A New Harmonized Multi-City Greenhouse Gas Data Product and its Applications

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CO2-USA Workshop

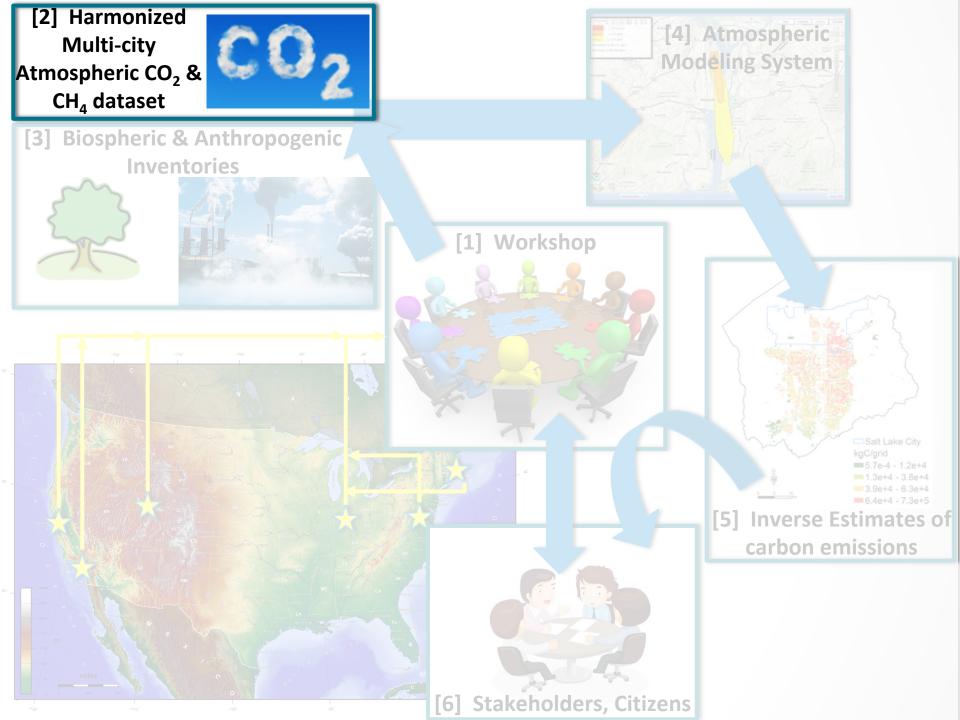
October 25, 2018

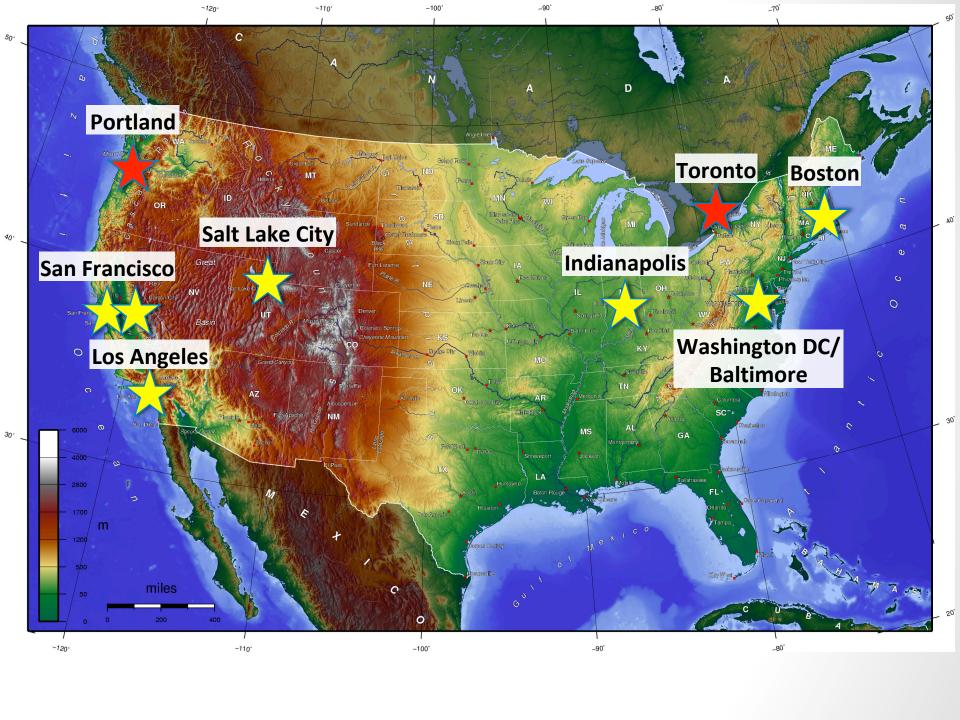
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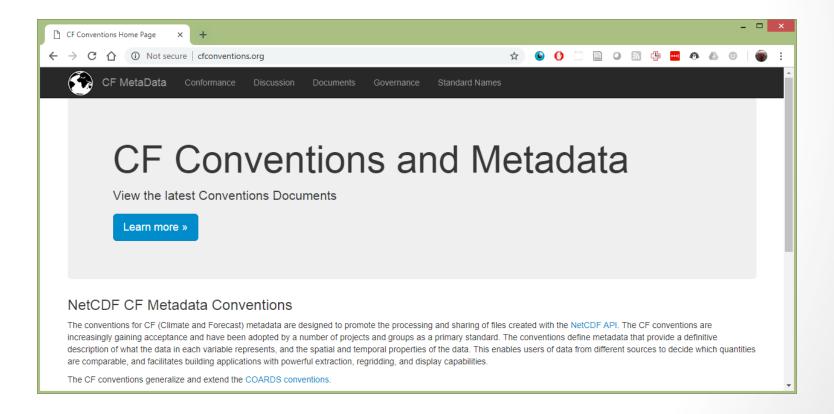






Harmonized data

- Consistent format for all of the cities to facilitate easier data access.
- Conforms to Climate Forecasting Variable naming conventions to facilitate human and machine readable data.
- http://cfconventions.org/



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- Files contain:
 - Data providers
 - Contact information
 - Fair use policy
 - Calibration scales
 - Start/end date & time
 - Site attributes
 - Name
 - Lat/Lon
 - Elevation
 - Inlet height
 - UTC to LST offset

CO2-USA Data Synthesis Fair Use Data Policy:

- These cooperative data products are made freely available to the public and scientific community to advance the study of urban carbon cycling and associated air pollutants.
- Fair credit should be given to data contributors and will depend on the
 nature of your work. When you start data analysis that may result in a
 publication, it is your responsibility to contact the data contributors
 directly, such that, if it is appropriate, they have the opportunity to
 contribute substantively and become a co-author.
- Data contributors reserve the right to make corrections to the data based on scientific grounds (e.g. recalibration or operational issues).
- Use of the data implies an agreement to reciprocate by making your research efforts (e.g. measurements as well as model tools, data products, and code) publicly available in a timely manner to the best of your ability.

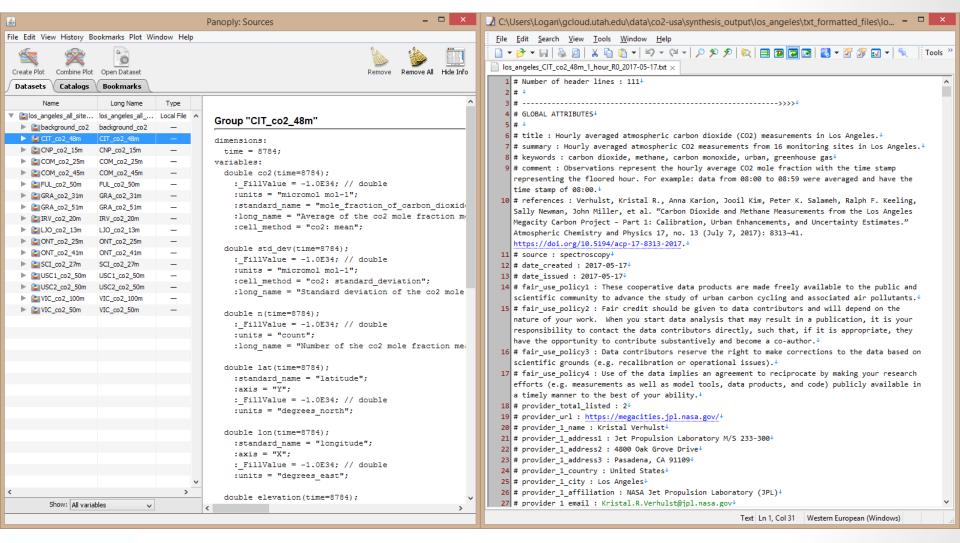
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- 1. Time (UTC)
 - POSIX time (seconds since 1970-01-01T00:00:00Z)
- 2. Time (UTC)
 - ISO 8601 format (2016-01-01T00:00:00Z)
- 3. Hourly averaged mixing ratio
 - CO2, CH4, or CO
- 4. Standard deviation of data within the hour
- Number of observations within the hour
- 6. Measurement uncertainty (from data provider)
- **7.** Lat
- 8. Lon
- Elevation
- 10. Inlet height

NetCDF

Plain text

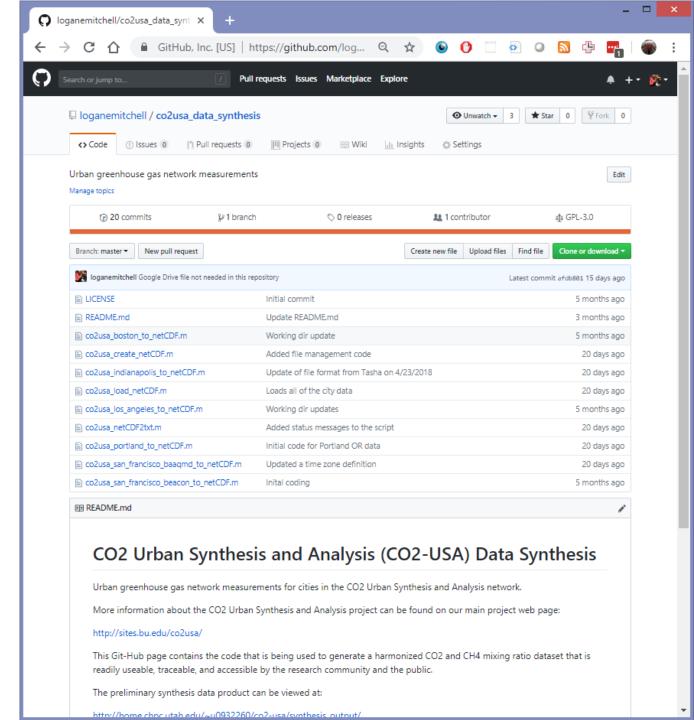


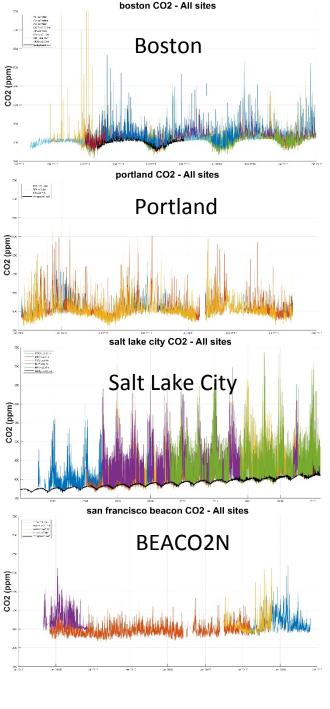




GitHub

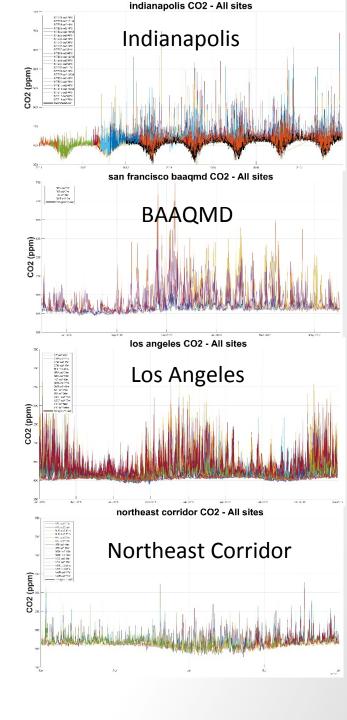
- A GitHub repository has been created for the data synthesis effort.
- All of the code to process the input data is publicly available
- Will help inform new research teams about the best reporting practices & file formats
 - Lowers the barriers of entry for new cities





There is a lot of data!

What does a (qualitative) comparison of the data from the cities look like?



- Looking at a 2-year time period:
- LA has a similar pattern of higher CO2 in the winter.
- Inlet height is also a factor:
 - SLC's inlets are mostly <10m
 - LA's inlets are all >15m

350 Jan 2015

Apr 2015

Jul 2015

Oct 2015

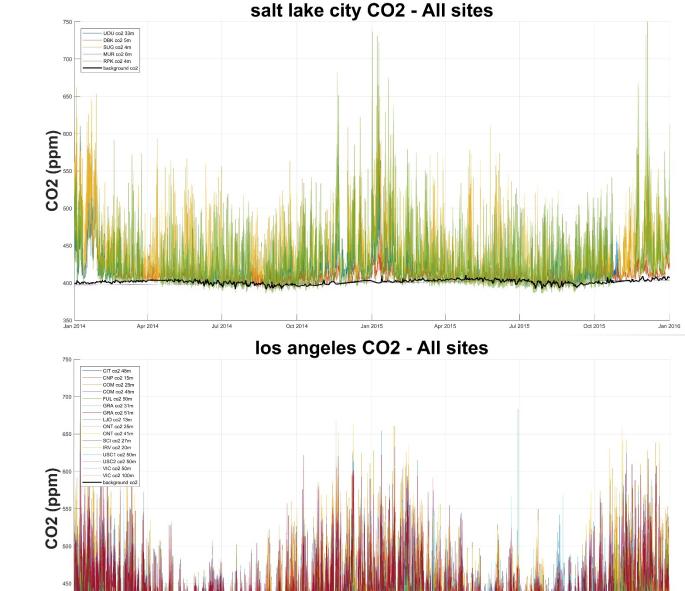
Jan 2016

Apr 2016

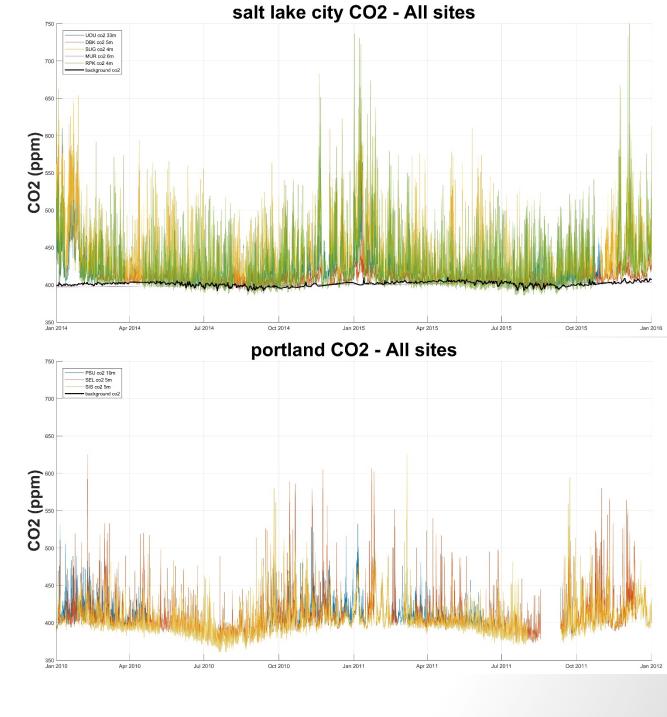
Jul 2016

Oct 2016

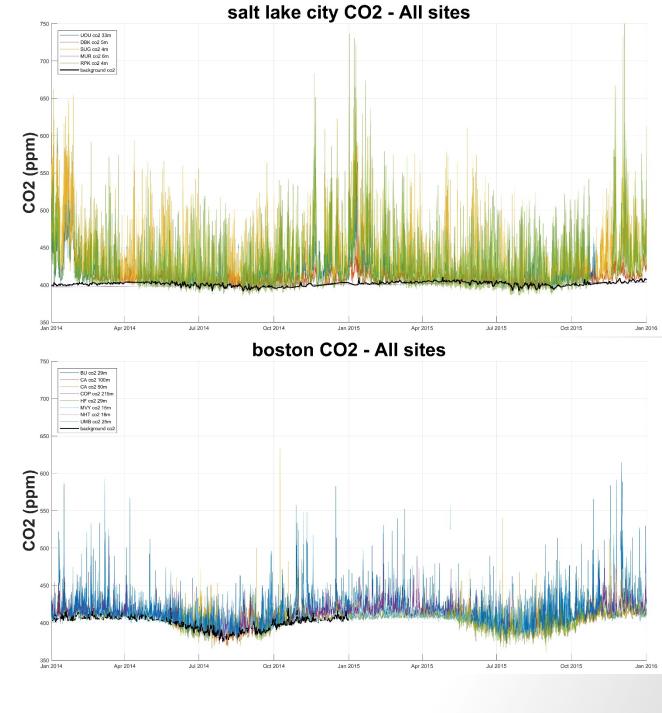
Jan 2017



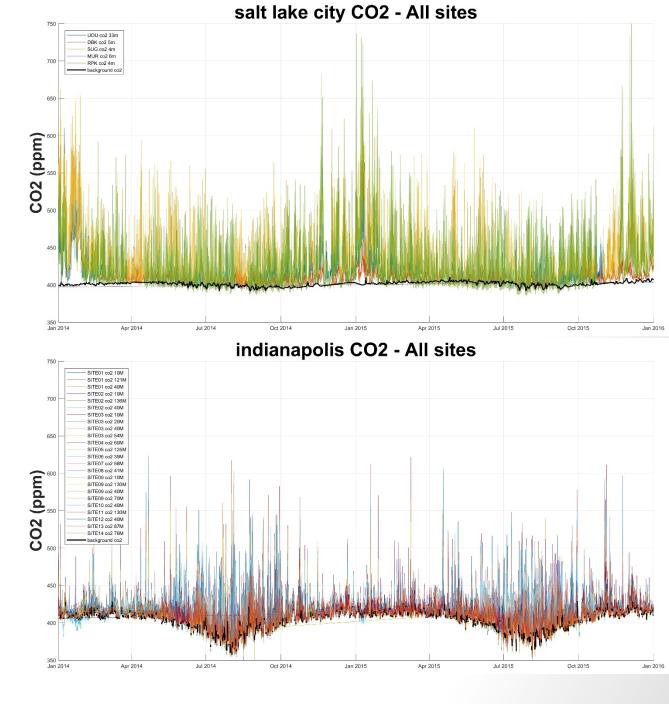
- Looking at a 2-year time period:
- Portland does not have as high of winter time peaks.
- Larger depletion in the summertime.



- Looking at a 2-year time period:
- Boston also does not have as high of winter time peaks.
- Also greater summertime depletion.



- Looking at a 2-year time period:
- Indianapolis also does not have as high of winter time peaks.
- Much greater summertime depletion, but also large peaks in the summertime.



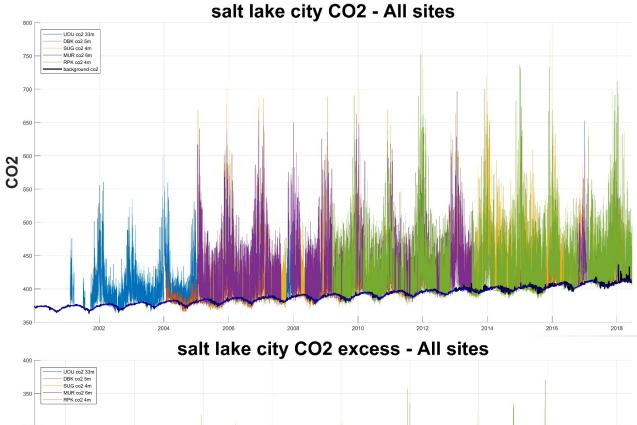
 If you subtract out the background you get CO2 excess.

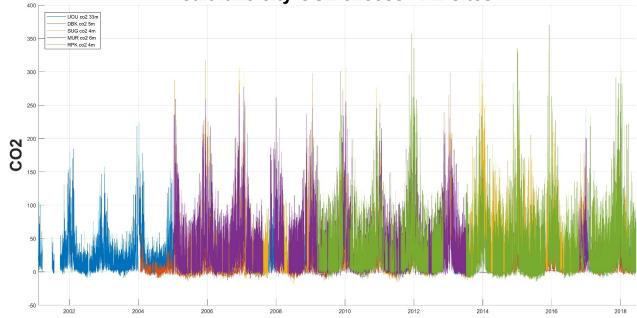
• IN THEORY:

 Represents scope 1 emissions within the station "footprint"

• IN REALITY:

• Its complicated...





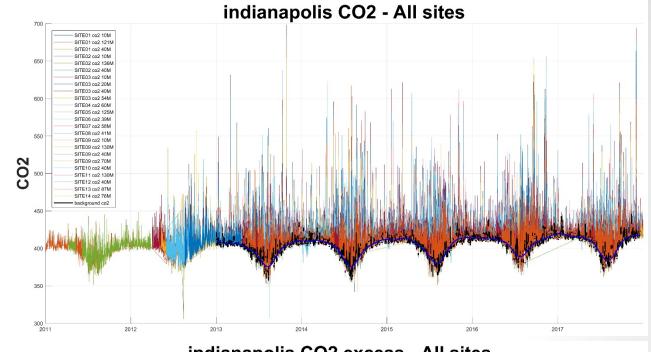
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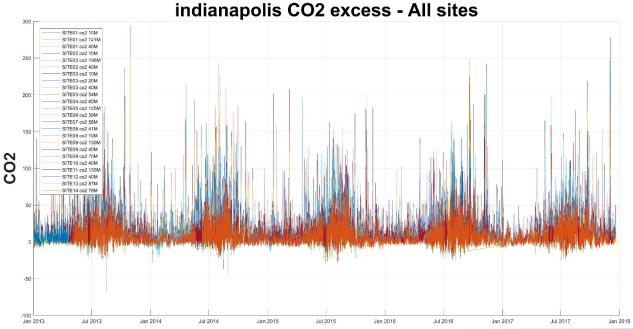
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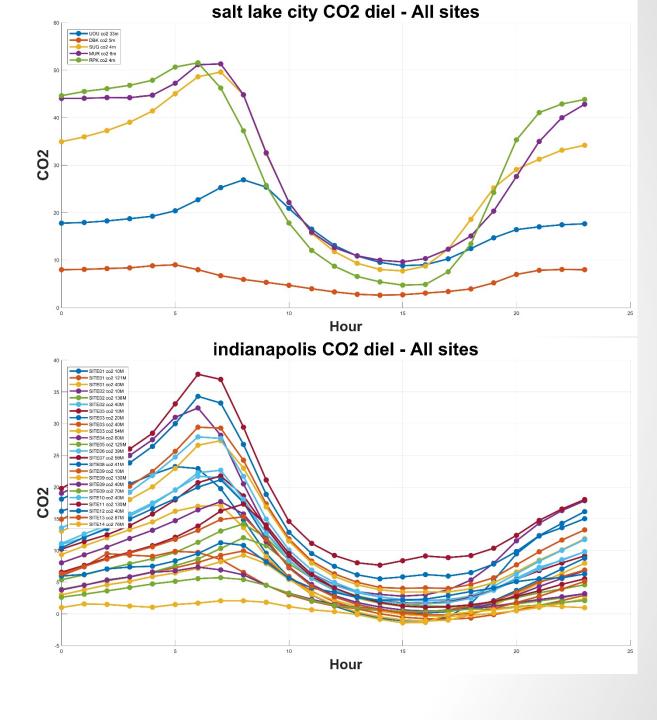
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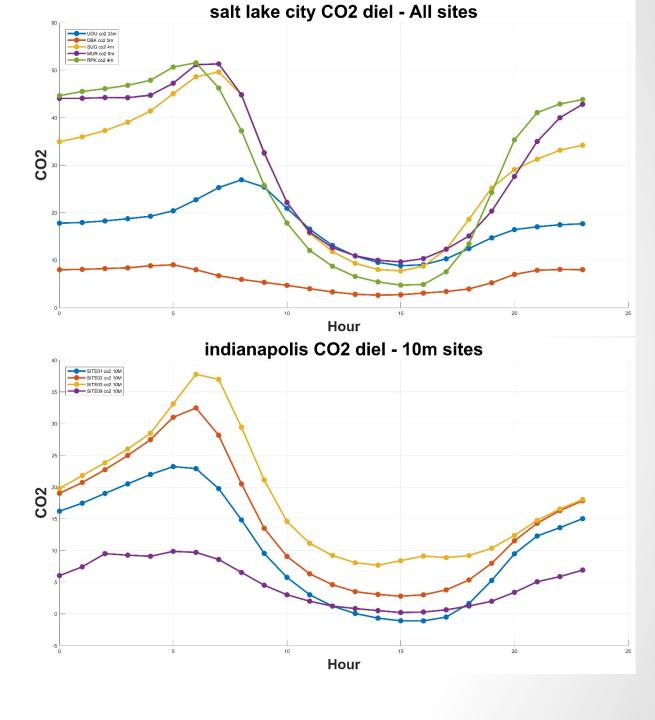




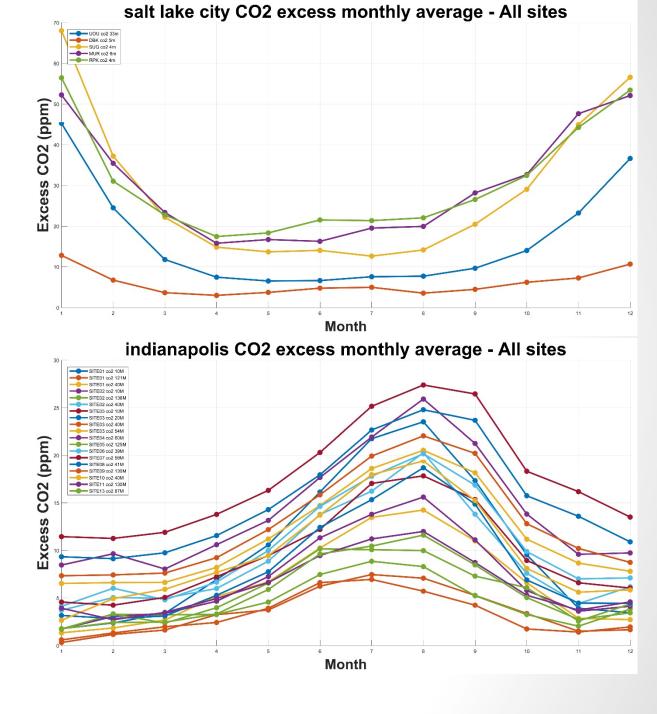
- Diel profiles
- There are meteorologically important differences
- In SLC, CO2 increases in the early evening and plateaus until the AM bump.
- In Indianapolis CO2 increases throughout the night.



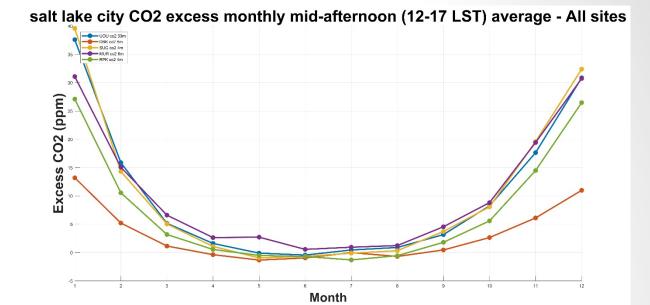
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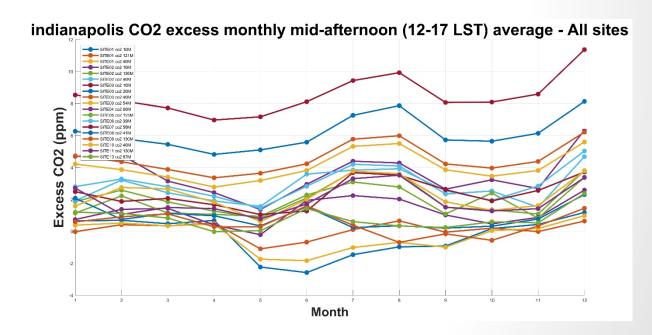


- Seasonal Cycle
- Practically opposites!
- Note: A lot of this seasonal signal is driven by night time CO2 at Indianapolis



- Seasonal Cycle
- Looking only at midafternoon:
- Seasonal cycle is still present in SLC data
- Seasonal cycle practically disappears at Indianapolis





The Background... (a discussion)

- Having a background time series makes the data set a lot more useful for initial comparisons.
 - If you're doing an inverse analysis, you will probably want to come up with your own background. Application and domain specific.
- There are a variety of methodologies being used for quantifying the background.
- Should we include a "portfolio" of background time series? For example:
 - Upwind tower
 - Filtered for high wind speed days
 - Low pass filtered
 - Carbon Tracker
 - Optional background from the data provider (e.g. a hybrid model-data background)
- There needs to be a lot more work on understanding the best practices for background construction and how it affects inverse modeling analyses.
 - Using an inappropriate background could lead to misinterpreting the data!
 - Background uncertainties!

What's next?



- Determine the background(s) that we want to include for each city.
- Version 1 will be archived at the ORNL DAAC in the next few months.
 - https://daac.ornl.gov/
 - We will let the CO2-USA mailing list know when it is available.
- Write a community paper:
 - Describing the synthesis data set
 - Description of background methodologies
 - Initial cross-city comparisons
- Focus for next year is to add:
 - Update city data
 - Mobile data
 - Flask data

THANK YOU:

- Data contributors
- Data Synthesis
 Working Group