

**Observations and Modeling of Composition of Upper  
Troposphere/Lower Stratosphere (UT/LS): Isentropic  
Mixing Events ~~and Morphology of HNO<sub>3</sub>~~ as Observed  
by HIRDLS and Comparison with Results From  
Global Modeling Initiative**

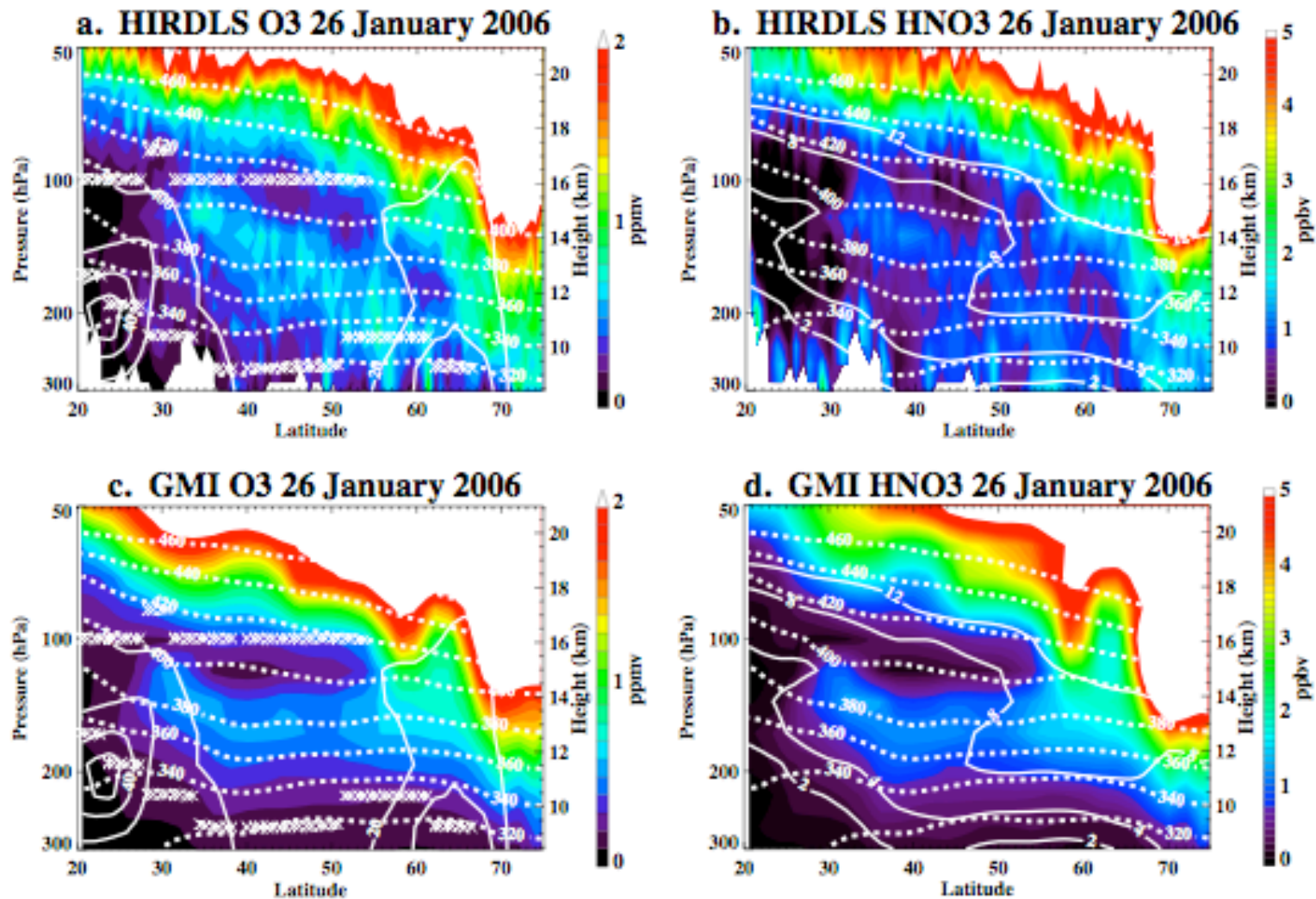
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## Ozone Laminae in Stratosphere

- Described by Dobson (1973)
- Ozone sonde: characterization of laminae and climatologies (Reid and Vaughn, 1973).
- Caused by differential advection by Rossby waves (Newman and Schoeberl, 1995).
- Ozone sonde laminae due to isentropic transport from low latitudes (Vaughn and Timmis, 1998).
- Ozone laminae in ATMOS observations (Manney et al., 2000).
- Ozone sonde lamination frequencies as a diagnostic of horizontal transport in low and high-resolution model (Weaver et al., 2000).
- HIRDLS high-vertical resolution enables observation of laminae over several days, RDF traces laminae back to tropical lower stratosphere (Olsen et al., 2008).

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From Olsen et al., 2008. Lamina observed for 11 days, and RDF calculations point out both irreversible mixing and return to low latitudes.

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# QUESTIONS

- **Can we develop climatologies of ozone ( $\text{HNO}_3$ ) laminae from HIRDLS to compare/validate model-derived climatologies?**
- **Seasonal variability of lamination?**
- **We present frequencies of lamination from HIRDLS and GMI for January and July, 2006 (explore methodology).**
- **Mixing of laminae into lower stratosphere, and contributions to mid-latitude stratospheric ozone budget?**
  - From HIRDLS
  - From GMI (laminae “missed” by HIRDLS).

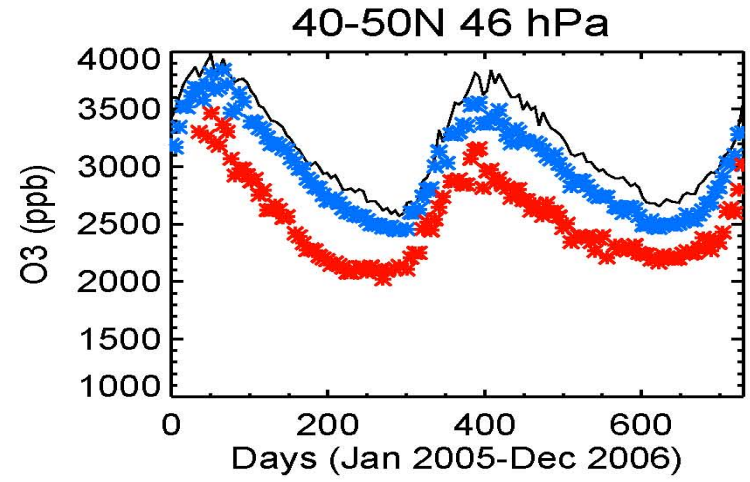
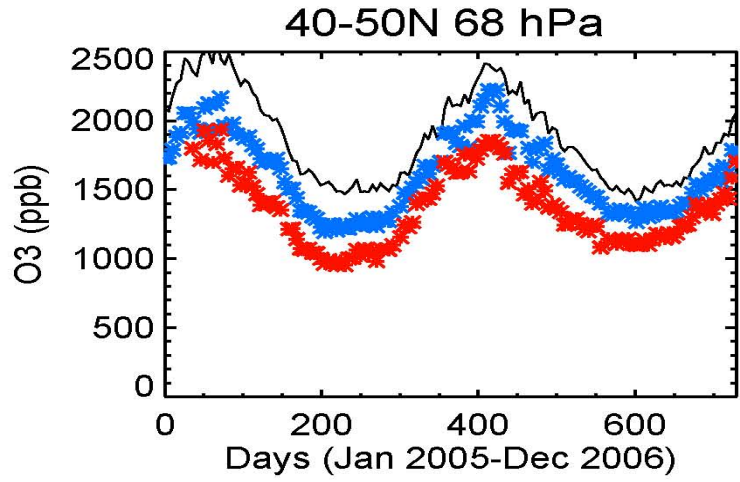
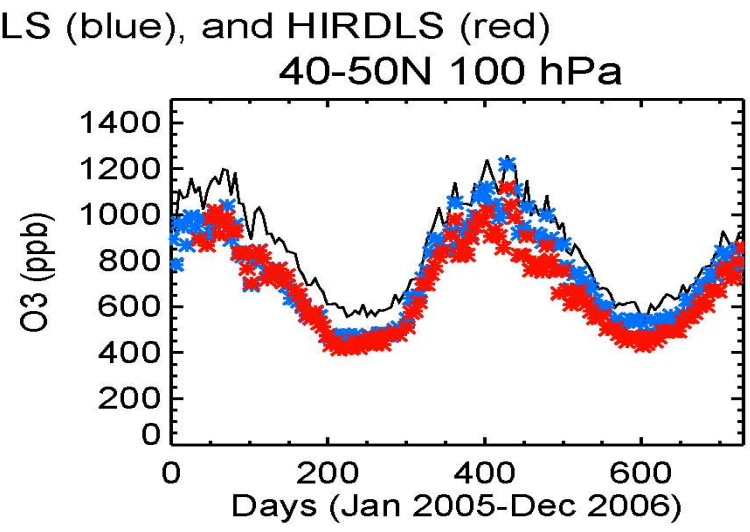
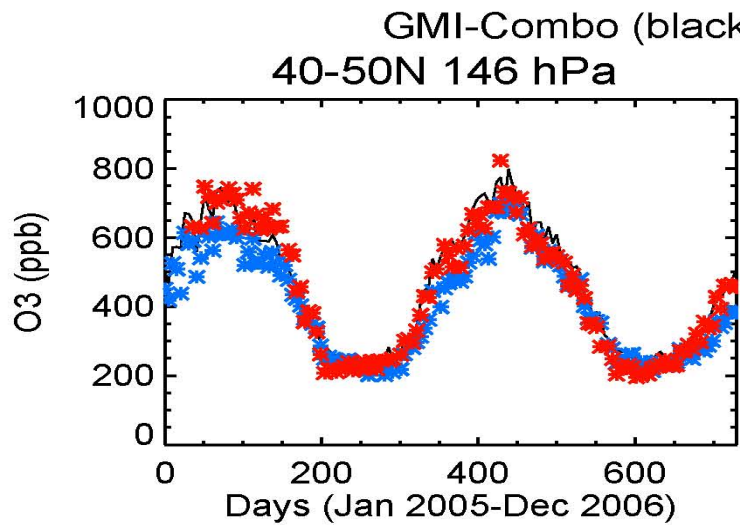
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## **GMI Model**

**([gmi.gsfc.nasa.gov](http://gmi.gsfc.nasa.gov))**

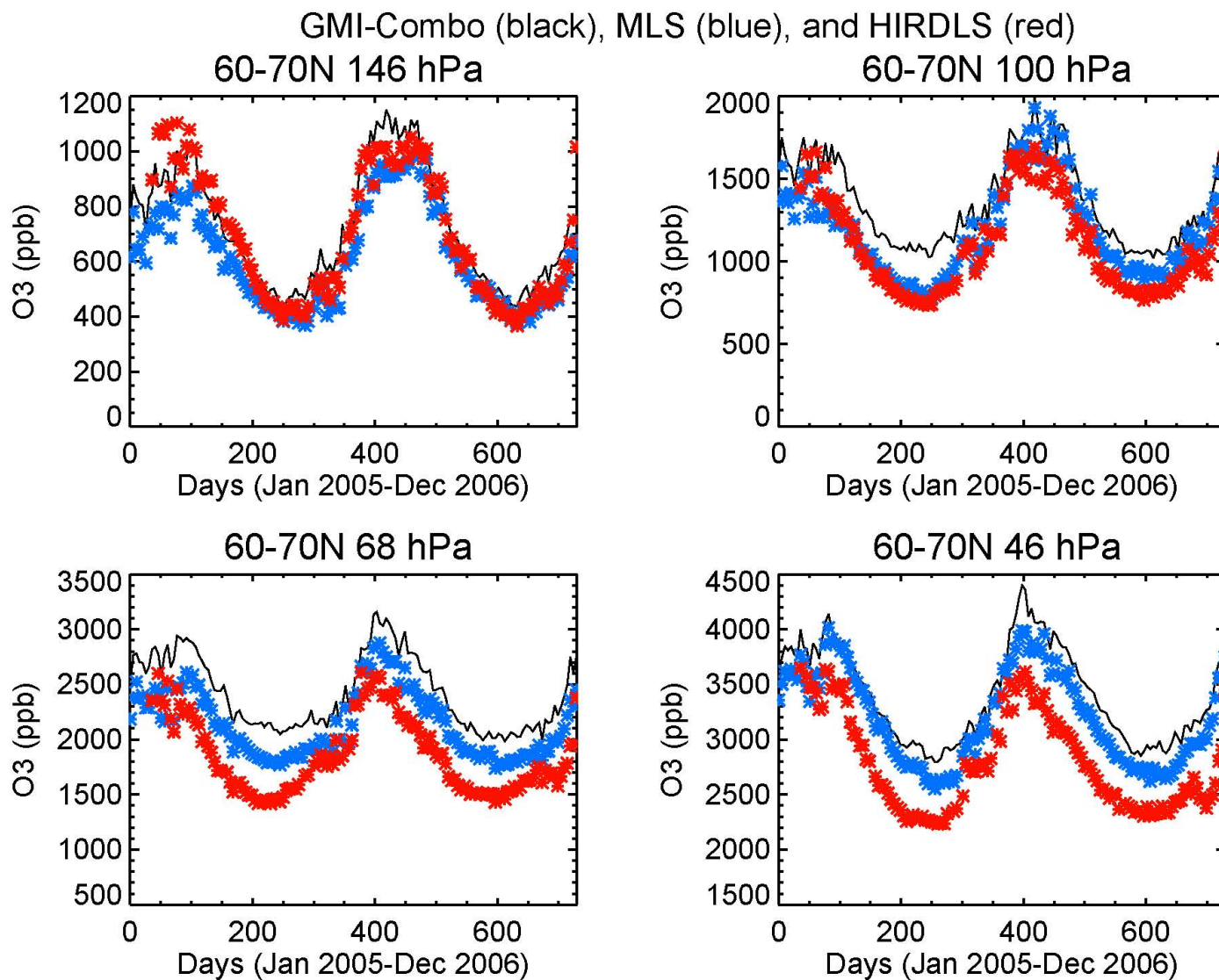
- The Global Modeling Initiative (GMI) CTM uses a chemical mechanism that includes a standard stratospheric mechanism and the tropospheric mechanism from Harvard University's GEOS-CHEM model (117 species, 322 chemical reactions, 81 photolysis reactions).
- Photolysis frequencies are calculated using the FAST-Jx algorithm [M. Prather, UCI].
- The CTM simulations shown here utilized met. fields from the GEOS-4-DAS system from NASA GMAO (Calculations carried out for the AURA period).
- The horizontal resolution of the fields are 2° latitude x2.5° longitude.
- Original analysis has 55 levels from ground to 0.015 hPa; mapped to 42 levels (11 above 10 hPa) to reduce number of levels of middle stratosphere.
- Interpolate to HIRDLS orbit.

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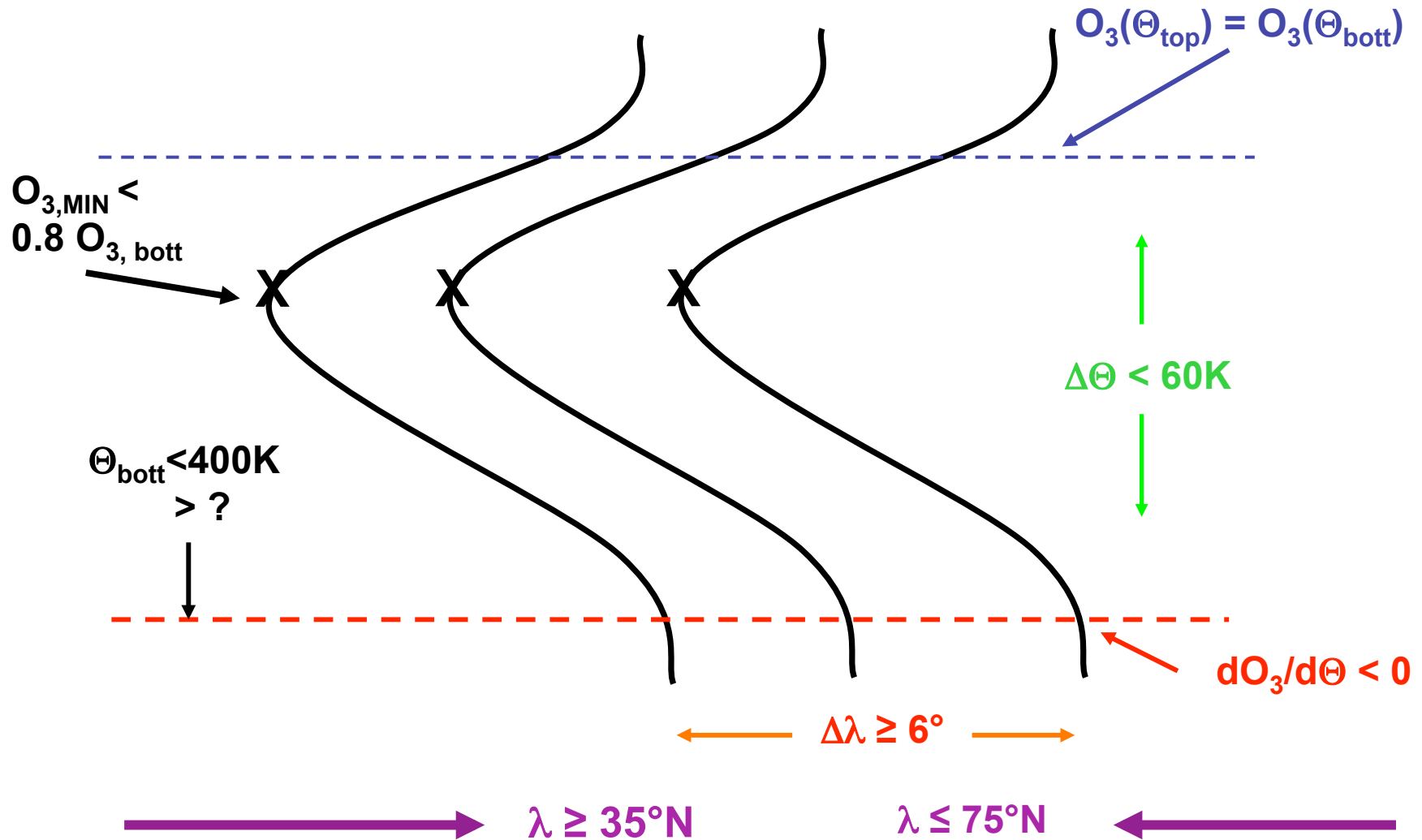
## Gridding of HIRDLS data

- **Version 003**
- **Gridded to potential temperature surfaces using HIRDLS p, T, at 5°K intervals, above 320K.**
- **In determining laminae, gridded results below about 150 hPa are not considered.**
- **Average over 2° latitude (about 3-4 profiles) to compare to GMI.**

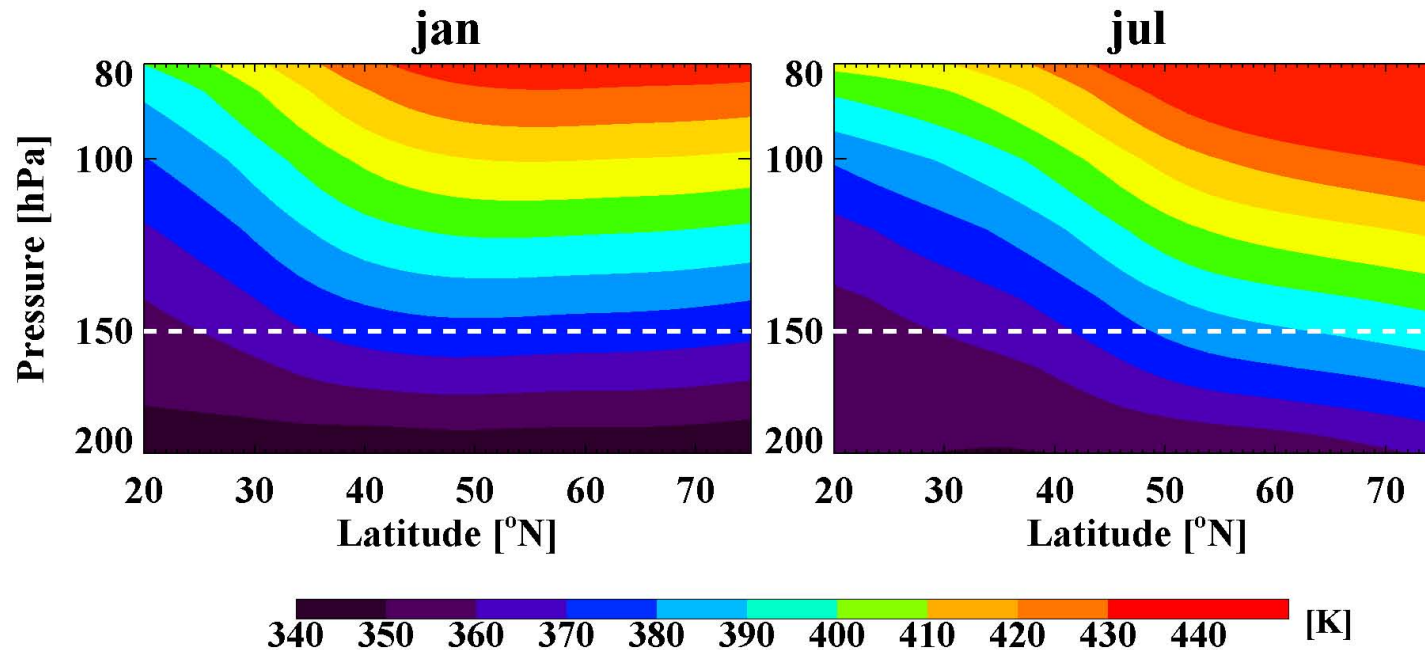
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# “WORKING DEFINITION” OF LAMINAE



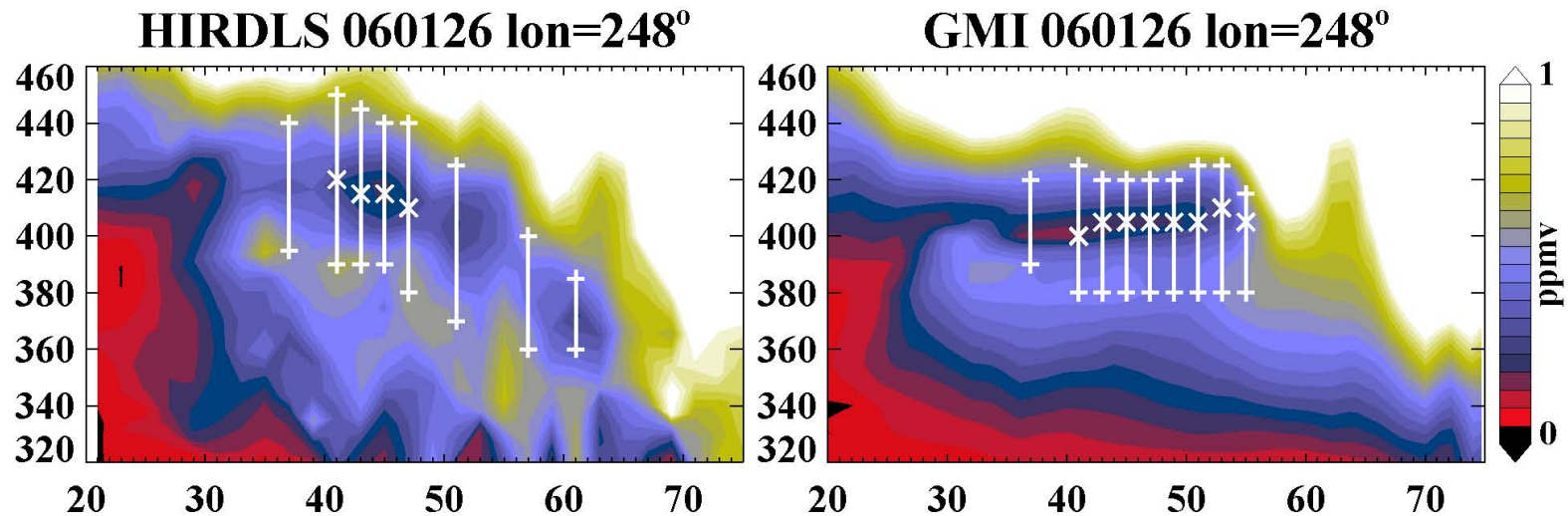
## CONTOURS OF CONSTANT $\Theta$ AS FUNCTION OF PRESSURE AND LATITUDE AND LATITUDE



Using T and P from GEOS-4, what is the “bottom” potential temperature below which we should not use current **HIRDLS** data for defining laminae. (General assumption is that data below 150 hPa at mid-latitudes does not have required accuracy/precision. In addition, laminae in January occur at lower latitudes than in July).

$\Theta_{\text{bott}} \approx 360\text{K}$  for January,  $380\text{K}$  for July. (Need to do this profile by profile).

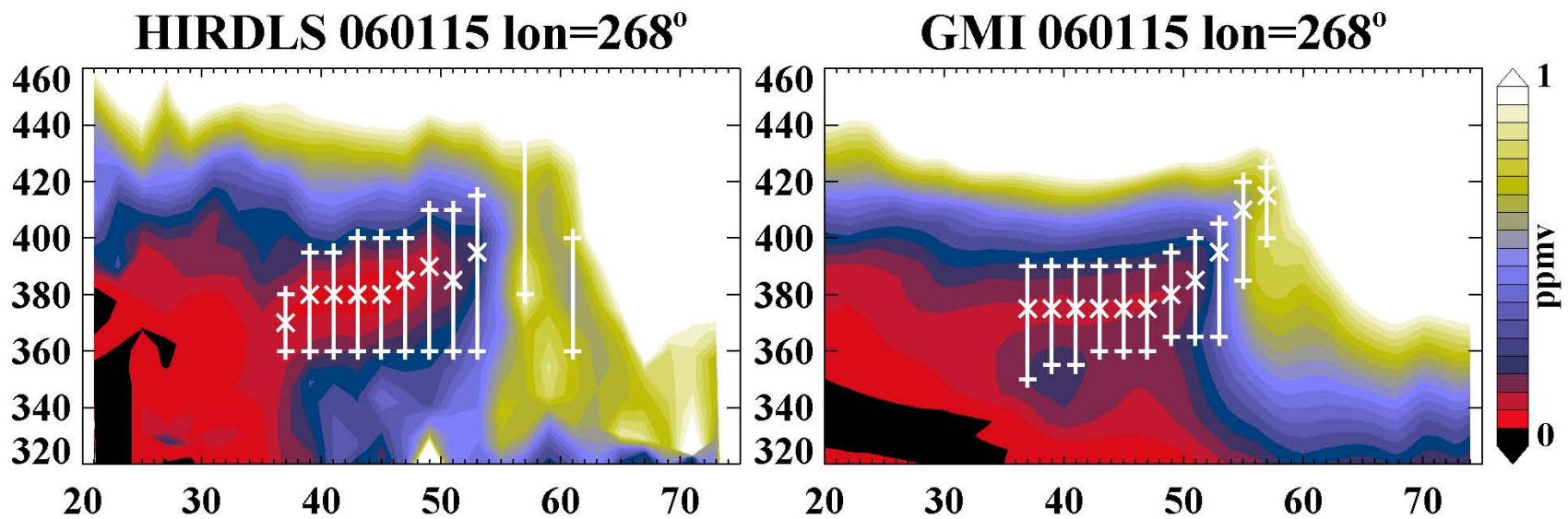
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**Lamina in Olsen et al., 2008. Our criteria for contiguous vertical laminae over at least 6° latitude do not extend HIRDLS lamina to high latitudes.**

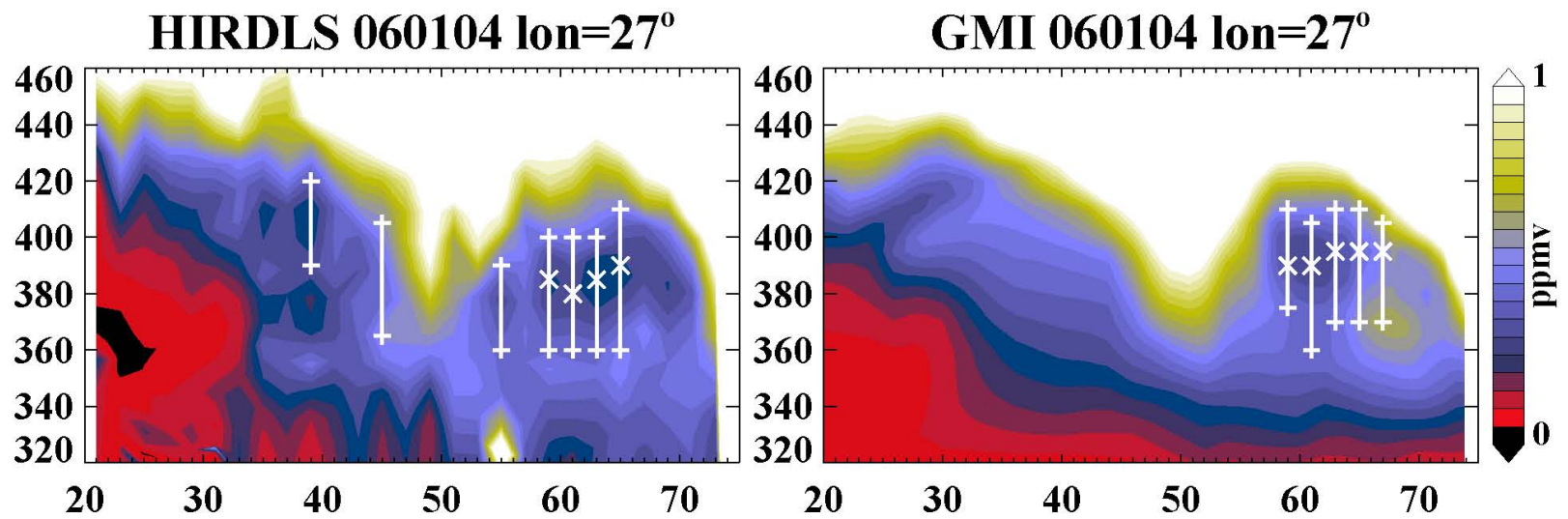
**Note: Vertical bars denote laminar vertical extent. X denote lamina minimum. Bars without x are lamina-like, but fail one of the other criteria (in this case continuity in latitude).**

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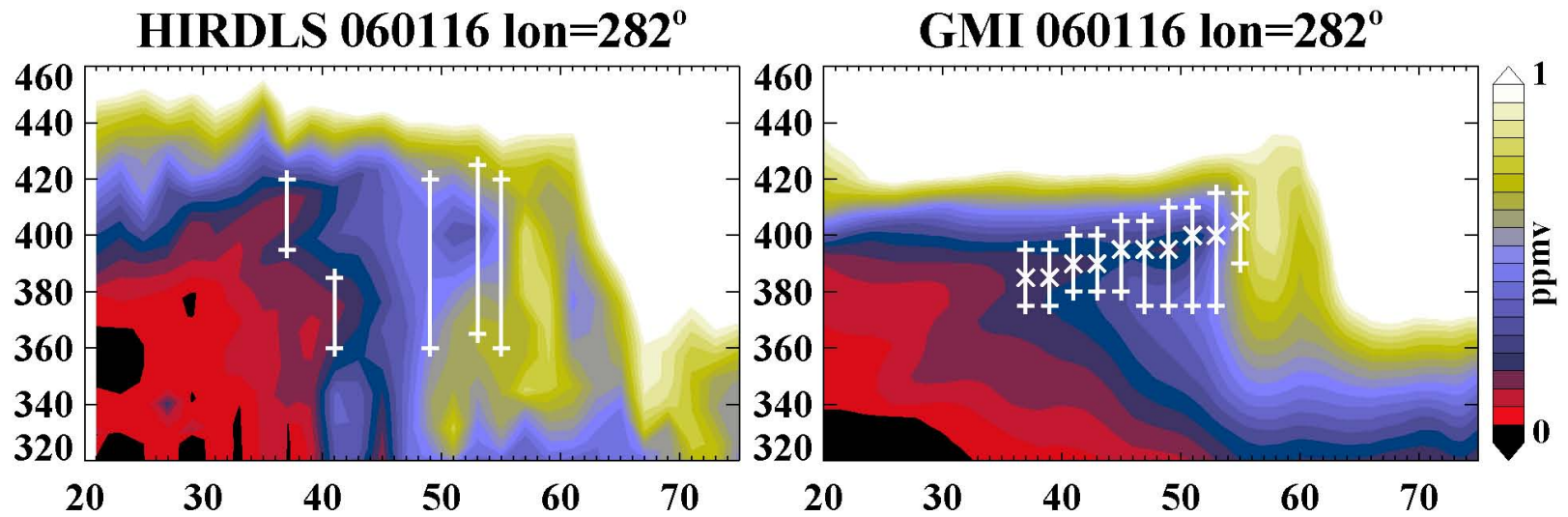
**Example of other well-defined laminae in January in both HIRDLS, GMI.**

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**High-latitude laminae. Origin?**

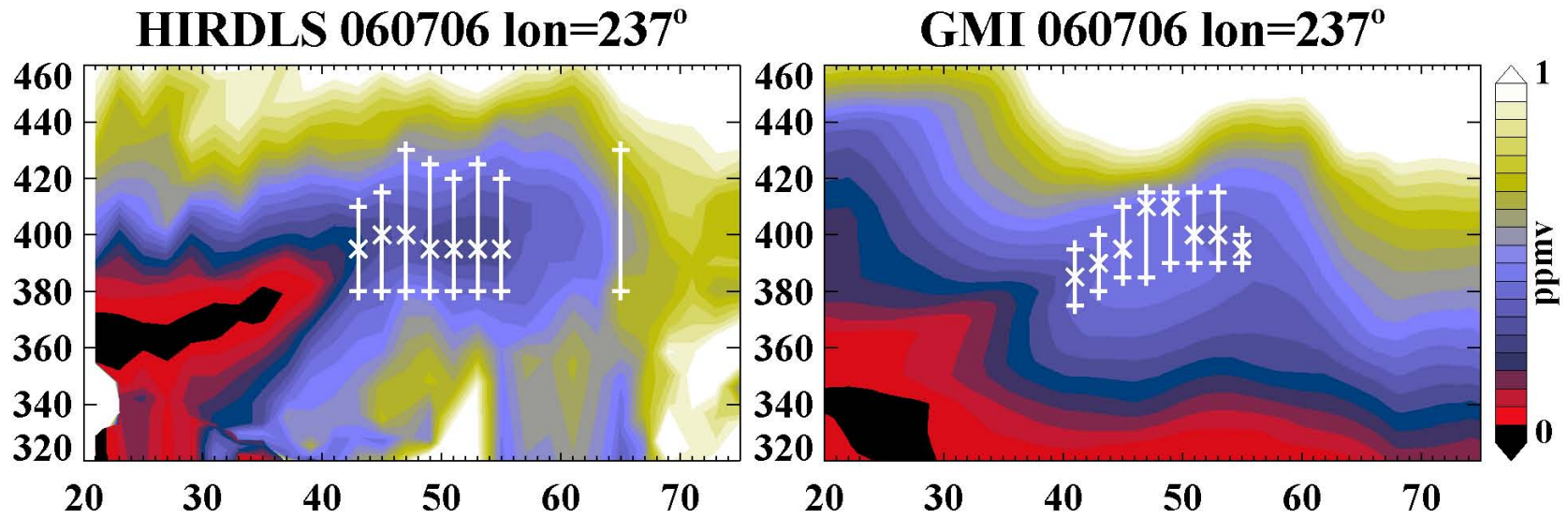
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**Lamina in GMI, only indications in HIRDLS**

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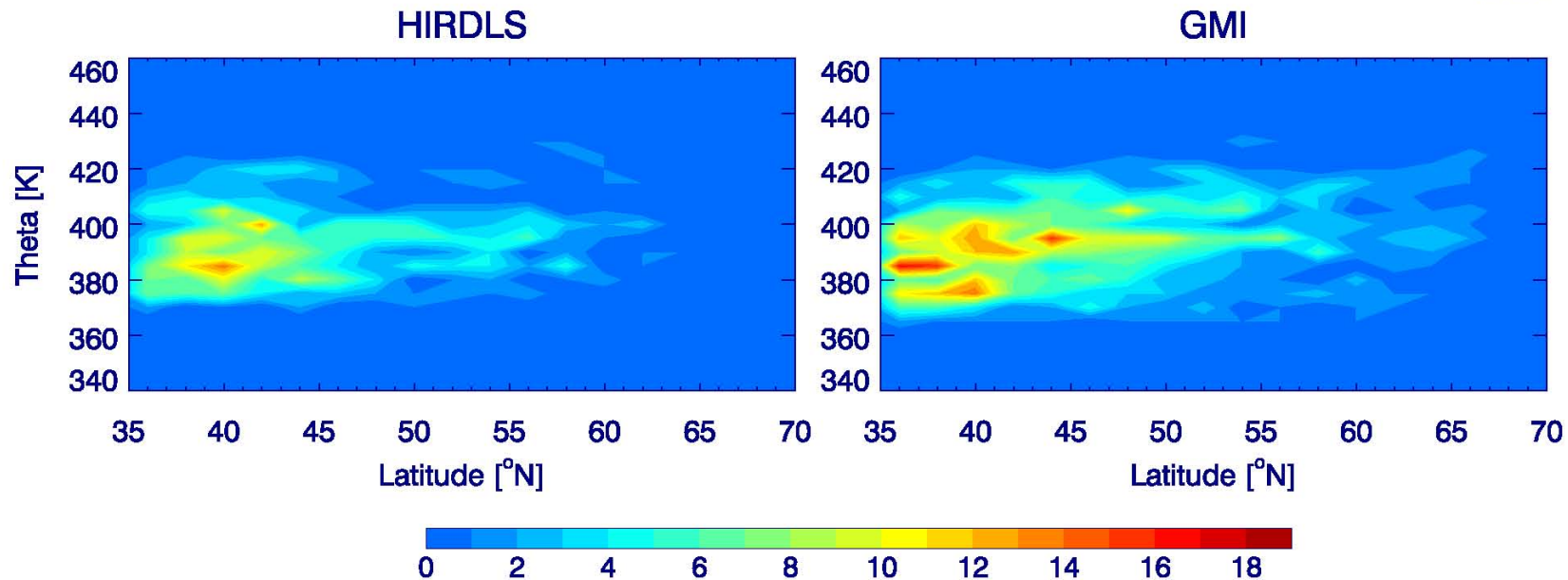


**July laminae**

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Jan 2006

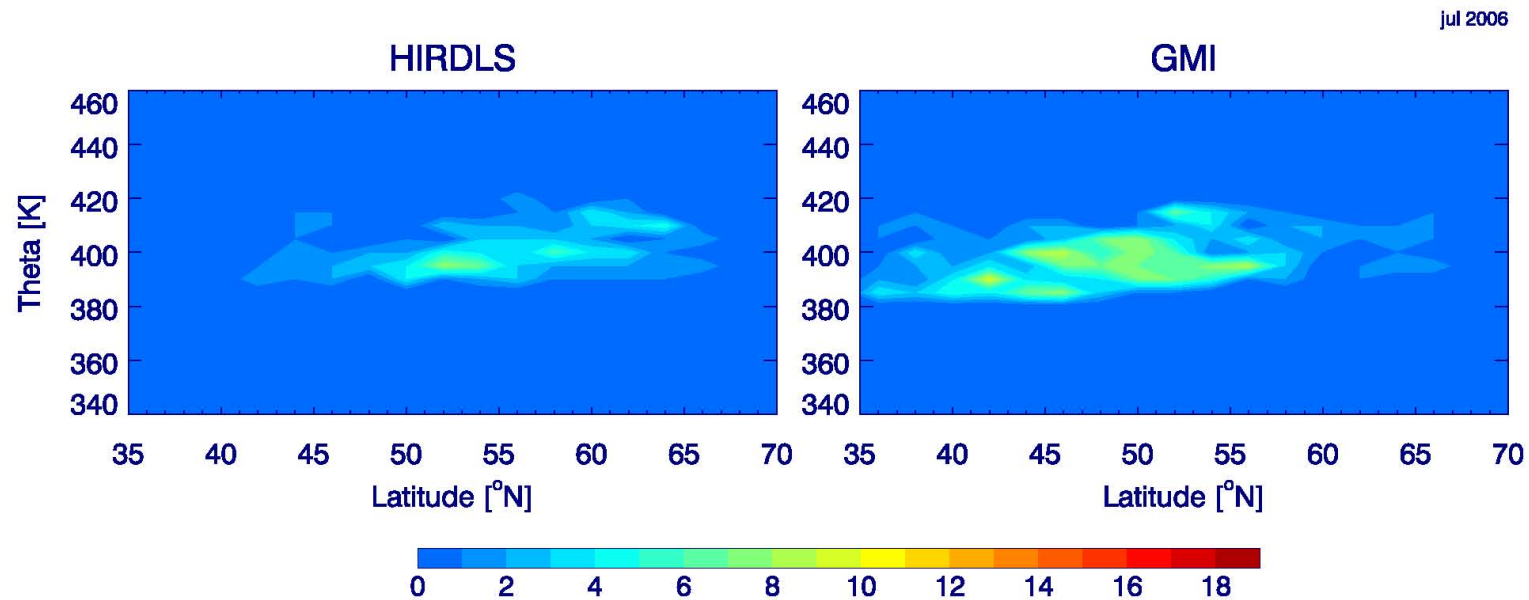


**Distribution of number of laminae (per 2° latitude) observed by HIRDLS and calculated by GMI for January, 2006, using  $\Theta_{\text{bott}}=360^\circ\text{K}$  and  $\Delta\Theta=60^\circ\text{K}$ .**

**NOTE: We show number of occurrences of vertical laminae in each 2° latitude grid (i.e., the distribution of the “x’s” at lamina minimum).**

**A two-dimensional lamina can thus give more than one occurrence in different latitude grids. (Shows average lamina morphology better?).**

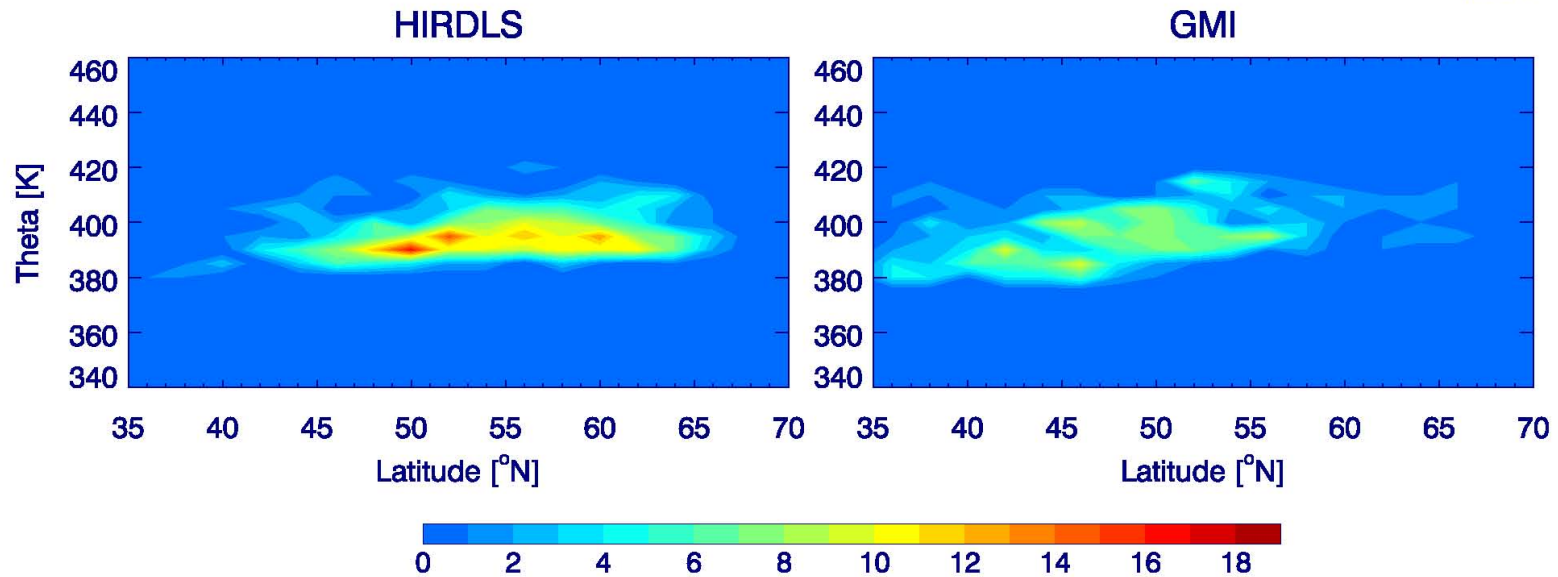
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**Distribution of number of laminae (per 2° latitude) observed by HIRDLS and calculated by GMI for July, 2006, using  $\Theta_{\text{bott}}=380^\circ\text{K}$  and  $\Delta\Theta=60^\circ\text{K}$**

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Jul 2006



**Distribution of number of laminae (per 2° latitude) observed by HIRDLS and calculated by GMI for July, 2006, using  $\Theta_{\text{bott}}=375^\circ\text{K}$  and  $\Delta\Theta=60^\circ\text{K}$**

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## CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE WORK

- Frequency and spatial distribution of ozone laminae observed by HIRDLS in good agreement with those in GMI/GEOS-4 calculations for January, 2006.
- Frequency of occurrence during July exhibits fairly good agreement between GMI and HIRDLS, and smaller values than in January.
- However, frequency of occurrence in HIRDLS is very sensitive to location of minimum potential temperature for “accurate” HIRDLS measurements.
- We need to
  - Carry out better gridding of HIRDLS data taking into consideration measurements statistics on a per-orbit basis.
  - Version 004? GEOS-5?
  - HNO<sub>3</sub>
  - Extend analysis to other months.
  - RDF calculations to determine evolution and mixing of laminae.

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