



Islisberg-2011 - measurements of vehicle emissions in a highway tunnel: CO₂, CO, H₂, N₂O, O₂/N₂; stable isotopes of CO₂, CO and H₂

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A measurement campaign of vehicle emissions took place in the summer of 2011 in the Islisberg highway tunnel in Switzerland. The purpose was to characterize the present vehicle fleet in terms of emission rates of H₂, CO, CO₂ and N₂O; emission ratios O₂:CO₂, CO:CO₂ and H₂:CO, and isotopic signatures in CO₂, CO and H₂. The tunnel has a separate bore for each traffic direction, and no active ventilation, thus offering an ideal setting for measuring large traffic signals without significant interference of other sources or sinks.

Two RGA analyzers were installed at the entrance and at the exit of the tunnel for continuous, in-situ measurements of H₂ and CO. This in-situ dataset allows to determine the CO and H₂ emission rates and the H₂:CO emission ratios for different traffic conditions and vehicle types (traffic count data are also available). Additionally, a large number of flask samples were filled at both entrance and exit and were distributed for various measurements at three institutes. Some of the flasks were analyzed at MPI-BGC (Jena, Germany) for CO₂, CO, N₂O, H₂, O₂/N₂ and ¹³C and ¹⁸O in CO₂. A second flask batch was analyzed at EMPA (Switzerland) for H₂ and CO, and at IMAU (Utrecht, Netherlands) for the corresponding H₂ and CO isotopes. A third flask batch travelled to all three institutes for a complete set of measurements, serving also as a consistency check.

We will present the initial results, discussing the following points:

- H₂ and CO emission rates, and H₂:CO ratios of vehicle emissions;
- H₂ and CO isotopic composition;
- CO:CO₂ ratios;
- O₂:CO₂ ratios;
- ¹³C and ¹⁸O in CO₂.