The Importance of Ozonesonde Quality **Assurance and JOSIE-SHADOZ (2017)**

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THE JOSIE (Jülich Ozone Sonde Intercomparison Experiment) EXP IMENTS

The overall objective of JOSIE is to establish quality assurance guidance for the global ozonesonde community.

- To assess sonde performance in the environmental simulation chamber at the Forschungszentrum Jülich, Germany which was established as the World Calibration Center for Ozone Sondes (WCCOS) in 1996.
- The chamber simulates flight conditions of ozonesondes up to 35



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ampaign	Objective
OSIE-1996 AW Report #130	 Operating Procedures Profiling Capabilities Intercomparison sonde types (ECC, BM, Meisei)
OSIE-1998 AW Report #57	 Manufacturing ECC sondes (SPC, ENSCI)
OSIE-2000 AW Report #158 Smit et al., 2007)	 Operating Procedures Focus on ECC sonde Different sensing solution types Different manufacturers (SPC, ENSCI)
ESOS-2004 Deshler et al., 2008)	 Operating Procedures under flight conditions Focus on ECC sonde Different consing colution types

- ent sensing solution types Different manufacturers (SPC, ENSCI)
- Define and establish Standard Operating Procedures for ECC sondes



SHADOZ Sites: https://tropo.gsfc.nasa.gov/shadoz

- km. This controlled environment allows for accurate comparisons of ozonesonde profiles to the reference UV-ozone photometer (OPM).
- NASA and NOAA/GMD have participated in <u>all</u> the JOSIE Campaigns that started in the mid 1990's (See Table, right).



	GAW Report #20
	JOSIE-2009
	JOSIE-2010
Ξ ΡΙ) <i>,</i>	O3S-DQA Guidel

Report-2012

ASOPOS 2002-2012

- JOSIE-SHADOZ-2017
- Homogenization and Uncertainties
 - Operating procedures • Tropical simulations

Refurbished sondes

• Different sensing solution types

• Manufacturers (SPC, ENSCI)

Different manufacturers (SPC, ENSCI)

THE JOINT JOSIE-SHADOZ CAMPAIGN – Oct./Nov. 2017

Objectives/Goals

- JOSIE-SHADOZ is the most recent ozonesonde intercomparison campaign, with a focus on tropical profiles. SHADOZ (Southern Hemisphere ADditional OZonesondes) operators representing 9 stations participated in the October/November 2017 campaign. A major objective is to help resolve on-going discontinuities in the SHADOZ data records (Witte et al., 2017, 2018; Thompson et al., 2017) due to:
 - Small differences in preparation and operating procedures among SHADOZ stations.
 - Changes in the ENSCI ECC (electrochemical concentration cell) sensor performance in the past 7 years.
 - New sensing solution types (e.g. NOAA 1% 0.1 Buffer) proposed to resolve discrepancies in the UT/LS.





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Participants from Team 2

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JOSIE-SHADOZ: PRELIMINARY FINDINGS

- (Fig. 1) JOSIE-SHADOZ tested solutions with a reduced buffer recipe of the type used at four SHADOZ stations operated by **NOAA/GMD**. For this solution type the agreement with the OPM in the tropopause region was improved. The sensitivity to stratospheric ozone may be reduced. However, the differences are small (~5%).
- (Fig. 2) All stations participating in JOSIE-SHADOZ-2017 measured ozone that agreed well with the OPM. This affirms the very high quality of the SHADOZ methods that use WMO recommended SST-instrument combinations based on earlier JOSIE campaigns and field tests.
- (Fig. 3) The SPC / ENSCI instrument offsets seen in JOSIE-2000 and BESOS-2004 (Deshler et al., 2008) are confirmed in JOSIE-2017. ENSCI records more O_3 with the same sensing solution.

Fig. 1. Reducing the buffer (NOAA **recipe**) in the sensing solution improves O_3 accuracy near the tropopause

Fig. 2. With uniform preparation procedures, SHADOZ profiles agree within 5% of UV OPM



Fig. 3. As expected, SPC measures lower ozone than ENSCI relative to the OPM.





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