

Longstanding Discrepancies in Stratospheric Water Vapor Measurements Revisited During the 2011 Mid-latitude Airborne Cirrus Properties Experiment (MACPEX)



Earth System Research Laboratory
Global Monitoring Division

Dale Hurst
Emrys Hall
Allen Jordan

Earth System Research Laboratory
Chemical Sciences Division

Troy Thornberry
Drew Rollins
Ru-Shan Gao
Sean Davis
Karen Rosenlof
David Fahey



Harvard Department of
Chemistry & Chemical Biology

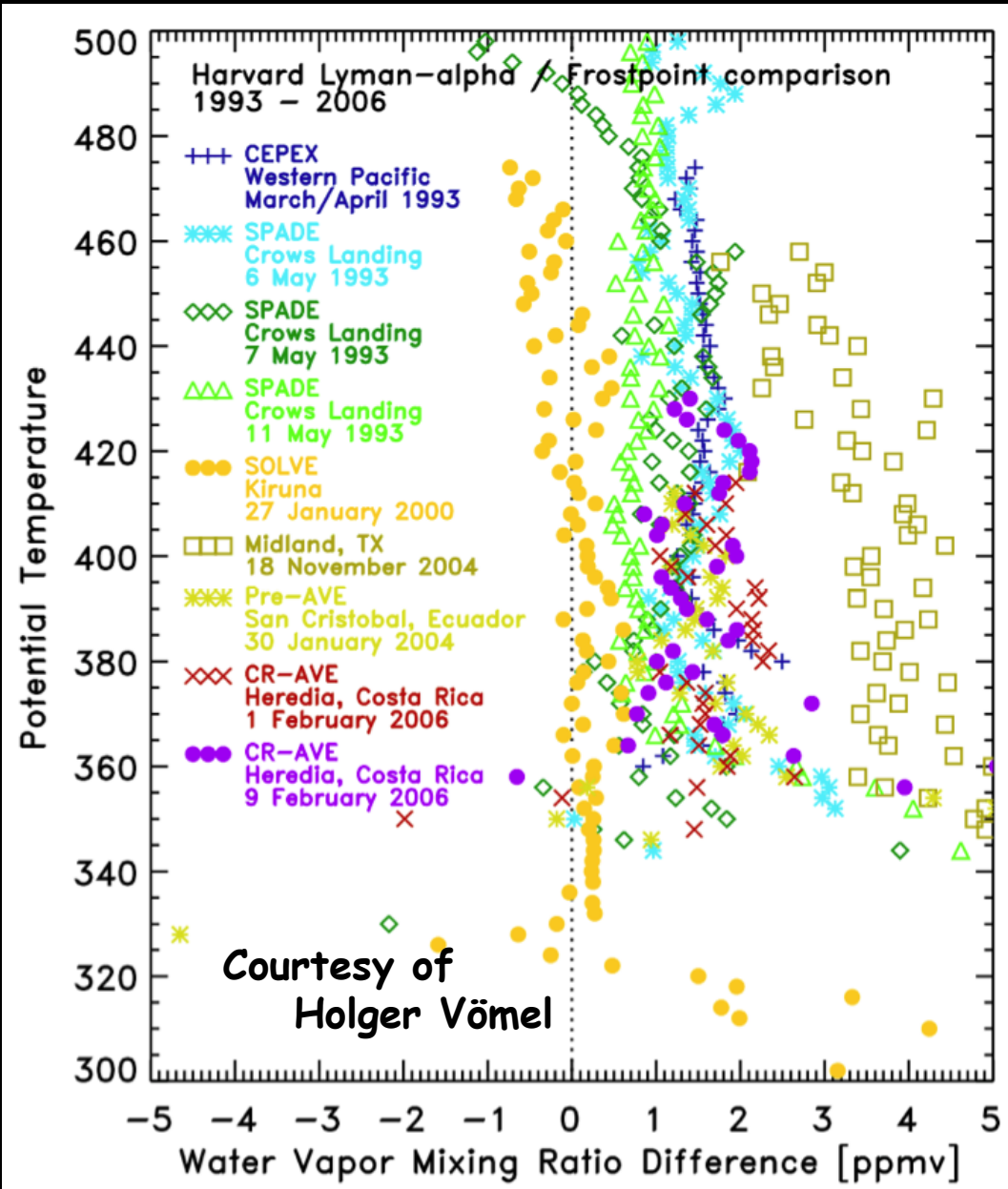
Jessica Smith
Maryann Sargent
David Sayres



Institute for Energy and Climate Research
Stratosphere (IEK-7)

Cornelius Schiller
Martina Krämer
Tim Klostermann

Stratospheric water vapor differences - one historical view



These differences are:

Fairly consistent with altitude during each flight

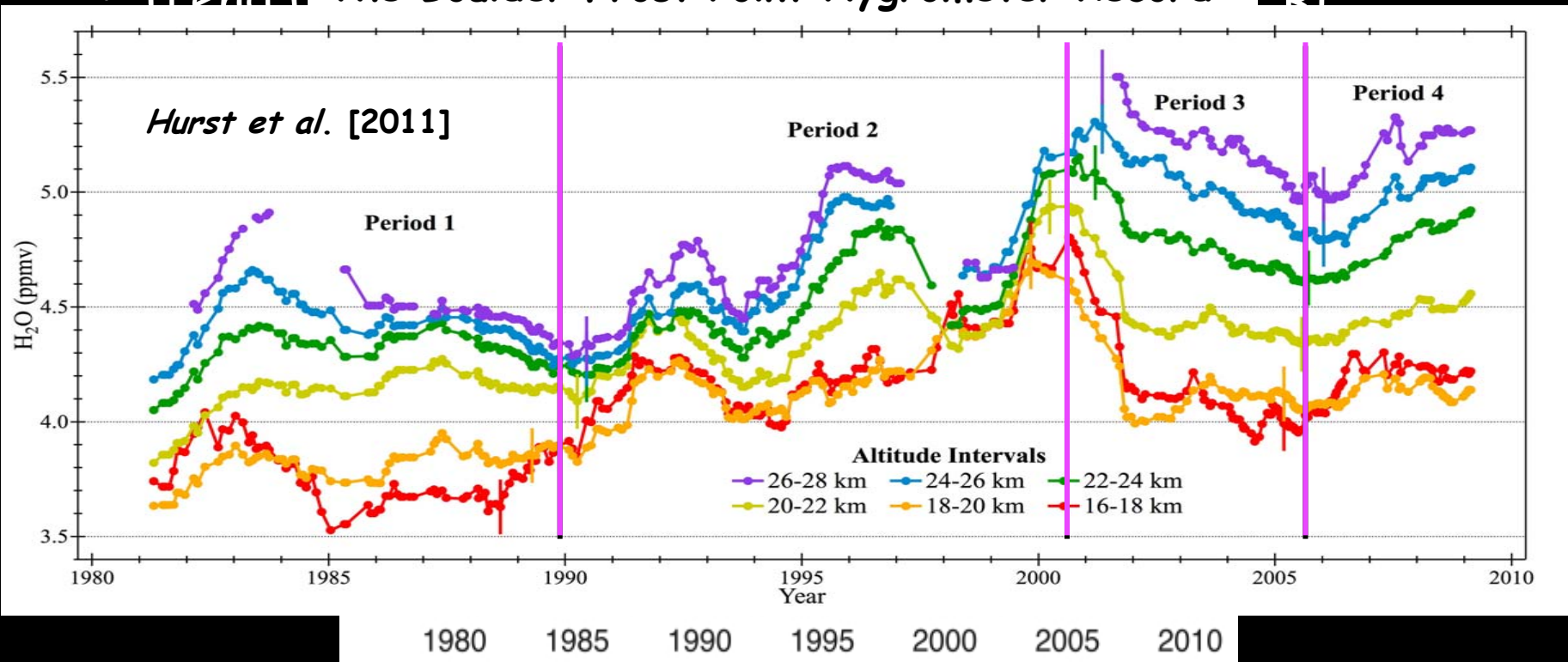
Quite variable from one flight/campaign to the next

Typically 15-60% of the water vapor mixing ratio

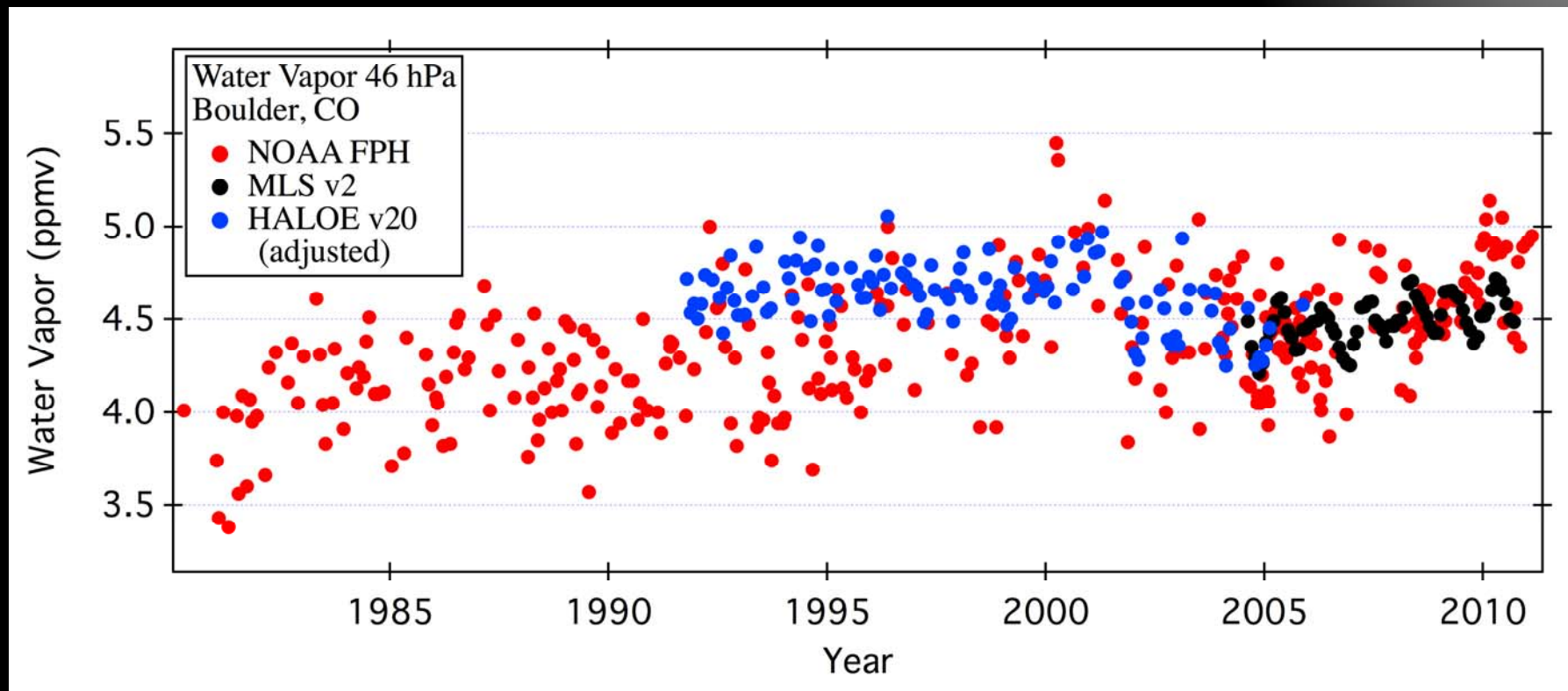
Why are water vapor measurement differences a concern?

- Disparities of this magnitude infer sizeable uncertainties in water vapor measurements (inaccuracy)
- Biases that vary with time add significant uncertainties to long-term water vapor trends

• Trends in The Boulder Frost Point Hygrometer Record



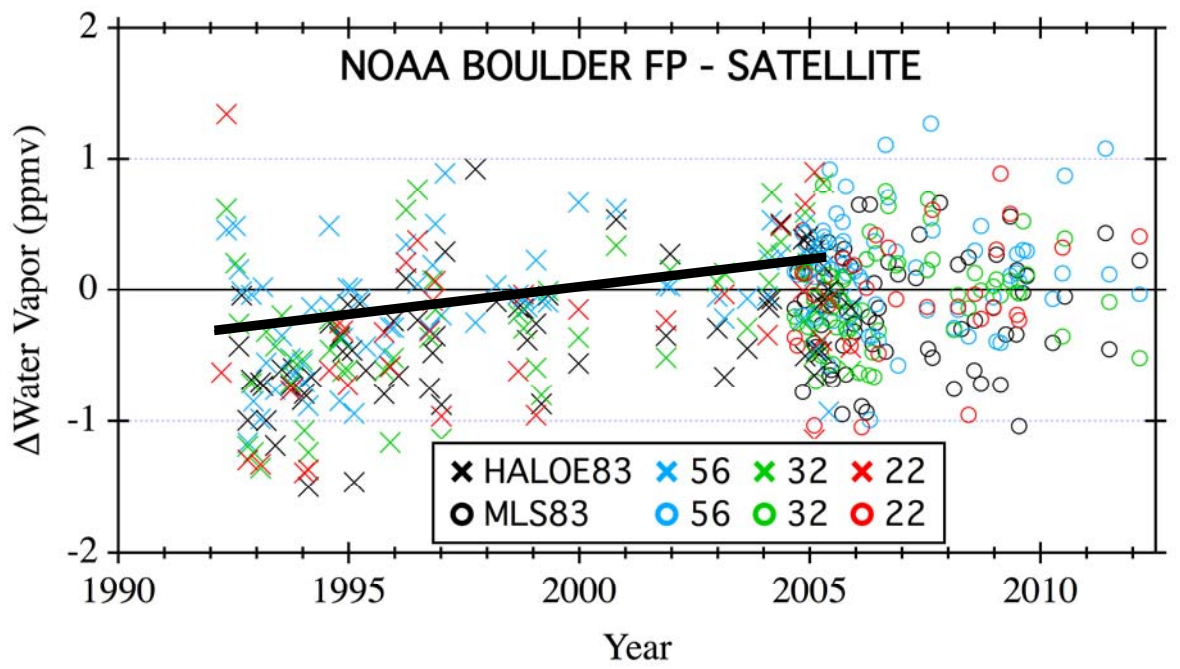
Differences Also Exist Between Satellite-Borne Sensors



MLS - HALOE \approx 0.5 ppmv during 16-month operational overlap

→ Good agreement between MLS and FPH suggests HALOE adjustment

→ Adjusted HALOE: +0.5 ppmv (Davis and Rosenlof)



Frost Point - Satellite

- HALOE (adjusted)
- MLS

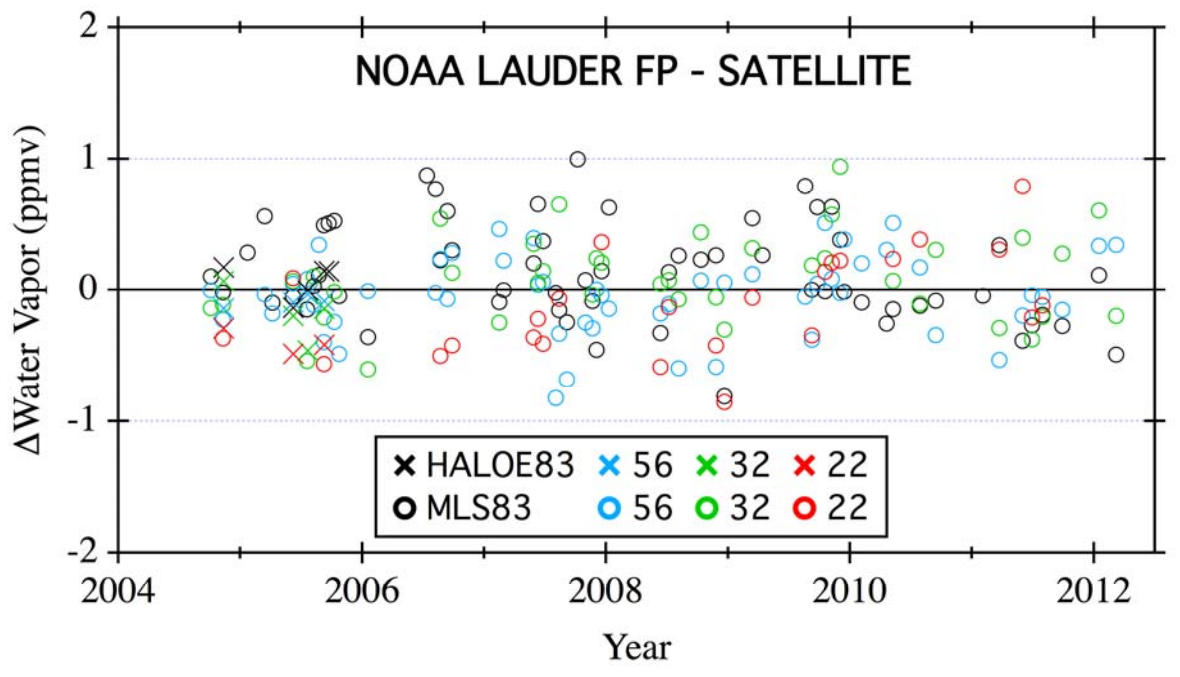
Boulder Overpasses

No statistical biases

Significant trends:

FP-HALOE: 18-100 hPa

FP-MLS: none



Lauder Overpasses

No statistical biases

No significant trends
(MLS only)

MACPEX Payload Layout

Left Spear Pod

Harvard Water Vapor

(includes HHH)

SID3

Right Superpod (with spear pod forebody)

2DS

CPI

FCDP

HVPS

CIN

Right Spear Pod

ALIAS

CLH

DLH Mirror

Left Hatches

VIPS

JLH

Left Superpod

Harvard Halogen

Nose

PALMS

MMS

DLH Retroreflector

Right Hatches

ULH

DLH

Payload Bay:

Forward transition – MMS electronics, O3

Pallet 1 (P305) – **Harvard Total Water**

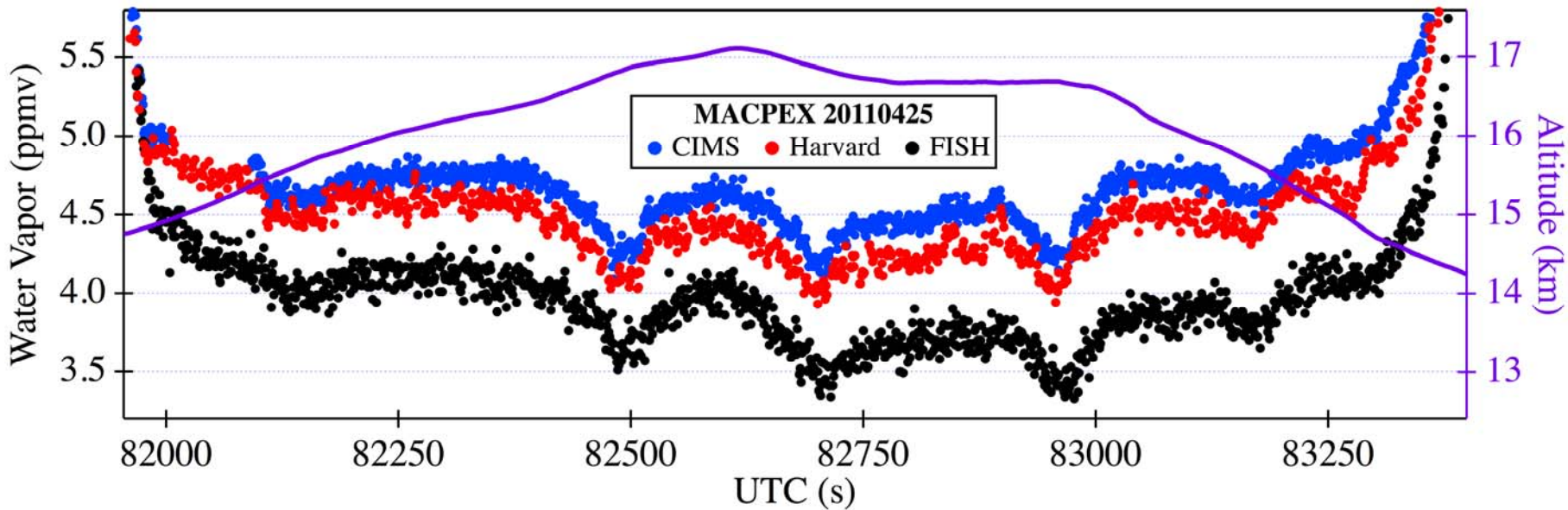
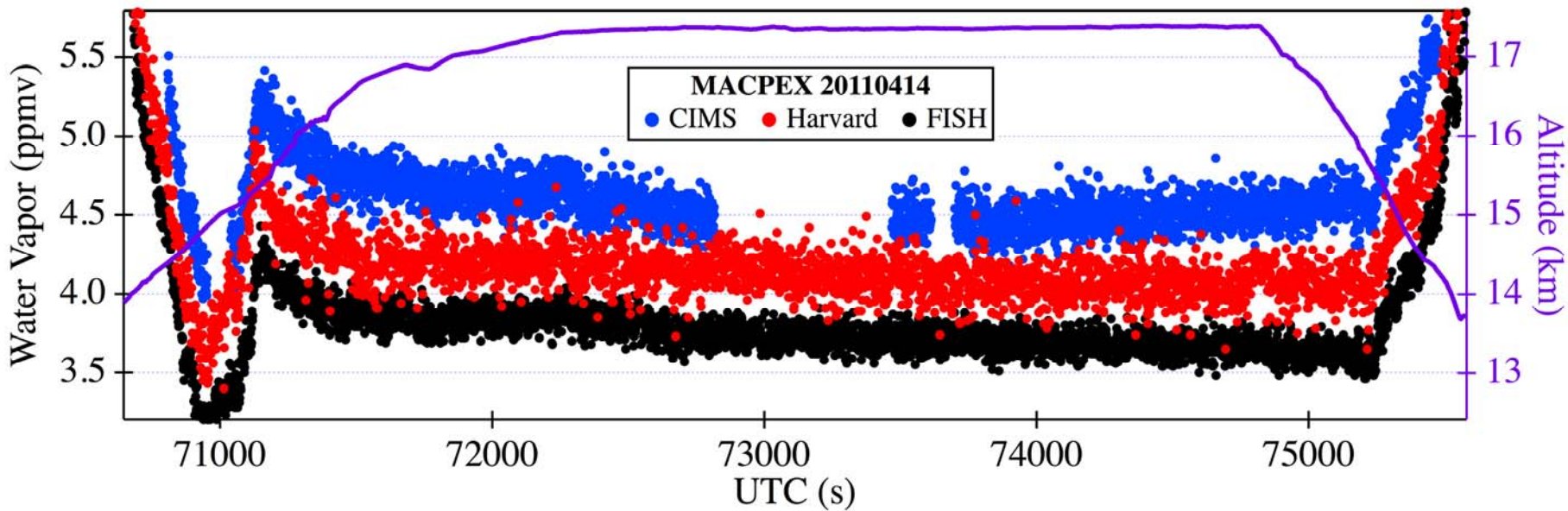
Pallet 2 (P301) – FCAS, NMASS

Pallet 3 (P306) – **CIMS**, SP2, O3Lite

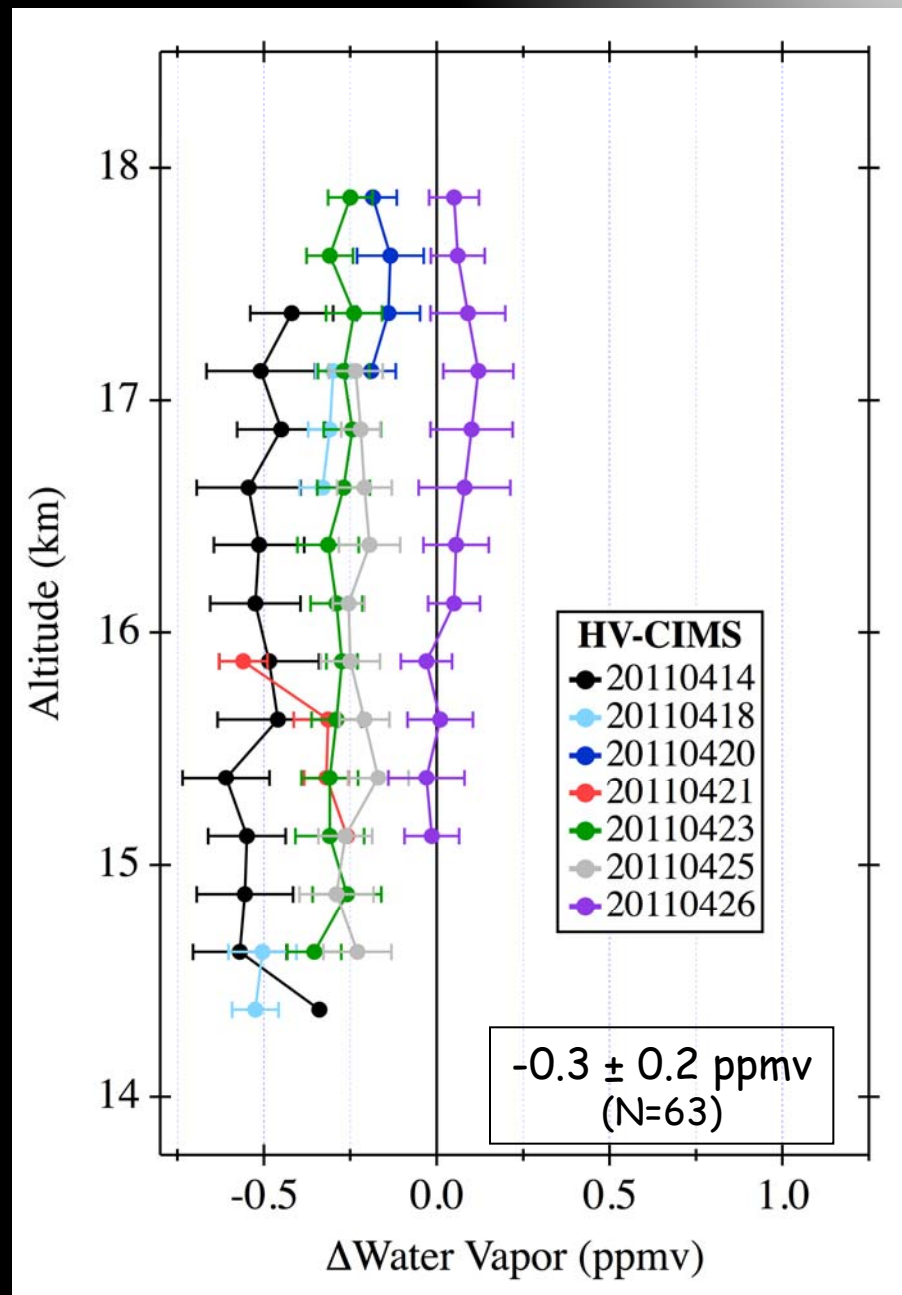
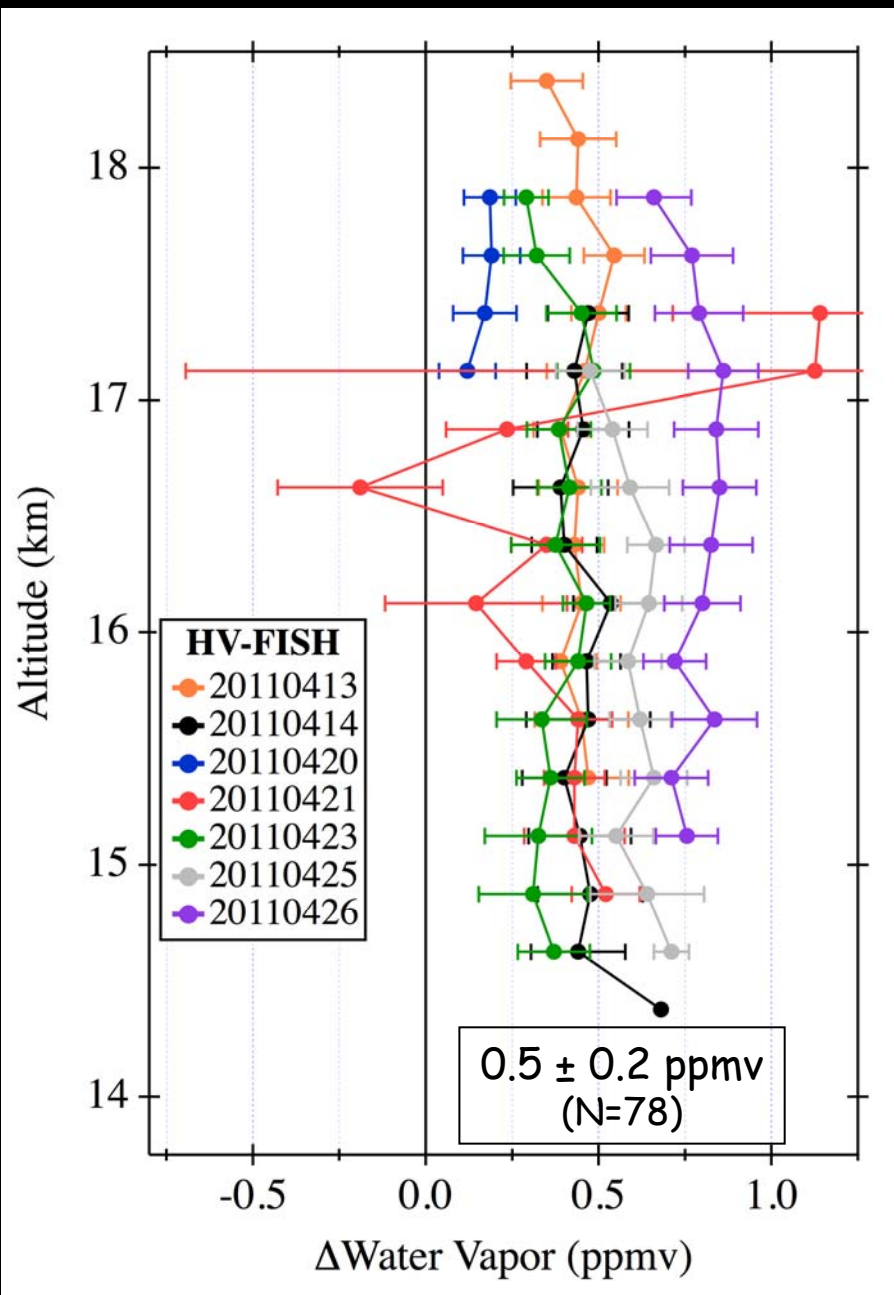
Pallet 4 (P303) – **FISH**



Aircraft Instrument Comparisons



Aircraft Instrument Differences - Summary Statistics



MACPEX Payload Layout

Left Spear Pod

Harvard Water Vapor

(includes HHH)

SID3

Right Superpod (with spear pod forebody)

2DS

CPI

FCDP

HVPS

CIN

Right Spear Pod

ALIAS

CLH

DLH Mirror

Left Hatches

VIPS

JLH

Left Superpod

Harvard Halogen

Nose

PALMS

MMS

DLH Retroreflector

Right Hatches

ULH

DLH

Payload Bay:

Forward transition – MMS electronics, O3

Pallet 1 (P305) – **Harvard Total Water**

Pallet 2 (P301) – FCAS, NMASS

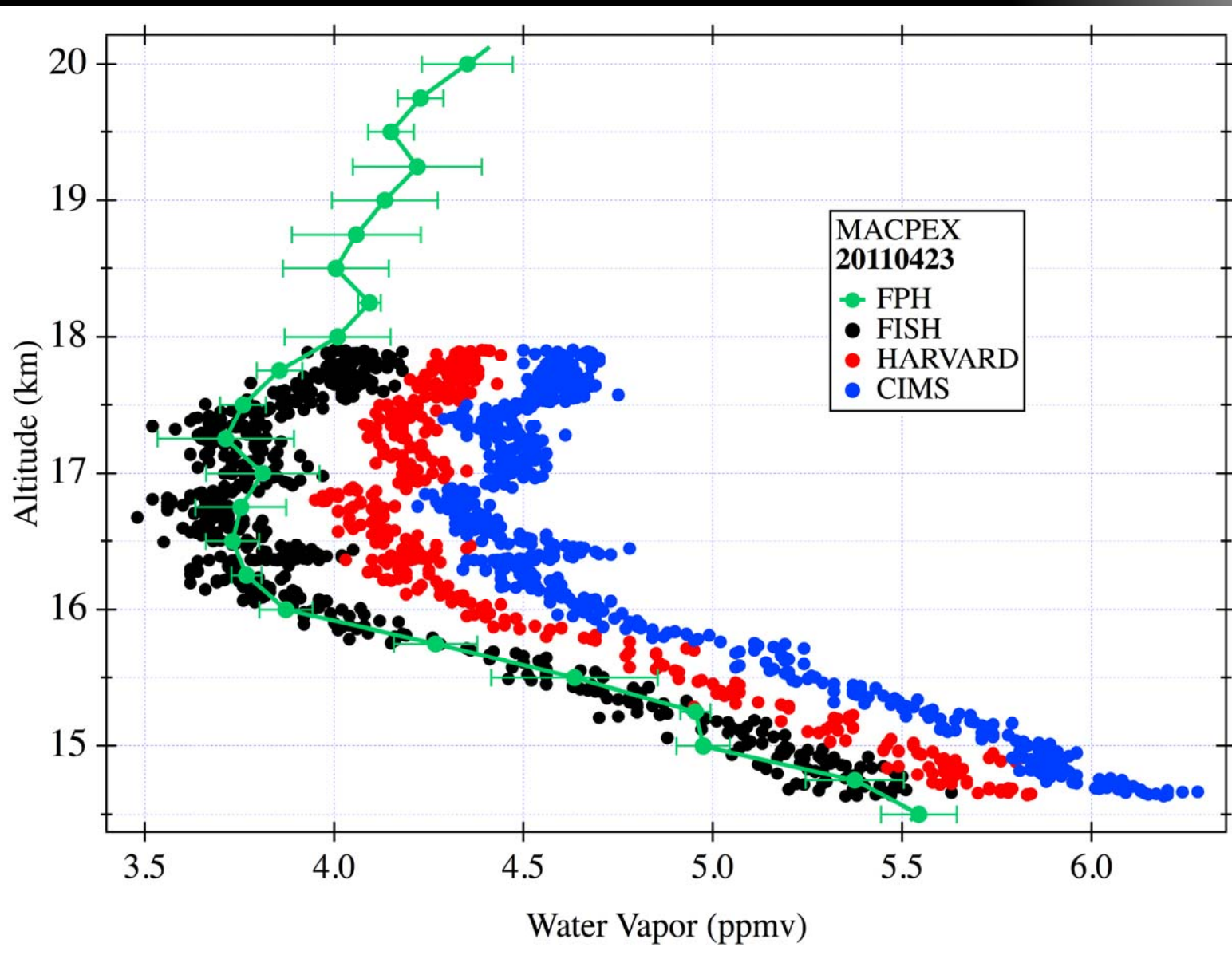
Pallet 3 (P306) – **CIMS**, SP2, O3Lite

Pallet 4 (P303) – **FISH**

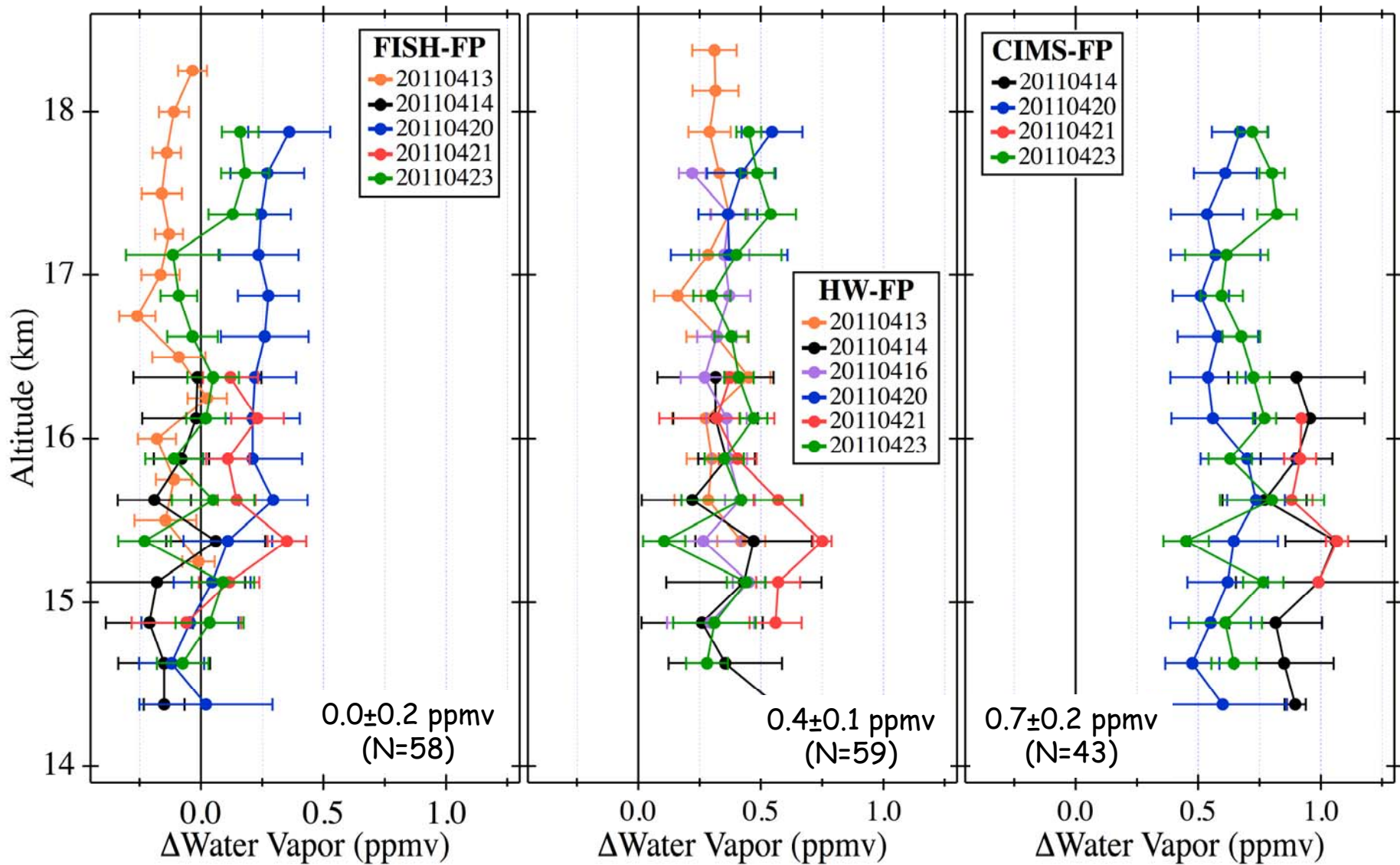


NOAA FPH or CFH

Balloon vs Aircraft Instrument Comparisons



A/C Instrument - Frost Point Differences: Summary Stats



Conclusions

Since 1993: campaign-dependent biases of 15-60% between Harvard Lyman- α and NOAA Frost Point Hygrometers

Biases between HALOE & MLS/FPH in 2004-05 suggest HALOE adjustment

- FP-adjusted HALOE: significant trends at 18-100 hPa (1991-2005)
- FP-MLS: No biases or trends (2004-2012)

MACPEX: statistically significant biases between 3 aircraft instruments

HW-FISH (0.5 ± 0.2 ppmv) & HW-CIMS (-0.3 ± 0.2 ppmv)

MACPEX: no statistically significant bias between FP and FISH (0.0 ± 0.2 ppmv)

MACPEX: statistically significant biases between FP and HW and CIMS

HW-FP (0.4 ± 0.1 ppmv) & CIMS-FP (0.7 ± 0.2 ppmv)

(these are consistent with the biases between aircraft instruments)

Biases revealed during MACPEX are smaller than most historical differences between HW and the Frost Point Hygrometers

This indicates progress in eliminating water vapor measurement biases but further efforts are clearly necessary

Thank you for your attention



Aircraft - Balloon Coincidences

