



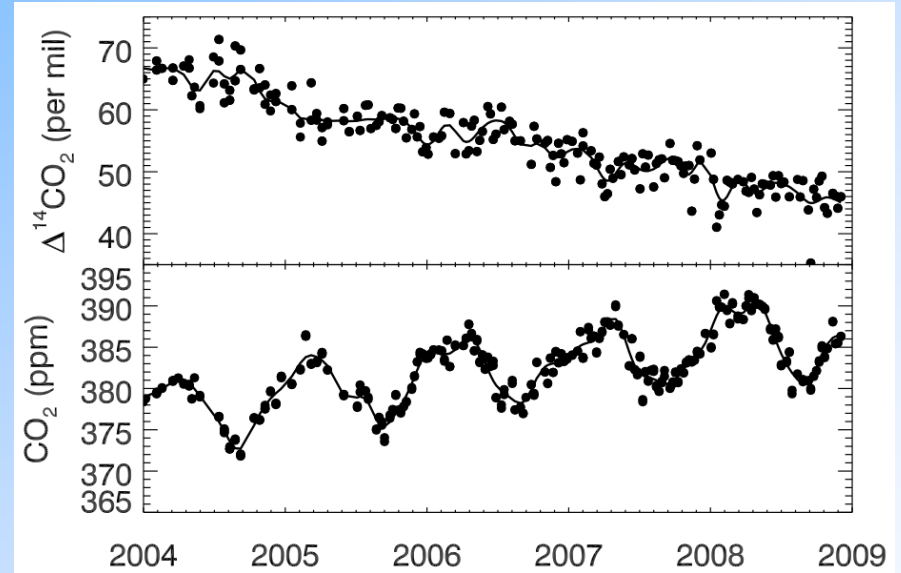
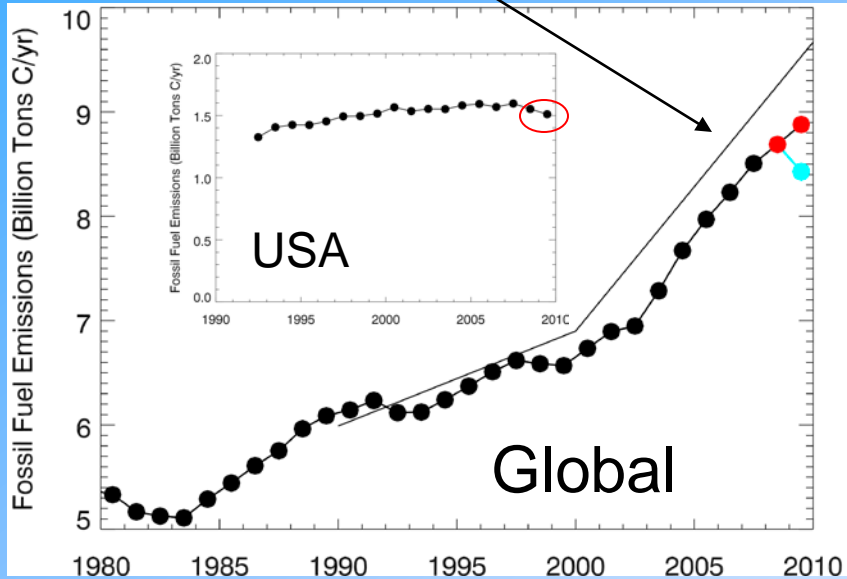
Radiocarbon ($^{14}\text{CO}_2$) traces fossil and biogenic components of total CO_2

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Fossil Fuel and $\Delta^{14}\text{C}$

IPCC 95th %ile!



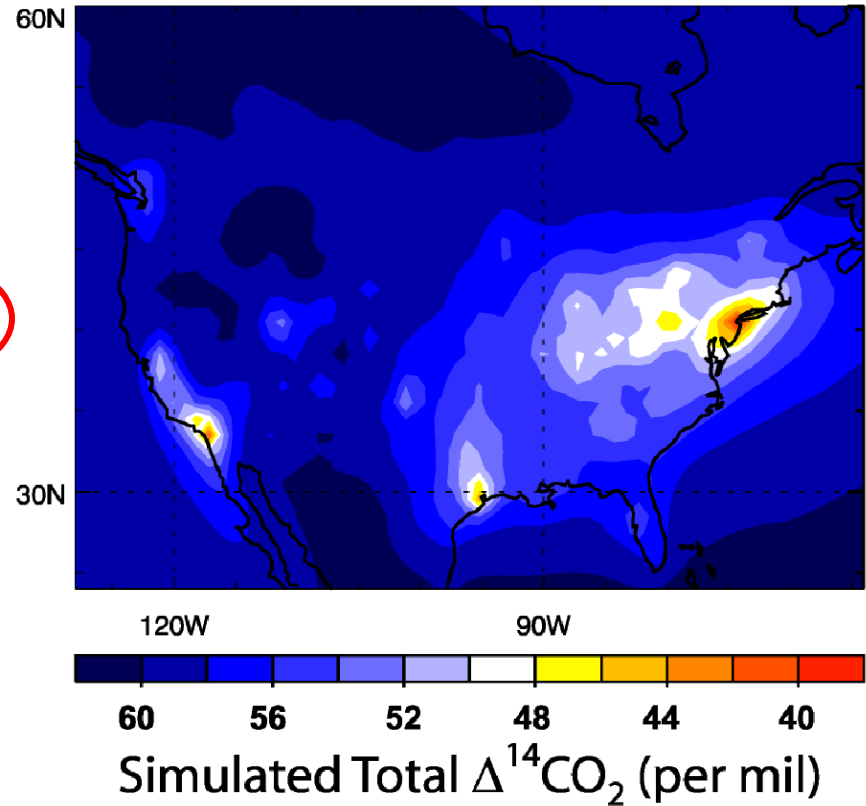
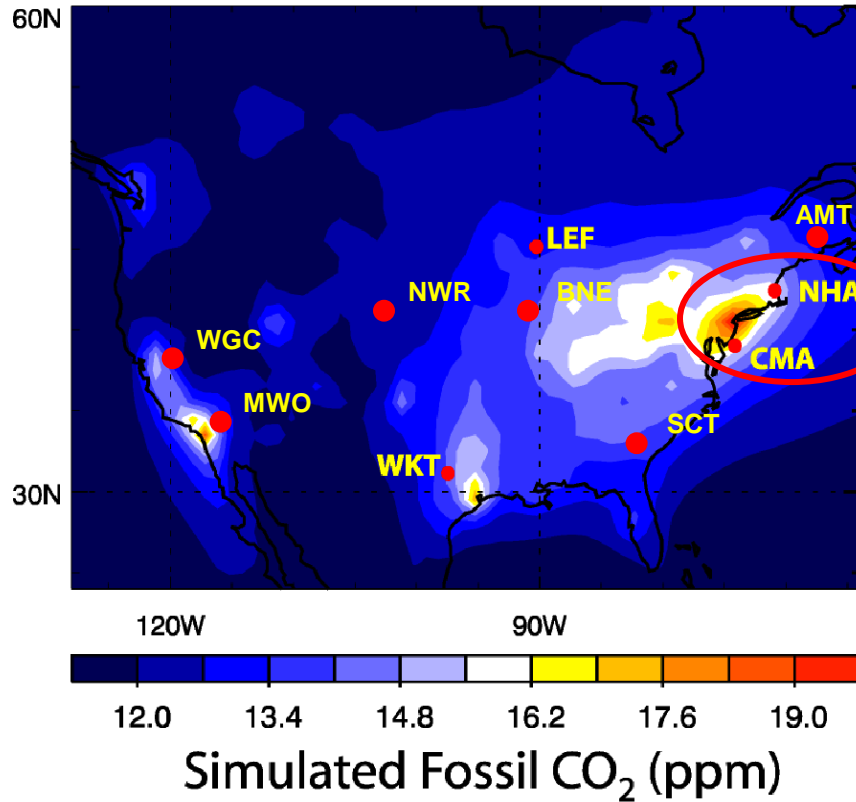
$$\Delta^{14}\text{C} = \left[\frac{(^{14}\text{C}/\text{C})_{\text{sam}}}{(^{14}\text{C}/\text{C})_{\text{std}}} - 1 \right] \times 1000$$

By definition, ^{14}C absent from fossil fuels $\Rightarrow \Delta_{\text{ff}} = -1000$ per mil

$$\frac{dC}{dt} = F_{\text{surface}} + F_{\text{fossil}}$$

$$C \frac{d\Delta}{dt} = \Delta F_{\text{fossil}} + (\Delta F_{\text{diseq}} + \Delta F_{\text{nuclear}} + \Delta F_{\text{cosmo}})$$

^{14}C is an excellent tracer for fossil fuel emissions

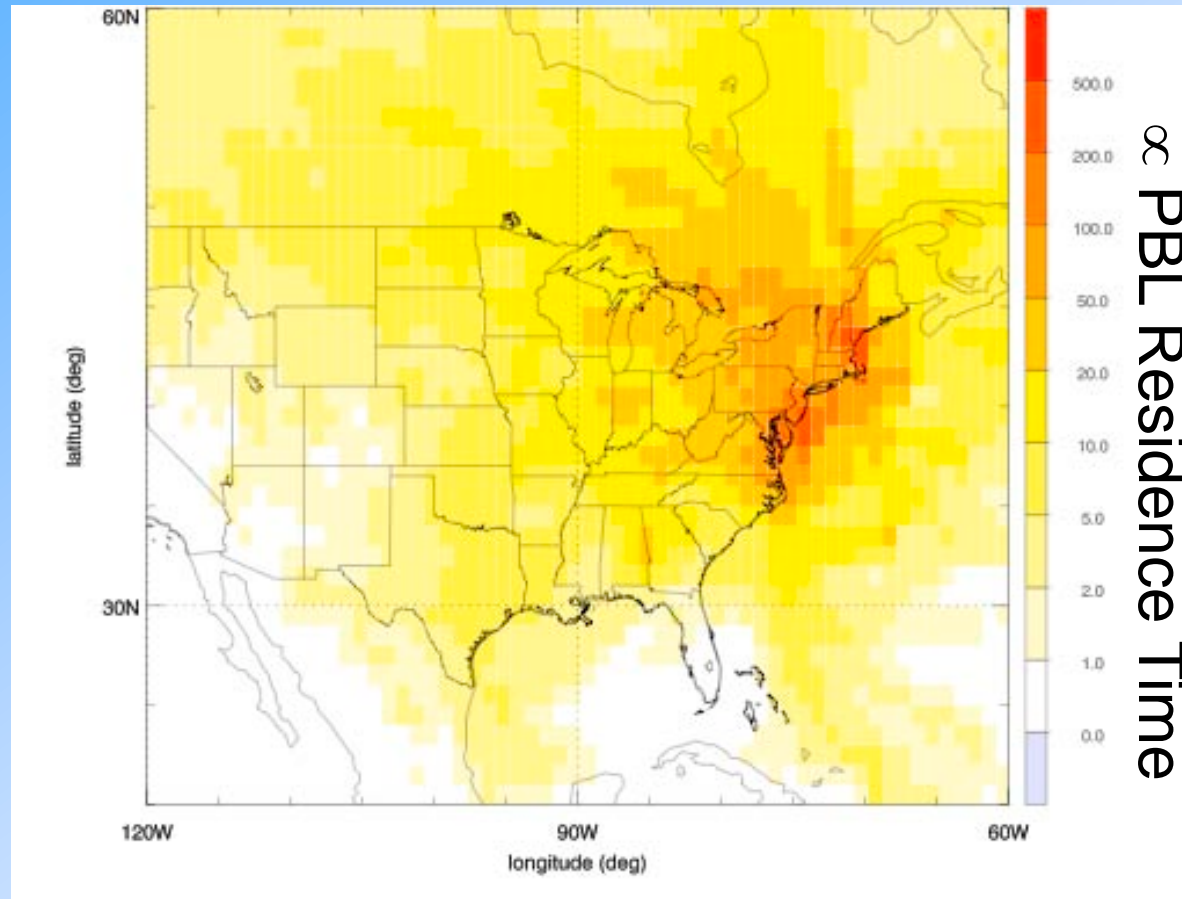


$$\frac{dC}{dt} = F_{\text{surface}} + F_{\text{fossil}}$$

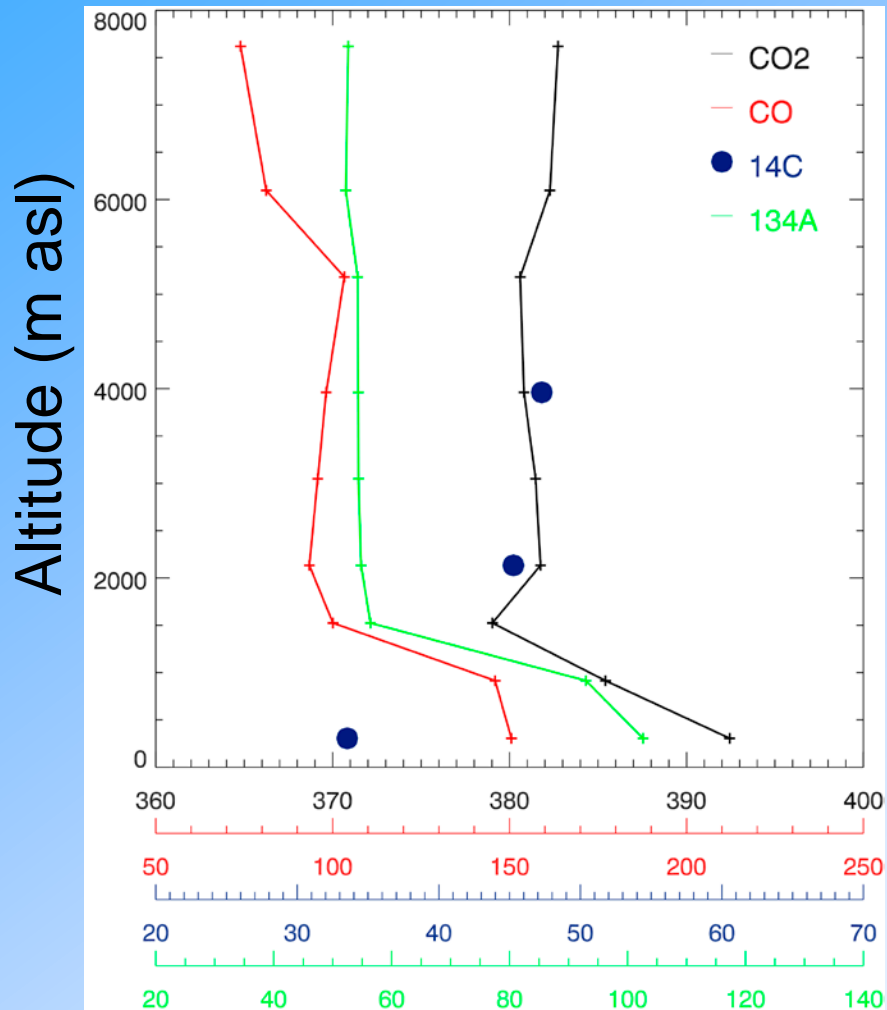
$$C \frac{d\Delta}{dt} = \Delta F_{\text{fossil}} + (\Delta F_{\text{diseq}} + \Delta F_{\text{nuclear}} + \Delta F_{\text{cosmo}})$$

NHA+CMA 'Footprint'

(From Flexpart/GFS)



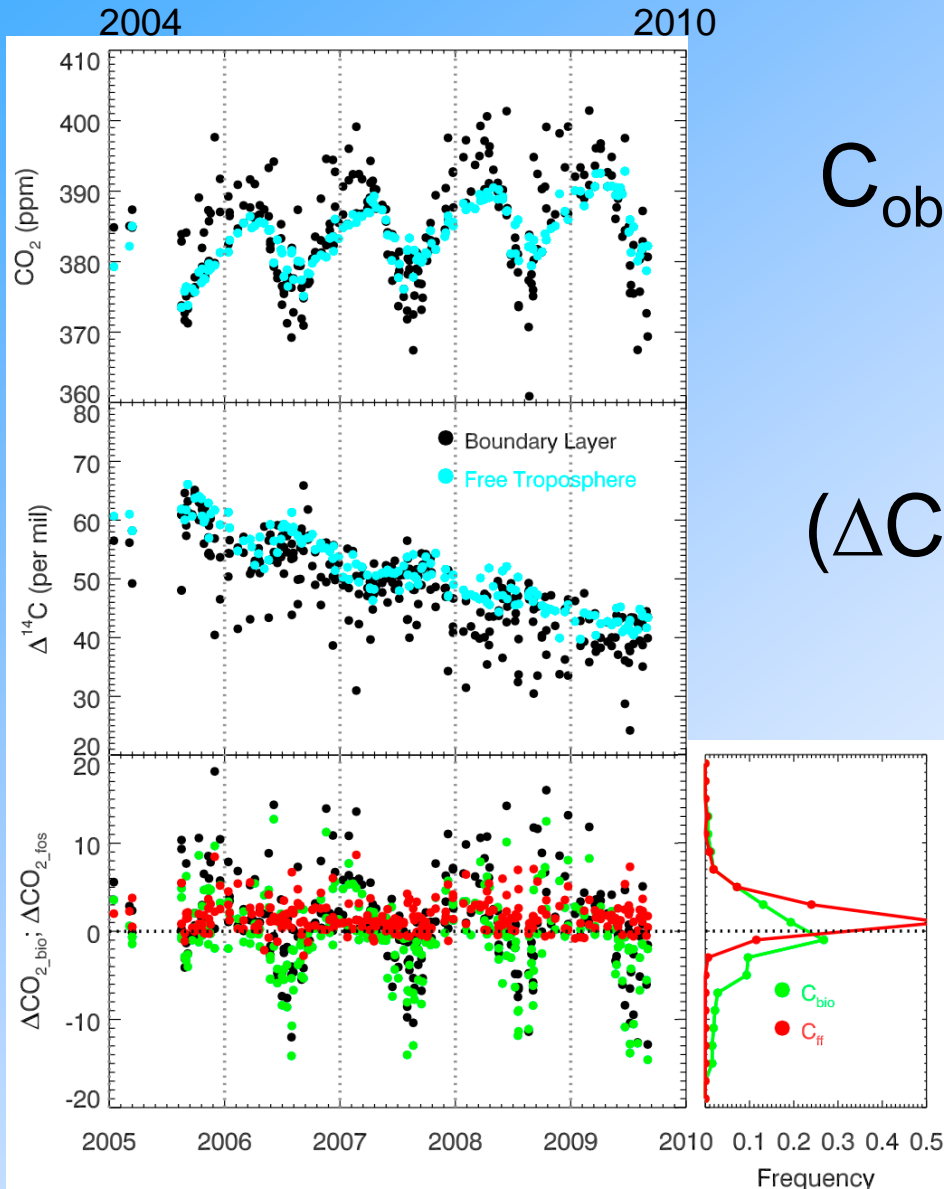
Vertical Profiles Show Anthropogenic Influence near surface.



- High Values of: CO₂, CO, HFC134a
- Low Values of ¹⁴CO₂



East Coast CO₂ and Δ¹⁴C (NHA + CMA)



$$C_{\text{obs}} = C_{\text{bg}} + C_{\text{fos}} + C_{\text{bio}}$$

$$(\Delta C)_{\text{obs}} = (\Delta C)_{\text{bg}} + (\Delta C)_{\text{fos}}$$

C_{ff} vs. C_{bio}

C_{total}

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graph TD; C_total[C_total] --> C_ff[C_ff]; C_total --> C_bio[C_bio]; C_ff --> FF[•FF quantification<br>•Anthropogenic emission estimation<br>•Atmospheric transport validation]; C_bio --> Bio[Biospheric Fluxes<br>w/o FF inventories];
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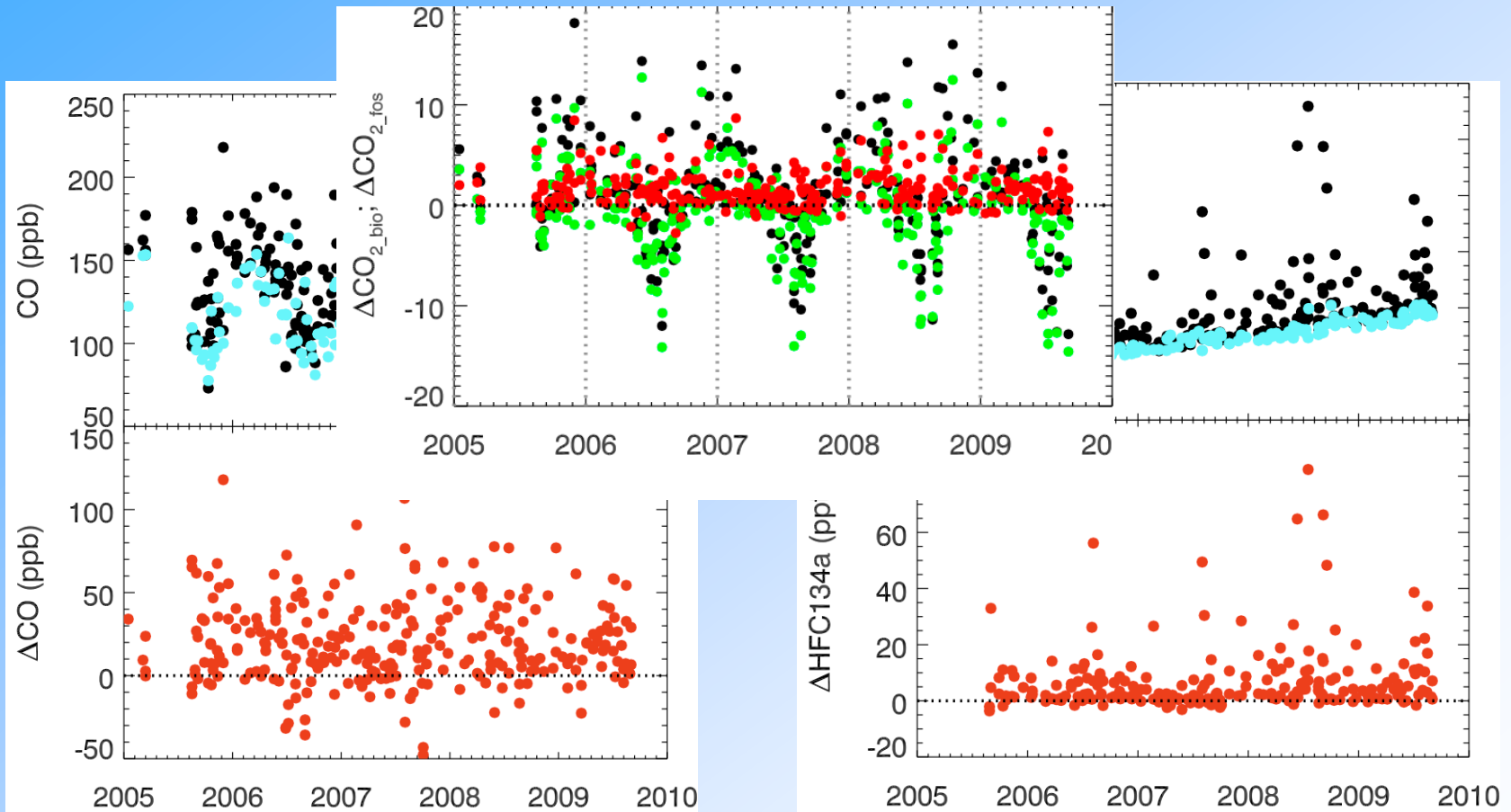
C_{ff}

- FF quantification
- Anthropogenic emission estimation**
- Atmospheric transport validation

C_{bio}

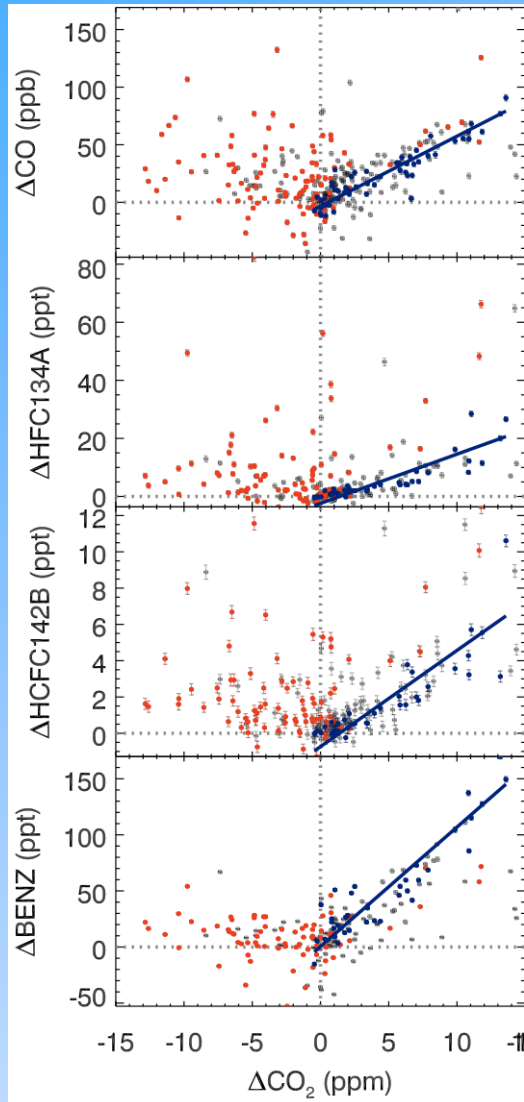
Biospheric Fluxes
w/o FF inventories

PBL and Free Troposphere CO and HFC134a



$$C_{\text{obs}} = C_{\text{bg}} + C_{\text{net_source}}$$

Correlating tracers with *total* CO₂ doesn't work.



$m=??$ ppb/ppm
 $m=6.0$ ppb/ppm

$m=??$ ppt/ppm
 $m=1.7$ ppt/ppm

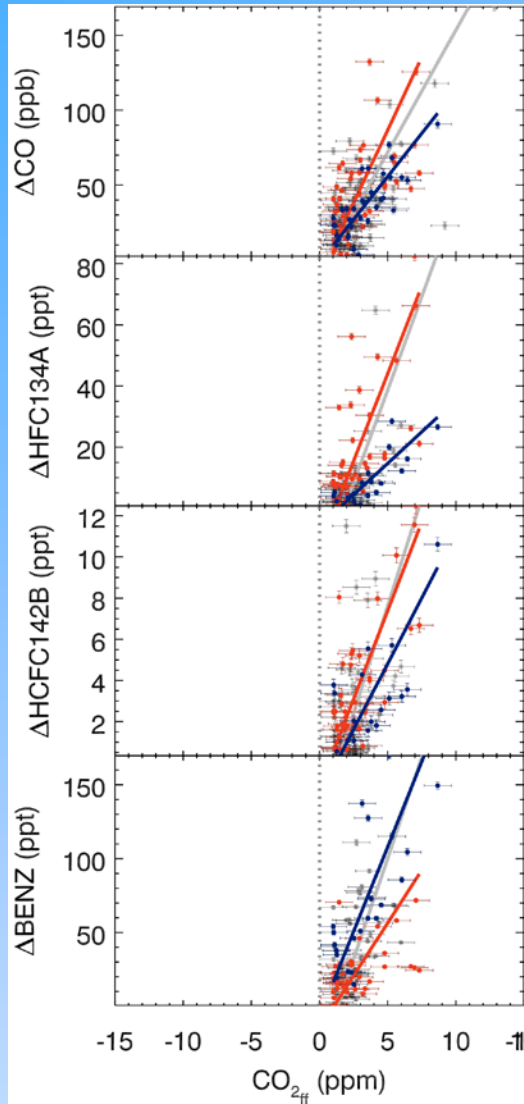
$m=??$ ppt/ppm
 $m=0.5$ ppt/ppm

$m=??$ ppt/ppm
 $m=11$ ppt/ppm

Red=Summer; Blue=Winter

- No summer correlation due to biospheric uptake of CO₂.

Correlating tracers with $^{14}\text{CO}_2$ (C_{ff}) does work.



$m=19$ ppb/ppm

$m=12$ ppb/ppm

$m=11$ ppt/ppm

$m=4.1$ ppt/ppm

$m=1.7$ ppt/ppm

$m=1.3$ ppt/ppm

$m=14$ ppt/ppm

$m=23$ ppt/ppm

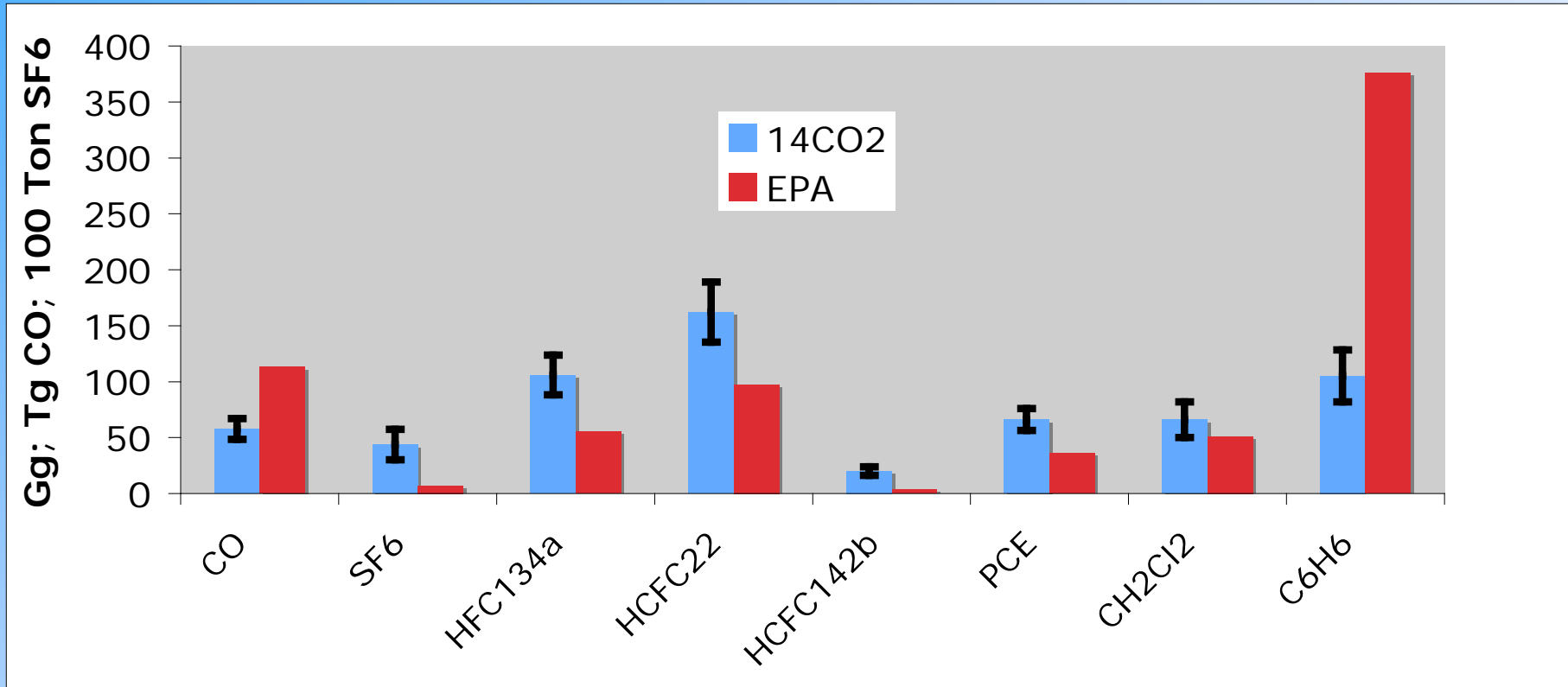
Red=Summer; Blue=Winter

- Winter correlation is also biased due to biospheric release.

Fossil fuel CO_2 emissions inventories are known better than any other.

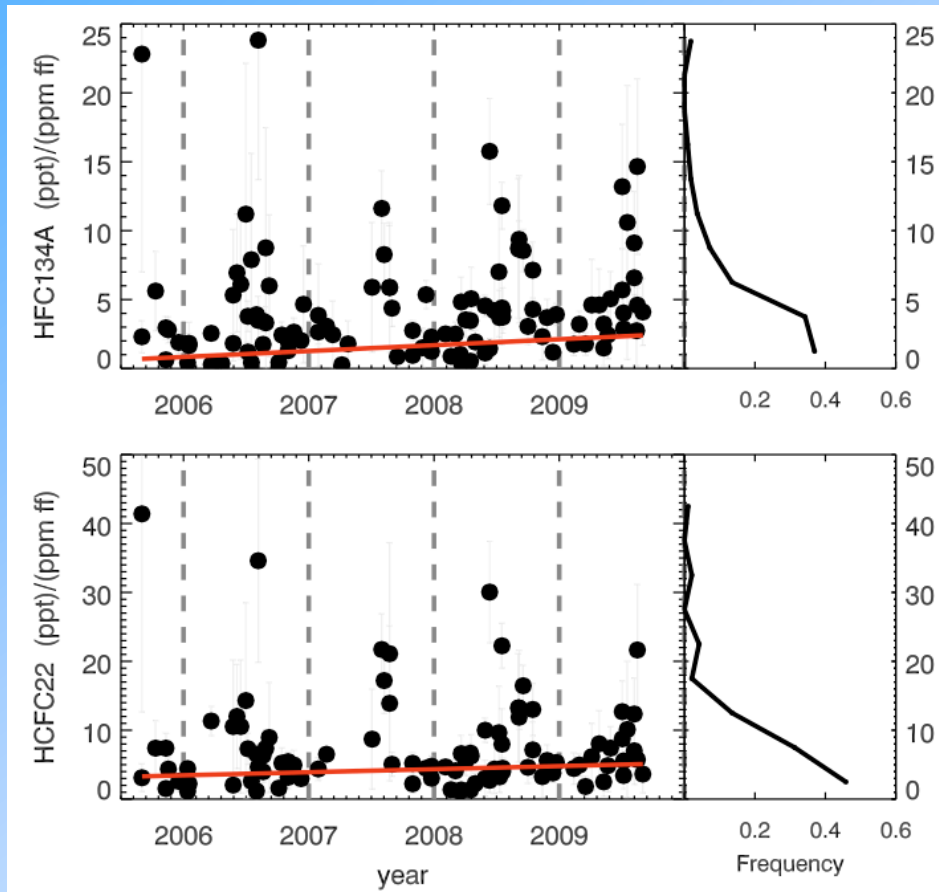
$$m_{\text{gas}} \times E_{\text{ff}} = E_{\text{gas}}$$

USA* Emission Estimates



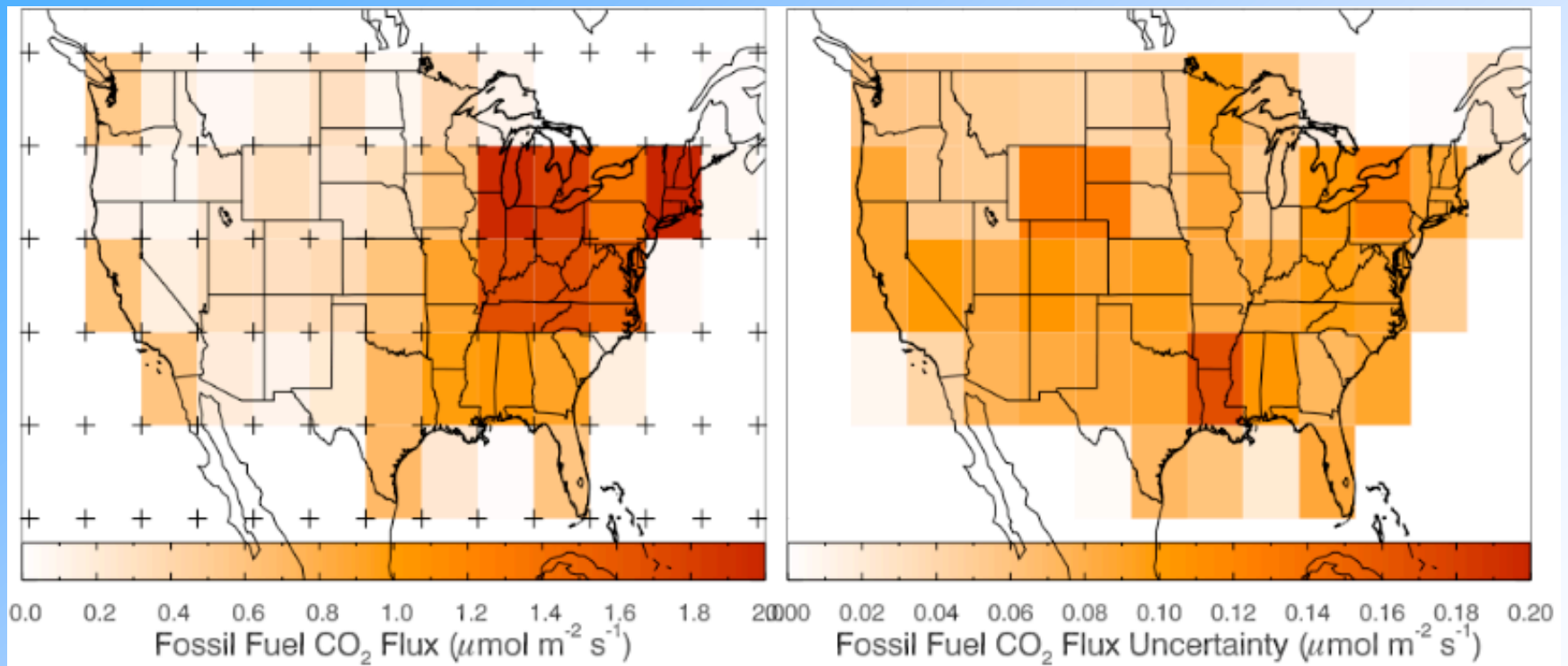
*This assumes that NE ratios are valid nationally.

Time dependent emission ratios show seasonality and hints of trends.



- Because we are subtracting a background values, we can plot each measurement as a ratio.
- This allows for the possibility of each ratio being connected to an individual back trajectory/footprint.

800 $^{14}\text{CO}_2$ measurements could give you $\sim 5\%$ uncertainty on *monthly* Fossil CO_2 emissions



-This is a simulated result (OSSE) using a regional Lagrangian model. How well could we retrieve a coarse version of the Vulcan Inventory?

Conclusions

- $^{14}\text{CO}_2$ enables the separation of biogenic and fossil CO_2
- Fossil CO_2 correlates well with many other anthropogenic tracers
- Emissions estimates for these tracers show some surprising magnitudes and seasonality
- Eventually, calculating fossil CO_2 will enable atmospheric 'top-down' calculation of fossil emissions.