



Evaluation of experiments regarding solar radiation on radiosonde temperature sensors

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8th GRUAN Implementation and Coordination Meeting (ICM-8)
Boulder, CO, USA
27 April 2016

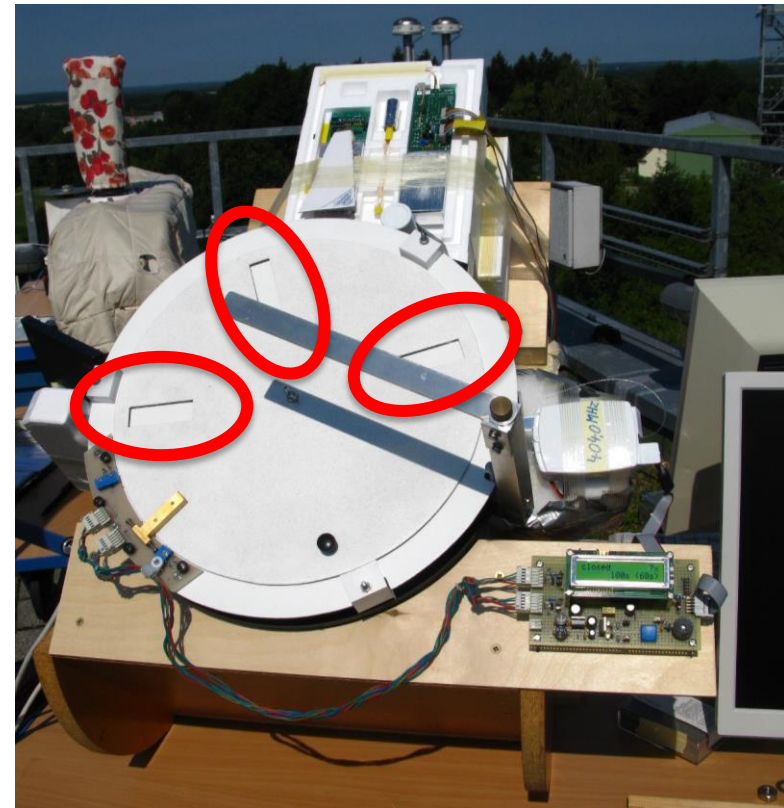
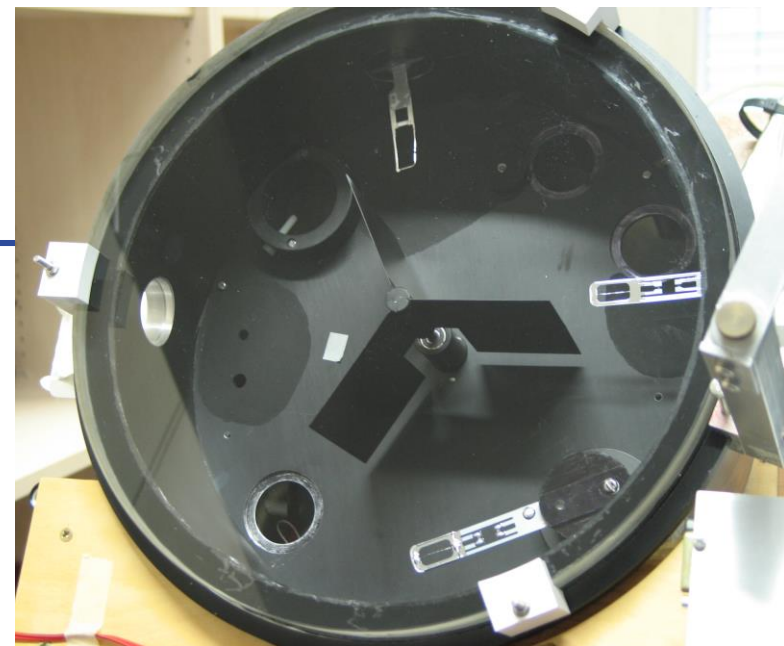
- Sensor heating by solar radiation major issue for radiosonde measurements
- Effect dominant in stratosphere; ~ 1 K
- \rightarrow Correction for T essential
- Uncertainty of correction includes:
 - model approaches for albedo, sensor orientation, effective ventilation (pendulum motion),
 - **sensor heating due to solar radiation**

- ΔT : effective heating of T -sensor above ambient air temperature (as net effect of solar irradiation and cooling by ventilation)
- Experimental approach:
Ground based (and laboratory) measurements of ΔT as a function of irradiation I_a , pressure p , and air ventilation v as the (considered) dimensions affecting the sensor temperature
- Parameterization included in GRUAN correction model:

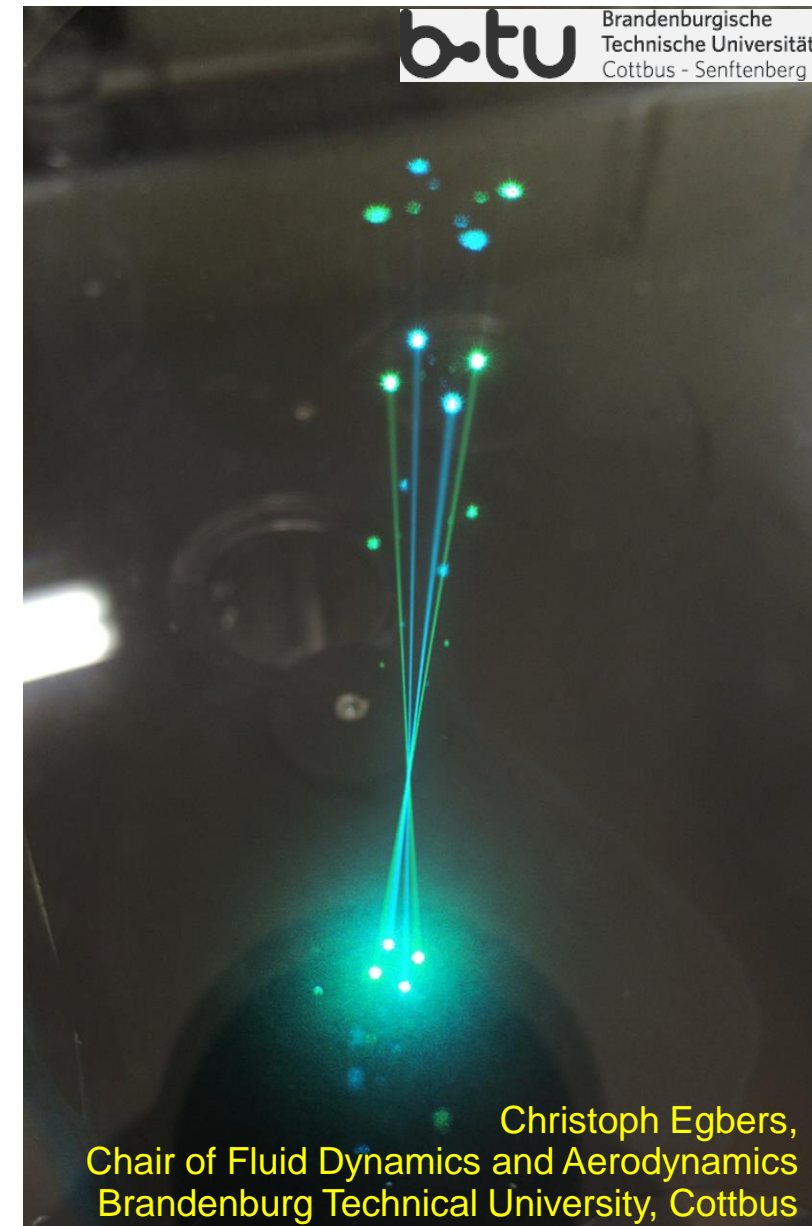
$$\Delta T = a \left(\frac{I_a}{p \cdot v} \right)^b \quad (\text{Dirksen et al., 2014})$$

Measurements

- MOL radiation chamber:
up to 3 RS simultaneously, $p = 3$ hPa to ambient,
sun is radiation source
 - p and background T inside chamber recorded by
RS92 (shadow)
 - Sensors exposed to sun for preselected time
periods by aperture system
 - Irradiance controlled by sun and grey filters;
measured outside the chamber by pyrheliometer
(CHP 1, Kipp & Zonen);
setup orientation perpendicular to sun;
→ **maximum ΔT**
 - Ventilation (v) assumed as rotational speed of fan
- Evaluation of MOL data (2012-2015) for Vaisala
RS92 & RS41, Modem M10, and Graw DFM-09

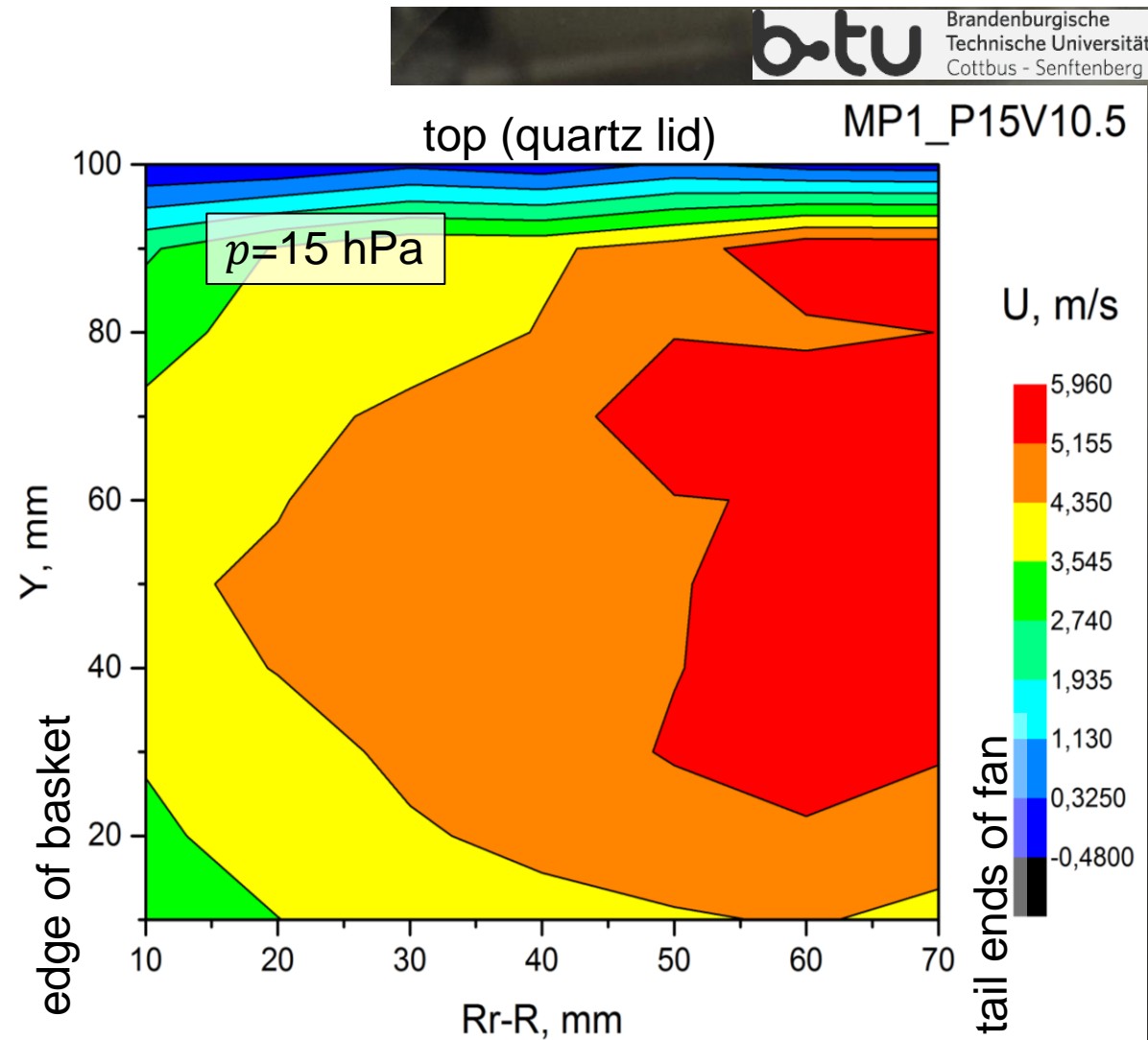


- Measurement of air flow field within chamber using LDA (Laser Doppler Anemometry) at different p



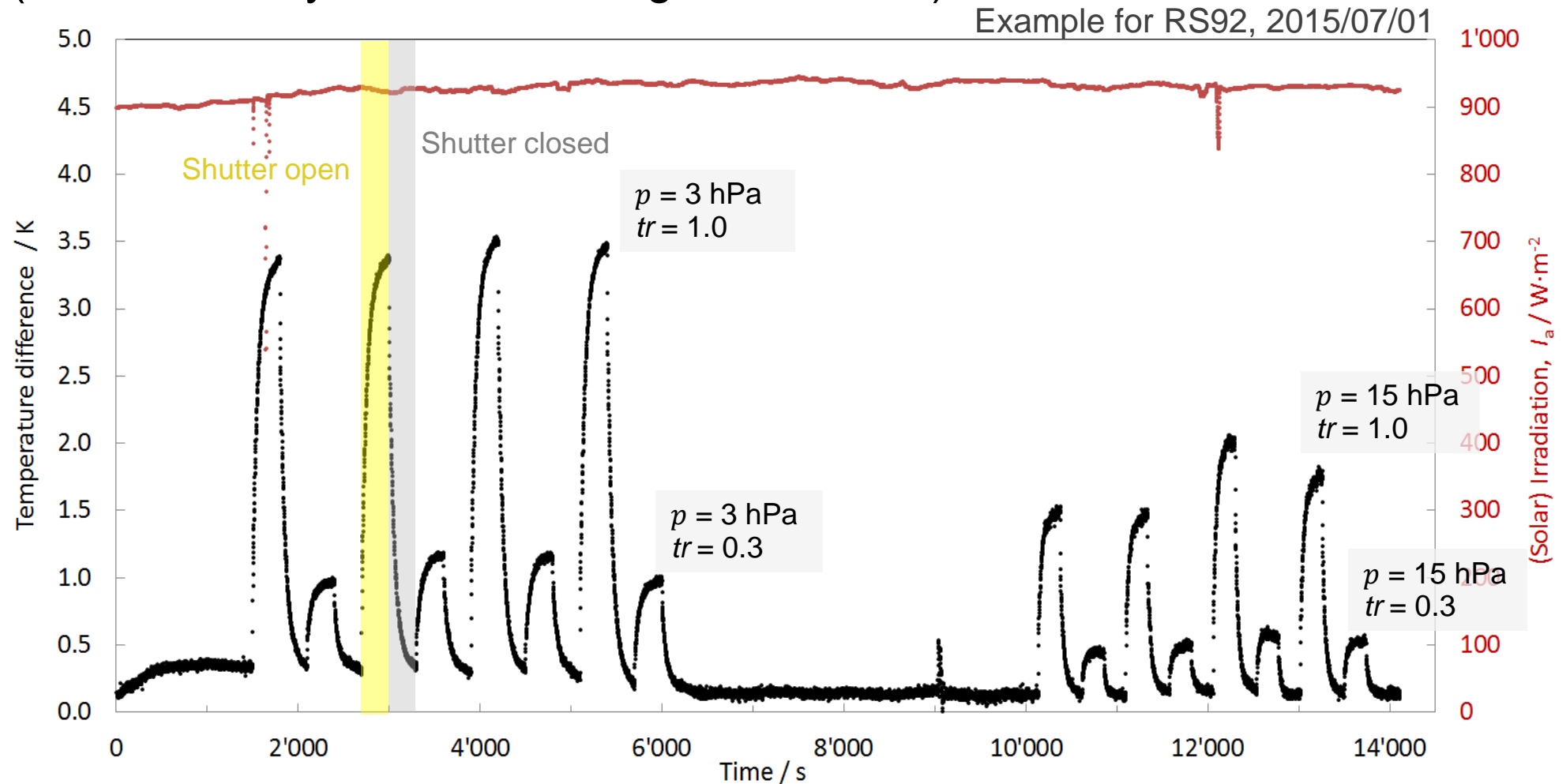
- Measurement of air flow field within chamber using LDA (Laser Doppler Anemometry) at different p

→ Results indicate correctness of assumptions about v within less than $\pm 1 \text{ m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$



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Record from test sonde for T – effect by irradiation, $v = 5 \text{ m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$,
("detrended" by data from background sonde)

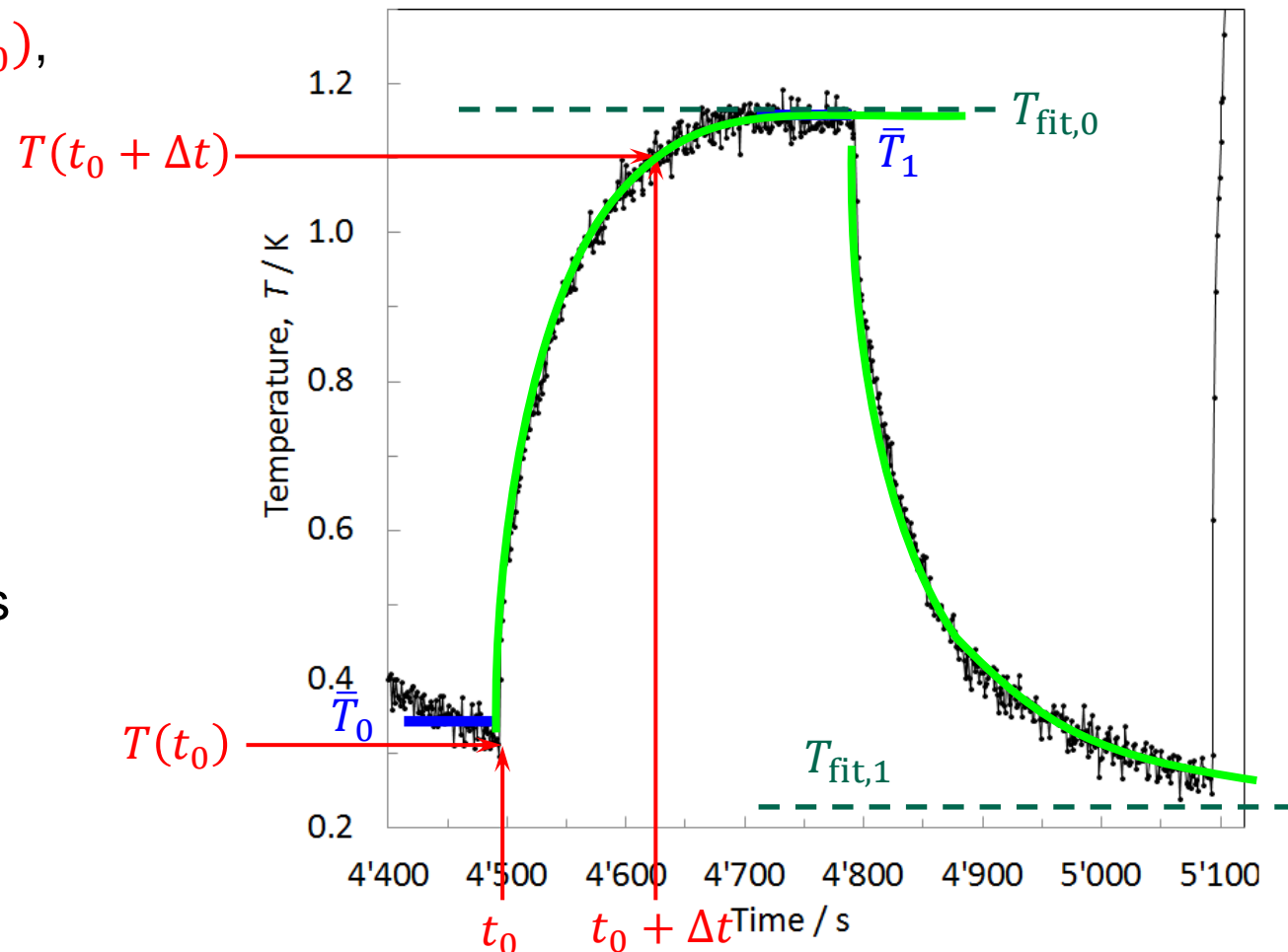


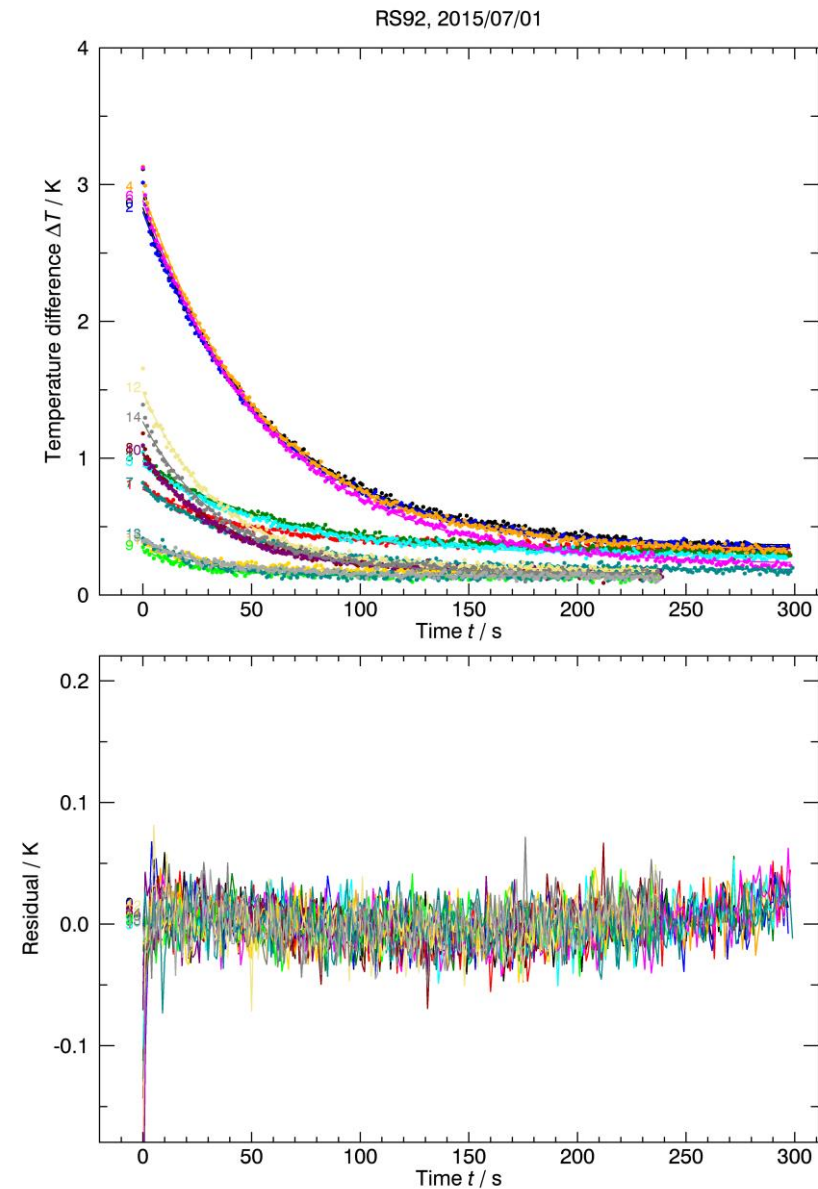
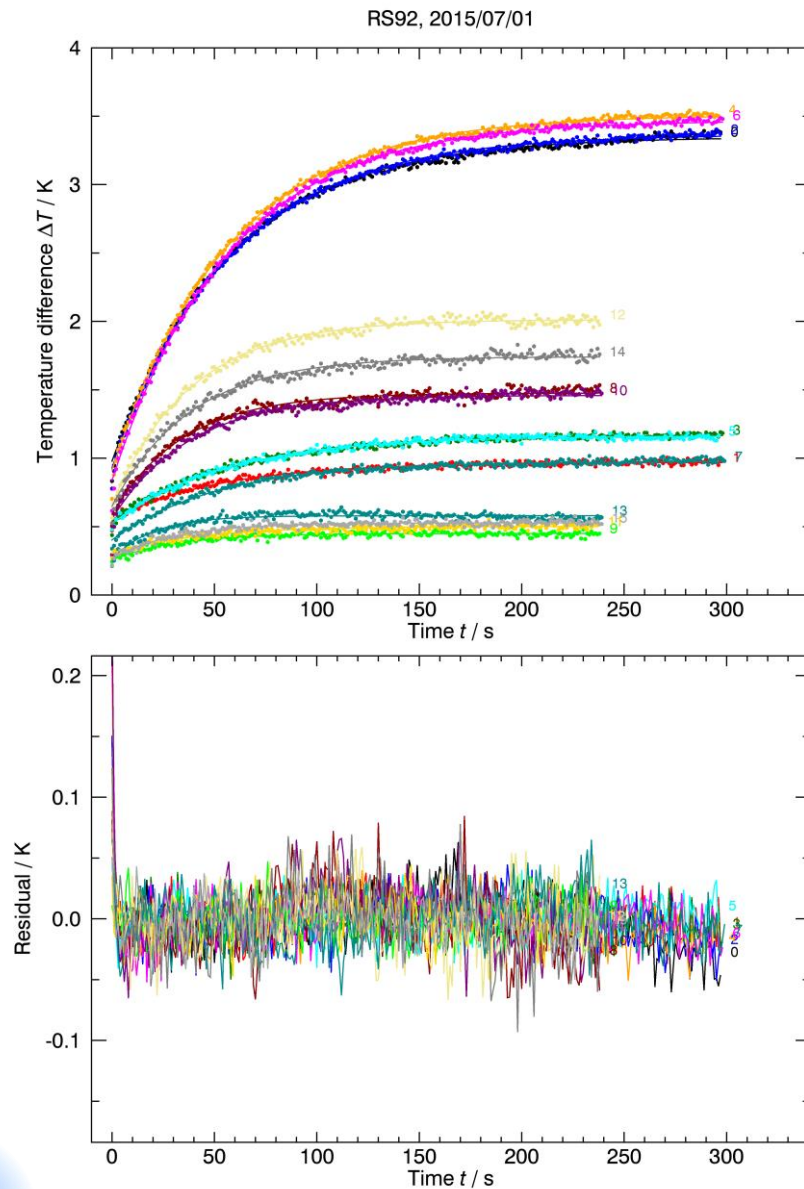
ΔT estimated by 3 methods:

1) Difference $T(t_0 + \Delta t) - T(t_0)$,
with a fixed Δt

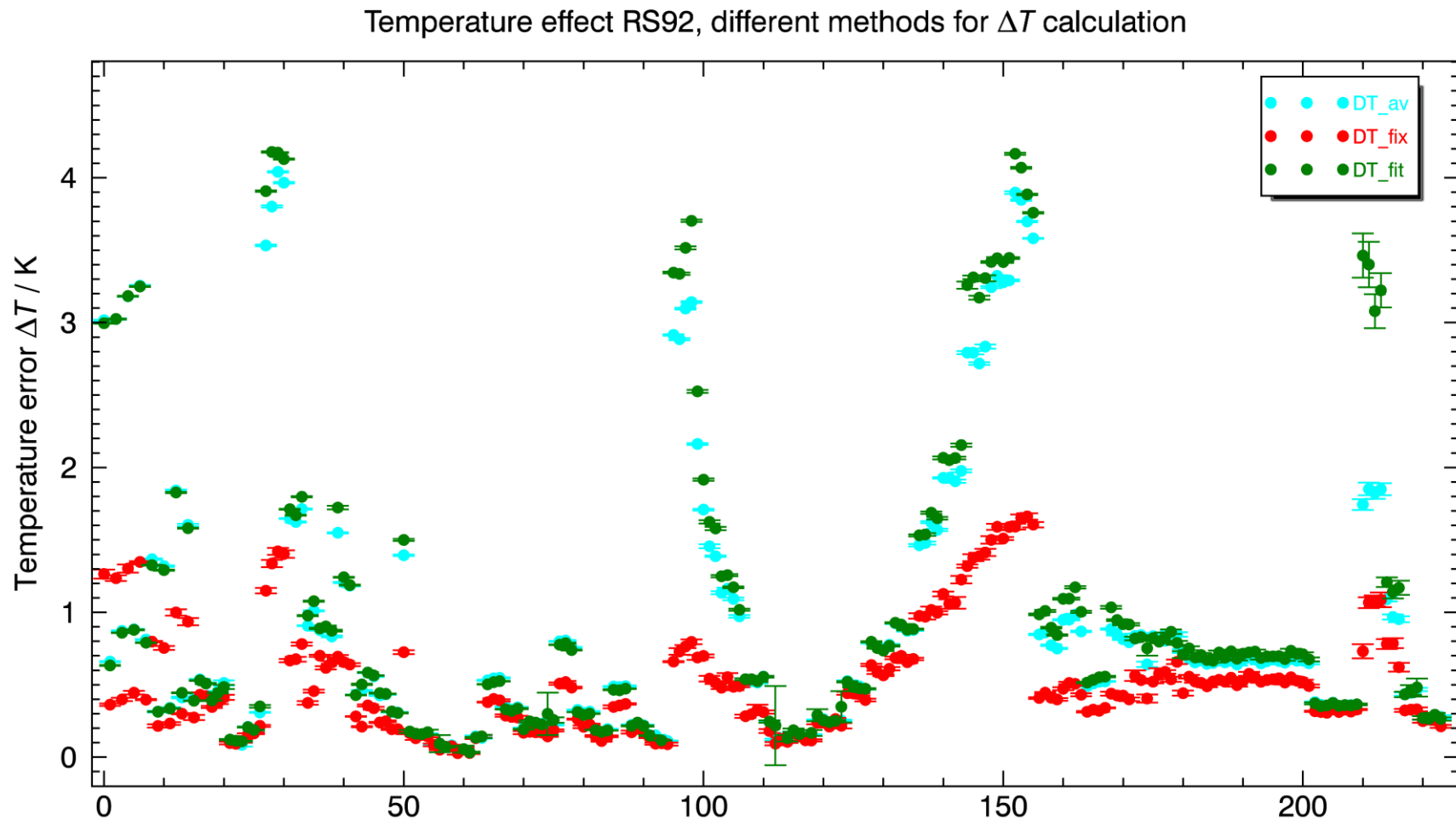
2) Difference of averages
immediately before rising
edge (\bar{T}_0), and at the end
of the plateau (\bar{T}_1): $\bar{T}_1 - \bar{T}_0$;
similar for descending edge

3) Fitting exponential functions
 $T_{\text{fit}} + T_1 \cdot e^{-(\lambda \cdot t)}$ to rising and
falling edges, $T_{\text{fit},0} - T_{\text{fit},1}$;
→ independent of 'integrity' of
jumps





ΔT evaluated as T-difference for fixed time interval, T-averages, exponential fits



Parameterization $\Delta T = a \left(\frac{I_a}{p \cdot v} \right)^b$

Deutscher Wetterdienst
Wetter und Klima aus einer Hand



RS92:

$$a = 0.23 \pm 0.01$$

$$b = 0.75 \pm 0.01$$

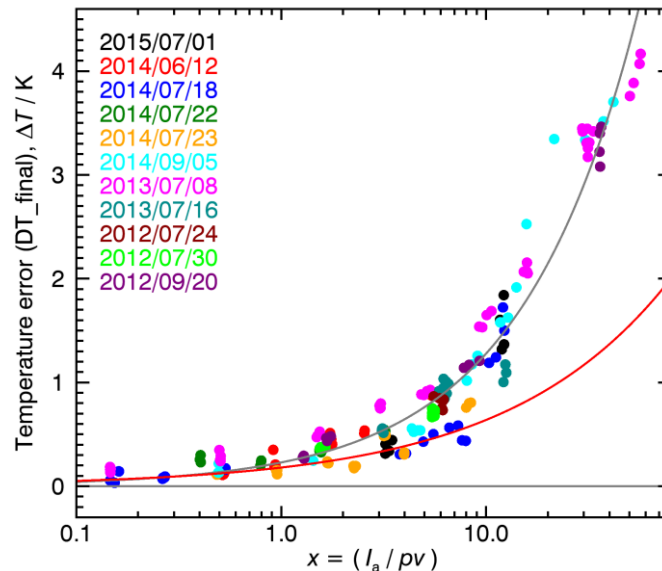
RS92:

(Dirksen, 2014)

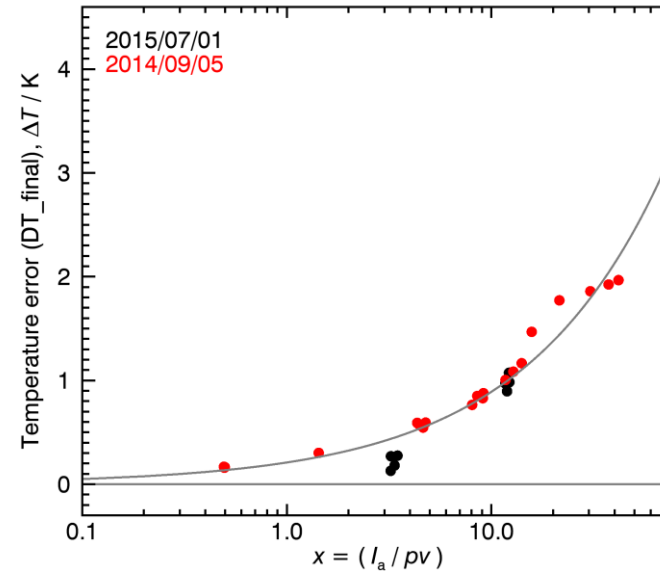
$$a = 0.18 \pm 0.03$$

$$b = 0.55 \pm 0.06$$

Parameterization, RS92, --> Measurement date



Parameterization, RS41, --> Measurement date



RS41:

$$a = 0.21 \pm 0.02$$

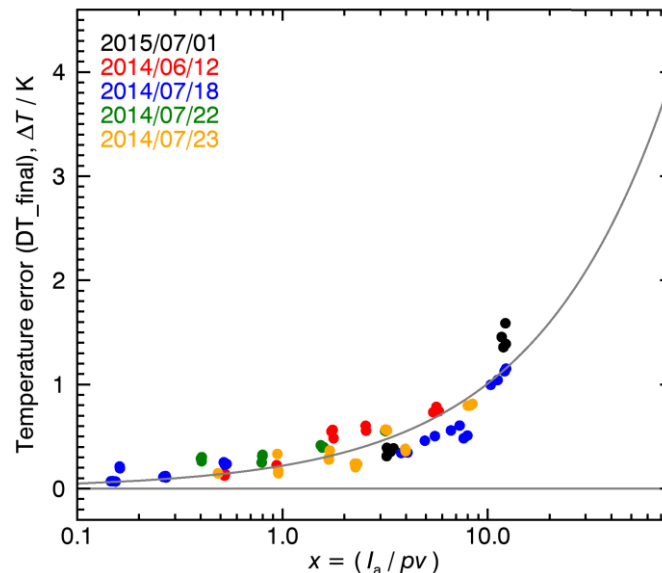
$$b = 0.63 \pm 0.03$$

M10:

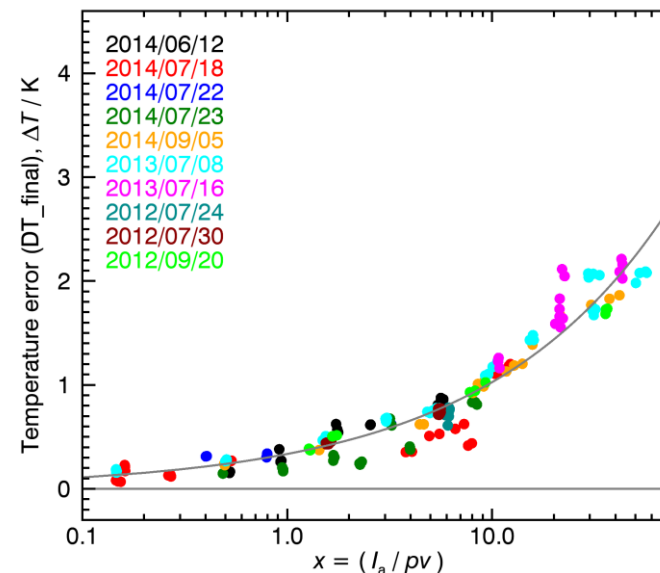
$$a = 0.22 \pm 0.02$$

$$b = 0.66 \pm 0.04$$

Parameterization, M10, --> Measurement date



Parameterization, GRAW, --> Measurement date



DFM-09:

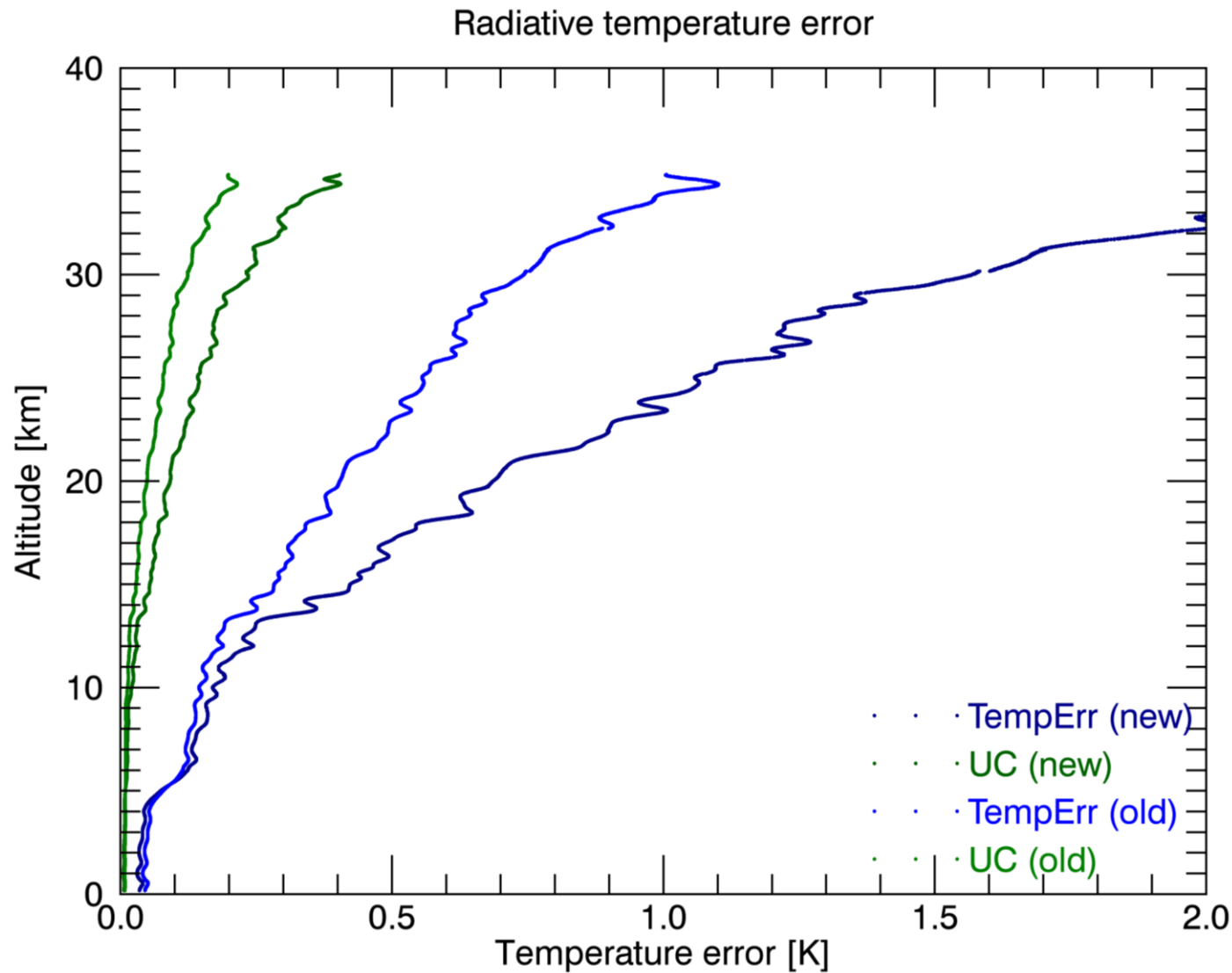
$$a = 0.34 \pm 0.01$$

$$b = 0.49 \pm 0.01$$



- (Re-)evaluation of existing and new data for the effect of solar radiation on temperature measurements with radiosondes
- Improved methods for ΔT estimation, more data
- Outcome: parameterization based on empirical approach
$$\Delta T = a \left(\frac{I_a}{p \cdot v} \right)^b \text{ more reliable}$$
- Consequences (RS92): significant increase of ΔT -effect, about a factor of 2 at low p

→ overestimating ΔT ?



Correction of T -
error due to solar
radiation in GDP v.2
for RS92

„new“ vs. „old“
coefficients:

$$a = 0.18 \rightarrow 0.23$$

$$b = 0.55 \rightarrow 0.75$$

To what extent does the MOL radiation setup represent real conditions?

→ thermal radiation (*not considered in ΔT parameterization*):

difference chamber <-> stratosphere
(chamber surfaces, ...), *how much?*

→ role of effective time response in conjunction with orientation changes (pendulum motion)?

Thank you!