

# Space weather induced direct ionisation effects in the ozone layer?

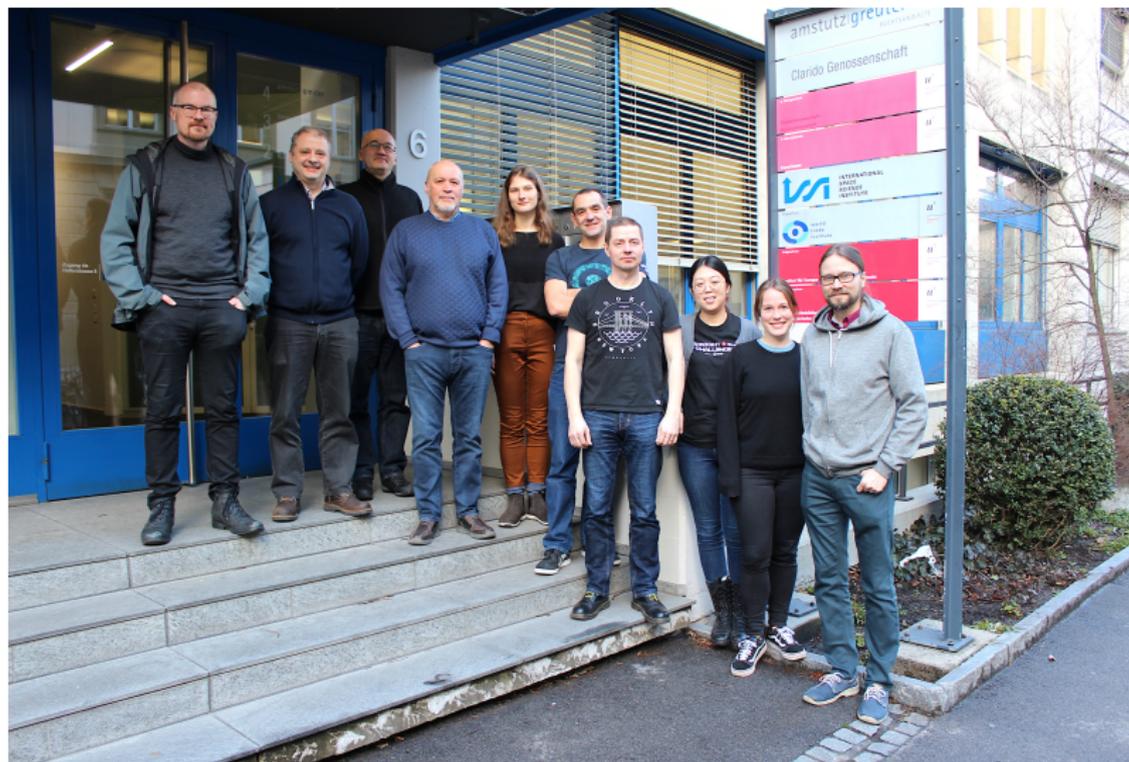
ISSI team: Antti Kero\*, Pekka Verronen, Jia Jia, Rigel Kivi, Ilya Usoskin, Mick Denton, Eugene Rozanov, Kseniia Kolubenko, Annika Seppälä, Niilo Kalakoski, Kenneth Nilsen, Christine Smith-Johnsen

\*Sodankylä Geophysical Observatory, University of Oulu, Finland

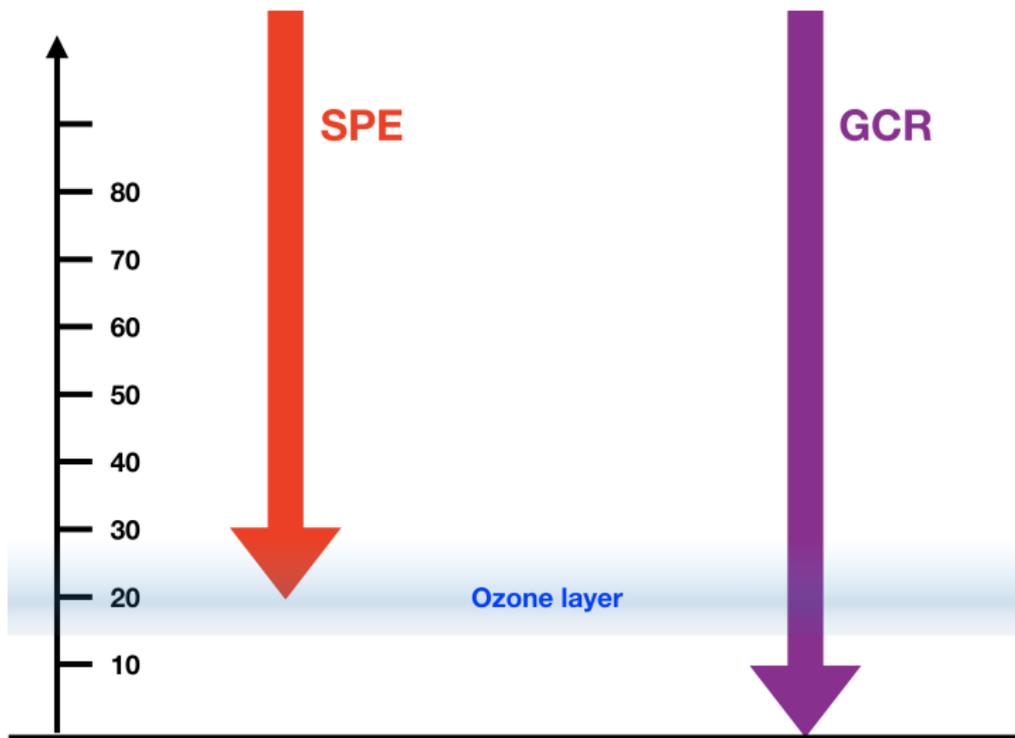
**antti.kero@sgo.fi**

5 September 2022

# Group photo (5th of February 2020)



# Basic ideas



# SPE impact on the Ozone layer

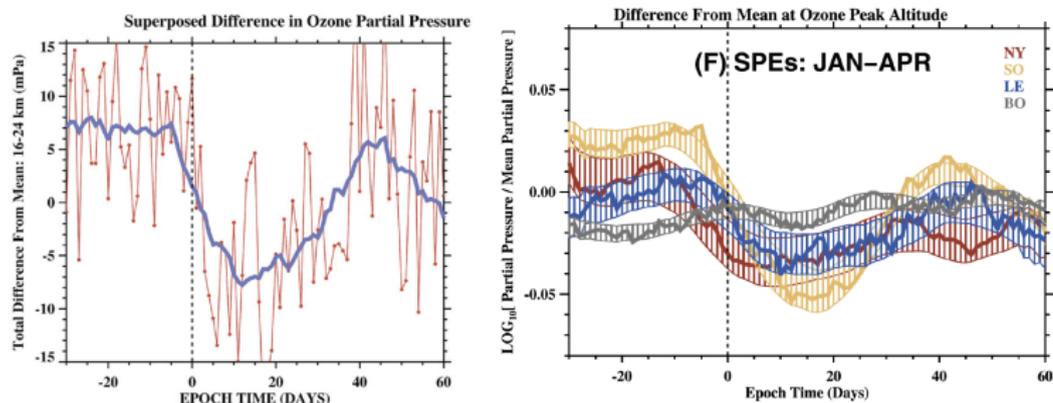
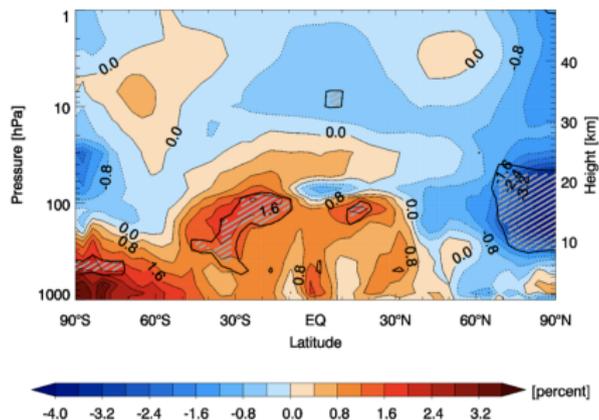


Fig. 1. Left: Superposed epoch analysis of Sodankylä Ozone sond partial pressure for a set of solar proton events that occurred during Jan-April (Denton+, JASTP, 2018). Right: Similar analysis carried out for several sounding stations: Ny Ålesund, Sodankylä, Lerwick and Boulder (Denton et al., GRL 2018).

# GCR vs. Ozone layer

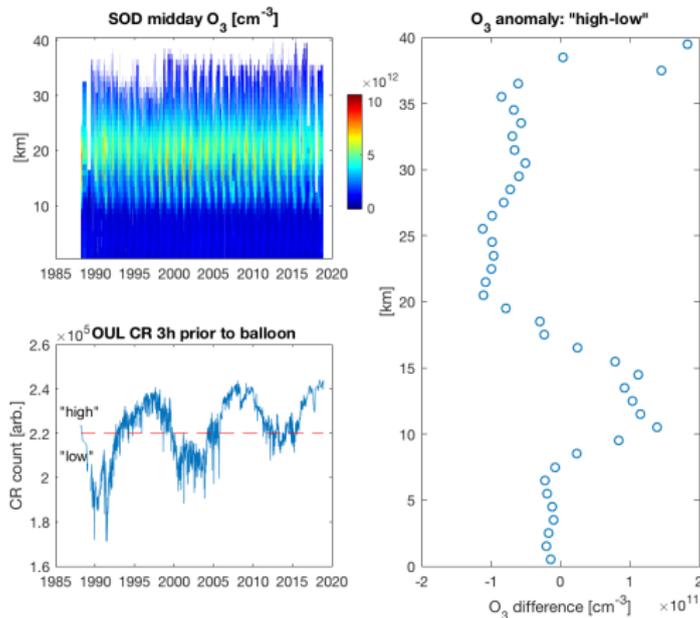


**Fig. 5.** Annual mean effect of GCRs on zonal mean ozone,  $([O_3]_{\text{GCR}} - [O_3]_{\text{control}}) / [O_3]_{\text{control}}$ , given in percent. Results are averaged from 1978–2002 (after allowing for a 2-year model spin-up) with appropriate accounting for solar minimum and maximum periods. Hatched areas (enclosed by thick solid contours) indicate changes with at least 95 % statistical significance.

1

<sup>1</sup>Calisto, M., Usoskin, I., Rozanov, E., and Peter, T.: Influence of Galactic Cosmic Rays on atmospheric composition and dynamics, *Atmos. Chem. Phys.*, 11, 4547–4556, <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-11-4547-2011>, 2011.

# GCR vs. Ozone layer: Sodankylä balloon soundings



# Our outcomes so far ...

- Niilo's paper out!

Kalakoski, Niilo & Verronen, Pekka & Seppälä, Annika & Szelag, M. & Kero, Antti & Marsh, Daniel. (2020). Statistical response of middle atmosphere composition to solar proton events in WACCM-D simulations: importance of lower ionospheric chemistry. 10.5194/acp-2019-1133.

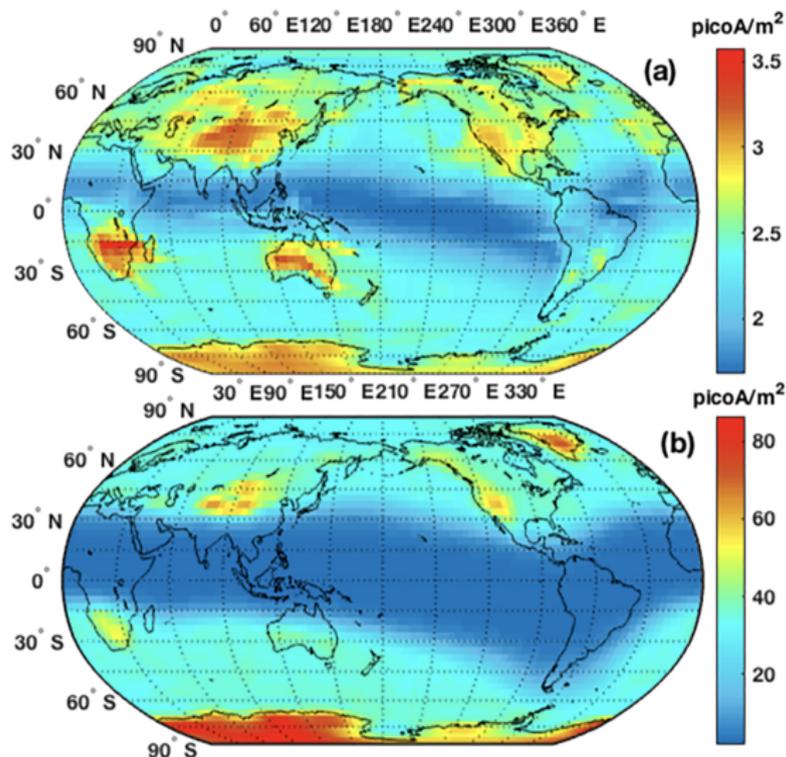
- Kseniia's paper out!

Golubenko, K., Rozanov, E., Mironova, I., Karagodin, A., & Usoskin, I.. (2020). Natural sources of ionization and their impact on atmospheric electricity. *Geophysical Research Letters*, 47, e2020GL088619. <https://doi.org/10.1029/2020GL088619>

- Jia's paper out!

Jia, J., Kero, A., Kalakoski, N., Szelag, M. E., and Verronen, P. T.: Is there a direct solar proton impact on lower-stratospheric ozone?, *Atmos. Chem. Phys.*, 20, 14969–14982, <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-20-14969-2020>, 2020.

# Kolubenko et al., 2020: atmospheric electricity, SOCOL

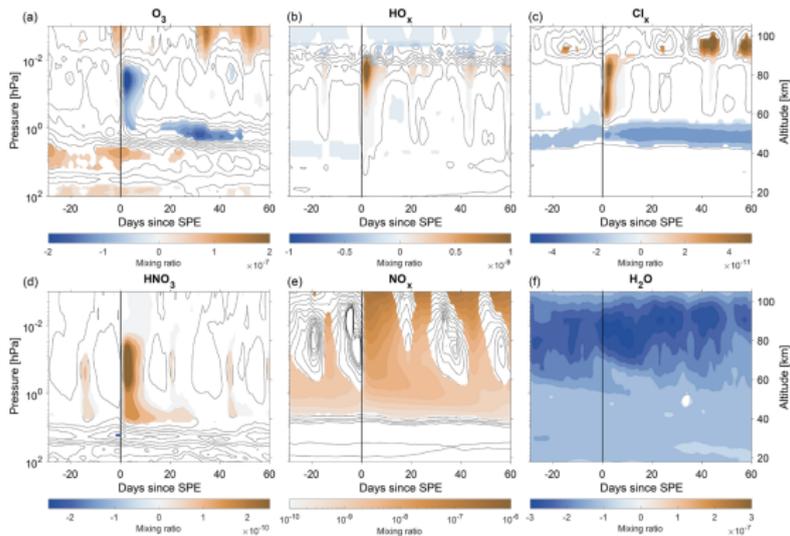


**Figure 5.** Global map of the vertical current density distribution for the quiet scenario 1 (GCR + Rn-222—panel a) and for the extreme scenario 2 (GCR + Rn-222 + SPE—panel b). Note the different scales in the two panels.

# Kalakoski et al., 2020: SPE impact on composition, WACCM-D

8928

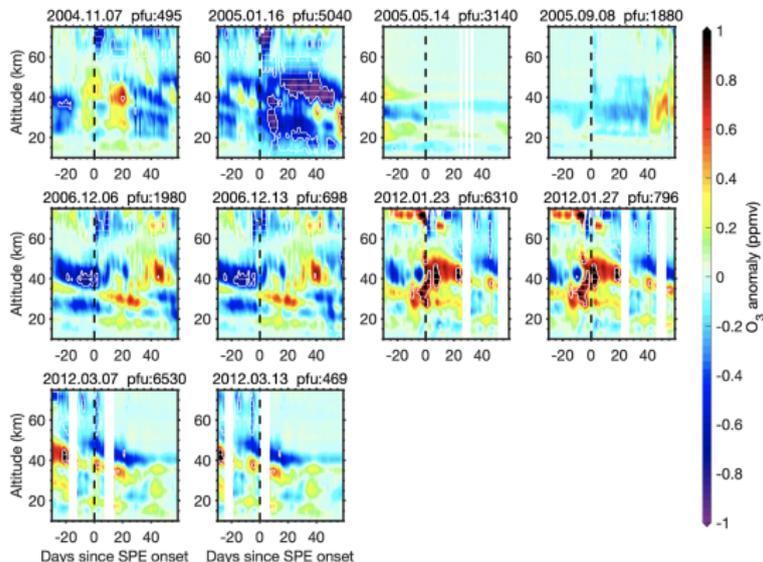
N. Kalakoski: SPE impact on atmospheric composition



**Figure 4.** Area-weighted northern polar cap averages (latitude > 60° N) of composite means of WD for O<sub>3</sub>, HO<sub>x</sub>, Cl<sub>x</sub>, HNO<sub>3</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>O. The x axis shows the number of days before and after the event (day 0, solid black line) and the y axis pressure levels in the model (hPa, a, d) and approximate altitude (km, c, f). Note that the color scale for NO<sub>x</sub> panel is logarithmic, and all contours shown in that panel indicate positive difference.

J. Jia et al.: Direct solar proton impact on ozone below 30 km

14973



**Figure 3.** MLS ozone anomalies (in ppmv) along with altitude at 30 d before and 60 d after individual large SPEs (proton fluxes > 400 pfu) in July 2004–December 2012. The white thick line area demonstrates ozone anomalies with > 95% confidence after the Monte Carlo test.

# SPE impact on the Ozone layer, balloon sounding data revisited!

M.H. Dennon et al.

*Journal of Atmospheric and Solar-Terrestrial Physics* 177 (2018) 218–227

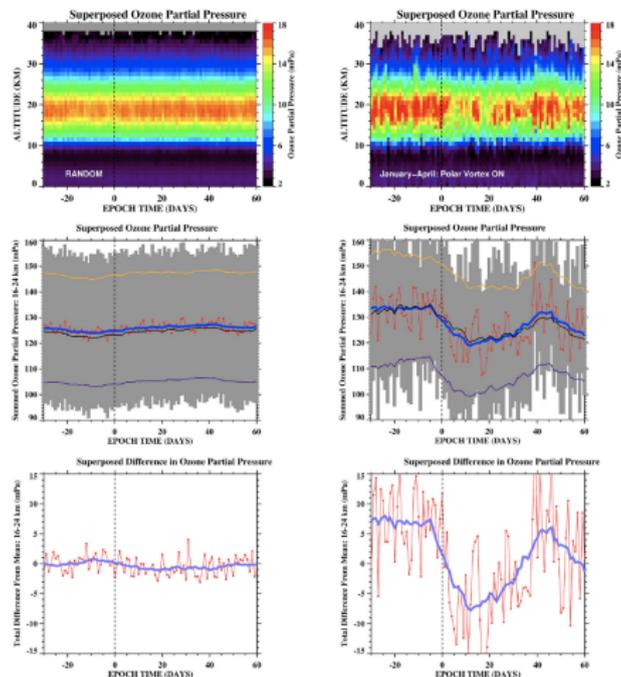
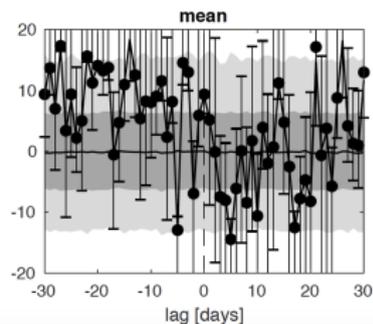
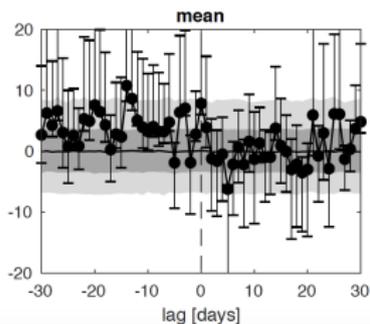
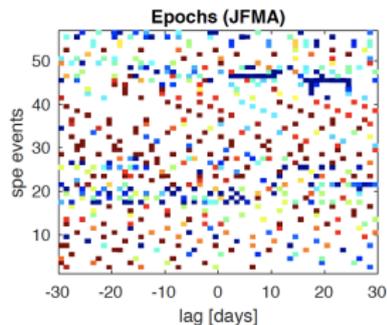
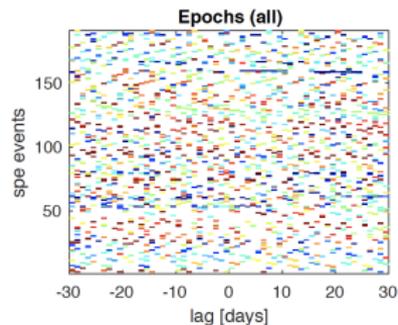
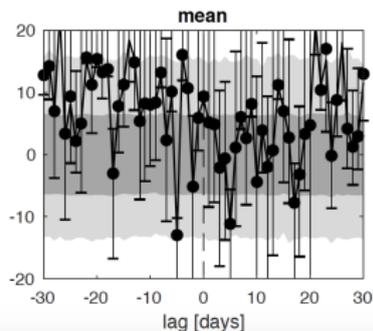
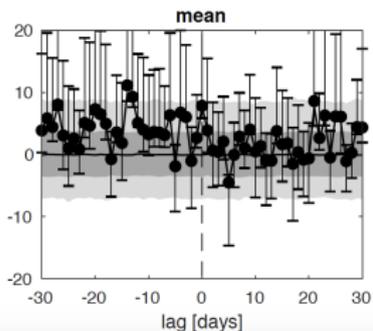
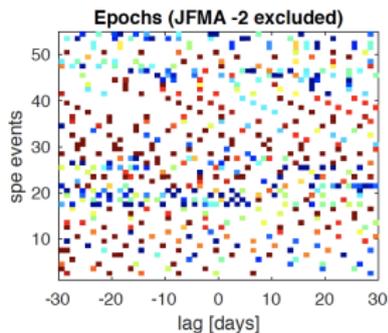
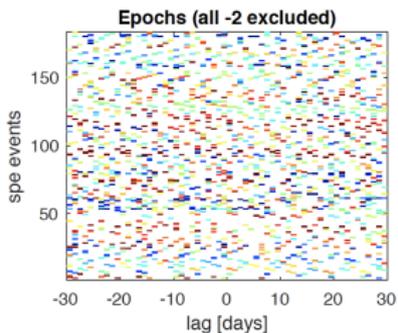


Fig. 6. The same format as shown in Figs. 4 and 5, but here data are only plotted for January, February, March and April, when the polar vortex is ACTIVE over Northern Finland. There is a clear trend for a decrease in the stratospheric ozone population following the SPEs.

# The Sodankylä Ozone sonde dataset: SEA



# The Sodankylä Ozone sonde dataset: SEA (-2 epochs)



# Summary

- We have found (mostly) counterevidence on the overall direct SPE impact on the Ozone layer.
- GCR impact on the Ozone layer needs more investigation.
- An extreme SPE is expected to alter the atmospheric electricity!