

# The Cape Grim Baseline Air Pollution Station Air Archive

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OCEANS AND ATMOSPHERE FLAGSHIP  
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17 August 2015



# Outline

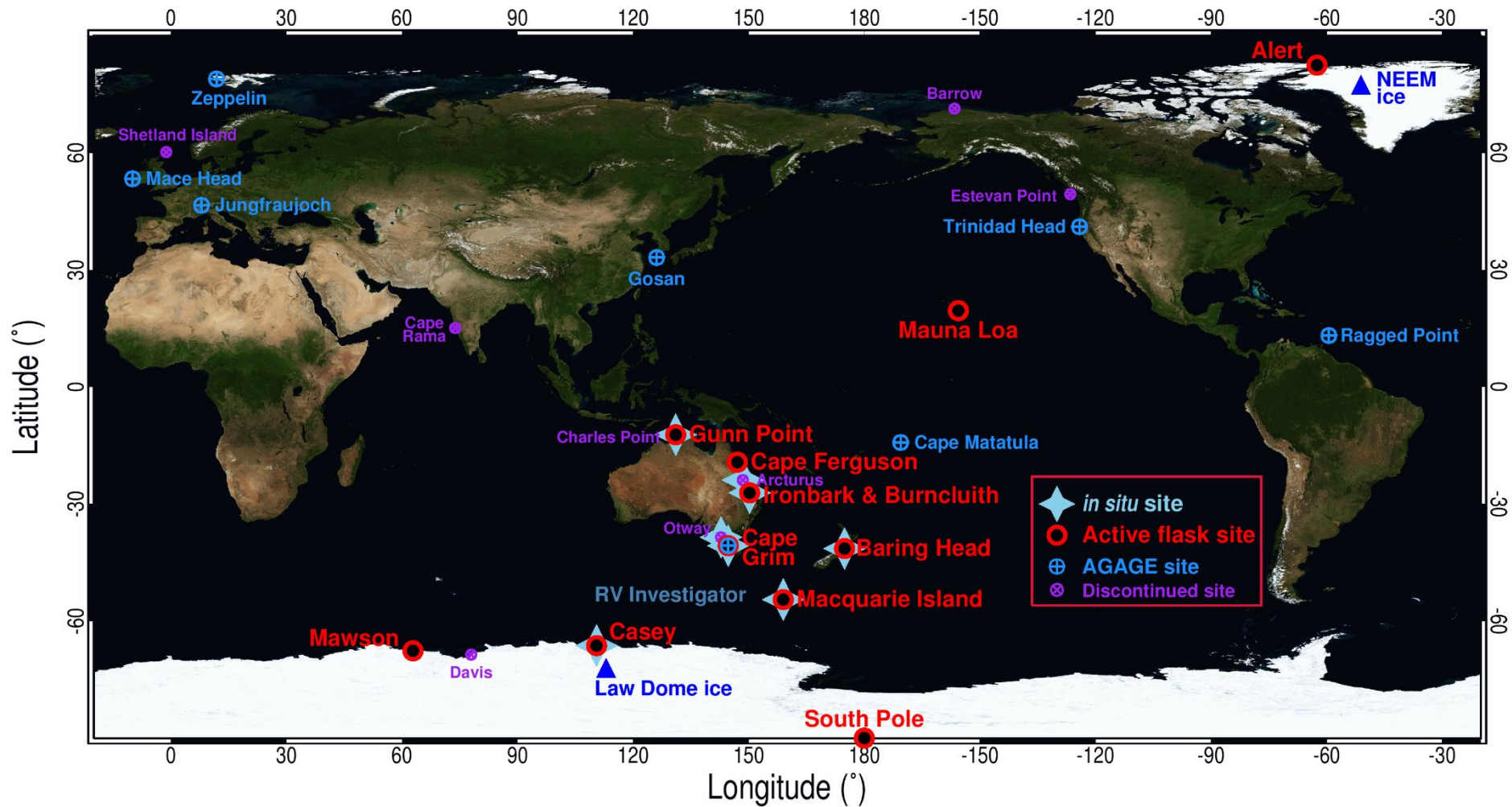
- History of Cape Grim Baseline Air Pollution Station Air Archive
- Air sampling technique
- Air sampling integrity
- Research applications
- Future

## *Acknowledgements:*

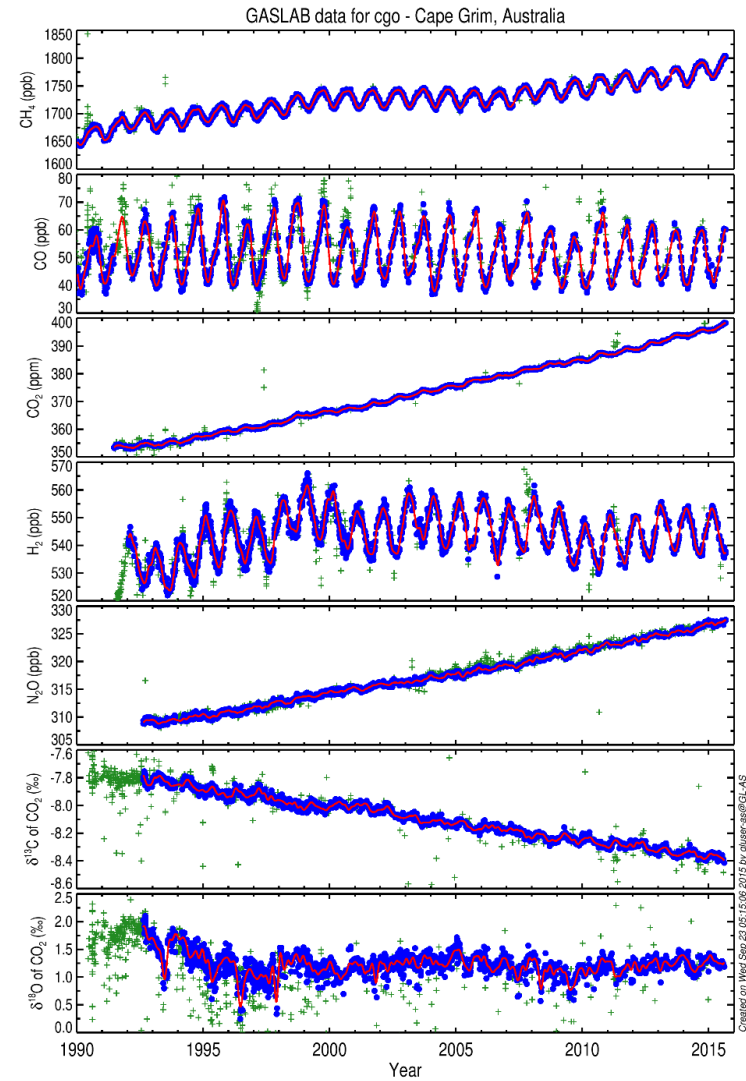
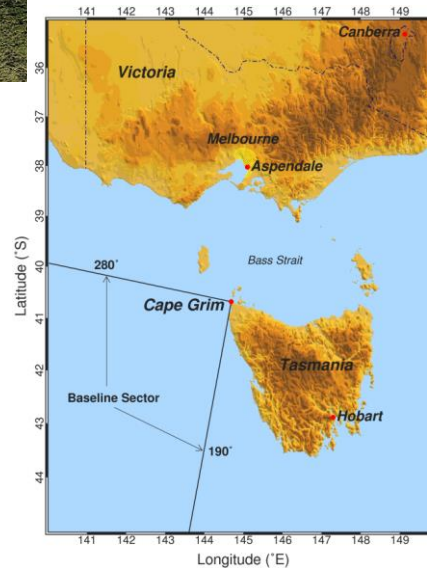
KRISS and KMA!

Bureau of Meteorology Cape Grim station staff

# CSIRO GASLAB flask, in situ & AGAGE networks



# Cape Grim Baseline Air Pollution Station



# Cape Grim Air Archive



**Cape Grim cliff-top**  
**20-May-1981**

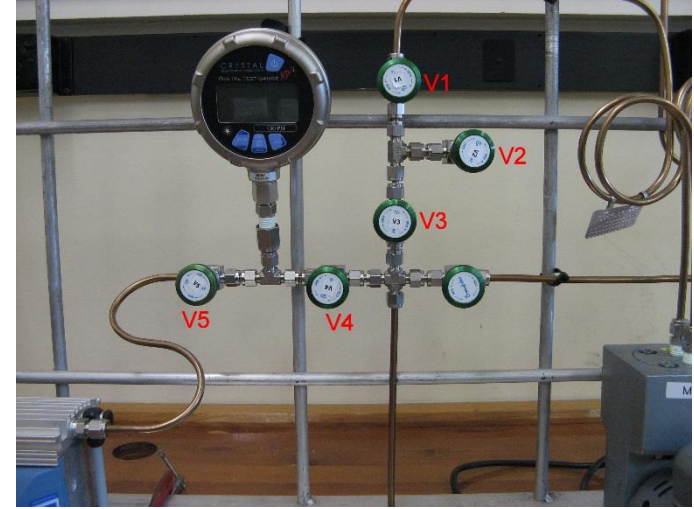
# Air Archive history

## Motivation:

*To create a store of background air samples over a long period which at some future time could be analysed to recover information on past atmospheric composition*

- Large volume air archive samples collected regularly since April 1978 (P. Fraser)
- Unique resource (continuous air archive) with diverse research applications
- Future studies of new species (synthetic GHG) & new techniques
- Enables reconstruction of atmospheric trends on hemispheric to global scale
- Issues:
  - Sampling artefacts (modification of trace gas composition during sampling)
  - Long-term storage effects

# Air Archive sampling setup



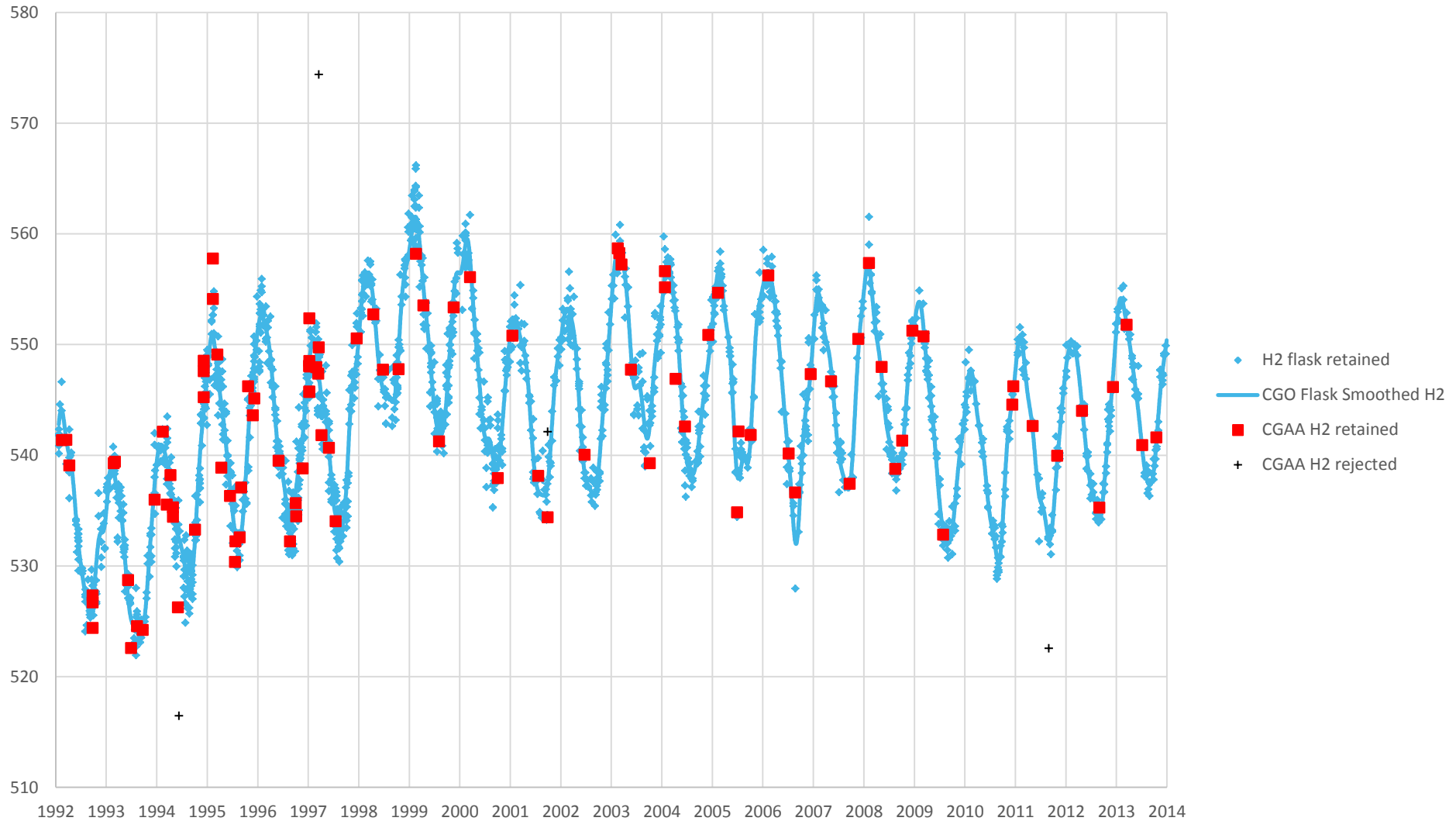
Essex Cryogenics p/n 80C-0008-8

# Air Archive sampling components

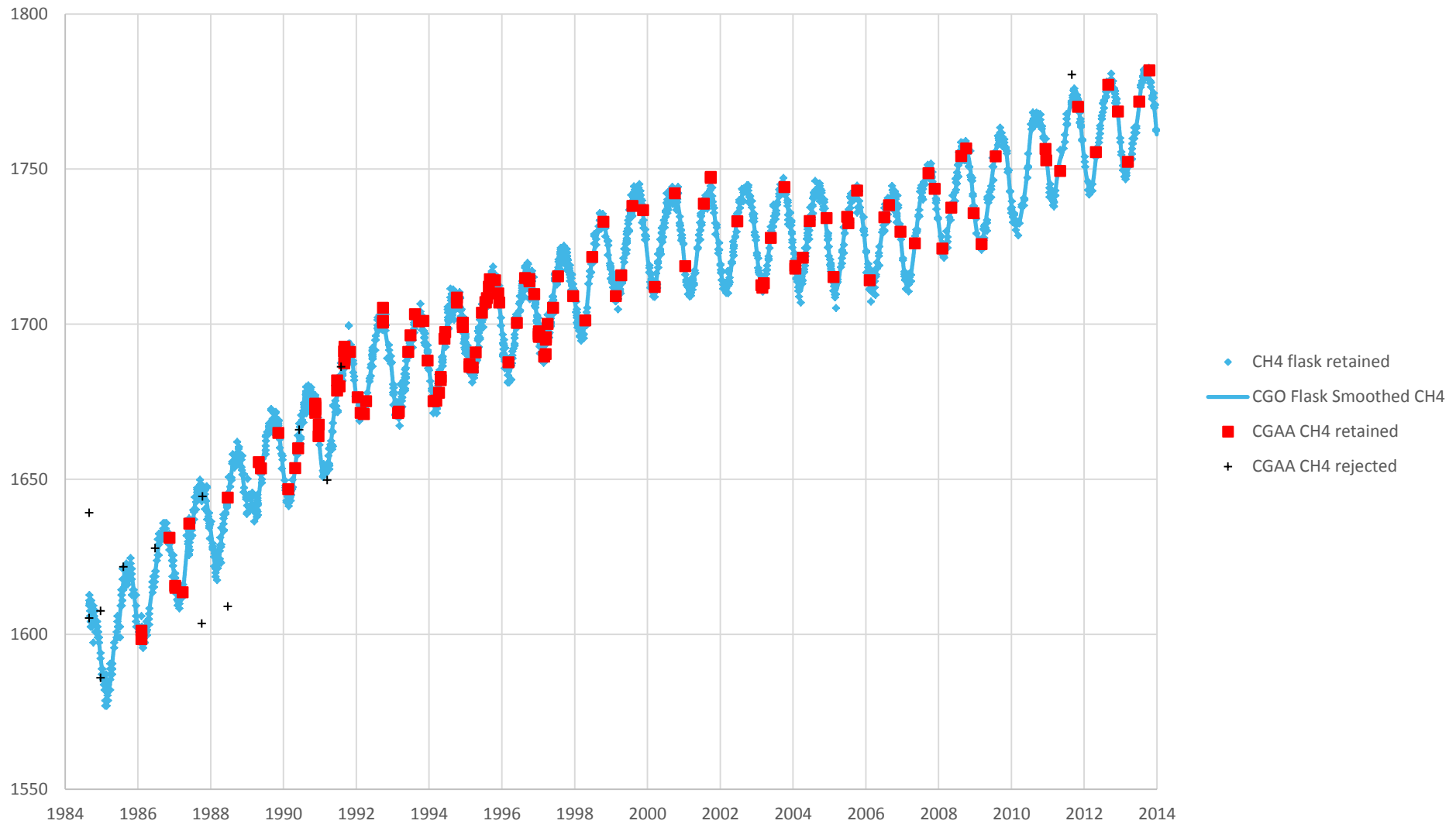
- **TUBING:** Restek Corp, Part Number 21517, serial number RSS07-21517
- **VACUUM PUMP:** Vacuubrand, Model MD 1, serial number 29690402
- **VACUUM GAUGE:** Crystal, model XP2
- **PRESSURE PUMP:** Robbins & Myers inc, Model KS-P330-BOWL, metal bellows, part number 1833218011
- **TANKS:** Essex Cryogenics Inc., electropolished stainless 304 steel - part number 80C-0008-8



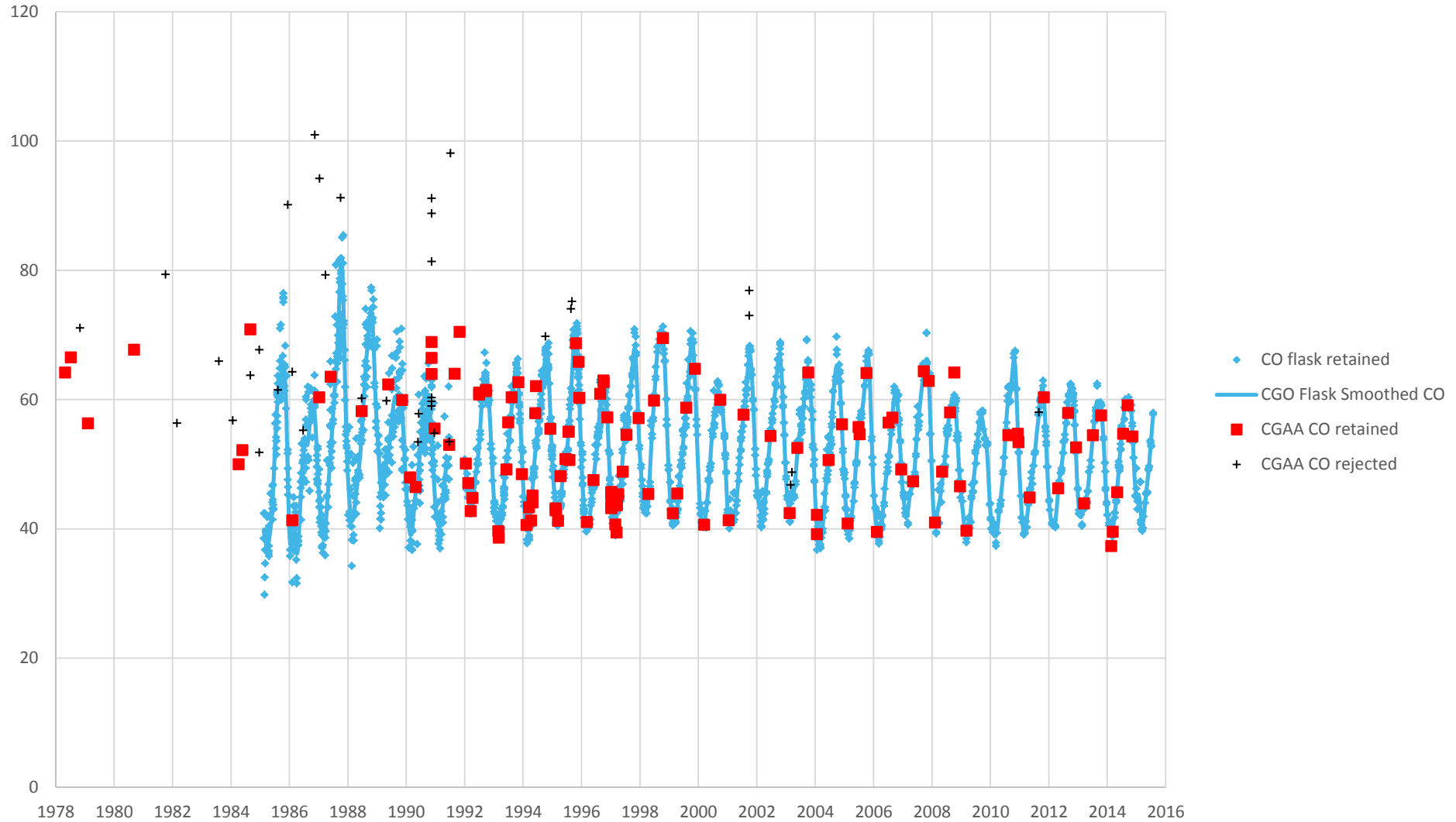
# Air Archive – H<sub>2</sub> integrity



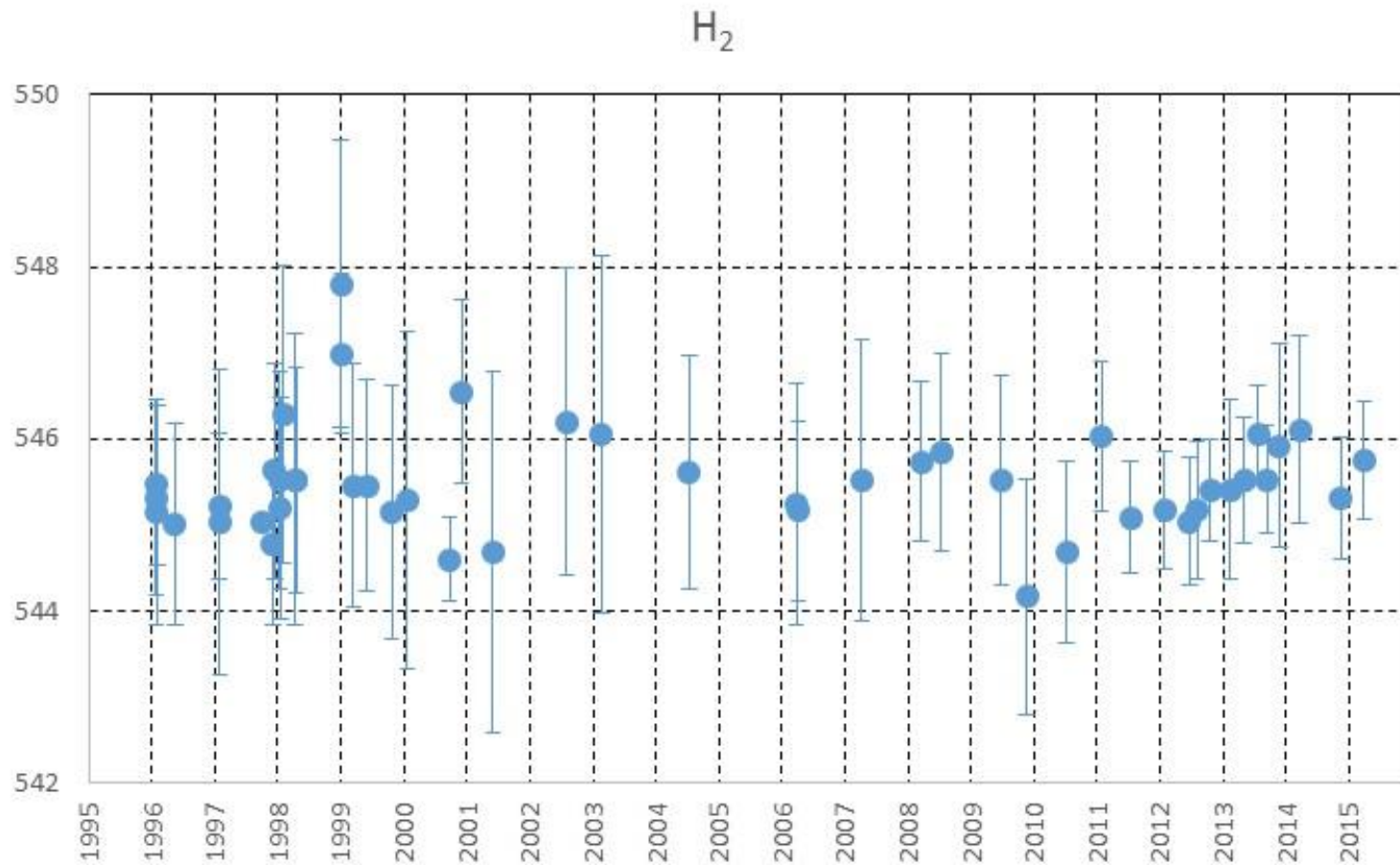
# Air Archive – CH<sub>4</sub> integrity



# Air Archive – CO integrity



# Analysis history CGAA sample UAN 960051



# Key metrics

- 37 years of archived air
- ~175 high pressure samples collected
- ~100-150 surviving samples
- >100 publications
- >56 gases
- >12 isotopic species

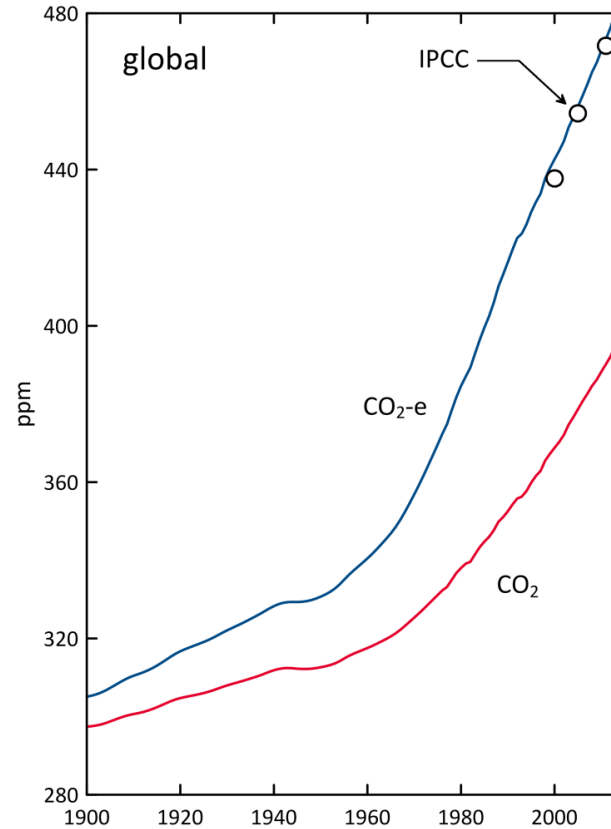
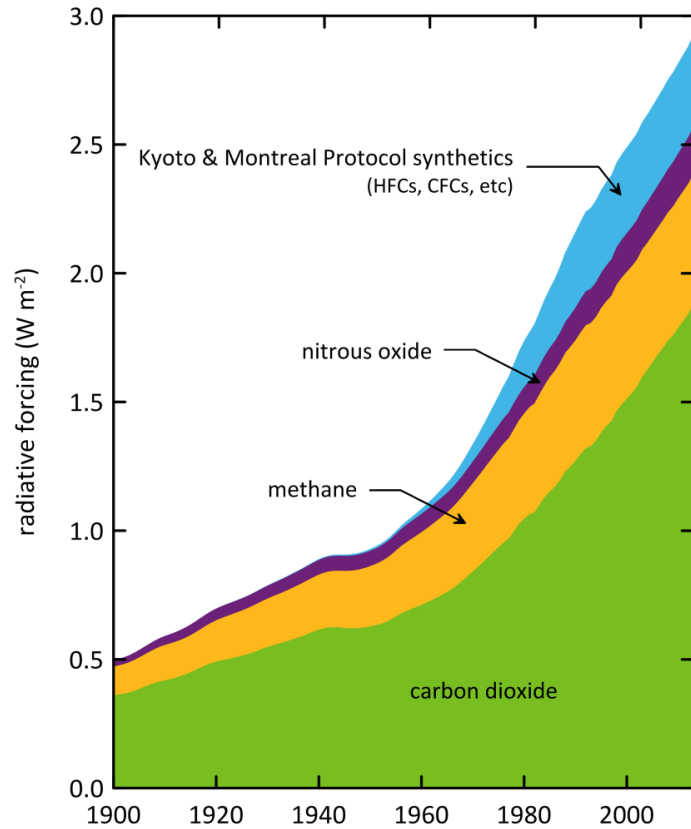


# Air Archive applications

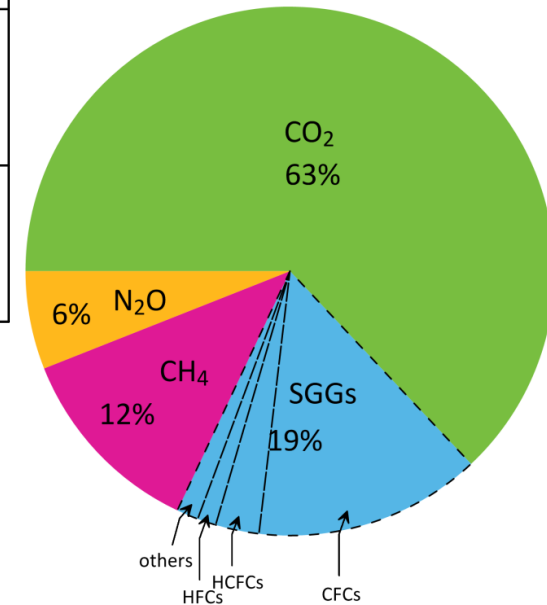
## Recent applications/research

- N<sub>2</sub>O sources and sink attribution (N<sub>2</sub>O isotope), Park 2012
- CF<sub>3</sub>SF<sub>5</sub>, Sturges 2012
- Octafluorocyclobutane (c-C<sub>4</sub>F<sub>8</sub> or PFC-318), Oram 2012
- C<sub>4</sub>F<sub>10</sub>, C<sub>5</sub>F<sub>12</sub>, C<sub>6</sub>F<sub>14</sub>, C<sub>7</sub>F<sub>16</sub>, C<sub>8</sub>F<sub>18</sub>, Ivy 2012
- N-C<sub>7</sub>F<sub>16</sub>, Laube 2012
- Stratospheric O<sub>3</sub> depletion analysis, Montzka 2011
- HFCs (HFC-365mfc, HFC-245fa, HFC-227ea, HFC-236fa, Vollmer 2011
- Reconstruction of SF<sub>6</sub> emissions, Rigby 2010

# CSIRO/AGAGE long-lived GHG radiative forcing

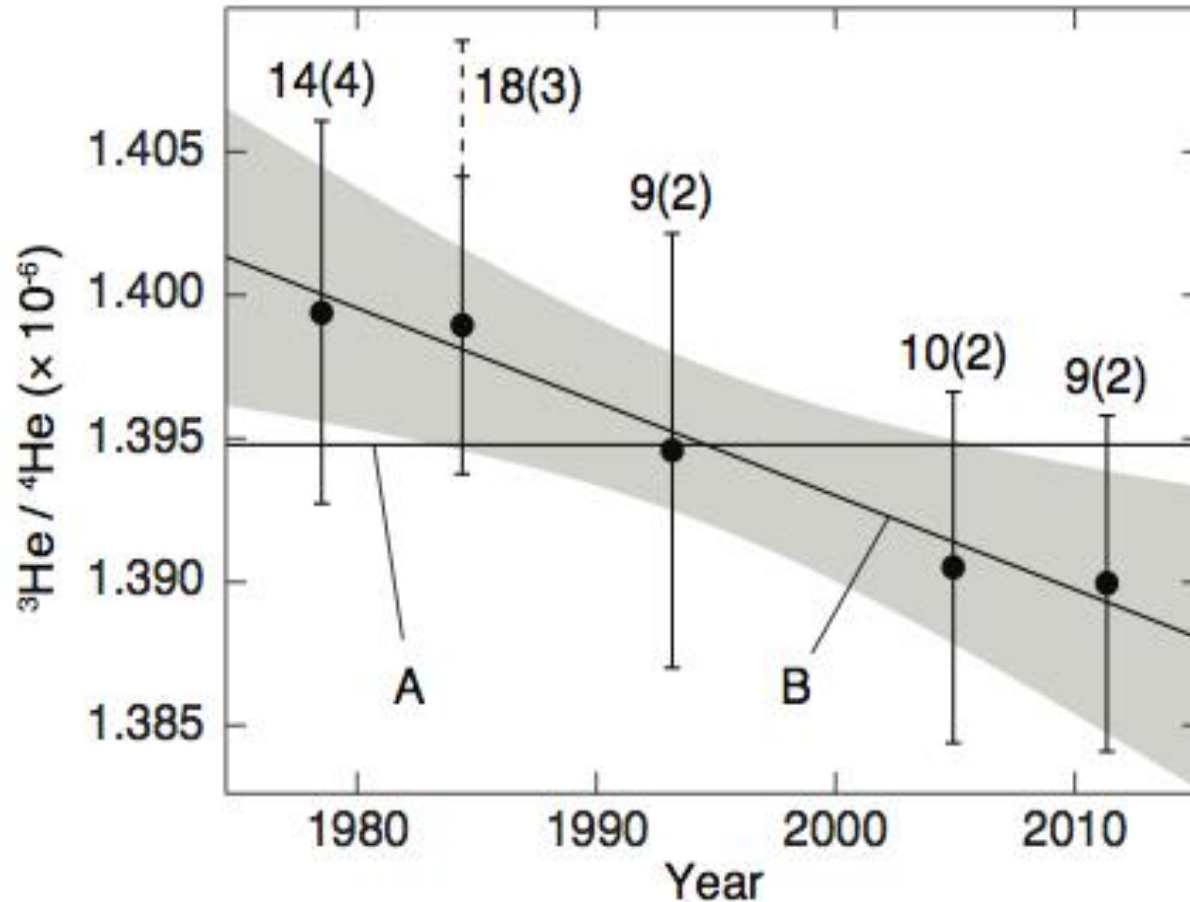


Radiative forcing growth:  
last 50 years



- uses flask/in situ networks, and firn and icecore records.
- global CO<sub>2</sub> 2013: 395 ppm, CO<sub>2</sub>-e 480 ppm ; 2014: 397 ppm
- able to replicate TAR, AR4 and AR5 global radiative forcing
- biennial reporting: BoM/CSIRO *State of the Climate* report

# Helium isotopes (Brennwald *et al.*, Earth and Planetary Science Letters, 2013)

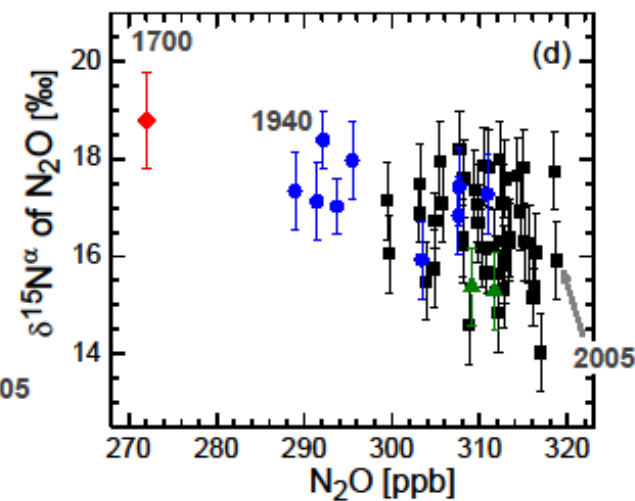
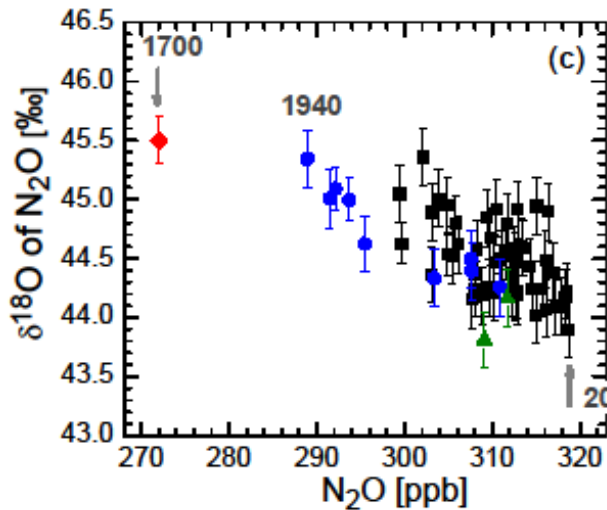
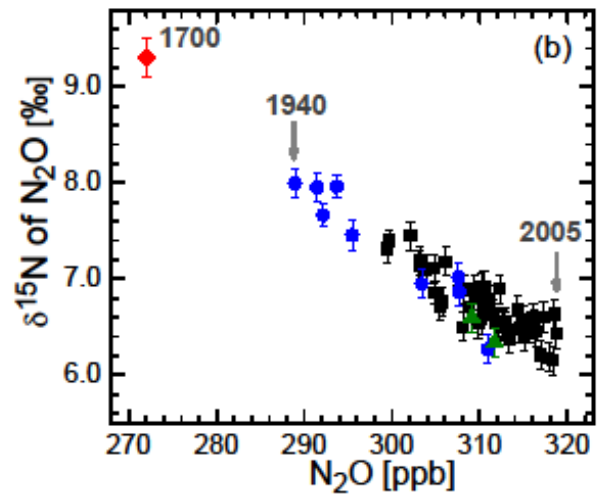
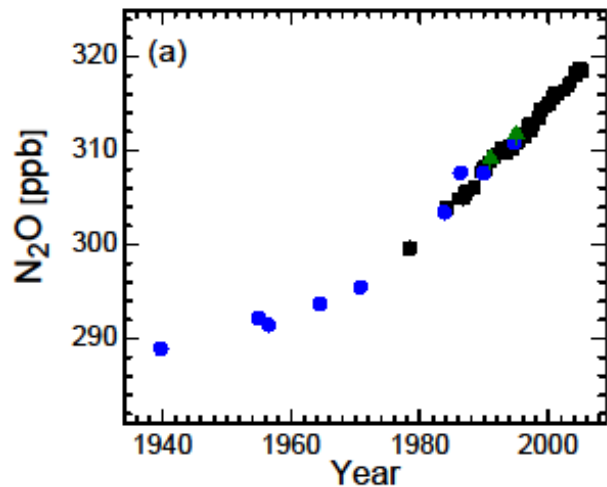


## $^3\text{He}/^4\text{He}$ trend

- -0.23 – -0.30 ‰/yr
- Forced by release of terrigenous He from fossil fuel mining and combustion

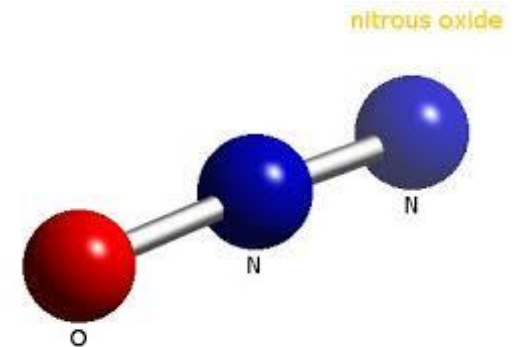


# Nitrous oxide ( $\text{N}_2\text{O}$ ; Park *et al.*, Nature Geoscience, 2012)

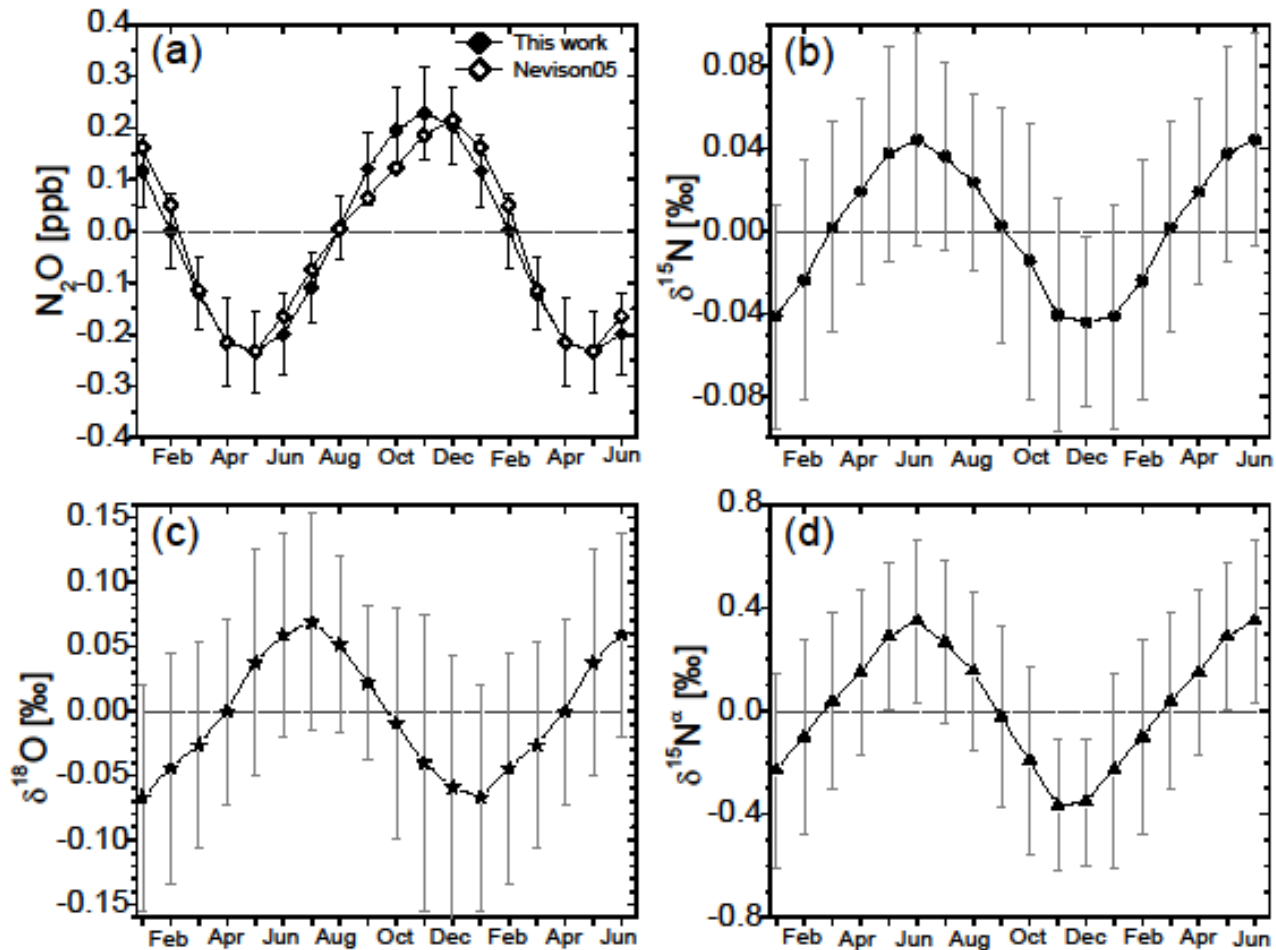


$\text{N}_2\text{O}$  isotope trends

- $\delta^{15}\text{N}$  consistent with fertilizer emissions
- $\delta^{15}\text{N}^\alpha$  constrains nitrification component



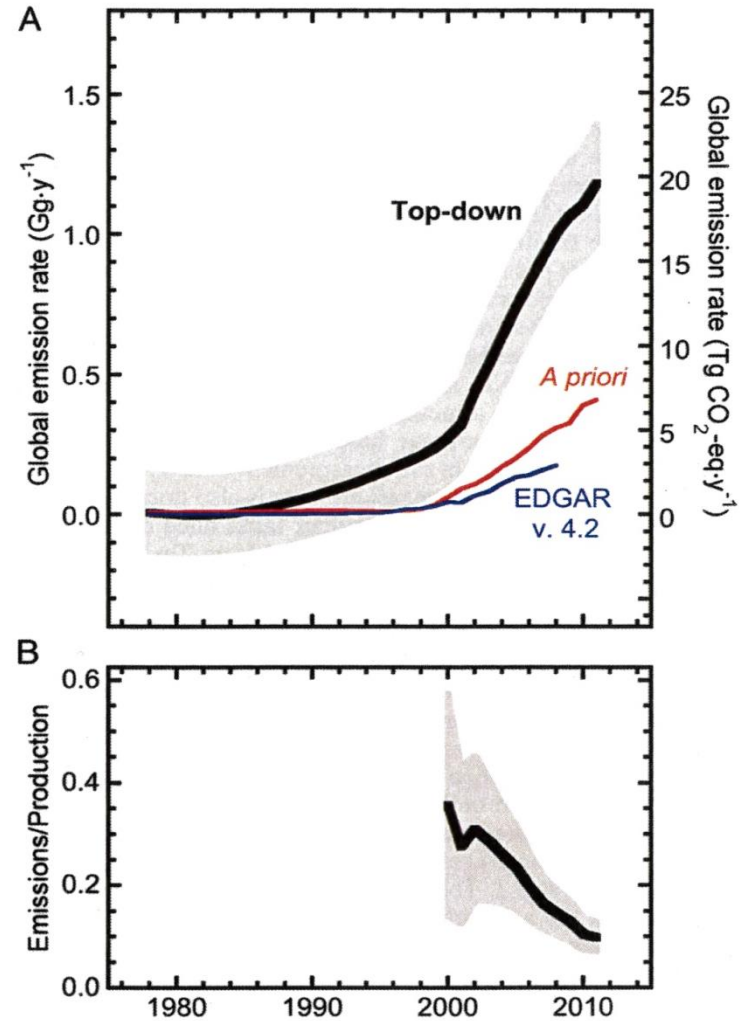
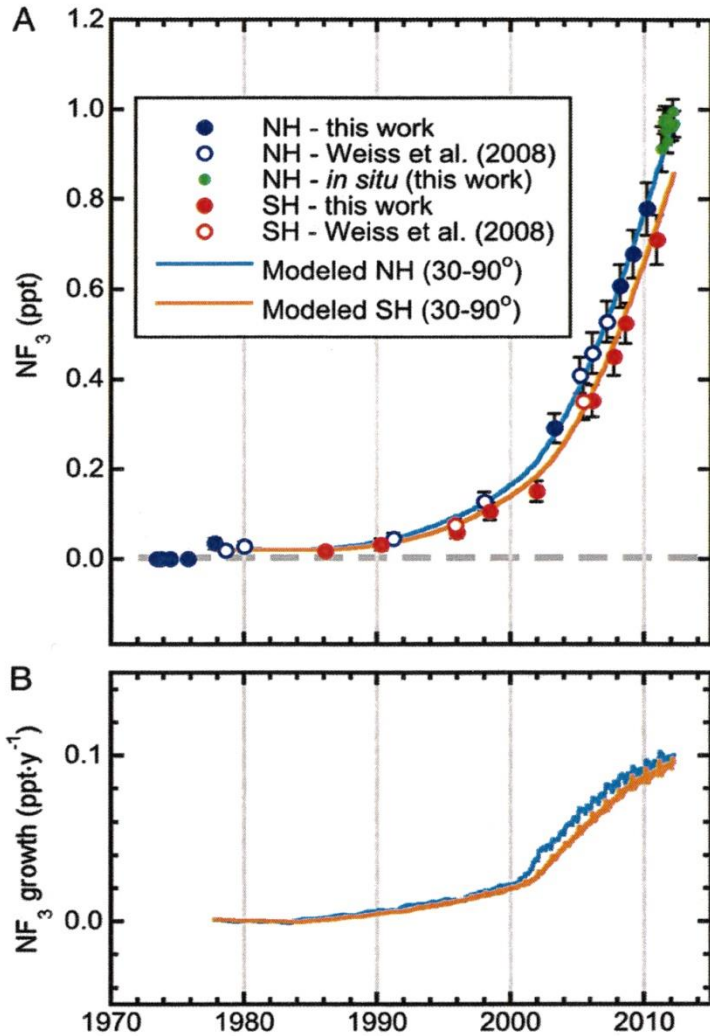
# Nitrous oxide ( $N_2O$ ; Park *et al.*, Nature Geoscience, 2012)



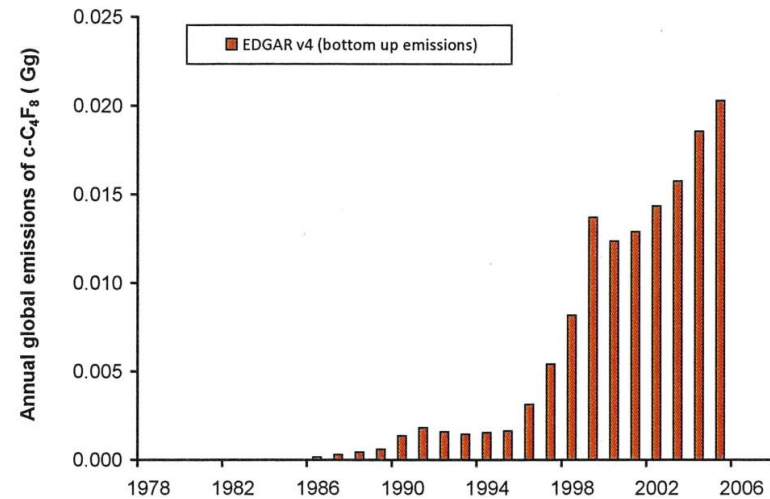
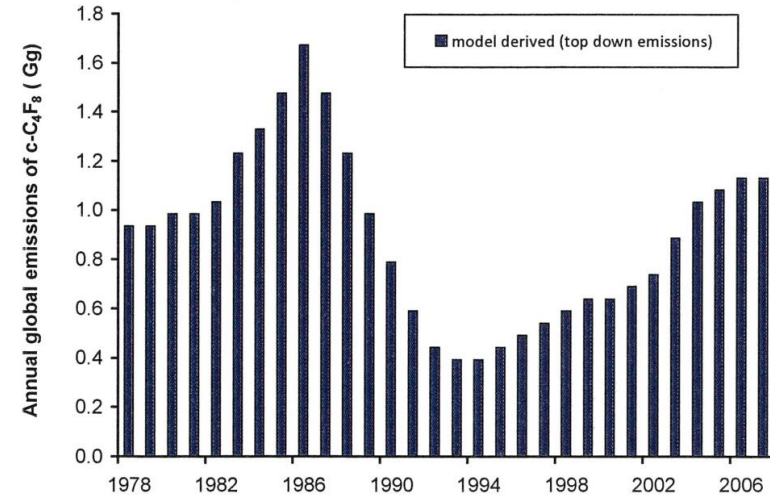
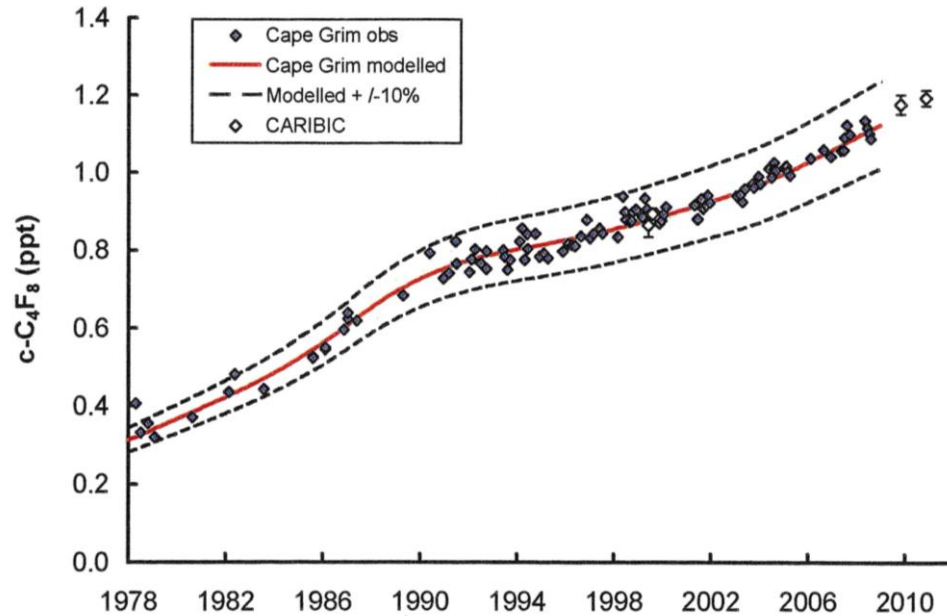
## $N_2O$ isotope seasonality

- $\delta^{15}N$  and  $\delta^{18}O$  consistent with stratospheric and oceanic forcing
- $\delta^{15}N^{\alpha}$  amplitude larger than expected

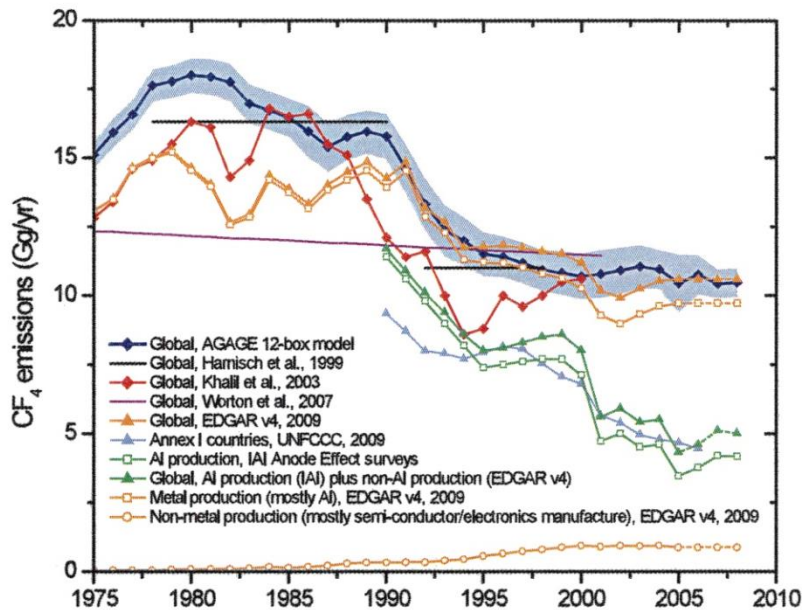
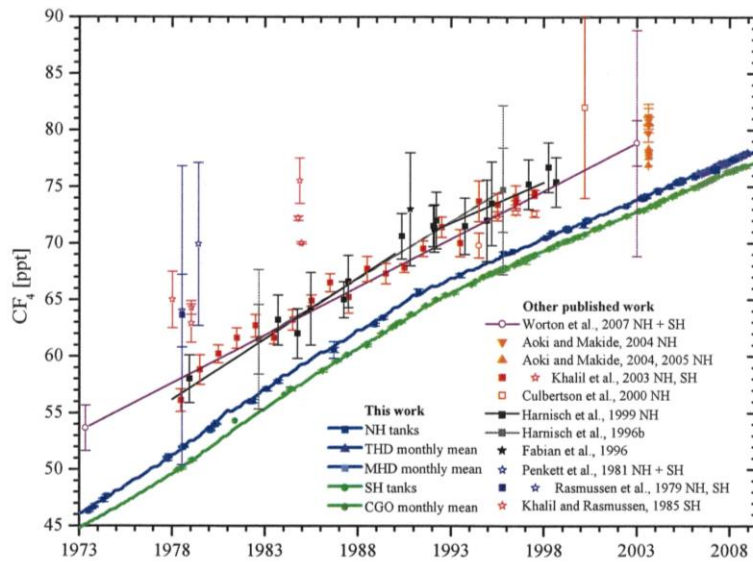
# Nitrogen trifluoride ( $\text{NF}_3$ ; Arnold et al., PNAS, 2013)



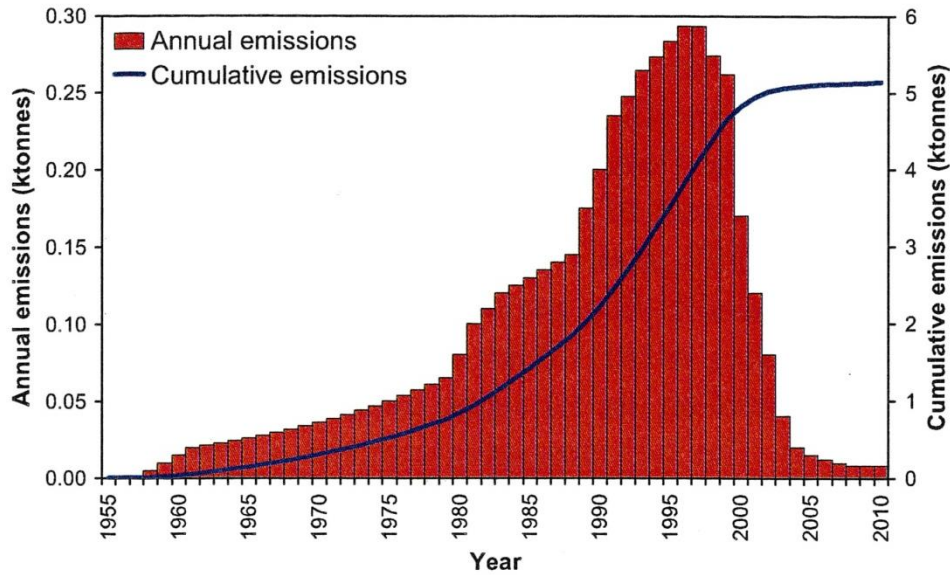
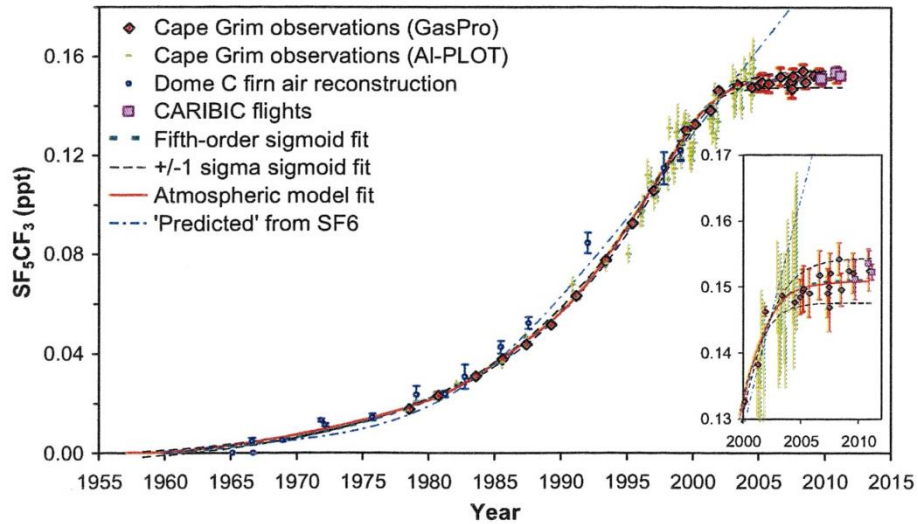
# Octafluorocyclobutane (C-C<sub>4</sub>F<sub>8</sub> or PFC-118; Oram *et al.*, Atmos. Chem. Phys., 2012)



# Tetrafluoromethane (CF<sub>4</sub> or PFC-14; Mühle *et al.*, ACP, 2010)



# SF<sub>5</sub>CF<sub>3</sub> (Sturges *et al.*, ACP, 2012)



# The future

- Continued prominence in atmospheric composition studies
  - New synthetic gases
  - Higher measurement precision with new technologies
  - Growing emphasis on isotopic measurements
- Transfer of air from leaking tanks
- Increase to 6 AA samples per year

# Thank you

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