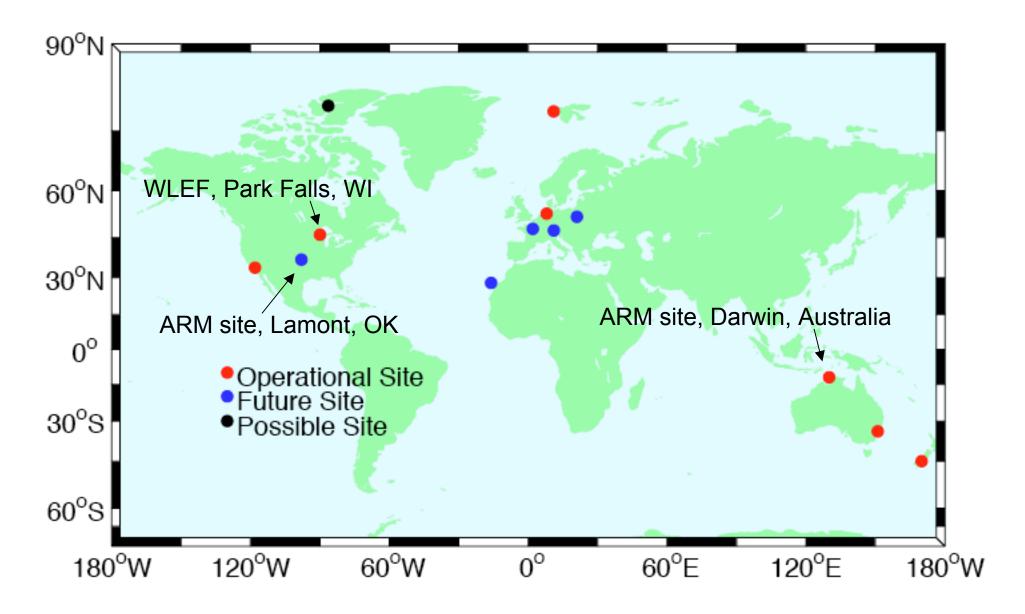
# Ground-based Observations of Total Column CO<sub>2</sub>

Gretchen Keppel-Aleks Paul O. Wennberg California Institute of Technology

#### **Total Column Carbon Observing Network**



## Caltech Automated Solar Observatory at WLEF



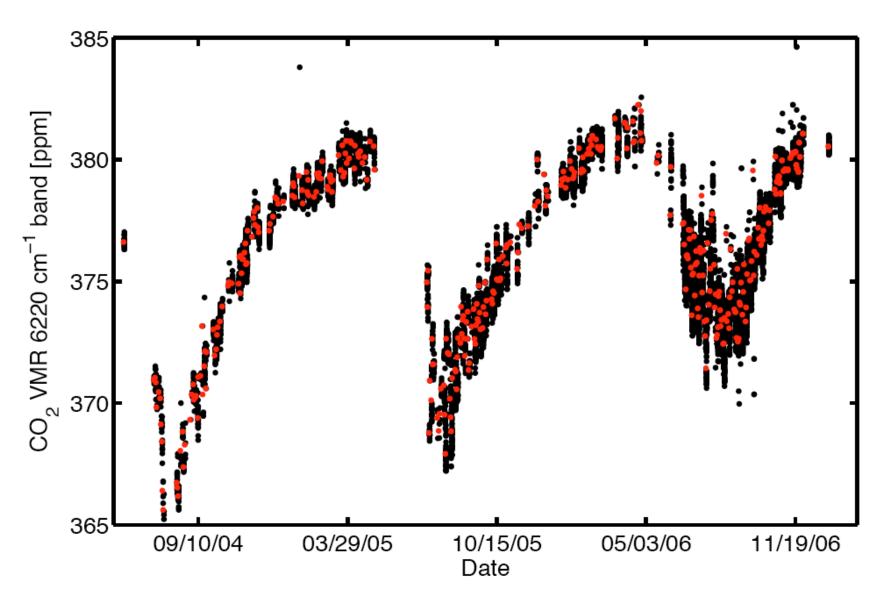
#### **Bruker IFS 125HR Fourier Transform Spectrometer**



Spectral resolution of 0.02 cm-1

Precision in retrievals better than 0.3%

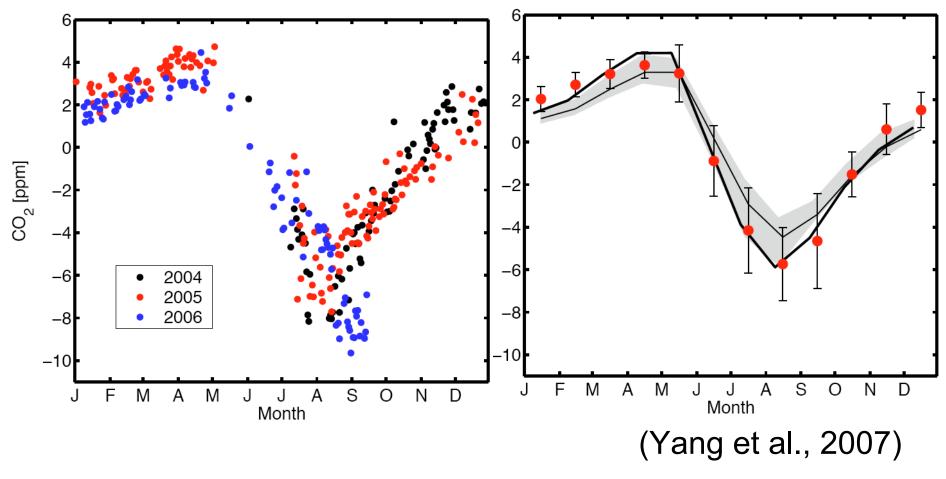
Measurements calibrated to in situ profiles obtained during INTEX-NA (Washenfelder et al, 2006)



### Weak vertical mixing in CTMs

Use column-averaged  $CO_2$  to estimate scaling of surface fluxes CASA underestimates fluxes by 25%

Sluggish vertical mixing compensates for weak surface fluxes



#### What is the information content of the column observations?

Observe variability at several time scales

Information content of measurements is large - near-continuous sampling, simultaneous retrieval of several gases

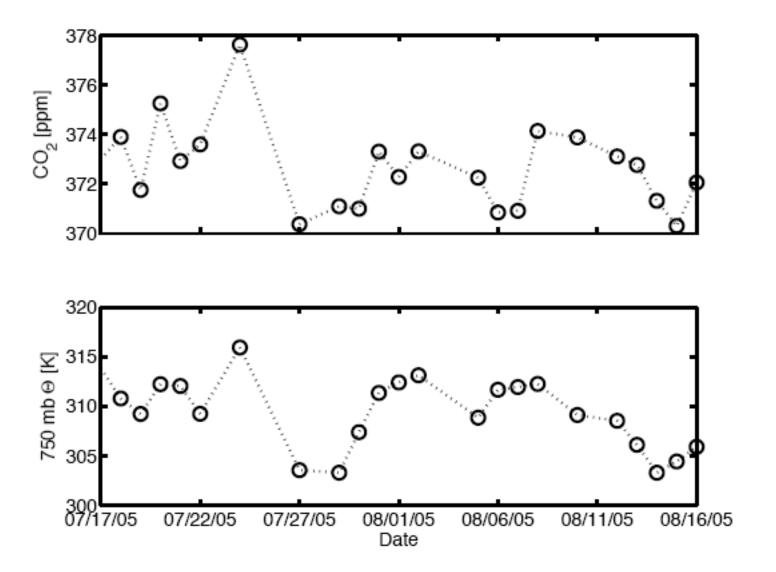
Challenge is to attribute variability in  $CO_2$  to individual processes Use of CO,  $CH_4$  correlations fruitless, so far

What is the footprint of the column observation?

How can we use transport models to better understand the processes controlling the column?

How can we use the measurements to infer fluxes?

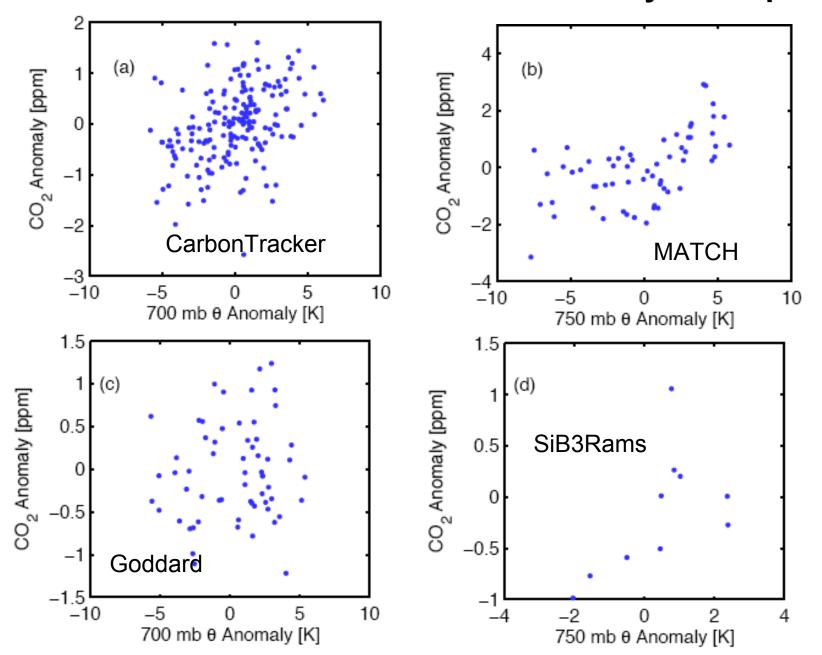
**Synoptic Scale CO<sub>2</sub> Variability** 



Column-average CO<sub>2</sub> anomaly [ppm] 2004 3 2005 2 2006 0 -1 -3 -5 -8 -6 -2 0 2 4 Potential Temperature anomaly at 700 mb [K]

July / August Observed Park Falls CO<sub>2</sub> Anomaly

NCEP Reanalysis used to calculate potential temperature Anomaly determined by 30 day high pass filter



What can we learn from CTM and reanalysis output?