



Revisiting the Schönbein ozone measurement methodology

Ignacio A Ramírez-González (1), Juan A. Añel (1,2), Alfonso Saiz-López (3), Orlando García-Feal (1), Antonio Cid (4,5), Juan Carlos Mejuto (5), and Luis Gimeno (1)

(1) Universidade de Vigo, Ephyslab, Applied Physics, Ourense, Spain (iarrag@uvigo.es), (2) Smith School of Enterprise and the Environment, University of Oxford, Oxford, U.K., (3) Depart. of Atmospheric Chemistry and Climate, Institute of Physical Chemistry Rocasolano, CSIC, SPAIN, (4) UCIBIO, REQUIMTE, Depart. de Química, Fac. de Ciências e Tecnologia, Universidade NOVA de Lisboa, PORTUGAL, (5) Depart. of Physical-Chemistry, Fac. of Sciences of Ourense, Universidade de Vigo, SPAIN

Trough the XIX century the Schönbein method gained a lot of popularity by its easy way to measure tropospheric ozone. Traditionally it has been considered that Schönbein measurements are not accurate enough to be useful. Detractors of this method argue that it is sensitive to meteorological conditions, being the most important the influence of relative humidity. As a consequence the data obtained by this method have usually been discarded. Here we revisit this method taking into account that values measured during the 19th century were taken using different measurement papers. We explore several concentrations of starch and potassium iodide, the basis for this measurement method. Our results are compared with the previous ones existing in the literature. The validity of the Schönbein methodology is discussed having into account humidity and other meteorological variables.