

# On-Ground Calibration of the MetOP-SG Ice Cloud Imager

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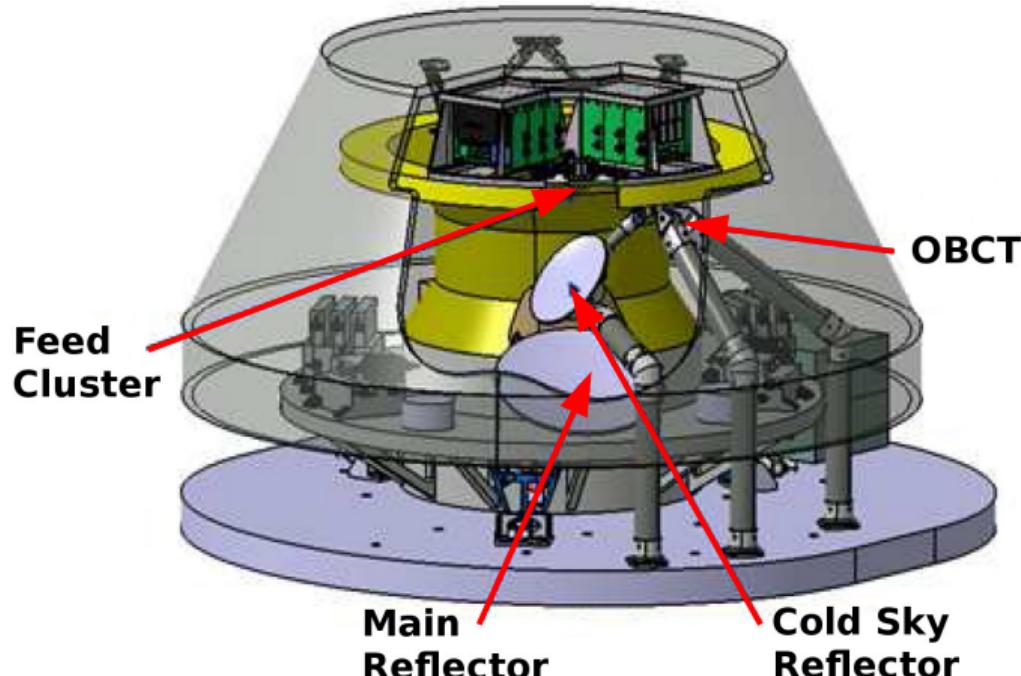
Thomas Keating, Billingshurst, UK

# Ice Cloud Imager ICI on MetOP-SG

*u*<sup>b</sup>

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- ▶ Submillimeter wave radiometer for 180–670 GHz with 255 mm aperture
- ▶ Conical scanner with On-Board Calibration Target (OBCT) and Cold Sky Reflector

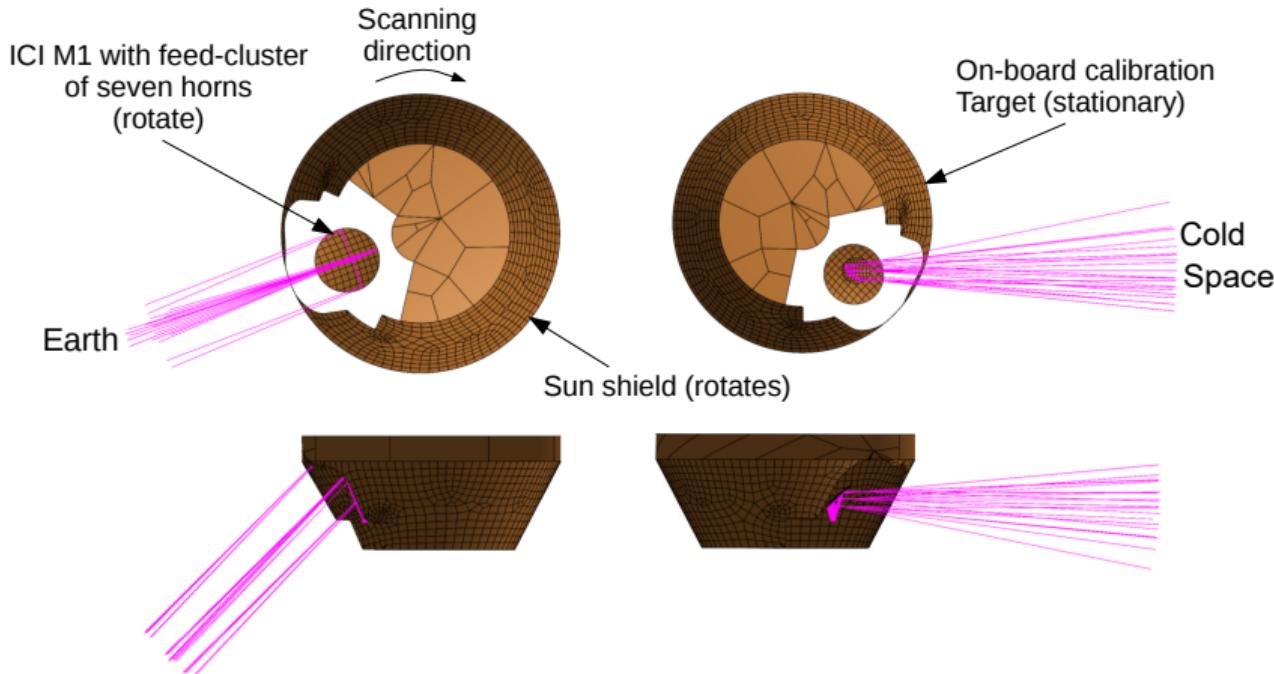


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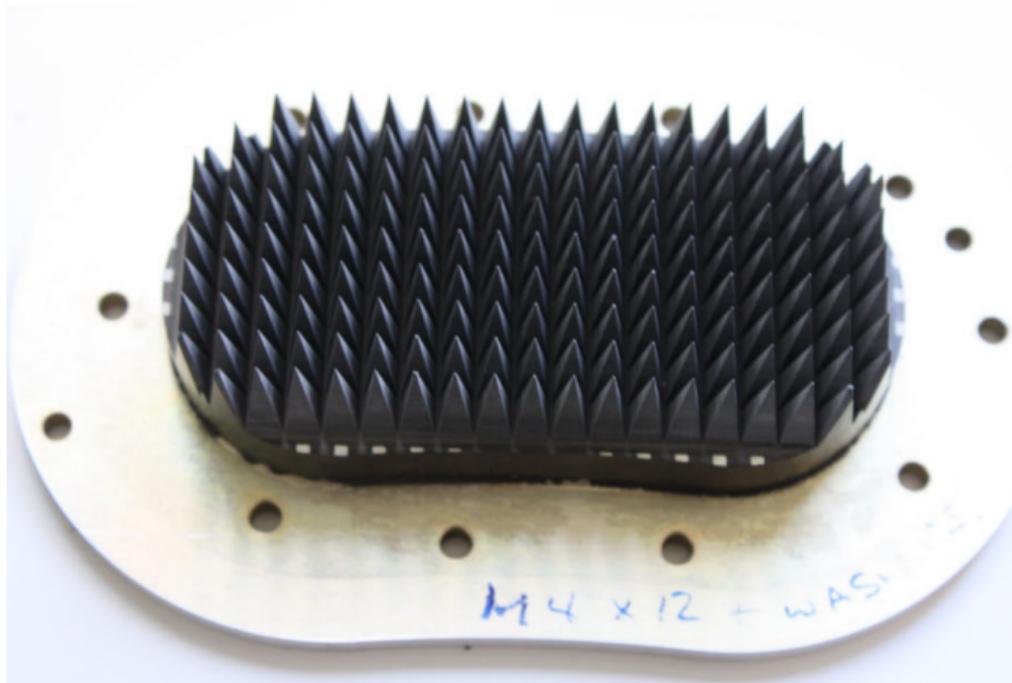


# ICI On Board Calibration Target OBCT

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- ▶ Pyramidal blackbody developed by UniBe and TK
- ▶ Measured S11 below -50 dB in all ICI frequency bands

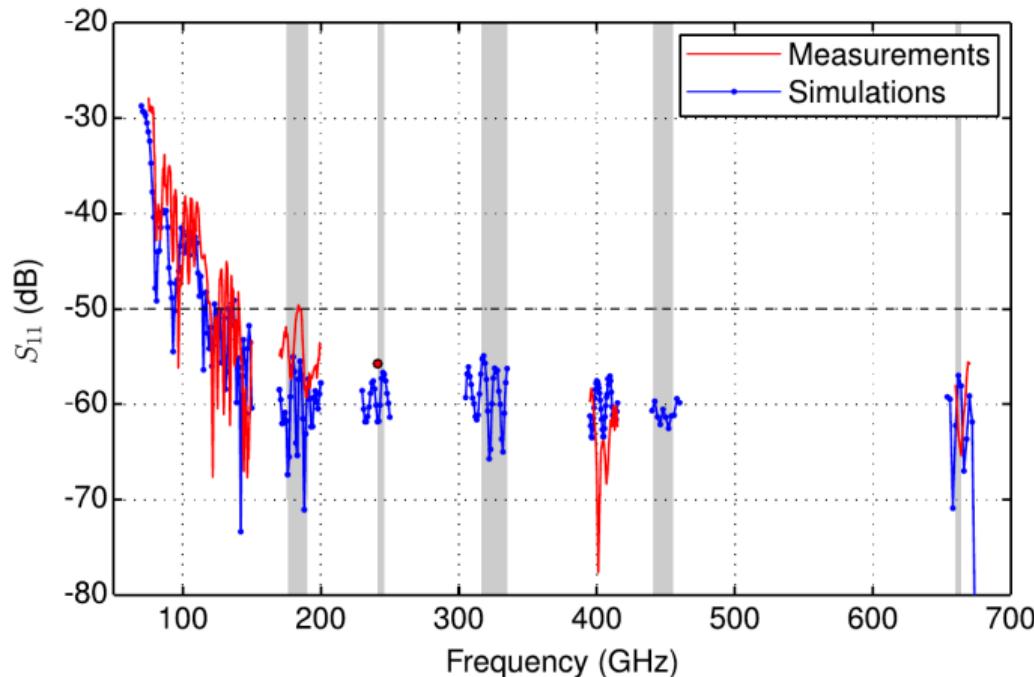


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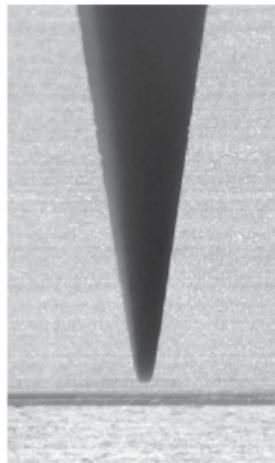
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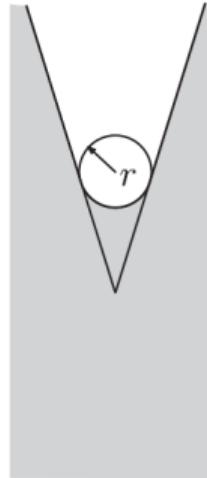
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- ▶ Measured S11 below -50 dB in all ICI frequency bands
- ▶ RF performance improved by slots at the base of the pyramids

Initial Prototype

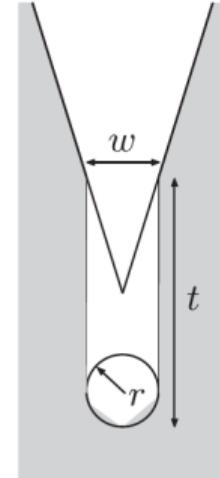
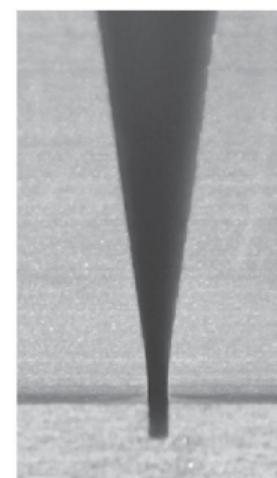


1mm

Improved Prototype



1mm

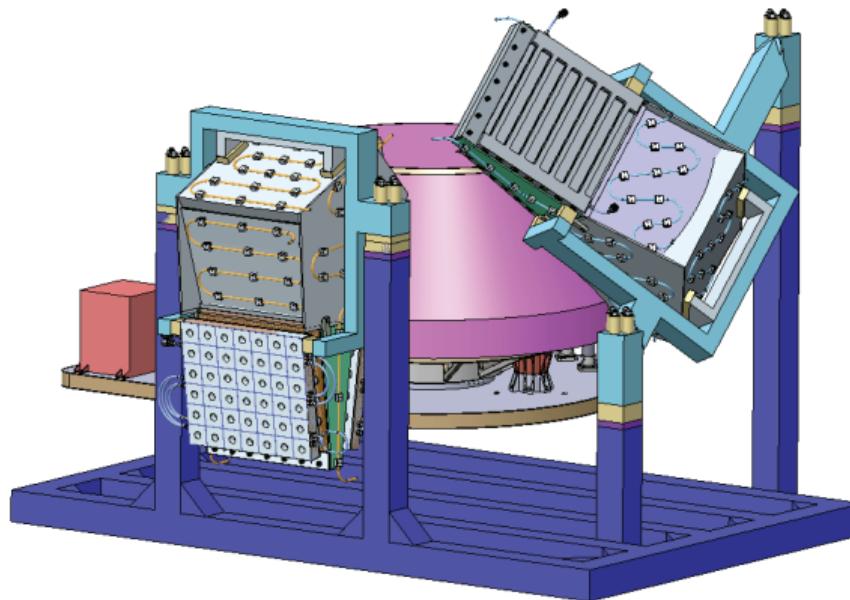


# ICI On Ground Calibration Target OGCT

*u<sup>b</sup>*

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- ▶ Needed to verify RF performance of ICI during TVAC test campaign
- ▶ Fixed Temperature Target **FTT** 78 K and Variable Temperature Target **VTT** 80–335 K
- ▶ Requirements more stringent than for on-board target OBCT:
  - S11<-50dB
  - Emissivity >0.9995
  - $\Delta T_B < 0.1 \text{ K}$
  - ICI rotation  $\pm 2.5^\circ$
  - Non-polarized

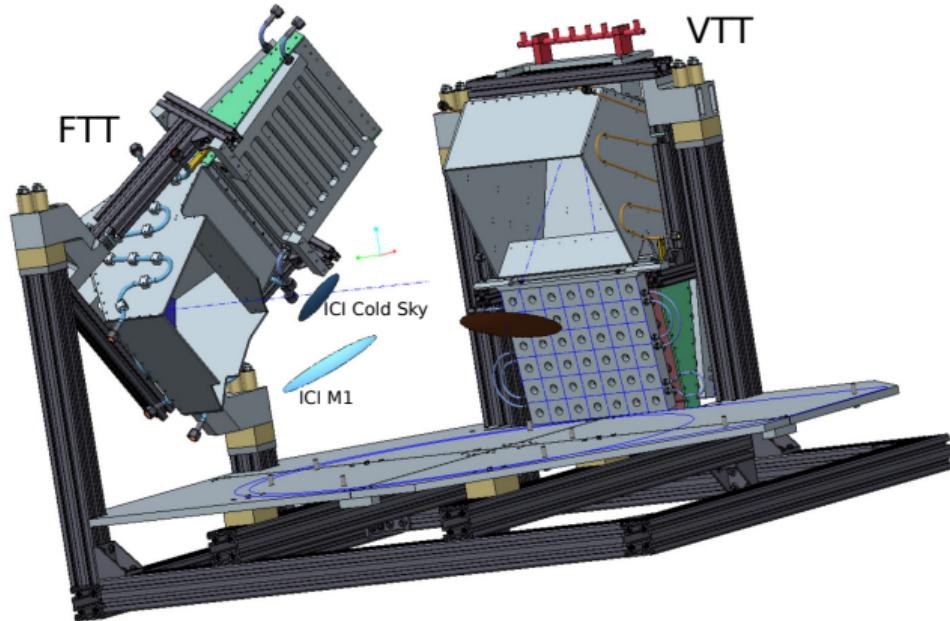


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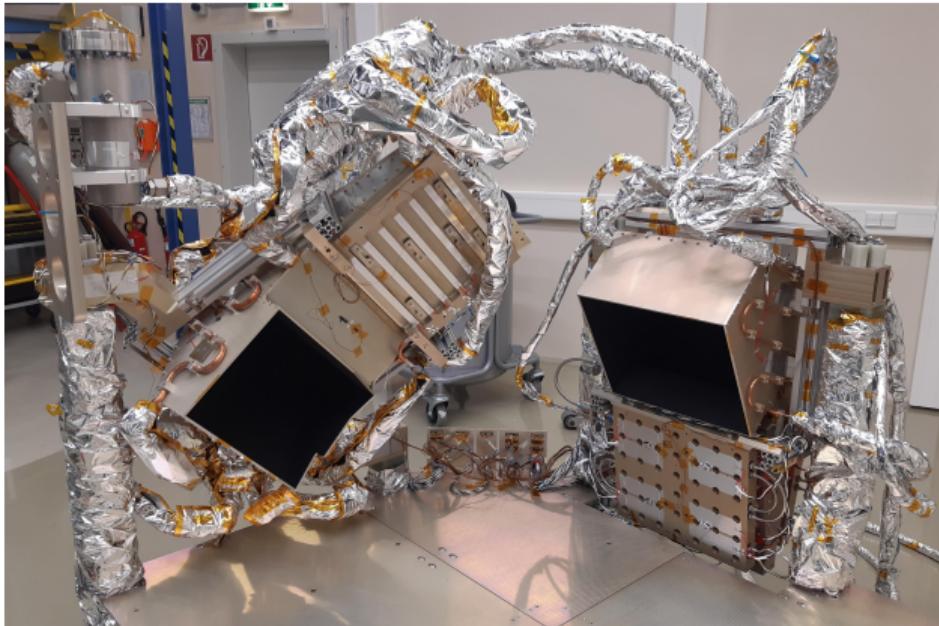


# ICI On Ground Calibration Target OGCT

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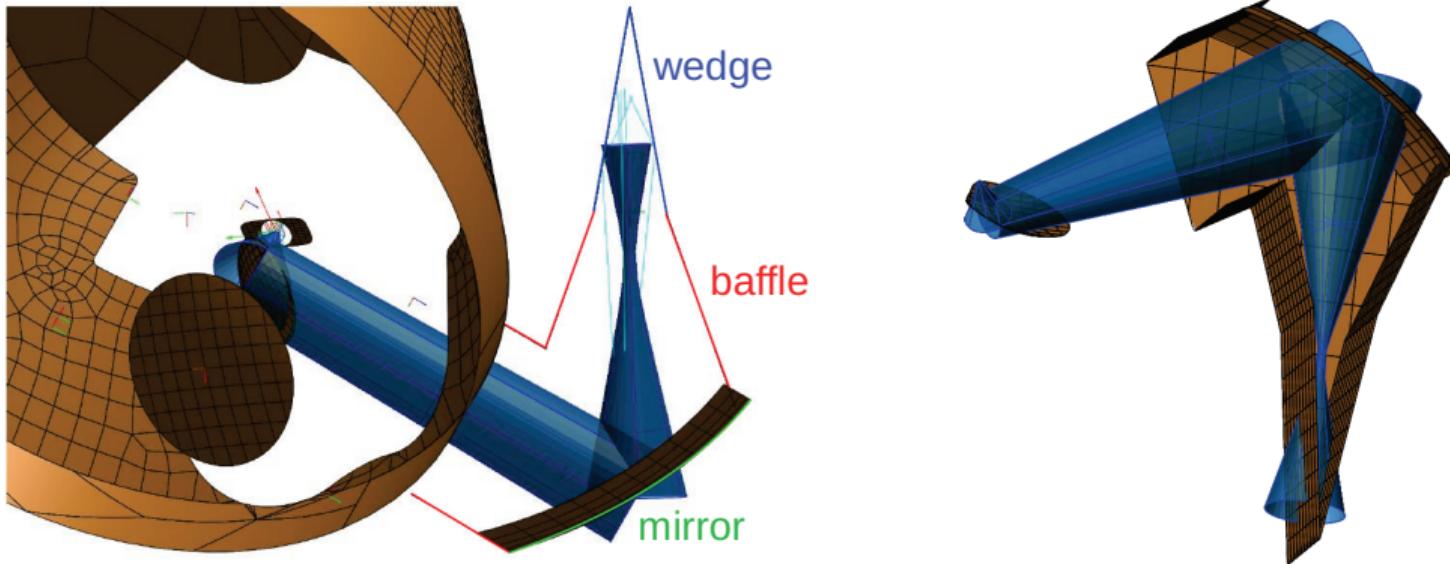
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# OGCT Optical Design

- ▶ Wedged cavity coated with RF absorber  $\Rightarrow$  better RF performance than pyramids
- ▶ Parabolic mirror focuses FOV to cavity aperture  $\Rightarrow$  high coupling efficiency
- ▶ Mirror and baffle coated with IR black paint  $\Rightarrow$  low thermal gradients in RF absorber
- ▶ GRASP antenna simulations of spillover and illumination of the wedge and mirror
- ▶ RF loss in the absorber cavity estimated with ray-tracing model

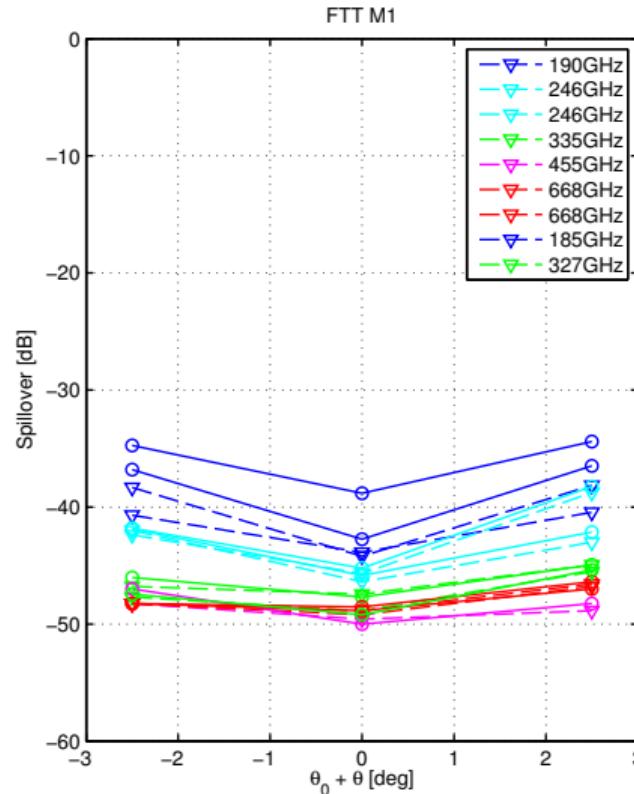
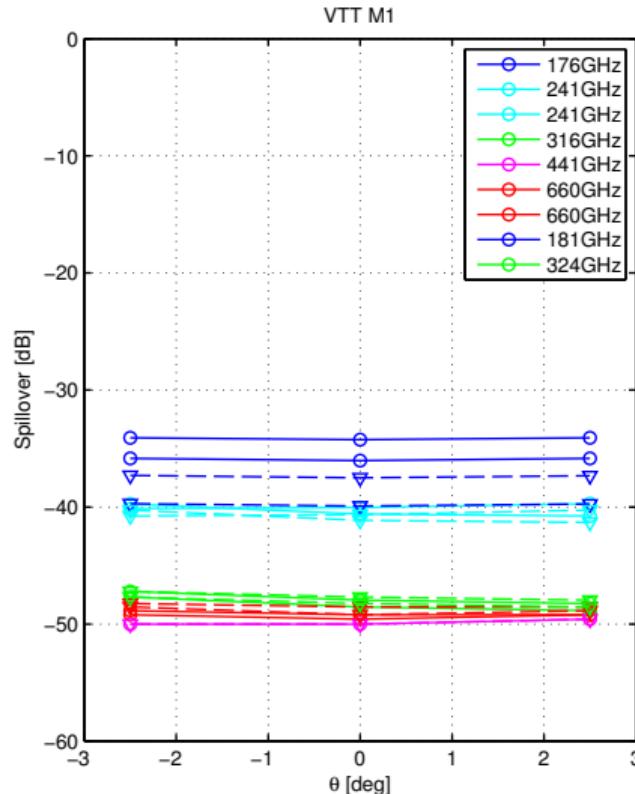


# GRASP Simulation Examples: Spillover OGCT

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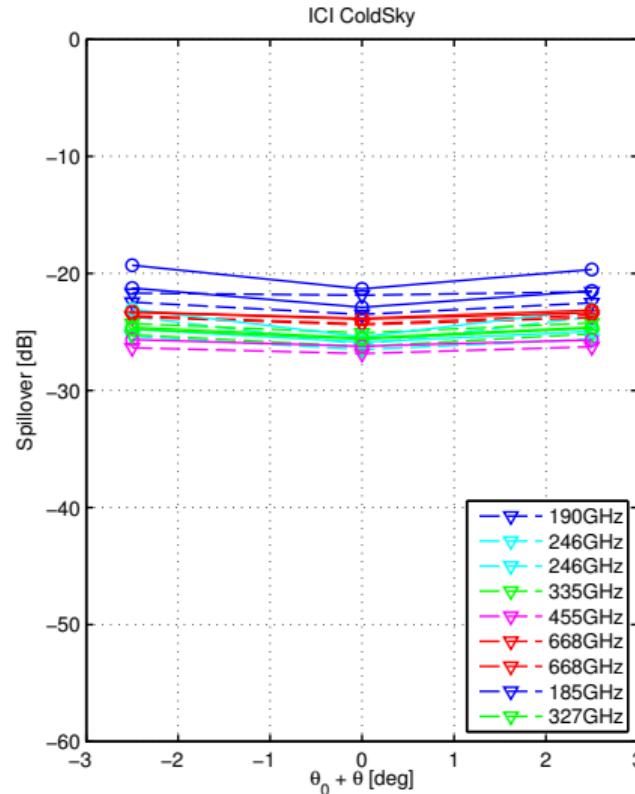
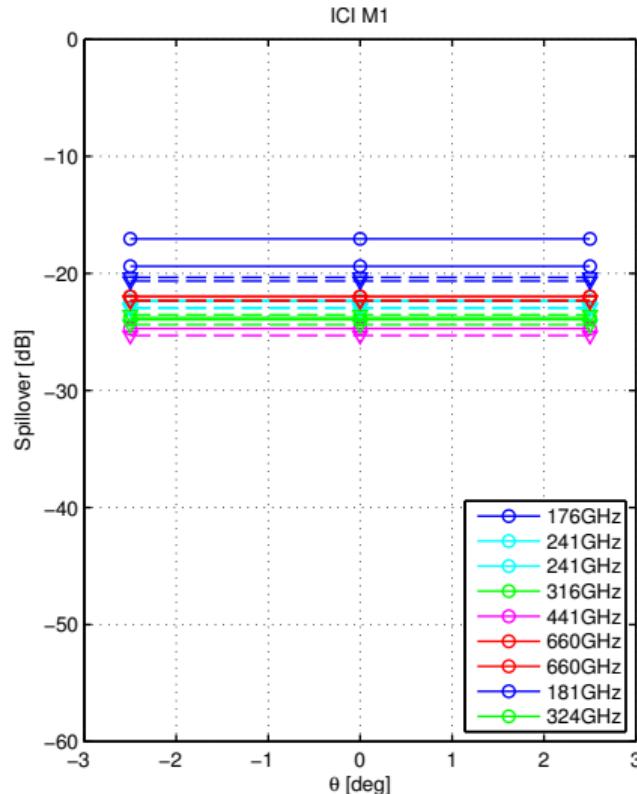
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- ▶ Spillover loss between ICI and VTT/FTT reflectors



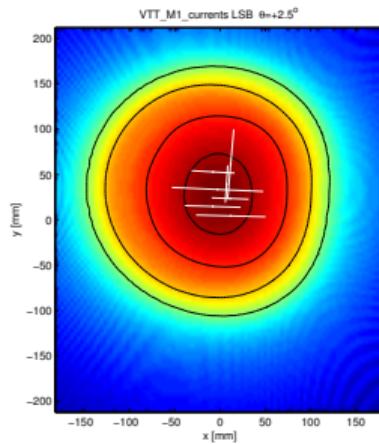
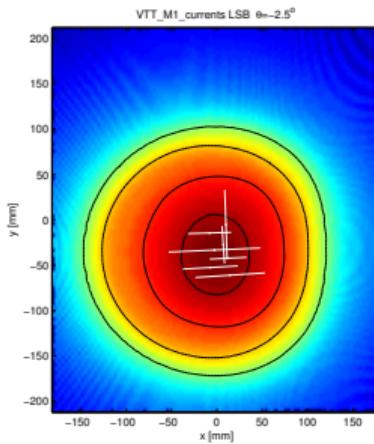
# GRASP Simulation Examples: Spillover ICI

- ▶ Spillover loss between feeds and ICI reflectors orders of magnitude higher

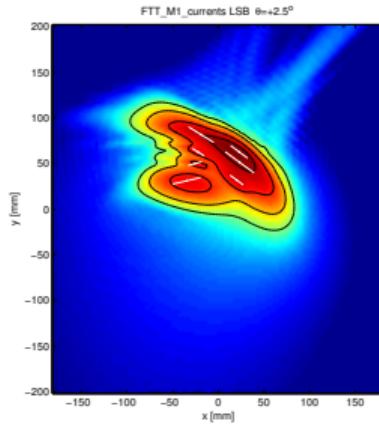
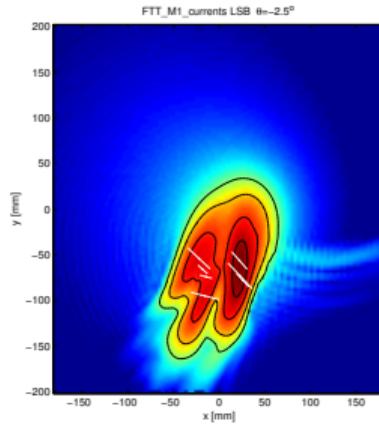


# GRASP Simulation Examples: VTT + FTT Reflector Illumination

VTT at  $\Delta\theta = \pm 2.5^\circ$



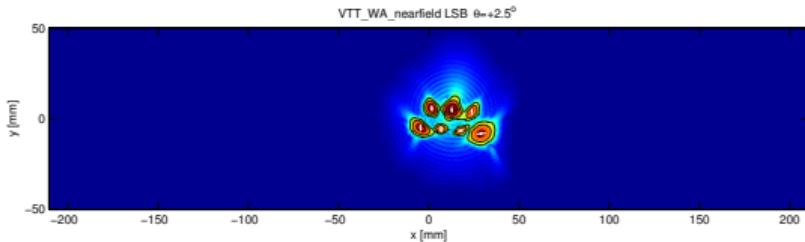
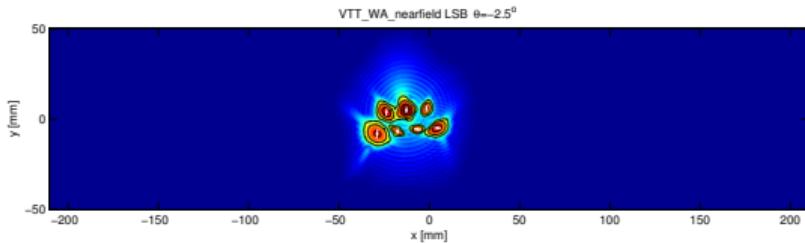
FTT at  $\Delta\theta = \pm 2.5^\circ$



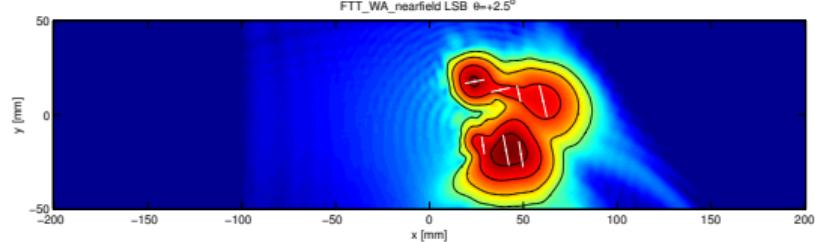
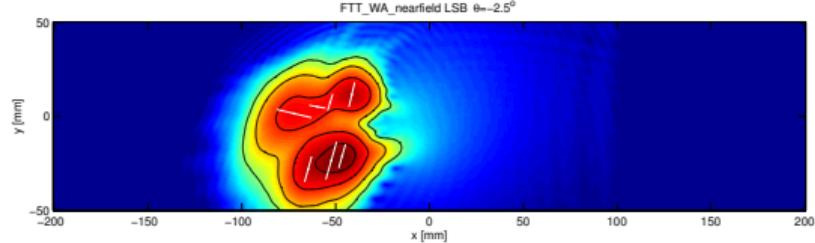
Color scale -60 to 0dB, Contours to -30dB

# GRASP Simulation Examples: VTT + FTT Wedge Aperture

**VTT** at  $\Delta\theta = \pm 2.5^\circ$



**FTT** at  $\Delta\theta = \pm 2.5^\circ$

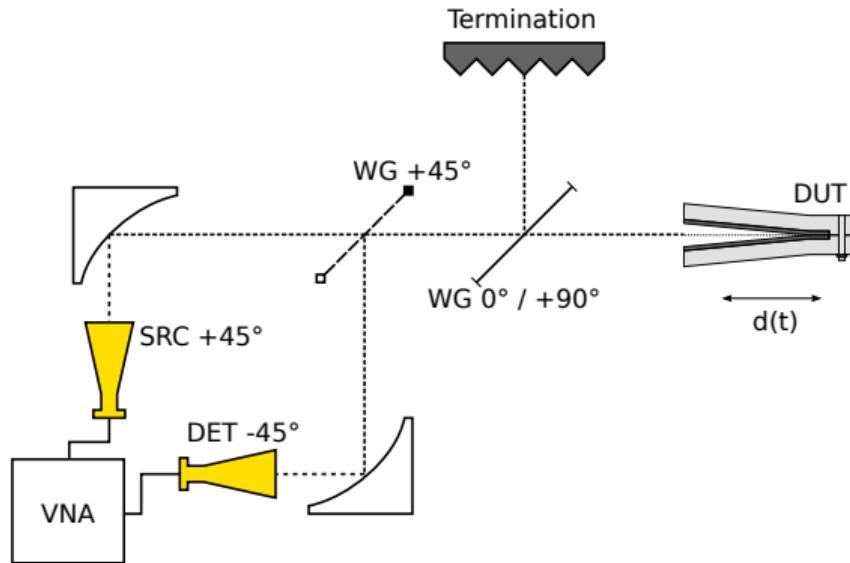
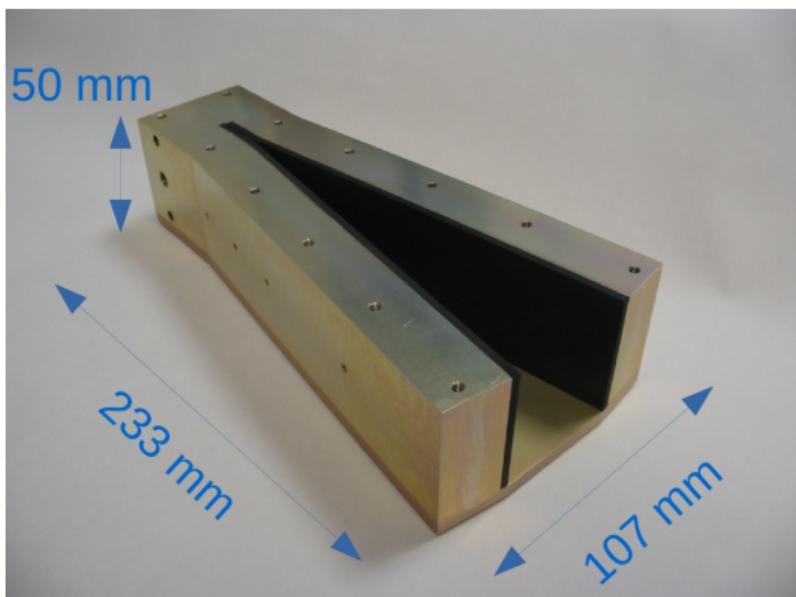


# RF Tests of a Breadboard Model

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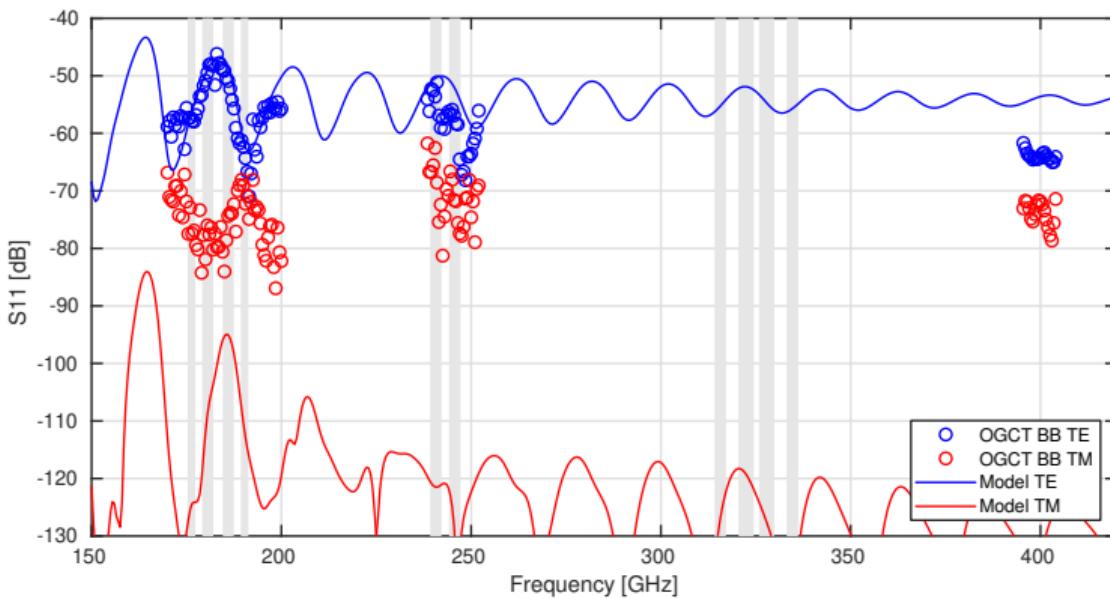
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- ▶ S11 measurements of a small breadboard model using a submm VNA, quasi-optical directional coupler with polarizing grids, and sliding load calibration technique.



# RF Tests of a Breadboard Model

- ▶ Ray-tracing model predicts much better RF performance for TM instead of TE polarization  
⇒ OGCT orientation selected that most ICI channels are TM



TE polarization:

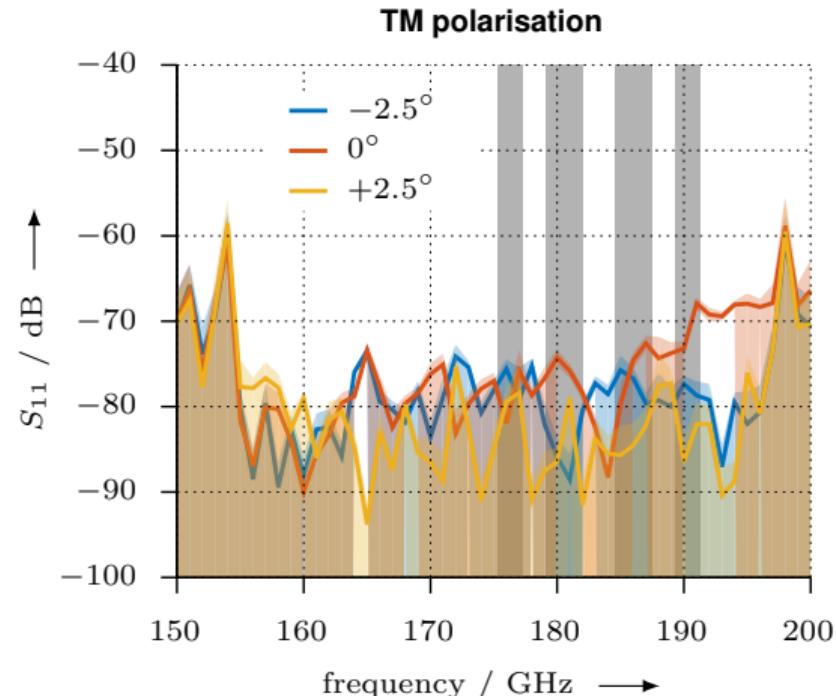
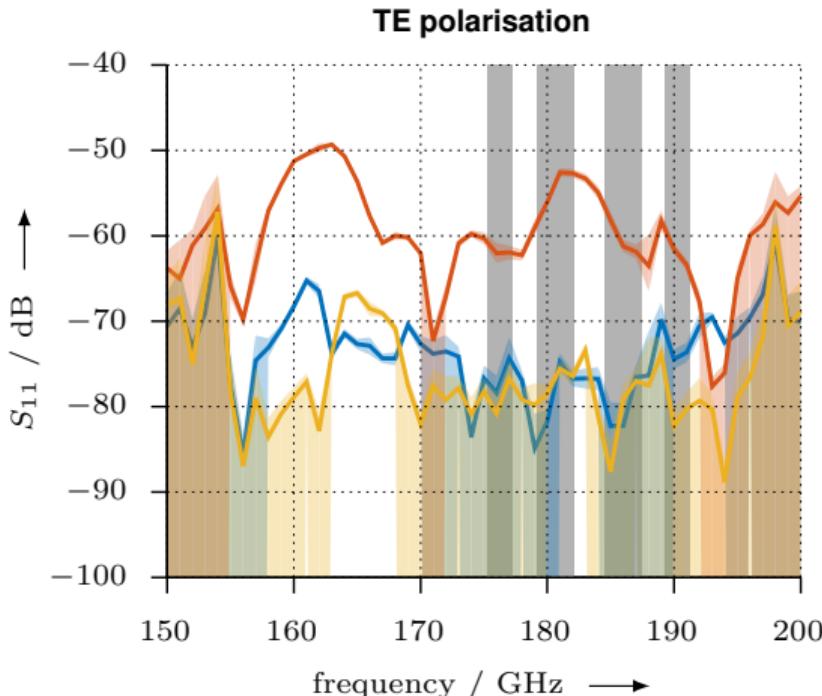
- Close to ray-tracing results

TM polarization:

- Higher S11 than predicted
- Sill at about -70 dB
- Intrinsic diffuse scattering?

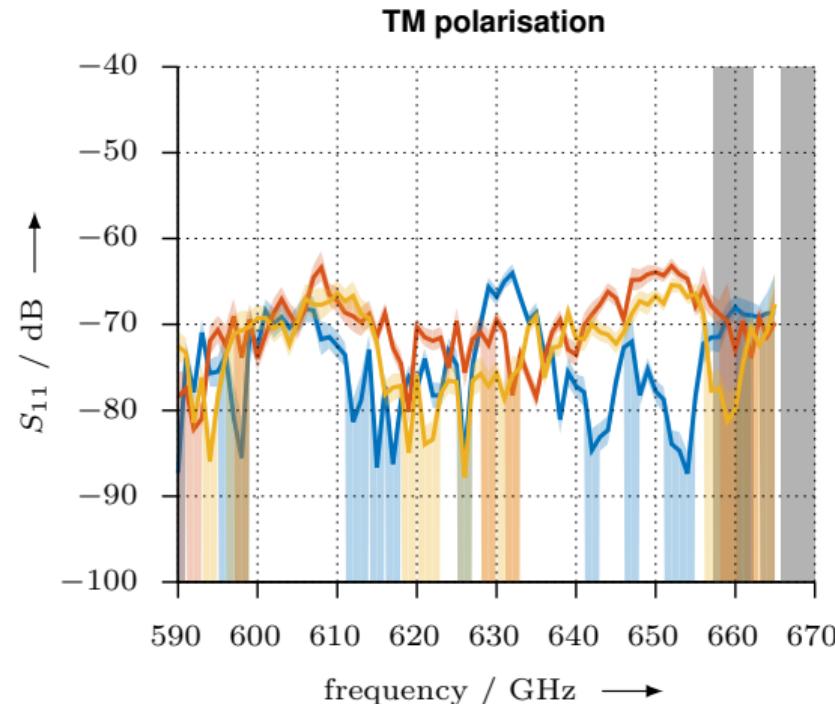
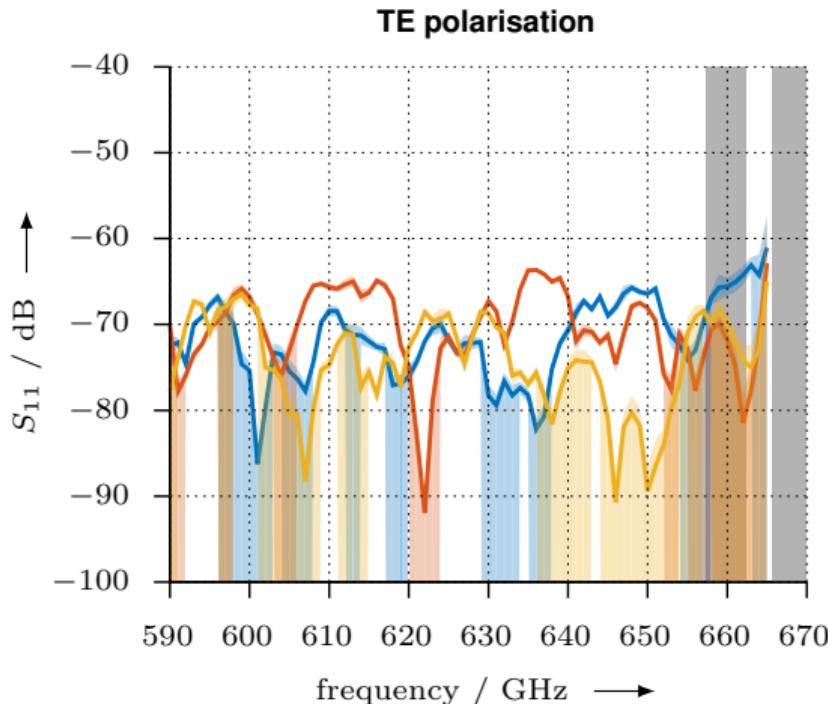
# RF Test Results VTT 150–200 GHz

- ▶ Measurements repeated in TE+TM polarization and at 0 to  $\pm 2.5^\circ$  rotation
- ▶ Worst performance at TE incidence and  $0^\circ$  rotation below -50 dB



# RF Test Results VTT 590-670 GHz

- ▶ Measurements repeated in TE+TM polarization and at 0 to  $\pm 2.5^\circ$  rotation
- ▶ Worst performance at TE incidence and  $0^\circ$  rotation below -50 dB

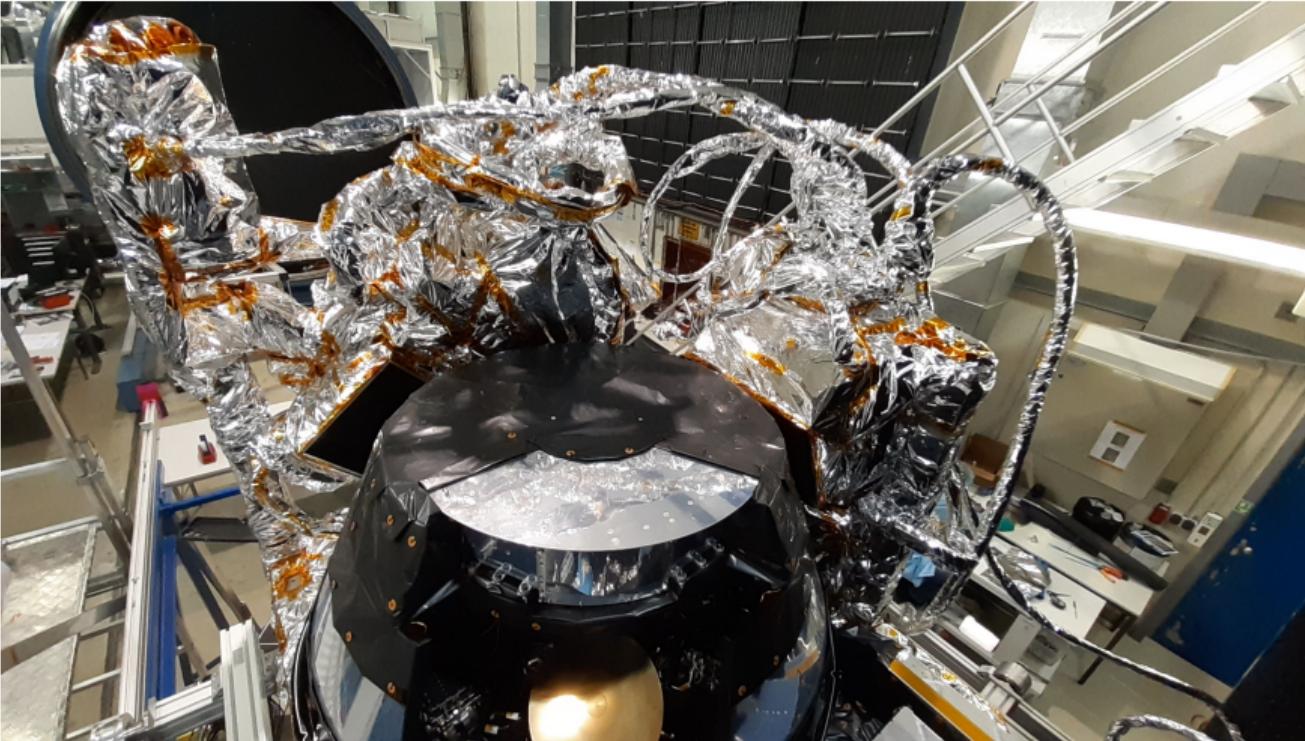


# ICI Radiometric Calibration Campaigns

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- ▶ ICI Engineering Model 12/20201 at IABG, Ottobrunn
- ▶ ICI Proto Flight Model 05/2022 at Airbus DS, Toulouse

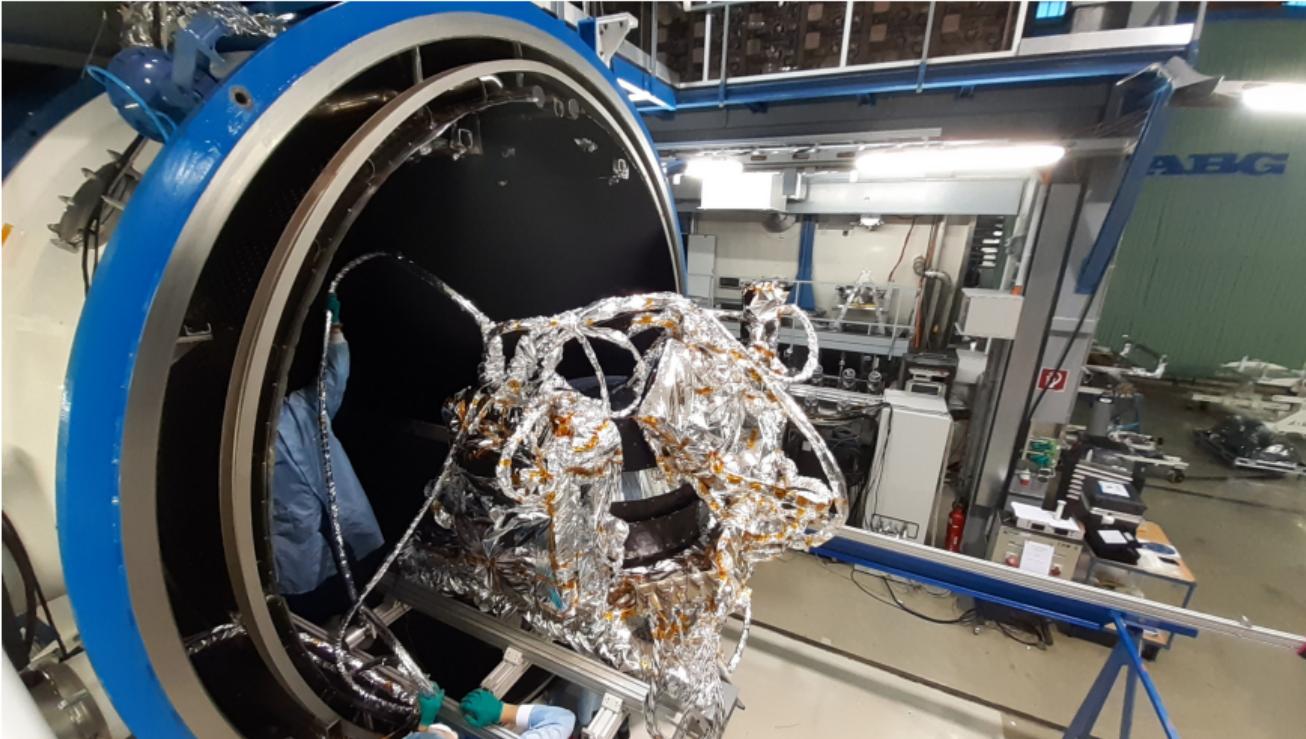


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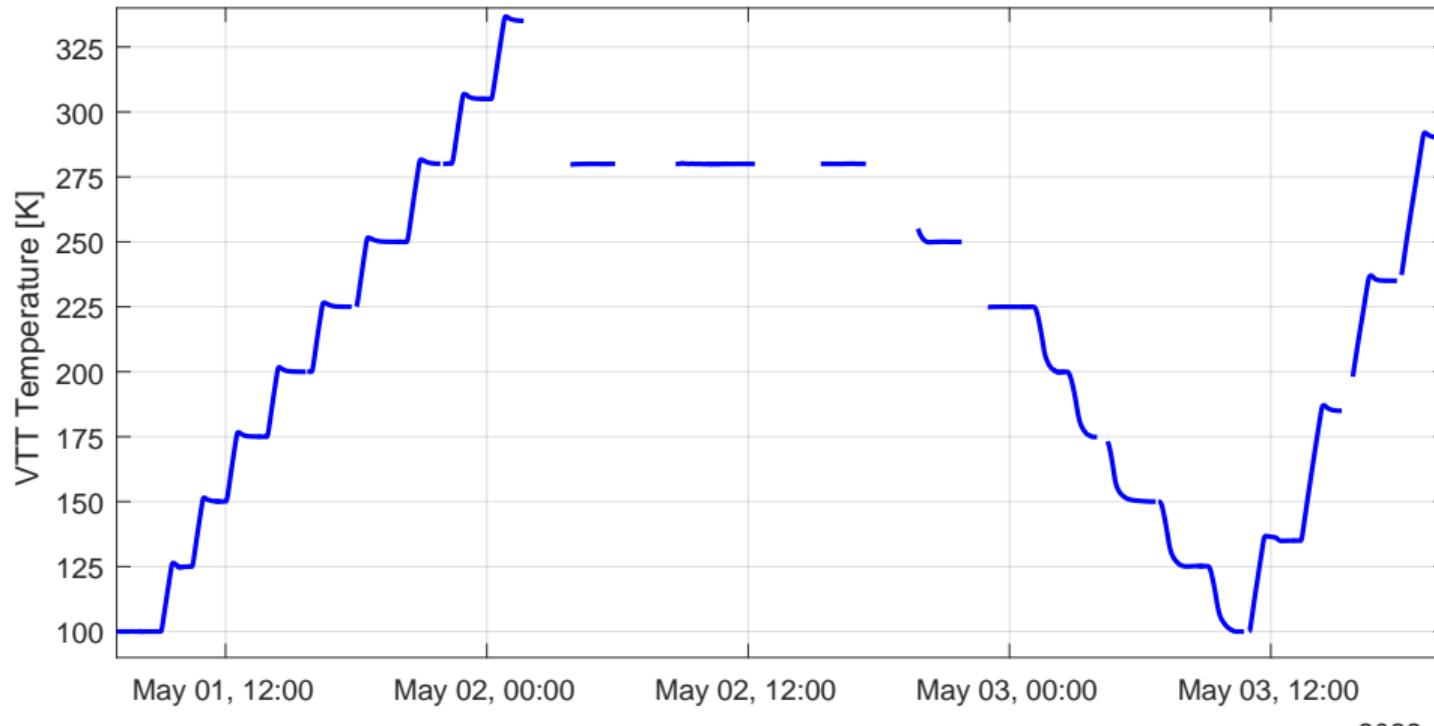


# ICI PFM Test Campaign: Temperature Readings

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- VTT Temperature is ramped up and down in 25 K steps

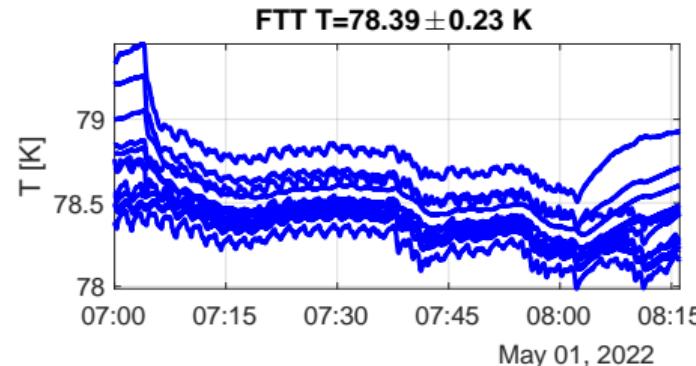
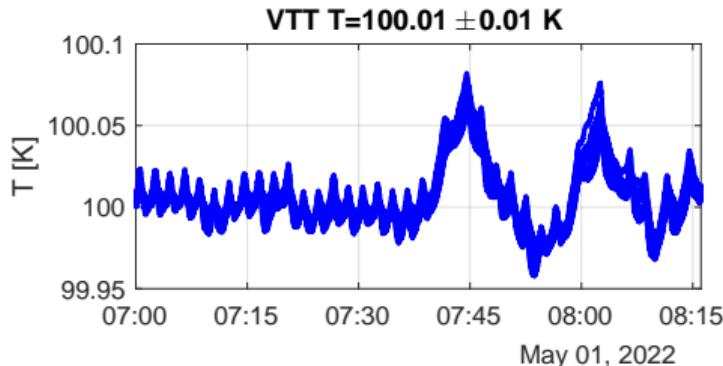


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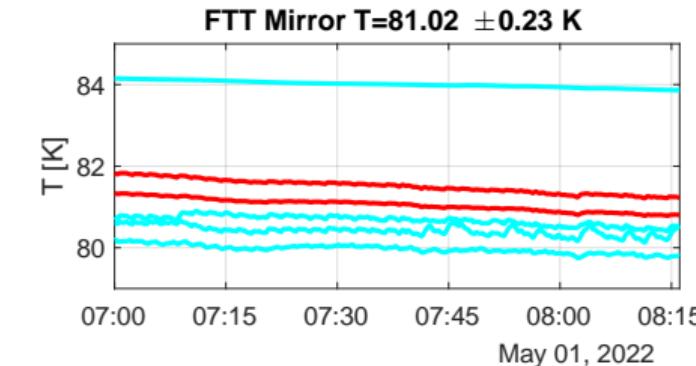
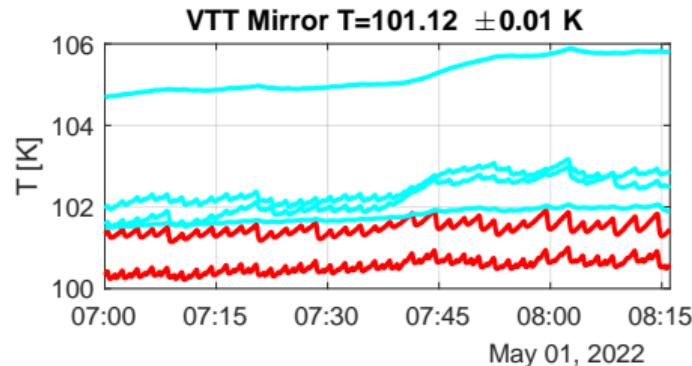
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- VTT Temperature stability and uniformity better 50 mK



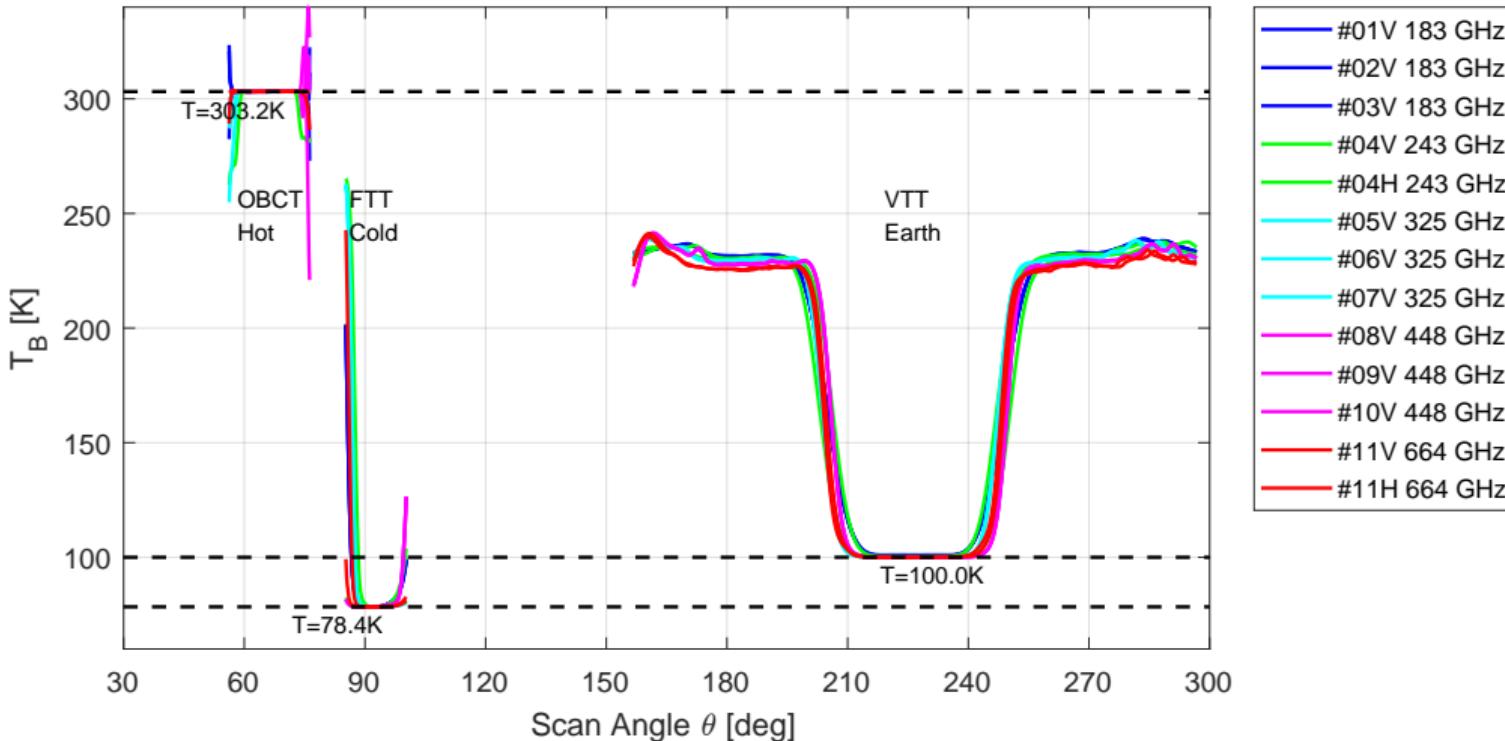
Absorber  
Cavity  
 $12 \times$ PT100



Reflector  
Baffle

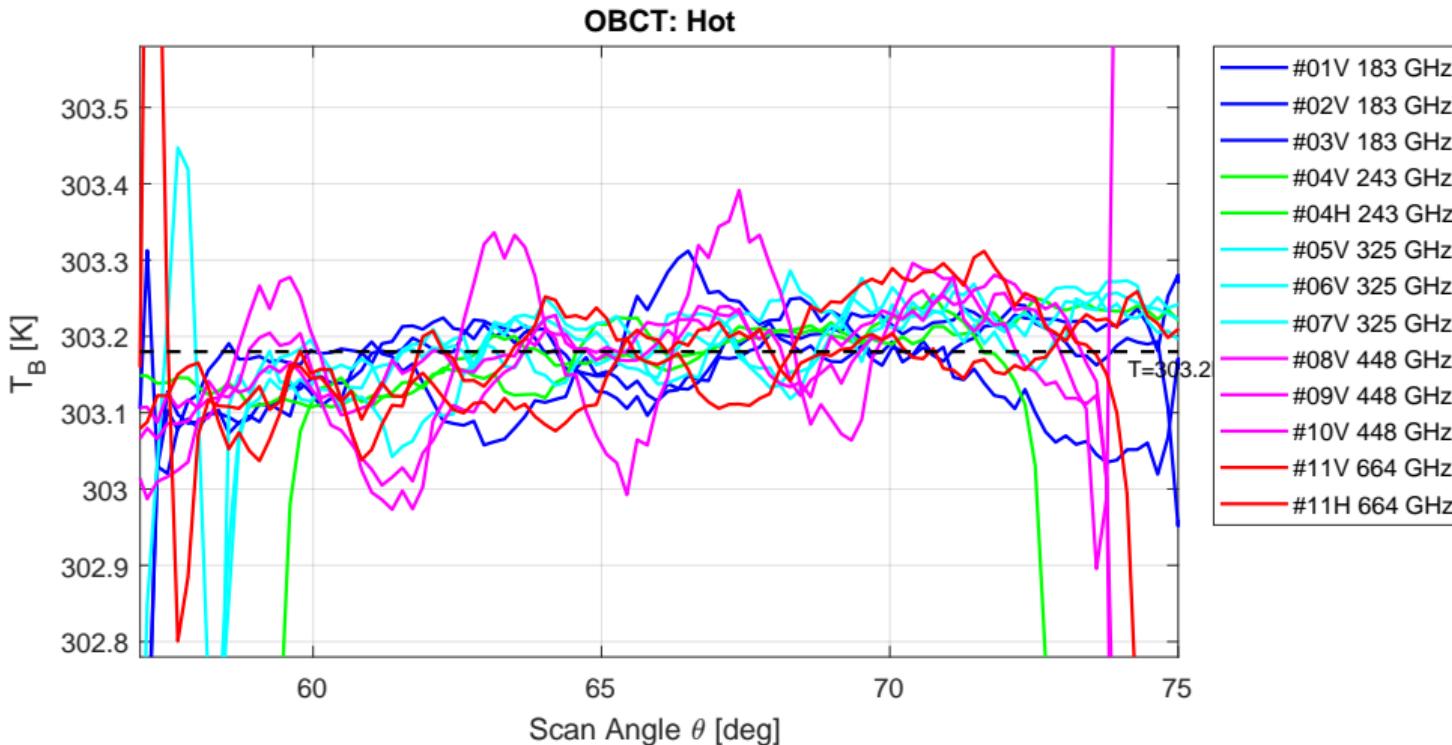
# ICI PFM Brightness Temperatures

- ▶ Simple calibration with Rayleigh-Jeans approximation



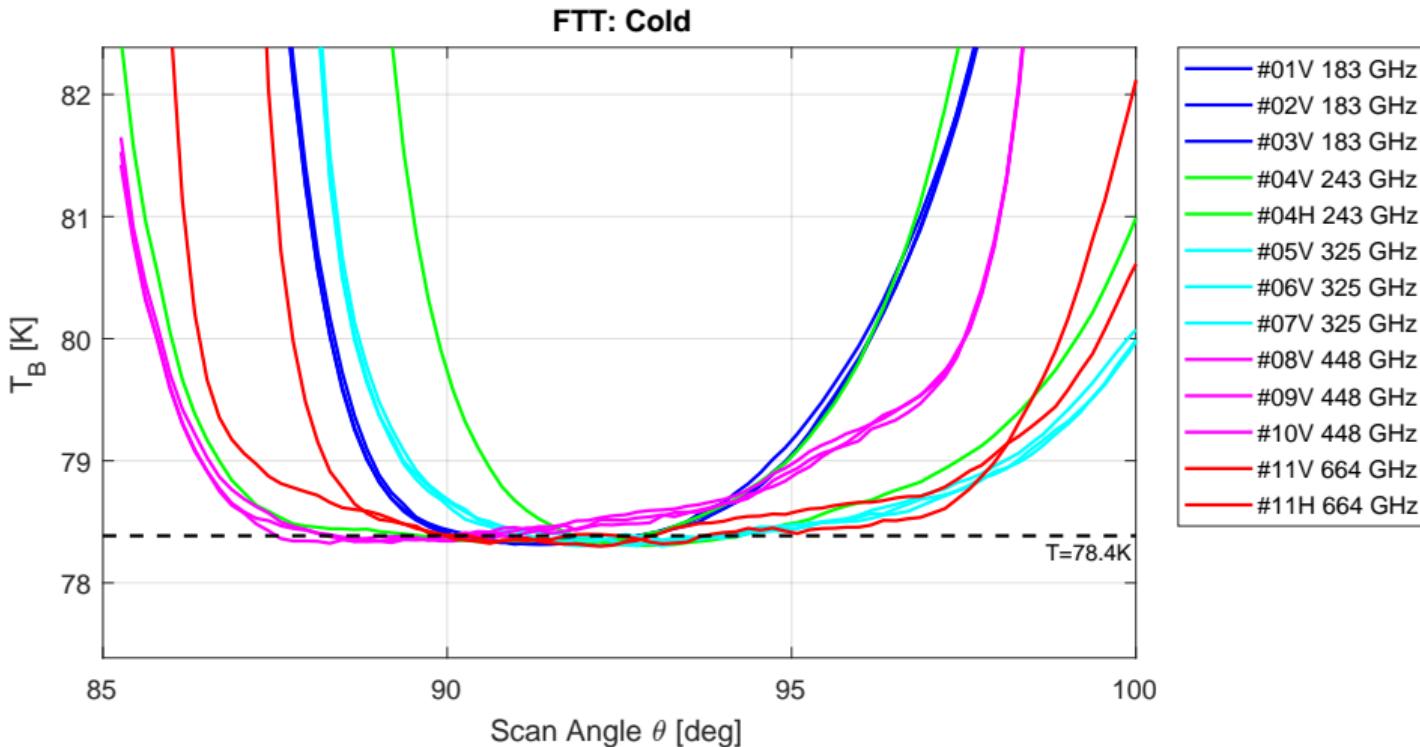
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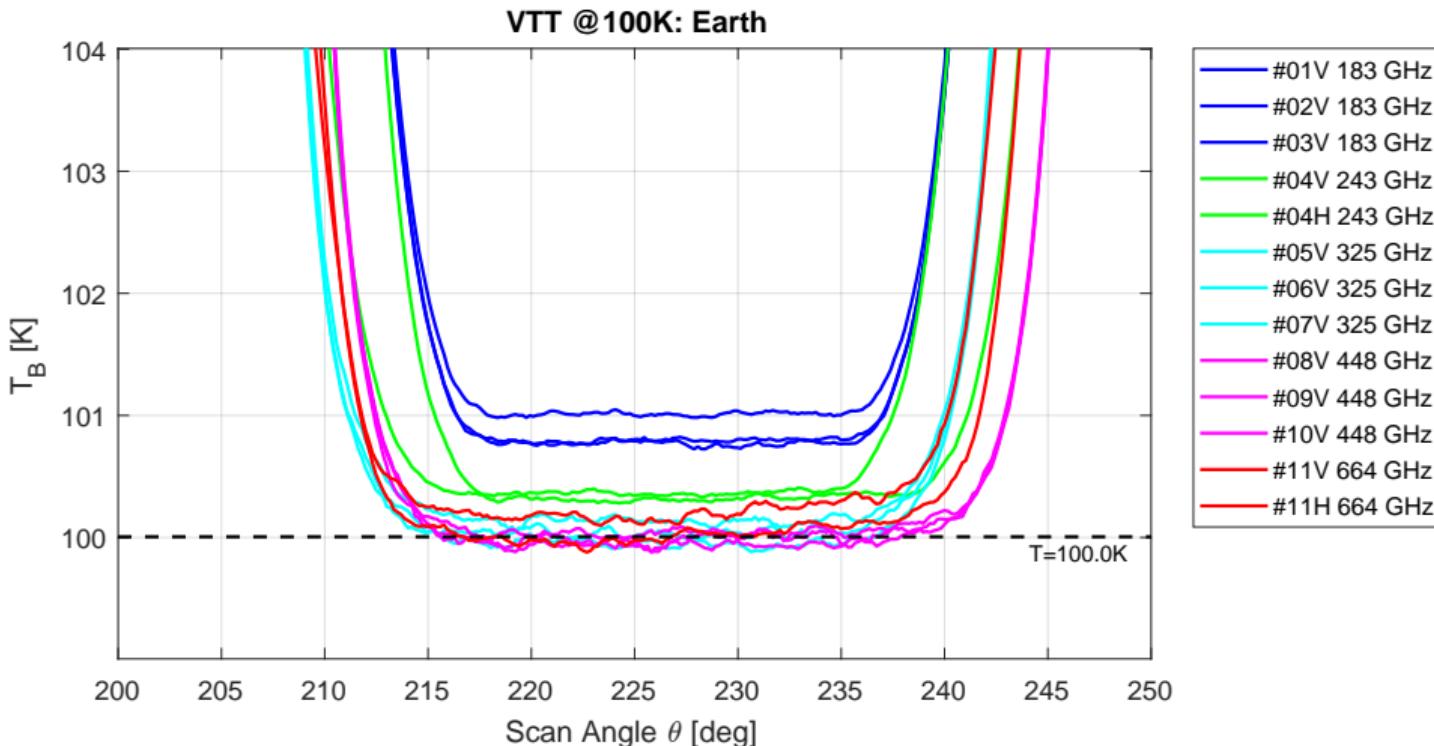
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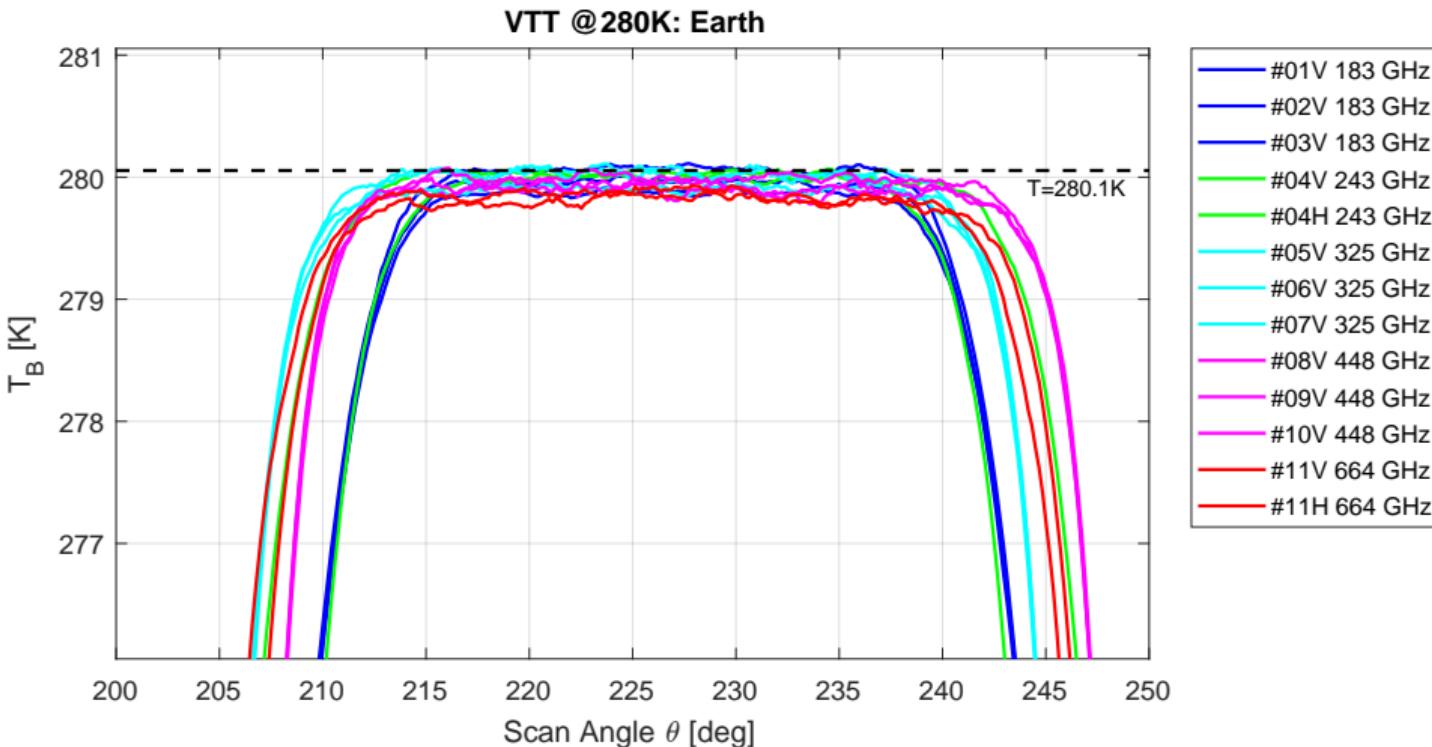
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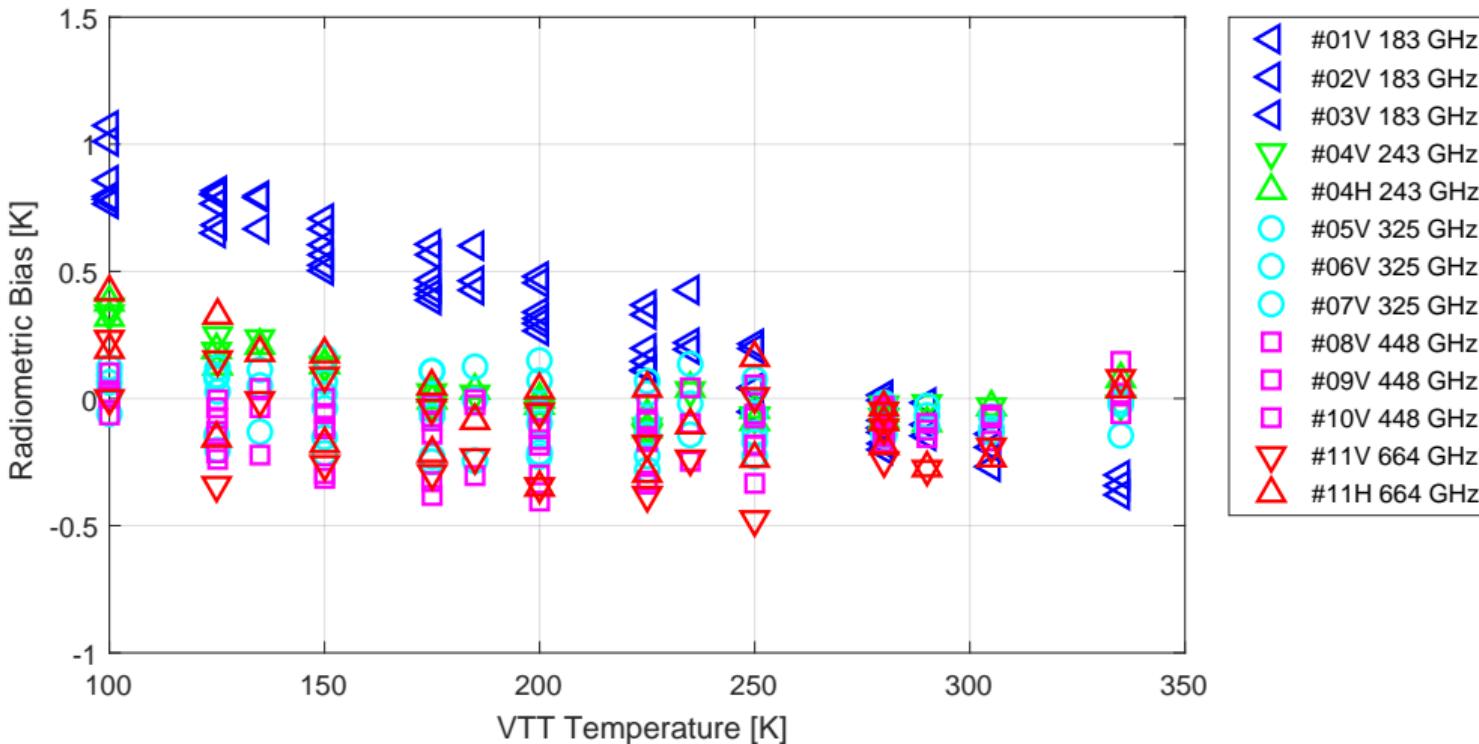
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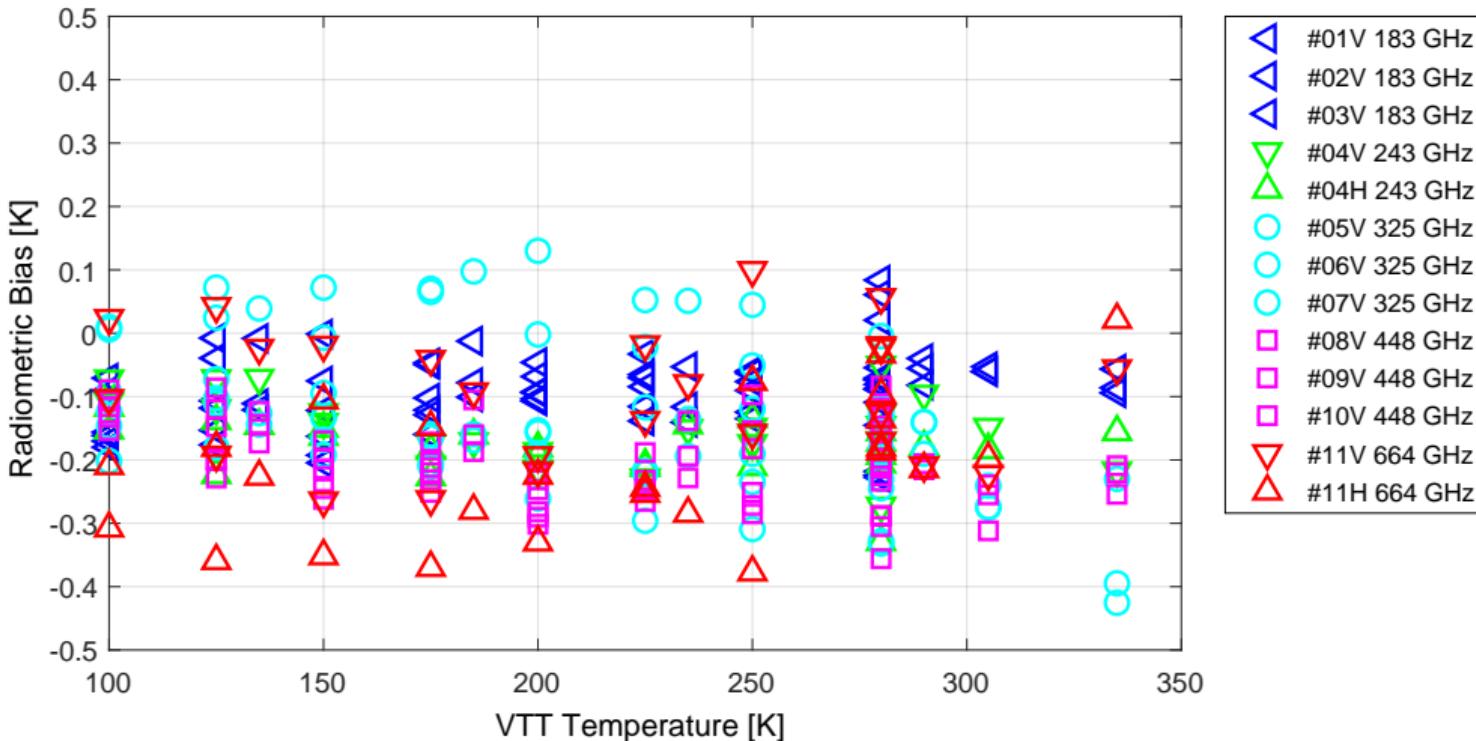
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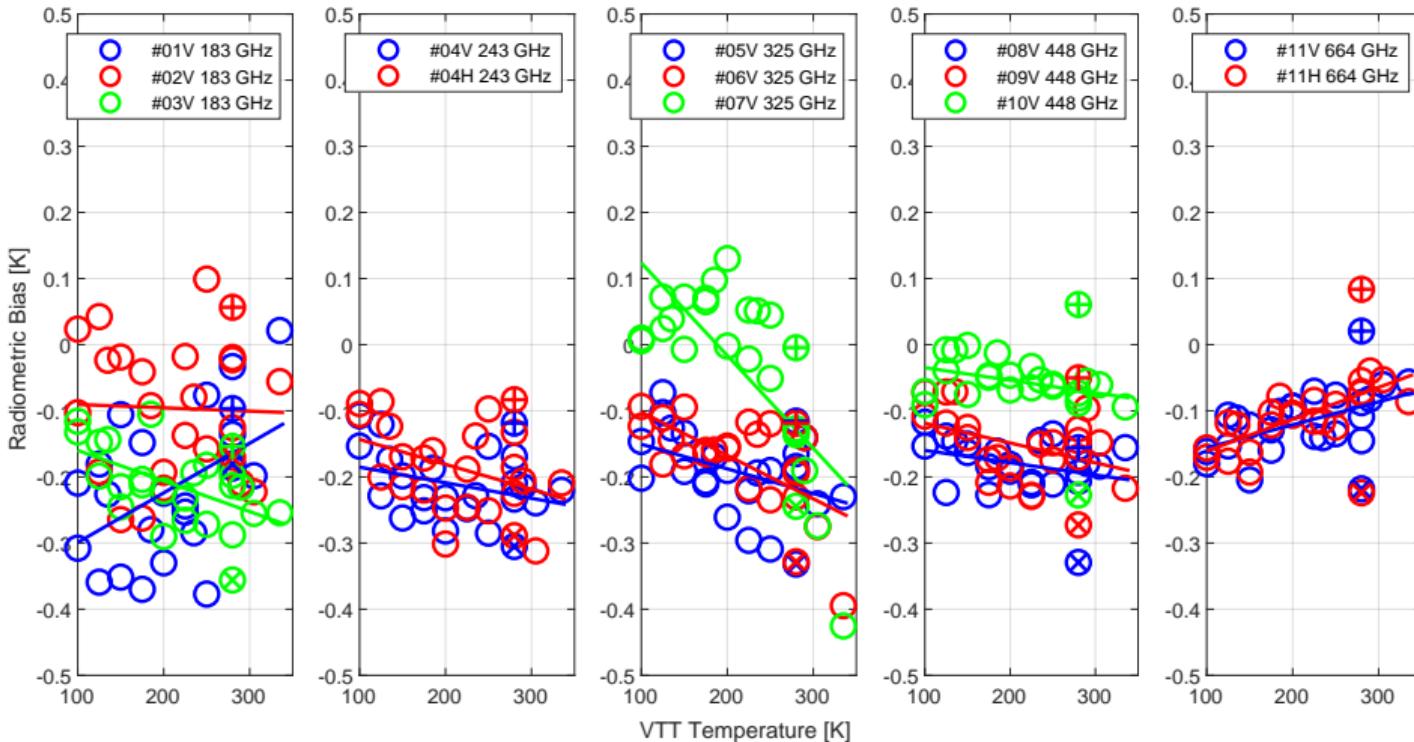
# ICI PFM Radiometric Bias

- ▶ Detailed calibration with Planck equation and reflector + spillover loss corrections



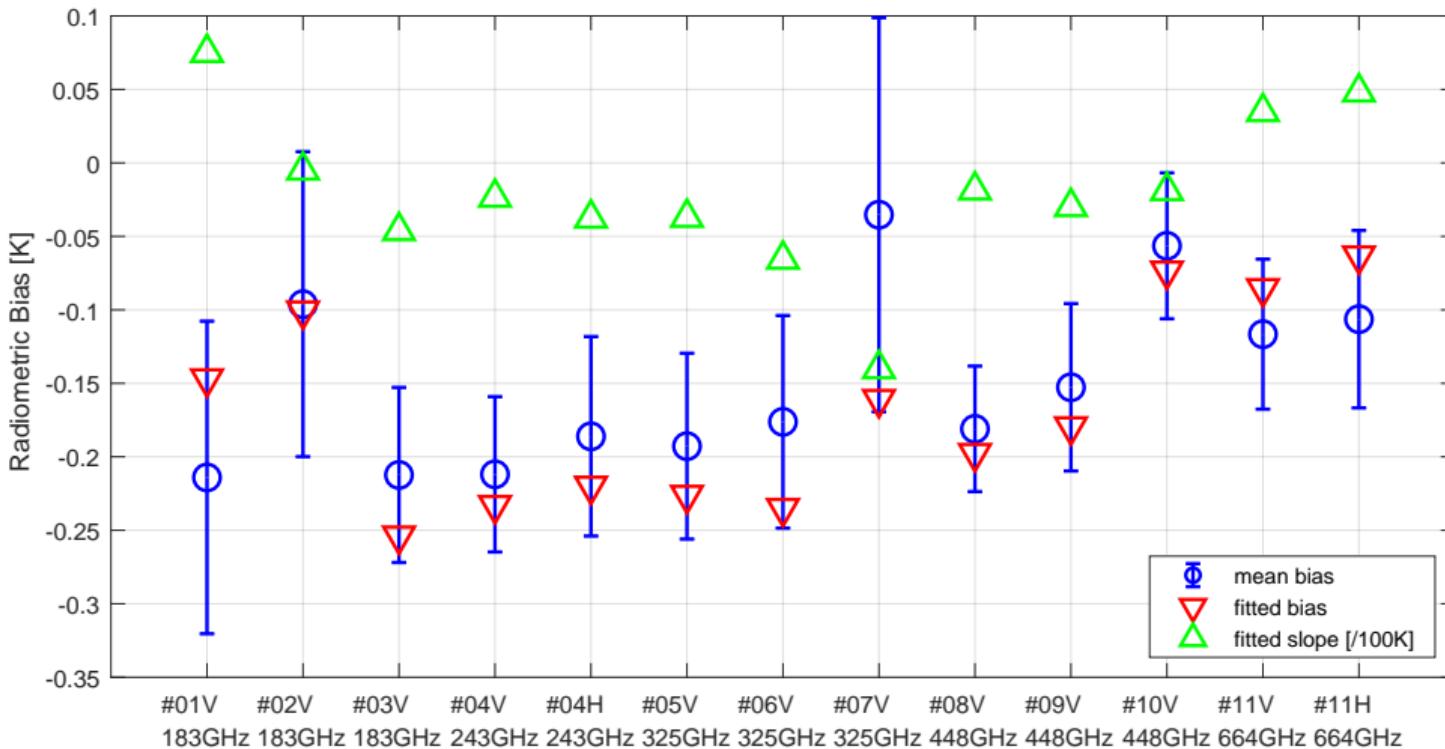
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# Conclusions

- ▶ On Ground Calibration Targets for the ICI instrument:
  - Wedged absorber cavity with  $S11 \leq -60$  dB
  - IR black coupling mirror + baffle to reduce radiative heat transfer
  - Dual stage thermal control system achieved  $<50$  mK stability and uniformity
- ▶ Calibration campaign with ICI PFM instrument demonstrated  $\leq 0.4$  K bias
- ▶ Accurate calibration requires detailed error model, in particular for the spillover losses
- ▶ ICI launch on MetOP-SG satellite B1 scheduled in Q1/2025