

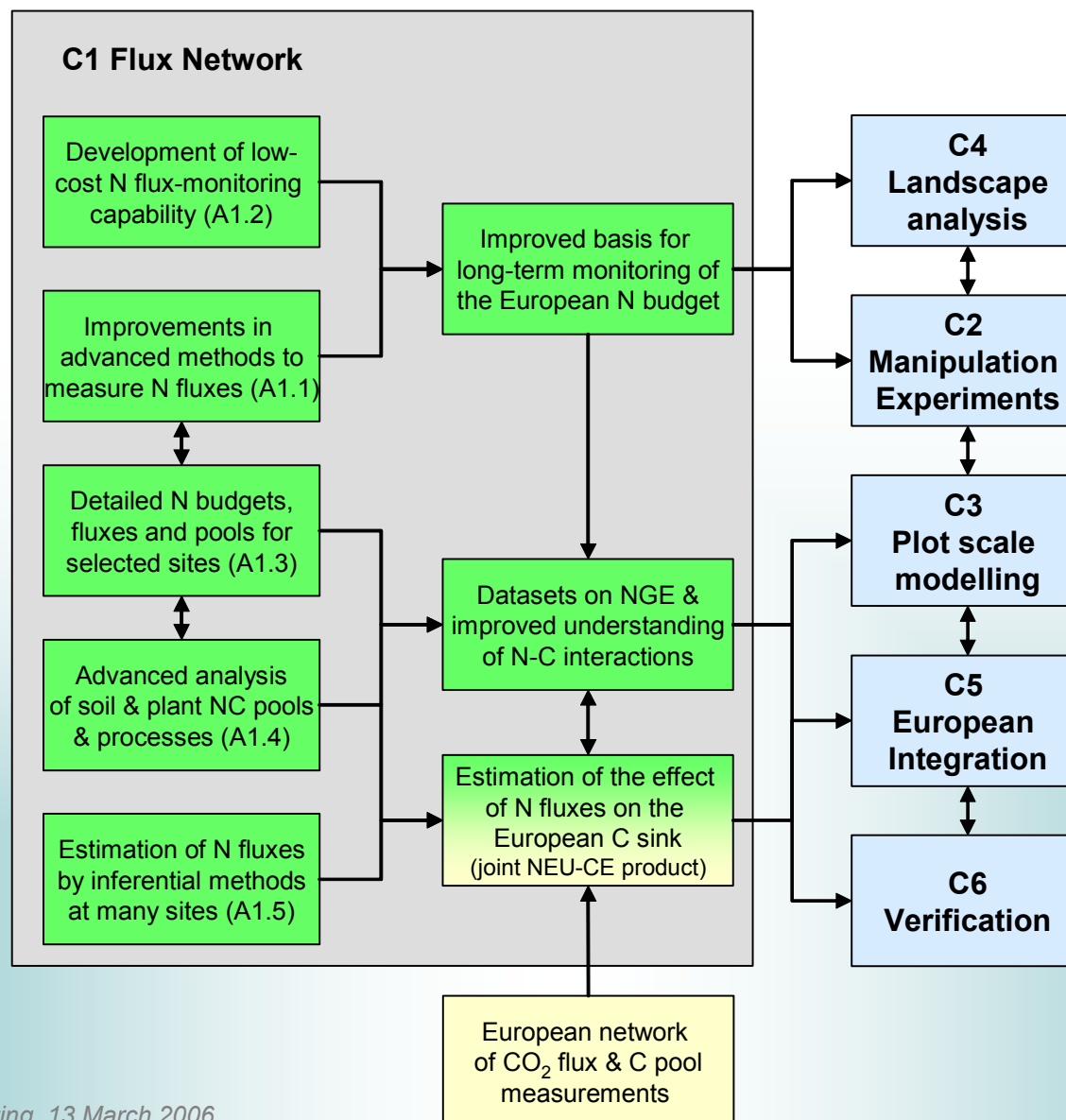
Overview of flux measurement techniques for reactive nitrogen and greenhouse gases

Eiko Nemitz, CEH Edinburgh

NitroEurope Component 1

- Level 3 (13 “Super Sites”): N and GHG fluxes: Core Measurements + Special Topics. Includes high cost micrometeorological methods, auto-chambers with online chemical analysis and *process studies*.
- Level 2 (9 “Regional Sites”): Basic N and GHG flux monitoring to get *annual budgets*, e.g. COTAG, simple cuvettes
- Level 1 (~50 “Inferential Sites”): Basic N air concentration measurements at existing CO₂ flux sites for *deposition estimates* by inferential modelling

Structure of Component 1



Contents

- **Monthly monitoring techniques (Level 1)**
 - The DELTA denuder
- **Time-averaged flux techniques (Level 2)**
 - The Time Averaged Gradient (TAG) technique
- **High time resolution network flux techniques (Level 3)**
 - Examples from previous projects covered in the next talk (Ute Skiba)
- **State-of-the-art advanced flux measurement techniques (Level 3 – Special Topics)**
 - Fast chamber techniques
 - Continuous gradient systems for reactive gases and aerosols (GRAEGOR)
 - Eddy-covariance system for (NO_3^-) aerosol
 - Use of TDL-AS for eddy-covariance flux measurements of CH_4 , N_2O , NH_3 (and HNO_3)
 - Eddy-covariance system for organic nitrogen based on CIMS

Level 1: Monthly Concentration Monitoring - The DELTA Sampler



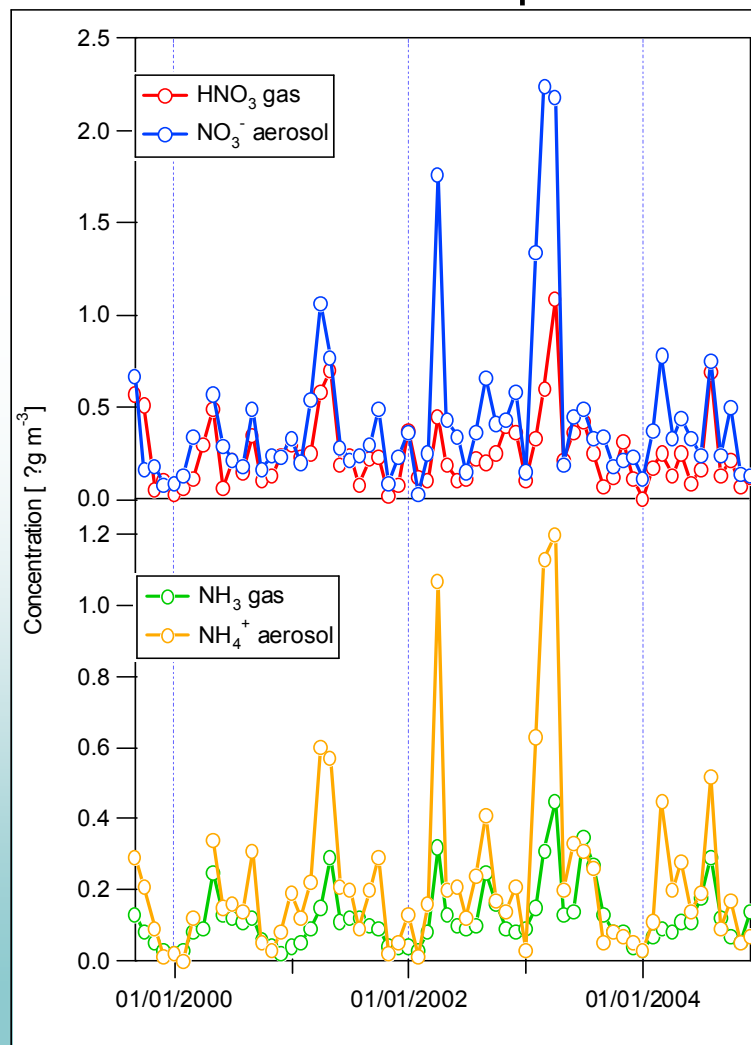
Long denuders 1+ 2
To remove HNO_3 , SO_2 and
 HCl ; K_2CO_3 coated

Shorter denuders 3 + 4
To remove NH_3
Citric acid coated

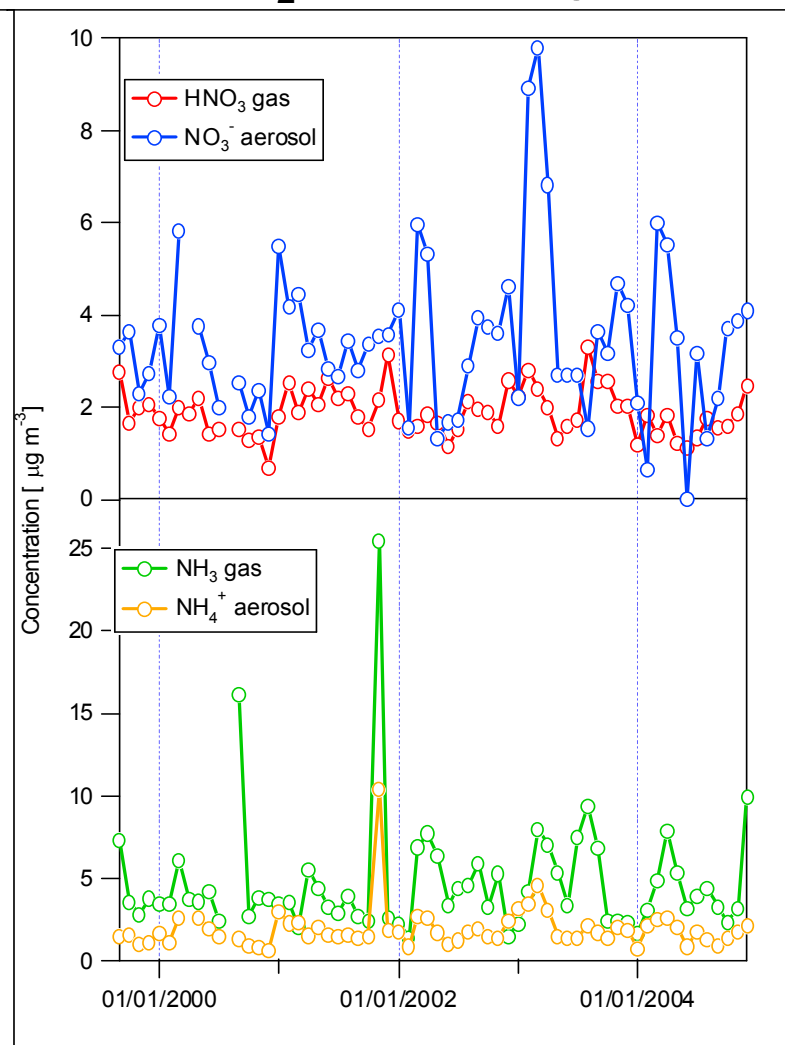
Aerosol filter
To remove particulate
 NH_4^+ , NO_3^- , SO_4^{2-} , Cl^- , and
base cations Na^+ , Ca^{2+} ,
 Mg^{2+}

Example Time Series

Strathvaich Dam
Remote Scottish Upland Site

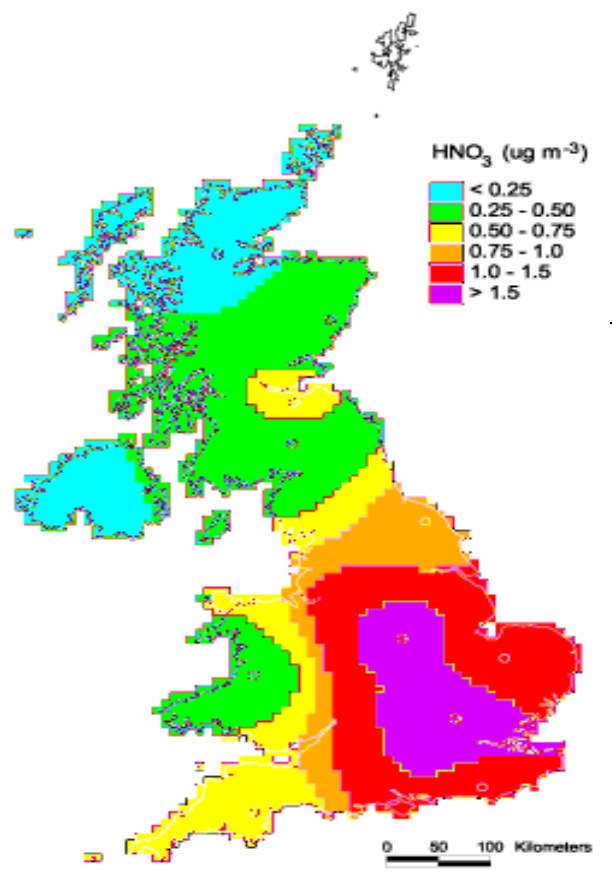


Sutton Bonnington
 SO_2 Source Region

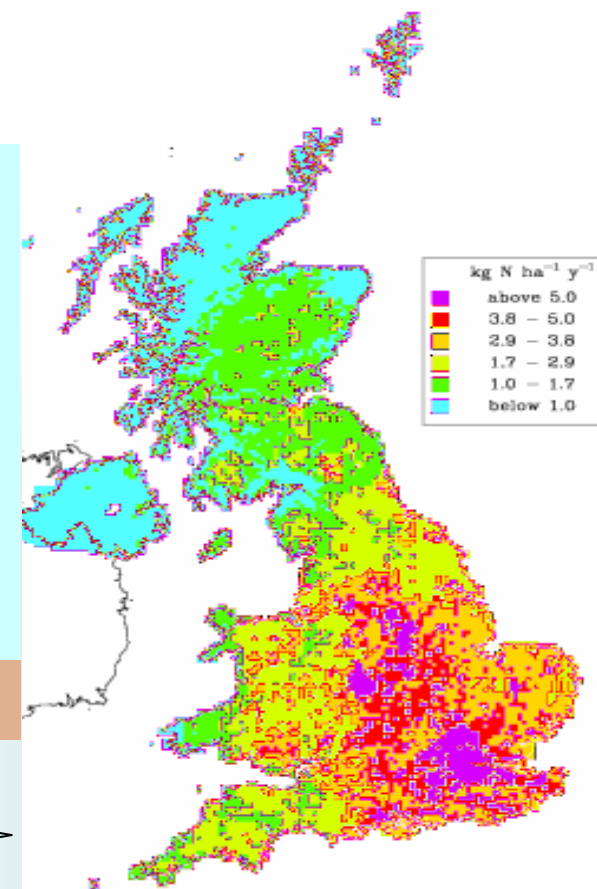
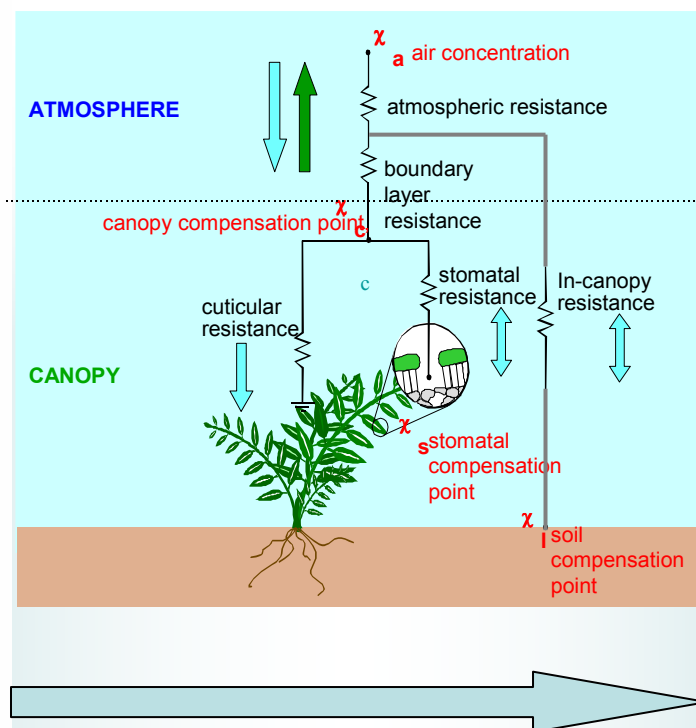


Inferential approach to derive deposition from monitored concentrations

HNO_3 air concentration



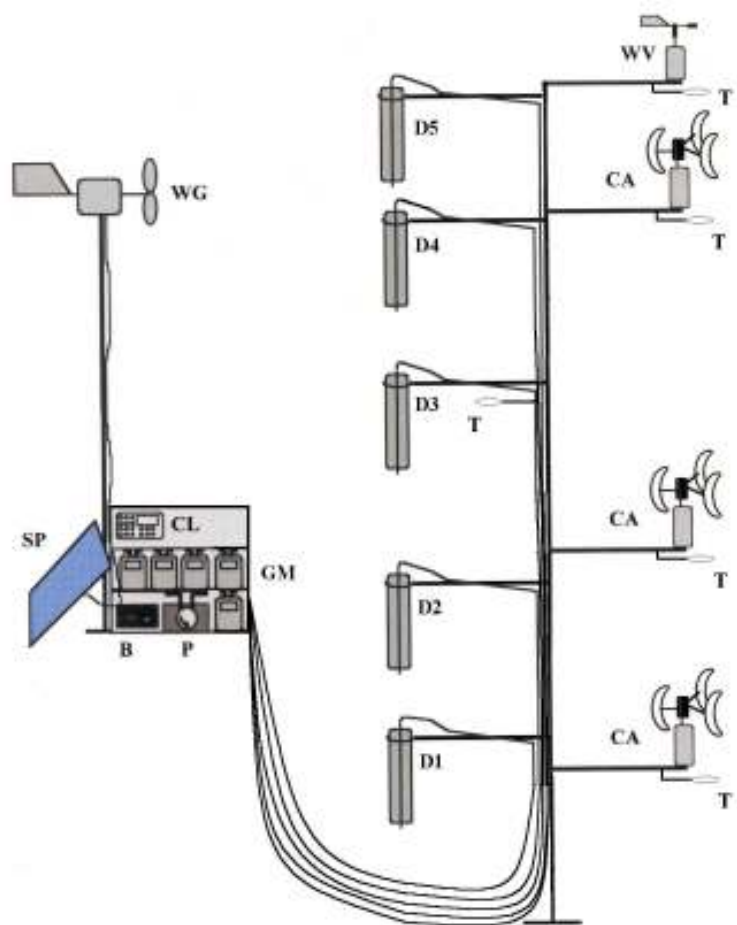
HNO_3 dry deposition



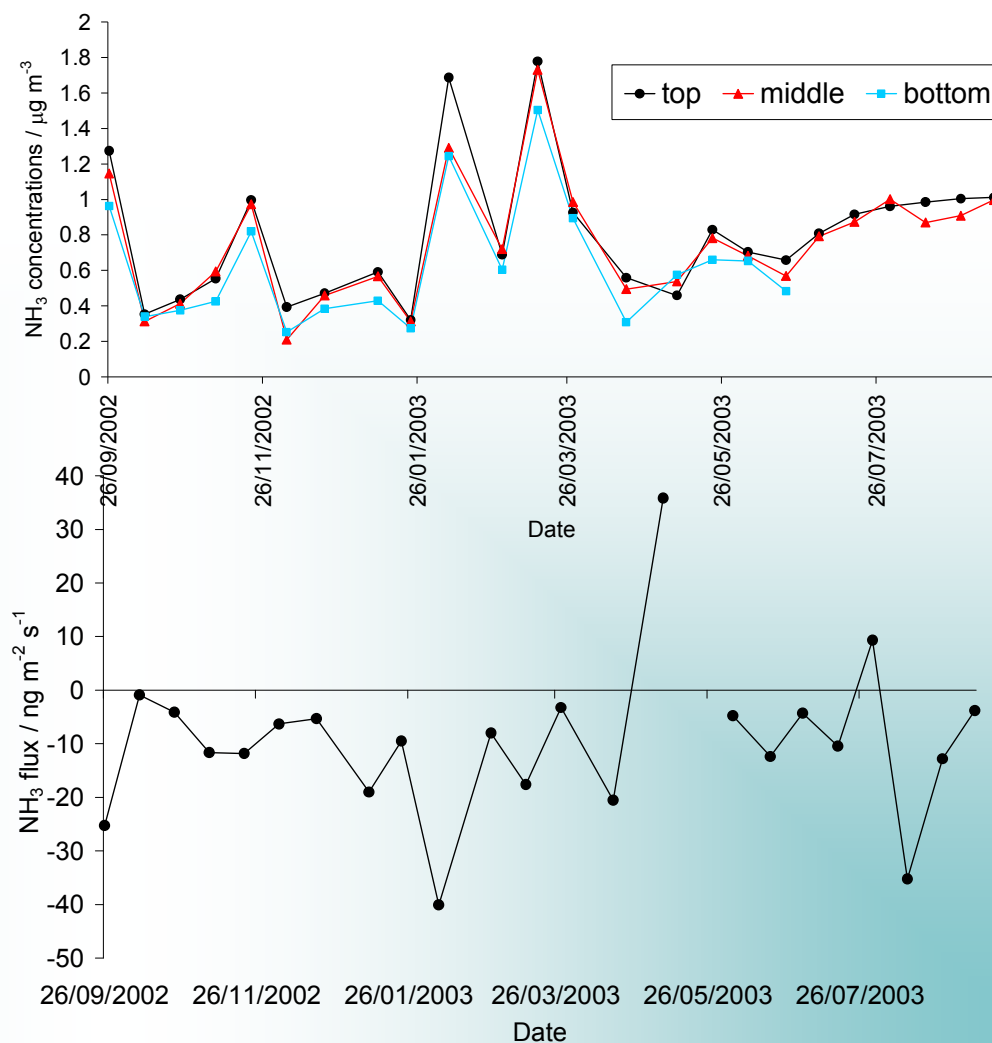
Level-2 low-cost flux measurement technology

- Systems to be developed
 - Long-term flux chamber (Level-2 sites)
 - CEH
 - RISO
 - Long-term flux system for reactive gases and aerosols (Level-2 & Level-3 sites)
 - ECN & TNO (Time Averaging Gradient or REA system)
 - CEH & UoE (Time Averaging Gradient or REA system)
 - UoZ (photo-acoustic NH₃ sensor)
 - Low cost assay for N₂ fixation (Level-2 sites)
 - RISO
- Time scale
 - Development over 18 months.
 - Best system goes into production
 - Any system can be considered
 - Funds for production currently in reserve (not allocated)
 - Instrumentation runs from year 3.

The Time Averaged Gradient (TAG) Approach



NH₃ Concentrations, Auchencorth Moss



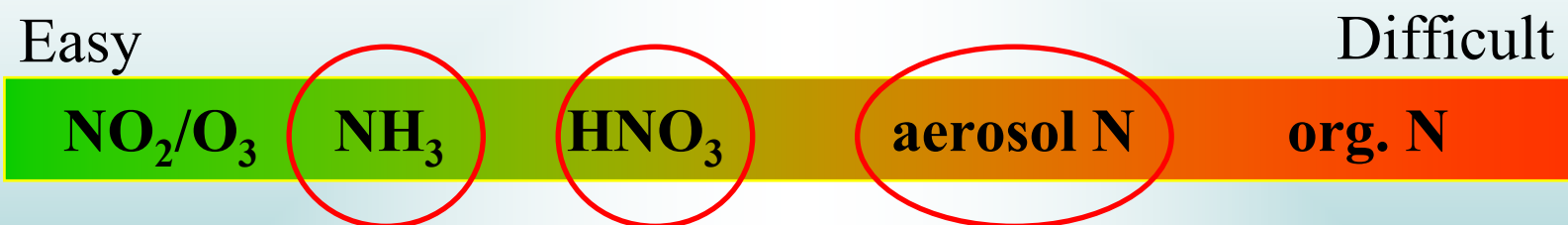
Level-3 techniques

How well can we measure N fluxes?

Gold standard: Eddy covariance



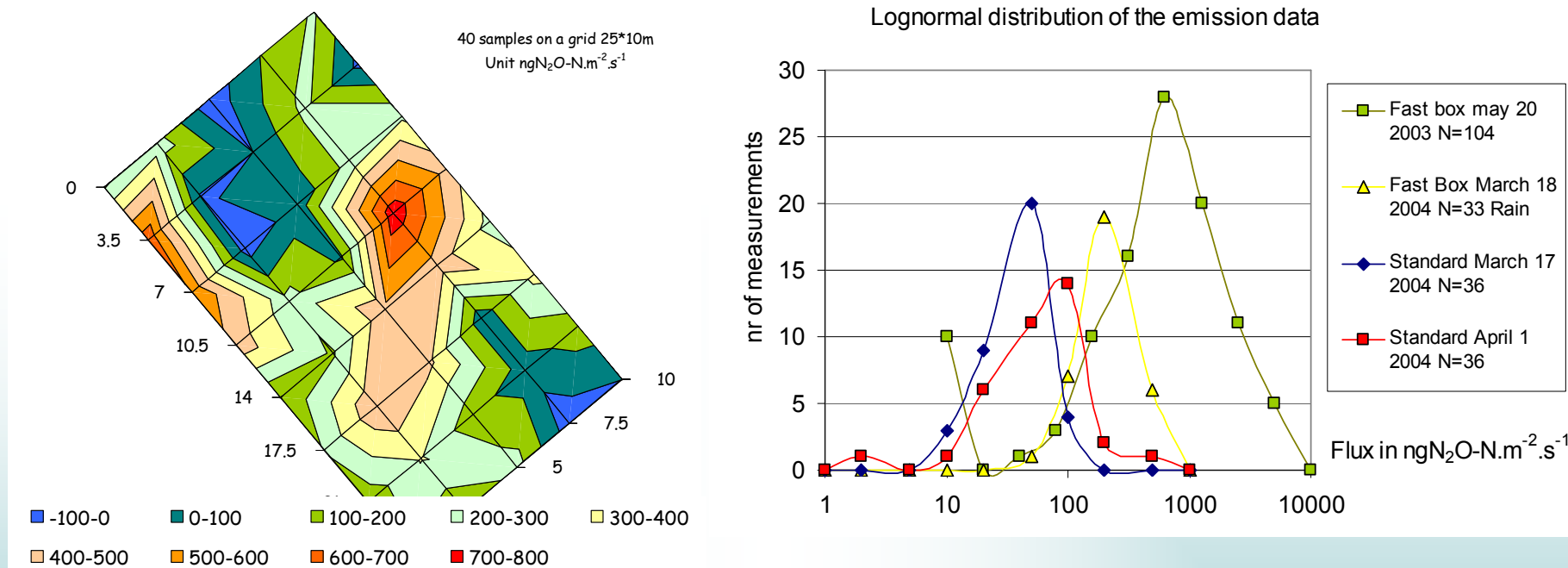
Silver standard: Gradient methods



Bronze standard: Chamber methods

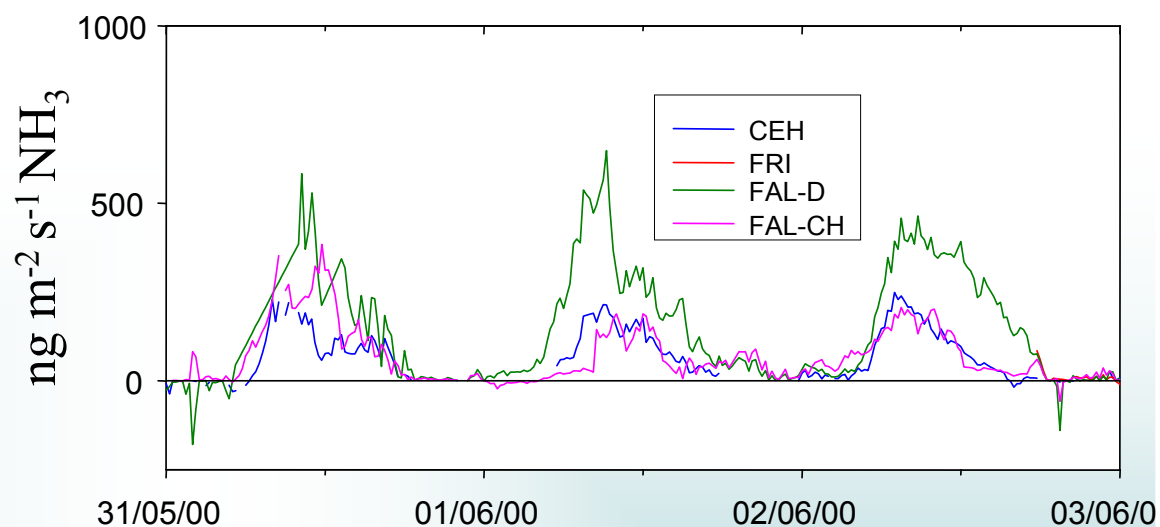


Fast Box Technique for N₂O (ECN)



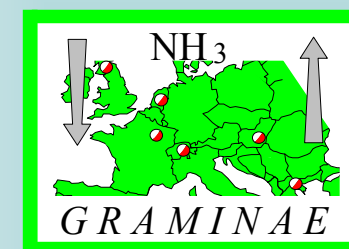
Spatial variability of N₂O fluxes measured with the fast box technique at Lelystad (The Netherlands), and log-normal distribution of measured fluxes (unit: ng N₂O-N m⁻² s⁻¹).

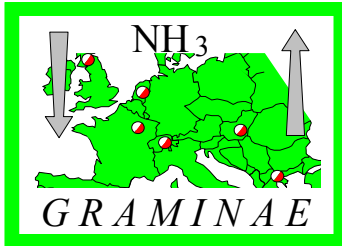
Continuous gradient measurements for NH_3 fluxes by wet chemistry



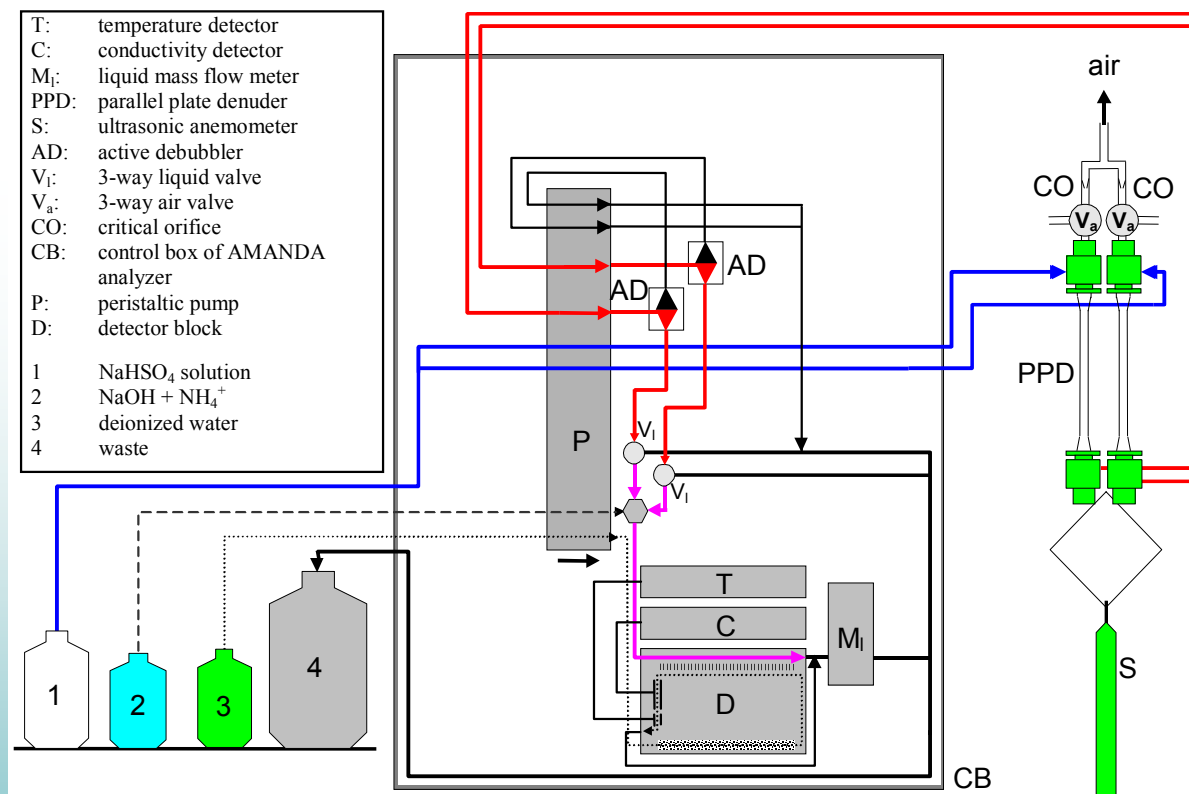
- Current state-of-the-art
- Suitable for long-term measurement
- Very labour intensive
- Inter-comparison shows significant scatter

FAL Braunschweig

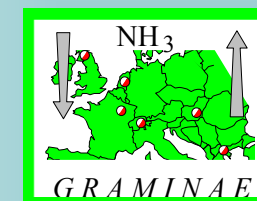
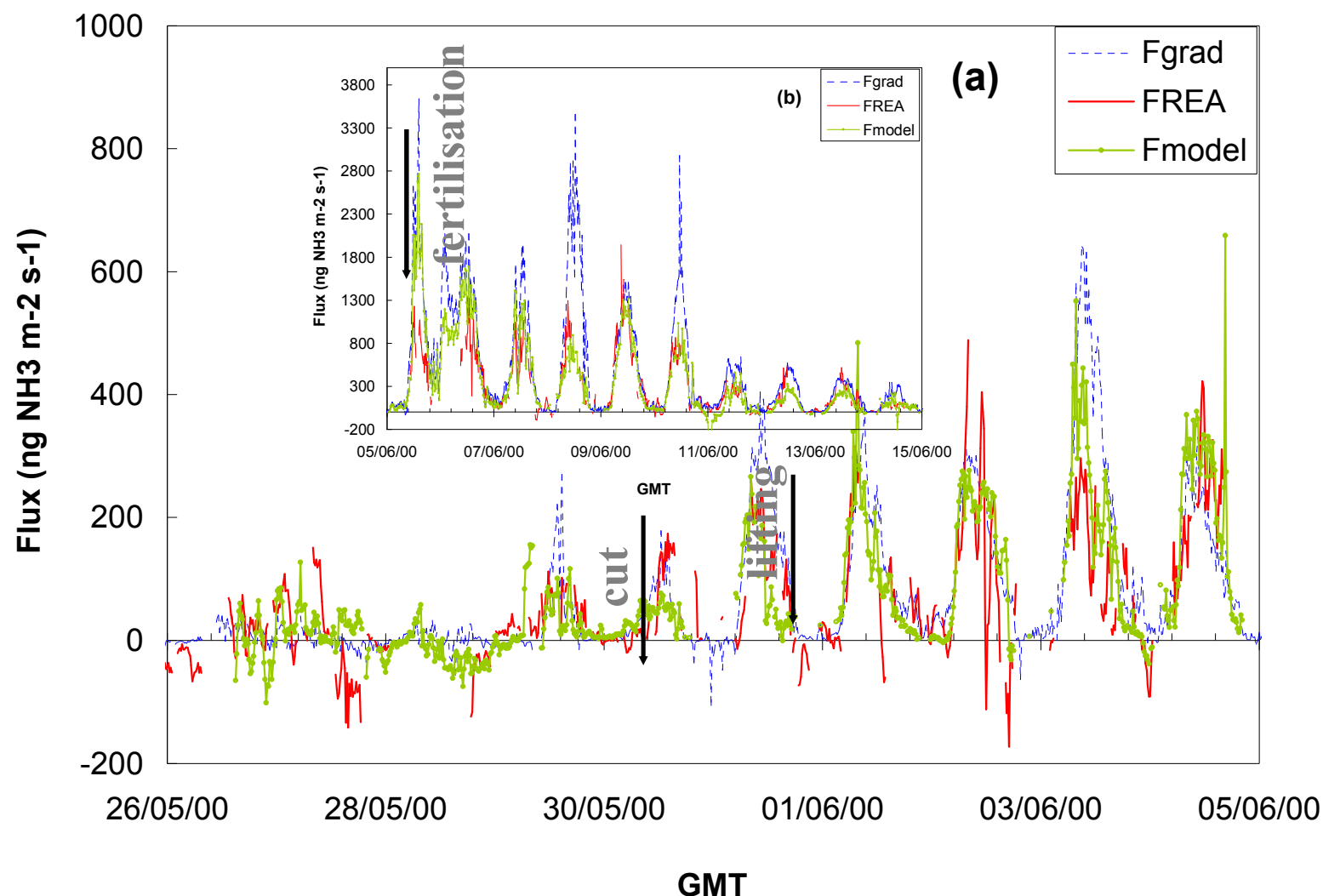




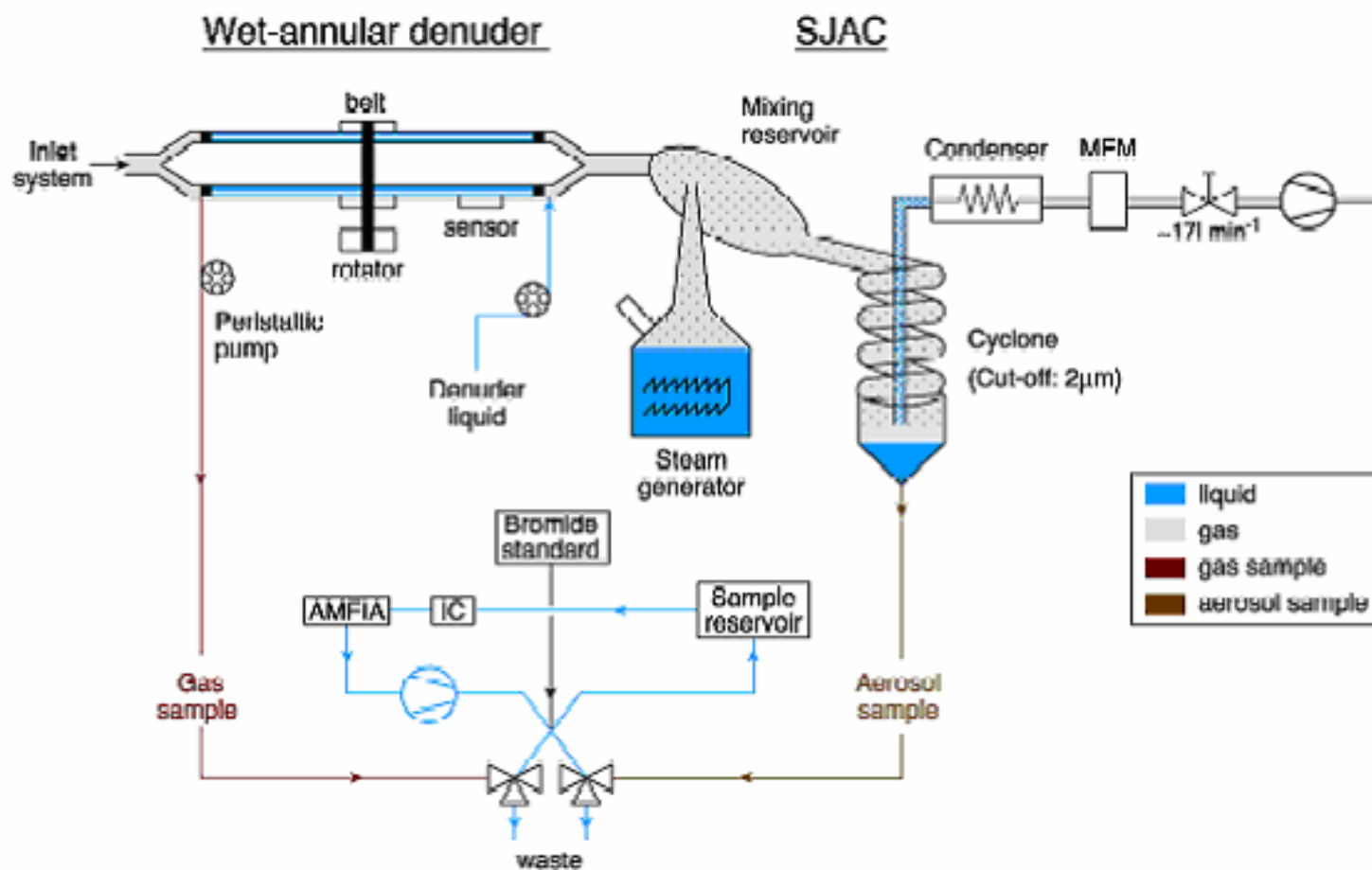
Continuous relaxed eddy accumulation (REA) systems for NH_3



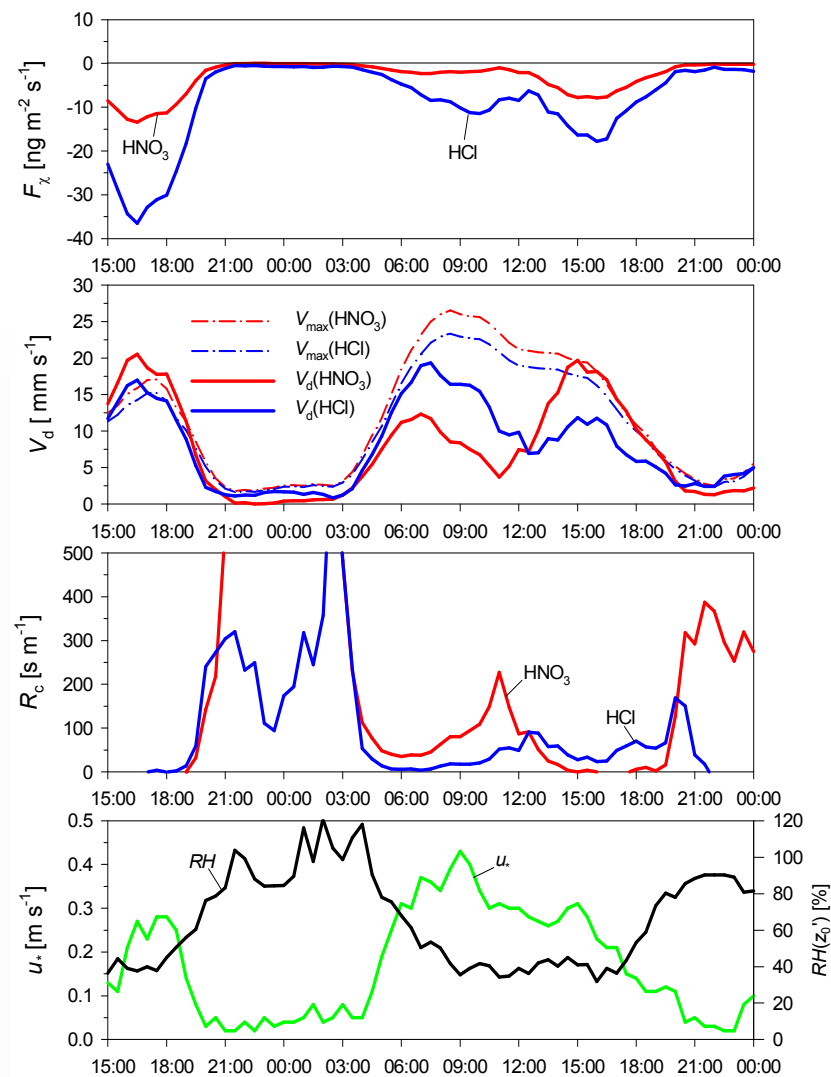
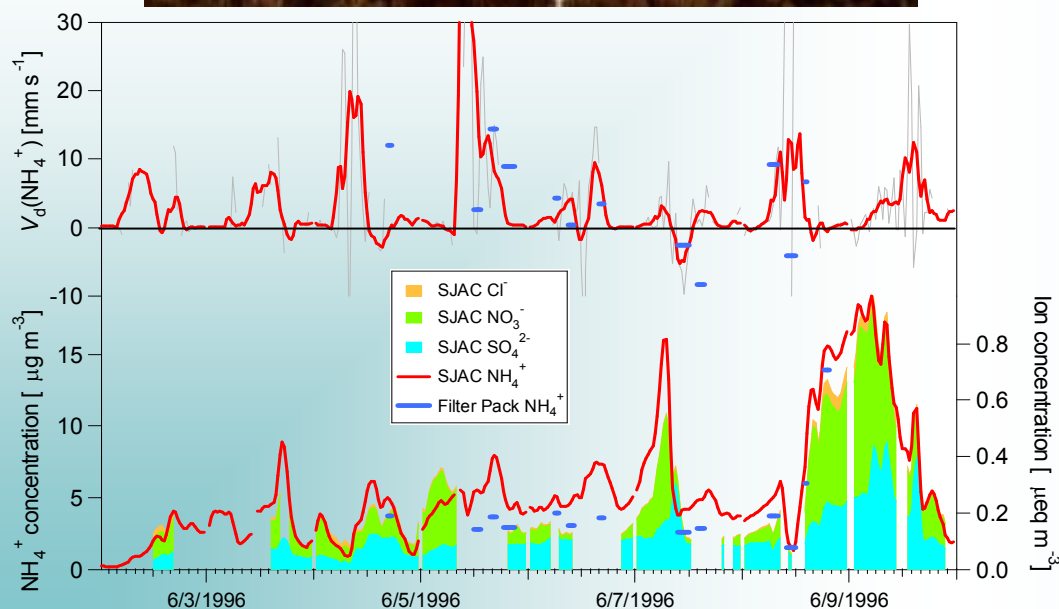
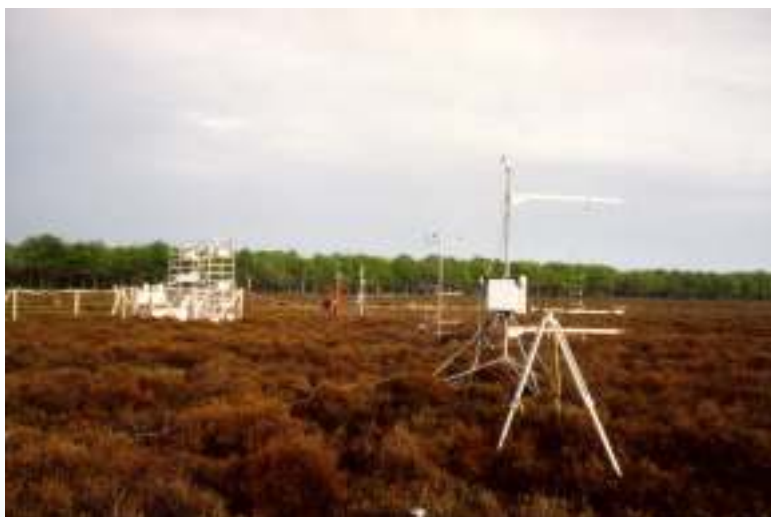
Comparison of the REA system with other techniques



Gradients of **R**eactive **A**erosols and **G**ases with **O**nline **R**egistration (GRAEGOR)



Exchange of Aerosols and Acids over Heathland

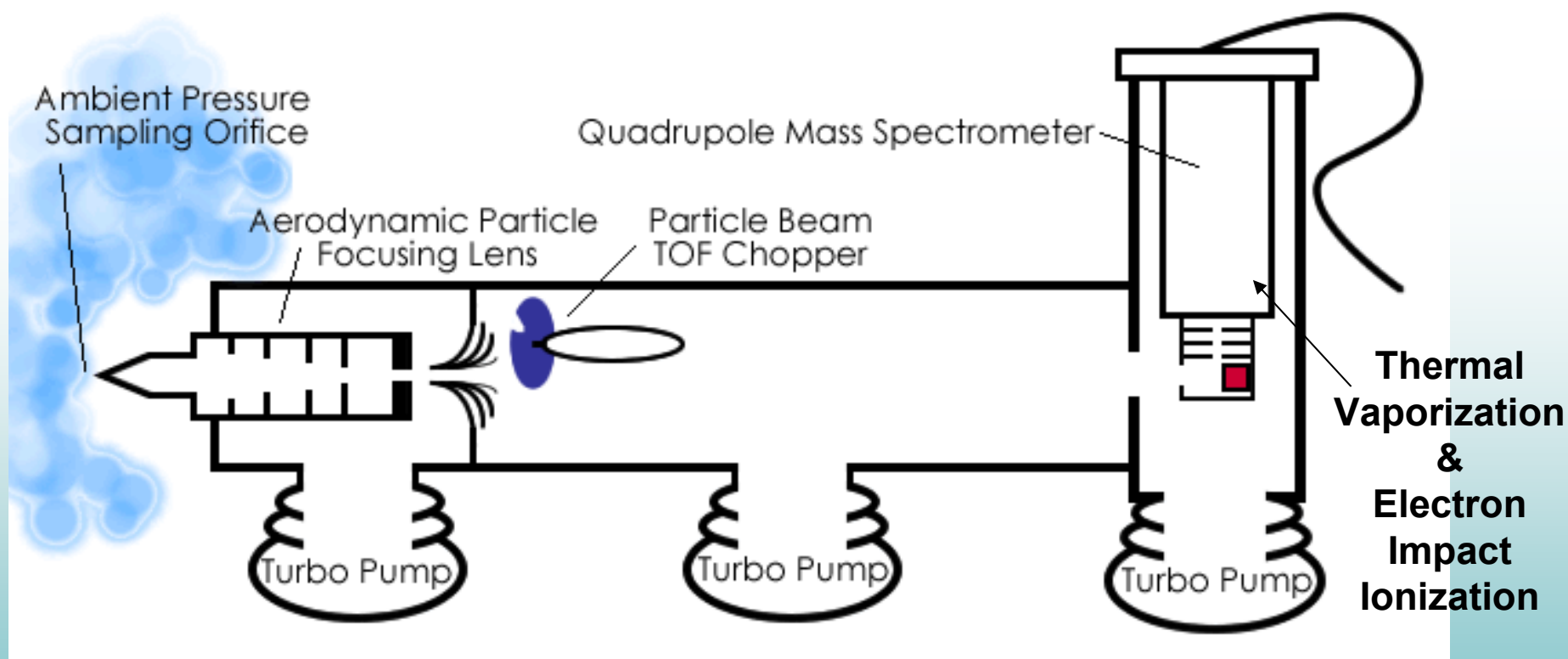


The Aerodyne Aerosol Mass Spectrometer (AMS)

Particle Beam Generation

Aerodynamic Sizing

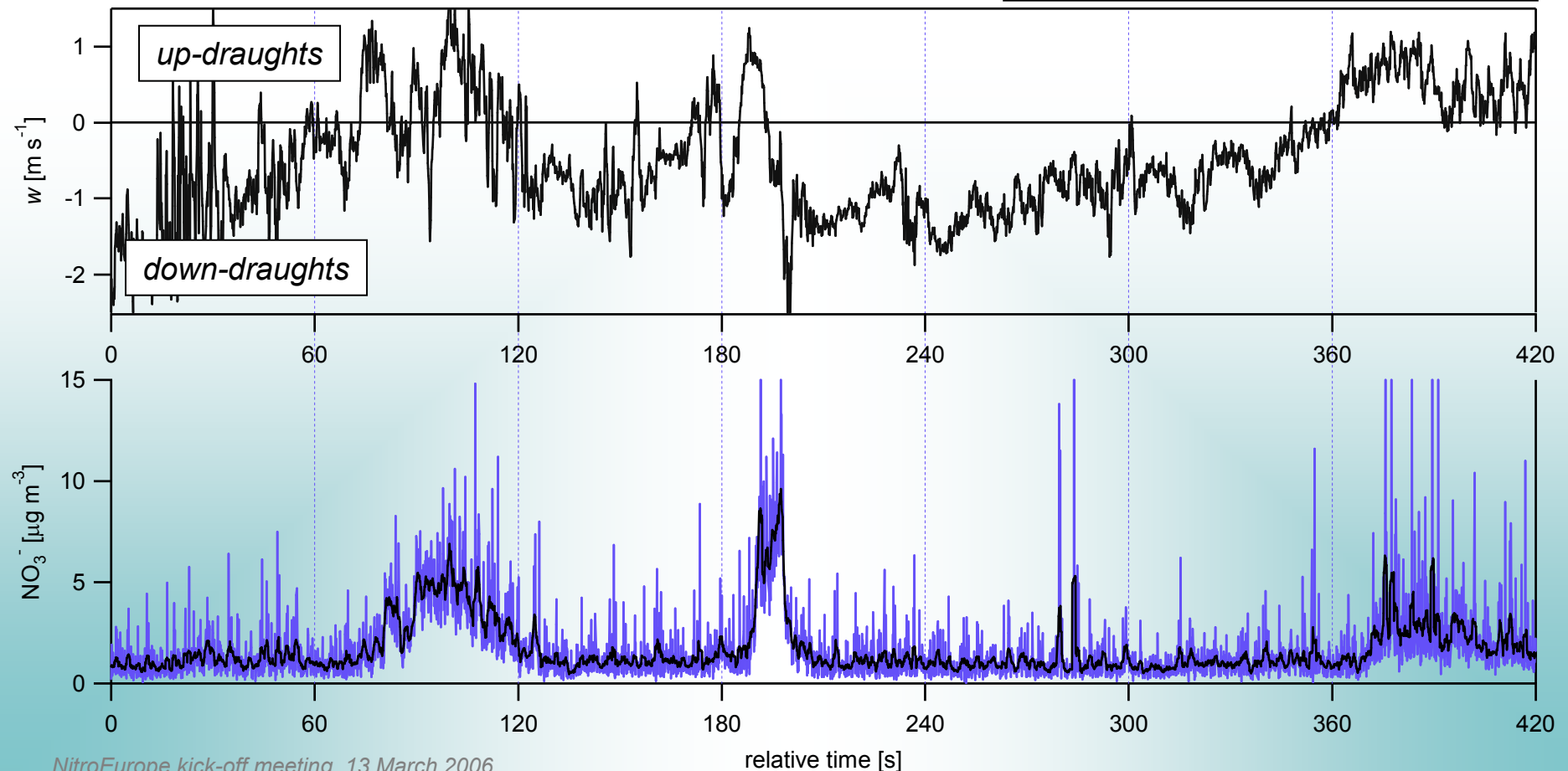
Particle Composition



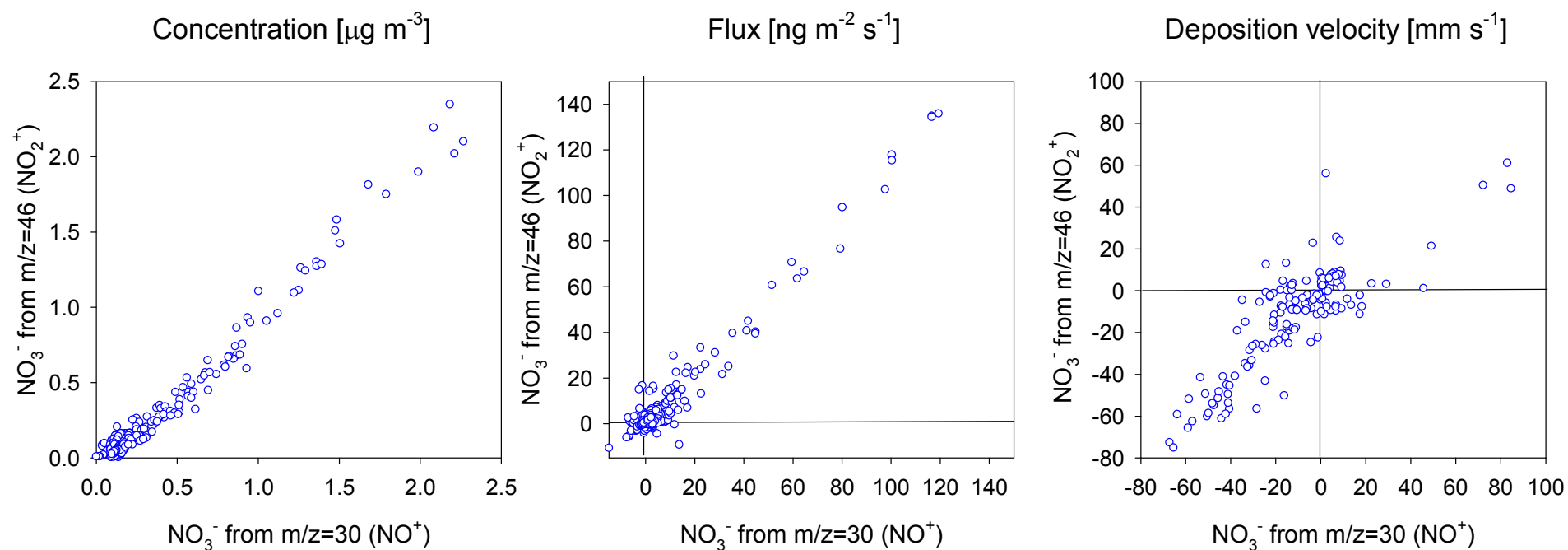
Jayne et al., *Aerosol Science Technology* 33:1-2(49-70), 2000.

Example Time-Series Measured with AMS (Urban Emission of NO_3^-)

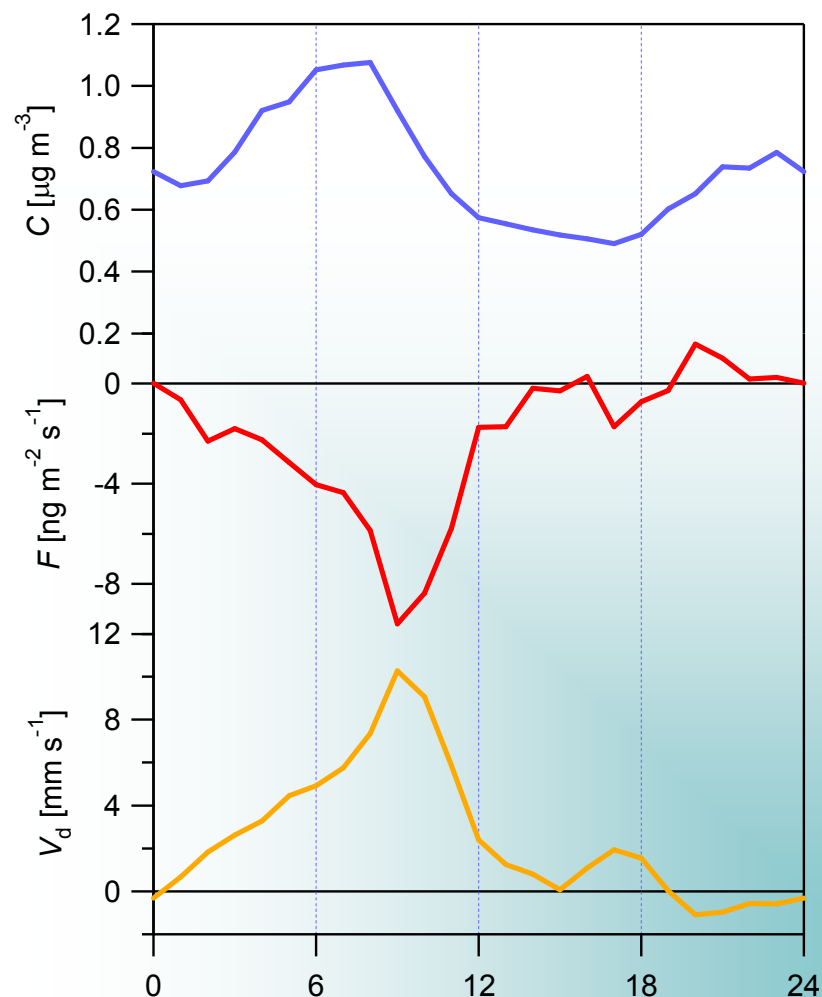
$$F_N = \overline{w'\chi'_N} = \overline{w\chi_N} - \overline{w}\chi_N$$



Nitrate Comparison (above a City)



Averaged diurnal cycles of NO_3^- fluxes over a pine plantation



Observations of Aerosol Nitrate Emissions above Urban Areas



Centre for
Ecology & Hydrology
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL



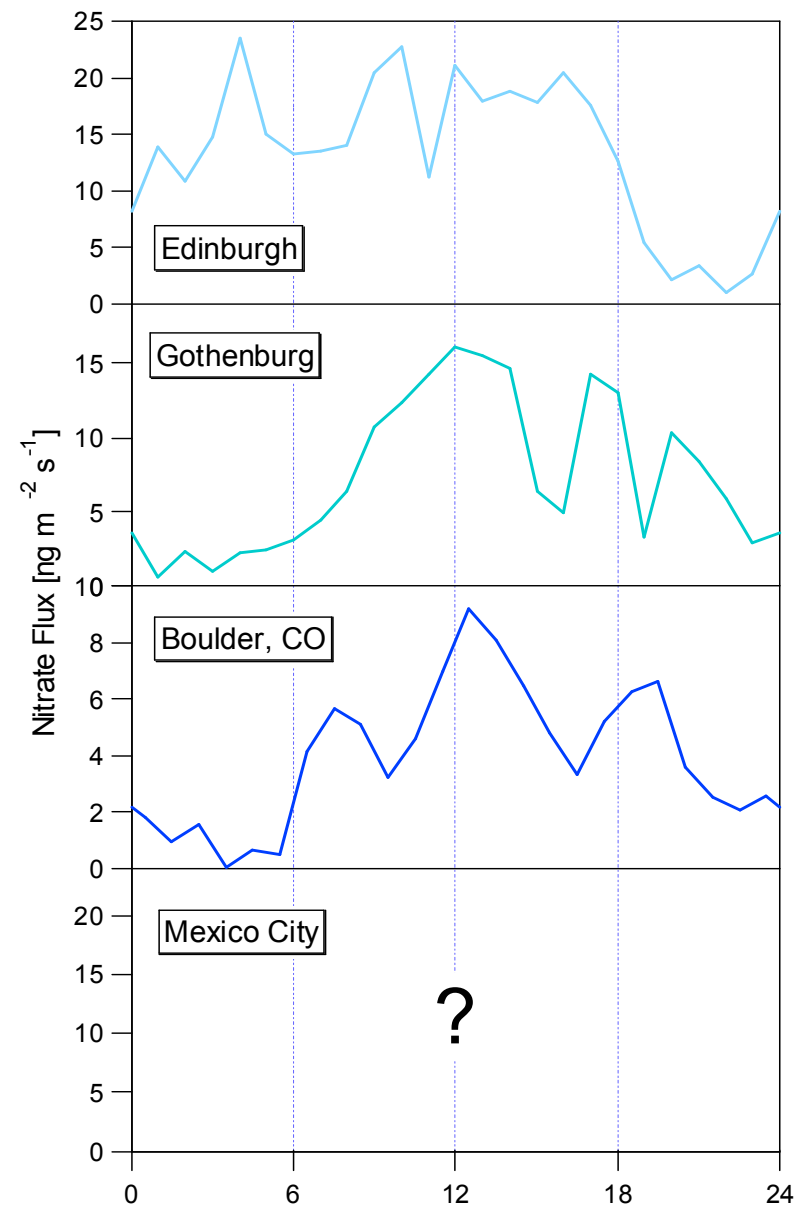
Boulder, CO
(80,000)

Gothenburg
(480,000)



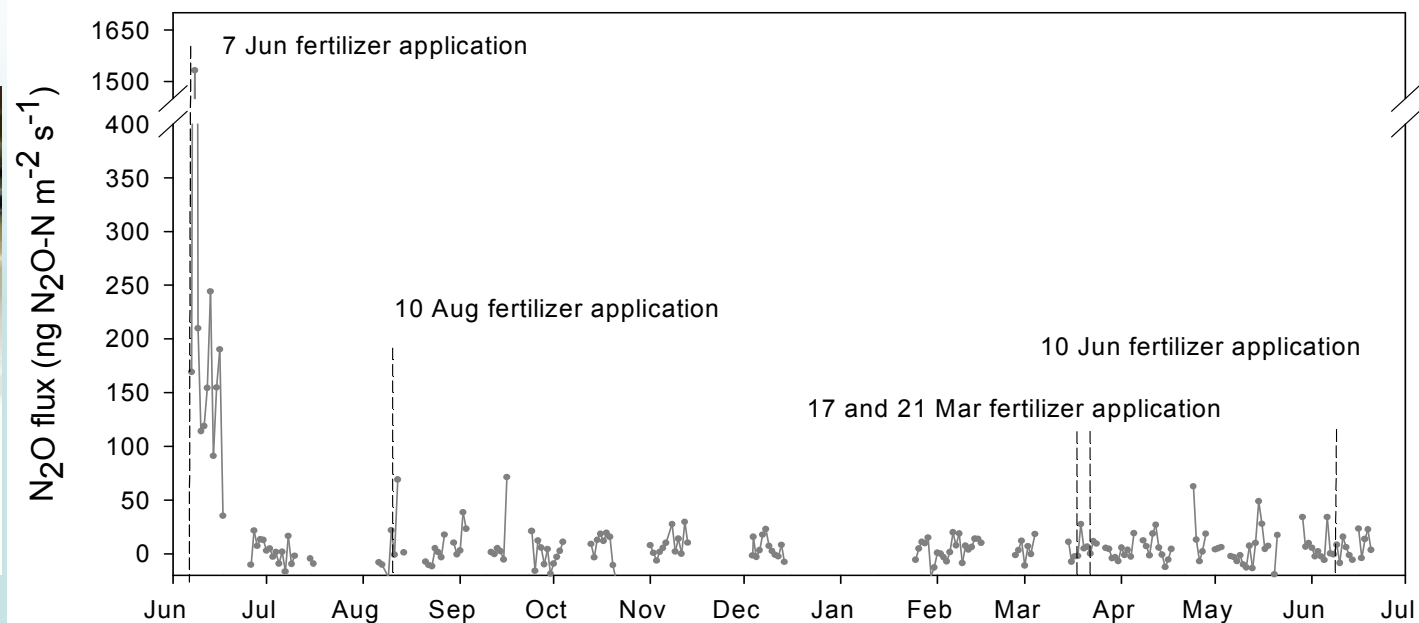
Mexico City
(20,000,000)

Edinburgh
(435,000)





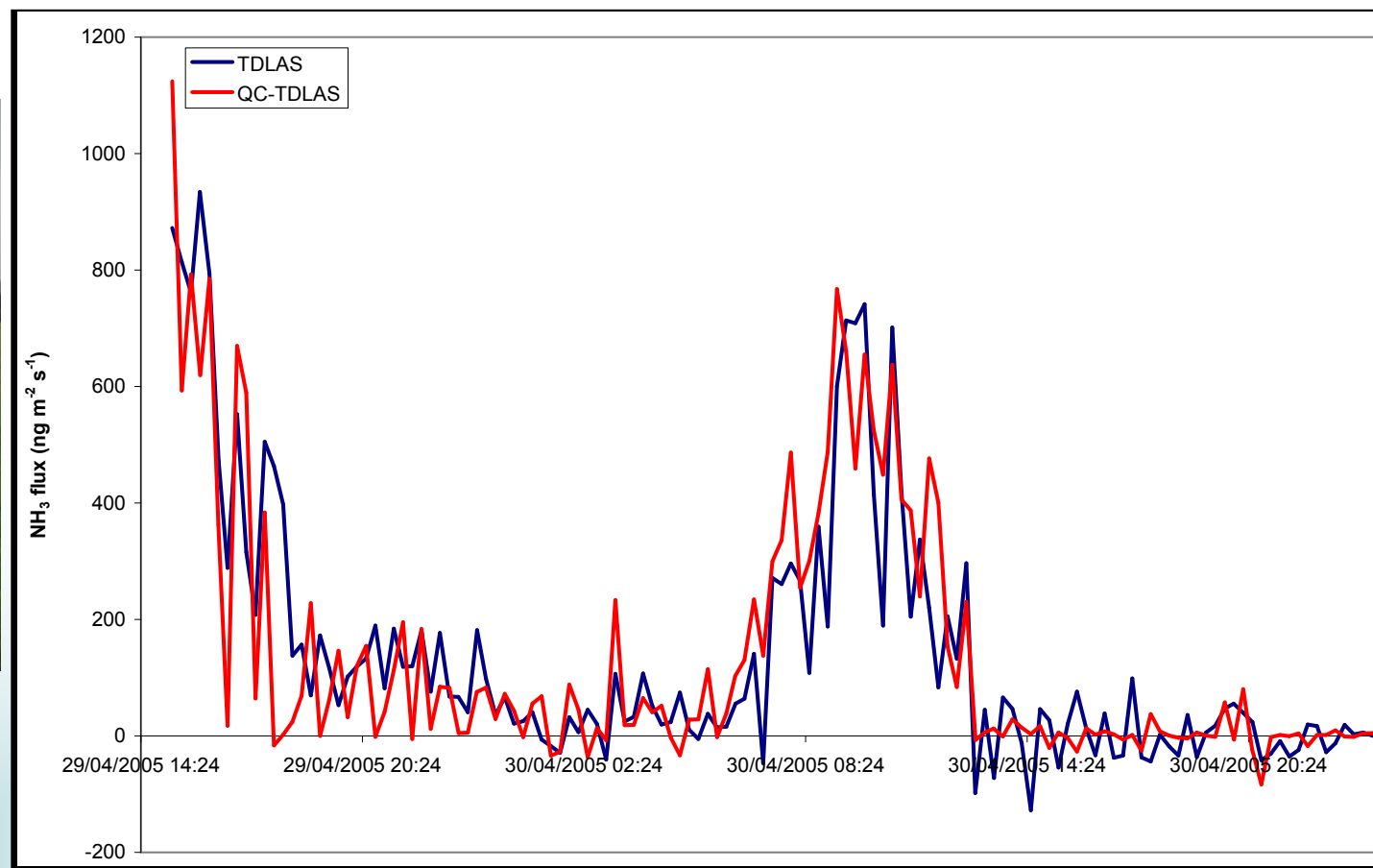
Field scale N₂O flux measurements



First Intercomparison of TDL-AS for NH_3



Centre for
Ecology & Hydrology
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL



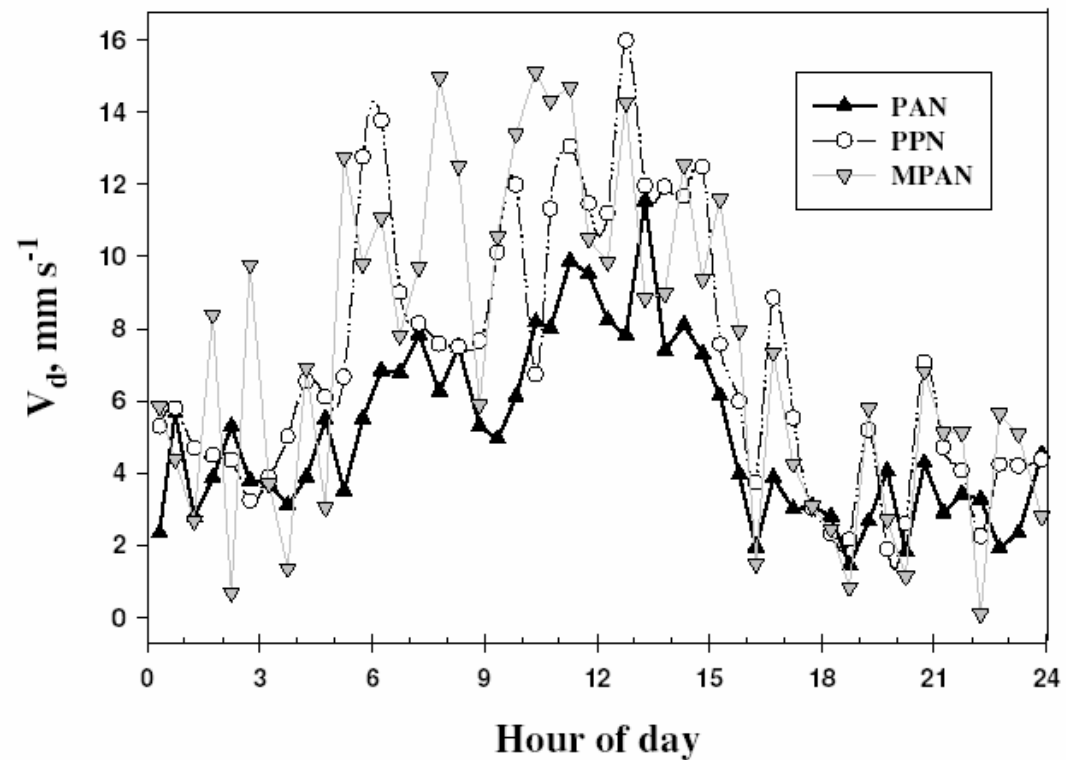
Eddy covariance for NH_3 now possible
– but still not easy

See poster(s) by Jamie Whitehead & Marsailidh Twigg

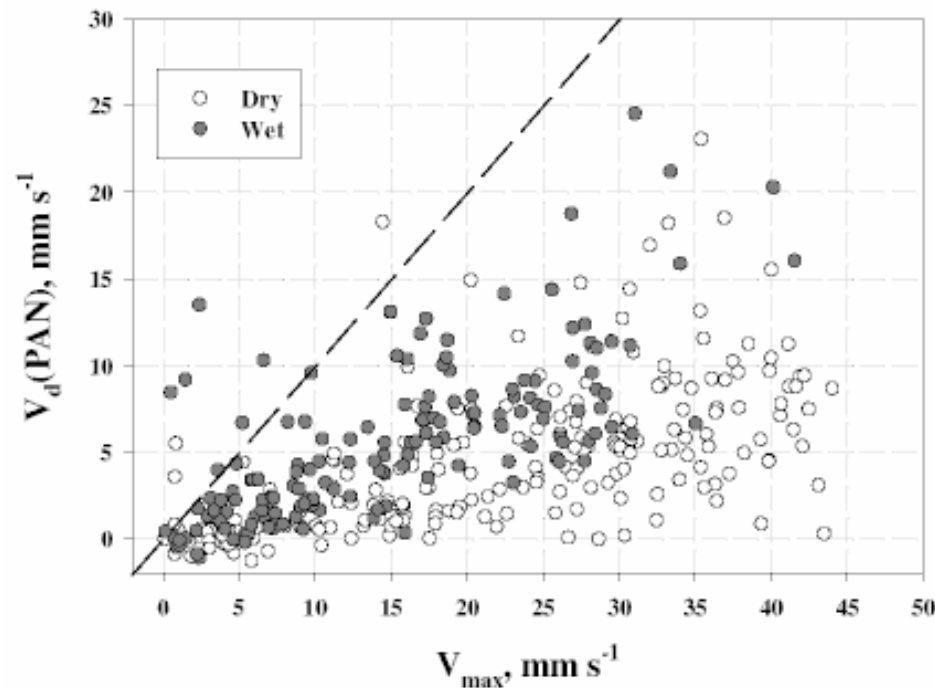
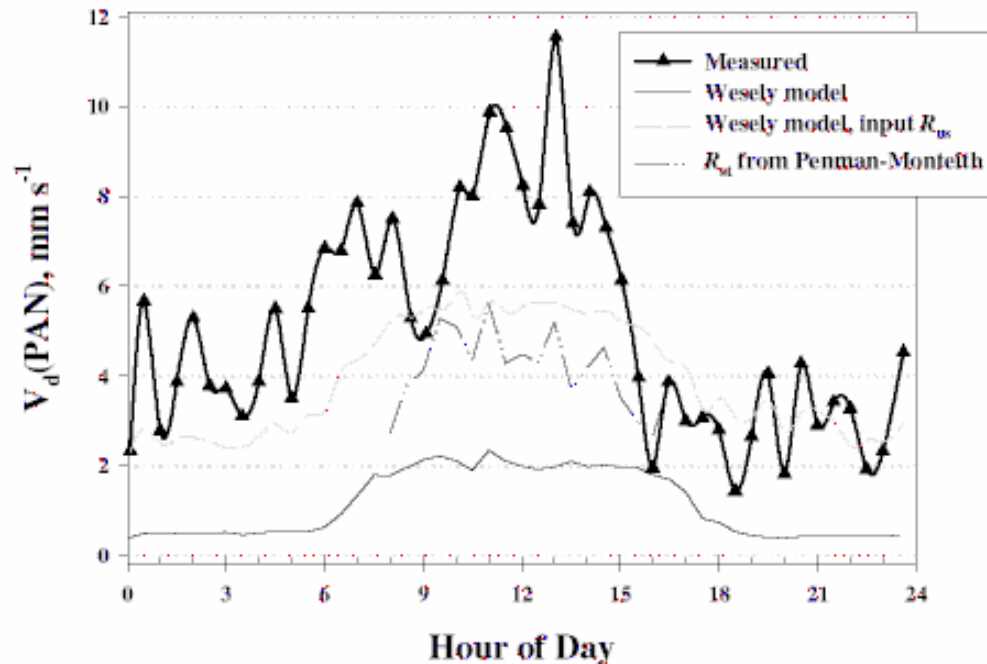
Terrestrial sinks for PAN may be significantly underestimated



Eddy-covariance measurements of (speciated) PAN fluxes above vegetation at Duke Forest, North Carolina.



Turnipseed, Nemitz . JGR [in press]



Results:

- Deposition rate about 5 times larger than current model predictions (Wesely).
- Deposition to wet canopies exceeds deposition to dry canopies.

Questions regarding processes:

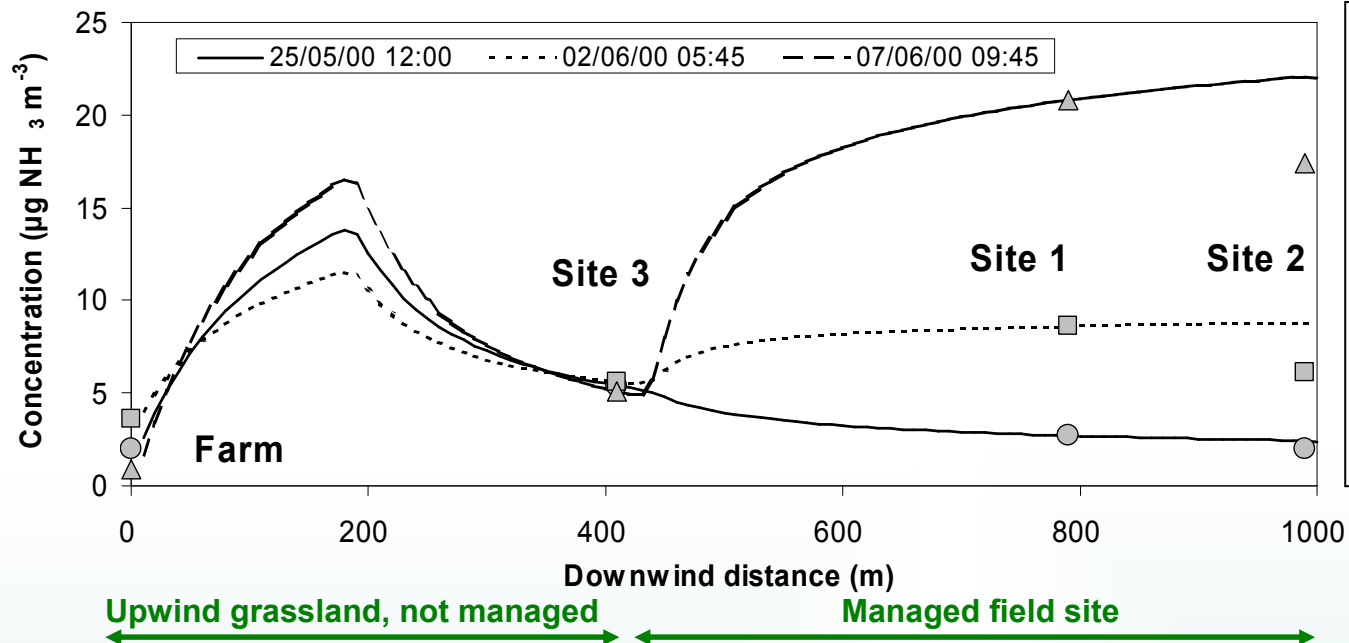
- What processes enhance the deposition rate of PAN, especially to wet surfaces?
- Are the results transferable to other plant canopies?
- Implications for uptake by cloud?
- Is there a difference between interactions with leaf surface water and sea water? – Probably!

Questions regarding implications:

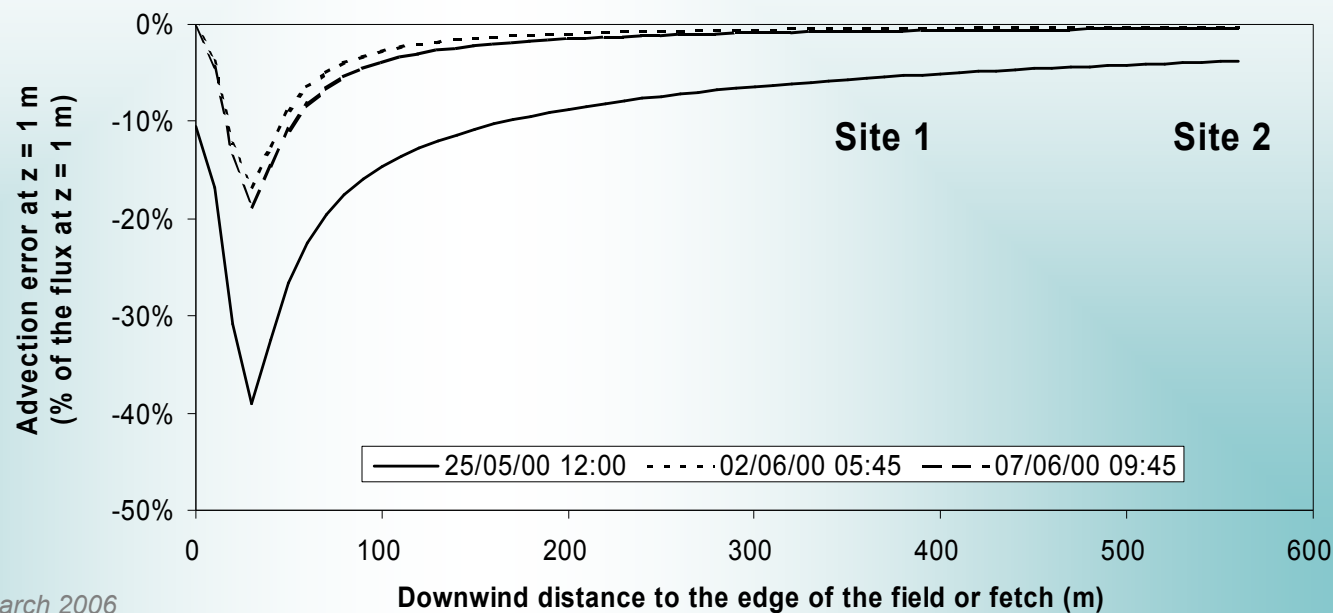
- What are the implications for long-range transport of NO_y to remote regions?
- Terrestrial sinks larger $\rightarrow$ sources larger (e.g. isoprene emissions)

Improved Theoretical Concepts

- Theory of long-term averaging flux measurement approaches
- Harmonised approaches to estimate fluxes of N_r compounds and non- CO_2 (e.g. filtering, gap-filling etc.)
- Tools to derive fluxes in conditions of vertical flux divergence: theory development and validation measurements
 - Chemical interactions
(NH_3 - HNO_3 - NH_4NO_3 ; NO - NO_2 - O_3)
 - Advection errors due to local ground-level sources (particularly of NH_3)



Quantification
of advection
errors during
GRAMINAE
experiment



Loubet *et al.* (in prep.)

Summary I

- **NitroEurope will require measurement technologies at three levels of complexity**
- **Level-1 methodology for concentration measurements is established**
 - DELTA samplers being distributed to about 50 sites
 - Four central analytical facilities being established
- **Low-cost flux methodology will be developed**
 - To expand flux network (Level-2 sites)
 - To add $\text{NH}_3/\text{HNO}_3/\text{NH}_4^+/\text{NO}_3^-$ flux measurements to Level-3 sites
 - As the basis for a potential network expansion beyond the time frame of NitroEurope

Summary II

- NitroEurope does not have the funds to purchase major state-of-the-art equipment (AMS, CIMS, TDL-AS, GRAEGOR)
- Targeted resources are allocated to
 - Further develop existing instrumentation
 - Apply instrumentation at Level-3 sites in ‘Special Topic’ studies
 - to quantify selected component fluxes of particular importance at individual sites
 - to study processes controlling fluxes of N compounds that are difficult to measure (HNO_3 , NH_4^+ , NO_3^- , organic N)
 - Develop improved analysis methodologies (e.g. to deal with vertical flux divergence)

Acknowledgements

- **CEH colleagues** (Mark Sutton, Sim Tang, Celia Milford, Marsailidh Twigg, Chiara di Marco, Ute Skiba, Rick Thomas, Gavin Phillips, Ron Smith, Stephanie Jones)
- **EXAMINE & GRAMINAE communities** (Benjamin Loubet, Arjan Hensen, Jan Willem Erisman, Rene Otjes, Piet Jongejan, Martin Gallagher, Mike Flynn, Jamie Whitehead, Laszlo Horvarth, Ulrich Daemmgen, Albrecht Neftel)
- **US colleagues** (Andrew Turnipseed, Greg Huey)
- ...