



Contribution ID: 67 Contribution code: PSA-26

Type: Poster

## Vertical measurements of atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> and <sup>14</sup>CO<sub>2</sub> at the northern foot of the Qinling Mountains in China

*Monday, 21 October 2024 17:15 (20 minutes)*

Air at different heights within 2000 m at the northern foot of the Qinling Mountains were sampled by unmanned aerial vehicle to study the vertical variations and sources of atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> and <sup>14</sup>CO<sub>2</sub>. The CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations mainly exhibited a slight decreasing trend with increasing height during summer observations, which was in contrast to the increasing trend that was followed by a subsequent gradual decreasing trend during early winter observations, with peak CO<sub>2</sub> levels ( $443.4 \pm 0.4$ – $475.7 \pm 0.5$  ppm) at 100–500 m. The variation in vertical concentrations from 20 to 1000 m in early winter observations ( $21.6 \pm 19.3$  ppm) was greater than that in summer observations ( $14.6 \pm 14.3$  ppm), and the maximum vertical variation from 20 to ~2000 m reached 61.1 ppm. Combining  $\Delta^{14}\text{C}$  and  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  vertical measurements, the results showed that fossil fuel CO<sub>2</sub> (CO<sub>2</sub><sup>ff</sup>,  $56.1 \pm 15.2\%$ ), which mainly come from coal combustion ( $81.2 \pm 3.4\%$ ), was the main contributor to CO<sub>2</sub> levels in excess of the background level (CO<sub>2</sub><sup>ex</sup>) during early winter observations. In contrast, biological CO<sub>2</sub> (CO<sub>2</sub><sup>bio</sup>) dominated CO<sub>2</sub><sup>ex</sup> in summer observations. The vertical distributions of CO<sub>2</sub><sup>ff</sup> in early winter observations and CO<sub>2</sub><sup>bio</sup> in summer observations were consistent with those of CO<sub>2</sub> during early winter and summer observations, respectively. The strong correlation between winter CO<sub>2</sub><sup>bio</sup> and  $\Delta\text{CO}$  ( $r = 0.81$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ) indicated that biomass burning was the main contributor to CO<sub>2</sub><sup>bio</sup> during early winter observations. Approximately half of the air masses originated from the Guanzhong Basin during observations. The results provide insights into the vertical distribution of different-sources of atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> in scientific support of formulating carbon emission-reduction strategies.

### Student Submission

Yes

**Primary author:** LIANG, Dan

**Co-authors:** NIU, Zhenchuan; ZHOU, Weijian; WANG, Guowei; FENG, Xue; LYU, Mengni; LU, Xuefeng; LIU, Wanyu; QU, Yao

**Presenter:** LIANG, Dan

**Session Classification:** Poster Session A

**Track Classification:** Applications of Atmospheric and Environmental C-14