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HTT35-P12 会場:3 階ポスター会場 時間:5 月 1 日 18:15-19:30

波照間島と落石岬における大気中二酸化炭素の放射性炭素同位体比観測
Observations of atmospheric radiocarbon in carbon dioxide at Hateruma Island and Cape Ochi-ishi, Japan

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Atmospheric radiocarbon in carbon dioxide ($^{14}CO_2$) is a powerful tracer for understanding of carbon cycles, e.g. oceanic and biospheric CO_2 exchanges and CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion. Observation sites for radiocarbon concentrations, $\triangle^{14}C$, are not many enough to evaluate the global and regional carbon flux. We present an analysis of trends, interannual variability (IAV) and seasonal cycle of $^{14}CO_2$ in background air from July 2004 to December 2012 at two NIES/CGER monitoring stations; Hateruma Island (HAT; latitude 24.06N, longitude 123.81E) and Cape Ochi-ishi (COI; latitude 43.16N, longitude 145.50E). The air samples were collected in 2 L Pyrex glass flasks. The sampling frequency was monthly. CO_2 was extracted from the whole air at NIES and CO2 samples were converted to graphite and analyzed ratios of $^{14}C/^{12}C$ by accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS, National Electrostatics Corp., 1.5SDH) at Paleo Labo Co., Ltd., Japan. Analytical precision in $\triangle^{14}C$ determined from statistical uncertainty (number of ^{14}C counts) was ±1.7-2.0 ‰ for most samples. The repeatability of measurements using modern reference air was ±1.9 ‰ . A decreasing trend in $\triangle^{14}C$ was -5 ‰ yr^{-1} in average but large IAV was observed at both stations: large decreases in 2007-2008 and in 2010-2011 (-8 to -9 ‰ yr^{-1}) and almost zero decrease in 2009. We also observed clear seasonal cycle of $\triangle^{14}C$. The peak-to-peak amplitudes in the seasonal cycle determined from the smooth curve fits were 7 ‰ at both stations and the maximum of $\triangle^{14}C$ appeared in July and the minimum in January at HAT, and the maximum in September and the minimum in May at COI. The differences in phase of $\triangle^{14}C$ seasonal cycle between HAT and COI suggested that the atmospheric $\triangle^{14}C$ at COI was influenced by CO_2 emitted from terrestrial biosphere.