

Stratospheric Ozone Changes

*(an integrating theme of
Dave Hofmann's research)*

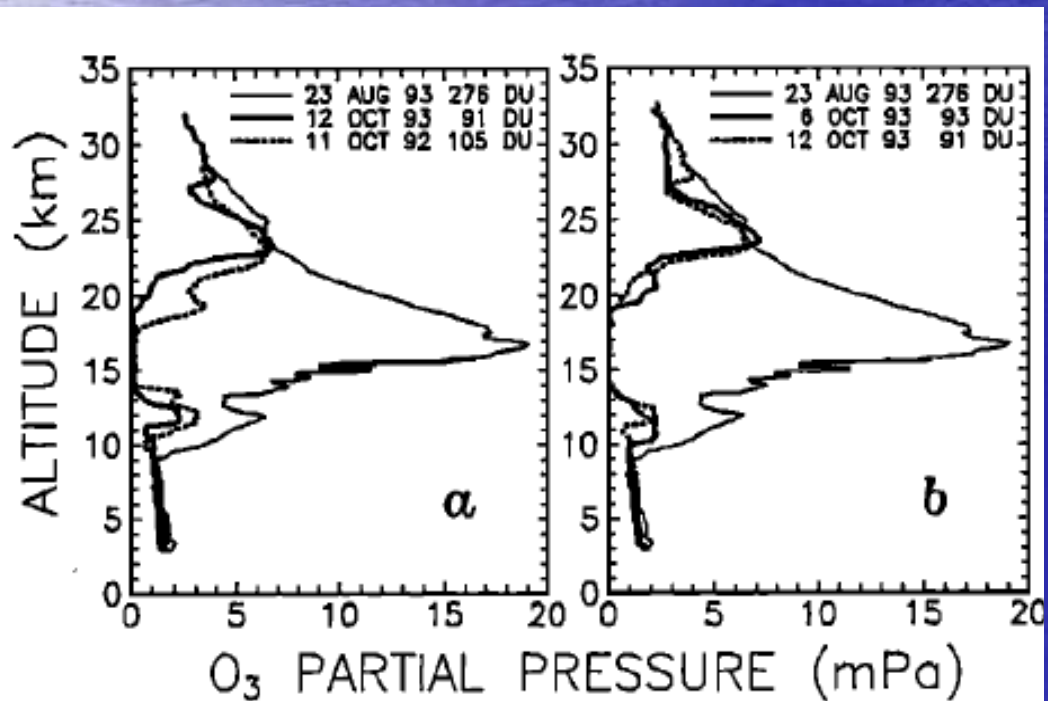
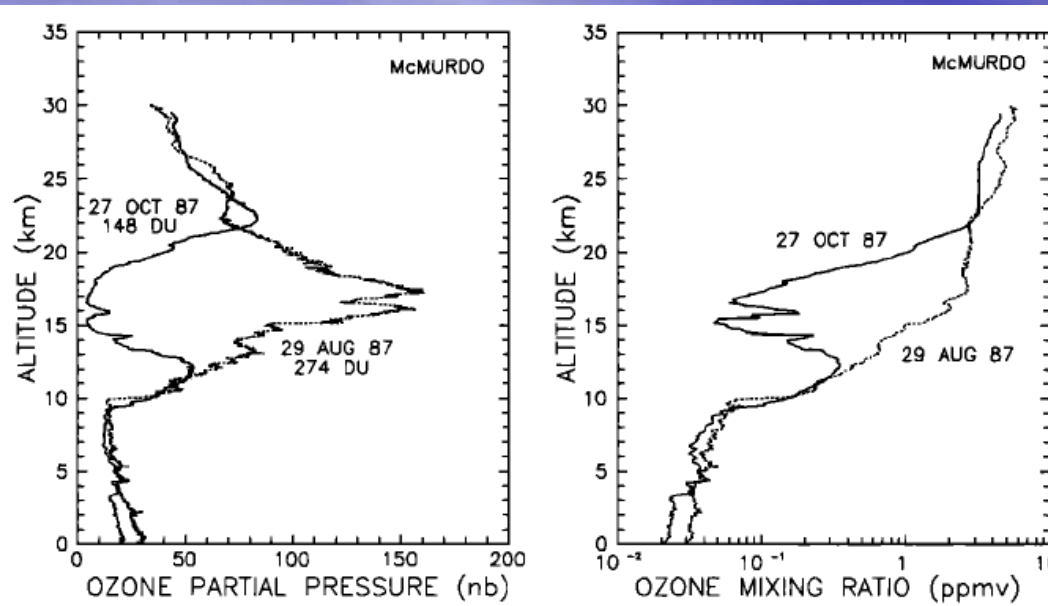
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Robert Evans, Irina Petropavlovskikh, Dorothy Quincy
NOAA Earth System Research Laboratory
Boulder, Colorado

What this presentation is about

- Introduction (stratospheric ozone change at the heart of Dave's research)
- Changes in the Antarctic (South Pole)
- Mid latitude trends

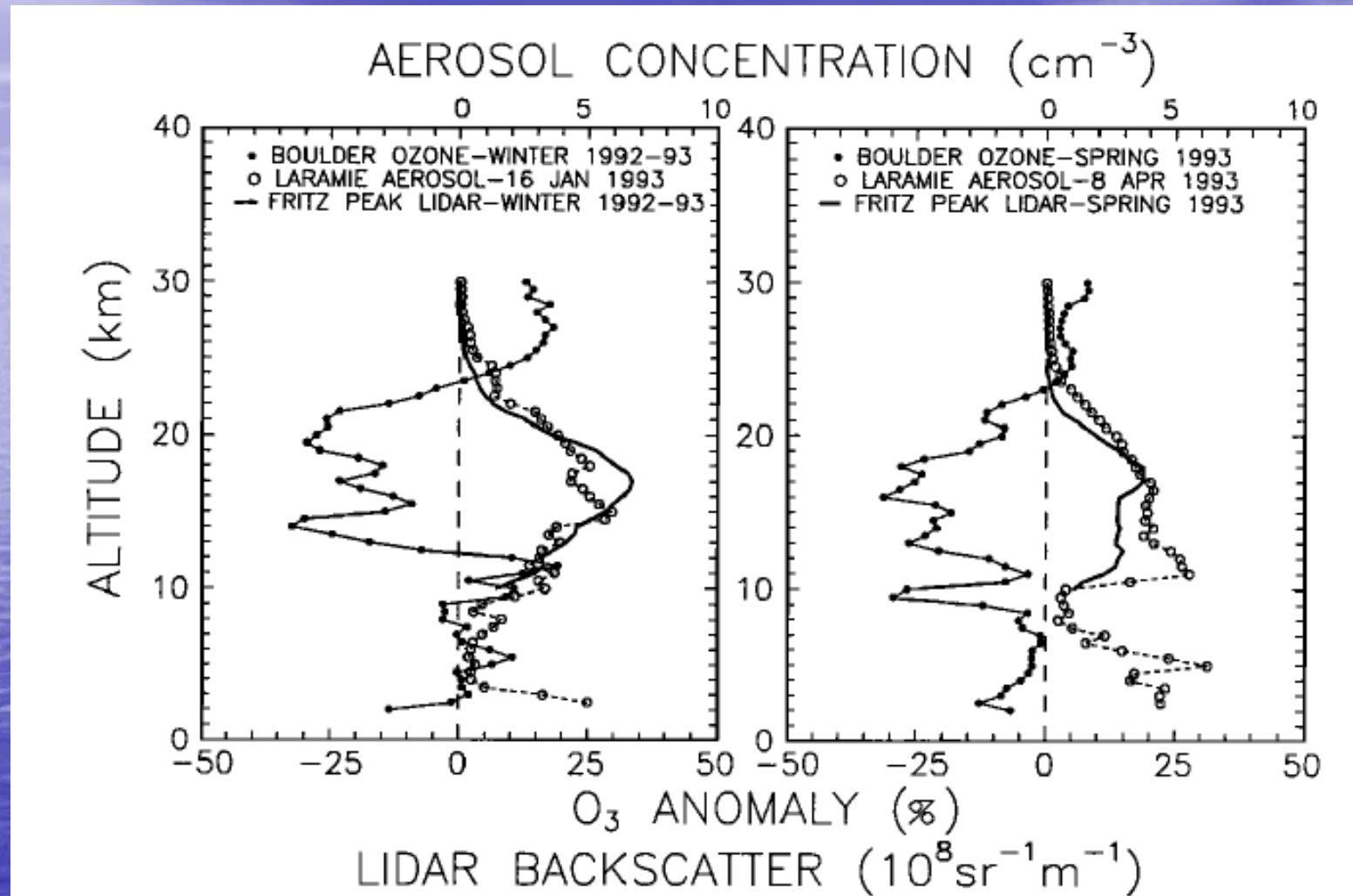
Antarctic Ozone Depletion

Hofmann et al. (1989) Ozone profile measurements at McMurdo Station, Antarctica during the spring of 1987, J. Geophys. Res.



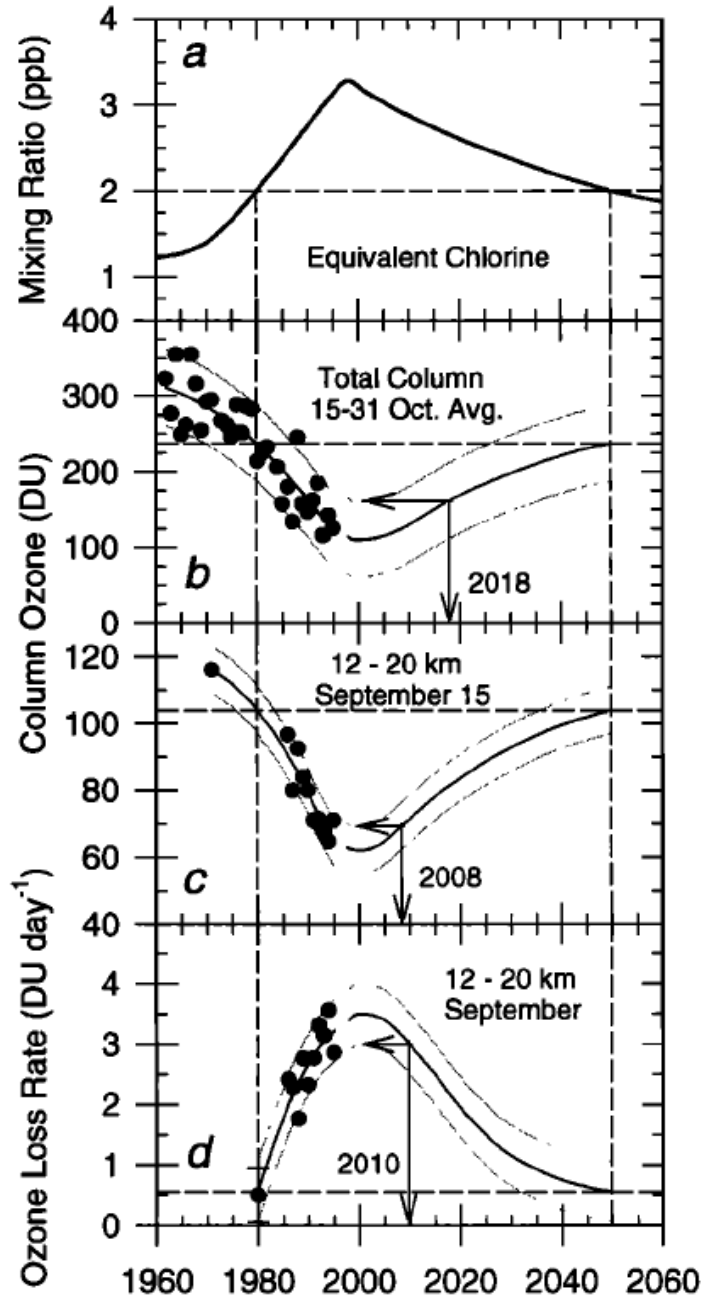
Hofmann et al. (1994) Record low ozone at the South Pole in the spring of 1993, J. Geophys. Res.

Volcanic Aerosol & Ozone Depletion



Hofmann et al. (1994) Ozone loss in the lower stratosphere over the United States in 1992-1993: Evidence for heterogeneous chemistry on the Pinatubo aerosol, *Geophys. Res. Lett.*

Ozone Layer Recovery



Hofmann et al. (1997) Ten years of ozonesonde measurements at the south pole: Implications for recovery of springtime Antarctic ozone, *J. Geophys. Res.*

Relationship to Ozone Depleting Gas Index and Annual Greenhouse Gas Index

1986

1987

1988

1989

1990

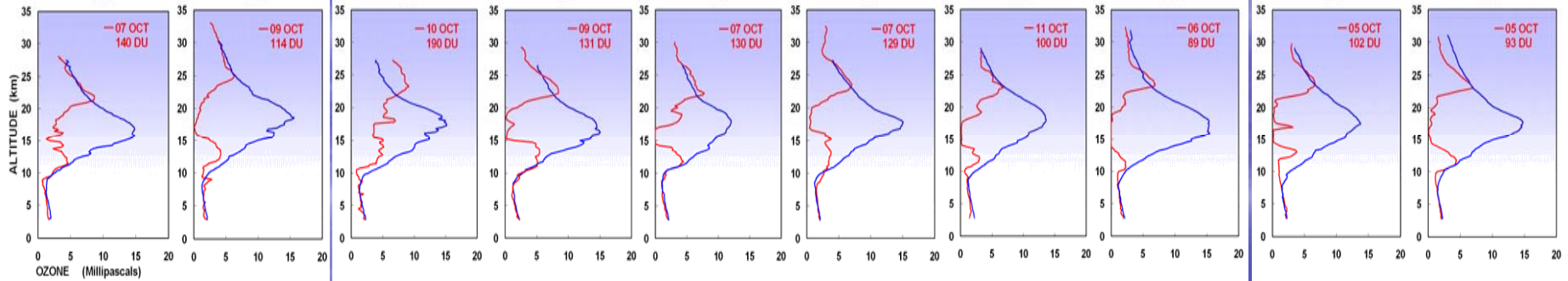
1991

1992

1993

1994

1995



1996

1997

1998

1999

2000

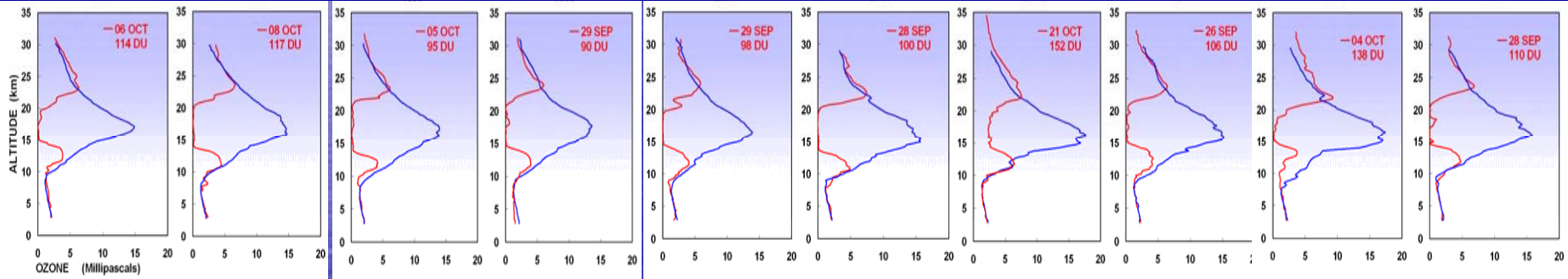
2001

2002

2003

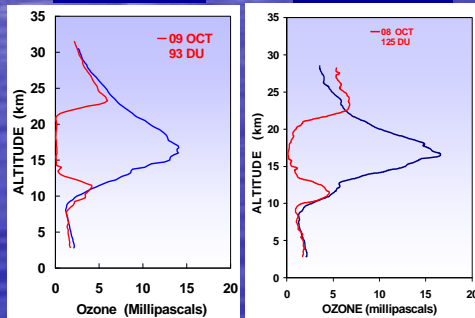
2004

2005



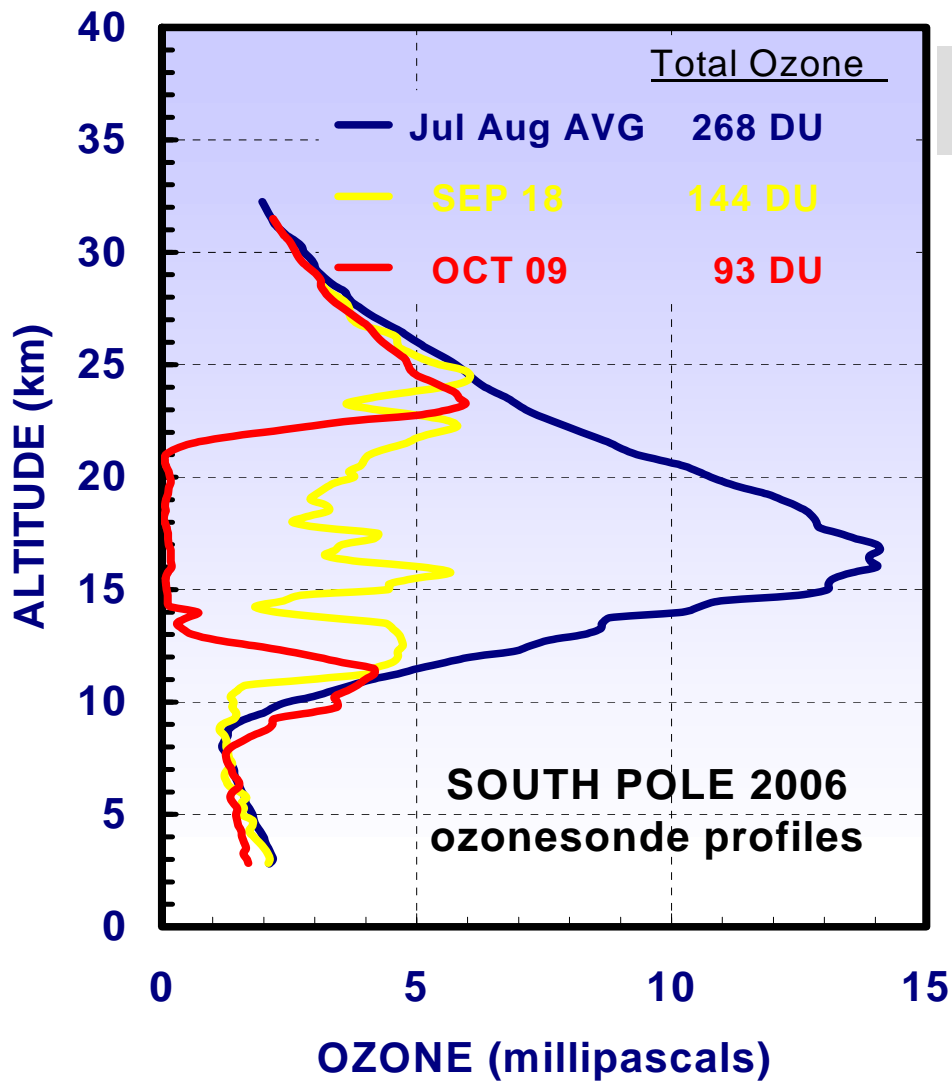
2006

2007



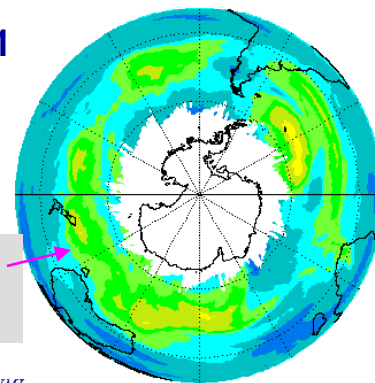
Yearly minimum ozone profile (in red)
compared to pre-ozone hole profile from
July/August (in blue).

Three selected ozone profiles from 2006 showing the pre-ozone hole (July to mid August) average, mid-September, and the minimum total column ozone profile.



Satellite images from OMI/NASA.

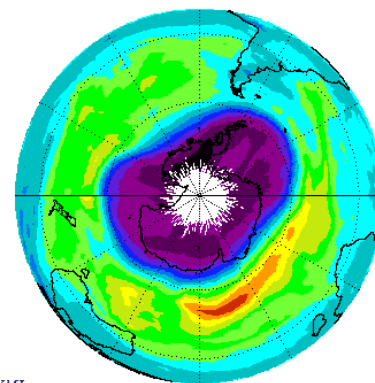
AUG 1



NIVR-FMI-NASA-KNMI

GSFC

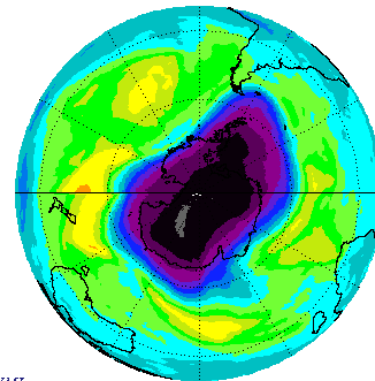
SEP 18



NIVR-FMI-NASA-KNMI

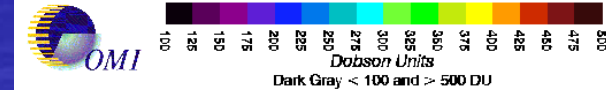
GSFC

OCT 09

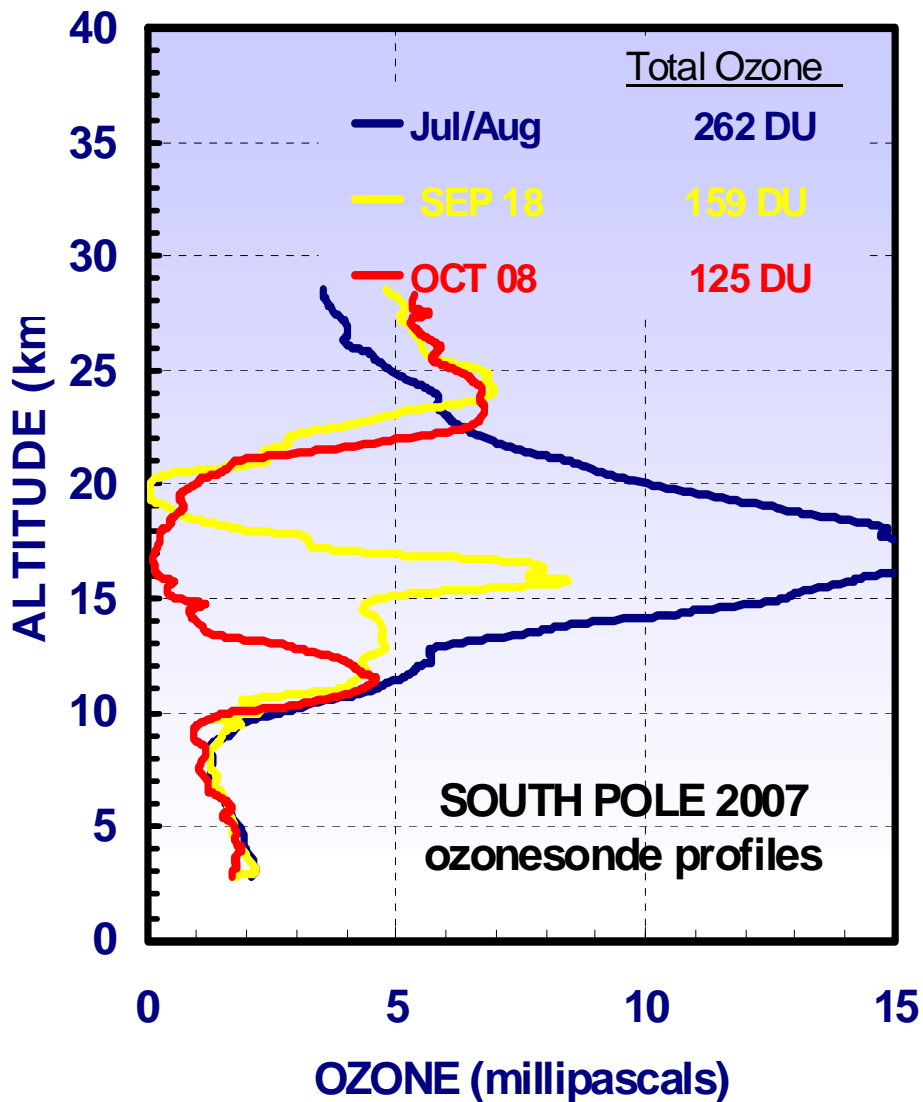


NIVR-FMI-NASA-KNMI

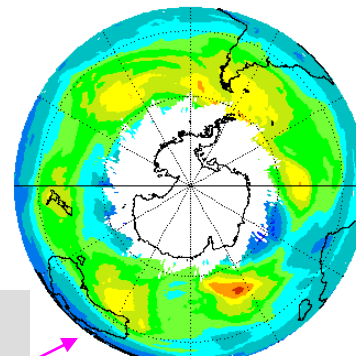
GSFC



Three selected ozone profiles from 2007 showing the pre-ozon hole (July to mid August) average, mid-September, and the minimum total column ozone profile.

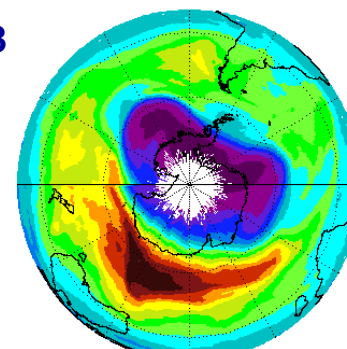


AUG 1

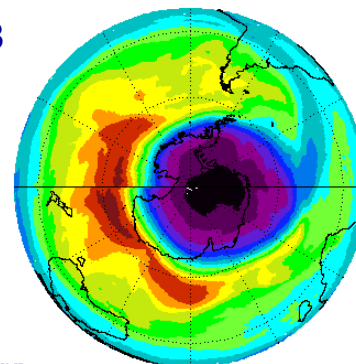


Satellite images from OMI/NASA.

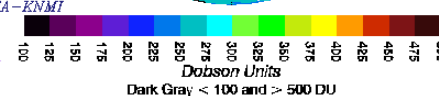
SEP 18



OCT 08



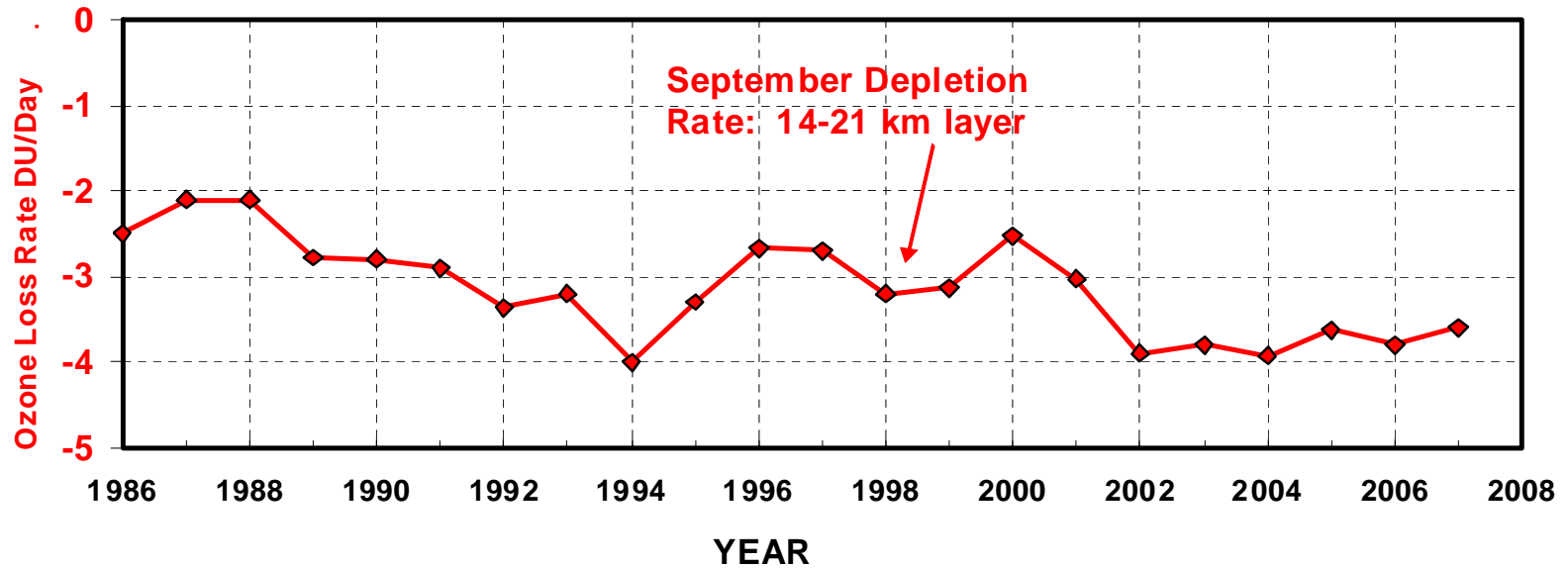
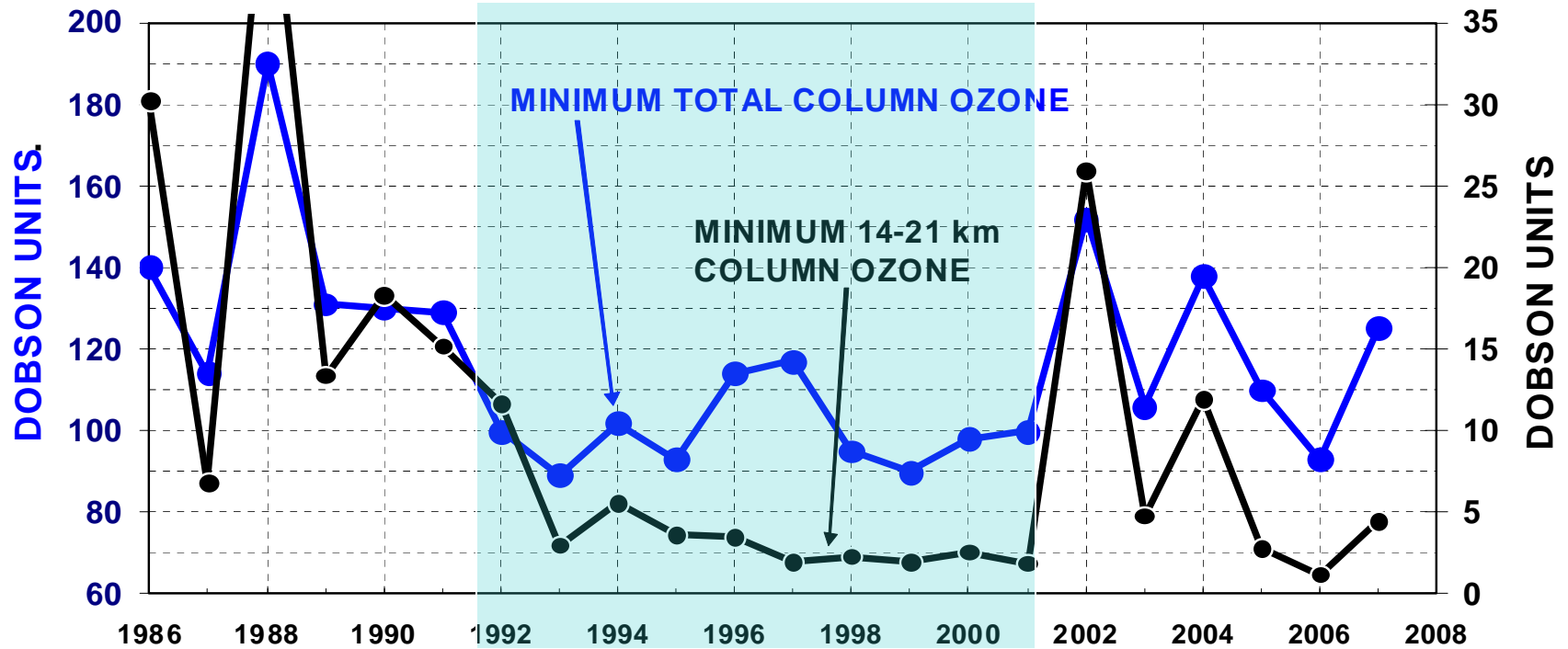
NIVR-FMI-NASA-KNMI



GSFC



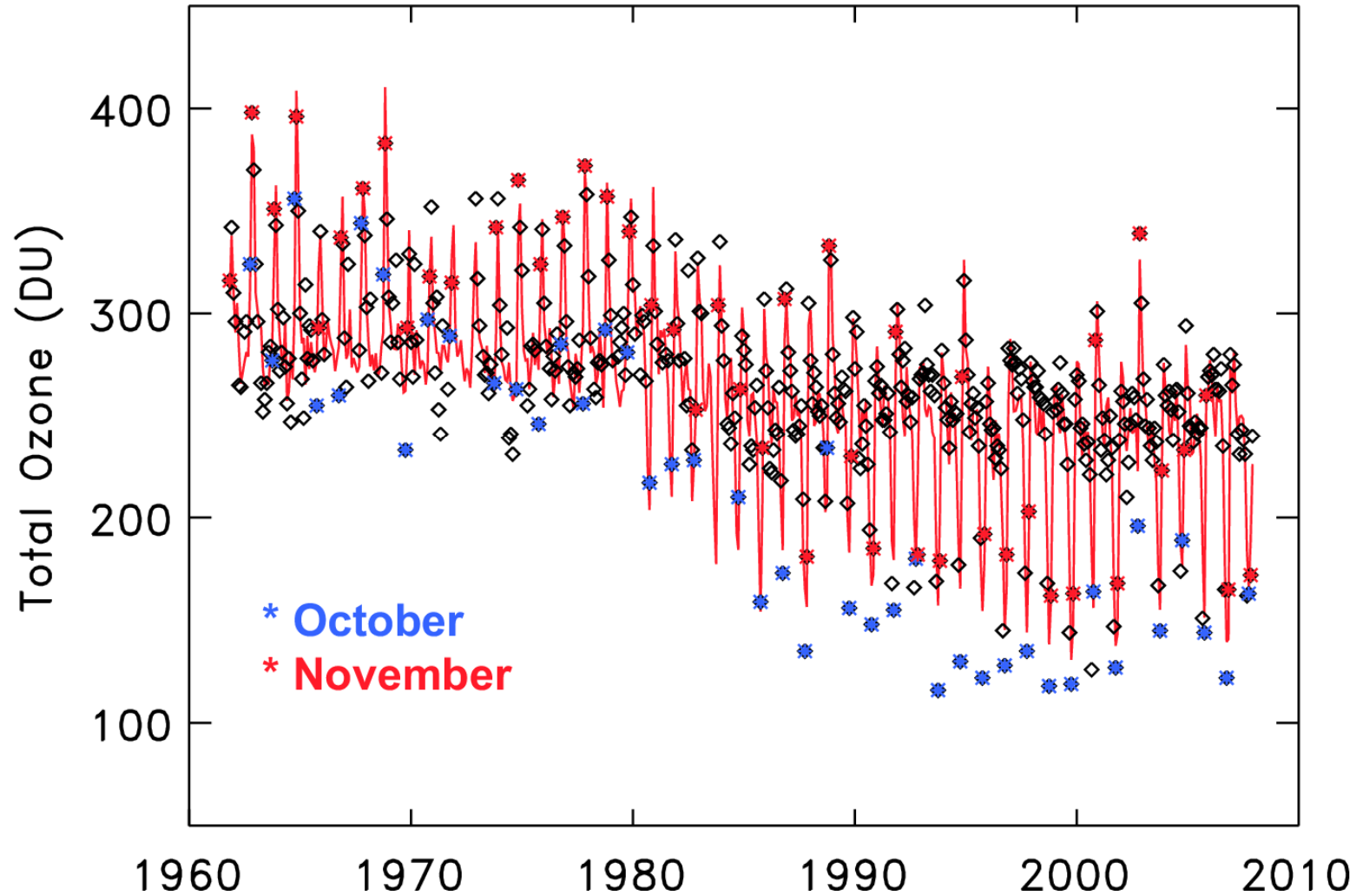
The lowest column ozone measured by ozonesondes at South Pole station each year since 1986



South Pole Total Column Ozone (1962-2007)

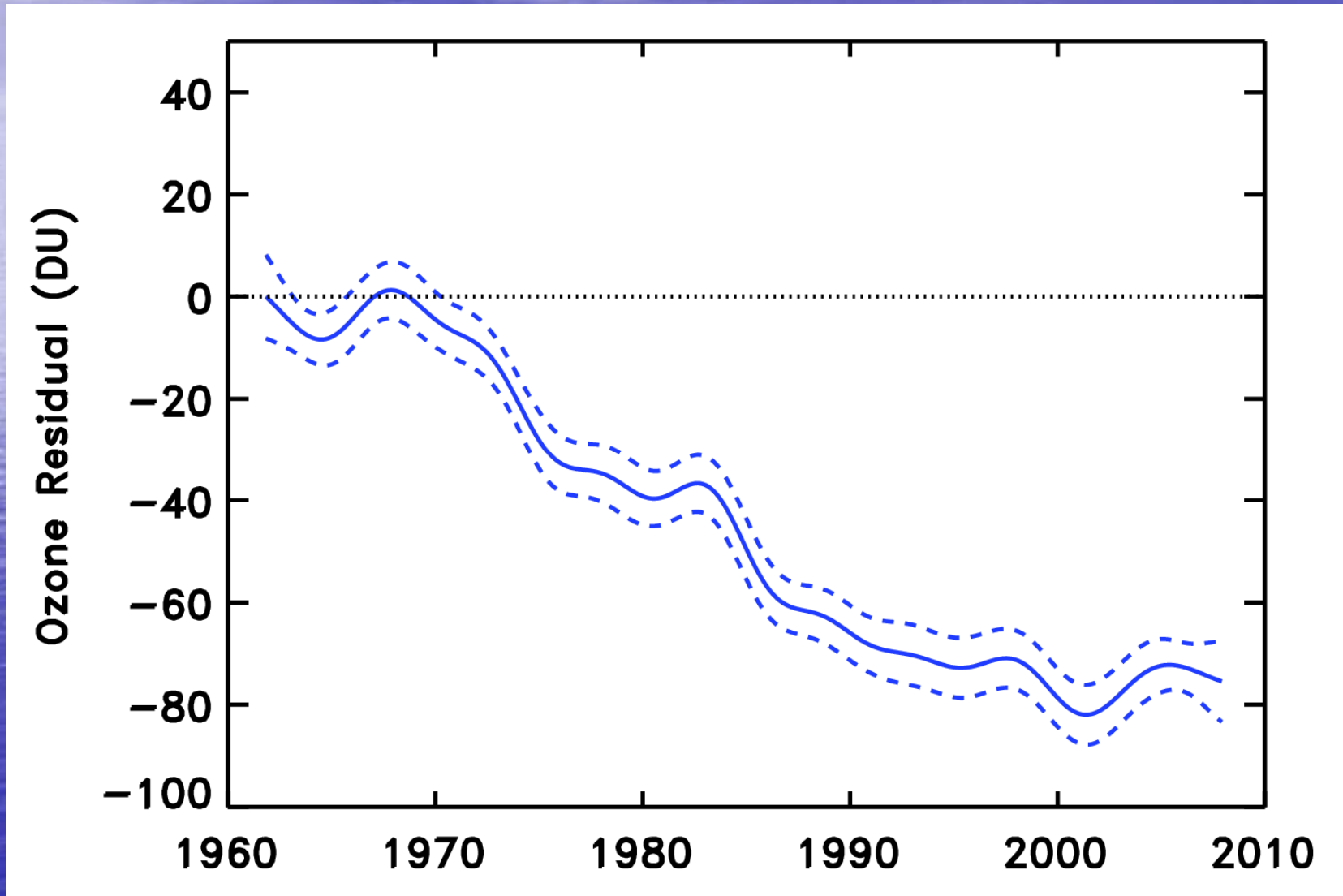
Diamonds – monthly means

Red solid – model fit



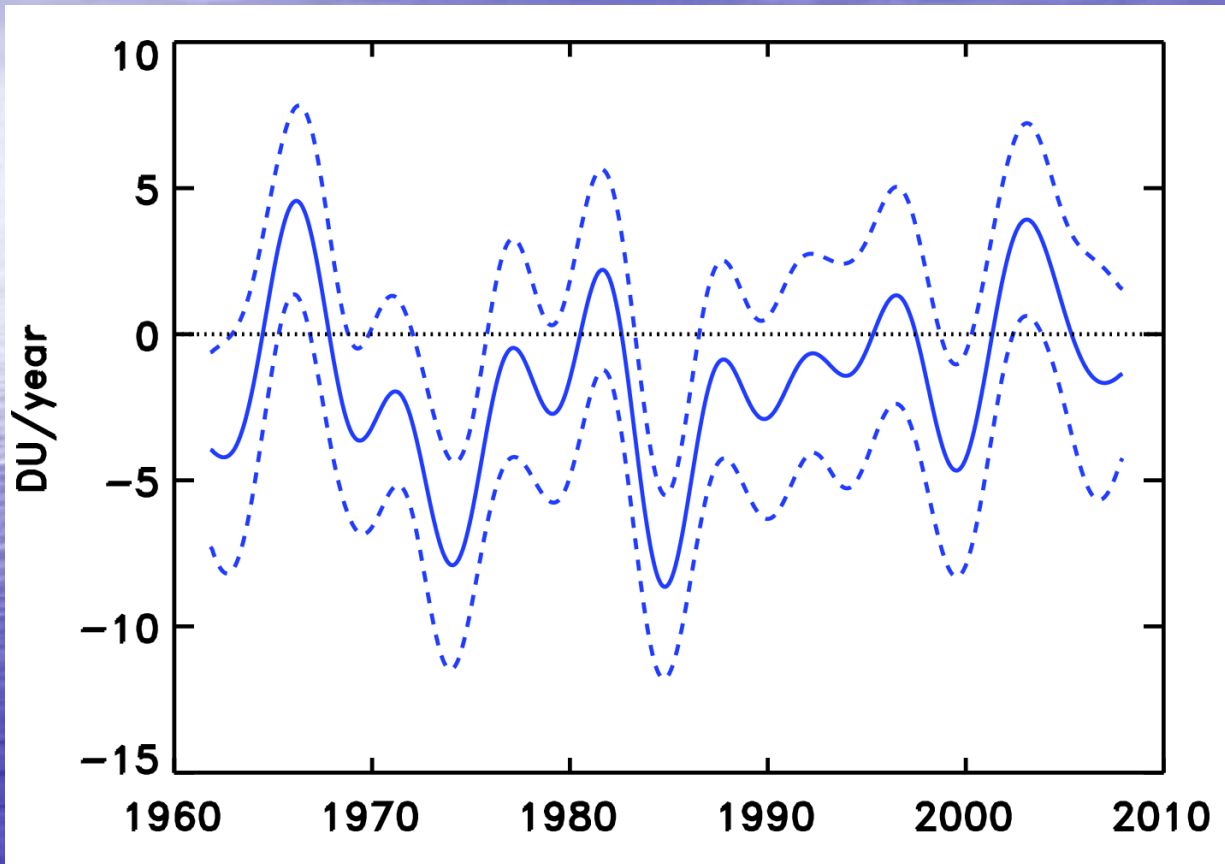
South Pole Total Column Ozone

Tendency curve (smoothed residuals plus polynomial)
 ± 2 standard deviations from 100 realizations applied to residuals



South Pole Total Column Ozone

Instantaneous growth rate curve found from differentiating the tendency curve.



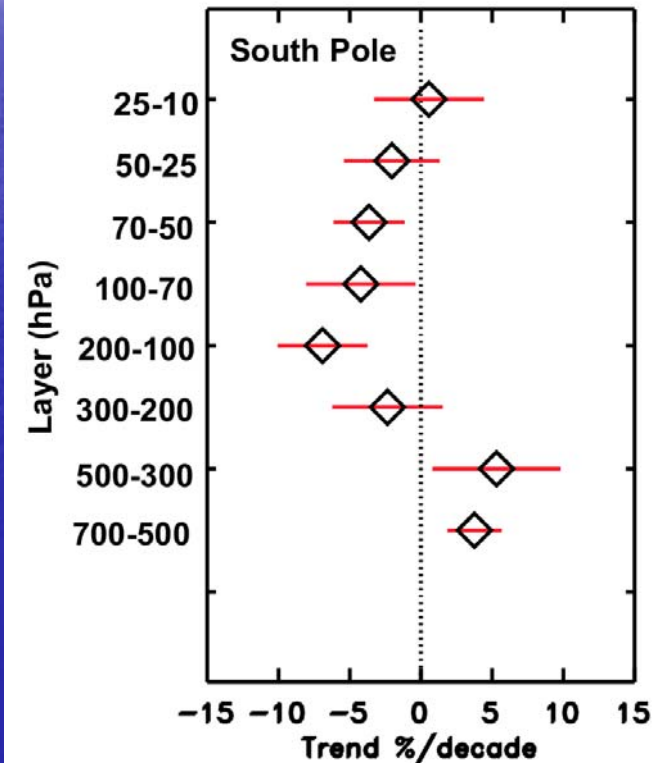
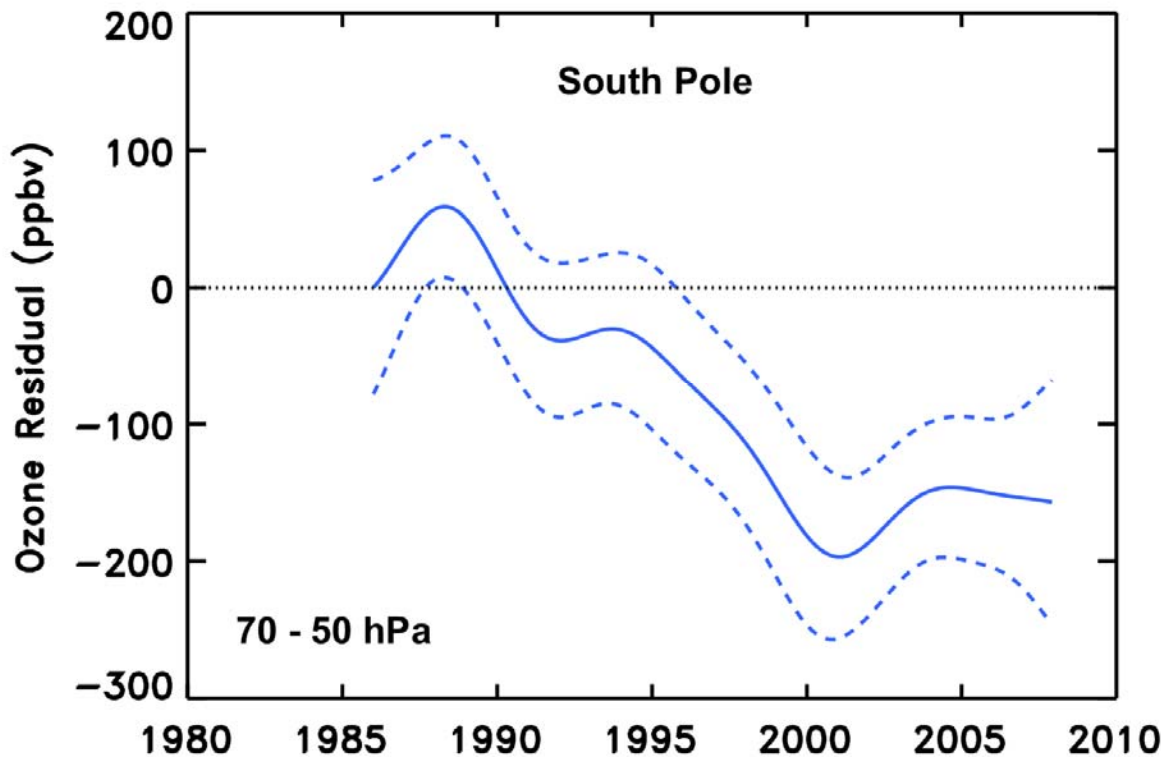
Average growth rate 1962-2007:
 -6.27 ± 0.15 %/dec

Average growth rate 1968-1995:
 -11.1 %/decade

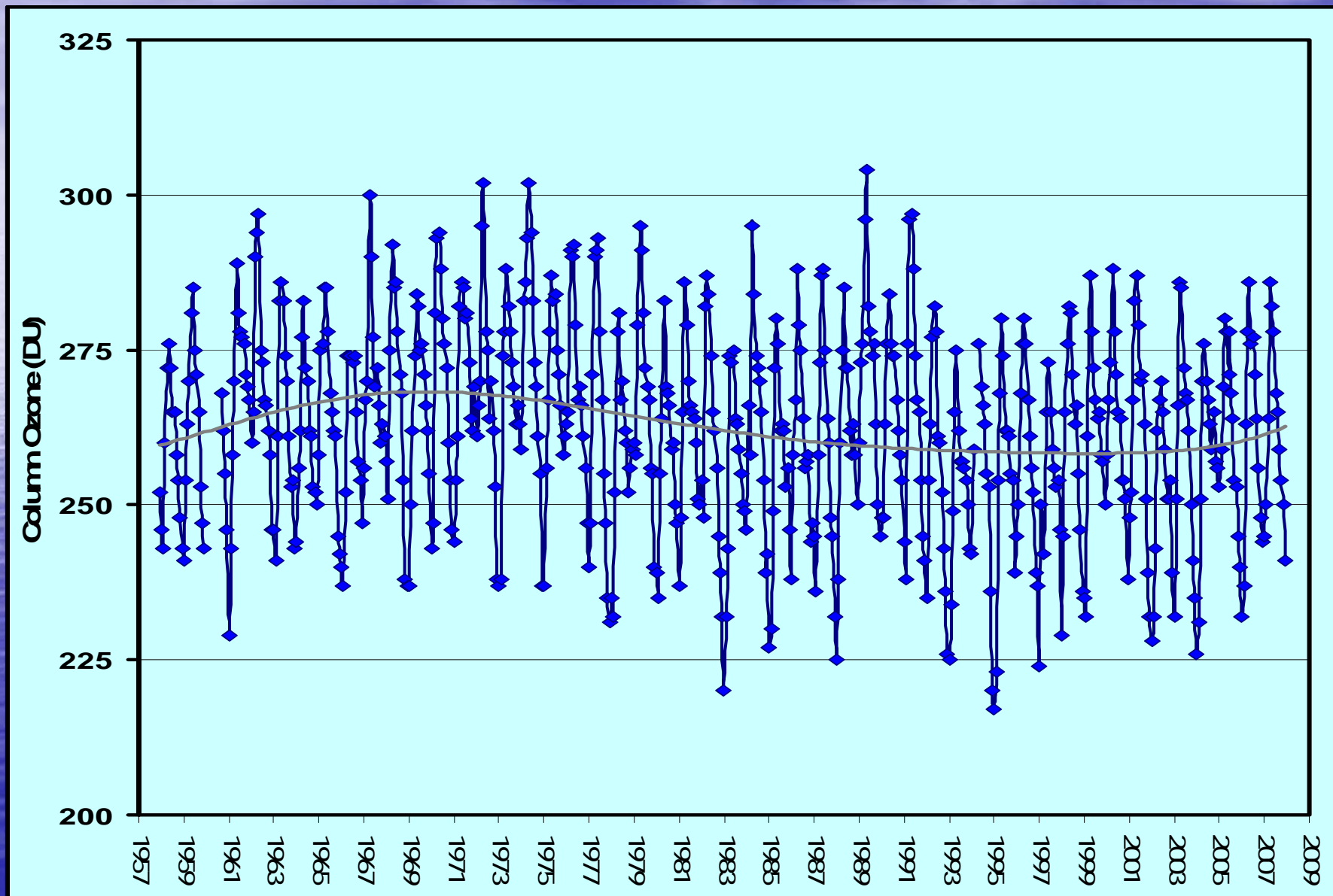
Average growth rate 1996-2007:
 -1.38 %/decade

South Pole Layer Trend for 70 - 50 hPa and Trend with Altitude

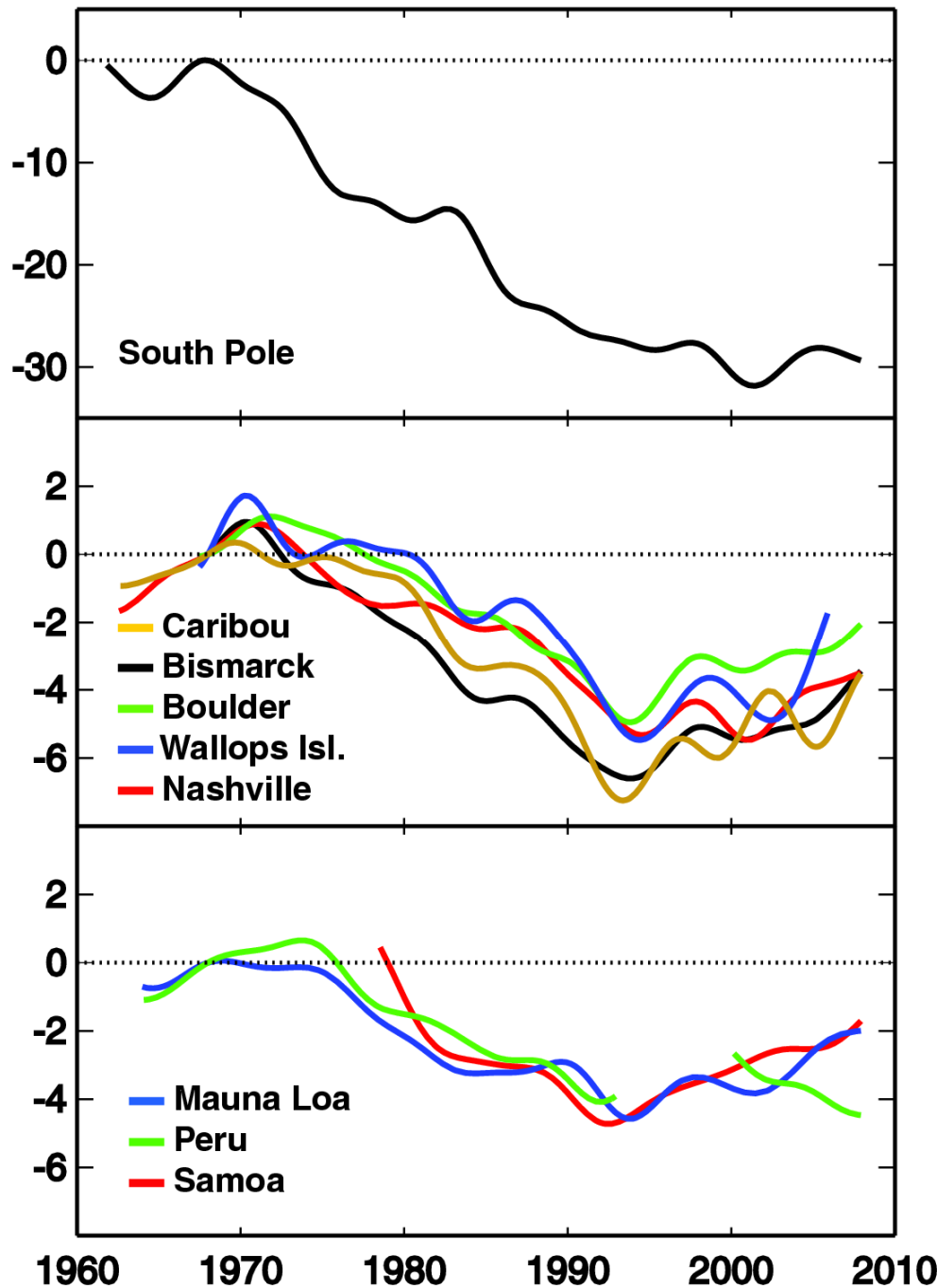
Tendency curve (smoothed residuals plus polynomial) ± 2 standard deviations from 100 realizations applied to residuals



Mauna Loa Total Column Ozone (1958-2007)



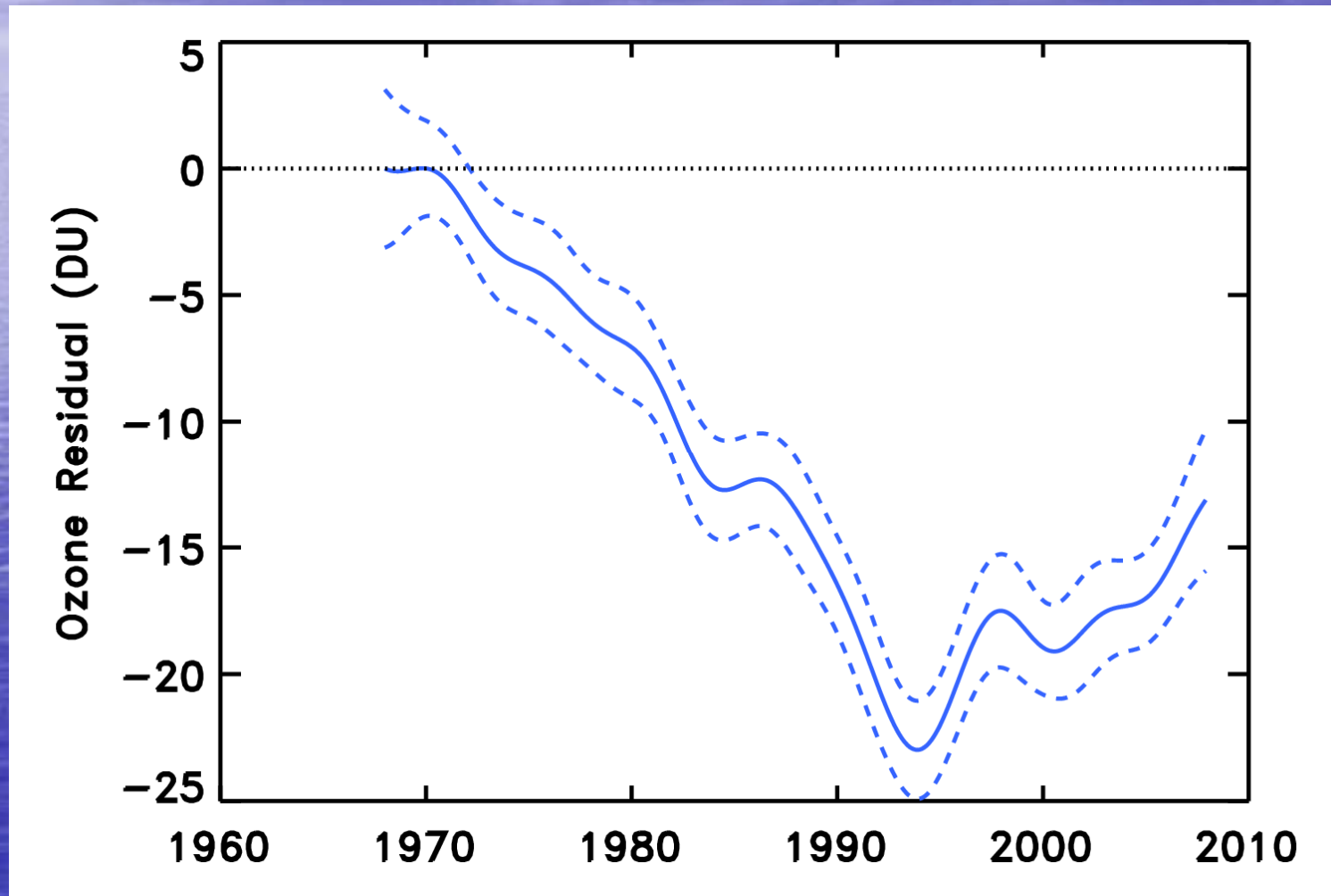
Ozone Deviation Since January 1968 (%)



Smooth trend curves of monthly ozone values from selected Dobson stations (South Pole, continental US, and the tropics). Changes represented by the growth rate determined from these may be a measure of the rate of change of stratospheric ozone and thus represent various aspects of ozone layer recovery.

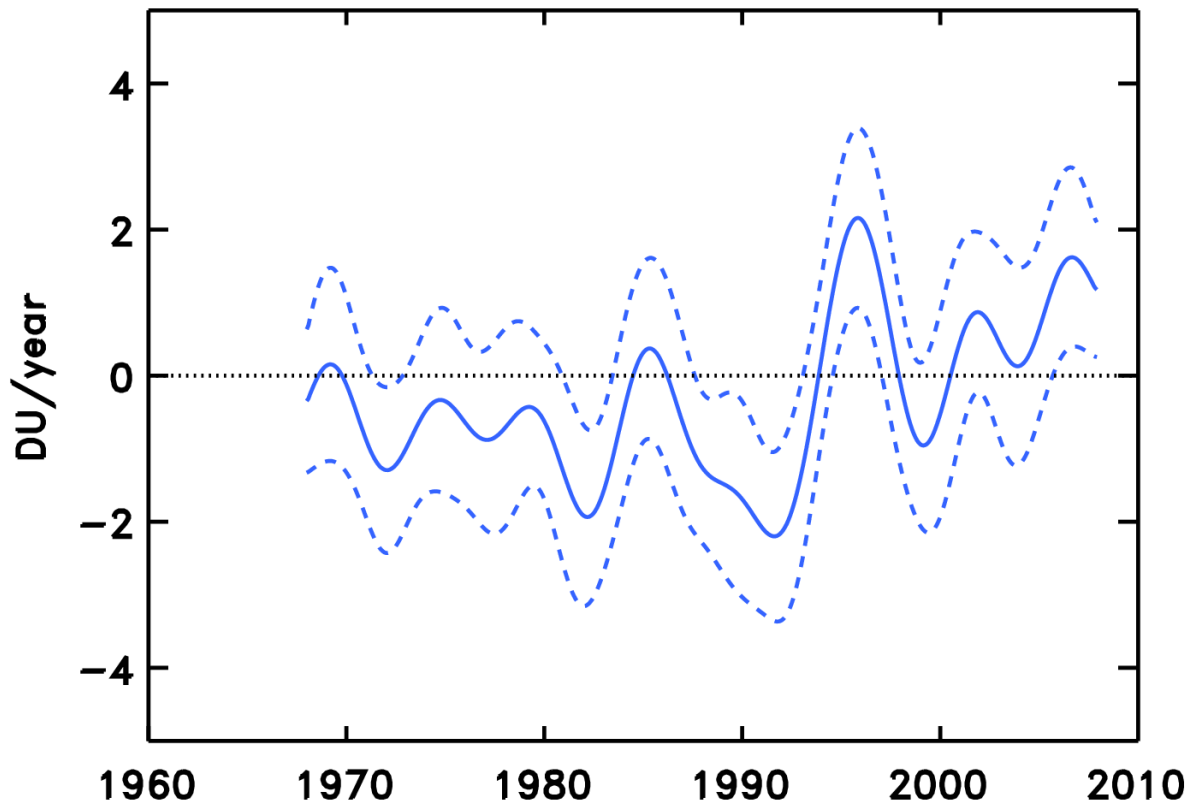
Continental U.S. Total Column Ozone

Tendency curve (smoothed residuals plus polynomial)
 ± 2 standard deviations from 100 realizations applied to residuals



Continental U.S. Total Column Ozone

Instantaneous growth rate curve found from differentiating the tendency curve.



**Average growth rate 1968-2007:
-1.01 ± 0.15 %/dec**

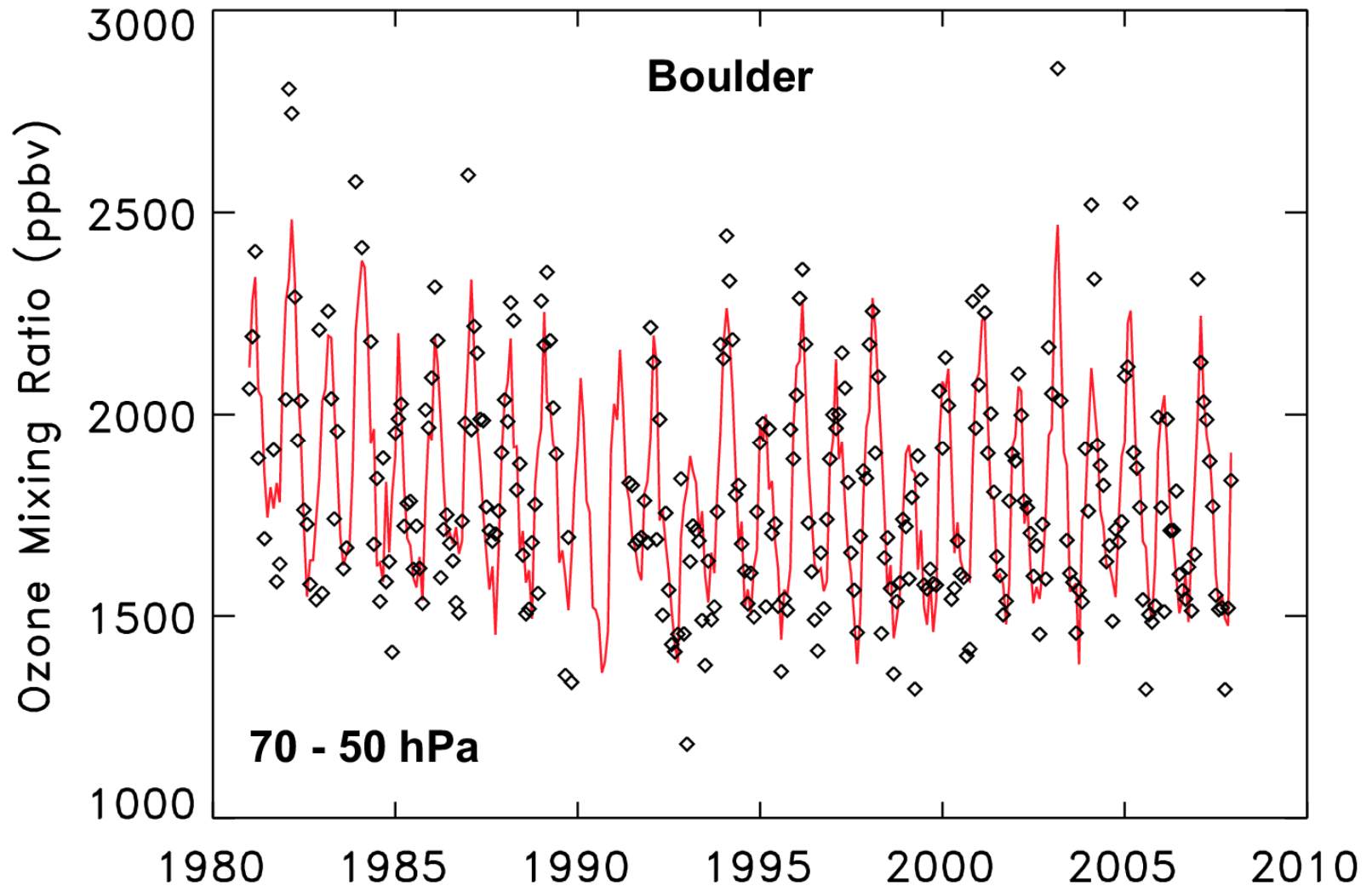
**Average growth rate 1968-1995:
-2.16 %/decade**

**Average growth rate 1996-2007:
+1.73 %/decade**

Boulder Layer Average for 70 – 50 hPa

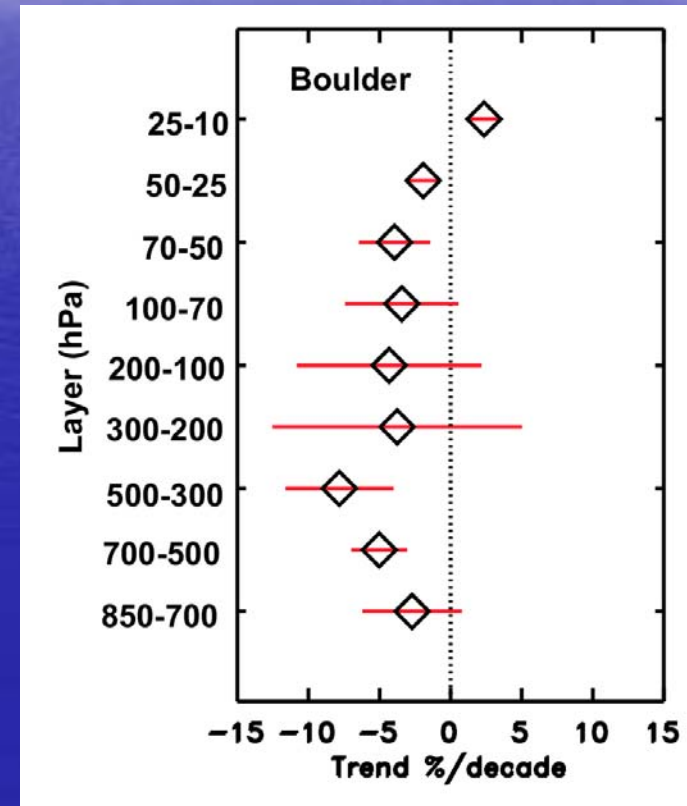
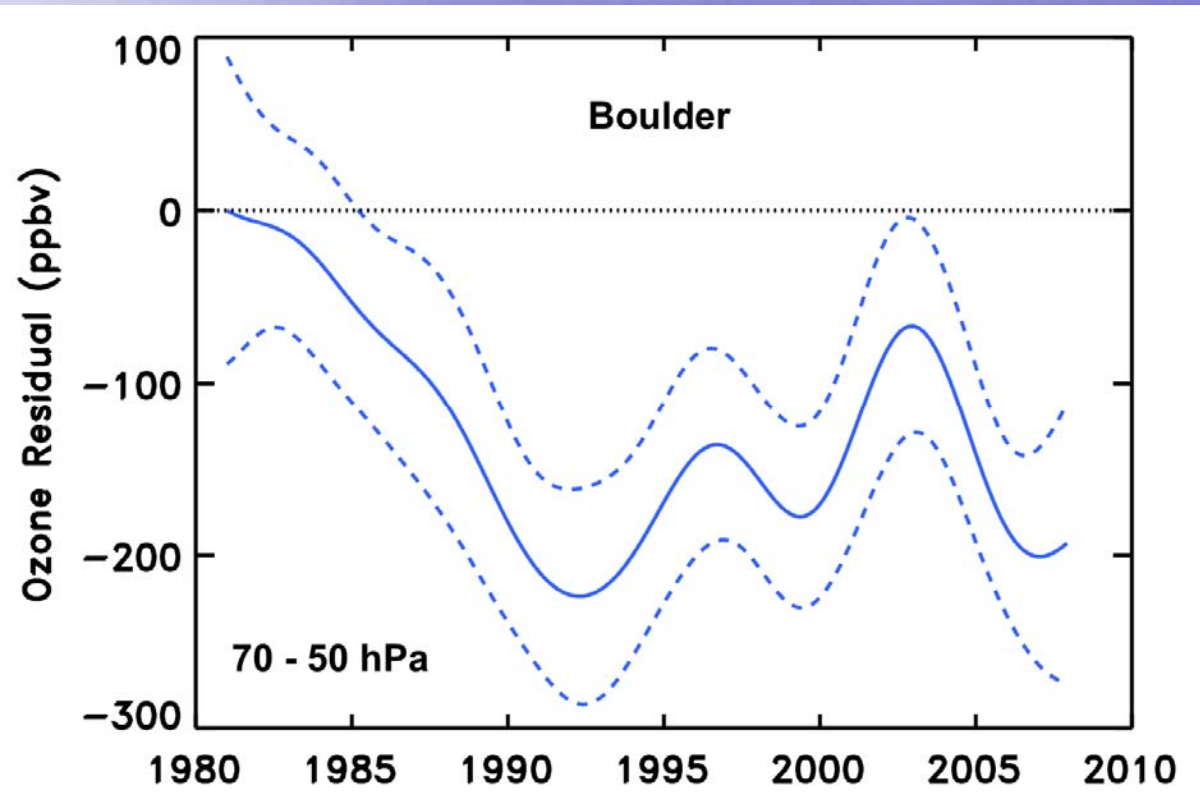
Diamonds – monthly means

Red solid – model fit



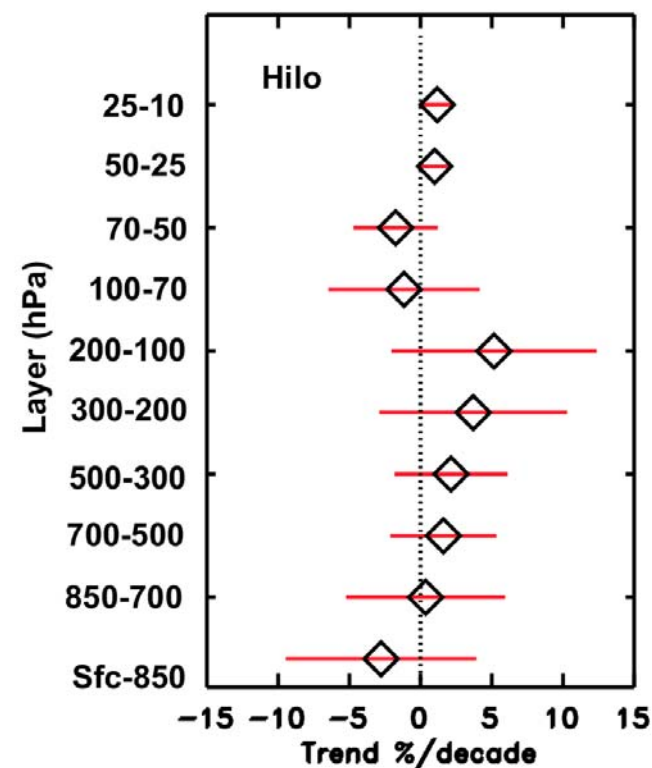
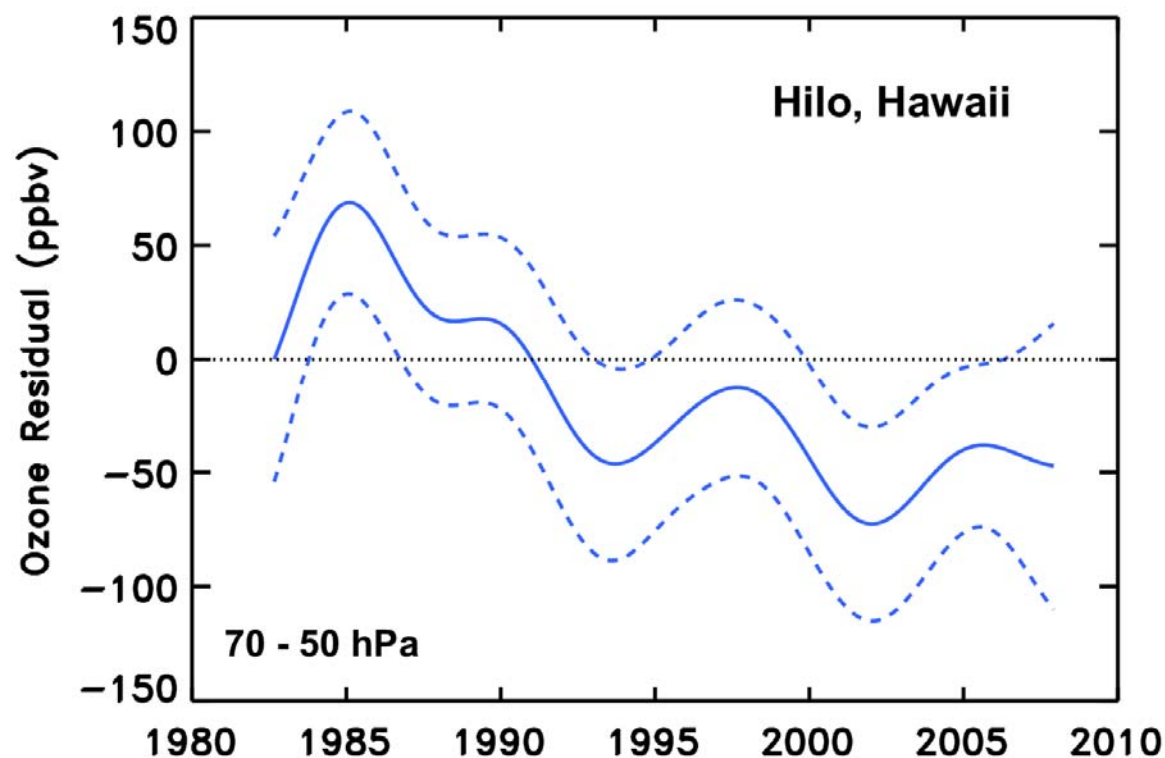
Boulder Layer Trend for 70 - 50 hPa and Trend with Altitude

Tendency curve (smoothed residuals plus polynomial)
 ± 2 standard deviations from 100 realizations applied to residuals



Hilo, Hawaii Layer Trend for 70 - 50 hPa and Trend with Altitude

Tendency curve (smoothed residuals plus polynomial) ± 2 standard deviations from 100 realizations applied to residuals



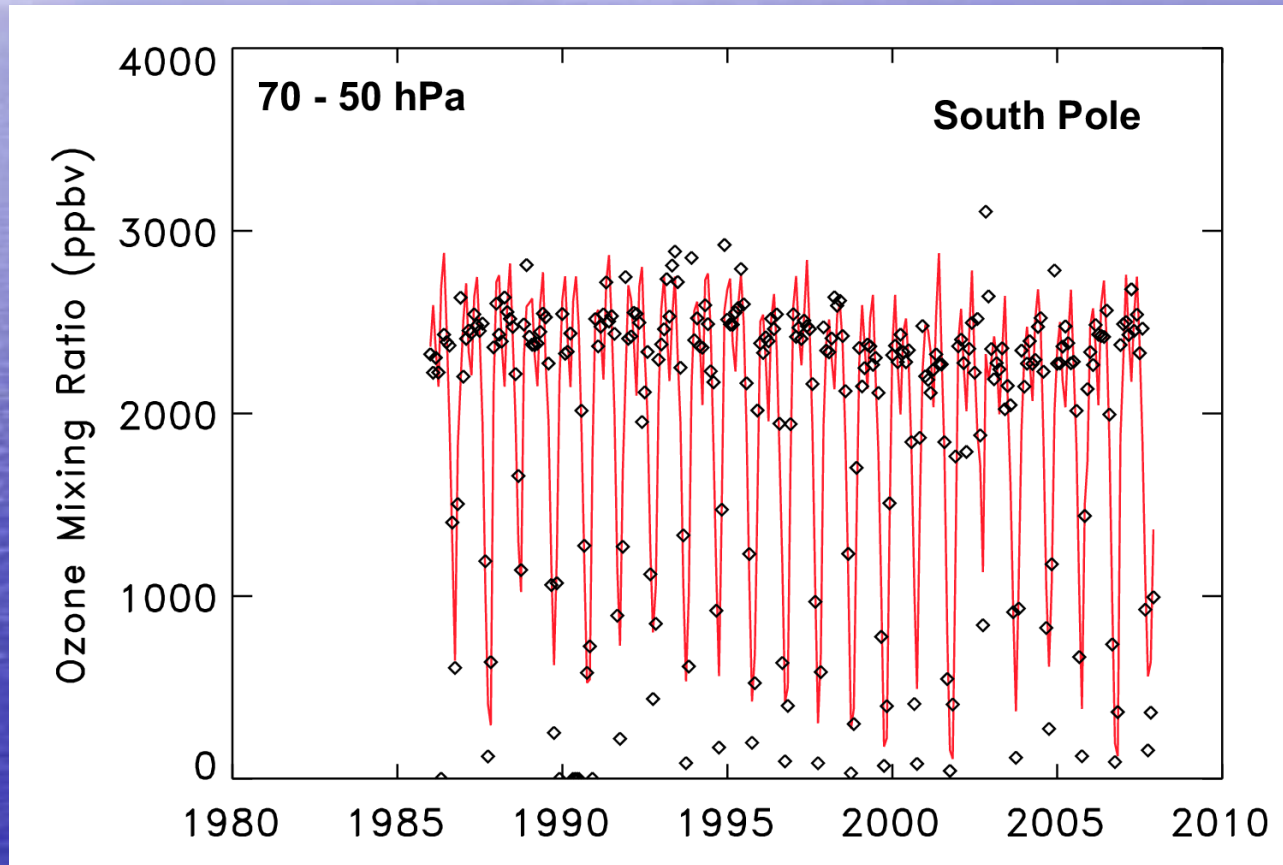
Conclusions

- Dave Hofmann's ground breaking research on stratospheric ozone changes continues to lead the way in tracking ozone recovery.
- South Pole ozone does not show definite signs of recovery and is not expected to for a number of years.
- Mid latitude stratospheric ozone may show early signs of recovery.

South Pole Layer Average for 70 – 50 hPa

Diamonds – monthly means

Red solid – model fit

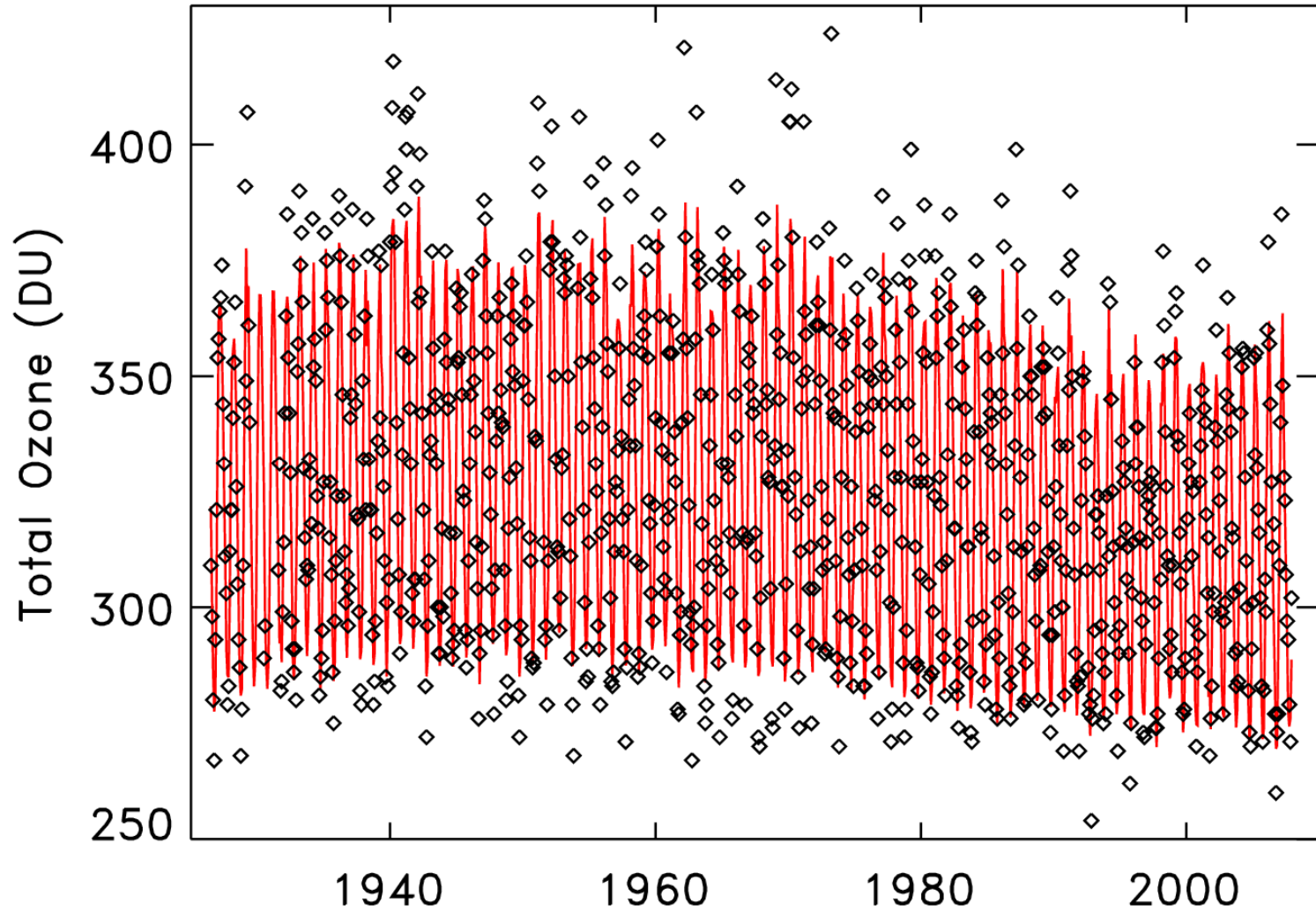


Arosa, Switzerland

Total Column Ozone (1926-2007)

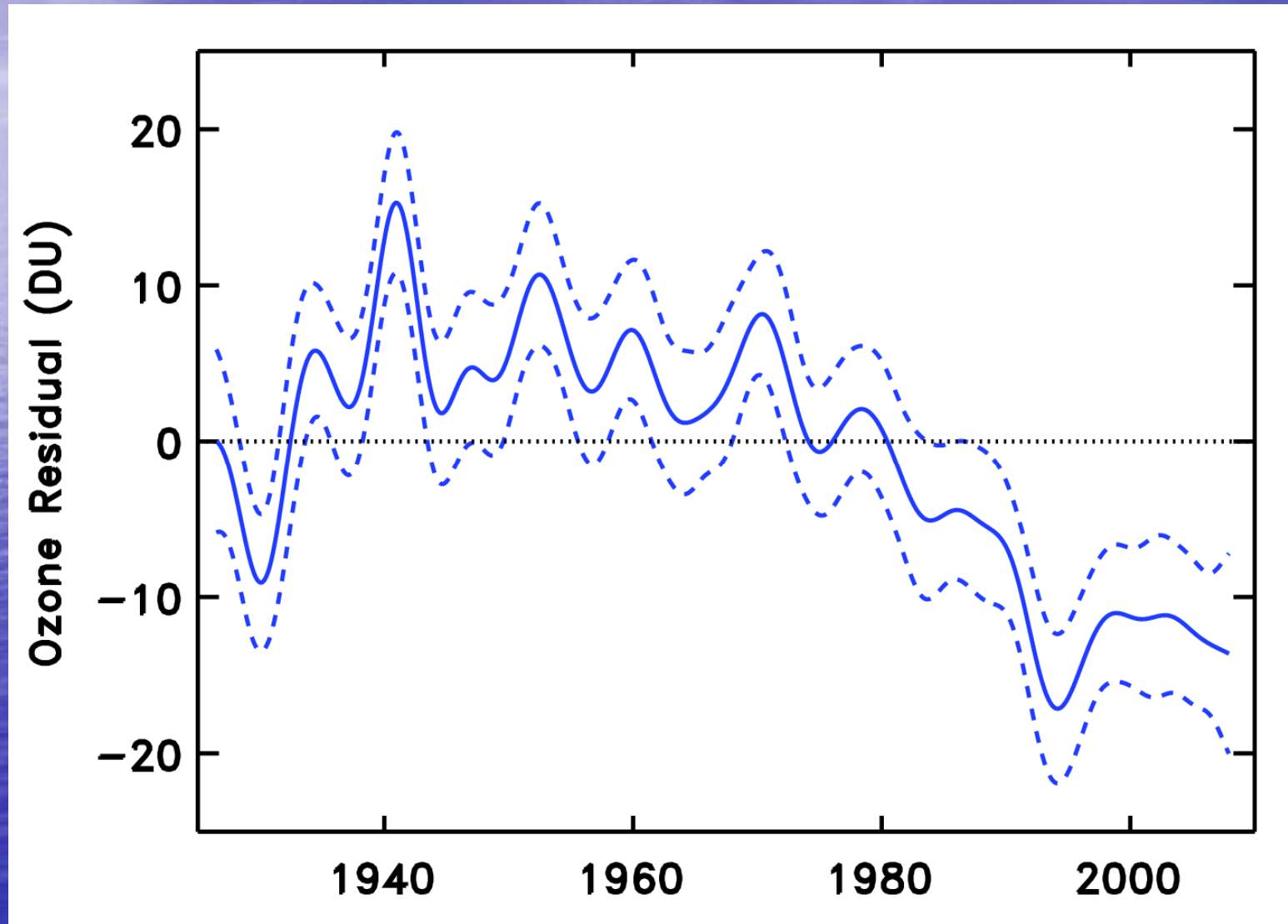
Diamonds – monthly means

Red solid – model fit (seasonal, solar, and cubic polynomial only)



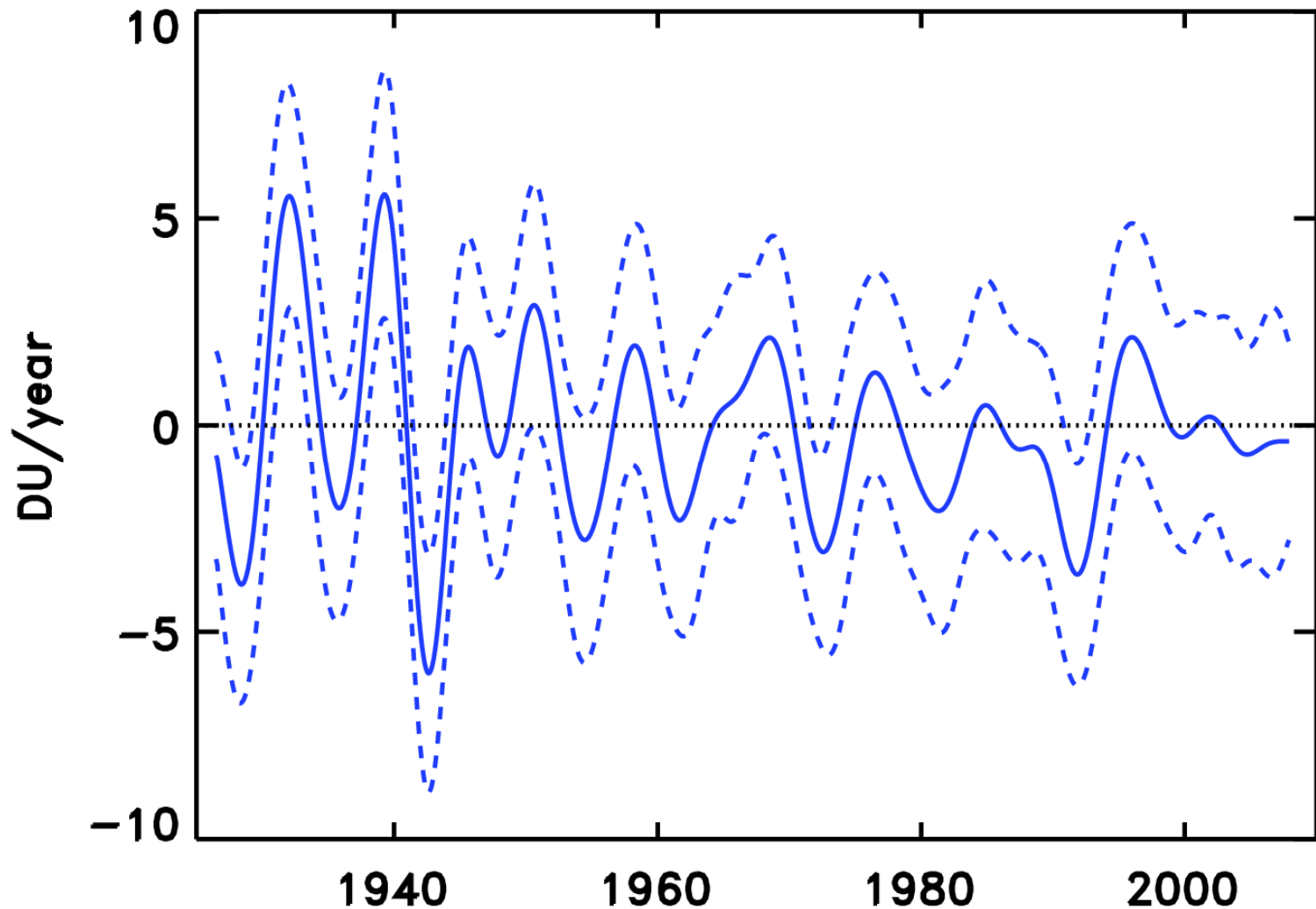
Arosa, Switzerland Total Column Ozone

Tendency curve (smoothed residuals plus polynomial)
 ± 2 standard deviations from 100 realizations applied to residuals



Arosa, Switzerland Total Column Ozone

Instantaneous growth rate curve found from differentiating the tendency curve.



Mauna Loa Total Column Ozone

Tendency curve (smoothed residuals plus polynomial)
 ± 2 standard deviations from 100 realizations applied to residuals

