

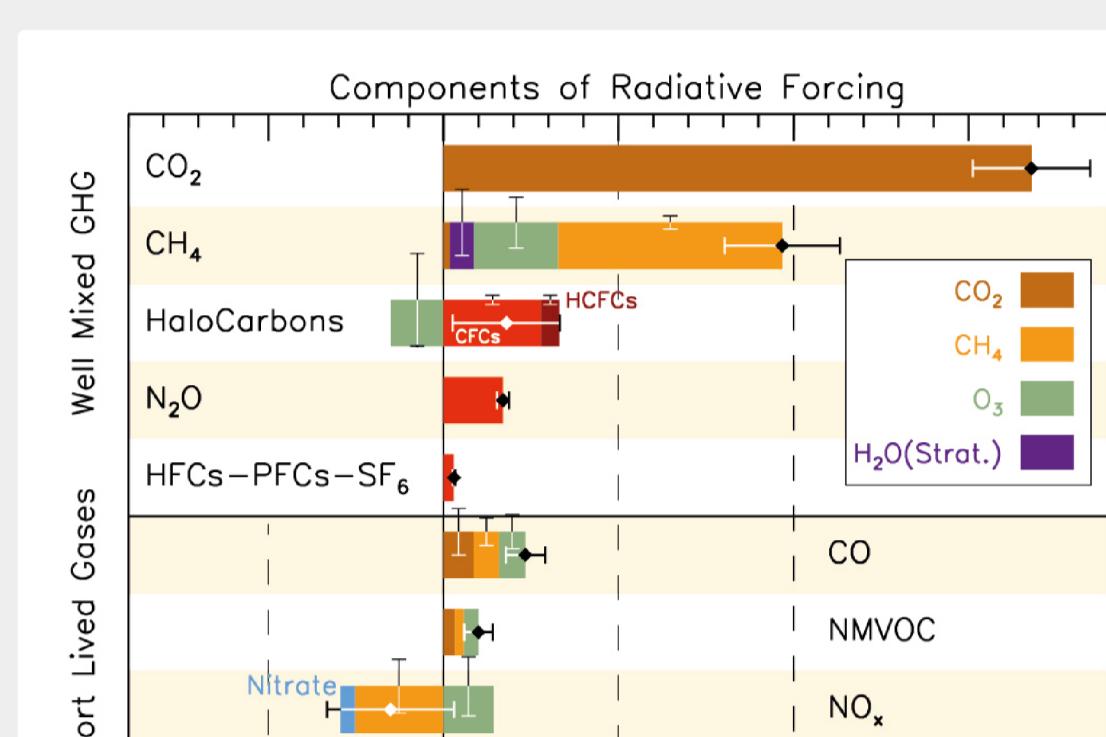
# Modelling and measuring atmospheric methane

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## Motivation

### Significance of Methane (CH<sub>4</sub>)

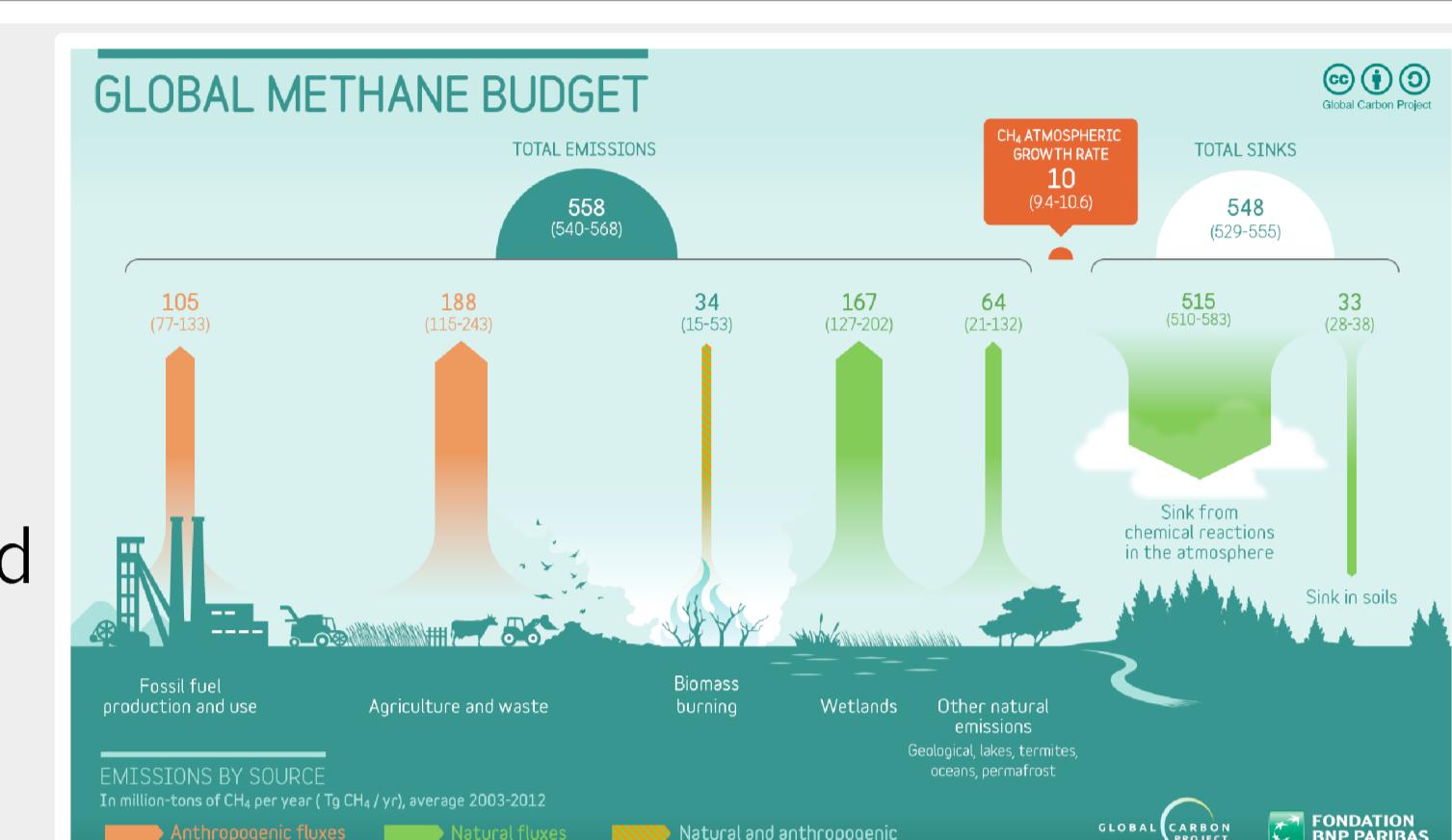
- Important anthropogenic greenhouse gas, second only to CO<sub>2</sub>
- Important source for O<sub>3</sub> in troposphere
- Current increase: ~ 6 ppb/year
- Relatively short (as greenhouse gas) atmospheric lifetime: ~ 8 - 10 years



Radiative Forcing bar chart for the period 1750–2011 [1]

### Modelling Methane:

- Uncertainty concerning global distribution of sources and sinks [2]
- Discrepancies of bottom-up and top-down approaches [3]
- Quantification of processes



Methane Budget: Sources and Sinks [4]

## Methods

### FTIR Measurements

NDACC Station:

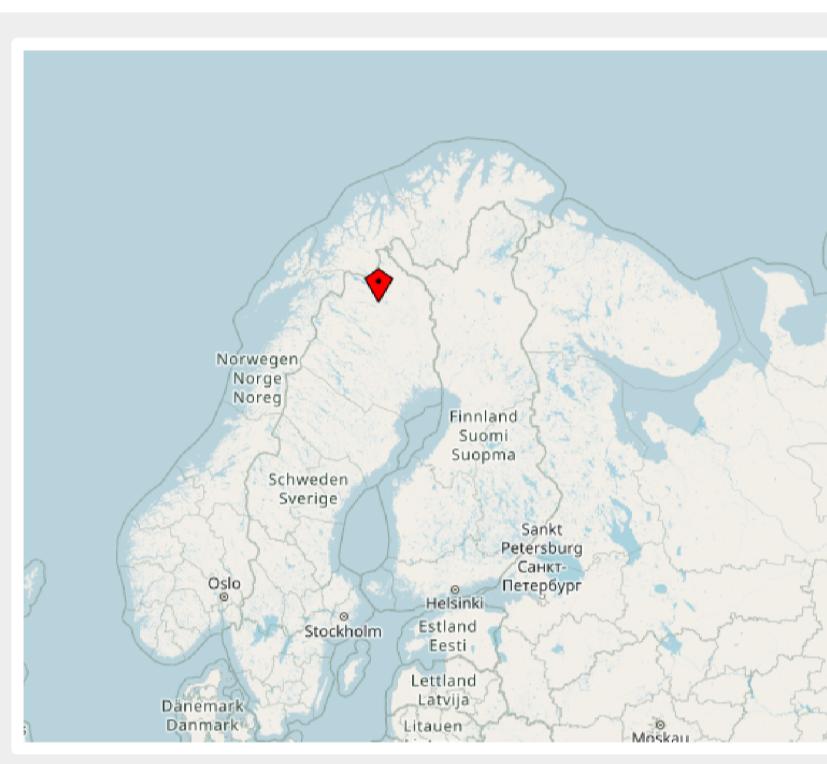
Kiruna, Sweden

67.84° N, 20.41° E

419 m asl

FTIR (Bruker 120 HR)

- Since 1996
- Ø 51 days of measurements/year  
(Ø 99 measurements/year)

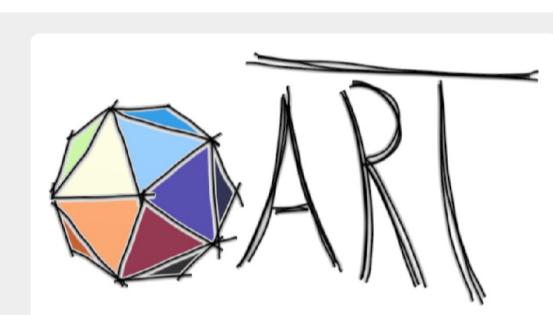


Location Kiruna [5]

### Climate Models

#### EMAC

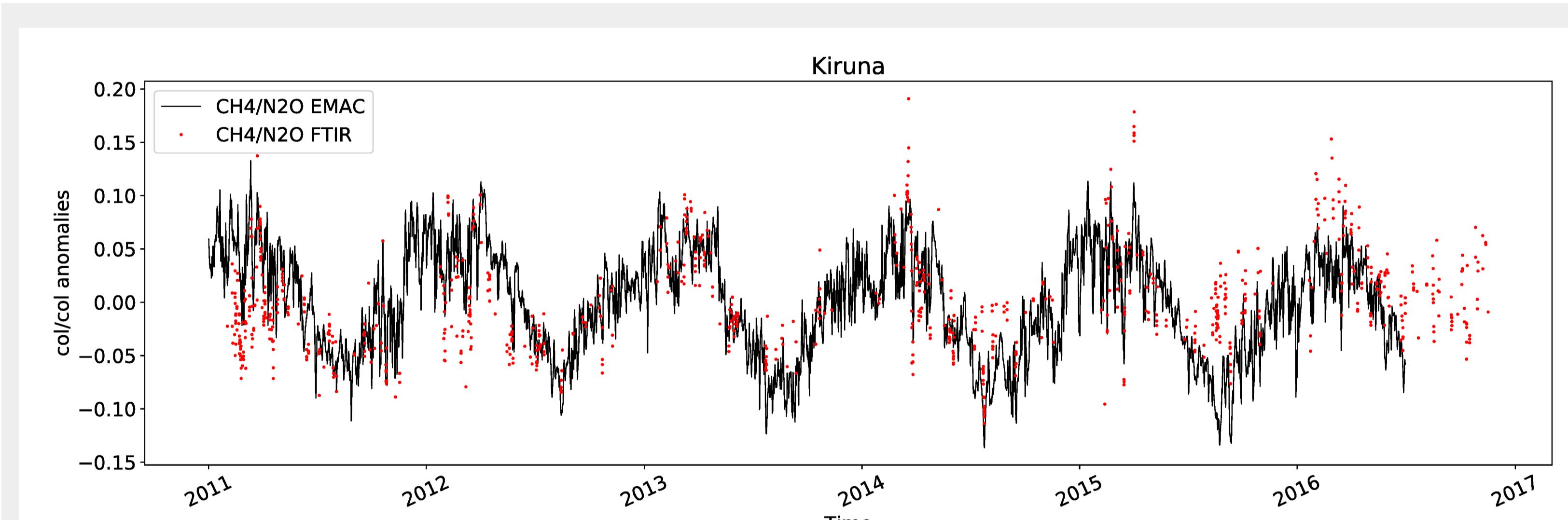
- ECHAM5 MESSy Atmospheric Chemistry
- Run: ESCiMo 2.52, Δt=720s, T42LMA90, ~ 2.8°x2.8° [6]
- Emission inventory: MACCity (IPCC AR5, 1960–2012, monthly, 0.5°x0.5°)
- CH<sub>4</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O: pseudo-emissions (TNUUDGE)



#### ICON-ART

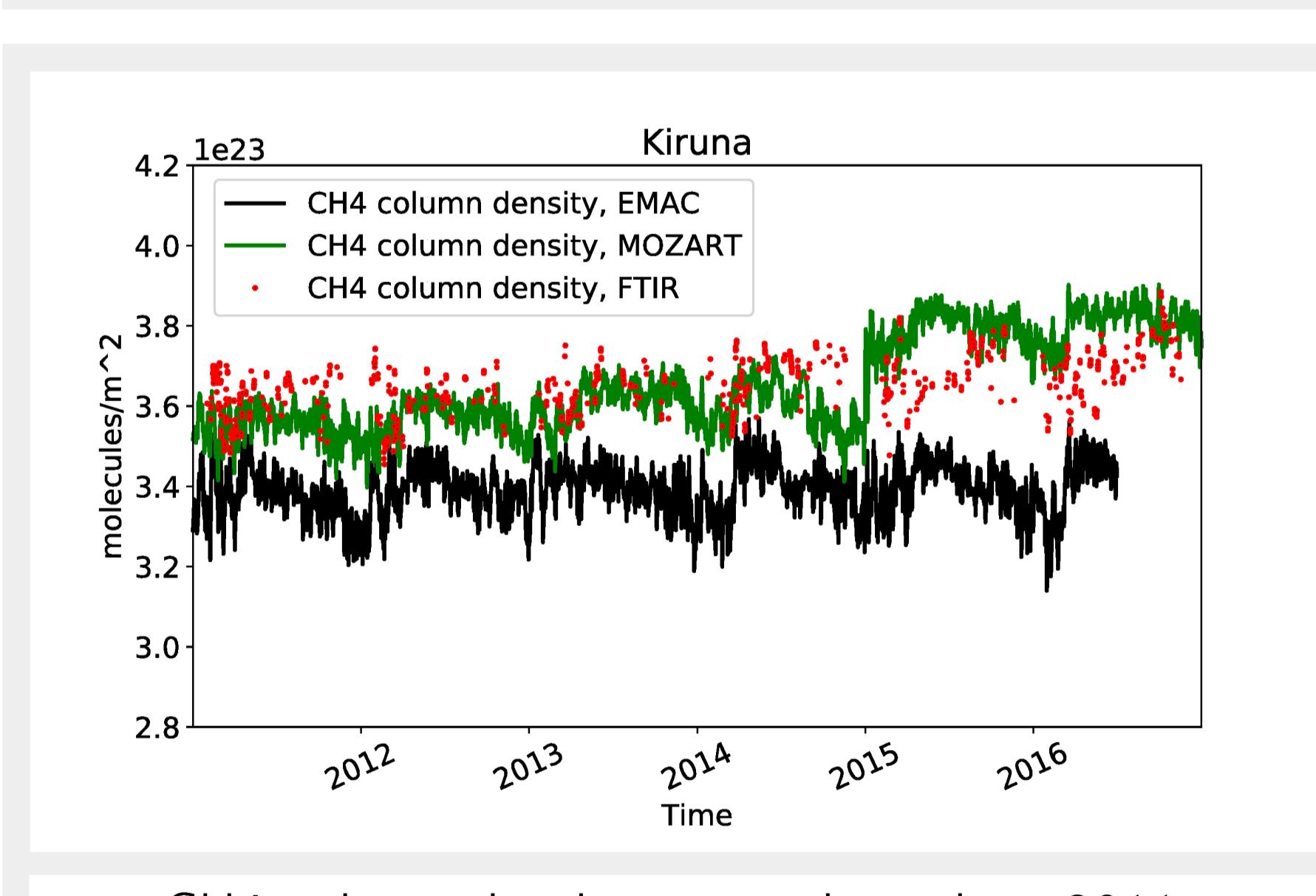
- ICON-ART 2.3 in same configuration as [7]
- Run: R2B04, Δx ~ 160km, Δt=460s, output: 1°x1°
- "Cold Start" with ERA-I
- Emission inventory: EDGARv4.2 (1970–2008, yearly, 0.5°x0.5°)
- CH<sub>4</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O: lifetime based module

## Data Comparison



### Comparison of EMAC and FTIR

- Starting from 2011
- Ratio CH<sub>4</sub> column density/ N<sub>2</sub>O column density to reduce dynamic variability
- Different offsets → Anomalies from mean for observed period
- Seasonality for both time series with maxima in spring



CH<sub>4</sub> column density comparison since 2011

#### EMAC:

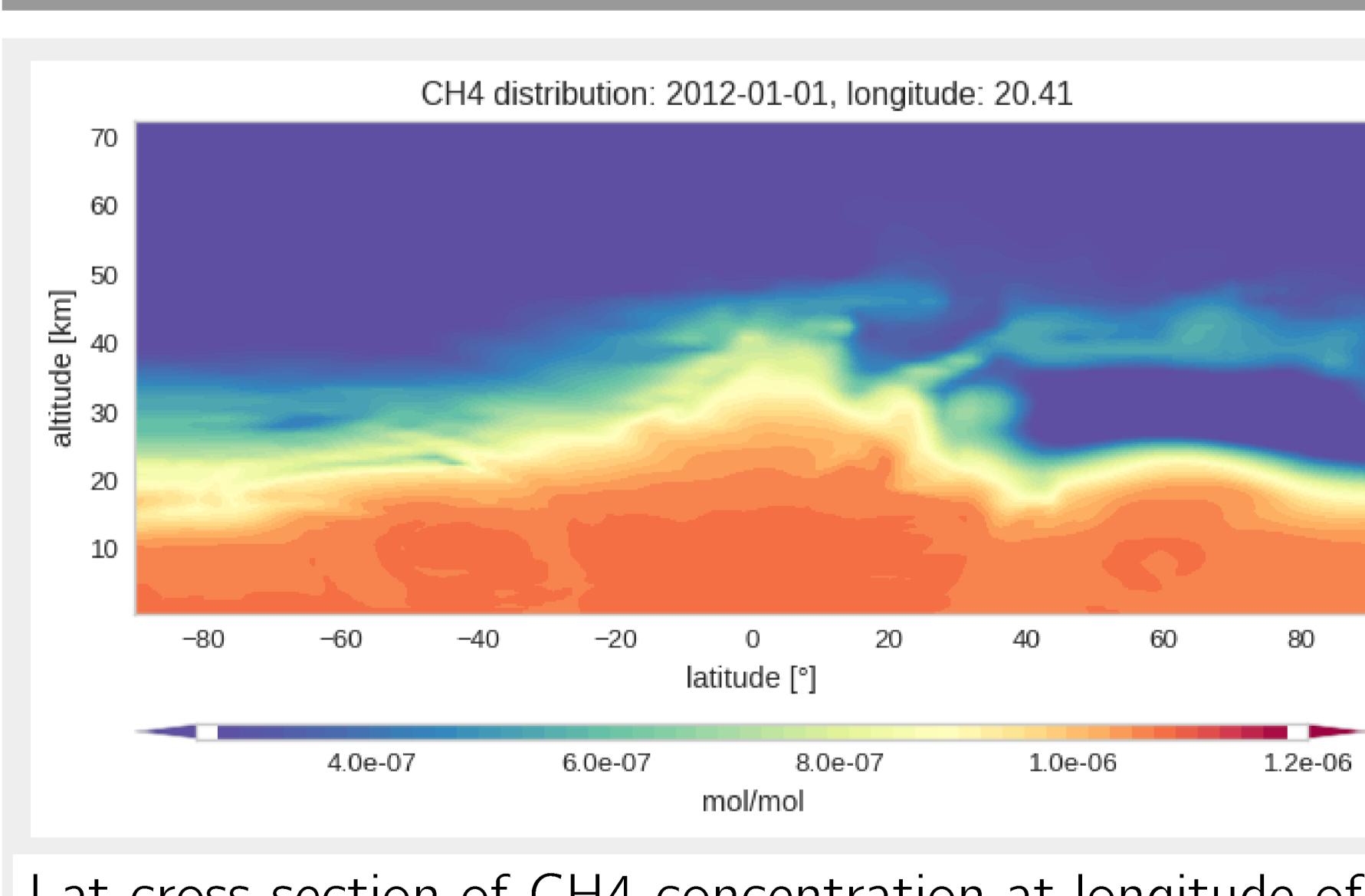
- Matches seasonality
- Partly underestimates spring
- Polar methane sources (thawing permafrost)?

Measurements (FTIR) and two models (EMAC, MOZART [8]) agree in value range  
→ Objective for ICON-ART: adjust chemical processes for N<sub>2</sub>O and CH<sub>4</sub> by accounting for different chemical scenarios

#### ICON-ART in preparation:

- Little seasonality
- Lower value range, spin-up time
- No full gas phase and yearly emissions in current model run

## Outlook



Lat cross-section of CH<sub>4</sub> concentration at longitude of Kiruna

#### Investigation with ICON-ART:

- Comparison of inventories and transport
- Further implementation in ICON-ART:
  - 3D initialisation for CH<sub>4</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O (MOZART data)
  - Full gas phase

#### Quantification of influence of polar regions:

- Statistical analysis of seasonality
- Backward trajectories

## References

- [1] climatechange2013.org/images/figures/WGI\_AR5\_Fig8-17.jpg
- [2] Saunois, Marielle, et al. "The global methane budget 2000–2012." Earth System Science Data 8.2 (2016): 697.
- [3] Khalil (Ed.), Atmospheric methane: Its role in the global environment, Springer, (2000).
- [4] globalcarbonproject.org/methanebudget/16/files/MethaneInfoGraphic2016.png
- [5] openstreetmap.de
- [6] Jöckel, P., et al. "Earth System Chemistry integrated Modelling (ESCiMo) with the Modular Earth Submodel System (MESSy) version 2.51." Geosci. Model Dev., 9 (2016): 1153–1200.
- [7] Weimer, Michael, et al. "An emission module for ICON-ART 2.0: implementation and simulations of acetone." Geosci. Model Dev., 10.6 (2017): 2471.
- [8] Emmons, Louisa K., et al. "Description and evaluation of the Model for Ozone and Related chemical Tracers, version 4 (MOZART-4)." (2010): 43–67.

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