

Calibration Certificate

No. 2008-92-10-1

Calibration Item

UVB Pyranometer

Manufacturer	Yankee Environmental Systems, Inc.
Type	UVB-1
Serial number	010938

Customer

PMOD/WRC
Dorfstrasse 33
7260 Davos Dorf
Switzerland

Calibration Mark

2008-92-10-1

Date of calibration

20 June - 11 July, 2008

Davos Dorf, 22 September, 2008

Dr. Gregor Hülsen
In charge of calibration

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Head UV Center

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Calibration procedure

The test instrument was installed on the roof platform of PMOD/WRC beside the reference spectroradiometer QASUME¹ (Gröbner et al., 2005). The measurement signal U was recorded on an Agilent 34970A data acquisition system. The darksignal of the instrument U_{dark} was obtained during the night (20 UT to 3 UT) (Hülßen and Gröbner, 2007).

Secondary calibration standards T68522 and T68523 were used during the calibration.

Calibration results:

The calibration of the test instrument is obtained from the following equation (Webb et al., 2007):

$$E_{\text{CIE}} = (U - U_{\text{dark}}) \cdot C \cdot f_n(\Theta, \text{TO}_3) \cdot C_{\text{oscor}}(\Theta)$$

where E_{CIE} is the erythemal weighted irradiance in Wm^{-2}
 U is the raw signal of the test instrument in Volt
 U_{dark} is the dark offset in Volt
 C is the calibration coefficient, determined for the solar zenith angle (SZA) $\Theta = 40^\circ$ and the total column ozone $\text{TO}_3 = 300$ DU
 $f_n(\Theta, \text{TO}_3)$ is a function of Θ and TO_3 ; it is normalised at $\Theta = 40^\circ$ and $\text{TO}_3 = 300$ DU
 $C_{\text{oscor}}(\Theta)$ is the cosine correction function in dependence of the SZA

Calibration coefficient C :

$$C = 0.1103 \quad \text{Wm}^{-2}\text{V}^{-1}$$
$$u = 0.0078 \quad \text{Wm}^{-2}\text{V}^{-1}$$

The expanded uncertainty of measurement u is obtained from the variability of the erythemal weighted irradiance of the test instrument relative to the reference spectroradiometer combined with the uncertainty of the reference spectroradiometer.

The reported expanded uncertainty of measurement u is stated as the standard uncertainty of measurement multiplied by the coverage factor $k = 2$, which for a normal distribution corresponds to a coverage probability of approximately 95%.

¹The QASUME spectroradiometer B5503 is made available by the Institute of Health and Consumer Protection of the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission, Ispra, Italy through a collaboration agreement with PMOD/WRC.

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The calibration vector $f_n(\Theta, TO_3)$ is obtained from radiative transfer calculations using the spectral response function of the test instrument to convert from detector weighted to erythral weighted irradiances (see calibration certificate 2008-92-10-2). It is normalised at 40° SZA and total ozone column of 300 DU ($f_0=0.161$). Model spectra were obtained using the sdisort solver of libRadtran 1.1 with the following input parameters: 16 Streams, Standard atmosphere Midlatitude summer (afglms), Albedo 0.035, AOD: $\beta = 0.02$, $\alpha = 1.6$, Altitude=1610 m.a.s.l., SSA=0.95, g=0.7

$f_n(\Theta)$: – corrtab_YES010938-glo_sdisortPMOD072007_1932008.dat –

TO ₃	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460	480	500	
SZA	0	1.324	1.264	1.213	1.170	1.132	1.100	1.072	1.048	1.027	1.008	0.992	0.978	0.966	0.955	0.946	0.938
5	1.321	1.262	1.211	1.168	1.130	1.098	1.071	1.046	1.025	1.007	0.991	0.977	0.965	0.954	0.945	0.937	
10	1.314	1.255	1.204	1.162	1.125	1.093	1.066	1.042	1.021	1.003	0.988	0.974	0.962	0.952	0.943	0.935	
15	1.301	1.243	1.194	1.152	1.116	1.085	1.058	1.035	1.015	0.997	0.982	0.969	0.958	0.948	0.939	0.932	
20	1.283	1.227	1.178	1.138	1.103	1.073	1.047	1.025	1.006	0.989	0.975	0.962	0.951	0.942	0.934	0.928	
25	1.261	1.206	1.159	1.120	1.087	1.058	1.034	1.013	0.995	0.979	0.966	0.954	0.944	0.936	0.929	0.923	
30	1.234	1.181	1.137	1.099	1.068	1.041	1.018	0.998	0.982	0.967	0.955	0.945	0.936	0.929	0.923	0.918	
35	1.202	1.152	1.110	1.075	1.046	1.021	1.000	0.982	0.967	0.955	0.944	0.935	0.928	0.922	0.917	0.913	
40	1.167	1.120	1.081	1.049	1.022	1.000	0.981	0.966	0.953	0.942	0.933	0.926	0.920	0.916	0.913	0.910	
45	1.128	1.085	1.050	1.021	0.998	0.978	0.962	0.949	0.938	0.930	0.923	0.918	0.914	0.912	0.911	0.910	
50	1.087	1.049	1.018	0.993	0.973	0.957	0.944	0.934	0.926	0.920	0.916	0.913	0.912	0.912	0.913	0.915	
55	1.044	1.012	0.986	0.966	0.950	0.938	0.929	0.922	0.918	0.915	0.914	0.914	0.916	0.919	0.922	0.927	
60	1.003	0.977	0.957	0.942	0.932	0.924	0.919	0.917	0.917	0.918	0.921	0.925	0.930	0.936	0.944	0.951	
65	0.967	0.948	0.935	0.927	0.922	0.920	0.921	0.923	0.928	0.934	0.942	0.951	0.961	0.971	0.983	0.995	
70	0.940	0.930	0.925	0.925	0.927	0.932	0.940	0.949	0.961	0.973	0.987	1.002	1.018	1.035	1.052	1.070	
75	0.932	0.933	0.938	0.947	0.959	0.974	0.990	1.008	1.028	1.049	1.071	1.095	1.119	1.144	1.170	1.196	
80	0.961	0.975	0.994	1.016	1.040	1.067	1.095	1.125	1.157	1.190	1.224	1.258	1.294	1.330	1.368	1.405	
85	1.067	1.099	1.134	1.172	1.213	1.256	1.300	1.346	1.393	1.442	1.491	1.541	1.593	1.644	1.697	1.750	
90	1.240	1.277	1.317	1.360	1.406	1.455	1.505	1.558	1.612	1.667	1.724	1.782	1.841	1.901	1.962	2.024	

For an isotropic radiation distribution (diffuse sky radiation) $Coscor(\Theta)$ is equal to the inverse of the diffuse cosine error of the test instrument f_{dif} (see calibration certificate 2008-92-10-3). For clear sky conditions, the cosine correction function $Coscor(\Theta)$ can be approximated by radiative transfer calculations and by using the measured directional response $angres(\Theta)$. The following table was derived with the sdisort solver of libRadtran 1.1 with the same input parameters as used for $f_n(\Theta, TO_3)$.

Then,

$$1/Coscor(\Theta) = \frac{angres(\Theta)}{\cos(\Theta)} \cdot \frac{E_{dir}}{E_{glo}} + f_{dif} \cdot \frac{E_{dif}}{E_{glo}}$$

where E_{dir} , E_{dif} , and E_{glo} are the model calculated direct, diffuse and global irradiances respectively.

$Coscor(\Theta)$: – coscor_YES010938-glo_sdisortPMOD072007_1932008.dat –

Clear Sky:

SZA	Coscor(Θ)	SZA	Coscor(Θ)	SZA	Coscor(Θ)
0	1.076	35	1.127	70	1.265
5	1.082	40	1.144	75	1.262
10	1.084	45	1.161	80	1.238
15	1.089	50	1.184	85	1.211
20	1.098	55	1.208	90	1.198
25	1.105	60	1.232		
30	1.115	65	1.253		

Diffuse (isotropic) Sky:

$Coscor(\Theta)=1.207$

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Measurement conditions:

Number of measured solar spectra	362
Minimum SZA	23°
Maximum SZA	72°
Minimum UV Index	0.5
Maximum UV Index	9.9
Total column ozon [DU]	296 to 322

Atmospheric conditions:

21 June, 2008	Clear sky in the morning; mix of sun and clouds in the afternoon.
25 June, 2008	Clear sky with some cirrus clouds.
26 June, 2008	Clear sky in the morning; mix of sun and clouds in the afternoon.
28 June, 2008	Mostly clear sky.
03 July, 2008	Overcast sky with altostratus clouds.
09 July, 2008	Clear sky with some cirrus clouds.
10 July, 2008	Mostly clear sky.
11 July, 2008	Clear sky in the morning; mix of sun and clouds in the afternoon.

Comments:

The absolute spectral irradiance is traceable to the primary irradiance standard of the Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt (PTB), Germany, through the transfer standards F300, F304, F324, F330, F376 (Gröbner and Sperfeld, 2005).

References

- J. Gröbner and P. Sperfeld. Direct traceability of the portable QASUME irradiance scale to the primary irradiance standard of the PTB. *Metrologia*, 42:134–139, 2005.
- J. Gröbner, J. Schreder, S. Kazadzis, A. F. Bais, M. Blumthaler, P. Görts, R. Tax, T. Koskela, G. Seckmeyer, A. R. Webb, and D. Rembges. Traveling reference spectroradiometer for routine quality assurance of spectral solar ultraviolet irradiance measurements. *Appl. Optics*, 44:5321–5331, 2005.
- G. Hülsen and J. Gröbner. Characterization and calibration of ultraviolet broadband radiometers measuring erythemally weighted irradiance. *Appl. Optics*, 46:5877–5886, 2007.
- A. Webb, J. Gröbner, and M. Blumthaler. A Practical Guide to Operating Broadband Instruments Measuring Erythemally Weighted Irradiance, 2007. EUR 22595, ISBN 92-898-0032-1.