# Interactive Stratospheric Ozone for v1 Philip Cameron-Smith (LLNL), Jeremy Fyke (LANL)





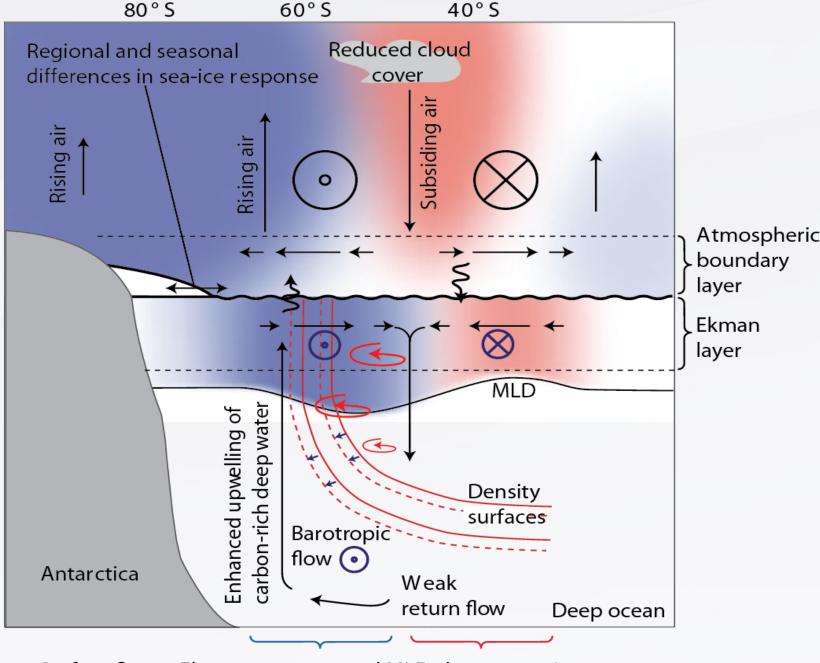
20N-

20S-

609

Include the effect of the Ozone hole and its variability in ACME to test its impact on the sea-ice and ice-shelves (cryosphere experiment).

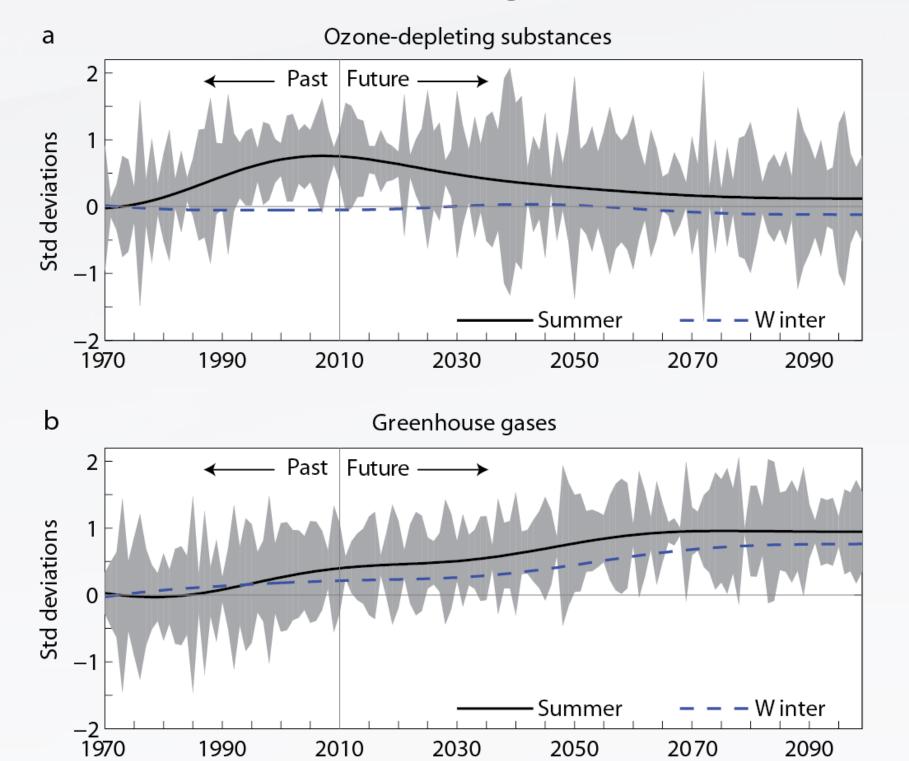
Response of Ocean to Southern Annular Mode (SAM)



Surface fluxes, Ekman transport and MLD changes act in concert to produce SST response. Eddy heat fluxes act in the opposite sense.

Increased eastward wind/current

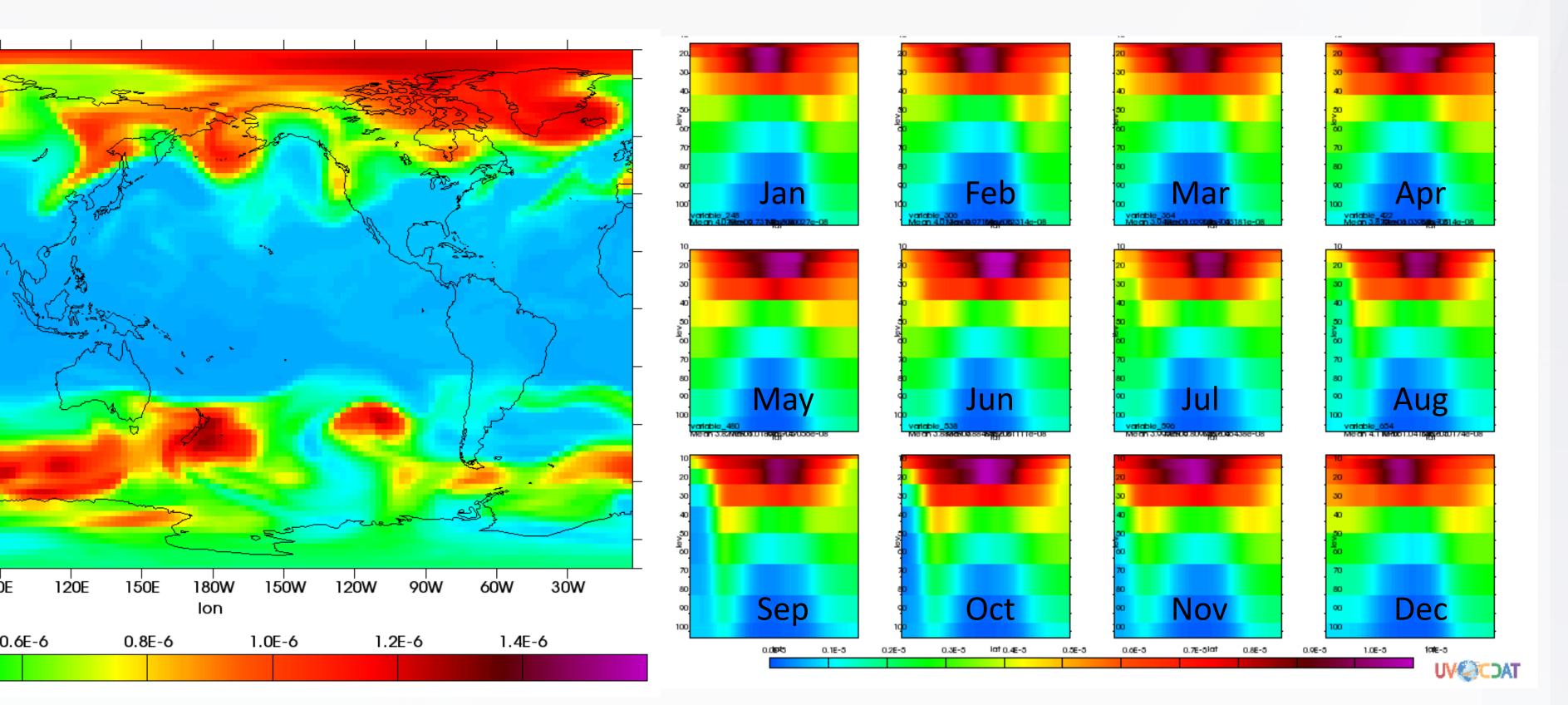
Response of SAM to Ozone Hole and Global Warming is variable



## Interactive Ozone has been Implemented in ACME for v1. The results are as good or better than for previous models.

Ozone now consistent with dynamics (200mb in August 1850)

Zonal-mean ozone is realistic, and will improve with vertical resolution

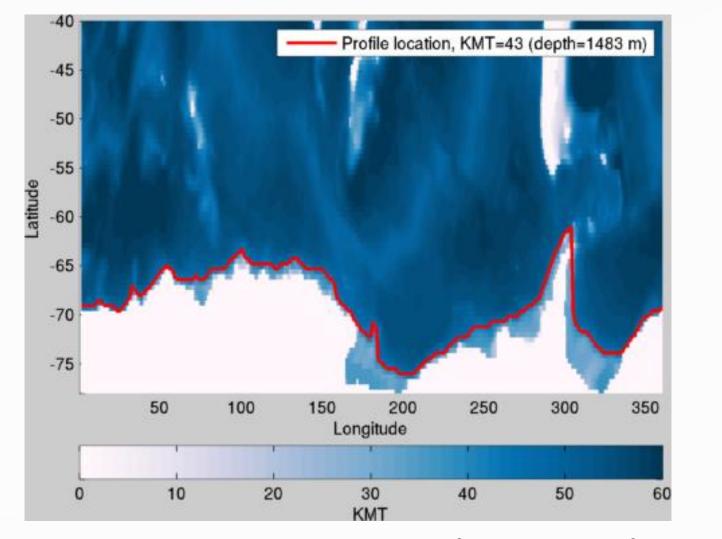


Nucreased westward wind/current

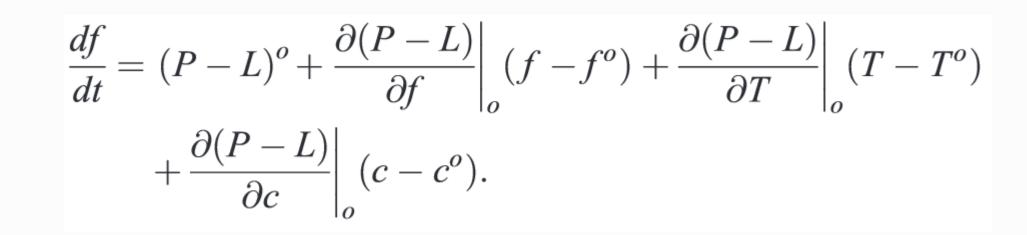
#### Figures from Thompson, et al., Nature Geo, 2011

## Approach

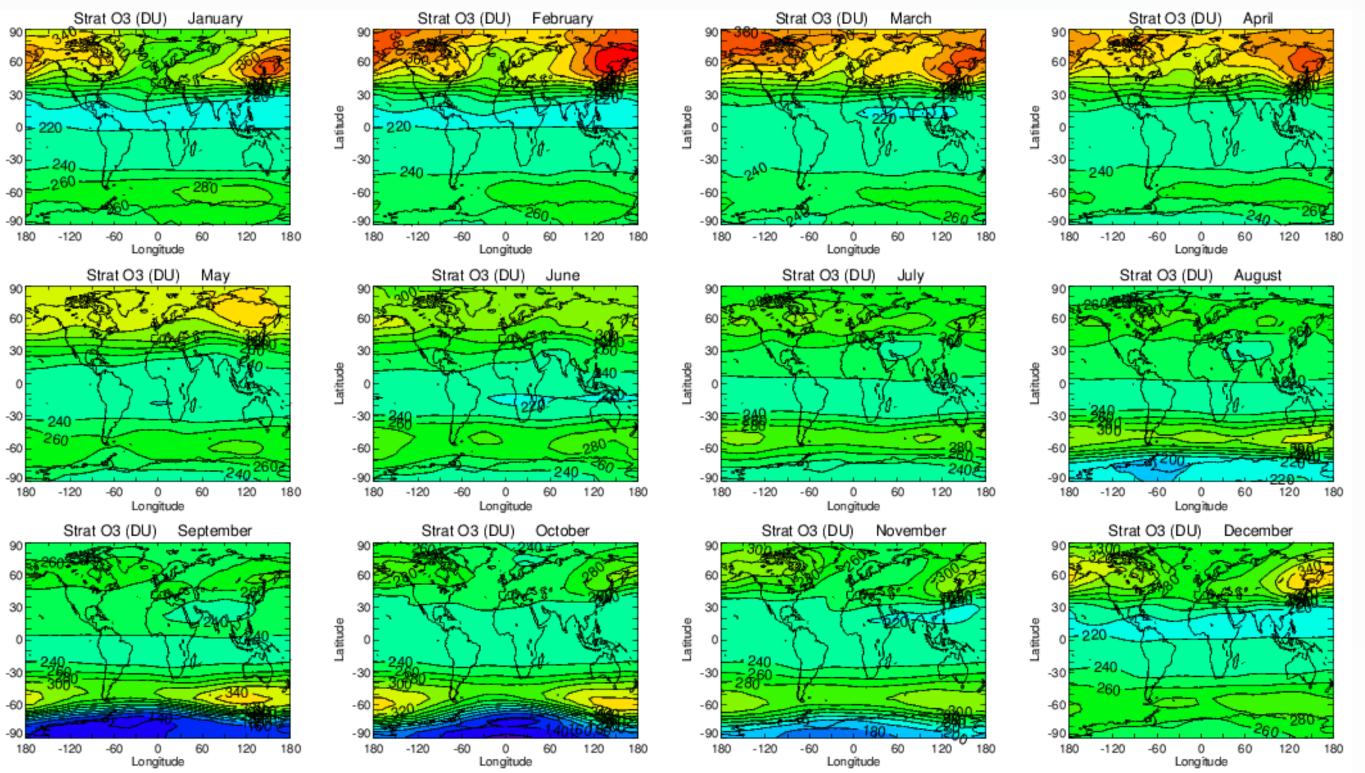
## Implement an Efficient Interactive Stratospheric Ozone Scheme (Linoz) in the coupled model with the ocean, sea-ice, and ice-sheets.



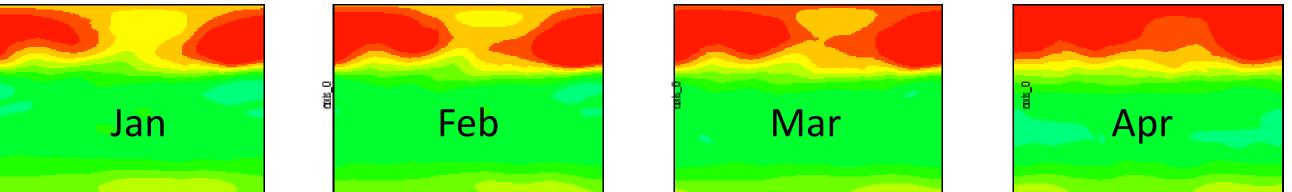
Hovmeuller along shelf (red line) shows greatest variability and susceptibility to upwelling at the major ice-shelves Linoz simulates stratospheric ozone using a single tracer and pre-computed chemical tendencies

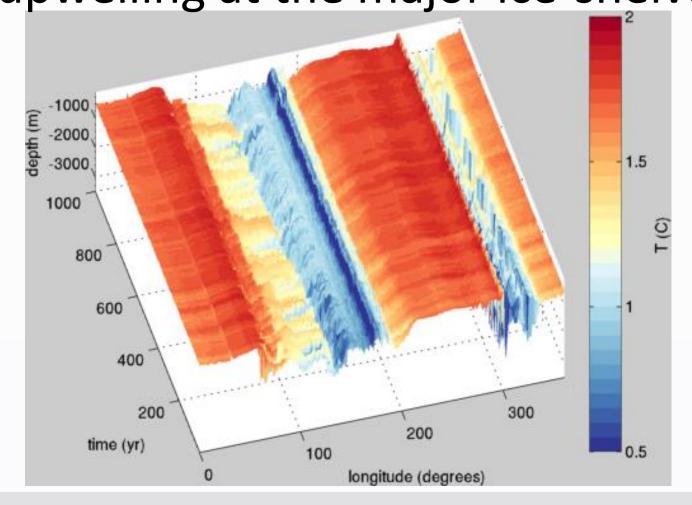


### Ozone Column (DU) from the OMI satellite



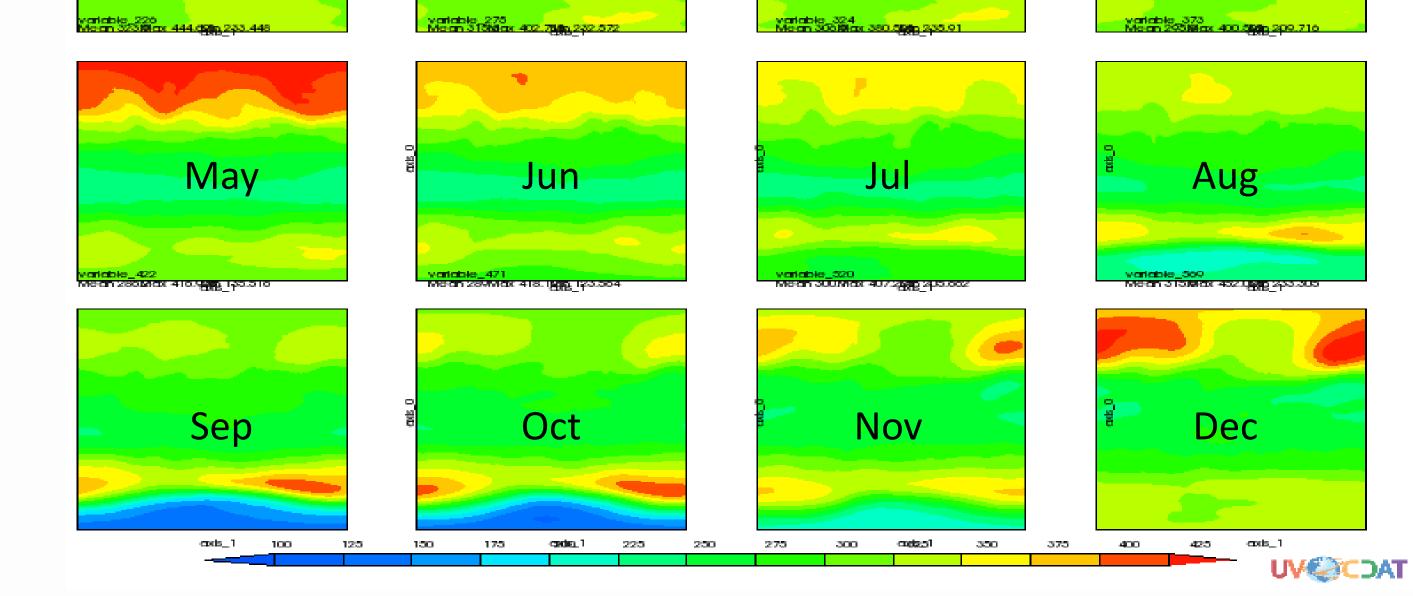
## ACME matches OMI fairly well, and will improve with vertical resolution





- *f* = ozone concentration.
- T = local temperature.
- *c* = overhead ozone column.
- (*P-L*) = Net chemical tendency due to production minus loss.
- <sup>o</sup> = Climatological tendency or sensitivity at the climatological equilibrium point

Hsu and Prather, JGR, 2009 ; McLinden et al., JGR 2000



Accelerated Climate Modeling for Energy

For additional information, contact:

Philip Cameron-Smith Atmospheric Chemistry Task Leader

Lawrence Livermore National Lab. pjc@llnl.gov

climatemodeling.science.energy.gov/acme



This work was performed under the auspices of the U.S. Department of Energy by Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory under Contract DE-AC52-07NA27344. LLNL-POST-