Supplement to Consistency of total column ozone measurements between the Brewer and Dobson spectroradiometers of the LKO Arosa and PMOD/WRC Davos

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Figure S1. Left panels: total column ozone relative differences between Brewer B163 to Dobson D101 for the five investigated cross-sections for the period 1 January 2016 to 30 June 2020. The black line represents the impact of the linear temperature coefficient calculated from this data using the effective ozone temperature, as shown on the corresponding panels on the right. The yellow curves represent a sine function fit to the data with a period of one year. The average offset and amplitude of the fitted sine curve are shown in the panels. Right panels: the same data shown with respect to the effective ozone temperature. The black line is a linear fit, and the value of the gradient is shown in the panels.



Figure S2. Left panels: total column ozone relative differences between Brewer B040 to Dobson D101 for the five investigated cross-sections for the period 1 January 2016 to 30 June 2020. A stray-light correction has been applied to the data. The black line represents the impact of the linear temperature coefficient calculated from this data using the effective ozone temperature, as shown on the corresponding panels on the right. The yellow curves represent a sine function fit to the data with a period of one year. The average offset and amplitude of the fitted sine curve are shown in the panels. Right panels: the same data shown with respect to the effective ozone temperature. The black line is a linear fit, and the value of the gradient is shown in the panels.



Figure S3. Left panels: total column ozone relative differences between Brewer B072 to Dobson D101 for the five investigated cross-sections for the period 1 January 2016 to 30 June 2020. A stray-light correction has been applied to the data. The black line represents the impact of the linear temperature coefficient calculated from this data using the effective ozone temperature, as shown on the corresponding panels on the right. The yellow curves represent a sine function fit to the data with a period of one year. The average offset and amplitude of the fitted sine curve are shown in the panels. Right panels: the same data shown with respect to the effective ozone temperature. The black line is a linear fit, and the value of the gradient is shown in the panels.