Observational ozone data set over the global oceans and polar regions version 2024

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Abstract. Studying tropospheric ozone over the remote areas of the planet, such as the open oceans and the polar regions, is crucial to understand the role of ozone as a global climate forcer and regulator of atmospheric oxidative capacity. A focus on the pristine oceanic and polar regions complements the available land-based data sets and provides insights into key photochemical and depositional loss processes that control the concentrations, spatio-temporal variability of ozone, and the physico-chemical mechanisms driving these patterns. However, an assessment of the role of ozone over the oceanic and polar regions has been hampered by a lack of comprehensive observational data sets. Here, we present the first comprehensive collection of ozone data over the oceans and the polar regions. The overall data set consists of 77 ship cruises/buoy-based observations and 48 aircraft-based campaigns. The data set, consisting of more than 630,000 independent ozone measurement data points covering the period from 1977 to 2022 and an altitude range from the surface to 5000 m (with a focus on the lowest 2000 m), allows systematic analyses of the spatio-temporal distribution and long-term trends over the defined 11 ocean/polar regions. The data sets from ships, buoys, and aircrafts are complemented with ozonesonde data from 29 launch sites or field campaigns, and by 21 non-polar and 17 polar ground-based stations data sets. The datasets contained information on how long the observed air masses were isolated from land, as estimated by backward trajectories from the individual observation points. To extract observations representative of oceanic conditions, we recommend using a subset of the data with an isolation time

of 72 hours or longer, from the analysis with coincident radon observations. These filtered oceanic and polar data showed typically flat diurnal cycles at high latitudes, whereas at lower latitudes daytime decreases in ozone (11–16%) were observed. The ship/buoy- and aircraft-based data sets presented here will supplement the land-based ones in the TOAR-II (Tropospheric Ozone Assessment Report Phase II) database to provide a fully global assessment of tropospheric ozone.

1. Introduction

As a short-lived species with an estimated lifetime of 25.5 ± 2.2 days (Griffiths et al., 2021, Szopa et al., 2021), both global/hemispheric and regional/local aspects need to be emphasized in the assessment of tropospheric ozone. While the spatio-temporal variation over land is primarily important for assessing vegetation and health impacts, its behavior over the oceans is critical when assessing its climate impact as the third most important greenhouse gas (Forster et al., 2021). The role of ozone in maintaining the global oxidative capacity of the atmosphere through the production of the OH radical also requires understanding on a global scale. The overall budget of tropospheric ozone is dominated by the photochemical production and loss terms, estimated at 4500–5000 and 3900–4500 Tg y^{-1}, respectively, rather than by the stratosphere-troposphere exchange (270–540 Tg y^{-1}) or surface deposition (800–1000 Tg y^{-1}) for decades around 2000 or 2010 (Griffiths et al., 2021; Young et al., 2018). The net ozone production mainly occurs over regions with NOx pollution and depends on the abundance of volatile organic compounds (VOCs). By contrast, the net loss conditions, which are driven by OH/HO_2 radical chemistry in a low NOx environment and potentially also by understudied halogen chemistry, occur mostly over remote regions, including over the oceans (Galbally et al., 2000; Monks et al., 1998; Stone et al., 2018; Read et al., 2008; Dickerson et al., 1999; Boylan et al., 2015; Saiz-Lopez and von Glasow, 2012; Simpson et al., 2015). Another important loss term is from dry deposition on the ocean surface, which depends on the chemical composition of the surface seawater and its physical conditions (Helmig et al., 2012; Hardacre et al., 2015; Ganzeveld et al., 2009; Pound et al., 2020; Sarwar et al., 2016; Luhar et al., 2018; Barten et al., 2023; Chiu et al., 2024), and which has not been fully characterized. Therefore, there is a special need to study the ozone concentration levels, spatio-temporal variations, and underlying mechanisms that control ozone levels over the oceans. However, observational data of ozone over oceanic regions are much less abundant than those over the land, preventing a full assessment. TOAR (Tropospheric Ozone Assessment Report) is an IGAC (International Global Atmospheric Chemistry project)-sponsored activity which aims to collect ozone observations in the troposphere. At the time of TOAR-I (Schulz et al., 2017), oceanic data were collected only from island-based surface monitoring observations and ozonesondes, with some satellite-based information, but the oceanic regions remained with an apparent void of data.

The polar regions in the northern and southern hemispheres are other pristine areas, with episodic ozone destruction in the polar sunrise season (Simpson et al 2007). During the previous International Polar Year 2007–2008, extensive studies on ozone were conducted and published (Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics (ACP) POLARCAT (Polar Study using Aircraft, Remote Sensing, Surface Measurements and Models, of Climate, Chemistry, Aerosols, and Transport) special issue, 2015). An assessment report on short-lived climate forcers from the Arctic Council's Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme

(AMAP, 2021) and synthesis papers (Whaley et al., 2023, Law et al., 2023) have recently been produced, but comprehensive studies based on multi-platform observations are still lacking.

To improve the situation, a working group on ozone over the oceans and the polar regions (Oceans WG) has been formed within the TOAR-II activity to provide a comprehensive data set, especially with ship-, buoy- and aircraft-based observations over the oceans, to allow a first assessment over the entire oceans and polar regions. In the past, studies on O_3 over the oceans were conducted, using ship-based/aircraft-based O_3 observations, but they were mostly based on observations from a single campaign or a series of related campaigns (e.g., Dickerson et al., 1999, Bourgeois et al., 2020) or at best from a collection of observations from a single nation/project (e.g., Lelieveld et al., 2004, Kanaya et al., 2019); here we aim to collect data from multiple nations, research groups, and campaigns to achieve a better global coverage, using the IGAC framework as a global research network (GRN) of Future Earth on which the TOAR activity is based. The resulting two data sets consist of 77 ship- or buoy-based observations and 48 aircraft observations over the global oceans and polar regions covering a period between 1977 and 2022, and are presented in this data paper. The altitude range covered by the data is from the surface to 5000 m, with a focus on the lowest 2000 m, as a major interest of the WG lies within the atmospheric boundary layer, where the interfacial interactions of the atmosphere with the ocean and snow/ice surfaces (even including biogeochemical processes), as well as the photochemistry, are of particular relevance. A third data set contains ocean and polar ozonesonde data, mostly obtained from coastal/island sonde launching sites. The ozonesonde data were mainly provided by the HEGIFTOM (Harmonization and Evaluation of Ground-based Instruments for Free-Tropospheric Ozone Measurements) Focus Working Group of the TOAR-II activity and therefore include their data homogenization procedure (Van Malderen et al., 2025), but were further processed by the Oceans WG here. These three data sets are complemented by two data sets containing ground-based data from coastal/island sites and from polar stations, selected from the TOAR-II database (Schröder et al., 2024) with some additional field campaign sites. Satellite data are not included in this study because they are discussed elsewhere in the TOAR-II special issue (Gaudel et al., 2024; Pope et al., 2023) and because it is still difficult to resolve the commonly low ozone levels in the boundary layer over the oceans from satellite observations.

The result of this work enables integrated studies of the long-term and/or seasonal trends from ship-based observations and established coastal-site observations in the same region, for example at Cabo Verde, Kennaook-Cape Grim, Mace Head, and Trinidad Head (e.g., Parrish et al., 2009). To be suited for the ocean-focused studies, all five data sets are complemented with information on how many hours each observed air mass was separated from land, derived from backward trajectories. Note that a full assessment of tropospheric ozone in the remote regions (oceans and polar) using these data sets will be published separately (Sommariva et al., in preparation) as part of the TOAR-II series of assessment papers; here we focus on the data description, including its preparation and harmonization.

2 Data description

The overall geographical distribution of the collected ship-buoy data, aircraft-based data (up to 5000 m, but considering 0–2000 m altitude as a key part for the study of the boundary layer), and the locations of the selected ozonesonde/surface observation sites is shown in Fig. 1. The following subsections describe in detail each data set. The data are divided into 11 regions (2 polar and 9 oceanic). Following the recommendation of the TOAR-II Steering Committee (TOAR-II Steering Committee, 2023), the regions are broadly defined as follows: polar (>60° N and >60° S), mid-latitude (20–60° N and 20–60° S) and tropical (<20° N, <20° S). The boundaries are adjusted by 4 degrees or less to take into account geography or the position of the land masses (Fig. 1). The Pacific sector (from 100–115° E to 100–69° W, across the International Date Line) is subdivided into Northern (R1; 22–63° N), Tropical (R2; 20° S–22° N), and Southern (R3; 20–60° S) regions. The Indian Ocean (from 20–34° E to 100–115° E) is divided into Tropical (R4; 20° S–31° N) and Southern (R5; 20–60° S) regions. The eastern part of the Mediterranean Sea and the Black Sea (15–55° E, 31–59° N) are given a code R6 but we did not collect data because continental influences were generally unavoidable. The Atlantic sector (from 100–69° W to 15–20° E) is divided into Northern (R7; from 16–23° N to 62° N), Tropical (R8; 20° S–23° N, including the Caribbean), and Southern (R9; 20–60° S) regions. The Arctic region (R10) is defined as north of 59–63° N (depending on the longitude) and the Antarctic region (R11) as south of 60° S.

2.1 Ship/buoy data set

A total of 208,291 of hourly averaged ozone concentration data were collected from 62 ship cruises (or aggregated cruises/legs) and from 15 buoy operations and archived in the file toar2_oceans_ship_buoy_data_250203.csv, covering the period 1977–2022 (Table 1, Fig. 1). The data come from research groups in the USA, Japan, Australia, Germany, France, Switzerland, Spain, India, and the Republic of Korea. The instruments used are mainly research-grade ozone monitors based on UV absorption, with the exception of the DWD-MPI (Deutscher Wetterdienst - Max Planck Institute) data set before 1996 which used a wet chemical instrument using the potassium iodide (KI) method. The ship's exhaust plume could affect the observations, depending on the relative wind directions with respect to the ship's funnel and the inlet position of the gas sampling tube. A fast response ozone monitor could easily detect such cases of pollution, as NO in the exhaust titrates the atmospheric ozone quickly. The buoy measurements do not have the risk of plume effect and therefore their hourly averages were constructed from the original 10-s raw data without filtering to preserve the real O_3 reduction episodes over the Arctic region.

The ship datasets were processed as follows. First, minute data below (hourly mean) - (1 σ) were removed and then hourly averages were recalculated. The hourly data with minute data where the 1 σ variability is >10% of the hourly mean are then removed. This two-step filtering procedure is similar to Kanaya et al. (2019) and was found to be suitable to remove the ship's influence in different cruise data sets. Figure S1 shows a case of flagging and data removal from the time series of the R/V

Hakuho Maru cruise KH18-6. Filtering was applied to cruises for which 1-minute based data were available, i.e., R/V Mirai cruises during 2012–2021(MR 12–21), *Hakuho Maru* KH-18-6, NAAMES1–4, ATOMIC, DYNAMO, WACS, VOCALS, NEAQS 2002, NEAQS 2004, TEXAQS 2006, ICEALOT, CalNex 2010, DRAKE2009, IN MAP-IO (SWINGS 2021, OP1 TAAF 2021, SCRATCH 2021, OP2 TAAF 2021, MAYOBS 2021, OP3 TAAF 2021, OP4 TAAF 2021; www.mapio.re), *Ka'imimoana*, 17v01-05, 18v01-06, 08, 19v01-03, IIOE2, SOE9, and SOE11. The original data from MAGE92, RITS93, RITS94, ACE1, AEROSOLS99-INDOEX, ACE-Asia were on a 30-min basis, and those from Malaspina, SAGA3, DWD-MPI, YES-AQ, MOSAiC were on an hourly basis. The 30-min data were averaged to hourly. We assumed that basic quality control has been performed (e.g., see Angot et al. (2022) for the MOSAiC data set). The DWD-MPI data are a large compilation of 51 cruises with different research vessels (*Meteor; Polarstern; Walther Herwig; Anton Dohrn; Ymer; Academie*) collected by Deutscher Wetterdienst (DWD) in 1977–1996, 27 cruises with the container ship Berlin Express collected by Max Planck Institute (MPI) in 1995-2002, and one *Meteor* cruise conducted by MPI in 2002, with a clear note that the data have been screened for local influences of the research vessel itself and of nearby passing ships, and that data in and near harbours and in channels have been removed.

Some cruises included additional observations of pollution tracers, i.e., CO, NO, NO_2, and condensation nuclei (CN) with diameters larger than 11–13 nm, and these data are archived together with O_3 (see Table 1 and Table S1 for the observation methods and uncertainties). However, the tracer observations did not cover the entire data set and therefore could not be used uniformly for further systematic screening of air masses influenced by pollution arising from nearby land even if present. It is an essential requirement of oceanic ozone studies to be able to distinguish between air masses representing the remote ocean and those influenced by pollution from nearby land. Therefore, we calculated backward trajectories per hourly data set to add the information of the "last contact with land (LCL, in the unit of hours ago)", as a semi-quantitative index indicating how long the air masses were isolated from a land region with potential pollution before the observations. The land mask data from NASA (NASA, 2019) with a resolution of 0.25° were used. The high-latitude regions (>65° N or >60° S) were not considered as "land", and the land mask was assumed only up to an altitude of 2500 m, as the pollution effect from land would be minimal at higher altitudes. Backward trajectories were computed with the HYSPLIT version 4 model (Draxler and Rolph, 2013) using GDAS1 (1×1°) meteorological fields after December 2004, or the NCEP/NCAR Reanalysis Project product (RP{YEAR}{MONTH}.bgl) files with 2.5° resolution for the earlier period. The starting altitude for ship/buoy observations was set to 500 m and the duration to 120 hours. The first point of land contact was marked to provide the LCL information. An LCL value of 120 h was assigned to the air masses if no land contact occurred for the entire period.

We defined a criterion of LCL >= 72 hours (hereafter referred to as LCL72) to identify marine air masses that have been minimally influenced by land. Figure 2 shows examples of the backward trajectories calculated for the MR19-03C cruise between Japan and the Arctic and for the RITS94 cruise from North to South America, respectively. The light blue and purple lines represent trajectories for marine and land-influencing air mass cases, respectively. The red lines indicate the cases where the observed O_3 mixing ratio was greater than 50 ppb (polluted).

The LCL72 criterion was evaluated using observed radon concentrations from ACE-1 (Whittlestone et al., 1998), ACE-Asia, ATOMIC, ICEALOT, NAAMES1–4, and WACS shipborne observations as a tracer of land contact (Fig. 3). Radon, emitted from land and lost with a half-life of 3.8 days (Zhang et al., 2021), is suitable for testing the performance of 120 h trajectories and then removing the cases affected by fresh pollution. The median and 3rd quartile Radon levels are diminished by almost two thirds when LCL increased from 10 to 80 hours, with a clear drop occurring between 60 and 80 hours since the last contact with land. This provides the basis for a 72 hours LCL threshold identifying marine air masses having little or no influence from land.

Although the discrimination between oceanic and land-influenced air masses is imperfect, largely due to the uncertainties in the trajectory calculations, the agreement between the LCL72 and the Radon <1000 mBq m^{-3} criteria (during the campaigns for which this parameter was available) suggests that it is reasonable to apply the LCL72 flag to all the data treated in this study over the global oceans as the first filter against land influences. In subsequent studies on this oceanic ozone data sets, other filters of land influence can be developed and used to meet the requirements of the type of analysis being undertaken. For example, a more stringent criterion (Radon <100 mBq m^{-3}) was used to select baseline data at the Kennaook-Cape Grim station (Chambers et al., 2018). The data that met the LCL72 criterion covered 161,037 hours (77% of the original data set). Note that the data with LCL less than 72 hours is kept in the data file, which may be useful for other purposes.

2.2 Aircraft data

Table 2 lists the 48 airborne campaigns included in the toar2_oceans_airborne_data_5000m_250203.csv dataset. The land mask mentioned in Section 2.1 was used to extract the airborne observations over the oceans. The high latitude data (>65° N, or >60° S) were not masked and were used directly. The original merge-type data files from aircraft observations had different time resolutions, from <10 to 90 s; particularly for old missions only a coarse time resolution was available. Considering the temporal coverage and taking advantage of the relatively high temporal resolution of the more recent data, a variable temporal resolution in the range of 10–90 s was used. For campaigns where data with a higher temporal resolution (e.g., 1 Hz) were available, e.g., from FAAM measurements, the data were averaged over 10 s. A total of 424,005 and 252,086 data records for the altitudes <5000 m and <2000 m, respectively, are included in the data set, covering a period from 1987 to 2020. The data came from the US, UK and Germany/Canada, and covered almost all global regions except for the R4 region (tropical Indian Ocean). Data for R5 (southern Indian Ocean) were sparse: only 62 points from the TRACE-A mission. The instruments used for the measurements of ozone are generally based on fast response, e.g., high sensitivity chemiluminescence or UV absorption. Additional data on observations of pollutant tracers, i.e., CO, NO, and NO_2, were archived together (Table S2). The backward trajectories were applied to each measurement point, similar to the ship/buoy-based data, with the starting altitude set to the GPS altitude of the aircraft or to 500 m when it was lower. The proportions of the data meeting the LCL72 criterion were 74% and 63% for the <5000 m and <2000 m cases, respectively. The bottom panel of Fig.1 shows the data meeting the LCL72 criterion and the altitude <2000 m.

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2.3 Ozonesonde data

A total of 29 selected ozonesondes launch sites/campaigns are included in the toar2_oceans_ozonesondedata_250203.csv dataset. The sites are listed in Table S3 and shown in Fig. 1. There are no data for regions R4 (Indian Ocean) and R9 (South Atlantic). As the availability of geopotential height information was considered a high priority in the creation of the dataset, 250 data from earlier dates when this parameter was not available (e.g., Alert before 2000) were not included. The ozone mixing ratio was calculated from the atmospheric pressure and the ozone partial pressure data. To reduce the data volume, one data point every 200 m (data closest to the top of each layer, e.g., near to 200 m, 400 m, etc.) was extracted up to the 5000 m altitude. Most of the sites (24 out of 29) were taken from the homogenized HEGIFTOM dataset (Van Malderen et al., 2025) to ensure data quality. The selected launch sites are on islands or close to the coast. The other 5 data sources are from island and shipboard 255 campaigns in the tropical Pacific, with the addition of three data sets in R11 (Antarctic region) from the World Ozone and Ultraviolet Radiation Data Centre (WOUDC) ozonesonde database to improve the coverage. The data are all from Electrochemical Concentration Cell (ECC) type ozonesondes. In total, 666,470 and 254,276 data points below 5000 and 2000 m altitude, respectively, were collected.

Backward trajectory calculations were only performed for selected heights (500, 1000, 1500, 2000, 3000, 4000, and 5000 m) 260 to save the computational cost. The LCL information relative to the closest of the height points was used. The proportions of the data meeting the LCL72 criterion were 80% and 67%, for the full data set (<5000 m altitude) and for the <2000 m data subset, respectively. As the launch site is usually on land, the latitude/longitude information from the backward trajectories at 0 and 1 h prior to launch was not included in the LCL calculation. Therefore, the potential influence of local air pollution in the vicinity of the launch site needs to be considered when using these data. For a further characterisation of air masses and 265 screening, wind direction sector information (Table S3), constructed from the coordinates from the backward trajectory files at 0 and 1 hour before launch, was added to the data set.

2.4 Non-polar coastal sites data

The list of 21 non-polar coastal sites included in the toar2_oceans_coastalsites_250203.csv file is shown in Table S4, and their locations in Fig. 1: 16 sites are from the TOAR-II database (Schröder et al., 2024), 2 are from field campaigns, 2 are from 270 the EANET monitoring network, and 1 is from CSIRO. The sites were selected on the basis of the availability of high-quality data over long periods (typically for >10 years) and for the global coverage. However, no sites matching these criteria could be found for regions R4 and R5 (Indian Ocean). The Kennaook-Cape Grim dataset available on the TOAR-II database was not used, but rather another dataset provided by CSIRO. The latter was an updated version, extended through to the end of 2020, with the years 1982–2017 inclusive being fully QA/QC data on the WMO GAW/BiPM scale. The period 2018–2020 275 was in the final stages of QA/QC and the fully finalised dataset has subsequently been published on EBAS (EBAS, 2025). Further information on the instruments and uncertainties for each site can be found in the TOAR-II database. Obvious zero or

negative data have been removed, resulting in a total of 3,650,267 hourly observations being included. The LCL information based on the backward trajectories is included. To save computational cost, only 6 hourly calculations were performed, and the result at the closest data timestamp was used. It should be noted that the risk of the influence from local air pollution is similar to that of the ozonesonde data set. All sites, except Trinidad Head, which can be screened using the local wind direction information (as shown in Table S3), can be considered, as only affected by air masses from essentially clean regions.

2.5 Polar sites data

The list of 17 polar coastal sites included in the toar2_oceans_polarsites_250203.csv file is shown in Table S5 and Fig. 1. Except for Alert and Belgrano stations, where the data came from the Canadian data site and from National Institute for Aerospace Technology (INTA), respectively, the 15 data sets are from the TOAR-II database. A total of 3,362,716 hourly observations were included. Similarly to the case of the non-polar coastal sites, the LCL information based on the backward trajectories is included. To save computational cost, only 6 hourly trajectory calculations were performed, and the result at the closest data timestamp was used.

3 Data overview

In this section, some basic data analysis and descriptive statistics of the collected data sets is described, for informational purposes. Detailed discussion of the spatio-temporal distribution of tropospheric ozone and its trends over the oceans and polar regions will be presented in the assessment paper (Sommariva et al., in preparation).

3.1 Latitudinal, longitudinal, and vertical transects

Figure 4 shows the latitudinal and longitudinal cross sections of the ship/buoy data, after application of the LCL72 filter. The data are grouped into 10 degrees latitudinal and 20 degrees longitudinal bins. The median values in the southern hemisphere are in the range of 15.2–19.1 ppb, while those in the northern hemisphere are in the range of 20.5–34.0 ppb. As expected, a maximum median value was found between 25–55° N, where the ozone is photochemically produced from precursors anthropogenically emitted over the continents and transported over long distances to the open oceans (Fig. 1, see also Kanaya et al., 2019). The longitudinal distribution has less variability, with median values in a narrow range of ca. 20–30 ppb. The high episodes (higher than 75 percentiles) are evident from 35–45° N and 120–140° E, suggesting that the effects of Asian pollution remain in the dataset, consistent with the discussion regarding the LCL72 filter.

Figure 5 shows the vertical profiles of the combined aircraft and ozonesonde data, after application of the LCL72 filter. The data are grouped into 250 m altitude bins. The general tendency is that the ozone mixing ratio increases with height, except for R7 (Northern Atlantic), where the minimum median values occurred in the 700–950 m altitude layer. In the tropical Atlantic

(R8) there is a constant ozone mixing ratio with height from 1950 to 5000 m, differing from the tropical Pacific (R2) and other regional profiles.

3.2 Seasonal coverage

Table S6 summarizes the number of observation days per region and season. For the ship/buoy data set, the four seasons were relatively well sampled, but the frequencies were higher for boreal or austral summer than winter for mid- and high-latitude regions (R1, 3, 7, 9, 10, and 11). For the airborne data, coverage was less in summer than in winter over the Pacific, while the opposite was true for the Atlantic. The ozonesonde data set appeared to have relatively uniform seasonal coverage, except that frequent observations were made during SON over the Antarctic (R11).

3.3 Ship/buoy-based median concentrations and diurnal variation patterns in individual regions (R1-R11)

Table 3 summarizes statistics of hourly data from the ship/buoy data set (satisfying LCL72) to compare median concentrations across defined regions (R1–R11) and to investigate features of average diurnal profile (Fig. 6). First, the number of hourly data for individual regions ranged from 3446 (R4) to 61708 (R10), highlighting the advantage of having this large dataset in one place. For R10 (Arctic), 31549 and 7732 hours of data were from O-Buoy and MOSAiC missions. The data sets for the regions R7–R9 (Atlantic), with contributions from the DWD-MPI cruises, were larger than the Pacific (R1–R3). For all regions, the data are almost equally distributed over the time of day. The average diurnal profiles were calculated as follows: the local time for each point was calculated from the time in UTC with longitude shift, and then 25, 50, and 75 percentiles were calculated for each hourly bin per region.

The average of the 24-hour medians showed variability across regions: For the northern midlatitudes, the Pacific and Atlantic were similar (32.9 and 31.6 ppb for R1 and R7, respectively). For the tropics, the Pacific (13.8 ppb, R2) was lower than the Indian Ocean (16.2 ppb, R4) and the Atlantic (20.0 ppb, R8). For the southern mid-latitudes, the values for the Pacific and Indian Oceans were similar (20.1 and 19.7 ppb for R3 and R5, respectively), while the Atlantic was the lowest (15.4 ppb for R9). The R9 value is even lower than that of R8 and close to that of R11 (15.9 ppb, Antarctic). R10 (26.2 ppb) was slightly lower than R1 and R7 (northern mid-latitudes). While the mixing ratios over the tropics are frequently below 15 ppb, for 30%, 50%, and 59% over the Atlantic (R8), Indian (R4), and Pacific (R2) Oceans, respectively, but are very rarely near zero (<1% of observations are less than 3 ppb; Fig. 7). This is in marked contrast to the Arctic (R10) where a secondary distribution peak is found at around zero, while greater mean and median ozone levels are observed and only 18% of mixing ratios are less than 15 ppb. Roughly one third of these are ozone depletion events (ODEs) and 5.9% of total observations are below 3 ppb. This indicates that the mechanism(s) of Arctic ODEs is either inoperative or less efficient in the tropics.

As noted in Section 1, a unique feature of ozone in the marine boundary layer over the remote oceans is net photochemical loss. This must result in afternoon decreases in ozone levels. Indeed, flat diurnal patterns or daytime decreases are evident for the ship/buoy data in most regions (Fig. 6, Table 3). The diurnal profiles of the oceanic data suggest that the data sets collected

are representative of the marine atmosphere. More specifically, the three tropical regions R2, R4 and R8 show relatively large daytime decreases. The local time at which the minima were recorded was 15, 16 and 15 h for R2, R4 and R8, respectively (Table 3), while the maxima were recorded at night or in the morning. The amplitude (maximum minus minimum) of the diurnal variation was 1.7, 2.6 and 2.3 ppb, or 12, 16 and 11% of the mean concentration for R2, R4 and R8, respectively. Previous studies from ship observations (Johnson et al., 1990; Thompson et al., 1993; Dickerson et al., 1999; Watanabe et al., 2005) and from coastal site observations (Oltmans, 1981; Nagao et al., 1999; Galbally et al., 2000; Read et al., 2008; Hu et al., 2010) have focused on diurnal variation with daytime decreases and reported amplitudes of 1–7.5 ppb (7–32% of average concentration levels). These studies are mainly from single sites/campaigns for short periods of time. Our dataset will be useful to investigate the characteristics of ozone diurnal variations more comprehensively and with statistical robustness. Contributions from various chemical pathways (e.g. HOx and halogen cycles) will be discussed by comparison with model simulations in the upcoming assessment paper. We also plan an in-depth analysis of our first observational findings, including the substantial reduction in the tropical Indian Ocean (R4), consistent with Dickerson et al. (1999), and the relatively early onset of daytime destruction for R8 and R2.

3.4 Consistency between the ground-based observations and the ozonesonde observations at the same sites

At 6 stations (Alert, Ny Alesund, Trinidad Head, American Samoa, Syowa, and South Pole), both ground-based and ozonesonde observations were recorded. The consistency between the two data sets was checked by comparing ozone measurements at ground level and the ozone sonde data at the lowest altitude (typically around 200 m). Figure 8 shows 3-year and 2-year comparisons at Alert and American Samoa, as an example. The agreement was found for cases of episodic O_3 decreases in the Arctic and for temporal patterns of variation over days and seasons at both sites, demonstrating the internal consistency of the data sets. Using the ground-based and ozonesonde observations in the Arctic (including Alert) for the year of 2015 as well as ship/buoy/aircraft observations, Gong et al. (2025) discuss the performance of two chemistry-transport models. Reasonable agreement was also found with scatterplots for all 6 sites (Fig. S2), with R^2 values ranging from 0.64 to 0.95 and slopes of bivariate linear fits ranging from 0.94 to 1.11 when sonde values were plotted against surface observations made within one hour of each other. This analysis indicated the high quality of the two datasets.

4 Data availability

The data sets described in this paper are available as five csv files containing all the corresponding metadata information. The files are named as follows:

1. toar2_oceans_ship_buoy_data_250203.csv
2. toar2_oceans_airborne_data_5000m_250203.csv
3. toar2_oceans_ozonesondedata_250203.csv
4. toar2_oceans_coastalsites_250203.csv

5. toar2_oceans_polarsites_250203.csv

The files contain the key metadata information listed in Tables 1–5. The files are available at https://doi.org/10.17596/0004044 (Kanaya et al., 2025).

5 Conclusions and outlook

Under the TOAR-II activity, the Oceans Working Group has, for the first time, collected and collated observational ozone data over the open oceans and polar regions on a global scale. When available, additional pollution tracers (CO, NO, NO_2, CN) were also included. All these data sets are stored in five data files classified by platform type, i.e. ship/buoy, aircraft, ozonesondes, non-polar coastal sites and polar sites. Here we describe the data sets and the details of the pre-processing, filtering and flagging procedures, and show basic analyses of spatio-temporal extent, diurnal variation characteristics and internal consistency. Our focus was on the ship/buoy and aircraft observations, which contain a total of 208,291 and 424,005 records, respectively. The aircraft and ozonesonde data covered an altitude range from the surface to 5000 m, allowing a complete assessment of ozone over the oceans and polar regions with a focus on the atmospheric boundary layer (<2000 m). All data sets were supplemented with information on the number of hours that each observed air mass was separated from land, derived from backward trajectories. The selected criterion of 72 hours or more isolation from land, justified by the coincident radon observations for some selected data sets, allowed the identification of marine air masses. Flat diurnal patterns or diurnal decreases were found after air mass selection, indicating that the collected data sets are representative of the marine atmosphere. Over the tropics, the amplitude of the observed daytime decreases was 11–16%, with the largest decrease observed in the Indian Ocean.

Although the observational data have been collected as widely as possible, they are still not sufficiently dense or homogeneous across the defined regions, particularly for the purpose of small trend detection (Chang et al., 2024). In order to interpret the data, the sampling bias needs to be assessed using atmospheric chemistry-transport numerical model simulations (e.g., Sekiya et al., 2020). Even if the sampling bias is present, point-by-point comparisons with spatio-temporal matching model simulations will be useful to study the key processes and mechanisms. Seasonality and long-term trends in the oceanic and polar ozone observations will be a focus of discussion in the forthcoming Assessment (Sommariva et al., in preparation).

Appendix A. Acronyms and abbreviations

Table A1. List of acronyms and abbreviations.

Acronym	Definition
BIPM	Bureau International des Poids et Mesures
CN	Condensation Nuclei
DWD	Deutscher Wetterdienst
ECC	electrochemical concentration cell
FAAM	Facility for Airborne Atmospheric Measurements
GAW	Global Atmosphere Watch Programme

GRN	Global Research Network
HEGIFTOM	Harmonization and Evaluation of Ground-based Instruments for Free-Tropospheric Ozone Measurements
HYSPLIT	HYbrid Single-Particle Lagrangian Integrated Trajectory
IGAC	International Global Atmospheric Chemistry project
LCL	Last Contact with Land
MPI	Max Planck Institute
NCEP	National Centers for Environmental Prediction
INTA	National Institute for Aerospace Technology
ODEs	Ozone Depletion Events
TOAR	Tropospheric Ozone Assessment Report
WDCRG	World Data Centre for Reactive Gases
WOUDC	World Ozone and Ultraviolet Radiation Data Centre

Author contribution:

RS, ASL, and YK designed the study and led the data collection, assisted by TKK, AMaz, JEJ, SM, IEG, AMah, GC, WG, JCGM, KR, and MR. YK, FT, IY, HT, KK, JEJ, ASL, AC, PT, SM, IEG, RV, AMah, JS, HA, BB, MDS, DH, JG, ML, SCC, and IO carried out ship observations, collected data, and contributed to their quality control. JWH and PBS led the O-Buoy observations and contributed to their quality control. RV, TKK, JL, DDP, JSH, TBR, IBP, EJW, BML, AJW, TC, FMF, JRS, IB, JP, CRT, RMStae, and AAA conducted aircraft observations, collected data, and contributed to their quality control. RVM, AMT, RMStau, DEK, JCGM, and MF performed ozonesonde observations, managed the data, and contributed to their quality control and homogenization. SM, IEG, WG, KS, JK, and MGS contributed to data collection from coastal/polar sites and analysis. MGS supervised the data collection and handling. MP contributed to data collection from surface sites. KCA and GC managed data and contributed to data curation including quality assurance. KK and TKK performed filtering of the ship-based data and figure generation. AMaz, TKK, KR, MR, IEG, RS, ASL and YK analyzed the dataset and prepared the figures and tables. YK drafted the manuscript and all the co-authors reviewed and contributed to revisions.

Competing interests:

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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Table 1. List of cruise/buoy data contained in the ship/buoy data file.

Label	Cruise	Platform	Resolution	Year	Data number	Ancillary data	Instrument	Uncertainty	PI/Data Manager/ WG member worked on the data	Regions	Literature	Data source
S1	MR12: MR12-02	Mirai	1 h	2012	733	CO	Thermo, 49C	1%	Yugo Kanaya	R1	Kanaya et al. (2019)	
S2	MR13: MR13-04, 05, 06, 14-01, 02	Mirai	1 h	2013	2605	CO	Thermo, 49C	1%	Yugo Kanaya	R1,2,4, 10	Kanaya et al. (2019)	
S3	MR14: MR14-04, 05, 06	Mirai	1 h	2014	3561	CO	Thermo, 49C	1%	Yugo Kanaya	R1,2,4, 10	Kanaya et al. (2019)	
S4	MR15: MR15-03, 04, 05	Mirai	1 h	2015	2374	CO	Thermo, 49C	1%	Yugo Kanaya	R1,2,5, 10	Kanaya et al. (2019)	
S5	MR16: MR16-06, 08, 09	Mirai	1 h	2016	2393	CO	Thermo, 49C	1%	Yugo Kanaya	R1,2,3, 10,11	Kanaya et al. (2019)	
S6	MR17: MR17-05C, 08	Mirai	1 h	2017	2662	CO	Thermo, 49C	1%	Yugo Kanaya	R1,2,4, 10		DOI: 10.17596/0001879, 10.17596/0001881, 10.17596/0001882
S7	MR18: MR18-04, 05C, 06	Mirai	1 h	2018	2567	CO	Thermo, 49C	1%	Yugo Kanaya	R1,2,3, 10,11		DOI: 10.17596/0001886, 10.17596/0001887, 10.17596/0001888, 10.17596/0001889, 10.17596/0001976
S8	MR19: MR19-03C, 04	Mirai	1 h	2019	2712	CO	2B, 205	1%	Yugo Kanaya	R1,2,4, 5,10,11		DOI: 10.17596/0002077, 10.17596/0002101, 10.17596/0002118
S9	MR20: MR20-E01, 05C, E02, 01	Mirai	1 h	2020	2787	CO	2B, 205	1%	Yugo Kanaya	R1,2,10		DOI: 10.17596/0002152,

												10.17596/0002165, 10.17596/0002191, 10.17596/0002121
S10	MR21: MR21-01, 03, 05C, 06	Mirai	1 h	2021	2990	CO	2B, 205	1%	Yugo Kanaya	R1,2,10		DOI: 10.17596/0002308, 10.17596/0002310, 10.17596/0002331, 10.17596/0002312, 10.17596/0002313
S11	KH-18-6	Hakuho Maru	1 h	2018	527	CO	2B, 205	1%	Yugo Kanaya	R4,5	Ueda et al. (2023)	
S12	NAAMES1	Atlantis	1 h	2015	525	CN	Thermo, 49C	±(2 +5%) ppb	James Johnson	R7		https://saga.pmel.noaa.gov/data/
S13	NAAMES2	Atlantis	1 h	2016	529	CN	Thermo, 49C		James Johnson	R7		https://saga.pmel.noaa.gov/data/
S14	NAAMES3	Atlantis	1 h	2017	486	CN	Thermo, 49C		James Johnson	R7		https://saga.pmel.noaa.gov/data/
S15	NAAMES4	Atlantis	1 h	2018	497	CN	Thermo, 49C		James Johnson	R7,8		https://saga.pmel.noaa.gov/data/
S16	ATOMIC	Ronald H. Brown	1 h	2020	695	CN	Thermo, 49C		James Johnson	R8		https://saga.pmel.noaa.gov/data/
S17	DYNAMO	Roger Revelle	1 h	2011	1130	CN	Thermo, 49C		James Johnson	R4,5		https://saga.pmel.noaa.gov/data/
S18	WACS	Knorr	1 h	2014	192	CN	Thermo, 49C		James Johnson	R7		https://saga.pmel.noaa.gov/data/
S19	VOCALS	Ronald H. Brown	1 h	2008	745	CN	TECO 49		James Johnson	R2,3		https://saga.pmel.noaa.gov/data/
S20	MAGE92	R/V John Vickers	1 h	1992	670	CN	Dasibi 1008 AH	N/A	James Johnson	R1,2		https://saga.pmel.noaa.gov/data/
S21	RITS93	R/V Surveyor	1 h	1993	939	CN	Dasibi 1008 AH	N/A	James Johnson	R1,2,3,9,11		https://saga.pmel.noaa.gov/data/
S22	RITS94	R/V Surveyor	1 h	1994	965	CN	Dasibi 1008 AH and	N/A	James Johnson	R1,2,3,9,11		https://saga.pmel.noaa.gov/data/

							TECO 49					
S23	ACE1	Discoverer	1 h	1995	1102	CN	Dasibi 1008 AH and TECO 49	N/A	James Johnson	R1,2,3		https://saga.pmel.noaa.gov/data/
S24	ACEASIA	Ronald H. Brown	1 h	2001	808	CN	Dasibi 1008 AH and TECO 49	N/A	James Johnson	R1		https://saga.pmel.noaa.gov/data/
S25	NEAQS 2002	Ronald H. Brown	1 h	2002	467	NO, NO_2	Dasibi 1008 AH and TECO 49	±(2% + 1 ppb)	/Kenneth Aikin	R7		https://csl.noaa.gov/projects/neaqs/
S26	NEAQS 2004	Ronald H. Brown	1 h	2004	699	CO, NO, NO_2	Dasibi 1008 AH and TECO 49	±(2 +5%) ppb	/Kenneth Aikin	R7		https://csl.noaa.gov/projects/2004/
S27	TEXAQS 2006	Ronald H. Brown	1 h	2006	604	CO, NO, NO_2	TECO 49c	± (3% + 0.05) ppbv	/Kenneth Aikin	R7		https://csl.noaa.gov/projects/2006/
S28	ICEALOT	Knorr	1 h	2008	726	CO, NO, NO_2, CN_13	TECO 49c	±(2% + 0.05) ppbv	Kenneth Aikin and James Johnson	R7,10		https://csl.noaa.gov/groups/csl7/measurements/2008ICEALOT/
S29	CalNex 2010	Atlantis	1 h	2010	473	CO, NO, NO_2	Thermo Environmental 49c	± (2% + 1) ppb	/Kenneth Aikin	R1		https://csl.noaa.gov/projects/calnex/
S30	MALASPINA	Hesperides	1 h	2010	3733	N/A	UV absorption / 2B-205	N/A	Alfonso Saiz-Lopez	R1,2,3,5,7,8,9	Prados-Roman et al. (2015)	
S31	DRAKE2009	Polar Stern	1 h	2009	215	N/A	2B	N/A	//Theodore Koenig	R9		
S32	MAP-IO/ SWING 2021	Marion_Dufresne	1 h	2021	938	N/A	HORIBA APOA-370	N/A	Aurélie Colomb, Pierre Tulet	R5	Tulet et al. (2024)	http://www.mapio.re/ https://www.aeris-data.fr/catalogue-map-io/

S33	MAP IO/ OP1 TAAF 2021	Marion_ Dufresne	1 h	2021	630	N/A	HORIBA APOA-370	N/A	Aurélie Colomb, Pierre Tulet	R4,5	Tulet et al. (2024)	http://www.mapio.re/ https://www.aeris-data.fr/catalogue-map-io/
S34	MAP IO/ SCRATCH 2021	Marion_ Dufresne	1 h	2021	342	N/A	HORIBA APOA-370	N/A	Aurélie Colomb, Pierre Tulet	R4,5	Tulet et al. (2024)	http://www.mapio.re/ https://www.aeris-data.fr/catalogue-map-io/
S35	MAP IO/ OP2 TAAF 2021	Marion_ Dufresne	1 h	2021	593	N/A	HORIBA APOA-370	N/A	Aurélie Colomb, Pierre Tulet	R4,5	Tulet et al. (2024)	http://www.mapio.re/ https://www.aeris-data.fr/catalogue-map-io/
S36	MAP IO/ MAYOBS 2021	Marion_ Dufresne	1 h	2021	438	N/A	HORIBA APOA-370	N/A	Aurélie Colomb, Pierre Tulet	R4,5	Tulet et al. (2024)	http://www.mapio.re/ https://www.aeris-data.fr/catalogue-map-io/
S37	MAP IO/ OP3 TAAF 2021	Marion_ Dufresne	1 h	2021	600	N/A	HORIBA APOA-370	N/A	Aurélie Colomb, Pierre Tulet	R5	Tulet et al. (2024)	http://www.mapio.re/ https://www.aeris-data.fr/catalogue-map-io/
S38	MAP IO/ OP4 TAAF 2021	Marion_ Dufresne	1 h	2021	549	N/A	HORIBA APOA-370	N/A	Aurélie Colomb, Pierre Tulet	R4,5	Tulet et al. (2024)	http://www.mapio.re/ https://www.aeris-data.fr/catalogue-map-io/
S39	Ka'imimoana	R/V Ka'imimoana	1 h	2012	505	N/A		N/A	Rainer Volkamer, Theodore Koenig	R2,3	Coburn et al. (2014)	https://www.eol.ucar.edu/field_projects/torero
S40	DWD-MPI	Meteor; Polarstern;Walther_Her	1 h	1977–2002	103352	N/A	1977-96: a wet chemical instrume	1977-96: ± 5ppb, 1995-	//Theodore Koenig	R3,5,7,8,9,10,11	Lelieveld et al. (2004)	

		wig;Anton_Dohrn;Ymer;Academie Fedorov_(DWD;1977-1996)+Berlin_Express (MPI;1995-2002); Meteor(MPI;2002)					nt using the potassium iodide (KI) method; 1995-2002: Thermo Instrument UV absorption spectrometer; 2002-Thermo Environmental 49 and 49C	2002: 6%± 2ppb, 2002-<5%				
S41	17v01	Investigator	1 h	2017	1067	N/A	Thermo Scientific 49i analyser ×2	2.3–2.9%	Suzie Molloy	R3,11		https://data.csiro.au/ (Data will be available in 2025)
S42	17v02	Investigator	1 h	2017	223	N/A	Thermo Scientific 49i analyser ×2		Suzie Molloy	R3		
S43	17v03	Investigator	1 h	2017	729	N/A	Thermo Scientific 49i analyser ×2		Suzie Molloy	R3		
S44	17v04	Investigator	1 h	2017	412	N/A	Thermo Scientific 49i analyser ×2		Suzie Molloy	R3		
S45	17v05	Investigator	1 h	2017	670	N/A	Thermo Scientific 49i analyser ×2		Suzie Molloy	R3		
S46	18v01	Investigator	1 h	2018	864	N/A	Thermo Scientific 49i analyser ×2		Suzie Molloy	R2,3,5		

S47	18v02	Investigator	1 h	2018	359	N/A	Thermo Scientific 49i analyser ×2		Suzie Molloy	R3,11		
S48	18v03	Investigator	1 h	2018	397	N/A	Thermo Scientific 49i analyser ×2		Suzie Molloy	R3		
S49	18v04	Investigator	1 h	2018	588	N/A	Thermo Scientific 49i analyser ×2		Suzie Molloy	R3		
S50	18v05	Investigator	1 h	2018	657	N/A	Thermo Scientific 49i analyser ×2		Suzie Molloy	R3		
S51	18v06	Investigator	1 h	2018	581	N/A	Thermo Scientific 49i analyser ×2		Suzie Molloy	R3		
S52	18v08	Investigator	1 h	2018	284	N/A	Thermo Scientific 49i analyser ×2		Suzie Molloy	R3		
S53	19v01	Investigator	1 h	2019	848	N/A	Thermo Scientific 49i analyser ×2		Suzie Molloy	R3,11		
S54	19v02	Investigator	1 h	2019	425	N/A	Thermo Scientific 49i analyser ×2		Suzie Molloy	R3		
S55	19v03	Investigator	1 h	2019	667	N/A	Thermo Scientific 49i analyser ×2		Suzie Molloy	R2,3,5		
S56	IIOE2	R/V Sagar Nidhi	1 h	2015	211	N/A	Ecotech EC9810 B	1 ppbv	Anoop Mahajan	R4,5	Mahajan et al. (2019), Inamdar et al (2020)	
S57	SOE9	S A Agulhas	1 h	2016	1121	N/A	Ecotech EC9810 B	1 ppbv	Anoop Mahajan	R5,11		

S58	SOE11	S A Agulhas	1 h	2020	824	N/A	Ecotech EC9810B	1 ppbv	Anoop Mahajan	R5,11		
B1	O-Buoy01	O-Buoy	1 h	2009–2010	4741	N/A	custom-built 2B Technologies, model 205 dual-beam O3 monitors	a manufacturer specified limit of detection of 1 nmol mol−1, and individual measurement uncertainty was calculated to range from 2.1 to 3.5 nmol mol−1	John W Halfacre	R10	Halfacre et al. (2014)	
B2	O-Buoy02	O-Buoy	1 h	2010–2011	2832	N/A			John W Halfacre	R10		
B3	O-Buoy03	O-Buoy	1 h	2010–2011	1405	N/A			John W Halfacre	R10		
B4	O-Buoy04	O-Buoy	1 h	2010–2012	4424	N/A			John W Halfacre	R10		
B5	O-Buoy05	O-Buoy	1 h	2011–2012	1036	N/A			John W Halfacre	R10		
B6	O-Buoy06	O-Buoy	1 h	2012	338	N/A			John W Halfacre	R10		
B7	O-Buoy07	O-Buoy	1 h	2012–2013	955	N/A			John W Halfacre	R10		
B8	O-Buoy08	O-Buoy	1 h	2012–2016	2823	N/A			John W Halfacre	R10		

B9	O-Buoy09	O-Buoy	1 h	2013	46	N/A			John W Halfacre	R10		
B10	O-Buoy10	O-Buoy	1 h	2013–2014	3777	N/A			John W Halfacre	R10		
B11	O-Buoy11	O-Buoy	1 h	2014–2015	3338	N/A			John W Halfacre	R10		
B12	O-Buoy12	O-Buoy	1 h	2014–2015	851	N/A			John W Halfacre	R10		
B13	O-Buoy13	O-Buoy	1 h	2015–2016	1881	N/A			John W Halfacre	R10		
B14	O-Buoy14	O-Buoy	1 h	2015–2017	6229	N/A			John W Halfacre	R10		
B15	O-Buoy15	O-Buoy	1 h	2015–2016	389	N/A			John W Halfacre	R10		
S59	YES-AQ	R/V Gisang1	1 h	2015–2021	2156	N/A	Thermo, Model 49C	1 ppb	Junsu Gil	R1		
S60	MOSAiC	R/V Polarstern	1 h	2019–2020	8131	CO	Thermo Fisher Scientific 49i/49c, 2B Technologies 205	manufacturer-specified precisions of 1.0 ppb for 20-s averages, CO 1.5 ppb (5 min)	Julia Schmale	R10	Angot et al. (2022)	https://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.944393 https://doi.pangaea.de/10.1594/PANGAEA.944389
S61	SAGA3	R/V Korolev	1 h	1990	562	N/A	Dasibimodel 1008-AH	± 3 ppbv	James Johnson	R8	Thompson et al. (1993)	https://saga.pmel.noaa.gov/data/
S62	AEROSOLS99-INDOEX	Ronald H. Brown	1 h	1999	1392	CN	Dasibi 1008 AH and TECO 49	N/A	James Johnson	R4,5,7,8,9		https://saga.pmel.noaa.gov/data/

Table 2. List of aircraft-based campaign data contained in the aircraft data set.

Label	Campaign	Platform	Resolution	Year	Data number <2000 m	Data number <5000 m	Ancillary data	Instrument	Uncertainty	PI/Data Manager/ WG member worked on the data	Regions	Literature	Data source
A1	ABLE-2B	Electra	60 s	1987	67	677	CO	N/A	N/A	/Gao Chen	R7,8	Harriss et al. (1990)	https://www-gte.larc.nasa.gov/gte_mrg1.htm#ABLE-2B
A2	ABLE-3A	Electra	60 s	1988	1668	3824	NO	N/A	2 ppbv (detection limit)	/Gao Chen	R1,7,10	Harriss et al. (1992)	https://www-gte.larc.nasa.gov/gte_mrg1.htm#ABLE-3A
A3	ABLE-3B	Electra	90 s	1990	133	258	CO, NO, NO_2	N/A	N/A	/Gao Chen	R7,10	Harriss et al. (1994)	https://www-gte.larc.nasa.gov/gte_mrg1.htm#ABLE-3B
A4	CITE-3	Electra	10 s	1989	21355	28718	CO	chemiluminescence	N/A	/Gao Chen	R7,8	Hoell Jr. et al. (1993)	https://www-gte.larc.nasa.gov/gte_mrg1.htm#CITE-3
A5	PEM-West A	DC-8	90 s	1991	801	1511	CO, NO, NO_2	Chemiluminescene	5% or 2ppb	/Gao Chen	R1,2	Hoell et al. (1996)	https://www-gte.larc.nasa.gov/gte_mrg1.htm#PEM%20WEST-A
A6	PEM-West B	DC-8	30 s	1994	2142	5259	CO, NO	Chemiluminescene	3% or 2ppb	/Gao Chen	R1,2	Hoell et al. (1997)	https://www-gte.larc.nasa.gov/gte_mrg1.htm#PEM%20WEST-B
A7	TRACE-A	DC-8	90 s	1992	131	408	CO, NO, NO_2	N/A	N/A	/Gao Chen	R5,7,8,9	Fishman et al. (1996)	https://www-gte.larc.nasa.gov/gte_mrg1.htm#TRACE-A
A8	PEM-Tropics A	DC-8	60 s	1996	1395	2969	CO, NO, NO_2	Chemiluminescene	3% or 2ppb	/Gao Chen	R1,2,3,11	Hoell et al. (1999)	https://www-gte.larc.nasa.gov/gte_mrg1.htm#PEM%20TROPICS-A
A9	PEM-Tropics B P3B	P3B	60 s	1999	3111	4939	CO, NO, NO_2	Chemiluminescene	3% or 2ppb	/Gao Chen	R1,2,3,7	Raper et al. (2001)	https://www-gte.larc.nasa.gov/gte_mrg1.htm#PEM%

													20TROPICS-B
A10	PEM-Tropics B DC8	DC-8	60 s	1999	1573	3027	CO, NO, NO_2	Chemiluminescene	3% or 2ppb	/Gao Chen	R1,2,3,8		
A11	TRACE-P P3B	P3B	60 s	2001	3036	6374	CO, NO, NO_2	Chemiluminescene	5% or 2 ppb	/Gao Chen	R1,2,7	Jacob et al. (2003)	https://www-gte.larc.nasa.gov/gte_mrg1.htm#TRACE-P
A12	TRACE-P DC8	DC-8	60 s	2001	2024	3925	CO, NO, NO_2	Chemiluminescene	5% or 2 ppb	/Gao Chen	R1,2	Singh et al. (2006)	
A13	INTEX-NA	DC-8	60 s	2004	1056	1739	CO, NO, NO_2	Chemiluminescence	5% or 1 ppb	/Gao Chen	R1,7		https://www-air.larc.nasa.gov/missions/intexna/intexna.htm
A14	INTEX-B DC8	DC-8	60 s	2006	1262	2695	CO, NO, NO_2	Chemiluminescence	1 ppb or 5%	/Gao Chen	R1,2,7	Singh et al. (2009)	https://www-air.larc.nasa.gov/missions/intex-b/intexb.html
A15	INTEX-B C-130	C-130	60 s	2006	741	2468	CO, NO, NO_2	Chemiluminescence	0.1 ppbv or 5%	/Gao Chen	R1,2,7	Shon et al. (2008), Kleb et al. (2011)	https://www.eol.ucar.edu/field_projects/milagro
A16	ARCTAS	DC-8	60 s	2008	1287	2444	CO, NO, NO_2	Chemiluminescence	±2 ppbv	Andrew Weinheimer, Denise Montska, David Knapp, and Ilana Pollack	R1,10	Jacob et al. (2010)	https://www-air.larc.nasa.gov/cgi-bin/ArcView/arctas
A17	SEAC4RS DC8	DC-8	60 s	2013	376	601	CO, NO, NO_2	chemiluminescence	0.030 ppbv + 3%	Tom Ryerson, Jeff Peischl and Ilana Pollack	R1,7		https://www-air.larc.nasa.gov/cgi-bin/ArcView/seac4rs
A18	SEAC4RS ER2	ER2	60 s	2013	83	202	CO	UV absorption	3% ± precision	/Gao Chen	R7		https://www-air.larc.nasa.gov/cgi-bin/ArcView/seac4rs
A19	DISCOVER-AQ	P3B	60 s	2013	145	162	NO, NO_2	4ch chemiluminescence	0.1 ppbv + 5%	/Gao Chen	R1		https://www-air.larc.nasa.gov/cgi-bin/ArcView/

													discover-aq.co-2014?P3B=1
A20	KORUS-AQ	DC-8	60 s	2016	2057	2631	CO, NO, NO_2	4ch chemiluminescence,	5 ppbv + 10%	/Gao Chen	R1		https://www-air.larc.nasa.gov/cgi-bin/ArcView/korusaq
A21	ATom1-4	DC-8	10 s	2016 – 2018	23715	42975	CO, NO, NO_2	4ch chemiluminescence	5-10 ppt	Ilann Bourgeois, Jeff Peischl, Chelsea Thompson	R1,2,3,7, 8,9,10,11	Wofsy et al. (2021)	https://daac.ornl.gov/cgi-bin/dsviewer.pl?ds_id=1581
A22	HIPPO	NSF NCAR G- V	10 s	2009 – 2011	20509	45018	CO	Ultraviolet absorption	Final data. Accuracy approximately ±5%	Fahey, Gao, Spackman	R1,2,3,7, 8,10,11	Bourgeois et al. (2020) Wofsy et al. (2017)	https://www.eol.ucar.edu/field_projects/hippo
A23	ACSIS FAAM	FAAM/ BAE-146-301	10 s	2017 – 2020	23046	34840	CO	TECO 49	N/A	James Lee	R7,8		https://cataloguе.ceda.ac.uk/uuid/8df2e81dbfc2499983aa87781fb3fd5a/ https://www.faam.ac.uk/sphinx/coredata/dynamic_content/modules.html#teiozone
A24	ACCACIA FAAM	FAAM/ BAE-146-301	10 s	2013	7548	11369	CO			James Lee	R10		
A25	CAST FAAM	FAAM/ BAE-146-301	10 s	2014	7210	10566	CO			James Lee	R1		
A26	CLARIFY FAAM	FAAM/ BAE-146-301	10 s	2017	14248	24319	CO			James Lee	R8		
A27	ITOP FAAM	FAAM/ BAE-146-301	10 s	2004	4683	13350	CO			James Lee	R7		
A28	VOCALS FAAM	FAAM/ BAE-146-301	10 s	2008	19037	19736	CO			James Lee	R2,3		
A29	NARE1996	NOAA P-3	10 s	1996	3006	4783	CO, NO, NO_2	N/A	N/A	/Kenneth Aikin	R7		

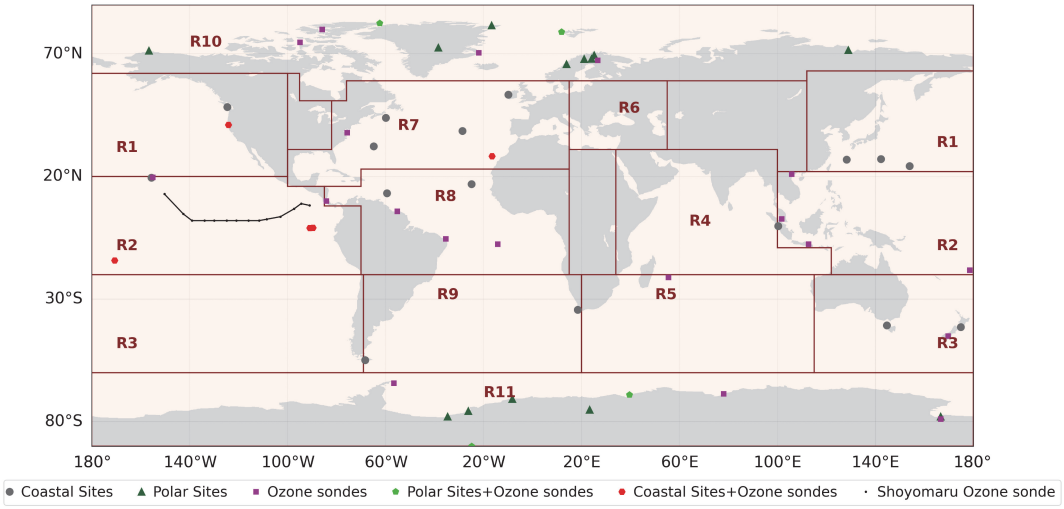
A30	NARE1997	NOAA P-3	10 s	1997	4886	9931	CO, NO, NO_2	N/A	N/A	/Kenneth Aikin	R7		
A31	TEXAQS 2000	NCAR Electra	10 s	2000	2496	3904	CO, NO, NO_2	chemiluminescence	N/A	/Kenneth Aikin	R7	Ryerson et al. (1998)	https://csl.noaa.gov/projects/texaqs2k/
A32	ITCT2002	NOAA WP-3D	10 s	2002	6004	13772	CO, NO, NO_2	chemiluminescence	±2%	/Kenneth Aikin	R1,7		https://csl.noaa.gov/projects/itct/2k2/
A33	ITCT2004	NOAA WP-3D	10 s	2004	15213	19791	CO, NO, NO_2	Chemiluminescence	0.1 + 3%)	/Kenneth Aikin	R7		https://csl.noaa.gov/projects/2004/
A34	HURRICANE2006	NOAA G-4	10 s	2006	334	663	none	N/A		/Kenneth Aikin	R7,8		https://csl.noaa.gov/groups/csl7/measurements/2006Hurricane/
A35	TEXAQS 2006	NOAA WP-3D	10 s	2006	5395	6772	CO, NO, NO_2	Chemiluminescence	0.050 ppbv + 3%	/Kenneth Aikin	R7		https://csl.noaa.gov/projects/2006/
A36	ARCPAC 2008	NOAA WP-3D	10 s	2008	4878	11563	CO, NO, NO_2	Chemiluminescence	0.05 + 4%	/Kenneth Aikin	R10		https://csl.noaa.gov/projects/arcpac/
A37	CalNex2010	NOAA WP-3D	10 s	2010	7040	9265	CO, NO, NO_2	Chemiluminescence	0.015 ppbv + 2%	/Kenneth Aikin	R1,7	Pollack et al. (2010)	https://csl.noaa.gov/projects/calnex/
A38	WINTER STORMS 2001	NA	10 s	2001	164	895	none	N/A	N/A	/Kenneth Aikin	R1		
A39	WINTER STORMS 2002	NA	10 s	2002	815	1867	none	N/A	N/A	/Kenneth Aikin	R1,7		
A40	WINTER STORMS 2003	NOAA G-4	10 s	2003	657	2225	none	N/A	N/A	/Kenneth Aikin	R1,7		https://csl.noaa.gov/groups/csl7/measurements/2003WinterStorms/
A41	WINTER STORMS 2004	NOAA G-4	10 s	2004	992	3283	none	N/A	N/A	/Kenneth Aikin	R1,2,7		https://csl.noaa.gov/groups/csl7/measurements/2004WinterStorms/
A42	WINTER STORMS 2005	NOAA G-4	10 s	2005	541	2099	none	N/A	N/A	/Kenneth Aikin	R1		https://csl.noaa.gov/groups/csl7/measurements/2005WinterStorms/
A43	WINTER STORMS 2006	NOAA G-4	10 s	2006	900	1633	none	N/A	N/A	/Kenneth Aikin	R1		https://csl.noaa.gov/groups/csl7/measurements/2006WinterStorms/

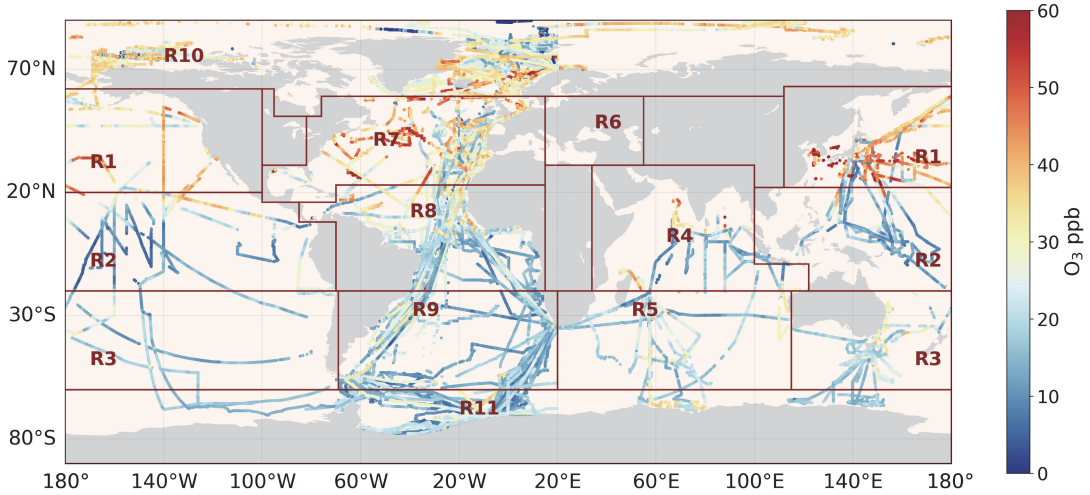
A44	WINTER STORMS 2007	NOAA G-4	10 s	2007	355	1375	none	N/A	N/A	/Kenneth Aikin	R1,7		https://csl.noaa.gov/groups/csl7/measurements/2007WinterStorms/
A45	ACTIVATE	Falcon	60 s	2020	5983	6797	CO	UV absorption	greater of ±5 ppbv or ±5%	/Gao Chen	R7		https://www-air.larc.nasa.gov/cgi-bin/ArcView/activate.2022?HU25=1
A46	CONTRAST	NSF NCAR G-V	10 s	2014	3308	6318	CO, NO, NO_2	Chemiluminescence	N/A	Rainer Volkamer	R1,2	Pan et al. (2017)	https://www.eol.ucar.edu/field_projects/contrast
A47	TORERO	NSF NCAR G-V	10 s	2012	7129	12569	CO	O3 Dual-channel UV absorption spectrometer	3% + precision	Rainer Volkamer	R2,3,8	Volkamer et al. (2015)	https://www.eol.ucar.edu/field_projects/torero
A48	NETCARE	Polar 6	10 s	2014 – 2015	17551	27496	none	Thermo Scientific Model 49i	N/A	Ralf Staebler	R10	Abbatt et al. (2019)	https://open.canada.ca/data/en/dataset/1143472d-6c73-4b5c-bc2b-a3d5319961e9 https://open.canada.ca/data/en/dataset/efe0e41c-890d-404d-bb1b-421456022d51

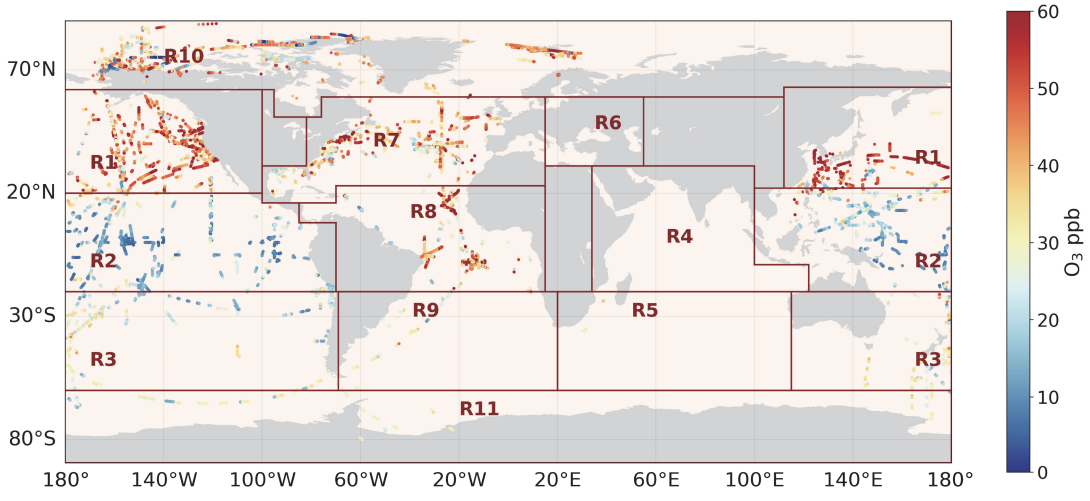
Table 3. Statistics of hourly data from the ship/buoy dataset per defined regions (R1–R11).

Regions	Number of hourly data (satisfying LCL72)	Maximum of hourly medians (ppb)	Local Time (hour) of maximum	Minimum of hourly medians (ppb)	Local Time (hour) of minimum	Average of 24 hourly medians (ppb)	Amplitude (max-min) (ppb)	Percentage amplitude (max-min)/average (%)
R1	6572	34.3	5	31.2	20	32.9	3.1	9.4
R2	9708	14.6	1	12.9	15	13.8	1.7	12.3
R3	6432	20.7	1, 4	19.5	14	20.1	1.2	5.7
R4	3446	17.3	3	14.7	16	16.2	2.6	16.0
R5	5651	20.0	8	19.2	0	19.7	0.9	4.4
R7	14777	32.5	1, 3, 4	30.5	14	31.6	2.0	6.5
R8	18818	21.3	5	19.0	15	20.0	2.3	11.3
R9	13710	16.0	4	15.0	15,16	15.4	1.0	6.5
R10	61708	27.5	11	25.8	8,13	26.2	1.7	6.5
R11	20215	16.0	0-7, 16-23	15.5	13	15.9	0.5	3.3

775


R10
R1
R2
R3
R4
R5
R6
R7
R8
R9
R11
70°N
20°N
30°S
80°S
180°
140°W
100°W
60°W
20°W
20°E
60°E
100°E
140°E
180°
Coastal Sites
Polar Sites
Ozone sondes
Polar Sites+Ozone sondes
Coastal Sites+Ozone sondes
Shoyomaru Ozone sonde


R10
R1
R2
R3
R4
R5
R6
R7
R8
R9
R11
70°N
20°N
30°S
80°S
180°
140°W
100°W
60°W
20°W
20°E
60°E
100°E
140°E
180°
O3 ppb
60
50
40
30
20
10
0


R10
R1
R2
R3
R4
R5
R6
R7
R8
R9
R11
70°N
20°N
30°S
80°S
180°
140°W
100°W
60°W
20°W
20°E
60°E
100°E
140°E
180°
O3 ppb
60
50
40
30
20
10
0

780

Figure 1. Locations of ozonesonde and coastal/polar ground observations (top). Overall ship/buoy (middle), and airborne with altitudes < 2000 m (bottom) ozone data after filtering for LCL>=72 h. Ozone levels above 60 ppb cut off for clarity.

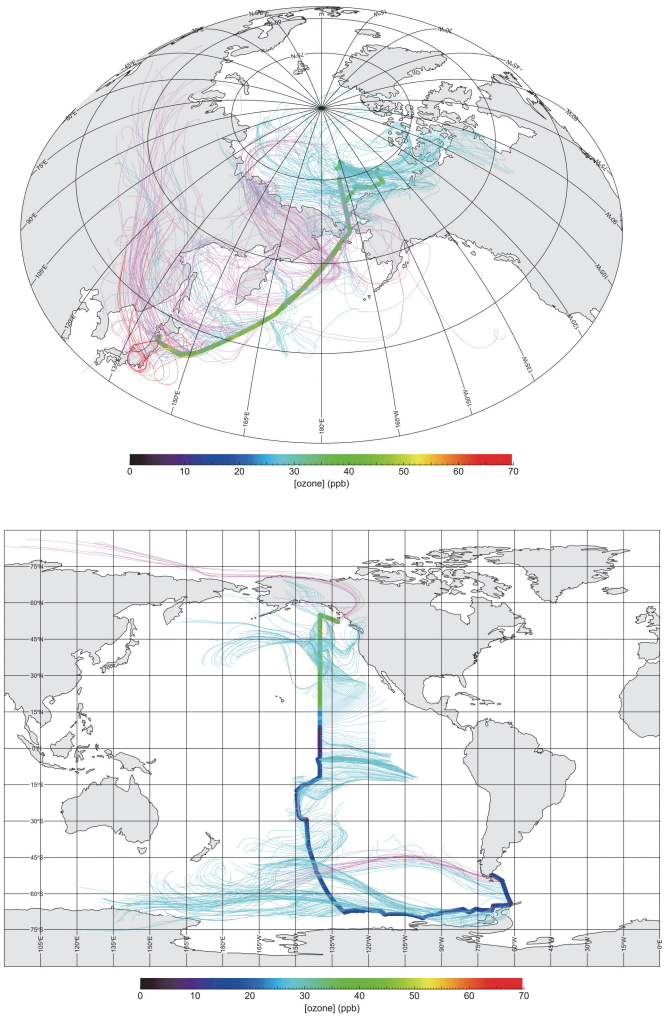


Figure 2. Backward trajectories (120-h long) for observations with oceanic conditions (light blue) and apparently land-influencing (purple) conditions, as assessed with the LCL72 criterion during (top) the MR19-03C observations from 29 Sep 2019 to 10 Nov 2019 and (bottom) the RITS94 observations from 23 Nov 1993 to 6 Jan 1994. The red lines indicate cases where the observed O_3 mixing ratio is greater than 50 ppb.

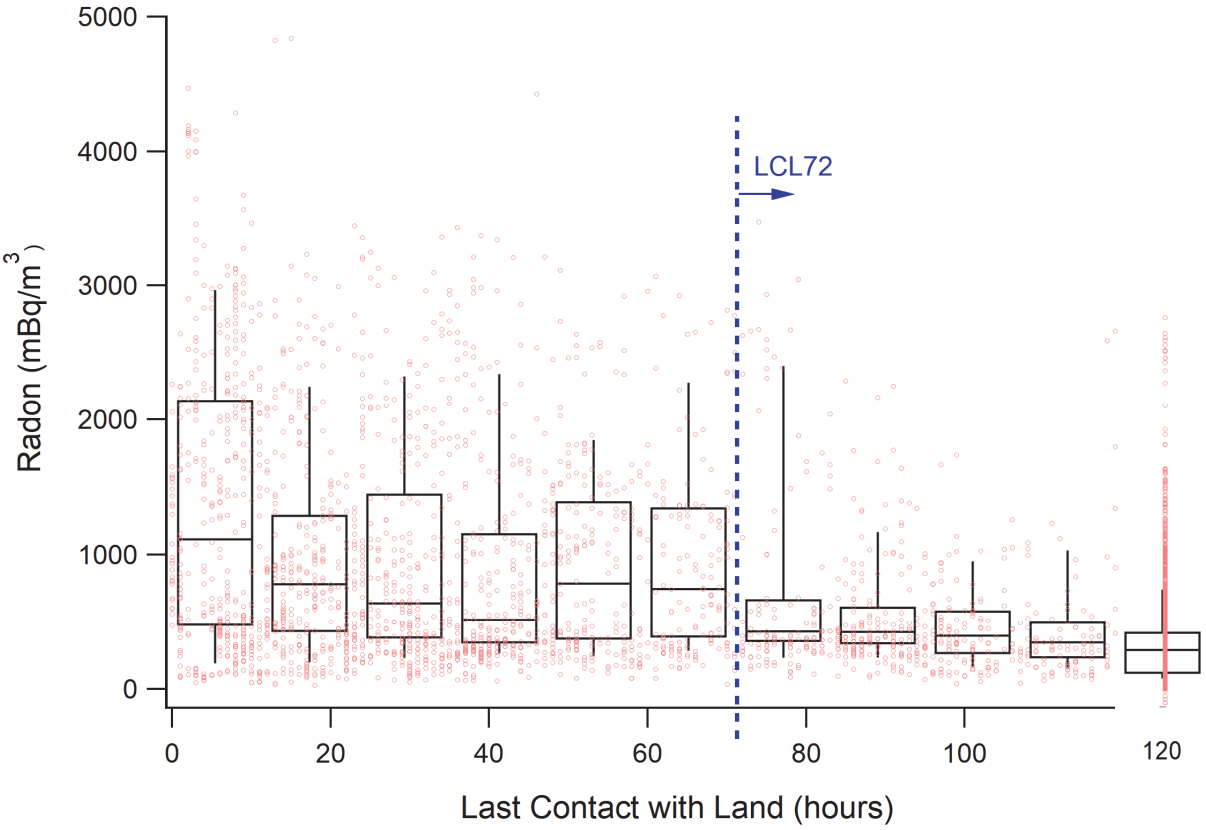


Figure 3. Decrease of Radon concentrations with Last Contact with Land from backward trajectory analysis. ACE-1, ACE-Asia, ATOMIC, ICEALOT, NAAMES1-4, and WACS data were used in combination. Radon data by NOAA PMEL. The blue dotted line indicates the adopted LCL72 criterion. Boxes and whiskers represent 10, 25, 50, 75 and 90 percentiles.

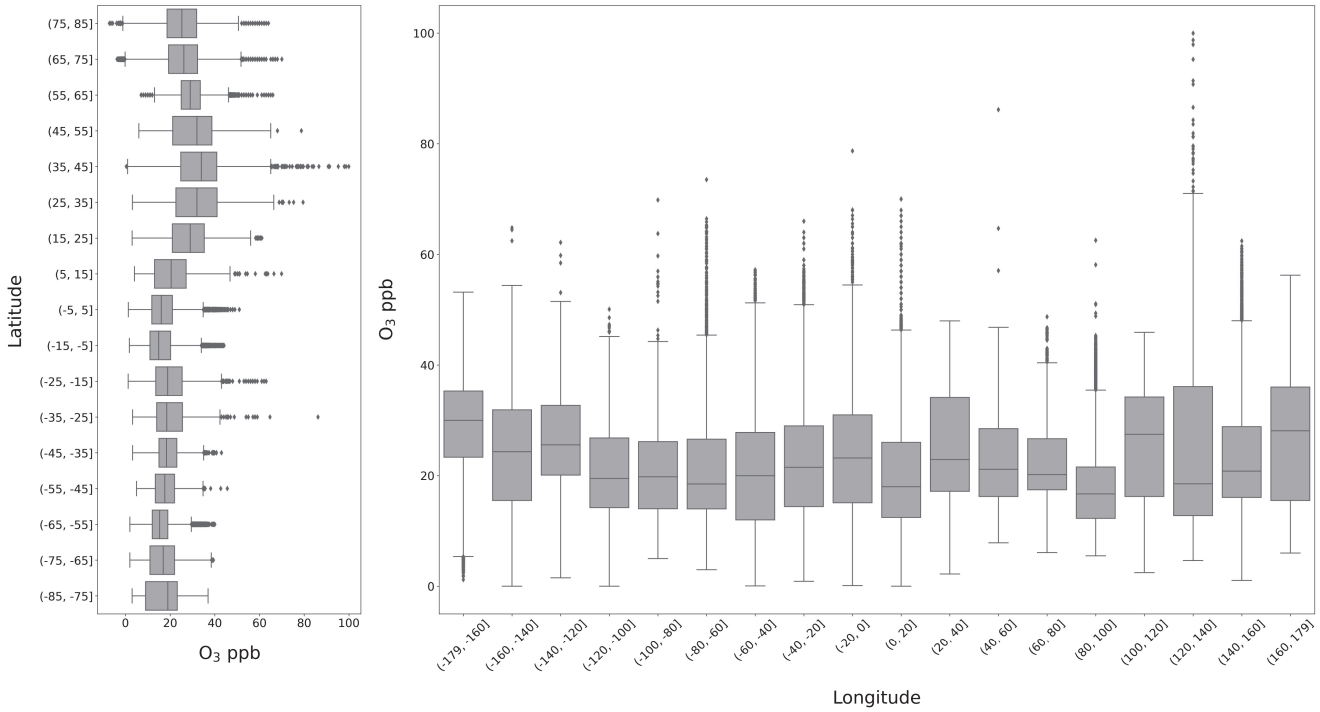


Figure 4. Latitudinal and longitudinal transect of the ship/buoy datasets, after filtering for LCL>=72 h.

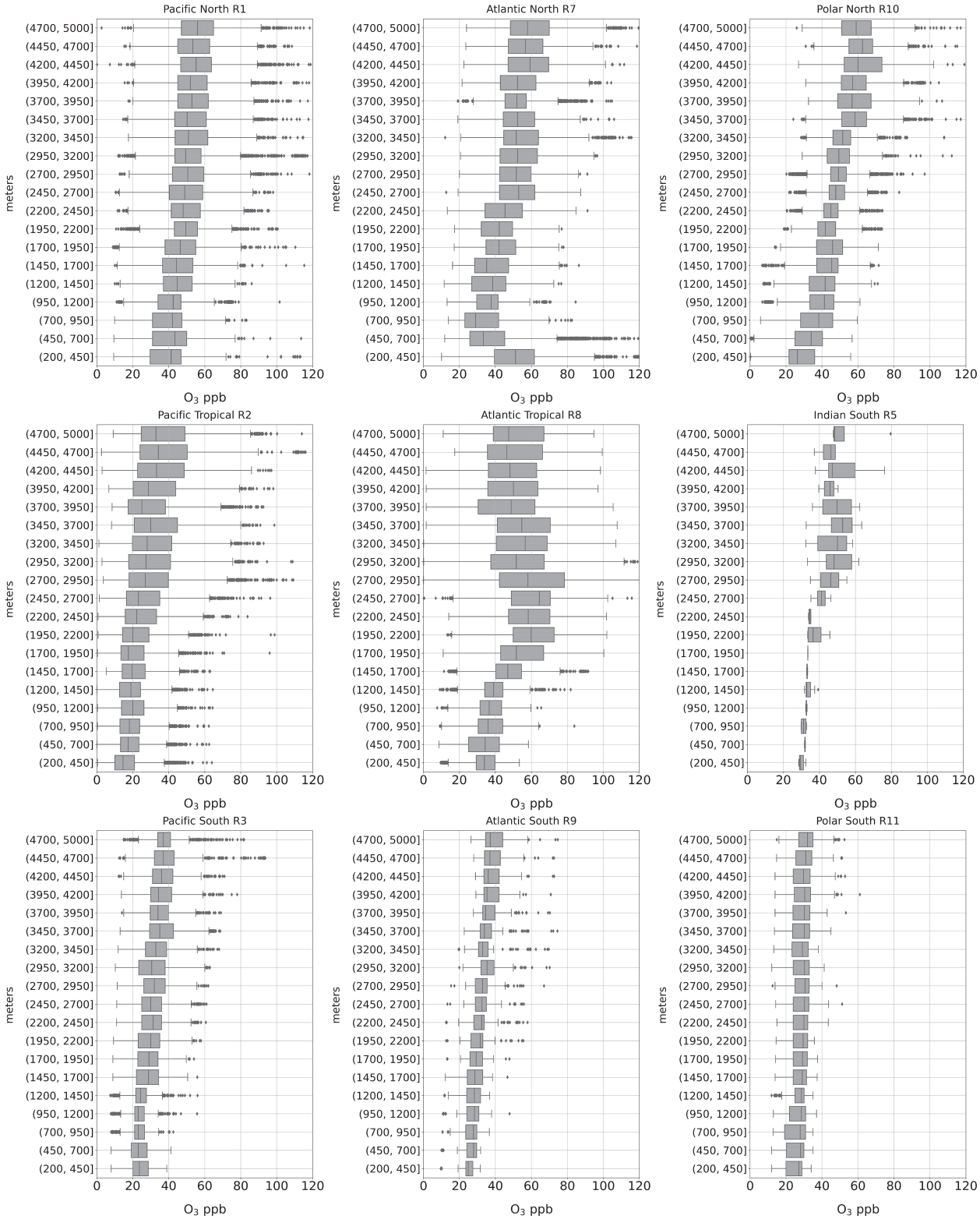

Pacific North R1
Atlantic North R7
Polar North R10
Pacific Tropical R2
Atlantic Tropical R8
Indian South R5
Pacific South R3
Atlantic South R9
Polar South R11
meters
(4700, 5000]
(4450, 4700]
(4200, 4450]
(3950, 4200]
(3700, 3950]
(3450, 3700]
(3200, 3450]
(2950, 3200]
(2700, 2950]
(2450, 2700]
(2200, 2450]
(1950, 2200]
(1700, 1950]
(1450, 1700]
(1200, 1450]
(950, 1200]
(700, 950]
(450, 700]
(200, 450]
0
20
40
60
80
100
120
O3 ppb

Figure 5. Vertical profiles of ozone concentrations by regions, after filtering for LCL72.

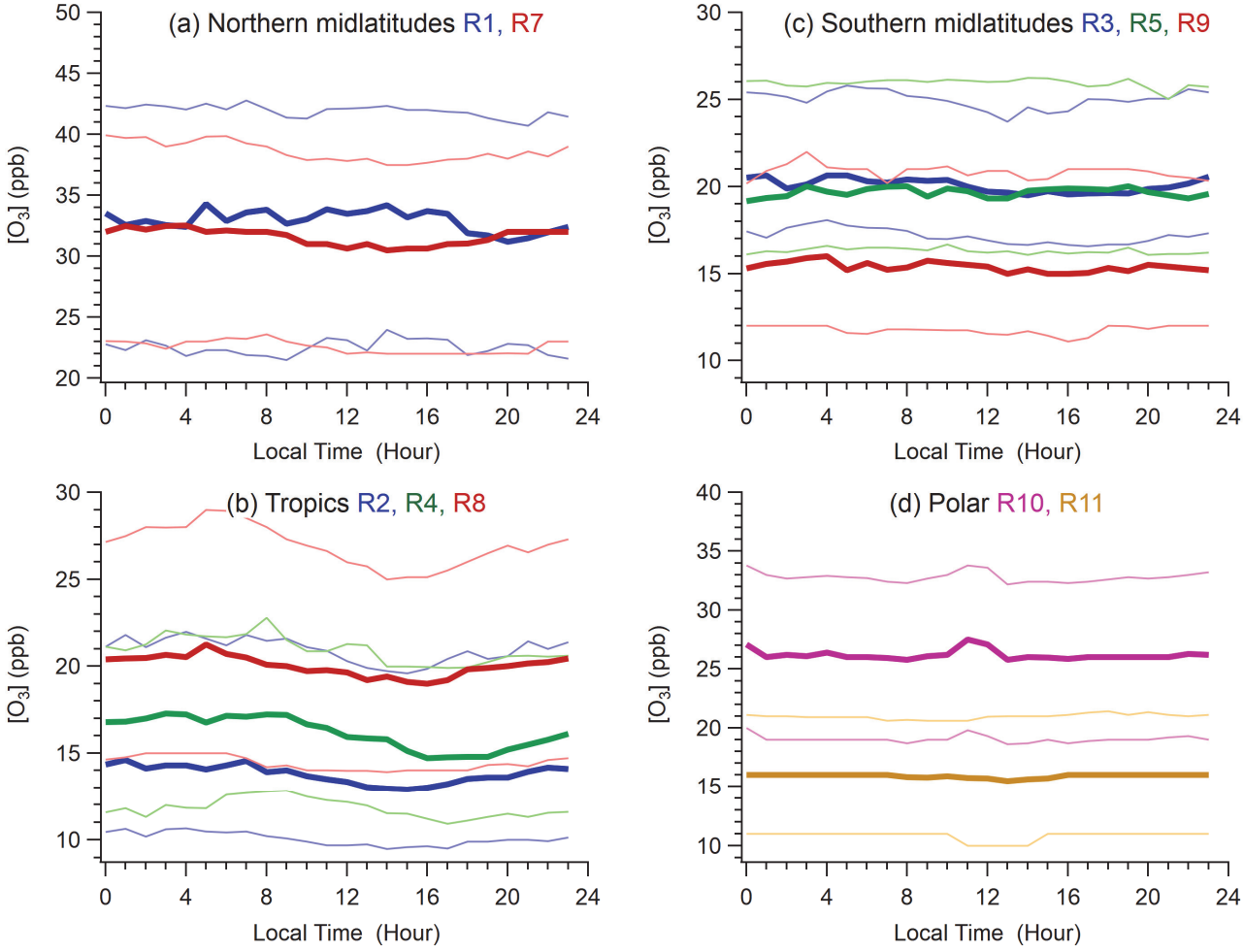


Figure 6. Hourly median (thick lines) and interquartile levels (thin lines) and their diurnal variation by regions. (a) R1 and R7 (Pacific and Atlantic northern midlatitudes), (b) R2, R4, and R8 (Pacific, Indian, and Atlantic low latitudes), (c) R3, R5, and R9 (Pacific, Indian, and Atlantic southern midlatitudes), and (d) R10 and R11 (Polar, i.e., Arctic and Antarctic regions). The blue, green, and red line colors correspond to the Pacific, Indian, and Atlantic Oceans.

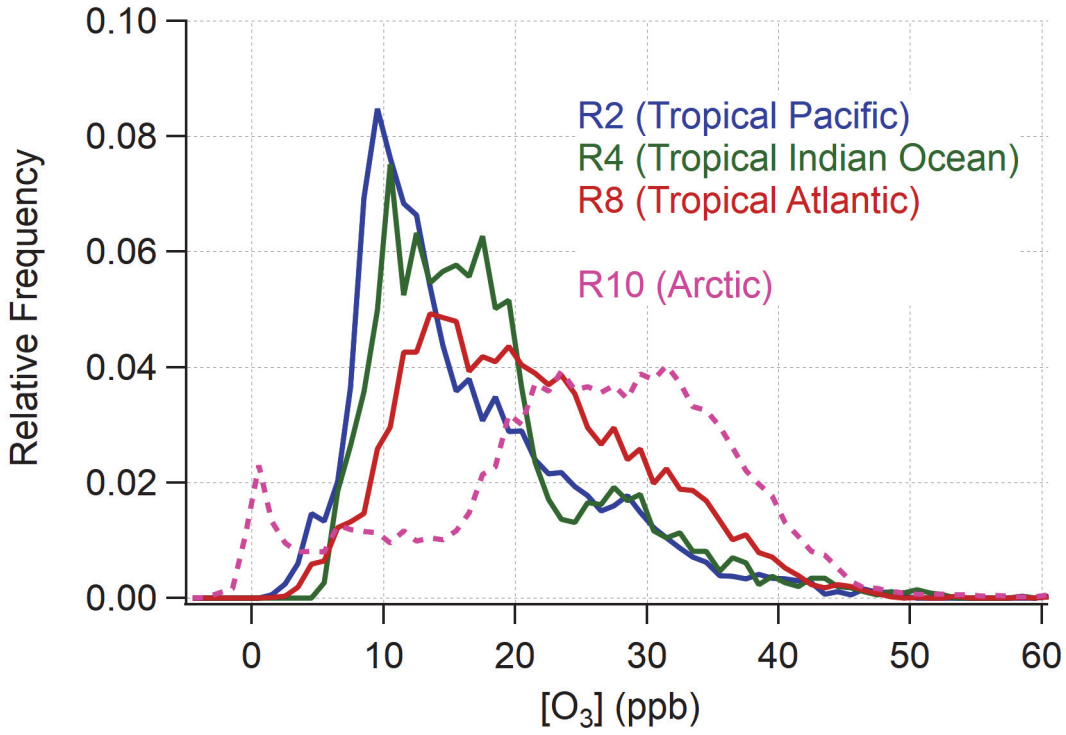


Figure 7. Frequency of observed O_3 concentrations in 1 ppb bins computed for ship and buoy observations with LCL >= 72 h for tropical regions (Pacific Ocean R2, Indian Ocean R4, and Atlantic Ocean R8) contrasted with the Arctic (R10).

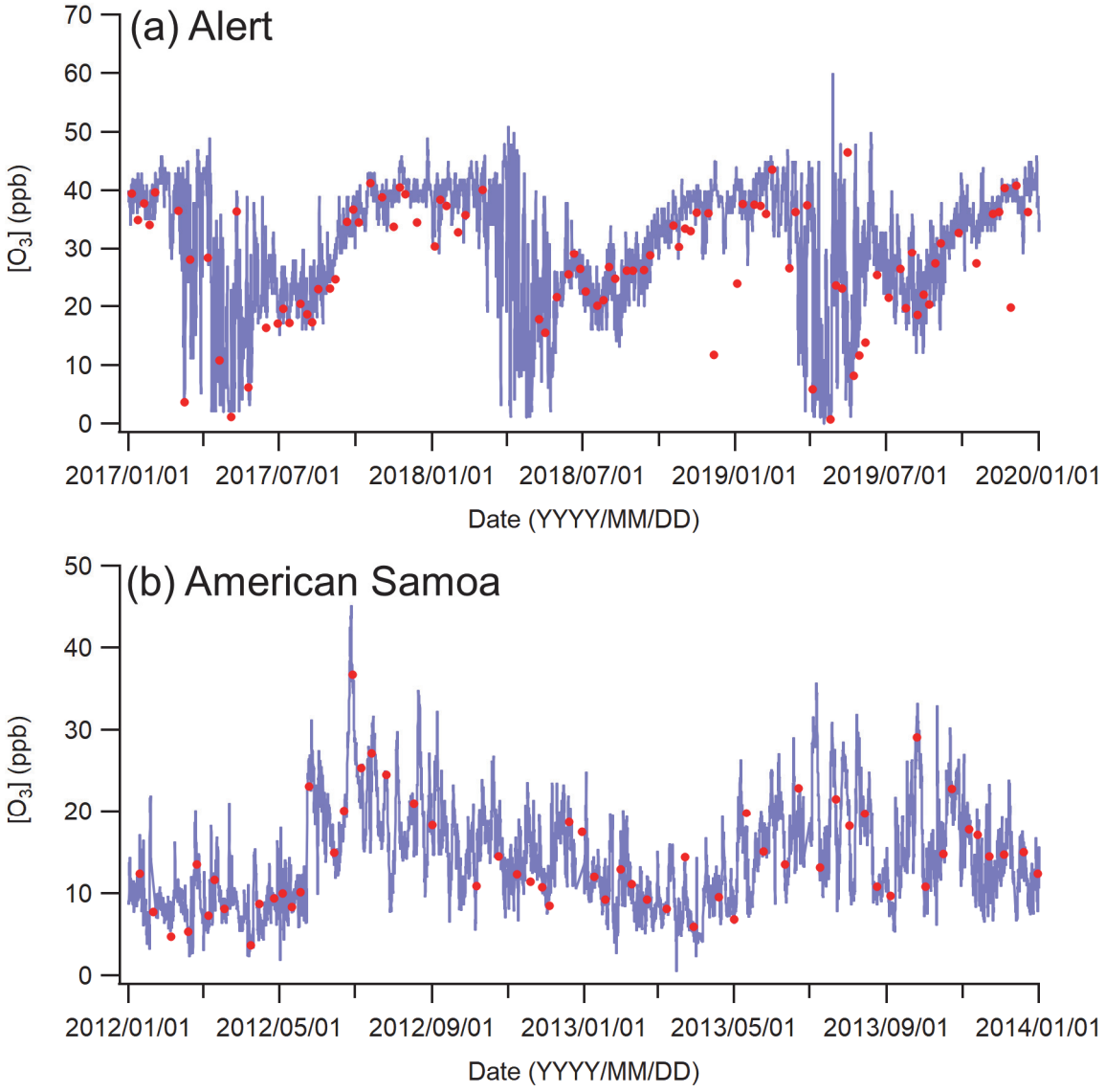


Figure 8. O_3 concentrations from surface observations (blue) and the lowest layer of ozonesonde observations (red, ~200 m altitude) at (a) Alert (top panel) and (b) American Samoa (bottom panel).