



# ICOS

● ● ●  
INTEGRATED  
CARBON  
OBSERVATION  
SYSTEM

## THE INTEGRATED CARBON OBSERVATION SYSTEM EUROPEAN GREENHOUSE GAS RESEARCH ACROSS LAND, OCEAN AND ATMOSPHERE

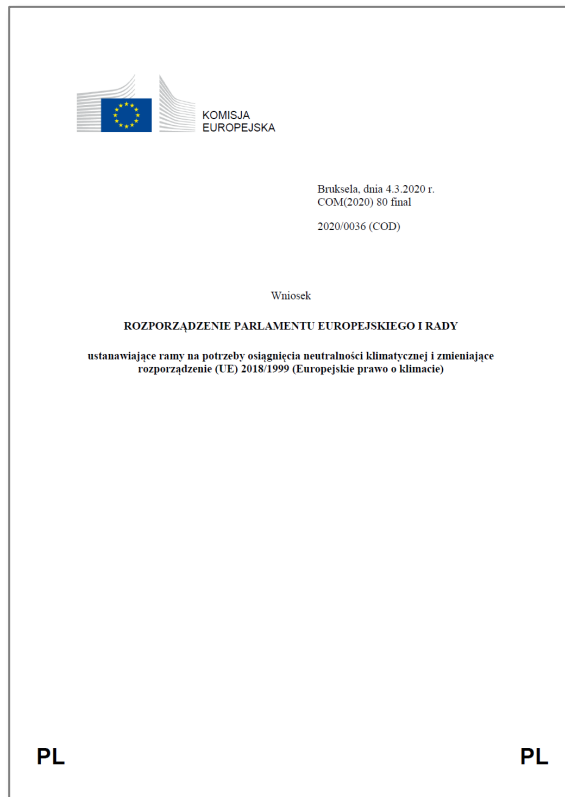
Werner L Kutsch, Director General ICOS ERIC

**“Zero Emission Poland – Challenges of the Future”**

**30.3.2022**

# The European Climate Law (Europejskie prawo o klimacie)

The European Council has set building a climate-neutral, green, fair and social Europe as one of the main four priorities in its Strategic Agenda for 2019–2024. In its conclusions of 12 December 2019, the European Council, **in the light of the latest available science** and of the need to step up global climate action, endorsed the objective of **achieving a climate-neutral EU by 2050**, in line with the objectives of the Paris Agreement.



# Cel neutralności klimatycznej

## *Artykuł 2*

### **Cel neutralności klimatycznej**

1. Emisje i pochłanianie gazów cieplarnianych w całej Unii, uregulowane przez prawo Unii, należy zrównoważyć najpóźniej do 2050 r., tym samym zmniejszając emisje do poziomu zerowego netto w tym terminie.
2. Właściwe instytucje Unii i państwa członkowskie wprowadzają odpowiednio na poziomie unijnym i krajowym środki niezbędne, by umożliwić wspólne osiągnięcie celu neutralności klimatycznej określonego w ust. 1, z uwzględnieniem znaczenia wspierania sprawiedliwości i solidarności między państwami członkowskimi.

$$\text{Emissions} - \text{Removals} = \Delta \text{Concentration}$$

Emissions



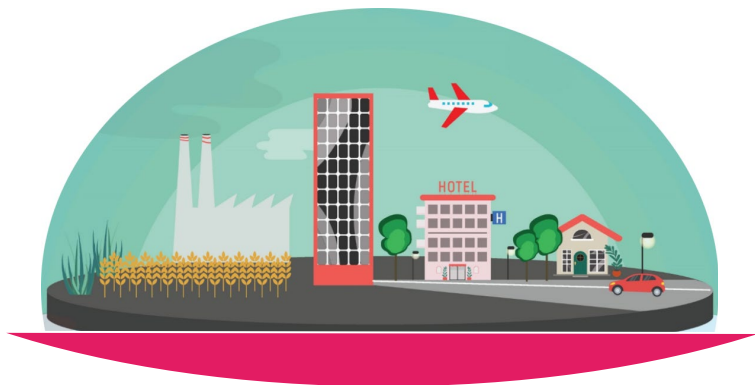
Removals





$$\text{Emissions} - \text{Removals} = \Delta \text{Concentration}$$

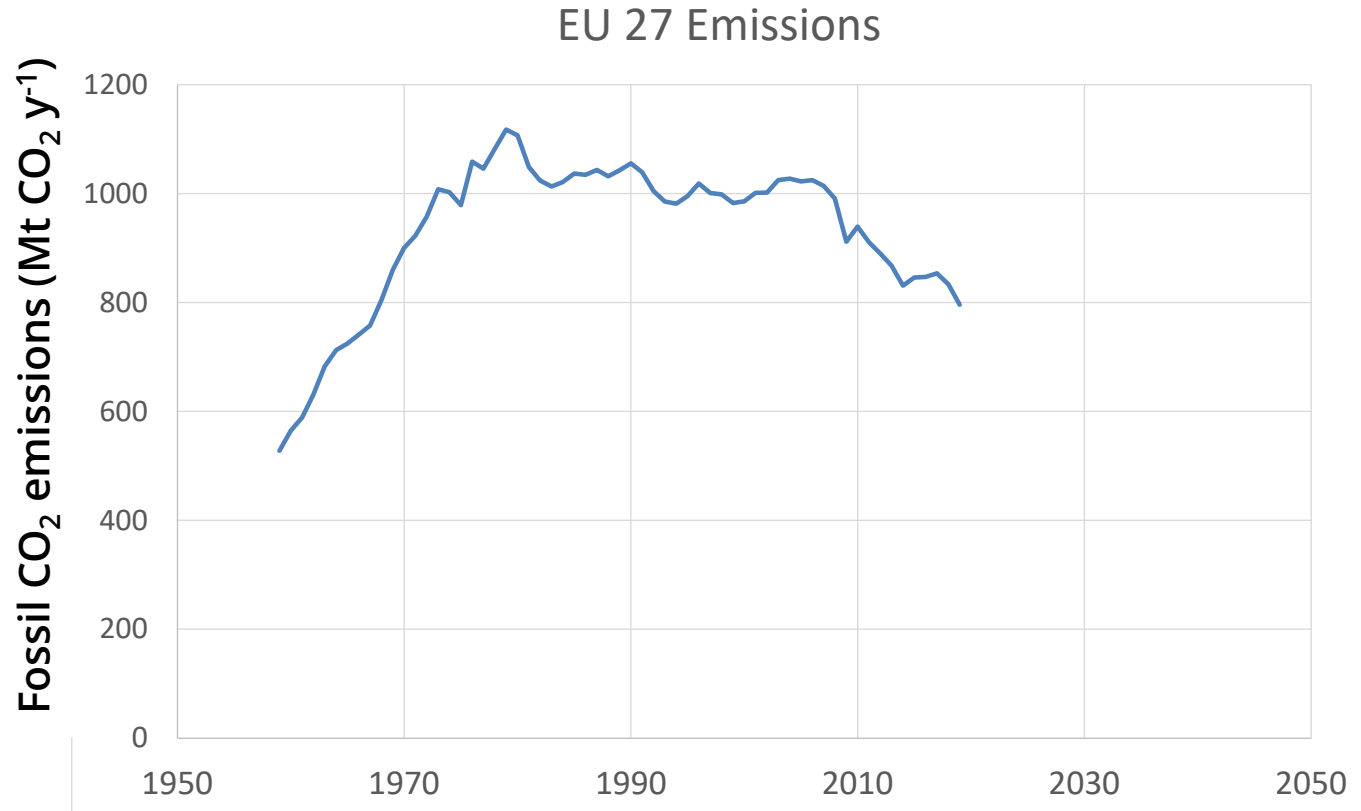
Emissions



Removals

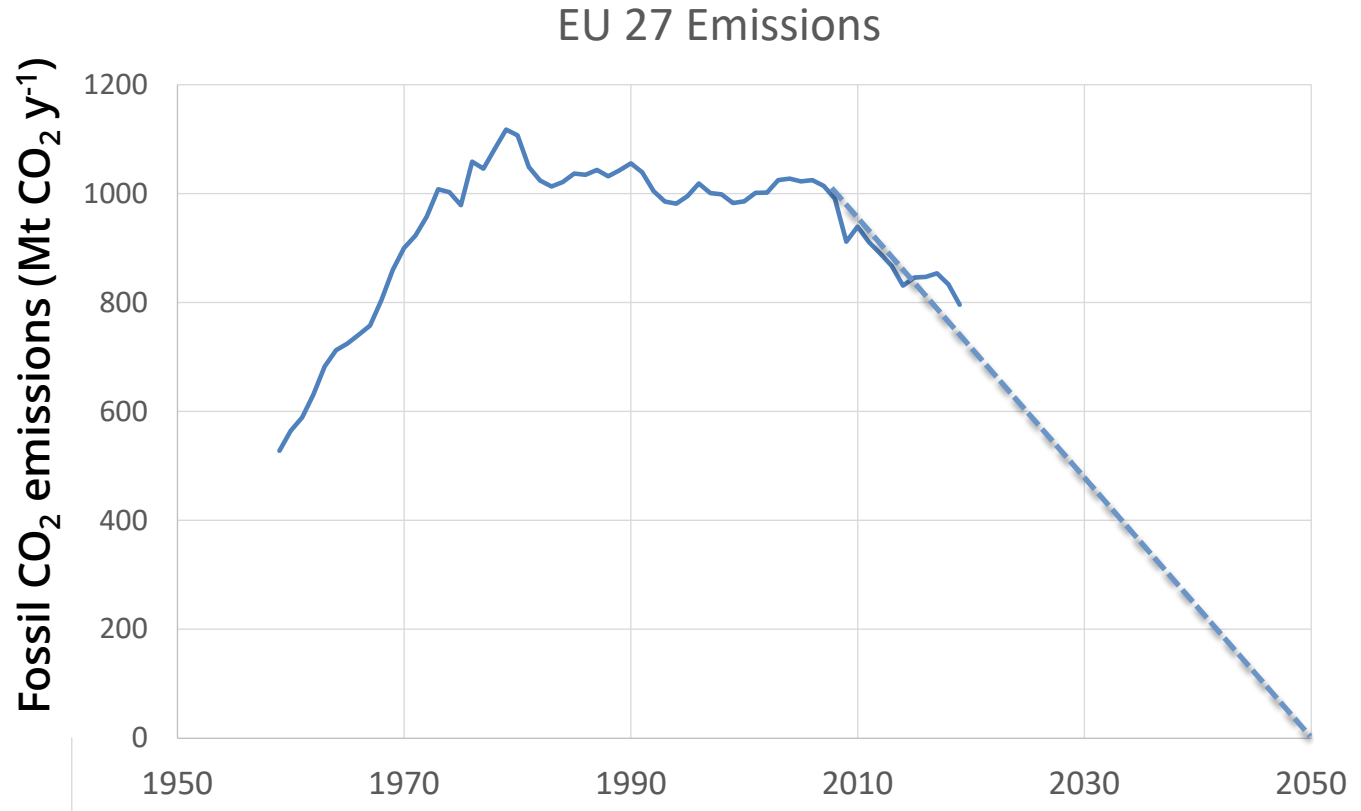


# The need to enhance the EU's carbon sink



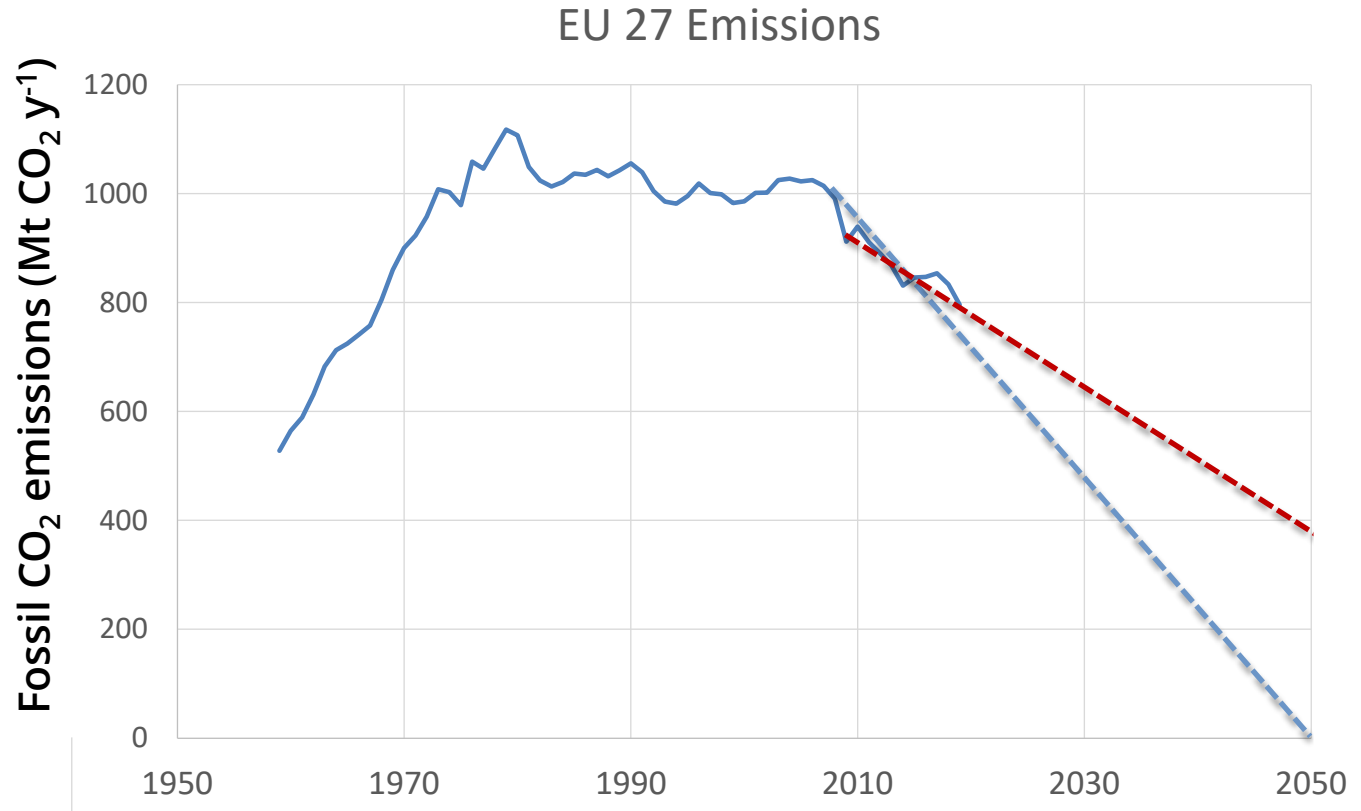
data doi:  
[10.18160/gcp-2020](https://doi.org/10.18160/gcp-2020)

# The need to enhance the EU's carbon sink



data doi:  
[10.18160/gcp-2020](https://doi.org/10.18160/gcp-2020)

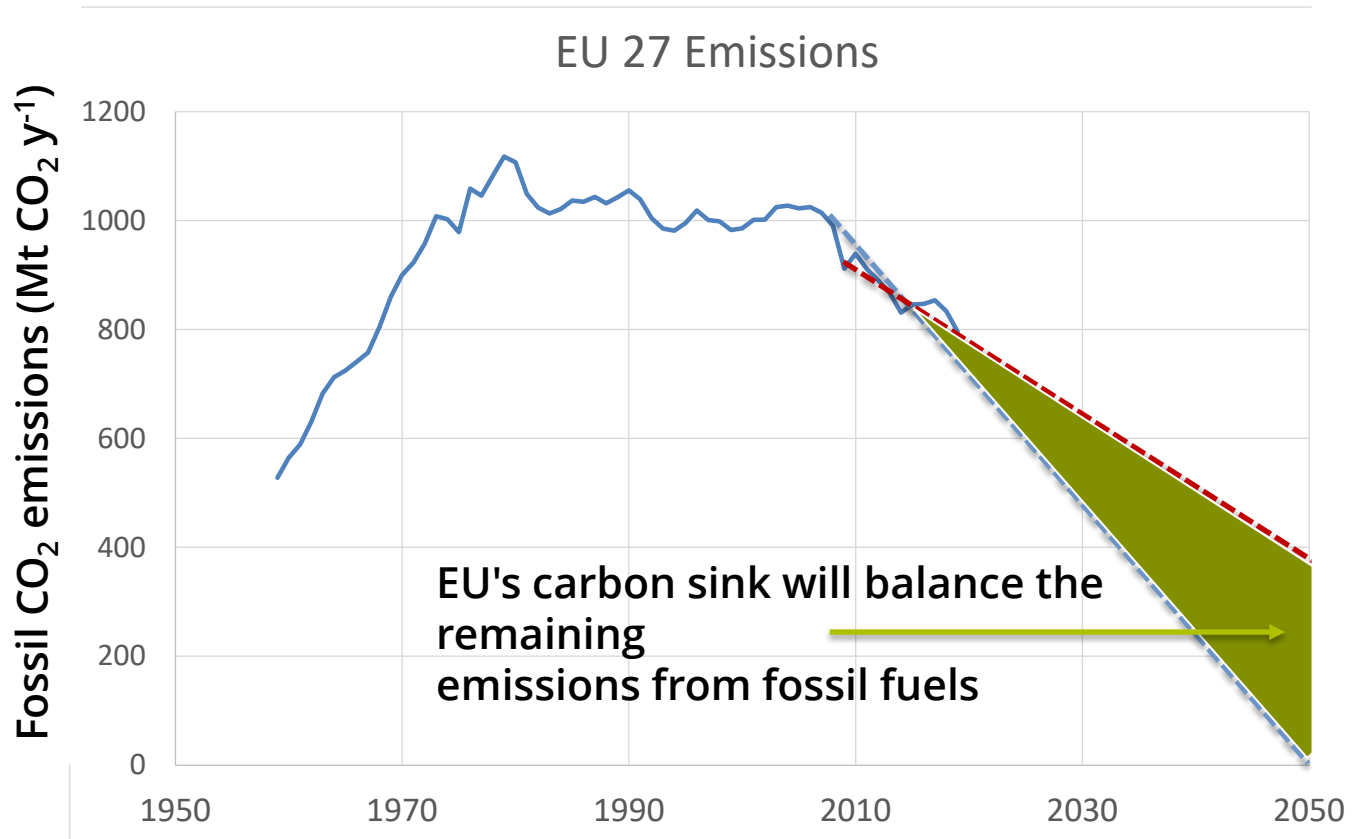
# The need to enhance the EU's carbon sink



data doi:  
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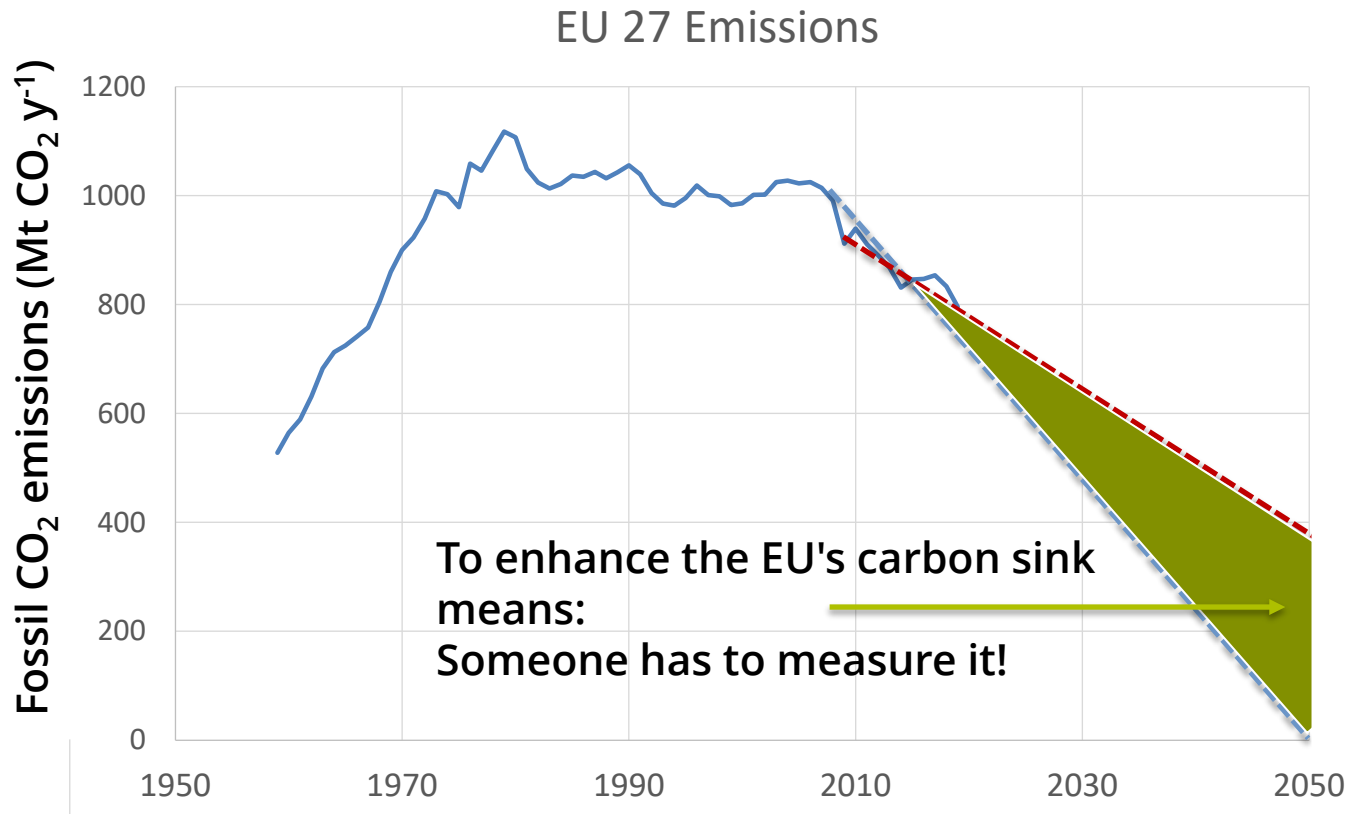
# The need to enhance the EU's carbon sink

data doi:  
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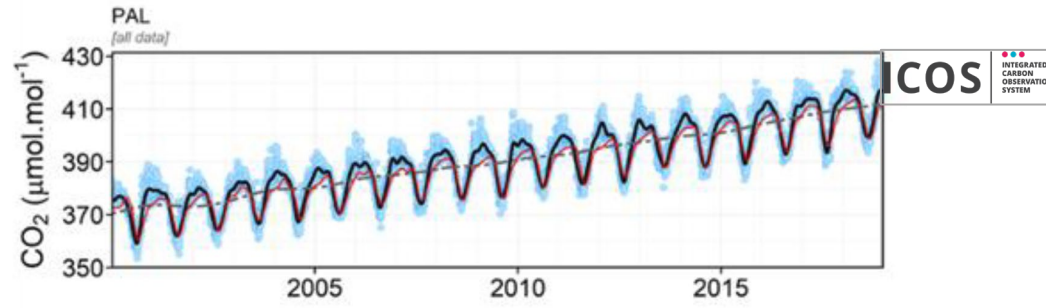




# The need to enhance the EU's carbon sink



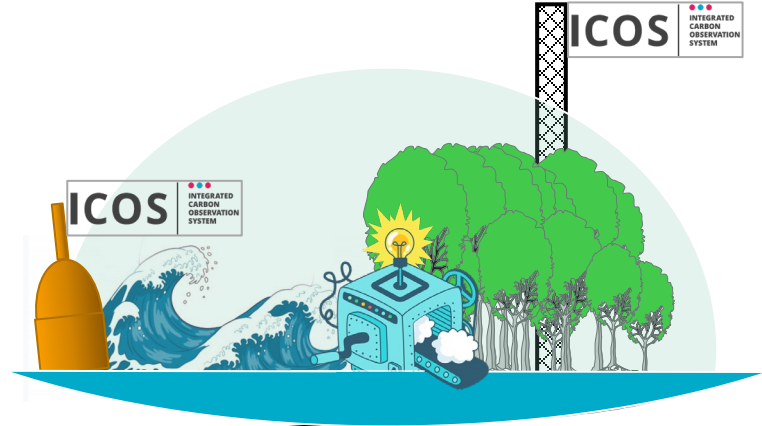
data doi:  
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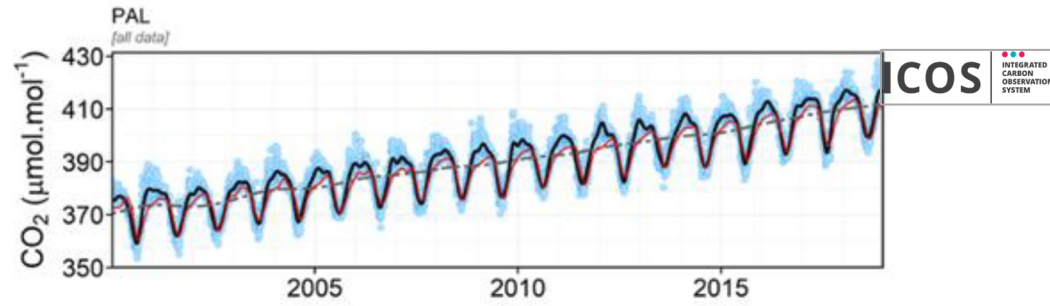


## Emissions



## Removals

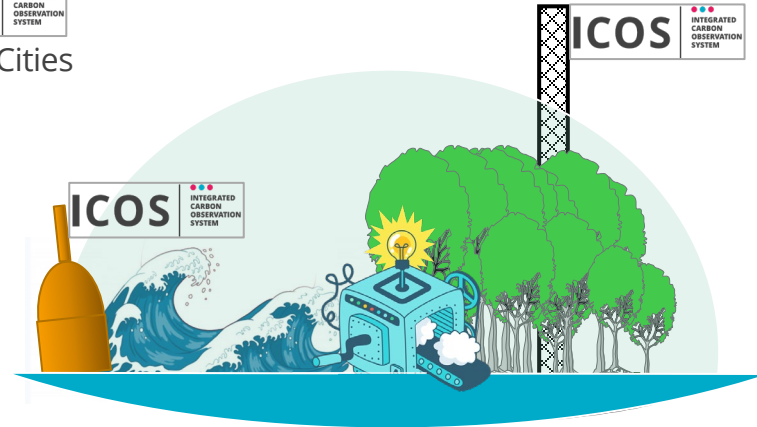


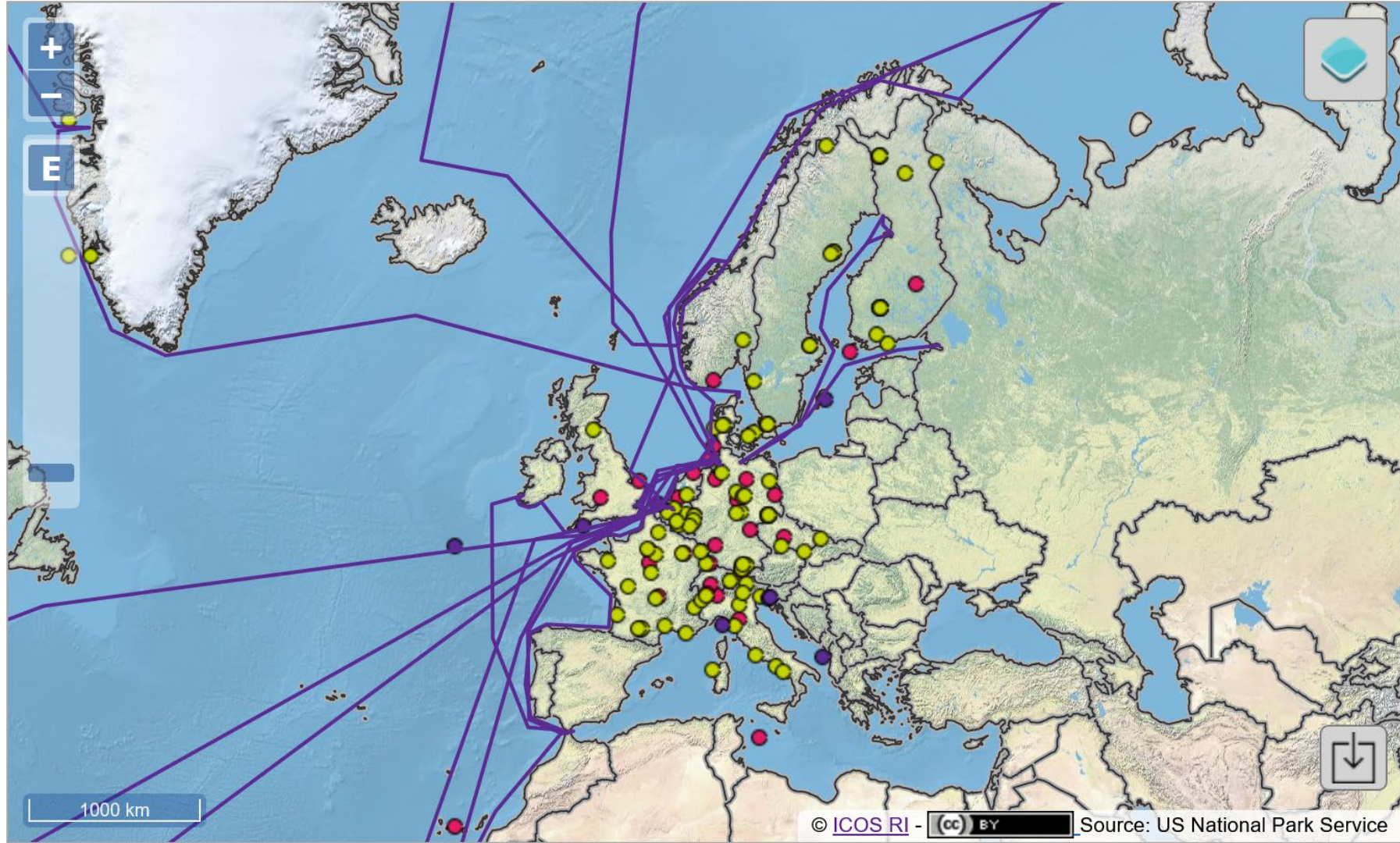


## Emissions



## Removals





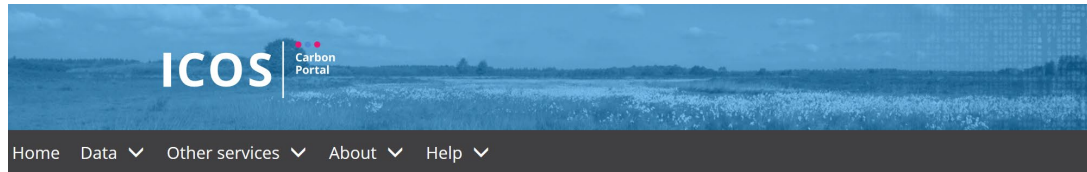
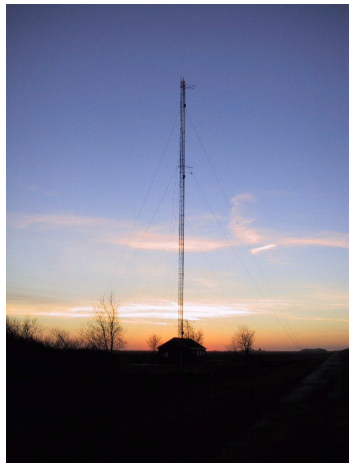


# What does ICOS do?

## Methods



# In situ atmosphere measurements

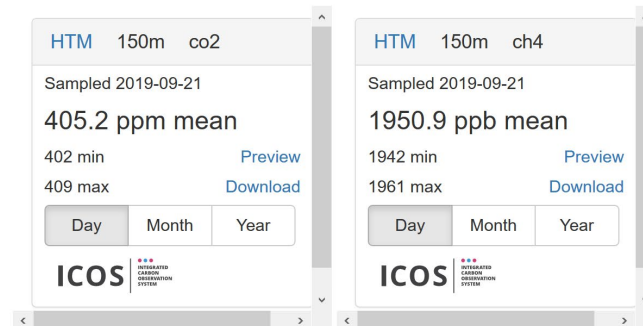


Discover our data

## Discover our data

Here you can search for ICOS data. Below you can pre-select if you want to search for **observational** data from the ecosystem, atmosphere and ocean stations or **elaborated products** produced from ICOS or other data, before coming to the Data Portal. After selecting data sets in the Portal you can preview the data. Put the data sets you like into a cart. From there, you can visualize again or download all or parts of the data set contents. A more detailed description of the data download process is given under getting started.

Station of the day is Hyltemossa:



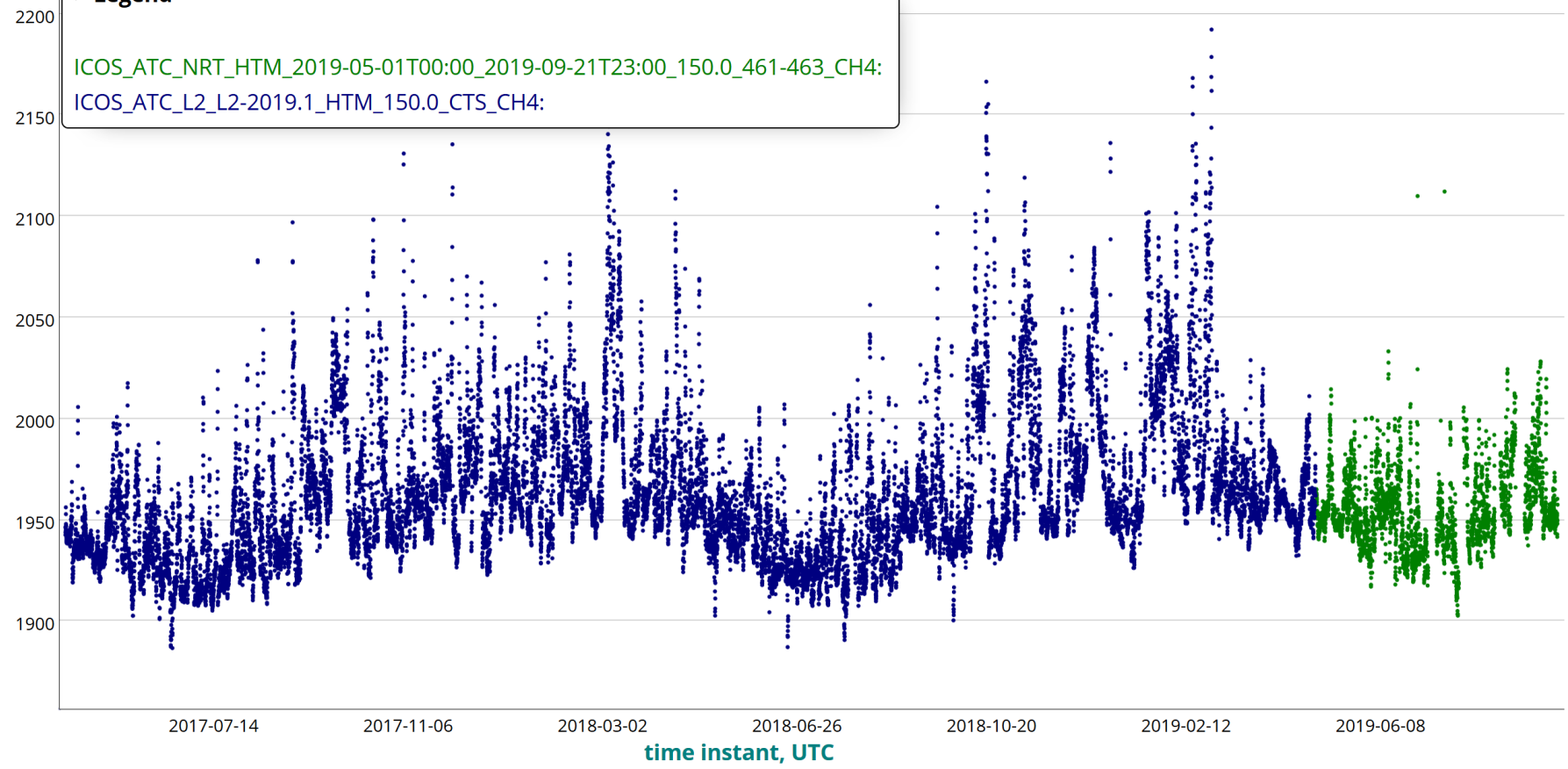
# ICOS ATC NRT CH4 growing time series / ICOS ATC CH4 Release - ch4

▼ Legend

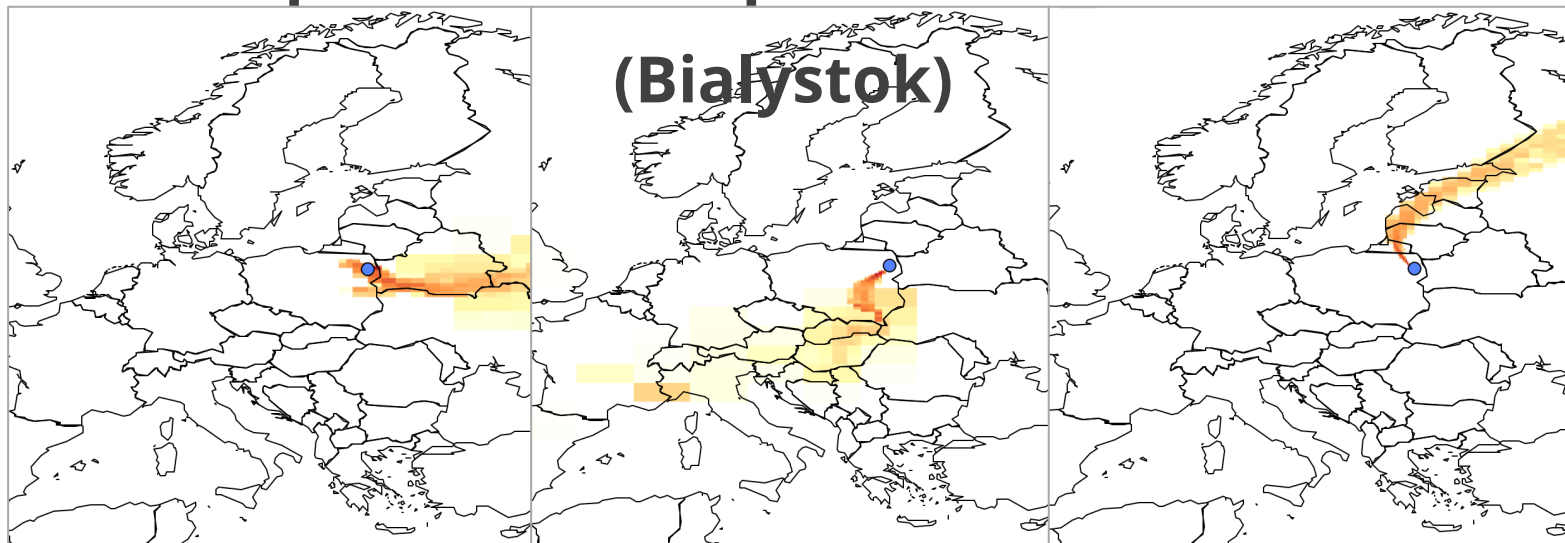
ICOS\_ATC\_NRT\_HTM\_2019-05-01T00:00\_2019-09-21T23:00\_150.0\_461-463\_CH4:

ICOS\_ATC\_L2\_L2-2019.1\_HTM\_150.0\_CTS\_CH4:

CH4 mixing ratio (dry mole fraction) [nmol mol-1]



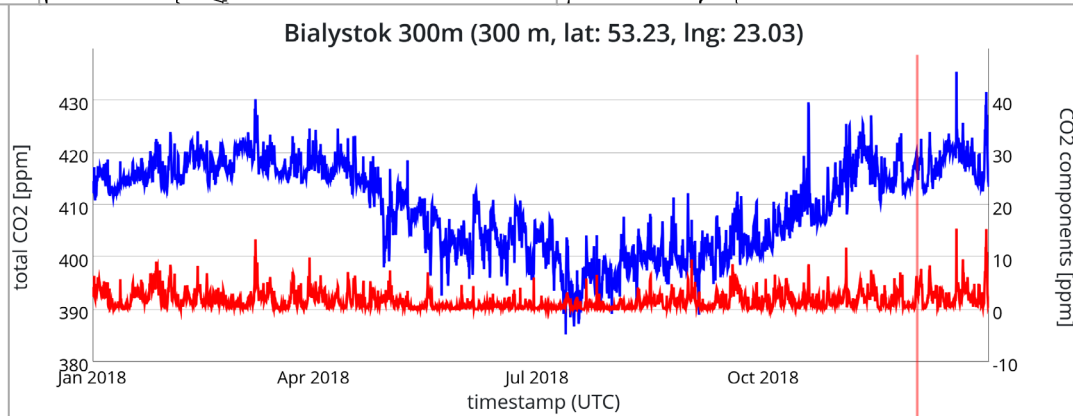
# Footprint of atmosphere measurements



Calculated by using  
an atmospheric  
transport model  
(STILT)

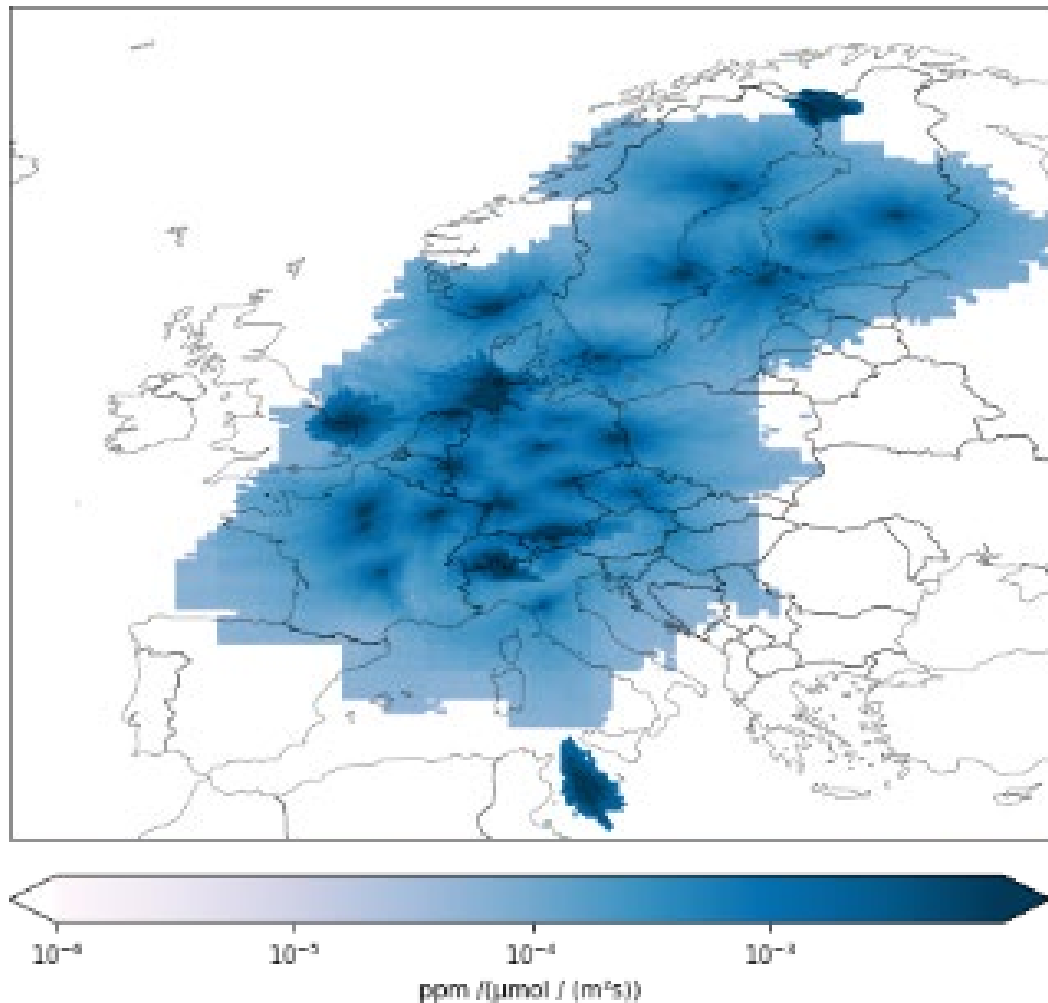
<https://stilt.icos-cp.eu/viewer/>

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CARBON  
OBSERVATION  
SYSTEM



# The overall footprint of the current ICOS network of labelled stations

→ important input to  
inverse models



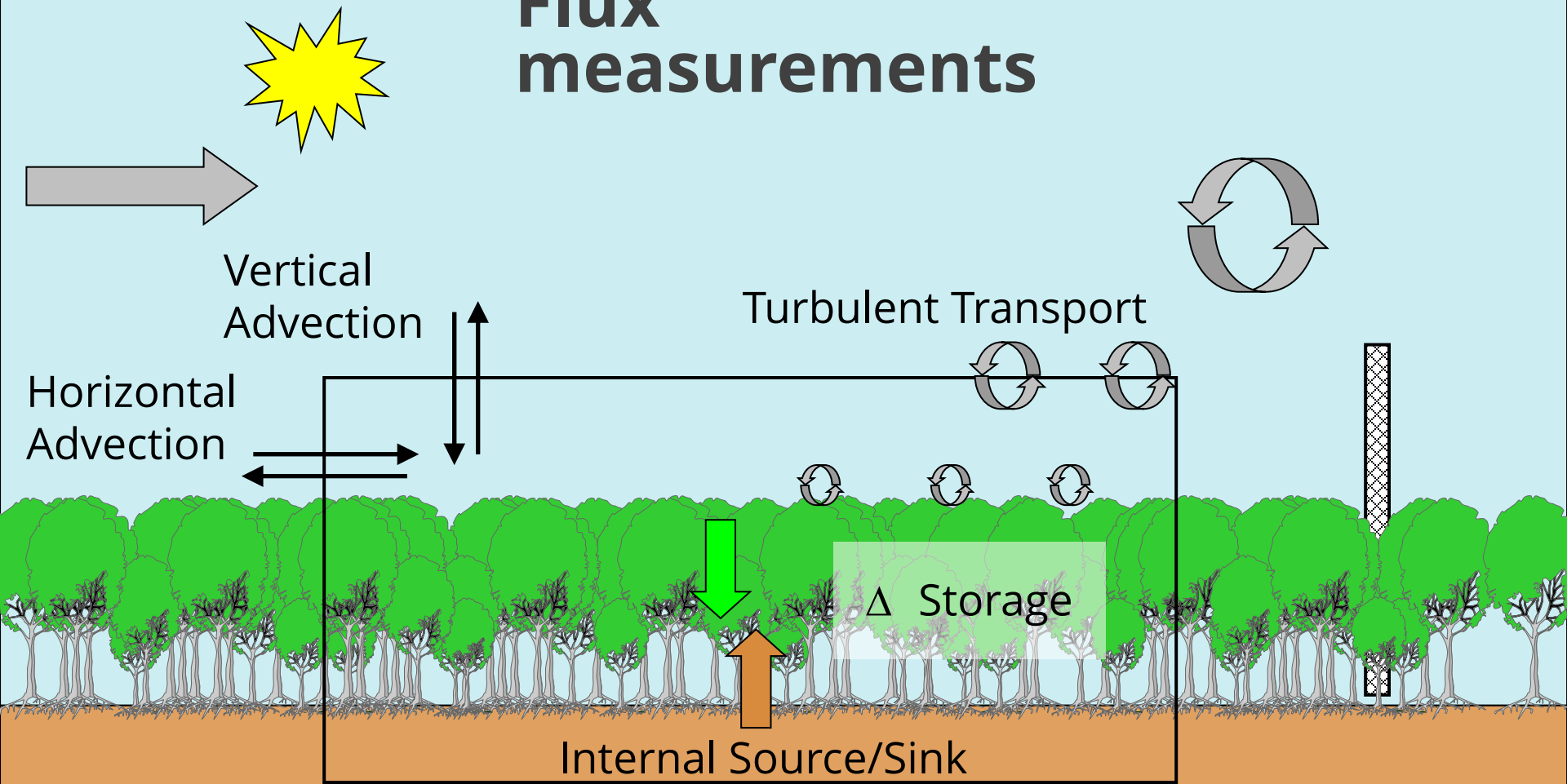


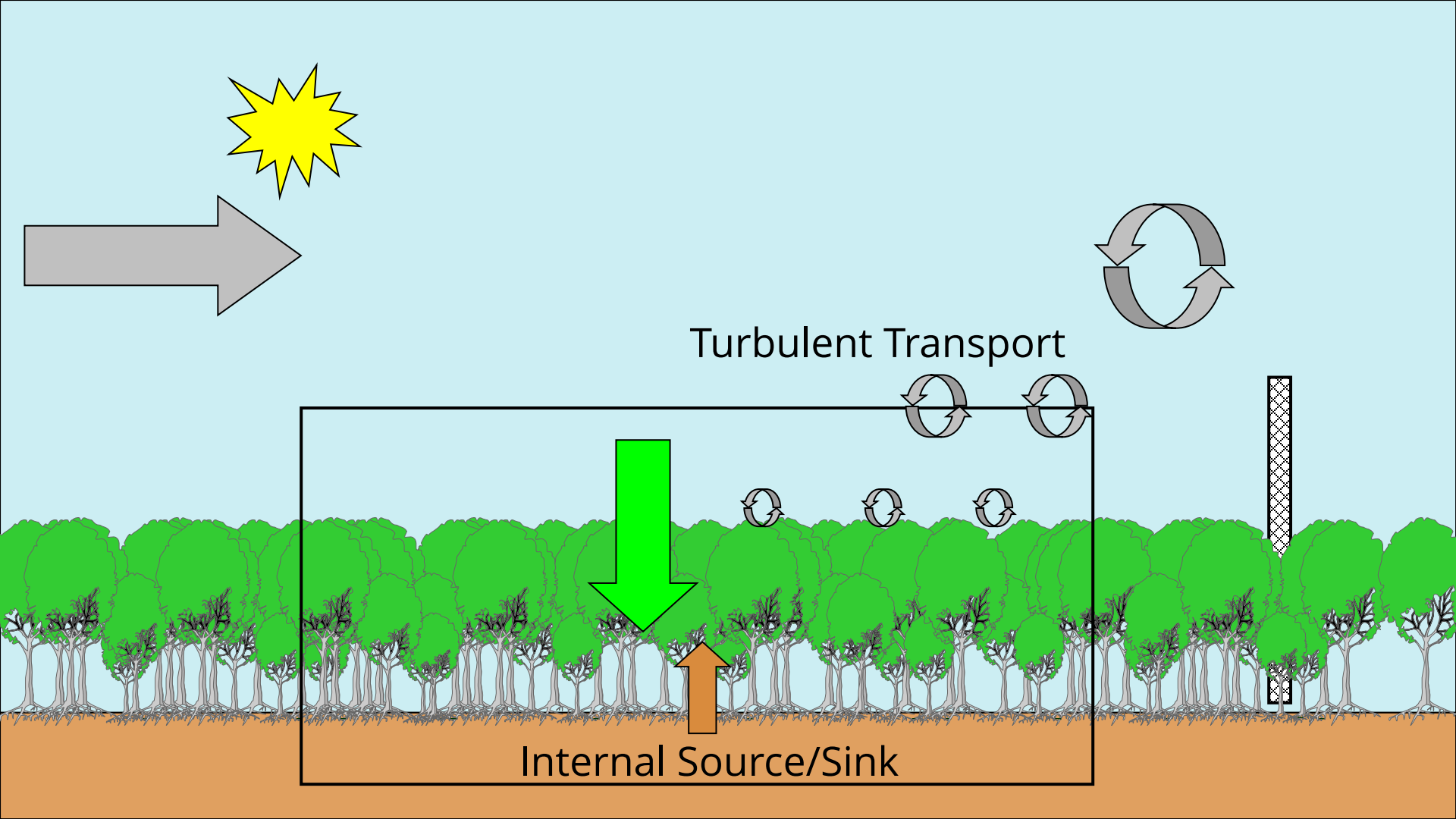
# In situ ecosystem measurements





# Flux measurements







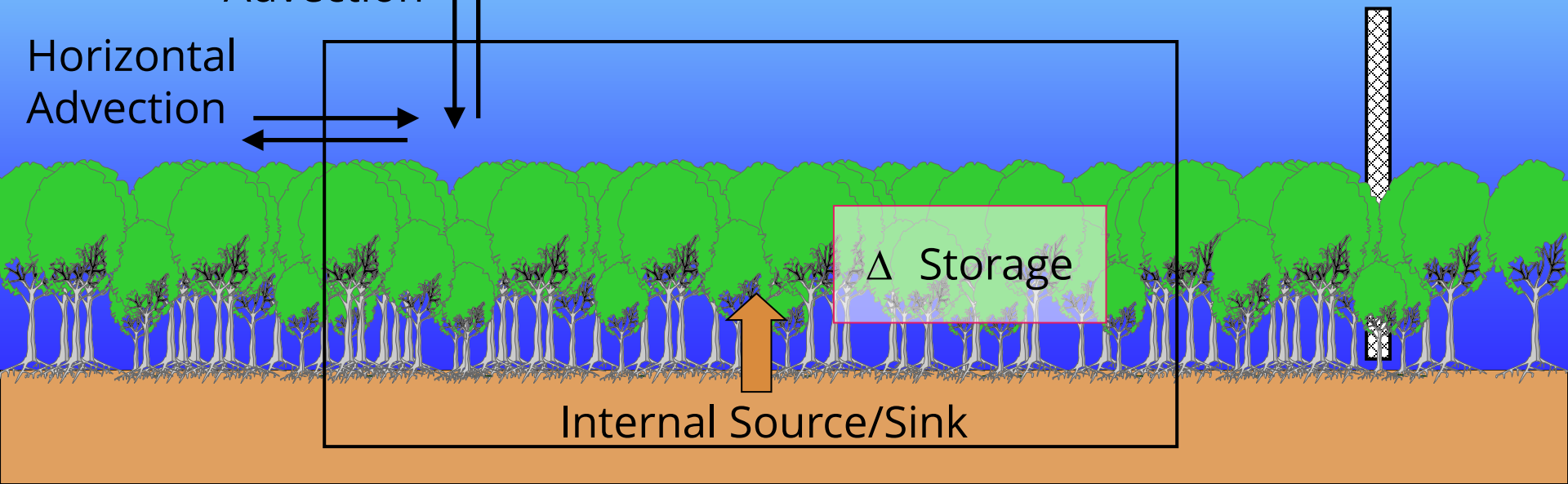
Vertical  
Advection

Turbulent Transport 

Horizontal  
Advection

$\Delta$  Storage

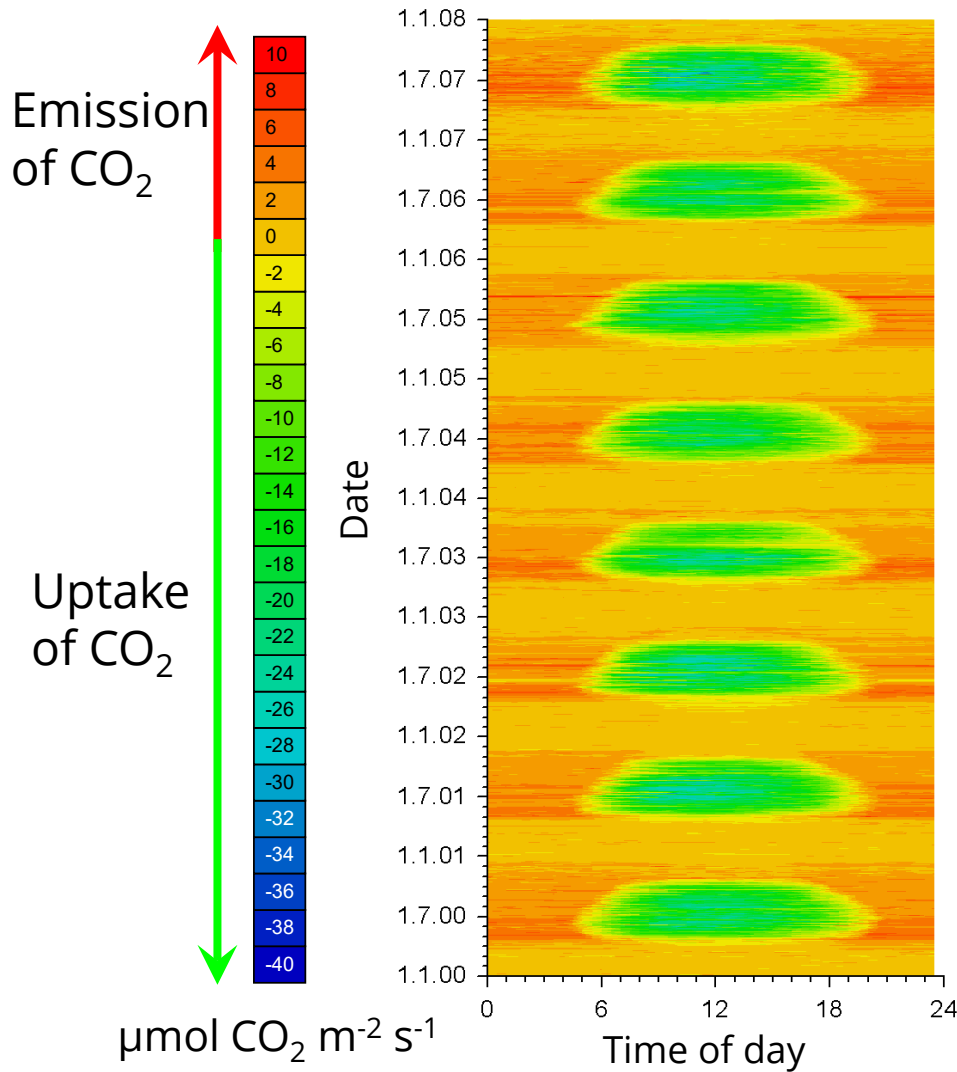
Internal Source/Sink



# A flux fingerprint

- Shows for every day uptake and release of CO<sub>2</sub>.
- Makes specific patterns visible (e.g. impact of drought in 2003)

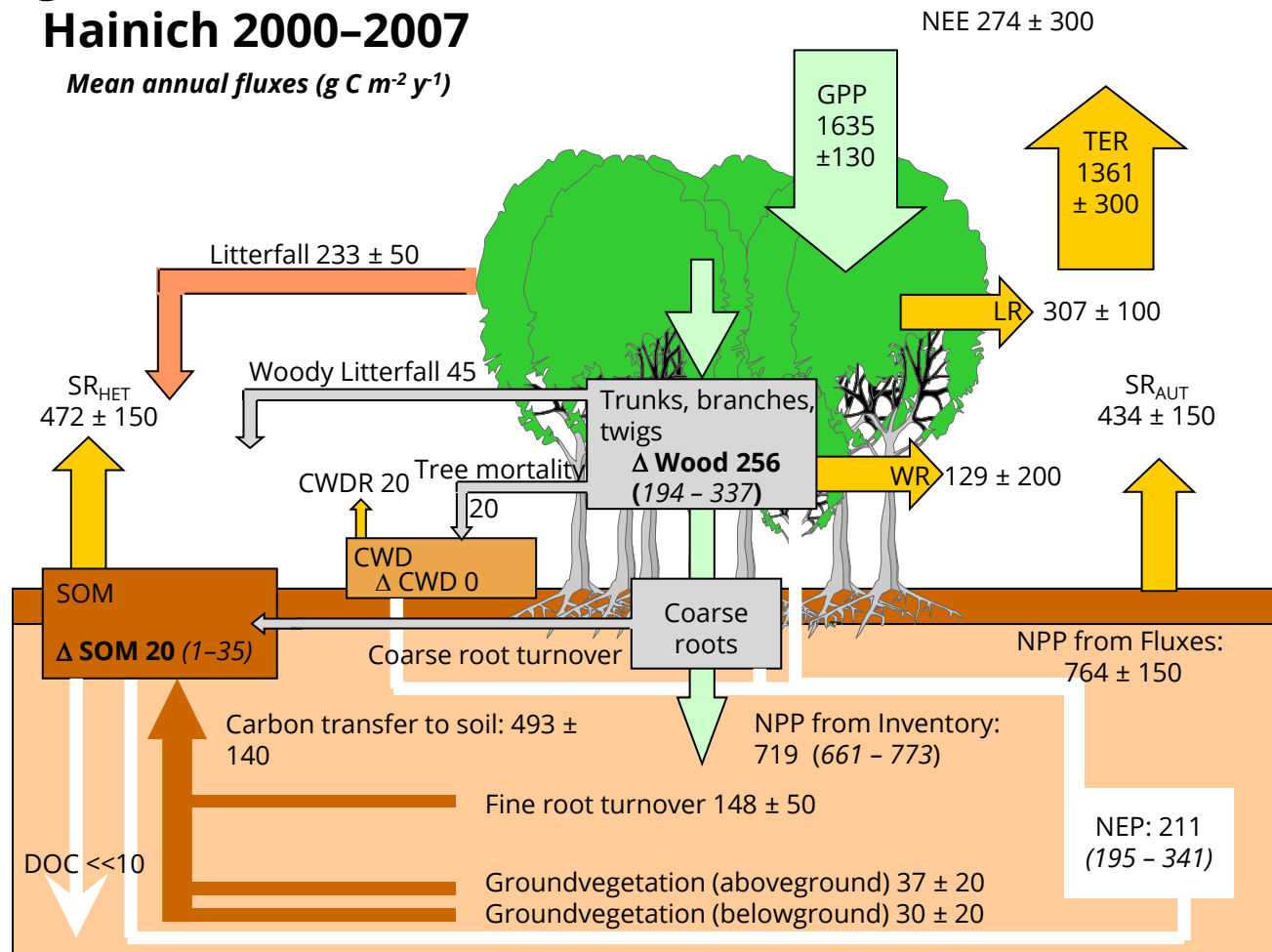
Long-term observations enable the detection of trends (e.g. CO<sub>2</sub> fertilisation or decreasing productivity with age).



# Integrated carbon balance

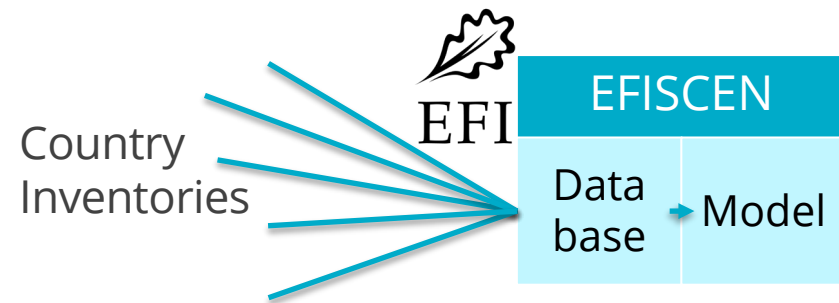
## Hainich 2000–2007

Mean annual fluxes ( $\text{g C m}^{-2} \text{y}^{-1}$ )

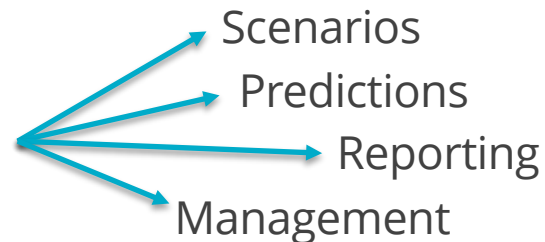




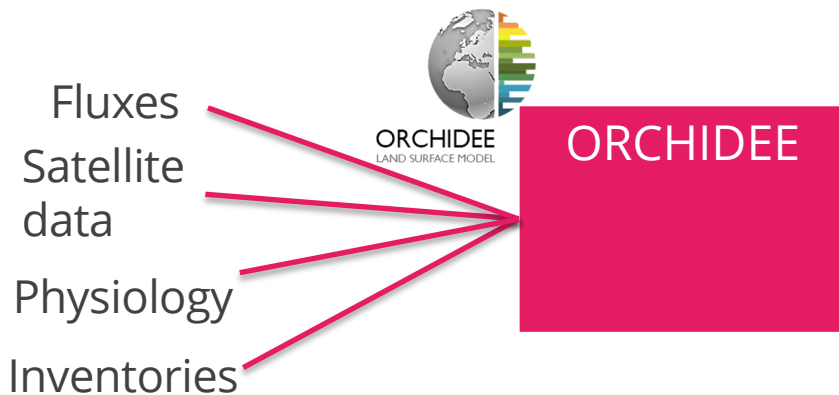
# Models (two examples)



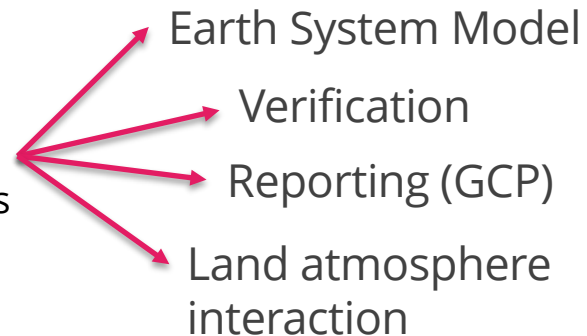
EFISCEN is a matrix model, where the state of the forest is represented in matrices as an area distribution over age and volume classes.



<https://efi.int/knowledge/models/efiscen>

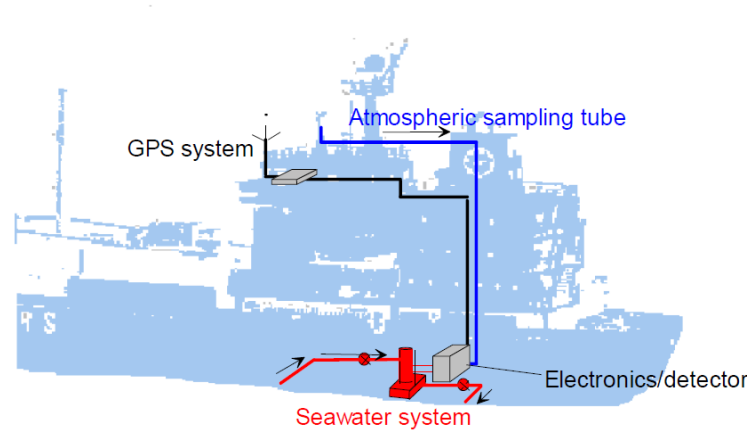


ORCHIDEE is a global land surface model, that solves the water-energy-carbon budget at a half hour time step, represents ecosystems as Plant Functional Types, represents vegetation with a big leaf approach



<https://orchidee.ipsl.fr/>

# The Ocean component in ICOS and the Ocean sink



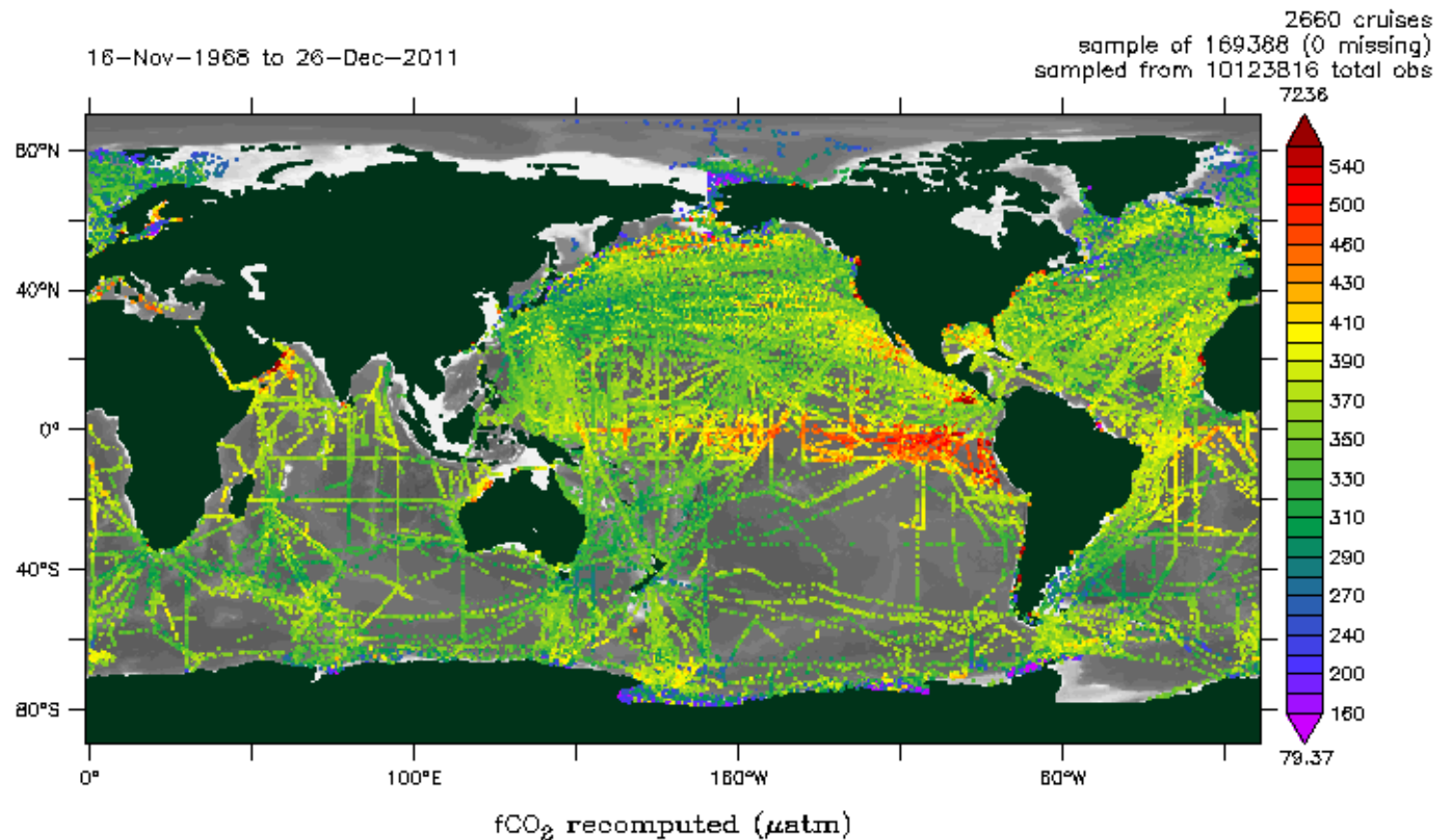
Fugacity of  $\text{CO}_2$  ( $f\text{CO}_2$ ) and partial pressure of  $\text{CO}_2$  ( $p\text{CO}_2$ )

$$f\text{CO}_2 = \gamma p\text{CO}_2 = [\text{CO}_2] / K'_0$$

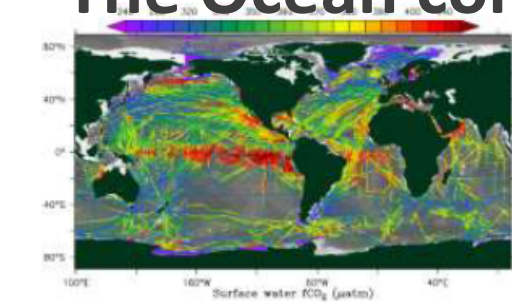
$$(\gamma \sim 0.996-0.997)$$

# The Ocean component in ICOS and the Ocean sink

Surface Ocean Carbon Atlas — Version 2

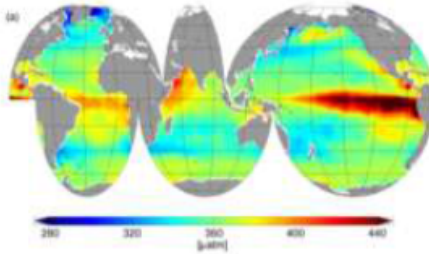


# The Ocean component in ICOS and the Ocean sink



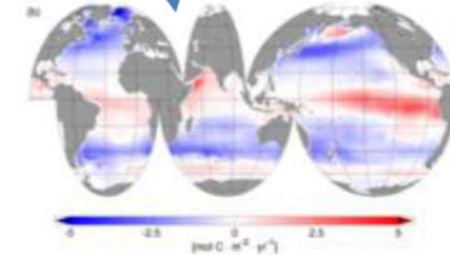
A SOCAT data product  
(synthesis or gridded)

A mapping method



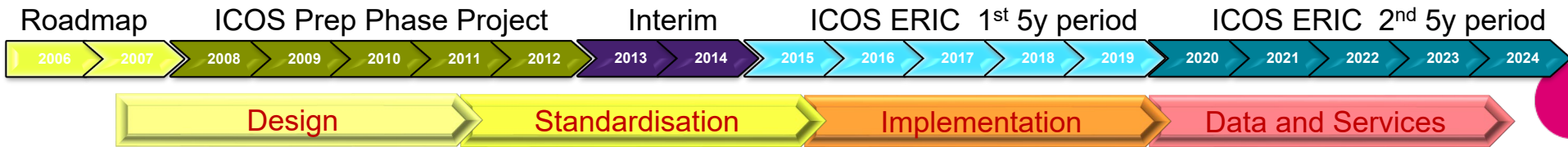
Surface water  $f\text{CO}_2$   
(here 1998-2011)

Gas transfer parameterisation,  
wind speed

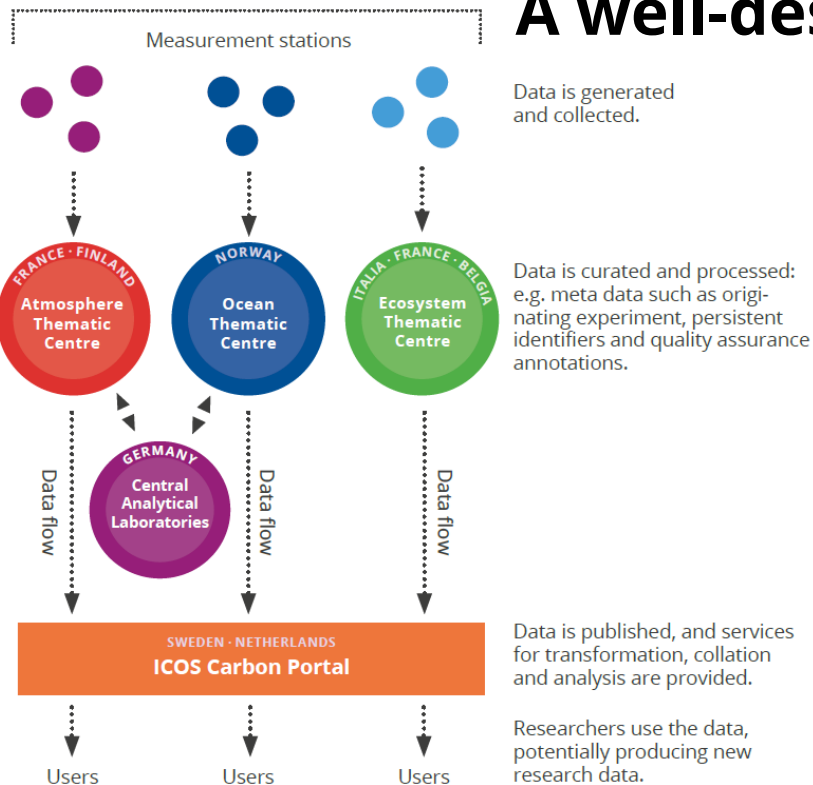


Air-sea  $\text{CO}_2$  flux  
(here 1998-2011)

The (spatial/temporal) variability in data-based air-sea  $\text{CO}_2$  flux estimates can improve land  $\text{CO}_2$  flux estimates by atmospheric inversion (Rödenbeck et al., 2014). (Figures Bakker et al., 2014; Landschützer et al., 2014).



## A well-designed reliable data life cycle

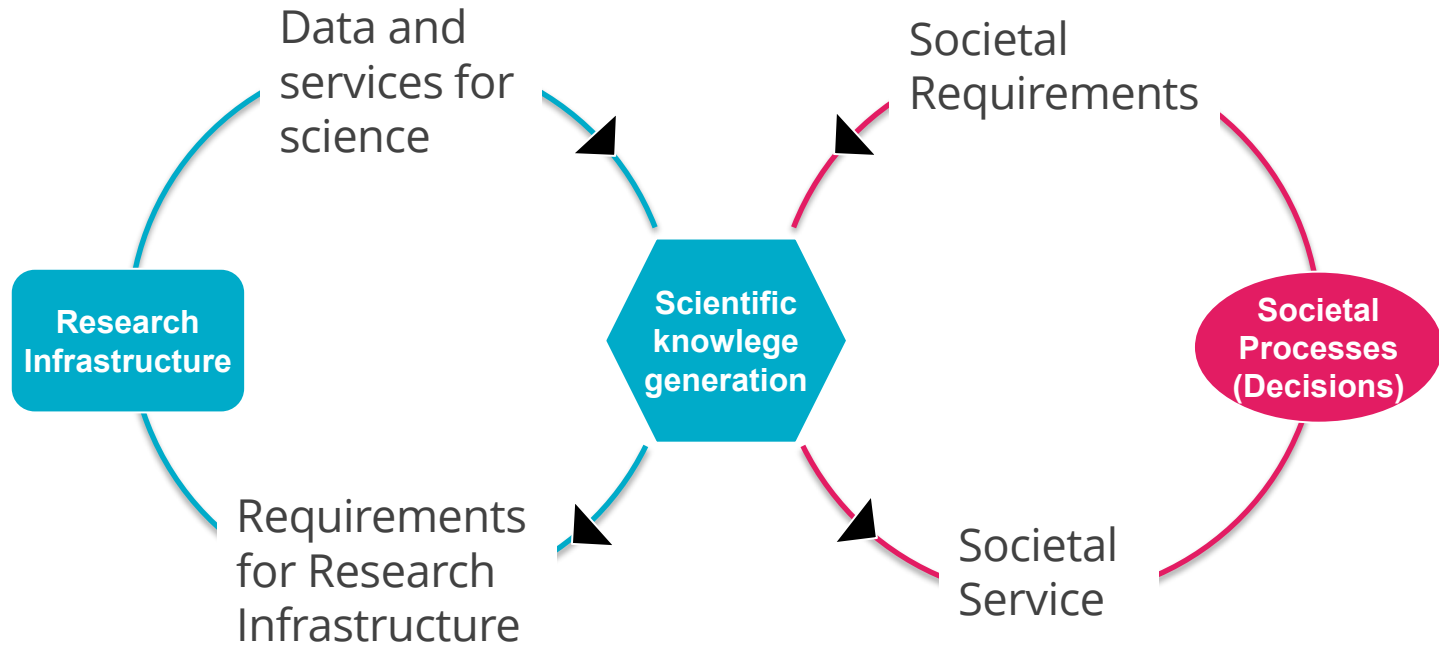


- ✓ Standardized measurements
- ✓ Standardized data processing
- ✓ Centralized quality control
- ✓ Data provenance, curation and archiving
- ✓ Clear open data license
- ✓ Data citation



# Services and Innovation

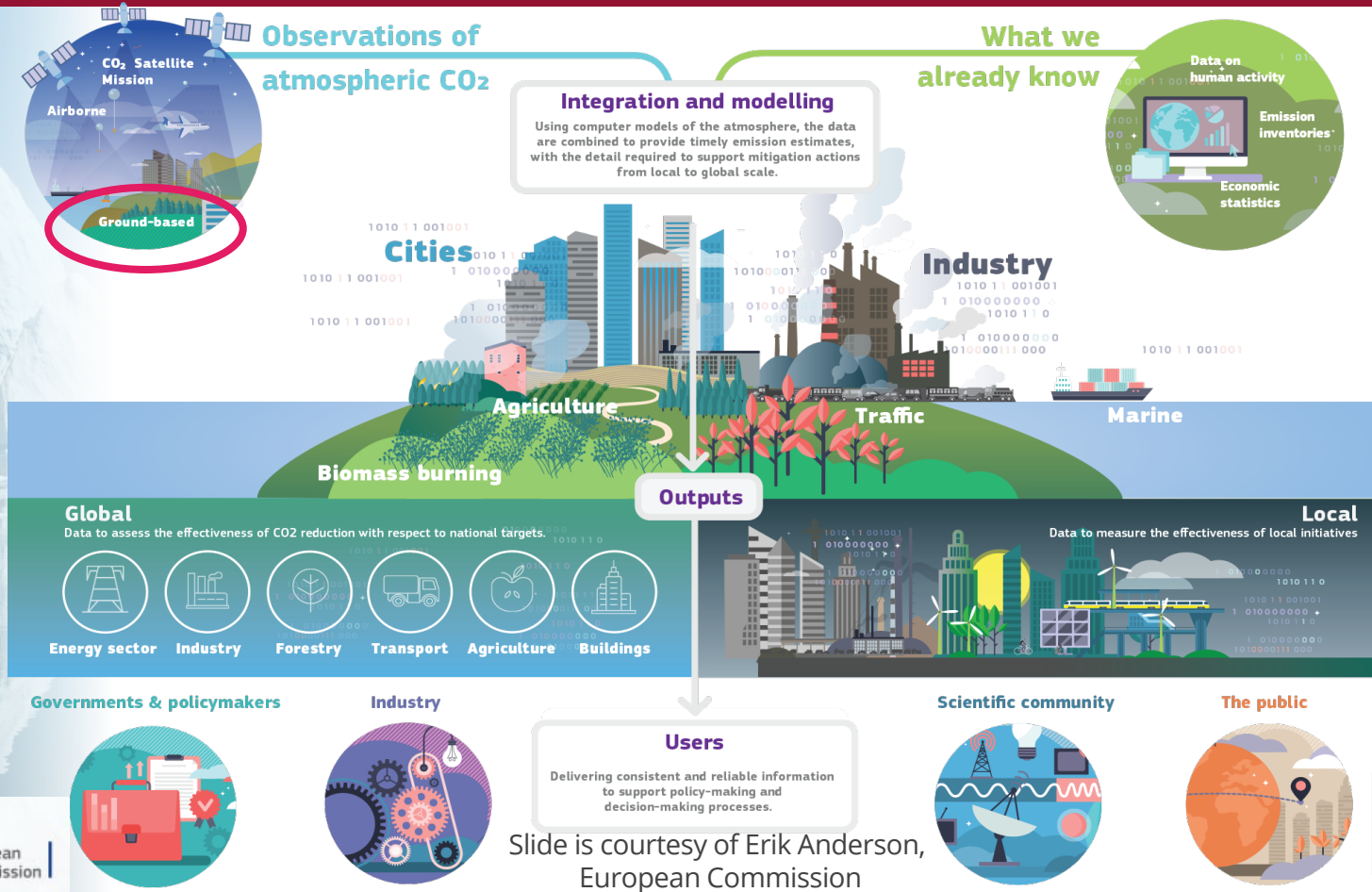
# Suggestion for a new approach of societal value generation (ICOS Cities)





Climate  
Change

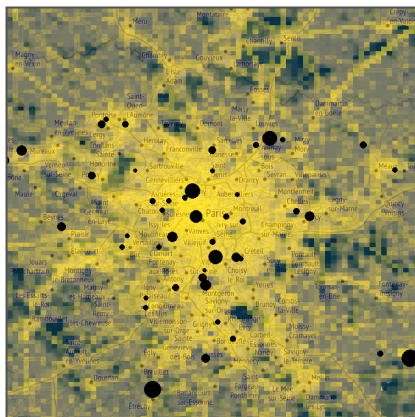
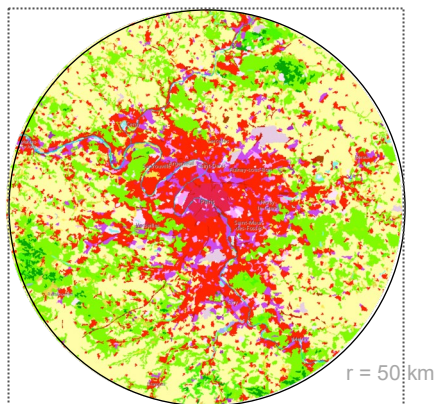
# COPERNICUS CO<sub>2</sub> EMISSIONS MONITORING & VERIFICATION SUPPORT CAPACITY





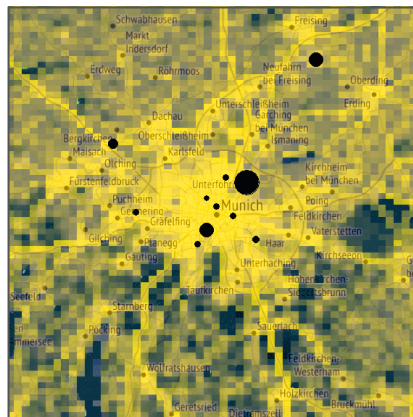
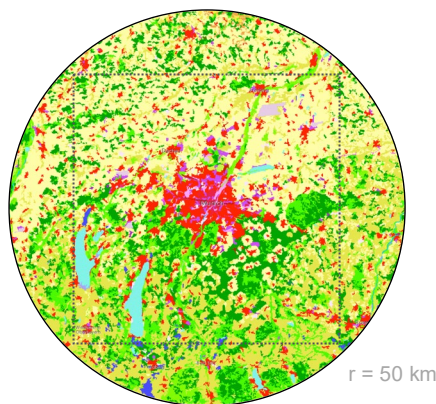
## Paris

Metro 12.6 Mio Inh.  
Urban 10.7 Mio Inh.



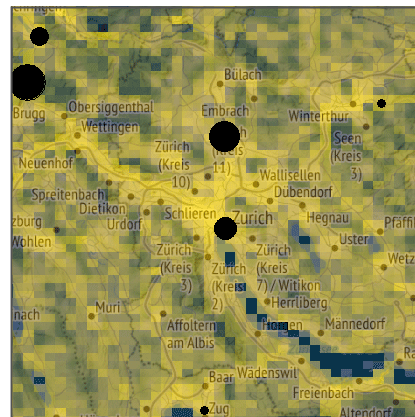
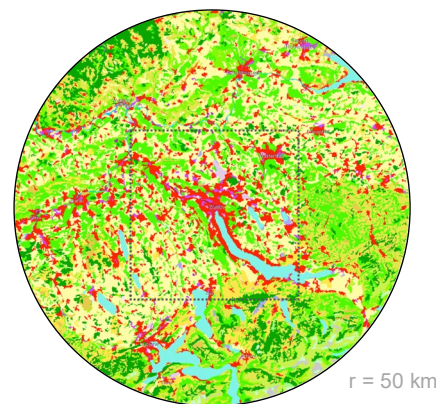
## Munich

5.9 Mio Inh.  
2.6 Mio Inh.



## Zurich

1.6 Mio Inh.  
0.4 Mio Inh.

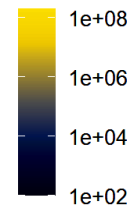


## Land cover

- Urban fabric
- Industrial / commercial
- Transportation
- Croplands
- Pastures
- Broad-leaved / mixed forest
- Coniferous forest
- Water bodies

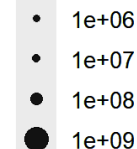
## ffCO<sub>2</sub> Emissions

kg yr<sup>-1</sup> km<sup>-2</sup>



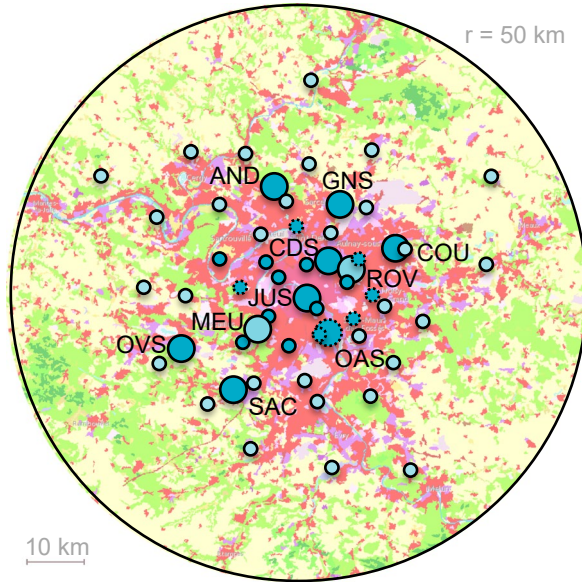
## ffCO<sub>2</sub> Point sources

kg yr<sup>-1</sup>



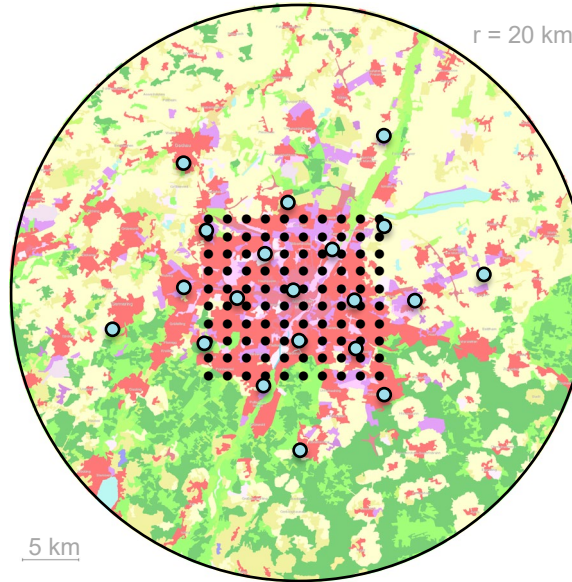
## Paris

10 high-precision sites  
30 roof-level sensors



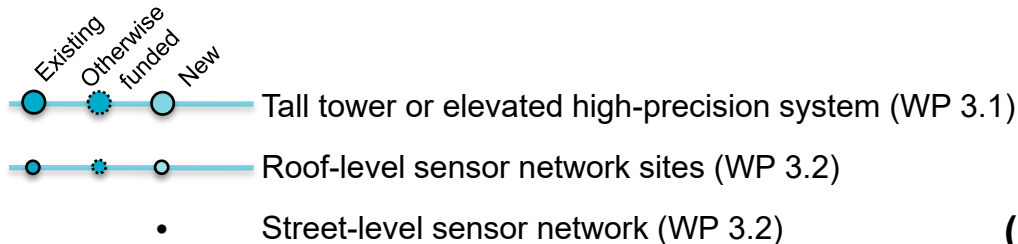
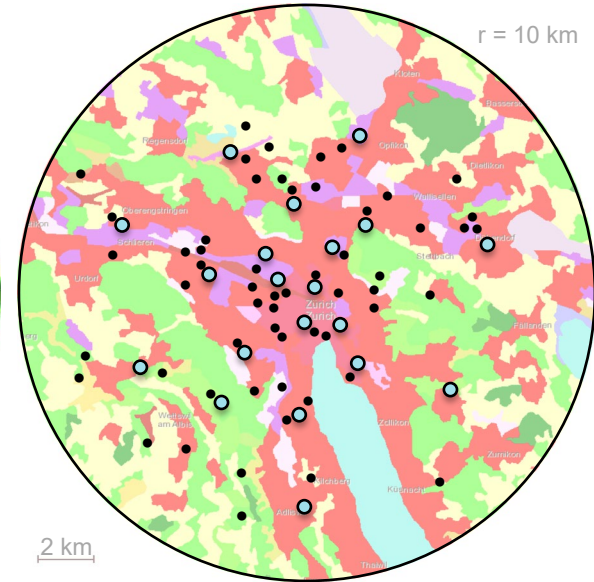
## Munich

20 roof-level sensors  
100 street-level sensors



## Zurich

20 roof-level sensors  
60 street-level sensors

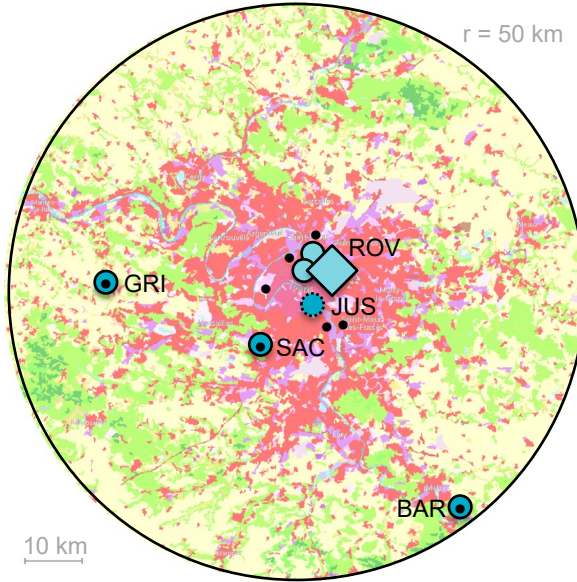


(a) Atmospheric in situ concentrations



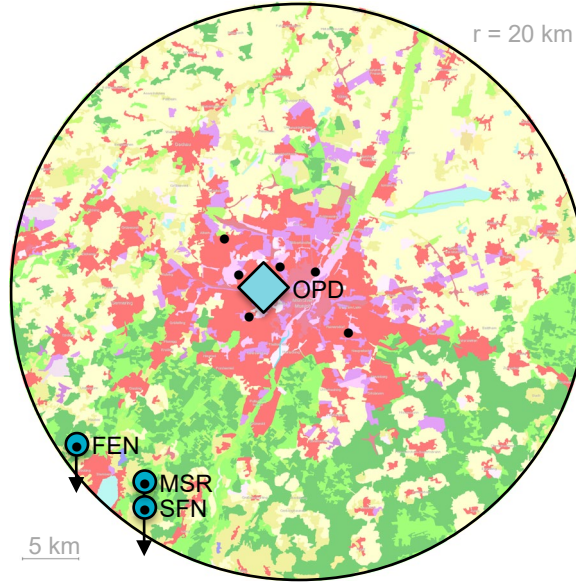
## Paris

1 Tall-tower EC, 6 local-scale EC  
8 soil and 6 sap-flow sites



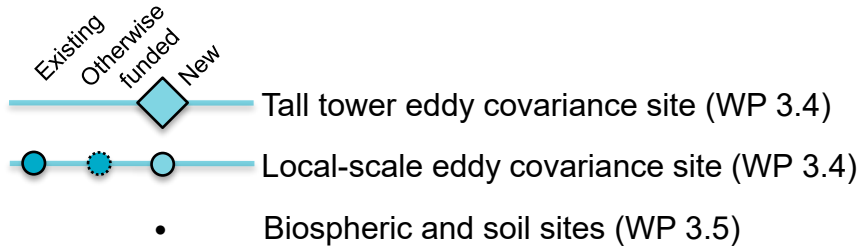
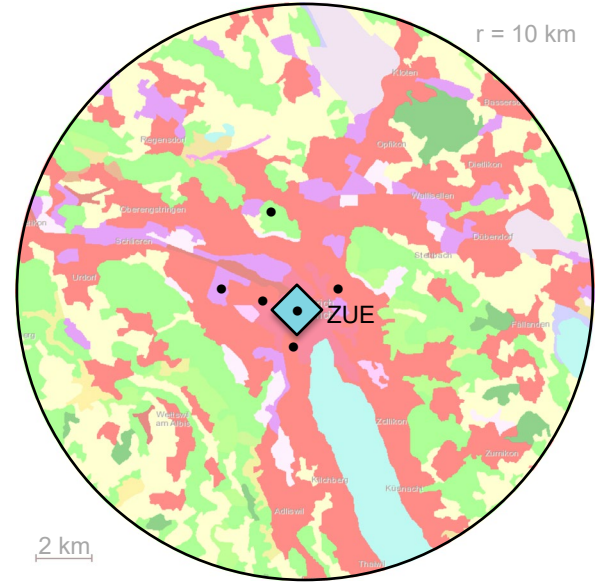
## Munich

1 Tall-tower EC  
7 soil and 6 sap-flow sites



## Zurich

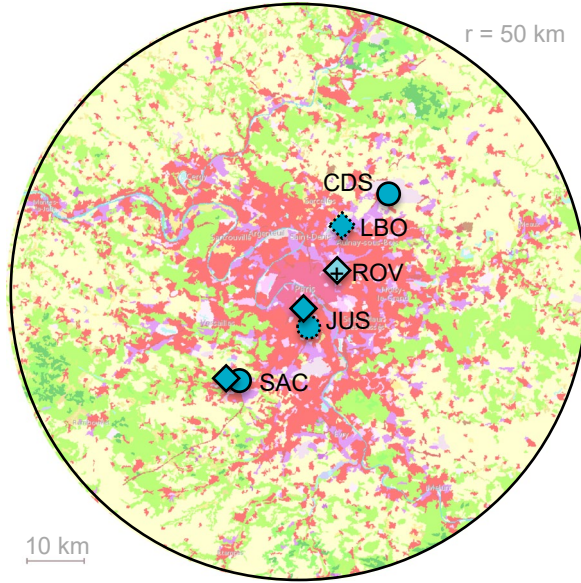
1 Tall-tower EC  
6 soil and 6 sap-flow sites



(b) Eddy covariance and biospheric sites

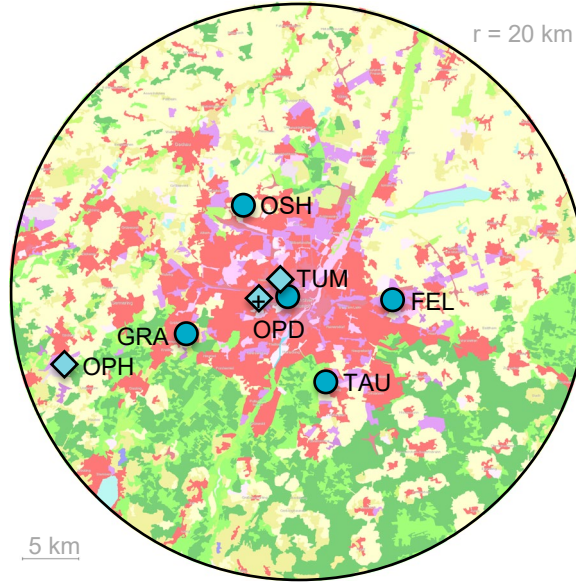
## Paris

3 total column CO<sub>2</sub>  
4 Doppler wind LIDARS



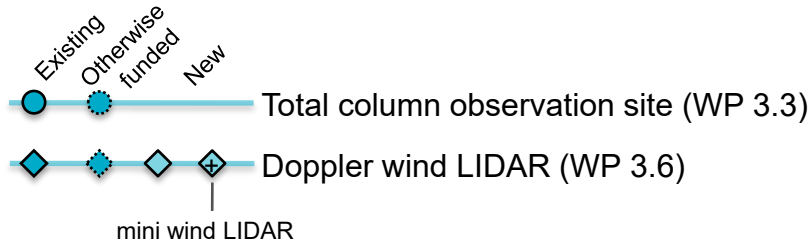
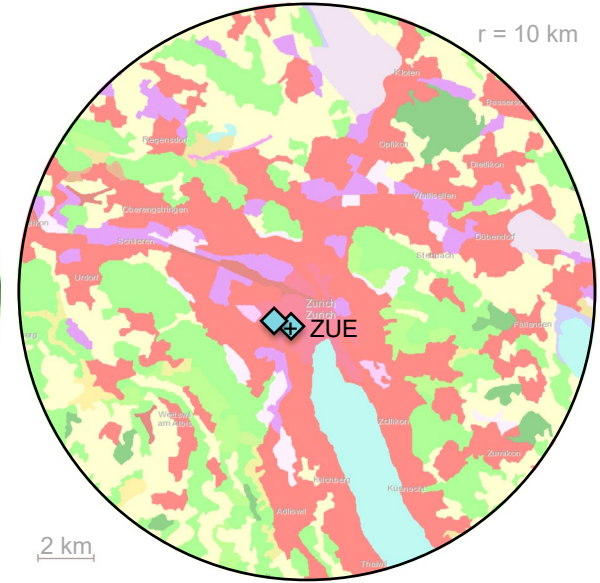
## Munich

5 total column CO<sub>2</sub>  
3 Doppler wind LIDARS



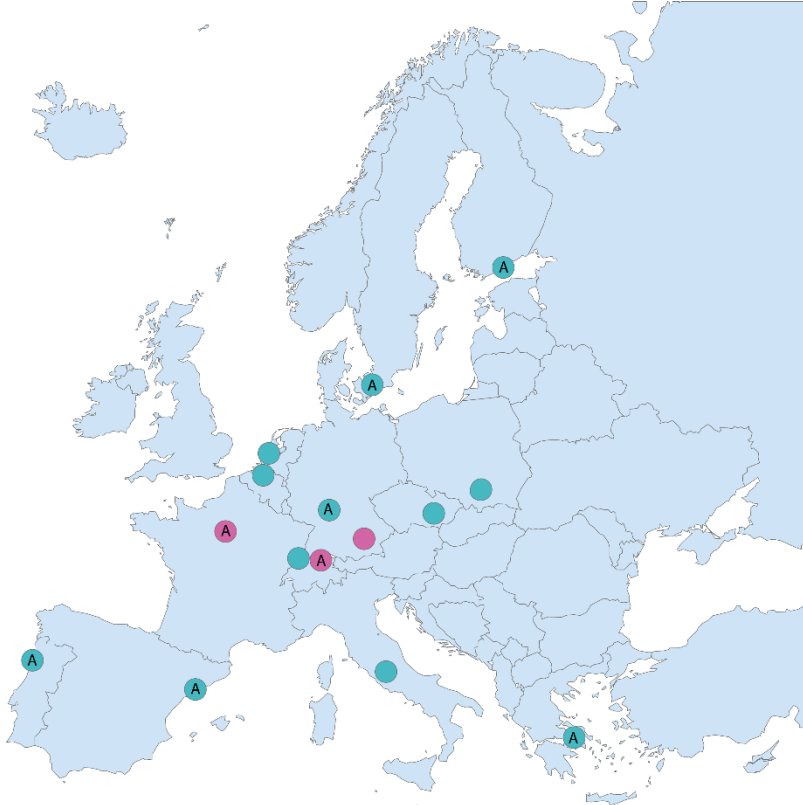
## Zurich

2 Doppler wind LIDARS



(c) Ground-based remote sensing

# The PAUL City Network



- 3 pilot cities (Munich, Zurich, Paris).
- 12 additional cities to increase the representativeness, collect more demands and disseminate results.
- Important support for establishing a sustainable long-term infrastructure perspective.
- Important communication and citizen science connection.





**Contributing to a very important  
topic of the European Climate Law**

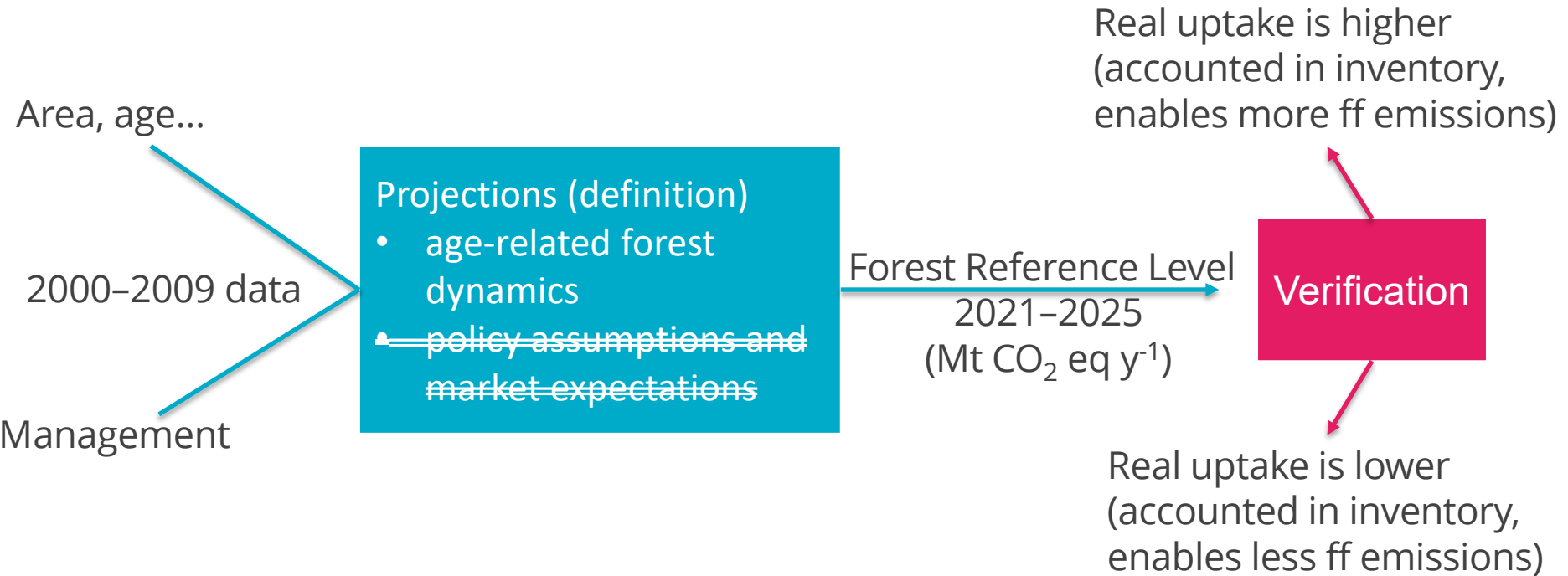
**Forest carbon sinks**

**ICOS**

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OBSERVATION  
SYSTEM

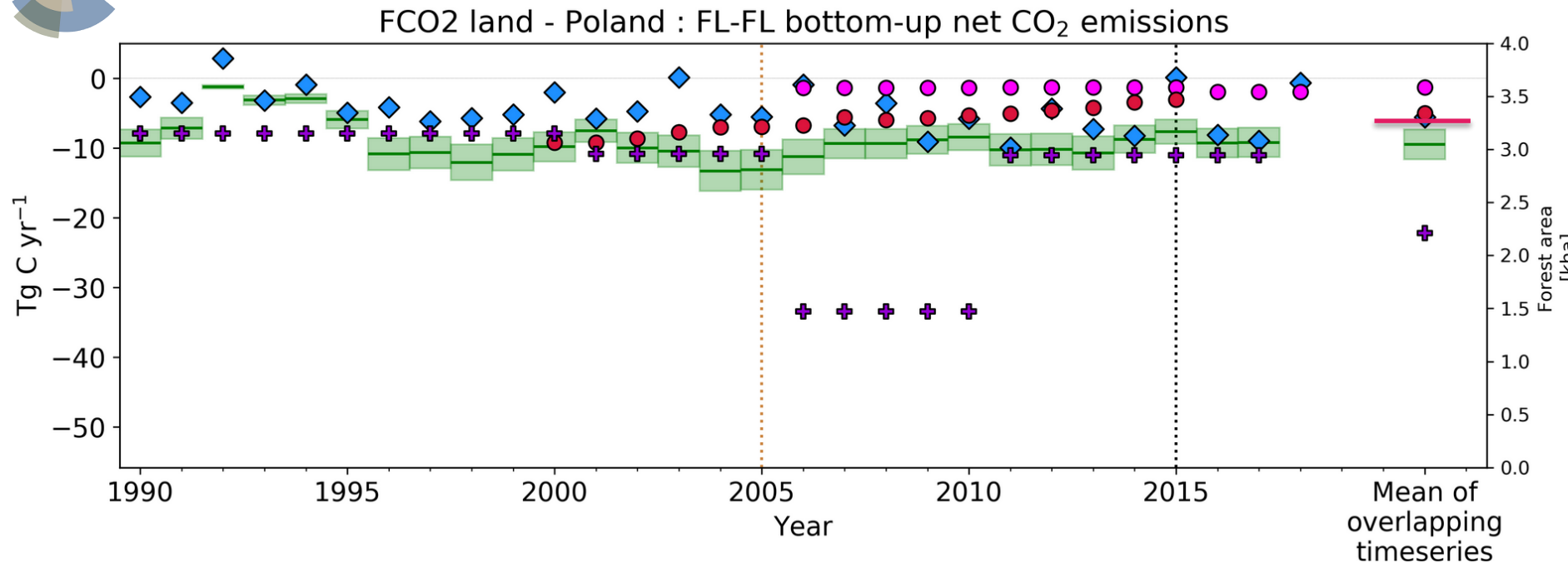


# The system of Forest Reference Levels





# Integration of information



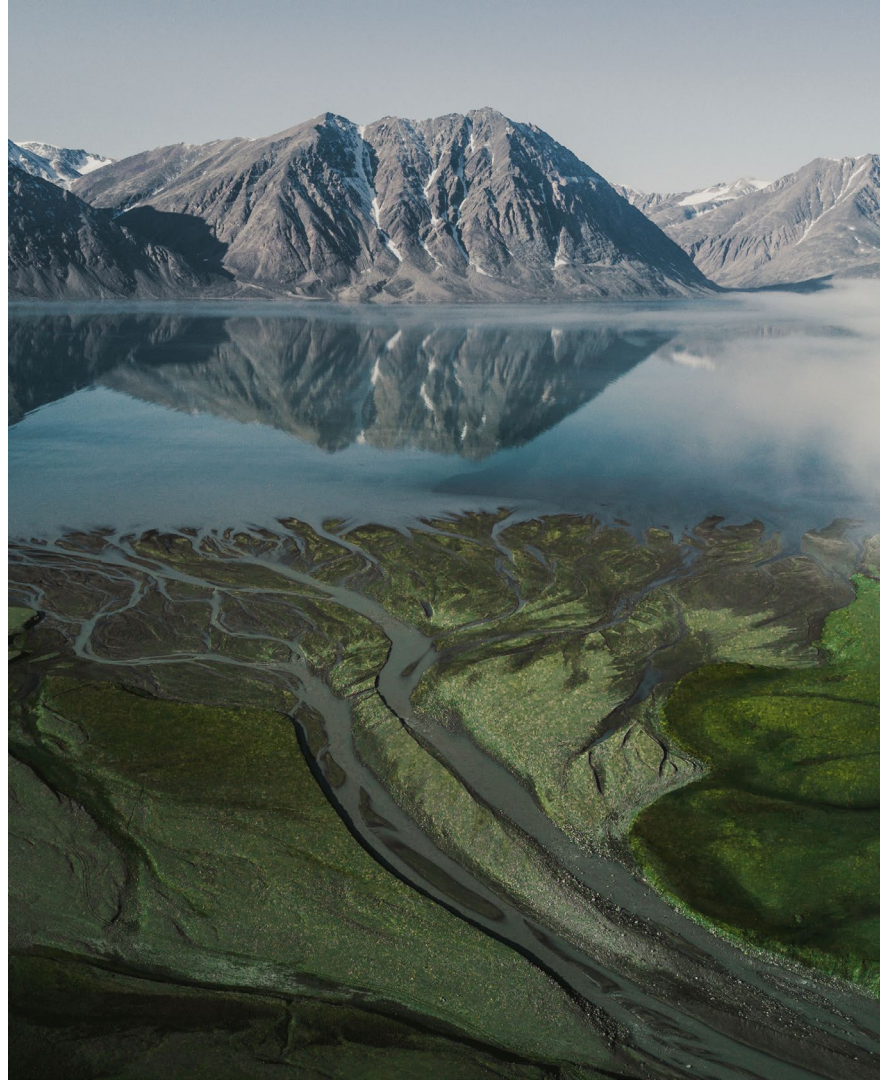
- ..... Kyoto Protocol (entering into force)
- ..... Paris Agreement
- UNFCCC\_FL-FL
- UNFCCC\_FL-FL uncertainty
- ✚ FAOSTAT\_FL-FL
- ◆ ORCHIDEE\_FL-FL
- EFISCEN
- CBM
- FRL

A photograph of a forest scene. In the foreground, dark, out-of-focus pine branches hang from the top. A small bird with reddish-brown and grey plumage is perched on a thin branch on the right side. The background is a dense, sun-dappled forest. Three white circles are visible on the far right edge.

# Conclusions

# Conclusions for Poland

- Unique opportunity to contribute to and to be part of a well-developed ESFRI research infrastructure;
- Contributing to an observational network that supports the European Climate Law;
- Becoming part of a strong and highly-competitive scientific community;
- Getting access to services that support climate action.



# Conclusions for ICOS

- Observational coverage depends on ESFRI mechanism of country membership;
- The better the coverage, the better the knowledge services that support the European Climate Law

**We cordially invite you and we would like to serve you!**

