

Comparison of observed lower stratospheric ozone changes with free-running chemistry climate models

W.T. Ball^{1,2,3}, G. Chiodo^{2,4}, M. Abalos⁵, J. Alsing^{6,7}, A. Stenke²

¹Department of Geoscience and Remote Sensing, TU Delft, Netherlands

²Institute for Atmospheric and Climate Sciences, ETH Zurich, Switzerland

³PMOD/WRC, Davos, Switzerland

⁴Department of Applied Physics and Applied Mathematics, Columbia University, New York, USA

⁵Earth Physics and Astrophysics Dep., Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Madrid, Spain

⁶Oskar Klein Centre for Cosmoparticle Physics, Stockholm University, Sweden

⁷Imperial Centre for Inference and Cosmology, Department of Physics, Imperial College London, UK

Take home

- **Observational data imply**

ozone is still decreasing in the lower stratosphere

Ball et al., 2017; 2018; 2019

- **Chemistry transport models match**

and attribute changes to dynamics

Chipperfield et al., 2018; Wargen et al., 2018; Orbe et al., 2020

- **Nudged and free running models**

do not agree with observations at mid-latitudes

WMO 2014, 2018; Ball et al., in review (ACPD); Orbe et al., 2020

- **Tropical decline is robust**

and upwelling acceleration may be responsible

Ball et al., 2019; in review (ACPD)

- **Mid-latitude differences**

may be related to QBO representation

See presentation by A. Stenke (EGU2020-16682)

Observations: changes since 1998

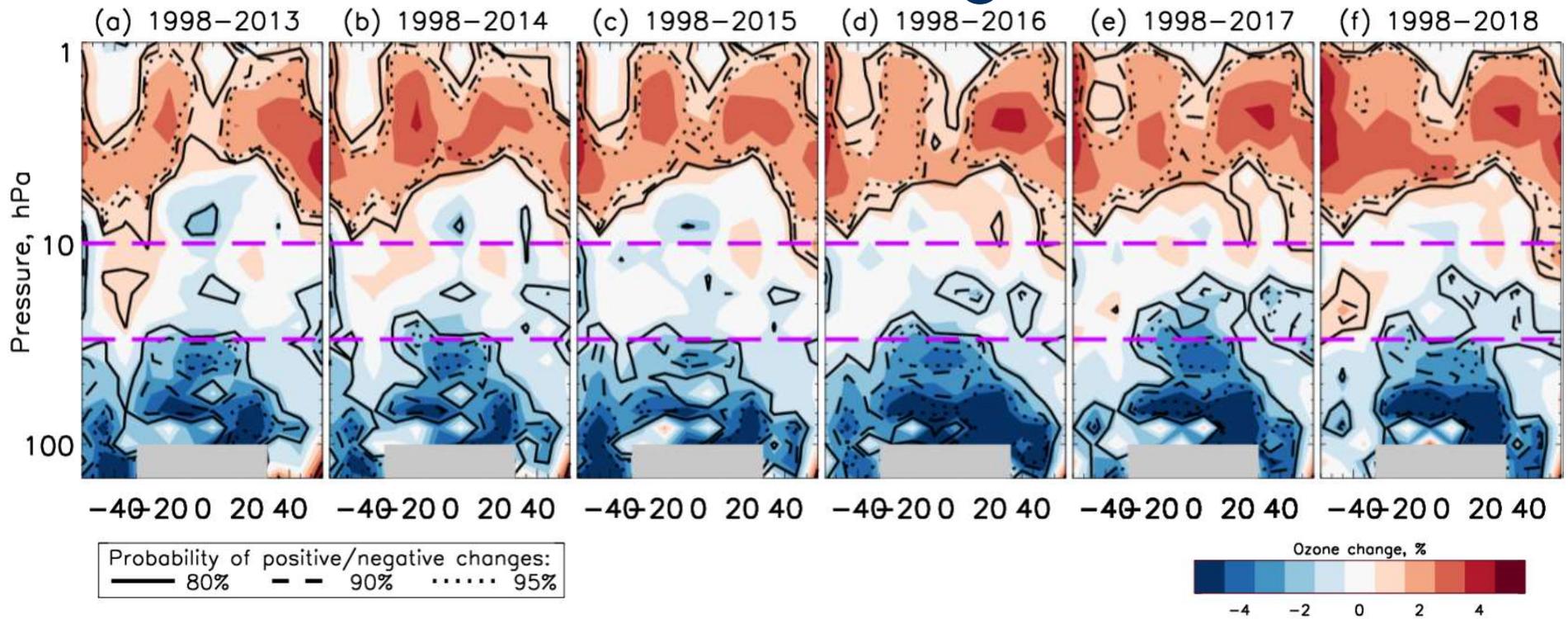
End-point sensitivity

1 Stratospheric ozone changes over 1998-2013/.../2018: dynamical linear modelling applied to BASIC observational composite

2 Tropical lower stratosphere → negative trend, robust to end year

3 Upper stratosphere → over time, confidence and strength in recovery increase

4 Mid-lat. lower stratosphere → oscillatory but not positive; dynamics, perhaps QBO related.



5 Observational data **imply** ozone is still decreasing in the lower stratosphere

Chemistry transport models reproduce general behaviour

1

CTM using ERA-Interim (red) and observations (BASIC; black) for 1998-2017; results are integrated lower stratosphere (see Fig.)

2

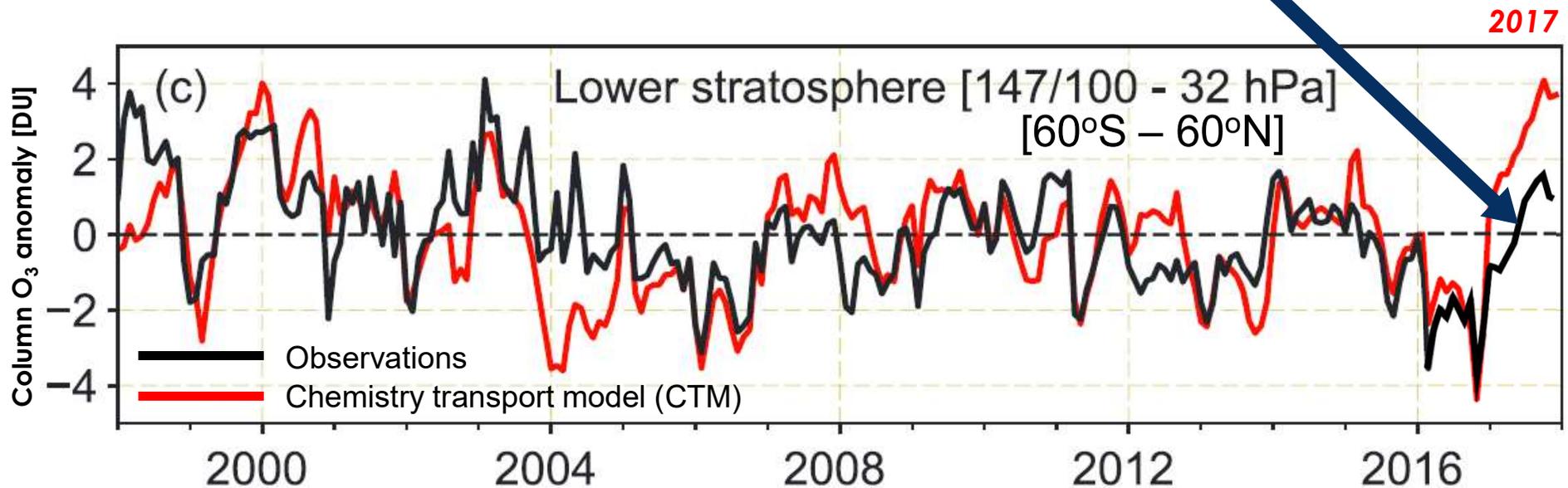
CTM generally matches the overall changes, and much of the short-term variability

3

Chipperfield et al. conclusively demonstrate almost all variability is dynamically driven

4

Added 1 year to BASIC overlaid on figure from Chipperfield et al., 2018: implication that CTM over estimates 2017 resurgence in ozone



5

Chemistry transport models match and attribute changes to dynamics

Nudged models: 1998+ ozone changes

Ball et al., 2018, ACP

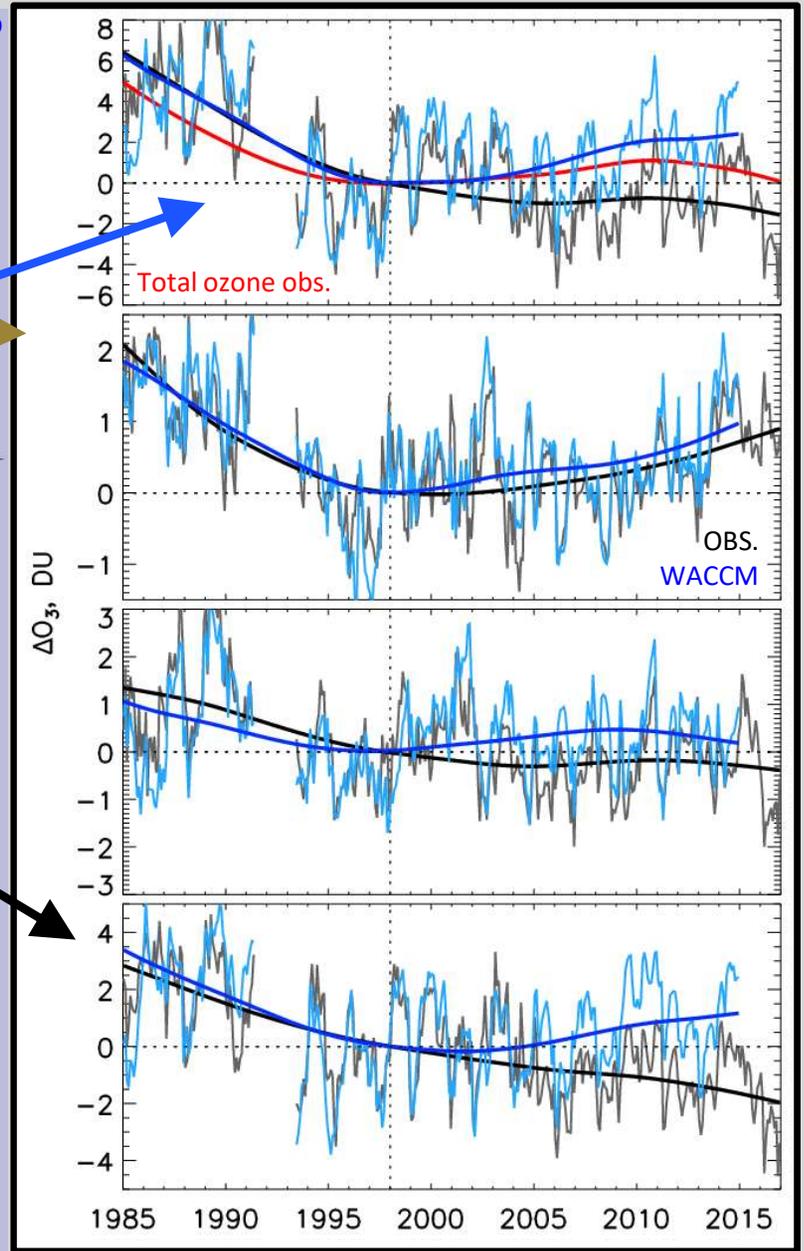
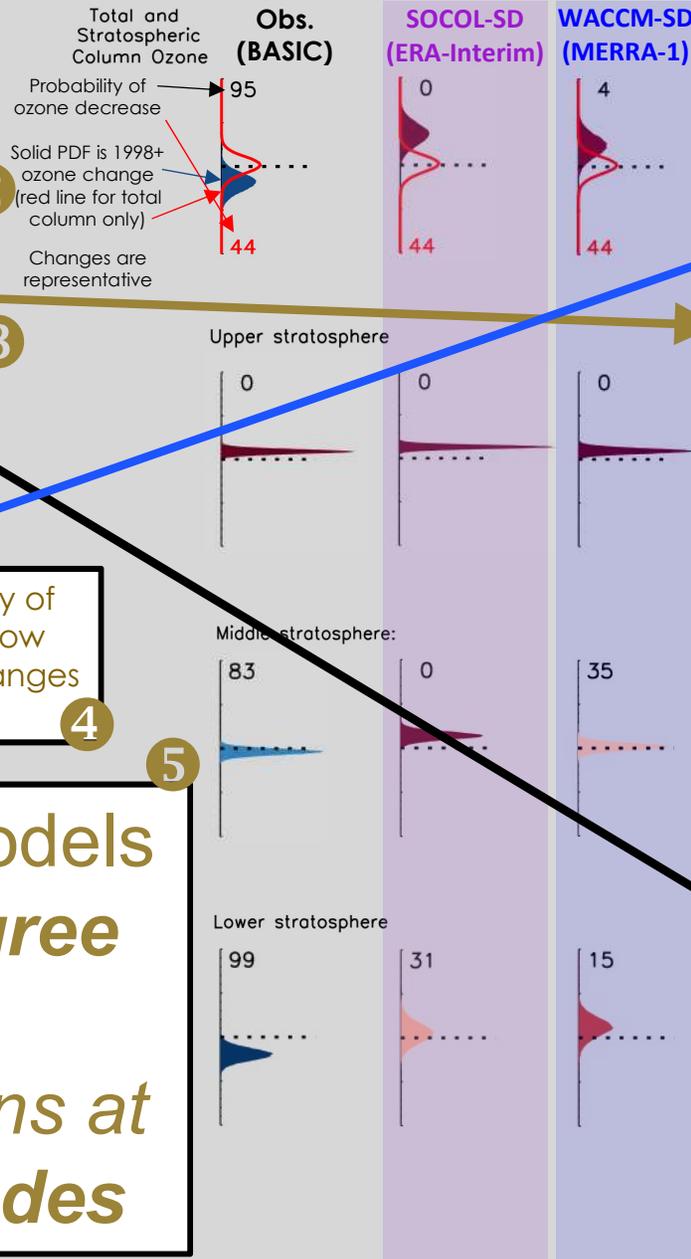
1 WACCM + SOCOL CCMs nudged with MERRA-1 and ERA Interim

2 Short term variability in good (qualitative) agreement...

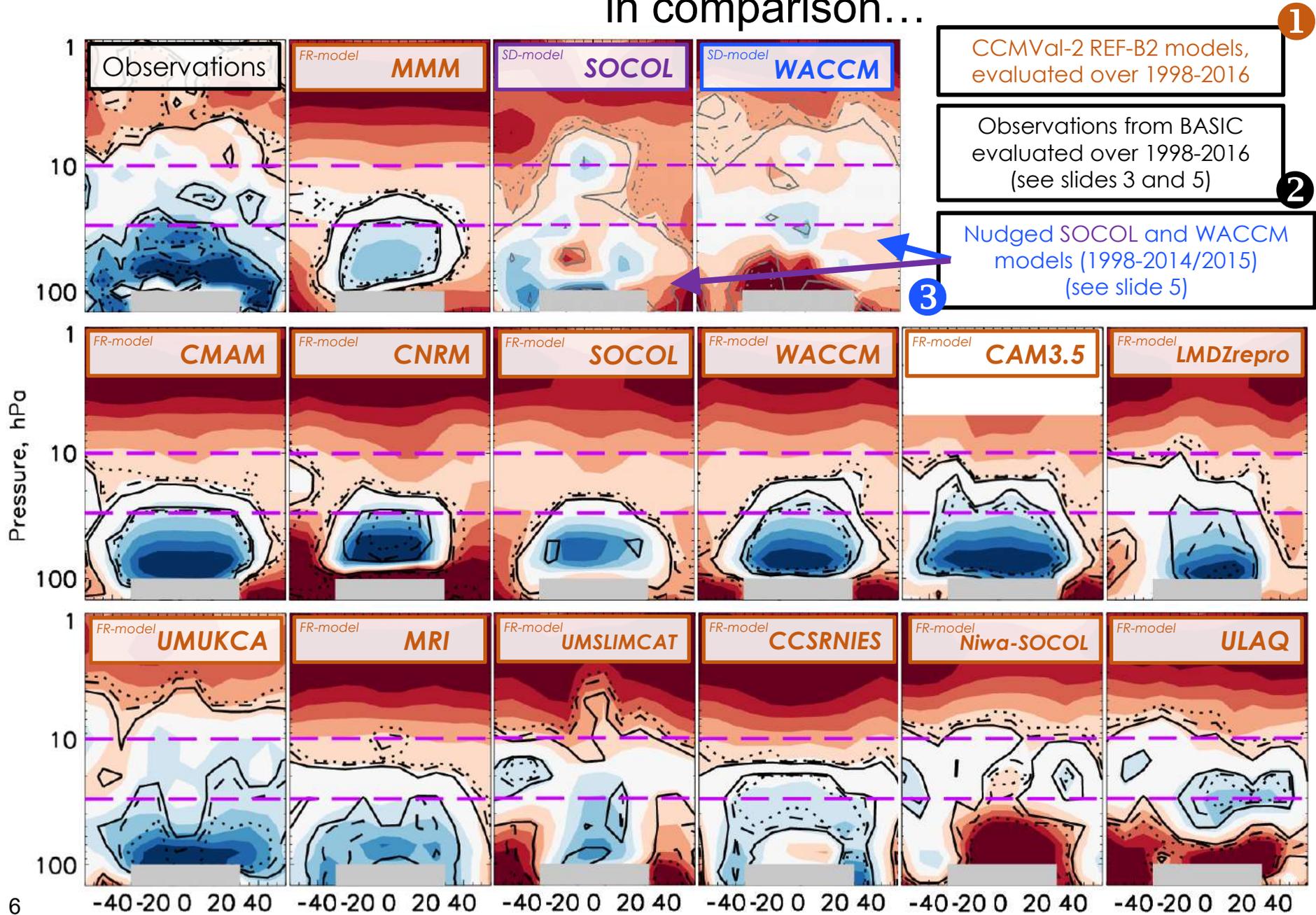
3 ... but long-term changes diverge in lower stratosphere, driving stratospheric column divergence

4 PDFs provide probability of changes, timeseries show short- and long-term changes (SOCOL not shown)

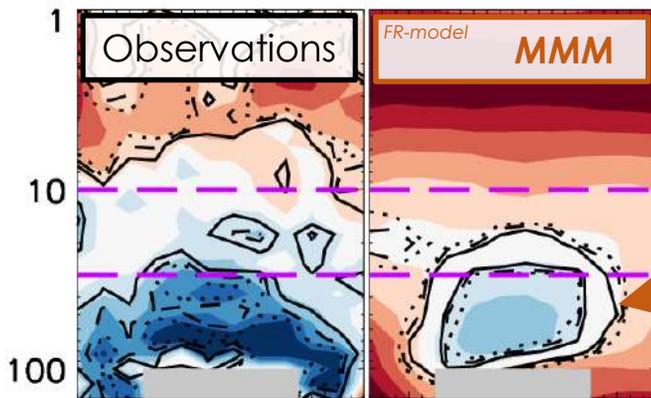
5 Nudged models do not agree with observations at mid-latitudes



Free running CCMVAL-2 models in comparison...

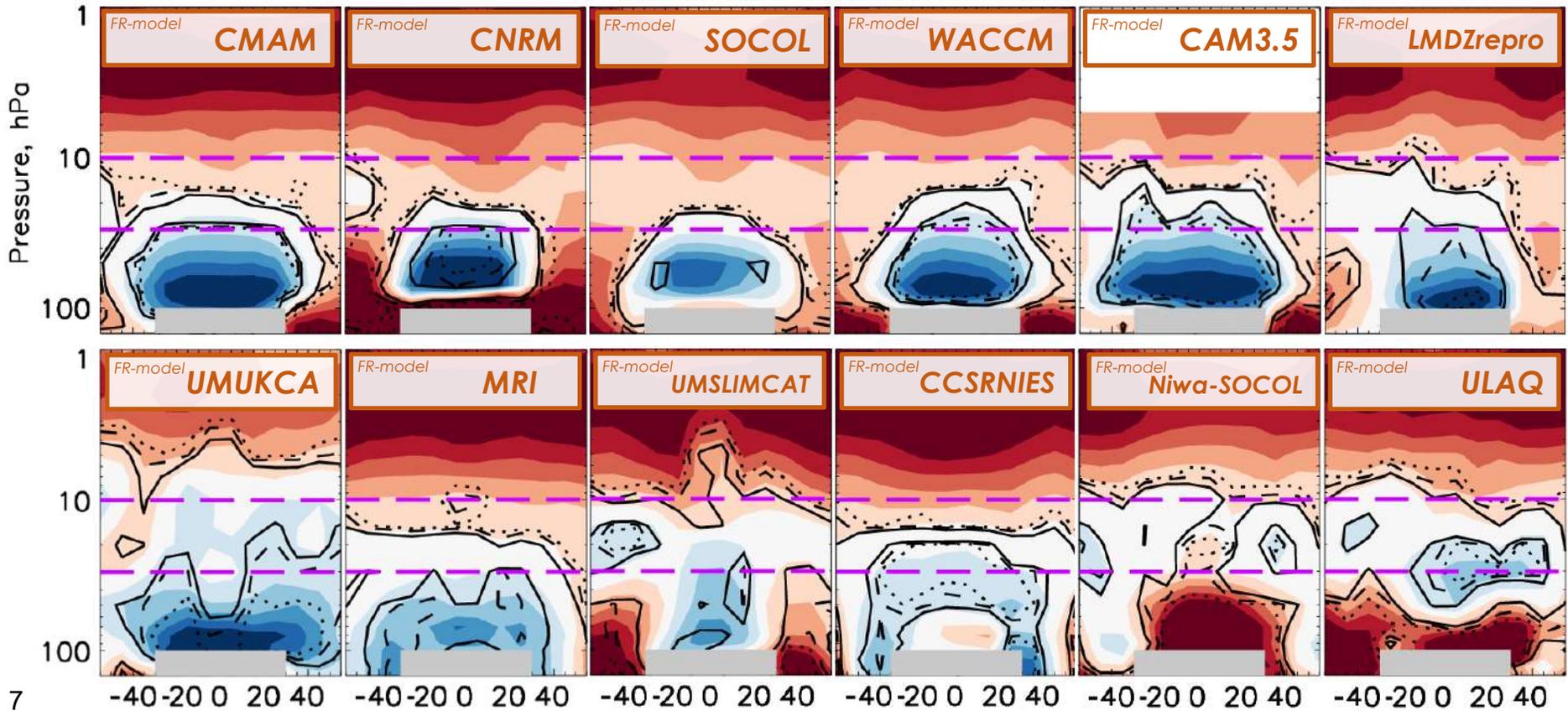


Free running CCMVAL-2 models in comparison...



- ④ Most models **reproduce a tropical decline** (see also CCMVal-2 report)
- ⑤ Most models **do not reproduce mid-latitude decline**
- ⑥ MMM suggests mid-lats. should be recovering
- ⑦ But... there are many caveats (see Ball et al., in review, ACPD)

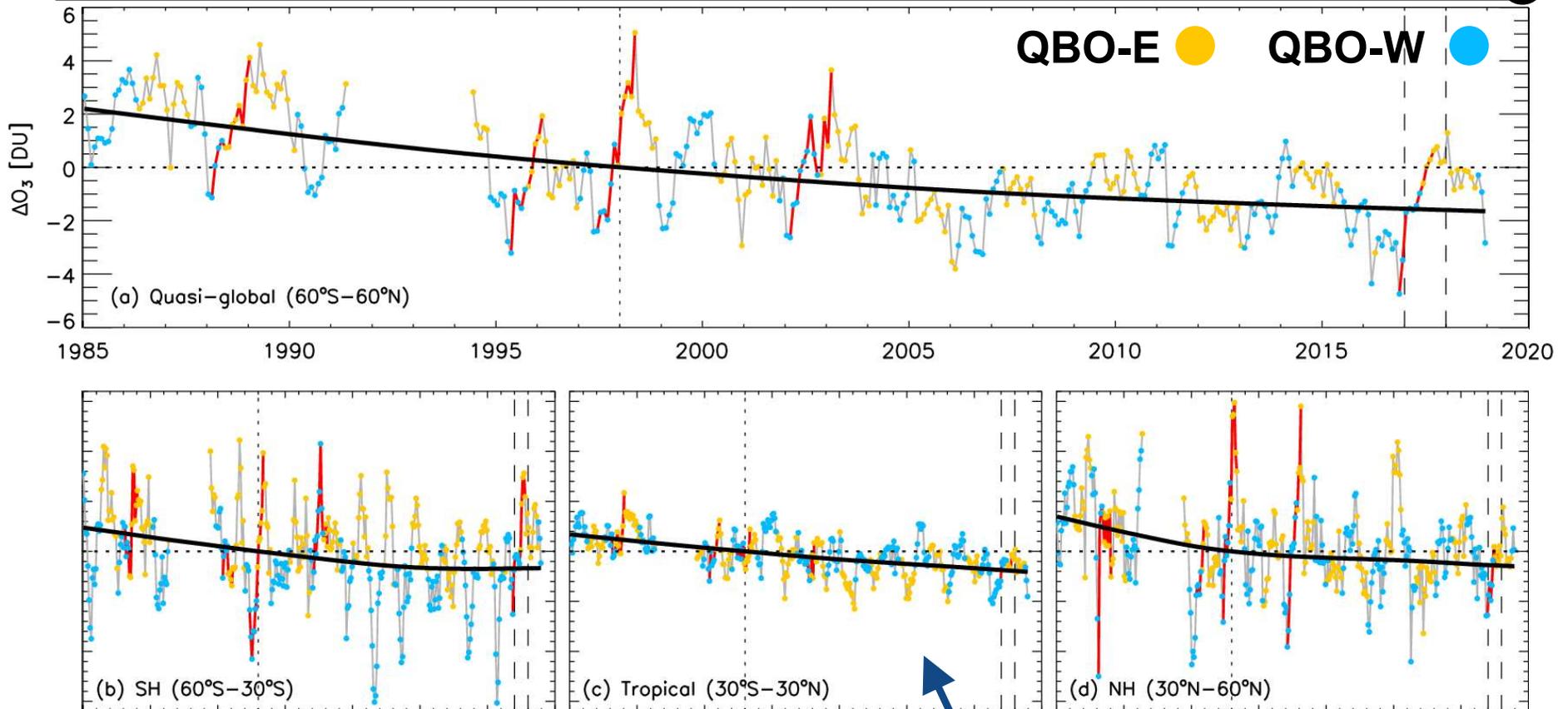
Free-running models *do not reproduce obs. at mid-latitudes* ⑧



Observations: 1985-2018

Ball et al., 2019

Deseasonalised observations from BASIC composite (grey) with large upward surges identified, such as in 2017 (see slide 4); easterly or westerly QBO states at 30 hPa (yellow/blue dots); ozone data are integrated lower stratospheric ozone (a) globally, (b) southern hemisphere, (c) tropical, and (d) northern hemisphere.

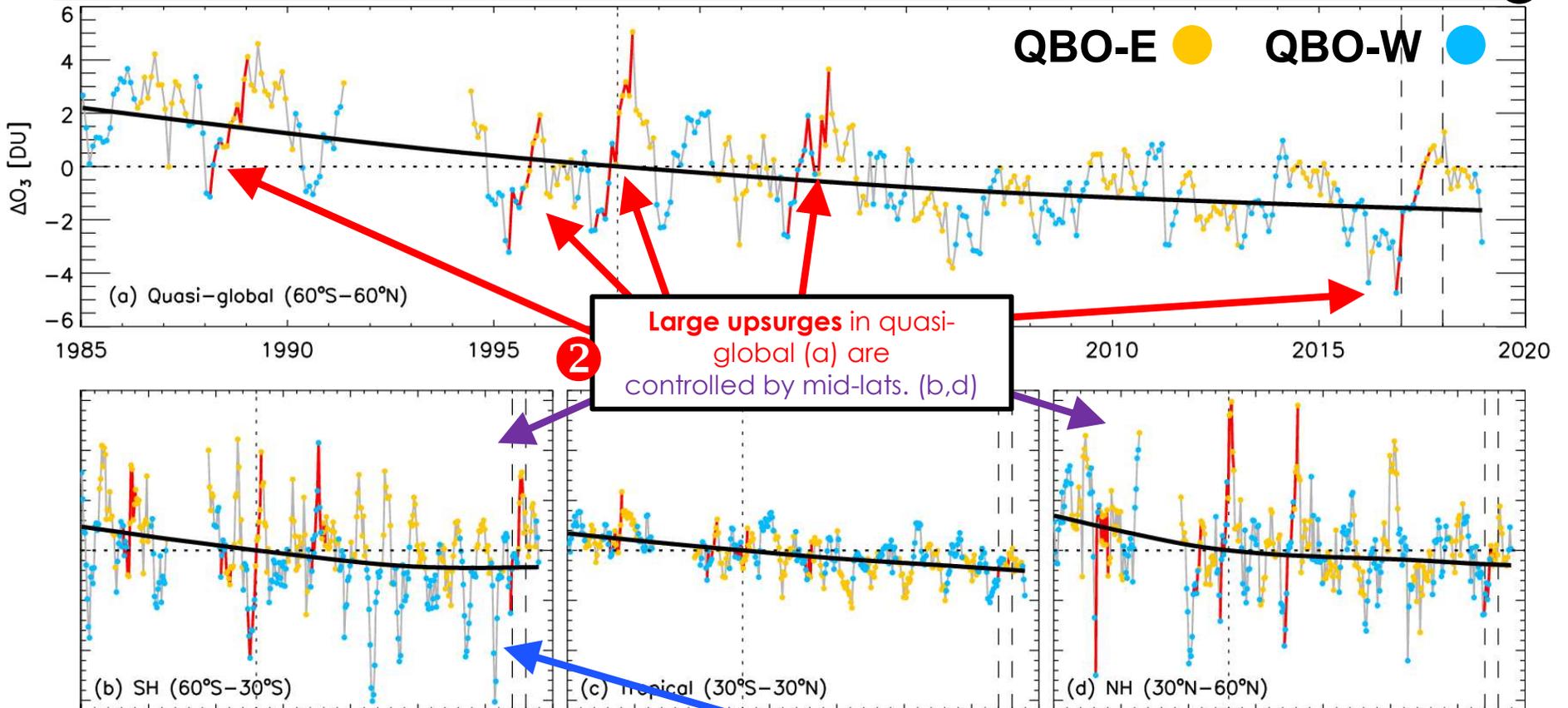


Tropical decline is robust and upwelling acceleration may be responsible

Tropical lower stratospheric ozone: variability much lower than mid-lats.; displays downward trend; robust with 95% probability by 2018 (see slide 3)

Observations: 1985-2018

Deseasonalised observations from BASIC composite (grey) with large upward surges such as in 2017 (see slide 4); easterly or westerly QBO states at 30 hPa (yellow/blue dots); ozone data are integrated lower stratospheric ozone (a) globally, (b) southern hemisphere, (c) tropical, and (d) northern hemisphere.



1

2

2

3

4

Mid-latitude differences may be related to QBO representation (this is an open line of research)

The large changes appear to be dominated by a non-linear QBO-seasonal interaction, which is particularly clear in the southern hemisphere

Models do not appear to reproduce this QBO-seasonal variability well (see A. Stenke: EGU2020-16682)

Conclusions

- **Observational data imply**
ozone is still decreasing in the lower stratosphere
Ball et al., 2017, 2018, 2019
- **Chemistry transport models agree**
and attribute changes to dynamics
Chipperfield et al., 2018; Wargen et al., 2018; Orbe et al., 2020
- **Nudged and free running models**
do not agree with observations at mid-latitudes
WMO 2014, 2018; Ball et al., in review (ACPD); Orbe et al., 2020
- **Tropical decline is robust**
and upwelling acceleration may be responsible
Ball et al., in review (ACPD)
- **Mid-latitude differences**
may be related to QBO representation

See presentation by A. Stenke (EGU2020-16682)

References

Ball et al., 2017: Ball, W. T., Alsing, J., Mortlock, D. J., Rozanov, E. V., Tummon, F., and Haigh, J. D.: Reconciling differences in stratospheric ozone composites, *Atmospheric Chemistry & Physics*, 17, 12 269–12 302, doi:10.5194/acp17-12269-2017, 2017.

Ball et al., 2018: Ball, W. T., Alsing, J., Mortlock, D. J., Staehelin, J., Haigh, J. D., Peter, T., Tummon, F., Stuebi, R., Stenke, A., Anderson, J., Bourassa, A., Davis, S. M., Degenstein, D., Frith, S., Froidevaux, L., Roth, C., Sofieva, V., Wang, R., Wild, J., Yu, P., Ziemke, J. R., and Rozanov, E. V.: Evidence for a continuous decline in lower stratospheric ozone offsetting ozone layer recovery, *Atmospheric Chemistry & Physics*, 18, 1379–1394, doi:10.5194/acp-18-1379-2018, 2018.

Ball et al., 2019: Ball, W. T., Alsing, J., Staehelin, J., Davis, S. M., Froidevaux, L., and Peter, T.: Stratospheric ozone trends for 1985–2018: sensitivity to recent large variability, *Atmos. Chem. Phys.*, 19, 12731–12748, <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-19-12731-2019>, 2019.

Ball et al., in review: Ball, W. T., Chiodo, G., Abalos, M., and Alsing, J.: Inconsistencies between chemistry climate model and observed lower stratospheric trends since 1998, *Atmos. Chem. Phys. Discuss.*, <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-2019-734>, in review, 2019.

Chipperfield et al., 2018: Chipperfield, M. P., Dhomse, S., Hossaini, R., Feng, W., Santee, M. L., Weber, M., Burrows, J. P., Wild, J. D., Loyola, D., and Coldewey-Egbers, M.: On the Cause of Recent Variations in Lower Stratospheric Ozone, *Geophys. Res. Lett.*, 45, 5718–5726, doi:10.1029/2018GL078071, 2018.

CCMVal-2 report: SPARC, 2010: SPARC CCMVal Report on the Evaluation of Chemistry-Climate Models. V. Eyring, T. Shepherd and D. Waugh (Eds.), SPARC Report No. 5, WCRP-30/2010, WMO/TD – No. 40, available at www.sparc-climate.org/publications/sparc-reports/

Orbe et al., 2020: Orbe, C., Wargan, K., Pawson, S., Oman, L.D., Mechanisms Linked to Recent Ozone Decreases in the Northern Hemisphere Lower Stratosphere, *JGR-Atmospheres*, doi.org/10.1029/2019JD031631, 2020.

Wargan et al., 2018: Wargan, K., Orbe, C., Pawson, S., Ziemke, J. R., Oman, L. D., Olsen, M. A., Coy, L., and Emma Knowl and, K.: Recent Decline in Extratropical Lower Stratospheric Ozone Attributed to Circulation Changes, *Geophys. Res. Lett.*, 45, 5166–5176, doi:10.1029/2018GL077406, 2018.

WMO 2014: WMO: Scientific Assessment of Ozone Depletion: 2014 Global Ozone Research and Monitoring Project Report, World Meteorological Organization, p. 416, geneva, Switzerland, 2014.

WMO 2018: WMO: Scientific Assessment of Ozone Depletion: 2018, Global Ozone Research and Monitoring Project–Report, World Meteorological Organization, p. 588, geneva, Switzerland, 2018.

See also presentation by A. Stenke (EGU2020-16682)