

Modeled impact of atmospheric ionisation by solar protons and magnetospheric electrons on upper stratospheric constituents compared with MIPAS measurements

Nadine Wieters

M. Sinnhuber, H. Winkler, B.-M. Sinnhuber, J. Notholt

IUP Uni Bremen

Jan Maik Wissing - Uni Osnabrück

Gabriele Stiller - IMK Forschungszentrum Karlsruhe



Universität Bremen



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Outline

1 Motivation

2 Simulations & Results

3 Model comparison

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Motivation

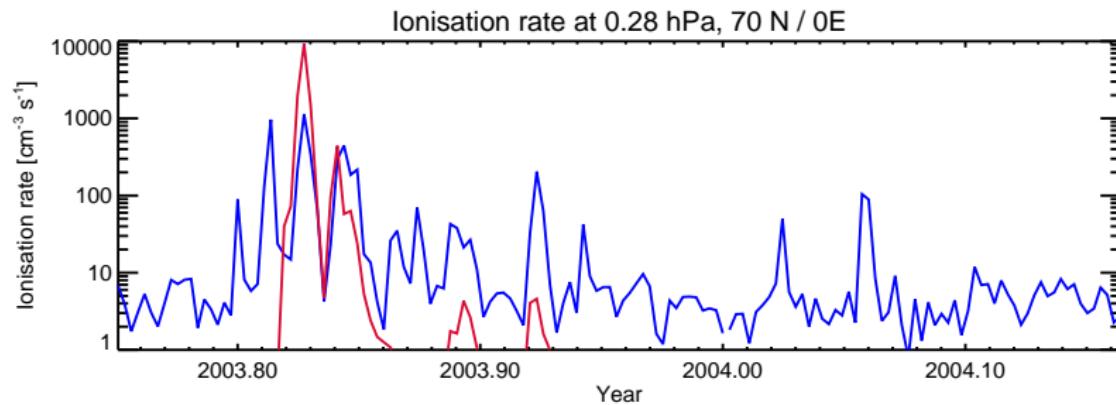


Figure: Daily mean AIMOS ionisation rates for protons (red) and electrons (blue) for October 1, 2003 - February 29, 2004

Motivation

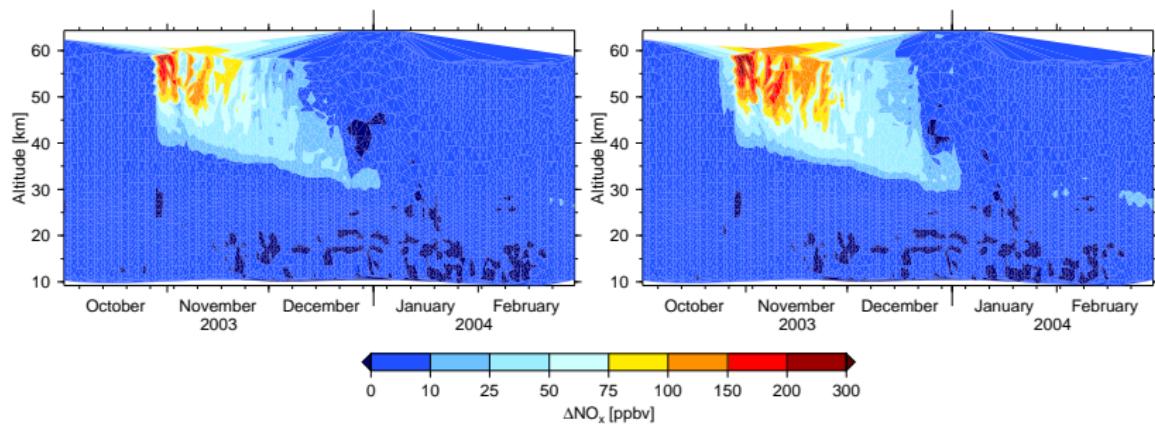


Figure: ΔNO_x near NyÅlesund, Svalbart



Motivation

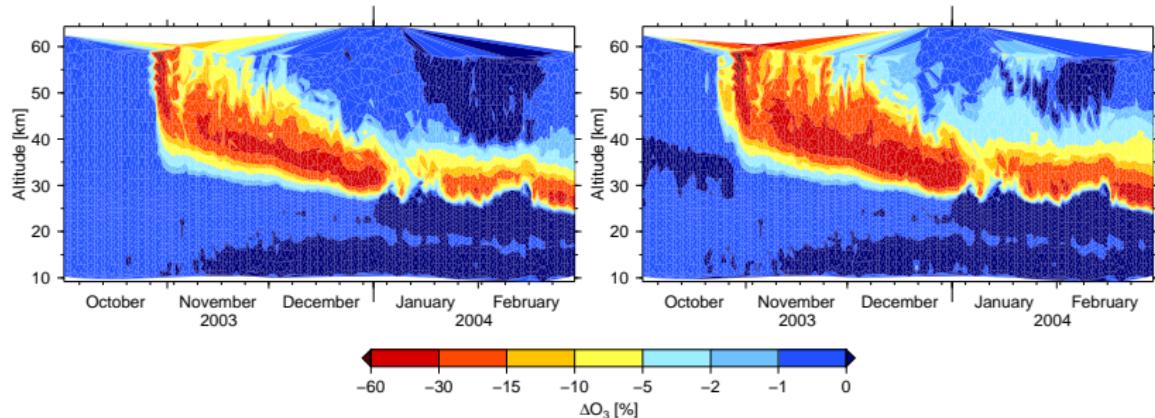


Figure: ΔO_3 near NyÅlesund, Svalbart

The Bremen 3d CTM

- global 3d Chemistry and Transport Model (CTM)
- driven by meteorological data (temperature, pressure, wind fields): ECMWF operational
- horizontal transport along isentropes calculated from analysed wind fields
- vertical transport across isentropes calculated from diabatic heating rates
- neutral chemistry model, 57 tracer, families (O_x , NO_x , HO_x , ClO_x , BrO_x)
- JPL 2006
- ionisation rates from AIMOS model [Wissing et al., 2008]
- parameterised NO_x and HO_x production:
 - 1.25 NO_x (55% NO, 45% N) [Porter et al., 1976]
 - ≤ 2 HO_x [Solomon et al., 1981]

The Bremen 3d CTM

- horizontal resolution
 - 96 longitudes
 - 72 latitudes
 - $3.75^\circ \times 2.5^\circ$
- vertical resolution
 - 28 isentropes
 - 10 - 65 km
 - 1 - 4 km



adapted from Jan Aschmann

Bremen 3d CTM simulations

Met.data: ECMWF operational

AIMOS Ionisation rates

Scenario A

Scenario B

Scenario C

no ionisation rates

protons

protons + electrons

parameterised production rates for NO_x and HO_x

NO_x response to different ionisation forcing

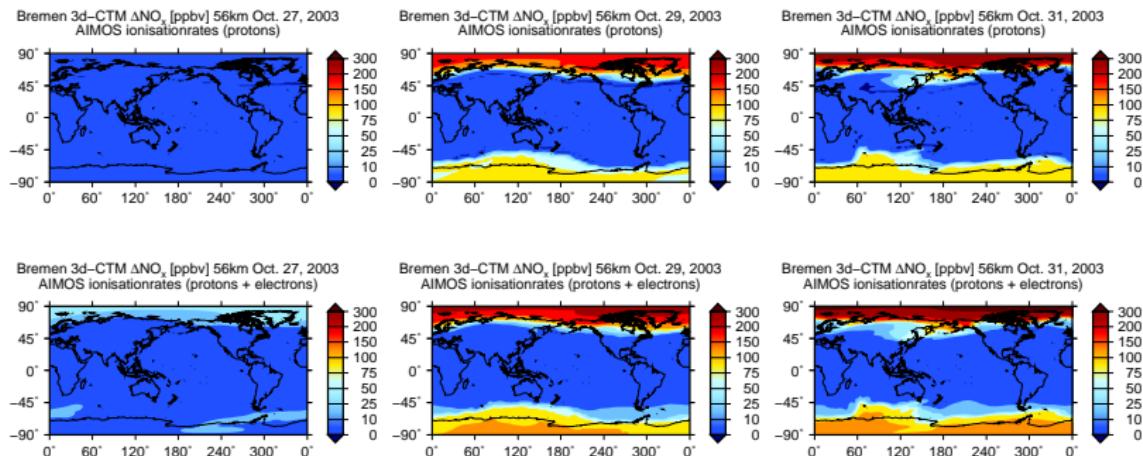


Figure: ΔNO_x [ppbv] at 56km altitude. Absolute differences for scenarios B and C to scenario A [Wissing et al., 2009]

O₃ response to different ionisation forcing

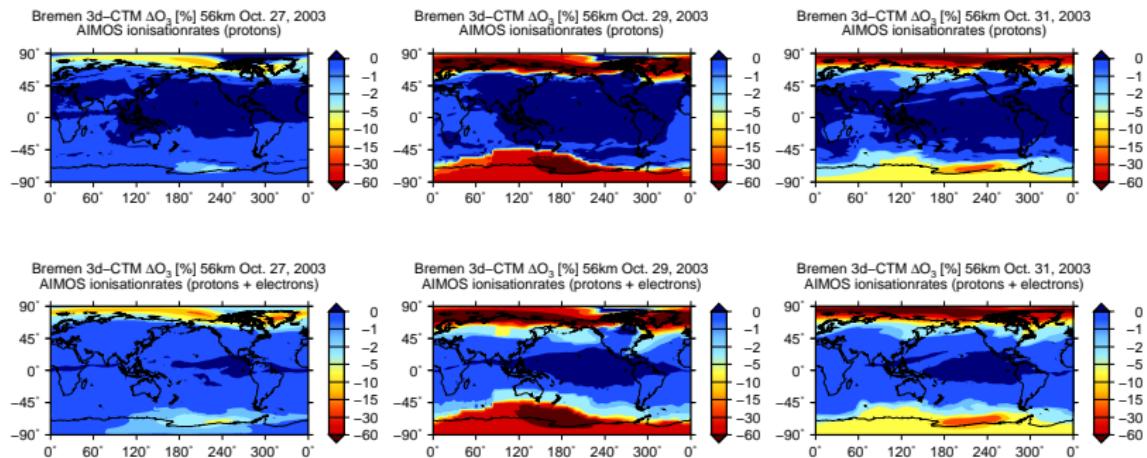


Figure: $\Delta O_3 [\%]$ at 56km altitude. Percentage difference for scenarios B and C to scenario A [Wissing et al., 2009]

Ozone

Bremen 3d-CTM $\Delta(\Delta O_3)$ [ppmv] 56km October 26, 2003 DAY

AIMOS ionisation rates (protons+electrons - protons)

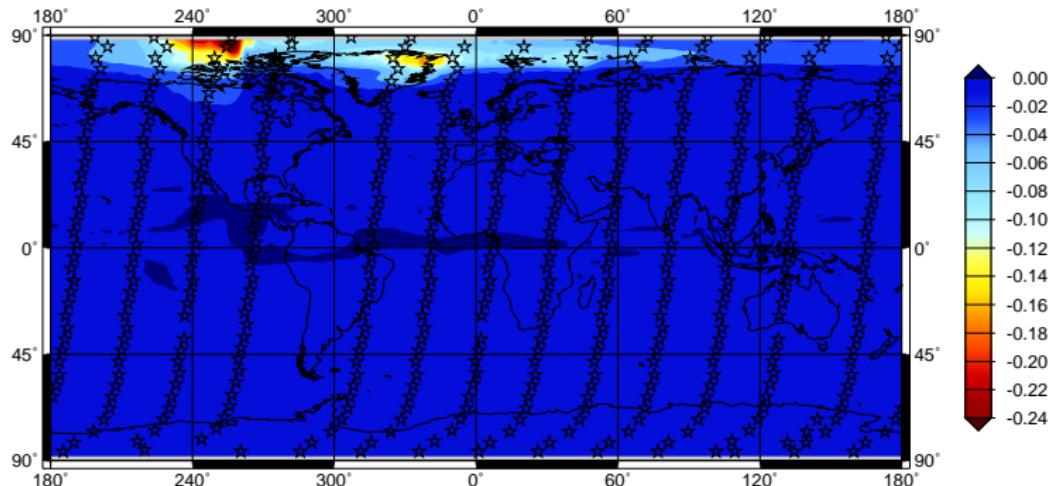
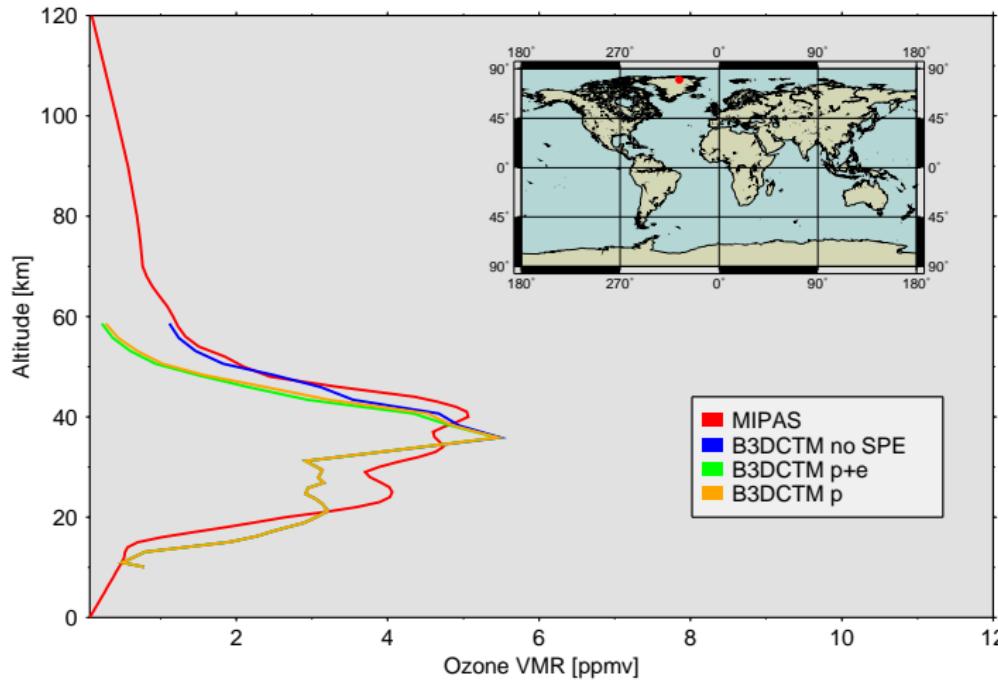


Figure: ΔO_3 (scenario C - scenario B)

Ozone

Ozone VMR [ppmv] (324°, 80°) October 26, 2003 DAY



Ozone

Bremen 3d-CTM $\Delta(\Delta O_3)$ [ppmv] 56km October 31, 2003 DAY

AIMOS ionisation rates (protons+electrons - protons)

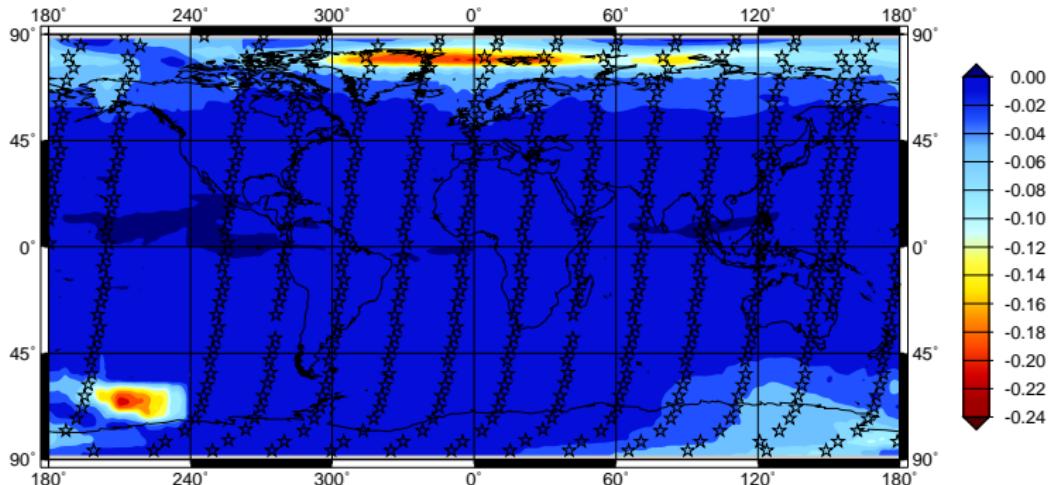
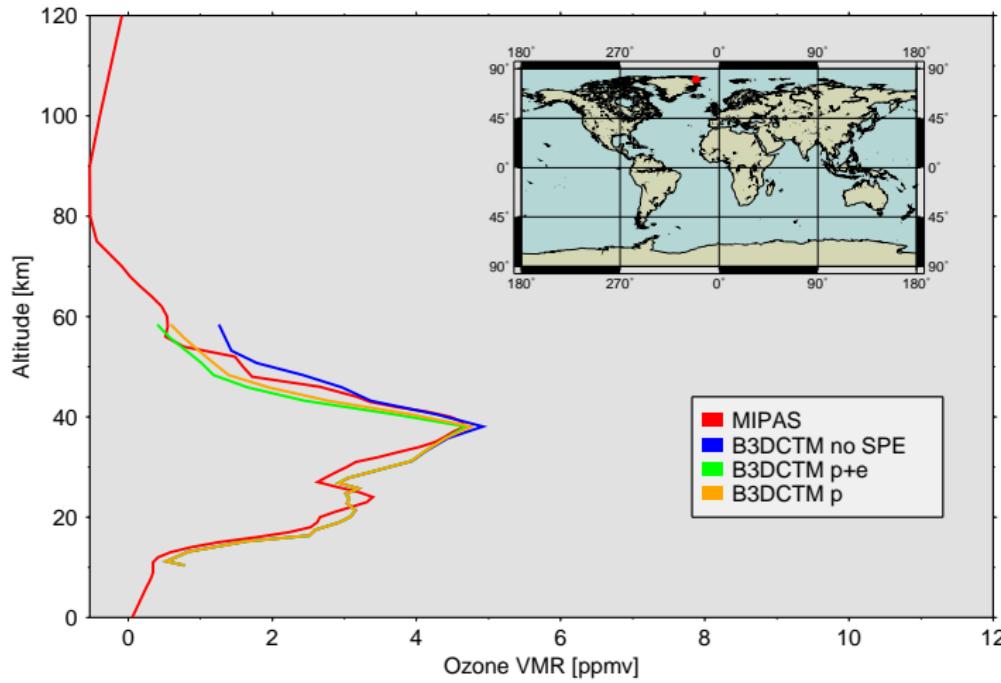


Figure: ΔO_3 (scenario C - scenario B)

Ozone

Ozone VMR [ppmv] (339°, 80°) October 31, 2003 DAY



Motivation



Simulations & Results



Model comparison



Conclusion



NO

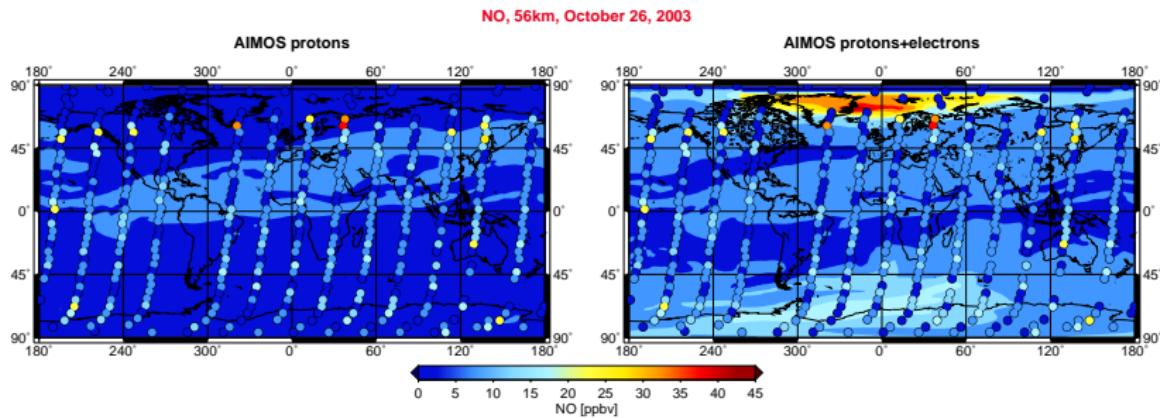


Figure: NO at 56km altitude, October 26, 2003 for scenario B (left) and C (right)

Motivation



Simulations & Results



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Conclusion



NO

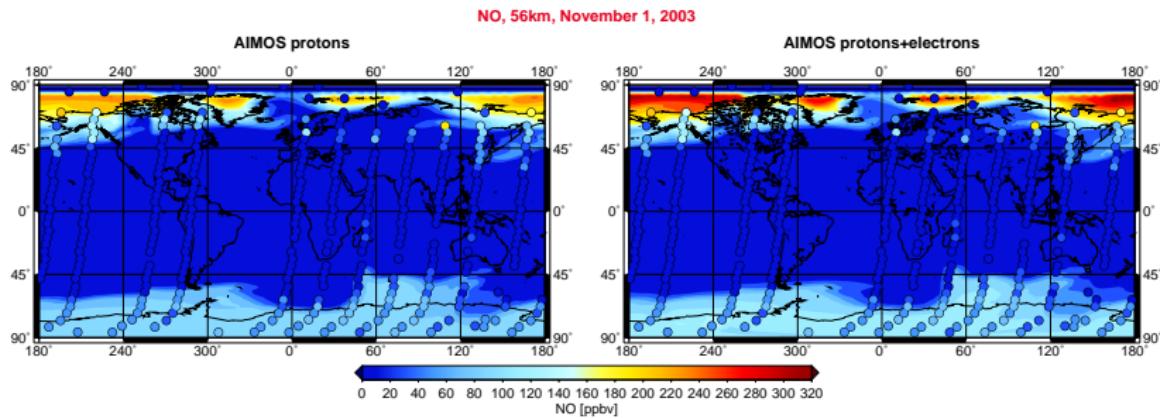


Figure: NO at 56km altitude, November 1, 2003 for scenario B (left) and C (right)

HNO₃ & NO₂

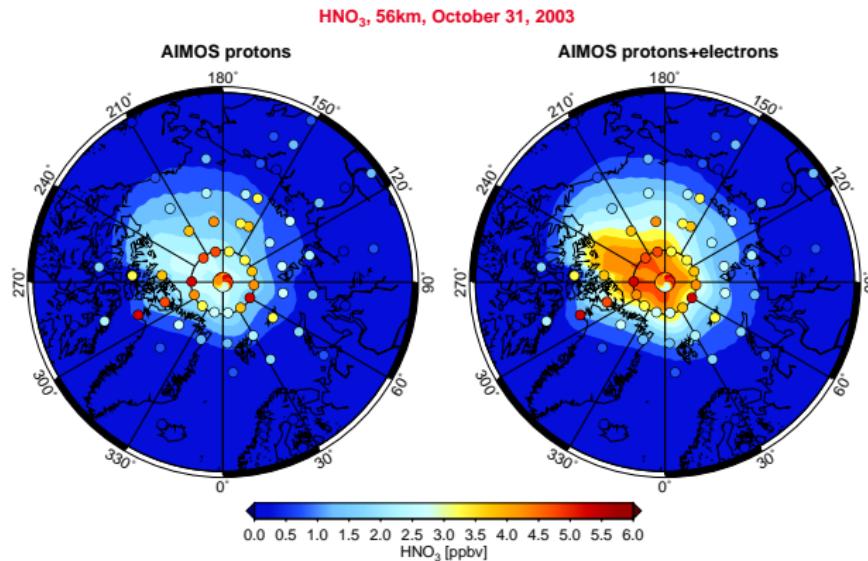


Figure: HNO₃ at 56km altitude for scenario B (left) and C (right), model results underlying, circles: MIPAS

HNO₃ & NO₂

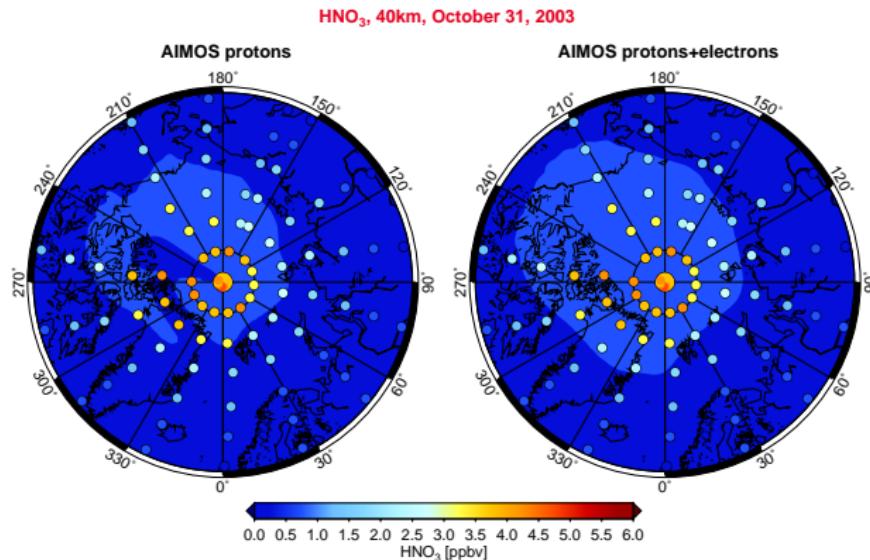


Figure: HNO₃ at 40km altitude for scenario B (left) and C (right), model results underlying, circles: MIPAS

Motivation



Simulations & Results



Model comparison



Conclusion



HNO₃ & NO₂

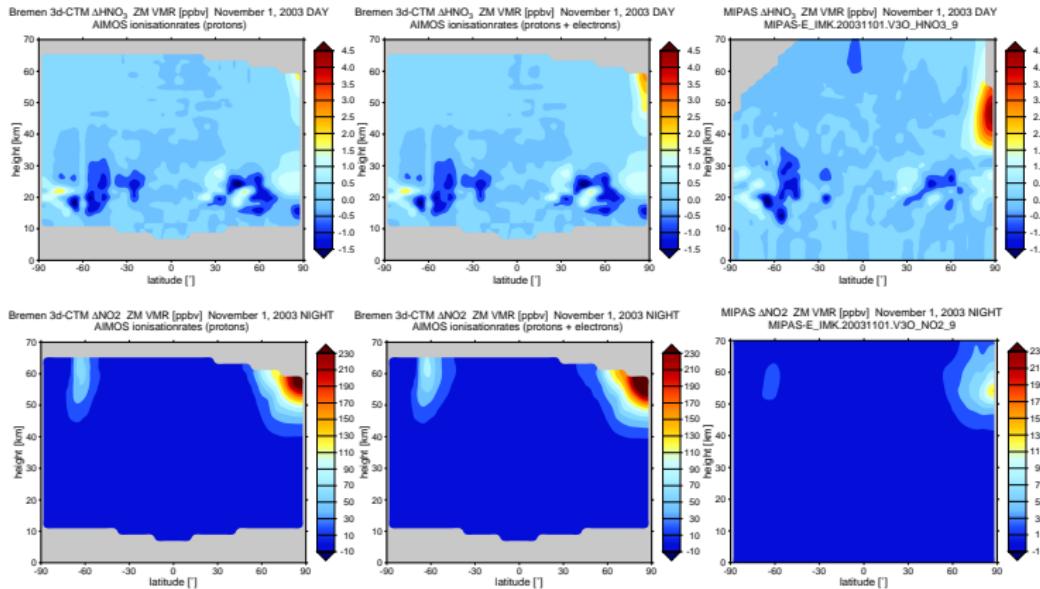


Figure: ΔHNO_3 and ΔNO_2 (Difference to October 26, 2003)

Conclusion

- NO_x increase due to ionisation by electrons before the SPE
- enhanced NO_x production during SPE
- a larger decrease of ozone
- larger ozone depletion in mid latitudes
- enhanced HNO₃ production in high altitudes due to high amounts of NO₂

Thank You!

-  Porter, H., Jackman, C., and Green, A. (1976).
Efficiencies for Production of atomic Nitrogen and Oxygen by relativistic Proton Impact in Air.
Journal of Chemical Physics, 65(1):154–167.
-  Solomon, S., Rusch, D., Gerard, J., Reid, G., and Crutzen, P. (1981).
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-  Wissing, J., Bornebusch, J., and Kallenrode, M. (2008).
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Advances in Space Research, 41(8):1274–1278.



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Atmospheric ionisation module osnabrück (aimos) 2: Total particle inventory in the october/november 2003 event and ozone.

Journal of Geophysical Research, ?:?