

Current intercomparison issues

statistics,
field studies,
standard comparisons,
analytical considerations

Birgit Quack
Leibniz-Institut für Meereswissenschaften Kiel
IFM-GEOMAR

Halocarbon Intercalibration Meeting

11 countries
21 institutions

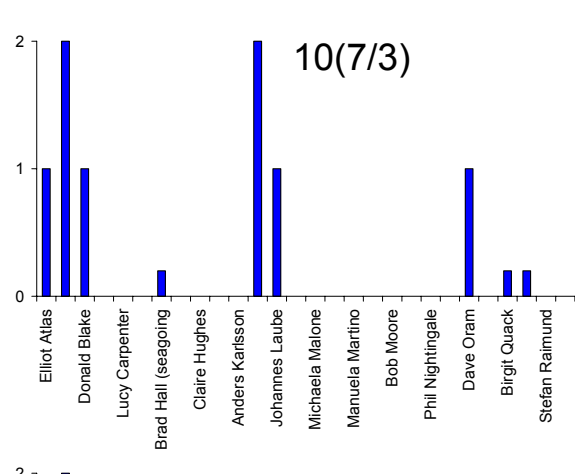
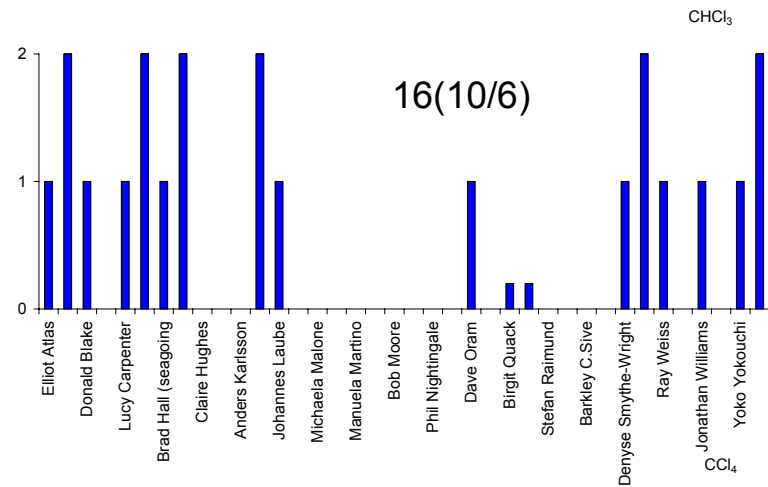
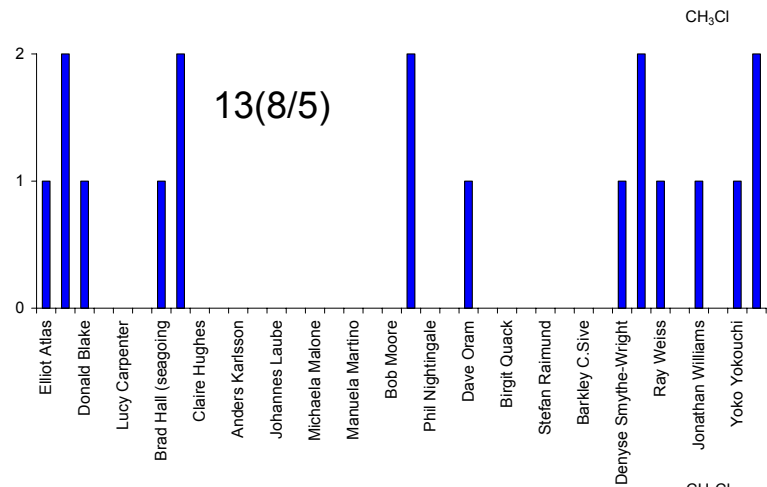
	First name	Surname	Location
6	Katarina	Abrahamson	Sweden
1	Elliot	Atlas	Miami, USA
	Georgia	Bayliss-Brown	SOLAS IPO, UEA, UK
	Tom	Bell	Project Integrator, UEA, UK
2	Don	Blake	Irvine California, USA
4	Jim	Butler	NOAA, USA
3	Lucy	Carpenter	York, UK
4	Brad	Hall	NOAA, USA
5	Claire	Hughes	UEA, UK
6	Anders	Karlsson	Sweden
	Charlotte	Jones	York, UK
8	Michela	Maione	Italy
9	Manuela	Martino	UEA, UK
	Martin	Milton	National Physical Laboratory, UK
10	Bob	Moore	Dalhousie, Canada
15	Pascal	Morin	Roscoff, France
11	Phil	Nightingale	Plymouth Marine Lab, UK
	Simon	O'Doherty	Bristol, UK
13	Dave	Oram	UEA, UK
14	Birgit	Quack	IFM-GEOMAR, Germany
15	Stefan	Raimund	Roscoff, France
16	Heinfried	Scholer	Heidelberg, Germany
22	Detlef	Schulz-Bull	Germany
17	Barkley	Sive	New Hampshire, USA
18	Denise	Smythe-Wright	Southampton Oceanography Centre, UK
	Roland	von Glasow	UEA, UK
	Nicola	Warwick	Cambridge, UK
19	Ray	Weiss	San Diego, USA
20	Jonathan	Williams	Mainz, Germany
21	Yoko	Yokouchi	Japan

Medium analyzed by
different groups (standards used)

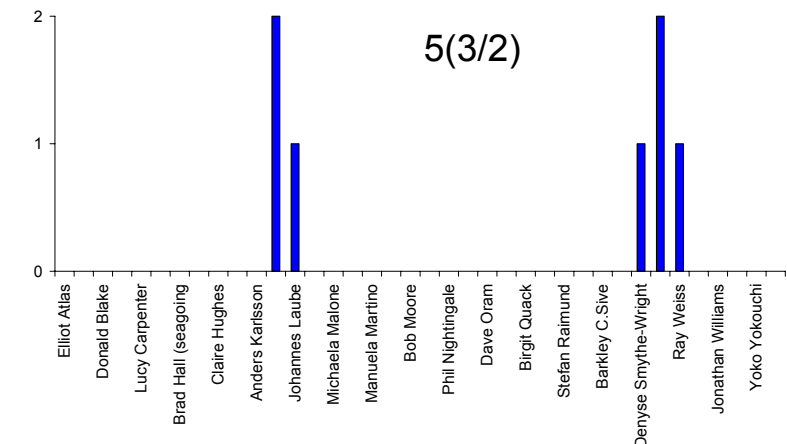
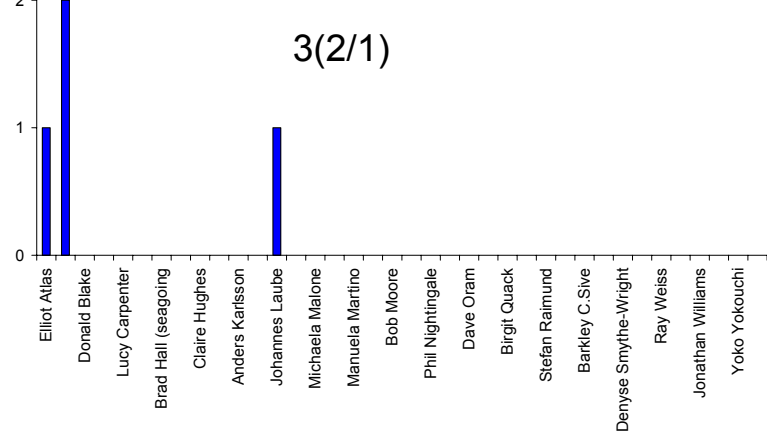
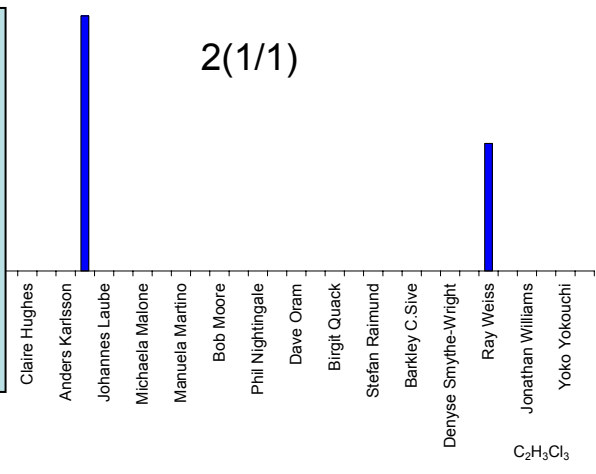
Cryofocussing of air, purge or equilibrator gas,
subsequent analytical method

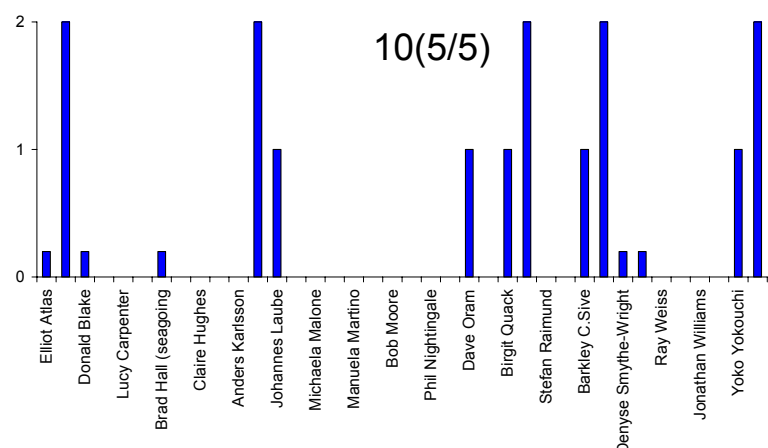
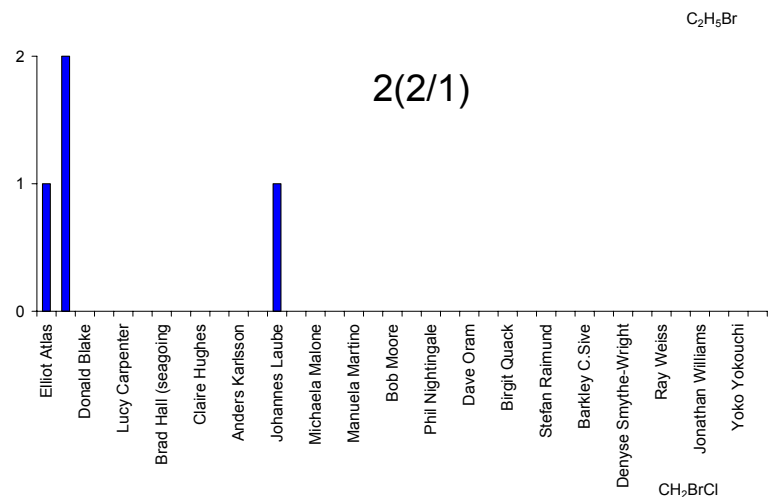
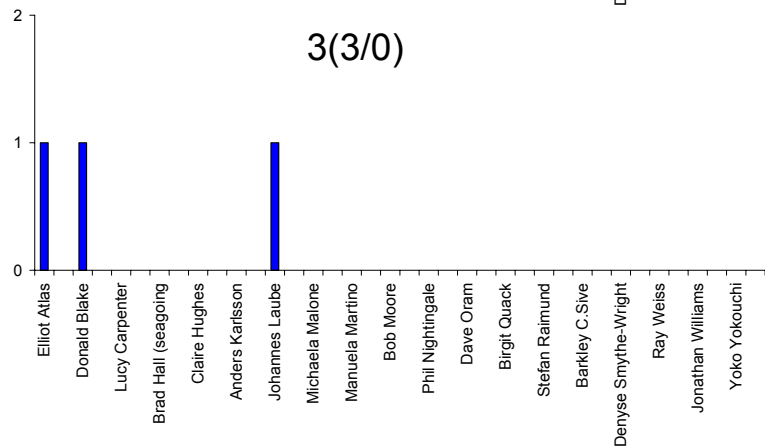
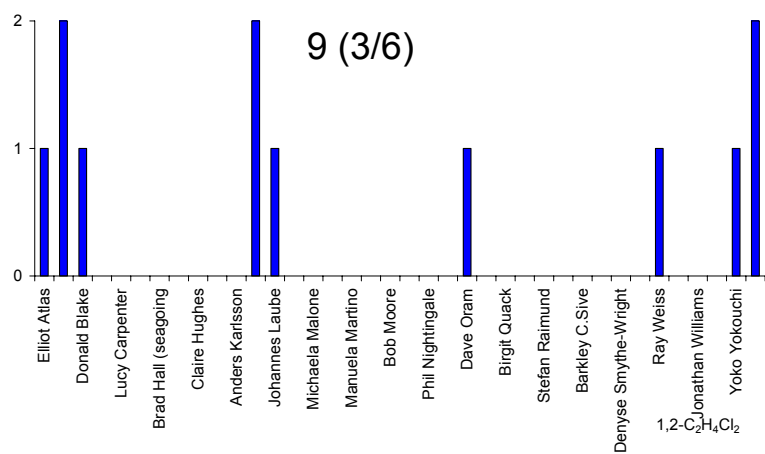
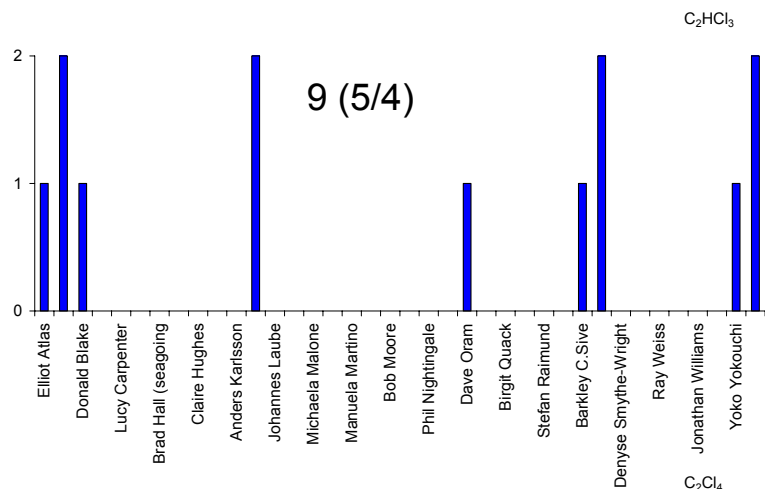
<u>Air+Water</u>	<u>Air (g)</u>	<u>Water (l)</u>
1 (g+l)	2	5
3 (g)	7	6
4 (g)	8	9
14 (g + l)	13	10
15 (l)	17	11
18(g)	19	
21 (g+l)	20	
total:	7	5

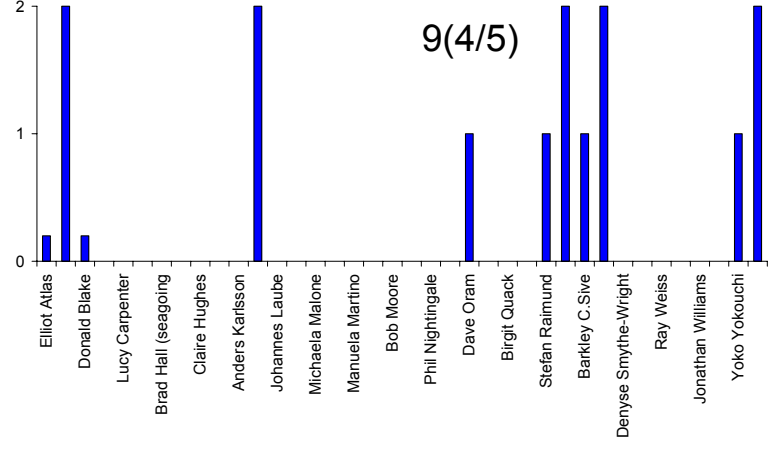
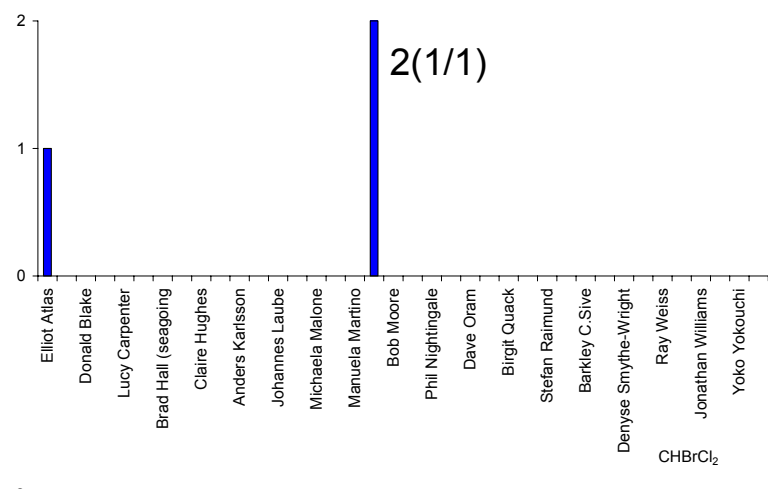
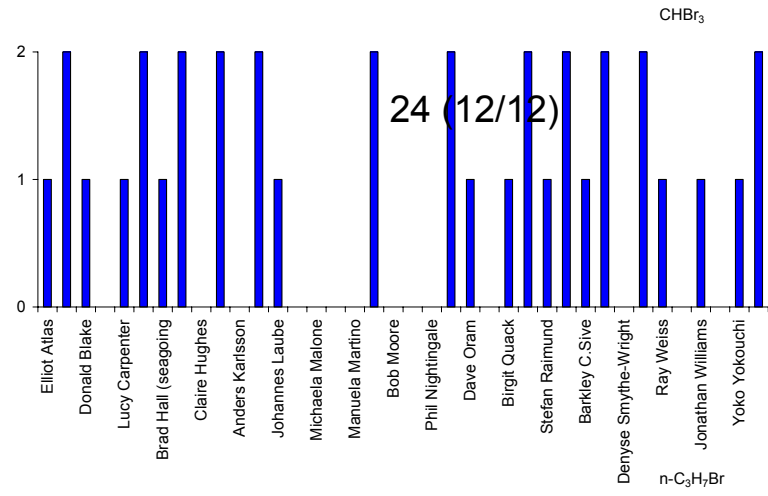
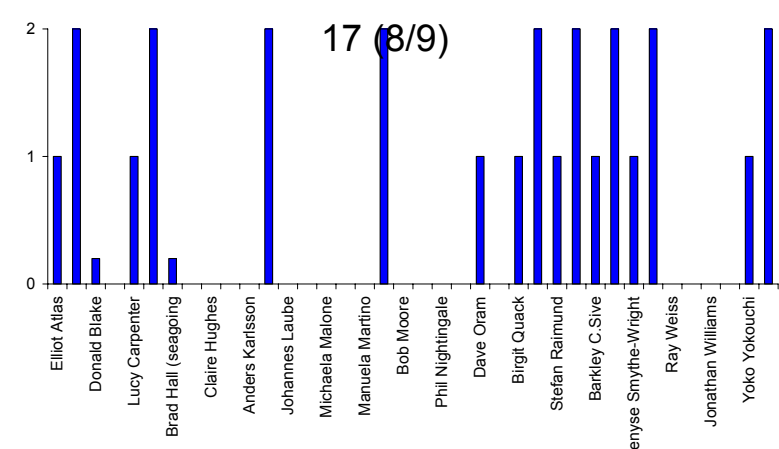
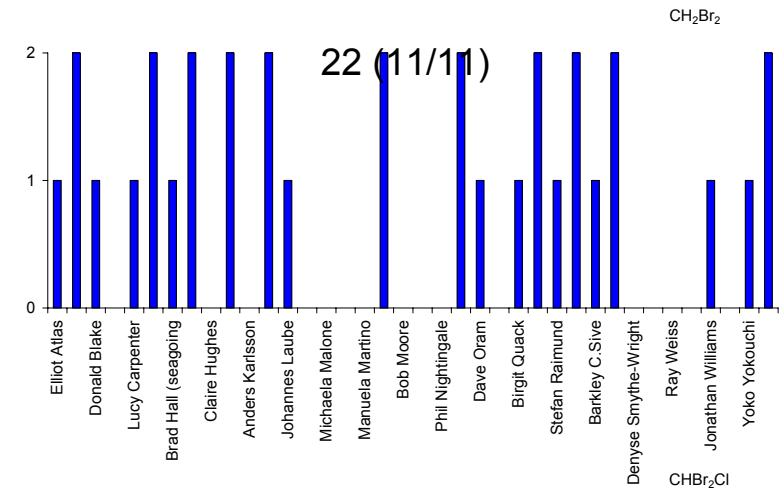
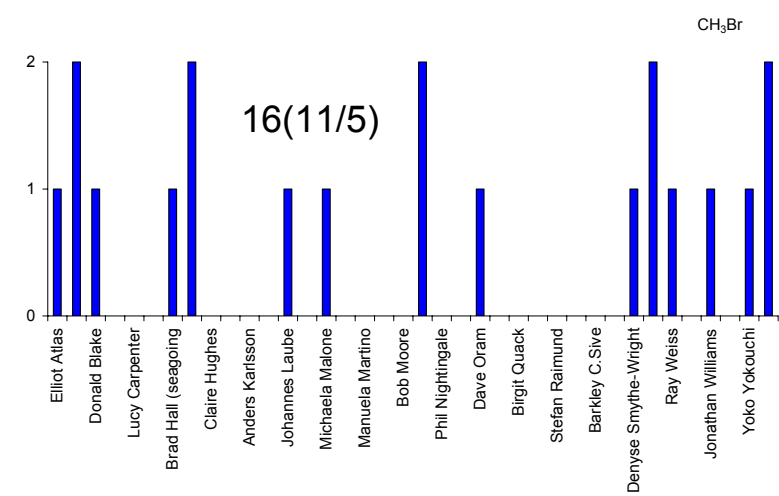
<u>GC/MS+GC/ECD</u>	<u>GC/MS</u>	<u>GC/ECD</u>
2	1 (+NCl)	15
6	3	
7 (+NCl)	4	
11	5	
17	8	
18	9	
19	10	
	13 (+NCl)	
	14	
	20	
	21	
total:	11	1

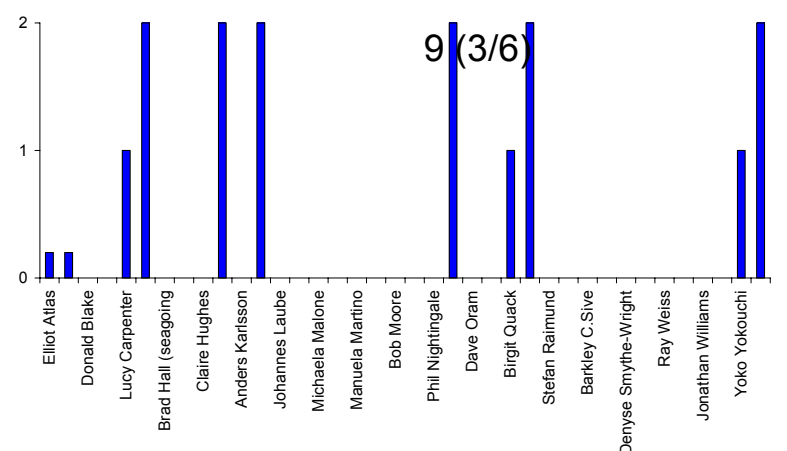
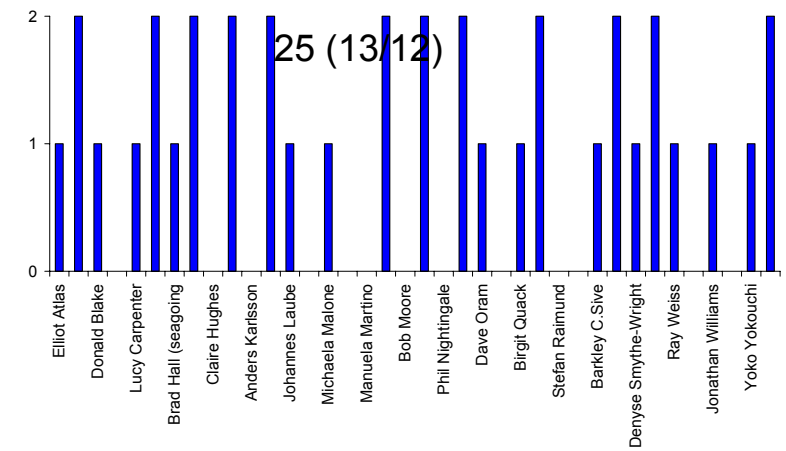
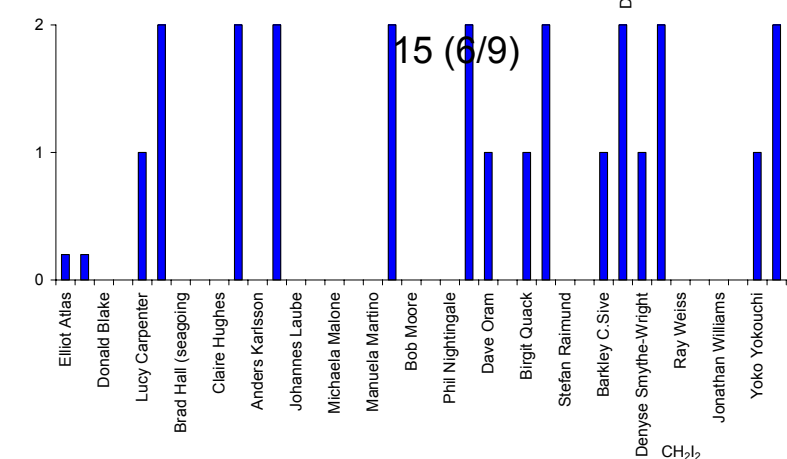
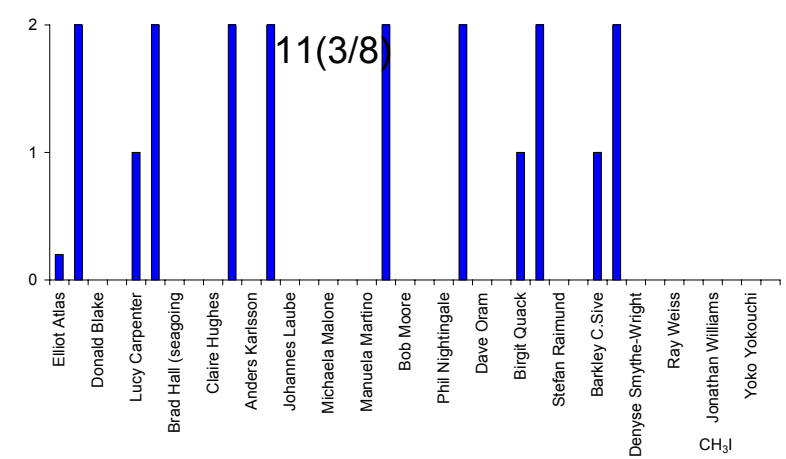
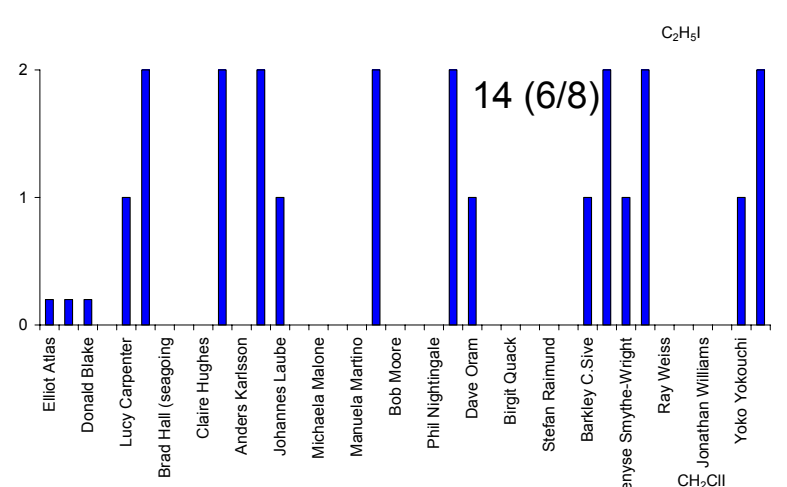
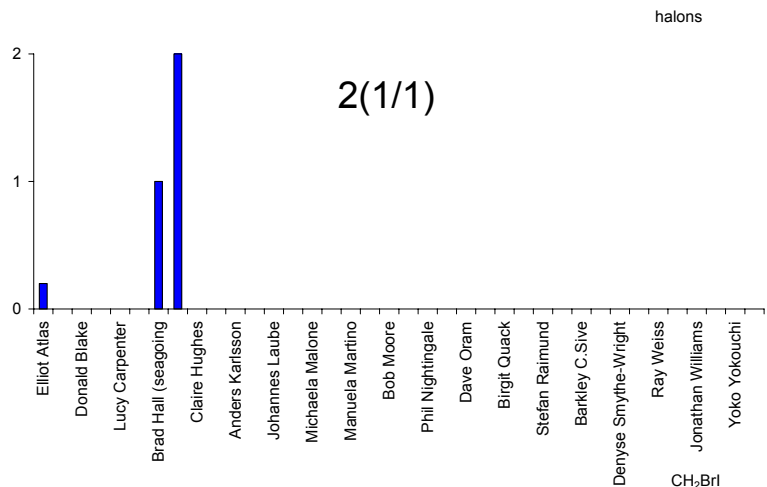


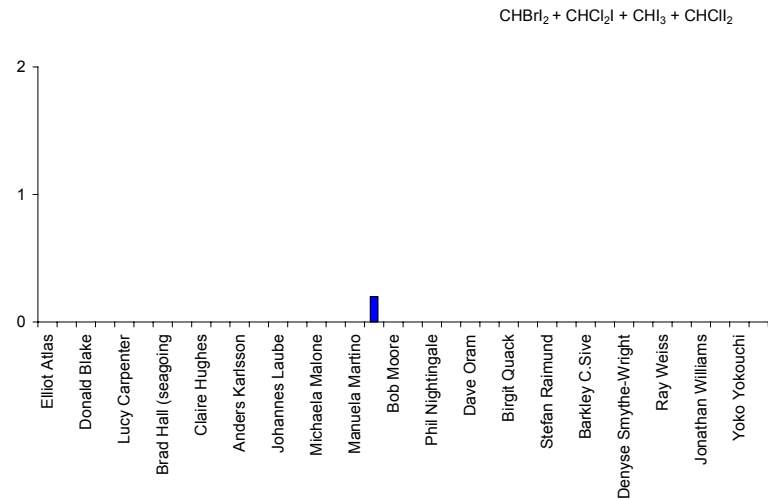
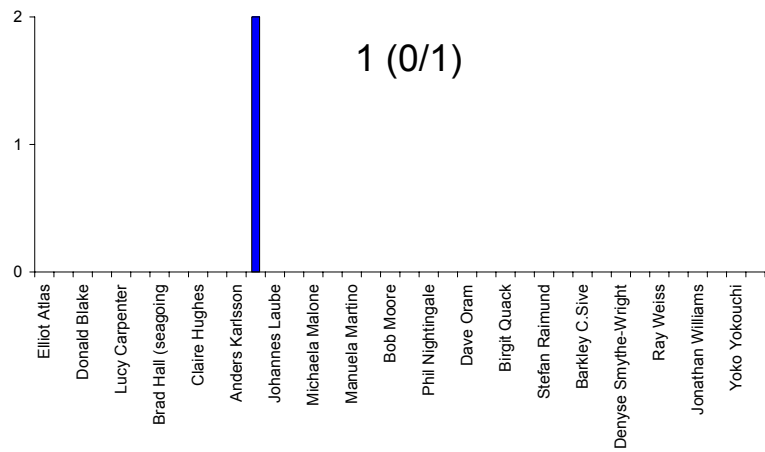
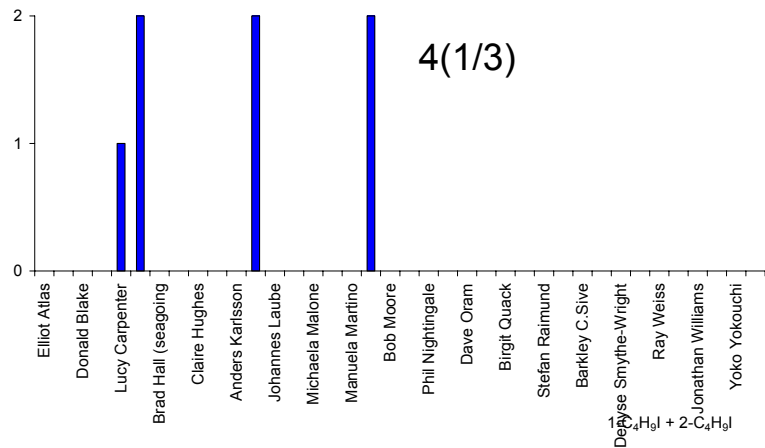
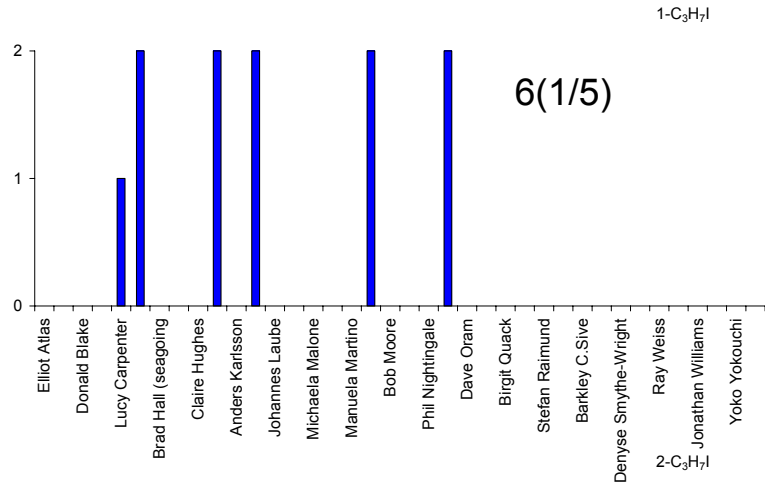
32 compounds
from 19 reporting groups
in air and water 38(19/19)







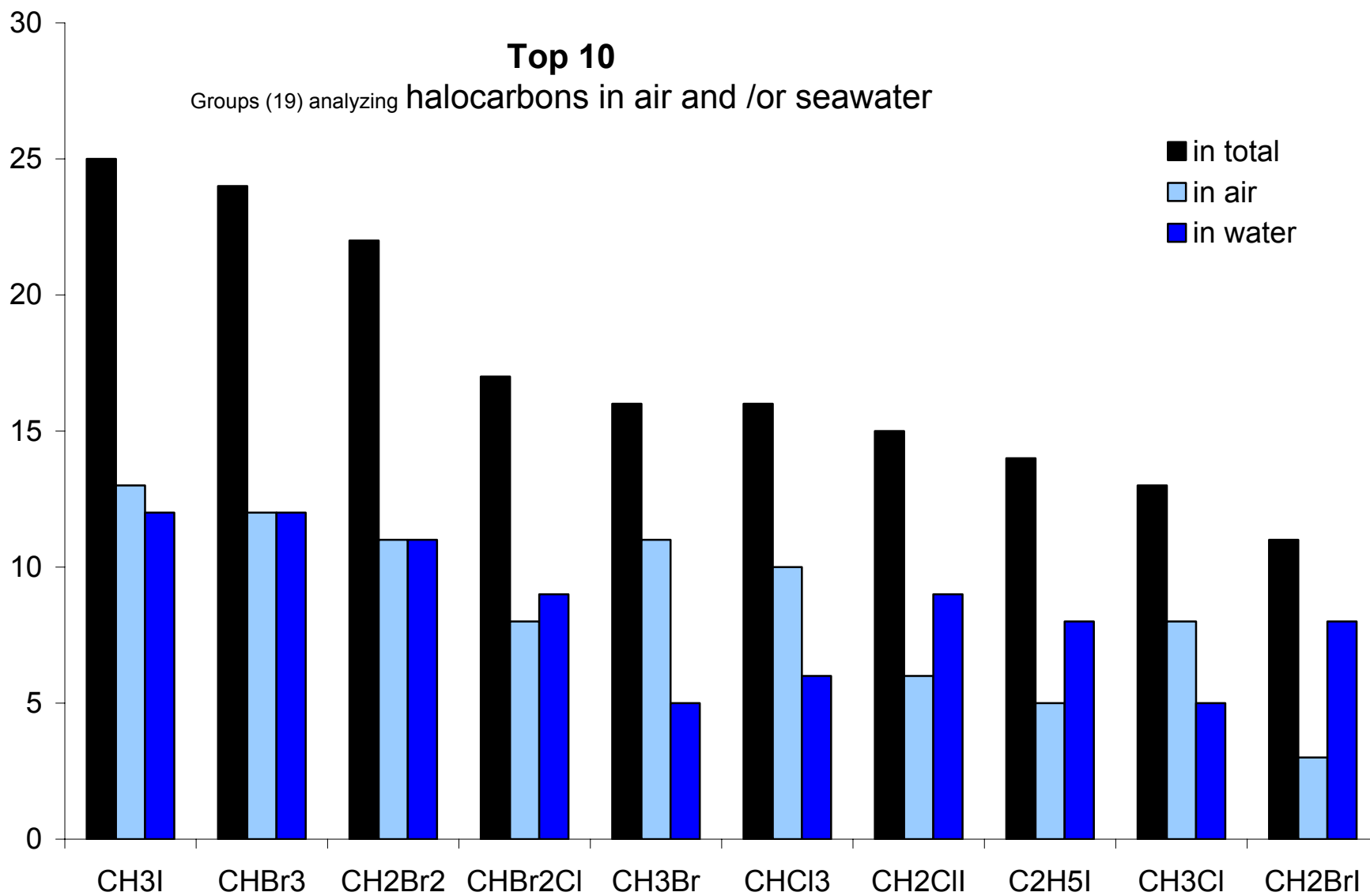




Top 10

Groups (19) analyzing halocarbons in air and /or seawater

■ in total
■ in air
■ in water



Primary Standards in use: number refers to institution (slide 2)

Scott-Marin calibrated with AED
against Nist-Hydrocarbon: NCAR-scale
(Apel- Riemer Environmental)

: 1, 2, 17, 20

: 17, 20

NOAA (inhouse gravimetric): NOAA-scale

: 4, 7, 13, 14, 18

SIO (inhouse gravimetric): AGAGE scale

: 8, 18, 19 for CH₃I: NOAA, NCAR, NIES
for C₂Cl₄, CHBr₃: NOAA

Happell (gravimetric, 13 years old in Aculife)

: 10 (14 CH₃I)

Taiyo Nippon Sanso corporation: NIES-scale

: 21

(standard gas from liquid standard)

: 3

perm tubes: homemade

: 3

perm tubes: certified Kintec

: 11, 18

gravimetrically prepared liquid standard in MeOH

: 1, 5, 6, 9, 11

gravimetrically prepared liquid standard in pentane

: 14, 22 (other hydrocarbon)

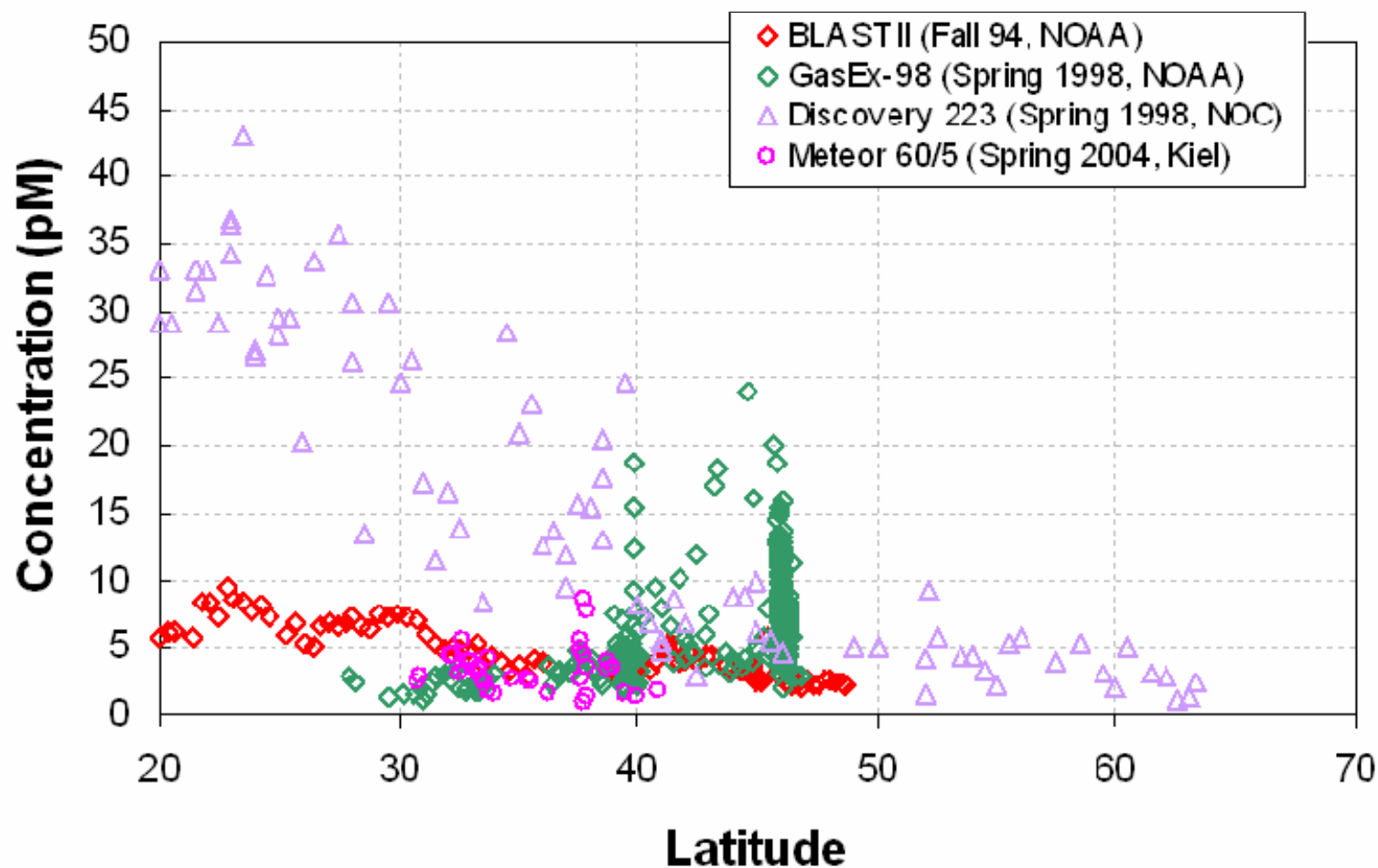
Commercial in MeOH Ultra scientific (100 µg ml⁻¹)

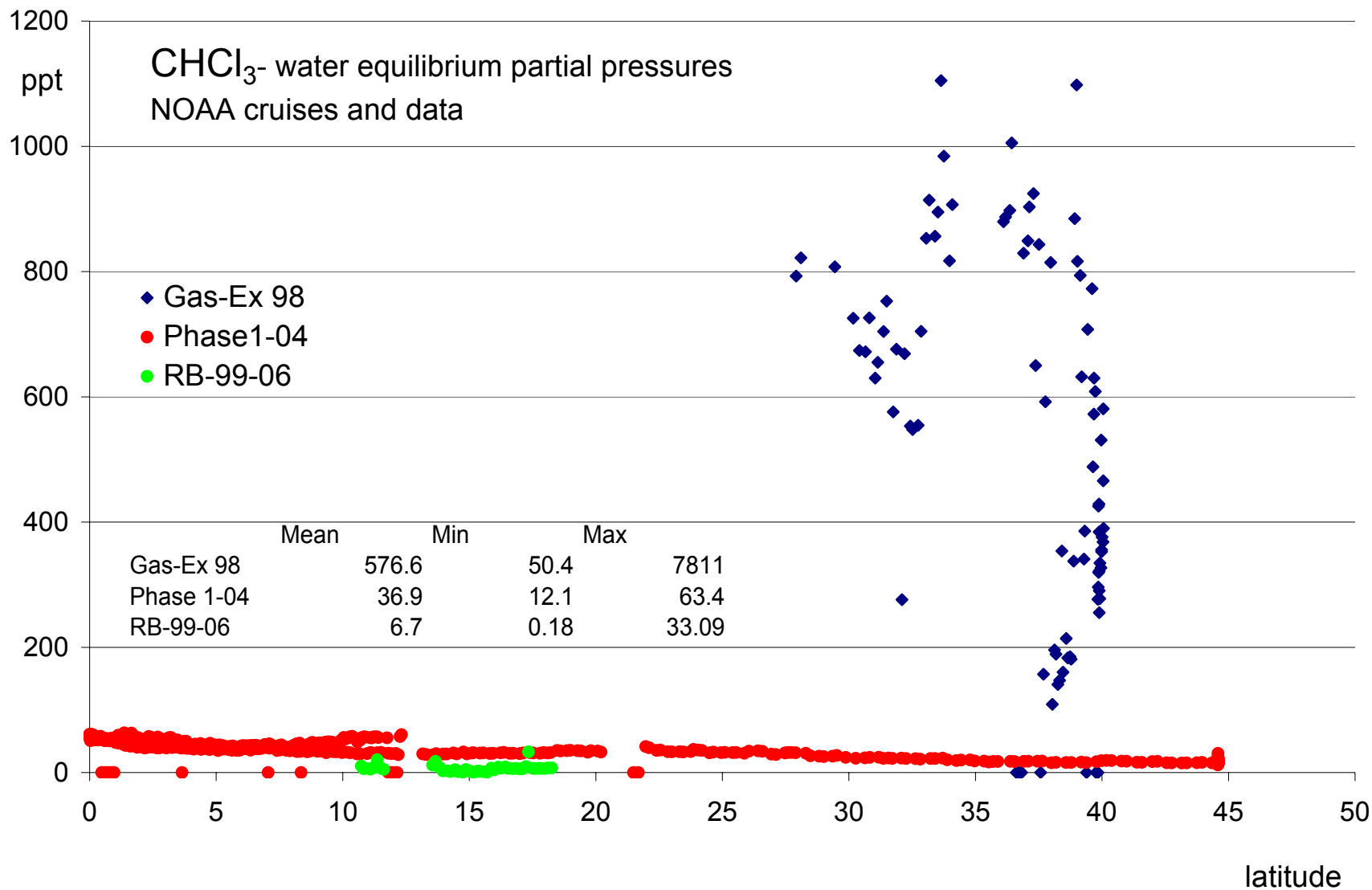
: 15, 16

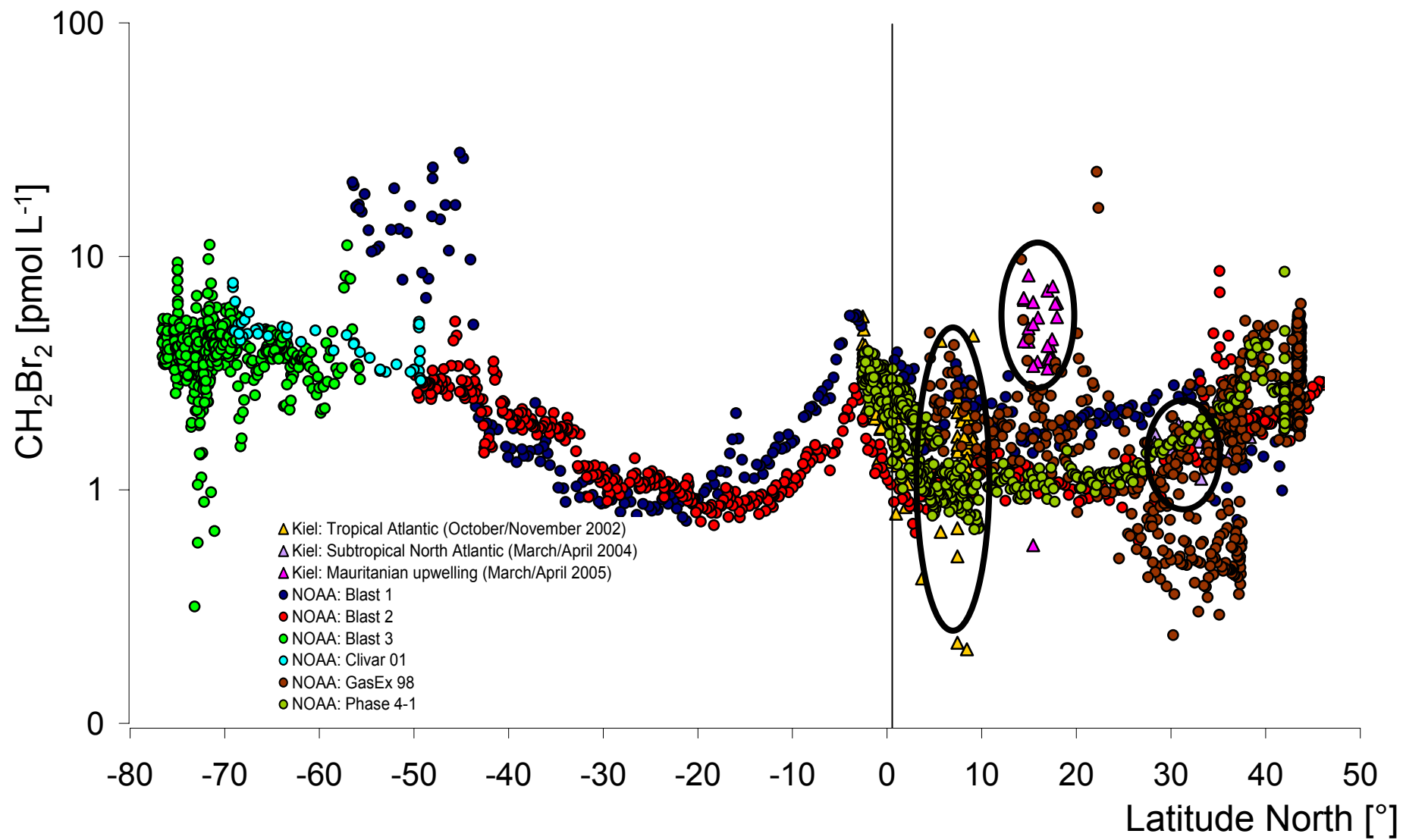
Past comparisons

- High points
- Low points
- Successes
- Failures

CH3I Water (North Atlantic)

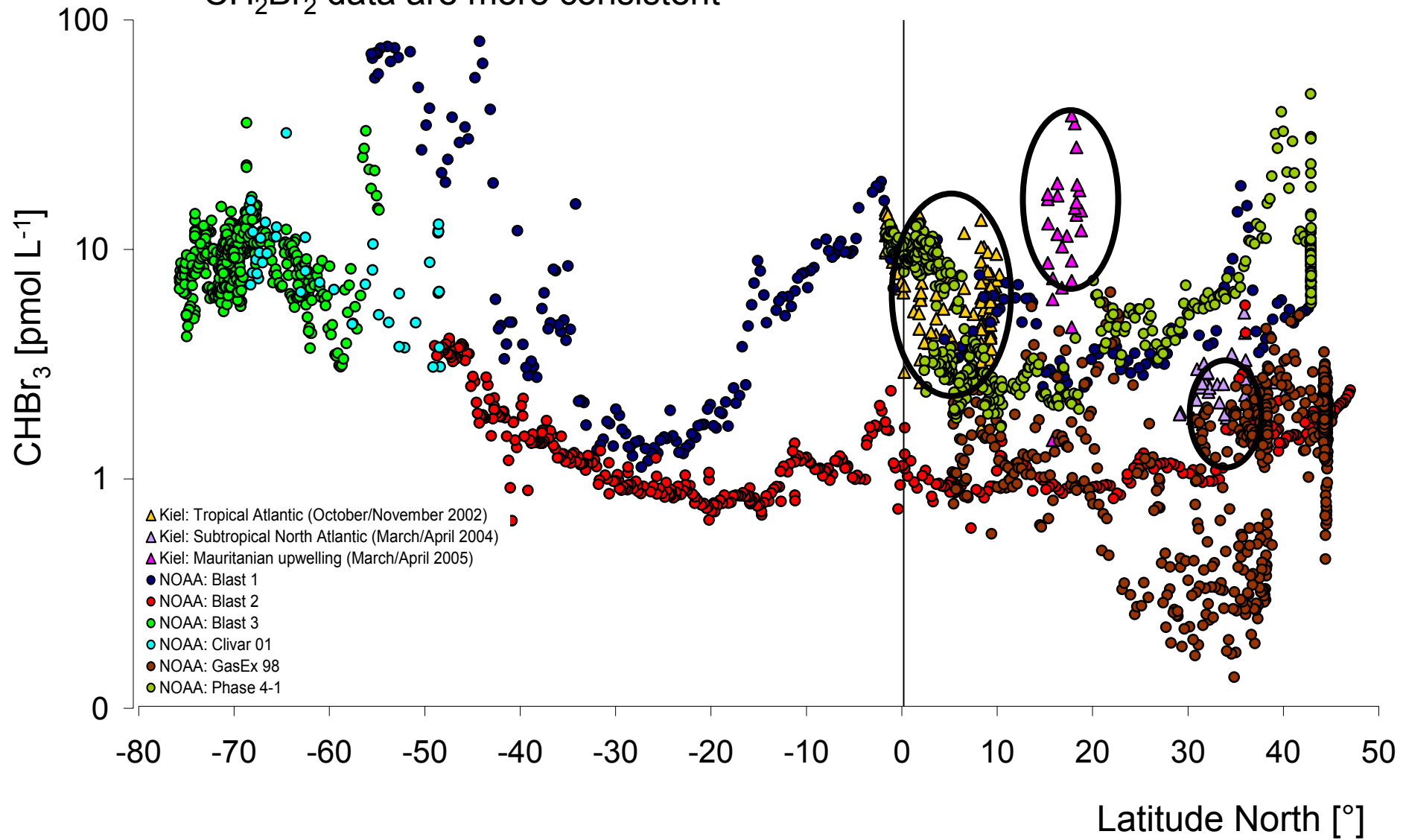


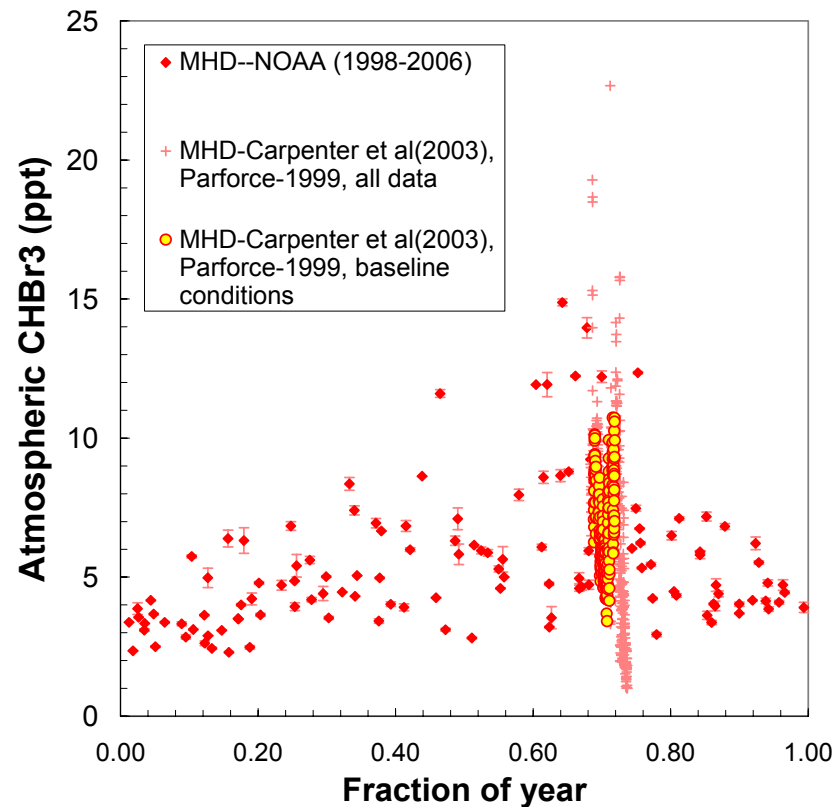
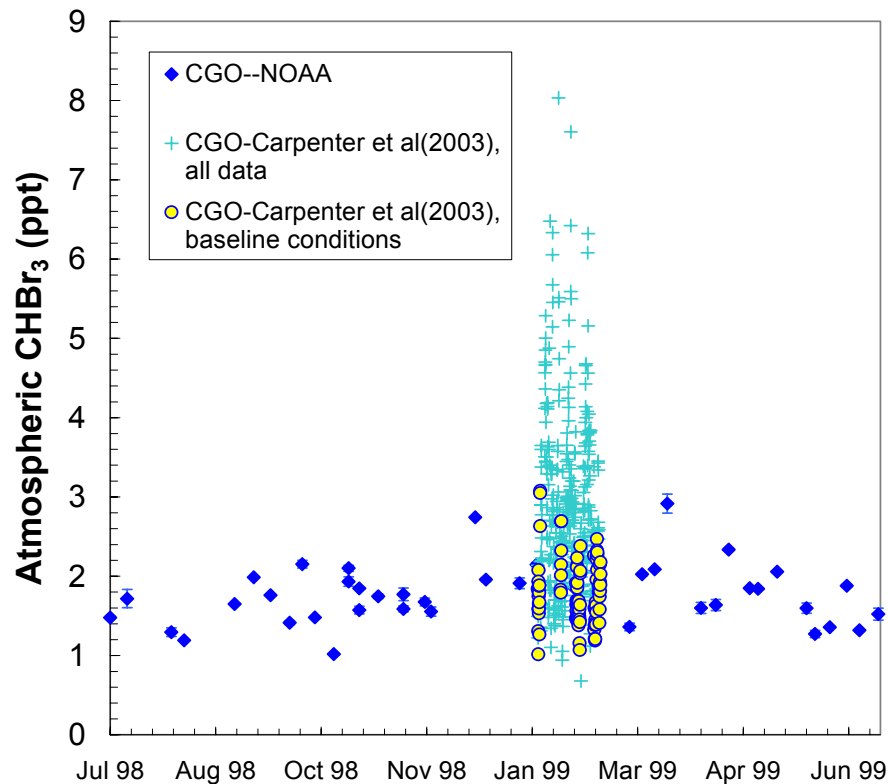




CHBr₃ between NOAA and Kiel Atlantic looks ok!?

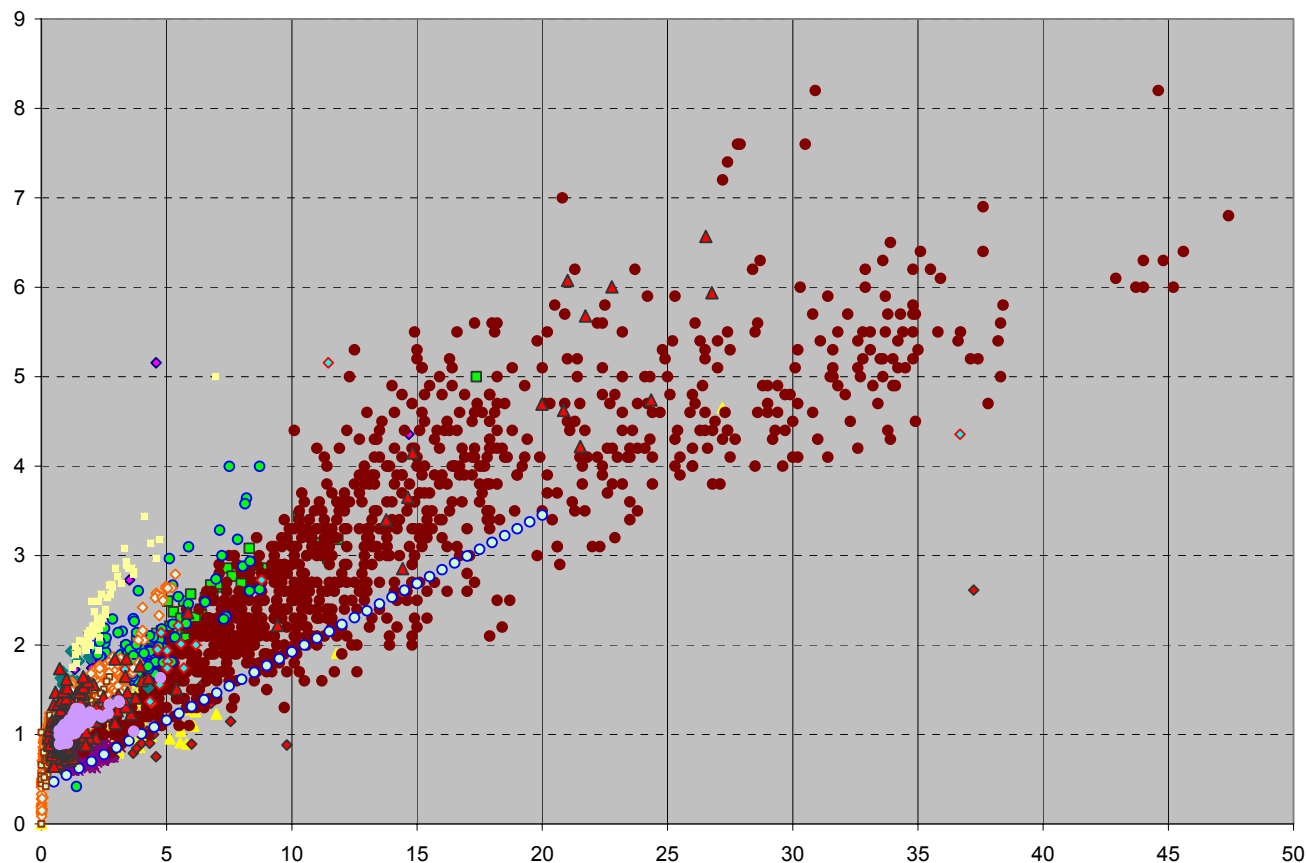
CH₂Br₂ data are more consistent





We did compare in our poster Lucy's data at Mace Head and Cape Grim with some from NOAA and they seemed OK, but there was no intercalibration. Is that an issue or is it a possible solution to the problem?

CH_2Br_2 [ppt]

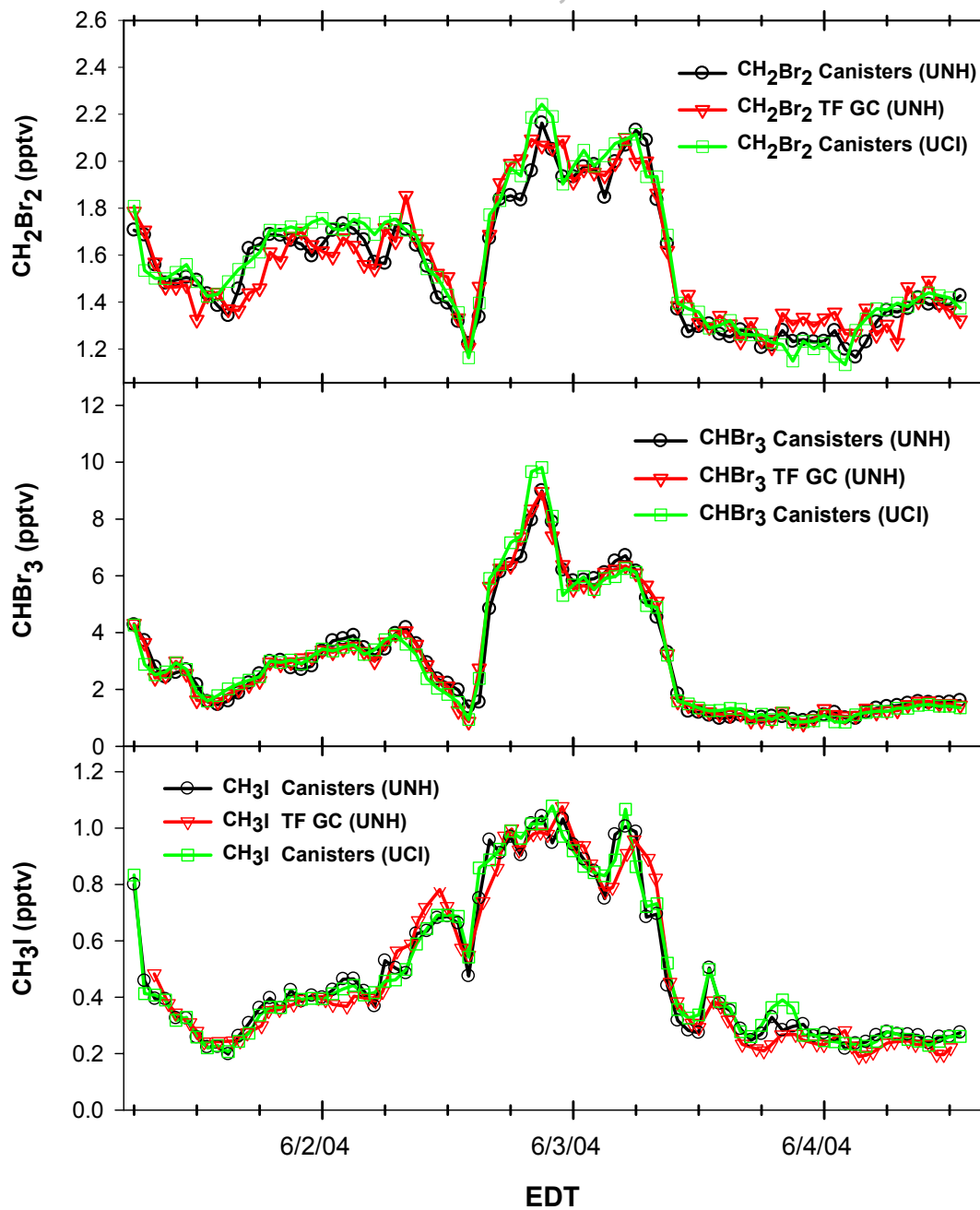


- ◆ CH_2Br_2 -KIEL
- CH_2Br_2 -MIAMI
- ▲ CH_2Br_2 -meteor-NC
- ◆ CH_2Br_2 -meteor-NOAA
- ✕ CH_2Br_2 -PSE92-Yokouchi
- CH_2Br_2 -Appledore Island-Sive
- ◆ CH_2Br_2 -Oceanographer-93?
- CH_2Br_2 -XMAS ISLAND GND-UCI/NC
- CH_2Br_2 -MACE HEAD-PARFORCE
- ◇ CH_2Br_2 -PEM TROPICS B-UCI
- CH_2Br_2 -PEM TROPICS-NCAR
- CH_2Br_2 -MIAMI
- ◇ CH_2Br_2 -KIEL
- ▲ CH_2Br_2 -GASEX98-AOML
- CH_2Br_2 -GASEX98-NCAR

CHBr_3 [ppt]

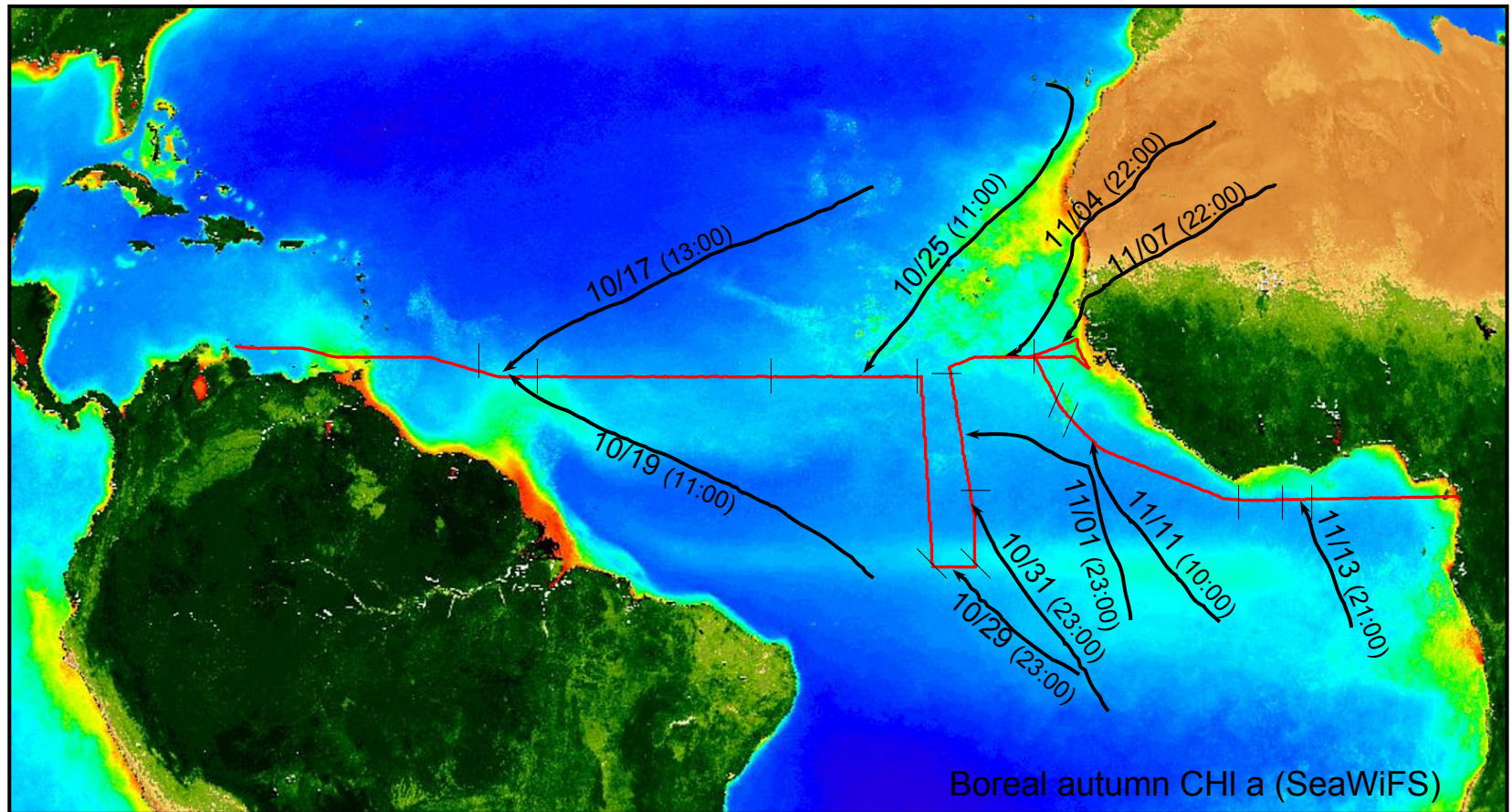
Compilation of Elliot Atlas

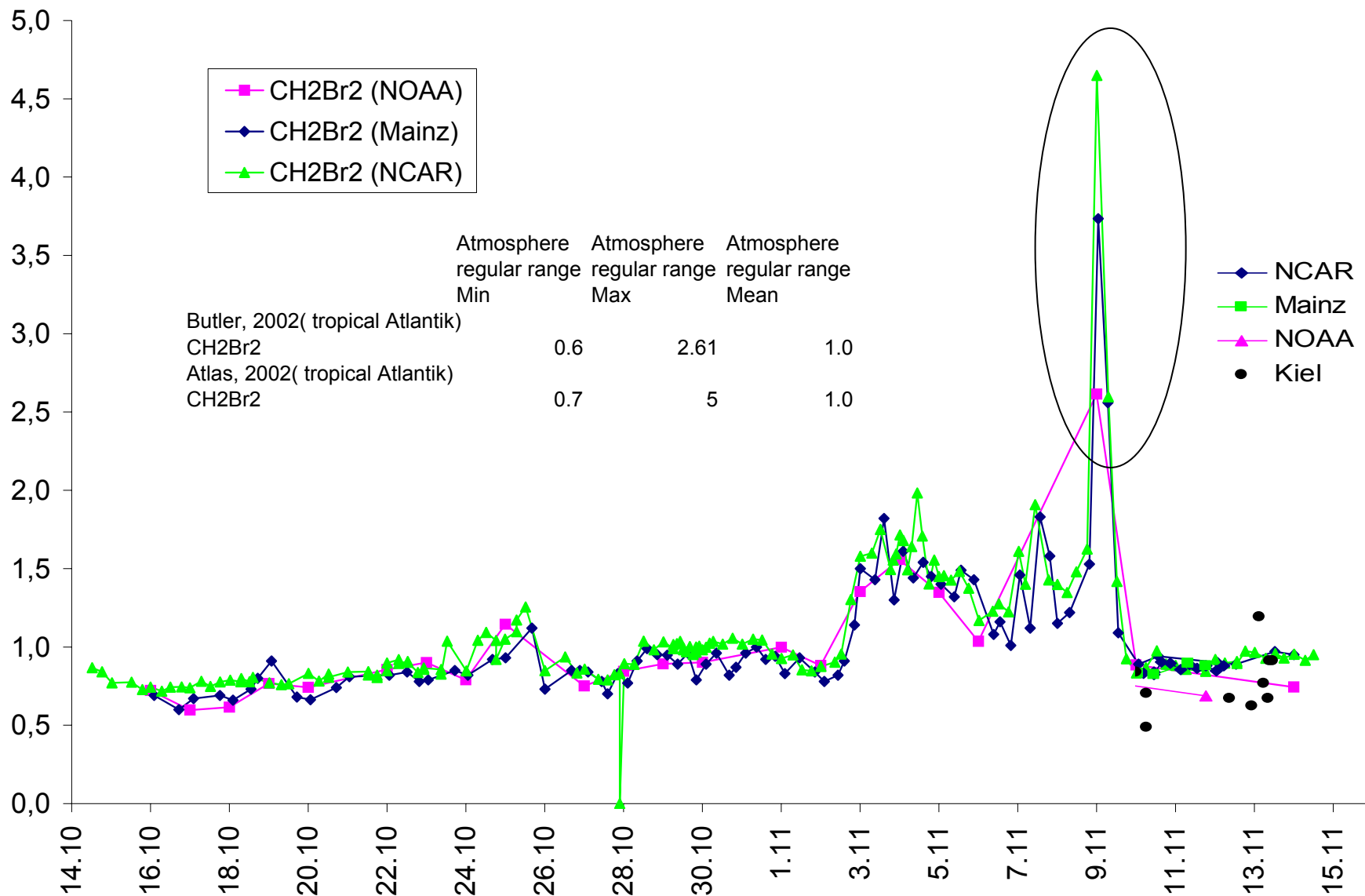
pre-ICARTT Intercomparison AIRMAP Observing Station at Thompson Farm Durham, NH



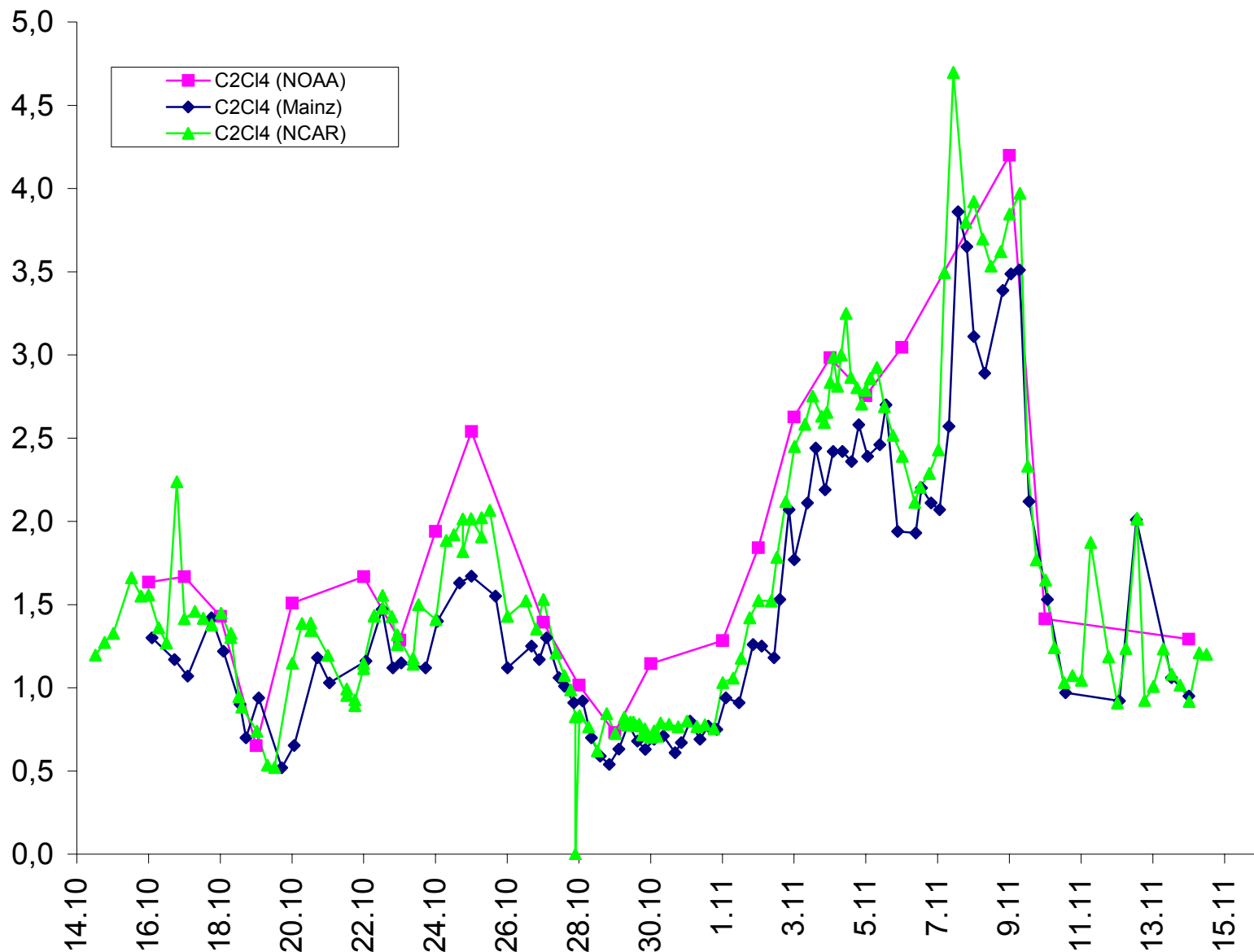
Past direct comparisons high points, low points, successes, failures

Cruise M55 October 12 - November 17, 2002 (Curacao-Douala)
with air mass 120hr-backward trajectories

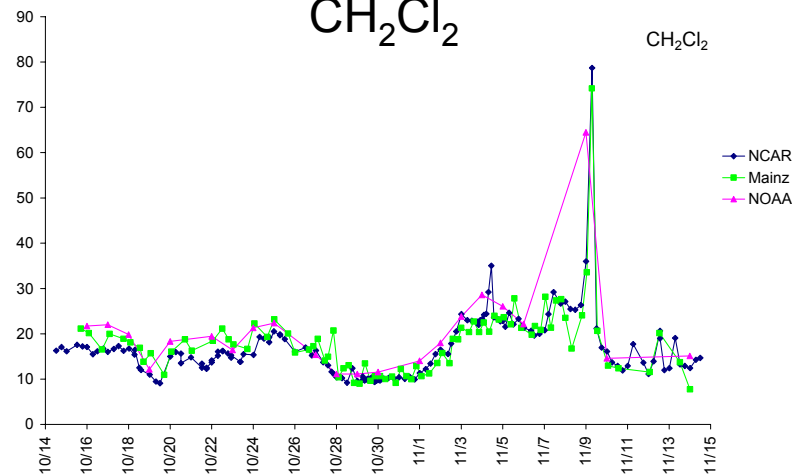
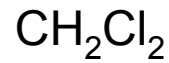
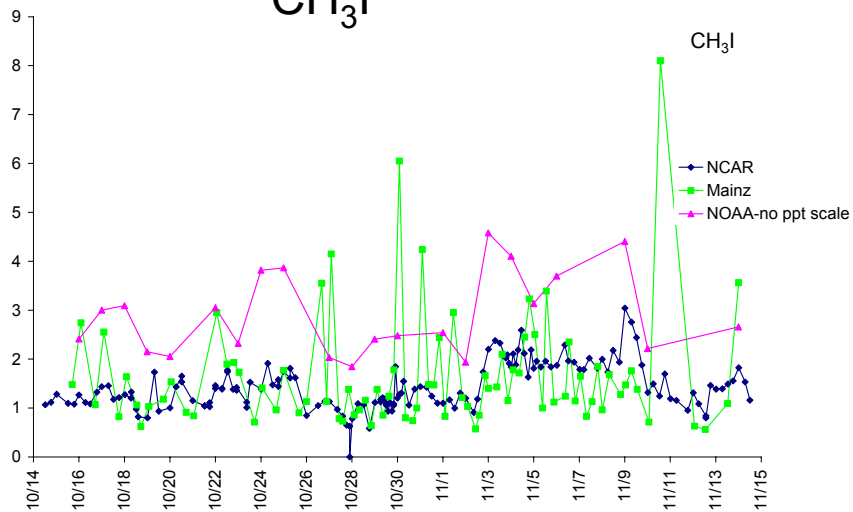
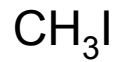
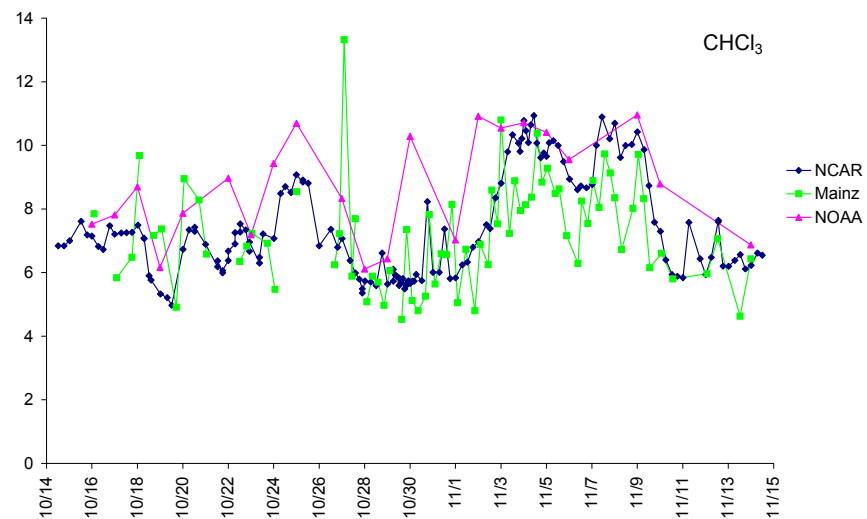
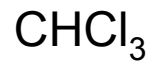
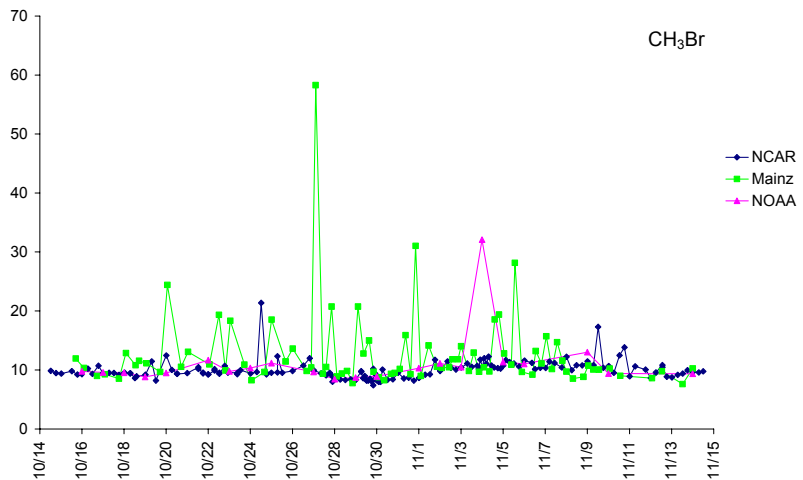
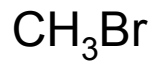


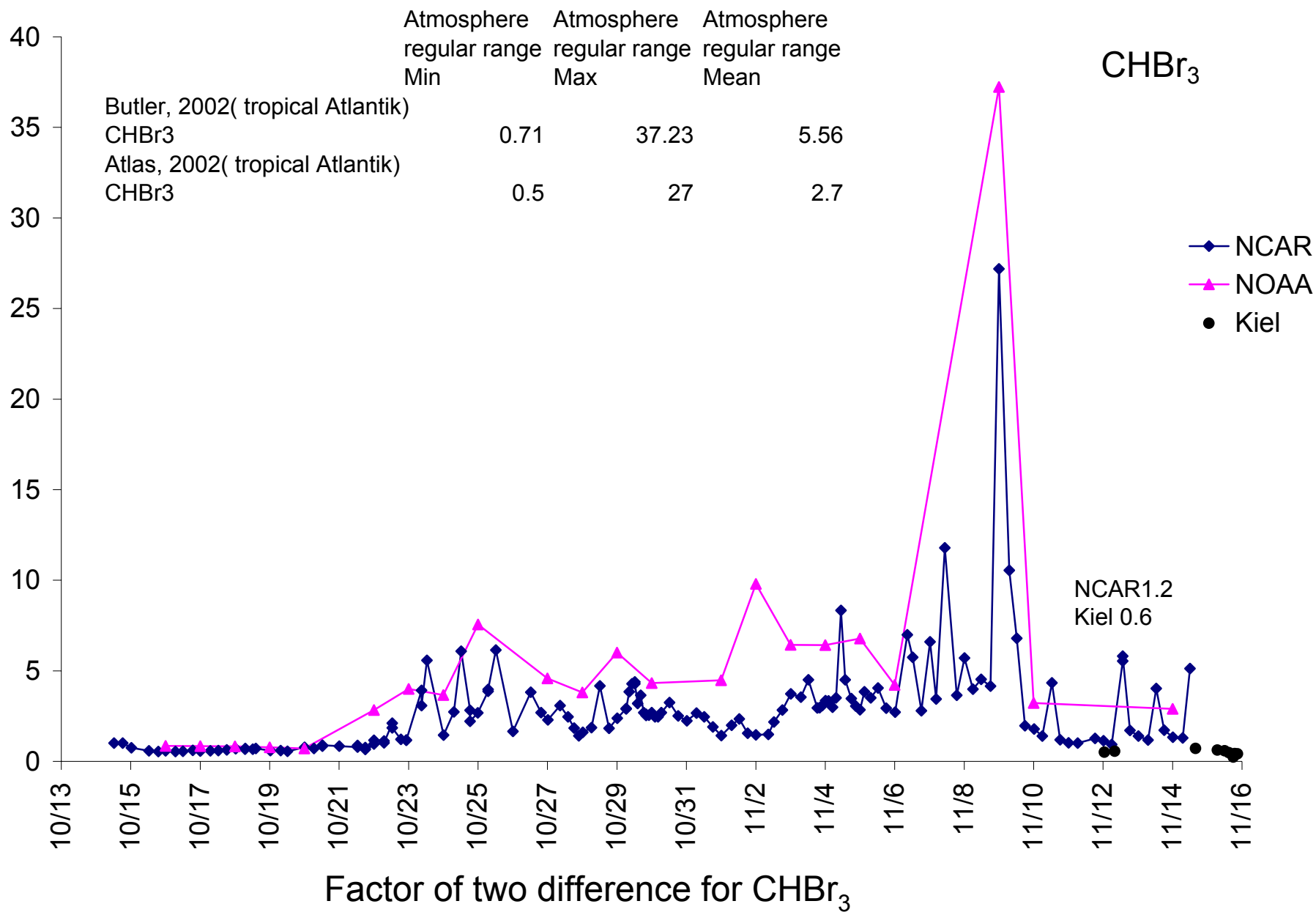


Looks good for CH₂Br₂ .



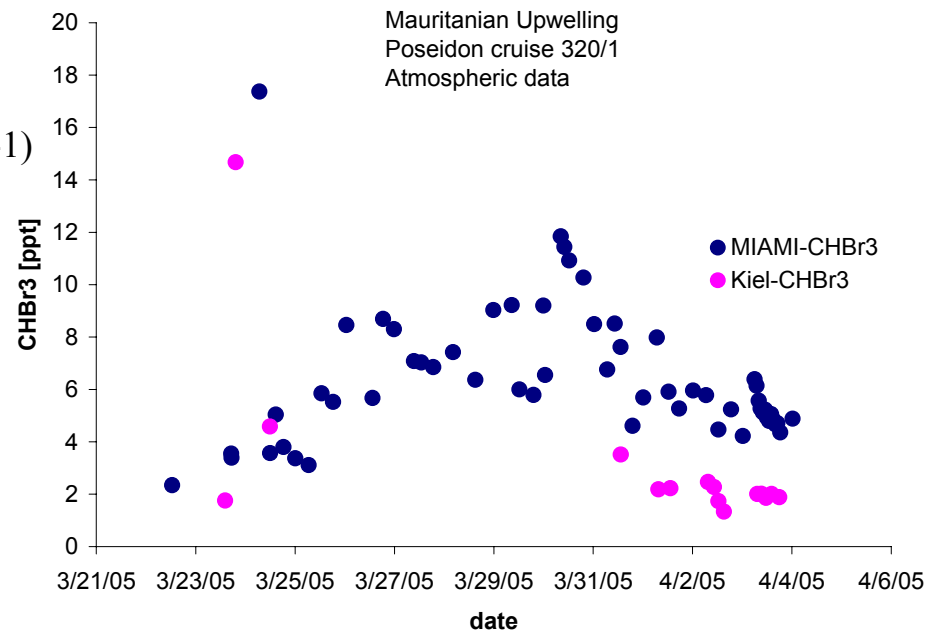
Systematic small offset for C_2Cl_4 , also between Mainz and NCAR, although they use the same scale.



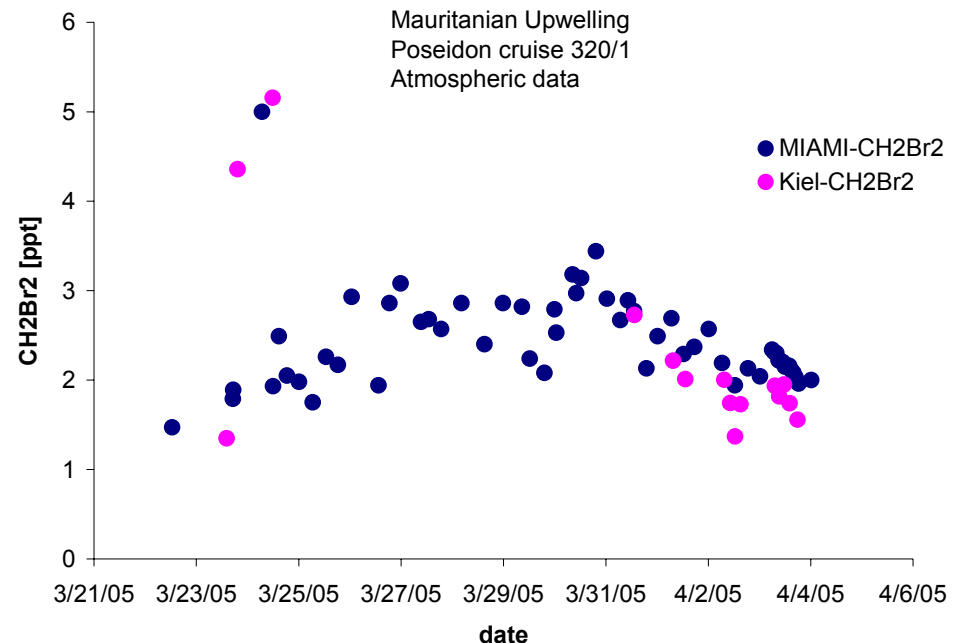
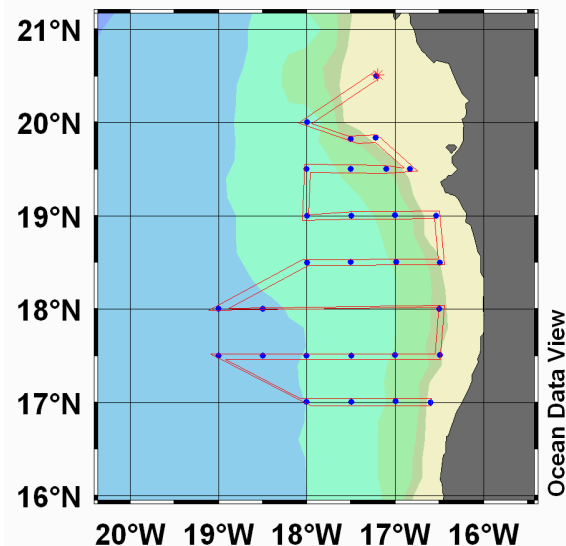


The systematic calibration offset caused a flux difference:
 mean CHBr₃ flux (Miami-calibration): 1.050 pmol m² hr⁻¹
 mean CHBr₃ flux (Kiel-calibration): 2600 pmol m² hr⁻¹
 Quack et al., 2007, in press

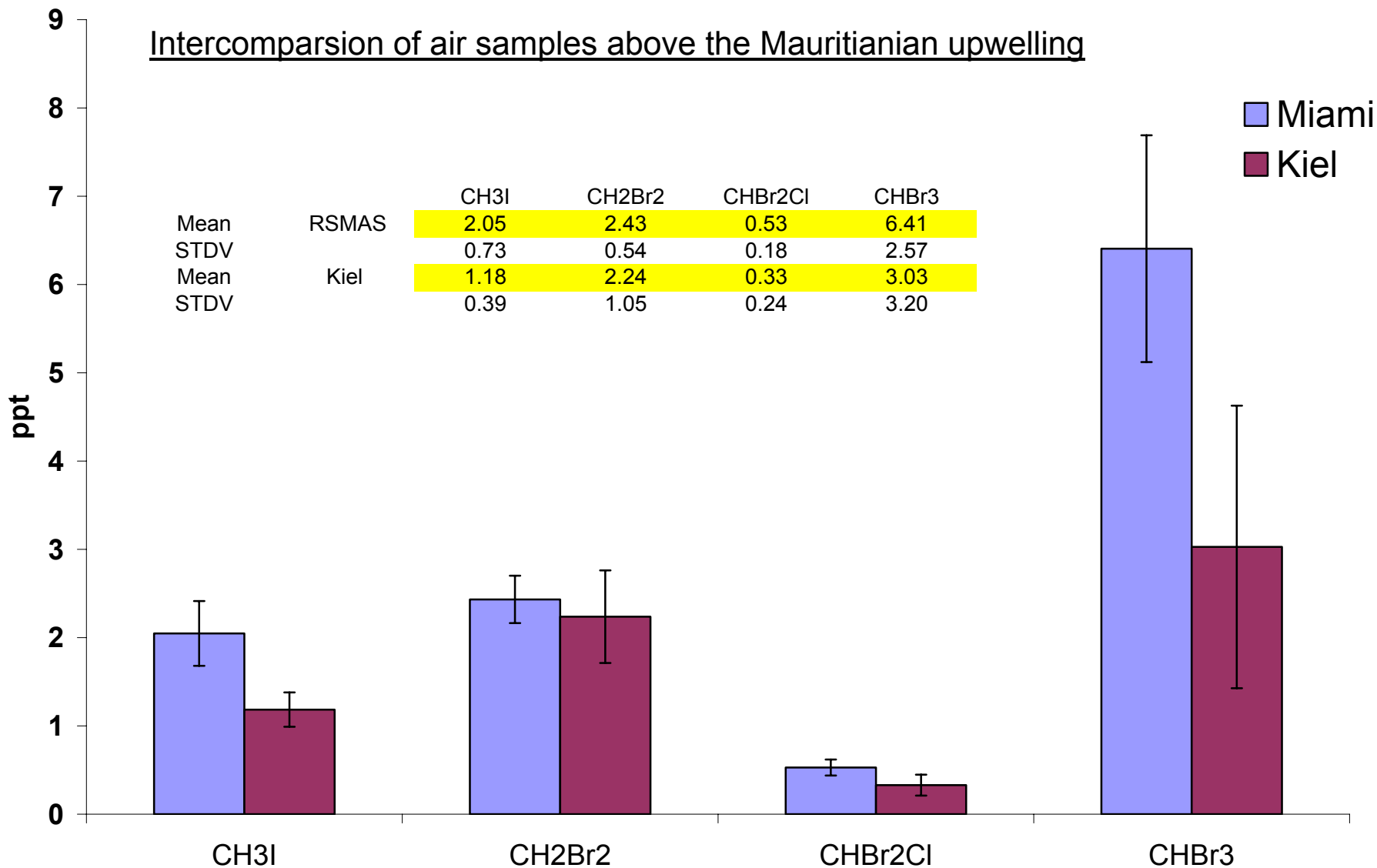
Again a factor of two calibration offset for CHBr₃ between Kiel and Miami, now treated as systematic...



Poseidon 320/1 (March /April 2005) cruise track

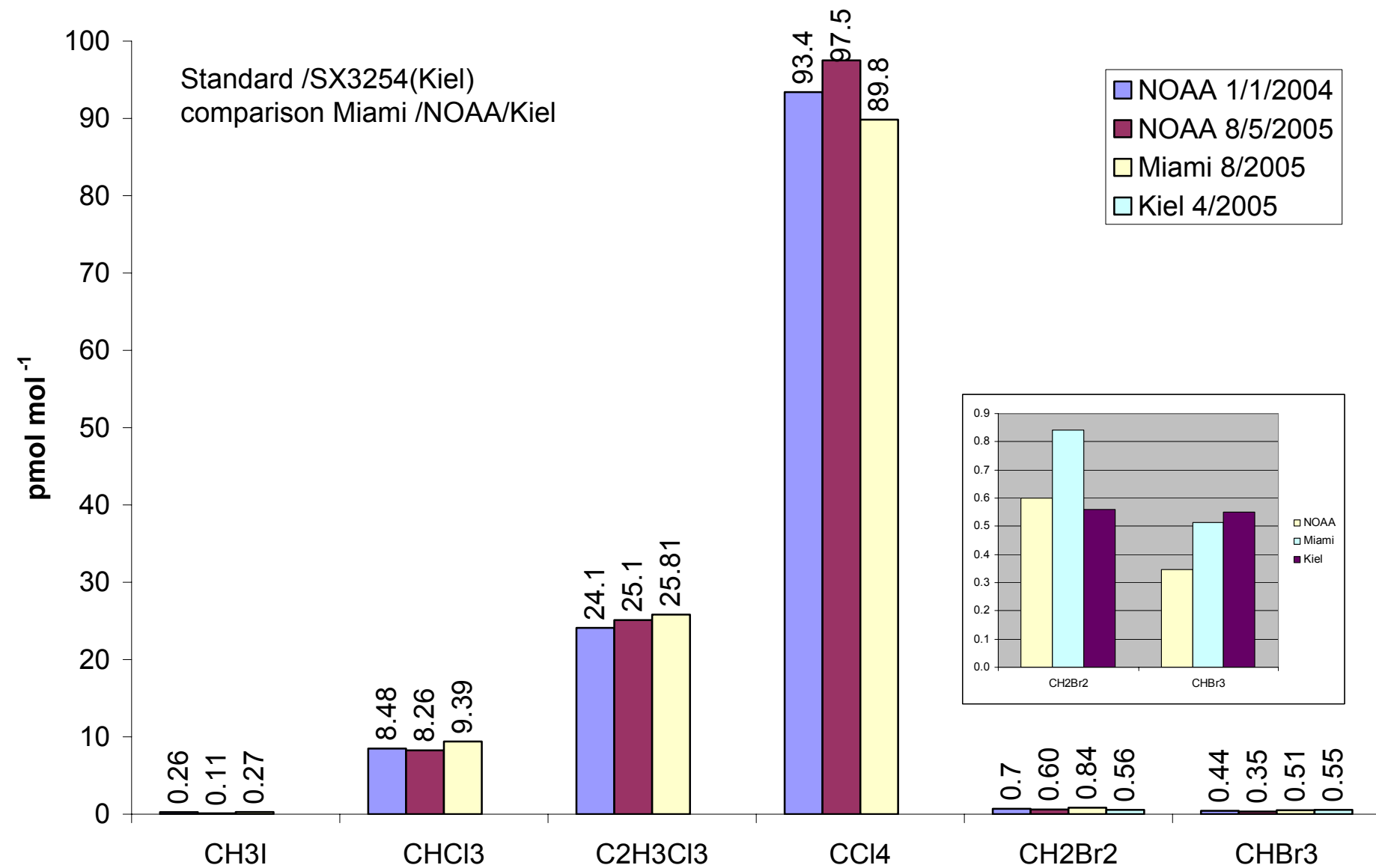
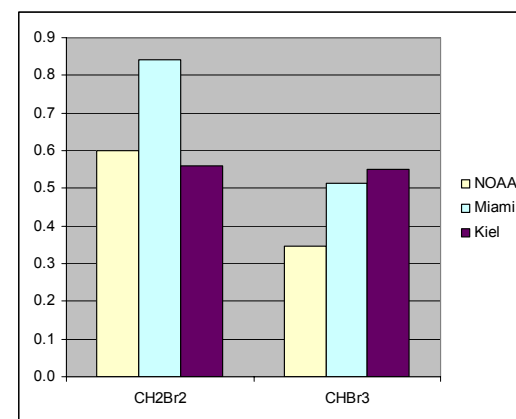
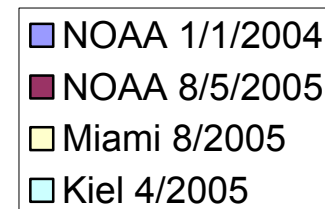


Intercomparison of air samples above the Mauritanian upwelling

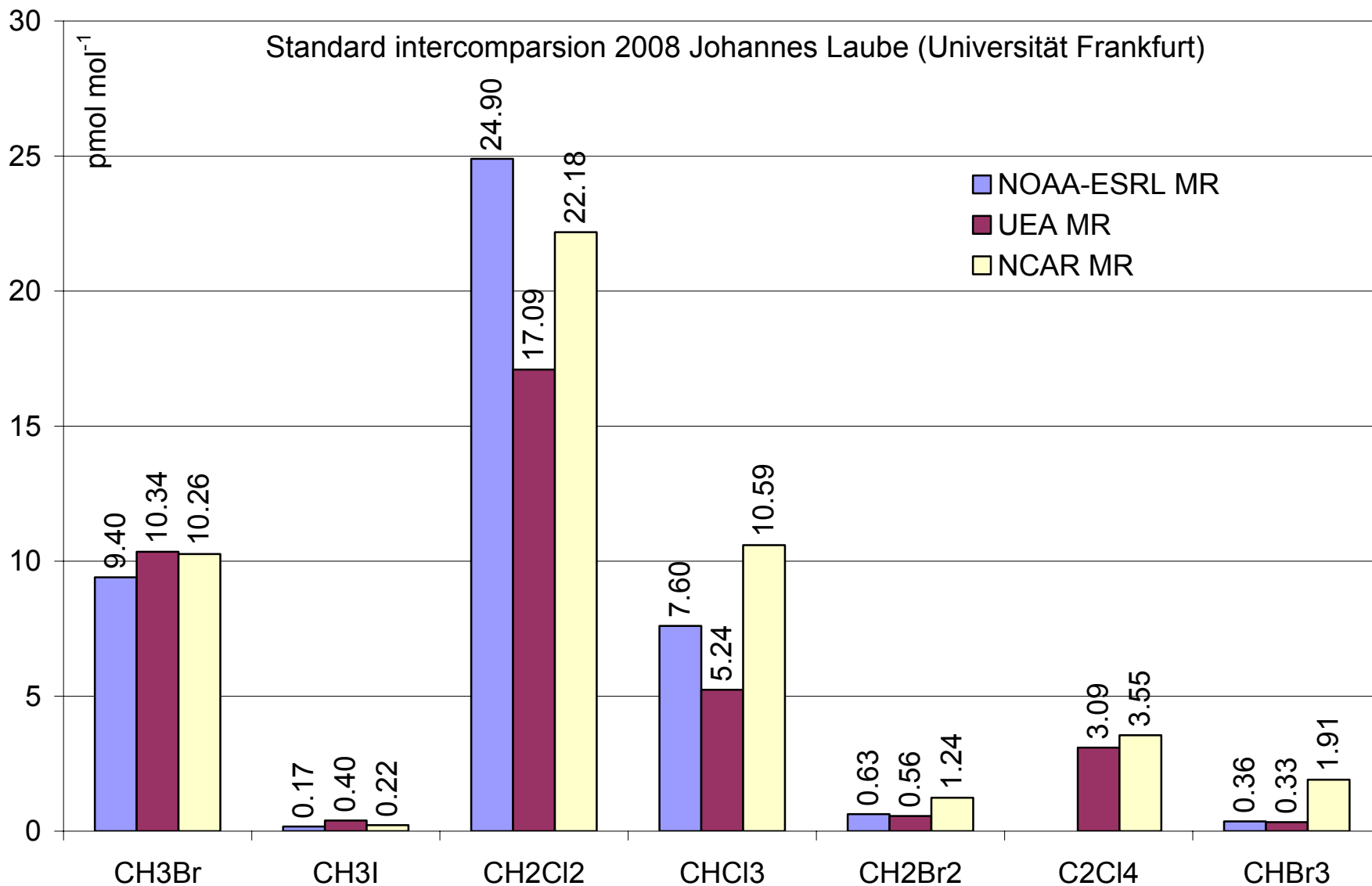


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mean CHBr₃ flux (Kiel-calibration): 2600 pmol m² hr⁻¹
Quack, Atlas et al., 2007,

Standard /SX3254(Kiel)
comparison Miami /NOAA/Kiel

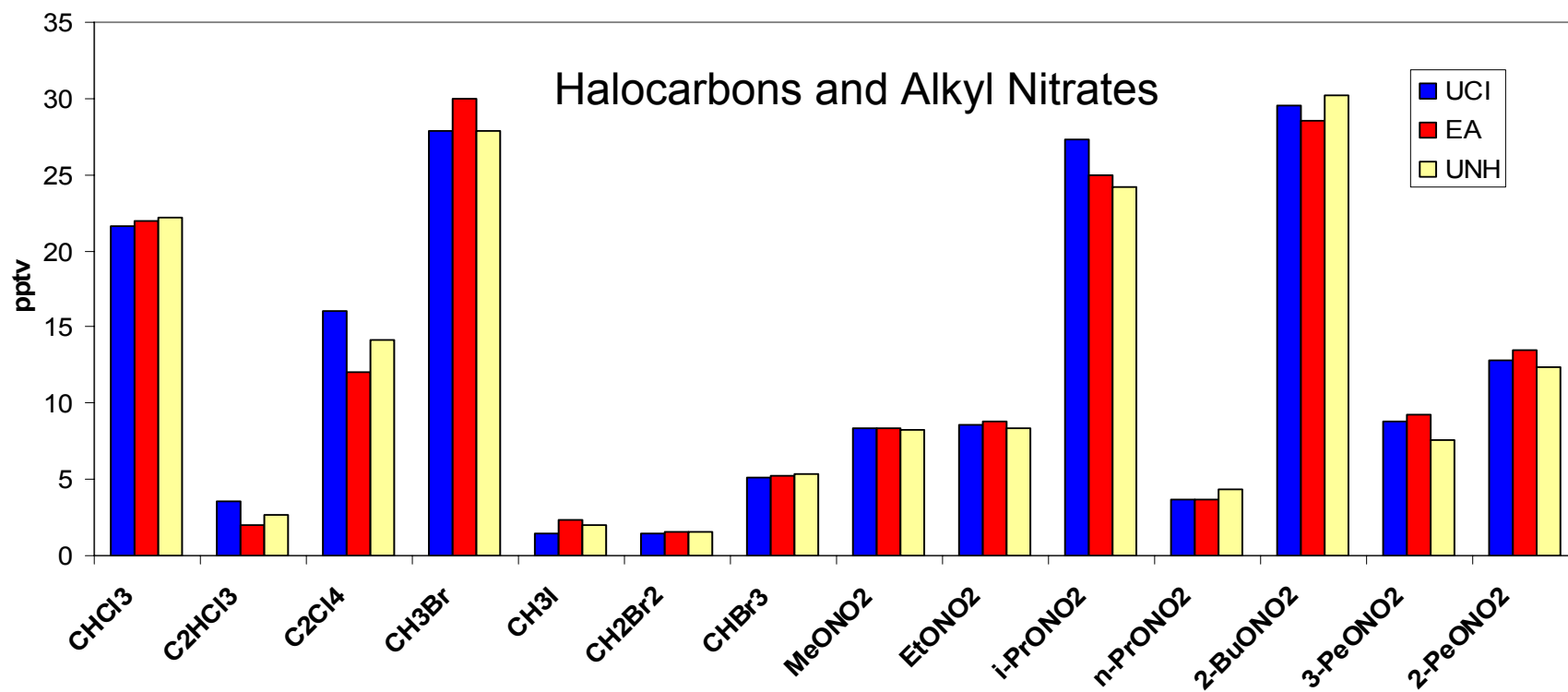


Standard intercomparison 2008 Johannes Laube (Universität Frankfurt)



other intercomparisons should be available: Weiss, Oram, Sive ?

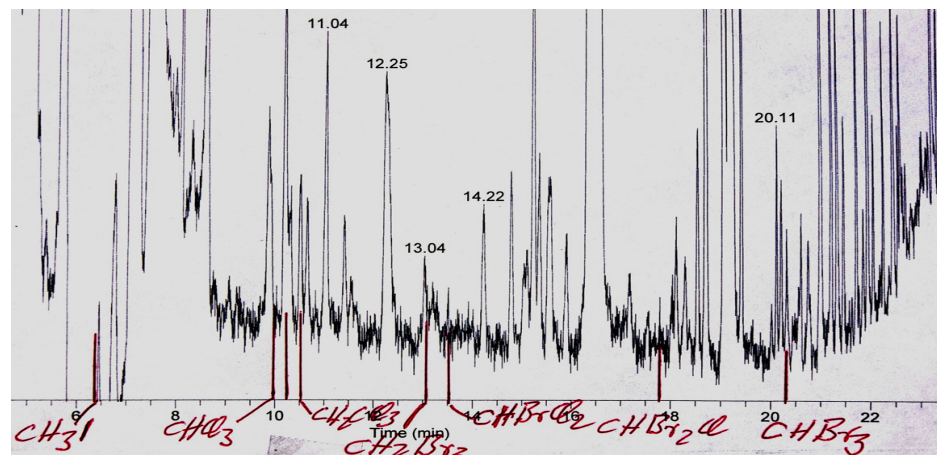
ICARTT Informal VOC Intercomparison (Subset of 51 gases)
Don Blake - UCI



MW RT Ion RT-Window

Acetaldehyde	44	5,42	43/42/26/29/15	5.0-6.0
Metanol	32	5,5	31/29/30/15	
Iod methan	142	7,08	127/141/142/139	6.0-7.5
Acetone	58	7,72	43/58/59/15	7.5-8.1
dichlor methan	88	7,72	84/86/49/47/51	
Acetonitril	61	8,45	39/40/41/26	8.1-8.6
Brom propan	122	8,77	122/124/43/41/39	8.6-9.1
1,1 dichlor ethan	102	8,88	63/65/83/85	
Iod ethan	156	9,53	156/127/27/29	9.1-9.7
dichlor propan	116	9,82	77/79/97/99	
Bromchlor methan	129	9,96	130/128/93/95/49/51	9.7-10.2
trichlor methan	121	10,04	83/85/47/48	
tetrachlor methan	157	10,3	117/119/121/82/74	10.2-10.9
trichlor ethan	135	10,4	97/99/61/63/60	
Formic acid	46	10,66	45/46/29/44/30	
2- Iod propan	170	11,45	127/170/155/141	10.9-11.6
trichlor ethen	133	11,86	95/97/130/132/60/62	11.6-12.2
Acetic acid	60	11,96	43/60/61/28	
dibrom methan	174	12,54	93/95/79/81/91	12.2-13.0
Bromdichlor methan	164	12,78	83/85/47/48/129	
1-Iod propan	160	12,8	127/170/129/155/141	
Formaldehyde	30	13,1	31/29/28/30/15	13.0-13.6
Chlor iod methan	177	13,28	178/176/127/141	
2-Iod Butan	184	14,8	184/127/155	
tetrachlor ethen	166	15,02	94/96/129/131/166/164	13.6-15.3
1,1 dichlor propan	114	15,58	76/78/41/39	
dibromchlor methan	208	15,68	127/129/79/81/131/91/93	15.3-15.9
Iod butan	184	16,04	127/184/141/155	15.9-16.3
dibrom ethan	188	16,15	107/109/27/26	
1,1,1,2 tetrachlor ethan	168	17,3	131/133/95/60/61/97	16.3-17.5
tribrom methan	250	18,59	173/171/175/79/81/91/93/94	17.5-18.8
di Iod methan	268	19,45	127/141/268	18.8-19.7
1,1,2,2 tetrachlor ethan	168	20,13	83/85/60/61/95/96	19.7-20.3
1,2,3-trichlor propan	149	20,43	75/77/110/112/61	20.3-20.7
di Iod ethan	282	22,83	155/127/27	20.7-23.3

Total ion chromatogramm of sea water



SIM

CHBr₃
RT: 20.84
MA: 150833661

CHBr₂Cl

RT: 18.49
MA: 114806204

CH₂Br₂

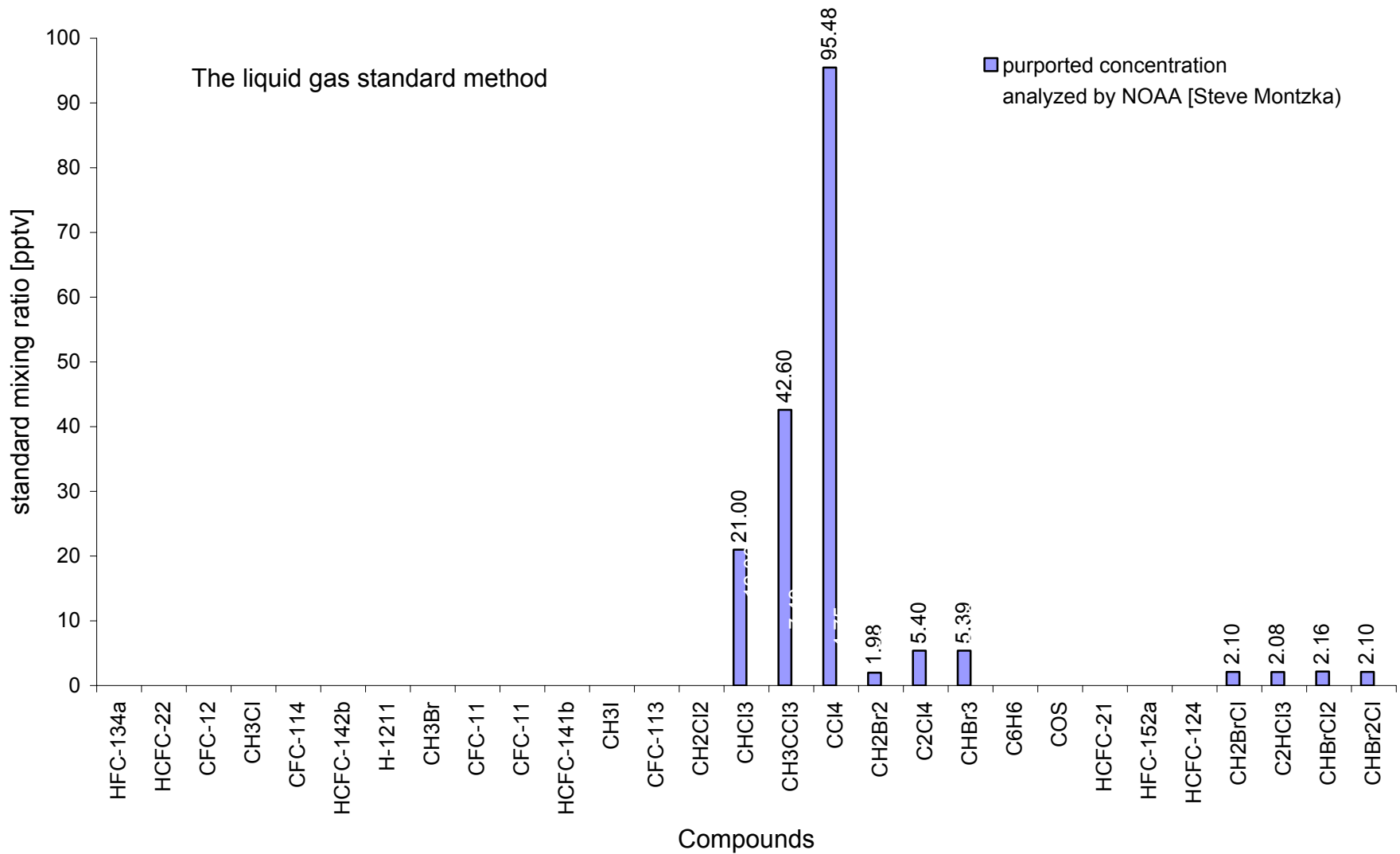
RT: 14.40
MA: 96889435

CH₃I

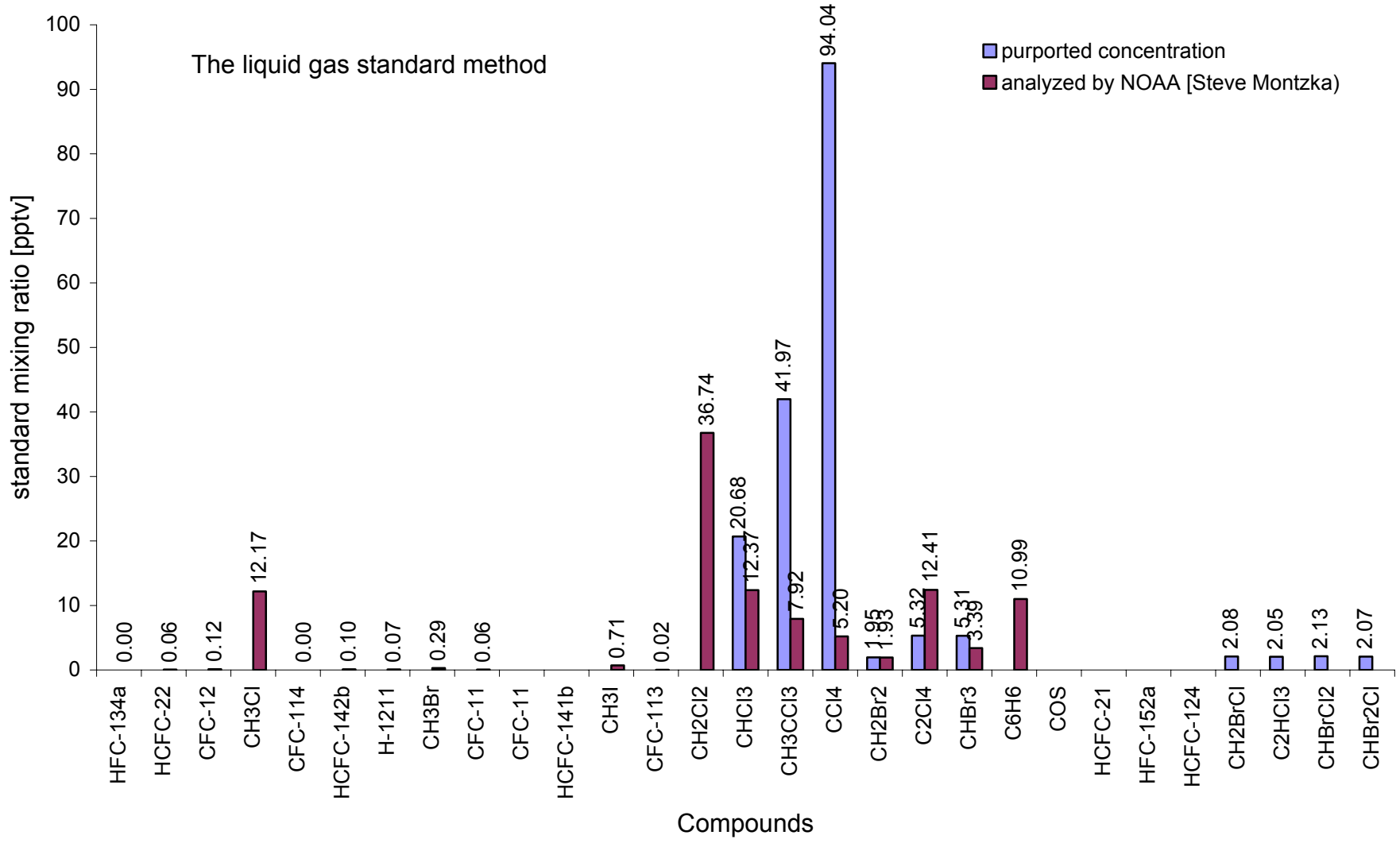
RT: 6.62
MA: 13423254

5.39 8.02 8.71 10.46 14.19 14.82 17.79 20.12 21.64 23.49

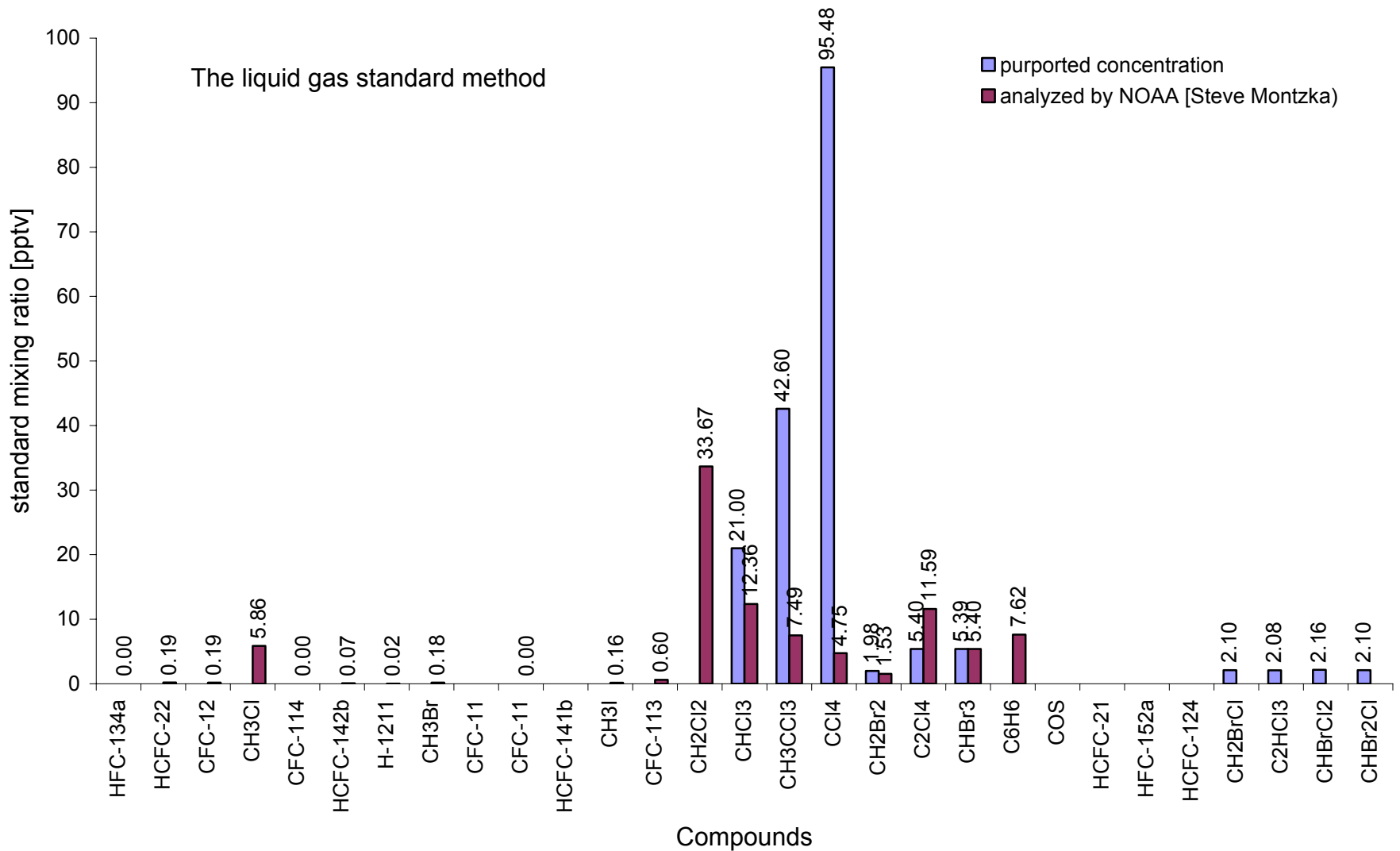
Halocarbons are in pmol, while hydrocarbons coelute in n-μmol, often yielding the same fragments (M, M+1 and M-1 at high concentrations): 43(42,44).. +14...85...127,141,.



The compounds have been diluted in water in advance, injected in a steel tank via a sixport-valve-loop and then pressurized with Nitrogen.



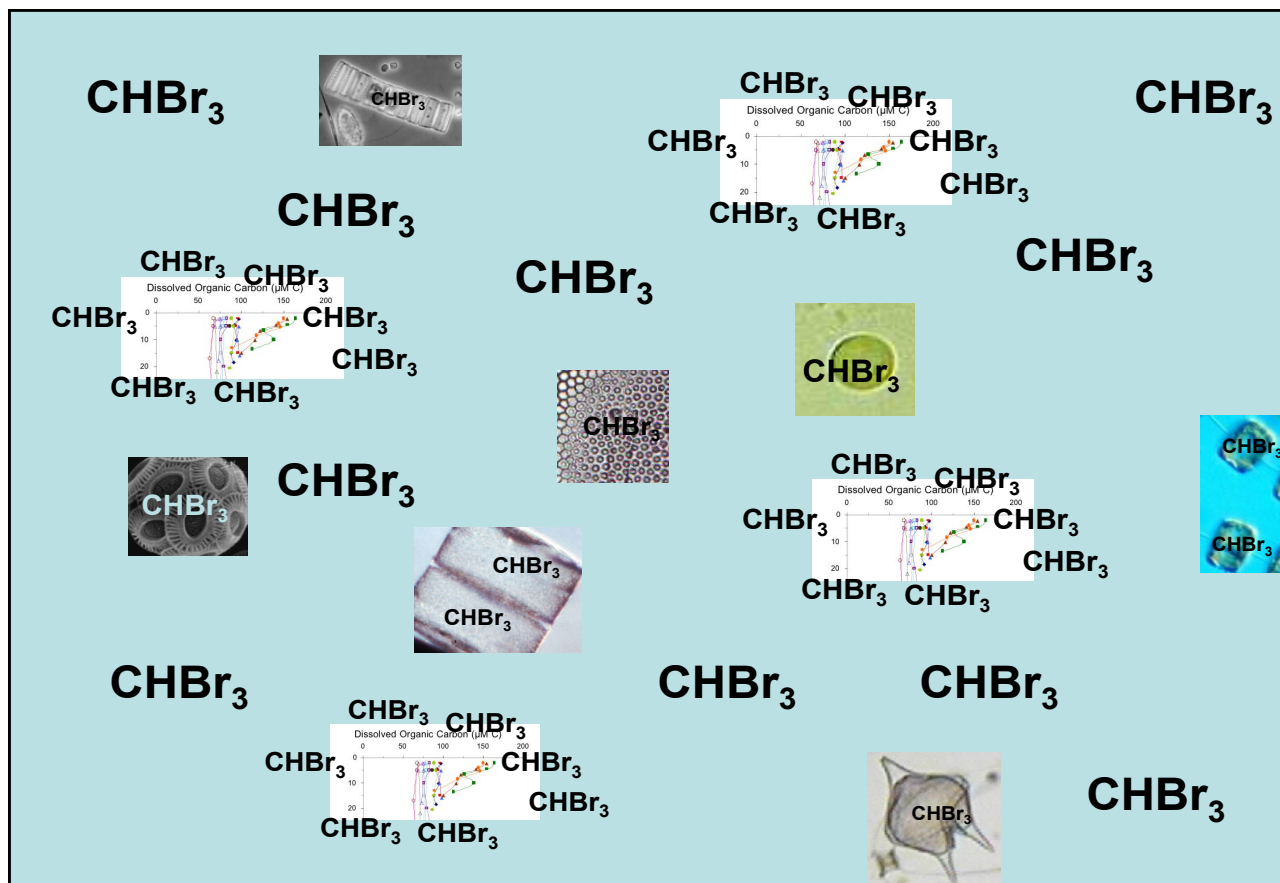
Purported and actual measured compounds and concentrations vary extremst in flask 1.



Purported and actual measured compounds and concentrations also show the same differences in flask 2. (Dilution of compounds had been aided in an ultrasonic bath which possibly has destroyed the compounds)

Sample issues

Distribution of e.g. CHBr_3 (CH_3I) and others in a water sample

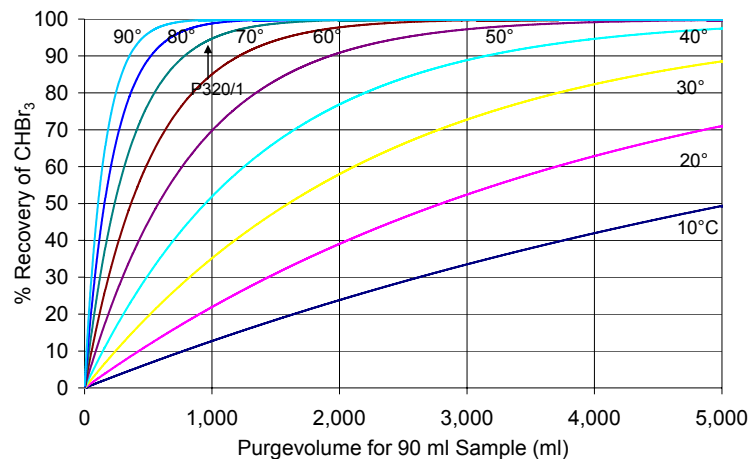


Storage is not possible without conservation (anybody tried?)
After three days in the refrigerator there were >30% differences

Analytical Concerns

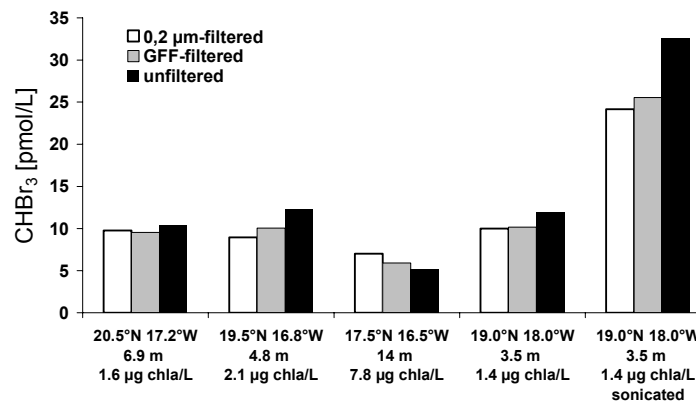
CHBr₃ Example

Bromoform is a difficult gas to recover from water samples. Recoveries are influenced by temperature and dessicant used, but also by the composition of the oceanic sample. Optimizing and standardizing techniques would improve comparison of independent data sets.

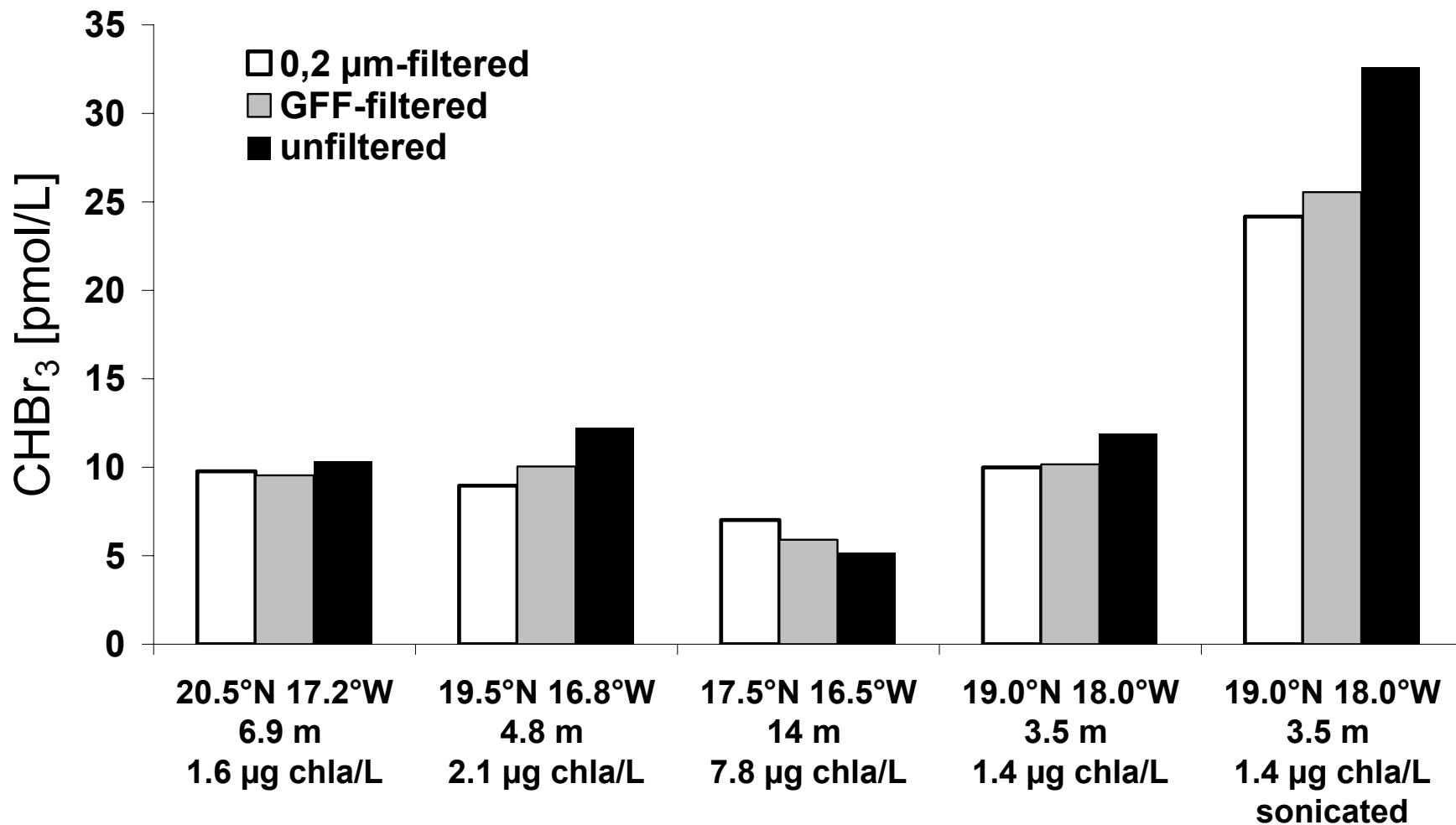


Theoretical recovery rates
based on Moore et al. (1995)

Total CHBr₃ in a water sample appears distributed among dissolved, adsorbed, and particulate phases.



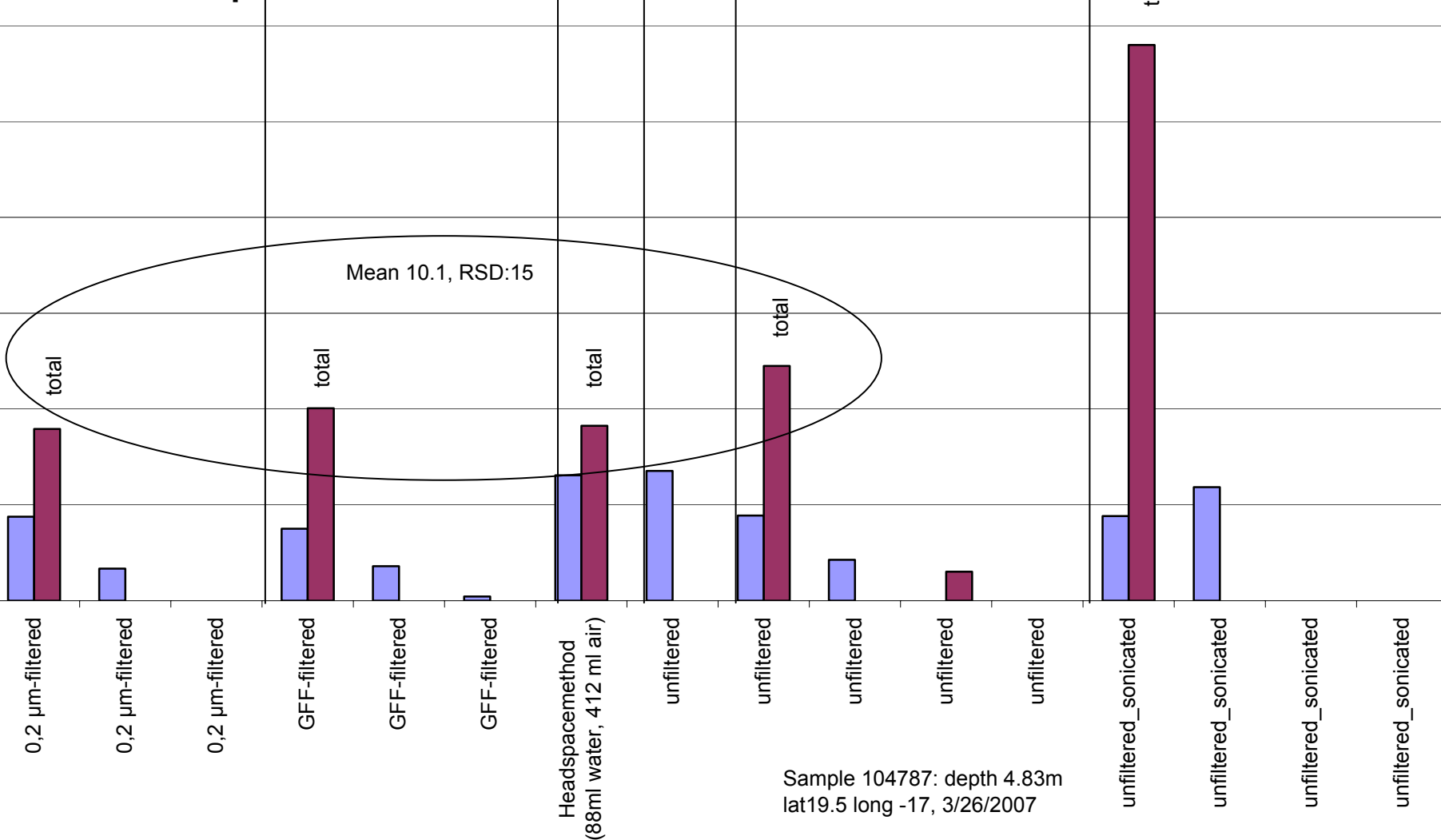
Sample description

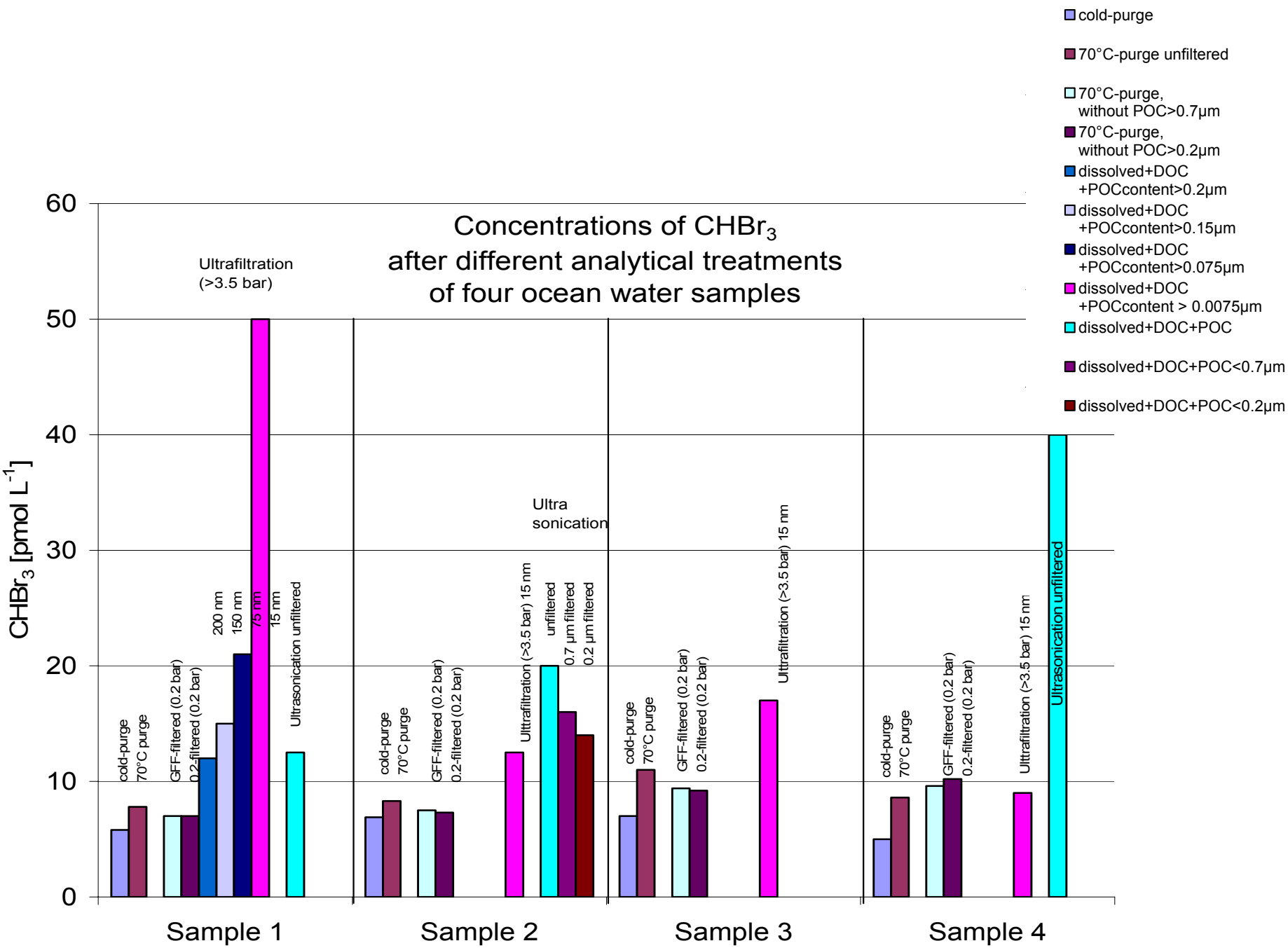


The influence of filtration on CHBr_3 concentrations in waters samples of various chl *a* content.

Results of first and second purges after

Different sample treatments





Practical considerations (some issues from Jim Butler).

What is the most reliable standard?

Are perm tubes reliable? (Issues involved, e.g.)

Are liquids reliable? (e.g.: degradation, longterm stability)

What is the repeatability?

Are cylinders reliable? (e.g.: degradation, longterm stability)

Is the analytics firm? (e.g.: coelutions)

Can the data of different analytical methods be compared? (e.g.:equilibrator, purge and trap)

How does one make a comparison between someone who is using liquid standards and someone who uses cylinders?

How to best intercalibrate between atmospheric and ocean analysis?

Also, how to deal with super-short-lived compounds?

How to deal with compounds that are analyzed differently?

Intercomparison is the short-term answer. Intercalibration, combined with intercomparison is a long-term answer, but in the end, how do we make this happen?