#### An Ocean Methane Cycle for CESM

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#### **¤** Ocean Component of IMPACTS

Background methane
 Enhanced sea floor fluxes
 Tracegas module
 Also a DMS module
 Inclusion into CESM release
 Requirements document?
 Leaves ecodynamics unchanged
 How much support?







#### Why do we care about ocean methane?

 Strong greenhouse gas
 Global contribution (0.4 Tg CH<sub>4</sub>/yr) much smaller (< 1%) than terrestrial</li>
 High latitude clathrates and underwater permafrost



Fig. 1. Summertime observations of dissolved CH<sub>4</sub> in the ESAS (21). (A) Positions of oceanographic stations in the eastern Laptev Sea and East Siberian Sea; bathymetry lines for 10, 20, and 50 m depth are shown in blue. (B) Dissolved CH<sub>4</sub> in bottom water. (C) Dissolved CH<sub>4</sub> in surface water. (D) Fluxes of CH<sub>4</sub> venting to the atmosphere over the ESAS.







#### The Elusive Sea Heifer







#### Sea floor (shelf depth) temperatures expected to increase

Change in bottom temperature (K) after 100 years from 16 different models (1 realization each) for 1%/year J.-F. Lamarque, GRL 2008





Change in bottom temperature (K) averaged over the Barents Sea (100 to 1000m) from A1B scenarios





#### Model Characteristics

# 4 types of methane × Natural background due to biological activity × Background sea floor (seeps, etc) × Atmospheric × Enhanced background (clathrates, permafrost)





#### Model Mechanism

#### Each type is standard source/sink

 $\frac{\partial [CH_4]}{\partial t} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla [CH_4] = Source - Removal + Diffusion$ 

Source (only for background biological in top 250m)  $Source = S_0 [O_2^{max} - O_2] / O_2^{max}$  for  $O_2 < O_2^{max}$  (only if > 0)

 $S_0 = 10^{-5} \mu M/day$ ;  $O_2^{max} = 300 mmol/m^3$ 

ズ Consumption (empirical fit to data)

 $Removal = CH_4/\tau \qquad log_{10}\tau = 1 - log_{10}[CH_4]$ 

Surface flux standard Wanninkhof air-sea transfer with constant 1.75ppb in atmosphere





#### Model Mechanism



Background sea floor
 Imposed bottom flux
 3x10<sup>-10</sup> mole/m<sup>2</sup>s for
 100m < depth < 1000m</li>

X Atmospheric
X Into undersaturated water

Same consumption relation as biological





### Results from "background" cycle

¤0.5 Tg CH₄/yr



Surface concentration (nM) after 30 years



Saturation ratio







2 choices for introducing methane **Applied** bottom flux Includes vertical transport velocity (can be 0) <sup>I</sup> Source profile  $10^{-6}$  mole/m<sup>2</sup>s Computed by Reagan and Moridis (JGR, 2008) from detailed sub-floor clathrate model





# Locations of Methane Clathrate Release

Single grid points300m depth8 locations







#### Clathrate Results

# Methane does not spread very far from source Small amount is released into the atmosphere





Vertically Integrated CH<sub>4</sub> Distribution after 30 Years

Percent of patch methane released into atmosphere





#### Effects of Clathrate release

O<sub>2</sub> concentration (mmol/m<sup>3</sup>) at 300m

# Possible hypoxia in Sea of Okhotsk and Bering Sea Increase in acidity

change in pH at 300m

-0.01

-0.05





#### Methane Removal Limitation

Removal time scale very short (days) at high concentration
 Removal assumes no nutrient (or O<sub>2</sub>) limitation

 Methanotrophs require Fe, Cu
 What if no methane is removed?
 Worst case scenario
 Other sensitivities?







#### Can get a wide range of atmospheric releases







#### Current and Future Work

<sup>™</sup> Code ported to CESM1.0.3 **Example** Fully coupled physics, ocean BGC+methane ¤qx1v6 (60 levels) Ran "background" cycle 30 years Very similar results **¤** Couple with atmospheric chemistry **¤** Bubble rise **Higher resolution** Include with CESM distribution