

A combined dataset of path-averaged and in-situ measurements of greenhouse gases to inform on the sensitivities to localized source patterns and transport effects in the urban atmosphere.



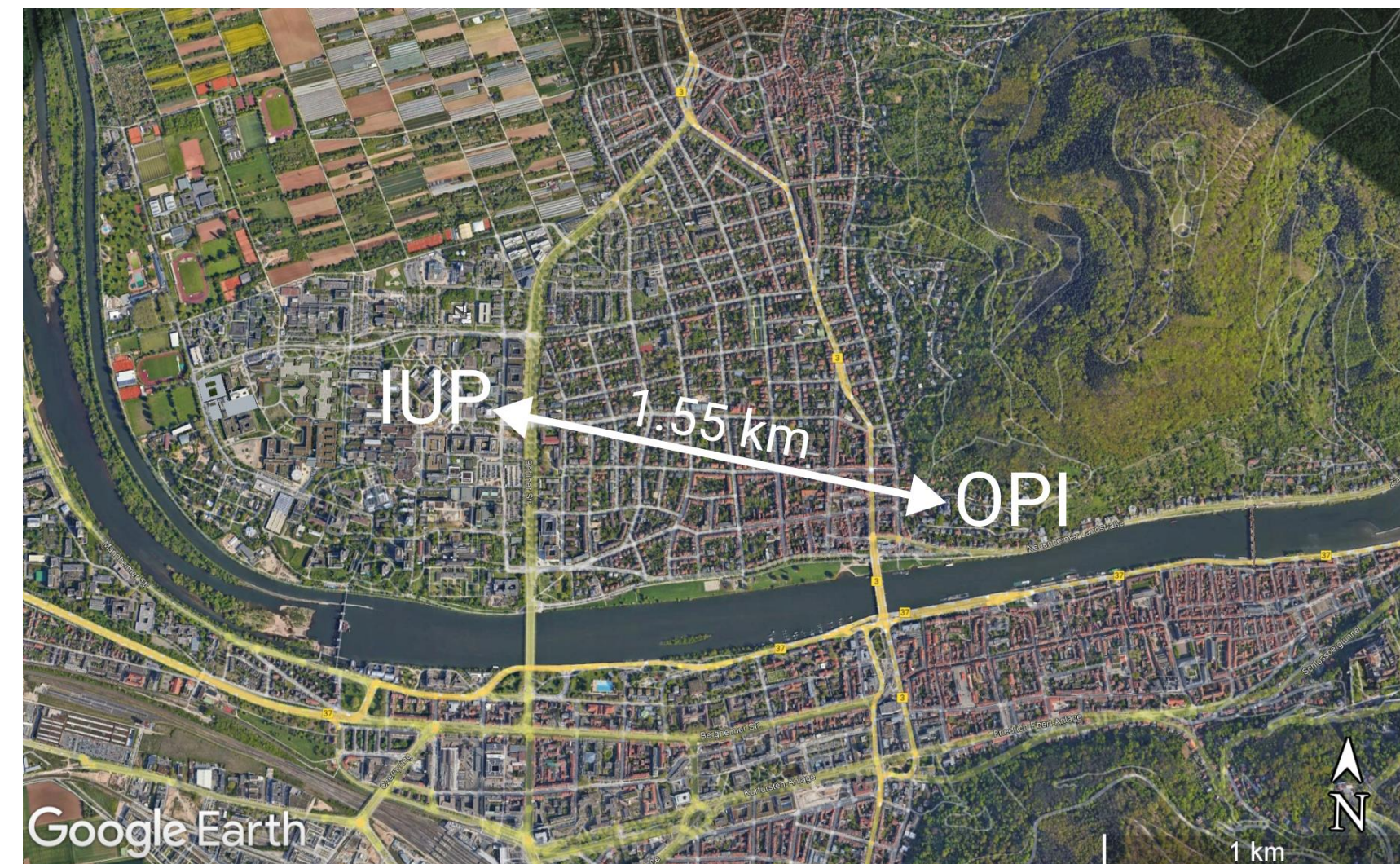
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The instrumentation

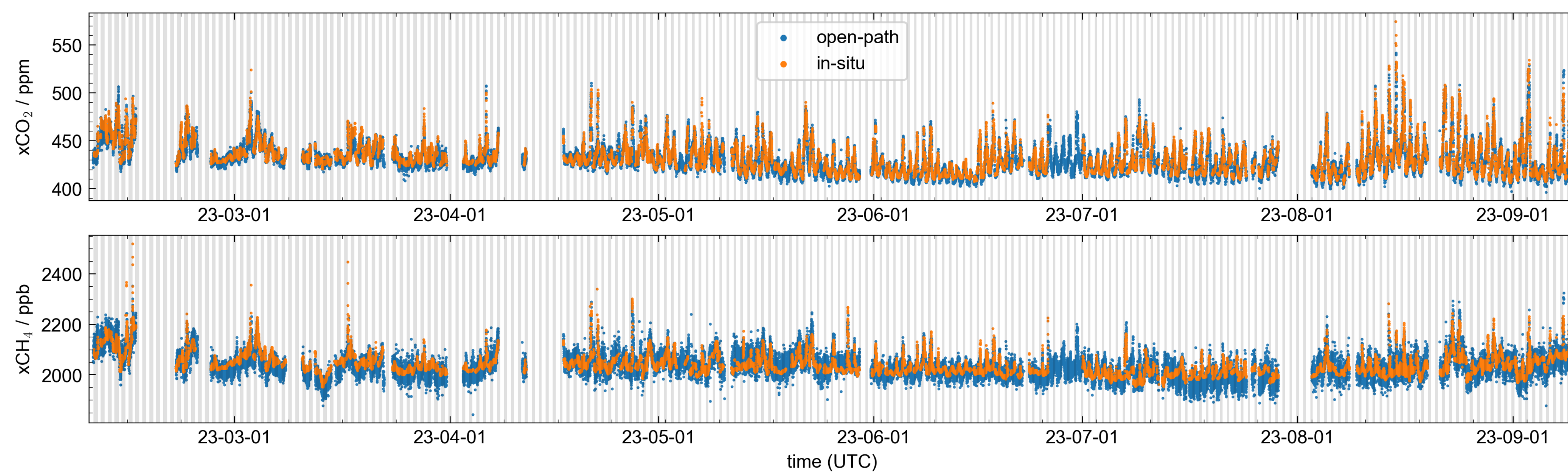


City of Heidelberg + location of the measurement path. All instrumentation is located at the western end of the path.

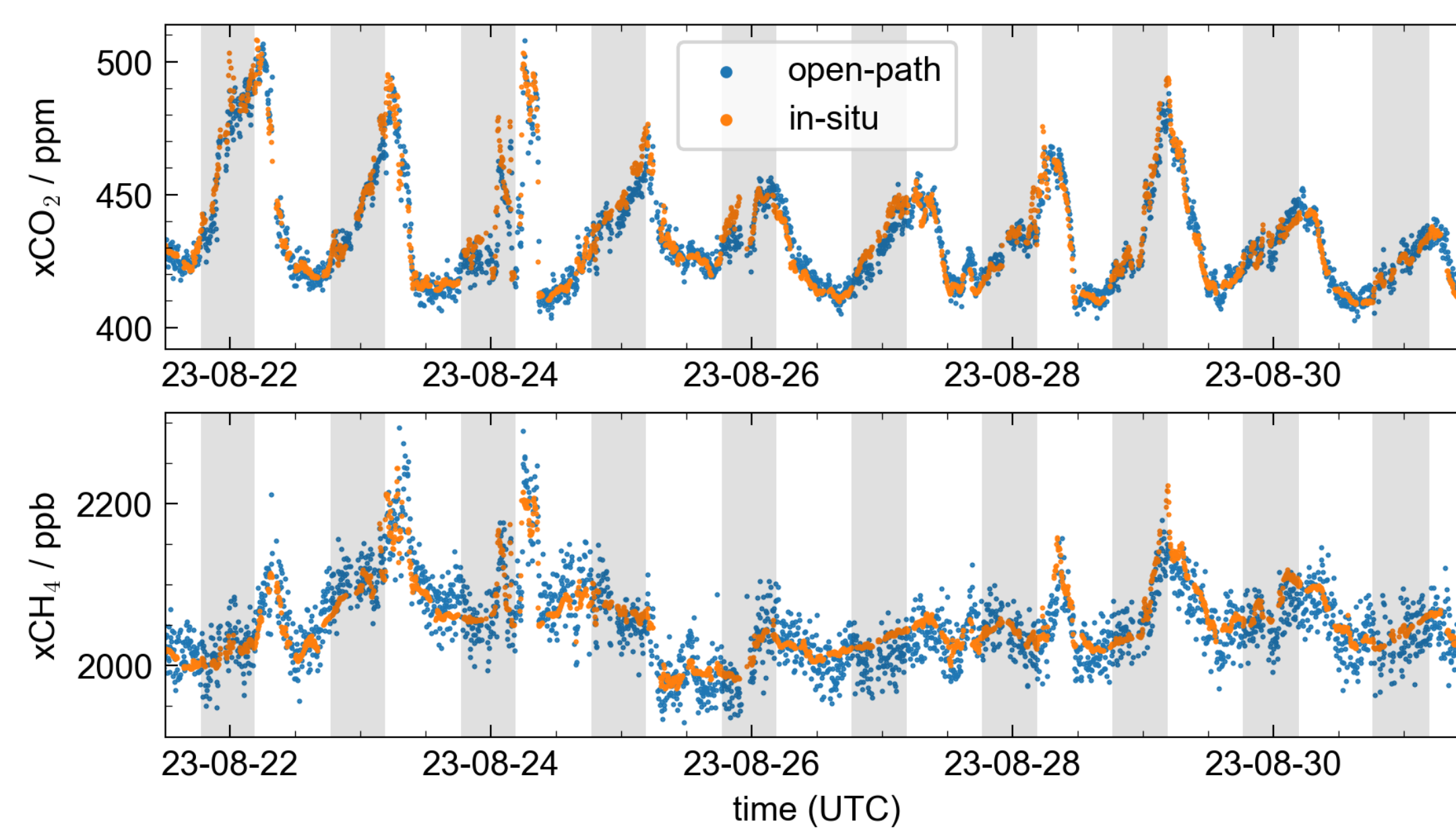


Left: Fourier Transform Spectrometer and the telescope for the open-path setup. Right: Reflector at the eastern end of the path at night.

The dataset



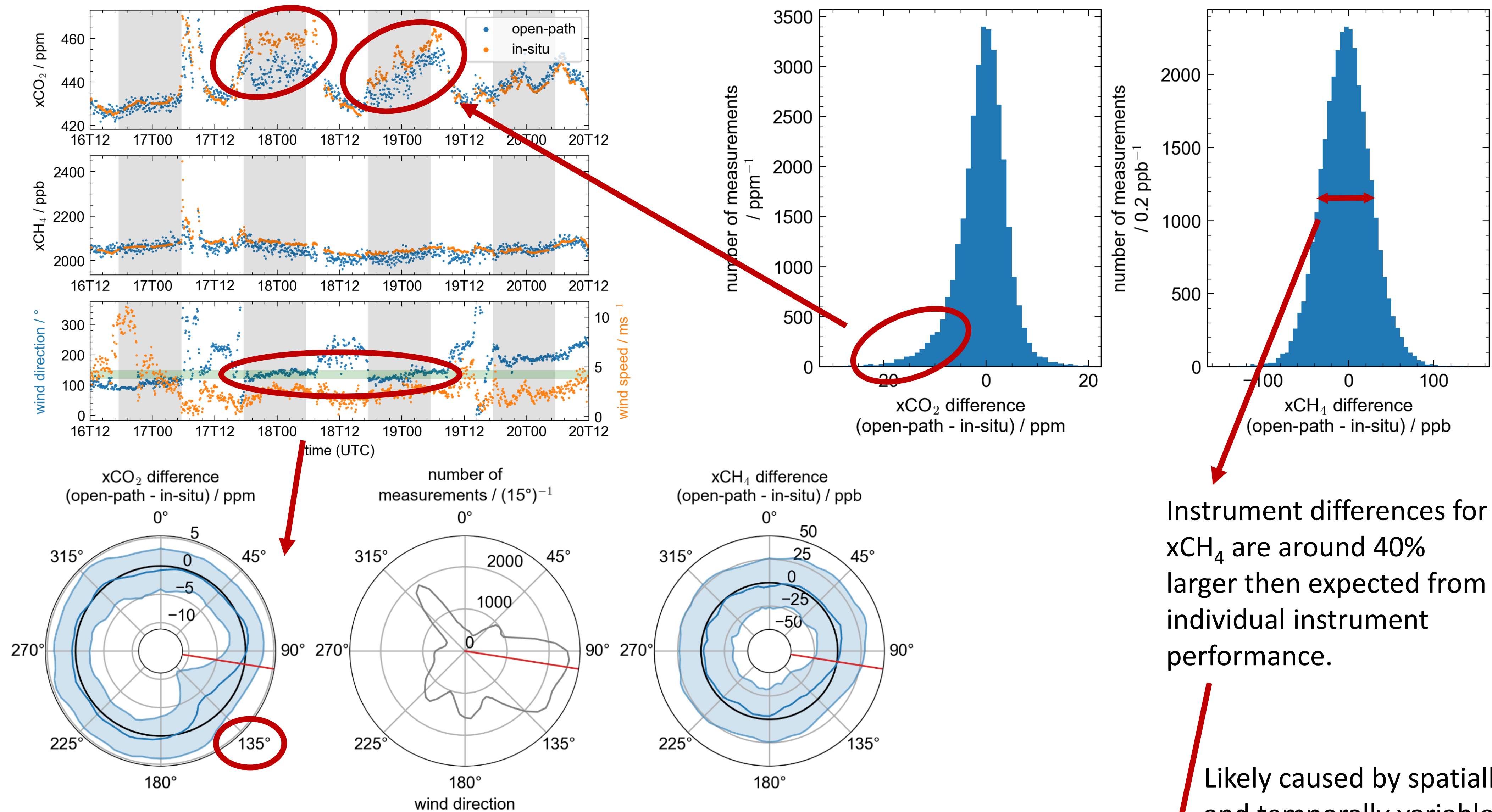
- Continuous open-path measurements of $x\text{CO}_2$ and $x\text{CH}_4$ since Feb. 8, 2023
- Average temporal coverage of 75%, with some months up to 90%.
- Both records are in good agreement concerning seasonal trends (e.g. decrease in $x\text{CO}_2$ in Spring/Summer) as well as diurnal variability.
- Published in Schmitt et al. (2023) and Schmitt (2024).



References

- Schmitt, T. D., Kuhn, J., Kleinschek, R., Löw, B. A., Schmitt, S., Cranton, W., Schmidt, M., Vardag, S. N., Hase, F., Griffith, D. W. T., and Butz, A.: An open-path observatory for greenhouse gases based on near-infrared Fourier transform spectroscopy, *Atmos. Meas. Tech.*, 16, 6097–6110, <https://doi.org/10.5194/amt-16-6097-2023>, 2023.
- Schmitt, T. D.: An Open-Path Observatory for Greenhouse Gases based on High Resolution Fourier Transform Spectroscopy, Dissertation, Heidelberg University, <https://doi.org/10.11588/heidok.00034470>, 2024
- Wietzel, J. B., Schmidt M.: Methane emission mapping and quantification in two medium-sized cities in Germany: Heidelberg and Schwetzingen, *Atmospheric Environment: X*, Volume 20, 100228, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.aeoa.2023.100228>, 2023

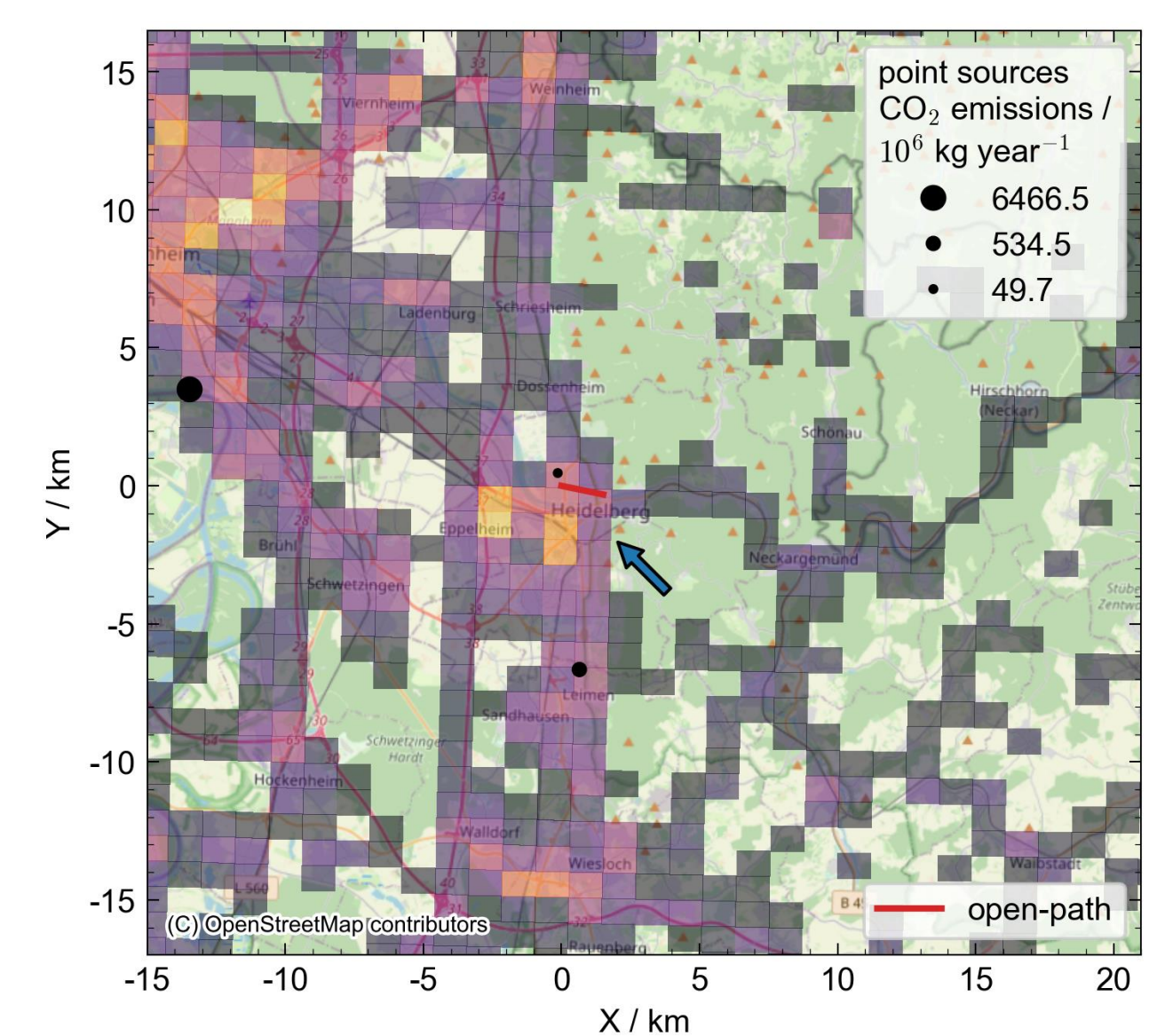
Differences between the instruments



Instrument differences for $x\text{CH}_4$ are around 40% larger than expected from individual instrument performance.

Likely caused by spatially and temporally variable emissions of the natural gas distribution system

Possible explanations and validation opportunities



- $x\text{CO}_2$ difference is probably the result of a local transport effect.
- Most emissions are sourced within the flat Rhine valley, few within the mountain range to the east.
- For winds from the south-east, air masses with low enhancements might be channeled through the Neckar valley in the east.
- At the mouth of the valley, they meet air with strong enhancements and cause large local gradients.

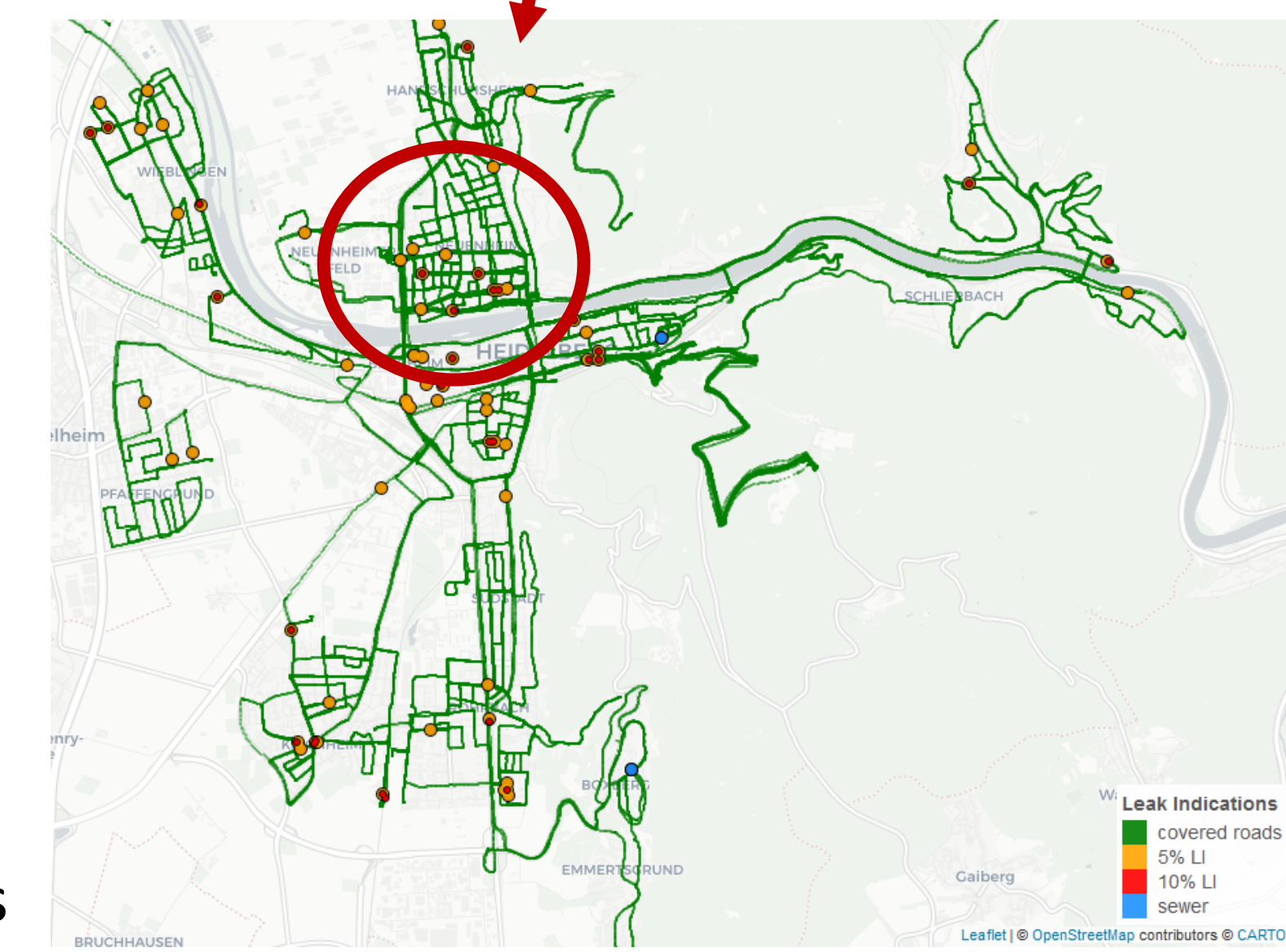


Figure taken with kind permission from Wietzel and Schmidt (2023).

→ Opportunity to test transport models and emission inventories, how good they represent local effects, and if they can correctly resolve processes below the kilometer scale.

→ A data basis to test the impact of misrepresentation between in-situ sensors and the kilometer scale of emission estimates.

More information in Schmitt et al. (2023):



Sharing is encouraged

Outstanding Student & PhD candidate Presentation contest