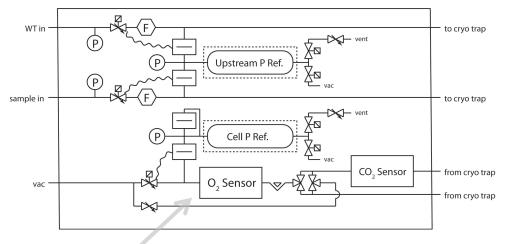
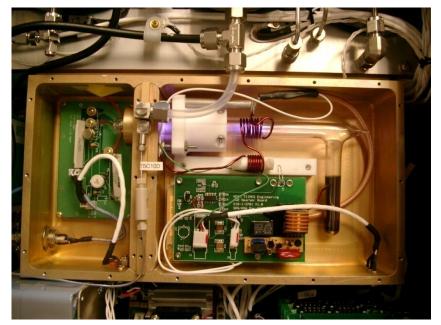
Flow control:



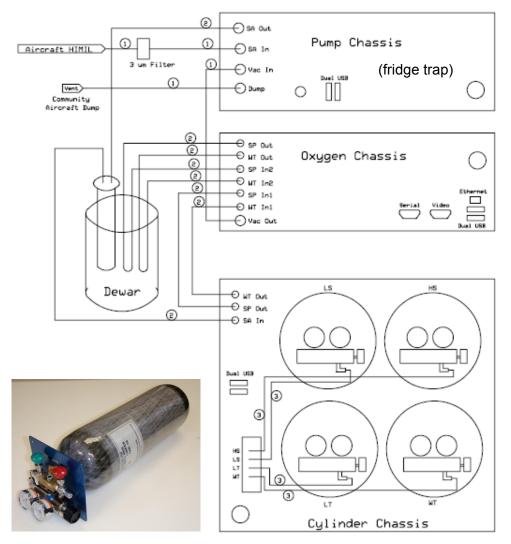
 O_2 sensor



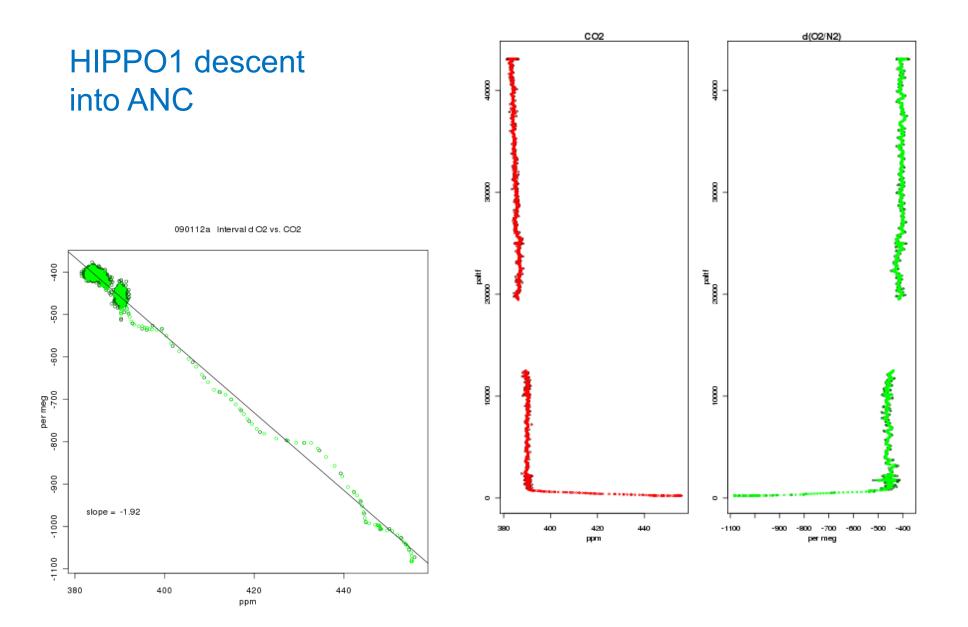
B. Stephens, A. Watt, S. Shertz (NCAR); J. Bent, R. Keeling (Scripps)

- Vacuum ultraviolet absorption technique
- Xe lamp (147 nm) and Csl detector
- Adapted from shipboard design (Stephens et al., 2003)
- Active pressure and flow control to 10⁻⁶
- Switches every 2.5 seconds between sample and WT gas
- 5-second 1-sigma precision of ± 2 per meg
- Factor of 2-5 motion degradation is correctable

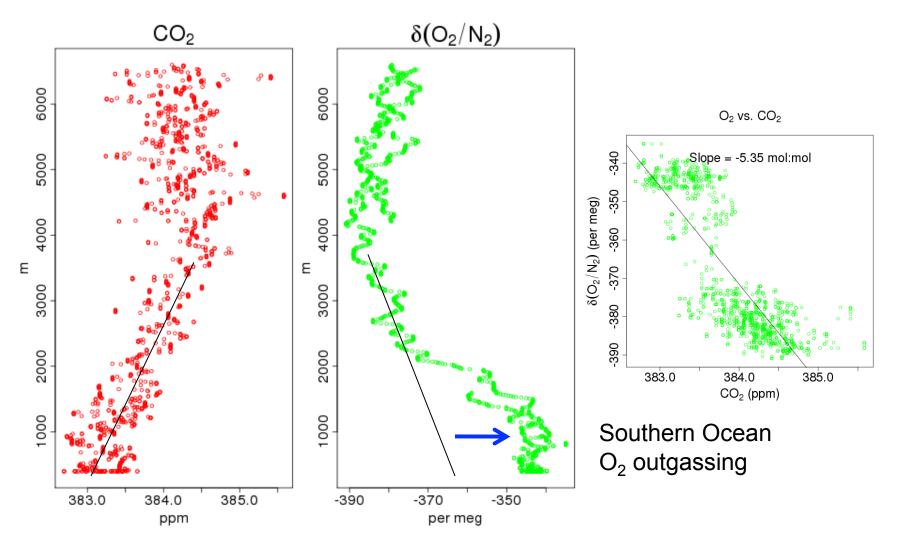
System components:





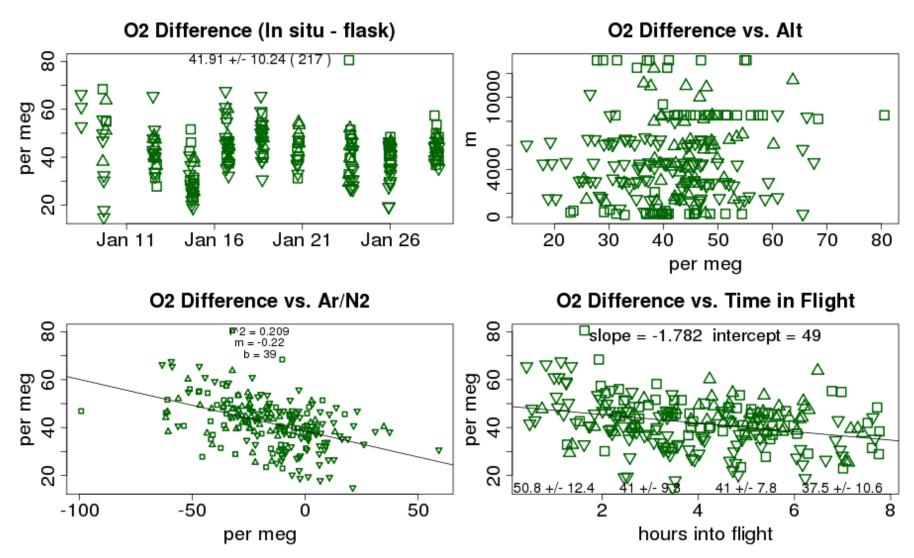


HIPPO1 Profile at 65 S



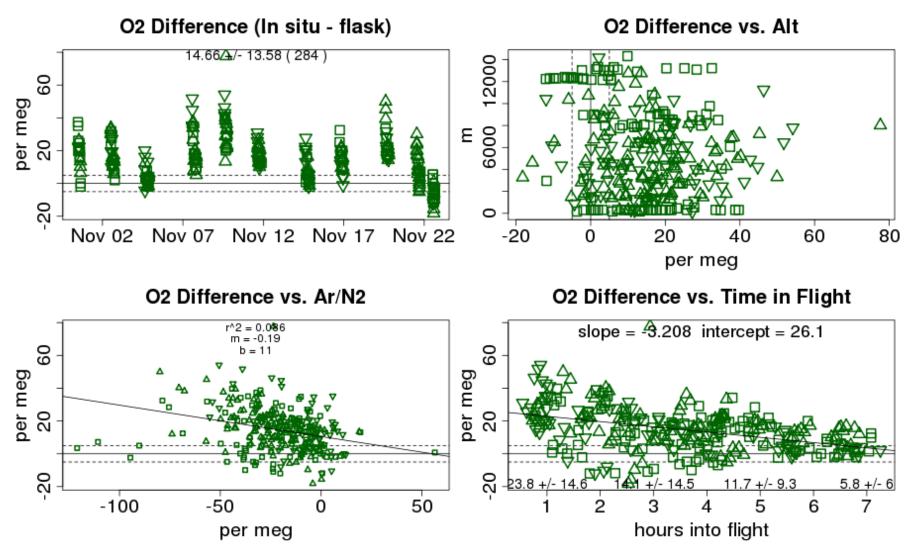
January 20, 2009

HIPPO1 ALL AO2



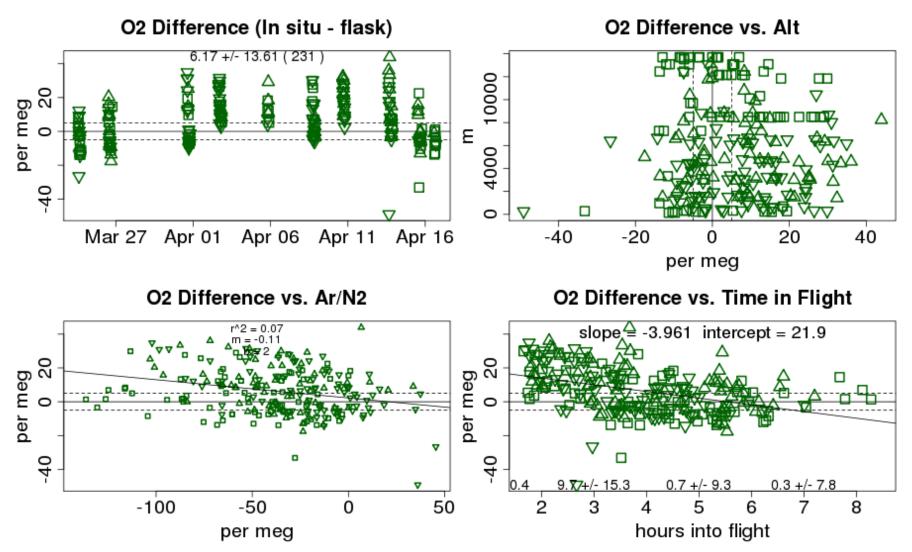
(shorter preflight flow period)





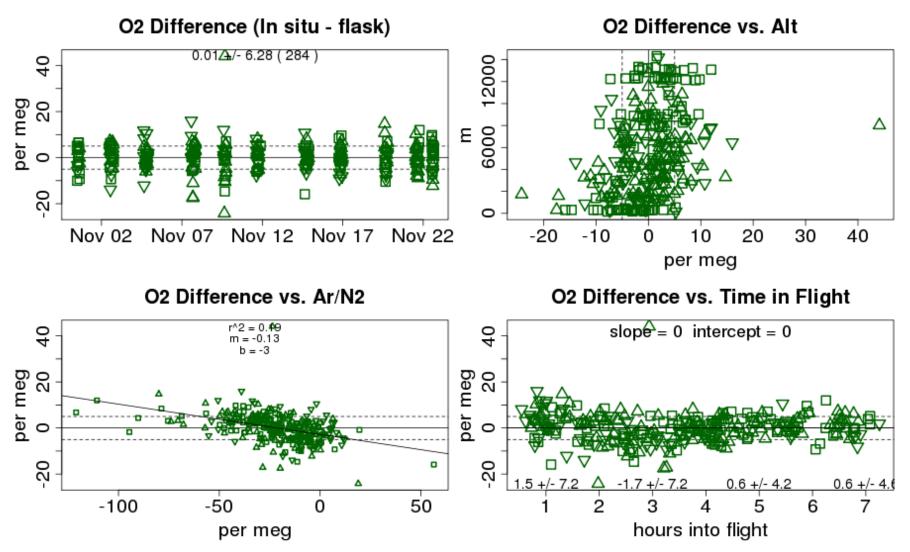
(fridge trap + pre- and post- flight dry air purge)

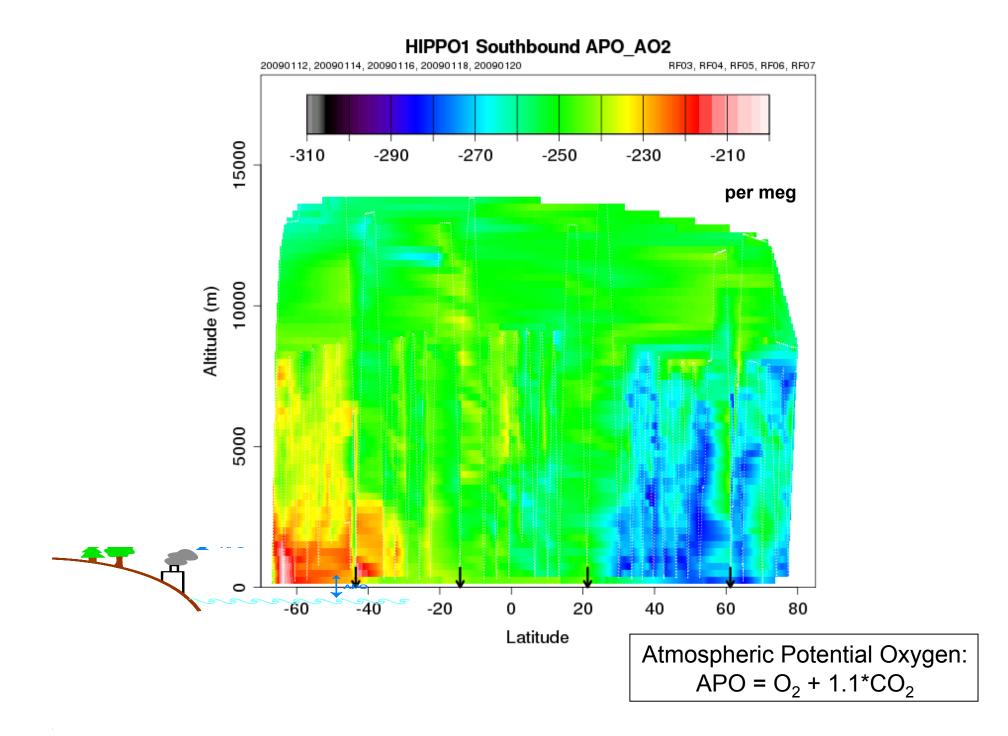




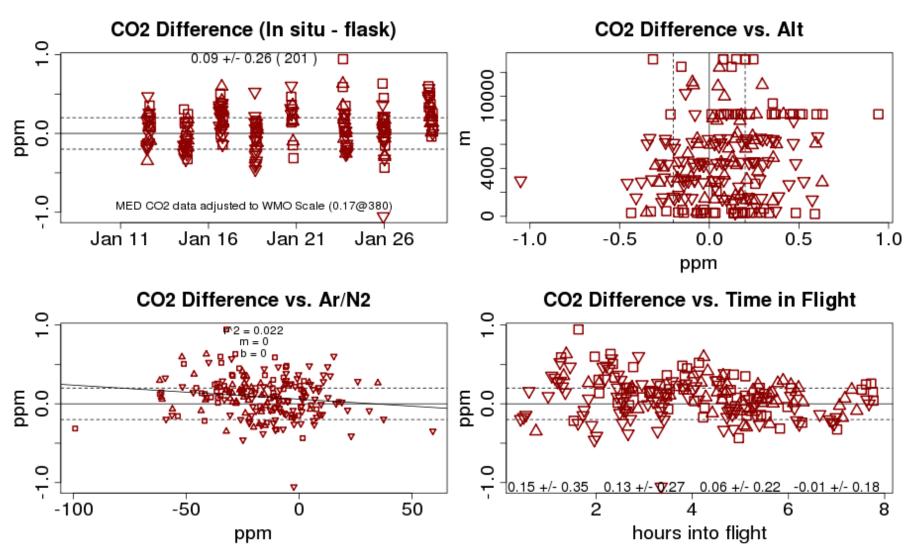
(after linear time-in-flight correction)

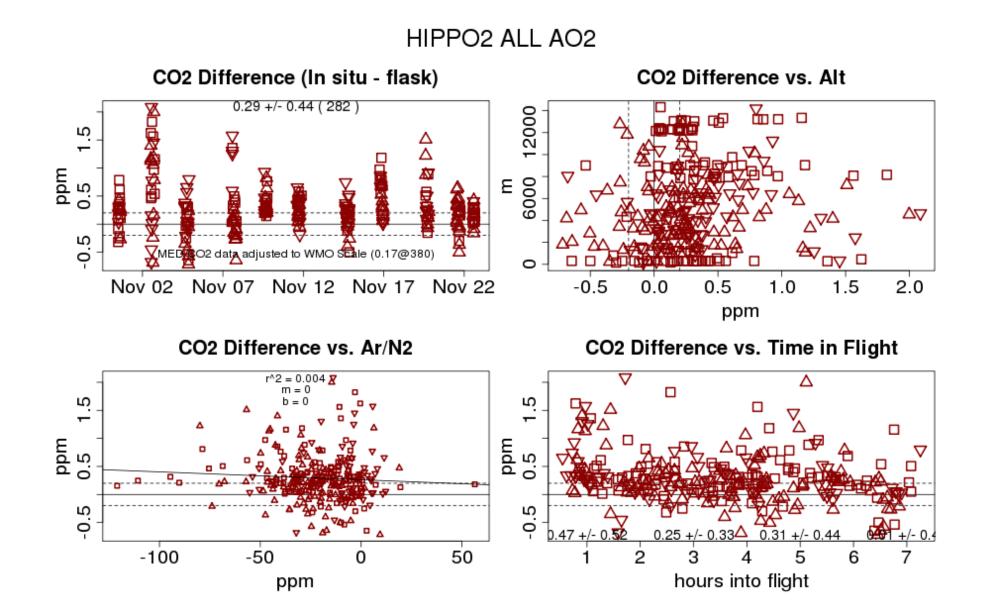


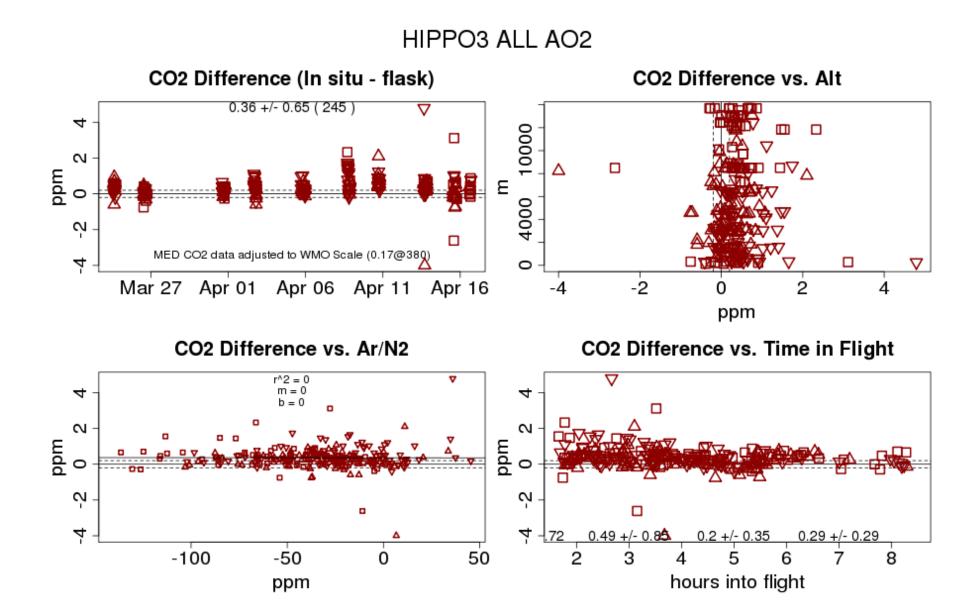


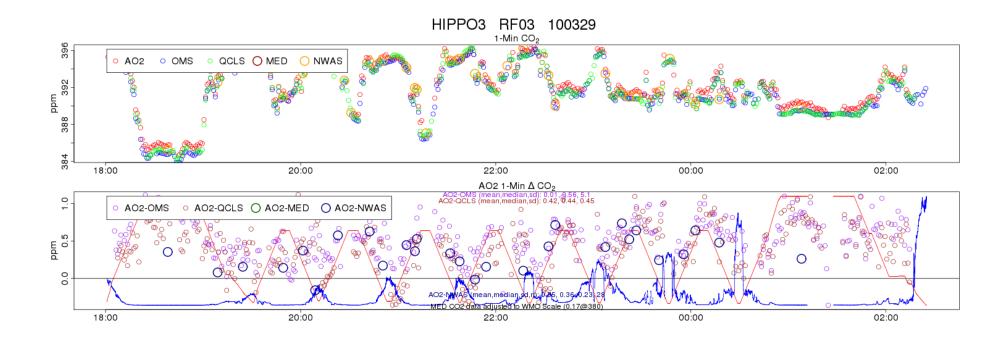


HIPPO1 ALL AO2







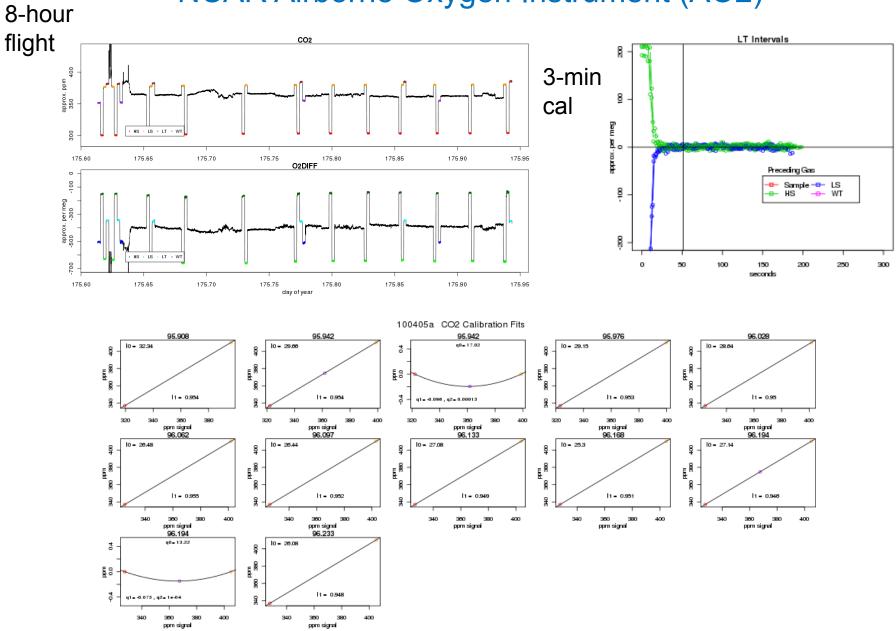


Summary

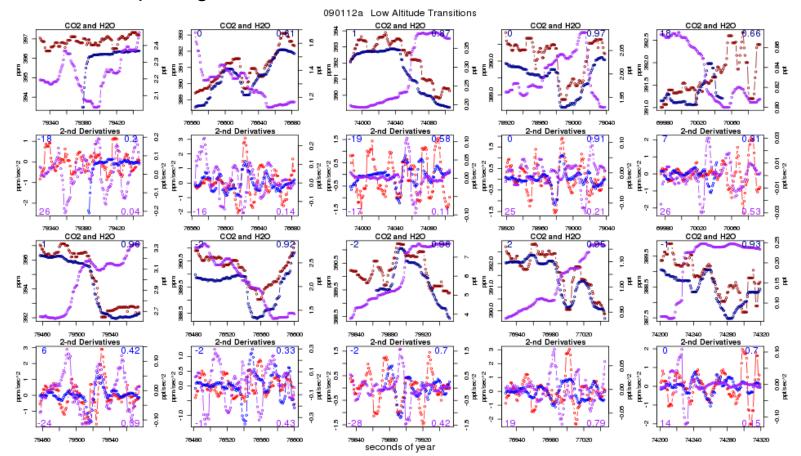
- AO2 has operated on every flight
- HIPPO1 RF02 CO2_AO2 suffered from a cabin pressure effect and is not reported
- HIPPO3 RF06 O2_AO2 has several hours of missing data due to a noise problem
- HIPPO2 and HIPPO3 CO2_AO2 quality is degraded by inlet humidity effect and not appropriate for rigorous comparison to other sensors
- O2_AO2ADJ and APO_AO2ADJ are recommend variables for O2 analyses

Between now and HIPPO4

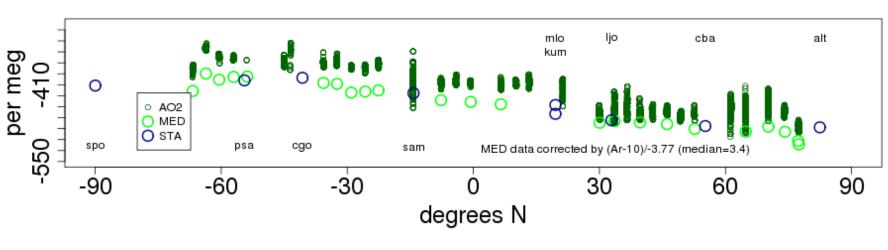
- Laboratory experiments to characterize inlet humidity effects on O₂ and CO₂
- Replacing tubing with e-polish and/or cleaning
- Software improvements to reduce remaining motion sensitivity
- Laboratory tests on calibration gas delivery consistency

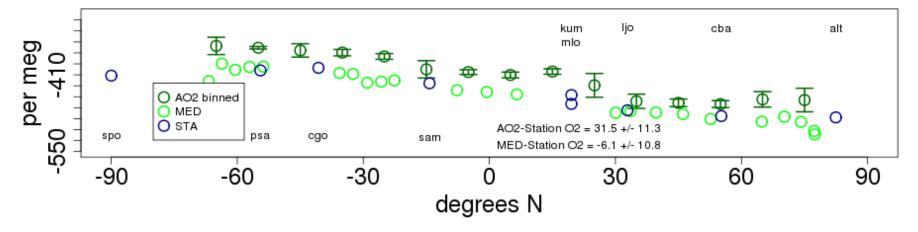


- Inlet delay ~ 40 seconds with only a few second altitude dependency
- Checked against OMS and VCSEL for 10 low and 10 high-alt transitions per flight

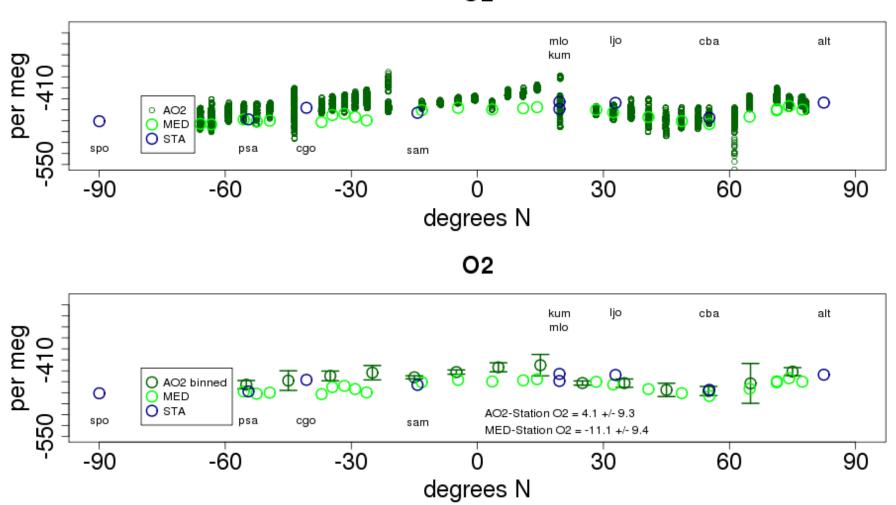


HIPPO1 Station Comparison



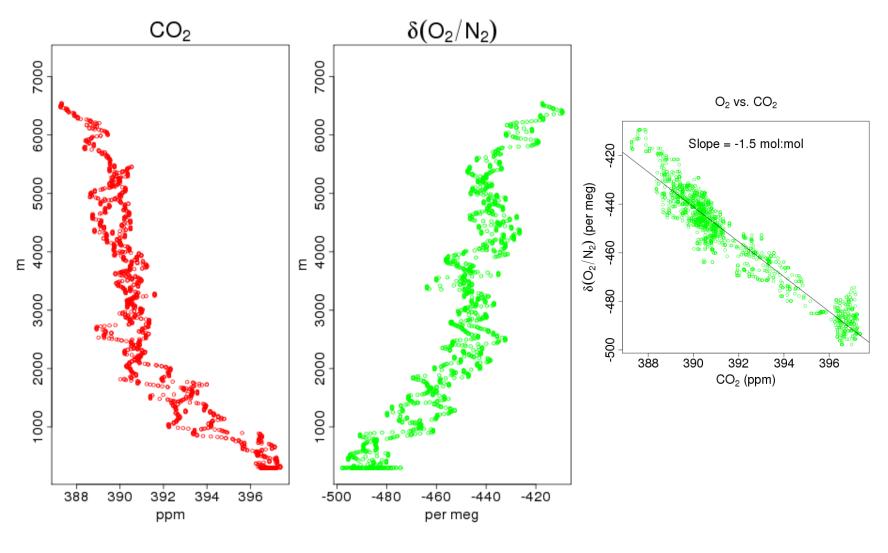


HIPPO2 Station Comparison



02

HIPPO1 Profile at 80 N



January 12, 2009