The Arctic Methane Paradox

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Lori Bruhwiler, Charles Miller, Ed Dlugokencky, John Miller, Anna Karion, Sonja Wolter, Doug Worthy, James White >2000 PgC could be released as CH₄ or CO₂

> Fossil Fuel CO₂ emitted since 1751: ~350 Pg

Arctic Land

Vegetation: 60-80 Pg C Soil: 1200-1800 Pg C

> **Continental Slope permafrost/hydrate** 2-65 Pg CH₄

Arctic Ocean floor 30-170 Pg CH₄

Anthropogenic Energy: 10 - 17 Tg CH_{A}/yr Biomass burning: 0.5 - 2.5 Tg CH₄/yr Waste: 5.3 - 7.5 Tg CH_{4}/yr **Terrestrial Ecosystem/** Permafrost Ocean 31 - 65 Tg CH₄/yr $1 - 12 \text{ Tg CH}_{A}/\text{yr}$ **Arctic Land** Vegetation: 60-80 Pg C Soil: 1200-1800 Pg C **Continental Slope** permafrost/hydrate **Arctic Ocean floor** 2-65 Pg CH_₄ 30-170 Pg CH_⊿



>.6 degree per decade



20.0

40.0

60.0

80.0

Bottom Up Estimates

Wetland - Temperature



Wetlands (Matthews and Fung, 1987)

Top Down Grow rate anomalies



• No Trend

•1998, 2003, 2007 are high growth years in the Arctic

Top Down Inter polar difference



No upward trend

Top Down Inter polar difference



No upward trend
1998, 2003, 2007 are high growth years in the Arctic







Alert



Barrow

Year

2008

2009



















Simple model of $\delta^{13}CH_4$









Peak years are consistent with other analysis
No trend

Conclusions

- Budget Recent finding of large sources of methane in the arctic conflict with previous inversion estimates.
- Climate change A top down analysis of methane in the Arctic does not indicate that there is a significant trend in methane out gassing in the Arctic despite observed increases in temperature.
- Future work Isotopes and studies that integrate top down measurements with bottom up process studies are crucial.

US Coast Guard (ACG) CH₄, CO₂, CO, Ozone

Flask samples













Principal Investigator : Charles Miller Project Manager: Steve Dinardo Implementation Center: JPL

Flights

- Platform: De Havilland DHC-6 Twin-Otter
- Engineering test flights start in April 2011
- Science Operations: Regular spring, summer and fall deployments annually 2012 – 2014 when arctic carbon fluxes are large and change rapidly

Instrument Payload

- L-band radar/radiometer
- Nadir viewing Fourier transform spectrometer
- Continuous in CO₂, CH₄ and CO
- Programmable flask packages (whole air sampling)

Measurements

- Surface parameters controlling carbon emissions: soil moisture, freeze/thaw state, inundation state, surface temperature
- Total atmospheric columns of CO₂, CH₄ and CO
- Atmospheric concentrations of CO₂, CH₄ and CO
- Ground-based measurements of ¹⁴CO₂ and ¹⁴CH₄

Earth Science Relevance

- High priority objectives across NASA's Carbon Cycle & Ecosystems, Atmospheric Composition, and Climate Variability & Change focus areas
- Air Quality and Ecosystems elements of Applied Sciences Program



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PALS - L-band radar/radiometer –soil moisture, freeze/thaw state, inundation state, surface T **FTS** - Nadir viewing Fourier transform spectrometer - Total atmospheric columns of CO_2 , CH_4 and CO**PFP/Picarro** - In situ and flask samples – CO_2 , CO, CH_4

West Collimation Tower





12 flask package



¹⁴CH₄, ¹⁴CO₂ Sampling



Picarro CO2/CH4/CO/H2O analyzer



Enjoy the crisp bite of Methane Ice. AETHANE



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Comparison with Alaska Coast Guard (ACG) Flights (NOAA/ESRL)



Summary

