

# The impact of stratosphere-troposphere exchange on atmospheric nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O) and its isotopic budget in the troposphere

Qing LIANG<sup>1</sup>, Paul A. NEWMAN<sup>1</sup>, Bruce C. DAUBE<sup>2</sup>, and Steve C. WOFSY<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD 20771, USA*

<sup>2</sup> *Harvard University, Cambridge, MA 02138, USA*

Nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O) is the third most important anthropogenic greenhouse gas (GHG) in the atmosphere and a major ozone depleting substance (ODS) in the stratosphere. Although major N<sub>2</sub>O sources are known, the magnitudes of individual sources, *i.e.*, ocean, natural soil, and anthropogenic activities, are highly uncertain. N<sub>2</sub>O isotopologues increasingly have been used to investigate the magnitudes of N<sub>2</sub>O sources and sinks. Balloon and aircraft measurements show that stratospheric N<sub>2</sub>O is isotopically enriched because the light N<sub>2</sub>O isotopologue is preferentially photolyzed compared to the heavier isotopologues. On the other hand, terrestrial N<sub>2</sub>O sources contain relatively more of the lighter isotopologue than mean tropospheric N<sub>2</sub>O.

An accurate model representation of stratospheric photochemical loss and stratosphere-troposphere exchange (STE) is critical for the atmospheric budget of N<sub>2</sub>O and emissions estimates. The inclusion of N<sub>2</sub>O isotopes in 3-D model simulations will provide key additional elements in constraining the N<sub>2</sub>O emissions using the atmospheric N<sub>2</sub>O isotopic budget. We will conduct a 3-D model simulation of N<sub>2</sub>O, its primary isotopologue (<sup>14</sup>N<sup>14</sup>N<sup>16</sup>O) and three heavier isotopologues (<sup>14</sup>N<sup>14</sup>N<sup>18</sup>O, <sup>14</sup>N<sup>15</sup>N<sup>16</sup>O and <sup>15</sup>N<sup>14</sup>N<sup>16</sup>O) using the NASA Goddard GEOS-5 Chemistry Climate Model. The modeled N<sub>2</sub>O will be compared with observations collected during the NASA Atmospheric Tomography Mission (ATom) available deployments, as well as early airborne missions, to evaluate the representation of STE on N<sub>2</sub>O and its impact on atmospheric distribution and variability of N<sub>2</sub>O. We will use the N<sub>2</sub>O STE isotopologue tracers to track the stratospheric enrichment variations through the tropopause to the surface. These isotopologues will provide information on the stratospheric influx contribution to the tropospheric isotopic composition for δ<sup>18</sup>O and δ<sup>15</sup>N<sup>bulk</sup>.

Key words: N<sub>2</sub>O, nitrous oxide, isotope, stratosphere-troposphere exchange