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Atmos. Chem. Phys., 9, 515-527, 2009

www.atmos-chem-phys.net/9/515/2009/

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## Meridional transport and deposition of atmospheric $^{10}\text{Be}$

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Abstract.  $^{10}\text{Be}$  concentrations measured in ice cores exhibit larger temporal variability than expected based on theoretical production calculations. To investigate whether this is due to atmospheric transport a general circulation model study is performed with the  $^{10}\text{Be}$  production divided into stratospheric, tropospheric tropical, tropospheric subtropical and tropospheric polar sources. A control run with present day  $^{10}\text{Be}$  production rate is compared with a run during a geomagnetic minimum. The present  $^{10}\text{Be}$  production rate is 4–5 times higher at high latitudes than in the tropics whereas during a period of no geomagnetic dipole field it is constant at all latitudes. The  $^{10}\text{Be}$  deposition fluxes, however, show a very similar latitudinal distribution in both the present day and the geomagnetic minimum run indicating that  $^{10}\text{Be}$  is well mixed in the atmosphere before its deposition. This is also confirmed by the fact that the contribution of  $^{10}\text{Be}$  produced in the stratosphere is dominant (55%–70%) and relatively constant at all latitudes. The contribution of stratospheric  $^{10}\text{Be}$  is approximately 70% in Greenland and 60% in Antarctica reflecting the weaker stratosphere-troposphere air exchange in the Southern Hemisphere.

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Citation: Heikkilä, U., Beer, J., and Feichter, J.: Meridional transport and deposition of atmospheric  $^{10}\text{Be}$ , Atmos. Chem. Phys., 9, 515-527, 2009. [Bibtex](#) [EndNote](#) [Reference Manager](#)

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