

REFERENCE UPPER-AIR OBSERVATIONS FOR CLIMATE

From Concept to Reality

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The Global Climate Observing System (GCOS) Reference Upper-Air Network (GRUAN) has evolved from aspiration to reality and is now delivering reference-quality upper-air data products to a variety of users.



Photo of an upper-air balloon at the time of burst in the stratosphere. The camera was mounted on the balloon package, looking up. Photo courtesy of GRUAN Lead Centre, Lindenberg, Germany

Five years ago, this publication announced ambitious plans for an atmospheric observing network to provide, for the first time, reference-quality (Immler et al. 2010, hereafter I2010) in situ and ground-based remote sensing observations of upper-air essential climate variables (ECVs; Seidel et al. 2009; Bojinski et al. 2014). This network would support climate monitoring and research, as well as broader components of the global observing system (GOS), its research, and applications. Now the Global Climate Observing System (GCOS) Reference Upper-Air Network (GRUAN) has moved from concept to reality (Fig. 1). This update summarizes ►

the path GRUAN has taken over the past five years, milestones achieved, challenges overcome, and its road map for the future.

GRUAN has transformed since the 2005 workshop to define its observational requirements, from a plea by climate researchers for reference upper-air measurements to a concept for a global network providing such measurements to a community collaborating to

actualize coordinated, certified measurement programs at sites comprising a truly reference-quality climate observing network.

This paper documents the next chapter in the story of how the GRUAN community has progressed in achieving the goal of constructing an observing network that, ultimately, will meet the challenges of climate science in the twenty-first century. If

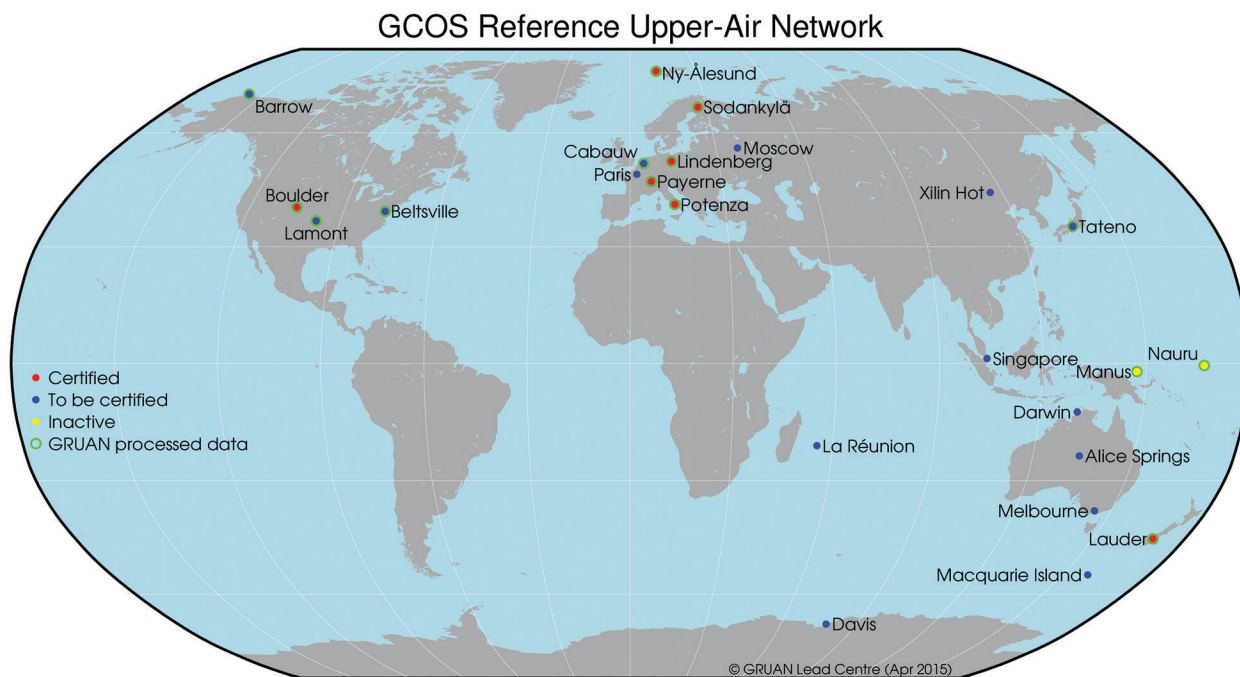


FIG. 1. Distribution of GRUAN sites at the time of publication of this article. Sites with certified measurement programs are shown in red, while sites in the process of being certified, or awaiting certification, are shown in blue. Previous GRUAN sites that are now inactive are shown in yellow. Sites for which GRUAN processed data are available are circled in green.

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momentum within GRUAN is sustained, then in 50 years' time researchers will be able to look back on the past five decades with confidence in the quality of the measurements, something that is not true for the record over the past 50 years, in which most long-term upper-air measurement records contain significant ambiguity and uncertainty (Seidel et al. 2011a; Thorne et al. 2011).

Key aspects of the GRUAN chronicle, summarized here, are the organization and management of GRUAN; the establishment and certification of network sites; the current and planned data products; the scientific basis for GRUAN operations; and GRUAN's contributions to the broader GOS. These advances have capitalized on the expertise, engagement, cooperation, and dedication of the international research community. We encourage interested readers to participate in the work of the GRUAN community to further develop and enhance the network.

HOW IS GRUAN MANAGED AND ORGANIZED? GRUAN is a heterogeneous network that includes sites supported by both research institutes and national weather services. With this in mind, the GRUAN governance structure (Fig. 2) was finalized in 2012 at a World Meteorological Organization (WMO) Integrated Global Observing System (WIGOS) pilot project meeting (WMO 2012). This structure enables WMO, through its technical commissions, to guide GRUAN on operational practices and procedures; to assist GRUAN to extend its operations to include a near-real-time operational mode of data delivery; and, in doing so, to assist in nurturing additional participation of WMO members in the desired GRUAN expansion (see "Outcomes of the GRUAN Network Expansion Workshop" section). Having sites emerge from both the research and operational

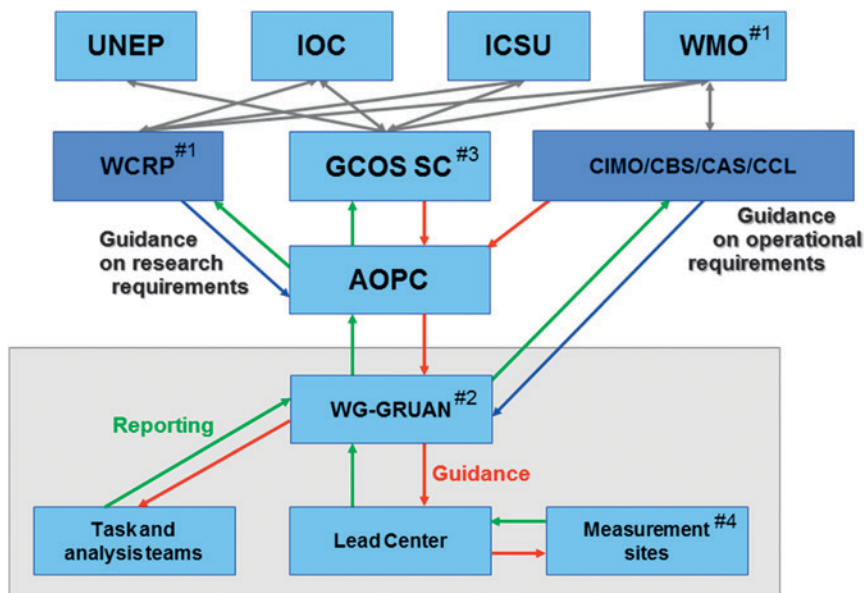


FIG. 2. GRUAN heritage and governance structure. Green arrows show reporting responsibilities, while red arrows show guidance responsibilities. Blue arrows show specific paths for guidance to GRUAN from the World Climate Research Programme (WCRP) and from WMO's technical commissions. Gray arrows show how GRUAN connects to the highest governing bodies. Gray box denotes what is referred to as "GRUAN." (#1) WCRP identifies scientific and research requirements, while WMO identifies operational requirements. (#2) WG-GRUAN members are approved by Atmospheric Observation Panel for Climate (AOPC). (#3) The GCOS Steering Committee (GCOS SC) provides guidance to AOPC on GRUAN operations. (#4) GRUAN sites are contributed by members of WMO. UNEP = United Nations Environment Programme, IOC = Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, ICSU = International Council for Science, CBS = WMO Commission for Basic Systems, CAS = Commission for Atmospheric Sciences, and CCL = Commission for Climatology.

measurement communities requires careful management and recognition of competing demands on different stations. Through the GRUAN Lead Centre (located in Lindenberg, Germany), the task team of site representatives, and the Working Group on GRUAN (WG-GRUAN), efforts are being made to provide appropriate support and guidance to all sites. The WG-GRUAN and its task teams, including ex-officio members and invited experts, meet annually at GRUAN implementation and coordination meetings (ICMs), which provide a forum for communication, coordination, WG-wide decision making, community building, and sharing of ideas and expertise (Fig. 3).

A key recent development has been the publication of *The GCOS Reference Upper-Air Network (GRUAN) Manual* (WMO 2013b) and *The GCOS Reference Upper-Air Network (GRUAN) Guide* (WMO 2013a). The manual describes mandatory operating protocols that are expected of participating sites, the GRUAN Lead Centre, and the WG-GRUAN to achieve



FIG. 3. Attendees at the sixth GRUAN ICM held on 10–14 Mar 2014 near the GRUAN site of Howard University, Beltsville, Maryland (WMO 2014b).

GRUAN's goals. The guide establishes the philosophy under which GRUAN operates and informs current and future GRUAN sites of the expected modus operandi of GRUAN. The guide also defines requirements for GRUAN site operations, including requirements on measurement uncertainty and the long-term stability of measurement time series. The mandatory practices detailed in these two documents reflect GRUAN's primary goal of providing reference-quality observations of the atmospheric column while accommodating the diverse attributes of sites within the network.

WHAT OBSERVATIONAL DATA PRODUCTS AND SERVICES IS GRUAN PROVIDING?

The foundation for GRUAN data product development. Key concepts of metrology (the science of measurements) form the theoretical basis for the creation of GRUAN data products and the pathway for establishing a reference-quality upper-air climate observation (I2010). Primary considerations include the choice of an appropriate instrument; protocols for collecting and archiving raw data and metadata; complete documentation of the measurement process to ensure repeatability, and traceability to the International System of Units (SI) or other internationally accepted standards; and a comprehensive uncertainty analysis.

Many existing upper-air climate data records omit archives of the raw data and the metadata required to 1) assess uncertainties in the measurements, 2) assess the temporal homogeneity of the record, and 3) allow reprocessing of the raw data. The collection of raw data and metadata is therefore a focus of GRUAN operations. Furthermore, historically, for many operational upper-air measurement programs, the use of quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) procedures to maintain data quality has not been a high priority since criteria for defining data quality of upper-air measurements cannot easily be established. GRUAN data products therefore include details of how a measurement is calibrated, conducted, corrected and quality controlled. In this way GRUAN establishes a long-term climate context for QA/QC procedures, thereby assuring that data inconsistencies due to instrumental differences and changes are minimized. This, in turn, requires identifying and quantifying these differences. Measurement uncertainties themselves are validated through comparisons with complementary measurements. Complete details of each GRUAN data product are documented in the international peer-reviewed literature for scrutiny and validation.

To fulfill the requirements for reference observations, each GRUAN product emanates from a tailored raw data and metadata collection tool, deployed at

each measurement site, to collate, screen, verify, and transmit to a centralized processing facility the data and metadata required to generate the product. Centralized data processing—together with high standards in hardware, software, and data processing; managed changes; and routine intercomparisons with measurements from complementary systems—ensures consistency across all GRUAN sites and consequent networkwide data homogeneity. Data products are disseminated from the central processing facility to the user communities through the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) National Climatic Data Center (NCDC).

The GRUAN Vaisala RS92 radiosonde data product. While the Vaisala RS92 radiosonde is used worldwide, including at 14 of the GRUAN sites, the proprietary “black box” nature of the Vaisala correction algorithms precludes the direct use of Vaisala-processed RS92 radiosonde data as a reference product. Tailored GRUAN data processing has therefore been developed to correct temperature, pressure, humidity, and wind profiles for all known systematic biases and to generate vertically resolved estimates of the measurement random uncertainties (Dirksen et al. 2014).

The dominant source of RS92 measurement biases, solar radiation, causes temperature warm biases (partially compensated by ventilation) and humidity dry biases (Fig. 4). The humidity sensor also suffers from slow response times at cold temperatures. The corrections for radiation-related biases, and their uncertainties, are based on outcomes of experiments made at the GRUAN Lead Centre. Below 25-km altitude, GRUAN temperature sensor corrections are ~ 0.05 K smaller than those estimated by Vaisala, while at higher altitudes GRUAN corrections slightly exceed those of Vaisala (Fig. 6 of Dirksen et al. 2014). However, as Vaisala-corrected temperature profiles lie within the estimated uncertainties of GRUAN-corrected profiles, both corrected profiles are statistically indistinguishable. Because it is not clear which correction model (GRUAN or Vaisala) is more accurate, the temperature corrections used in the GRUAN processing are the average of the Lead Centre-determined temperature sensor corrections and those reconstructed using the publicly available Vaisala solar radiation correction table (Dirksen et al. 2014).

The response of the RS92 polymer humidity sensor slows with decreasing temperature. Below 233 K the response time is ~ 20 s, introducing correlated humidity measurement uncertainties in the upper troposphere/lower stratosphere (UT/LS). The

time-lag correction and other minor corrections applied in the GRUAN processing of humidity measurements are discussed in Dirksen et al. (2014).

Other GRUAN products in development. GRUAN data products are also being developed for several other radiosondes. Following I2010 and Dirksen et al. (2014), the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS)/Météo-France and MeteoSwiss have been working with MétéoModem and Meteolabor, respectively, to describe, analyze, and quantify all sources of uncertainty in their temperature and relative humidity measurements; and to develop new radiation corrections to reduce temperature measurement uncertainties (Philipona et al. 2013). Multisonde measurements during two campaigns at Payerne, Switzerland, using the MétéoModem M10, the Meteolabor SRS-C34, and the Vaisala RS92 radiosondes, led to new correction methods for radiation-induced dry biases and time-lag errors in relative humidity measurements (Miloshevich et al. 2004). In close collaboration with the GRUAN Lead Centre, MeteoSwiss developed a data product for its SRS-C34 radiosonde that contains raw and corrected data with uncertainties for all measured variables. Similarly, CNRS is developing a data product for the M10 radiosonde that could allow for expansion of GRUAN to two French sites—the Site Instrumental de Recherche par Télédétection Atmosphérique (SIRTA)

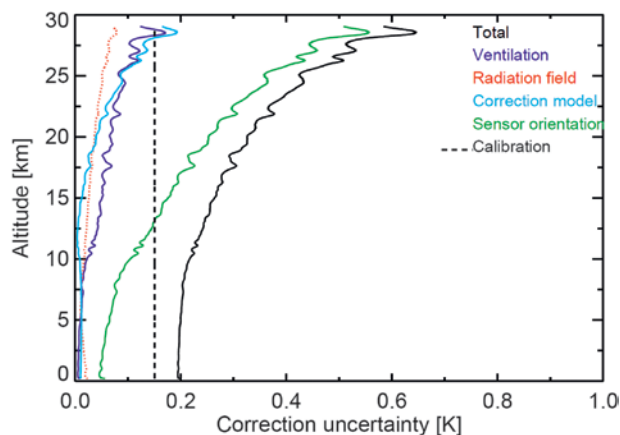


FIG. 4. Contributions of the various uncertainty terms to the total uncertainty estimate of the GRUAN temperature correction for a specific sounding performed at Lindenberg on 27 Sep 2013 (from Dirksen et al. 2014). Total uncertainty is the geometric sum of the squared individual uncertainties. Correction model is the estimated vertically resolved error on the temperature based on the estimated actinic flux. This error is subtracted from the measured temperature profile to produce the corrected ambient temperature.

observatory, Paris, France (Haefelin et al. 2005) and the Maïdo Observatory on Réunion Island (Baray et al. 2013)(see Fig. 1).

GRUAN sites are required to measure at least one high-quality water vapor profile in the UT/LS each month using the best instrumentation possible, typically a balloonborne frost point hygrometer (WMO 2013a). GRUAN is currently developing water vapor profile data products, based on high-resolution (5–10 m) frost point temperature measurements, that include water vapor partial pressures (determined directly from frost point temperatures), water vapor mixing ratios and relative humidities calculated using concomitant radiosonde measurements of pressure and temperature, and altitude-dependent measurement uncertainty estimates for each of these parameters. Frost point hygrometer measurement uncertainties arise primarily from imprecise control of the amount of frost deposited on the chilled mirror. Smaller uncertainties propagate from the calibration of thermistors, spatial nonuniformities in mirror temperature, and errors in the pressure and temperature measurements by the linked radiosondes.

The traceability of ground-based Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS) total column water vapor (TCWV) measurements to high-precision (atomic clock) timing makes it appealing for climate observations. TCWV measurements at hourly resolution, or better, will be derived from ground-based GNSS measurements at all participating GRUAN sites. The data will be uniformly processed at the GRUAN central processing facility for GNSS measurements at GeoForschungsZentrum (GFZ) Potsdam, Germany. The TCWV product will provide consistent observational data to validate other water vapor measurement techniques, such as radiosondes, and will play an important role in studying high-frequency atmospheric variability.

The GRUAN lidar program provides a complete framework for all aspects of the planned lidar activities, covering temperature, ozone, and water vapor profiles from near the ground into the stratosphere. The program is focused not only on suitable instrument design and standard operating procedures but also on a networkwide, standardized, and comprehensive metadata recording system, and on centralized and consistent data processing. At each site a GRUAN Lidar Instrumentation and Measurement Protocol document describes the full, uninterrupted history of the contributing instrument from the day of its certification. Centralized data processing is achieved through the GRUAN Lidar Analysis Software Suite.

GRUAN data products from Fourier transform spectroscopy (FTS) will initially include total columns of water vapor, methane, carbon dioxide, and ozone retrieved from high-resolution spectra acquired in the midinfrared to near-infrared using solar-viewing geometry that maximizes the signal-to-noise ratio. For some species, partial columns will also be retrieved. The archival of raw FTS spectra at the GRUAN central processing facility for FTS, in addition to being consistent with the needs of reference-quality observations, also presents an exciting opportunity for GRUAN—ongoing developments in laboratory spectroscopy may enable future reanalysis of archived spectra for additional species. The FTS remote sensing technique and associated retrieval method provide a robust theoretical framework for tracking sources of uncertainty through to the GRUAN data products. The current focus is on including ongoing and consistent use of internal instrument calibrations and SI-traceable auxiliary data in the retrieval process.

Microwave radiometer (MWR) observations are used to infer temperature and water vapor profiles, TCWV, and total cloud liquid water. Work is underway to investigate calibration methodologies for SI traceability (Walker 2011); to disentangle the associated uncertainty (Paine et al. 2014); to monitor and manage changes (Löhnert and Maier 2012); and, finally, to make the entire data life cycle transparent, documented, and accessible (Cadeddu et al. 2013). Reciprocal links with other existing MWR networks, such as the Atmospheric Radiation Measurement Program (ARM; Cadeddu et al. 2013) and the network of ground-based MWRs (MWRnet; Cimini et al. 2012), are being established. MWR adds value to GRUAN by providing temperature and water vapor profile measurements that complement other instruments and that sample time–altitude cross sections continuously at high (e.g., 1 min) resolution.

Facilitating the use of GRUAN data products in satellite cal/val. The satellite calibration and validation (cal/val) community has been identified as a key group of users of GRUAN data products. In support of satellite cal/val, since July 2014 the NOAA Products Validation System (NPROVS; Reale et al. 2012) has routinely processed satellite collocations with measurements at GRUAN sites. The specific use of the measurement uncertainties available with the GRUAN reference observations provides significant advantages in validation. This is relevant not only for the satellite products but also for radiative transfer modeling and satellite sensor monitoring, including

the transfer of uncertainty budget information from the geophysical profile to sensor/radiative transfer model space. Similarly, the collocation information arising from this comparison provides a valuable piece of metadata to GRUAN profiles and allows for comparisons between stations across GRUAN for each satellite. Currently, the analysis contains no specified uncertainty on the satellite measurements and also no consideration of collocation uncertainty (Fassò et al. 2014). Collocation experiments based on GRUAN profiles, satellite soundings, and GNSS-based radio occultations are expected to provide further insight (WMO 2014a).

WHERE WILL NEW SITES BE ESTABLISHED?

Outcomes of the GRUAN Network Expansion Workshop. To guide the expansion of GRUAN to 35–40 sites, a workshop to develop network design and expansion criteria was held in 2012. Four primary applications of GRUAN data were considered, namely, climate change detection and attribution; satellite calibration and validation; atmospheric process studies; and numerical weather prediction (NWP).

It was agreed that the complete range of climate regimes should be sampled by GRUAN sites in both hemispheres (polar, midlatitude, subtropical, and tropical). Sites should span a variety of surfaces, such as forest, deserts, snow, and ice, as well as small and remote islands (representing ocean conditions), remote mountain sites, and regions influenced by urban pollution. Sites should provide information about a variety of large-scale modes of variability, such as El Niño–Southern Oscillation. Observations are required at peak amplitudes and at the nodes of patterns. Sites in the tropics, South America, Africa, and Antarctica are strongly desired to address the current dearth of sites in these regions. All else being equal, sites with an existing history of measurements should be selected. There are many facets where GRUAN operation can benefit from the skills and expertise already available through allied atmospheric observation networks. GRUAN sites can serve as anchor points within the wider global upper-air observing network. Strategic placement to best facilitate comparisons with observations from these wider networks will be considered.

Developing observational products for radiation, clouds, and wind profiles was seen as the next priority. It was noted that clear-sky conditions minimize uncertainties from radiative transfer modeling, whereas for process studies, sites exhibiting a wide range of phenomena over a short time are preferable. Collocation of observations with the satellite-based measurements is

essential for satellite characterization and would offer synergistic benefit to the broader GOS and to NWP applications (e.g., Peubey and Bell 2014). As such, analyses to optimize observing schedules and thus to avoid making excessive measurements are desirable. Assessment techniques such as observing system simulation experiments, observing system experiments, and ensemble data assimilation impact studies could give insights into how a site might affect NWP or reanalyses. However, in their present form, these techniques do not readily measure what are arguably the most valuable, but “indirect,” benefits of a GRUAN site; for example, GRUAN measurements in some region may indirectly lead to an improvement in the quality of observations at nearby sites and to better-calibrated satellite observations. Thus, NWP-based studies to assess the utility of sites would need careful development in collaboration with the NWP community.

The GRUAN site assessment and certification process.

GRUAN recognizes that vigilance is required to consistently and reliably meet the high standards it has set for itself. To ensure that all sites within GRUAN operate at a level that maintains GRUAN’s status as a reference-quality upper-air climate monitoring network, sites are required to undergo formal assessment and certification. Much of the scientific benefit that will accrue from GRUAN results from the required homogeneity of the reference-quality standard of the measurements made at network sites. The site certification process assures all stakeholders (users and the participating sites) that all sites operate to the same reference-quality standards.

Sites submit individual GRUAN data streams for certification as they are developed, documented, and deployed. Therefore, sites need not submit all instruments to the process, although they are strongly encouraged to do so. Site assessment and certification is the joint responsibility of the WG-GRUAN and the GRUAN Lead Centre. Sites seeking to become GRUAN sites are assessed first as to their ability to meet the mandatory operating protocols and then as to the added value they bring to the network. This added value includes expertise in future data products to be developed in GRUAN, value to key users of the site, contributions to task teams and GRUAN science activities, and measurement heritage. To promptly identify potential problems, site reviews are performed annually based on site reports and assessments of site data flow and performance by the GRUAN Lead Centre. More complete audits of sites will be undertaken every three to four years. Site responsibilities are demanding, but there are some carrots to balance

the sticks: GRUAN-certified measurement programs are recognized by funding agencies and data users as state of the art. Measurements from GRUAN-certified programs are anchored to a reference network that provides traceability to internationally recognized measurement standards.

New sites coming into GRUAN. Most of the 15 sites that were originally identified as candidates for hosting GRUAN-certified measurement programs remain today (Fig. 1). The first site to host a GRUAN-certified RS92 radiosonde measurement program is Ny-Ålesund, which is located in the high Arctic (Fig. 5). With Ny-Ålesund being a supersite for international and interdisciplinary Arctic research, the atmospheric observations at the German–French Alfred Wegener Institute–Paul Emile Victor (AWIPEV) research base provide a large suite of measurements. RS92 radiosondes are launched daily at noon. To comply with GRUAN requirements, the radiosonde launch procedure was restructured and optimized in terms of timing and demands on operators. While the standard Vaisala ground check and an additional measurement in a test chamber with 100% relative humidity were already standard, additional surface measurements in a ventilated weather hut were introduced. The measurement program certification process has stimulated site operators to reassess the operating protocols for other measurement programs that are candidates for generating GRUAN data products. The GRUAN measurement ethos has thereby already effected improvements in these measurement programs for the benefit of the long-term datasets and the site. Sites from Africa, South America, Antarctica, and small islands are being actively encouraged to join GRUAN.

HOW DOES SCIENCE INFORM GRUAN OPERATIONS AND PLANS? The success of GRUAN is contingent on the network operating at the highest possible standard. This is best achieved through research to inform GRUAN operations, published in the peer-reviewed literature for scrutiny by the global community. Examples of GRUAN research follow.

The process of quantifying and correcting known measurement biases is challenging. In support of understanding solar radiation–induced biases in radiosonde measurements, Philipona et al. (2012) reported simultaneous solar shortwave radiation, thermal longwave radiation, and air temperature measurements with radiosondes from the Earth’s surface to 35-km altitude during both daytime and

nighttime. They then demonstrated that under sunshaded and unshaded conditions, solar radiation produces a radiative heating of about 0.2 K near the surface that linearly increases to about 1 K at 32 km (Philipona et al. 2013).

The correction schemes developed for the RS92 radiosonde data products have proven useful for developing correction methods for historical radiosonde data (Wang et al. 2013) and for validating the preflight corrections applied in the Vaisala ground-station software (Yu et al. 2015). The algorithm developed by Wang et al. (2013) to correct for the solar radiation dry bias in historical radiosonde humidity data led to a reduction in mean biases and better agreement with independent measurements.

Given the limited resources available at many sites, various studies have been undertaken to answer important questions concerning the detection of long-term trends in different ECVs:

- 1) How often do measurements need to be made so that measurement frequency is not the limiting factor in detecting trends? What is the trade-off between making low-cost high-frequency measurements and high-cost low-frequency measurements?
- 2) Where should measurements be made? Are there regions where trends may be more readily detectable?
- 3) For how long will measurements need to be made to detect expected trend?

Boers and van Meijgaard (2009) used an ensemble of simulations from a regional climate model to estimate the expected change in water vapor at ~300 hPa between 1950 and 2100. They concluded that it would be necessary to conduct observations at Cabauw for at least 50 years before a statistically significant trend would be detectable (within 20% of the model-projected trend). Whiteman et al. (2011) also investigated the time to detect water vapor trends at ~200 hPa and concluded that, under the most optimistic scenarios and assuming no measurement uncertainties, it would take at least 12 years of daily observations at the Southern Great Plains site in northern Oklahoma. The differences between these studies result from the different data sources, methodologies, geographic locations, and pressure levels used. Whiteman et al. (2011) also concluded that trend detection times at 200 hPa are much more sensitive to the frequency of measurements than to the random measurement uncertainties because of the high natural variability in upper-tropospheric water vapor.

Validating derived measurement uncertainties requires access to observations of atmospheric profiles using different, complementary, nominally collocated measurements. In practice there may be some spatial and/or temporal separation between measurements. A spatial drift in a profile measurement, such as that obtained from a radiosonde, can complicate intercomparisons with profile measurements from

other fixed systems (e.g., lidar) and with space-based profile measurements. To provide a quantitative basis for determining the effects of balloon drift on the spatial representativeness of radiosonde measurements, Seidel et al. (2011b) generated a comprehensive climatology of radiosonde drift distance and ascent time from 2 years of data from 419 radiosonde sites, with particular attention to GRUAN sites. Typical



FIG. 5. Images of GRUAN operations at Ny-Ålesund. (top) Sequence of launch condition photos from the Norwegian Polar Institute webcam on Zeppelin Mountain on 27–29 May 2013. (middle) Launch of an ozonesonde. (from bottom left to bottom right) GRUAN site plaque, 100% relative humidity chamber, and ventilated weather hut for outside launch condition comparison.

drift distances are a few kilometers in the lower troposphere, ~5 km in the midtroposphere, ~20 km in the upper troposphere, and ~50 km in the lower stratosphere, although there is considerable seasonality and spread due to variability in climatological winds. Drift distances are generally larger in midlatitudes than in the tropics, are larger in winter than in summer, and vary with wind direction (Seidel et al. 2011b).

Fassò et al. (2014) established a rigorous statistical basis for understanding the extent to which collocation uncertainty is related to environmental factors, altitude, and distance. Using simultaneous radiosonde profiles of pressure, temperature, humidity, and wind at two locations ~52 km apart, they showed that the largest contribution to the collocation uncertainty is related to airmass origin, affecting the direction in which the radiosonde moves. The approach decomposes the total uncertainty budget into atmospheric variability, measurement uncertainty, sampling uncertainty, and irreducible and reducible environmental uncertainties. In a similar vein, Madonna et al. (2014) provides the GRUAN community with criteria to quantify the value of complementary climate measurements and to assess how the uncertainty in a measurement of an ECV is reduced by measurement complementarity. The study uses time series of the TCWV and water vapor

mixing ratio profiles from ground-based remote sensing instruments and in situ soundings from five GRUAN sites (Lindenberg, Payerne, Potenza, Sodankyla, and Southern Great Plains) during 2010–12 and demonstrates the potential of entropy and mutual correlation, defined in information theory, as metrics for quantifying synergies. They show that the random uncertainties of a single-instrument time series of TCWV can be strongly reduced by including complementary measurements (Fig. 6). The approach can be applied to the study of other climate variables and used to select the best ensemble of instruments at a given GRUAN or other upper-air site.

HOW DOES GRUAN SUPPORT OTHER COMPONENTS OF THE GLOBAL OBSERVING SYSTEM? To maximize the impact of GRUAN activities, GRUAN scientists participate in coordinated international programs and collaborate with colleagues internationally. Identifying, nurturing, and maintaining these connections has been a GRUAN priority, and participating as a pilot project in the WIGOS program has reinforced this effort.

The tiered “system of systems” architecture envisioned for in situ upper-air soundings identified GRUAN as the reference tier, the GCOS Upper-Air Network (GUAN) as a baseline capability, and the remainder of the radiosonde network providing

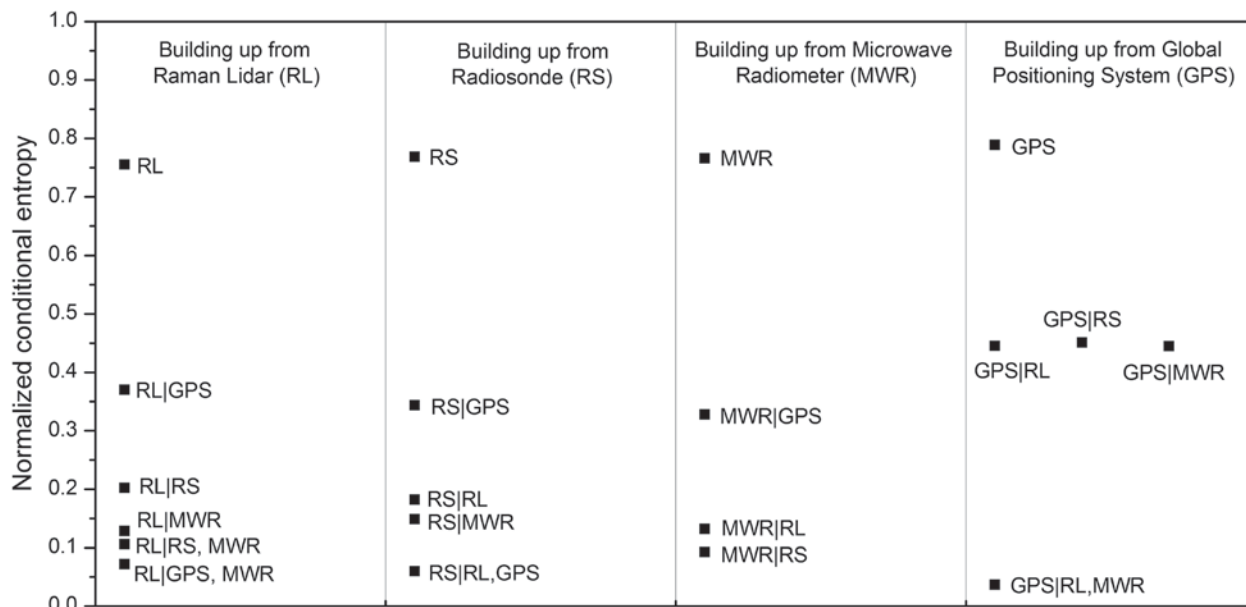


FIG. 6. Values of conditional entropy retrieved for most of the possible combinations of instruments measuring integrated water vapor at the Southern Great Plains ARM site during 2010–12. Conditional entropy quantifies the information content implicit in any instrument combination. Lower values of conditional entropy describe instrument combinations that more fully characterize the measurand in the atmospheric column and therefore more optimal instrument combinations. Further details are given in Madonna et al. (2014).

regional detail (Seidel et al. 2009). Realizing this vision requires close connections between GRUAN and the remaining components. Examples of knowledge transfer leading to improvements beyond GRUAN include the following:

- Developing GRUAN data products for radiosonde models used at GRUAN sites has improved our understanding of instrument performance; modifications to the MétéoModem sonde are being implemented throughout the Modem network (see “Other GRUAN products in development” section).
- GRUAN instruments provided reference observations for a radiosonde intercomparison. For the first time in more than half a century of the WMO Commission for Instruments and Methods of Observation (CI-MO) upper-air campaigns, sonde biases (not merely differences) could be assessed (Nash et al. 2011).
- GRUAN experience in station performance tracking is helping GRUAN address long-standing network management and monitoring concerns.
- GRUAN planning efforts are contributing to discussions regarding the future composition and operation of GRUAN

In 2012, GRUAN partnered with the Network for the Detection of Atmospheric Composition Change to realize benefits of sustained cooperation and joint development of data streams and analysis capabilities. In 2014, WIGOS convened a meeting of GRUAN, the Global Space-Based Inter-Calibration System, and the GNSS radio occultation community to explore potential synergies and cobenefits (WMO 2014). Through these and other cooperative activities, GRUAN is well placed to contribute to the Global Framework for Climate Services and the European Commission’s Copernicus Climate Change Service (see www.gfcs-climate.org/ and www.ecmwf.int/en/about/what-we-do/copernicus/copernicus-climate-change-service). These initiatives recognize that sustained observations of the highest quality are part of the essential infrastructure for generating the climate data needed for societal benefit in key sectors such as disaster risk reduction, agriculture, health, and resource management (WMO 2011).

HOW CAN INDIVIDUALS AND INSTITUTIONS PARTICIPATE IN GRUAN? There are many ways to get involved in GRUAN and such engagement has many benefits. The pool of skills, expertise, and knowledge developed within GRUAN

is not a conserved quantity, and new sites entering the network will benefit from the considerable investment of time and finances to date by existing sites. For a marginal additional investment to meet the requirements of GRUAN, the quality of measurements at new sites can be improved at a much smaller cost than if the site were to work in isolation. National Meteorological Services and sites interested in joining GRUAN should contact the Lead Centre to initiate discussions and to become informed on requirements. Instrument experts are always welcome to provide insights on the development, assessment, and improvement of GRUAN data streams and to contribute to the work of the GRUAN task teams. Finally, all GRUAN data products are served without restriction for use by researchers. The use of measurements with robust uncertainty estimates has many potential applications, and readers are strongly encouraged both to use and provide constructive feedback on GRUAN products as they are developed and deployed.

THE FUTURE OF GRUAN. As documented above, the GRUAN community has made significant advances toward achieving the goal of a global reference-quality upper-air climate observing system that was first envisaged in the mid-2000s. To meet the clearly articulated observational needs of organizations such as the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, and to maintain existing momentum, GRUAN needs the commitment of national meteorological services in supporting the operation of GRUAN sites, in establishing new sites in regions currently not represented in the network, in demonstrating the utility of GRUAN reference data by the climate research community, and in committing long-term support from national funding agencies. While the WG-GRUAN remains committed to meeting the needs of the global climate community, fulfilling those needs will require resourcing by a wide range of national and international agencies. We, as representatives of the GRUAN community, look forward to reporting on further progress in a future article.

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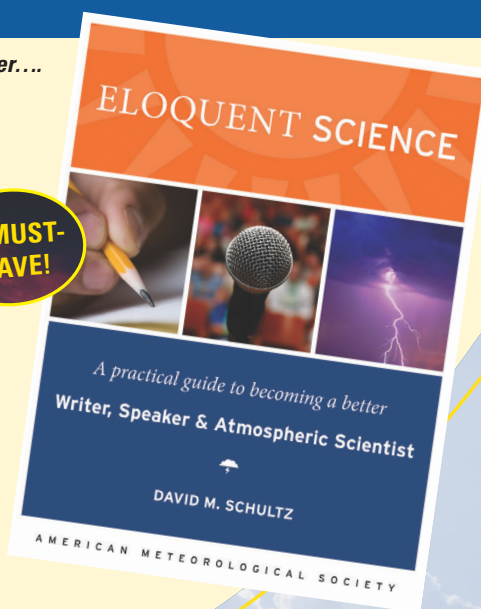
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