



Instrument Layout

Objectives

Targets:

- accurate tropospheric / boundary layer temperature profiles
- tropospheric humidity profiles
- LWP (Liquid Water Path), IWV (Integrated Water Vapour)

Designed for operational networks:

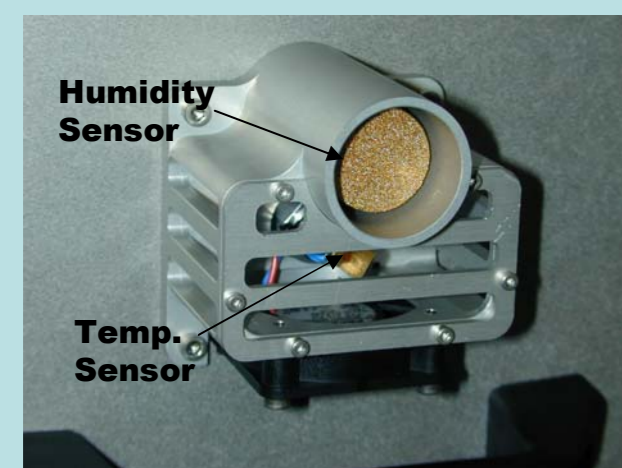
- wide operating temperature range (-30°C to +45°C)
- low maintenance level for instrument support (every 2 month)
- data interface connection to internet or other network
- automatic built-in retrieval for atmospheric parameters
- automatic rain, hail, snow and dew protection system

Weather station and time reference:



Rain sensor: Providing rain flag for measurement documentation, control of shutter system

GPS-clock: Providing time reference standard for satellite synchronization



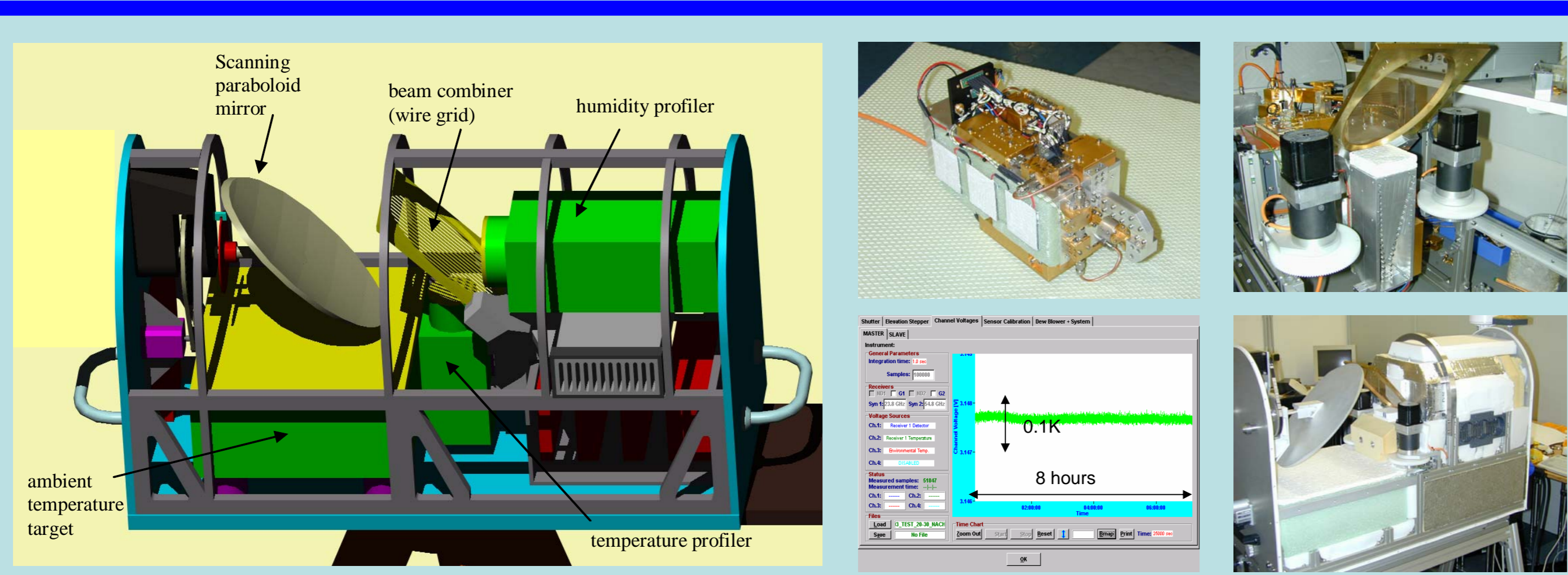
Humidity sensor: Providing input data for retrievals, controls dew blower heating

Temperature sensor: Providing input data for retrievals

Pressure sensor: Providing input data for retrievals, LN-target calibration

rain / dew protection system (for continuous outdoor use)

automatic shutter dew blower



Full retrieval support:

Supported retrieval algorithms:

- linear/nonlinear regression
- neural network
- empirical orthogonal functions (EOFs)

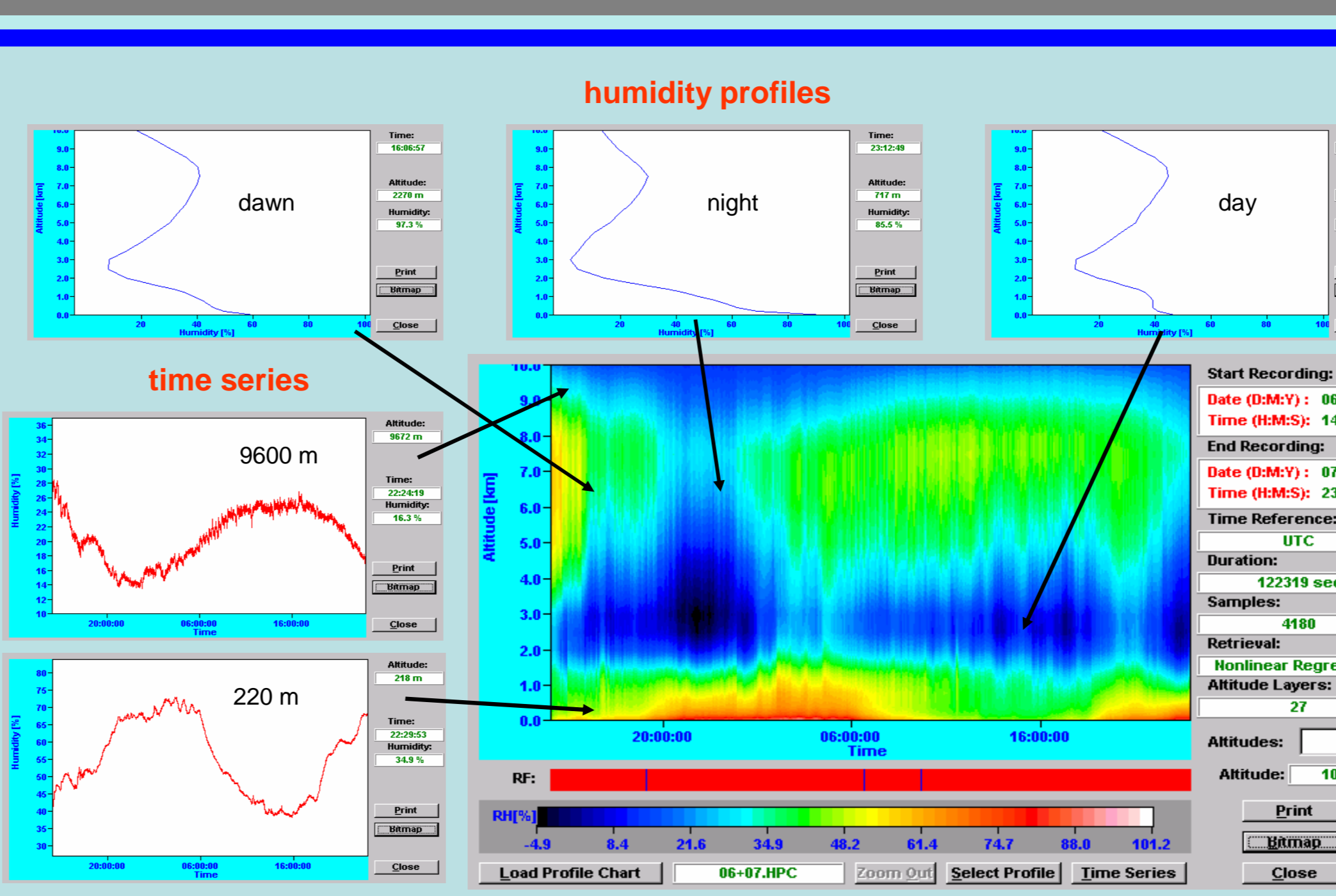
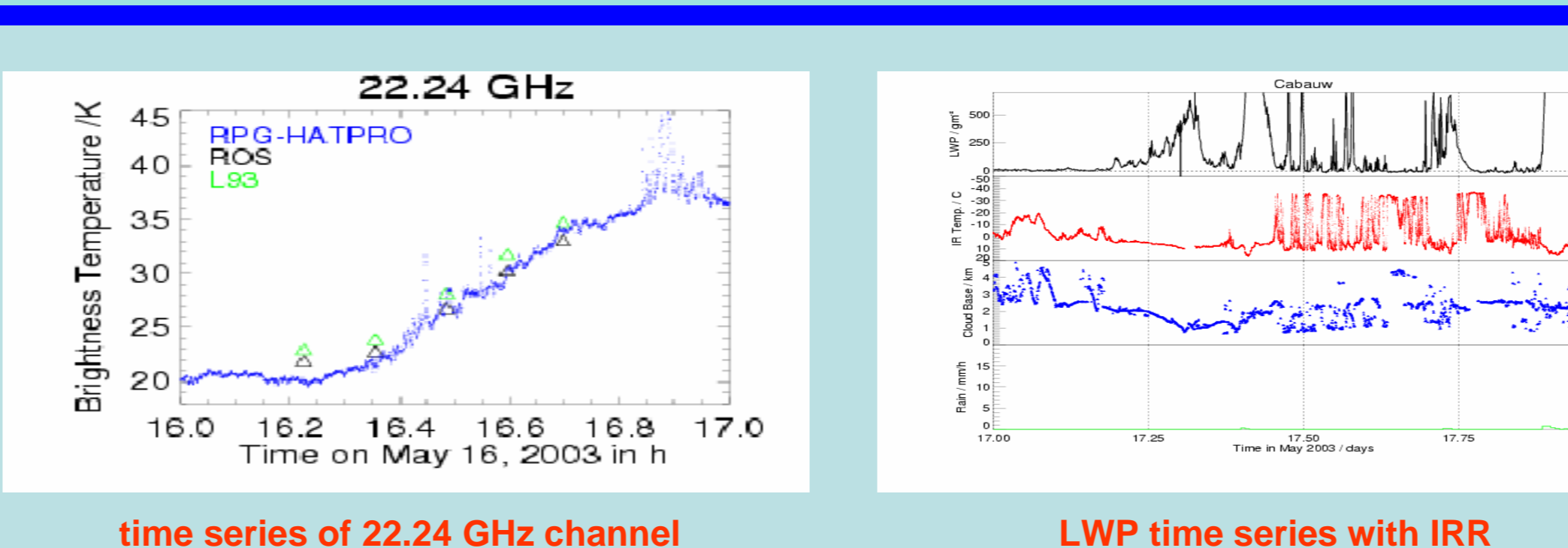
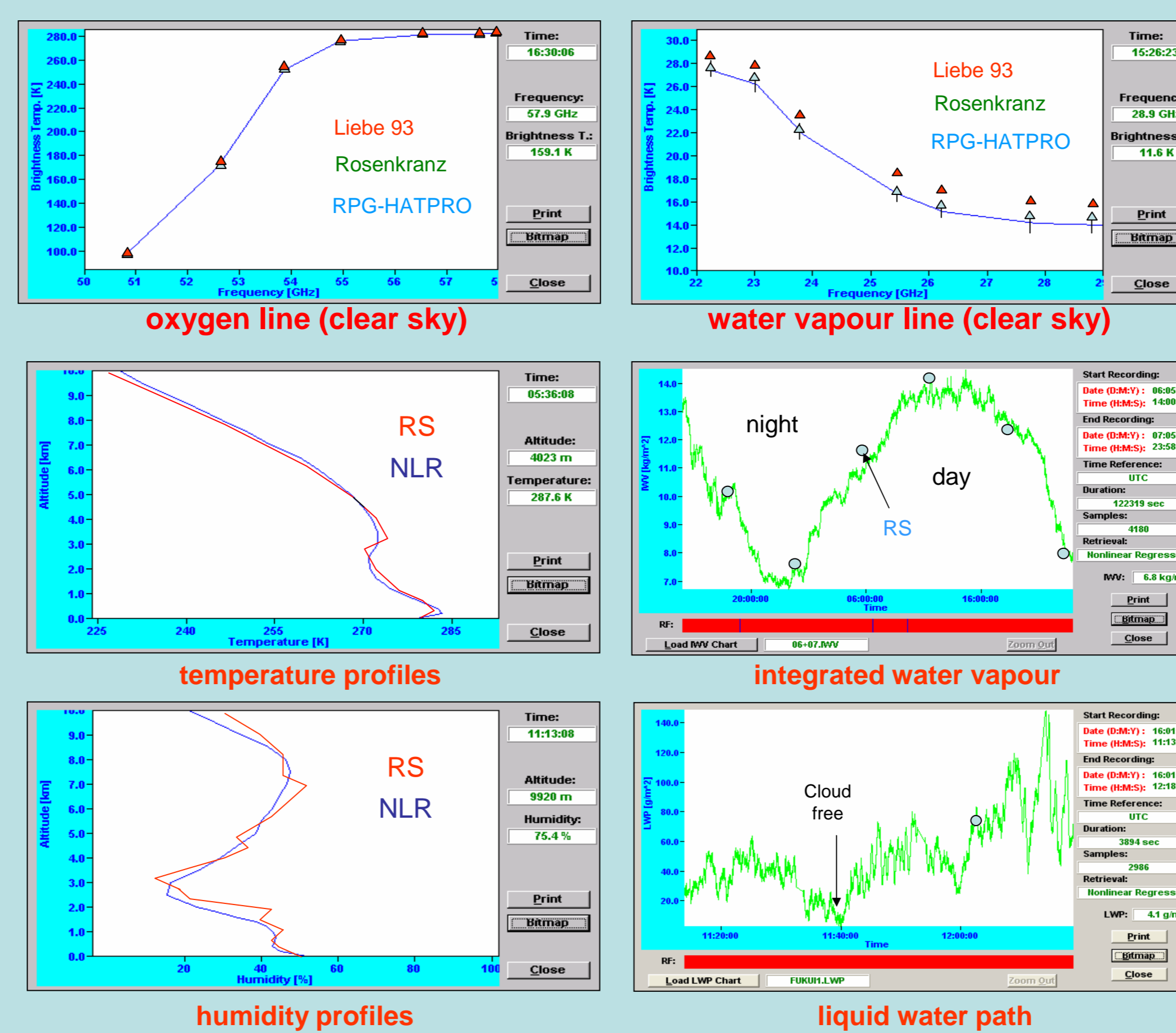
Algorithm data base:

- customer provided radiosonde data
- alternative use of RPG's data base

Results

Verification with radiosonde data

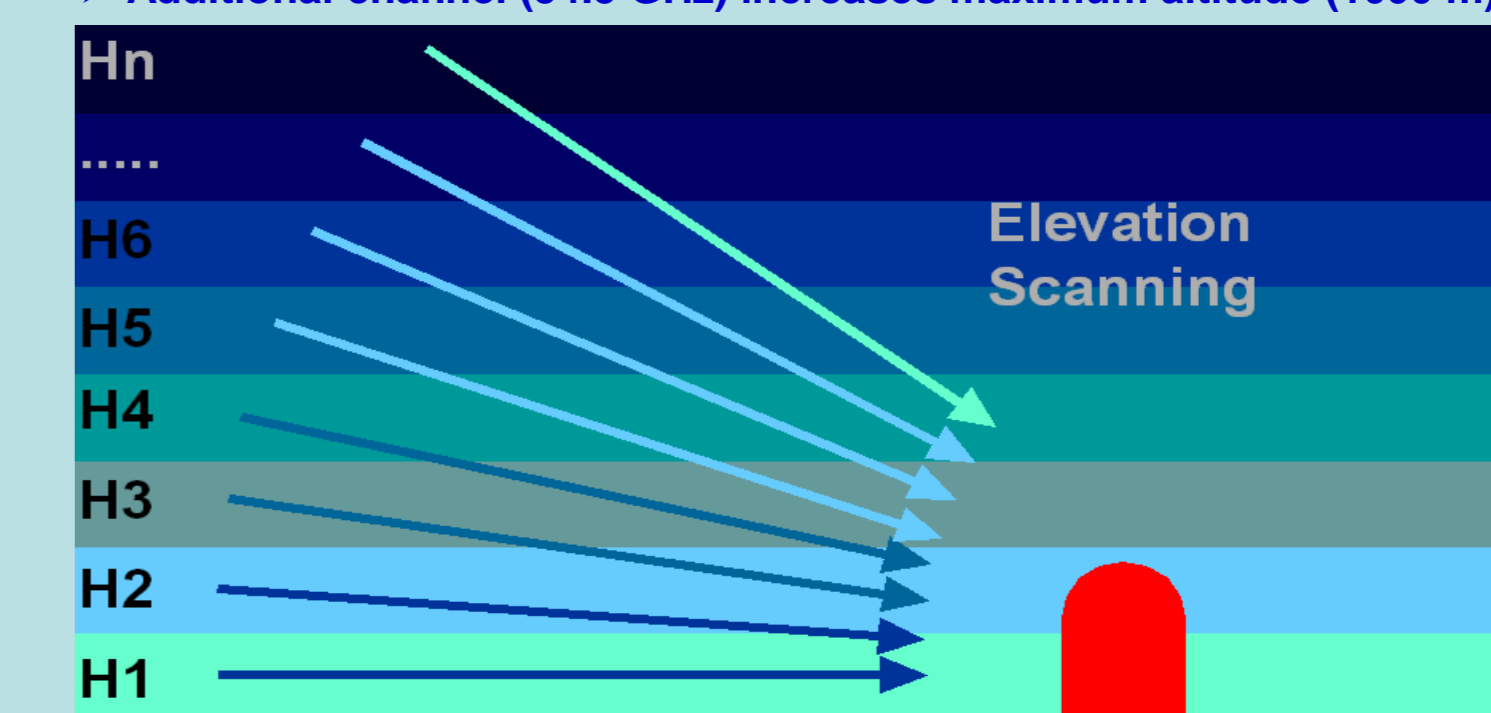
BBC2 Measurement Campaign in Cabouw/NL (2.5.2003 – 23.5.2003)



Accurate Boundary Layer Profiling (New Design)

Principle: Elevation scanning utilizing frequencies with high opacity (@ 58 GHz)

- Altitude resolution: 50 m
- Additional channel (54.5 GHz) increases maximum altitude (1000 m)



Problem: Profile information contained in approx. 1.5 K brightness temperature variation (@ 58 GHz)

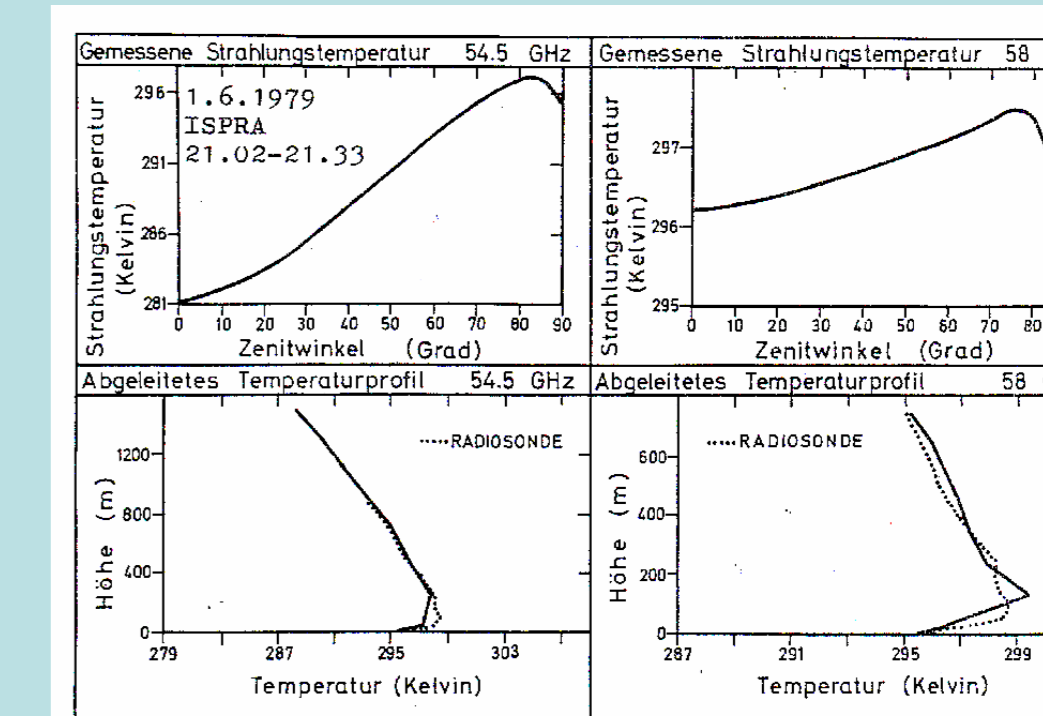
Radiometric requirements for accurate retrieval:

- Long integration time (approx. 3 minutes/profile)
- High channel sensitivity requiring wide channel bandwidth (>1.5 GHz)

ΔT = Tsys / sqrt(τ * B)

Usage of EOFs leads to much more stable and accurate profiles.

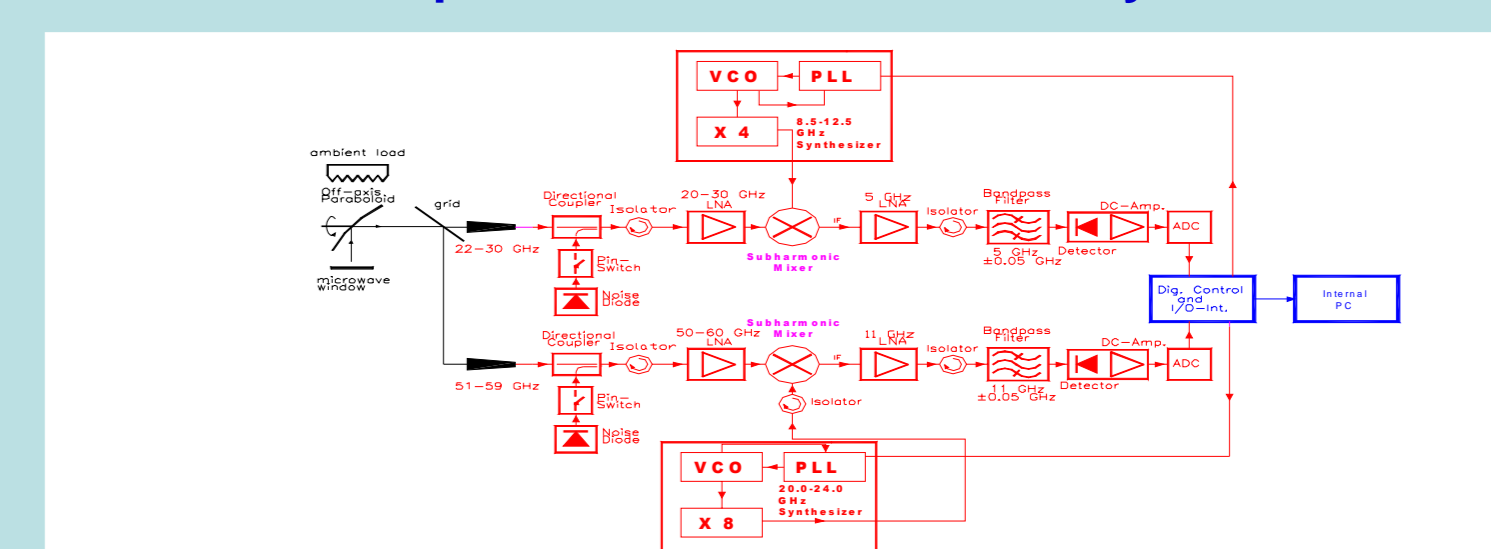
Narrow beam-width (2.5 DEG FWHM) improves retrieval accuracy (low side-lobe level)



* Bernd Schönwald, Hamburger Geophysikalische Einzelschriften (1980)

Solution

Synthesizer tuned heterodyne receiver does not provide sufficient sensitivity!



Dual profiler direct detection filterbank receiver:

