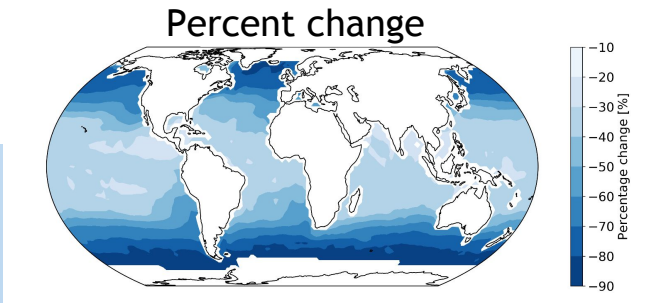
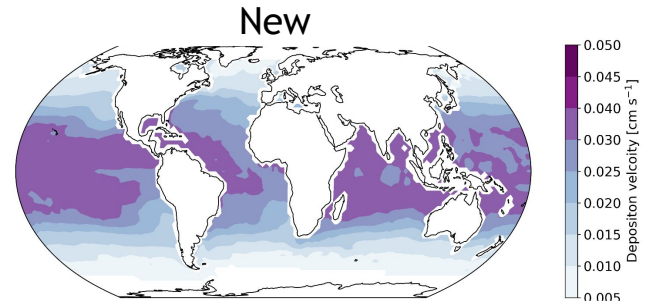
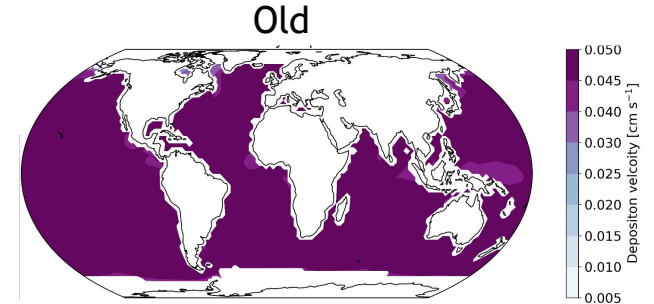
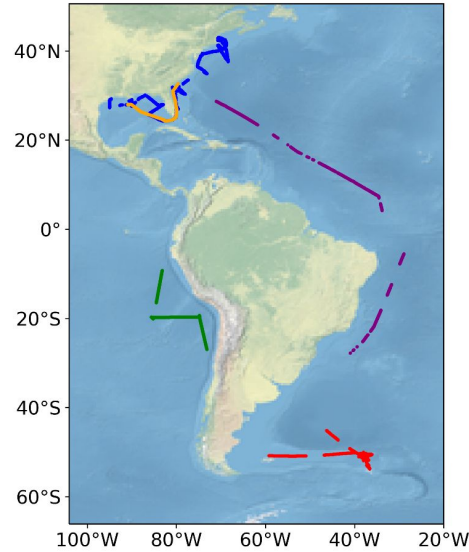
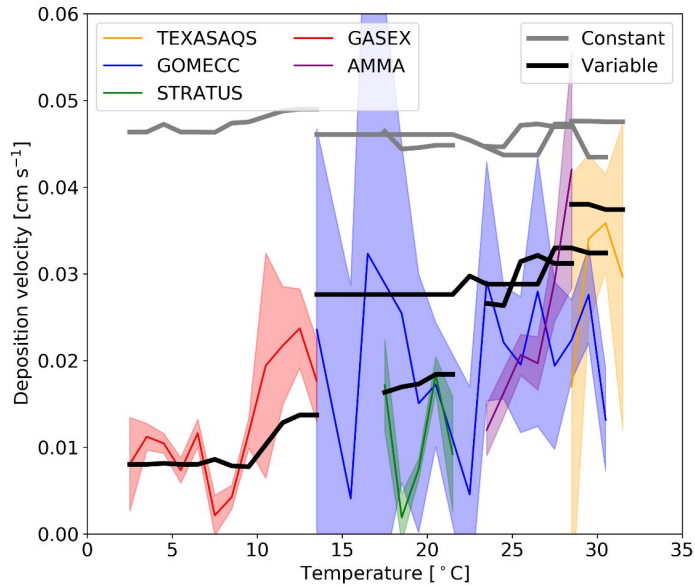


Modeling Ocean Atmosphere Exchange: Ozone & Iodine

Ryan Pound, Lucy Brown, Mat Evans, Lucy Carpenter

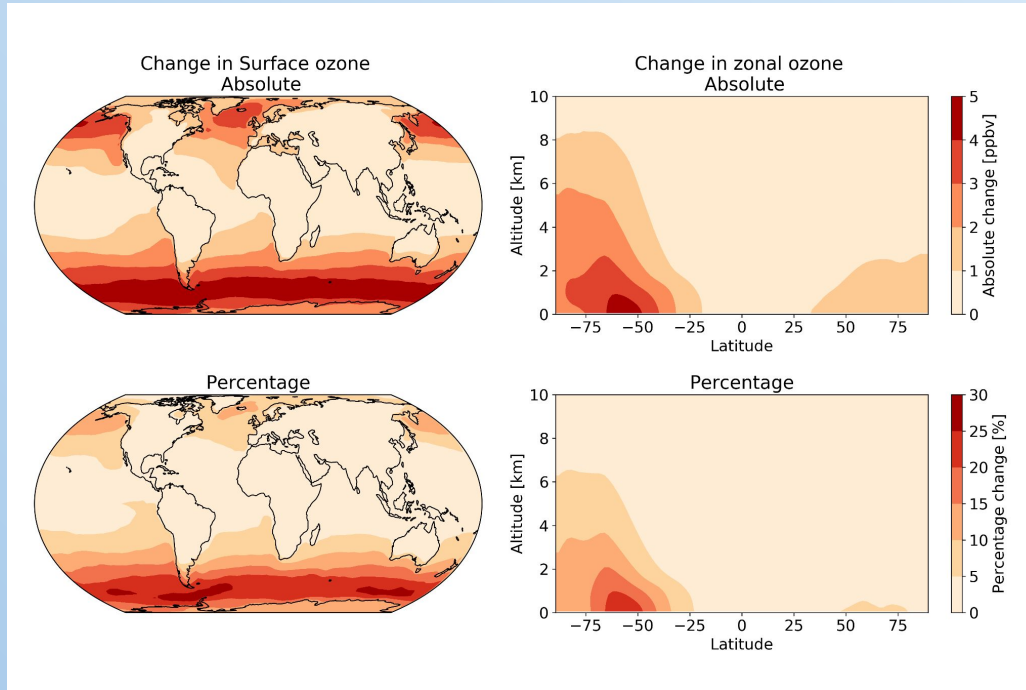
ryan.pound@york.ac.uk

Oceanic O₃ dry deposition



O₃ dry deposition

More accurate O₃ dry deposition modelling saw increase in Tropospheric O₃



+1.2% tropospheric O₃
(included in iodine's impact)

Oceanic iodine emissions - current picture

Dependencies on:

- 10m wind speed
- $[I^-]$
- Surface O_3

$$Flux_{HOI} = [O_{3(g)}] * \sqrt{[I^-(aq)]} * \left(\frac{3.56 \times 10^5}{ws} - 2.16 \times 10^4 \right)$$

$$Flux_{I_2} = [O_{3(g)}] * [I^-(aq)]^{1.3} * \left(1.74 \times 10^9 - 6.54 \times 10^8 * \ln(ws) \right)$$

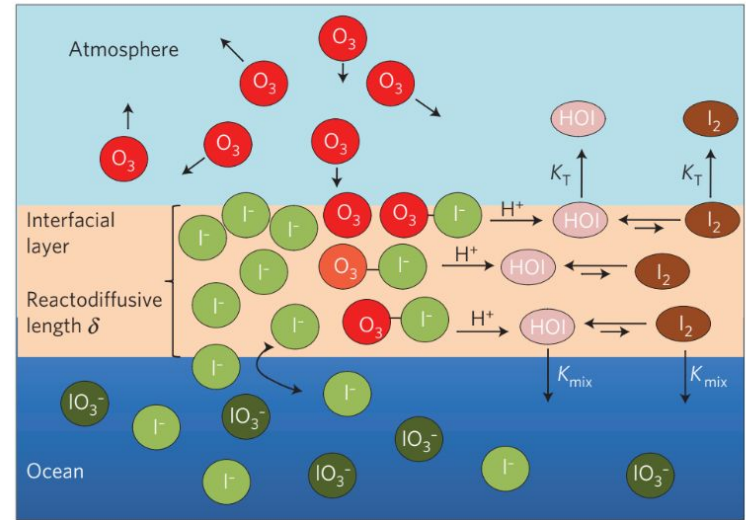
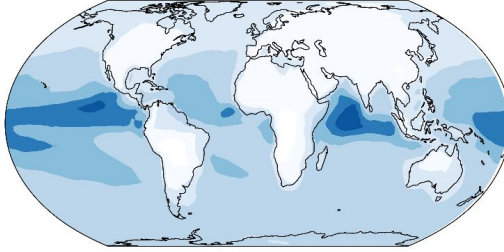


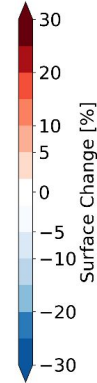
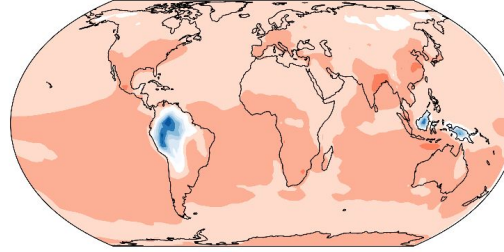
Figure 2 | Schematic of HOI and I_2 production following the reaction of O_3 with I^- at the air-sea interface. Mass transfer from the aqueous to gas phase is denoted by K_T and mixing from the interfacial layer to bulk sea water is denoted by K_{mix} .

Iodine and tropospheric O₃

Change in O₃ from iodine

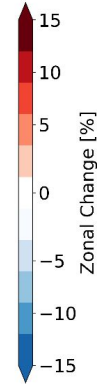
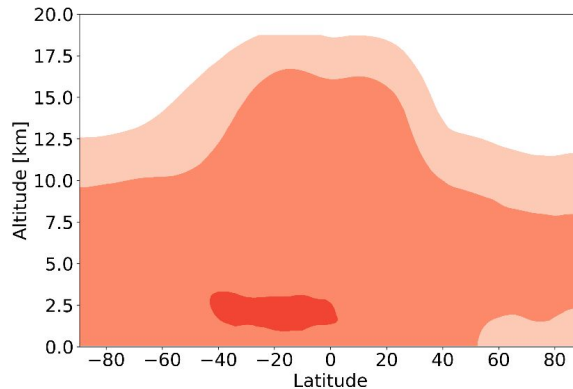
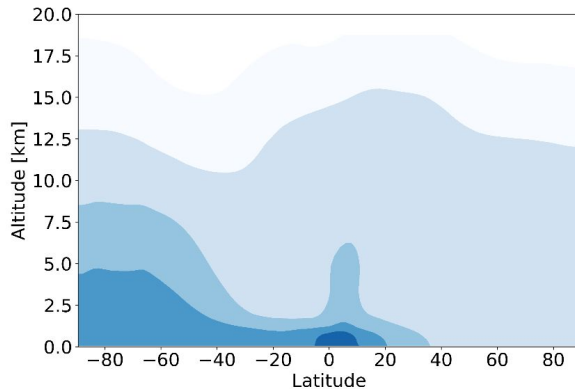


Change in O₃ from isoprene

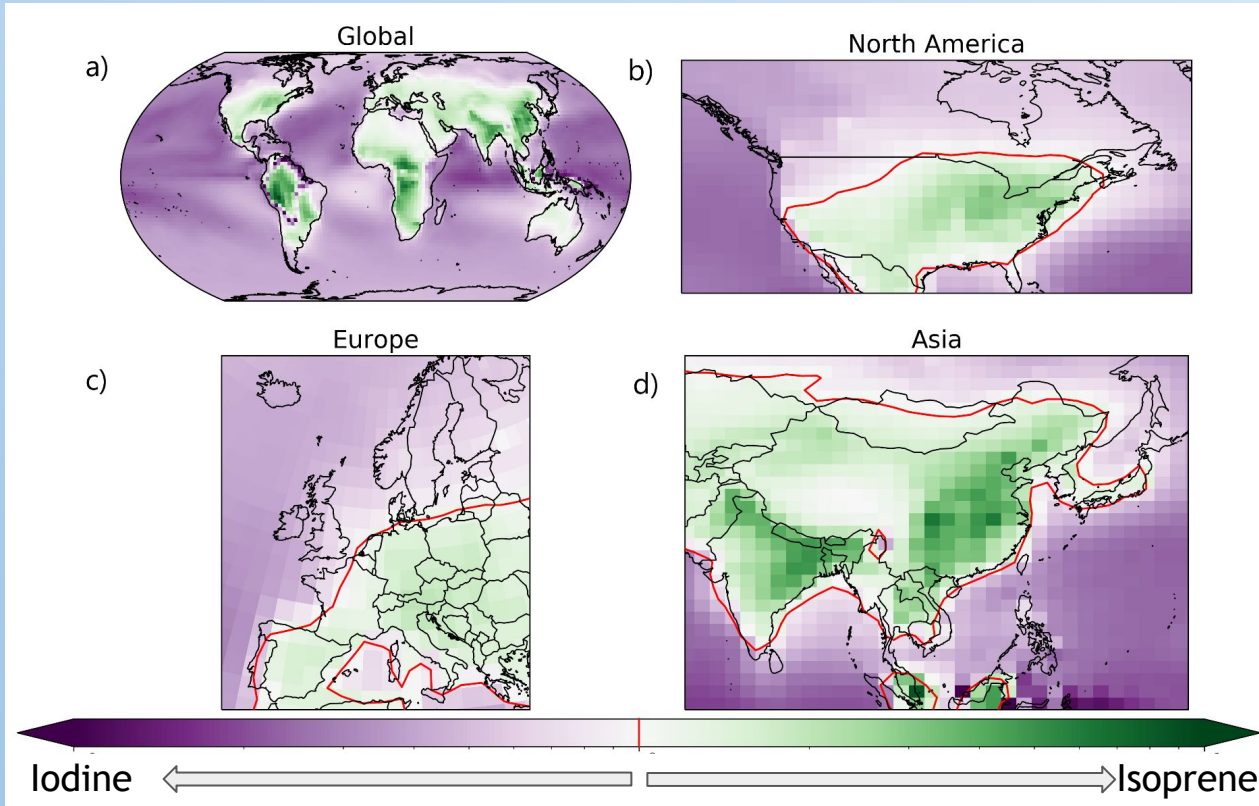


Iodine **-5.7%** tropospheric O₃

Isoprene **+4.4%** tropospheric O₃



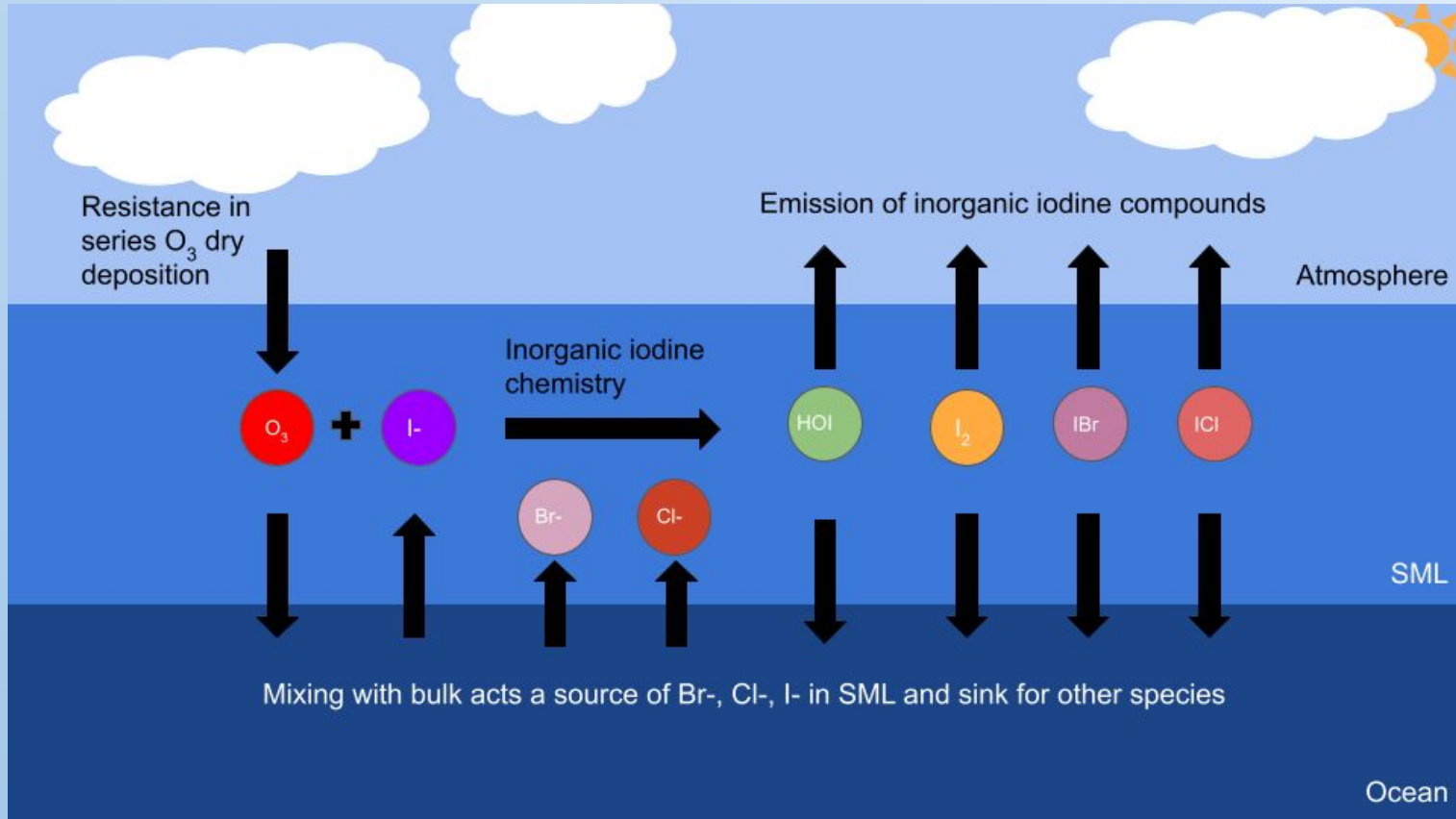
Iodine and tropospheric O₃



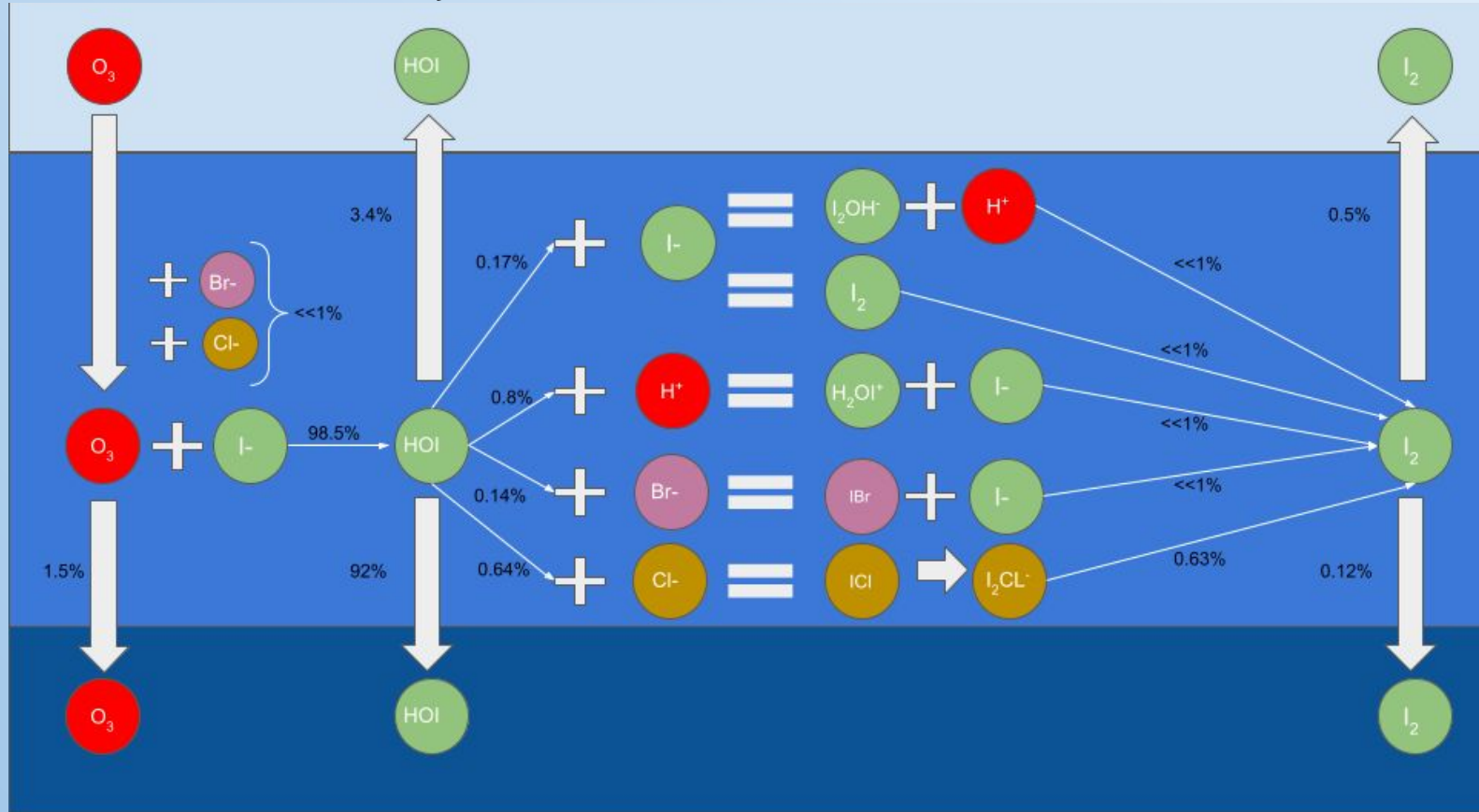
Iodine **-5.7%** tropospheric O₃

Isoprene **+4.4%** tropospheric O₃

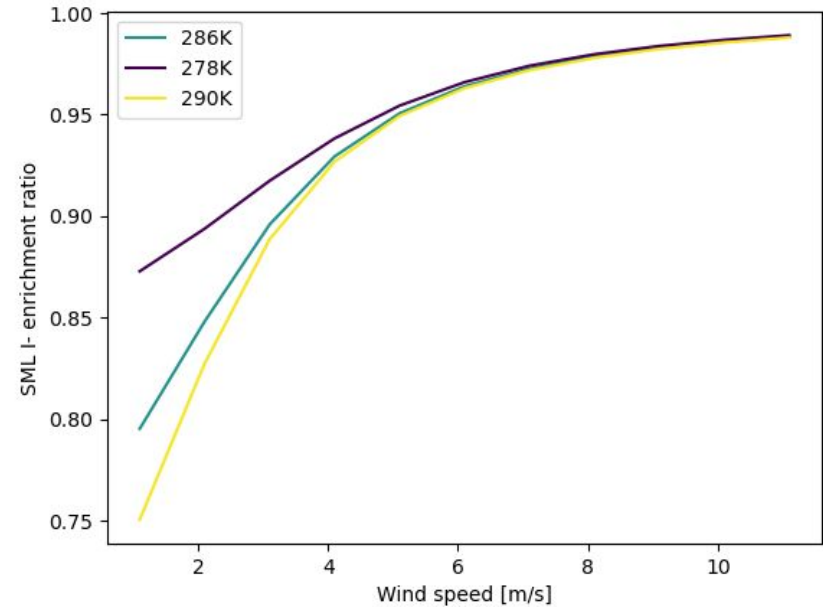
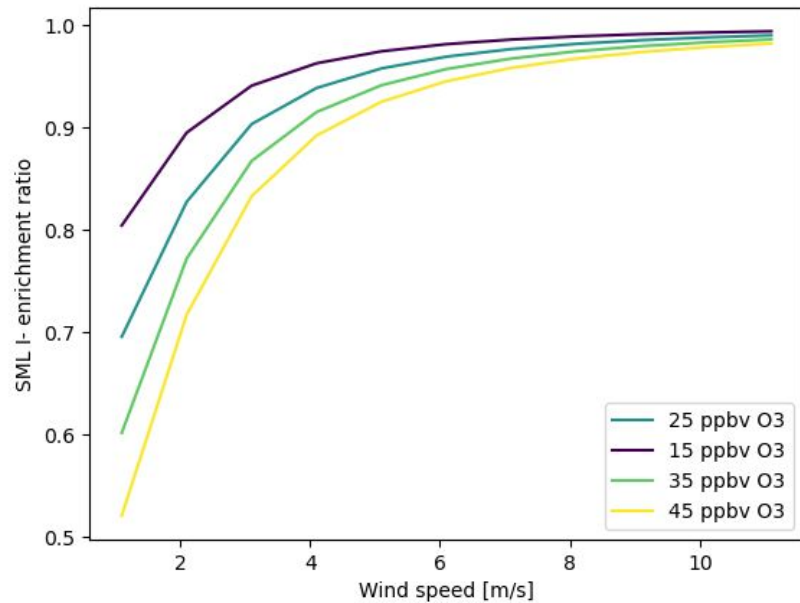
A model of ocean-atmosphere exchange



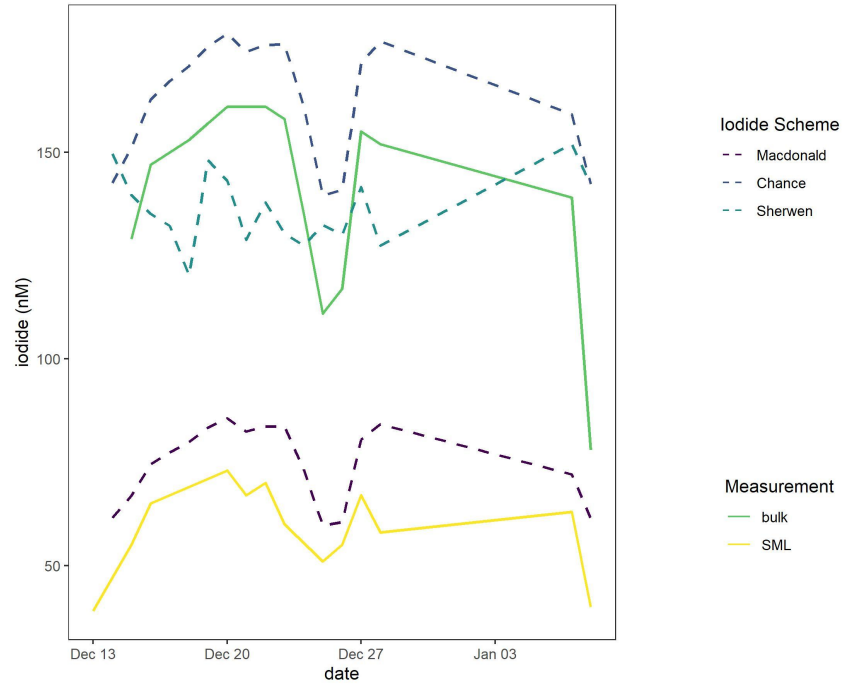
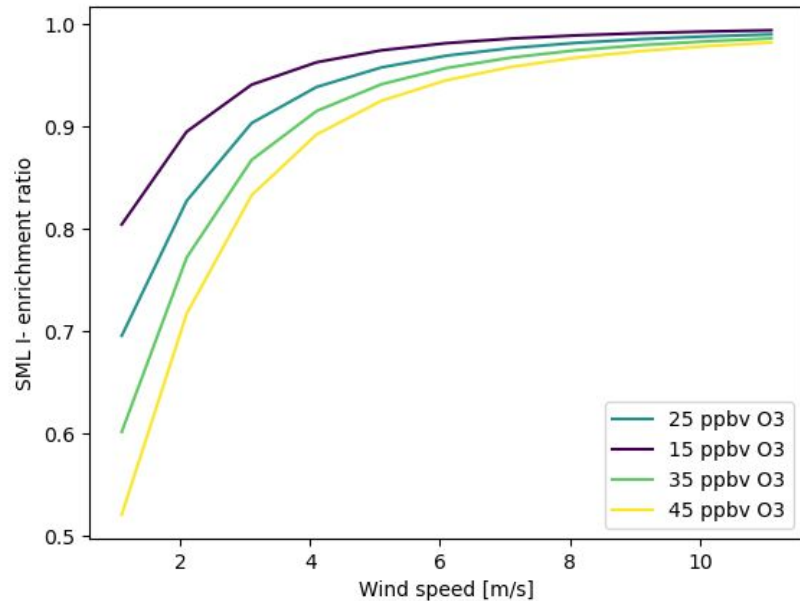
Overview of SML system



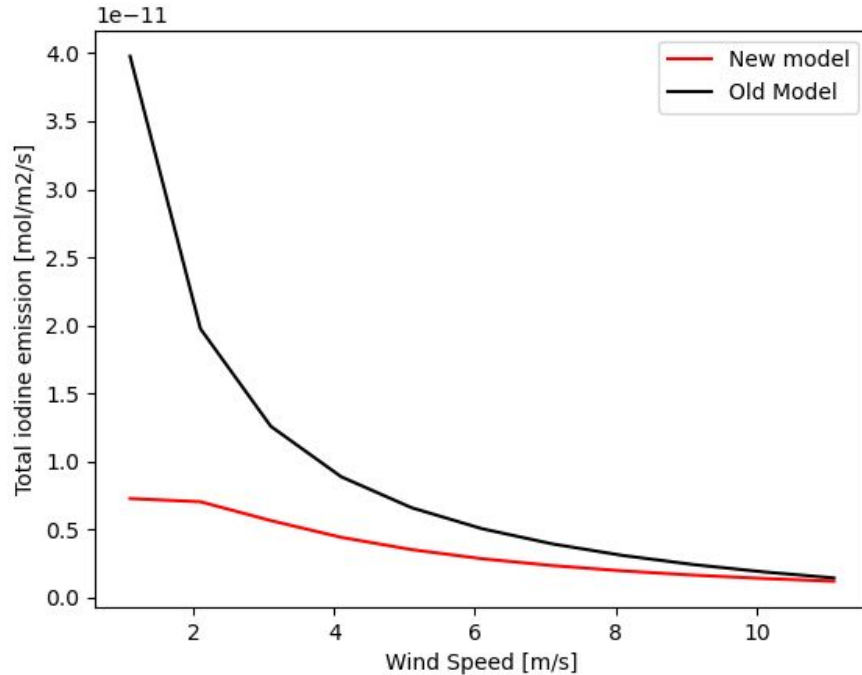
One key result - SML iodide depletion



One key result - SML iodide depletion



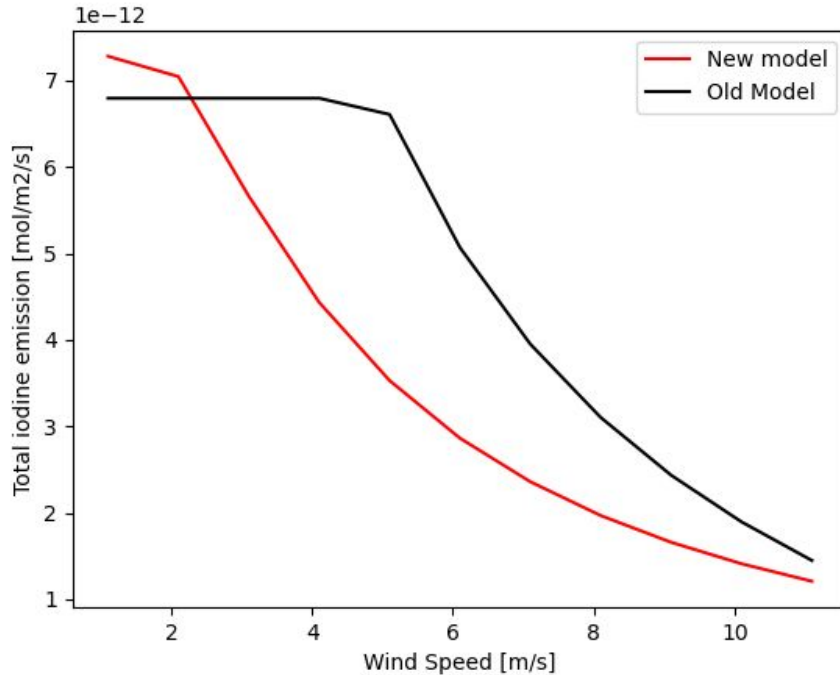
Model comparison



$$Flux_{HOI} = [O_{3(g)}] * \sqrt{[I^-_{(aq)}]} * \left(\frac{3.56 \times 10^5}{ws} - 2.16 \times 10^4 \right)$$

$$Flux_{I_2} = [O_{3(g)}] * [I^-_{(aq)}]^{1.3} * (1.74 \times 10^9 - 6.54 \times 10^8 * \ln(ws))$$

Model comparison



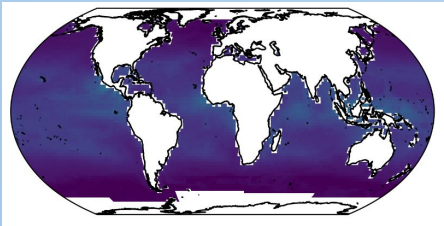
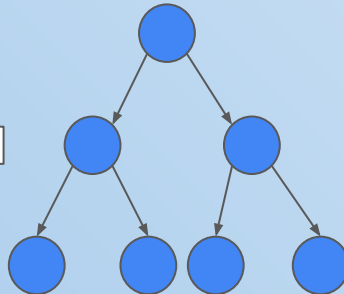
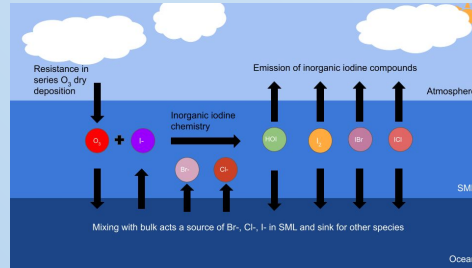
With minimum wind speed of 5 m/s on
old model

$$Flux_{HOI} = [O_{3(g)}] * \sqrt{[I^-_{(aq)}]} * \left(\frac{3.56 \times 10^5}{ws} - 2.16 \times 10^4 \right)$$

$$Flux_{I_2} = [O_{3(g)}] * [I^-_{(aq)}]^{1.3} * (1.74 \times 10^9 - 6.54 \times 10^8 * \ln(ws))$$

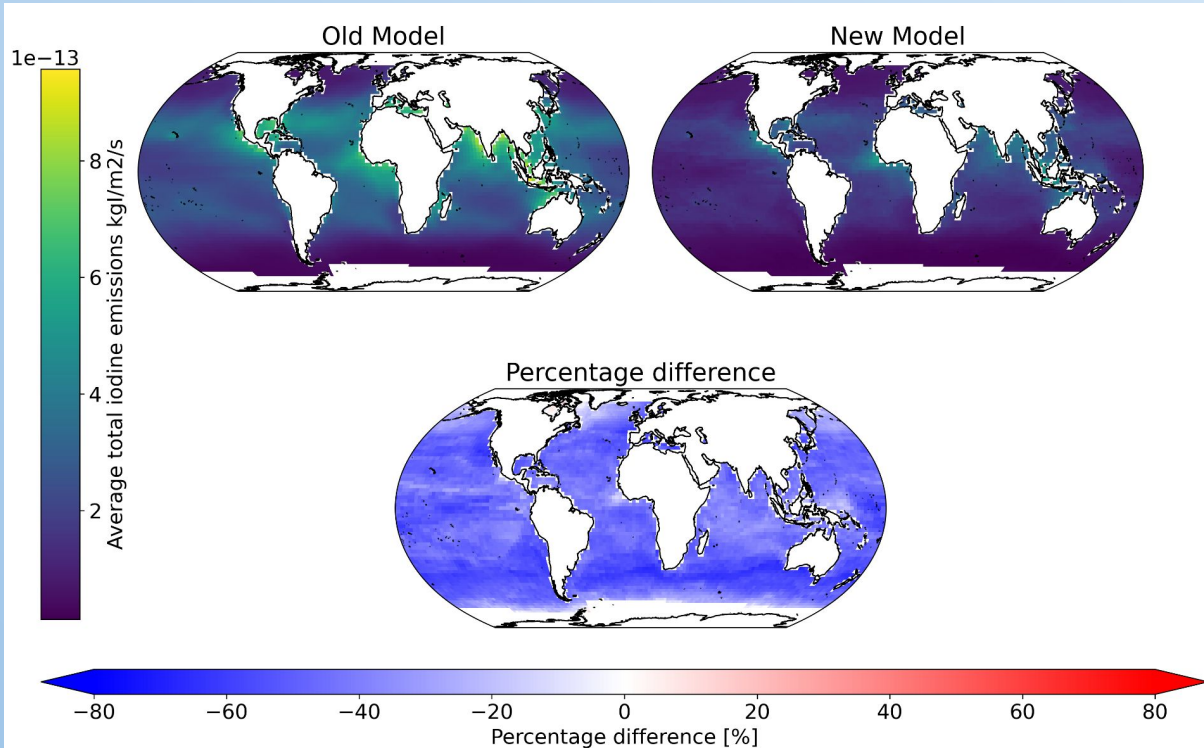
Moving from box to global

$[O_3]$
 $[I^-]$
WS
T

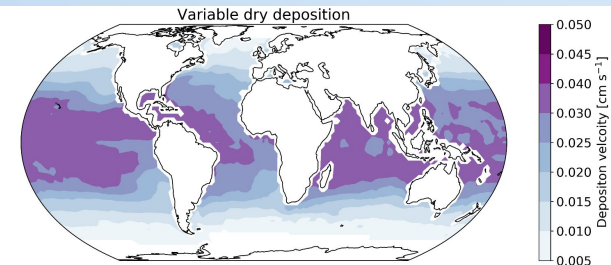


- Sweeping range of $[O_3]$, $[I^-]$, ws & T values
- Use these results to train a Random Forest Regression model
- Use global inputs to predict global emissions

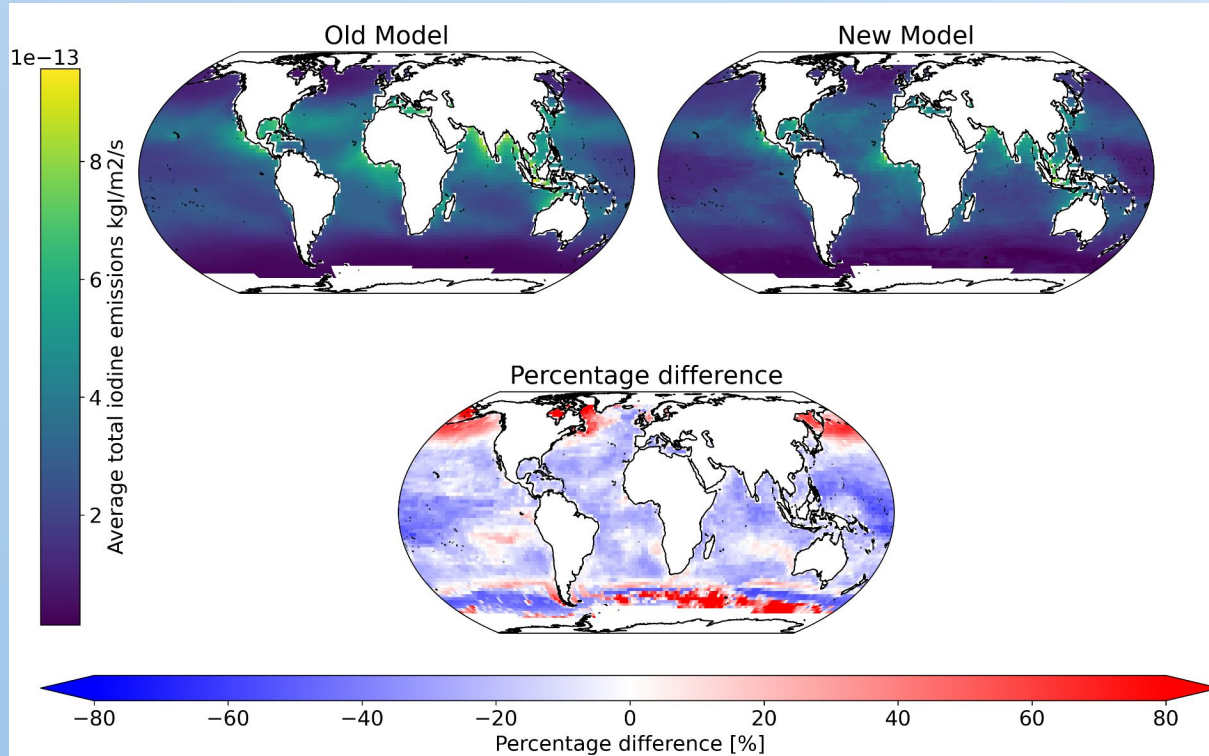
Comparing to current emissions



- Macdonald et.al 2014 iodide
- Global decrease in total inorganic iodine emissions
-43%
- Different Iodide field to O_3 dry deposition



Comparing to current emissions



- Using Sherwen et.al 2019 iodide (same as O_3 dry deposition)
- Decrease in global total iodine emissions of **-13%**

Summary + future work

- Iodine plays an important role in controlling tropospheric O₃
- Developed a new box model coupling O₃ dry deposition & iodine emissions
- Further input from experimental work + expand to organic reactions
- How much of this detail needs to be in global scale models?

Acknowledgements

Carpenter group / ERC project / Wolfson Atmospheric Chemistry Laboratory

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