

## DLR'S NEW TRACEABLE RADIANCE STANDARD “RASTA”

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The German Aerospace Center (DLR) operates the Calibration Home Base (CHB) as a facility for the calibration of airborne imaging spectrometers such as APEX, HySpex and ROSIS, and for field spectrometers [1]. Absolute radiometric calibration is performed so far using an integrating sphere that is traceable to SI units through calibration at the German Metrology Institute PTB [2]. However, the stability of the radiance output is not monitored regularly and reliably since the small size (diameter 50 cm, exit port 20 cm × 4 cm) and the design make it difficult to install a device at a reproducible position which is suited to measure accurately changes of the spectral radiance. This drawback was the motivation to develop a new radiance standard (RASTA) which allows monitoring of small changes in the wavelength range from 380 to 2500 nm. A preliminary concept is described in [3]; the realisation is presented here.

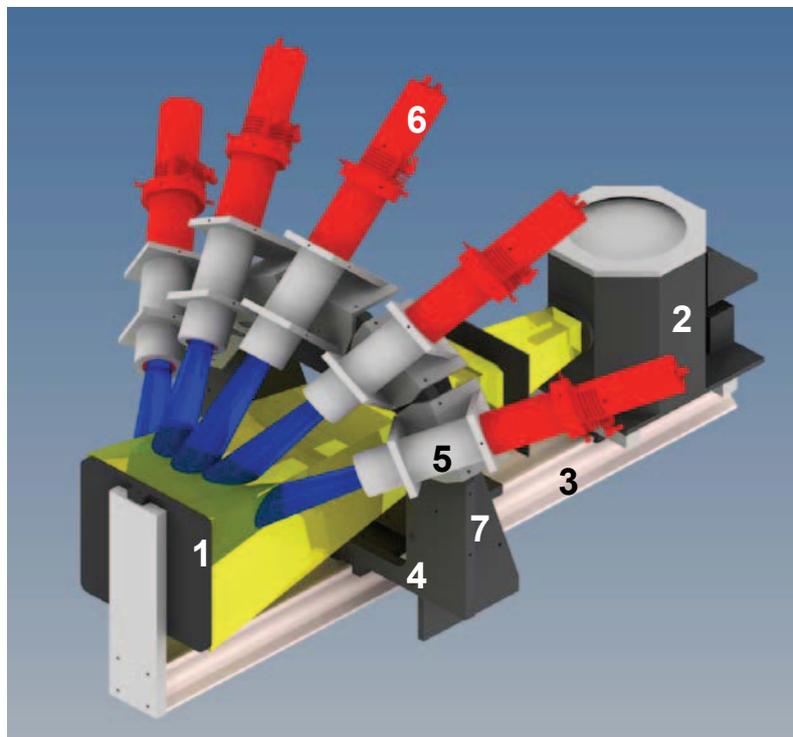


Fig. 1: Mechanical set-up of RASTA. (1) Reflectance panel, (2) lamp housing, (3) bar, (4) mounting adapter for measuring devices, (5) mounting adapter for radiometer, (6) radiometer, (7) space to mount additional sensor. Yellow: beam illuminating reflectance panel; blue: field of view of radiometer

The mechanical configuration of RASTA is shown in Fig. 1. Light source is a 1000-W FEL tungsten-halogen lamp (Gamma Scientific Model 5000-16C), which is widely used as an irradiance standard. It illuminates perpendicularly a reflectance panel with the dimension 25 cm × 25 cm (1). In order to minimize stray light contamination, the lamp is installed inside a lamp housing (2). The lamp housing is mounted moveably on a bar (3) to adjust the distance between lamp and reflectance panel. The distance can be measured accurately by mounting temporarily a lamp alignment jig instead of the lamp. A mounting adapter for measurement devices (4) is installed in front of the reflectance panel. It provides space for seven instruments arranged on a half circle around the optical axis, which is the line perpendicular to the panel center. This setup allows all instruments to look at the panel at the same spot from the same distance and in the same angle of 45° to avoid differences in the radiance caused by spatial inhomogeneities. Five of the adapter spaces are used for radiometers (5,6) which monitor the stability of the system. The two horizontal spaces left and right of the panel (7) can be used for additional sensors, e.g. spectrometers which shall be calibrated. For radiometric calibration of large sensors, these can be placed besides the system using separate mounts.

RASTA has the following advantages compared to the previously used integrating sphere:

- **Monitoring and correction of radiance changes.** The five radiometers form a redundant system to measure changes of the spectral radiance. Such changes are usually caused by aging of the lamp or contamination of the reflectance panel. Since the two causes have different wavelength dependency, they can be identified. If panel reflectivity has changed, the panel's reflectance spectrum has to be measured again. If lamp irradiance has changed, the actual radiance spectrum can be determined since changes of lamp irradiance are associated with changes of the lamp filament temperature. According to Planck's law, the irradiance changes (intensity and spectral shape) are determined by a single parameter (temperature), i.e. the five filter radiometers provide five-fold redundancy for measuring the irradiance changes.
- **Redundant calibration.** Additionally to the radiance of the complete system, also lamp irradiance and panel reflectance have been calibrated at PTB. This redundancy allows to detect errors and reduces calibration uncertainty.
- **Size and shape.** The reflectance panel has an area of 25 cm × 25 cm, while the exit port of the integrating sphere is 20 cm × 4 cm. The increased size makes the new source more useful for sensors with large field of view, and the square shape allows to illuminate symmetrically the entrance aperture of sensors with circular field of view like field spectrometers and cameras.
- **Flexible radiometry.** Radiance sources of different intensity and spectral shape can be realised easily by exchanging the reflectance panel.
- **Reduced complexity.** The radiance reflected from a panel that is illuminated by a single lamp can be calculated easily, while the radiance emitted from the sphere is difficult to model since

neither the coating nor the lamps can be characterised if the sphere is not disassembled. The sphere is frequently used in combination with filters; however, these reflect some radiation back into the sphere, and the induced changes of sphere brightness are difficult to estimate. Modifications of the new source can be modeled easier, e.g. exchange of lamp or panel.

- **Maintenance.** Re-calibration of a radiance source is necessary when its spectral radiance differs significantly from that during calibration. The main cause for changes are the lamps. Since RASTA uses a single lamp while the integrating sphere uses four, the probability of lamp failure is reduced and hence the interval of lamp exchange. Because a calibrated lamp is available as backup, it can be installed any time, eliminating periods of non-availability. Since the spectral radiance can be calculated using the irradiance of the lamp and the reflectance of the panel, only new components need to be calibrated, but not the entire system. The set-up of Fig. 1 allows further to calibrate the spectral irradiance of spare lamps by attaching the transfer spectrometer on the mounting adapter.

Stability is monitored using five radiometers which cover the wavelength range from 350 to 2500 nm. These highly stable detectors (Gamma Scientific series TIA-3000) with a large dynamic range of 8 decades have been developed by Gamma Scientific in cooperation with NIST for the purpose to perform SI traceable radiometric calibration at high accuracy. Three of the radiometers use silicon detectors and optical filters to define the wavelength range (ranges: 320-500nm, 450-650nm, 650-1050nm), one an InGaAs detector (range: 850–1700 nm), and one an Extended Range InGaAs detector (range: 850–2500 nm).

RASTA has been calibrated at PTB in November 2011 in the wavelength range from 350 to 2500 nm. The expanded uncertainty ( $k=2$ ) is below 1.7 % in the range 525 - 1700 nm and increases steadily towards shorter and longer wavelengths (3.4 % at 350 nm, 15 % at 2500 nm). The system is applied primarily for the radiometric calibration of spectrometers. One of these (SVC HR-1024) is used as transfer spectrometer to calibrate radiance sources operated in the CHB. By calibrating the transfer spectrometer shortly before usage and using the radiometers as independent detectors, the radiance spectrum of unknown sources can be measured at an uncertainty that is only slightly higher than that of RASTA.

## References

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