Reply to reviewer #3

We thank anonymous reviewer #3 very much for his/her detailed and constructive review that would improve the contents of our paper. The review comments by anonymous reviewer #3 are numbered and repeated below as *in italic letters*, followed by our answers. In the new draft with corrections (supplement file), red, purple, and blue corrections are the revisions suggested by reviewers #1, #2, and #3, respectively. Yellow-marked sentences were also added in response to Short Comment #1 by Dr. Adrian Tuck.

General

(1) It is now more than three decades ago that the Antarctic ozone hole was discovered (WMO, 2019); by now the processes involved in its formation are thought to be understood in some detail. Current state-of-the-art models reproduce the observed springtime ozone loss in the polar stratosphere with good accuracy (e.g., Khosrawi et al., 2009; Chipperfield et al., 2017; WMO, 2019; Froidevaux et al., 2019). Nonetheless, there are open questions in Antarctic chlorine and ozone chemistry. Such questions can be addressed when new observations, such as those reported in the manuscript, become available. Insofar, this manuscript is an important contribution to ACP.

Thank you for your comment.

(2) I suggest an extension of the discussion in the manuscript regarding several issues (see in particular detailed comments below). Briefly, the Cly correlation needs to be adjusted to 2007 and 2011 (or the adjustment made should be described, see below) and the model behaviour reported by Grooß et al. (2018) that I think is also found here (namely that the models show HCl remaining in the core of the vortex) should be discussed in terms of MIROC3.2.

We made some modifications in the text on Cly correlation in 2007 and 2011, considering the differences in available total Cly on those years. The remaining HCl issue in the core of the vortex is now further discussed in the paper.

(3) Further, the manuscript could make a better contribution to addressing the issue of a "race" between chlorine activation and deactivation (Solomon et al., 2015; Müller et al., 2018; Zafar et al., 2018) and the question of which HCl formation processes are responsible for the observed HCl increase at the end of the ozone hole period.

We further discussed the issue of a "race" between chlorine activation and deactivation by referring the paper you mentioned.

(4) Overall, the FTIR measurements presented here are certainly of great scientific interest and the measurements are combined in a meaningful way with satellite information. Moreover, a model simulation is included that helps the interpretation of the measurements. Notwithstanding these points, I suggest a substantial extension of the discussions on Antarctic chlorine chemistry in the paper. Provided the (in my view) necessary extensions are done, I would expect that this paper would make a great contribution to ACP.

We extended the discussion on Antarctic chlorine chemistry in the paper as is described below.

Comments in Detail

(5) Year-to-year variability of Cly
   The main driver for antarctic ozone loss is the available Cly but there is a substantial year-to-year variability in this quantity; this issue is discussed by Strahan et al. (2014). How are the years discussed here (2007, 2011) ranked in the observed variability of Cly (Strahan et al., 2014)? Further, the applicability of the employed empirical relation for Cly to the years discussed here (2007, 2011) needs to be addressed in the paper.

According to Strahan et al. (2014), 2007 was the year when there were about +4.3% more Cl_y (2.88/2.76 ppbv), and 2011 was the year when there were about -5.2% less Cl_y (2.53/2.67 ppbv) than the projected Cl_y value. This was now described at the end of first paragraph in Section 2.1.

(6) HCl remains in the core of the polar vortex in austral winter
   The authors find here for the MIROC3.2 CCM that some HCl remains in winter in the core of the polar vortex in darkness. Such a model behaviour is expected as there is not enough $ClONO_2$ and no light in the core of the vortex. This model behaviour was reported by Grooß et al. (2018) for three models. Further they showed that this model feature is not found in observations of HCl. I suggest stating that the MIROC3.2 CCM shows the same issue – provided that the authors agree. If they do not agree, there should be a discussion of the issue in the paper.

We do not agree the reviewer's opinion that MIROC3.2 CCM shows the same issue.   In the MIROC3.2 simulation, the amount of HCl became nearly zero even in the core of the polar vortex in winter (please see HCl value at 87.9°S in Figure 15).   We added discussion on this issue in Section 4.6 by adding new possible cause of the HCl loss by HOCl.   The MIROC3.2 HOCl result is now added in Figure 15 (e).

(7) Overestimated transport across the vortex edge in models
   The paper states that transport across the vortex edge might be overestimated in models. I think here is the potential for the paper to make an important contribution. The issue that models might overestimate mixing into the vortex edge has been discussed (e.g.) by Hoppe et al. (2014); indeed for the same Eulerian transport scheme as employed in MIROC3.2. Observations of N_2O (and the N_2O gradient might help to eludicate the model issue. In any case a bit more discussion on this point is warranted.

We looked at the differences between observed and modeled N_2O gradients at the vortex edge, but could not find apparent differences between them.   The coarse resolution of MIROC3.2 CCM (T42) may be the cause of overestimation of $ClONO_2$ transport across the polar vortex.

(8) Continuous loss of HCl in the core of the polar vortex

*   The authors state the following conclusion in the paper: "Continuous loss of HCl was seen at 87.9 S between days 160 and 200 even after the disappearance of the counterpart of heterogeneous reaction (R1) (Figure 15(e)). The cause of this continuous loss was unknown until recently, where a hypothesis was proposed that includes the effect of decomposition of particulate HNO_3 by some process like ionisation caused by galactic cosmic rays during the winter polar vortex (Grooß et al., 2018). Solomon et al. (2015) proposed a new mechanism on this issue: Continuous transport of $ClONO_2$ from the subpolar regions near 55-65 S to higher latitudes near 65-75 S provides a flux of NOx from more sunlit latitudes into the polar vortex. Our result is consistent with the mechanism indicated by some sporadic increase in $ClONO_2$ at around days 158, 179, and 189 at 76.7 S as shown in Figure 15(f)".*

*   First, the processes described by Grooß et al. (2018) and Solomon et al. (2015) are very different: Grooß et al. (2018) describe a polar night process, whereas Solomon et al. (2015) describe a dynamical process (acting later in the course of the existence of the polar vortex), which needs light nonetheless as formation of ClONO2 is involved.*

*   Further note that Grooß et al. (2018) discussed the transport mechanism and concluded that it cannot explain the so-called 'HCl-discrepancy'. Of course the present manuscript might come to a different conclusion but I think a more extensive evaluation of the arguments put forward by Grooß et al. (2018) is necessary here. In this context, Fig. 15 of the manuscript could be important; could it be that the 'discrepancy' reported by Grooß et al. (2018) is also noticeable in panel (e) of Fig. 15?*

*   Second, an alternative explanation for the continuing decline of HCl could be the formation of HOCl under sunlit conditions which would allow HCl to decline to zero values (Grooß et al., 2011; Müller et al., 2018). If the authors cannot develop a preference for one of these mechanisms based on their data/observations, I suggest to state both alternatives in the discussion in the paper.*

*   This issue reflects the importance of the reaction $HCl + HOCl -> Cl_2 + H_2O$ (R4); early papers (Prather, 1992; Crutzen et al., 1992) have pointed to the importance of this reaction for bringing down the HCl concentrations in the polar vortex in Antarctica.*

*   Finally, the transport of ClONO2 from the vortex edge to the vortex core does not occur in isolation; inspection of Fig. 15 would suggest to me that mixing from the vortex edge would transport an amount of x ppb of $ClONO_2$ but at the same time an amount of x ppb HCl as well. Thus there is no net removal of HCl by "mixing". As stated above –the easiest solution would be to discuss both alternative explanations. Further, these alternative are not necessarily contradictory; both mechanisms could contribute partly to the observed HCl decline.*

We agree to the reviewer that the processes described by Grooß et al. (2018) and Solomon et al. (2015) are

very different, and transport mechanism cannot fully explain the so-called 'HCl-discrepancy'. We also checked our MIROC3.2 CCM model result on HOCl and found that HOCl certainly plays an important role in winter HCl continuous loss. Therefore, we added new column showing HOCl amount by MIROC3.2 CCM in Figure 15 (e) and added discussion on the HOCl issue in Section 4.6. However, we still believe that the transport of $ClONO_2$ from the vortex edge toward inside the vortex would partly explain the continuous loss of HCl in the polar vortex in early winter period (June-July), because there are much more $ClONO_2$ available at the edge region of the polar vortex, while there are almost no HCl at this place (please see HCl and $ClONO_2$ values at the edge of polar vortex on June 24, 2007 in Figure 13).

(9) "Race" between chlorine activation and deactivation
An aspect of polar ozone and chlorine chemistry, where different concepts are discussed in the literature is the maintenance of enhanced levels of active chlorine during the time period (September and early October) when rapid ozone loss occurs. One concept is the one of a "race" between chlorine activation and deactivation, i.e., a competition of the heterogeneous reactions R1, R2, and R4 and gas-phase reformation of HCl and $ClONO_2$ (R12, R13) (Solomon et al., 2015). The other concept is the one of so-called "HCl null-cycles", where the formation of HCl (R13) is followed by immediate reactivation of HCl (Müller et al., 2018; Zafar et al., 2018). (See also the discussion in WMO, 2019). The measurements presented in this manuscript might help to shed some light on these issues – this could be a contribution of this paper. Alternatively, if the measurements presented here cannot contribute to discriminating between the two discussed processes, this could also be a result of the paper (which should be mentioned).

We believe that our MIROC3.2 CCM model results also supports the "HCl null-cycles" by our HCl and HOCl results shown in Figures 15(d) and 15(e). We added description on "race" between chlorine activation and deactivation at the end of Section 4.6.

(10) Formation of HCl – Antarctic deactivation
The presented observations demonstrate that the deactivation in the Antarctic is through formation of HCl and that the deactivation is rapid. This is good and important. However, it is also stated that the formation of HCl is via the reaction $CH_4 + Cl \rightarrow HCl + CH_3$ (R13). I agree that this HCl formation is "common wisdom" (e.g. Crutzen et al., 1992; Douglass et al., 1995). However the authors have also mentioned the reaction $CH_2O + Cl \rightarrow HCl + CHO$ (R14). What is the evidence that the observed formation of HCl is indeed via R13? Further, it should be taken into account that there is also reactivation of chlorine even if reactions R14 and R13 occur at a considerable rate (Müller et al., 2018; Zafar et al., 2018). Again, the paper could make a contribution here, but at least there should be more discussion of all the processes playing a role here.

At the beginning, we did not notice the importance of reaction (R14) in our draft. Now both reactions (R13) and/or (R14) are mentioned for the possible mechanisms of chlorine deactivation into HCl.

(11) Negative correlation between ClO and $ClONO_2$

The cause of the negative correlation between ClO and ClONO$_2$ (e.g. Fig. 10) is discussed as being caused by the distance of Syowa station relative to the vortex. I do not think that this is entirely correct. The main reason for the negative correlation is that ClO is converted into ClONO$_2$ and vice versa. (However the rather large scatter in Fig. 10 should also be acknowledged.) Given this fact, the higher values of ClONO$_2$ seem to preferentially occur closer to the vortex edge (so that the location of Syowa indeed is relevant).

We agree to the reviewer that the negative correlation is because of the conversion between ClO and ClONO$_2$, and one way (ClO + NO$_2$ + M -> ClONO$_2$ + M) reaction is limited due to the loss of NO$_2$ by denitrification by PSCs inside the polar vortex.   We explained this issue in Section 4.3 by adding new reactions (R17) and (R18).

(12) Near zero values of ozone

The observations of ozone reported here (ozone sonde measurements) show very low values in October. Such near zero values of ozone have been reported before (Solomon et al., 2005); are the ozone values reported here compatible with the reported low ozone values? Perhaps the ozone values could be replotted on a log-scale as is the earlier publication (Solomon et al., 2005) – perhaps it is too much to show such plots in the paper, but an electronic supplement might be an alternative.

Yes, the near zero ozone values in October at 18 km in 2007 and 2011 are typical in these years at Syowa Station.   We think that the current linear scale for the ozone values (Figures 4 and 5) are better to show temporal variation of ozone throughout the winter-spring than log-scale.   Even Solomon et al. (2005) used linear scale in Figure 2.

(13) FTIR measurements

The FTIR measurements are a major contribution of this paper. This is why I suggest to make the data available for other researchers as well. Further Toon and Farmer (1989) have reported measurements of the HOCl integrated vertical column abundance, which was inferred from high resolution infrared solar spectra measured by the JPL MkIV interferometer from the NASA DC-8 aircraft during flights over Antarctica in September 1987. Would the current set-up also allow measurements of HOCl? Even quantifying an upper limit might be helpful. Other species of potential interest would be methanol or formaldehyde.

We are working to put our FTIR data (in hdf format) in the data repository of our institute and put DOI number for it.   Hopefully, it will be realized within this September.

Thank you for the information of HOCl paper by Toon and Farmer (1989).   We looked at the spectra taken at Syowa Station for the period when the most HOCl amount is expected.   However, it is very hard to distinguish the spectral feature of HOCl in those spectra, because of the weak absorption by HOCl and small amount of HOCl in the atmosphere.   We may work to retrieve HOCl from Syowa FTIR data by co-adding several spectra and reducing noise in future work.   It requires a bit too much effort for the current work.

(14) Model description

The results of the MIROC3.2 model make an important contribution to the study. However, the model documentation is not sufficient. There is a short paragraph (on p. 15) and the reference to Akiyoshi et al. (2016). But even after consulting these pieces of information, many aspects of the model remain unclear. Which photolysis scheme is used for the calculations presented here; is the scheme using spherical geometry? I think a reference to the employed scheme would be appropriate. Which solver is employed for solving the set of differential equations that result from the considered chemical scheme? How exactly (which surfaces?) is heterogeneous chemistry (including particle formation) treated in the model?

Further, it is not clear which reactions (and which species) have been considered in the presented model calculations. But this aspect could be important. I think it would be very helpful (and very easy) to add the information in question (e.g. add a list of reactions as an electronic appendix) to the paper.

A more detailed description of MIROC3.2 is now described in Appendix in addition to some more citations.

(15) Data Availability

There is no data availability statement in this paper. According to the rules of ACP such a statement should be added to the final version of the paper. This point would both regard all observations (including FTIR, ozone sondes and the satellite information shown in the plots of the paper) and the model results. It is up to ACP, but I believe that making the data (in particularly the unique FTIR data) available would enhance the impact of this paper.

We are working to put our FTIR data (in hdf format) in the data repository of our institute and put DOI number for it.   Hopefully, it will be realized within this September. Also, MIROC3.2 CCM model results can be obtained from the CCMI site.   The doi information was now described in the "Data availability:" statement.

Details

(16) p. 2, l. 10: "and the observed"

It was corrected as suggested.

(17) p. 2, l. 11: add a citation for the observed ozone hole magnitude

We added Figure 4-6 in WMO (2019) for citation.

(18) p. 3, l. 5: citations for these reactions? In particularly, R14 is often mentioned regarding chlorine deactivation.

We added Grooβ et al. (2011) and Müller et al. (2018) for the citations.

(19) p 3, l 8: R14 is not often mentioned as a HCl forming reaction; suggest adding a reference. Perhaps also for R 12 and R 13.

We added Grooβ et al. (2011) and Müller et al. (2018) for the citations.

(20) p. 3, l 21: in all years?

It was corrected as suggested.

(21) p. 3, l. 28: "sometimes" is not right, is it? It happens in the Arctic always if chlorine activation occurs, I'd argue. Probably the first observations of this phenomenon were reported by von Clarmann et al. (1993); Oelhaf et al. (1994).

We deleted "sometimes" here.   von Clarmann et al. (1993), Muller et al. (1994), and Oelhaf et al. (1994) are already listed here.

(22) p 4, l. 5: citation for the FTIR measurement? How much can we learn about the vertical resolution from Fig. 1?

Rinsland et al. (1988) was added as a citation of FTIR measurement.   The typical vertical resolution was added in Table 2.

(23) p 4, l. 22: Farman et al. (1985) did not show ozone sonde measurements. By the way, another ozone sonde measurement was conducted in 1985 by Gernandt (1987).

We modified the description at Halley Bay.   Since this part describes the first ozone hole measurements in Antarctica, we did not mention Gernandt (1987).

(24) p. 5, l 1: I think a further advantage is also the location inside and outside of the vortex core and the inner vortex transport barrier.

We added description on the advantage of Syowa Station here.

(25) p. 7, l. 19: 4.5 ppm is not the best value if dehydration occurs.

This is the typical value before the occurrence of dehydration.   We used this value to show the initial condition of PSC occurrence at the beginning of the winter.

(26) p. 7, l. 30: have these ozone sondes been compared in sonde comparison studies?

Yes, they participated in the Juelich Ozone Sonde Intercomparison Experiment (JOSIE)-2000. We added citation of JOSIE-2000 (Smit and Straeter, 2004) in the citation.

(27) p. 8, l. 4: Such an empirical relation is not valid for arbitrary years: it should be explained how the adjustment to the conditions of 2007 and 2001 has been done (it is necessary to both correct N2O and Cly).

We agree with the reviewer that this empirical relation should be modified for 2007 and 2011 by the change of Cl_y values. We added description on this issue in the text.

(28) p 8., l. 14: the issue of a transport barrier within the Antarctic polar vortex was also discussed by Lee et al. (2001). The transport barrier within the Antarctic polar vortex in the early vortex can also be seen in ILAS measurements (Tilmes et al., 2006).

The transport barrier issue is now added in the text, in addition to the citations (Lee et al., 2001; Tilmes et al., 2006).

(29) p 8., l. 28: Within the vortex (but at the boundary) much lower HCl would be expected than outside of the vortex. Is this not seen by the FTIR measurements?

The HCl value at the boundary region are in between the outside and inside the polar vortex. The gradual change of HCl was observed. We modified the text in this part.

(30) p. 9, l. 3: what is the uncertainty range of the FTIR measurements? (report a ± here).

Typical errors of the FTIR measurements are now shown in new Table 1 (old Table 2).

(31) p. 9, l. 21: inside, but in the core or at the edge?

We defined three categories; inside, boundary region, and outside the polar vortex. The data we showed for Figures 8 and 9 are for the first category (inside the polar vortex) data.

(32) p. 9., l. 26: "partitioning" is not really clear; I believe you mean HCl/Cly.

We rewrote to "ratio of HCl to Cl_y*".

(33) p. 9, l. 33: probably not via R13, see above.

We rewrote to "via reactions (R13) and/or (R14)"

(34) p. 11, l. 17: "systematically smaller": could you quantify this statement?

We rewrote to "systematically smaller by 20-40% compared with ..."

(35) p. 11, l. 19: faster mixing in the model than in the real world might indeed be an issue (see above).

In this part, smaller downward advection and/or faster horizontal mixing are proposed for the explanation of discrepancies in HCl and Cl_y between the model and the observations.

(36) p. 11, l. 21: for which year is the correlation – the correlation needs to be adjusted to the years in question here (2007 and 2011).

The effect of different Cl_y values between the correlation year (1997) and our observations (2007 and 2011) is now described in the text.

(37) p. 11., l. 32: Note that the onset of heterogeneous chemistry occurs very likely before PSCs form and that PSCs do not form at NAT equilibrium. You could formulate: temperatures low enough for the onset of heterogeneous chemistry.

We rewrote as suggested.

(38) p. 11., l. 32: NO_2 does not condense (it needs to be chemically converted first).

We rewrote to "NO_2 was converted into HNO_3 via reaction (R17), and HNO_3 ..."

(39) p 12, l. 2: "Some HCl remains" this is expected in the model as there is not enough $ClONO_2$ (as stated here) and no light in the core of the vortex. This model behaviour was also shown by Grooß et al. (2018) and I suggest stating that the MIROC3.2 CCM shows the same issue (see also above).

We added the statement "as was also shown by CLaMS model simulation by Grooß et al. (2018)" here.

(40) p. 12, l. 16: Note that HCl remains low even under these conditions, when a relatively fast rate of reaction R13 should occur in the stratosphere. HCl-null cycles (Müller et al., 2018) could be an explanation.

We added explanation of HCl-null cycles (Müller et al., 2018) here.

(41) p 12, l. 21: How sure can we be that the recovery is via R13??

We rewrote to "reactions (R13) and/or (R14)".

(42) p. 13., l. 10: compare Grooß et al. (2018)

We cannot compare our Figure 15 result with Grooß et al. (2018), because Figure 15 deals with the year in 2007, while Grooß et al. (2018) deals with the year in 2011.

(43) p 13, l. 22: Again, how sure can we be that the recovery is via R13?? What about R14? What about other possible HCl forming reactions?

We rewrote to "reactions (R13) and/or (R14)".

(44) p 13, l. 25 and below: The processes described by Grooß et al. (2018) and Solomon et al. (2015) should be distinguished: Grooß et al. (2018) describe a polar night process, whereas Solomon et al. (2015) describe a dynamical process which needs light nonetheless as formation of ClONO₂ is involved.

We now distinguished processes by Grooß et al. (2018) and Solomon et al. (2015) and rewrote this part. Also, a process with HOCl was now described. Also, see our answer to your comment (8).

(45) p. 14, l. 9: could you quantify "well below"

We rewrote to "fell ~4K below ...". We also added this explanation in the first paragraph of Section 4.1

(46) p. 14., l. 13: the reason for the negative correlation is the conversion of ClO to ClONO₂ (see above).

Even the conversion of ClO to $ClONO_2$ occurs, it is related to the availability of NO_2, which is proportional to the relative distance to the vortex edge. We added the word "relative" here and in the abstract.

(47) p. 14, l. 21: As discussed above, it is not sure that the transport of ClONO₂ is the only possible explanation for the behaviour of HCl.

We added the possibility of the heterogenous reaction with HOCl here and in the abstract.

(48) p. 14., l. 23: NOx rich would also mean rich in HCl – correct?

No, not always. NOx rich airmass can produce $ClONO_2$ by reaction (R12), but not always rich in HCl.

(49) p 15., l. 14: Sander et al 2010 or 2011? (see reference list).

It was Sander et al. (2011), not (2010).   Thank you for your comment.

(50) p. 16., l. 20: Stimpfle

It was corrected as suggested.

(51) p. 17, l. 29: 1977?

It was 1997, not 1977.

(52) p. 20, l. 10: Karin Labitzke

It was corrected as suggested.

(53) p 22, l. 2: activation (no hyphen)

Hyphen was deleted.

(54) p. 24, 25: Could you add the information on the vertical resolution of the FTIR measurements to one of these tables?

Vertical resolutions of the FTIR measurements were added in Table 2.

(55) p. 39: pane -> panel

It was corrected as suggested.

Chlorine partitioning near the polar vortex edge~~boundary~~ observed with ground-based FTIR and satellites at Syowa Station, Antarctica in 2007 and 2011

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Abstract.

We retrieved lower stratospheric vertical profiles of O_3, HNO_3, and HCl from solar spectra taken with a ground-based Fourier-Transform infrared spectrometer (FTIR) installed at Syowa Station, Antarctica (69.0ºS, 39.6ºE) from March to December 2007 and September to November 2011. This was the first continuous measurements of chlorine species throughout the ozone hole period from the ground in Antarctica. We analyzed temporal variation of these species combined with ClO, HCl, and HNO_3 data taken with the Aura/MLS (Microwave Limb Sounder) satellite sensor, and $ClONO_2$ data taken with the Envisat/MIPAS (The Michelson Interferometer for Passive Atmospheric Sounding) satellite sensor at 18 and 22 km over Syowa Station. HCl and $ClONO_2$ decrease occurred at both 18 and 22 km, and soon $ClONO_2$ was almost depleted in early winter. When the sun returned to Antarctica in spring, enhancement of ClO and gradual O_3 destruction were observed. During the ClO enhanced period, negative correlation between ClO and $ClONO_2$ was observed in the time-series of the data at Syowa Station. This negative correlation was associated with the relative distance between Syowa Station and the ~~inner~~ edge of the polar vortex. We used MIROC3.2 Chemistry-Climate Model (CCM) results to see the comprehensive behavior of chlorine and related species inside the polar vortex and the boundary~~edge~~ region in more detail. From CCM model results, rapid conversion of chlorine reservoir species (HCl and $ClONO_2$) into Cl_2, gradual conversion of Cl_2 into Cl_2O_2, increase of HOCl in winter period, increase of ClO when sunlight became available, and conversion of ClO into HCl, was successfully reproduced. HCl decrease in the winter polar vortex core continued to occur due to either the transport of $ClONO_2$ from the subpolar region to higher latitudes, providing a flux of $ClONO_2$ from more sunlit latitudes into the polar vortex or the heterogeneous reaction with HOCl. Temporal variation of chlorine species over Syowa Station was affected by both heterogeneous chemistry related to Polar Stratospheric Cloud (PSC) occurrence ~~deep~~ inside the polar vortex, and transport of an NO_x-rich airmass from ~~lower latitudinal~~ the polar vortex boundary region which can produce additional $ClONO_2$ by reaction

of ClO with NO_2. The deactivation pathways from active chlorine into reservoir species (HCl and/or $ClONO_2$) were confirmed~~found~~ to be highly dependent on the availability of ambient O_3. At an altitude where most ozone was depleted in Antarctica (18 km), most ClO was converted to HCl. However, at an altitude where there were some O_3 available (22 km), additional increase of $ClONO_2$ from pre-winter value can occur, similar to the case as in the Arctic.

5

1. Introduction

Discussion of the detection of "recovery" of the Antarctic ozone hole as the result of chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) regulations has been attracting attention. The occurrence of the Antarctic ozone hole is considered to continue at least until the middle of this century. The world's leading Chemistry-Climate Models (CCMs) indicate that the multi-model mean time series of the

10 springtime Antarctic total column ozone will return to 1980 levels shortly after mid-century (about 2060) (WMO, 2019). In fact, the recovery time predicted by CCMs has large uncertainty, and the observed ozone hole magnitude also shows year-to-year variability (e.g., see Figure 4-6 in WMO (2019)). Although Solomon et al. (2016) and de Laat et al. (2017) reported signs of healing in the Antarctic ozone layer only in September ~~month~~, there is no statistically conclusive report on the Antarctic ozone hole recovery (Yang et al., 2008; Kuttippurath et al, 2010; WMO, 2019).

15 To understand ozone depletion processes in polar regions, understanding of the behavior and partitioning of active chlorines (ClO_x=Cl+Cl_2+ClO+ClOO+Cl_2O_2~~+HOCl+ClNO₂~~) and chlorine reservoirs (HCl and $ClONO_2$) are crucial. Recently, the importance of $ClONO_2$ was reviewed by von Clarmann and Johansson (2018). Chlorine reservoir is converted to active chlorine that destroys ozone on polar stratospheric clouds (PSCs) and/or cold binary sulphate through heterogeneous reactions:

$ClONO_2$ (g) + HCl (s, l) → Cl_2 (g) + HNO_3 (R1)

20 $ClONO_2$ (g) + H_2O (s, l) → HOCl (g) + HNO_3 (R2)
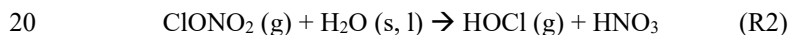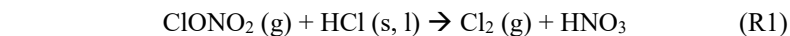
where g, s, and l represent the gas, solid, and liquid phases, respectively (Solomon et al., 1986; Solomon, 1999; Drdla and Müller, 2012, Wegner et al., 2012; Nakajima et al., 2016).

Heterogeneous reactions:~~;~~

N_2O_5 (g) + HCl (s, l) → $ClNO_2$ (g) + HNO_3 (R3)

25 HOCl (g) + HCl (s, l) → Cl_2 (g) + H_2O (R4)
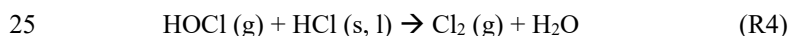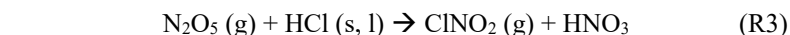
are responsible for additional chlorine activation. When solar illumination is available, Cl_2, HOCl, and $ClNO_2$ are photolyzed to produce chlorine atoms by reactions:
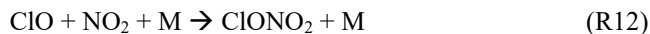
Cl_2 + hν~~v~~ → Cl + Cl (R5)

HOCl + hν~~v~~ → Cl + OH (R6)

30 $ClNO_2$ + hν~~v~~ → Cl + NO_2. (R7)

The yielded chlorine atoms then start to destroy ozone catalytically through reactions (Canty et al., 2016):

Cl + O_3 → ClO + O_2 (R8)

$$ClO + ClO + M \rightarrow Cl_2O_2 + M \qquad\qquad (R9)$$

$$Cl_2O_2 + h\nu \rightarrow Cl + ClOO \qquad\qquad (R10)$$

$$ClOO + M \rightarrow Cl + O_2 + M. \qquad\qquad (R11)$$

There are three types of PSCs, i.e., nitric acid trihydrate (NAT), supercooled ternary solution (STS), and ice PSCs. When the stratospheric temperatures get warmer than NAT PSC saturation temperature (about 195 K at 50 hPa) and no PSCs are present, deactivation of chlorine starts to occur. Re-formation of $ClONO_2$ and HCl mainly occurs through reactions (Grooß et al., 2011; Müller et al., 2018):

$$ClO + NO_2 + M \rightarrow ClONO_2 + M \qquad\qquad (R12)$$

$$Cl + CH_4 \rightarrow HCl + CH_3. \qquad\qquad (R13)$$

$$CH_2O + Cl \rightarrow HCl + CHO. \qquad\qquad (R14)$$

The re-formation of $ClONO_2$ by reaction (R12) from active chlorine is much faster than that of HCl by reactions (R13) and (R14), if enough NO_x are available (Mellqvist et al., 2002; Dufour et al., 2006). But the formation rates of $ClONO_2$ and HCl are also related to ozone concentration. Grooß et al. (1997) showed that HCl increases more rapidly in the Antarctic polar vortex than in the Arctic polar vortex due to lower ozone concentrations in the Antarctic polar vortex. Low ozone reduces the rate of reaction (R8), and then Cl/ClO ratio becomes high. Low ozone also reduces the rate of the following reaction:

$$NO + O_3 \rightarrow NO_2 + O_2. \qquad\qquad (R15)$$

This makes NO/NO_2 ratio high and increases Cl/ClO ratio by the following reaction:

$$ClO + NO \rightarrow Cl + NO_2. \qquad\qquad (R16)$$
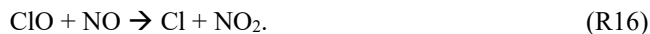
High Cl/ClO ratio leads to rapid HCl formation by reactions (R13) and (R14), and reduces the formation ratio of $ClONO_2$ by reaction (R12) (Grooß et al., 2011; Müller et al., 2018).

The processes of deactivation of active chlorine are different between typical conditions in the Antarctic and those in the Arctic. In the Antarctic, the temperature cools below the NAT PSC formation threshold (about 195 K at 50 hPa) in the whole area of the polar vortex in all years, and almost complete denitrification and chlorine activation occur (WMO, 2007), followed by severe ozone depletion in spring. In the chlorine reservoir recovery phase, HCl is mainly formed by reaction (R13) due to the lack of ozone (typically less than 0.5 ppmv) by the mechanism described in the previous paragraph (Grooß et al., 2011).

On the other hand, in the Arctic, typically less PSC formation occurs in the polar vortex due to generally higher stratospheric temperatures (~10-15K in average) compared with that of Antarctica. Then only partial denitrification and chlorine activation occur in some years (Manney et al., 2011; WMO, 2014). In this case, some ozone and NO_2 are available in the chlorine reservoir recovery phase. Therefore, the $ClONO_2$ amount becomes higher than that of HCl after PSCs have disappeared due to the rapid reaction (R12) (Michelsen et al., 1999; Santee et al., 2003), which results in additional increase of $ClONO_2$ than pre-winter value at the time of chlorine deactivation in spring (von Clarmann et al., 1993; Müller et al., 1994; Oelhaf et al., 1994). In this way, the partitioning of chlorine reservoir in springtime is related to temperature, PSC amounts, ozone, and NO_2 concentrations (Santee et al., 2008; Solomon et al., 2015).

In the polar regions, the ozone and related atmospheric trace gas species have been intensively monitored by several measurement techniques since the discovery of the ozone hole. These measurements consist of direct observations by high-altitude aircrafts (e.g., Anderson et al., 1989; Ko et al., 1989; Tuck et al., 1995; Jaeglé et al., 1997; Bonne et al., 2000), remote sensing observations by satellites (e.g., Müller et al., 1996; Michelsen et al., 1999; Höpfner et al., 2004; Dufour et al., 2006;

5   Hayashida et al., 2007), remote sensing observations of OClO using UV-visible spectrometer from the ground (Solomon et al., 1987; Kreher et al., 1996), remote sensing observations of ClO by microwave spectrometer from ground (de Zafra et al., 1989).(e.g., Farmer et al., 1987; Kreher et al., 1996; Solomon et al., 1997; Mellqvist et al., 2002; Blumenstock et al., 2006). Within these observations, ground-based measurements have the characteristic of high temporal resolution. In addition, the Fourier-Transform infrared spectrometer (FTIR) has the capability of measuring several trace gas species at the same time or

10   in a short time interval (Rinsland et al., 1988). In this paper, we show the results of ground-based FTIR observations of O_3 and other trace gas species at Syowa Station in the Antarctic in 2007 and 2011, combined with the satellite measurements of trace gas species by Microwave Limb Sounder onboard the Aura satellite (Aura/MLS) and Michelson Interferometer for Passive Atmospheric Sounding onboard the European Environmental Satellite (Envisat/MIPAS), to show the temporal variation and partitioning of active chlorine (ClO_x) and chlorine reservoirs (HCl, $ClONO_2$) from fall to spring during the ozone

15   hole formation and dissipation period. In order to monitor the appearance of PSCs over Syowa Station, we used the Cloud-Aerosol Lidar with Orthogonal Polarization (CALIOP) data onboard the Cloud-Aerosol Lidar and Infrared Pathfinder Satellite Observations (CALIPSO) satellite. The methods of FTIR and satellite measurements are described in Section 2. The validation of FTIR measurements is described in Section 3. The results of FTIR and satellite measurements and discussion on the behavior of active and inert chlorine species using the MIROC3.2 chemistry-climate model are described in Section 4.

20

2. Measurements

2.1 FTIR measurements

The Japanese Antarctic Syowa Station (69.0ºS, 39.6ºE) was established in January 1957. Since then, several scientific observations related to meteorology, upper atmospheric physics, glaciology, biology, geology, seismology, etc. have been

25   performed. The ozone hole was first detected by Dobson spectrometer and ozonesonde measurements from Syowa Station in 1982 (Chubachi, 1984) and by Dobson spectrometer measurement at Halley Bay (Farman et al., 1985). We installed a Bruker IFS-120M high-resolution Fourier-Transform infrared spectrometer (FTIR) in the Observation Hut at Syowa Station in March 2007. This was the thirdsecond high-resolution FTIR site in Antarctica in operation after U.S.A.'s South Pole Station (90.0°S) (Goldman et al., 1983; Goldman et al., 1987; Murcray et al., 1987), U.S.A.'s McMurdo Station and New Zealand's Arrival

30   Heights facility at Scott Station (77.8°S, 166.7°E) (Farmer et al., 1987; Murcray et al., 1989; Kreher et al, 1996; Wood et al., 2002; Wood et al., 2004). The IFS-120M FTIR has a wavenumber resolution of 0.0035 cm^{-1}, with two liquid nitrogen cooled detectors (InSb and HgCdTe covering the frequency ranges 2000-5000 and 700-1300 cm^{-1}, respectively) with six optical filters,

and fed by an external solar tracking system. One measurement takes about 10 minutes. At least, six spectra were taken per day covering each filter region. Since Syowa Station is located at a relatively low latitude (69.0°S) compared with McMurdo or Scott Stations (77.8°S), there is an advantage of the short (about one month) polar night period, when we cannot measure atmospheric species using the sun as a light source. Since FTIR measurements at Syowa Station are possible from early spring

5 (late July), FTIR can measure chemical species during ozone hole development. On the other hand, FTIR observations become possible only after September at McMurdo and Scott Stations. Another advantage of Syowa Station is that itthe locatesion at vortex boundary as well as inside and outside of the polar vortex and this enables us to measure chemical species at the both inside and outside of the polar vortex,different regions of polar chemistry related to ozone hole.since the station is sometimes located near the edge of the polar vortex. From March to December 2007, we made in total 78 days of FTIR measurements

10 on sunny days. Another 19 days of FTIR measurements were performed from September to November 2011. After a few more measurements were performed in 2016, the FTIR was brought back to Japan in 2017. In Appendix, Table A1 shows the days when FTIR measurements were made at Syowa Station with the information inside/boundary/outside of the polar vortex defined by the method described in Appendix A2Section 4 using ERA-Interim reanalysis data. Strahan et al. (2014) showed the year-to-year variation of Cl_y observed in the lower stratosphere of the Antarctic polar vortex. The Cl_y observed in 2007

15 (2.88 ppbv) was about +4.3% more and that observed in 2011 (2.53 ppbv) was about -5.2% less than the projected Cl_y from Newman et al. (2007) (2.76 ppbv for 2007 and 2.67 ppbv for 2011).

The retrieval of the FTIR spectra was done with SFIT2 Version 3.92 program (Rinsland et al., 1998; Hase et al., 2004). SFIT2 retrieves a vertical profile of trace gases using an optimal estimation formulation of Rodgers (2000), implemented with a semi-empirical method which was originally developed for microwave measurements (Parrish et al., 1992; Connor et al.,

20 1995). The SFIT2 forward model fully describes the FTIR instrument response, with absorption coefficients calculated using the algorithm of Norton and Rinsland (1991). The atmosphere is constructed with 47 layers from the ground to 100 km, using the FSCATM (Gallery et al., 1983) program for atmospheric ray-tracing to account for refractive bending. The retrieval parameters for each gas, typical vertical resolution, and typical degrees of freedoms (DOFS) are shown in Table 12. Temperature and pressure profiles between 0 and 30 km are taken by the Rawin sonde observations flown from Syowa Station

25 on the same day by the Japanese Meteorological Agency (JMA), while values between 30 and 100 km are taken from the COSPAR International Reference Atmosphere 1986 (CIRA-86) standard atmosphere profile (Rees et al., 1990).

We retrieved vertical profiles of O_3, HCl, and HNO_3 from the solar spectra. We used monthly averaged ozonesondes profiles (0-30 km) and Improve Limb Atmospheric Spectrometer-II (ILAS-II) (Nakajima, 2006; Nakajima et al., 2006; Sugita et al., 2006) profiles (30-100 km) for the a priori of O_3, monthly averaged profiles from ILAS-II for HNO_3 and monthly averaged

30 profiles from HALOE (Anderson et al., 2000) for HCl. We focus on the altitude range of 15-25 km in this study. Typical averaging kernels of the SFIT2 retrievals for O_3, HNO_3, and HCl are shown in Figures 1(a), (b), and (c), respectively.

2.2 Satellite measurements

The Earth Observing System (EOS) MLS onboard the Aura satellite was launched on 15 July 2004, to monitor several atmospheric chemical species in upper troposphere to mesosphere (Waters et al., 2006). The Aura orbit is sun-synchronous at 705 km altitude with an inclination of 98°, 13:45 ascending (north-going) equator-crossing time, and 98.8-min period. Vertical profiles are measured every ~165 km along the suborbital track, horizontal resolution is ~200-600 km along-track, ~3-10 km across-track, and vertical resolution is ~3-4 km in the lower to middle stratosphere (Froidevaux et al., 2006). ClO, HCl, and HNO$_3$ profiles used in this study were taken from Aura/MLS version 4.2 data (Liversey et al., 2006; Santee et al., 2011; Ziemke et al., 2011; Liversey et al., 2018). Only daytime ClO data was used for the analysis. The MLS data were taken from the following site: http://avdc.gsfc.nasa.gov/index.php?site=2045907950. The daily MLS data within 320 km distance between~~was selected whose~~ the measurement location and ~~is within 300 km radius from~~ Syowa Station ~~and within ±6 hours of the FTIR measurement~~ were selected.

MIPAS is a Fourier transform spectrometer sounding the thermal emission of the earth's atmosphere between 685 and 2410 cm^{-1} (14.6-4.15 μm) in limb geometry (Fischer and Oelhaf, 1996; Fischer et al., 2008). The maximum optical path difference of MIPAS is 20 cm. The field-of-view of the instrument at the tangent points is about 3 km in the vertical and 30 km in the horizontal. In the standard observation mode in one limb-scan, 17 tangent points are observed with nominal altitudes 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36~~…~~, 39, 42, 47, 52, 60, and 68 km. In this mode, about 73 limb scans are recorded per orbit. The measurements of each orbit cover nearly the complete latitude range from about 87°S to 89°N. MIPAS was put on board the Envisat, which was launched on 1 March 2002, and was put into a polar sun-synchronous orbit at an altitude of about 800 km with an inclination of 98.55° (von Clarmann et al., 2003). On its descending node, the satellite crosses the equator at 10:00 local time. Envisat performs 14.3 orbits per day, which results in a good global coverage. ClONO$_2$ profiles which we used in this study were taken from Envisat/MIPAS IMK/IAA version V5R_CLONO2_220 and V5R_CLONO2_222 (Höpfner et al., 2007). The MIPAS data were taken from the following site: http://share.lsdf.kit.edu/imk/asf/sat/mipas-export/Data_by_Target/. The ~~selection criteria of the~~ daily MIPAS data within 320 km distance between the measurement location and Syowa Station~~used in this study are the same as that of Aura/MLS~~ were selected.

The CALIPSO satellite was launched on 28 April 2006. On CALIPSO satellite, CALIOP instrument was on board, to monitor aerosols, clouds, and PSCs (Pitts et al., 2007). CALIOP is a two-wavelength, polarization sensitive lidar that provides high vertical resolution profiles of backscatter coefficient at 532 and 1064 nm, as well as two orthogonal (parallel and perpendicular) polarization components at 532 nm (Winker et al., 2007). The CALIOP data were taken from the following site: https://www-calipso.larc.nasa.gov/resources/calipso_users_guide/data_summaries/psc/index.php. In order to monitor the appearance of PSCs over Syowa Station, ~~we used~~ the daily CALIOP PSC data (Pitts et al., 2007; 2009; 2011) within 320 km distance between the measurement location and Syowa Station were selected.

3. Validation of retrieved profiles from FTIR spectra with other measurements

We validated retrieved FTIR profiles of O$_3$ with ozonesondes~~, and HNO$_3$ and HCl with~~ and Aura/MLS version 3.3 data (Liversey et al., 2013) for 2007 measurements. Also, retrieved FTIR profiles of HNO$_3$ and HCl were validated with Aura/MLS data. We identified the nearest Aura/MLS data from the distance between the Aura/MLS tangent point at 20 km altitude and

5   the point at 20 km altitude for the direction of the sun from Syowa Station at the time of the FTIR measurement. The spatial and temporal collocation criteria used was within 300 km radius and ±6 hours~~, as stated in Section 2.2~~. The ozonesonde and Aura/MLS profiles were interpolated onto a 1 km-grid, then smoothed using~~with~~ a 5 km-wide running mean~~slit function~~.

Figures 2(a)-(b) show absolute and relative ~~percentage~~ differences of O$_3$ profiles retrieved from FTIR measurements and those from model 1Z ECC-type ozonesonde measurements, respectively, calculated from 14 coincident measurements from

10   September 5 to December 17, 2007. Typical precision and accuracy of the ECC-type ozone sondes are considered to be ±(3-5)% and ±(4-5)%, respectively (Komhyr, 1986). We define the relative percentage difference D as:

     D (%) = 100 * (FTIR-sonde) / ((FTIR+sonde)/2).   (1)

The mean absolute difference between 15 and 25 km was within -0.02 to 0.40 ppmv. The mean relative difference D between 15 and 25 km was within -10.4 to +24.4%. The average of mean relative differences D of O$_3$ for the altitude of

15   interest in this study (18-22 km) was +6.1%, with the minimum of -10.4% and the maximum of +19.2%. FTIR data agree with validation data within root mean squares of typical errors in FTIR and validation data~~error bars~~ at the altitude of interest. Note that relatively large D values between 16 and 18 km are due to small ozone amount in the ozone hole. Our validation results are quite comparable with other validation study at Izaña Observatory by Schneider et al. (2008).

Figures 2(c)-(d) show absolute and relative differences of O$_3$ profiles retrieved from FTIR measurements and those from

20   Aura/MLS measurements, respectively, calculated from 33 coincident measurements from April 1 to December 20, 2007. The accuracy of MLS O$_3$ data are reported to be 5-8% between 0.5 and 46 hPa (Livesey et al., 2013). The mean absolute difference~~agreement~~ between 15 and 25 km was within -0.13 to +0.16 ppmv. The mean relative difference D between 15 and 25 km was within -16.2 to +5.2%. The average of mean relative differences D for O$_3$ for the altitude of interest in this study (18-22 km) was -5.5%, with the minimum of -16.3% and the maximum of +4.5%. Froidevoux et al. (2008) showed that

25   Aura/MLS is +8% higher than ACE-FTS at 70°S, which may explain the negative bias of FTIR data compared with MLS data.

Figures 2(~~e~~e)-(f~~d~~) show absolute and relative~~percentage~~ differences of HNO$_3$ profiles retrieved by FTIR measurements and those from Aura/MLS measurements, respectively, calculated from 47 coincident measurements from March 25 to December 20, 2007. The mean absolute difference~~agreement~~ between 15 and 25 km was within -0.56 to +0.57 ppbv. The mean relative difference D between 15 and 25 km was within -25.5 to +21.9%. The average of mean relative differences D for HNO$_3$ for

30   the altitude of interest in this study (18-22 km) was +13.2%, with the minimum of +0.2% and the maximum of +21.9%. This positive bias of FTIR data is still within the error bars of FTIR measurements. Livesey et al. (2013) showed that Aura/MLS version 3.3 data has no bias within errors (~0.6-0.7 ppbv (10-12%) at pressure level of 100-3.2 hPa) compared with other

measurements. Livesey et al. (2018) showed no major differences between Aura/MLS version 3.3 and version 4.2 data for HNO$_3$.

Figures 2(ge)-(hf) show absolute and relative percentage differences of HCl profiles retrieved by FTIR measurements and those from Aura/MLS measurements, respectively, calculated from 50 coincident measurements from March 25 to December 20, 2007. The mean absolute differenceagreement between 15 and 25 km was within -0.20 to -0.09 ppbv. The mean relative difference D between 15 and 25 km was within -34.1 to -3.0%. The average of mean relative differences D for HCl for the altitude of interest in this study (18-22 km) is -9.7%, with a minimum of -14.6% and a maximum of -3.0%. This negative bias of FTIR data is still within the error bars of FTIR measurements. Moreover, Livesey et al. (2013) showed that Aura/MLS version 3.3 values are systematically greater than HALOE values by 10-15% with a precision of 0.2-0.6 ppbv% (10-30%) in the stratosphere, which may partly explain the negative bias of FTIR data compared with MLS data. Livesey et al. (2018) showed no major differences between Aura/MLS version 3.3 and version 4.2 data for HCl.

Table 23 summarizes validation results of FTIR profiles compared with ozonesonde or Aura/MLS measurements, and possible Aura/MLS biases from literature.

4. Results and discussion

4.1 Time series of observed species

Figures 3(a) shows daytime hours at Syowa Station. Polar night ends at Syowa Station on July 14 (day 195). Figures 3(b)-(ed) show the time series of temperatures at 18 and 22 km over Syowa Station using ERA-Interim data (Dee et al., 2011) for 2007 and 2011. Approximate saturation temperatures for NAT PSC (T$_{NAT}$) and ice PSC (T$_{ICE}$) calculated by assuming 6 ppbv HNO$_3$ and 4.5 ppmv H$_2$O are also shown in the figures. The dates when PSCs were observed at Syowa Station identified by the nearest CALIOP data of that day were indicated by asterisks aton the bottom of the figures. Over Syowa Station, PSCs were observed when temperature fell ~4K below T$_{NAT}$. PSCs were often observed at 15-25 km from the beginning of July (day 183) to late Augustthe middle of September (day 24153) in 2007, and from late June (day 175) to early September (day 251) in 2011.

PSCs were observed only at 18 km after August, due to the sedimentation of PSCs and downwelling of vortex air in late winter as is seen in Figure 3. Although temperatures above Syowa Station were sometimes below T$_{NAT}$ in June and in late September, no PSC was observed during those periods. This may be due to other reasons, such as a different time history of temperature for PSC formation, and/or low HNO$_3$ (denitrification) and/or H$_2$O concentration (dehydration) which are needed for PSC formation in late winter season (Saitoh et al., 2006).

Figures 4-7 show time series of HCl, ClONO$_2$, ClO, Cl$_y$*, O$_3$, and HNO$_3$ over Syowa Station in 2007 and 2011 at altitudes of 18 and 22 km for all ground-based and satellite-based observations used in this study, respectively. O$_3$ (sonde) is observed with the KC96 ozonesonde for 2007, which is different from the ones that were used for the validation in Section 3, and the

ECC-1Z ozonesonde for 2011 by JMA (Smit and Straeter, 2004). HCl and HNO$_3$ observed by Aura/MLS and FTIR are plotted by different symbols to complement the data lack of FTIR measurements. ClONO$_2$ observed by Envisat/MIPAS is also plotted in the figure. Total inorganic chlorine Cl$_y$* corresponds to the sum of HCl, ClONO$_2$, and Cl$_x$, where active chlorine species Cl$_x$ is defined as the sum of ClO, Cl, and 2*Cl$_2$O$_2$ (Bonne et al., 2000). It is known that total inorganic chlorine Cl$_y$* has compact relation with N$_2$O (Bonne et al., 2000; Schauffler et al., 2003; Strahan et al., 2014). Inferred total inorganic chlorine Cl$_y$* is calculated from N$_2$O value (in ppbv) measured by MLS and by using the empirical polynomial equation derived from the correlation analysis of Cl$_y$ and N$_2$O from the Photochemistry of Ozone Loss in the Arctic Region in Summer (POLARIS) mission which took place from April to September 1997 (Bonne et al., 2000):

$$Cl_y*(pptv) = 4.7070*10^{-7}(N_2O)^4 - 3.2708*10^{-4}(N_2O)^3 + 4.0818*10^{-2}(N_2O)^2 - 4.6856(N_2O) + 3225. \qquad (2)$$

If we consider the change of the Cl$_y$, the estimated Cl$_y$* in 2007 might be -0.7% less than this value, while that in 2011 might be -12.8% less than this value (Strahan et al., 2014).

A transport barrier of minor constituents at the edge of polar vortex was reported by Lee et al. (2001) and Tilmes et al. (2006). The distribution of minor constituents is quite different among inside, the boundary region, and outside the polar vortex. The dark shaded area, the light shaded area, and the white area indicate the days when Syowa Station was located outside, in the boundary region, and inside the polar vortex, respectively. In Antarctic winter, there are often double peaks in isentropic potential vorticity gradient with respect to equivalent latitude at 450-600 K level (Tomikawa et al., 2015). The method to determine the three polar regions, i.e., inside the polar vortex, the boundary region, and outside the polar vortex is described in Appendix B. Inner and outer edges of the polar vortex were determined as follows:

1) Equivalent latitudes (McIntyre and Palmer, 1984; Butchart and Remsberg, 1986) were computed based on isentropic potential vorticity at 450 K and 560 K isentropic surfaces for 18 km and 22 km using the ERA-Interim reanalysis data (Dee et al., 2011), respectively.

2) Inner and outer edges (at least 5° apart from each other) of the polar vortex were defined by local maxima of the isentropic potential vorticity gradient with respect to equivalent latitude only when a tangential wind speed (i.e., mean horizontal wind speed along the isentropic potential vorticity contour; see Eq. (1) of Tomikawa and Sato (2003)) near the vortex edge exceeds a threshold value (i.e., 20 m s^{-1}, see Nash et al. (1996) and Tomikawa et al. (2015)).

3) Then, the polar region is divided into three regions; i.e., inside the polar vortex (inside of inner edge), the boundary region (between inner and outer edges), and outside the polar vortex (outside of outer edge).

Note that the Syowa Station is often located near the vortex edge and the temporal variations of chemical species observed over Syowa Station reflect the spatial distributions as well as local chemical evolution. When Syowa Station was located at the boundary region or outside the polar vortex (e.g., day 310-316 in Figure 4, day 192-195 in Figure 5, day 309-316 in Figure 6, day 276-282 in Figure 7), chemical species showed different values compared with the ones inside the polar vortex. The lack of data for ClO and HCl (MLS) from day 195 to day 219, 2007 and ClONO$_2$ from day 170 to day 216, 2007 (upper panels of Figures 4(a) and 6(a)) is due to unrealistic large error values in Aura/MLS or Envisat/MIPAS data products measurements during this period.

The altitude of 18 km was selected because it was one of the altitudes where nearly complete ozone loss was occurred. The altitude of 22 km, where only about half of the ozone was depleted, was selected to show the difference in the behavior of chemical species from that at 18 km.

The general features of the chemical species observed inside the polar vortex at 18 and 22 km in 2007 and 2011 are summarized as follows: HCl and $ClONO_2$ decreased first, then ClO started to increase in winter, while HCl increases and ClO decreases were synchronized in spring. HCl was almost zero from late June to early September and the day-to-day variations were small over this period. (HCl over Syowa Station indicates relatively larger values when it was located ~~at the polar vortex boundary or~~ outside the polar vortex: For example, early August and the beginning of September at 22 km, 2007 in Figure 6). HNO_3 showed large decreases from June to July, and then gradually increased in summer. Day-to-day variations of HNO_3 from June to August were large. O_3 decreased from July to late September when ClO concentration was increased. ClO was enhanced in August and September and the day-to-day variations were large over this period. Cl_y* gradually increased in the polar vortex from late autumn to spring. The Cl_y* value became larger compared with its mixing ratio outside of the polar vortex in spring.

The following characteristics are evident at 18 km (Figures 4 and 5). O_3 gradually decreased from values of 2.5-3 ppmv before winter to values less than one fifth, 0.3-0.5 ppmv, in October. The values of HCl from late June to early September were as small as 0-0.3 ppbv. The recovered values of HCl inside the vortex in spring (October-December) were larger than those before winter and those outside the polar vortex during the same period. $ClONO_2$ inside the vortex kept near zero even after ClO disappeared and did not recover to the level before winter until spring.

At 22 km (Figures 6 and 7), O_3 gradually decreased from winter to spring, but the magnitude of the decrease was much smaller than that at 18 km. The values of HCl from late June to early September were 0-1 ppbv, larger than those at 18 km. The recovered values of HCl in spring were nearly the same as those before winter (around 2.2 ppbv). $ClONO_2$ recovered to larger values than those before winter after ClO disappeared.

As for the temporal increase of $ClONO_2$ in spring during the ClO decreasing phase, we can see a peak of 1.5 ppbv at 18 km in 2011, and at 22 km in both 2007 and 2011 around September 27 (day 270), but we see no temporal increase of $ClONO_2$ at 18 km in 2007.

Figure 7 shows that temporal ClO enhancement and decrease of O_3, $ClONO_2$, and HNO_3 occurred in early winter (May 30-June 19; day 150-170) at 22 km in 2011. This small ozone depletion event before winter may be due to an airmass movement from the polar night area to a sunlit area at lower latitudes. ~~Table 4 summarized the characteristics of variation of minor atmospheric species for 2007 and 2011 at altitudes of 18 and 22 km.~~

4.2 Time series of ratios of chlorine species

In order to discuss the temporal variations of the chlorine partitioning, the ratios of observed HCl, $ClONO_2$, and ClO~~, and Cl_y~~ with respect to Cl_y* were calculated. Hereafter, we will discuss the ratios of chlorine species only for the cases when Syowa Station was located inside the polar vortex. ~~Here, observed Cl_y is determined as:~~

$$\text{Cl}_y \text{ (FTIR)} = \text{HCl (FTIR)} + \text{ClONO}_2 \text{ (MIPAS)} + \text{ClO (MLS)} \qquad (3)$$
$$\text{Cl}_y \text{ (MLS)} = \text{HCl (MLS)} + \text{ClONO}_2 \text{ (MIPAS)} + \text{ClO (MLS)}. \qquad (4)$$

Figures 8 and 9 show the time series of the ratios of each chlorine species with respect to Cl_y* in 2007 (a) and in 2011 (b) at 18 km and 22 km, respectively. In these plots, HCl data by Aura/MLS were used. Note that light blue in these figures shows either ClONO_2 or ClO data was missing on that day, while dark blue shows all three data were available on that day. For both in 2007 and 2011 at 18 km (Figure 8), the ratio of HCl was 0.6-0.8 and the ratio of ClONO_2 was 0.2-0.3 before winter (May 10-20; day 130-140). The ratio~~partitioning~~ of HCl to Cl_y* was three times larger than that of ClONO_2 at that time. The ratio of ClO increased to ~0.5~~-0.6~~ during the ClO enhanced period (the period when ClO values were more than 80 % of its maximum value: August 18-September 17; day230-260.~~See Table 4~~). The ratio of HCl was 0-0.2 and the ratio of ClONO_2 was 0-0.6 during this same period. ClONO_2 shows negative correlation with ClO, while HCl kept low even when ClO was low during this period. This negative correlation is shown in Figure 10 ~~later~~. When ClO was enhanced, the O_3 amount gradually decreased, and finally reached <0.5 ppmv (>80% destruction) in October (October 7; day 280) (See Figures 4 and 5). The ratios became 0.9-1.0 for HCl and 0-0.1 for ClONO_2 after the recovery in spring (after October 17; day 290), indicating that almost all chlorine reservoir species became HCl via reactions (R13) and/or (R14), due to the lack of O_3 and NO_2 during this period. The sum ratios of HCl + ClONO_2 + ClO ~~Cl_y (FTIR) and Cl_y (MLS)~~ were ~~both~~ around 0.5-0.8~~0.7~~ at the time of ClO enhanced period ~~(August 18-September 17; day 230-260)~~. The remaining chlorine is thought to be either Cl_2O_2~~,~~ or HOCl, which will be shown in model simulation result in Section 4.6. The sum ratio of HCl + ClONO_2~~Cl_y~~ became close to 1 after the recovery period (after October 7; day 280).

For both in 2007 and 2011 at 22 km (Figure 9), the ratio of HCl was 0.8~~4~~-0.9 and the ratio of ClONO_2 was 0.2-0.3 before winter (April 20-May 20; day 110-140). The ratio~~partitioning~~ of HCl was three~~wo~~ to four~~three~~ times larger than that of ClONO_2. The ratio of ClO increased to 0.5~~6~~-0.7 during the ClO enhanced period (August 8-28; day 220-240 in 2007, August 18-September 7; day 230-250 in 2011). The ratio of HCl was 0-0.2~~3~~ and the ratio of ClONO_2 was 0-0.6 during this period. ClONO_2 shows negative correlation with ClO, while HCl kept low even when ClO was low during this period as in the case at 18 km. The O_3 amount gradually decreased during the ClO enhanced period but kept the concentration more than 1.5 ppmv (less than half destruction) at this altitude (See Figures 6 and 7). When the ClO enhancement ended, ~~temporal~~ increase of both ClONO_2 and HCl occurred simultaneously ~~up to a ratio of 0.5 occurred~~ in early spring (September 17-October 7; day 260-280). Then, the reservoir ratios became 0.6-0.7~~8~~ for HCl and 0.3~~2~~-0.4 for ClONO_2 in spring (after October 7; ~~after~~ day 280). This phenomenon shows that more chlorine deactivation via reaction (R12) occurred towards ClONO_2 at 22 km rather than at 18 km. This is attributed to the existence of O_3 and NO_2 during this period at 22 km, which was different from the case at 18 km. The sum ratios of HCl + ClONO_2 + ClO~~Cl_y (FTIR) and Cl_y (MLS)~~ were ~~both~~ around 0.7-1.0~~0.8~~ at the time of ClO enhanced period ~~(August 8-28; day 220-240 in 2007, August 18-September 7; day 230-250 in 2011)~~. The remaining chlorine is thought to be either Cl_2O_2~~,~~ or HOCl. The sum ratio of HCl + ClONO_2 + ClO~~Cl_y~~ became around 1.1 after the recovery period (after September 27; day 270). The reason why observed sum ratio~~Cl_y values~~ exceed calculated Cl_y* value~~s~~ might be because the N_2O-Cl_y correlation from the one in the equation (2) is not applicable at this altitude.

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In 2011 at 18 km (Figure 8), another temporal increase of $ClONO_2$ up to a ratio of 0.~~4~~6 occurred in early spring (around October ~~2-12~~7; day ~~275-285~~0) in accordance with HCl increase, then the $ClONO_2$ amount gradually decreased to nearly zero after late October (after October 27; day 300). This temporal increase in $ClONO_2$ could be attributed to temporal change of the location of Syowa Station in the polar vortex. Although Syowa Station was judged to be inside the polar vortex during July 14-December 16 (day 195-350) by our analysis, the difference between the equivalent latitude over Syowa Station and that at inner edge became less than 10 degrees at around October 7 (day 280), while it was typically between 15 and 20 degrees in other days. O_3 and HNO_3 showed higher values around October 7 (day 280) (see Figure 5), indicating that Syowa Station was located close to the boundary region at this period (See Figure A2). Therefore, the temporal increase of $ClONO_2$ in 2011 at 18 km was attributed to spatial variation, not to chemical evolution.

4.3 Correlation between ClO and $ClONO_2$

Figure 10 shows the correlation between ClO and $ClONO_2$ during the ClO enhanced period (August 8-September 17; day 220-260) at 18 km in 2007 (a) and 2011 (b), and at 22 km in 2007 (c) and 2011 (d). In this plot, the location of Syowa Station with respect to the polar vortex (inside, the boundary region, and outside the polar vortex) is indicated by different symbols. Note that MLS ClO and MIPAS $ClONO_2$ data were sampled on the same day at the nearest orbit to Syowa Station for both satellites. The maximum differences between these two satellites' observational times and locations are 9.0 hours in time and 587 km in distance. Mean differences are 6.8 hours in time and 270 km in distance, respectively. Solid lines show regression lines obtained by ~~RMA (~~Reduced Major Axis (RMA) regression. Negative correlations of slope about -1.0 between ClO and $ClONO_2$ are seen in all figures.

The negative correlation between ClO and $ClONO_2$ at Syowa Station is explained by the difference in the concentration of ClO, NO_2, $ClONO_2$, and HNO_3 inside, outside, and at the boundary region of the polar vortex around the station. Outside of the polar vortex, ClO concentration is lower and NO_2 concentration is higher than those inside the polar vortex. Inside of the polar vortex, HNO_3 is taken into PSCs and removed by the sedimentation of PSCs from the lower stratosphere (denitrification process). Then NO_x concentration is low because HNO_3 is a reservoir of NO_x through the reactions;

$$NO_2 + OH + M \rightarrow HNO_3 + M \qquad (R17)$$

and

$$HNO_3 + h\nu \rightarrow NO_2 + OH. \qquad (R18)$$
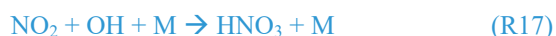
Then NO_2 concentration is low and $ClONO_2$ concentration is also low due to the consumption of $ClONO_2$ by heterogeneous reaction (R2) inside the polar vortex. In spring, ClO amount gets high due to the activation of chlorine species by reactions (R1~R8) inside the polar vortex. At the boundary region, ClO and NO_2 concentrations indicate the value between inside and outside of the polar vortex, that is, ClO concentration is much higher than that outside of the polar vortex and NO_2 concentration is much higher than that inside of the polar vortex. Thus, $ClONO_2$ concentration there is elevated in August-September due to the reaction (R12). This cause the ~~The cause of this~~ negative correlation between ClO and $ClONO_2$ ~~might be~~ due to the ~~variation of the~~ relative distance between Syowa Station and the ~~boundary region~~edge of the polar vortex. When Syowa

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Station was located deep inside the polar vortex, there was more ClO and less $ClONO_2$. On the contrary when Syowa Station was located near the vortex edge, there was less ClO and more $ClONO_2$. The equivalent latitude (EL) over Syowa Station was calculated as described in Appendix B for each correlation point. The EL in each correlation point is now shown by the color code in Figure 10. It generally shows this tendency, that warm coloured higher equivalent latitude points are located more towards the bottom right-hand side. This is further confirmed by 3-dimensional model simulation as shown later.

4.4 Comparison with model results

Figures 11 and 12 show comparisons of daily time series of simulated mixing ratios of ClO, HCl, $ClONO_2$, Cl_y, and O_3 by the MIROC3.2 Chemistry-Climate Model (CCM) (Akiyoshi et al., 2016) with FTIR, Aura/MLS, and Envisat/MIPAS measurements at 18 km and 22 km, respectively. For a description of the MIROC3.2 CCM, please see Appendix A for detail. In these figures, Cl_y for Aura/MLS in the panels (d) and (i) actually represents the Cl_y* value calculated by equation (2) using the N_2O value measured by Aura/MLS. Cl_y from the MIROC3.2 CCM is the sum of total reactive chlorines, i.e., $Cl_y = Cl + 2*Cl_2 + ClO + 2*Cl_2O_2 + OClO + HCl + HOCl + ClONO_2 + ClNO_2 + BrCl$. Note that we plotted modeled values at 12h UTC (~15h local time of Syowa Station) calculated by the MIROC3.2 CCM in order to compare the daytime measurements of FTIR and satellites. In Figures 11(b), (d), (g), and (i), modeled HCl and Cl_y showed systematically smaller by 20-40% values compared with FTIR or MLS measurements. The cause of this discrepancy may be partly due to either smaller downward advection and/or faster horizontal mixing of airmass across the subtropical barrier in MIROC3.2 CCM (Akiyoshi et al., 2016). Another possibility of the discrepancy is the difference of Cl_y*-N_2O correlation used to calculate the Cl_y* value by equation (2), since this correlation comes from the aircraft measurement in summer in 1997 (Bonne et al., 2000), and our observations are in winter in 2007 and 2011, when projected Cl_y was -0.7% and -12.8% smaller than in 1997, respectively (Strahan et al., 2014). Nevertheless, evolutions of measured HClO and $ClONO_2$ for the period are well simulated by the MIROC3.2 CCM. Modeled O_3 were in very good agreement with FTIR and/or MLS measurements throughout the year in both altitudes for both years. Hereafter, the result of MIROC3.2 CCM at 50 hPa (~18 km) is discussed.

4.5 Polar distribution of minor species

Figure 13 shows distributions of temperature from the model nudged toward the ERA-Interim data, simulated mixing ratios of O_3, NO_2, HNO_3, ClO, HCl, and $ClONO_2$ by the MIROC3.2 CCM at 50 hPa for June 24 (day 175), September 2 (day 245), September 6 (day 249), and October 6 (day 279) in 2007. Polar vortex edges boundary defined by the method described in Appendix B maximum gradient of potential vorticity at 475 K calculated from ERA-Interim reanalysis data wereas plotted by whitedotted circles. This boundary was located in between the inner and the outer edges of the polar vortex as were defined in Section 4.1. The location of Syowa Station is shown by a white star in each panel. On June 24 (day 175), stratospheric temperatures over Antarctica were already low enough for the onset of heterogeneous chemistry to allow PSCs to form. Consequently, NO_2 was converted into HNO_3 via reaction (R17), and HNO_3 in the polar vortex was condensed onto PSCs. Note that the depleted area of NO_2 was greater than that of HNO_3. This is due to the occurrence of reaction (R12) that converts

ClO and NO$_2$ into ClONO$_2$ at the edge of the polar vortex, which is shown by the enhanced ClONO$_2$ area at the vortex edge in Figure 13. Also, HCl and ClONO$_2$ are depleted in the polar vortex due to the heterogeneous reactions (R1), (R2), (R3), and (R4) on the surface of PSCs and aerosols. Some HCl remains near the core of the polar vortex, because the initial amount of the counter-part of heterogeneous reaction (R1) (ClONO$_2$) was less than that of HCl, as was also shown by CLaMS model

5   simulation by Grooß et al. (2018). The O$_3$ amount was only slightly depleted within the polar vortex on this day.

On September 2 (day 245), amounts of NO$_2$, HNO$_3$, HCl, and ClONO$_2$ all show very depleted values in the polar vortex. The amount of ClO shows some enhanced values ~~at the outer part~~ inside~~of~~ the polar vortex. Development of ozone depletion was seen in the polar vortex. Note that ClONO$_2$ shows enhanced values around the boundary region of the polar vortex. This might be due to the reaction (R12) at this location. On this day (day 245), Syowa Station was located inside the polar vortex

10   close to the ~~inner~~ vortex edge, where ClO was smaller and ClONO$_2$ was greater than the values deep inside the polar vortex as observed and indicated by upper left circle with cross in Figure 10 (a).

On September 6 (day 249), most features were the same as on September 2, but the shape of the polar vortex was different. Consequently, Syowa Station was located deep inside the polar vortex, where ClO was greater and ClONO$_2$ was smaller than the values around the boundary region of the polar vortex as observed and indicated by lower right circle with cross in Figure

15   10 (a). Hence, the negative correlation between ClO and ClONO$_2$ seen in Figure 10 was due to variation of the relative distance between Syowa Station and the ~~inner~~ edge of the polar vortex.

As for HCl, it kept nearly zero value not only on this day (September 6) but also on September 2 when Syowa Station was located inside the polar vortex close to the ~~inner~~ vortex edge. Therefore, observed day-to-day variations of HCl were small and did not show any correlation with ClO (see Figures 4-7). A possible explanation to keep near zero HCl low value near the

20   vortex edge is due to a so-called "HCl-null cycles" which was started with fast reaction (R13) proposed by Müller et al. (2018). This cycle is discussed later.

On October 6 (day 279), ClO enhancement has almost disappeared. Inside the polar vortex, O$_3$, NO$_2$, HNO$_3$, and ClONO$_2$ showed very low values. Ozone was almost fully destroyed at this altitude in the polar vortex. However, the amount of HCl increased deep inside the polar vortex. This might be due to the recovery of HCl by reaction~~s~~ (R13) and/or (R14) deep inside

25   the polar vortex, where there was no O$_3$ or NO$_2$ left and reaction~~s~~ (R13) and/or (R14) we~~re~~as favoured compared with reaction (R12). Syowa Station was located deep inside the polar vortex and the simulated and observed amounts of HCl were both more than ten times greater than those of ClONO$_2$ on this day (see Figure 4).

Figure 14 shows ~~the~~ distribution~~s~~ of temperature from the model nudged toward the ERA-Interim data, simulated mixing ratios of O$_3$, NO$_2$, HNO$_3$, ClO, HCl, and ClONO$_2$ by the MIROC3.2 CCM at 50 hPa for July 5 (day 186), August 19 (day 231),

30   August 21 (day 233), and October 9 (day 282) in 2011. Polar vortex edges~~boundary~~ and location of Syowa Station were also plotted. On July 5 (day 186), the situation was similar to that of June 24 (day175) in 2007. Note that inner edge of the polar vortex was defined on this day. Syowa Station was located deeper inside the polar vortex on July 5 in 2011 than on June 24 in 2007 and remaining HCl was observed by MLS (see Figure 5).

On August 19 (day 231) and August 21 (day 233), the situations were similar to those of September 2 (day 245) and September 6 (day 249) in 2007, respectively. ClO and $ClONO_2$ correlations on these days are also indicated by circles with crosses in Figure 10 (b).

On October 9 (day 282), the situation was similar to that of October 6 (day 279) in 2007, but Syowa Station was located inside the polar vortex closer to the inner vortex edge than in 2007. The recovery of $ClONO_2$ by reaction (R12) was simulated and observed at Syowa Station besides the recovery of HCl by reaction (R13), because there were some O_3 and NO_2 near the inner vortex edge (see Figure 5). This shows the phenomena described on the last paragraph in Section 4.2.

4.6 Time evolution of chlorine species from CCM and discussion

Three-hourly time series of zonal-mean active chlorine species, Cl_2O_2 (b), Cl_2 (c), ClO (d), and their sum $(ClO+2*Cl_2O_2+2*Cl_2)$ (a), HOCl (e), and chlorine reservoir species HCl (fe) and $ClONO_2$ (gf) modeled by MIROC3.2 CCM at 68.4ºS, 71.2ºS, 76.7ºS, and 87.9ºS in 2007 are plotted in Figure 15. The dates on which the distribution of each species is shown in Figure 13 are indicated by vertical dotted lines. In Figure 15, it is shown that HCl and $ClONO_2$ rapidly decreased at around May 10 (day 130) at 87.9ºS, when PSCs started to form in the Antarctic polar vortex (Figures 15(fe) and 15(gf)). The decrease of HCl stopped when the counter-part of the heterogeneous reaction (R1) ($ClONO_2$) was missing at around May 20 (day 140). Consequently, Cl_2 was formed (Figure 15(c)). Similar chlorine activation was seen at 76.7ºS about 5-10 days later than at 87.9ºS. Gradual conversion from Cl_2 into Cl_2O_2 (ClO-dimer) was seen at all latitudes at around May 30-June 9 (day 150-160) (Figures 15(b) and 15(c)) through reactions (R5), (R8), and (R9). At 87.9ºS, conversion from Cl_2 to Cl_2O_2 was slow, due to lack of sunlight which is needed for reaction (R5). Increase of ClO occurred much later in winter (July 9; day 190 or later), because sun light is needed to form ClO by reactions (R5) and (R8) in the polar vortex (Figure 15(d)). Nevertheless, there were some enhancements of ClO in early winter, June 24 (day 175), simulated at the edge of the polar vortex (Figure 13) where there was some sunlight available due to the distortion of the shape of the polar vortex. Increase of ClO occurred from lower latitude (68.4ºS) at around July 14 (day 195), towards higher latitude (87.9ºS) at around September 12August 13 (day 255) (Figure 15(d)). Diurnal variation of ClO was also seen at latitudes between 68.4ºS and 76.7ºS. When the stratospheric temperature increased above PSC saturation temperature at around September 27 (day 270) (Figure 3(ba)), chlorine activation ended, and ClO was mainly converted into HCl at all latitudes inside the polar vortex (Figures 15(d) and 15(fe)). This is because reactions (R13) and/or (R14) occurs more frequently than reaction (R12) inside the polar vortex due to the depleted O_3 amount there as was described in Section 1 (Douglass et al., 1995). Increase of HOCl due to heterogeneous reaction (R2) on the surface of PSCs occurred gradually from June at lower latitudes (68.4ºS and 71.2ºS) (Figure 15(e)). It also occurred at 76.7ºS from July, and at 87.9ºS from August. The cause of HOCl increase at 87.9ºS from August is not clear at the moment. In Figure 15, the species which decreased at 87.9ºS from August was Cl_2 (Figure 15 (c)). If sunlight was available, Cl_2 was converted into HOCl through reactions (R5), (R8), and the following reaction

$$ClO + HO_2 \rightarrow HOCl + O_2. \qquad (R19)$$

Here, HO_2 was needed to yield HOCl. One possibility to yield HO_2 in August is either one of "HCl null cycles" C1 or C2, or chemical cycles C3 or C4 which was described in Müller et al. (2018),

Continuous loss of HCl was seen at 87.9ºS between June 9 (day 160) and July 19 (day 200) even after the disappearance of the counterpart of heterogeneous reaction (R1) (Figure 15(fe)). The cause of this continuous loss was unknown until recently, where a hypothesis was proposed that includes the effect of decomposition of particulate HNO_3 by some process like ionisation caused by galactic cosmic rays during the winter polar vortex (Grooß et al., 2018). Solomon et al. (2015) proposed a transportnew mechanism on this issue: Continuous transport of $ClONO_2$ from the sun-rich subpolar regions near 55-65ºS to higher latitudes near 65-75ºS provides a flux of NO_x from more sunlit latitudes into the polar vortex. Jaeglé et al. (1997) also described similar mechanism for HCl loss near the vortex edge with ER-2 Observations. They explained that the loss of HCl was caused by the excursions of air parcels in and out of sunlight during the winter, which photochemically resupply $ClONO_2$ and HOCl. Our result is partly consistent with the mechanism proposed by Solomon et al. (2015), which was indicated by some sporadic increase in $ClONO_2$ at around June 7 (day 158), June 28 (day 179), and July 8 (day 189) at 76.7ºS as shown in Figure 15(gf). Subsequently, HCl losses were observed at 76.7ºS and 87.9ºS during these episodes in Figure 15(fe). Thus, the continuous loss of HCl at the most polar latitude (87.9ºS) can be due to the gradual mixing of air within the polar vortex during the winter period, when polar vortex was still strong. However, we are not sure if such transport really occurs and affect the HCl loss at the core of the polar vortex. Another explanation of the loss of HCl is by heterogeneous reaction (R4) on the surface of PSCs with HOCl. Spiky increase of HOCl at 76.7ºS and 87.9ºS, and simultaneous decrease of HCl was occurred at around July 7 (day 188) and July 20 (day 201) in Figures 15(e) and 15(f). Continuous loss of HCl at the core of the polar vortex in August and September was recently proposed by Müller et al. (2018), that chemical cycles C3 and C4 are responsible for the decline of HCl in the vortex core. However, these chemical cycles require sun light to occur, which may not be available in June and July at the vortex core.

Recently, there was a discussion on "race" between chlorine activation and deactivation to maintain enhanced levels of active chlorine during the time period (September and early October) when rapid ozone loss occurs. Müller et al. (2018) proposed a so-called "HCl null-cycles" to keep enhanced chlorine levels. They proposed a mechanism that the formation HCl (R13) is followed by immediate reactivation of HCl by null-cycles C1 and C2 (Müller et al., 2018). Our MIROC3.2 CCM model results support the mechanism by high ClO and HOCl levels in September as shown in Figures 15(d) and 15(e).

5. Conclusions

Lower stratospheric vertical profiles of O_3, HNO_3, and HCl were retrieved using SFIT2 from solar spectra taken with a ground-based FTIR installed at Syowa Station, Antarctica from March to December 2007 and September to November 2011. This was the first continuous measurements of chlorine species throughout the ozone hole period from the ground in Antarctica.

Retrieved profiles were validated with Aura/MLS and ozonesonde data. The absolute differences between FTIR and Aura/MLS or ozonesonde measurements were within measurement error bars at the altitudes of interest.

To study the temporal variation of chlorine partitioning and ozone destruction from fall to spring in the Antarctic polar vortex, we analyzed temporal variations of measured minor species by FTIR over Syowa Station combined with satellite measurements of ClO, HCl, ClONO$_2$ and HNO$_3$. When the stratospheric temperature over Syowa Station fell ~4K well below NAT PSC saturation temperature, PSCs started to form and heterogeneous reaction between HCl and ClONO$_2$ occurred and ClONO$_2$ was almost completely depleted at both 18 km and 22 km in early winter. When the sun came back to the Antarctic in spring, enhancement of ClO and gradual O$_3$ destruction were observed. During the ClO enhanced period, negative correlation between ClO and ClONO$_2$ was observed in the time-series of the data at Syowa Station. This negative correlation is associated with the relative distance between Syowa Station and the inner edge of the polar vortex.

To see the comprehensive behavior of chlorine and related species inside the polar vortex and the boundary region in more detail, results of MIROC3.2 CCM simulation were analyzed. Direct comparison between CCM results and observations show good day-to-day agreement in general, although some species show systematic differences especially at 18 km. The modeled O$_3$ is in good agreement with FTIR and satellite observations. Rapid conversion of chlorine reservoir species (HCl and ClONO$_2$) into Cl$_2$, gradual conversion of Cl$_2$ into Cl$_2$O$_2$, increase of HOCl in winter period, increase of ClO when sunlight became available, and conversion of ClO into HCl were successfully reproduced by the CCM. HCl decrease in the winter polar vortex core continued to occur due to either the transport of ClONO$_2$ from the subpolar region to higher latitudes, providing a flux of ClONO$_2$ from more sunlit latitudes into the polar vortex or the heterogeneous reaction with HOCl. Temporal variation of chlorine species over Syowa Station was affected both by heterogeneous chemistry related to PSC occurrence deep inside the polar vortex, and transport of NO$_x$-rich airmass from lower latitudinal the polar vortex boundary region, which can produce additional ClONO$_2$ by reaction (R12).

The deactivation pathways from active ClO into reservoir species (HCl and/or ClONO$_2$) were confirmed found to be very dependent on the availability of ambient O$_3$. At an altitude (18 km) where most ozone was depleted in the Antarctic, most ClO was converted to HCl. However, at an altitude (22 km) when there was some O$_3$ available, additional increase of ClONO$_2$ than pre-winter value can occur, as in the case in the Arctic, through reactions (R15) and (R12) (Douglass et al., 1995; Grooß et al., 1997).

Appendix A: MIROC3.2 nudged chemistry–climate model

The chemistry-climate model (CCM) used in this study was MIROC3.2 CCM, which was developed on the basis of version 3.2 of the Model for Interdisciplinary Research on Climate (MIROC3.2) general circulation model (GCM). The MIROC3.2 CCM introduces the stratospheric chemistry module of the old version of the CCM that was used for simulations proposed by the chemistry–climate model validation (CCMVal) and the second round of CCMVal (CCMVal2) (WMO, 2007, 2011; SPARC CCMVal, 2010; Akiyoshi et al., 2009, 2010). The MIROC3.2 CCM is a spectral model with a T42 horizontal resolution ($2.8° \times 2.8°$) and 34 vertical atmospheric layers above the surface. The top layer is located at approximately 80 km (0.01 hPa). Hybrid sigma–pressure coordinates are used for the vertical coordinate. The horizontal wind velocity and temperature in the CCM were nudged toward the ERA–Interim data (Dee et al., 2011) to simulate global distributions of ozone and other chemical constituents on a daily basis. The transport is calculated by a semi–Lagrangian scheme (Lin and Rood, 1996). The chemical constituents included in this model are O_x, HO_x, NO_x, ClO_x, BrO_x, hydrocarbons for methane oxidation, heterogeneous reactions on the surface for sulfuric-acid aerosols, supercooled ternary solutions, nitric-acid trihydrate, and ice particles. The CCM contains 13 heterogeneous reactions on multiple aerosol types (Akiyoshi, 2007) as well as gas-phase chemical reactions and photolysis reactions. The surface of the particles for the heterogeneous reactions are calculated from the volume of condensation, assuming number density of the particles and the size distributions. Sedimentation of the particles is considered. The reaction-rate and absorption coefficients are based on JPL–2010 (Sander et al., 2011). Family method is used to calculate gas phase chemical reactions. The time integrations for the families and heterogeneous reactions are performed explicitly. The time step for the chemistry scheme is 6 minutes. A scheme of spherical geometry for radiation transfer was developed (Kurokawa et al., 2005) and used for radiation transfer calculation in the CCM. The photolysis rates of chemical constituents are calculated online, using the radiation flux in the CCM with 32 spectral bins. See Akiyoshi et al. (2016) and Supplement of Morgenstern et al. (2017) for more details.

Appendix B: Determined polar vortex edges

Inner and outer edges of the polar vortex were determined as follows:

1) Equivalent latitudes (EL) (McIntyre and Palmer, 1984; Butchart and Remsberg, 1986) were computed based on isentropic potential vorticity at 450 K and 560 K isentropic surfaces for 18 km and 22 km using the ERA-Interim reanalysis data (Dee et al., 2011), respectively.

2) Inner and outer edges (at least 5° apart from each other) of the polar vortex were defined by local maxima of the isentropic potential vorticity gradient with respect to equivalent latitude only when a tangential wind speed (i.e., mean horizontal wind speed along the isentropic potential vorticity contour; see Eq. (1) of Tomikawa and Sato (2003)) near the vortex edge exceeds a threshold value (i.e., 20 m s^{-1}, see Nash et al. (1996) and Tomikawa et al. (2015)).

3) Then, the polar region was divided into three regions; i.e., inside the polar vortex (inside of inner edge), the boundary region (between inner and outer edges), and outside the polar vortex (outside of outer edge) when there were two polar vortex edges. When there was only one edge, the polar region was divided into two regions; i.e., inside the polar vortex and outside the polar vortex.

Figures A1 and A2 show time-equivalent latitude sections of modified potential vorticity (MPV) and its gradient with respect to EL at 450 and 560 K isentropic potential temperature (PT) surfaces in 2007 and 2011, respectively. MPV is a scaled PV to remove its exponential increase with height (cf., Lait, 1994). The inner and outer edge(s) are plotted by black dots, while the ELs of Syowa Station on those days are plotted by red dots. It can be seen that inner edges were first formed at around EL of 70 degrees in April, and outer edges started to form at around EL of 55 degrees in July-August, emerging the boundary region. Then, those two edges converge into one edge at around EL of 60 degrees in November. Finally, the polar vortex edge disappeared in December. Syowa Station was mostly located inside the polar vortex, but sometimes located at the boundary region or outside the polar vortex, depending on different PT levels.

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Tables

Table 1. FTIR observation dates at Syowa Station in 2007 and 2011

Month	Dates (2007)	Dates (2011)	Number of days inside the polar vortex (2007/2011)	Number of days in the boundary region of the polar vortex (2007/2011)	Number of days outside the polar vortex (2007/2011)	Number of measurement days (2007/2011)
March	25		0 / 0	0 / 0	1 / 0	1 / 0
April	1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 24, 26, 28		0 / 0	0 / 0	8 / 0	8 / 0
May	8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 20, 21, 22		7 / 0	0 / 0	2 / 0	9 / 0
June			0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0
July	29, 30		0 / 0	2 / 0	0 / 0	2 / 0
August	1, 8, 9, 10, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29		8 / 0	1 / 0	0 / 0	9 / 0
September	1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 16, 18, 23, 26, 27, 30	25, 29, 30	12 / 3	0 / 0	0 / 0	12 / 3
October	6, 10, 11, 14, 19, 20, 25, 26, 27	1, 3, 4, 8, 11, 22, 23, 24, 26	9 / 9	0 / 0	0 / 0	9 / 9
November	2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 27, 29, 30	1, 2, 3, 9, 11, 16, 19	12 / 7	1 / 0	4 / 0	17 / 7
December	4, 7, 8, 9, 13, 15, 16, 17, 20, 22, 29		8 / 0	0 / 0	3 / 0	11 / 0
Total			56 / 19	4 / 0	18 / 0	78 / 19

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Table 12. Retrieval parameters of SFIT2

Species	O_3	HNO_3	HCl
Spectroscopy	HITRAN 2008	HITRAN 2008	HITRAN 2008
Pressure and temperatureT Pprofile	Daily sonde (0-30 km) CIRA 86 (30-100 km)	Daily sonde (0-30 km) CIRA 86 (30-100 km)	Daily sonde (0-30 km) CIRA 86 (30-100 km)
A priori profiles	Monthly averaged by ozonesonde (0-30 km) & ILAS-II (30-100 km)	Monthly averaged by ILAS-II	Monthly averaged by HALOE
Microwindows (cm^{-1})	1002.578 – 1003.500 1003.900 – 1004.400 1004.578 – 1005.000	867.000 – 869.591 872.800 – 874.000	2727.730 – 2727.830 2775.700 – 2775.800 2925.800 – 2926.000
Retrieved interfering species	O_3 (668), O_3 (686), CO_2, H_2O	H_2O, OCS, NH_3, CO_2, C_2H_6	CO_2, H_2O, O_3, NO_2
Typical retrieval error (%) for 15-25 km	5	15	17
Typical vertical resolution (km)	7	5	6
Mean degrees of freedoms (DOFS)	4.9	2.8	2.3

Table 2~~3~~. Summary of validation results of FTIR profiles compared with ozonesonde and Aura/MLS measurements, and possible Aura/MLS biases from literatures

	Number of coincidences	Root mean squares of official errors* (%) at 18-22 km	D (%) at 18-22 km	Min/Max (%) at 18-22 km	Range of mean absolute differences~~Agreement at~~ for 15-25 km (ppmv/ppbv)	Literature values
O$_3$ (sonde)	14	7.1	+6.1	-10.4/+19.2	-0.02~+0.40	
O$_3$ (MLS)	33	9.4	-5.5~~+6.2~~	-10.4~~6.3~~/+19.2~~4.5~~	-0.13~~02~~~+0.16~~40~~	Aura/MLS is +8% higher than ACE-FTS at 70°S (Froidevoux et al., 2008)
HNO$_3$	47	19.2	+13.2	+0.2/+21.9	-0.56~+0.57	Aura/MLS no bias with errors (0.6 ppbv) (Livesey et al., 2011)
HCl	50	39.5	-9.7	-14.6/-3.0	-0.2~~0~~~+0.09	Aura/MLS > HALOE by 10-15%, precision 0.2-0.6 ppbv (Livesey et al., 2013)

*Root mean squares of official absolute and relative errors given by each data set.

Table A1. FTIR observation dates at Syowa Station in 2007 and 2011

Month	Dates (2007)	Dates (2011)	Number of days inside the polar vortex (2007/2011)	Number of days in the boundary region of the polar vortex (2007/2011)	Number of days outside the polar vortex (2007/2011)	Number of measurement days (2007/2011)
March	25		0 / 0	0 / 0	1 / 0	1 / 0
April	1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 24, 26, 28		0 / 0	0 / 0	8 / 0	8 / 0
May	8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 20, 21, 22		7 / 0	0 / 0	2 / 0	9 / 0
June			0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0
July	29, 30		0 / 0	2 / 0	0 / 0	2 / 0
August	1, 8, 9, 10, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29		8 / 0	1 / 0	0 / 0	9 / 0
September	1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 16, 18, 23, 26, 27, 30	25, 29, 30	12 / 3	0 / 0	0 / 0	12 / 3
October	6, 10, 11, 14, 19, 20, 25, 26, 27	1, 3, 4, 8, 11, 22, 23, 24, 26	9 / 9	0 / 0	0 / 0	9 / 9
November	2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 27, 29, 30	1, 2, 3, 9, 11, 16, 19	12 / 7	1 / 0	4 / 0	17 / 7
December	4, 7, 8, 9, 13, 15, 16, 17, 20, 22, 29		8 / 0	0 / 0	3 / 0	11 / 0
Total			56 / 19	4 / 0	18 / 0	78 / 19

Table 4. Summary of minor atmospheric species variations

Altitude	18 km		22 km	
Year	2007	2011	2007	2011
ClO enhanced period (day)	230-260	230-260	220-240	230-250
Variation when ClO enhanced (ppbv)	0-1.3	0-1.5	0-2.2	0-2.2
HCl value before winter (ppbv)	1.5-1.8	1.2-1.6	2.1-2.4	1.8-2.2
HCl starting-ending day of decrease (day)	140-180	140-180	130-180	140-170
Variation when HCl ~ 0 (ppbv)	0-0.3	0-0.3	0.1-1.0	0.1-0.9
HCl starting-ending day of increase (day)	250-300	250-300	240-280	240-300
HCl Value after increase (ppbv)	2.6-3.0	2.5-2.8	2.1-2.4	2.0-2.5
HCl Value outside polar vortex (ppbv)	1.5-2.0	1.0-1.8	1.5-2.0	1.5-2.0
$ClONO_2$ Value before winter (ppbv)	~0.5	~0.4	0.6-0.9	0.6-0.7
Variation when $ClONO_2$~0 (ppbv)	0-1.5	0-1.5	0-2.0	0-2.0
Day of $ClONO_2$ enhancement	-	270-300	270-280	270-280
Value of $ClONO_2$ enhancement (ppbv)	-	1.5	1.5	1.5
$ClONO_2$ value after enhancement (ppbv)	0-0.3	0-0.2	0.8-1.3	0.8-1.1
$ClONO_2$ value outside polar vortex (ppbv)	0.3-0.4	0.2-0.3	0.5-0.7	0.6-0.8
O_3 value before winter (ppmv)	2.5	2.5	4.0	4.0
O_3 starting-ending day of decrease (day)	190-280	200-270	170-260	170-270
O_3 minimum value (ppmv)	0.3	0.5	2.0	1.0
O_3 value after recovery (ppmv)	0.8	0.8	2.4-4.0	2.0-3.5
HNO_3 value before winter (ppbv)	6-10	8-10	15-16	13-15
HNO_3 starting-ending day of decrease (day)	160-190	150-180	140-180	150-180
HNO_3 minimum value (ppbv)	0	0	2	1
HNO_3 value after recovery (ppbv)	3-4	3-4	4-6	4-5

* 'ClO enhanced period' is defined as the period when ClO values were more than 80 % of its maximum value.

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Figures

Figure 1. Averaging kernel functions of the SFIT2 retrievals for (a) O$_3$ ~~(a)~~, (b) HNO$_3$ ~~(b)~~, and (c) HCl ~~(c)~~.

Figure 2. (a) Mean a~~A~~bsolute ~~(a)~~ and (b) mean relative~~percentage (b)~~ differences of O$_3$ profiles retrieved from FTIR measurements minus~~and~~ those from ozonesonde measurements. ~~Horizontal bars indicate the standard deviation of differences at each altitude.~~ (c) Mean a~~A~~bsolute ~~(c)~~ and (d) mean relative ~~(d)~~ differences of O$_3$ profiles retrieved from FTIR measurements minus~~and~~ those from Aura/MLS measurements. (e) Mean a~~A~~bsolute ~~(ee)~~ and (f) mean relative~~percentage (fd)~~ differences of HNO$_3$ profiles retrieved from FTIR measurements minus~~and~~ those from Aura/MLS measurements. (g) Mean a~~A~~bsolute ~~(ge)~~ and (h) mean relative~~percentage (hf)~~ differences of HCl profiles retrieved from FTIR measurements minus~~and~~ those from Aura/MLS measurements. Horizontal bars indicate the root mean squares ~~standard deviation~~ of differences at each altitude. Horizontal dashed bars indicate the altitude range of our focus (15-25 km).

Figure 3. Time series of (a) daytime hour, temperatures at 18 km in (ba) 2007 and (cb) 2011, and at 22 km in (de) 2007 and (ed) 2011 over Syowa Station using ERA-Interim data. Approximate saturation temperatures for nitric acid trihydrate PSC (T$_{NAT}$) and ice PSC (T$_{ICE}$) calculated by assuming 6 ppbv HNO$_3$ and 4.5 ppmv H$_2$O are also plotted in the figures by dotted lines. Dates when PSCs were observed over Syowa Station are indicated by asterisks on the bottom of the figures.

Figure 4. Time series of (a) HCl, ClONO$_2$, ClO, Cl$_y$*, (b) O$_3$, and HNO$_3$ mixing ratios at 18 km in 2007 over Syowa Station. O$_3$(FTIR), HCl(FTIR), and HNO$_3$(FTIR) were measured by FTIR at Syowa Station, while HCl(MLS), ClO(MLS), and HNO$_3$(MLS) were measured by Aura/MLS. O$_3$(sonde) was measured by ozonesonde. ClONO$_2$ was measured by Envisat/MIPAS. Cl$_y$* is calculated from Aura/MLS N$_2$O value. See text in detail. The unit of O$_3$ is ppmv and the other gases are ppbv. The dark shaded area, the light shaded area, and the white area indicate the days when Syowa Station was located outside, in the boundary region, and inside the polar vortex, respectively.

Figure 5. Same as Figure 4 but in 2011.

Figure 6. Same as Figure 4 but at 22 km.

Figure 7. Same as Figure 5 but at 22 km.

Figure 8.   Time series of the ratios of HCl (dark blue or light blue), ClONO$_2$, (yellow), and ClO (red), ~~and~~ ~~Cl$_y$(=HCl+ClONO$_2$+ClO)~~ to total chlorine (Cl$_y$*) over Syowa Station at 18 km in (a) 2007 and in (b) 2011. Light blue shows

either ClONO$_2$ or ClO data was missing on that day, while dark blue shows all three data were available on that day. Shaded areas are the same as Figure 4.

Figure 9. Same as Figure 8 but at 22 km.

Figure 10. Scatter plot between ClO (Aura/MLS) and ClONO$_2$ (Envisat/MIPAS) mixing ratios between August 8 and September 17 (day 220 – 260) at 18 km and 22 km in 2007 and 2011. Crosses, triangles, and squares represent the data when Syowa Station was located inside the polar vortex, the boundary region, and outside the polar vortex, respectively. Solid lines are regression lines obtained by RMA (Reduced Major Axis) regression. Color represents the equivalent latitude over Syowa Station on that day. Circles with crosses represent the days which are shown in Figures 13 and 14.

Figure 11. Daily time series of measured and modeled minor species over Syowa Station at 18 km. Black diamonds are data by FTIR, red squares are by Aura/MLS and Envisat/MIPAS, blue triangles are data by MIROC3.2 CCM. (a) is for ClO, (b) is for HCl, (c) is for ClONO$_2$, (d) is for Cly, and (e) is for O$_3$ in 2007. (f) is for ClO, (g) is for HCl, (h) is for ClONO$_2$, (i) is for Cly, and (j) is for O$_3$ in 2011.

Figure 12. Same as Figure 11 but for 22 km.

Figure 13. Polar southern hemispheric plots for ERA-Interim temperature, simulated mixing ratios of O$_3$, NO$_2$, HNO$_3$, ClO, HCl, and ClONO$_2$ by a MIROC3.2 chemistry-climate model (CCM) at 50 hPa for June 24 (day 175), September 2 (day 245), September 6 (day 249), and October 6 (day 279), 2007. Polar vortex boundaryedges defined as the method described in Appendix B at 45075 K calculated from ERA-Interim reanalysis data was plotted by whitedotted circle in each panel. The location of Syowa Station wais shown by white star in each panel.

Figure 14. Same as Figure 13 but for July 5 (day 186), August 19 (day 231), August 21 (day 233), and October 9 (day 282), 2011. Polar vortex edges on July 5 plotted by dotted while circles indicate that the inner vortex edge was defined on this day.

Figure 15. Three-hourly zonal-mean time series of MIROC3.2 CCM outputs for (a) ClO+2*Cl$_2$O$_2$+2*Cl$_2$, (b) Cl$_2$O$_2$, (c) Cl$_2$, (d) ClO, (e) HOCl, (f) HCl, and (gd) ClONO$_2$ during day number 120–300 at 50 hPa in 2007.

Figure A1. Time-equivalent latitude sections of MPV (contours) and its gradient with respect to EL (colors) at (a) 450 K and (b) 560 K isentropic PT surfaces in 2007. Black dots represent the inner and outer edge(s) of the polar vortex. Red dots represent the EL of Syowa Station on each day.

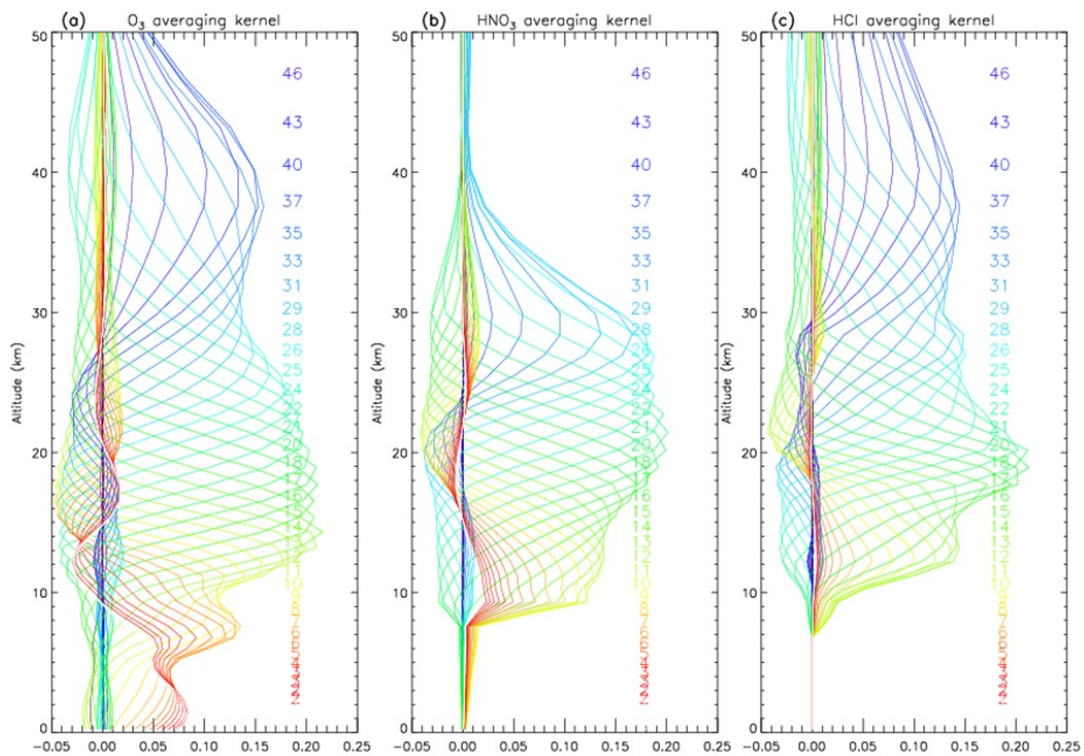Figure A2. Same as Figure A1 but for the year in 2011.

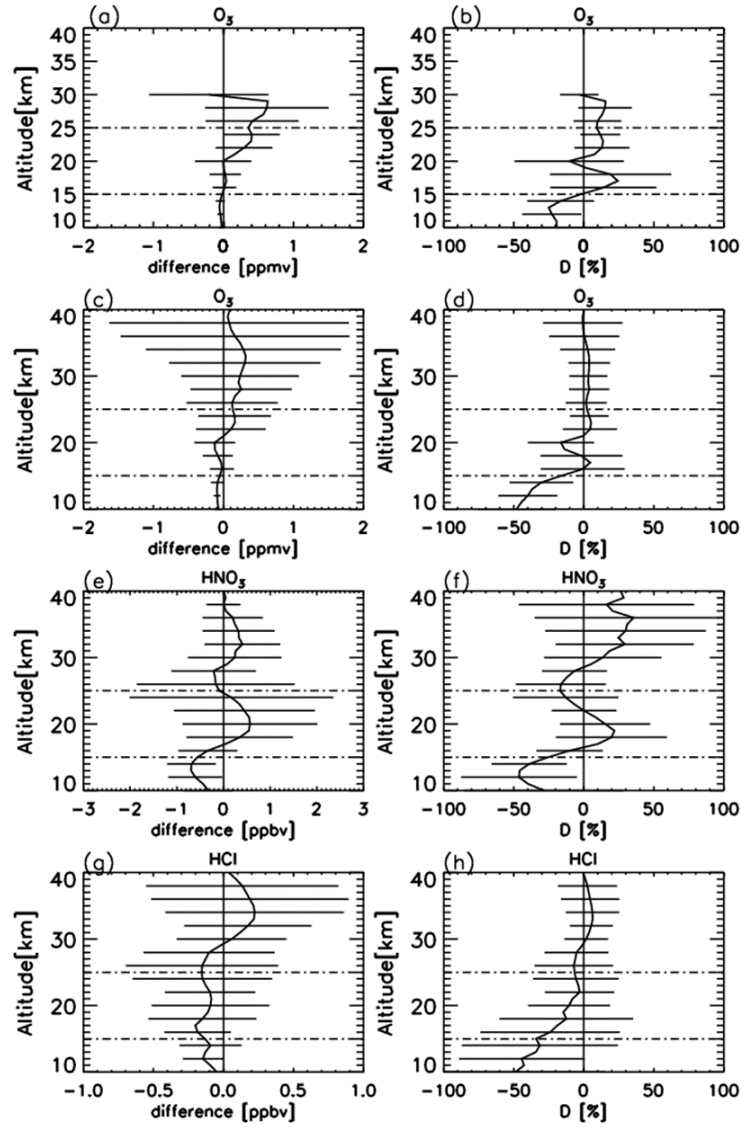Figure 1. Averaging kernel functions of the SFIT2 retrievals for (a) O₃, (b) HNO₃, and (c) HCl.

Figure 2. (a) Mean absolute and (b) mean relative differences of O_3 profiles retrieved from FTIR measurements minus those from ozonesonde measurements. (c) Mean absolute and (d) mean relative differences of O_3 profiles retrieved from FTIR measurements minus those from Aura/MLS measurements. (e) Mean absolute and (f) mean relative differences of HNO_3 profiles retrieved from FTIR measurements minus those from Aura/MLS measurements. (g) Mean absolute and (h) mean relative differences of HCl profiles retrieved from FTIR measurements minus those from Aura/MLS measurements. Horizontal bars indicate the root mean squares of differences at each altitude. Horizontal dashed bars indicate the altitude range of our focus (15-25 km).
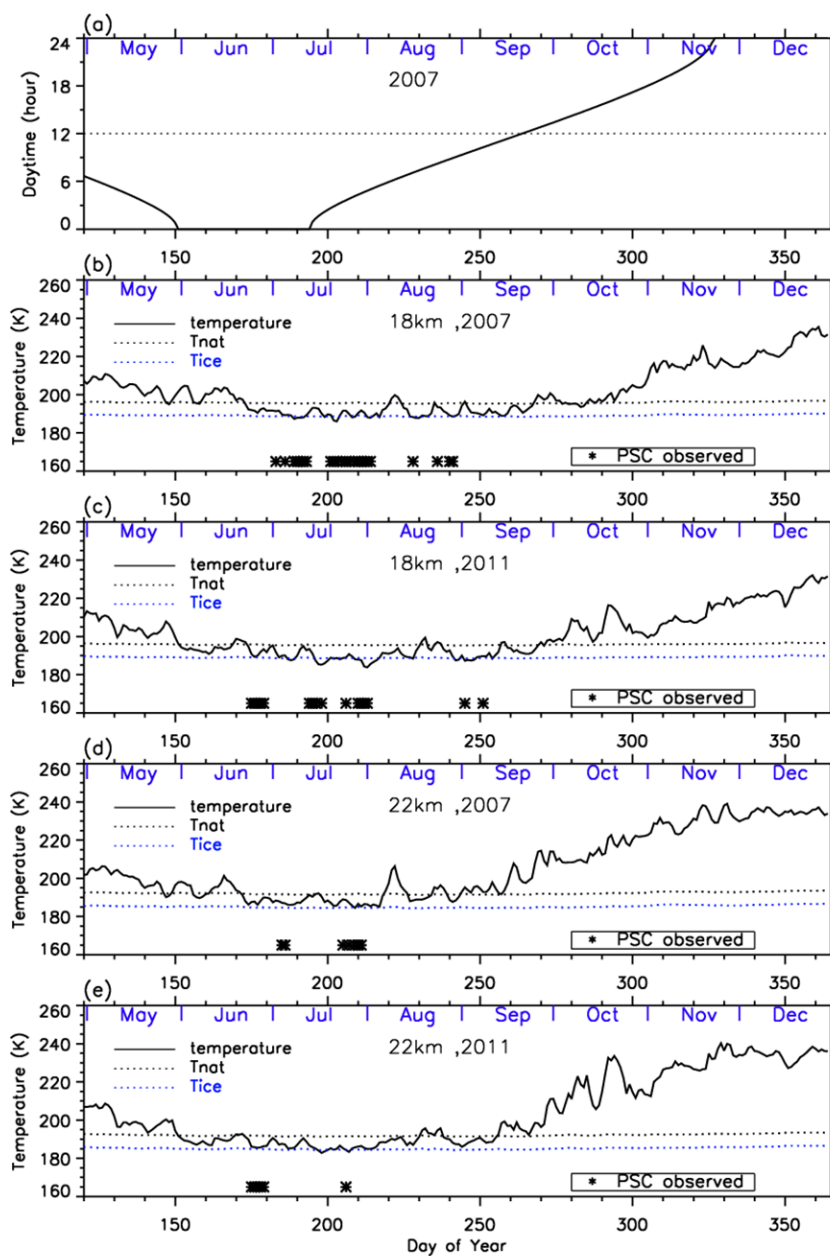
Figure 3. Time series of (a) daytime hour, temperatures at 18 km in (b) 2007 and (c) 2011, and at 22 km in (d) 2007 and (e) 2011 over Syowa Station using ERA-Interim data. Approximate saturation temperatures for nitric acid trihydrate PSC (T_{NAT}) and ice PSC (T_{ICE}) calculated by assuming 6 ppbv HNO_3 and 4.5 ppmv H_2O are also plotted in the figures by dotted lines. Dates when PSCs were observed over Syowa Station are indicated by asterisks on the bottom of the figures.

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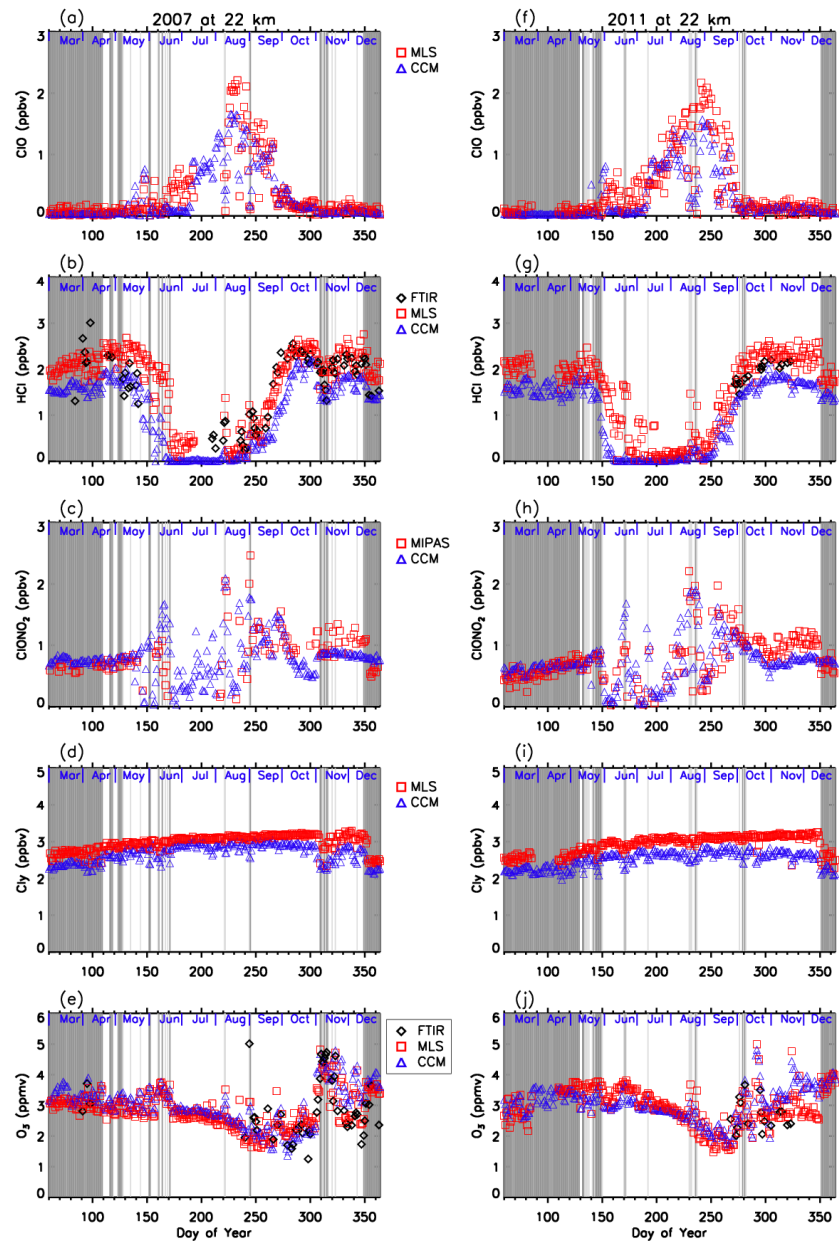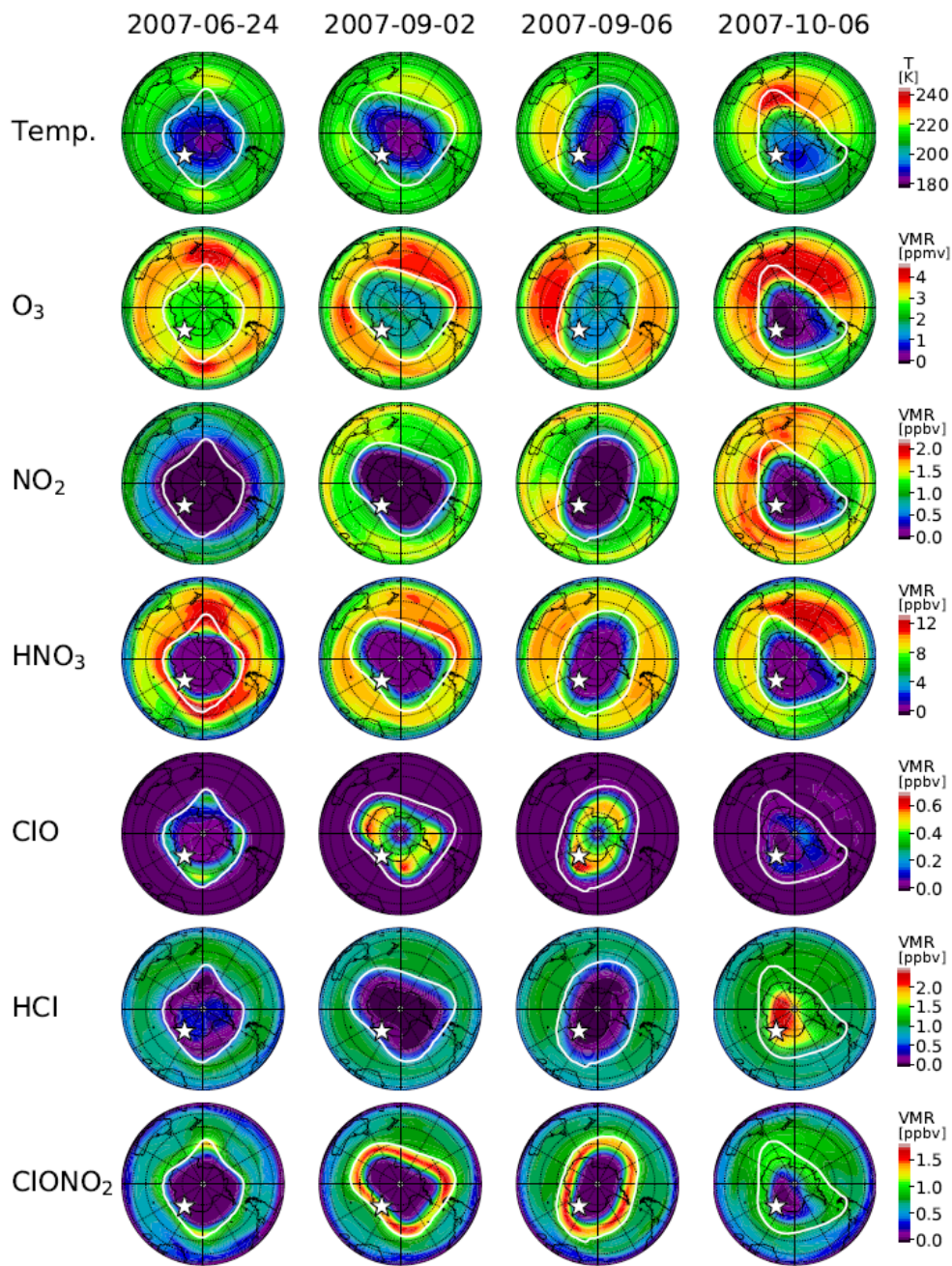
Figure 12. Same as Figure 11 but for 22 km.

Figure 13. Polar southern hemispheric plots for temperature from the model nudged toward the ERA-Interim data, simulated mixing ratios of O_3, NO_2, HNO_3, ClO, HCl, and $ClONO_2$ by a MIROC3.2 chemistry-climate model (CCM) at 50 hPa for June 24 (day 175), September 2 (day 245), September 6 (day 249), and October 6 (day 279), 2007. Polar vortex edges defined by the method described in Appendix B at 450 K were plotted by white circles in each panel. The location of Syowa Station was shown by white star in each panel.
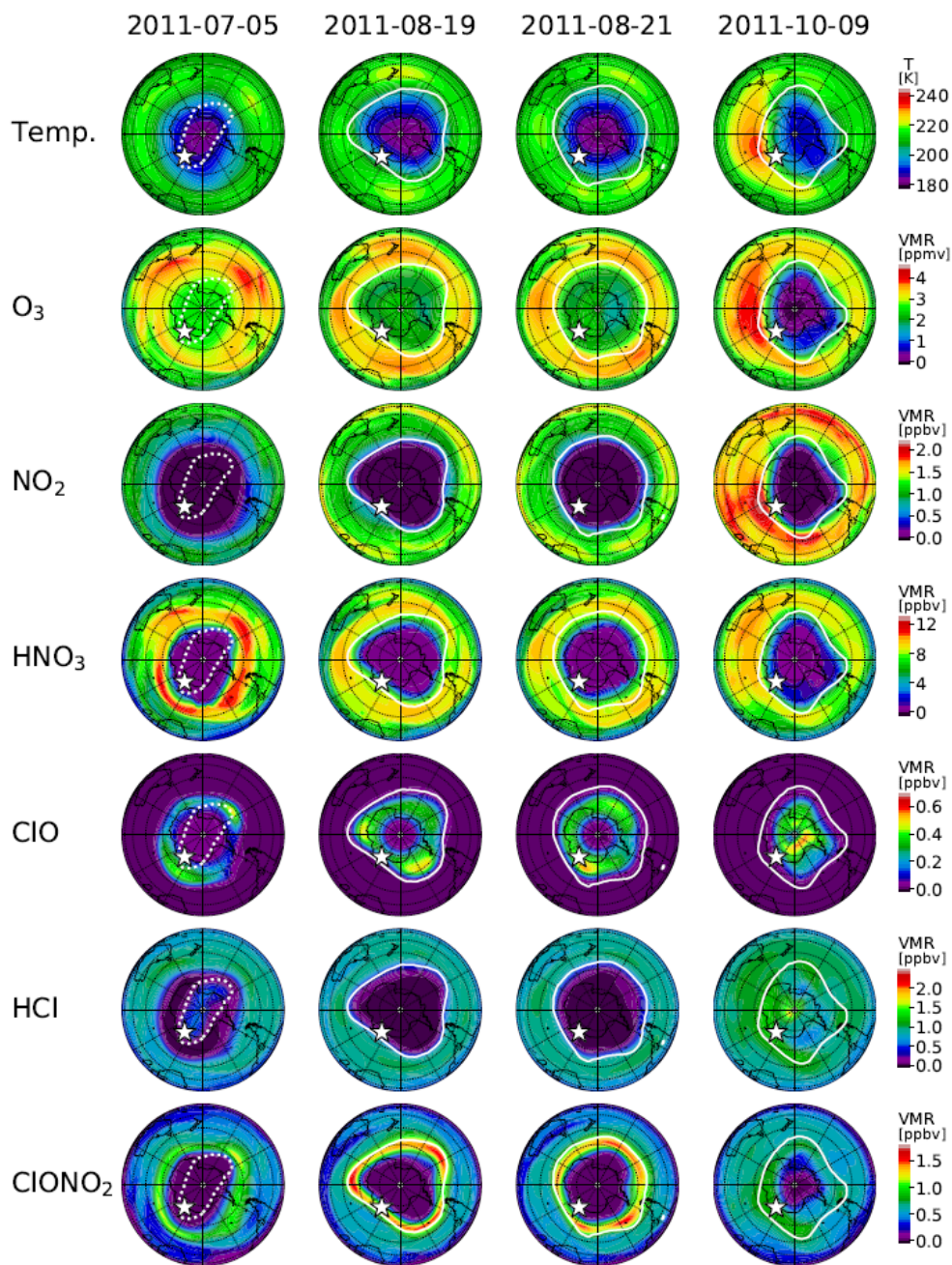
Figure 14. Same as Figure 13 but for July 5 (day 186), August 19 (day 231), August 21 (day 233), and October 9 (day 282), 2011. Polar vortex edges on July 5 plotted by dotted while circles indicate that the inner vortex edge was defined on this day.
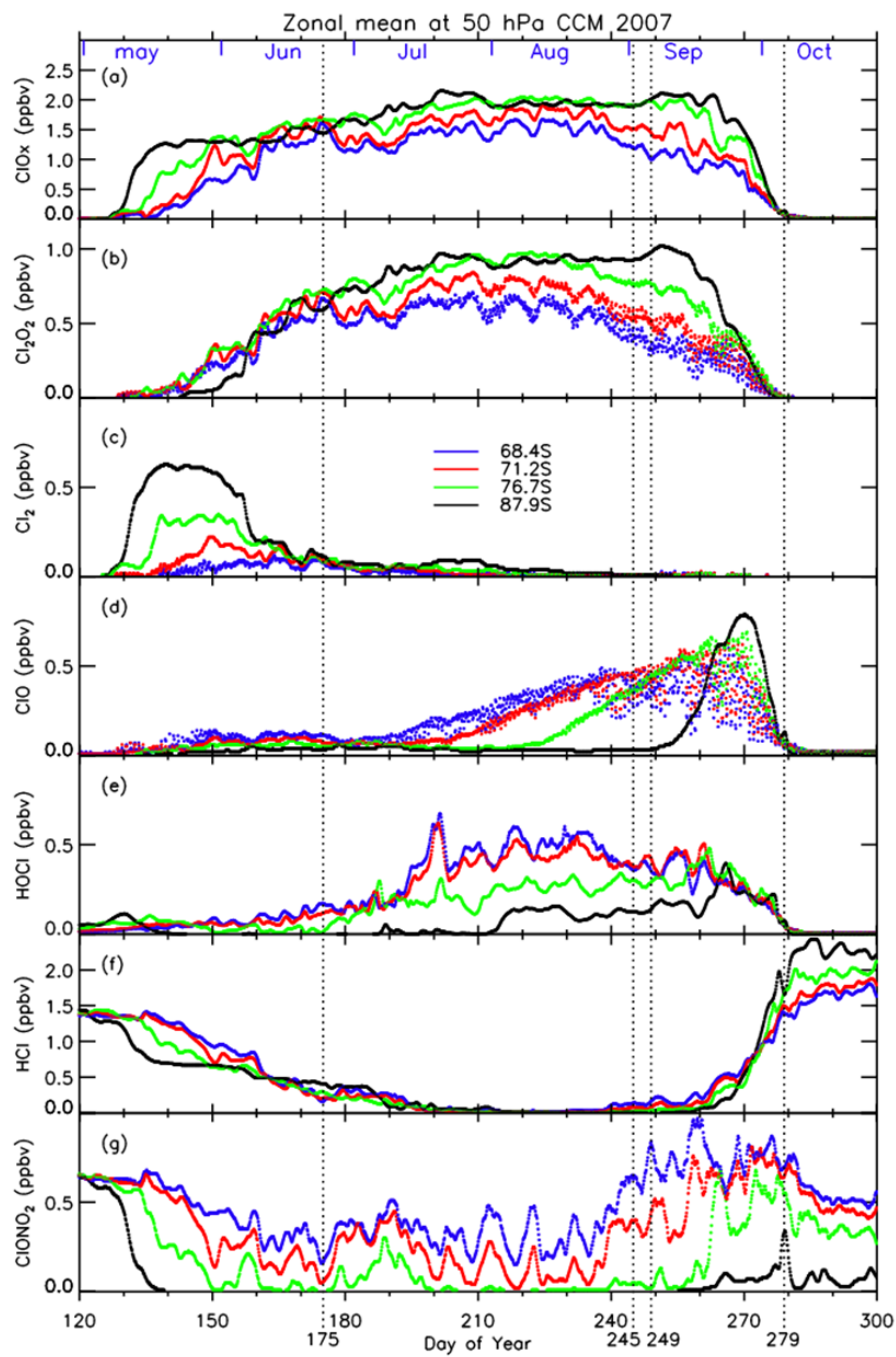
Figure 15. Three-hourly zonal-mean time series of MIROC3.2 CCM outputs for (a) $ClO+2*Cl_2O_2+2*Cl_2$, (b) Cl_2O_2, (c) Cl_2, (d) ClO, (e) HOCl, (f) HCl, and (g) $ClONO_2$ during day number 120–300 at 50 hPa in 2007.
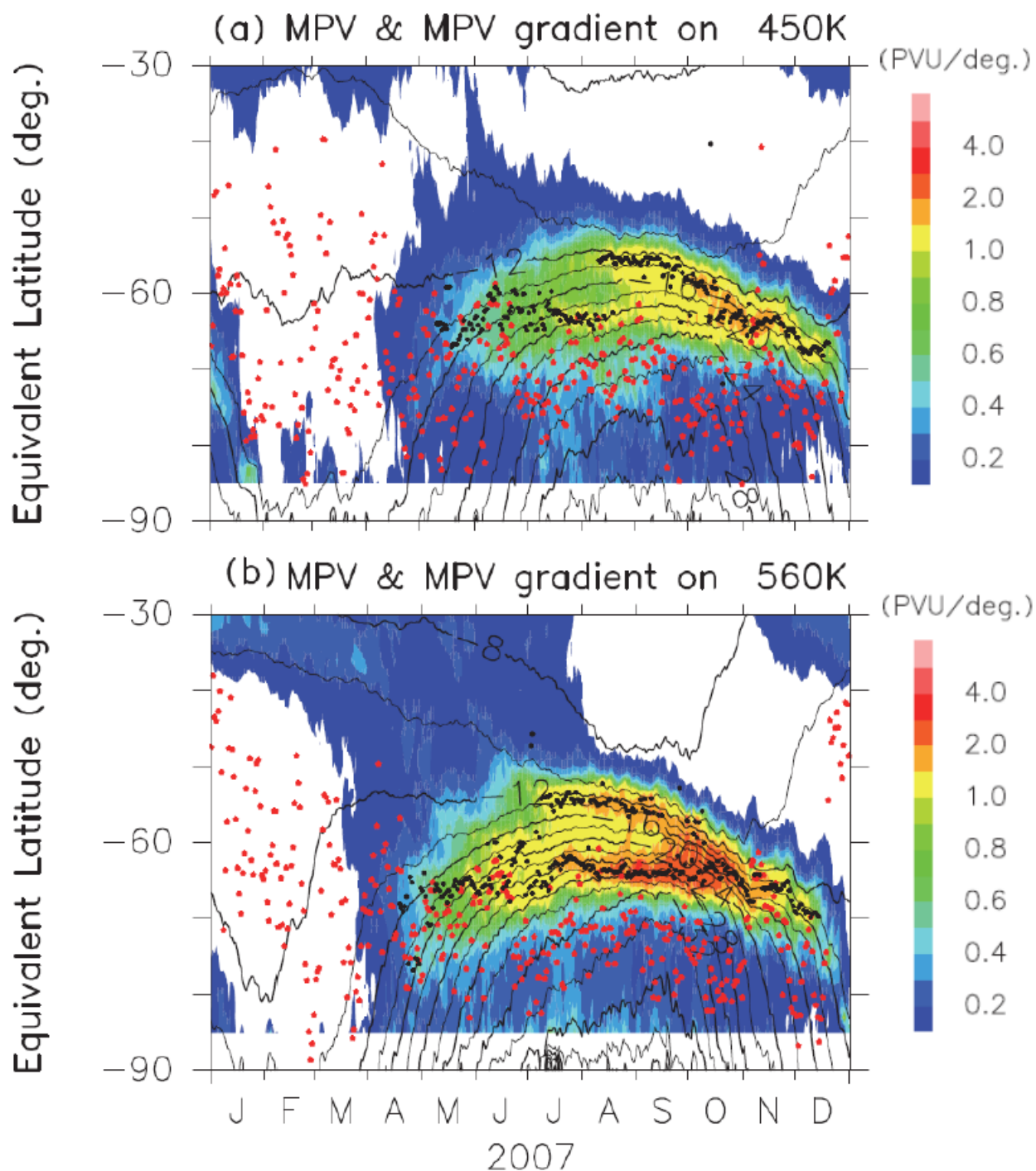
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Figure A1. Time-equivalent latitude sections of MPV (contours) and its gradient with respect to EL (colors) at (a) 450 K and (b) 560 K isentropic PT surfaces in 2007. Black dots represent the inner and outer edge(s) of the polar vortex. Red dots represent the EL of Syowa Station on each day.
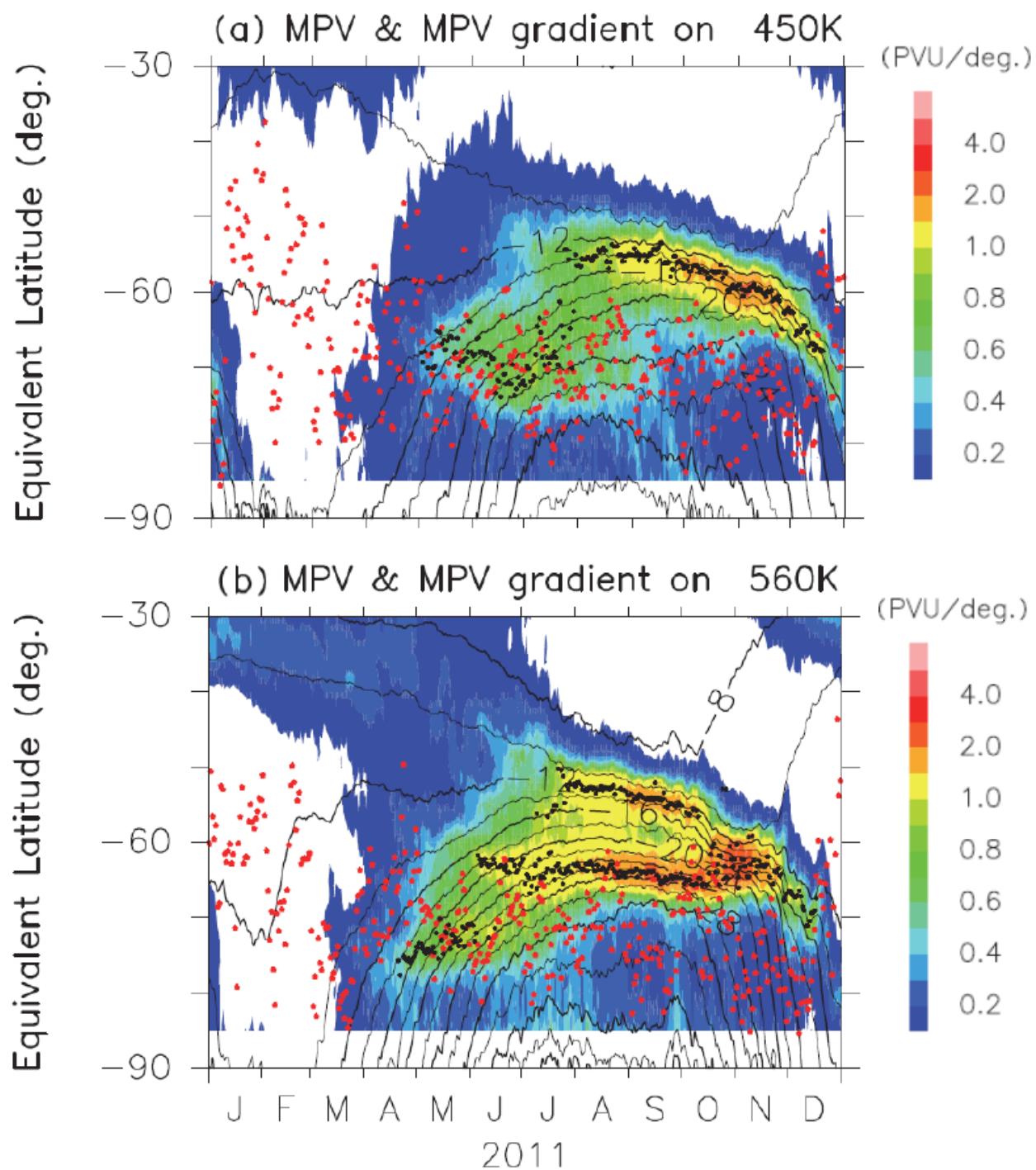
52

Figure A2. Same as Figure A1 but for the year in 2011.