

## Calibration Certificate

---

No. 2018-1656-03

### Calibration Item

### Pyrgeometer

Manufacturer	Kipp & Zonen
Type	CGR4 with PT-100 body thermistor
Serial number	110399

### Customer

Alfred Wegener Institut  
Helmholtz-Zentrum für Polar und Meeresforschung  
Flughafen Bremen  
Henrich-Focke-Str.9  
D-28199 Bremen  
Germany

### Calibration Mark

2018-1656-03

### Period of Calibration

25-Jul-2018 to 05-Aug-2018

Davos Dorf, 06 August, 2018



C. Thomann  
In charge of calibration



Dr. Julian Gröbner  
Head IR Radiometry Section

*Calibration certificates without signature are not valid. This calibration certificate shall not be reproduced except in full without the written approval of the Physikalisch-Meteorologisches Observatorium Davos and World Radiation Center.*

Certificate No. 2018-1656-03

## Calibration procedure

This instrument was calibrated by an outdoor comparison to the pyrgeometer reference group (PIR 31463F3, PIR 31464F3, CG4 FT004, and CG4 010535) of the infrared radiometry section of the World radiation Center (WRC-IRS) at PMOD/WRC according to the document "QM-SOP-IRS-0015\_Pyrgeometer\_Calibration\_SOP". The comparison is made during nighttime with cloudy and cloud-free situations. The pyrgeometer was installed in a PMOD-VHS ventilation unit with a heated air flow around the dome.

From the measurements the sensitivity factor  $C$  is determined by using the standard relation (see Eq. 1 below), which involves the pyrgeometer signal  $U_{emf}$  and the body temperature  $T_B$  of the pyrgeometer. Body temperature is determined using equation (2) below. The longwave downward irradiance  $E$  is calculated using the following equation:

$$E = \frac{U_{emf}}{C} (1 + k_1 \cdot \sigma T_B^3) + k_2 \cdot \sigma T_B^4 \quad (1)$$

The Stefan-Boltzmann constant  $\sigma$  was set to the 2014 recommended CODATA value.

$$\sigma = 5.670367 \cdot 10^{-8} W m^{-2} K^{-4}$$

The conversion of the resistance to temperature used the equation shown below:

$$T = \frac{-a + \sqrt{a^2 - 4b \left(1 - \frac{R}{100}\right)}}{2b} + 273.15 \quad (2)$$

where the temperature  $T$  is given in Kelvin and the thermistor resistance  $R$  is given in Ohm. The constants  $a$  and  $b$  are listed below:

$$a = 3.90802 \cdot 10^{-3} \quad b = -5.80195 \cdot 10^{-7}$$

Certificate No. 2018-1656-03

## Calibration results

**Sensitivity:**  $C = 10.91 \mu\text{V W}^{-1} \text{ m}^2$   
 $U = 0.36 \mu\text{V W}^{-1} \text{ m}^2$

The sensitivity C was derived using the following pyrogeometer coefficients  $k_1$  and  $k_2$ :

$$k_1 = 0.02 \quad k_2 = 0.9978$$

The reported relative 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%.

## Calibration remarks

Logger used for WISG reference : CR23X1-1028 (2018)

Logger used for DUT : CR23X-2049 (2018)

Radiation and temperature conditions during the calibration:

Longwave downward radiation (LDR)	291 W/m <sup>2</sup>	to	335 W/m <sup>2</sup>
Net radiation	-100 W/m <sup>2</sup>	to	-72 W/m <sup>2</sup>
Pyrogeometer body temperature	12.6 °C	to	20.1 °C
Integrated water vapour (IWV)	17.7 mm	to	24.4 mm
Residuals (2.5% to 97.5% percentile)	0.5 W/m <sup>2</sup>		

Measurement period 25-Jul-2018 to 05-Aug-2018

Measurement days 9

## Comments

The coefficients  $k_1$  and  $k_2$  were determined in the reference blackbody source of PMOD/WRC on 24 July 2018 using blackbody temperatures between -19 °C and +15 °C and pyrogeometer body temperatures between -10 °C and +20 °C.

The dome of the instrument was cleaned regularly and the sillicagel was changed on arrival.