



Halley VI - a station for science

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There has been a research station at Halley in Antarctica ($75^{\circ}35'S$, $26^{\circ}34'W$) since 1956. Halley has a long and successful scientific record, notably the discovery of the Ozone Hole and significant contributions to areas as diverse as Geology and Space physics. Halley is located on a floating and flowing iceshelf with constant surface accumulation. These conditions have resulted in the necessary regular rebuilding of the station and Halley VI has just been completed. Halley VI has been fully scientifically operational since Feb 2012. The station supports a chemical and turbulence clean area, an electromagnetic quiet zone, an area for radars, and flexible facilities on the station to support a wide variety of science activities. This presentation outlines the major features of the new station, its current scientific activities, and the facilities that allow the hosting of a wide variety of scientific experiments.