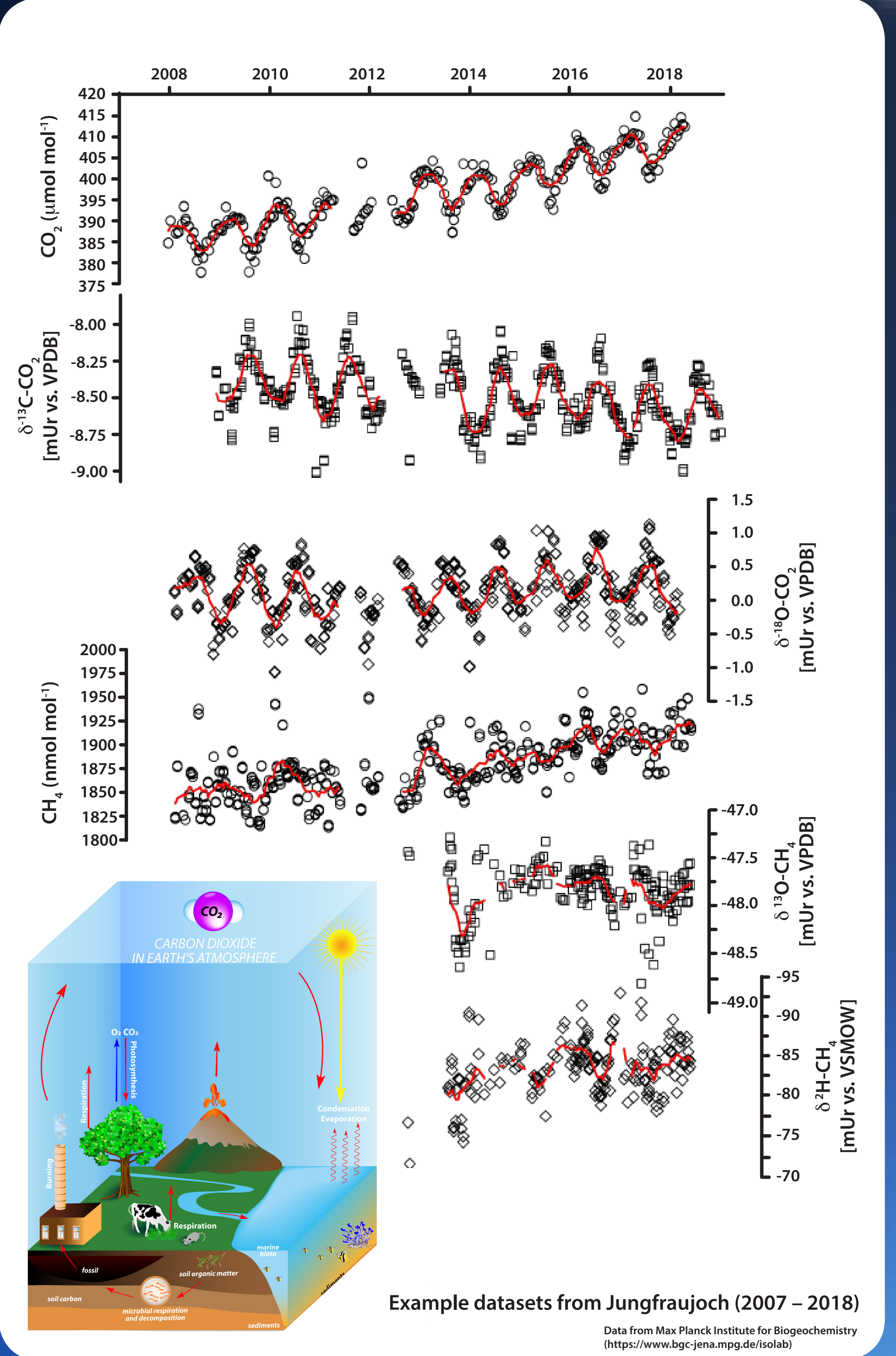


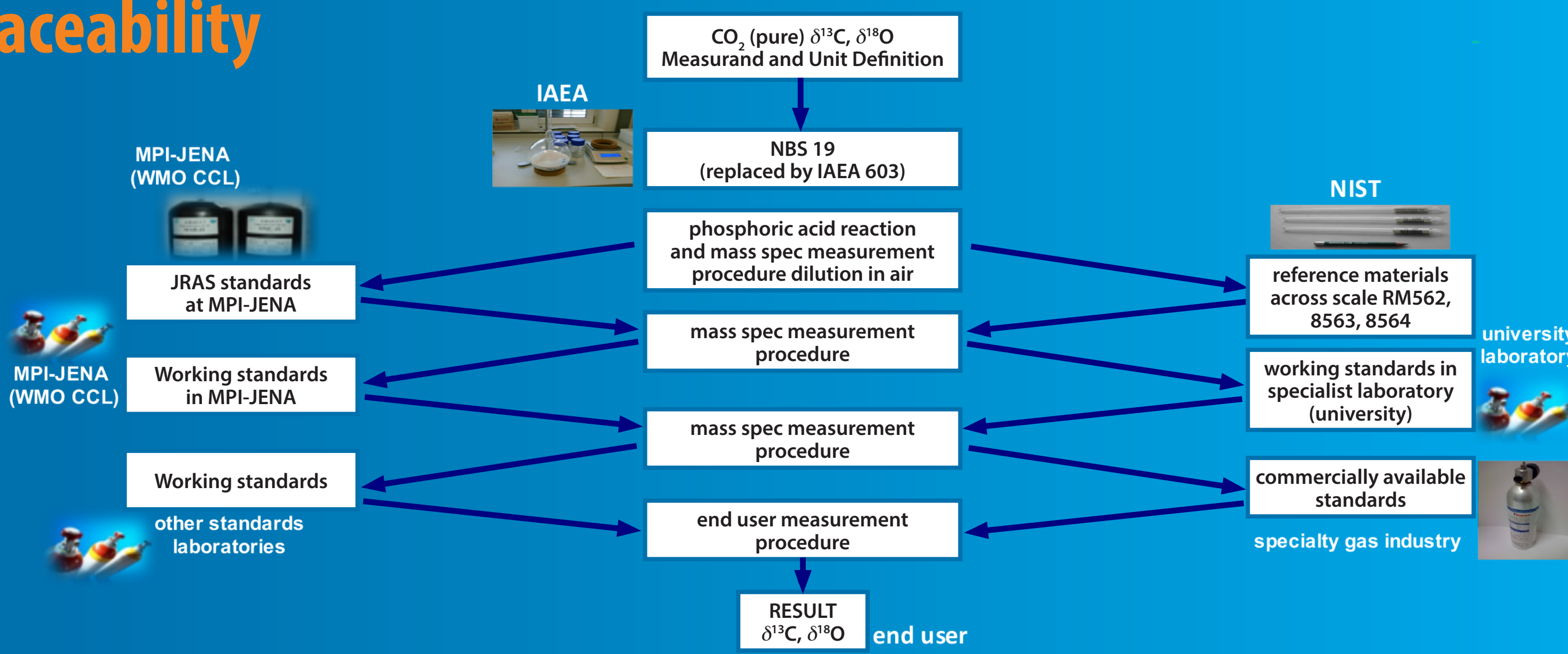
# STELLAR: Stable Isotope Metrology to Enable Climate Action and Regulation

## Need

- Climate change is one of the greatest risks to society worldwide (CO<sub>2</sub> and CH<sub>4</sub> are major contributors)
- To support governments to verify emissions and demonstrate national reduction targets we need to discriminate between the natural and various manmade sources of greenhouse gases
- Requires information on the isotopic composition
- No infrastructure to deliver international CO<sub>2</sub> and CH<sub>4</sub> gas reference materials with uncertainties to meet demands to underpin isotope ratio measurements
- Compromises the comparability of measurement data
- Exploitation of advances in optical spectroscopy for traceable field deployable techniques
- JRP fills a traceability gap – new measurement infrastructure for stable isotopes of CO<sub>2</sub> and CH<sub>4</sub> (gas reference materials, calibration methods and instrumentation)



## Traceability



## Objectives

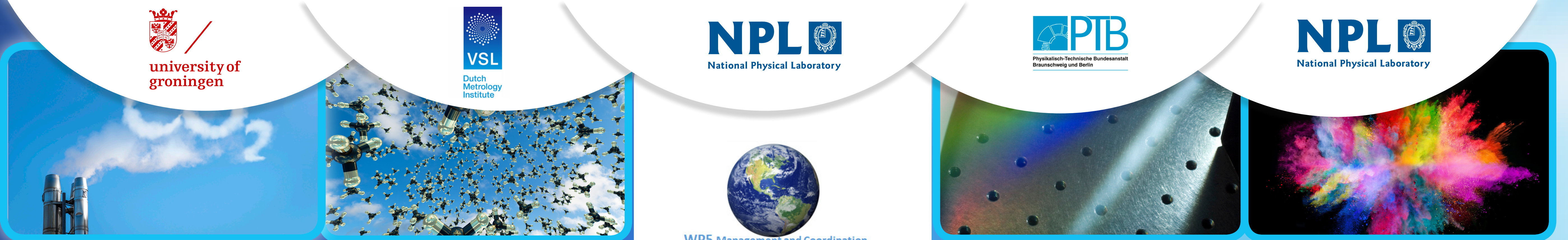
**WP1**  
Next generation carbon dioxide isotope ratio gas reference materials  
CO<sub>2</sub> isotope ratio reference materials (pure and 410 µmol mol<sup>-1</sup>)  
SI traceable methods for absolute measurements

**WP2**  
First time isotope ratio gas reference materials for δ<sup>13</sup>CH<sub>4</sub> and δ<sup>2</sup>H-CH<sub>4</sub>  
First CH<sub>4</sub> isotope ratio reference materials (pure and 1.85 µmol mol<sup>-1</sup>)  
Linking to CO<sub>2</sub> isotope ratio gas reference materials

**WP5**  
Management and Coordination  
Consortium brings high quality and relevant experience  
Good complementarity of the partners and tasks ensure all have a valid role

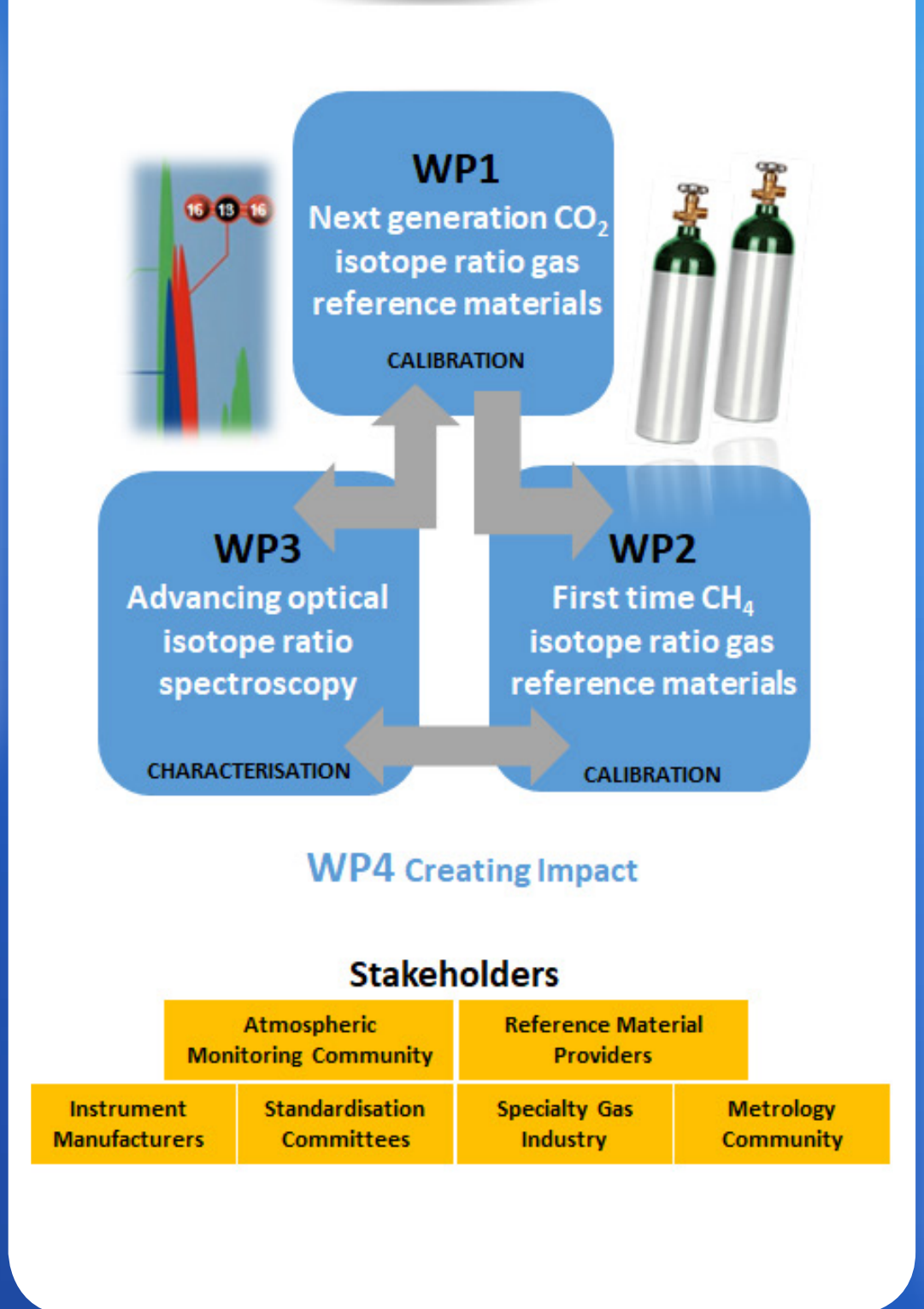
**WP3**  
Advancing optical isotope ratio spectroscopy for CO<sub>2</sub> and CH<sub>4</sub>  
Laboratory and field deployable spectroscopic methods and calibration approaches for isotope ratio measurements of CO<sub>2</sub> and CH<sub>4</sub>

**WP4**  
Creating Impact  
Knowledge transfer  
Training  
Uptake and exploitation of reference materials, methods and calibration devices



### Quality and efficiency of implementation

- Developing metrology capacity and synergy to meet stakeholder requirements and create a cost-effective approach
- Stimulate innovation through a partnership of NMIs and industry applying relevant metrological and technical expertise
- Partners could only come together under EMPIR and only consortium able to achieve these objectives
- Appropriate management structures, procedures and risk mitigation plans



### Impact and uptake

- More accurate, comparable data to separate the various man-made sources and natural contributions of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere and local source apportionment
- Enable governments to develop accurate emission inventories and models to comply with legislation (Kyoto Protocol, COP21), inform new policy, better abatement strategies and mitigate emissions
- Impact on quality of life and the health of EU citizens. Lower uncertainty in measurement - cheaper compliance with directive 2008/50/EC on air quality
- Industrial and other user communities (new reference materials, instrumentation, methods and recommendations will benefit gas metrology, instrument manufacturers, specialty gas companies and the atmospheric monitoring community)
- Metrology and user communities (CCQM, WMO-GAW, IAEA and IUPAC-CIAAW)
- Relevant standards (ISO/TC158 - Gas Analysis and CENTC/264 - Air Quality)
- Key stakeholders engaged as collaborators and to facilitate access to JRP outputs

## Collaborators

WMO • FAAM • KRIS • BOC • CEN • ISO • Aerodyne • ABB • NU Instruments • SIAD • LI-COR • NIPPON • Masaryk University • NIWA • Krawkow University of Science and Technology • CNR-Institute for Atmospheric Pollution (Italy) • IUPAC-CIAAW

## Partners

