

Frost flowers – one of the causes of the ozone depletion?

Xin Yang¹, Vilém Neděla², Jiří Runštuk², Gabriela Ondrušková^{3,4}, Ján Krausko^{3,4}, Ľubica Vetráková^{3,4}, and Dominik Heger^{3,4}

¹British Antarctic Survey, Natural Environment Research Council, Cambridge, UK

²Environmental Electron Microscopy Group, Institute of Scientific Instruments of the CAS, Brno, Czech Republic

³Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science, Masaryk University, Kamenice 5/A8, 625 00 Brno, Czech Republic

⁴Research Centre for Toxic Compounds in the Environment (RECETOX), Masaryk University, Kamenice 5/A29, 625 00 Brno, Czech Republic

Frost flowers are highly saline ice structures that grow from a saturated water vapor layer on a young sea ice and sporadically on frozen lakes.¹⁻⁴ An important factor must be fulfilled, specifically, that the temperature of the air above the ice has to be at least 20 °C lower than the temperature of water under the ice.⁴ Depending on the original position of the brine covering the ice, namely, if it was located on the ice surface or buried in-between the ice crystals in the vein channels and pockets, the sublimation of the surrounding ice may increase the brine surface area several times or even more than an order of magnitude. This could potentially accelerate the heterogeneous reactions; one particularly important reaction is bromine liberation, which is believed to be the direct source of bromine from the saline particles in polar regions.^{3, 5} Frost flowers broken to small fragments during ice sublimation were suspected to be the source of the saline particles in the atmosphere. We prepared frost flowers and examined their gradual sublimation on environmental scanning electron microscopy (ESEM).

The participation of the frost flowers in bromine explosion was disproved by our experiments.

1. Bowman, J. S.; Larose, C.; Vogel, T. M.; Deming, J. W. Selective occurrence of Rhizobiales in frost flowers on the surface of young sea ice near Barrow, Alaska and distribution in the polar marine rare biosphere. *Environmental Microbiology Reports* **2013**, *5* (4), 575-582.
2. Bowman, J. S.; Berthiaume, C. T.; Armbrust, E. V.; Deming, J. W. The genetic potential for key biogeochemical processes in Arctic frost flowers and young sea ice revealed by metagenomic analysis. *FEMS Microbiology Ecology* **2014**, *89* (2), 376-387.
3. Kaleschke, L.; Richter, A.; Burrows, J.; Afe, O.; Heygster, G.; Notholt, J.; Rankin, A. M.; Roscoe, H. K.; Hollwedel, J.; Wagner, T., et al. Frost flowers on sea ice as a source of sea salt and their influence on tropospheric halogen chemistry. *Geophys. Res. Lett.* **2004**, *31* (16), 4.
4. Style, R. W.; Worster, M. G. Frost flower formation on sea ice and lake ice. *Geophys. Res. Lett.* **2009**, *36* (11).
5. Roscoe, H. K.; Brooks, B.; Jackson, A. V.; Smith, M. H.; Walker, S. J.; Obbard, R. W.; Wolff, E. W. Frost flowers in the laboratory: Growth, characteristics, aerosol, and the underlying sea ice. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Atmospheres* **2011**, *116* (D12).