Stratospheric Injection of Bromine from Very Short Lived Sources

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VSL Br_v

WMO/UNEP 2010 ⇒ 6 ppt (range 3 to 8 ppt) WMO/UNEP 2014 ⇒ 5 ppt (range 2 to 8 ppt) Salawitch et al. (2010) analysis of OMI BrO : 7 to 12 ppt



Figure 1-21, WMO/UNEP 2010



Salawitch et al., GRL, 2010



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VSL Br_v estimated from ratio:

STRAT BrO (model, fn of VSL Br_v) + Trop BrO (Aircraft Data)

OMI Total Column BrO

Trop BrO based on 29 profiles conducted during ARCTAS & ARCPAC ⇒











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Figure 1-21, WMO/UNEP 2010

Lines: Table 5A-3, WMO/UNEP 2010 Points: CONTRAST Tropical Upper Trop, AWAS Note: AWAS reported measurements for only two halons, 1211 & 2402 "All Halons" is found by adding WMO value for halon-1301 to the AWAS measurements



VSLS: Very Short Lived Substance



Measurements: AWAS

Model: Fernandez et al., ACPD, accepted, 2014 note: paper will not include CONTRAST data! Geographically & seasonally distributed oceanic sources of VSLS as described in Ordonez et al. (2012)

Closer look at minor VSLS



Measurements: AWAS

Model: Fernandez et al., ACPD, accepted, 2014



Source Gas Injection (SGI) of Br_v due to VSLS, aka $Br_v^{VSLS SGI} \approx 3.2 \text{ ppt}$

Measurements: AWAS

Model: Fernandez et al., ACPD, accepted, 2014

Source Gas Injection (SGI) of Br_y due to VSLS, aka $Br_y^{VSLS SGI} \approx 3.2 \text{ ppt}$ Product Gas Injection (PGI) depends on CBr_y near surface, lofting of bromine by saline aerosols, and het chem processes in TTL



Measurements: AWAS

Model: Fernandez et al., ACPD, accepted, 2014

Measurements of BrO in TTL were designed to constrain PGI



Measurements: AWAS

Model: Fernandez et al., ACPD, accepted, 2014

Measurements of BrO in TTL were designed to constrain PGI But theory indicates most of the product gas, if present in the gas phase, will be in the form of atomic-Br



Fernandez et al., ACPD, accepted, 2014

RF09: Convective Outflow and Equator Crossing





RF09: Convective Outflow and Equator Crossing



14

12

Altitude Bin (km) 9 & 0

4

2

아는

ЮH

25

50 0₃ (ppb) 75

100

3

Tot. Br (ppt)

ЮН

Ē



ЮH

2 BrO (ppt)

20

6

2 4 BrO+Br (ppt)

RF10: Subtropical Jet Pollution and ITCZ Survey



Western Pacific Airborne Campaigns Science Team Meeting, Oct 2014

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RF10: Subtropical Jet Pollution and ITCZ Survey





RF15: 25 Feb 2014 Northern Survey: reached 385 K









VSLS Contribution:

- CHBr₃ + CH₂Br₂ contribute another ~2.7 ppt to Br_y for RF 15
- Analysis in backup
- Uncertainty challenging to calculated due to considerable variability in tropical upper trop

RF15





XI. UL: Extreme Upper Limit, from Salawitch et al. (2010)

Western Pacific Airborne Campaigns Science Team Meeting, Oct 2014

RF15



EXT. UL: Extreme Upper Limit, from Salawitch et al. (2010)

RF15

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Extreme Upper Limit, from Salawitch et al. (2010)



Concluding Remarks

Br_v^{SGI VSLS} & Br_v^{CH3Br & Halons} will be well quantified by ATTREX/CONTRAST

Br_y^{PGI VSLS/others} challenge to quantify because low O₃ environment of TTL titrates BrO+Br towards Br, leading to ambient BrO near CIMS Limit of Detection even if considerable levels of inorganic bromine are present in TTL

High CIMS BrO in lowermost stratosphere, RF15, where BrO+Br is driven back to BrO by high O₃, suggestive of quite high Br_y^{PGI}

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It was a sincere pleasure to:

- a) co-lead CONTRAST and fly on the GV (HIAPER)
- b) collaborate with ATTREX & CAST teams

Looking forward to the science that will emerge !

Backup Slides To Follow













Backup Slide #1

BrONO₂ formation:

$$BrO + NO_2 + M \Rightarrow k$$

BrONO₂ loss:

 $BrONO_2 + hv \Rightarrow J$

<u>Kreycy</u> et al. (2013) proposed k & J are misrepresented in JPL (2011) and that the ratio J / k should rise by 27%

This suggestion <u>could</u> be consistent with laboratory measurements of: BrONO₂ formation rate constant BrONO₂ cross section

























