## CIMO TECO-2018

## WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION WMO TECHNICAL CONFERENCE ON METEOROLOGICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL INSTRUMENTS AND METHODS OF OBSERVATION Towards fit-for-purpose environmental measurements

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## SUBMITTED ABSTRACT

0.	Paper Number	52	
	Session Name	1. Characterization and standardization of environmental measurements - traceability assurance	
1.	Title of the paper	Calibration of scatterometers using a reference transmissometer in Korea	

2.	Institution	Korea Research Institute of Standards and Science			
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Seattoremeters are now widely used in the Karean visibility observation notwork. While
many advantages in fabrication, operation and maintenance compared to conventional transmissometers, it is not so trivial to link their observed values to SI-traceable metrolo range (MOR) because their measurement principles deviate from the definition of MOR. observed values commonly show a significant disagreement with each other depending types (or manufacturers), weather condition, and MOR range. The Korean visibility observed values commonly show a significant disagreement with each other depending types (or manufacturers), weather condition, and MOR range. The Korean visibility observed values commonly show a significant disagreement with each other depending types (or manufacturers), weather condition, and MOR range. The Korean visibility observed values commonly show a significant disagreement with each other depending types (or manufacturers), weather condition, and MOR range. The Korean visibility observed values commonly show a significant disagreement with each other depending disagreement in visibility observation. In order to resolve this, we decided to perform a loc comparison of the 5 types of scatterometers to a reference transmissometer and investi type-dependent deviations from the reference transmissometer. For this purpose, we instype-representing scatterometers and a reference transmissometer (Vaisala LT31, base at Boseong weather observatory. In advance to comparison, the reference transmissom calibrated using a set of neutral density filters, whose regular luminous transmittance value been calibrated, which ranges from 0.2 % to 99.5 %. The comparison was performed by MOR data of the 5 scatterometers and the transmissometer at every minute. We identified dataset based on present weather data and short-term statistics on the MOR data and e them from analysis. It is expected that we can present a more detailed information on th comparison and analysis results on type- and weather-dependent deviation of the 5 scatterometers on type- and weather-dependent deviation of the 5 scatterometers on