

Observations of HDO/H₂O ratio in the ACCLIP campaign

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Photo: NASA (ISS)

Outline

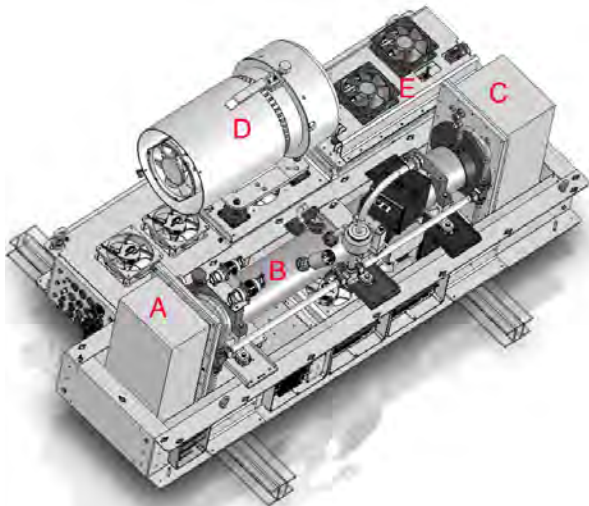
- Background
- Planned Papers
 - NAM Case Studies
 - AM-NAM Isotopic Comparison and Summary
 - Microphysical Modeling of Water Isotopes
- Conclusions

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Instrument Performance

ChiWIS at a glance



ACCLIP Configuration	
Technique	TDL OA-ICOS
Wavelength	2.65 μm
Scan Rate	75 Hz
Cavity Length	90 cm
Pathlength	7+ km
Target Molecules	H ₂ O, HDO
Dynamic range in H ₂ O	1-500+ ppm
Noise 1 σ , 5 s.	6 x 10 ⁻⁴
dD precision, 5 s.	80 ppm 3.5‰ 2.5 ppm 110‰
Cell pressure	40 hPa
Flush Time	~0.5 seconds

UT/LS science: Water isotopes trace convective origin of water

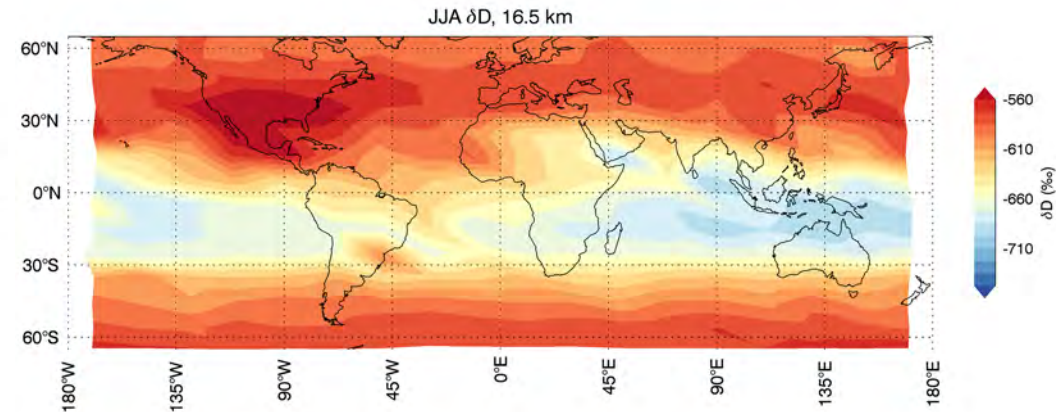
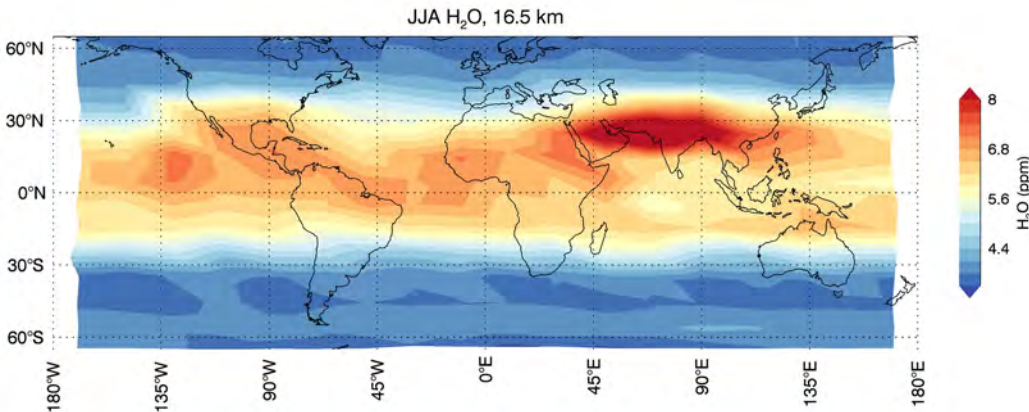
- depletion from condensation, enhancement from ice sublimation
- **core question: how does monsoon affect stratospheric H₂O?**
- N. American and Asian monsoons both associated with excess moisture, but have different isotopic signatures
- hypothesis for Asia : **higher RH -> less ice sublimation at altitude**

typical tropical profile

tropopause

~360 K (15 km)

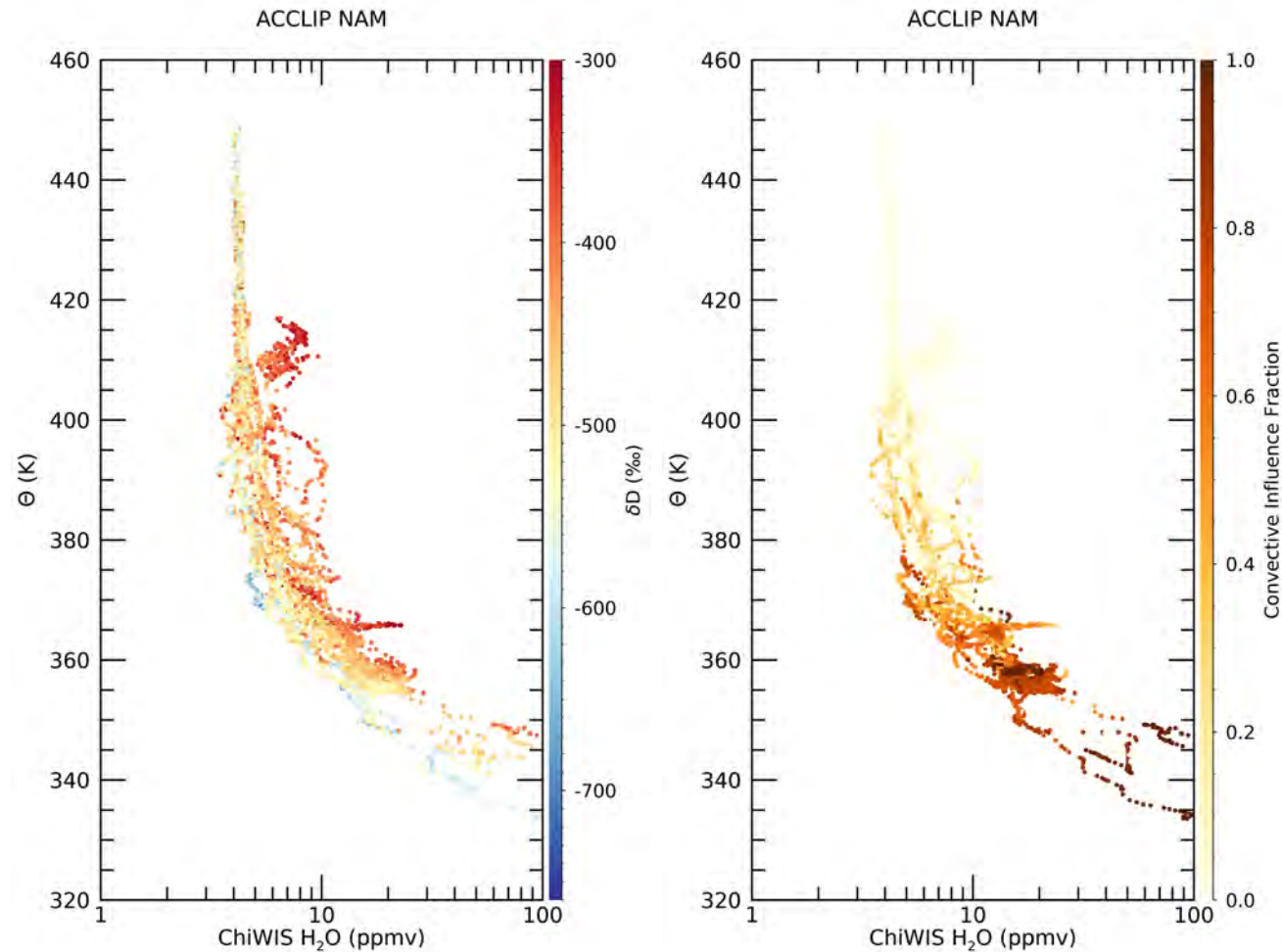
δD = per mil HDO/H₂O ratio
rel. to standard ocean water



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Water Isotopes in the North American Monsoon

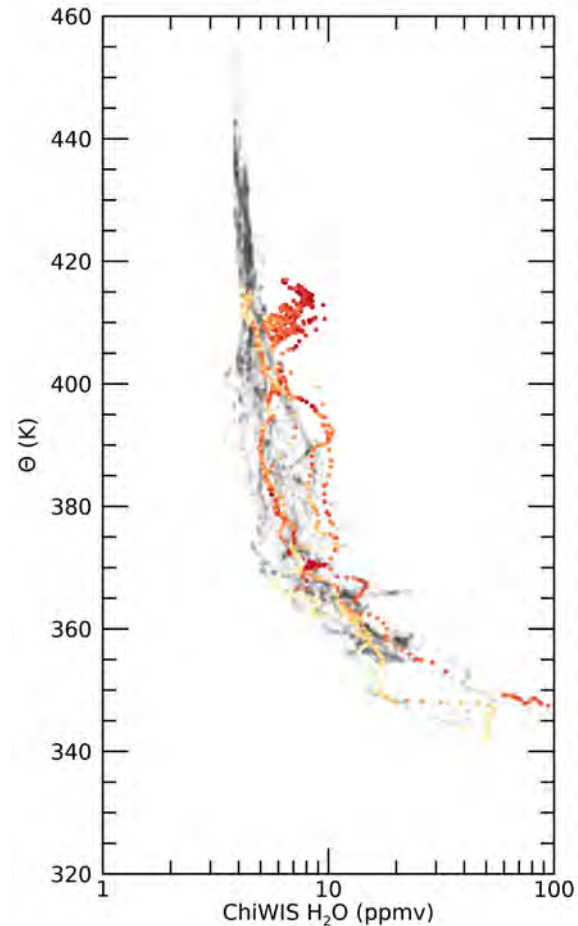


Seven flights with isotopic measurements out of Houston

- Evidence of convective influence throughout UTLS up to 420 K
- Nearly all associated hydration events - sublimation of lofted ice
- Highest intervals of enhanced/enriched water not captured in 30 day CI

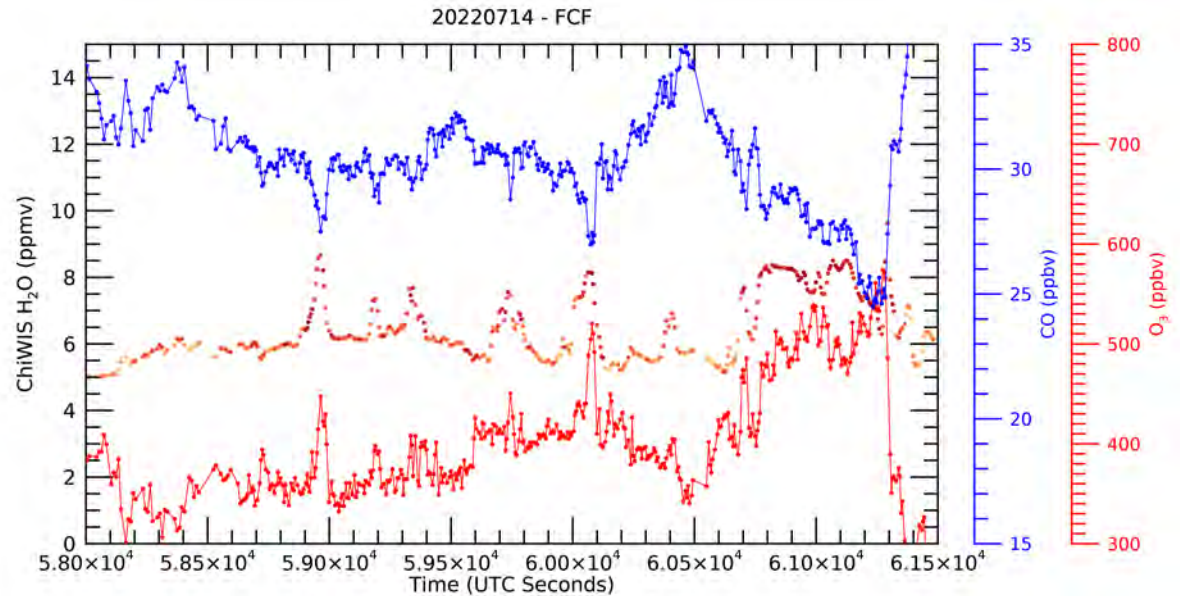
Water Isotopes in the North American Monsoon

20220714 - FCF



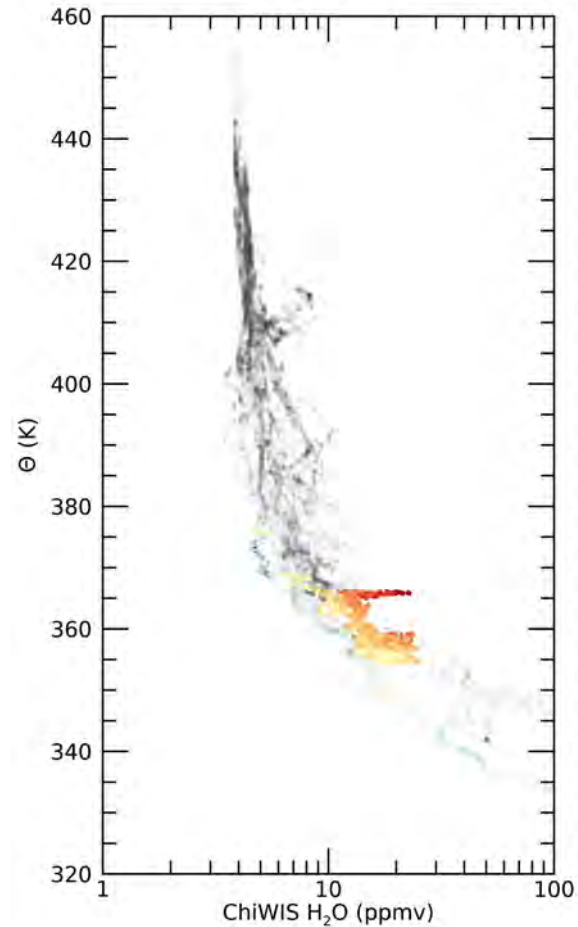
Texas FCF, 2022-07-14: enhanced, enriched water up to 415 K

- Ozone positively correlated with water
- CO negatively correlated with water
- Suggests sublimation of overshoot ice+subsequent mixing



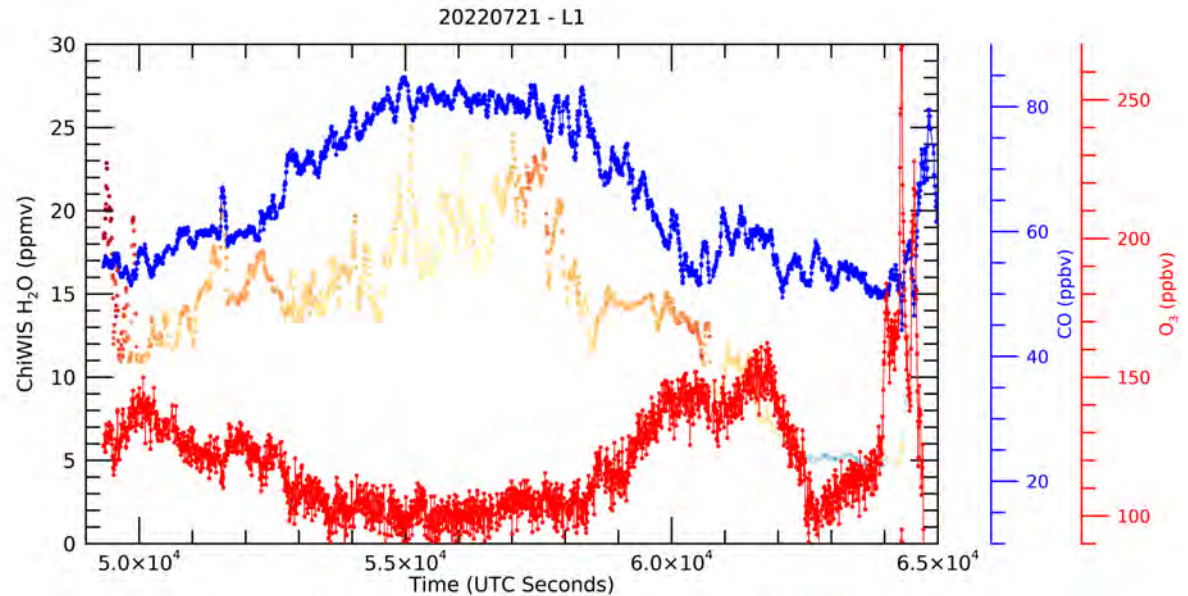
Water Isotopes in the North American Monsoon

20220721 - L1



First Transit, 2022-07-21: Crossing the NAM

- CO shows both positive and negative correlations with H₂O
- Ozone shows weak correlation with water
- Isotopic depletion near center?

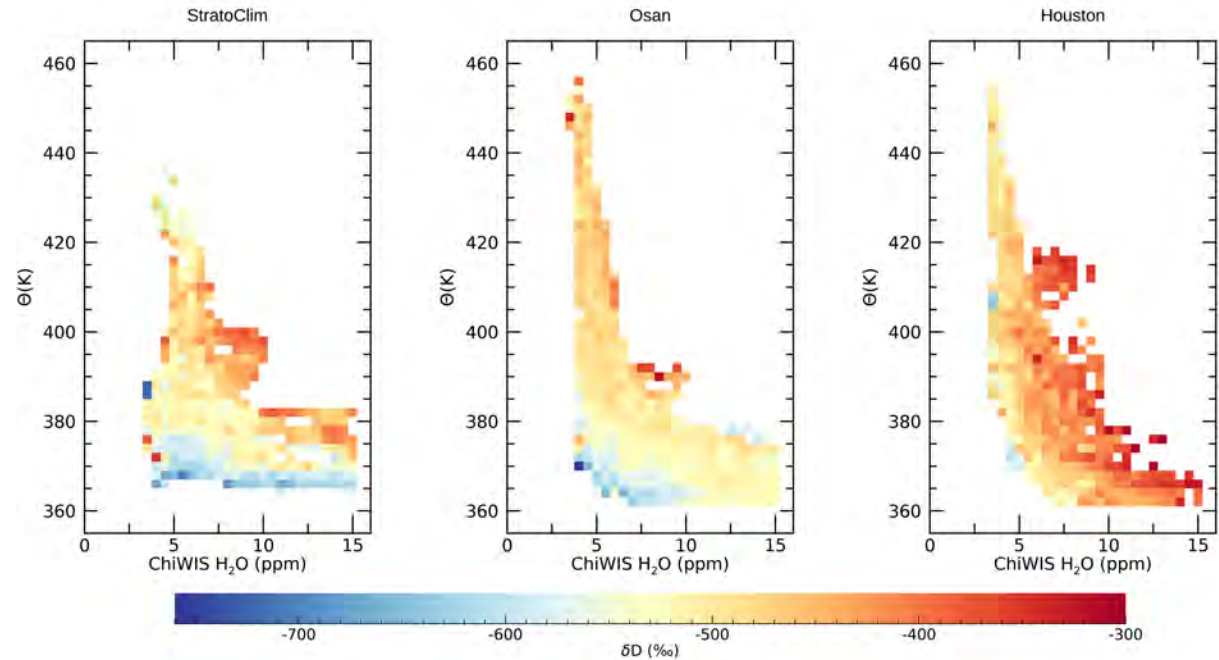


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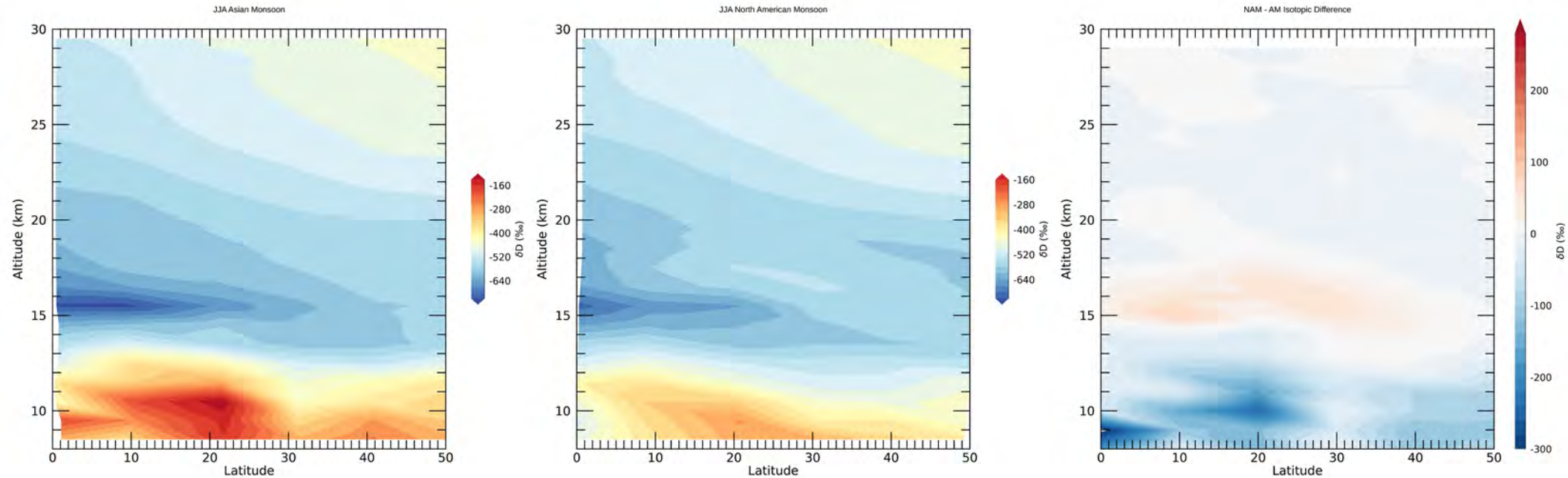
Water Isotopologue Observations by Region

- Data rebinned into 2×0.5 bins, colored by avg. δD
- Khaykin et al., 2021 show that convection can both deplete and enhance.



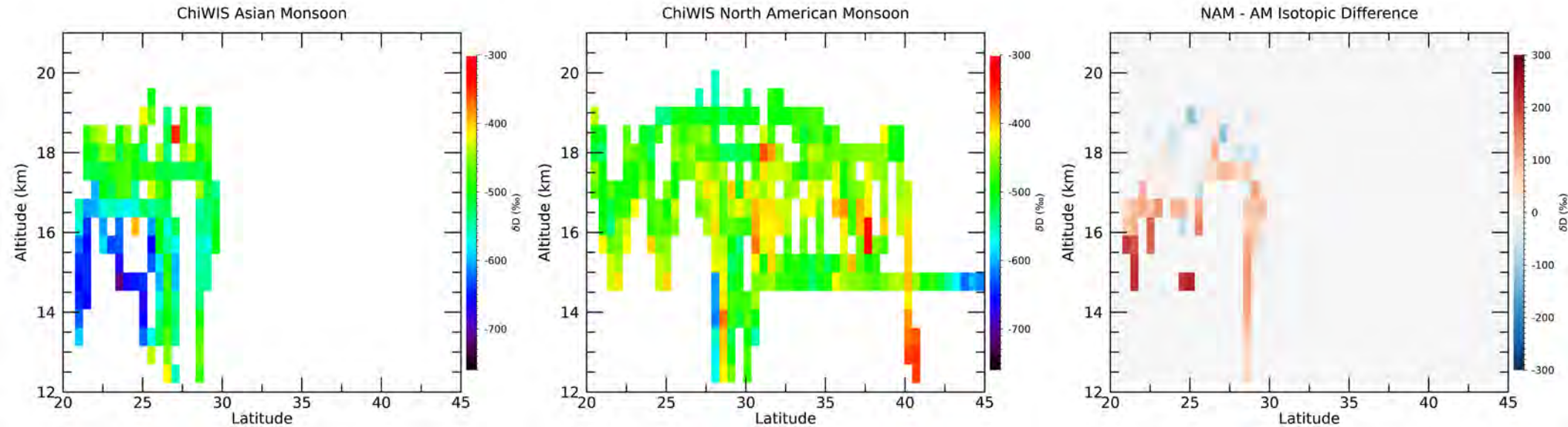
Water Isotopologue Observations by Region

- ACE-FTS data binned over 0-50 N and 8-30 km for NAM and AM regions
- Right panel is NAM-AM Isotopic Difference



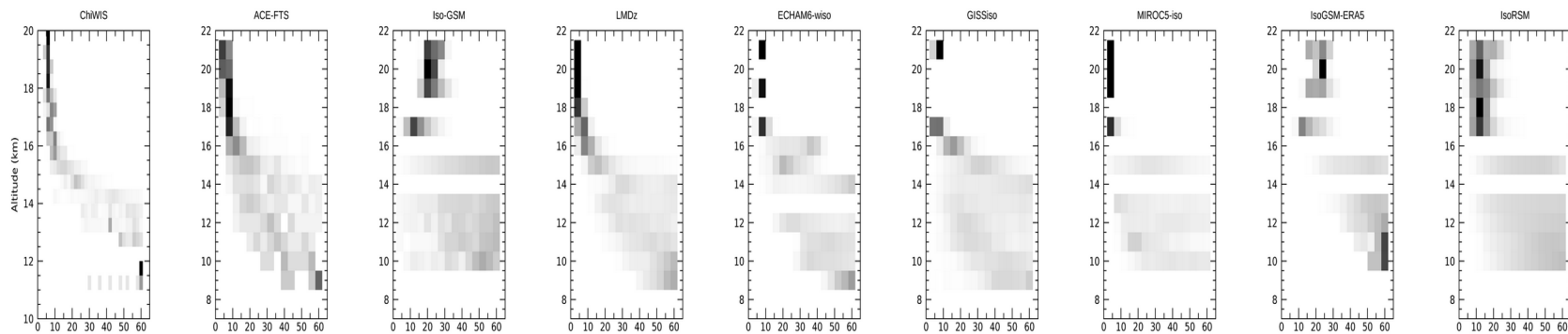
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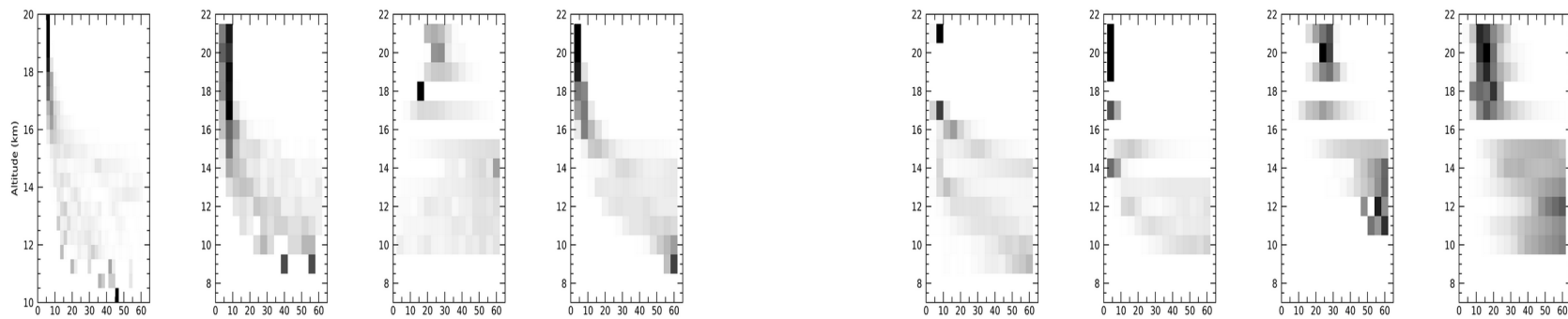


Models show a variety of disagreements with observation

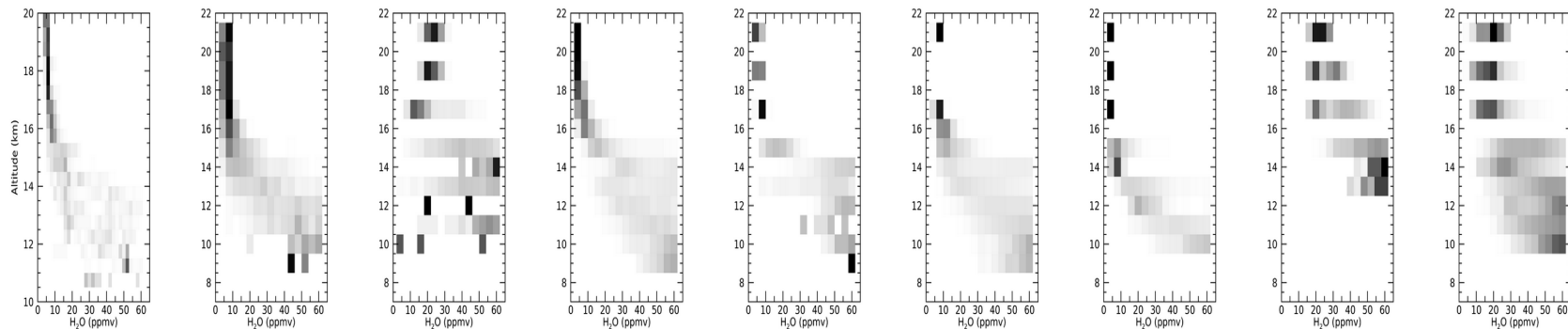
StratoClim
Kathmandu



ACCLIP
Korea

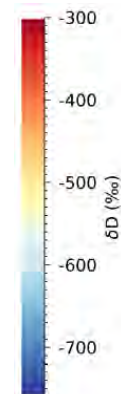


ACCLIP
Houston

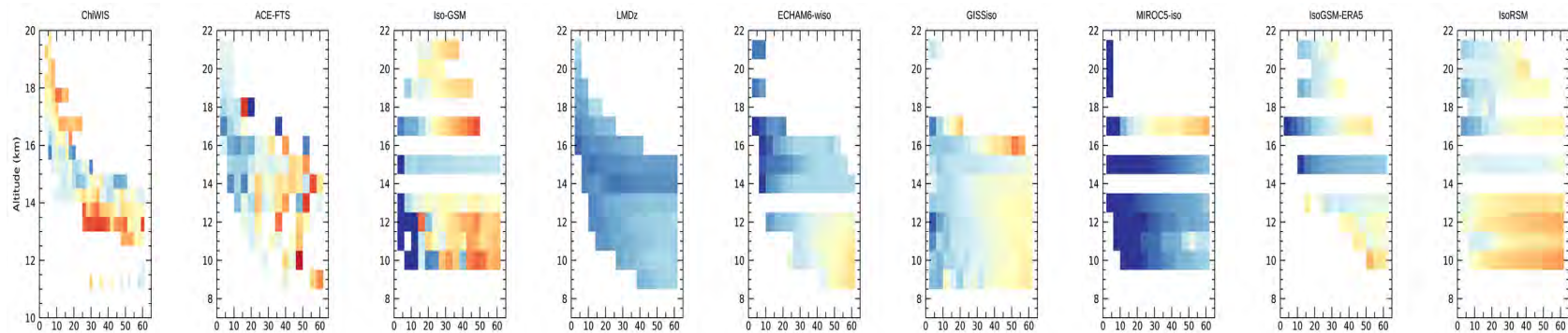


1 km x 5 ppm bins

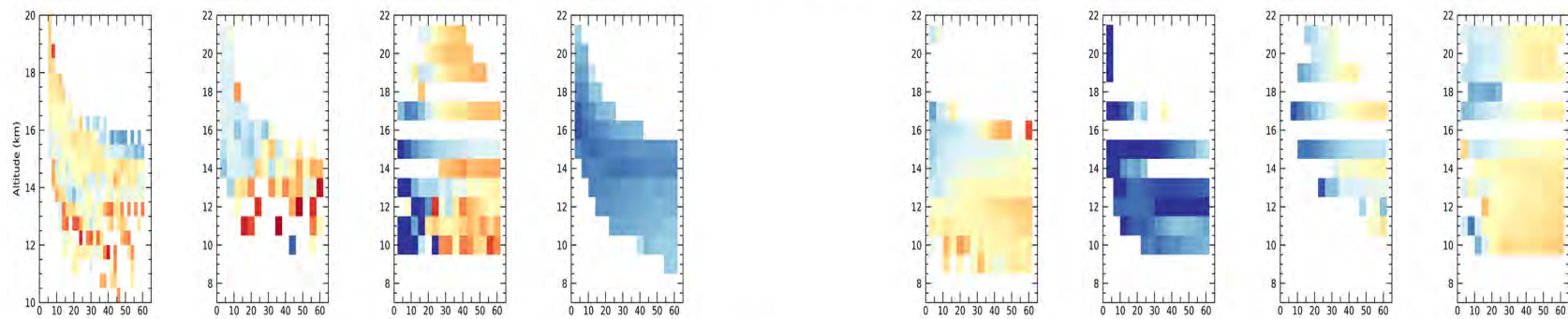
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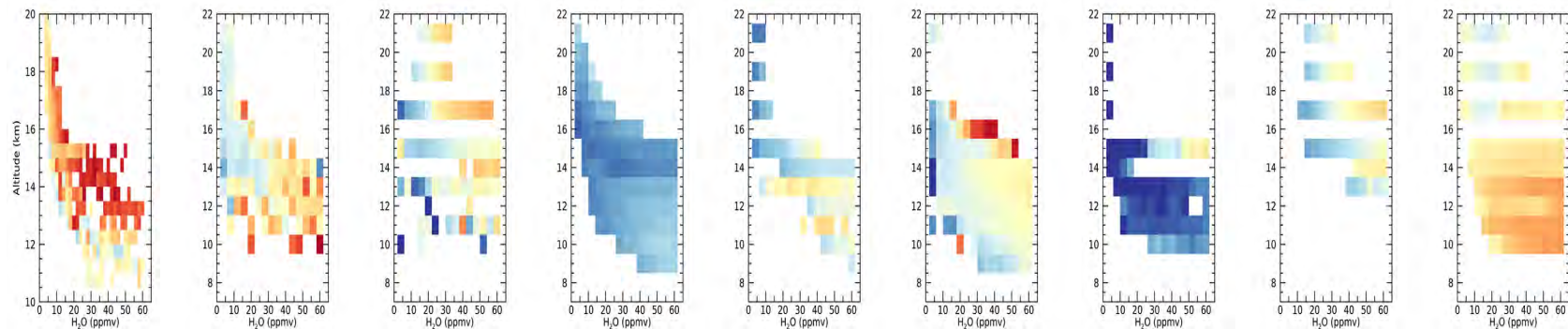
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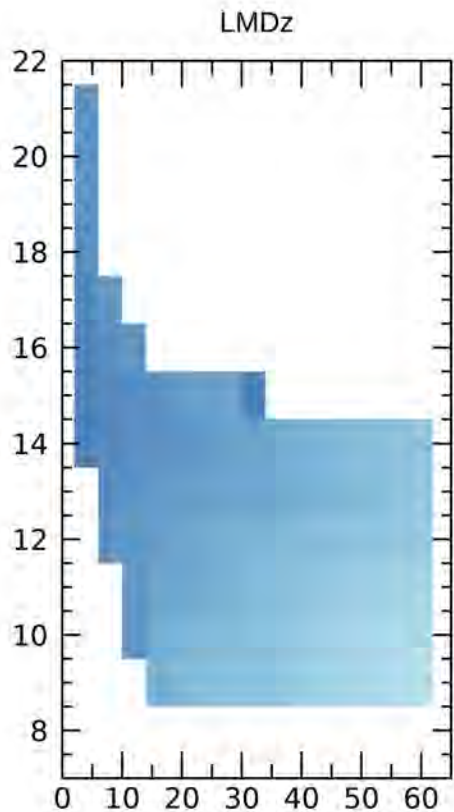
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Observational Feedback into Models

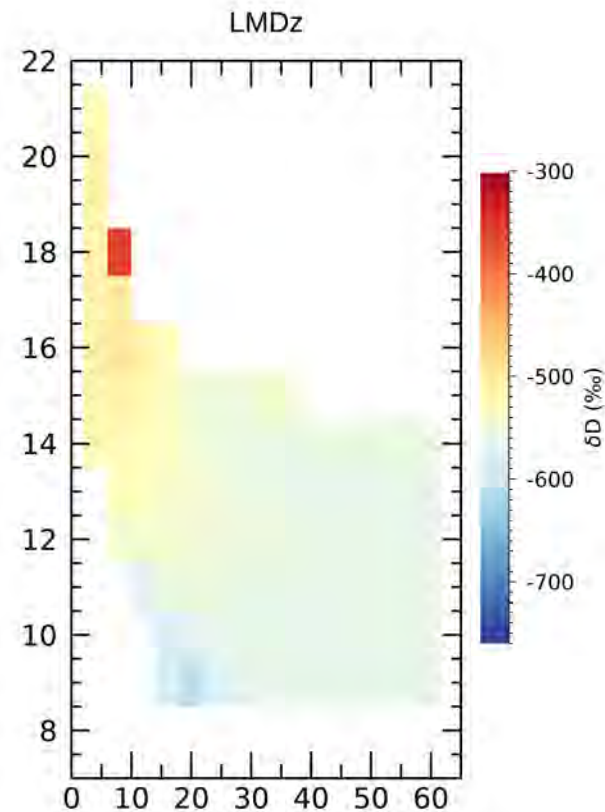
- JJA 2017 tropical averages of LMDz Isotopic Ratio



- Rerun with slightly decreased precip. efficiency

$$\epsilon_p^{\max} = 0.999$$

$$\epsilon_p^{\max} = 0.99$$



=> Easy to tune δD in UT/LS. Increase of 150‰ above 300 hPa, preserves specific humidity envelope

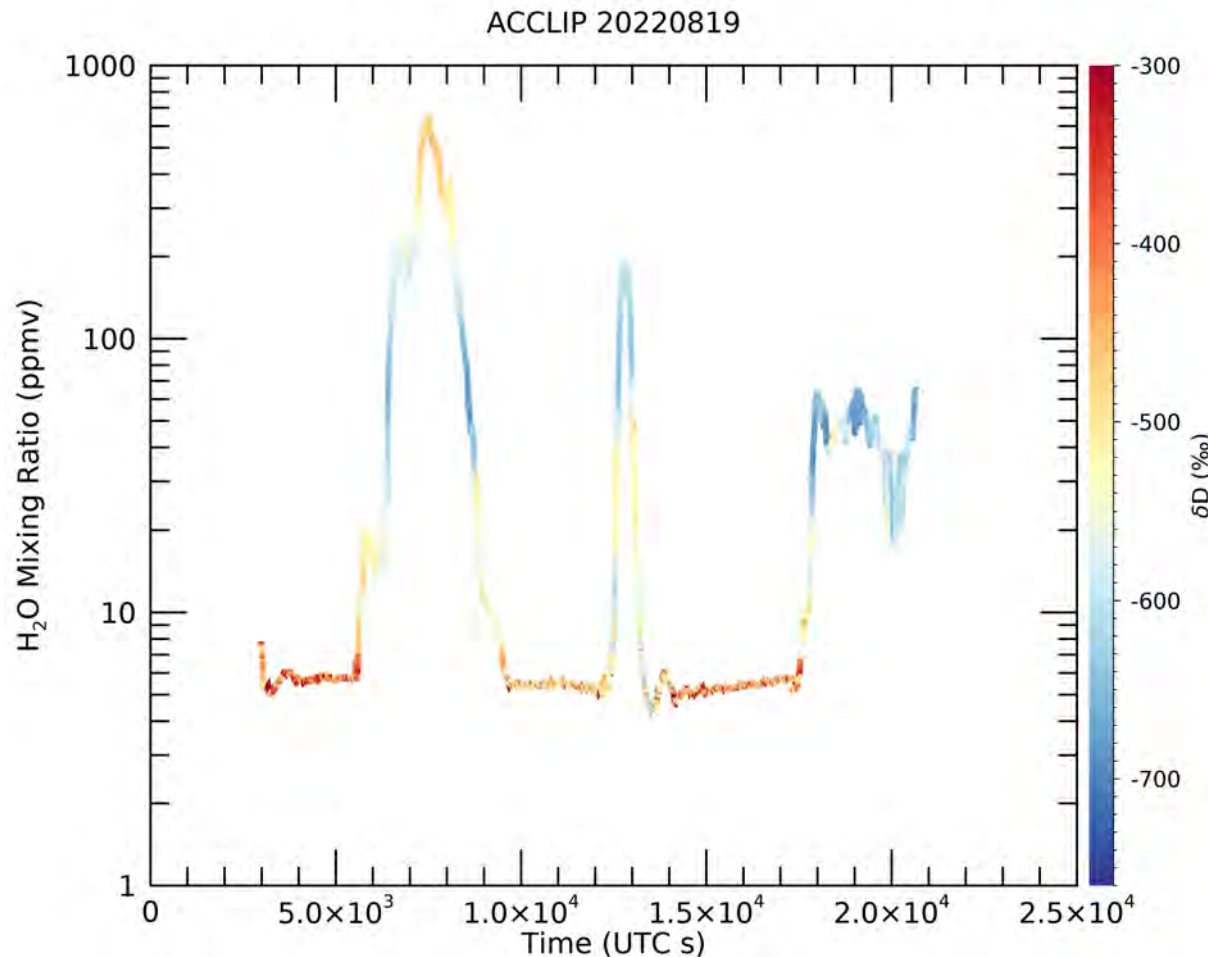
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Case study from ACCLIP 2022-08-19 – Simple freezing model

Can a simple freezing model estimate our observed isotopic ratios?

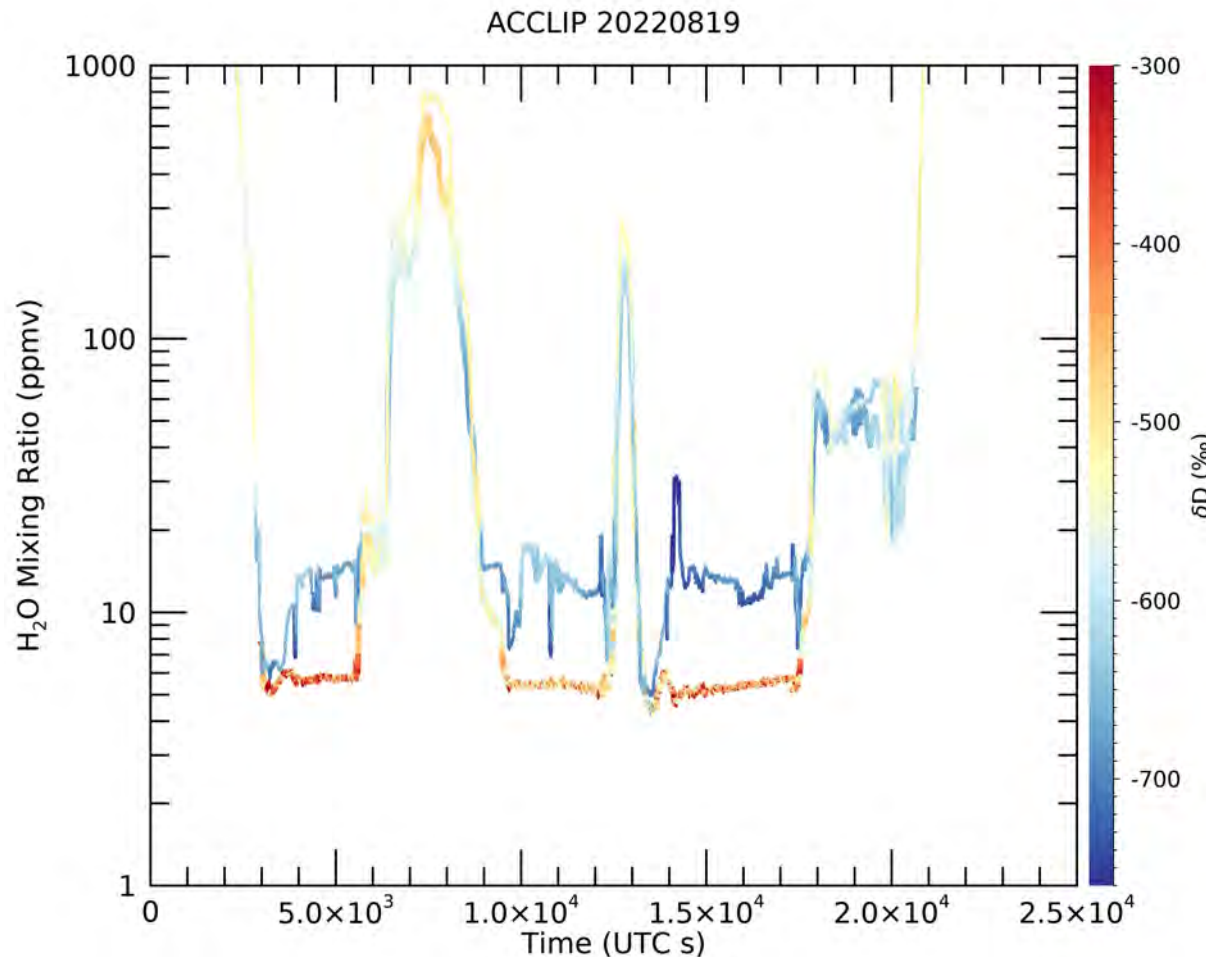
- Following Sayres et al., 2010
- **For convective hits:** Initialize w/ saturation value of H_2O and $\delta\text{D} = -300\text{‰}$.
- **No hits:** Initialize at saturation value of H_2O and δD based on Rayleigh distillation
- If water is greater than saturation along trajectory, parcel is brought to 100% RH and fractionation occurs.
- Values from each 1k bundle of trajectories are averaged and compared to our data at observation point.



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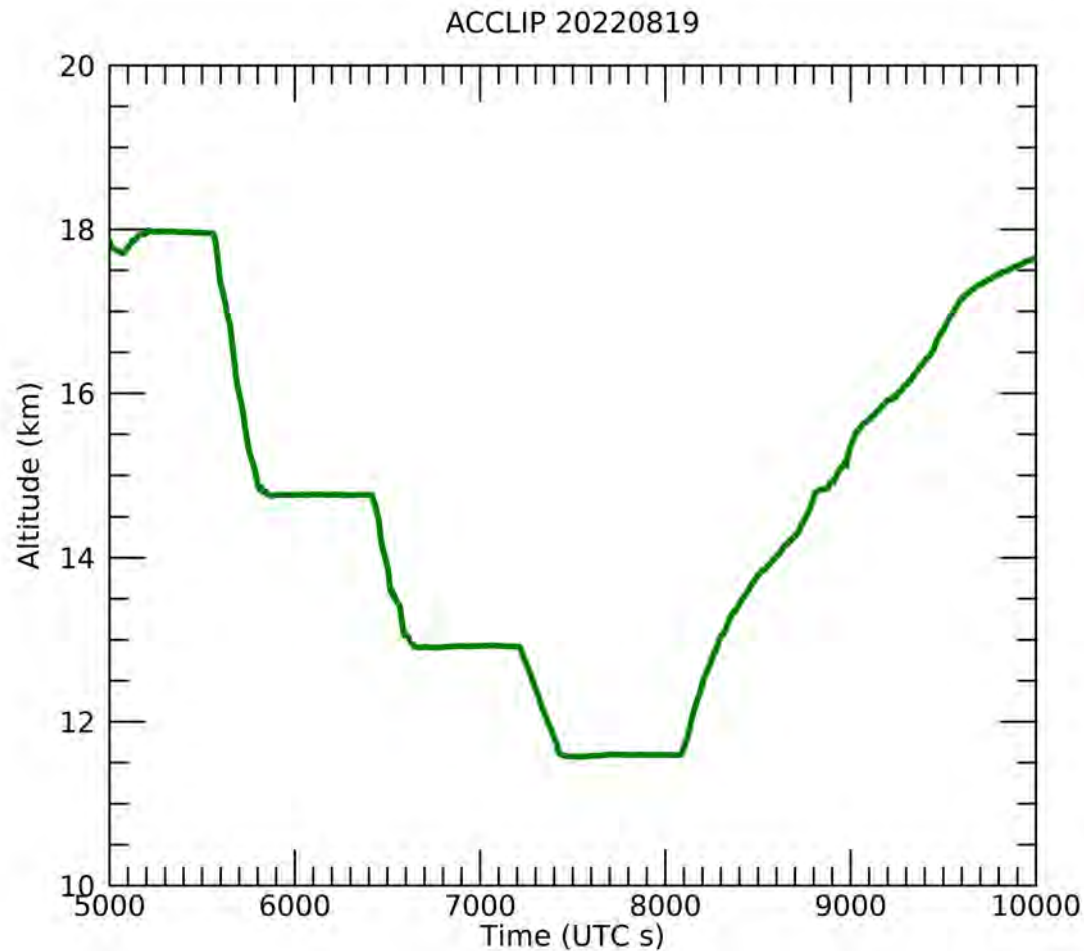
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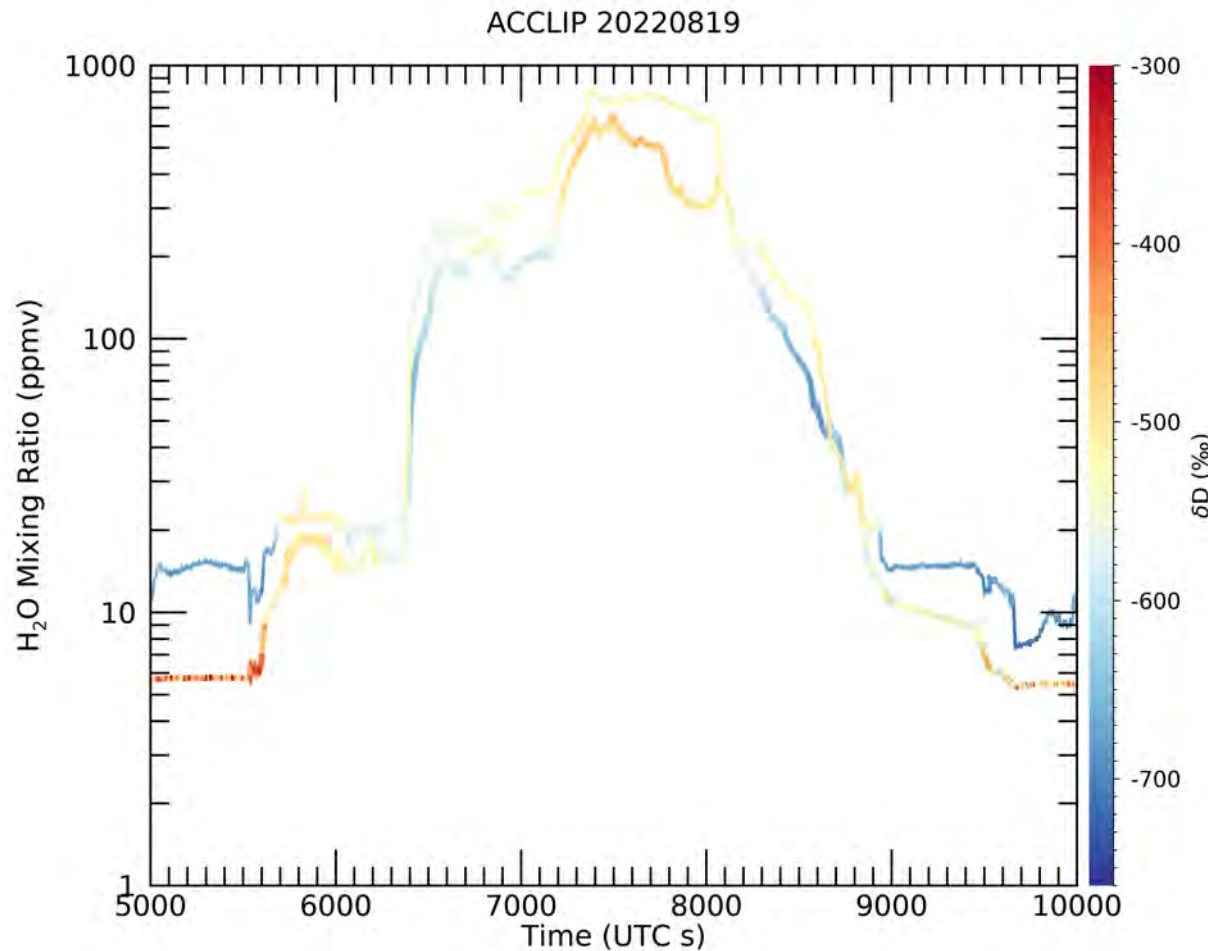


Case study from ACCLIP 2022-08-19 – Simple freezing model

Can a simple freezing model estimate our observed isotopic ratios?

This procedure captures the broad features of the water distribution but:

- Too wet almost everywhere
- Far too depleted at the highest altitudes
- Generally too enriched around 100 ppm of water vapor
- Move to 0.25x0.25 ERA5 in backtrajectories
- More complicated freezing model?



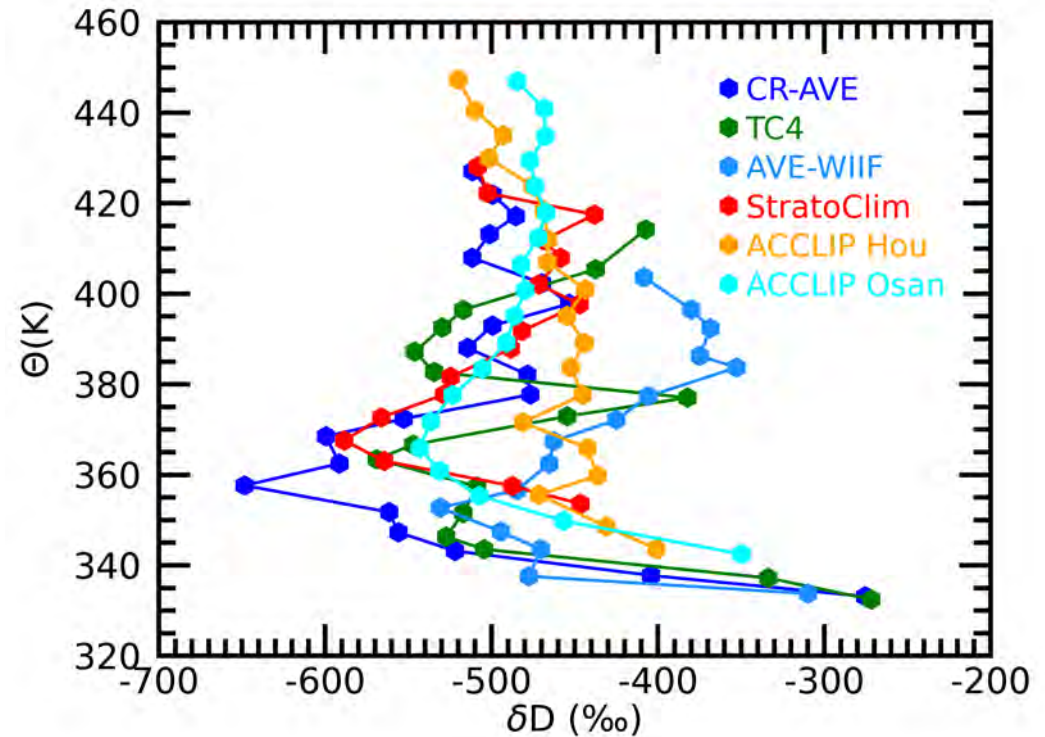
Conclusions and Future Work

- Houston, Kathmandu, and Osan all have unique isotopic profiles, although broad features are consistent with influence of deep convection
- Vertical profiles of water isotopic composition in NAM demonstrate substantial convective influence up to 415 K
- Combine backtrajectories with, e.g., GridRad to identify episodes of strong convective influence and overshooting tops – sources of NAM convection

In situ profiles show convective influence, but have unique features

Comparison to in situ measurements

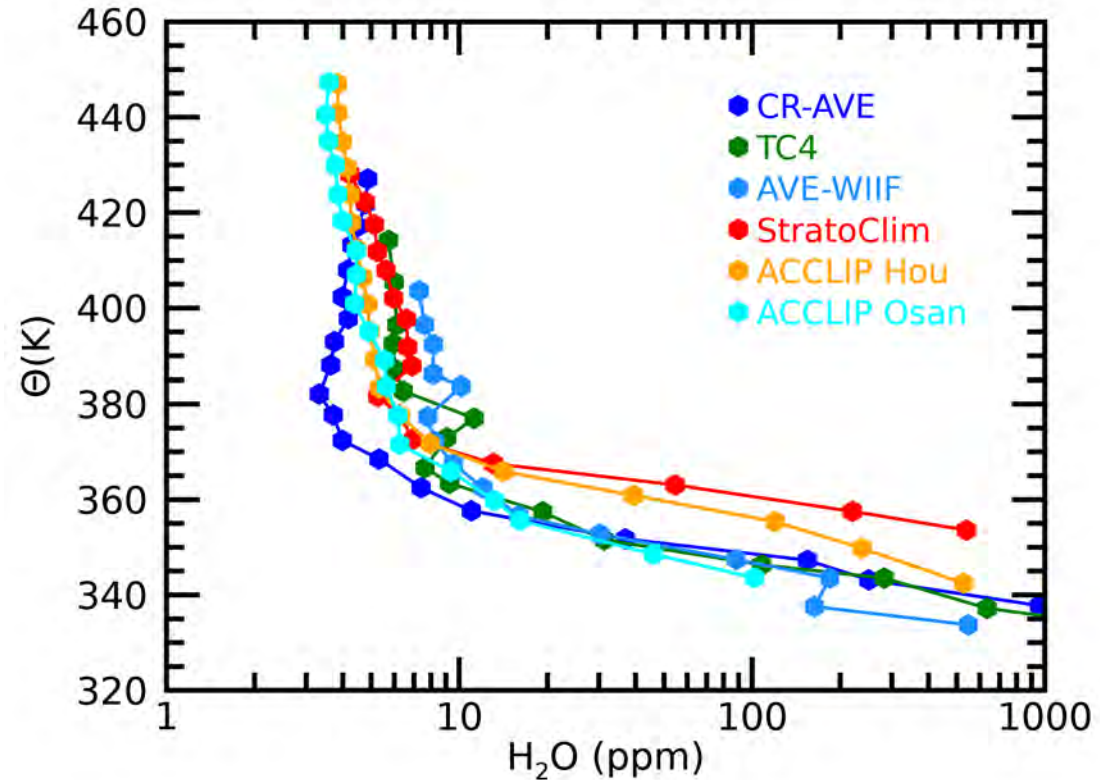
- UTLS measurements in StratoClim similar to CR-AVE (Feb.) & TC-4 (Jul.) made from Costa Rica.
- AVE-WIIF measurements from Houston are 100-150 per mil enriched over the other measurements
- ACCLIP Osan and StratoClim very similar, SC slightly more depleted



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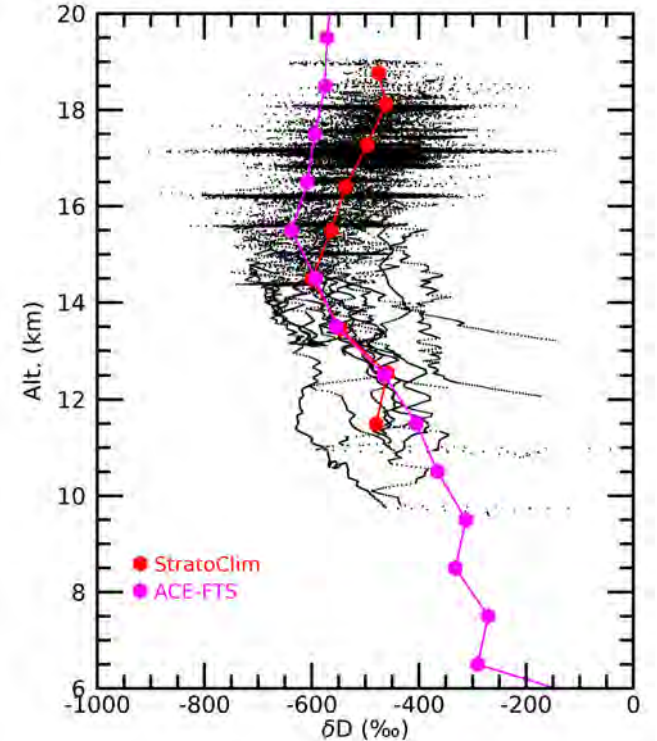
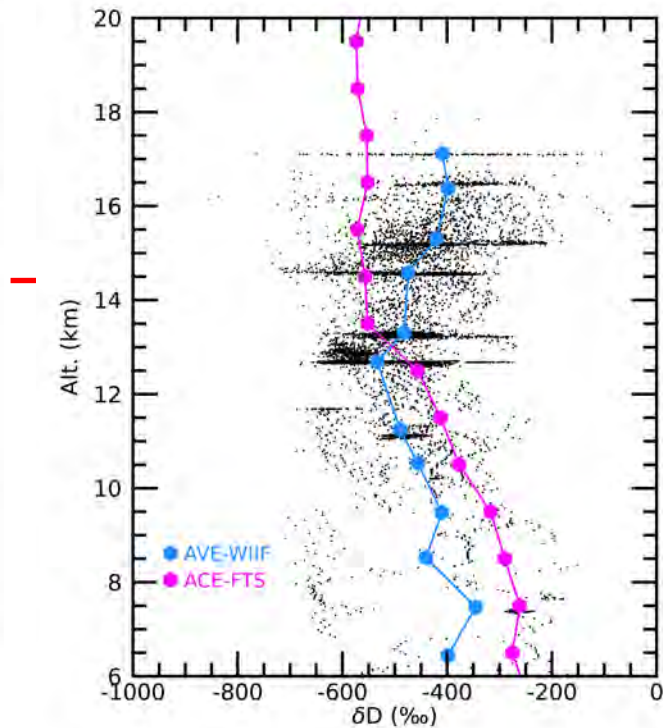
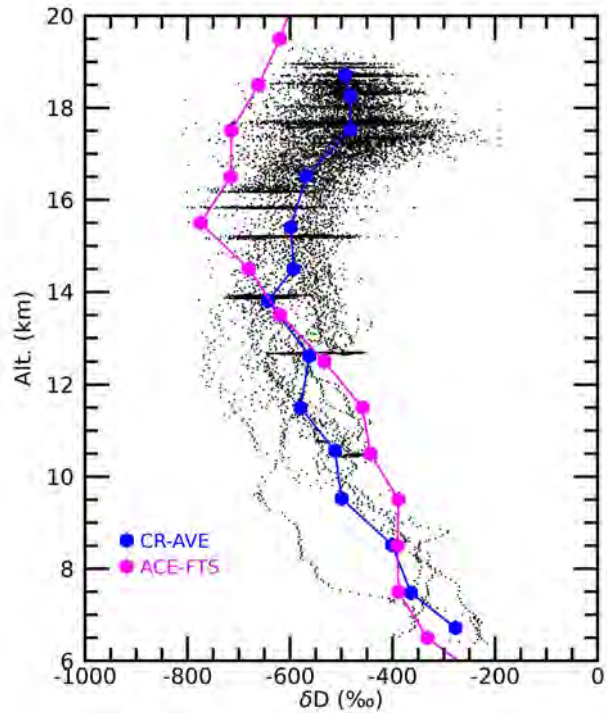
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- 🏠 AM wetter than NAM (AVE-WIIF) and NA Tropics (CR-AVE & TC4) up to UT/LS base
- 🏠 StratoClim measurements ~10 degrees warmer through tropopause than CR-AVE, ~10 degrees cooler than AVE-WIIF



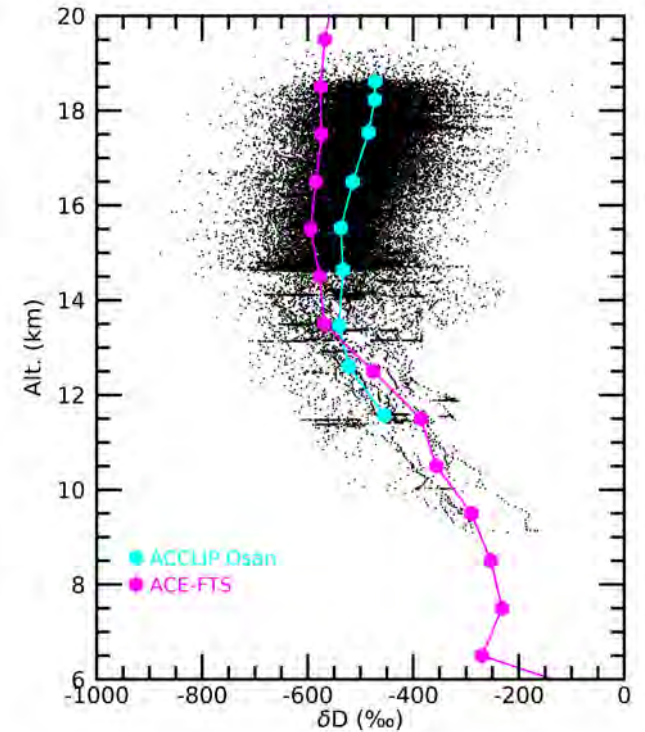
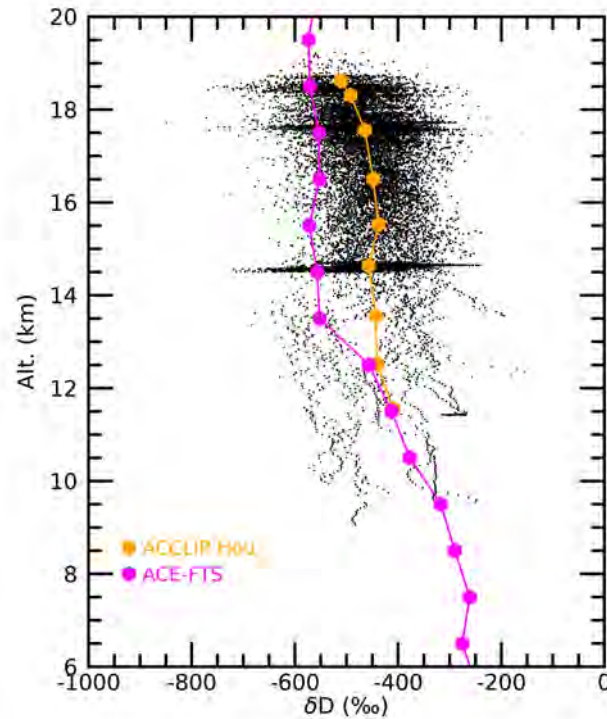
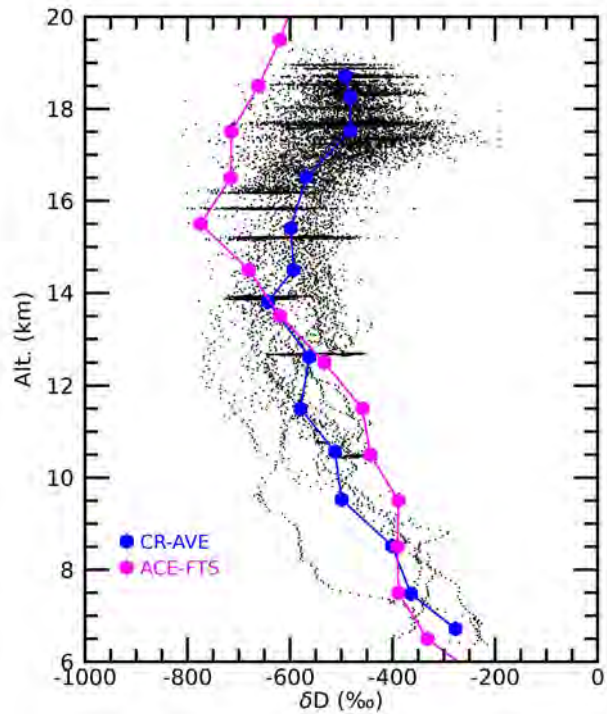
In situ vs. ACE show consistent deviation at ~14 km

In situ measurements all 100-200 per mil heavier than ACE, origin unclear



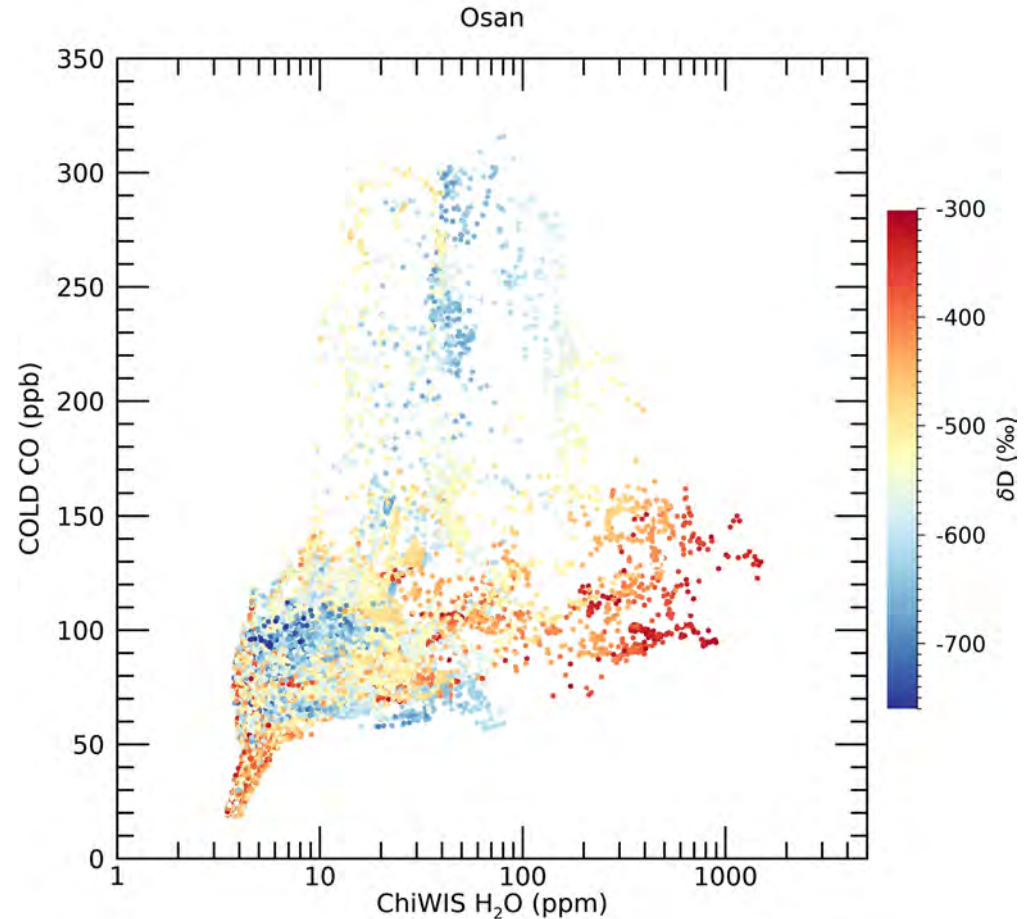
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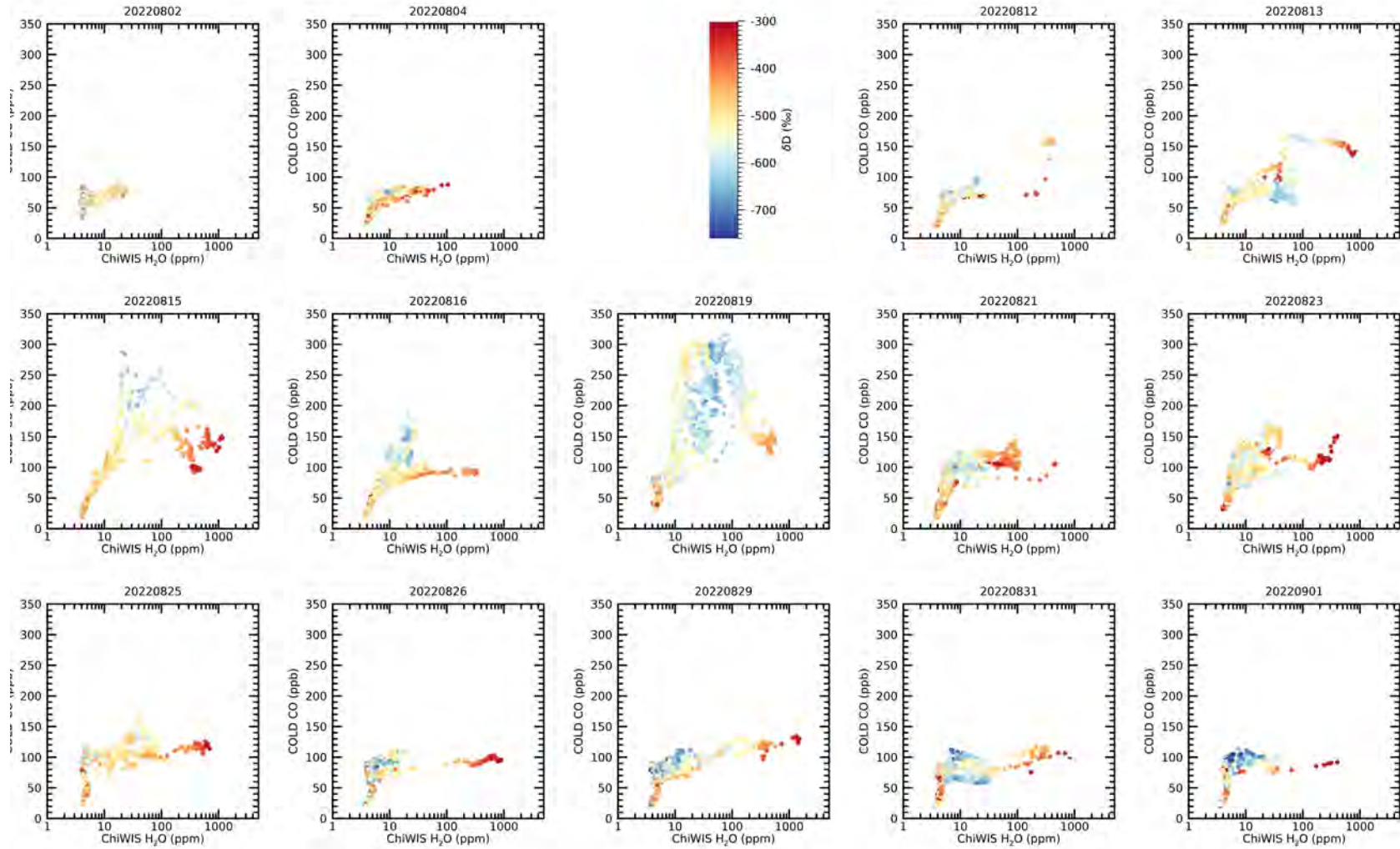


Water Isotopologue Observations by Region

- COLD2 CO vs ChiWIS water, colored by deltaD
- 8/19 feature stands out, high CO with some fairly strong depletion. Hinnanmor shows low CO with strong depletion.



Water Isotopologue Observations by Region



Water Isotopologue Observations by Region

- Data rebinned into 0.1x1 bins, colored by avg. deltaD
- In situ measurements by ChiWIS support satellite observations of enhanced deltaD at 16.5 km in the NAM

