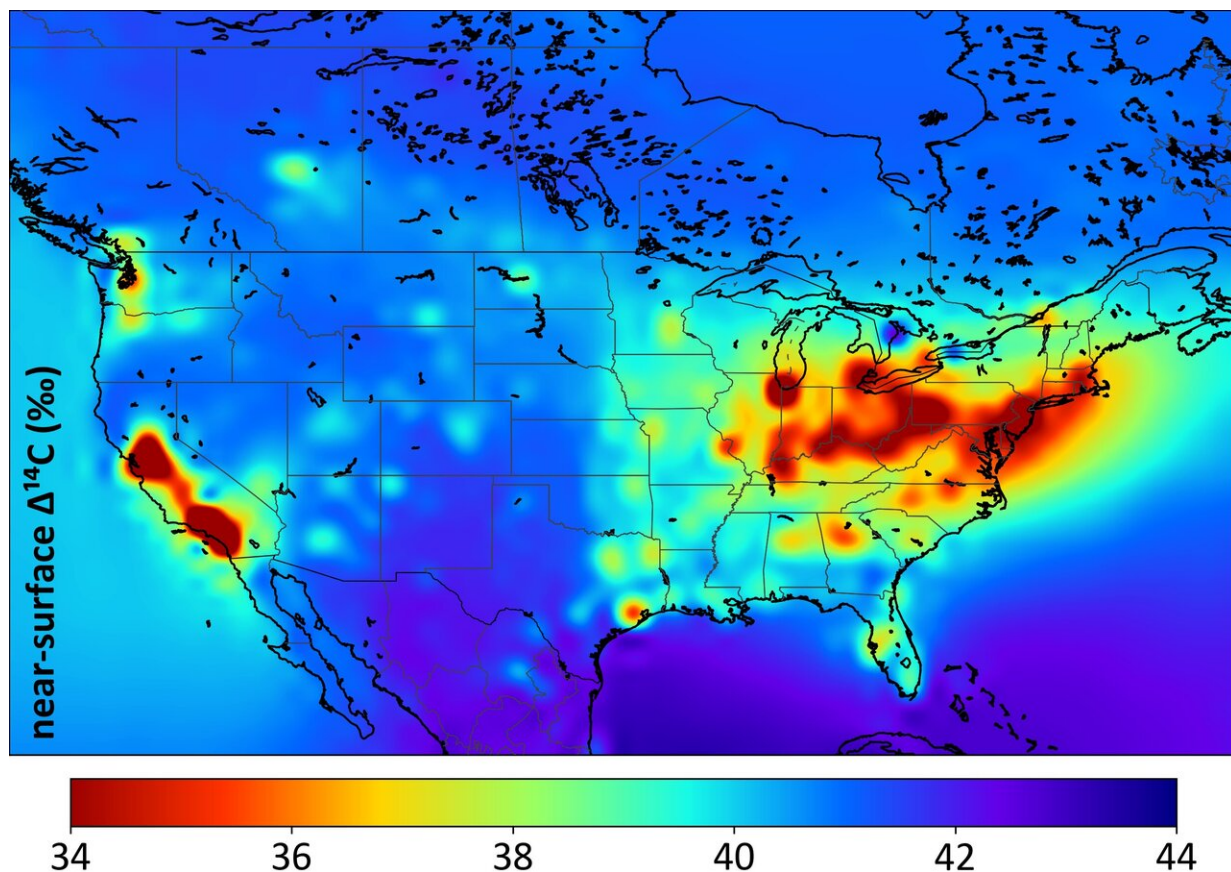


Tracking fossil fuel emissions with carbon-14

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Because fossil fuels and materials used to produce cement are devoid of radiocarbon, associated emissions appear as areas of low $\Delta^{14}\text{C}$ in the radiocarbon field that can be traced back to sources at the surface using atmospheric transport models. This map depicts areas where air samples were depleted of ^{14}C and hence showed the influence of fossil fuel emissions. Credit: Sourish Basu, CIRES

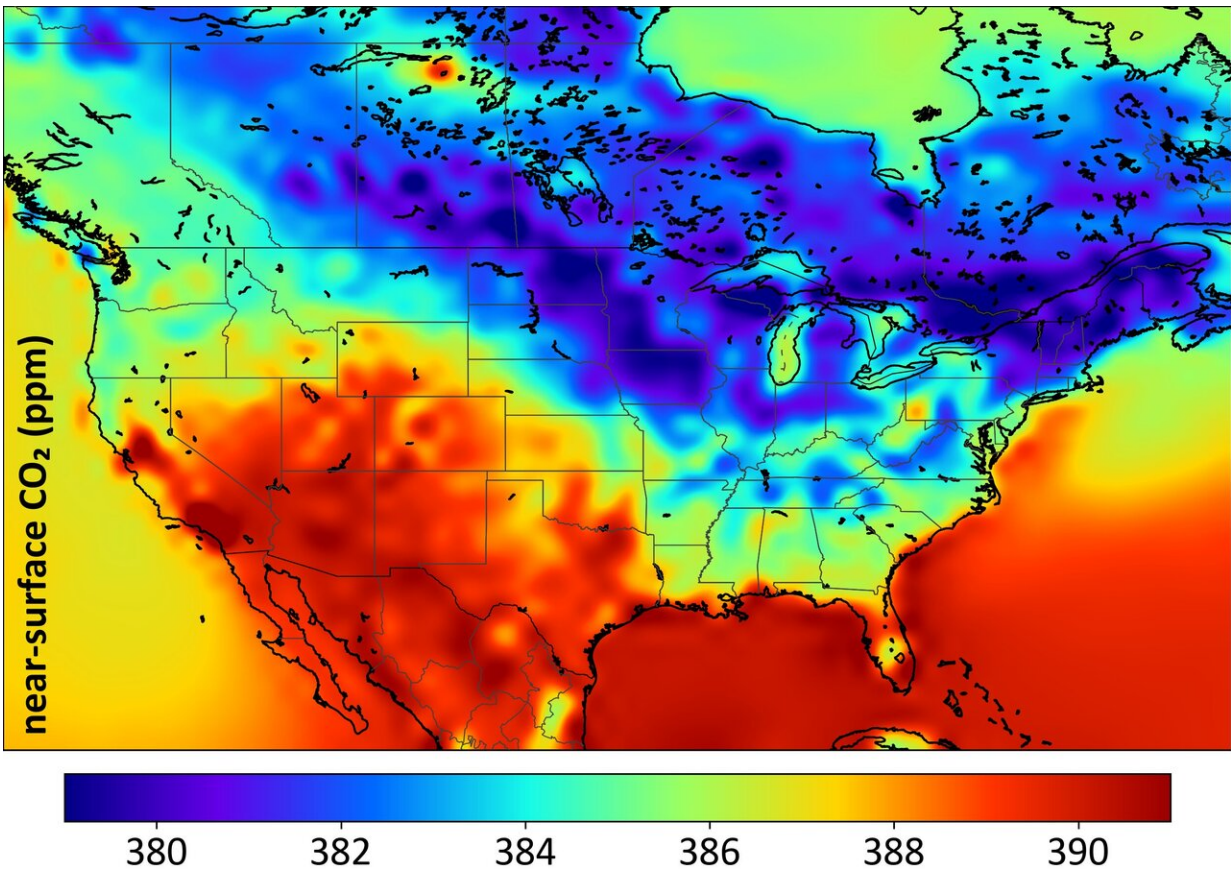
Researchers from NOAA and the University of Colorado have devised a breakthrough method for estimating national emissions of carbon dioxide from fossil fuels using ambient air samples and a well-known isotope of carbon that scientists have relied on for decades to date archaeological sites.

In a paper published in the journal the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, they report the first-ever national scale estimate of fossil-fuel derived carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions obtained by observing CO₂ and its naturally occurring radioisotope, carbon-14, from air samples collected by NOAA's Global Greenhouse Gas Reference Network.

Carbon-14, or ¹⁴C, a very rare isotope of carbon created largely by cosmic rays, has a half-life of 5,700 years. The carbon in fossil fuels has been buried for millions of years and therefore is completely devoid of ¹⁴C. Careful laboratory analysis can identify the degree of ¹⁴C-depletion of the CO₂ in discrete air samples, which reflects the contribution from fossil fuel combustion and cement manufacturing (which also has no ¹⁴C), otherwise known as the "fossil CO₂" contribution. Knowing the location, date and time when the air samples were taken, the research team used a model of atmospheric transport to disentangle the CO₂ variations due to fossil fuel combustion from other [natural sources](#) and sinks, and traced the man-made variations to the fossil CO₂ sources at the surface.

A new method for evaluating inventories

"This is a new, independent, and objective method for evaluating emission inventories that is based on what we actually observe in the atmosphere," said lead author Sourish Basu, who was a CIRES scientist working at NOAA during the study. He is now a scientist at NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center in Maryland.



The study team used measurements of atmospheric CO₂ and its radiocarbon content ($\Delta^{14}\text{C}$) to 'unmask' the contribution of CO₂ from fossil fuel combustion and cement production to the observed total. This map shows concentrations of CO₂ across the US in the summer of 2010. Credit: Sourish Basu, CIRES

While the link between fossil CO₂ emissions and atmospheric ¹⁴C has been known for many decades, the construction of a national-scale emission estimate based on atmospheric ¹⁴C required the simultaneous development of precise measurement techniques and an emissions estimation framework, largely spearheaded over the past 15 years by NOAA scientist John Miller and University of Colorado scientist Scott Lehman.

"Carbon-14 allows us to pull back the veil and isolate CO₂ emitted from fossil fuel combustion," said Lehman, one of the paper's authors. "It provides us with a tracer we can track to sources on the ground. "We can then add these up and compare to other emissions estimates at various time and space scales"

Bottom-up vs. top-down

Accurately calculating emissions of carbon dioxide from burning [fossil fuels](#) has challenged scientists for years. The two primary methods in current use—"bottom up" inventories and "top down" atmospheric studies used in regional campaigns—each have their strengths and weaknesses.

"Bottom-up" estimates, such as those used in the EPA Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks, are developed by counting CO₂ emissions from various processes and fuel types, and then scaling up emissions based on records of fossil fuel use. In contrast, "top-down" estimates are based on measured changes in the concentrations of emitted gases in the atmosphere and wind patterns connecting the surface source regions with the measurement locations.



CIRES scientist Duane Kitzis approaches the air sampling station on Niwot Ridge, Colorado, part of NOAA's Global Greenhouse Gas Reference Network, in this 2017 photo. The first air sample analyzed for carbon-14 as part of research into a new method of estimating fossil fuel emissions from ambient air was collected here in 2003. Credit: James Murnan, NOAA

Bottom-up inventories can provide more detail than top-down methods but their accuracy depends on the ability to track all emission processes and their intensities at all times, which is an intrinsically difficult task with uncertainties that are not readily quantified. Top-down studies are limited by the density of atmospheric measurements and our knowledge of atmospheric circulation patterns but implicitly account for all possible sectors of the economy that emit CO₂

The team constructed annual and monthly top-down fossil CO₂ emission estimates for the U.S. for 2010, the first year with sufficient

atmospheric samples to provide robust results. As one point of comparison, they compared their numbers to bottom-up estimates from a recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) report of 2010 emissions. The team's estimate of the US annual total 2010 emissions was 5 percent higher than EPA's central estimate. The new estimate is also significantly higher than those from other inventories commonly used in global and regional CO₂ research. On the other hand, the atmospheric results appear to agree with a recent update of the Vulcan U.S. emissions data product developed by researchers at Northern Arizona University.

As these were the first estimates constructed using the new observing system, scientists cautioned that they should be considered provisional. Now they are busy applying the method to measurements from subsequent years, in order to determine if the differences they see are robust over time.

One of the benefits of this approach, according to the scientists, is that with an expanded ¹⁴C measurement network, there is the potential to calculate emissions from different regions—information that would augment EPA's national totals. States such as California and collections of states such as the members of the eastern Regional Greenhouse Gases Initiative have created their own greenhouse gas mitigation targets, and the ability to independently evaluate regional emissions using top-down methods would help evaluate regional emissions reduction efforts.

"Independent verification of annual and regional totals and multi-year trends using independent methods like this would promote confidence in the accuracy of emissions reporting, and could help guide future emissions mitigation strategies," said NOAA scientist John Miller.

More information: Sourish Basu et al., "Estimating US fossil fuel CO₂ emissions from measurements of ¹⁴C in atmospheric CO₂," *PNAS*

(2020). www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.1919032117

Provided by NOAA Headquarters

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