

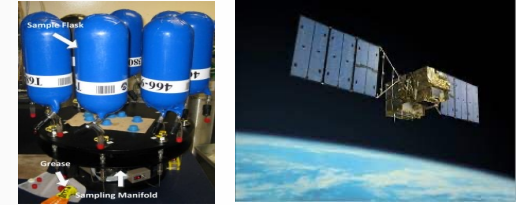
The background of the slide features a stylized illustration of a satellite constellation. Several satellites are shown in orbit around the Earth, which is depicted as a large, glowing sphere. The satellites are rendered in a semi-transparent, golden-yellow color, with some showing solar panels and antennas. The overall scene is set against a light blue and white background, suggesting a clear sky or space environment.

TM5(-4DVAR) activities at VU

Sander Houweling & Jacob van Peet

CAMS CH₄ reanalysis in coop. with TNO

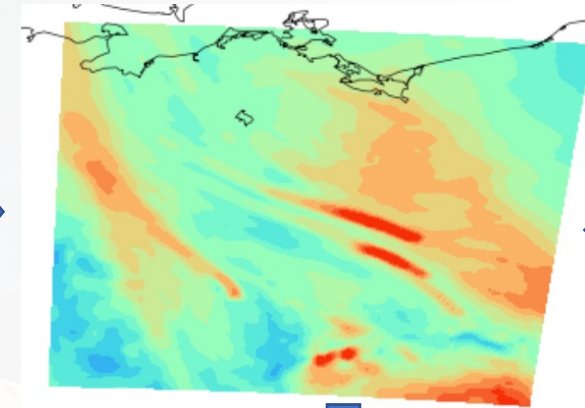
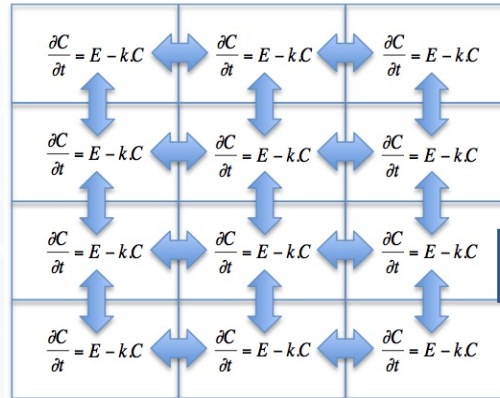
Atmospheric Data



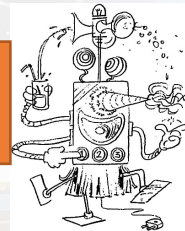
a priori
emission estimate



Atmospheric transport
model



a posteriori
emission estimate



Optimizer

Observed & model
simulated data

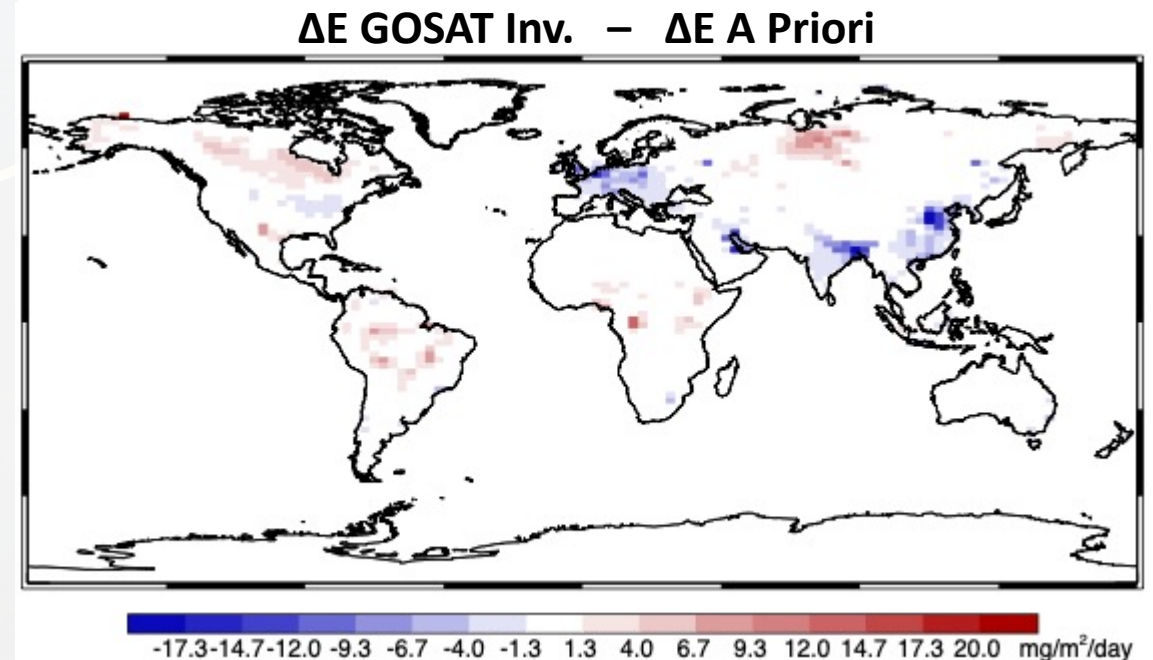
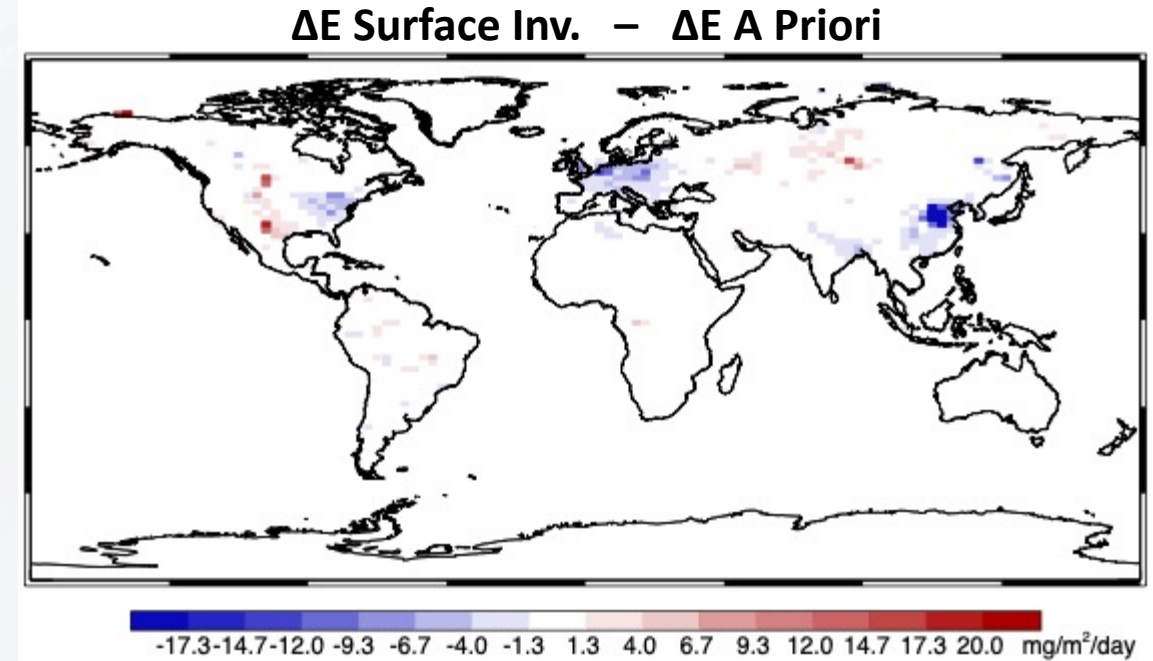
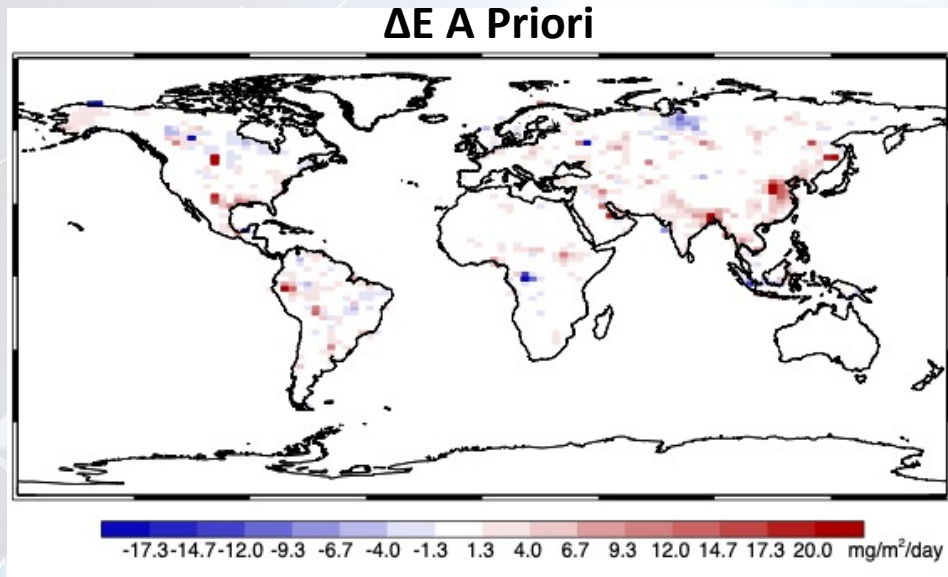


CAMS v19 Emission trend

TWin 1: 2009 .. 2012

TWin 2: 2016 .. 2019

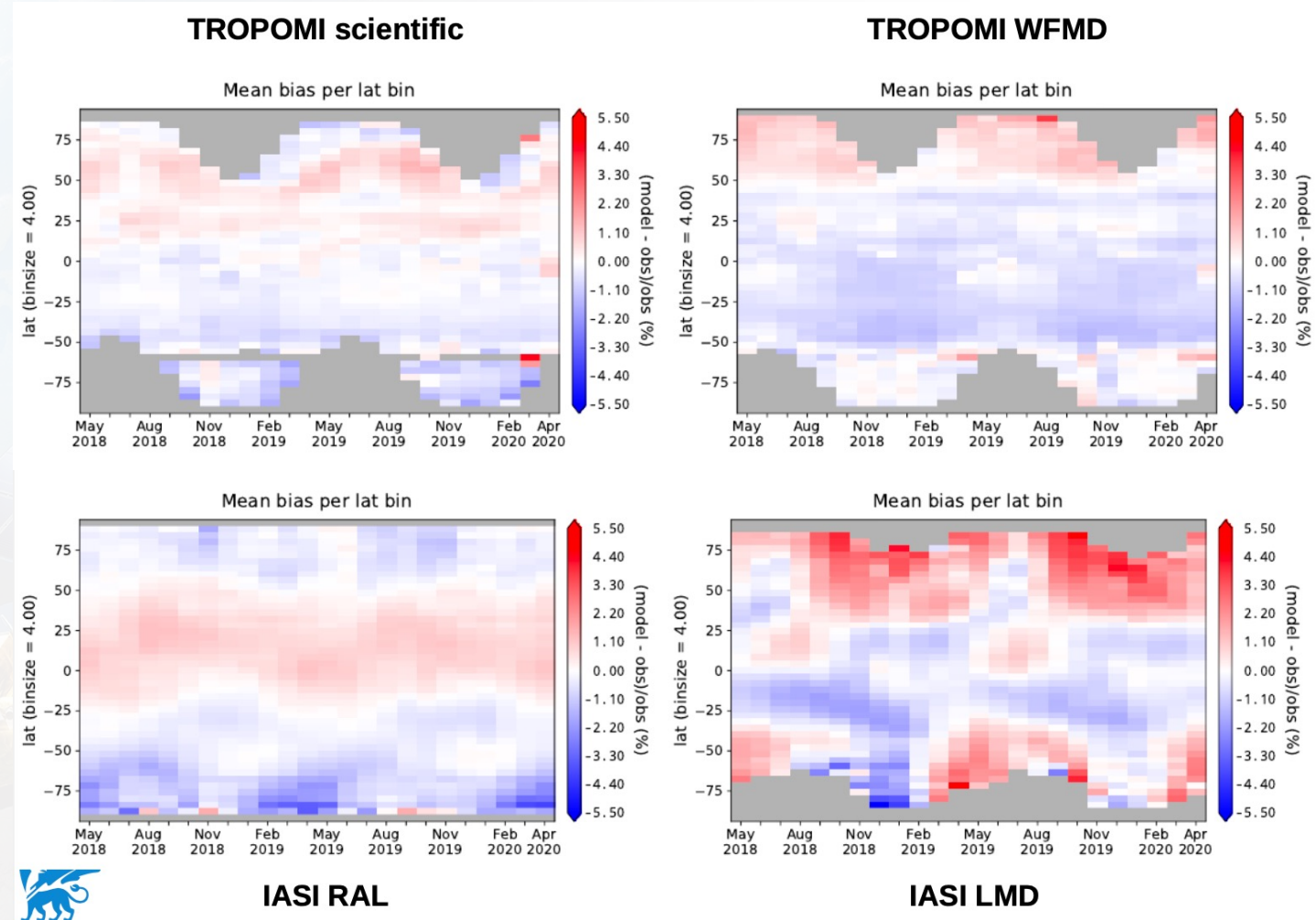
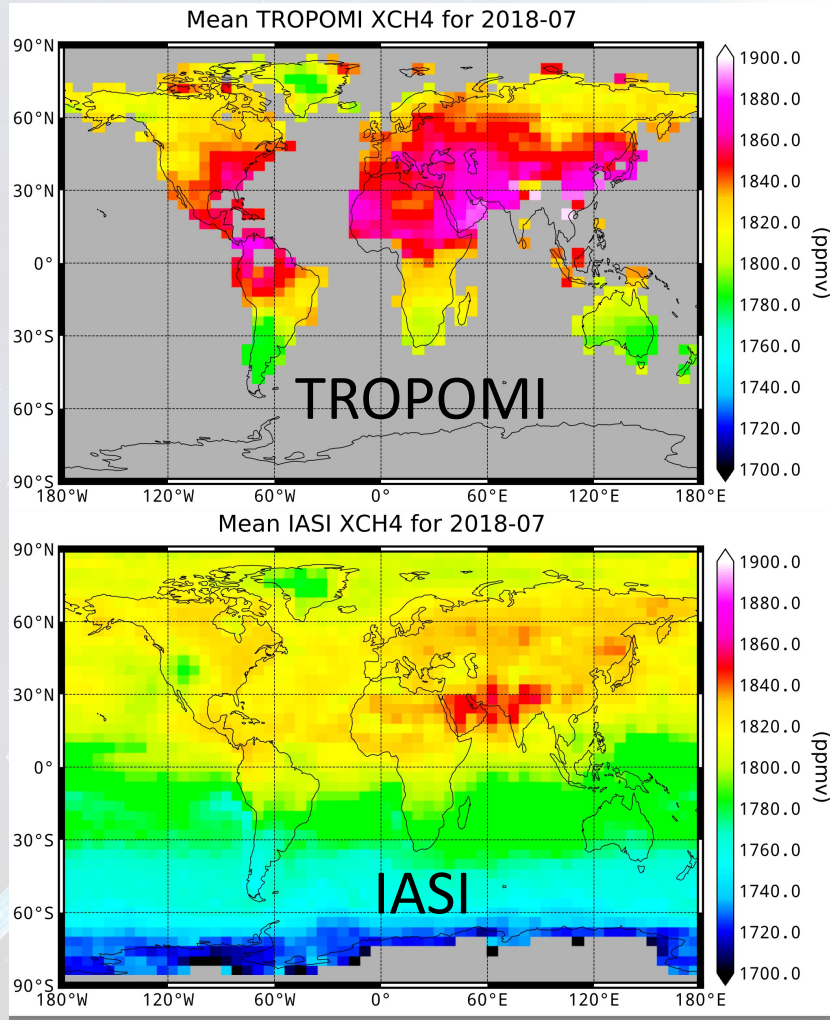
$$\Delta E = \text{TWin 2} - \text{TWin 1}$$



- Inversions shift the balance between anthropogenic & natural increase

Integration of new datasets

methaneplus.eu
METHANE+



- Issues with datasets that remain to be resolved ...

TROPOMI: Emission increase from 2019 to 2020

(May 2019 to Apr 2020) – (May 2019 to Apr 2018)

Emission increase:

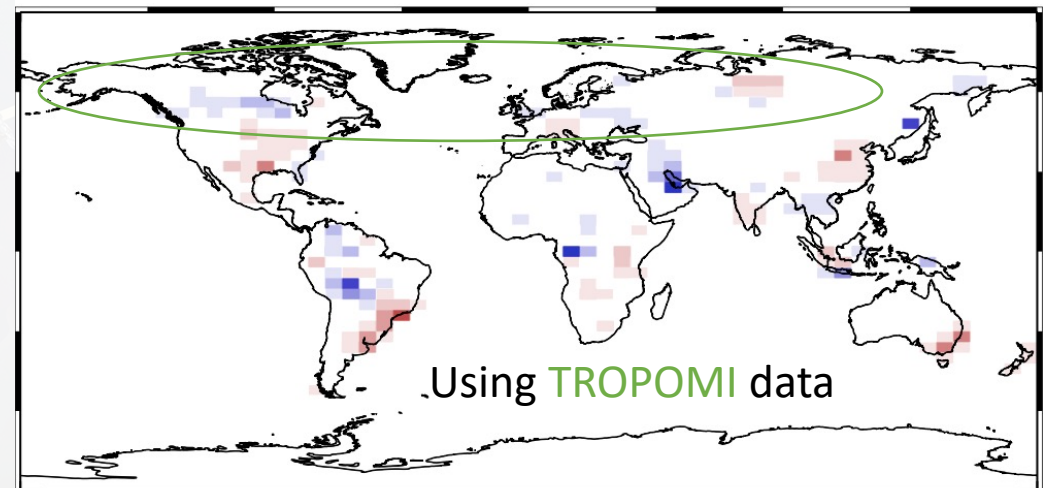
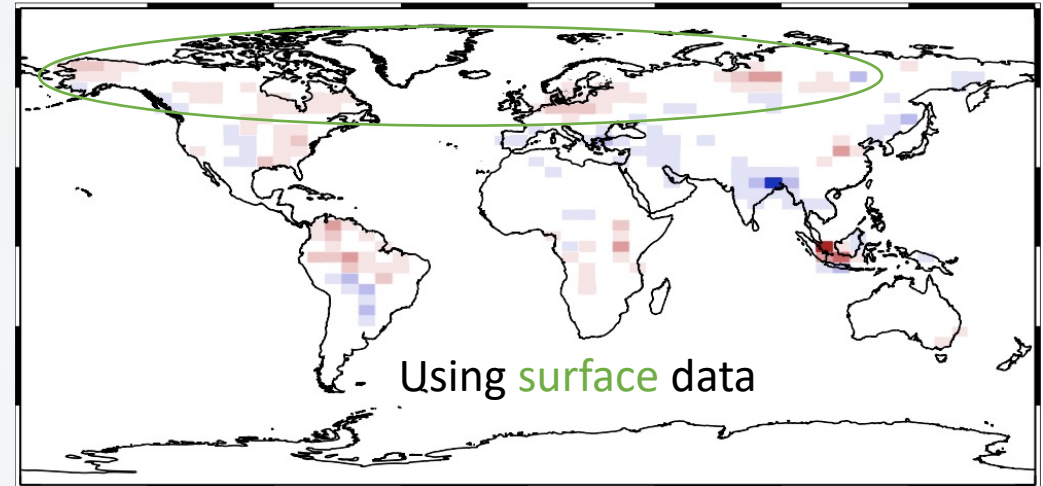
Surface data: 10 TgCH₄/yr

TROPOMI: 5.5 TgCH₄/yr

Surface inversion shows an increase in high northern latitudes, that is less clear using TROPOMI

⇒ Stevenson et al, ACP, 2021

CH₄ increase mostly due to OH decrease caused by NO_x emission reductions



-17.3 -14.7 -12.0 -9.3 -6.7 -4.0 -1.3 1.3 4.0 6.7 9.3 12.0 14.7 17.3 20.0 mg/m²/day

How accurate is TROPOMI at high latitudes?

BRIEF REPORT



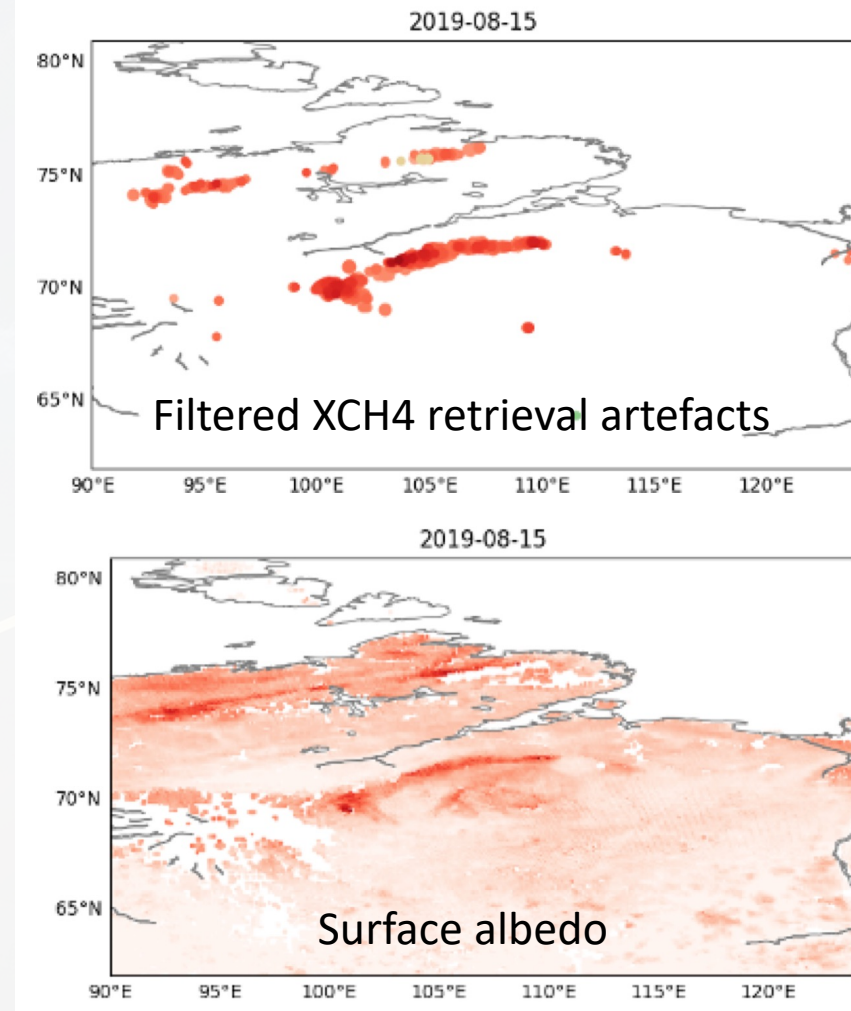
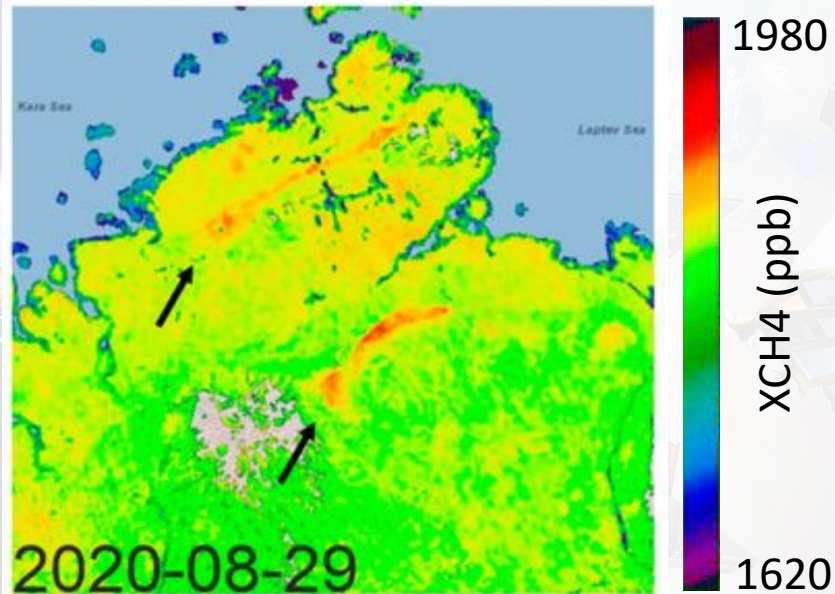
Methane release from carbonate rock formations in the Siberian permafrost area during and after the 2020 heat wave

Nikolaus Froitzheim, Jaroslaw Majka, and Dmitry Zastrozhnov

+ See all authors and affiliations

PNAS August 10, 2021 118 (32) e2107632118; <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.2107632118>

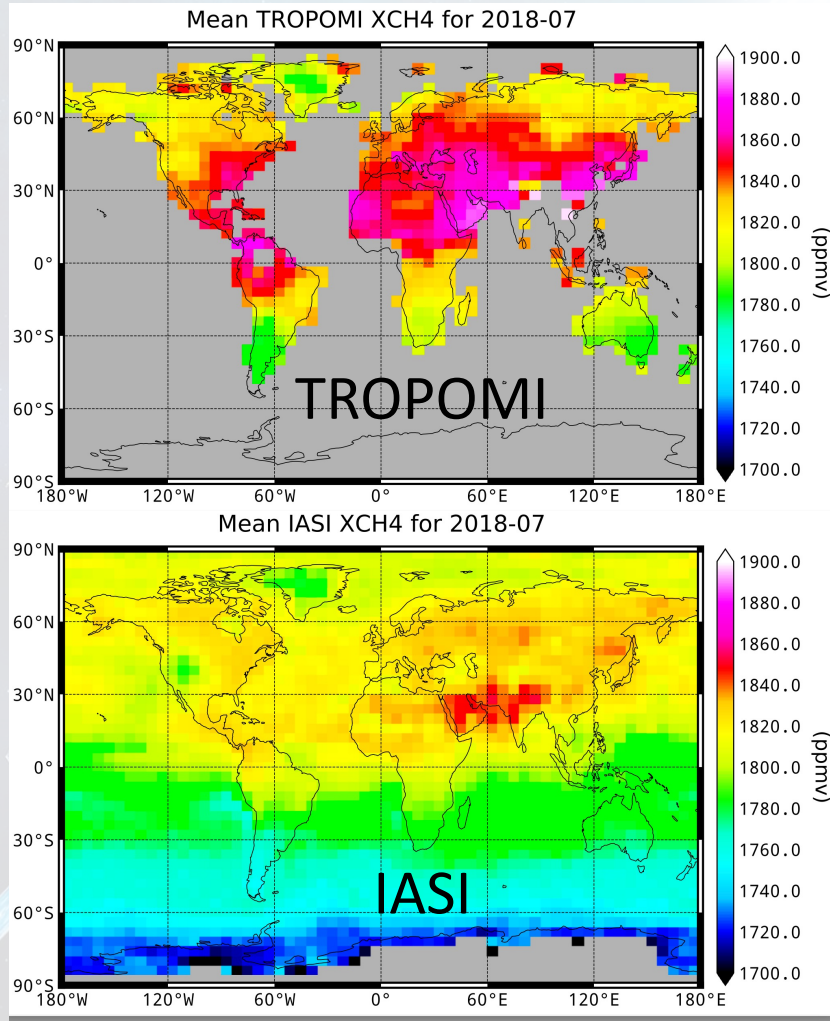
Edited by Thure E. Cerling, The University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT, and approved July 2, 2021 (received for review April 22, 2021)



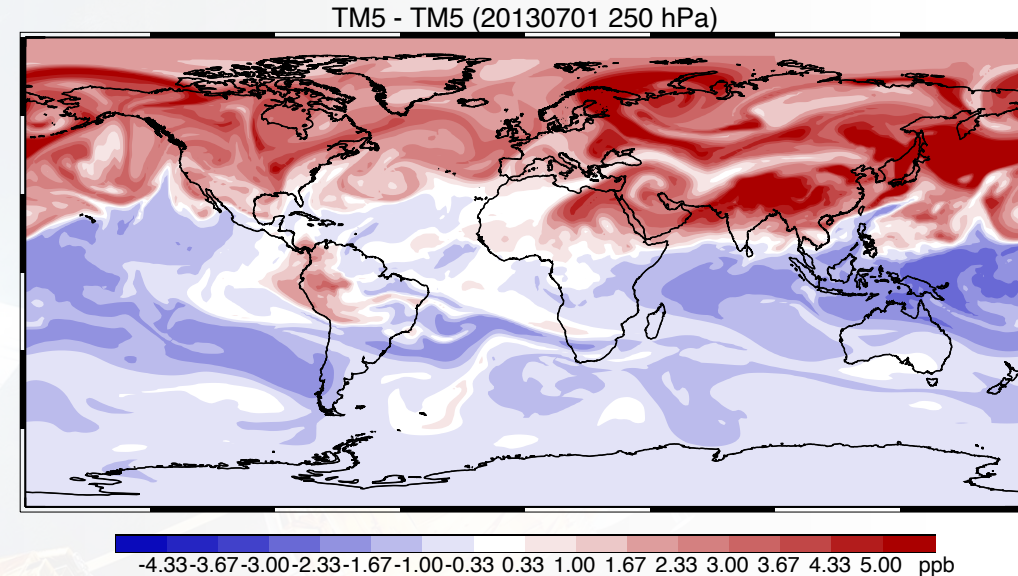
Barré et al, ACP, 2021

- Albedo/aerosol related errors still require improvement

Combining SWIR & TIR to constrain OH



$\Delta\text{emis} = 10\% \ \& \ \Delta\text{OH} = 10\%$

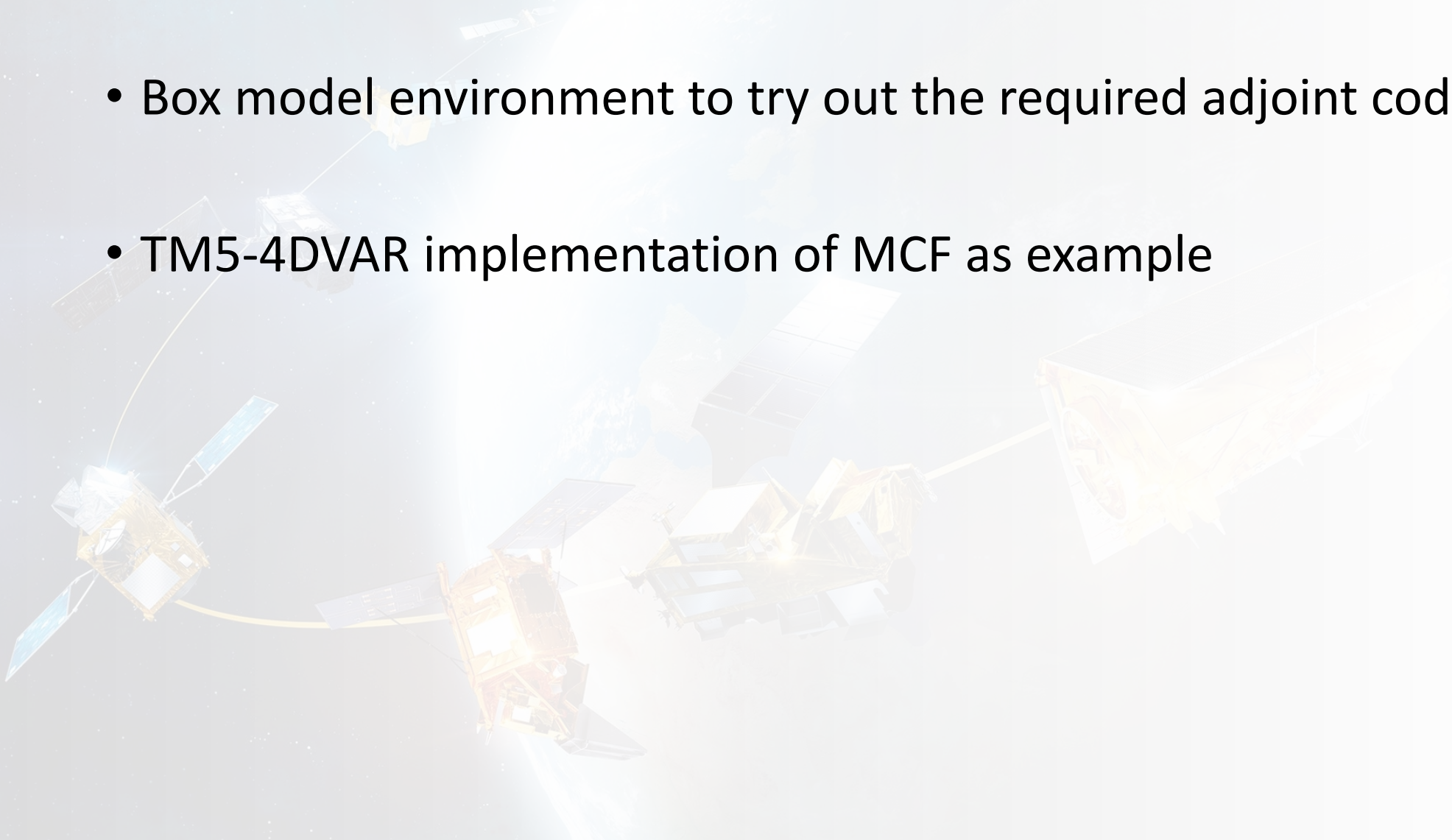


- Combined SWIR & TIR:
- Vertical profile information (DOFS > 1)
 - Land-sea contrast

Combining TIR and SWIR datasets helps to independently constrain methane **sources and sinks**

Joint optimization of CH₄ sources and sinks

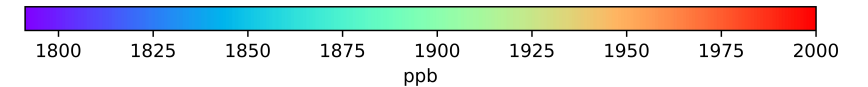
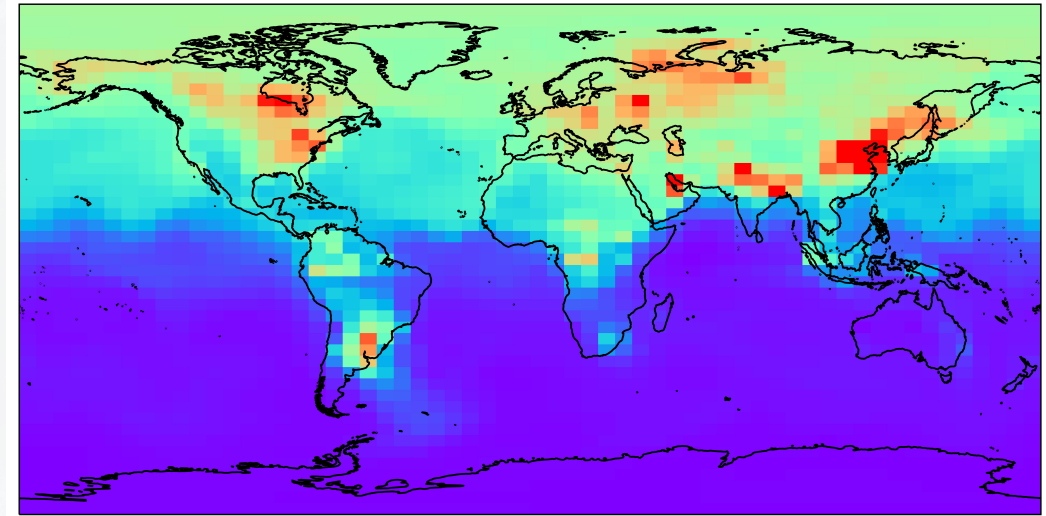
- Box model environment to try out the required adjoint coding
- TM5-4DVAR implementation of MCF as example



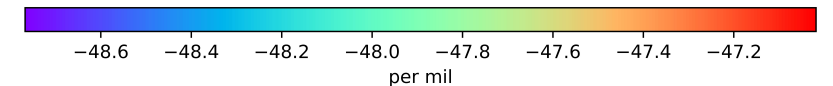
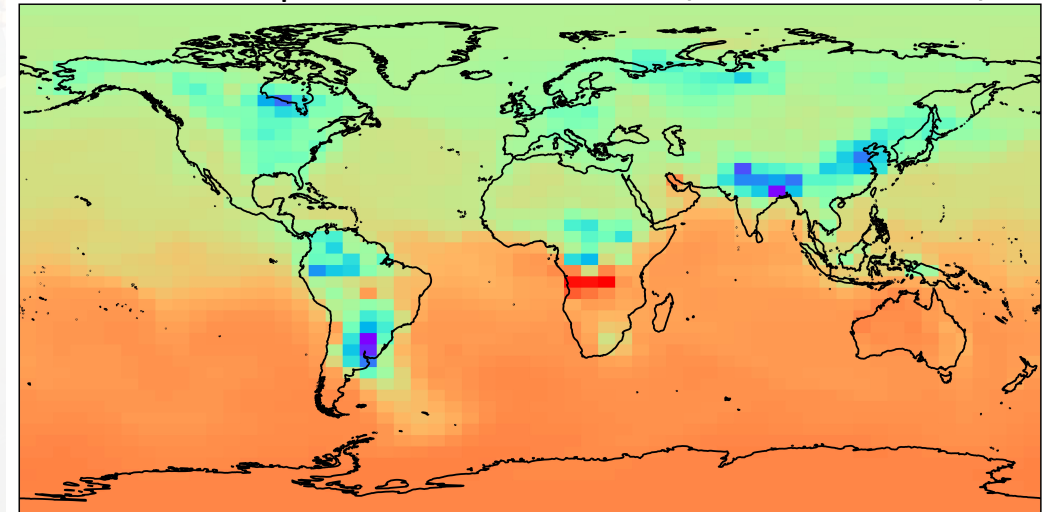
$d^{13}C$ and dD in TM5mp

- So far only forward modelling
- Extend the evaluation of the CAMS CH_4 reanalysis with isotopic data
- Preparation for pending proposal with IMAU on $dD-CH_4$

CH_4 at the surface (June, 2016)



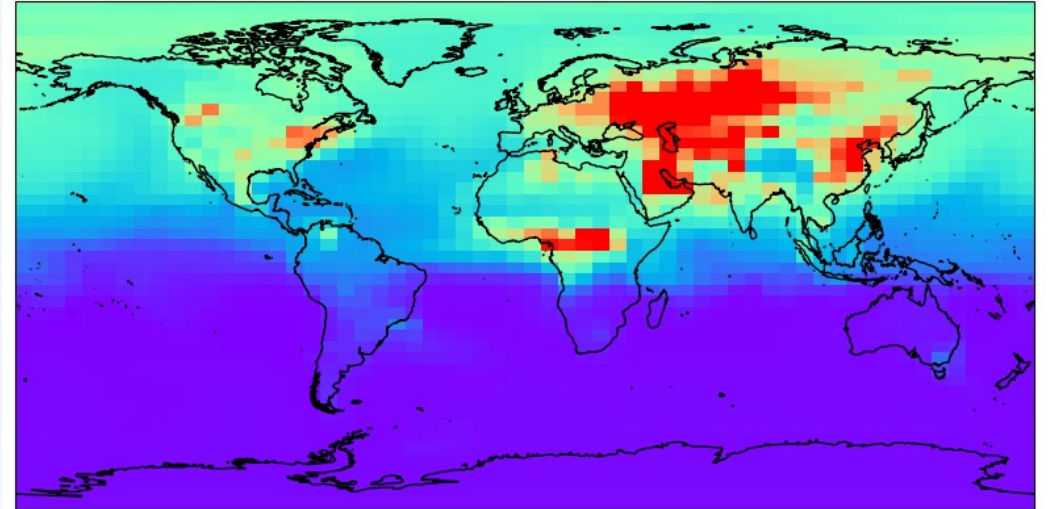
$d^{13}C-CH_4$ at the surface (June, 2016)



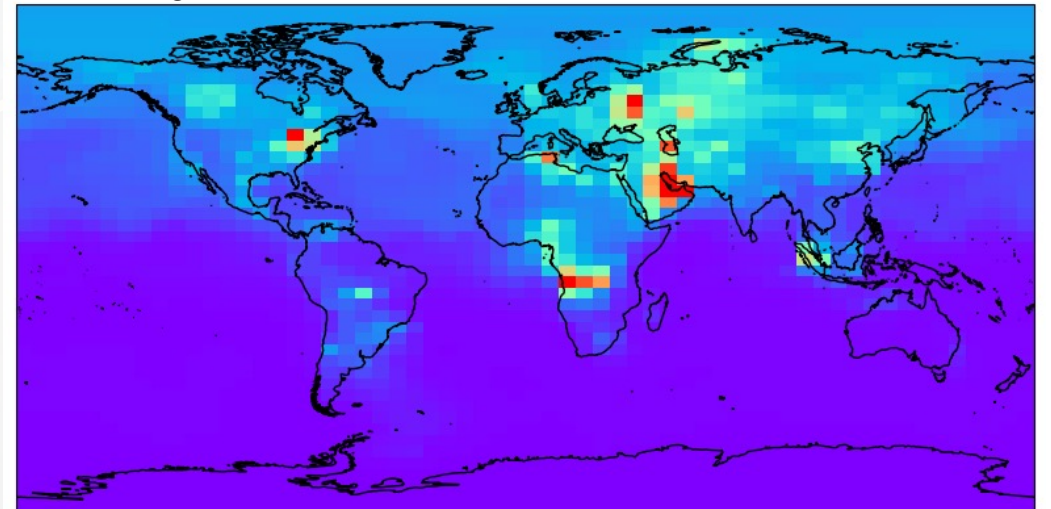
Ethane in TM5mp

- So far only forward modelling
- Extend the evaluation of the CAMS CH₄ reanalysis with ethane
- Used for testing the contribution of emissions from fossil fuel use

C₂H₆ at the surface (Jan 1th, 2016)



C₂H₆ at the surface (June 30th, 2016)



Plans for new phase of CAMS(55)

- CH₄ reanalysis towards 1° x 1° resolution
- Use of TM5mp-4DVAR
- Implementation of XIOS for parallel IO
- Make cpu intensive parts GPU-ready
- Integration of the PPVI technique (Pandey et al, 2021)
- Extension of the production chain with TROPOMI and IASI data