Broadband Radiometry Instrument Focus Group

ARM/ASR PI Meeting, Tysons, VA March 16, 2017

Welcome!

- Major topic areas to cover:
 - Instrument Issues
 - Group charge and focus
 - Related campaigns
 - Other?

Agenda

Instrument Issues:

- Status update on Ventilation issues progress (Mike Ritsche) [10 min]
- Progress on downward facing radiometer ventilation design? (Mike Ritsche) [2 min]
- ShipRad/PRP progress (Mike Reynolds) [5 min]
- Status update on IR calibrations progress (Mike Dooraghi) [10 min]
- Discussion: [20 min]
 - Are we ready to recommend reprocessing of historical LW data yet?
 - Ventilator issues?
 - Etc.
- Group Charge and Focus:
 - Expanding the group to include spectral radiometers (Laura Riihimaki) [5 min]
 - Discussion [20 min]
- <u>Related Campaigns:</u>
 - Fall 2017 Absolute IR Instrument Campaign (Allison McComiskey) [10 min]
 - Ongoing IR Loss Methodologies Study (Chuck Long) [8 min]
 - Collaboration with 2017-18 Cold Climate mitigation campaign (Chuck Long) [7 min]
- Other
- General Discussion

ARM Ship Radiometer Systems

- MAGIC campaign included adding SPN1 to PRP to test tilt correction of SW data
 - 1-sec sampling
 - Ship navigation data
 - Issue with latency of IP communications
- Discussion agreed to redesign
 - Separate FRSR and broadband systems
 - Copy AAF design for broadband

ShipRad Systems



3 systems, each treated as unit
Need to characterize angular offset
between SW radiometers and nav
2 in use, one as spare

Each unit has standard shaded SPN, modified unshaded SPN, PIR, aspirated T/RH probe, VectorNav 3000 navigation unit, Campbell CR1000 logger



MARCUS Campaign



- Poster:
 - "A Study of IR Loss Correction Methodologies for Commercially Available Pyranometers"
 - Chuck Long, Afshin Andreas, John Augustine, Mike Dooraghi, Aron Habte Emiel Hall, Mark Kutchenreiter, Allison McComiskey, Ibrahim Reda, Manajit Sengupta
 - Poster session B1, Wed 3:30 5:00 pm, Tysons Ballroom, Poster# 63

- Being conducted at NREL SRRL facility
 - Start Nov 11, 2016
 - Run through spring
- Common commercially available pyranometers
- DC ventilated and no ventilator

Model	Ventilation	Provider
PIR	Ventilated DC	SRRL
PIR	Ventilated AC	SRRL
PIR	Unventilated	SRRL
CGR4	Ventilated DC	SRRL
CG4	Unventilated	SRRL
SR-75	Ventilated DC	NOAA
SR-75	Unventilated	NOAA
MS-80	Ventilated	SRRL
MS-80	Unventilated	SRRL
PSP	Ventilated DC	SRRL
PSP	Ventilated AC	SGP
PSP	Unventilated	SGP
CMP 11	Ventilated DC	SRRL
CMP 11	Unventilated	SRRL
CMP22	Ventilated DC	SRRL
CMP22	Unventilated	SRRL
SR-25	Unventilated	SRRL
Direct CHP1	N/A	SRRL
Diffuse B&W	Ventilated DC	SRRL
Diffuse CMP22	Ventilated DC	SRRL

- Methodologies include:
 - cgswda = all-data detector only, no day factor (Dutton et al.)
 - Cgswfa = all-data full, no day factor ***
 - Cgswdm = dry/moist mode detector only, no day factor
 - cgswfm = dry/moist mode full, no day factor ***
 - cgswdaf = all-data detector only with day factor
 - Cgswfaf = all-data full, with day factor ***
 - Cgswdmf = dry/moist mode detector only, with day factor
 - Cgswfmf = dry/moist mode full, with day factor ***
 - TC = Thermal Correction using Effective Net Infrared and Instrument Rnet
 - ZC = Zenith Correction using 2-degree AM/PM Averaged Responsivity vs Zenith Angle
 - TZC = Thermal and Zenith Correction
- Pyrgeometer data from ventilated or no ventilator PIR or CGR4, actual or "effective" instrument net IR









It's a cold world out there!



NSA Radiometer IOP

Storm Peak Lab riming, CO, Oct 10, 2010

Cold Climate Issues

- Instruments impacted by meteorological conditions: snow, frost rime, etc.
- Other issues include:
 - Thermopile sensitivity at cold temperatures
 - Hazardous conditions for personnel
 - Cracking of electrical cables due to cold temps
 - Possibly shifting bases for instrument stands
 - Etc.

NOAA Barrow Example



NSA IOP Tests Performed

- Eppley instruments only
- Two different fan output flow volumes
 Standard speed and high speed (18/44 CFM)
- AC vs. DC powered ventilator heaters
- Optimal heater placement inside ventilator (IR effects versus mitigation)
- Various heater designs
- Effects of insulation on sun shield
 - More heat to dome

Radiometer Dome and Shield Accumulation

- PIR most susceptible to rime accumulation on sun shield

 Or wind direction effect?
- Snow accumulation for all





Conclusions

- Eppley ventilator sun shield too flat on top for optimal cold climate use
- Higher speed fans are better
- Better design would have steeper sun shield and air flow more directed over dome
- Heating helps, but insufficient for all cases
 - Balance between heating and increased IR offset effects

De-Icing Comparison Experiment



Chris Cox, Chair BSRN CCI WG NOAA Barrow site

Preliminary Experimental Layout



So far about 20 radiometers, EKO still to come 9 different ventilator designs

Barrow Climatology

Campaign will run August 2017 – July 2018 Additional permutations and/or changes are dependent on conditions experienced



ARM Interest, Contribution?

- What configuration of ventilator fans and heating is ARM currently deploying?
- Can ARM mount a camera to monitor operational instruments, 10-minute images?
- Any interest in trying any other configurations?

Gert: New ventilator design



Ventilation blocking: Jungfraujoch, Sonnblick Mountain Observatory



Internal heating

Radiometers at Storm Peak Lab, CO, winter 2010



Matsui, N., Long, C. N., Augustine, J., Halliwell, D., Uttal, T., Longenecker, D., Niebergall, O., Wendell, J., and Albee, R., 2012: Evaluation of Arctic broadband surface radiation measurements, Atmos. Meas. Tech., 5, 429-438, doi:10.5194/amt-5-429-2012.

- STORMVEX
 Campaign
- Significant
 riming and
 "100 year"
 snow
- SPN-1 virtually unaffected
- Recommend as ancillary radiometer?

SPN resistance to snow



SIRTA site, near Paris France, Jordi Badosa and Martial Haeffelin

- It snowed!
- SPN-1 not buried
- Recommend as ancillary radiometer?
 - Serve as QC tool for components
 - Serves as
 "best estimate"
 when primary
 contaminated