Comparison of Continuous Surface Ozone Measurements from Two Arctic Observatories T.Uttal, L. Patrick, S.J. Oltmans, and I. Petropavlovskikh



Motivations for Arctic surface ozone measurement

- Iong-term observation for baseline ozone
 - Are remote levels of ozone (non-polluted) changing over time?
- Pollution events
- ozone depletion events (ODEs)
- chemistry is rapidly changing

Instrumentation: Thermo Scientific 49 Series

utilizes UV dual-cell photometry
has precision of 1 ppb
has very little drift

Inlets: ozone
 conditioned Teflon
 PFE

 Inverted funnel to avoid rain and snow in line



Typical surface ozone behavior - Barrow



ODEs occur yearly at Barrow



Ozone Depletion events increasing in Barrow





Typical surface ozone behavior



Polar Ozone Depletion Events

- Exceptionally low ozone in spring
- First reported in the Arctic in the 1980s [Oltmans, 1981; Bottenheim et al., 1986]
- Br- released from open water when sea-ice melts
- O₃ decreases "ozone depletion events"
- Younger ice saltier intensifies release of halides → more ODEs

Shifting to a new ice regime

- first-year ice made up 75% of the Arctic sea ice cover March, 2012
- Multiyear ice now only constitutes only 2%.
- Credit: NSIDC courtesy J. Maslanik and M. Tschudi, University of Colorado



ODEs occur at Tiksi in 2011...but in May



Conclusions

- Wind directions play a part in how much depletion is seen
- Tiksi observes ODEs similar to those at Barrow since 1973
- Events are increasing as portion of new ice (higher bromine) increases
- Tiksi is a land station but it still will give information about sea-ice conditions off the coast