

## ATMOSPHERIC CONCENTRATIONS OF HALOCARBONS IN ANTARCTICA (Abstract)

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Background concentrations of atmospheric halocarbons ( $\text{CCl}_2\text{F}_2$ ,  $\text{CCl}_3\text{F}$ ,  $\text{CH}_3\text{CCl}_3$ ,  $\text{CHClCCl}_2$  and  $\text{CCl}_2\text{CCl}_2$ ) in Antarctica were measured and compared with those observed in the Northern Hemisphere (N.H.). Air samples were collected at 500–1000 m NE (upwind direction) of Syowa Station in January–February of 1981 and 1982, and analyzed by EC gaschromatography after 2–3 months at The University of Tokyo. All the samples collected in pre-evacuated all-stainless steel canisters were found to show very close values each year, which indicates that our sampling and storage techniques are appropriate and also that the distributions of the halocarbons in the Southern Hemisphere are quite uniform. The observed concentrations of  $\text{CCl}_2\text{F}_2$  and  $\text{CCl}_3\text{F}$  in Antarctica were 312 and 169 pptv, respectively, in 1982 ( $\text{pptv} = 10^{-12}\text{v/v}$ ), and were 8–10% lower than the background concentrations we have observed in the mid-latitude N.H. (Hokkaido) in accordance with their main release in the N.H. and extremely long lifetimes in the troposphere ( $> 50$  years). The concentrations of  $\text{CH}_3\text{CCl}_3$  were  $\approx 30\%$  lower in Antarctica indicating the tropospheric lifetime of 7–10 years. The concentrations of  $\text{CHClCCl}_2$  and  $\text{CCl}_2\text{CCl}_2$  with much shorter lifetimes ( $< a$  few months) were below the detection limits ( $< 0.5$  pptv) in Antarctica.

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## ATMOSPHERIC VARIATIONS AROUND THE PASSAGE OF SOLAR SECTOR BOUNDARIES IN ANTARCTICA (Abstract)

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Variations of temperature around the passage of Solar Sector Boundaries (SSB) are investigated, for the purpose of finding a response corresponding to the response in the Arctic regions. The Arctic response in the troposphere is that the temperature reaches a minimum on the passage date of SSBs in winter. The upper air meteorological data of some Antarctic stations, mainly Amundsen-Scott, are used in the period from 1964 to 1976.

The most remarkable variation in winter and summer is that the temperature of the polar station (Amundsen-Scott) reaches a maximum after the passage of SSBs. At 500 mb the temperature on the third half-day after the passage of SSBs is 1.24 K higher than the mean value. This variation, which is most remarkable at the 500 mb level and limited in the troposphere, appears only in winter (June–September) from 1965 to 1971. In the case the time filtering is applied,  $t$ -value of the temperature on the third half-day at the 500 mb level is 3.67, which is much smaller than that of the Arctic response,  $-6.49$ . It is doubtful to conclude that this variation is a response to the passage of SSBs from the statistical point of view, because 3.67 may result from many posteriori selections.

However, the vertical structure of this variation and the season and year when