

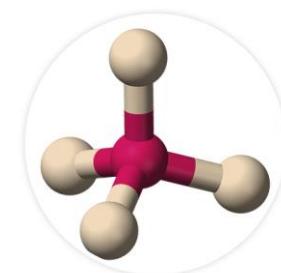
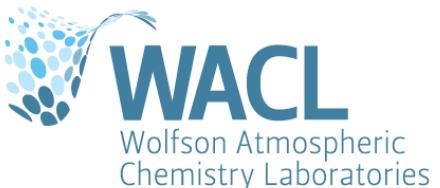
Oceanic physicochemical processes affecting tropospheric O₃

Lucy Carpenter, R. Pound, M. Evans, D. Loades, R. Chance, L. Tinel, A. Saint, T. Sherwen

Wolfson Atmospheric Chemistry Laboratories (WACL), Department of Chemistry, University of York

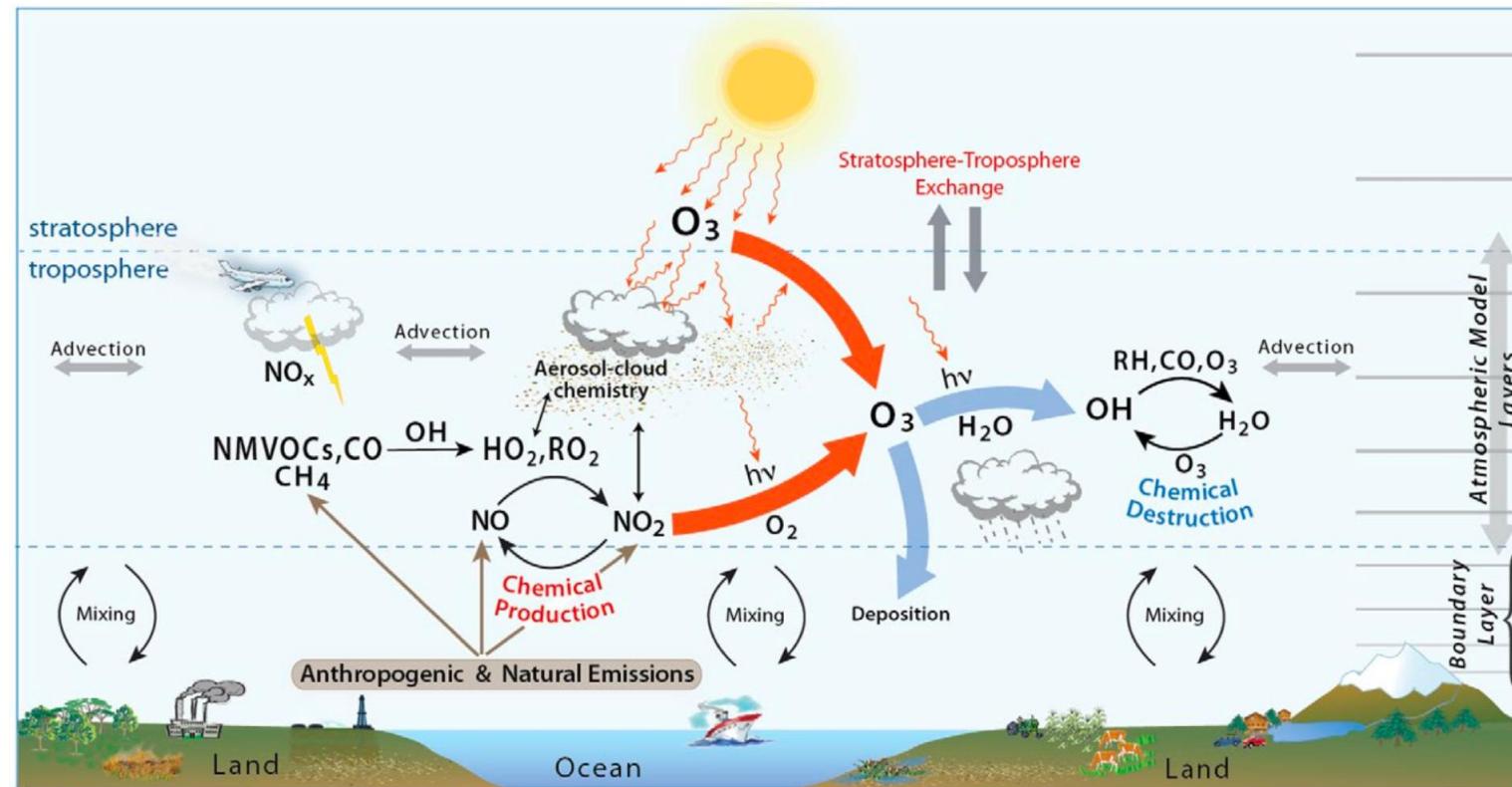
M. Legrand, S. Preunkert

Université Grenoble Alpes, CNRS, France



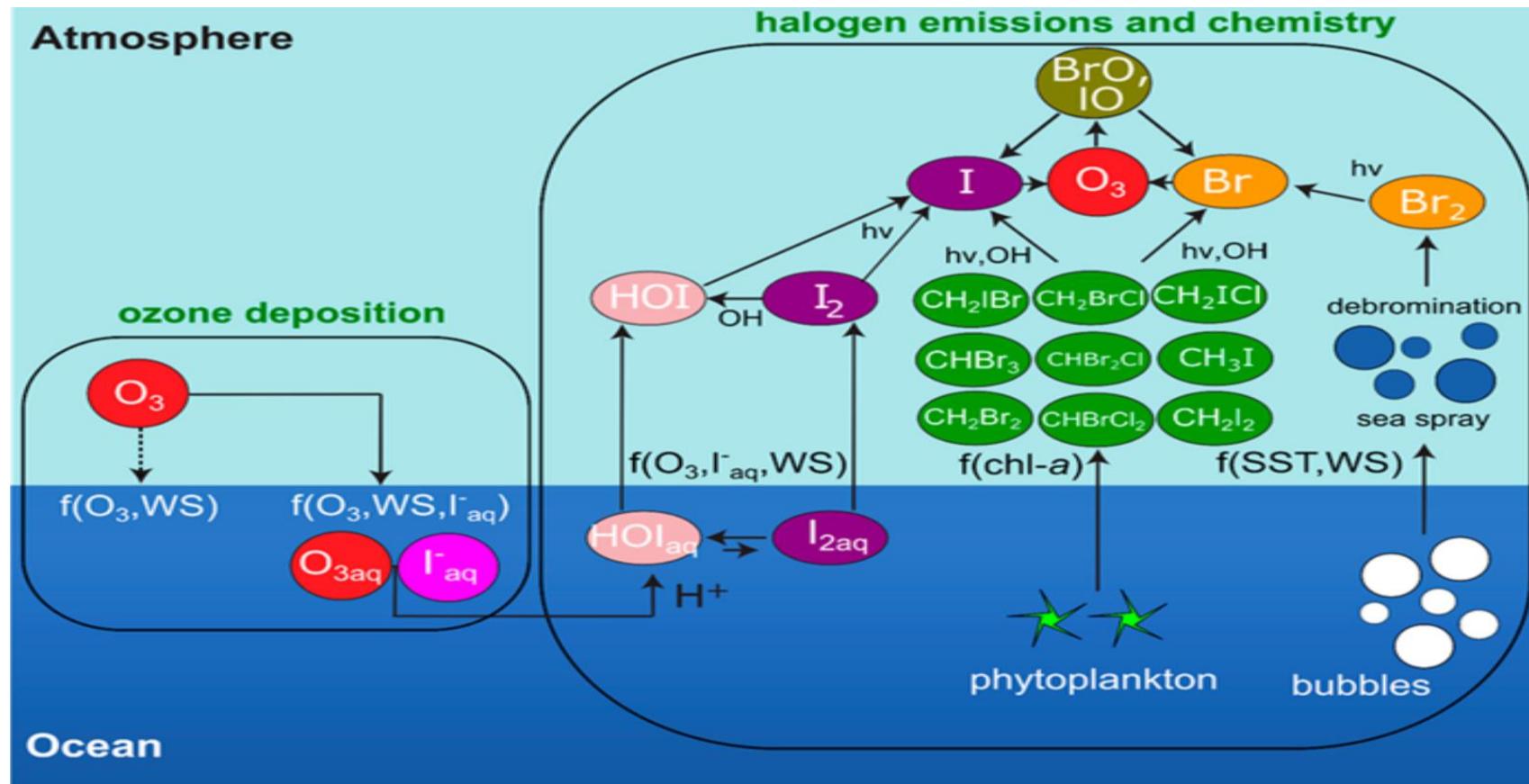
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2018**

Tropospheric O₃ processes



Young et al: Tropospheric Ozone Assessment Report, 2018

O₃-destroying processes over the ocean



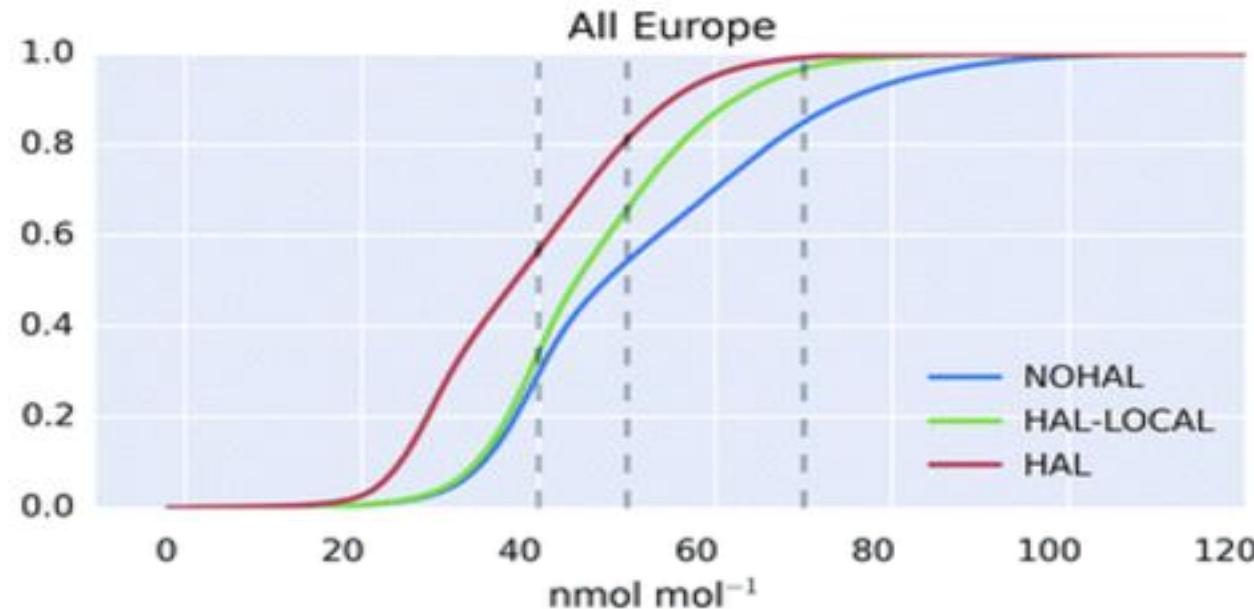
Global impact of tropospheric halogen cycling



Scenario	O ₃ Burden (Tg)	[OH] mean (1×10^5 molec. cm ⁻³)
No halogens	416	14.0
+ I, Br, Cl	339	12.8
% diff	-18.6	-8.2

- O₃, OH concentrations ↓ with halogens
- Relative to bromine, iodine chemistry is >4 times more effective in reducing ozone in NH

Regional impact - Europe



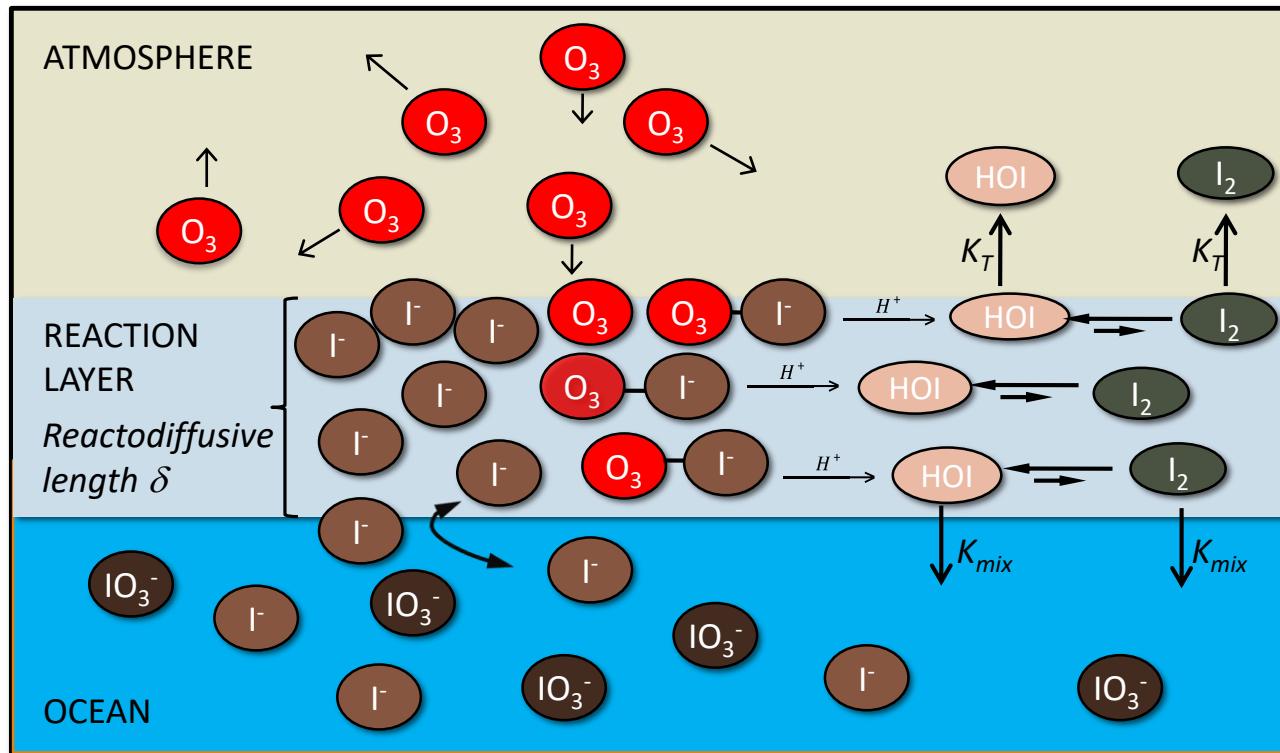
95th percentile mixing ratios:

NOHAL: 77 ppbv **HAL-LOCAL: 65 ppbv** **HAL: 58 ppbv**

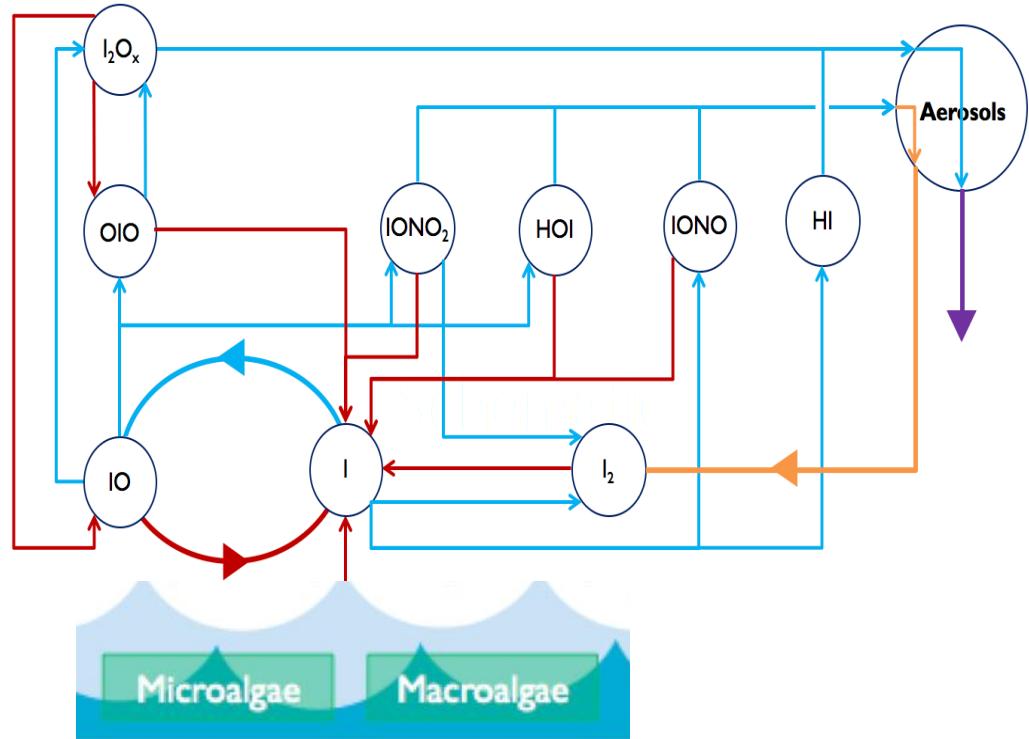
O_x sinks

$O_3 + H_2O + h\nu$	20.4
$O_3 + HO_2$	10.2
$O_3 + OH + O_2$	6.2
Bromine O_x sinks	1.1
Iodine O_x sinks	8.0
Chlorine O_x sinks	0.3
Total chemical O_x sinks	50.6
O_3 dry deposition	69

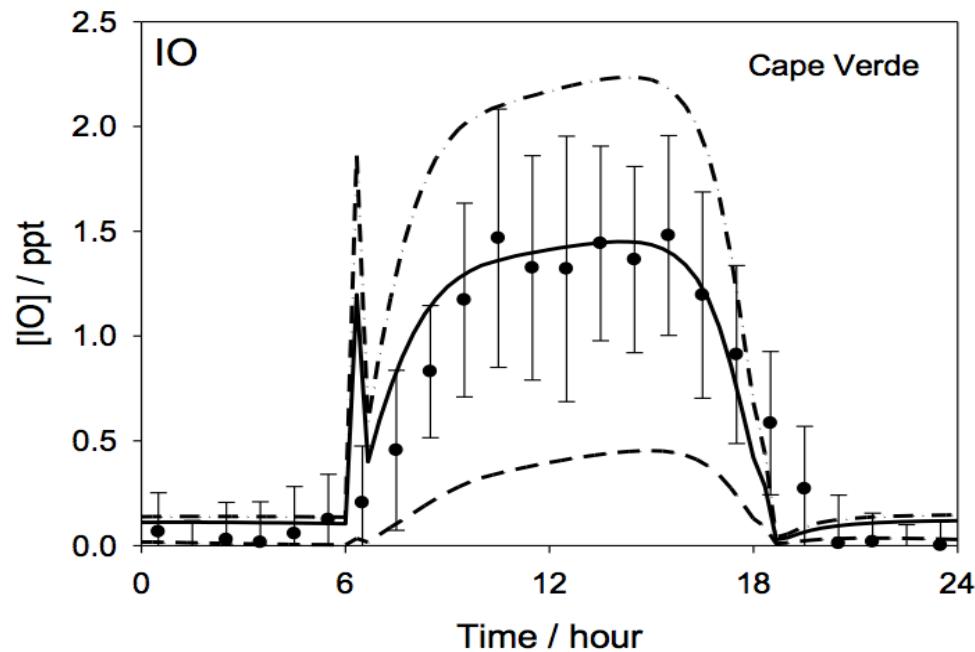
Iodine processes



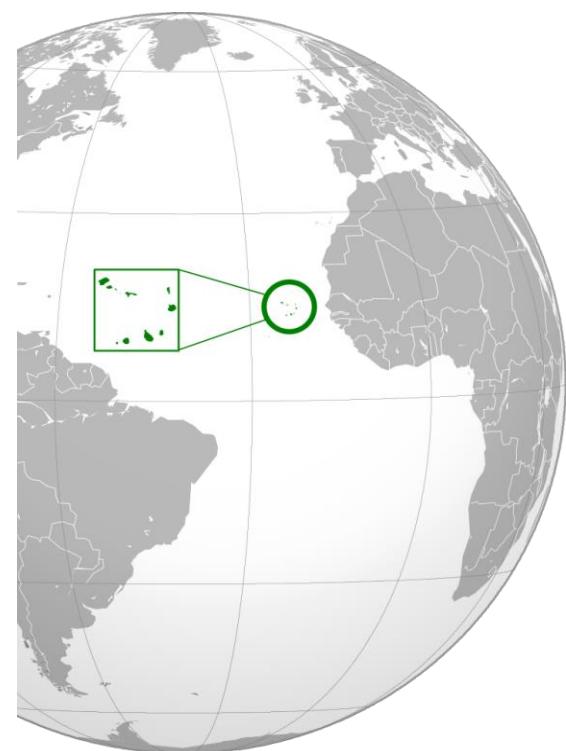
Carpenter et al., *Nature Geoscience*, 2013



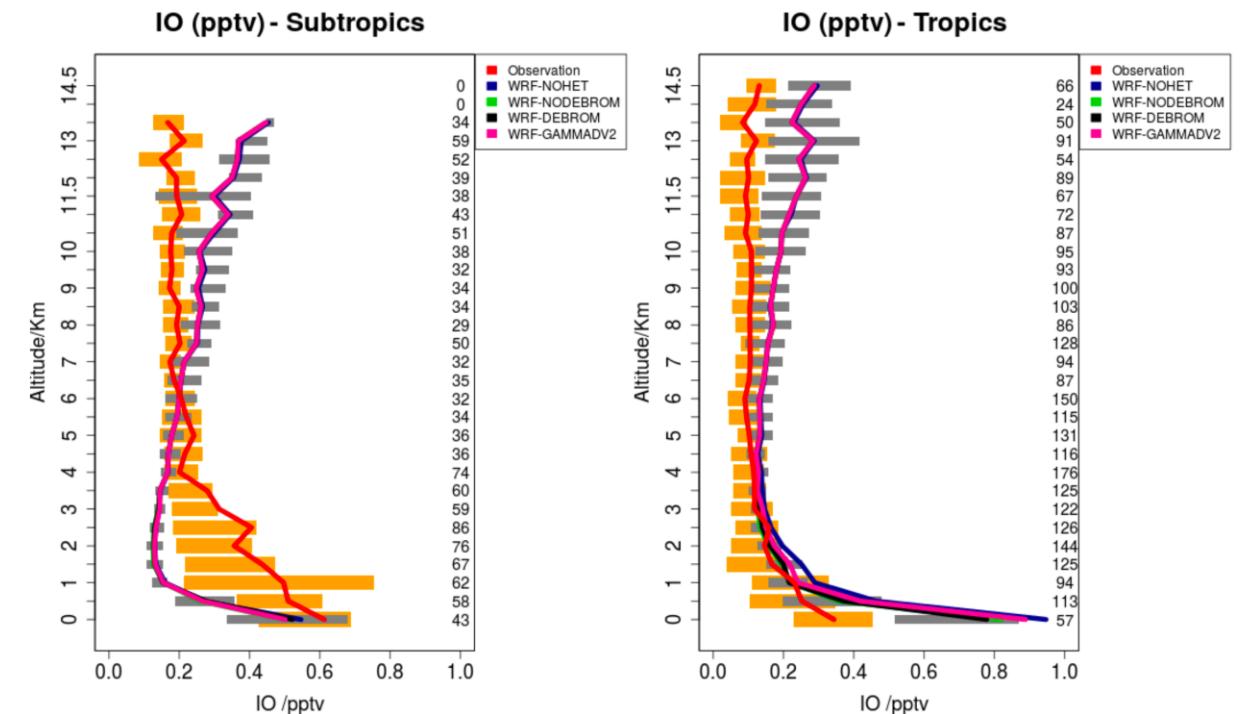
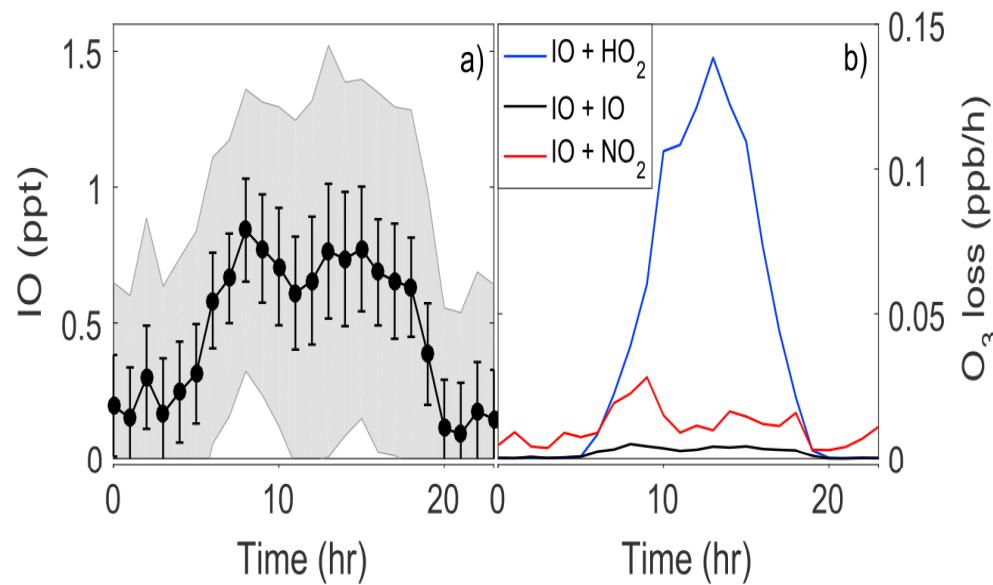
Evidence for halogen chemistry



Reed et al., Nature, 2008



Evidence for iodine chemistry



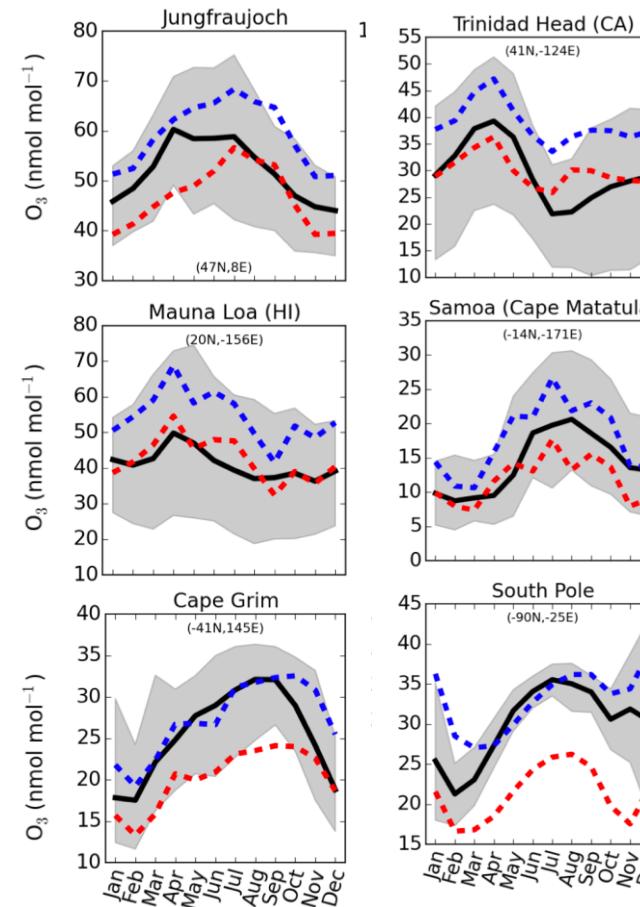
Gulf of Mexico. Tuite et al. GRL, 2018

East Pacific. Badia et al., ACPD, 2018

Surface ozone predictions

Seasonal cycle of near-surface O_3 at a range of Global Atmospheric Watch (GAW) sites

- Obs.
- - NOHAL
- - Cl+Br+I



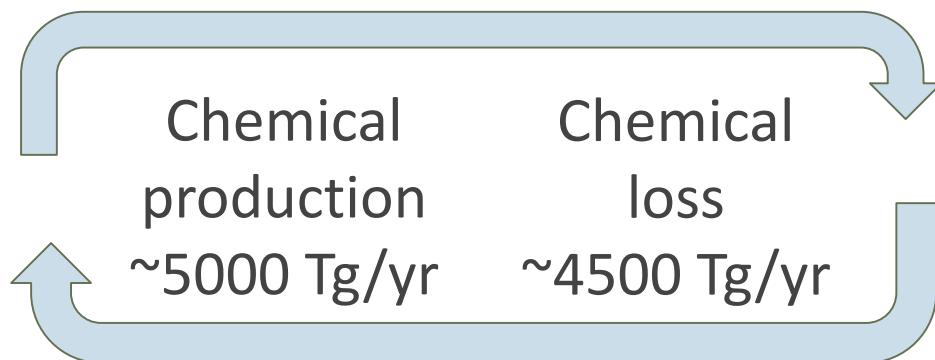
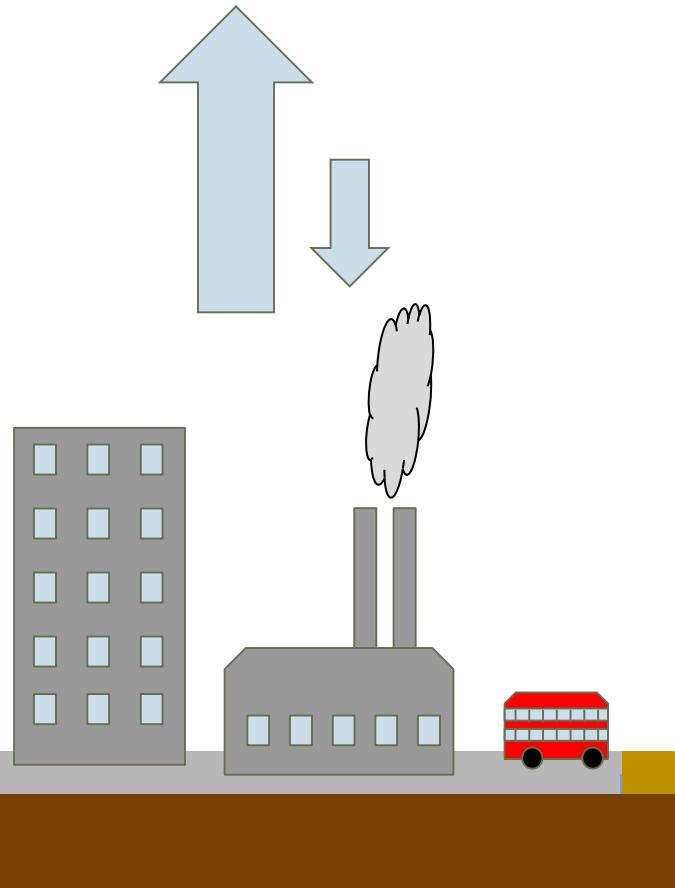
Northern mid latitudes

Tropics/ sub tropics

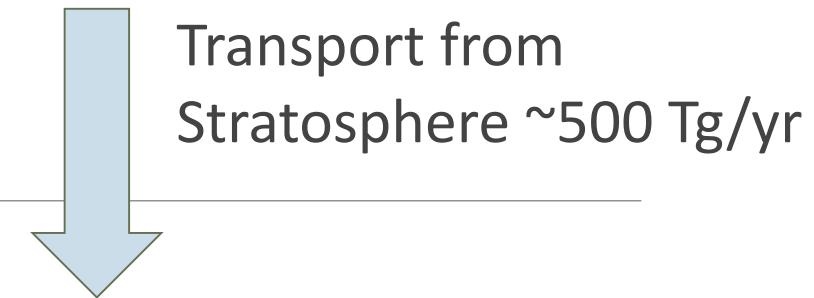
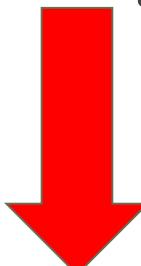
Southern Ocean

Ozone in the Troposphere

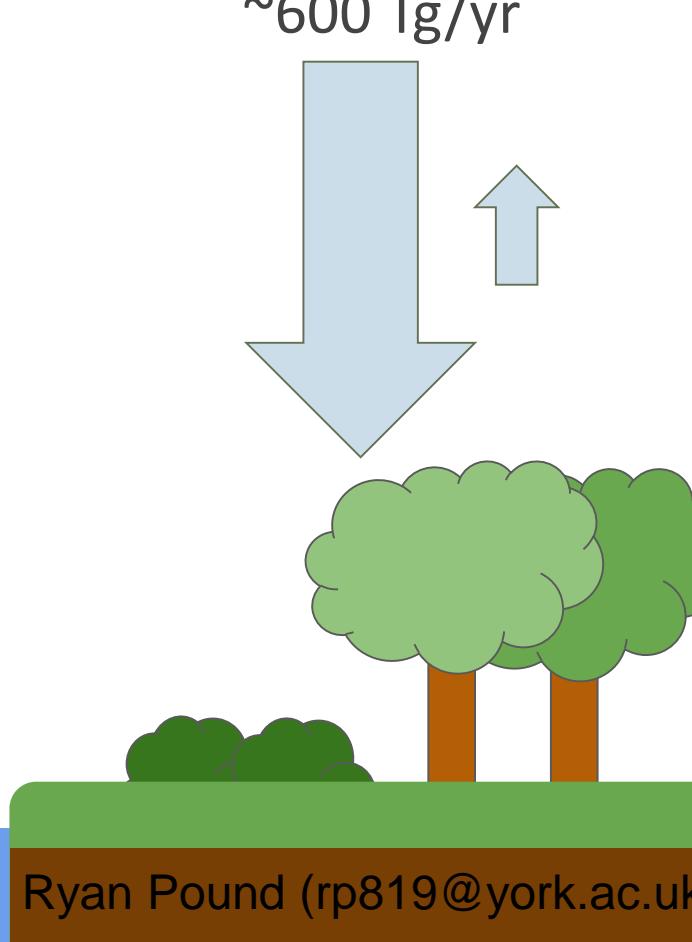
In troposphere ~ 300 Tg



~ 300 Tg/yr



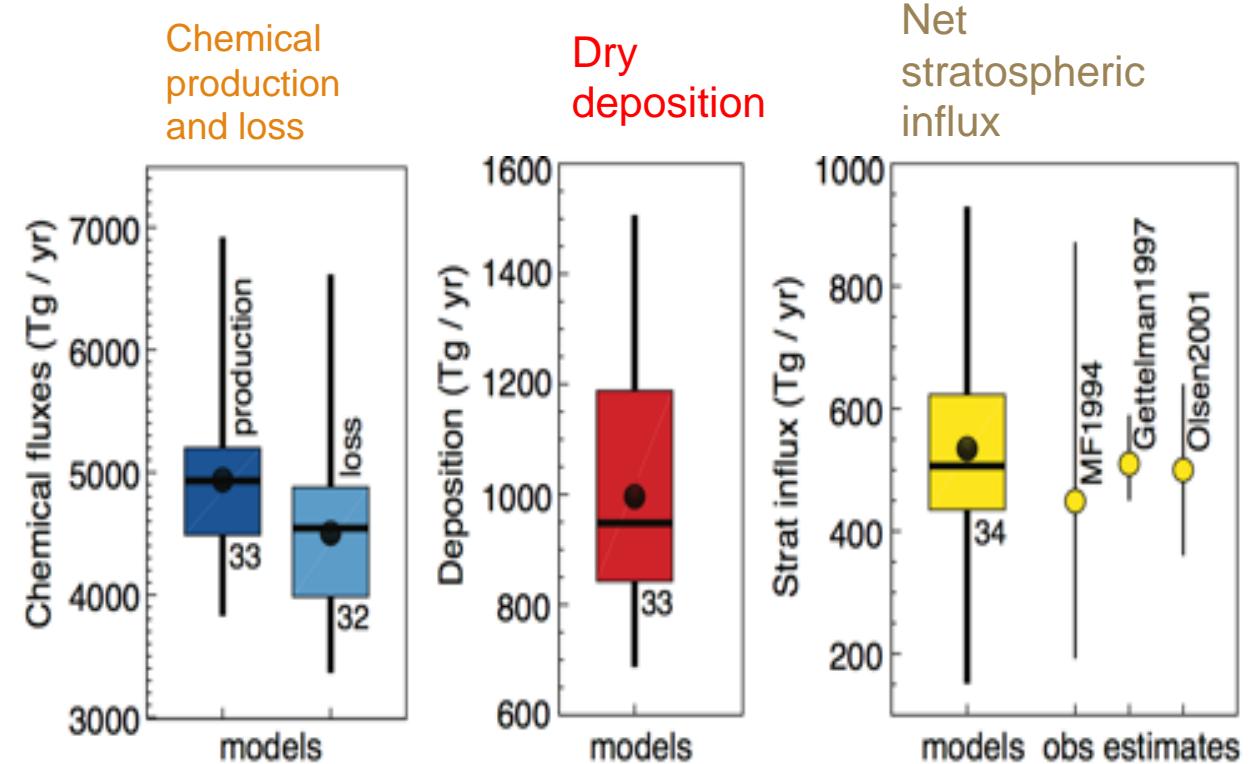
~ 600 Tg/yr



Ozone oceanic dry deposition

- Oceanic deposition flux ~
 $360 \pm 335 \text{ Tg yr}^{-1}$ *
- Measurements (v_D):
 $0.01 - 0.15 \text{ cm s}^{-1}$

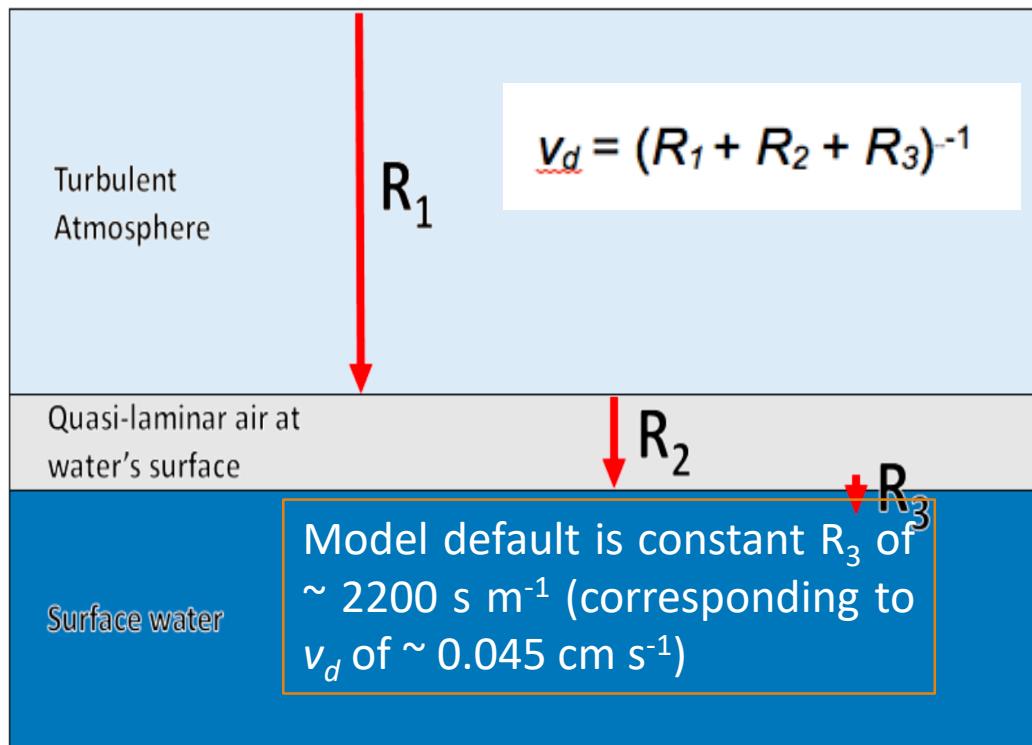
*Hardacre et al. ACP 2015



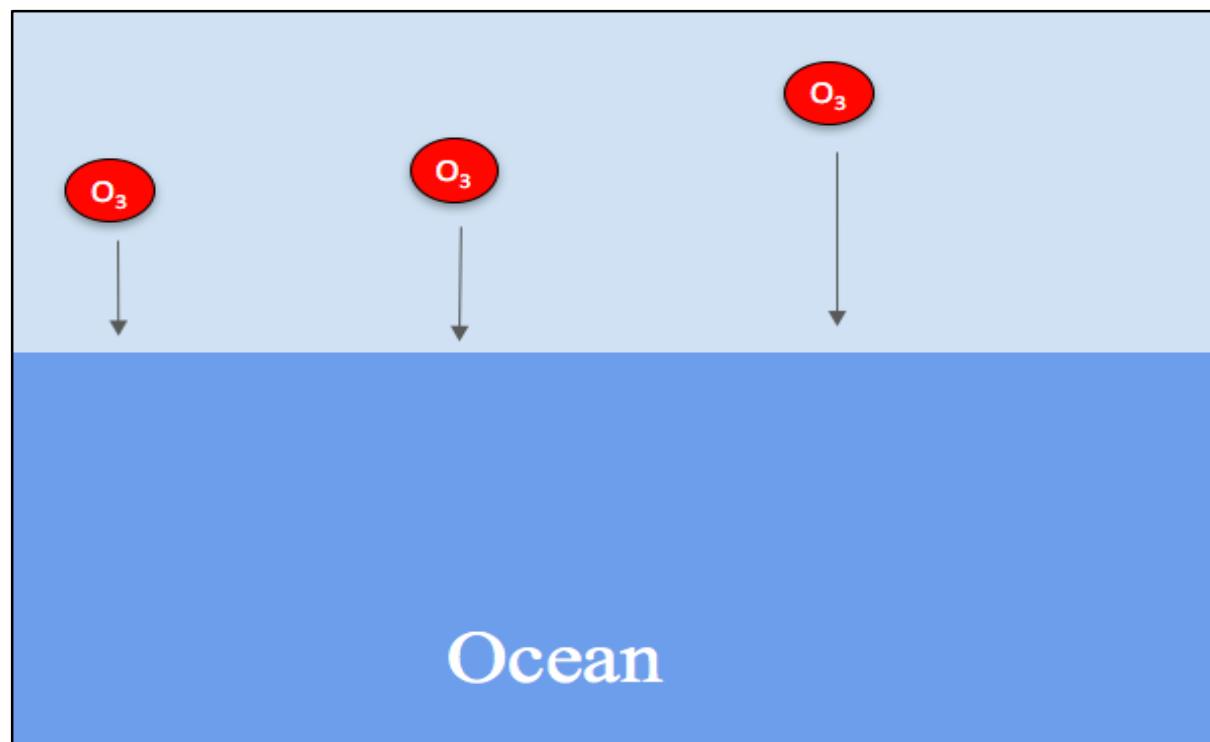
Numbers of models are indicated next to the boxes.

Young et al., 2018.

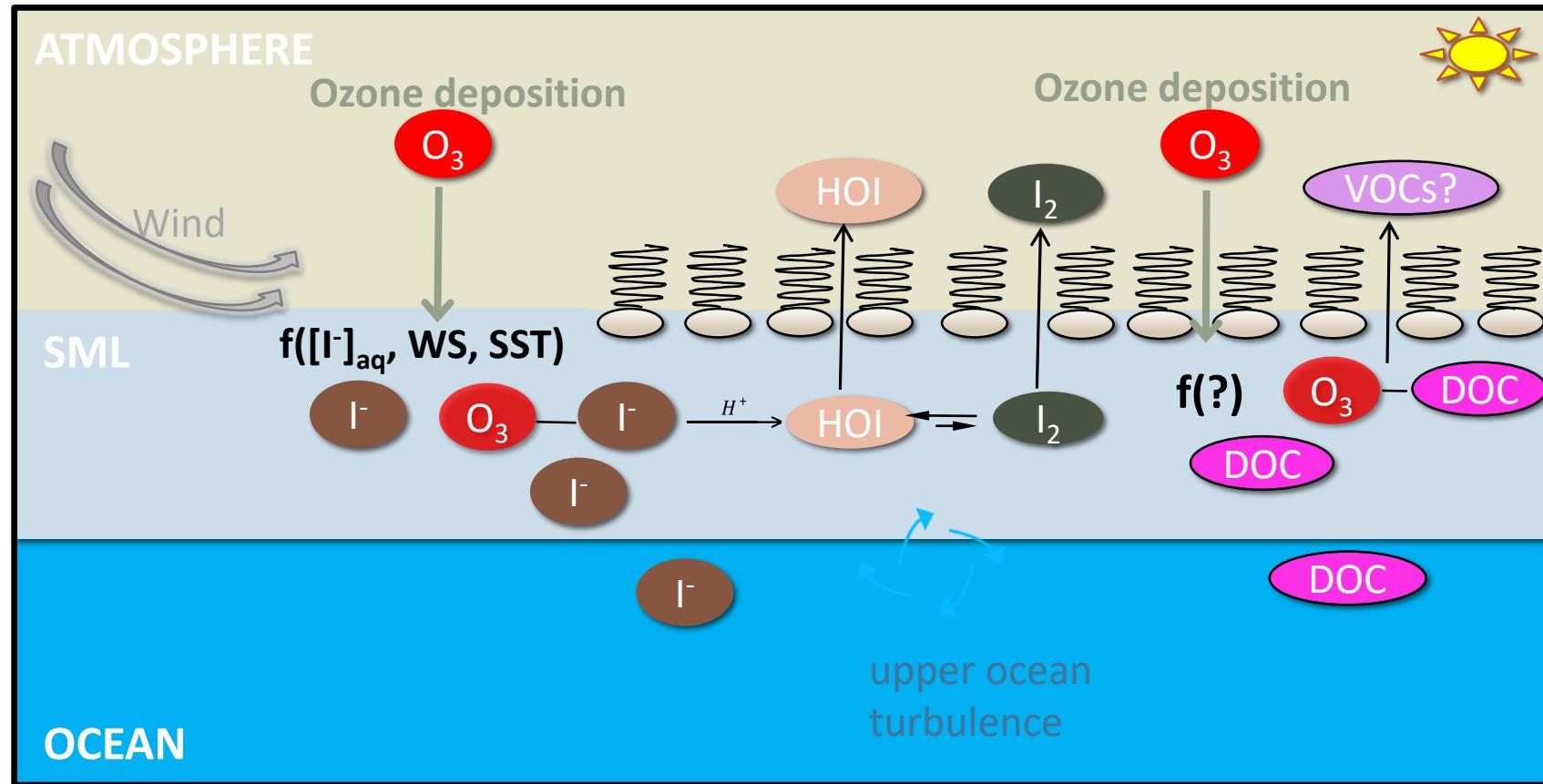
Calculating O_3 oceanic v_d



Model default is constant R_3 of
 $\sim 2200 \text{ s m}^{-1}$ (corresponding to
 v_d of $\sim 0.045 \text{ cm s}^{-1}$)



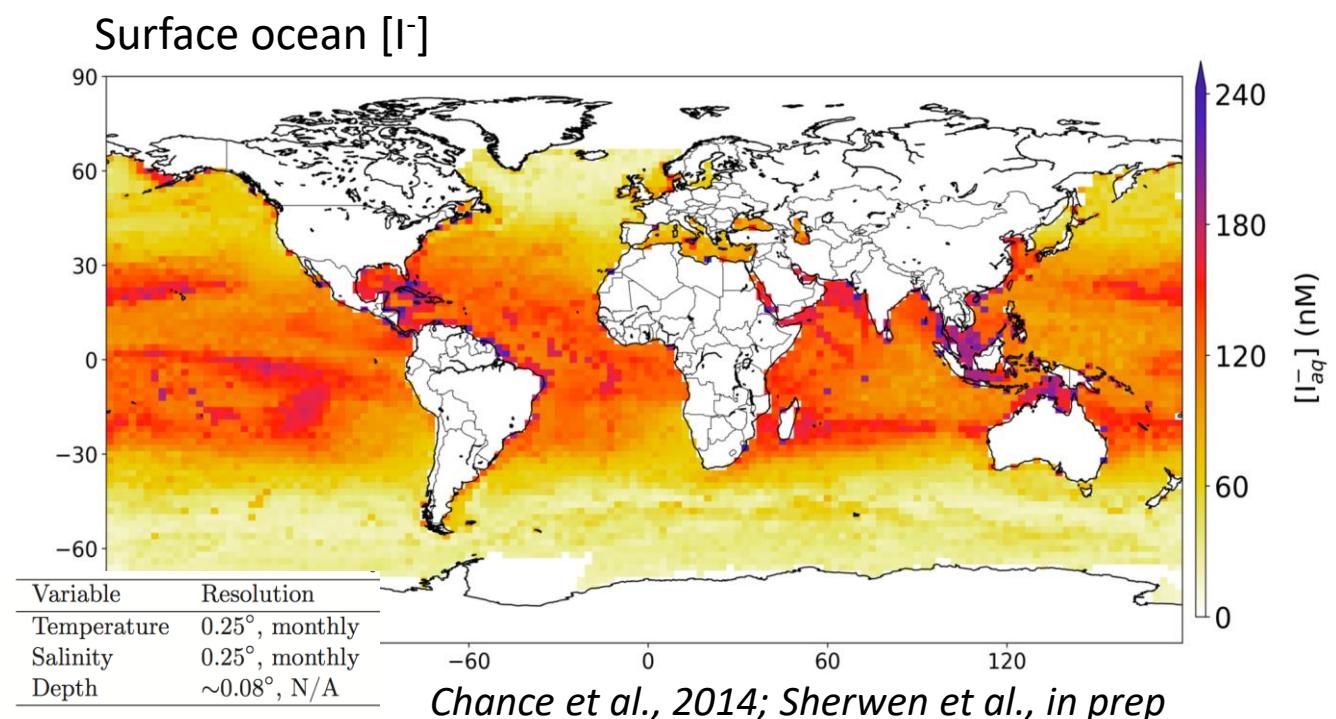
Ozone oceanic dry deposition



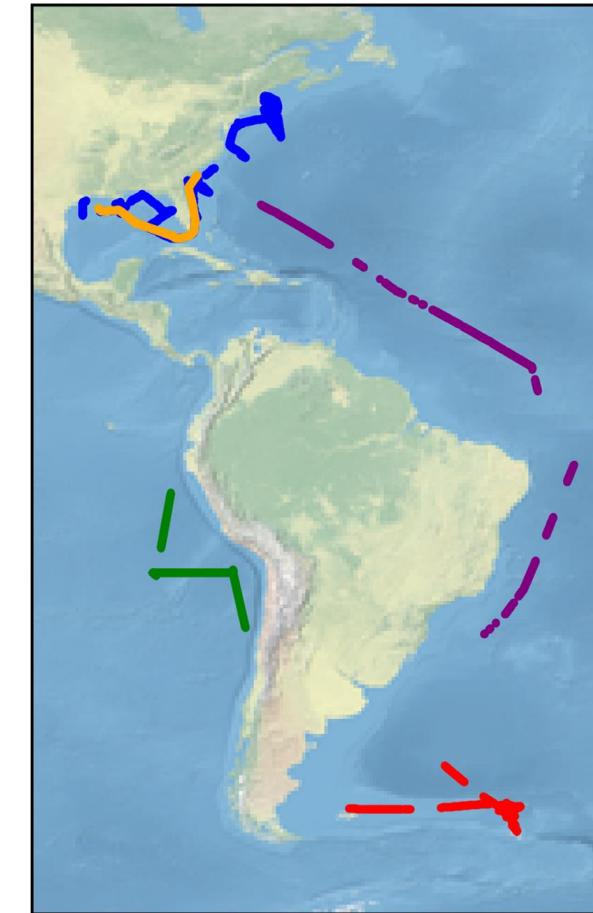
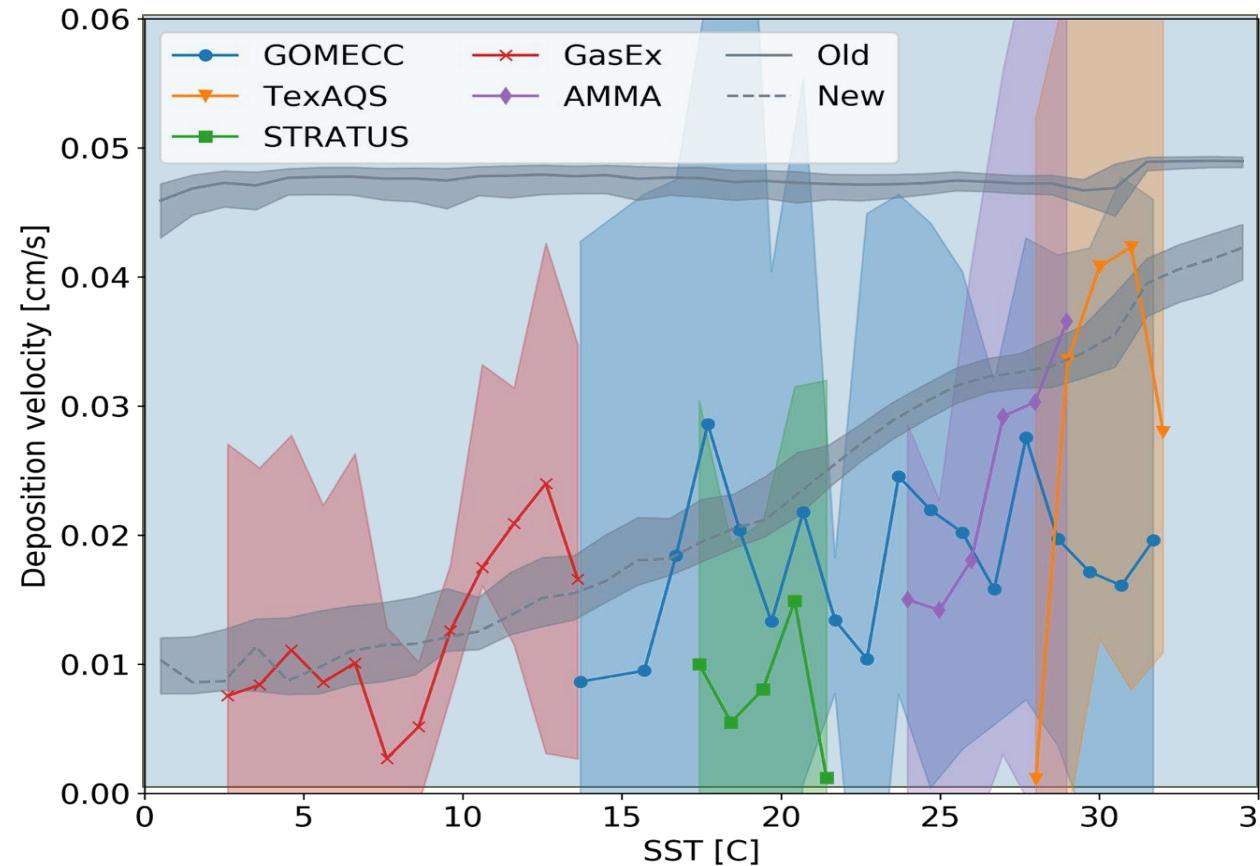
With chemistry and turbulence

$$v_{dw} = ((a + a_0)D)^{1/2} \left[\frac{-A_1 I_1(\xi_0) + B_1 K_1(\xi_0)}{A_1 I_0(\xi_0) + B_1 K_0(\xi_0)} \right]$$

Fairall *et al.*, 2007; Luhar *et al.*, 2017

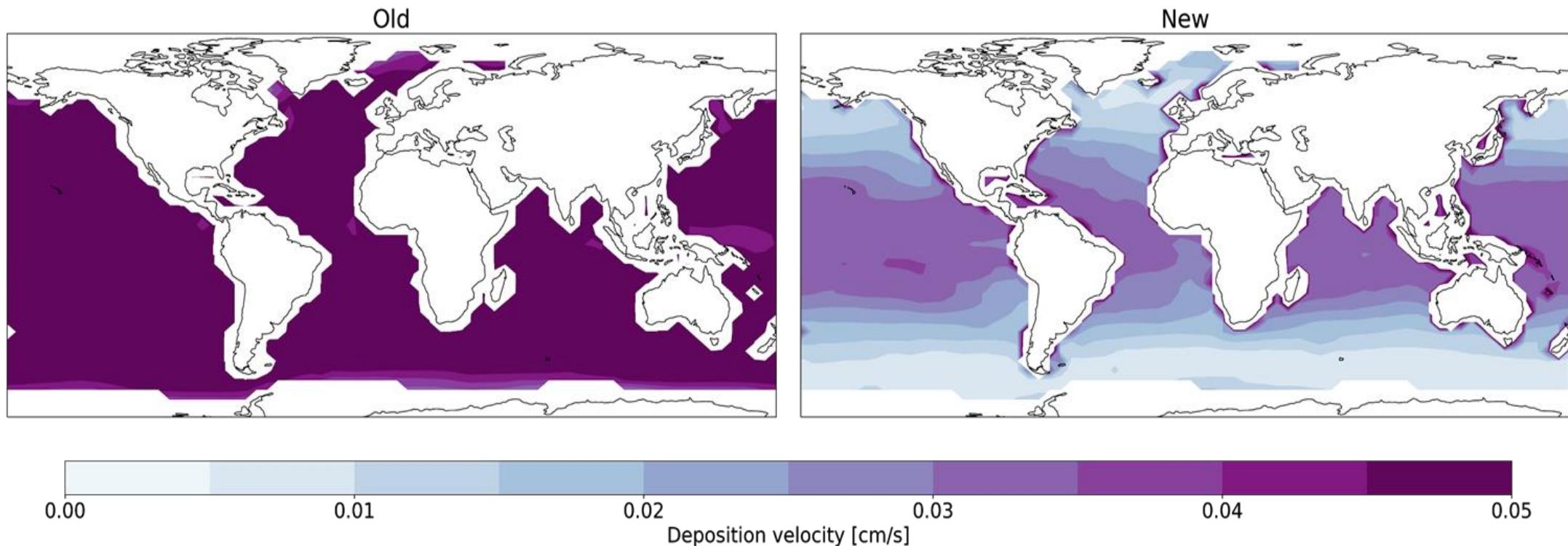


Comparison with observations

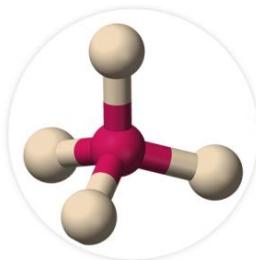


Helmig et.al 2012

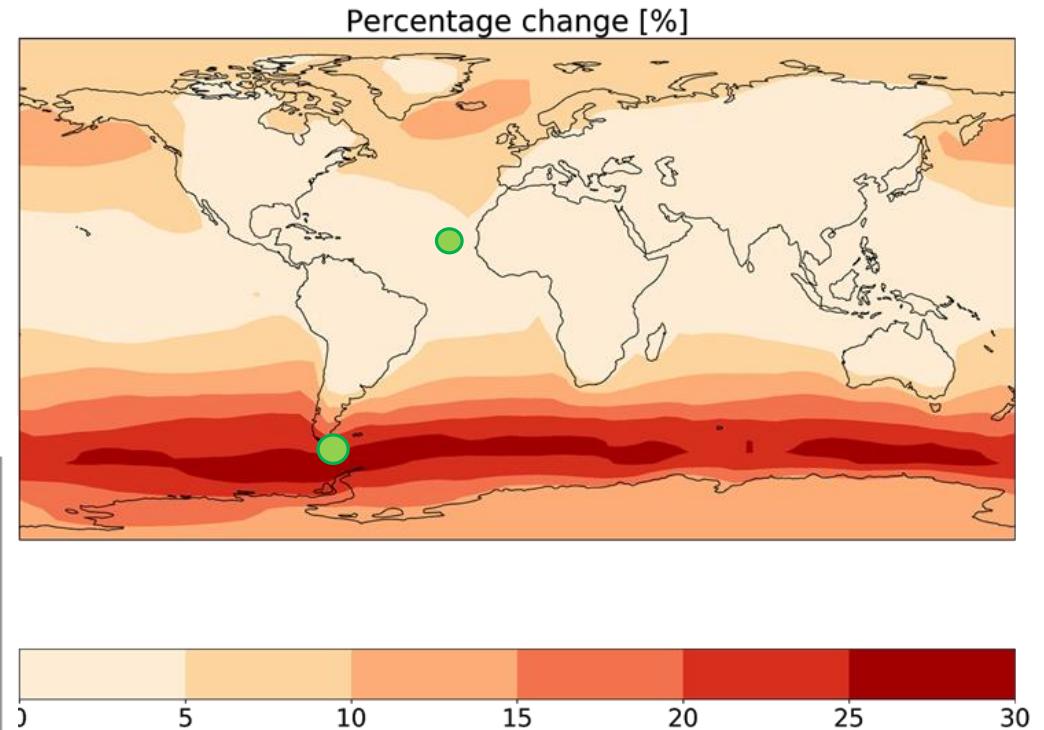
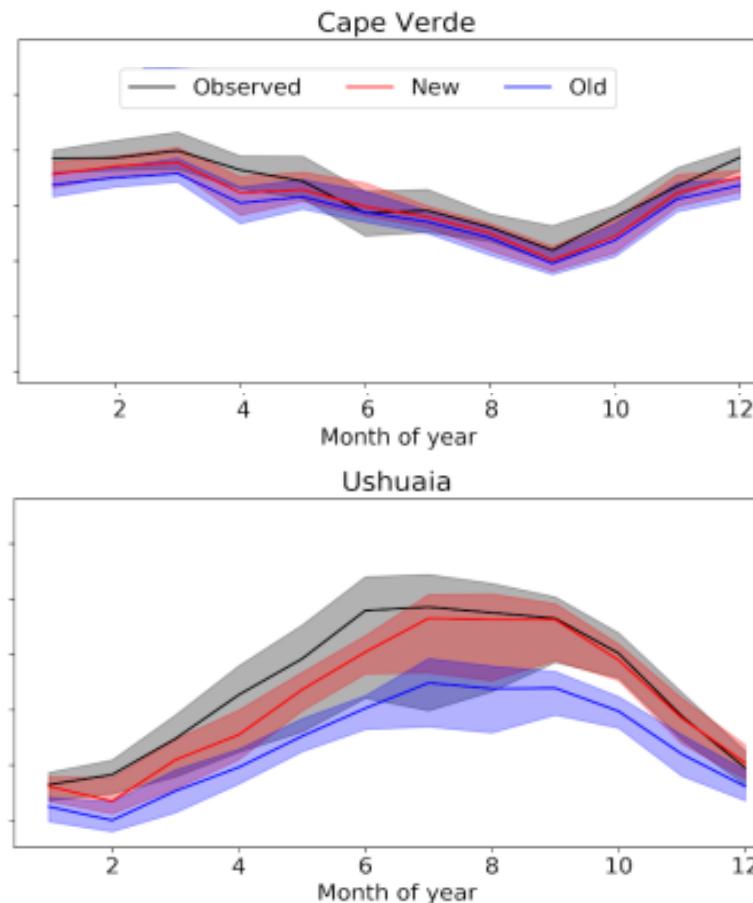
Change in ozone v_D



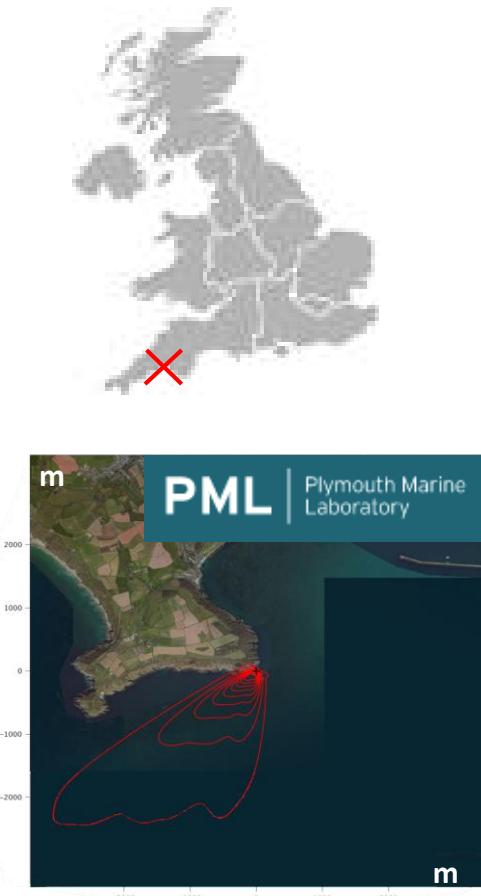
Change in surface ozone predictions



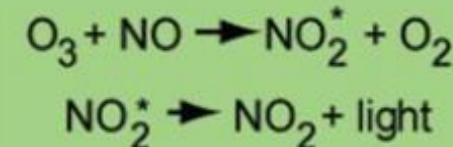
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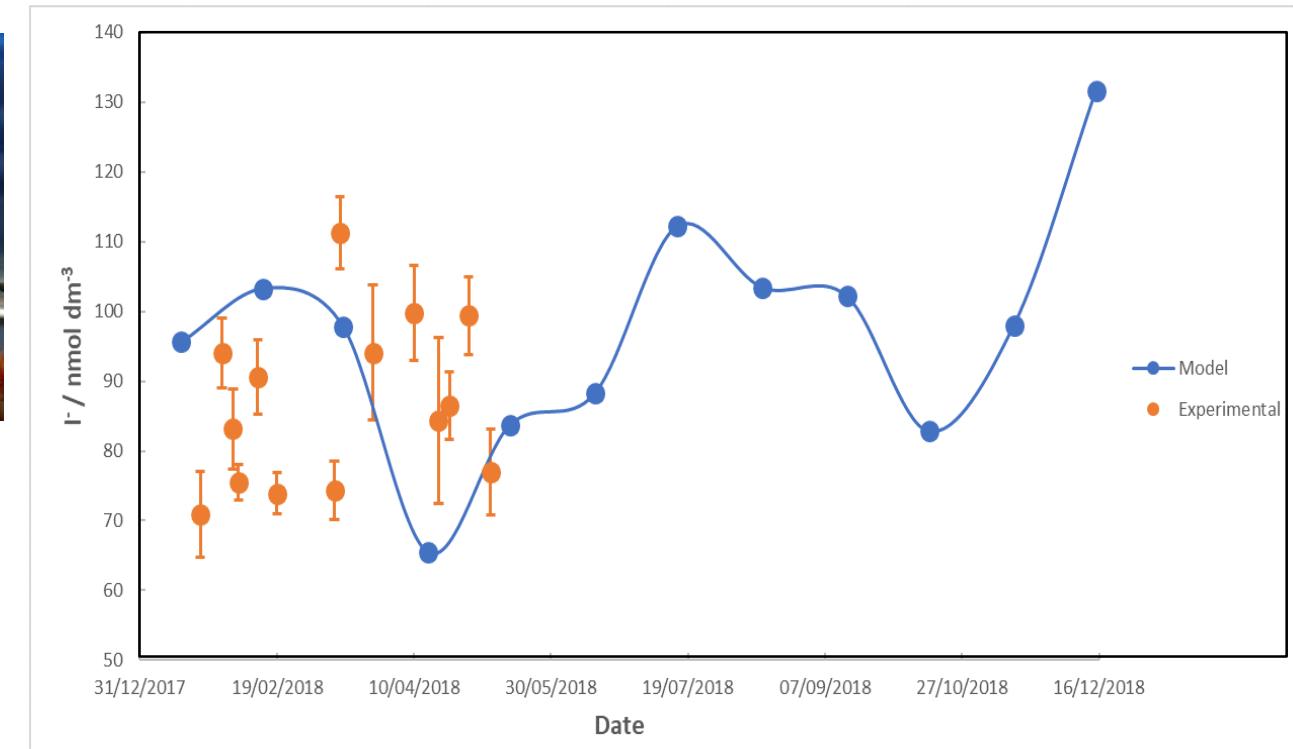
Comparison with coastal observations



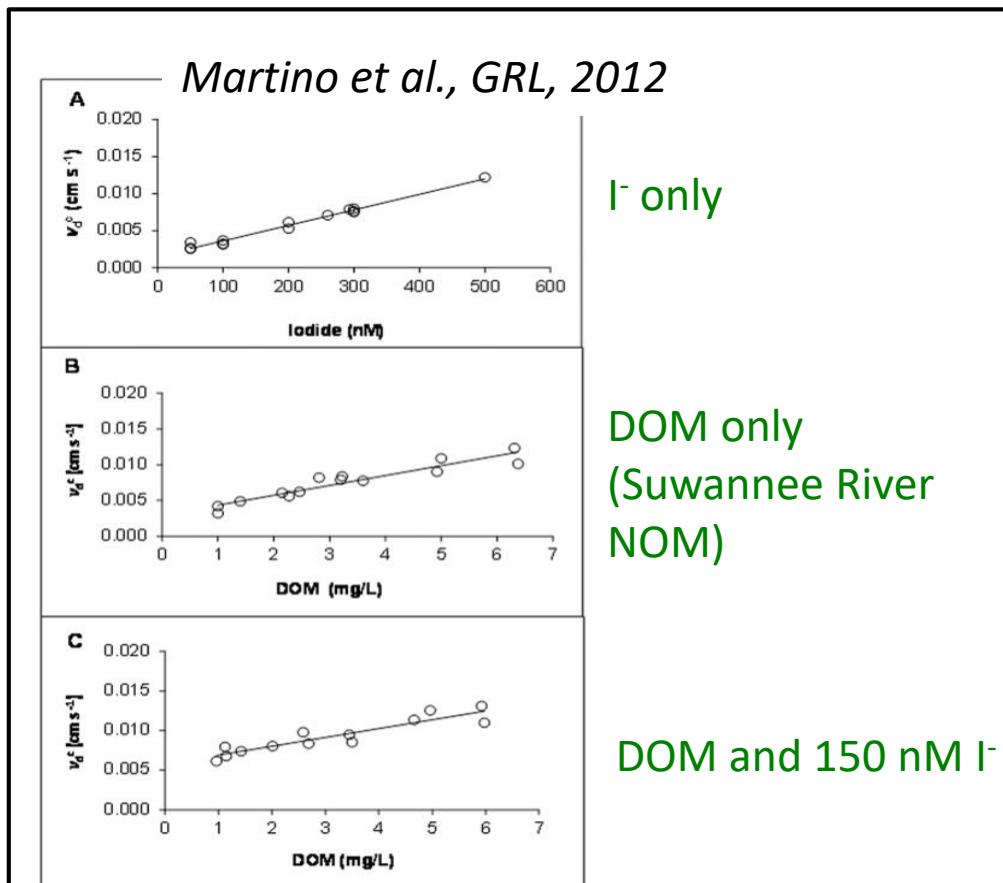
Eddy covariance, 10 Hz



NO_2 chemiluminescence



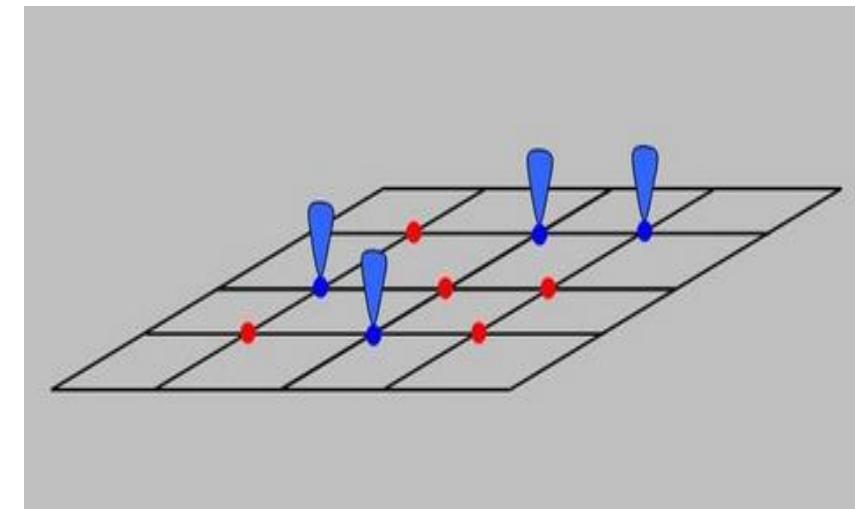
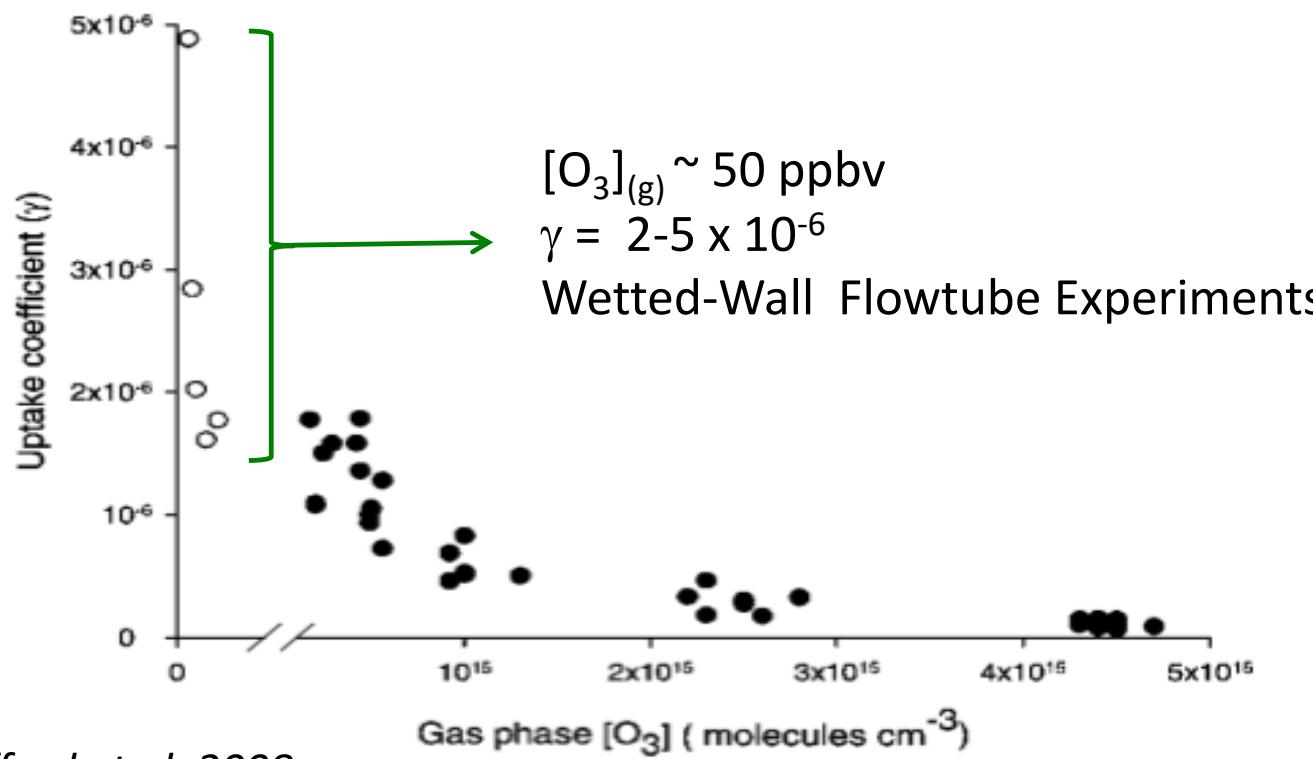
Organic reactivity in the SML?



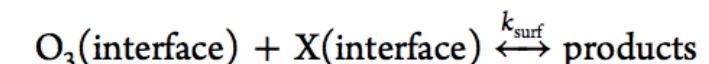
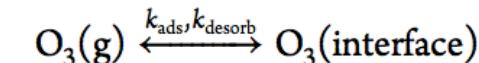
- Equates to γ_{obs} for DOM of $1-3 \times 10^{-6}$

Organic reactivity in the SML?

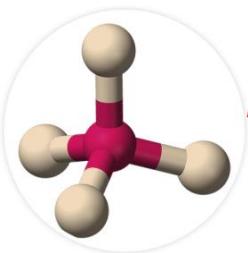
O_3 on Chla/aqueous solution



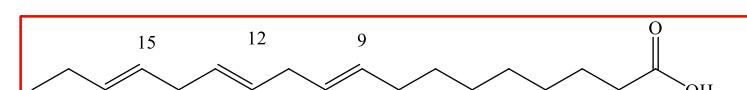
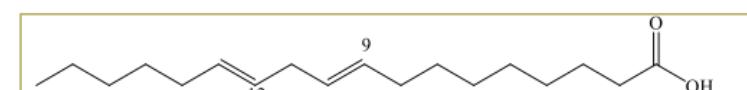
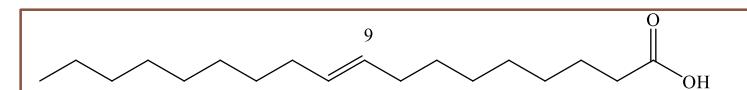
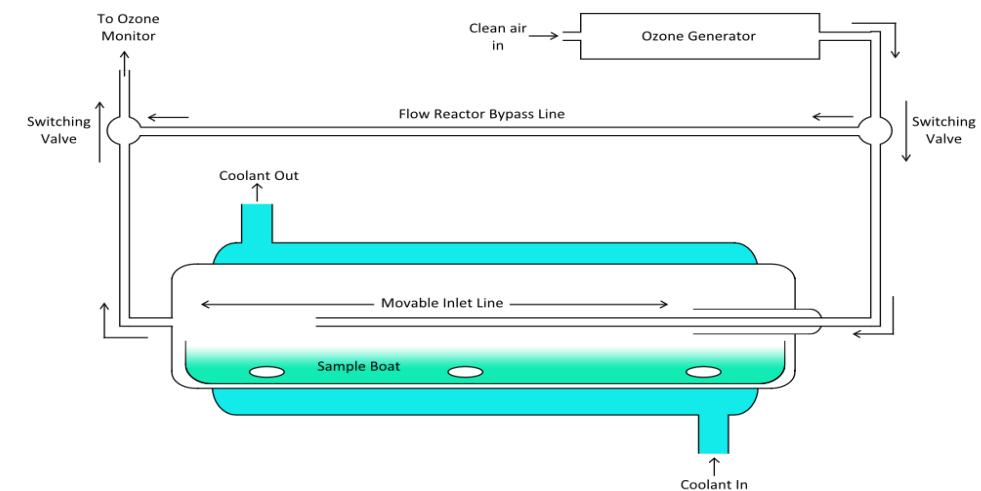
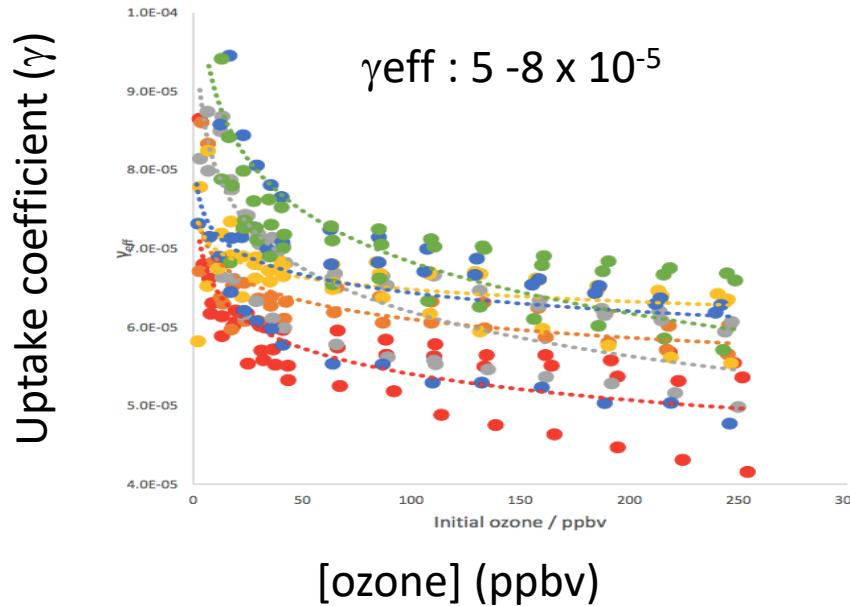
Langmuir-Hinshelwood mechanism



O₃ uptake on fatty acid monolayers



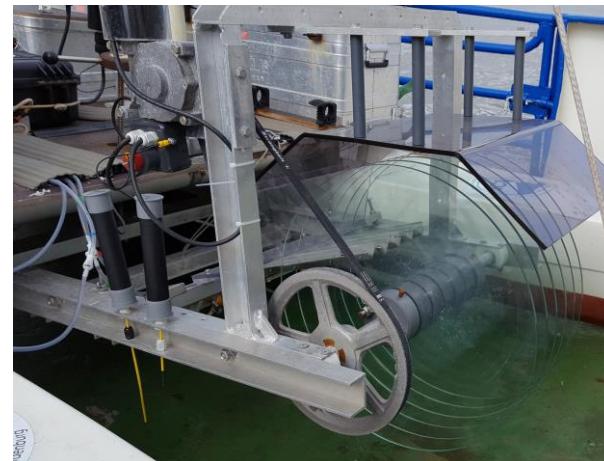
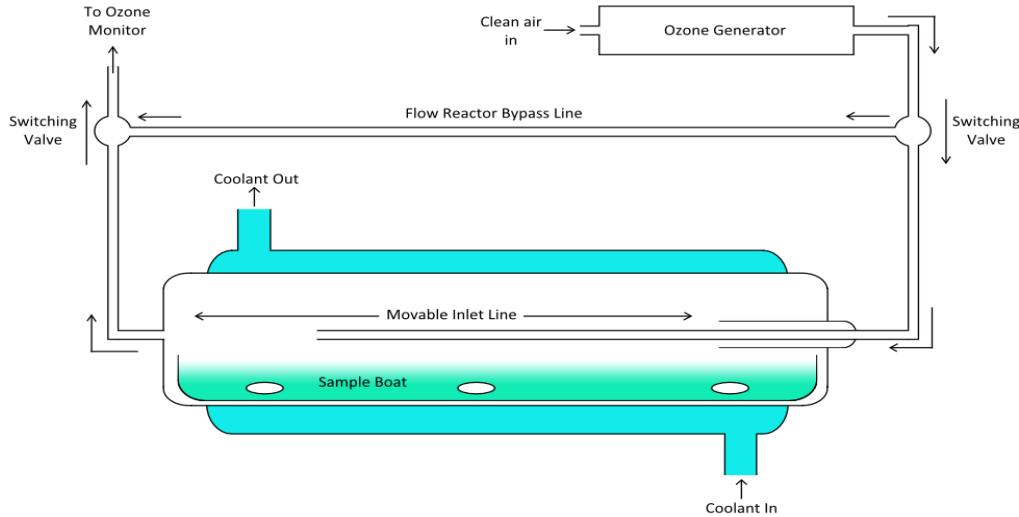
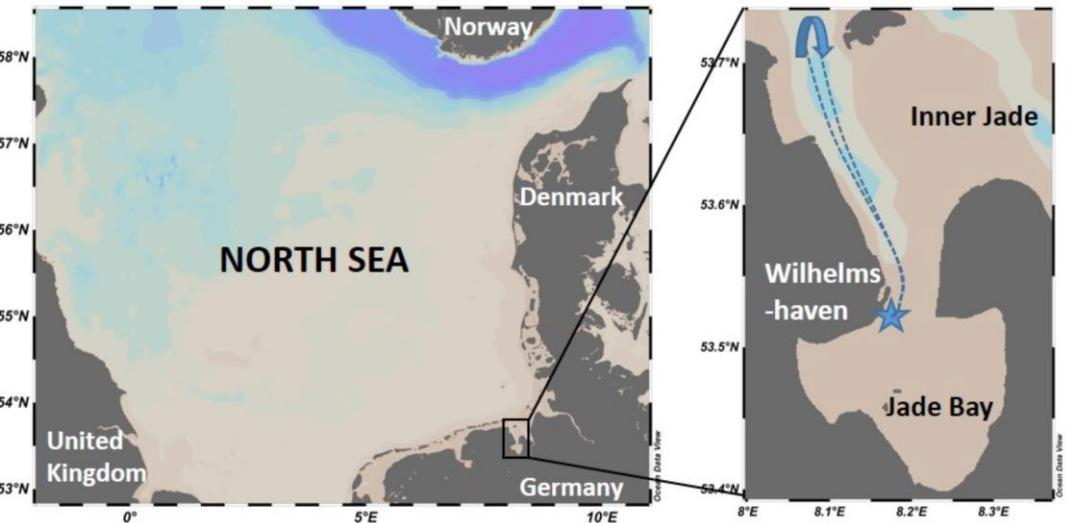
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MicroLayer At Night (MILAN)

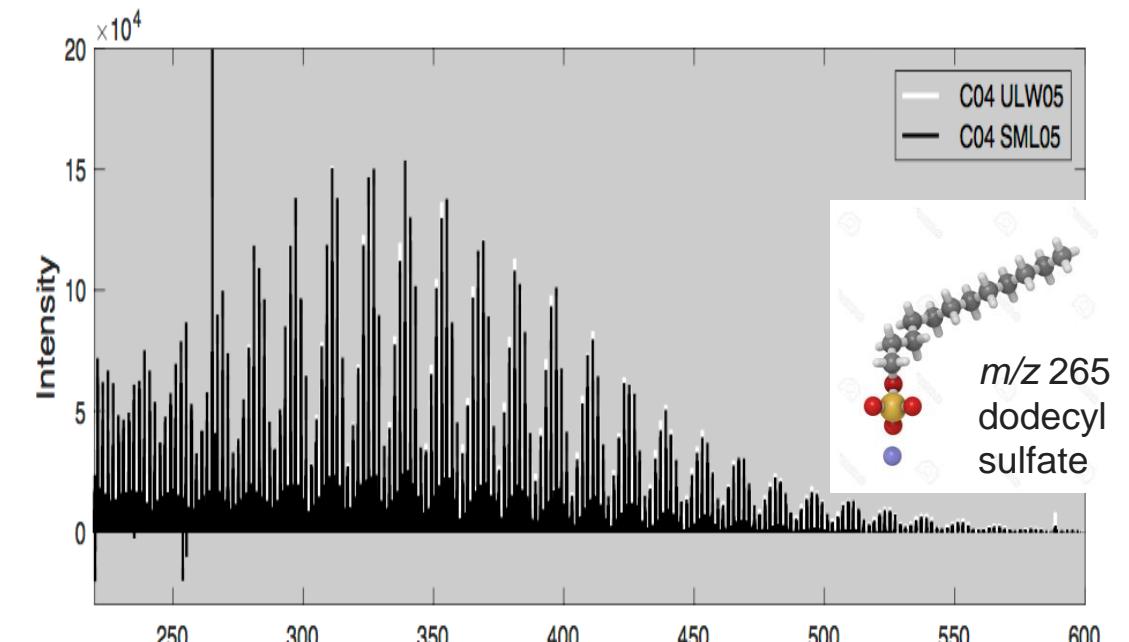
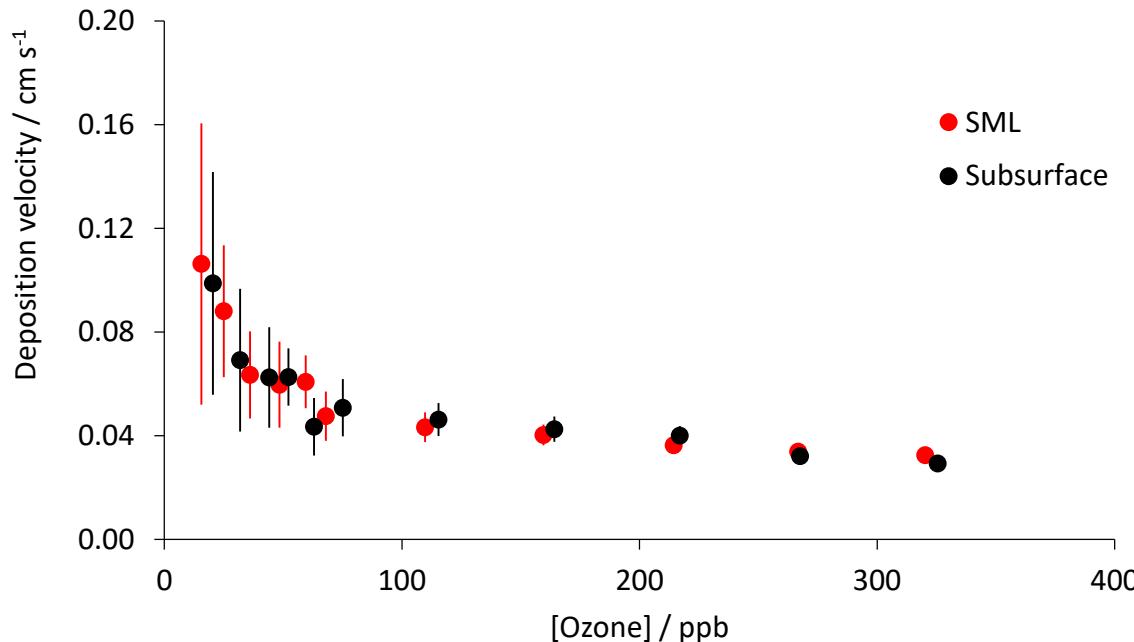
- First assessment of chemical controls of v_D in SML vs underlying water (ULW)
- Gaining an understanding of organic controls of v_D

MILAN: Sea-surface MicroLayer functioning during the Night



- M. Ribas-Ribas, N. I. Hamizah Mustaffa, J. Rahlf, C. Stolle and O. Wurl, *J. Atmos. Ocean. Technol.*, 2017, **34**, 1433–1448

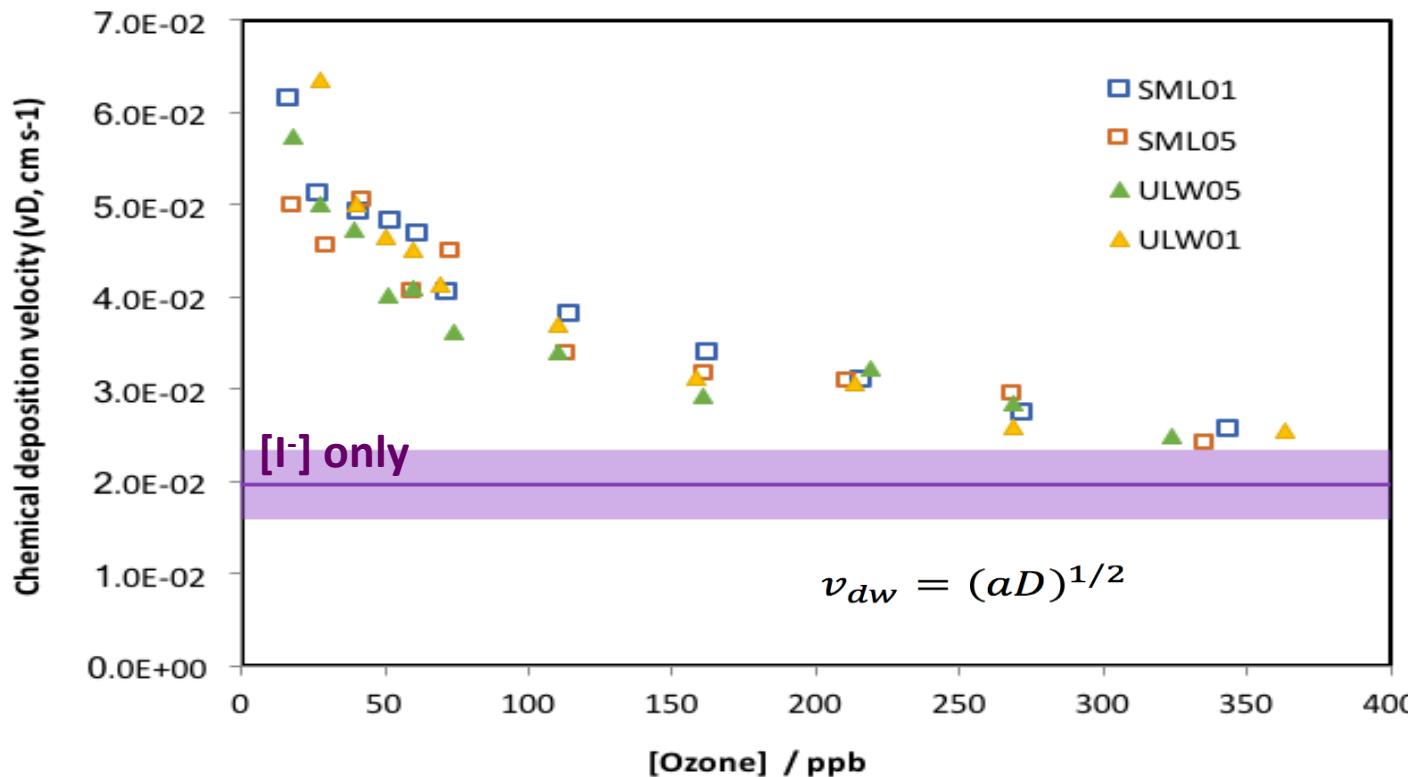
Results from MILAN



- Ratios of v_D in SML/ULW of 0.2 - 1.5
 - Is the model framework of bulk reactivity correct?

SPE-DOM (Orbitrap Q-Exactive)

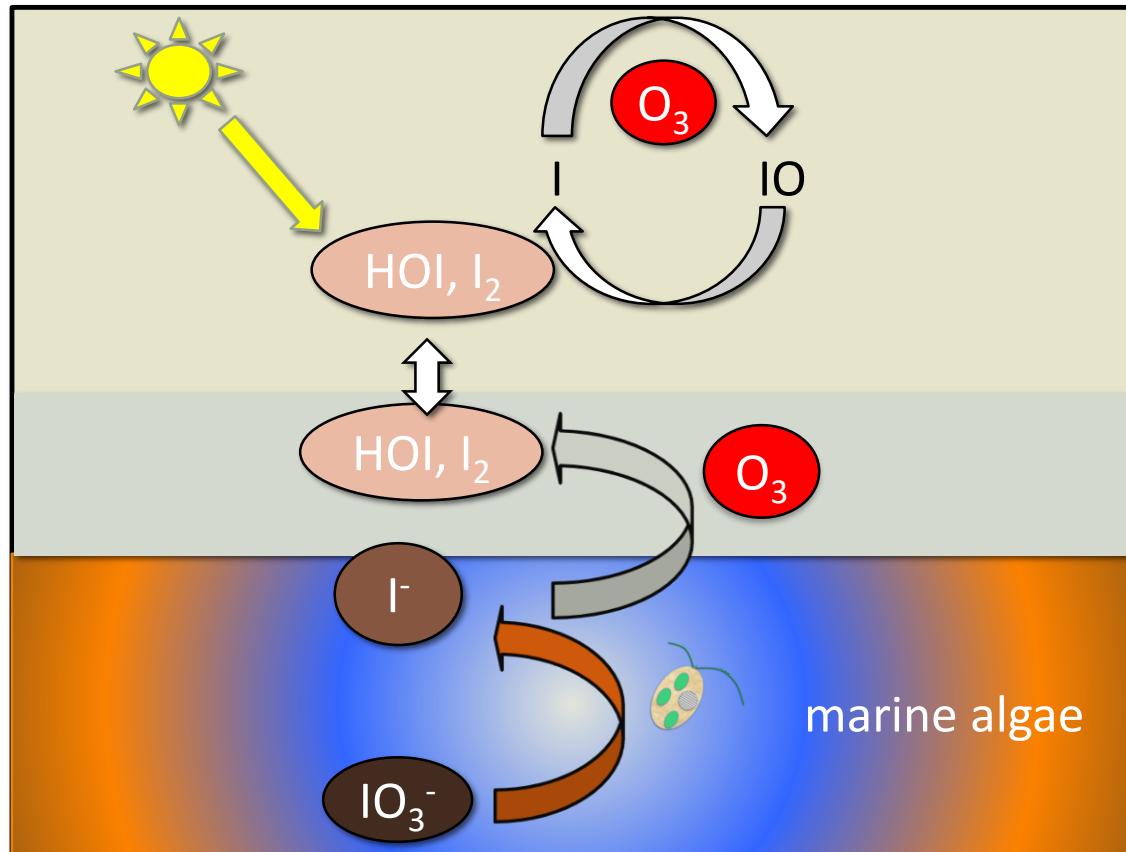
Results from MILAN



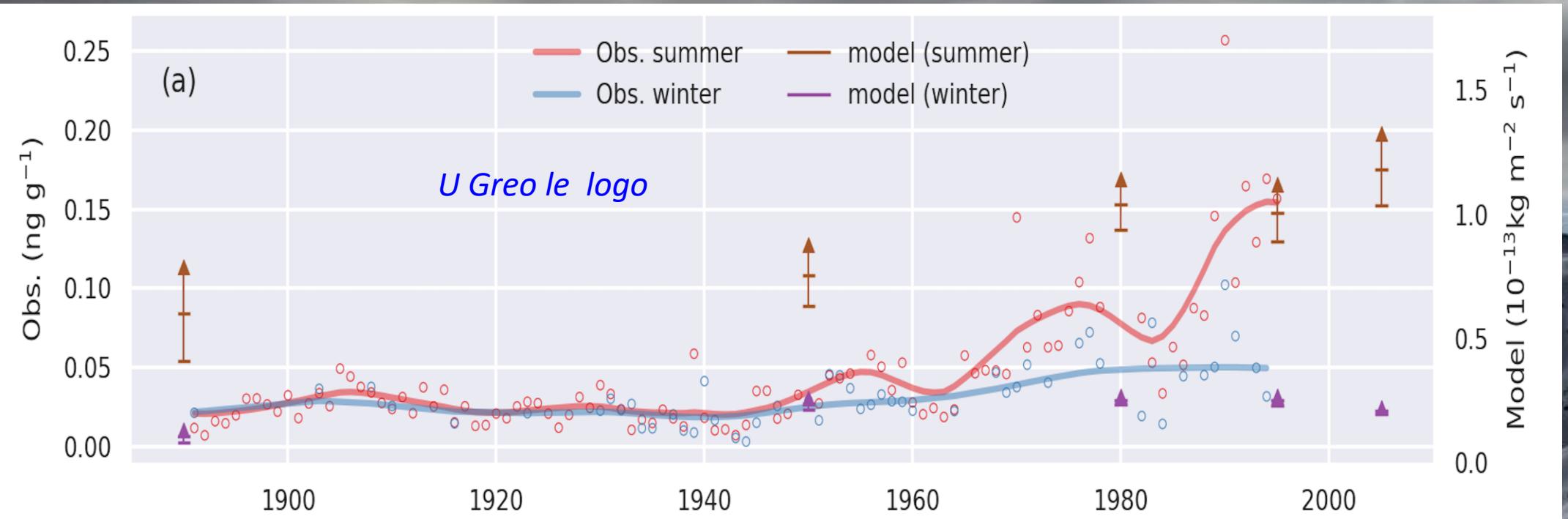
- Calculations show that [iodide] contributes 10-80% of chemical deposition velocity

Do any of these processes affect ozone trends?

- Negative feedback on O_3



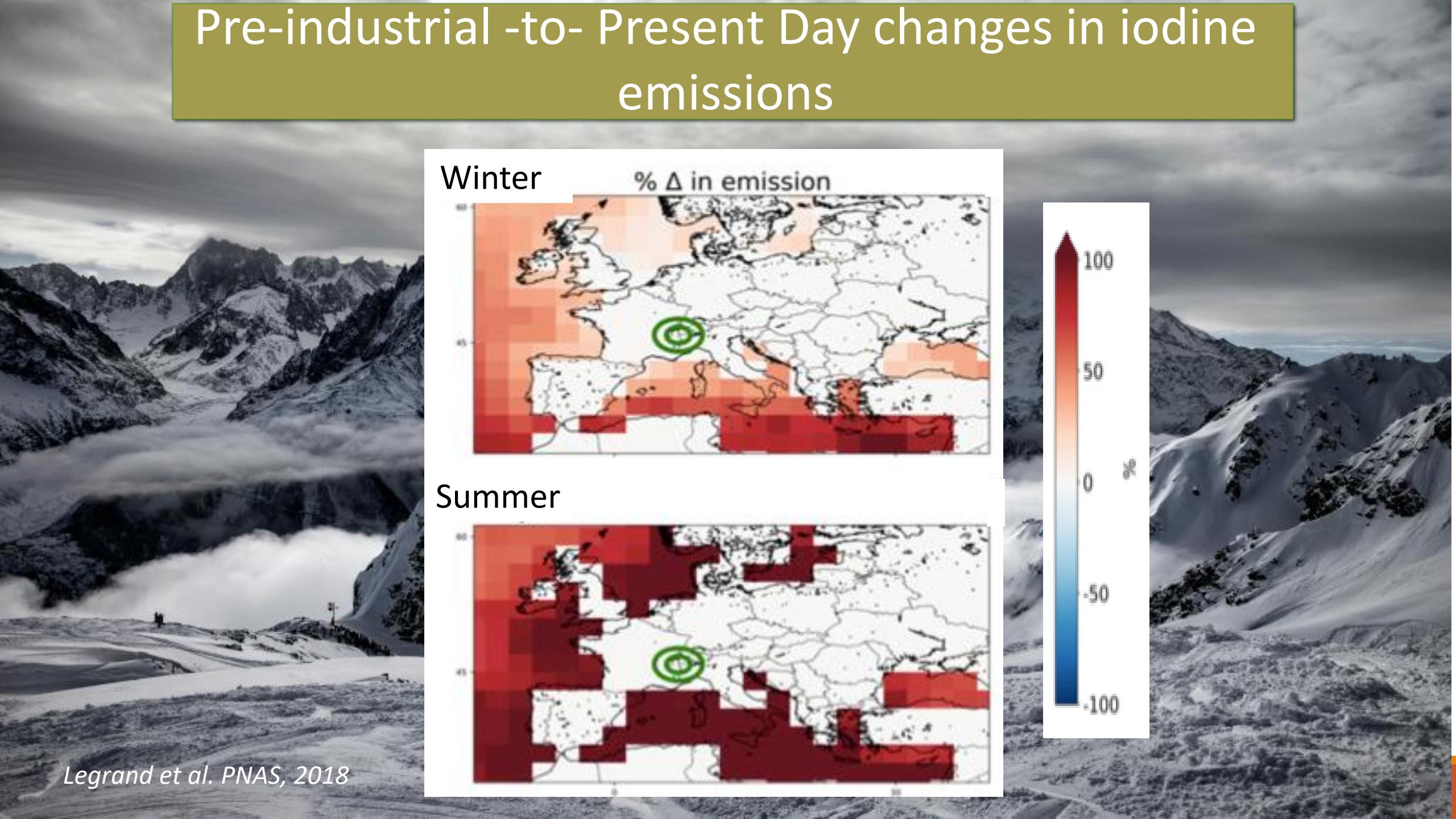
Iodine time series– new Alpine ice core record



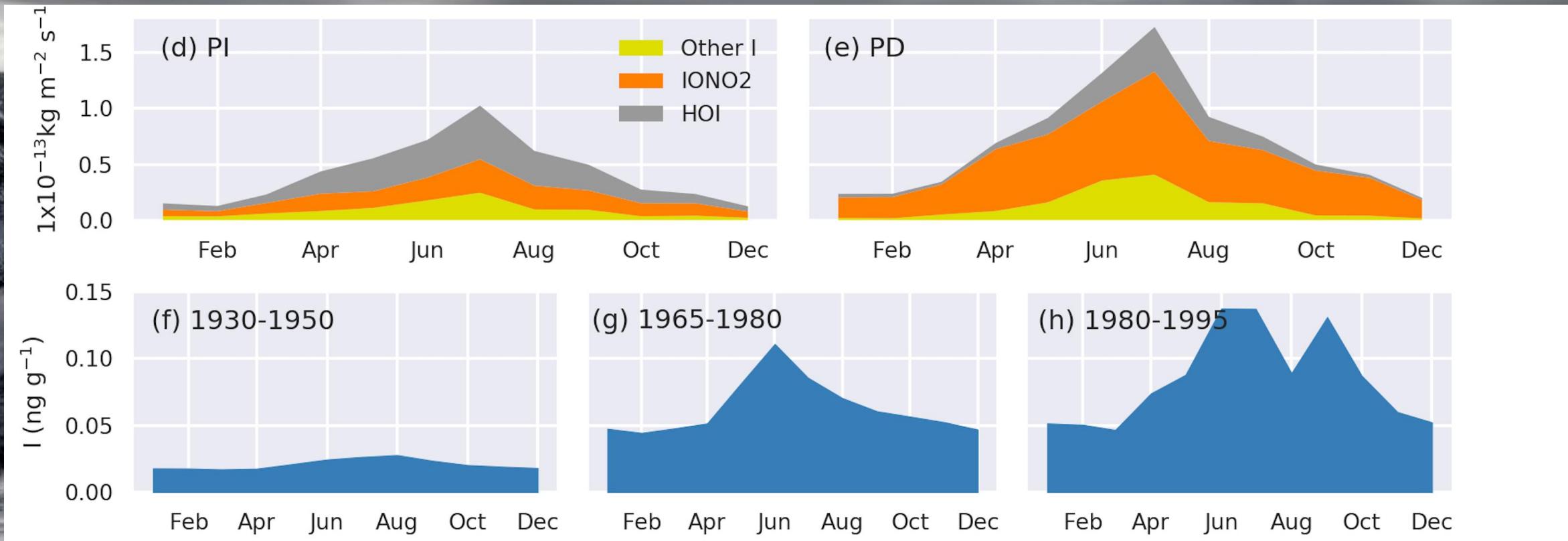
Col du Dome

Legrand et al. PNAS, 2018

Pre-industrial -to- Present Day changes in iodine emissions

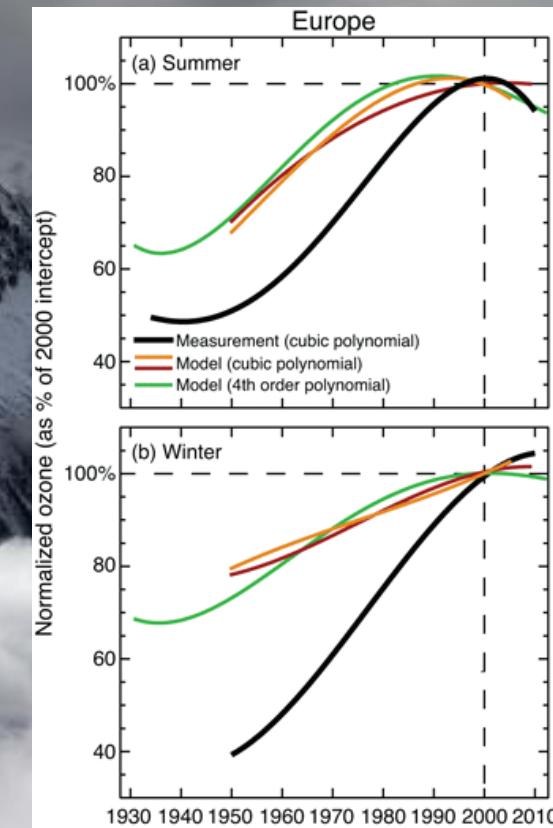
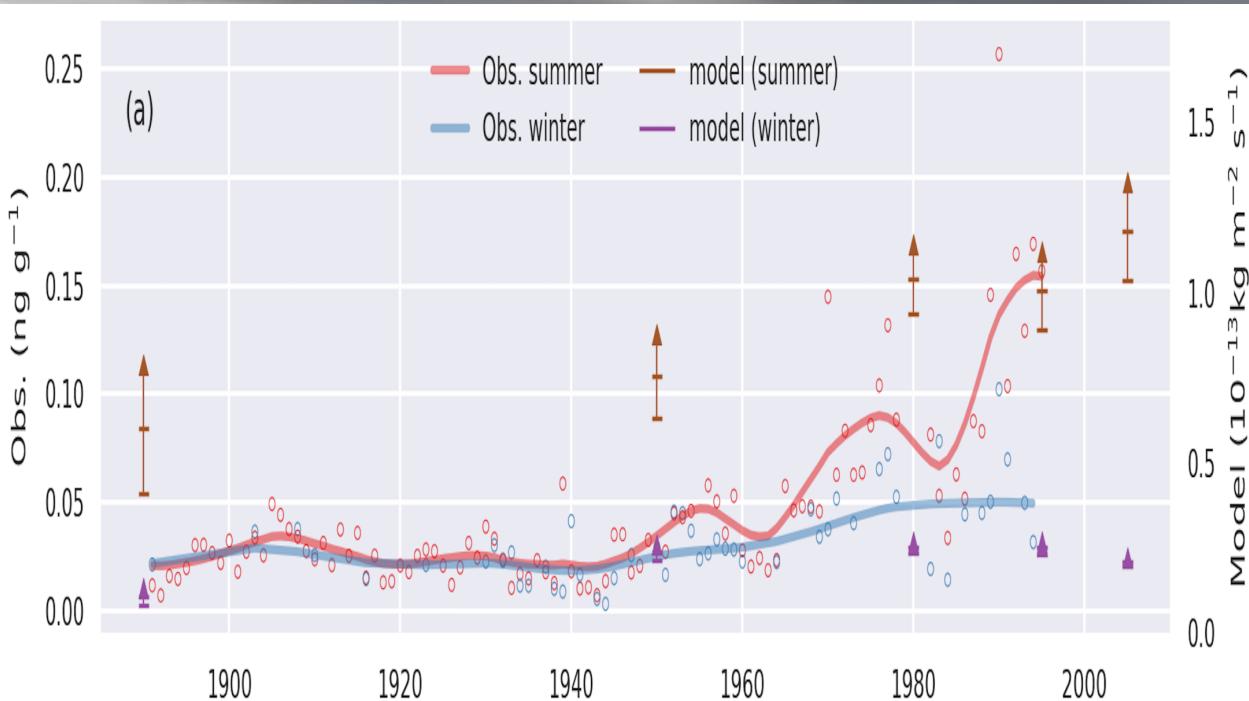


Pre-industrial and Present Day iodine deposition over Europe



Legrand et al. PNAS, 2018

Iodine time series and mid century O₃



Long-term changes in ozone at approximately baseline surface stations

Young et al. (2018)
derived from Parrish et al. (2014)

Summary

- Tropospheric halogen chemistry reduces both background marine O_3 and O_3 further inland. Implications for air quality models
- Iodine has a double whammy role – atmospheric chemistry, ocean deposition
- Oceanic O_3 deposition is highly uncertain and difficult to measure, yet deserves more study
- Halogen chemistry has implications for 20th century trends in O_3 , not least due to increased oceanic iodine emissions

With thanks to..!

THE UNIVERSITY *of York*

Many collaborators and colleagues



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Leibniz-Institute for Baltic Sea Research, Germany; Carl-von-Ossietzky Universität Oldenburg, Germany



Ryan Pound



David Loades



Tomas Sherwen



Mat Evans



Rosie Chance



Liselotte Tinel

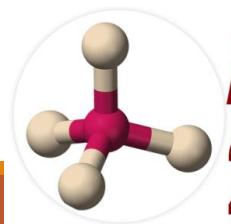


Adam Saint

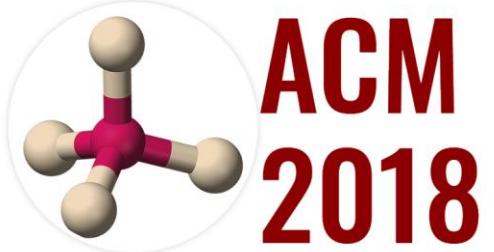
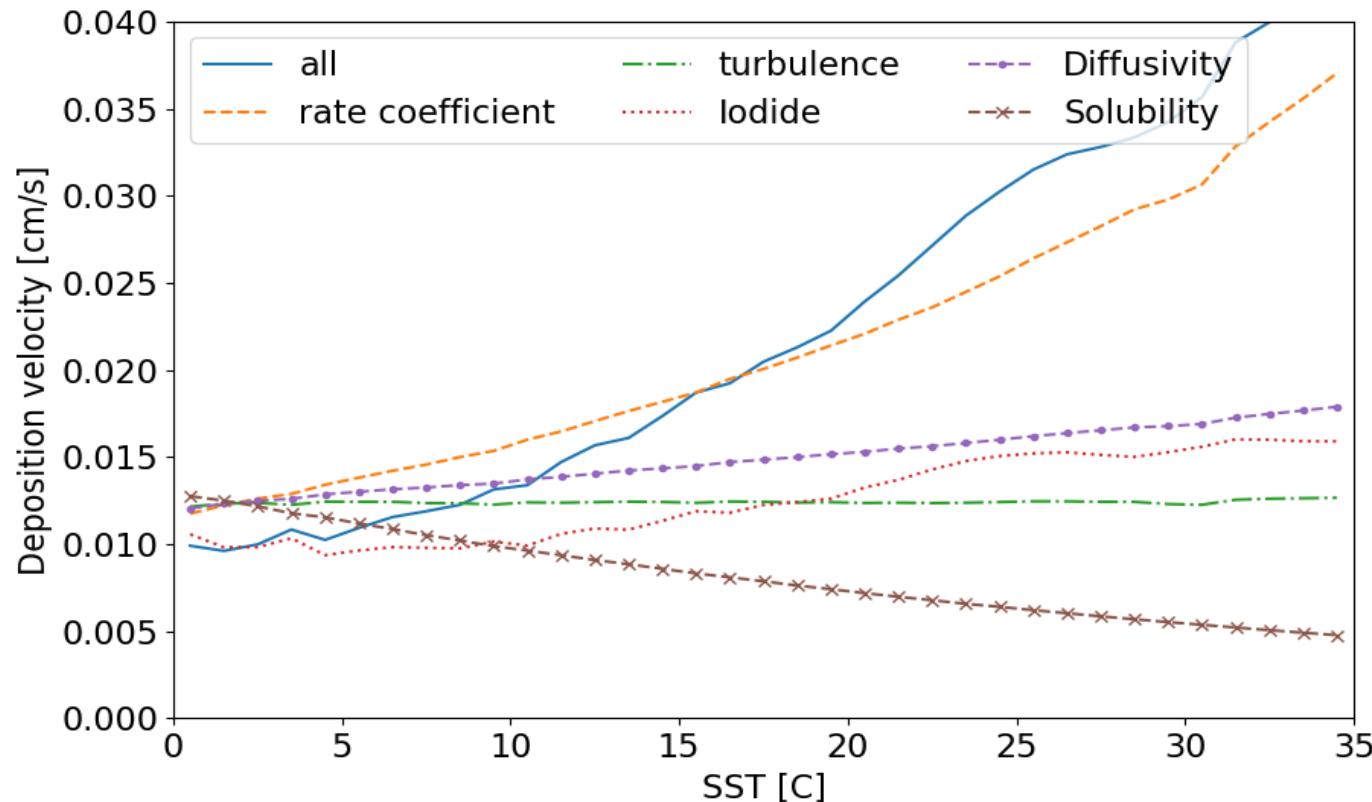


surface ocean **solas** lower atmosphere study
2018

 **WACL**
Wolfson Atmospheric Chemistry Laboratories



Calculated sensitivity of v_D to SST



Cape Verde Observatory

