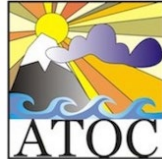


Stable isotopes of carbon in atmospheric methane suggest strong increases in microbial emissions between 2020-2022.

INSTAAR
Institute of Arctic and Alpine Research



Sylvia Michel, Reid Clark, John Ortega,
Jianghanyang Li, Pieter Tans



Xin Lan
John Miller



Shinji Morimoto

TOHOKU
UNIVERSITY

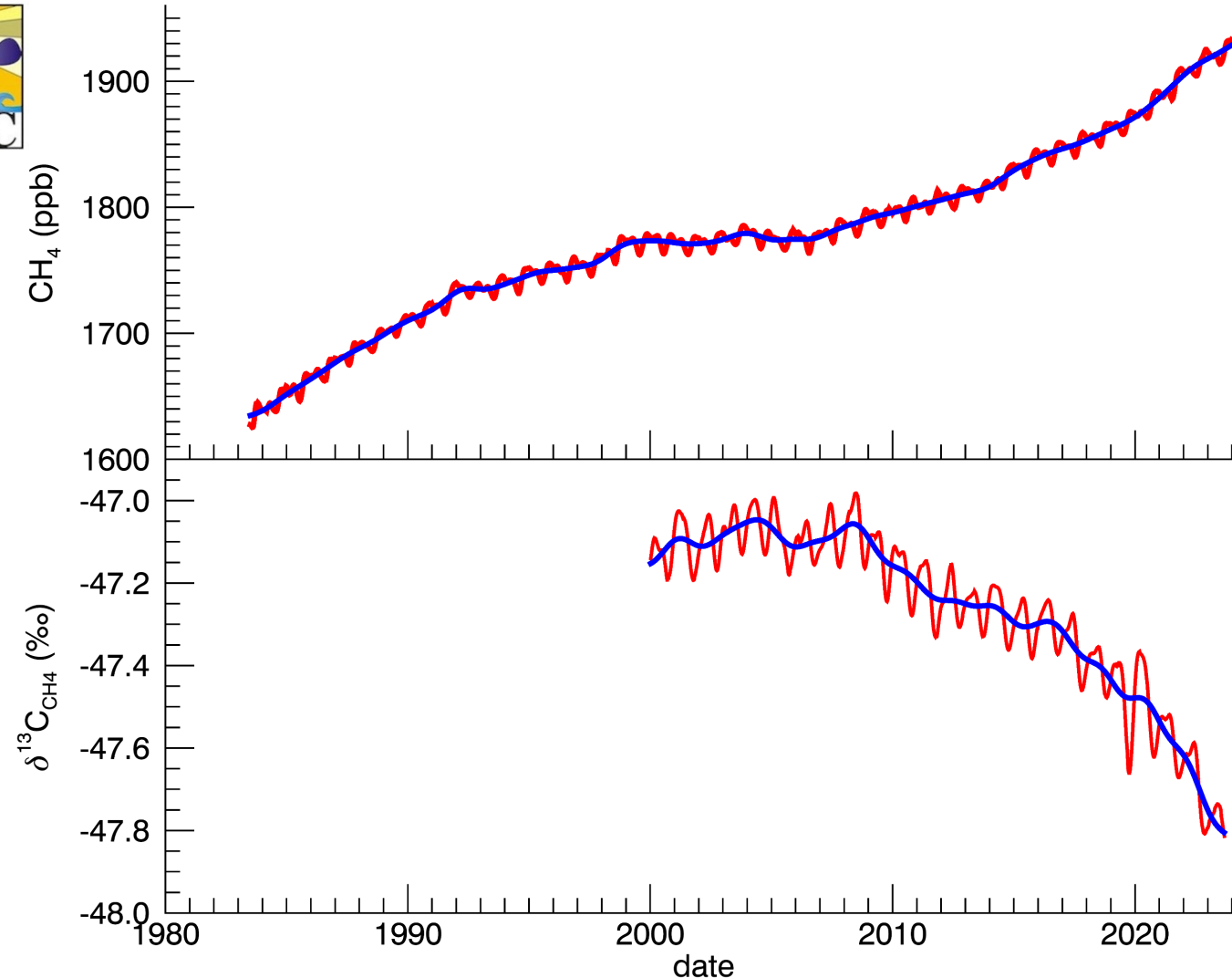


Heiko Moossen



NIWA
Taihoro Nukurangi

Hinrich Schaefer, Gordon Brailsford,
Peter Sperlich



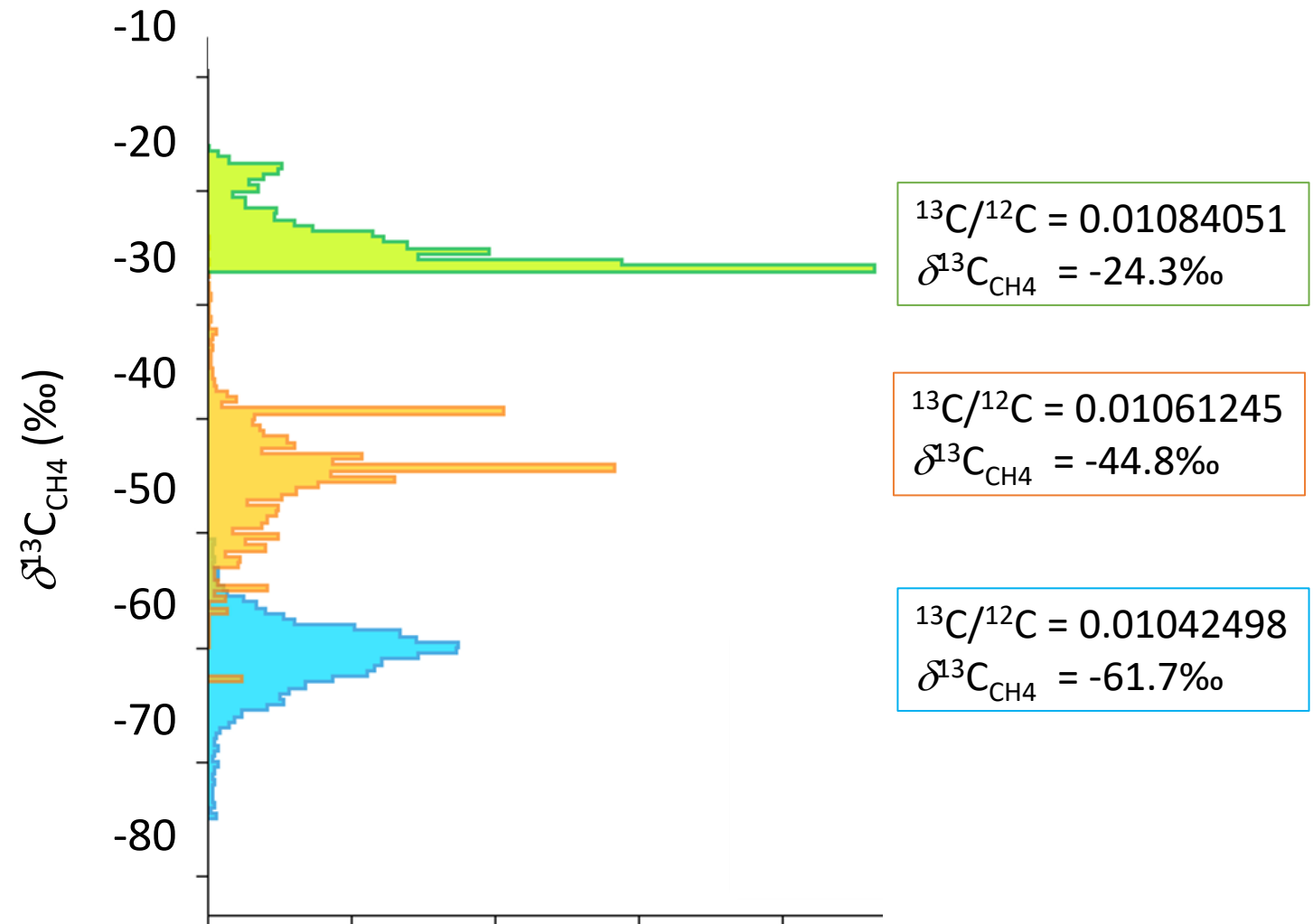
Different sources of methane have different $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{CH}_4}$ values.

Biomass burning sources:

incomplete combustion of biomass, soil carbon, and fuel

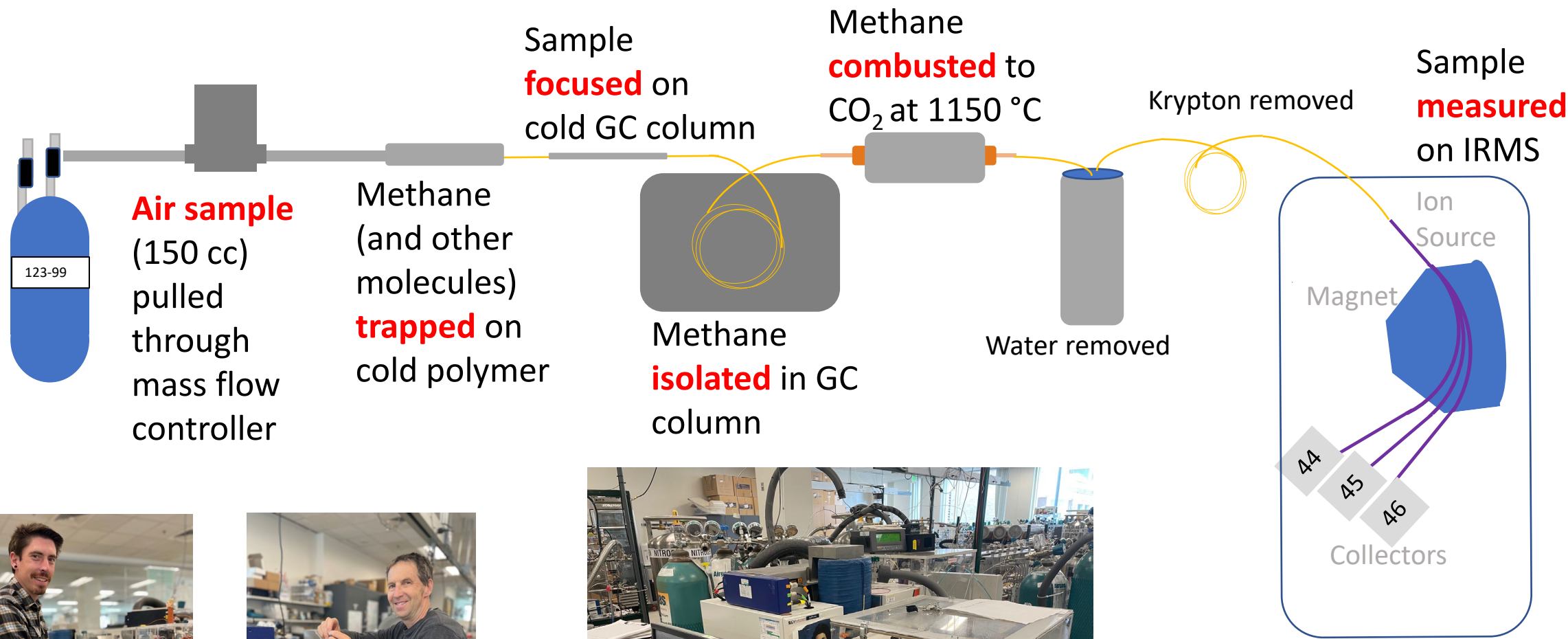
Fossil sources: natural seeps, mud volcanoes, and coal, oil, and natural gas

Microbial sources: methanogenic microbes from wetlands, rice paddies, ruminants, landfills, etc.

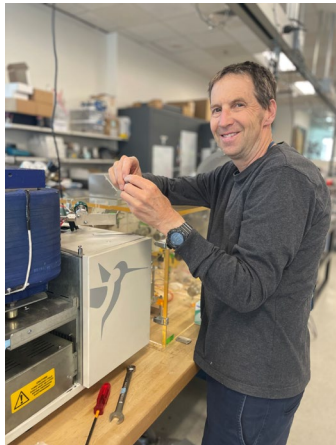


Flux weighted PDF of occurrence, from Basu et al., 2022

Analysis of $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{CH}_4}$ requires many steps.



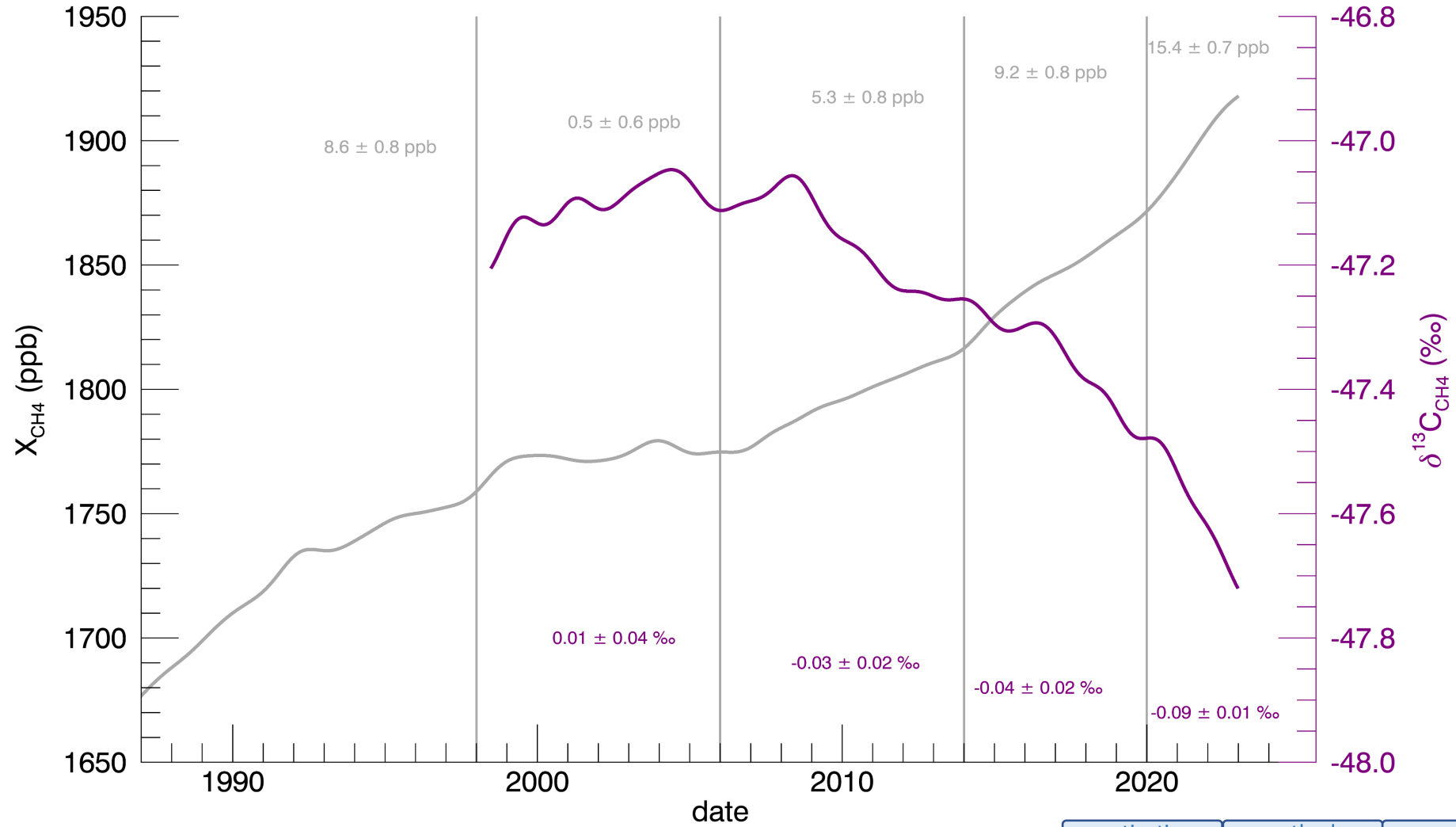
Reid Clark



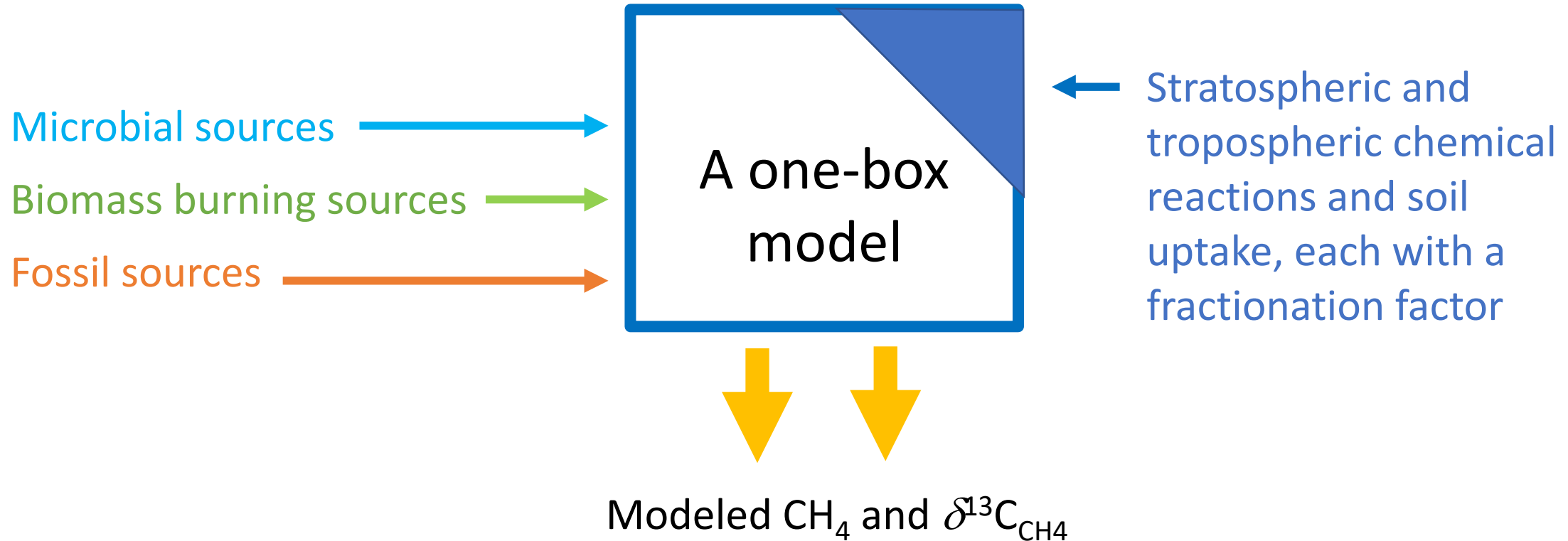
John Ortega



What can explain the changing growth rates of CH_4 and $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{CH}_4}$?



We can use a simple analytical framework to test quantify the changes in the methane budget.



$$\frac{d[\text{CH}_4]}{dt} = Q - \frac{[\text{CH}_4]}{\tau}$$

Change in methane mole fraction

Methane emissions

Lifetime of all sinks

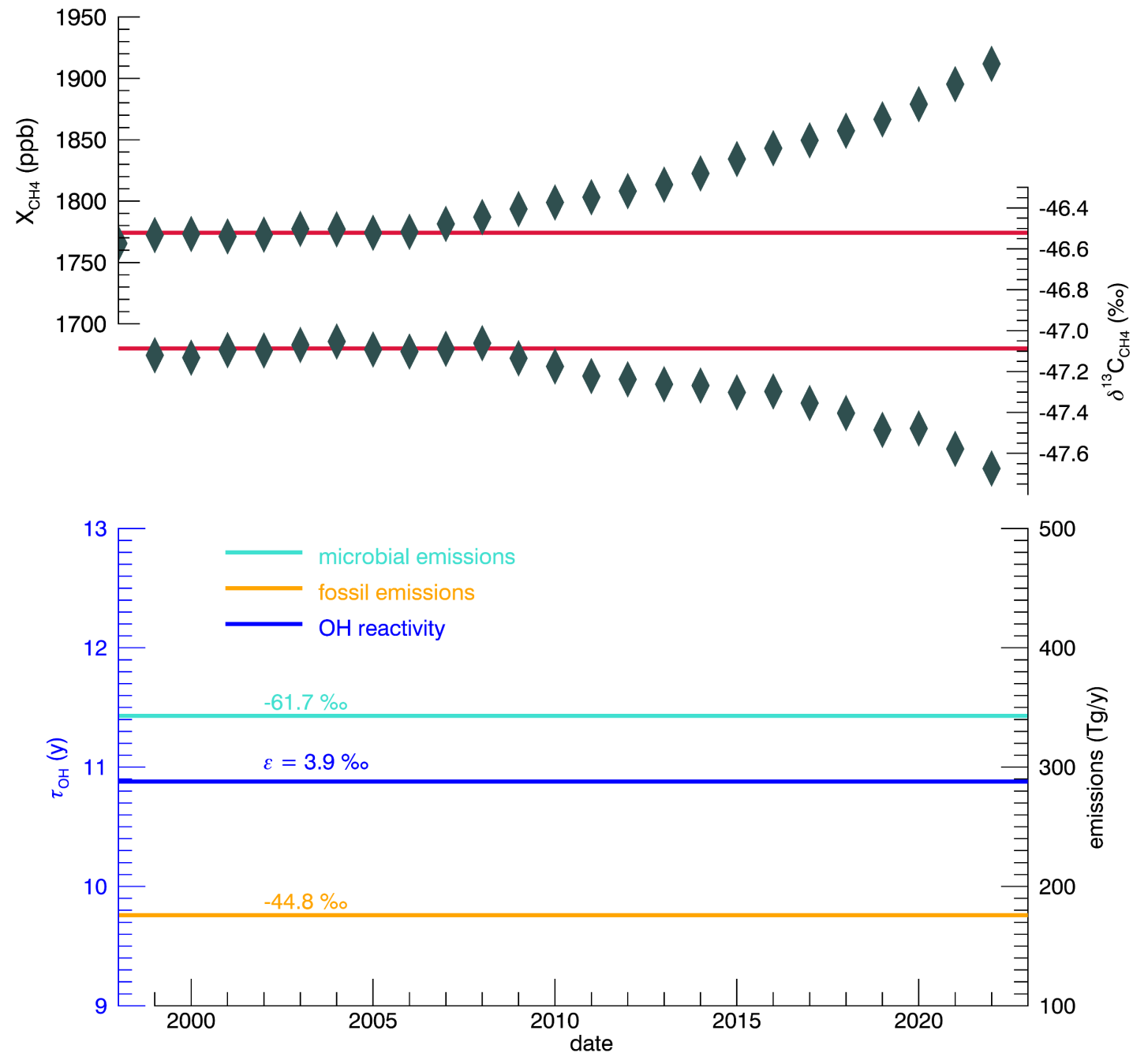
$$\delta^{13}\text{C}_Q = \alpha \delta^{13}\text{C}_A + \epsilon$$

Isotopic value of combined sources

fractionation factors of combined sources

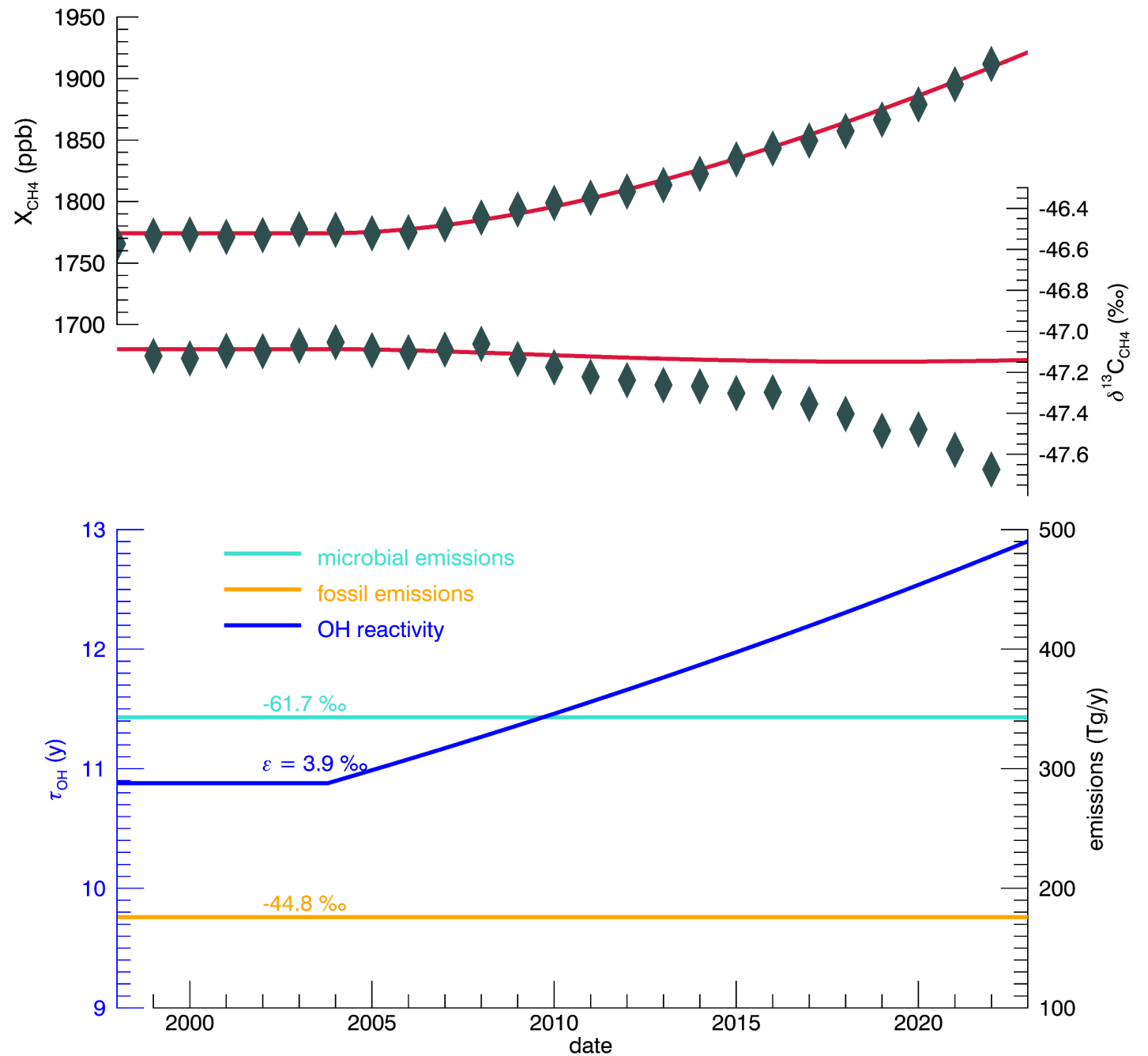
Isotopic offset due to fractionation during CH_4 destruction

We tune the model to match the observations, starting with the steady state period.



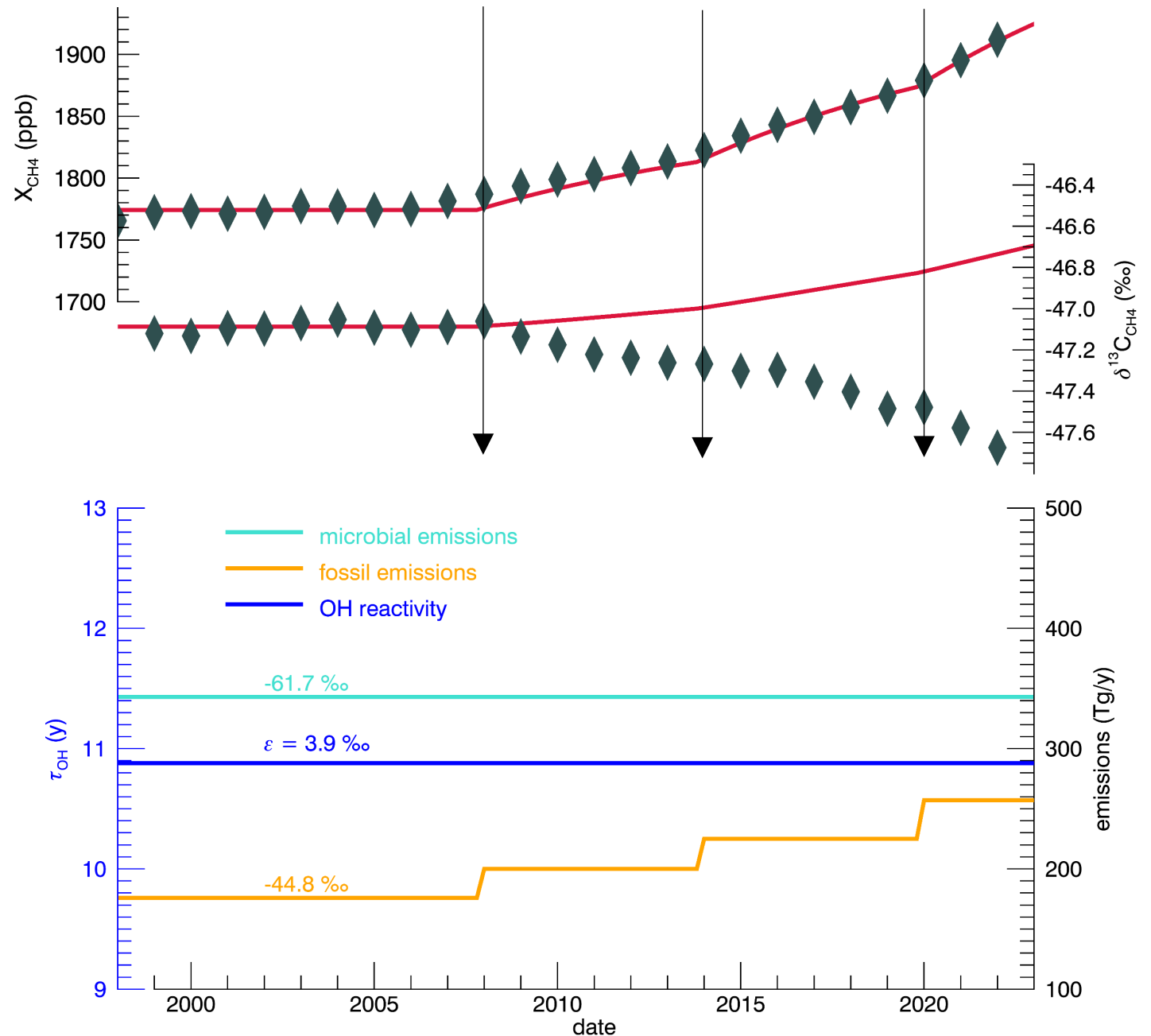
There are many ways to match the change in CH_4 , such as **changing the OH sink**.

This does not match the trend in $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{CH}_4}$.



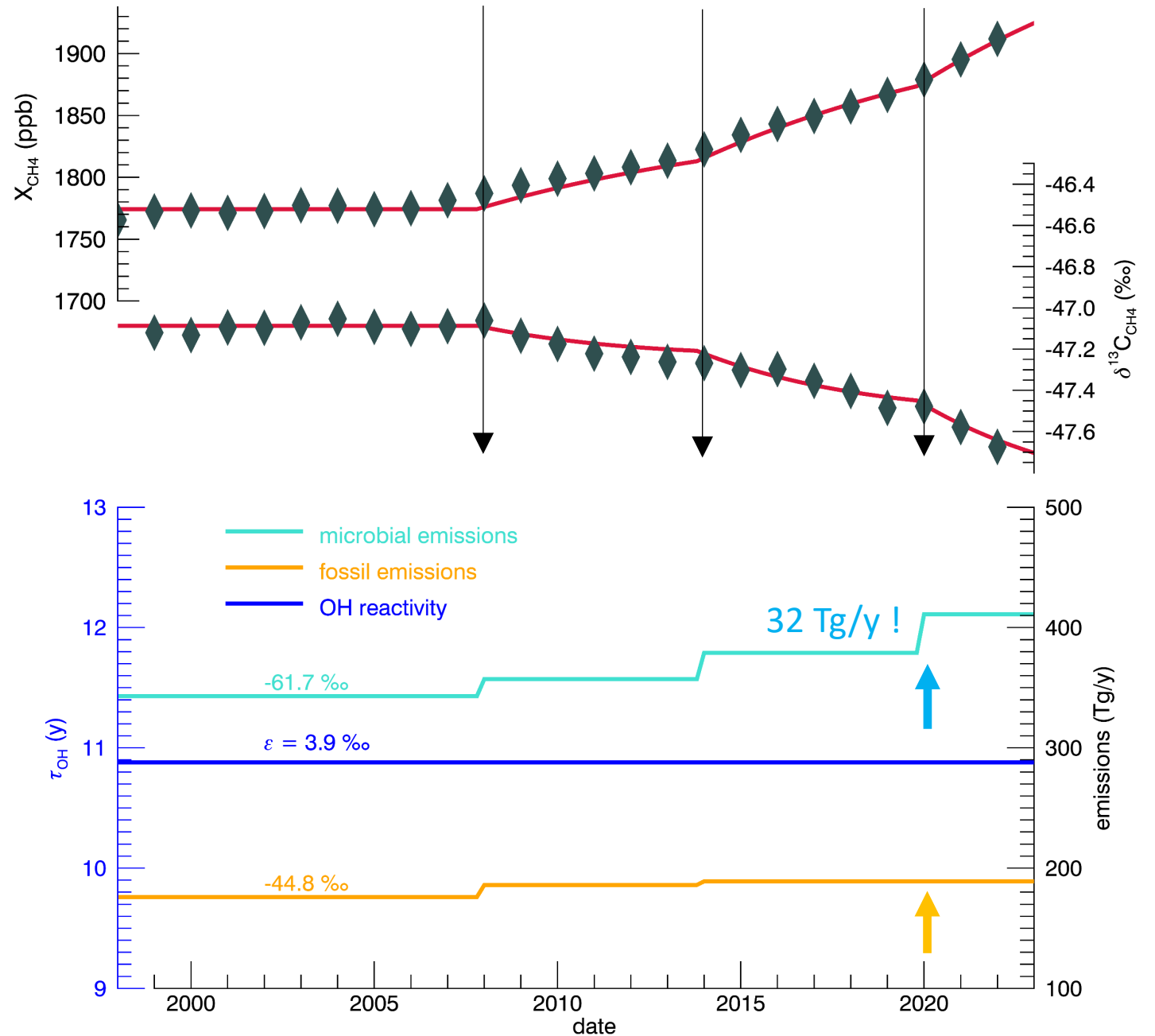
There are many ways to match the change in CH_4 , such as **increasing fossil fuel emissions**.

This does not match the trend in $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{CH}_4}$.

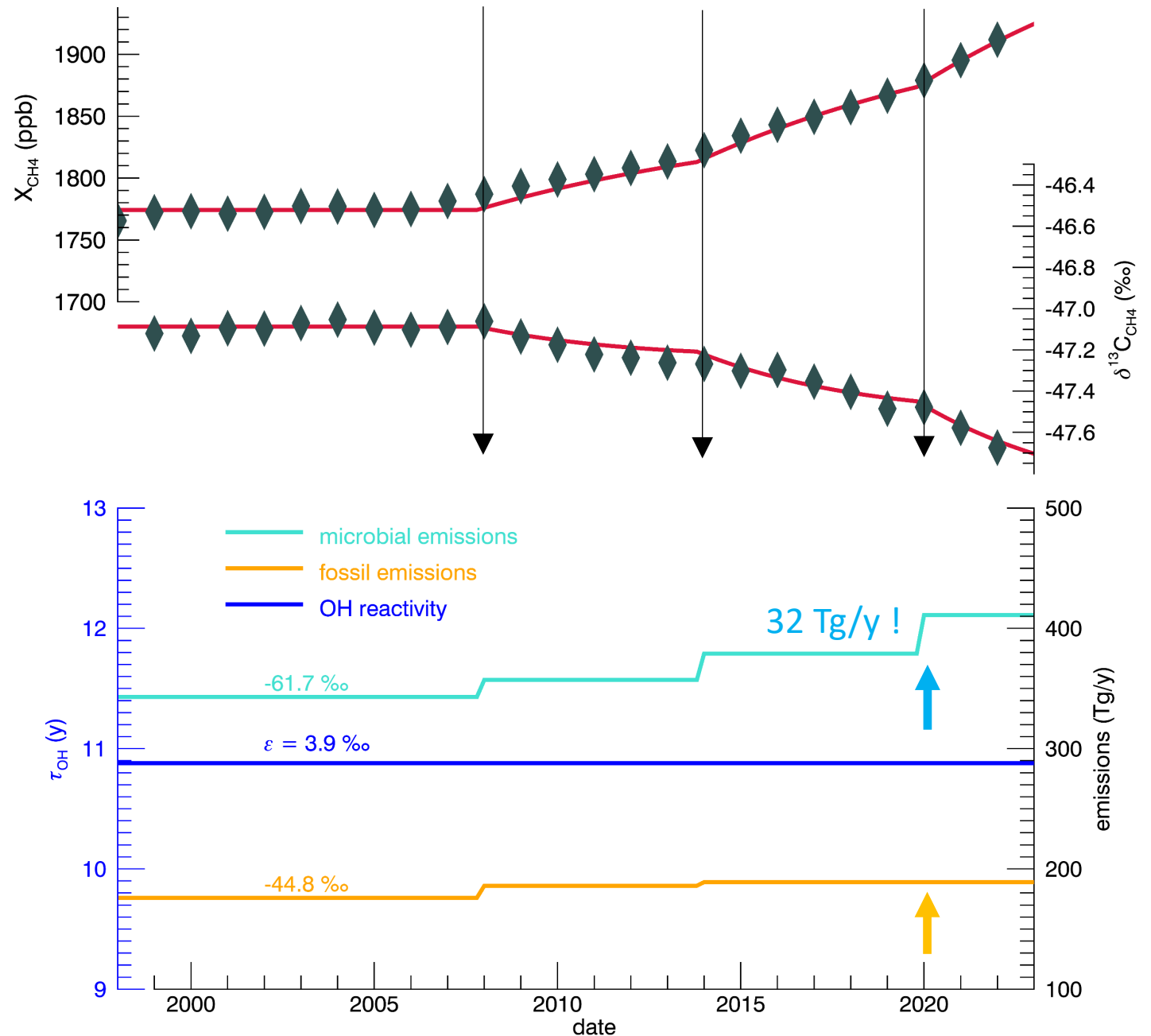


An increase in **mostly microbial** AND **some fossil** emissions is the best match to the CH_4 and $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{\text{CH}_4}$ data.

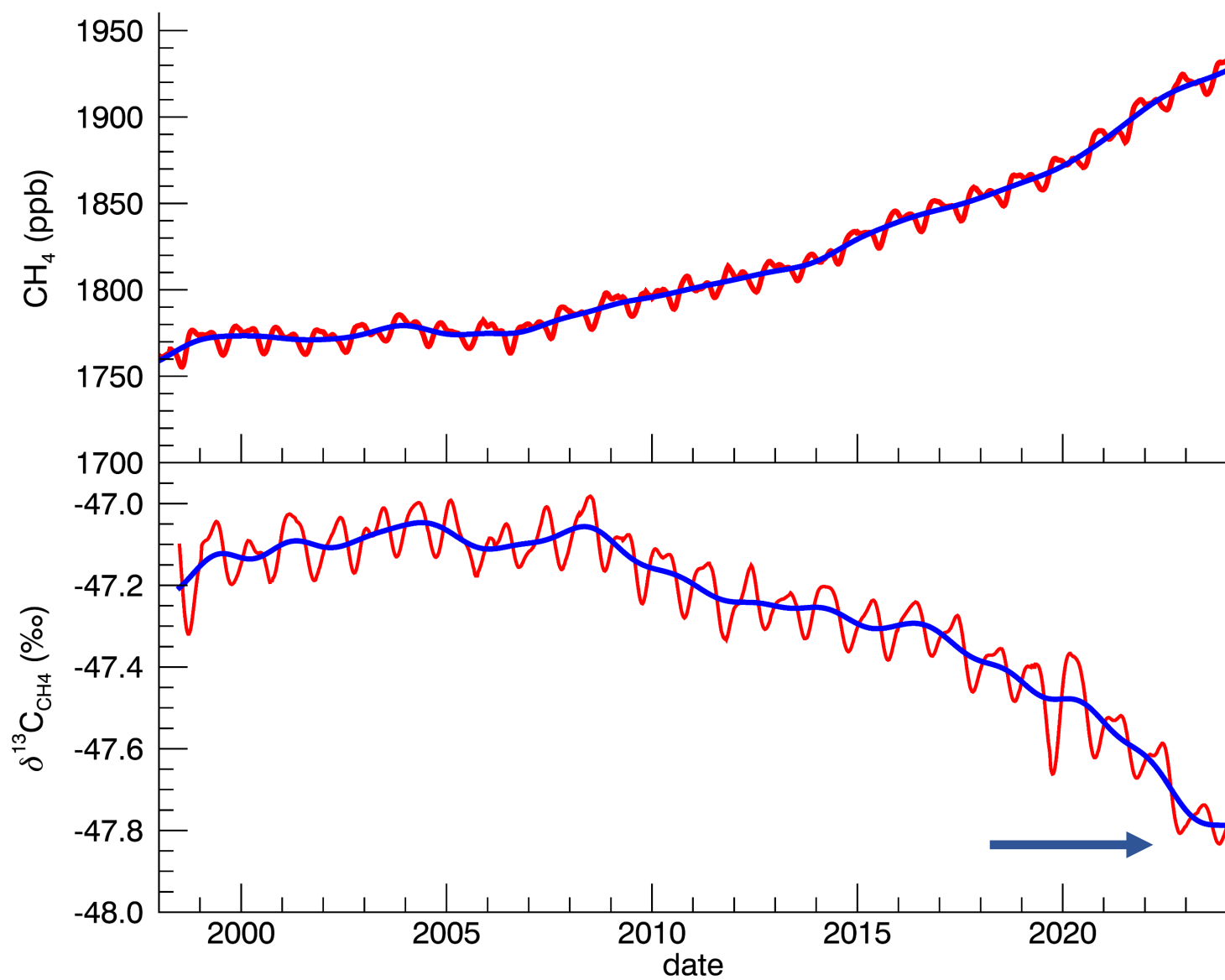
An increase in **only microbial emissions** is necessary to match the data between 2020-2022.



- The changes since 2007 are likely driven by increases in microbial emissions. In this simple model, **88 %**.
- Emissions from microbial sources are even more significant since 2020.
- Are these anthropogenic sources (agriculture, landfills, etc) or natural systems (wetlands) responding to climate change?



Things look a bit different in 2023.



Read our paper here:



Thank you!

