



Long term trend of SABER carbon dioxide

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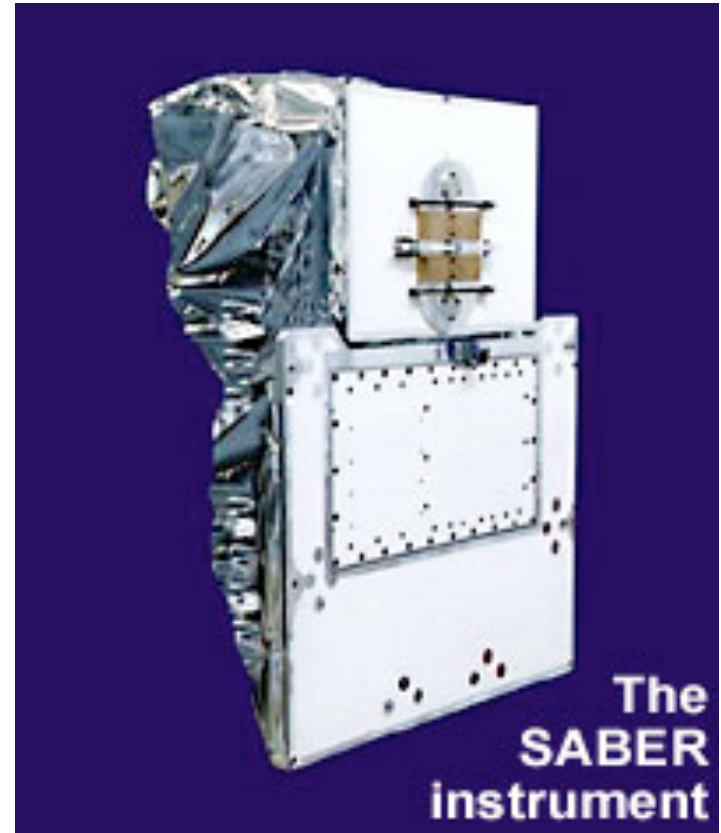
CSIC, Spain

Marty Mlynczak

NASA LarC

Overview

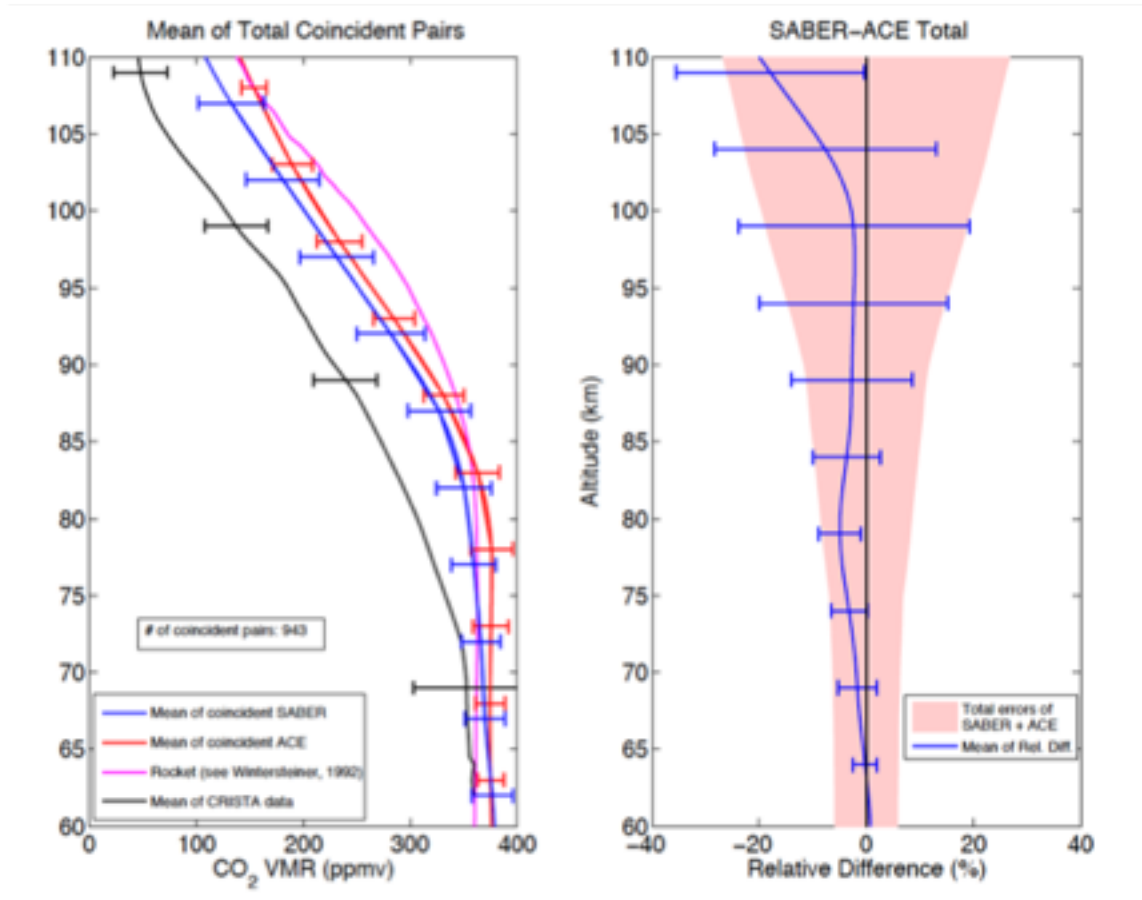
- SABER CO2 data (2002-2014)
- CO2 data is now available to the public in the form of daily NetCDF files via ftp at ftp://saber.gats-inc.com/Version2_0/Level2C/
- Increasing CO2 abundance in the upper atmosphere (2002-2014)



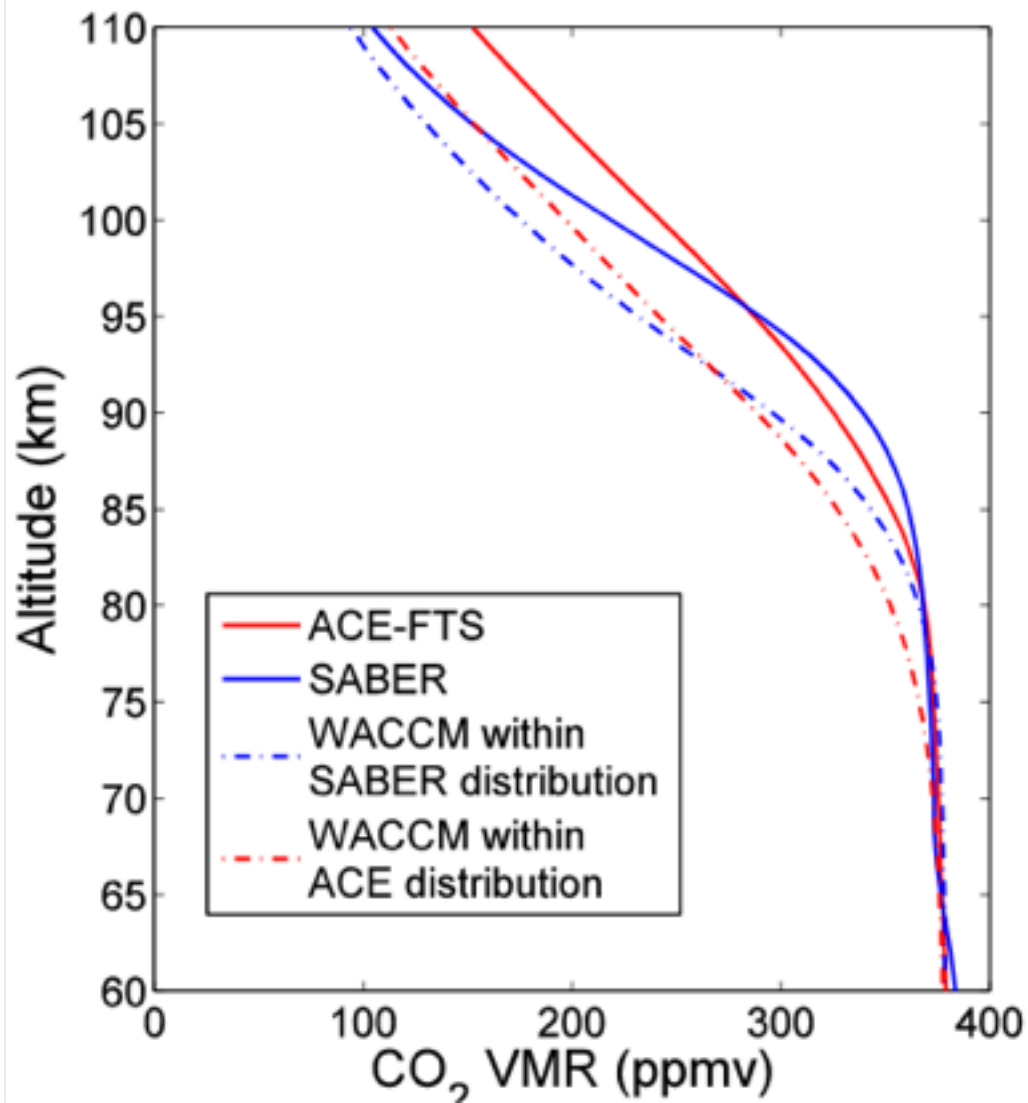
Validation of SABER CO₂ with ACE-FTS

Rezac et al. JGR, to be submitted, [2015]

CO₂ departs from well-mixed due to the lack of turbulence above 80 km

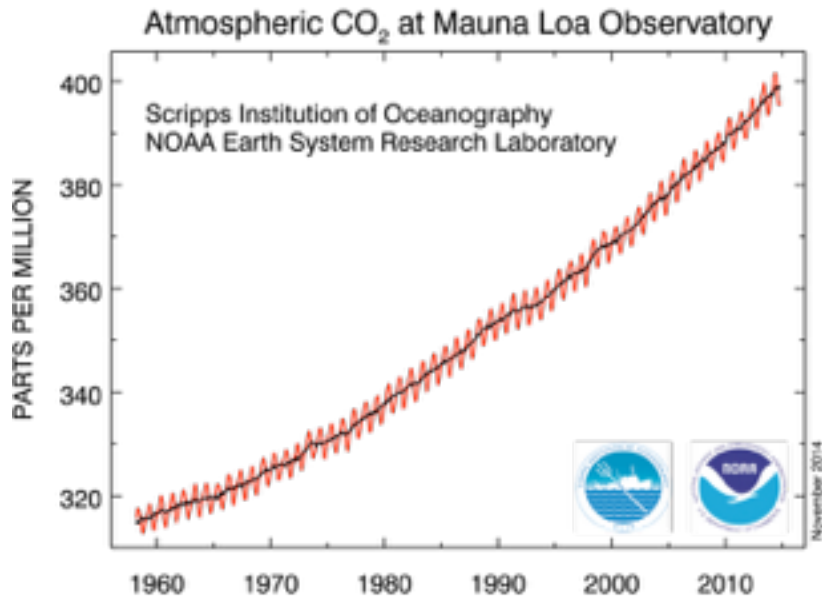


Global CO₂ VMR mean profiles



Long-term changes in CO₂ abundance in the upper atmosphere

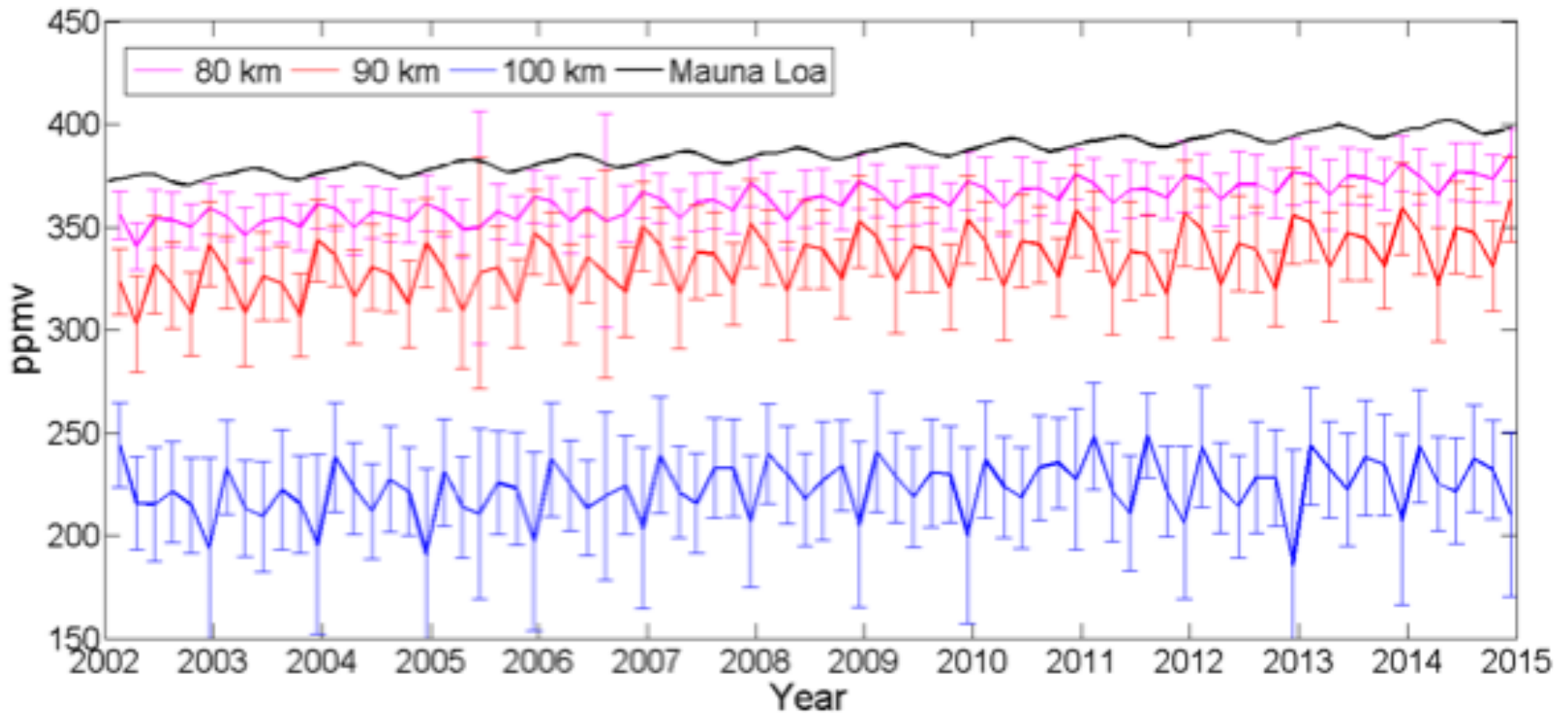
Keeling curve



Trend in SABER CO2

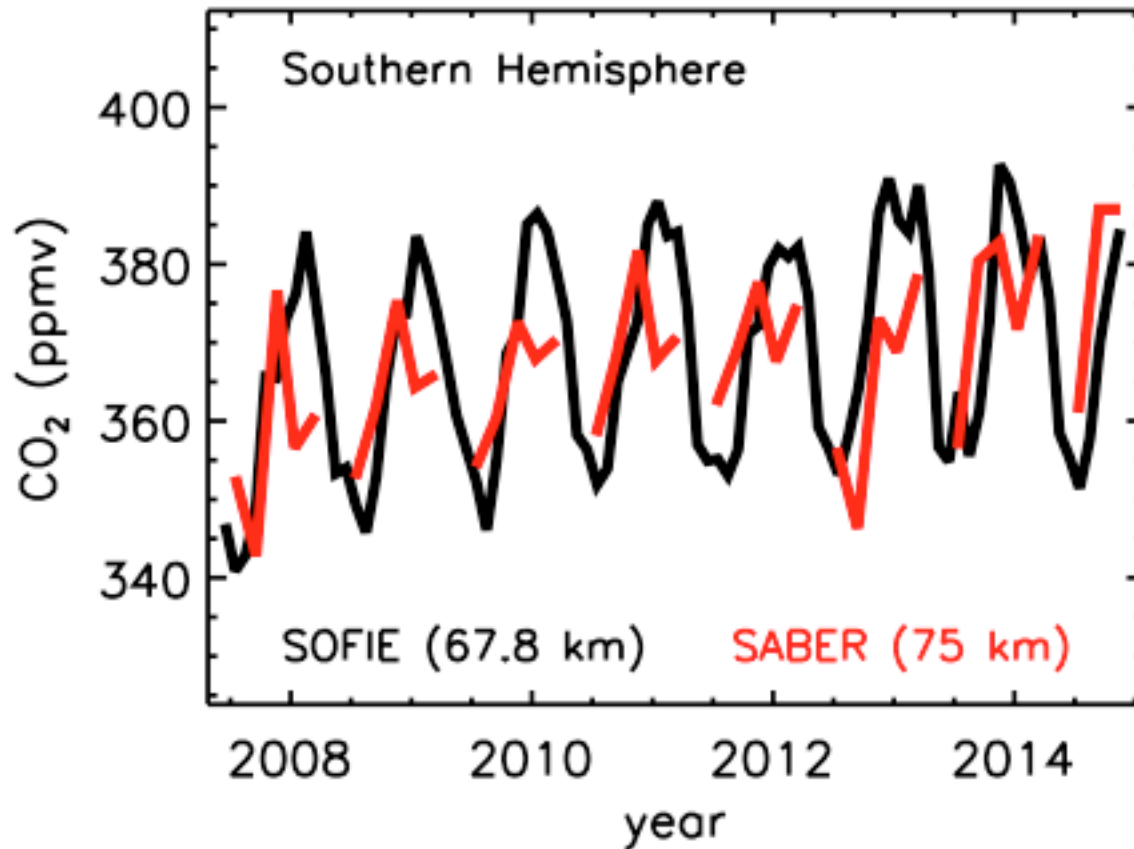
~2 ppmv/year below 80 km or 5% per decade

Yue et al., GRL, under review



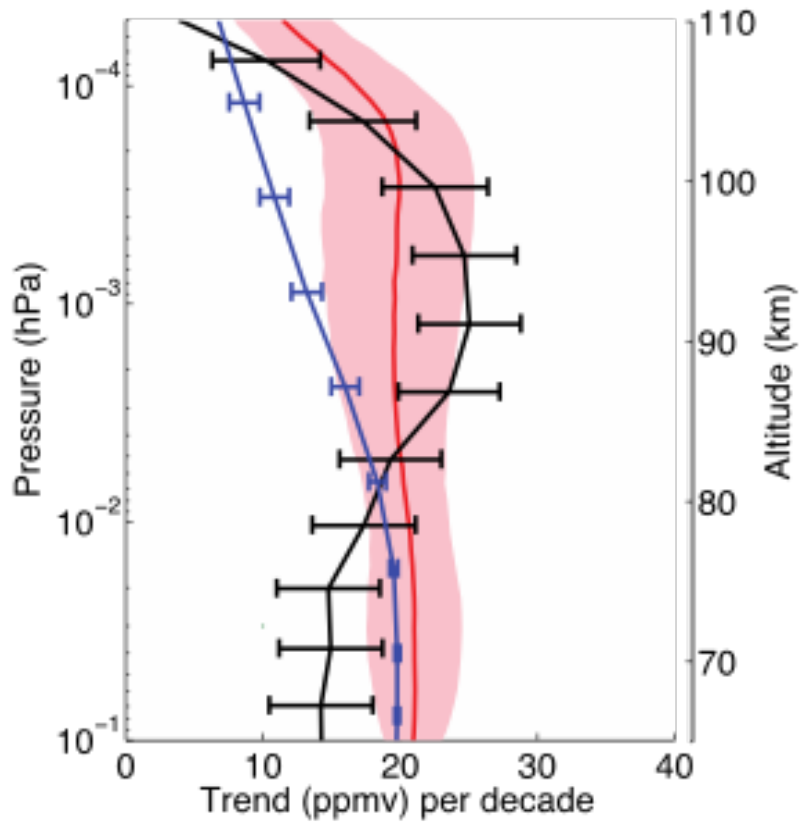
James Butler, director of NOAA's Global Monitoring Division,
"you validated our observations"

Cross-validation of CO₂ in both SABER and AIM/SOFIE at high latitudes

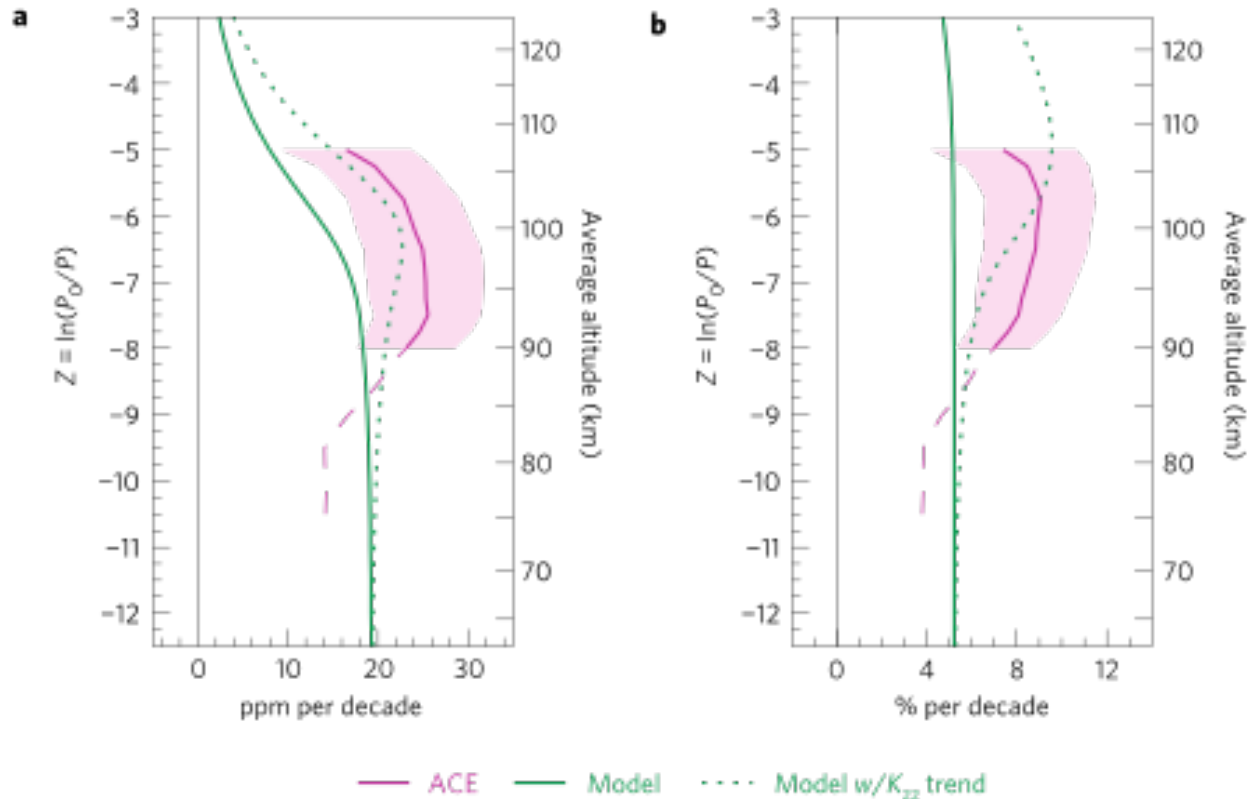


Courtesy of Mark Hervig

CO2 trend depends on altitude
faster than any model predictions,
but WHY?

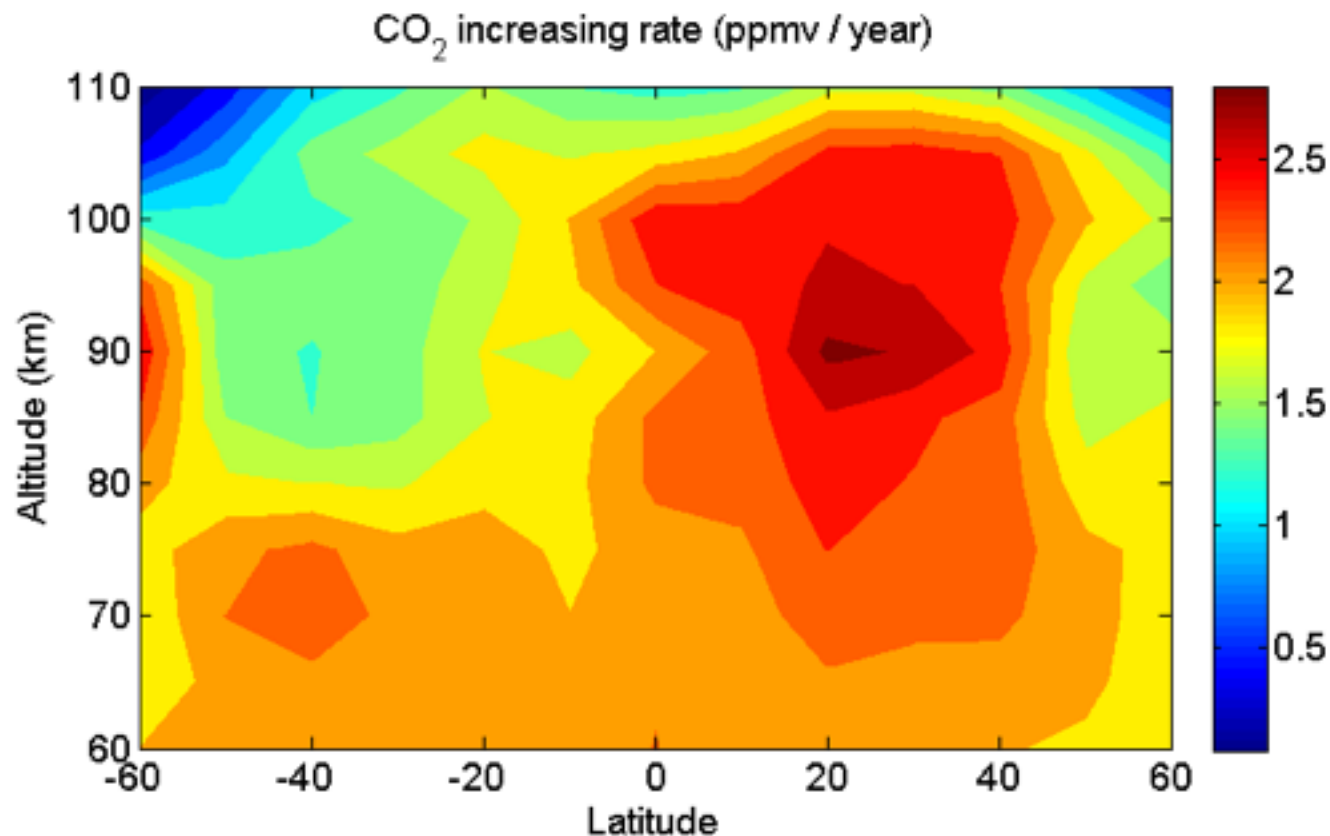


If we increase the eddy diffusion in the upper atmosphere by 30%, we can achieve larger CO₂ trend [Garcia et al., in preparation]. But is it realistic?



Emmert et al., Nature Geo, 2012

Latitudinal distribution of trend
(northern hemisphere > southern hemisphere)
We are far above the CO₂ source and sink



Conclusions

- Simultaneous two-channel retrieval of $T(p)$ and CO₂ mixing ratio (2002-2014)
- SABER CO₂ is consistent with ACE CO₂ within measurement uncertainty.
- Long term trend in CO₂ is obvious and consistent with lower atmosphere measurements.
- Larger trend in observations compared to models