Development of Trace Carbon Dioxide Isotopologue Analyzer - Performance Evaluation Study

Introduction

We report on the development and performance evaluation of a soon-to-be released trace gas analyzer for the measurement of atmospheric δ^{13} C, δ^{18} O, δ^{17} O, 13 C, 12 C, 18 O and 17 O of CO₂ Carbon Dioxide isotopes can help answer many questions, such as emission source attribution and, via their use as a tracer, to examination of naturally occurring processes in plants or soil. Based on Optical Feedback Cavity Enhanced Absorption Spectroscopy (OF-CEAS), the analyzer offers both the sensitivity and stability necessary for long-term atmospheric monitoring, DIC ocean measurements, soil, plant physiology and mud gas isotope logging applications.

Analyzer Specifications



- Total Weight: 10.5 kg (including batteries)
- Battery Life: 8 hours typical with 2 batteries
- Operating temperature range -25 °C to + 45 °C

LI-7825 CO₂ Isotope Analyzer

CO₂ Measurements: Measurements: Range: 50 to 2,000 ppm Precision (1σ): 0.027 ppm with 5-minute averaging Maximum drift: <0.4 ppm per 24-hour period

 δ^{13} C Measurements: Precision (1 σ): 0.02 ‰ with 5-minute averaging Maximum drift: <0.5 ‰ per 24-hr period

 δ^{18} O Measurements: Precision (1 σ): 0.06 ‰ with 5-minute averaging Maximum drift: <2 ‰ per 24-hr period

 δ^{17} O Measurements: Precision (1 σ): 0.2 ‰ with 5-minute averaging Maximum drift: <6 ‰ per 24-hr period

BJ Clark¹, Graham Leggett¹, Doug Lynch¹, Mark Johnson¹, Anatoly Komissarov¹, Israel Begashaw¹

1. LI-COR Biosciences, Lincoln, Nebraska, USA.

Test Setup

Data for the Allan Deviation plots were collected over a 10-day period, where, prior to the measurement of test gas, the LI-7825 prototype was powered on/warmed up while sampling ambient air for 24 hours. It was then connected to a 400 ppm CO₂ tank via stainless steel tubing for the test.





Conclusions

In conclusion, this portable and rugged instrument meets or exceeds requirements for both long-term atmospheric background measurements and offers a versatile platform for a range of mobile and agile measurements relevant to the better understanding of greenhouse gas emissions from anthropogenic and natural sources.

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