

# Radiometer intercomparison exercise, June 2022

FRM4SST: ISFRN Workshop

09/09/2022 University of Southampton

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# 5<sup>th</sup> CEOS TIR radiometer comparison (June 2022)

## ➤ Objective

- To establish degree of equivalence of radiometric scales between field deployed ship-borne TIR radiometers
- Ensure robust traceability to SI

## ➤ Past Comparisons: 2001 (Miami), 2009 (NPL & Miami), 2016 (NPL)

## ➤ Overview of the comparison:

Laboratory-based and field-based exercise to compare

- against the SI via NPL references (lab-comparison)
  - ✓ Blackbodies viewed by reference radiometer
  - ✓ TIR radiometers viewing reference blackbodies
- against each other (field-comparison).
  - ✓ TIR radiometers as used viewing the ocean

# Schedule

Event	Date
Invitation to participate	December 2021
Preparation and formal agreement of protocol	January - May 2022
Preparation of the reference standards, transfer standard and facilities at the NPL	February - April 2022
Participants send preliminary report of measurement system and uncertainty to pilot	May 2022
Calibration of the reference and transfer standards at NPL/ Calibration of the participants' radiometers before dispatch	~ June 2022
<i>Lab Comparison / Field Comparison</i>	<i>June 2022</i>
Stability check measurement of the reference and transfer standards at NPL/ Stability check measurement of the participants' radiometers after return	June - July 2022
Participants send all data and reports to pilot	August 2022
Pre-Draft A result sent to individual participants	September 2022 
Draft A report circulated to participants for comments	October 2022
Draft A report (final version) circulated to participants for approval	November 2022
Draft B submitted to CEOS WGCV	January 2023
Final Report published	March 2023

# Participants

Attendee	Institute	Short version	Lab comp.		Field comp.
			Blackbody	Radiometer	
<b>Yoshiro Yamada</b> <b>Subrena Harris</b>	National Physical Laboratory United Kingdom	NPL	Pilot	Pilot	(Pilot)
<b>Werenfrid Wimmer</b>	National Oceanography Centre United Kingdom	UoS	✓	✓	✓
<b>Tim Nightingale</b> <b>Arrow Lee</b>	STFC Rutherford Appleton Laboratory United Kingdom	RAL	✓	✓	✓
<b>Nis Jepsen</b>	Danish Meteorological Institute Denmark	DMI		✓	✓
<b>Nicole Morgan</b>	CSIRO / Australian Bureau of Meteorology Australia	CSIRO	✓	✓	✓
<b>Frank-M. Göttsche</b>	IMK-ASF / Karlsruhe Institute of Technology Germany	KIT	✓	✓	✓
<b>Raquel Niclòs</b> <b>Martin Perello</b> <b>Vicente Garcia-Santos</b>	University of Valencia Spain	UoV	✓	✓	✓

# Issues encountered in previous comparison

- The high-emissivity NPL reference standard blackbody aperture was too small
  - alignment covering the FOV was difficult for some of the radiometers
- The time allocated to each participant for measuring the blackbody was too short



## This comparison

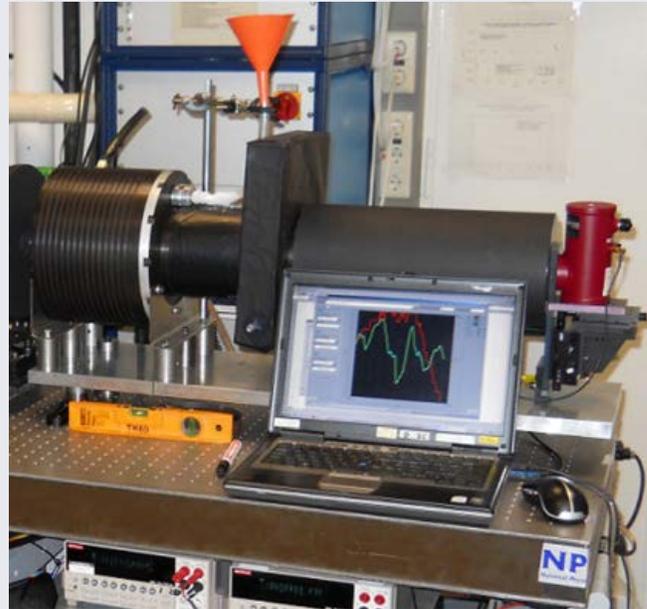
- Blackbody comparison: a transfer radiometer is introduced to measure the participant's blackbodies – to increase flexibility
- Radiometer comparison: a second variable temperature blackbody with a larger aperture is introduced – to improve efficiency and accuracy

# Standard facilities for *blackbody* comparison

## Radiometer specifications

AMBER (Absolute Measurements of Blackbody Emitted Radiance) (reference standard)

Heitronics TRT-IV.82 *New* (transfer standard)



**Wavelength**

10.1  $\mu\text{m}$  (9  $\mu\text{m}$  – 11  $\mu\text{m}$ )

8  $\mu\text{m}$  - 14  $\mu\text{m}$

**Target size**

$\phi$  5 mm

$\phi$  8.7 mm

**Measurement distance**

70 mm

503 mm

**Effective lens diameter**

$\phi$  13 mm

$\phi$  57 mm

**Scale realization**

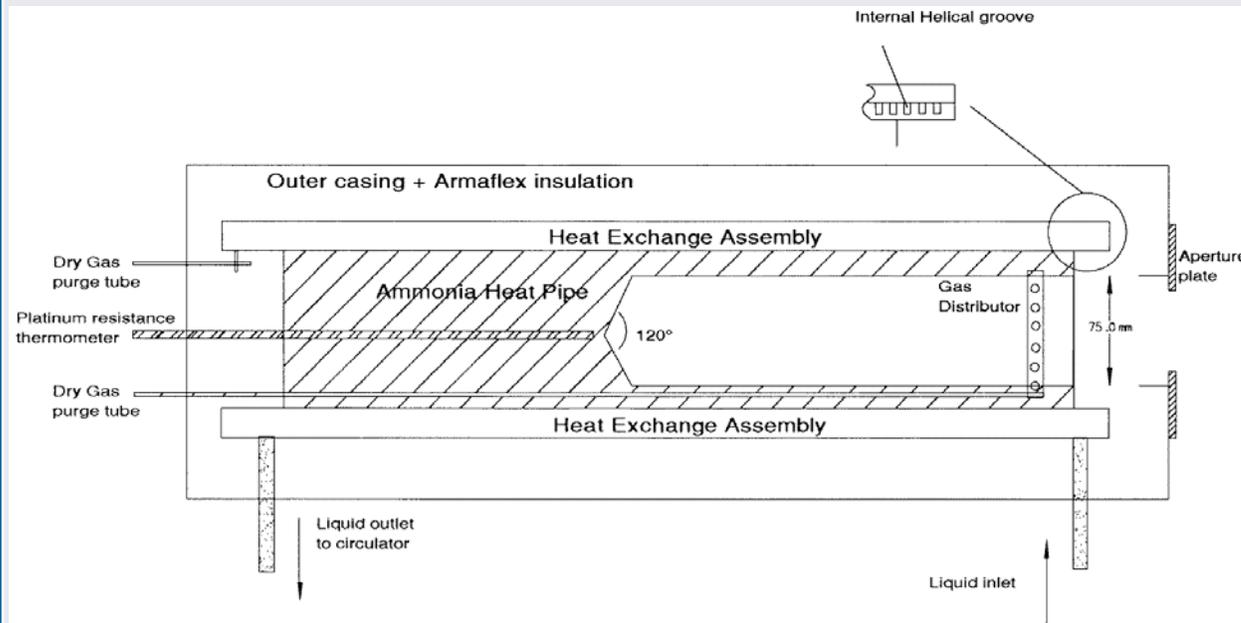
Through relative spectral response measurement and a fixed-point blackbody measurement at the Ga melting point.

By comparison with AMBER

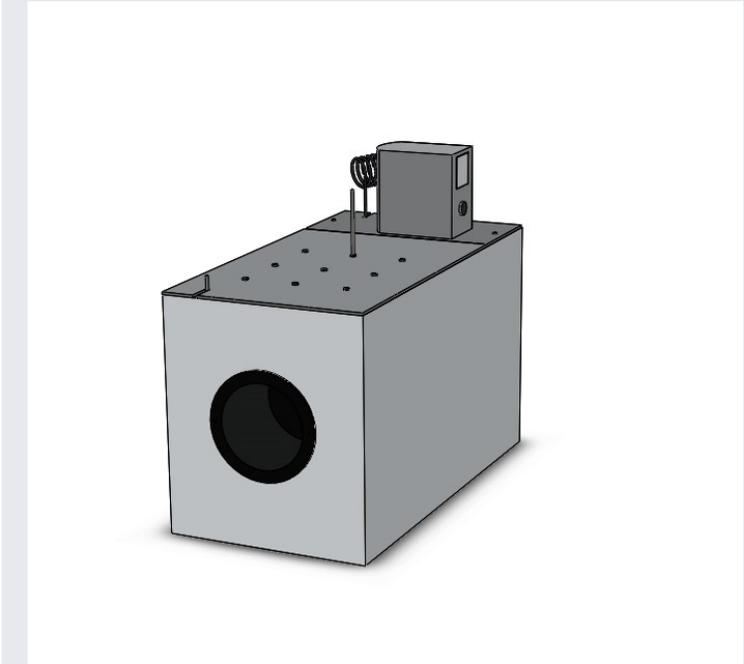
# Standard facilities for *radiometer* comparison

## Variable-temperature blackbody specifications

### Ammonia heatpipe BB



### Stirred liquid bath BB *New*



**Aperture diameter**

$\phi$  75 mm max

$\phi$  160 mm max

**Aperture distance from front panel**

75 mm

35 mm

**Emissivity**

0.9993

>0.99965 @10  $\mu$ m

**Temperature range**

-40 °C – 50 °C

-10 °C – 40 °C

**Reference thermometer**

Standard platinum resistance thermometer

Platinum resistance thermometer



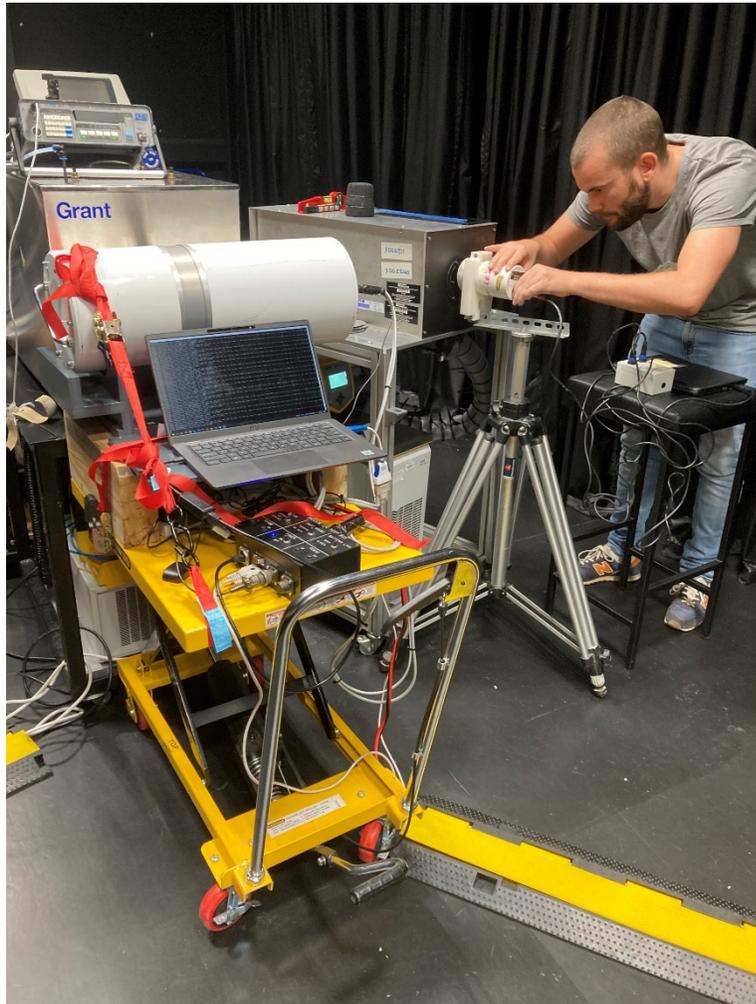
# Measurement temperature points

Comparison type	Nominal temperature / °C
Blackbody comparison <sup>*1</sup>	10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60
Radiometer comparison	
Ammonia heatpipe BB <sup>*1</sup>	-30, -15, 0, 30, 35, 40, 50
Stirred liquid bath BB	0, 10, 20, 30

<sup>\*1</sup>: Higher temperature points included for participants with LST measurement interest

# Lab comparison

13<sup>th</sup> -17<sup>th</sup> June, 2022, @ NPL, Teddington, UK



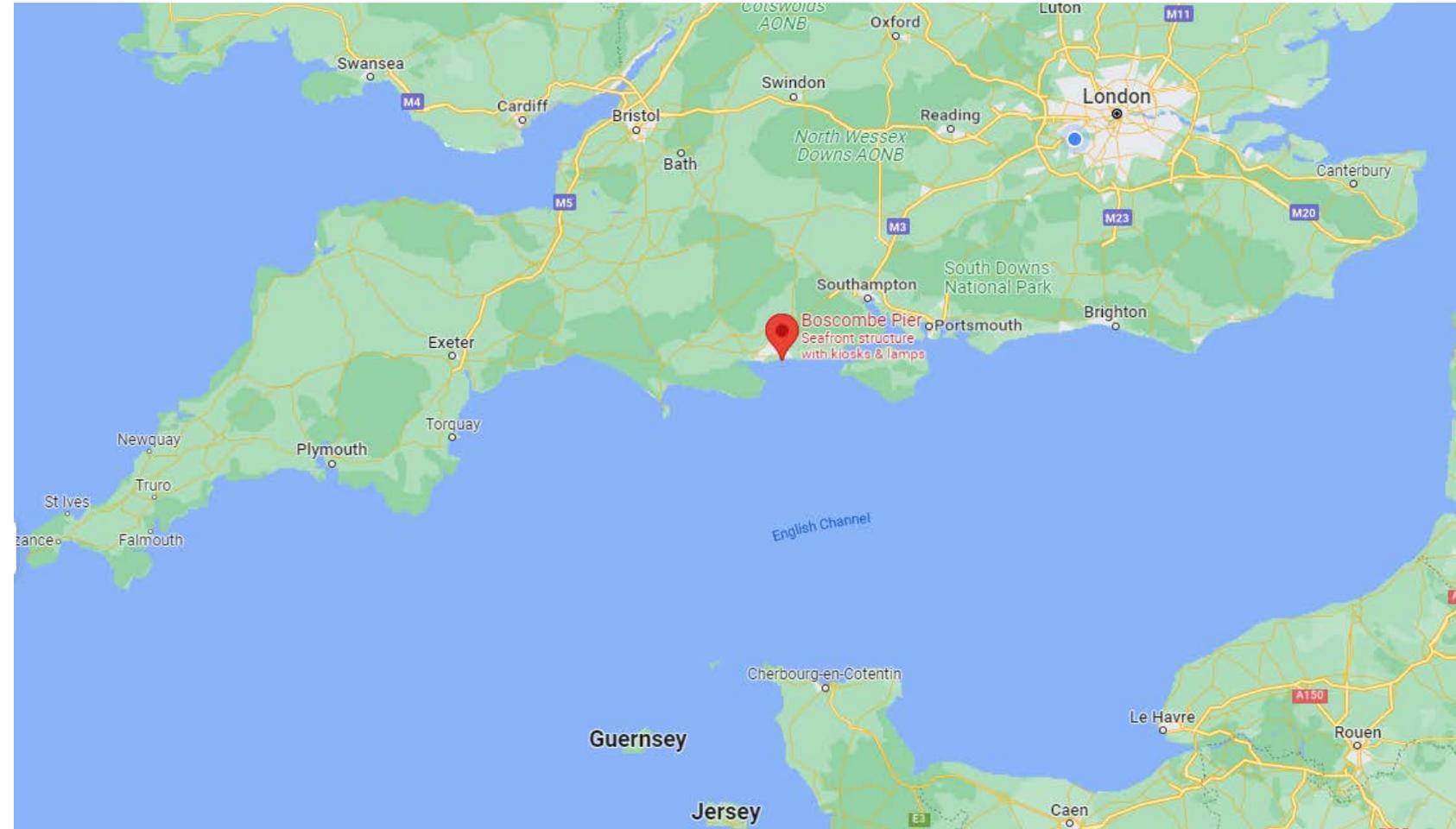
Radiometer comparison



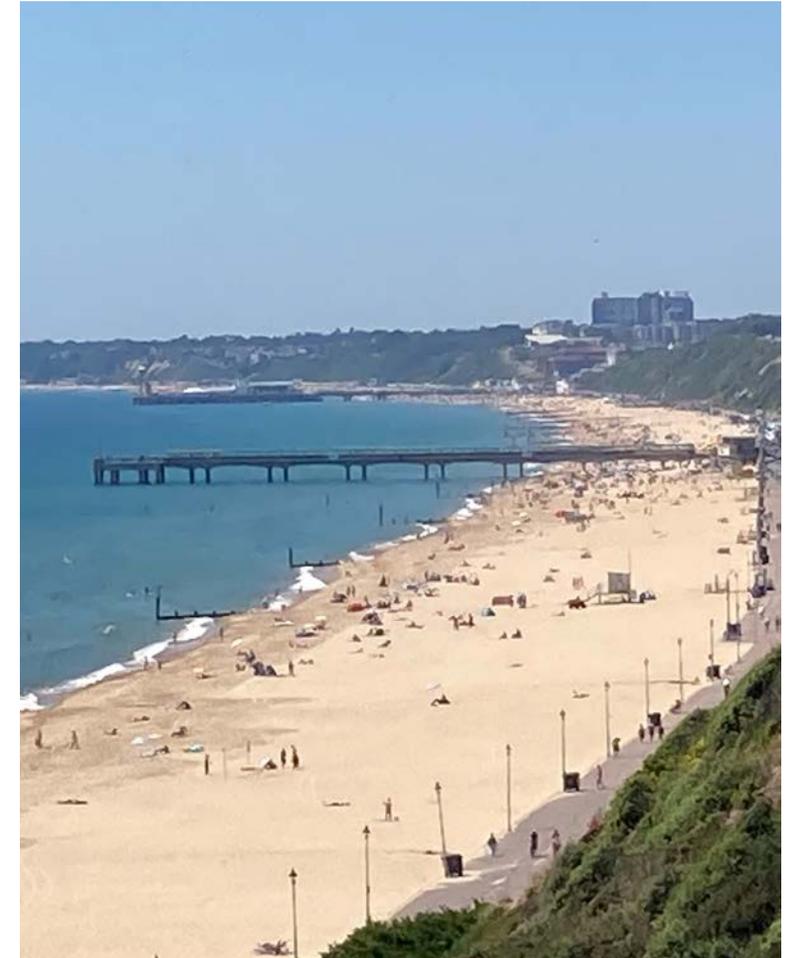
Blackbody comparison

# Field comparison

20<sup>th</sup> -24<sup>th</sup> June, 2022, @ Boscombe Pier, Bournemouth, UK



Location

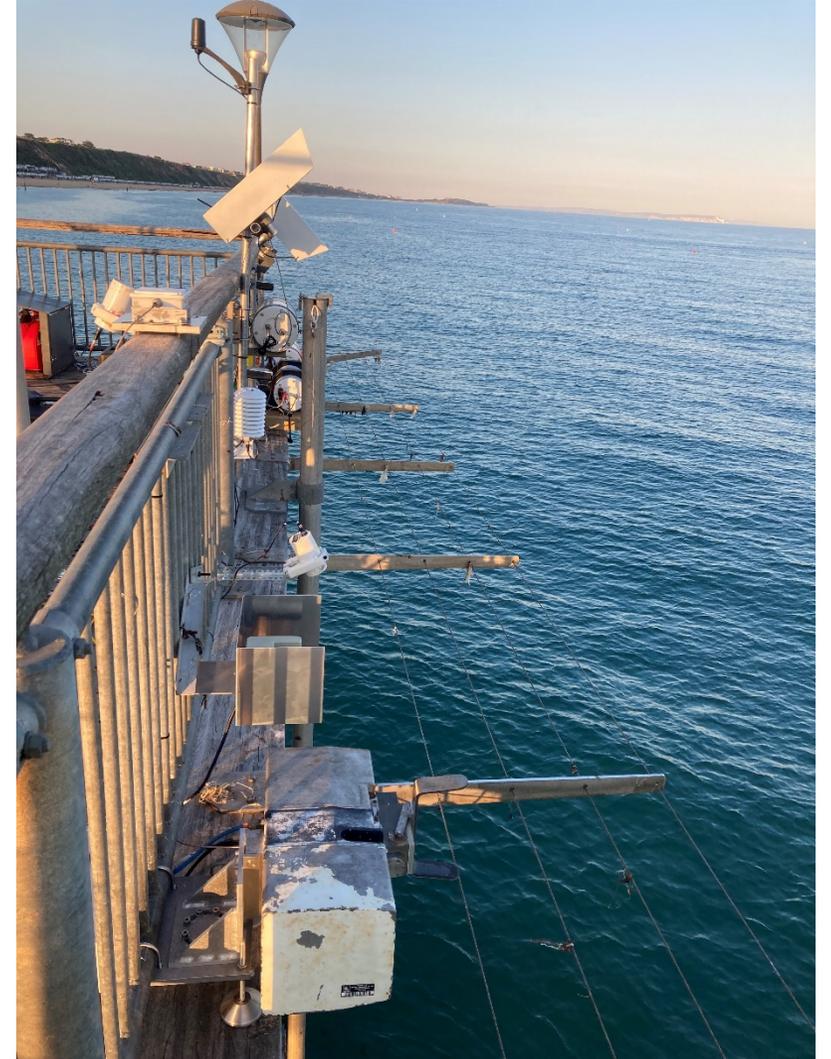


The Pier

# Field comparison



Preparation



After set-up

# Future plans

- Data analysis in progress
- Reports to be submitted to CEOS WGCV and published
- Journal papers to be produced





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