InGOS Halocarbon Round Robin Intercomparison (IHRRI)

S. J. O'Doherty¹, A.Wenger¹, A.Grant¹, T. G. Spain², M.Maoine³, J.Arduini³, S.Reimann⁴, M.K.Vollmer⁴, C. Laube⁵, A.Engel⁶, C.Lunder⁷, O. Hermansen⁷, J. Bielewski⁸

¹Atmospheric Chemistry Research Group, University of Bristol, Bristol, BS8 1TS, UK

²School of Physics, National University of Ireland, Galway, Ireland

³Institute for Atmospheric Sciences and Climate - National Research Council of Italy (ISAC-CNR), Via Gobetti 101, 40129 Bologna, Italy

⁴EMPA, Lab for air pollution/environmental technology, Uberlandstr. 129 CH-8600 Duebendorf, Switzerland ⁵School of Environmental Sciences, University of East Anglia, Norwich, NR4 7TJ, UK

⁶Institut für Atmosphäre und Umwelt, Altenhöferallee 1, 60438 Frankfurt am Main, Germany

⁷Norwegian Institute for Air Research (NILU) Instituttveien 18, NO-2007 Kjeller, Norway

⁸Department of Physicochemistry of Ecosystems, The Henryk Niewodniczanski Institute of Nuclear Physics Polish Academy of Sciences, 31-342 Krakow, Poland

Abstract

The INGOS Round Robin Experiment (IHRRI) was conducted to document relationships between analytical procedures and calibration scales among various European laboratories and field stations that measure atmospheric greenhouse and ozone depleting halocarbon gases. This involved the production of a number of whole air samples over a range of different atmospheric mixing rations. These samples were then analyzed at the Central laboratory at the University of Bristol and subsequently were sent to a number of laboratories across Europe where these individual cylinders were analyzed as part of a double blind round robin intercomparison. Aspects of the analysis are harmonized including common sampling lines and regulators along with common flushing and leak checking procedures. The results for a range of compounds are presented for the full intercomparison network and uncertainties are discussed.