



Overview of Comprehensive Pole-to-Pole Airborne Survey of Greenhouse Gases



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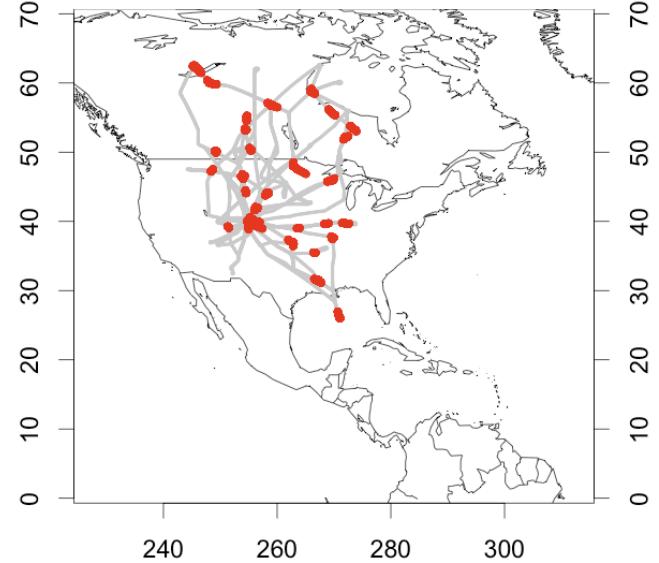
HIPPO Instrumentation

Harvard/Aerodyne—HAIS QCLS	CO_2 , CH_4 , CO , N_2O (1 Hz)
NCAR A02	O_2/N_2 , CO_2 (1 Hz)
Harvard OMS CO_2	CO_2 (1 Hz)
NOAA CSD O_3	O_3 (1 Hz)
NOAA GMD O_3 , H_2O	O_3 , H_2O (1 Hz)
NCAR RAF CO	CO (1 Hz)
NOAA-GMD UCATS and PANTHER GCs	CO , CH_4 , N_2O , CFCs, HCFCs, SF_6 , CH_3Br , CH_3Cl , H_2 (70 – 200 s)
Whole Air Samples: NWAS (NOAA-GMD), AWAS (Miami), MEDUSA (NCAR/Scripps)	O_2/N_2 , N_2/Ar , CO_2 , CH_4 , CO , N_2O , SF_6 , H_2 , COS, CS_2 , halocarbons, solvents, reactive HCs, marine species, ...
VCSEL Princeton/SWS	H_2O (1 Hz)
NOAA SP2	Black Carbon mass (1 Hz)
MTP, wing stores	T, P, winds, aerosols, cloud water

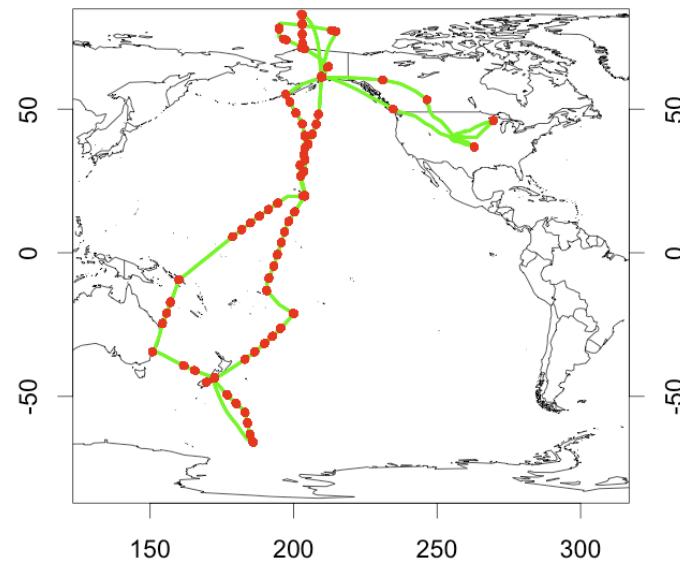
Multiple measurements: *Red symbols* ≥ 3 , *Blue* = 2;
sampling rates in ().

HIPPO itinerary

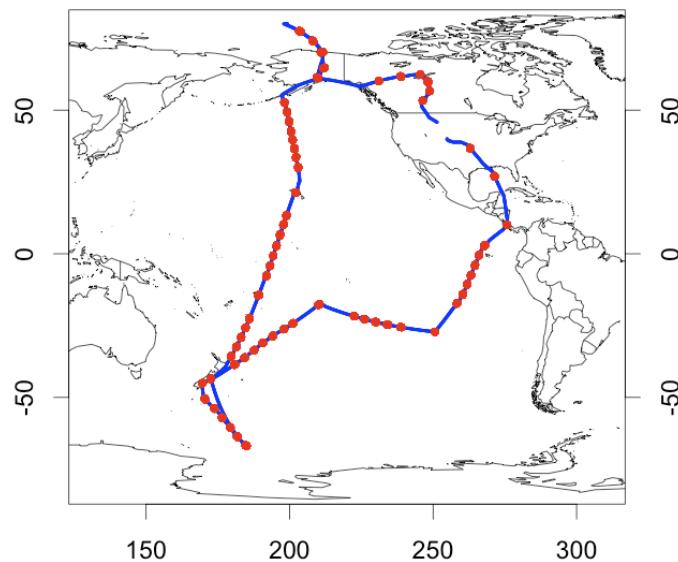
preHIPPO Apr-Jun 2008



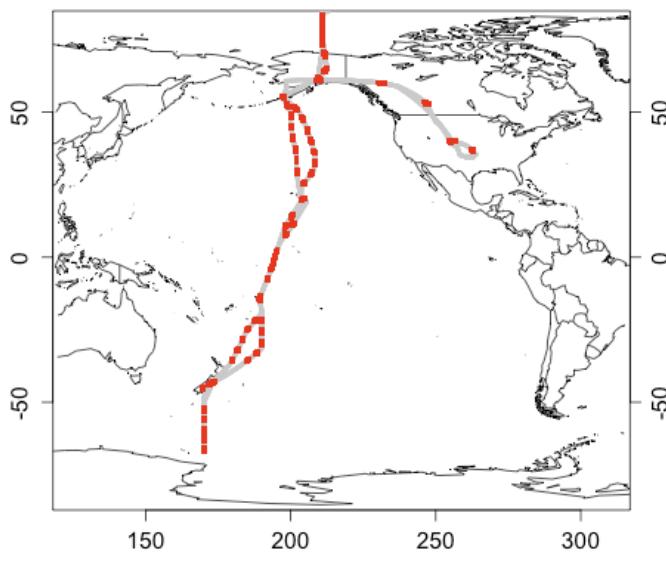
HIPPO_2 Nov 2009



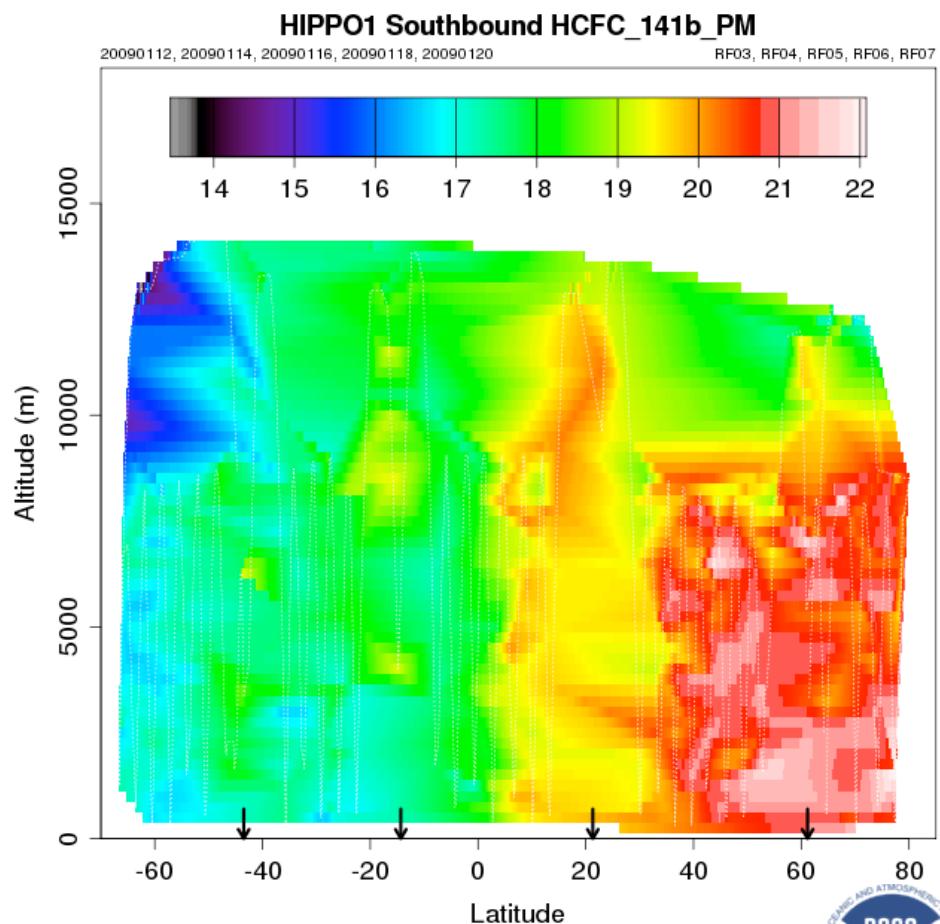
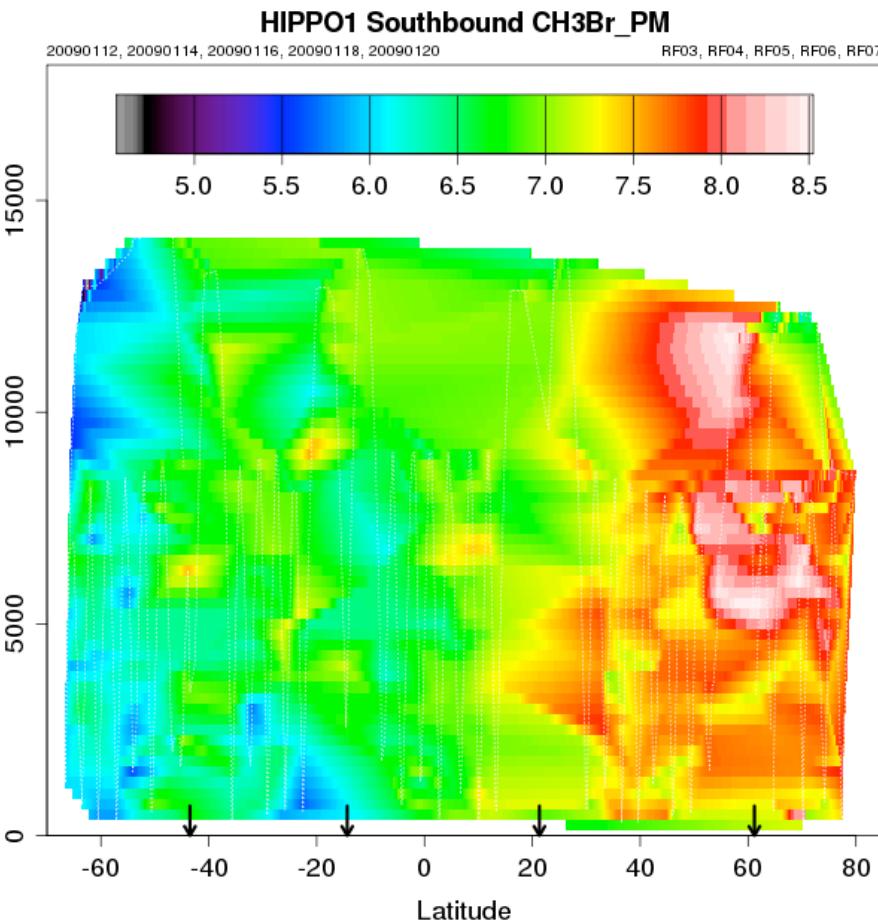
HIPPO_1 Jan 2009



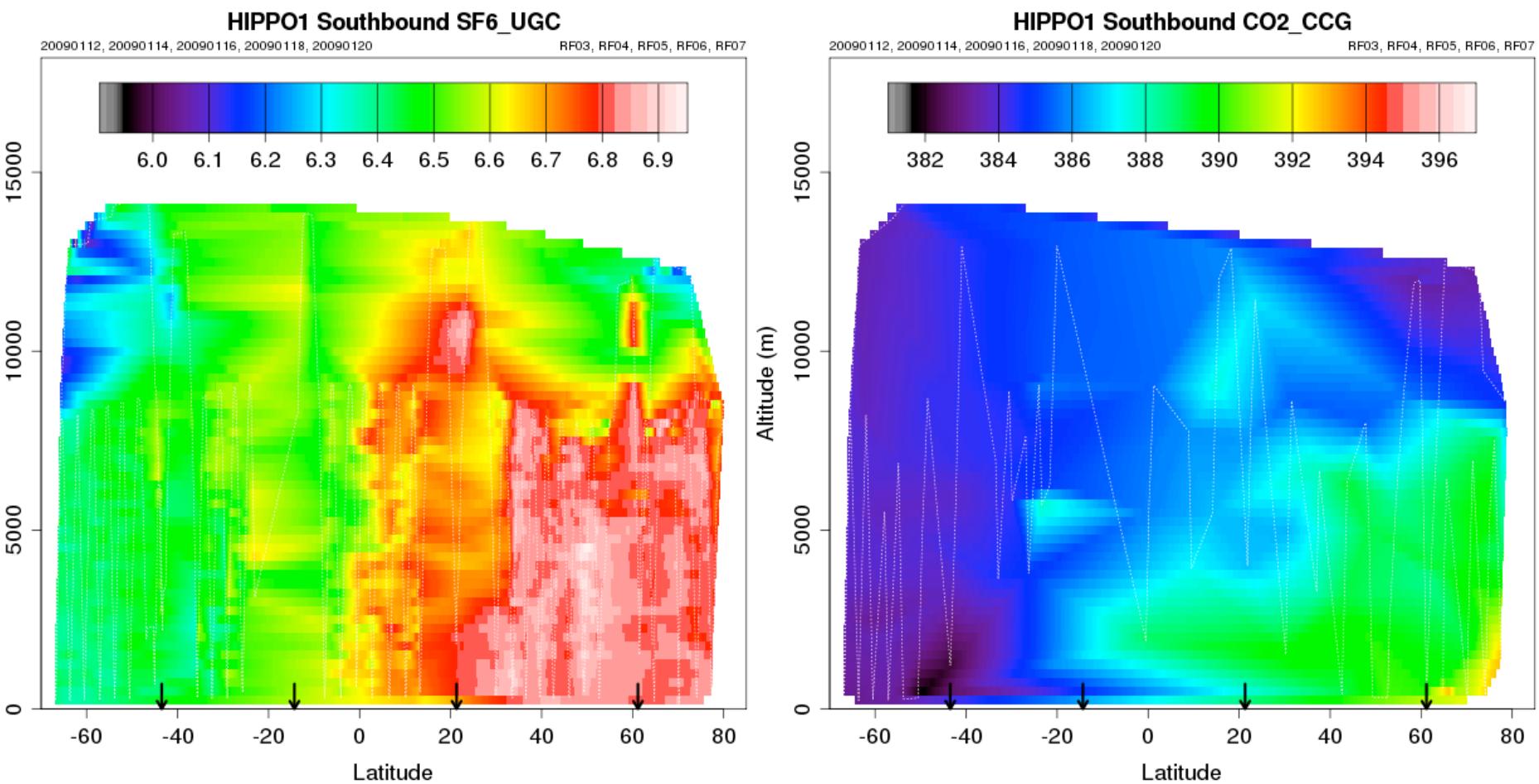
HIPPO_3 Apr 2010



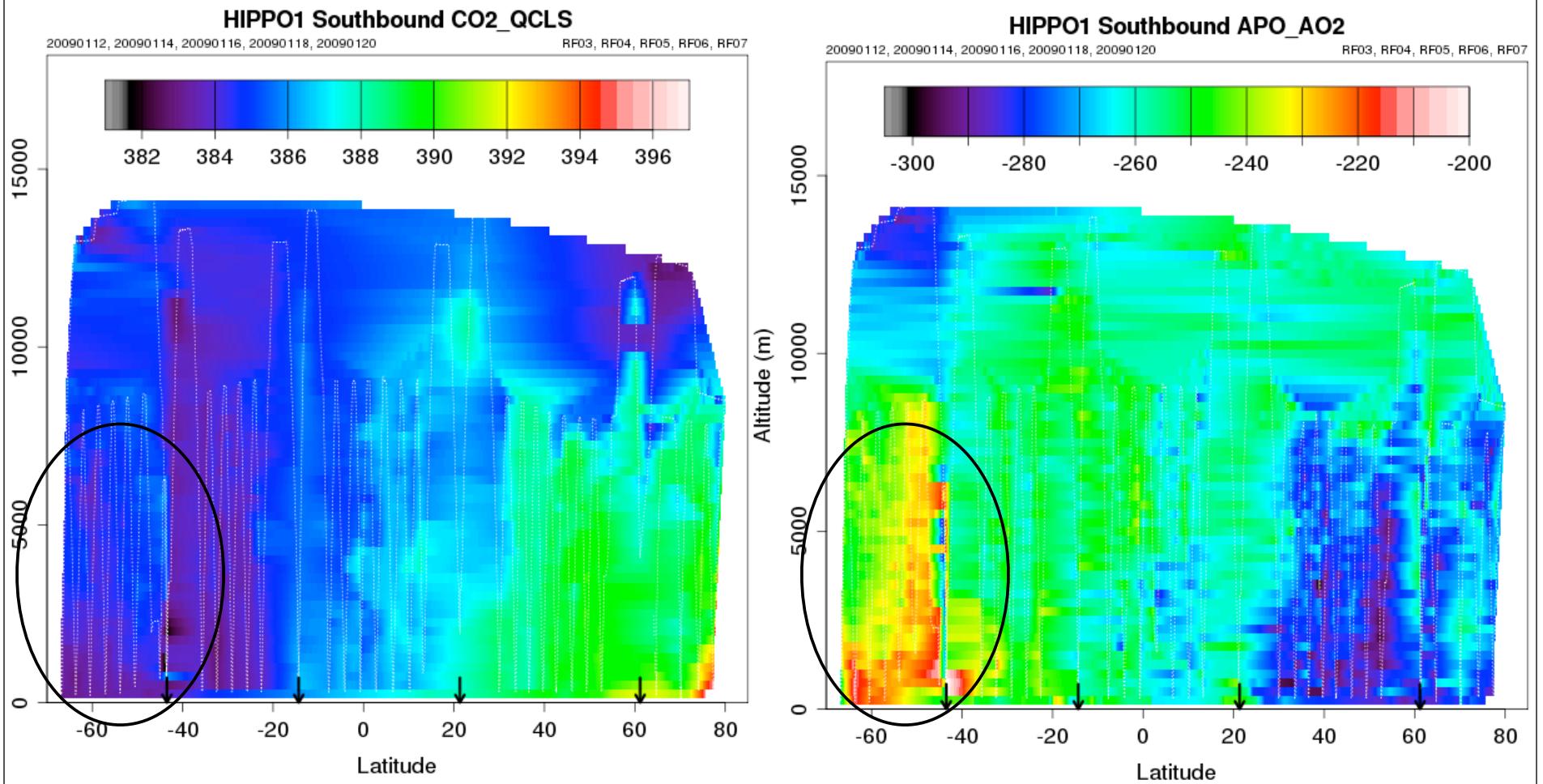
HIPPO1 (SB) NOAA PANTHER CH₃Br & HCFC-141b



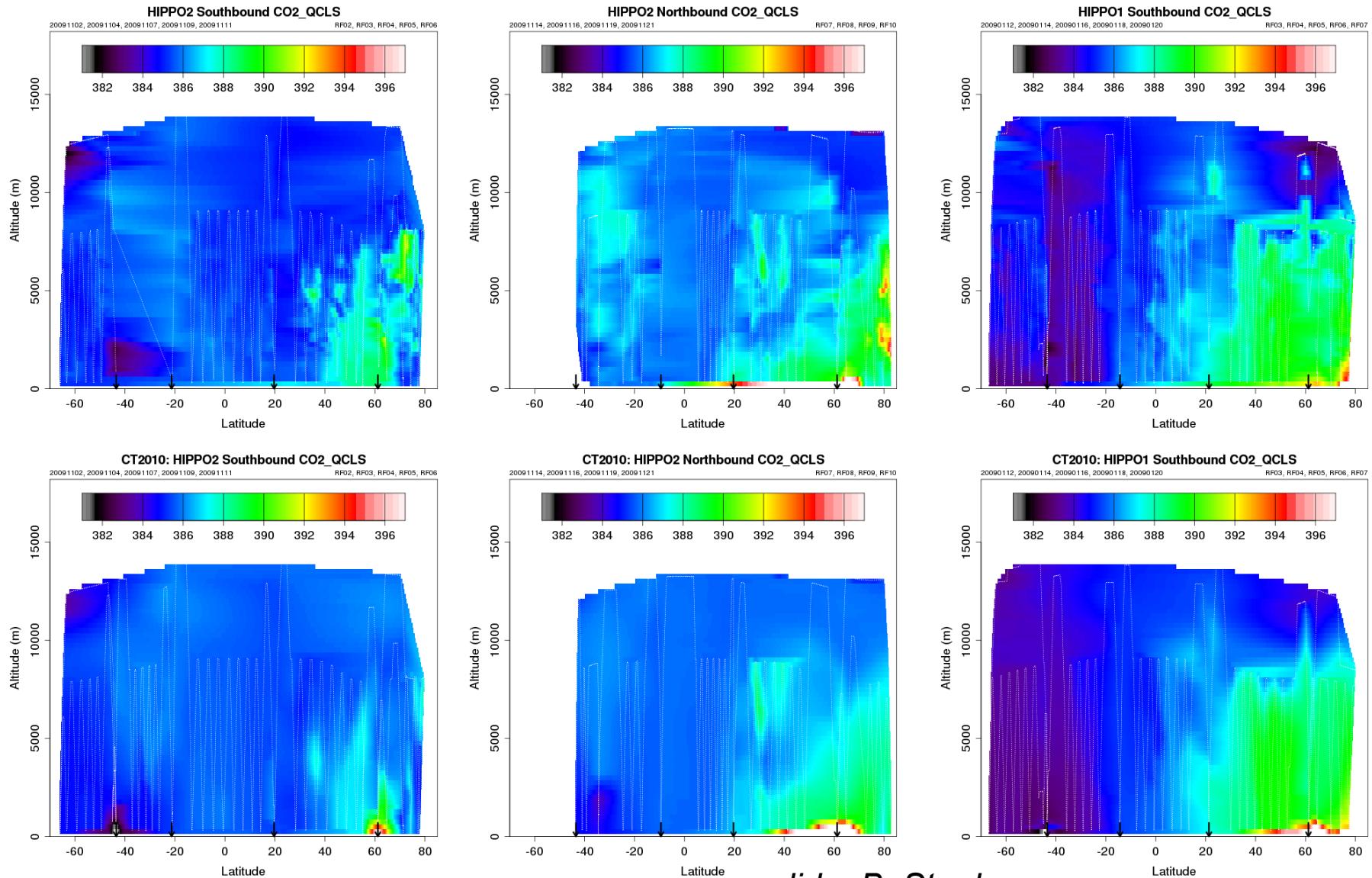
HIPPO1 (SB) NOAA SF₆ & CO₂



HIPPO1 (SB): Uptake of CO₂ and source of O₂ in Southern Ocean.

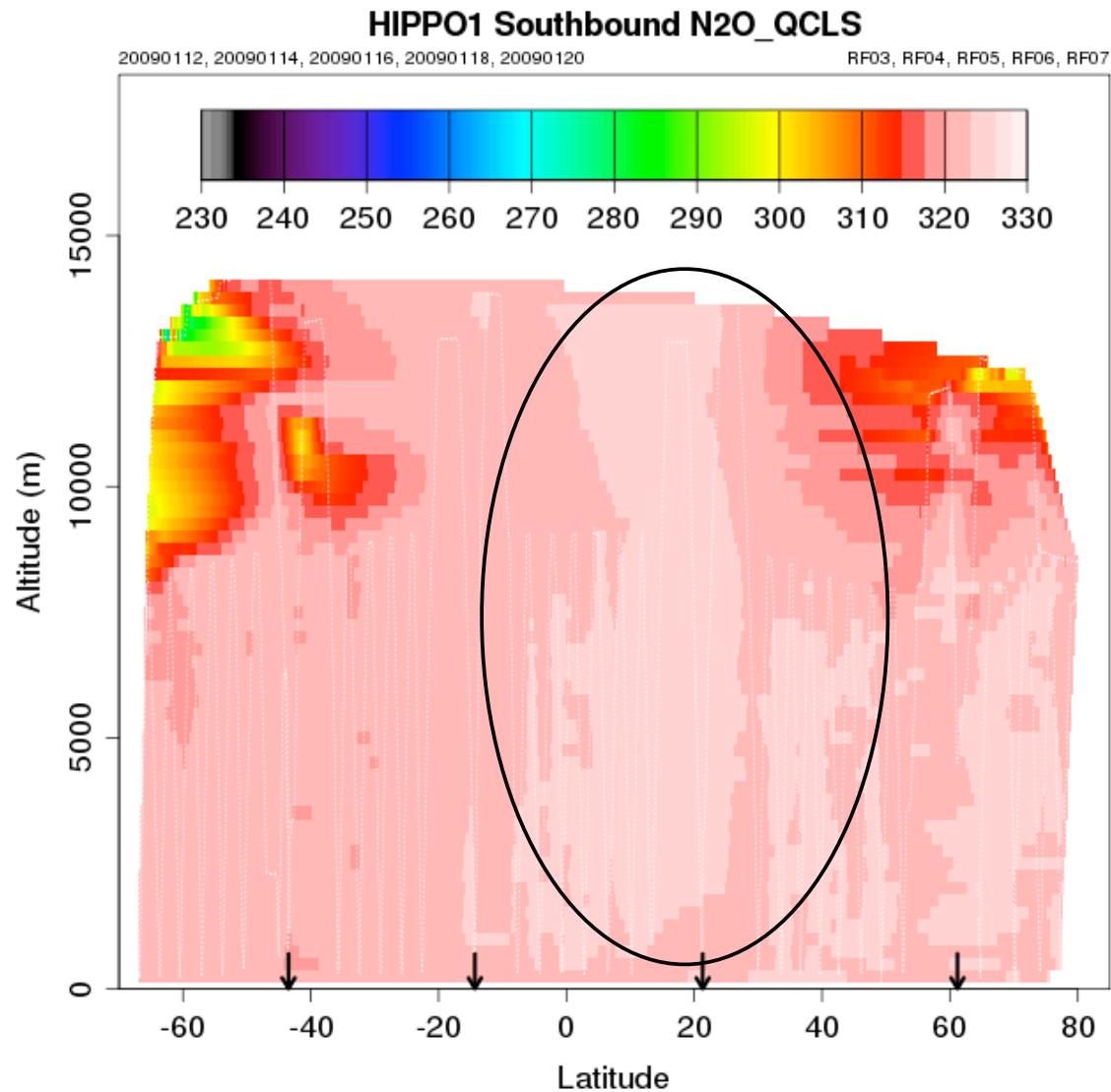


HIPPO 1 and 2 and NOAA CarbonTracker Comparisons

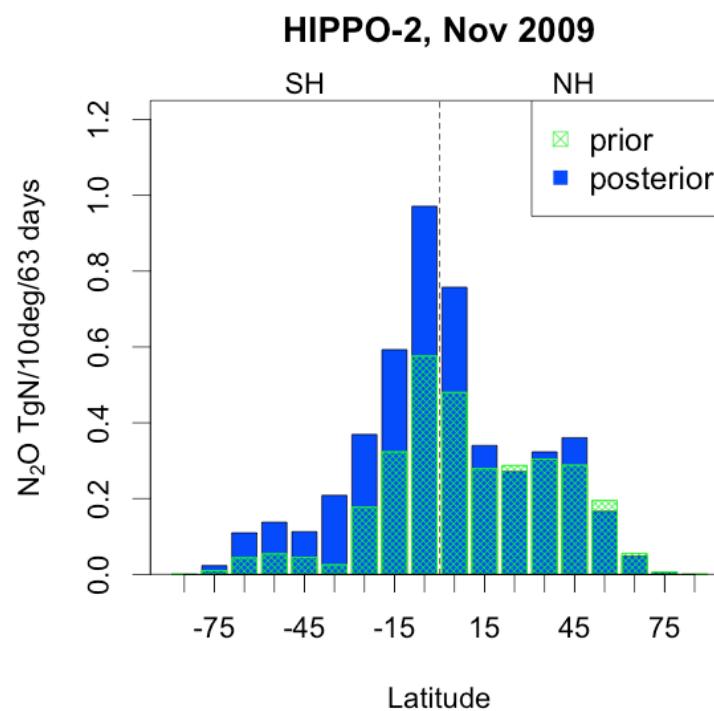
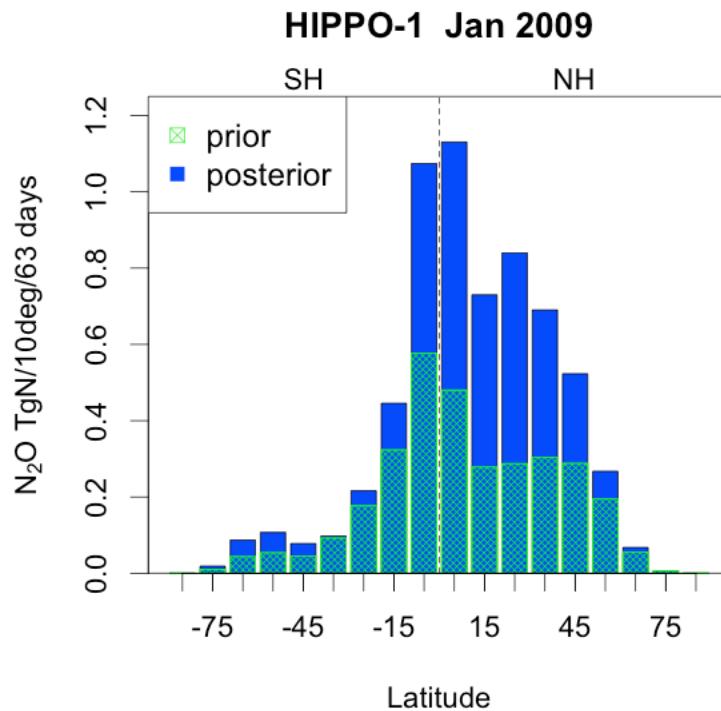


slide: B. Stephens

HIPPO1 (SB) High Resolution N₂O shows tropical source from convection



Global Distribution of N₂O emissions: HIPPO cross sections, ACTM Model



Global Totals (Tg N in N₂O, over 63 days)

6.4

3.2

Posterior

Prior

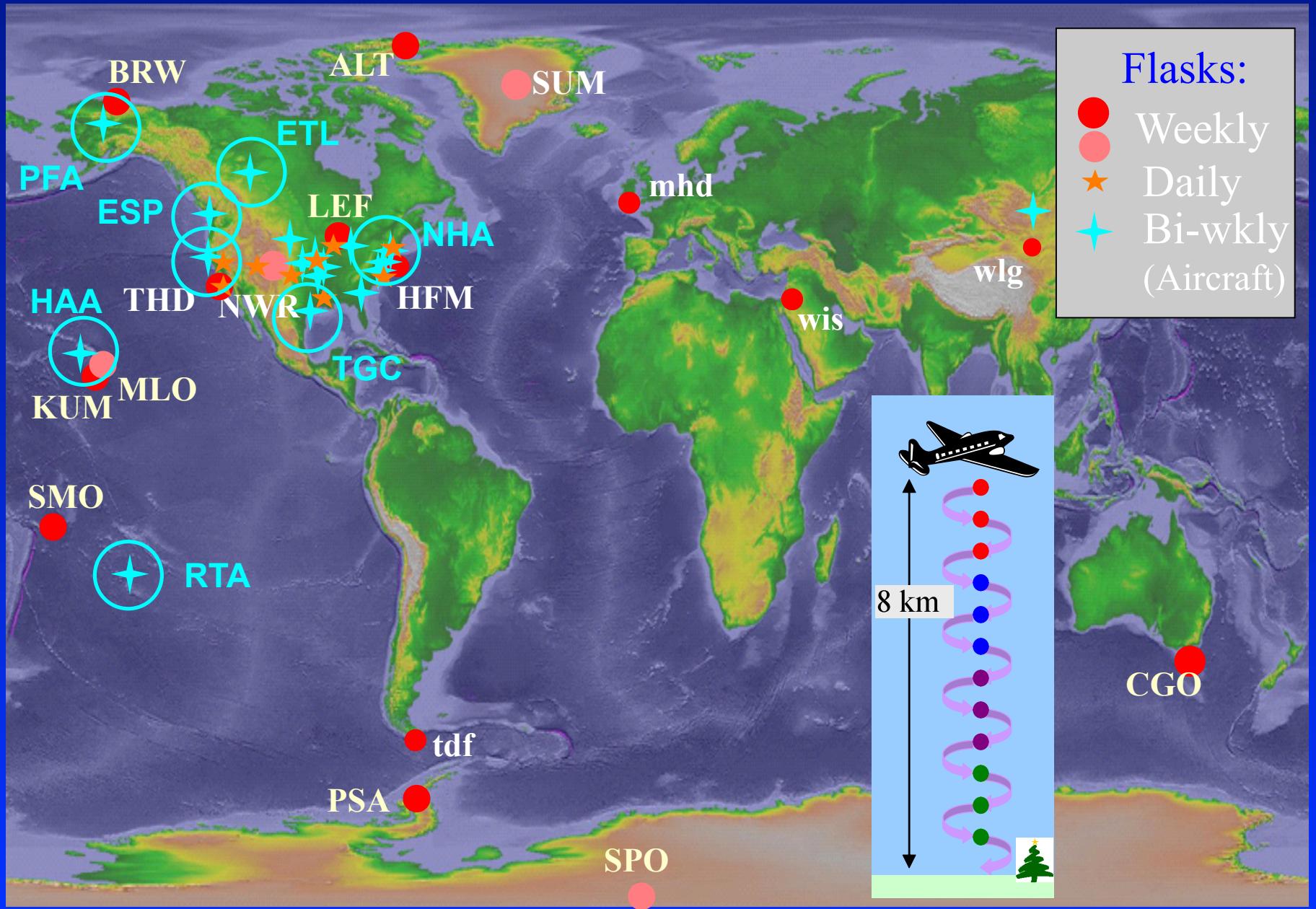
4.8

3.15

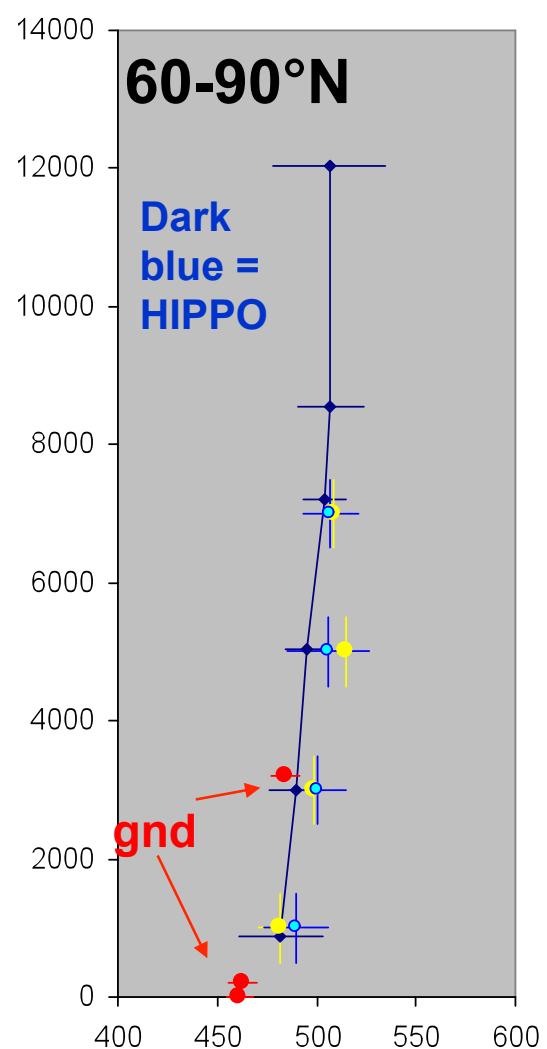
Eric Kort (Harvard); Prabir Patra, Kentaro Ishijima (JAMSTEC)

Kort et al., 2011, GRL, in review.

NOAA's Cooperative Flask Sampling Network

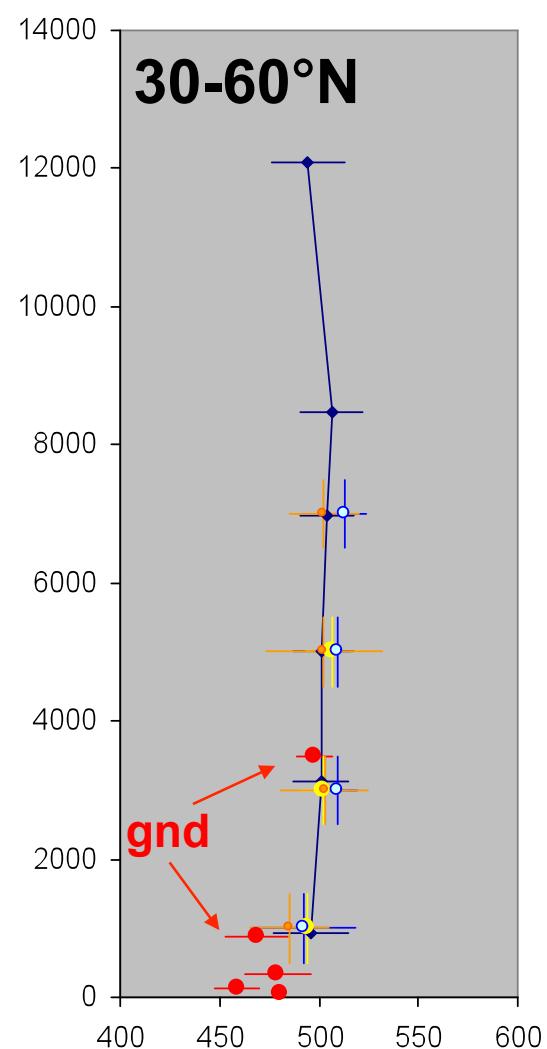


Altitude (m) HIPPO1

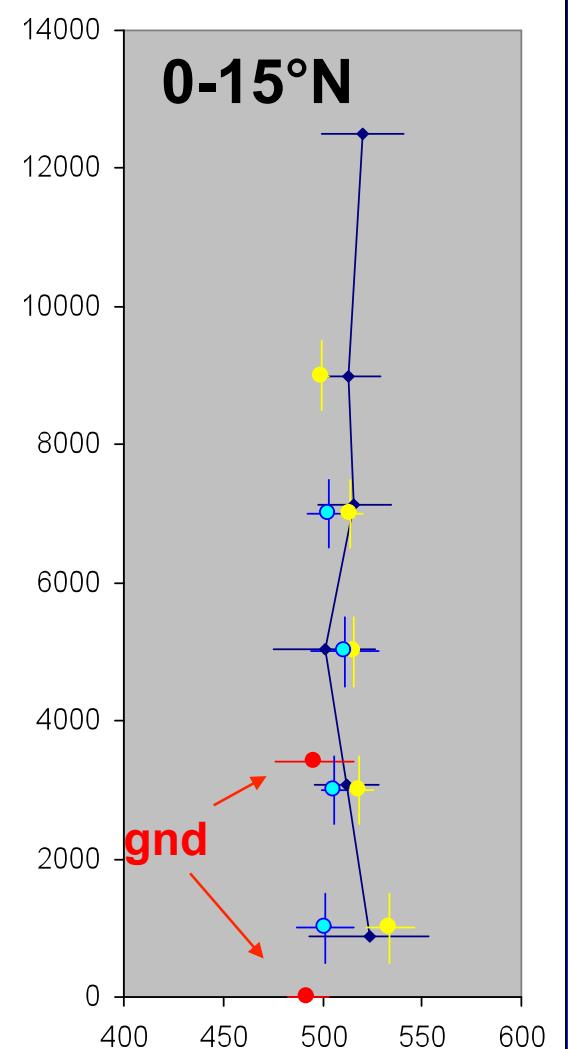


Gnd: sum, brw, alt
Air: pfa, elt

January



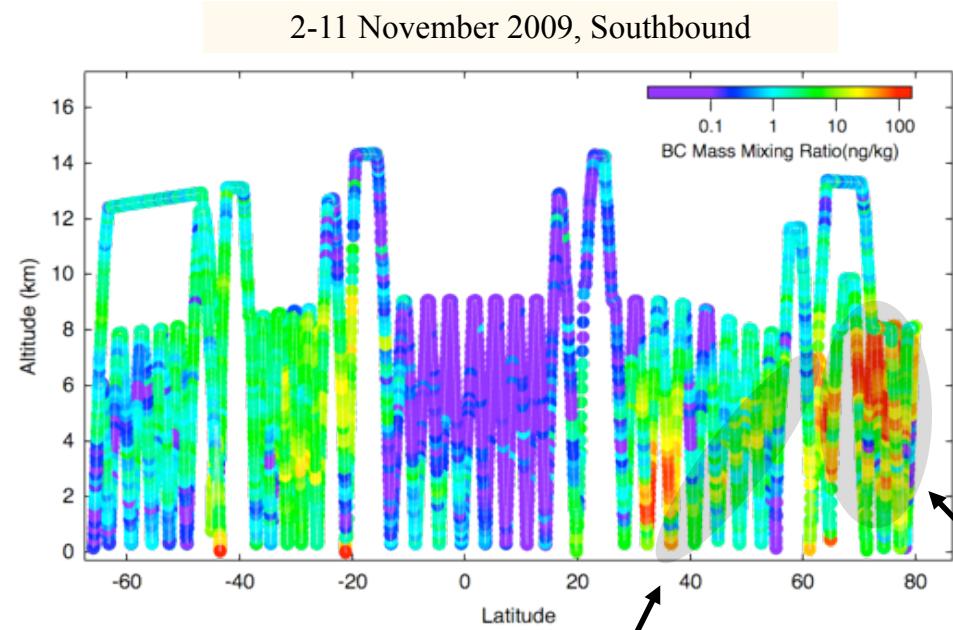
Gnd: nwr, lef, hfm,
thd, mhd
Air: esp, nha, etl
COS (ppt)



Gnd: mlo, kum
Air: haa, tgc

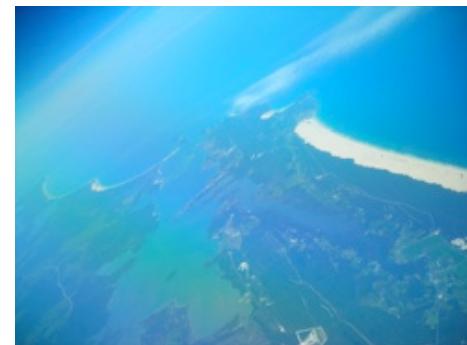


HIPPO-2 NOVEMBER 2009



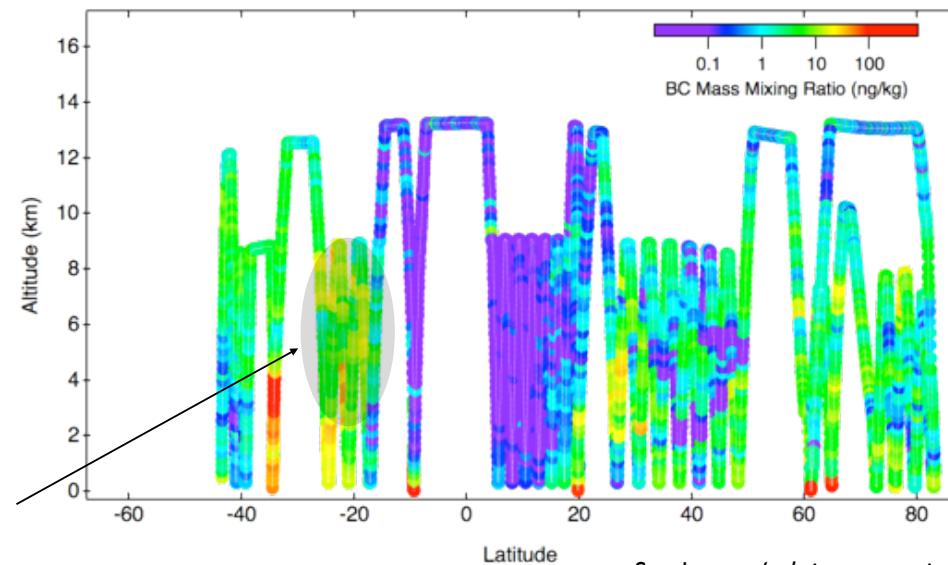
Asian and North American pollution

- Long-range biomass burning plumes observed in southern hemisphere from Africa and South America
- Very low BC loadings in the deep tropics



Long-range biomass burning plumes

14-21 November 2009, Northbound

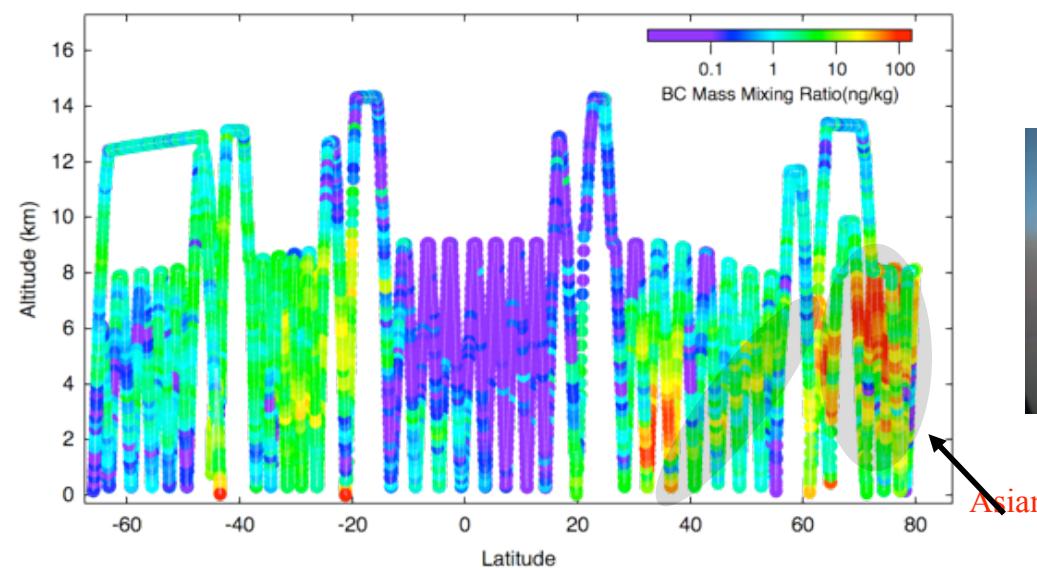


Spackman et al., in preparation

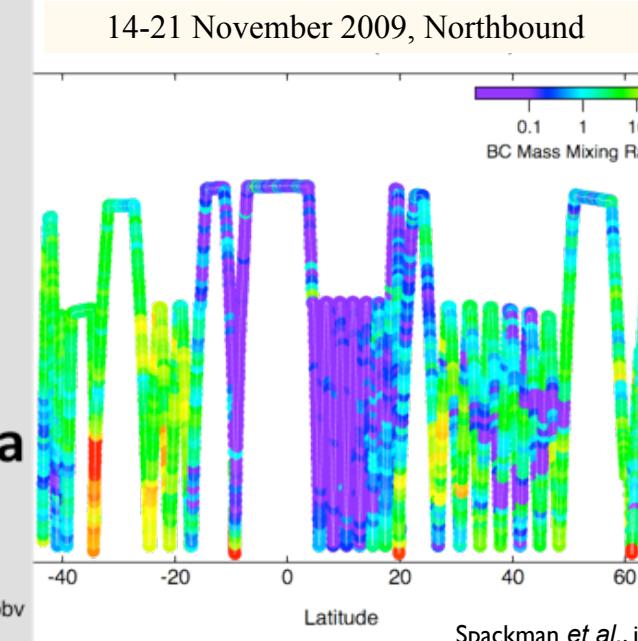
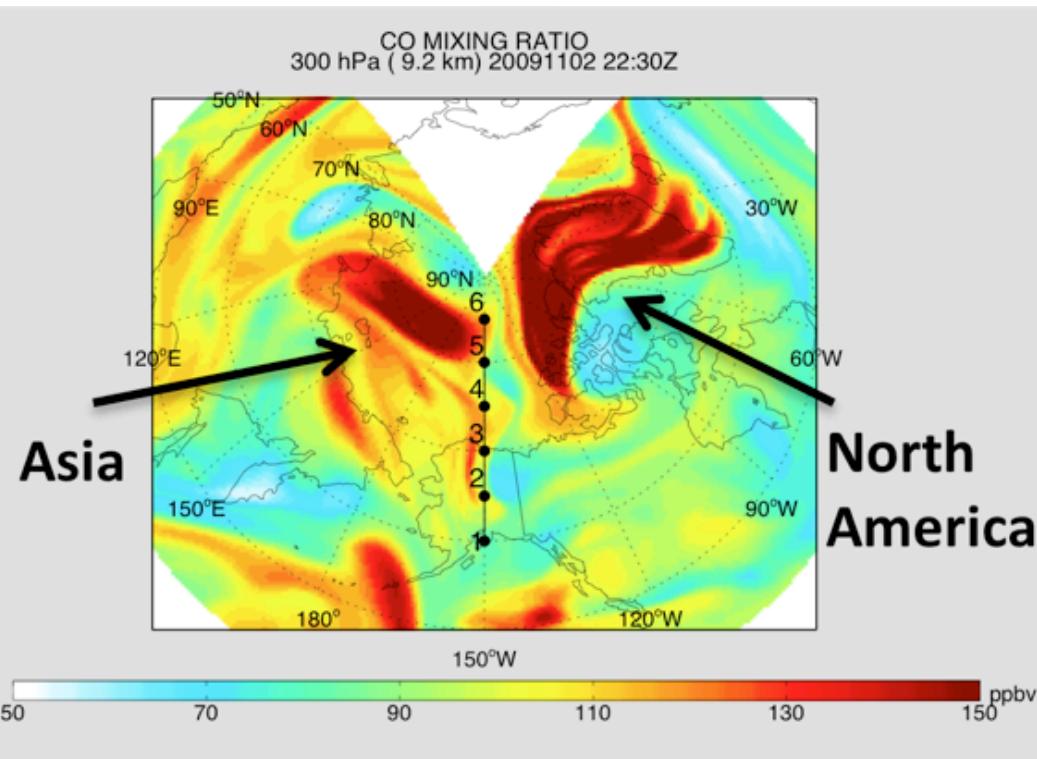
- High loadings of BC observed in the Arctic; well stratified plumes from Asia, Europe, and North America
- BC as a tracer of isentropic transport



HIPPO-2 NOVEMBER 2009



Asian and North American pollution

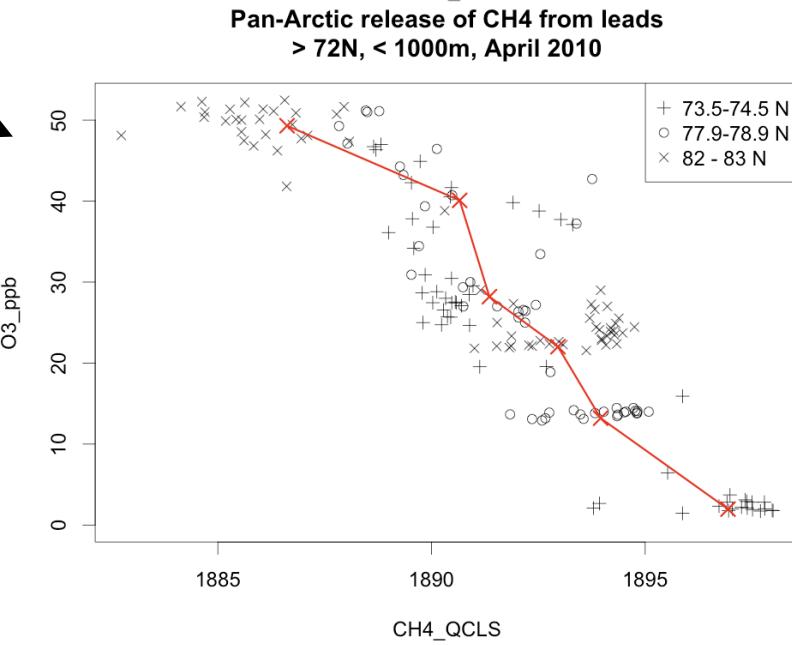
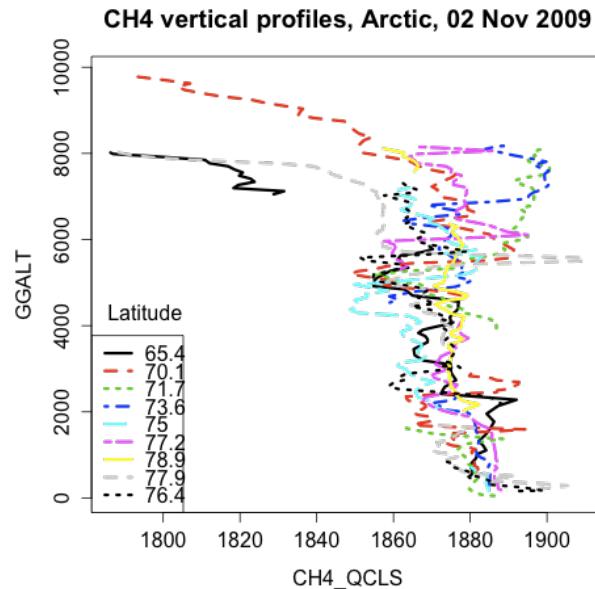


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- BC as a tracer of isentropic transport

Spackman et al., in preparation

Methane release from sea leads

- HIPPO2: We found that the ocean releases CH₄ to the air when it is not ice-covered. This is unexpected and indicates that reduction in ice cover has by itself probably increased CH₄ flux to the atmosphere even in the absence of a change in CH₄ release rates from clathrates.
- HIPPO3: Low O₃ in the presence of high CH₄ over sea leads.
- HIPPO was also a carbon cycle (not just CO₂) mission, and this result for CH₄ may change our understanding of Arctic sources.



Summary of HIPPO/1-3

- First snapshot of complete troposphere for many GHGs and black carbon.
- Summertime uptake of CO₂ and sources for O₂ at high southern latitudes. NOAA's CarbonTracker does a good job of reproducing this result for CO₂.
- Fine scale variability observed for N₂O at altitude from Asian Sources over NH
- Comparisons of NOAA ground based/small aircraft to HIPPO COS show consistent gradients-sources and sinks, but small differences noted in mixing ratios.
- Models predict higher black carbon levels, Asian and N. American Sources seen.
- High source of boundary layer CH₄ around sea leads.

HIPPO Science Team:

Harvard University: (QCLS, OMS) S. C. Wofsy, B. C. Daube, R. Jimenez, E. Kort, J. V. Pittman, S. Park, R. Commane, Bin Xiang, G. Santoni; (***GEOS-CHEM***) D. Jacob, J. Fisher, C. Pickett-Heaps, H. Wang, K. Wecht, Q.-Q. Wang;

National Center for Atmospheric Research: B. B. Stephens, S. Shertz, P. Romashkin, T. Campos, J. Haggerty, W. A. Cooper, D. Rogers, S. Beaton, R. Hendershot;

NOAA ESRL and CIRES: J. W. Elkins, D. W. Fahey, R. S. Gao, F. Moore, S. A. Montzka, J. P. Schwarz, D. Hurst, B. Miller, C. Sweeney, S. Oltmans, D. Nance, E. Hintsa, G. Dutton, L. A. Watts, J. R. Spackman, K. H. Rosenlof, E. A. Ray;

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JPL: M. J. Mahoney; (***AIRS***) M. Chahine, E. Olsen;

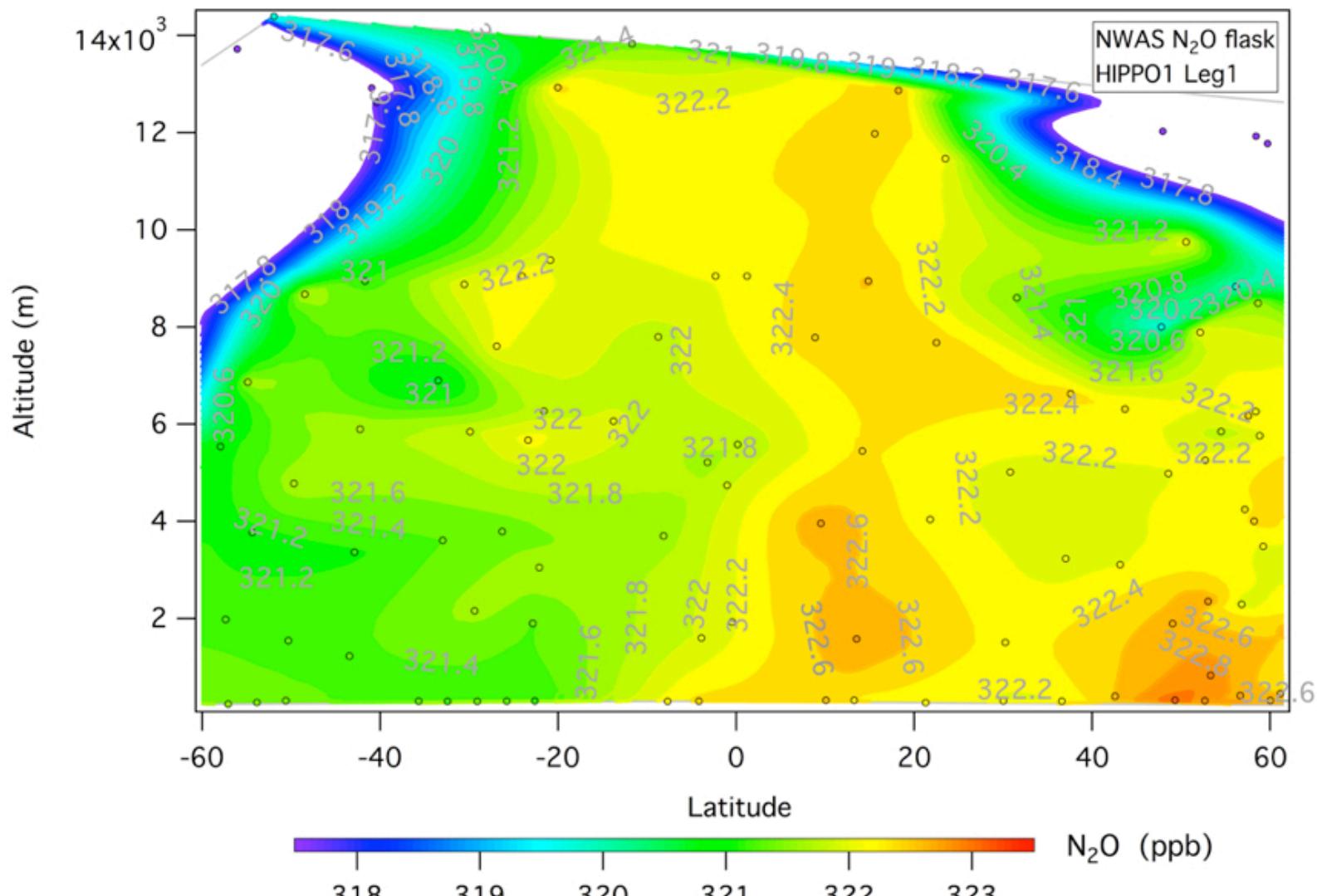
UCSD/Scripps: R. Keeling, J. Bent;

U. Miami: E. L. Atlas, R. Lueb;

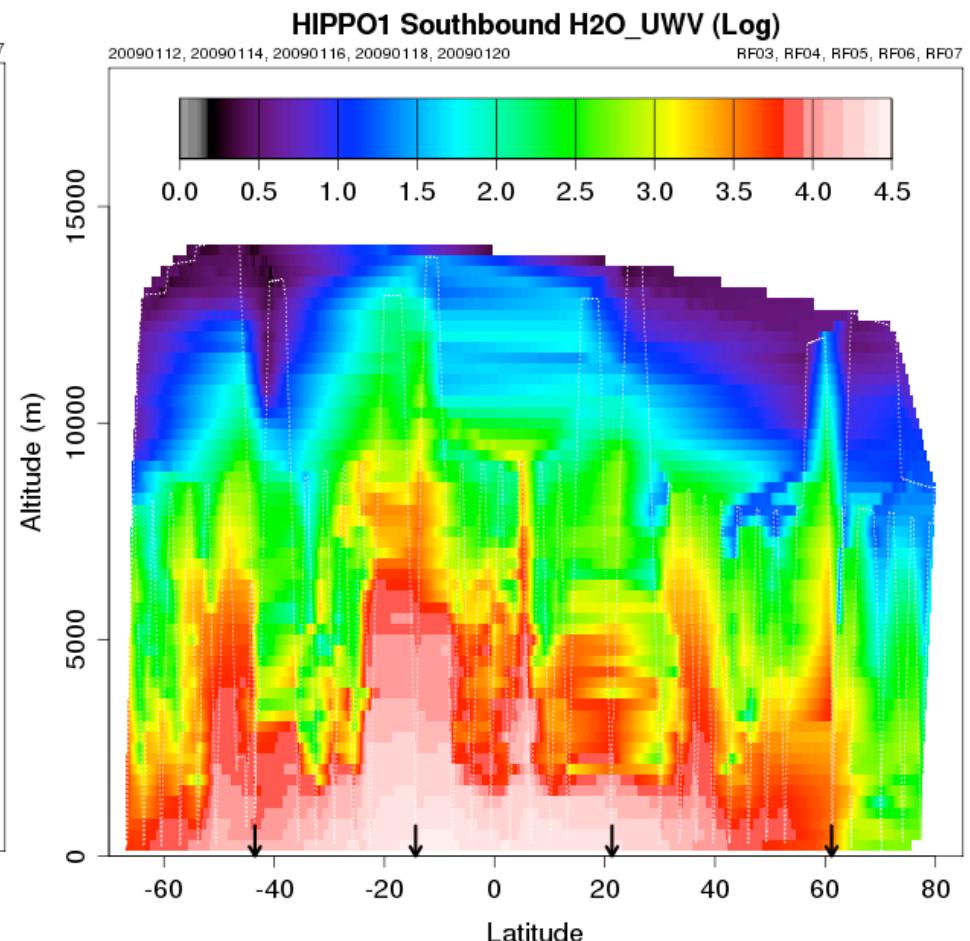
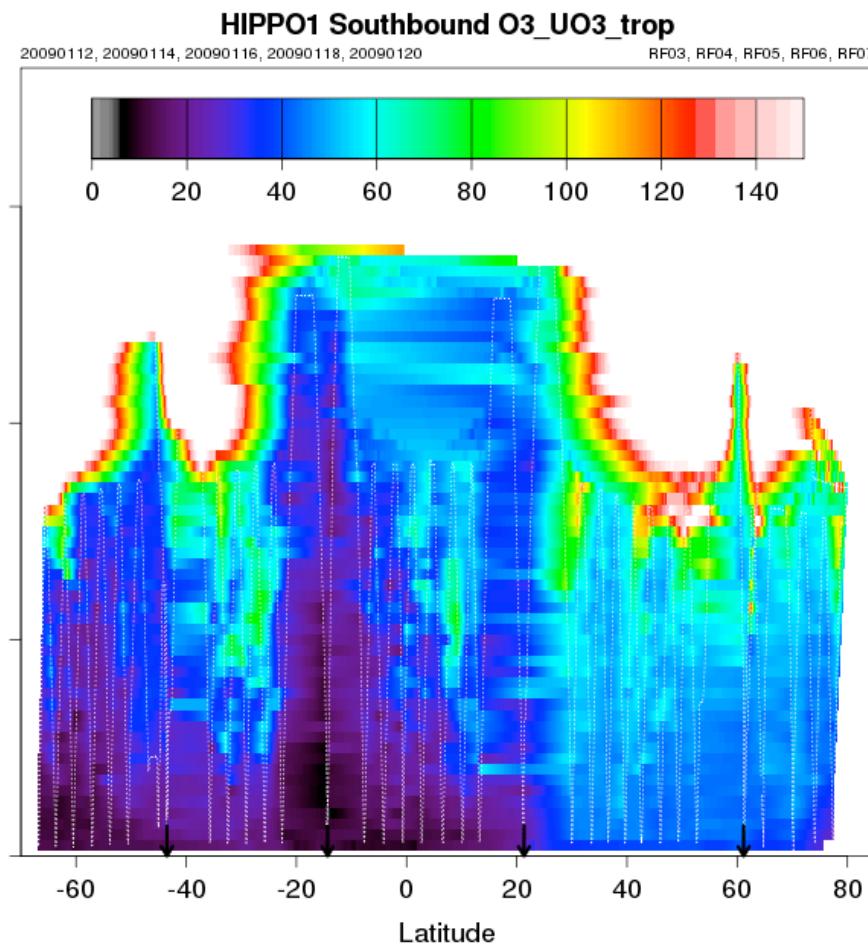
Cooperating modeling groups: ACTM P. Patra, K. Ishijima; ***GEMS-MACC*** R. Engelen; (***GEOS-Chem, U. Toronto***) R. Nassar, D. B. Jones, (***TM3/TM5***): Sara Mikaloff-Fletcher

Extra Slides

NOAA CCGG data confirms the high N₂O, but 1/2

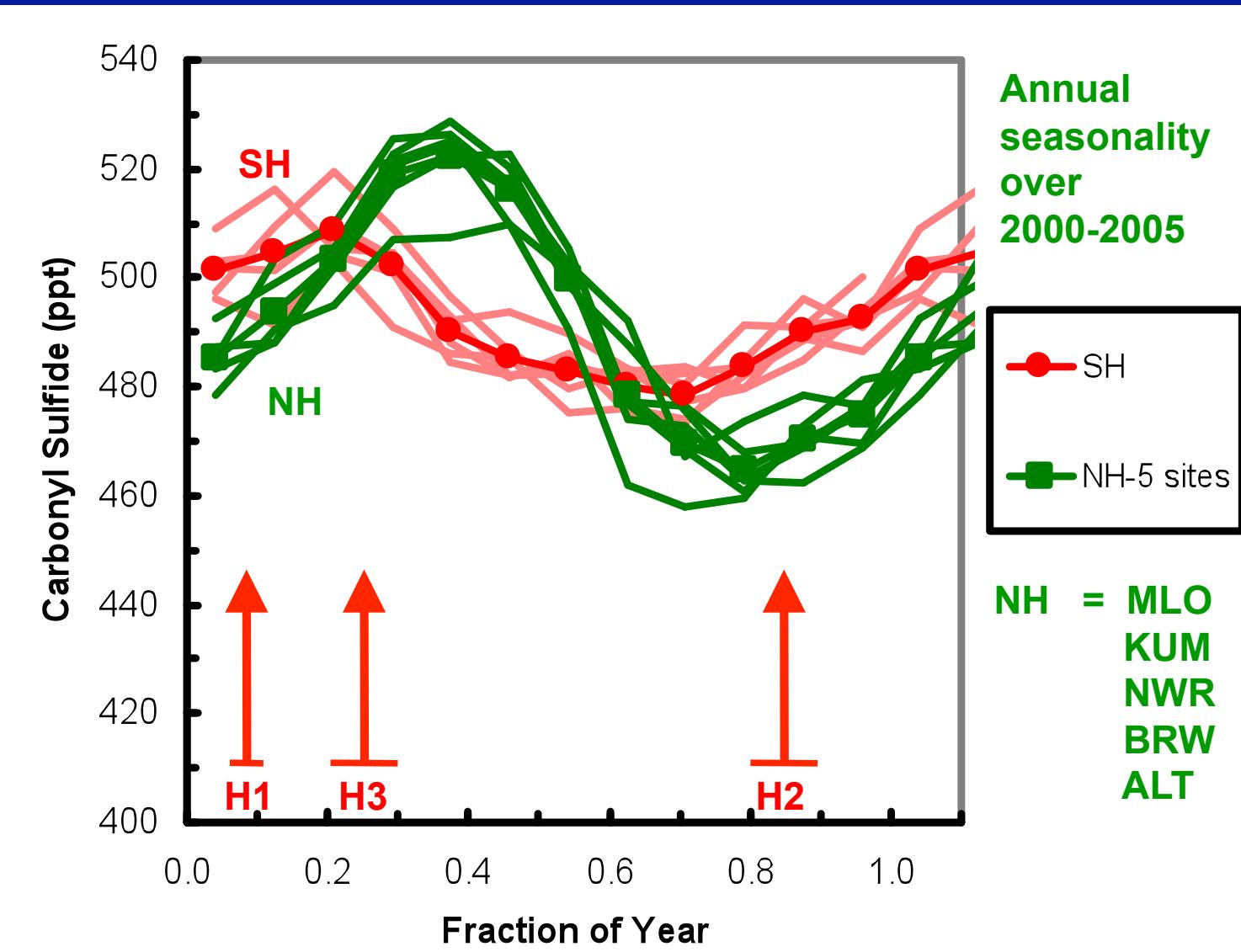


HIPPO1 (SB) NOAA UCATS O₃ & H₂O



Seasonality in hemispheric means—marine/high alt. NH sites

Surface stations only

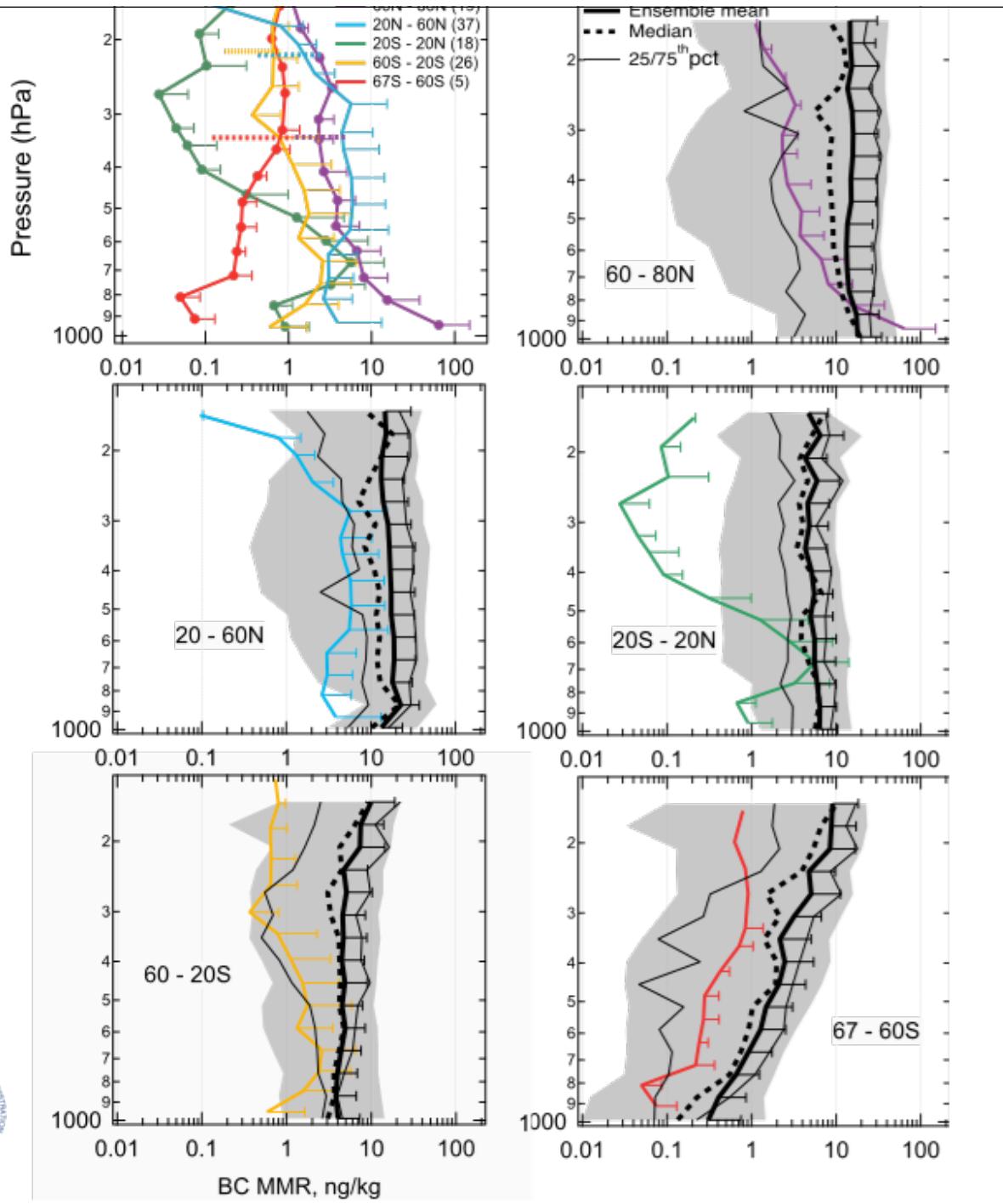


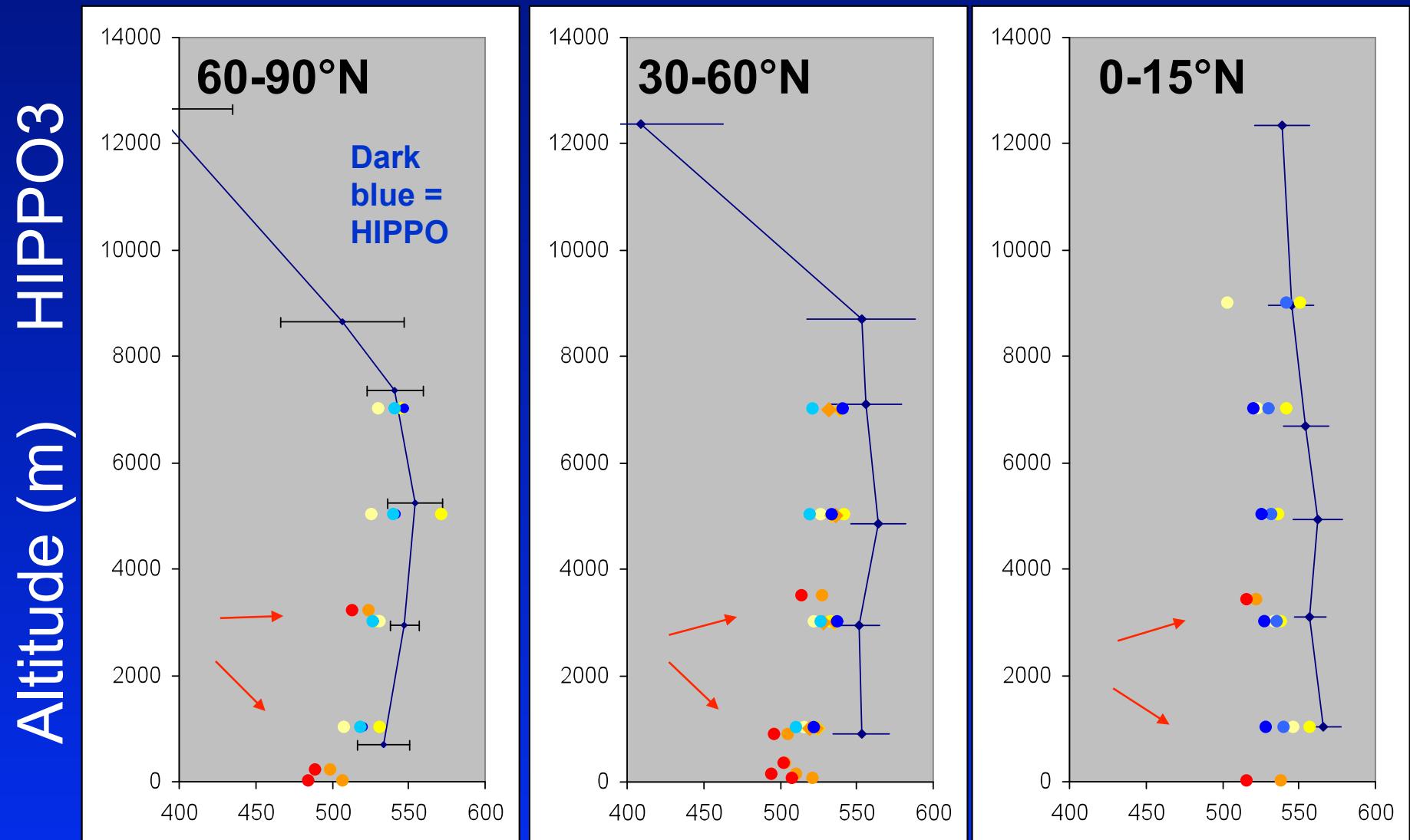
Model/Measurement Comparison

- 14 global models from AEROCOM suite compared to observations.
- Grey region represents model range.
- Colored profiles are SP2-measured zonal averages
- Models overestimate BC mass loads by a factor of 5, on average.
- Insufficient removal of BC identified as a likely source of the bias.



Schwarz, et al., GRL, 2010





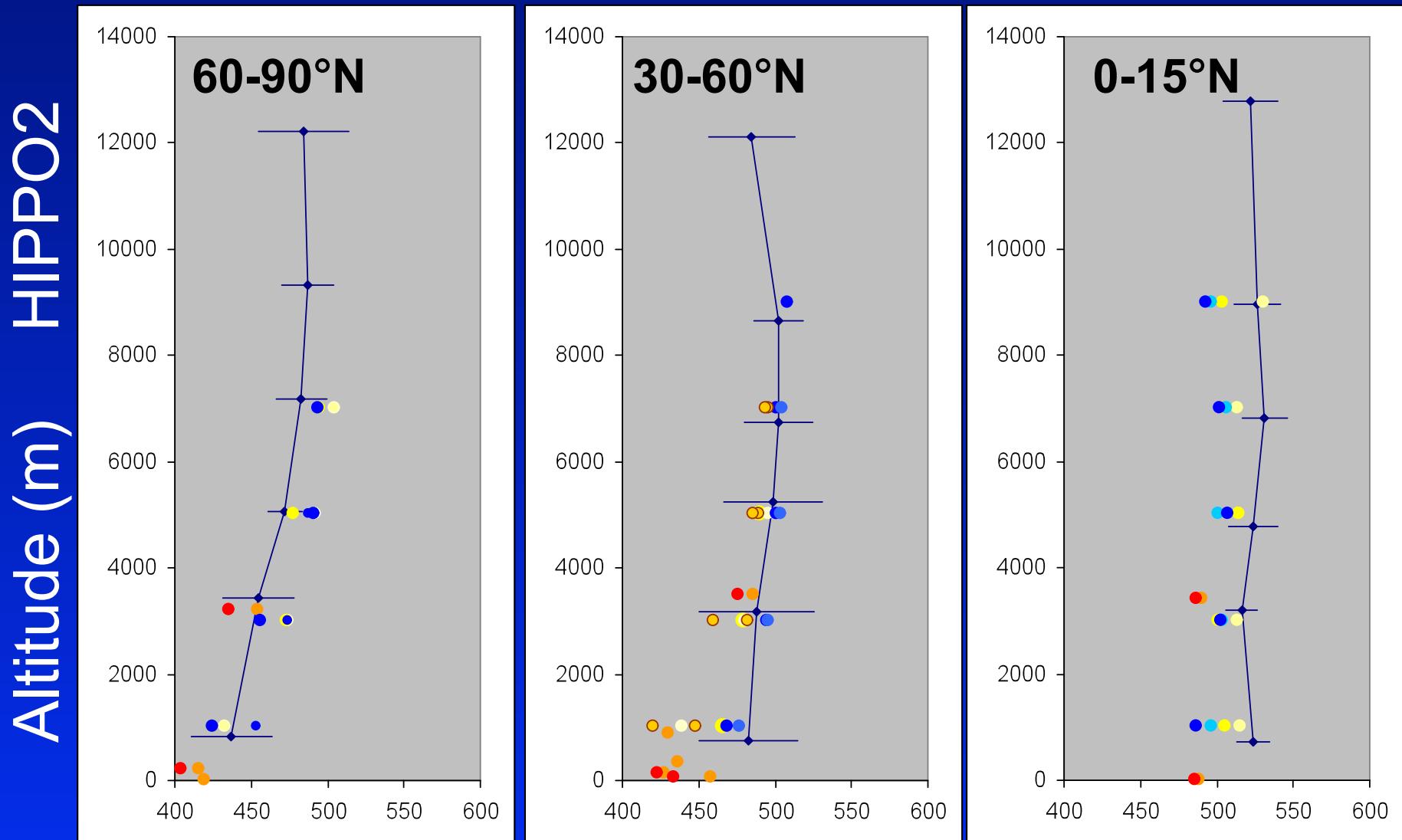
Gnd: sum, brw, alt
Air: pfa, elt

Mar-Apr

Gnd: nwr, lef, hfm,
thd, mhd
Air: esp, nha, etl

COS (ppt)

Gnd: mlo, kum
Air: haa, tgc



Gnd: sum, brw, alt
Air: pfa, elt

Gnd: nwr, lef, hfm,
thd, mhd
Air: esp, nha, etl

Gnd: mlo, kum
Air: haa, tgc

Oct-Nov

COS (ppt)