

Quantitative characterisation of sky conditions on Paranal with the microwave radiometer LHATPRO – five years and learning

F. Kerber, R. Querel, B. Neureiter, R. Hanuschik

ESO 2017 Calibration Workshop

Subjects & Questions

- Homogeneity of precipitable water vapour (PWV) across the sky
 - Q1: Is a measurement at zenith representative of my line of sight?
- Photometric sky quality classification
 - Q2: Can we help the weather officer with an automated process giving a quantitative and reliable result?
- Future: atmospheric characterisation
 - Q3: What does it take to characterise the relevant properties of the atmosphere and make precise, local, short-term forecasts?

Water vapour monitor

- Median PWV on Paranal: 2.4 mm
- Low Humidity and Temperature Profiling Radiometer (LHATPRO); Kerber et al. SPIE 2012
 - Built by Radiometer Physics GmbH (RPG)
 - Operational since Nov 2011
 - Precipitable water vapour (PWV): 183 GHz line
 - Temperature: O₂ band 51–58 GHz
 - range 0.1–25 mm, saturation setting in at 20 mm
 - PWV accuracy: ca 0.1 mm, precision: ca 30 μm
 - All-sky pointing, sidereal tracking

LHATPRO – IR channel

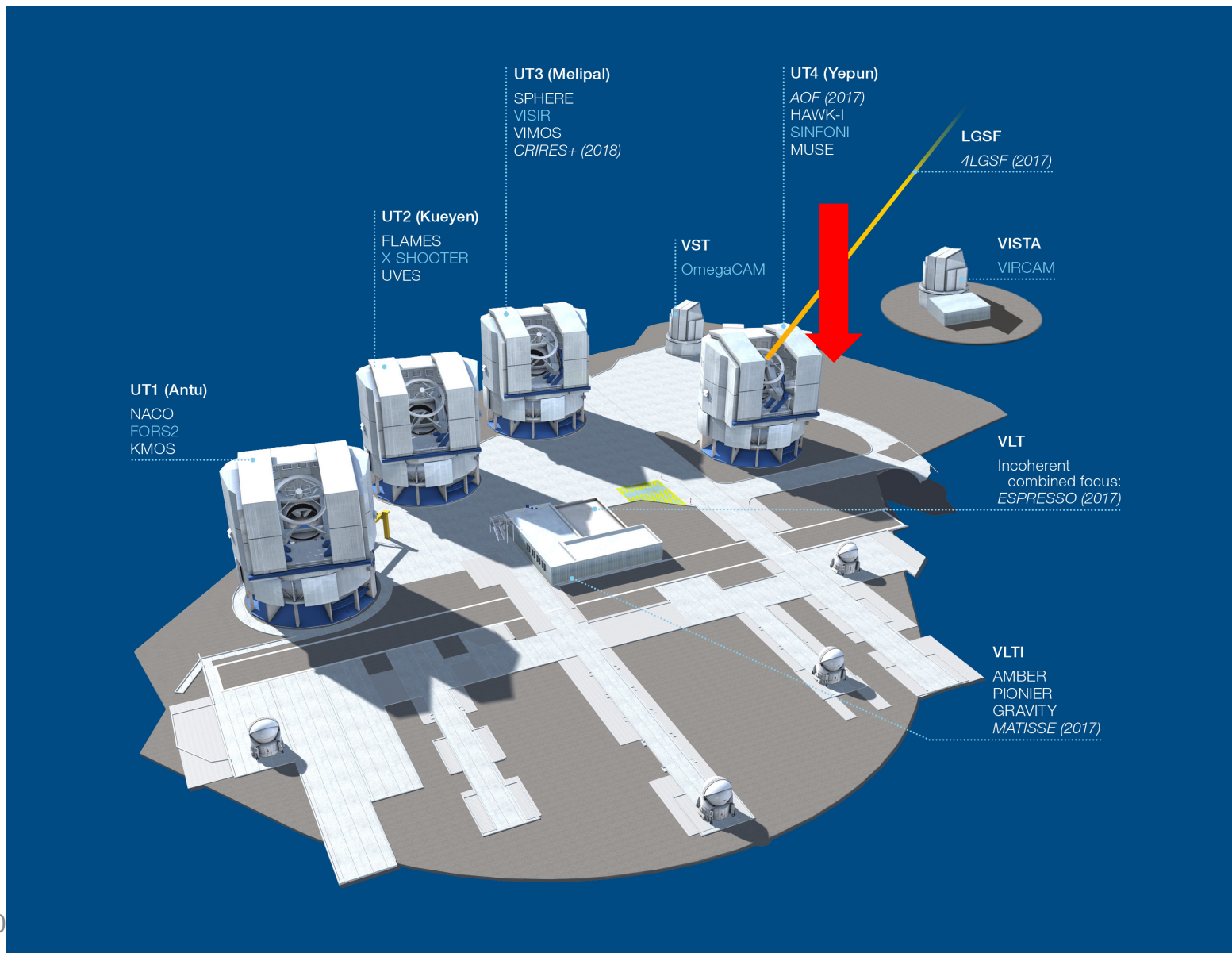
■ IR camera

- Observes in lock step with PWV
- Sky brightness temperature at 10.5 μm
- Range: down to -120°C
- Capability to detect cold, high altitude, thin clouds

■ Clouds on Paranal

- Cirrus most frequent kind of clouds on Paranal
- Difficult to detect otherwise (moonless nights)

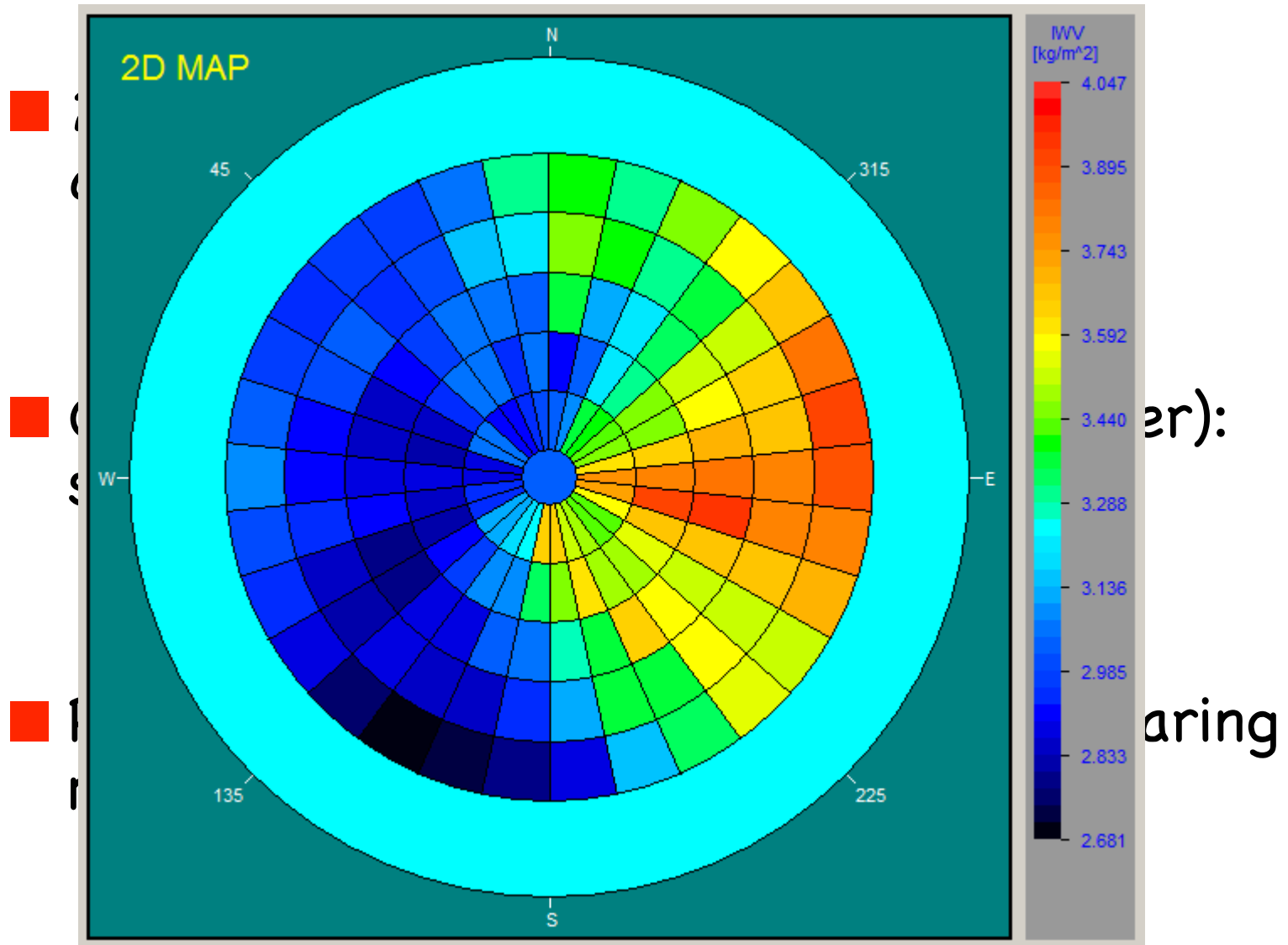
LHATPRO on Paranal



LHATPRO - IR channel



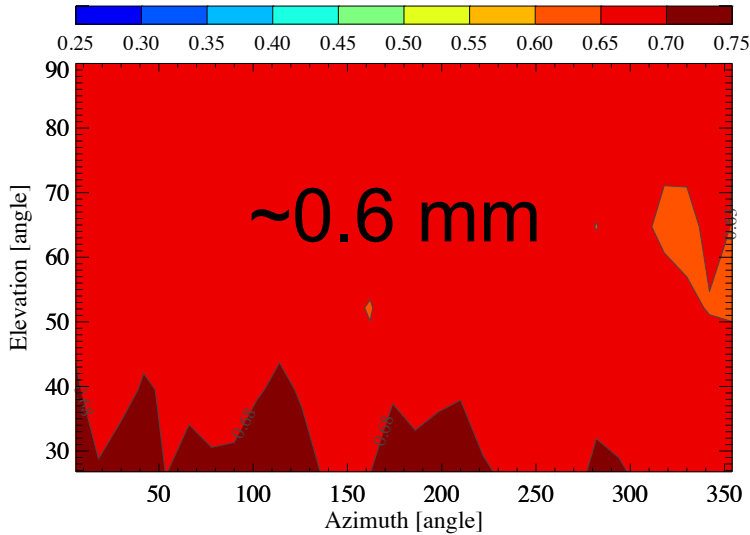
LHATPRO - Operational scheme



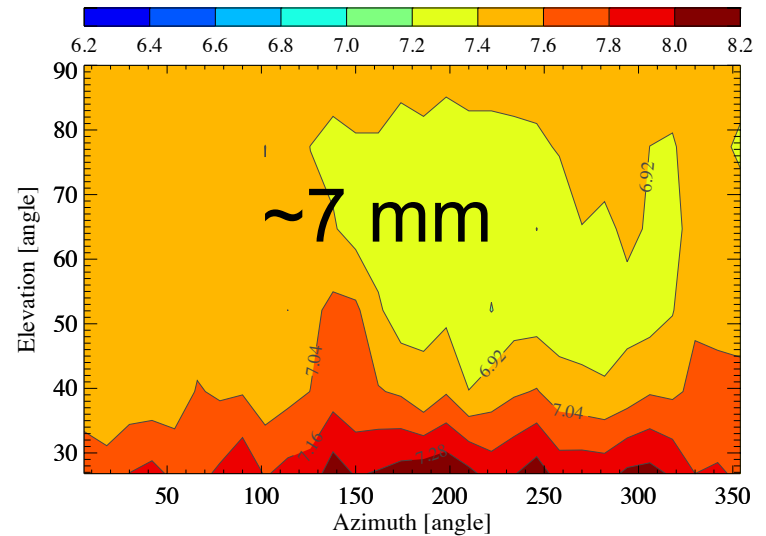


PWV homogeneity

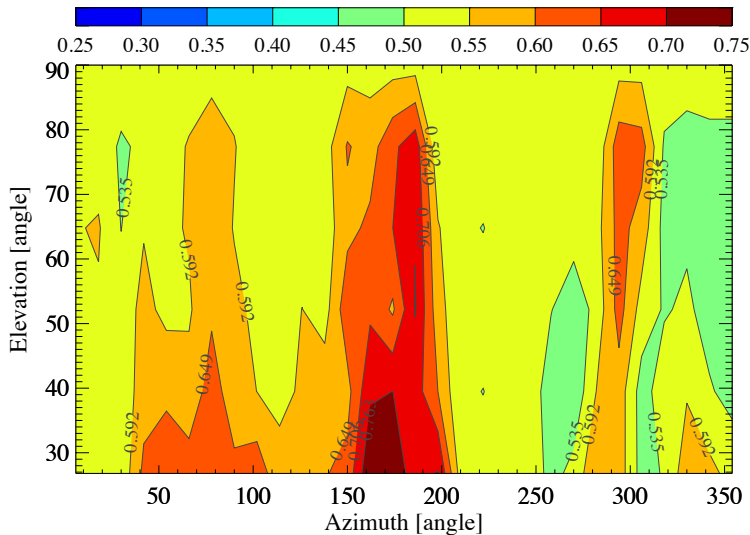
2013-05-06T08:07:49, Zenith PWV = 0.66 mm, PWV spread = 0.10 mm



2012-09-01T16:08:31, Zenith PWV = 6.97 mm, PWV spread = 0.58 mm



2013-11-10T22:07:46, Zenith PWV = 0.57 mm, PWV spread = 0.33 mm



PWV homogeneity

■ From ca 2900 all-sky scans

Percentiles	PWV variation SDev [mm]	PWV variation SDev [%]	PWV variation PtV [mm]	PWV variation Ptv [%]
10	0.03	1.4	0.15	7
25	0.04	1.9	0.19	9
50	0.05	2.8	0.28	13
75	0.11	4.2	0.54	19
90	0.20	5.9	0.90	26

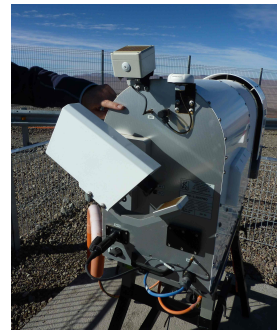
PWV homogeneity

- PWV is homogeneous to a few % across the sky
- User provided PWV constraint in place
- Measurement at zenith is adequate for Science Operations
- Line of sight support is an interesting option for high precision work
 - Implement as “on demand” capability

ESO Sky quality classification



an Stock Photo - csp1880x



- Weather officer
 - Empirical, qualitative
 - experience

- LHATPRO IR
 - Automated, quantitative
 - Diagnostic tool

ESO Sky quality classification

■ Photometric (PHOT)

- No visible clouds; transparency variations under 2%.

■ Clear (CLR)

- Less than 10% of the sky covered by clouds.

■ Variable

- Transparency variations between 10% and 20%.

■ Variable, high frequency (VHK)

- Large transparency variations possible, equivalent to no constraint on the transparency conditions.

Challenge:
 Quantitative definition
 vs
 Empirical evaluation

Time series analysis

- 24 months of zenith-staring data
 - July 2012 to June 2014
- Detrended Fluctuation Analysis (DFA)
 - Tool for analysis of variation in time series
 - DNA sequencing, financial systems, atmosphere
 - Time series, sliced of equal length τ
 - Each segment detrended, DFA function is power law with exponent alpha

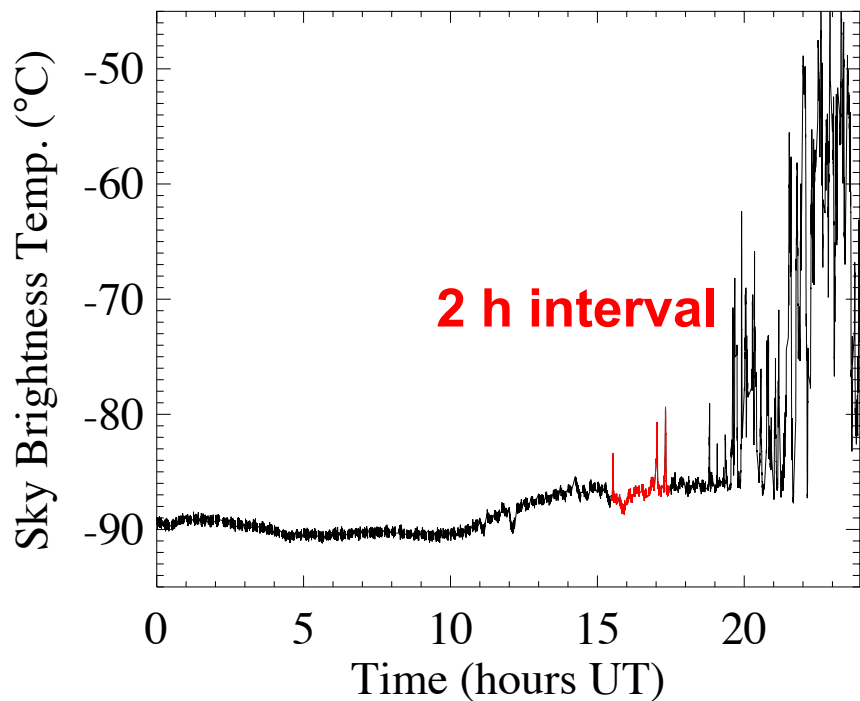
$$F^2(\tau) = \frac{1}{\tau} \sum_{t=k\tau+1}^{(k+1)\tau} \{y(t) - z(t)\}^2$$

$$k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, \left(\frac{N}{\tau} - 1\right)$$

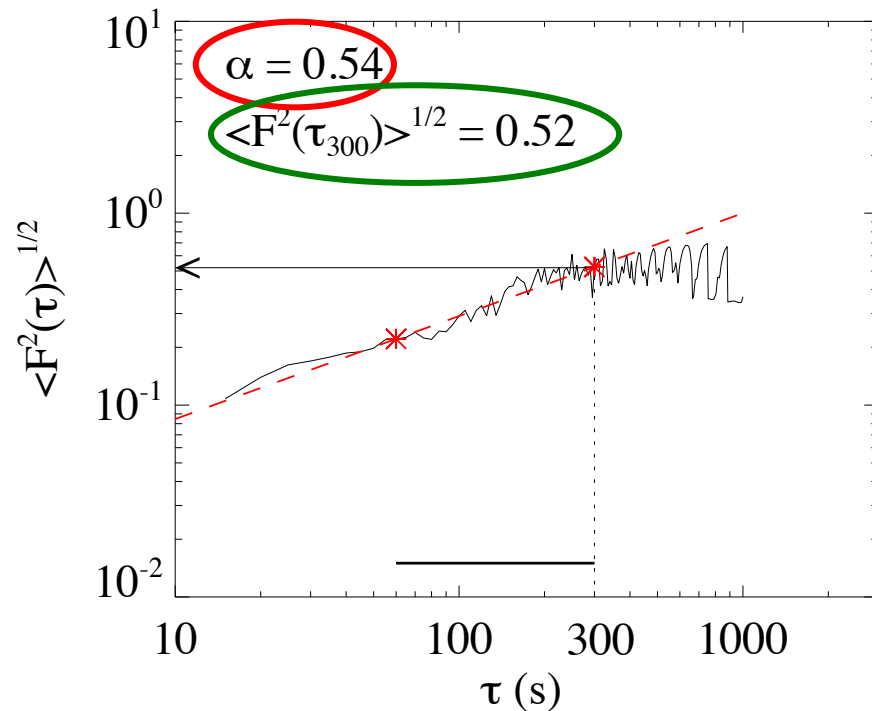
$$\langle F^2(\tau) \rangle^{1/2} \sim \tau^\alpha$$

Time series analysis

2012-09-21

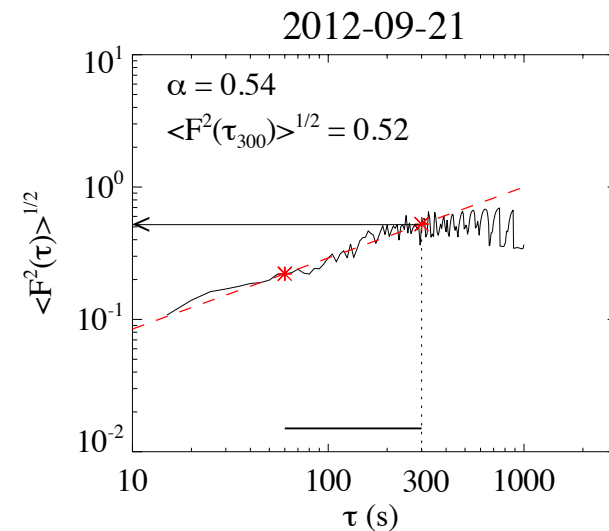
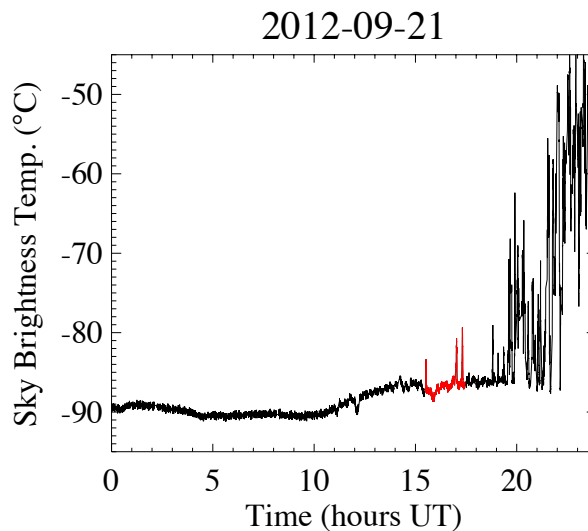
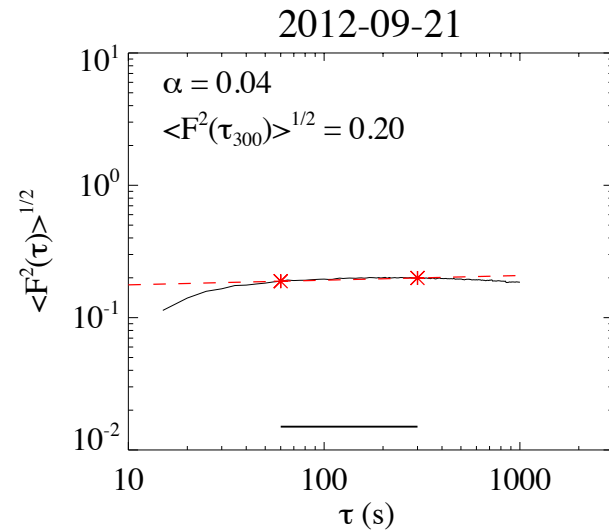
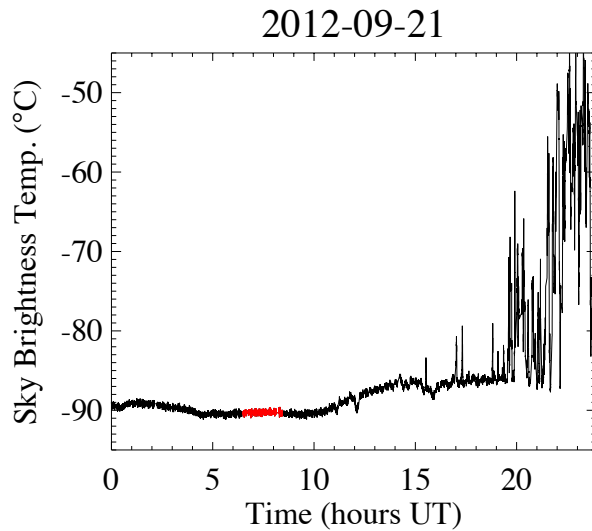


2012-09-21

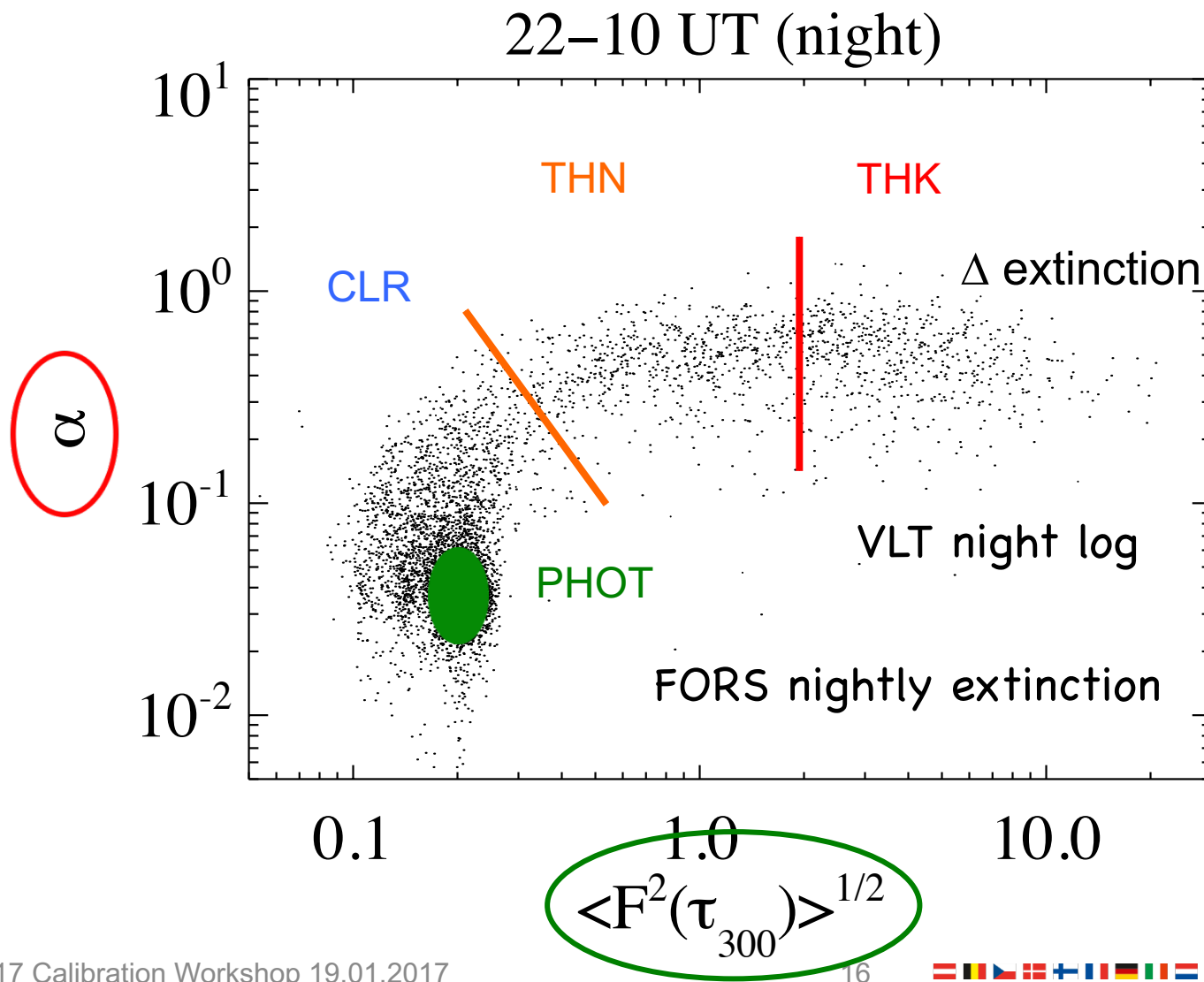


DFA

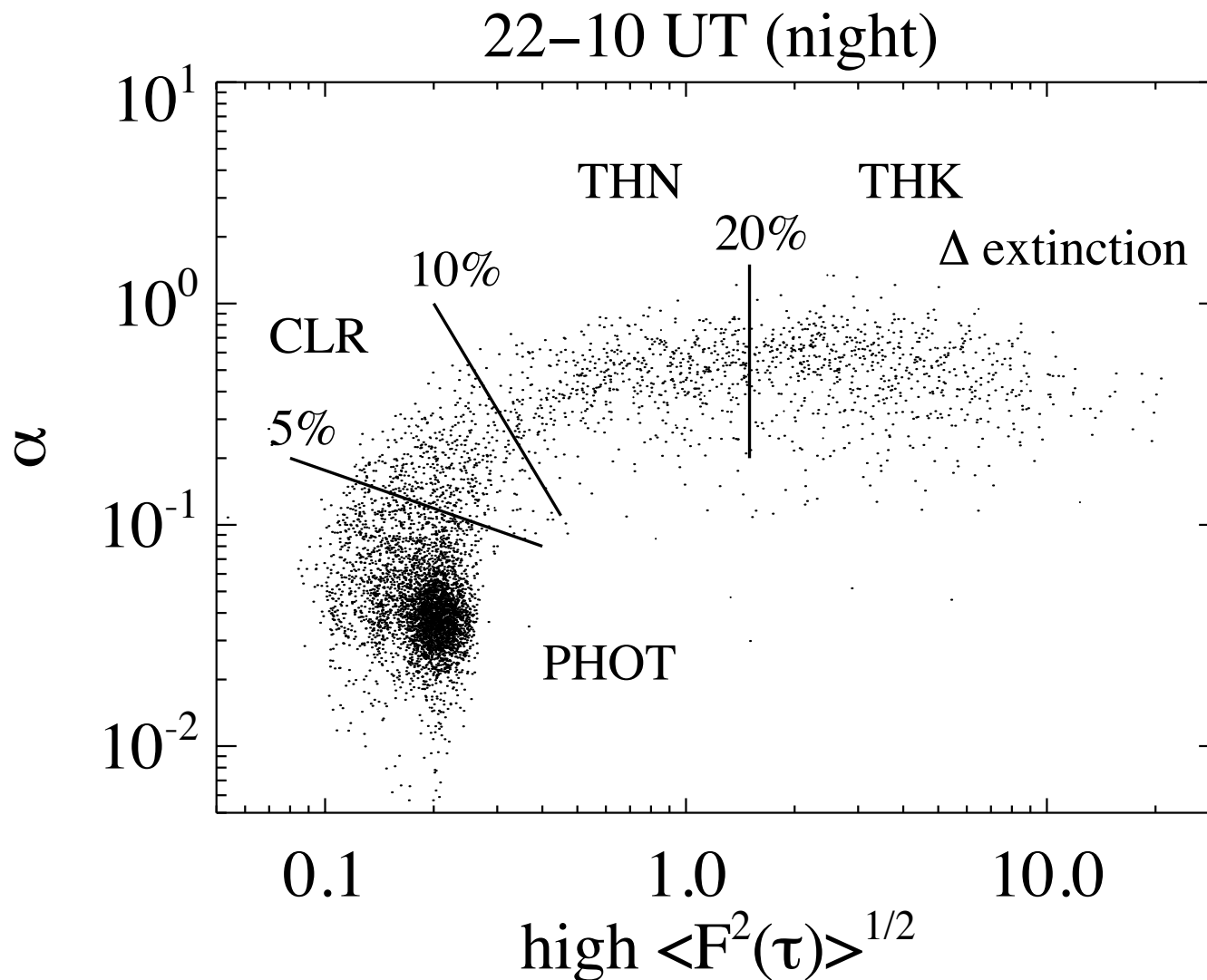
Time series analysis



DFA Diagnostic Diagram



DFA Diagnostic Diagram



ESO Sky quality classification

■ Probability of detection

	Night log		
LHATPRO	CLR+PHOT	THN	THK
CLR+PHOT	72.0	1.3	0.5
THN	4.0	7.7	0.1
THK	0.8	0.8	13.0

■ Good matches (diagonal): 92.5%

■ Validated with:

➤ Night log and FORS 2 extinction measurements

Results & Limitations

- Sky quality mapped onto DFA diagnostic diagram
 - Automated and quantitative description
 - Kerber et al. 2016

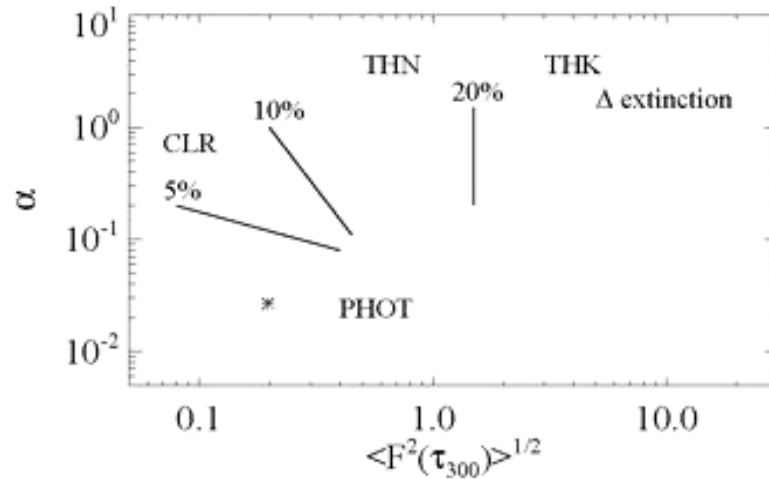
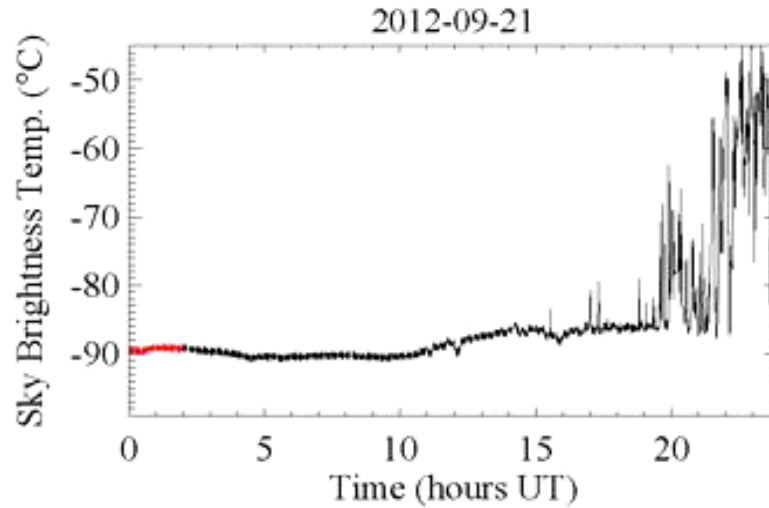
- Answer to 15 year old challenge
 - Quantitative definition vs empirical evaluation

- Current limitations:
 - Pencil beam (1.4 degrees) - h/w not the method
 - DFA requires minimal number of data points
 - 2 h interval can be advanced every 15 or 30 min
 - Transition - sky quality classes: slightly fuzzy
 - limited statistics in these regions
 - dedicated photometry in cloudy conditions (Calibration Proposal)

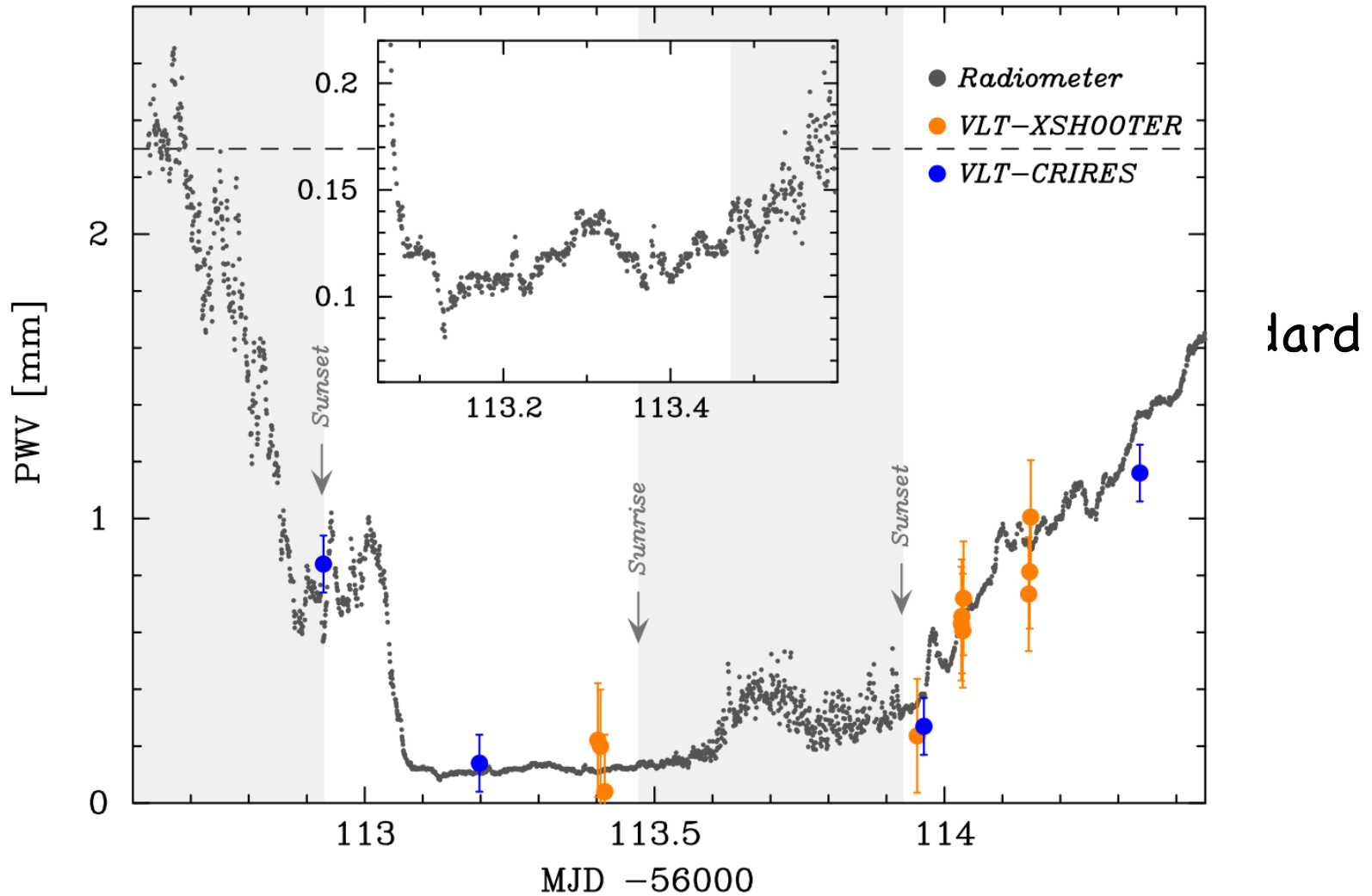
Next steps

- Implement as dynamic tool for SciOps
 - Update every ~15 min possible
 - Support work of weather officer
- Paradigm: PHOT is defined all-sky, “all night”
- Astronomers need to know variation of extinction
 - along line of sight
 - during a given observation

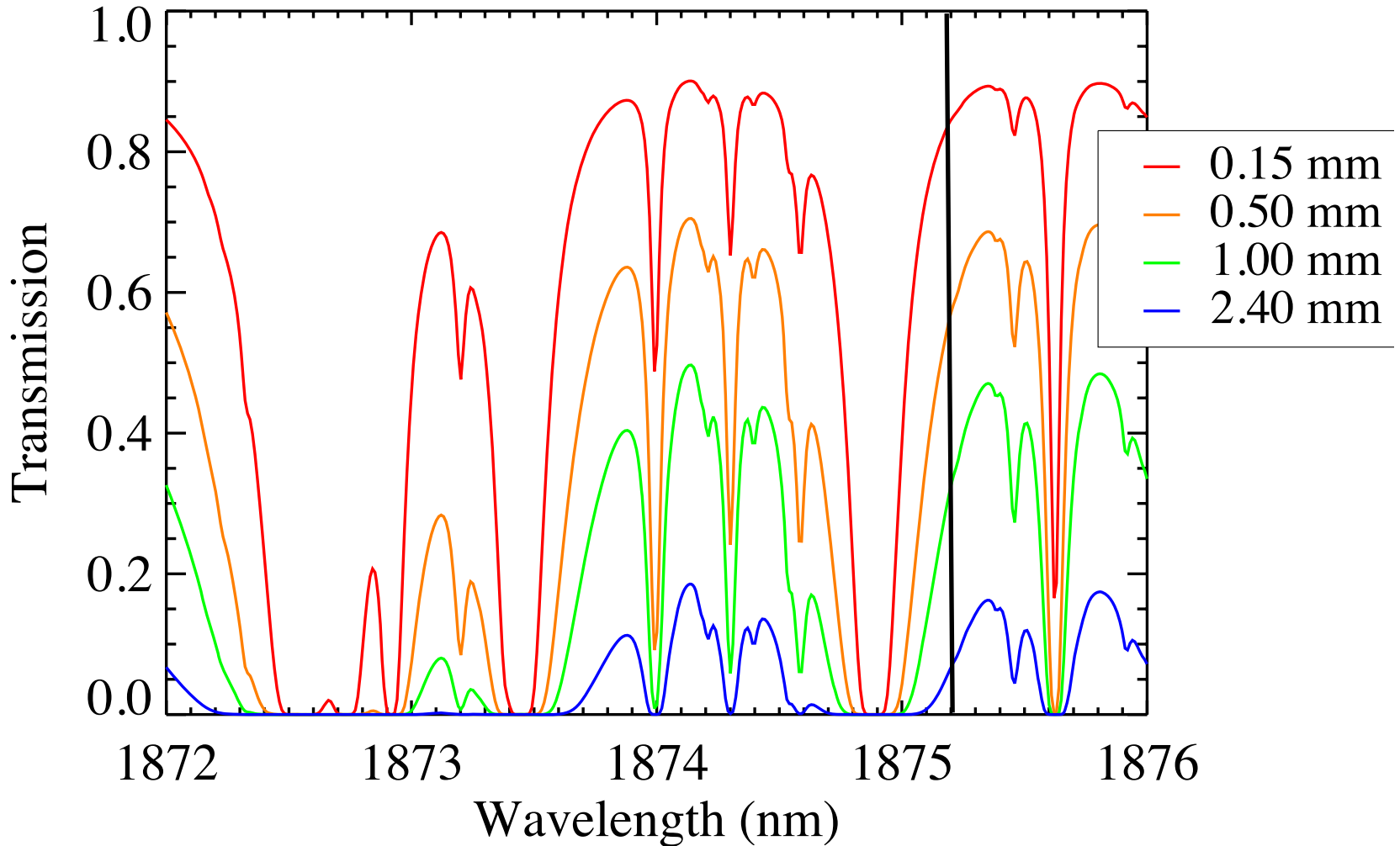
Future: 24 h on Paranal



Future: low PWV Science



Future: low PWV Science



■ Tools:

- ASM: Temperature, relative humidity, wind
- LHATPRO: profiles (10 km) Temp, RH, PWV
 - RPG is developing improved IR (2 filters) channel
- Stereo-SCIDAR: C_n^2 profiles (J. Osborn et al. 2016)
- AOF: telemetry of WFS, properties of Na layer
- Sophisticated atmospheric models (E. Masciadri et al.; 2013, 2016), etc

■ High fidelity local short-term forecast: 1 h

Questions & Answers

- Homogeneity of precipitable water vapour (PWV) across the sky
 - Q1: Is a measurement at zenith representative of my line of sight? **YES, PWV constraint in place**
- Photometric sky quality classification
 - Q2: Can we help the weather officer with an automated process giving a quantitative and reliable result? **YES, ready for implementation**
- Future atmospheric characterisation
 - Q3: What does it take to characterise the relevant properties of the atmosphere and make precise localised short-term forecasts? **Unique instrument suite on Paranal to find out**

Future Steps

- Line of sight support with LHATPRO
 - PWV for optimum telluric correction
 - IR sky brightness temperature - precision photometry
- Sky Quality: Dynamic Diagnostic Tool
- Evaluate paradigm “PHOT” for future operations
- Enable low PWV Science as “observations of opportunity”
- Combine measurement and modeling to learn how to get the high-fidelity 1 h forecast
- And keep learning ...