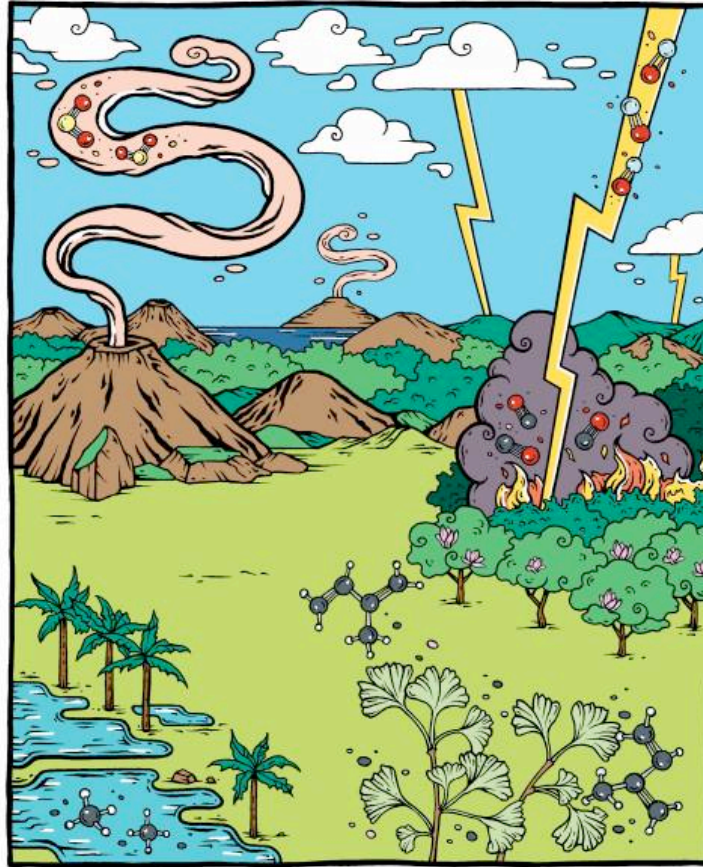


PALEOX



Evolution de la chimie atmosphérique photo-oxydante au cours du Cénozoïque

ANR JCJC

Comité : "Physique subatomique - Sciences de l'Univers - Structure et histoire de la Terre"



LSCE Laboratoire des Sciences du Climat et de l'Environnement
ISTEP Institut des Sciences de la Terre de Paris
IGE Laboratoire de glaciologie et de géophysique de l'environnement
LATMOS Laboratoire Atmosphères, Milieux, Observations Spatiales



Sophie SZOPA - Project Coordinator, chemical scheme development, Global modelling of atmospheric chemistry

Pierre SEPULCHRE - Paleoclimate modelling

Juliette LATHIERE - Terrestrial biogenic emission modelling

Anne COZIC - High performance computing for ESM, model coupling

Nada CAUD - Scientific Mediation

Hervé GUILLOU - Tephrochronology

Laurent BOPP - Marine biogeochemical modelling (LMD)

Erwan MARTIN - Collection and preparation of samples for S and O MIFS, interpretation of isotope analysis

Jean-Luc LE PENNEC (IRD) Collection of samples

Slimane BEKKI - Atmospheric chemistry modelling including S and O MIFS

Marion MARCHAND - Stratospheric chemistry modelling

Lola FALLETTI - Stratospheric chemistry modelling

Joël SAVARINO - S and O MIFS determination and interpretation

Nicolas CAILLON - S and O MIFS analysis

Xuezhou LU

Remi THIEBLEMONT

Cyril KARAM

Ludivine CONTE

Adeline ARESKAY

Tommaso GALEAZZO

Elsa GAUTIER

PROGRAMME de cette journée



10h15 : Intro (rappel des objectifs/planning general du projet, avancement général du projet, rapport à 18 mois, budget)

11h15 : Les échantillons de Turquie, premiers résultats, planification mission Pérou (prés Erwan et Hervé) + discussion

12h15-13h45 Déjeuner Plateaux repas // discussion

13h45-14h15 : Variabilité des signatures O-MIFS S-MIFS vues par le modele 1D (Slimane, Tommaso)

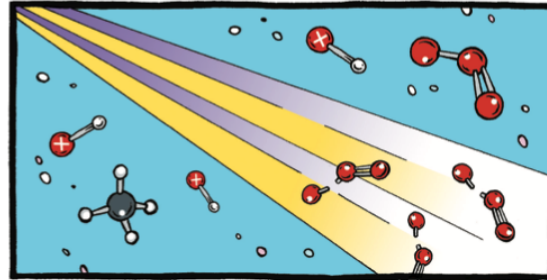
14h15-15h15 : Les simulations préliminaires de chimie-paléos avec INCA et REPROBUS (Sophie, Rémi, Juliette, Pierre, Slimane, Marion)

15h15- 16h15 : Développements en cours pour modéliser la chimie dans un contexte Earth System Model (couplages tropo-strato, développements chimie, développements émissions) (Sophie, Xuezhou, Cyril, Ludivine, Anne)

Idées dissémination, publication, besoin argent complémentaire? Comment?
planification des prochains mois

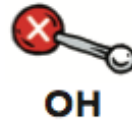
16h30 FIN

Atmos Chemistry

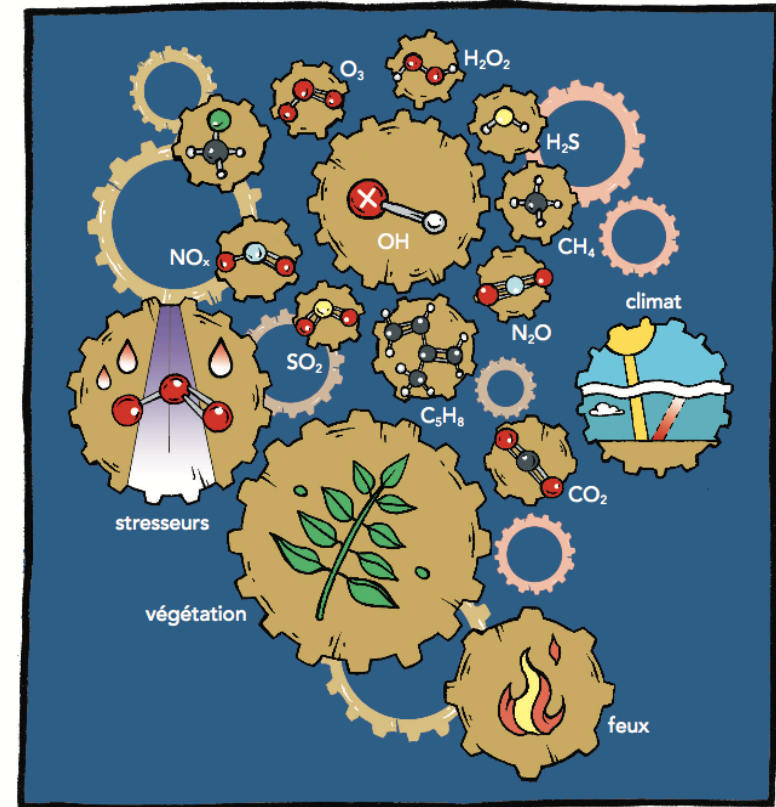


Oxidizing Capacity

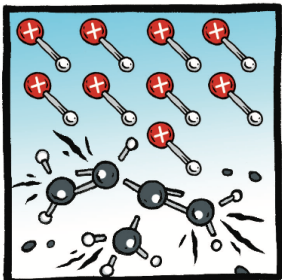
nominally = global mean tropospheric abundance of the hydroxyl radical (OH·)



- Other oxidants also play a key role :
- nitrate radical (NO₃·)
 - ozone (O₃)
 - hydrogen peroxide (H₂O₂)
 - peroxy radicals (HO₂· + RO₂·)
 - reactive halogens (e.g., Cl·, BrO·)



The abundance of each oxidant is influenced by the other oxidants through highly non-linear oxidant cycling reactions.



The oxidizing capacity determines the lifetime and formation of gas-phase pollutants such as carbon monoxide (CO) and O₃ and contributes to the formation of particulate matter via gas-to-particle conversion.

Thus, information about how the oxidizing capacity of the atmosphere responds to human activity and natural phenomena is of key interest for air pollution concerns.

There is no model consensus on the sign of the change in OH· in the LGM or the present day, relative to the preindustrial.

Oxidizing Capacity

Models	ΔOH (%)
CESM-CAM-superfast	6.1
CICERO-OsloCTM2	-11.1
CMAM	-9.6
EMAC	-7.6
GEOSCCM	-12.7
GFDL-AM3	-8.1
GISS-E2-R	7.0
GISS-E2-R-TOMAS	9.1
HadGEM2	-0.7
LMDzORINCA	-5.9
MIROC-CHEM	-7.3
MOCAGE	14.6
NCAR-CAM3.5	11.7
STOC-HadAM3	3.2
TM5	-4.3
UM-CAM	6.0
MMM \pm STD	-0.6 ± 8.8

Preindustrial (1850) to present-day (2000)
changes in global mean OH simulated by
global climate-chemistry models
(ACCMIP exercise, Naik et al. 2013)

Understand the OH variations
essential to understand the variations of CH_4 for the last
decades

BUT large intermodel differences
probably the largest disagreement between models
regarding the tropospheric gaseous chemistry

\Rightarrow Need a better understanding of the sensitivity of OH
to its drivers (natural and anthropogenic)

**One solution for dealing with uncertainties in future model
predictions is to look to the past as an analogue**

\Rightarrow characterize the sensitivity of oxidizing capacity to
natural drivers

Drivers of Change in the Oxidative Capacity of the Future Atmosphere

(from Alexander & Mickley 2015)

Changes in climate

Warmer surface temperatures will enhance evaporation, increasing **WATER VAPOR** and OH· production. **LIGHTNING FREQUENCY** will change, but the sign and magnitude are uncertain, since convection depends on moisture content but also the vertical temperature gradient.

Changes in stratosphere

Changes in overhead O₃ would influence tropospheric photolysis rates & the stratospheric flux of O₃ into mid-latitudes. **GHG COOLING IN THE LOWER STRATOSPHERE** could accelerate the **Brewer-Dobson circulation**, reducing the overhead O₃ column in the tropics but thickening the column over the extra-tropics. Future changes in ozone-depleting substances will also impact the stratospheric O₃ abundance.

Changes in the biosphere

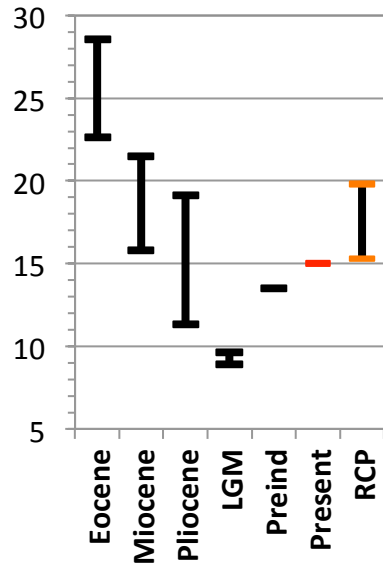
Widespread **DEFORESTATION** could affect oxidants by disrupting the hydrological cycle and reducing biogenic emissions. **Warmer** temperatures, on the other hand, will enhance **BIOGENIC EMISSIONS**, though the effect of increasing CO₂ on plant physiology may modulate that increase. Wetland and peatland emissions of methane are likely to rise as microbial activity accelerates in a warming climate, and such trends may already be occurring. Depending on the ecosystem and local meteorology, **WILDFIRE** frequency could increase in future decades, enhancing emissions of CO, hydrocarbons, and NO_x.

Anthropogenic emissions changes:

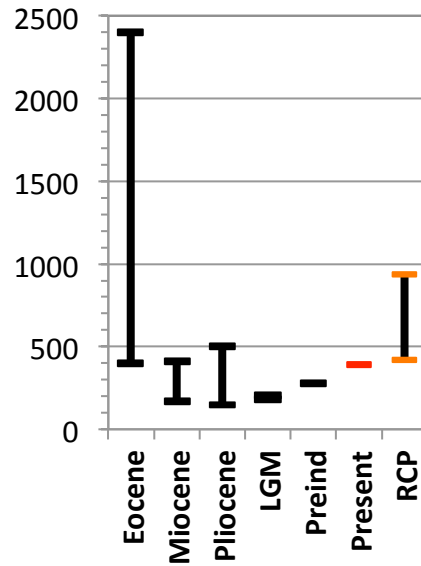
decreasing NO_x in most of the RCP scenario => more **LOW NOX CHEMISTRY**
aerosol abundance resulting from changing emissions of aerosol precursors will impact oxidants through heterogeneous reactions of N₂O₅ and HO₂ on their surface.

One solution for dealing with uncertainties in future model predictions is to look to the past as an analogue

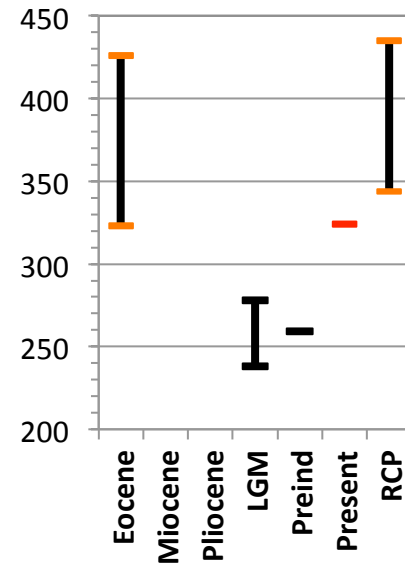
Surface Air Temperature (°C)



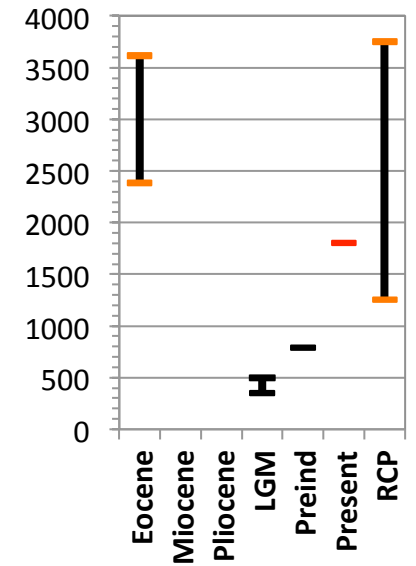
[CO₂] ppm



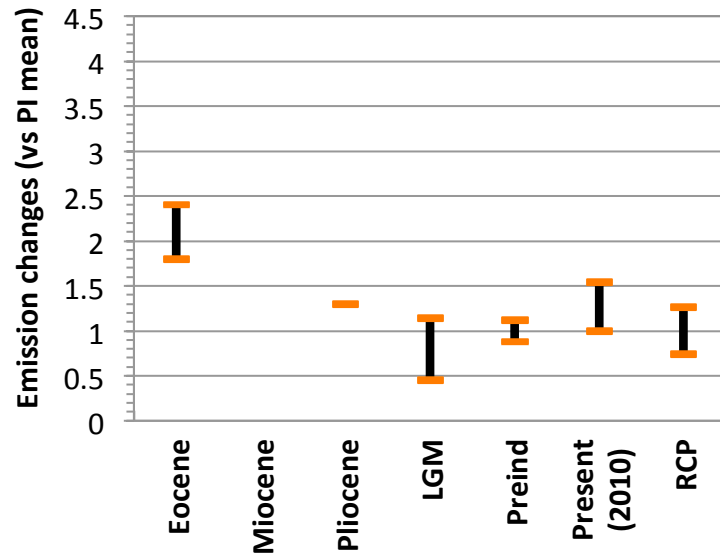
[N₂O] ppb



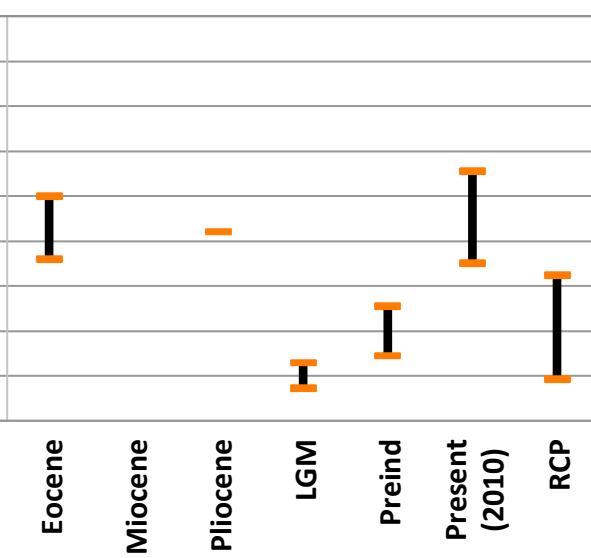
[CH₄] ppb



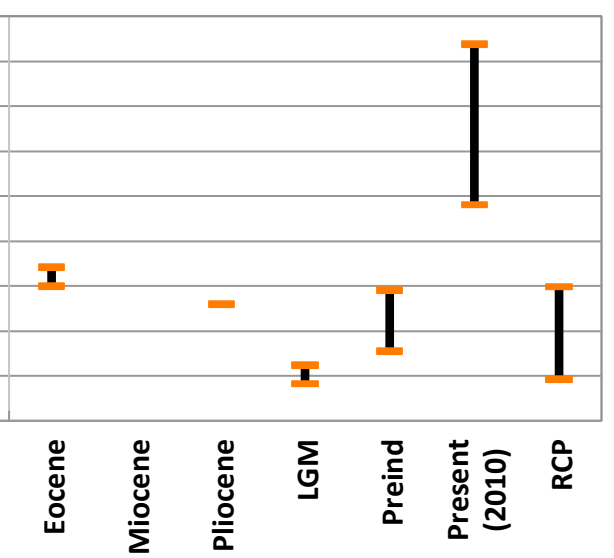
Non Methane Hydrocarbons



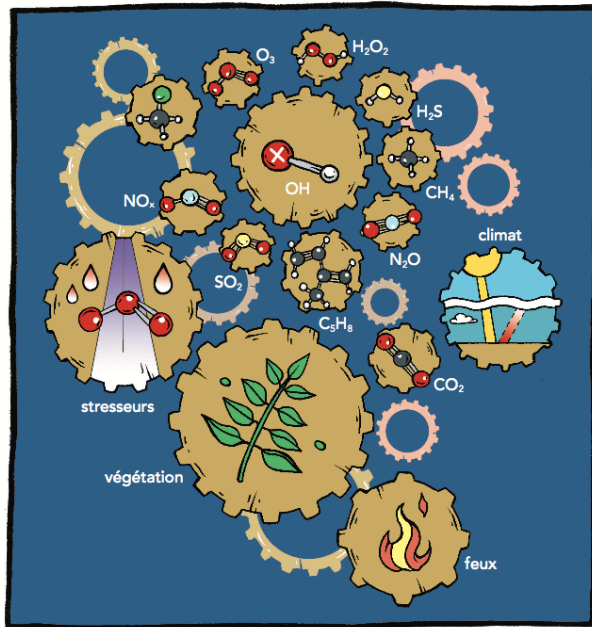
Carbon Monoxide



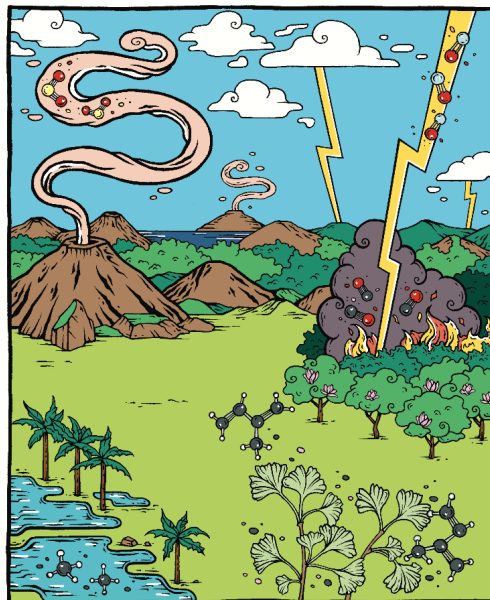
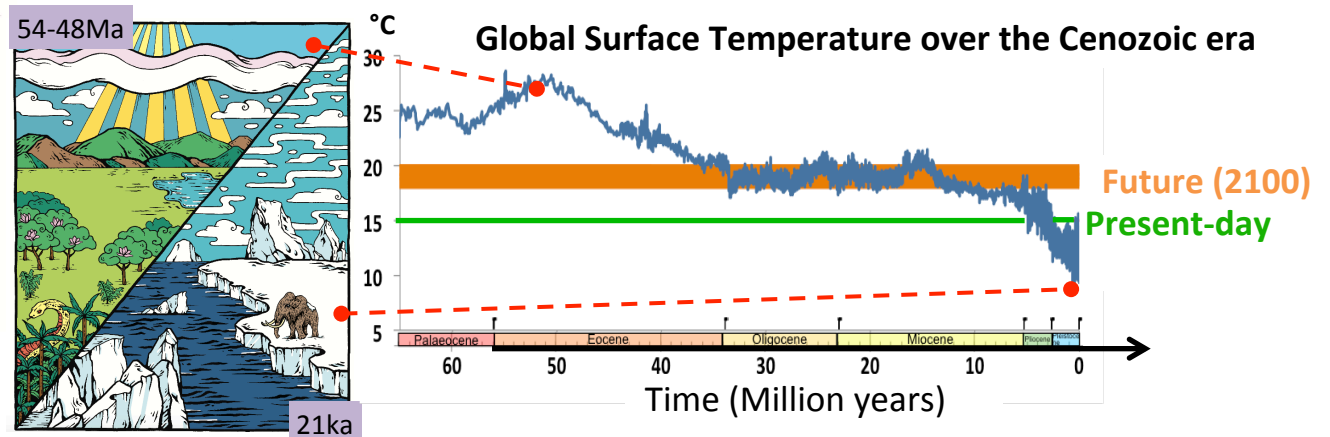
Nitrogen Oxides



La capacité oxydante est elle sensible aux changements environnementaux dans le contexte des gammes de variation du Cénozoïque?



- Ere Cénozoïque (65Ma) : des conditions très contrastées, chaudes et froides, avec notamment changements des émetteurs de composés réactifs (feux, océan, végétation, volcans)

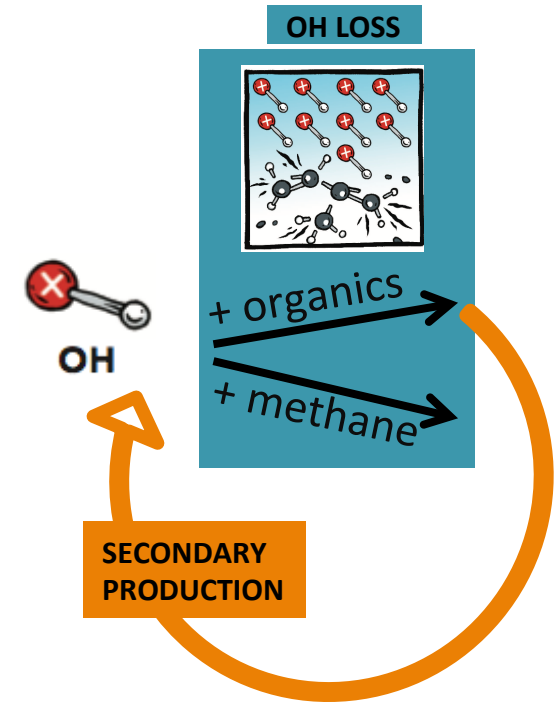
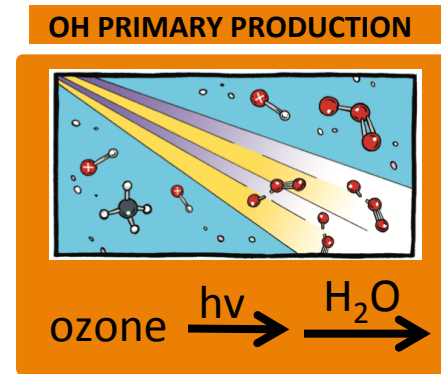


Des données sur les environnements passés mais rien sur composition en espèces traces réactives (à ces échelles de temps)

**Quelle évolution de la chimie au cours du Cénozoïque?
Quelle modulation du climat induite par cette chimie?**

Recent progress in mechanisms of Oxidizing Capacity (=self-cleaning) ...

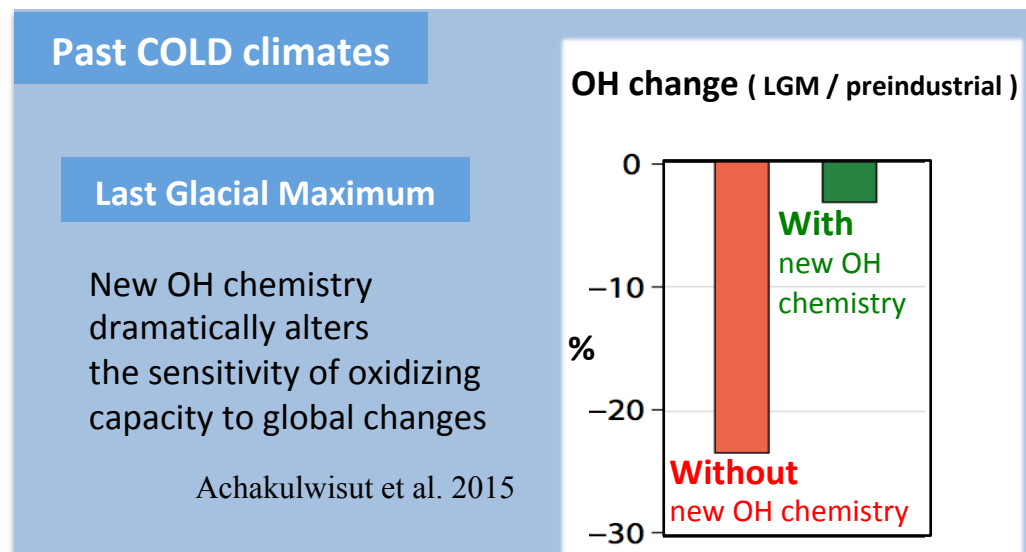
OH = main tropospheric cleaner



+ Other progress in chemistry of oxidants
(Criegee, peroxy radicals, halogenated, etc.)

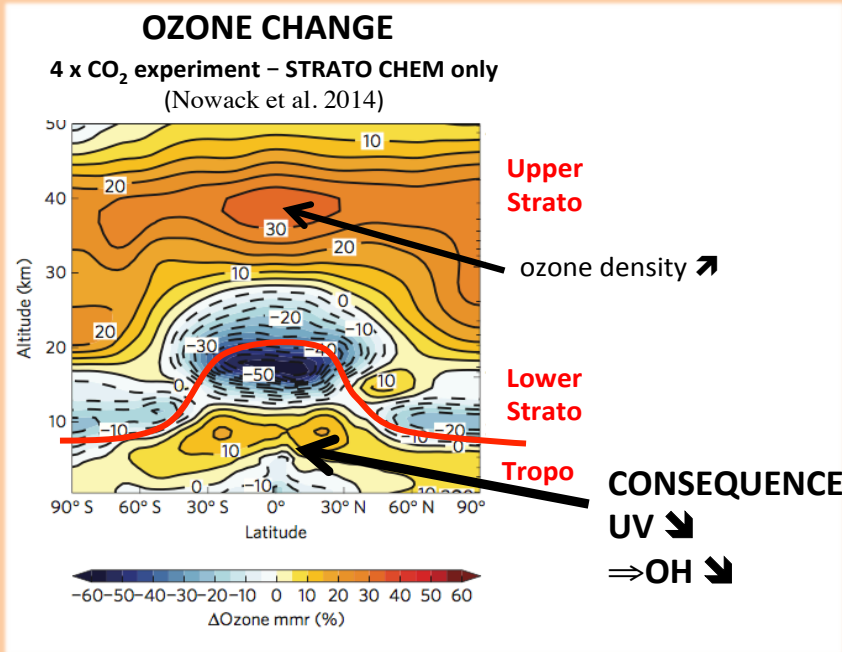
... have **shifted our understanding** of the chemistry in **pristine atmospheres**

OH recycled over forest
⇒ New OH chemistry



Self-cleaning in warm atmospheres?

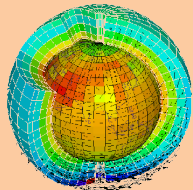
... in future WARM climates



Reduced self-cleaning due to stratosphere/troposphere interactions

⇒ Longer lifetimes of reactive greenhouse gases (20-30%)

... in past WARM climates



Chemistry-climate models

Pliocene Unger & Yue 2013

Eocene Beerling et al. 2011

High emissions + Hot climate ⇒ more tropo ozone production
 Wet climate ⇒ more tropo ozone destruction

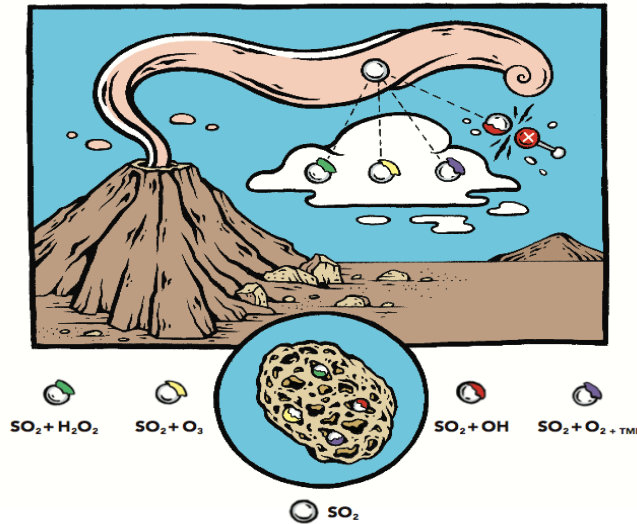
= Tropo O₃ + 25% for Pliocene
 Surface O₃ + 63% for Eocene A more active chemistry

BUT ⇒ missing new OH mechanisms

⇒ **NO PROXY** for atmospheric oxidants over such timescales

New proxys for atmospheric oxidizing capacity (=self-cleaning)

Volcanic deposits:
S and O isotopes depend on oxidative pathways



- Collection of new samples from old volcanism archived in semi-arid regions (Peru and Iran)
- Analysis : $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$ datations
O- and S-MIF characterisations

Set of plausible dominant oxidants

ATMOSPHERIC OXIDIZING CAPACITY

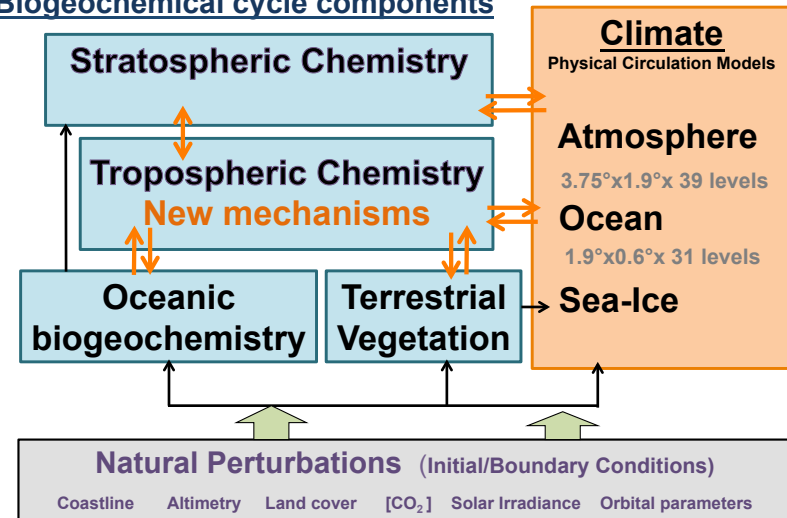
Set of plausible atmospheric compositions incl. oxidants

A comprehensive model for natural atmospheric chemistry in the Earth System

The IPSL Earth System Model

- New chemistry for natural atmospheres (incl. OH recycling, Criegee, halogenated, peroxy)
- Set of scenarios for 6 Cenozoic environments (paleoproxy databases + intermodel protocols PMIP, etc.)

Biogeochemical cycle components



How did the atmospheric self-cleaning capacity evolve and regulate the sustainability for the last 65 Ma?

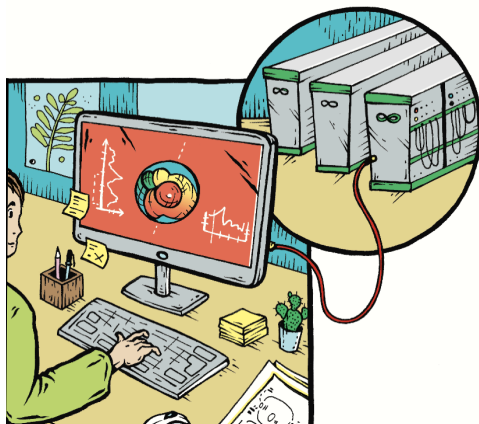
➔ What were the variations of air chemical composition?

- An original proxy-based reconstruction of oxidizing capacity
- Budget & lifetime of reactive compounds

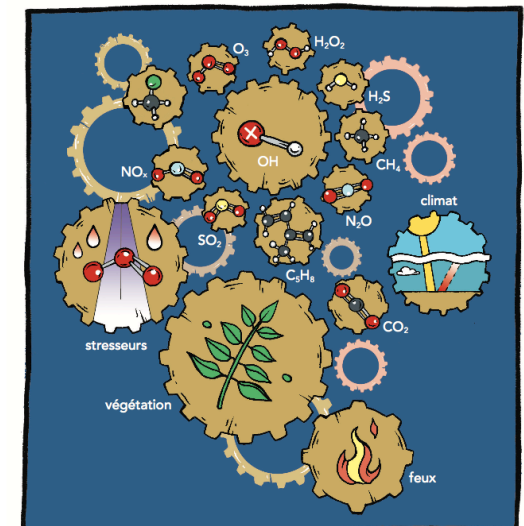
➔ Did the chemistry temporarily or locally altered atmospheric sustainability?
What were the scales of such events?

- Impact of reactive greenhouse gases (CH_4, O_3) on climate
- Surface UV radiation, surface concentrations of oxidants (O_3)

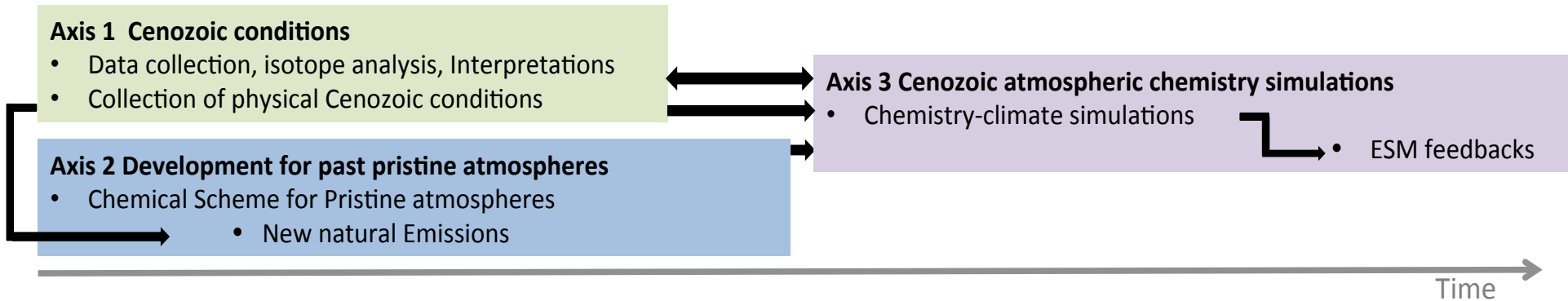
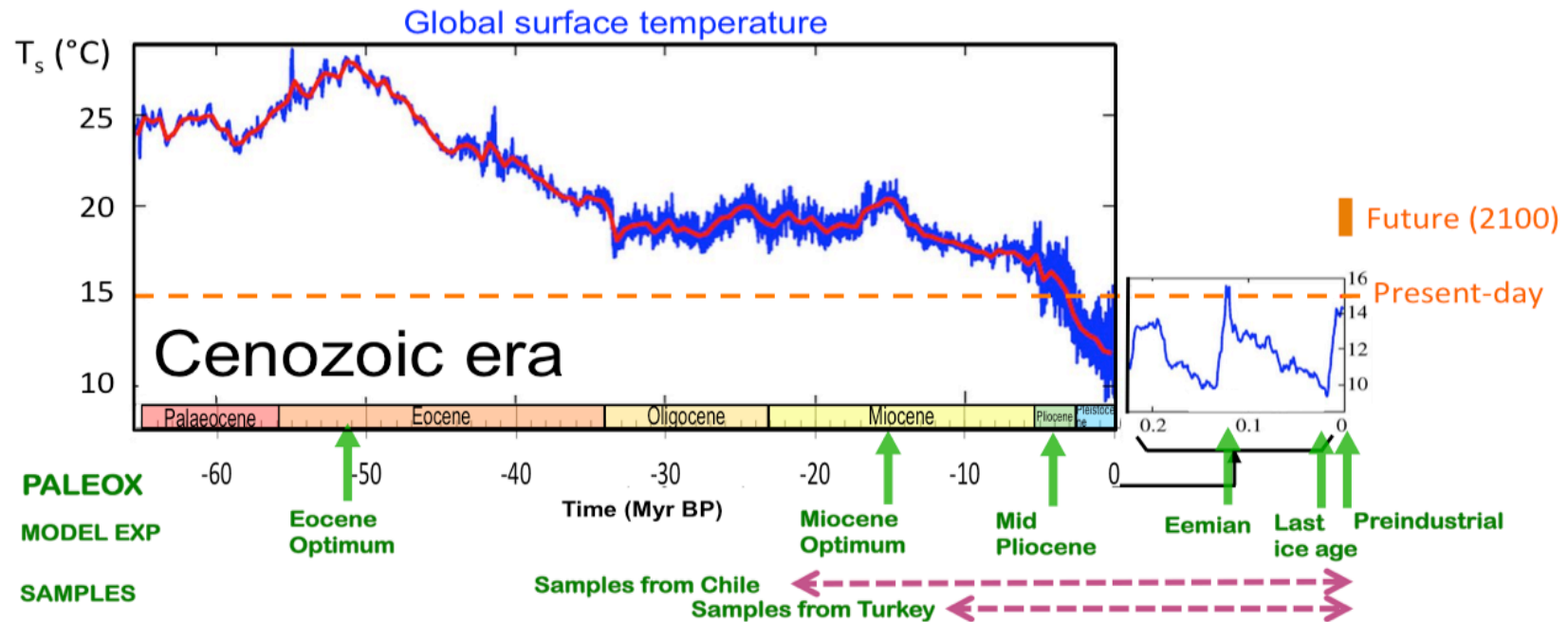
➔ Are there tipping points in atmospheric self-cleaning capacity?
How do Earth System feedbacks stabilize the self-cleaning capacity ?



- Interactions & feedbacks related to atmospheric chemistry in Earth System context
- Atmospheric oxidative chemistry in extreme conditions with many sensitivity studies



Méthodologie générale



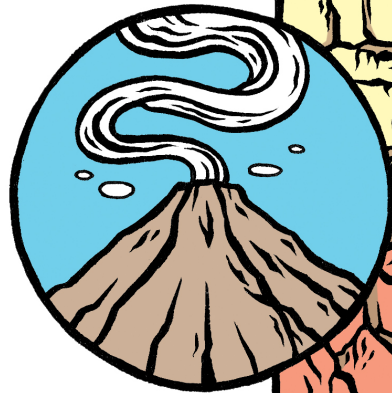
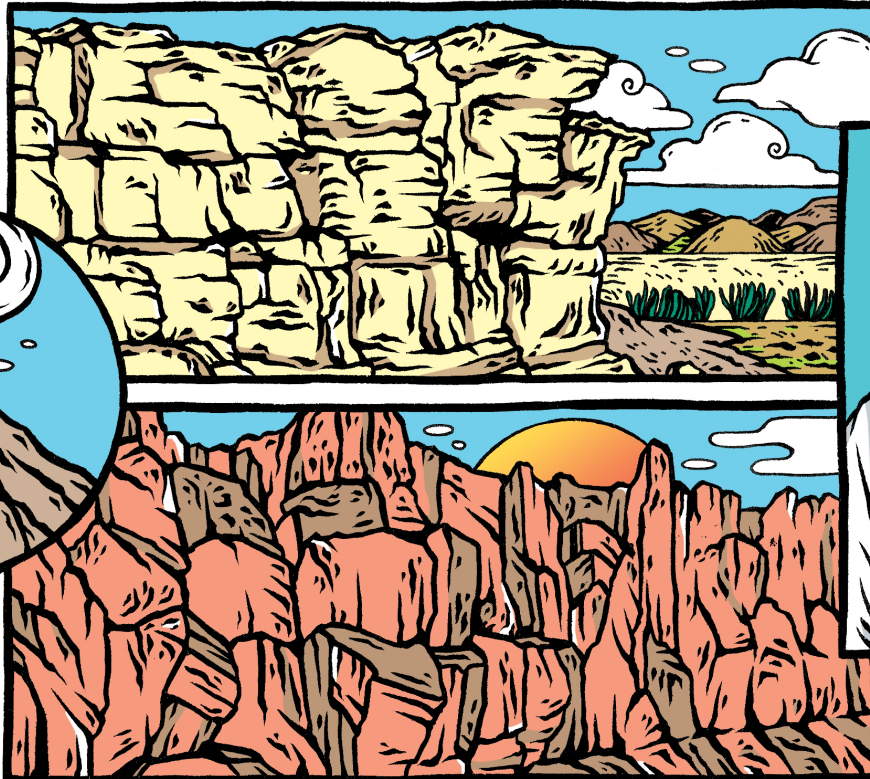
Axe 1: Collecter les éléments reflétant les conditions du Cénozoïque

WP1: Isotopes analysis of Cenozoic volcanic deposits

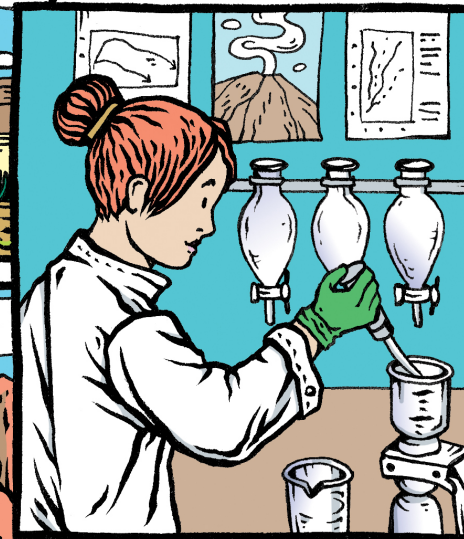
WP2: Physical conditions for simulations over Cenozoic Era



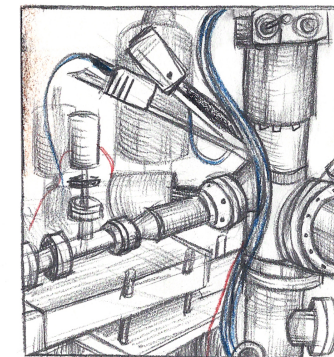
Cappadocian ignimbrites of Turkey
Volcanic events from 0.5 to 19 Ma



Collecte d'échantillons, extraction des sulfates



puis mesures des anomalies isotopiques indépendantes de la masse en soufre et oxygène (O-MIFS, S-MIFS) et datations



Présentations Erwan / Hervé

Collect samples testifying atmospheric Cenozoic conditions

Necessity to find sediments:

- From the Cenozoic (and dated or able to be)
- Oxidized in the atmosphere but without evolution as sediments
- containing enough preserved analyzable material (sulfates)
- + accessible outcrops



- + ash and pumice fall deposits / Ignimbrites sediments
- + arid or semi-arid regions (for several million years)



En aout 2017, cinq jours de terrain ont été effectués par Jean-Luc Le Pennec (IRD) et Abidin Temel (Hacettepe University, Ankara).

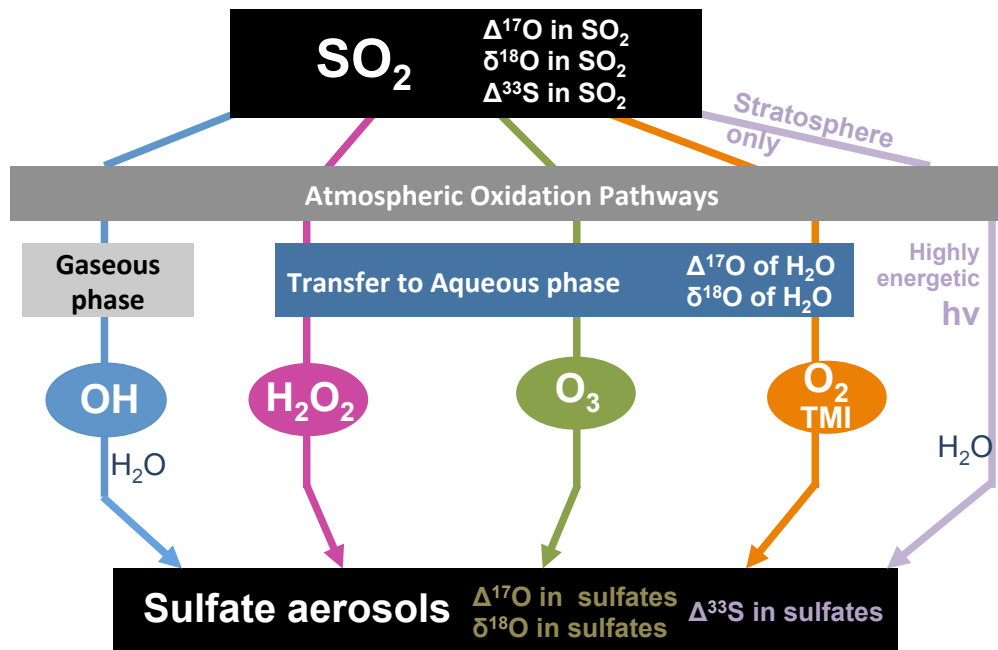
Cette campagne a permis le prélèvement de 57 échantillons dont 4 de laves pour datations Ar/Ar.

Volcanologists involved in the project (E Martin, JL Le Pennec): essential to identify the suited fields and samples

Axe 1: Collecter les éléments reflétant les conditions du Cénozoïque

WP1: Isotopes analysis of Cenozoic volcanic deposits

WP2: Physical conditions for simulations over Cenozoic Era



Comment interpréter les signatures O et S-MIFS?

Quels changements peut on attendre dans ces signatures si on considère la gamme des changements Eocene/preindus?

Présentation Slimane/Tommaso

Axe 1: Collecter les éléments reflétant les conditions du Cénozoïque

WP1: Isotopes analysis of Cenozoic volcanic deposits

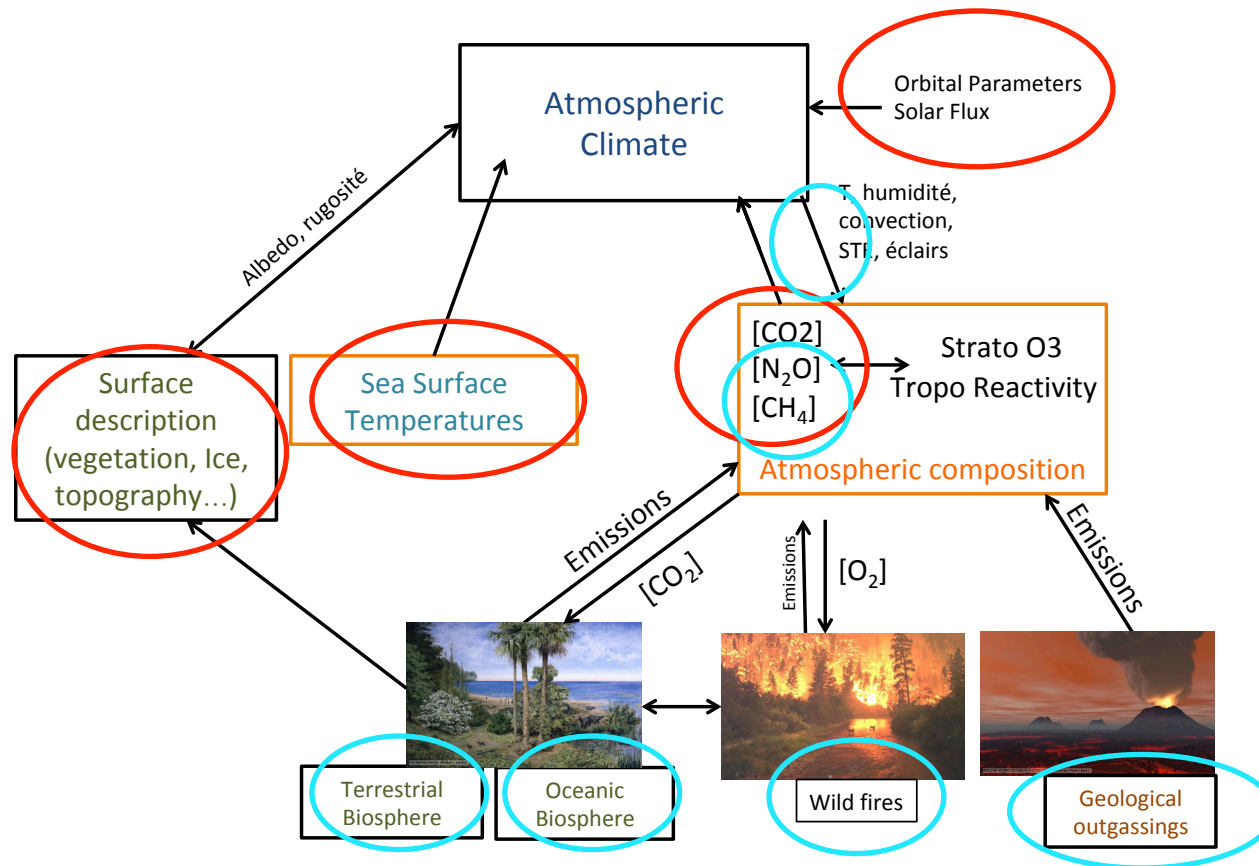
WP2: Physical conditions for simulations over Cenozoic Era



Oceanic and atmospheric physical conditions for :
the last glacial maximum (20ka), mid Pliocene (3Ma), Eemian (128ka), the
optimum of Miocene (24-15Ma) and the Eocene optimum (52-50Ma)

Conditions aux limites climat

We build on modelling set-up already defined in recent climate model studies



Identification des runs disponibles pour le climat des 5 périodes

Conditions aux limites climat



Choix pour le climat

Runs Prévus		Run de ref	SST	restart	CO2	CH4	IN2O	Constante solaire	Autre
Preind	SAT 13.5°C -1.5°/now		/ccc/work/cont003/igcmg/igcmg/IGCM/ATM /LIMIT/AMIP.v20170419/interpol /96x95_ORCA2.3_360d /limit_1870_1899_clim.nc	restart par défaut (dc present)	280ppm 285ppm dans config.def_preind pour lmdz	791ppb 791ppb dans config.def_preind pour lmdz	:259ppb :275ppb dans config.def_preind pour lmdz		CFCclimat=0
LGM 20 ka	SAT [8.9:9.6] -5°C/now	Run Masa	/ccc/work/cont003/dsm/p25masa/LMDZ5 /modipsl/config/LMDZOR_v5/Algm8a		180-207ppm	350-500ppb	:238-278ppb		
Eemian 0.12Ma	0°/now	Run pascalB IPSL CM4 , cf publi de 2008 sur insolation	/home/climold/climwork/pasbcp/cplipsl /SORTIES_CPL_IPSL/1126K02 et /ccc/work/cont003/dsm/p25pasb/dmnf_import						
Mid- Pliocene 4-5 Ma	SATplio [11.3:19.1] >+2-3°C/now	Run IPSLCM5A - Contoux et al. GMD2012	/ccc/work/cont003/dsm/p25camil/work_titane /work/cont003/p25camil/modipsl/config /IPSLCM5A/Pcalt4REDO/		Plio= 150-500ppm				
Optimum Miocene 15Ma	SATmio [15.8:21.5] >+5°C/now				Mio= 170-410ppm				
Eocene Optimum 52 Ma	SAT [22.6:28.6] +13°C/now	B55Ma4x de S Botsuyn	BRICOLAGE_RESTART/B55Ma4x_clim_limit.nc	BRICOLAGE_RESTART/B55Ma4x_clim_start.nc	400-2400ppm 4x CO2 dc CO2= 1120ppm ds config.def_actuel ms modifié	beerling=2384-3614ppb non modifié car tout est mis sur le CO2	Beerling=323-426ppb non modifié car tout est mis sur le CO2	Excentricite R_ecc = 0.016715 Equinoxe R_peri = 102.7 Inclinaison R_incl = 23.441 Constante solaire solaire = 1361.20	

Rq +3°C par doublement de CO2 (attention a coherence SST et CO2 si on veut avoir tt le deltaT)

HOW-TO

x Runs LMDz-INCA avec climat paleo

- fichiers de **restart** doivent contenir les champs chimiques de nos fichiers de restarts habituels (restartnitrate) et les champs physiques (de Svetlana par exemple) voir ajout_field.nc dans BRICOLAGE_RESTART*
- **Climato d'ozone** pour la strato dans INCA, correction sur le premier niveau du modele (mettre une pression bidon mais suffisamment élevée), cf mm repertoire que ci-dessus. PAS ABSOLUMENT CERTAINE QUE CE SOIT UN PROBLEME car a été diagnostiqué dans un eperiode de bugs multiples
- préciser pour lmdz qu'on est en **bucket** en commentant dans config.card les lignes débutant par SBG et SRF (pas besoin de recompiler)
- préciser dans COMP/lmdz.card un config.def adequat (par ex config.def_preind pour 1850) pour les **LL-GHG et paramètres orbitaux**
- les **SST et autres paramètres de surface** sont définis dans le fichier limit.nc (dans le runs de Svetlana les SST albedo, rugosité de surface, etc ont été précalculés par FOAM+LPJ puis remappés avec LMDz pr créer un fichier au limite)

x Runs LMDz-OR-INCA paleos (nécessaires si on veut calculer online ou a priori les émissions de BVOC)

basé sur discussion ave JB Ladant et testé dans un run présenté ici
 Quand on est sur périodes sans glace sur pole sud, ca pose problème a ORCHIDEE. dans ce cas il faut modifier les fichier start.nc et limit.nc (cf BRICOLAGE_RESTART*) et modifier 3 routines de LMDz pour qu'il sache quece n'est pa un vrai point de glace (hydrol.F90 surf_ian_ice_mod.F90 et fonte_neige_mod.F90)

*BRICOLAGE_RESTART= \$WORKDIR/LMDZORINCA_v6.2/modipsl/config/LMDZORINCA_v6/Eocene0/BRICOLAGE_RESTART/



Axe 1: Collecter les éléments reflétant les conditions du Cénozoïque



	Réunions																		
	dec	jan	fev	mars	avr	mai	juin	juil	aout	sept	oct	nov	dec	jan	fev	mars	avr	mai	
Axis 1 - Reconstruction of the Cenozoic Era conditions																			
WP1 Isotopes analysis of Cenozoic volcanic deposits																			
Evaluation of the chronostratigraphy for Cappadoce / Establishment of the sampling strategy																			
Sampling of turkish deposits																			
sulphate extration and purification																			
O- and S- isotope measurments of turkish deposits																			
2D atmospheric modelling - Discussion of the representativity of volcanic isotopes																			
Altiplano Field exploration																			
Altiplano Field tephrochronology																			
Sampling of Altiplano deposits																			
Sulphate extraction and purification of Altiplano deposits																			
O- and S- isotope measurments																			
2D atmospheric modelling - Discussion of the representativity of volcanic isotopes																			
WP2 Collection of physical Cenozoic conditions																			
Design of the 5 past scenarios (SST, insolation, Land surface types, coastline for each simulation, LL_GHG)																			

Pas de retard (travaux supplémentaires ont meme été faits : tests Tommaso, travail d'intercomparaison entre méthode laser de l'IPG et analyseur élémentaire de l'IGE ?)

A VENIR 12 prochains mois :

Besoin de planifier mission Pérou (et planification analyse des échantillons)

Rq: on espere env. 50 échantillons chaque année de Paleox, Erwan et Adeline prendront en charge les prochaines analyses quand Elsa ne sera plus en contrat.

Axe 2 : Développement du cadre de modélisation de la chimie atmosphérique pour le Cénozoïque



WP3: Development of an up-to-date chemical scheme for gaseous chemistry

WP4: New datasets of natural emissions

We will develop an original chemical mechanism representing seamless the tropospheric and stratospheric chemistry for pristine atmosphere taking as a basis the tropospheric INCA and stratospheric REPROBUS chemical models already implemented in the IPSL Earth System Model (ESM). The chemical scheme will then be coupled with the climate model to investigate its performance on present-day for low-polluted atmospheres by extensive comparisons to observations.

- Nouveau schéma chimique dédié « pristine atmospheres » (halogènes, recombinaison radicalaire, recyclage des OH)
- Couplage tropo strato et photolyse interactive

En cours voir prés de cet après midi

Axe 2 : Développement du cadre de modélisation de la chimie atmosphérique pour le Cénozoïque

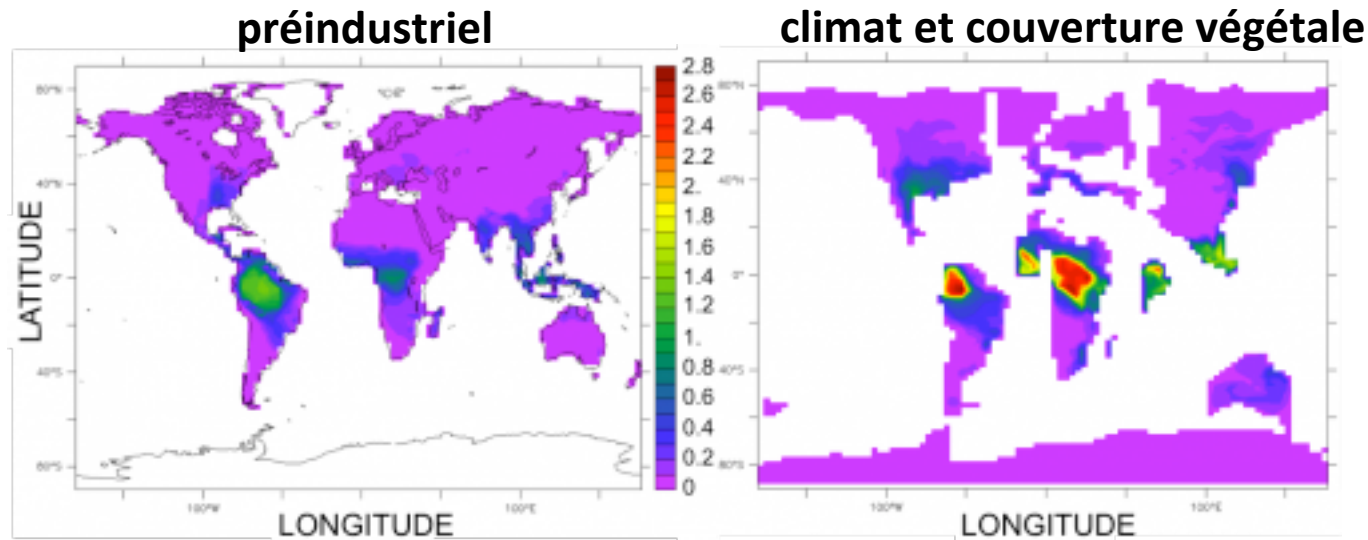


WP3: Development of an up-to-date chemical scheme for gaseous chemistry

WP4: New datasets of natural emissions

Emissions globales d'isoprène biogénique (TgC/an)
calculées par ORCHIDEE

Eocene (-55Ma)



+ émissions océaniques, essai LGM mais devlpmt module émissions en cours, voir prés de cet après midi

Axe 2 : Développement du cadre de modélisation de la chimie atmosphérique pour le Cénozoïque



	Réunions																	
	dec	jan	fev	mars	avr	mai	juin	juil	aout	sept	oct	nov	dec	jan	fev	mars	avr	mai
Axis 2 - Development for past pristine atmospheres																		
WP3 Chemistry Model																		
Full tropo and strato model to test on present day conditions																		
Present day climatology to be compared with observations																		
Preindustrial climatology to be compared with observations and to multimodel experiment (few data)																		
Evaluation of the model performance for present-day and preindustrial conditions																		
WP4 New natural emissions																		
Evaluation of Biogenic emission range (from ORCHIDEE) for each scenario																		
Evaluation of Oceanic emission range (from PISCES) for each scenario																		
Evaluation of Wildfires emission range (from litterature and collaboration) for each scenario																		
Sensitivity studies to Natural emissions																		

En retard car stratégie un peu modifiée (tests sur run eocene avant tout)
 (+ thèses C Karam et Ludivine Conte) mais pas de problèmes majeurs
 Devlpts techniques ont bien avancé

A VENIR 12 prochains mois : evaluation du modèle de chimie et sensibilité des
 émissions naturelles. Ca devrait etre OK

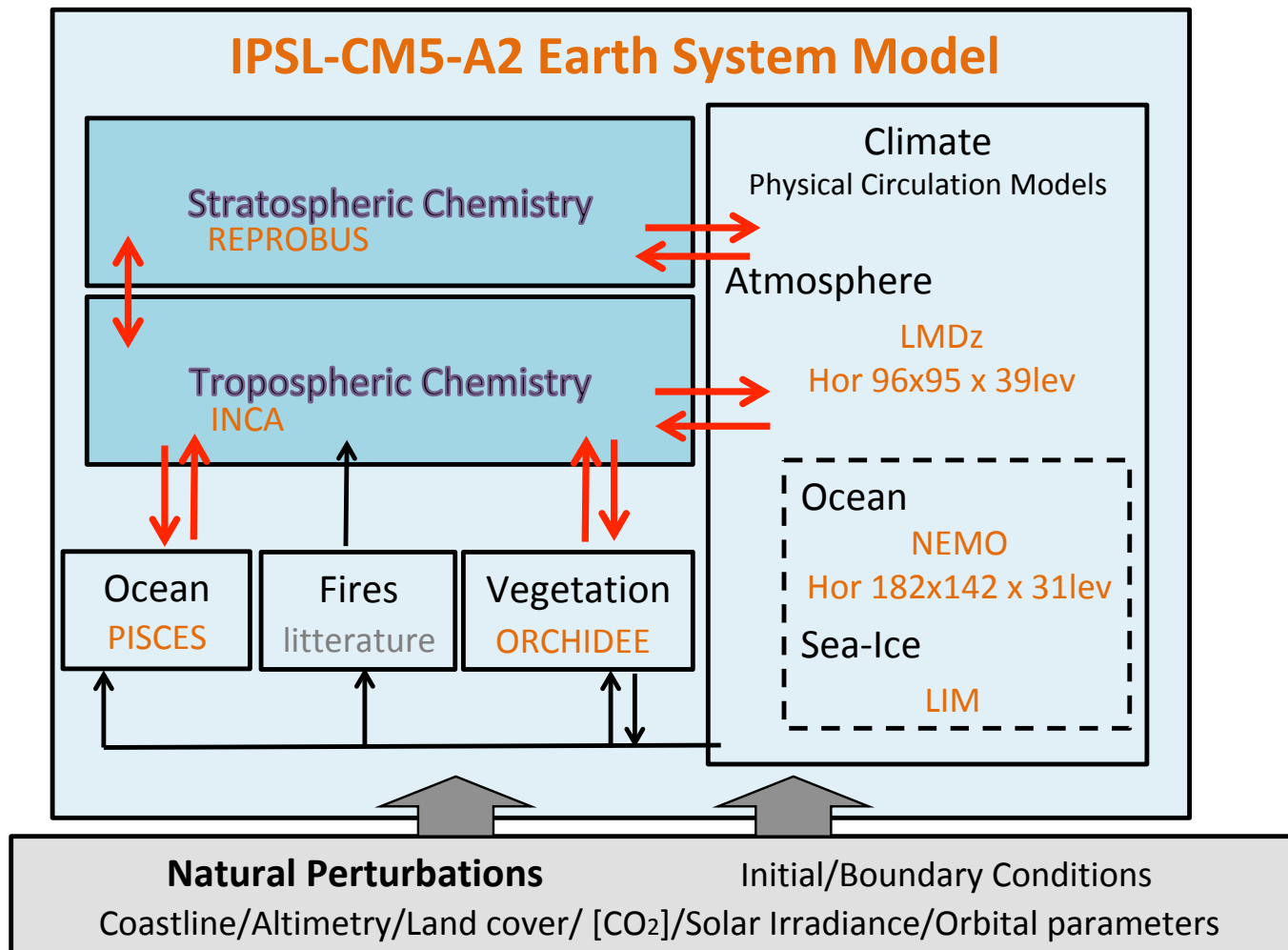
Axe 3 : Simulation of the Cenozoic atmospheric chemistry and its interactions in the Earth System

WP5: Paleo-chemistry-climate simulations

The new chemistry-climate model will be used to simulate the 5 selected periods. The sensitivity of the chemistry to natural emissions will be quantified in cold and hot conditions. It will provide new distributions of atmospheric compounds. The results will be discussed in light of the insights on oxidizing pathways inferred through isotopic proxies (O-MIF, S-MIF) analysis. We will analyse the role of trace greenhouse gases, quantify the possible evolution of the self-cleansing capacity of the atmosphere and the impact on the lifetime of important compounds. The UV radiations reaching the Earth will be assessed and surface conditions characterised.

WP6: Earth System Model feedbacks

Terrestrial biosphere emits large quantity of hydrocarbons (involved in ozone chemistry) but ozone deposition can significantly alters vegetation functioning. Stratospheric ozone changes can also impact oceanic circulation and marine productivity. Such interactions and feedbacks can only be considered using ESM. We will use the IPSL-ESM model including the new chemical scheme to investigate the complex feedbacks and resulting atmospheric composition for most extreme conditions (Eocene, LGM) and for the “future condition analogue” (mid-Pliocene).



couplage entre chimie (strato et tropo) et autres composantes du système Terre au sein de IPSL-CM5-A2, travail débuté par Xuzhou LU et Anne COZIC

Réunions	dec	jan	fev	mars	avr	mai	juin	juil	aout	sept	oct	nov	dec	jan	fev	mars	avr	mai	juin	juil	aout	sept	oct	nov	dec	jan	fev	mars	avr		
Axis 3 - Cenozoic atmospheric chemistry simulations																															
WP5 Paleo chemistry-Climate simulations																															
Last Glacial Maximum Simulation																															
Eemian Simulation																															
Mid-Pliocene Simulation																															
Optimum Miocene Simulation																															
Paleocene-Eocene Thermal Maximum Simulation																															
Analysis of the simulations, realism of the results, comparison with previous study and ISOTOPE																															
Climatologies of 3D distribution of reactive compounds and corresponding surface UV radiation																															
WP6 Earth System Feedbacks																															
Simulation of the climate feedback due to composition change (ESM forced by WP5 concentrations) for each of the 6 past conditions																															
Quantification of chemistry effect on climate																															
IPSL-CM5 model with interactions between: Climate and 3D atmospheric N2O, CH4, O3/Chemistry and terrestrial biosphere/Atm Chemistry and marine biogeochem																															
Simulation with the IPSL-CM5 model first with all the couplings for hot climate conditions (100 yrs + 1base line 100yr)																															
Quantification of the feedbacks																															

WP5 : priorité a été mise sur tester config Eocene, pas de probleme non résolus

Les 4 autres configs passés vont etre testés en LMDz-INCA/ LMDz-reprobus ET LMDzINCA_REPR d'ici a la fin de l'été grace aux 300000h supp obtenues sur curie

WP6 : on y pensera plutot en 2019

Budget

Projet de 4 ans : 1 dec 2016 - 30 nov 2020
 extension d'un an pour solder le budget TANT QUE LE RAPPORT FINAL N'EST PAS ENVOYE
 342 k€ En gestion CNRS-DR4



Toutes les dépenses doivent **être justifiées**, sont éligibles si réalisées dans le cadre exclusif du projet scientifique financé

Le budget pour 4 ans :

Salary	217	94	1 PhD (LSCE-LATMOS)	1 post-doc (14 mois – Remi THIEBLEMONT) + 3 mois fin de thèse de Tommaso GALEAZZO	
		98	1 computer engineer (28 mth) (LSCE-LATMOS)	Xuezhou LU	
		18	1 chemical analysis engineer (6 mth) LGGE	Elsa GAUTIER	
		2	1 master student (1 on analysis)		
		2	1 master student (1 on modeling)	X (data vis.)	
		2	1 master students (1 on vulgarization)		
Analytical fees	25	10	10 Ar-Ar datations (LSCE) for tephrochronology on Altiplano volcanic deposits		
		5	samples' preparation - Maintenance (not covered by the institute) and running the ISTEP geochemical lab for sulfate extraction and purification		1.5
		10	samples' analysis (LGGE) 100 samples' analysis (both O- and S-MIFS) irMS (oil and turbo pumps servicing, filament, source cleaning) 50 % of the unit price Consumables (Helium, isotope standards, chemical reagents, wet chemistry consumables, vacuum and GC connections, GC columns) 50 % of the unit price		
Local computing fees	10	10	Computers, hardware and storage		2.5
Missions	45	25	Chili and Turkey [2x2.5k€ x 2persons + 4x5k€ x 2persons]		6.2
		15	European Geosciences Union General Assembly (EGU) [1k€ x3 persons] American Geophysical Union fall meeting (AGU) [2k€ x3 persons] Goldschmidt conference (Boston, 2018) [2k€ x3 persons]		2.8 (Elsa)
		5	ANR meetings + Internal project meetings		0.8 (Kickoff)
Divers	45	20	Open access publication fees	0.8 achat Livres 2.5 illustrations	
		12,7	administrative fees (4%)		
		12,7	infrastructure fees (4%)		
TOTAL	342				

Rq : commande Fisher pas soldée et qqs missions Elsa

Infos générales



Publications

✓ Seulement celles postérieures au lancement du projet **et** qui mentionnent le soutien de l'ANR (indiquer le numéro du projet: **<ANR-16-CE31-0010>**)

Présentations

✓ Logo ANR

Une **page wiki** pour échanger entre nous des infos sur l'avancement du projet et de communiquer vers l'extérieur (selon les pages):

<https://wiki.lsce.ipsl.fr/paleox/>



Autres points à aborder :

ERC CLUEDOX resoumise....

Planifier mission Pérou

Possibilités stages de M2

GESTION CNRS LSCE (Alizée Kabel pour engager dépenses et missions)

1 publi liée au projet pour le moment
Martin

Dissémination :

Blog sur campagne Pérou pour l'IPSL
Utiliser illustrations pour artile sciences et vie Junior?



1 Review

2 Volcanic plume impact on the atmosphere and
3 climate: O- and S-isotope insight into sulfate aerosol
4 formation.

5 Erwan Martin^{1*}

