

# Balanced calibration using an internal variable reference

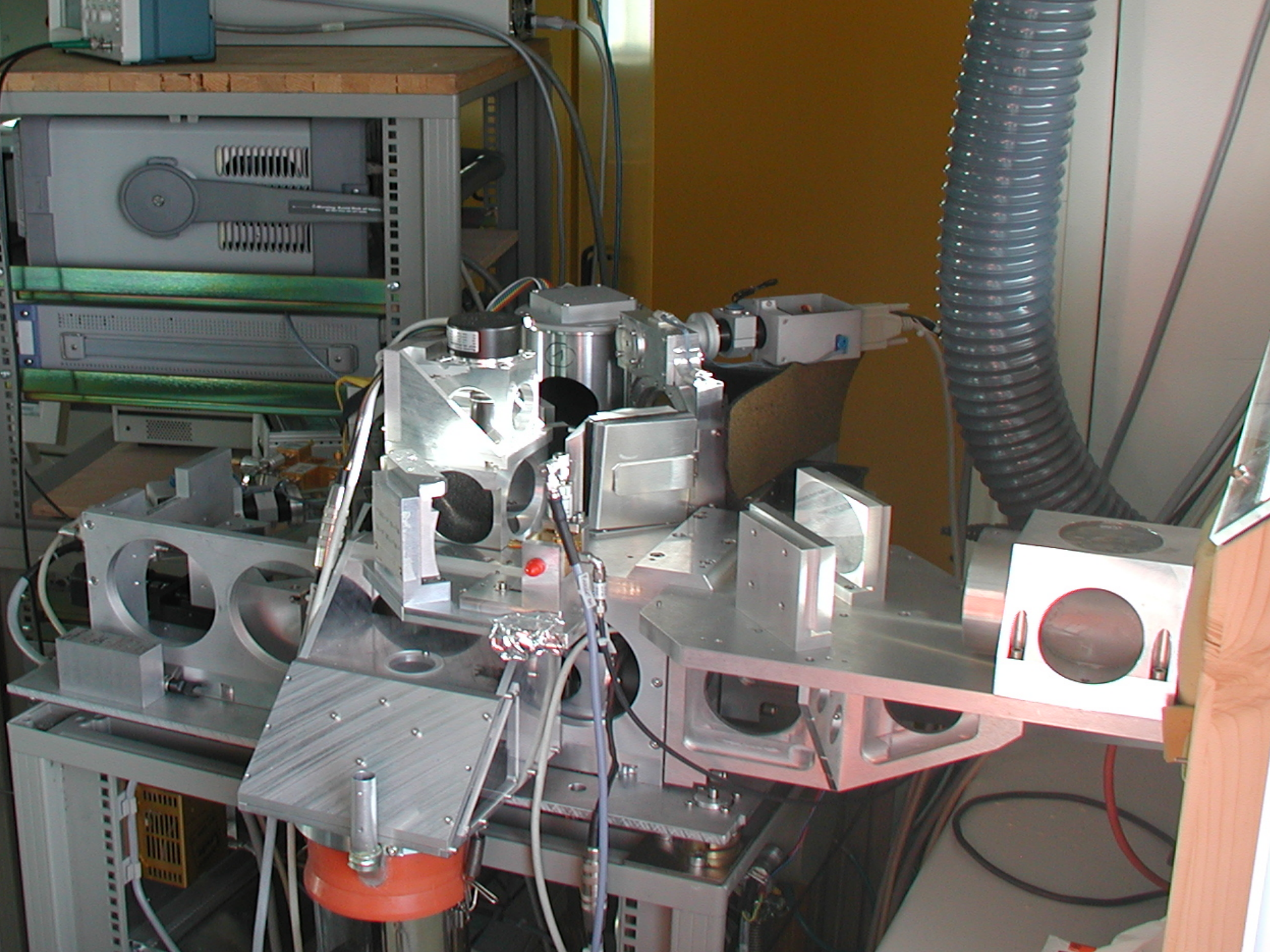
- The radiometer MIRA2
- The calibration technique
- Typical results

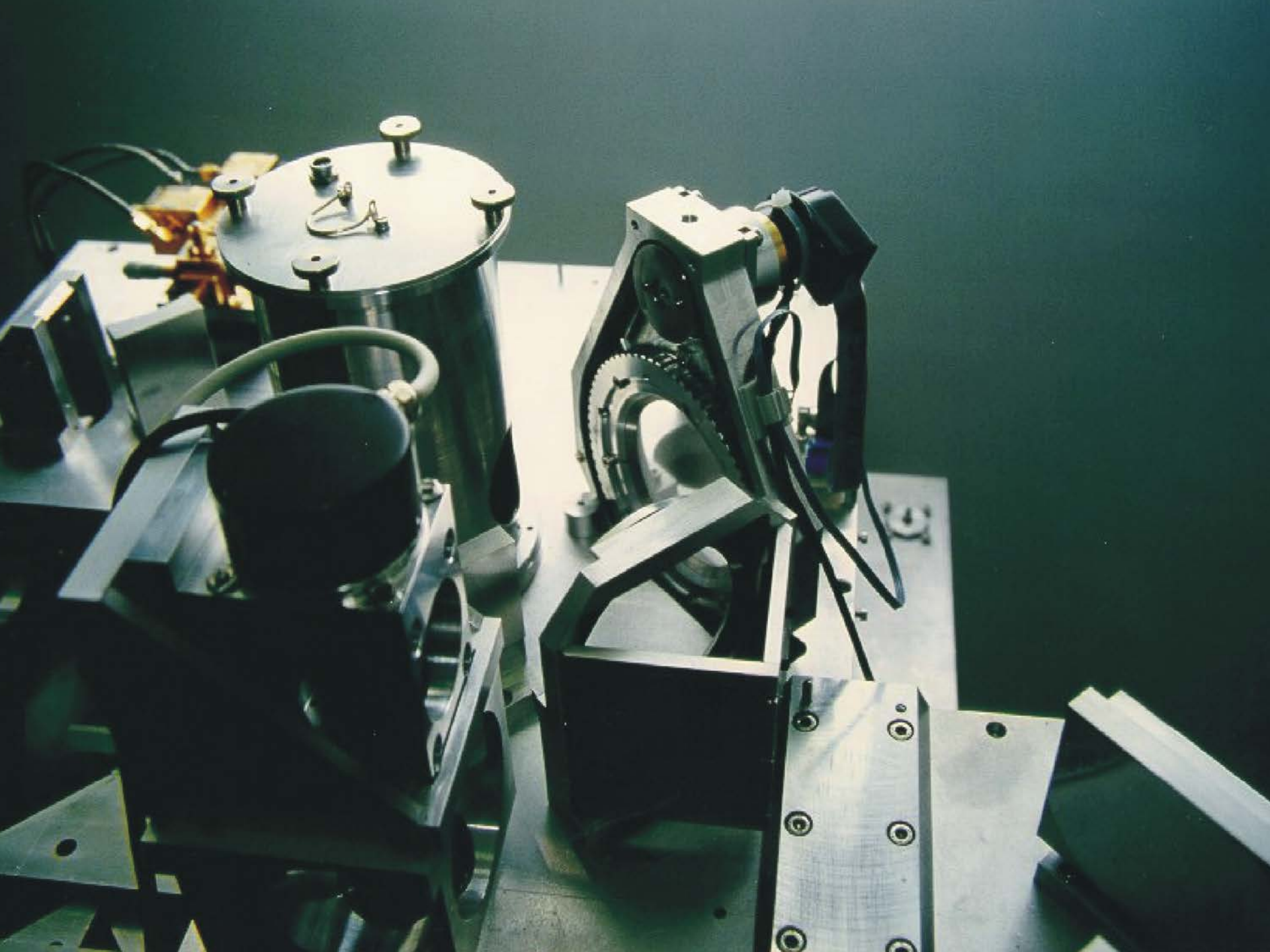
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Gerhard Kopp, Richard Krupa\*, Rüdiger Lehm**

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Institute of Meteorology and Climate Research**

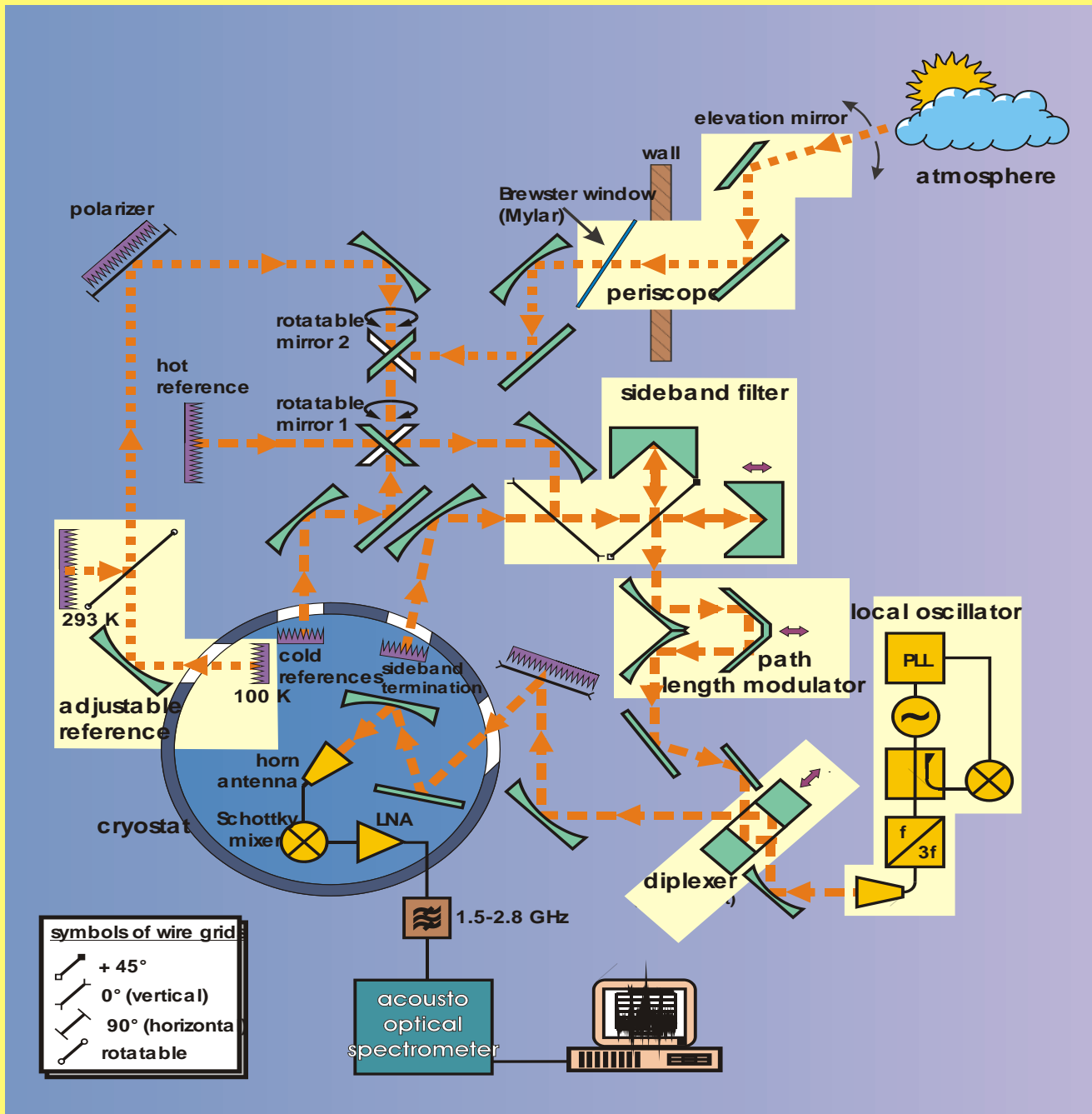




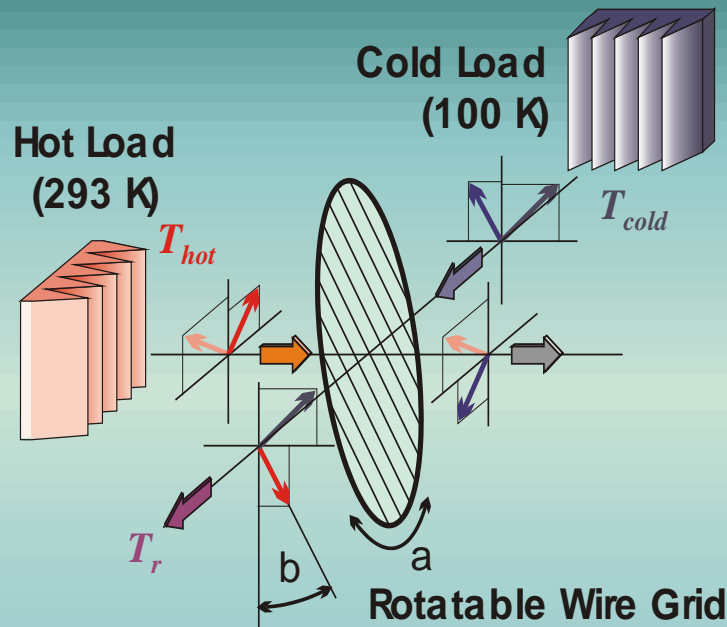




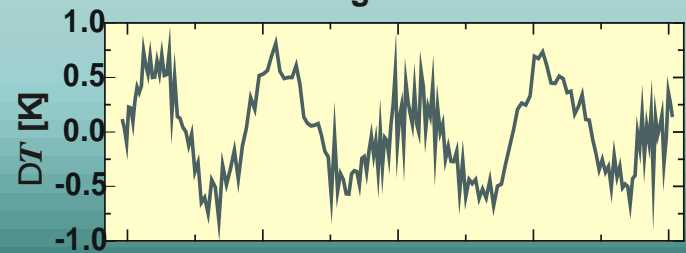
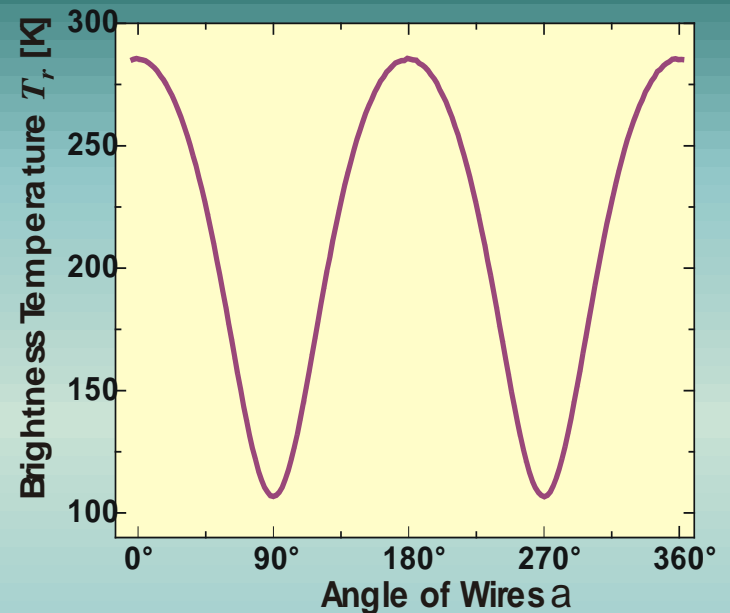




## The Adjustable Reference Load

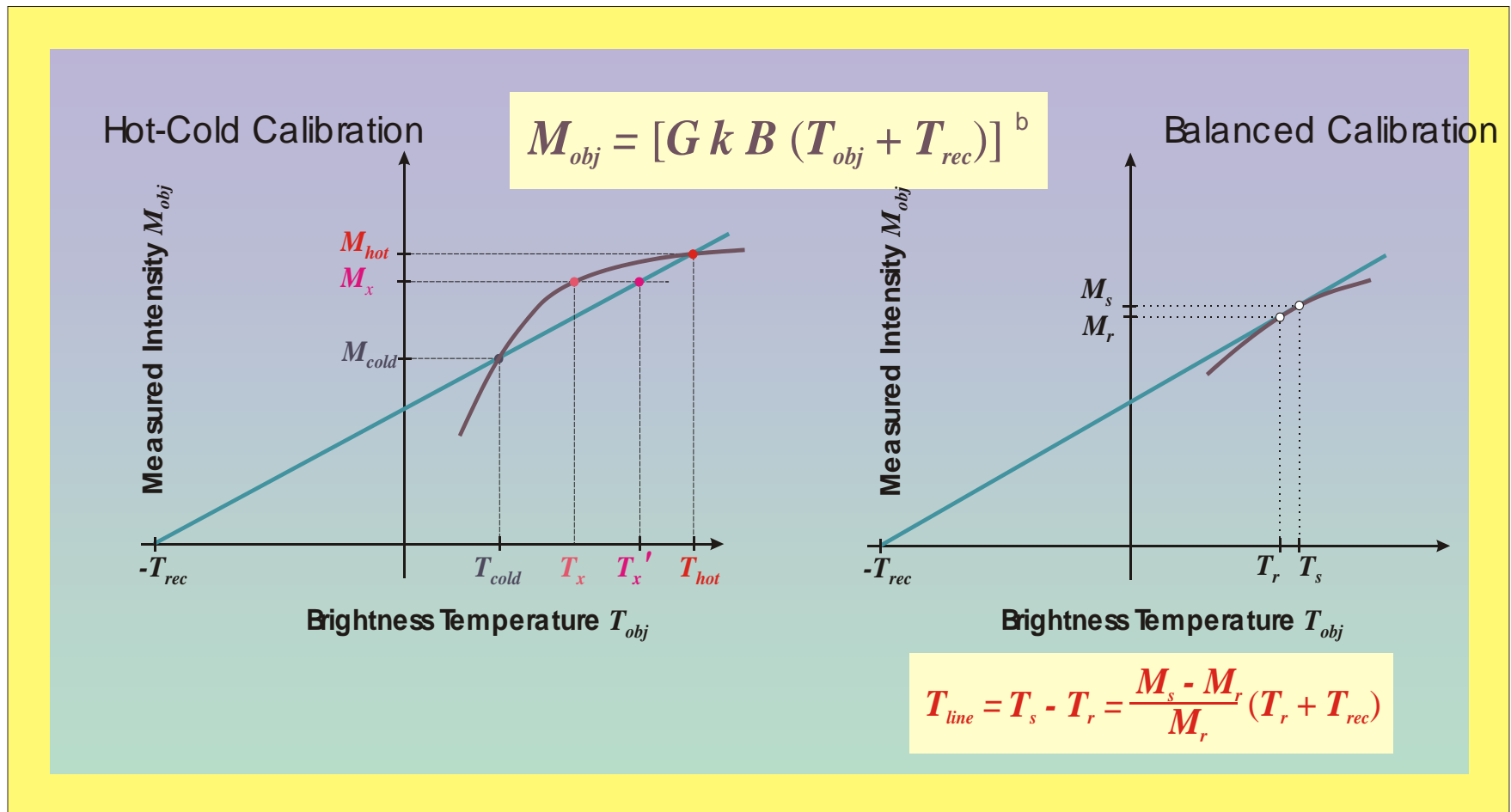


$$T_r = \frac{2 T_{hot} + T_{cold} \tan^2 \alpha}{2 + \tan^2 \alpha}$$



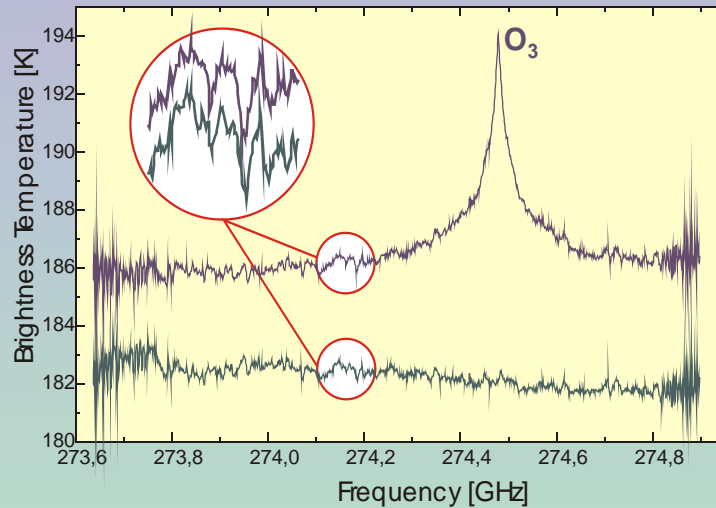


## Effect of Nonlinearities Dependent on Calibration Principle

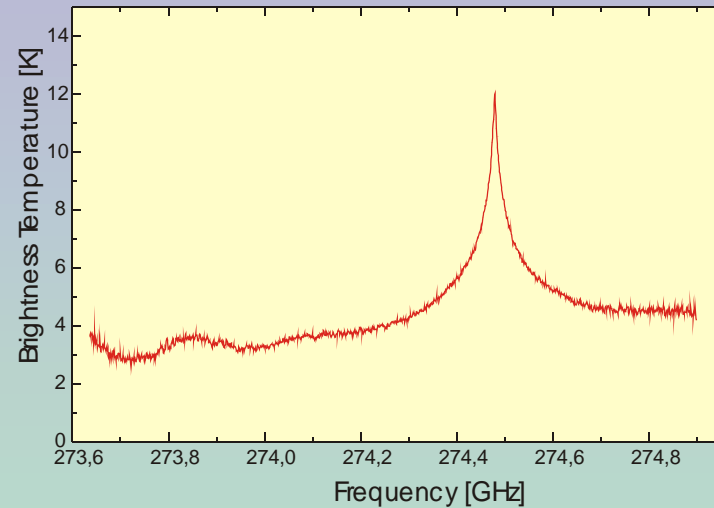


## Influence of Nonlinearities on Hot-Cold-Calibrated Spectra

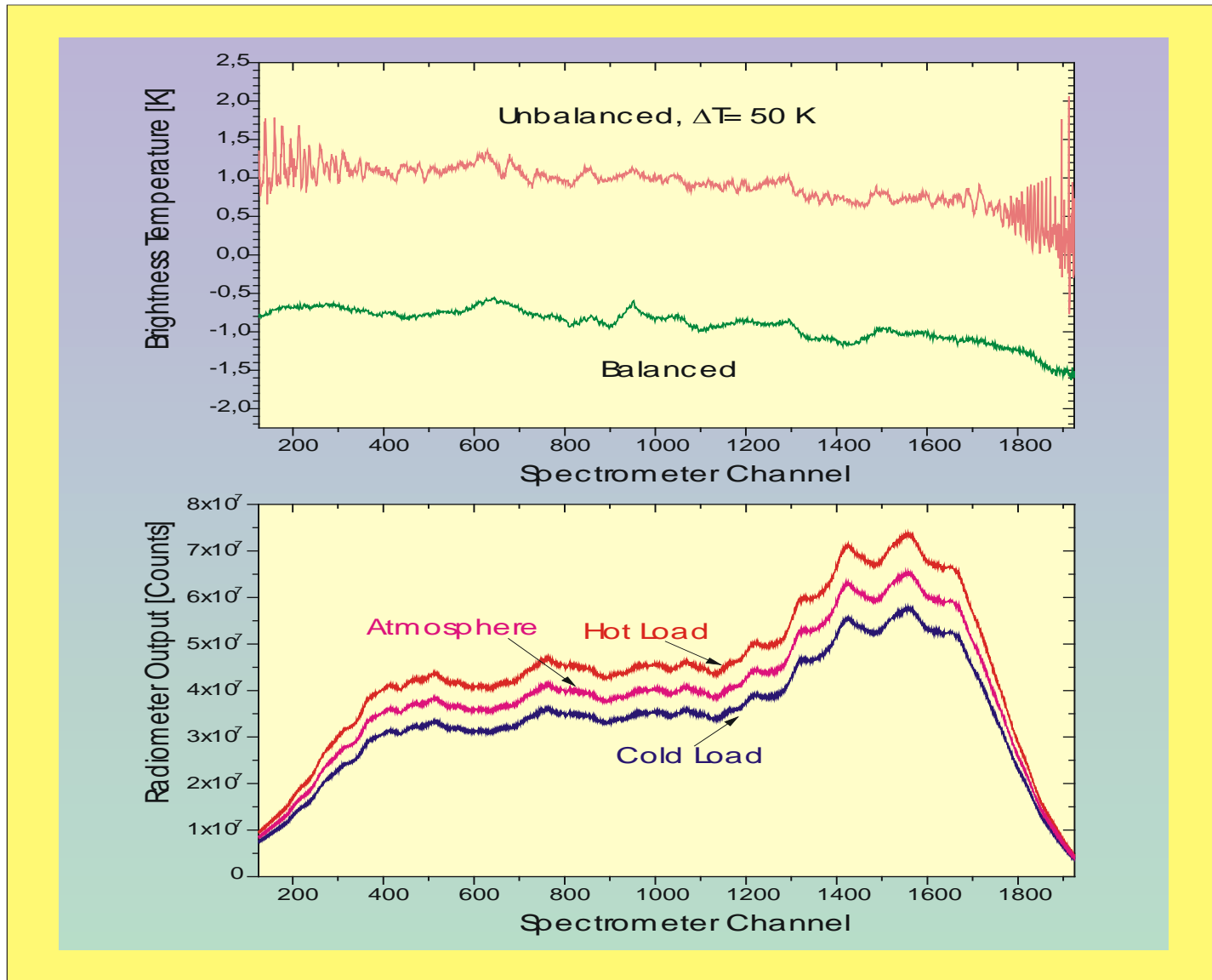
Hot-Cold-Calibrated  
Measurements of the Atmosphere



Difference



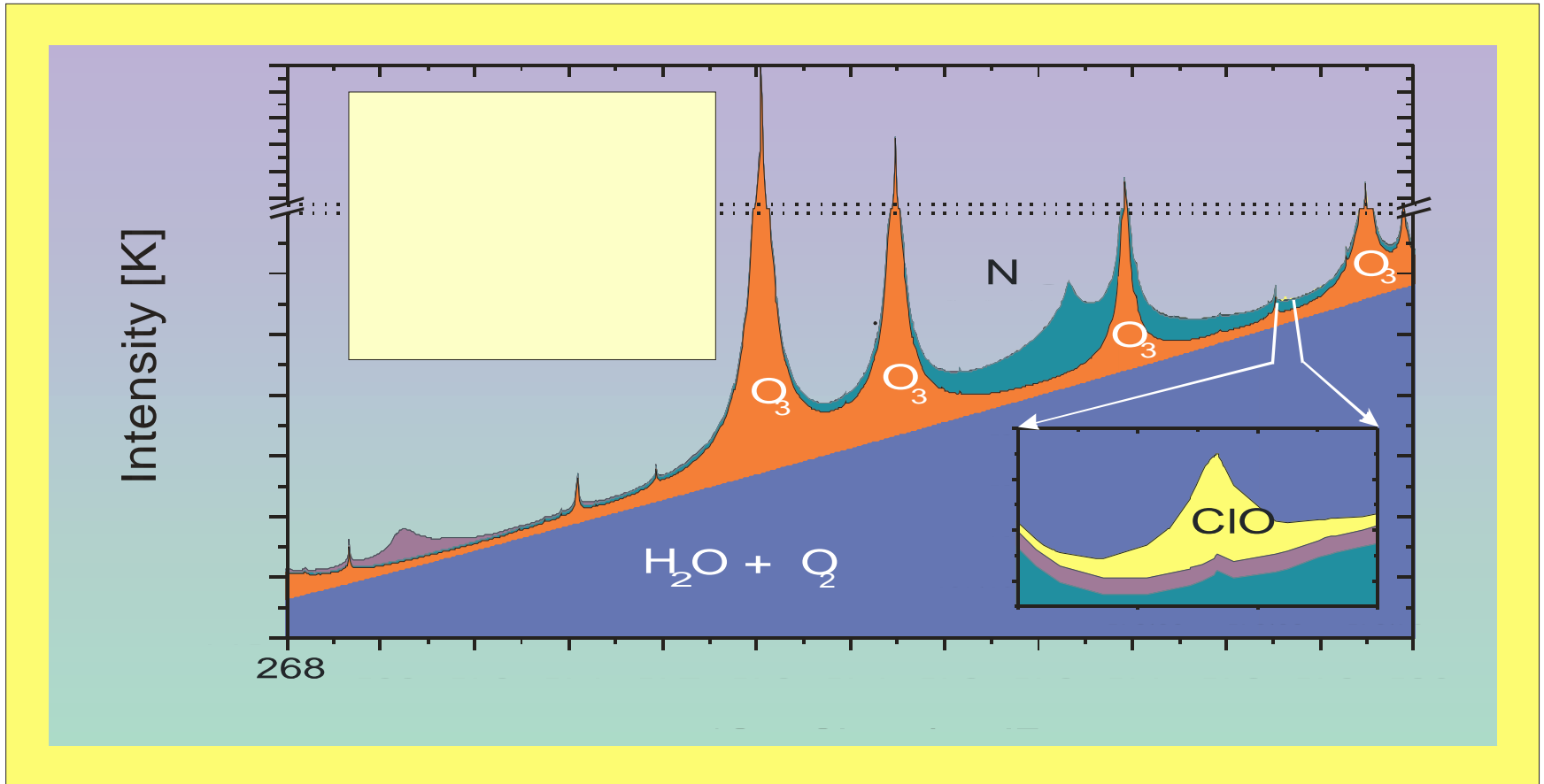
## Influence of Balancing on Measured Spectra

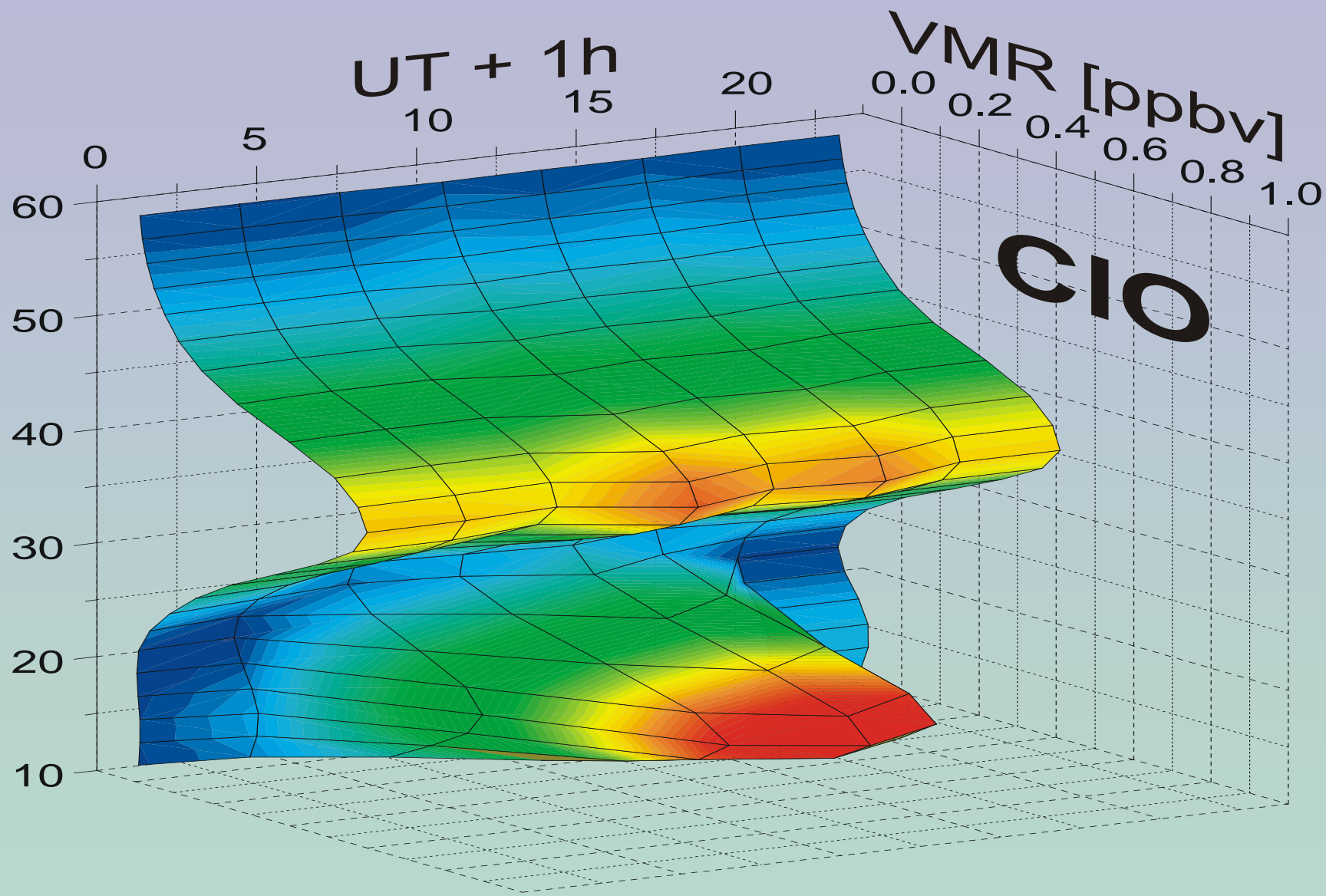


## Conclusions

- Balanced calibration reduces disturbances of the measured spectra caused by nonlinearities of the radiometer system.
- IMK uses a quasi-optical, variable reference load for internal balanced measurements, whose brightness temperature can be mechanically adjusted between 300 K and 100 K
- Internal balanced calibration has been successfully applied during several measurement campaigns for the detection of weak trace gas signatures.
- The temperature range of the reference load can be modified

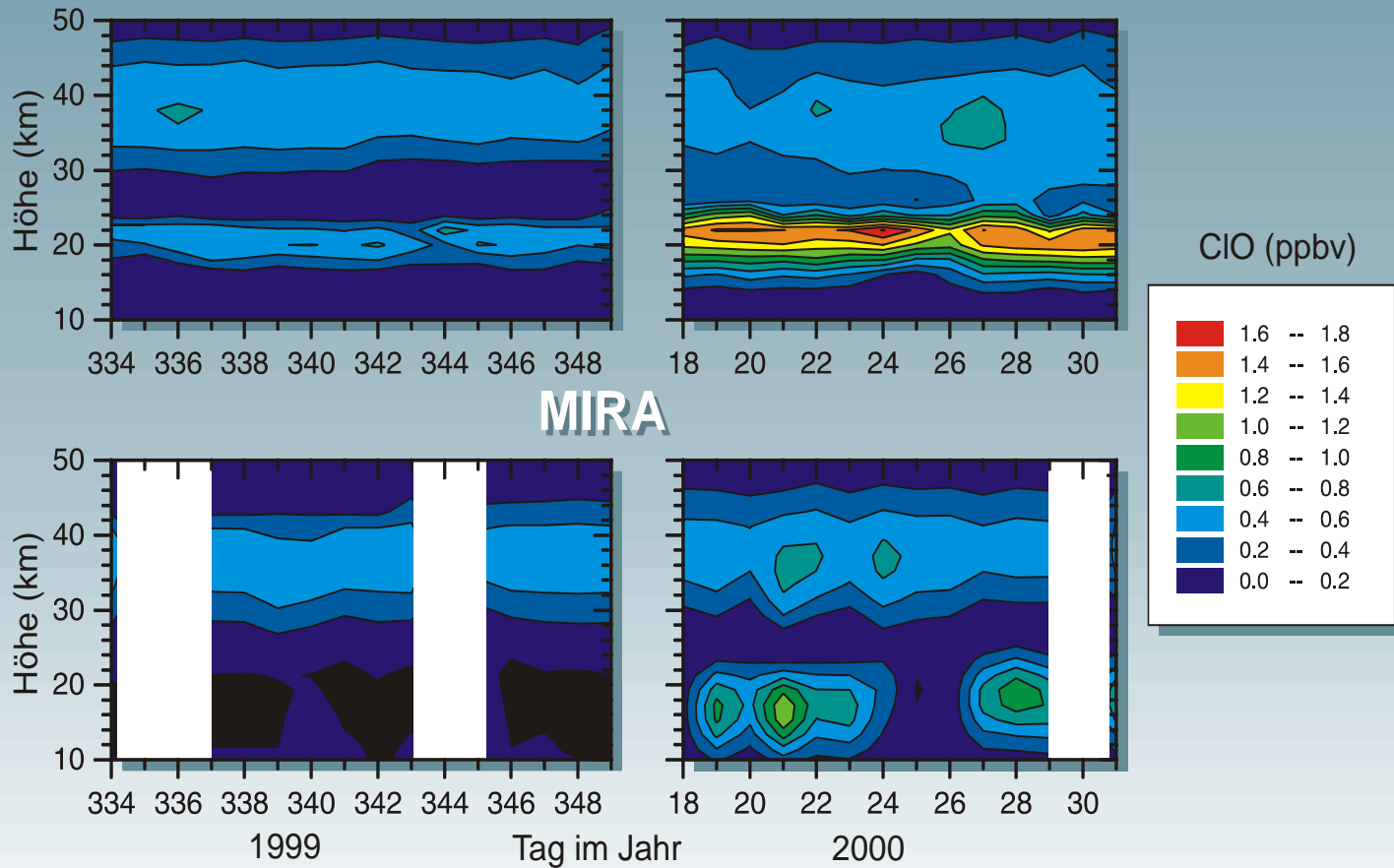
## Trace Gas Signatures in the Tuning Range of MIRA2



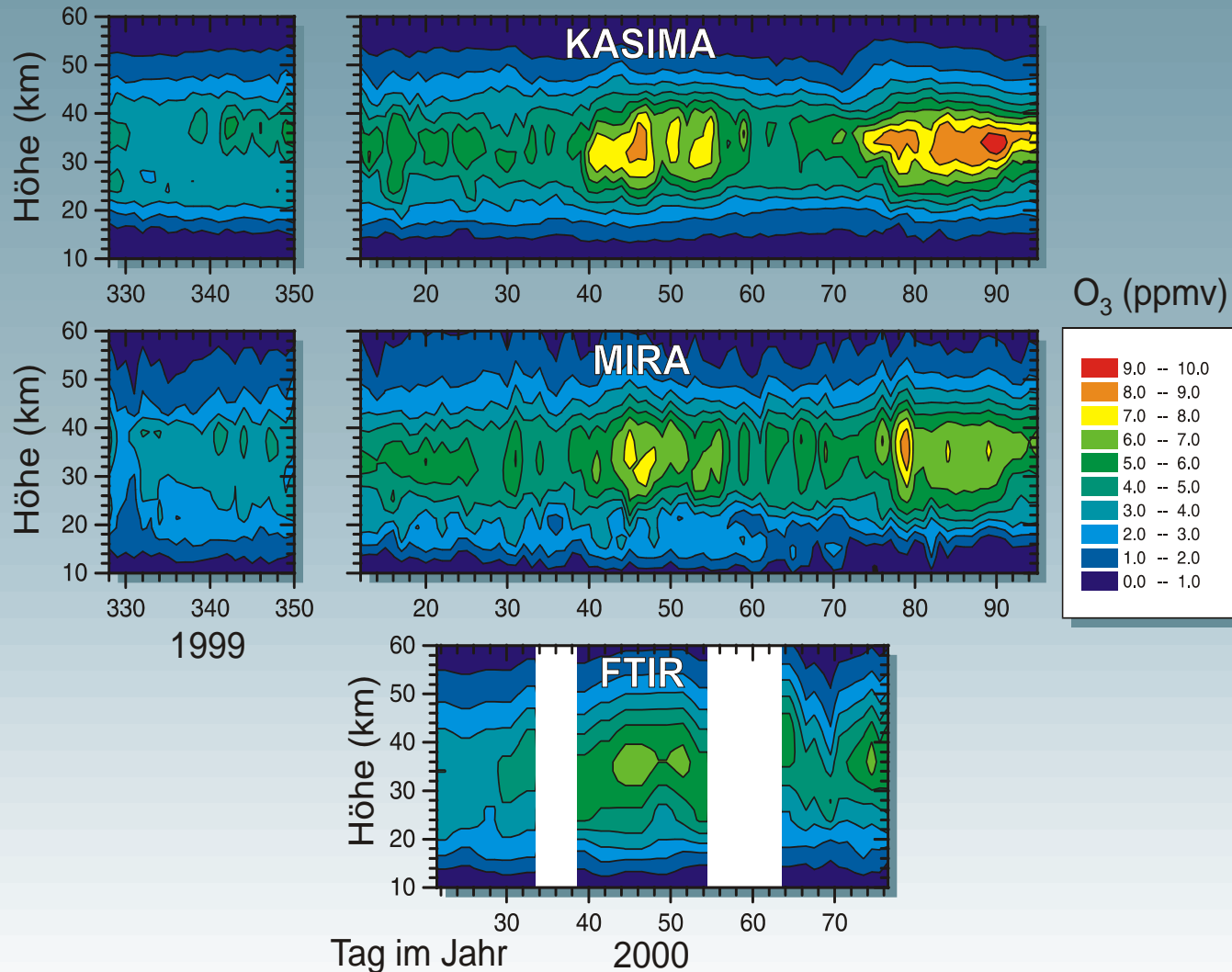


# CIO über Kiruna im Winter 1999/2000

## KASIMA

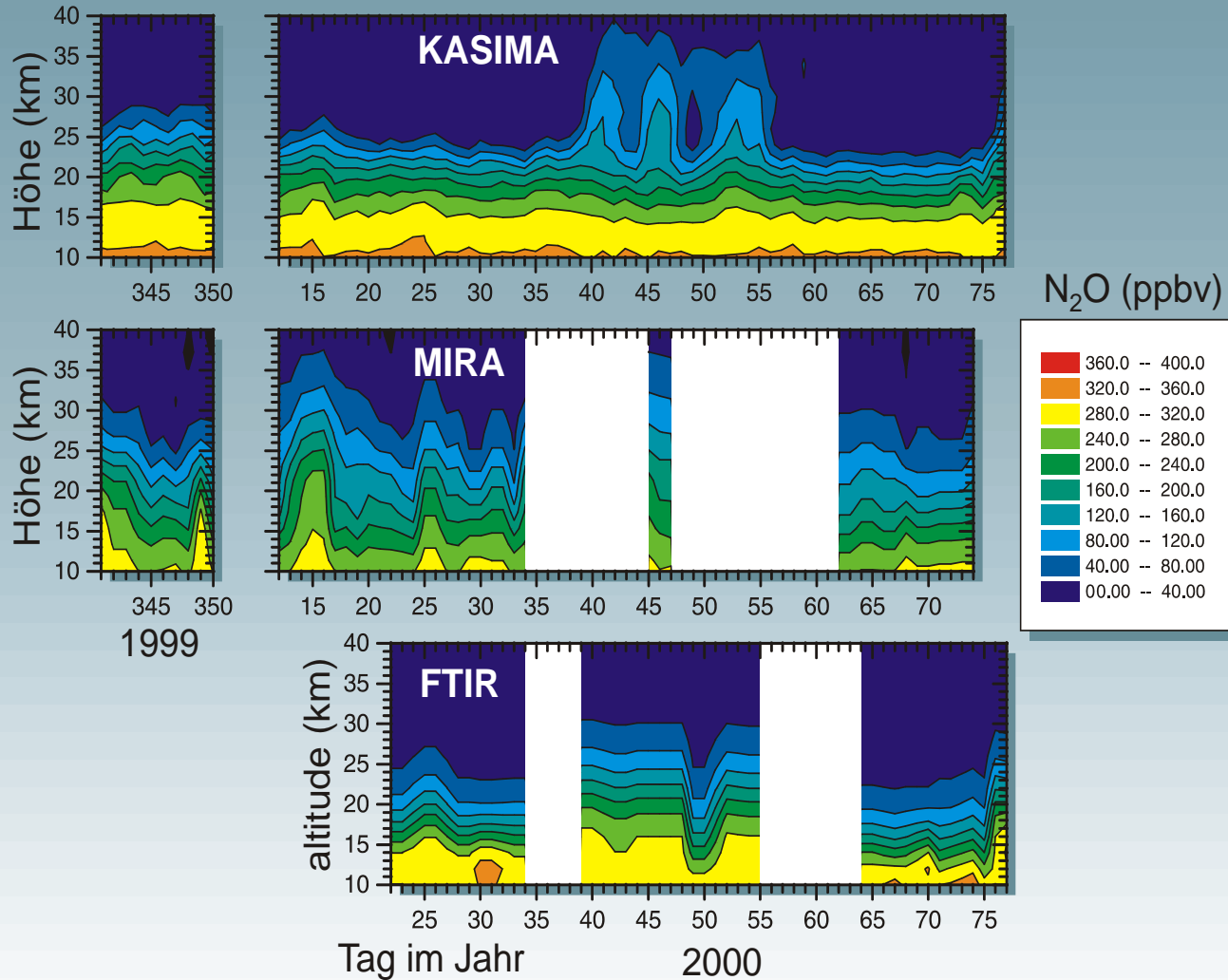


# Ozon über Kiruna im Winter 1999/2000





# N<sub>2</sub>O im Winter 1999/2000 über Kiruna



# HNO<sub>3</sub> über Kiruna im Winter 1999/2000

