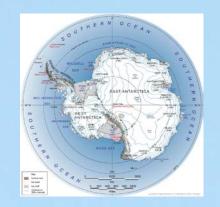
6th International GEOS-Chem Meeting May 08 2013

Investigating the Sources of Nitrate in Antarctica using GEOS-Chem and its Adjoint



[NSF-ANT 0944537]

Hyung-Min Lee *University of Colorado, Boulder*

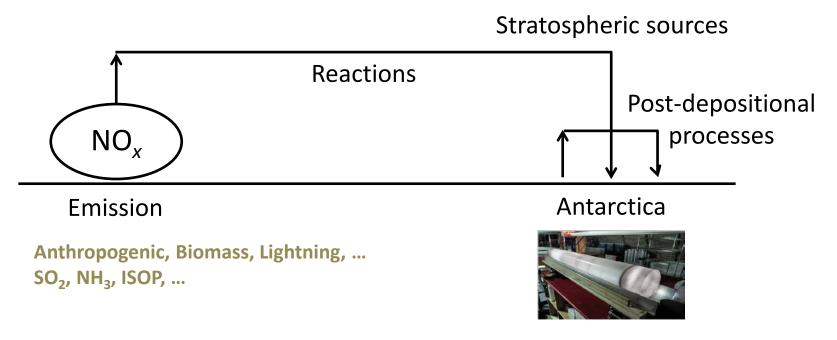
Daven Henze, Becky Alexander, Lee Murray, Thomas Walker, Fabien Paulot, and Dylan Jones





I. Background

Difficult to relate sources to measurements $(NO_x \leftrightarrow HNO_3 + NO_3^-)$



Suggested sources

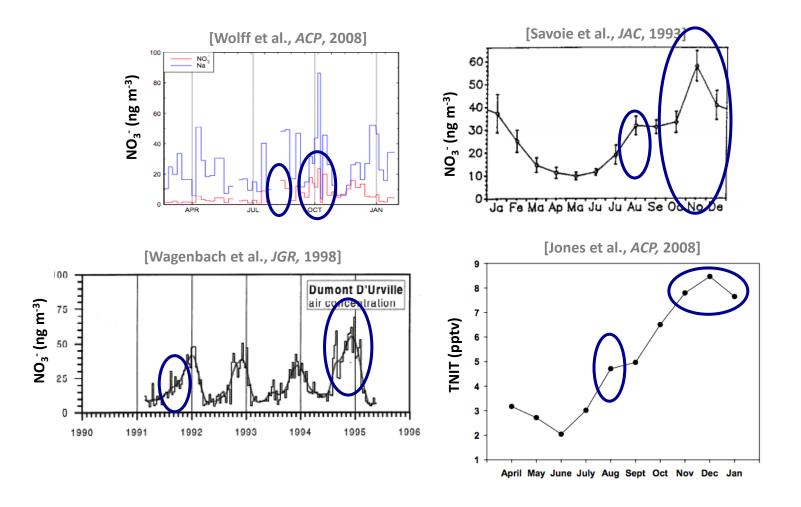
- Long-range transport
- Solar activity

- Stratospheric influence (PSCs, air mix)
- Post-depositional processes

I. Background

Annual Variation from Measurements

(1) August peak (2) Maximum in Summer (Nov-Jan)



II. Model Specification

Version

Adj-33f (fwd 8-03-02)

Resolution

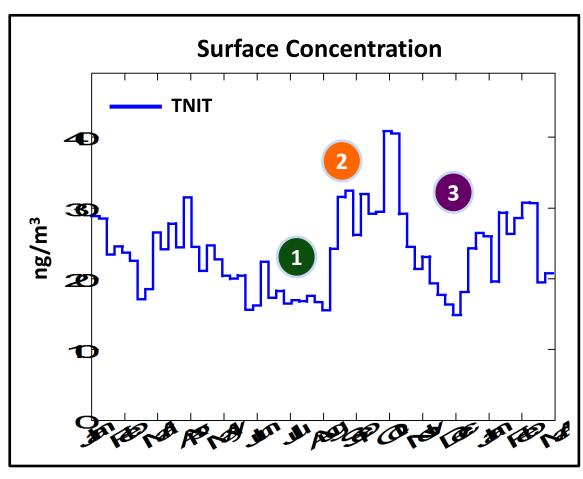
Reduced GEOS-5 (4° x 5° x 47)

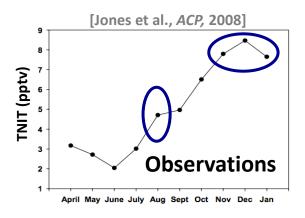
Modifications

Stratospheric chemistry [Murray, 2012] and adjoint [New!]

Sensitivity w.r.t. reaction rates [Paulot, 2012] [Walker, 2012]

III. Modeled Seasonality





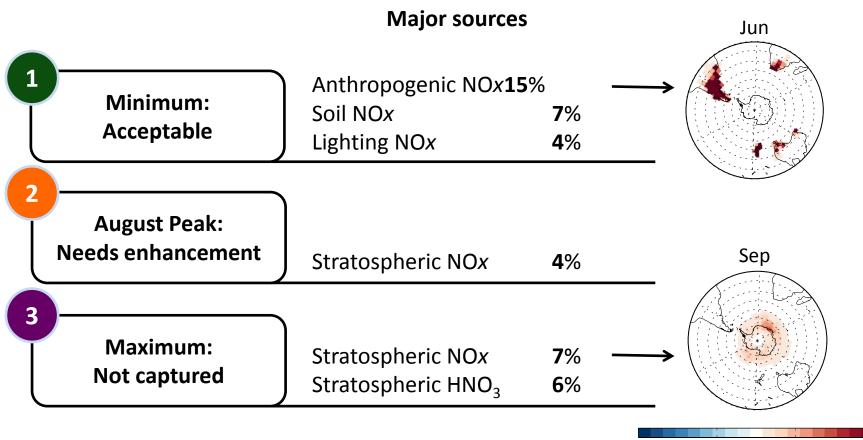




Maximum: Not captured

 $TNIT = HNO_3 + NO_3^{-1}$

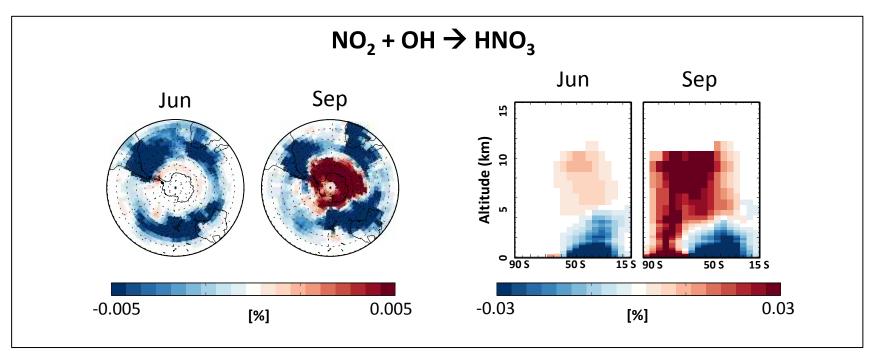
IV. Diagnosis with the Adjoint

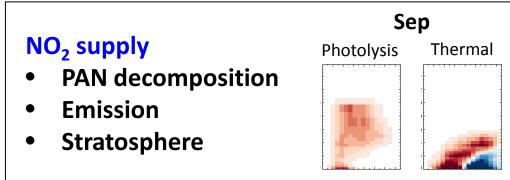


-0.1 0.1

Minimum: **Acceptable**

Background concentration: Long-range transport

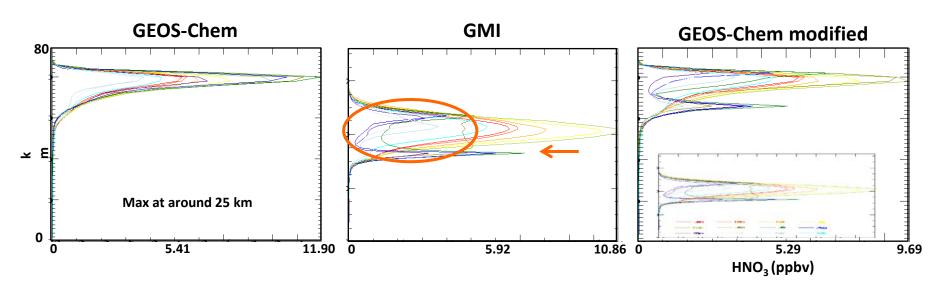


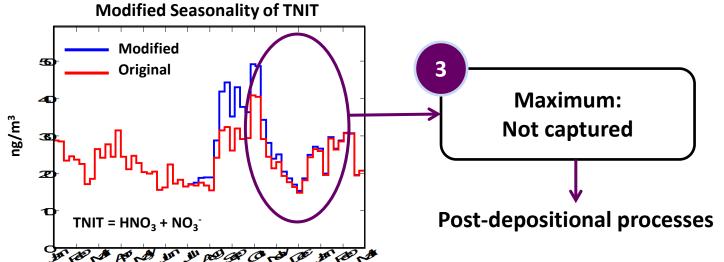


August Peak:
Needs enhancement

Denitrification by PSC sedimentation

(Polar Stratospheric Clouds)





Conclusion

1

Minimum: Acceptable

Long-range transport from mid-latitude free troposphere

For better understanding Antarctic Nitrate

2

August Peak:
Needs enhancement

PSC sedimentation

[Considine et al., 2000] [Eastham et al., !]

3

Maximum: Not captured

Post-depositional processes

[Zatko et al., 2012]

4

NO₃-: Small and off season **Aerosol thermodynamics**

[Capps et al., 2012]