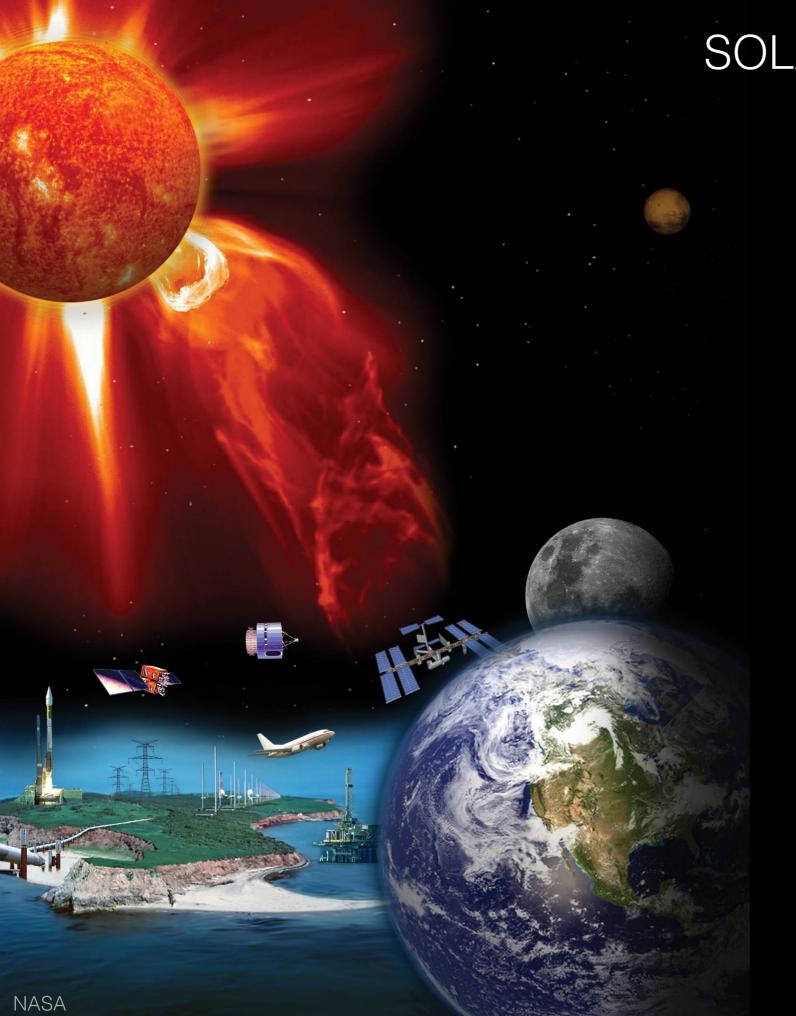


http://farmersalmanac.com

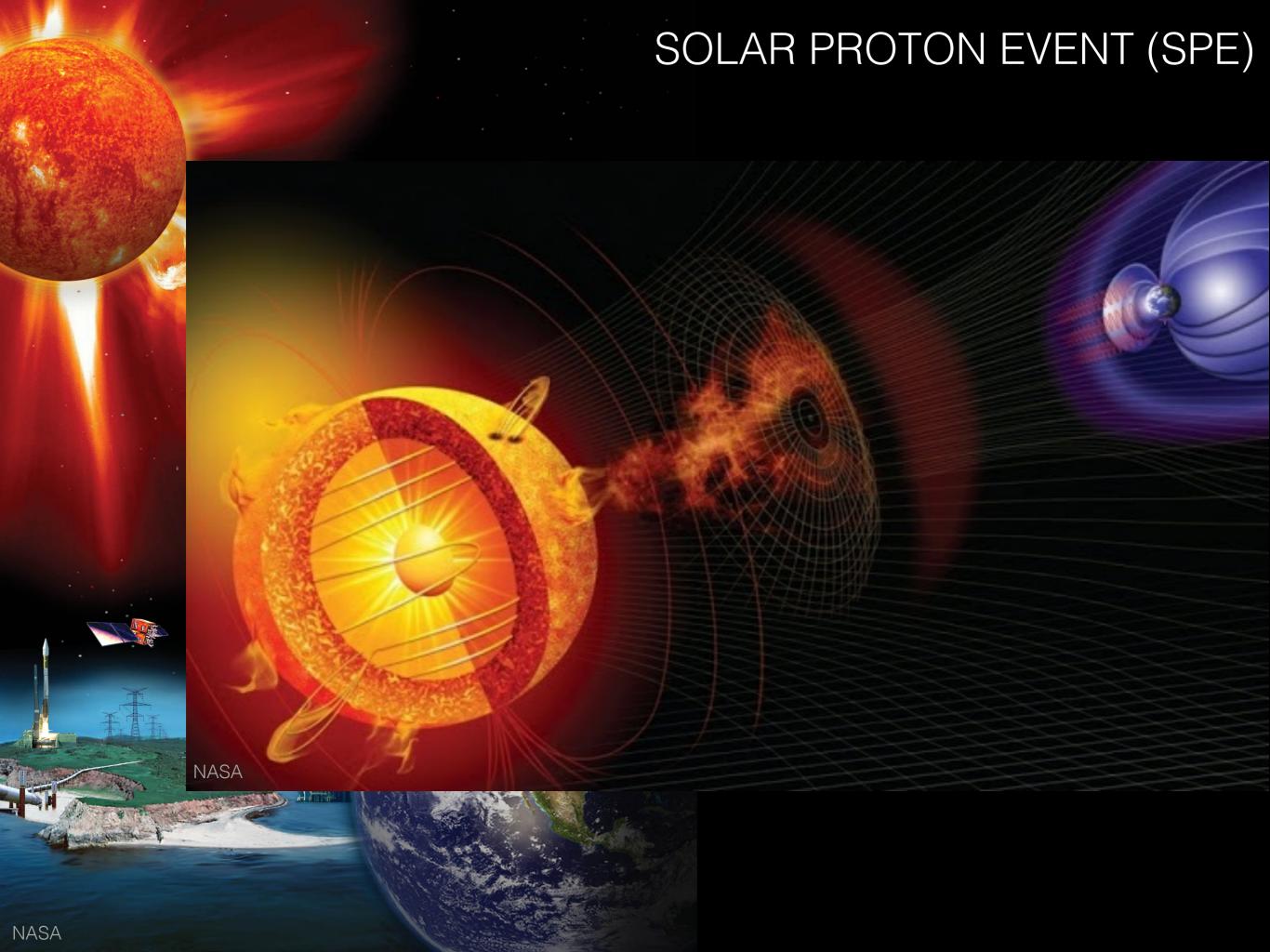
Observed effects of solar proton events and sudden stratospheric warmings on odd nitrogen and ozone in the polar middle atmosphere

Sanna-Mari Päivärinta Earth Observation Finnish Meteorological Institute





SOLAR PROTON EVENT (SPE)



SOLAR PROTON EVENT (SPE)



SOLAR PROTON EVENT (SPE)

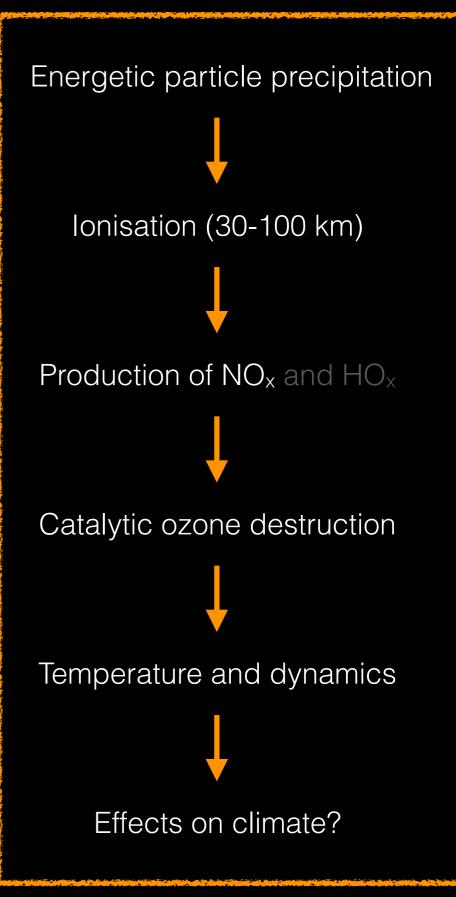
30-100 km

NASA

McDONALD ET AL., 2006







POLAR VORTEX

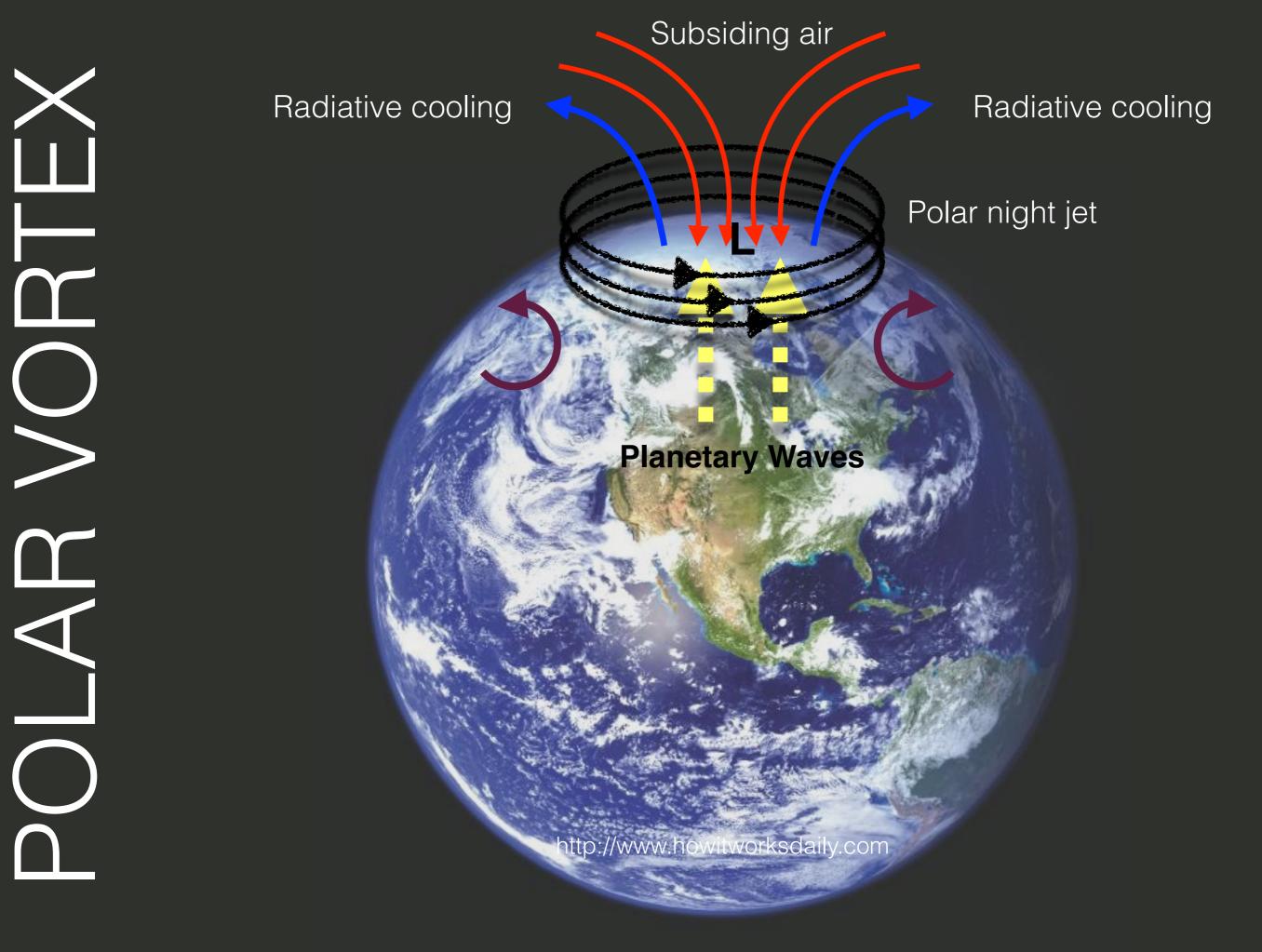
Radiative cooling

Subsiding air

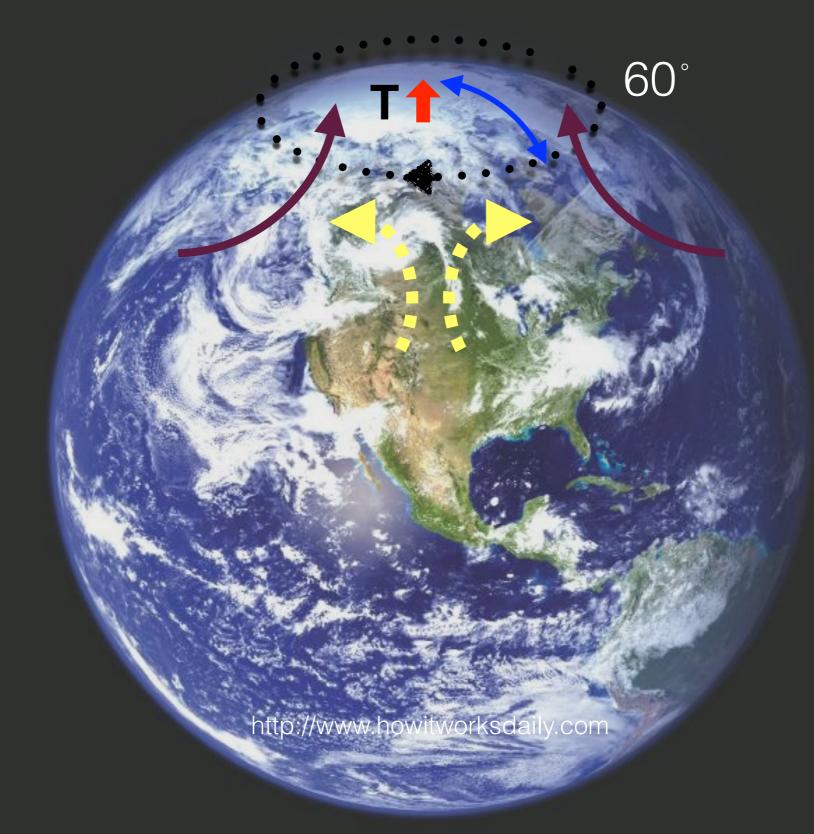
Radiative cooling

Polar night jet

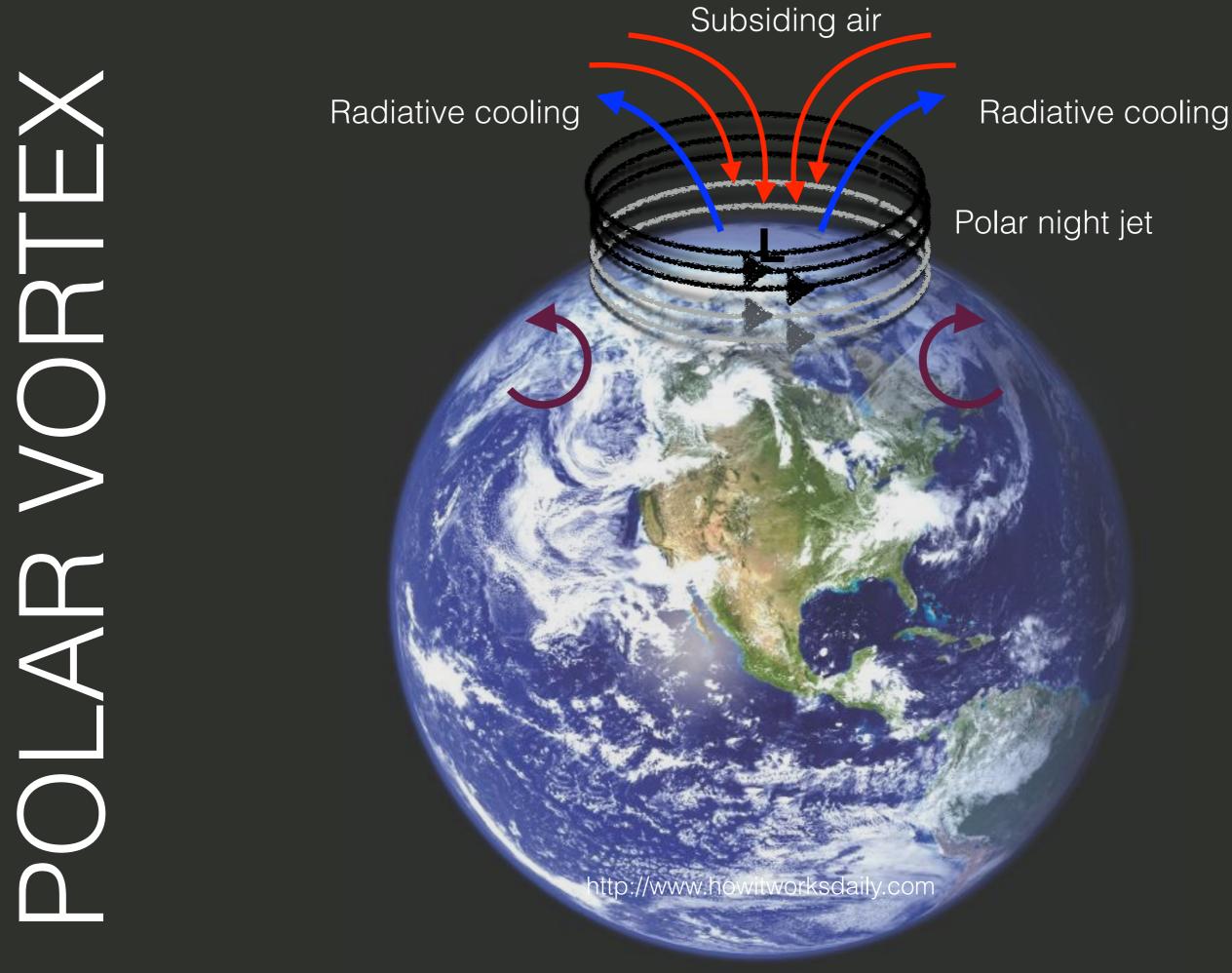
http://www.howitworksdaily.com

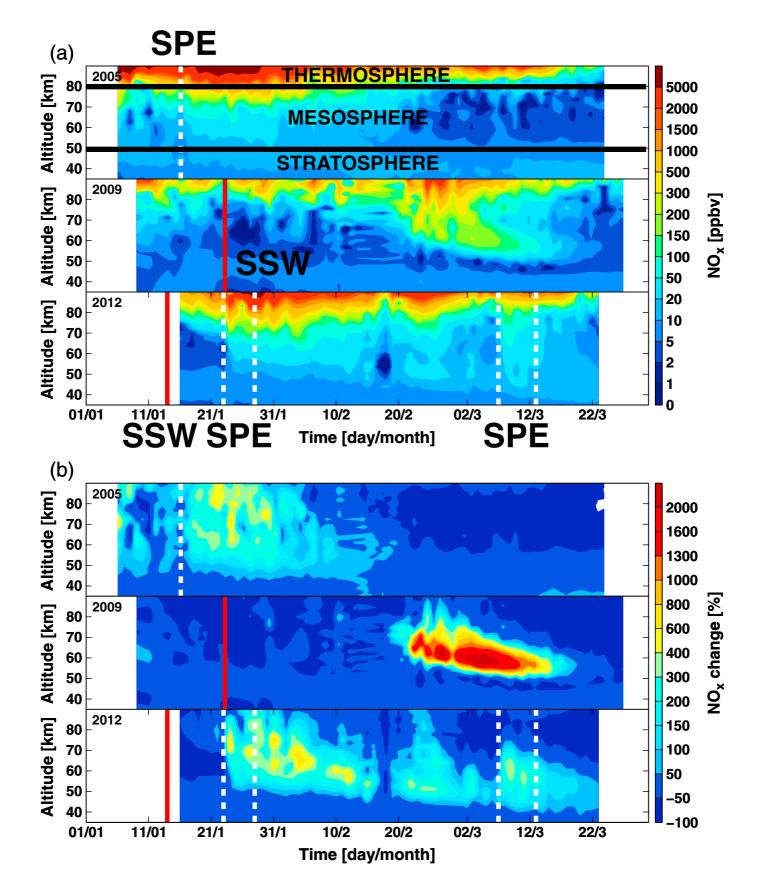


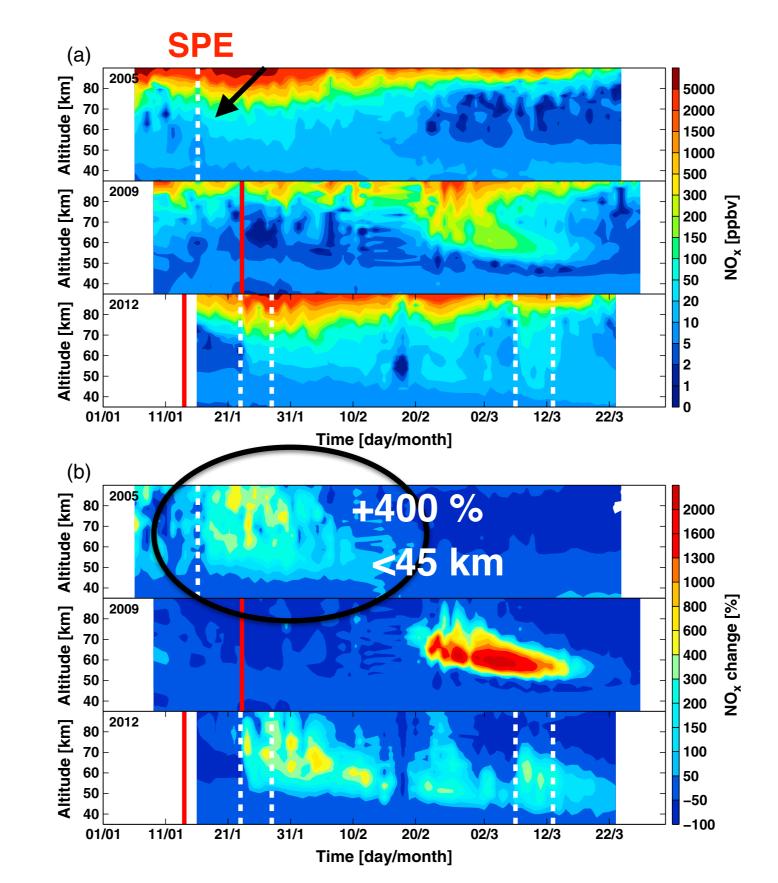
Reversal of zonal mean wind at 60° latitude and 10 hPa (~30 km) altitude

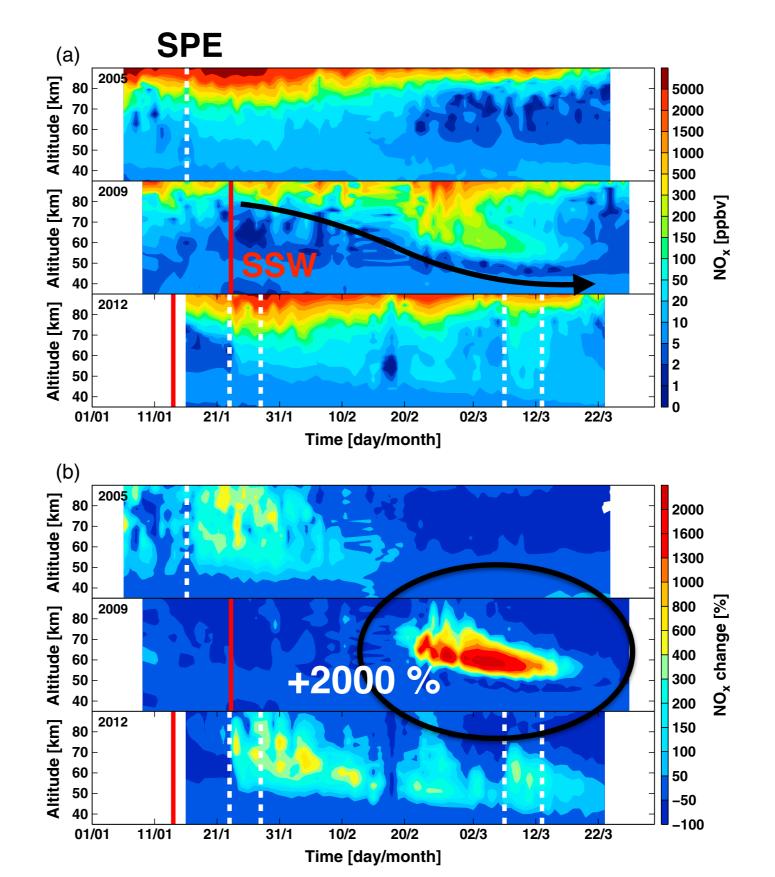


Positive poleward temperature gradient from 60° latitude to the pole at or below 10 hPa



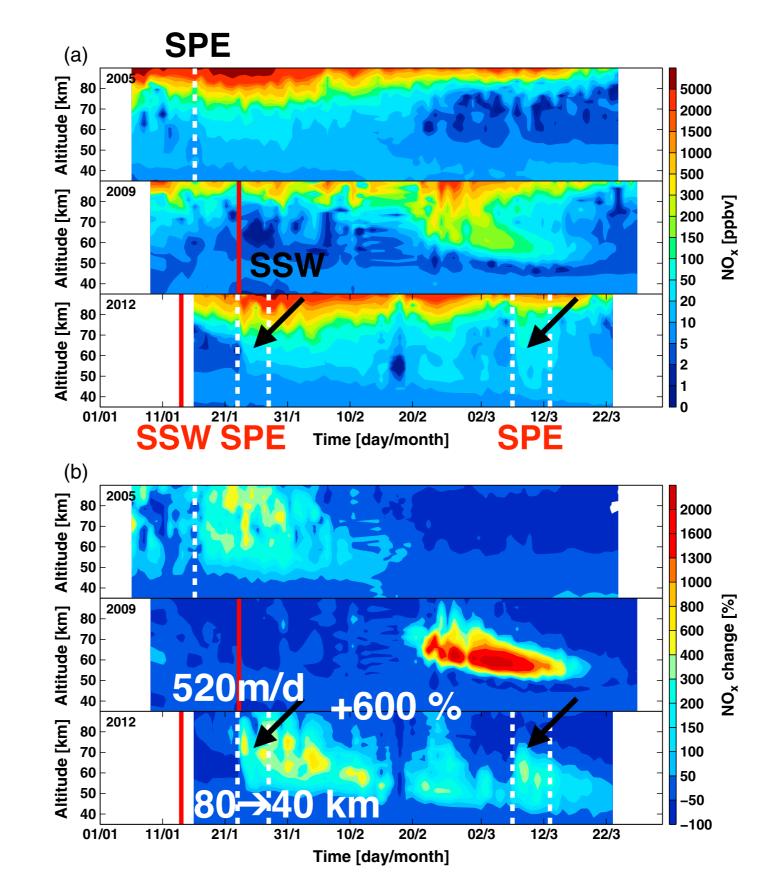


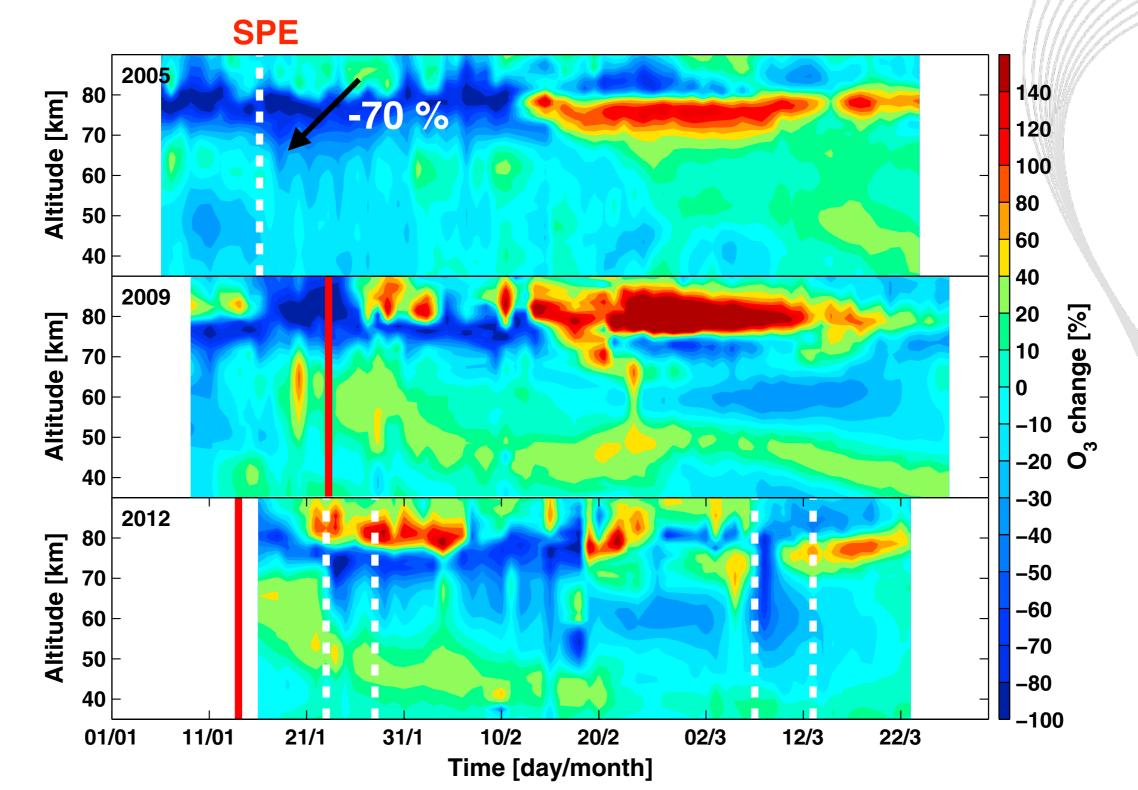


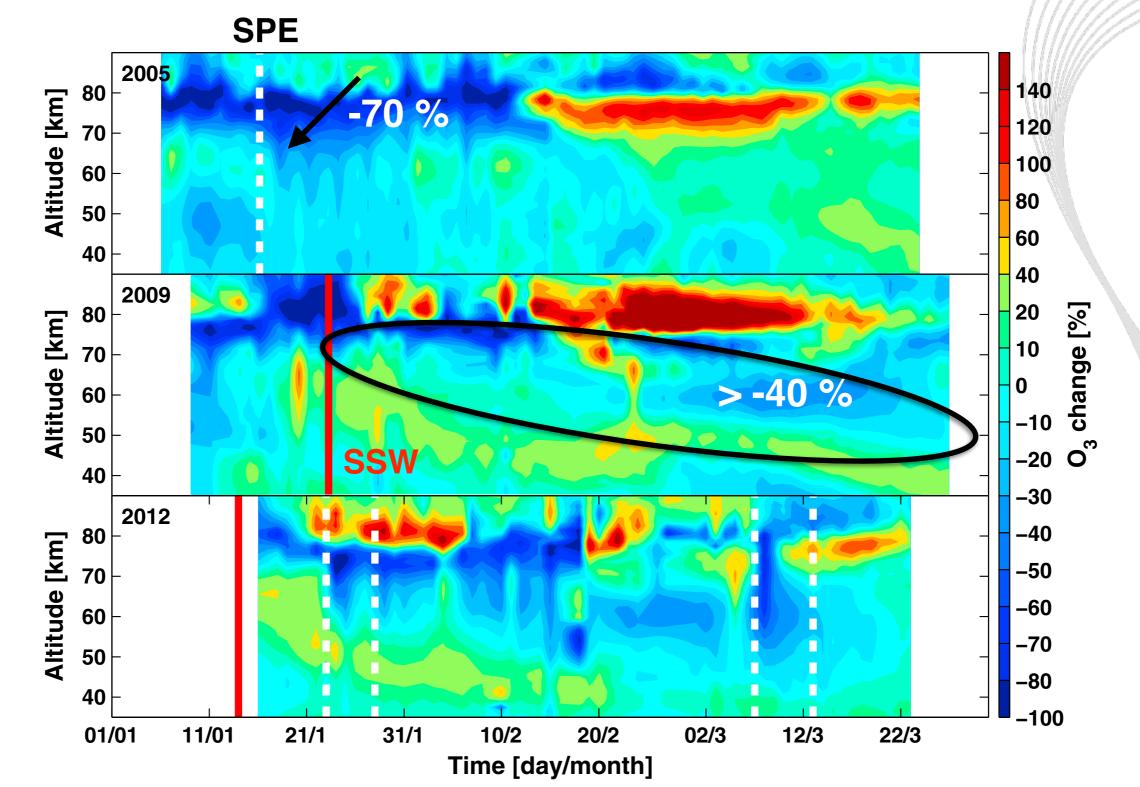


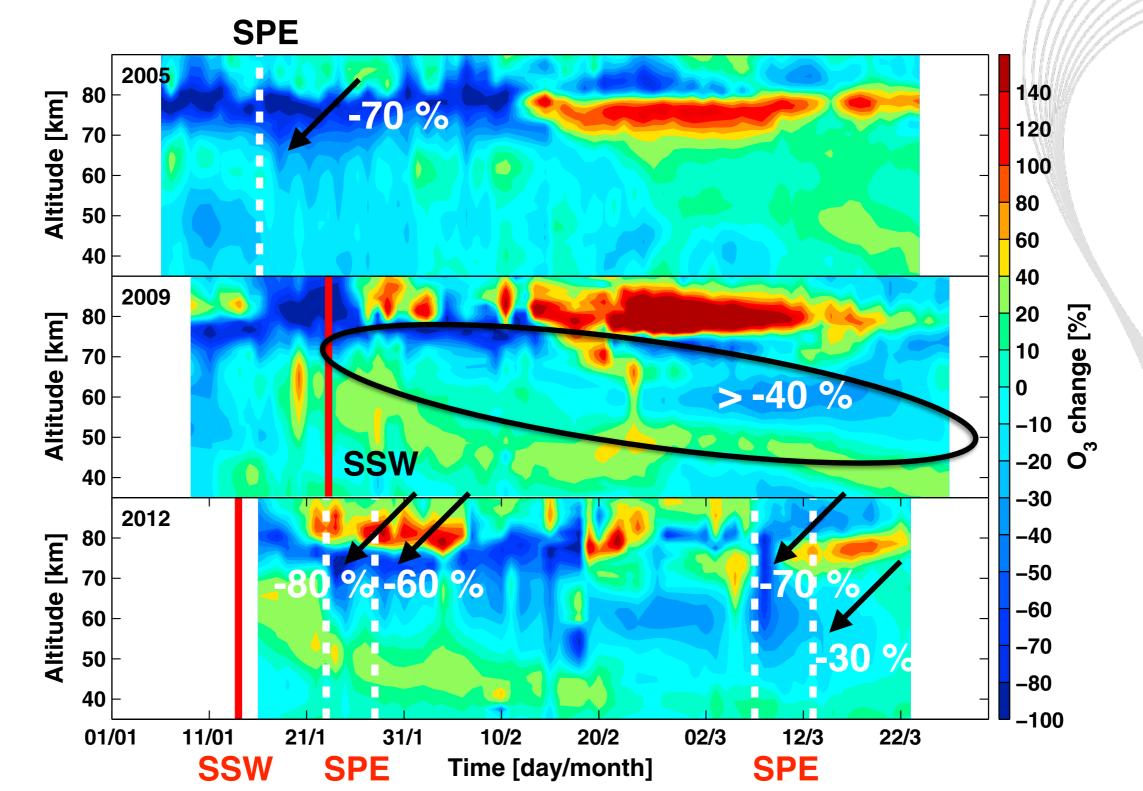
80→50 km

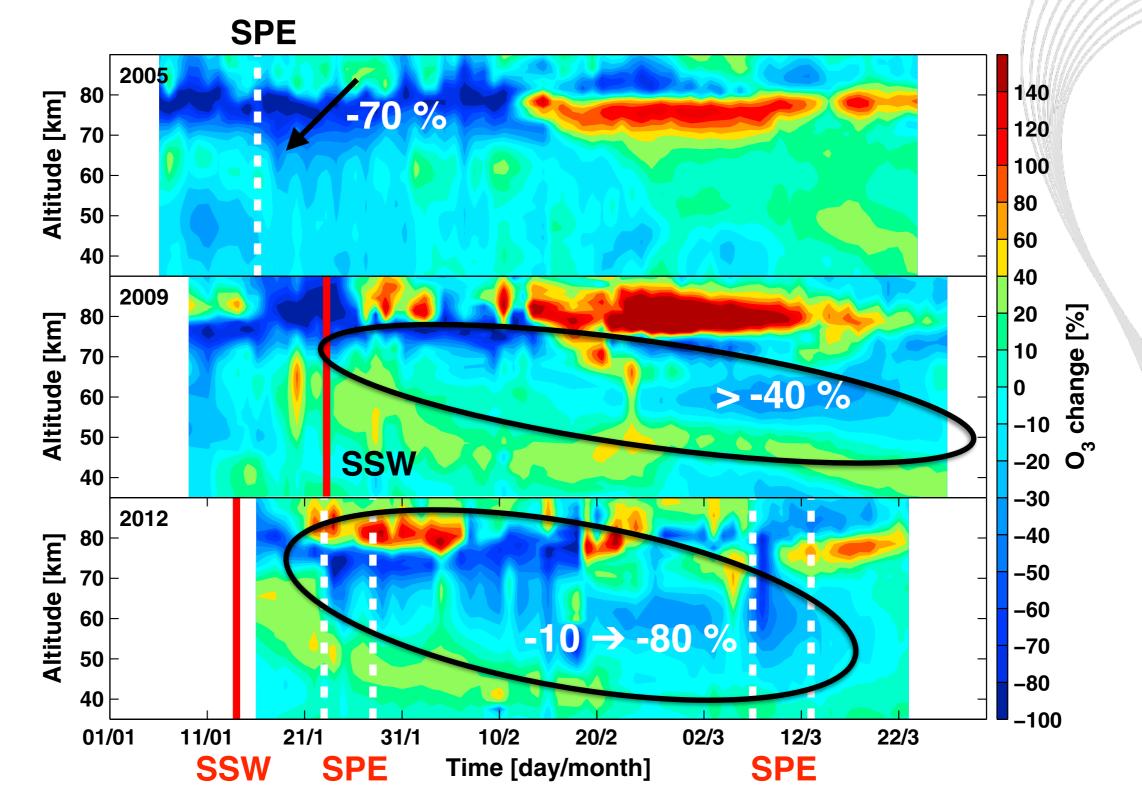
570m/d











Conclusions

- SPEs and SSWs both have effects on the upper and middle atmospheres (40-90 km)
 - the amount of NO_x was increased by a factor of 1-25
 - both short-term and long-term ozone losses of the order of 10-90 % were observed
- largest mesospheric NO_x changes were observed in 2009 (SSW)
- largest stratospheric NO_x changes in 2012 (SPEs + SSW)
- optimal conditions (dynamics + production) \neq NO_x -dominated effect on ozone
- measurements during periods of active Sun

Päivärinta et al., 2013: Observed effects of solar proton events and sudden stratospheric warmings on odd nitrogen and ozone in the polar middle atmosphere, *J. Geophys. Res. Atmos.*, 118, 6837–6848, doi:10.1002/jgrd.50486

