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LIMS observations of lower stratospheric ozone in the southern polar springtime of 1978

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Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics
Discussions

Abstract

The Nimbus 7 limb infrared monitor of the stratosphere (LIMS) instrument operated from October 25, 1978, through May 28, 1979. This paper focuses on its Version (V6) data for the lower stratosphere of the southern hemisphere, subpolar region during the last week of October 1978. We provide profiles and maps that show V6 ozone values of only 2 to 3 ppmv within the edge of the polar vortex at 46 hPa near 60°S from late October through mid-November 1978. There are also low values of V6 nitric acid (~3 to 6 ppbv) and nitrogen dioxide (<1 ppbv) at the same locations, indicating that conditions were suitable for a chemical loss of Antarctic ozone some weeks earlier. These "first light" LIMS observations provide the earliest, space-based view of conditions within the lower stratospheric ozone layer of the southern polar region in springtime.

1 Introduction and historical context

The Nimbus 7 Total Ozone Mapping Spectrometer (TOMS) provided the first daily image of total ozone for the Southern Hemisphere (SH) on November 1, 1978. That image in Figure 1 shows an equatorward extension of the region of low column polar ozone between 90°E and 135°E. Minimum polar ozone is of the order of 250 Dobson units (DU) at (75°S, 270°E) on this day. As a comparison, Farman et al. (1985) reported ground-based measurements of total ozone of about 225 DU on November 1 for 1980-1984 at Halley Bay (76°S, 333°E) and of about 270 DU at Argentine Islands (65°S, 296°E) (see also TOMS total ozone values of Table 2 in Stolarski et al. (1986)). We note, however, that those values are higher than 220 DU, which is a threshold definition for "ozone hole" conditions (WMO, 2018).

There are very few observations of lower stratospheric ozone above Antarctica prior to November 1978, especially for the months of September and October when the seasonal loss of ozone is most significant (WMO, 2018). The historic Nimbus 7 Limb Infrared Monitor of the Stratosphere (LIMS) experiment (Gille and Russell, 1984) provided data on middle atmosphere temperature, geopotential height (GPH), ozone, water vapor (H_2O), nitric acid vapor (HNO_3), and nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) from October 25, 1978, through May 28, 1979, for scientific analysis

https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-2019-1086
Preprint. Discussion started: 16 December 2019

and for comparisons with atmospheric models (e.g., Langematz et al., 2016). Remsberg et al. (2007) provide a description of its Version 6 (V6) ozone profiles. The mapping of the V6 profiles to the LIMS Level 3 product employs a sequential estimation algorithm with a relaxation time of about 2.5 days for analyses of its zonal, 6-wavenumber Fourier coefficients at each of 28 pressure levels of the middle atmosphere (Remsberg and Lingenfelser, 2010). We then generated daily, polar stereographic plots of V6 ozone and HNO_3 on pressure surfaces based on a gridding (2° latitude and 5.625° longitude) from those coefficients.

This note focuses on the character of the polar vortex and of the V6 ozone, HNO_3, and NO_2 in that region of the lower stratosphere during the last week of October 1978. Although the LIMS measurements extend to only 64°S, we will show that the profiles and pressure surface maps indicate that there was a loss of SH polar ozone some weeks earlier in the spring. Section 2 contains plots that show a loss of ozone inside the vortex in late October. Section 3 reports on evidence for a denitrification of the air in the same region, indicating that there was likely a chemical loss of ozone some weeks earlier. Section 3 also presents time versus longitude or Hovmöller diagrams that reveal the good continuity of the low ozone and HNO_3 values within the vortex region well into November. Section 4 summarizes the findings.

2 Antarctic ozone from late October to early November 1978

Figure 2 shows SH polar plots of V6 ozone mixing ratios at 46.4 hPa for October 26 and for November 1, where the orbital measurements of LIMS extend only to 64°S. The plot at right shows that there are minimum ozone values of about 2.6 ppmv near 120°E and 315°E at 60°S on November 1, which agrees reasonably with the locations of low total ozone from the TOMS image of Fig. 1. Ozone is of order 3.5 to 4 ppmv at most other longitudes. Low ozone occurs within the edges of the polar vortex, based on the concurrent GPH field from the operational ECMWF Re-Analysis or ERA-40 products (Uppala et al., 2005). The bold contour in Fig. 2 denotes the edge of the vortex, as defined by Harvey et al. (2002). We define the vortex edge as the streamfunction contour coincident with maximum wind speed that also encloses a region of rotation. Meek et al. (2017) showed that this definition of the vortex edge is in good agreement

https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-2019-1086
Preprint. Discussion started: 16 December 2019

Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics Discussions

with the PV-gradient based definition of Nash et al. (1996). We note that daily plots of GPH are also available from LIMS V6, but they exhibit a discontinuous anomaly for the vortex region between October 30 and 31, likely from the early NOAA Climate Prediction Center (CPC) analyses at 50 hPa used for the baseline pressure level of the V6 GPH product. V6 GPH plots further away from that level are very similar to those from ERA-40.

LIMS began its daily observations one week earlier than TOMS or on October 25, and the left plot of Fig. 2 shows that the ozone for October 26 at 31°E is about half of that at 119°E on November 1. The vortex on October 26 extends toward lower latitudes from about 60°S, 40°E. Both the vortex and region of low ozone deform and undergo a clockwise rotation from October 26 onward, such that their low values extend equatorward at 120°E and at 315°E on November 1. Bodeker et al. (2002) reported that the edge of the vortex often extends to near 60°S during October, and Stolarski et al (1986, their Fig. 1) reported on an analogous rotation of the vortex during mid-October of 1984.

3 Findings of denitrification of the vortex air in late October

The location of the vortex edge is helpful in deciding which V6 species profiles one ought to examine with regard to any constraints from HNO_3 and NO_2 on the ozone chemistry. As an example, Fig. 3 shows V6 Level 2 ozone profile segments from 11.4 to 88 hPa for two locations on October 26, where ozone is now in terms of partial pressure (in mPa) for a better delineation of its relative changes in the subpolar lower stratosphere. The V6 ozone profile (black solid) at 54.9°S, 119°E is just outside the October 26 vortex, as shown by the black dot in Fig. 2, and its ozone values are nominal for subpolar latitudes. The largest contribution to total ozone from that profile in Fig. 3 occurs at the 68-hPa level. A second V6 ozone profile (solid red) is from 59.5°, 31°E, and it is in a region of lower GPH as shown by the red dot in Fig. 2. Its ozone decreases rapidly from ~8.0 mPa at the 53-hPa level to 2.6 mPa at the 88-hPa level, indicating a significant loss of ozone in the lower stratosphere sometime prior to October 26. Komhyr et al. (1988, their Fig. 10) and Gernandt (1987) show from sonde measurements that most of the observed losses of ozone for the mid-1980s occurred in the vortex in September and early October. Therefore, we

https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-2019-1086
Preprint. Discussion started: 16 December 2019

Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics
Discussions

also include in Fig. 3 an ozonesonde profile (solid green) from Syowa station (69°S, 40°E—the green dot in Fig. 2) for September 3, 1978, perhaps before there were any pronounced losses of ozone. Its ozone profile values are intermediate of those for the two V6 profiles of October 26.

Loss of ozone due to reactive chlorine chemistry proceeds effectively in the presence of air that has undergone denitrification (Müller et al., 2008). Lambert et al. (2016) somewhat loosely set an HNO_3 threshold for it of <5 ppbv at 46 hPa, based on Microwave Limb Sounder (MLS) data of 2008. Nitrous oxide is the source molecule for odd nitrogen (mainly HNO_3) in the lower stratosphere, and its tropospheric values have grown by only a small amount from 1975 (~296 ppbv) through 2008 (~322 ppbv) (WMO, 2018); the HNO_3 threshold of 5 ppbv should also be representative for 1978. Thus, in Figure 3 we also show the accompanying V6 profiles of HNO_3 and nighttime NO_2 for the same two locations on October 26. HNO_3 and NO_2 at 31°E are a half (or 3 ppbv) and a third (or < 1 ppbv), respectively, of those at 119°E below about the 31-hPa level. Thus, both species indicate that there was a denitrification of the air in the vortex region and a likely loss of ozone due to reactive chlorine chemistry in the presence of polar stratospheric clouds (PSCs) several weeks earlier (Solomon, 1999; WMO, 2018). Although the V6 temperatures at 31°E were no colder than 206 K (at 53 hPa), it is normal to find temperatures in the Antarctic vortex that are below the chlorine activation threshold value of 193 K and in the presence of PSCs during September and early October (Drdla and Müller, 2012; WMO, 2018).

Figure 4 shows the corresponding V6 plots of HNO_3 at 46 hPa in terms of its mixing ratios, which have an estimated accuracy of ~9% (Remsberg et al., 2010, Table 10). There are very low values of HNO_3 on October 26 poleward of 60°S and from 31°E to at least 90°E, indicating an earlier conversion of HNO_3 from vapor to condensed phase and the sedimentation of larger HNO_3 containing particles. Low HNO_3 values are also present within the vortex region on November 1. Analogous polar plots of the nighttime NO_2 fields are quite noisy (not shown) due to the large uncertainties for tangent layer NO_2 in the lower stratosphere. Nevertheless, most of the odd nitrogen reservoir at 46 hPa comes from HNO_3, not NO_2. Together, they indicate the extent of denitrification of the air in the vortex region during late October 1978.

https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-2019-1086
Preprint. Discussion started: 16 December 2019

To investigate whether some of the low ozone and HNO_3 values might be due to advection from lower latitudes, we show in Fig. 5 the time/longitude or Hovmöller diagrams for both species at 60°S; thick black contours indicate the vortex edge and "+" the vortex interior. The occurrence of lowest species values in the vortex region shows clearly in late October. Fig. 6 extends the findings of Fig. 5 through the end of November, and there is an eastward progression of the region of low values from late October to early November. The occurrence of low species values within the vortex region remains good until about November 25, as expected for chemicals that are tracers of air motions in the lower stratosphere. The vortex distorts and then exhibits a stationary wave-1 pattern from November 5 onward, having lowest heights near 0°E. Mixing of air across the vortex edge appears slow for both ozone and HNO_3 during that time.

4 Summary and concluding remarks

We find low V6 ozone values of order 2 to 3 ppmv at 60°S within the edge of the polar vortex at 46 hPa during the last week of October and well into November 1978. There is good agreement between the V6 ozone map at 46 hPa and the TOMS image of total ozone in the region of the vortex on November 1. Low V6 HNO_3 values of order 3 to 6 ppbv at the same locations indicate that conditions were suitable for a chemical loss of Antarctic ozone some weeks earlier. The equivalent effective stratospheric chlorine (EESC) values used to predict conditions for the depletion of ozone in 1980 are about twice those of 1950, while the 1980 values are only half those of 2000 (Newman et al., 2007). In hindsight and based on the LIMS V6 dataset, we conclude that a chemical process was likely responsible for springtime losses of ozone above Antarctica even in the late 1970s. Yet, the ozone losses in the SH spring of 1978 were not to the low level of a true 'ozone hole' (<220 DU total ozone). We also conclude that the LIMS V6 Level 2 profiles and the daily-analyzed maps from their Level 3 zonal coefficients represent useful comparison data for model simulations of the changes in Antarctic ozone in spring 1978.

https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-2019-1086
Preprint. Discussion started: 16 December 2019

Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics Discussions

Data Availability

The LIMS V6 data archive is at the NASA EARTHDATA site of EOSDIS and its website: https://search.earthdata.nasa.gov/search?q=LIMS). Nimbus 7 TOMS ozone is at https://disc.gsfc.nasa.gov/datacollection/TOMSN7L2_008.html. ECC ozone profiles are available from the World Ozone and Ultraviolet Radiation Data Centre or WOUDC at https://woudc.org/data/explore.php. ECMWF Re-Analysis (ERA-40) data are accessible through https://climatedataguide.ucar.edu/climate-data/era40.

Author Contributions. ER and VLH wrote the manuscript and prepared the figures with input from all the other co-authors. AK provided information about the TOMS ozone images. LG led the development of the LIMS version 6 algorithms. JCG and JMR are the co-Principal Investigators of the LIMS experiment. They also commented on the new insight from the findings about ozone and nitric acid of October 1978.

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https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-2019-1086
Preprint. Discussion started: 16 December 2019

Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics Discussions
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Preprint. Discussion started: 16 December 2019

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Preprint. Discussion started: 16 December 2019

Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics Discussions

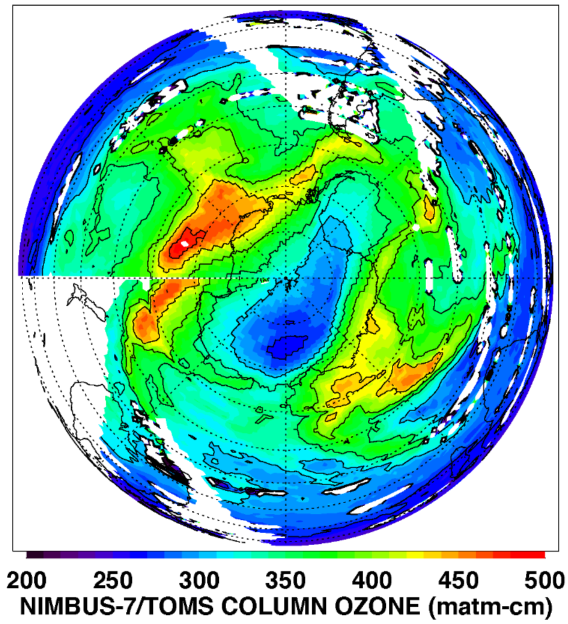

Figure 1—Southern Hemisphere image of total column ozone from TOMS for November 1, 1978. Longitude orientation is 0°E to the right and 90°E at the bottom; latitude circles (dotted) have a spacing of 10 degrees. White areas indicate where there was data dropout or no measurements. Ozone units of matm-cm are equivalent to Dobson units (DU).

https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-2019-1086
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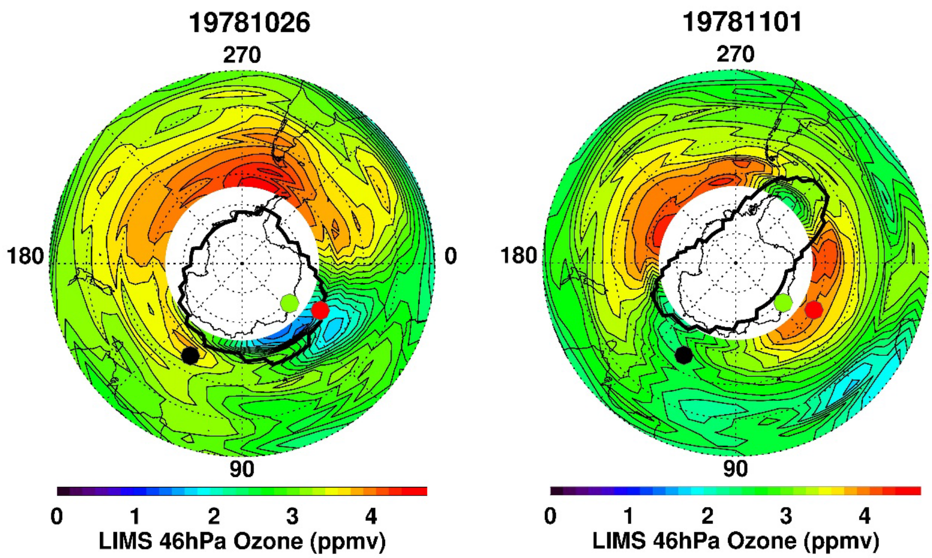


Figure 2—V6 ozone mixing ratios at 46.4 hPa for October 26 and November 1, 1978. Polar plots extend from 30°S to the Pole and longitude is in °E with 0° at right. Bold contours denote the vortex edge from ERA-40. The superposed, three colored dots correspond to the locations of profiles on October 26 (black and red) and on September 3 (green) in Fig. 3.

https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-2019-1086
Preprint. Discussion started: 16 December 2019

Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics
Discussions

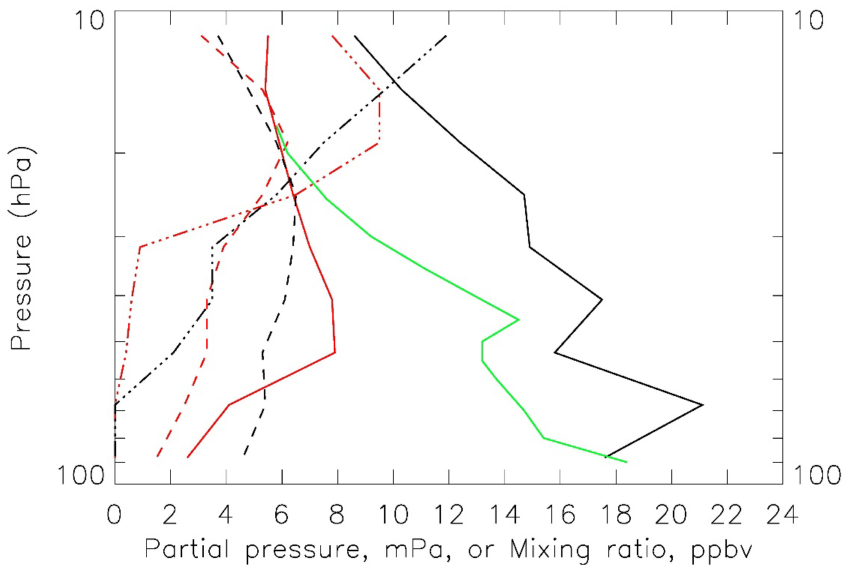


Figure 3—V6 Level 2 species profiles for 59.5°S, 31°E (red) and 54.9°S, 119.4°E (black) on October 26, 1978, and from an ozonesonde at Syowa (69°S, 40°E—green) on September 3, 1978. Ozone (solid) has units of millipascals (mPa), while HNO_3 (dashed) and NO_2 (dot-dashed) have units of ppbv.

https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-2019-1086
Preprint. Discussion started: 16 December 2019

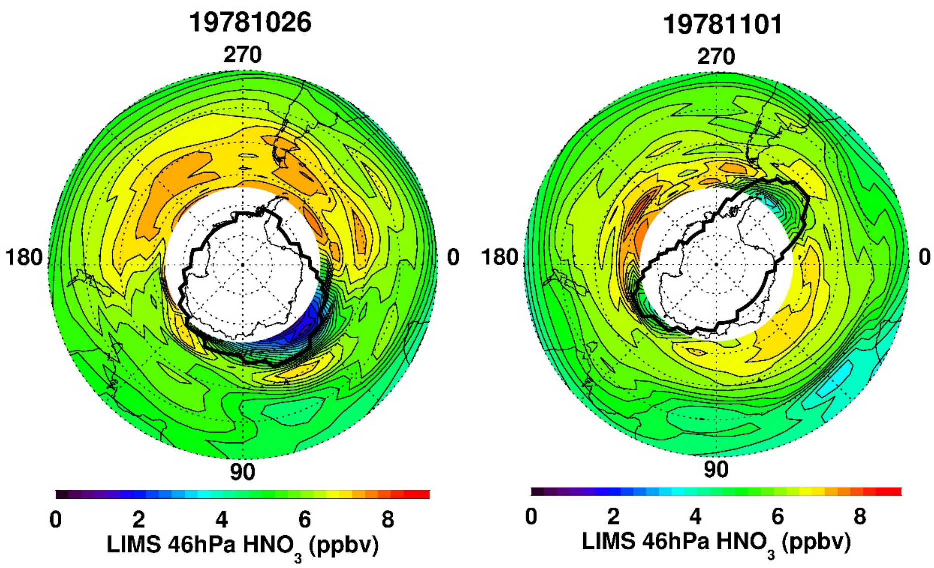


Figure 4—As in Fig. 2, but for V6 HNO_3.

https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-2019-1086
Preprint. Discussion started: 16 December 2019

Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics Discussions

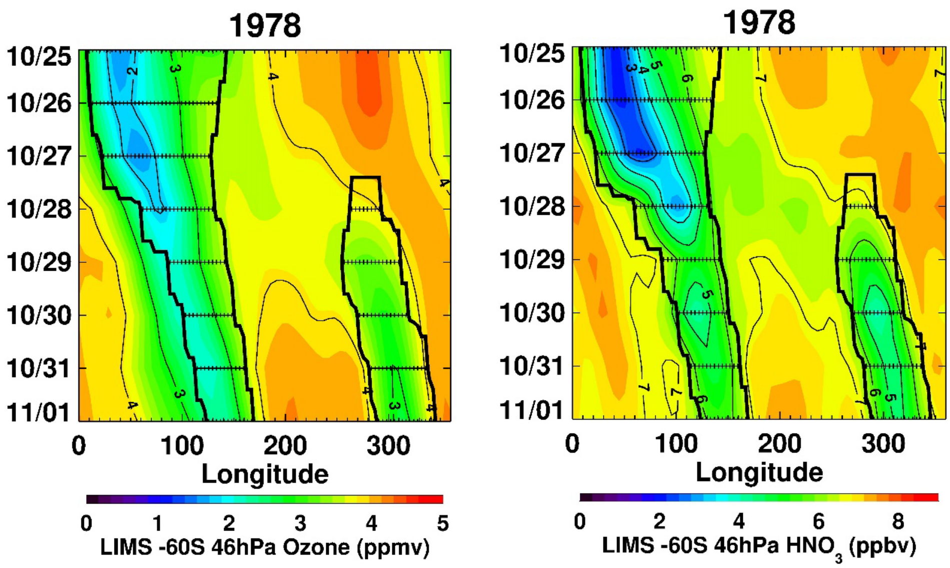
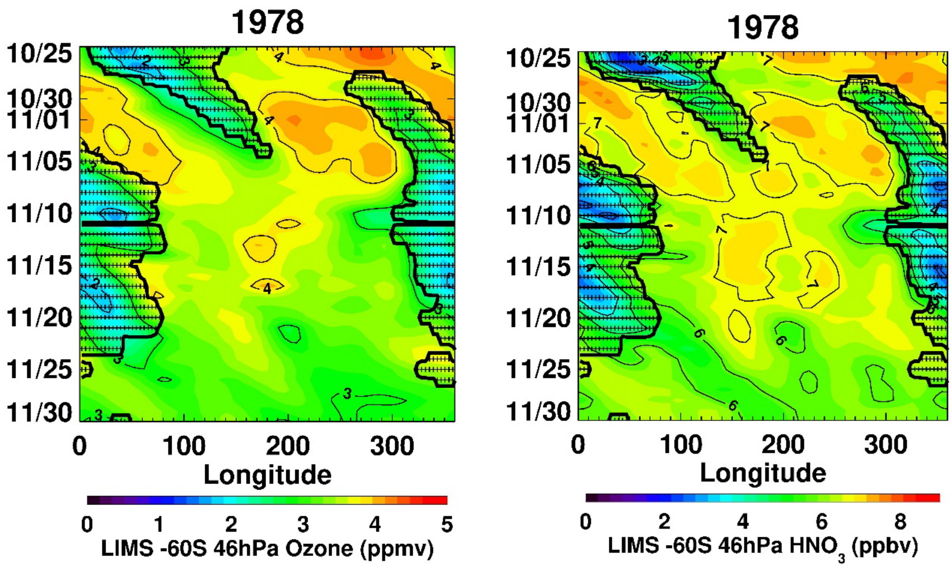


Figure 5—Time/longitude or Hovmöller plot of LIMS ozone (left) and HNO_3 (right) for 60°S and 46 hPa. The ERA-40 vortex edge shows as thick black contours, and the vortex interior has "+" symbols.

https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-2019-1086
Preprint. Discussion started: 16 December 2019

Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics Discussions

299



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301 Figure 6—As in Fig. 5, but extended in time from October 25 to November 30, 1978.

302