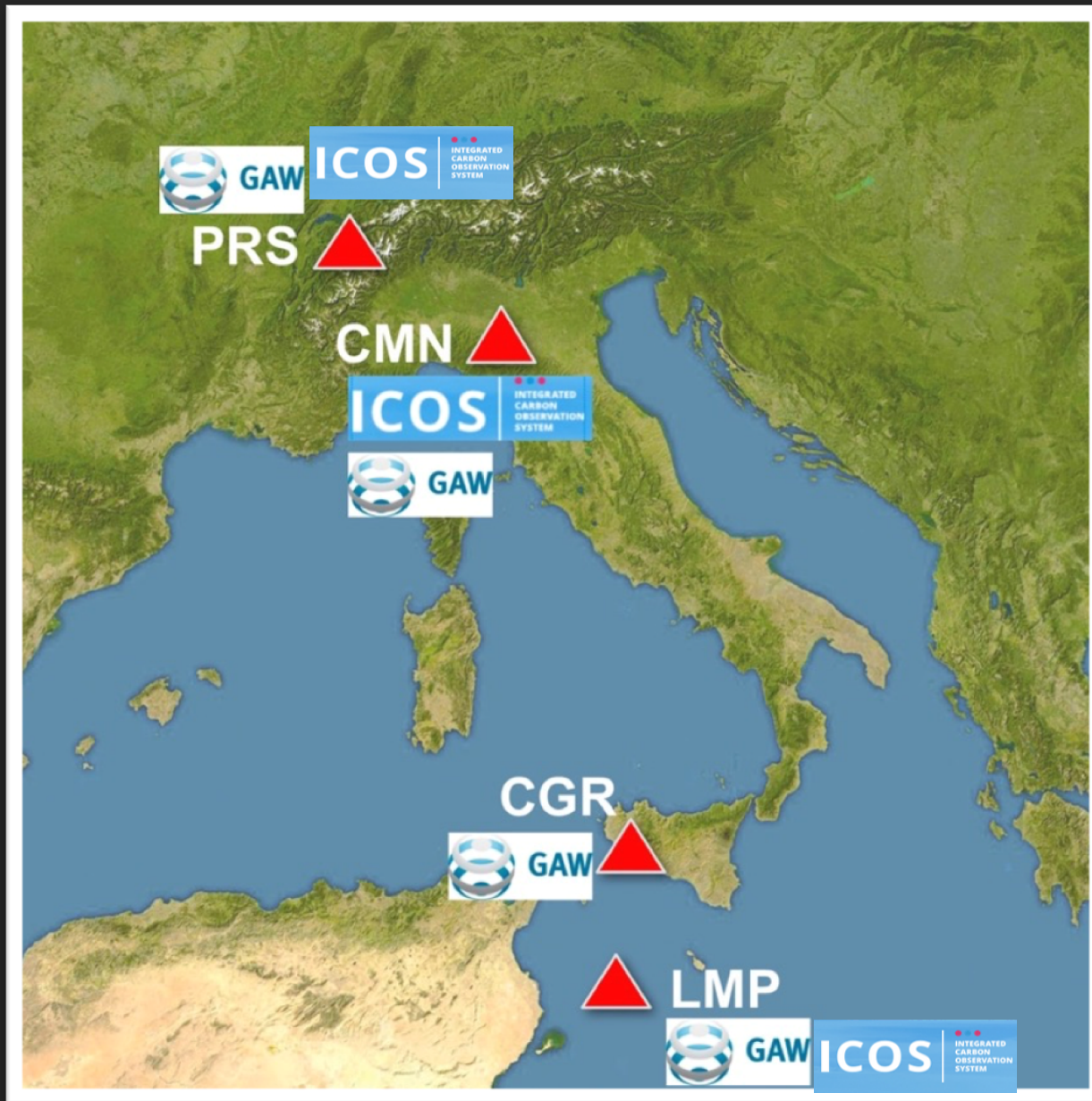


Italian network of four permanent observatories: implementation of background data selection (BaDSfit) and 5-year analysis of the atmospheric CO₂ mixing ratio.

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EGU, May 2020

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MEASUREMENT SITES



- **PRS - Plateau Rosa (RSE S.p.A.)**
45°56'N 7°42'E, 3480 *m a.s.l.*



- **CMN – Mt. Cimone**
(ISAC-CNR and CAMM, Italian Air Force)
44°12' N, 10°42' E, 2165 *m a.s.l.*



- **CGR – Capo Granitola (ISAC–CNR)**
37° 34' N, 12° 40' E, 15 *m a.s.l.*

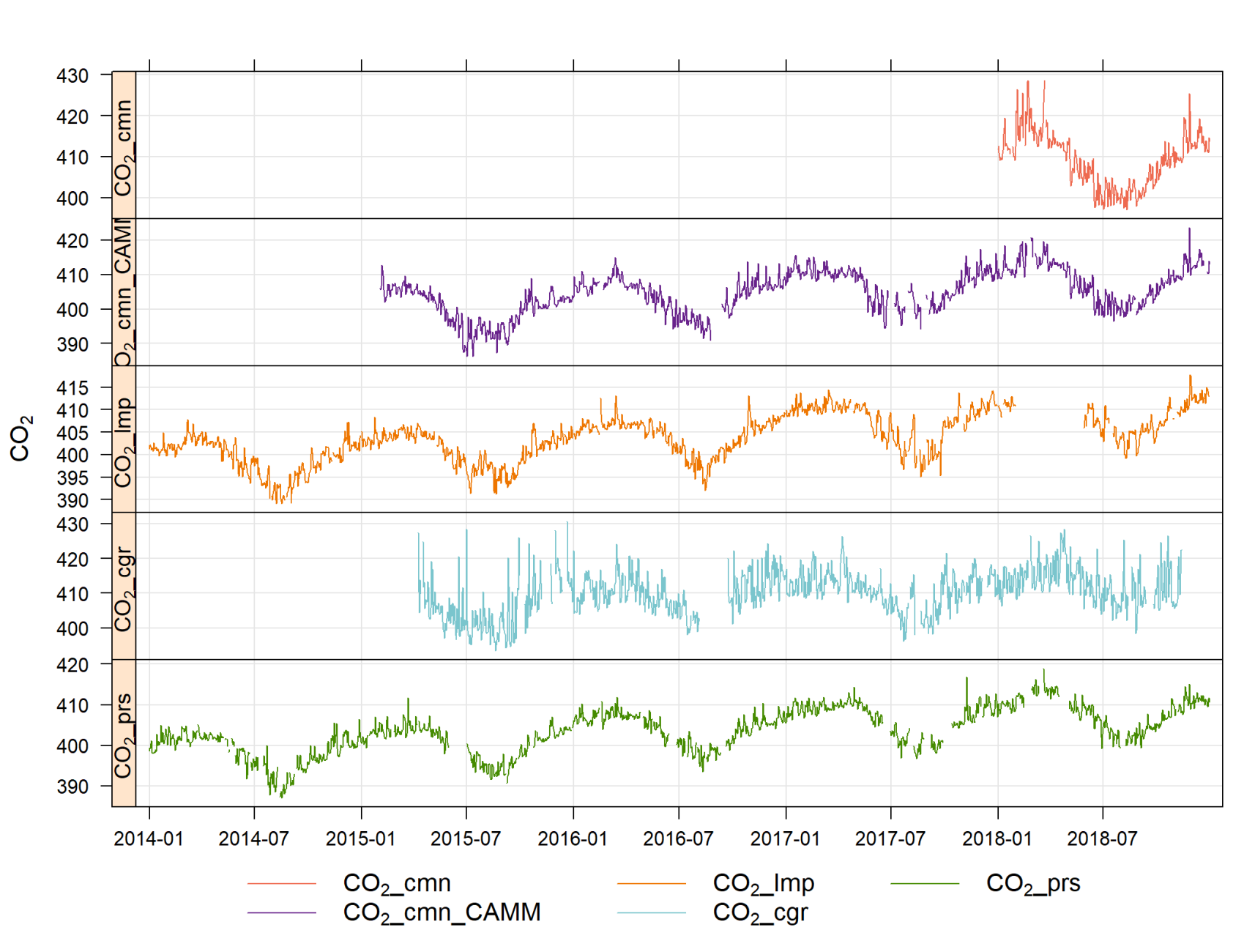


- **LMP – Lampedusa (ENEA)**
35° 31' N, 12° 38' E, 45 *m a.s.l.*

Dataset:

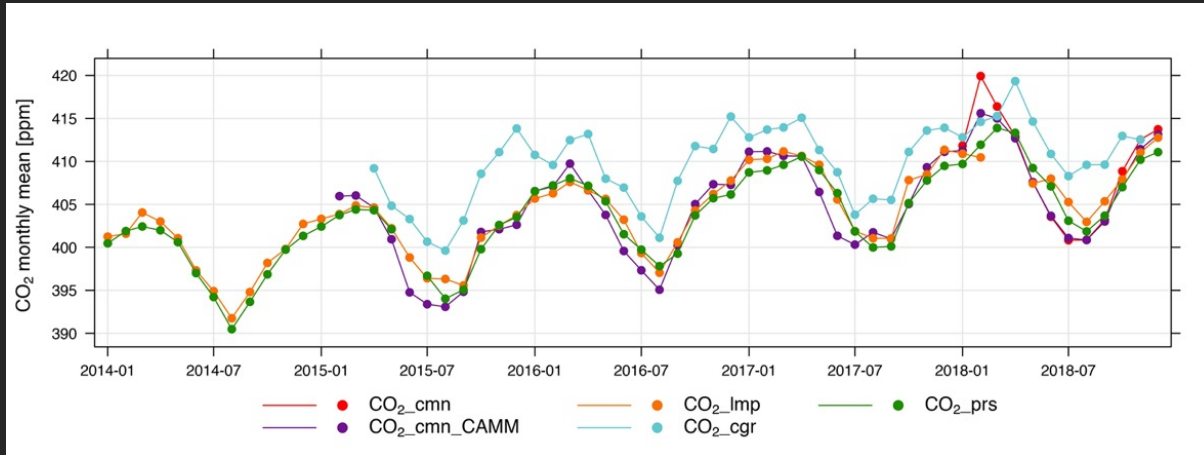
PRS	CMN - ISAC	CMN-CAMM	CGR	LMP
2014-2018	2018	2015-2018	2015-2018	2014-2018

Data overview (2014 – 2018) – daily average values

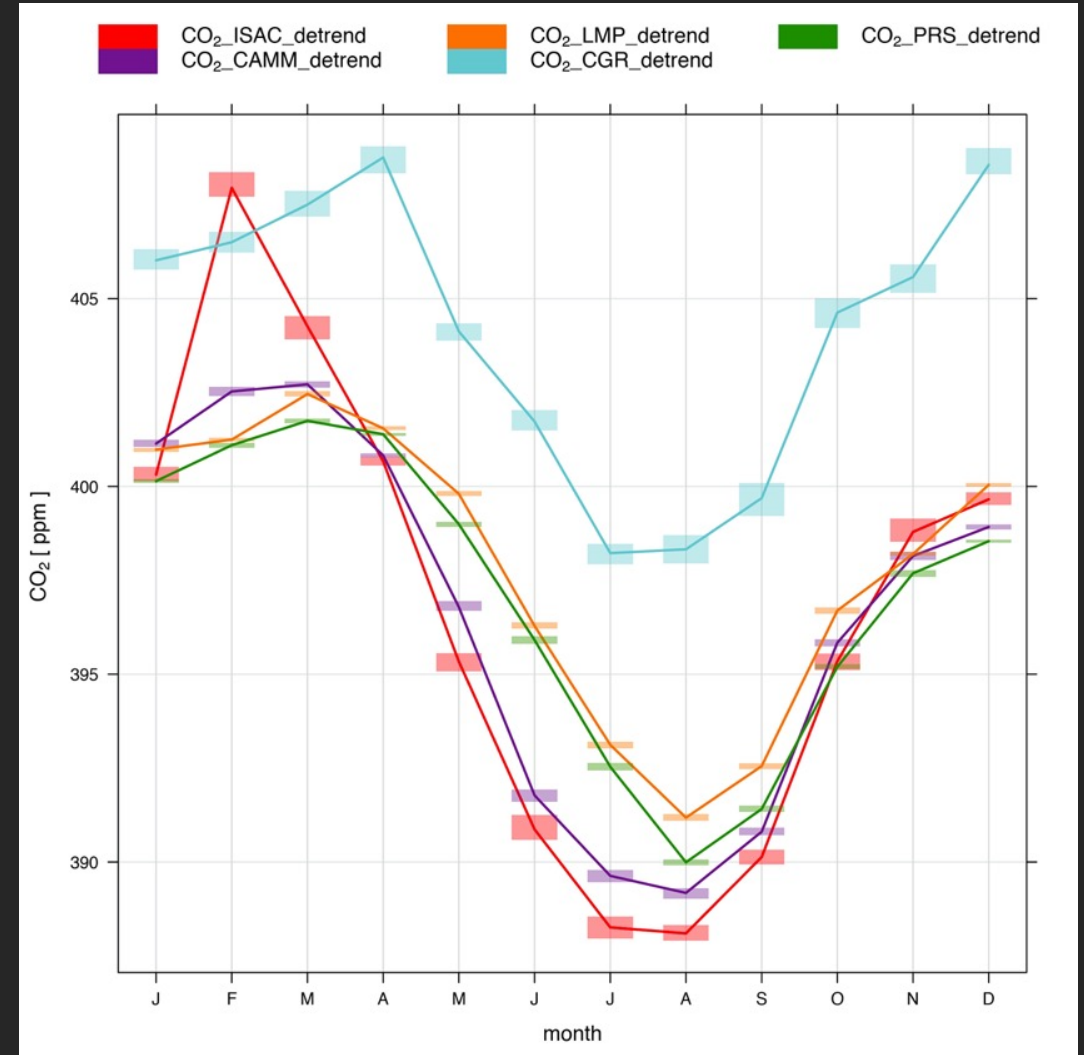


Data overview (2014 – 2018)

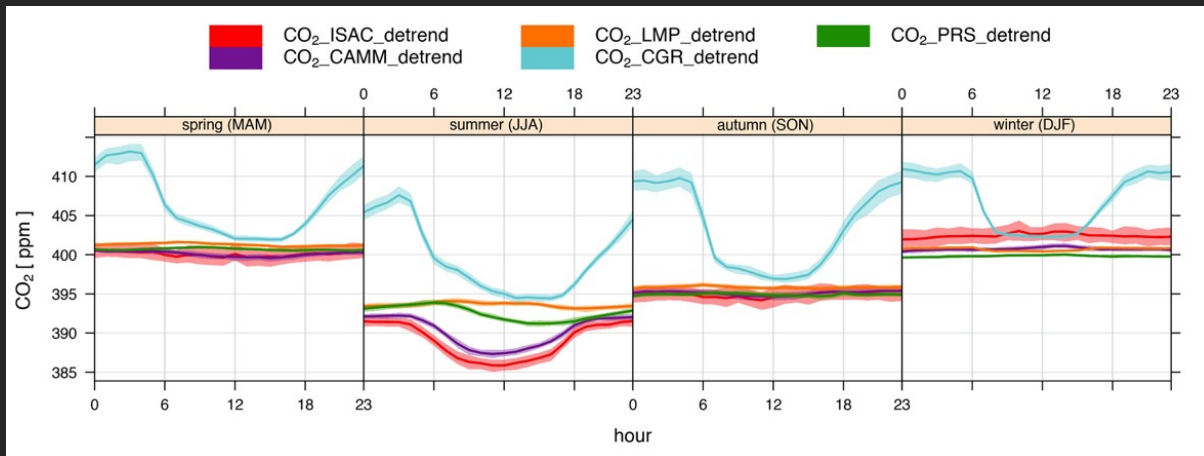
Monthly values



Annual cycle



Diurnal variations

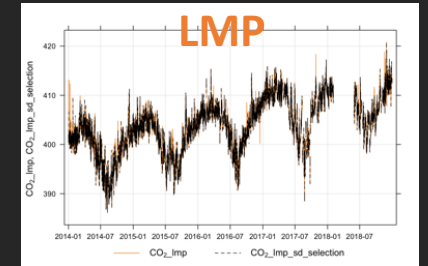
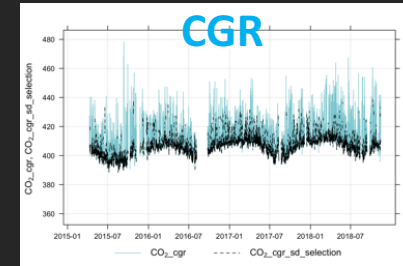
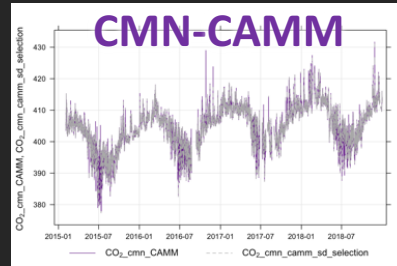
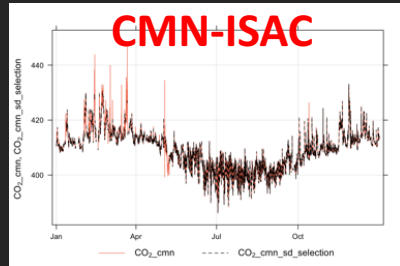
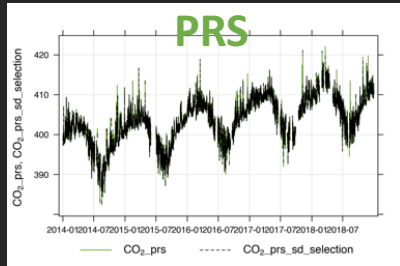


Diurnal wind breezes at CMN and CGR

Background data selection for Italian stations (*BaDSfit*)

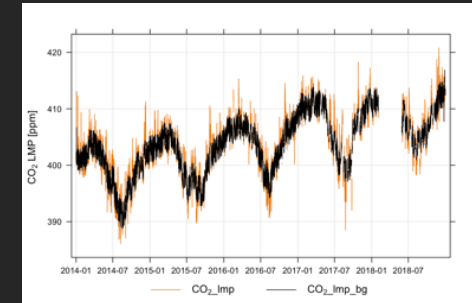
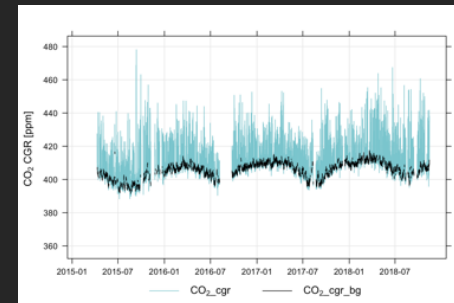
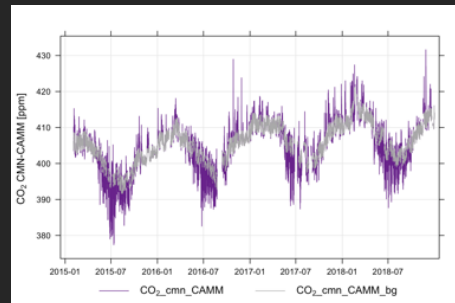
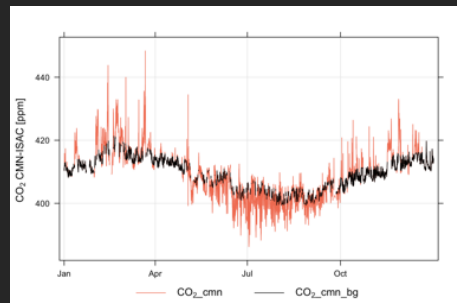
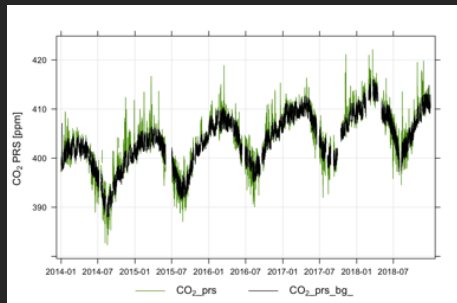
BaDSfit consists of 3 steps:

- 1) Selection of data with hourly CO₂ standard deviation (calculated from 1-min mean values) < 1 ppm
 - a. calculate a running median on 504 hours (21 days) with the selection;
 - b. calculate the average difference between consecutive hourly mean values (defined as the “S” parameter).



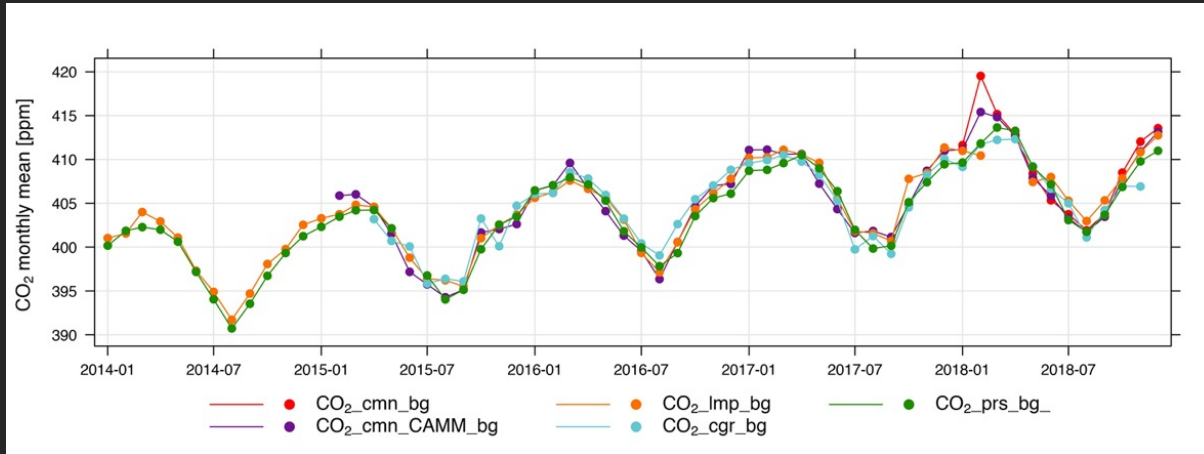
- 2) Selection of data for which the difference (ΔC) between retained hourly values and running median (504-hours) is < $n \cdot S$, where n is an adjustable parameter
- 3) Selection of data for which the difference (δC) between and the hourly mean values ($\sigma < 1$ ppm) and the corresponding 48-hours running mean calculated with retained values of previous step, is < $n \cdot S$

All data points with $|\delta C| > n \cdot S$ are flagged as “not background”

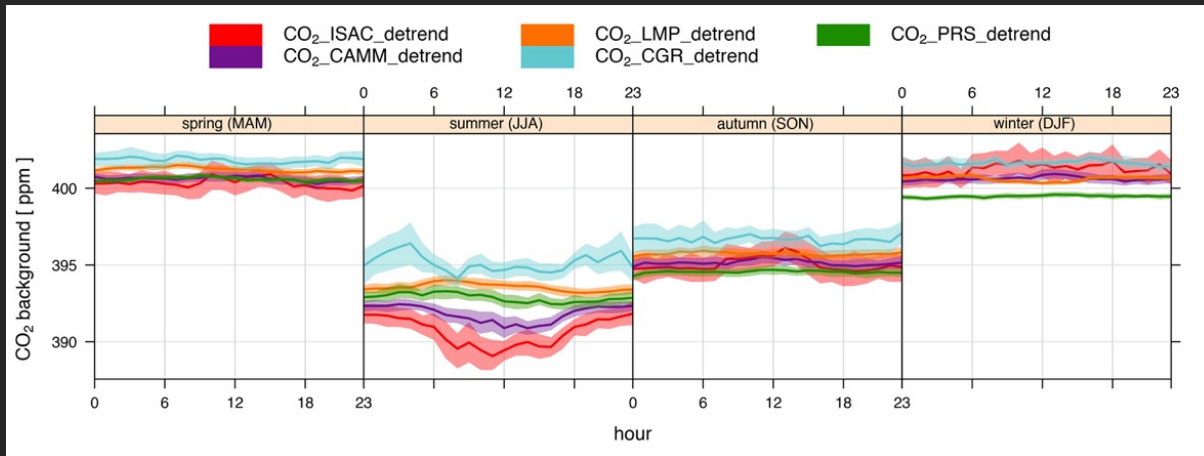


Selection results

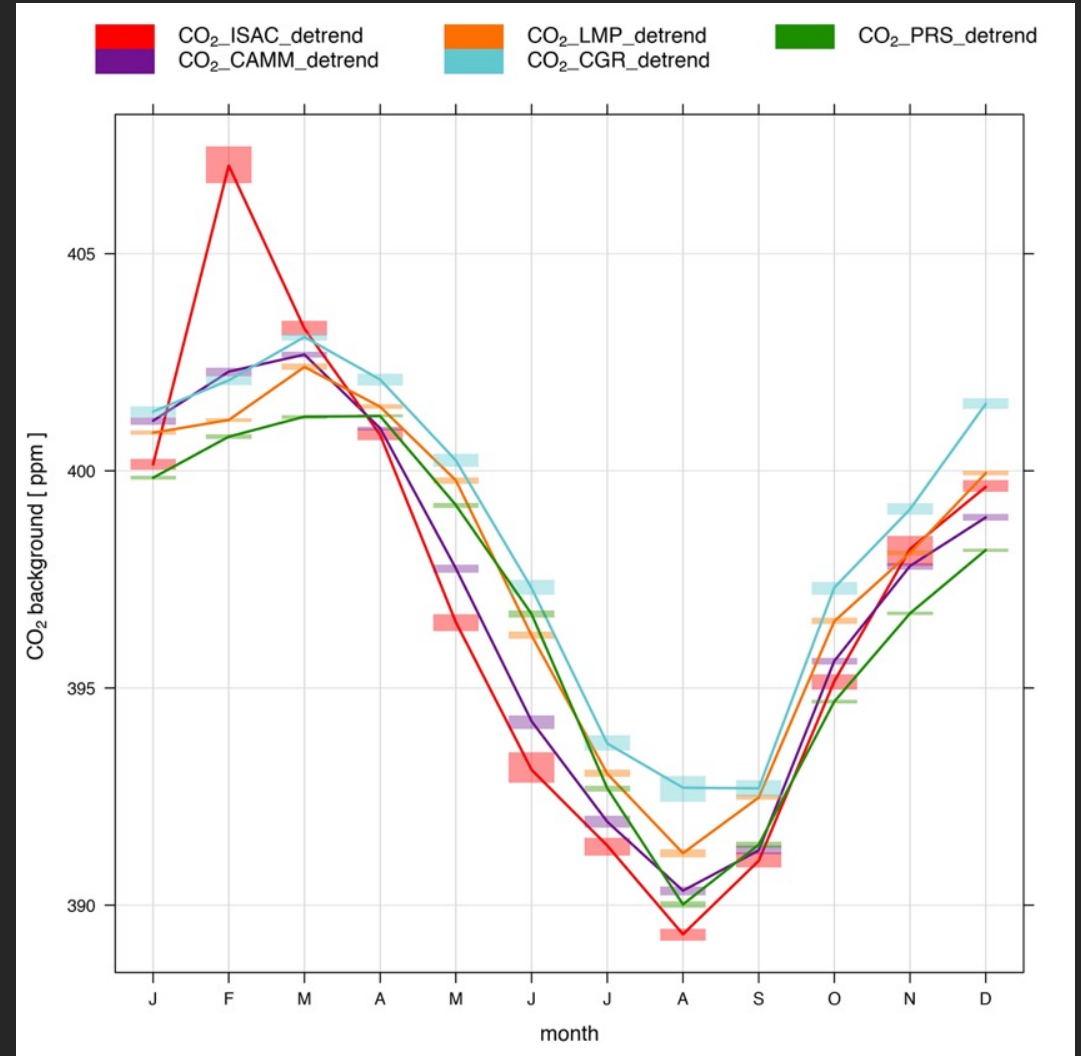
Monthly values



Diurnal variations



Annual cycle



S U M M A R Y

Dataset from the **Italian network of GHG atmospheric observatories** are presented for the period 2014-2018.

These observatories are managed by **different Institutions** with different strategies for air sampling, calibration, data quality checks, and flagging.

A procedure to select background observations (*BaDSfit*) was implemented and the interannual, seasonal, and diurnal of CO₂ variability was investigated.

Considering original dataset:

- a low average diurnal amplitude (less than 1 ppm) characterizes PRS and LMP during all seasons;
- a significant diurnal cycle is evident at CMN during vegetative months (vertical transport of air-masses depleted in CO₂ due to vegetation photosynthesis);
- a significant diurnal cycle is evident at CGR (due to the transport of air-masses affected by anthropogenic emissions during night-time).

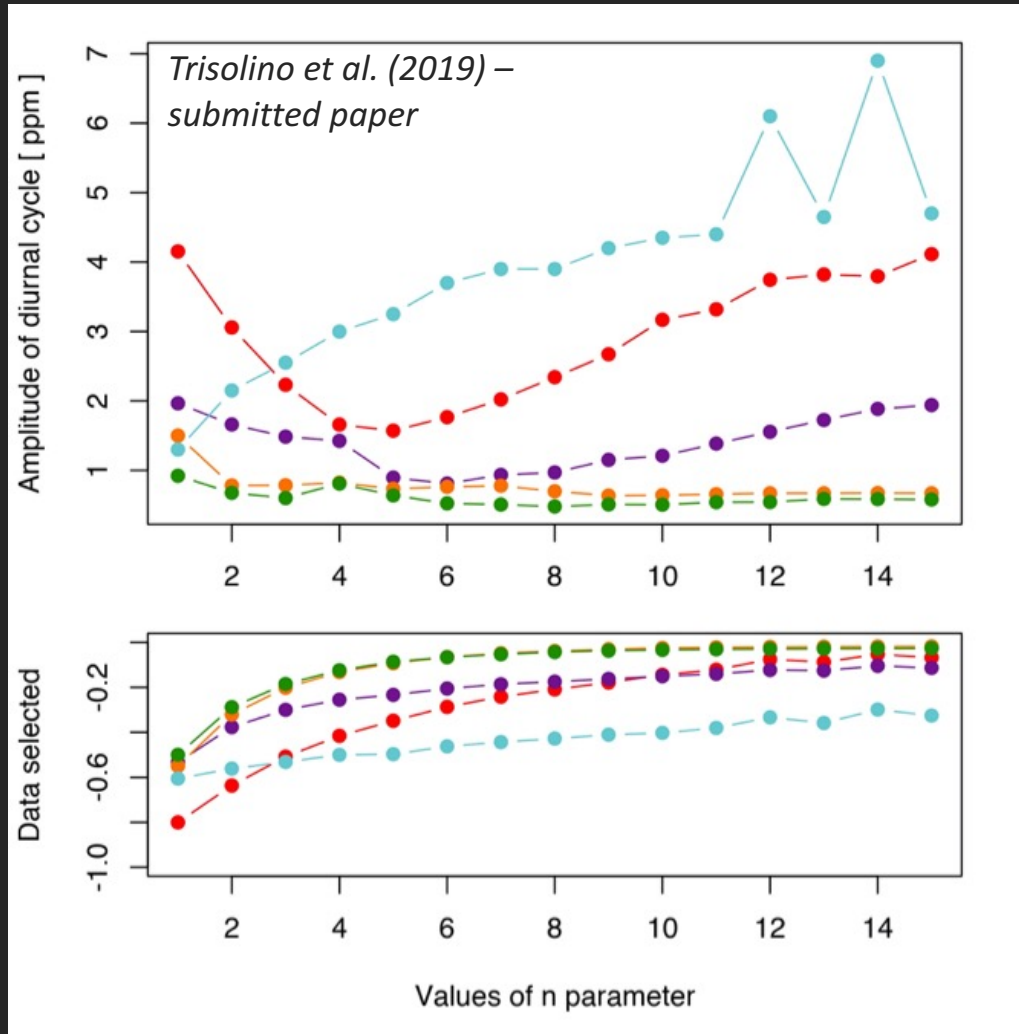
Considering background data:

- The *BaDSfit* algorithm leads to identify as non-background conditions about **4%** of the data **at LMP**, **7% at PRS**, **19% at CMN** and **61% at CGR**.
- A **more coherent diurnal and seasonal evolution** among the various datasets was obtained after *BaDSfit* application.

These results suggest that the adopted algorithm is capable of identifying background conditions and allows the separation of local/regional scale from large scale phenomena in the CO₂ time series

Supplementary
material

Sensitivity study of n parameter



Color legend: PRS, CMN-ISAC, CMN-CAMM, CGR and LMP.

On the top:

the **median values of the CO₂ diurnal cycle amplitudes** (calculated over the whole dataset) as a function of “n” parameter

On the bottom:

the **fraction of data discharged** as a function of “n” parameter because defined as “not background”.

Selection	PRS n=6 S=0.36	CMN-ISAC n=5 S=0.52	CMN-CAMM n=7 S=0.36	CGR n=1 S=1.43	LMP n=8 S=0.30
Original dataset	0.78	4.47	3.77	8.90	0.58
Background dataset	0.52 (7%)	1.57 (35%)	0.92 (19%)	1.30 (61%)	0.70 (4%)

For PRS, CMN-ISAC and CMN-CAMM only data from May to September are considered.