



# Evaluation of experiments regarding solar radiation on radiosonde temperature sensors

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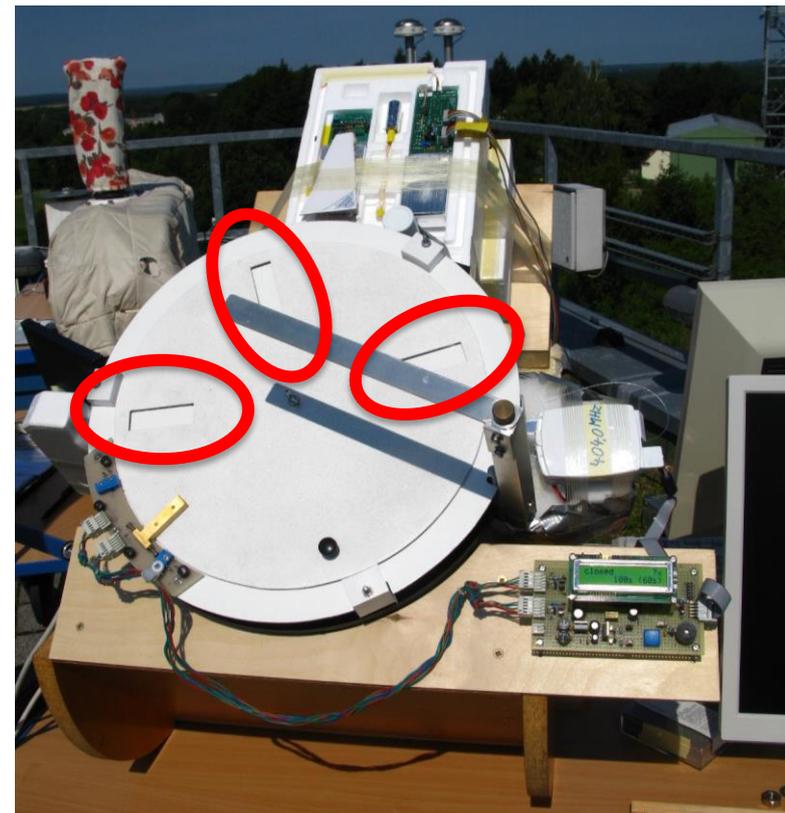
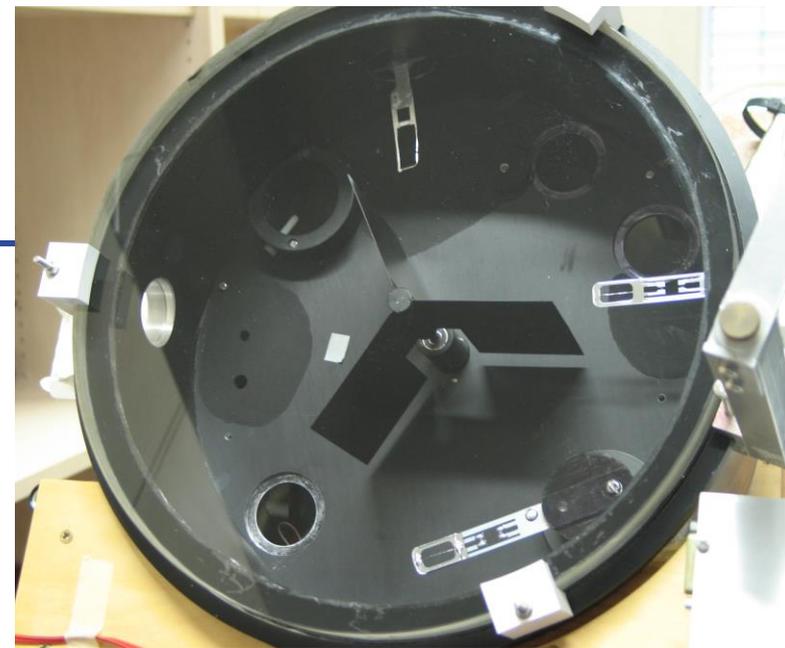
- Sensor heating by solar radiation major issue for radiosonde measurements
- Effect dominant in stratosphere; ~1 K
- → Correction for  $T$  essential
- Uncertainty of correction includes:
  - model approaches for albedo, sensor orientation, effective ventilation (pendulum motion),
  - **sensor heating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

- $\Delta T$ : 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  $\Delta T$  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:

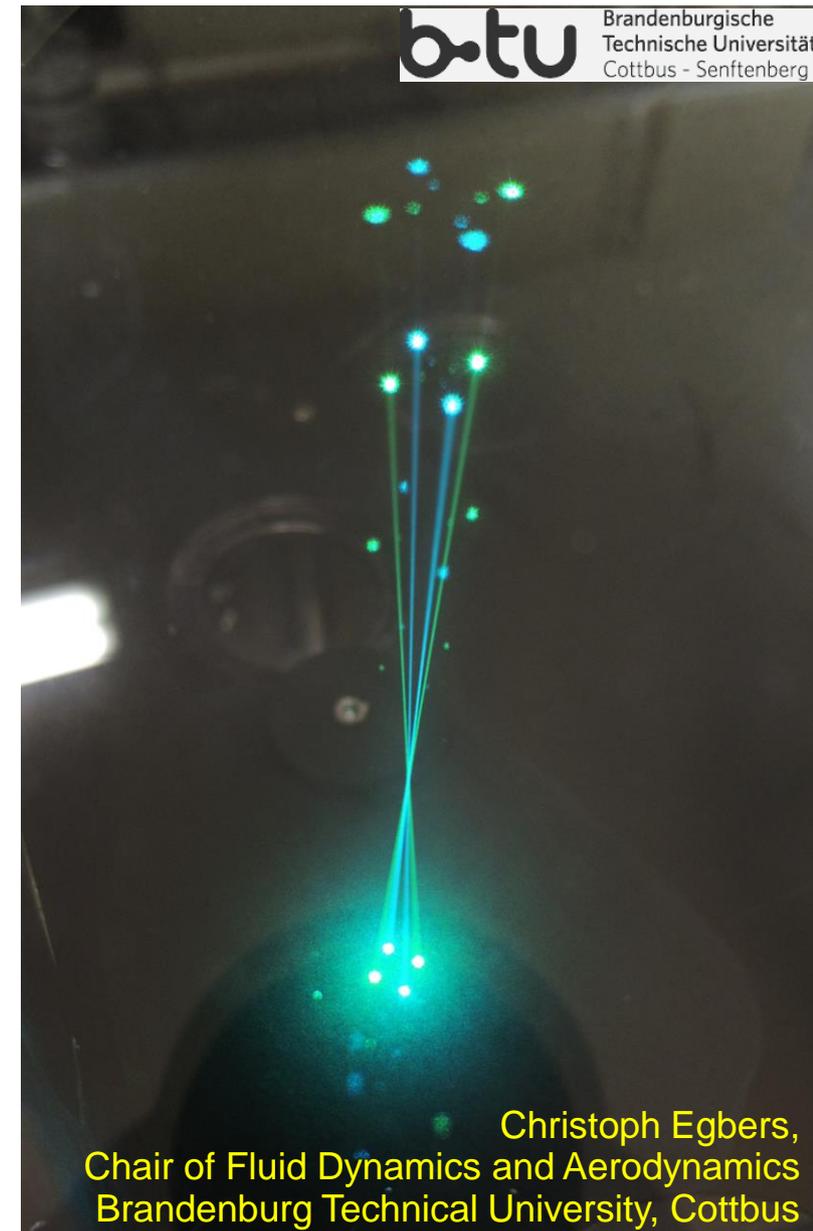
$$\Delta T = a \left( \frac{I_a}{p \cdot v} \right)^b \quad (\text{Dirksen et al., 2014})$$

# 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  $\Delta T$
  - Ventilation ( $v$ ) assumed as rotational speed of fan
- Evaluation of MOL data (2012-2015) for Vaisala  
RS92 & RS41, Modem M10, and Graw DFM-09



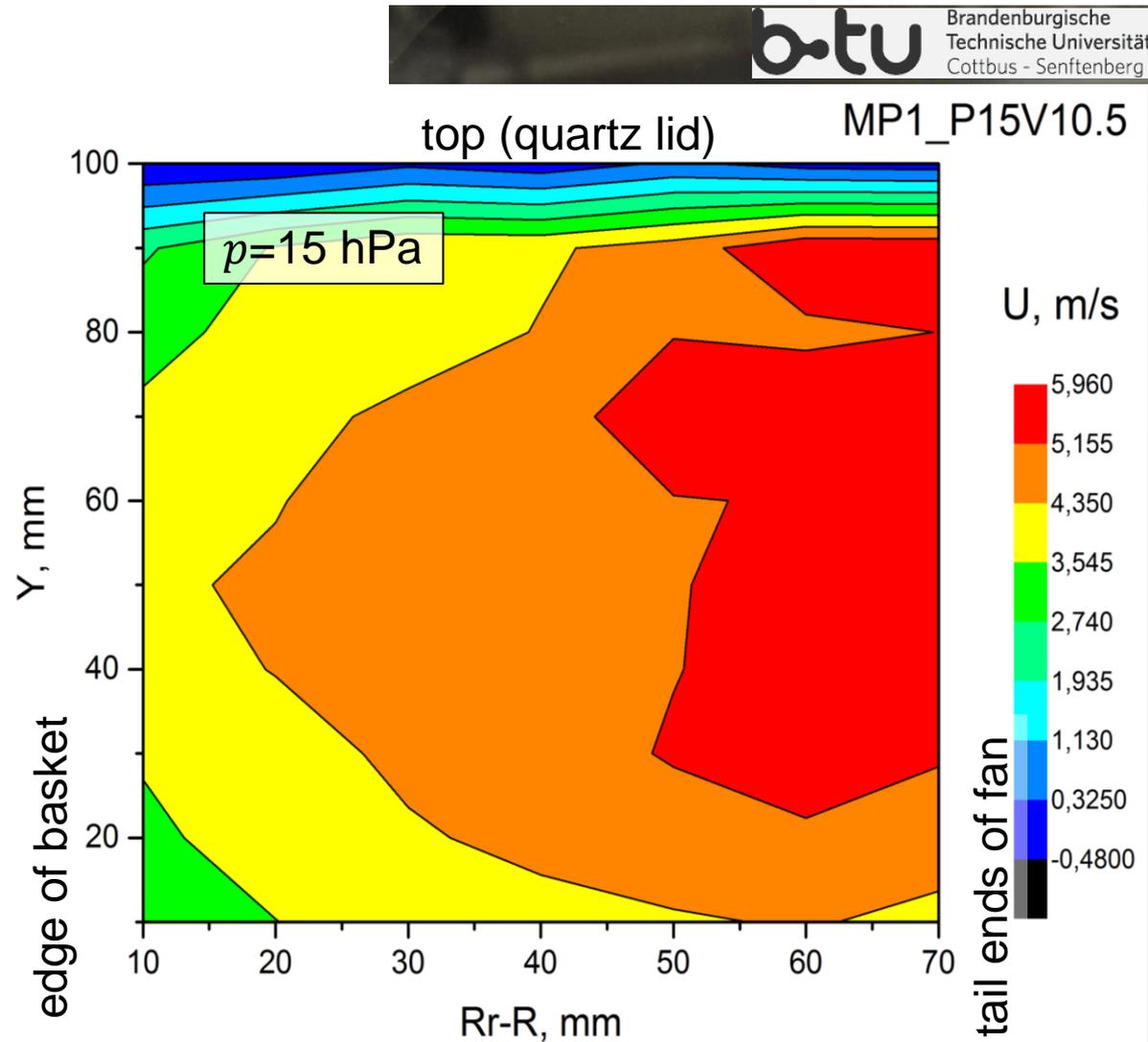
- Measurement of air flow field within chamber using LDA (Laser Doppler Anemometry) at different  $p$



# Measurements: $v$

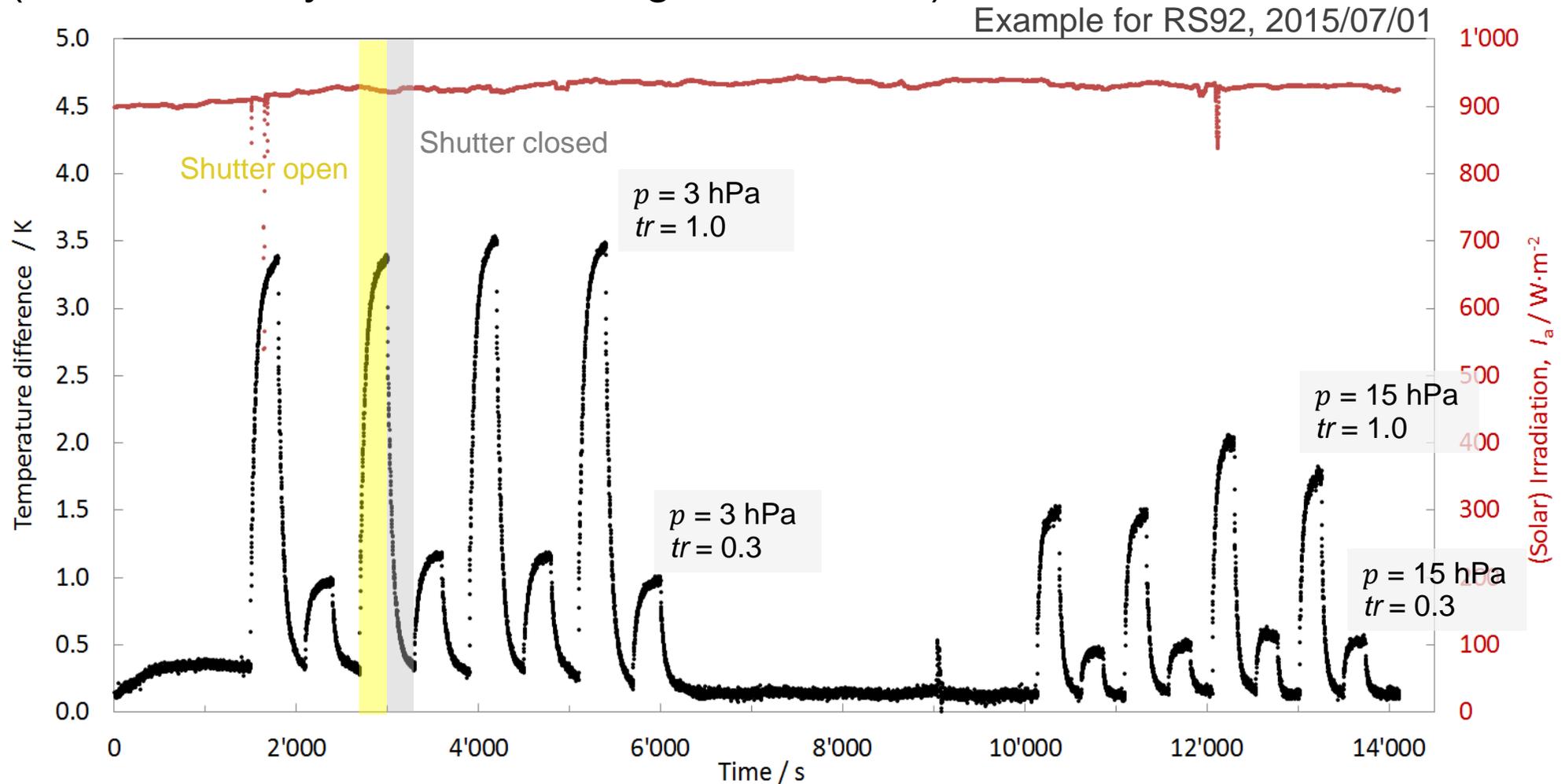
- Measurement of air flow field within chamber using LDA (Laser Doppler Anemometry) at different  $p$

→ 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)

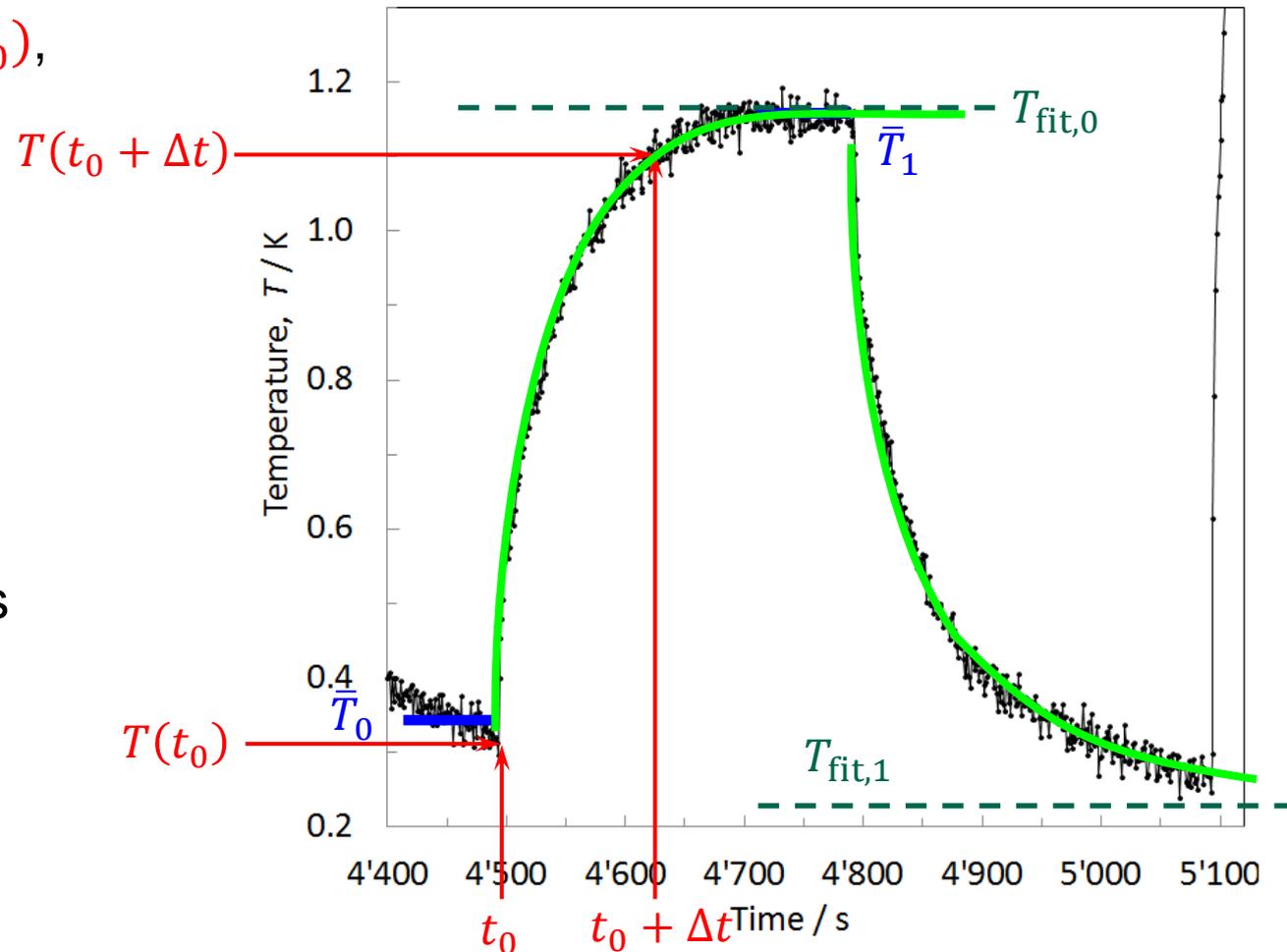


$\Delta T$  estimated by 3 methods:

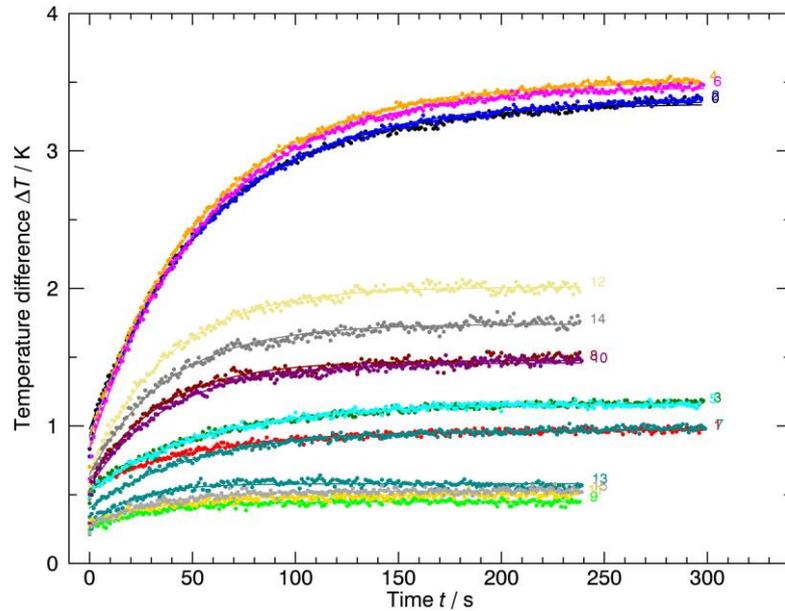
1) Difference  $T(t_0 + \Delta t) - T(t_0)$ ,  
with a fixed  $\Delta t$

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

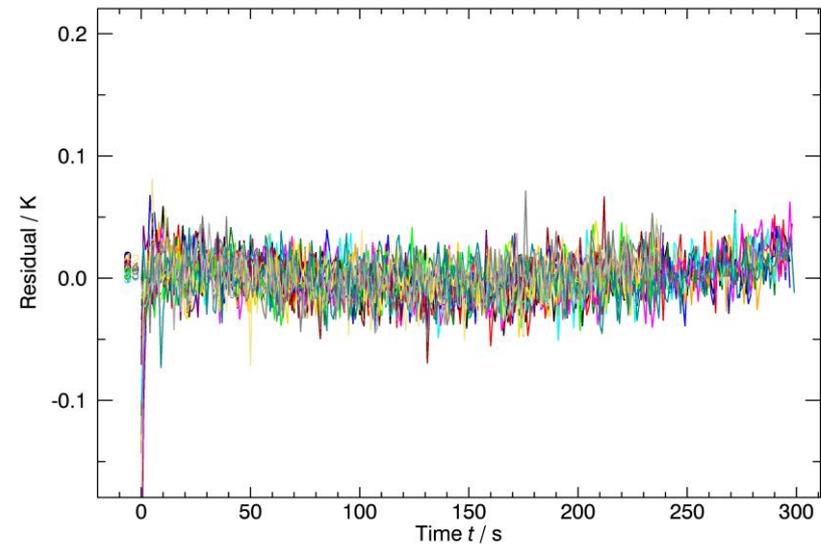
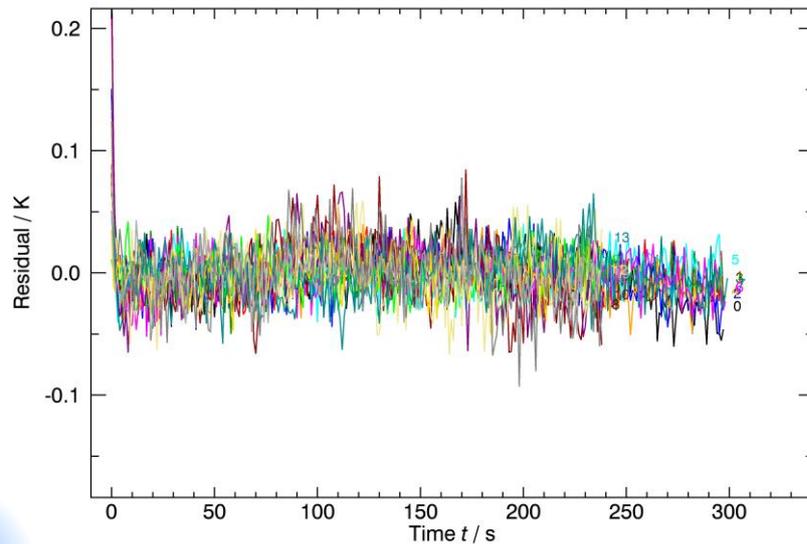
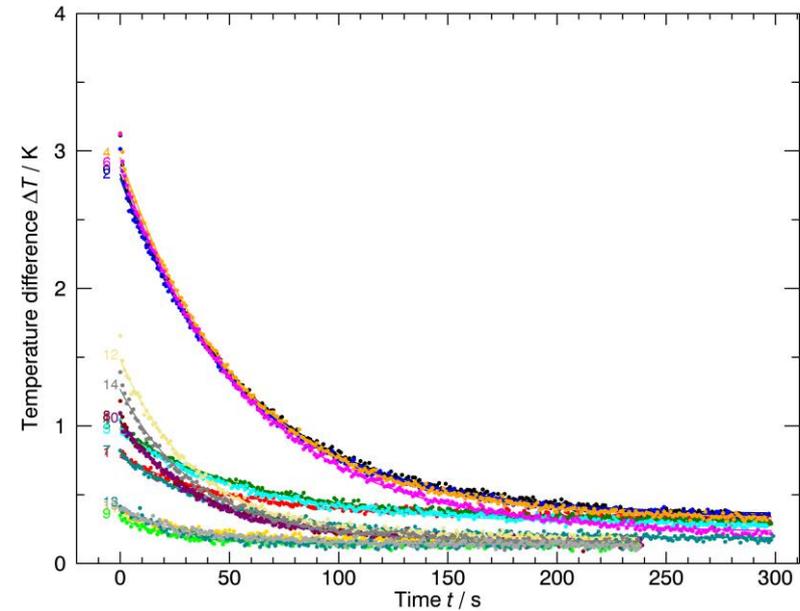
3) Fitting exponential functions  
 $T_{\text{fit}} + T_1 \cdot e^{-(\lambda \cdot t)}$  to rising and  
falling edges,  $T_{\text{fit},0} - T_{\text{fit},1}$ ;  
→ independent of 'integrity' of  
jumps



RS92, 2015/07/01

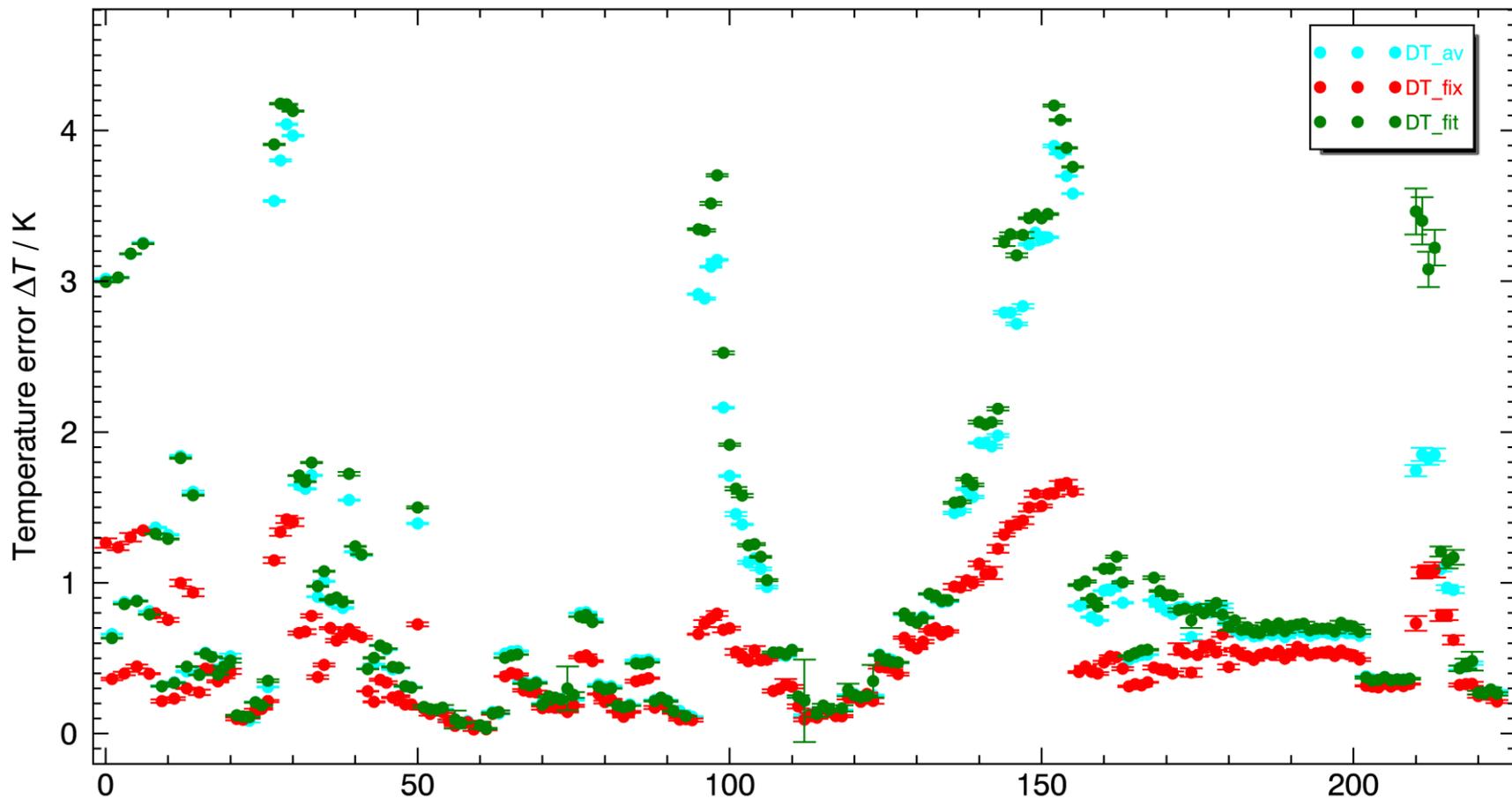


RS92, 2015/07/01



$\Delta T$  evaluated as T-difference for fixed time interval, T-averages, exponential fits

Temperature effect RS92, different methods for  $\Delta T$  calculation



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

RS92:

$$a = 0.23 \pm 0.01$$

$$b = 0.75 \pm 0.01$$

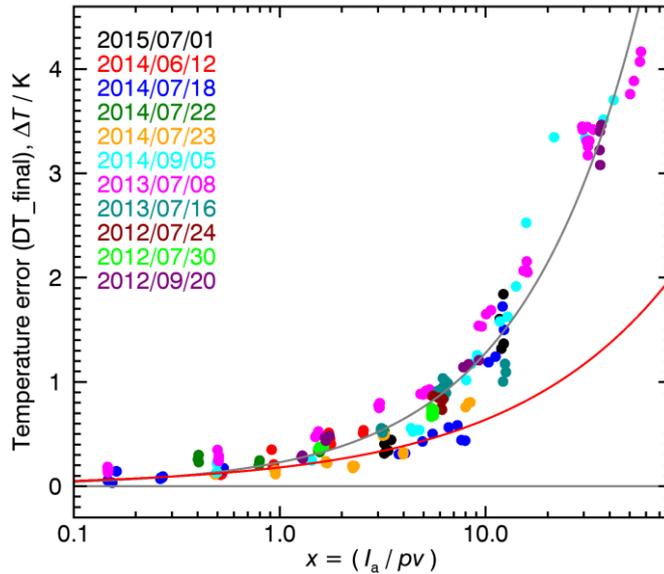
RS92:

(Dirksen, 2014)

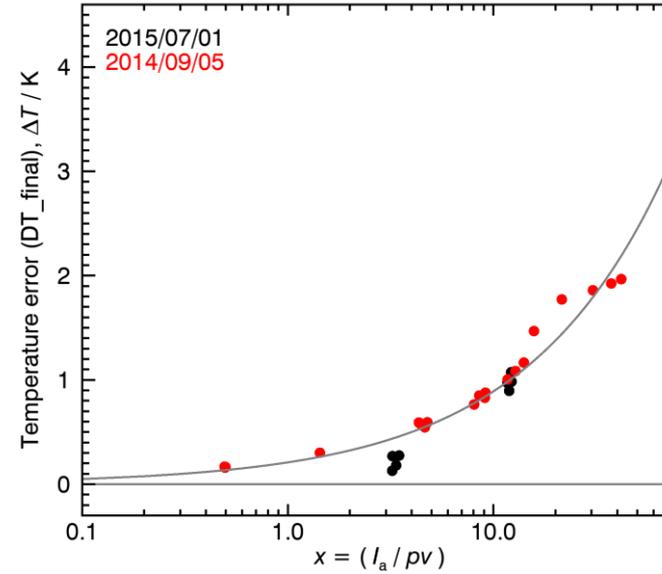
$$a = 0.18 \pm 0.03$$

$$b = 0.55 \pm 0.06$$

Parameterization, RS92, --> Measurement date



Parameterization, RS41, --> Measurement date



RS41:

$$a = 0.21 \pm 0.02$$

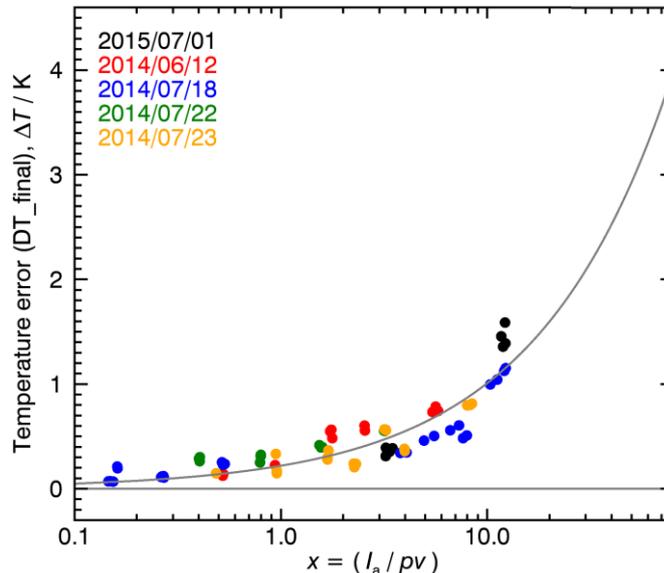
$$b = 0.63 \pm 0.03$$

M10:

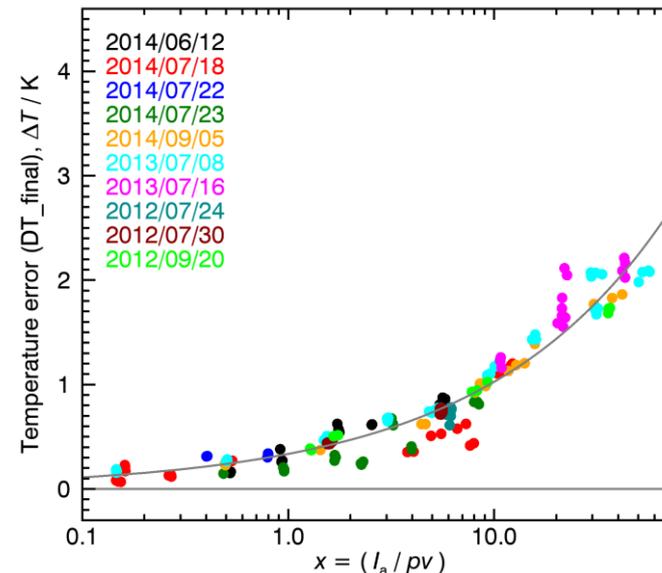
$$a = 0.22 \pm 0.02$$

$$b = 0.66 \pm 0.04$$

Parameterization, M10, --> Measurement date



Parameterization, GRAW, --> Measurement date



DFM-09:

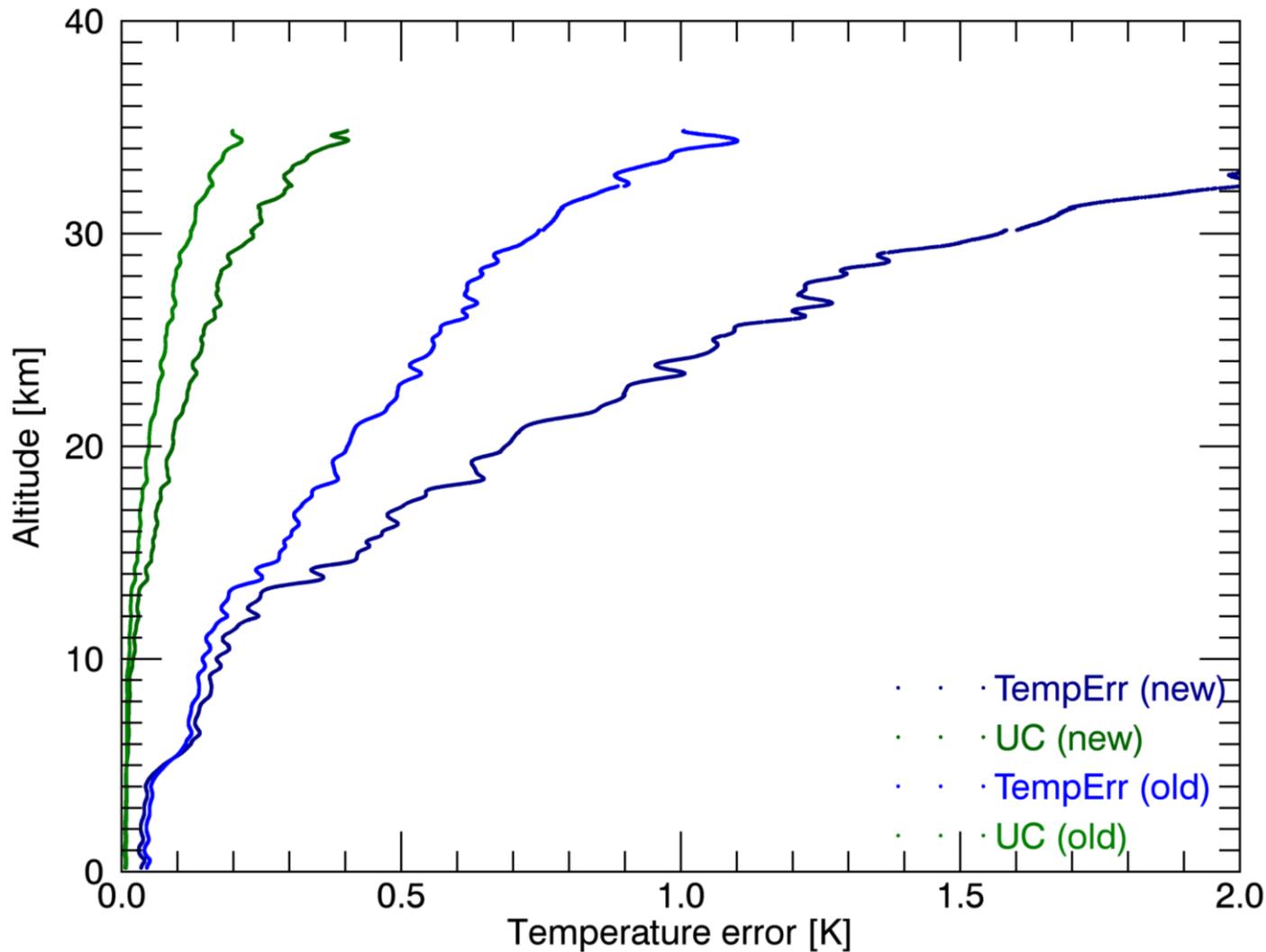
$$a = 0.34 \pm 0.01$$

$$b = 0.49 \pm 0.01$$

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

→ overestimating  $\Delta T$  ?

Radiative temperature error



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  $\Delta T$  parameterization*):

difference chamber  $\leftrightarrow$  stratosphere  
(chamber surfaces, ...), *how much?*

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

*Thank you!*