Topic # 15 OZONE DEPLETION IN THE STRATOSPHERE

see pp 81-85 in Class Notes

"[The Ozone Treaty is] the first truly global treaty that offers protection to every single human being."

> ~ Mostofa K. Tolba, Director of the UN Environment Programme

OZONE STORY = A very interesting illustration of the scientific process!

The THEORY that the ozone layer in the stratosphere might be damaged by human intervention PRECEDED the actual OBSERVATION of the ozone hole.

Yet, when the hole WAS observed (via satellite) it was almost "missed" because it wasn't expected . . .

But let's begin with the stratospheric ozone layer itself

Key Concept

WHERE IS THE OZONE LAYER?

SGC 60 Fig. 3-11 50 40 Altitude (km) **Stratosphere** 30 20 10 0 0.1 10 0.01

Ozone Concentration (ppm)





Ozone is produced naturally in photochemical reactions in the stratospheric ozone layer --"good ozone" -- is <u>decreasing</u>!



However, ozone has *increased* in troposphere due to photochemical smog reactions -- "bad ozone" review

Here's a different version of the figure ->

Shows 2 peaks, a major peak in O_3 density in the stratosphere, a smaller secondary peak in the lower troposphere



 $(10^{17} \text{ molecules / m}^3)$



First we'll focus on the "GOOD" ozone located in the **STRATOSPHERE** (the ozone that is being <u>depleted</u> leading to an ozone "hole")



THE OZONE LAYER IN THE STRATOSPHERE --WHY IT'S THERE

Due to: the natural "Chapman Mechanism"

(a series of photochemical reactions)

THE CHAPMAN MECHANISM (first proposed in 1930s)

> ozone is continuously produced and destroyed

 through PHOTOCHEMICAL REACTIONS in the stratosphere

> involves oxygen (O_2), molecular oxygen (O), photons of UV radiation, and OZONE (O_3).

Key Concept

The Chapman Mechanism



[Go to movie clip]

In theory:

>a balance of ozone is established over time

> prevents much of the harmful UV radiation from reaching the earth's surface.

Leads to an "Equilibrium" or "Steady State"

Key Concept



STEADY STATE = a condition in which the STATE of a system component (e.g. reservoir)

> is CONSTANT over time.



Steady state can be achieved in a reservoir: a) if there are no inflows or outflows, or b) if the rate of inflow = the rate of outflow.

Any imbalance in these rates leads to a change in the level of the reservoir.

C

FLOW DIAGRAM OF A STEADY STATE

Where have we seen something like this before?

Review: Why stratospheric ozone is "Good":

Black areas = radiation absorbed

Ultraviolet Visible Infrared 100%-Absorption 0%-.2 .5 2 5 10 Wavelength (µm) Absorptivity 20 30 10 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.6 0.8 Wavelength (μm)

Ozone has the property of being a very strong absorber of ultraviolet radiation → nearly total absorption of wavelengths less than 0.3 µm

> Fremember this absorption curve?

Q4 – What is the CORRECT completion to this sentence:

The global change issue usually referred to as <u>Stratospheric Ozone</u> <u>Depletion</u> is related to the part of the absorption curve that is labeled _____. (1) \bigwedge or (2) \bigvee

Q4 – What is the CORRECT completion to this sentence:

(1)

The global change issue usually referred to as <u>Stratospheric Ozone</u> <u>Depletion</u> is related to the part of the absorption curve that is labeled ____.

) or (2)

because X represents UV radiation being <u>absorbed</u>
hence if ozone is depleted, MORE ultraviolet radiation will reach the Earth's surface.

2. because X represents *terrestrial longwave* radiation being <u>absorbed</u> -- and hence serves as a catalyst in the Chapman mechanism.

3. because X represents *easy transmission of wavelengths of terrestrial longwave radiation <u>out to space</u> which then disappear through the "atmospheric window" also known as the ozone hole.*

Q5. Ok, X is right, but Why? $\sum_{g_{0,1}} \sum_{0,2} \sum_{0,3} \sum_{0,4} \sum_{0,5} \sum_{0,8} \sum_{1,5} \sum_{$

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Wavelength (µm)

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From p. 40 in Class Notes:

Temperature graph

Now roughly sketch the <u>temperature</u> line from this graph onto the ozone graph

Ozone Density graph

TEMPERATURE

(increases / decreases]

with increasing altitude in the stratosphere

WHY???

Q6. Why is there an increase in temperature with altitude in the STRATOSPHERE?

- 1. It is the closest layer to the sun, hence it is closest to the solar "heat source."
- 2. It receives large amounts of UV radiation from the sun <u>PLUS</u> it has a high concentration of ozone to absorb this UV.
- It is the layer which contains most of the GH gases that absorb IR radiation emitted by the Earth's surface.

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This is about where we ended . . . We'll finish up on THURSDAY before TEST #4!