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Faculty of Engineering, Built Environment and Information Technology

Fakulteit Ingenieurswese, Bou-omgewing en Inligtingtegnologie / Lefapha la Boetšenere, Tikologo ya Kago le Theknolotši ya Tshedimošo

Water Vapour Radiometry

An Introduction

Tinus Stander

AVN Training School, HartRAO, 17 May 2019

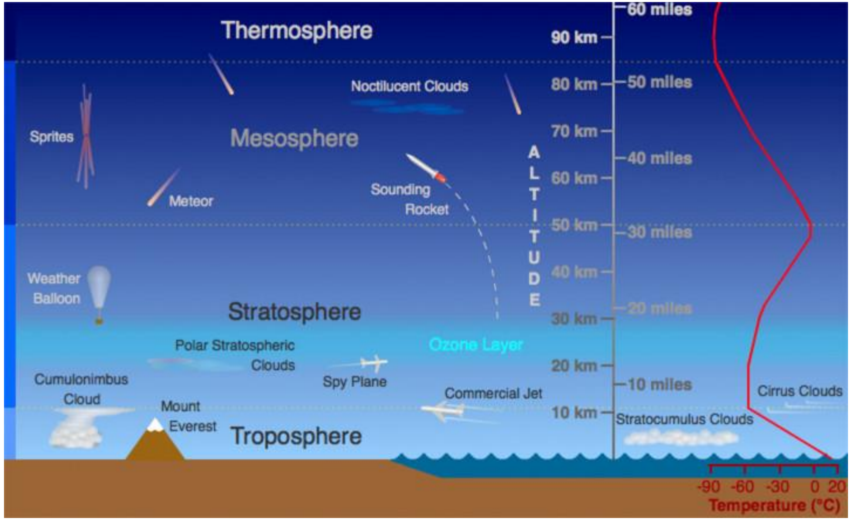
Agenda

- Principles of radiometry
  - The atmosphere
  - Emission and absorption by atmospheric gasses
  - Black bodies, Planck's Law, Rayleigh-Jeans Approximation
- Tropospheric water vapour
  - Specific emission / absorption spectrum
  - Importance to radio astronomy
  - Data products
- Radiometers
  - Principle of operation
  - Performance Metrics
  - Architectures
- Some WVR details and examples
  - Calibration
  - System Integration
- Development Opportunities

Principles of radiometry

The atmosphere

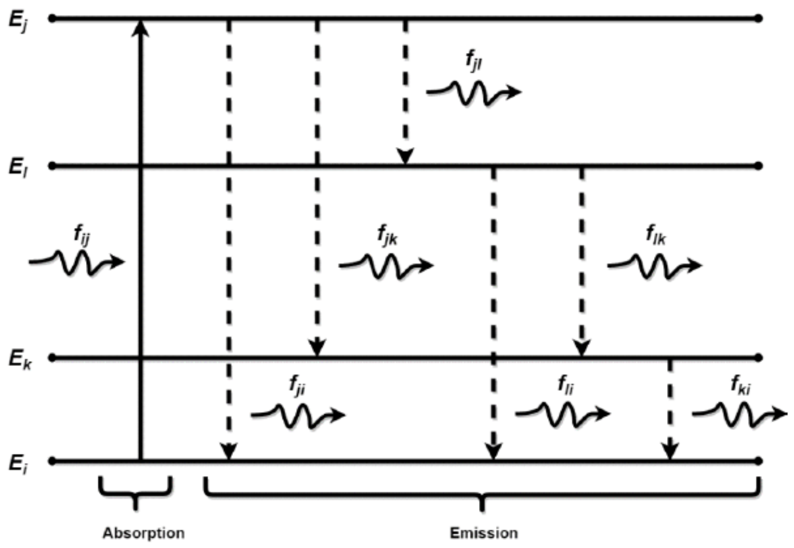
- O_2, N_2, CO_2, H_20
- Troposphere lowest 10km
  - 75% total mass, 99% H_20
- Most distributions uniform and stable
  - Not H_20!



scied.ucar.edu

Emission and absorption

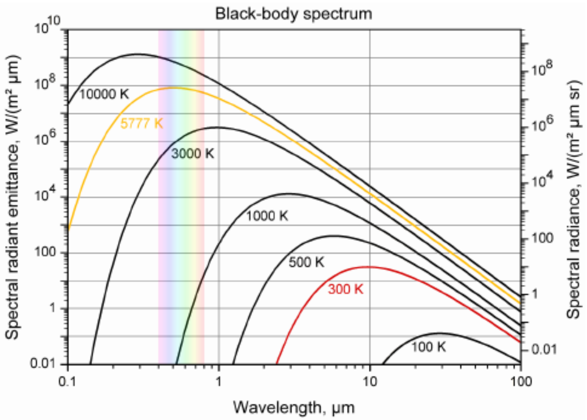
- Gas molecules have finite energy states
- Transition between states
  - Absorption: collect a photon
  - Emission: release a photon
- Photon energy → frequency
  - $E = hf$
- Emission / absorption spikes
  - Known transitions



SM Walker, TUT, 2019.

Black body radiation

- Absorb and emit with 100% efficiency
  - Idealised, but handy
- Emission determined by
  - Temperature
  - Frequency
- Planck's law:
  - Radiance, temperature and wavelength
- Rayleigh-Jeans approximation
  - Linear at microwave frequencies



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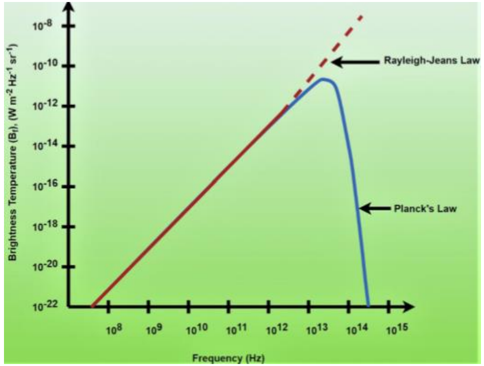

SM Walker, TUT, 2019.

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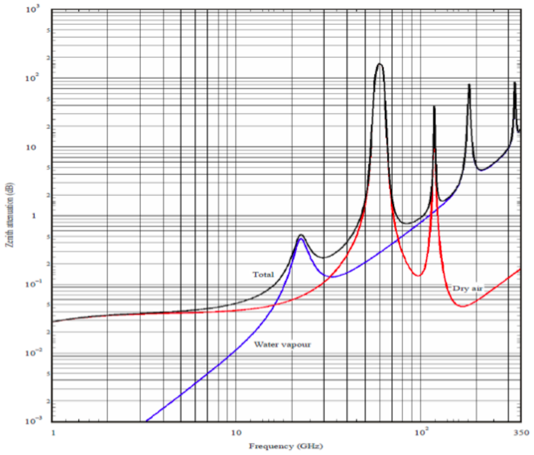
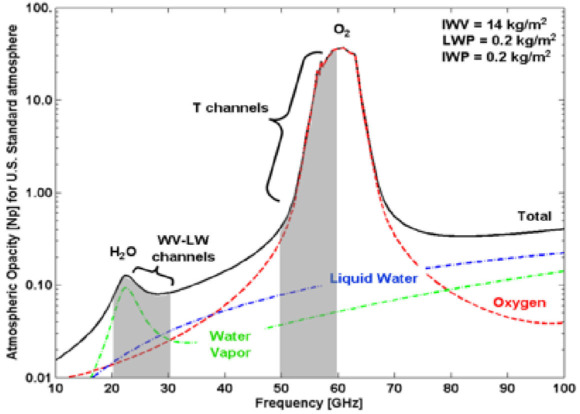
Tropospheric water vapour

Emission spectrum

- Lines at 22.24, 183.31, 325.5 GHz
- Pressure broadening
  - Estimate concentration from total power OR spectrum shape
- Liquid water continuum
  - Offset to water vapour emission

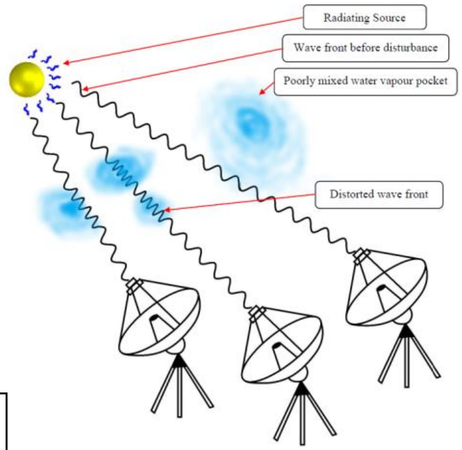




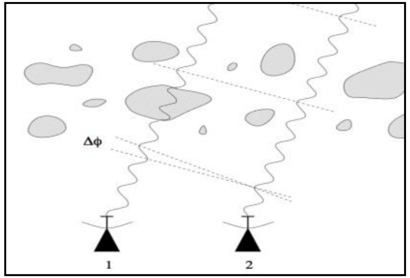
http://propagation.ece.gatech.edu
http://cfa.aquila.infn.it/wiki.eg-climet.org/index.php5/MWR_Fundamentals

The problem with water vapour and VLBI

- Delay and attenuation not uniform at all sites
- Need to measure water vapour
  - Path delay correction
  - Site management
    - Monitoring, scheduling
  - Site surveying



SM Walker, TUT, 2019.



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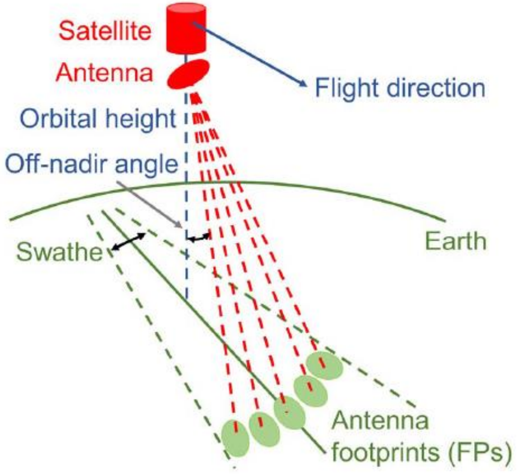
Non-astronomical applications

- Remote-sensing, Meteorology, Atmospheric studies
- Space Geodesy, Satellite tracking, Gravity wave experiments
- 5G cellular service, GPS corrections, Smart city optimisation



Aluigi et al, IEEE TCAS 64(12)

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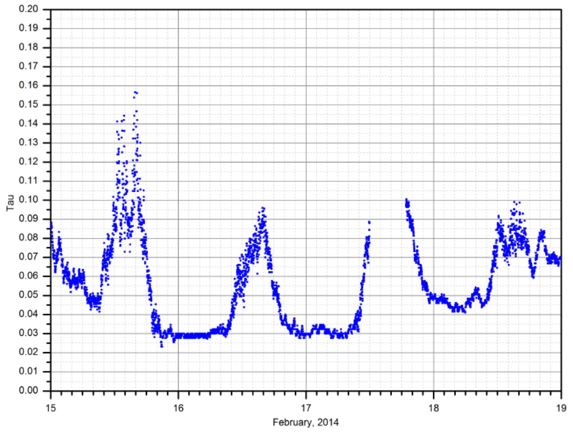
Data products (1)

- Opacity / optical depth τ
  - Function of atmospheric conditions and T_B
    - T_{mr}: f(T, P, RH) with radiosondes
      OR
    - Tipping curve



Ferrusca et al, Proc. SPIE v9147

$$\tau_\nu = \ln\left[\frac{T_{mr} - 2.7K}{T_{mr} - T_B}\right]$$

$$V_{out}(z) = G\left(T_{sys} + \left(1 - e^{-\tau_0 \sec Z}\right)\cdot T_{atm}\right)$$

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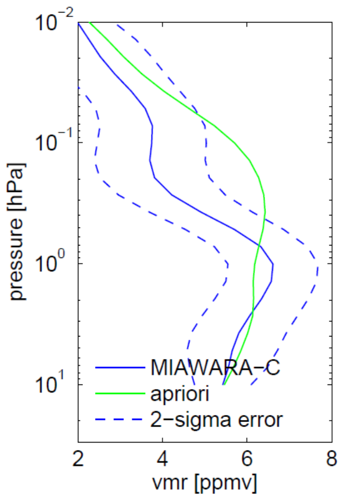
Data products (2)

- Integrated liquid water (ILW), in mm or g/m^2
  - Also: Liquid Water Path (LWP)
  - Liquid water produces continuum radiation, but not significant path delay!
  - Requires multi-band observation
    - Separate into “dry” and “wet” opacity
  - Requires
    - Atmospheric model
    - Solution of radiative transfer equations
    - Data estimates (T, P, RH)
- Integrated Water Vapour (IWV), in mm or g/m^2
  - Also, precipitable water vapour (PWV)
  - Similar process
- Altitude / vertical profiles
  - Needs a spectrum, not singular discrete measurements
  - Forward model fitting based on radiosonde, RADAR or LIDAR data
  - Temperature can be remote sensed @ O_2 lines.



$$\tau = \tau_d + \kappa_V \left(IWV\right) + \kappa_L \left(LWP\right)$$

$$LWP = \frac{-\kappa_{V,\nu_2}\tau'_{\nu_1} + \kappa_{V,\nu_1}\tau'_{\nu_2}}{\kappa_{V,\nu_1}\kappa_{L,\nu_2} - \kappa_{V,\nu_2}\kappa_{L,\nu_1}}$$

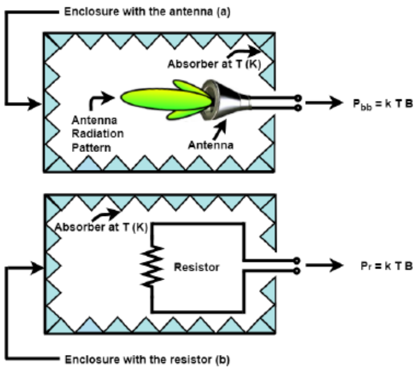
$$IWV = \frac{\kappa_{L,\nu_2}\tau'_{\nu_1} - \kappa_{L,\nu_1}\tau'_{\nu_2}}{\kappa_{V,\nu_1}\kappa_{L,\nu_2} - \kappa_{V,\nu_2}\kappa_{L,\nu_1}}$$

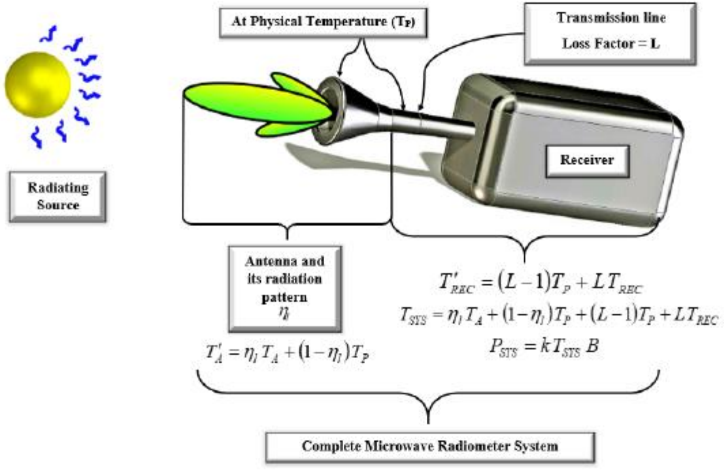
Straub et al, Atmos Meas Tech 3-1-15.

Radiometer Theory

Principles of operation

- P = kTB
  - Power related to brightness temperature
- Relate noise power to voltage
  - Square law detector
- Problem: How distinguish T_{ant} from T_{sys}?

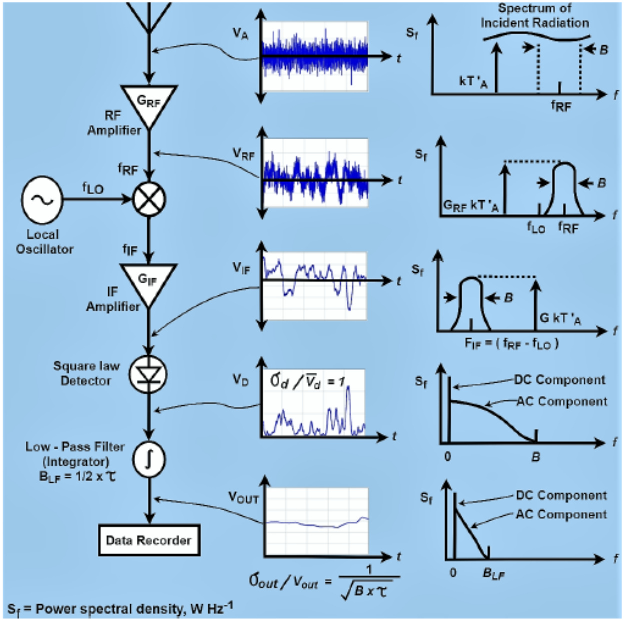




SM Walker, TUT, 2019.

The basic radiometer

- Antenna
- Gain
- Downconversion
- Detection
- Integration
- Recording



SM Walker, TUT, 2019.

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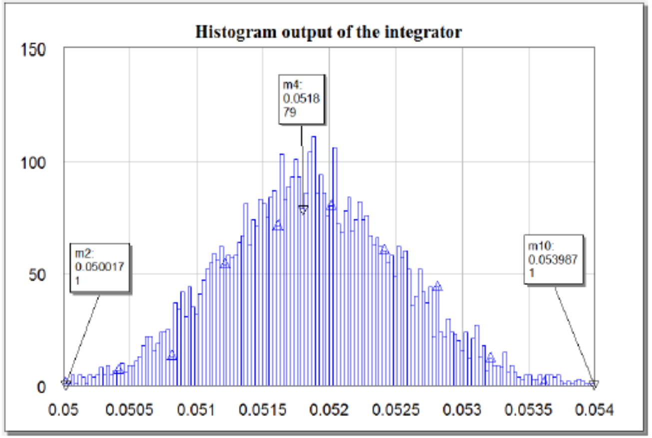
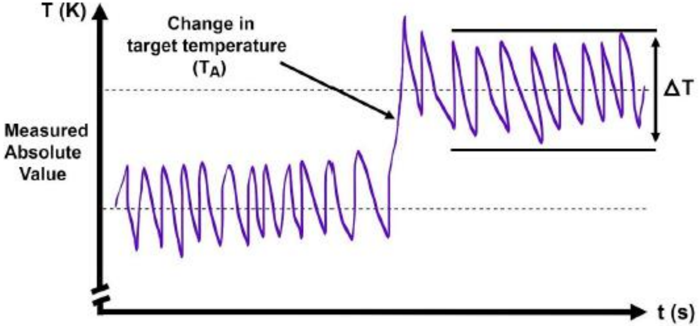
Performance metrics

- Accuracy
  - How reliable is my average voltage?
  - Improved by calibration, low drift
- Resolution
  - How reliable is my instantaneous measurement?
  - Improved by lower Tsys, increased integration time





SM Walker, TUT, 2019.

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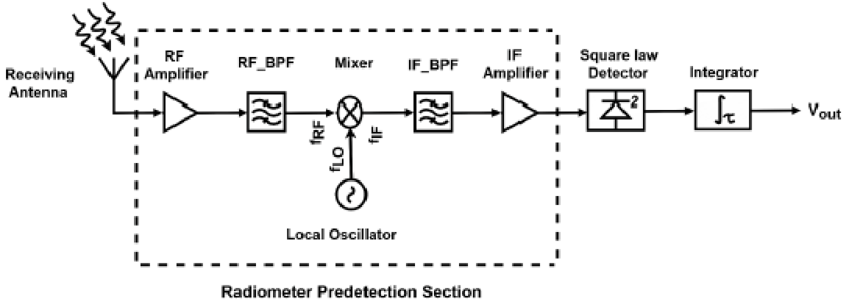
The total power radiometer

- Superheterodyne
- Can be calibrated with front-end switch and noise source
- Sensitive to drift
  - Allen time



$$\Delta T = \frac{T'_A + T_{REC}}{\sqrt{B \cdot \tau}} = \frac{T_{SYS}}{\sqrt{B \cdot \tau}}$$

$$\Delta T_{TPR} = (T_{SYS}) \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{B \cdot \tau} + \left(\frac{\Delta G}{G}\right)^2}.$$

SM Walker, TUT, 2019.

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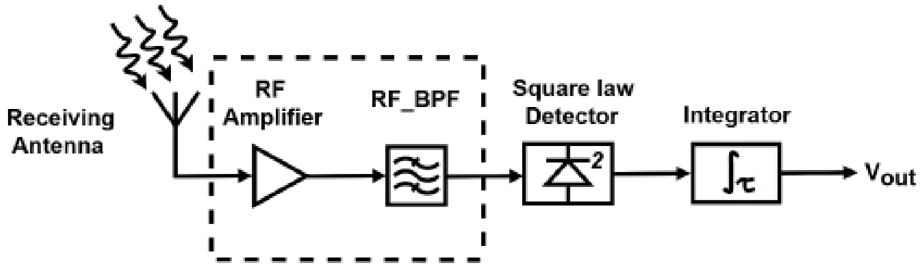
The direct detection radiometer

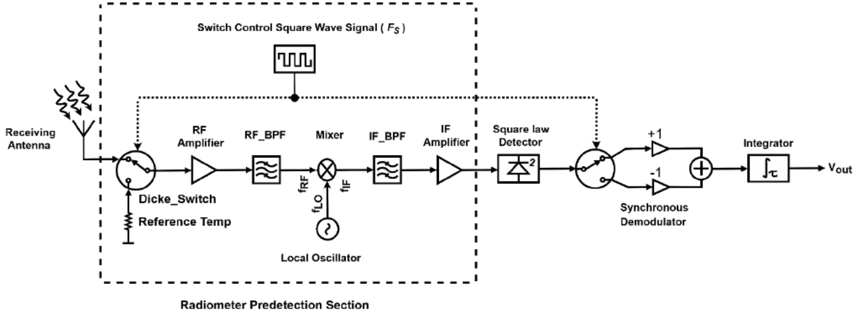
- No downconversion
- High frequency detector
- Still sensitive to drift, 1/f
- No band tuning



SM Walker, TUT, 2019.

Dicke radiometer

- Synchronous demodulation of sky and load
- Compensate for drift
  - Common mode variation
- Requires longer integration times
  - Only looking at sky ½ of time



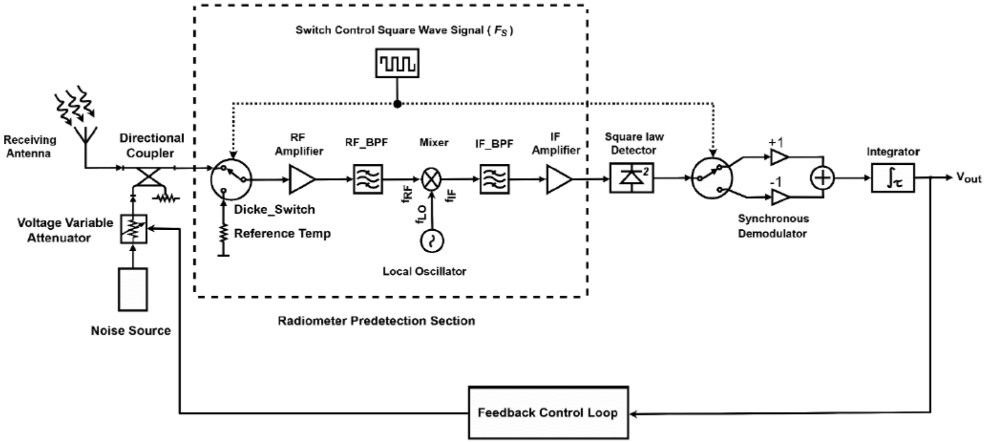
$$\Delta T_{DR} = \sqrt{\frac{(T'_A + T_{REC})^2}{B\cdot\tau/2} + \frac{(T_{REF} + T_{REC})^2}{B\cdot\tau/2} + (T'_A - T_{REF})^2 \cdot \left(\frac{\Delta G}{G}\right)^2}\ .$$

- Seems to work better when load = sky… can we enforce that?

SM Walker, TUT, 2019.

Noise injection radiometer

- Feedback control to equalize sky and load
  - Cancel out drift completely
- Reading now the noise injection control, not the reading
  - Reading constant

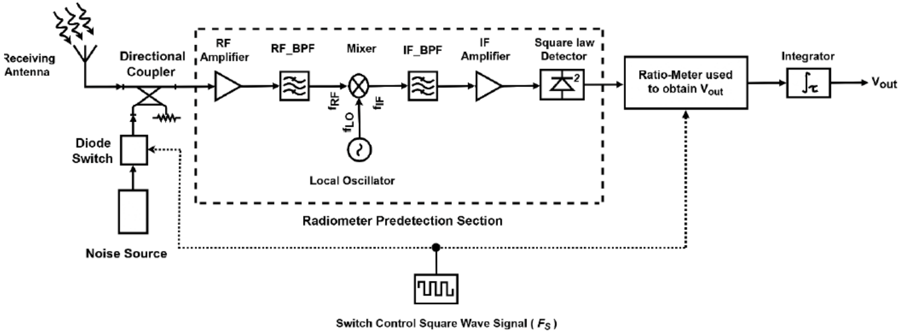


$$\Delta T_{NIR} = \sqrt{\frac{2\,(T'_A + T_{REC})^2 + 2\,(T_{REF} + T_{REC})^2}{\sqrt{B \cdot \tau}}} .$$

SM Walker, TUT, 2019.

Noise adding radiometer

- Switches are inconvenient
  - Loss!
- Gradual increasing injection of noise
- Same effect
- Use Y-factor to measure T_{ant}



$$\Delta T_{NAR\,(theoratical)} = \left(\frac{2\,T_{SYS}}{\sqrt{B\cdot\tau}}\right)\cdot\left(1+\frac{T_{SYS}}{T_{inj(on)}}\right)$$

SM Walker, TUT, 2019.

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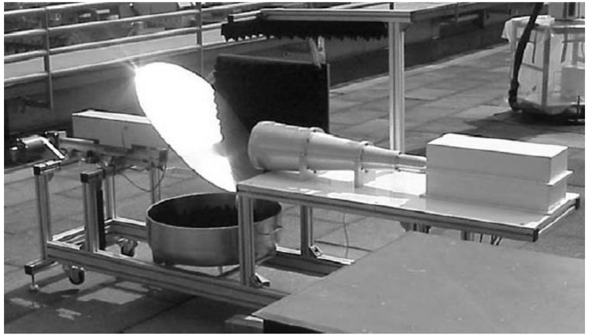
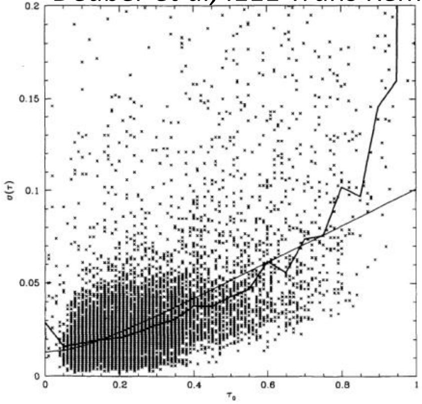
Some practical notes

Calibration

- Built-in noise source
  - Stability
- Liquid nitrogen load calibration
  - Periodic
- Tip curve calibration
  - Solve unknowns T_{sky}, T_{sys}
  - Assume T_{sky} increase by known factor, T_{sys} constant
  - Need regression of many data points
  - Assumes parallel atmosphere



Deuber et al, IEEE Trans Remote Sensing 42(5)

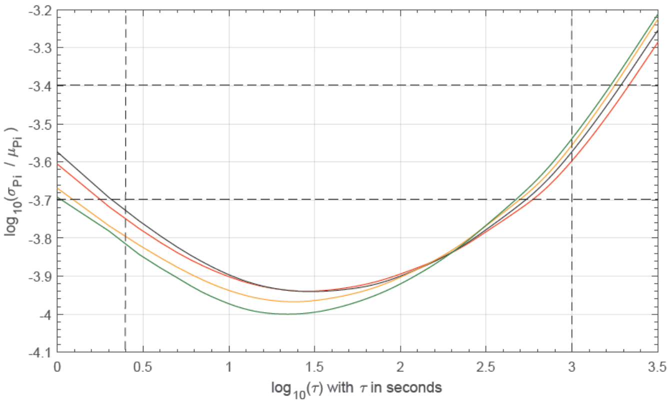


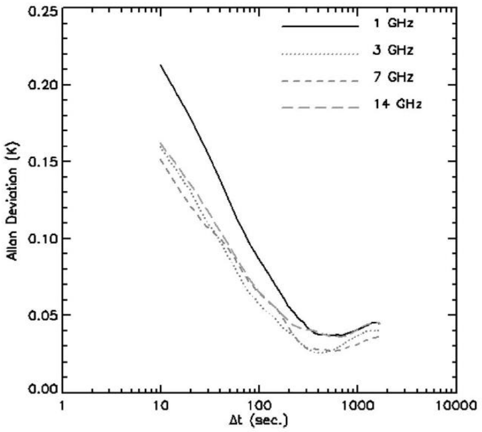
Hiriart et al, Revista Mexicana de Astronomia y Astrofisica 33.

Allan Variance

- Long-term stability measure
- 1/f noise, drift
- Can't integrate forever!

$$\sigma_y^2(\tau) = \frac{1}{2}\langle(\bar{y}_{n+1} - \bar{y}_n)^2\rangle = \frac{1}{2\tau^2}\langle(x_{n+2} - 2x_{n+1} + x_n)^2\rangle,$$





Gill et al, EVLA memo #203
Pazmany, IEEE Trans. GeoSci Remote Sensing 45(7)

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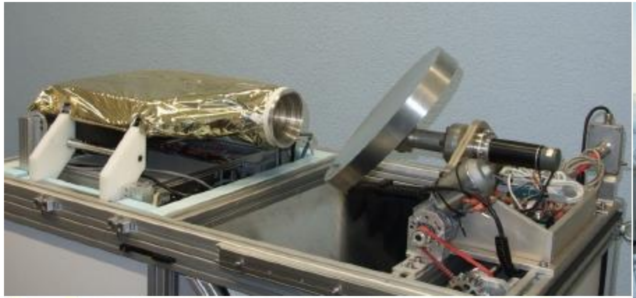
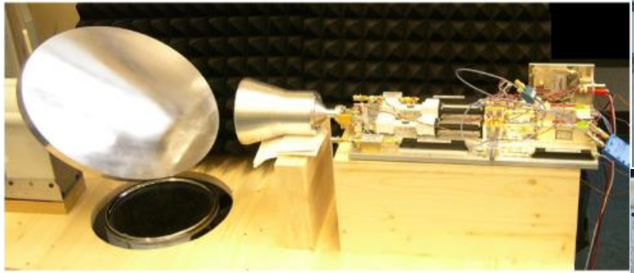
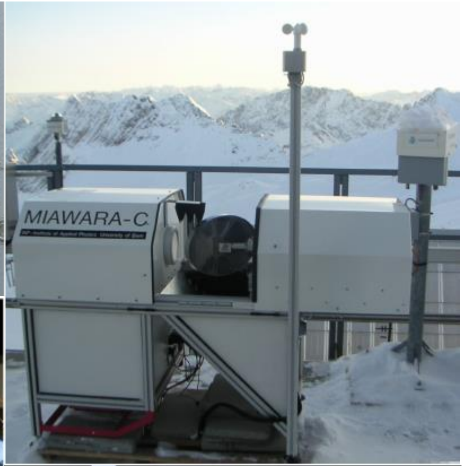
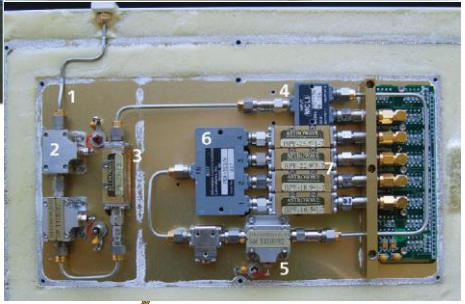
Integration and construction

- Tipping radiometer
  - Rotating mirror
- Internal: waveguide and coax
- Other weather station instruments
  - T, P, RH





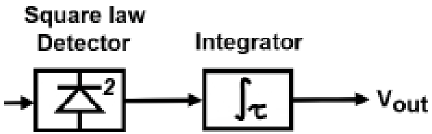


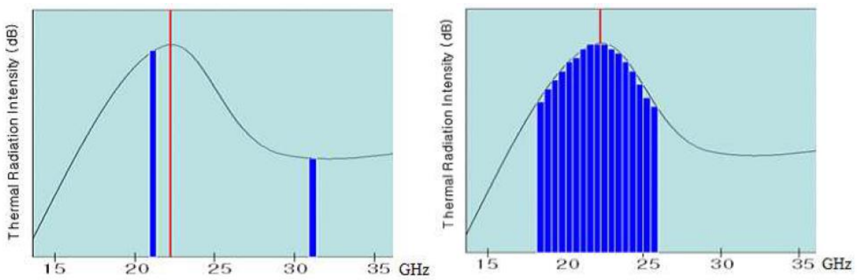


Straub et al, Atmos. Meas. Tech., 3, 1–15
Indermuehle et al, PASA, v. 30, e035, 2013

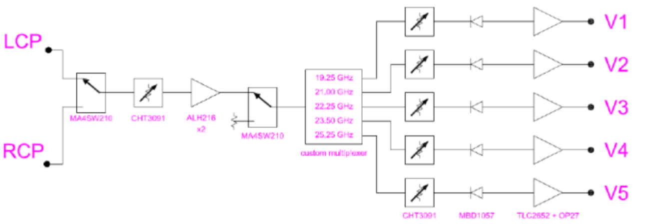
Spectrum & digitization

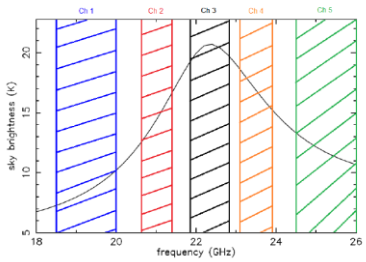
- Single band, integrated
  - Opacity
- Two bands, integrated
  - Distinguish between wet and dry path
- Multiple bands, diodes
  - Spectrum
  - Vertical profiling
  - Lots of duplication
    - Filters!
- Spectrometer
  - Fine resolution
  - Vertical profiling
  - High speed ADC and DSP!



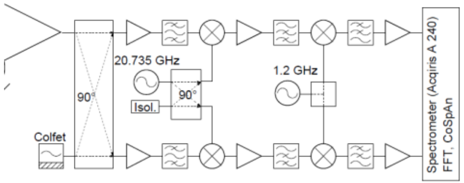


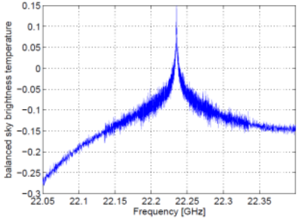
Cho, Bonn University, 2012.





Gill et al, EVLA memo #203





Straub et al, Atmos. Meas. Tech., 3, 1–15

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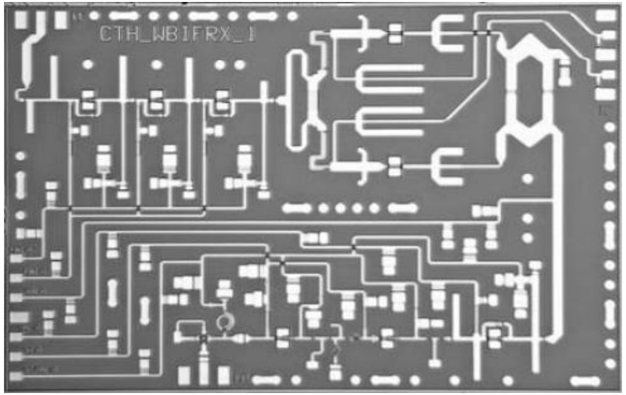
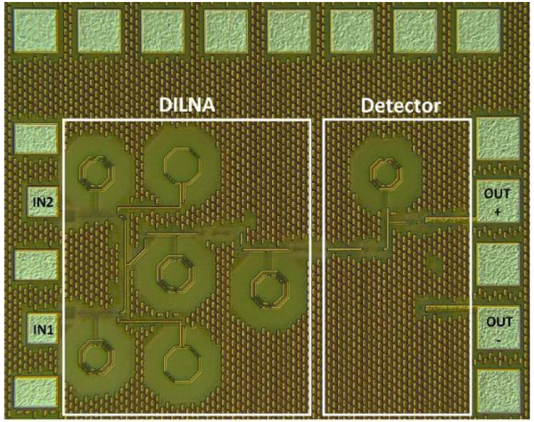
MMIC integration

- Single-chip
  - DDR or TPR
- Typically for space, passive imaging





Gunnarsson et al, RWS2018
Aluigi et al, IEEE Trans CAS 64(12)

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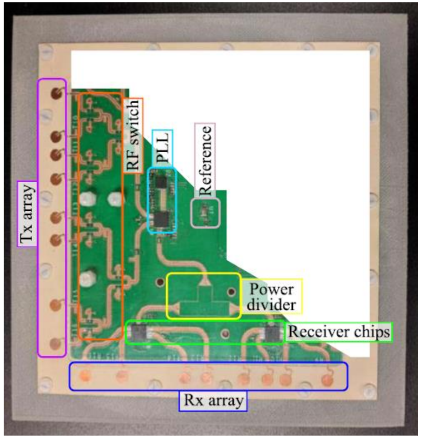
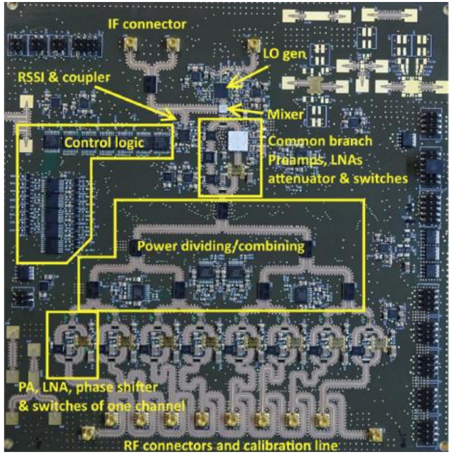
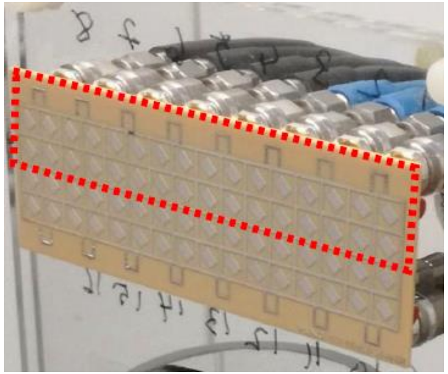
New developments

Development opportunities

- RF PCB integration?
  - Common for SatCom, RADAR
- Phased array scanning?
  - Again, common for RADAR



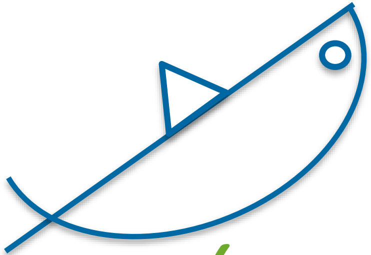




Peng et al, IEEE Trans MTT 66(11)
Kursu et al, EURASIP J. Wireless Comms Netw. 2018:201

PILCHARD

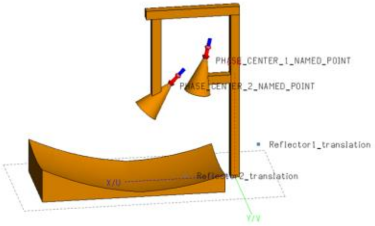
- Planar Integrated Low-Cost H_2O Atmospheric Radiometric Detector
  - In keeping with Hyrax, CBASS, MeerKAT…

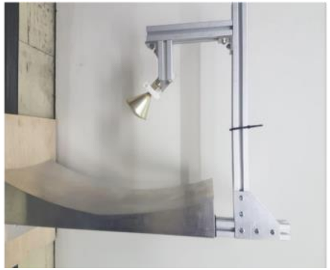


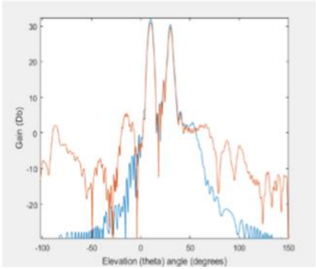
Small	✓	✓
Cheap	✓	✓
Anyone's first choice	✗	✗
Gets the job done	✓	?

Reflector antenna design

- Stellenbosch University
  - William Cerfonteyn, Dirk de Villiers
- Reflector with multiple feeds
  - Constant monitoring at all elevation angles
  - 2-beam concept

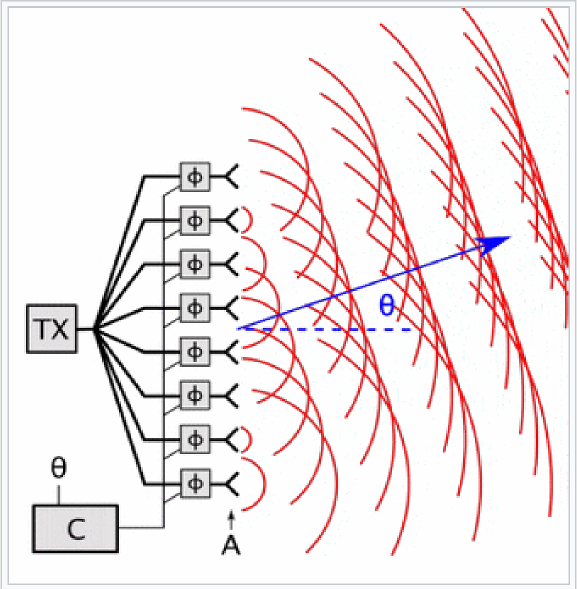




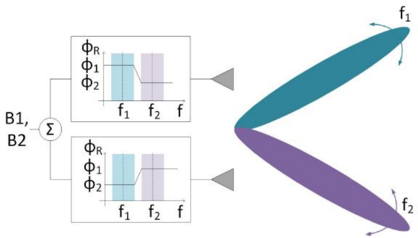


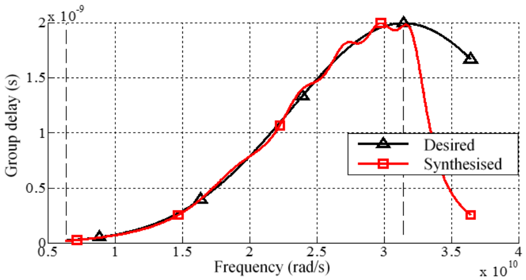
Phased array antenna design

- University of Pretoria
  - Peter Prince, Tinus Stander
- Similar patterns at 22 & 31 GHz
  - Array feed ✓
    - Dispersive phase shifters!
  - Array placement ?
    - Optimization?



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phased_array





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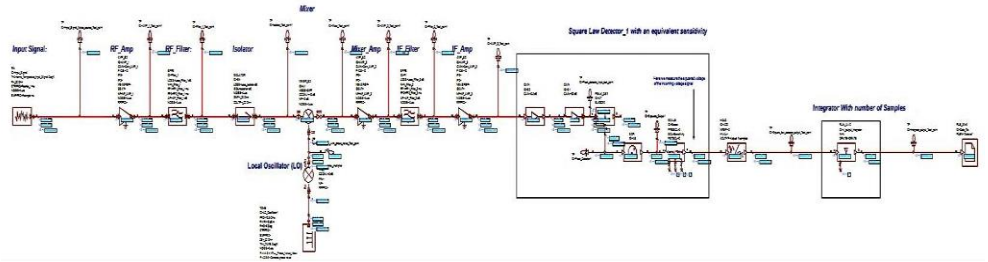
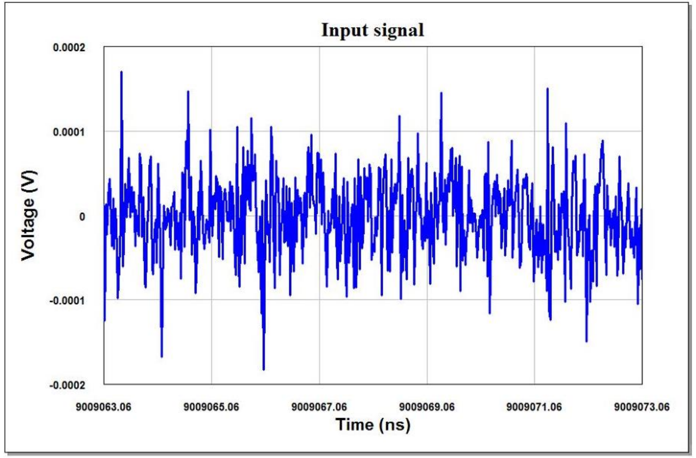
Systems modelling (1)

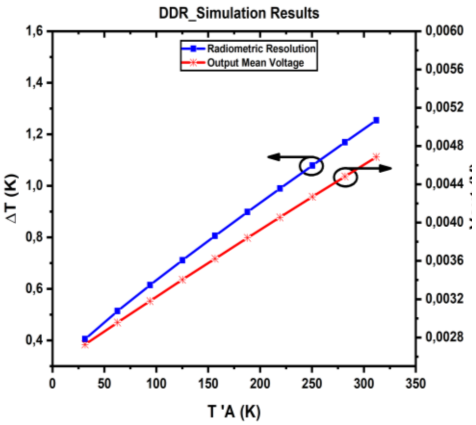


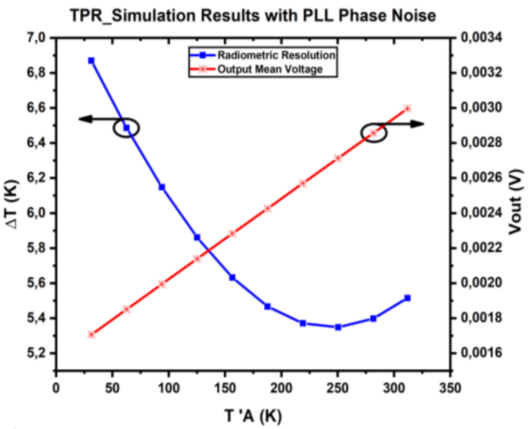
- University of Pretoria, TUT
  - Shaunel Walker, Tinus Stander, A. C. de Villiers
- Use RF system simulator
  - Single UI, environment
  - Easy component checking
  - DR, BW, NF, $\mathscr{L}$
  - Integration time
- Model T_{amb} variation
- Different topologies
  - DDR, TPR, Dicke, noise adding

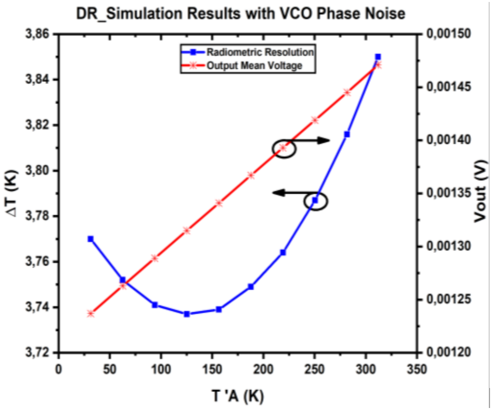


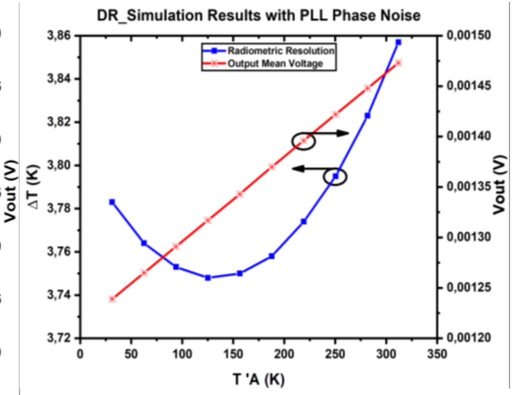
Systems modelling (2)

- T_{amb} variation
- DDR is viable!
- Low $\mathscr{L}$ has minimal effect
- < USD 1,500 !!!!





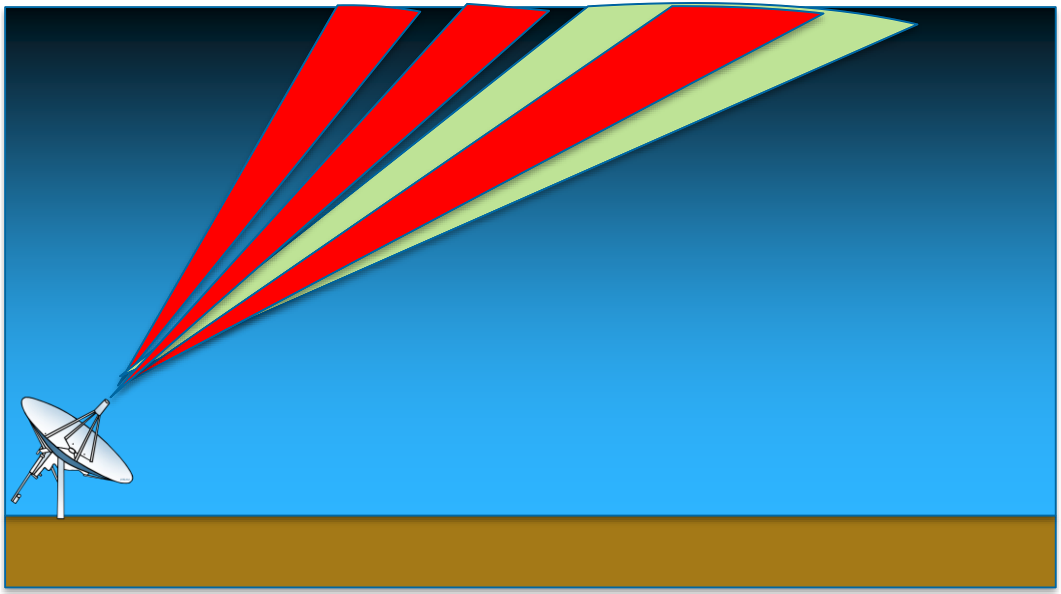




Retrieval simulation (UP, UNAM)

- Atmospheric model
- Variable antenna beamwidth
- Variable elevation measurements

- *Fewest tip curve measurements?*
- *Widest beamwidth?*



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