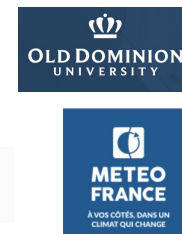
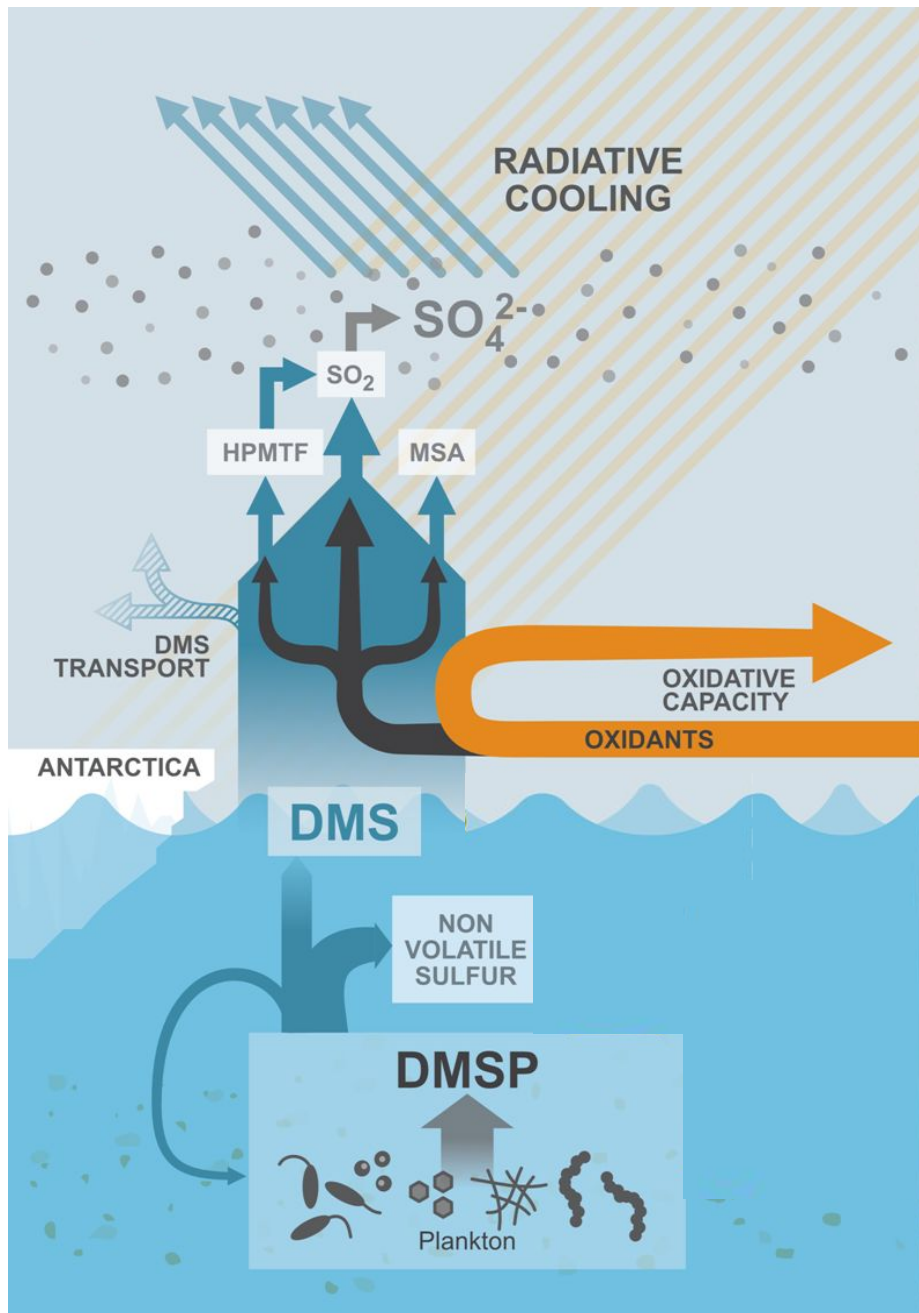


Marine emissions of methanethiol increase aerosol cooling in the Southern Ocean

Julián Villamayor*, Charel Wohl*, Martí Galí*, Anoop S. Mahajan, Rafael P. Fernández, Carlos A. Cuevas, Adriana Bossolasco, Qinyi Li, Anthony J. Kettle, Tara Williams, Roland Sarda-Esteve, Valérie Gros, Rafel Simó* and Alfonso Saiz-Lopez*

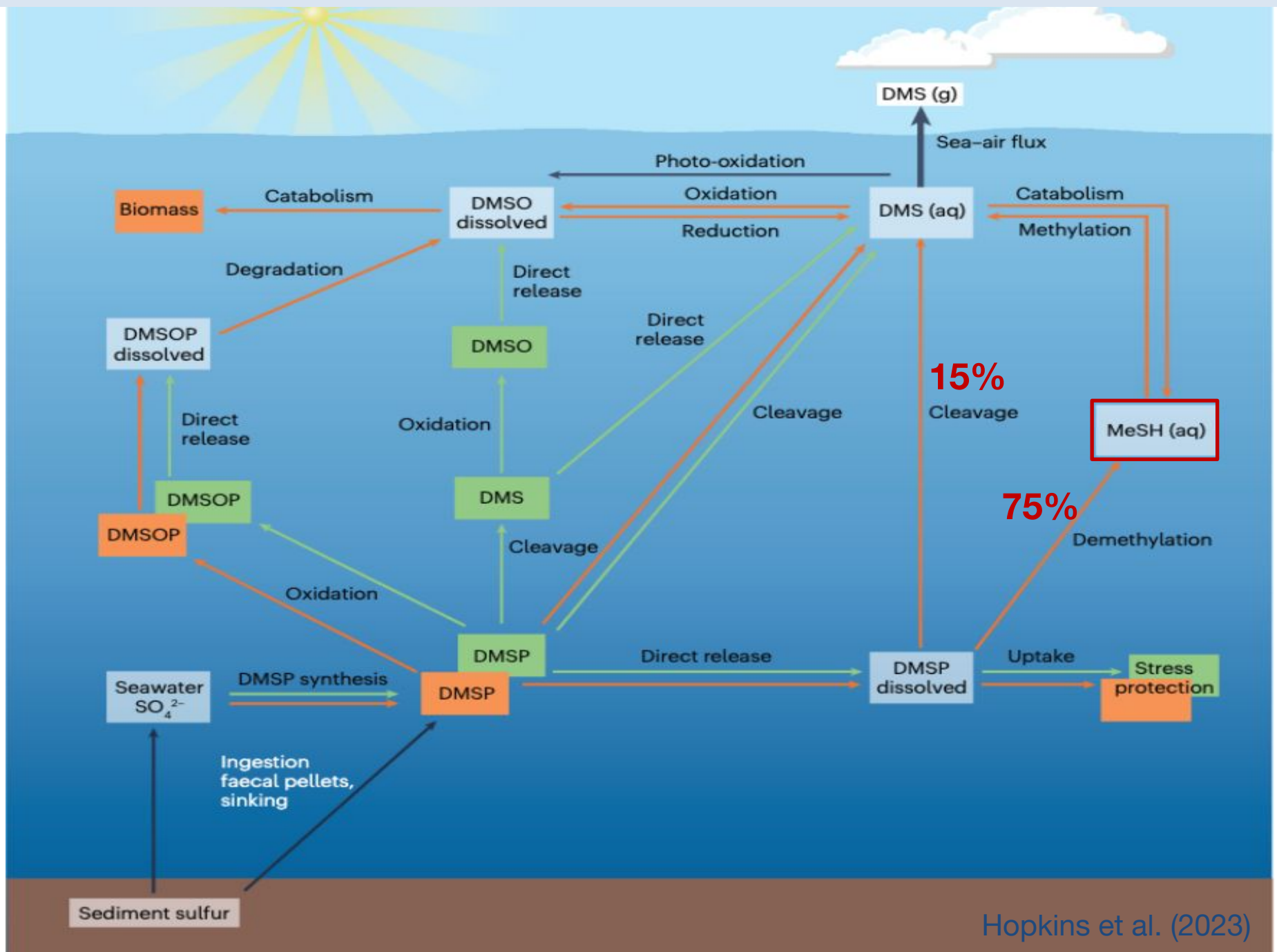


1. Introduction

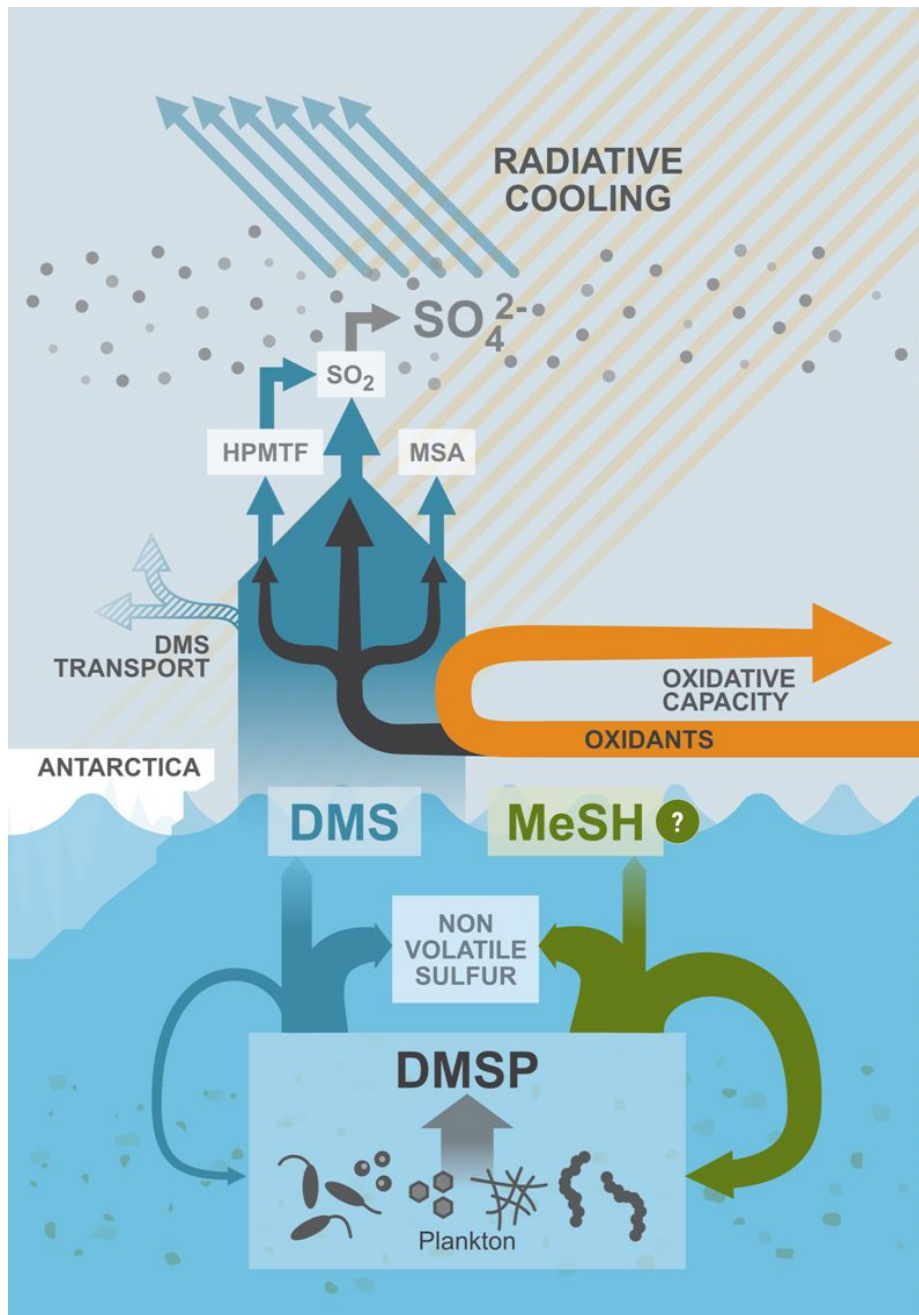


Wohl, Villamayor, Gali et al. (2024)

1. Introduction

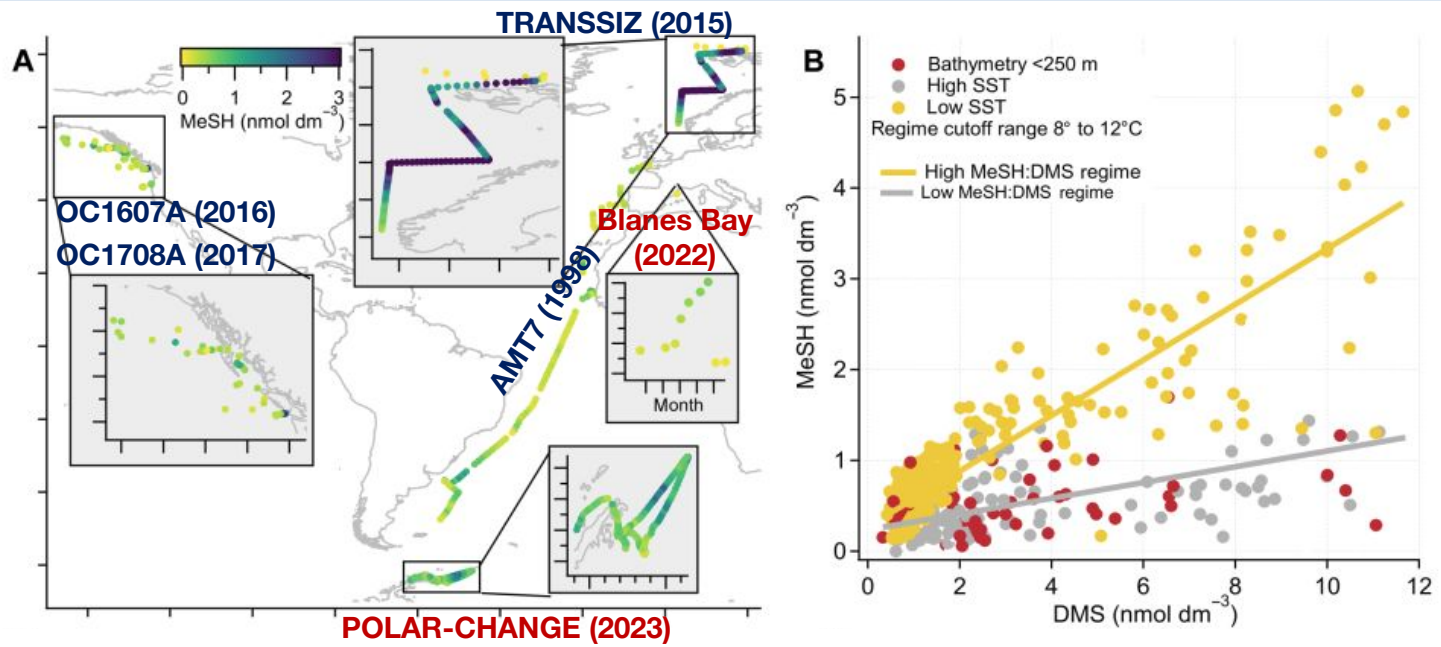


1. Introduction

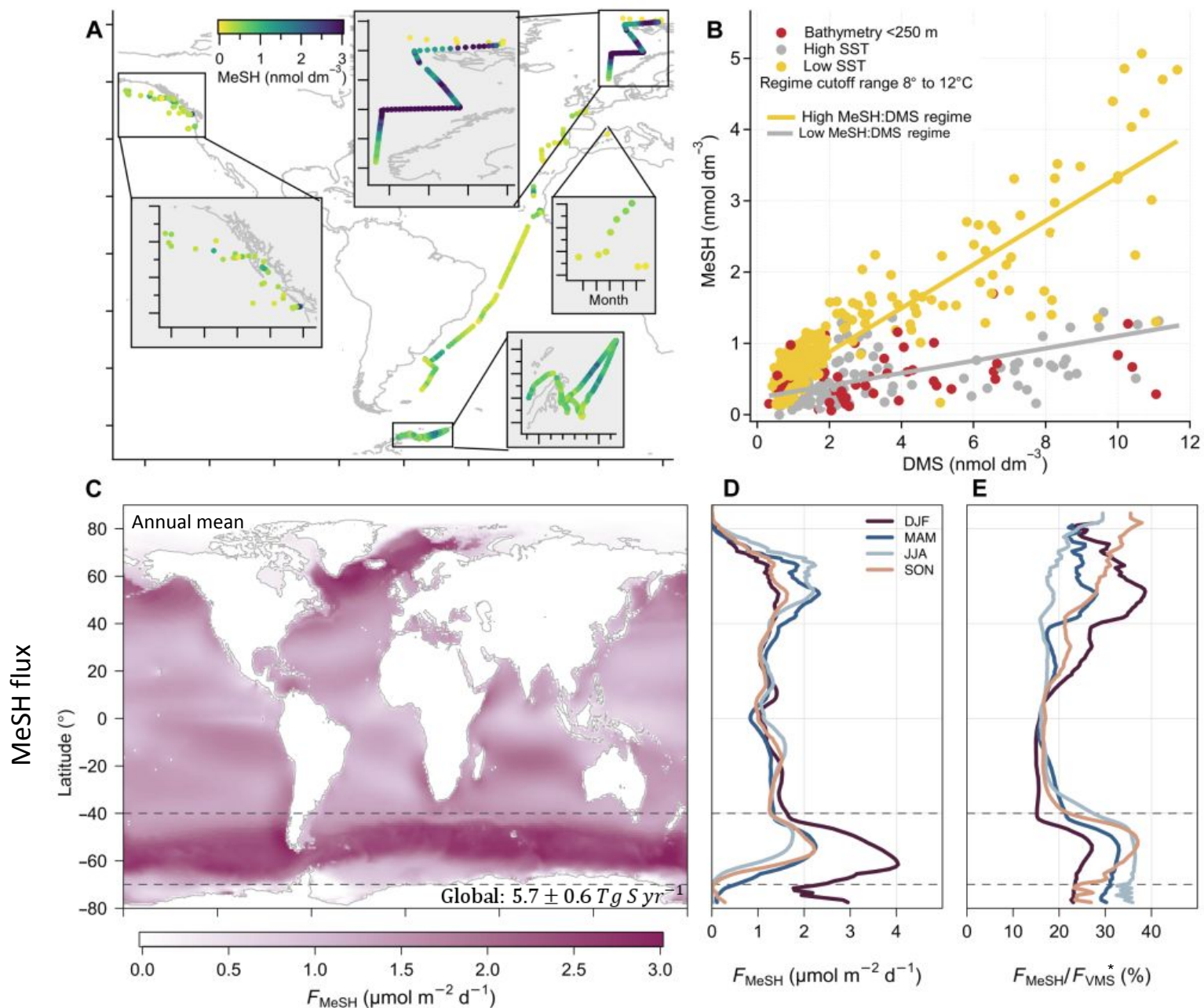


Wohl, Villamayor, Gali et al. (2024)

2. Results: MeSH flux



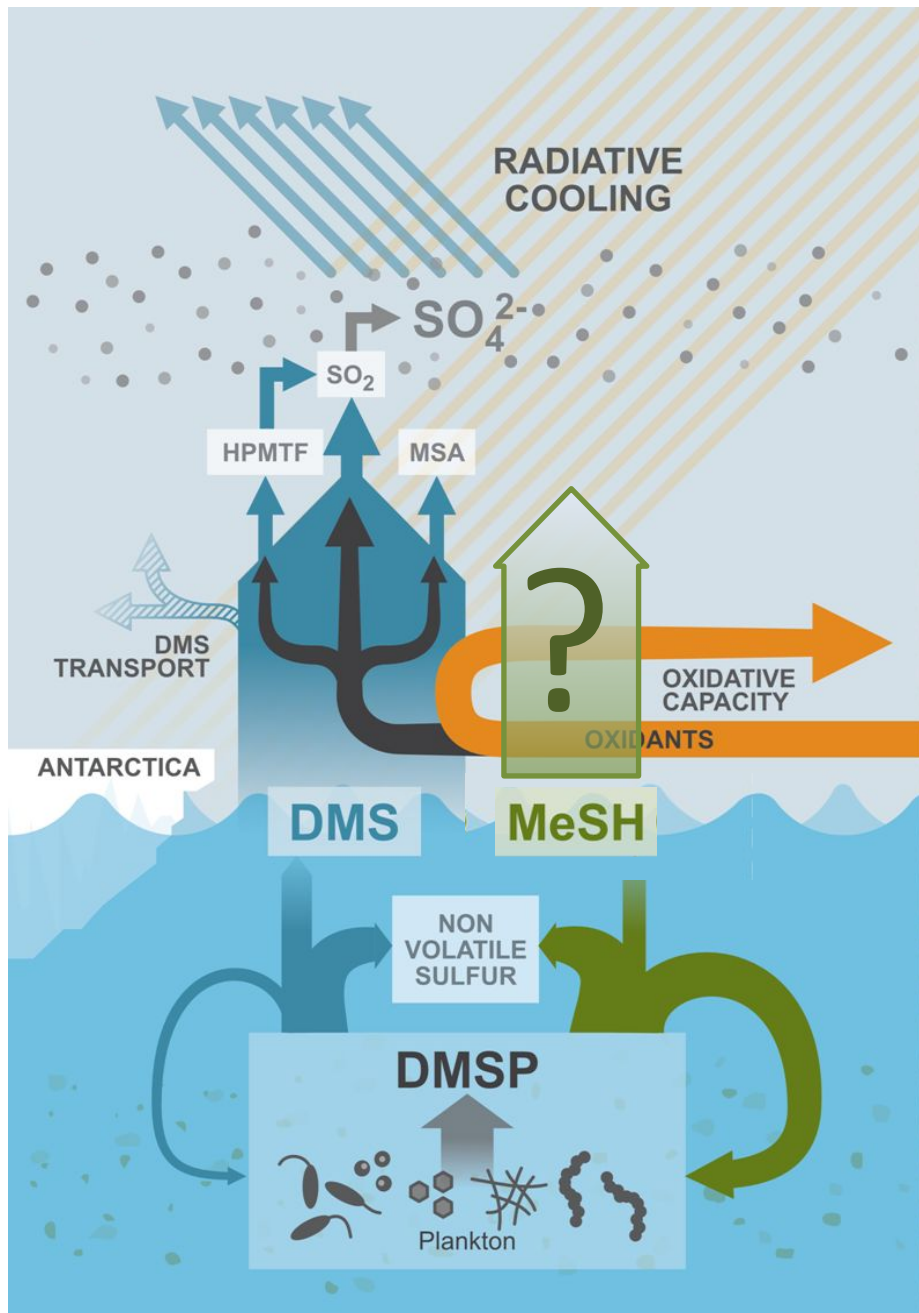
2. Results: MeSH flux



Wohl, Villamayor, Gali et al. (2024)

* VMS = MeSH + DMS

2. Results: MeSH flux



Wohl, Villamayor, Gali et al. (2024)

CAM-Chem v4

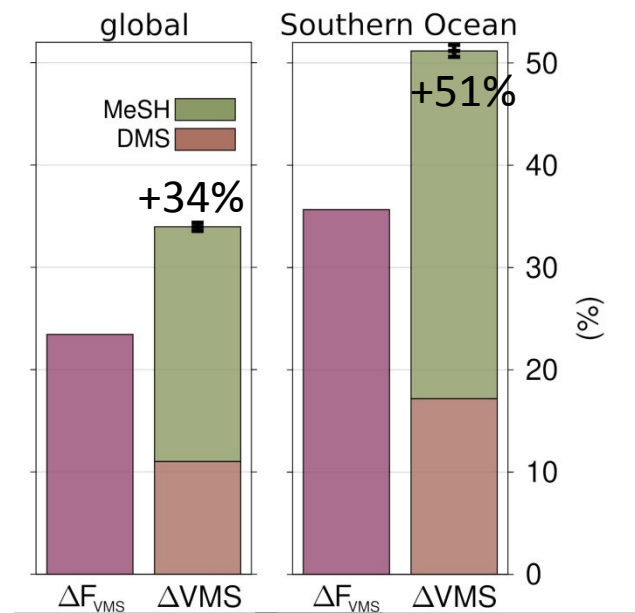
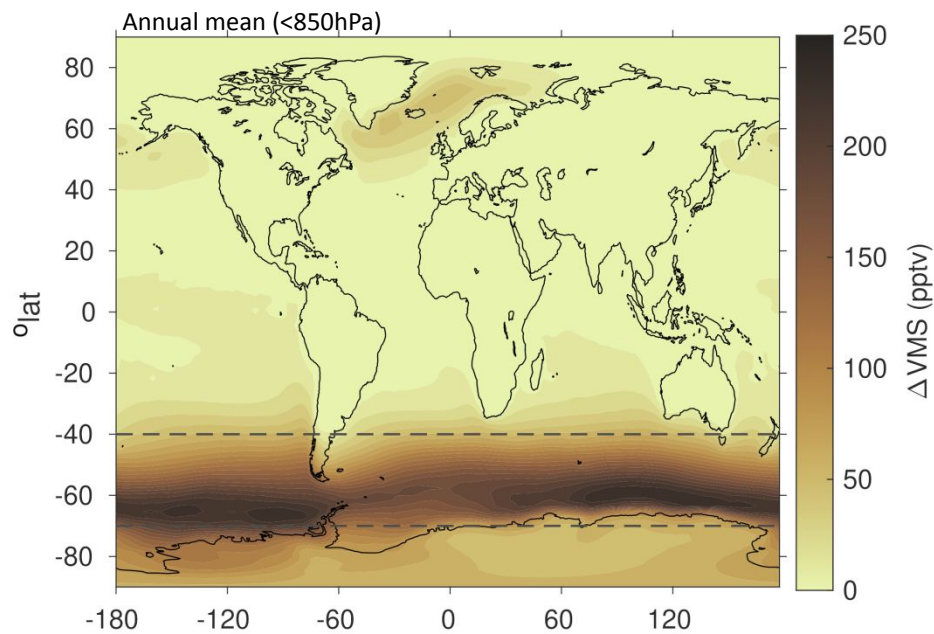
- Updated chemical scheme including MeSH.
- SD setup: Atmospheric nudging to MERRA2.
- Radiative transfer model (RRTMG).
- 5-year climatology (2018-2022).
- Experiments: ‘*MeSH*’ and ‘*NoMeSH*’.

MeSH chemical scheme based on Novak et al. (2022) and Berndt et al. (2023).

Reaction	Rate
$\text{MeSH} + \text{OH} \rightarrow \text{CH}_3\text{S} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$	$9.9 \times 10^{-12} \times \exp(360/T)$
$\text{MeSH} + \text{BrO} \rightarrow \text{CH}_3\text{S} + \text{HOBr}$	$2.2 \times 10^{-15} \times \exp(830/T)$
$\text{MeSH} + \text{NO}_3 \rightarrow \text{CH}_3\text{S} + \text{HNO}_3$	9.2×10^{-13}
$\text{MeSH} + \text{Cl} \rightarrow \text{CH}_3\text{S} + \text{HCl}$	$1.2 \times 10^{-10} \times \exp(150/T)$
$\text{CH}_3\text{S} + \text{NO}_2 \rightarrow \text{CH}_3\text{SO} + \text{NO}$	$6.0 \times 10^{-11} \times \exp(240/T)$
$\text{CH}_3\text{S} + \text{O}_3 \rightarrow \text{CH}_3\text{SO} + \text{O}_2$	$1.15 \times 10^{-12} \times \exp(430/T)$
$\text{CH}_3\text{S} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{CH}_3\text{SOO}$	$1.2 \times 10^{-16} \times \exp(1580/T)$
$\text{CH}_3\text{SO} + \text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{CH}_3\text{S(O)OO}$	$3.12 \times 10^{-16} \times \exp(1580/T)$
$\text{CH}_3\text{SO} + \text{O}_3 \rightarrow \text{CH}_3\text{O}_2 + \text{SO}_2$	4.0×10^{-11}
$\text{CH}_3\text{SO} + \text{NO}_2 \rightarrow 0.75 \times \text{CH}_3\text{S(O)O} + 0.25 \times \text{CH}_3\text{O}_2 + 0.25 \times \text{SO}_2 + \text{NO}$	1.2×10^{-11}
$\text{CH}_3\text{SOO} + \text{NO} \rightarrow \text{NO}_2 + \text{CH}_3\text{SO}$	1.1×10^{-11}
$\text{CH}_3\text{SOO} + \text{NO}_2 \rightarrow \text{NO}_3 + \text{CH}_3\text{SO}$	2.2×10^{-11}
$\text{CH}_3\text{SOO} \rightarrow \text{CH}_3\text{O}_2 + \text{SO}_2$	$5.6 \times 10^{16} \times \exp(-10870/T)$
$\text{CH}_3\text{SOO} \rightarrow \text{CH}_3\text{S}$	$3.5 \times 10^{10} \times \exp(-3560/T)$
$\text{CH}_3\text{S(O)O} + \text{O}_3 \rightarrow \text{CH}_3\text{SO}_3$	3.0×10^{-13}
$\text{CH}_3\text{SO}_3 + \text{HO}_2 \rightarrow \text{CH}_3\text{SO}_3\text{H} + \text{O}_3$	5.0×10^{-11}
$\text{CH}_3\text{SO}_3 \rightarrow \text{CH}_3\text{O}_2 + \text{SO}_3$	$5.0 \times 10^{13} \times \exp(-9946/T)$
$\text{CH}_3\text{S(O)O} + \text{O}_3 \rightarrow \text{CH}_3\text{O}_2 + \text{SO}_2$	$5.0 \times 10^{13} \times \exp(-9673/T)$

2. Results: atmospheric burden of volatile methylated sulfur (VMS)

Increase of VSM accounted for by MeSH

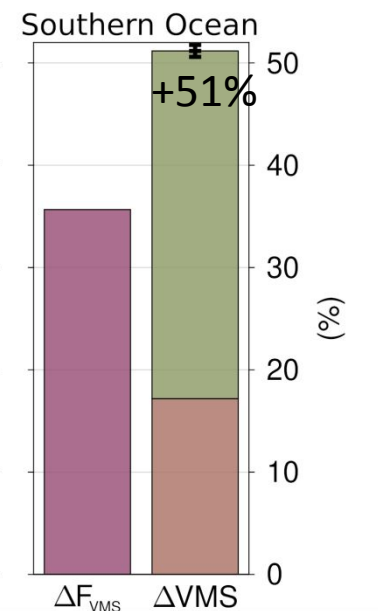
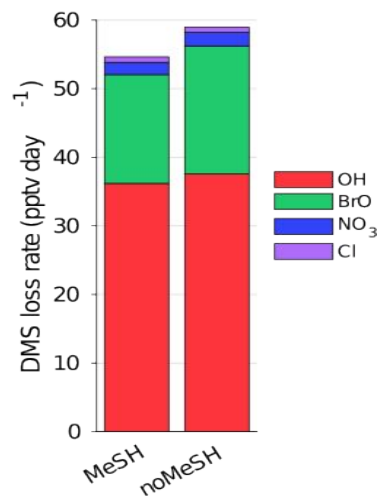
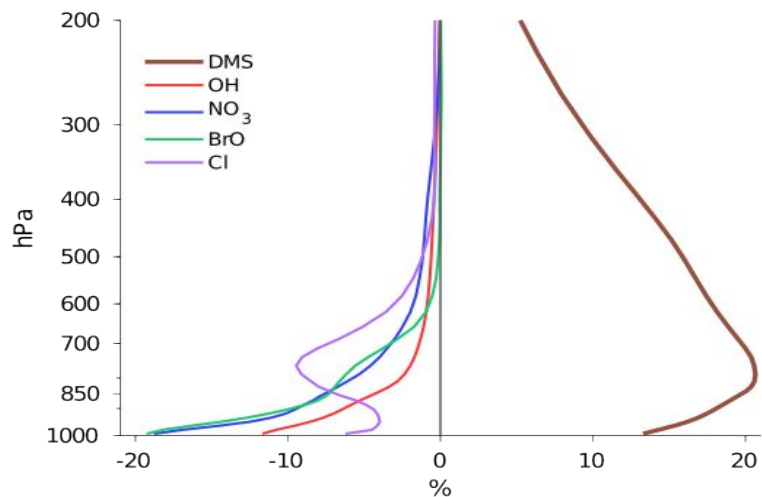


$$VMS = MeSH + DMS$$

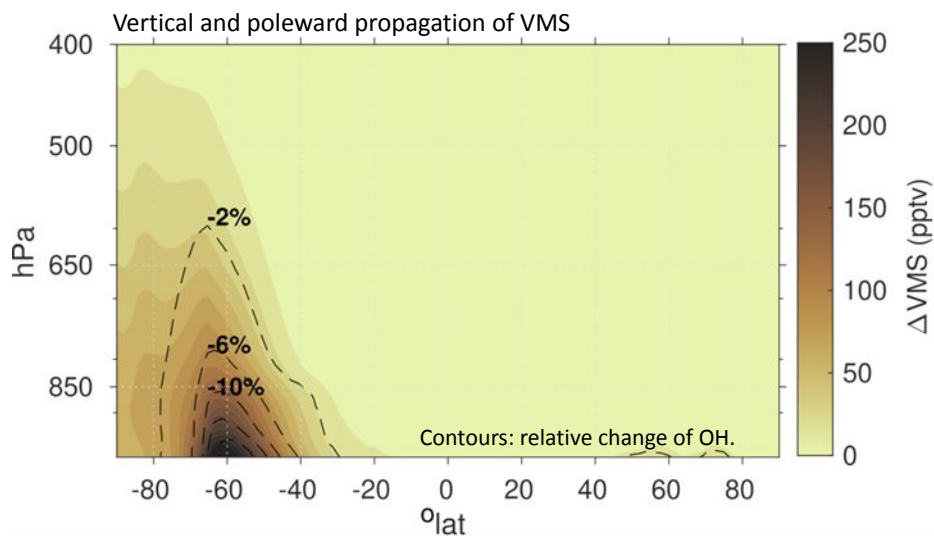
$$\Delta VMS = VMS_{MeSH} - VMS_{noMeSH}$$

2. Results: impact of MeSH on oxidants and DMS

Impact of MeSH on oxidants and DMS

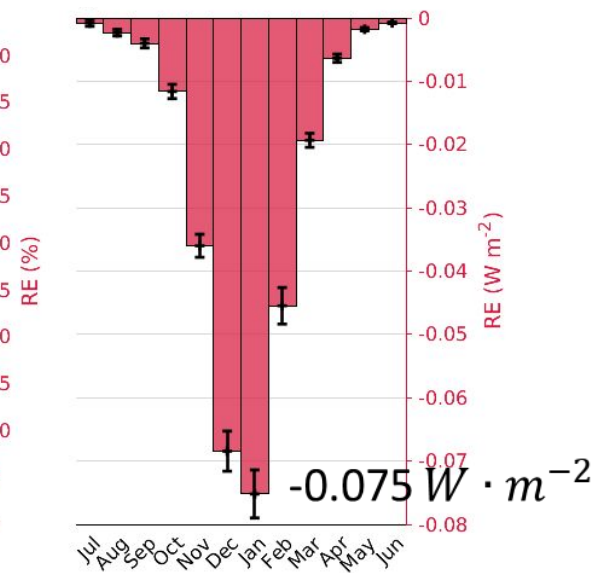
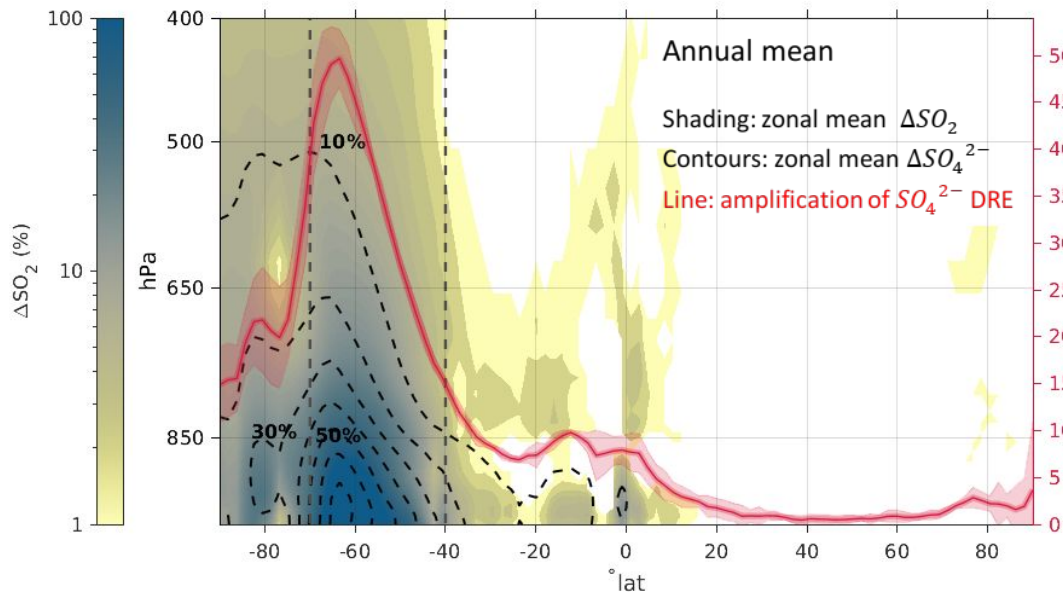


- MeSH increases DMS local chemical lifetime by 1.2 days in SO.

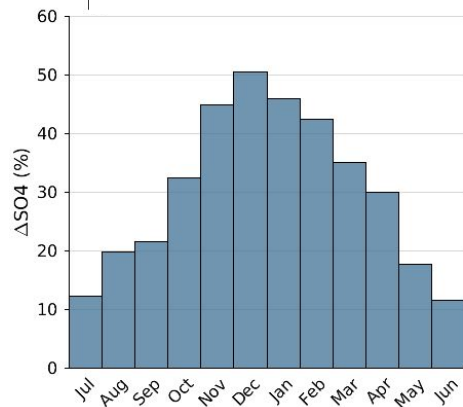
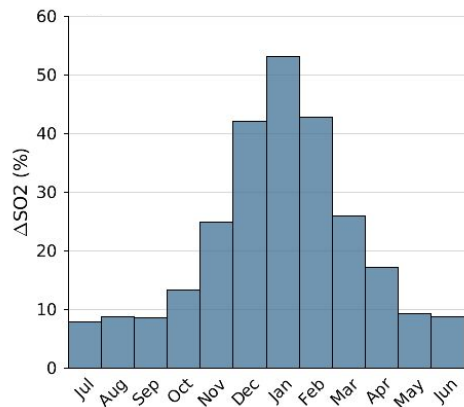


2. Results: Direct Radiative Effect of sulfate aerosol.

MeSH emissions enhance SO_2 and SO_4^{2-} burdens and the SO_4^{2-} direct radiative effect

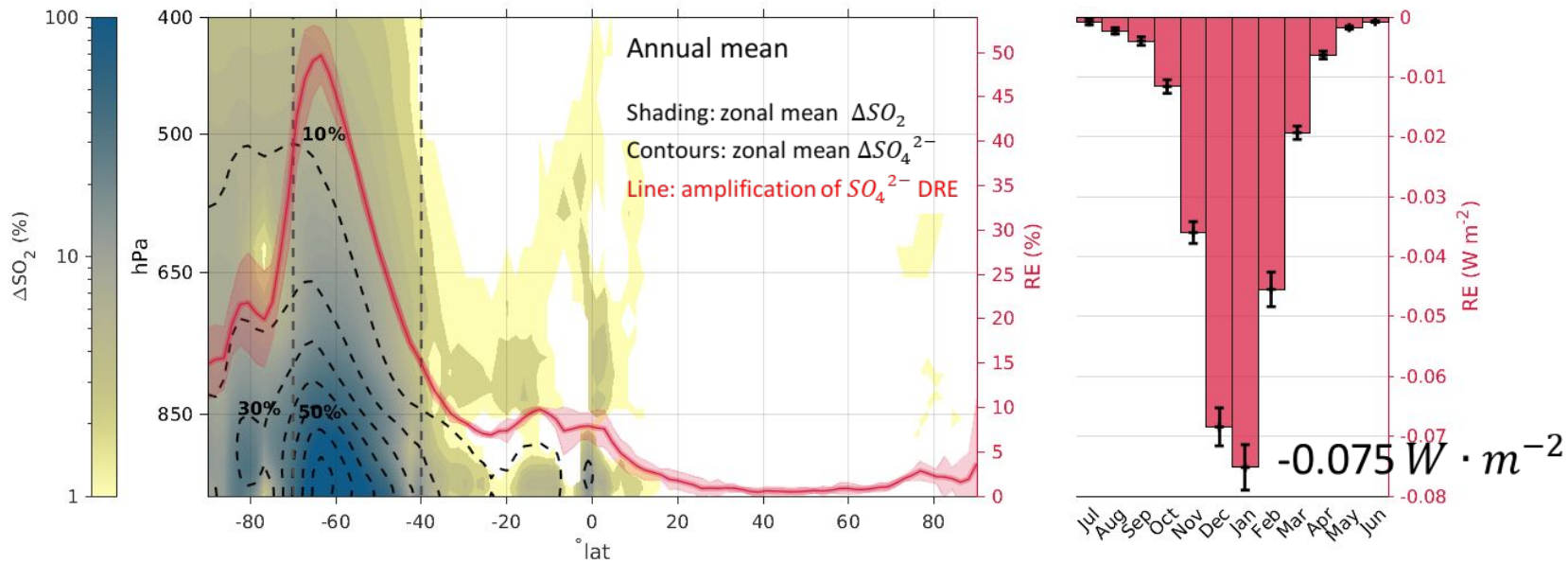


Southern Ocean lower troposphere (<850hPa) mean

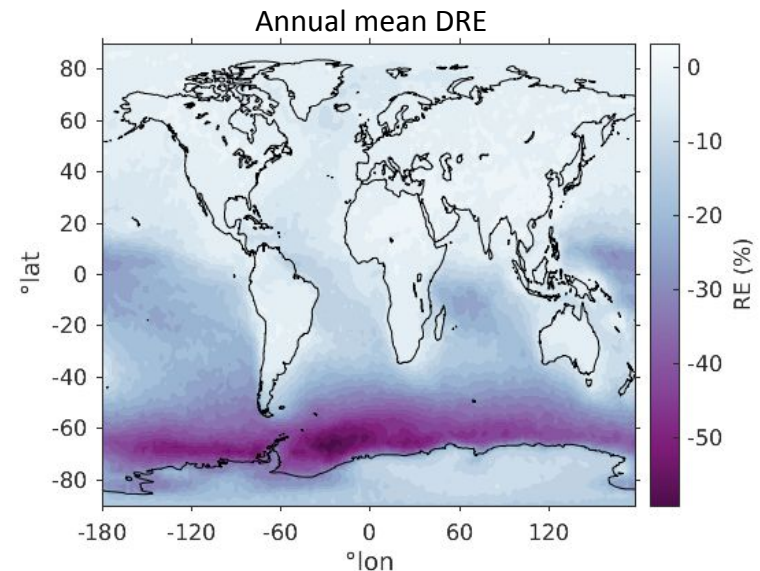


2. Results: Direct Radiative Effect of sulfate aerosol.

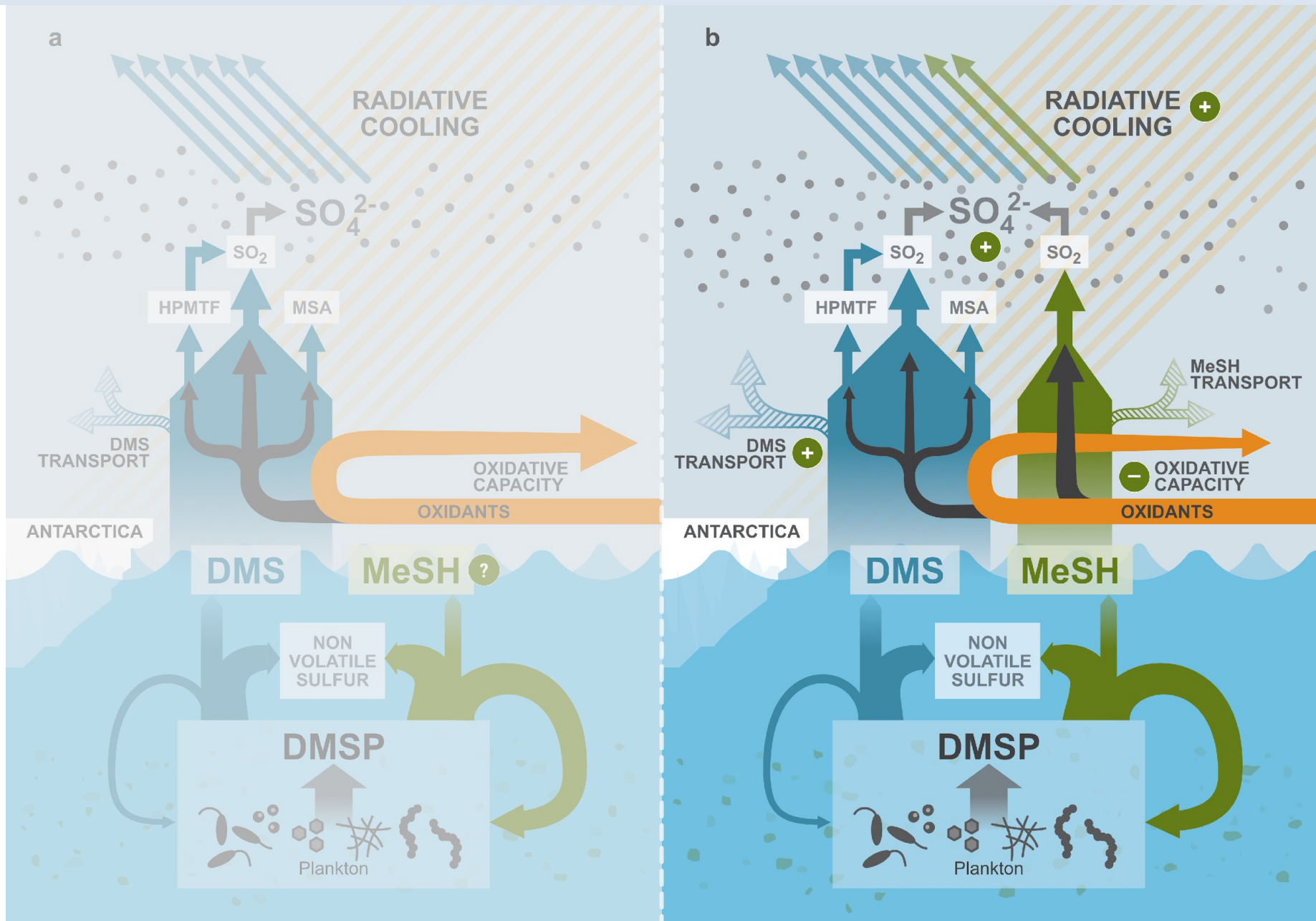
MeSH emissions enhance SO_2 and SO_4^{2-} burdens and the SO_4^{2-} direct radiative effect



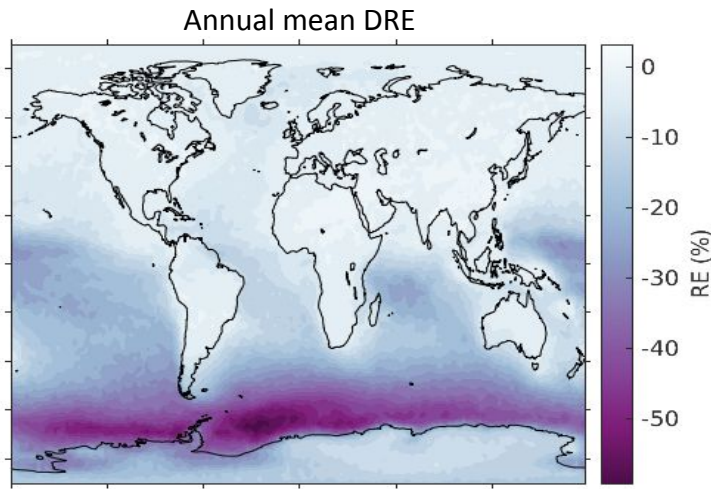
- **Globally**, MeSH increases SO_4^{2-} direct radiative effect by 4% ($-0.016 W \cdot m^{-2}$).
- ~1/3 the effect of anthropogenic SO_2 mitigation in 1900-2015 ($+0.05 W \cdot m^{-2}$; [Myhre et al. 2017](#)).



3. Conclusions:



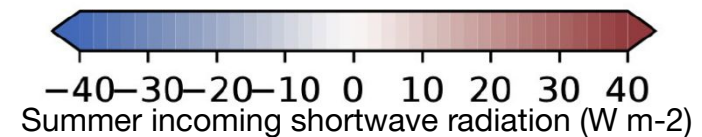
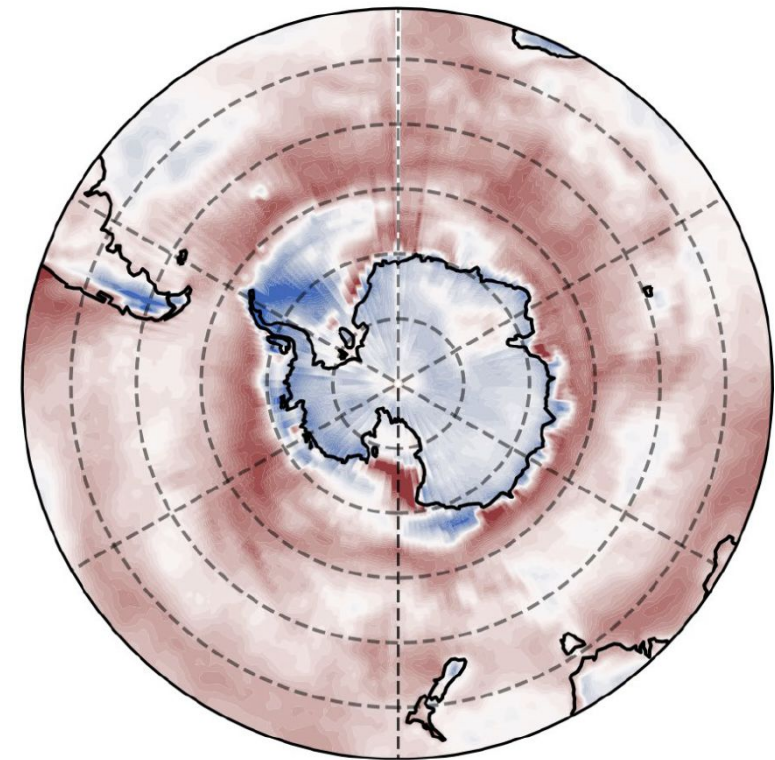
4. Discussion: MeSH emissions increase aerosol cooling in the Southern Ocean



- MeSH-induced **indirect radiative effect** is estimated between -0.3 and $-1.5 \text{ W} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$ in January in the SO.
- Global climate models simulate an excess of summer incoming solar radiation in SO between 4 and $15 \text{ W} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$.

Bias in simulated energy balance

CMIP6 MMM – satellite obs. (CERES-EBAF)



Mallet et al. (2023)

Thank you!

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OCEANOGRAPHY

Marine emissions of methanethiol increase aerosol cooling in the Southern Ocean

Charel Wohl^{1,2†}, Julián Villamayor^{3†}, Martí Galí^{1†}, Anoop S. Mahajan⁴, Rafael P. Fernández⁵, Carlos A. Cuevas³, Adriana Bossolasco^{3,6}, Qinyi Li⁷, Anthony J. Kettle⁸, Tara Williams⁹, Roland Sarda-Esteve^{10,11}, Valérie Gros¹⁰, Rafel Simó^{1*}, Alfonso Saiz-Lopez^{3*}