

South Pole Ozonesondes: 34-years Ozone Hole Metrics Trending Higher After 2001.

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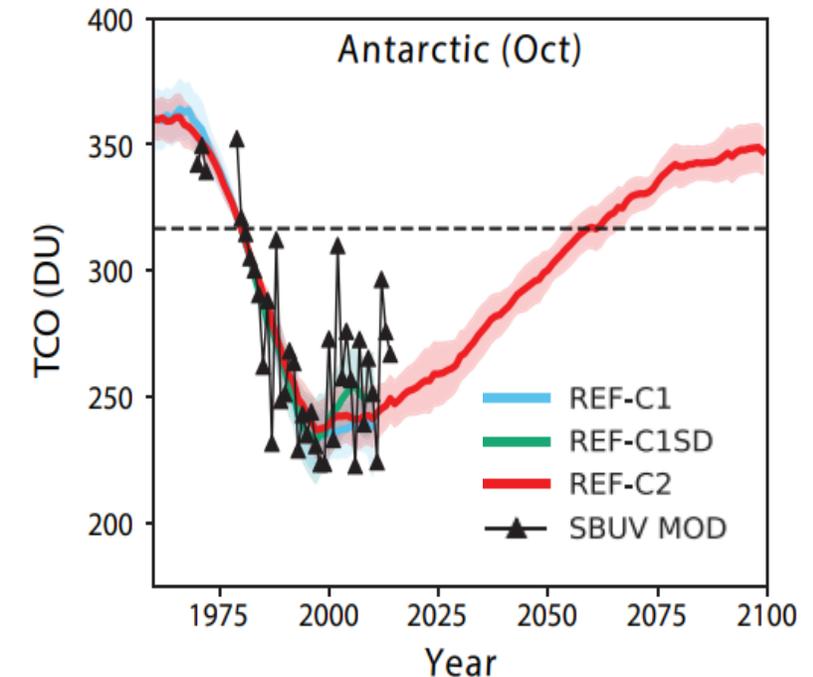
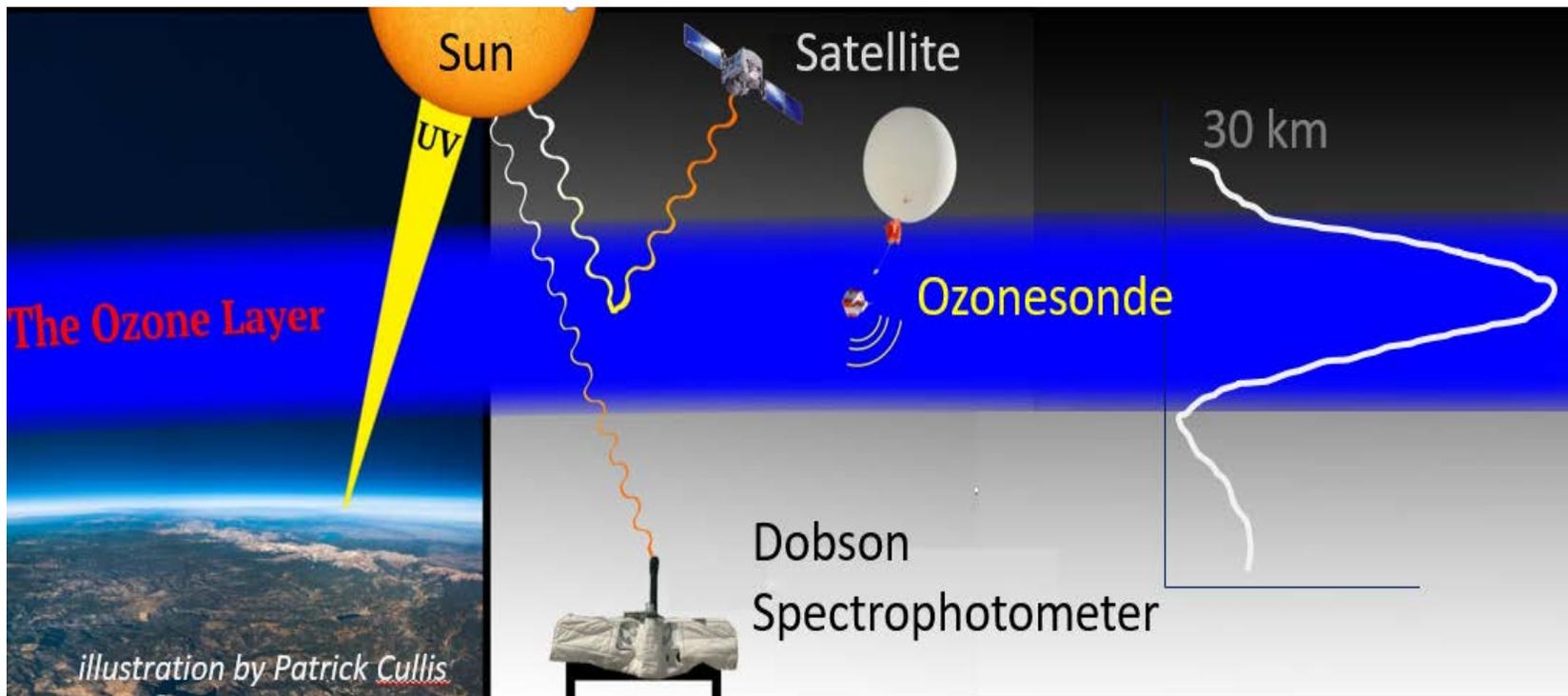
Ozonesonde launch from South Pole Station with helium-filled plastic balloon ~ end of October



South Pole Ozonesondes: 34-years Ozone Hole Metrics Trending Higher After 2001.

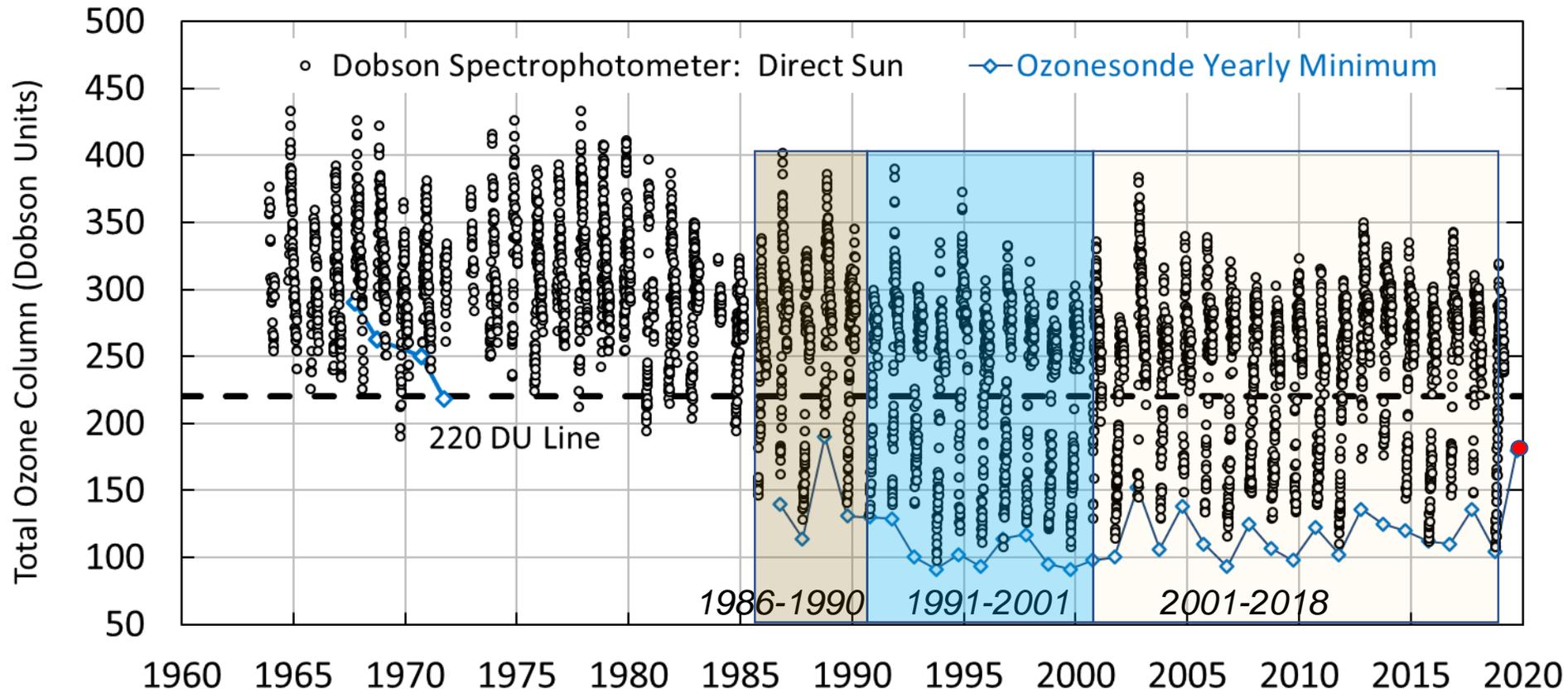
WMO 2018 Ozone Assessment:

- Statistically significant trends (*September & October*) since the year **2000** identified showing increase in observed ozone and a decrease in ozone hole size and depth.
- natural variability is challenging, yet evidence from statistical analyses and modeling studies suggests that the decline in ODSs made a substantial contribution to these trends.



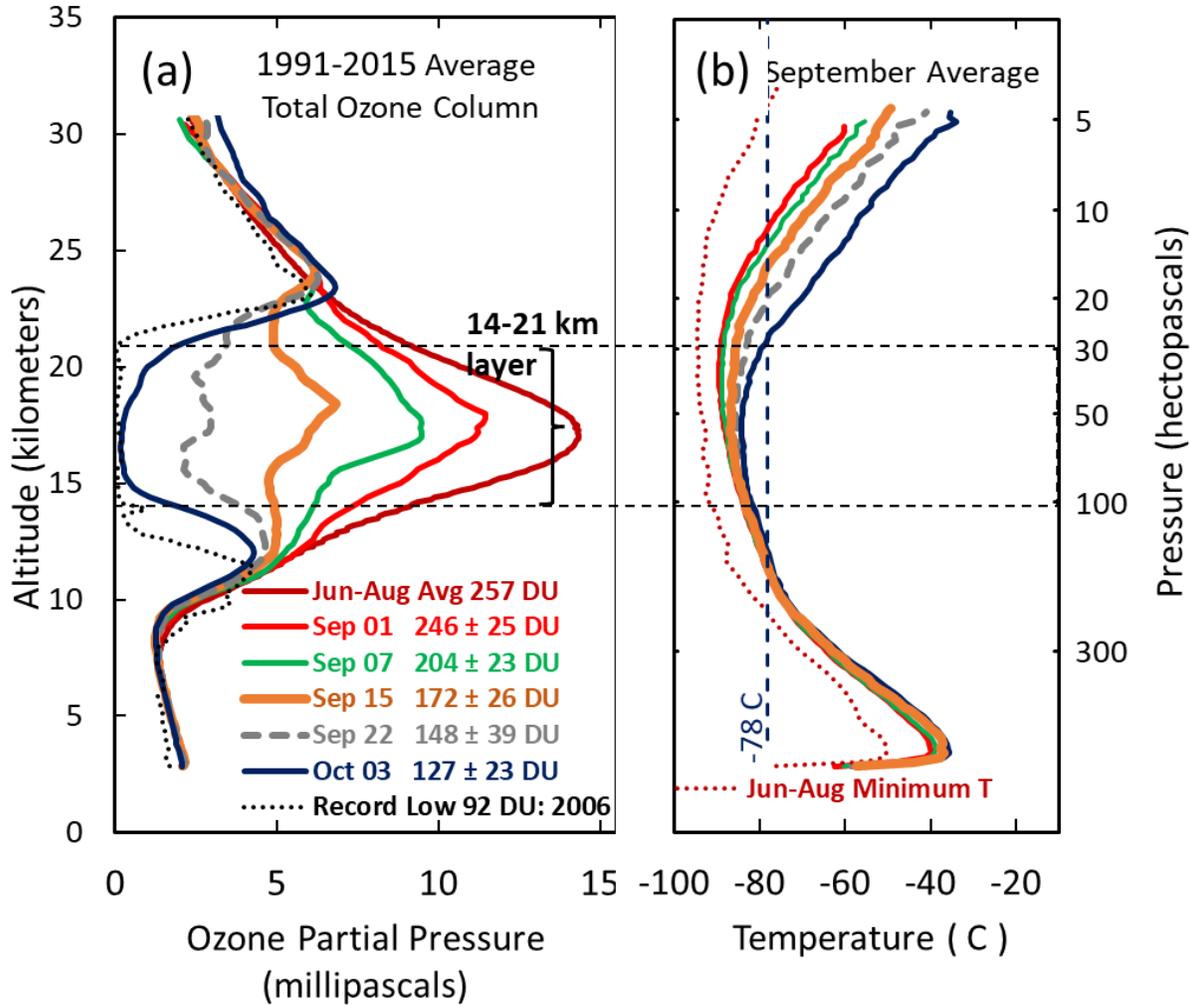
South Pole 1963 - 2020

Dobson Spectrophotometer Total Column O₃



South Pole Ozonesondes Ozone Hole Metrics

During September rapid ozone loss



1. Total Ozone Column: Dobson Units (DU)

2. 14-21 km Ozone Column

a. Minimum (DU) Sept 24 – Oct 14

b. September 15th (DU)

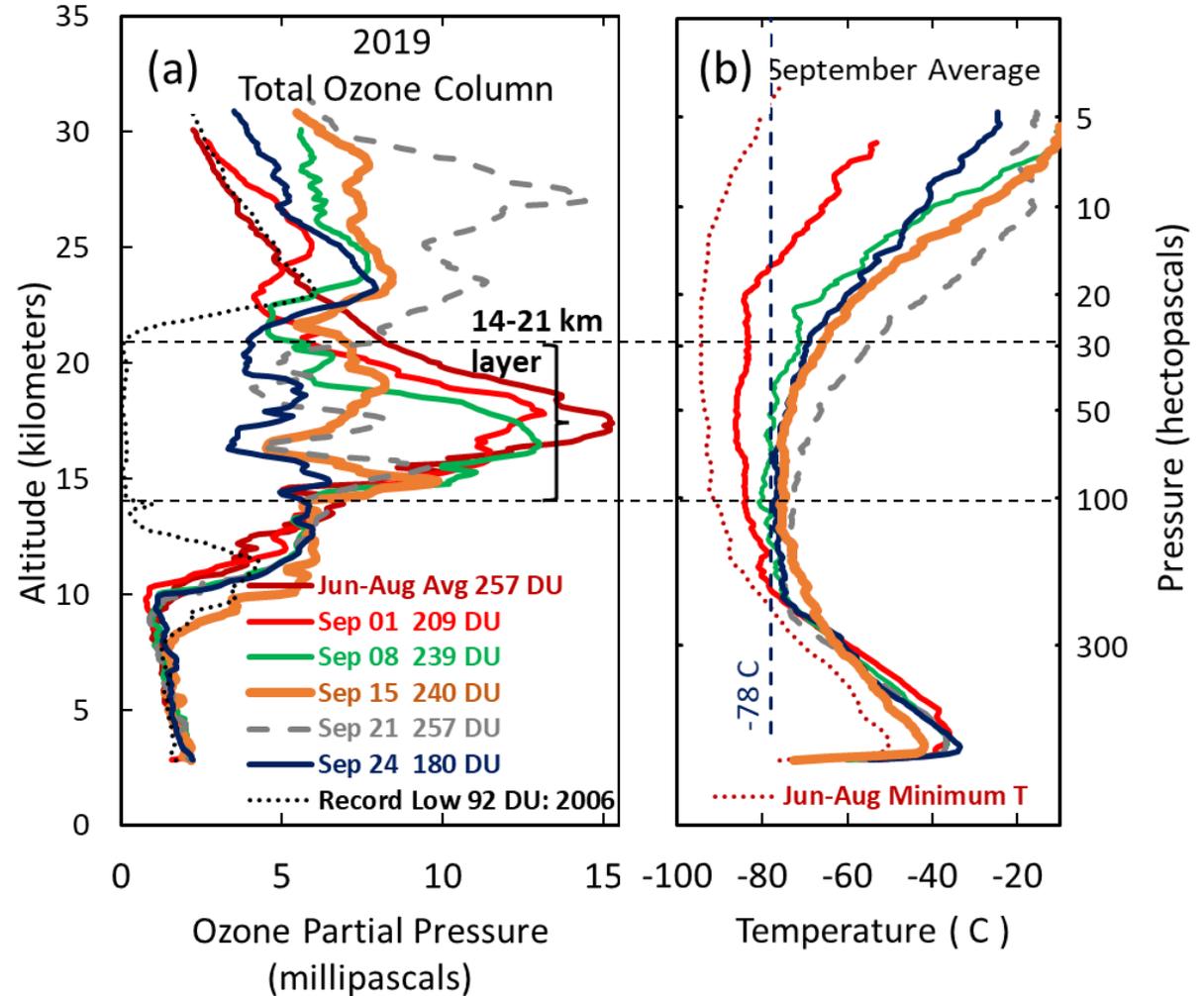
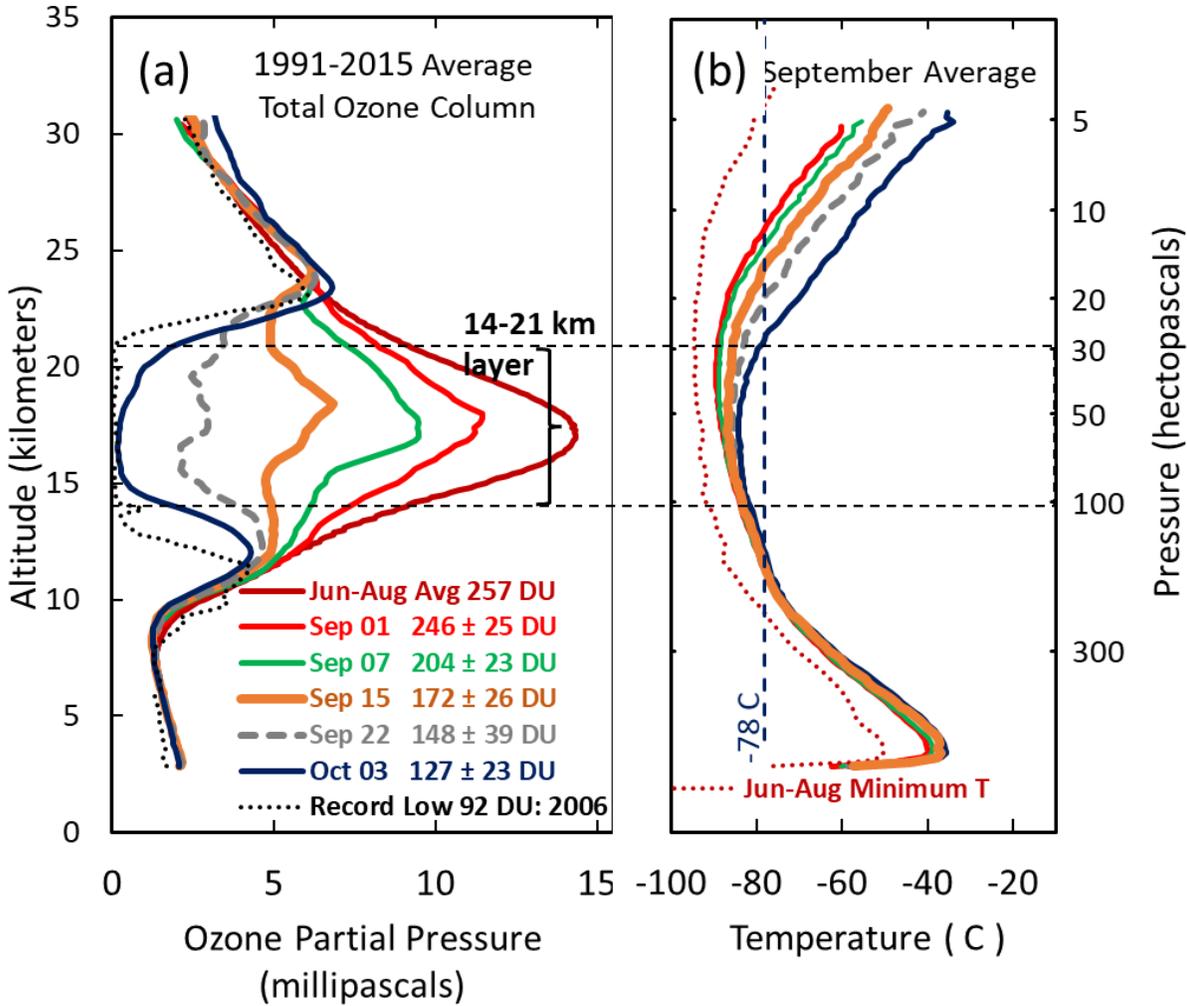
c. September Ozone Loss Rate (DU/day)

3. Saturation loss (zero ozone layer depth)

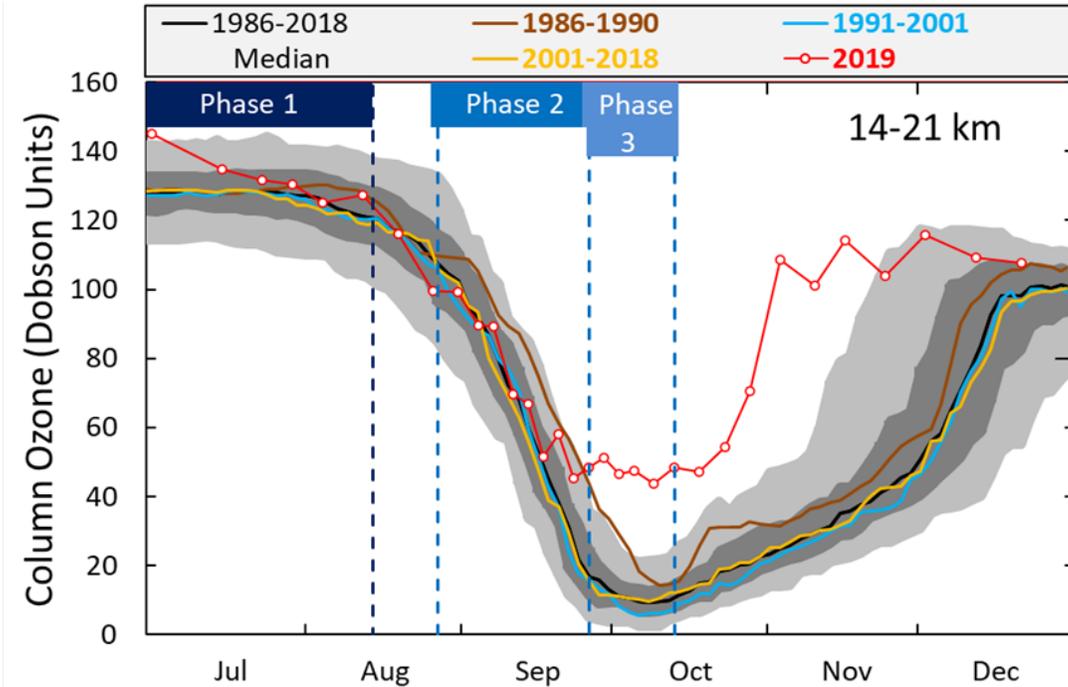
temperature

South Pole Ozonesondes:

2019



14-21 km Column Ozone

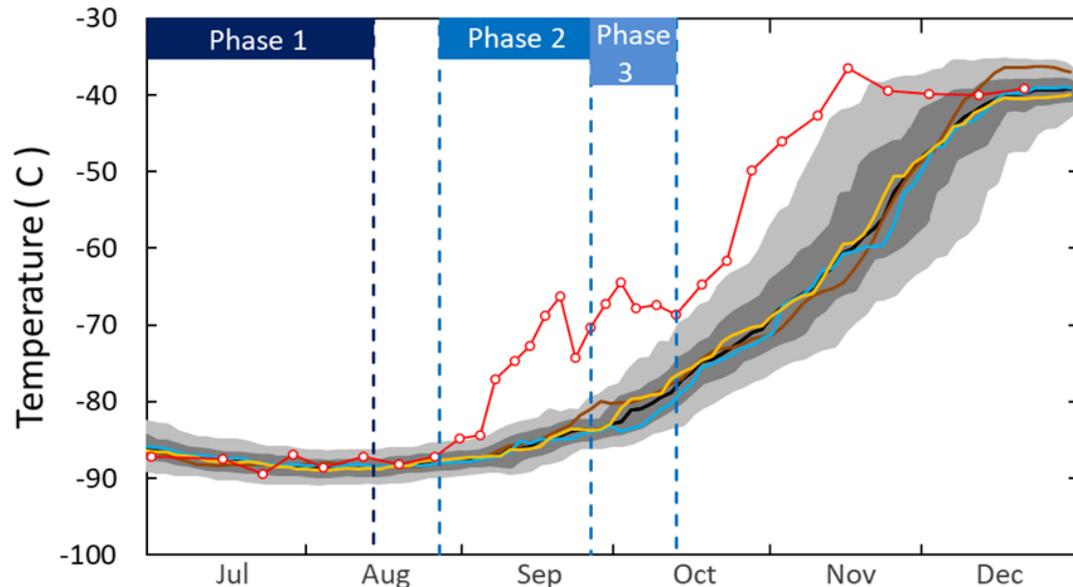


3 phases of the yearly ozone hole

1. pre-ozone hole (June 15 – Aug 15)
2. Rapid linear ozone loss (September)
3. Ozone hole minimum:

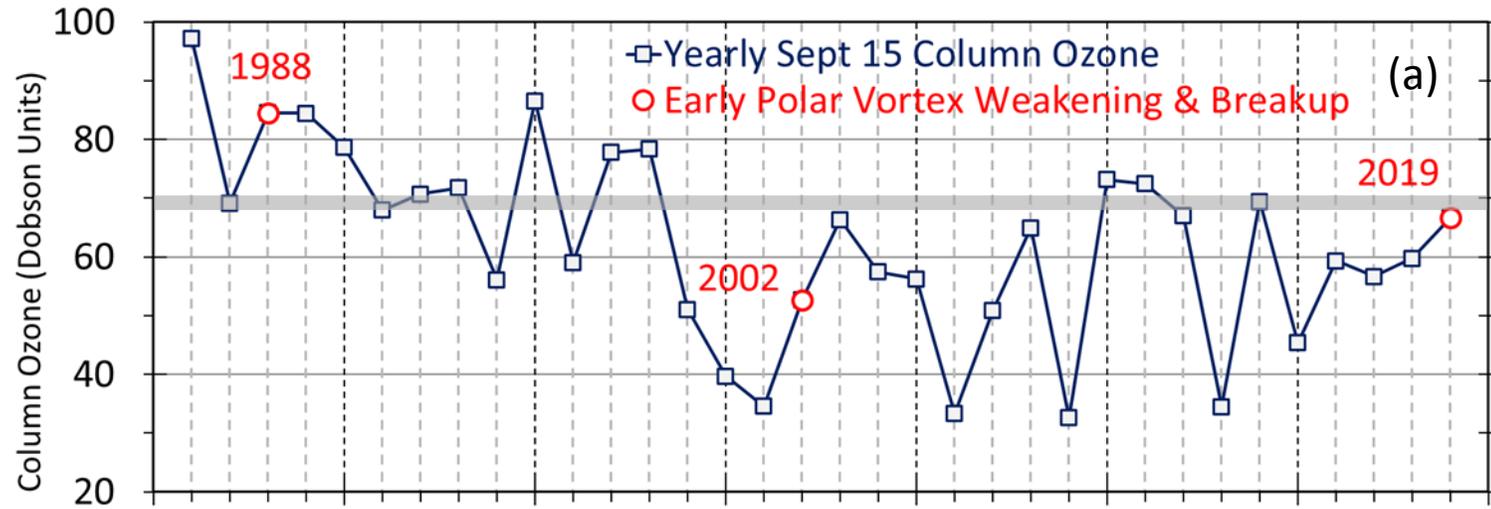
3 multi-year time periods (median values)

1. **1986-1990**
2. **1991-2001**
3. **2001-2018 (recovery begins)**
4. **2019 September vortex shift and weakening.**

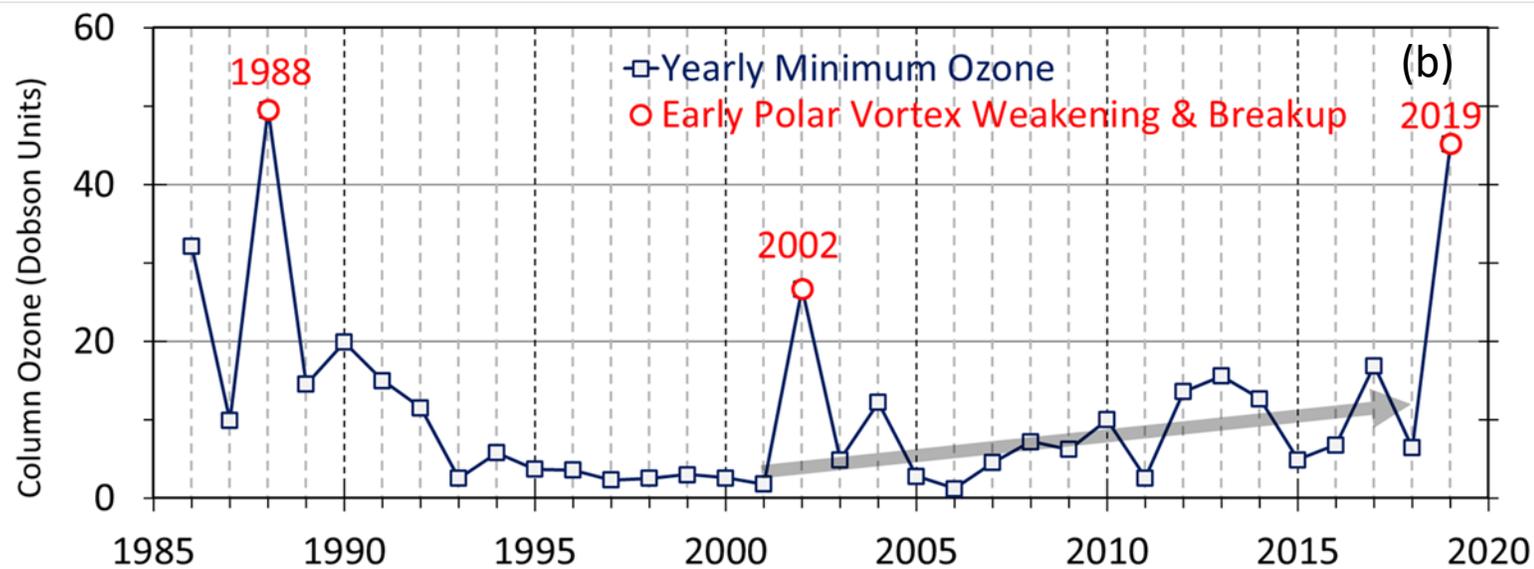


September Column Ozone at (a) Midway & (b) Minimum

14-21 km Column Ozone



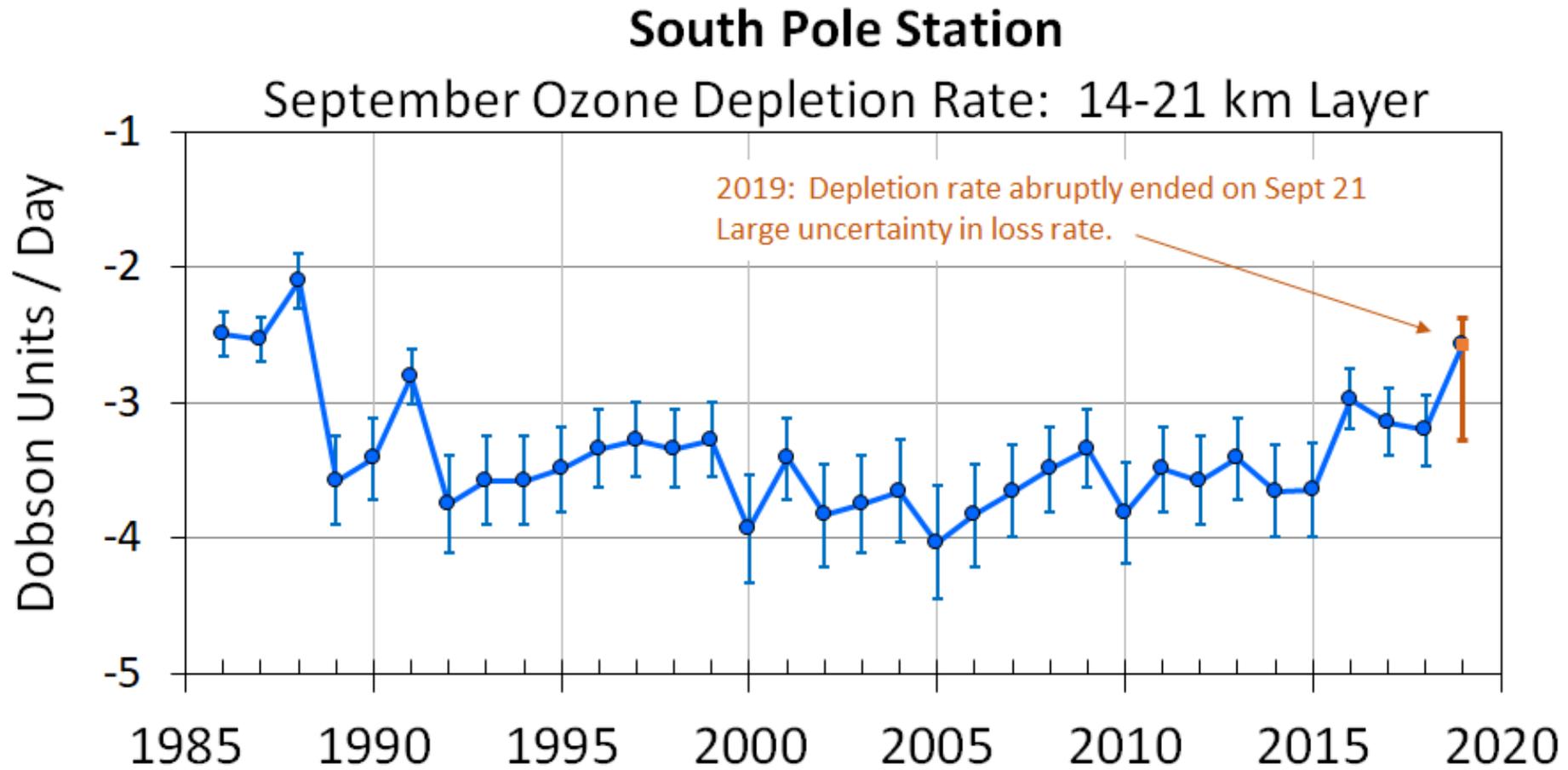
SEPT 15



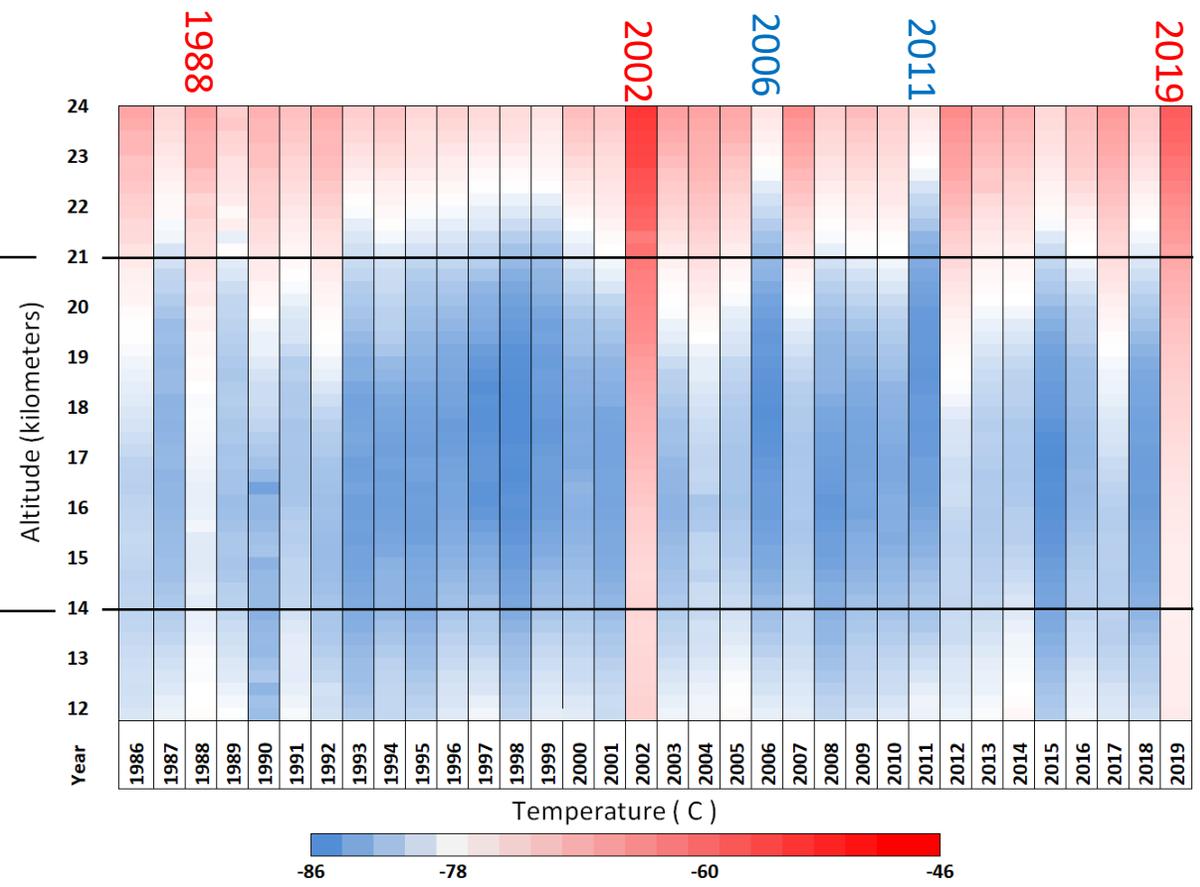
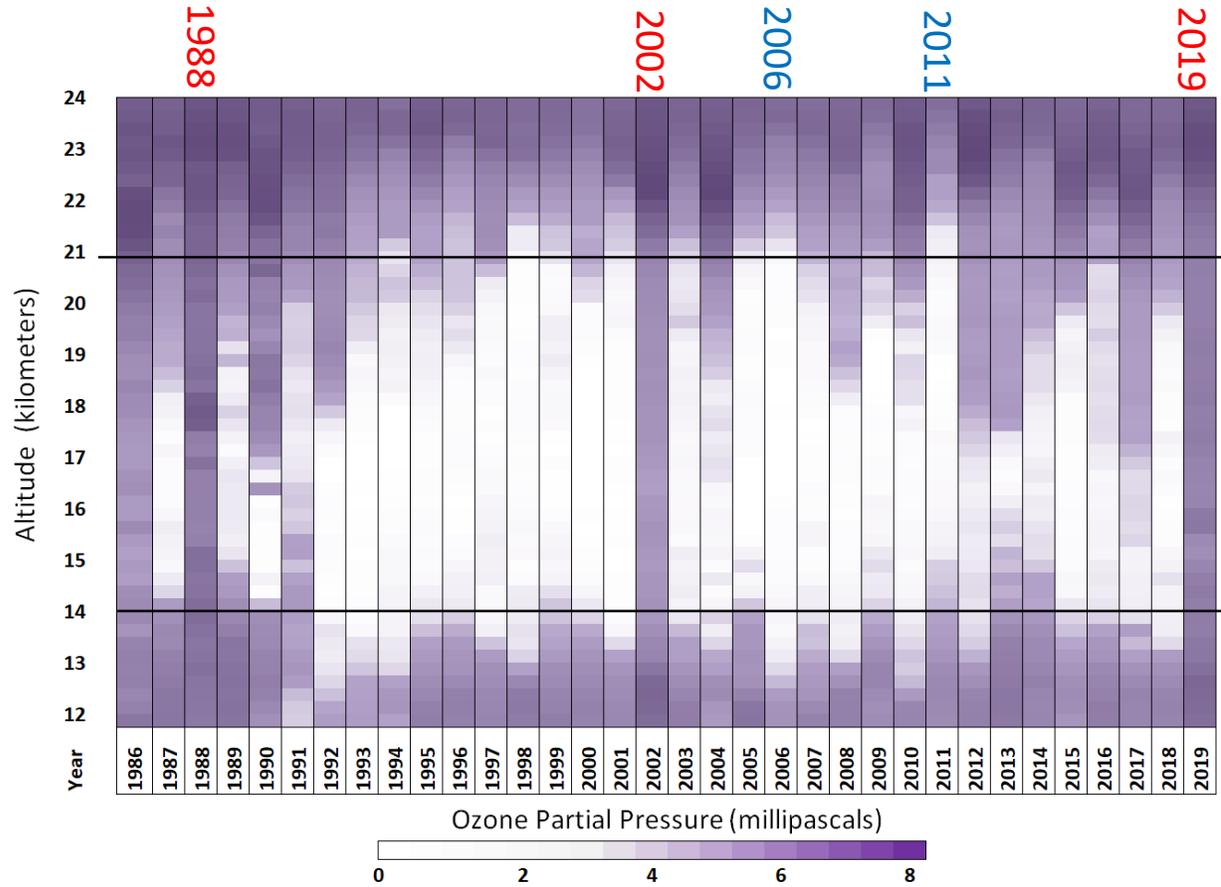
Minimum

September Loss Rates Dobson Units / Day

14-21 km Column Ozone



Saturation Loss (zero ozone) yearly minimums from September 24 – October 14



PSC temperatures < -78 C

Vertical extent of zero ozone region appears to be less since 2001 but warmer temperatures correlating with less ozone loss may be responsible.

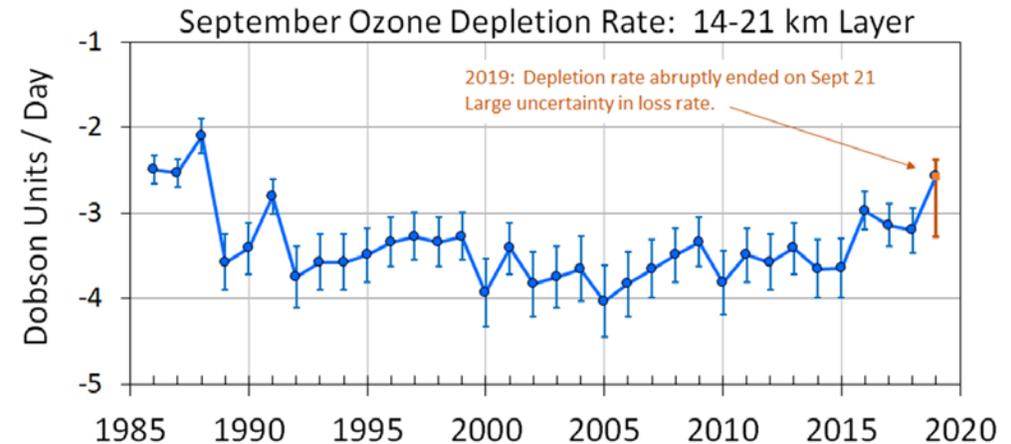
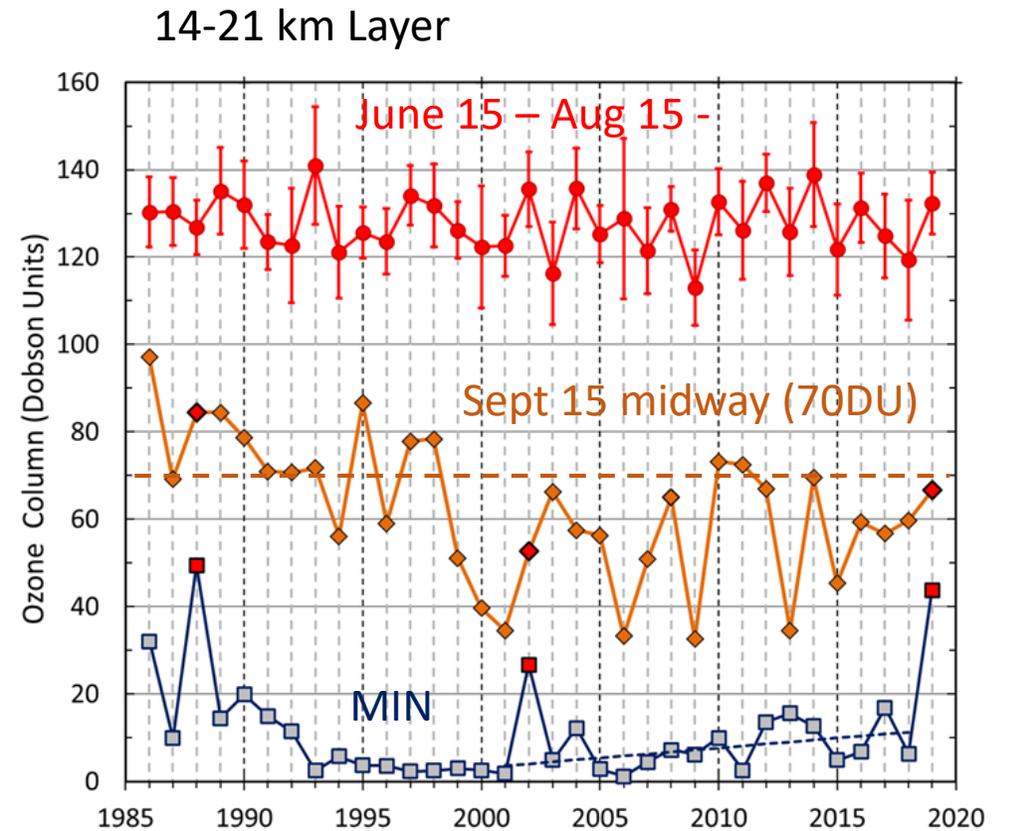
South Pole Ozonesondes Ozone Hole Summary

Ozonesondes confirm upward trend (improvement) since 2001

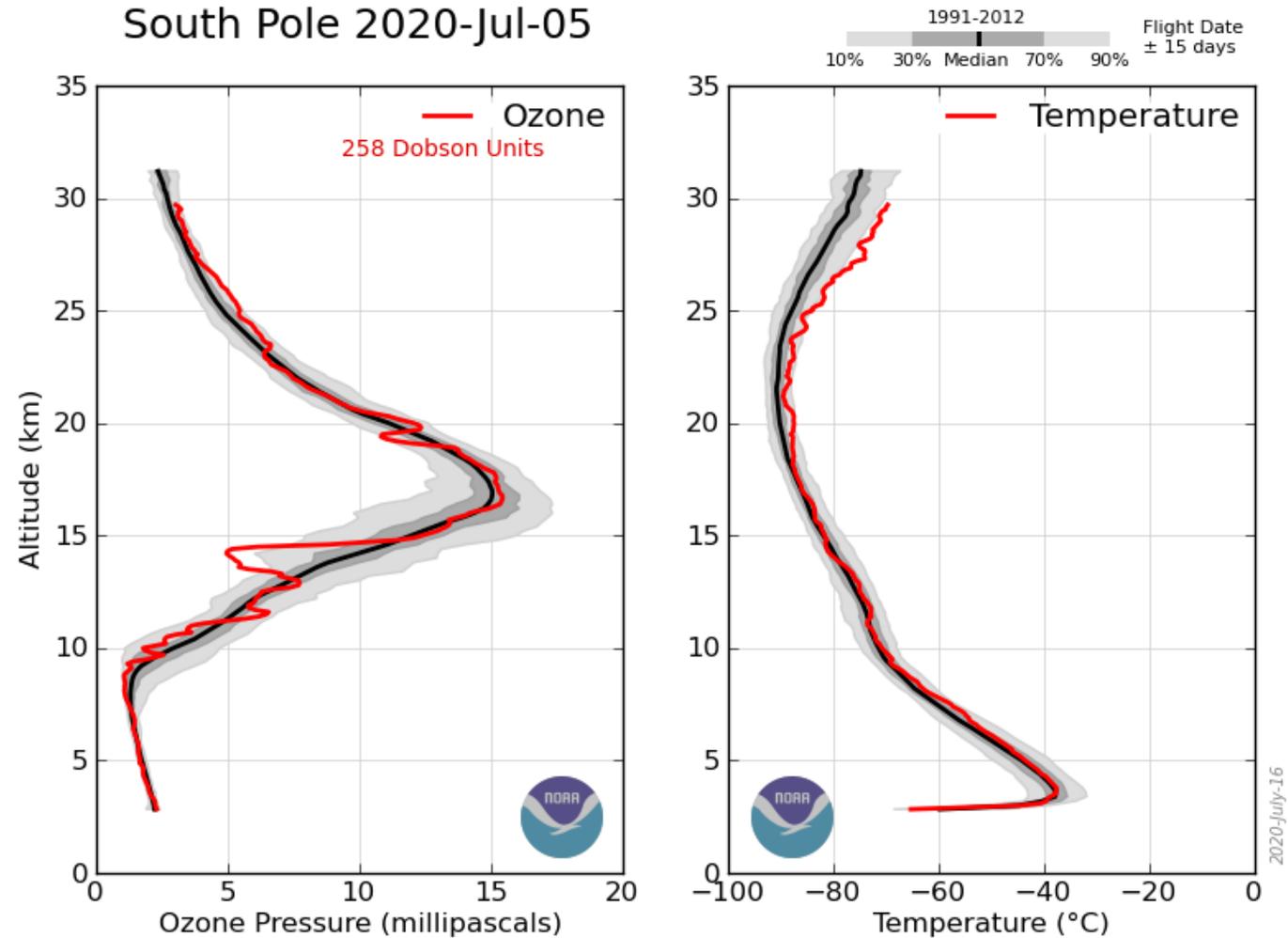
- Sept 15 column (70 DU level).
- Year 14-21 km minimum.
- Sept linear loss rate is close to the -3 DU/Day level.
- Vertical extent of saturation is declining but temperature is a factor.
- 2019 - Abnormally warm temperatures in the stratosphere over Antarctica dramatically limited ozone depletion in September and October, resulting in the smallest ozone hole observed since 1982, NASA and NOAA press release.

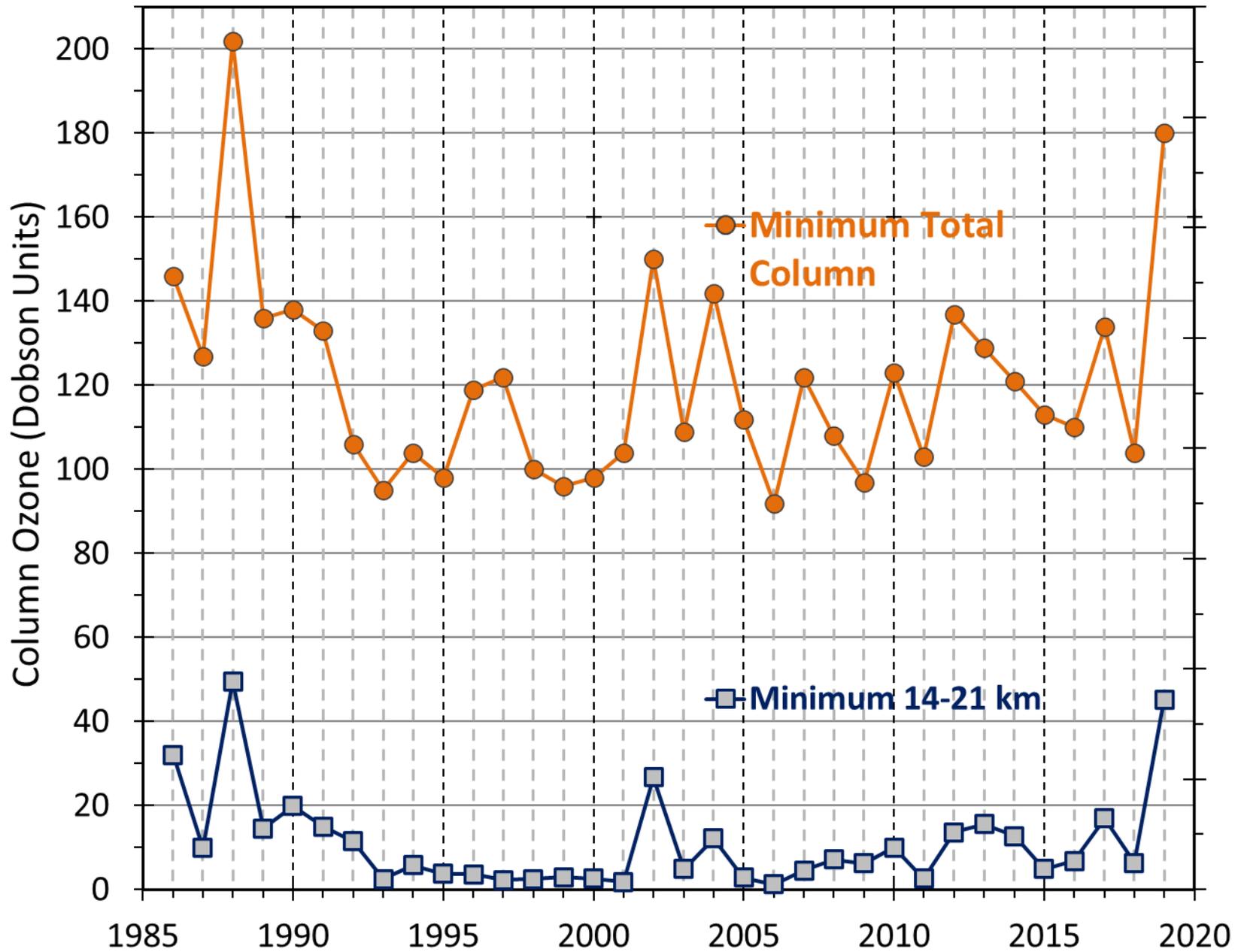
TOTAL COLUMN OZONE RECORDS from Ozonesondes:

RECORD HIGH =	198 DU	1988 (October 10)
2019 =	180 DU	2019 (September 24)
RECORD LOW =	92 DU	2006 (October 6)

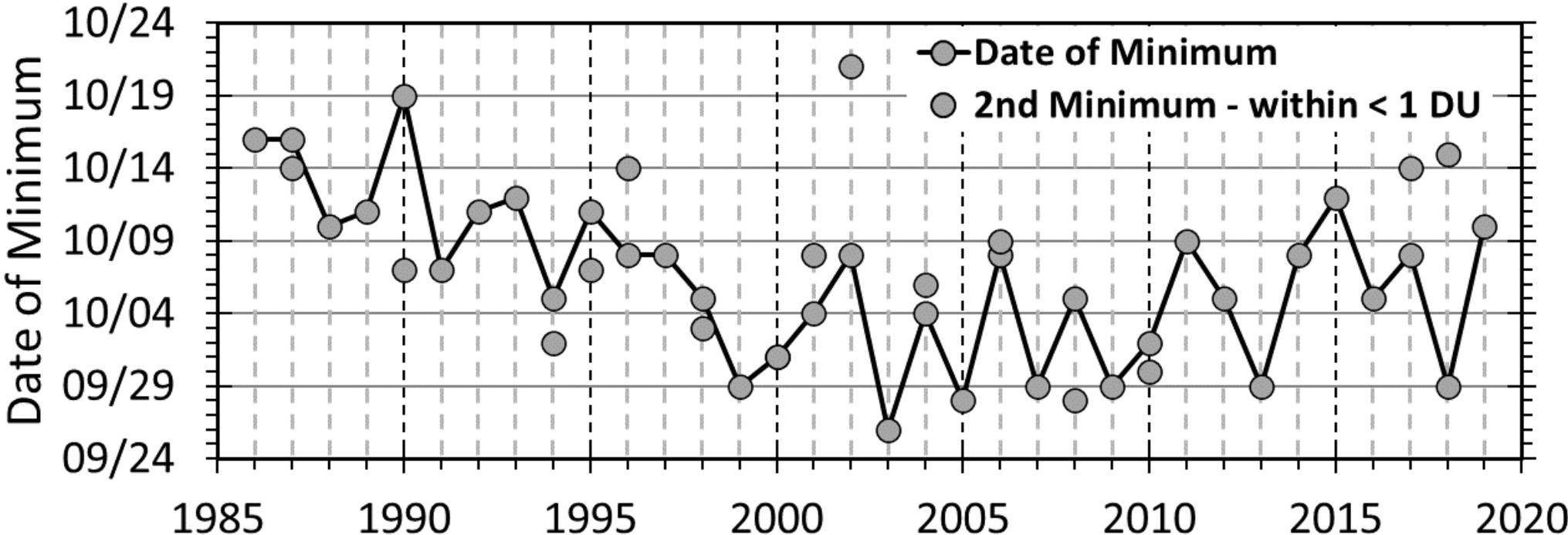


South Pole Ozonesondes 2020 Update – July 5th profile (phase 1 pre-depletion)





South Pole Ozonesondes: Ozone Hole Metrics



Phase	Date interval	Day#	Sonde Launch Frequency
1) Pre-ozone hole	June 15 – Aug 15	166-227	2-4 /month
2) Rapid linear loss	Aug 28 – Sept 27	240-270	3 /week
3) Minimum ozone	Sept 24 – Oct 14	267-287	3-4/week

Year	Date interval excluded	Event
1988	Aug 11 – Dec 01	Early vortex weakening in August
2002	Sept 22 – Dec 15	Sudden stratospheric warming / split vortex
2012	Oct 12 – Dec 01	Sudden vortex shift observed over South Pole
2019	Full year	Early vortex weakening in Sept. - plotted as full year

Altitude Layer Metric – plotted data

Surface – 35 km Total Ozone Column (TOC) in Dobson Units (DU) minimums

14-21 km Column ozone minimums (DU) loss rates (DU/day) & temperature

10-24 km - 2 km layers Ozone column (DU) and temperature

10-24 km – curtain plot Saturation ~ zero ozone (mPa) layers during minimum (phase 3)

Pressure: 200 – 10 hPa September mixing ratio loss rate profiles (ppmv/day)