Matched Monthly Mean Vertical Profiles of Ozone from Dobson (Optimized Umkehr), NOAA Cohesive Satellite Overpass, and Ozonesondes for trend analysis.

Authors

Miyagawa, K.(1)., Petropavlovskikh, I. (2,1), Effertz, P. (2,1), Wild, J.D.(3,4), Abromitis, K.(2,1), McConville, G. (2,1), Maillard Barras, E. (5), Querel, R. (6), Smale, D. (6) Steinbrecht, W. (7)

1) NOAA/ESRL/Global Monitoring Lab (GML)

2) CU Boulder/Cooperative Institute for Research in Environmental Sciences (CIRES)

3) NOAA/NESDIS/Center for Satellite Applications and Research (STAR)

4) UMD/ESSIC/Cooperative Institute for Satellite Earth System Studies (CISESS)

5) Federal Office of Meteorology and Climatology, MeteoSwiss, Switzerland

6) National Institute of Water & Atmospheric Research (NIWA), Lauder, New Zealand

7) Deutscher Wetterdienst (DWD), Hohenpeißenberg, Germany

Description:

This dataset was used in the trend analysis paper titled "Ozone trends in homogenized Umkehr, Ozonesonde, and COH overpass records" to be submitted for publication in 2024. Each file represents a monthly mean time series of the vertical profile of ozone from January 1980 (or the start of record for each instrument, whichever is later) to Dec 2020.

The filename format is MM_xxx_YYY_stn.txt where:

MM means Monthly Mean.

xxx is the instrument used (see table below)

YYY is the 'site' code. This is used to match the UMK/COH record to nearby SND record (for sites that do not have co-located ozonesonde record) into a single 'site' for comparison.

stn is the WOUDC station ID number (see third table below) where the instrument is located (UMK/SND) or the station the satellite overpasses (COH)

Instrument Code	Full Name	Reference
UMK	Dobson Umkehr	Petropavlovskikh 2022
СОН	NOAA Cohesive Satellite	Wild 2016
	Overpass	
SND	Ozonesonde	Sterling 2018, Ancellet 2022,

Table 1: Description of Instrument Codes with References for further descriptions.

<u>UMK:</u>

Vertical profiles from the Umkehr (UMK) inversion method are derived from Dobson spectrophotometer zenith sky measurements. The measurements are made during sunrise and sunset (12 nominal solar zenith angles ranging from 60-90 degrees). The time series has been

optimized for trend analysis by correcting for stray light effects and inhomogeneities rising from instrumental step changes (Petropavlovskikh et al., 2022).

<u>COH:</u>

The combined satellite ozone record of the Solar Backscatter Ultraviolet (SBUV version 8.6) and Ozone Mapping and Profiler Suite (OMPS version 4r1) instruments aboard NOAA and NASA satellites. Bias adjustments (with an ozone-dependent factor) are applied to reduce inhomogeneities between the different instruments/satellites (see table below). This dataset is called the NOAA Cohesive (COH) Ozone Dataset (Wild, 2016). The overpass record was created by using the profiles within a ±2/20 degree latitude/longitude box centered on each monitoring station. One to four profiles per day were found for each station. These are then inverse distance weighted and averaged providing one overpass profile per site per day. The overpass records can be found at: https://ftp.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/SBUV CDR/overpass. The COH layers and Umkehr layers use different pressure top and bottom values. The data in this paper is interpolated from the COH layer to the Umkehr layer. Further, COH data are matched to the Umkehr measurement dates, then averaged to create the monthly average datasets. The station zonal mean has been added as well. These are also interpolated to the Umkehr layers, and matched to Umkehr measurement dates. See Table 3 for zonal mean included for each station.

Satellite	Dates
Nimbus 07	10/1978 - 5/1989
NOAA 11	6/1989 - 12/1993
NOAA 09	1/1994 - 6/1997
NOAA 11	7/1997 - 12/2000
NOAA 16	1/2001 - 12/2003
NOAA 17	1/2004 - 12/2005
NOAA 18	1/2006 - 12/2010
NOAA 19	1/2011 - 12/2013
SUOMI - NPP	1/2014 - present

Table 2: List of Satellites that comprise the COH overpass record.

Site	Zonal Mean
MLO	17.5N

BLD	(37.5N+42.5N)/2
ARO	47.5N
OHP	42.5N
LAU	(47.5S+42.5S)/2

Table 3: Zonal Mean used for COH. Labels for the zones used indicate the center latitude of the 5° wide zone. BLD and LAU are on the border of two zones, so the average of the adjacent zones are used.

<u>SND:</u>

Ozonesondes (SND) are launched at the same facility as three of the Umkehr stations (BDR, OHP, and LAU). At the other two sites (ARO and MLO), the ozonesonde record closest to the Umkehr monitoring station was chosen. Ozonesondes are launched on a weekly or biweekly basis and are reported at their sampling rate or averaged in 100-meter intervals. Typically, the balloons burst around 30 km (Umkehr layer 5 or 6). The ozonesonde record has been homogenized to reduce instrumental step changes by several efforts. The NOAA ozonesonde record (BDR, MLO) homogenization information can be found in Sterling 2018. OHP's homogenization technique is described in Ancellet et al. (2022).

Site	WOUDC Site ID	Full Name	Instrument	Lat,Lon	Source
MLO	031	Mauna Loa Observatory, Hawaii	UMK	19.5°N, 155.6°W	NOAA GML
	109	Hilo, Hawaii	SND	19.7°N, 155.1°W	NOAA GML
ARO	035	Arosa, Switzerland Davos, Switzerland	UMK	46.8°N, 9.7°E 46.8°N, 9.8°E	NOAA GML
	099	Hohenpeißenberg, Germany	SND	47.8°N, 11.0°E	NDACC
BDR	067	Boulder, Colorado	UMK	40.0°N, 105.3°W	NOAA GML
			SND	40.0°N, 105.3°W	NOAA GML
OHP 040	040	Observatoire de	UMK	43.9°N, 5.8°E	NOAA GML
		Haute-Provence, France	SND	43.9°N, 5.8°E	NDACC
LAU 256	256	256 Lauder, New Zealand	UMK	45.0°S, 169.7°E	NOAA GML
			SND	45.0°S, 169.7°E	NDACC

 Table 4: Original Datasets for the Umkehr and Ozonesonde profiles where:

 NOAA GML: NOAA Global Monitoring Laboratory FTP

Umkehr: (https://gml.noaa.gov/aftp/data/ozwv/Dobson/AC4/Umkehr/Optimized/) Ozonesonde: https://gml.noaa.gov/aftp/ozwv/Ozonesonde/

NDACC: Network for the Detection of Atmospheric Composition Change (www.ndacc.org)

Vertical Coordinate System:

All data have been converted to the 16 pressure layer system of the Umkehr method. The Umkehr vertical layer grid resolution is referenced to the standard atmospheric pressure at the surface of the Earth (nominally 1013.26 mb), the pressure at the bottom of each successive layer is half of the pressure of the layer below. Only levels that are used in the trend analysis paper are included in the files. For the trend analysis in the body of the companion paper, the fine vertical resolution of the Sonde data is smoothed by application of the Umkehr AK. The COH data is already of similar vertical resolution to the Umkehr, but with different pressures, so it is simply interpolated and integrated to the Umkehr layers.

10 Layer Umkehr Data					
Layer Number	Bottom	Тор	UMK	SND	СОН
10	0.99	Note 2	Excluded: See note 4	xcluded: See note 4	Excluded: See note 6
9	1.98	0.99			
8	3.96	1.98		Excluded: See note 5	
7	7.91	3.96			
6	15.83	7.91			
5	31.66	15.83			
4	63.31	31.66			Excluded: See note 6
3	126.63	63.31			Excluded. See note o
2	253.25	126.63	Evoludod: See note 2		
0+1	Note 1	253.25		Excluded. See Hole S	

Table 5: Shows which layers are included for the three instrument types. Pressures are in hPa.

- Note 1: Bottom pressure of the Bottom layer extends to the surface
- Note 2: Top layer extends to top of the atmosphere
- Note 3: As the paper focuses on Stratospheric ozone trends, layers that are representative of the troposphere are not included
- Note 4: Averaging Kernels from the Umkehr retrieval method do not allow for much independent information to be retrieved in layers 9 and 10 and are excluded from the trend analysis.
- Note 5: The ozonesonde balloons usually burst around 30 km which is almost always within layer 6 and therefore profile cannot be integrated to the top of the layer 6 pressure level. Also, there is often missing information above layer 6 to meet the requirements of the averaging kernel applications. Therefore, the ozonesonde data in layer 6 and above are excluded from this study.
- Note 6: There is little independent profile information below 30 hPa in the SBUV and OMPS nadir profiler datasets, so layers 1 to 4 are not included in the COH dataset in this study (Kramarova, 2013).

Temporal matching:

For calculation of the monthly mean (MM) ozone data, the COH or SND files are matched temporally with Umkehr observation (within ± 24 hours centered on the date and averaged UTC time of Umkehr observation between 70 and 90 degrees SZA), and then the mean of all matched profiles is calculated (e.g. more than 2 profiles are needed). The MM of the matched Umkehr dataset (selected Umkehr profiles within a valid COH or SND profile temporal match criteria) is also provided in respective files.

File Structure

UMK Year: Year Month: Month of the year Layer: Layer of the atmosphere (numbered 3-8). B_Pres: Bottom pressure of the Layer (hPa). T_Pres: Top pressure of the Layer (hPa). UMK: Monthly Mean of Umkehr data. 9999.000 represents missing data. Used in the trend analysis in the body of the companion paper. UMK_N: Number of profiles used in the monthly mean. UMK(COH_match): Monthly Mean of Umkehr data using only profiles that have a satellite overpass match (within ± 24 hours of the Umkehr profile). UMK(COH_match)_N: Number of profiles used in the monthly mean.

UMK(SND_match): Monthly Mean of Umkehr data using only profiles that have a sonde overpass match (within ± 24 hours of the Umkehr profile).

Used in Appendix 3. Temporal Sampling and Impact on Trends.

UMK(SND_match)_N: Number of profiles used in the monthly mean.

<u>COH</u>

Year: Year

Month: Month of the year

Layer: Layer of the atmosphere (numbered 5-9).

B_Pres: Bottom pressure of the Layer (hPa).

T_Pres: Top pressure of the Layer (hPa).

COH: Monthly Mean of all available Cohesive satellite overpass data. 9999.000 represents missing data.

Used in Appendix 3. Temporal Sampling and Impact on Trends.COH_N: Number of profiles used in the monthly mean.

COH(UMK_match): Monthly Mean of Cohesive satellite overpass data using only profiles that have an Umkehr measurement match (within ± 24 hours of the satellite profile). Used in the trend analysis in the body of the companion paper.

COH(UMK_match)_N: Number of profiles used in the monthly mean.

COH(Zonal): Zonal mean of the station latitude using daily data with a matching Umkehr measurement. See Table 3 for the zonal means used.

Used in the body of the paper to show the relative difference between the trend, SE and adjusted R-squared results for station overpass and the zonal mean.

COH(Zonal)_N: Number of profiles used in the monthly mean.

<u>SND</u> Year: Year Month: Month of the year Layer: Layer of the atmosphere (numbered 3-5).

- B_Pres: Bottom pressure of the Layer (hPa).
- T_Pres: Top pressure of the Layer (hPa).
- SND: Monthly Mean of Ozonesonde data. 9999.000 represents missing data. No AK smoothing.
 - Used in Appendix 3. Temporal Sampling and Impact on Trends.

SND_N: Number of profiles used in the monthly mean.

- SND(UMK_match): Monthly Mean of Ozonesonde data using only profiles that have an Umkehr measurement match (within ±24 hours of the sonde profile). No AK smoothing applied. Used in Appendix 3. Temporal Sampling and Impact on Trends
- SND(UMK_match)_N: Number of profiles used in the monthly mean. Note this number can be larger than the number of ozonesonde profiles without matching since the +/- 24 hours selection can pick up more than one Umkehr profile which is measured twice per day.
- SND(UMK_match_AK): Monthly Mean of Ozonesonde data using only profiles that have an Umkehr measurement match (within ± 24 hours of the sonde profile) and have the Umkehr averaging kernel applied.

Used in the trend analysis in the body of the companion paper

Note the number of profiles in this are the same as SND(UMK_match)_N.

Acknowledgements:

The COH zonal research data was supported in part by NOAA grant NA19NES4320002 (Cooperative Institute for Satellite Earth System Studies - CISESS) at the University of Maryland/ESSIC. The COH overpass data was supported by the NOAA Climate Program Office's Atmospheric Chemistry, Carbon Cycle, and Climate program (AC4), grant numbers NA19OAR4310171 (UMD). This dataset's creation was supported in part by NOAA cooperative agreement NA22OAR4320151, for the Cooperative Institute for Earth System Research and Data Science (CIESRDS).

References:

Ancellet, G., Godin-Beekmann, S., Smit, H. G., Stauffer, R. M., Van Malderen, R., Bodichon, R., & Pazmiño, A. (2022). Homogenization of the Observatoire de Haute Provence ECC ozonesonde data record: comparison with lidar and satellite observations. Atmospheric Measurement Techniques, 15, 3105-3120.

Kramarova, N. A., Bhartia, P. K., Frith, S. M., McPeters, R. D., and Stolarski, R. S.: Interpreting SBUV smoothing errors: an example using the quasi-biennial oscillation, Atmos. Meas. Tech., 6, 2089–2099, https://doi.org/10.5194/amt-6-2089-2013, 2013.

Petropavlovskikh, I., Miyagawa, K., McClure-Beegle, A., Johnson, B., Wild, J., Strahan, S., Wargan, K., Querel, R., Flynn, L., Beach, E., Ancellet, G., and Godin-Beekmann, S.: Optimized Umkehr profile algorithm for ozone trend analyses, Atmos. Meas. Tech., 15, 1849–1870, https://doi.org/10.5194/amt-15-1849-2022, 2022.

Sterling, C. W., Johnson, B. J., Oltmans, S. J., Smit, H. G. J., Jordan, A. F., Cullis, P. D., Hall, E. G., Thompson, A. M., and Witte, J. C.: Homogenizing and estimating the uncertainty in NOAA's long-term vertical ozone profile records measured with the electrochemical concentration cell ozonesonde, Atmos. Meas. Tech., 11, 3661–3687, https://doi.org/10.5194/amt-11-3661-2018, 2018.

Wild, J.D., S.-K. Yang, and C.S. Long, Ozone Profile Trends: An SBUV/2 Perspective (QOS2016-133), in Proceedings of the Quadrennial Ozone Symposium, Edinburgh, Scotland, 2016.

Fair Use Statement

This database is made freely available to the scientific community. We rely on the ethics and integrity of the user to assure that the authors receive fair credit for their work. Fair credit will depend on the nature of the work and the requirements of the institutions involved. Your use of this database implies an agreement to contact the database co-authors to discuss the nature of the work and the appropriate level of acknowledgement. If the database is essential to the work, or if an important result or conclusion depends on the database, co-authorship may be appropriate. This should be discussed with the data providers at an early stage in the work. Contacting the data providers is not optional; if you use the database, you must contact the data providers. A co-author email distribution list is provided during the database download process, which generates an automated email to the user containing all relevant information.

Required Citation

The database has a Digital Object Identifier (DOI) registered with the International DOI Foundation. In addition to the conditions of fair use as stated above, users must also include the following paper and database citation in any publication or presentation using the product:

Miyagawa, K., McConville, G., Petropavlovskikh, I., Effertz, P., Wild, J.D., (2024) Matched Monthly Mean Vertical Profiles of Ozone from Dobson (Optimized Umkehr), NOAA Cohesive Satellite Overpass, and Ozonesondes for trend analysis. [Data set] NOAA GML https://doi.gor/xxx.xxxx