

Investigating long-term changes of water vapour in the upper troposphere and lowermost stratosphere derived from in-situ observations in frame of the European infrastructure IAGOS Susanne Rohs, Andreas Petzold, and Herman G.J. Smit

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This work was partially funded by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research under Grant No. 01LK1301A-G







Atmospheric Composition Dataset from Instrumented Passenger Aircraft





- European Research Infrastructure since 2014 (MOZAIC: 1994-2014 / CARIBIC 2004-2014)
- ✤ Regular in-situ monitoring of essential climate variables H₂O, RH_{ice}, O₃, CO, NO_x, CO₂, CH₄, aerosols, clouds
- ✤ 8 long-haul aircraft + 1 Flying Laboratory
- Open data policy; visit www.iagos.org

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 H_2O/RH_{ice} data record spans 25 years.

- Data analysis focusing on: North Atlantic
- + Eastern North America and Europe.







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MOZAIC/IAGOS CAPACITIVE HYGROMETER (MCH/ICH)



- \rightarrow Hydroactive Polymer Film which adsorbes H₂O
 - Capacitance depends on relative humidity (RH);
 - Calibrations traceable to frost point mirror
- Low maintenance requirements
- In-flight blind intercomparison:
 5% RH_{liquid} uncertainty, LOD approx. 10 ppmv

✤ In Flight Calibration (IFC) accounts for offset drift

- → The 2σ variability of observed Ice Supersaturation (ISS) at 10⁻⁴ occurrence probability: max. 155% RH_{ice}.
- Yalues fit into the range of homogeneous freezing thresholds

L2 IAGOS-RH data released!

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P. Neis et al., Atmos. Meas. Tech. 2015; P. Neis et al., TellusB, 2015; Smit et al., JAOT, 2008; Smit et al., ACP 2014 ; Petzold et al., ACP, 2020



IAGOS Contributions to Tropopause Research



IAGOS Seasonal Variation of RH_{ice} Across the North Atlantic Tropopause

H₂O VMR [ppmv] 80 95 110 125 65 140 North Atlantic – 1996 - 2010 North Atlantic - 2011 - 2022 3 3 ∆z_{TPH} [km] ∆z_{TPH} [km] 2 0 -1 -1 -2 -2 -3 -3 RH_{ice} [%] 50 26 33 70 3 3 Δz_{TPH} [km] ∆z_{TPH} [km] 2 0 -1 -1 -2 -2 Petzold et al., ACP, 2020 -3 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec

 \Rightarrow H₂O VMR:

Clearly visible moistening of the LMS in summer.

⇒ RH_{ice}:
 Uppermost troposphere close to ice saturation.

Averaged annual cycles of RH_{ice} for Lat: 40 °N to 60 °N, Lon: -65 °E to -5 °E Distribution relative to the WMO thermal tropopause height z_{TPH} .





Averaged annual cycles of RH_{ice} for Lat: 40 °N to 60 °N, Lon: -105 to -65 °E (Eastern North America);

Distribution relative to the WMO thermal tropopause height z_{TPH} .

Lon: -5 °E to 60 °E (Europe)

IAGOS Vertical distribution of mean temperature, H2O mixing ratio, RH_{ice} and fraction of ice-supersaturated regions (ISSR) around the North Atlantic tropopause



Vertical distribution for seven pressure layers around the thermal tropopause; layer thickness is 30 hPa

- ✤ Temp: seasonal cycle with highest values in summer
- \Rightarrow H₂O VMR: highest values in summer + decrease with height.
- ✤ RH_{ice}: highest values in winter/spring in layer 30 hPa below tropopause
- ✤ ISSR: highest values in winter/spring in layer 30 hPa below tropopause





✤ Uppermost troposphere close to ice saturation.





Seasonal Variation of RH_{ice} Across the North Atlantic Tropopause from 2011 to 2021



Uppermost troposphere close to ice saturation.

✤ No cross-TP mixing of RH_{ice} in Fall and Winter.





Seasonal Variation of RH_{ice} Across the North Atlantic Tropopause (from 2011-2021)



✤ Uppermost troposphere close to ice saturation.

- ✤ No cross-TP mixing of RH_{ice} in Fall and Winter.
- ✤ Cross-TP mixing of RH_{ice} in Spring and Summer.





Long-Term Evolution of RI_{ice} Across the North Atlantic Tropopause



→ Median RH_{ice} of $UT \ge 80\%$.

 \rightarrow No long-term change in RH_{ice} observed for UT and LMS over 25 years.

✤ In-depth trend analyses are subject of ongoing work.



IAG S Long-Term Evolution of H₂O and Temp Across the North Atlantic Tropopause



 \rightarrow No long-term change in H₂O VMR and Temp. observed for UT and LMS over 25 years.

✤ In-depth trend analyses are subject of ongoing work.

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- ✤ MOZAIC and IAGOS RH_{ice} measurements from 1996 to 2021 over the North Atlantic show a clear separation in the vertical humidity distribution around the tropopause.
- ✤ UT air masses are most probable around ice saturation. RH_{ice} decreases rapidly in the LS with increasing distance to the tropopause.
- ✤ The observed seasonal cycle in the temperature and H2O VMR reaches its maximum values in summer, while RH_{ice} and fraction of ISSR reach their minimum.
- ✤ First trend analysis of H2O VMR, RHice, and Temp. show no significant trends for the period 1996 – 2021.

