



Greenhouse gAs Uk and Global Emissions (GAUGE): Quantifying UK anthropogenic GHG emissions

GAUGE objective: Quantify UK GHG budget, in the context of European and global scales, to underpin the development of effective emission reduction policies.

Challenge: Development of a comprehensive, multi-year and interlinked measurement and data analysis programme.

<http://www.greenhouse-gases.org.uk/>



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Inter-calibrated atmospheric GHG measurements

From air

From sea

From space

Using new technology

From the ground

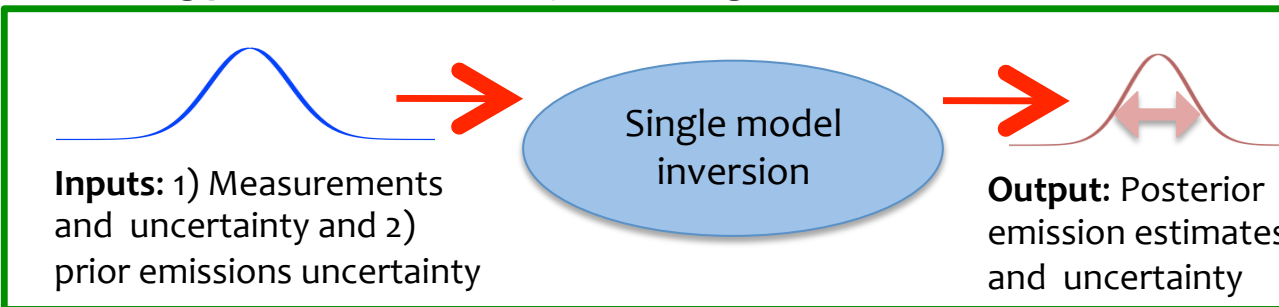
● Old
● New
* Isotopes

Cutting-edge models of atmospheric transport

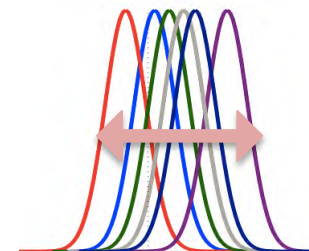
Global → Regional

Using the world-class meteorological analyses and the latest prior emission inventories

Estimating posterior emissions by combining measurements and models



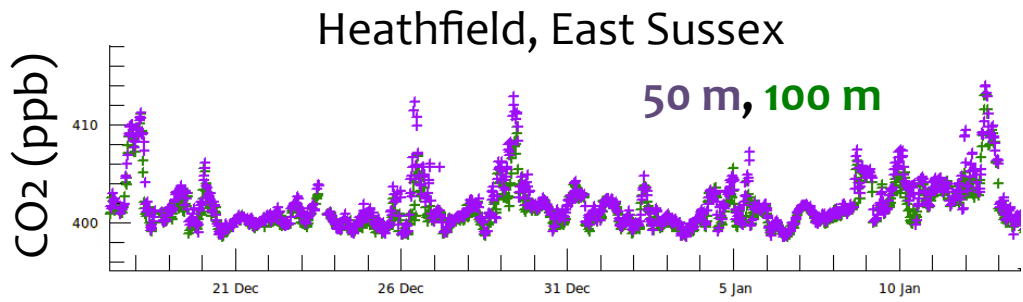
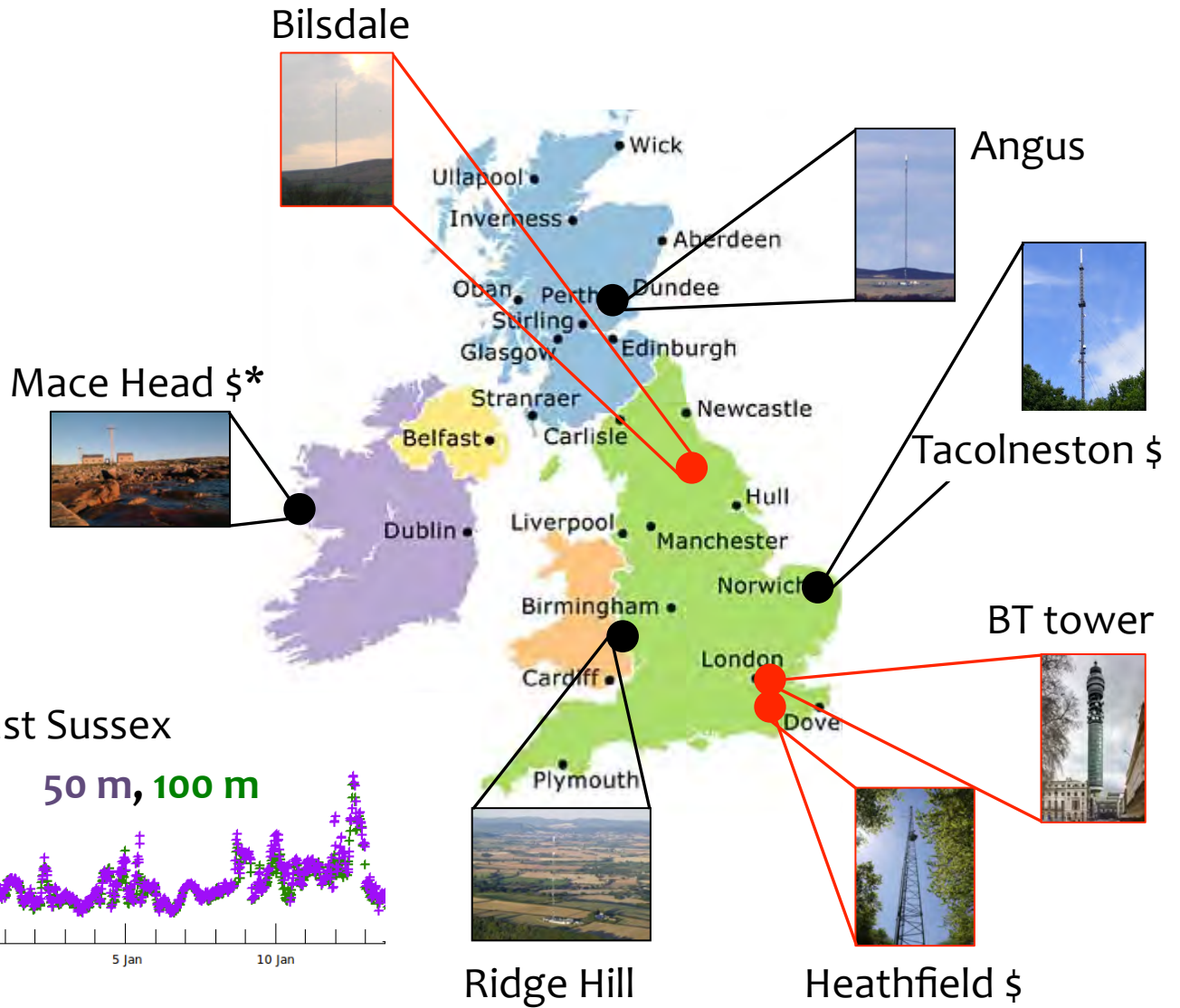
Facilitating better decisions:
ensemble of emissions estimates provide uncertainty



Tall towers: enhancing resolution of existing measurement network

DECC and GAUGE tall towers:

- 1) CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, CO + additional tracers
- 2) § denotes δ¹³CH₄ and Δ¹⁴C_{CO2}
- 3) * denotes N₂O isotopes)



Aside: TT site at Divis, NI, run by Airbus Defence and Space/NPL since 9/13

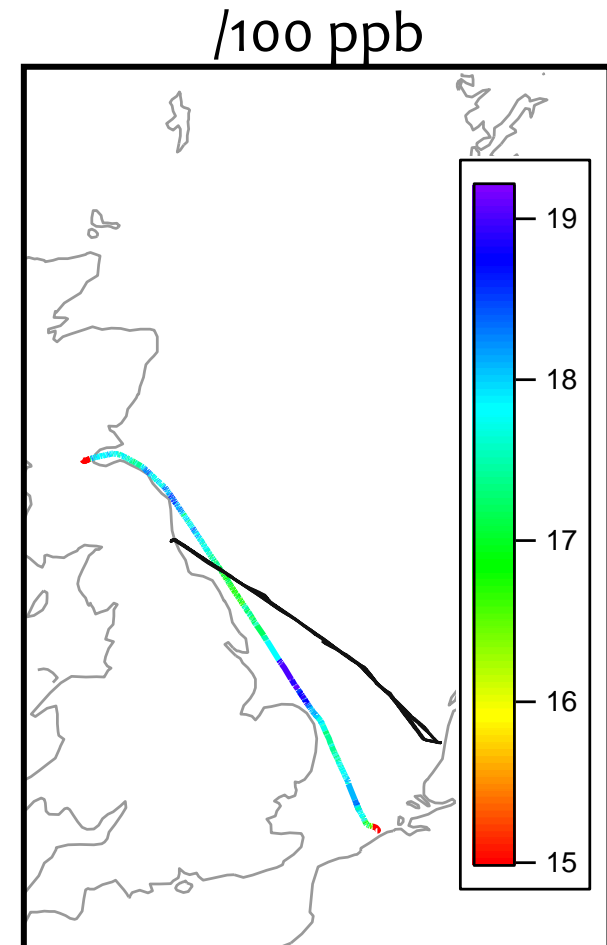
Sampling UK outflow from the North Sea

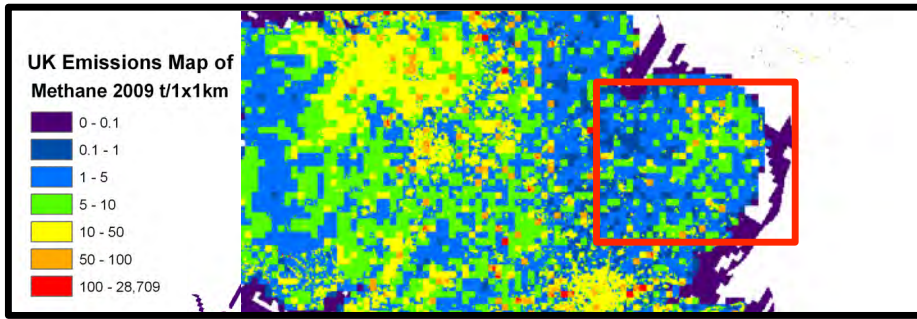
Rosyth to Zeebrugge freight vessel



Mobile laboratory in a shipping container

- Sails 6 times/week (23 hours) at different times.
- Provides continuous sampling of **continental outflow** over the North sea for 36 months.

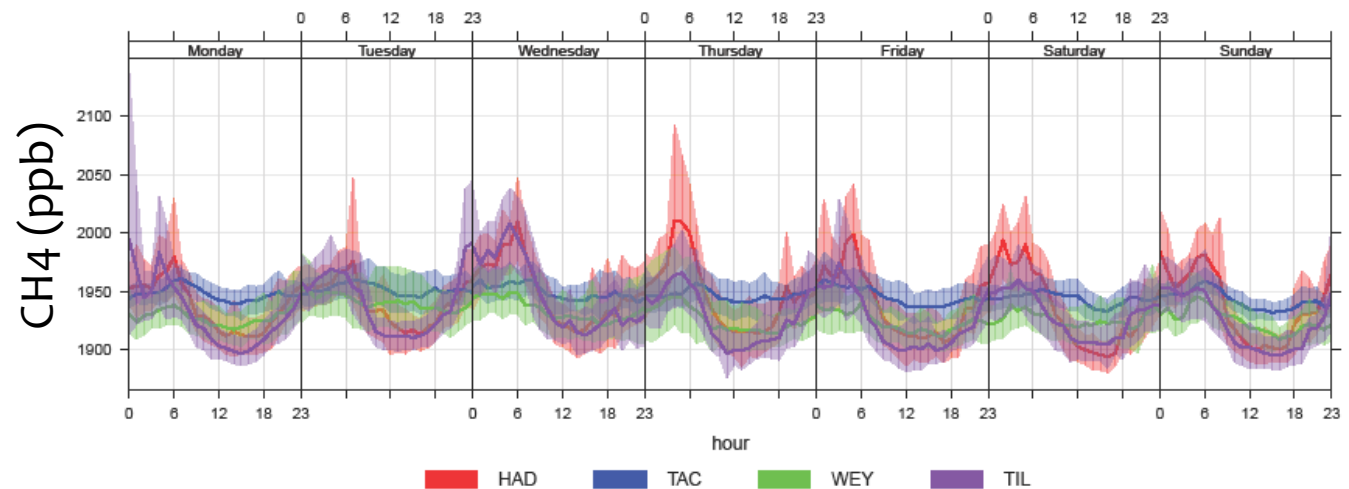
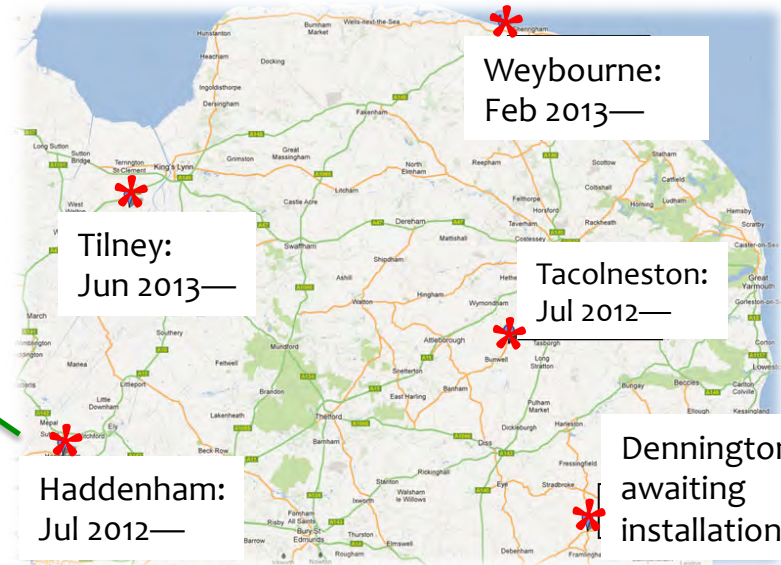




Working with local communities: quantifying agricultural emissions of CH₄ and N₂O



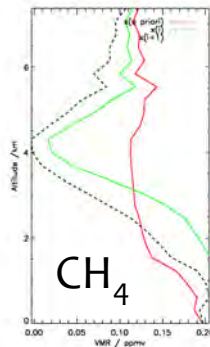
St Mary's Church,
Haddenham



Using the UK research aircraft to linking across scales



UKMO remote sensing instrument



Links across spatial scales, measurement platforms, and validate satellites

- Campaign mode: summer (2014 and/or 2015, ~60 hours)
- Piggyback mode on FAAM flights (~200 hrs/yr)

Space-borne data links UK work to larger scales

Using NASA, ESA, and Japanese instruments



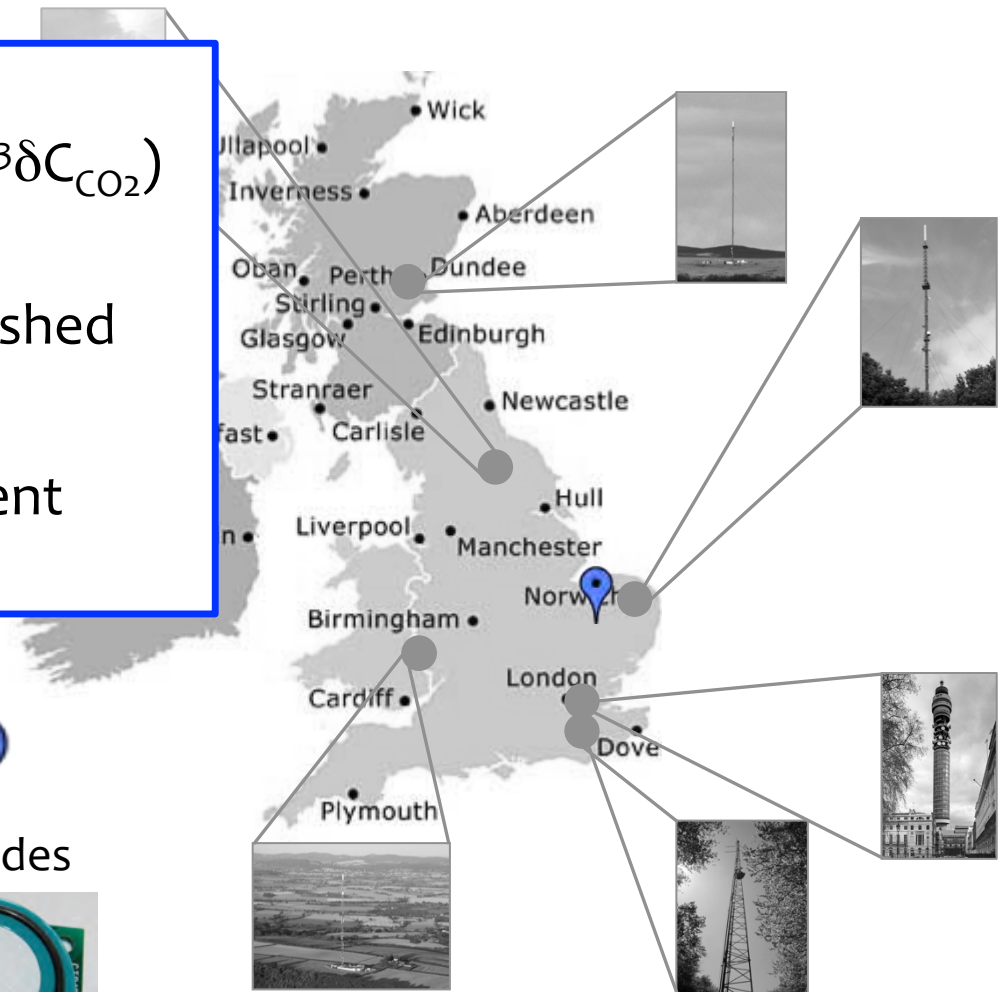
- Exploiting existing NERC expertise in retrieving and interpreting space-borne data
- Global, continuous top-down constraints.
- GAUGE is developing UK-specific products (e.g., partial cloudy retrievals.)

Testing emerging technologies for measuring GHGs

- CO₂/CO sondes
- mobile FTS (CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, CO, ¹³δC_{CO₂})
- A laser instrument (¹³δC_{CO₂})

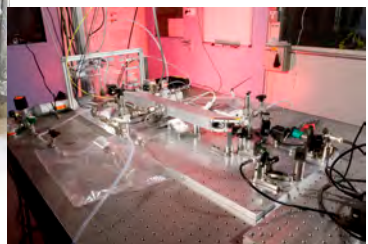
Inter calibrated with more established instruments.

Developing post-2016 measurement activities.

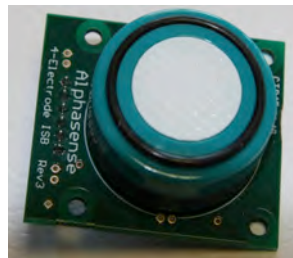


Mobile FTS

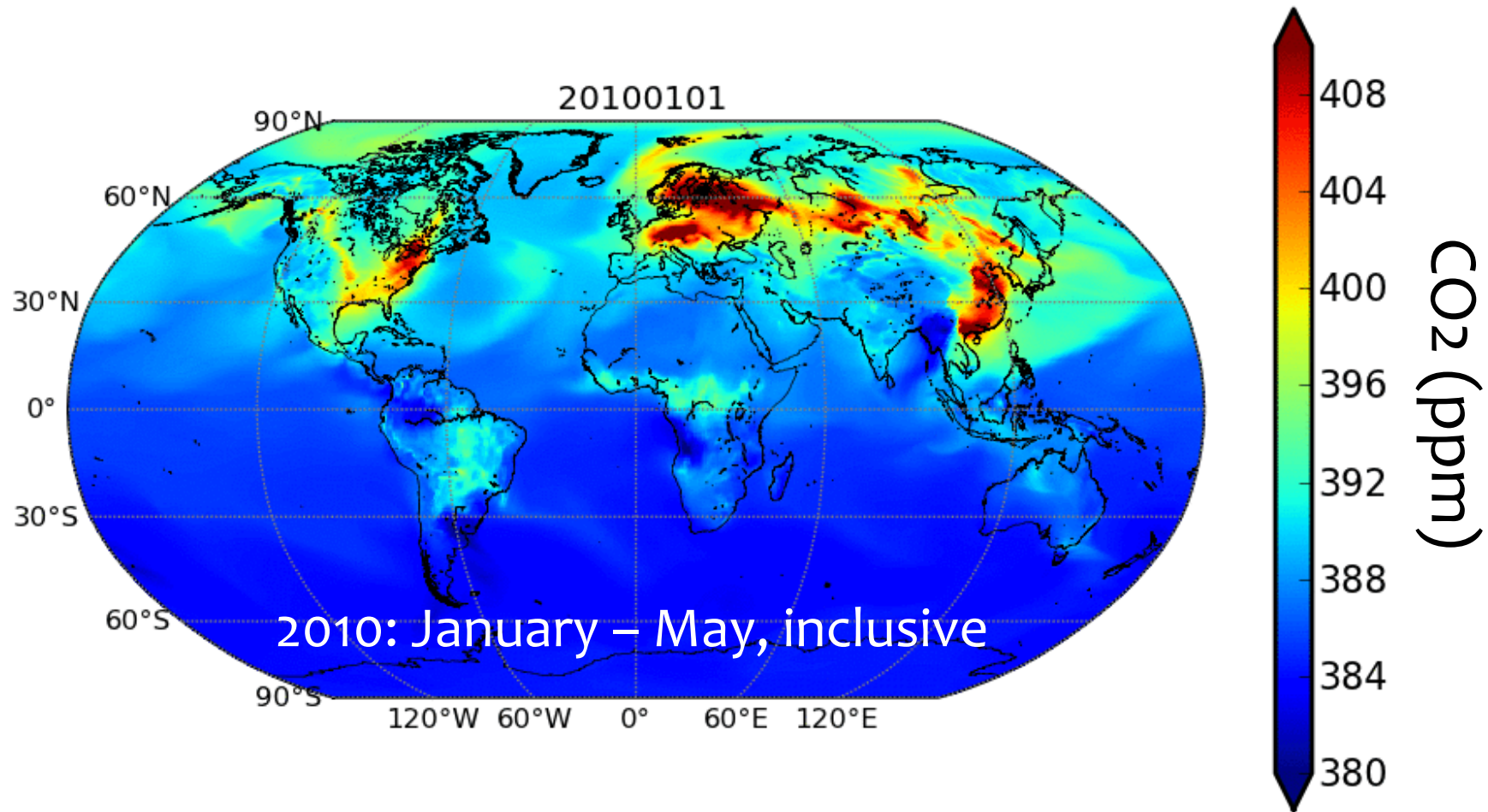
RAL laser system



CO₂ sondes



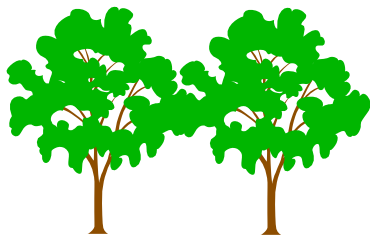
Using numerical models to integrate data



- Use prior information for emission inventories
- Model can help attribute observed variability to sources and regions
- We sample the model as observed by a particular instrument.

Inferring surface fluxes from atmospheric data

Fluxes

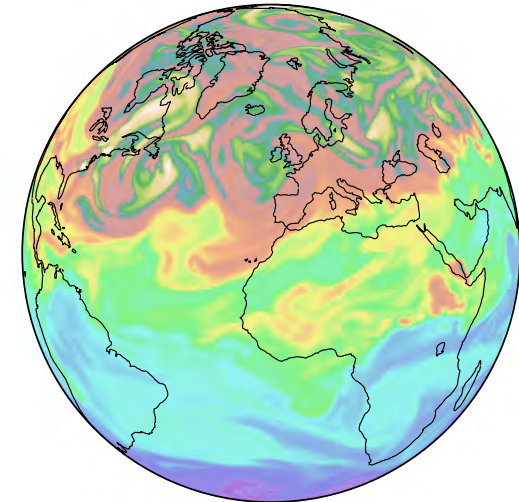


Posterior flux estimates

Prior flux estimates

Atmospheric transport model

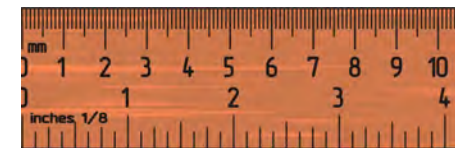
4-D atmospheric concentrations



“inverse” model

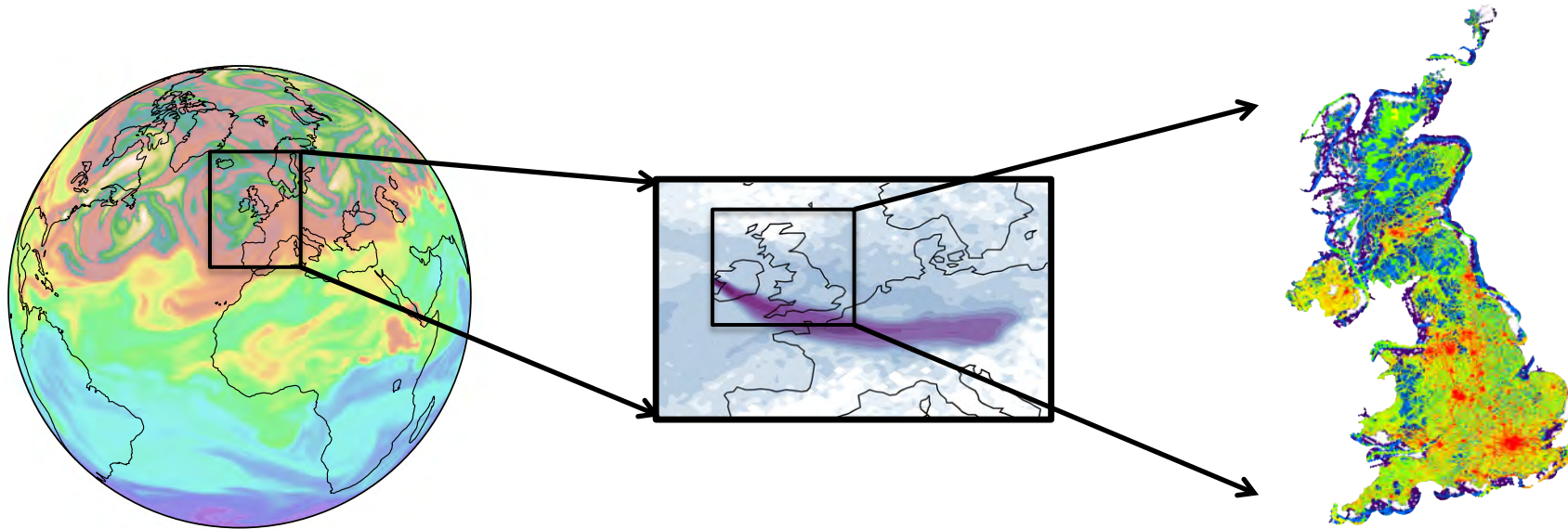
$$P(A | B) = \frac{P(B | A)P(A)}{P(B)}$$

Ensemble Kalman Filter with a 3-month lag window



Measurement and uncertainties

Using different models to address different scales



1,000 km

100 km

10 km

1 km

Satellites

Tall towers

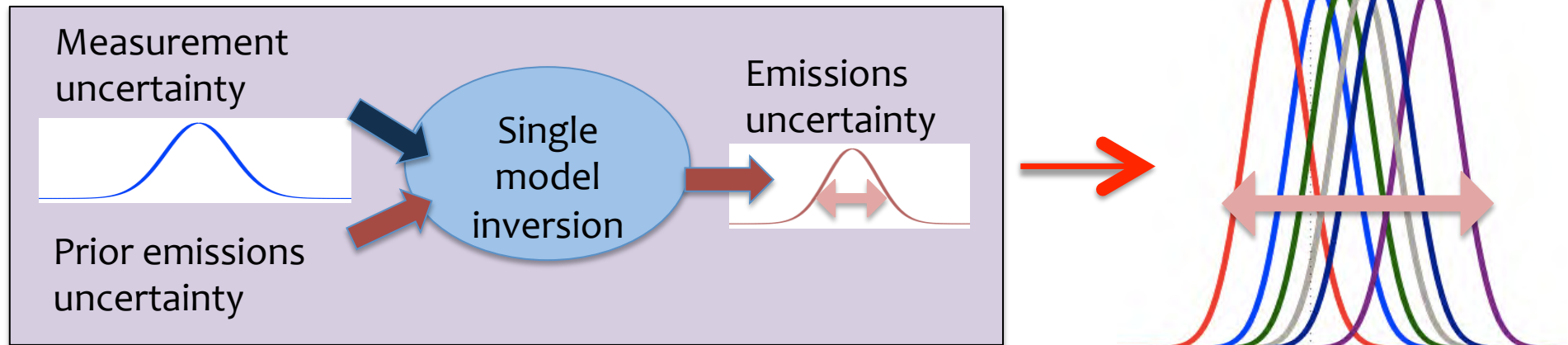
Aircraft

Ship

Regional
intensive

BT tower

GAUGE will deliver robust regional flux estimates of CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O



Ensemble of emission estimates provides better estimates uncertainty

- © Different transport models
- © Different methods to infer the fluxes
- © This approach will lead to more robust results
- © Regional emission estimates and uncertainties will be freely available