
A radar-ozonesonde intensive

Results from investigations using wind-profiling radars, ozonesondes and FLEXPART

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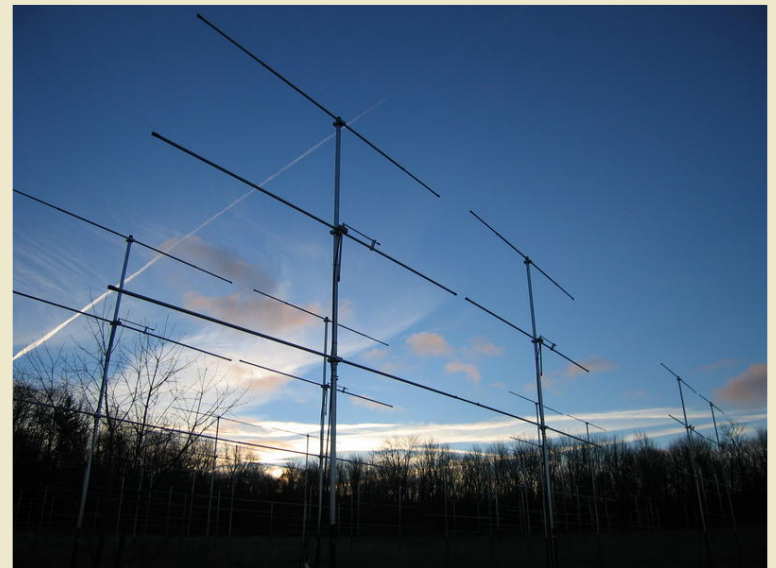


Canada 

Our Experiments

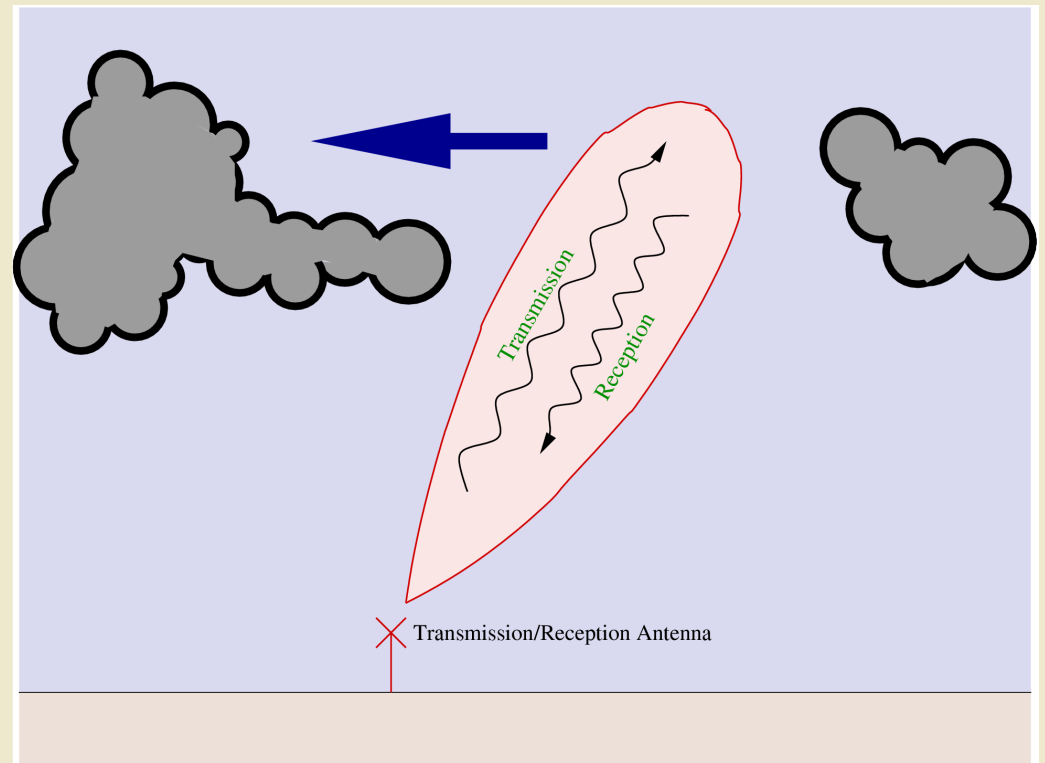
To understand the relationship between stratospheric intrusions and tropopause dynamics.

- High frequency ozone-sonde launches:
 - EnSci 2Z GPS sondes.
 - 2 or more launches per day.
- Wind-profiling radars:
 - McGill radar in Montreal
 - CLOVAR radar in London
 - York U radar in Walsingham



Wind-profiling radars

- VHF radars operating between 40 and 52 MHz.
- Beam half-power half-width of 2.1 degrees.
- Steerable beam allows measurement of:
 - 3-dimensional wind.
 - Turbulence intensity.
 - Tropopause height.



The Radar Tropopause

- Backscattered radar power is approximately proportional to M^2/r^2
 - r is the range from the radar.
 - M is the vertical gradient of the radio refractive index.

$$M = -7.76 \times 10^{-5} \left(\frac{p}{T} \right) \left(\frac{\partial \ln \theta}{\partial z} \right) \left[1 + \frac{15500q}{T} \left(1 - \frac{\frac{\partial \ln q}{\partial z}}{2 \frac{\partial \ln \theta}{\partial z}} \right) \right]$$

Potential temperature gradient.

Humidity term.

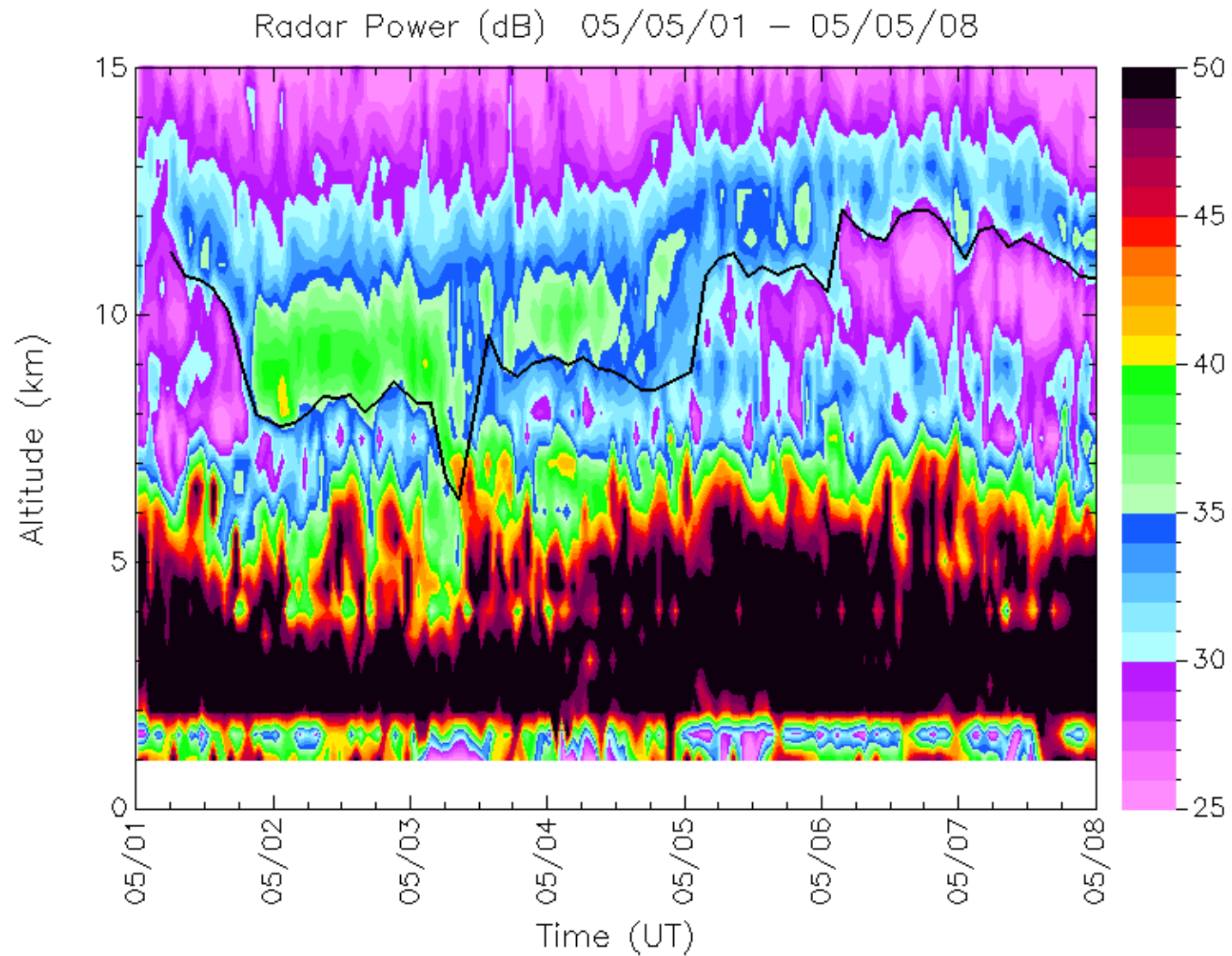
- The potential temperature gradient and the absolute temperature gradient are related by:

$$\frac{1}{\theta} \frac{d\theta}{dz} = \frac{1}{T} (\Gamma_d - \Gamma)$$

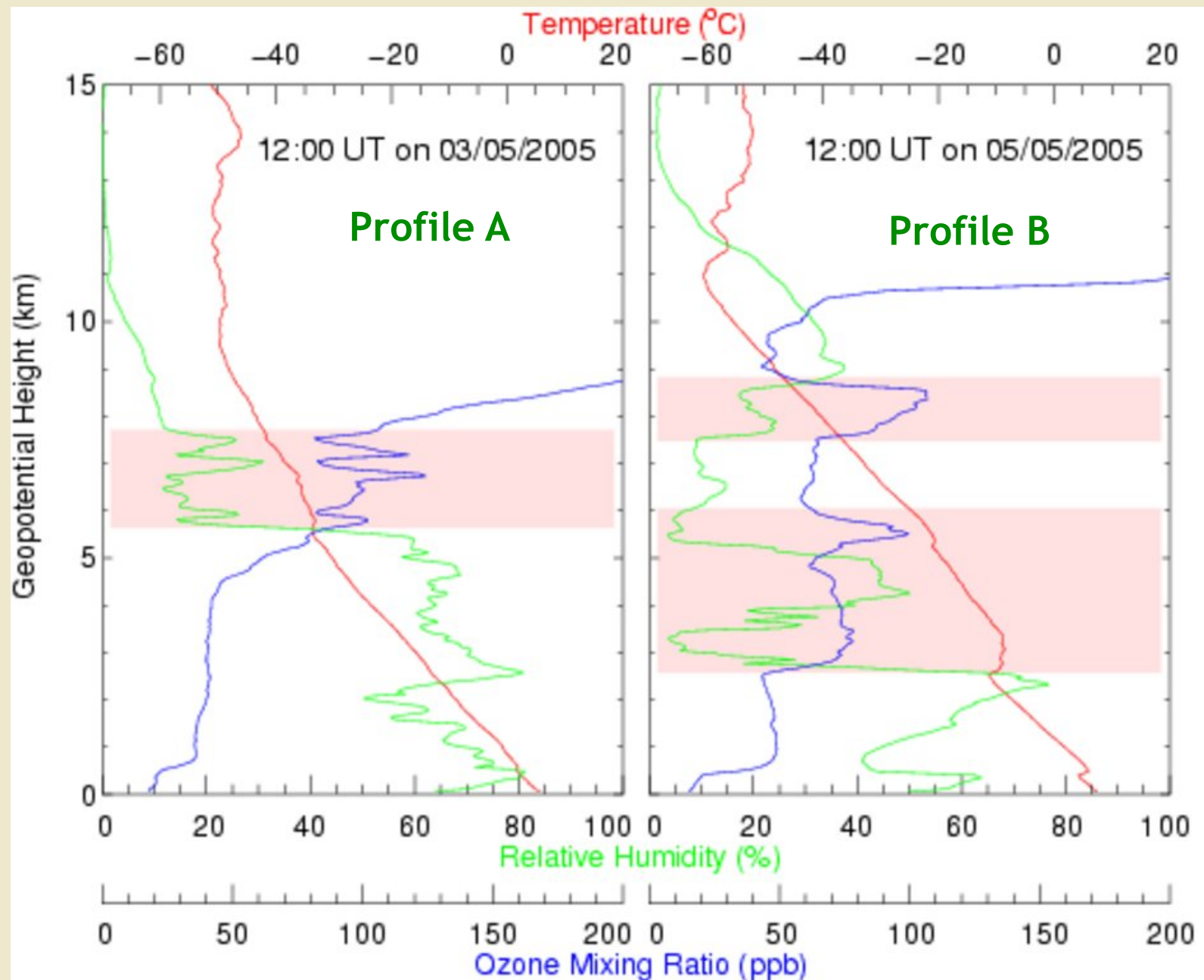
- tropospheric lapse rate = 6 K/km
- stratospheric lapse rate < 2 K/km

The abrupt change between the troposphere and stratosphere causes a sudden increase in radar signal strength.

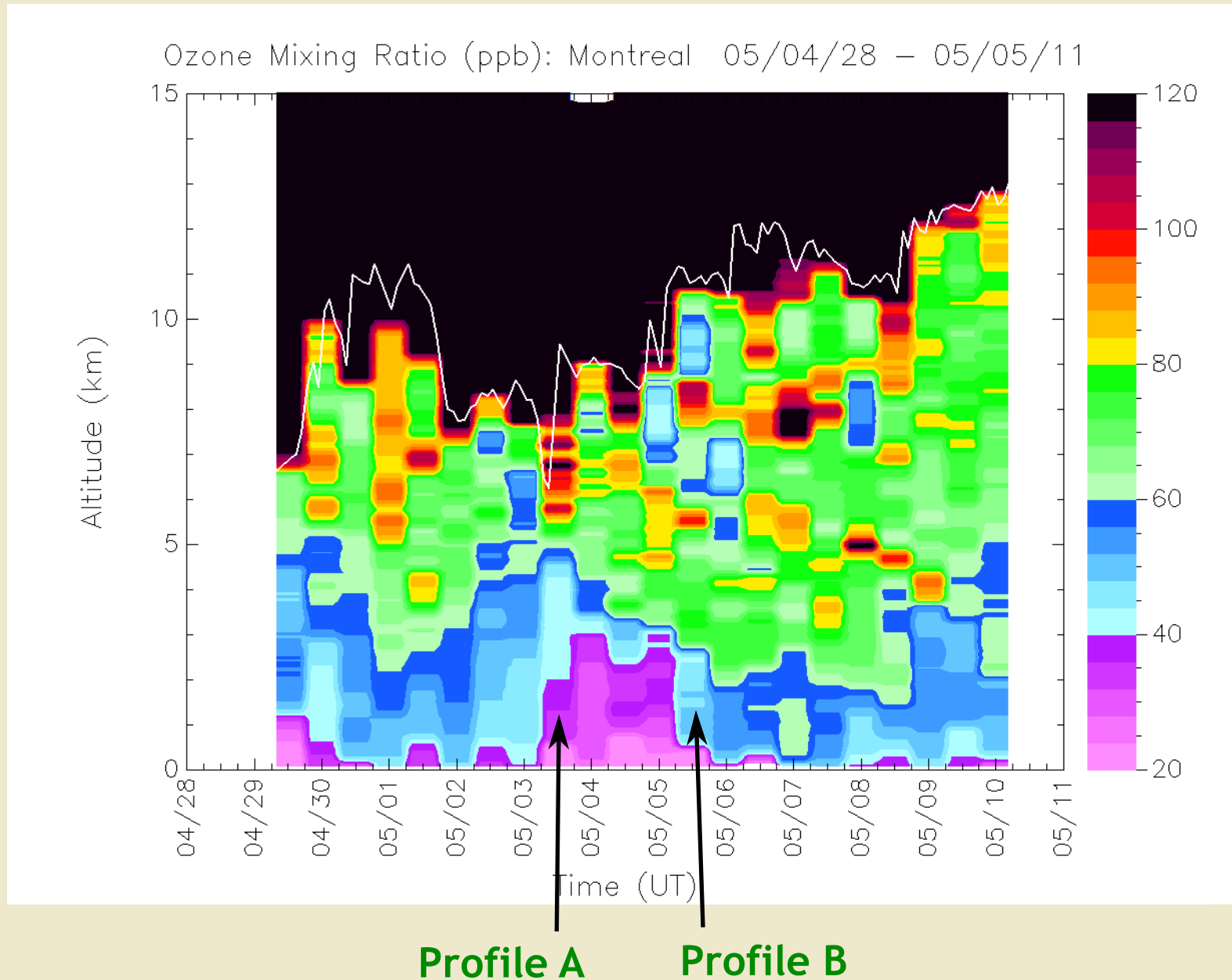
Montreal: Radar total power - May 2005



Montreal: Two sonde profiles

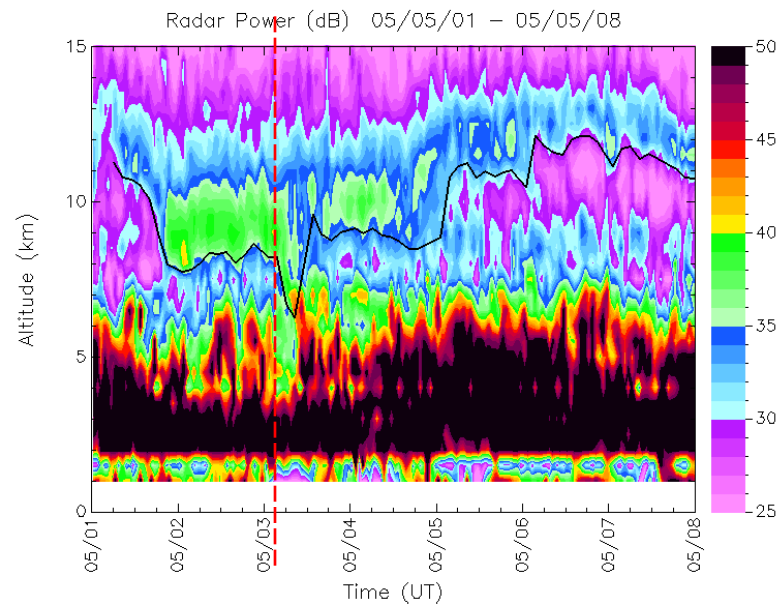


Montreal: Ozone mixing ratio

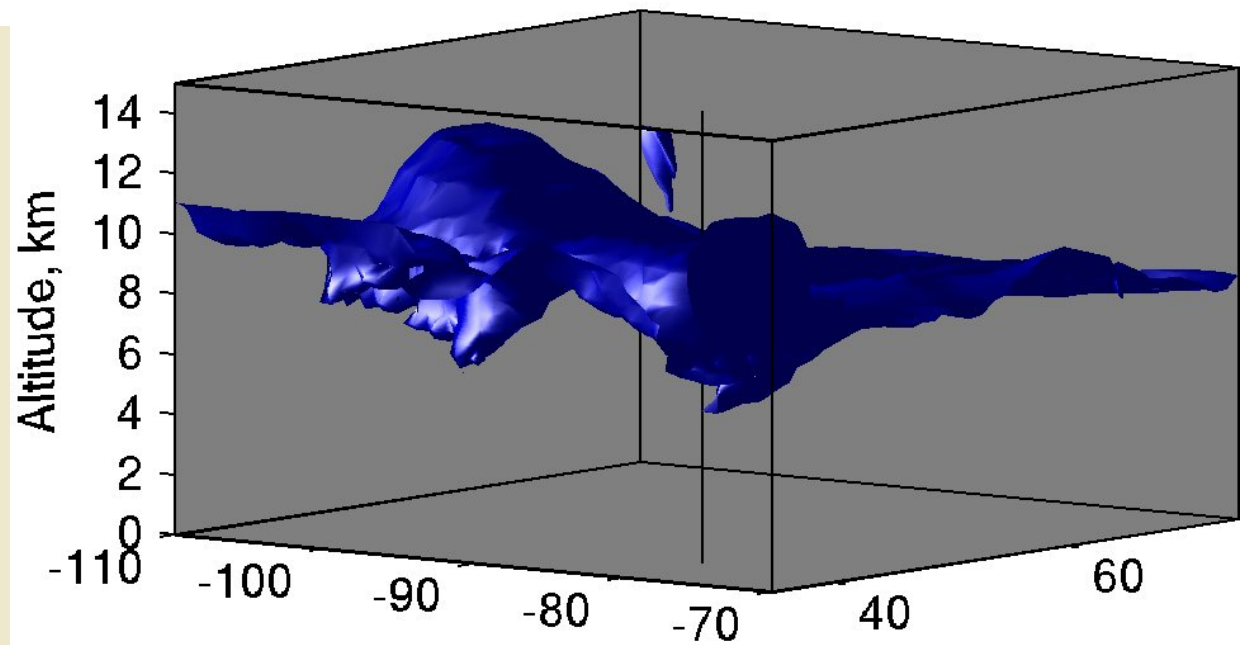


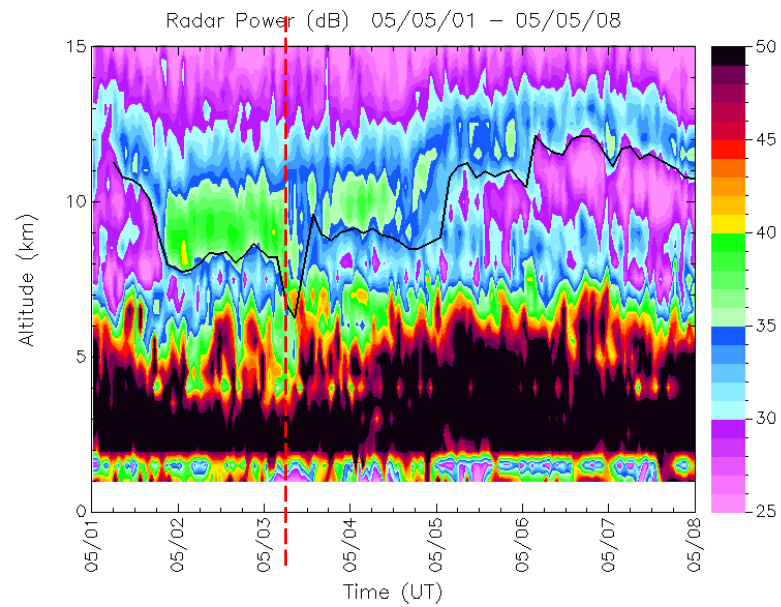
Modelling the intrusions

- With FLEXPART - Written by Andreas Stohl
 - <http://zardoz.nilu.no/~andreas/flextra+flexpart.html>
- A Lagrangian particle dispersion model
 - The model domain is filled with (millions of) particles.
 - Particles initially in the stratosphere are given an ozone concentration calculated using potential vorticity.
 - Ozone "parcels" are then advected with the model winds.
- Wind field input from Canadian forecast model: GEM
 - North American regional grid.
 - 0.5 x 0.5 deg, 31 levels, hourly

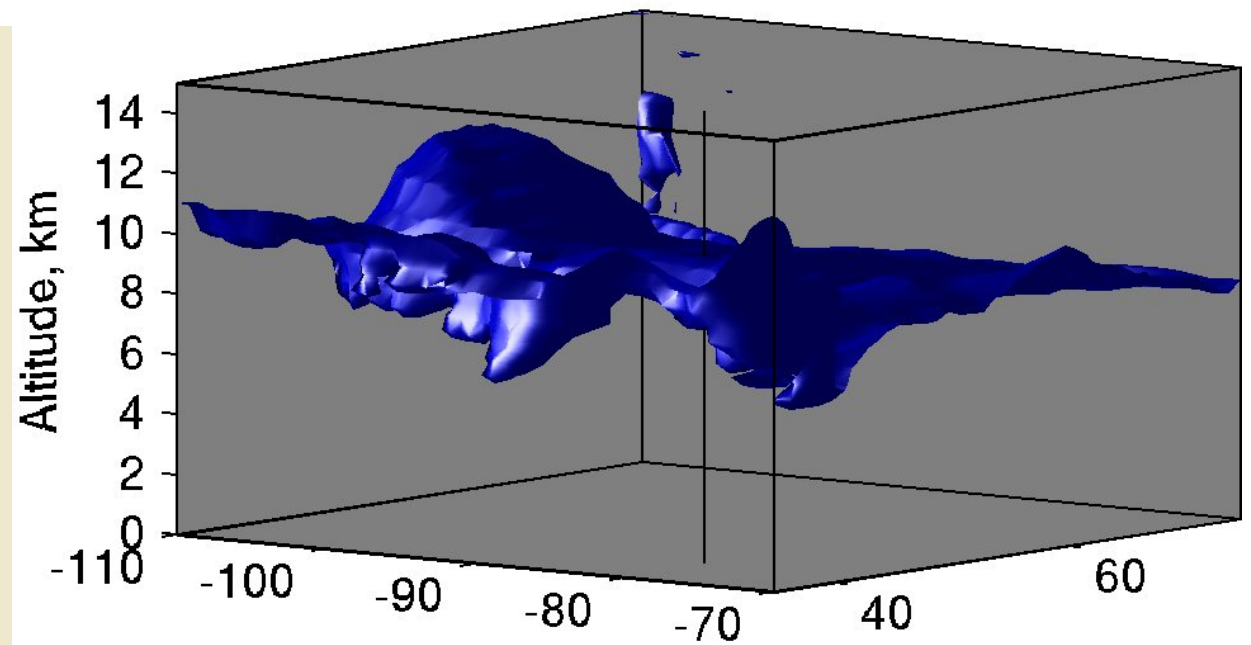


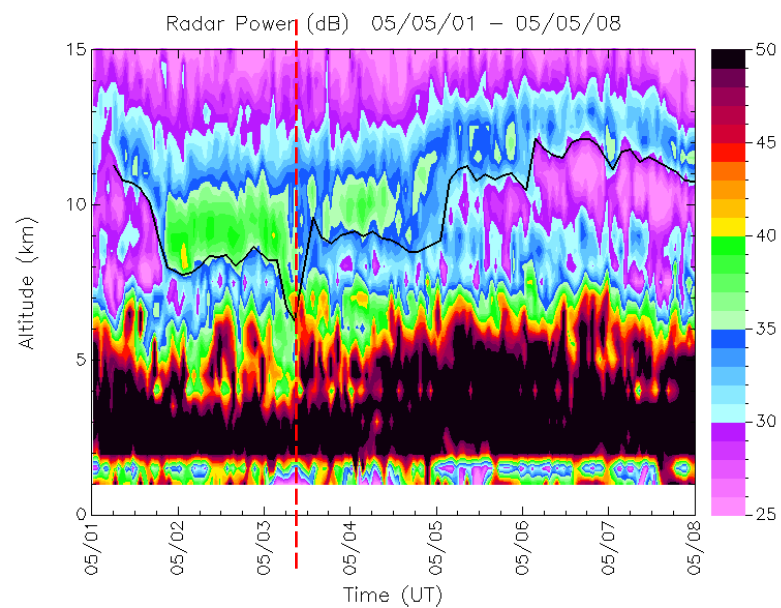
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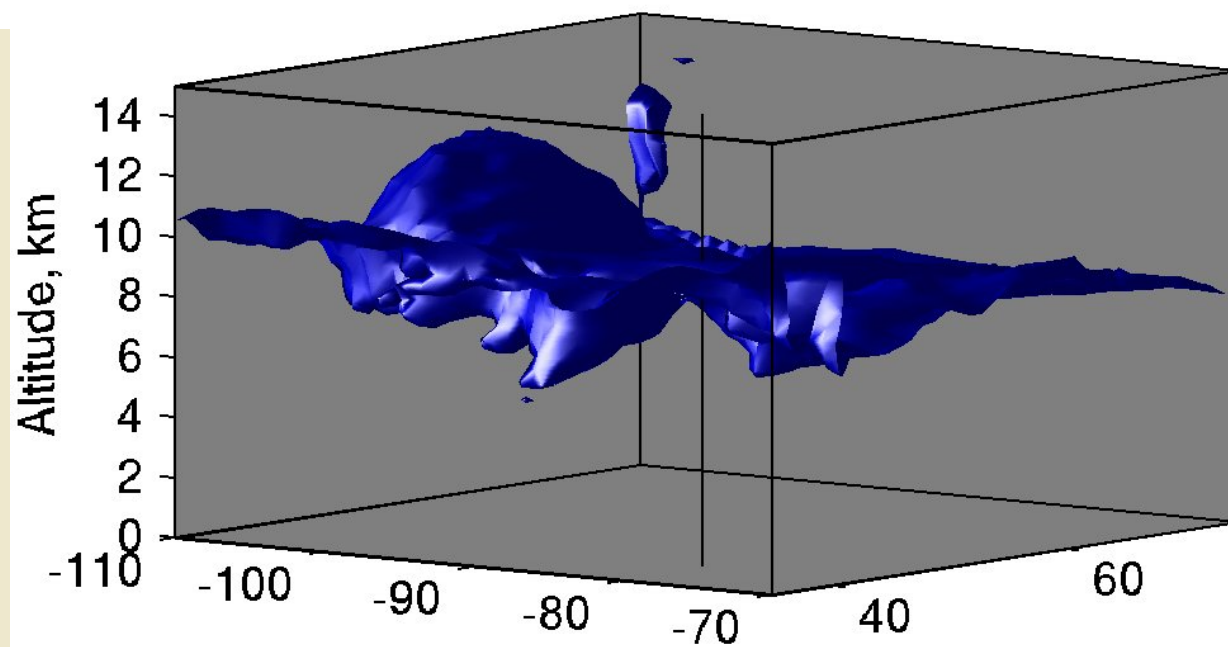


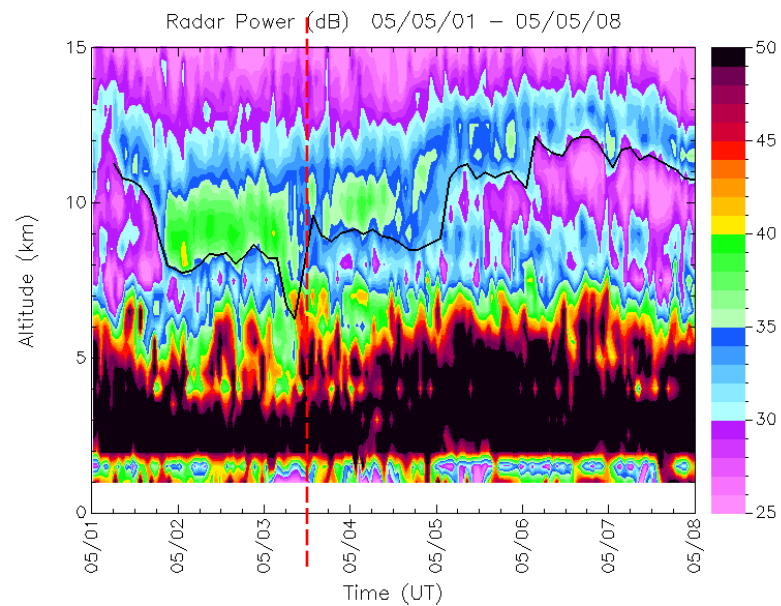
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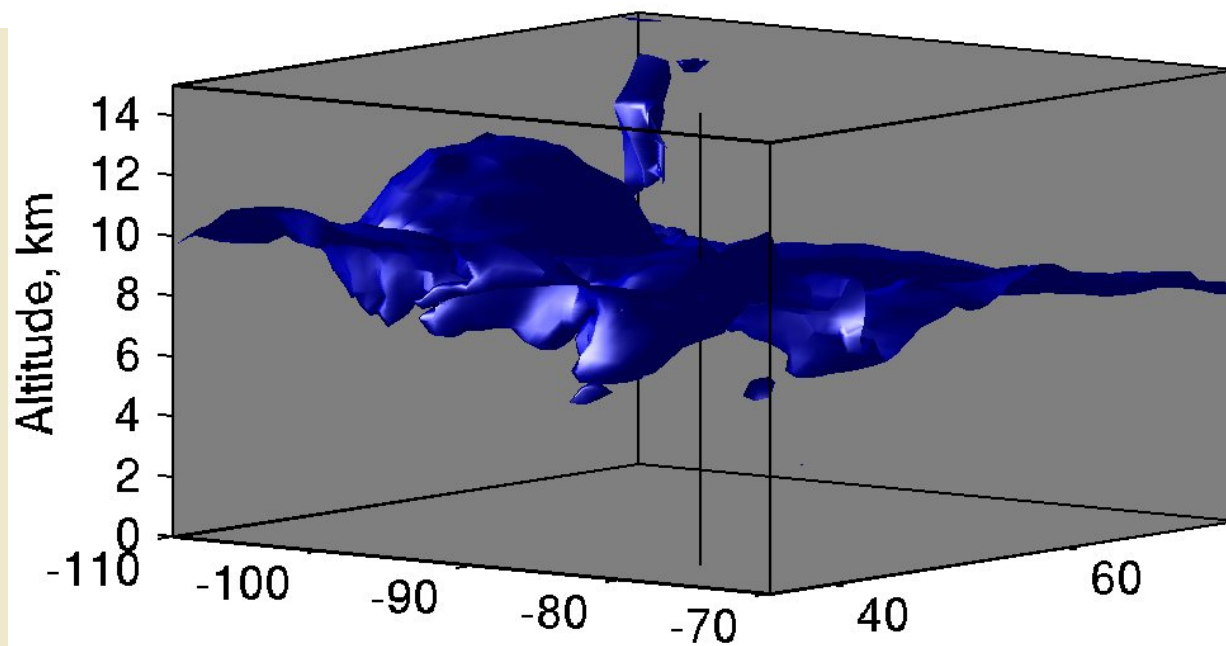


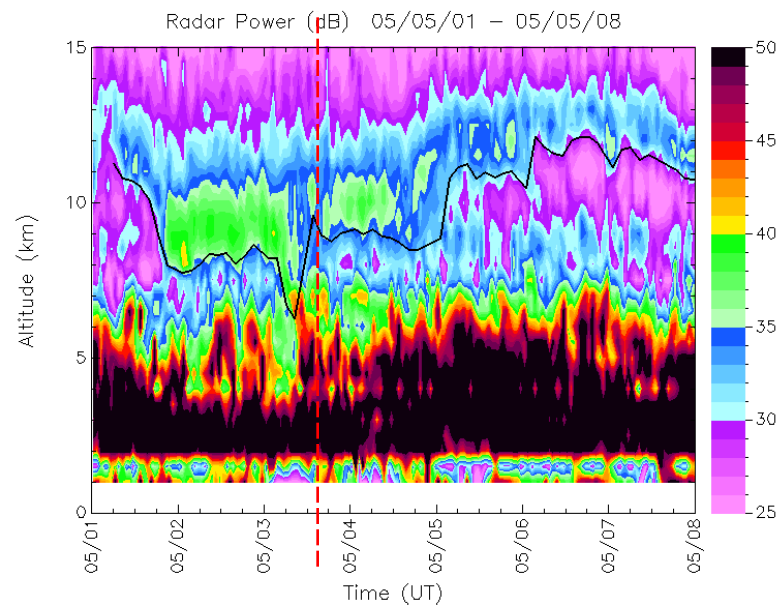
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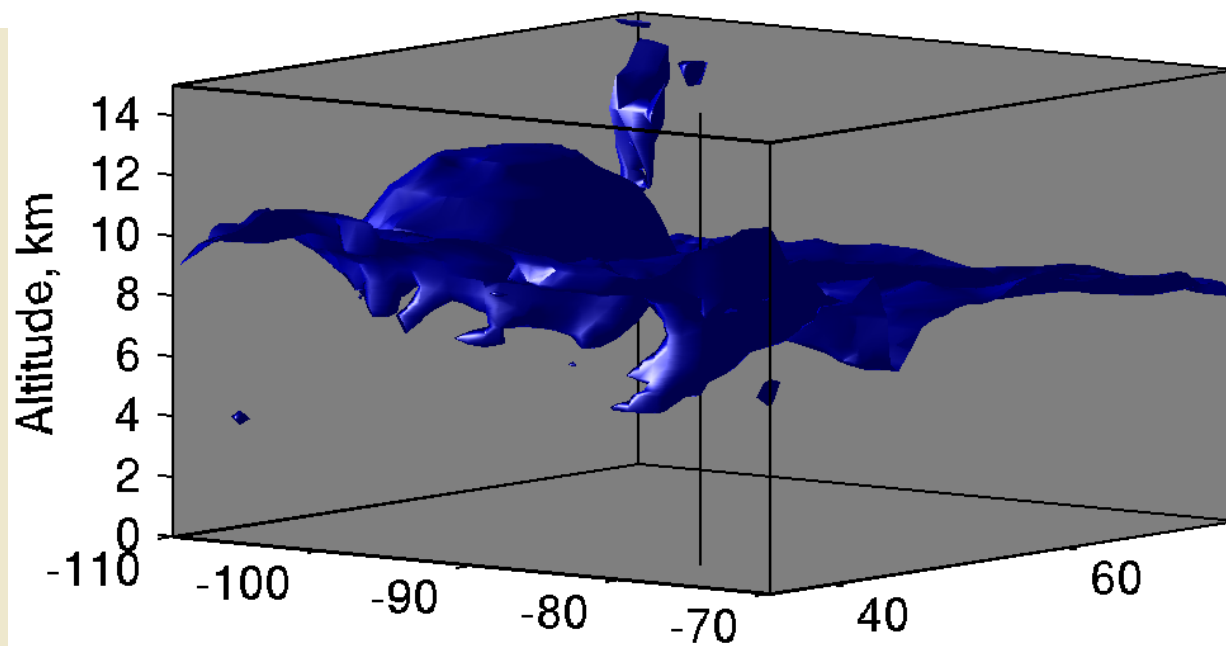


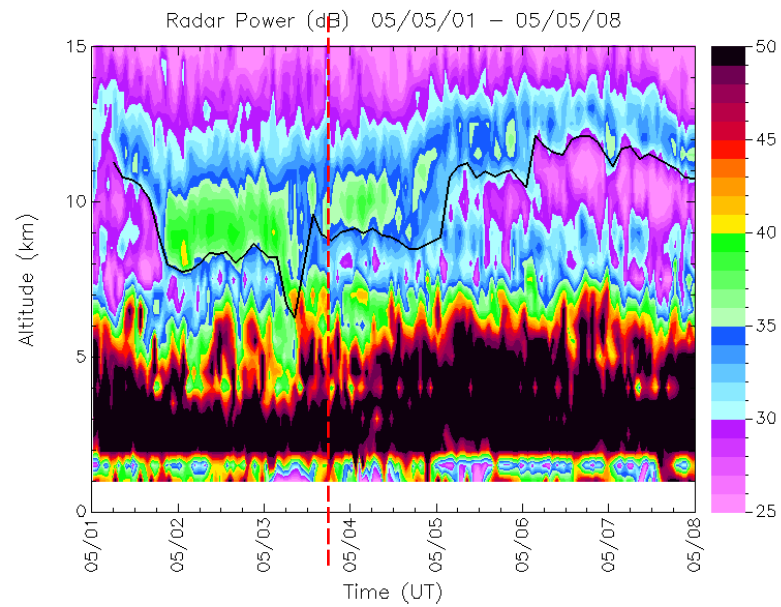
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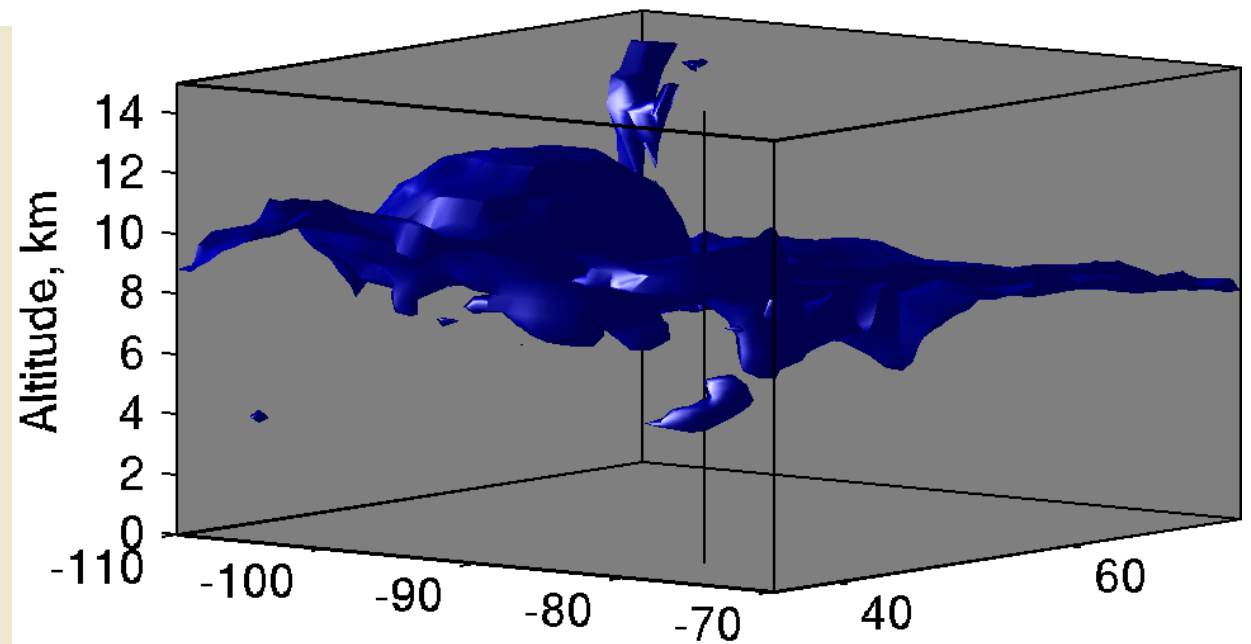


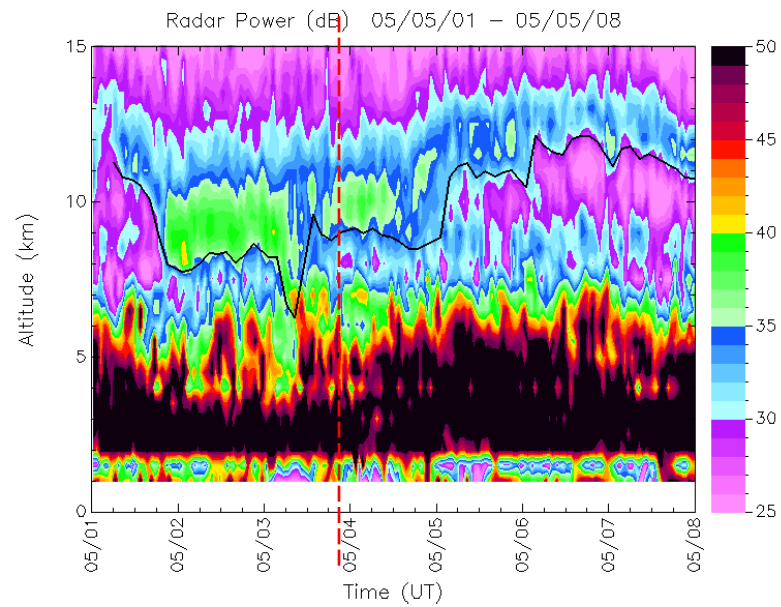
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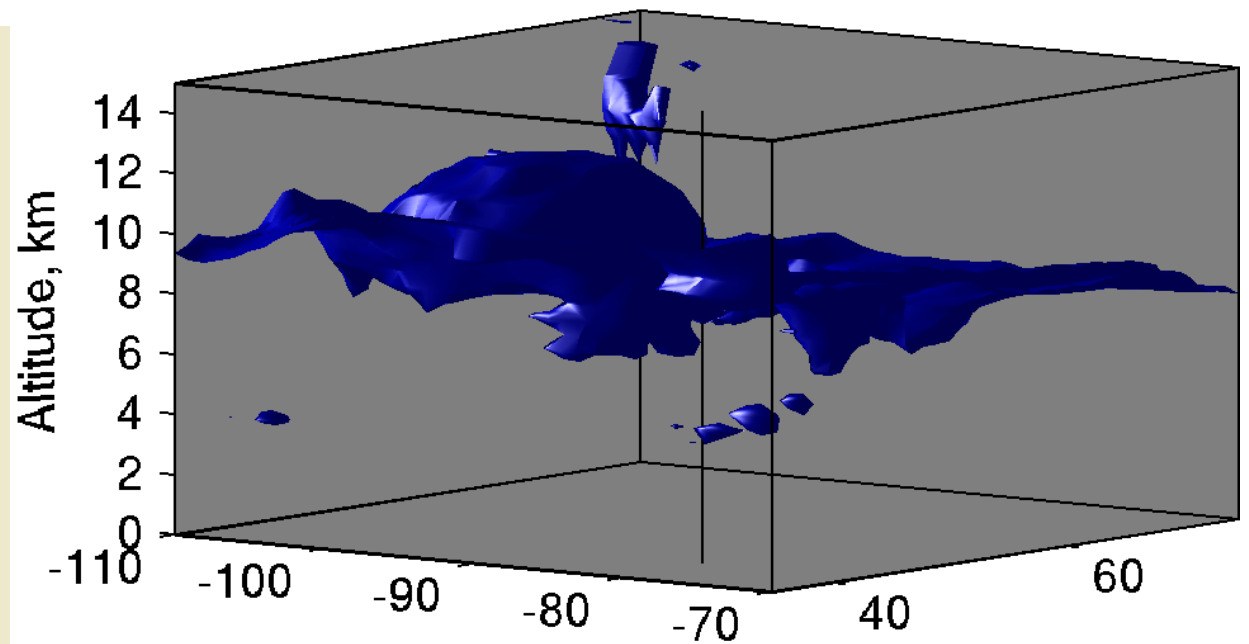


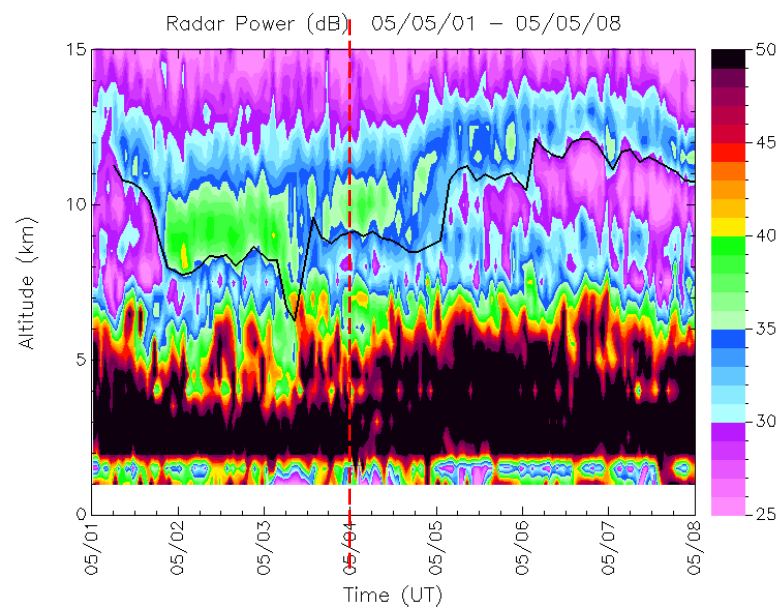
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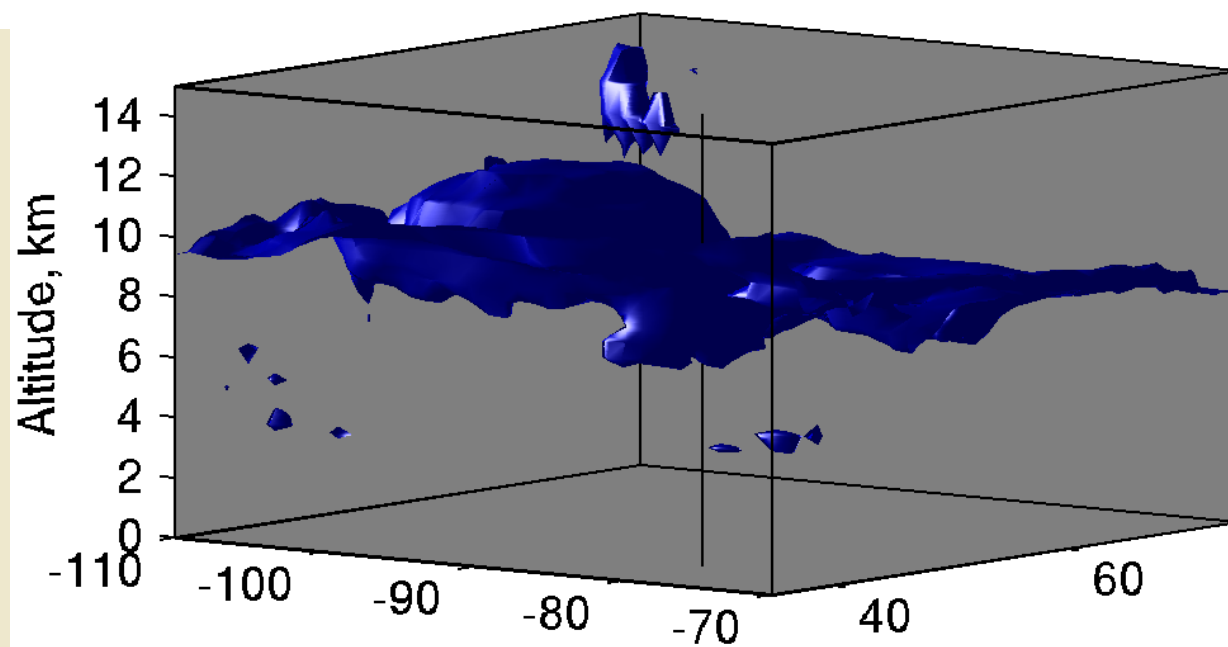


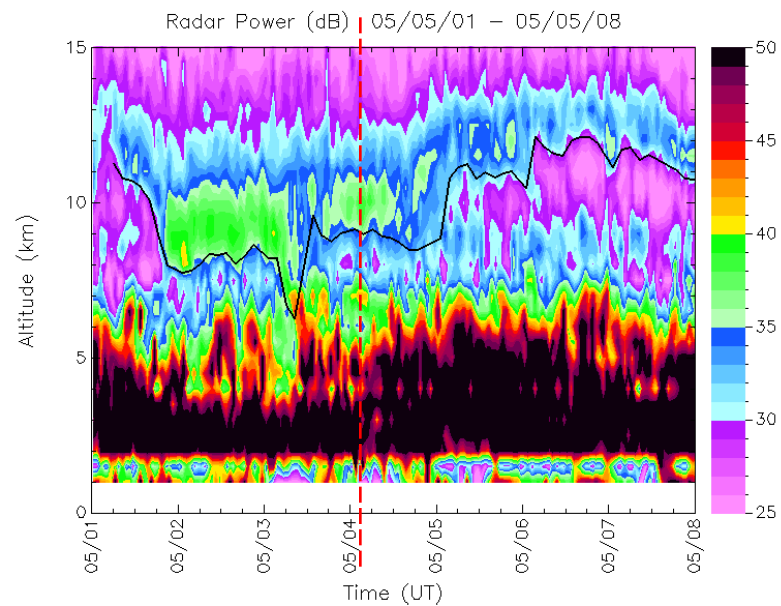
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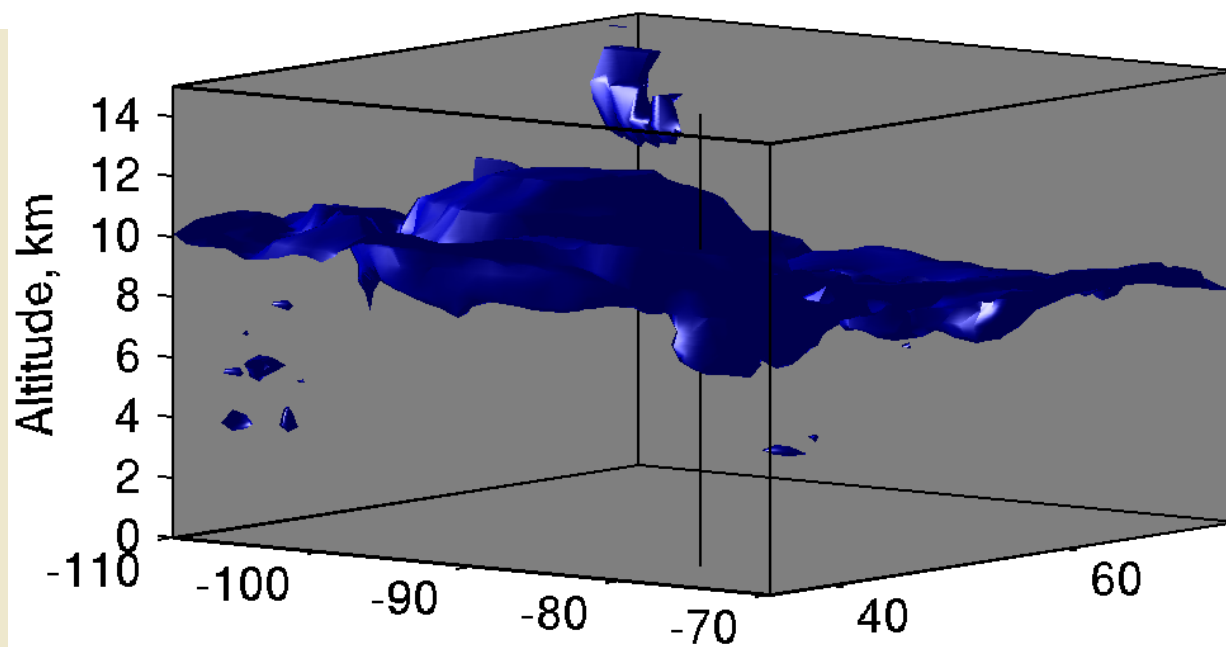


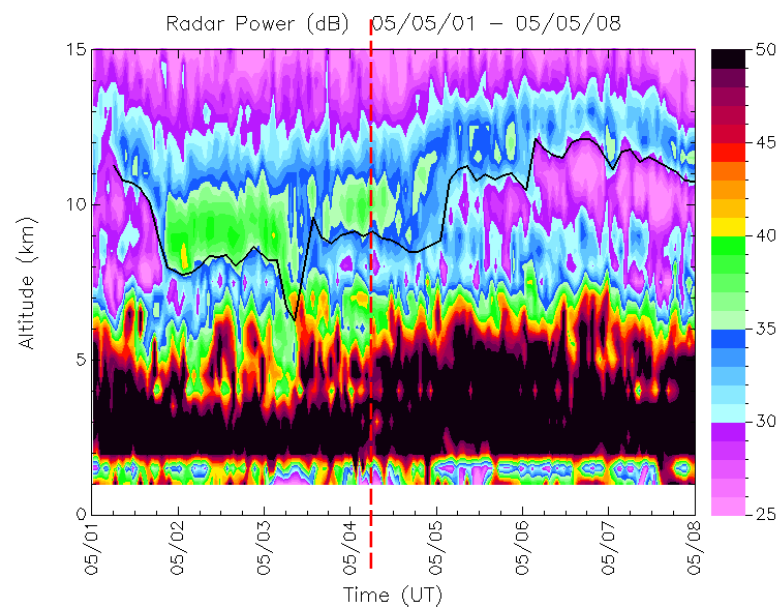
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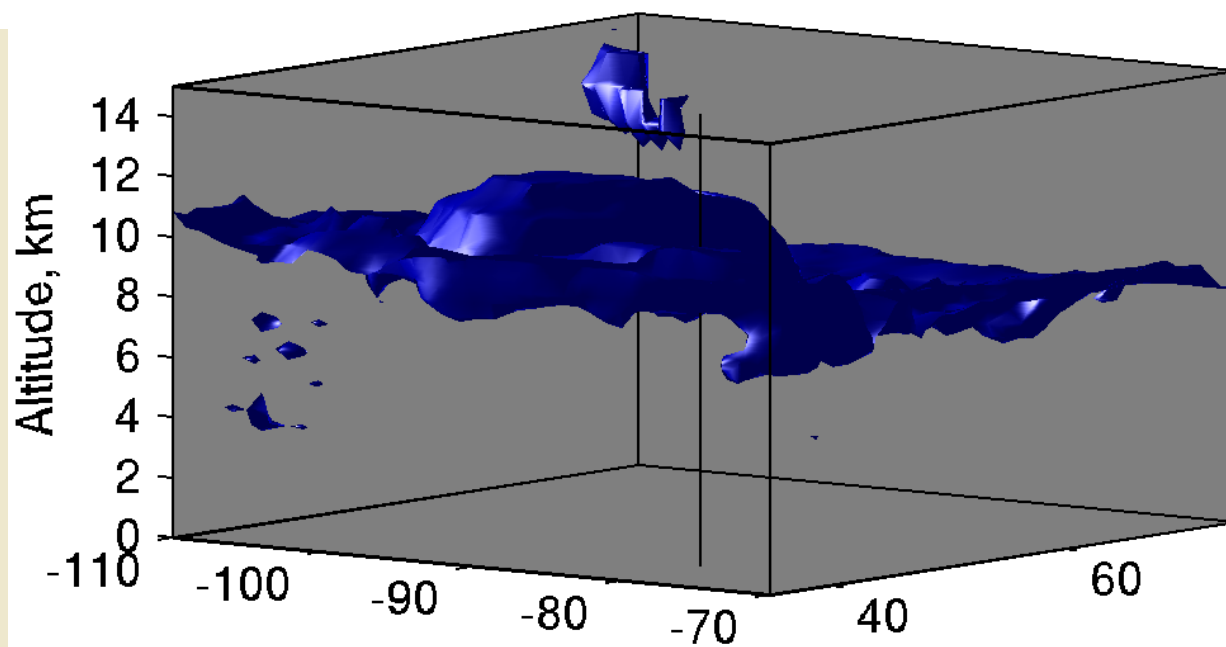


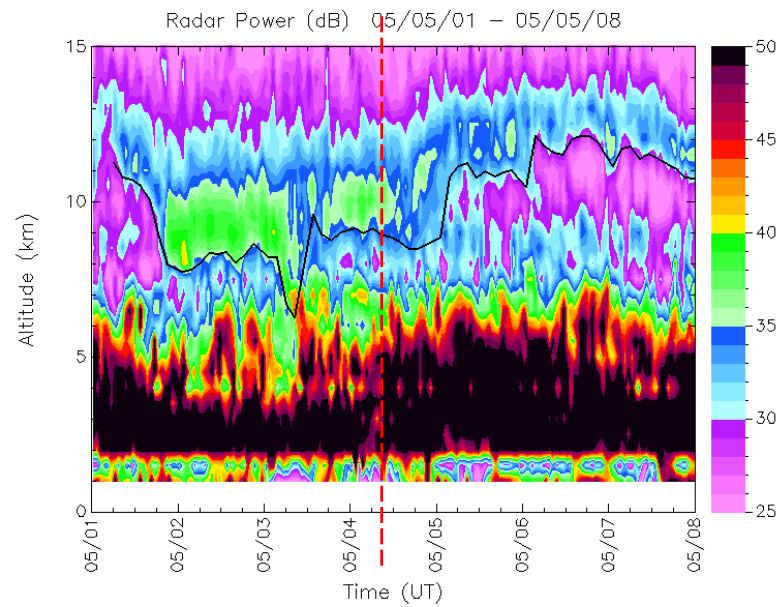
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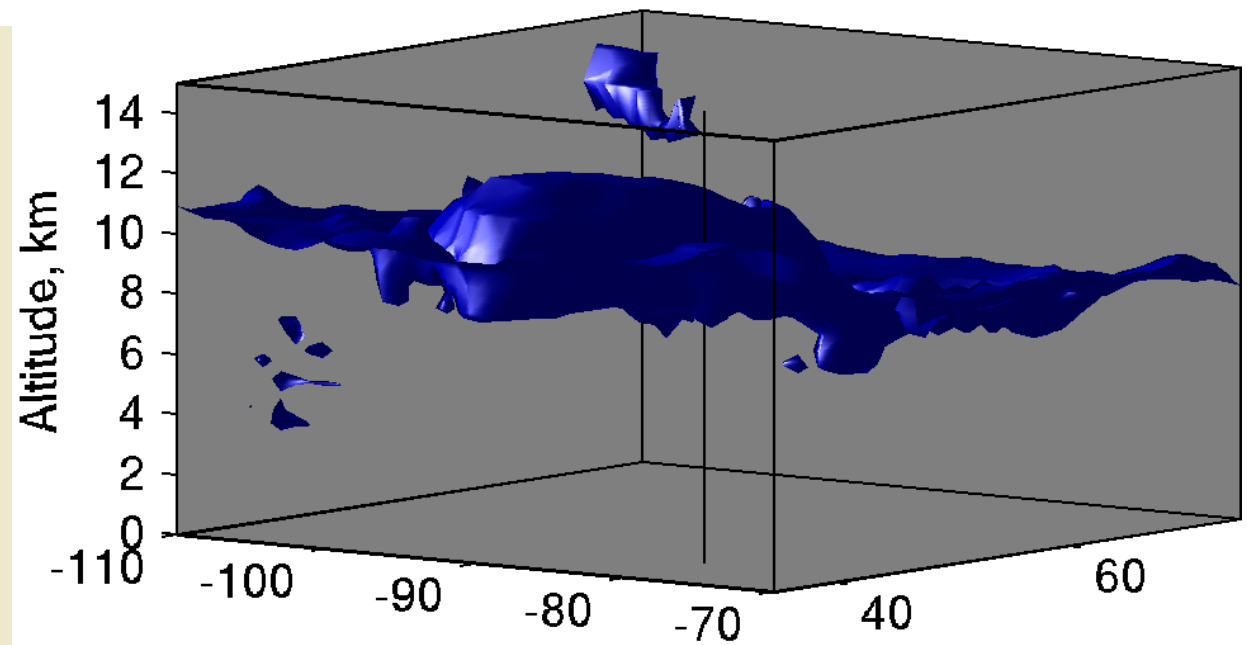


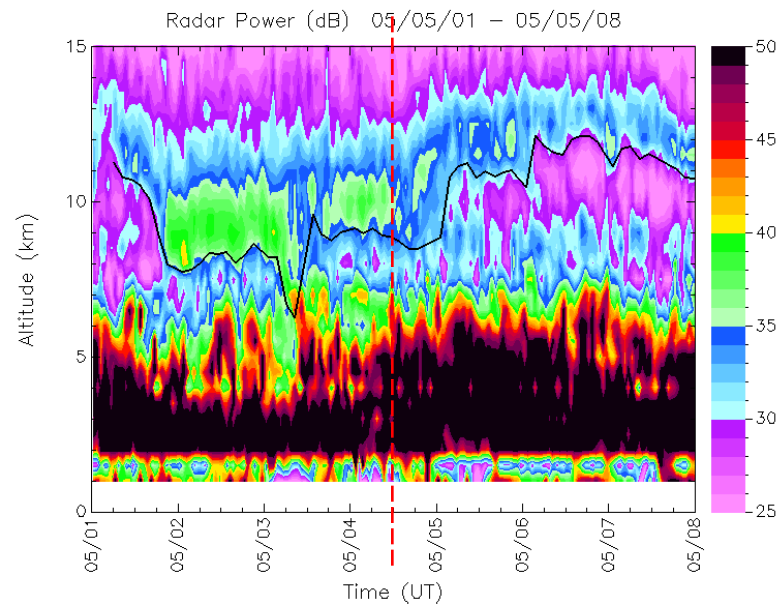
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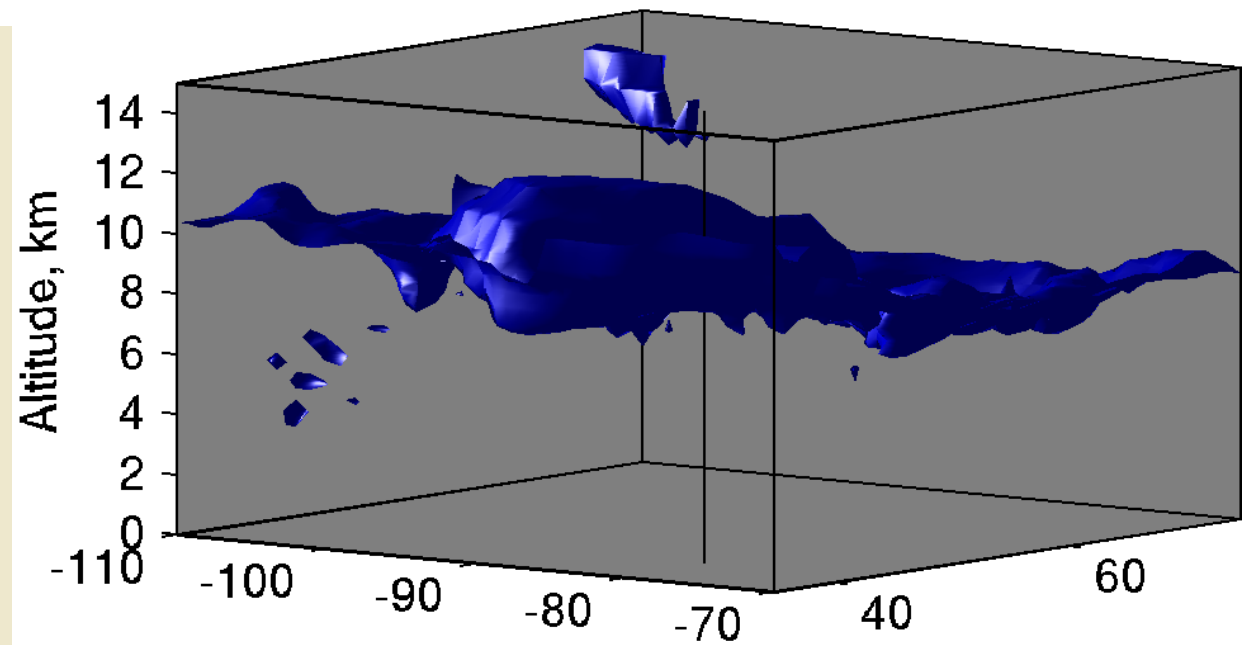


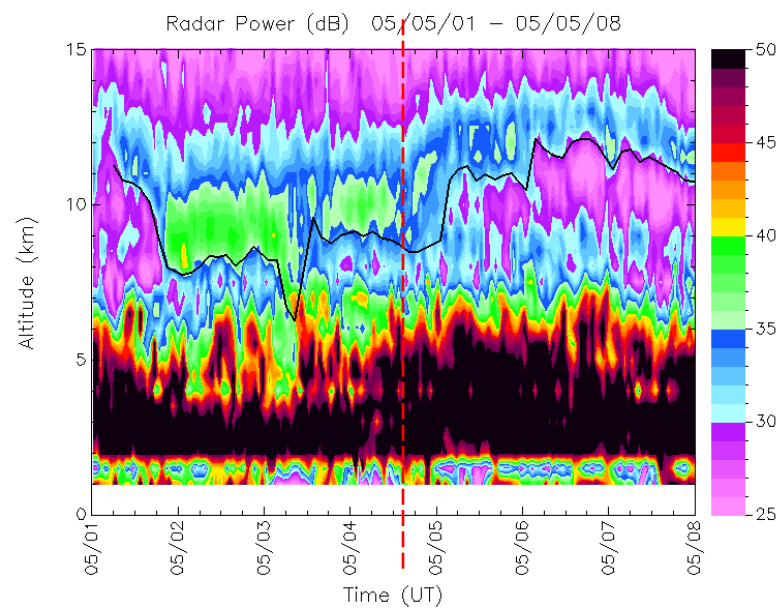
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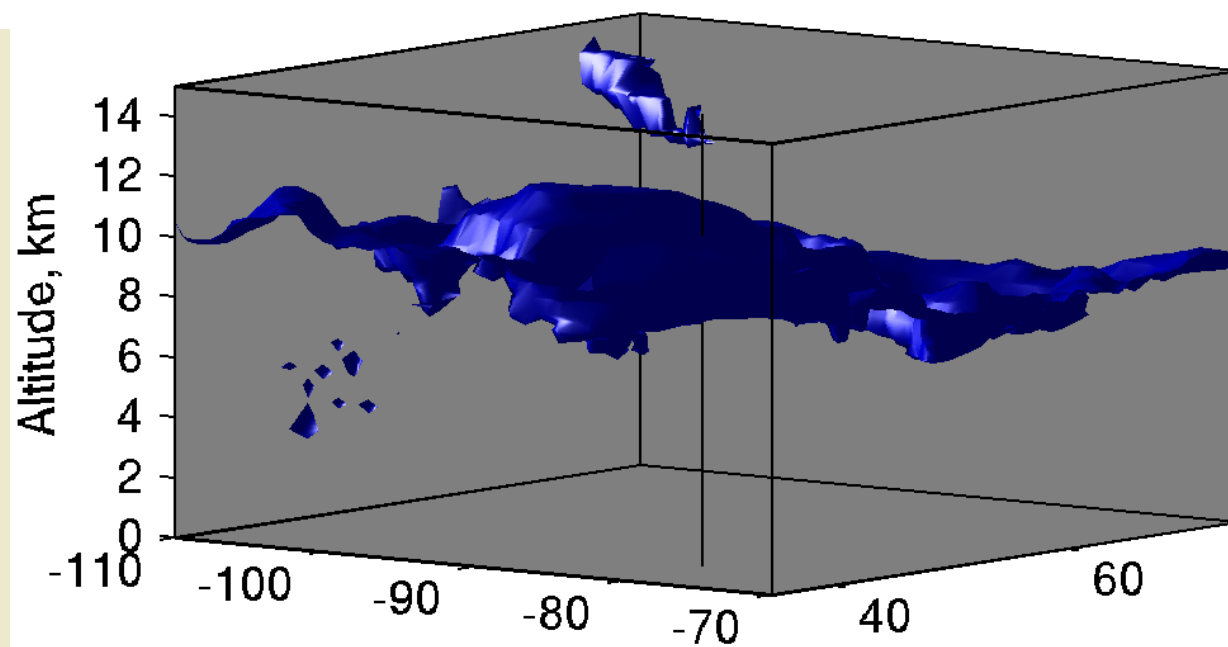


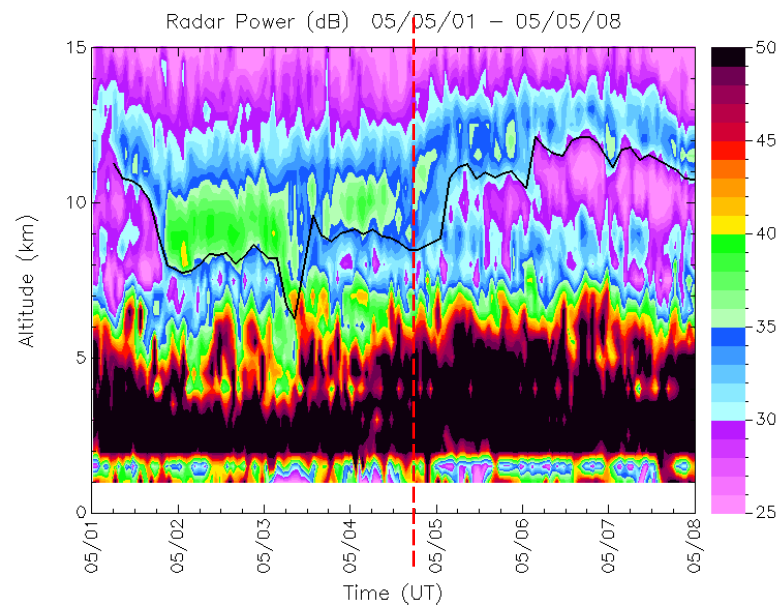
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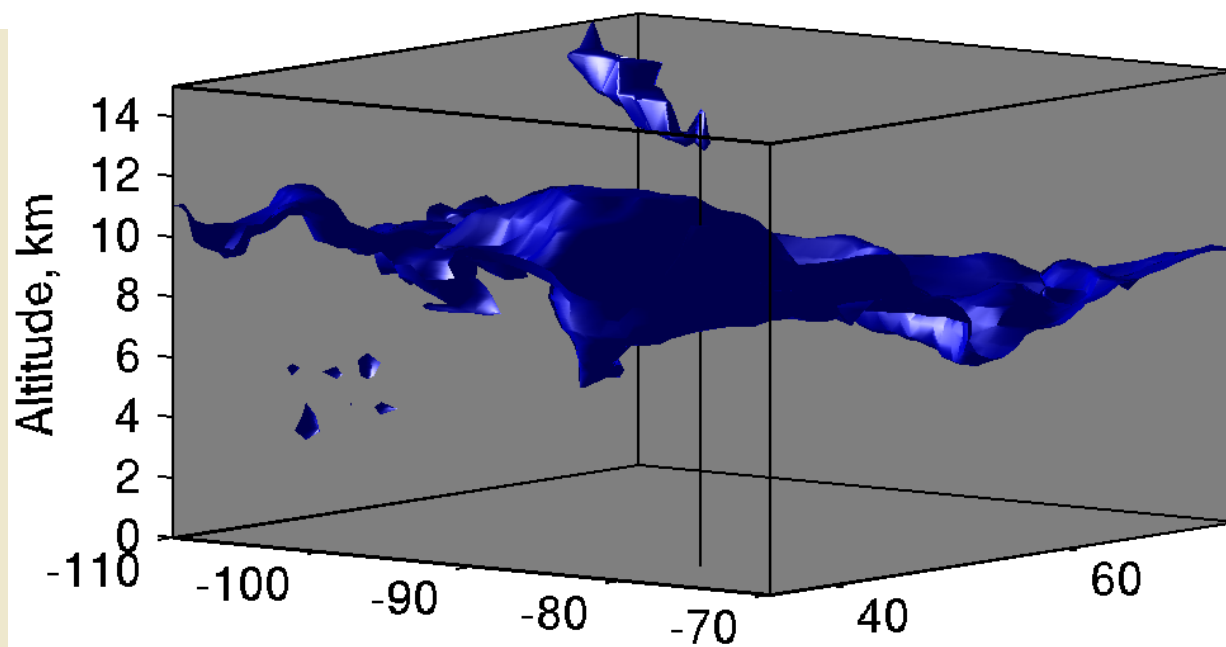


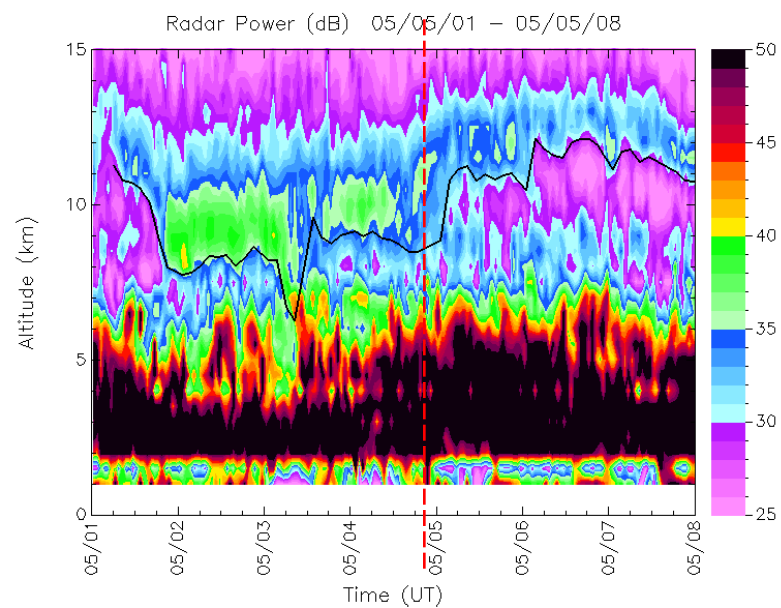
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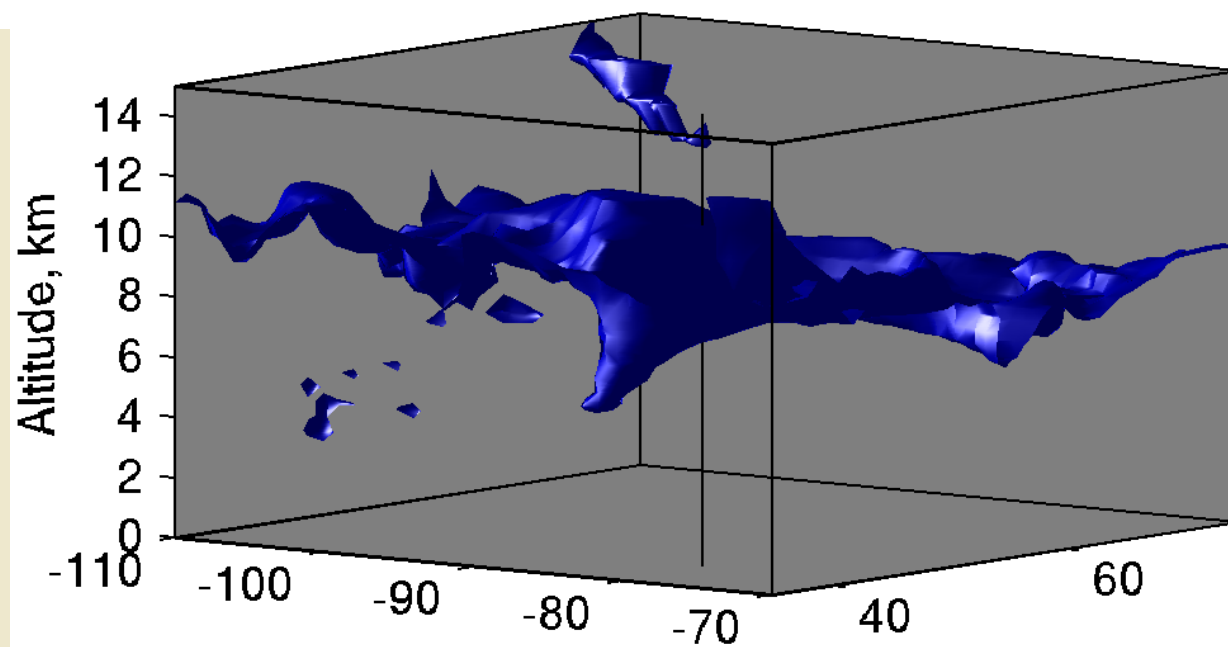


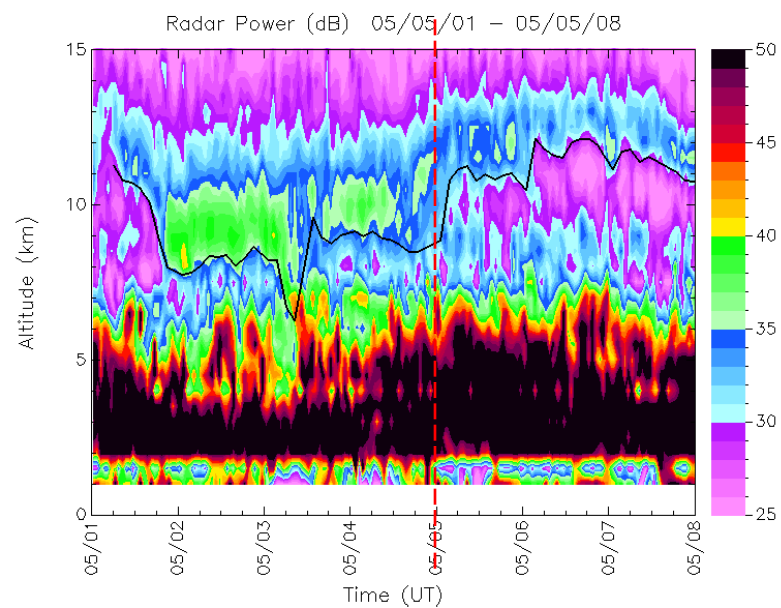
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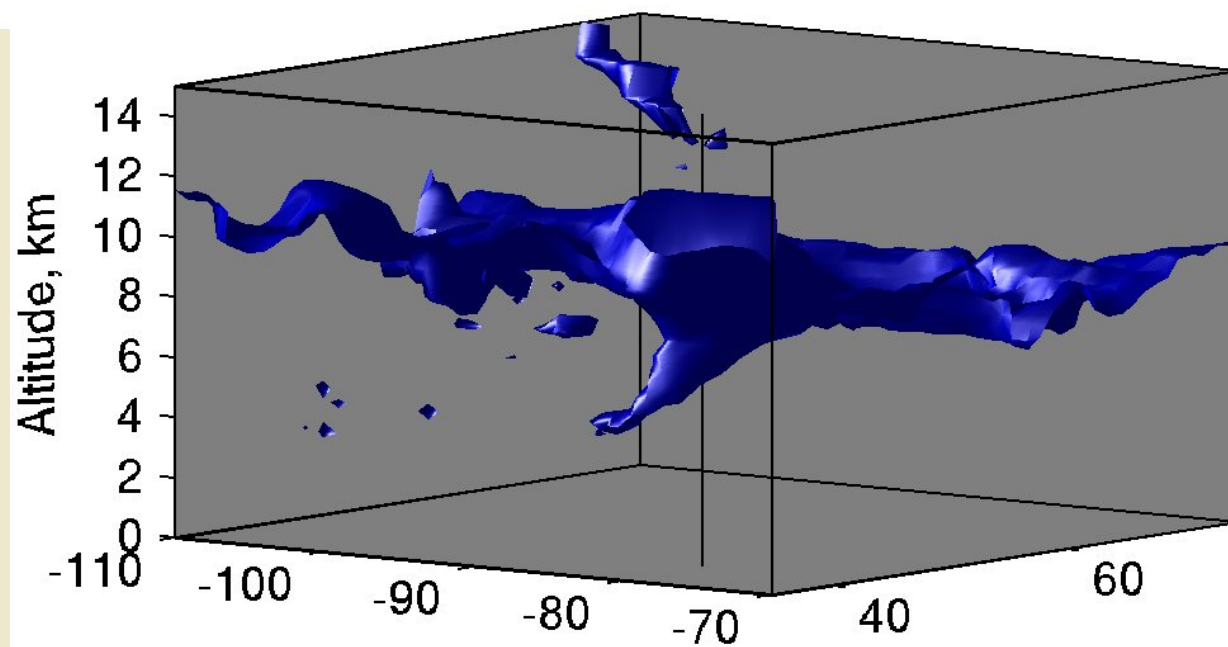


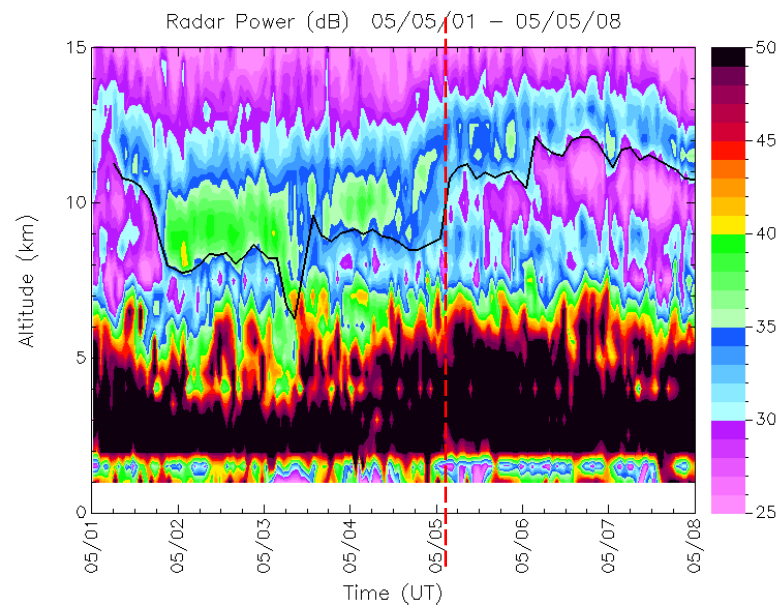
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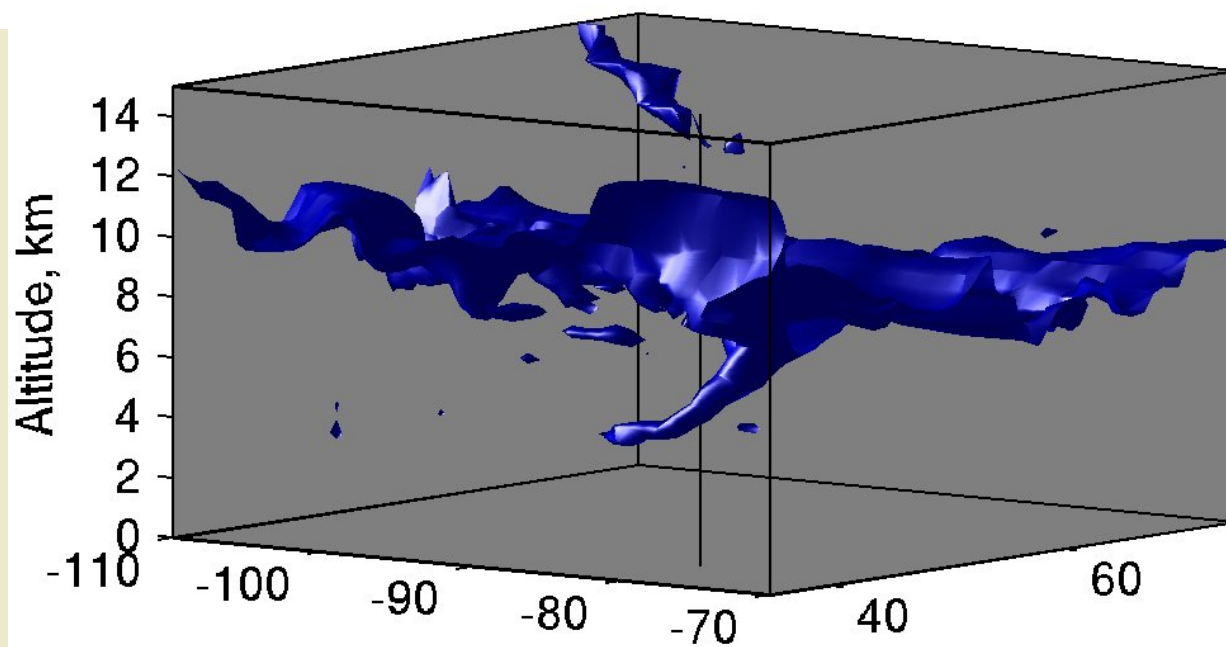


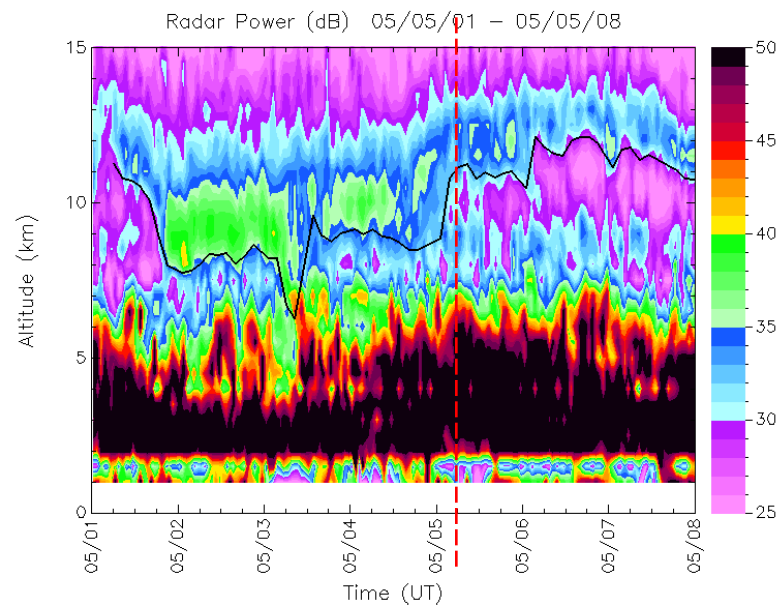
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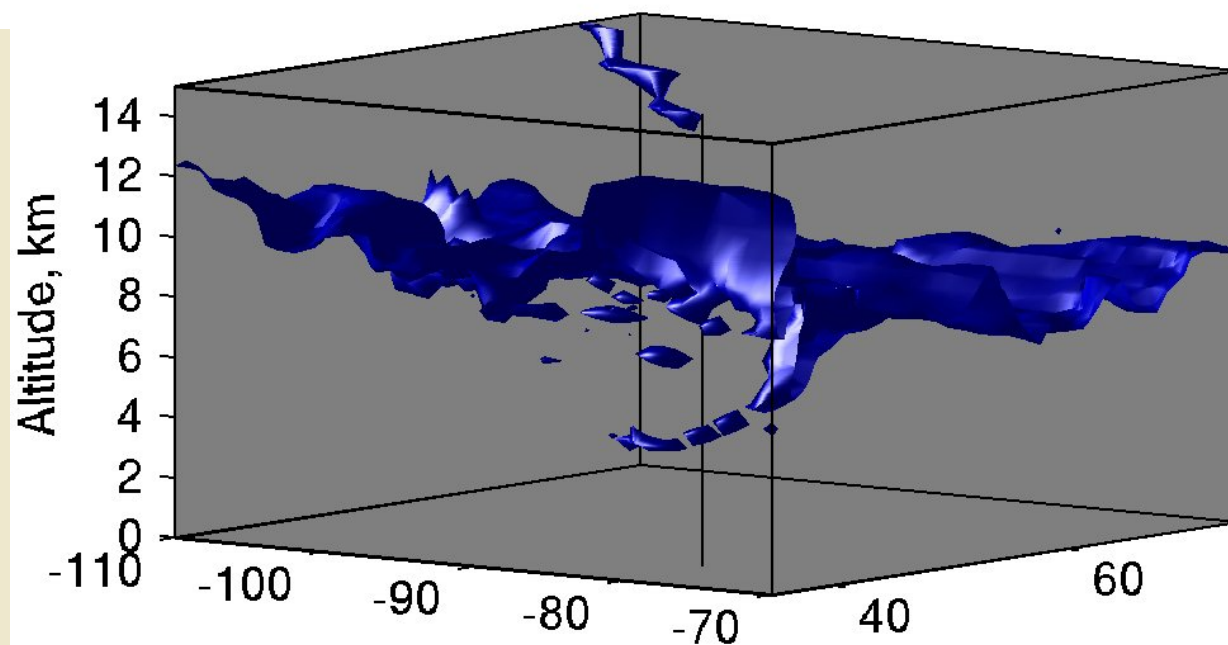


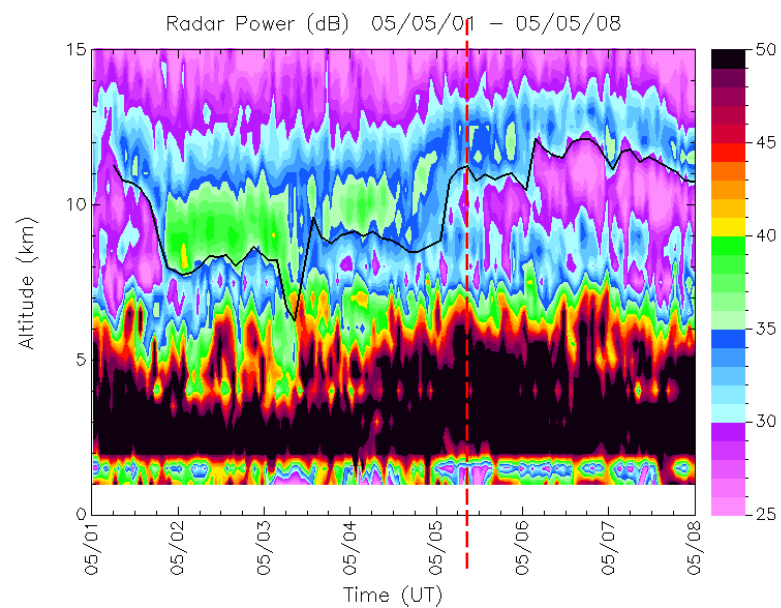
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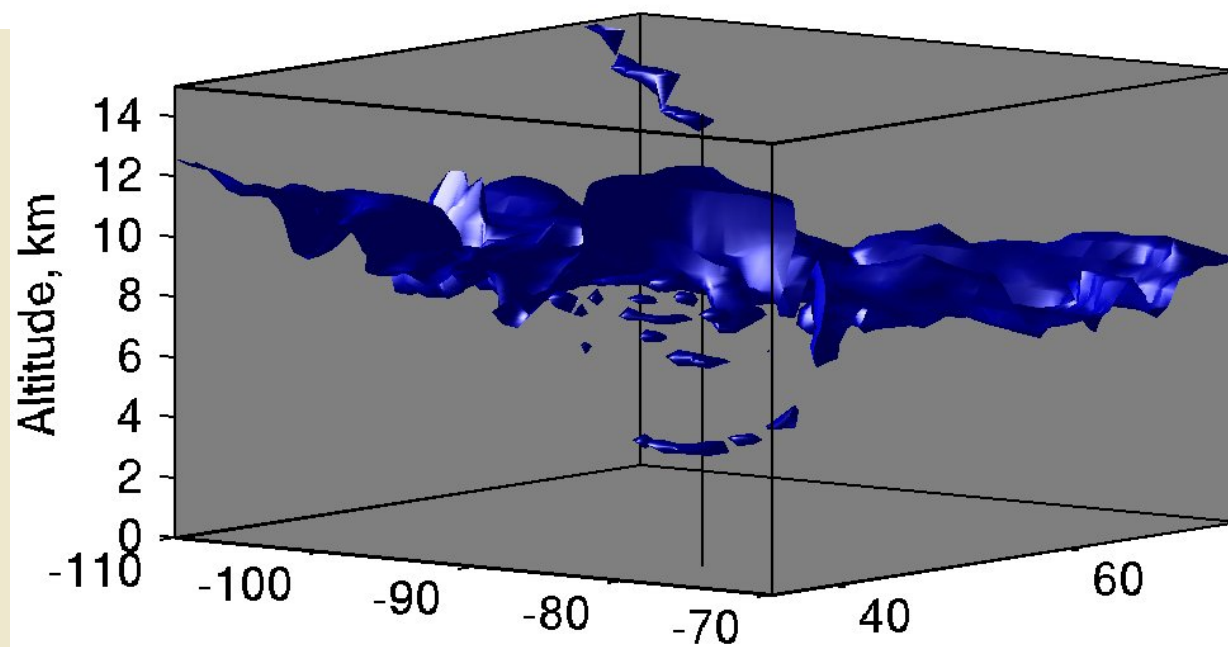


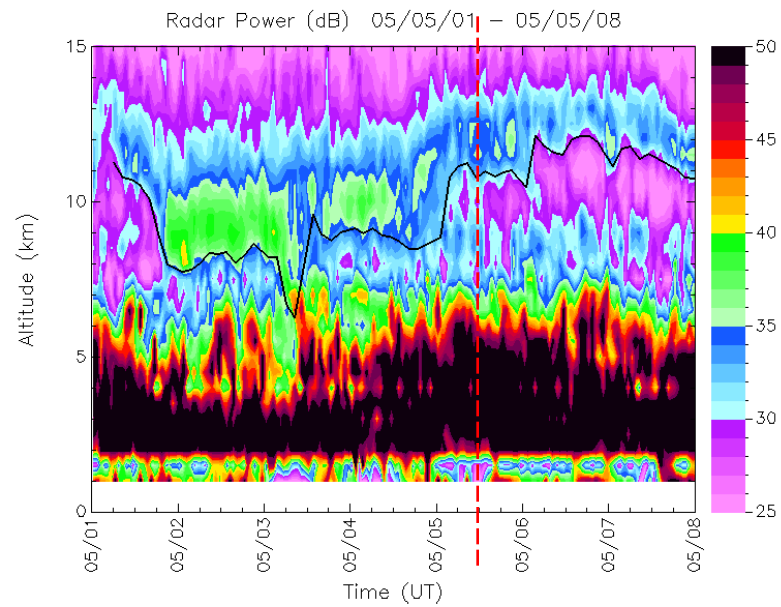
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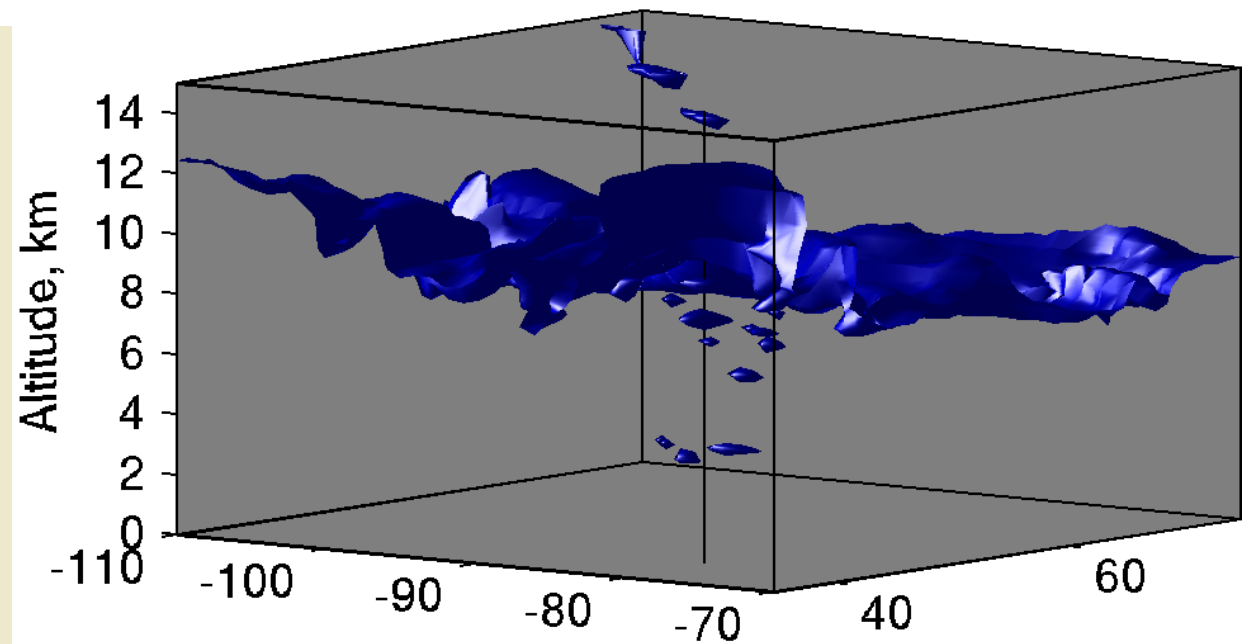


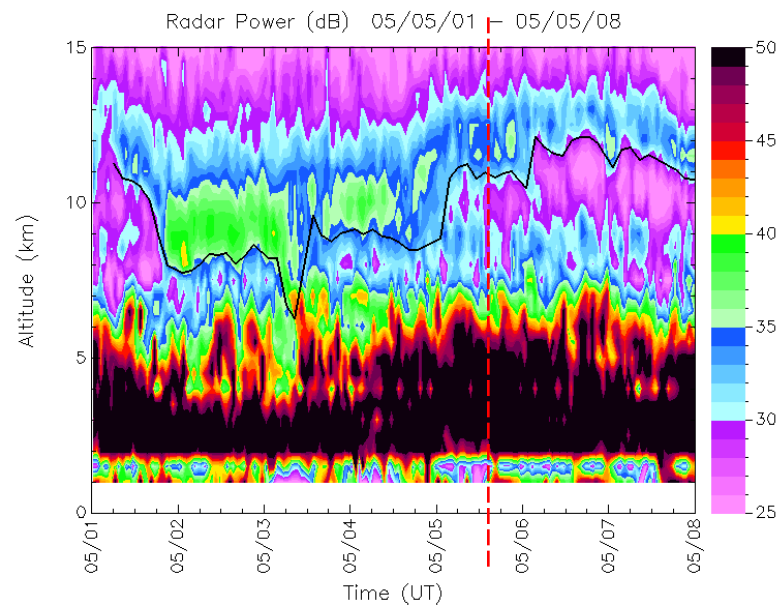
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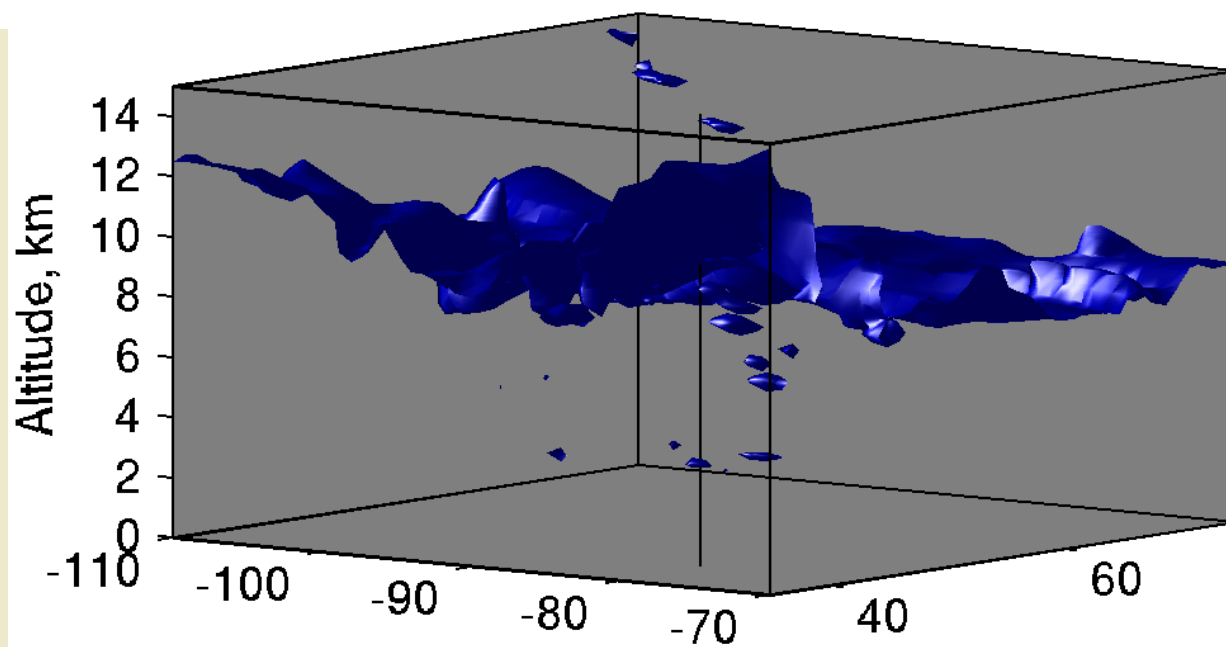


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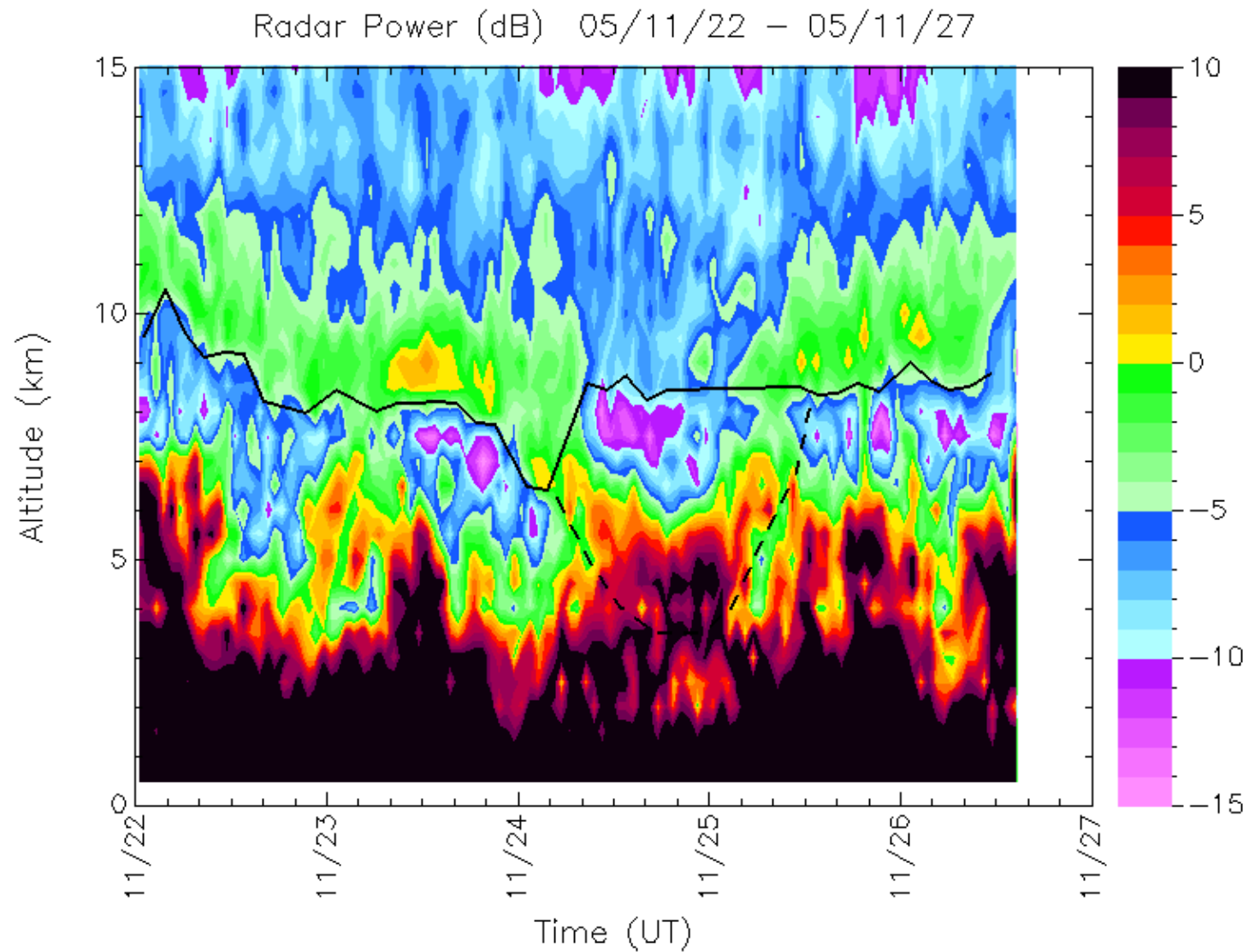




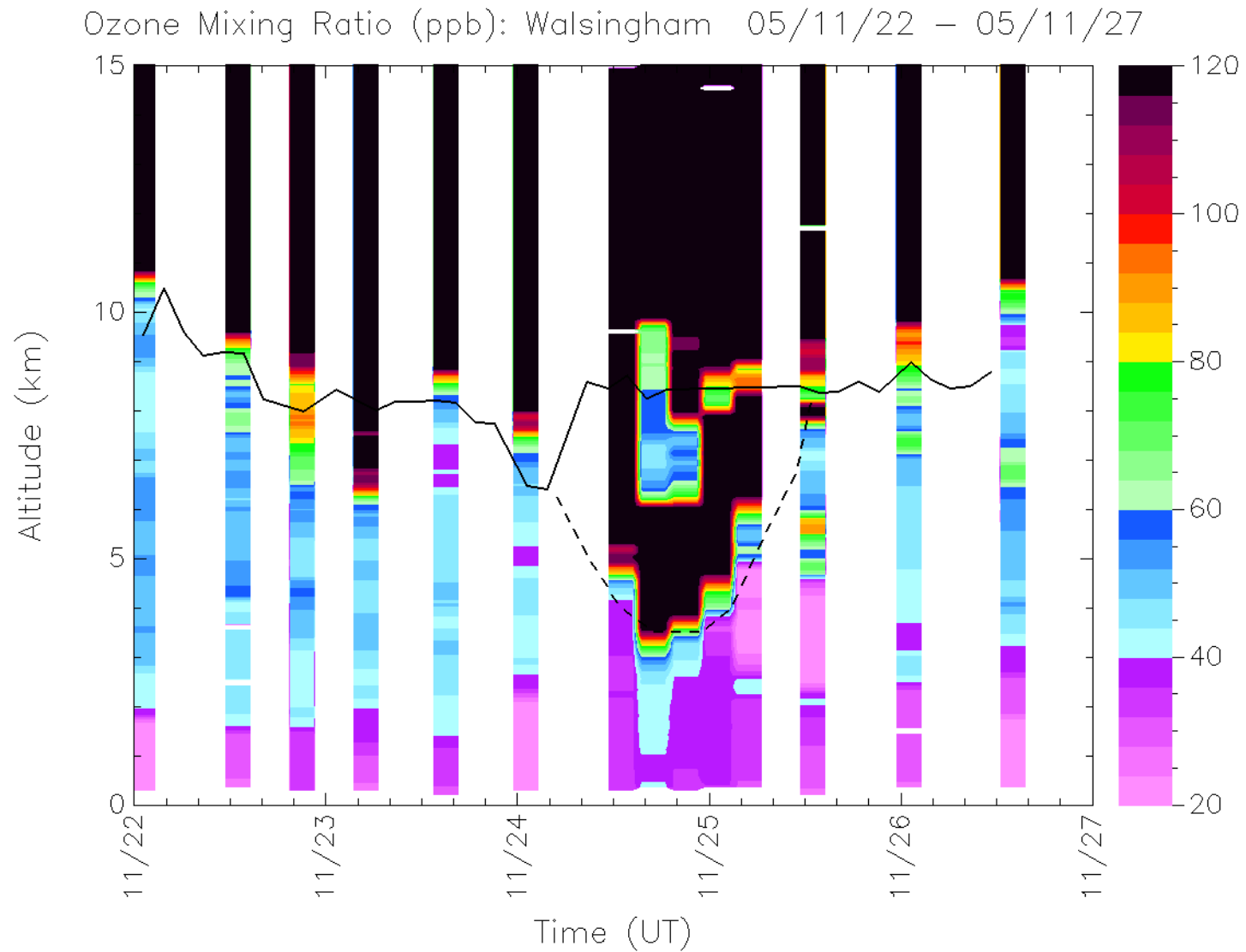
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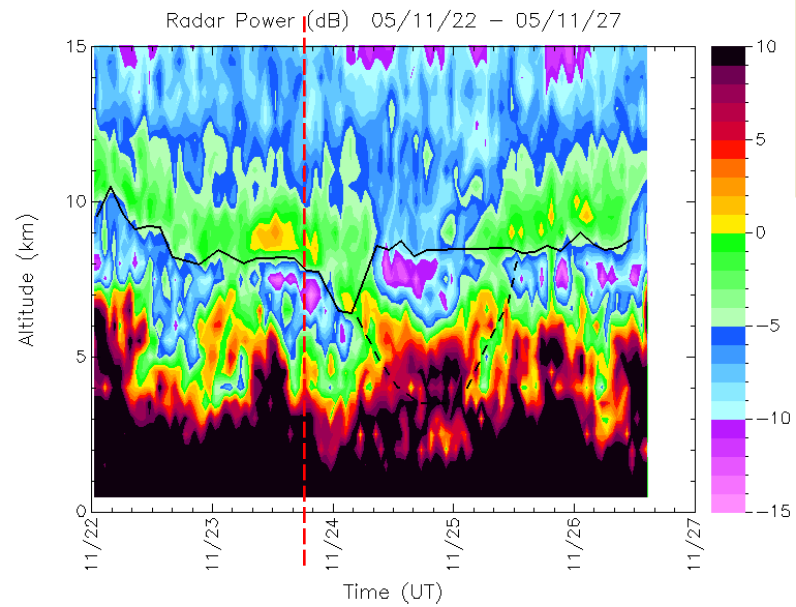


Walsingham: Radar total power

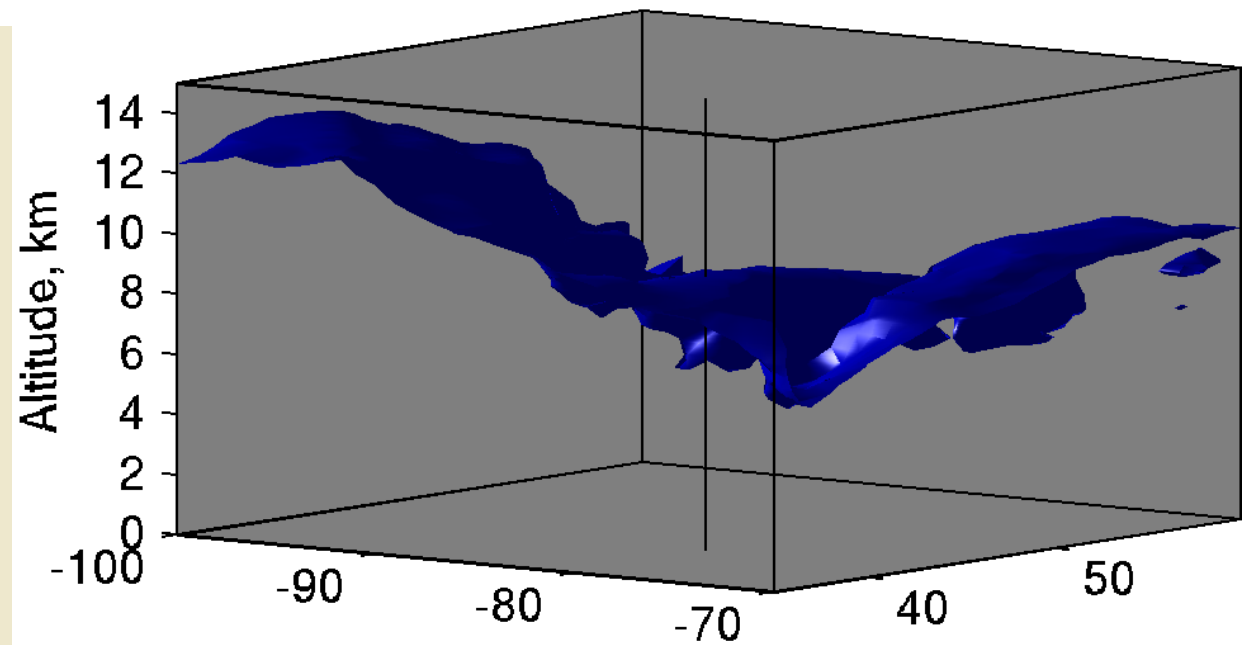


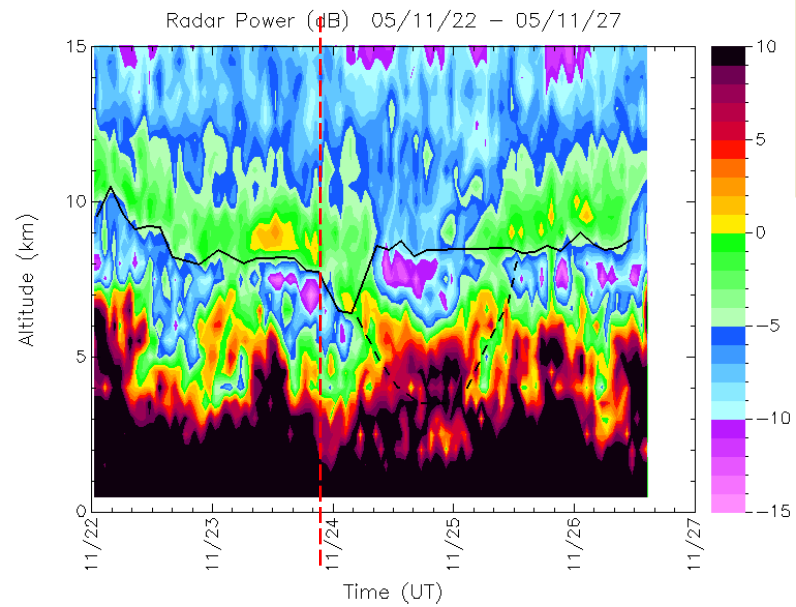
Walsingham: Ozone mixing ratio



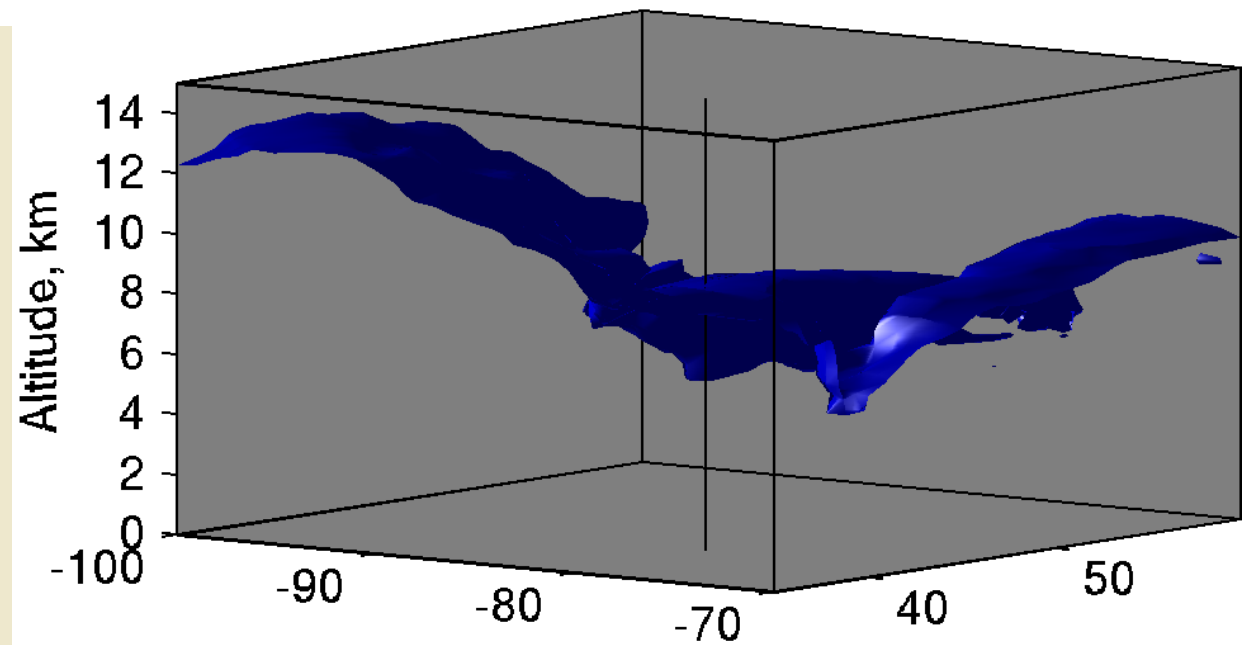


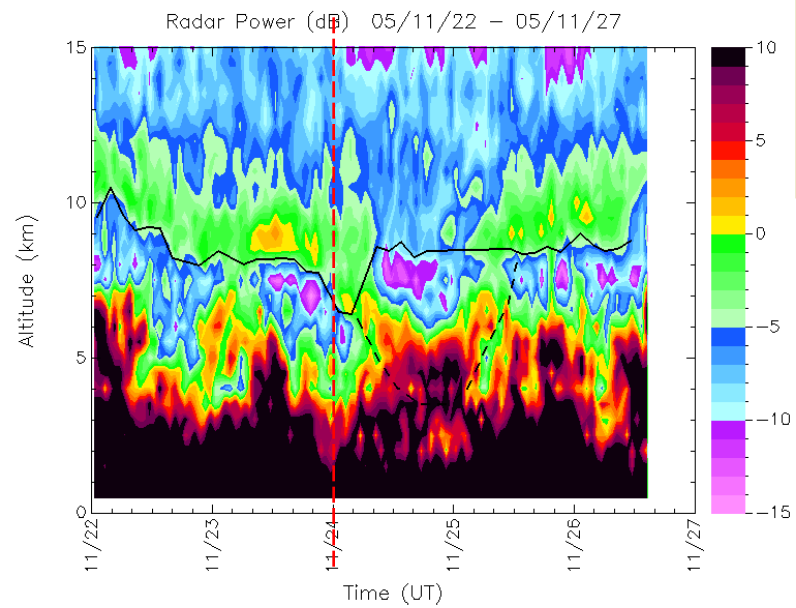
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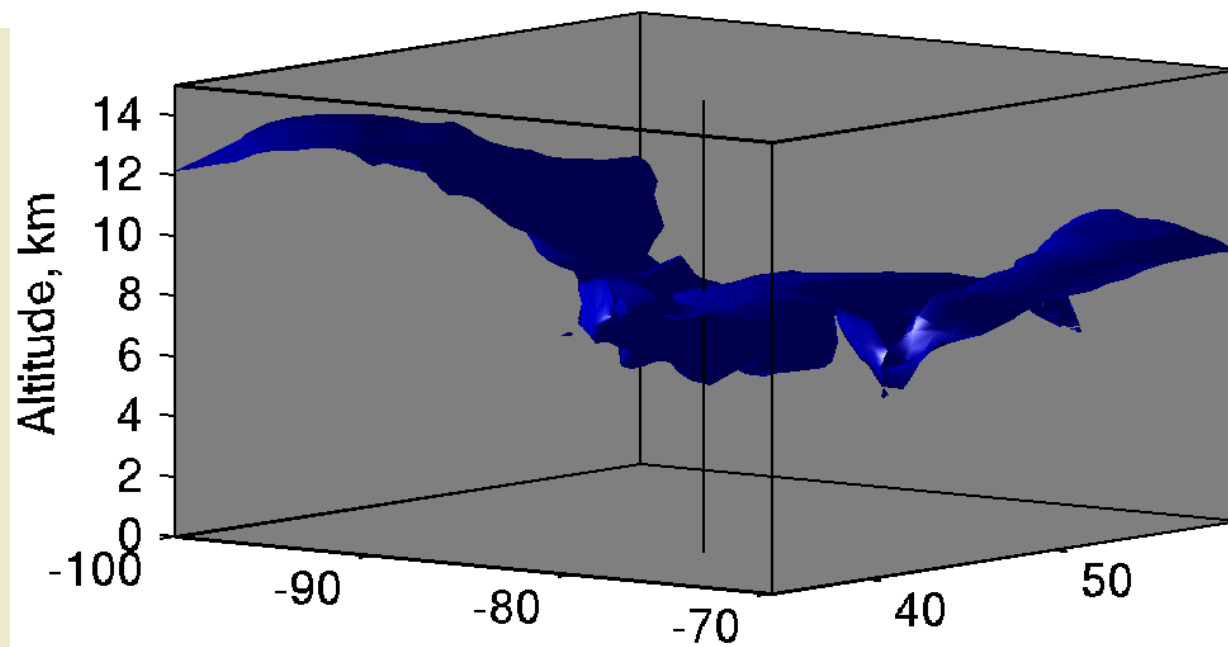


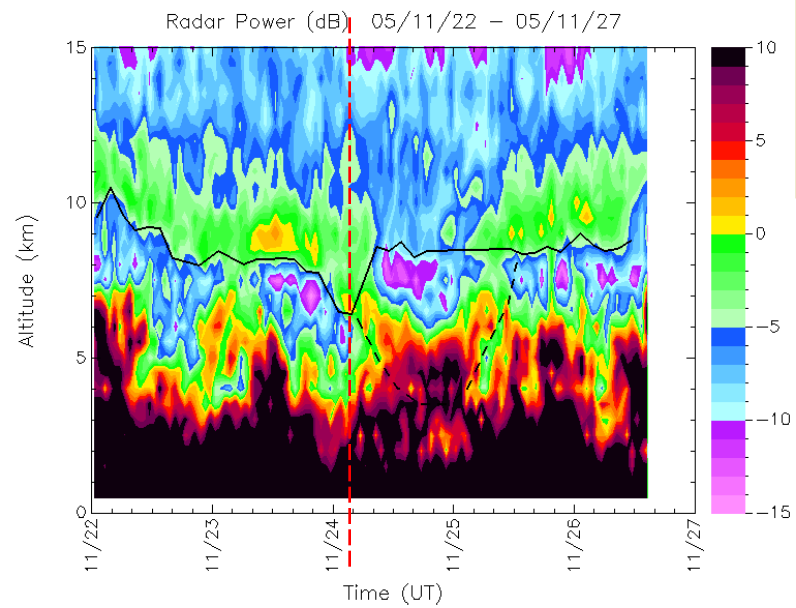
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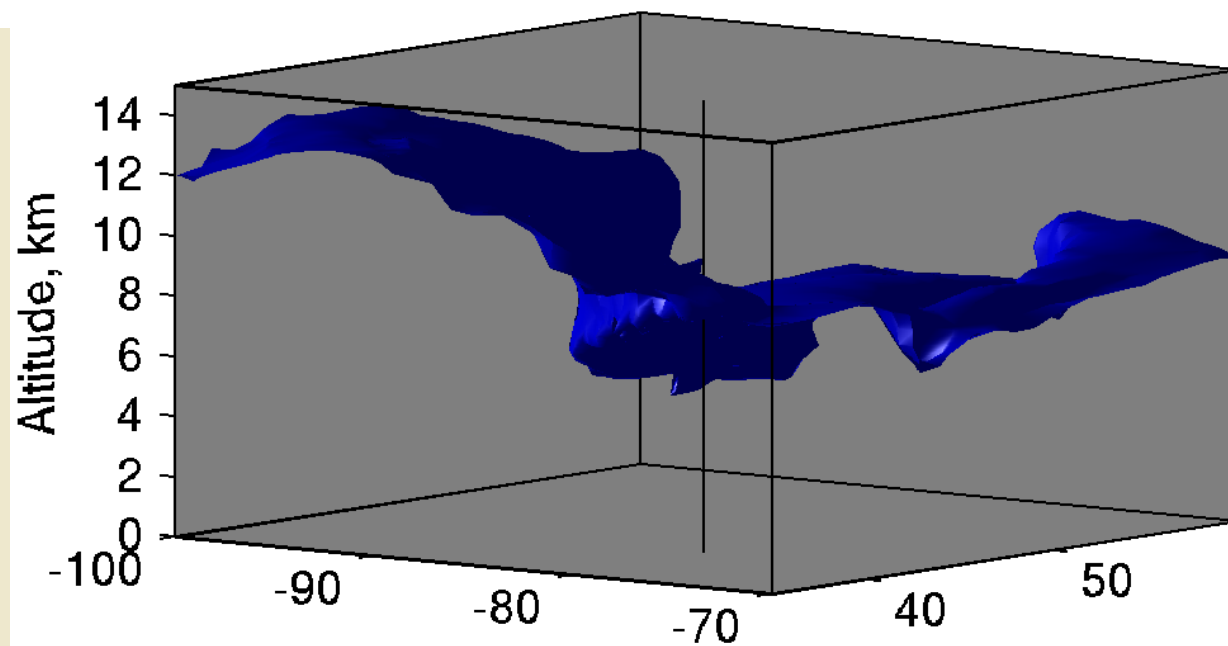


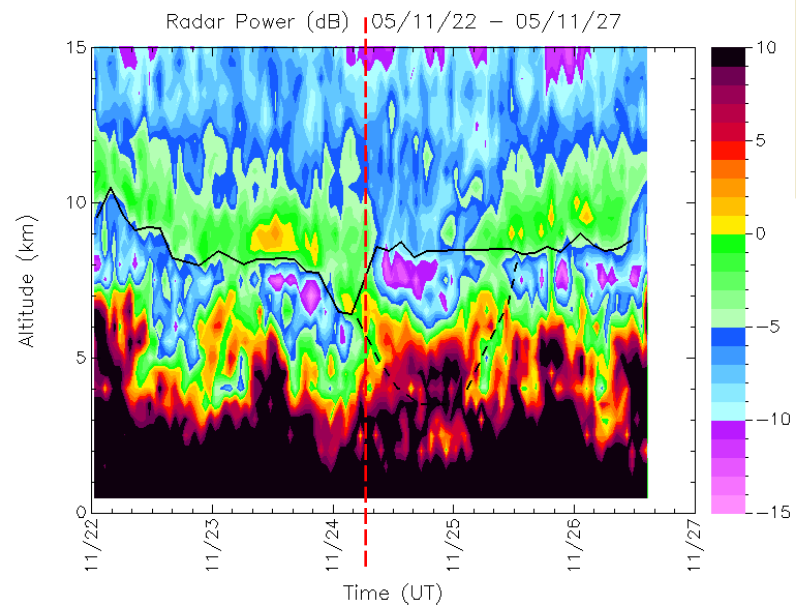
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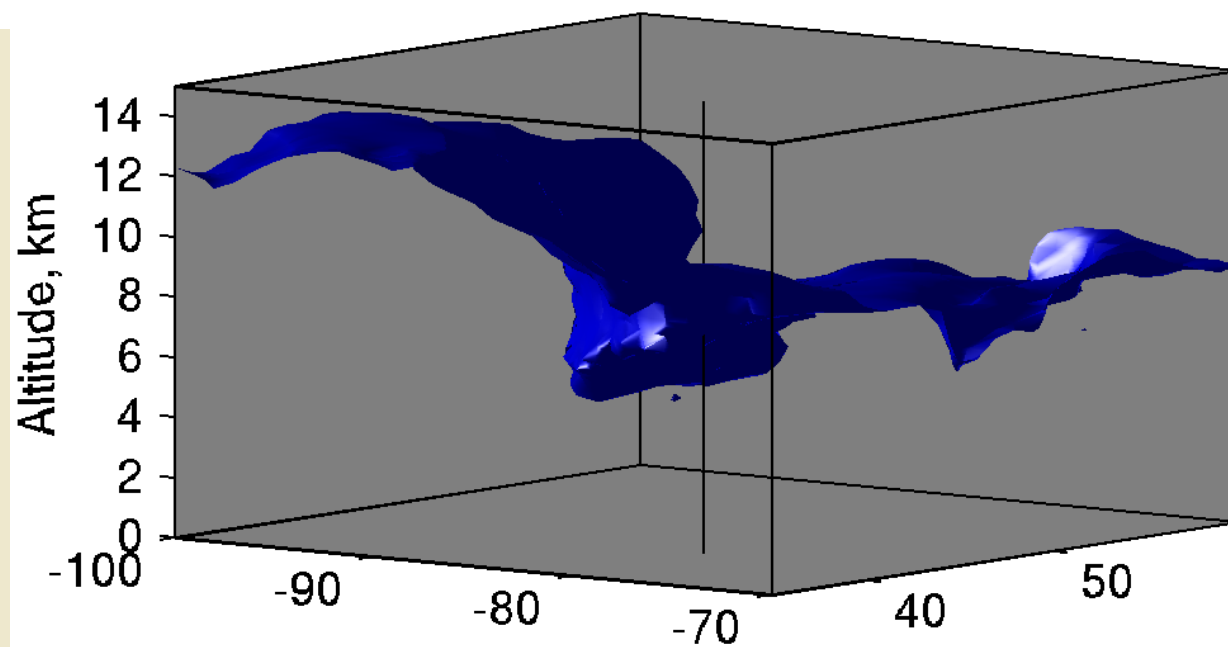


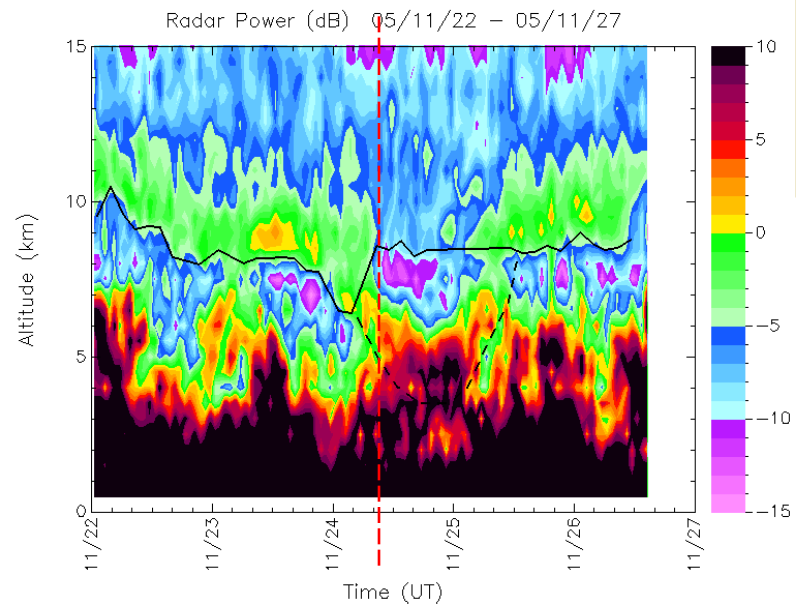
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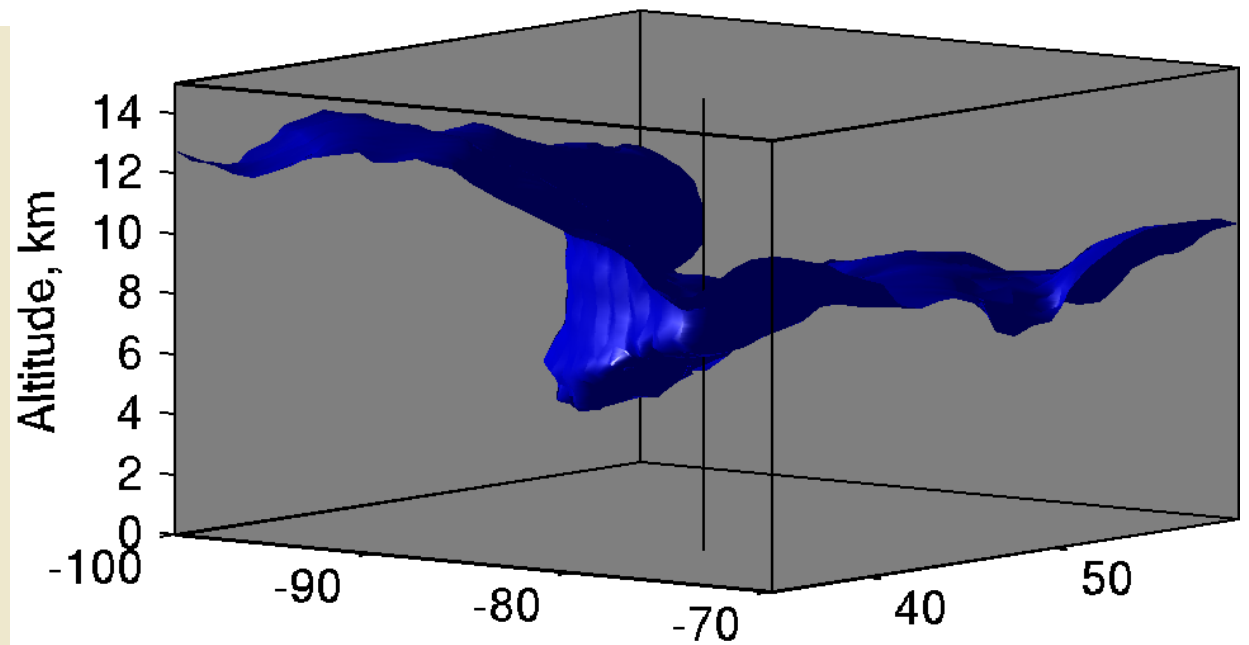


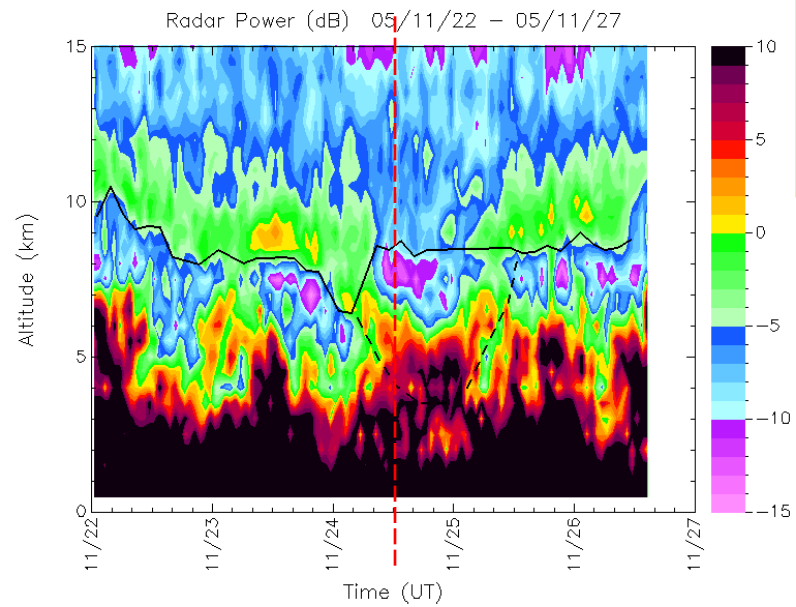
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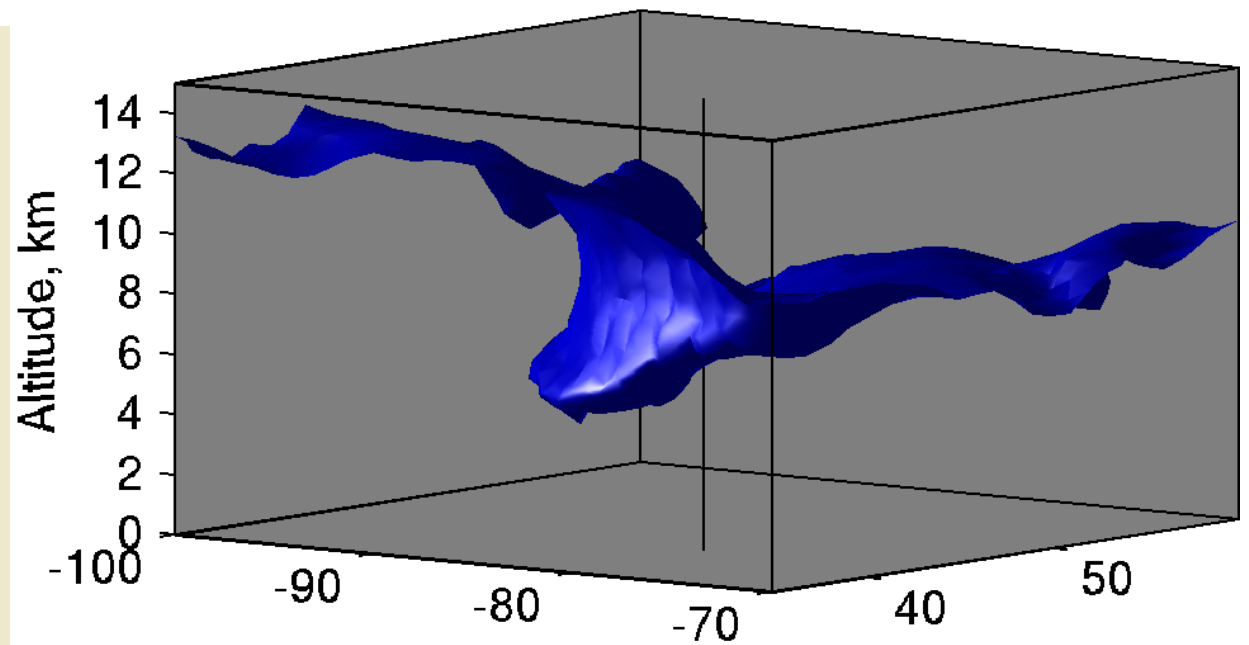


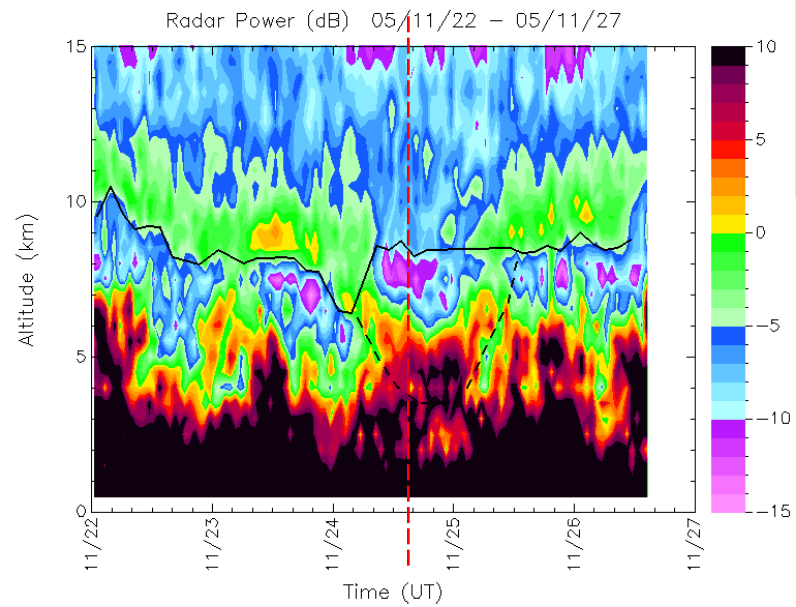
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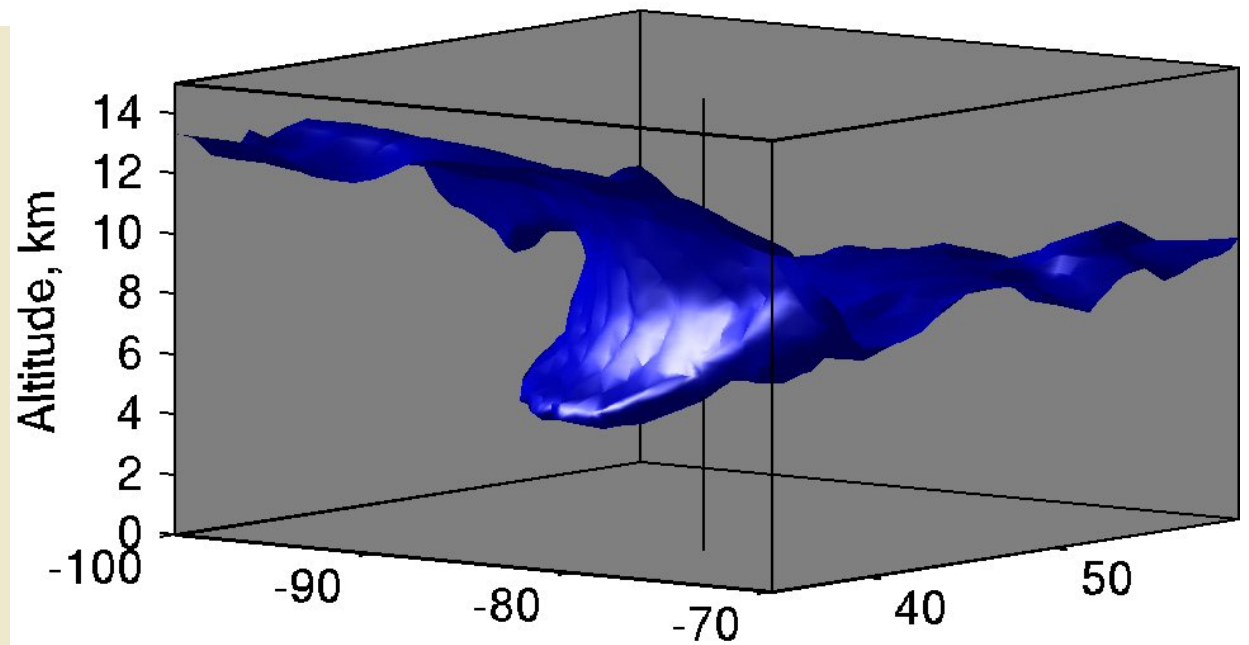


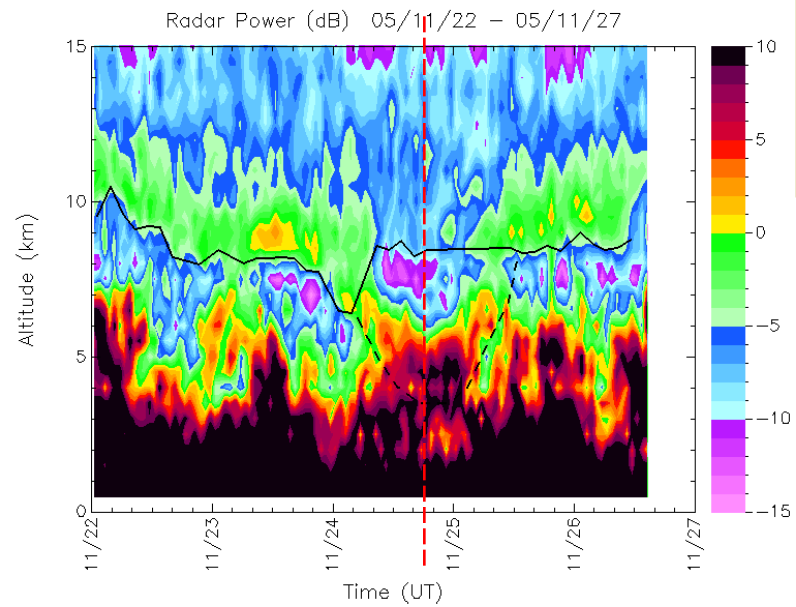
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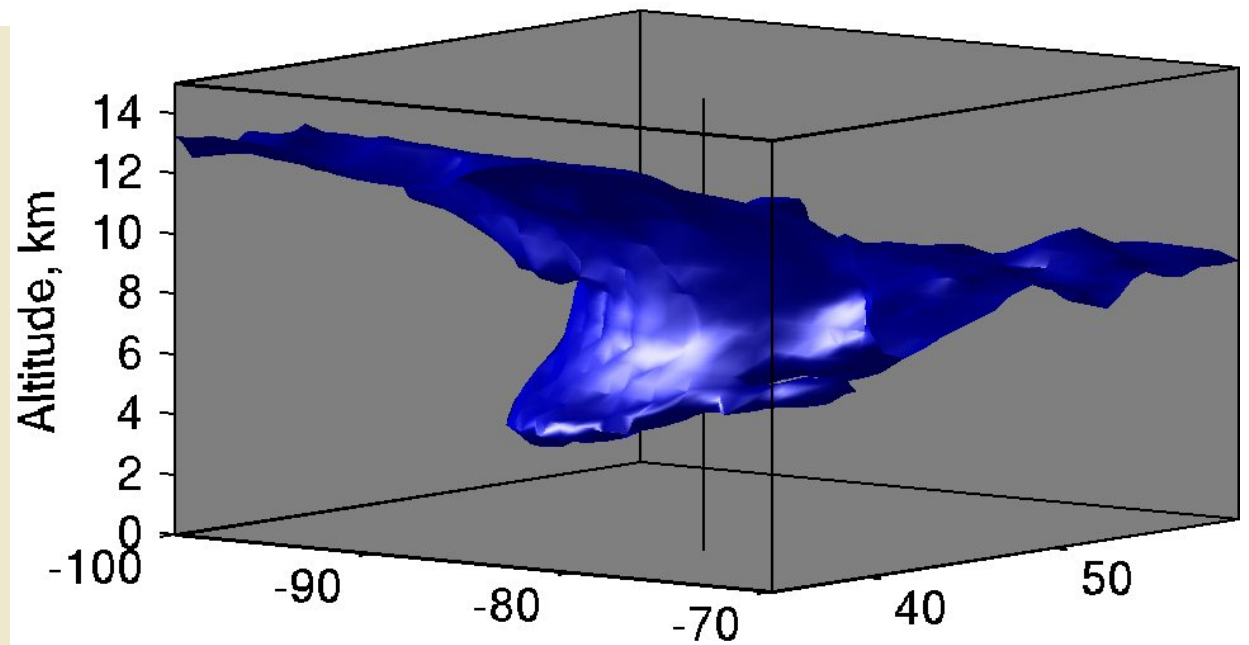


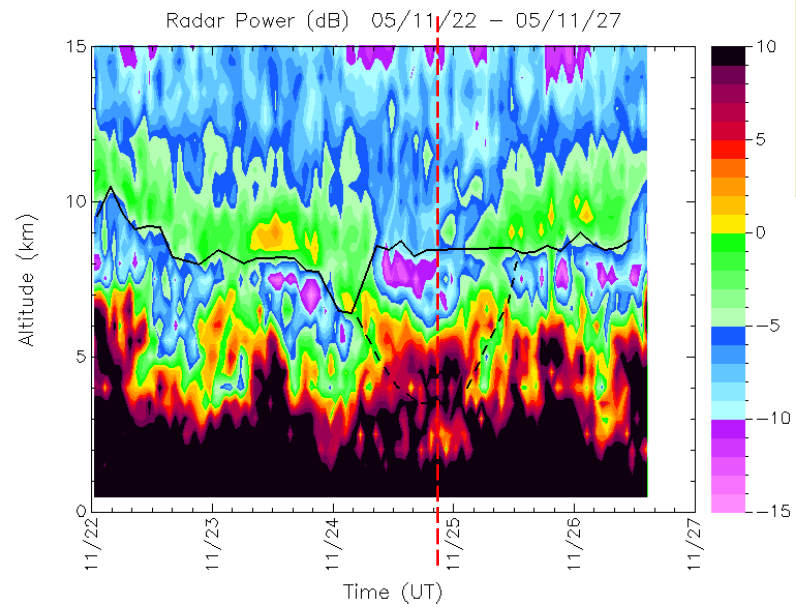
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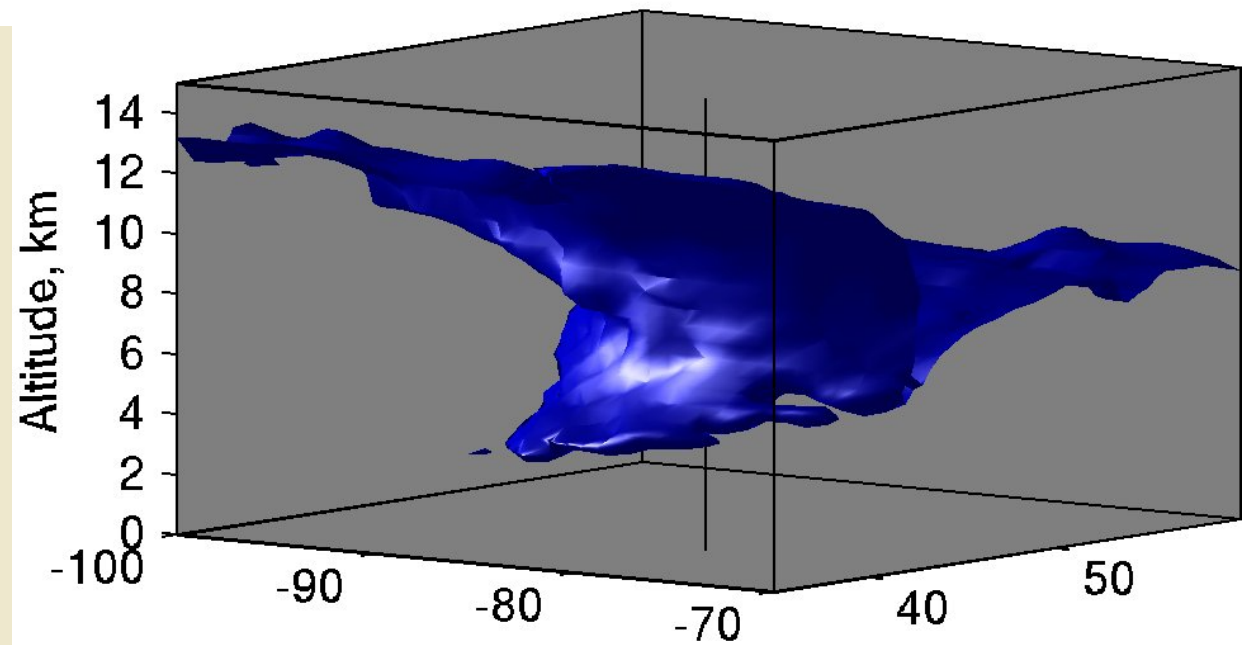


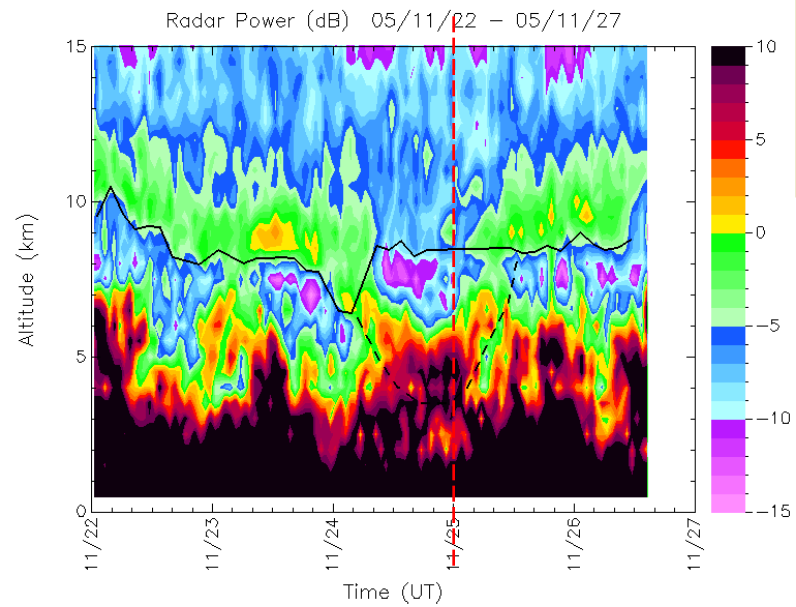
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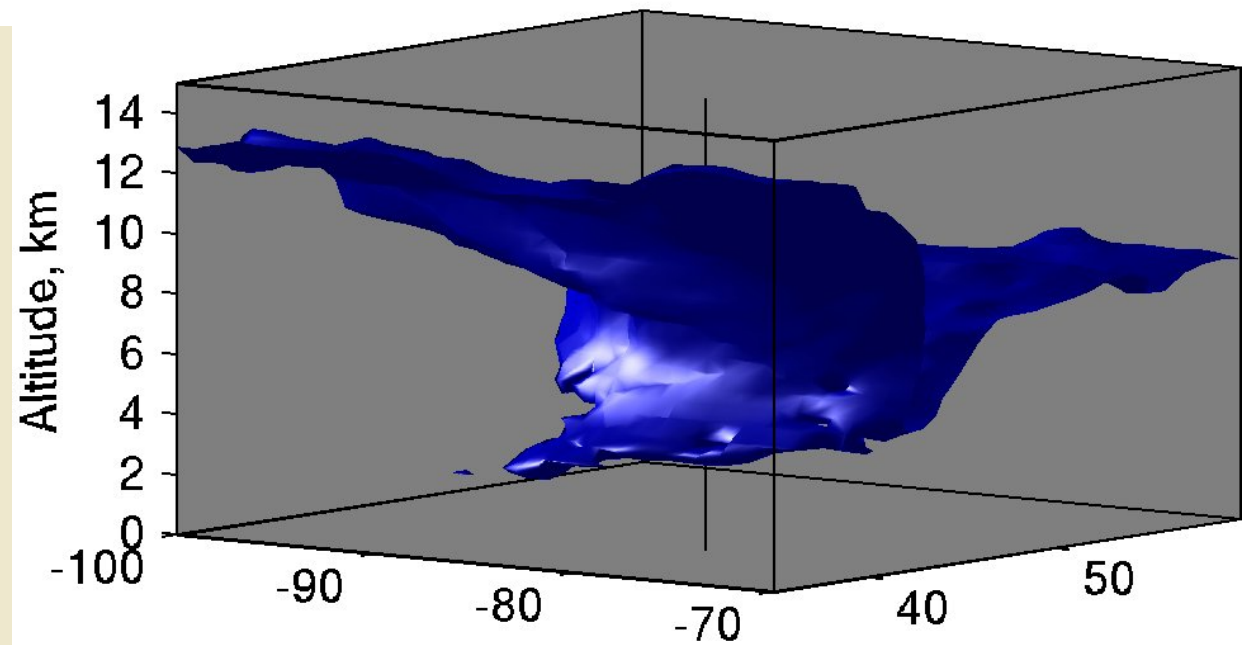


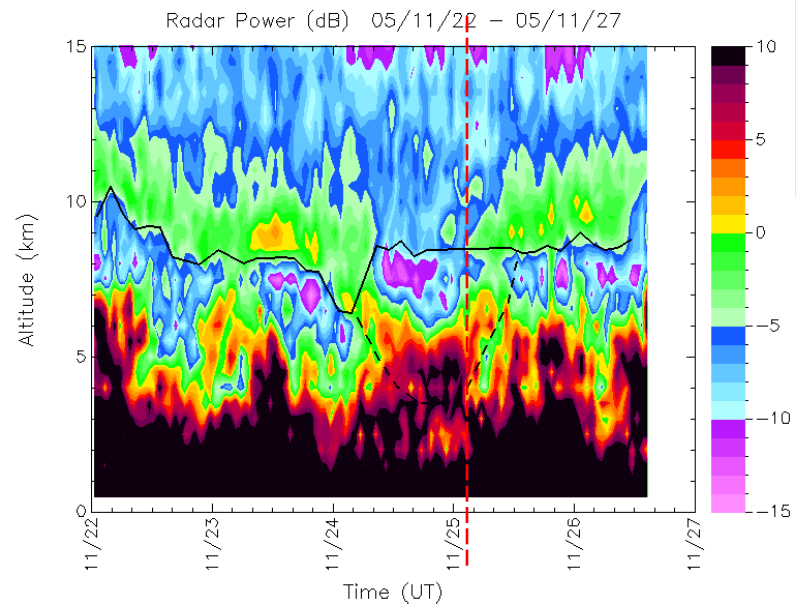
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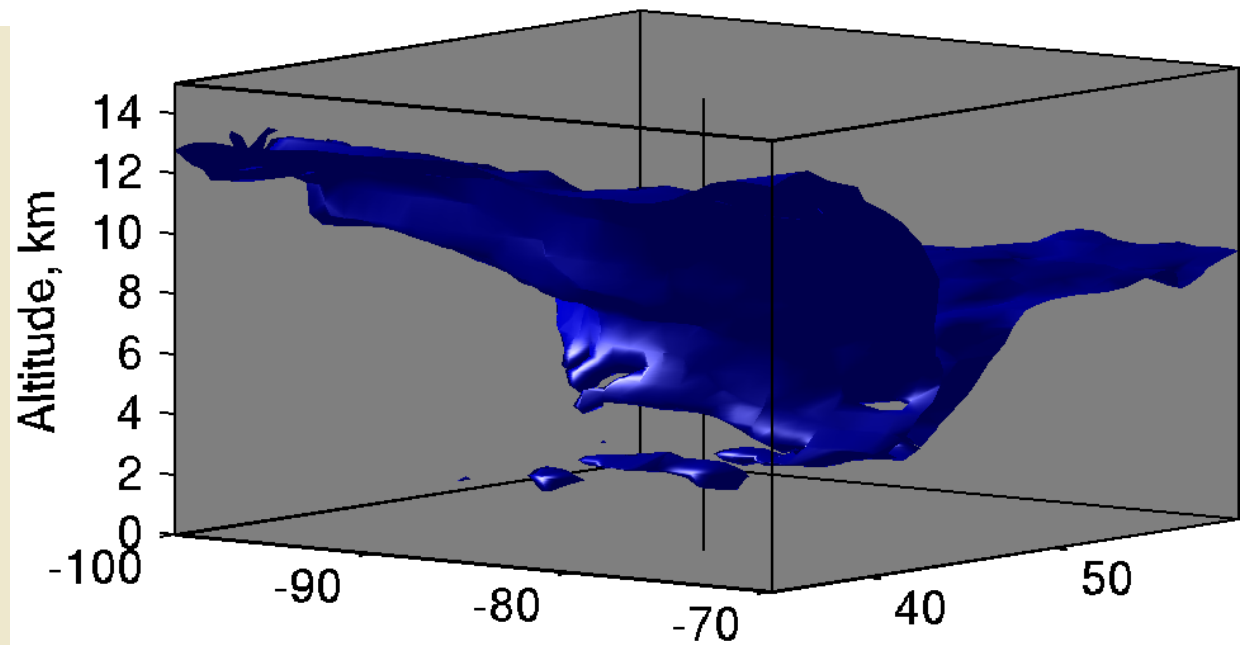


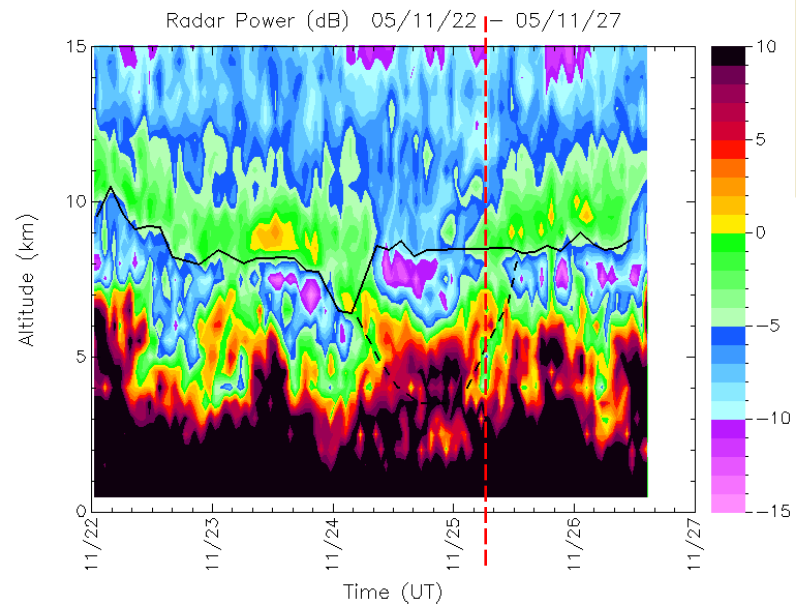
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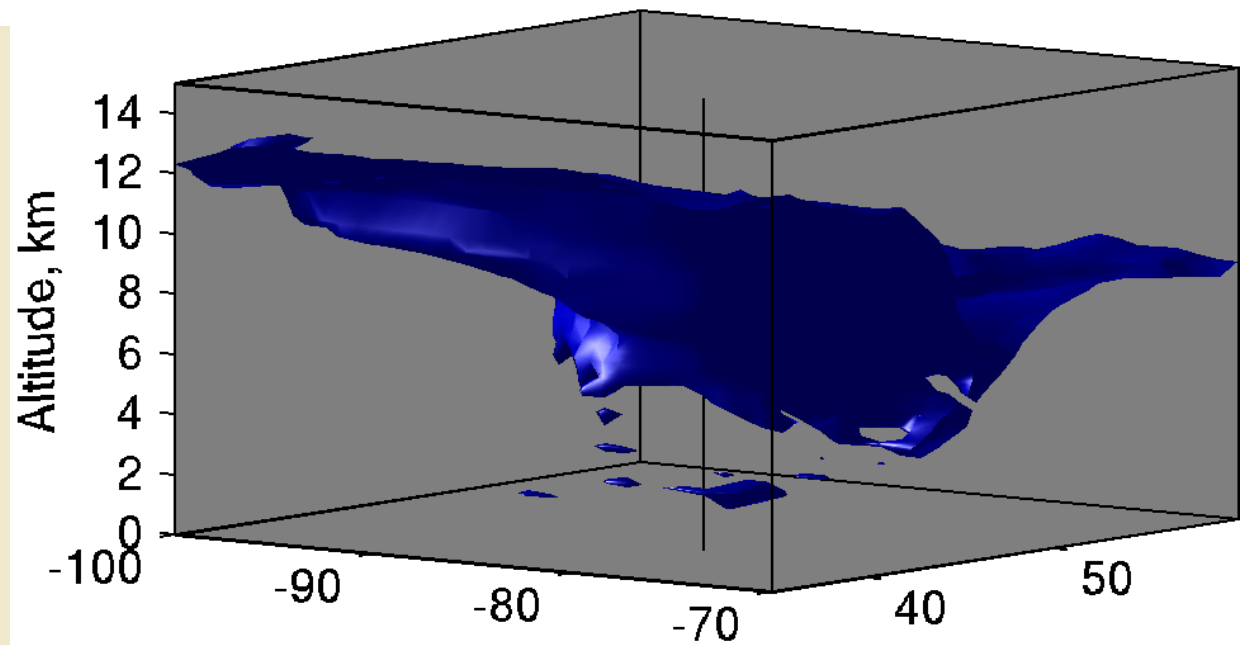


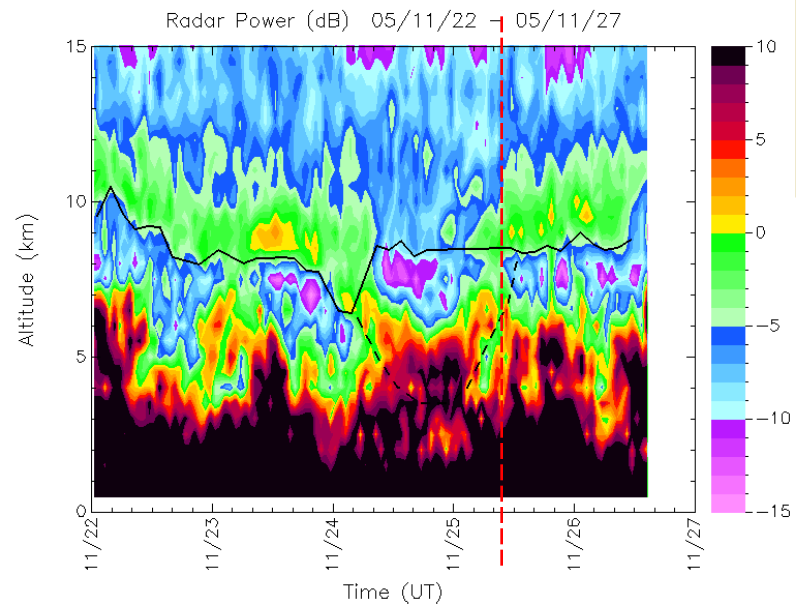
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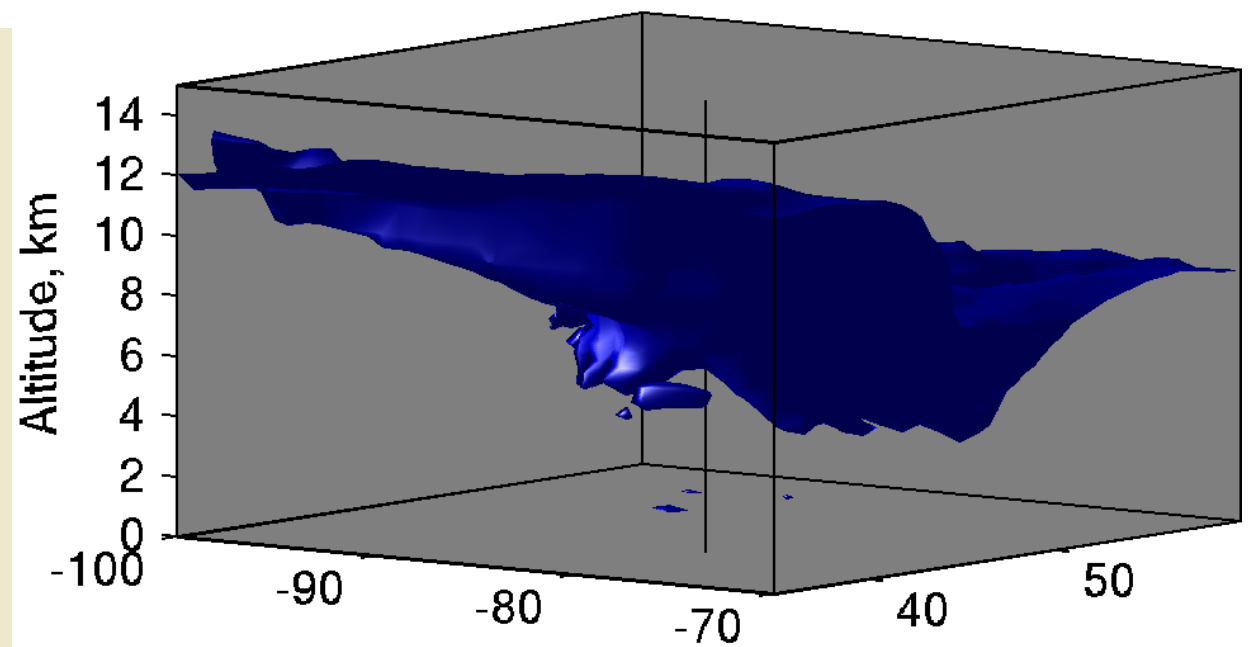


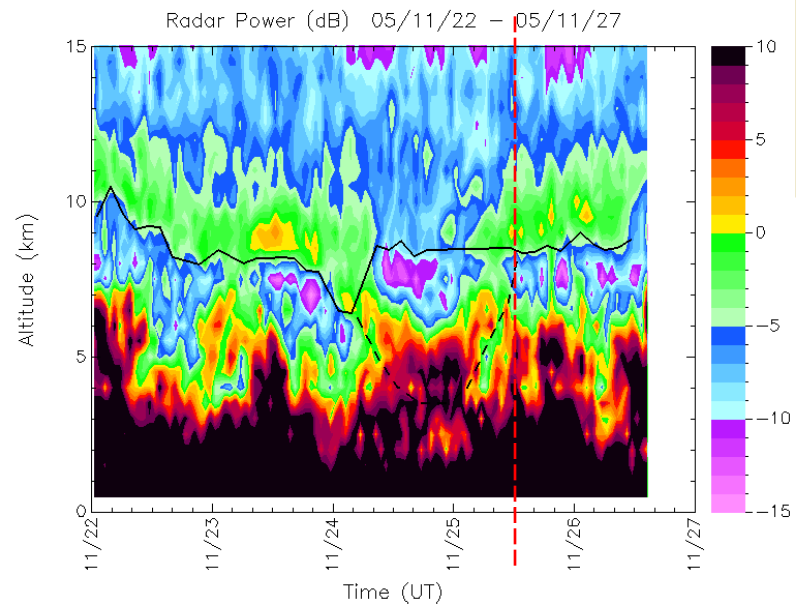
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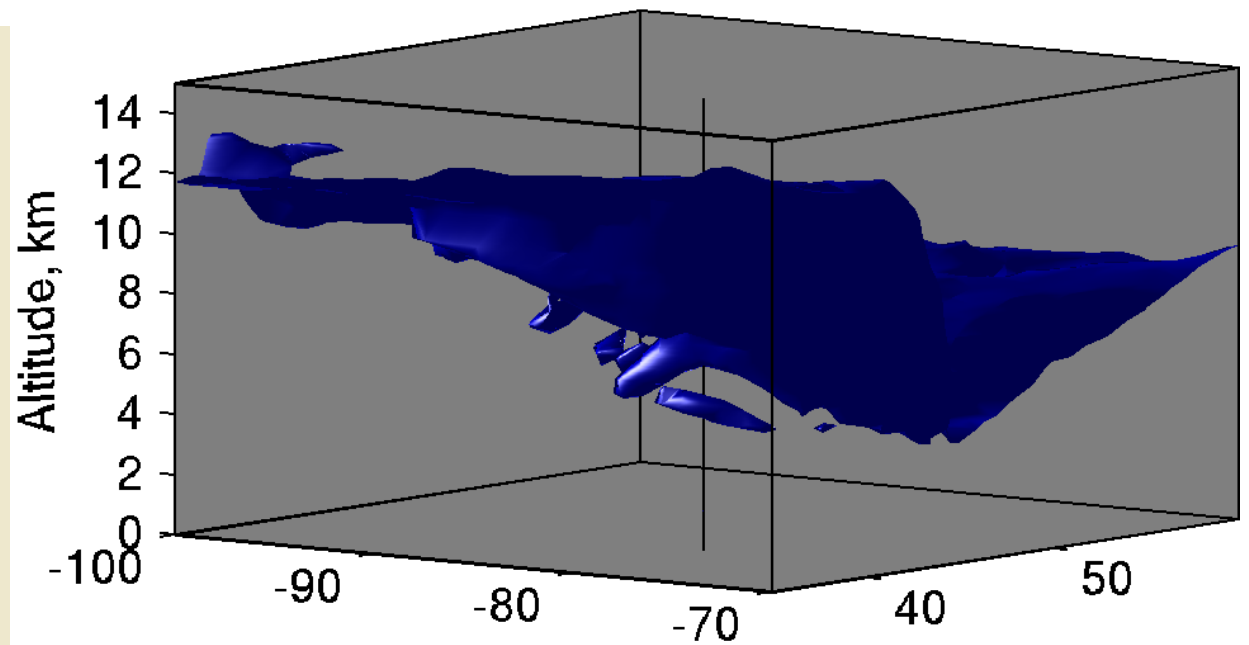


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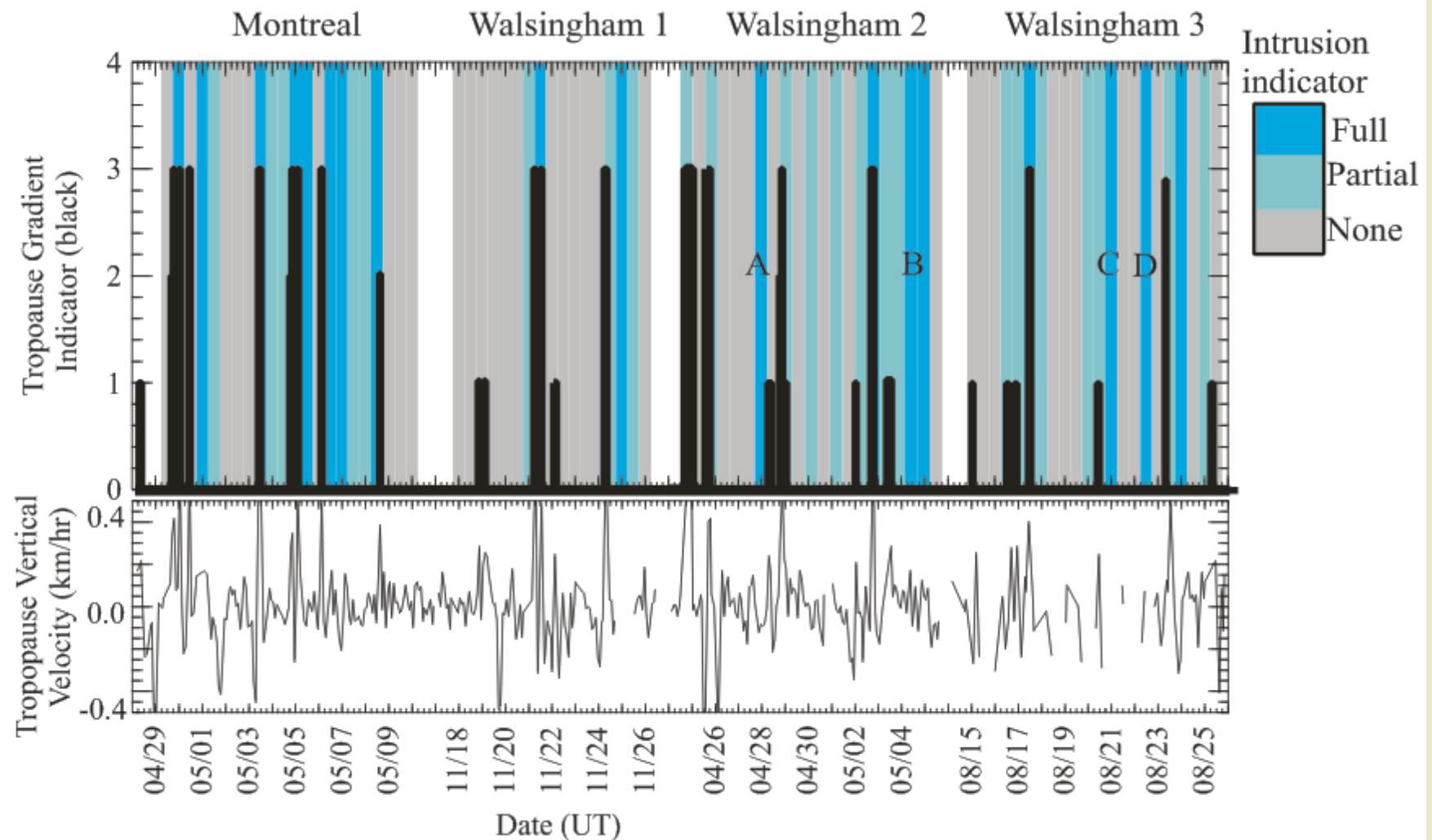


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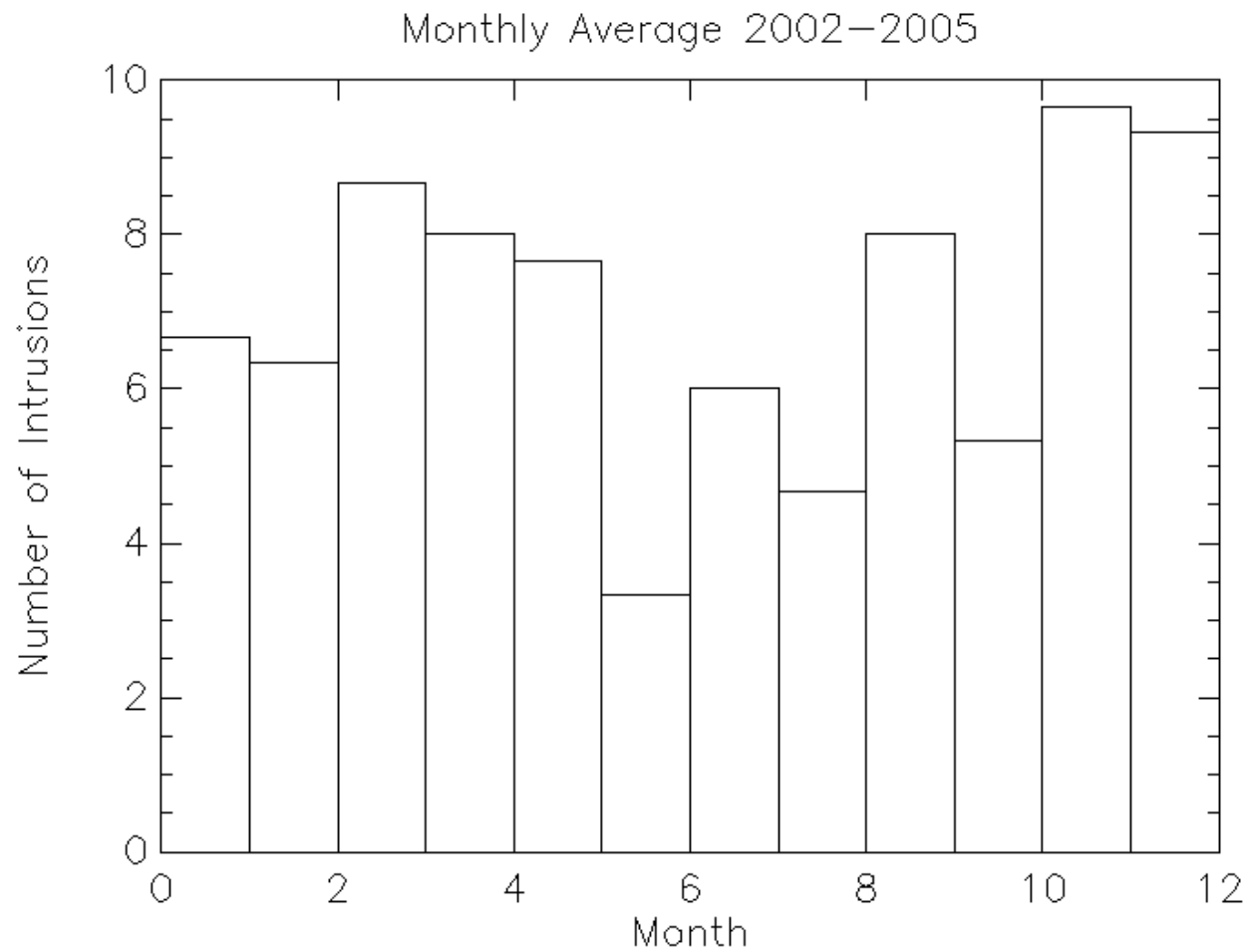
Tropopause height -- ozone intrusion relation

A comparison between sharp increases in the tropopause and stratospheric intrusion events shows good agreement.



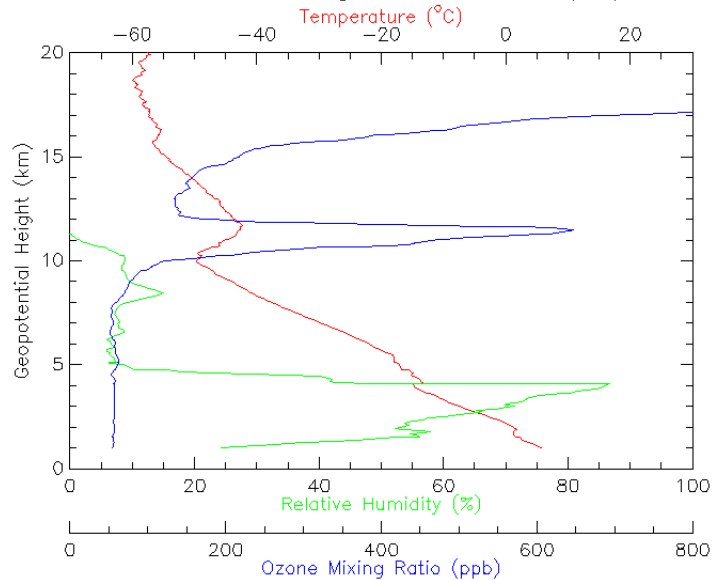
Seasonal intrusion trends from tropopause data

- Three years of radar tropopause data from Montreal.
- Intrusion occurs when the tropopause velocity > 0.4 km/hr.

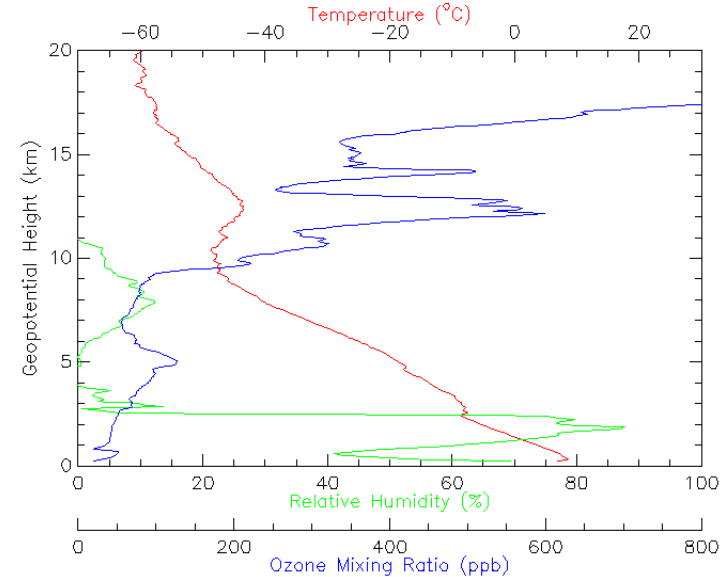


Walsingham -- April/May 2006

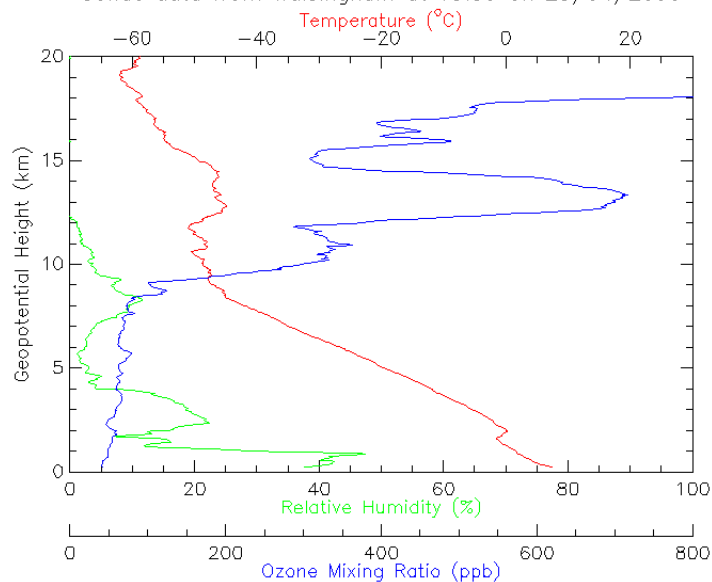
Sonde data from Walsingham at 12:54 on 27/04/2006



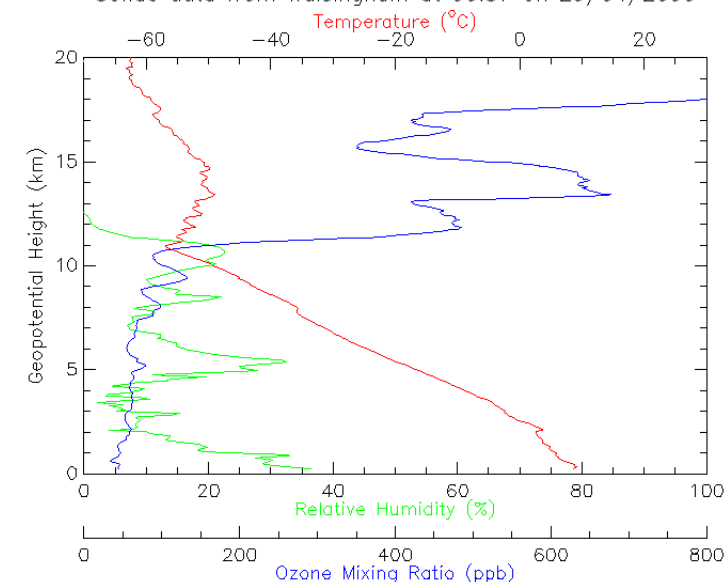
Sonde data from Walsingham at 01:00 on 28/04/2006



Sonde data from Walsingham at 13:30 on 28/04/2006

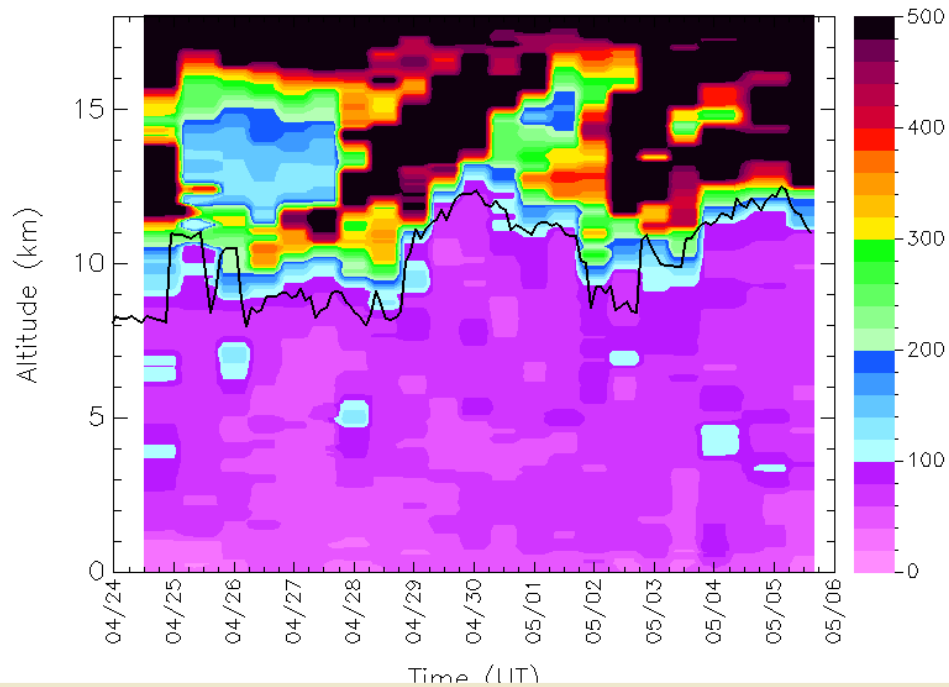


Sonde data from Walsingham at 00:57 on 29/04/2006

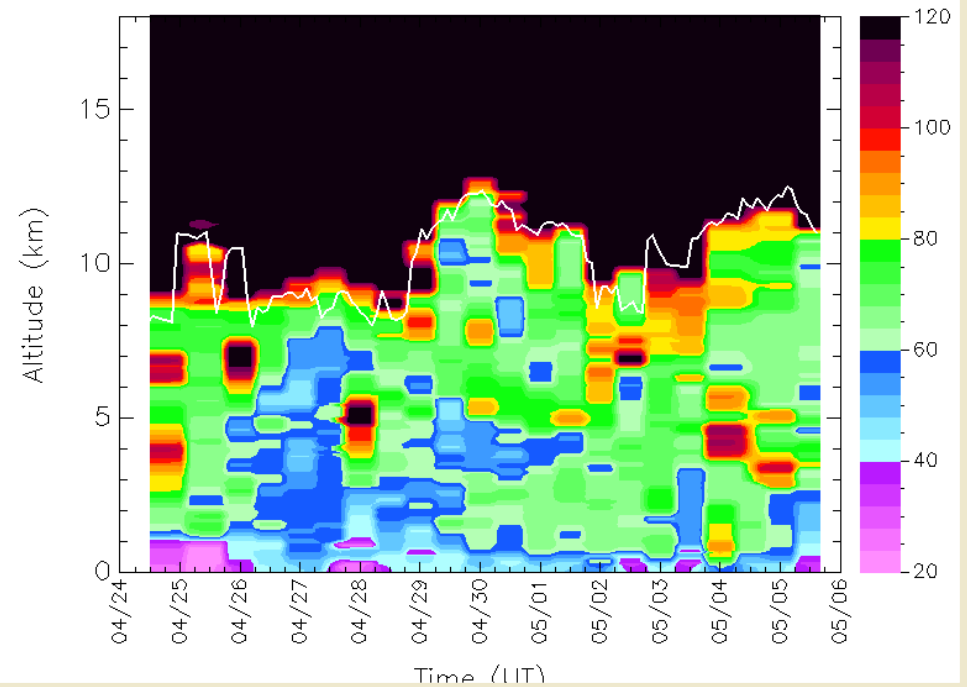


Walsingham -- April/May 2006

Ozone Mixing Ratio (ppb): Walsingham 06/04/24 - 06/05/06



Ozone Mixing Ratio (ppb): Walsingham 06/04/24 - 06/05/06



Acknowledgements

- CFCAS - GR444
- Owen Cooper - NOAA
- Yves Rochon, Sylvie Gravel - Environment Canada
- Ishtar Zawadski, Edwin Campos - McGill University
- Peter Taylor - York University
- Stella Melo, Ron Wilkinson - Canadian Space Agency
- Gwyneth Carey-Smith, Tim Officer, Mark van der Zanden, Ryan van der Zanden, Laila Ladhani, Rachel Slater - Technical support