

Water vapour isotopic signature along the EAIIST traverse

Mathieu Casado (1,2), Christophe Leroy-Dos Santos (1), Elise Fourré (1), Vincent Favier (3), Cécile Agosta (1), Laurent Arnaud (3), Frédéric Prié (1), Pete Akers (3), Léoni Janssen (1), Christophe Kittel (4), Joel Savarino (3), Amaelle Landais (1)

Contact: mathieu.casado@lsce.ipsl.fr

Take home messages

- First in-land transect of water vapour isotopic composition monitoring, combined with two static measurements.
- Bridging previously known processes near the coast and far inland.
- To be complemented with surface snow isotopic composition as well as with modelling approaches (in particular MAR)

The EAIIST traverse

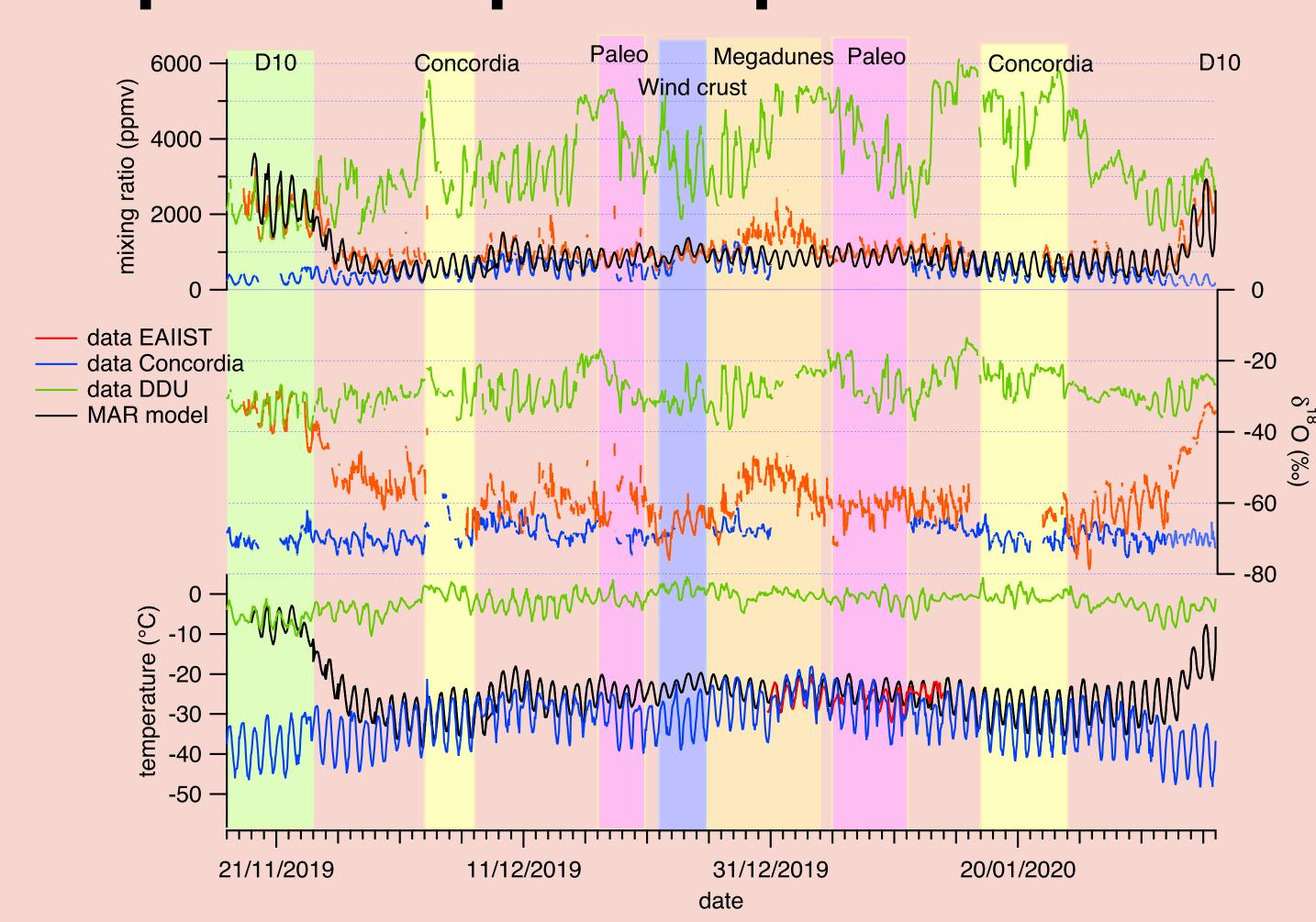
Traverse from Dumont d'Urville to Concordia, to the Megadunes site, and back.

23/11/2019 to 05/02/2020

3657 km



Vapour isotopic composition



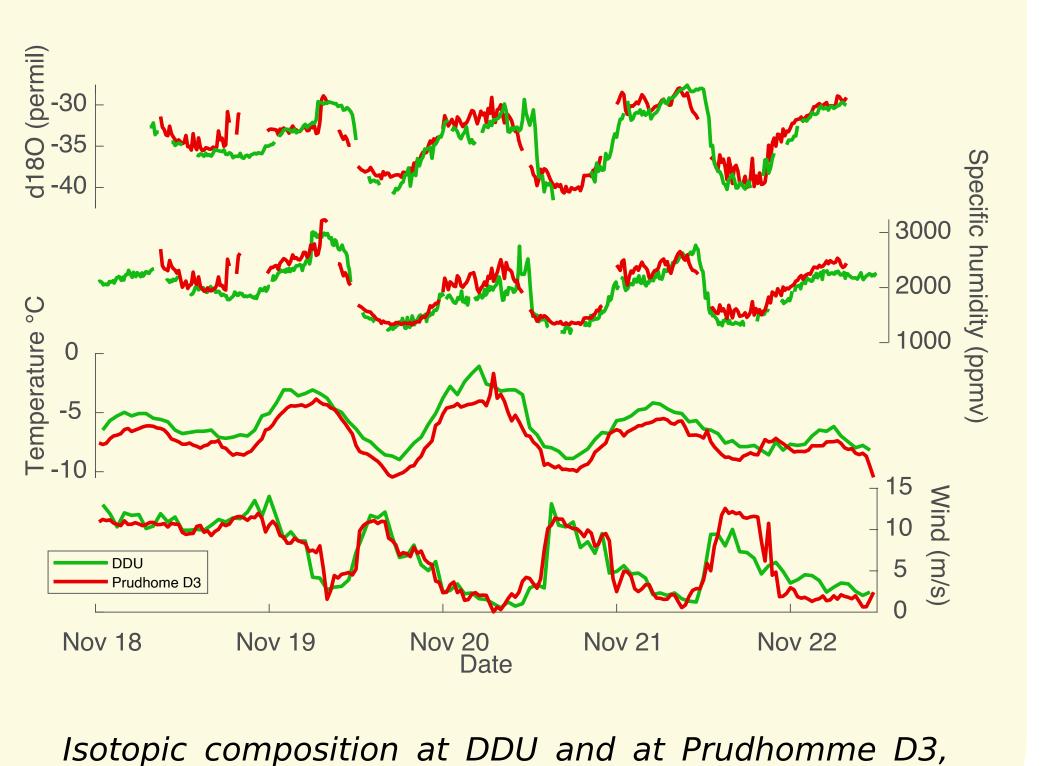
• Spatial and temporal variability recorded through the traverse

Zoom 1: near the coast

 Very good agreement between DDU and D3 Distance: ~10km

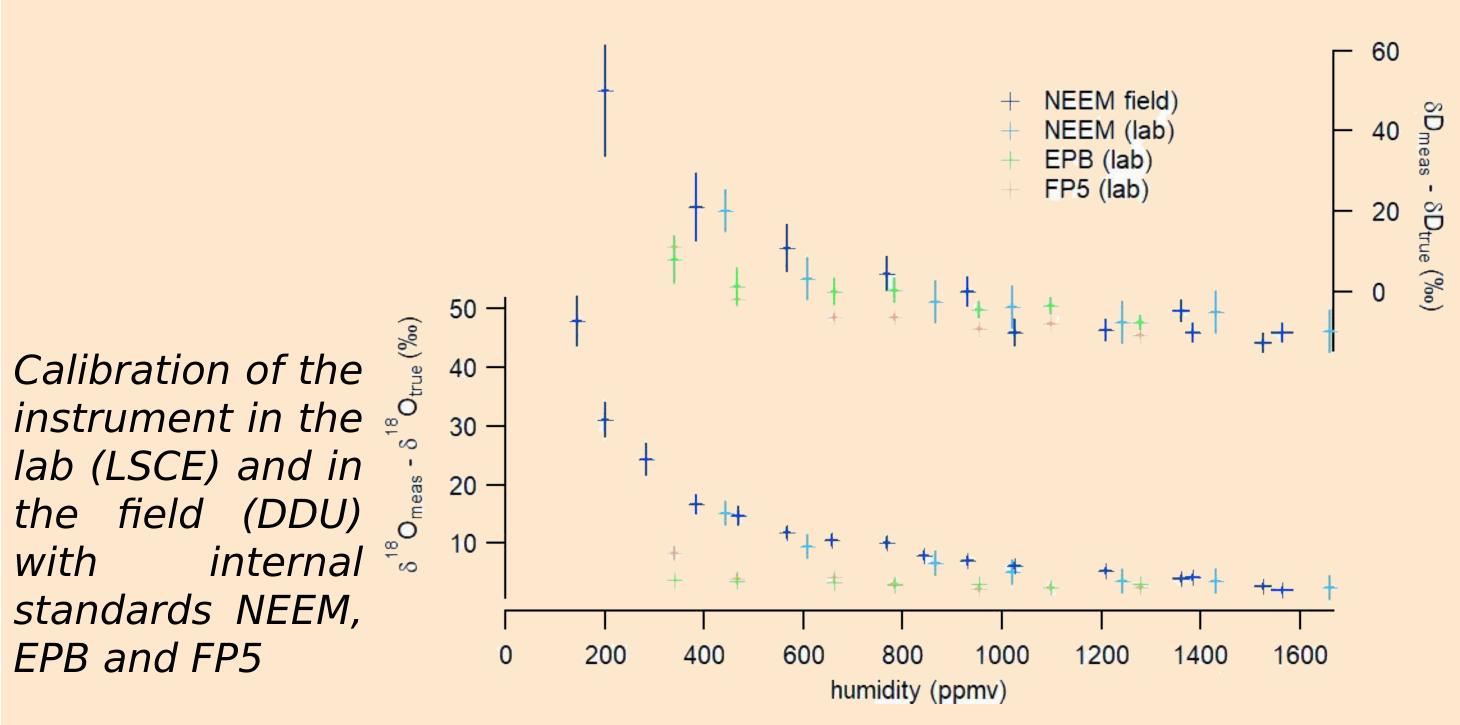
 Nearly identical vapour isotopic composition despite significant temperature difference:

influence of transport?



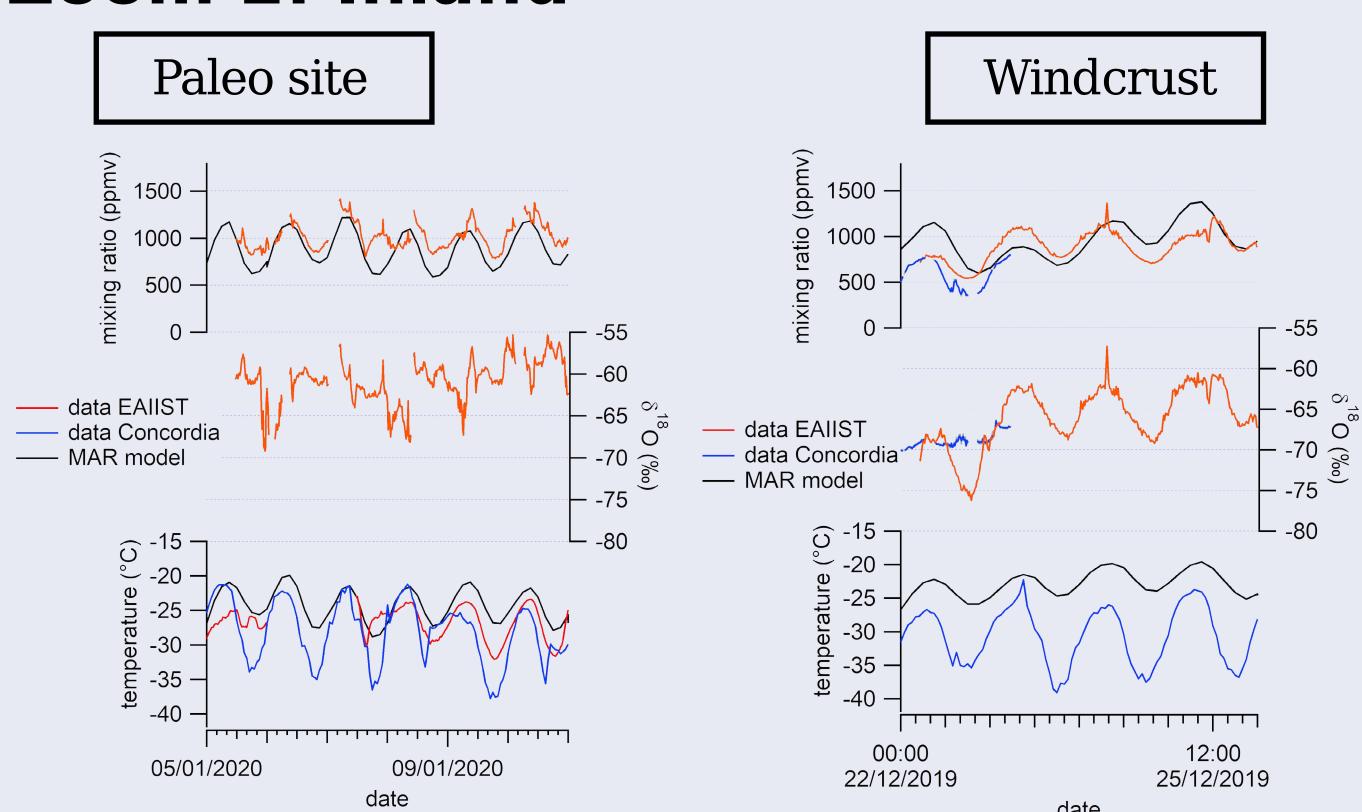
Calibration of the instruments

roughly 10 km apart



- Calibration realised only at the beginning of and after the traverse
- Comparison with two other instruments at DDU and Dome C to evaluate the associated uncertainty
- Use of a dedicated calibration instrument to be able to reach low humidity levels

Zoom 2: Inland



- Diurnal cycles clearly visible at Windcrust, while at the Paleo site, it is not the case
- Influence of the temperature cycles not clear
- Potential impact of the local topography and turbulence level in the boundary layer

Conclusion

- Vapour monitoring on a traverse, showing similar potential than on marine campaigns
- Intercomparison with global and regional climate models outputs
- Parallel study of the vapour and the surface snow across the traverse

