



Inter-annual ozone variations at European high latitudes studied by ozone lidar and ozone sondes

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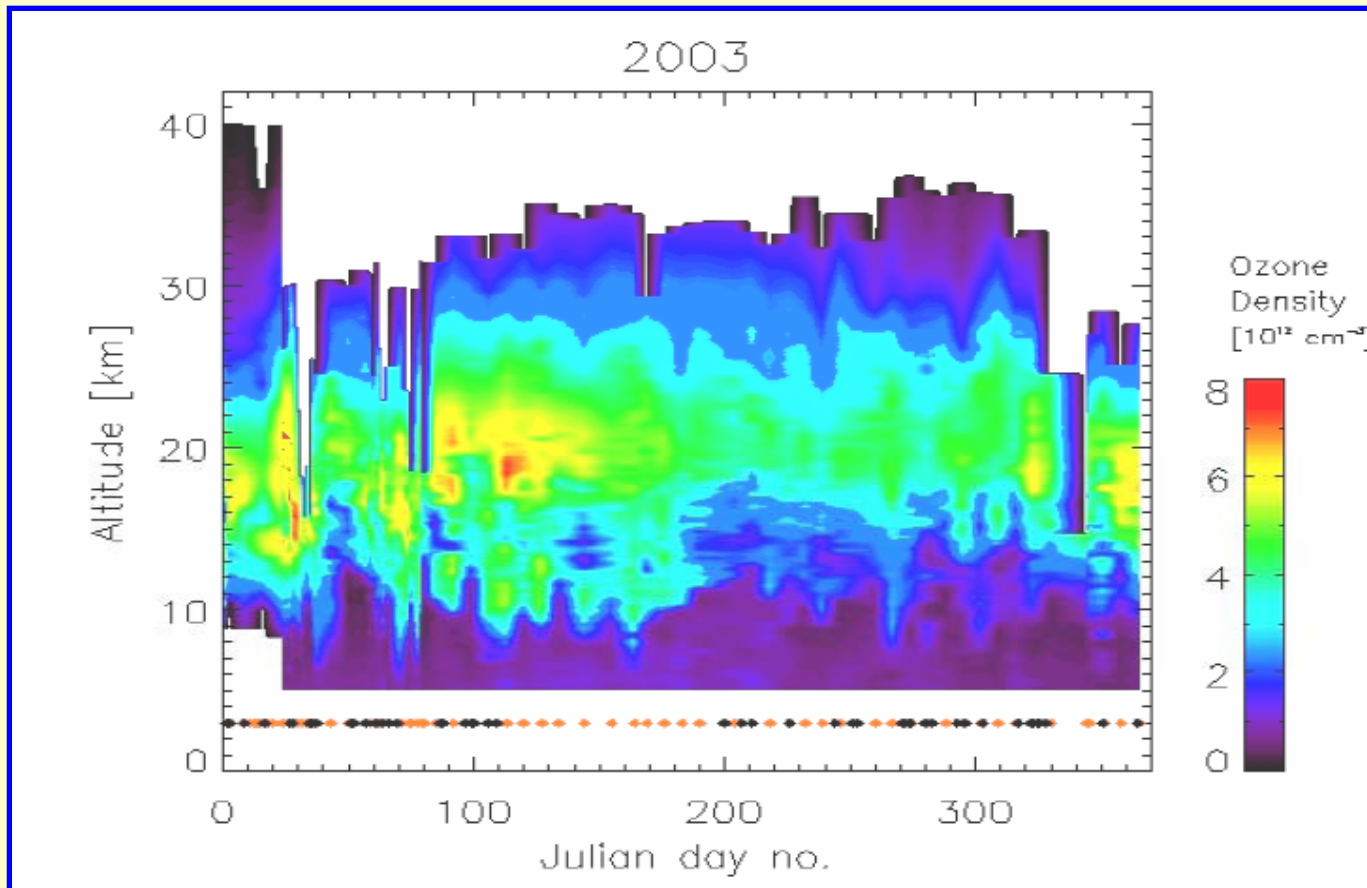
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Objectives



NILU annual report 2003, OR53/2004

Second ozone maximum was found in annual averaged ozone sonde data by: R. Kivi et. Al, JGR, 112, D08306, 2007



Objectives

1. Does a second ozone maximum exist every year?
2. If it is so, than which seasonality has it?
3. What are the reasons for the build up of this maximum?

Data use

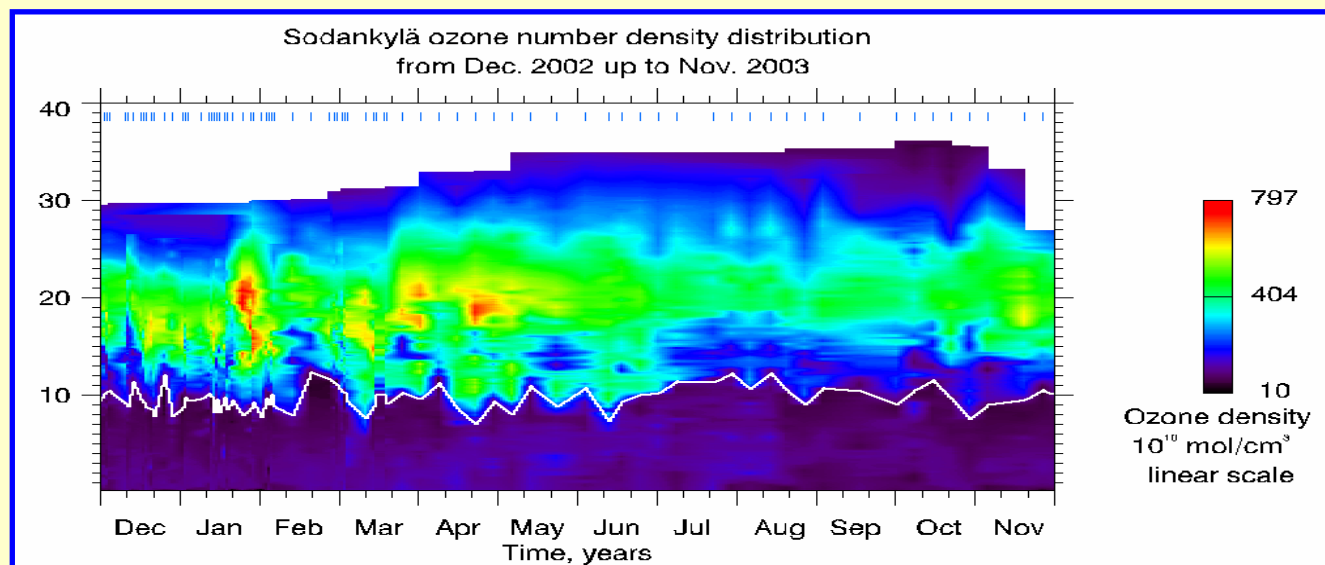
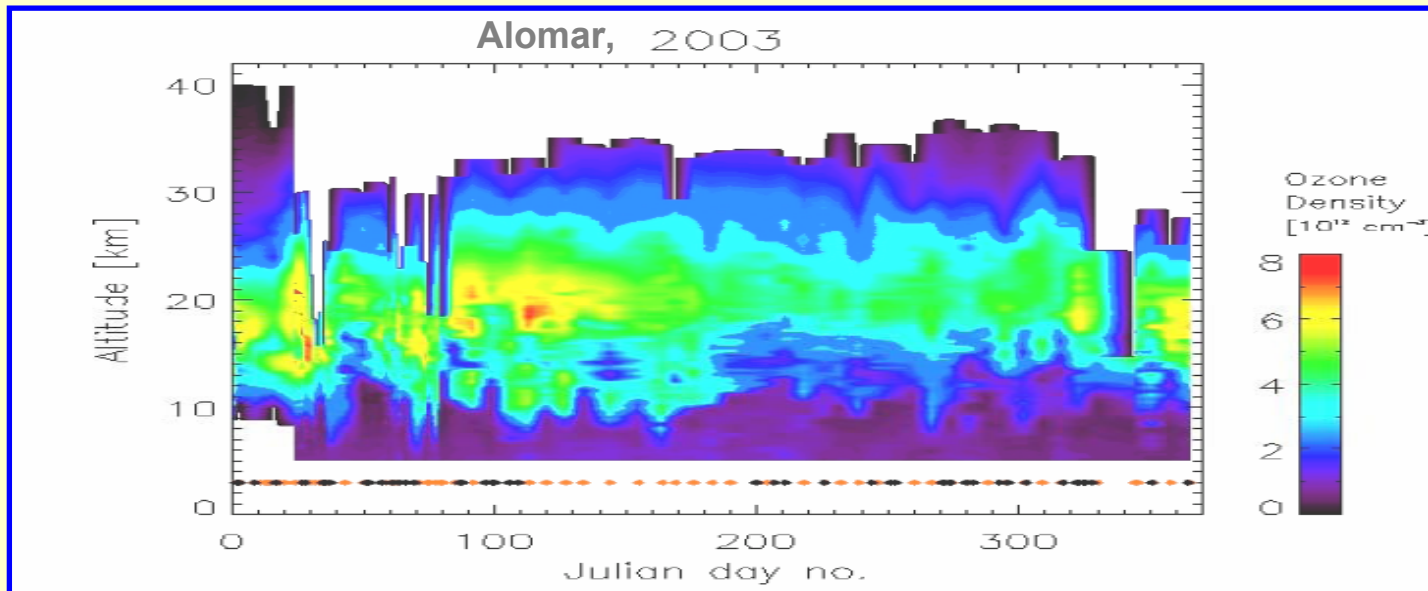
ALOMAR (69°N, 16°E) ozone lidar data sets, 1994-2004

- Altitude, temperature, ozone density
air density, potential temperature,
profiles mainly during measurement campaigns

Sodankylä (67°N, 27°E) and Ny Ålesund (79°N, 12°E) ozone sondes, 1994-2004

- Geopotential height, temperature, pressure,
ozone partial pressure, horizontal wind direction
and speed, relative humidity
40 up to 90 profiles per year

Data use





Data processing

1. Construction of plots of the yearly temperature distributions, temperature differences of the annual means and temperature gradients
2. Calculation of the tropopause heights (based on the WMO-definition)
3. Plots of the potential temperature $\theta = T (p_0/p)^\kappa$, the vertical gradient $\delta\theta/\delta z$ and the squared Brunt Väisälä frequency $N_B^2 = g/\theta * \delta\theta/\delta z$
4. Construction of plots of yearly ozone distributions and of ozone differences



Data processing

5. Application of the Tropopause based (TB) climatology

a) altitude related to the tropopause

$$\text{height } z_{TP} : z_r \rightarrow z - z_{TP}$$

b) addition of a mean tropopause:

$$z' = z - z_{TP} + \text{mean}(z_{TP})$$

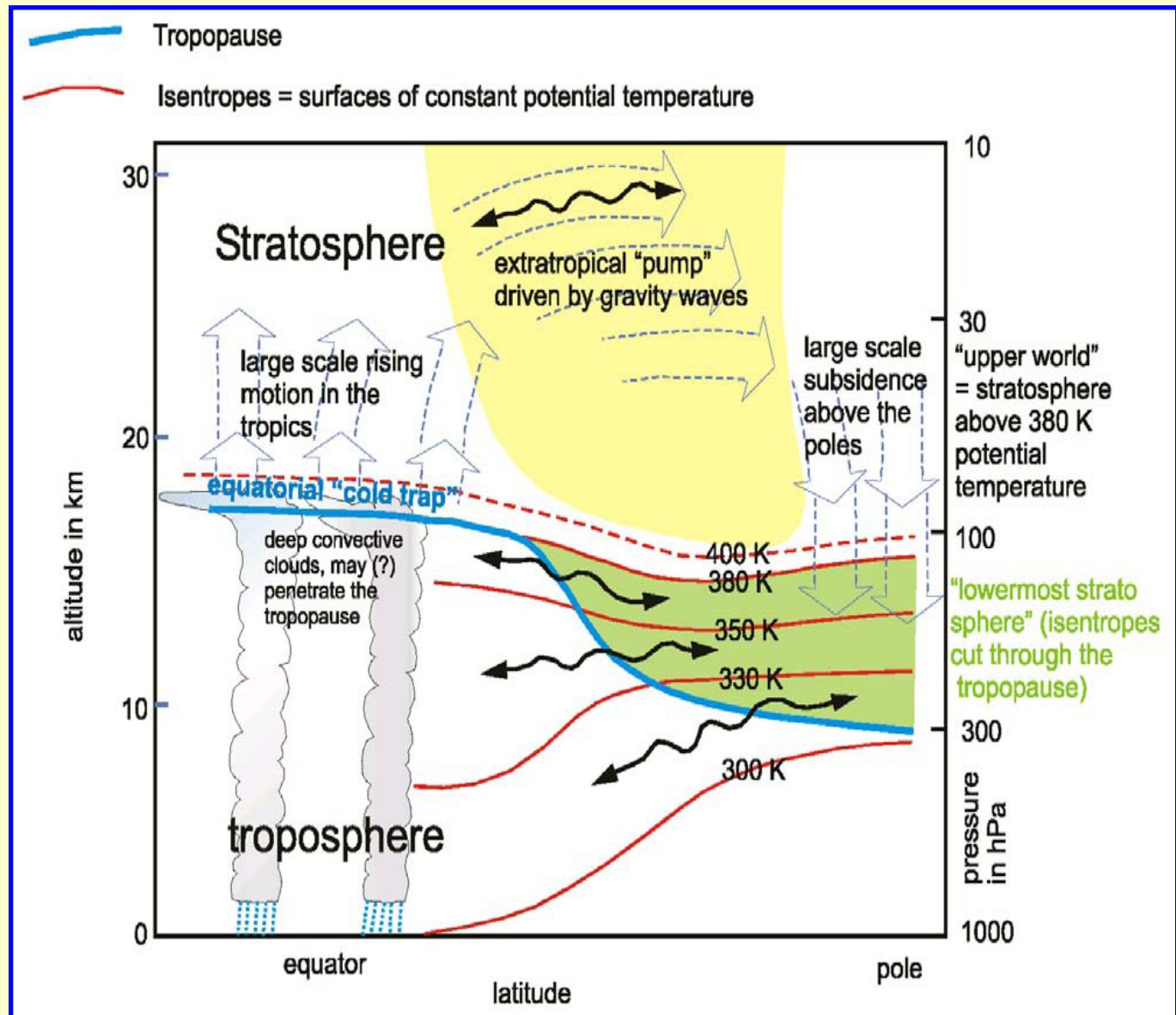
c) calculation of averaged physical measures $x(z')$ (temperature, ozone, N_B)

Birner, T., JGR, 111, D04104, 2006

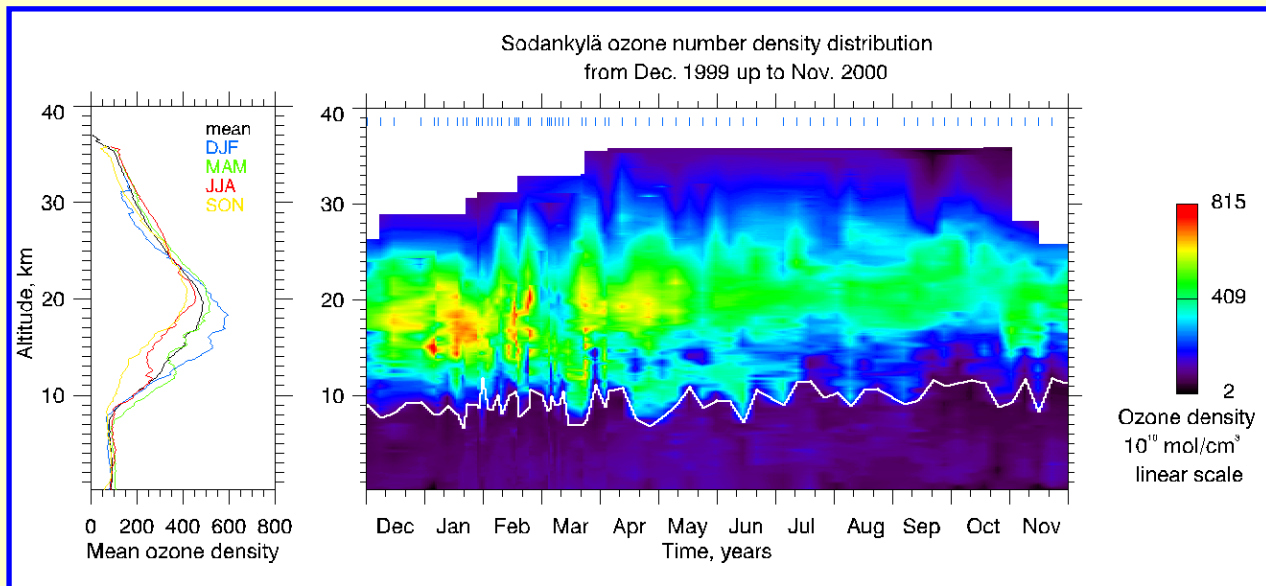
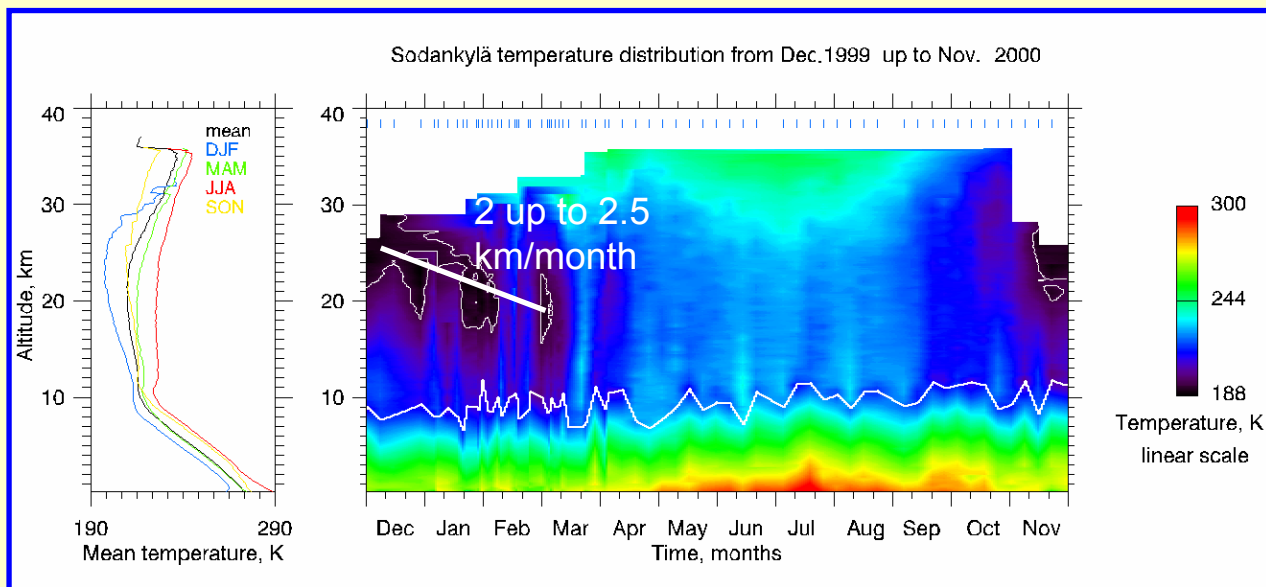


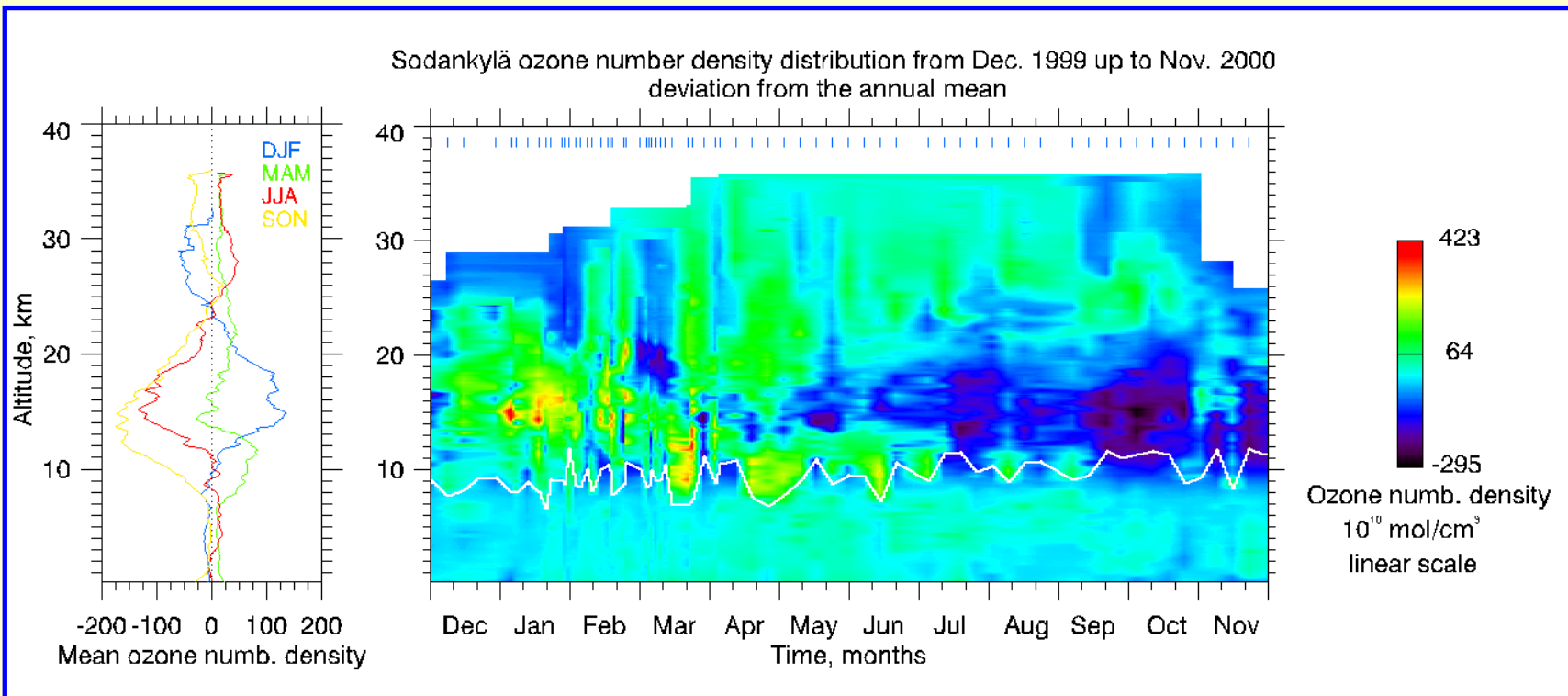
Brewer-Dobson Circulation and STE

Fourth UN/ESA/NASA/JAXA/BAS workshop
02-06 June 2008, Sozopol, Bulgaria

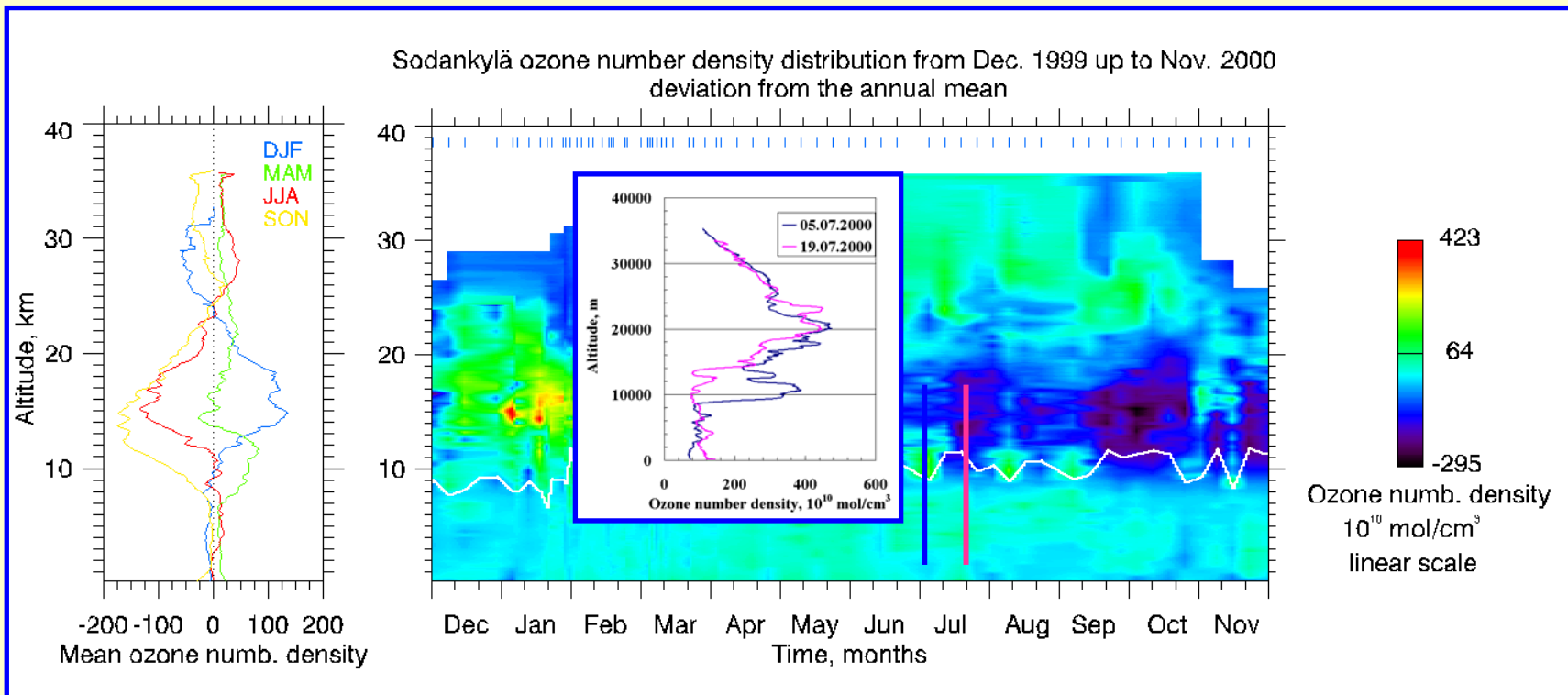


Results

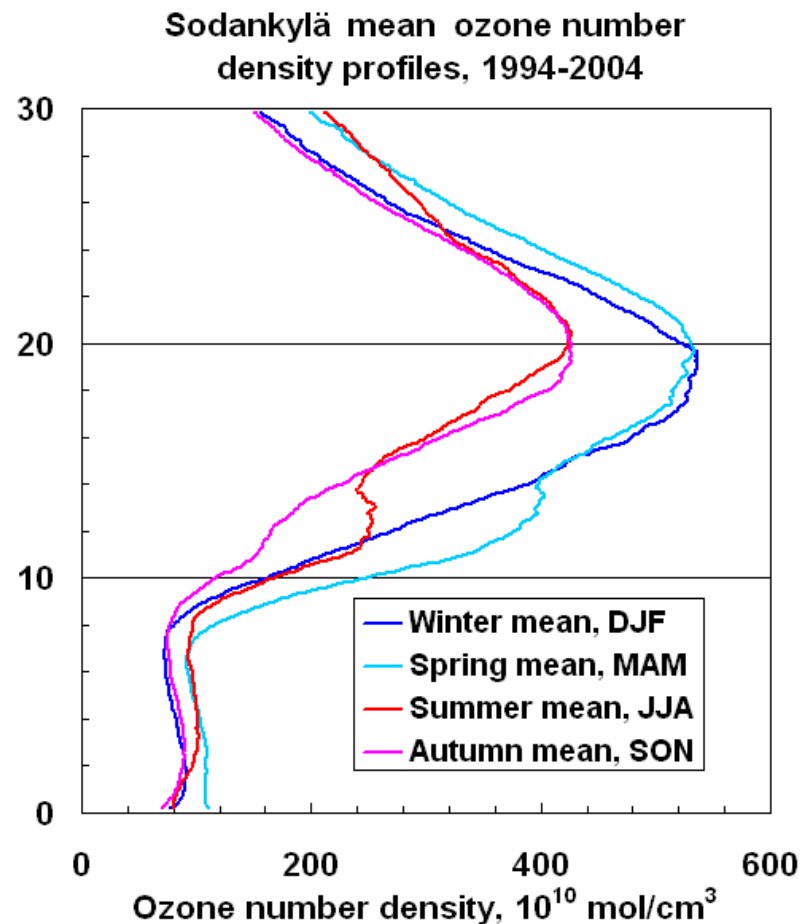
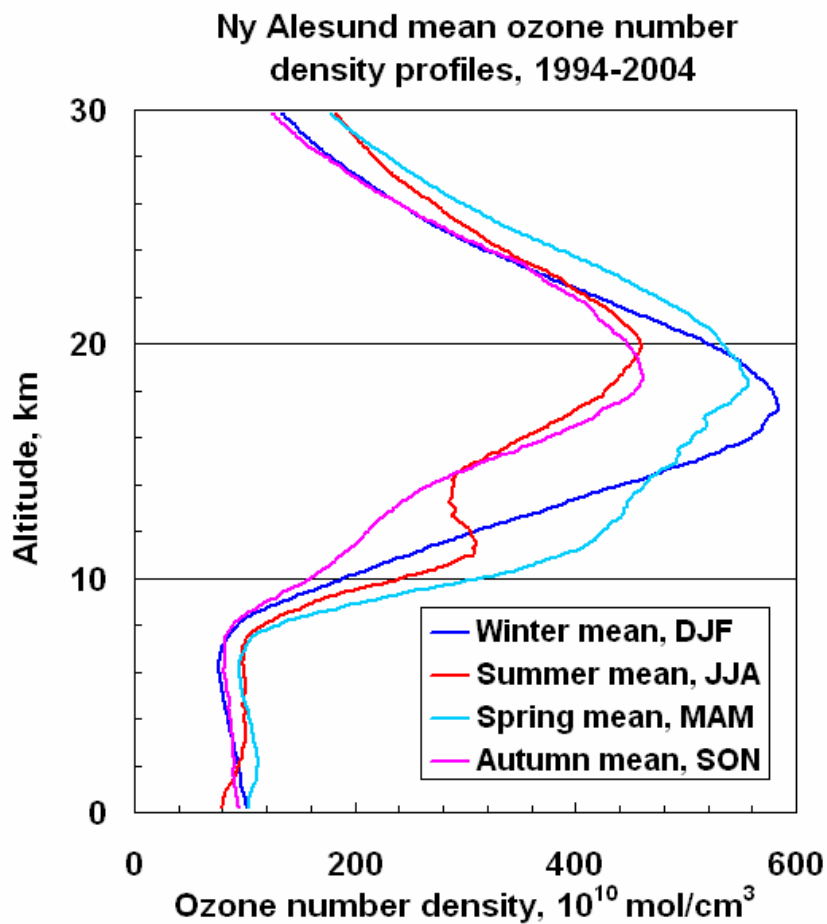




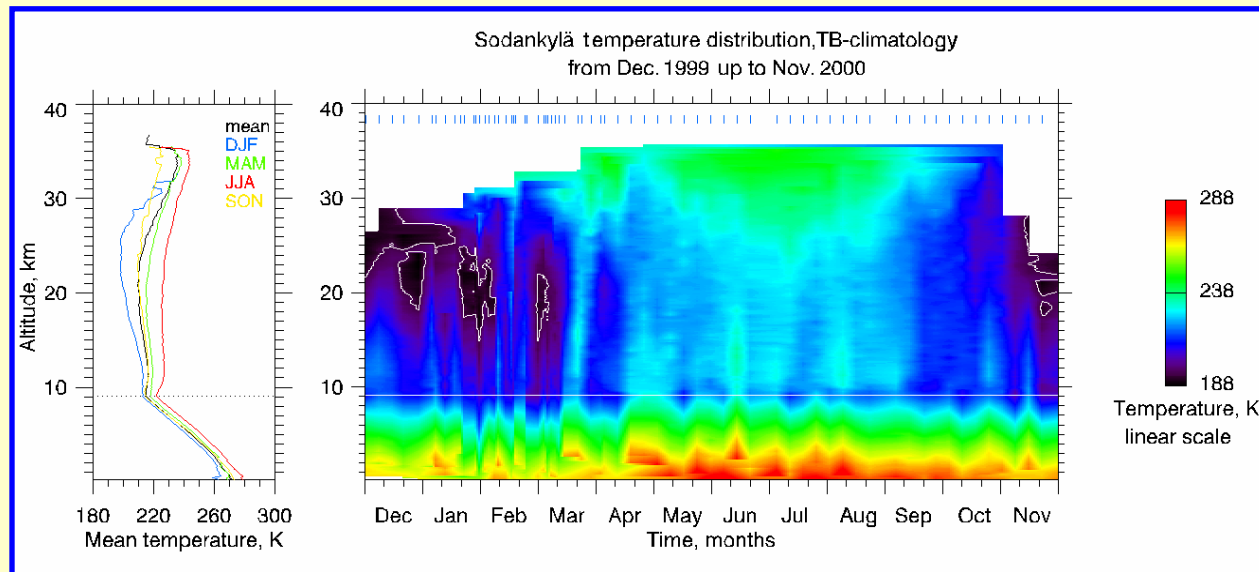
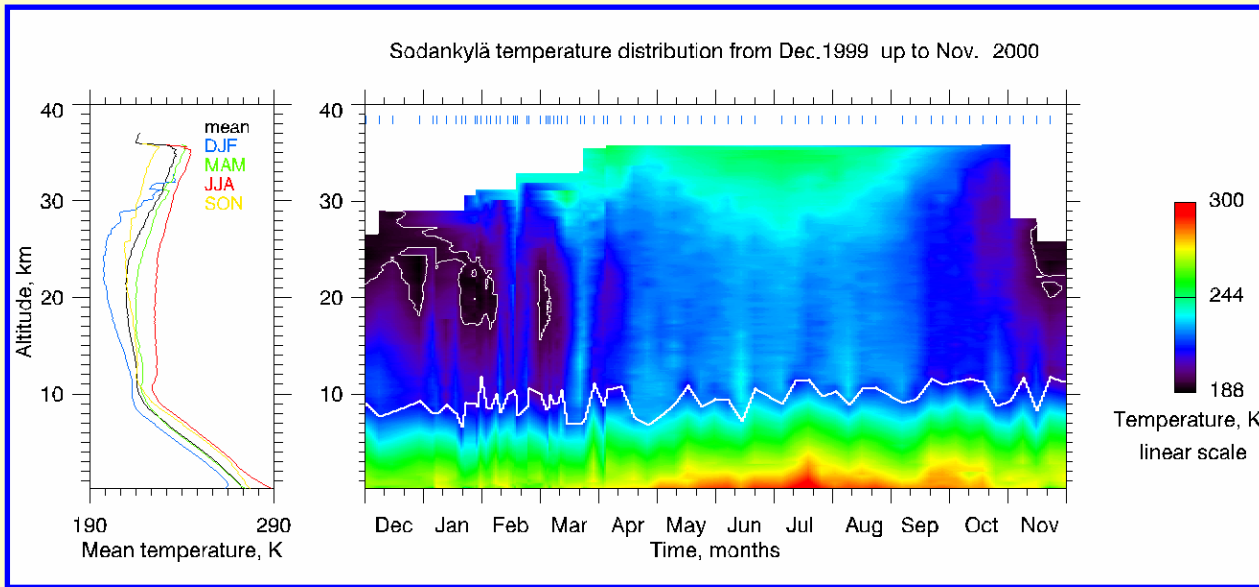
Results



Results



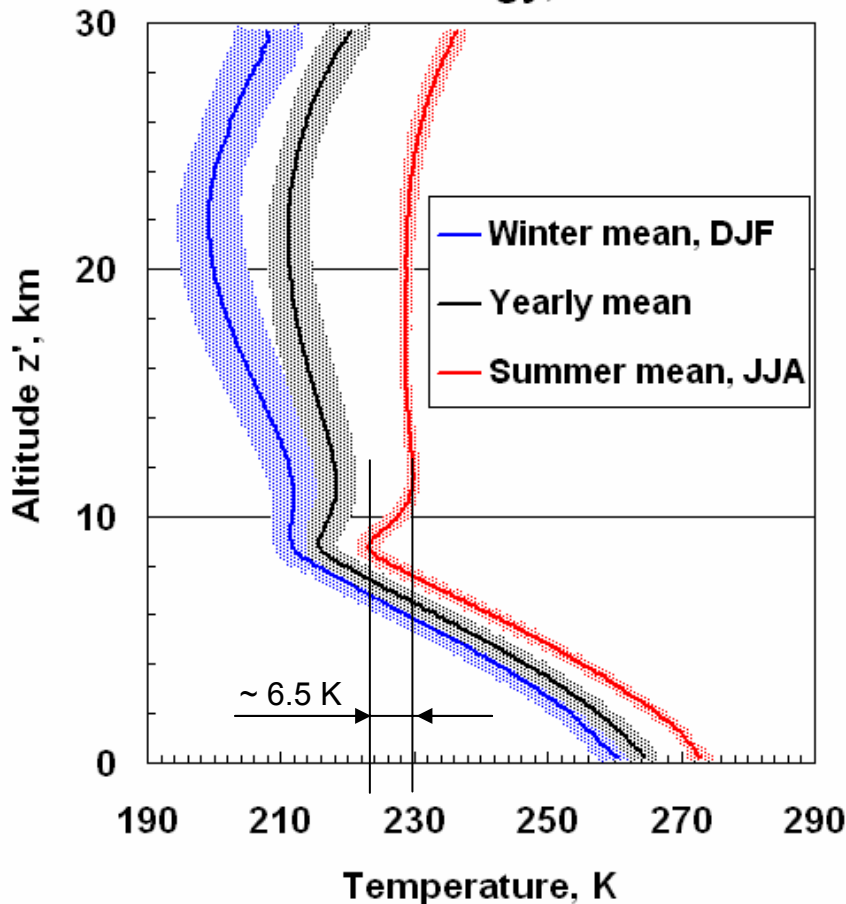
Results



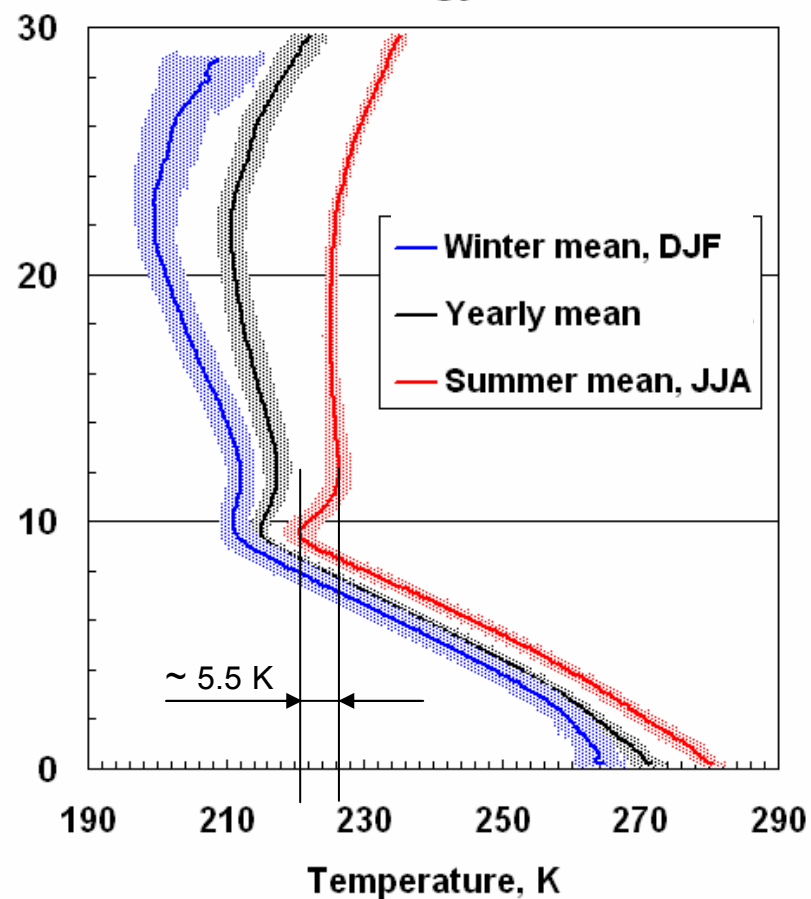


Results

Mean Ny Alesund temperature profiles
in TB-climatology, 1994-2004

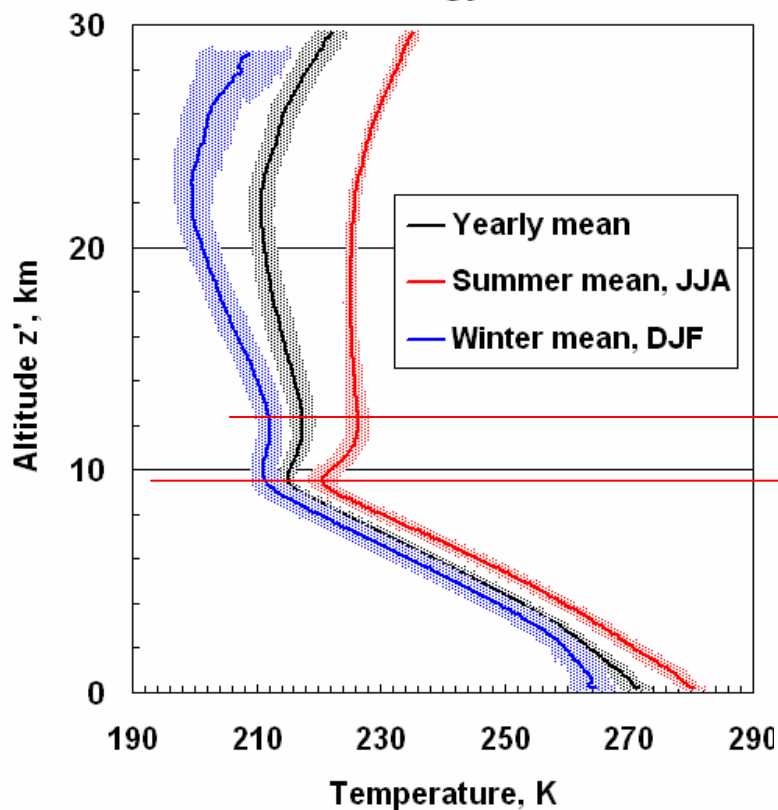


Mean Sodankylä temperature profiles
in TB-climatology, 1994-2004

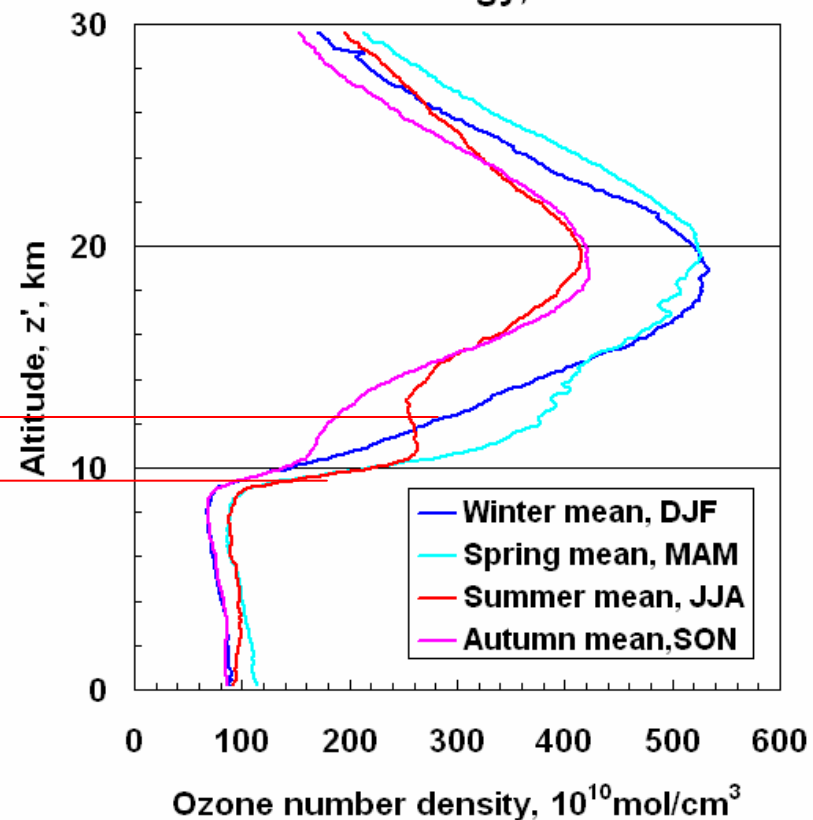


Results

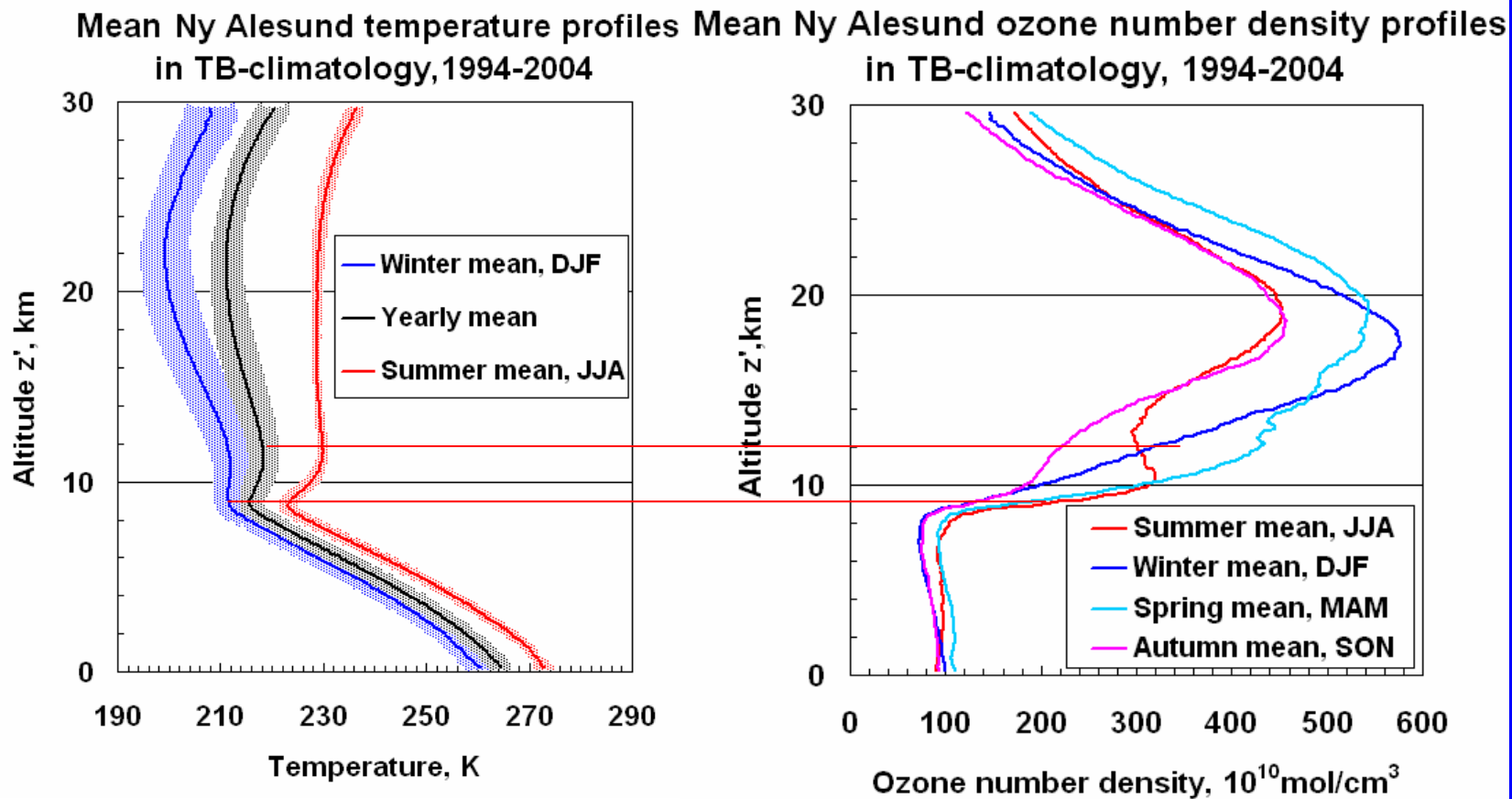
Sodankylä mean temperature profiles
in TB-climatology, 1994-2004



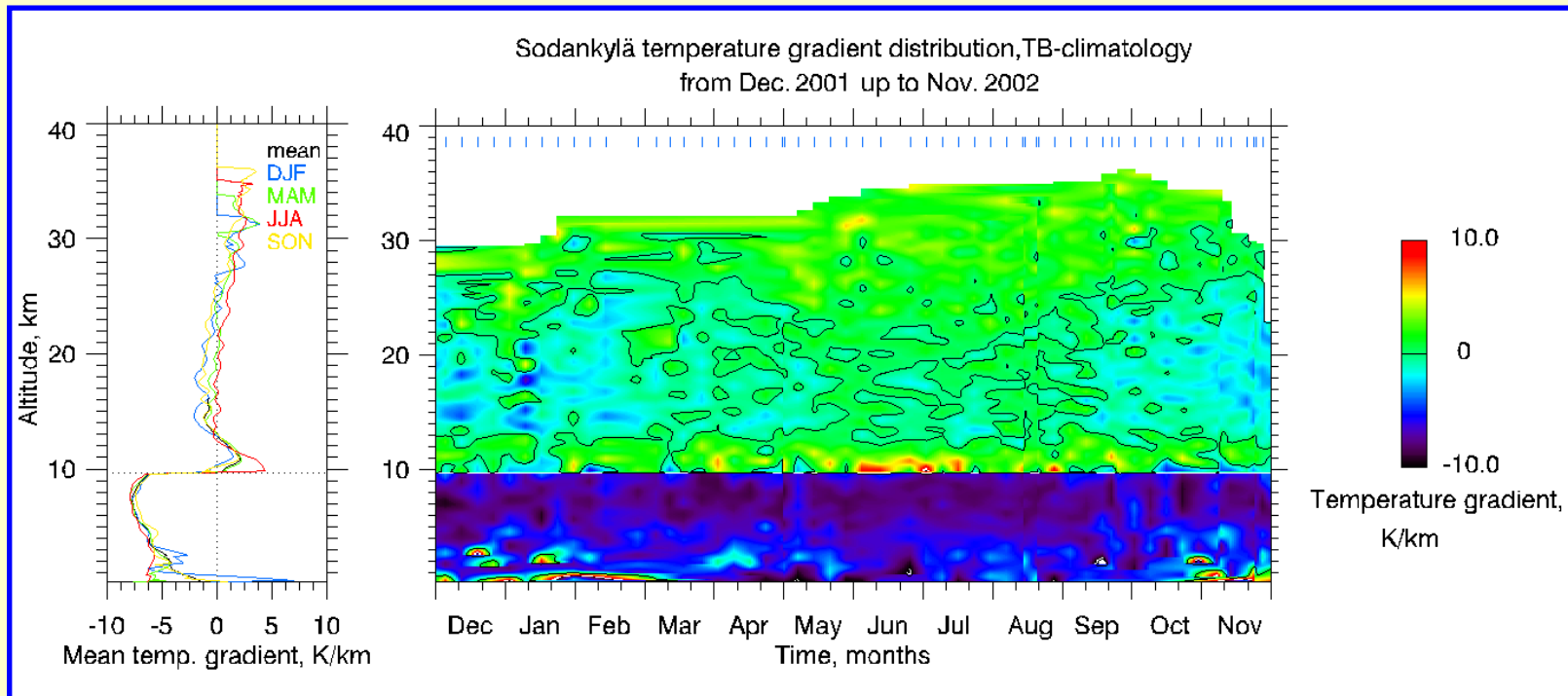
Sodankylä mean ozone number density profiles
in TB-climatology, 1994-2004



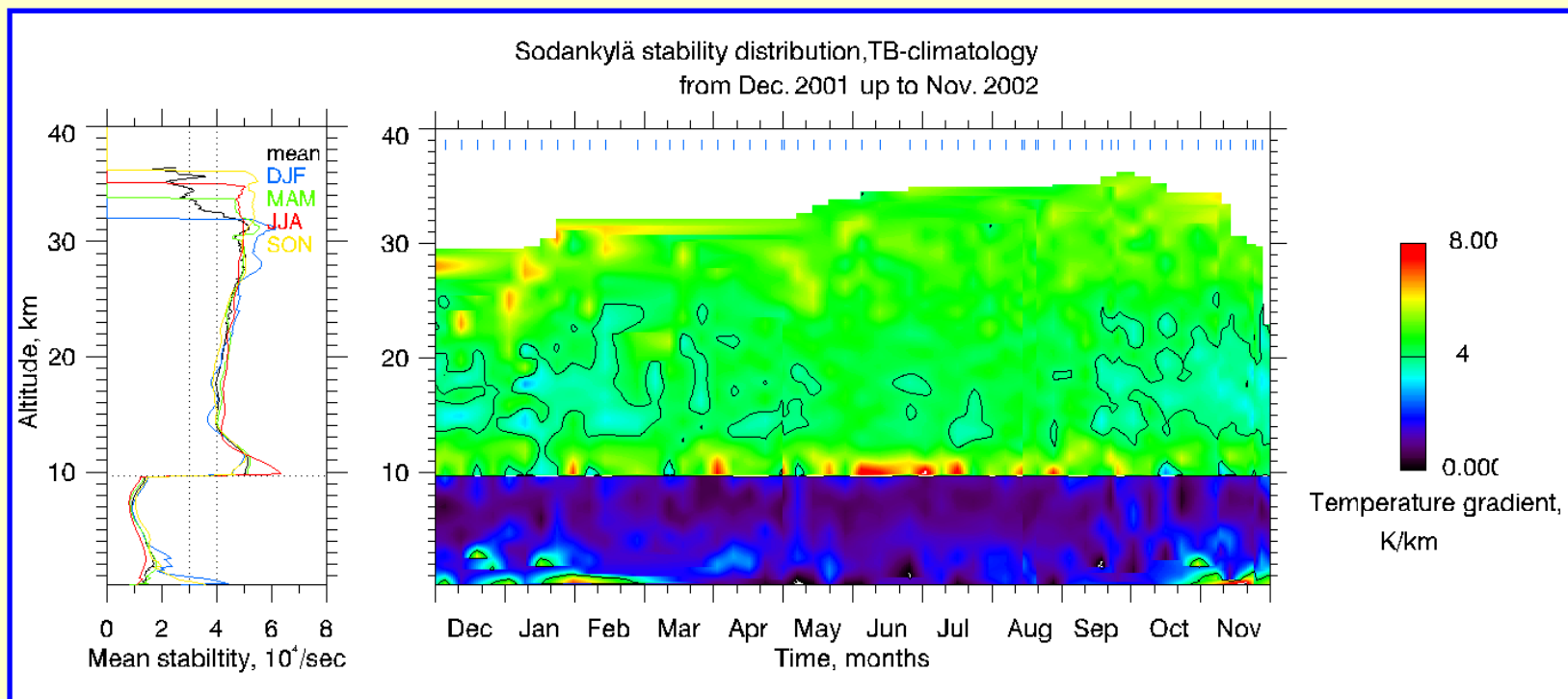
Results



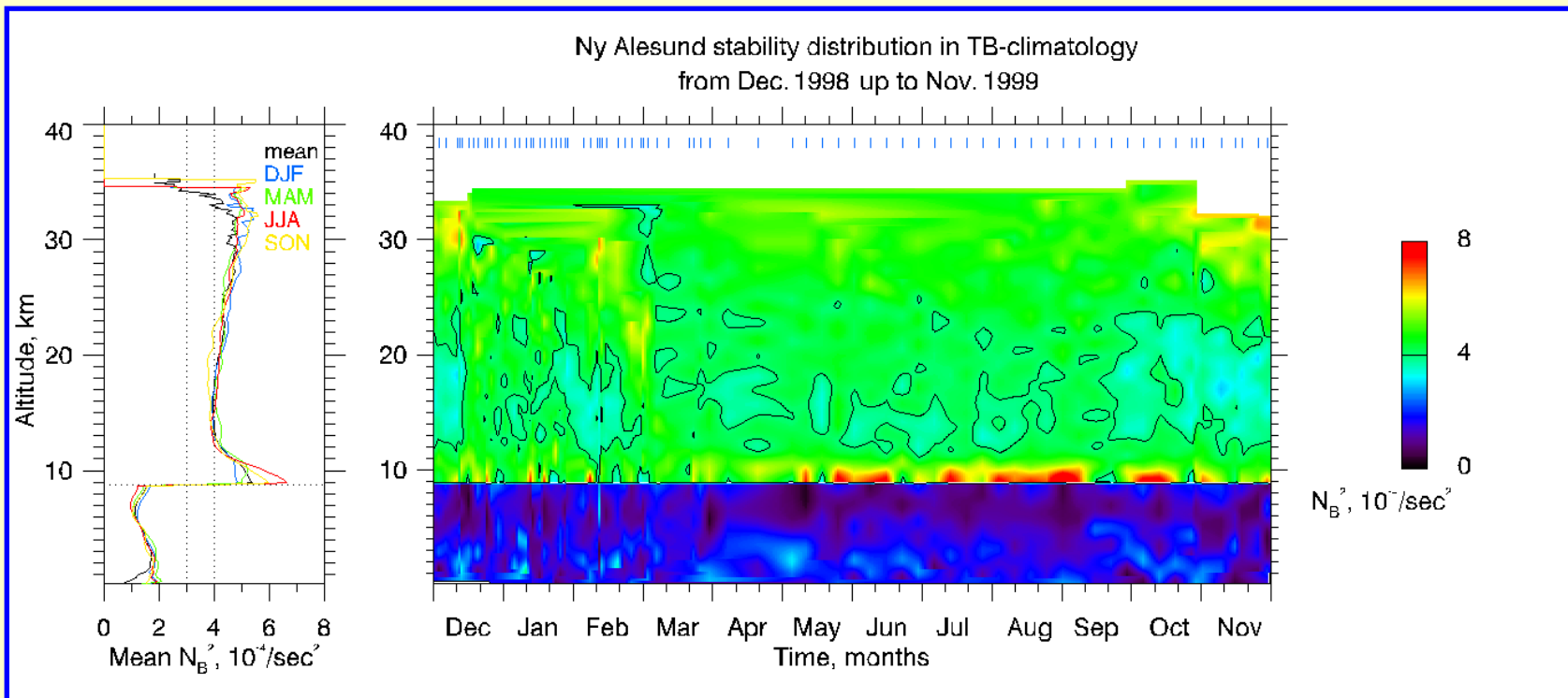
Results



Results

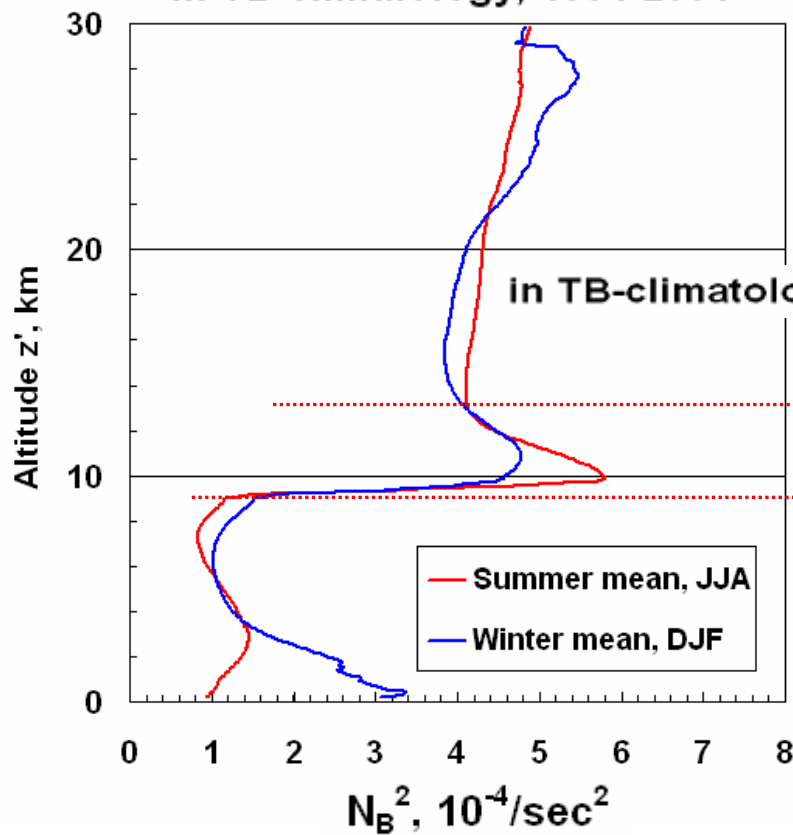


Results

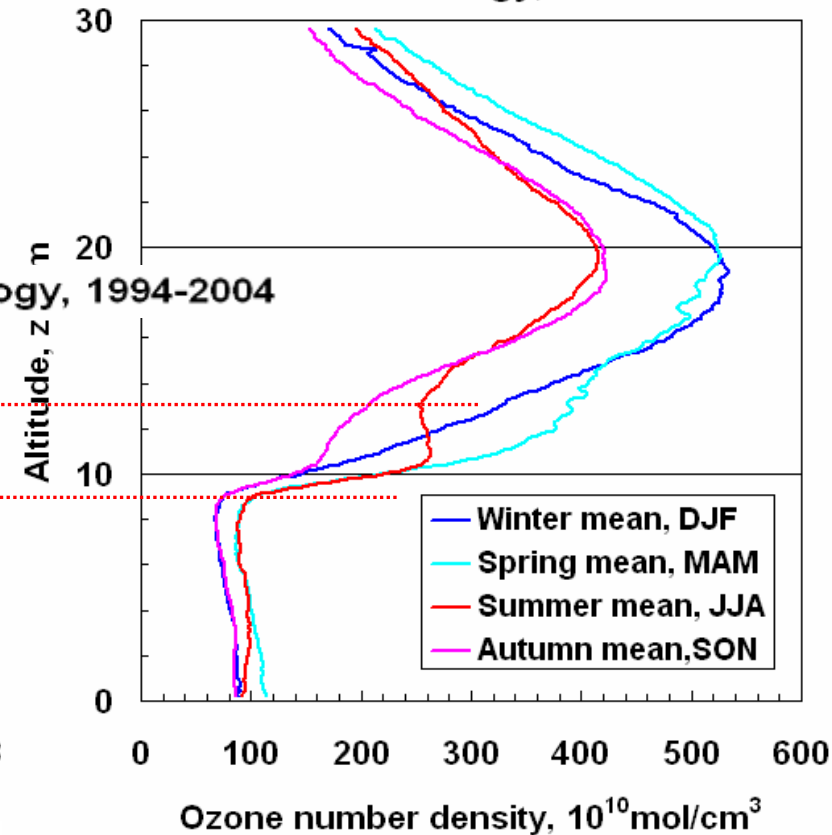


Results

Mean Sodankylä squared static stability
in TB-climatology, 1994-2004

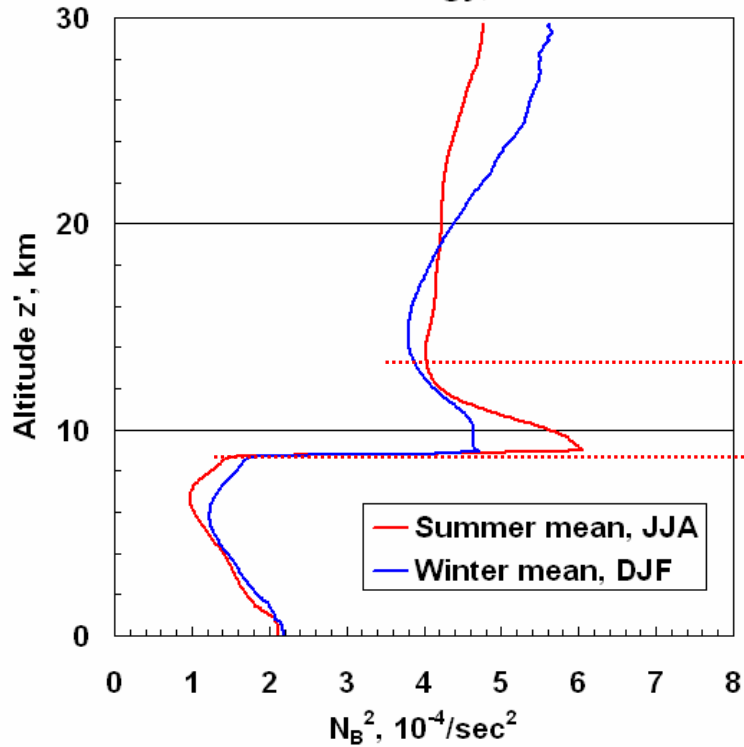


Mean Sodankylä ozone number density profiles
in TB-climatology, 1994-2004

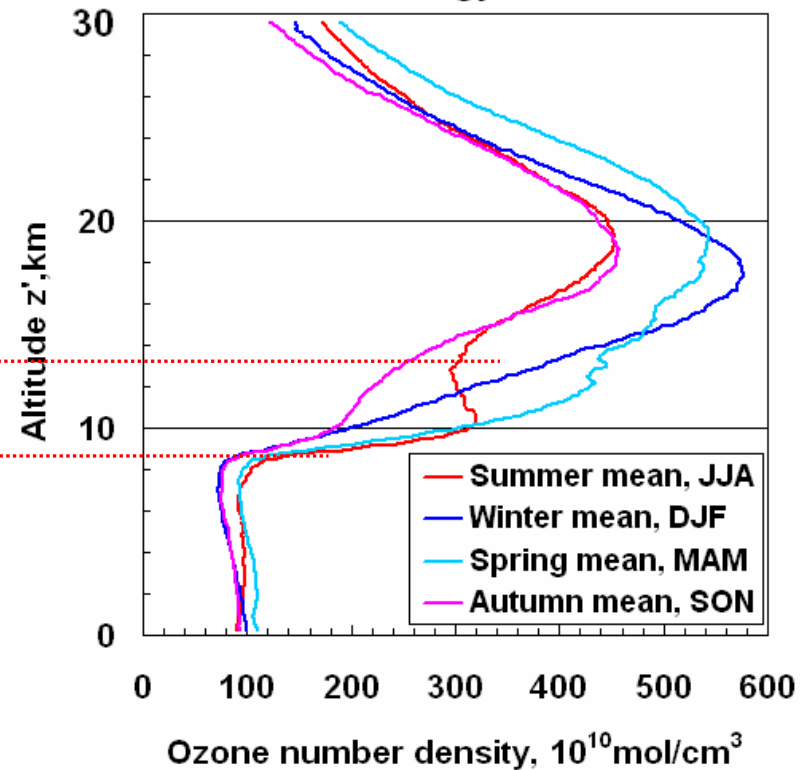


Results

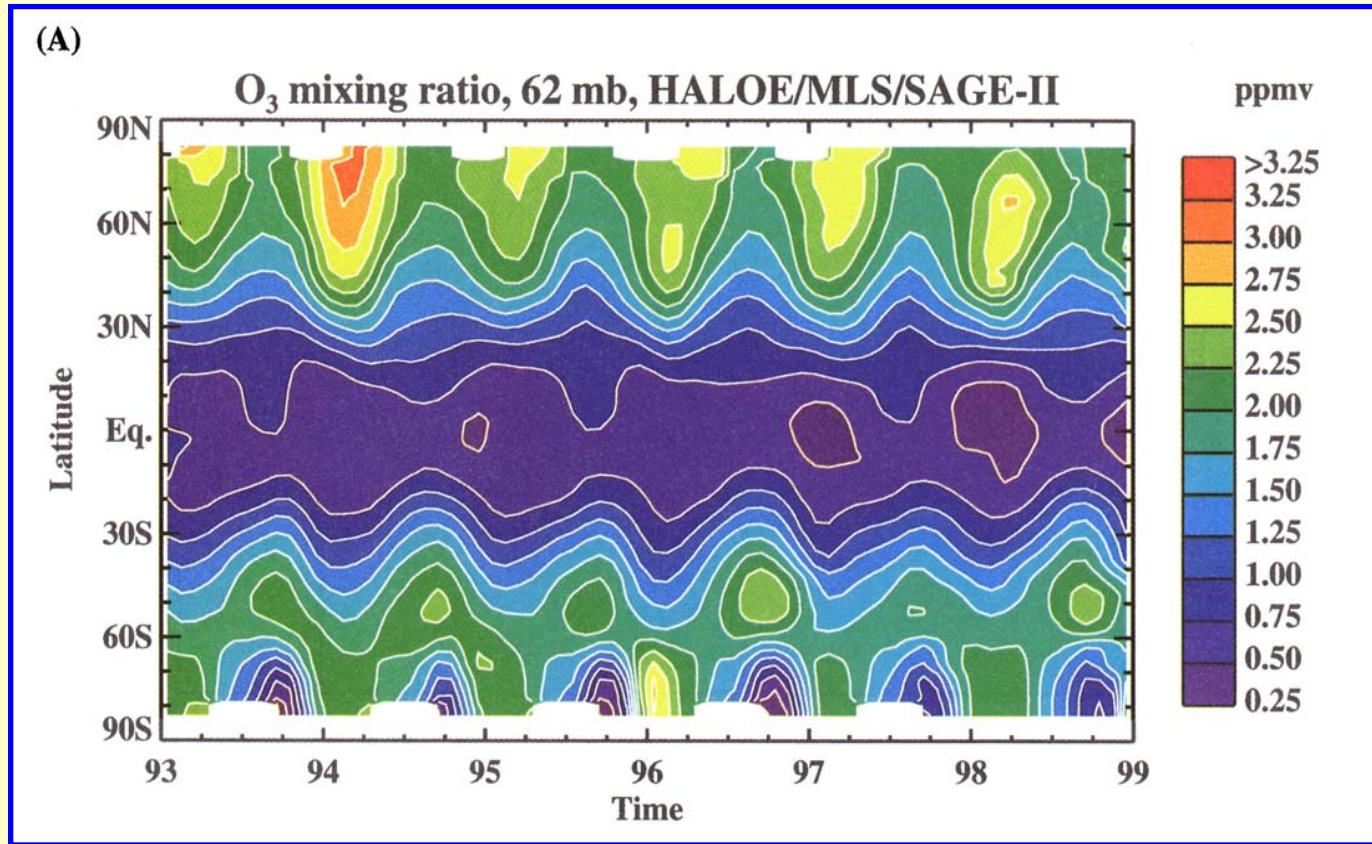
Mean Ny Alesund squared static stability
in TB-climatology, 1994-2004



Mean Ny Alesund ozone number density profiles
in TB-climatology, 1994-2004



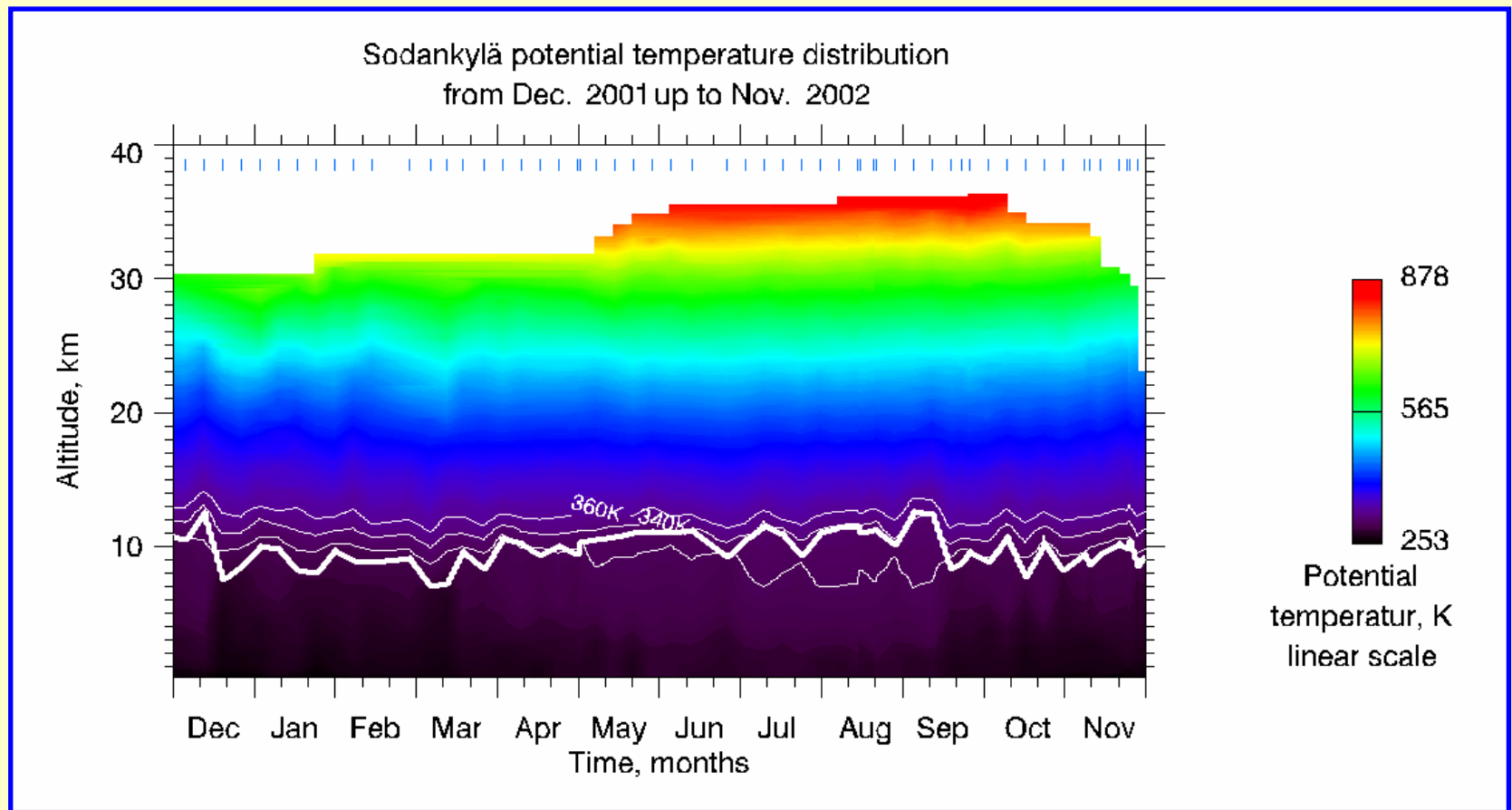
Discussion



„Poleward transport will effectively decrease high-latitude ozone in the lower stratosphere and increase high-latitude ozone in the middle stratosphere.“

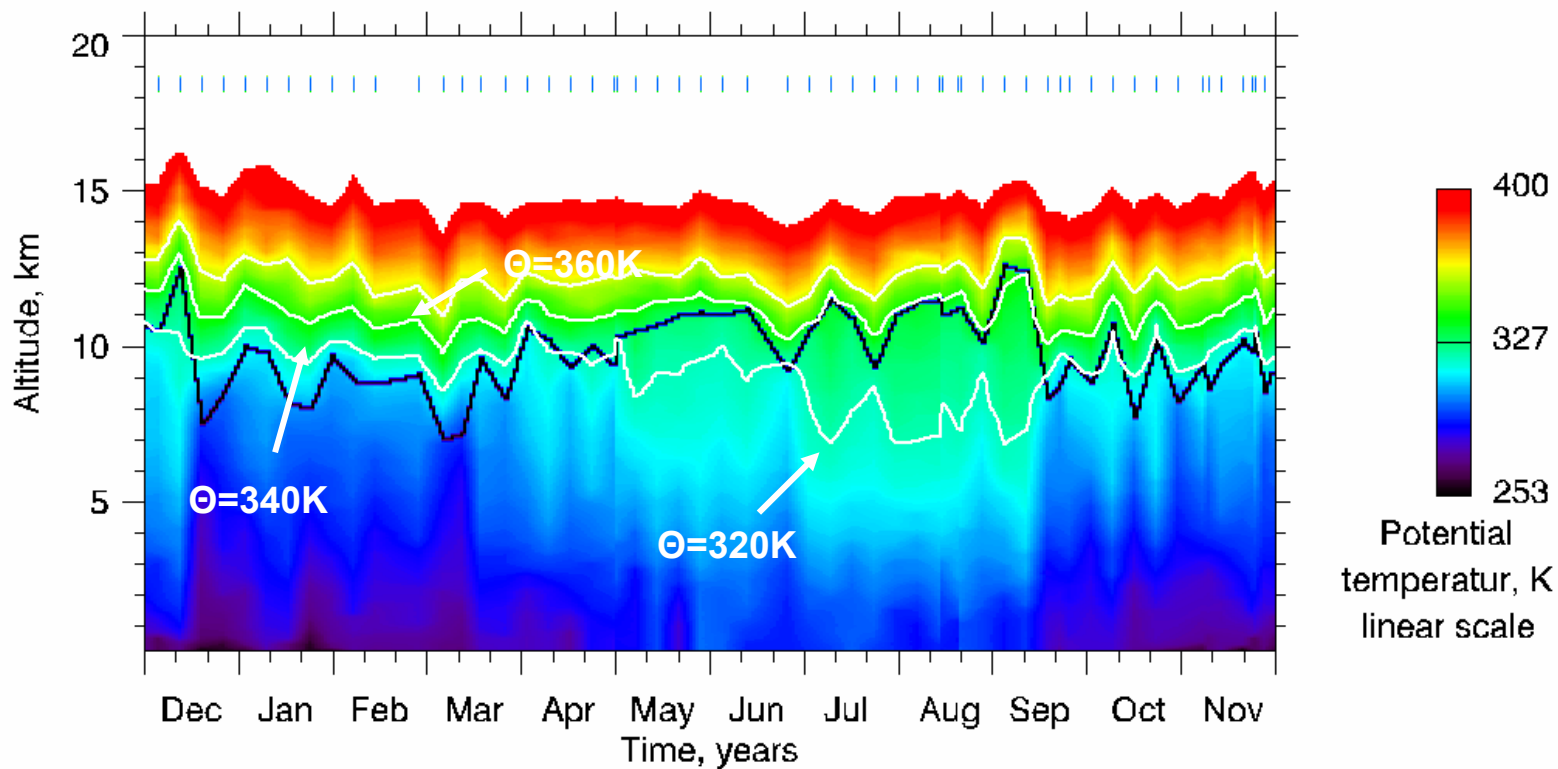
Rosenlof, K.H., JGR, 40,D21, 26,511-26,523, 1999

Discussion

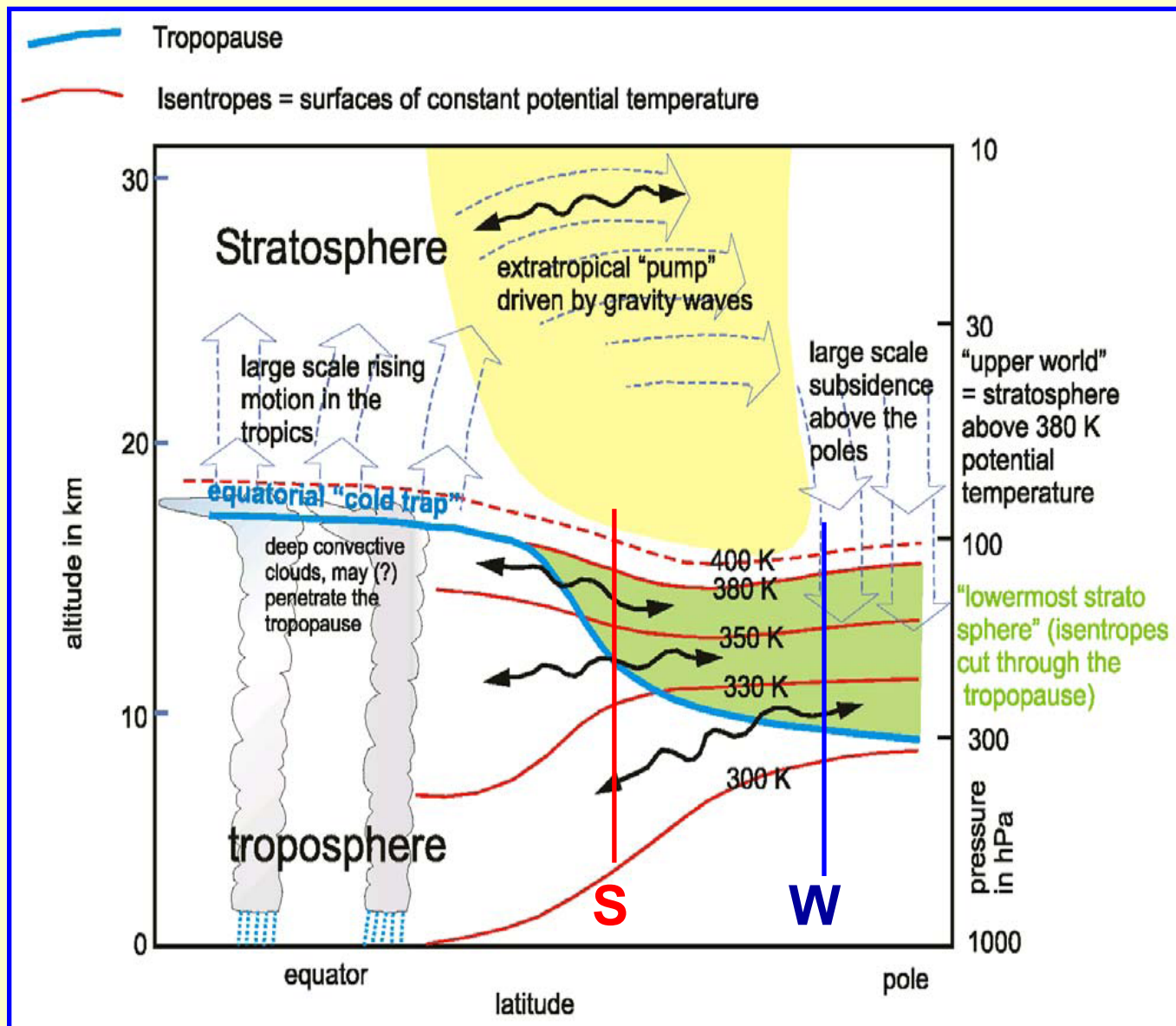


Discussion

Sodankylä potential temperature distribution from Dec. 2001 up to Nov. 2002



Discussion





Conclusions

- A second ozone maximum is found, located just above the tropopause at high latitude during late spring and summer every year with different amplitude
- It is shown, that the second ozone maximum is related to the troposphere inversion layer
- It is demonstrated, that the troposphere inversion layer at high latitudes is very stable, restricted vertical transport.
- Ozone in the inversion layer is dynamically controlled by horizontal advection. Ozone is stronger chemically controlled and destroyed catalytically above the troposphere inversion layer. As a result of both processes the second ozone maximum is built up.



Solar eclipse 2008 - Joint project

Location	Measurement type	Altitude region, km	Responsible scientist	Institut
ALOMAR, 69°N, 16°E	RMR lidar	40 - 100	G. Baumgarten	IAP Kühlungsborn, Germany
	Radar	80 - 110	N.Engler	IAP Kühlungsborn, Germany
	Ozone lidar Brewer	30 - 50	M.Gausa	ALOMAR, Norway
Ny Ålesund 79°N, 12°E	Ozone sonde 1 up to 3	0 - 35	P. von der Gathen	AWI Potsdam, Germany
	Optical filter measurements Total ozone content		B. Petkov	ISAC-CNR Bologna, Italy
Sodankylä 67°N, 27°E	2 ozone sondes	0 - 35	R. Kivi	ARC, Finnish Meteorological Institute, Sodankylä, Finland
Oslo 60°N, 10°E	Brewer GUV		K. Stebel	NILU, Kjeller, Norway
Research ship "Oceania" near Svalbard	Total ozone, Microtops		T. Zielinski	Polish Academie of sciences, Poland

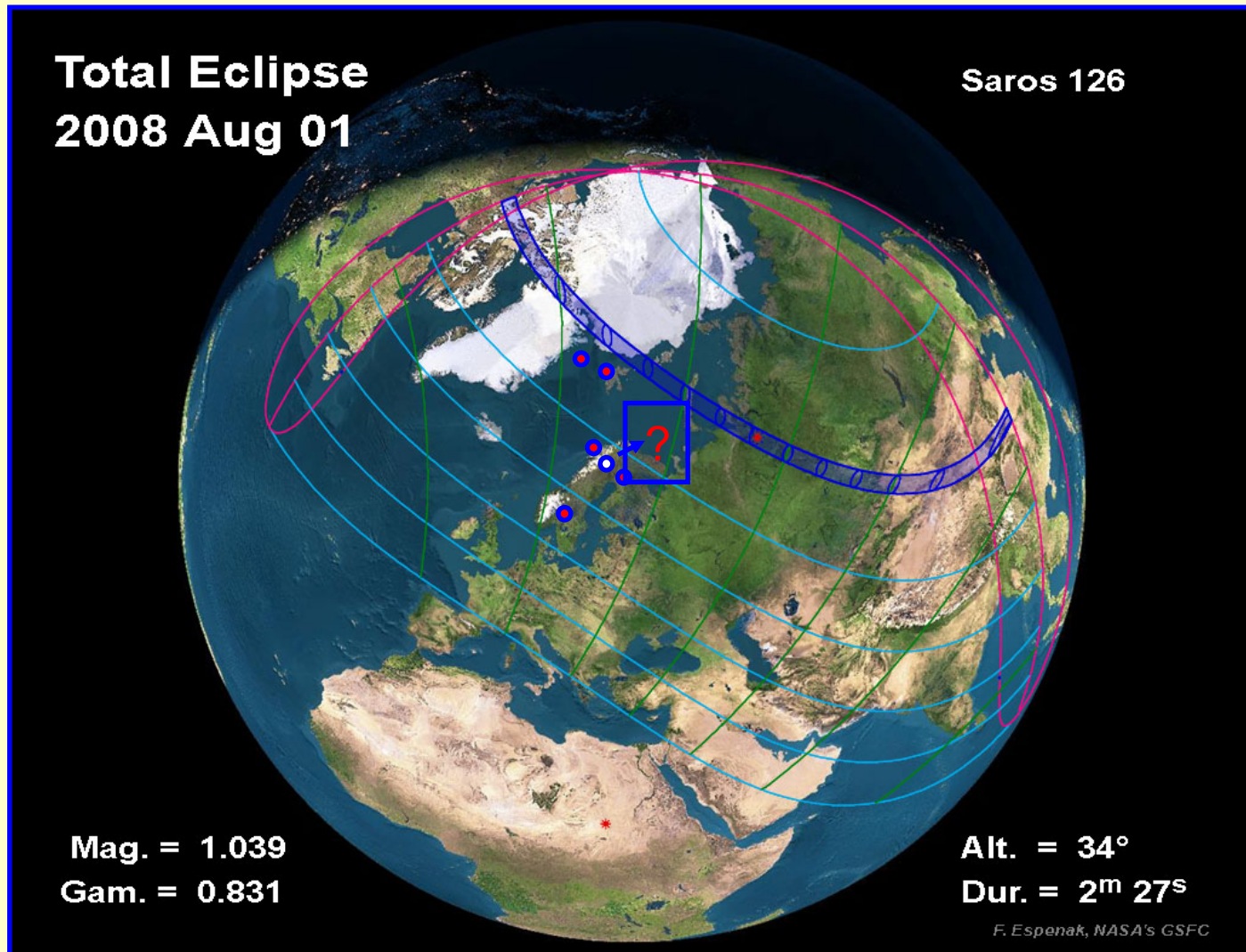
ESRANGE ? 68°N, 21°E

Radar, Lidar, S. Kirkwood, K.H. Fricke



Solar eclipse 2008 - Joint project

Fourth UN/ESA/NASA/JAXA/BAS workshop
02-06 June 2008, Sozopol, Bulgaria



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Thank you

very much for your attention

