

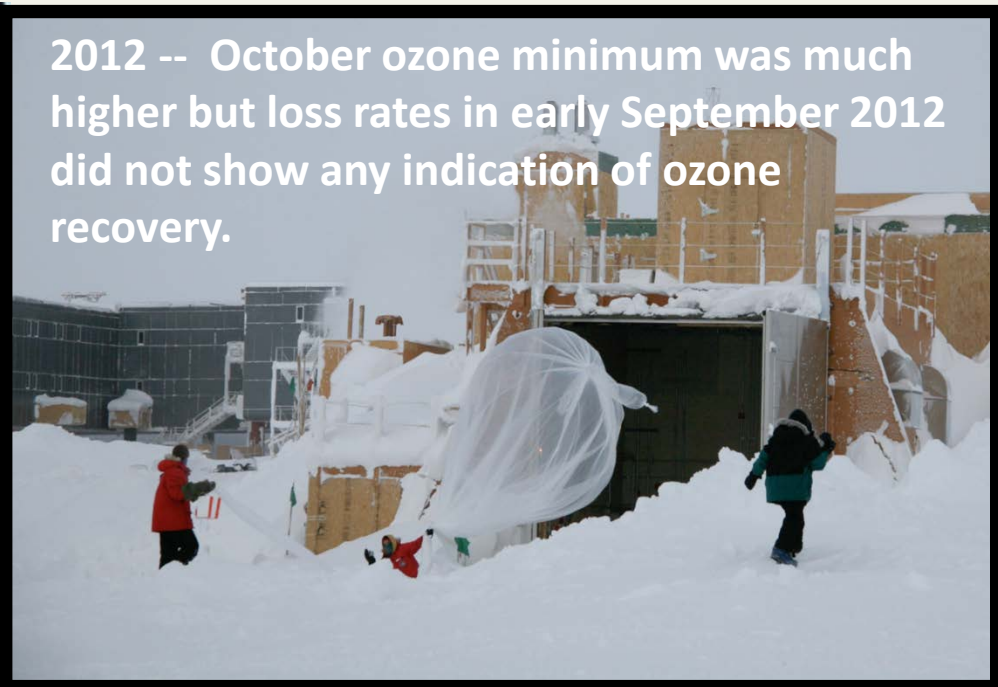
South Pole Ozonesonde and Dobson Spectrophotometer Measurements: 2012 Ozone Hole

Bryan J. Johnson¹, R. Evans¹, P. Cullis², C. Sterling², G. McConville², D. Quincy², I. Petropavlovskikh², S. Oltmans².

¹NOAA Earth System Research Laboratory, 325 Broadway, Boulder, CO 80305

(303) 497-6842, email: bryan.johnson@noaa.gov

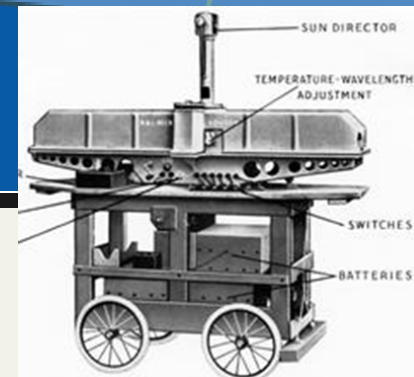
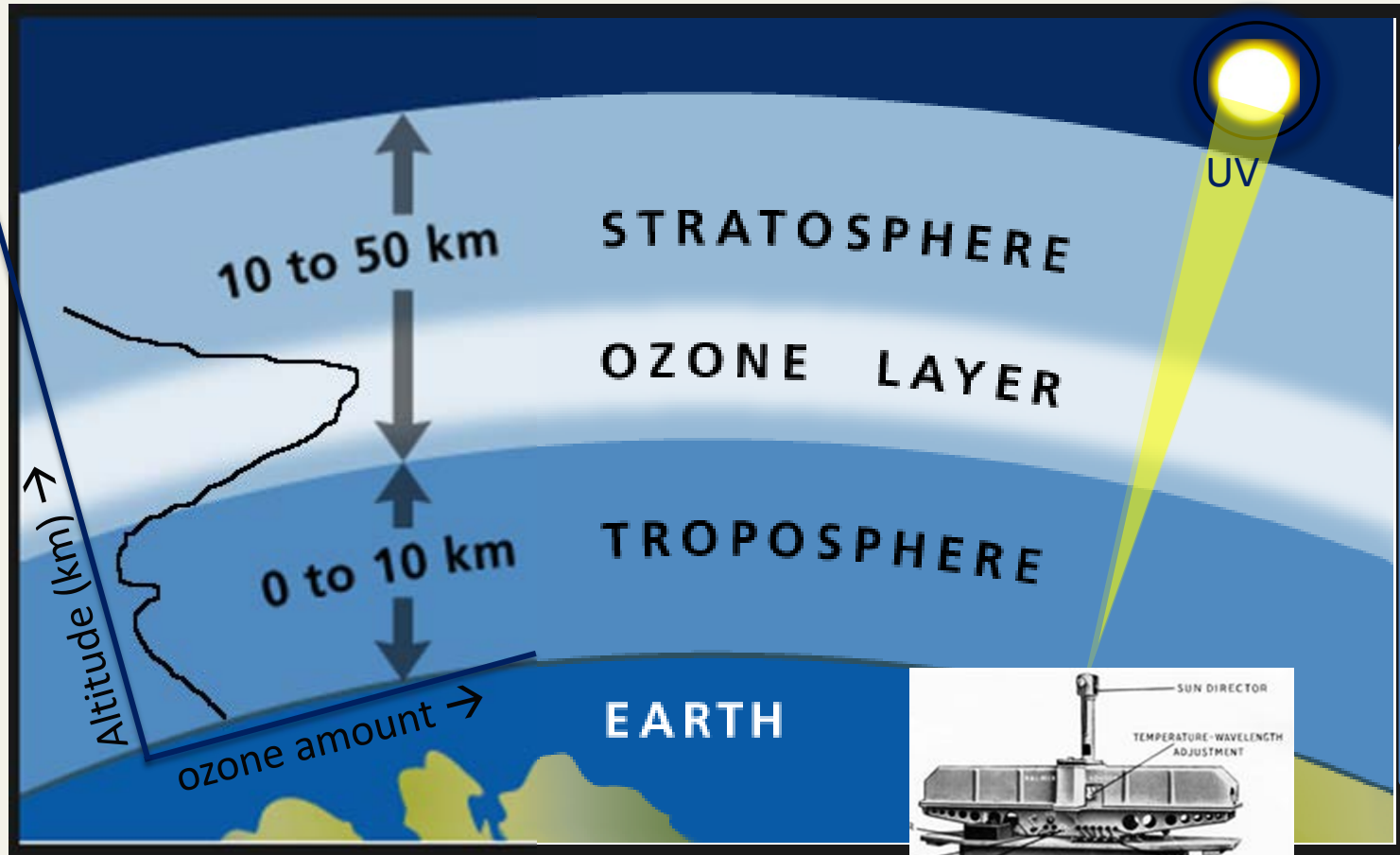
²CIRES, University of Colorado and NOAA/ESRL Global Monitoring Division, Boulder, Colorado, USA



2012 -- October ozone minimum was much higher but loss rates in early September 2012 did not show any indication of ozone recovery.

NOAA GMD measures stratospheric ozone at South Pole from:

1. Ground-based Dobson spectrophotometer: *51 years 1962-2012*
2. Balloon-borne ozonesondes: *27 years 1986-2012*



- The Ground-based Dobson spectrophotometer and balloon-borne ozonesondes - a good combination for tracking stratospheric ozone.
- Dobson measures total column ozone as the view of the sun passes by the ARO Dobson room windows.

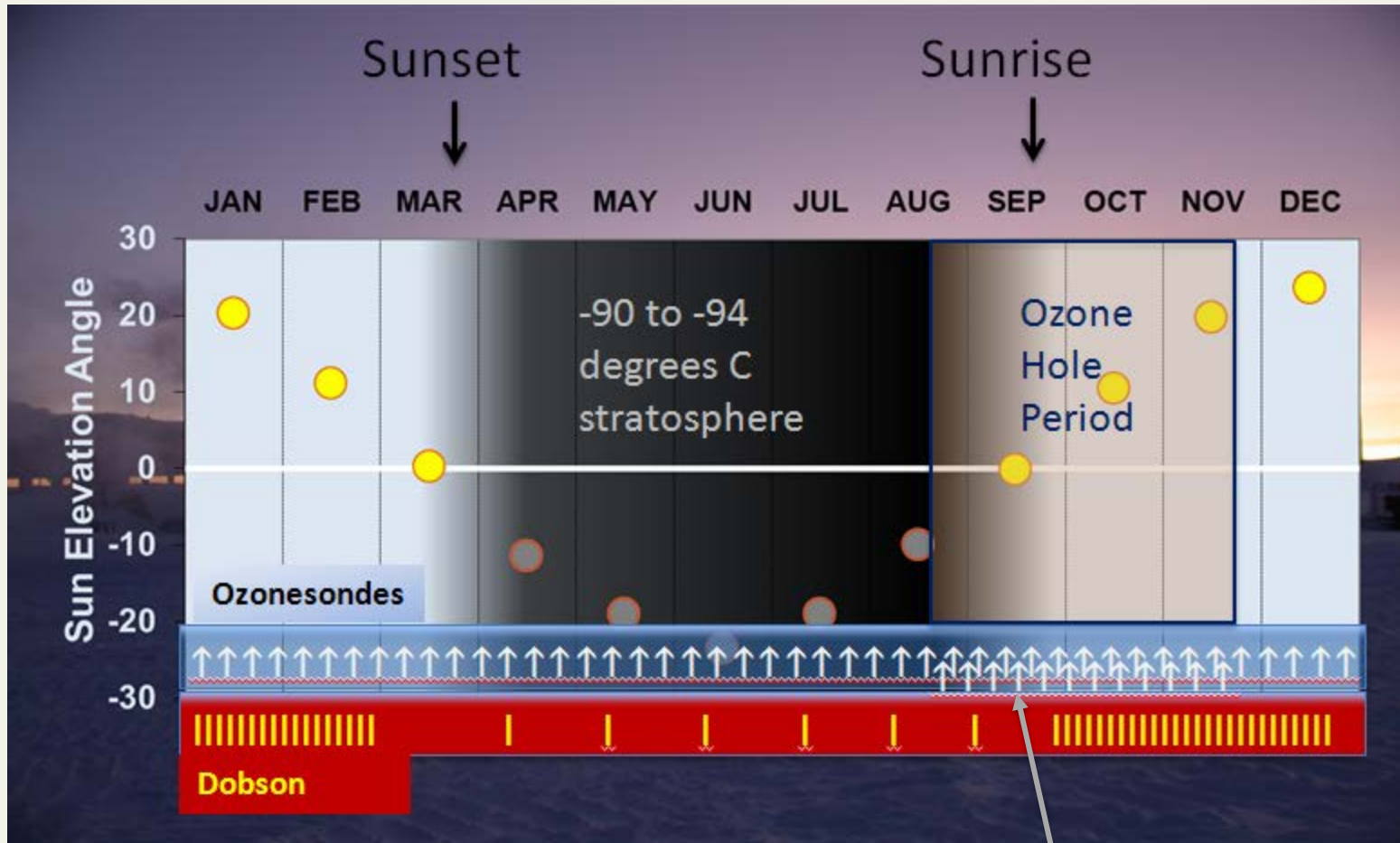


Dobson Spectrophotometer at
Atmospheric Research
Observatory (ARO)



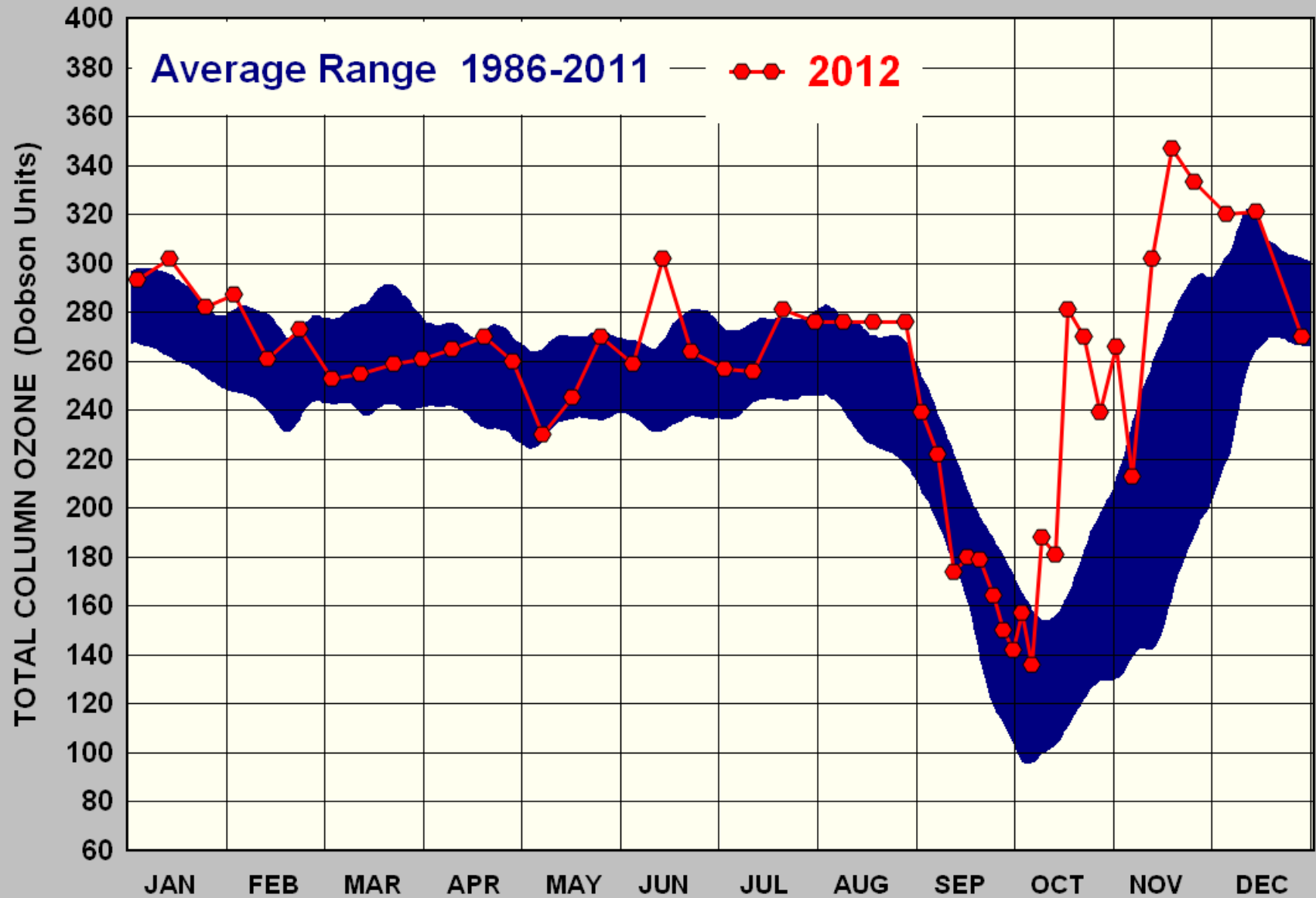
Ozonesonde launch at
Balloon Inflation Facility (BIF)

Summary of South Pole Sun Elevation Angle and Corresponding Ozone Measurements.

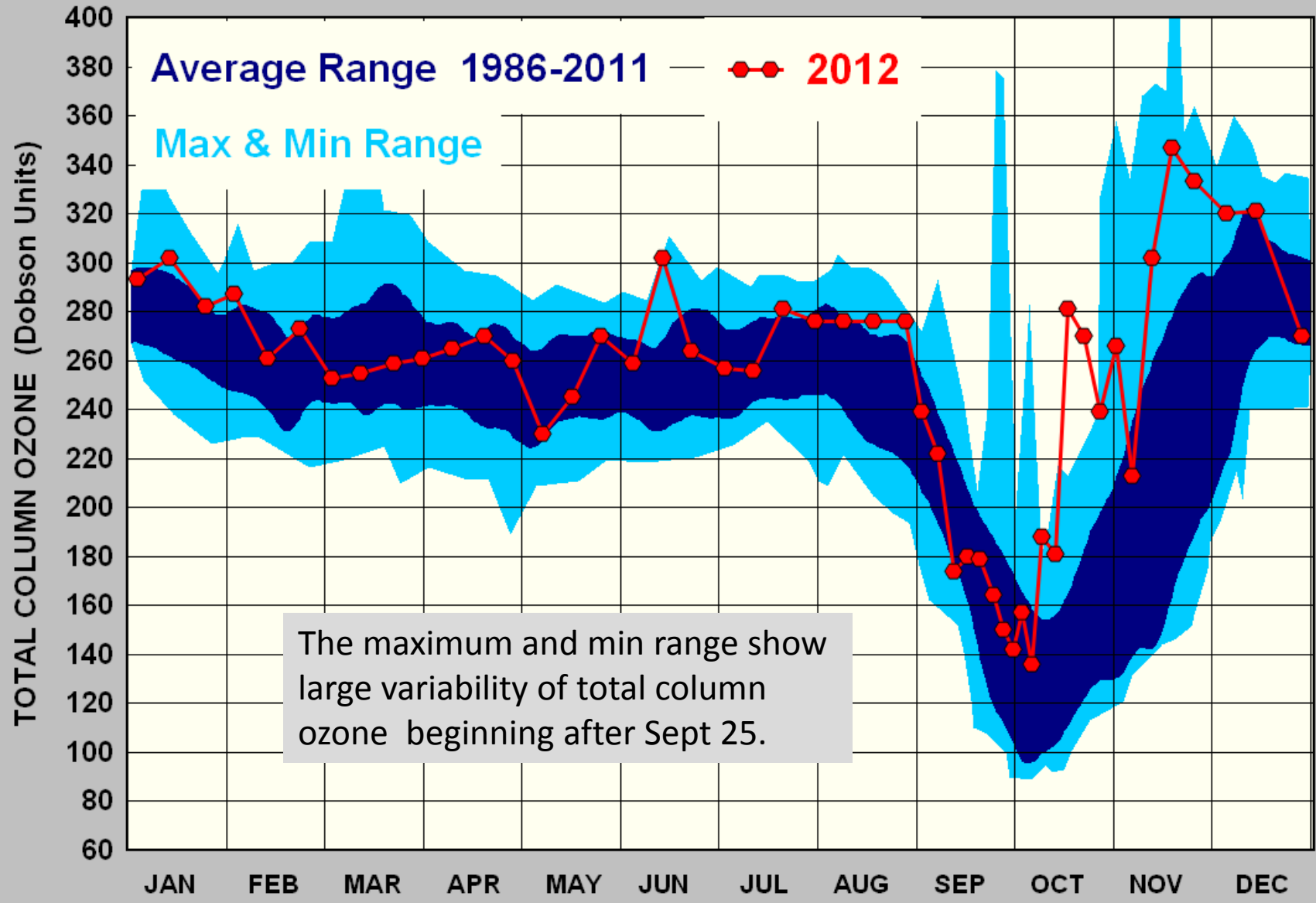


Increased frequency of ozonesonde launches during ozone hole period.

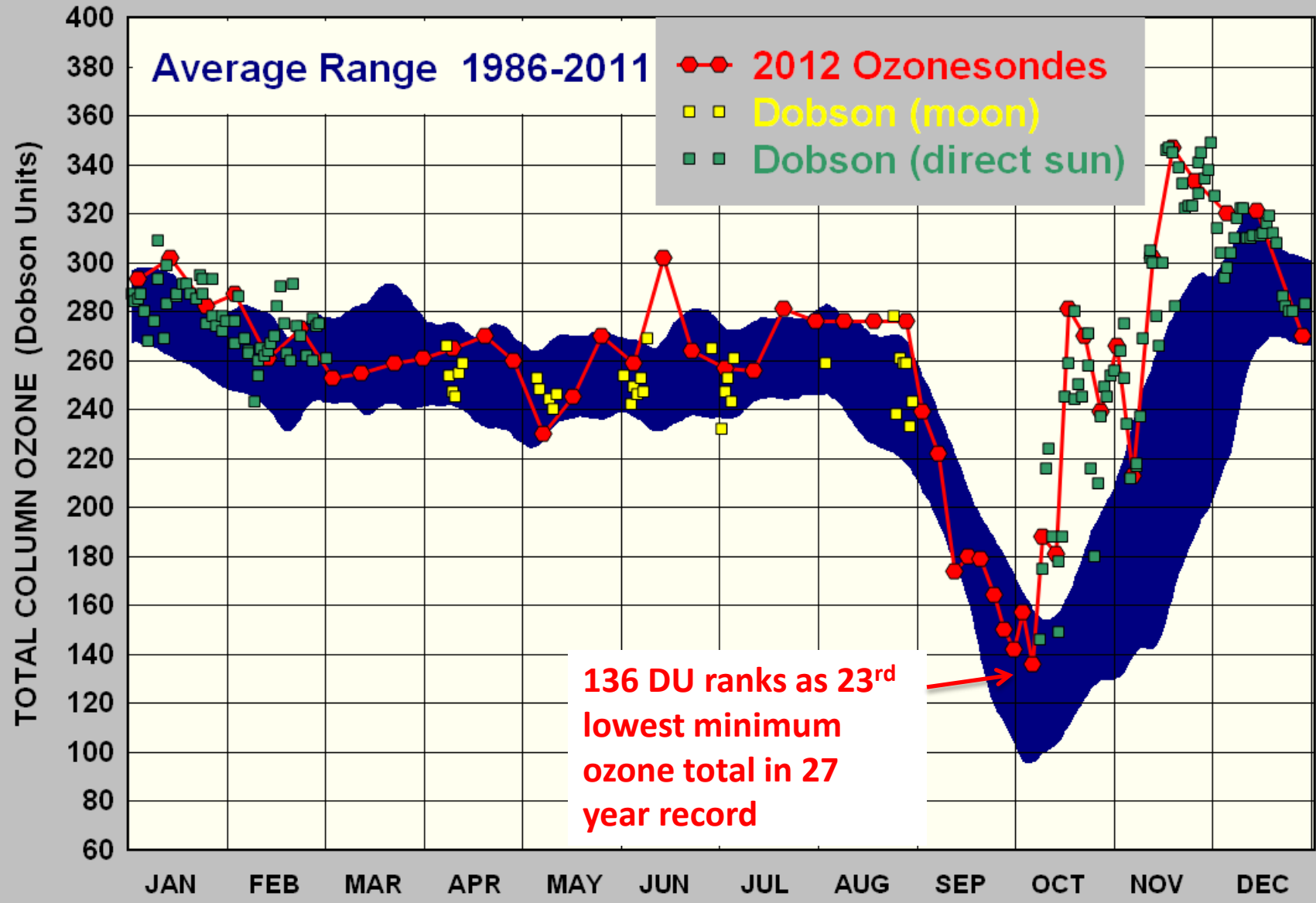
South Pole Ozonesondes



South Pole Ozonesondes

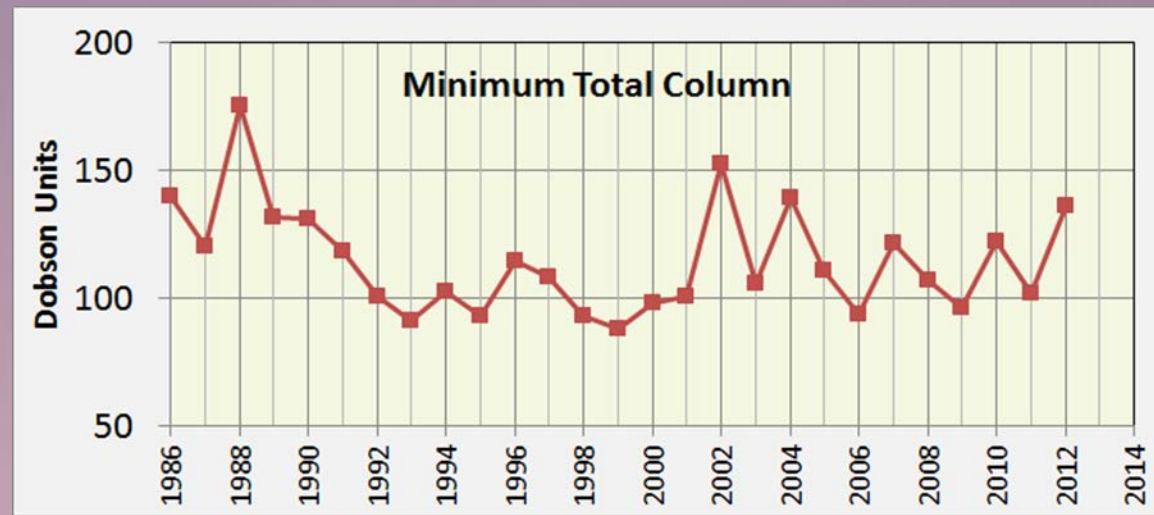
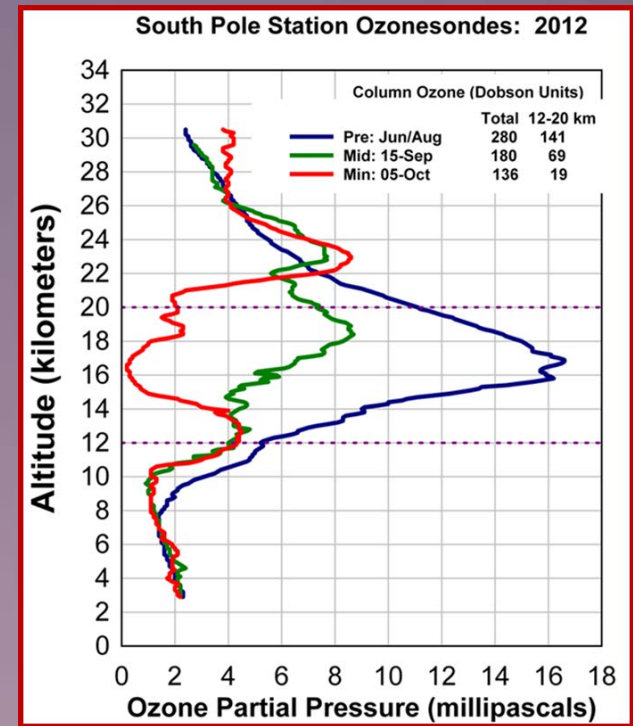
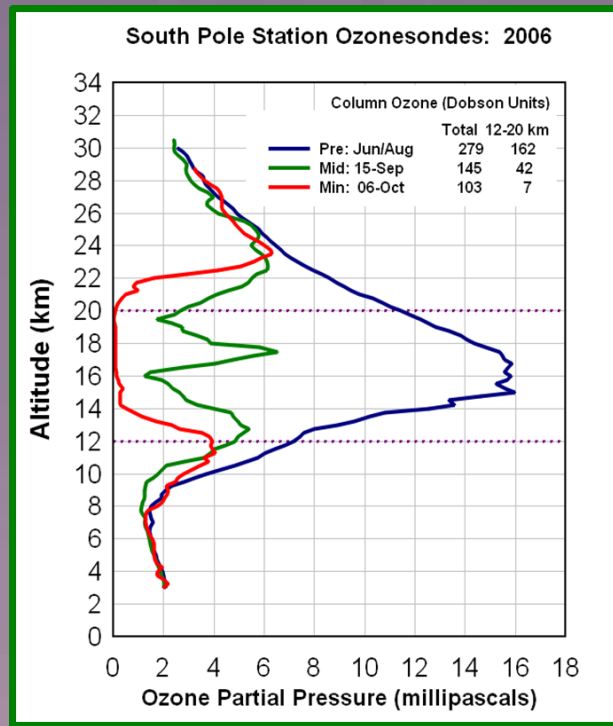


South Pole Ozonesondes



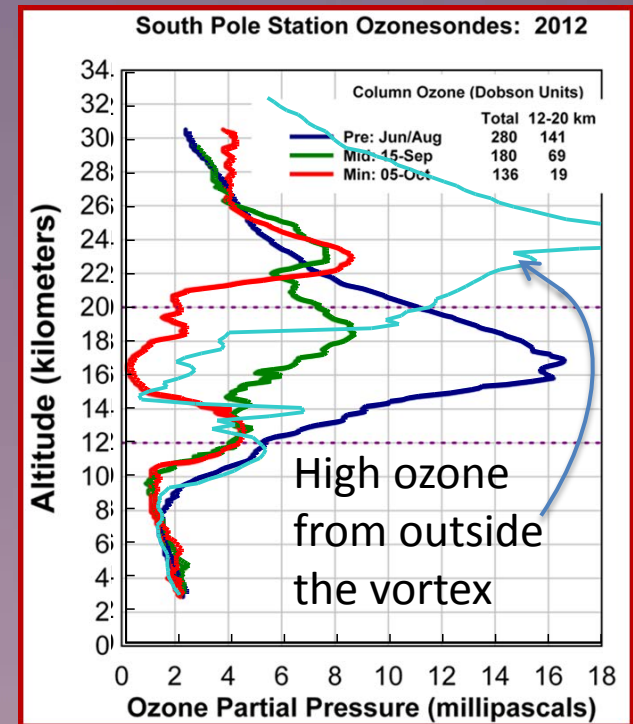
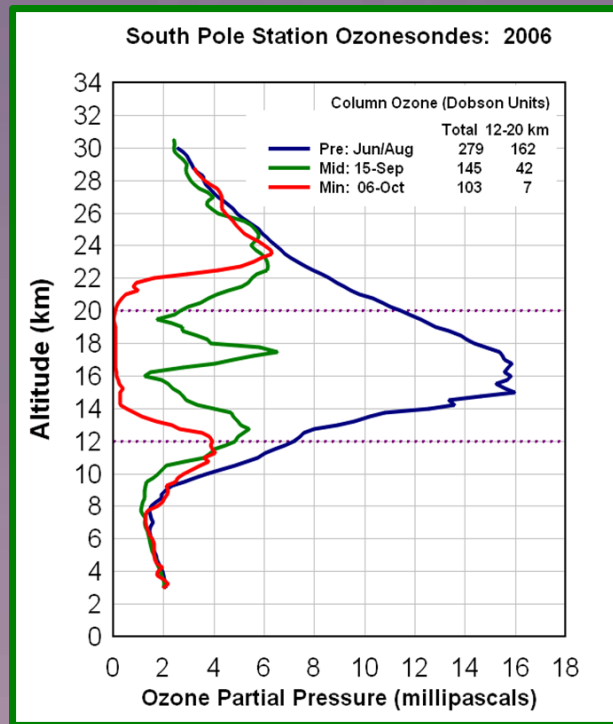
2006 Ozonesonde Profiles 2012

RANK	MIN (DU)	YEAR	DATE
1	89	1993	6-Oct
2	90	1999	29-Sep
3	93	1995	5-Oct
4	93	2006	9-Oct
5	95	1998	5-Oct
6	98	2000	29-Sep
7	98	2009	25-Sep
8	100	1992	11-Oct
9	100	2001	28-Sep
10	102	1994	5-Oct
11	102	2011	9-Oct
12	106	2003	26-Sep
13	107	2008	28-Sep
14	110	2005	28-Sep
15	114	1987	9-Oct
16	114	1996	6-Oct
17	117	1997	8-Oct
18	122	2010	30-Sep
19	125	2007	8-Oct
20	129	1991	7-Oct
21	130	1990	7-Oct
22	131	1989	9-Oct
23	136	2012	5-Oct
24	138	2004	4-Oct
25	140	1986	7-Oct
26	152	2002	21-Oct
27	190	1988	10-Oct

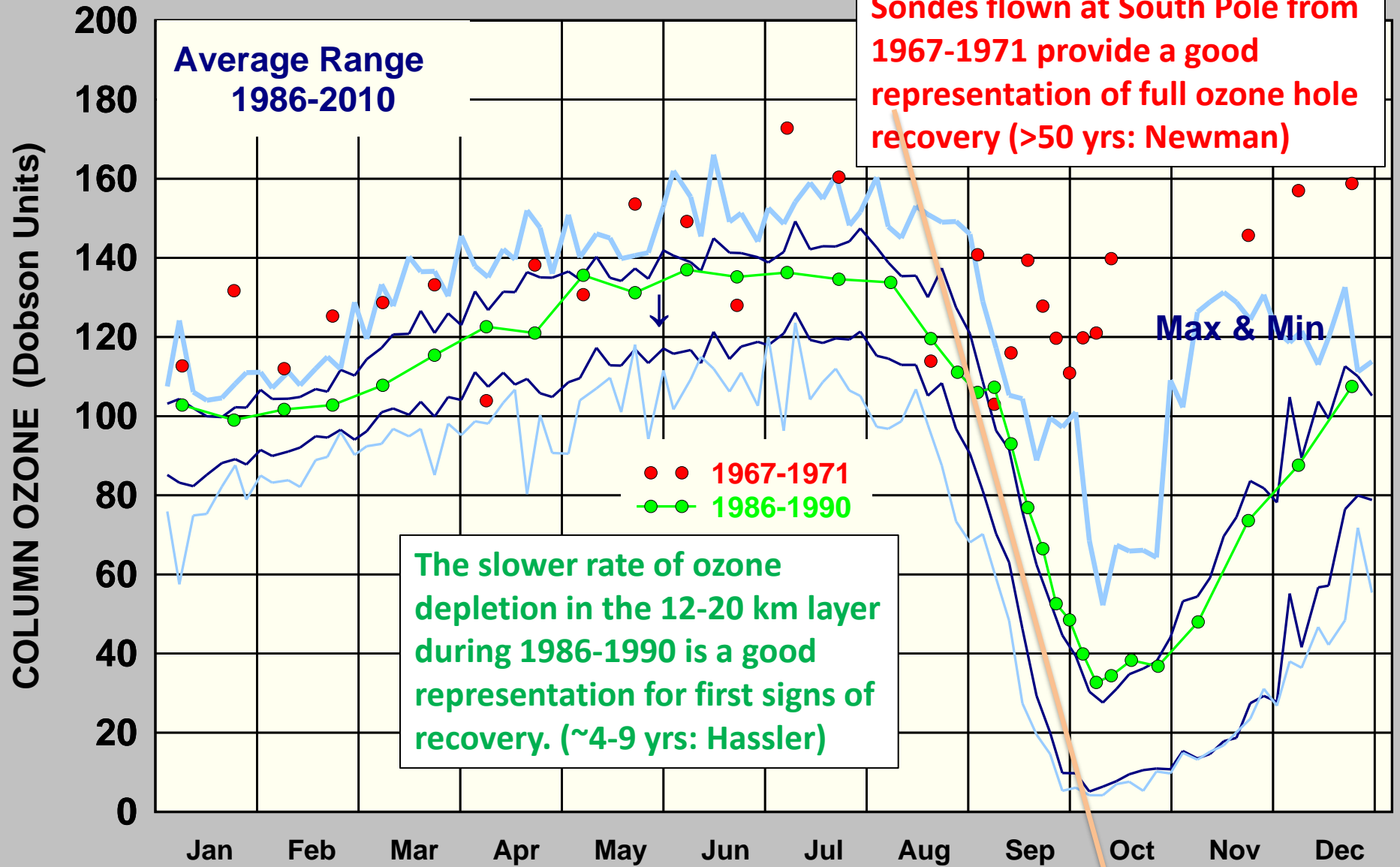


2006 Ozonesonde Profiles 2012

RANK	MIN (DU)	YEAR	DATE
1	89	1993	6-Oct
2	90	1999	29-Sep
3	93	1995	5-Oct
4	93	2006	9-Oct
5	95	1998	5-Oct
6	98	2000	29-Sep
7	98	2009	25-Sep
8	100	1992	11-Oct
9	100	2001	28-Sep
10	102	1994	5-Oct
11	102	2011	9-Oct
12	106	2003	26-Sep
13	107	2008	28-Sep
14	110	2005	28-Sep
15	114	1987	9-Oct
16	114	1996	6-Oct
17	117	1997	8-Oct
18	122	2010	30-Sep
19	125	2007	8-Oct
20	129	1991	7-Oct
21	130	1990	7-Oct
22	131	1989	9-Oct
23	136	2012	5-Oct
24	138	2004	4-Oct
25	140	1986	7-Oct
26	152	2002	21-Oct
27	190	1988	10-Oct

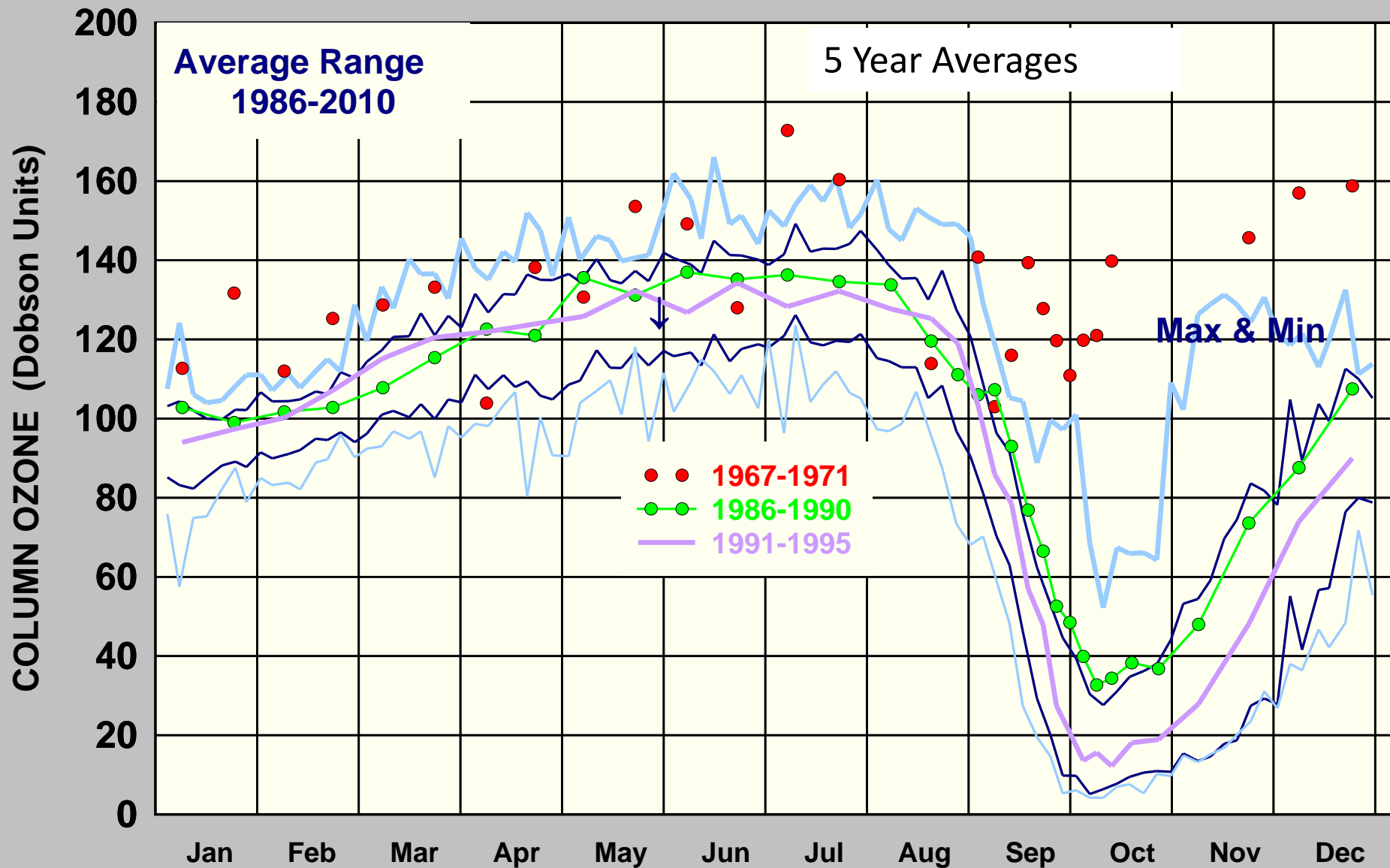


SOUTH POLE OZONE 12-20 KM COLUMN

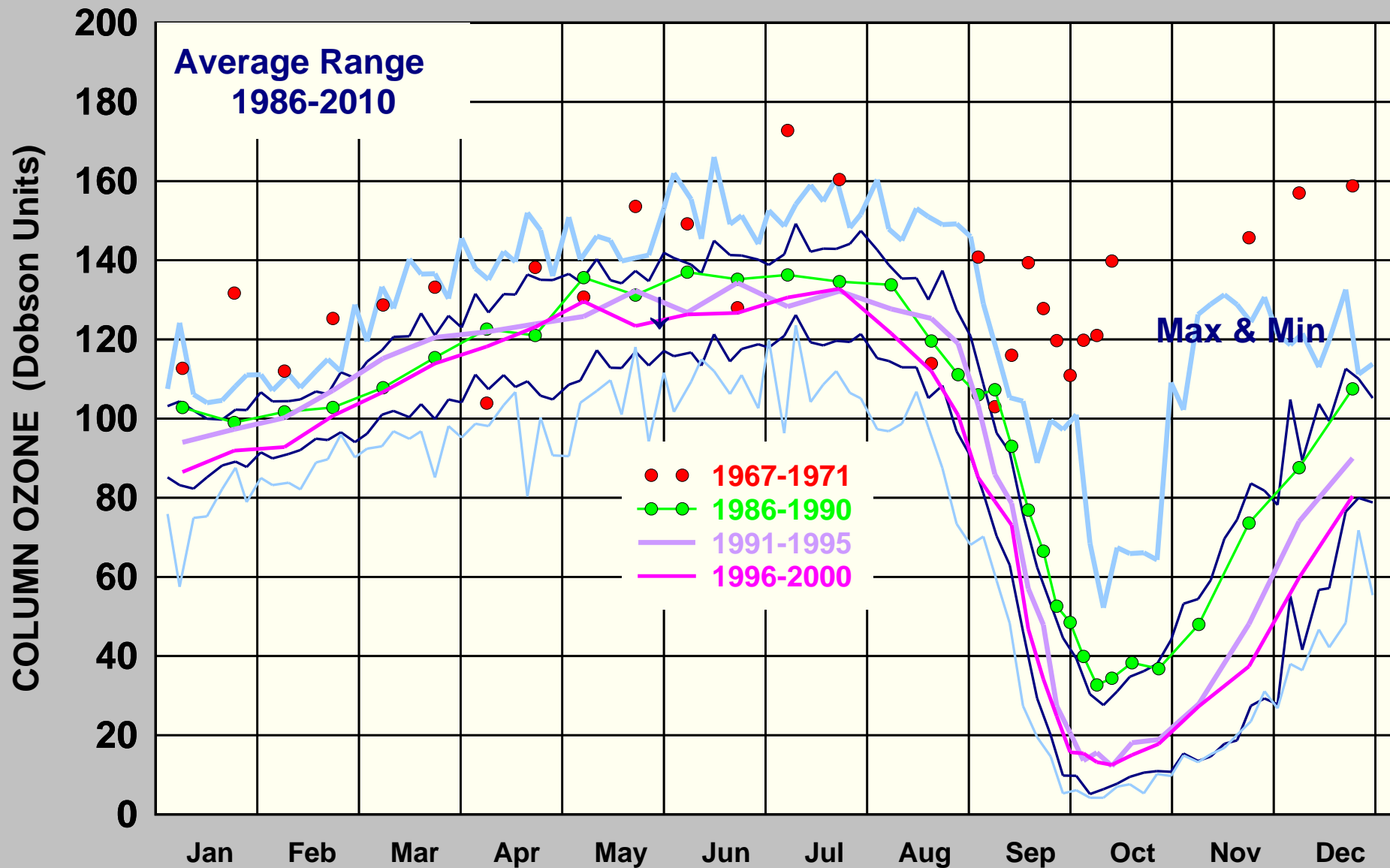


Linear Dobson Units/Day

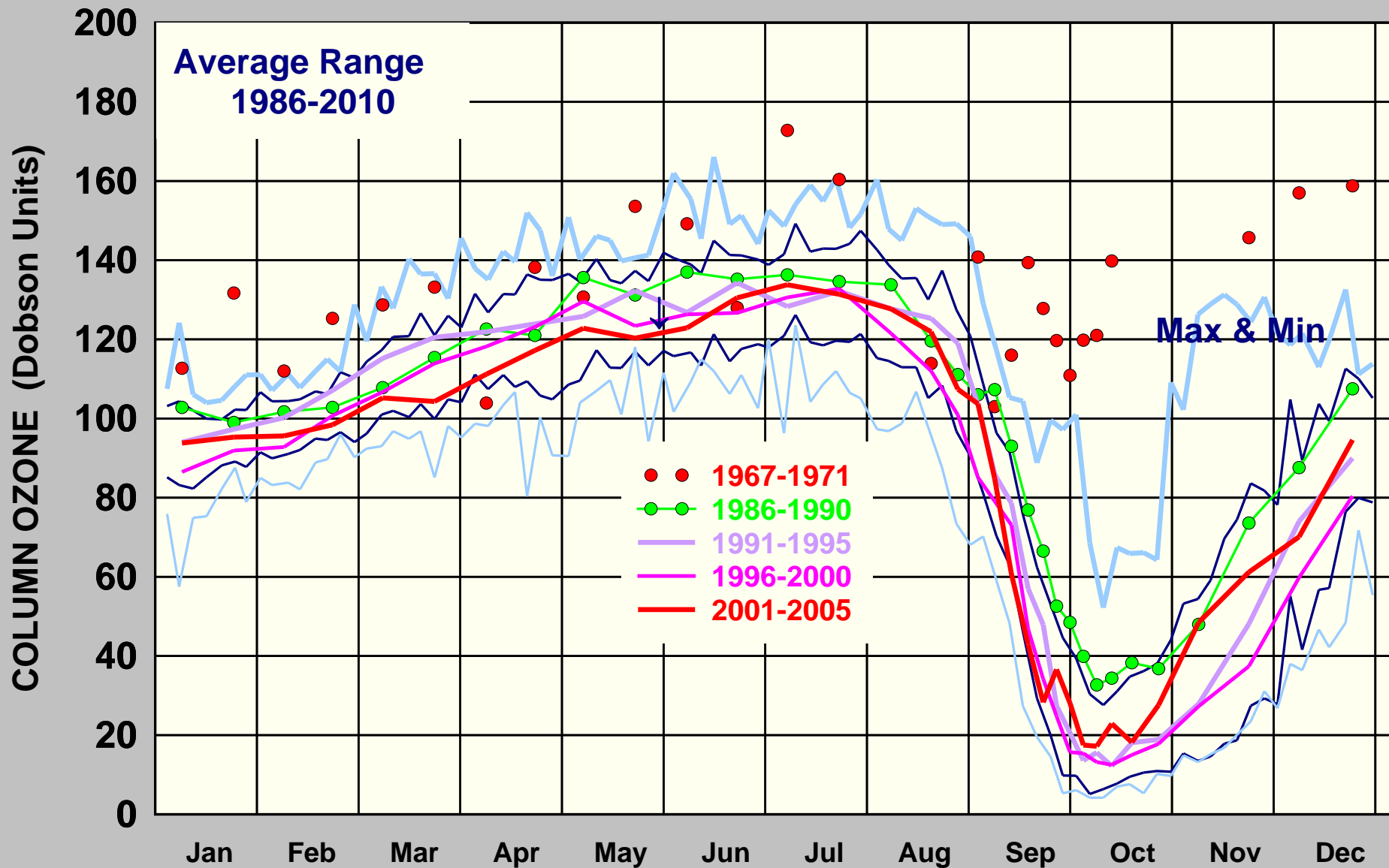
SOUTH POLE OZONE 12-20 KM COLUMN



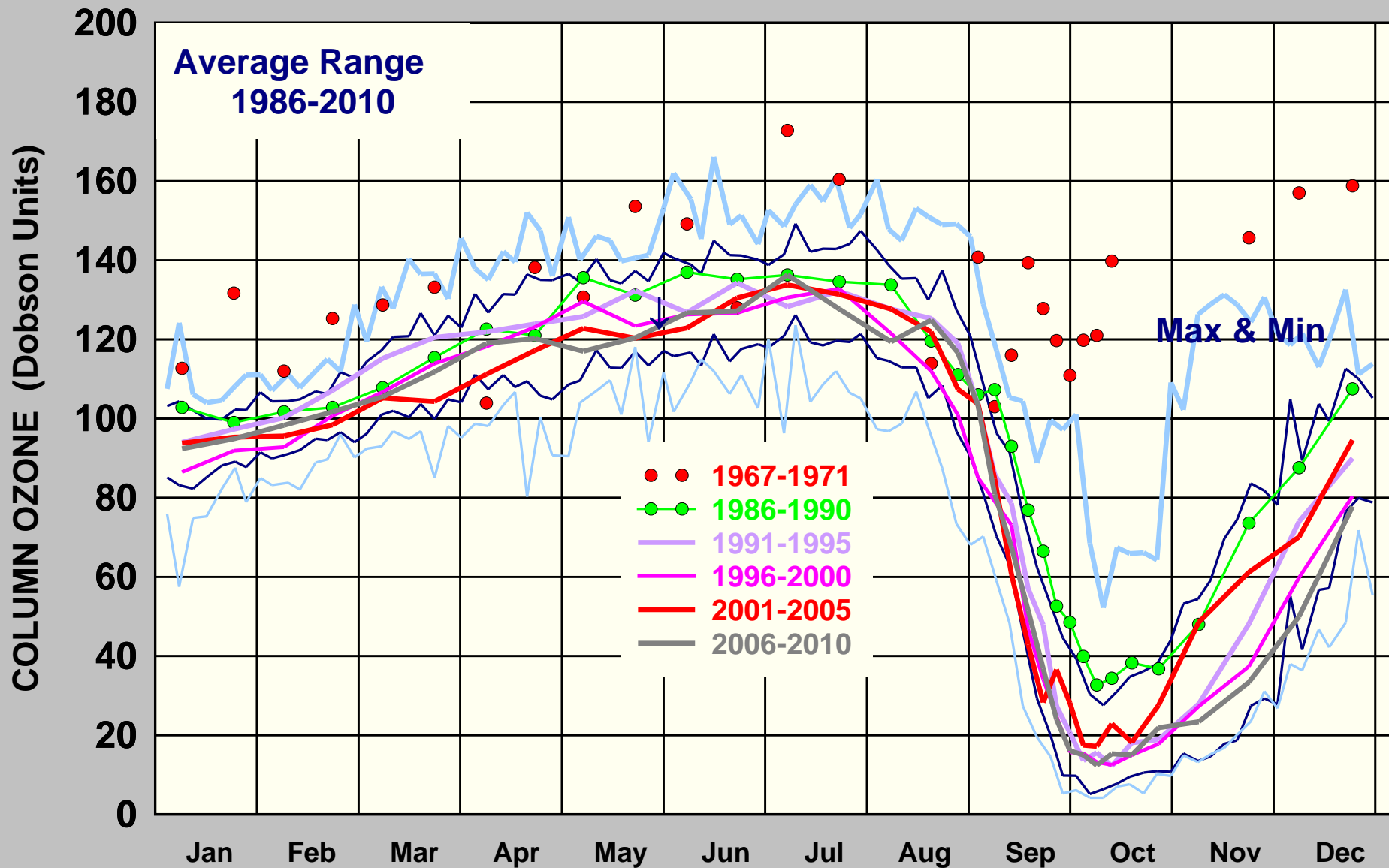
SOUTH POLE OZONE 12-20 KM COLUMN



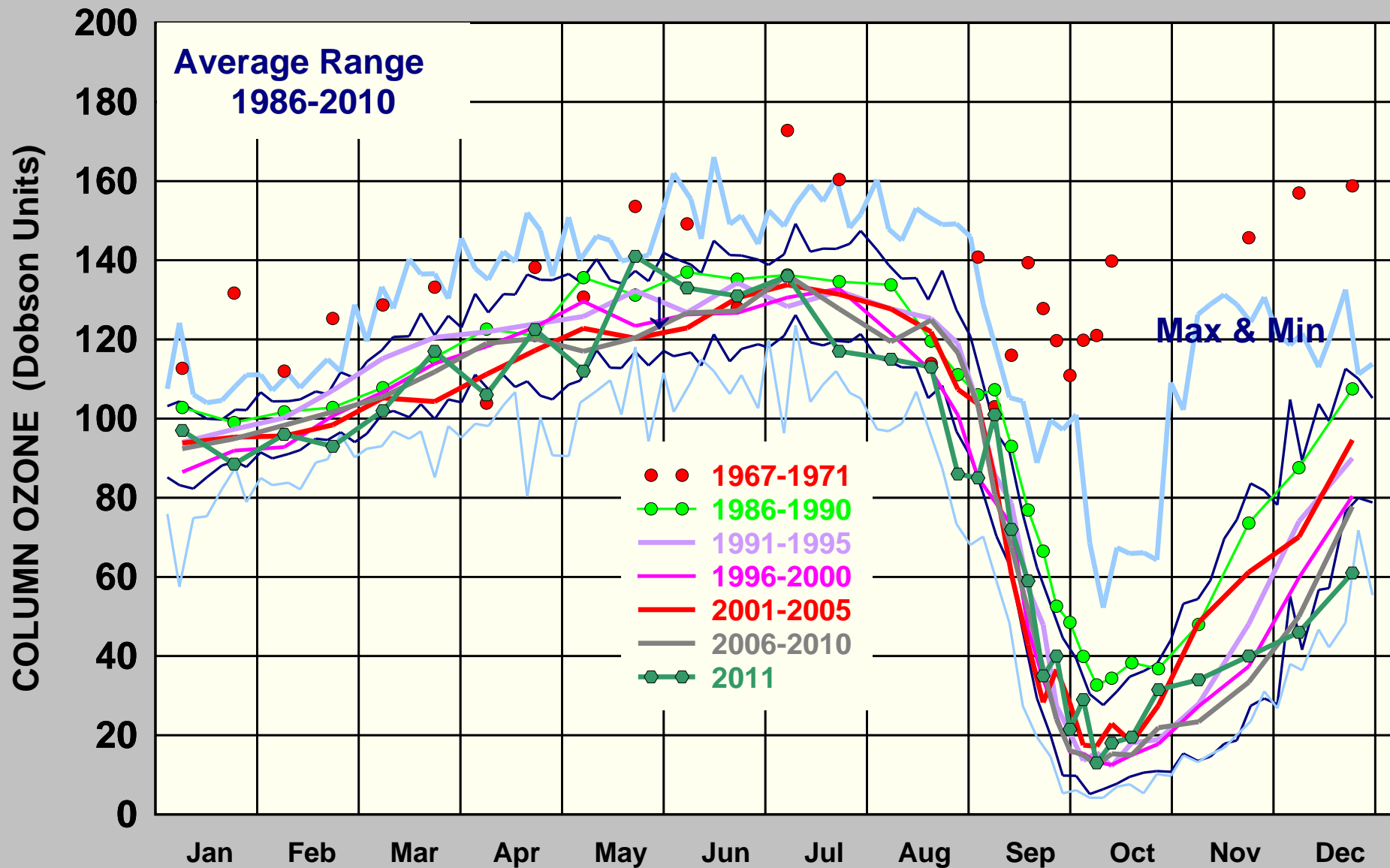
SOUTH POLE OZONE 12-20 KM COLUMN



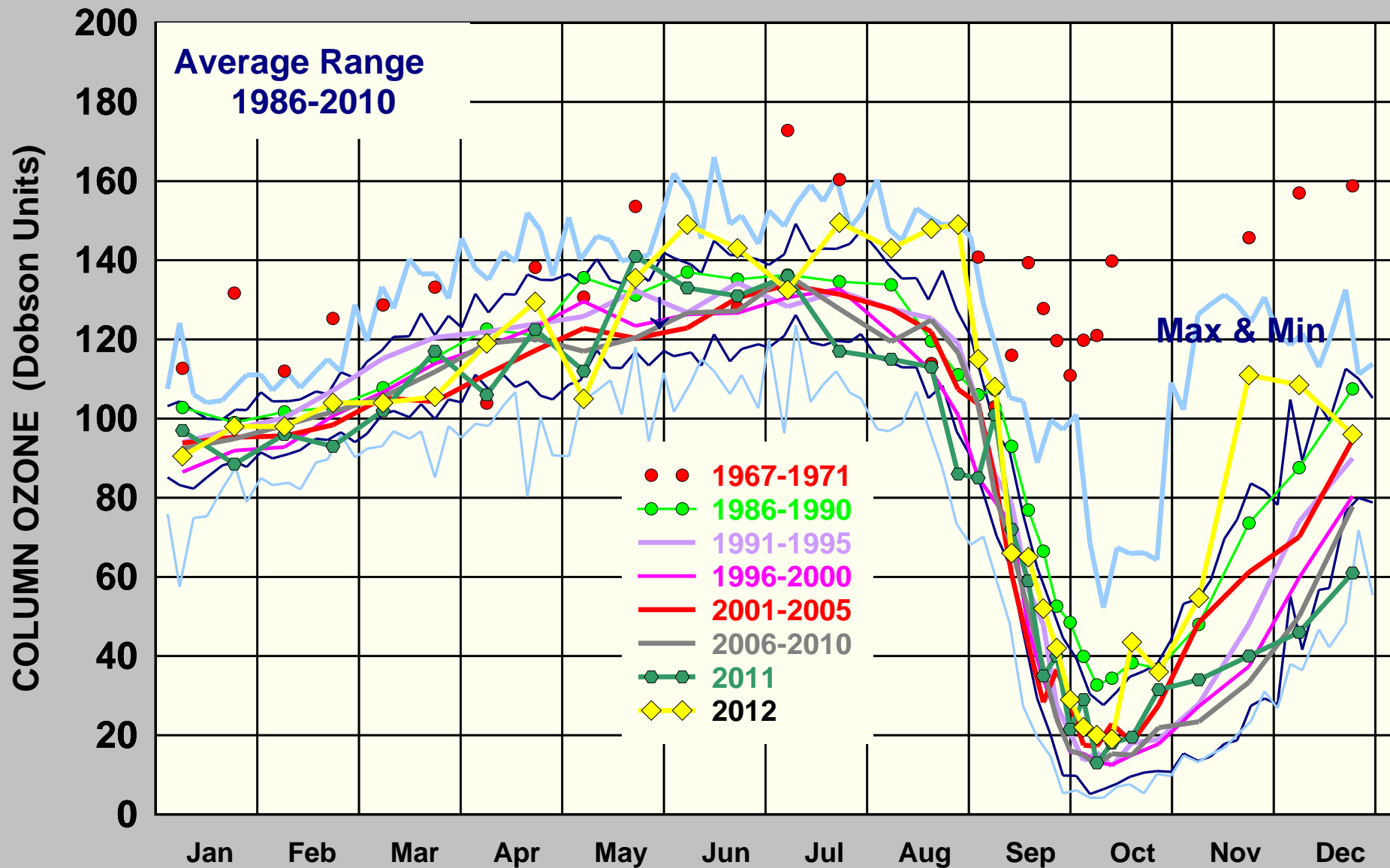
SOUTH POLE OZONE 12-20 KM COLUMN



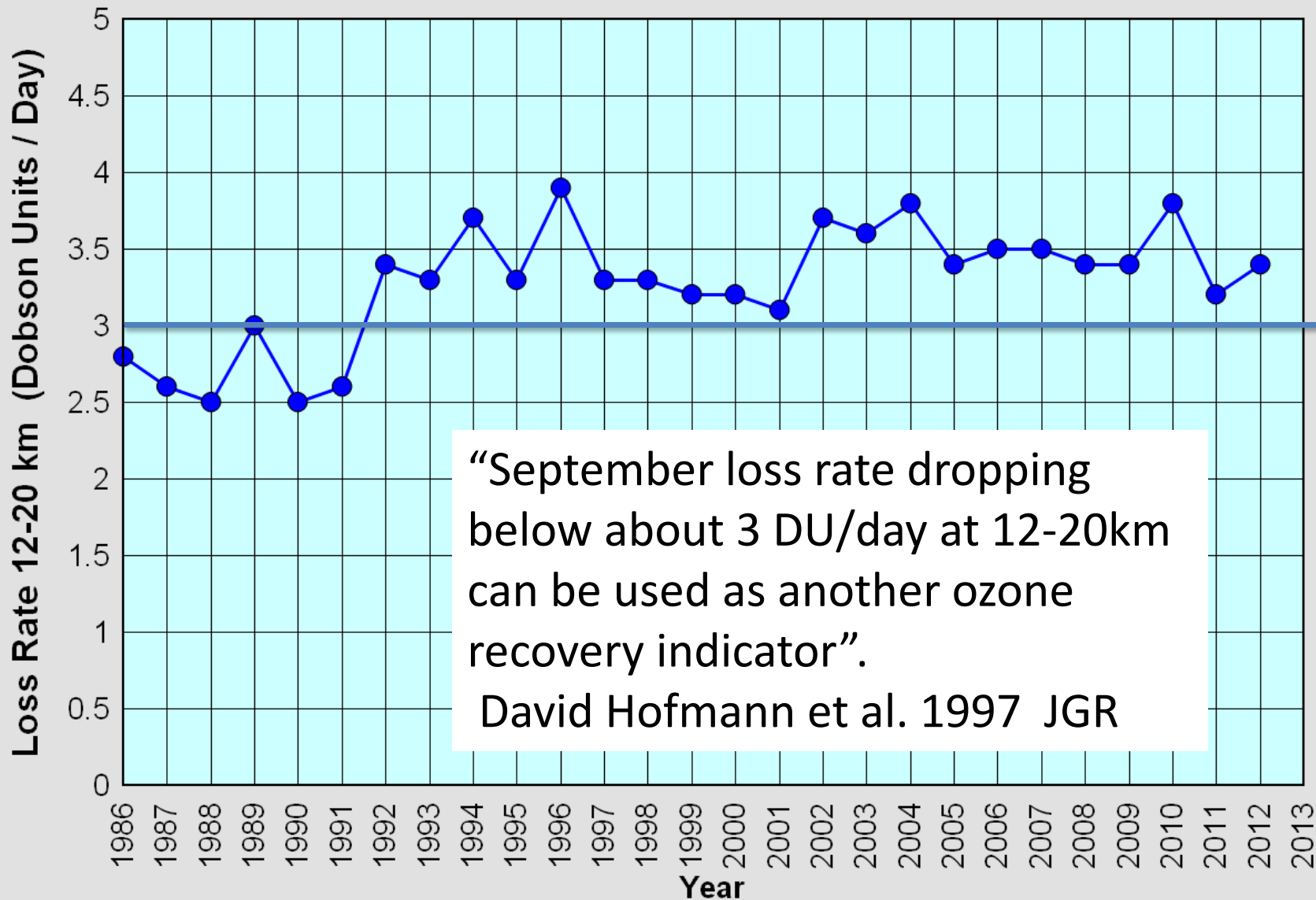
SOUTH POLE OZONE 12-20 KM COLUMN



SOUTH POLE OZONE 12-20 KM COLUMN



South Pole Station September Loss Rates (Dobson Units / Day)



“September loss rate dropping below about 3 DU/day at 12-20km can be used as another ozone recovery indicator”.

David Hofmann et al. 1997 JGR

Summary

GMD monitors stratospheric ozone at South Pole Station:

- Ground based Dobson Spectrophotometer observations (*51 year record*).
- Balloon-borne ozonesonde profiles (*27 year record*).
- Total column minimum ranked at #23 in 27 year record for ozonesondes.
- 12-20 km layer reduces influence of dynamics and shows the depletion rate remains in typical 3.2 to 3.8 DU per day range.
- When do we expect first signs of recovery at South Pole?

*“Assuming a lineal relationship between ozone loss rate and Equivalent Effective Stratospheric Chlorine - a reduction of the ozone loss rate at South Pole station will be detectable in **2017-2021 period**” Hassler et al., (2011).*