

Mesospheric HO₂ and O₃ Distribution in Tropical Region Measured by SMILES and Their Relation to Transient Luminous Event

SATO, Mitsuteru^{1*}, SUZUKI, Makoto², MITSUDA, Chihiro³, SHIOTANI, Masato⁴, SAKAZAKI, Takatoshi⁵, FUJIWARA, Masatomo⁶, AKIYOSHI, Hideharu⁷, Douglas Kinnison⁸

¹Faculty of Science, Hokkaido University, ²ISAS/JAXA, ³Fujitsu FIP Corporation, ⁴RISH, Kyoto University, ⁵Graduate School of Environmental Earth Science, Hokkaido University, ⁶Faculty of Environmental Earth Science, Hokkaido University, ⁷National Institute for Environmental Studies, ⁸NCAR

Based on the chemical simulation of the lightning-associated Transient Luminous Events (TLEs) such as sprites and elves, it is reported that the number density of NO_x, HO_x and O₃ in the stratosphere and mesosphere can be drastically changed after the occurrence of TLEs. Though it is reported that the occurrence of TLEs mainly centers on the tropical region and that these TLEs may affect chemistry in the tropical stratosphere and mesosphere, no qualitative analysis has been performed so far. In order to identify the chemical impact of TLEs, we analyzed the O₃ and HO₂ data obtained by ISS/SMILES. Based on the initial analysis, we identified that the number density of HO₂ increased over the tropical continents and that the number density is about 2 times bigger than that estimated by the three-dimensional photochemical model (SD-WACCM). At the presentation, we will show more detailed HO₂, O₃ distributions and time variations.

Keywords: lightning, sprite, HO₂, O₃, SMILES