



SPARC Workshop SHARP2016

## **Water vapor in the tropical tropopause region and tropical stratosphere**

Dr. Holger Vömel<sup>1</sup>, Dr. Henry Selkirk, Gary Morris<sup>2</sup>, Jorge Andres Diaz, Ernesto Corrales, Jessica Valverde

<sup>1</sup> NCAR

<sup>2</sup> St. Edward's University

Voemel@ucar.edu

Water vapor enters the stratosphere largely in the tropics and is freeze dried at the tropical tropopause. The precise details of this process are not well understood. Profiles of water vapor and ozone between the surface and the middle stratosphere have been measured at Costa Rica since 2005 and at a number of other tropical sites since 1964. These soundings provide a unique opportunity to study transport processes across the tropical tropopause, long term changes of these trace gases and atmospheric processes such as the dehydration at the tropical tropopause and the tropical tape recorder.

In this presentation we focus on the dehydration at the tropical tropopause. The 10 year data set at Costa Rica shows the tropical tape recorder with high vertical resolution and shows when the seasonal maximum of stratospheric water vapor detaches from the local tropopause.

This data set shows that the tropical tropopause at Costa Rica is on average saturated with respect to ice with only minimal seasonal variation. This result is not necessarily to be expected, because the data set contains observations of large supersaturation as well as low subsaturation and there is no obvious reason to assume that the number of supersaturated and subsaturated observations averages out to ice saturation; however, the observations indicate that this is the case over Central America. Campaign based observations in the Western Pacific region and at San Cristobal, Galapagos indicate that this may be the case there as well.

Large scale modeling efforts of stratospheric water vapor may therefore need to accurately represent the tropical tropopause temperature, but may not need to understand the details of the dehydration process, at least for the Central American region. However, more observations with high vertical resolution across the tropical tropopause at other equatorial regions are needed to test this hypothesis.