Modeling the isotopes of hydrogen

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Introduction: The H₂ budget



Global budget (Novelli et al. 1999, Tromp et al. 2003)

- Linked to methane cycle
- Larger mixing ratios in SH than NH
- Large uncertainties exist in the global H₂ budget
- Expected `Hydrogen economy'

Introduction: The H₂ budget

20 40 60 80 100 120 140 Technological processes Tg/yr **Biomass burning** Sources Methane oxidation NMHC oxidation **Biogenic nitrogen fixation** Oceans Sinks Oxidation by OH Uptake by soils -uture' Possible hydrogen leakage

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Introduction: Hydrogen isotopes

Isotopes: atoms of the same chemical element, with different mass

Isotopes of hydrogen:



Deuterium atoms undergo the same reactions as `ordinary' hydrogen atoms, but at **different rates**.

Effects of an hydrogen economy



- Ozone depletion

H₂ can be a source of stratospheric water vapor, which may delay recovery of the ozone layer (Tromp et al, Science 2003).

- Increase in methane

An increased atmospheric H₂ concentration may slow down the destruction of methane, an important greenhouse gas (Climate Change 2001- the Scientfic Basis, p256).

+ Less fossil fuel emissions

A reduction in fossil fuel use will lower emissions of a large number of harmful compounds. For example, it may improve air quality by reducing tropospheric ozone precursors (Schultz et al. Science 2003).

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Introduction: Hydrogen isotopes

Result: H_2 from different sources has a different deuterium content.

Also the different sinks have a different effect on the relative deuterium content of H_2

Isotopic signature of different sources (Rhee et al. 2006)



Isotopes can be used to distinguish between different sources and sinks.

Task ACTS

- Implement an isotope scheme in TM5 to interpret atmospheric measurements
 - Definitions
 - KIE: kinetic isotope effect
 - IBs: isotope branching ratios
 - MIE: molecular isotope enrichment
- Previous studies show:
 - H2 & CH4 enriched due to CH4 oxidation
 - Due to MIE
 - Uncertainties: CH2O photolysis

Isotope monitoring stations

EURO HYDROS



The EUROHYDROS flask sampling locations. Red circles indicate the stations used for isotope measurements.

Out of phase behavior in NH



T.S. Rhee 2006: seasonal cycle derived from samples from 3 CARIBIC flights (sampling from commercial aircraft)

Shows the dominant role of soil uptake in the NH.

Comparison Alert – NH mean



We can follow this cycle with much larger precision.





















Time series





Schauinsland time series



Cape Verde time series



Latitudional Distribution









dd_ch2o, 01 Jan 1900 00:00 (zonal mean)

The Cabauw tower

- 213 m high tower with instruments at different heights
- ECN can sample air from 20, 60, 120 and 200 m
- Continuous measurements of H₂ and other trace gases already running



www.knmi.nl

Cabauw: time series



Cabauw; source signature



- Axis intercept of a Keeling plot (δD vs. inverse concentration) gives an estimate of the dominant source signature.
- At Cabauw, fossil sources seem to dominate (negative intercept)

Conclusions

- First H2-isotope version TM5 performs reasonable (i.e. Some latest updates need to be included)
- SH: H2 slightly underpredicted & too light
- Competition between chemical production and deposition: isotopic signatures uncertain!
- Intermediate CH2O shows very variable isotopic composition!
- First measurements: -294 > +210 o/o¹o





Novelli et al., Molecular hydrogen in the atmosphere, global distribution and budget, JGR 104, 30427-30444, 1999
Tromp et al, Potential Environmental Impact of a Hydrogen Economy on the Stratosphere, Science 300, 1740-1742, 2003
Schultz et al., Air pollution and Climate-Forcing Impacts of a Global Hydrogen Economy, Science 302, 624-627, 2003
Rhee et al, The overwhelming role of soils in the global atmospheric hydrogen cycle, Atmos. Chem. Phys 6, 1611-1625, 2006