

海氷内部でのブロモホルム生成と大気への放出について

Production of bromoform in sea ice and emission to the atmosphere

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Bromoform (CHBr_3) is one of the important bromine containing volatile halocarbons that are involved in ozone depletion in the atmosphere. Although the possible source of reactive bromine species from snow and sea ice has been discussed, mechanisms that control CHBr_3 production within sea ice and emission to the atmosphere remain unclear. Here, we show evidence of massive CHBr_3 production at sea ice surface-snow interfaces and its strong emission to the atmosphere from five field-campaigns to the Arctic Ocean, the Southern Ocean, and the Sea of Okhotsk in the winter and spring, in addition to supporting laboratory experiments. We found that the ice-related strong CHBr_3 emission was linked to the production of the CHBr_3 at the snow-sea ice interface through the haloform reaction. Our results suggest that sea ice acts as a strong CHBr_3 source for the atmosphere, indicating a significant contribution to the atmospheric bromine cycle.

キーワード：海氷、ブロモホルム、極域海洋

Keywords: sea ice, bromoform, polar ocean