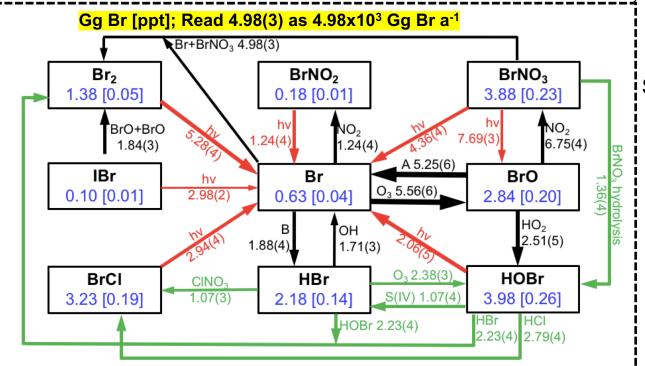
Modeling of tropospheric halogen (CI-**Br**-I) chemistry: cycling, debromination, and impact

Global annual mean inventory of tropospheric inorganic bromine (Br_y)



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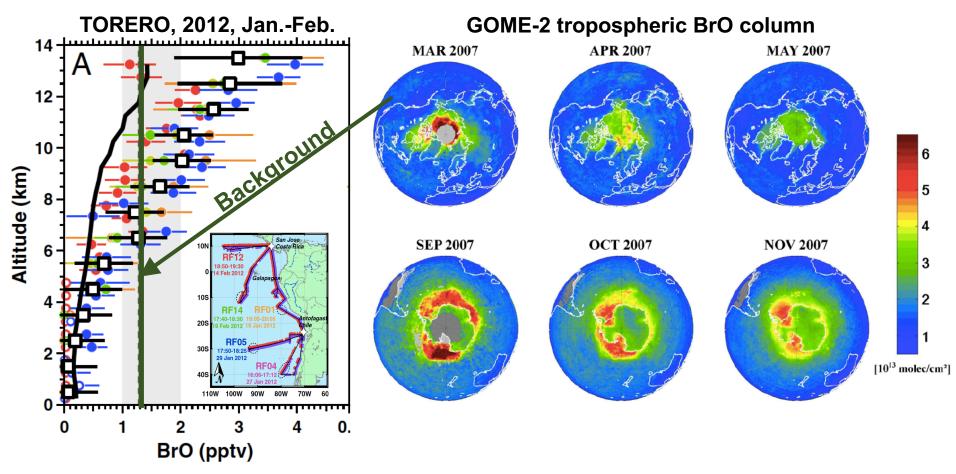
> GCA1 05/21/2018

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Gas phase; Photolysis; Heterogeneous reactions

Results based on one-year simulation (v1102-d, 2012, 4x5, MERRA2)

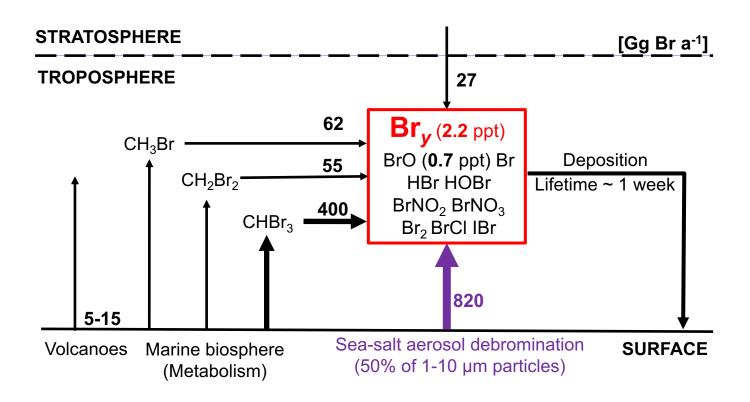
Increasing evidence for widespread bromine in the troposphere



- Tropospheric daytime BrO background: ~1ppt
- Bromine radicals (Br and BrO) play important roles in tropospheric chemistry by:
 - · depleting ozone and OH
 - oxidizing elemental mercury and VOCs

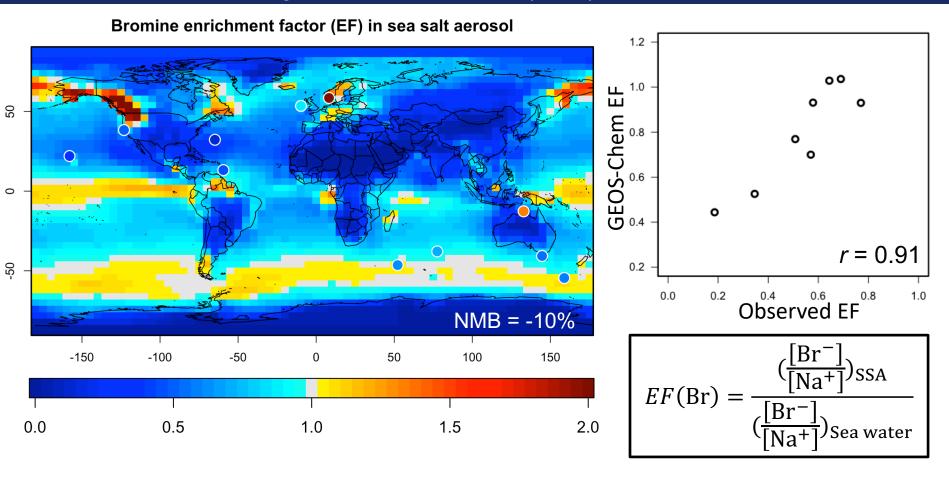
Probably impact your work!

Global tropospheric budget for inorganic halogen (Br_{ν})



- Global source of tropospheric halogens is mainly natural and from the oceans
 - Bromoform (CHBr₃) is major source in the free troposphere
 - Conundrum: Sea salt aerosol (SSA) is the dominant global source, but caused too high BrO in previous model studies

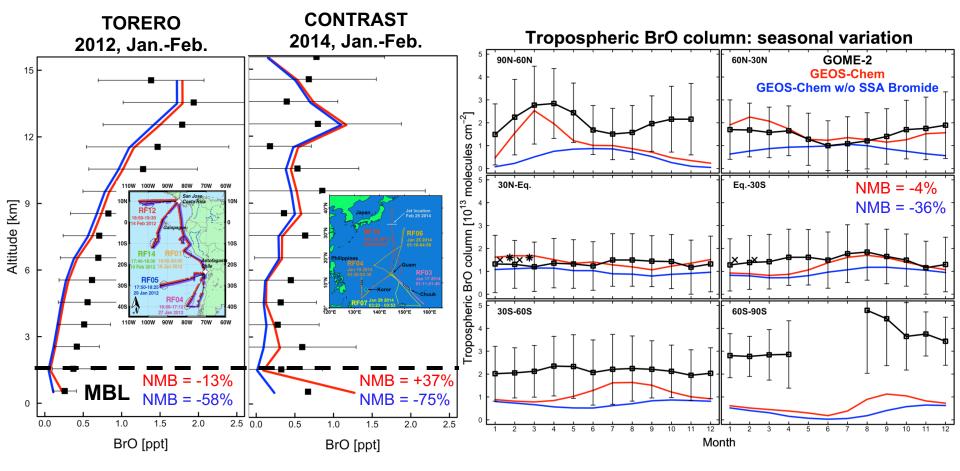
Modeling of sea salt aerosol (SSA) debromination



- Observations indicate a 50% depletion of bromide in SSA relative to seawater composition
- Less bromide depletion (i.e., larger EF) over the Southern Ocean debromination only occurs in acidified SSA

SSA Br⁻ + H⁺ + HOBr
$$\rightarrow$$
 Br₂ + H₂O

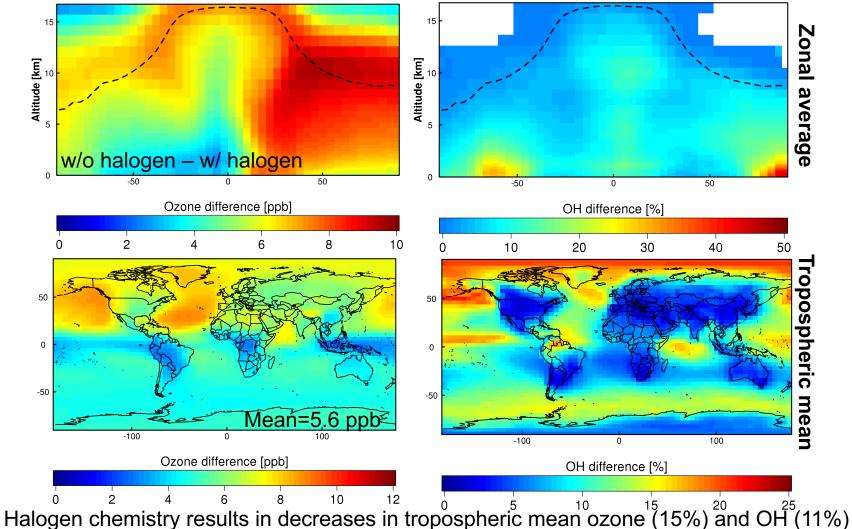
Observational constraints on BrO



• BrO in the marine boundary layer are maintained at relatively low levels by adding:

Uptake of HBr by the sea salt aerosol becomes the major sink of Br_y

Effect of halogen chemistry in tropospheric ozone and OH



- SSA debromination will be off in v11-02 because it breaks ozone

A cycling Br_v family

- Sea salt aerosol as a source and a sink of bromine
- To make SSA debromination consistent with ozone