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Measuring CH₄ & N₂O Fluxes from Field to Landscape Scales using Fast-response Tunable Diode Lasers

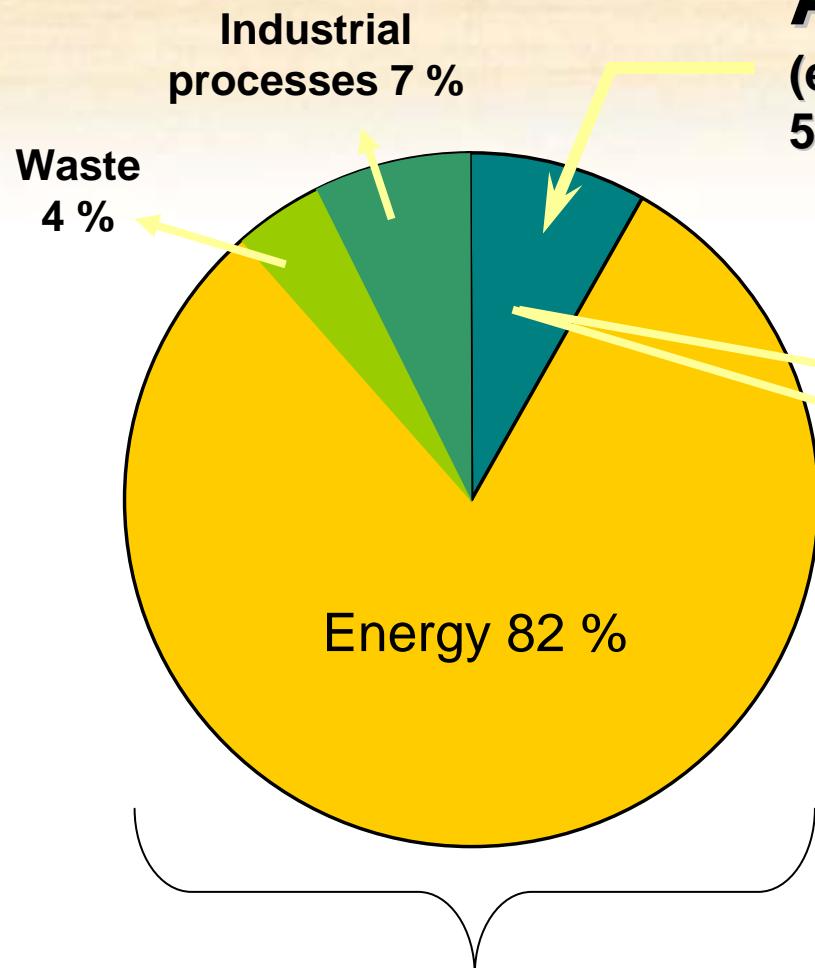
Elizabeth Pattey

Coll.: Ray Desjardins, Elyn Humphreys (Carleton University)

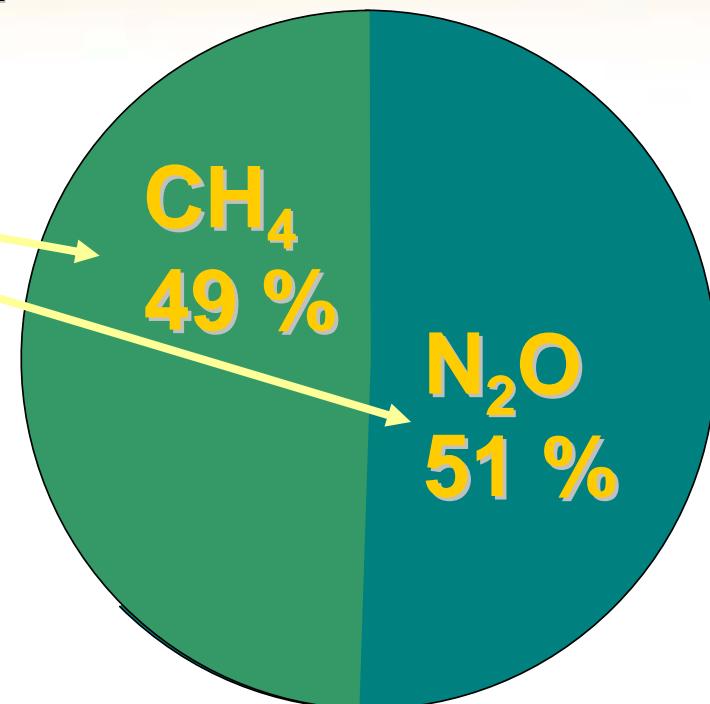
Ameriflux Meeting, Boulder CO
17-19 Oct. 2007

Canada

GHG emissions from the Canadian Agricultural Sector, 2004



Agriculture 7.2 %
(excluding fuel CO₂)
55 Mt CO₂ equivalents



All Sector Total :
758 Mt CO₂ equivalents

Open-path lasers for measuring CH₄ fluxes from point sources



Portable Open Path
Boreal Lasers



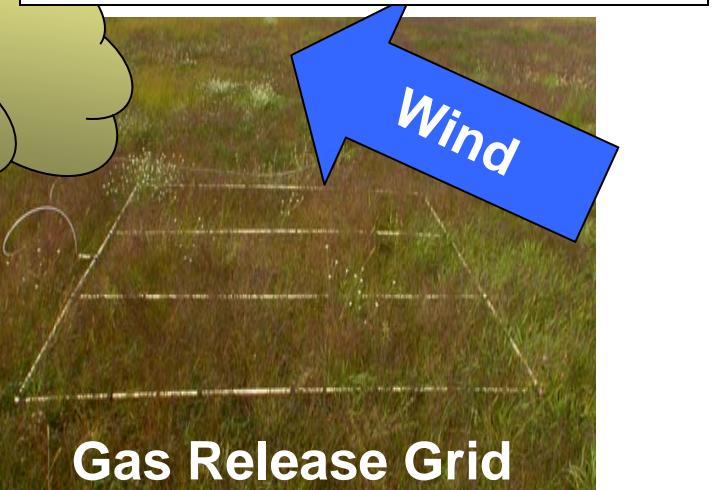
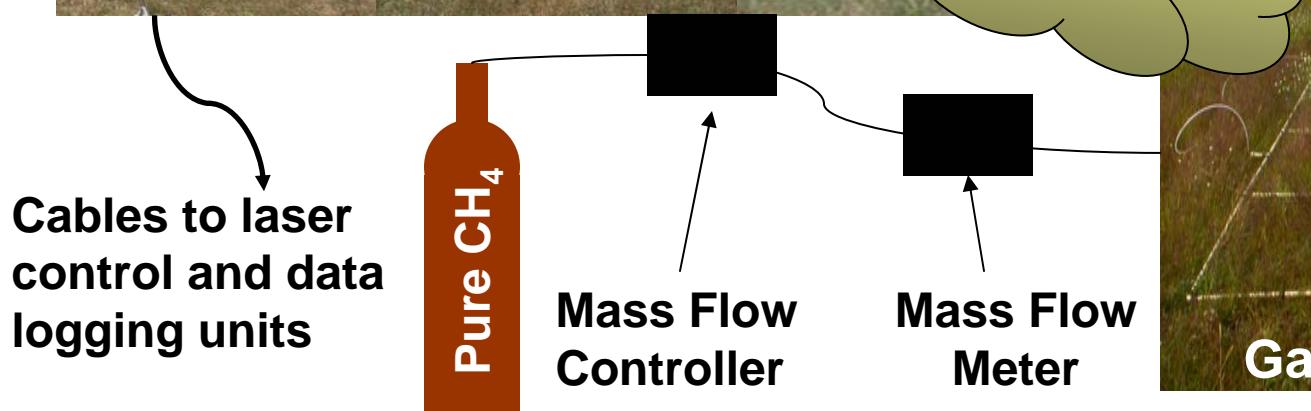
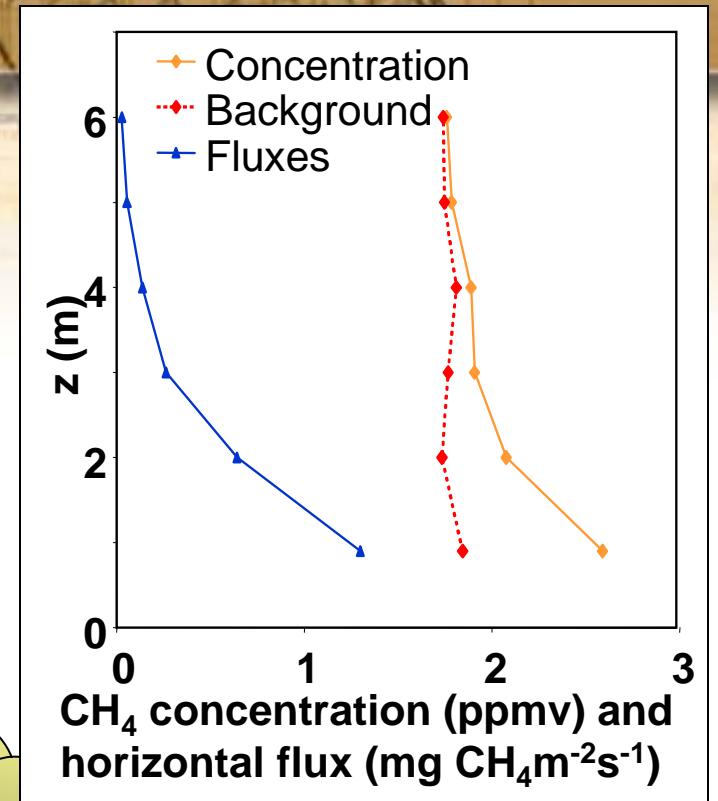
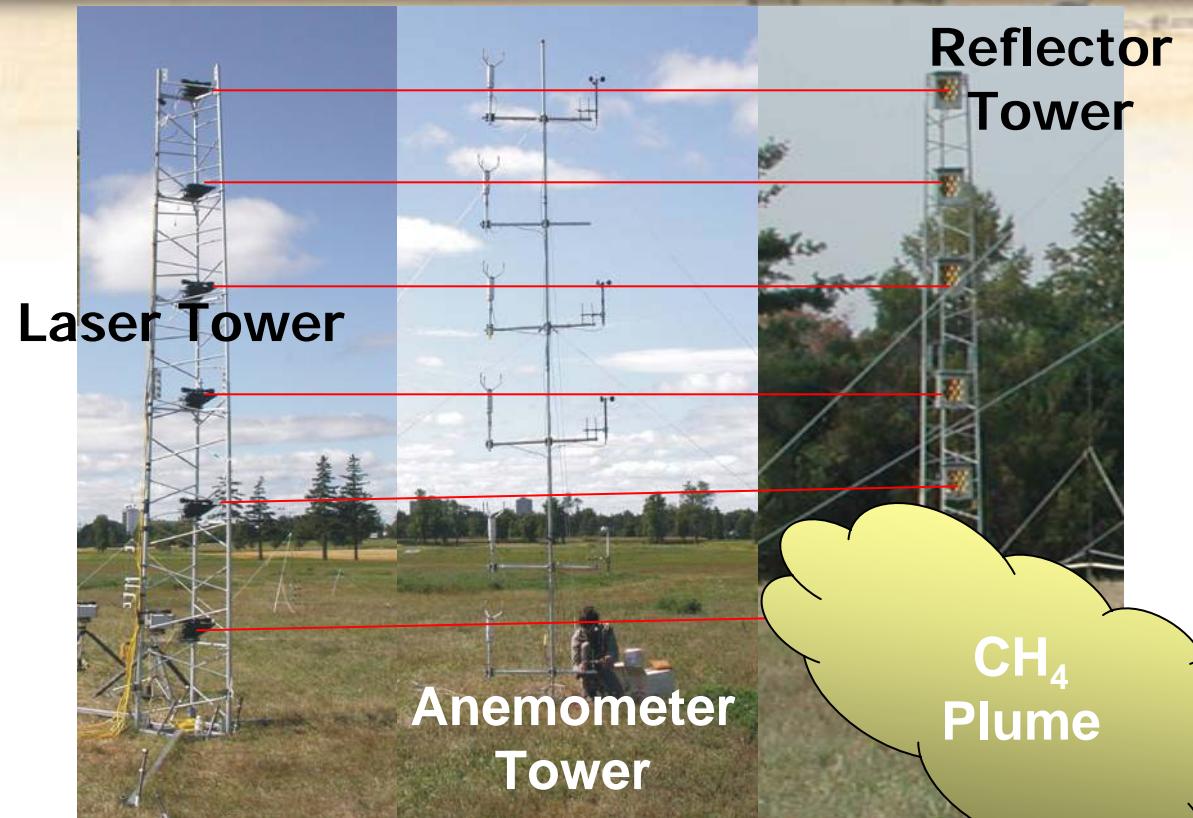
Sonic Anemometer



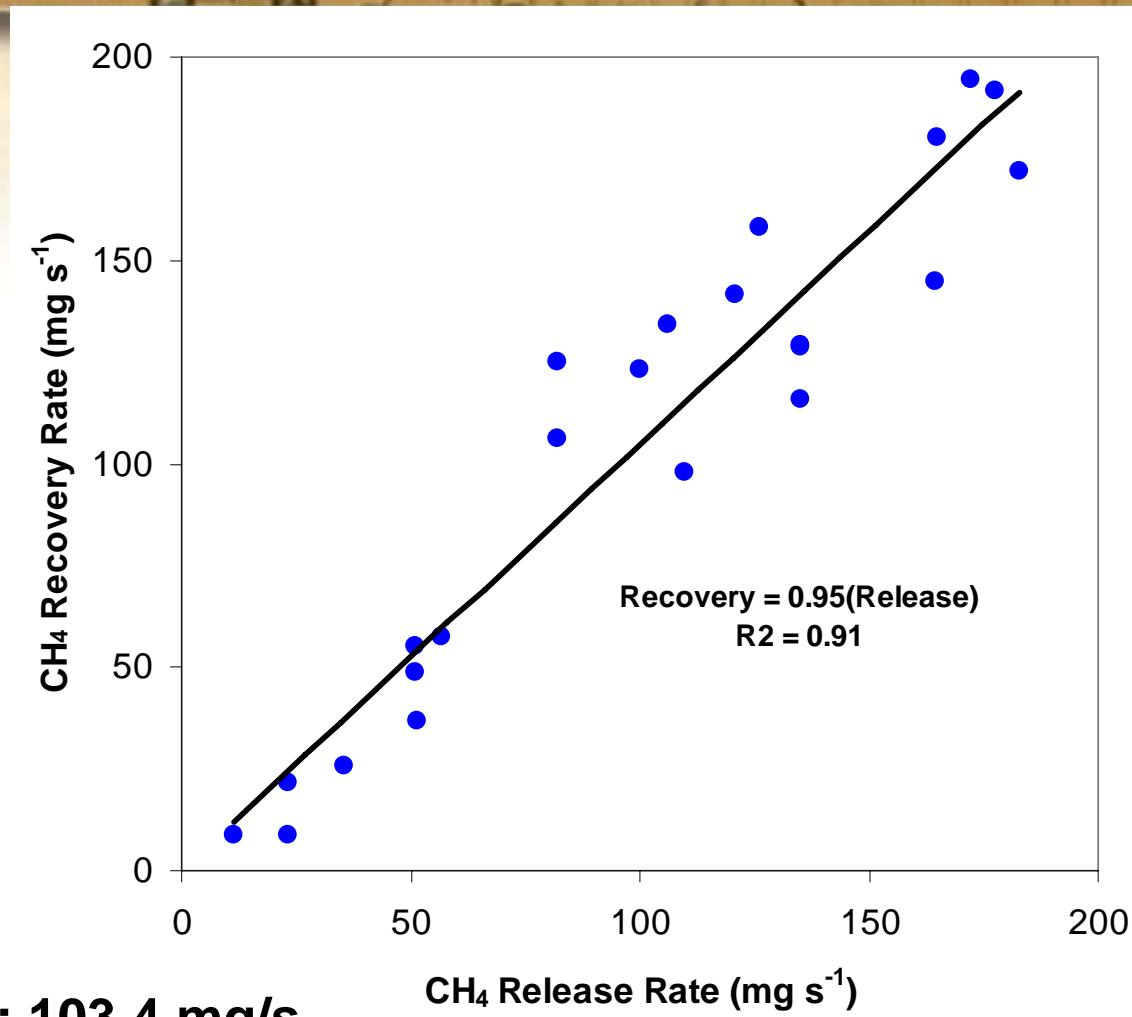
Reflector

Instrumentation for the Mass Balance Technique, Methane

(Team of Ray Desjardins)



Recovery and Release Rates Of CH₄ (half hour averages)



Mean emission: 103.4 mg/s

Mean recovery: 109.0 mg/s

Desjardins, R.L., McBain, M.C., Kaharabata, S., Pattey, E., MacPherson, I., Worth, D., Srinivasan, R., Verge, X., and Gao, Z. 2007. Measuring methane emissions from agricultural sources. Int. J. Appl. Environ. Sci., in press.



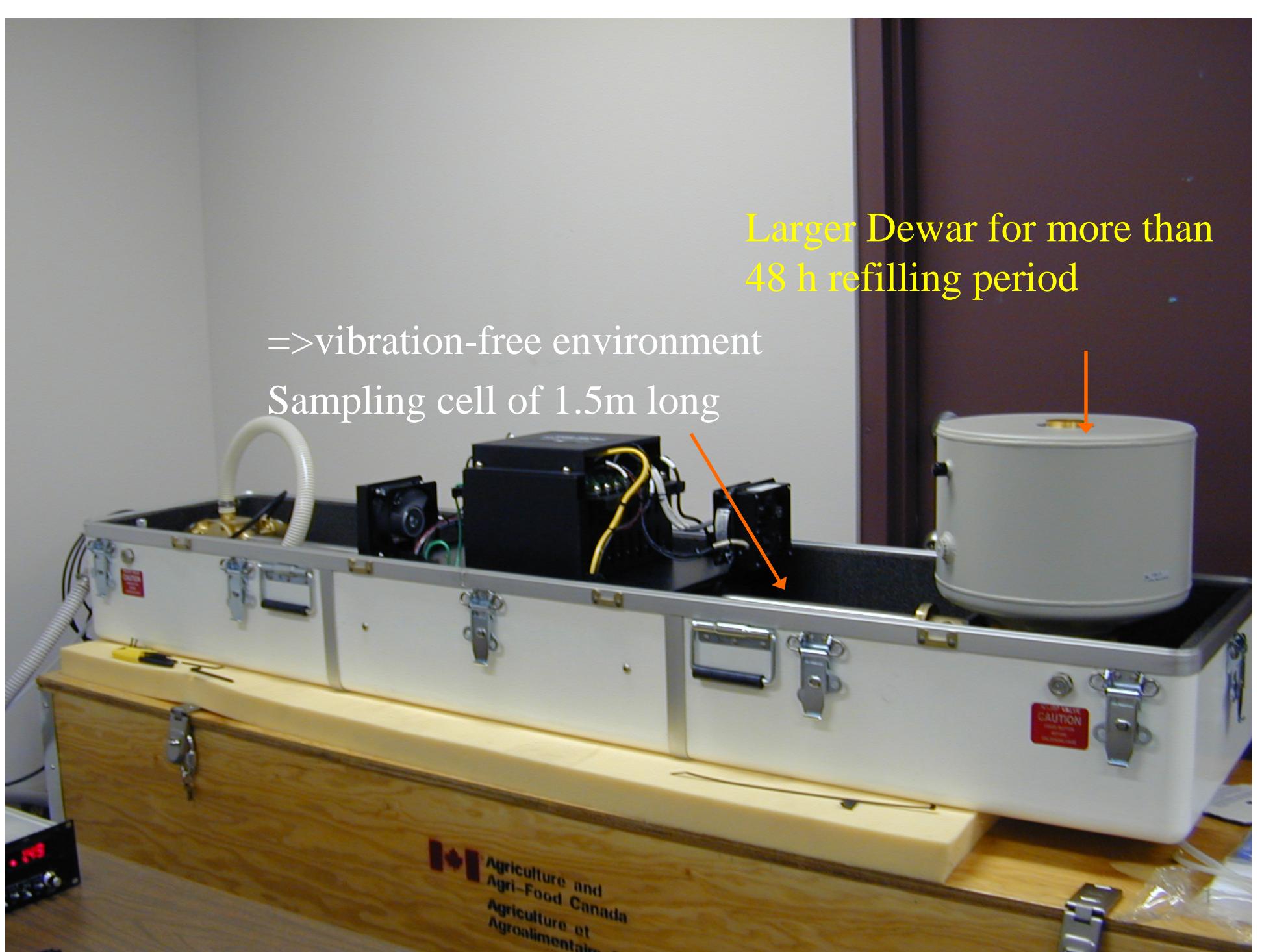
Specs of Close –Path Tunable Diode Laser

- Lead salt diode as a source of narrow bandwidth infrared radiation
- Selection of an infrared line with minimal interference from other molecules by mapping the laser over a range of temperature
- Fast-response: 10 Hz
- Close-path offer high precision and resolution needed for diffuse source/sink studies
- Optical path length configuration: single-pass vs multiple-pass
- Increase in path length is often associated with increase in noise
- Reference gas to determine the sample gas concentration, by ratioing the sample and reference signals
- Cryo-cooling of the laser using either a compressor or LN₂
- A vacuum pump is used to maintain constant flow rate and pressure (~50-75 mbar)

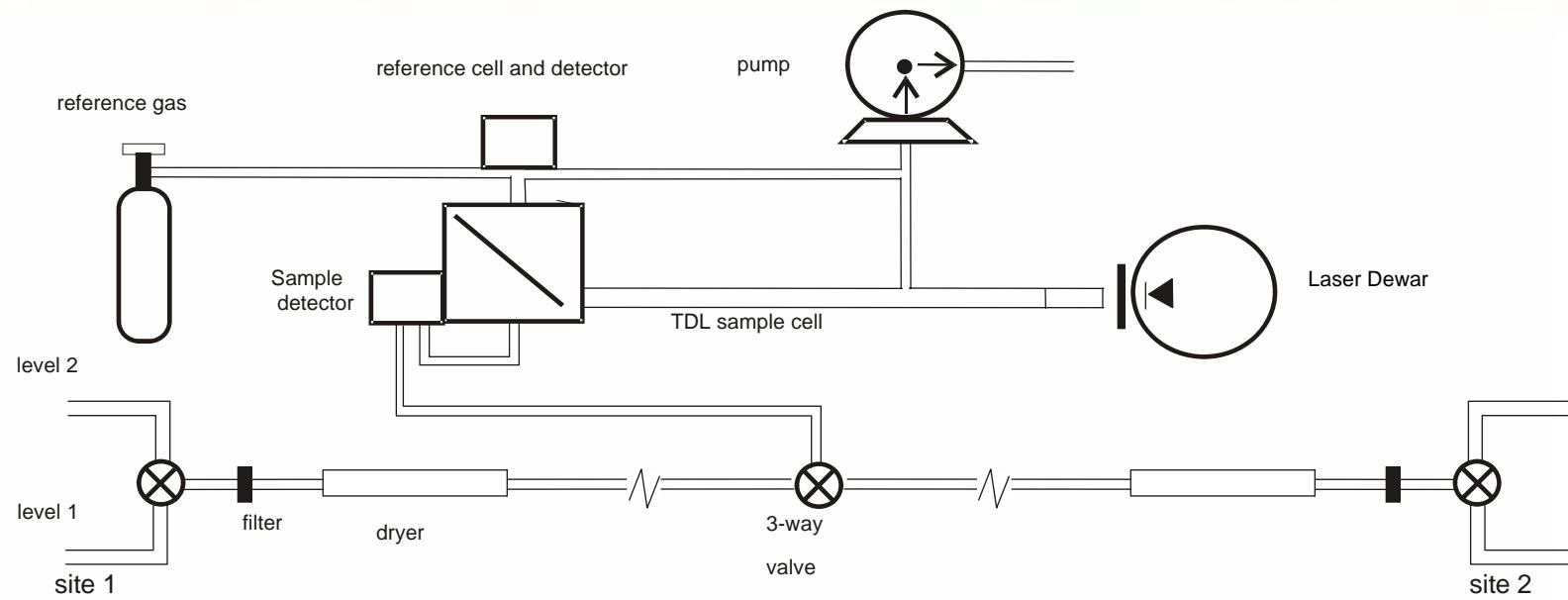
Larger Dewar for more than
48 h refilling period

=>vibration-free environment

Sampling cell of 1.5m long



TDL configuration for EC, FG & NBL



GRADIENT FLUX RESOLUTION USING SINGLE-PATH TDL

- 30-min 2-level TDL gradient resolution:
 N_2O (1ppbv noise over 10s): 16 pptv
 CH_4 (7ppbv noise over 10s): 113pptv
- 30-min Flux-Gradient resolution:
 $[z_0=0.1 \text{ m s}^{-1}; u_*=0.2 \text{ m s}^{-1}; d=0.66\text{m}; z_2=3.25\text{m}; z_1=2.25 \text{ m}]$

$$F(\text{N}_2\text{O}) \approx 7.7 \text{ ng N}_2\text{O m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

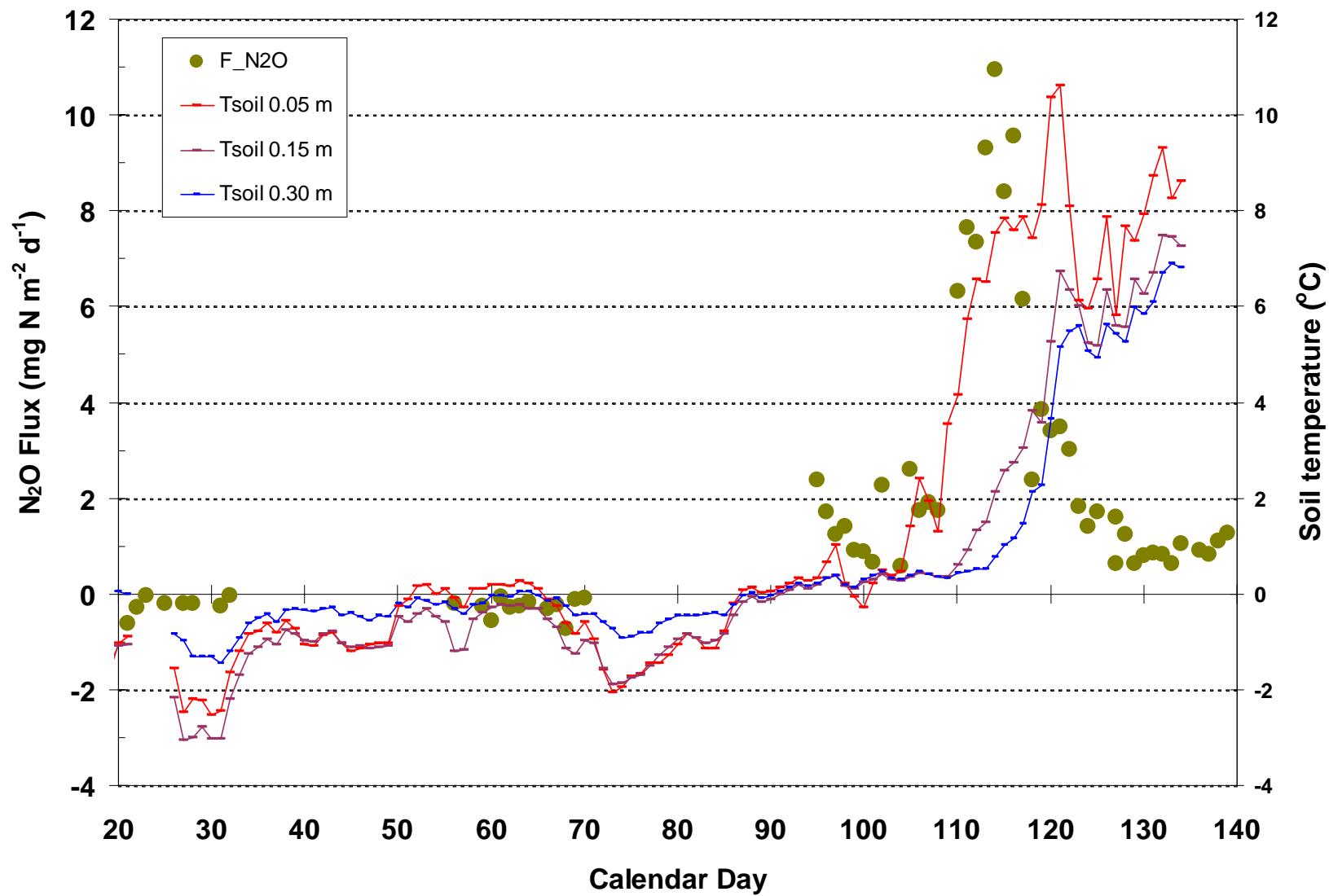
Pattey, E., Edwards, G., Strachan, I.B., Desjardins, R.L., Kaharabata, S. and Wagner Riddle C., 2006. Towards standards for measuring greenhouse gas flux from agricultural fields using instrumented towers. Can. J. Soil Sci. 86: 373-400.

Flux-Gradient technique



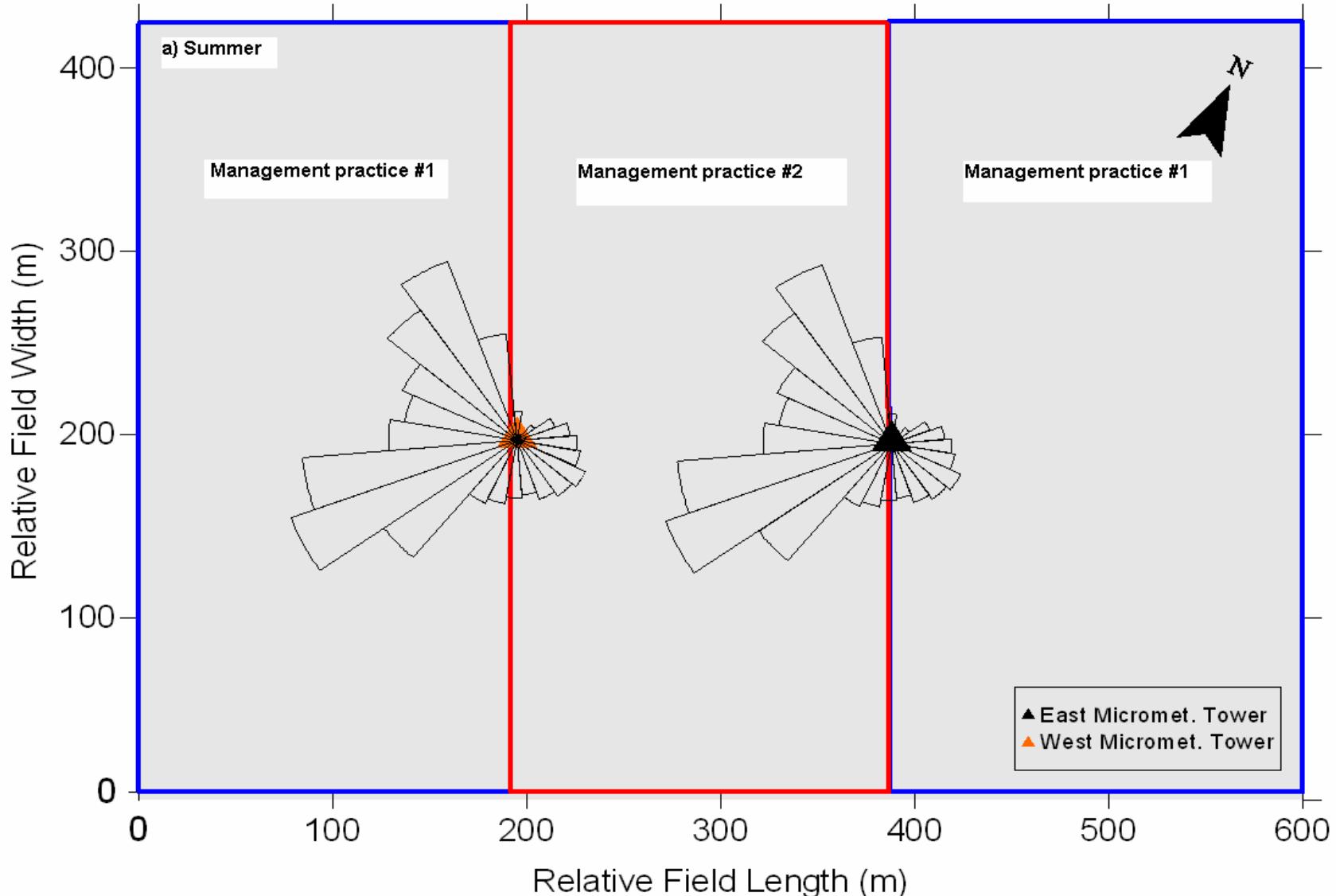
- Performed over agricultural fields (in the inertial sublayer)
- Concentration is measured sequentially at a fast-rate, typically 5-10 s, with data omitted during gradient valve switching
- N₂O fluxes need to be measured during rainy conditions and spring thaw, where the technique is quite robust
- Easier to monitor several sites

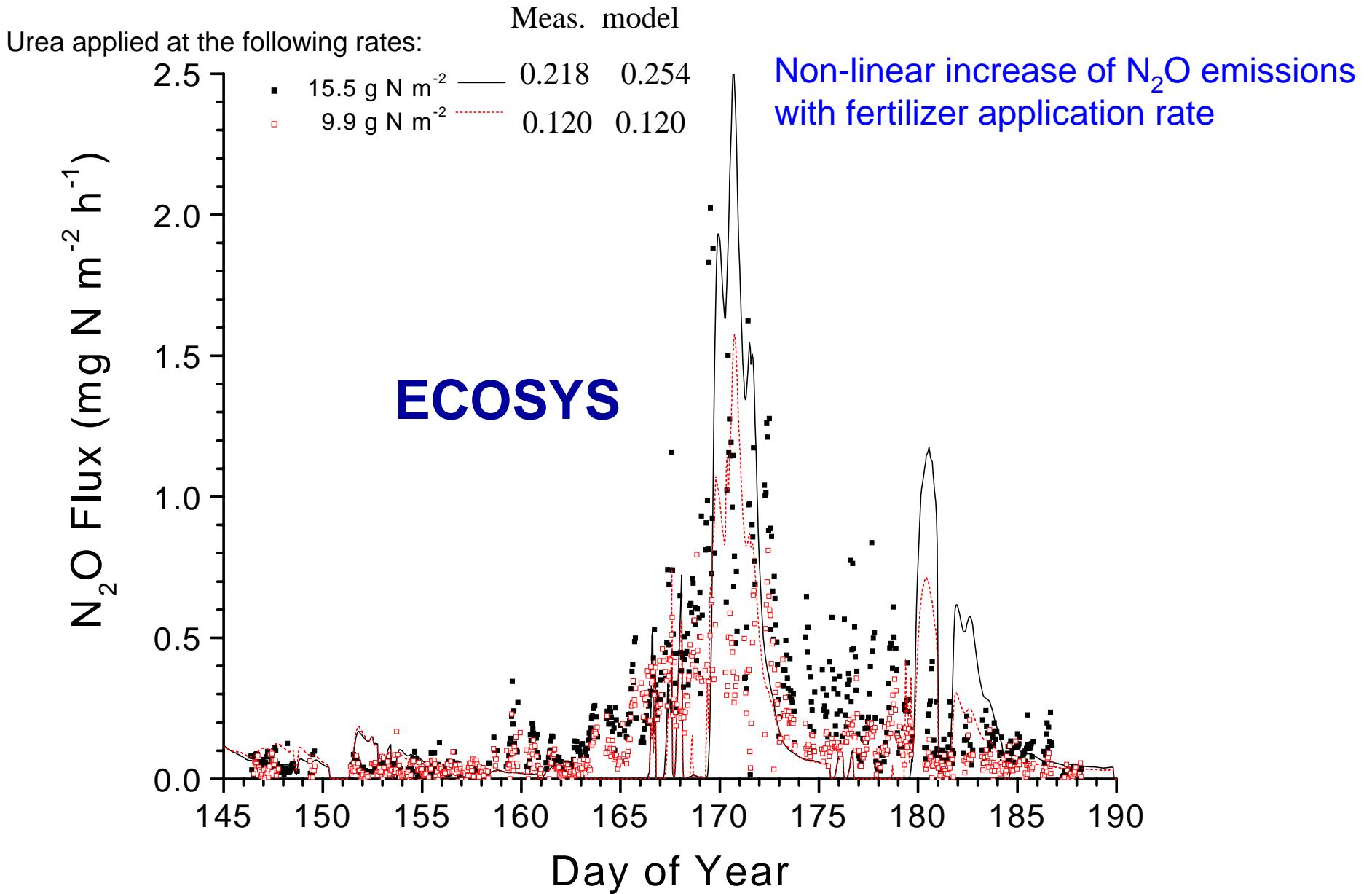
Permanent Site, Ottawa - Snowmelt 1997



SETUP FOR QUANTIFYING N₂O FLUXES FOR TWO MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

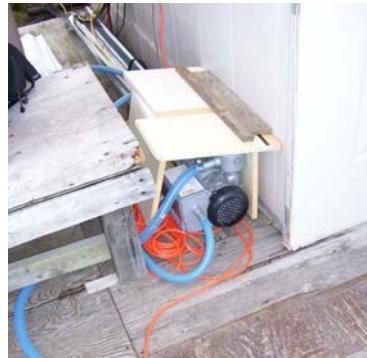
1 TDL connected to 2 micromet. towers



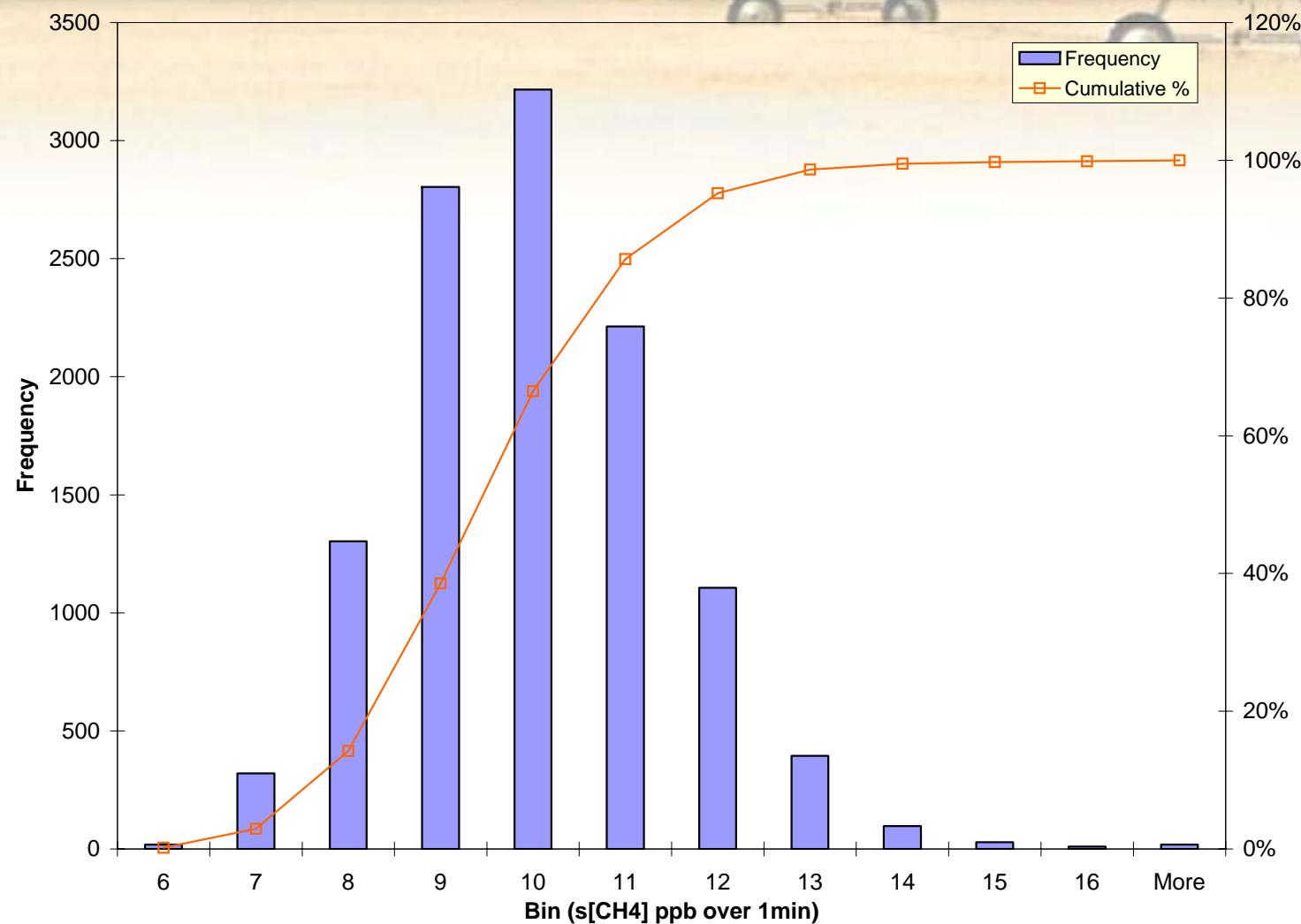


Grant, R. and Pattey, E., 2003. Modelling variability in N₂O emissions from fertilized agricultural fields. Soil Biology and Biochemistry:35(2): 225-243.

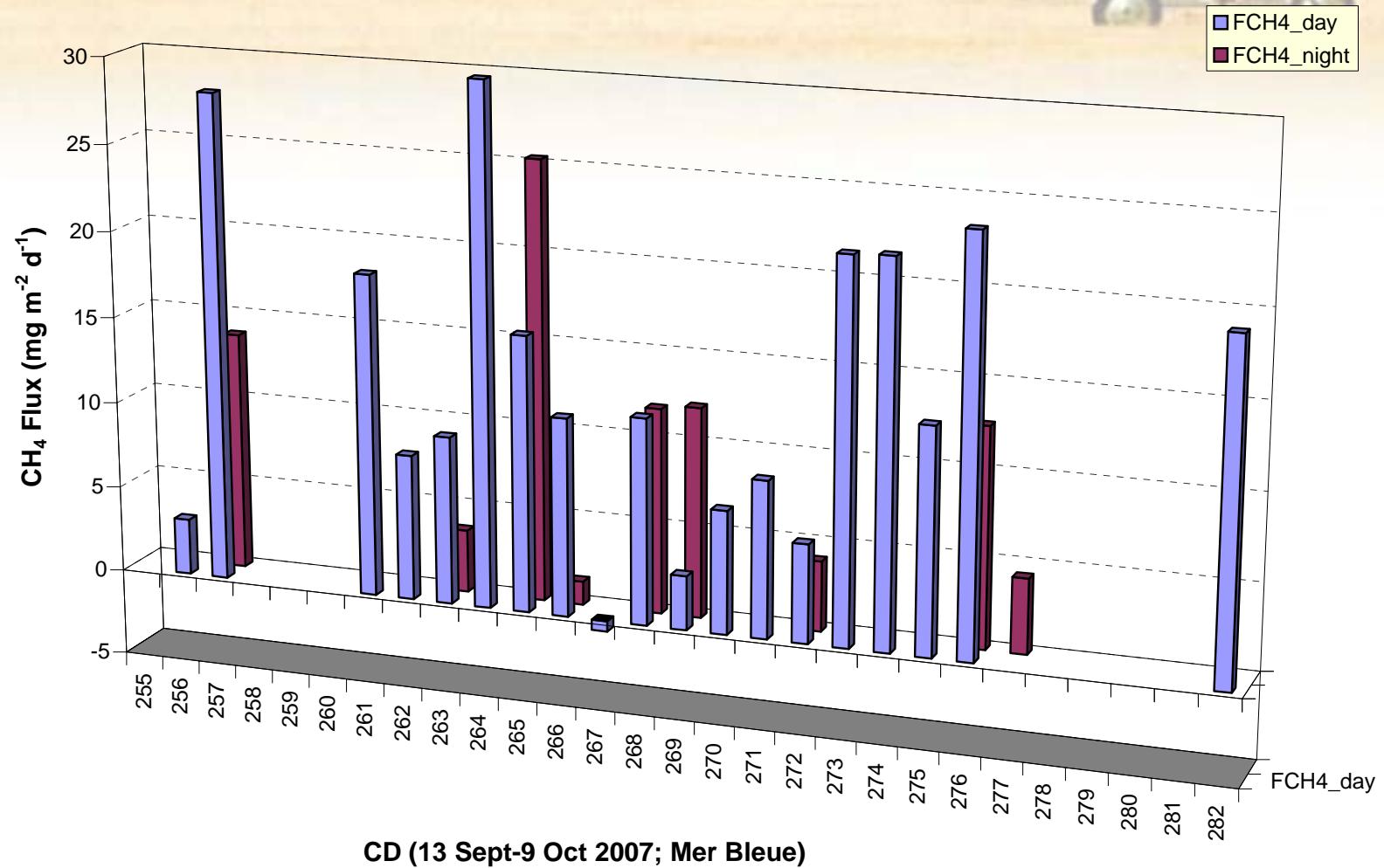
Methane Fluxes at Mer Bleue using EC technique (coll. Elyn Humphreys, Carleton U. and CCP)



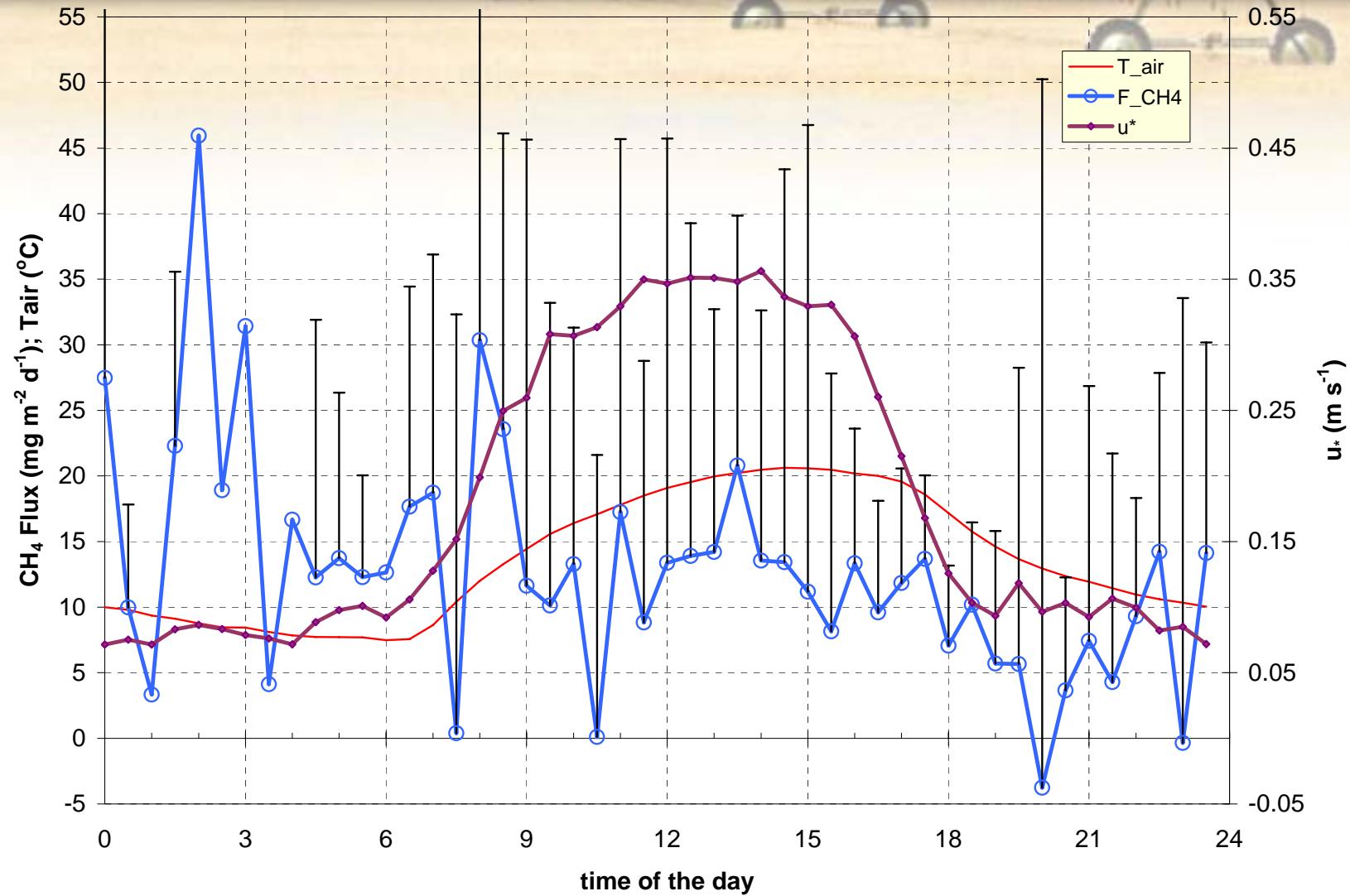
1-min standard deviation of daytime CH₄ at Mer Bleue from Sept 13-October 9 2007



30-min daytime and nighttime CH₄ Fluxes at Mer Bleue from 13 Sept - 9 Oct 2007



Diurnal course of EC Methane flux at Mer Bleue



Comparison with other daytime CH₄ Flux measurements at Mer Bleue



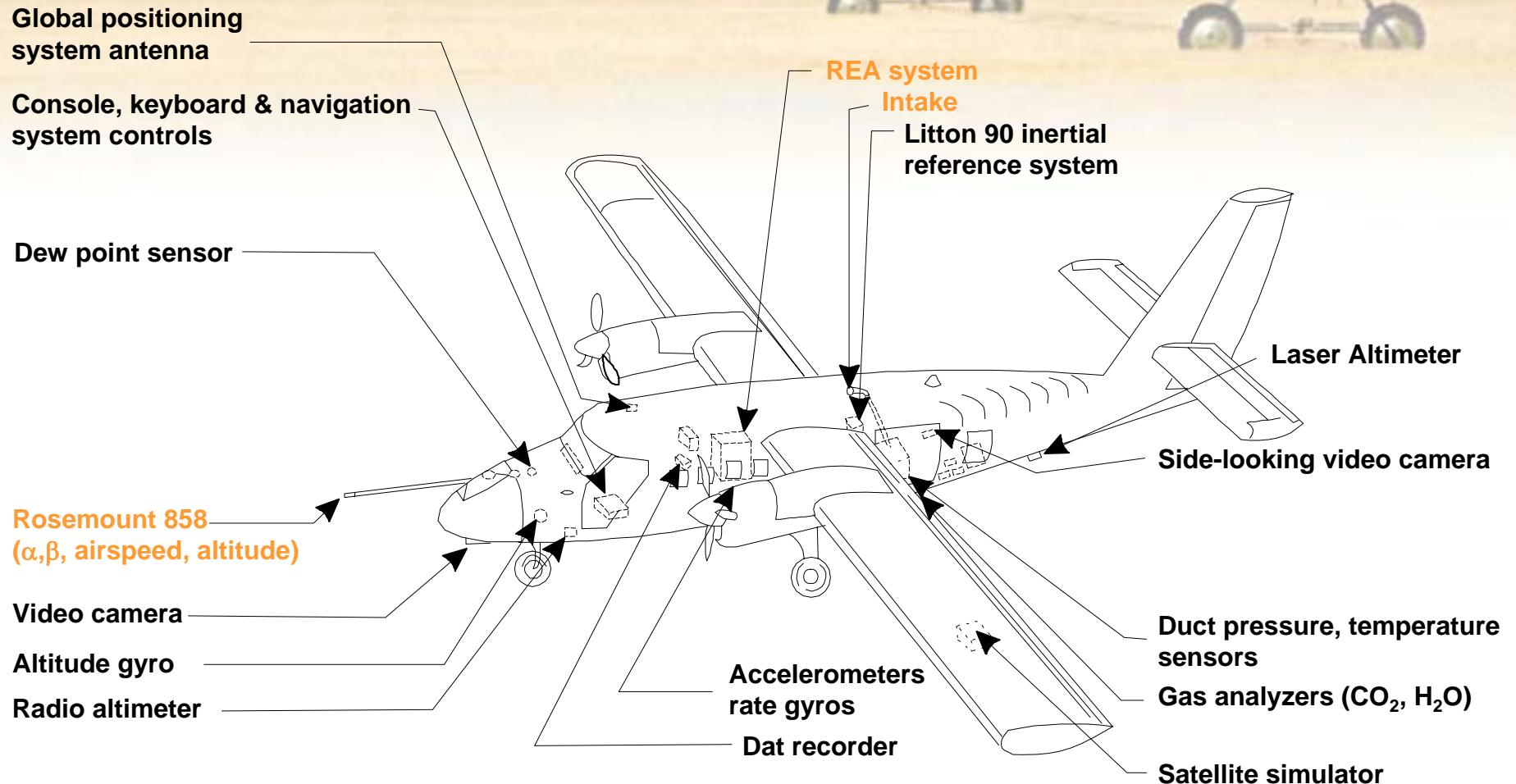
Aircraft –based CH₄ Flux using REA on 28 Aug 2003

Coll: Ian MacPherson (NRC) & Ray Desjardins (AAFC)

3 flights 40-m above ground; U_{*}~0.4 m s⁻¹ Tsurf ~ 21°C :

CH ₄ Fluxes (mg m ⁻² d ⁻¹)
12.6
48.8
24.0

AIRCRAFT-BASED MEASUREMENTS

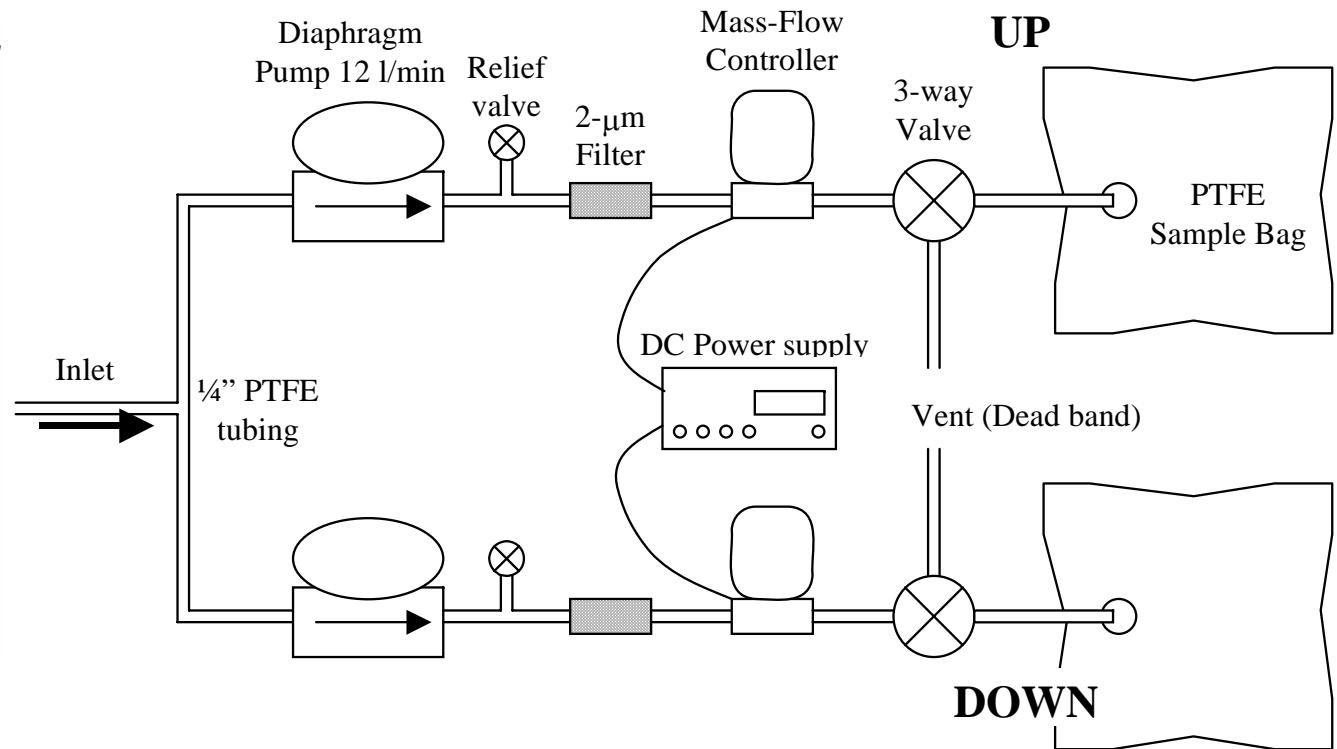
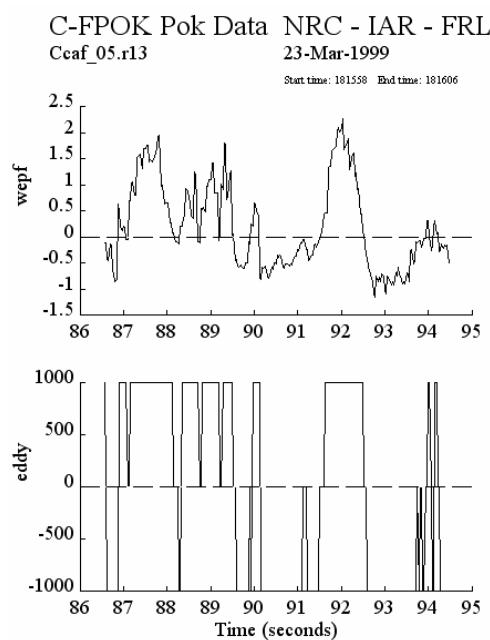


THE REA SAMPLING SYSTEM & TDL

Aircraft REA system



Laboratory TDL Laser

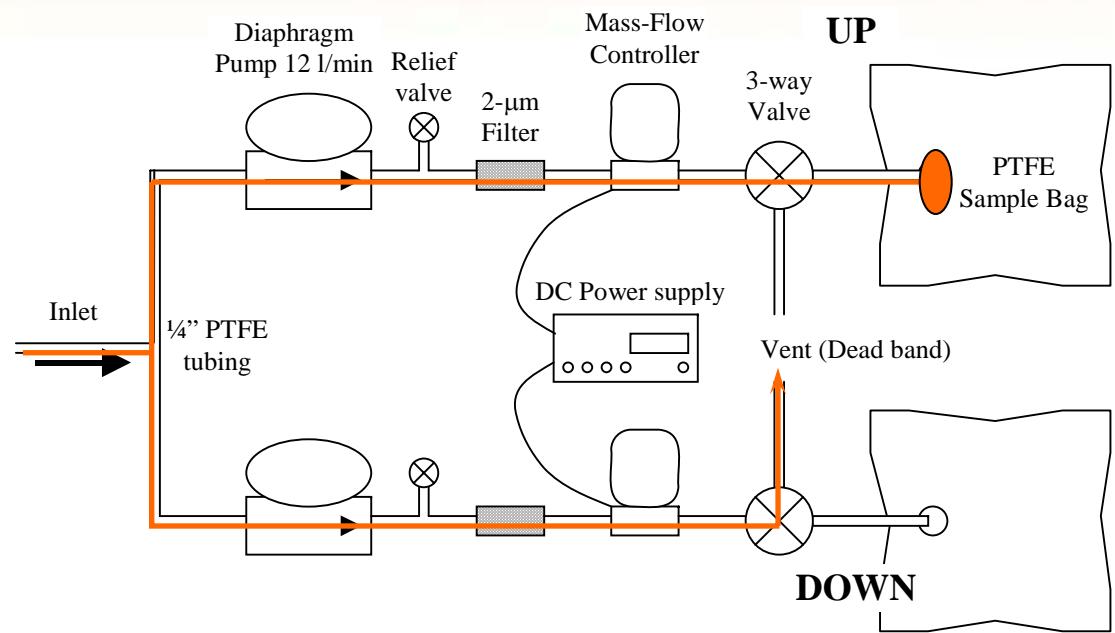
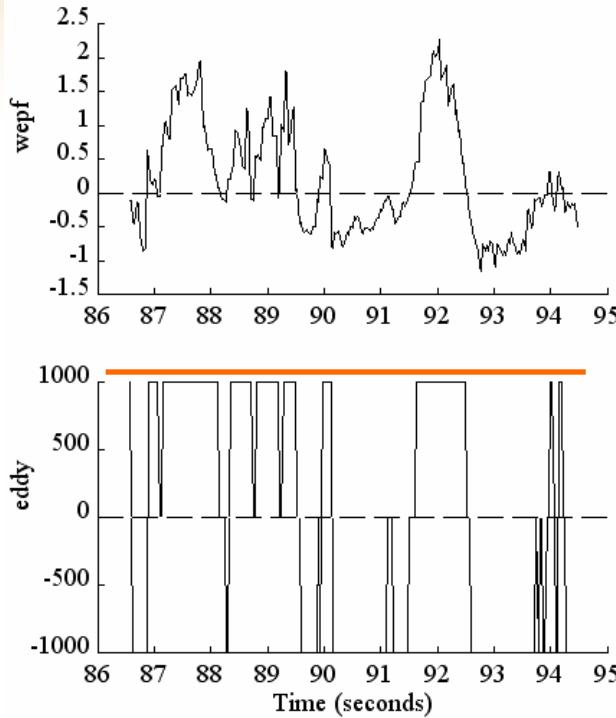


Up Gust

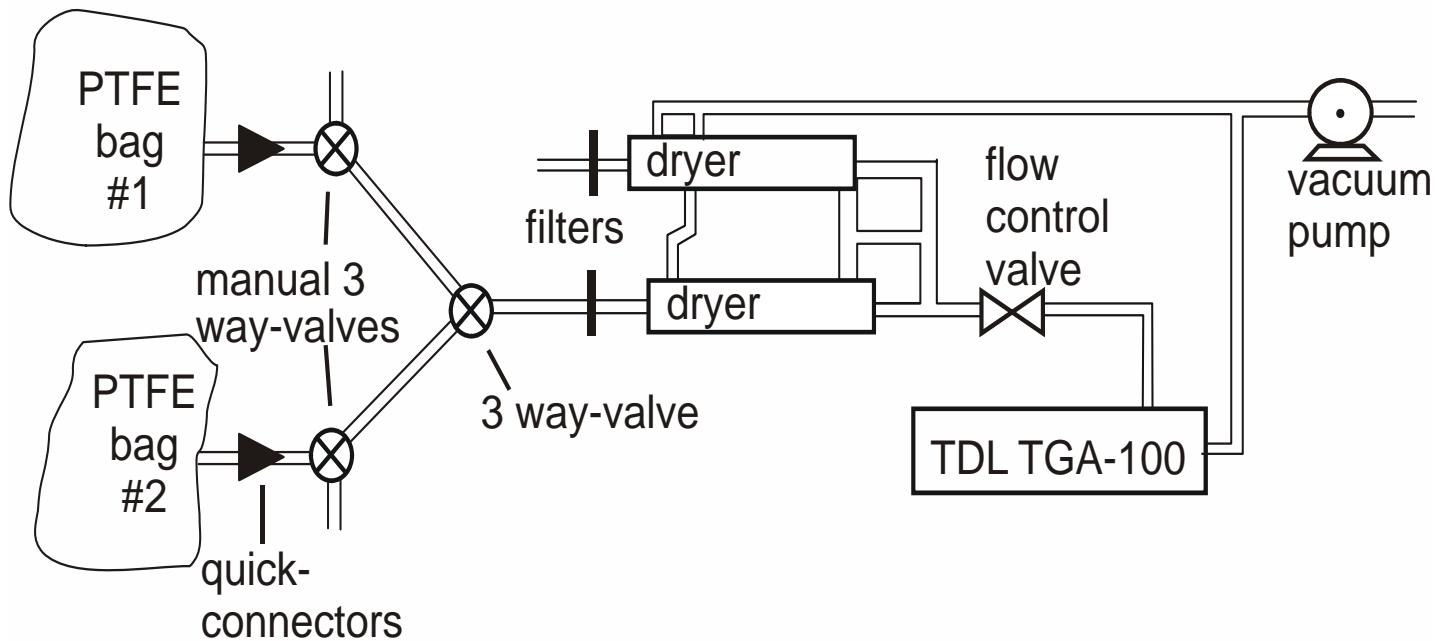
C-FPOK Pok Data NRC - IAR - FRL
Ccaf_05.r13

23-Mar-1999

Start time: 181558 End time: 181606



TDL configuration for REA technique

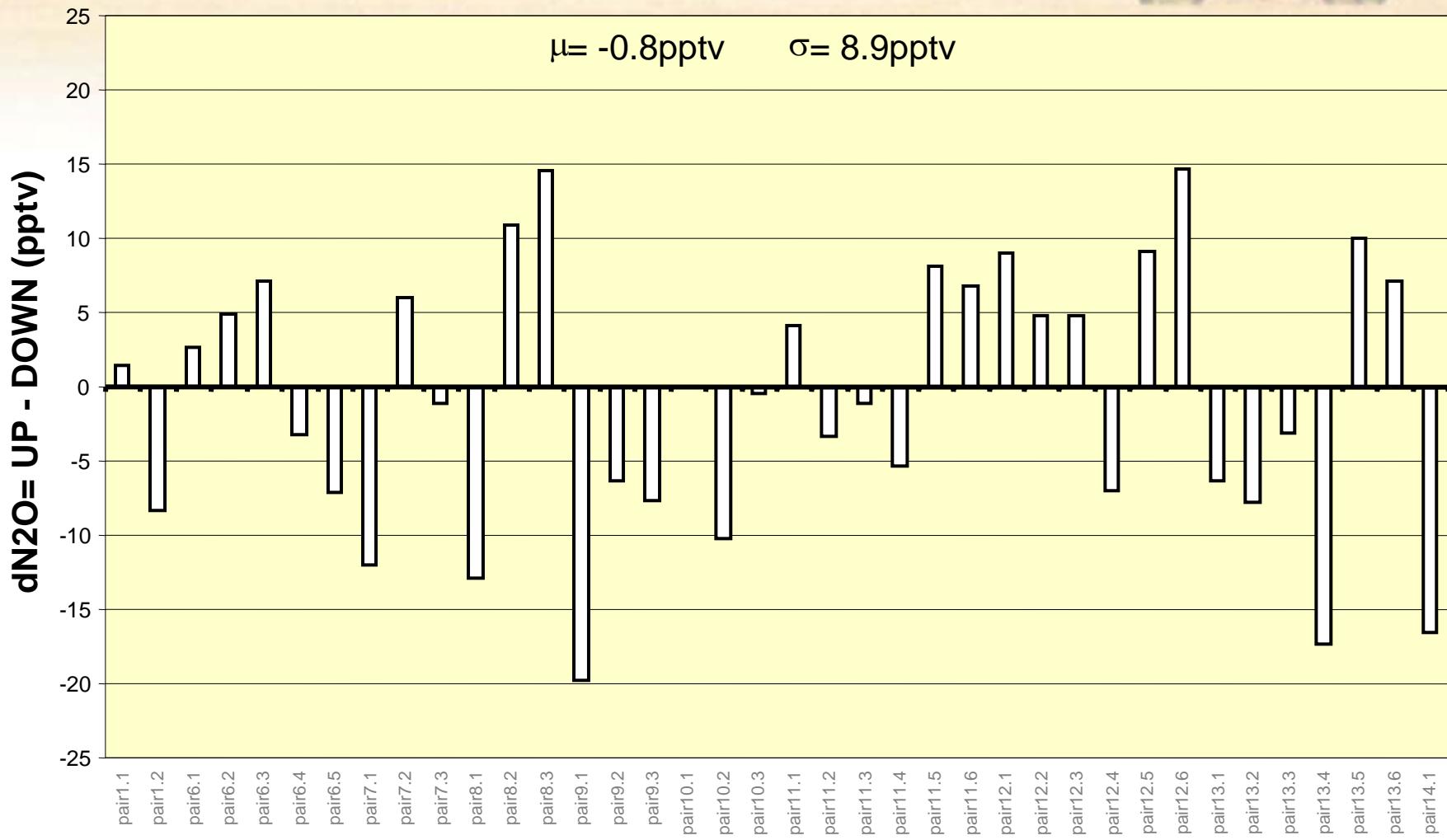


Pattey, E., Strachan, I.B., Desjardins, R.L., Edwards, G.C., Dow, D., and MacPherson, I.J. 2006. Application of a tunable diode laser to the measurement of CH_4 and N_2O fluxes from field to landscape scale using several micrometeorological techniques. *Agric. For. Meteorol.* 136: 222-236.

BAG ANALYSIS SYSTEM



Detection limits of Laser/PTFE bags



(bags filled with the same (ambient) air through REA system with new KNF pumps (NO23 ANI) at 12 L/min)

Detection Limits of Aircraft-based REA System for Greenhouse Gases



$\text{CH}_4 (\text{mg CH}_4 \text{ m}^{-2} \text{ d}^{-1})$

$\Delta\text{CH}_4 (\text{ppb})$	$\sigma_w = 0.3 \text{ m s}^{-1}$	$\sigma_w = 0.9 \text{ m s}^{-1}$
0.5 (GC)	5.2	15.6
0.1 (TDL)	1.0	3.1

$\text{N}_2\text{O} (\text{ng N}_2\text{O m}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1})$

$\Delta\text{N}_2\text{O} (\text{ppb})$	$\sigma_w = 0.3 \text{ m s}^{-1}$	$\sigma_w = 0.9 \text{ m s}^{-1}$
0.1 (GC)	32	96
0.01 (TDL)	3.2	9.6

Aircraft/Chamber in Western Canada, Saskatoon, Spring 2002

Coll: Dan Pennock, Ray Desjardins, Ian MacPherson,



Laird Study Township: Land Use

C 31	P/W G/C	G G/C	G G	G C	G P/G	P C	G (P)	G C	G G	P/G C	G G
G 30	C P	G/C G/C	G G	G G	G G	G G	(P) 27	G 26	P 26	G C/G	G G
F 19	P 20	G G	G C	C 21	G C	G 22	G 22	P/G 23	C/F 23	G G	G 24
G 18	P G	G G	G C	(C) 17	(P) 16	(C) 15	(C) 15	P/G 14	P 14	G G	G 13
G 7	P G	G G	G G	C 9	C P	C F/G	C F/G	G C/G	F 11	C C	C 12
P 6	P P	G G	G G	G 4	G P	F/G 3	P/G 3	(G) G	F 2	G G	P 1
(P) P	P P	C C	G G	(G) 5	G G	G/F G	G/F G	G G	G/C 2	G G	F F

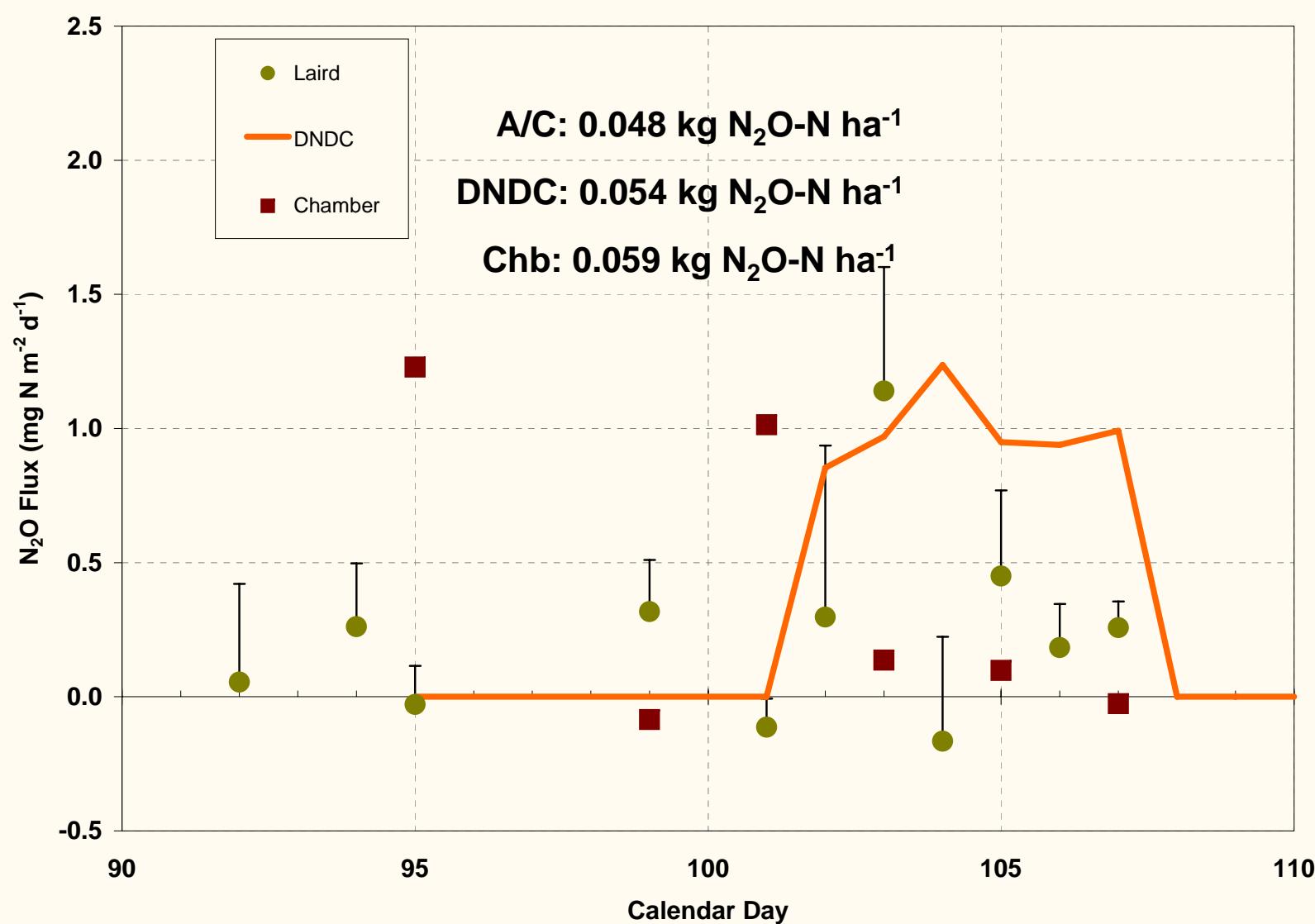
Township 43, Range 4,
West of the Third Meridian

0 meters 1600

C Canola
G Grain
P Pulse
F Forage/Pasture

Sampled
Quarter-section

Spring thaw N₂O emissions in Western Canada – DNDC Model



Pattey E., Edwards, G.C., Desjardins, R.L., Pennock, D., Smith W., Grant B., MacPherson, J.I., 2007. Tools for quantifying N₂O emissions from Agroecosystems. *Agric. For. Meteorol.* 142(2-4): 103-119



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Thank You

Acknowledgments: Dave Dow, Ian MacPherson and
NRC team, Matt McBain, Ward Smith

Funding sources: PERD, AAFC, Model Farm,
NCGAVS

Canada