## universität Wien

Faculty of Earth Sciences, Geography and Astronomy

## Long-term Arctic

 homogenized radiosondes
## 113 Radiosondes in the Arctic Annual Availability 1919-1979 [2019]


(5uman in

- Since 1940s (some are earlier)
- Operational changes in sonde type, instrumentation, technology
- Problems: discontinuities, data gaps, sensitivity biases
- Needs:
- Merging, QC, Adjustments
- Goal:
- Long-term homogenized radiosonde timeseries
- As a Copernicus Climate Change Service (C3S 311c Lot2)
- Why the Arctic?
- Measuring humidity is challenged at low temperatures or at low humidity
- Interested in Water Vapour Transport


## Methodology - Adjustments

- Use Reanalysis (online/offline) for departure analysis and adjustment procedure
- Apply Standard Normal Homogeneity Test (SNHT) on departures
- Adjust departures according to detect breakpoints



## Adjusting rel. Humidity



## Trends - RH - RAW - ADJ



# Trends - Improvements/Trend Worsens 

020046 RASO, ERA5, 00Z


## Conclusions - Outlook

- Long-term radiosonde timeseries can be homogenized and yield more consistent trends
- Data gaps pose a challenge (can result in spurious trends)
- Relative humidity needs more attention as for example temperature or wind
- Estimates of long-term tropospheric water vapor (e.g. TPW) require homogenized timeseries with consistent data availability, especially the level information (missing 925hPa before 1984)

Consolidated timeseries will be in the CDS, including adjustments and departure timeseries for further investigation and calculation of derived products.

## Stay tuned for updates

## Thanks

:)
@ M. Blaschek

L. Haimberger \& F. Ambrogi

CDS Data Store - Comprehensive upper-air observation network from 1905 to present Locations of Ballon Records since 1905


[^0]- CHUAN (\# 1243)


[^0]:    - ECMWF (\# 3886) ○ ERA40 (\# 2600) ○ NCAR (\# 1759)

