



Microphysical Modeling of Water Isotopic Composition in the Asian Summer Monsoon

Benjamin Clouser¹, Carly KleinStern¹, Sergey Khaykin², Clare Singer¹, Laszlo Sarkozy¹, Silvia Viciani³, Giovanni Bianchini³, Francesco D'Amato³, Alexey Lykov⁴, **Alexey Ulanovsky**⁵, Frank Wienhold⁶, Bernard Legras⁷, Cameron Homeyer⁸, Troy Thornberry⁹, and Elisabeth Moyer¹

¹University of Chicago, Chicago, United States of America (bclouser@uchicago.edu)

²Laboratoire Atmosphères, Observations Spatiales (LATMOS), CNRS/INSU, Sorbonne Université, Guyancourt, France

³Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche – Istituto Nazionale di Ottica (CNR-INO), Area CNR, Via Madonna del Piano 10, 50019 Sesto F. no (FI), Italy

⁴Central Aerological Observatory of RosHydroMet, Dolgoprudny, Russia

⁵Central Aerological Observatory (CAO), Moscow, Russia

⁶Institute for Atmospheric and Climate Science (IAC), Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETH), Zürich, Switzerland

⁷Laboratoire de Météorologie Dynamique, IPSL, CNRS, ENS-PSL/Sorbonne Univ., Paris, France

⁸School of Meteorology, University of Oklahoma, Norman, OK, USA

⁹NOAA Chemical Sciences Laboratory (CSL), Boulder, USA

The summertime Asian Monsoon (AM) is the single most important contributor to water vapor in the UTLS and overworld stratosphere. Much of that water comes from sublimating ice, but the life cycle of the condensate lofted by overshooting convection is not well understood. We report here on insights into that life cycle derived from the first in-situ measurements of water vapor isotopic composition over the Asian Monsoon. The Chicago Water Isotope Spectrometer (ChiWIS) flew on high-altitude aircraft in the monsoon center during the StratoClim (2017) campaign out of Nepal, and in monsoon outflow during ACCLIP (2022) out of South Korea. Both campaigns sampled a broad range of convective and post-convective conditions, letting us trace how convective ice sublimates, reforms, and leaves behind characteristic isotopic signatures. We use the Bin Resolved Isotopic Microphysical Model (BRIMM), along with TRACZILLA backtrajectories and convective interactions derived from cloud-top products, to follow the evolving isotopic composition along flight paths in both campaigns. Results support the wide diversity of isotopic enhancements seen in both campaigns and show how temperature cycles downstream of convective events progressively modify environmental isotopic compositions.