

Transport, chemistry and aerosols in the Asian monsoon anticyclone

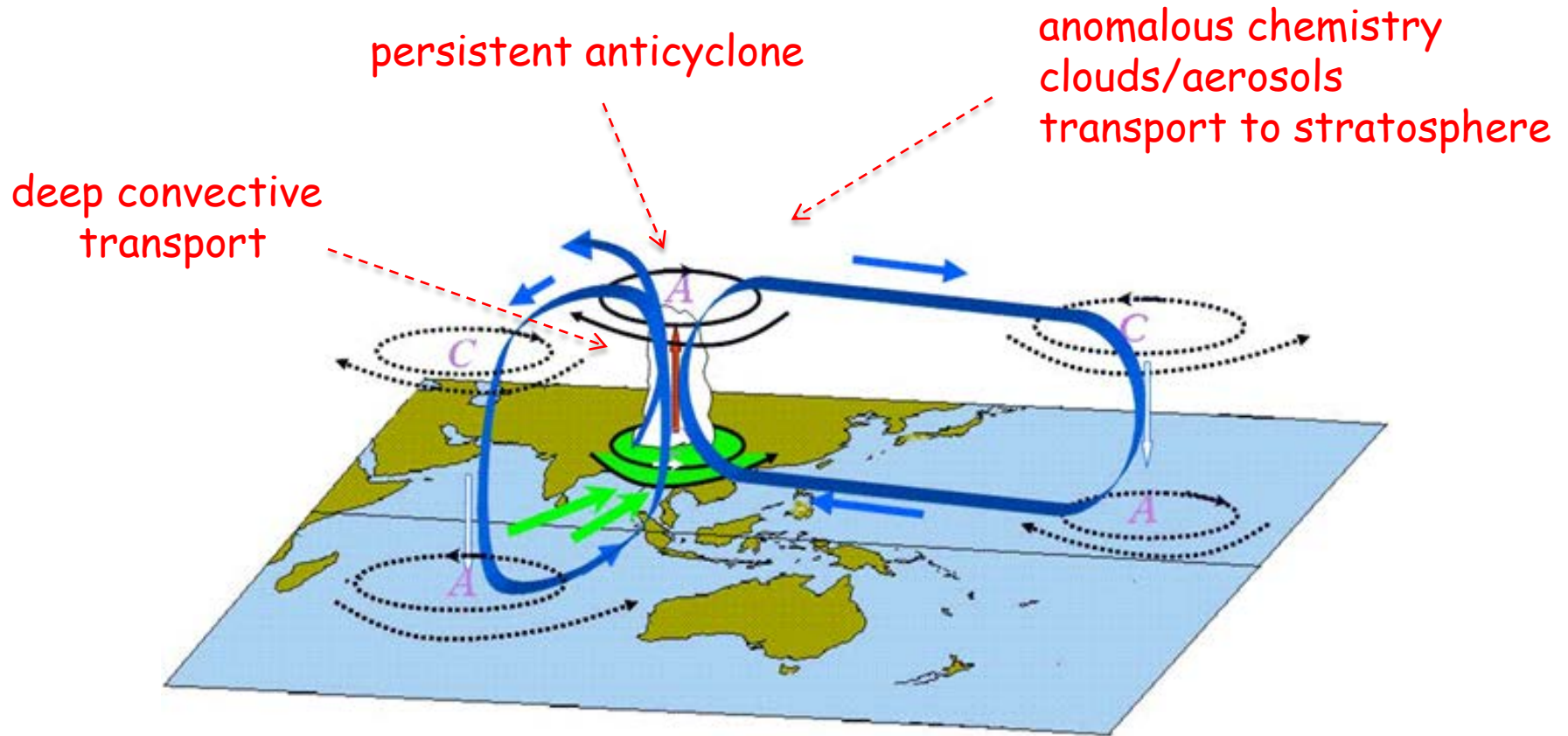
Bill Randel

Atmospheric Chemistry Division
NCAR Boulder, Colorado USA

Thanks to: Mijeong Park, Laura Pan, Doug Kinnison, Hella Garney, others.



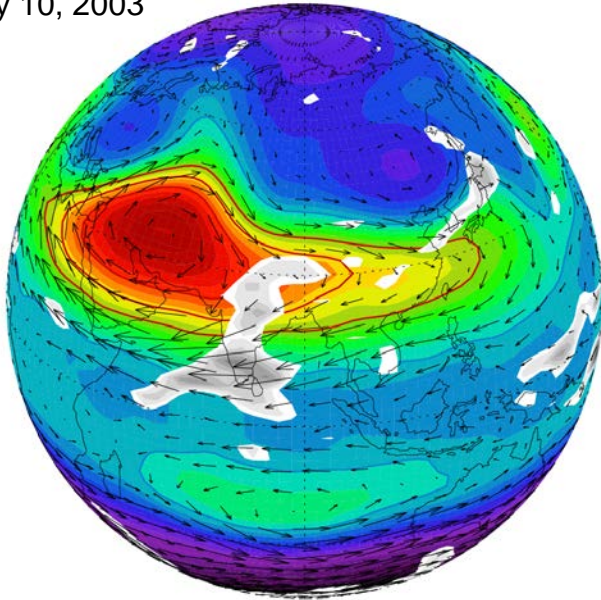
Summer Broad-Scale Circulations



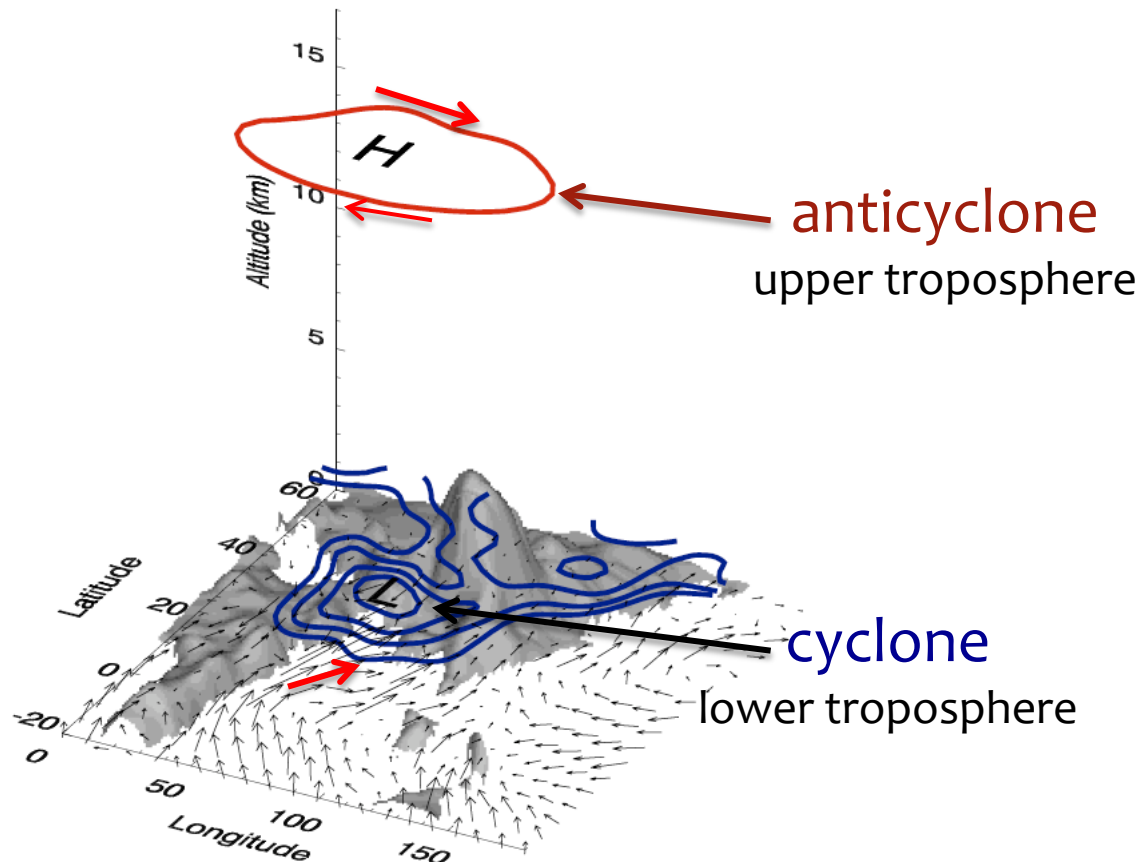
Dynamical Background

Cyclone at the surface, anticyclone in the upper troposphere

July 10, 2003



Hoskins and Rodwell, 1995
Highwood and Hoskins, 1998

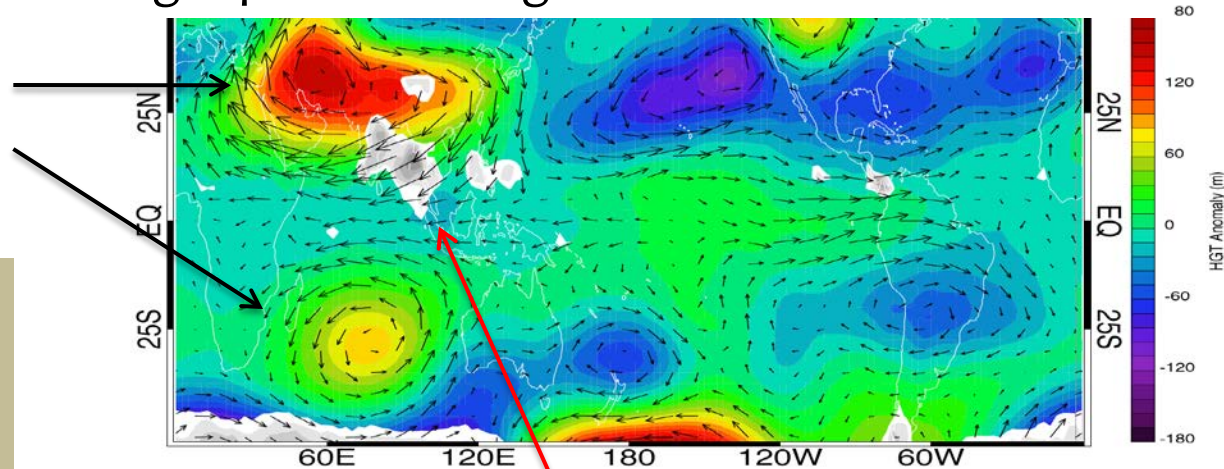


Anticyclones in the Upper Troposphere

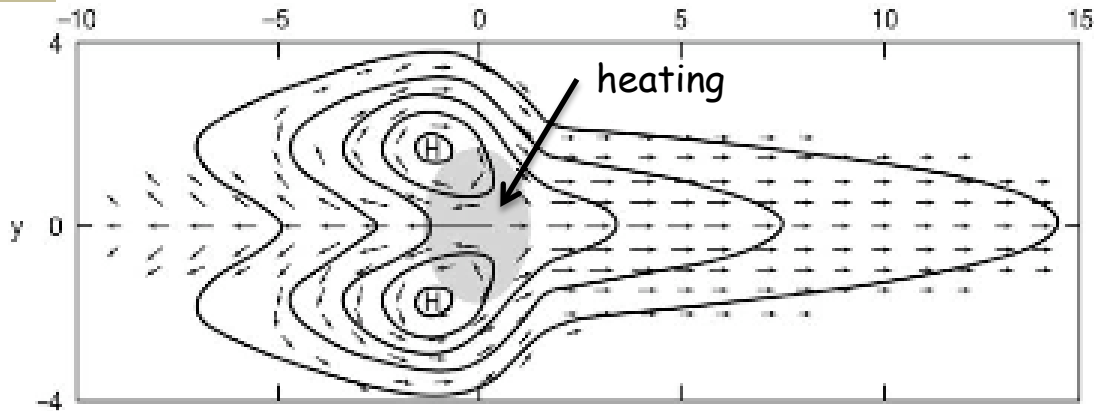
geopotential height and winds 100 hPa

anticyclones

Note that the anticyclone does not lie on top of the deep convection



Convection (heating)



‘Matsuno-Gill’ Solution

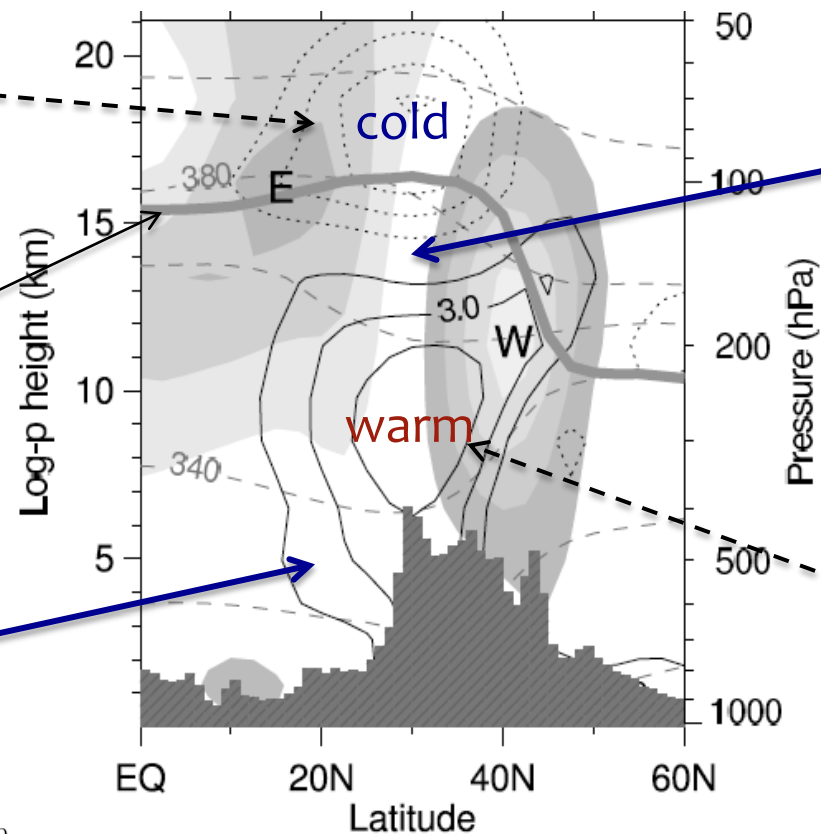
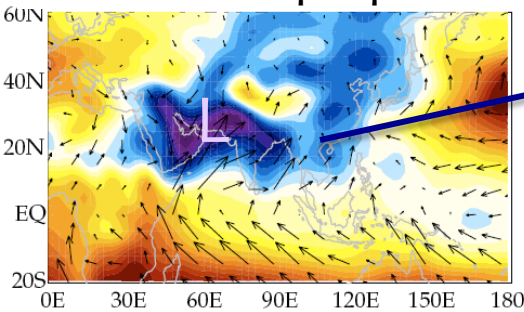
Dynamical Background

Anticyclonic circulation extends into lower stratosphere

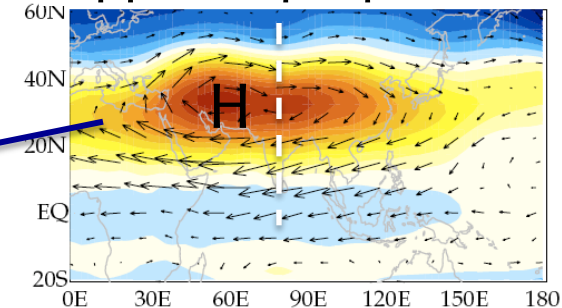
cold tropopause
and lower
stratosphere

tropopause

Lower troposphere



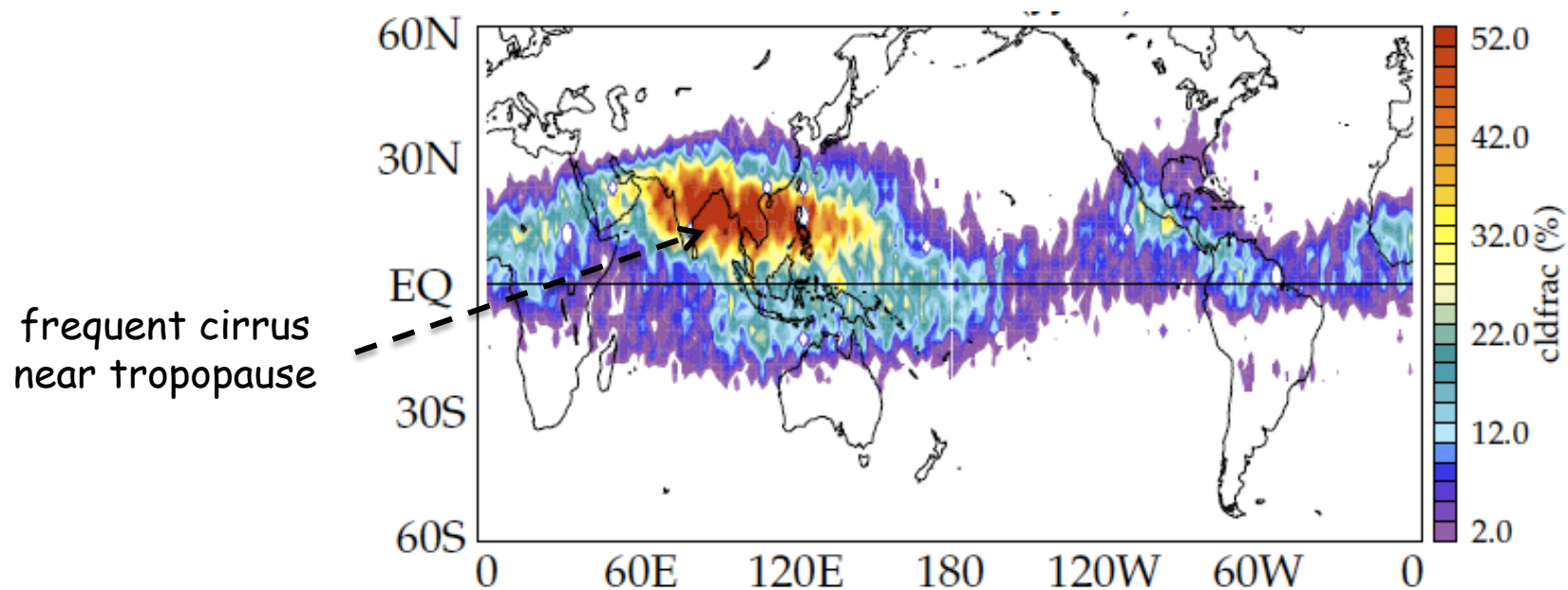
Upper troposphere



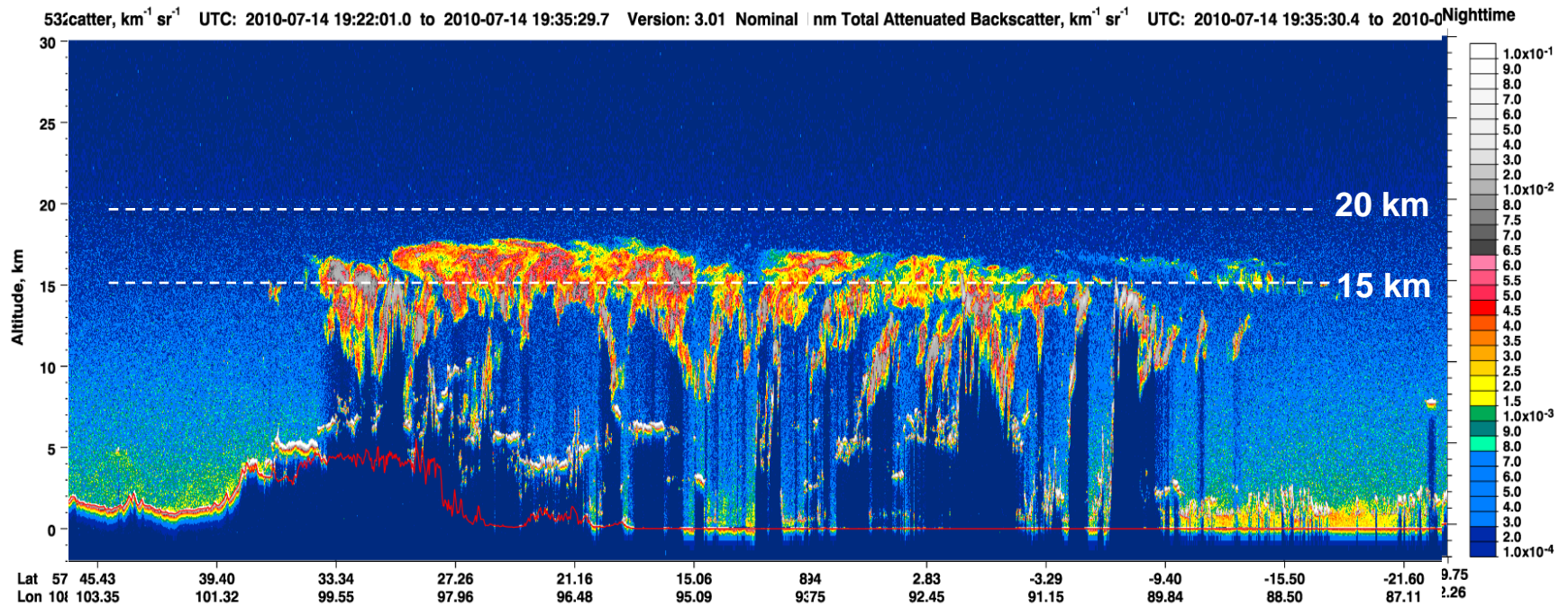
warm
troposphere

Randel and Park, JGR, 2006

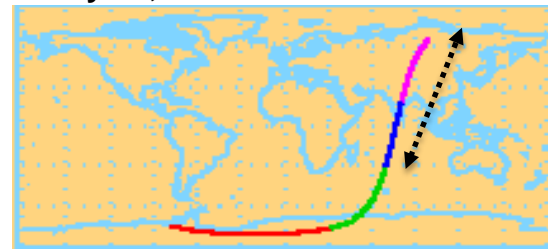
CALIPSO cloud fraction near 16 km



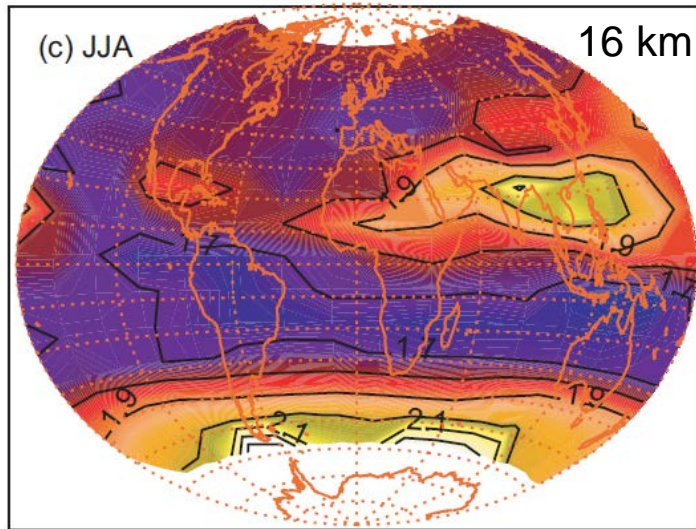
CALIPSO satellite lidar cloud observations



July 14, 2010

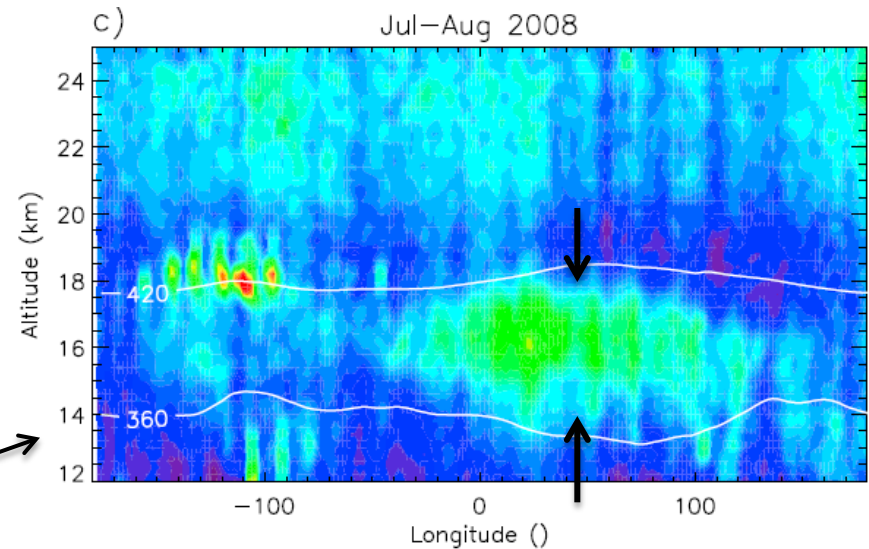


Monsoon aerosol layer near 16 km



SAGE II measurements 1999-2005
Thomason and Vernier, ACP, 2013

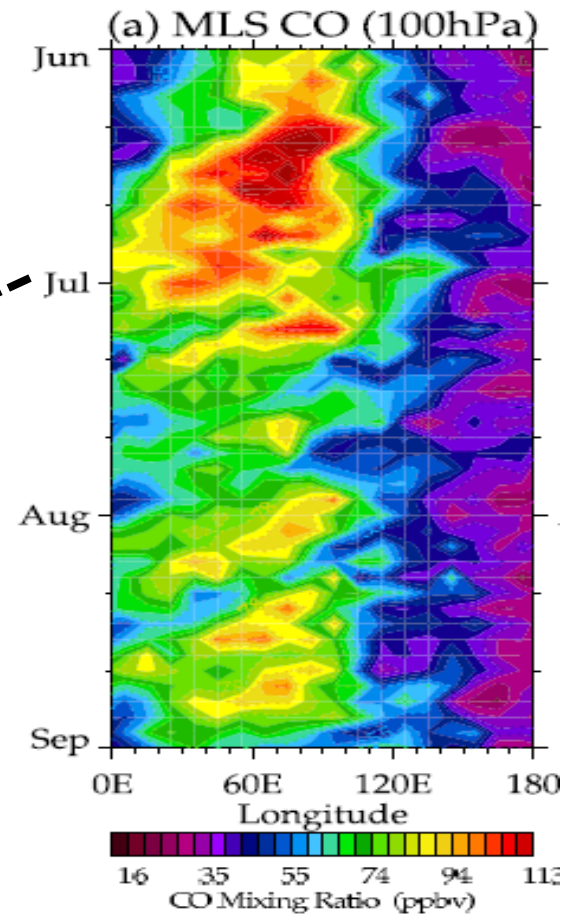
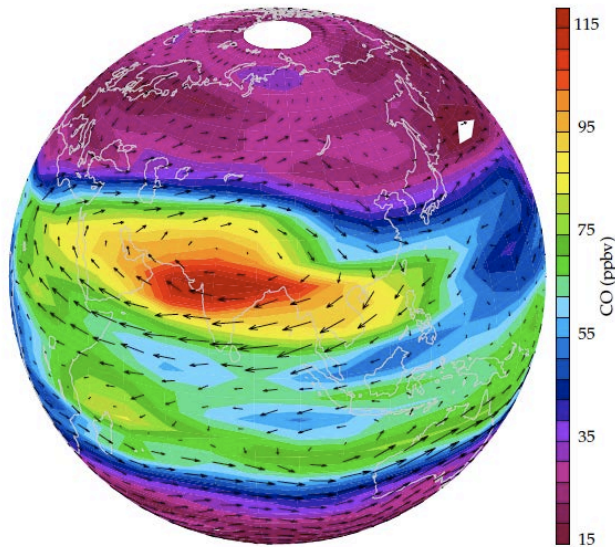
CALIPSO measurements
Vernier et al, GRL, 2011



Narrow layer
near tropopause

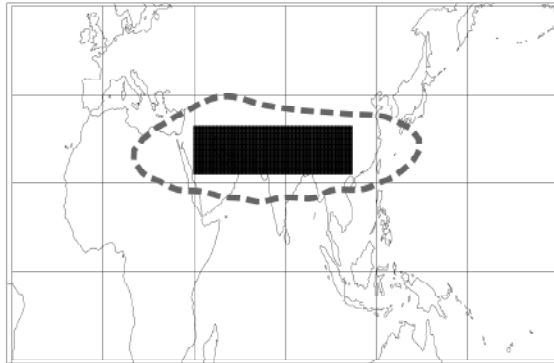
strong chemical influence on summer UTLS

MLS 100 hPa
carbon monoxide (CO)

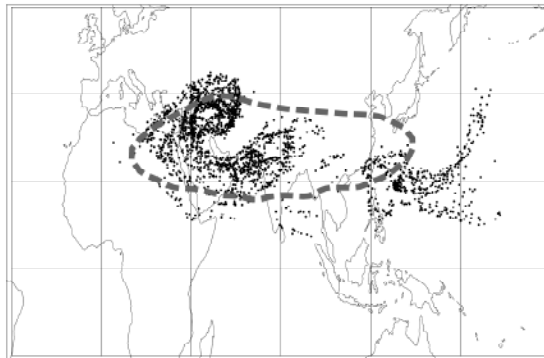


Park et al, JGR, 2008, 2009

transport
simulation
at 150 hPa

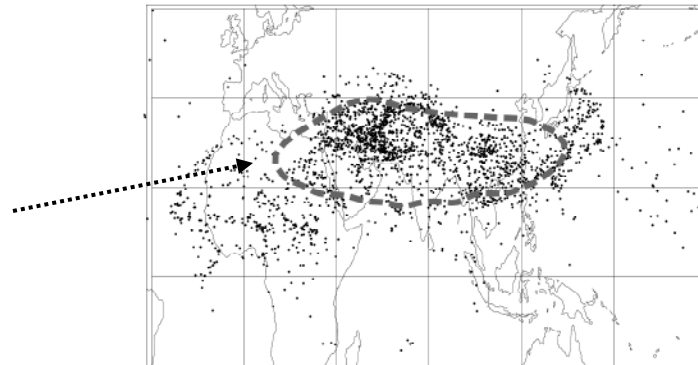


day 0



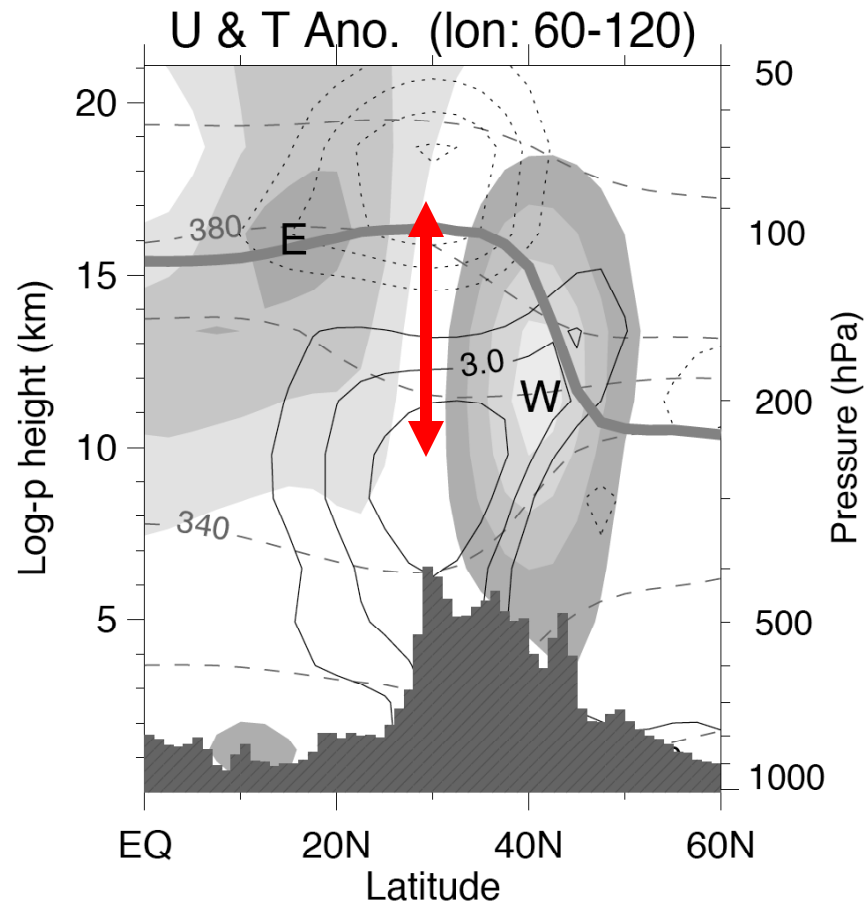
day 10

large fraction
remain inside
anticyclone

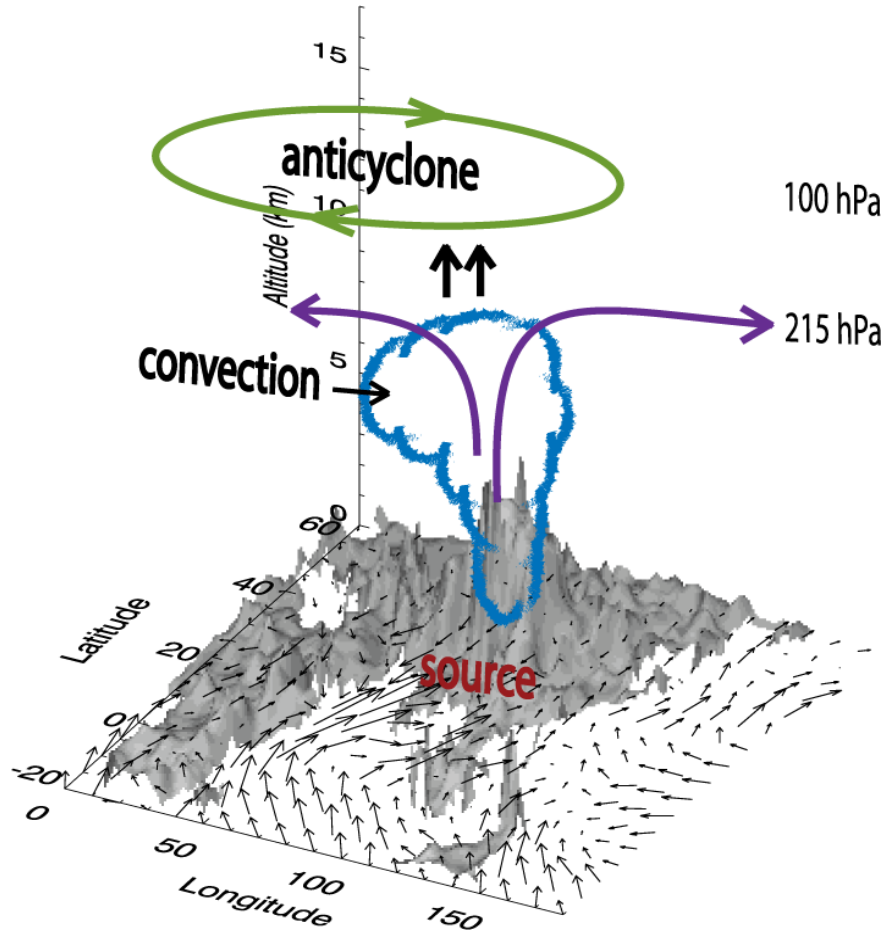


day 20

Confinement within region of strongest winds



Transport pathways



confinement by anticyclone
+ transport to stratosphere

Transport above 200 hPa
by convection / circulation

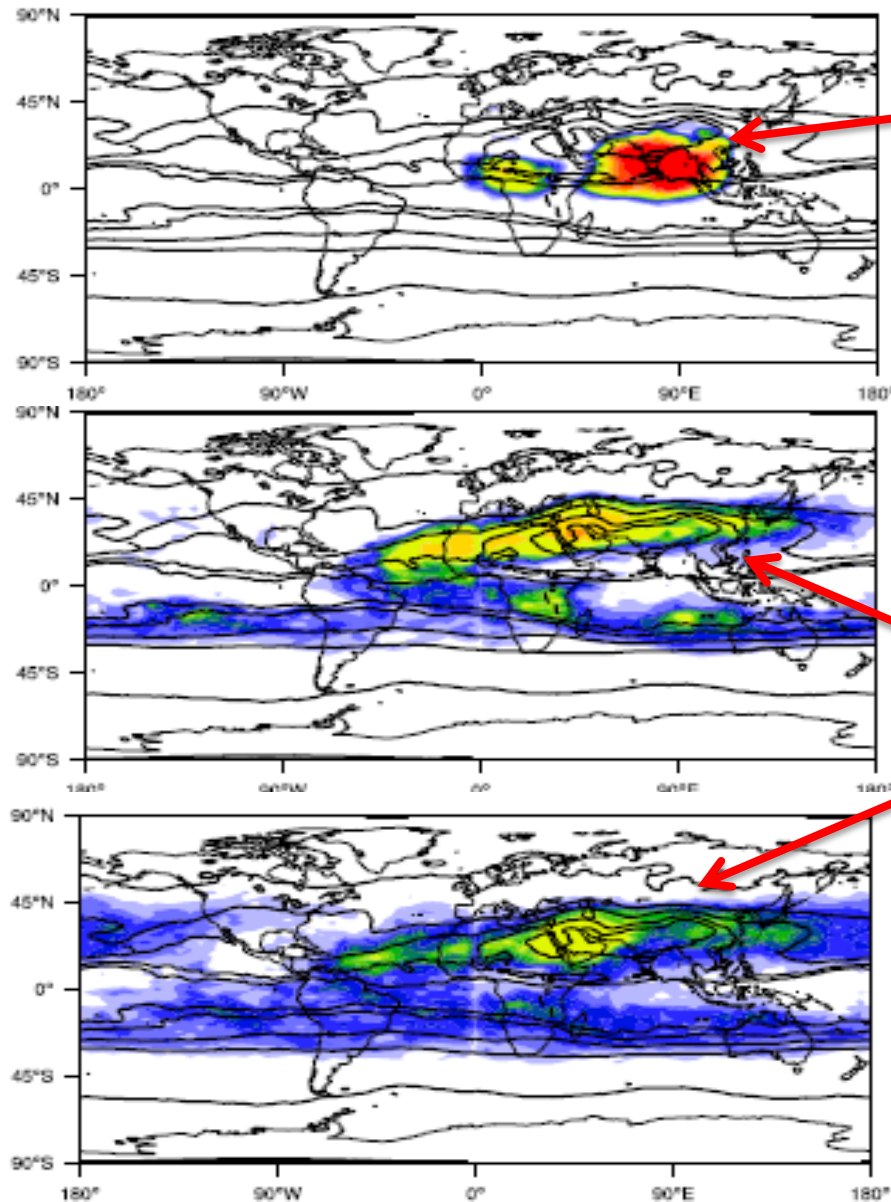
convective transport
(main outflow near 200 hPa)

surface emission
(India and Southeast Asia)

What happens
to the outflow
from deep
convection?

+ 10 days

+ 20 days

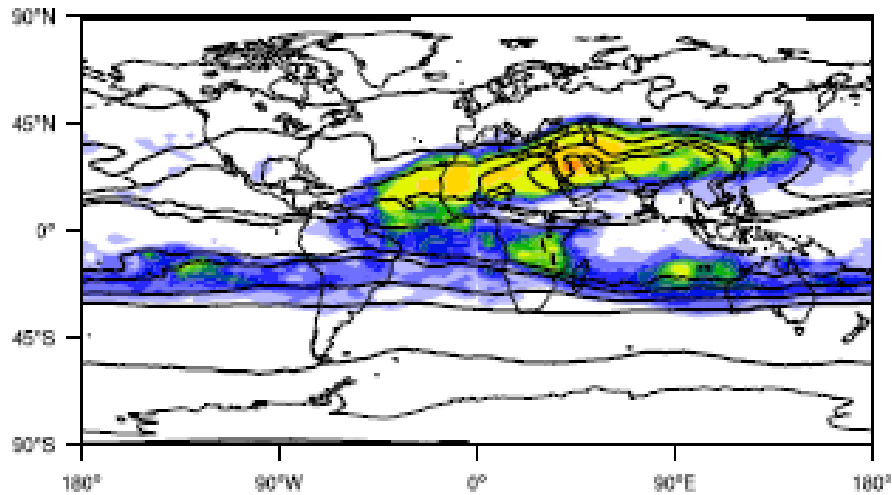


3D trajectories
initialized at 200 hPa
in regions of
deep convection
 $OLR < 160 K$

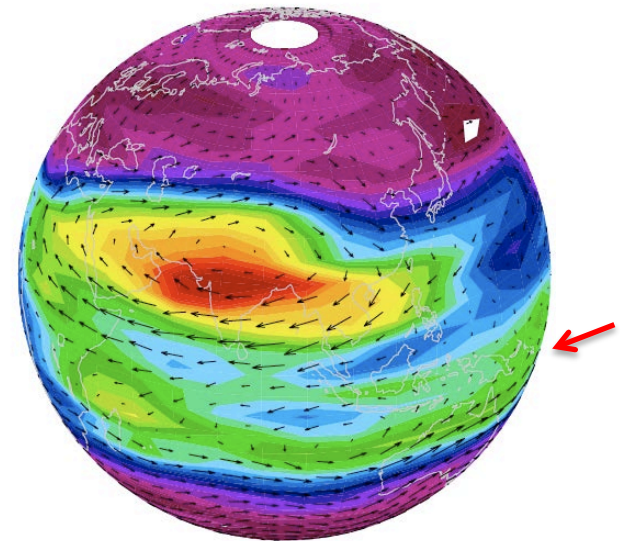
confinement
within anticyclone
+ transport to SH

from Hella Garney

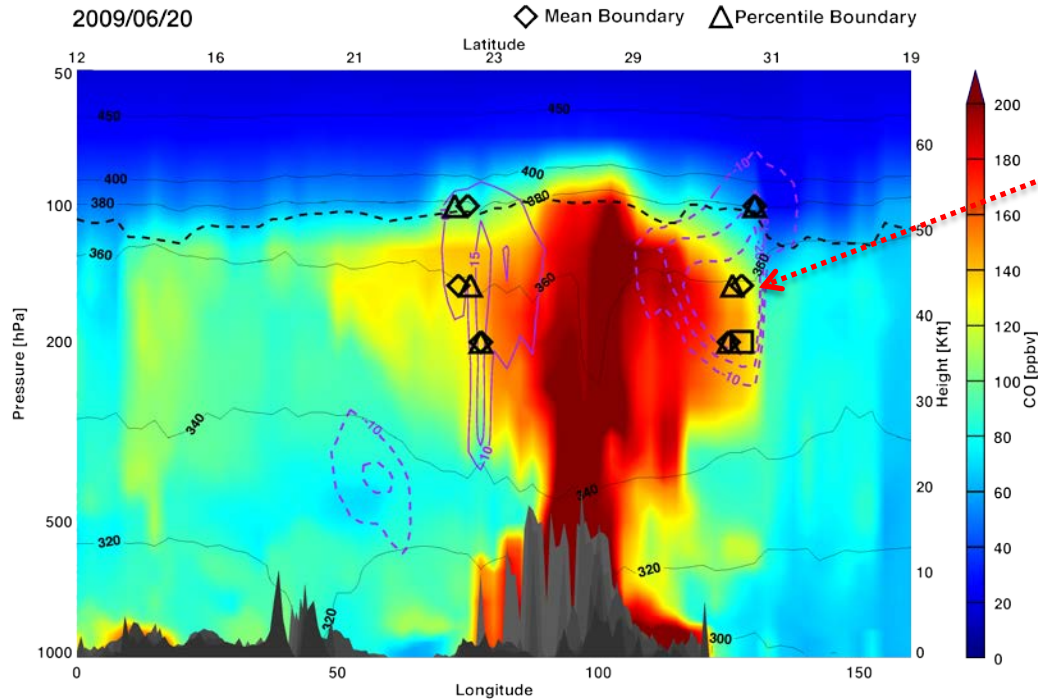
trajectories



MLS 100 hPa carbon monoxide (CO)



Vertical structure of CO from model simulation



dynamical 'edge' of anticyclone

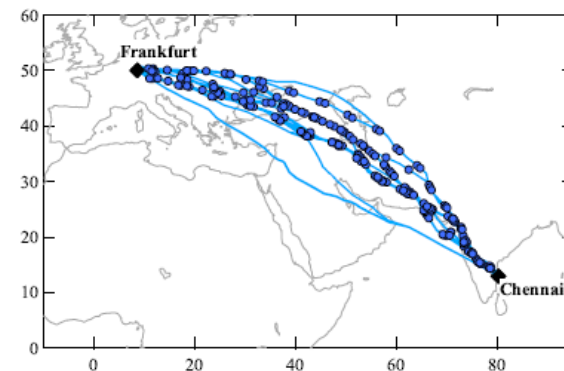
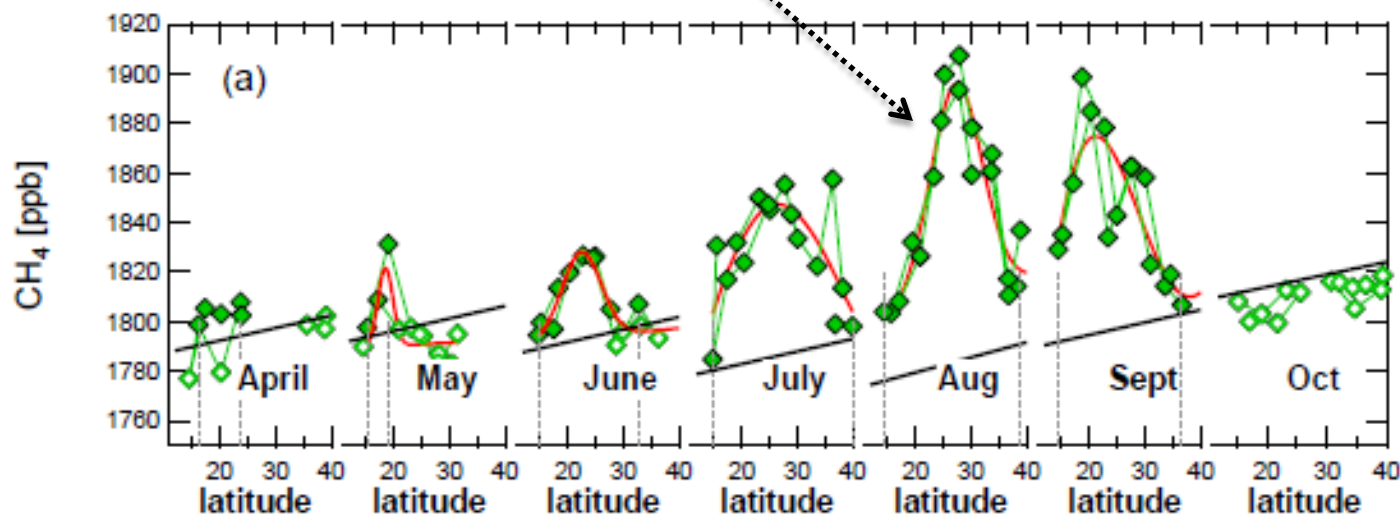
from Laura Pan

- How sharp is the 'chemical edge'?
- When and where does air 'escape' the anticyclone?

Greenhouse gas relationships in the Indian summer monsoon plume measured by the CARIBIC passenger aircraft

T. J. Schuck¹, C. A. M. Brenninkmeijer¹, A. K. Baker¹, F. Slemr¹, P. F. J. von Velthoven², and A. Zahn³

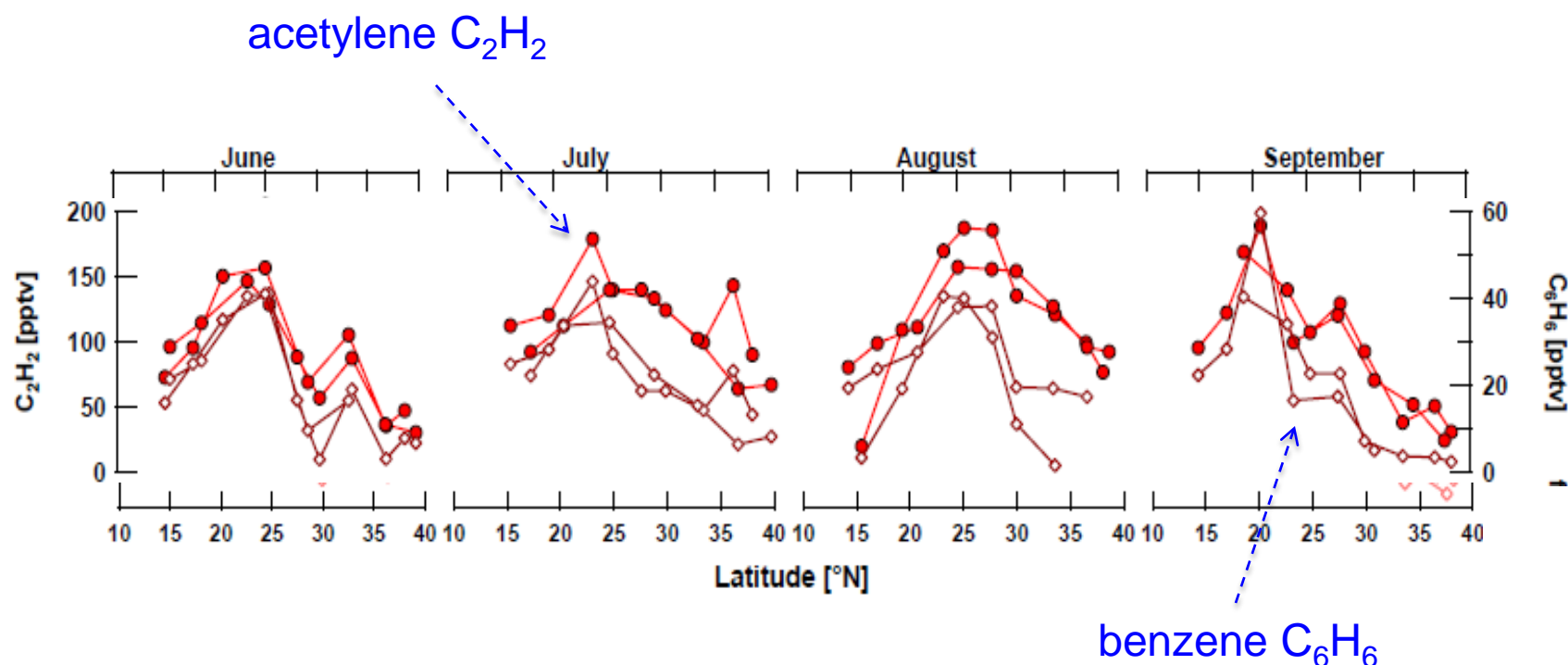
Enhanced CH_4
within anticyclone



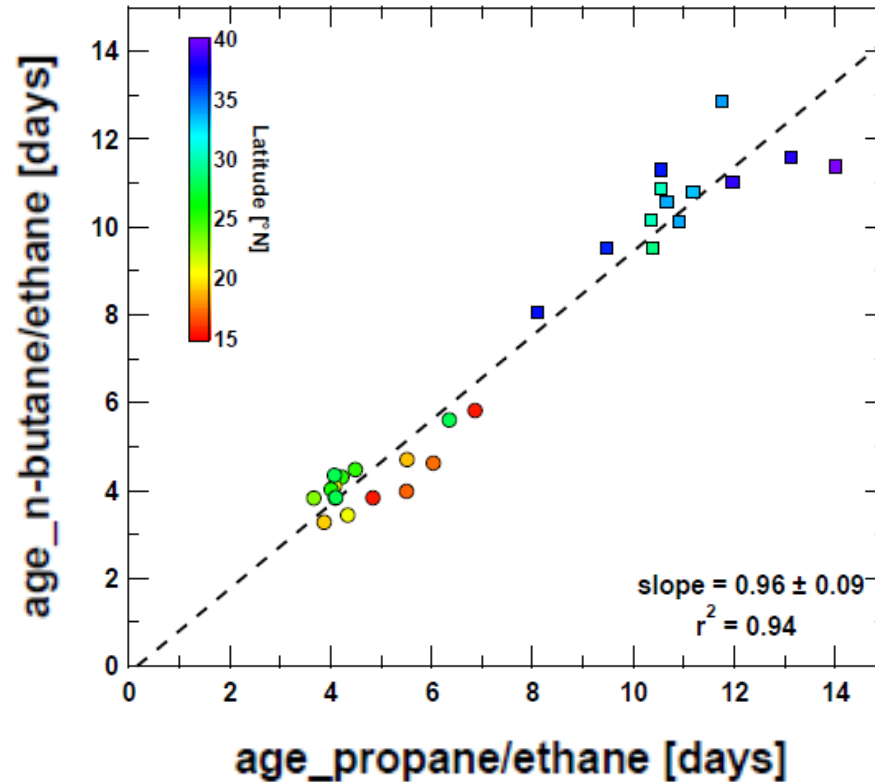
Characterization of non-methane hydrocarbons in Asian summer monsoon outflow observed by the CARIBIC aircraft

A. K. Baker¹, T. J. Schuck¹, F. Slemr¹, P. van Velthoven², A. Zahn³, and C. A. M. Brenninkmeijer¹

ACP, 2011



Age of air estimated from short-lived hydrocarbons

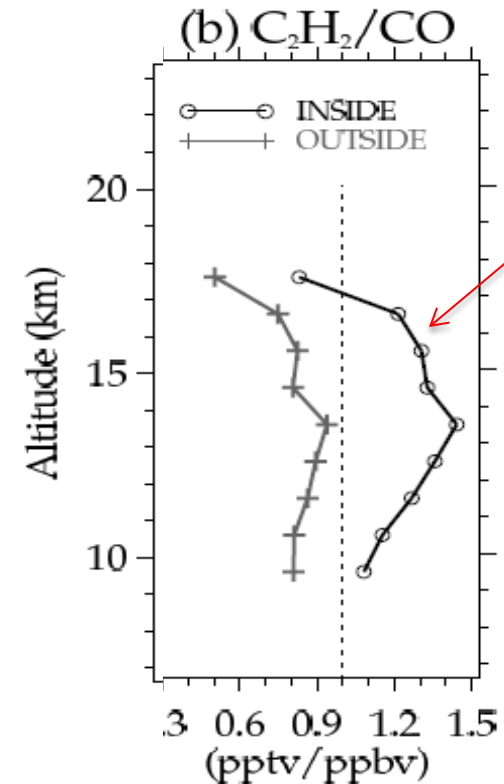
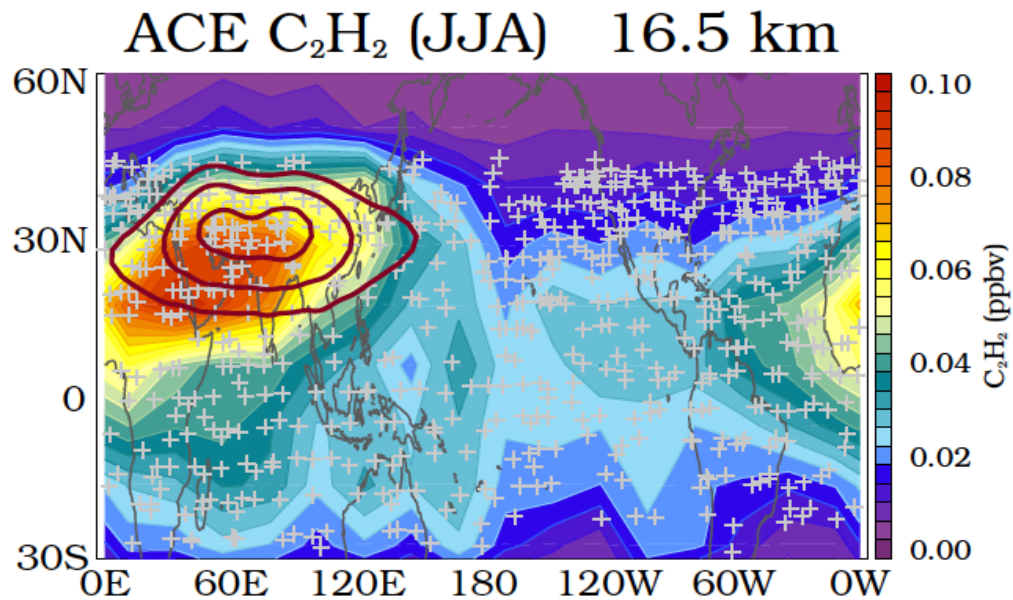


Baker et al, ACP, 2011

Result: air is relatively young: ~5-12 days

C_2H_2 measurements from ACE-FTS satellite

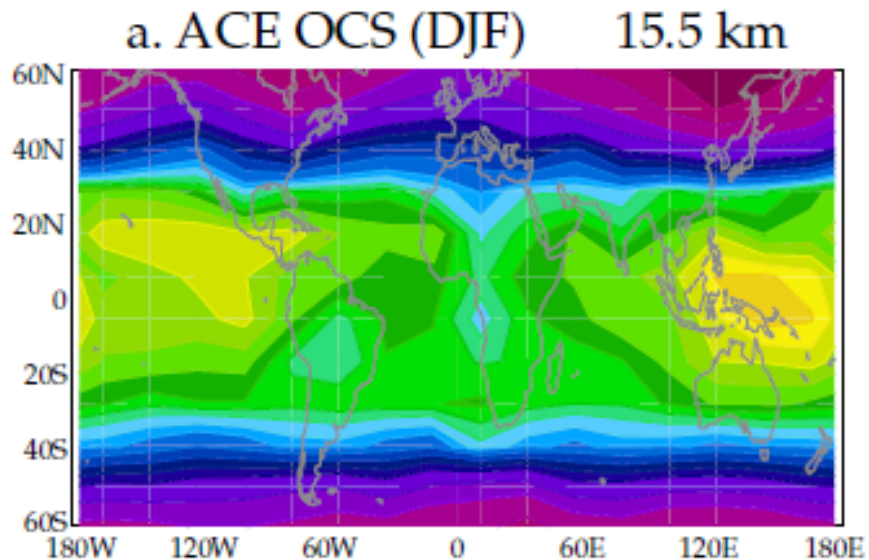
photochemical lifetime \sim 2 weeks



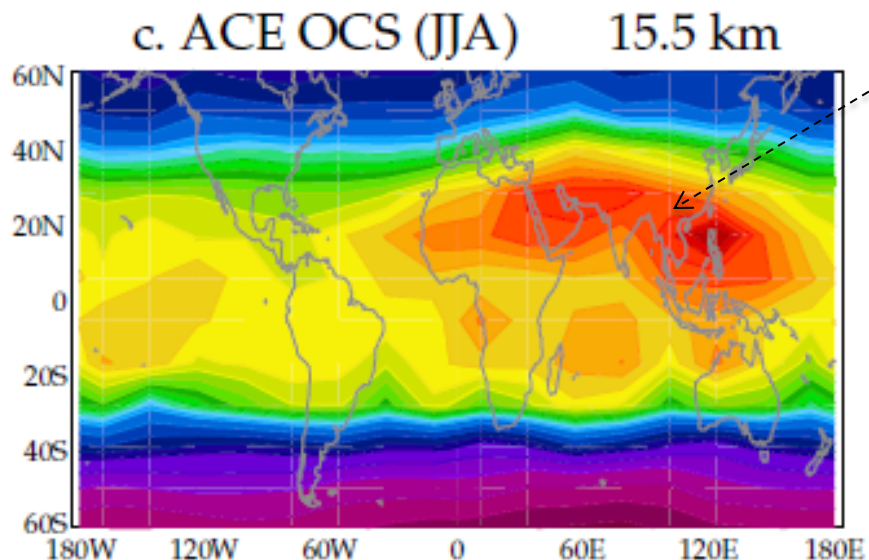
young air
inside
anticyclone

ACE measurements of OCS

Note the large
annual cycle



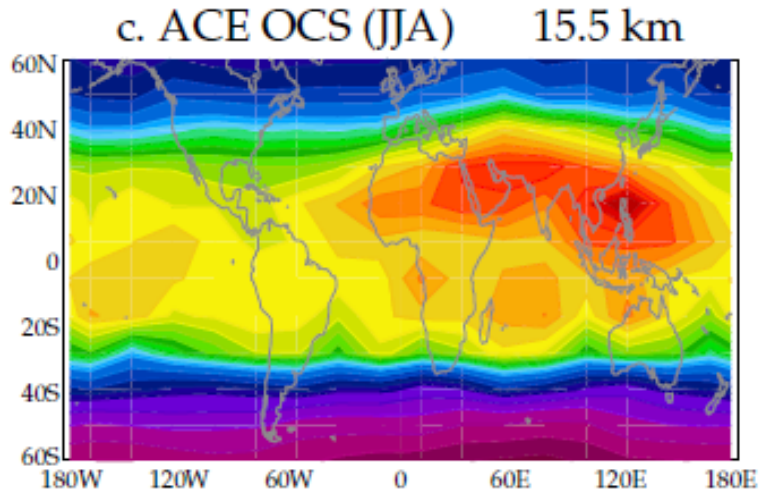
DJF



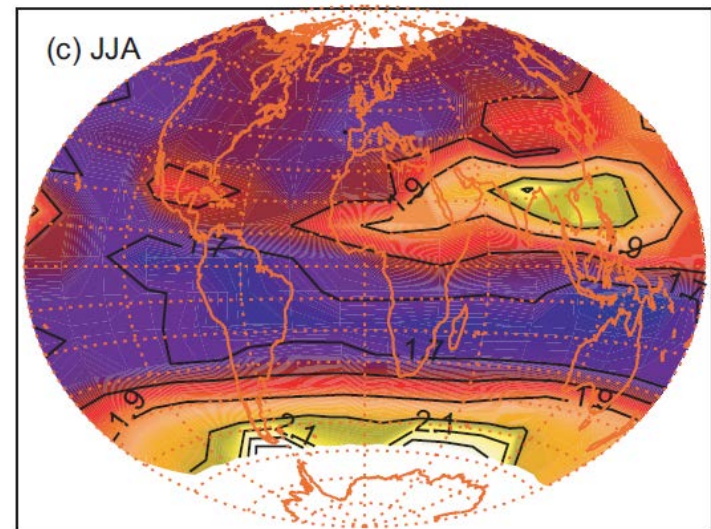
enhanced in
monsoon region

JJA

Simple mechanism for ATAL?



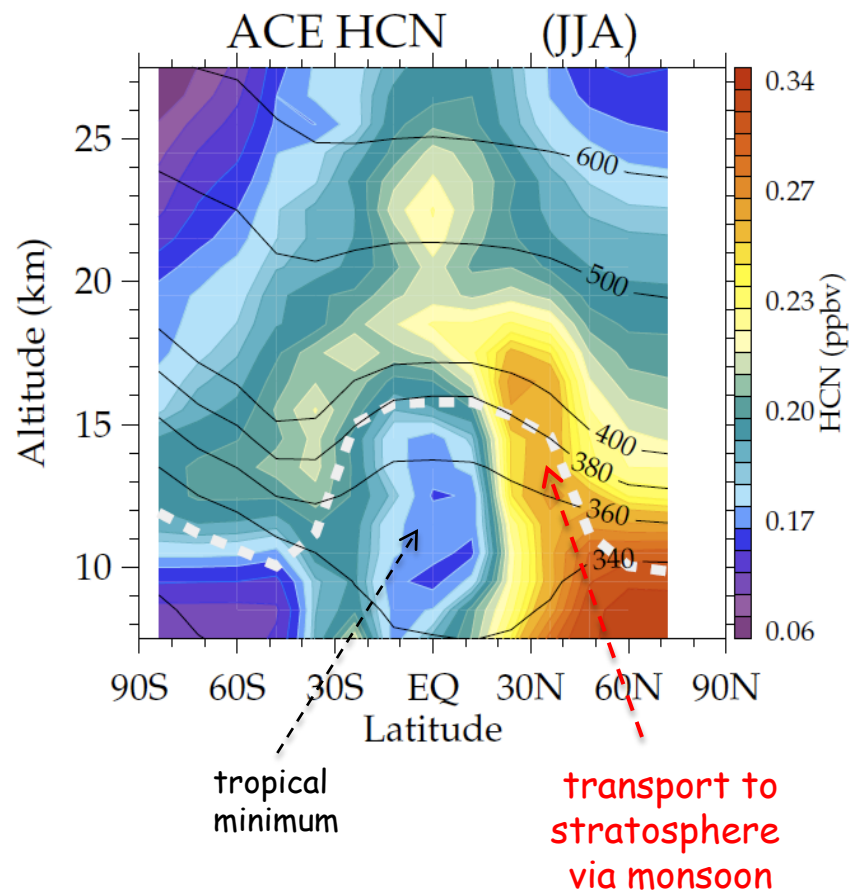
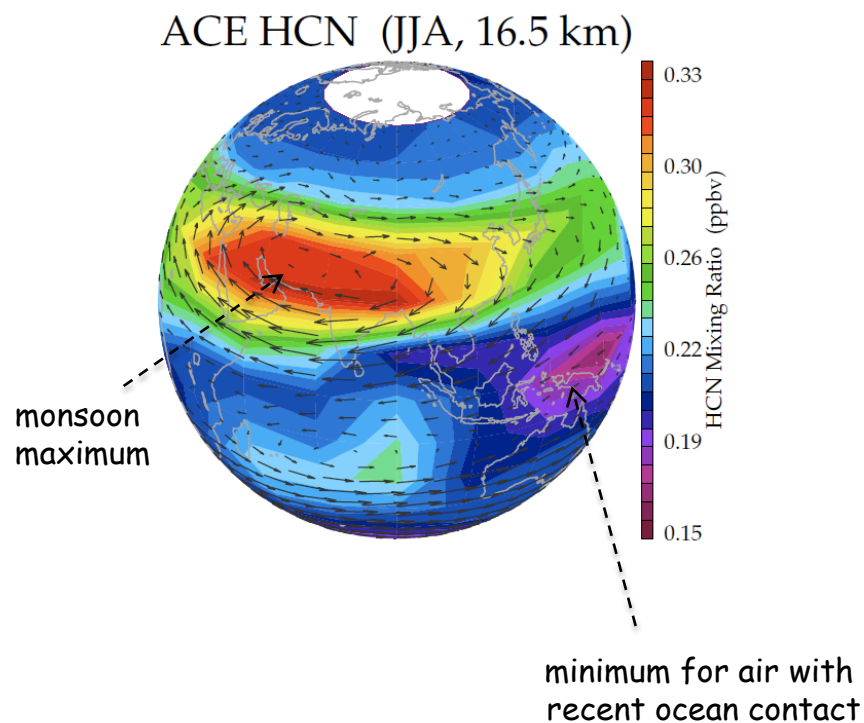
SAGE II aerosols
Thomason and Vernier, ACP, 2013



Transport to the stratosphere observed from ACE hydrogen cyanide (HCN)

HCN - biomass burning tracer

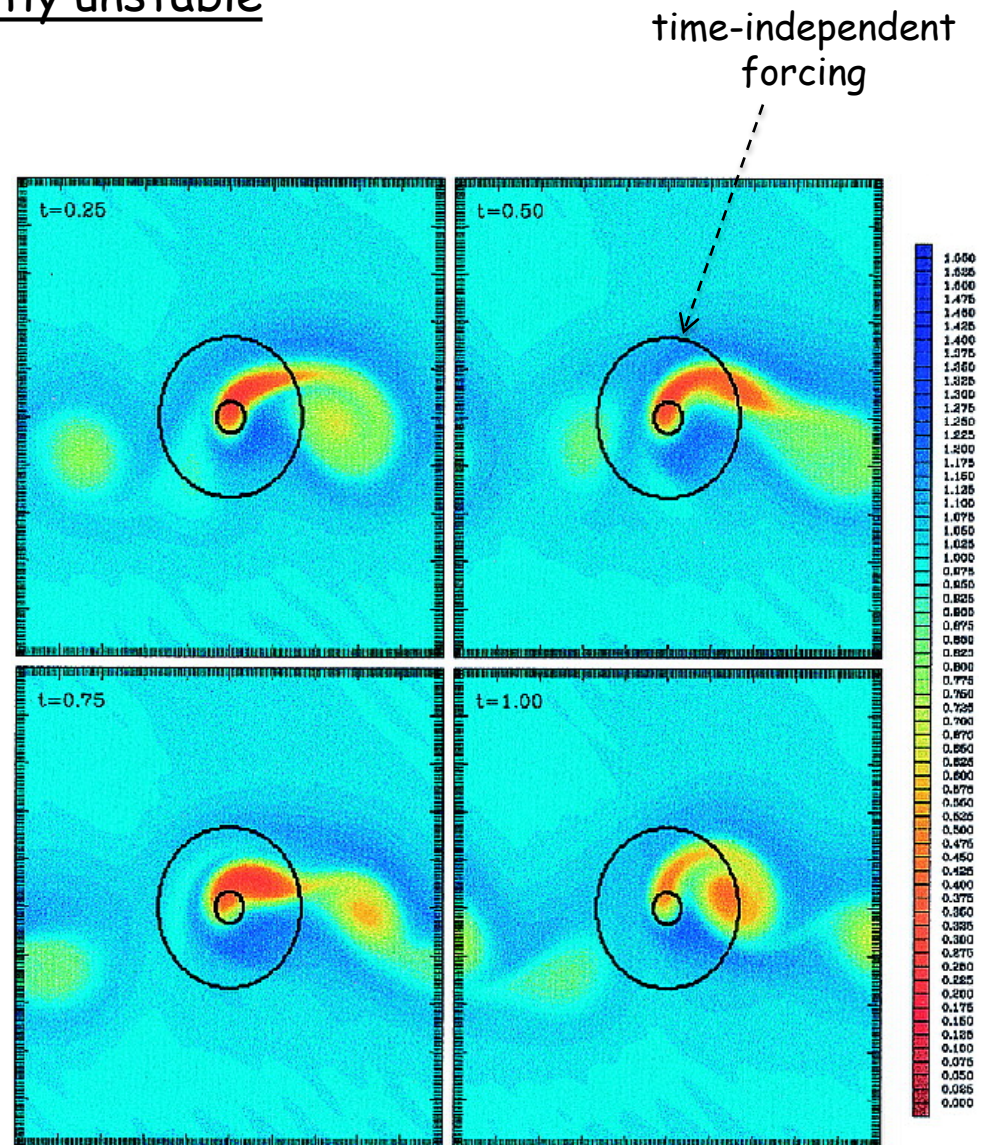
- Minimum in tropics (ocean sink)
- Long lived in free atmosphere



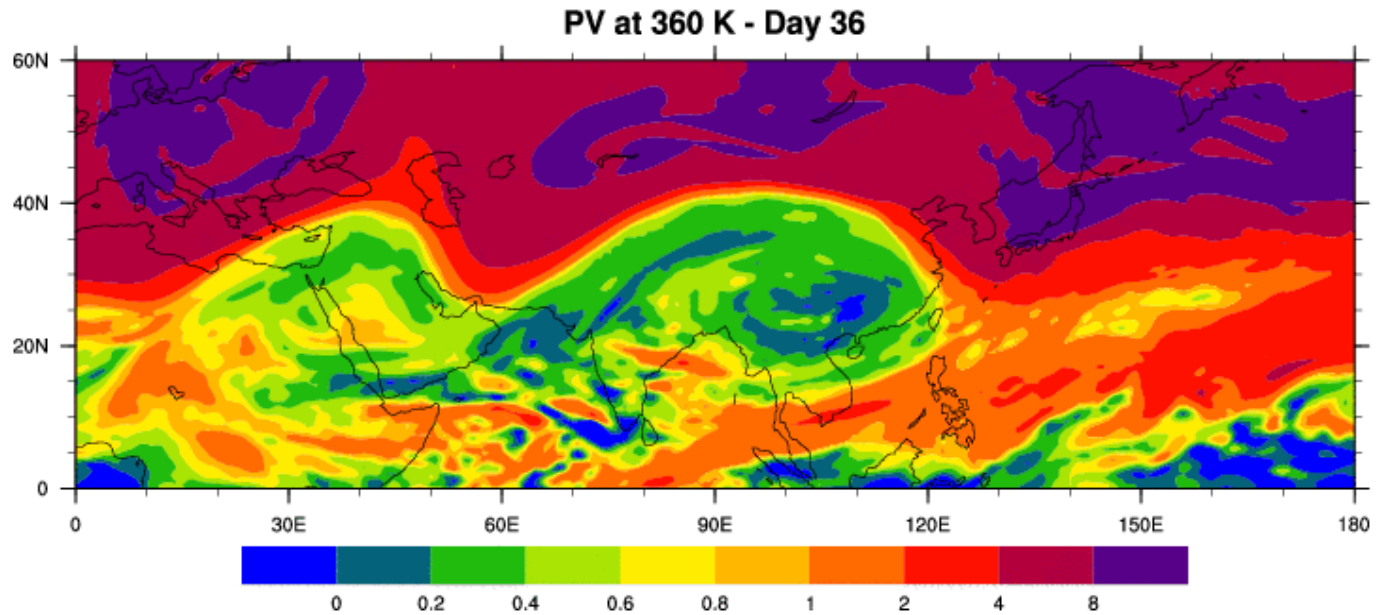
Monsoon circulation is inherently unstable

Hsu and Plumb 2000

eddy shedding from
monsoon circulation

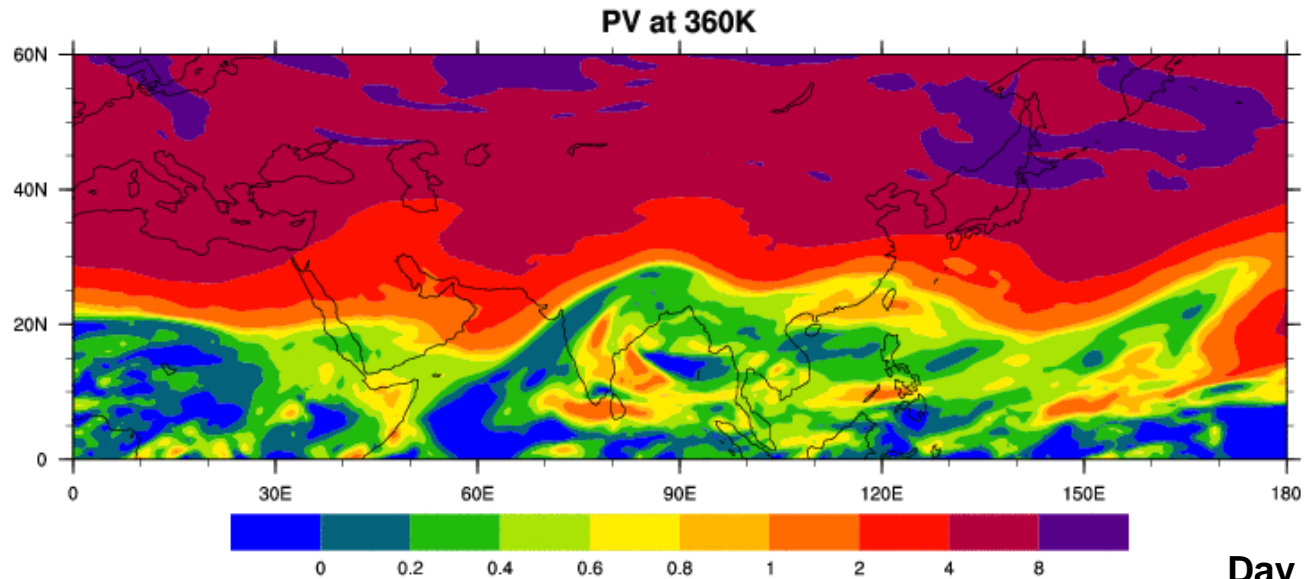


Anticyclone viewed in potential vorticity



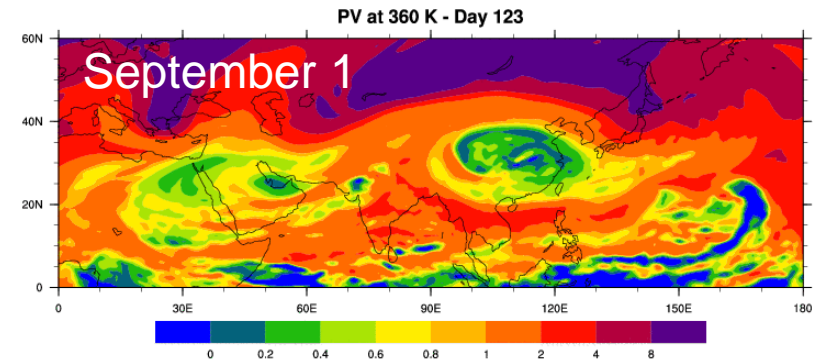
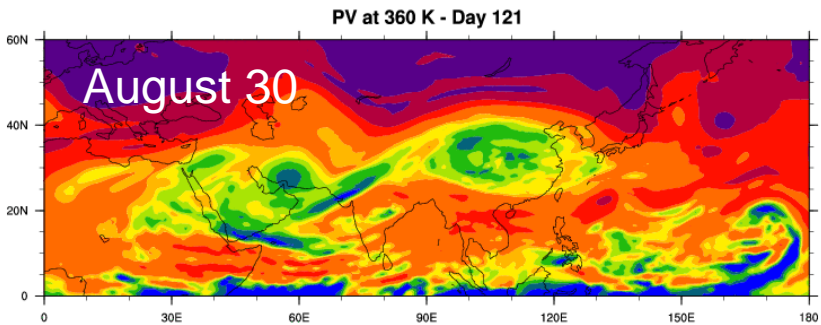
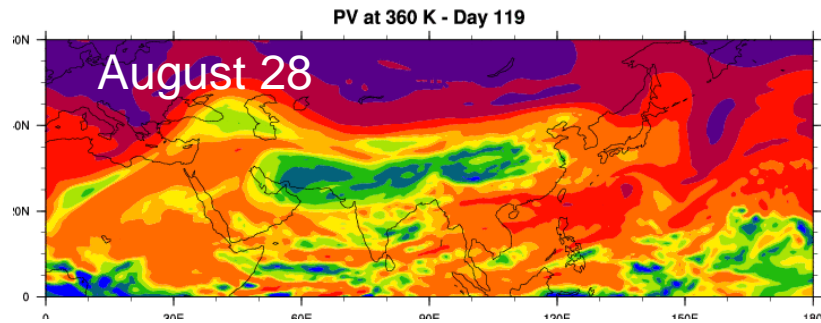
PV in monsoon region at 360 K

May 1 - September 30, 2006

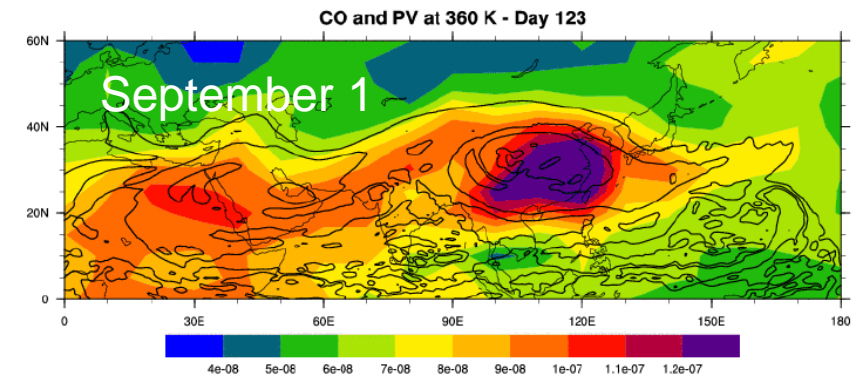
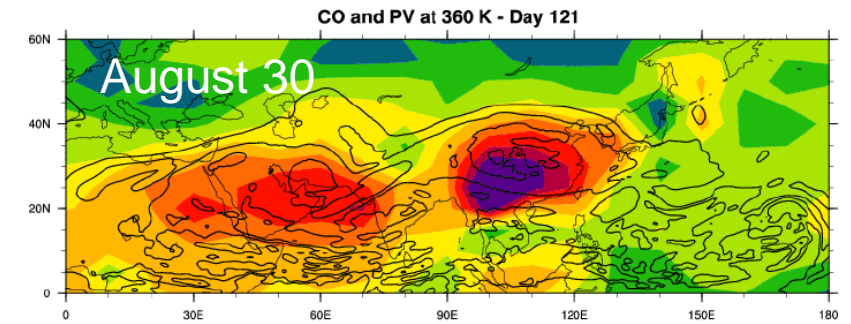
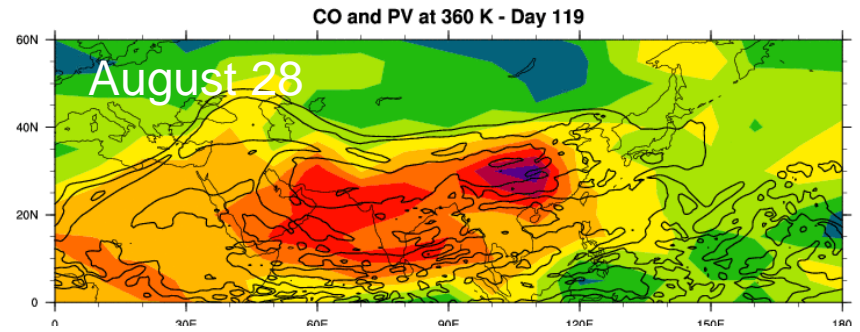


Day 1 = May 1
32 June 1
62 July 1
93 Aug 1
123 Sept 1

PV maps at 360 K



CO from Aura MLS

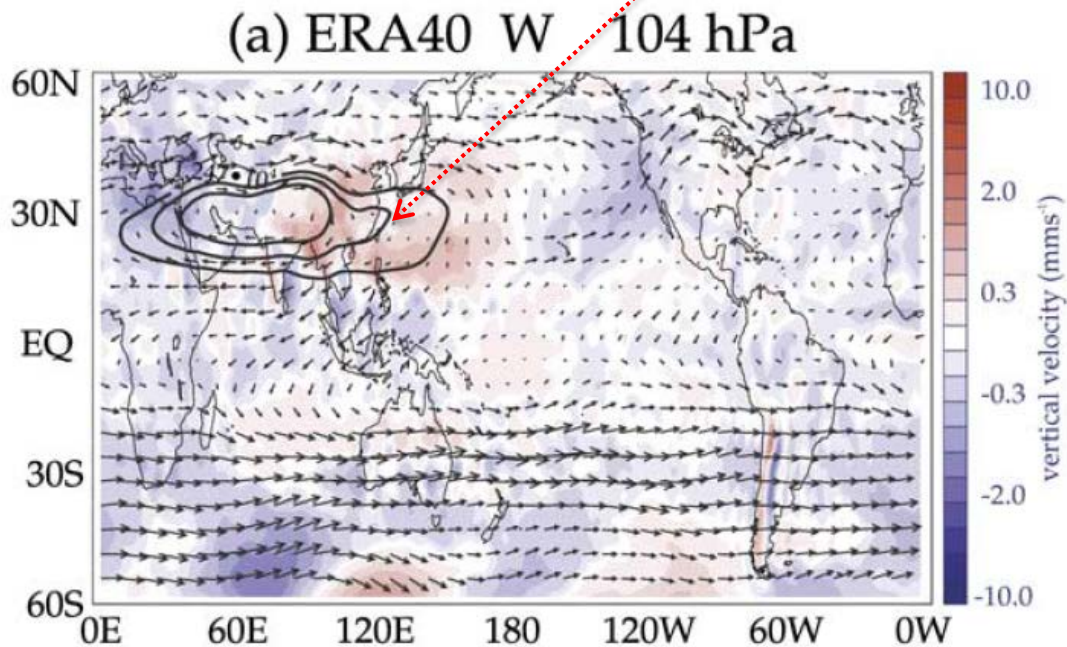


What controls transport to stratosphere?

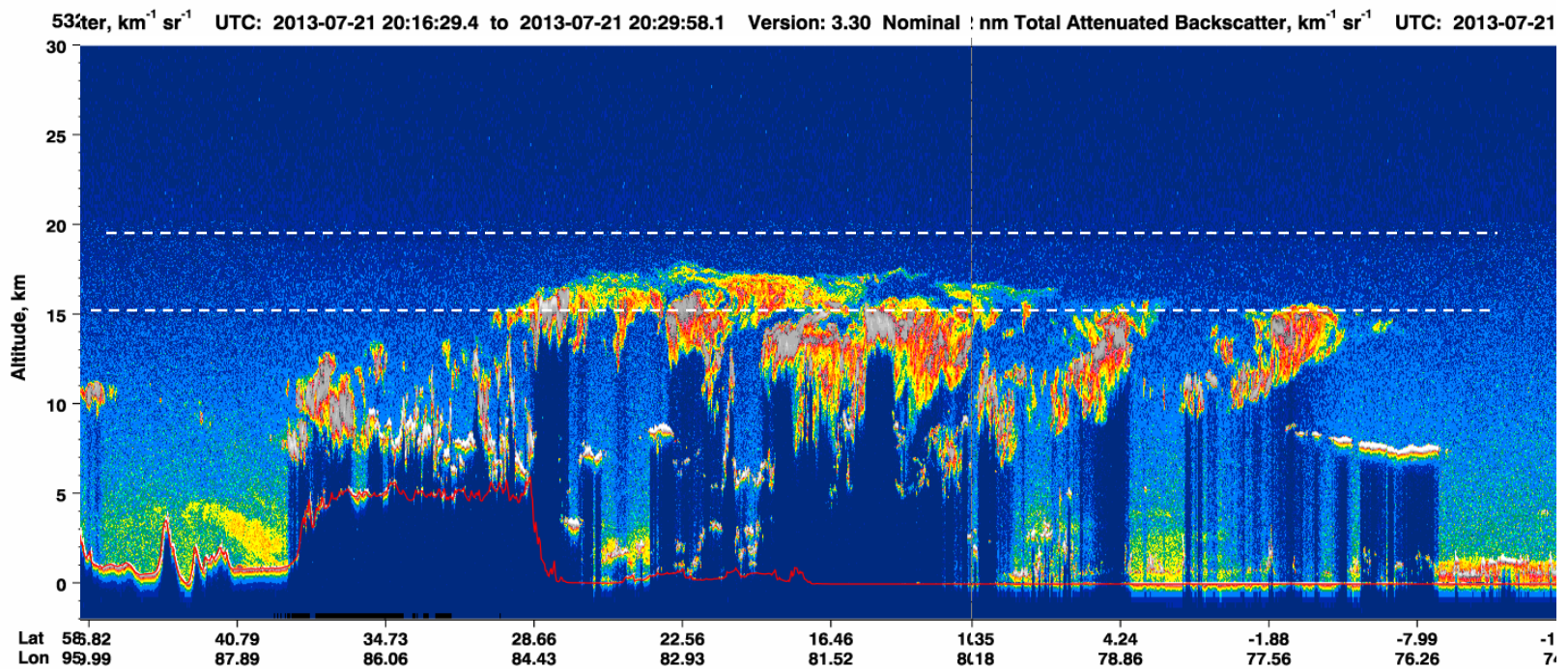
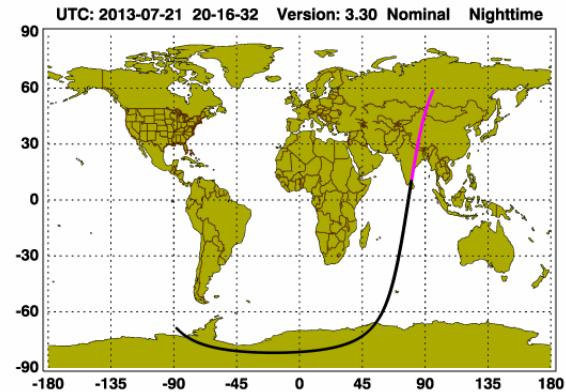
Deep convection and/or large-scale circulation?

vertical velocity
from reanalysis

large-scale upwelling on
eastern side of anticyclone



Deep convective transport
near/above tropopause

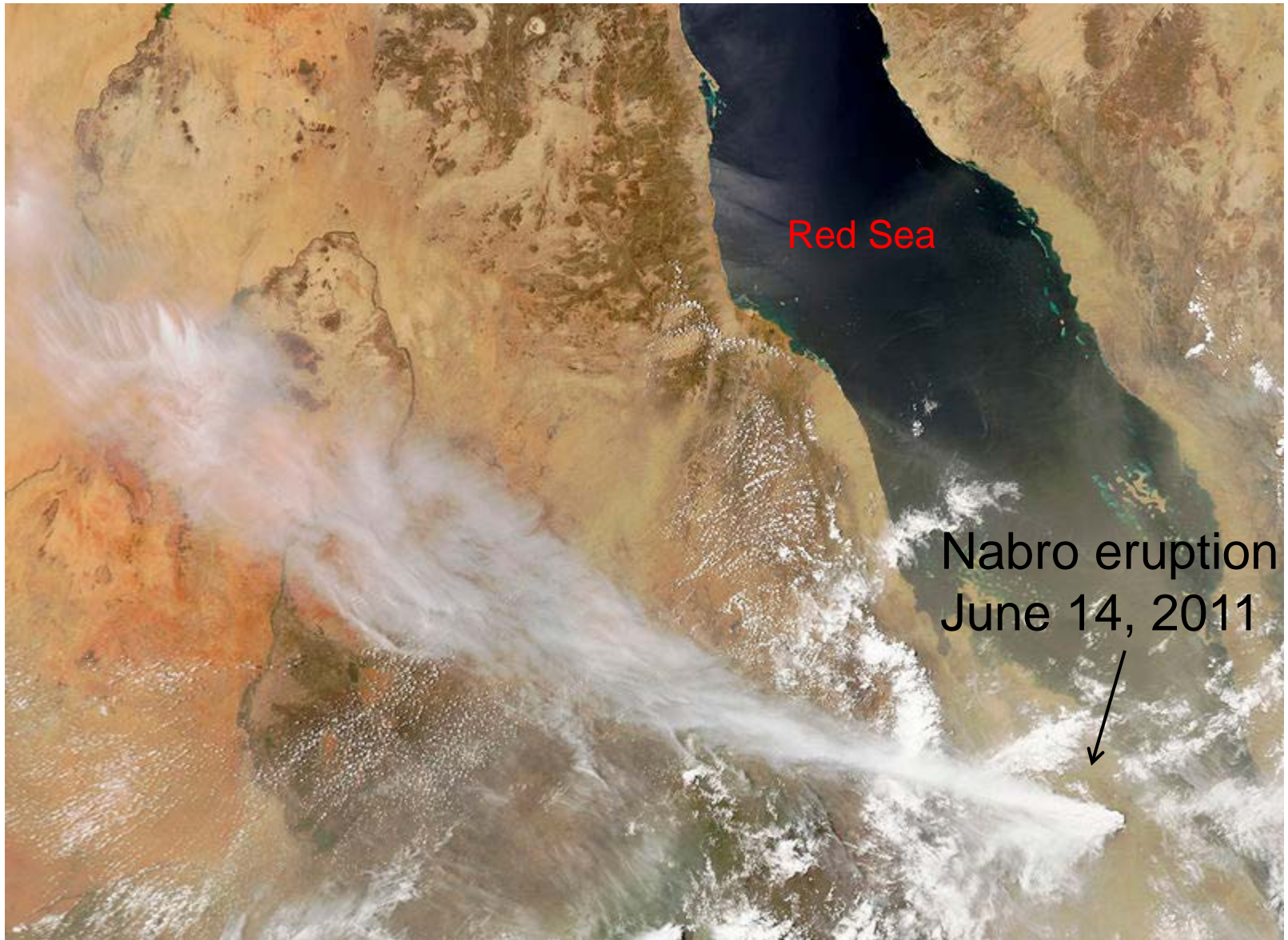


Eruption of Mt. Nabro

June 13, 2011

Eritritia, Africa





Red Sea

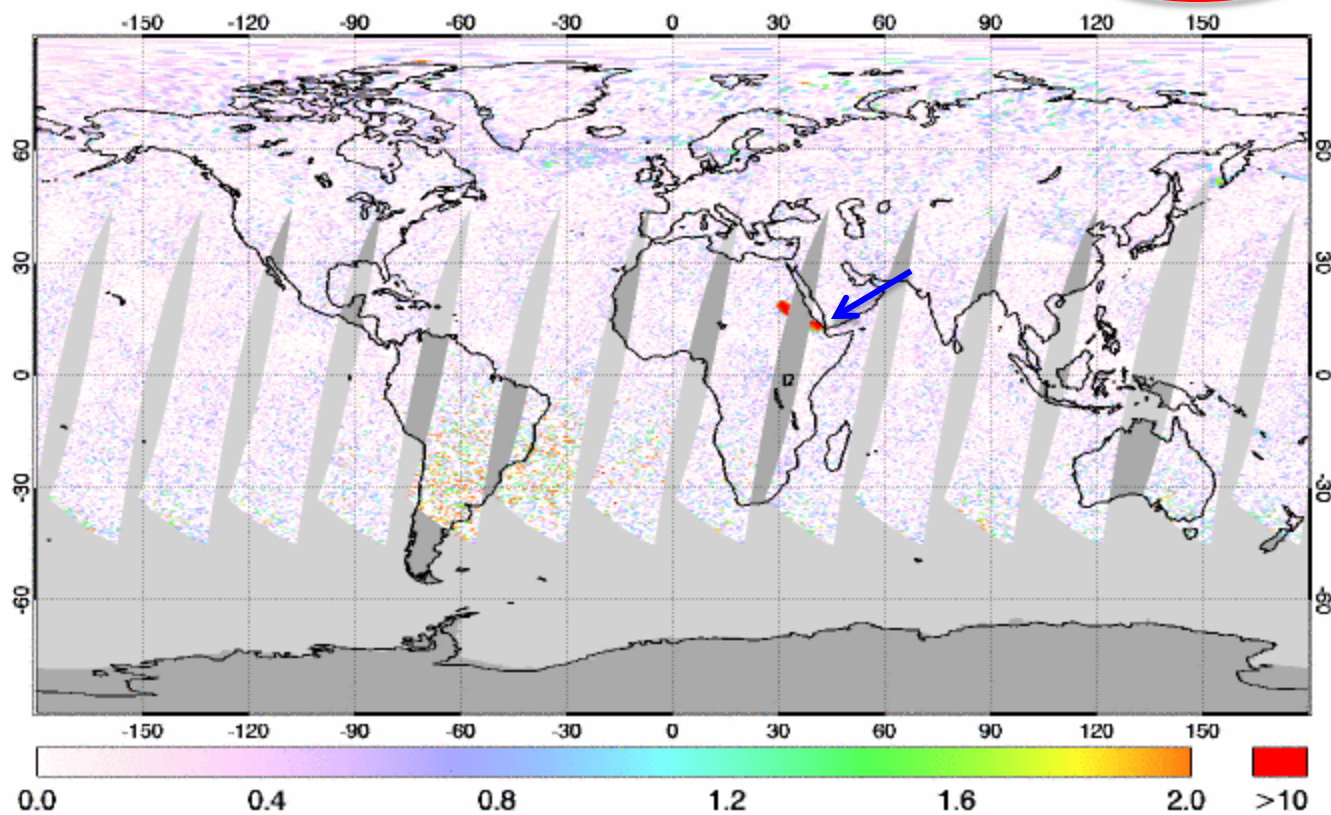
Nabro eruption
June 14, 2011

SO₂ plume from Nabro

SO₂ vertical column [DU]

GOME-2 — DLR/BIRA-IASB/EUMETSAT

13 June 2011

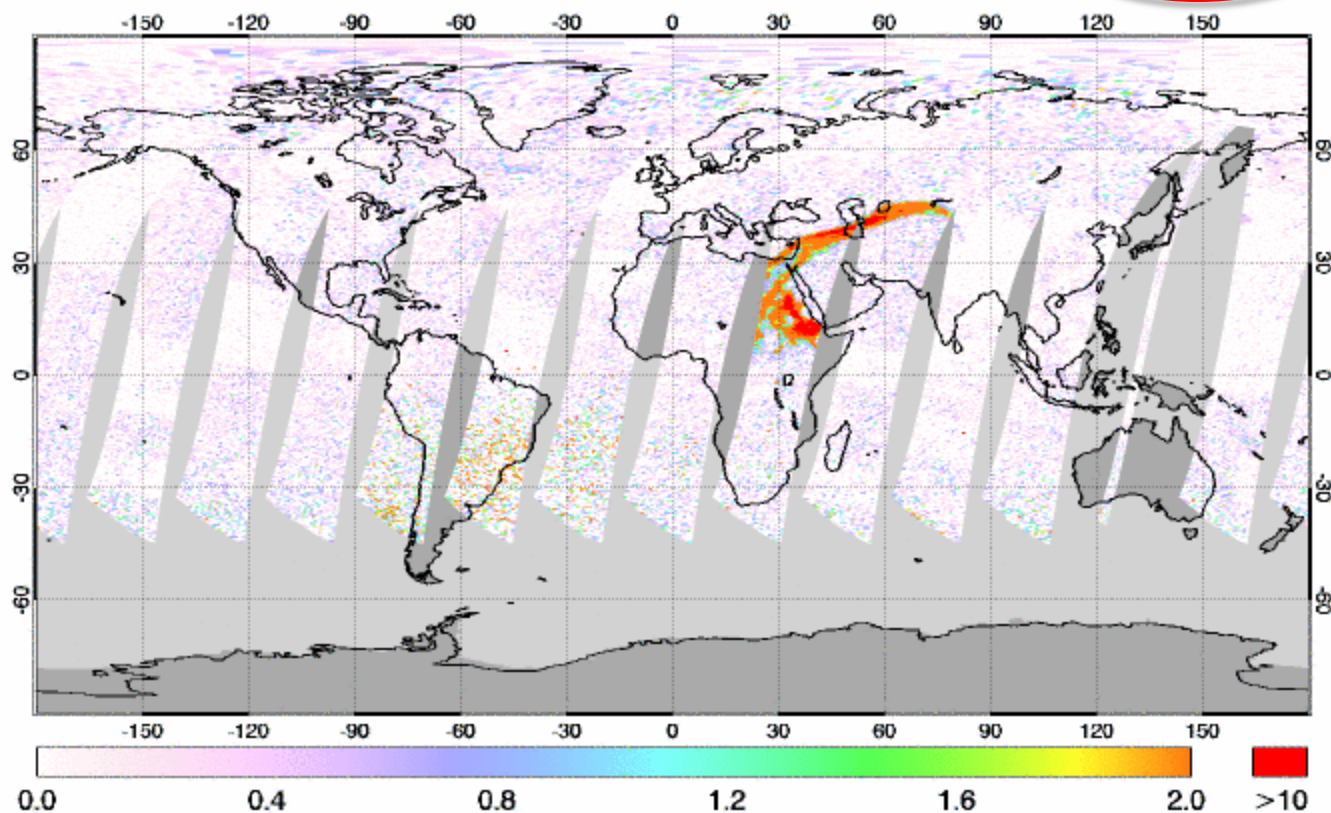


SO₂ plume from Nabro

SO₂ vertical column [DU]

GOME-2 — DLR/BIRA-IASB/EUMETSAT

15 June 2011

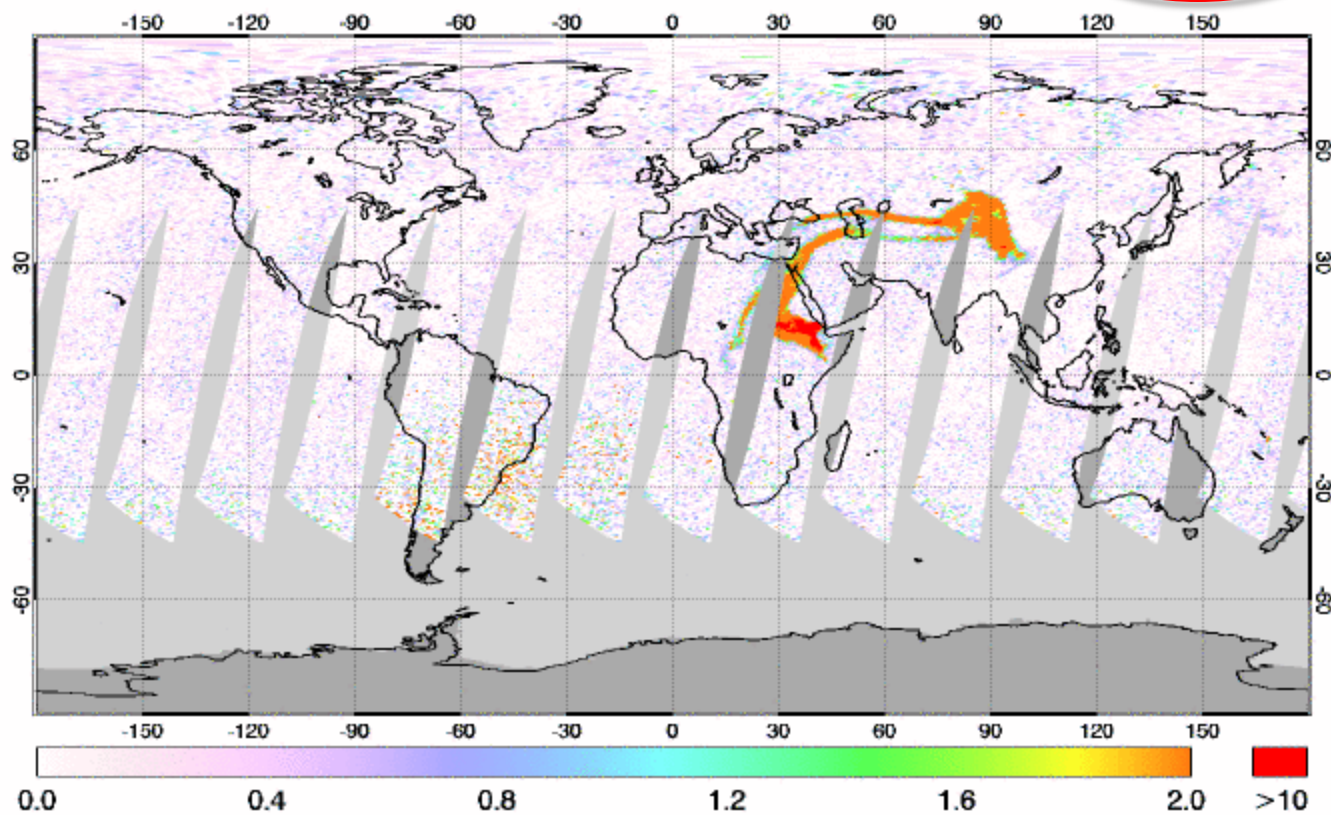


SO₂ plume from Nabro

SO₂ vertical column [DU]

GOME-2 — DLR/BIRA-IASB/EUMETSAT

16 June 2011

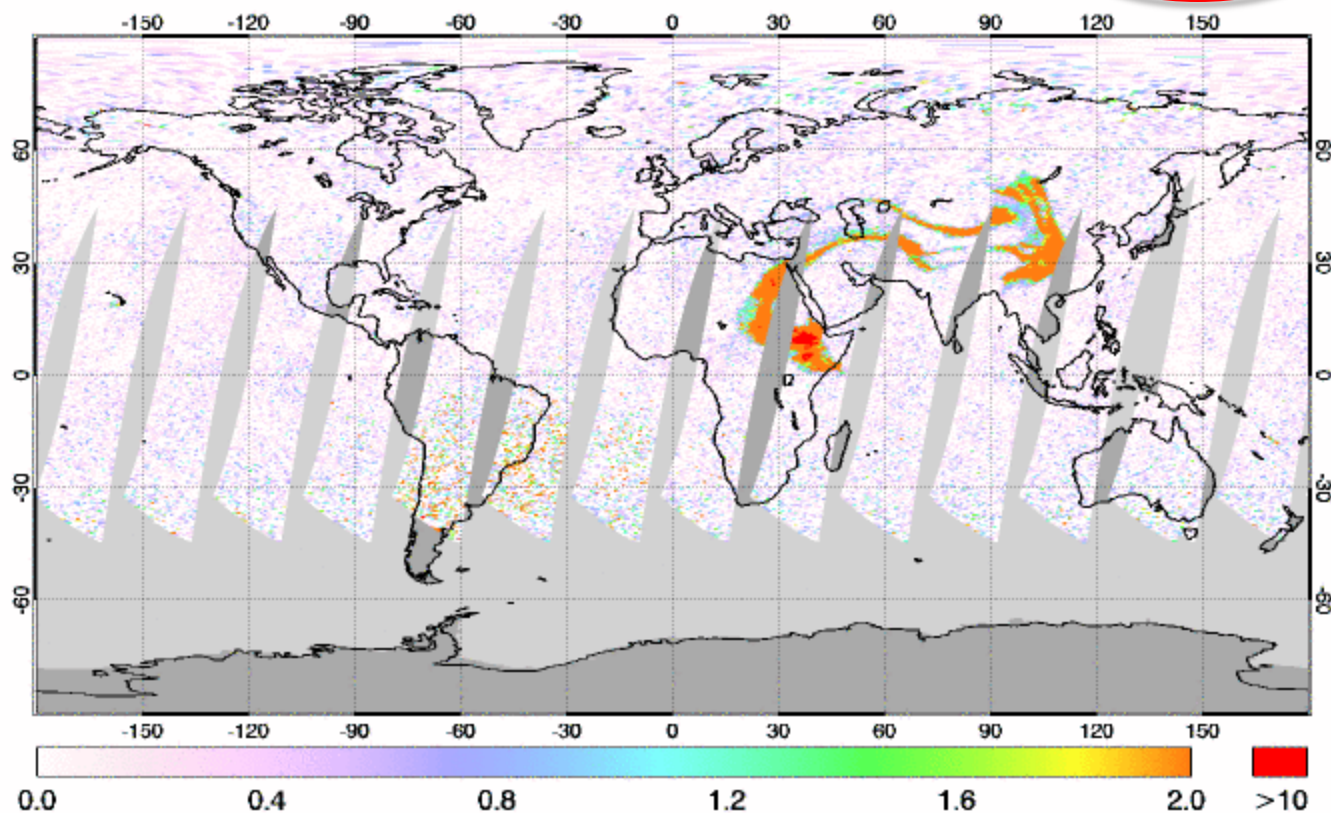


SO₂ plume from Nabro

SO₂ vertical column [DU]

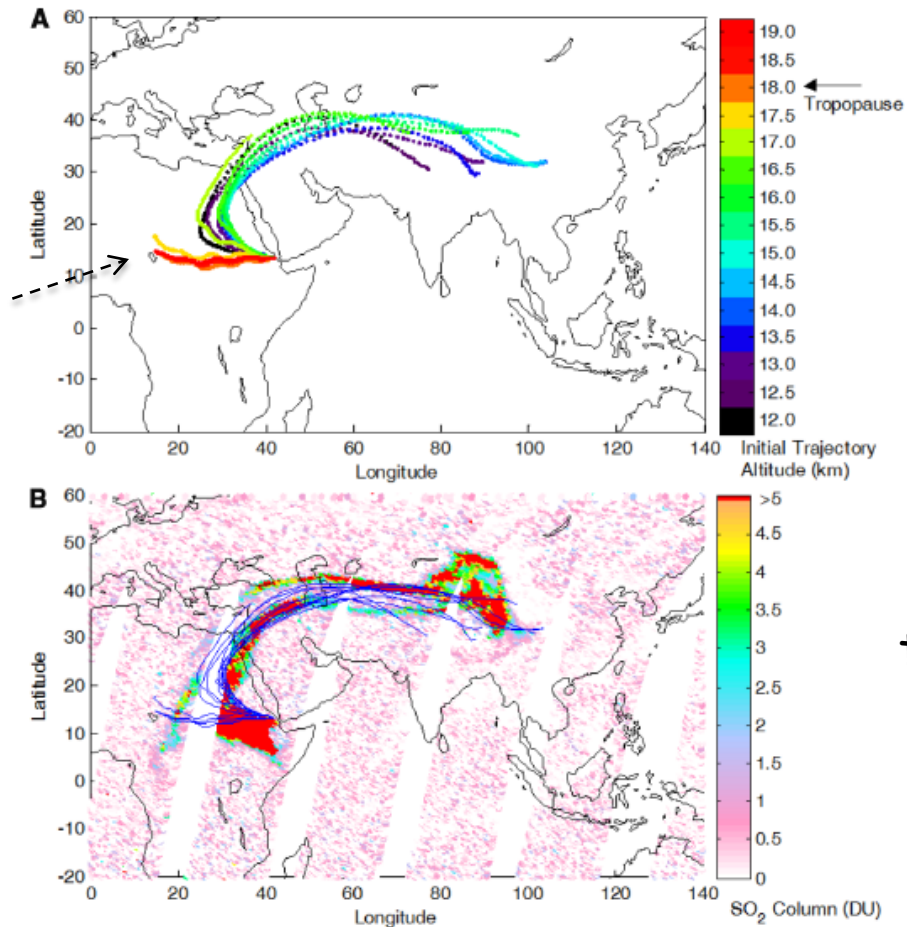
GOME-2 — DLR/BIRA-IASB/EUMETSAT

17 June 2011



How high did the eruption go?

westward movement
for 17.5 km and above



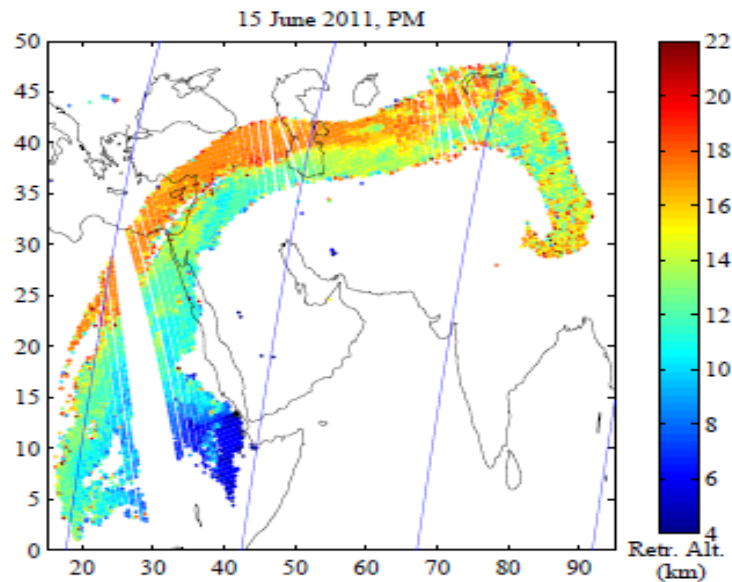
trajectories for
June 13-16

trajectories overlaid
with GOME SO₂

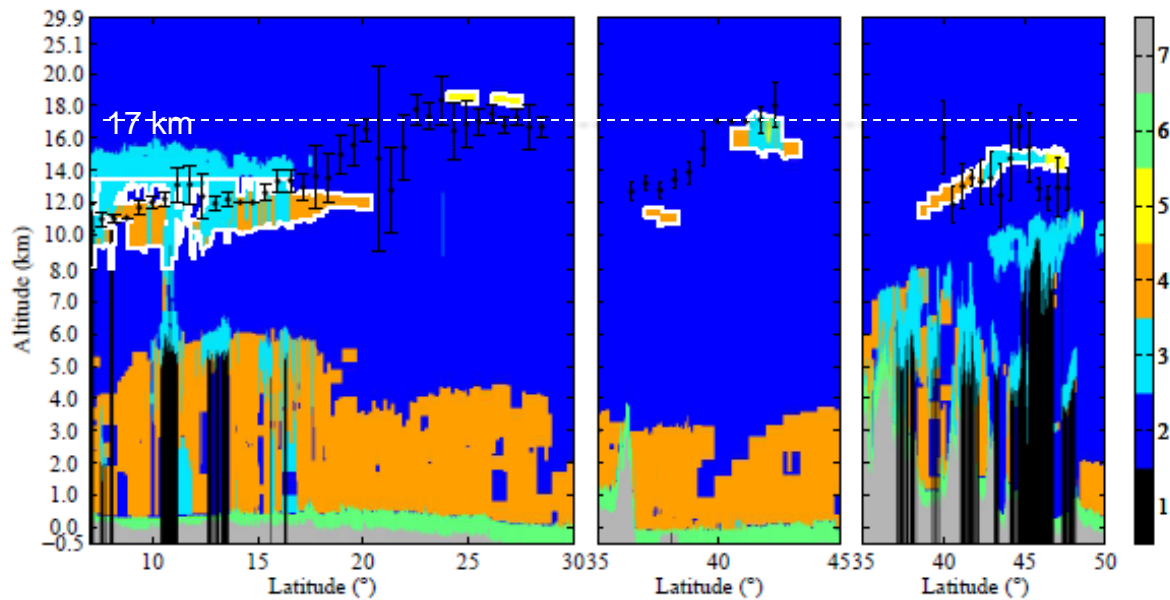
Bourassa et al, 2013

Nabro SO₂ plume height
derived from IASI

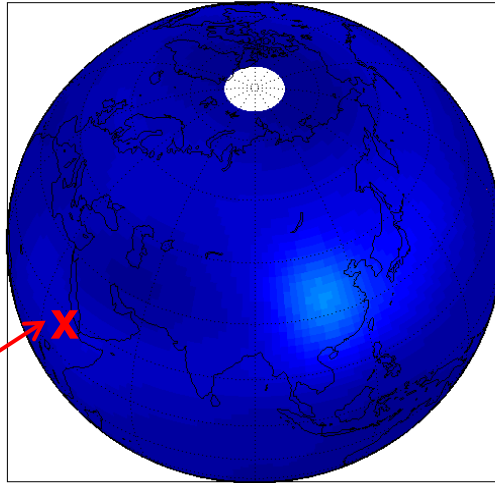
Clarisse et al, submitted



primary injection
to ~12-17 km

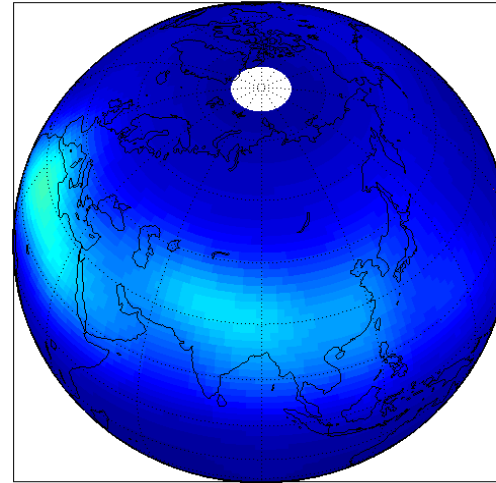


June 21

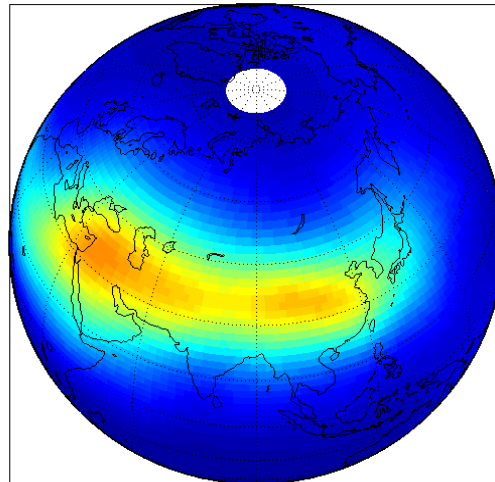


Nabro
eruption
June 13-14

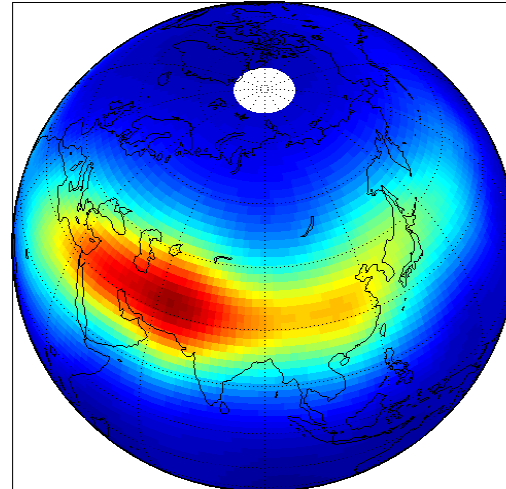
July 1



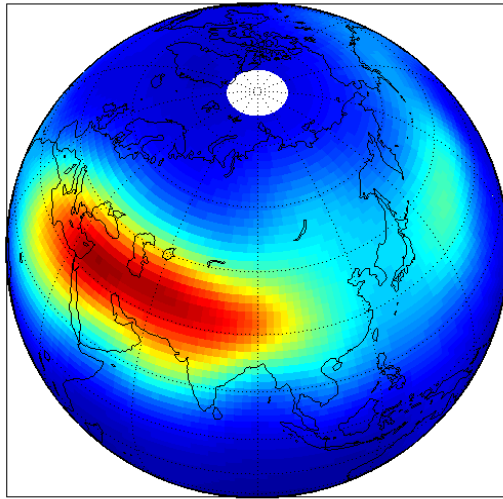
July 6



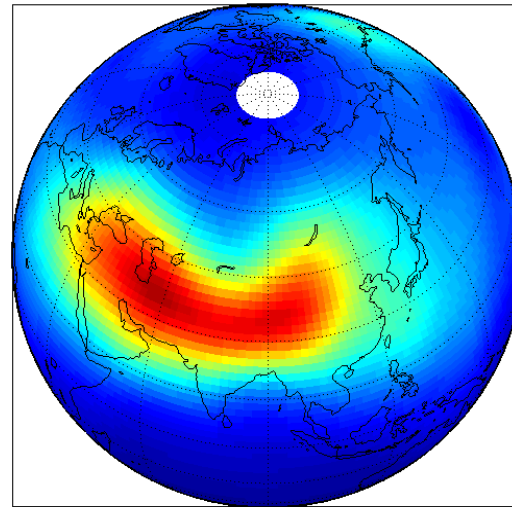
July 11



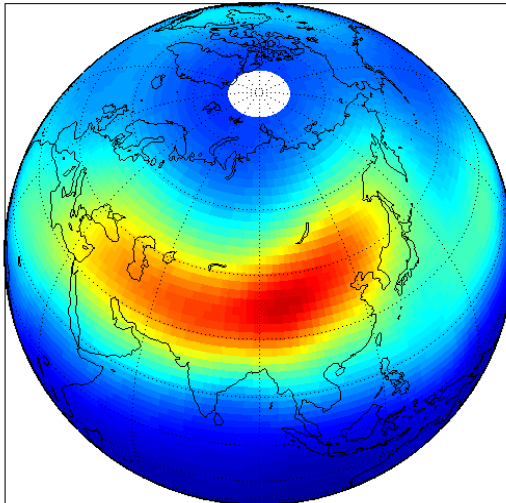
July 16



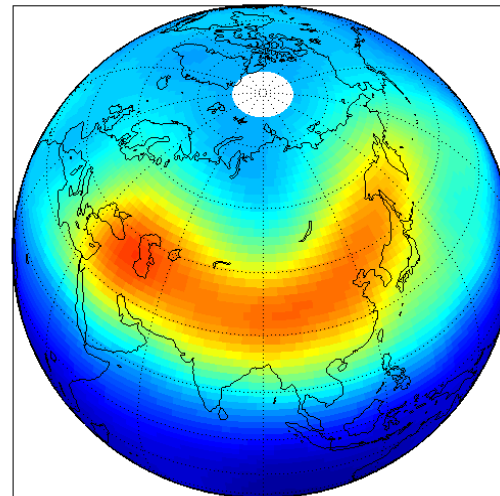
July 21



July 26

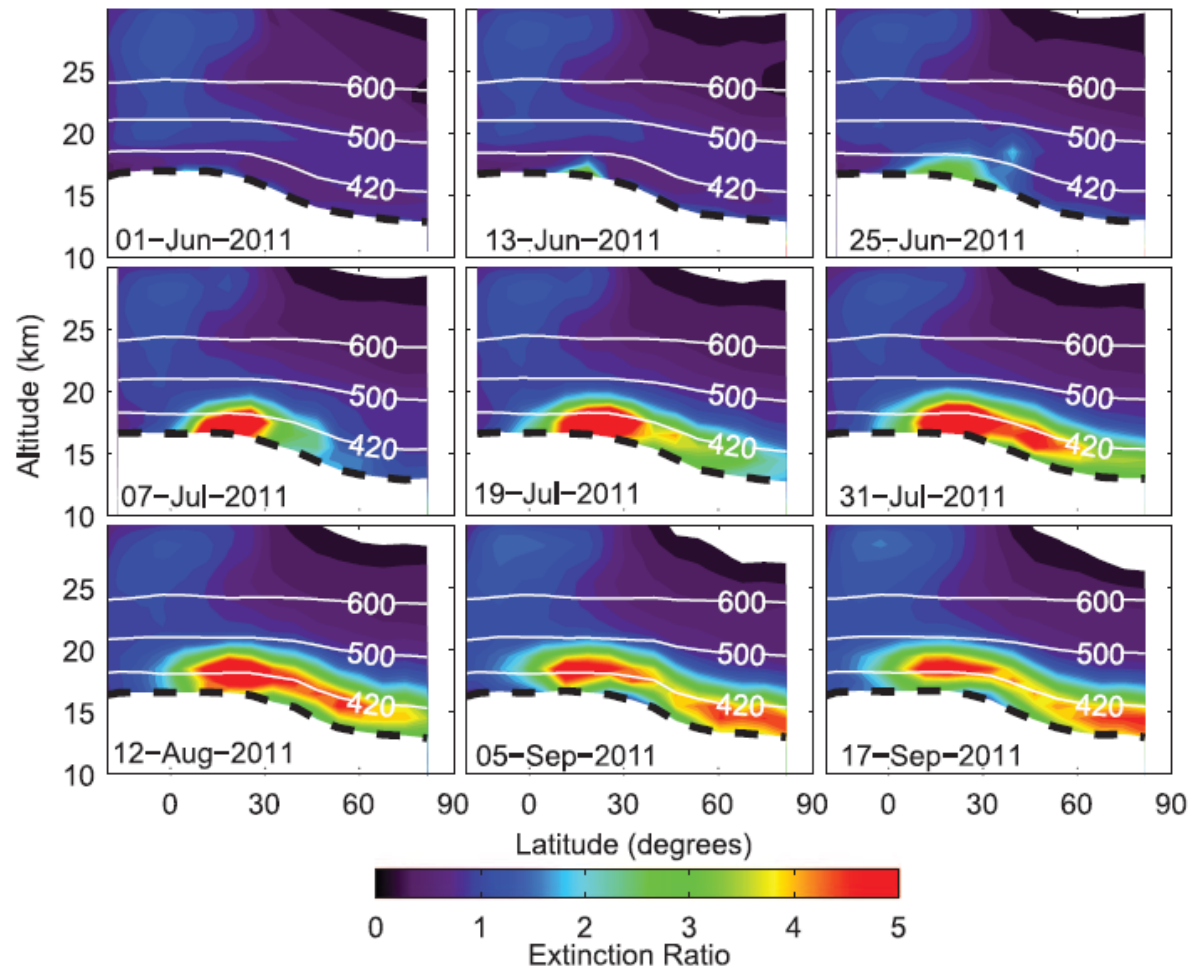


July 31



OSIRIS aerosol extinction

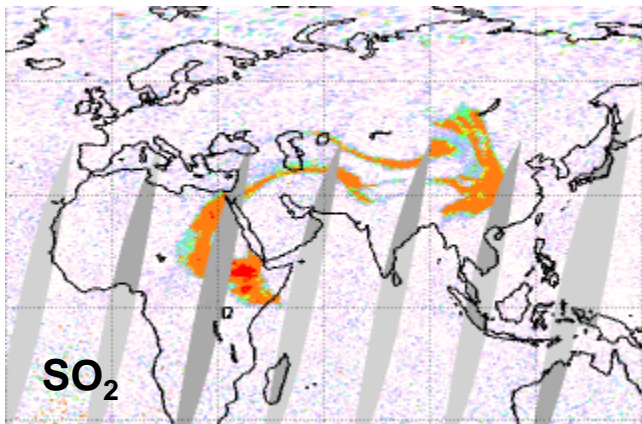
eruption June 13



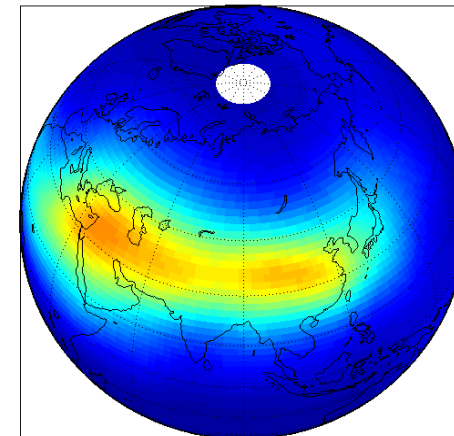
Interpretation:

- Nabro SO_2 plume in upper troposphere, transported around monsoon circulation to eastern side.
- Transport to stratosphere through circulation / convection (?)
- Confined to anticyclone, converted to stratospheric sulfate aerosol ~ 1 month
- Further evidence of transport to lower stratosphere via monsoon (Nabro in right place at right time)

June 17

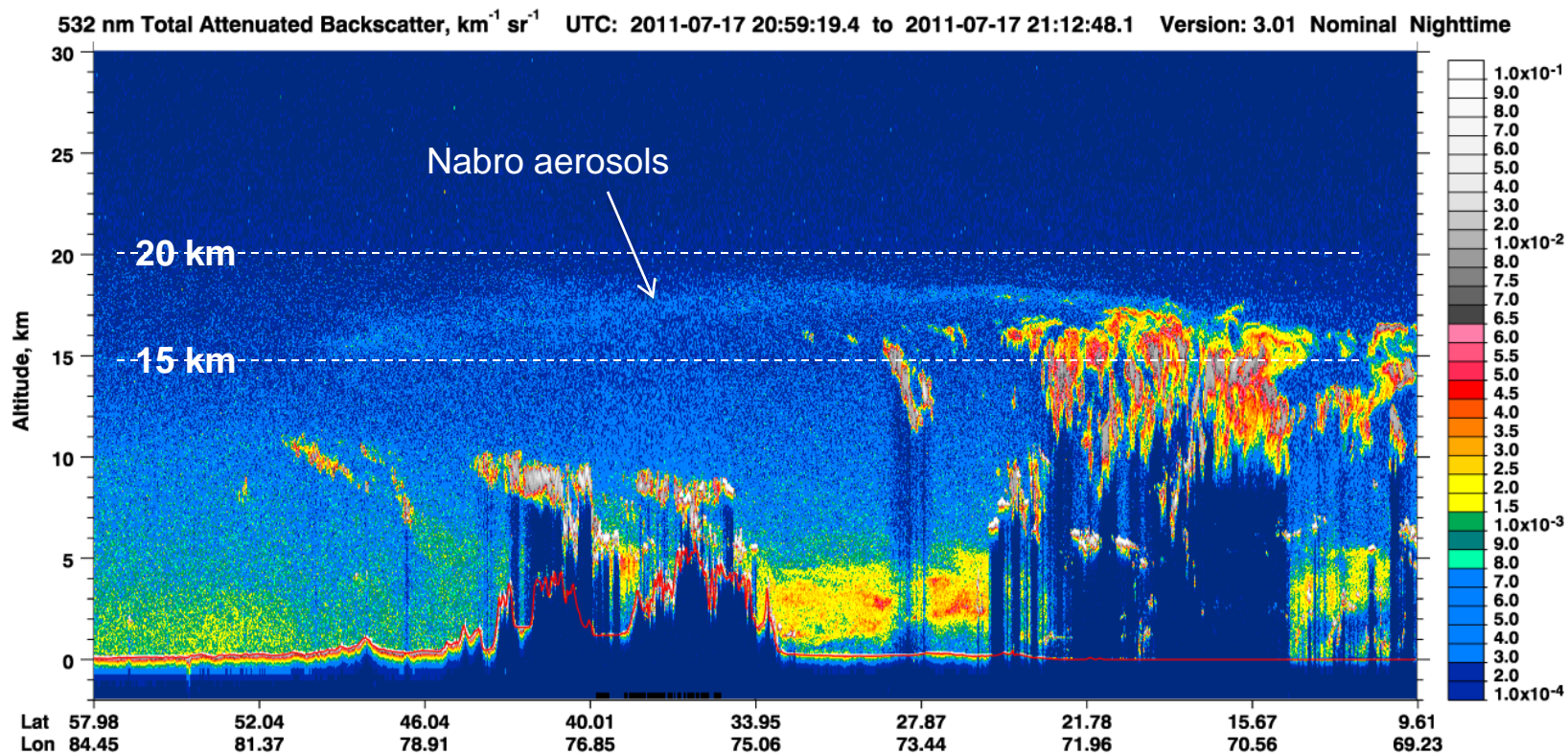
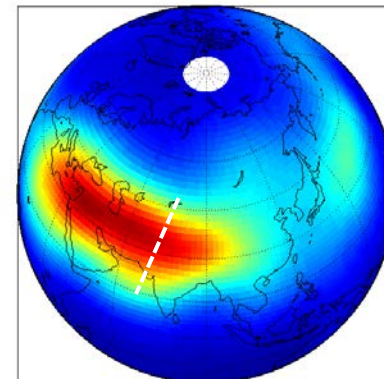
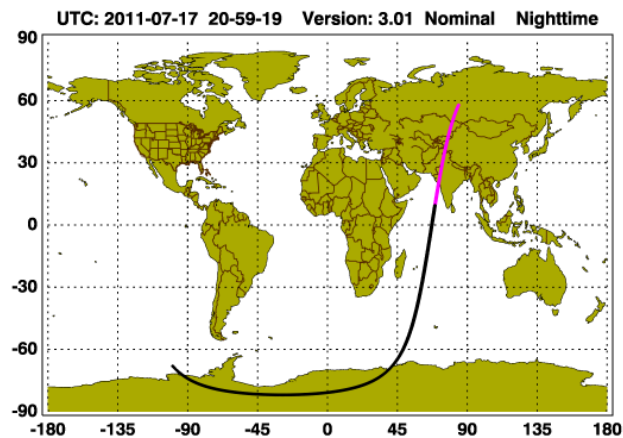


July 6



stratospheric
aerosol

July 17
34 days
after eruption



Ongoing questions:

- What are the contributions of different chemical source regions to the upper troposphere? Is reactive chemistry important? How much reactive nitrogen is in the anticyclone?
- When and where does air escape the anticyclone? Are there sharp gradients across edges?
- What is the role of deep convection vs. large-scale upward circulation to the stratosphere? How important are diurnal variations in convection?
- What is the nature of the tropopause aerosol layer? Does it influence UTLS clouds?

Thank you

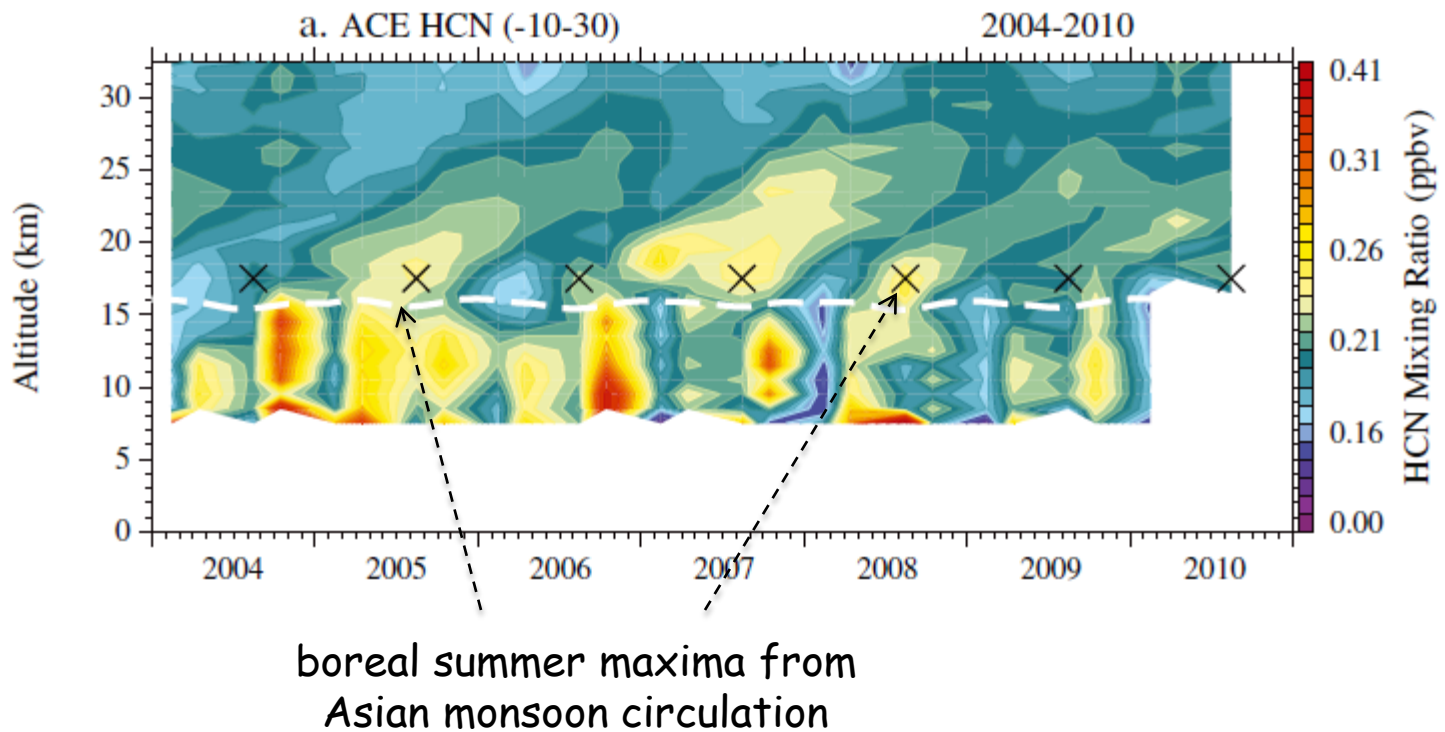


Extra slides

HCN 'tape recorder' from ACE-FTS measurements

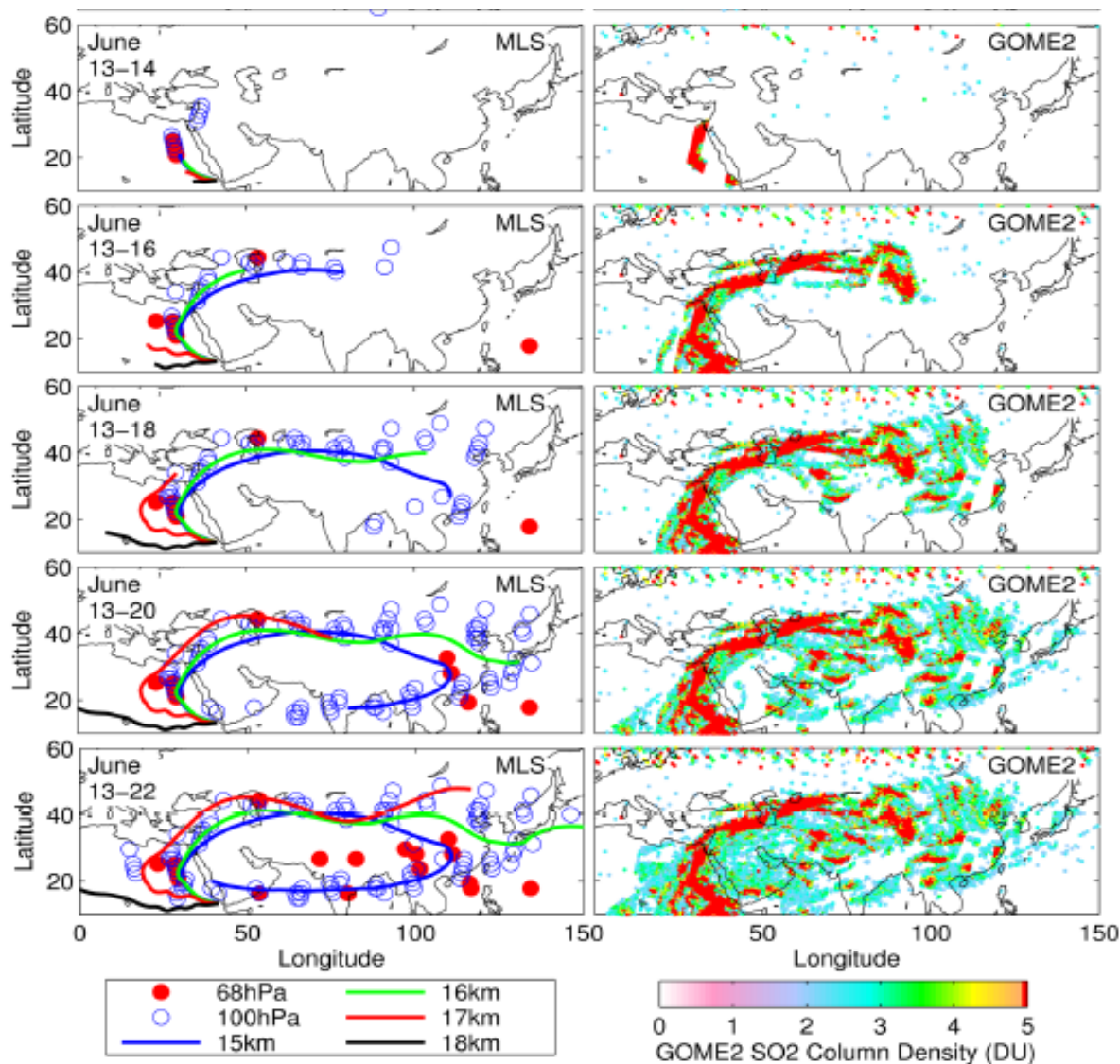
PARK ET AL.: HYDROCARBONS FROM ACE-FTS AND WACCM4

JGR, 2013

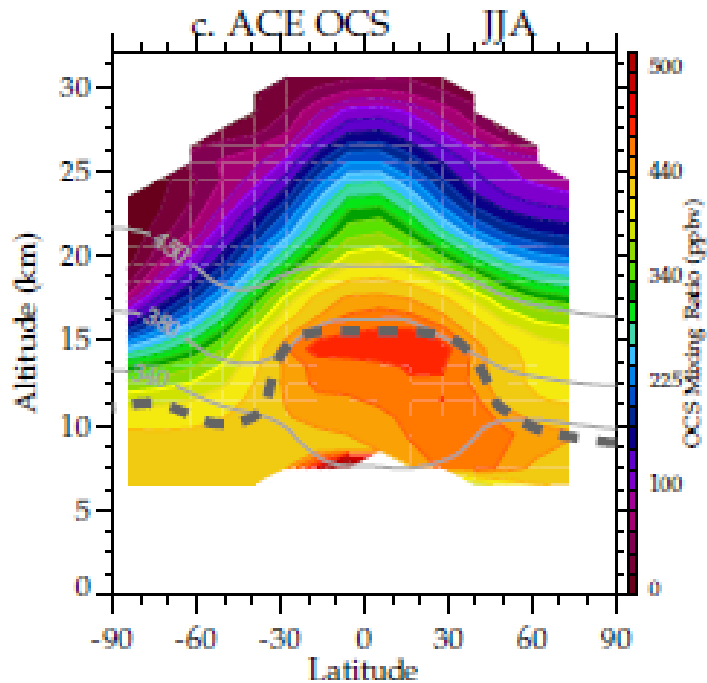


blue dots:
enhanced at
100 hPa

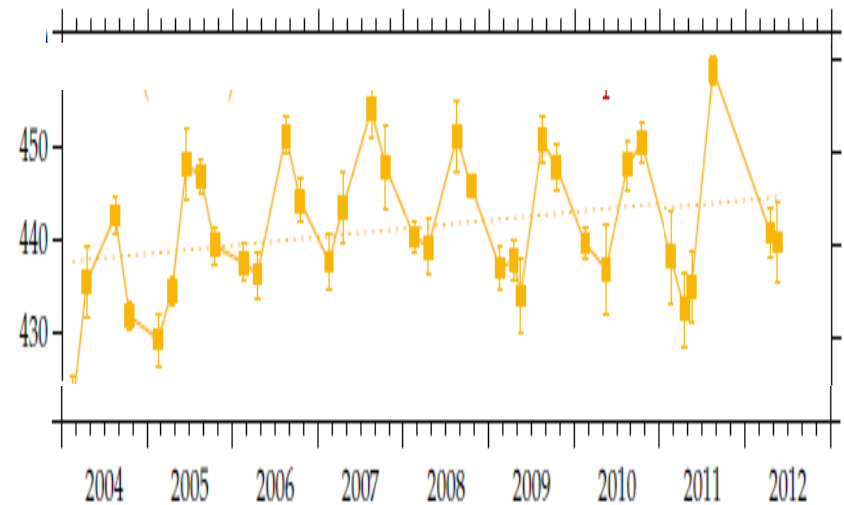
red dots:
enhanced at
68 hPa



OCS climatology from ACE-FTS

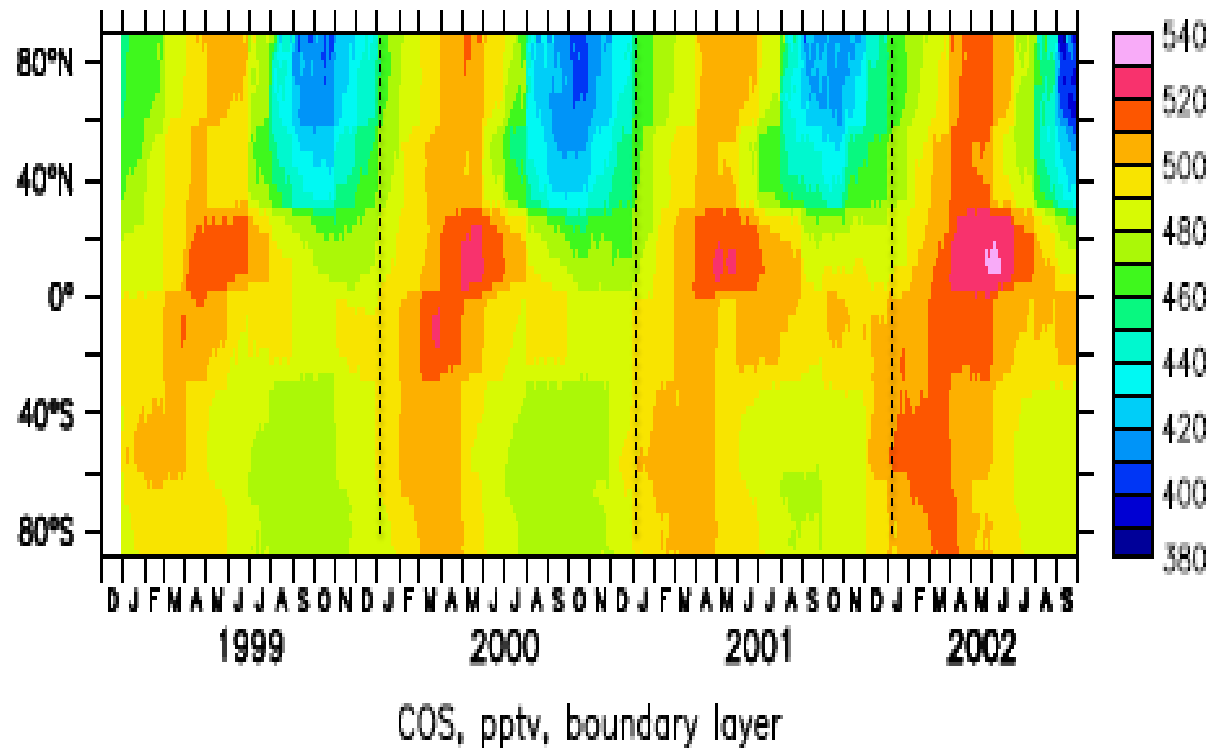


OCS at 16.5 km 30° N-S



increase of
~2% / decade
over 2004-2012

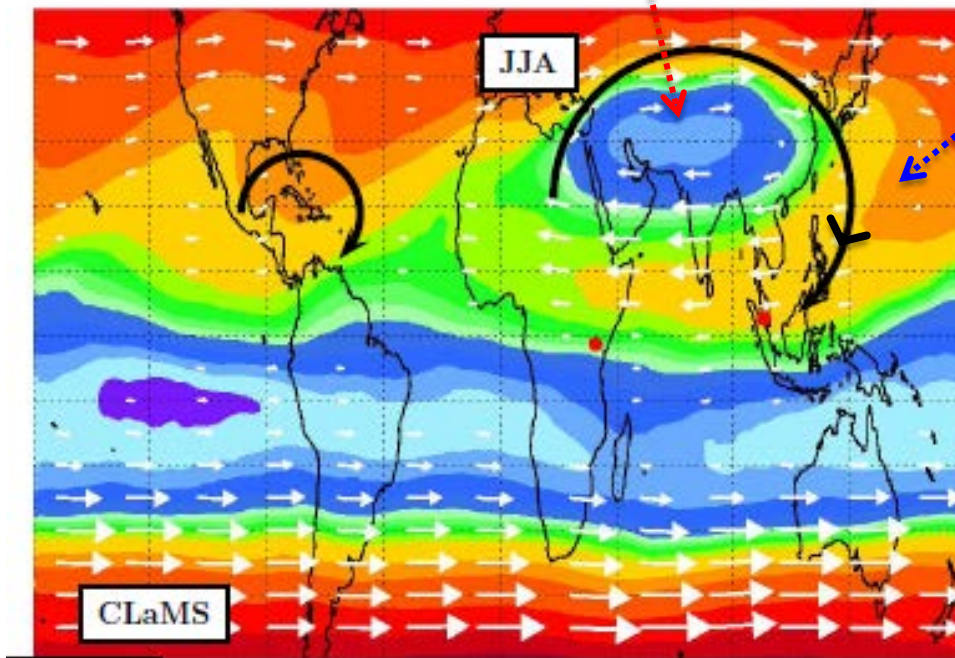
Boundary layer OCS Bruhl et al, 2012,



Ozone at 380 K
(~17 km)

minimum within
anticyclone

transport into
the tropics
on eastern side
of anticyclone
influences
TTL ozone

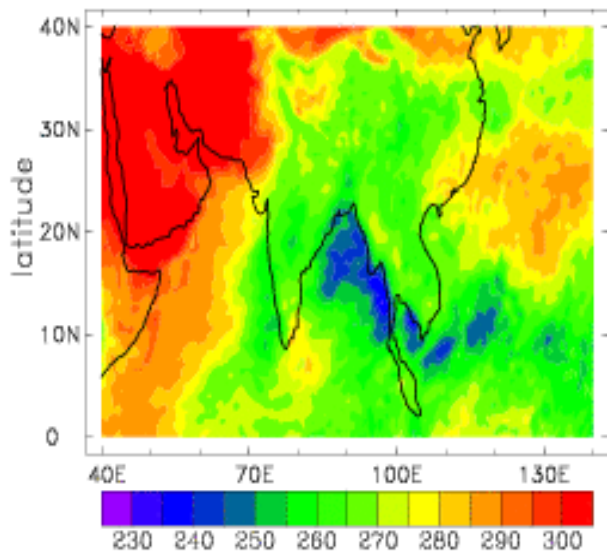


Konopka et al, 2009, 2010; Ploeger et al, 2012

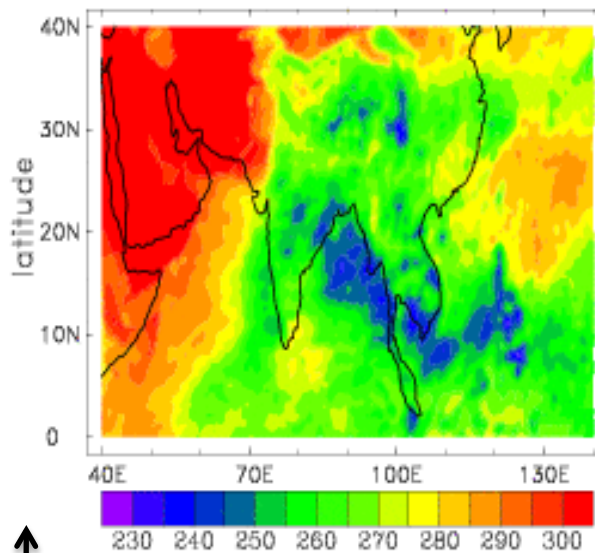
convective cloud statistics from
3-hour geostationary (CLAUS) data

Tibet plateau convection
in late afternoon

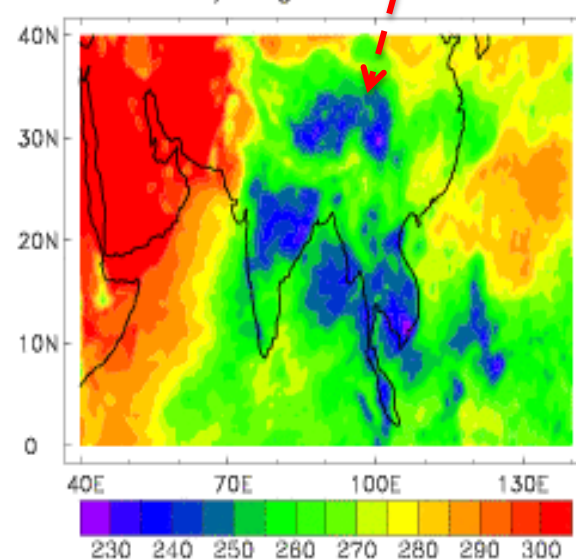
12 noon



3 pm



6 pm

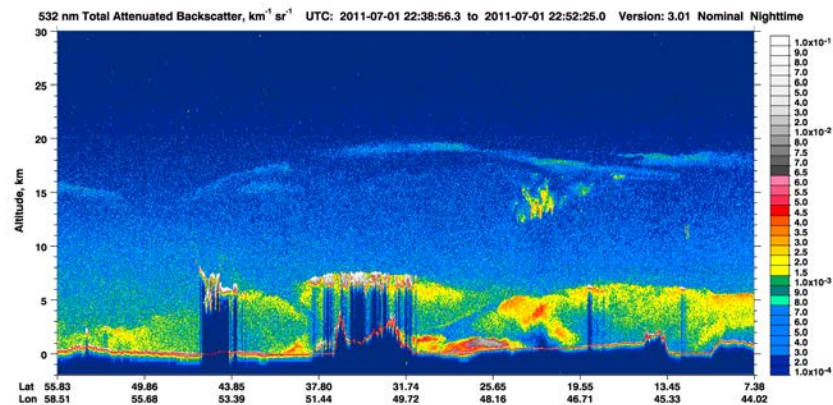
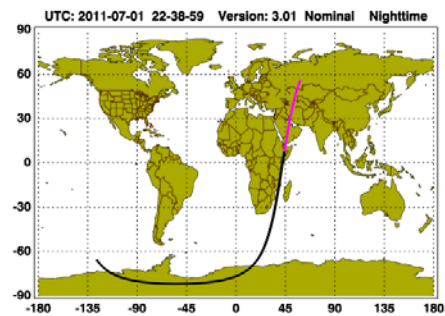
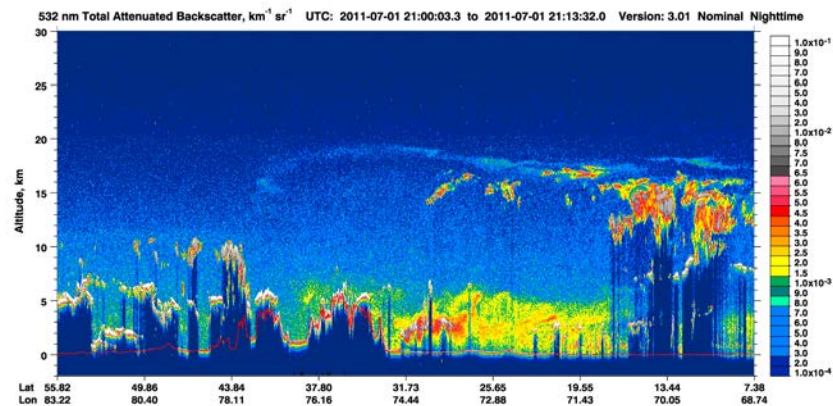
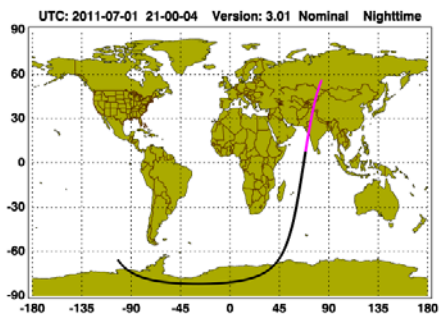
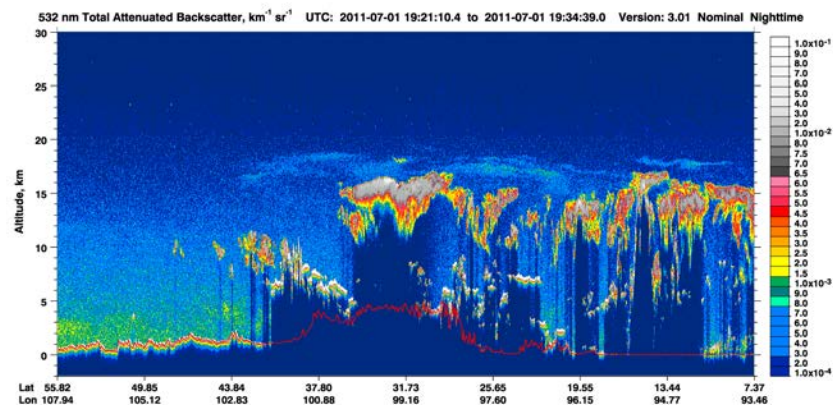
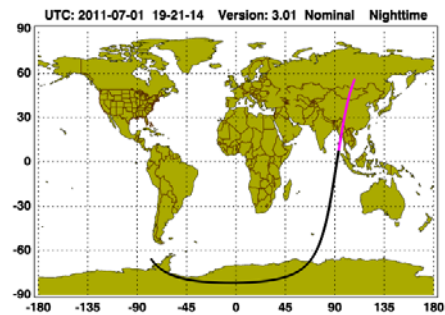


CALIPSO, Cloudsat
observations at 1:30

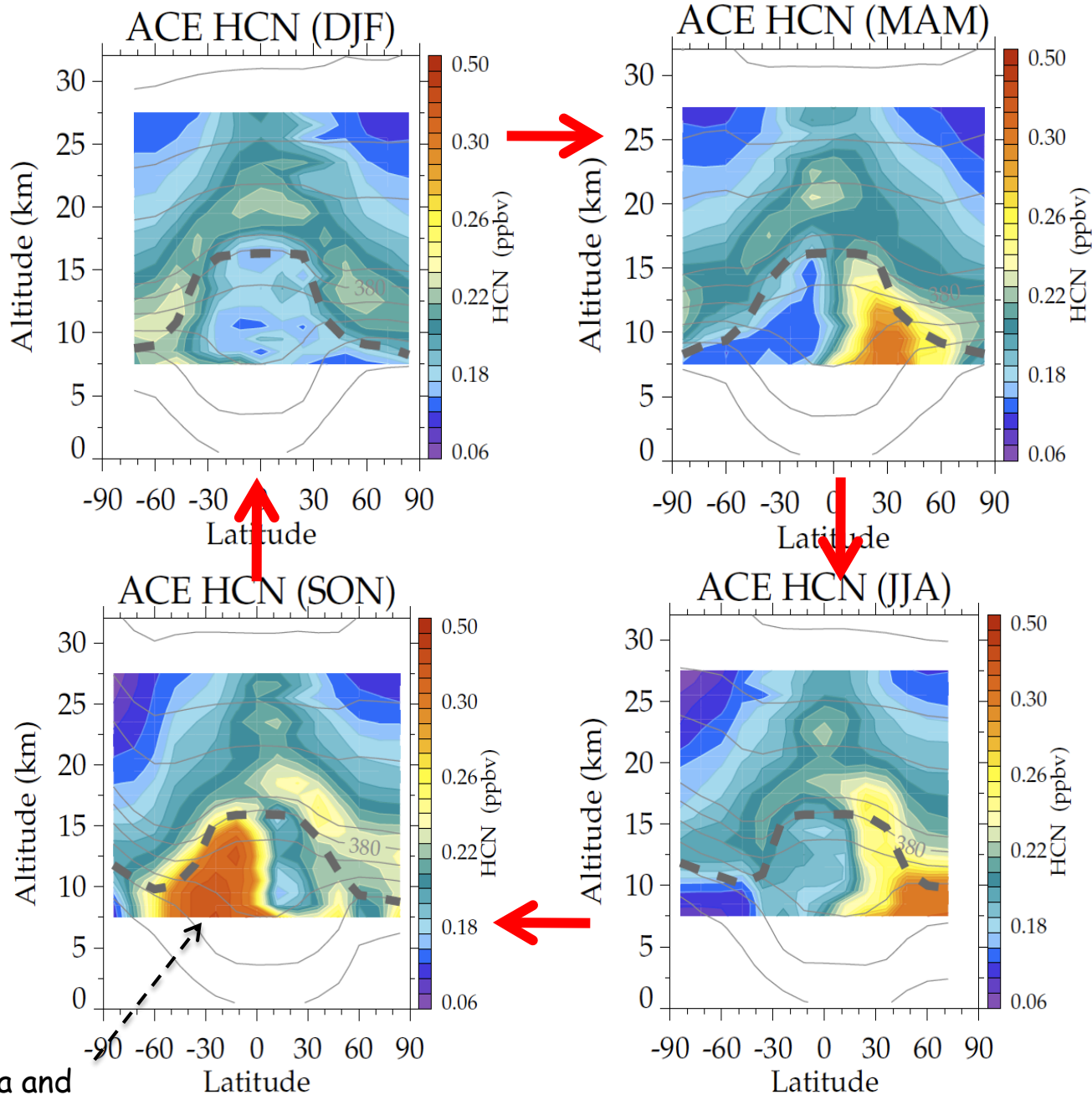
Blue = deep, high convective clouds

(Motivated from Jonathan Wright, Rong Fu)

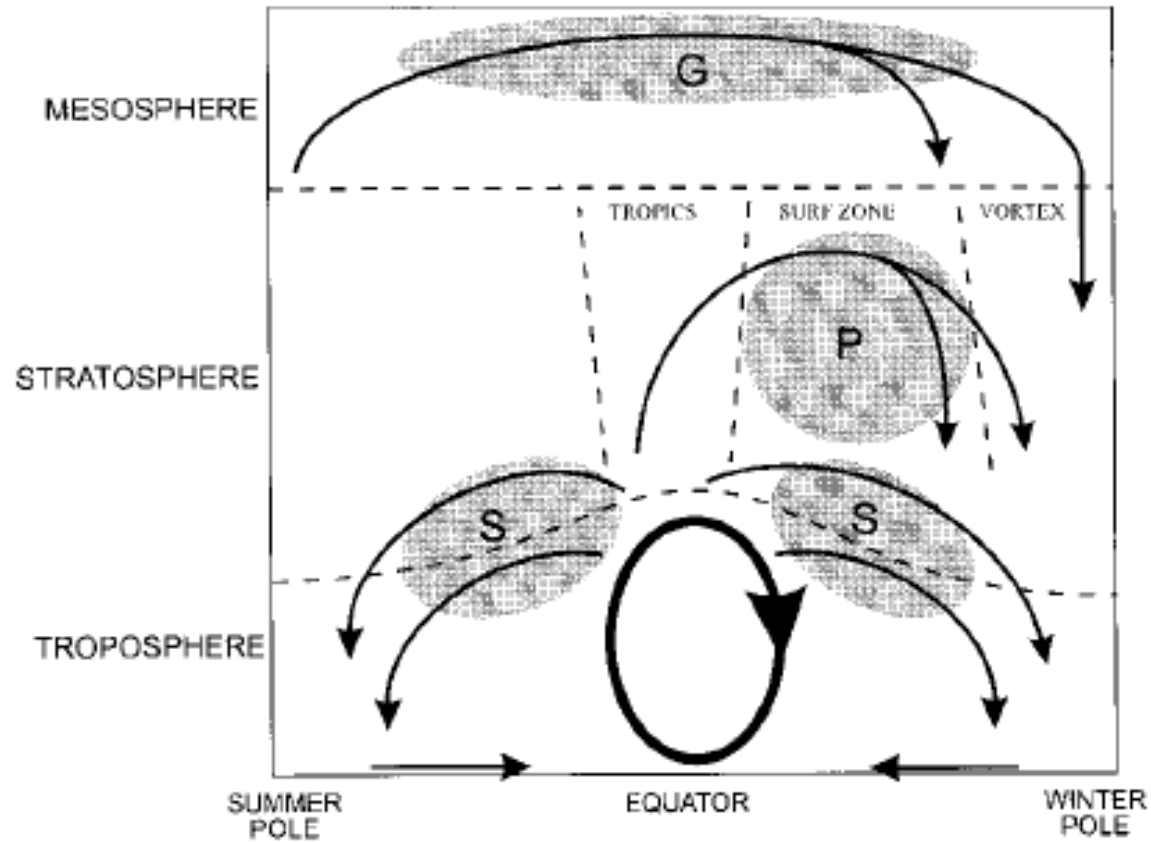
July 1: 18 days after eruption

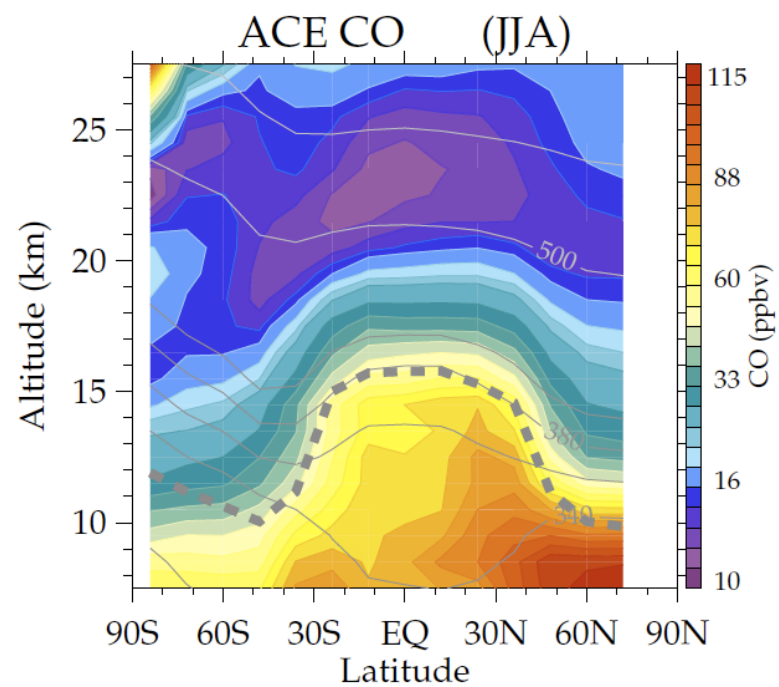
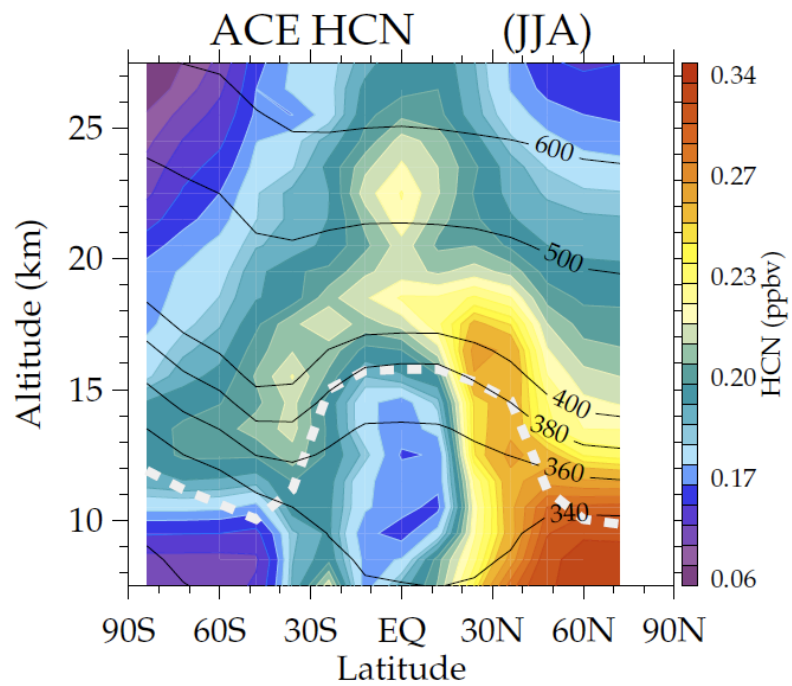


Seasonal cycle
of **HCN**
from ACE-FTS



Plumb (2002) 'Stratospheric Transport'

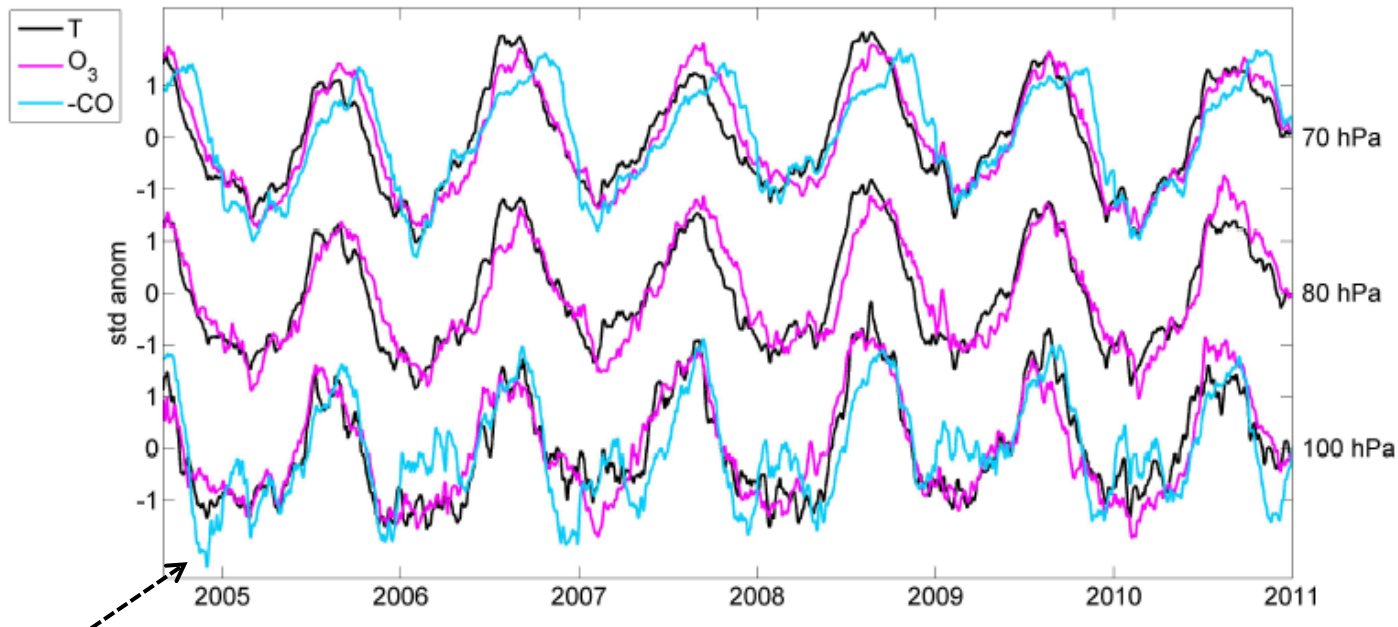




Variability in tropical upwelling drives temperatures and ozone and other tracers in tropical lower stratosphere

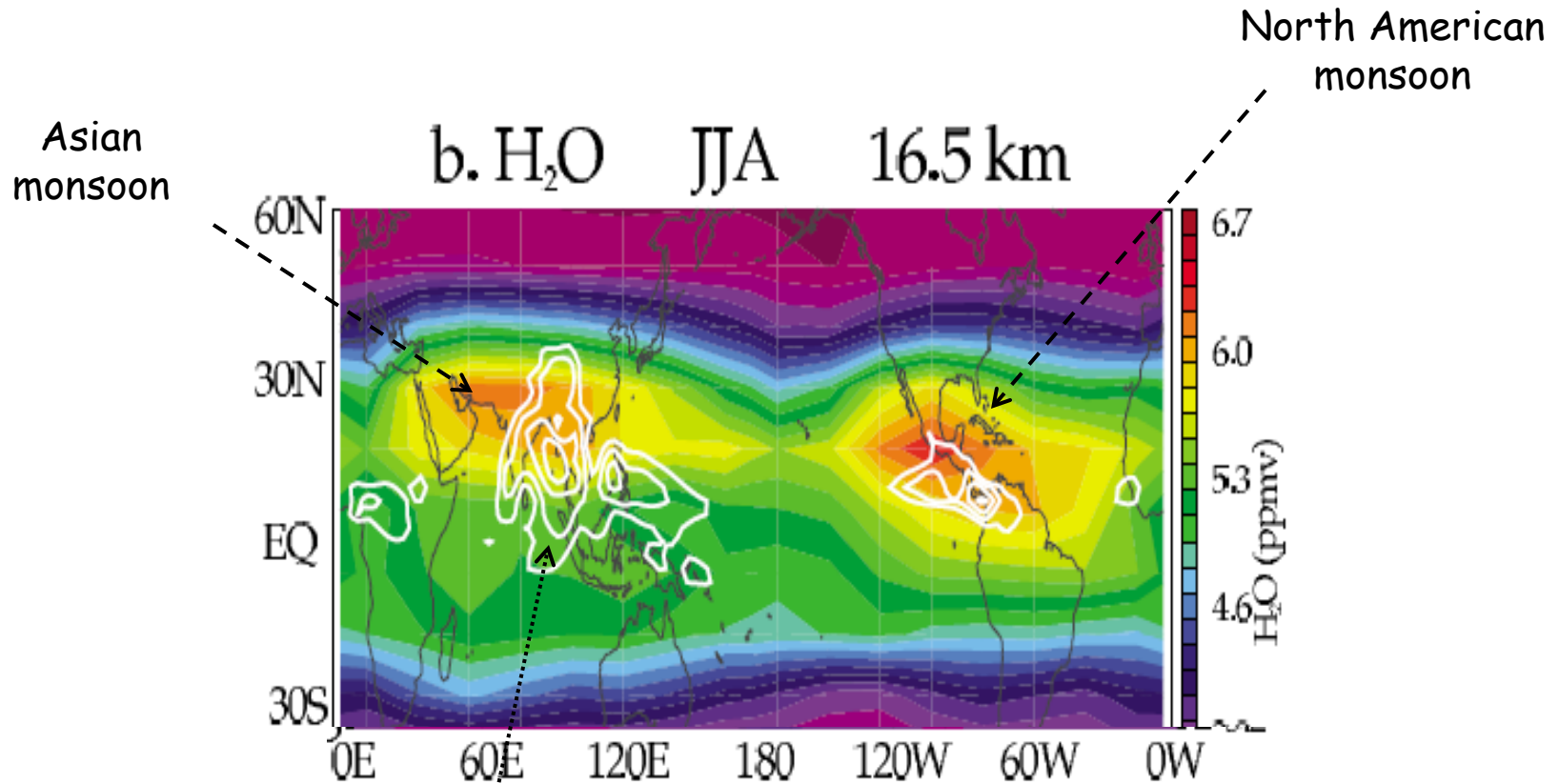
- * large annual cycle
- * sub-seasonal (week-to-week) variability

Zonal mean temperature, ozone and CO averaged 18° N-S



CO inverted scale

Also enhanced water vapor in monsoon regions



white contours: deep convection

PV maps at 360 K

CO from Aura MLS

