



Continuous Methane Concentration Measurements along the NEEM Core

Thomas Blunier (1), Jérôme Chappellaz (2), Simon Schüpbach (3), Christopher Stowasser (1), Edward Brook (4), Julia Rosen (4), Rémi Dallmayr (2), Olivier Pascual (2), Matthias Bigler (3), and Diana Leuenberger (3)

(1) Centre for Ice and Climate, University of Copenhagen, København Ø, Denmark (blunier@gfy.ku.dk, 45 35 32 06 21), (2) Laboratoire de Glaciologie et Géophysique de l'Environnement, CNRS - University of Grenoble, St Martin d'Hères, France, (3) Climate and Environmental Physics, Physics Institute and Oeschger Centre for Climate Change Research, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland, (4) Department of Geosciences, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR, USA

Since the early 1980's methane concentrations are measured from ice cores. Air is extracted from individual ice samples by dry or wet extraction techniques and traditionally measured by gas chromatography. Over the past decades a CH₄ record has been achieved with sample resolutions of down to decades and typical uncertainties of ± 10 ppbv. Methane variations on time scales of decades to millennia show important correlations with climate proxies in ice cores, with remarkable correspondence between stable isotope records from Greenland ice cores and methane concentrations during the last ice age.

Recent developments allow measurements of CH₄ concentration directly on the drill site with very high resolution. We coupled two optical instruments and one gas chromatograph to the continuous flow analysis (CFA) system used to analyze the NEEM (NW Greenland) ice core. The air in the CFA melt stream is extracted with a hydrophobic membrane unit, dried, and routed through the three systems in series. We present the first continuous measurements from the NEEM core with an unprecedented resolution. We will focus on the last glacial interglacial transition also comparing the on line data with a high resolution off line record from the same ice core.