

## Atmospheric Chemistry III

Chapman chemistry, catalytic cycles: reminder

Source of catalysts, transport to stratosphere: reminder

Effect of major ( $O_2$ ) and minor ( $N_2O$ ,  $CH_4$ ) biogenic gases on  $[O_3]$ : modulation of concentrations by biota. Note influence of UV **on** biota.

Man's perturbation of stratospheric ozone

Because of *catalytic* nature of cycles, small amounts of material introduced into the stratosphere could destroy much  $O_3$  (and problem compounded by stability of stratosphere).

Reasons for concern:

Human health: skin cancer, immune system

Vegetation, phytoplankton, etc

Climate: radiative forcing

Chemistry: altered UV intensities

Agriculture, use of land, biota

$CH_4$ ,  $NO_x$  (*via*  $N_2O$ ) influences

Stratospheric aircraft

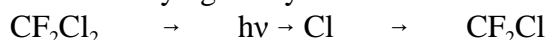
Direct injection: initial suggestions concerned  $H_2O$ , but soon rejected

Engine emissions ( $242 \text{ kg NO hr}^{-1}$  or  $118\,000 \text{ l hr}^{-1}$ )

Return later to more recent analyses of aircraft problem

Chlorofluorocarbons

One of most worrying catalysts: chlorofluorocarbons and  $Cl_x$ ,  $Br_x$  species



{Handout 2 shows: SOURCE; CYCLE; RESERVOIR; RELEASE (gas-phase)}

Constancy in troposphere, drop in stratosphere: photolysis.

stability of CFCs; consumption and uses

CFC-11 concentration 1971 and 1979; CFC-11 and CFC-12 concentrations 1979-87

Controls and "alternatives": HFCs and HCFCs

Actual and projected Cl loadings for several scenarios

CFC emission scenarios and ozone depletions

[More detailed view of response of different Cl and Br species to Copenhagen]

Ozone concentrations and trends

Mid-latitude averages to May 1993; Arosa data

Ozone trends as a function of latitude

Stratospheric ozone hole

BAS observations 1957-88 (+ some TOMS); BAS up to current year

Satellite observations TOMS (Nimbus 7); Octobers 1979-97; current year minima/area

Why not seen earlier by TOMS!

Vertical profiles late August, early September 1987 (H6 is 1989)

1987 expedition: DC8, ER2 (cf balloons of last time)

I Meteorological factors

Antarctic vortex

PSCs

II Observations of chemical composition

Concentration measurements: 23/8/87 and 16/9/87 ClO and O<sub>3</sub>

ClO enhancement, H<sub>2</sub>O, NO<sub>x</sub> depletion

III Interpretation

Reservoir chemistry altered in presence of PSCs

Containment

Chain regeneration of Cl involves ClO dimer photolysis; also BrO mechanisms

Summary view of time evolution

Potential for Arctic ozone depletion: chemistry results (AASE and EASOE)

Arctic December 1999 – March 2000: (a) vortex-average ozone profile {blue would be late March profile expected without loss}, and (b) ozone mixing ratio inside vortex.

Importance of bromine

Br as much as 50 times more destructive than Cl

Natural and anthropogenic sources of Br: uncertainties

Reasons for effectiveness of Br

Non-occurrence of Br + CH<sub>4</sub> reaction

Rapid conversion of reservoirs back to active Br

BrO + BrO; BrO + ClO reactions (regeneration of Br *without* intervention of O)

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*Additional material*

Surface reactions

Stratospheric aerosol layer (H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>)

Mount Pinatubo and the Arctic campaigns: signatures of processing

Effects of heterogeneous chemistry: eg N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> + H<sub>2</sub>O reaction

Aircraft and ozone revisited

Many aircraft already fly in lower stratosphere; new SSTs

Impact on stratospheric and tropospheric ozone levels

Increased importance of HO<sub>x</sub> in lower stratosphere with heterogeneous chemistry means that H<sub>2</sub>O emission **might** be significant

H<sub>2</sub>O might also increase level of PSCs, and SO<sub>2</sub> and soot lead to increased sulphate aerosol as well as providing CCNs

Ozone and climate

Greenhouse heating: decreases in lowers stratospheric Ts, offsets

Increased UV in troposphere may increase [OH]: increases in CH<sub>4</sub> stopped?

Cooling of lower stratosphere → PSCs → ozone loss; above, losses reduced

Ozone and UV penetration

UV-B at surface

Antarctic: observed

Elsewhere: lack of observational data and difficulties - calculations

Variation with season and latitude; UK calculations

### Atmospheric Chemistry III : Slides

1	G 25	Melanoma deaths v. latitude
2	G 80	Concorde (Gander, Sept 1975)
3	G 10	Concorde (Toulouse)
4	G 81	Stewardess at M2
5	G 82	Concorde in flight (cockpit)
6	G 84	Instruments c/u (altimeter)
7	W 17	Spray cans on globe - CFC introduction
8	RG 16	$\text{CF}_2\text{Cl}_2 + h\nu$
9	RG 71	Vertical dist. of CFC-11 (N mid-latitude)
10	W 36	Consumption and uses of CFCs to 1991
11	G 24	FC-11 concentrations in 1971 and 1979
12	RG 15 (W 18)	Increase in CFCs 1979-1987
13	W 40	Actual and projected atmospheric chlorine for several scenarios
14	W 43	Daily global ozone with 1993 to May (65N to 65S)
15	RG 27 (W 20)	Decline in October ozone 1956-1988
16	W 23	Ozone—Altitude profiles 15/8/87, 13/10/87
17	RG 31 (W 52)	DC8 (AT)
18	W 53	Instrumentation on DC8
19	RG 32 (W 49)	ER2 (AT)
20	W 51	Instrumentation on ER2
21	RG 38 (W 24)	Vortex over Antarctica
22	RG 36 (W 25)	Polar Stratospheric Clouds
23	W 26	Latitude dependence $[\text{O}_3]$ , $[\text{ClO}]$ , late Aug & mid Sept 1987
24	RG 41 (W 18)	Summary of comp. through CPR
25	RG 43 (W 27)	Surface reactions on PSCs

26	W 30	Schematic of time evolution of chlorine chemistry
27	W31	Volume mixing ratios of ClO, HCl and ClONO <sub>2</sub> : <b>Arctic</b>
28	W32	Stratospheric aerosol layer
29	RG 80	Injection of volcanic ash
30	W35	Calculated increase in UV-B % per decade: MAP
31	W34	UV-B as function of season and latitude
32	W41	Stratospheric Cl and Br: Effect of Copenhagen agreement

## Atmospheric Chemistry III : Viewgraphs

- 1 Chapman chemistry; catalytic cycles (CA2-3)
- 2 Schematic diagram of catalytic processes in stratosphere (CA2-4)
- 3 Arosa ozone data
- 4 Ozone trends as a function of latitude
- 5 BAS Halley observations to current year (2001)
- 6A TOMS Maps (Octobers) 1979-1997
- 6B Map form minimum of current year (2001)
- 6C Antarctic ozone minima 1979 – 2001
- plus** AVI movie compilation for current year
- 7 Antarctic daily ozone minima and ozone hole area 2001 (compared with 1999, 2000)
- 8 Ozone hole chemistry (Chlorine)
- 9 Arctic ozone losses, year 2000
- 10 The importance of bromine
- 11 Mount Pinatubo
- 12 Effects of heterogeneous chemistry: relative contributions of cycles
- 13 Aircraft and ozone
- 14 Stratospheric ozone: recent observations
- 15 Mechanisms for mid-latitude ozone decline
- 16 Ozone trends, global: percent per year, 1978-1990 (**update** to latest)
- 17 Ozone and climate
- 18 Reduced ozone and UV penetration
- 19 Factors affecting UV-B at the surface
- 20 Ozone and UV-B: anticorrelation, Antarctic (CA2-2)