



High troposphere O₃ filament at mid-latitude: a BORTAS campaign case study

Eleonora Aruffo (1,2), David Peterson (3), Piero Di Carlo (1,2), Fabio Biancofiore (1), Marcella Busilacchio (1), Cesare Dari Salisburgo (1), Franco Giammaria (1), Stephane Bauguitte (4), James Lee (5), Sarah Moller (5), James Hopkins (5), Shalini Punjabi (5), Alistair C. Lewis (5), Paul Palmer (6), and Edward Hyer (3)

(1) Center of Excellence CETEMPS, University of L'Aquila, Via Vetoio, Coppito, L'Aquila, Italy, (2) Department of Physical and Chemical Sciences, University of L'Aquila, Coppito L'Aquila, Italy, (3) Marine Meteorology Division, Naval Research Laboratory, Monterey, California, USA, (4) Facility for Airborne Atmospheric Measurements, Bedfordshire, UK,, (5) Department of Chemistry, University of York, York, UK, (6) School of GeoSciences, University of Edinburgh, UK

During a flight (B625, 24 July 2011) of the BORTAS campaign (BOReal forest fires on Tropospheric oxidants over the Atlantic using Aircraft and Satellites, Nova Scotia, Canada, July-August 2011), an increase in the ozone (O₃) concentrations has been observed at high altitude (about 7.5 Km a.s.l.) correlated with a significant growth of total peroxy nitrates (\sum PNs), CO, NO₂, NO_y, black carbon (BC), isoprene and other species. We will illustrate the data analysis, the Hysplit back trajectories calculation and the analysis of the meteorological/physical conditions occurred during this case study in order to demonstrate that the O₃ filament measured at high altitude over the Atlantic Ocean (between Nova Scotia and the Gulf of St. Lawrence) is a consequence of boreal biomass burning fires.