ASOPOS-Webinar Series on the Implementation of the Recommendations Made by the ASOPOS 2.0 Panel

#### **Ozonesonde Measurement Principles and Best Operational Practices**

ASOPOS 2.0 (GAW Report No. 268) (Assessment of Standard Operating Procedures for Ozonesondes)

> **ASOPOS-Webinar No. 6 Metadata and Software**

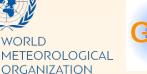
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Ozonesonde Measurement Principles and Best Operational Practices

#### ASOPOS 2.0

(Assessment of Standard Operating Procedures for Ozonesondes)

GLOBAL ATMOSPHERE WATCH

August 2021

#### GAW-Report No. 268

JÜLICH

METEOROLOGICA

### Preamble

- This ASOPOS 2.0 Report builds on the earlier ASOPOS 1.0 (GAW Report No. 201, 2014)
- However, metadata was only slightly treated in the previous report within the context of the (new) ozonesonde data format.
- Metadata has a prominent role in WMO GAW 268, Annex B entirely devoted to it. This Annex lists and defines/describes the ozonesonde metadata.
- In this Webinar, we will not go through the list of metadata fields, but focus on the importance of digitally archiving (which) metadata, and how this could be implemented in practice.













# Outline

- Introduction
- Categories of metadata
- Metadata in Practice
- Software
- Take away messages

	AYS BEFORE FLIGHT. Operator Initials: PB
DATE (YYYYMMDD): 2020 10	ECC SONDE SERIAL #: 2235191
STATION Ascension	Sensing Solution/Buffer:
	Cathode Volume: 3.0cc X or 2.5cc (v)
<ol> <li>Run 10 minutes on no Q<sub>3</sub> air: (v)</li> </ol>	12. Run 10 minutes on no Os: V(v)
Pump Current:/// (units?) 3. Pump Pressure:// (units?)	12. Run 10 minutes on no Os V(V) 13. Record Os Current:
3. Pump Pressure: / 6 (units?)	14. Run 10 minutes at 5µA Op (v)
4. Pump Vacuum: (units?)	15. Switch to no O <sub>3</sub> air / (v)
5. Bypass Cathode chamber: Yes / No 8. IF YES Add 5.5cc Cathode solution: / (v)	16. Record time to drop from 4 to 1,5 µA: 20,97 sec.
7. Run 30 minutes on HIGH O <sub>3</sub> :(V)	
B. Run 5 minutes on no O3: (v)	<ol> <li>Record O<sub>3</sub> Current: <u>O 15pA</u></li> <li>Add additional 2.5 cc of Cathode ONLY: Yes <u>No</u></li> </ol>
9. Dump Cathode solution IF Cathode cell bypar	ssed: (v) 20. Short the cell leads: (v)
10. Add the Cathode solution (Wait 2-5 min):	(v) 21. Store in sonde box: (v)
11. Add 1.5 CC Anode solution: (v)	22. Rinse syringes:(v)
E DORMANT AFTER 1 WEEK DERI 105 COL	
F DORMANT AFTER 1 WEEK REPLACE SOL	
. Change Cathode Solution (3cc or 2.5cc):	(v) 6. Switch to no O3: (v)
Change Anode Solution (1.5cc): (v)	<ol><li>Time to drop from 4 to 1.5µA:</li></ol>
<ol> <li>Bun 5 minutes on <u>no</u> O<sub>3</sub> (v)</li> </ol>	<ol><li>Bun 10 minutes on <u>hp</u> O<sub>3</sub> then Record Current;</li></ol>
Record O <sub>3</sub> Current:µA     Run 5 minutes on 5µA O <sub>5</sub> (v)	9. Add additional 2.5 cc of Cathode ONLY: Yes No
. Hon 5 minutes on 30A O <sup>2</sup> (V)	10. Short cell leads, store in sonde box, rinse syringes: (v)
An Dirace cells by adding Cathode and Anode and     Add Cathode solution (weak 2-5 min): (v)     Add Anode solution: (v)     Run 10 minutes on <u>no</u> O <sub>3</sub> ; (v)	12. Room T(C) 22.9, RH(%) 79.8 P(hPa) 1005
7. Record O <sub>3</sub> Current: $ BD = 0 \cdot 0/\mu A$ 8. Run 10 minutes at $5\mu A$ O <sub>3</sub> : $\checkmark$ (v) 9. Switch to <u>no</u> O <sub>3</sub> : $\checkmark$ (v) 0. Record time to drop from 4 to 1.5 $\mu A$ : $2 \cdot 4$ 11. Run 10 minutes on <u>no</u> O <sub>3</sub> then record O <sub>3</sub> Cur	41: <u>38: 37</u> , 42: <u>38: 30</u> , 43: <u>48: 48</u> 44: <u>38: 37</u> , 45: <u>38: 77</u> , AVERAGE: <u>38: 78</u> 14. Flowrate Correction ( <i>H applied</i> ), <u>56</u> (%) 73 sec 15. Final Flowrate:
7. Record $O_3$ Current: $ \underline{B}  = \underline{O \cdot O} / \mu A$ 8. Run 10 minutes at $\underline{\delta} \mu A O_3$ : $\underline{\checkmark} (\sqrt{)}$ 9. Switch to $\underline{n}_0 O_3$ : $\underline{\checkmark} (\sqrt{)}$ 0. Record time to drop from 4 to 1.5 $\mu A$ : $\underline{\bigcirc} \underline{\checkmark} (\sqrt{)}$ 1. Run 10 minutes on $\underline{n}_0 O_3$ then record $O_3$ Cur DAY OF FLIGHT LAUNCH PREPARATION	#1: <u>28' 82</u> , #2: <u>28' 92'</u> #3: <u>48 +8</u> #4: <u>28' 37</u> , #5: <u>28' 77</u> , AVERAGE: <u>28'</u> 14. Flowrate Correction (# applied), <u>56 (%)</u> <u>73 sec</u> rent: IB1 = <u>0'//</u> μA FLT #: <u>A1193</u> INITIALS: <u>PB</u>
. Record $O_2$ Current: $ B_2  = 0 \cdot 0/\mu A$ J. Run 10 minutes at $\delta\mu A O_3$ : $\langle V \rangle$ 3. Switch to $\underline{n}_2 O_3$ : $\langle V \rangle$ 0. Record time to drop from 4 to 1.5 $\mu A_1 \supseteq \Psi^-$ 1. Run 10 minutes on $\underline{n}_2 O_3$ then record $O_3$ Cur DAY OF FLIGHT LAUNCH PREPARATION RADIOSONDE TYPE/Model (e.g., Vaisaia RS32	#1: $25'$ 52, $42: 25'$ 50, $43: 45'$ #4: $25'$ 37, $45: 25'$ 77, AVERAGE: $25'$ 14. Flowrate Correction (# applied), $5'$ 6 (%)         73 sec         15. Final Flowrate:         rent: IB1 = 0.11 µA         FLT #: $A'1 Q3$ INITIALS: PB
Record O <sub>2</sub> Current: IB0 = Ω · O / μA         . Run 10 minutes at 5μA O <sub>3</sub> : ∠ (v)         . Butch to <u>no</u> O <sub>3</sub> : ∠ (v)         0. Record time to drop from 4 to 1.5 μA: Q · (v)         1. Run 10 minutes on <u>no</u> O <sub>3</sub> then record O <sub>3</sub> Current         AVY OF FLIGHT LAUNCH PREPARATION         ADIOSONDE TYPE/Model (e.g. Vaisala RS32         ADIOSONDE SERIAL #: 50 + // (L)	#1: 25: 32, #2: 25: 25: 73; #3: 45       #4: 28: 37, #5: 25: 74; AVERAGE: 28:       14: Flowrate Correction (# applied)
Record O <sub>2</sub> Current: <u>IB</u> 0 = <u>Ω</u> · <u>Ω</u> / μA Run 10 minutes at 5μA O <sub>3</sub> : <u>(v)</u> Switch to <u>no</u> O <sub>3</sub> : <u>(v)</u> Record time to drop from 4 to 1.5 μA: <u>Υ</u> The normal set of the needed O <sub>3</sub> Current All OF FLIGHT LAUNCH PREPARATION ADIOSONDE TYPE/Model (e.g. Vaisaia RS92 ADIOSONDE SERIAL #: <u>5</u> + <del>4</del> Background current used before launch: IB2:	#1: 25: 32, #2: 25: 25: 77, #3: 43: 48         #4: 28: 37, #5: 28: 77, AVERAGE; 28:         14. Flowrate Correction (# applied), 0.56 (%)         73 sec       15. Final Flowrate:         rent: IB1 = 0.11 µA         FLT #: A1193 INITIALS: PB         Modem M10, etc):         INTERFACE # (# known):         OF 44 µA, Final IB used;         µA
Record $O_2$ Current: $  B_2  = 0 \cdot 0/\mu A$ . Run 10 minutes at $\delta\mu A O_3$ : (v) . Bwitch to $\underline{n}_2 O_3$ : (v) 0. Record time to drop from 4 to 1.5 $\mu A_3 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$ 1. Run 10 minutes on $\underline{n}_2 O_3$ then record $O_3$ Cur <b>AY OF FLIGHT LAUNCH PREPARATION</b> <b>ADIOSONDE TYPE/Model</b> (e.g., Vaisala RS92 ADIOSONDE SERIAL #: 5 1 4 4 5 3 Background current used before launch: IB2 = MAT Launch Date (YYYMMDD): 6000	#1: $\mathcal{O}$ ** $\mathcal{O}$ #2: $\mathcal{O}$ ** $\mathcal{O}$ #3: $\mathcal{O}$ **       #4: $\mathcal{O}$ 14: Flowrate Correction (# applied)       56 (%)         73 sec       15. Final Flowrate:         rent: IB1 = $\mathcal{O}$ $\mu$ A         FLT #: $\mathcal{A}$ III         Modem M10, etc):
. Record $O_2$ Current: $  B_2  = 0 \cdot 0/\mu A$ J. Run 10 minutes at $\delta\mu A O_3$ : (v) Switch to $\underline{n}_2 O_3$ : (v) 0. Record time to drop from 4 to 1.5 $\mu A_3 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$ 1. Run 10 minutes on $\underline{n}_2 O_3$ then record $O_3$ Cur DAY OF FLIGHT LAUNCH PREPARATION RADIOSONDE TYPE/Model (e.g. Valsala RS92 (ADIOSONDE SERIAL #: 5 1 + 4 + 5 3) Background current used before launch: IB2 = MT Launch Date (YYYMMDD): 6000	#1: $\mathcal{J}$ : $$
Accord $O_2$ Current: $  B   = 0 \cdot 0/1 \mu A$ 1. Run 10 minutes at $\delta\mu A O_3$ : (v) 3. Switch to $\underline{n}_2 O_3$ : (v) 0. Record time to drop from 4 to 1.5 $\mu A_3 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$ 1. Run 10 minutes on $\underline{n}_2 O_3$ then record $O_3$ Cur DAY OF FLIGHT LAUNCH PREPARATION RADIOSONDE TYPE/Model (e.g. Vaisala RS92 (ADIOSONDE SERIAL #: 5 1 + 4 + 5 3. Background current used before launch: IB2 = MAT Launch Date (YYYYMMDD): 5000 MAT Launch Time (HH:MM:SS): 5000 ALLOON SIZE: Grams:	#1: 25: 35. 42: 25: 30: 73.     #3: 45. 75: 75: 75: 75: 75: 75: 75: 75: 75: 75:
. Record $O_2$ Current: $  B_2  = 0 \cdot 0/  \mu A$ I. Run 10 minutes at $\delta \mu A O_3$ : (v) Switch to $\underline{n}_2 O_3$ : (v) 0. Record time to drop from 4 to 1.5 $\mu A_1 \supseteq \Psi^-$ 1. Run 10 minutes on $\underline{n}_2 O_3$ then record $O_3$ Cur <b>DAY OF FLIGHT LAUNCH PREPARATION</b> <b>IADIOSONDE TYPE/Model</b> (e.g. Vaisala RS92 IADIOSONDE SERIAL 4: 597446 $\Delta_3$ Background current used before launch: $  B_2  \ge 0$ MIT Launch Date (YYYYMMDD): 9000 MIT Launch Date (HH:MM:SS): 6477 MIT Launch SIZE: 67875 (v) Serial 4' (V) or CFH (v) Serial 4' (V)	#1: 25: 35., #2: 25: 27., #3: 45. 45.         #4: 25: 37., #5: 25: 77., AVERAGE; 25.         14. Flowrate Correction (# appliced)         73 sec         15. Final Flowrate:         rent: IB1 = 0
. Record $O_2$ Current: $ B_2 = 0 \cdot 0  \mu A$ I. Run 10 minutes at $\delta \mu A O_3 \cdot \langle v \rangle$ Switch to $\rho_2 O_3 \cdot \langle v \rangle$ 0. Record time to drop from 4 to 1.5 $\mu A \cdot 2 \cdot \langle v \rangle$ 1. Run 10 minutes on $\rho_2 O_3$ then record $O_2$ Cur <b>DAY OF FLIGHT LAUNCH PREPARATION</b> <b>IADIOSONDE TYPE/Model</b> (e.g. Vaisala RS32 IADIOSONDE SERIAL 4: 597446 b) Background current used before launch: IB2: SMT Launch Date (YYYYMMOD): 2020 SMT Launch Time (HH:MM:SS): $\langle v \rangle = 0 \cdot 0 \cdot 0$ (ALLOON SIZE: Grams: IOAA FPH (Y) or CFH (Grams: IOAA FPH (Y) OF (FH) Surf	#1: 25: 35. #2: 25: 27. #3: 45. 45         #4: 25: 37. #5: 25: 77. AVERAGE: 25: 14. Flowrate Correction (# applied) 56 (%)         73 sec       15. Final Flowrate: [%]         rent: IB1 = 0.11 µA         FLT #: A1193 INITIALS: PB         Modern M10, etc): [%]         INTERFACE # (# known): [%]         INTYPE: Totexx         INTERFA
. Record O <sub>2</sub> Current: $ BD = 0 \cdot 0  \mu A$ I. Run 10 minutes at $\delta\mu A$ O <sub>3</sub> : (v) Switch to go O <sub>3</sub> : (v) 0. Record time to drop from 4 to 1.5 $\mu$ A: (v) 1. Run 10 minutes on $p_2$ O <sub>3</sub> then record O <sub>3</sub> Cur <b>DAY OF FLIGHT LAUNCH PREPARATION</b> <b>IADIOSONDE TYPE/Model</b> (e.g. Vaisala RS92 (ADIOSONDE SERIAL #: 5 - 4 - 4 - 6 D <sub>3</sub> Background current used before launch: $ B2 = 0$ DMT Launch Date (YYYYMMDD): 2000 DMT Launch Time (HH:MM:SS): (v) Serial # (M URACON SIZE: 0 Grams: (DAA FPH (v) or CFH (v) Serial # (M urface Tressure: (v) (v) Serial # (M urface Temp: v) (v) Surd	#1: 25: 35., #2: 25: 27., #3: 45. 45.         #4: 25: 37., #5: 25: 77., AVERAGE; 25.         14. Flowrate Correction (# appliced)         73 sec         15. Final Flowrate:         rent: IB1 = 0











#### What is metadata?

- ✓ Wikipedia: "data about data", "data that provides information about other data"
- WMO WIGOS Metadata Standard document: "data describing the data", 10 categories:
   (1) observed variable, (2) purpose of observation, (3) station/platform, (4) environment,
   (5) instruments and methods of observations, (6) sampling, (7) data processing and reporting,
   (8) data quality, (9) ownership and data policy, (10) contact
- ✓ ASOPOS report: "additional information to calculate ozone concentrations from the raw data and to describe the observations"; metadata characterizes the environment under which ozone measurements were taken, the ozonesonde itself, and how it was used.



### What is metadata?

- During the ozonesonde preparation, measurements to characterize the ozonesonde and its performance are captured (see Webinar #3: SOPs)
- Some of these data, noted on the prepsheets (see Webinar #3: SOPs) should be archived!
- Pre-conditioning (prepared 3 to 30 days before flight) 1. Date of pre-conditioning: <u>YYYYMMDD</u> 1. Operator Initials: JCW 2. Station ID: San Pedro, Costa Rica 3 ECC serial number: 2Z00000 or 6A00000 4. 5. Manufacture Date: YYYYMM or YYYYMMDD 5. 6. 6. Manufacturer pump motor voltage (DC): 12.3 7. 7. Manufacturer pump motor current (mA): 67 < 120 8. Manufacturer pump flowrate (s/100ml): 27.1/26.1 8. 9. Sensing Solution/Buffer: 0.5% Half Buffer or 1% Full Buffer, or other 9. 10. Sensing Solution Identifier: Batch date (yyyymmdd), ID number, or other Run 10 min of no-Ozone air: 🗸 11. Bypass Cathode chamber: Yes \_\_\_\_ or No \_\_\_\_ 12. Run 30 min on High Ozone: 🗸 13. Run 5 min on no-Ozone air: √ 15. Add Cathode solution (wait minimum 2 min): 3.0cc 🗸 Add 1.5cc Anode solution:  $\sqrt{}$ 16. d. Run on no-Ozone air until the current drops below 0.3 µA within less than 30 mir 17. e. 18. Run 10 min on 5µA Ozone: √ 13. Switch to no-Ozone air and record time to drop from 4 to 1.5 µA (s): 25 20. Run 10 min on no-Ozone air: √ Record Ozone Current (µA): 0.07 Short cell leads: 🗸 21. 22. Store in sonde box, with tissue under the cells, and store at dark place:  $\sqrt{}$ JULICH

Final conditioning for 0–1 day prior to launch

- Date: <u>YYYYMMDD</u>
- 2. Operator Initials: HV
- 3. Check tissue under the cells for any leakage:  $\underline{\checkmark}$
- 4. Remove original Cathode and Anode solution:  $\underline{\checkmark}$
- 5. Add Cathode solution (wait minimum 2 min): 3.0cm<sup>3</sup> 🗸
- 6. Add 1.5cm³ Anode solution: √
- 7. Run 10 min of NO-Ozone air: 🗸
- Record ECC current (*IBO*) (μA): <u>0.02</u> <0.03
- 9. Run 10 min at 5 µA Ozone: 🗸
- Switch to no-Ozone air and record time to drop from 4 to 1.5 μA (s): 25
- 11. Run on no-Ozone air: 🗸
- 12. Record 5 times (s/100ml) to determine flow rate:
  - 28.10 28.30
- . 28.00
- <u>28.40</u> 28.20
- Average t<sub>100</sub> time (s/100ml) for flowrate: <u>28.20 [should be between 25 and 35 sec/100 ml]</u>
- 14. Lab. Temperature TLab (°C): 274.5
- 15. Lab. Relative Humidity RHLab (%): 55
- 16. Lab. Pressure PLab (hPa): 850.5
- 17. After 10 min on NO-Ozone air, record Cell Current (IB1) (μA): 0.02 <0.07
- 18. Pump Motor Current (mA): 105

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19. End time of preparation (UTC): <u>HH:MM:SS</u>



#### Why archive metadata?

- ✓ Needed for **processing** the data (ozone partial pressures)
- ✓ Metadata are a requirement for **reprocessing** and homogenizing station data.
- ✓ Metadata might be necessary for future reprocessing of the data with **new methods**.
- Digital archiving of historical metadata for future generations, in international databases (WOUDC, NDACC, SHADOZ, NOAA)
- ✓ Metadata helps to ensure the traceability, transparency, and data quality (uncertainties).
- Accurate metadata is vital to link long-term DQI evaluations with changes to ozonesonde data quality (see Webinar #5 "Ozonesonde Data Quality Indicators")

#### Which metadata should be archived?



#### Which metadata should be archived? PTU ozonesonde lab Reprocessed Ozonesonde response time Dry flowrate correction Transfer function Burst pressure Payload weight Total ozone stop pressure Ground equipment Time to pump 100 ml Background currents IB0, IB1 Heating method of box Balance weight used for inflation Type Ozone-free air Cathode Soln Volume Correction Ozonesonde/Radiosonde serial number Launch date/time Balloon lift percentage Pump Temperature Correction Vertical averaging/smoothing method Lifting gas Solution type/volume Balloon material/brand/type/weight/volume/pretreatment

Unwinder length Station latitude/longitude/height Processing software

→ WMO GAW No. 268, Annex B: guidelines to harmonize the metadata definition and content between the different archives! How much and which data should be archived (min – optimum – max)?

➔ WMO GAW No. 268, Annex B: guidelines for the (radiosonde system) software providers about incorporating metadata fields

Weather at launch









NDACC

WOUDC

SHADOZ

NOAA

ALL

# **Different categories**

#### In WMO GAW No. 268, different categories of metadata are defined:

#### 1. Required Metadata

- Without which processing of the raw data is not possible
- Appear in the ECC equation  $P_{03} = 0.043085 * \frac{T_P}{(\eta_P * \eta_A * \eta_C * \Phi_{P0})} * (I_M I_B)$  [E-2-1]

#### 2. Essential Metadata

- To understand the performance of the instrumentation
- Describe most aspects of the ozonesonde preparation and its behaviour during preparation (prepsheets!)

#### 3. Desirable Metadata

• Needed to fully understand all aspects regarding an ECC ozonesonde observation

#### 4. Obsolete Metadata

<u>Used/archived in the past, but no added value anymore</u>



# 1: Required Metadata I

# WMO/GAW #268 E-2-1 →

P = 0.043085 *	$\frac{T_P}{(\eta_P*\eta_A*\eta_C*\Phi_{P0})}*(I_M-I_B)$	
$I_{03} = 0.043003 *$	$(n_P*n_A*n_C*\Phi_{PO})^* (I_M - I_B)$	

□ Pump Flowrate ( $\Phi_{P0}$ ). Ozone data cannot be processed without  $\Phi_{P0}$ . Day of Flight **t100** ( $\Phi_{PM}$ , sec/100mL) timing shown →

See GAW #268 Table 4-1 and related equations on humidification correction of Φ<sub>PM</sub> (measured flowrate) to Φ<sub>P0</sub>

12.	Record 5 t100 times (s/100ml) to determine flow rate:	See Step A-5.4 #31
a.	28.10	
ь.	28.30 Note: Use a stopwa	atch with .01s 🛛 🥌
c.	28.00 resolution (not a	cell phone!)
d.	28.40	• •
e.	28.20	
13.	Average t100 time (s/100ml) for flowrate: 28.20 (shou ml)	Id be between 25 and 35 sec/100
	A	



Φ<sub>PM</sub> Pump flowrate measurement. See: https://vimeo.com/502869920/2388d5c95a

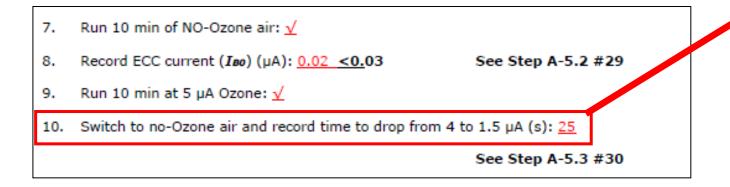


# 1: Required Metadata II

WMO/GAW #268 E-2-1 
$$\rightarrow P_{O3} = 0.043085 * \frac{T_P}{(\eta_P * \eta_A * \eta_C * \Phi_{P0})} * (I_M - I_B)$$

□ 4 to 1.5 µA response time (sec) on Day of Flight

Does not appear in E-2-1 ozone partial pressure equation, but is a requirement for data processing with the time response correction (Vömel et al., 2020; Tarasick et al., 2021, Smit et al., in prep.)





4 to 1.5 µA response time. See: https://vimeo.com/502869920/2388d5c95a



#### 28.03.24

background currents from

sets of SPC ECCs in the

**Example from Paramaribo** 

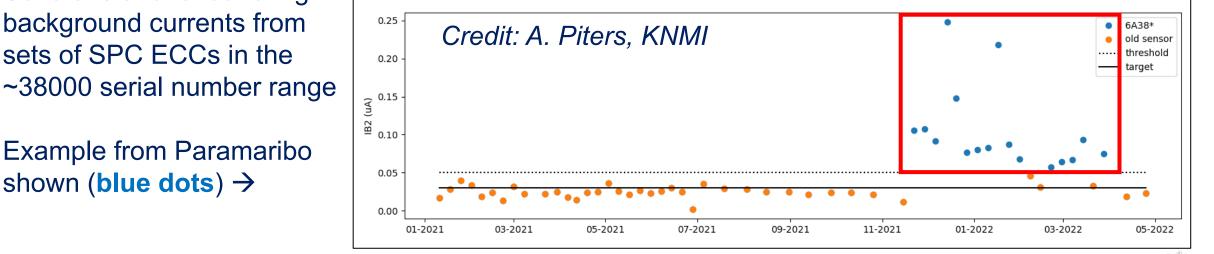
shown (**blue dots**)  $\rightarrow$ 

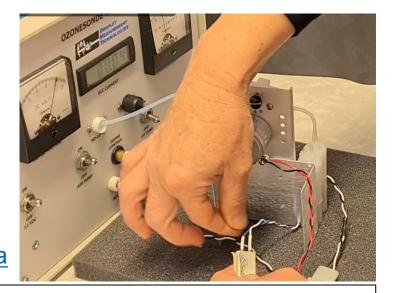
# 2: Essential Metadata I

Background current (IB0 and IB1). Recall that IB background current used in processing is Required metadata. Use IB1!

□ IB0 and IB1 characterize the performance of the ECC cell

Background current measurement  $\rightarrow$ https://vimeo.com/502869920/2388d5c95a Several stations found high



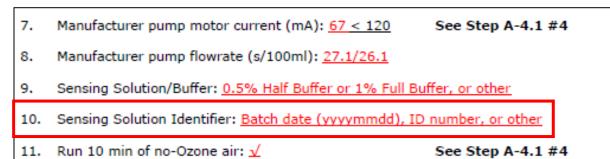


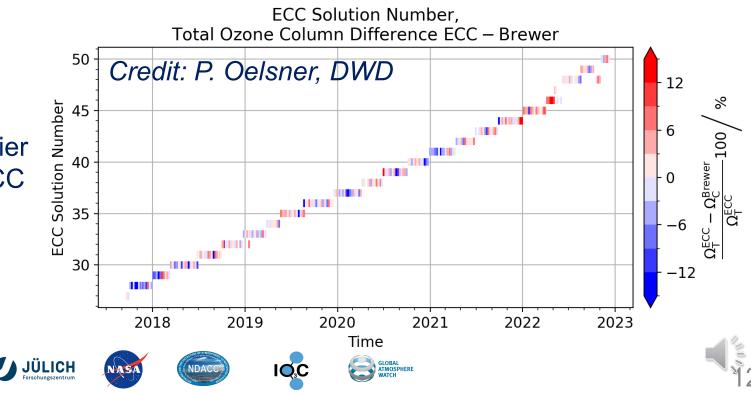
# 2: Essential Metadata II

Date or # identifier for Sensing Solution Type (SST) is useful for tracking any ECC performance changes related to SST batch

 Careful preparation of ECC sensing solutions is critical to ozone data quality.
 See Webinar #2 Sensing Solutions: Requirements

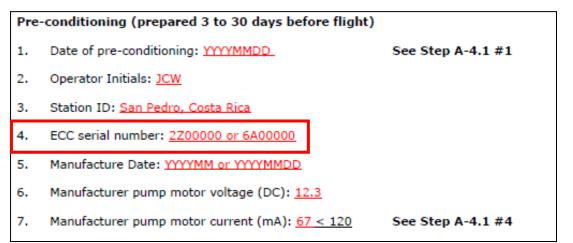
■ Example: Lindenberg use SST identifier to investigate a recent high bias in ECC ozone at their station →



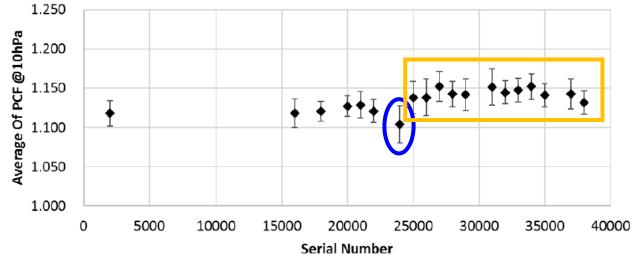


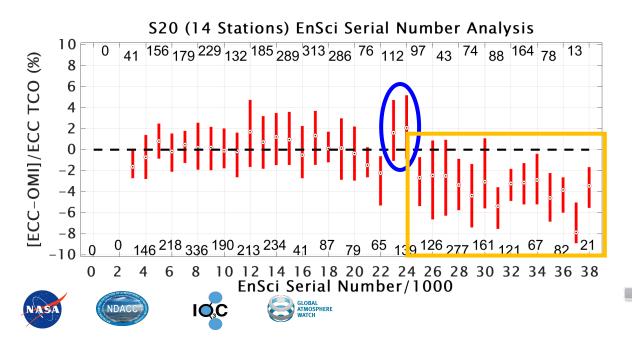
# 2: Essential Metadata III

#### □ ECC Serial Number, either 6AXXXXX for SPC or 1/2ZXXXXX for EN-SCI



- \*<u>Extremely Important\*</u> for assessing ECC production quality and performance
- ❑ Nakano and Morofuji (2022; EGUsphere) show changes to EN-SCI stratospheric pump efficiencies (top). This effect may contribute to the EN-SCI "Dropoff" low bias (Stauffer et al., 2022; bottom), as the serial numbers are correlated →

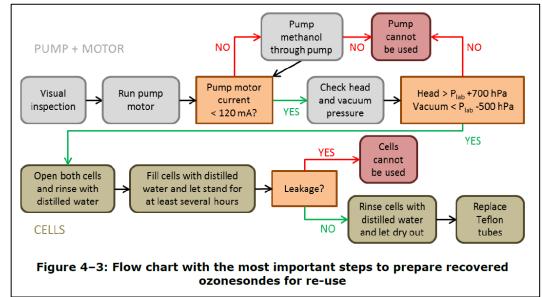




# 3: Desirable Metadata

### For Recovered ECCs: Date of Previous Launch

- Characterize the performance of recovered and refurbished ECCs
- ❑ See GAW #268 4.2.3: "SOP for Re-Use of Recovered Sondes" →



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### Where Applicable: Sonde Heater (Y/N? and Type)

- Used primarily at very cold locations and the tropics (cold upper troposphere) where freezing of ECC solutions are a common concern
- Types: Passive (water can, other thermal materials) and Active (electric and thermostat heaters). See Webinar #2 "Proper In-Flight Pump Temperatures"

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□ Recall Webinar #5 on importance of Pump Temperature Data Quality Indicator

# **Obsolete** Metadata

□ IB2 is now considered Obsolete Metadata and is replaced by "IB background current used in processing." <u>Use IB1</u>!

Inconsistencies in timing and the quality of ozone filters at stations led to the elimination of IB2 in ASOPOS 2.0 SOPs

- □ Typical ozone destruction filter used for IB2 just prior to launch. Not recommended for pre-launch! →
- Zero ozone air/filtered air should not be given to the ECC after IB1 measurement. See Webinar #3 on SOPs















### Metadata in Practice

Table B-3 of metadata fields in Annex B

□ Radiosonde software should be aligned with this table (see next slides)

- Metadata content in the ozonesonde archives (WOUDC, NDACC, SHADOZ, NOAA) should be consistent with this table (more news on this in the coming months)
- ASOPOS will provide an updated (meta)data template, with explanatory description, for the missing metadata fields (e.g. total ozone normalization factors), as a supplement to Annex B
- □ Not only uniformity in *amount* of reported metadata fields, but also in their meaning & format
  - ✓ meaning: metadata fields are well **defined**/described, with suggested naming convention
  - ✓ format: use type, unit and missing value definition of B-3 (pages 129-130 of the report)
- GOAL: all Annex B metadata fields for each sounding MINIMUM: "required + essential" metadata fields



# Metadata in Practice

### Metadata & Processing

- Concept of "Configuration File":
  - Contains metadata fields that are invariable over several soundings (e.g. background correction method, sensing solution recipe, source of zero air, ECC sonde/RS manufacturer, processing software and version, sonde heater, etc.)
  - ✓ Minimizes the typing in of metadata values by the ozonesounding operator

🖊 JÜLICH

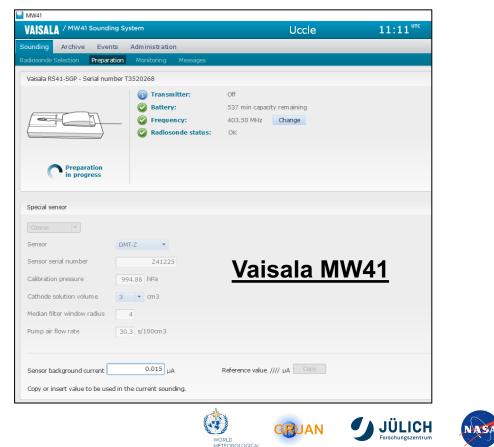
- Concept of "Consistent or RS-Supplied Processing"
  - ✓ Some networks (SHADOZ, NOAA) do a consistent processing across several stations with a common software package (e.g., SkySonde).
  - ✓ If RS manufacturer software packages align with the metadata implementation and data processing+formatting of WMO GAW No. 268, individual stations might rely on those software for their (meta)data provision
  - RS manufacturer-supplied processing might be helpful for near-real time data provision (e.g. upload to (European/AURA) Validation Data Centers, CAMS validation, etc.).



# Metadata Entry in Sounding Software

Example screenshots from software provider metadata entry shown below. Current software packages currently do not capture all metadata fields specified in WMO/GAW #268 Annex B

□ ASOPOS 2.0 has contacted providers about implementation of GAW #268 metadata recommendations. **Stay tuned!** 



#### SkySonde Client Configuration 1.3.1.3 X Acquisition Station Balloon Ozone Ozone Meta. Hygrometer Mult. Inst. Other EN-SCI ECC Ozonesonde (With V7 Board) is Attached Pump Efficiency Correction Ozonesonde Setup Serial Number: 5ATBMT V 2739000 An average of Science Pump 5A-type Cell Background ozonesonde pump efficiencies taken at 0.02 [uA] Table Mountain in California Pump Flowrate: Conditions for Flowrate Measurement 29.50 [sec / 100 ml] Lab Temp [deg C] Lab Hum [% RH] 25 50 Flowrate Correction: 1.2 [%] Pump Temp [deg C] Sampling Hum [% RH] Solution Volume 30 10 3 [cc] Lab Press [mb] 1013.25 Calc Flowrate Corr Solution ECC Cell Solution: 0.5% Half Buffer (5 g/L KI, 12.5 g/L KBr, 2.5 g/L Na2HPO4 12H2O, 0.625 g/L NaH2PO4 I Load Default Solution. $\sim$ Factory Defaults OK ATMOSPHER

#### NOAA SkySonde

# Key Points/Summary 1

- Metadata are captured and recorded to calculate ECC ozone measurements, and characterize the performance and attributes of individual ECC sensors
- □ Three Categories defined by ASOPOS 2.0 WMO/GAW #268:
  - 1. Required Metadata, without which ozone partial pressure calculation and reprocessing is **impossible**
  - 2. Essential Metadata, used to understand the performance of the ECC and its preparation
  - **3. Desirable** Metadata, which are useful to understand <u>all</u> aspects of the ECC measurement and conditions
- Obsolete Metadata such as IB2 are no longer of use for ECC measurements and data processing

# Date of pre-conditioning: YYYYMMDD. See Step A-4.1 #1 Operator Initials: JCW Station ID: San Pedro, Costa Rica ECC serial number: 2Z00000 or 6A00000 Manufacture Date: YYYYMM or YYYYMMDD

Manufacturer pump motor voltage (DC): 12.3

Pre-conditioning (prepared 3 to 30 days before flight)

- 7. Manufacturer pump motor current (mA): <u>67 < 120</u> See Step A-4.1 #4
- 8. Manufacturer pump flowrate (s/100ml): 27.1/26.1
- 9. Sensing Solution/Buffer: 0.5% Half Buffer or 1% Full Buffer, or other
- 10. Sensing Solution Identifier: Batch date (yyyymmdd), ID number, or other
- 11. Run 10 min of no-Ozone air: √ See Step A-4.1 #4
- 12. Bypass Cathode chamber: Yes \_\_ or No \_\_\_
- 13. Run 30 min on High Ozone: √ See Step A-4.1 #5
- 14. Run 5 min on no-Ozone air: √ See Step A-4.1 #6
- 15. Add Cathode solution (wait minimum 2 min): 3.0cc √ See Step A-4.2 #8
- 16. Add 1.5cc Anode solution: √ See Step A-4.2 #10
- 17. Run on no-Ozone air until the current drops below 0.3 μA within less than 30 min 🖌
- 18. Run 10 min on 5µA Ozone: 🗸
- 19. Switch to no-Ozone air and record time to drop from 4 to 1.5  $\mu A$  (s):  $\underline{25}$

#### See Step A-4.3 #13

20. Run 10 min on no-Ozone air: √ Record Ozone Current (µA): 0.07

#### See Step A-4.3 #14 See Step A-4.3 #15

- Short cell leads: √
- 22. Store in sonde box, with tissue under the cells, and store at dark place:  $\checkmark$





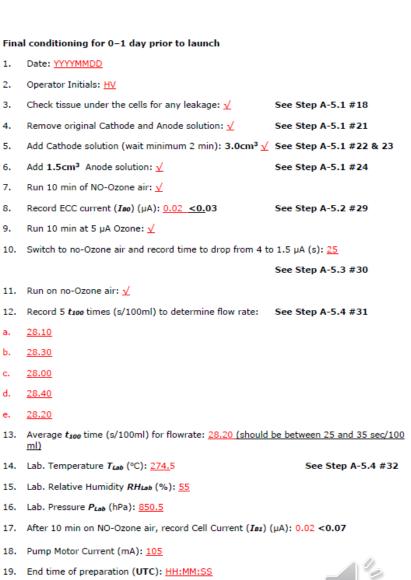




# **Key Points/Summary 2**

- Metadata can be used to formulate Data Quality Indicators (see Webinar #5) to track the performance of individual ECCs, and any changes to long-term records
- Metadata are captured in RS-provided sounding software and hand-written notes. Electronic records of all metadata must be kept
- □ RS software currently **does not** capture all Metadata specified in Annex B. Stay tuned for updates from ASOPOS 2.0 and the manufacturers
- Stations should strive to archive as much Metadata as feasible from Annex B (minimum: required + essential), so that future reprocessing is enabled and ECC performance is well-quantified

□ Stay tuned for updates of the (meta)data content and format of the archives (WOUDC, NDACC, etc.)



















# Select References

- Smit, H. & A. M. Thompson, and the ASOPOS 2.0 Panel, "Ozonesonde Measurement Principles and Best Operational Practices", GAW Report #268, 2021: <u>https://tinyurl.com/4ysxpk9m</u>
- Nakano, T., & T. Morofuji, "Development of an automated pump efficiency measuring system for ozonesonde utilizing the airbag type flowmeter", EGUsphere, 2022 [preprint]: <u>https://tinyurl.com/3h6sznfk</u>
- Stauffer, R. M., et al., "An Examination of the Recent Stability of Ozonesonde Global Network Data", ESS, 2022: <u>https://tinyurl.com/2t8mx4m8</u>
- Tarasick, D. W., et al., "Improving ECC Ozonesonde Data Quality: Assessment of Current Methods and Outstanding Issues", Earth Space Sci., 2021: <u>https://tinyurl.com/bdh5ysys</u>
- Vömel, H., et al., "A New Method to Correct the Electrochemical Concentration Cell (ECC) Ozonesonde Time Response and its Implications for "Background Current" and Pump Efficiency", Atmos. Meas. Tech., 2020: <u>https://tinyurl.com/4r2d64vc</u>
- NIWA, "Standard Operating Procedure for Ozonesonde Preparation", Vimeo Video: <u>https://tinyurl.com/mskyrewe</u>



# **Closing Remarks**

- □ This webinar no. 6 is part of a series of ASOPOS Webinars:
  - 1. Introduction to ASOPOS 2.0: An Overview (Anne Thompson & Herman Smit)
  - 2. Hardware (Herman Smit & Roeland Van Malderen)
  - 3. SOP: Standard Operating Procedures (Roeland Van Malderen, Peter von der Gathen, Gary Morris & Bryan Johnson)
  - 4. Data Processing (Herman Smit & David Tarasick)
  - 5. Data Quality Indicators (DQI) (Ryan Stauffer & Holger Vömel)
  - 6. Meta Data and Software (Roeland Van Malderen & Ryan Stauffer)
- The webinars do not replace the Report or associated video clips, but only highlight the most important topics and updates from the previous ASOPOS 1.0 report (WMO/GAW Report No. 201).
- □ Whenever you have questions or need advice, consult the authors of this webinar or any of the ASOPOS Team members listed above !!!

Thank you for your attention. We look forward to future collaborations!!!











