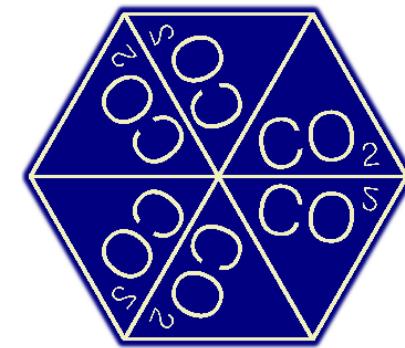


# The suitability of atmospheric oxygen measurements to constrain Western European fossil-fuel CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and their trends

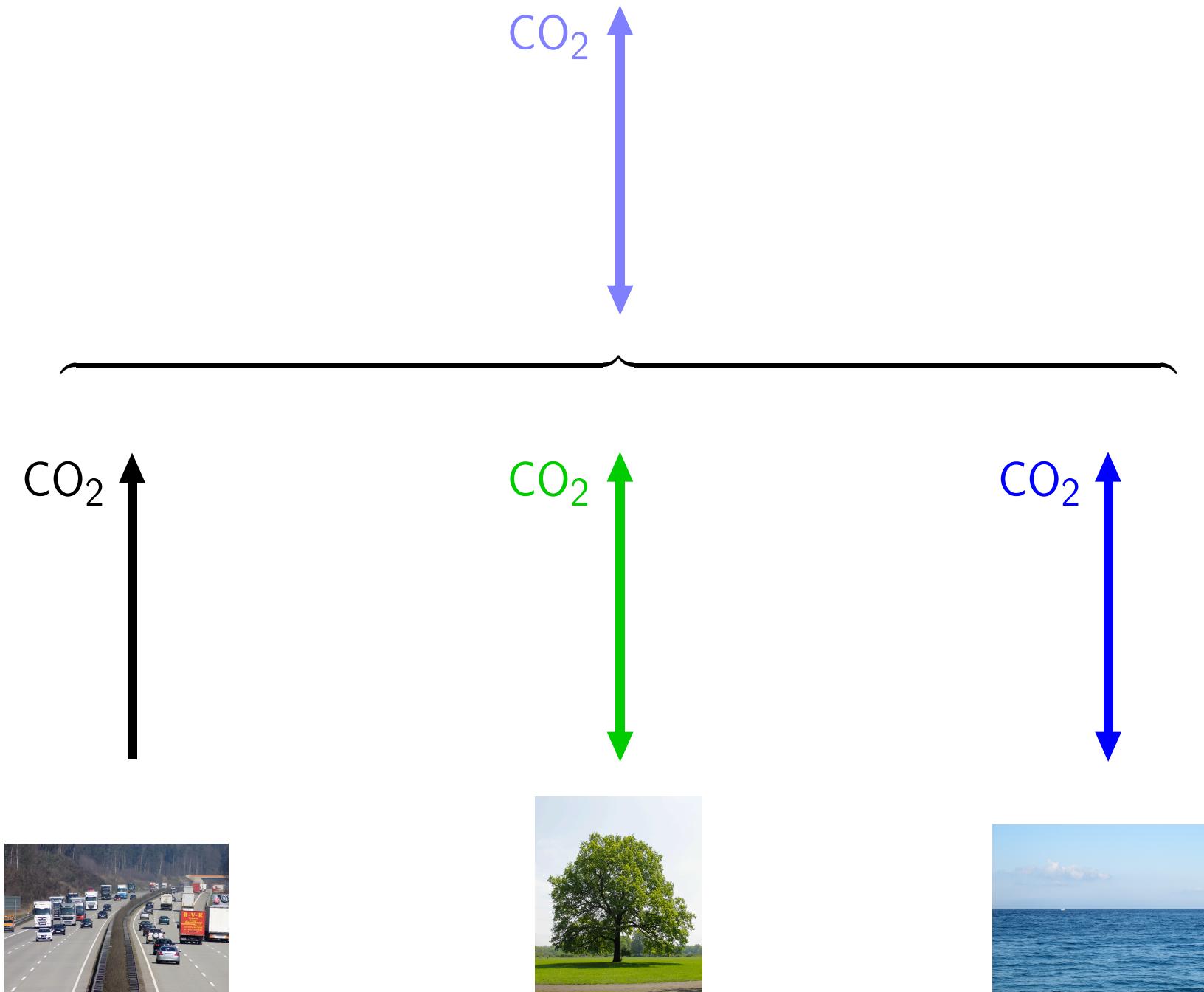


Christian Rödenbeck<sup>BGC</sup>, Karina E. Adcock<sup>UEA</sup>,  
Markus Errett<sup>BGC</sup>, Maksym Gachkivskyi<sup>IUP</sup>,  
Christoph Gerbig<sup>BGC</sup>, Samuel Hammer<sup>IUP</sup>,  
Armin Jordan<sup>BGC</sup>, Ralph F. Keeling<sup>SIO</sup>,  
Ingeborg Levin<sup>IUP</sup>, Fabian Maier<sup>IUP</sup>,  
Andrew C. Manning<sup>UEA</sup>, Heiko Mooszen<sup>BGC</sup>,  
Saqr Munassar<sup>BGC</sup>, Penelope A. Pickers<sup>UEA</sup>,  
Michael Rothe<sup>BGC</sup>, Yasunori Tohjima<sup>NIES</sup>,  
Sönke Zaehle<sup>BGC</sup>

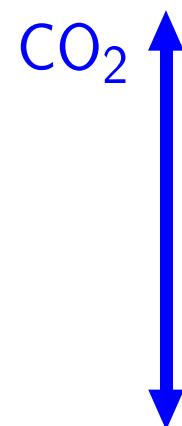
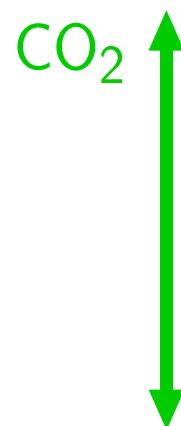
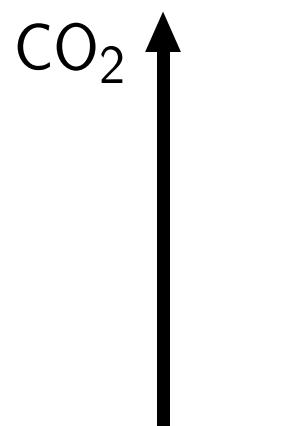
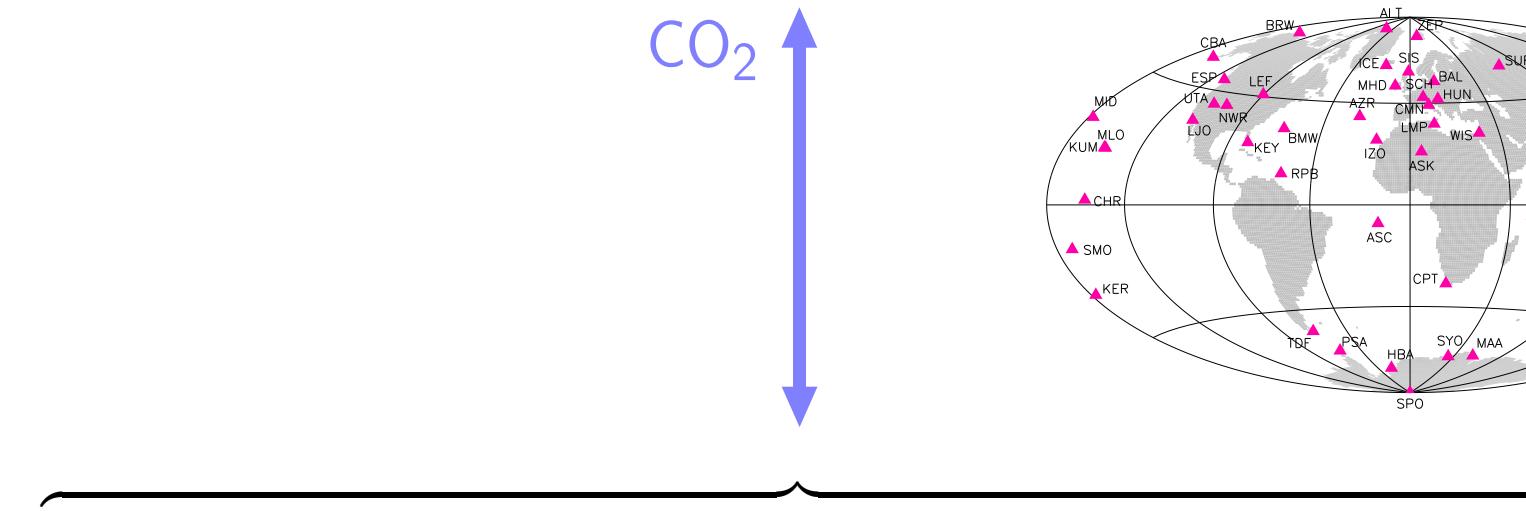


*Many thanks to:*  
Data contributors, DKRZ computing center

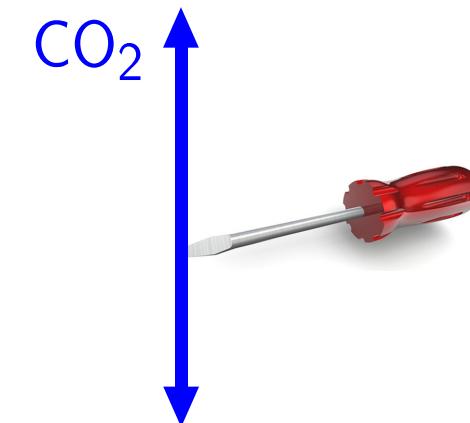
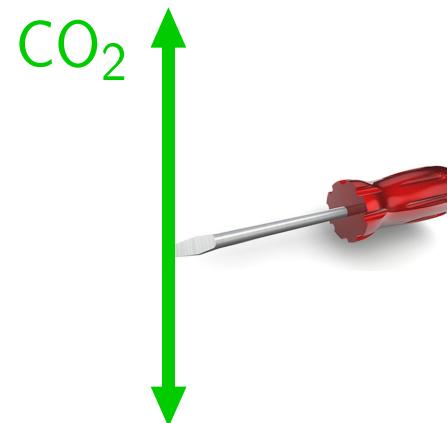
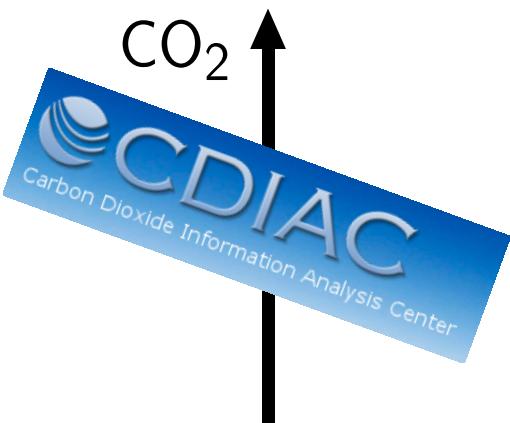
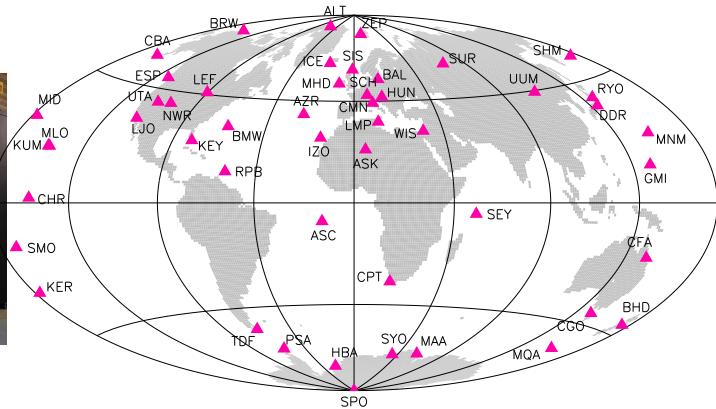
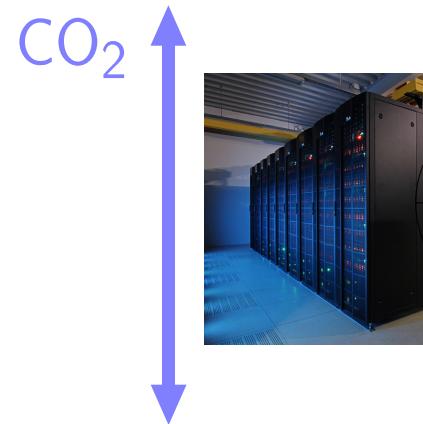
# Motivation: The global carbon cycle



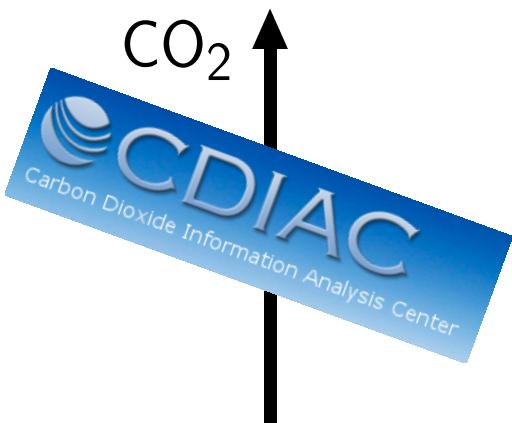
# Motivation: The global carbon cycle



# CO<sub>2</sub> inversion



# Fossil-fuel CO<sub>2</sub> emissions



Detailed “bottom-up” inventories exist, but

- completeness?
- political manipulation?

⇒ Need for independent validation

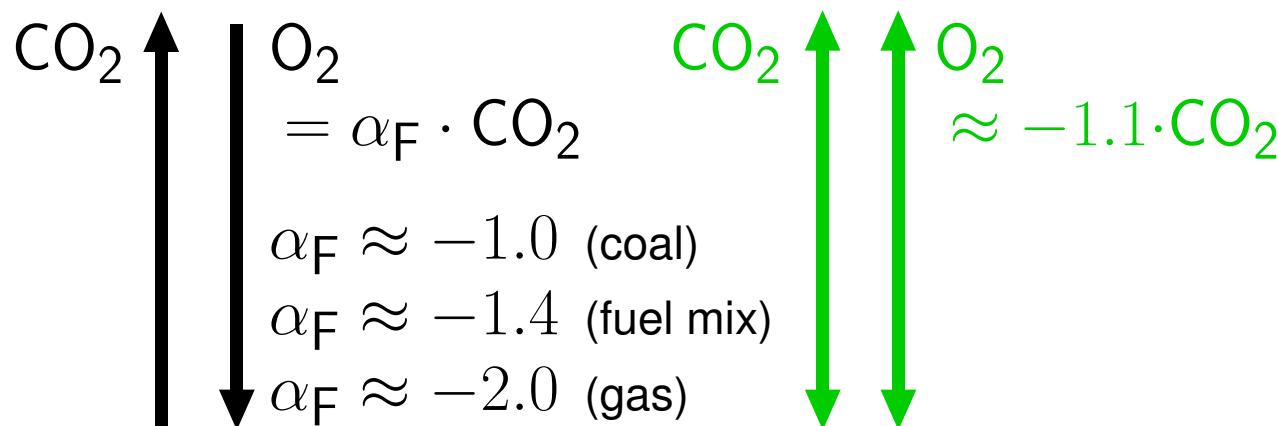


# The global “oxygen cycle”

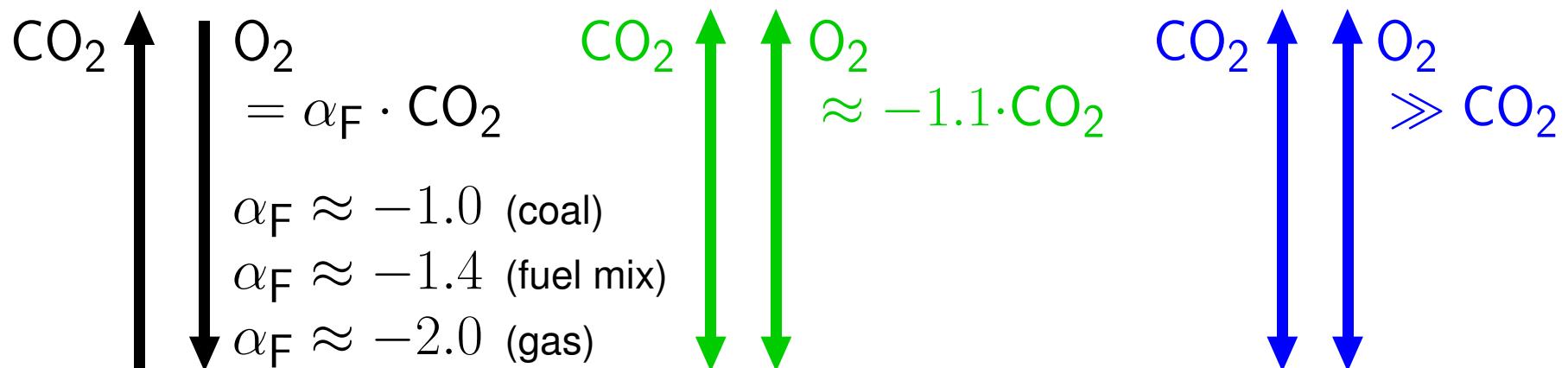
$$\begin{array}{c} \text{CO}_2 \uparrow \\ | \\ \text{O}_2 = \alpha_F \cdot \text{CO}_2 \\ | \\ \alpha_F \approx -1.0 \text{ (coal)} \\ | \\ \alpha_F \approx -1.4 \text{ (fuel mix)} \\ | \\ \alpha_F \approx -2.0 \text{ (gas)} \\ \downarrow \end{array}$$



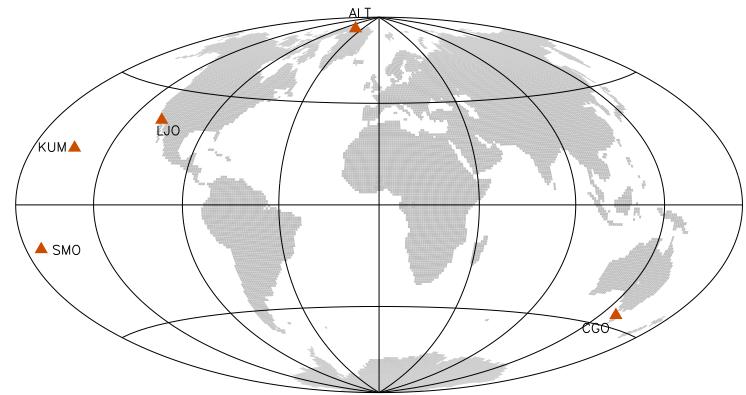
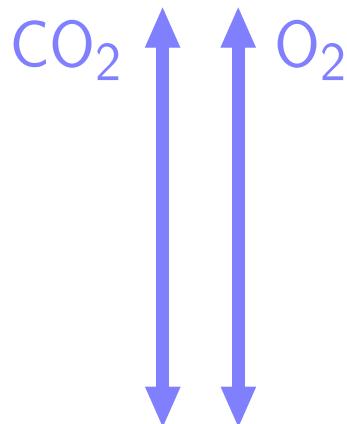
# The global “oxygen cycle”



# The global “oxygen cycle”



# The global “oxygen cycle”



$\text{CO}_2 \uparrow \downarrow \text{O}_2 = \alpha_F \cdot \text{CO}_2$

$\alpha_F \approx -1.0 \text{ (coal)}$   
 $\alpha_F \approx -1.4 \text{ (fuel mix)}$   
 $\alpha_F \approx -2.0 \text{ (gas)}$

A diagram showing a double-headed vertical arrow between  $\text{CO}_2$  and  $\text{O}_2$ . Below the arrow is the equation  $\text{O}_2 = \alpha_F \cdot \text{CO}_2$ . To the right of the equation, three values for  $\alpha_F$  are listed:  $\approx -1.0$  (coal),  $\approx -1.4$  (fuel mix), and  $\approx -2.0$  (gas).

$\text{CO}_2 \uparrow \downarrow \text{O}_2 \approx -1.1 \cdot \text{CO}_2$

A diagram showing a double-headed vertical arrow between  $\text{CO}_2$  and  $\text{O}_2$ . Below the arrow is the equation  $\text{O}_2 \approx -1.1 \cdot \text{CO}_2$ .

$\text{CO}_2 \uparrow \downarrow \text{O}_2 \gg \text{CO}_2$

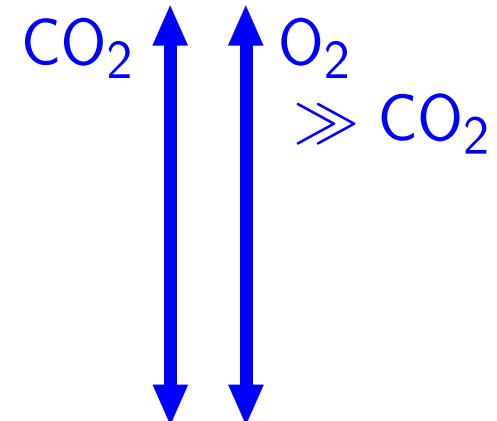
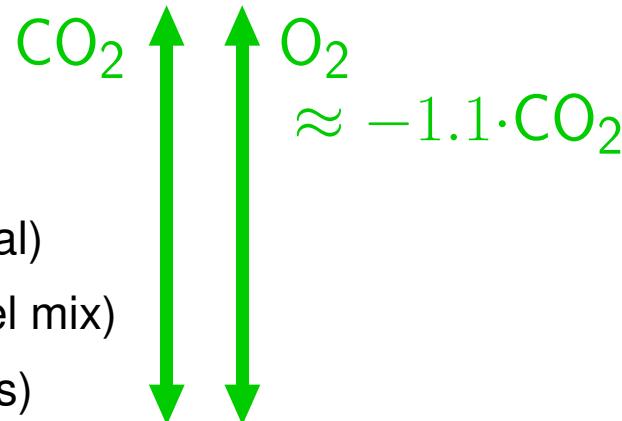
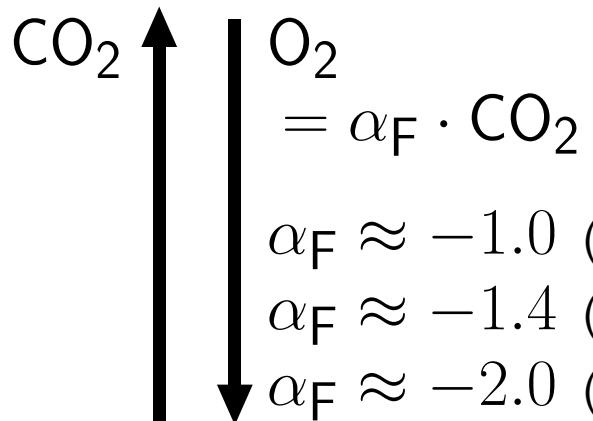
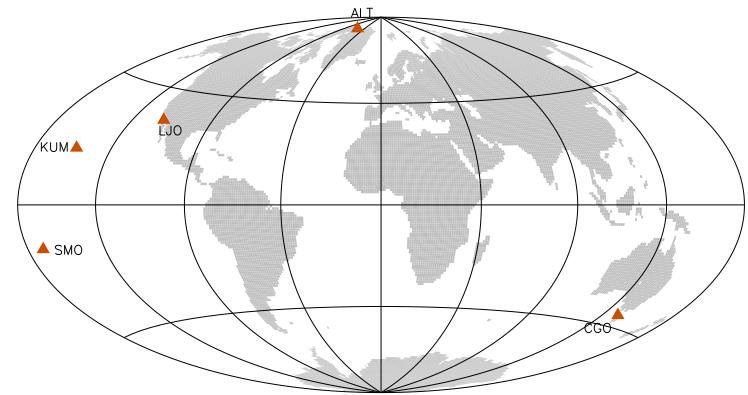
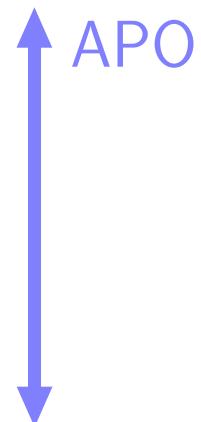
A diagram showing a double-headed vertical arrow between  $\text{CO}_2$  and  $\text{O}_2$ . Below the arrow is the equation  $\text{O}_2 \gg \text{CO}_2$ .



# The global “oxygen cycle”

$$APO = O_2 + 1.1 \cdot CO_2$$

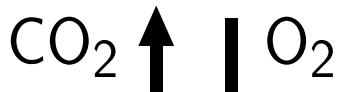
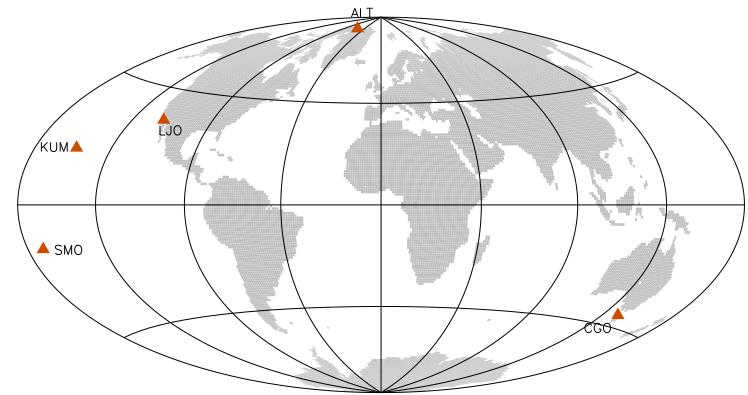
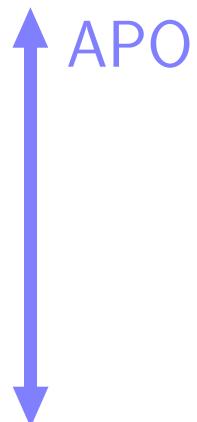
[Stephens et al., 1998]



# The global “oxygen cycle”

$$APO = O_2 + 1.1 \cdot CO_2$$

[Stephens et al., 1998]

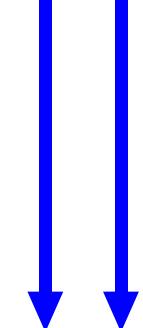


$$= \alpha_F \cdot CO_2$$

$$\alpha_F \approx -1.0 \text{ (coal)}$$

$$\alpha_F \approx -1.4 \text{ (fuel mix)}$$

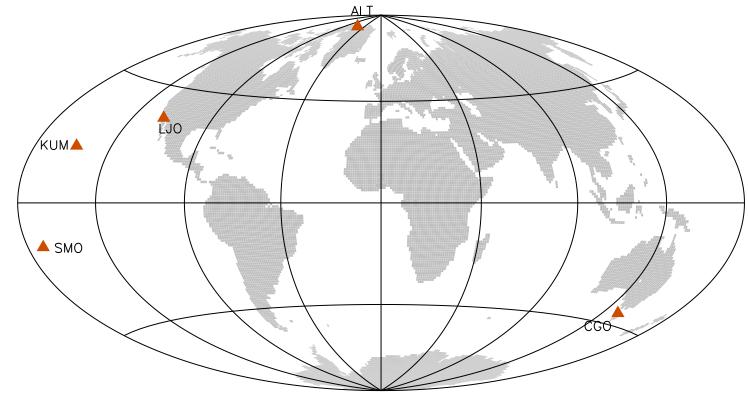
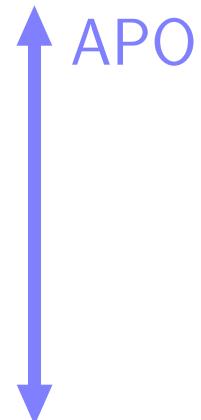
$$\alpha_F \approx -2.0 \text{ (gas)}$$



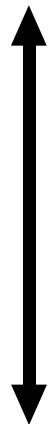
# The global “oxygen cycle”

$$APO = O_2 + 1.1 \cdot CO_2$$

[Stephens et al., 1998]



$$\uparrow APO = (\alpha_F + 1.1) \cdot CO_2$$



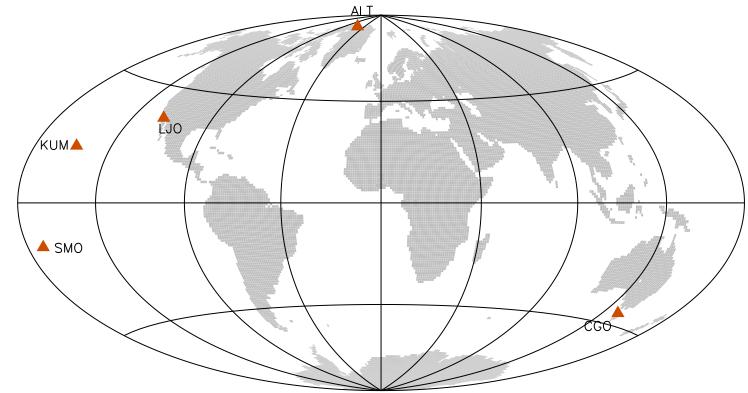
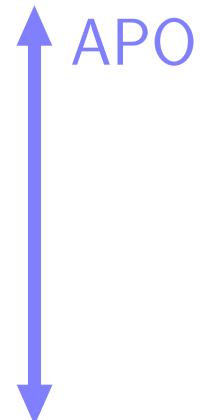
$$CO_2 \uparrow \quad O_2 \uparrow \quad \gg CO_2$$



# The global “oxygen cycle”

$$APO = O_2 + 1.1 \cdot CO_2$$

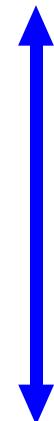
[Stephens et al., 1998]



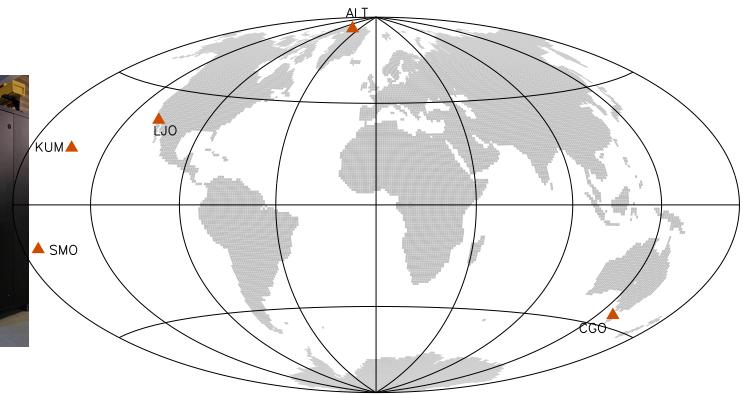
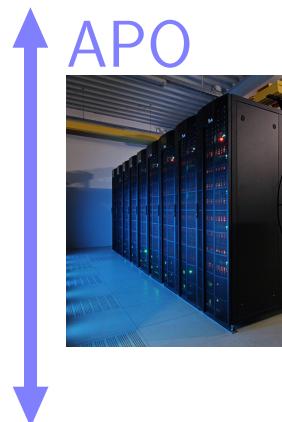
$$APO = (\alpha_F + 1.1) \cdot CO_2$$



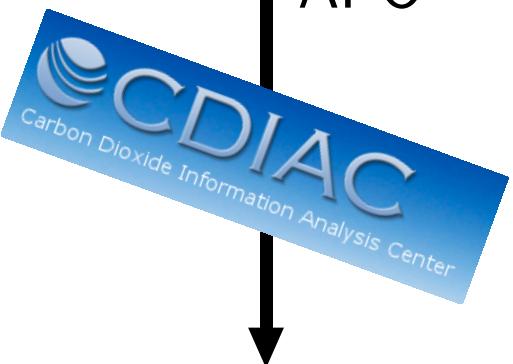
$$APO \approx O_2$$



# APO inversion



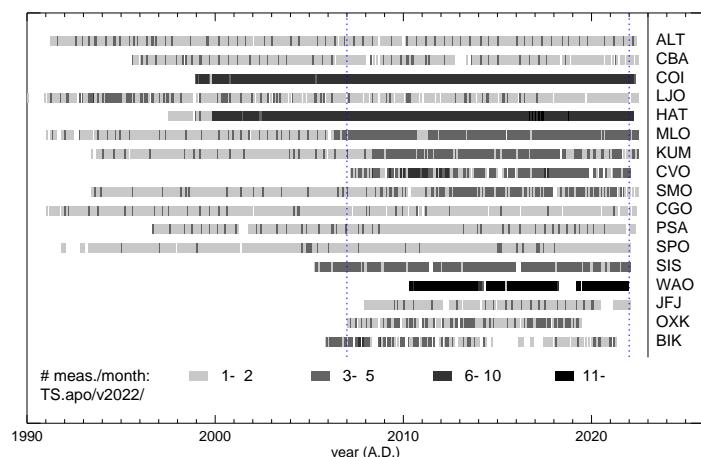
$$\text{APO} = (\alpha_F + 1.1) \cdot \text{CO}_2$$



$$\text{APO} \approx \text{O}_2$$



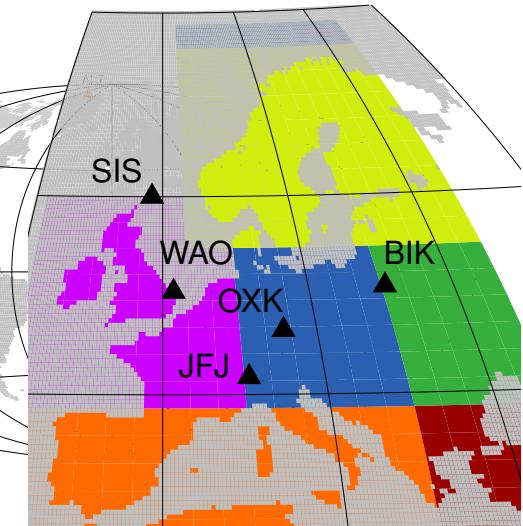
# APO inversion – extended



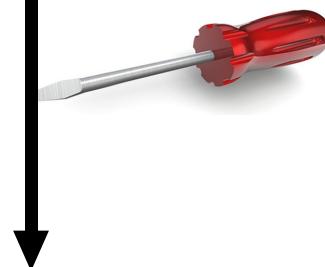
} Set A:  
Global  
background

} Set B:  
European

APO



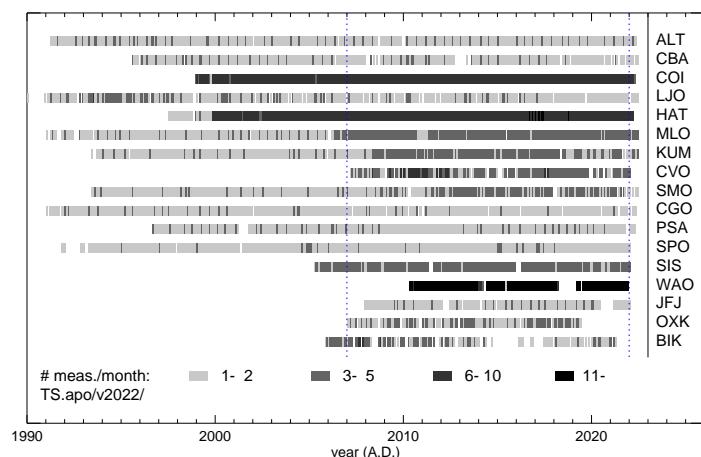
$$\text{APO} = (\alpha_F + 1.1) \cdot \text{CO}_2$$



$$\text{APO} \approx \text{O}_2$$



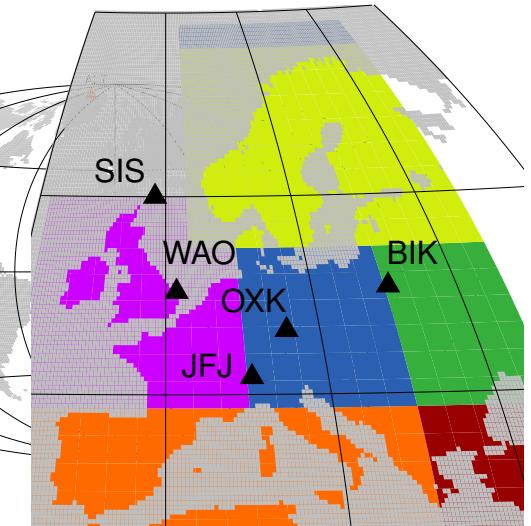
# APO inversion – extended



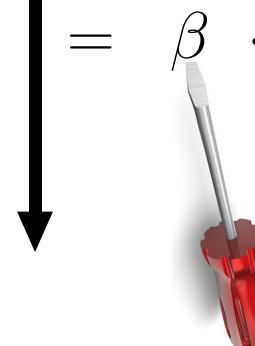
Set A:  
Global  
background

Set B:  
European

APO



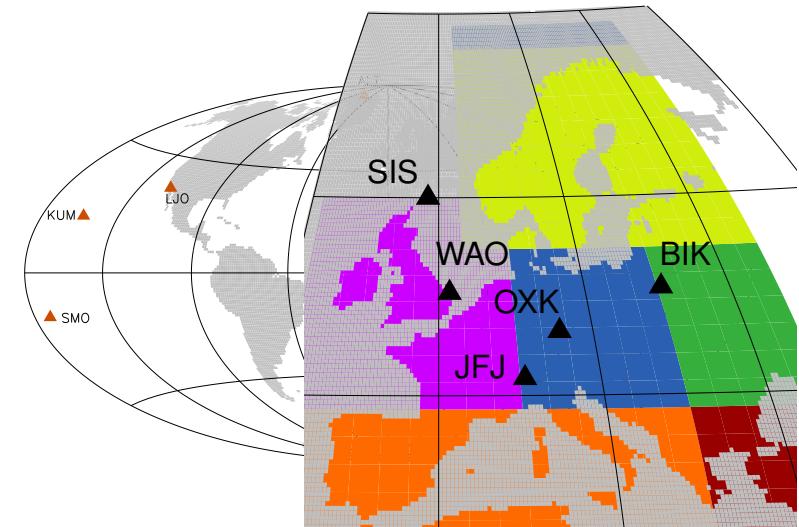
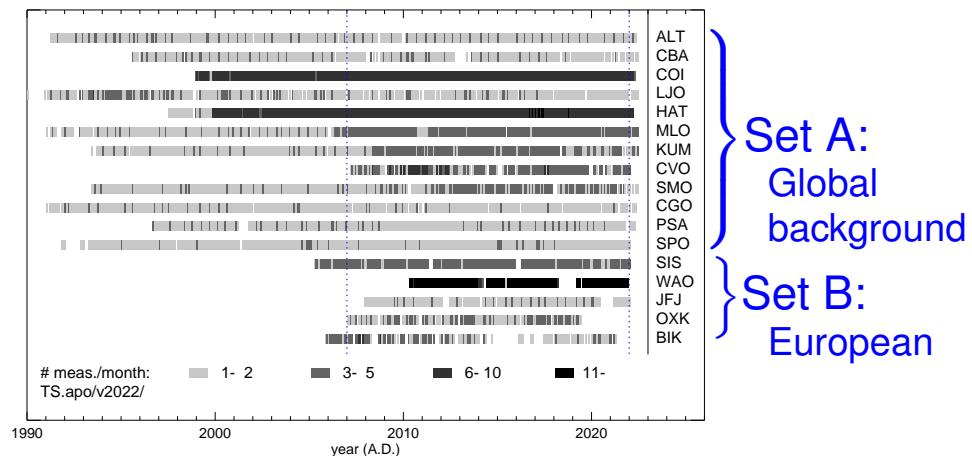
$$APO = (\alpha_F + 1.1) \cdot CO_2$$



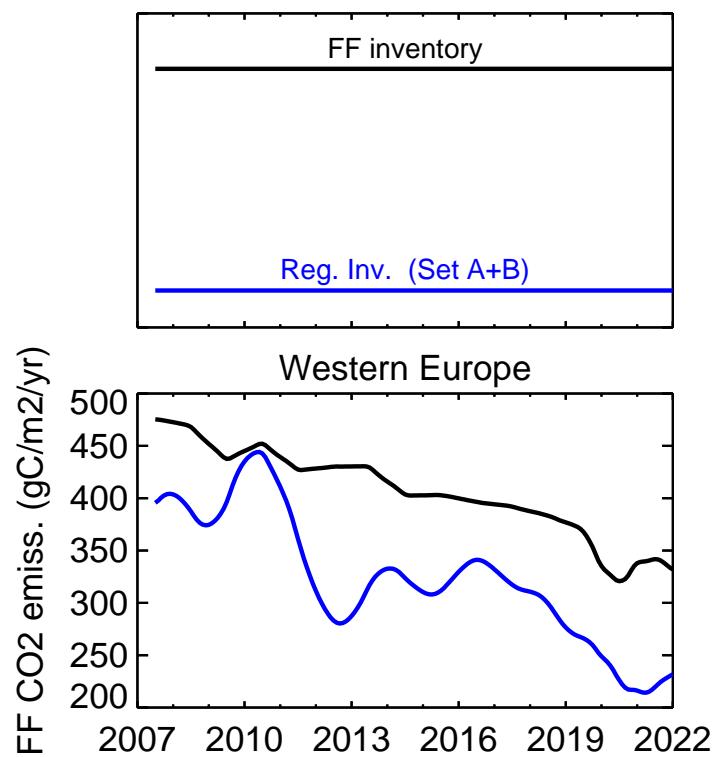
$$APO \approx O_2$$



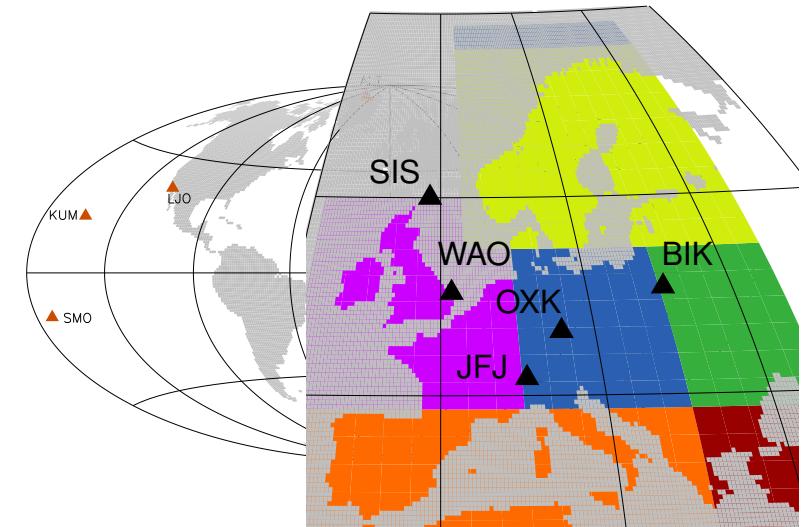
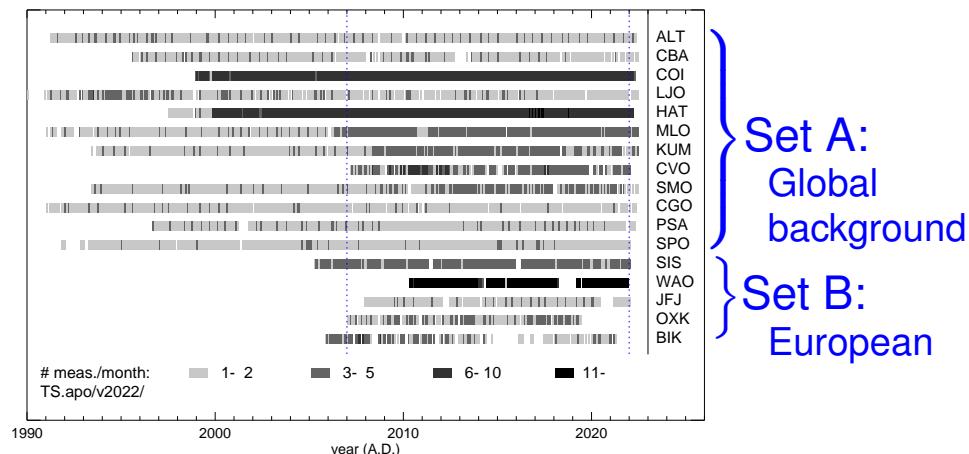
# Emission estimates



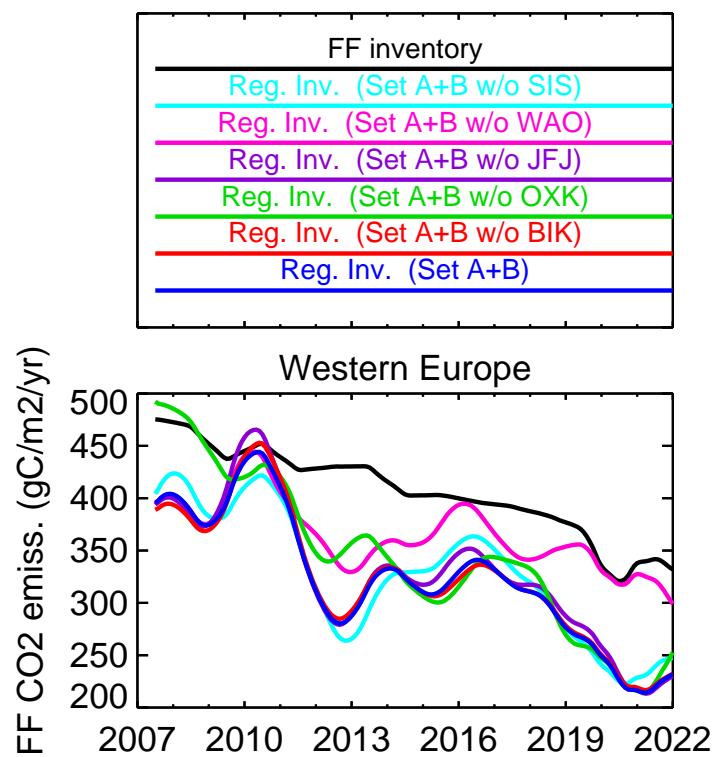
- similar trend as FF inventory,  
but large variations exceeding the expected uncertainty



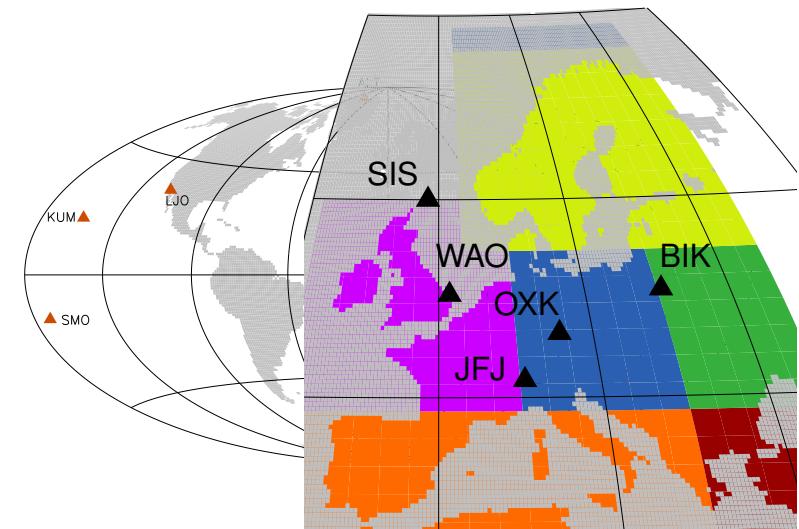
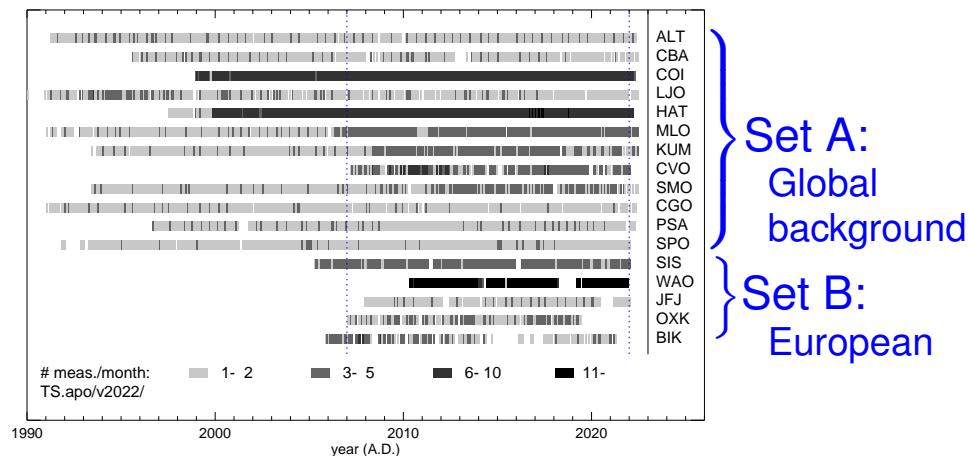
# Emission estimates



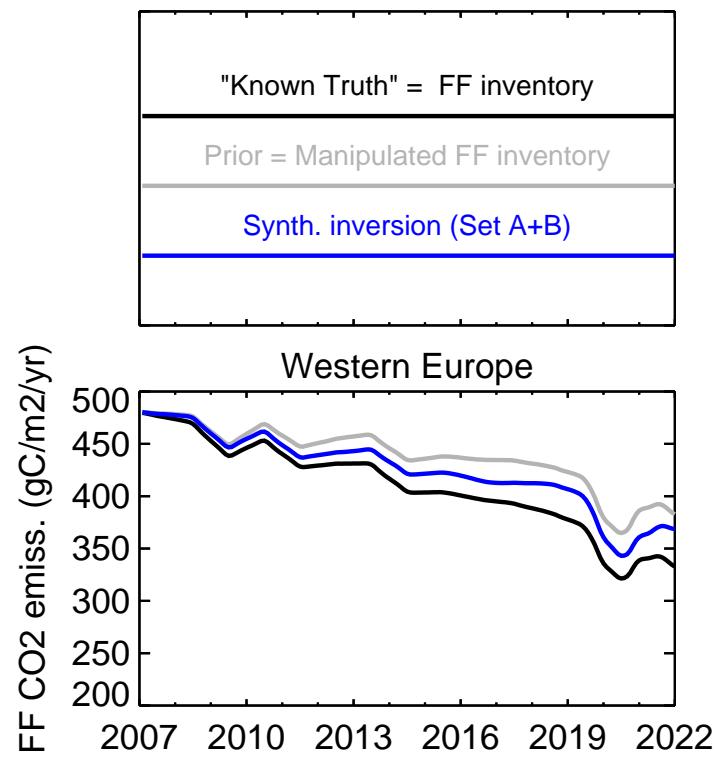
- similar trend as FF inventory, but large variations exceeding the expected uncertainty
- year-to-year variations inconsistent across stations



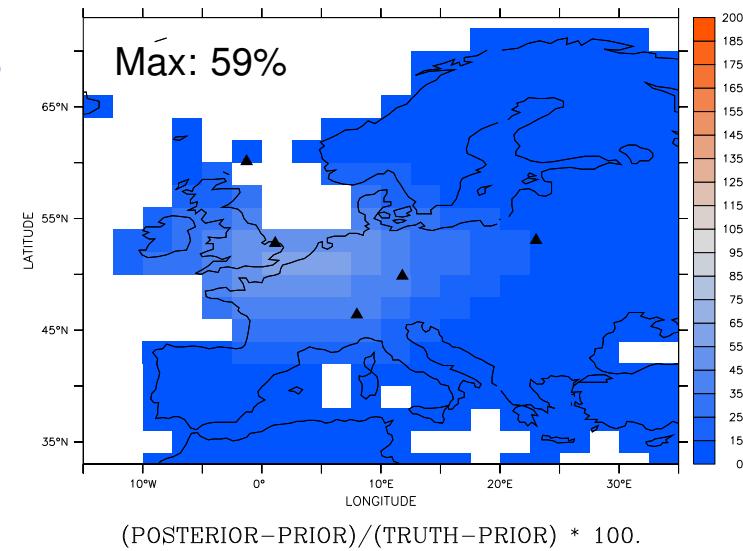
# Potential of station sets



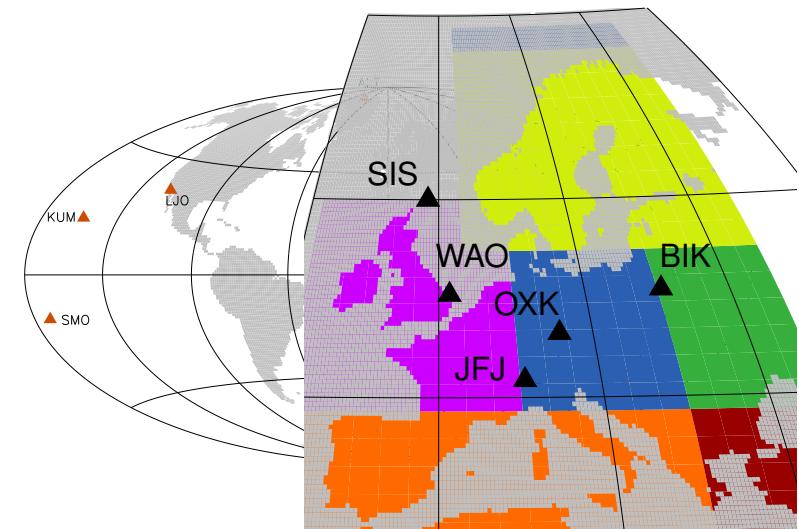
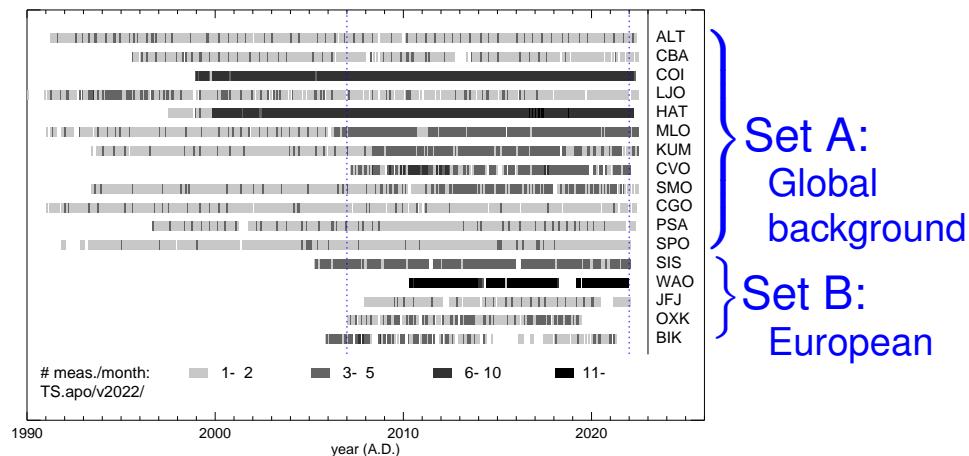
– Std. set-up: Recovering about half of trend



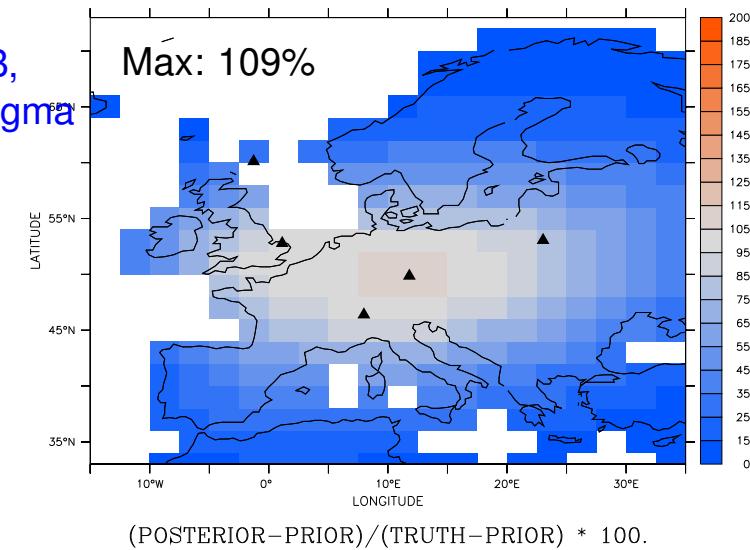
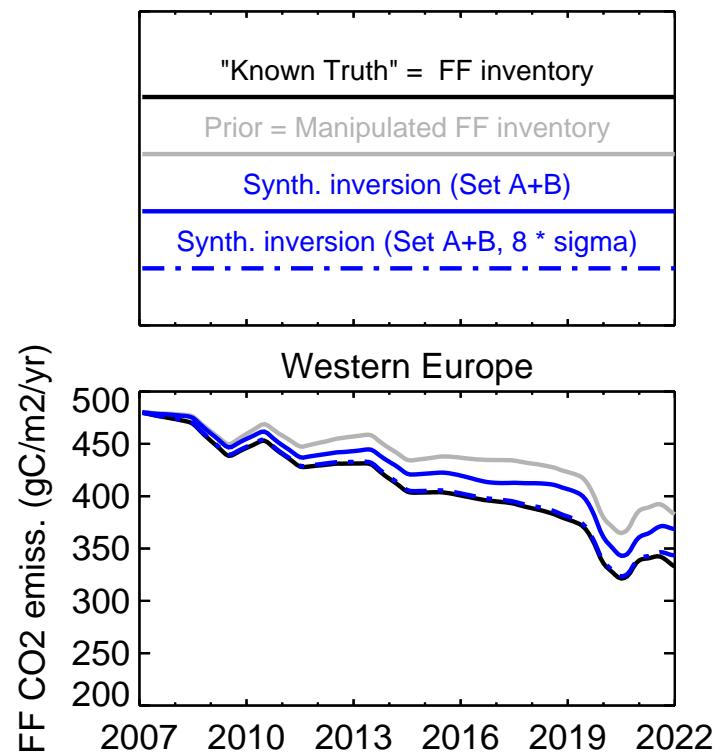
Set A+B



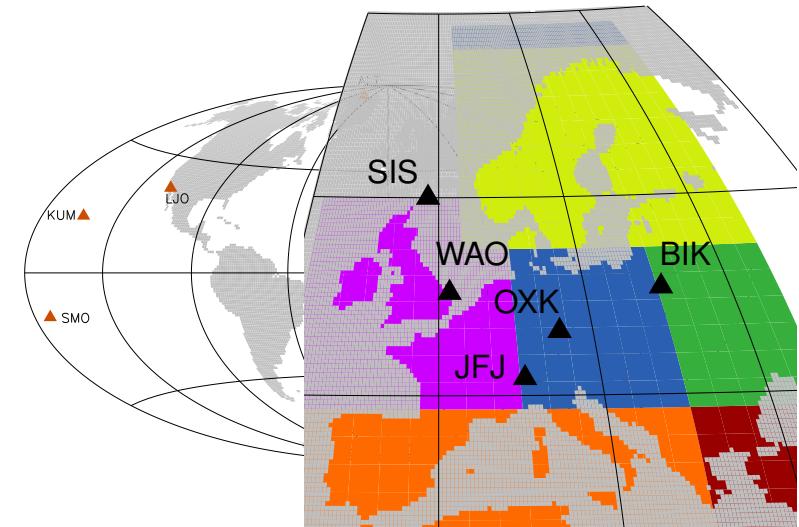
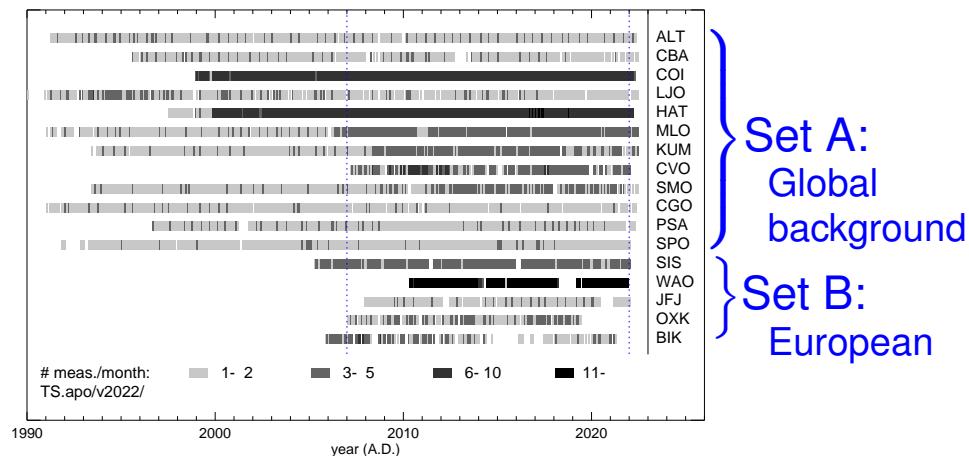
# Potential of station sets



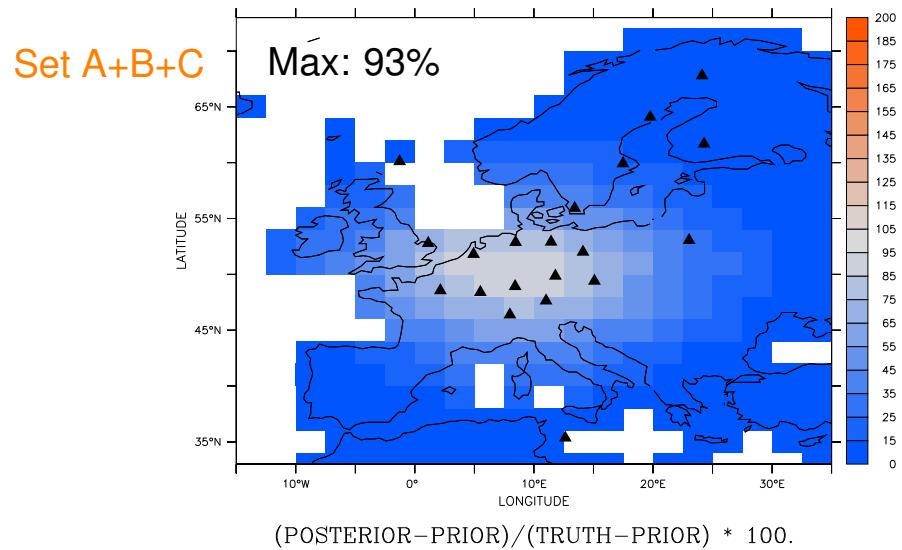
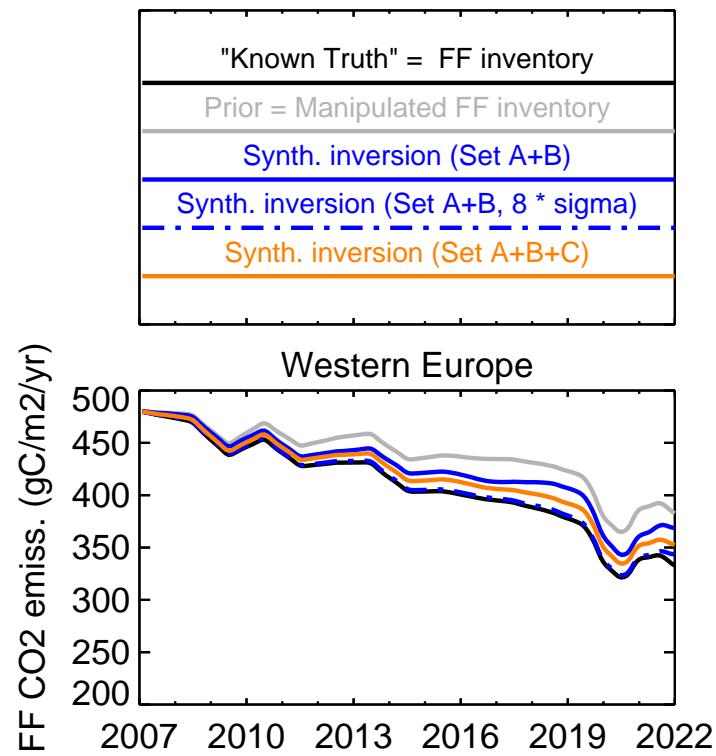
- Std. set-up: Recovering about half of trend
- More freedom: Trend recovery almost complete



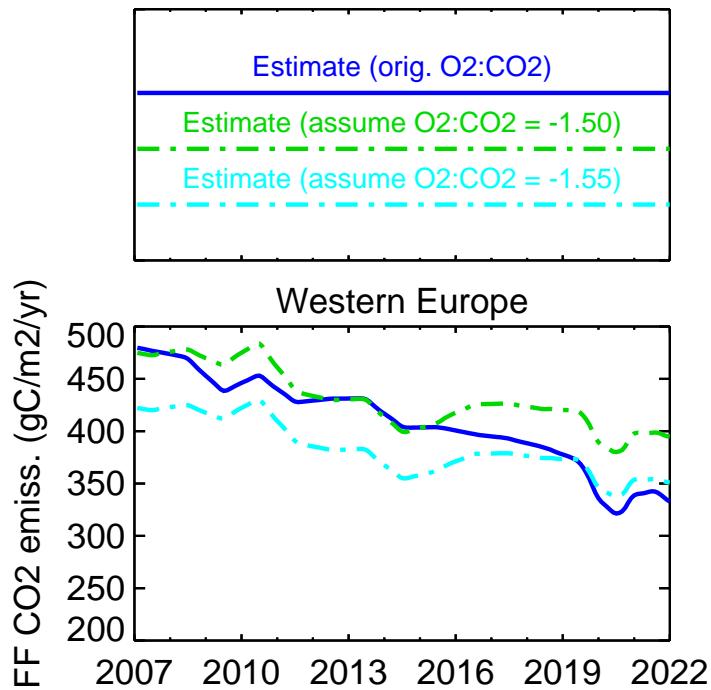
# Potential of station sets



- Std. set-up: Recovering about half of trend
- More freedom: Trend recovery almost complete
- More stations (ICOS): Improved trend recovery

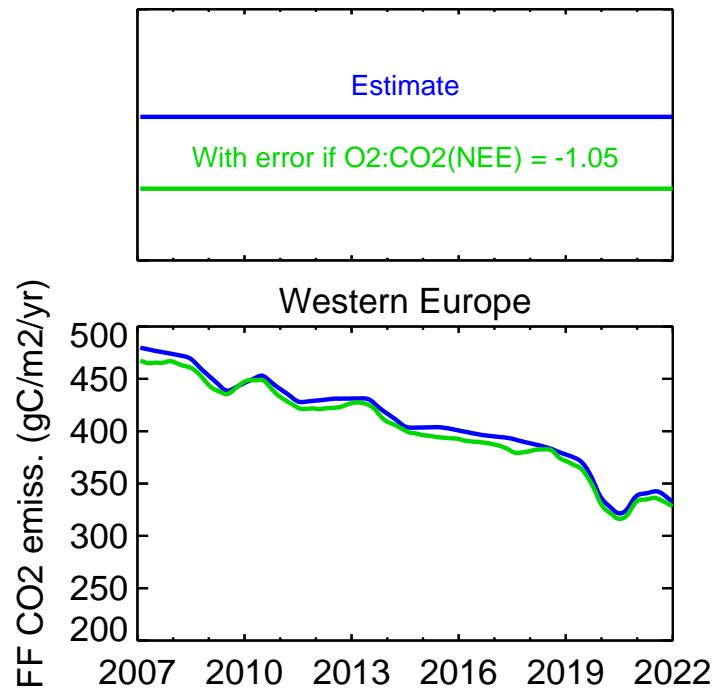


# Error influence: FF stoichiometry



- APO inversion constrains the FF-related APO flux  
→ CO<sub>2</sub> emissions depend on assumed O<sub>2</sub>:CO<sub>2</sub>
- Here we use O<sub>2</sub>:CO<sub>2</sub> of FF inventory
- Test: Varying O<sub>2</sub>:CO<sub>2</sub> between  $-1.50$  and  $-1.55$  changes CO<sub>2</sub> emissions estimate by about half the decadal reduction  
→ Need to know O<sub>2</sub>:CO<sub>2</sub> to better than 0.05

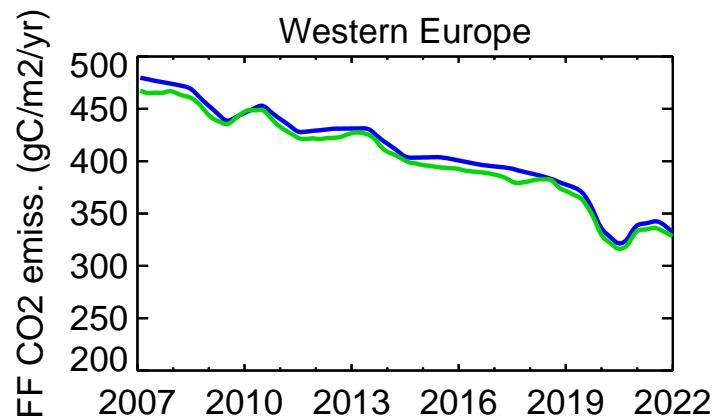
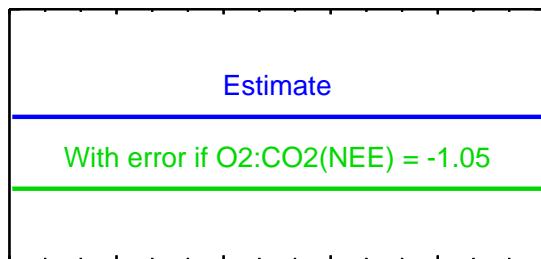
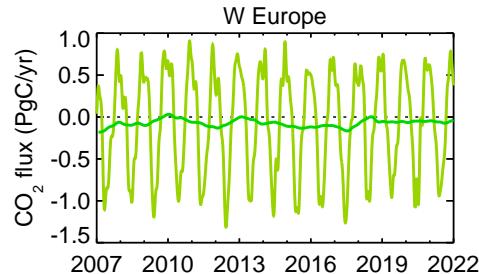
# Error influence: NEE stoichiometry



What if true O<sub>2</sub>:CO<sub>2</sub> of terrestrial biosphere was  $-1.05$  (rather than  $-1.1$  as in APO def.)?  
→ non-zero APO<sup>NEE</sup> =  $0.05 \cdot \text{NEE}$   
→ Small interannual error

# Error influence: NEE stoichiometry

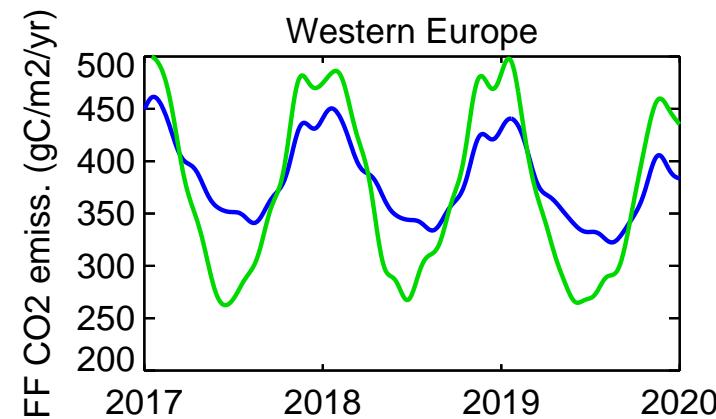
NEE IAV ≪ NEE seasonality



What if true O<sub>2</sub>:CO<sub>2</sub> of terrestrial biosphere was -1.05 (rather than -1.1 as in APO def.)?

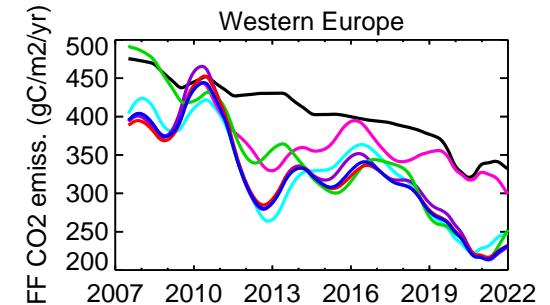
→ non-zero APO<sup>NEE</sup> = 0.05·NEE

→ Small interannual error  
(but large seasonal error)



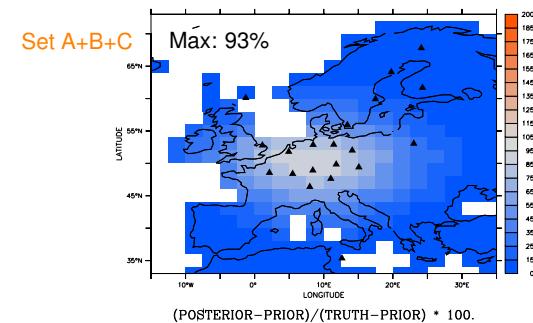
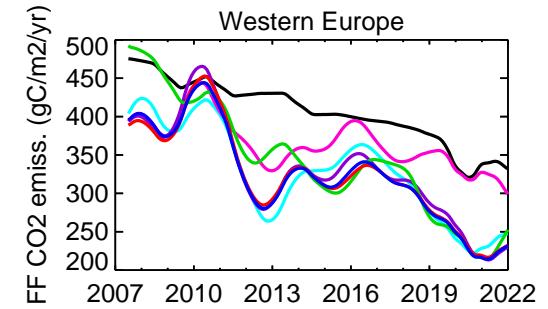
# Summary

- First estimates of fossil-fuel CO<sub>2</sub> emissions based on few APO observations on continents (Europe) still show unrealistically large year-to-year variations



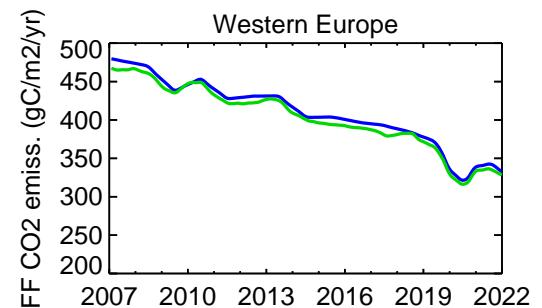
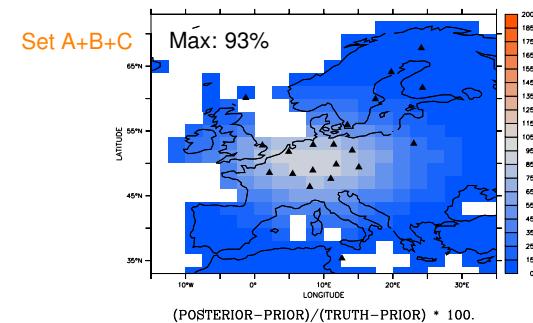
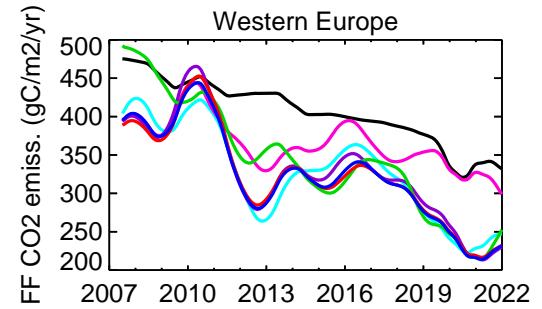
# Summary

- First estimates of fossil-fuel CO<sub>2</sub> emissions based on few APO observations on continents (Europe) still show unrealistically large year-to-year variations
- However, additional APO measurement stations (e.g., by ICOS) may allow to constrain decadal trends in fossil-fuel CO<sub>2</sub> emissions



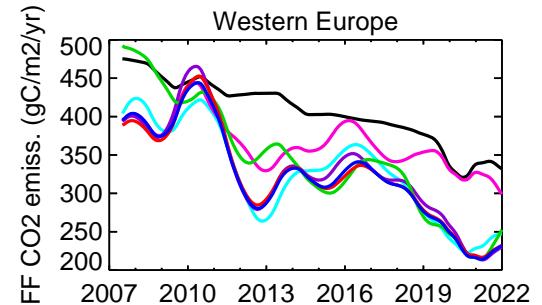
# Summary

- First estimates of fossil-fuel CO<sub>2</sub> emissions based on few APO observations on continents (Europe) still show unrealistically large year-to-year variations
- However, additional APO measurement stations (e.g., by ICOS) may allow to constrain decadal trends in fossil-fuel CO<sub>2</sub> emissions
- Deviation of the actual O<sub>2</sub>:CO<sub>2</sub> of land NEE from -1.1 does not seem to pose a fundamental obstacle on year-to-year time scales

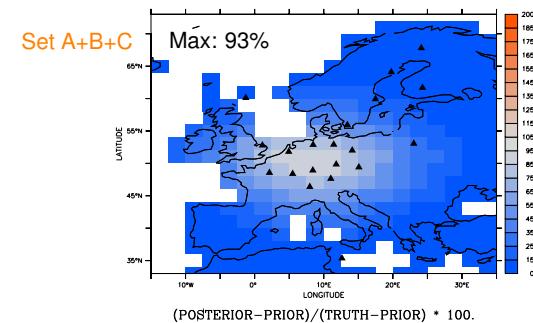


# Summary

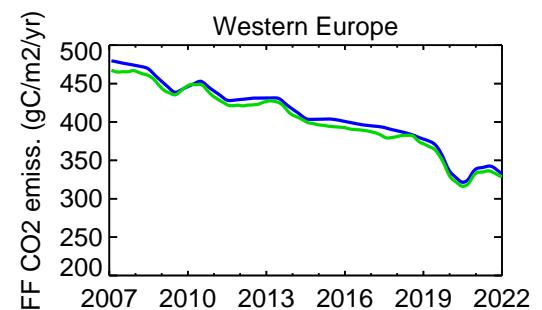
- First estimates of fossil-fuel CO<sub>2</sub> emissions based on few APO observations on continents (Europe) still show unrealistically large year-to-year variations



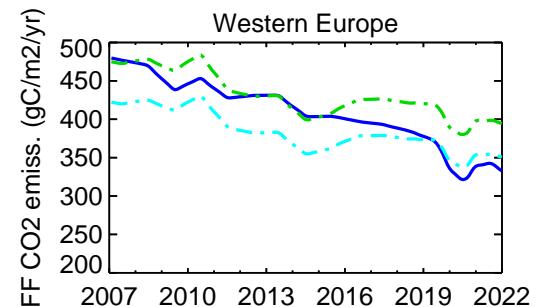
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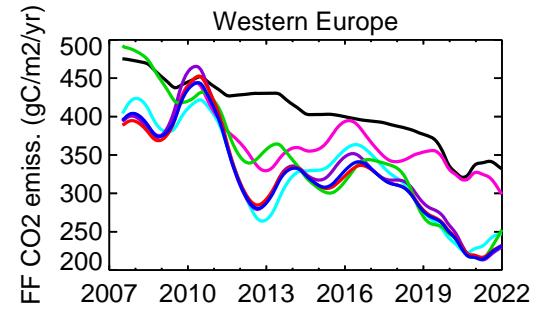


- Uncertainties in O<sub>2</sub>:CO<sub>2</sub> of the fossil-fuel emissions need to be well below 0.05 (more work needed)

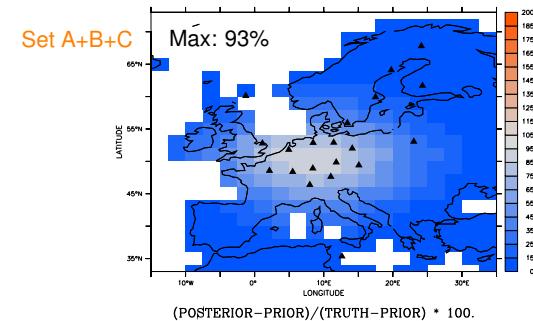


# Summary

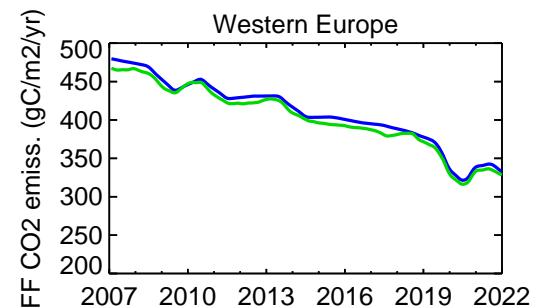
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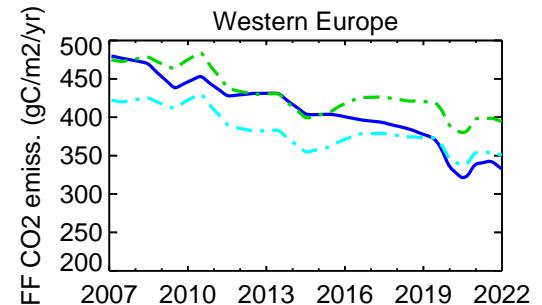
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**Continued continental APO measurements  
seem valuable investment in FF verification capabilities**