

Total Ozone Loss during the 2009/2010 Arctic Winter and Comparison to Previous Years.

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Objectives and Method

- To quantify the chemical ozone loss inside Vortex
- Comparison between modeled passive ozone and measurements

MODEL

- 3D CTM initialized on December 1, 2009 from ECMWF ozone fields
- => REPROBUS (ECMWF, 1000 - 0.1 hPa)
- => SLIMCAT (ECMWF, 1000 - 0.3 hPa)

2 runs:

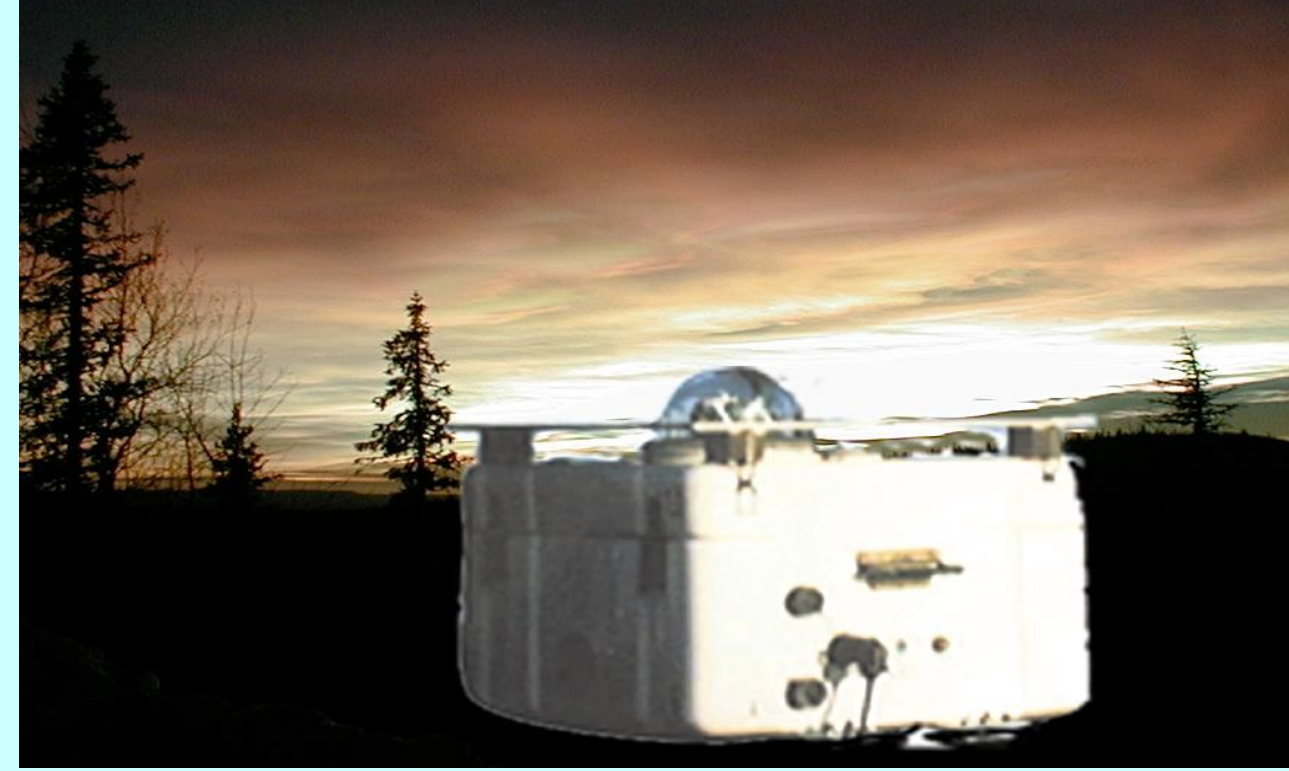
- a) Passive Ozone
- b) Full chemistry

MEASUREMENTS

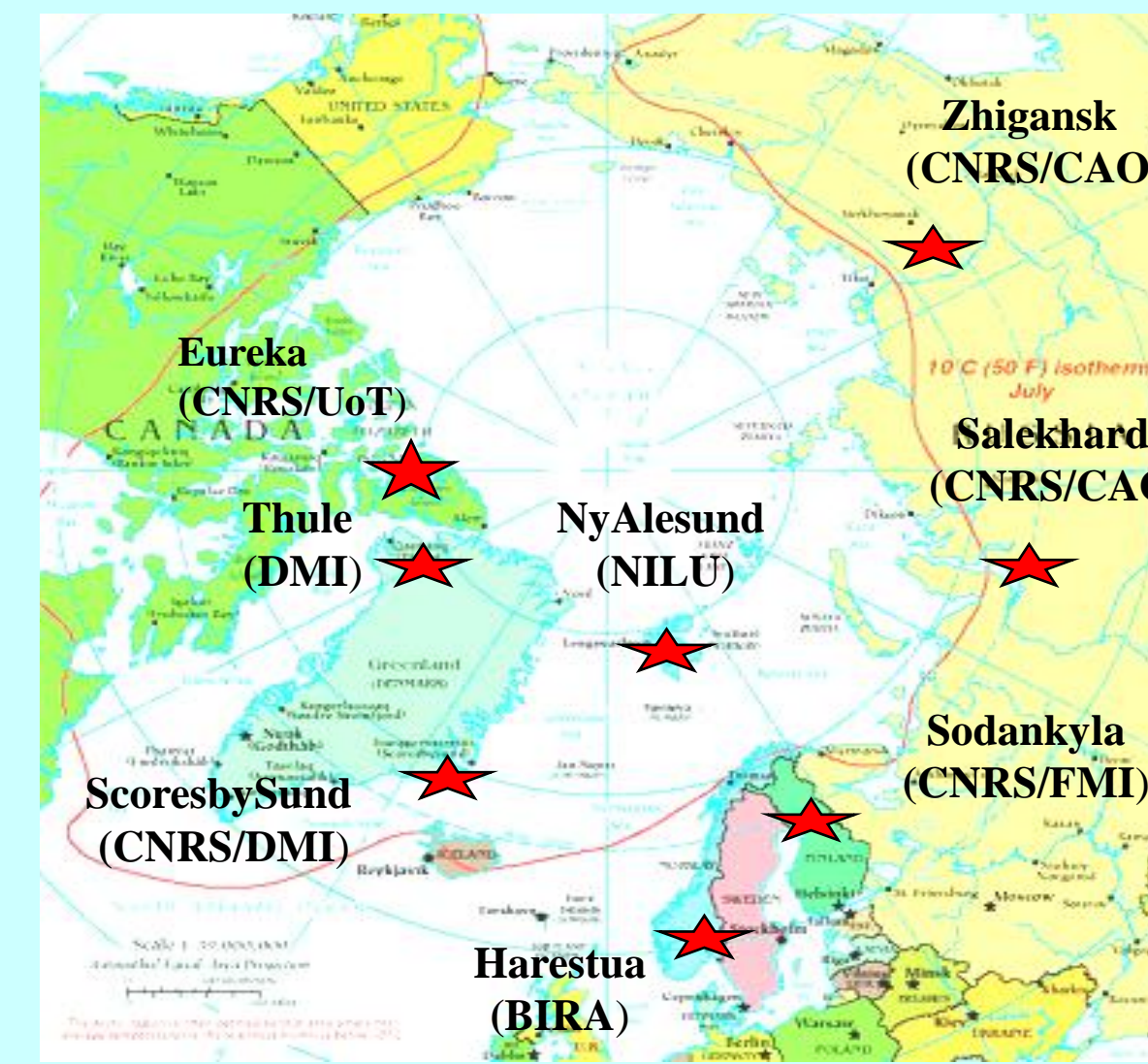
- Total ozone => SAOZ UV-Visible network - Twice daily

UV-Visible SAOZ

- Zenith sky visible spectrometer.
- Differential Optical Absorption Spectroscopy
- Ozone: Chappuis bands (450-550 nm)
- Consistency between stations: 3% (NDSC Intercomparisons)
- PSC days removed using a color index



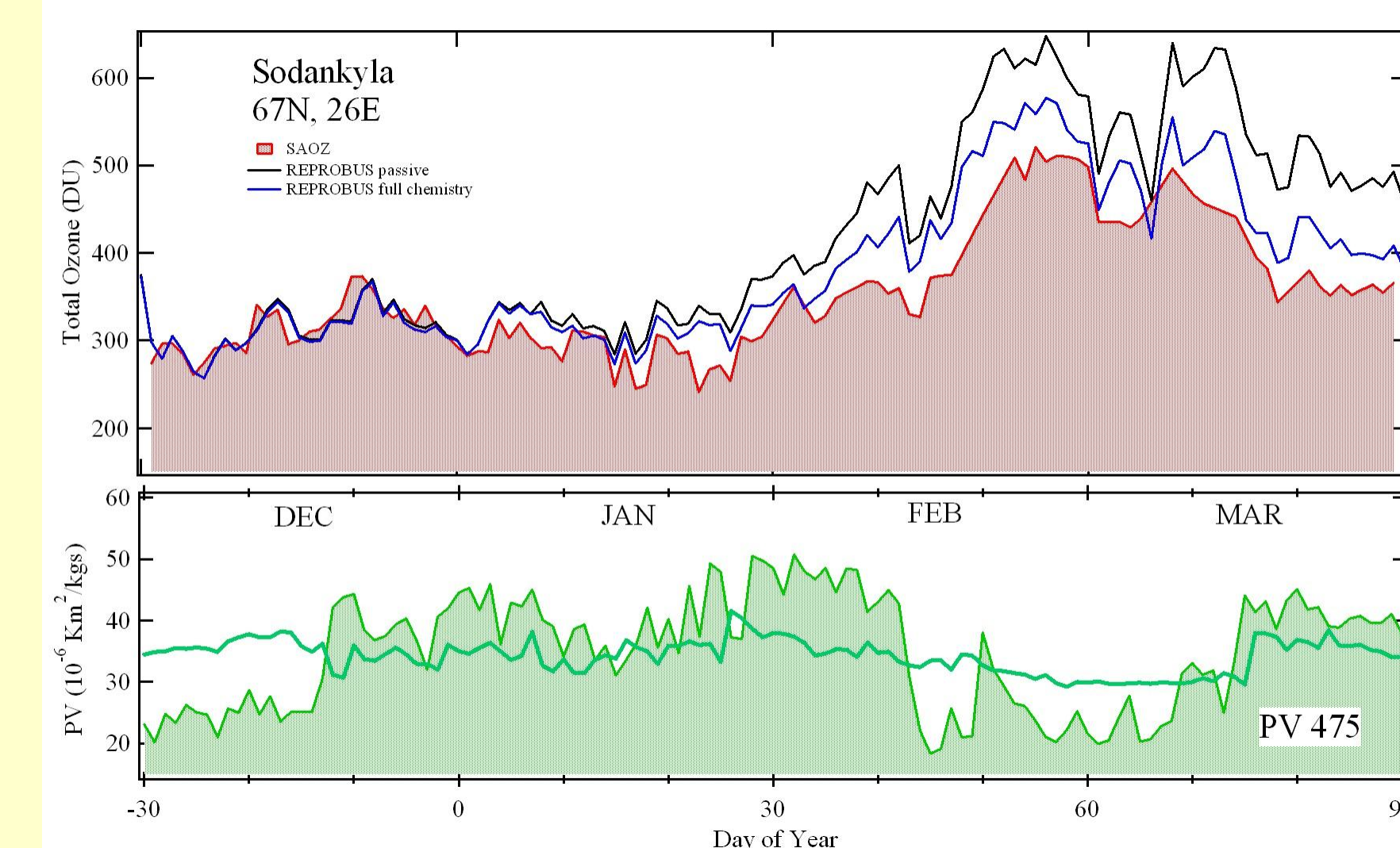
UV-Visible SAOZ network



Ozone above SAOZ stations

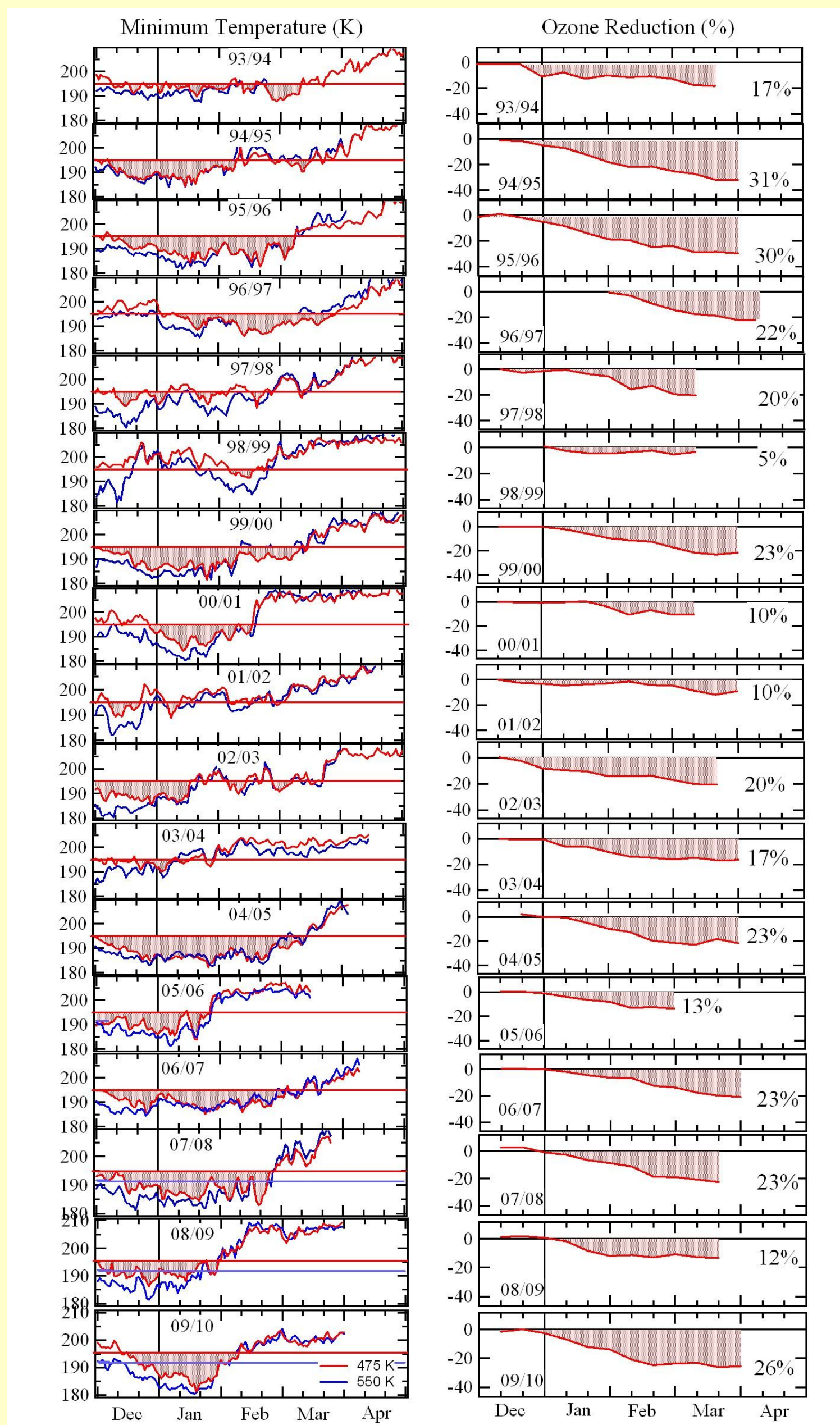
At Sodankyla station (Finland):

- A difference between SAOZ O3 columns (pink) and passive O3 from REPROBUS (black) is observed at the beginning of January.
- On February 10, Sodankyla is inside vortex (PV > pv limit) the difference is ~125 DU
- REPROBUS CTM with full chemistry (blue) is underestimating the loss.



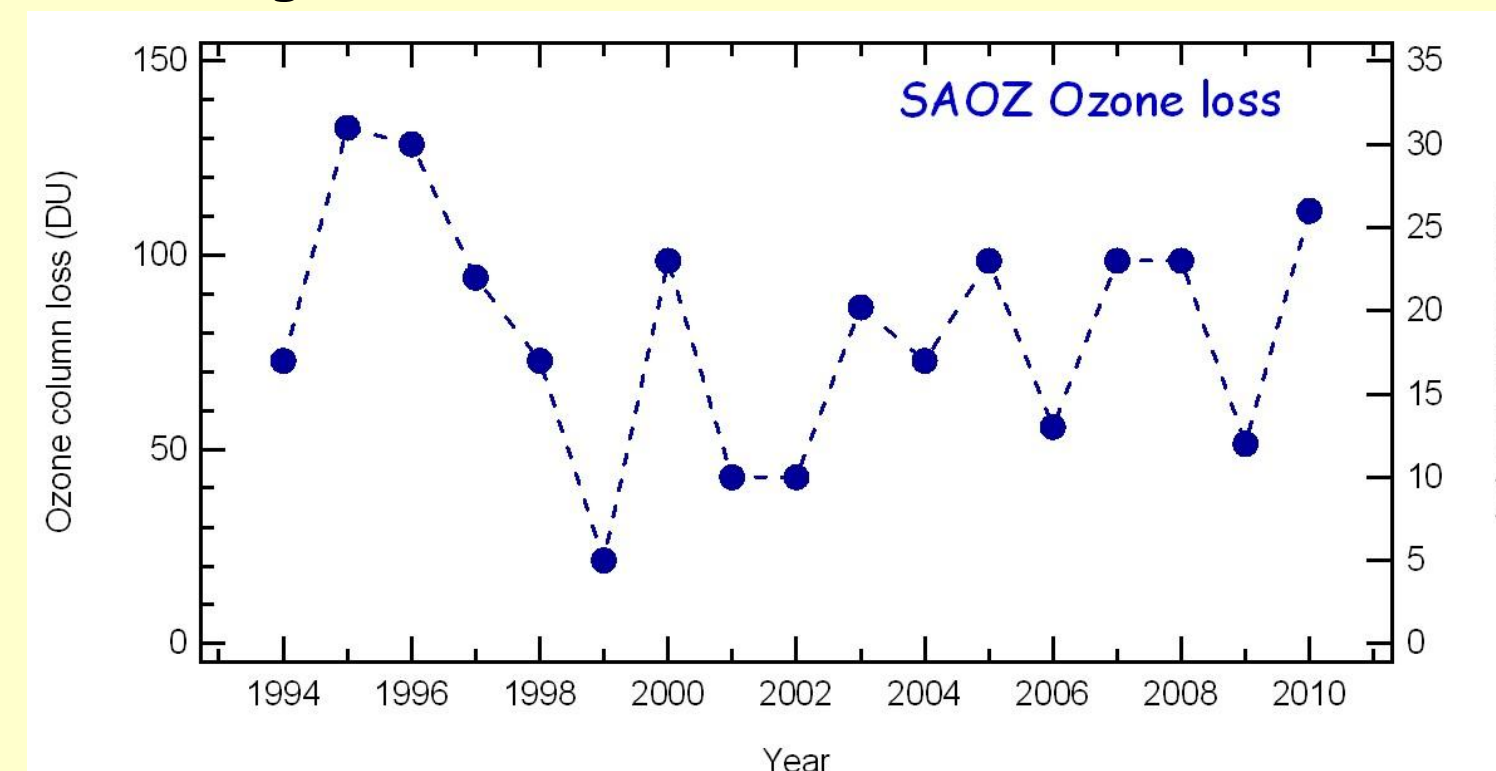
MEASUREMENTS

Comparison to Previous Winters



Conclusion:

- Large O3 loss occurred during the winter 09/10.
- The temperature was below that's of PSC formation during a period starting on Dec 15, until Feb 10.
- At the end of the period, around February 20, observed cumulative loss was 26 %.
- This is similar to what was observed during the cold winters: eg: 95, 96, 97, 00, 05 and 08.



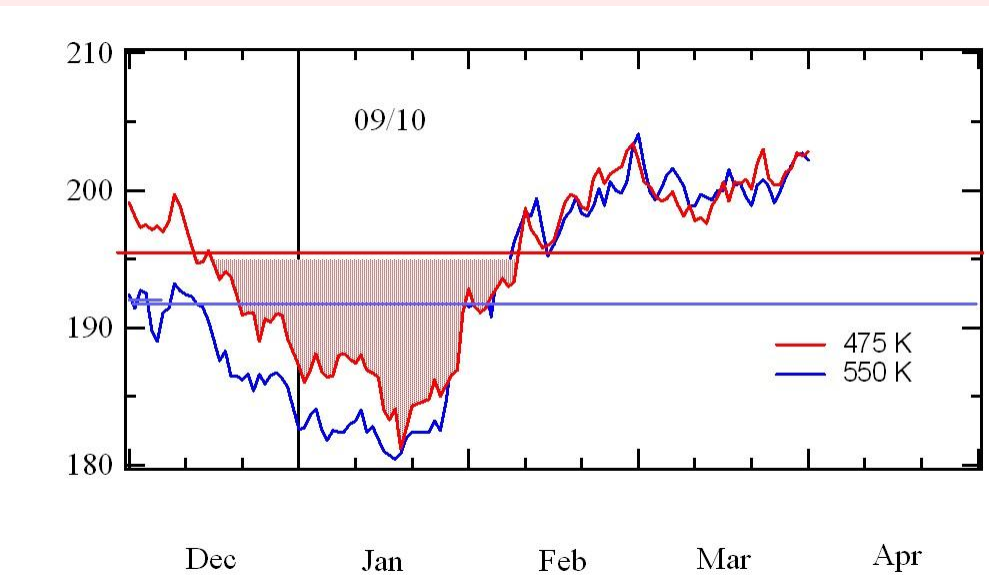
Futur:

- Ozone losses from SAOZ since 1993 will be revised using a single REPROBUS multi-annual run 1410 instead of the various REPROBUS runs available for each winters (eg: run 200 93/94, run 813 99/00, run 1300 04/05 and now 1410)

Acknowledgements

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- The authors thank gratefully C. Boone at the Centre for Atmospheric Chemistry Products and Services "ETHER" for providing MIMOSA and REPROBUS maps and model data above SAOZ stations.

METEOROLOGY

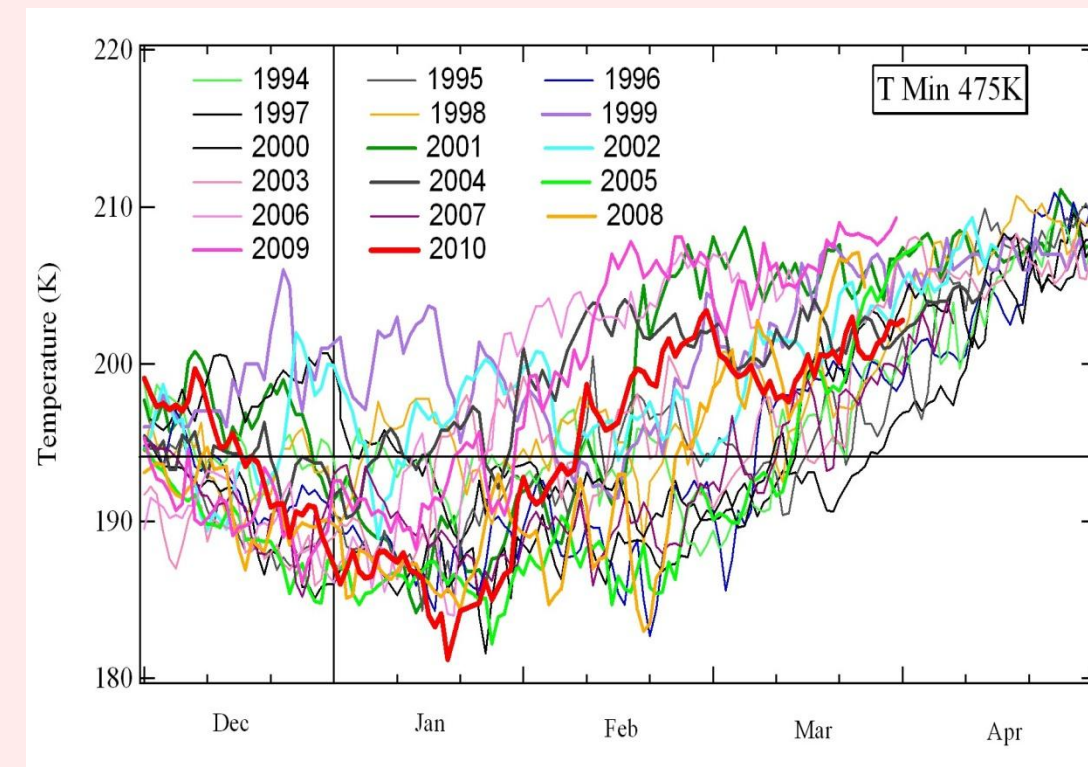


Cold Temperatures from Mid-December to end of early February.

- Temperatures < 194 K from Mid-December 1, 2009

- Final warming around February, 10 2010

Cold winter in the decade



- Low temperatures during December and January
- Final warming around February, 10 2010
- Compared to previous winters it was one of the coldest in January.
- However, the final warming occurred early this year, around February 10.

Conclusion

- Low temperatures <194K for the formation of Polar stratospheric clouds (PSC) only until end of January.
- On the PSC surface, **chemical reactions** occur which transform passive and halogen compounds (e.g. HCl and HBr) into **active chlorine** and bromine (e.g. ClO and BrO).
- Under sunlit conditions, these active species react with ozone through **catalytic cycles** which cause rapid **ozone destruction**.
- This processes were possible **only after January 15, 2010** when the cold areas received sunlight.

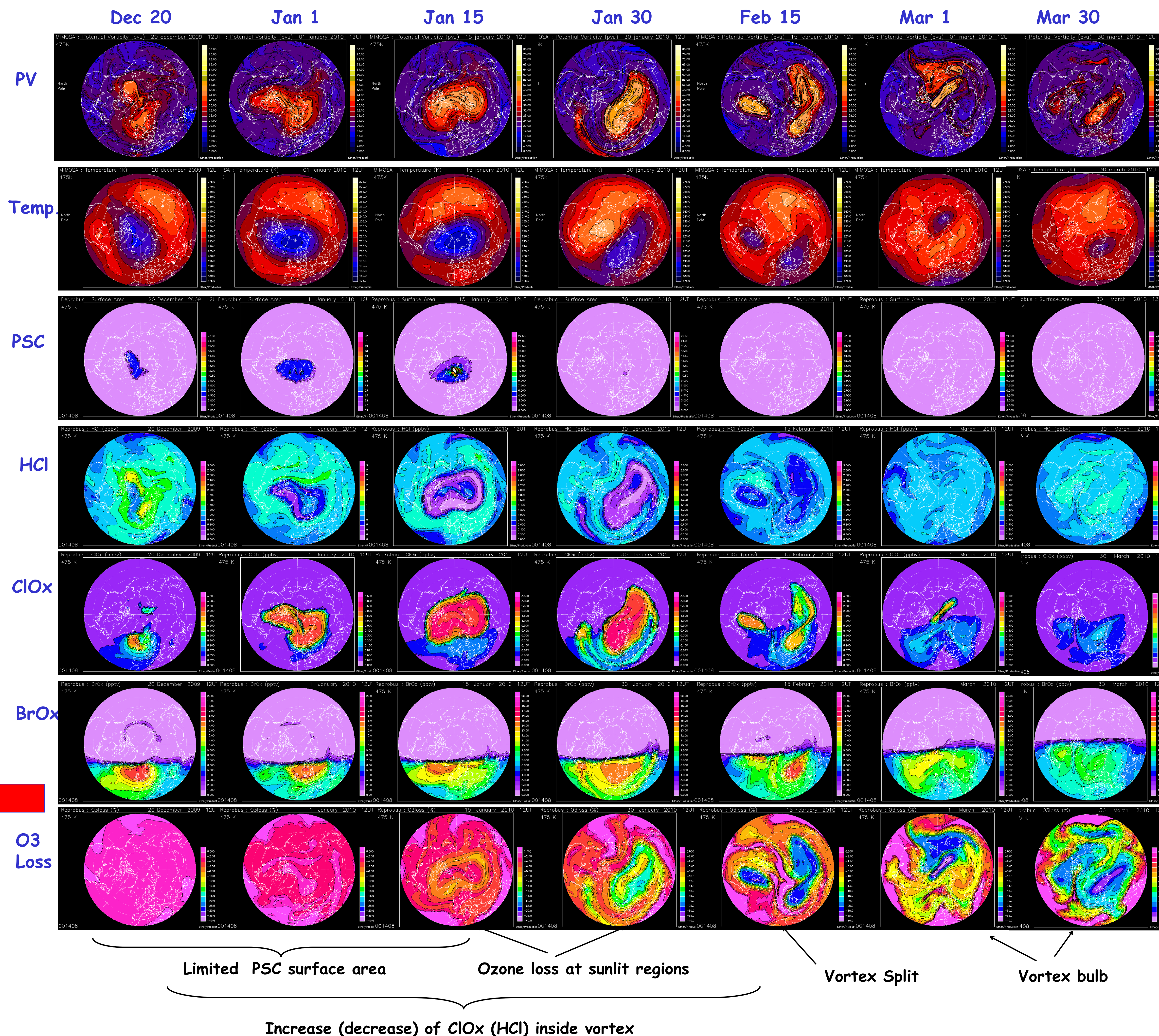
Conclusion (Reprobus at 475 K)

- The vortex was formed in early December 2009 and centered around the pole until mid- January.
- Then, it was elongated around Jan 30 and displaced to sunlit regions.
- The vortex split into two activated bulbs around Feb 15.

- Limited PSC surface from end of Mid-December towards Mid-January, linked to low temperatures.

- January 15, REPROBUS is simulating low HCl and high ClOx inside the vortex. However, limited O3 loss restricted to sunlit regions only.
- January 30, O3 loss reaching 18-20% at the vortex periphery.
- On February 15, after split of vortex in two bulbs, 30% O3 loss simulated increasing locally to 35-40% around Mar 1.

REPROBUS 3D CTM SIMULATION (475 K) - MIMOSA PV FIELDS



Limited PSC surface area

Ozone loss at sunlit regions

Vortex Split

Vortex bulb

Increase (decrease) of ClOx (HCl) inside vortex