

Exploring Constraints on a Wetland Methane Emission Ensemble with GOSAT

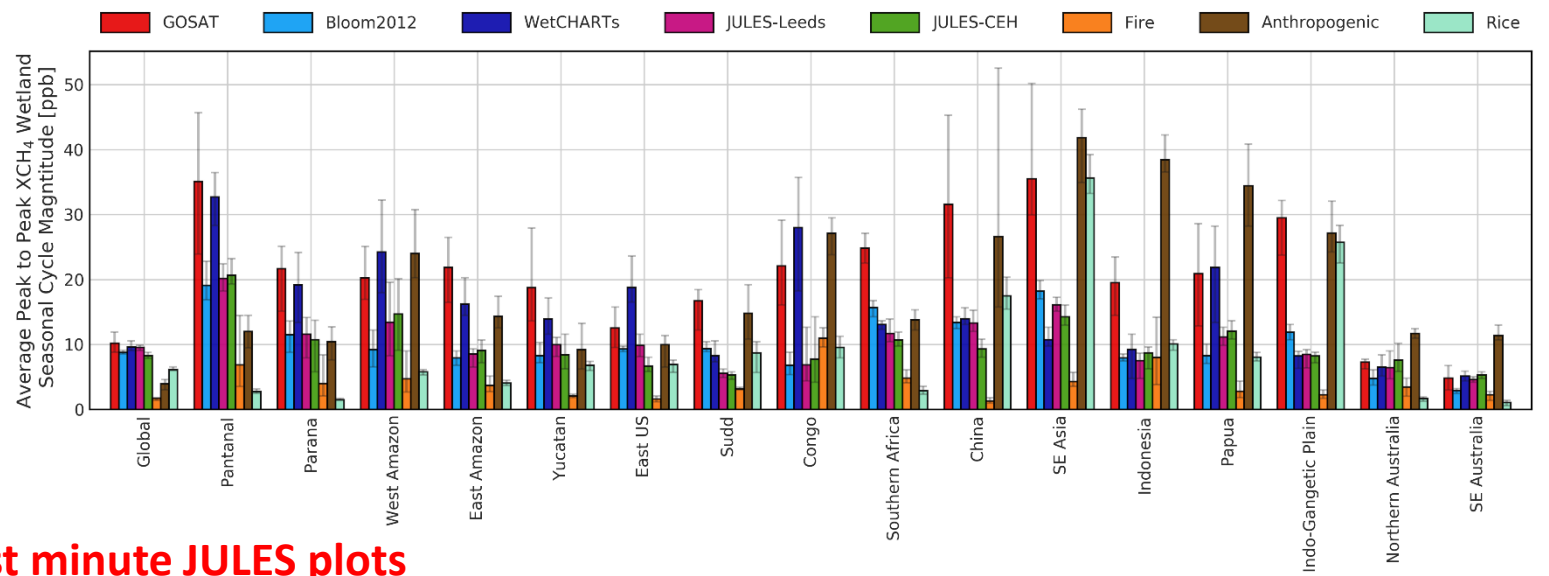
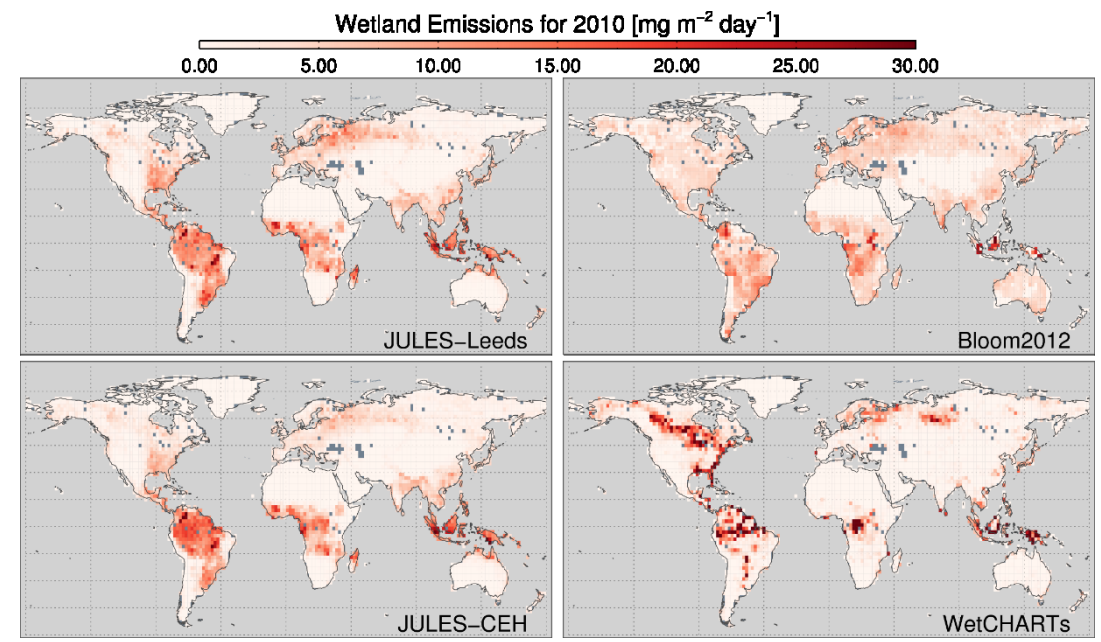
R. Parker, H. Boesch, C. Wilson, A. Bloom, E. Comyn-Platt, J. McNorton, G. Hayman, M. Chipperfield



Motivation

In Parker et al. 2018, *Evaluating year-to-year anomalies in tropical wetland methane emissions using satellite CH₄ observations*, we found:

- ❑ Observations show that models **underestimate** tropical seasonal cycle of methane
- ❑ **Large discrepancies** between model and observations over South American wetlands
- ❑ Changes to wetland extent driven by **ENSO** cause large differences
- ❑ Wetland extent changes caused by overbank inundation, a process **missing** in these models
- ❑ This work builds upon this by considering **larger ensembles** of wetland emission datasets (WetCHARTs, JULES) and **evaluates** them against GOSAT CH₄ satellite observations
- ❑ Focus of this presentation will be an **initial evaluation of WetCHARTs + some bonus last minute JULES plots**



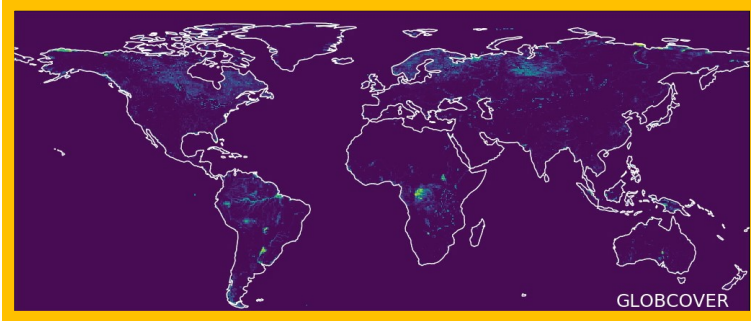
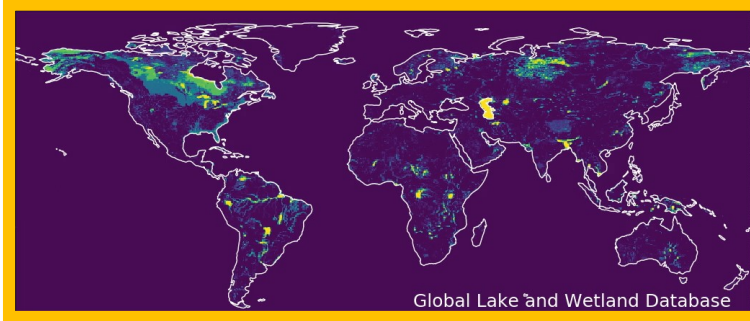
WetCHARTs

- ❑ WetCHARTs is an **ensemble** of CH₄ emissions produced by A. Bloom (NASA JPL)
- ❑ Different constraints on global total, respiration model, temperature dependence and extent parameterisation
- ❑ We used the ensemble mean in Parker et al. 2018 but now we want to study the full ensemble and **compare to GOSAT CH₄ observations**
- ❑ Interested in which ensemble members perform better in which regions to try and understand what factors are important (e.g. temperature vs extent)

4-digit code describes ensemble member - ABCD

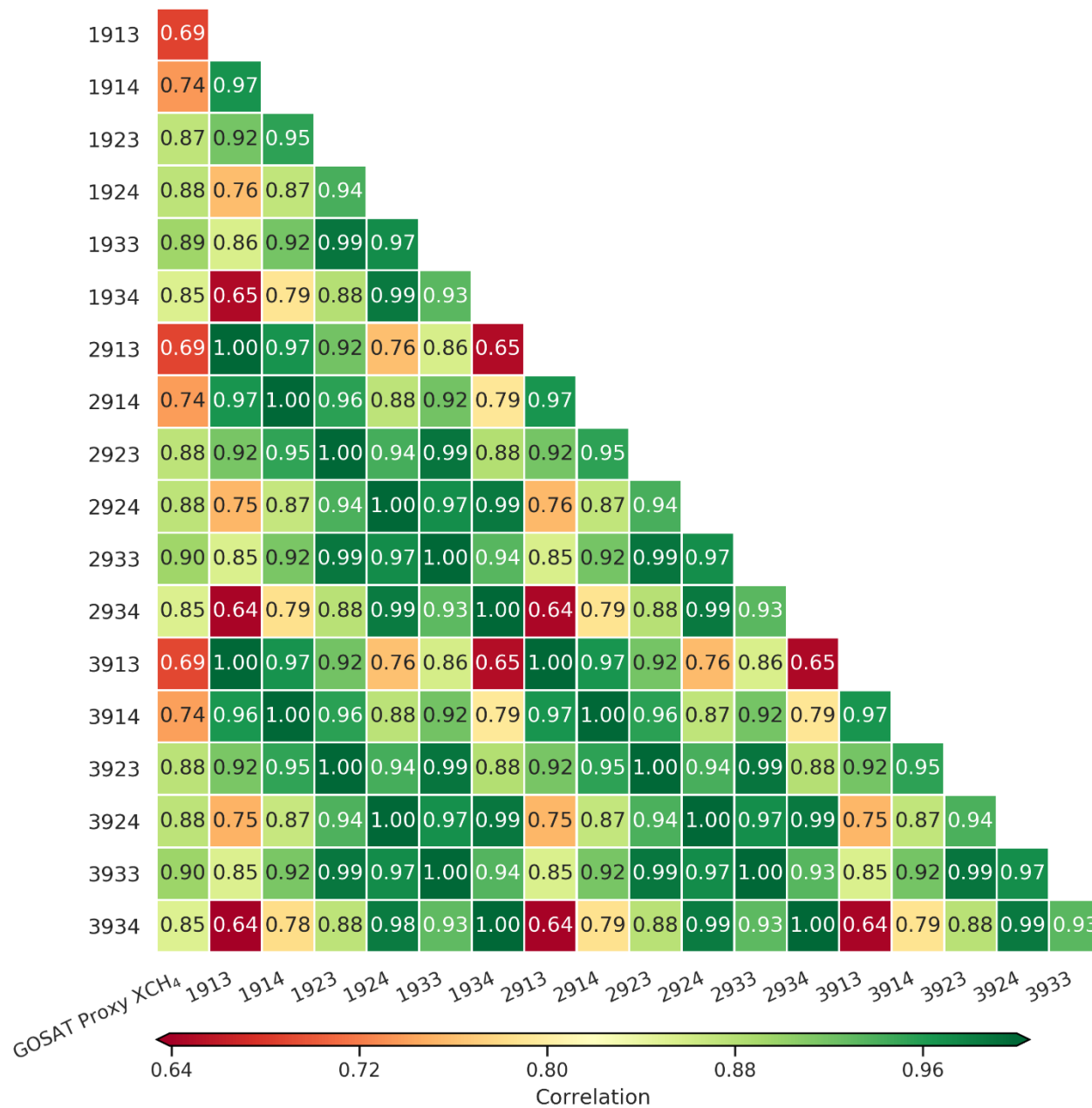
A	1	2	3	
Global Scale Factor (Tg CH ₄ /yr)	124.5	166	207.5	
B	1-8	9		
Heterotrophic Respiration Model	MsTMIP Models	CARDAMOM		
C	1	2	3	
Temperature Dependence	q10 = 1	q10 = 2	q10 = 3	
D	1	2	3	4
Extent Parameterisation	SWAMPS & GLWD	SWAMPS & GLOBCOVER	PREC & GLWD	PREC & GLOBCOVER

January 2001



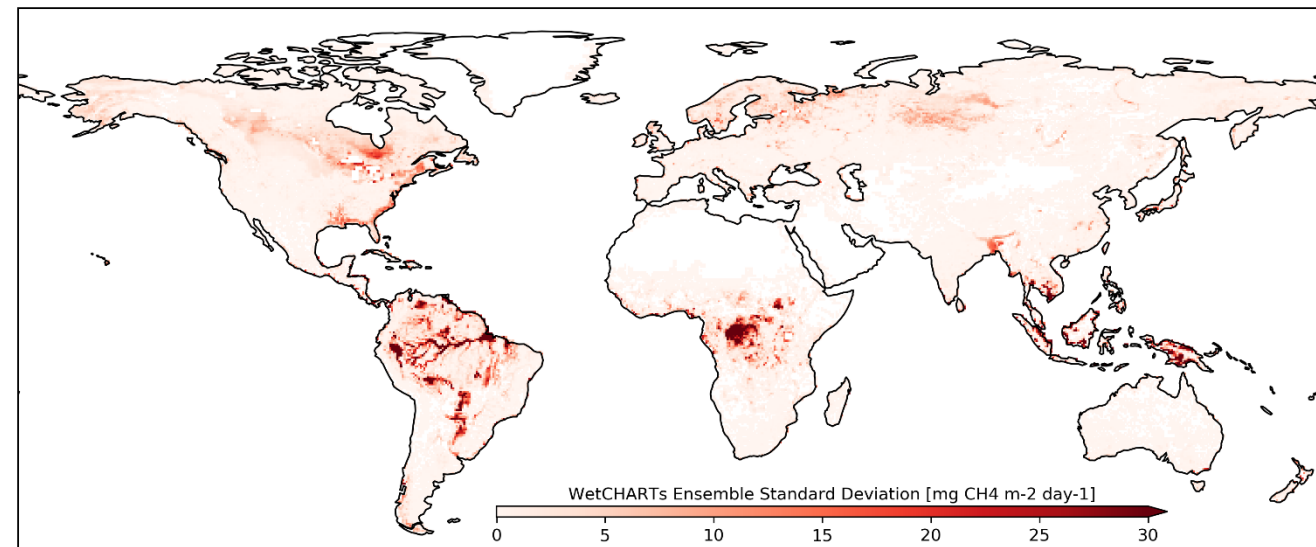
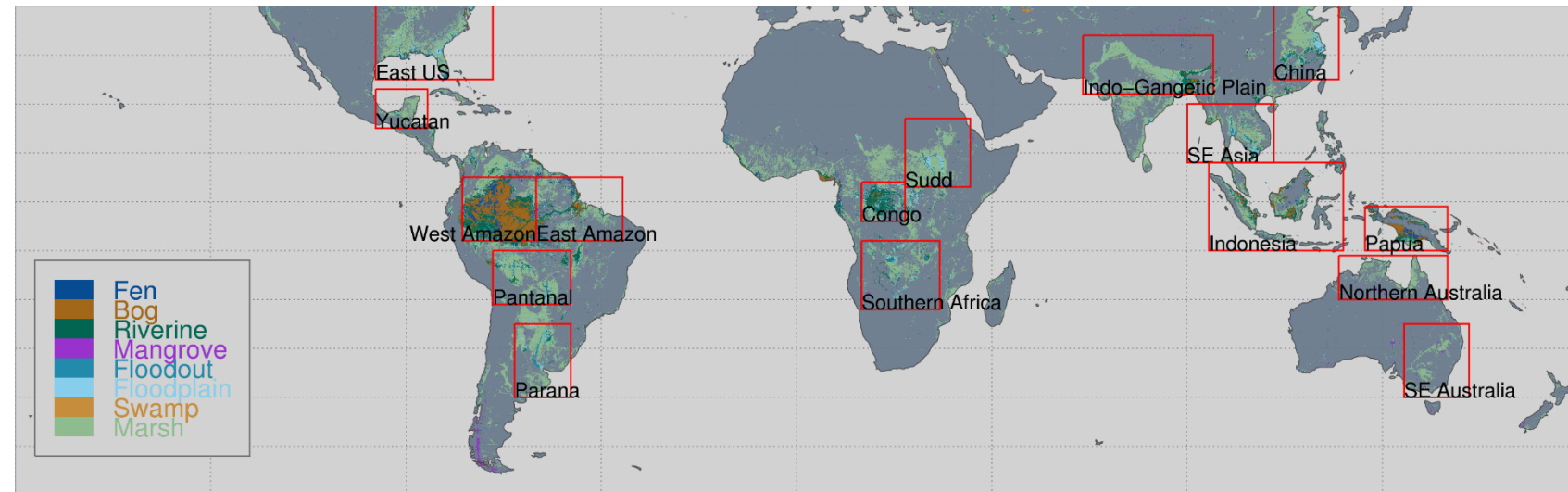
Global Correlation Between GOSAT and Different Ensemble Members

- ❑ Correlation shows GOSAT vs each ensemble member (left-most column)
- ❑ Temperature dependence important
 - ❑ Low Q_{10} (=1, i.e. no dependency) **does poorly**
- ❑ Significant **variability** in inter-ensemble correlations
- ❑ Correlation of ensemble members against each other is useful for determining **sensitivity** to different constraints
- ❑ Very **low correlation** (0.64) between extreme ensemble members (i.e. when Q_{10} and extent are most different)



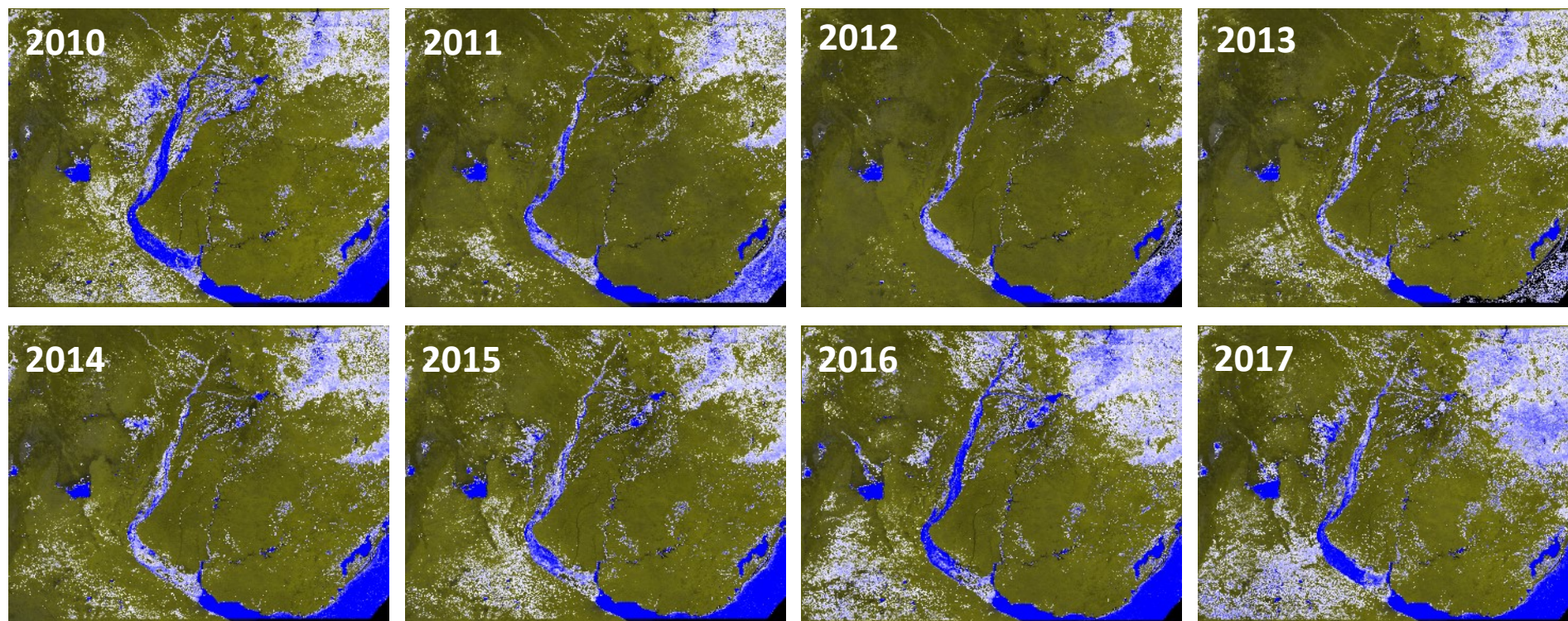
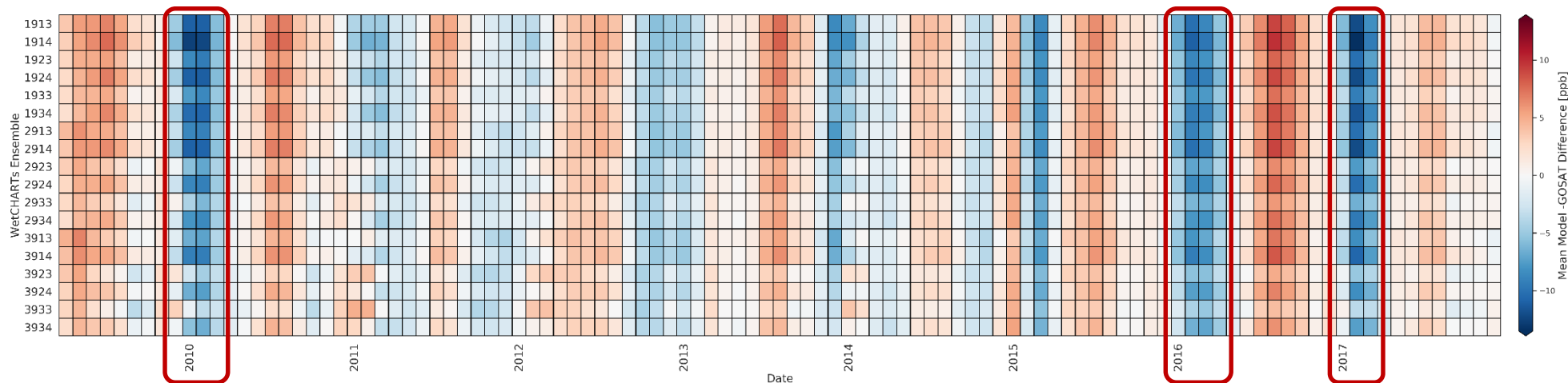
Global Wetland Locations

- ❑ We choose geographic areas to concentrate on based on a static wetland database (SWAMP)
- ❑ The standard deviation of the 18-member WetCHARTs ensemble shows (as expected) that many of these regions have a large spread across the ensemble
- ❑ The **objective** is to begin investigating these regions and to **diagnose what is driving this variability** within the ensemble and to **evaluate which members perform best against observations**

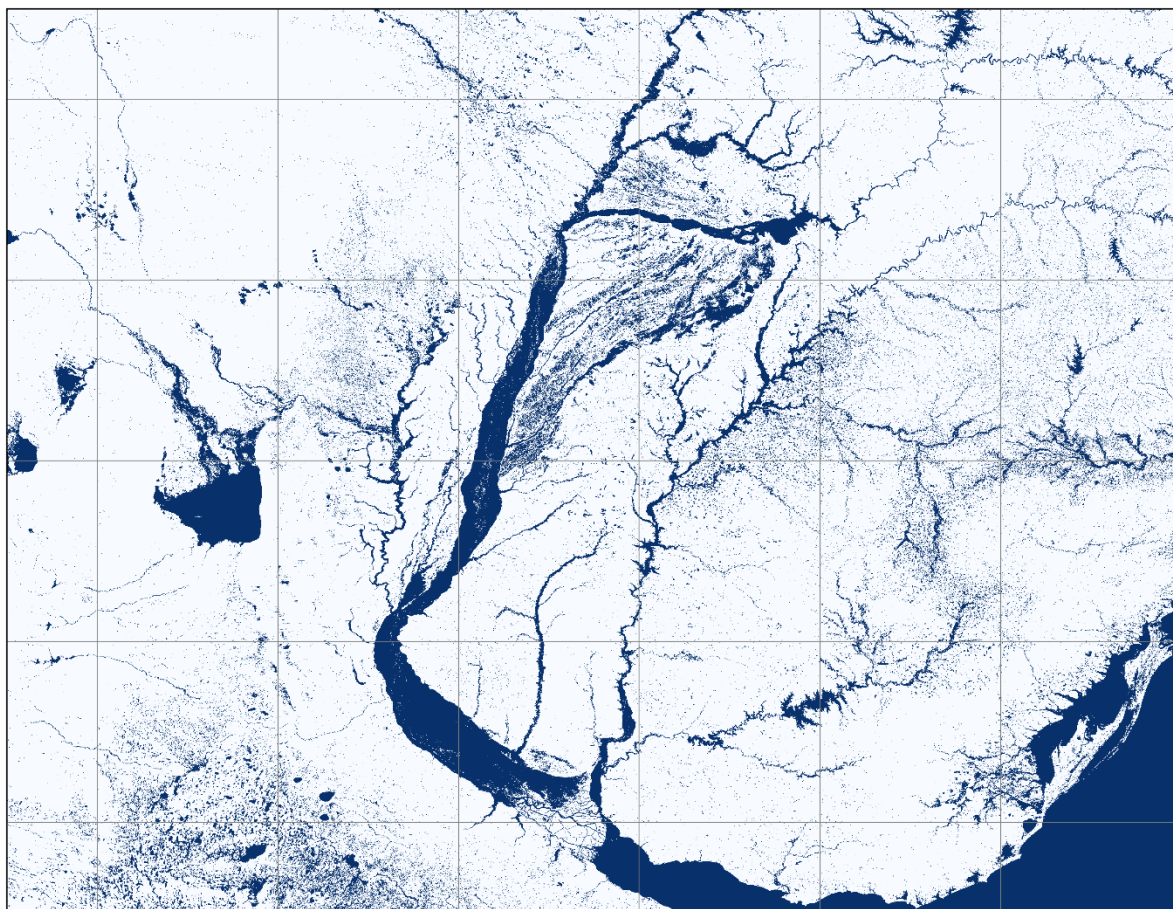


Paraná River

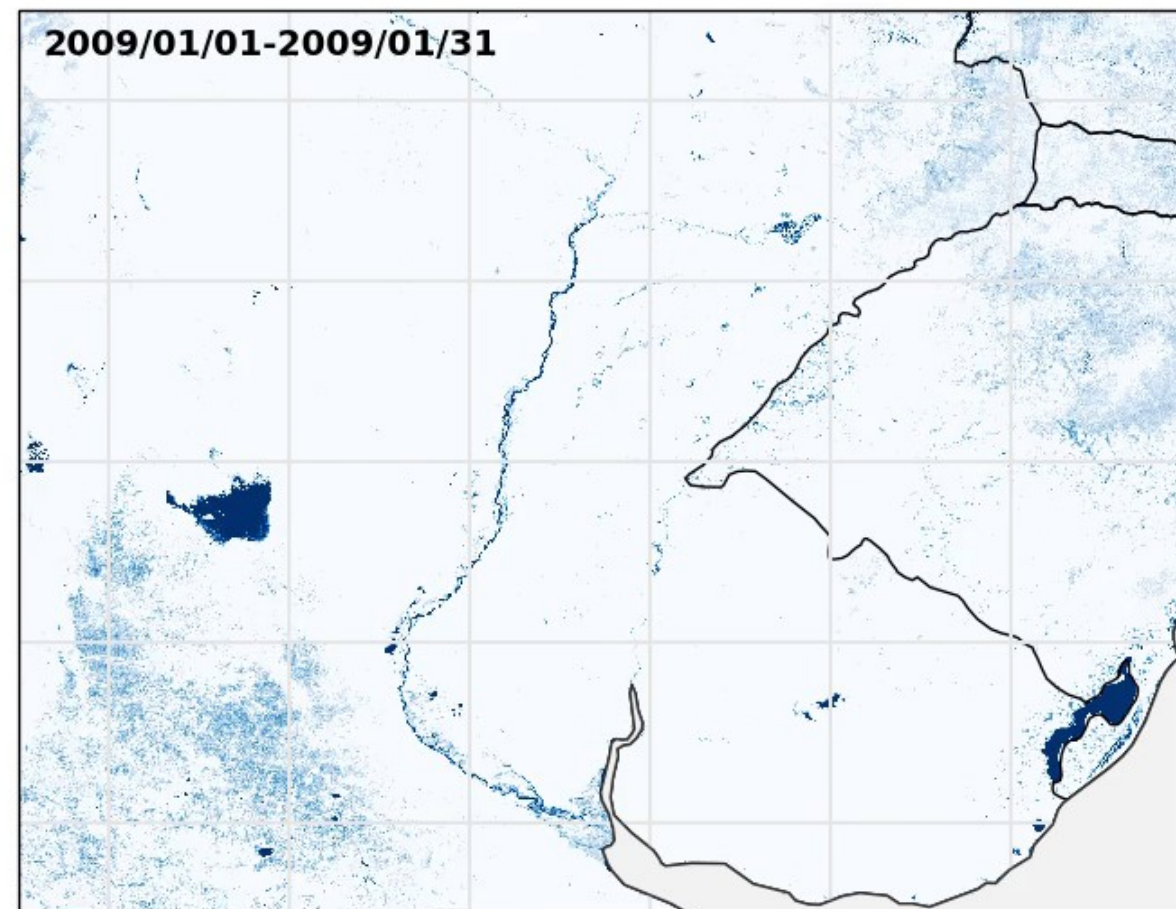
- Previous study (Parker et al., 2018) saw **big discrepancy in early 2010** but data stopped in 2015
- Attributed to **overbank inundation** driven by ENSO
- Can we explain 2016/2017?
- MODIS imagery shows **very significant** flooding in 2016
- Behaviour in 2017 is slightly different in the visible but **significantly increased wetland extent** clearly apparent in NDWI



Paraná River – Surface Water



JRC Surface Water Maximum Extent (1984-2018)

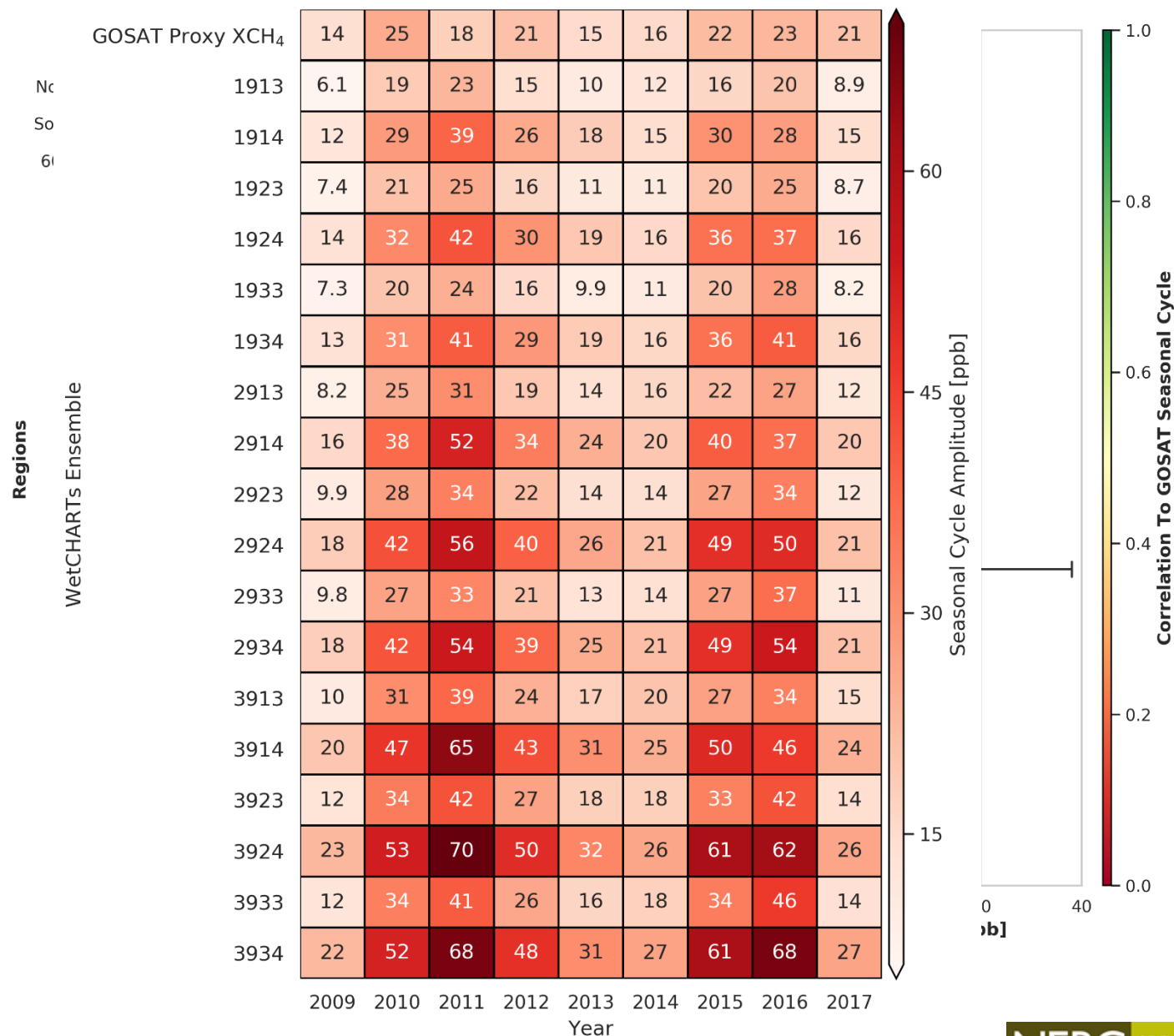


0.000 0.025 0.050 0.075 0.100 0.125 0.150 0.175 0.200
NDWI

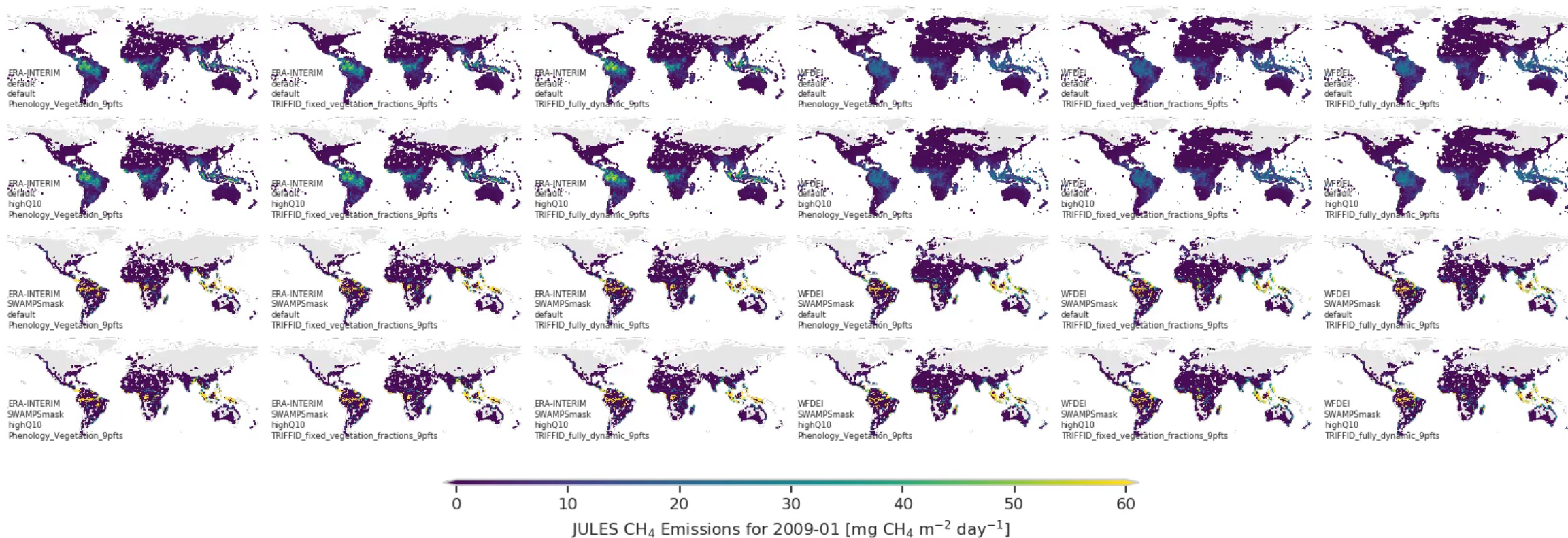
- ❑ Complex seasonal hydrology that drives wetland extent and subsequent CH₄ emissions

Wetland Seasonal Cycle Amplitude Difference to Observations

- ❑ We compare the wetland seasonal cycle amplitude between the observations and all ensemble members
- ❑ Example (right) for Congo shows that majority of ensemble members overestimate the observed seasonal cycle (especially for 2010-2012, 2015-2016)
- ❑ Switching between wetland masks can account for almost a doubling of seasonal cycle amplitude
- ❑ The distribution of the differences to the observed seasonal cycle are calculated for each region (right)
- ❑ Also coloured by the correlation coefficient between the observations and the mean WetCHARTs seasonal cycle



JULES Ensemble



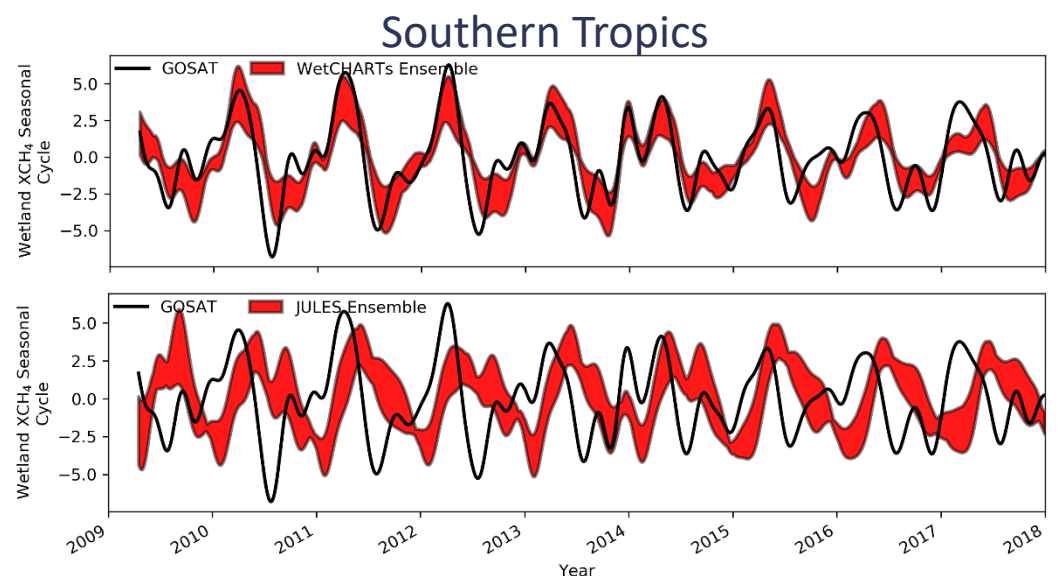
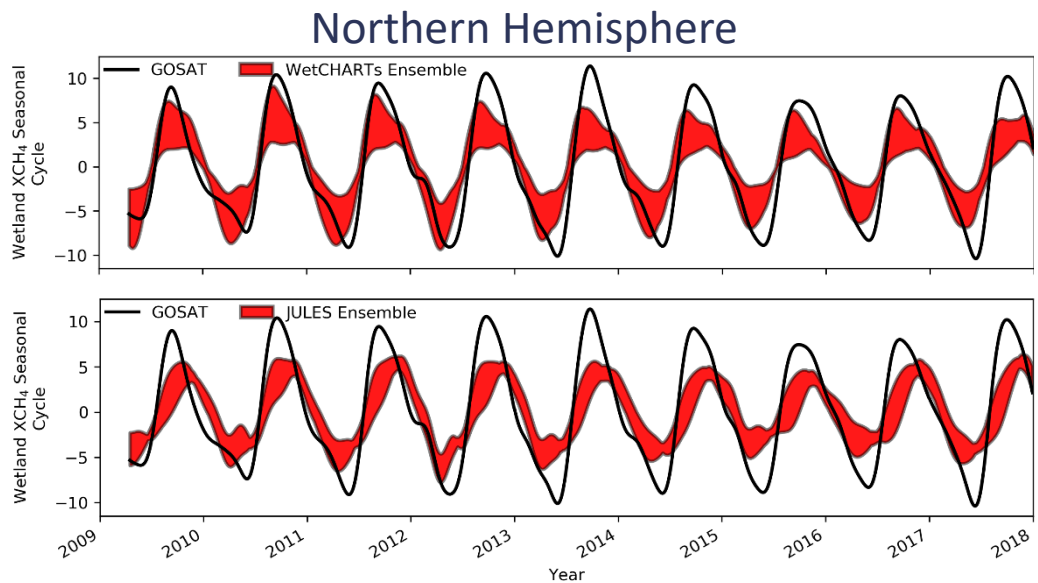
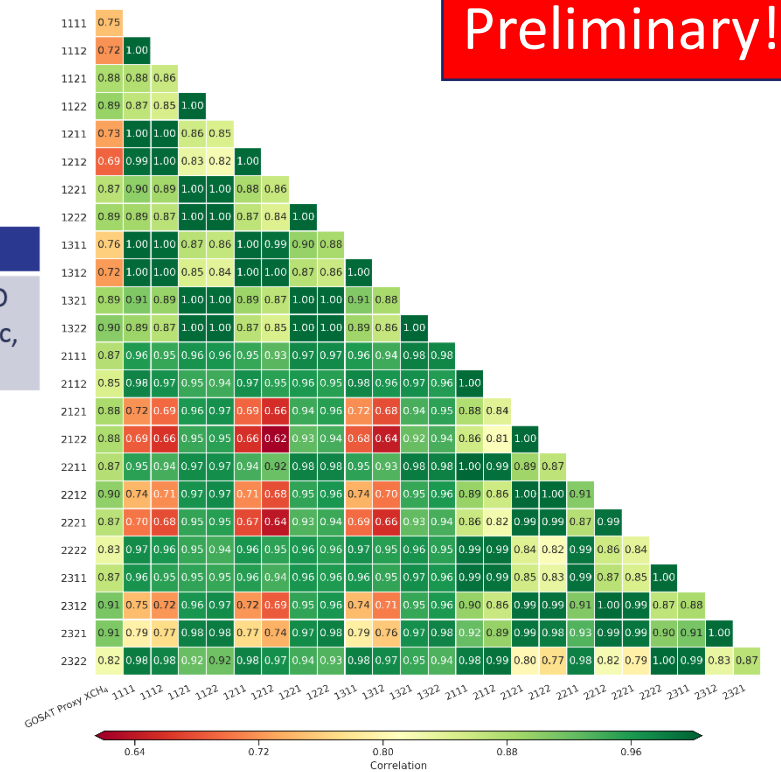
- Ensemble of JULES runs provided by Eddy (CEH)
- ERA-Interim vs WFDEI **met**, default vs high **Q10**, default vs mask **extent**, phenology vs TRIFFID fixed vs TRIFFID dynamic **veg**
- 2 x 2 x 2 x 3 = **24** ensemble members
- Have now run these emissions through same TOMCAT model as WetCHARTs (huge time and data storage requirements)
- Analysis just beginning (as of last week!)

JULES

- Higher temperature dependency performs better for ERA-Interim but less impact for WFDEI
- WFDEI correlates better in general to observations globally
- The different extent masking does not cause large differences on a global scale (it does have a very large effect over some regions though!)
- JULES seasonal cycle in Northern Hemisphere is reasonable
- JULES seasonal cycle in Southern Tropics is out of phase with observations and far worse than WetCHARTs

4-digit code describes ensemble member - ABCD

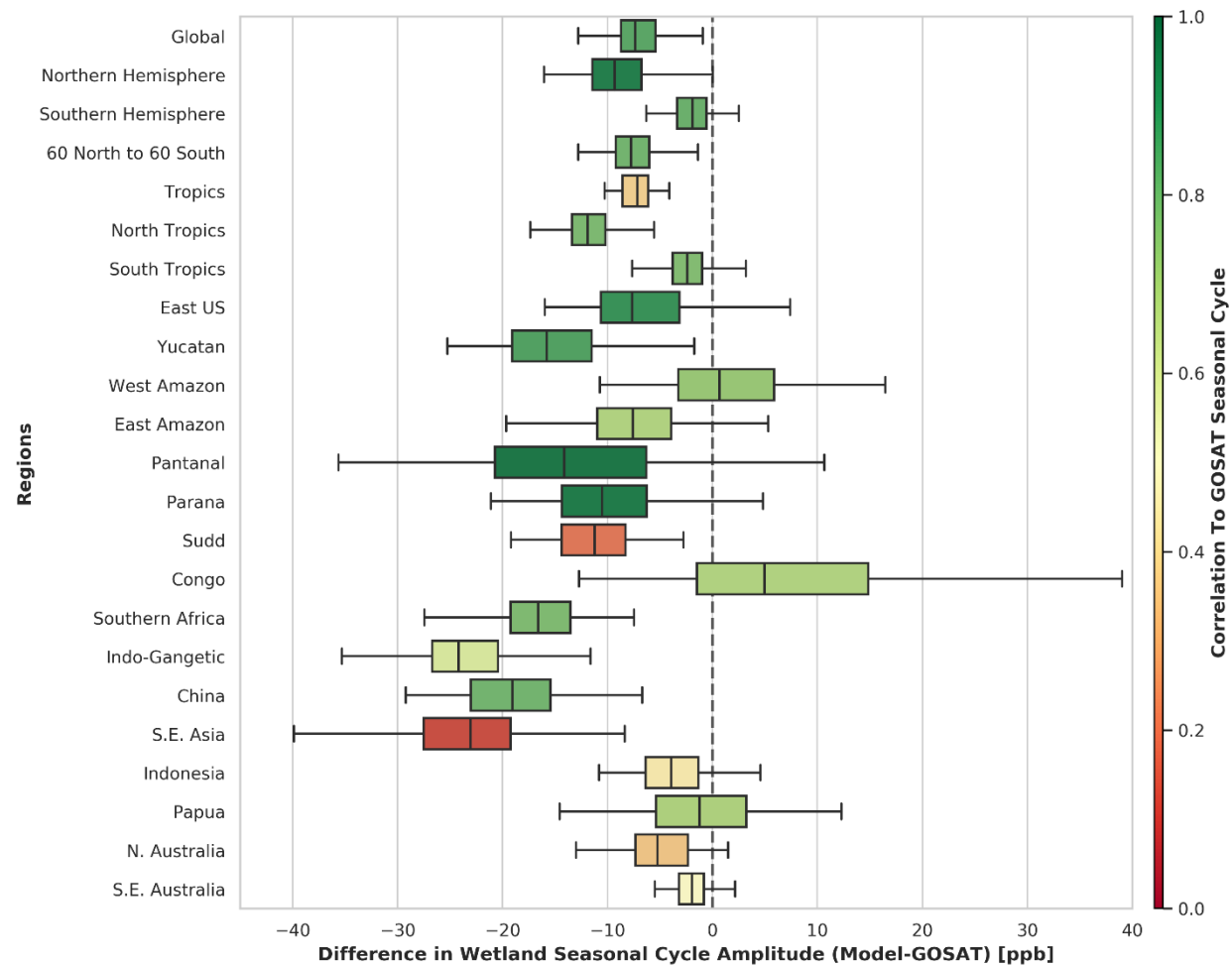
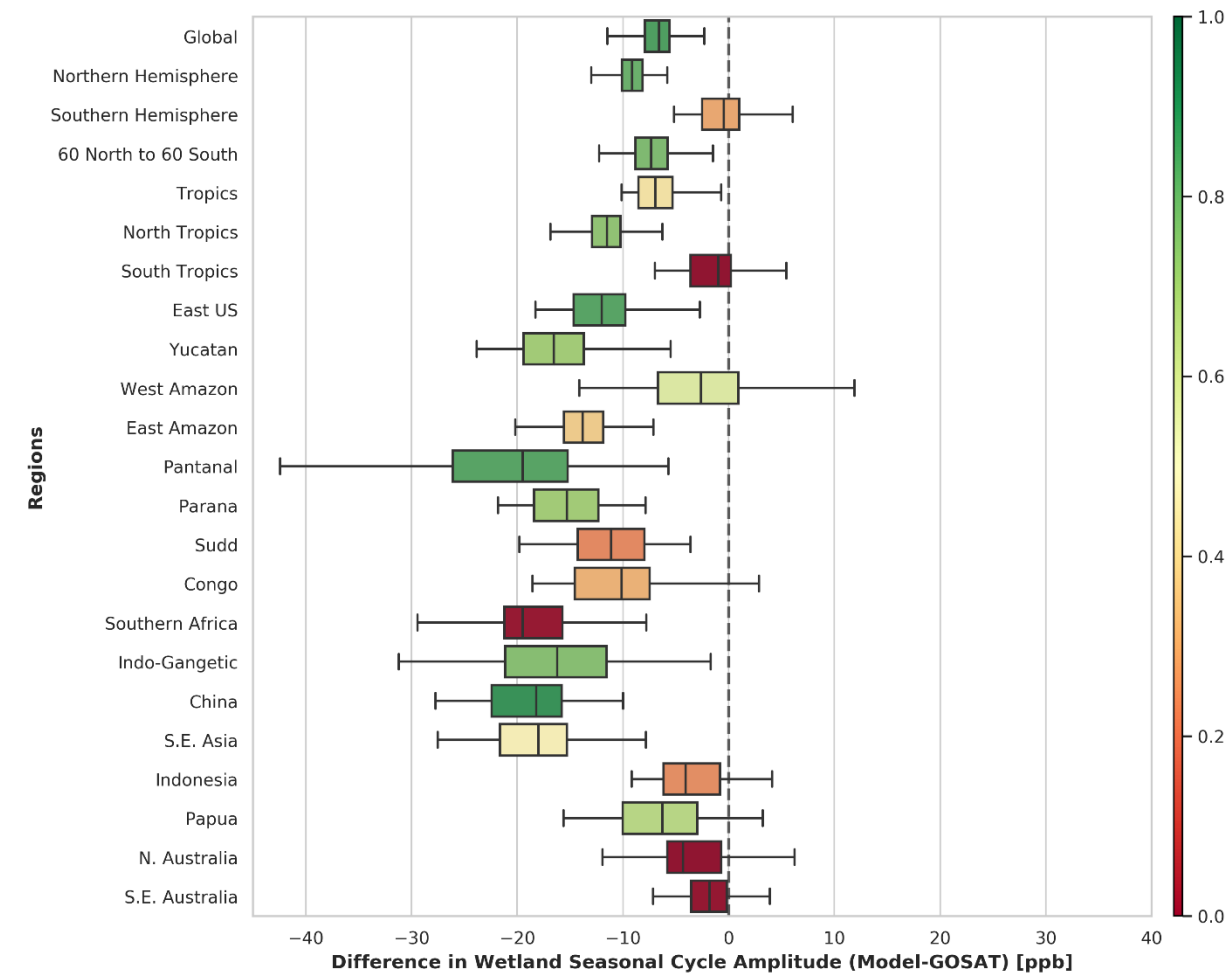
A	1	2	
Met Driving Data	ERA-Interim	WFDEI	
B	1	2	3
Vegetation	Phenology, 9pfts	TRIFFID Fixed, 9pfts	TRIFFID Dynamic, 9pfts
C	1	2	
Temperature Dependence	q10 = 3.7	q10 = 5.0	
D	1	2	
Extent Parameterisation	JULES	JULES with SWAMPS mask	



Seasonal Cycle Amplitude and Correlation

JULES Ensemble

WetCHARTs Ensemble



Things of note: Overall pattern similar, Congo spread much reduced in JULES, JULES has much poor correlation in general (especially S. Tropics) BUT better over India/China/S.E. Asia

Preliminary!

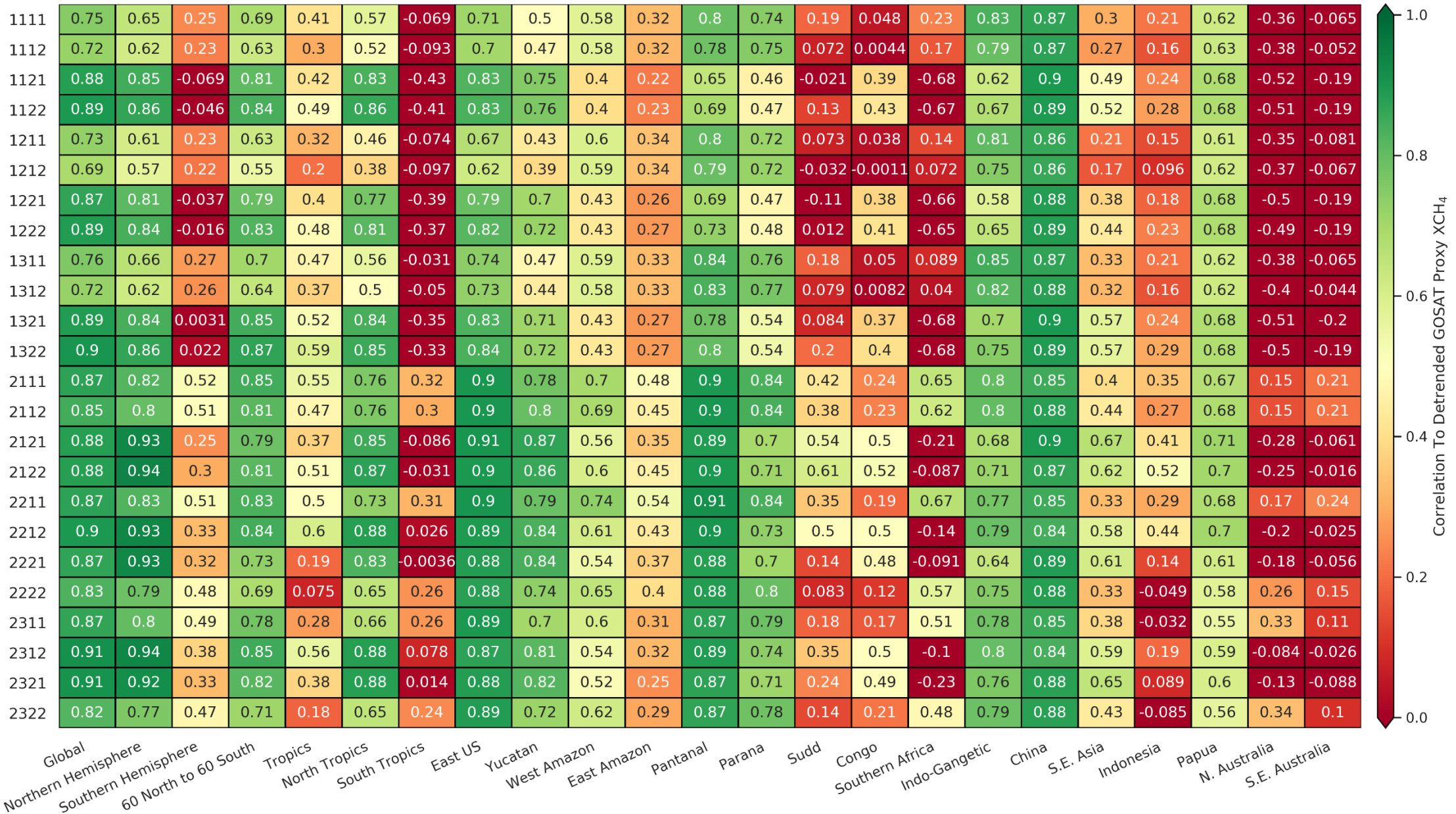
Summary

- ❑ We now have a really interesting dataset of Global Chemistry Transport model simulations driven by a large ensemble of WetCHARTs and JULES CH₄ emission data
- ❑ Starting to exploit this dataset by comparing to GOSAT observations to evaluate which factors are **most important in matching the observed CH₄ distributions**
- ❑ WetCHARTs could be viewed as a very basic data-driven implementation of JULES CH₄ parameterisation and so comparisons of performance against observations vs JULES can be useful
- ❑ In general WetCHARTs **performs very well**, capturing the **correct phase and magnitude** of wetland CH₄ emissions over many regions
- ❑ Ensemble member using **highest Q₁₀** value and **GLWD** wetland masking seems to perform the best against observations globally
- ❑ The Paraná river region which we focused on heavily in Parker et al., 2018 continues to be of interest as 2016/2017 show **strong anomalies consistent with increased wetland extent**
- ❑ The wetland mask (GLWD vs GLOBCOVER) makes a big difference to how well the emissions can match observations with **GLWD performing much better**
- ❑ However, WetCHARTs relies on precipitation to drive wetland extent and has **no knowledge of hydrology** (i.e. input from upstream) and hence even with a good wetland mask it will **struggle to reproduce anomalous events** (such as those observed in 2010, 2016, 2017) over the Paraná
- ❑ Extending this analysis to **JULES** ensemble is just beginning but already some interesting results
- ❑ Extension of existing satellite-based surface inundation datasets **critical** for determining role of inundation in atmospheric CH₄ observations



Extra Slides

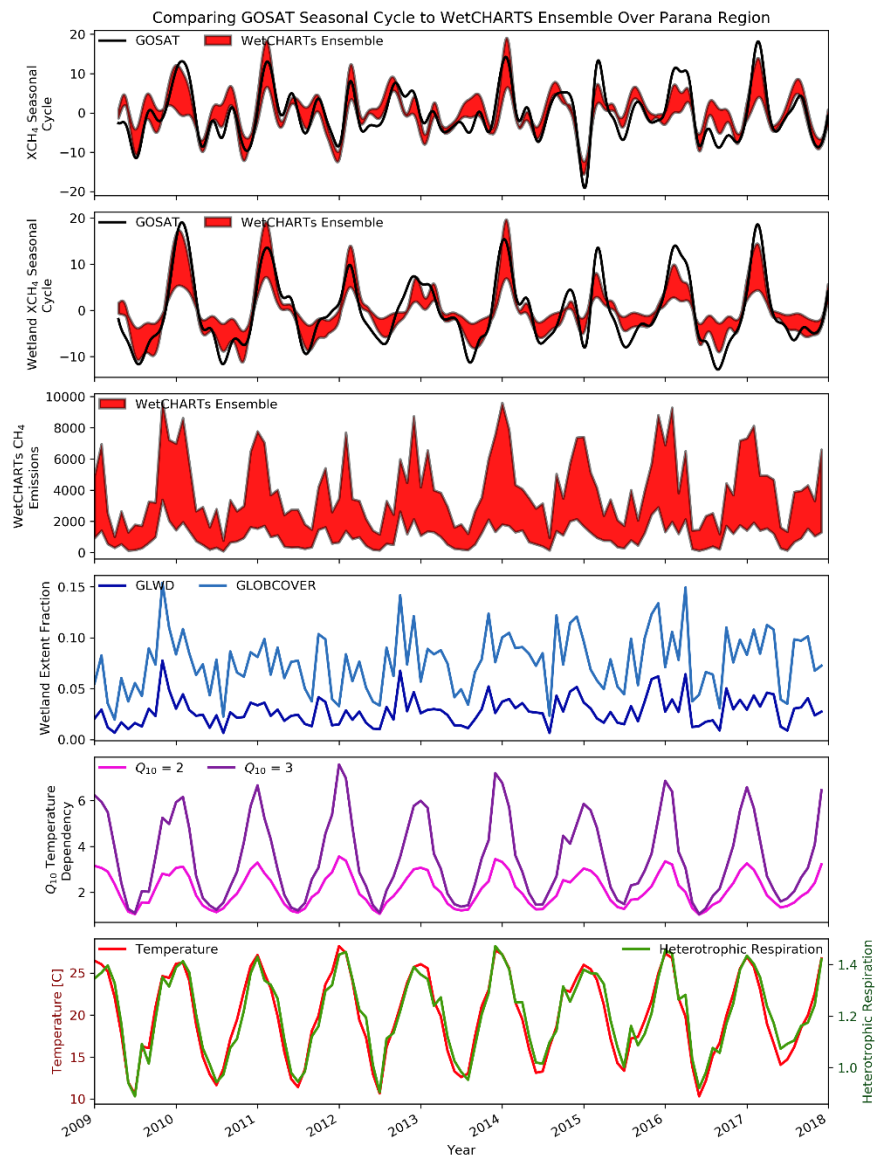
JULES Correlation to Observed Wetland Seasonal Cycle



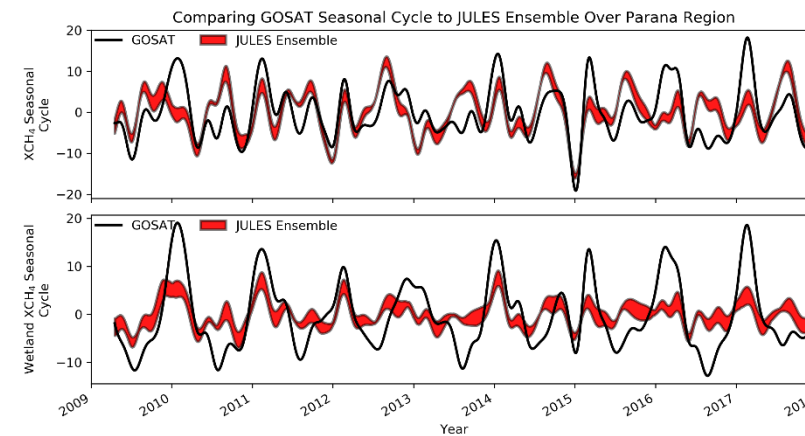
Paraná Timeseries

- Some WetCHARTs ensemble members can get close to observed wetland seasonal cycle (albeit still underestimating the strong peaks)
- JULES does a much poorer job here and although it broadly captures the seasonality, the magnitude it far too small

WetCHARTs Ensemble



JULES Ensemble



Paraná Timeseries

