

The contribution of electron precipitation to middle atmosphere composition

Direct production of NO_x in the upper stratosphere / lower mesosphere ?

Results from the Bremen 3 D model, 2003-2004

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Why 2003 / 2004 ?

Large SPE in Oct/Nov 2003

Geomagnetic activity during SH winter 2003:

- ◆ High NO_x values observed in SH winter middle atmosphere by HALOE (*Randall et al, 2007*)
- ◆ Downward propagation of NO_x during SH winter observed by MIPAS (*Funke et al, 2005*)

Why 2003 / 2004 ?

Large SPE in Oct/Nov 2003

⇒ Stratospheric direct effects well documented

Geomagnetic activity during SH winter 2003:

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⇒ Downwelling from mesosphere / lower thermosphere, or direct effect ?

Ionisation driven by AIMOS ionisation rates:

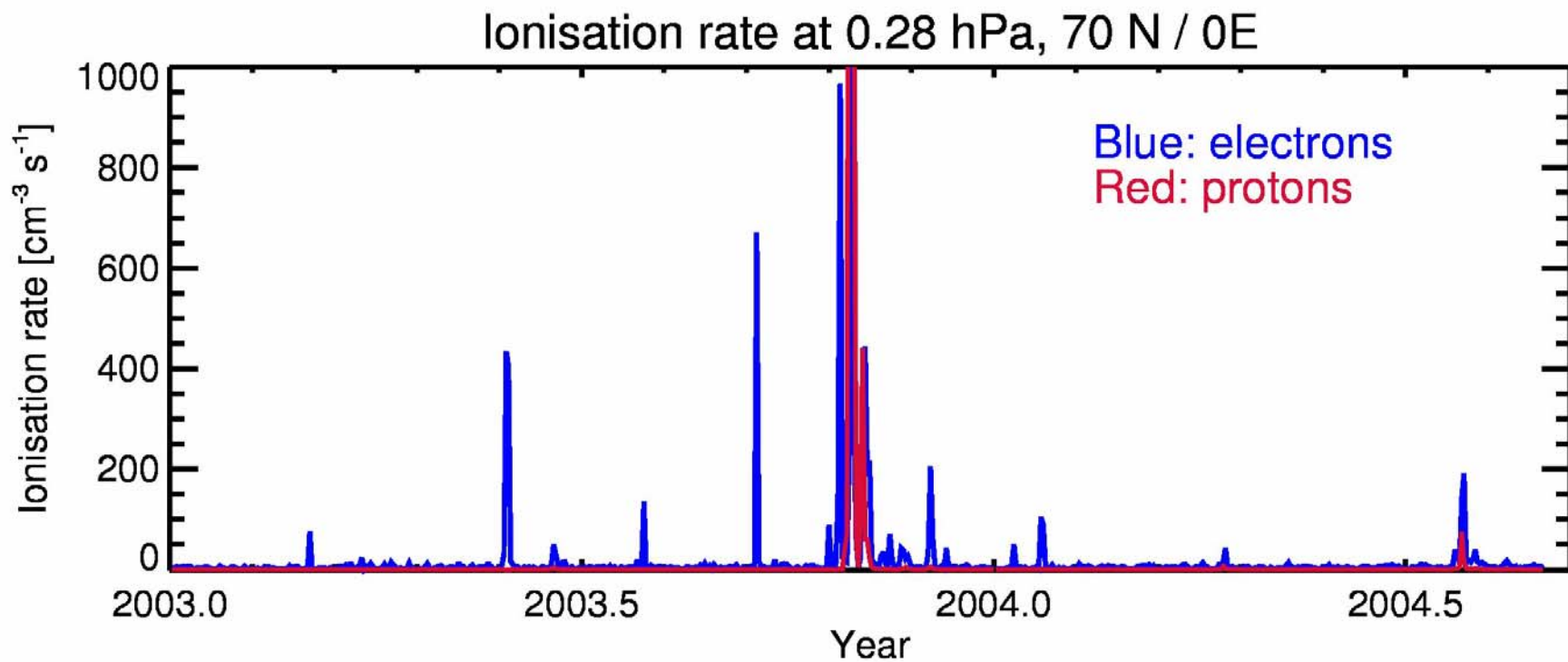
- A: no ionisation
- C: only electrons
- D: protons + electrons

Parameterisation of NO_x and HO_x increase due to atmospheric ionisation
(*Jackman et al, 2005*)

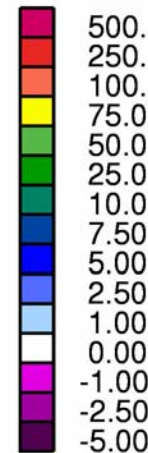
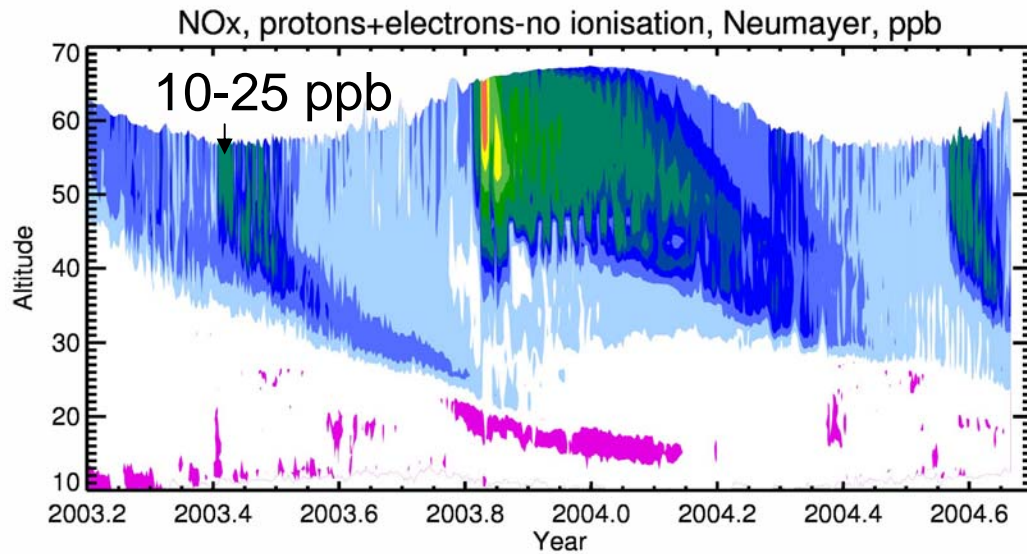
The Bremen 3 D Chemistry and Transport Model

- driven by ECMWF (~10 - 60 km) analysis on isentropic surfaces
- vertical transport from radiative heating / cooling
- output at 12 UT or MIPAS overpass time

AIMOS ionisation rates in the upper stratosphere / lower mesosphere (~ 55 km), 01/2003 – 08/2004



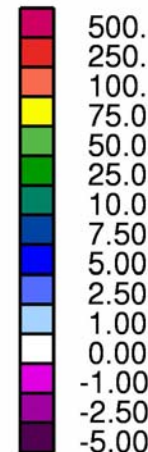
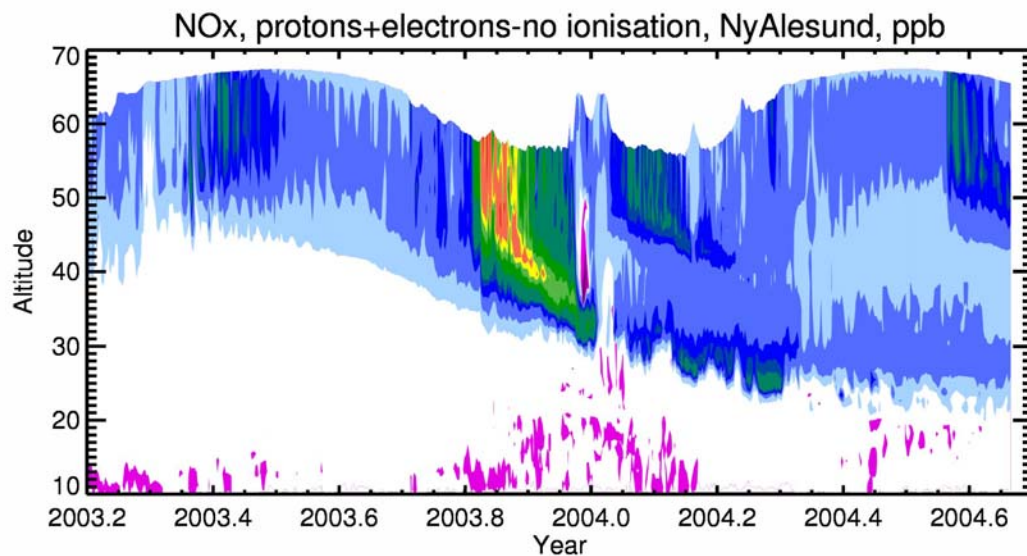
B3dCTM results: NO_x production at high latitudes



Δ NO_x due to particle precipitation:

D - A

SH: 70°S, 8°W

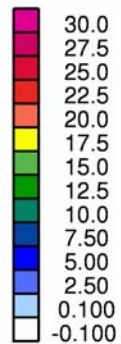
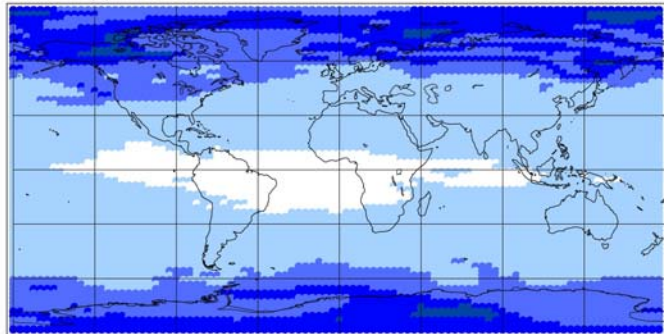


NH: 79°N, 12°E

B3dCTM results: global NO_x production

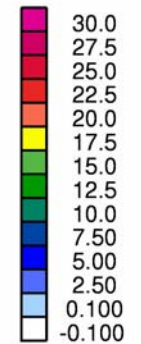
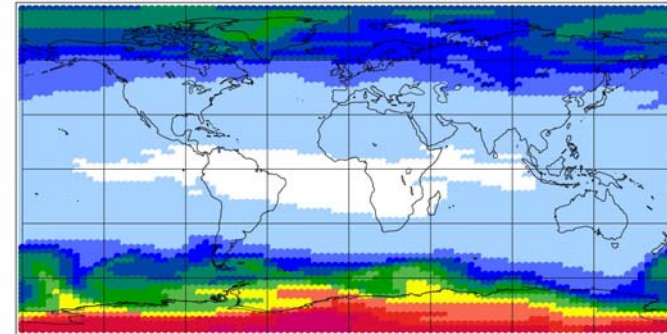
Δ NO_x, 55 km, pre-event

NO_x ppb, HEPPA_D-HEPPA_A, 2003/05/29, at 55000 m



55 km, during event

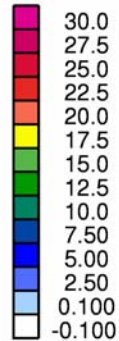
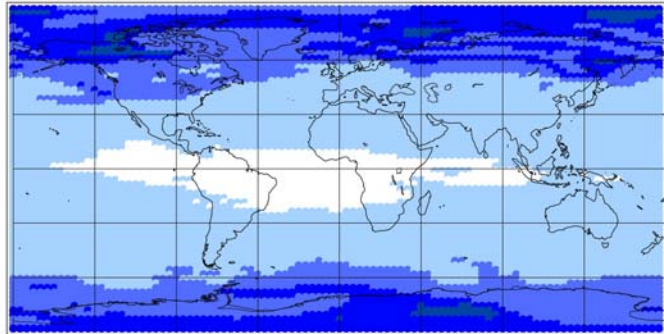
NO_x ppb, HEPPA_D-HEPPA_A, 2003/05/31, at 55000 m



B3dCTM results: global NOx production ... and downwelling

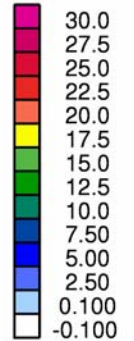
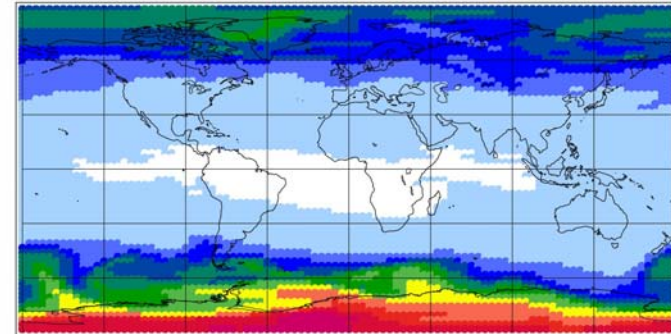
Δ NOx, 55 km, May 29

NOx ppb, HEPPA_D-HEPPA_A, 2003/05/29, at 55000 m



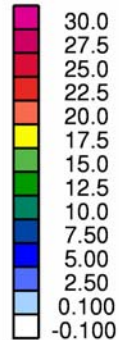
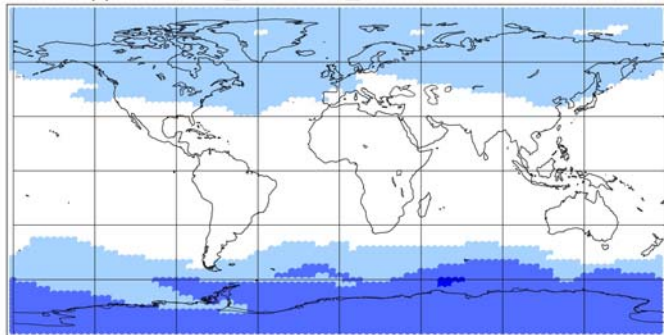
55 km, May 31

NOx ppb, HEPPA_D-HEPPA_A, 2003/05/31, at 55000 m



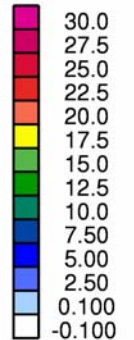
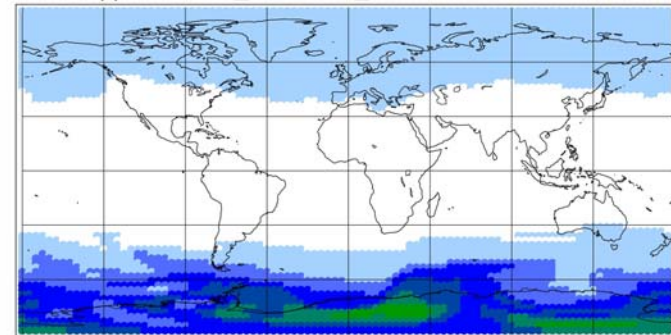
Δ NOx, 40 km, June 1

NOx ppb, HEPPA_D-HEPPA_A, 2003/06/05, at 40000 m

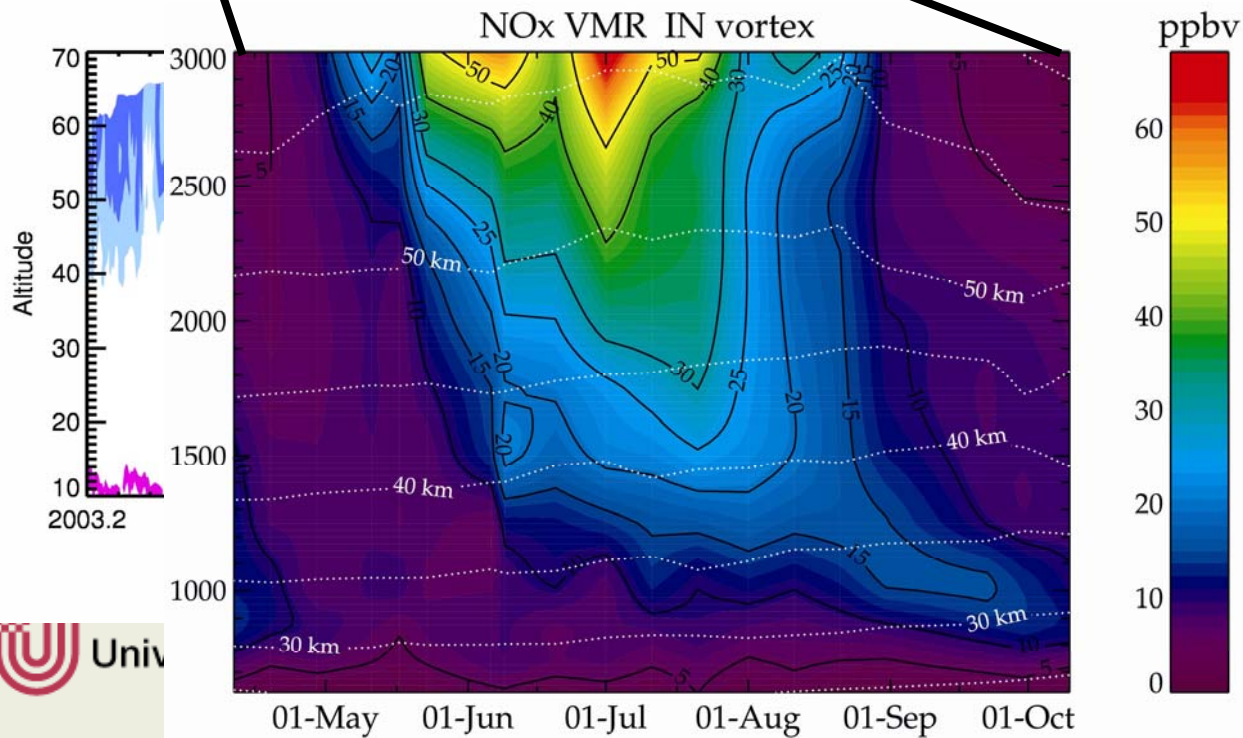
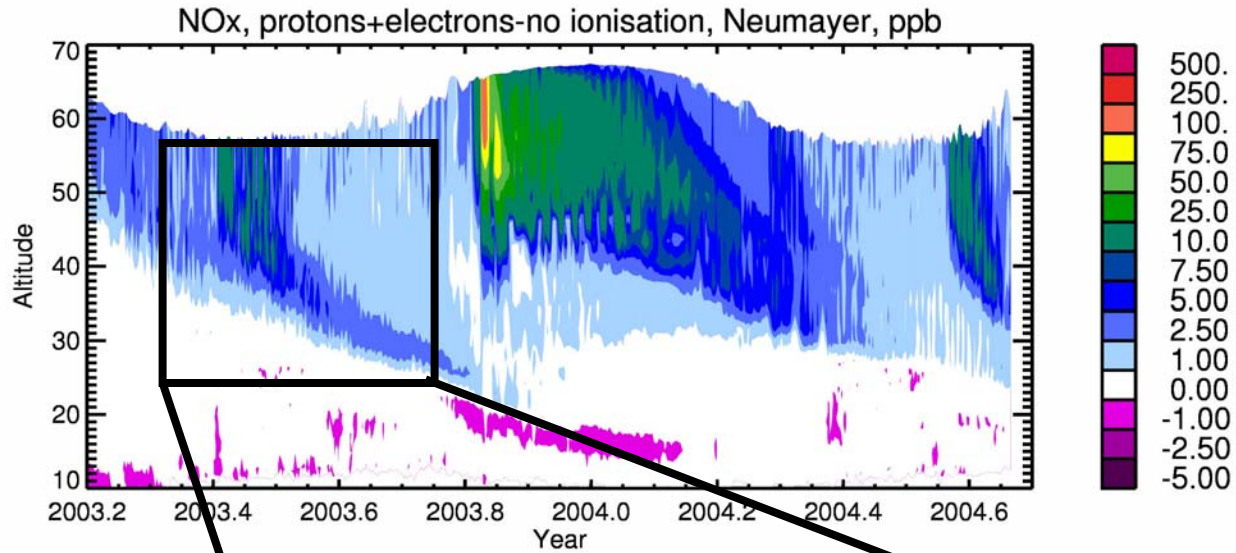


40 km, June 20

NOx ppb, HEPPA_D-HEPPA_A, 2003/06/20, at 40000 m



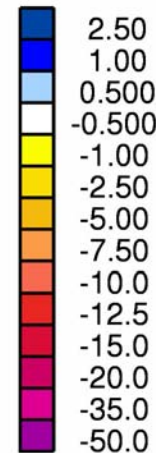
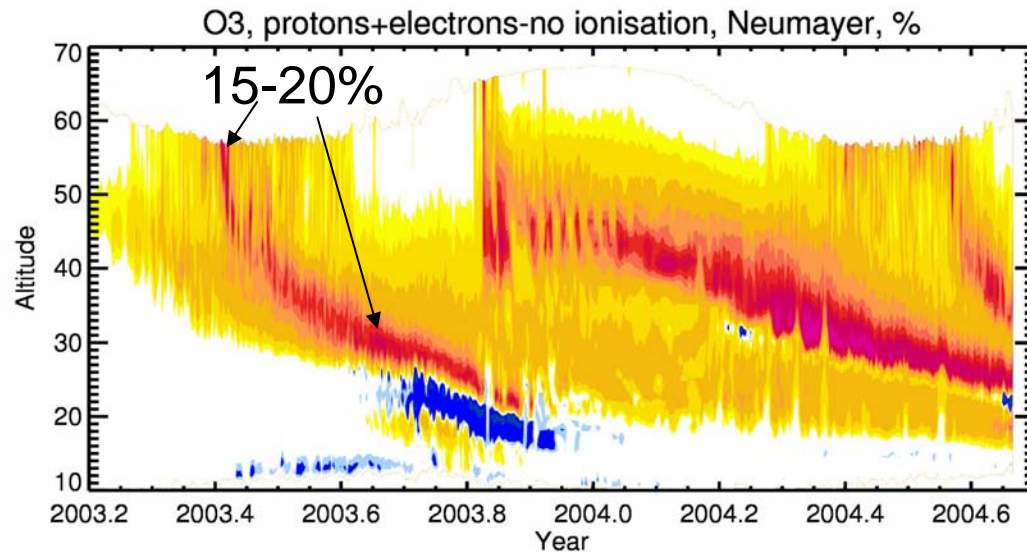
B3dCTM results: NO_x production at high latitudes



MIPAS NO_x in 2003 SH vortex

(from *Funke et al, 2005*)

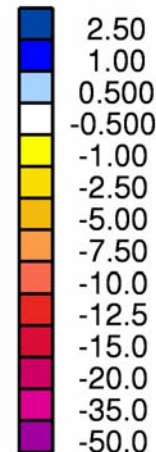
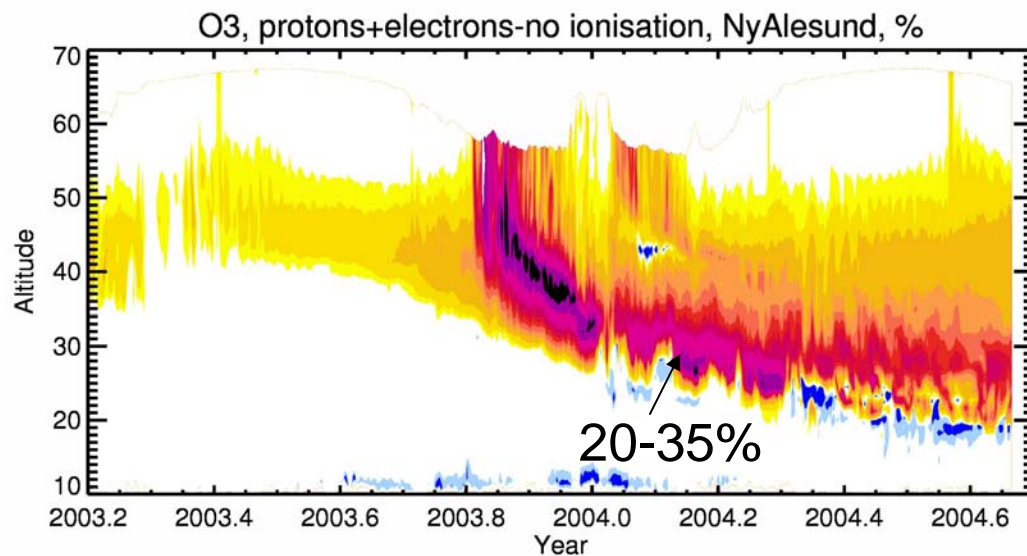
B3dCTM results: ozone loss at high latitudes



ΔO_3 due to particle precipitation:

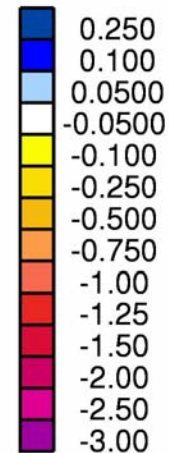
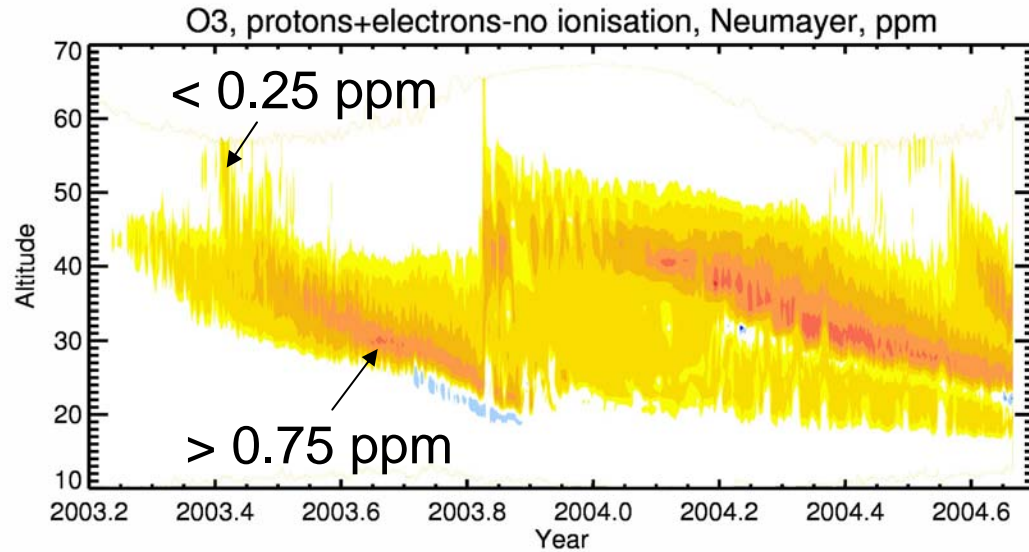
$(D-A)/A$

SH: 70°S, 8°W



NH: 79°N, 12°E

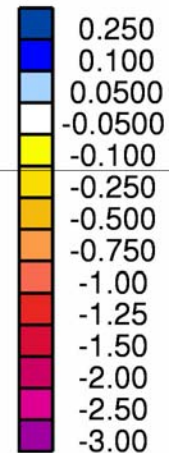
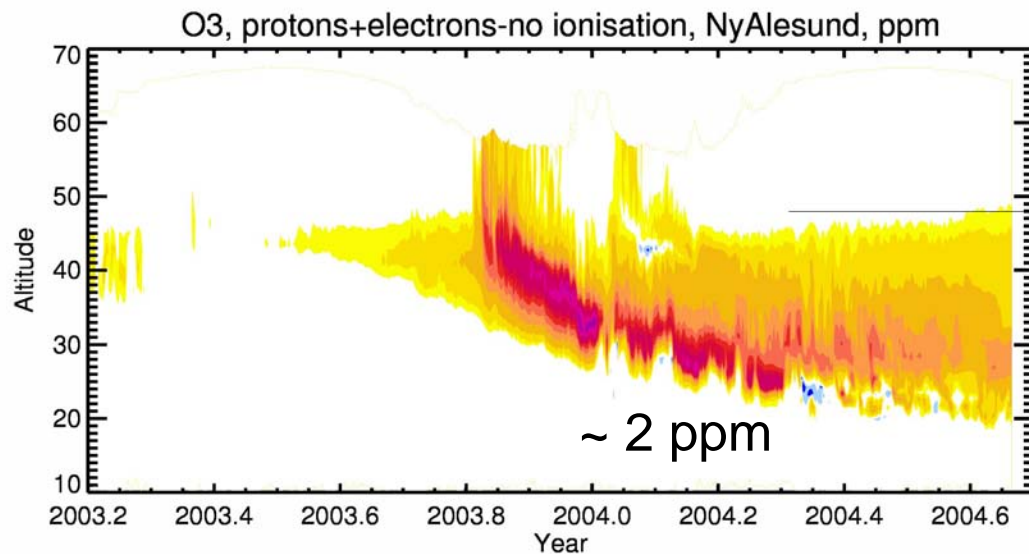
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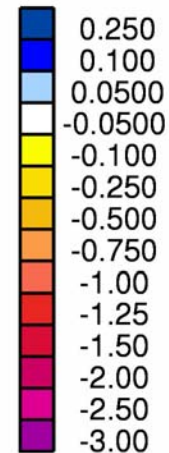
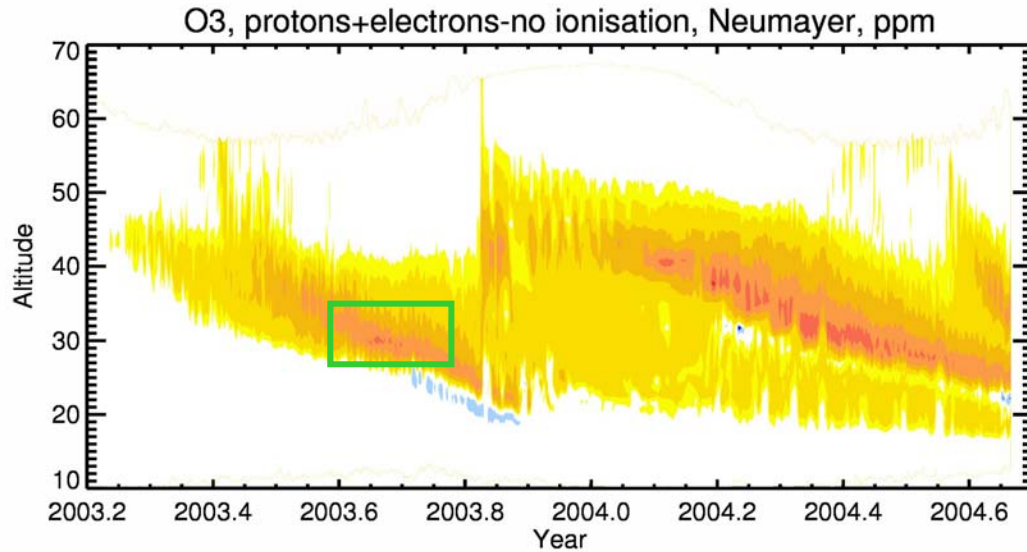
D - A

SH: 70°S, 8°W



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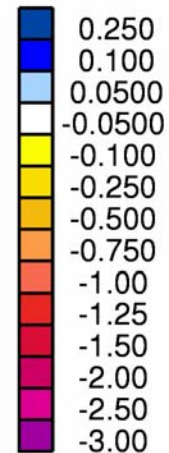
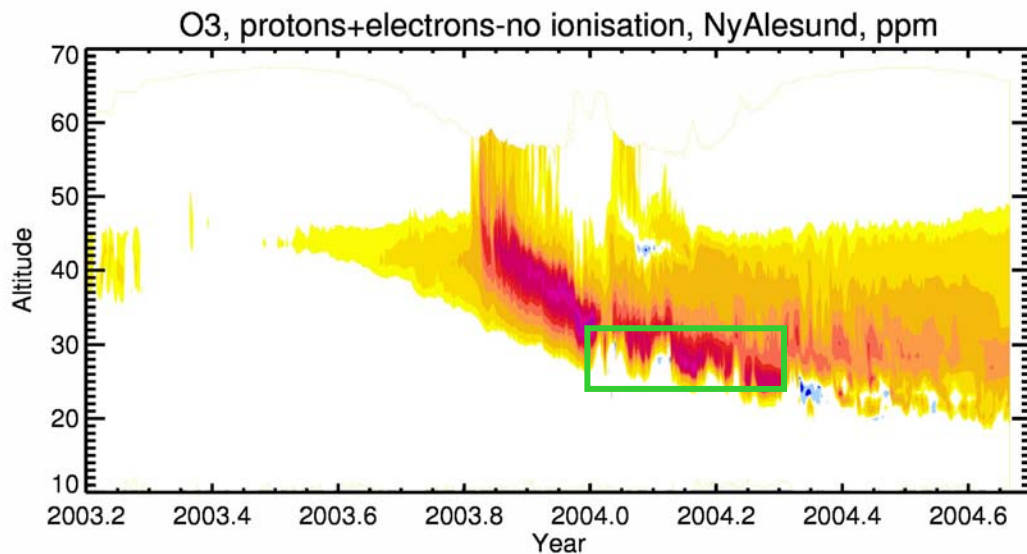
B3dCTM results: ozone loss at high latitudes



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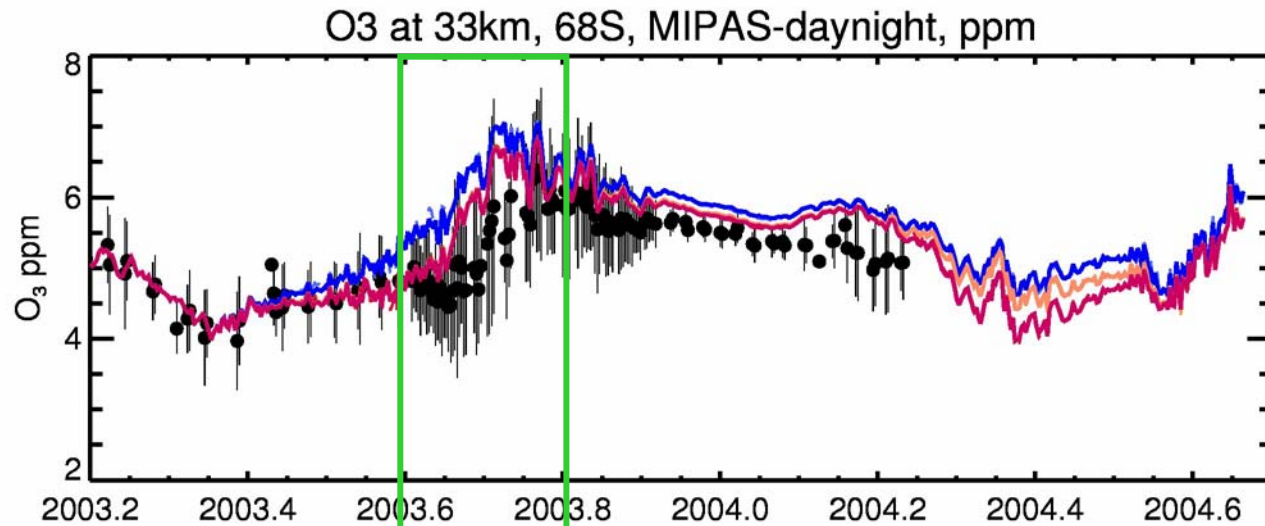
D - A

SH: 70°S, 8°W



NH: 79°N, 12°E

SH O₃ at ~ 30 km: comparison to measurements

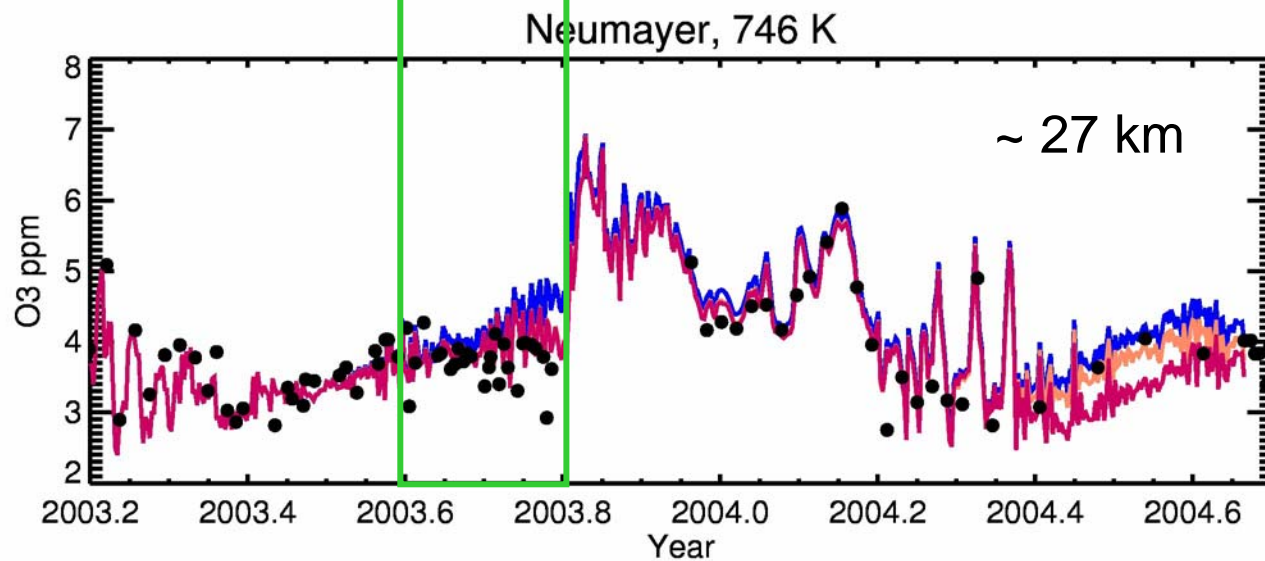


Black: MIPAS

Blue: A

Orange: C

Red: D



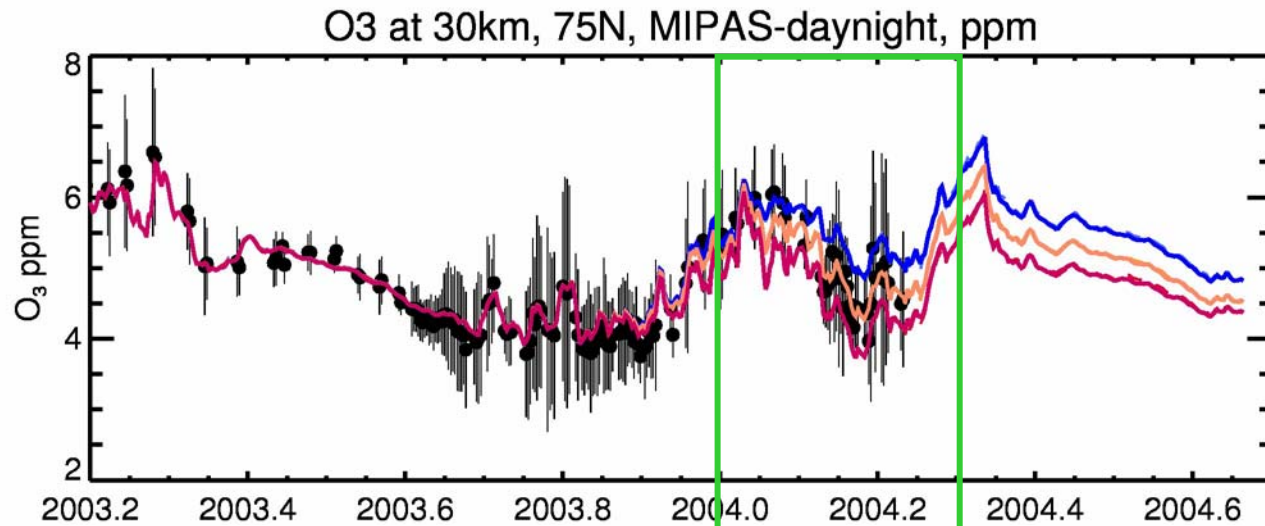
Black: Sonde data

Blue: A

Orange: C

Red: D

NH O₃ at ~ 30 km: comparison to measurements

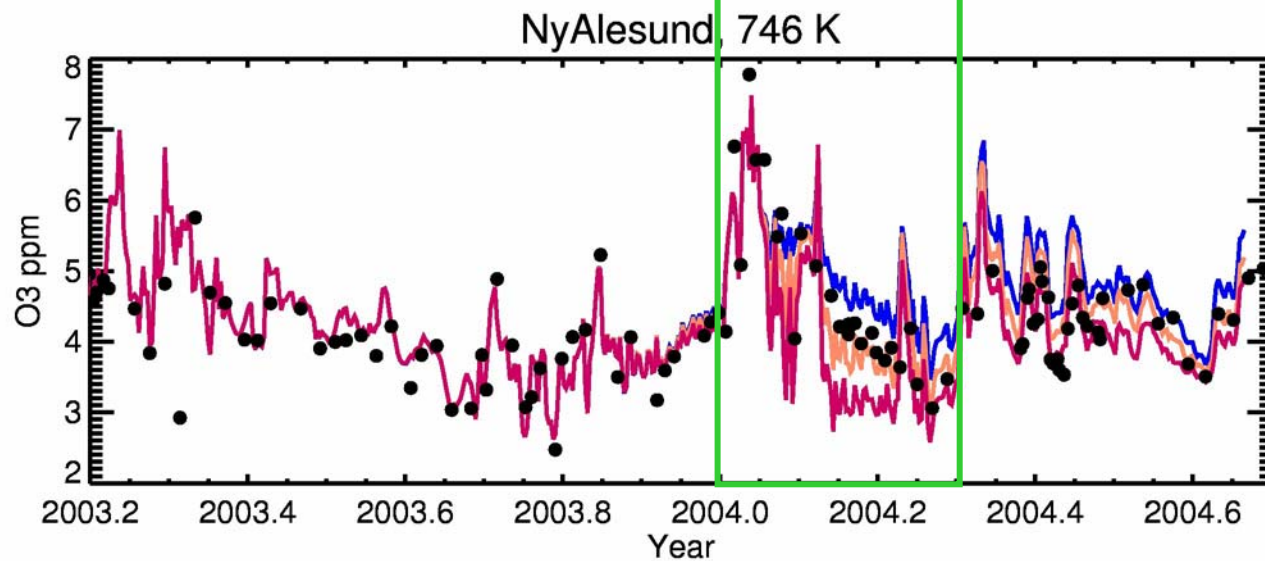


Black: MIPAS

Blue: A

Orange: C

Red: D



Black: Sonde data

Blue: A

Orange: C

Red: D

Conclusions

The electron events of 2003 and 2004 lead to significant changes in middle atmosphere NO_x and ozone, both modelled and observed

Mid-stratosphere ozone loss due to the May 2003 EEP event is captured by the model quite well – **consistent with direct EEP effect in the upper stratosphere**

However, stratospheric ozone loss due to the large SPE seems to be overestimated by the model: **due to overestimation of the proton ionisation rates ?**