[AS47-A002]

Methane Concentration Over Monsoon Asia Observed from Space: Comparison with Model Simulation

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Introduction

The concentration of atmospheric methane (CH_4) has more than doubled since pre-industrial times, and its radiative forcing is estimated to be the second largest after carbon dioxide (CO_2).However, despite the importance of atmospheric CH_4 in global warming, the significance of individual sources of CH_4 remains highly uncertain. Monsoon Asia accommodates about 90% of the world's rice fields, and they have a big influence on the global environment. In this study, we analyze model simulation using NICAM-TM-CH4 and satellite data (SCIAMACHY and TANSO-FTS) to understand CH_4 behaviour over Monsoon Asia.

Datasets

❖ **CH_4 concentration**

Sensor	Satellite	Reference
SCIAMACHY	ENVISAT	Frankenberg et al.(2011)
Sensor	**Satellite**	**Version**
TANSO-FTS	GOSAT	NIES*1 (v.2.20 and v.2.21)

❖ **Emission inventory**

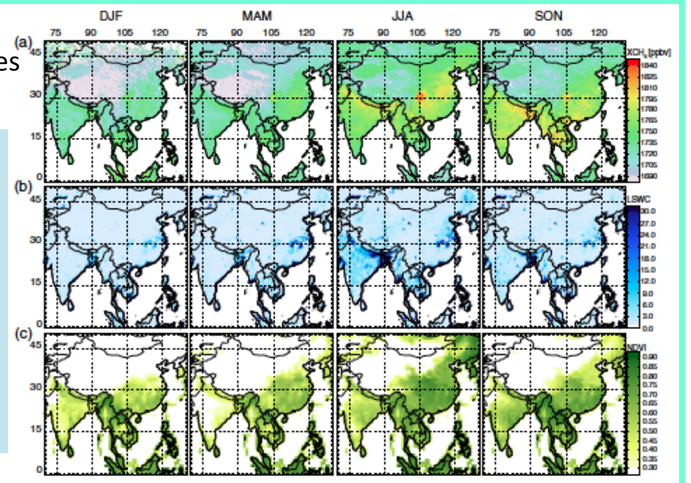
Database	Emission category	Grid archived	Reference
Yan2009	Rice fields	0.5˚×0.5˚	Yan et al.(2009)
GISS	All categories	1.0°×1.0°	Matthews et al.(1991)

❖ **Satellite-derived indices**

Database	Satellite	Grid archived	Reference
LSWC*2	Terra / Aqua	0.5˚×0.5˚	Takeuchi and Gonzalez.(2009)
NDVI*3	Terra	1.0°×1.0°	Huete et al.(2002)

*1: National Institute for Environmental Studies
*2: Land-surface water coverage
*3: Normalized difference vegetation index

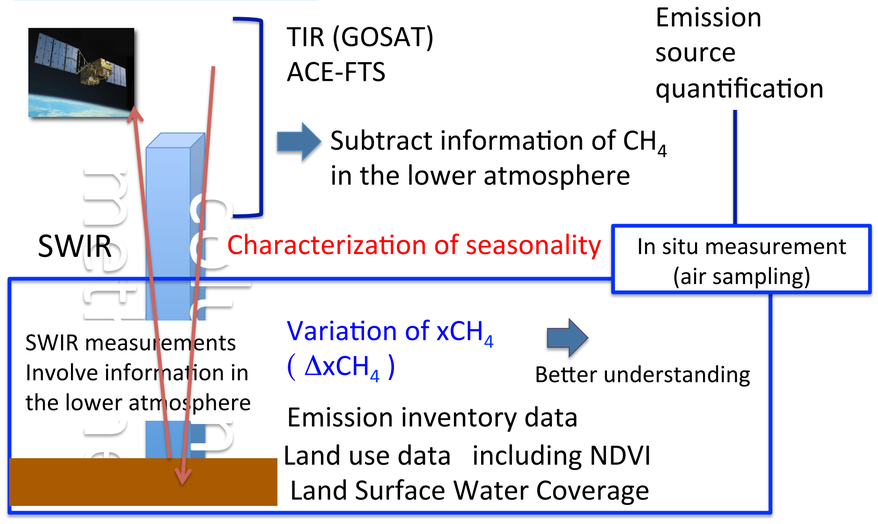
Fig. 1: Maps of 3-month averaged values of (a)SCIAMACHY, (b)LSWC, (c)NDVI.



(a)SCIAMACHY, (b)LSWC, (c)NDVI
All data have been averaged for 6 years from 2003 through December 2008.The columns correspond to DJF, MAM,JJA, and SON, respectively.

DJF: from December to February
MAM: from March to May
JJA: from June to August
SON: from September to November

Strategy of this study



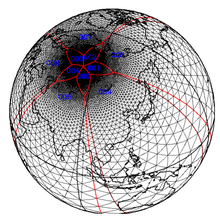
NICAM（Nonhydrostatic ICosahedral Atmospheric Model） - TM（Transport Model） Y. Niwa and R. Imasu

NICAM Model output

Scenarios of NICAM model run
(after Master thesis of Takamizawa, Tokyo Univ, 2012)

Scenario name	Anthro-pogenic	Wetland	Biomass Burning	Rice	others
CTL	EDGAR3.2	GISS	GISS	Yan2009	GISS (termite)/ oceanic exchange/ mud volcanic emissions

2.5 deg. x 2.5 deg, 40 layers, monthly average
Meteorological condition in 2007 (fixed)



Cluster analysis of the xCH_4 seasonality

In this study, we have observed the characteristics of seasonal variation in Asia by using the cluster analysis.

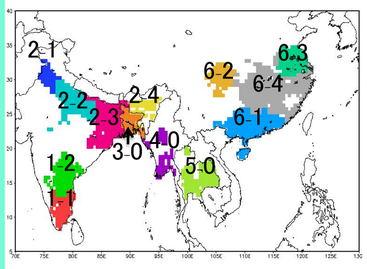
(1) ⇒groupA
(2) ⇒groupB
(3) ⇒groupC

xCH_4 seasonal variation over typical rice paddies

[Hayashida et al., RSE,2013]

We selected some sampling regions where the CH_4 emission values from rice fields are estimated to be higher than1.5gCH_4/m^2.
Those areas were divided into sub-regions to distinguish different seasonality of emissions.

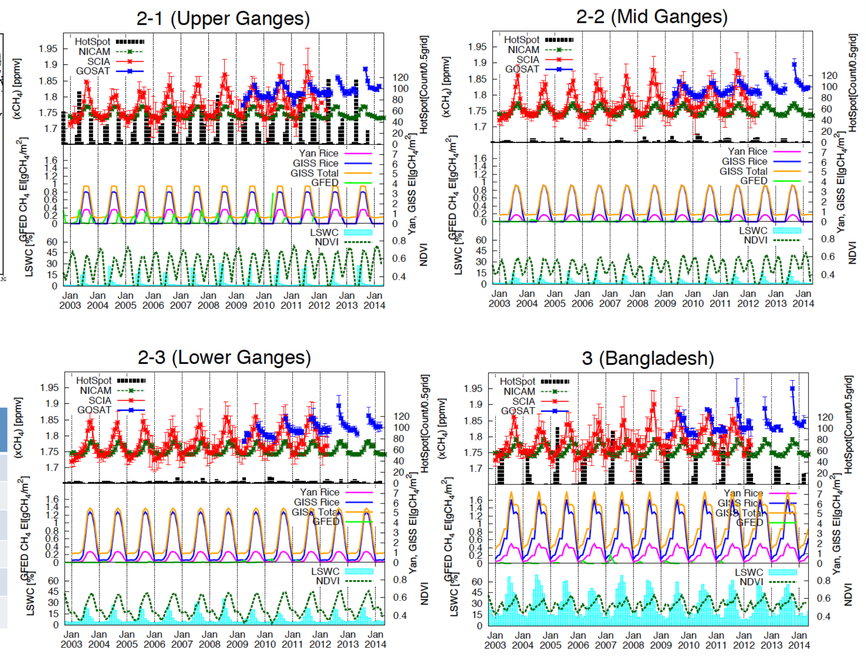
Fig.2: 13 regions to be investigated



Summary of areas

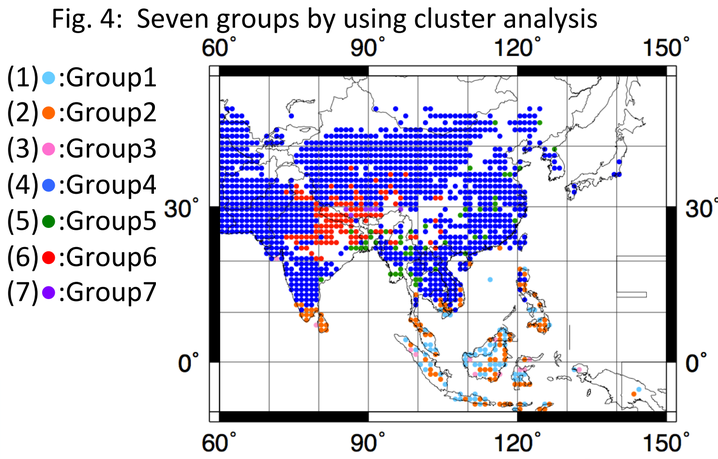
Region name	Area code	Sub areas
India (south)	Area 1	1-1, 1-2
India (north)	Area 2	2-1, 2-2, 2-3, 2-4
Bangladesh	Area 3	3
Myanmar	Area 4	4
Thailand	Area 5	5
China	Area 6	6-1, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4

Fig. 3: Seasonal variation



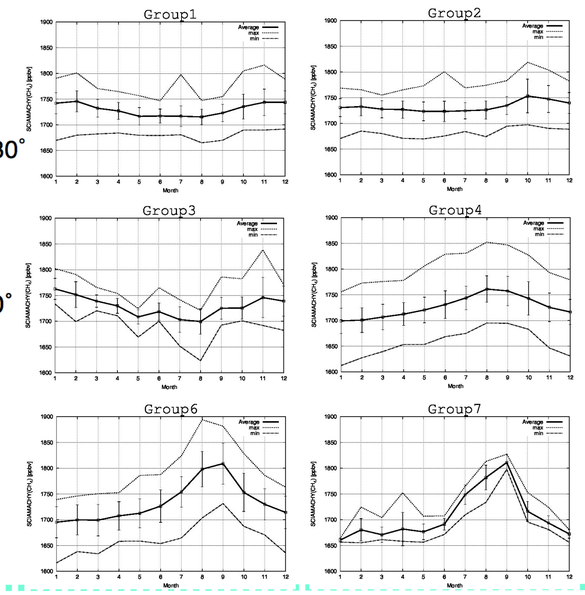
[Seven groups of CH_4 seasonal variation]

Fig. 4: Seven groups by using cluster analysis



Top : maximum
Middle : average
Bottom : minimum
Error bar : the standard deviation
the vertical axis : concentration
the horizontal axis : month

Fig. 5: Seasonal variation of 7 groups



[Group6(include Area2-1,2-2,2-3,2-4)]

Blue : CH_4 from rice paddies
Red : CH_4 concentration over rice paddies
Green : CH_4 concentration around rice paddies
Pink : CH_4 concentration over Taklamakan desert

Fig. 6: Seasonal variation around 2.0 grid of rice cultivation

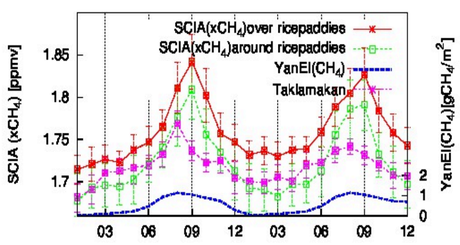
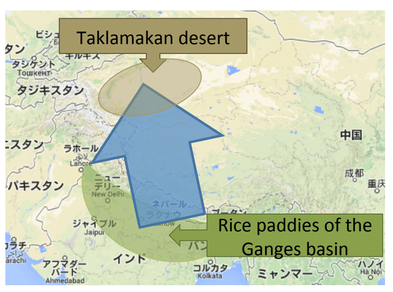
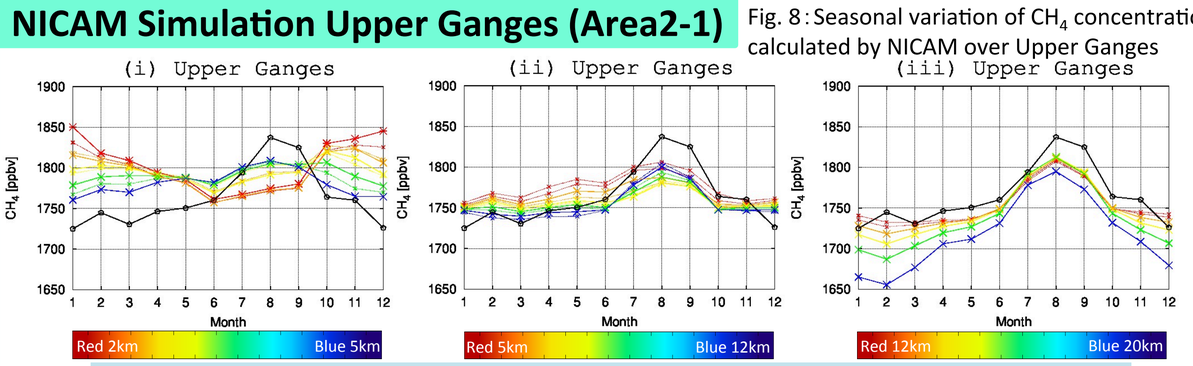


Fig. 7 : Map around the Ganges basin



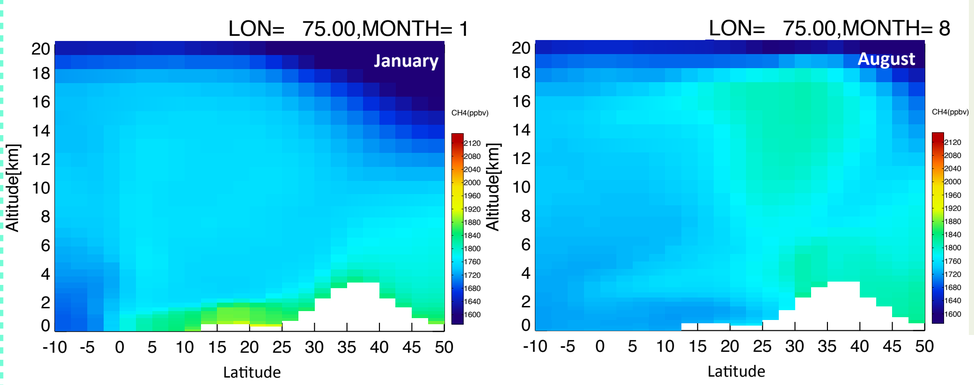
NICAM Simulation Upper Ganges (Area2-1)

Fig. 8 : Seasonal variation of CH_4 concentration calculated by NICAM over Upper Ganges



(i) Altitude 2-5km,(ii)Altitude 5-12km,(iii)Altitude 12-20km
the vertical axis: concentration, the horizontal axis: month
a black line : monthly data of SCIAMACHY (2007)
colored lines : the monthly-averaged CH_4 concentration at the NICAM-TM gridded altitude

Fig. 9 : Altitude - Latitude cross section



Upwelling motion must have affected on enhancement of xCH4 in August in the Ganges Basin. GOSAT-TIR and ACE-FTS data are now under investigation

[Acknowledgments]
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