



New continuous total ozone, UV, VIS and PAR measurements at Marambio, 64° S, Antarctica

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Abstract. A ground-based ultraviolet (GUV) multi-filter radiometer was set up at Marambio, 64° S, 56° W, Antarctica, in 2017. The instrument continuously measures ultraviolet (UV) radiation, visible (VIS) radiation and photosynthetically active radiation (PAR). The measurements are designed for providing high-quality long-term time series that can be used to assess the impact of global climate change in the Antarctic region. The quality assurance includes regular absolute calibrations and solar comparisons performed at Marambio and at Sodankylä, Finland. The measurements continue observations at Marambio that were performed with (Norwegian Institute for Air Re-search UV Radiometer (NILU-UV) radiometers between 2000 and 2010 as part of the Antarctic NILU-UV network. These measurements are ideally suited for assessing the effects of the ongoing stratospheric ozone recovery on the ecosystem, as the data products include information on radiation at various wavelengths ranging from UV to VIS so that changes on biologically effective radiation due to ozone can be separated from those due to other factors. Data products include total ozone, photosynthetically active radiation (PAR), visible (VIS) radiation at 555 nm, UV index, UV irradiance at 5 channels, UVB and UVA dose rate and daily dose, and biologically weighted UV dose rate and daily dose, calculated with 10 different action spectra. The data from the last 5 d and the daily maximum UV index time series are plotted and updated daily on the following web page: http://fmiarc.fmi.fi/sub_sites/GUVant/ (last access: 17 April 2020). The first 2 years of UV measurements were very different in terms of the results: for October, November and December the monthly average of daily maximum UVB dose rates were clearly higher in 2018 than in 2017. The largest difference was observed in October, when the average of daily maximum UVB dose rates was 76 and 102 $\mu\text{W cm}^{-2}$ in 2017 and 2018, respectively. Monthly averages of the 3 months were similar in 2018, while in 2017 the monthly average of October was lower than those of November and December. The VIS and PAR time series show that daily maxima in 2018–2019 exceed those in 2017–2018 during late spring and summer (mid-November–January). The studied dataset, including daily maximum irradiances at five UV channels and one VIS channel; daily maximum UVB, UVA, and PAR dose rates; noon UVB, UVA, and PAR dose rates; noon total column ozone; and UVB and UVA daily doses, is freely accessible at <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3688700> (Lakkala et al., 2019).

1 Introduction

The Antarctic area has suffered from the well-known spring-time ozone hole since the late 1970s (e.g. Farman et al., 1985; WMO, 1990). Increases in harmful UV radiation reaching the surface was expected, as the stratospheric ozone layer protects the Earth from the most dangerous ultraviolet (UV) wavelengths. The international Montreal Protocol was signed in 1987 to restrict the use of ozone-depleting substances and thus protect the whole ecosystem from excessive UV levels (e.g. Barnes et al., 2019; WMO, 2018b). The shortest UV wavelengths are known to cause skin cancer, sunburn and cataracts, and they can also harm plants, animals and materials (e.g. EEAP, 2019).

The Spanish–Finnish–Argentinean Antarctic Norwegian Institute for Air Research UV Radiometer (NILU-UV) network was established in 1999–2000 to monitor UV radiation, photosynthetically active radiation (PAR), and total ozone in the Antarctic area and to serve the multidisciplinary UV research community (Lakkala et al., 2008). The NILU-UV multi-filter radiometer measurements stopped due to degradation of the instrument at Marambio and other stations in 2013, but they provide reference time series for the severe Antarctic ozone hole period. Between the years 2000 and 2010, the UV index at Marambio reached a maximum of 12 when the station was inside the ozone hole (Lakkala et al., 2018b).

The latest Scientific Assessment of Ozone Depletion (WMO, 2018b) suggests that the Montreal Protocol has been successfully adapted and the Antarctic ozone hole has started to recover even though it continues to occur each year. To detect the recovery and its effects on UV radiation and the ecosystem, the Finnish Meteorological Institute (FMI) and the Servicio Meteorológico Nacional Argentina (SMN) started UV and total ozone measurements with multi-filter ground-based ultraviolet (GUV) radiometers at Marambio in 2017. As the stratospheric ozone depletion has influenced both stratospheric and surface climate, e.g. cooling of Antarctic stratosphere and southward shift of mid-latitude rain, and Southern Ocean temperature and circulation, the recovery is expected to have the opposite effect (WMO, 2018a). However, the influence of the ozone recovery on climate and ocean cannot easily be predicted, as the influence will depend on the evolution of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere, which is the key driver of future Southern Hemisphere climate (WMO, 2018b).

The total ozone, UV radiation, visible (VIS) radiation and PAR measurements of the GUV multi-filter radiometer can be used in research assessing the effects of the ongoing climate change. For example, cloud optical depth can be retrieved using measured irradiances (Dahlback, 1996), and, together with the irradiance of the visible channel, cloud optical depth can give information on changes in cloudiness. PAR measurements are directly applicable in studies of the effects of climate change on the photosynthesis of plants, al-

gae and bacteria. Both UV and PAR affect micro-organisms living in Antarctic ice and the Southern Ocean (Deppeler and Davidson, 2017; Häder et al., 2014). Changes in the amount of aerosols and pollution, as well as changes in sea ice extension or ground albedo, are also reflected in both UV and VIS radiation time series (Fountoulakis et al., 2014; Wild, 2009).

In 2013, the FMI installed Solar Light Model 501A radiometers at Marambio to monitor both incoming and outgoing UV radiation. The measurements are used to determine local albedo and detect changes in it. They can be used to link the NILU-UV measurement time series to the new GUV measurements, as they monitor the erythemally weighted UV irradiance, which was one product of the NILU-UV radiometer measurements and is now one of the GUV radiometer products. The Solar Light Model 501A data collection system consists of one upward and one downward radiometer, which measure the irradiance weighted with the action spectrum for UV-induced erythema (McKinlay and Diffey, 1987), which in turn also has a contribution from UVA. The radiometer pair is selected to represent spectral and cosine responses that are as similar as possible to one another, as demonstrated in Fig. 1 of Meinander et al. (2008). The system measures these in 1 min intervals and saves data automatically.

In this paper, the new UV, VIS, PAR and total ozone measurements at Marambio are described, and the quality assurance procedures are discussed. Time series of the first 2 years of measurements are shown.

2 GUV multi-filter radiometer measurements at Marambio

A GUV multi-filter radiometer was installed at Marambio, Antarctica, in collaboration between the SMN and the FMI, in March 2017. The SMN is responsible for the operation and quality control of the measurements at the station, while the FMI is responsible for the quality assurance, data dissemination and data storage.

2.1 Marambio station

Marambio station in Antarctica is located on the highest part of the ice-free Seymour-Marambio Island, surrounded by the Weddell Sea, at 64°14' S, 56°37' W, on the northeast side of the Antarctic Peninsula. The altitude of the station is 198 m above sea level. During the last decades the station has been well known for studies related to the ozone hole phenomenon because it is located at the edge of the polar vortex. The temperatures at the site are between +10 °C during the summer, and −30 °C during the winter, though strong winds can lower the apparent temperature down to −60 °C. During most of the year, the soil is frozen and covered with snow. The Weddell Sea to the east of the peninsula is frozen year-round. During the winter months the ice may extend to latitudes of around 60° S, thus also covering the coast of Marambio Is-

land. The prevailing wind directions are from the southwest and the northwest. The wind speed can reach values close to 100 km h^{-1} . Heavy cloudiness and fog are common during the summer months, and heavy winds in the winter can blow the snow away, yielding to lifting of dust into the air. The station is part of the Global Atmospheric Watch (GAW) programme of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). More information on the site can be found from earlier publications (e.g. Karhu et al., 2003; Asmi et al., 2018).

UV measurements at Marambio were conducted with a NILU-UV multichannel radiometer between 2000 and 2013 (Lakkala et al., 2018b), and, before that, measurements of erythema UV radiation were carried out by a biometer Solar Light Model 501 installed in 1996 by SMN. The instrument was calibrated by personnel from the World Radiation Center (WRC) in 2006 and 2010. In 2013 it was replaced by a similar instrument belonging to the FMI, when a radiometer was also installed to measure outgoing solar UV radiation (Meinander et al., 2014). Details about the calibration of the new radiometers can be found in Meinander et al. (2008).

Synoptic observations are performed hourly at the Marambio station, and additional weather data are obtained from an automatic station. In addition to the synoptic visual cloud observations, cloud coverage and height at Marambio have been monitored since the year 2016 with a ceilometer model CL51 (Vaisala) at a 30 s resolution.

Marambio also reports to the World Ozone and UV Data Center (WOUDC) and has additionally programmes to monitor greenhouse gas concentrations and various aerosol parameters. The number concentration of aerosol particles larger than 10 nm in radius is measured with a condensation particle counter (CPC), Model 3772 (TSI Inc.), installed as a part of the particle size distribution measurement system. Aerosol optical properties at the surface are measured with online instrumentation: scattering with an Aurora 3000 nephelometer and absorption with a Multi-Angle Absorption photometer (MAAP), Model 5012 (Asmi et al., 2018). Aerosol chemistry is measured offline from the collected weekly filter samples (see, e.g. Asmi et al., 2018). Aerosol optical depth in the atmospheric column is measured with a precision-filter radiometer (PFR) sun photometer that is part of the GAW-PFR network (Tomasi et al., 2015).

2.2 GUV radiometer

The radiometer installed at Marambio is a GUV radiometer, model GUV-2511, manufactured by Biospherical Instrument Inc. (BSI), USA, which monitors UV, visible and PAR radiation. It includes six channels with central wavelengths at 305, 313, 320, 340, 380, and 555 nm and a full width at half maximum (FWHM) at around 10 nm. In addition there is a seventh channel which measures PAR in the 400–700 nm wavelength region. Using the combination of different channels offers the possibility to retrieve cloud optical thickness and total ozone column. The instrument is environmentally

sealed and temperature-stabilized at 40 °C. It has a Teflon-covered quartz cosine collector. The instrument specifications, as provided by the manufacturer, are shown in Table 1. Details of the GUV radiometer and its performance are described in Bernhard et al. (2005).

2.3 Data retrieval and products

The sampling rate of the GUV radiometer can be set to 1–20 Hz and 1 min averages are automatically recorded using LOGGER data acquisition software. The software converts raw data into irradiances, which are saved in ascii and Microsoft Access Database formats. The daily data are automatically transferred to an ftp server in the SMN, from which the data are transferred and stored into the FMI's database. Measurements from the last 5 d and the daily maximum UV index time series are plotted and updated daily on the following web page: http://fmiaarc.fmi.fi/sub_sites/GUVant/ (last access: 17 April 2020). Examples of these web plots that include UV index and UVB, UVA, and PAR radiation are shown in Fig. 1. In addition to routine checks of data transfer, the housekeeping includes cleaning of the diffusers at least once a week (or more frequently if needed) and checking of the levelling once a month.

Near-real-time data processing includes calculation of data products based on UV, VIS and PAR measurements. The main idea is that each UV product is calculated using a linear combination of calibrated irradiances measured at the five UV channels.

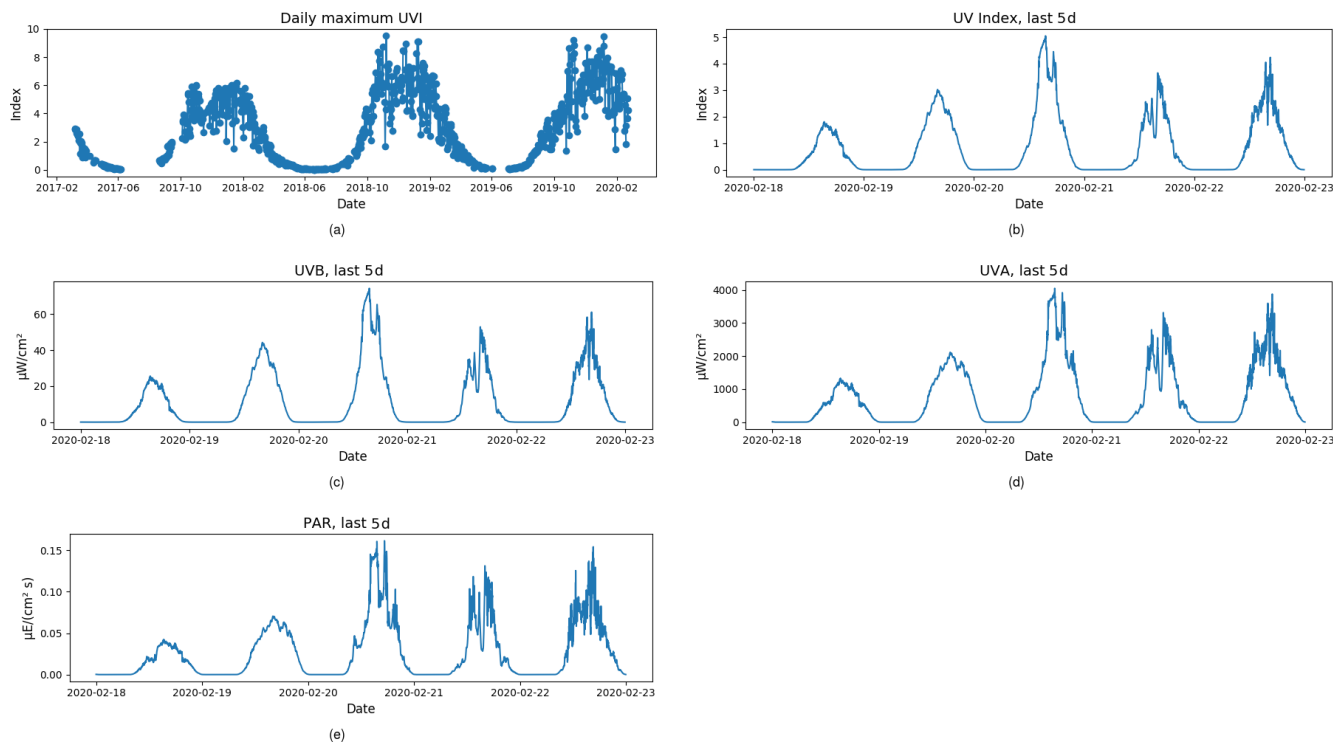
The coefficients are determined from solar comparisons between the GUV radiometer and a spectroradiometer following the method of Dahlback (1996) and Bernhard et al. (2008), as explained in Sect. 3.1. Bernhard et al. (2005) showed that GUV multi-filter UV data agree within 5 % from data from a well-calibrated spectroradiometer for solar zenith angles (SZAs) smaller than 80°. In addition to UV products, VIS radiation and PAR are measured using the 555 nm and 400–700 nm channels, respectively. Total ozone is calculated using lookup tables and the ratio of irradiance measured at 305 nm (a wavelength strongly attenuated by ozone) and 340 nm (a wavelength weakly attenuated by ozone). The complete list of products, including several biologically weighted UV dose rates and doses and their references, can be found in Table 4.4. of Bernhard et al. (2008). Table 2 summarizes the products calculated from the GUV measurements at Marambio.

3 Quality assurance of the measurements

The quality assurance of the GUV measurements is based on regular absolute calibrations and solar comparisons against high-quality spectroradiometers. The FMI has purchased two GUV radiometers in order to avoid gaps in the measurement time series. Those two instruments rotate so that one is measuring at Marambio, while the other one is calibrated and

Table 1. GUV model 2511 irradiance array specifications.

Filter type	Custom low-fluorescence interference
Cosine collector	Teflon [®] -covered quartz
Collector area	2.1 cm diameter
Out-of-band rejection	1×10^{-6}
Angular response	0 %–5 % from 0 to 70°; ± 10 % from 71 to 85°
Typical saturation	$10^5 \mu\text{W cm}^{-2} \text{ nm}^{-1}$
Noise equivalent irradiance	$10^{-11} \text{ W cm}^{-2} \text{ nm}^{-1}$
Temperature coefficient of the dark signal	less than $\pm 3 \mu\text{volts } ^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$
Response temperature coefficient	less than $\pm 0.15 \text{ % } ^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$

**Figure 1.** Near-real-time plots that were updated daily: (a) daily maximum UV index time series, (b) UV index, (c) UVB irradiance, (d) UVA irradiance and (e) PAR. Data in plots (b)–(e) are 1 min averages.

compared against reference instruments. Solar comparison is performed each time the instruments are switched to detect possible drift or jump in the calibration scale.

Solar comparisons against spectroradiometers are performed at Sodankylä, 67° N, in Finland. As this site is located at a high latitude, similar to Marambio, the atmospheric path of UV radiation reaching the surface is similar at both locations, i.e., a long path in the atmosphere due to large SZAs, which means more ozone absorption and scattering than at smaller SZAs. Sodankylä can be classified as an Arctic site from the point of view of stratospheric meteorology. This means that, as with Marambio, the station can be located inside, outside, or at the edge of the stratospheric Arctic polar vortex and that severe springtime stratospheric ozone loss can occur.

Solar comparisons make it possible to use comparable irradiance scales at both Marambio and Sodankylä. For example, by comparing UV levels at the Arctic and Antarctic locations, the effect of ozone loss events on UV radiation can be studied.

3.1 Absolute calibration

Both GUV-2511 radiometers (serial nos. 162 and 163) were vicariously calibrated at BSI in April 2016 against measurements of a high resolution solar UV (SUV)-100 spectroradiometer that is part of the National Science Foundation (NSF) UV Monitoring Network (Booth et al., 1994). GUV and SUV instruments were installed side by side on the roof platform of BSI in San Diego, California.

Table 2. Data products of the GUV radiometer at Marambio.

Product	Wavelengths (nm)
UV irradiance	305, 313, 320, 340, 380
UVB and UVA dose rate and daily dose	290–315, 290–320, 315–360, 320–360, 360–400, 315–400, 320–400
Visible irradiance	555
Photosynthetically active radiation (PAR)	400–700
UV index	
Total ozone	
Biologically weighted UV dose rate and daily dose	Biological effect Erythema, DNA damage, skin cancer in mice, skin cancer in mice corrected for human skin, generalized plant damage, plant growth, damage to anchovy, inhibition of phytoplankton carbon fixation, inhibition of phytoplankton photosynthesis of <i>phaeodactylum</i> and <i>prorocentrum</i> , inhibition of photosynthesis in Antarctic phytoplankton

The SUV-100 measures spectra of global irradiance between 290 and 600 nm with a spectral resolution of 1 nm. GUV radiometer no. 163 was recalibrated at BSI in April–May 2019 using the same approach.

The calibration method is identical to the method described in Sect. 4.3 of Bernhard et al. (2008). The procedure is based on the work by Dahlback (1996). In brief, uncalibrated, dark-signal-corrected measurements of each channel of the GUV radiometers are regressed against cosine-error-corrected measurements of the SUV-100 spectroradiometer. Measurements of the SUV-100 are weighted with the spectral response functions of the GUV prior to performing the regression. The procedure results in a calibration factor k_i for each channel i of the GUV. The calibration factors established for GUV no. 163 in 2016 and 2019 agree to within $\pm 2\%$, with the exception of the channel at 305 nm, which drifted by $\pm 5\%$.

Calibrated measurements are finally calculated by dividing the GUV raw data with these calibration factors. Measurements of the GUV PAR channel are calibrated slightly differently (Bernhard et al., 2008).

Because the SUV-100 data were weighted with the GUV response functions, calibrated measurements of the GUV are “response-weighted” irradiances (Seckmeyer et al., 2010). The conversion from response-weighted irradiance to useful data products D , such as spectral irradiance for a given wavelength, erythema irradiance or UV index, is performed with the method suggested by Dahlback (1996). In brief, D is approximated by a linear combination of the dark-signal-corrected signals of the GUV UV channels V_i :

$$D = \sum_{i=1}^5 a_i V_i, \quad (1)$$

where the coefficients a_i depend on the calibration factors k_i and the action spectrum of the biological effect of interests (e.g. erythema response). The coefficients are determined by solving a system of linear equations, as described

by Bernhard et al. (2008), taking into account the conditions at the deployment site (e.g. range of total ozone and surface albedo).

The uncertainty of GUV data products is composed of (i) the uncertainty of SUV-100 measurements, (ii) the uncertainty of the transfer of the calibration from the SUV-100 to the GUV instrument, (iii) the uncertainty of the conversion from response-weighted irradiance to data products D and (iv) the drift of GUV calibrations. The uncertainty of SUV-100 measurements has been assessed by Bernhard et al. (2004). The expanded uncertainty (coverage factor $k = 2$, corresponding to a level of confidence of approximately 95 %) of the UV index and DNA-damaging irradiance varies between 5.8 % and 6.4 %. The upper limit of errors in the SUV-to-GUV calibration transfer was estimated to $\pm 2\%$ from the reproducibility of the vicarious calibration method. The uncertainty in calculating the UV index from response-weighted irradiance using Eq. (1) was assessed by Dahlback (1996). For SZAs between 0 and 80° and total ozone between 200 and 500 DU, the approximations implied in using Eq. (1) agreed to within $\pm 5\%$ with exact radiative transfer calculations. However, larger errors were found for total ozone columns smaller than 200 DU or for SZAs larger than 80° (when absolute values of the UV Index are small). Bernhard et al. (2005) compared measurements of UVB irradiance, UVA irradiance, UV index, and DNA-damaging irradiance performed at the South Pole with a SUV-100 and a GUV radiometer, which were calibrated with the method described in this paper. For SZAs smaller than 80°, measurements by the two instruments agreed on average to within $\pm 2.5\%$, and the standard deviation of the ratio of GUV/SUV data was smaller than 4.0 % for the four data products. The magnitude of these variations is in good agreement with the theoretical calculations by Dahlback (1996). Lastly, the uncertainty attributed to drifts was calculated from the observed change of 5 % in the responsivity of the GUV 305 nm channel. The four uncertainty components were combined in quadrature

and multiplied with a coverage factor of $k = 2$. For SZAs smaller than 80° , the expanded ($k = 2$) uncertainty is 9 % for UVB irradiance, UV index, and DNA-damaging irradiance.

Total ozone column is calculated from GUV measurements with lookup tables, which relate total column ozone to SZA and the ratio of GUV measurements at 305 and 340 nm. The retrieval algorithm is similar to the method described by Stamnes et al. (1991). Lookup tables are calculated with the radiative transfer model UVSPEC or libRadtran (Mayer and Kylling, 2005), and the resulting model spectra are weighted with the GUV response functions at 305 and 340 nm. On average, GUV total ozone data agree with Ozone Monitoring Instrument (OMI) data to within ± 5 % for SZA smaller than 75° . At larger SZA, differences become greater due to the dependence of the retrieval on the vertical distribution of ozone in the atmosphere. Noise in the GUV 305 nm channel also affects the ability of the instrument to calculate total ozone with good precision at large SZAs. A systematic comparison of GUV and TOMS total ozone measurements at several sites was performed by Bernhard et al. (2005). For SZAs $< 80^\circ$, the bias between GUV and TOMS measurements is less than 5 %.

3.2 Comparisons against spectroradiometers at Sodankylä

The UV radiation and ozone measurements of the GUV radiometers were compared against high-quality spectroradiometer measurements during each Northern Hemisphere summer since 2016 (Table 3). The comparisons were performed at the measurement platform next to the sounding station of the FMI Arctic Space Centre in Sodankylä. The FMI has two Brewer spectroradiometers, which routinely measure UV spectra about every 0.5 h (Mäkelä et al., 2016). The measurements are cosine- and temperature-error-corrected (Lakkala et al., 2018a), and the irradiance scale is traceable via the National Standard Laboratory MIKES, Aalto University, Finland, to the scale maintained by the National Research and Testing Institute (SP) (Heikkilä et al., 2016; Lakkala et al., 2008). As the measurement of a Brewer UV spectrum takes around 3 min (while the GUV radiometer records irradiances averaged over 1 min), the 3 min averages of GUV measurements were used in the comparison of UV measurements. UV indices and UVB dose rates calculated from Brewer no. 37 spectra and from GUV irradiances were compared, and results are shown as function of SZA in Figs. 2–3. As Brewer no. 37 only measures wavelengths up to 325 nm, only the comparison of the UVB part of the UV spectrum is possible. For the calculation of Brewer UV indices, as explained in Mäkelä et al. (2016), a predefined UVA spectrum is scaled to the last wavelength to complement the measurements and thus take into account the whole effective wavelength range. The erythral weighting function, which is used in the calculation of UV indices, approaches zero towards longer UVA wavelengths and the uncertainty caused

by this UVA extension is only of the order of 10^{-1} (Mäkelä et al., 2016).

The first comparison was made in August 2016, shortly after the radiometers were purchased and before the first one was sent to Marambio. For clear sky and SZAs smaller than 60° , UV indices measured by both GUV radiometers agreed within 1 % of each other and the Brewer spectroradiometer. The differences for UVB dose rates ranged from 3 % to 5 %. After the comparison, GUV radiometer no. 163 was sent to Antarctica and continuous measurements started there in March 2017.

GUV radiometer no. 162 stayed in Sodankylä and was compared with the Brewer UV indices during the following years, in June 2017 and July 2018. The sky was clear from clouds during the comparisons. Both UV indices and UVB dose rates agreed within 3 % for SZAs smaller than 60° in 2017. In 2018, the differences in UV indices and UVB dose rates ranged from 2 % to 6 % and from 0 % to 3 %, correspondingly, depending on the SZAs. The SZA dependency was due to the non-corrected angular response of the GUV radiometer. Non-perfect levelling might have caused small azimuth dependency in 2018.

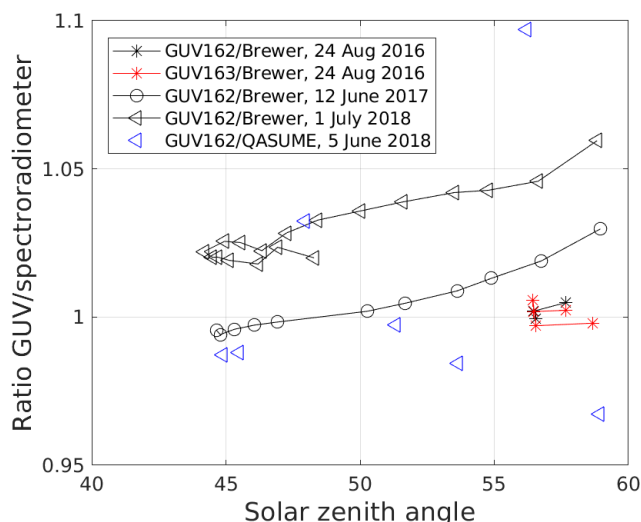
The portable UV world reference spectroradiometer, QASUME, from the World Calibration Center for UV (WCC-UV) at the Physikalisch-Meteorologisches Observatorium Davos, World Radiation Center (PMOD-WRC) visited Sodankylä for a site audit in June 2018. QASUME is a double-monochromator spectroradiometer, whose solar UV irradiance measurements are traceable to the primary spectral irradiance standard of the Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt (PTB), Germany (Gröbner and Sperfeld, 2005). The measurements are temperature-stabilized and the expanded relative uncertainty (coverage factor $k = 2$) of solar UV irradiance measurements is 3.1 % for SZAs smaller than 75° (Hülse et al., 2016). GUV no. 162 was measuring on the site during the audit and the ratios of UV indices derived from its measurements and QASUME's spectra were calculated. The results are shown in Fig. 2. The weather was unstable during the whole week when the comparisons were made with changing cloudiness and rain. The day with the thinnest clouds was chosen and spectra measured under rapidly changing cloudiness were excluded from the analysis. The results show that the GUV radiometer UV indices were within ± 5 % from the QASUME UV indices for SZA smaller than 60° . Although measurements performed during rapidly changing cloudiness were excluded from the analysis, the influence of changing cloudiness during the Brewer scan can be identified as the outlier in Fig. 2, at around SZA 56° on 5 June 2018.

3.2.1 Total ozone column

The total ozone column measured by the GUV radiometer was compared to Brewer measurements during the same days as when the UV comparisons were performed in So-

Table 3. Solar comparisons at Sodankylä, Finland.

Date	GUV radiometer	Spectroradiometers
August 2016	GUV 162, GUV 163	Brewer 037, Brewer 214
June 2017	GUV 162	Brewer 037, Brewer 214
June 2018	GUV 162	Brewer 037, Brewer 214, QASUME Bentham
July 2018	GUV 162	Brewer 037, Brewer 214

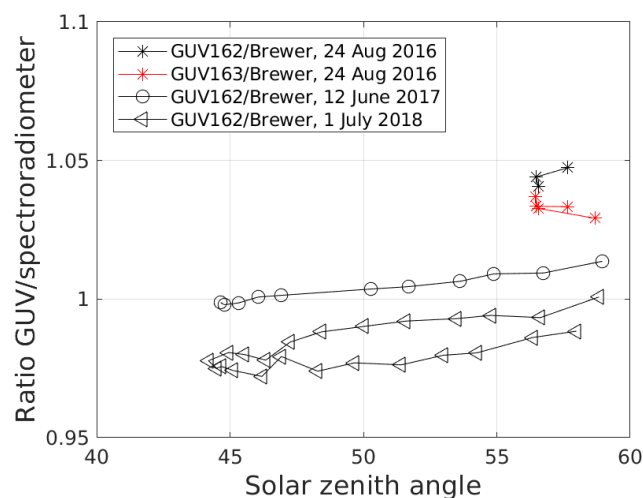
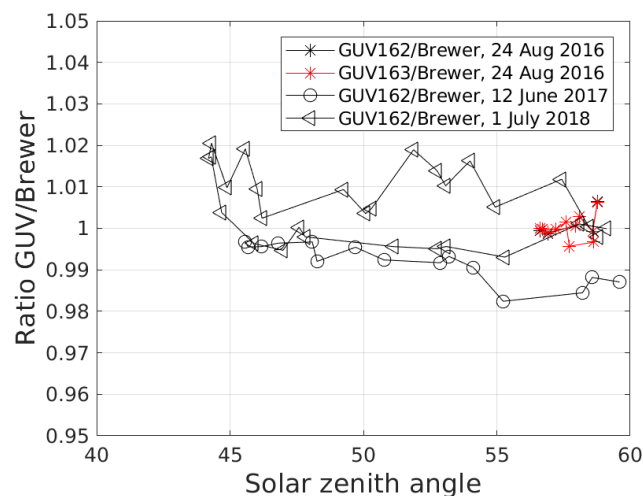
**Figure 2.** Ratio of the GUV and spectroradiometer UV index at Sodankylä.

dankylä. Brewer no. 214 was used as a reference instrument, as it has proven good performance during international calibrations and comparison campaigns. The Brewer instrument participated in the international comparison campaign held in Huelva, Spain, in May 2017. The results showed that the instrument agreed to the reference within 1 % (Redondas et al., 2019) after proper calibration. The calibration is maintained by regular visits, every second year, of the International Ozone Service (IOS) to perform the maintenance and calibration at the measurement site.

Figure 4 shows the results of the comparisons in 2016, 2017 and 2018. For the Brewer radiometer, only direct sun measurements with a standard deviation less than 2.5 DU were included in the study. The nearest, which was within 1 min, GUV radiometer measurement was chosen for the study. The total ozone column measurements of the GUV and the Brewer agreed to within $\pm 2\%$ for SZAs smaller than 60° .

3.3 Solar comparison at Marambio

At Marambio, the first exchange of the GUV radiometers occurred in November 2018. GUV no. 162 was set up next to GUV no. 163, which had measured continuously for nearly 2 years at Marambio. The two instruments measured simultaneously for 2 weeks before GUV no. 163 was packed and

**Figure 3.** Ratio of the GUV and Brewer spectroradiometer UVB dose rates at Sodankylä.**Figure 4.** Ratio of the GUV and Brewer total ozone column at Sodankylä.

shipped for recalibration. The results of the comparison show a difference of 4 %–6 % for SZAs smaller than 60° (Fig. 5). Such differences were expected, as it is common for filter radiometers that the wearing in of Teflon diffuser introduces small changes in the response of channels during the first years of measurements. The drift was considered to be within the uncertainties of the measurements and the time series was not corrected for.

4 First 2 years of measurements

The erythemally weighted UV, maximum UV index and daily average total ozone time series were discussed in Aun et al. (2019), and the results were compared to measurements from other Antarctic measurement sites. In this pa-

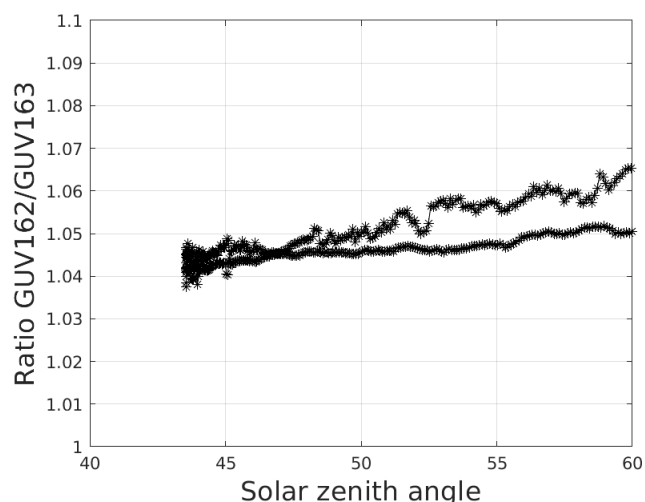


Figure 5. Ratio of the GUV UV index at Marambio on 25 November 2018.

per, the time series of the noon UV index; noon total ozone; and UVB, UVA, VIS, and PAR measurements for the period March 2017–May 2019 are presented in Figs. 6 and 7. Noontime UV index refers to the UV index measured at minimum SZA of the day. The maximum noon UV indices of the spring–autumn seasons were 6 and 9 in 2017–2018 and 2018–2019, respectively. In 2017–2018, the maximum noon UV index was measured both in the spring (October) and in the summer (January). In 2018–2019 the maximum was measured in the spring when the station was inside the polar vortex (Aun et al., 2019) and exceeded the summer noon maximum UV index, which was 8. For the months October–February, total ozone was lower in 2018–2019 than 2017–2018 for most of the days (Fig. 6). This resulted in higher UV indices and UVB levels in 2018–2019 compared to 2017–2018.

The effect of total ozone changes is more pronounced at shorter UVB wavelengths than at longer UVA wavelengths (Fig. 7), following the ozone absorption spectrum. Elevated UVB dose rates are detected in the spring and in the summer (Fig. 7c). The peak in October–November is due to the ozone hole, when the station is located below the stratospheric polar vortex. The reasons for the observed UV features are analysed and discussed in more detail in Aun et al. (2019).

Variations in VIS and PAR are dominated by variations in cloudiness. Rapidly changing cloudiness is typical at Marambio (Aun et al., 2019), which is seen as high daily variation in all radiation measurements: UV, VIS and PAR. Surface albedo is higher during the spring months than during the summer months, which increases measured radiation in the spring at both shorter UV wavelengths and longer VIS and PAR wavelengths. This results in non-symmetric distribution of daily maxima; with higher springtime VIS radiation and PAR than in the autumn at similar SZAs. The time series of VIS and PAR radiation suggest that

there were more cloud-free periods around noon during mid-November–January in 2018–2019 than during the same months in 2017–2018, as peak values were higher during the second year.

Table 4 summarizes the monthly means of the UVB and UVA daily doses, the UVB and UVA daily maximum dose rates, and the VIS and PAR daily maxima for September–March in 2017–2019.

Figure 8 shows ratios of UV irradiances at 305, 313, 320 and 380 nm compared to VIS irradiance at 555 nm in 2017–2018 and 2018–2019. For wavelengths that are affected by ozone absorption (mainly 305 and 313 nm), the springtime low-ozone episodes are clearly identified as increased ratios (October and November). In the autumn, the radiation path in the atmosphere becomes longer day-by-day, so that the attenuation of UV radiation is stronger than that of VIS radiation. This is seen at short wavelengths as a decrease in the UV/VIS ratio from summer to late autumn. The longer the atmospheric path is, the higher the path-integrated total ozone concentration that can absorb UV radiation will be. The opposite is seen in the spring ratios. UVA radiation, irradiances at 320 and 380 nm, is only partially absorbed by ozone, and the effect is smaller.

5 Data availability

The studied datasets of daily maximum irradiances at five UV channels and one VIS channel; daily maximum UVB, UVA, and PAR dose rates; noon UVB, UVA, and PAR dose rates; noon total column ozone; and UVB and UVA daily doses are freely accessible at <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3688700> (Lakkala et al., 2019).

6 Discussion and conclusions

Marambio's new GUV multi-filter radiometer measurements cover the spectral range from the UV to the VIS and thus can be used for assessing the spectral effects of changes in factors affecting the amount of solar UV and VIS radiation at the surface: aerosols, albedo, cloudiness and total ozone. Those factors are also influenced by climate change, and thus the measurements serve as important tools for assessing effects of a changing climate on the Antarctic environment.

The recovery of the stratospheric ozone layer has begun (WMO, 2018b), and the GUV total ozone measurements will be used to assess features of the recovery in Antarctica. The signs of the recovery can be detected by the UV channels of the radiometer, as actual measurements can be compared with the time series of the Antarctic NILU-UV network and other UV measurements performed in Antarctica (Aun et al., 2019). The time series of the first 2 years of GUV measurements show that the recovery is not seen as a linear increase in UV levels, and clear differences exist

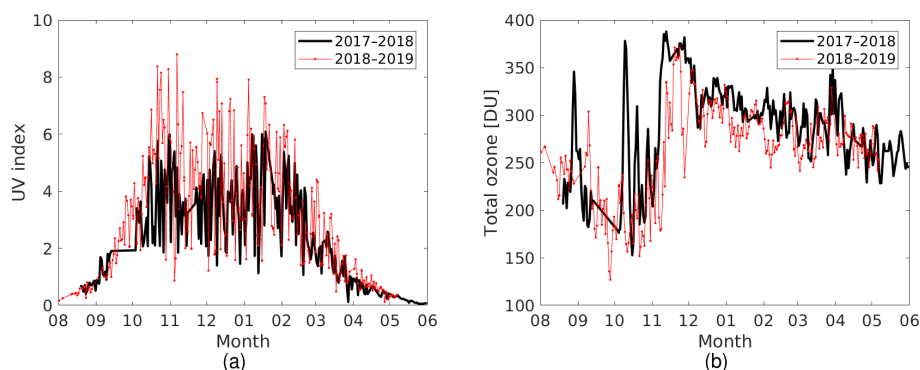


Figure 6. UV index (a) and total ozone (b) at noon calculated from the Marambio GUV radiometer measurements for the months August–May in 2017–2018 and 2018–2019.

Table 4. Monthly means of GUV radiometer products measured at Marambio during the period March 2017–April 2019. Months with more than 15 measurement days are included. A single standard deviation is shown in the parentheses. DD is the daily dose, DMDR is the daily maximum dose rate, DM is the daily maximum and VIS is irradiance measured at 555 nm.

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
UVB DD [kJm^{-2}]							
2017	NaN	NaN	16.19 (7.06)	NaN	33.55 (11.03)	41.38 (8.00)	41.53 (11.75)
2018	42.62 (14.72)	34.60 (11.19)	14.09 (5.73)	17.74 (7.92)	44.04 (12.55)	44.89 (14.28)	50.56 (15.25)
2019	45.86 (15.25)	31.62 (11.59)	16.36 (9.14)	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
UVA DD [MJm^{-2}]							
2017	NaN	NaN	0.50 (0.20)	NaN	0.78 (0.25)	1.18 (0.26)	1.04 (0.31)
2018	1.04 (0.37)	0.91 (0.28)	0.45 (0.14)	0.45 (0.13)	0.89 (0.22)	1.04 (0.38)	1.24 (0.38)
2019	1.08 (0.36)	0.79 (0.26)	0.51 (0.24)	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
UVB DMDR [$\mu\text{W cm}^{-2}$]							
2017	NaN	NaN	37.64 (13.68)	NaN	75.96 (22.54)	81.56 (12.57)	91.19 (19.76)
2018	92.91 (24.68)	77.46 (20.57)	33.40 (13.61)	43.24 (18.21)	101.67 (27.97)	103.80 (29.60)	108.02 (24.54)
2019	97.55 (33.39)	73.70 (26.00)	36.56 (18.39)	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
UVA DMDR [mW cm^{-2}]							
2017	NaN	NaN	2.39 (0.64)	NaN	3.18 (0.69)	4.32 (0.59)	4.27 (0.92)
2018	4.12 (1.17)	3.98 (0.89)	2.35 (0.66)	2.19 (0.33)	3.58 (0.78)	4.38 (1.34)	4.93 (1.09)
2019	4.31 (1.42)	3.60 (0.96)	2.41 (0.82)	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
VIS DM [$\mu\text{W cm}^{-2} \text{nm}^{-1}$]							
2017	NaN	NaN	75.61 (18.85)	NaN	96.16 (22.23)	132.00 (21.03)	132.10 (34.04)
2018	120.14 (39.14)	120.72 (28.75)	76.18 (23.40)	68.39 (15.43)	104.92 (24.77)	123.58 (41.62)	143.86 (38.00)
2019	123.36 (47.74)	103.05 (33.12)	72.73 (26.88)	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
PAR DM [$\mu\text{E cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$]							
2017	NaN	NaN	0.10 (0.03)	NaN	0.13 (0.03)	0.18 (0.03)	0.18 (0.05)
2018	0.16 (0.05)	0.16 (0.04)	0.10 (0.03)	0.10 (0.01)	0.14 (0.03)	0.17 (0.06)	0.19 (0.05)
2019	0.16 (0.06)	0.14 (0.04)	0.10 (0.04)	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN

between 2017–2018 and 2018–2019: the effect of the spring-time ozone depletion was more pronounced in 2018–2019 than in 2017–2018, with maximum noon UV indices of 9 and 6, respectively. This is, however, far from the maximum UV index measured within the Antarctic NILU-UV network dur-

ing the years 2000–2010, when a UV index of 12 was measured at Marambio in the spring (November) 2007 (Lakkala et al., 2018b). For comparison, at Arctic sites the springtime stratospheric ozone loss does not increase UV levels to reach the yearly maxima, even during years with severe ozone de-

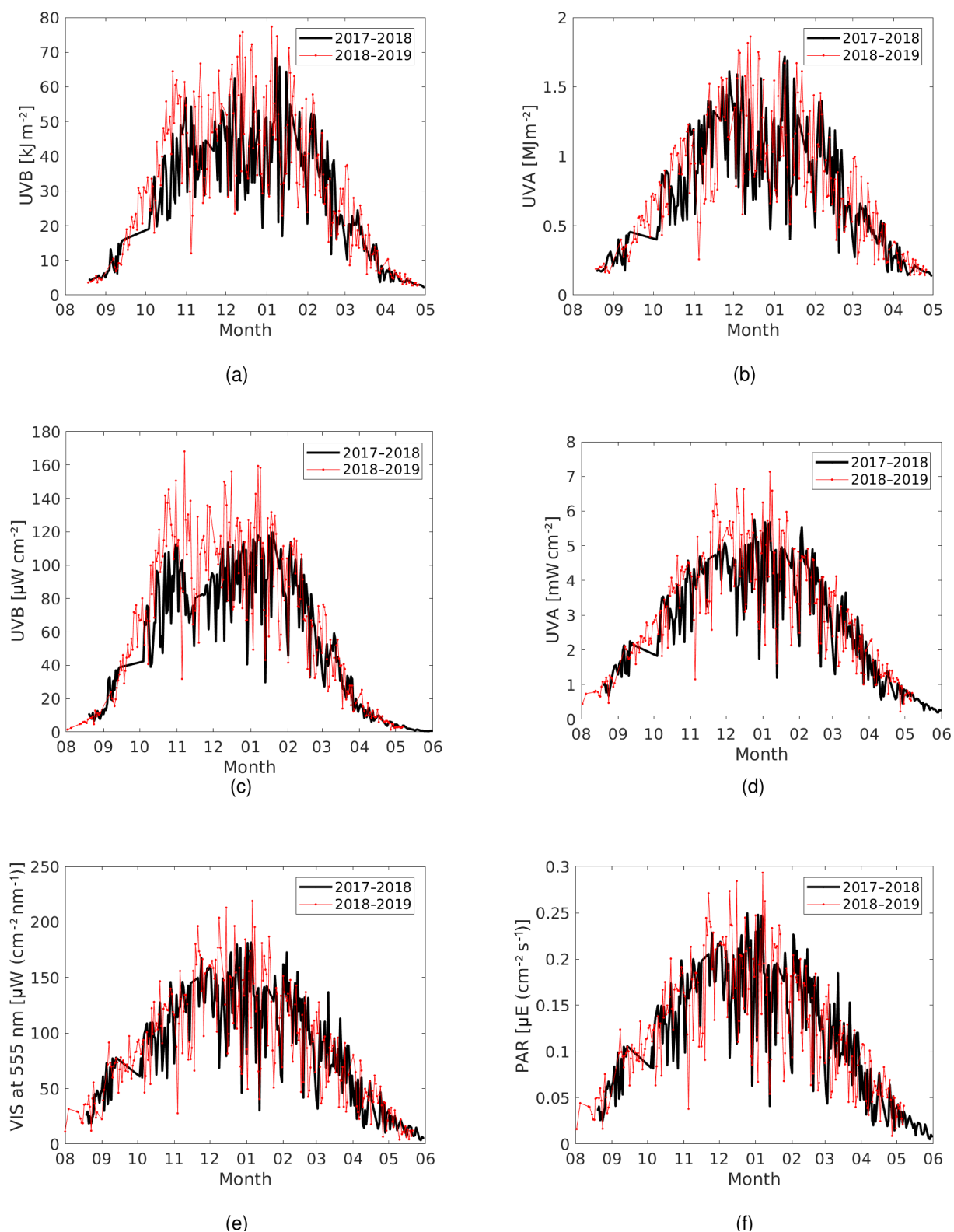


Figure 7. UV and visible radiation time series for the months August–May during the periods 2017–2018 and 2018–2019. (a) UVB daily dose, (b) UVA daily dose, (c) UVB daily maximum, (d) UVA daily maximum, (e) daily maximum VIS at 555 nm and (f) PAR daily maximum.

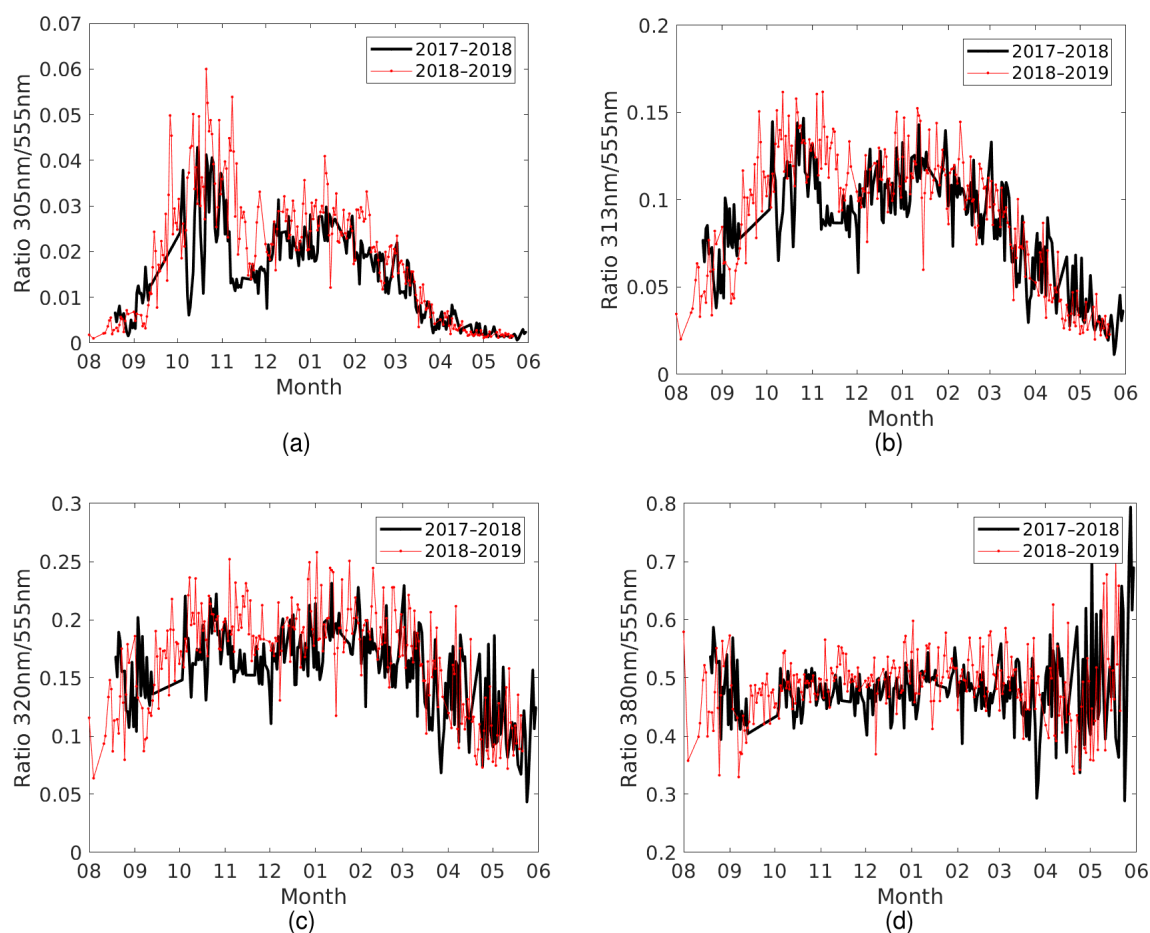


Figure 8. Ratio of daily maximum UV irradiances and VIS irradiances for the months August–May during the periods 2017–2018 and 2018–2019. UV irradiances at (a) 305 nm, (b) 313 nm, (c) 320 nm and (d) 380 nm.

pletion (Bernhard et al., 2013). In the Arctic, UV index maxima are observed in the summer. For example, at Sodankylä, Finland, which is a site affected by stratospheric ozone loss, a maximum UV index of 6 has been measured in the summers of the years 2011 and 2013 (Lakkala et al., 2016).

The Antarctic UV measurements of Marambio can be directly compared to the Arctic UV measurements using the results from solar comparisons between Marambio's GUV radiometer, PMOD-WRC and FMI's spectroradiometers at Sodankylä. The results show that the measurements agreed within $\pm 6\%$ for $\text{SZA} < 60^\circ$. These yearly comparisons with Arctic measurements are possible because two GUVs have been purchased for Marambio's measurements: one measures at Marambio, while the other participates in solar comparisons. In addition, regular absolute calibration against high-quality spectroradiometers is part of the quality assurance. The first recalibration occurred in the spring of 2019. Both solar comparisons and regular absolute calibrations are crucial to obtain homogenized long-term time series (Johnsen et al., 2008), which can serve multidisciplinary research communities. In addition, these high-quality mea-

surements can be used for validation of satellite data, e.g. validation of UV products based on TROPOMI measurements on board the Sentinel-5 Precursor satellite (Lindfors et al., 2018). They are highly valuable, as the ground-based measurement network is very sparse at high latitudes.

Ultraviolet radiation products calculated from Marambio's GUV measurements include UV dose rates and doses calculated using 10 different biological action spectra related to UV effects on, e.g. skin, plant, anchovy and phytoplankton. All these UV products can be used when assessing the effects of climate change on the whole Antarctic ecosystem. The effects are not self-evident, even though the melting of ice sheet and snow (e.g. Shepherd et al., 2018) due to temperature increase (Steig et al., 2009) is well recognized. The uncertainty is mostly due to complicated atmosphere–sea–land feedback mechanisms, (e.g. Wang et al., 2019). In the future, GUV VIS radiation time series can be used together with ceilometer measurements and synoptic cloud observations to assess the impact of climate change on cloudiness. Together with the ongoing albedo and aerosol measurements

at Marambio, they form a complex measurement system for atmospheric radiation studies.

Author contributions. KL was primarily responsible for the quality assurance of the UV data, analysed the data and led the manuscript preparation. MA programmed GUV data processing for the Marambio station, participated in data analysis and contributed to the writing of the manuscript. RS was responsible in SMN for Marambio UV measurements and contributed to the writing of the manuscript. GB performed the absolute calibration of the GUV radiometers, programmed the UV data processing programme and contributed to the writing of the manuscript. EA performed data analysis of Marambio cloudiness data and contributed to the writing of the manuscript. OM was responsible for the UV albedo measurements at Marambio and contributed to the writing of the manuscript. FN performed data analysis of Marambio cloudiness data and contributed to the writing of the manuscript. GH performed the QA-SUME site audit in Sodankylä in 2018 and processed QASUME reference UV data. TK performed Sodankylä Brewer ozone processing and quality control and assurance and contributed to the writing of the manuscript. VA was responsible for the PFR measurements at Marambio and contributed to the writing of the manuscript. AA oversaw the work of the group and contributed to the writing of the manuscript. GdL was the group leader during the set-up of Marambio UV measurements and contributed to the writing of the manuscript.

Competing interests. The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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