



Interhemispheric transport into the southern hemisphere polar stratosphere from the Asian monsoon region

Xiaolu Yan¹, Paul Konopka², Felix Ploeger^{2,3}, and Aurélien Podglajen⁴

¹Chinese Academy of Meteorological Sciences, Beijing, China

²Institute for Energy and Climate Research: Stratosphere (IEK-7), Forschungszentrum Jülich, Jülich, Germany

³Institute for Atmospheric and Environmental Research, University of Wuppertal, Wuppertal, Germany

⁴Laboratoire de Météorologie Dynamique (LMD/IPSL), École polytechnique, Institut polytechnique de Paris, Sorbonne Université, École normale supérieure, PSL Research University, CNRS, Paris, France

The South-East Asian boundary layer has become one of the most polluted regions in recent years due to rapid economic growth, which even affect the trace gas composition in the southern hemisphere by inter-hemispheric transport. We study the transport from the boundary layer of the Asian summer monsoon (ASM) region [15° N, 45° N, 30° E, 120° E] into the global upper troposphere and lower stratosphere (UTLS) using the Lagrangian chemistry transport model CLaMS driven by the ERA5 reanalysis during 2010-2014. In particular, we quantify the inter-hemispheric transport contribution from the ASM region to the southern hemisphere polar region (SP) [60° S, 90° S] and investigate the influence on pollution. Despite the smaller size of ASM area compared to the southern hemisphere (SH) subtropics [15° S, 45° S] and tropics [15° S, 15° N], we find that the air mass fractions (AMF) from the ASM to the SP are about 1.5 times larger than the corresponding contributions from the SH subtropics and about two times smaller than those from the tropics. Transport from the ASM boundary layer to the Southern polar vortex occurs largely above about 450 K and on timescales longer than 2 years, while transport timescales to the Antarctic region below the vortex are shorter than about 2 years. The transport contribution from the ASM region to the SP presents distinct inter-annual variability, which is strongly related to the strength of polar vortex. The relatively young (less than two years) tracers originating from the ASM region show good correlations with CCl_4 , F12, and CH_3Cl observations from ACE-FTS in the antarctic UTLS. The reconstructed SF_6 indicates that about 20% of SF_6 in the SP stratosphere originates

from the ASM boundary layer, which is larger than the SF_6 fraction of SH subtropical origin, while 50% of SF_6 in the SP stratosphere originates from the tropical boundary layer.