



Tracking and verifying anthropogenic CO₂ emissions over the Swiss Plateau

Brian Oney (1,2), Dominik Brunner (1,2), Stephan Henne (1), and Markus Leuenberger (3)

(1) Laboratory for Air Pollution and Environmental Technology, Empa, Dübendorf, Switzerland, (2) C2SM, Center for Climate Systems Modeling, ETH Zurich, Switzerland, (3) Climate and Environmental Physics, Physics Institute and Oeschger Centre for Climate Change Research, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland

The Swiss Plateau is the densely populated and industrialized part of Switzerland producing more than 90% of the country's total greenhouse gas emissions. Verification of the efficacy of emission mitigation measures in a post Kyoto Protocol era will require several levels of scrutiny at local and regional scales. We present a measurement and modeling system, which quantifies anthropogenic CO₂ emissions at a regional scale using the Lagrangian particle dispersion model FLEXPART driven by output from a high-resolution regional scale atmospheric model (COSMO) and observations from two tall tower sites. These rural measurement sites are situated between the largest cities of Switzerland (Zürich, Geneva, Basel and Bern). We present methods used to discretize the anthropogenic CO₂ signal from atmospheric CO₂ measurements. First, we perform high resolution, time-inverted simulations of air transport combined with a new high quality Swiss CO₂ emissions inventory to determine a model-estimated anthropogenic portion of the measured CO₂. Second, we assess the utility of CO measurements and the relationship between CO₂ and CO in combustion processes as a proxy to quantify the anthropogenic CO₂ fraction directly from the measurements. We then compare these two methods in their ability to determine the anthropogenic portion of CO₂ measurements at a high temporal resolution (hours). Finally, we assess the quality of the simulated atmospheric transport by comparing CO concentrations obtained with the same atmospheric transport model and a high resolution CO emission inventory with the measured CO concentrations. This comparison of methods for determining anthropogenic CO₂ emissions provides information on how to independently certify reported CO₂ emissions. This study is a first step towards a prototype GHG monitoring and verification system for the regional scale in a complex topographic setting, which constitutes a necessary component of emissions reporting.