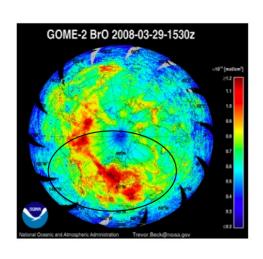
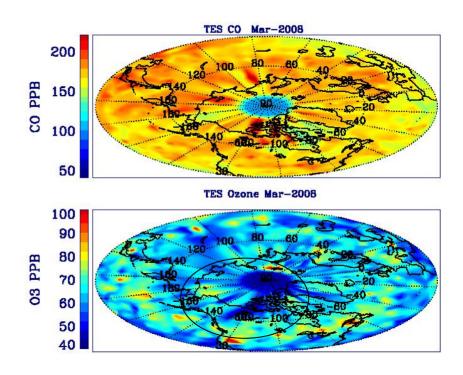


Low Ozone over Hudson Bay (about 11 observations total)





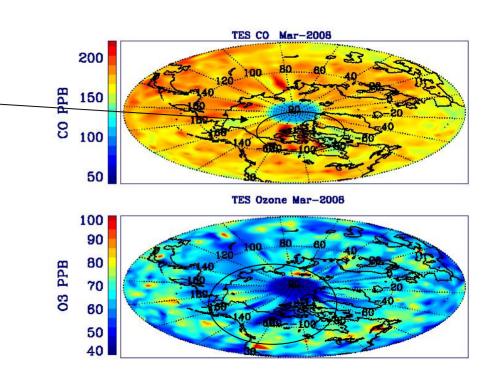
Is low observed ozone related to high Bromine?

If so.. Then need to explain boundary layer exchange with free troposphere

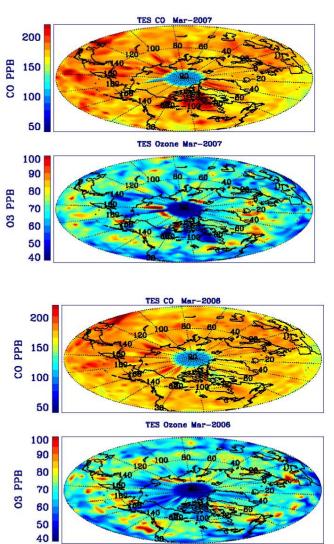
Or are poor retrievals over sea ice confusing ozone and CO estimates (note that CO is high over ocean)

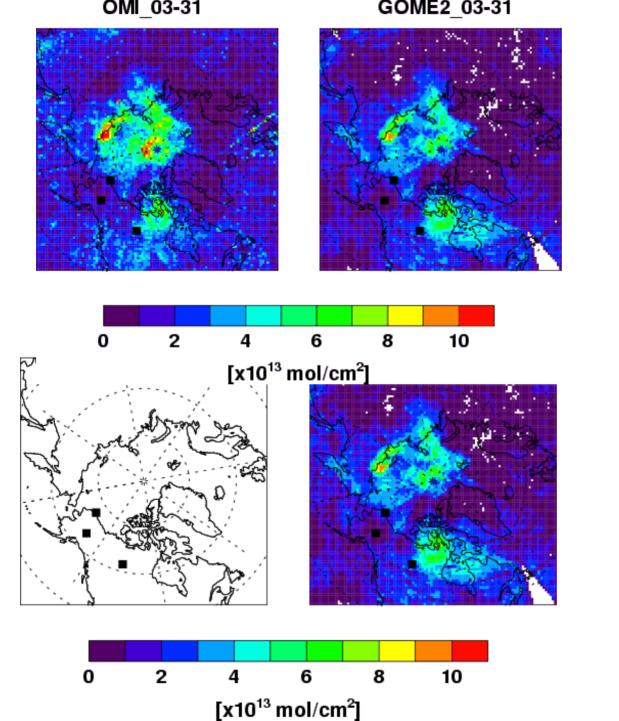
TES does not estimate emissivity over ocean so if surface is actually ice then retrievals might be confused

.... Although normally I would expect retrieval to blow up due to unexpected thermal conditions



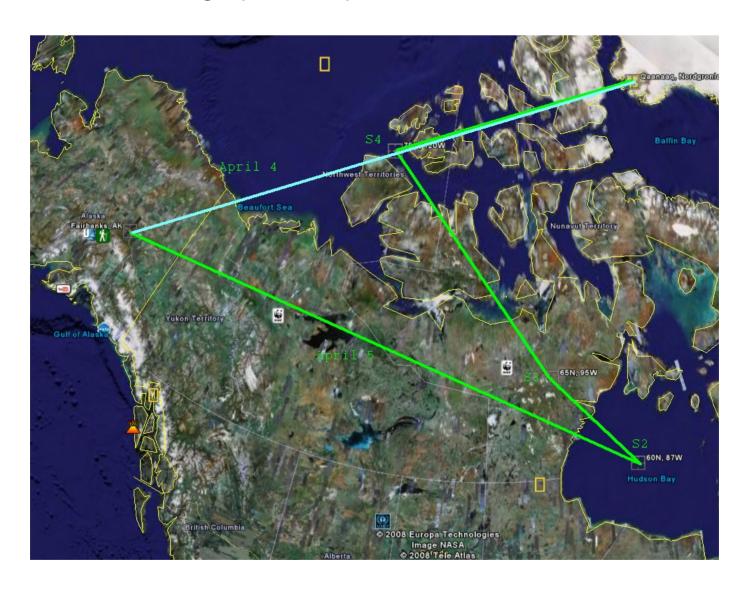
Low Ozone over N. Canada region persistent year over year.... But so is high CO... spatial patterns could also be due to poor sampling at high latitudes

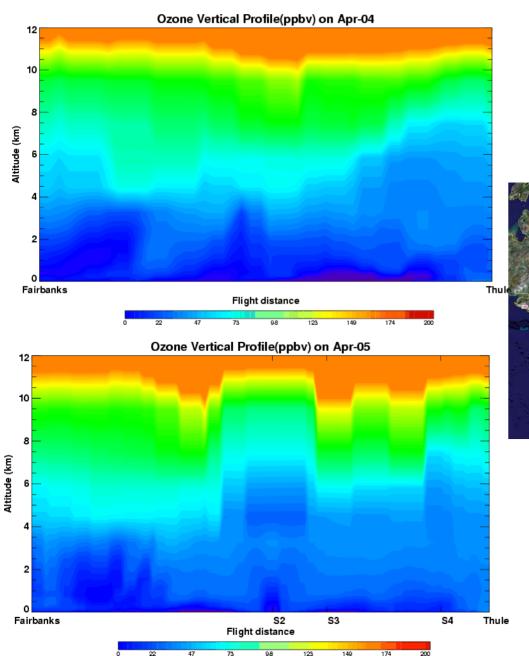




High BrO has been in recent days over NW of Hudson Bay.

Possible flight path for April 4 and 5

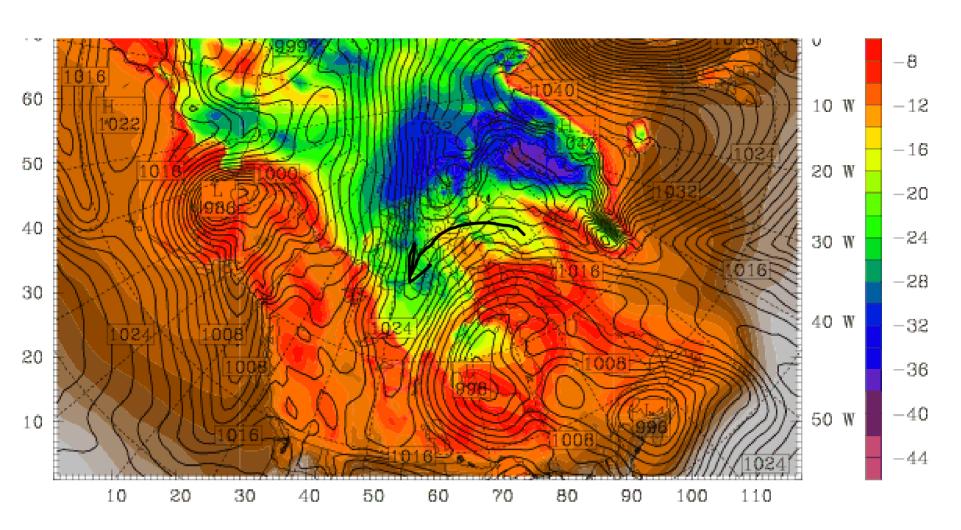




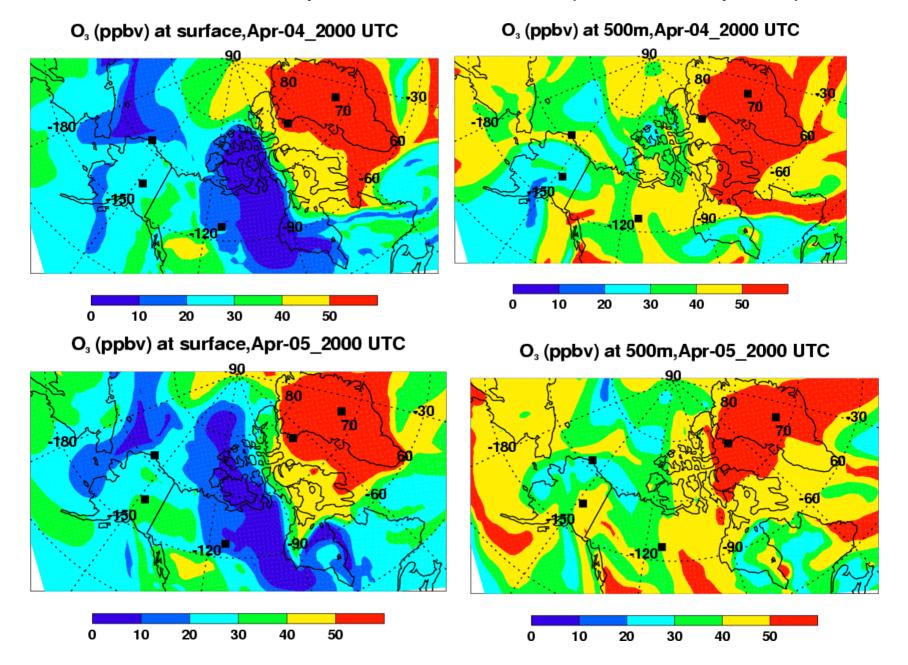
Low O₃ features are near the surface



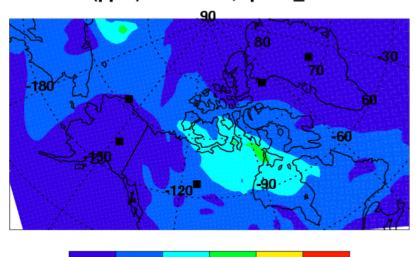
Hudson Bay area is characterized by rapid transport of air mass with high ozone. The cold pool of air in this region is in the process of disappearing, which does not bode well for BrO



Low O3 air mass is only near surface. Lower trop is affected by transport

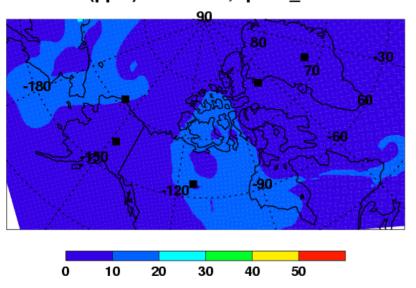


BrOx5 (pptv) at surface, Apr-02_0000 UTC

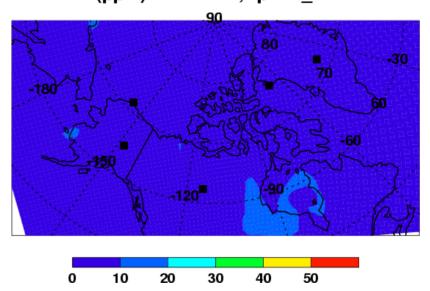


Most of the BrO decrease is due to mixing. If BrO is observed, it'll be from recent emissions



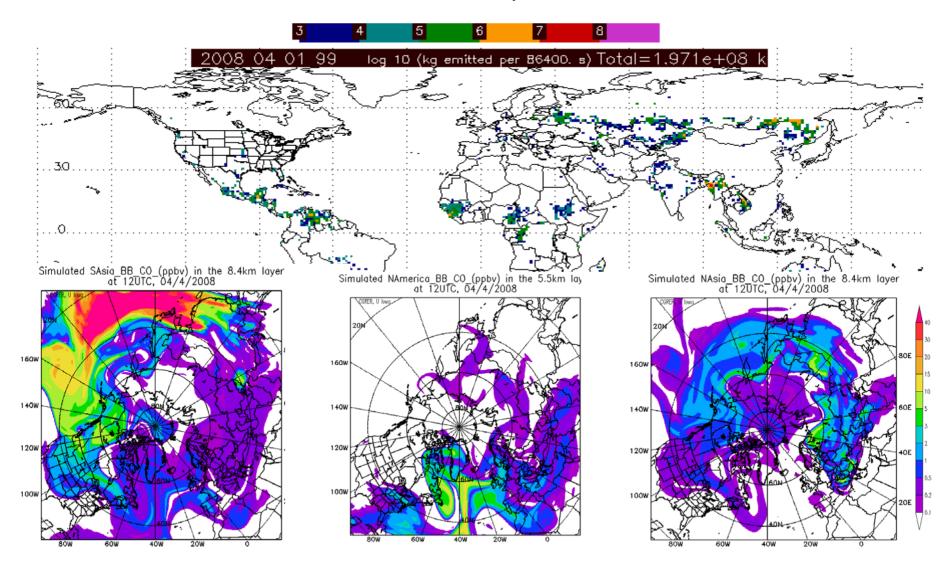


BrOx5 (pptv) at surface, Apr-05_2000 UTC

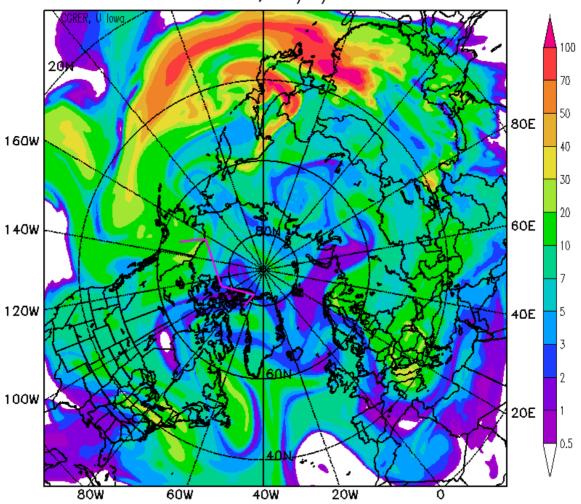


Navy Fire Emissions (FLAMBE) for April 1

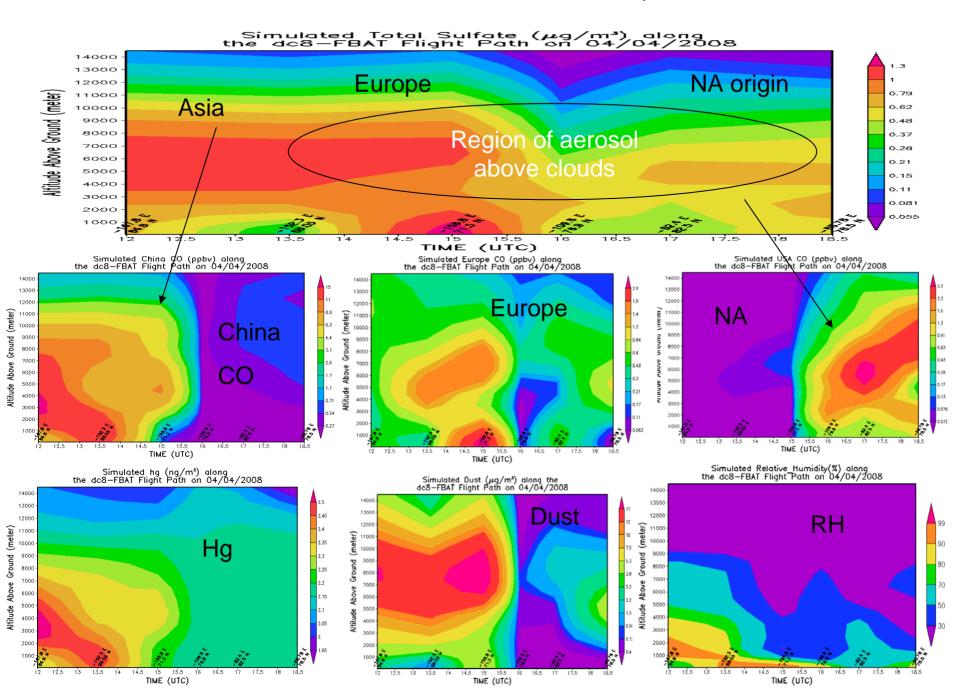
Bottom Slides STEM Forecasts of S. Asia and Africa (<40N); N. Amer.; and N. Asia Biomass CO for April 4 12Z, 8.4km.



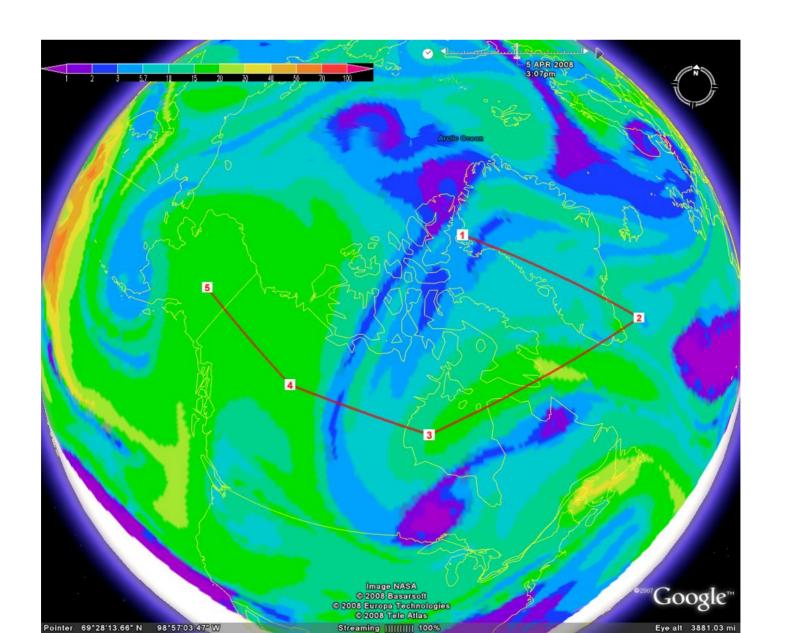
Simulated Anthro_CO_(ppbv) in the 5.5km layer at 12UTC, 04/4/2008



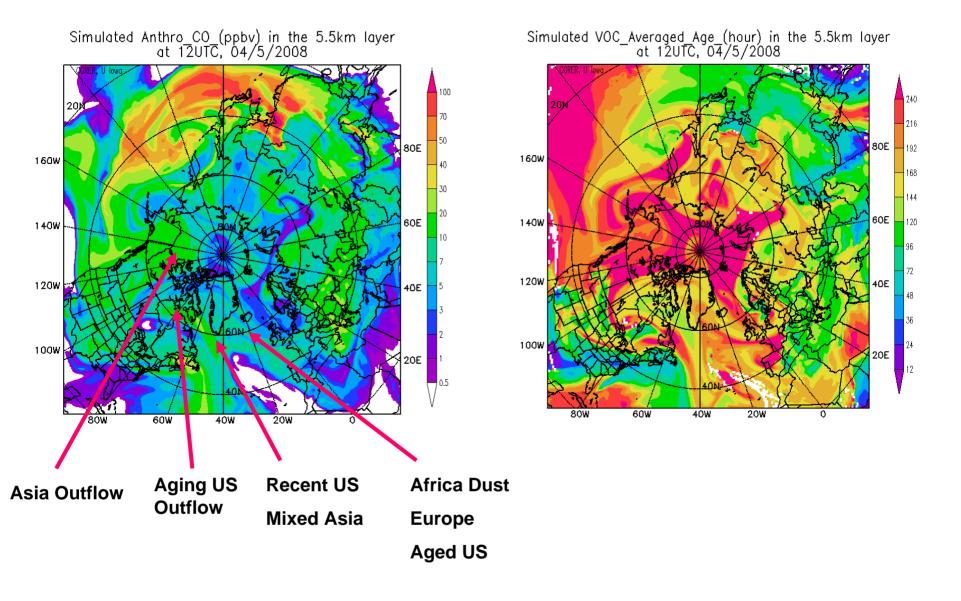
STEM Curtain Plots for F to Th, April 4.



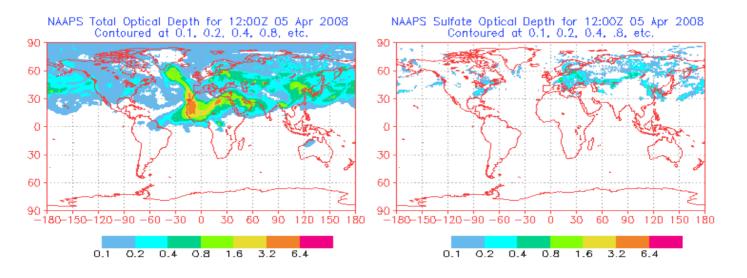
STEM Forecast of CO at 5.5km, April 5 12Z. From pt 2 back contains mixture of many different air masses (see next slide)

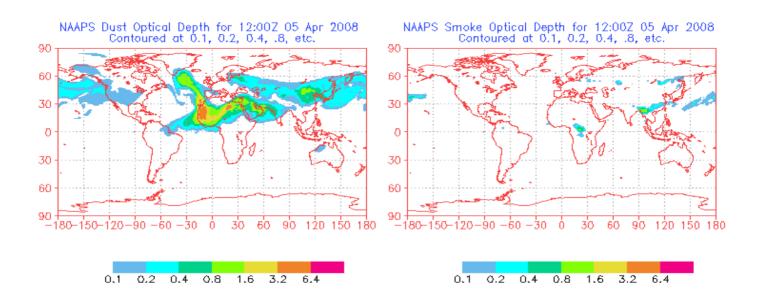


STEM Forecast Show Three Distinct Airmasses from East to West



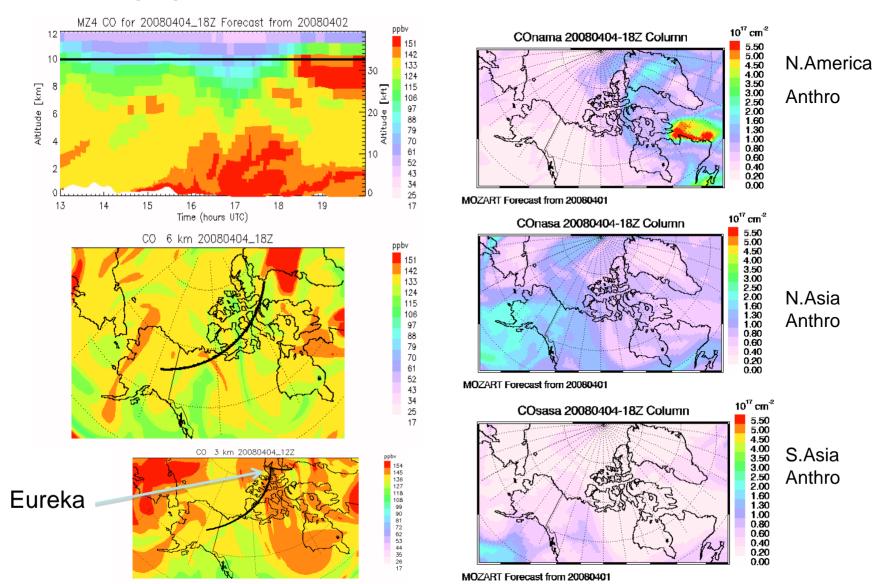
NAAPS Forecast shows Africa dust moving towards Greenland (STEM model also has)





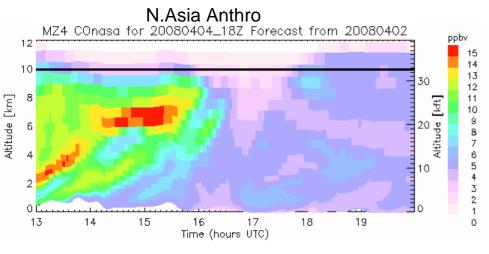
Apr 4 Fairbanks - Thule MZ4 forecast from Apr 2 for Apr 4 18Z

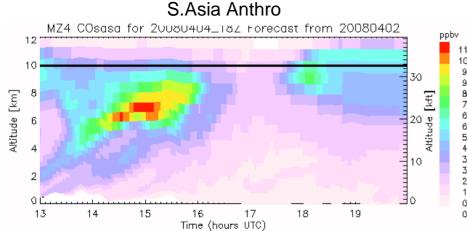
CO along flight track and at 6km

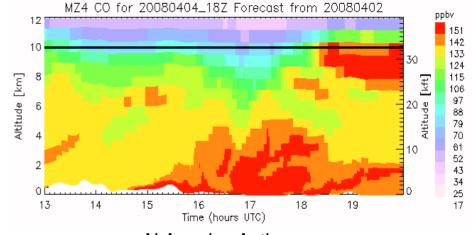


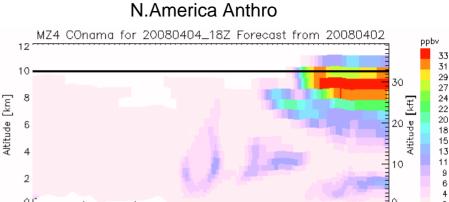
Apr 4 Fairbanks - Thule MZ4 forecast from Apr 2 for Apr 4 18Z

Asian Pollution at beginning of track, N-American at higher altitudes towards Thule European Pollution mixed throughout trop









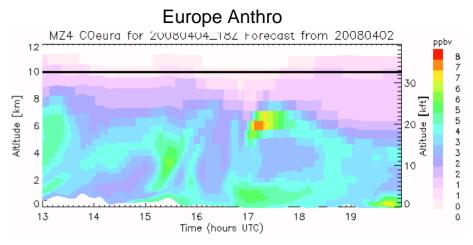
Time (hours UTC)

19

18

13

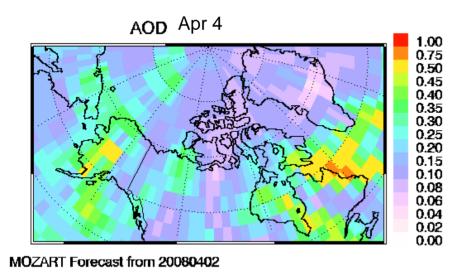
15

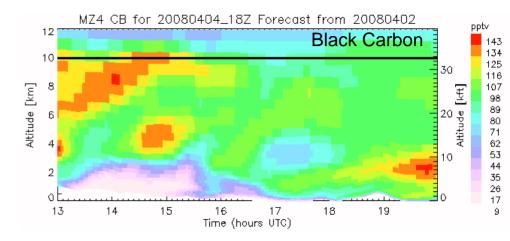


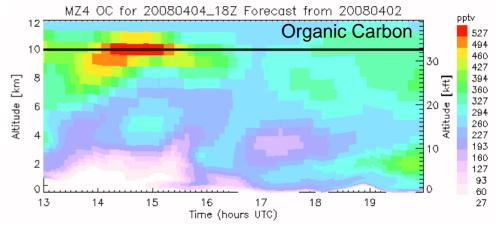
Apr 4 Fairbanks - Thule MOZART-4 for Apr 4 18Z

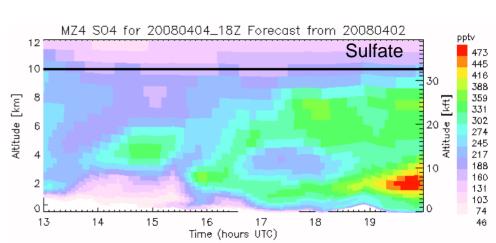
Aerosols from full chemistry, coarser resolution forecasts

Elevated OC at 10km – from fires? High aerosols at low alt near Thule



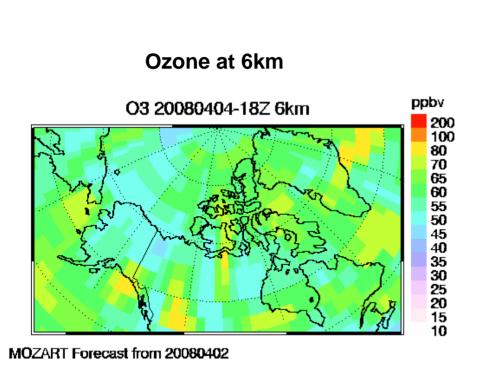




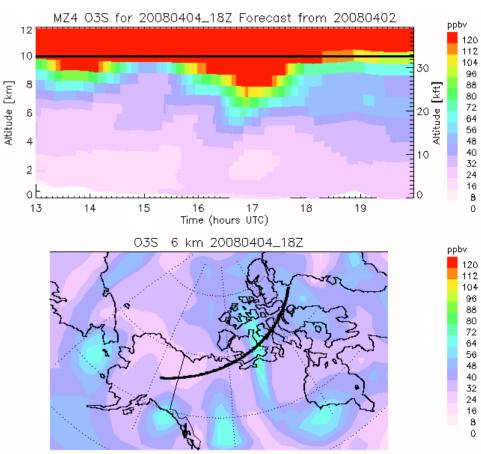


Apr 4 Fairbanks - Thule MZ4 forecast from Apr 2 for Apr 4 18Z

Also expect stratospheric influence

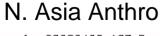


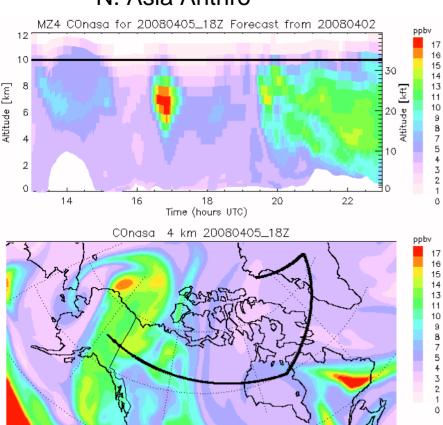
Fairbanks to Thule

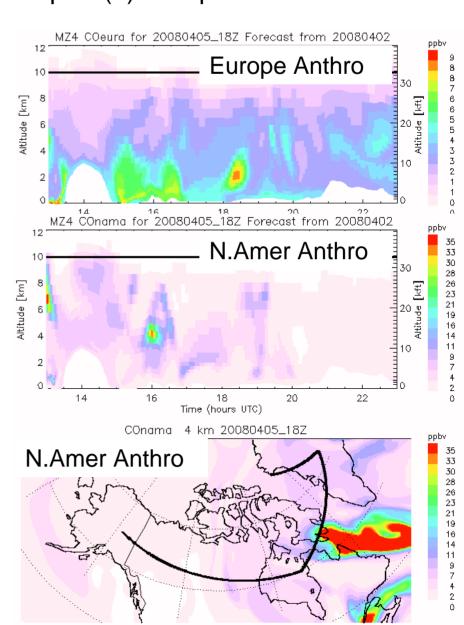


Apr 5 Thule - Fairbanks MZ4 and CAM forecasts from Apr 2 (1) for Apr 4 18Z

MOZART CO Col.

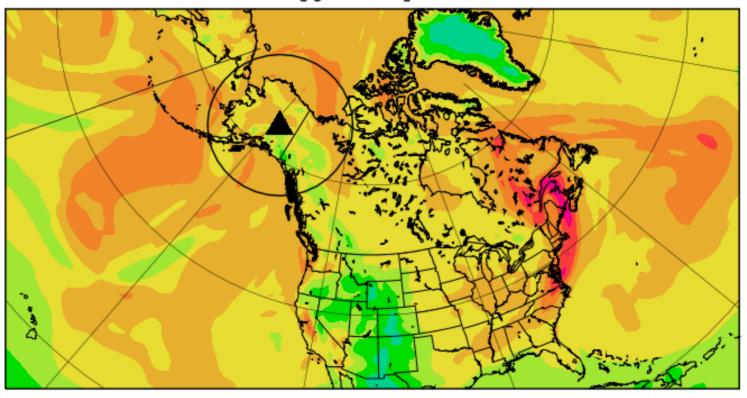


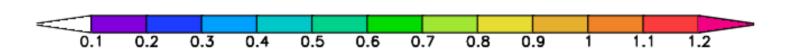




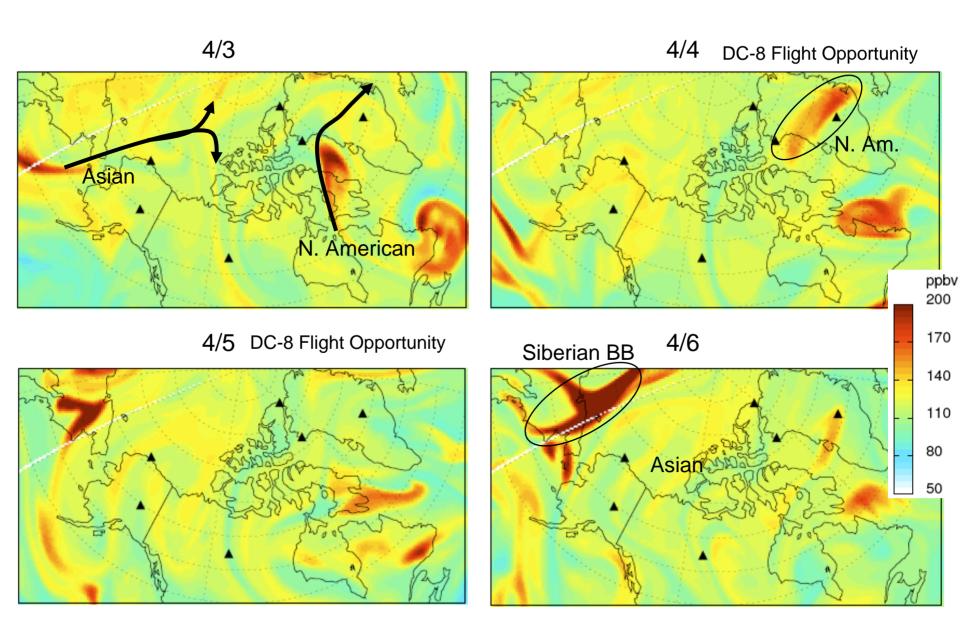
GMAO 04/02 06Z Fx CO evolution: Apr 2 – Apr 7

CO Column Burden [g m-2] on 07:30Z02APR2008





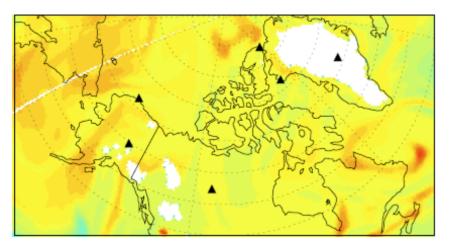
GEOS Total CO 500 hPa

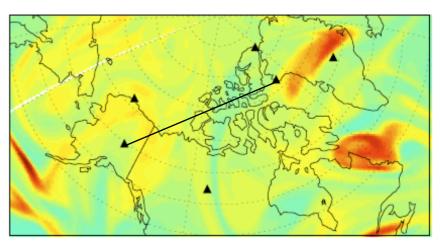


4/4 DC-8 Flight Total CO

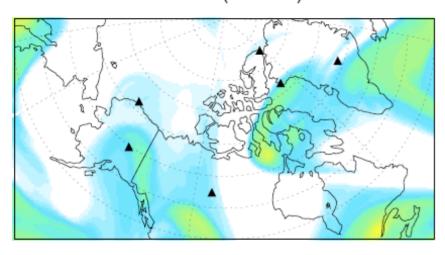
850 hPa (1.5 km)

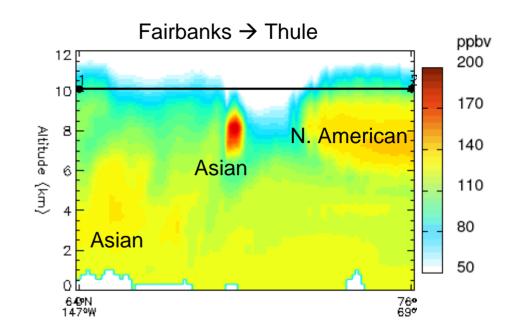
500 hPa (5.6 km)





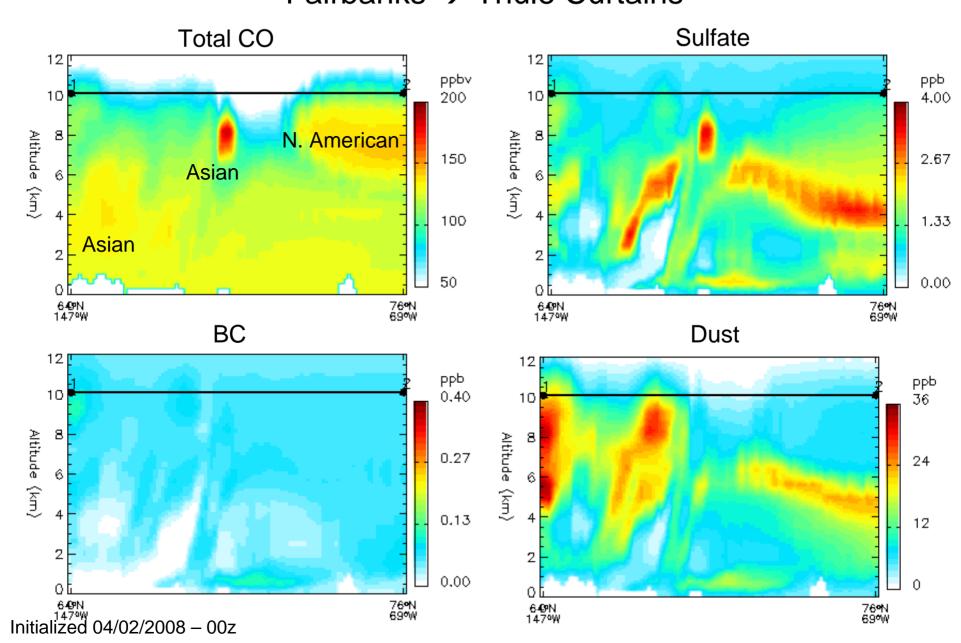
250 hPa (10.4 km)



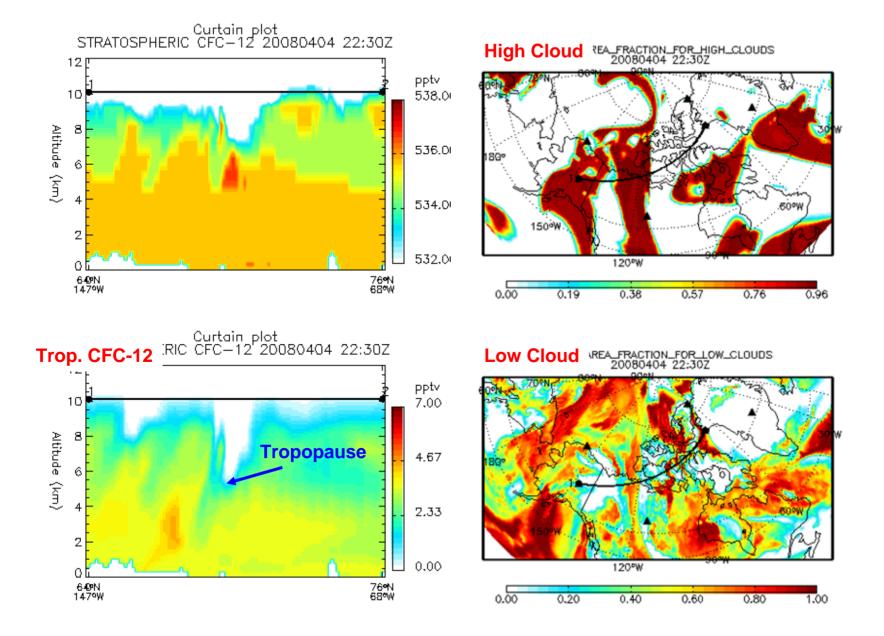


Initialized 04/02/2008 - 00z

4/4 DC-8 Flight
Fairbanks → Thule Curtains



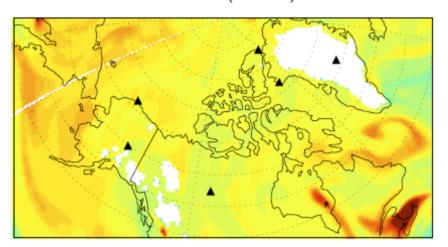
GMAO 04/02 06Z Fx - 04/04 500 mb

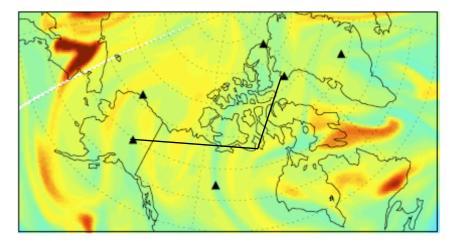


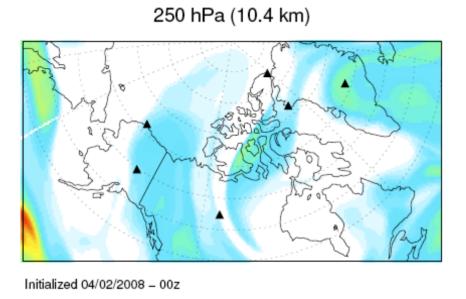
4/5 DC-8 Flight Total CO

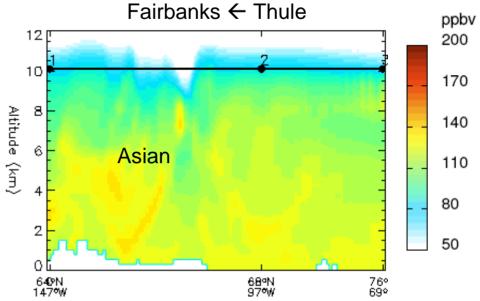
850 hPa (1.5 km)

500 hPa (5.6 km)

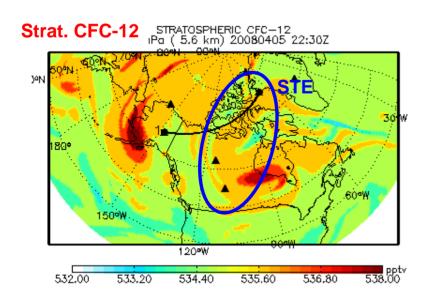


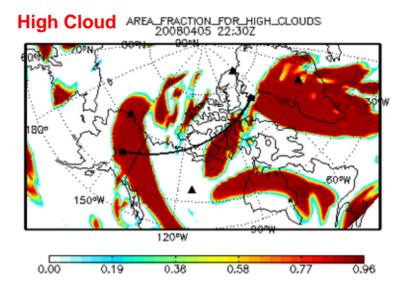


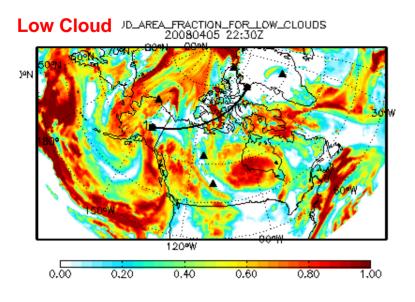


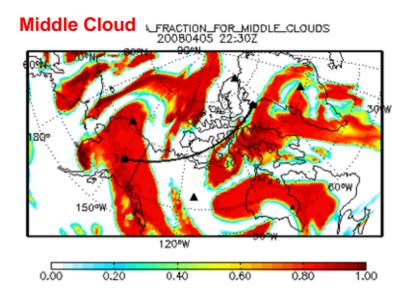


GMAO 04/02 06Z Fx - 04/05 500 mb

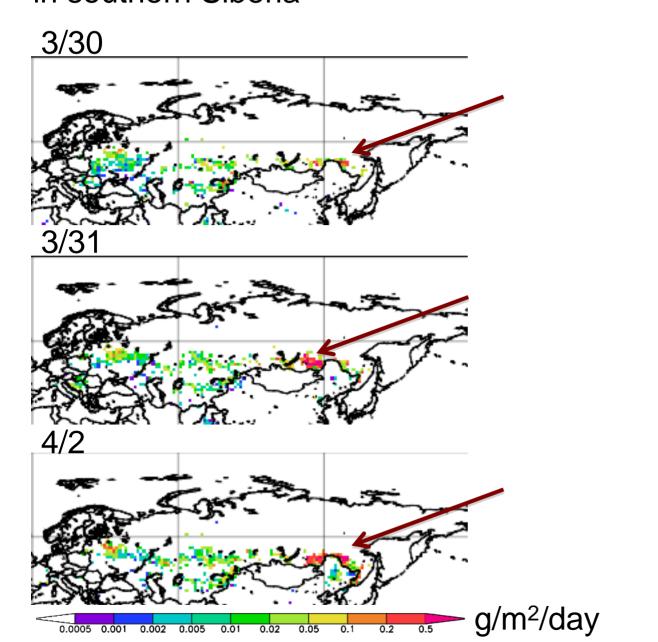




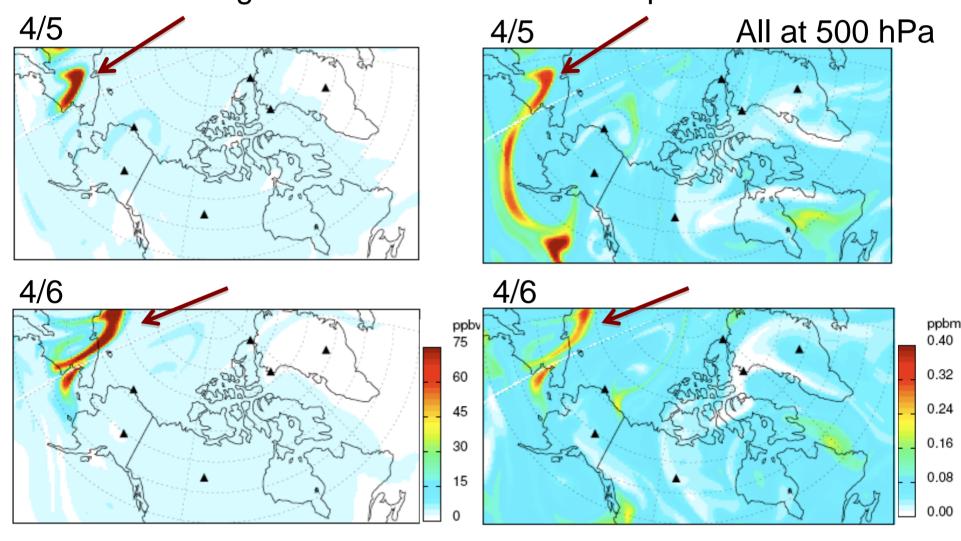




Recent fires detected by MODIS/Terra/Aqua in southern Siberia

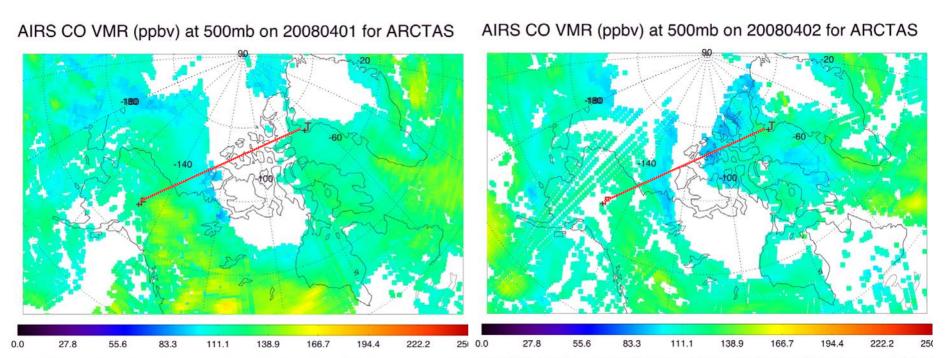


Fires on Mar 31 – Apr 2 associated with collocated biomass burning CO and black carbon on Apr 5-6



Uncertain future trajectory – possibility for future flight after 4/5

AIRS NRT ARCTAS Support: CO Fairbanks - Thule

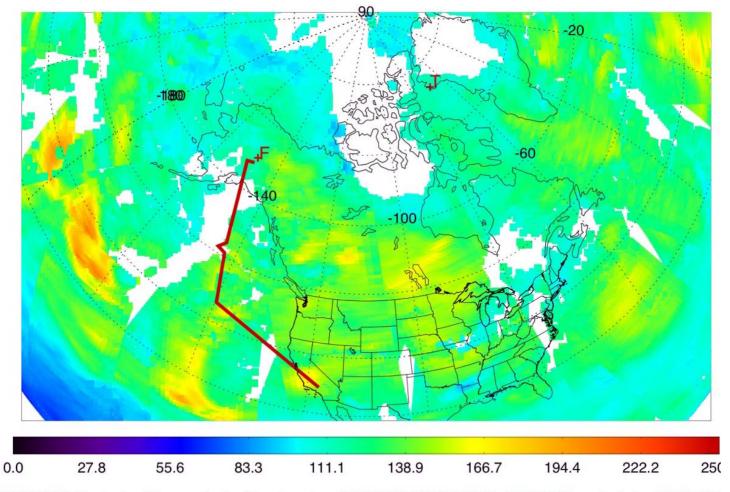


CONTACT: Dr. Juying Warner <juying@umbc.edu>; ACKNOWLEDGEMENT: AIRS NRT products by NASA DA CONTACT: Dr. Juying Warner <juying@umbc.edu>; ACKNOWLEDGEMENT: AIRS NRT products by NASA DA

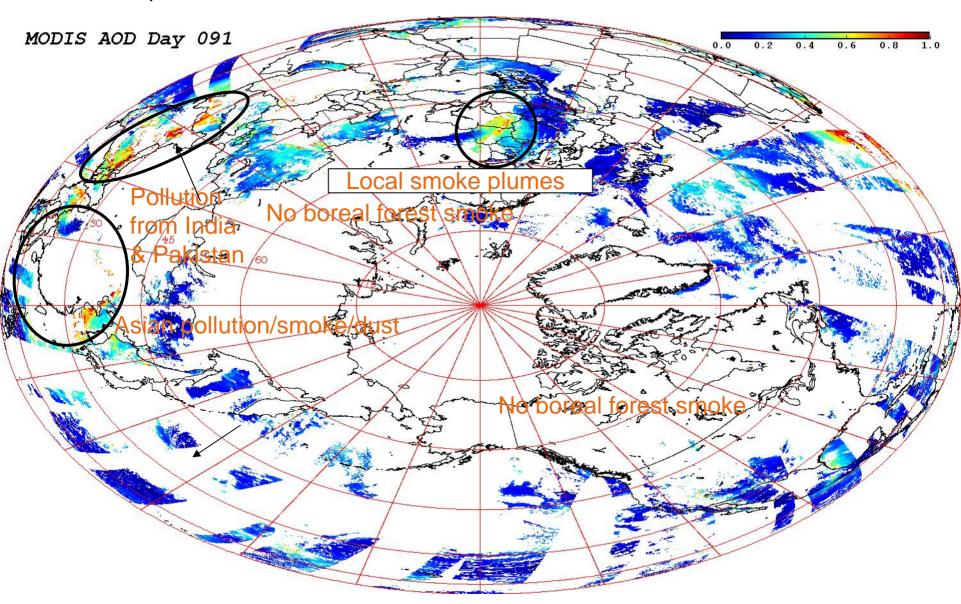
- •AIRS CO on 20080401 (left) reflect daytime measurements, while 20080402 (right) reflect nighttime measurements between Fairbanks and Thule.
- Data missing due to clouds and surface complications.

AIRS NRT ARCTAS Support:

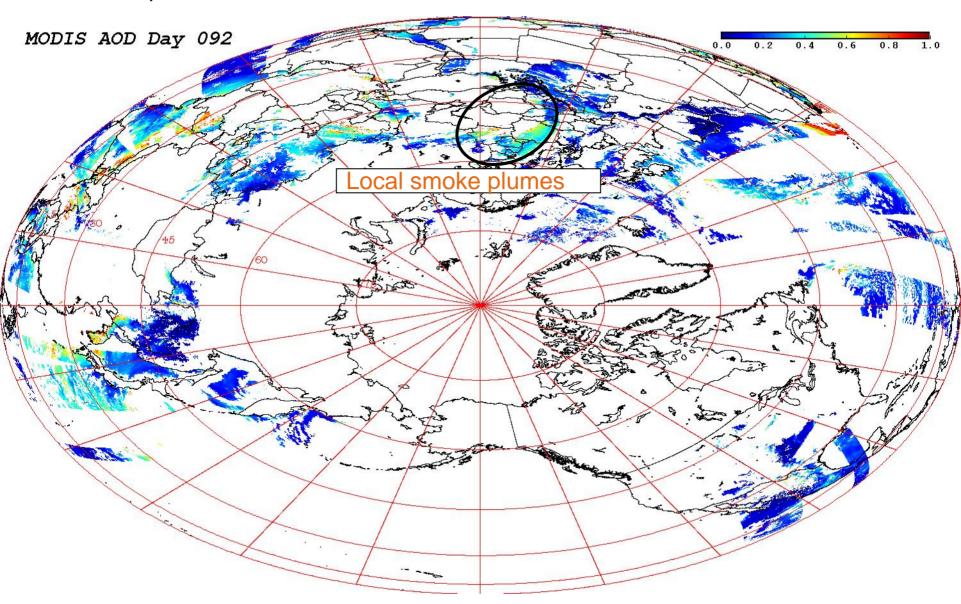
AIRS CO along DC-8 flight path April 1, 08 AIRS CO VMR (ppbv) at 500mb on 20080401 for ARCTAS



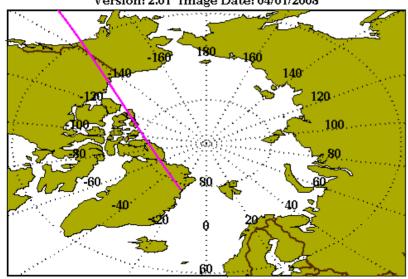
MODIS AOD Hot Spots in Northern Hemisphere (0° - 90° N)



MODIS AOD Hot Spots in Northern Hemisphere (0° 90° N)



2008-03-31 12-03-15 UTC Daytime Conditions Version: 2.01 Image Date: 04/01/2008

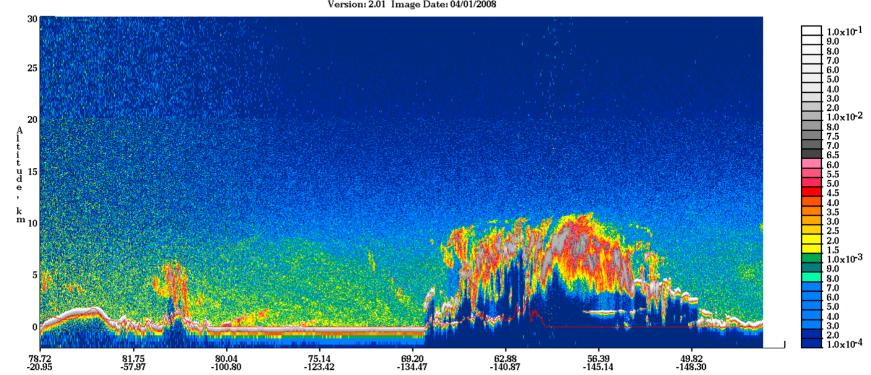


CALIPSO Browse Image

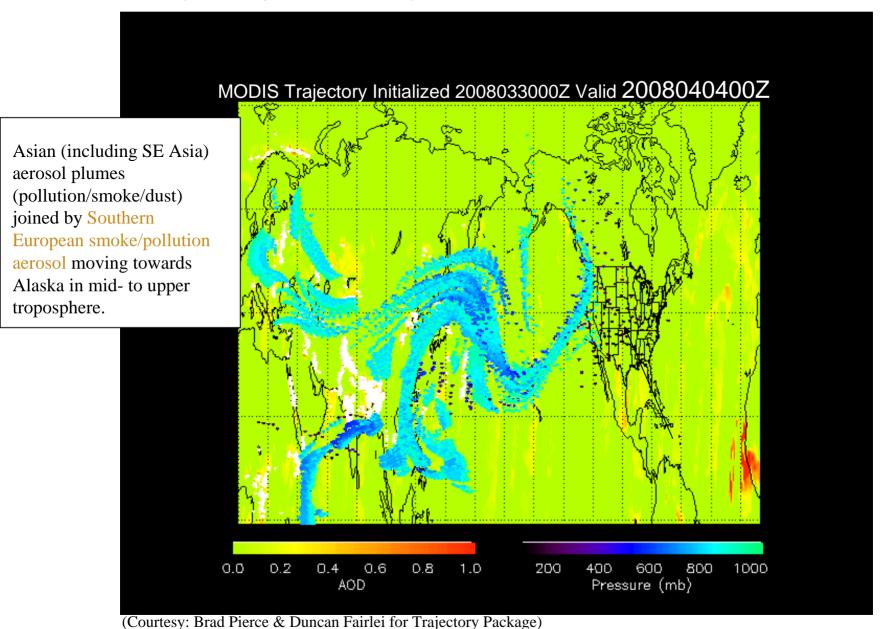
March 31, 2008

532 nm Total Attenuated Backscatter, /km /sr Begin UTC: 2008-03-31 12:03:23.2131 End UTC: 2008-03-31 12:17:49.9231

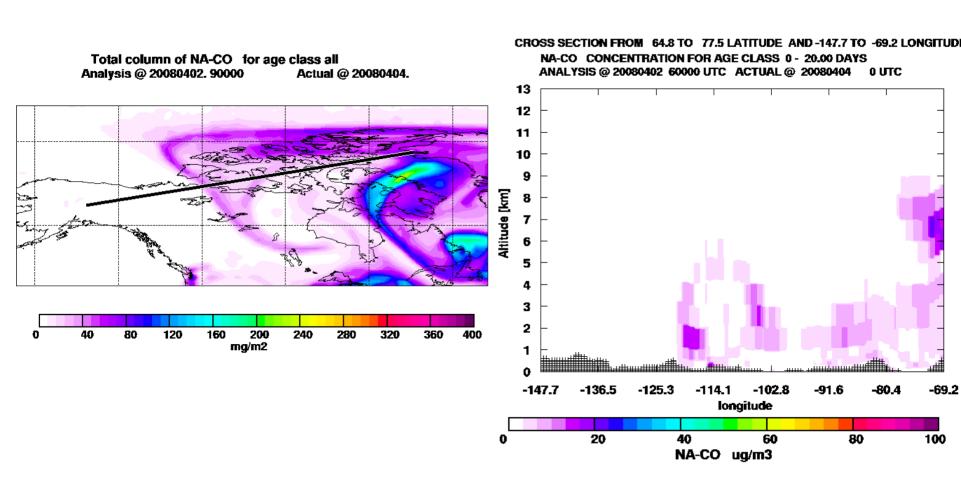




Aerosol Trajectory Based Upon MODIS AOD and GEOS-5 Winds

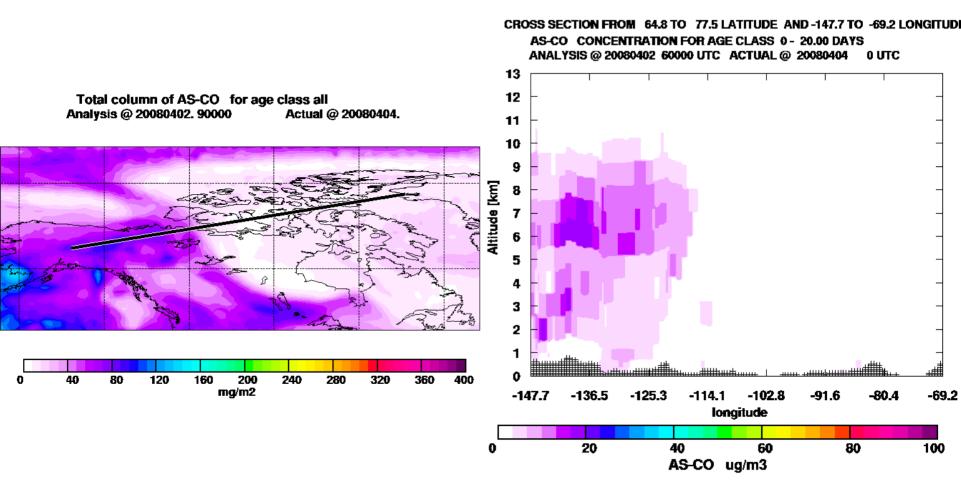


FLEXPART FC, 00-21 UTC 4 Mar, N. American plume



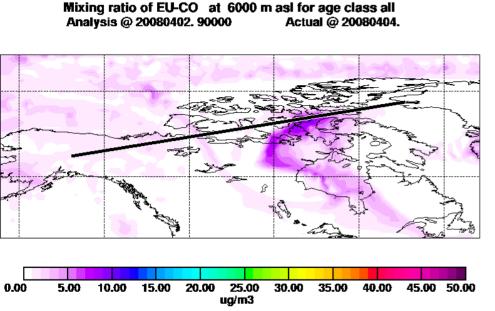
Possible plume encounter towards Thule at about 7-9 km altitude, slightly southerly deviation required

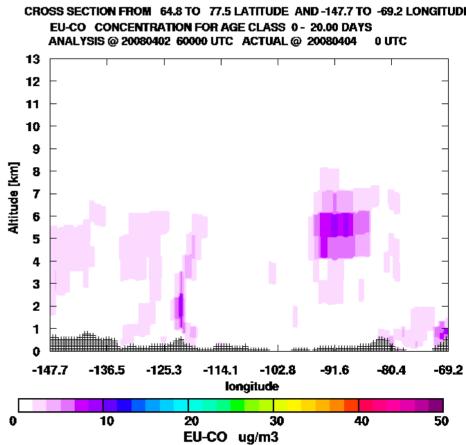
FLEXPART FC, 00-21 UTC 4 Apr, Asian plume



Cossing a large Asian plume on the way out from Faribanks until 115E. Plume moving to ESE. Maximum at 6-7km, extending to the surface. No strong BC tracer predicted in flight area, but some might be present in the column.

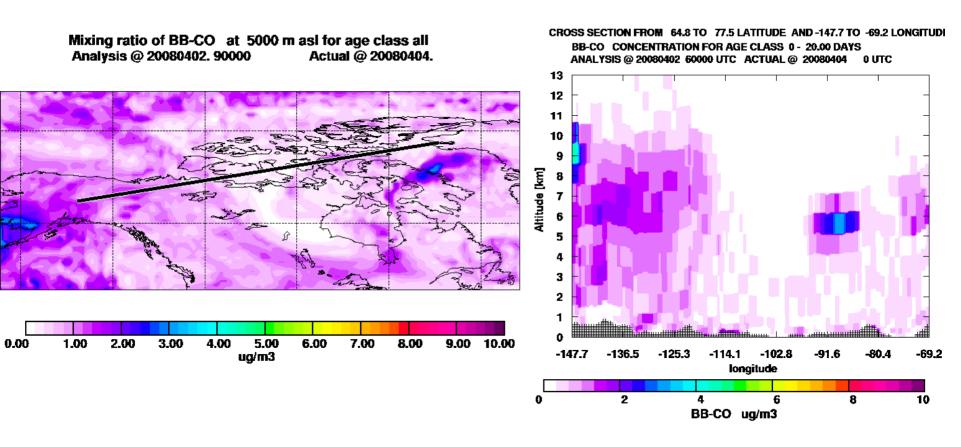
FLEXPART FC, 00-21 UTC 4 Apr, EU plume





lower-magnitude elevated plume at 5-6km altitude near 95E, plume moving to NW across flight track

FLEXPART FC, 00-21 UTC 4 Apr, biomasss burning plume



some CO throughout the track, W of 115W max arount 6-7km, partly up to 10km. E of 100E max at 5-6km