

Mesoscale Column Network for Assessing GHG and NO_x Emissions in Munich

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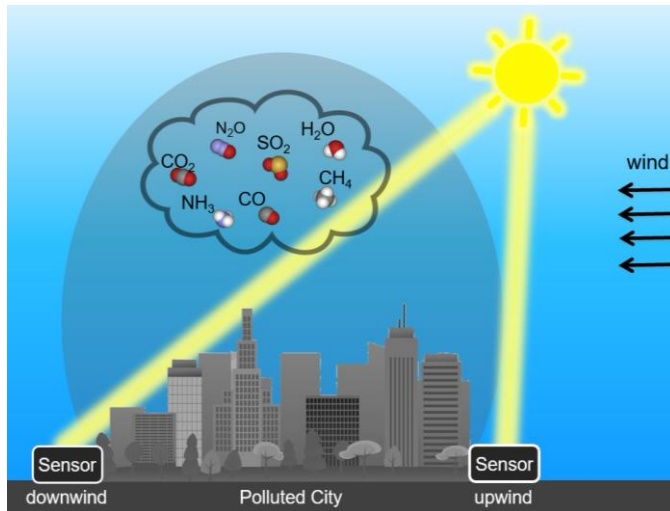
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(5) Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT), Karlsruhe, Germany

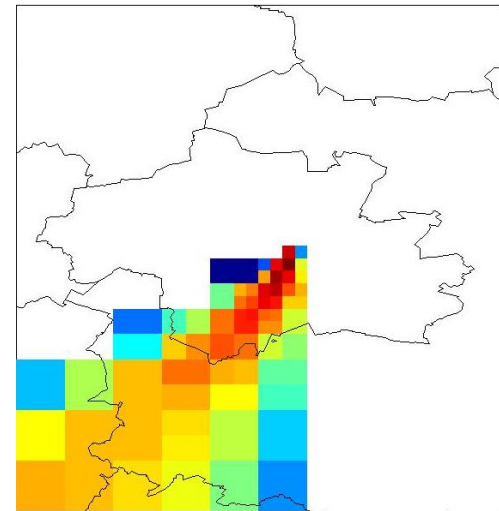


Develop a Concept for Long-term GHG Monitoring in Cities

Measurement Concept



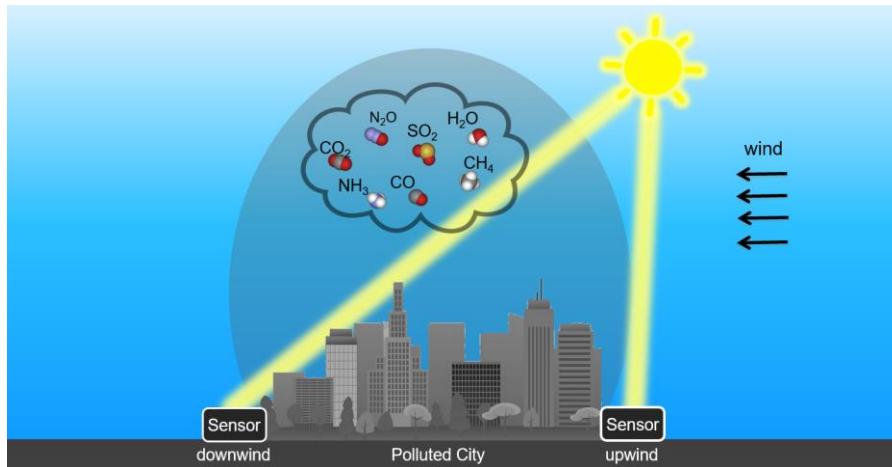
Modeling Framework



→ Necessity to develop a permanent and fully automated measurement network with a suited modeling framework

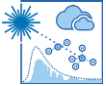
Measurement Concept

Differential Column Measurements for Emission Monitoring



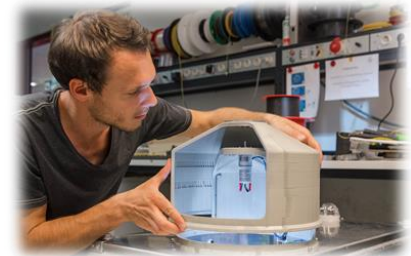
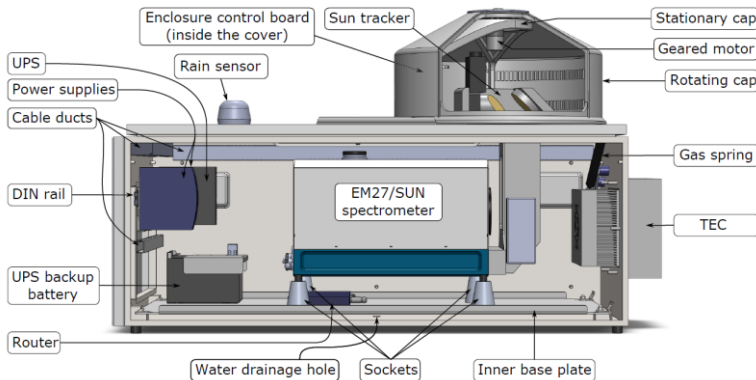
$$Emission \propto Concentration_{downwind} - Concentration_{upwind}$$

→ Insensitive to boundary layer height dynamics and upstream influences, direct measure for mass loading of the pollutants in the city



Automated Sensor System Deployed in Center Munich

(More information in the poster session today evening)

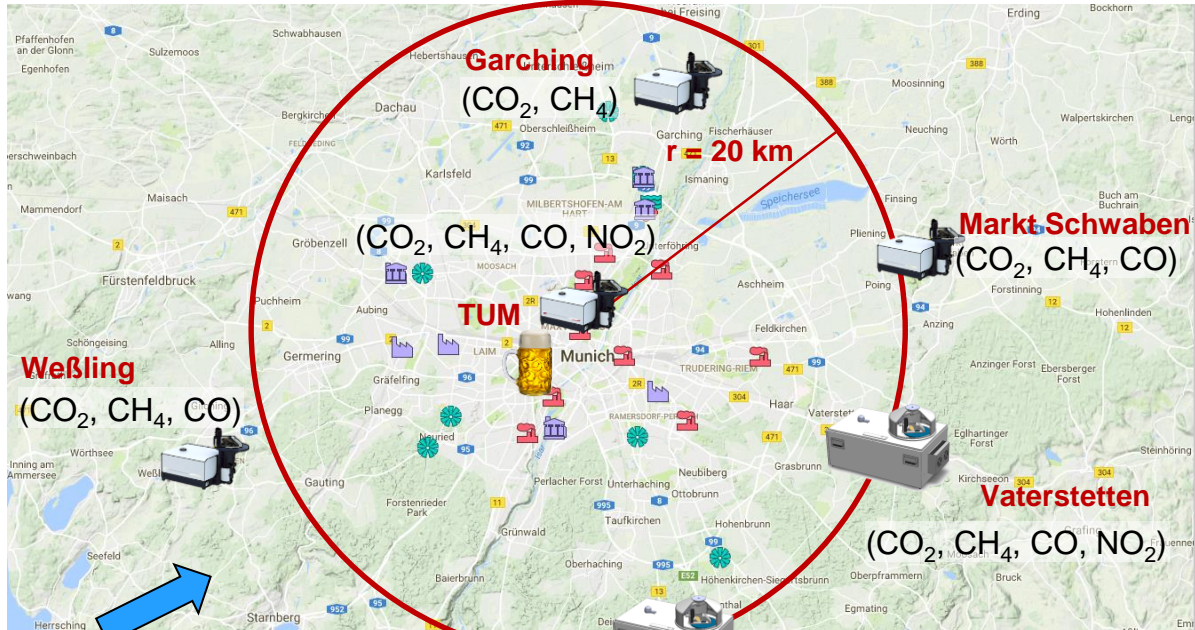


Challenges/Properties:

- Protection against rain, snow, hail and power failure
- Enable sun measurement in all seasons and locations
- Lightweight, mobile deployable
- Thermal and humidity controlled



Munich Campaign – Sensor Stations

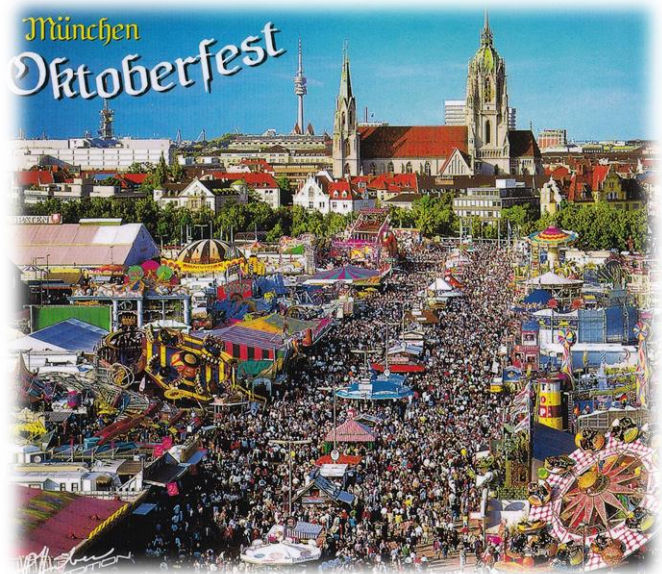


→ Pilot network configuration for a permanent monitoring network.
For the first time: Test of full automation and multiple CO column measurements



Oktoberfest 2017 (Sept. 16th – Oct. 3rd)

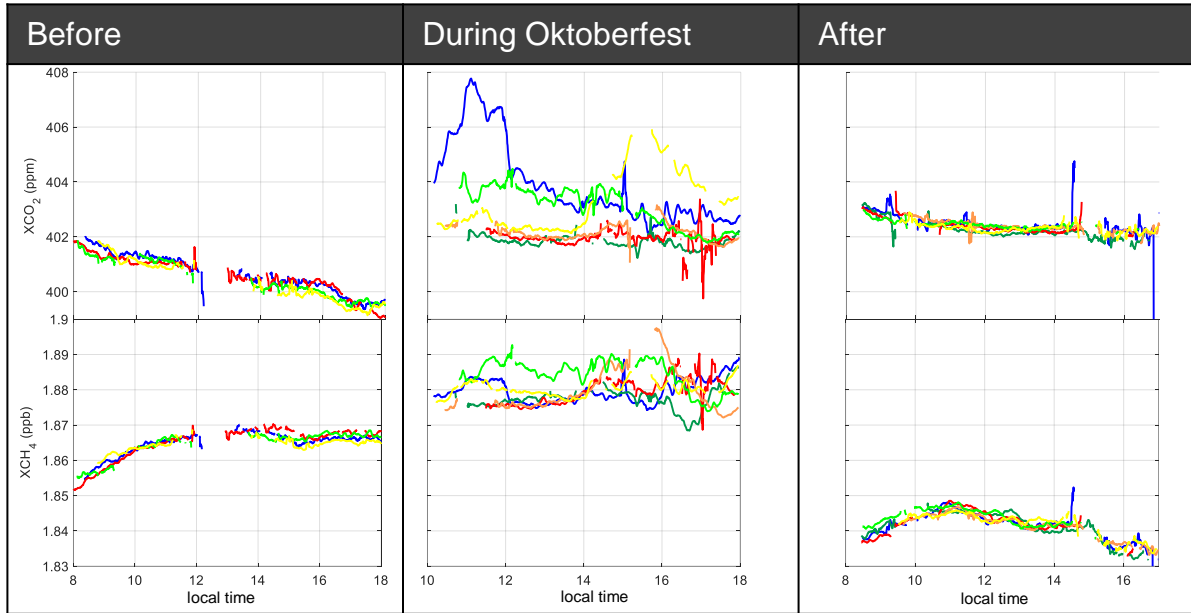
- Largest folk festival in the world
- Over 6 Million visitors
- Density: ~ 1 pers./m²
- Over 40 % of the used energy is provided by natural gas (80 % cooking, 20 % heating)
- Gas grills (in the tents and on the street) and temporal constructed pipelines



<https://www.kontor-ffo.de/>



Concentration comparison

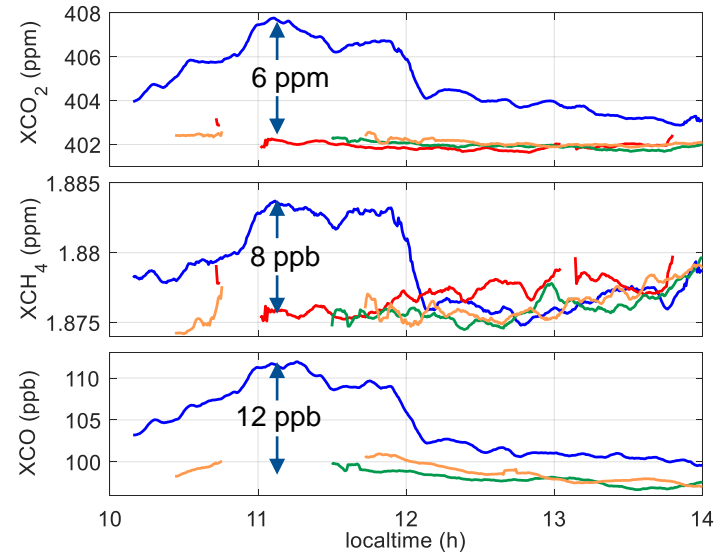


→ Higher concentration levels and enhancements during the Oktoberfest compared to the time before and after



Munich Campaign - Measurements

1 day during Oktoberfest

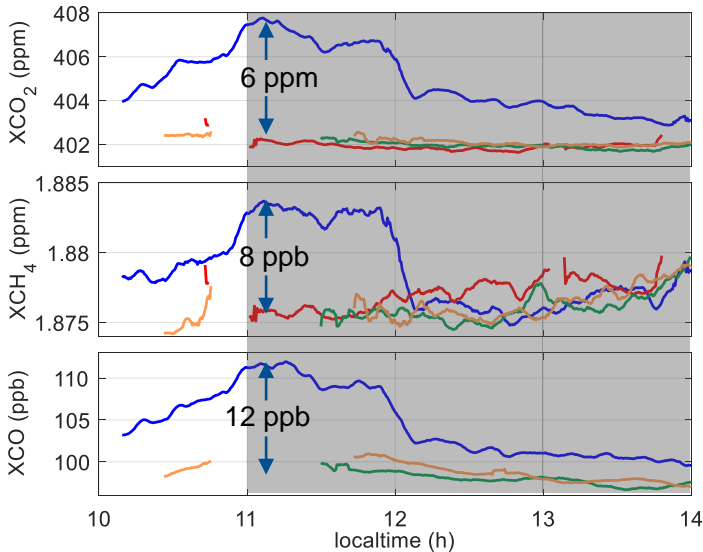


— TUM (downwind) — Sauerlach (background)
— Markt Schwaben (background) — Vaterstetten (background)

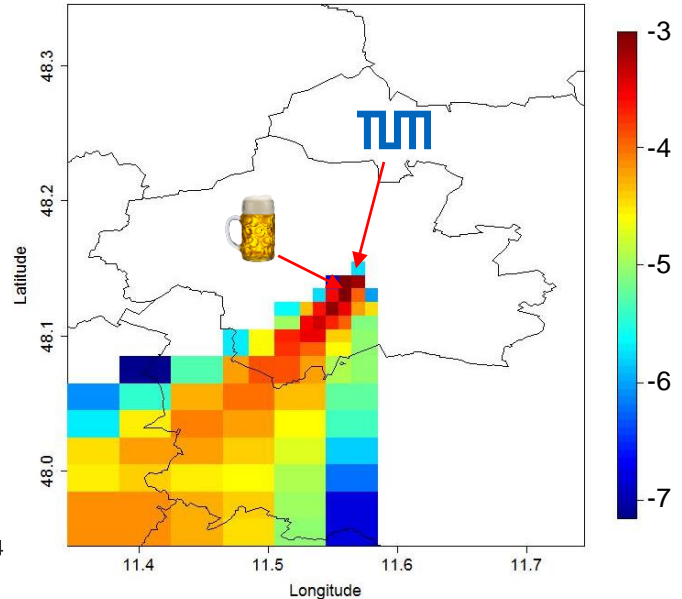
Munich Campaign - Measurements

1 day during Oktoberfest

$$\log \left(\text{footprint} / \frac{\text{ppm}}{\frac{\mu\text{mol}}{\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s}}} \right)$$



- TUM (downwind)
- Sauerlach (background)
- Markt Schwaben (background)
- Vaterstetten (background)

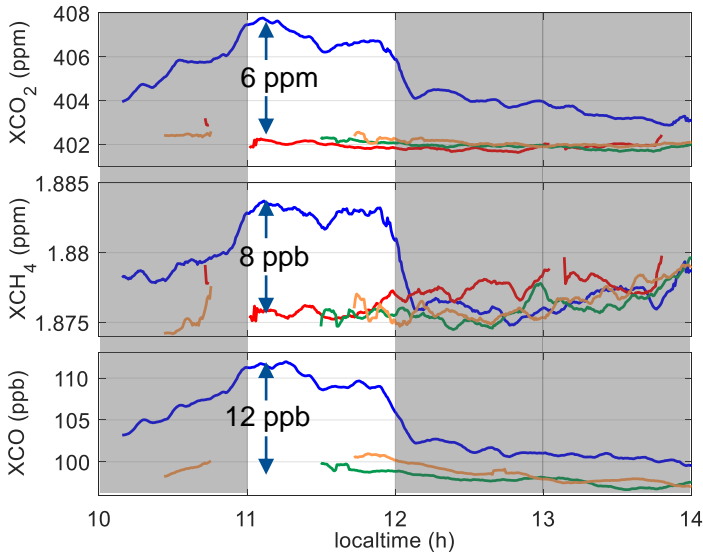




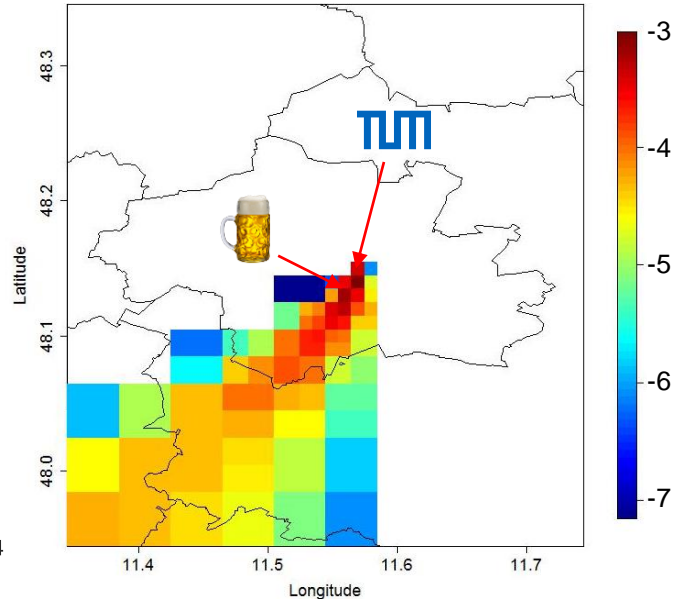
Munich Campaign - Measurements

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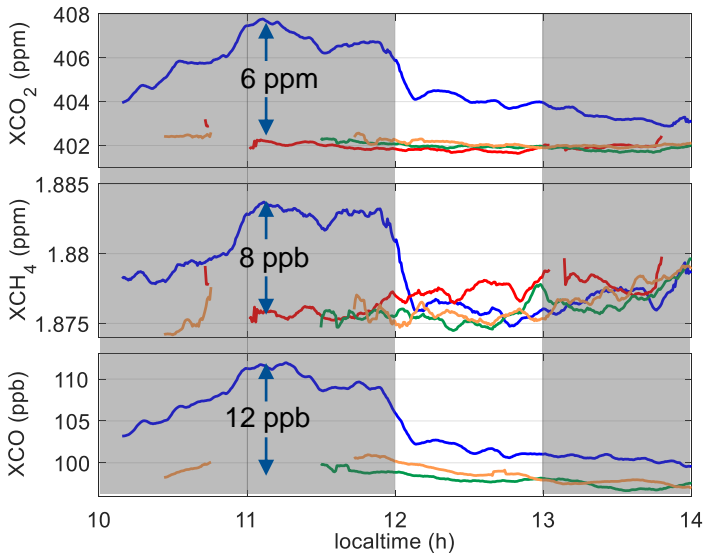




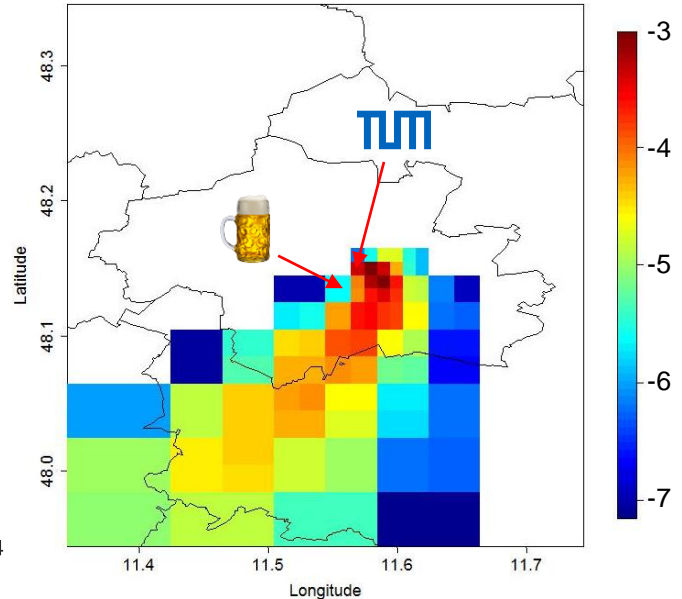
Munich Campaign - Measurements

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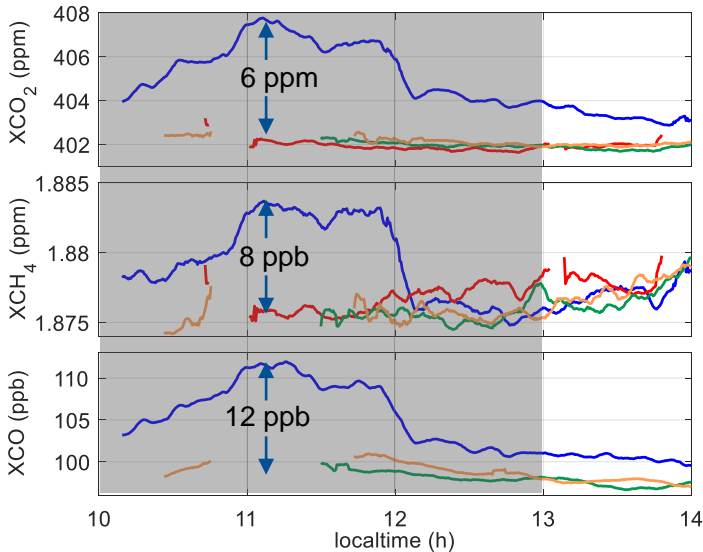




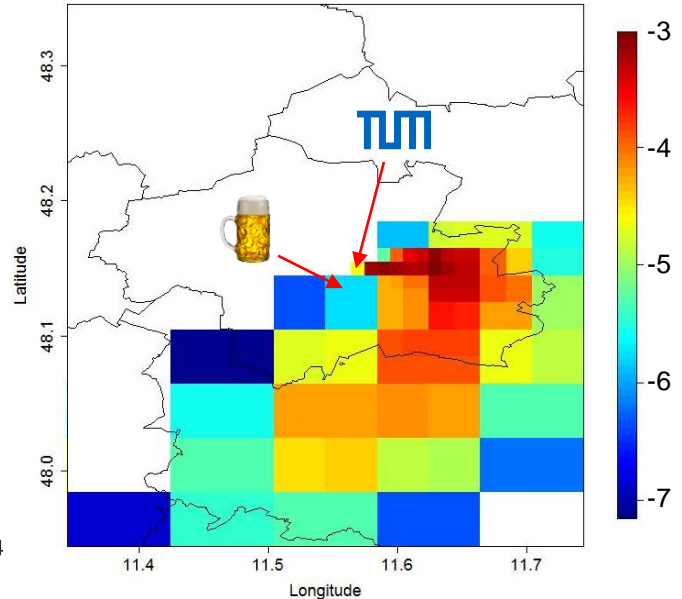
Munich Campaign - Measurements

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- Vaterstetten (background)



Framework for Estimating Emission*

$$\min_{x, b} \|y - (Hx + Bb)\|_2$$

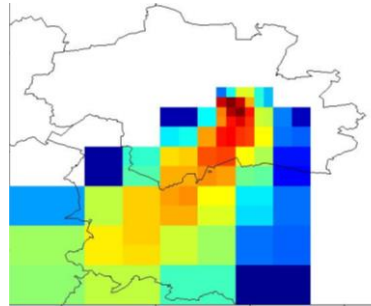
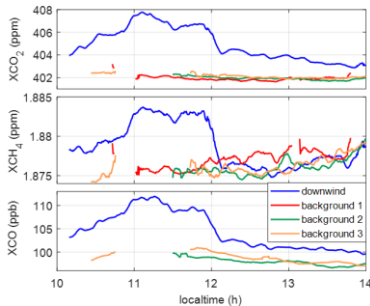
y : observations

H : footprint matrix

x : emissions

B : background influence matrix

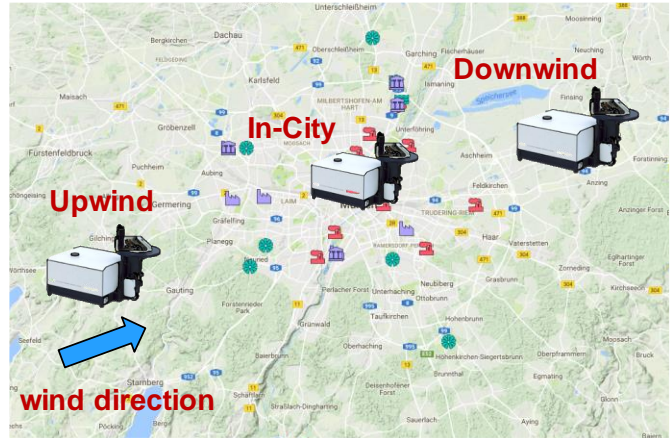
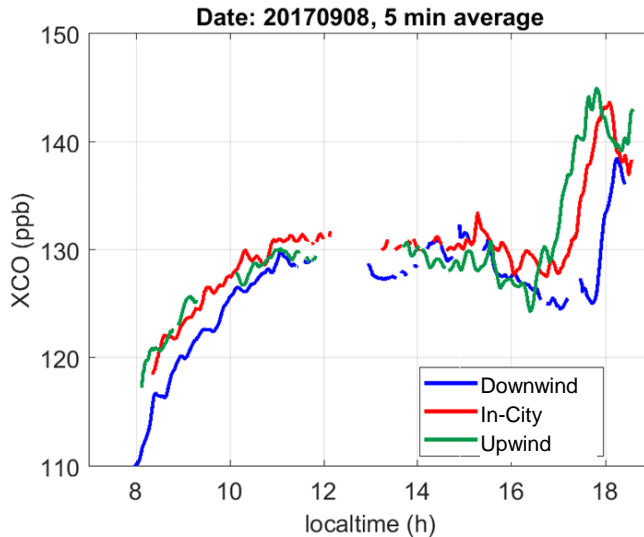
b : background concentration



*: developed by Taylor Jones, Harvard

→ Approach: Minimizing a cost function to determine emissions and background influence

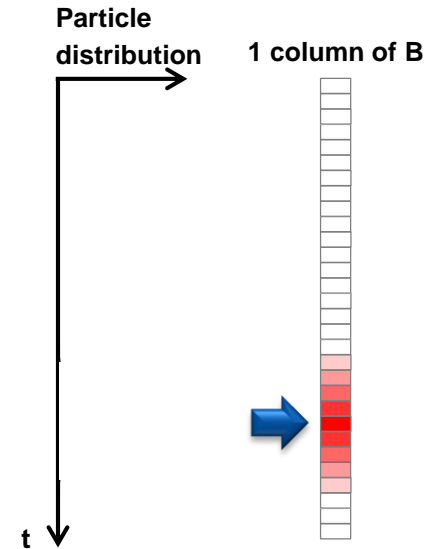
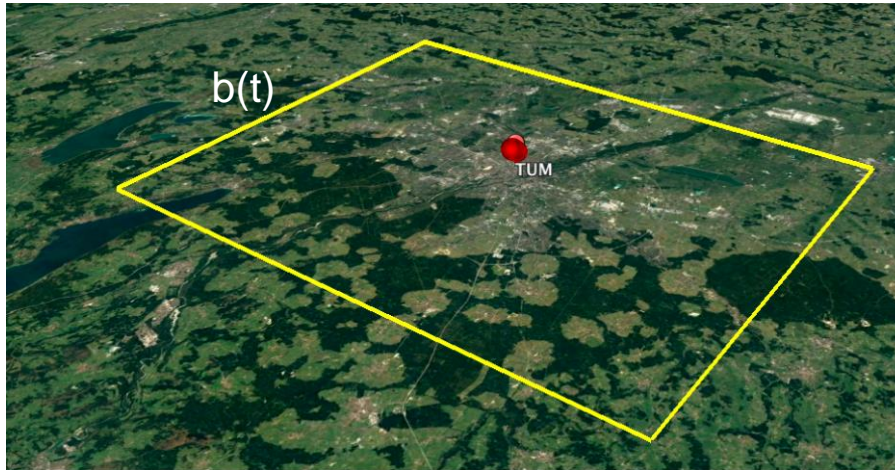
CO: Example of Transient Signal Crossing the City



→ Important to know the time the air mass needed for traveling from upwind to downwind



Particle Simulation Movie

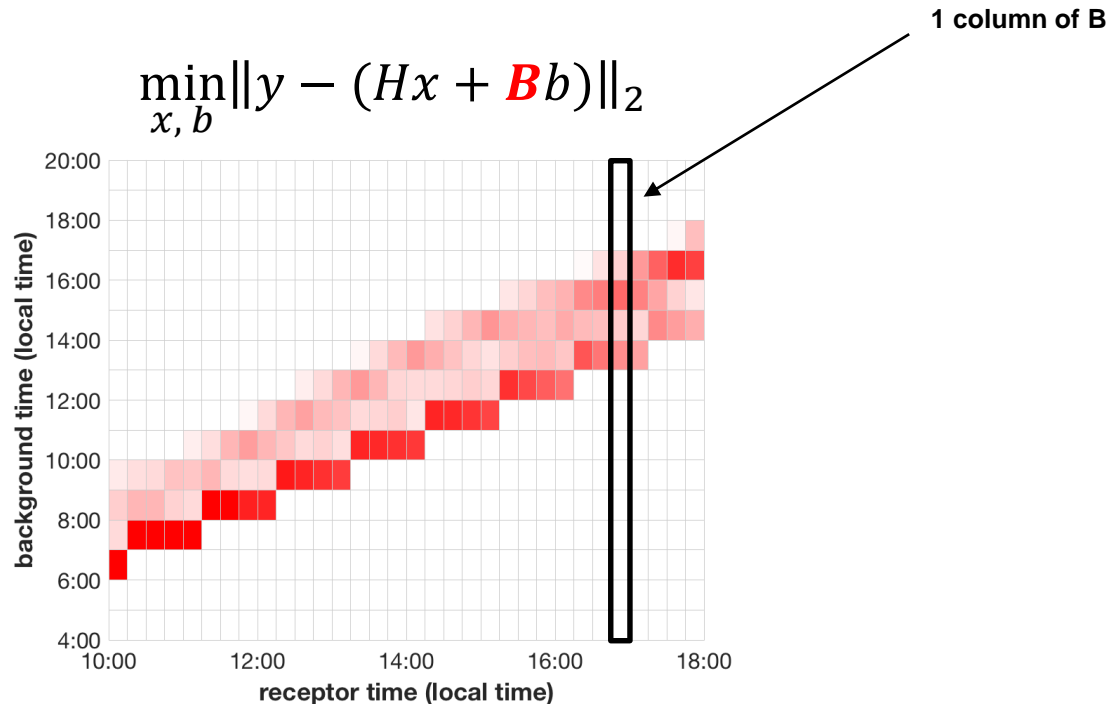


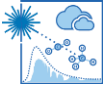
→ Particle distribution provides distribution of the time shifts and the background influence matrix B



Background Influence Matrix

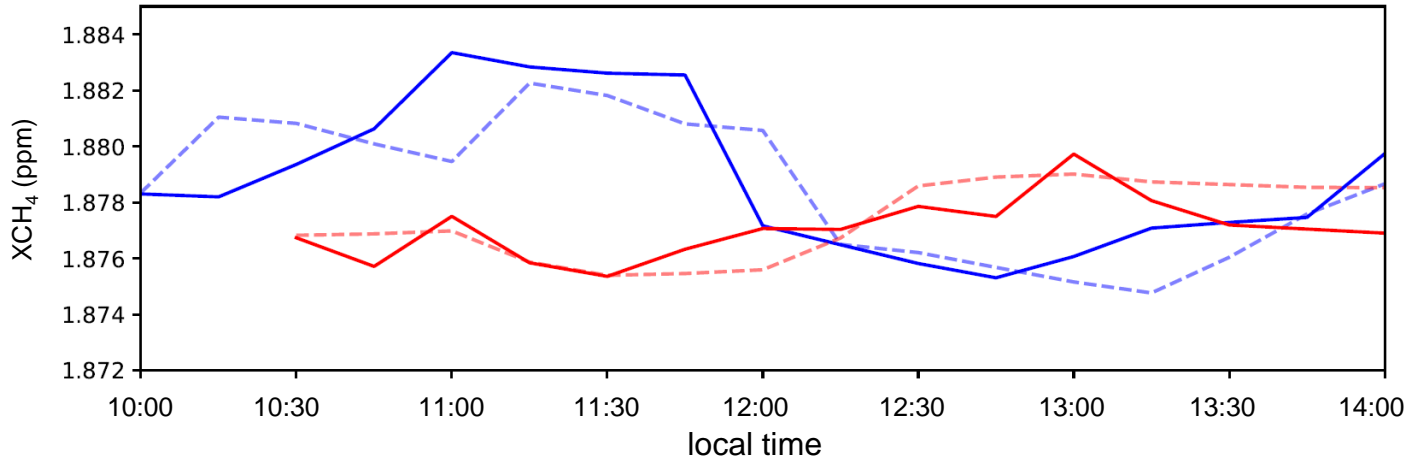
$$\min_{x, b} \|y - (Hx + Bb)\|_2$$





Inversion Results

— Downwind observation — Upwind observation
- - - Downwind model - - - Upwind model



→ Model agrees relatively well with the observations



Preliminary emission estimate - Inversion

	Oktoberfest	Diffuse source
Inversion	$27 \frac{\mu\text{g}}{\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s}}$	$0.3 \frac{\mu\text{g}}{\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s}}$
Comparison		Boston: $0.6 \pm 0.1 \frac{\mu\text{g}}{\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s}}$ [1]

Human CH₄ emissions per area:

$$E_{\text{human}} < 2 \frac{\mu\text{g}}{\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s}}$$

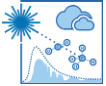
Emission by gas grill:

$$E_{\text{Gasgrill}} = 0.5 \text{ to } 5 \frac{\mu\text{g}}{\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s}} [2]$$

→ Oktoberfest could emit significant amount of CH₄ which is not contributed by humans

[1] McKain, K et al. Methane emissions from natural gas infrastructure and use in the urban region of Boston, Massachusetts, PNAS, 2015, 112, 1941-1946

[2] Francisco Paul, EDF Presentation: Methane Emissions from Residential Appliances, 2018



Conclusion

- Oktoberfest is a potential significant methane source, likely contributed by natural gas leakage and incomplete combustions.
- We developed a method (differential column measurement + modeling) to find unknown local and city emissions
- First step to an automated permanent city sensor network

Thank you for your attention!

