ENHANCED ATMOSPHERIC SOLUBILIZATION OF IRON DUE TO ANTHROPOGENIC ACTIVITIES

Elisa Bergas-Massó(1), María Gonçalves Ageitos(1,2), Stelios Myriokefalitakis(3), Twan van Noije(4), Ron Miller(5), and Carlos Pérez García-Pando(1,6)

(1)Barcelona Supercomputing Center, (2)Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya, (3)National Observatory of Athens, Institute for Environmental Research and Sustainable Development (IERSD), (4)Royal Netherlands Meteorological Institute (KNMI), (5)NASA Goddard Institute for Space Studies, (6) Catalan Institution for Research and Advanced Studies (ICREA)

CONTACT: elisa.bergas@bsc.es

OBJECTIVE:

Assess soluble Fe deposition budgets, their global distribution, and the contribution of natural and anthropogenic sources under different climate scenarios.

MODEL DESCRIPTION:



IRON EMISSIONS

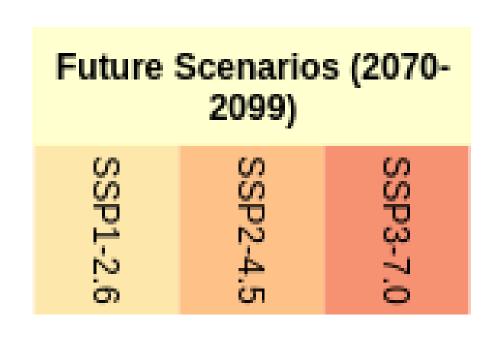
- Mineral Dust (95%) dust mineralogical composition
 - Combustion (5%)
 anthropogenic & biomass bruning
- 2 ATMOSPHERIC Proton-promoted dissolution PROCESSING OF Oxalate-promoted Fe dissolution Photo-reductive dissolution.
- DEPOSITION OVER OPEN OCEAN

EXPERIMENTAL SETUP:

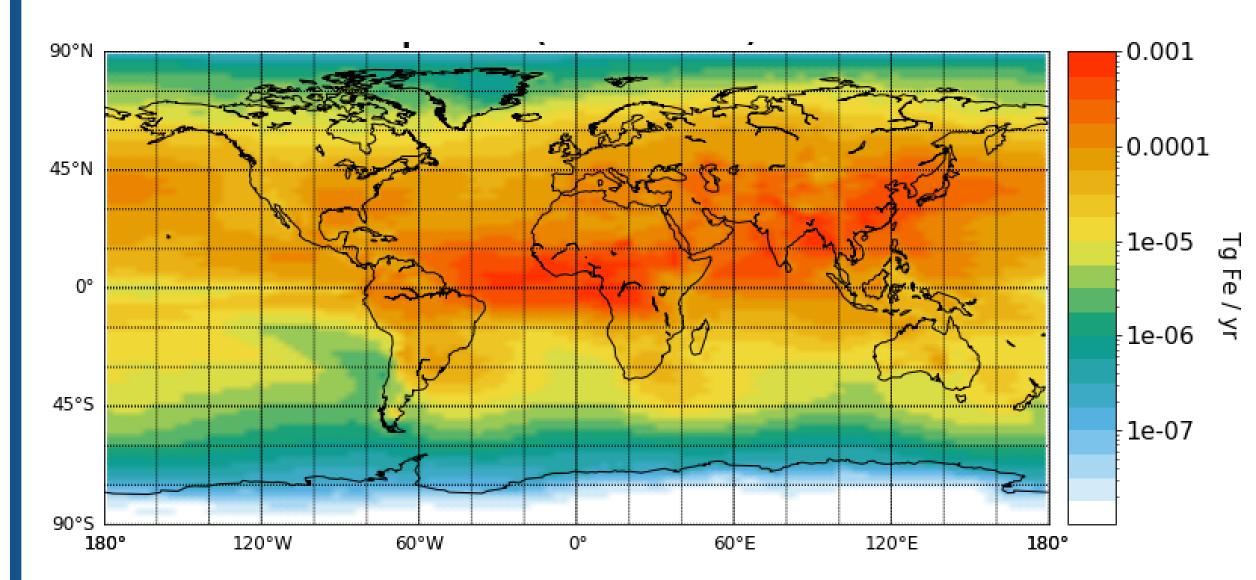
- 30 year-long time-slice experiments
- CMIP6 SCENARIOS

Preindustrial (1850) industri

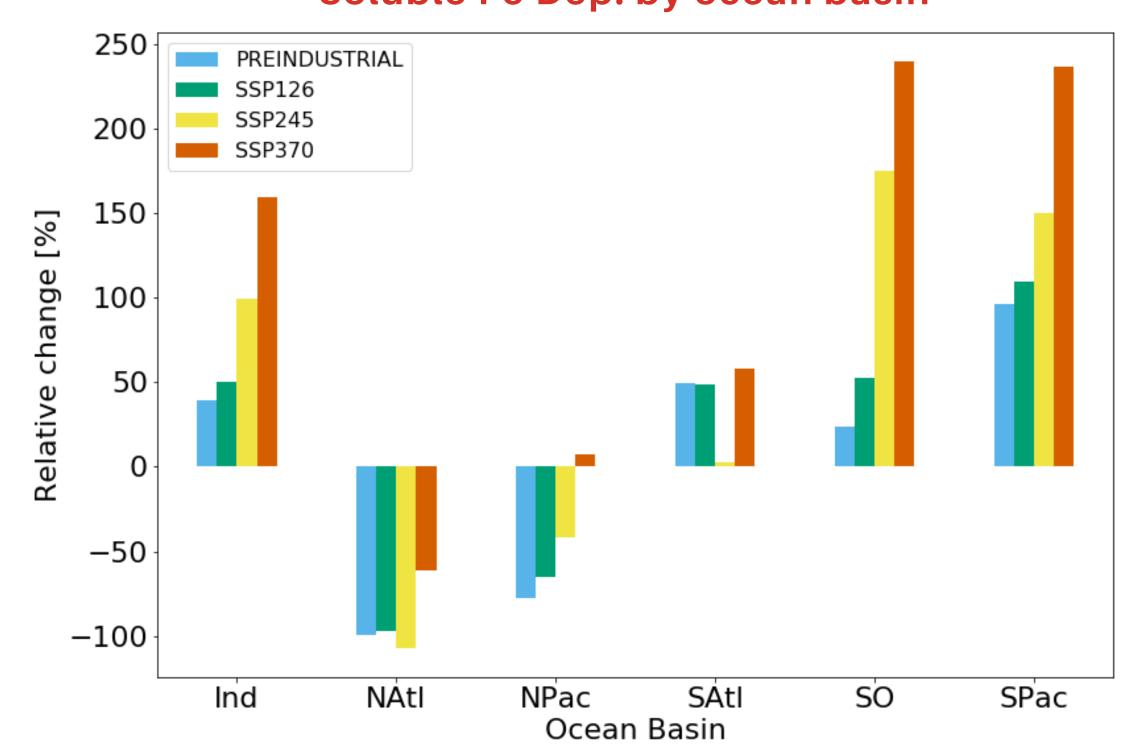




Total Soluble-Fe Dep. HISTORICAL scenario (Annual mean)



Relative Change [Scenarios-HISTORICAL] Soluble Fe Dep. by ocean basin



Relative source contribution for each scenario and ocean basin

