

Protocol of the intercomparison at FMI, Sodankylä, Finland on
May 29 to June 5, 2026, with the travelling reference
spectroradiometer QASUME from PMOD/WRC

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The purpose of the visit was the comparison of global solar irradiance measurements between the two Brewer spectrophotometer, FIS and FIA operated by the Finnish Meteorological Institute (FMI) and the travel reference spectroradiometer QASUME. The measurement site is located at Sodankylä; Latitude 67.37 N, Longitude 26.63 E and altitude 179 m.a.s.l. The horizon of the measurement site is free down to at least 85° solar zenith angle (SZA). However, trees are in front of the sun at SZA lower than 80°, which might affect the results as the trees are in a slightly different view angle of the Brewer and QASUME. Measurements between 1:00 UT and 23:00 UT have been analysed.

QASUME was installed on the measurement platform of FMI-Sodankylä in the evening of May 29, 2026. The spectroradiometer was installed next between the Brewer spectrophotometer “FIS” and “FIA” with the entrance optic of QASUME within 2 m to the other instruments. The Brewer Spectrophotometer FIS is a single monochromator (Brewer MkII #037) and the FIA Brewer spectroradiometer is a double monochromator (Brewer MkIII #214). The intercomparison between QASUME and the Brewer Spectrophotometers lasted 8 days, from the noon of May 29 to the morning of June 5.

QASUME was calibrated several times during the intercomparison period using a portable calibration system. Four lamps (T157824, T157825, T153061 and T68523) were used to obtain an absolute spectral irradiance calibration traceable to the primary reference held at PMOD/WRC, which is traceable to PTB. The daily mean responsivity of the instrument based on these calibrations varied by less than $\pm 0.5\%$ during the intercomparison period. The internal temperature of QASUME was $27.48 \pm 0.09^\circ\text{C}$ and the diffuser head was heated to a temperature of $29.05 \pm 0.041^\circ\text{C}$.

The wavelength shifts relative to the QASUMEFTS (Gröbner et al., 2017) spectrum as retrieved from the matSHIC analysis were between ± 50 nm in the spectral range 290 to 400 nm.

Protocol:

The measurement protocol was to measure one solar irradiance spectrum every 30 minutes from 290 nm to 400 nm, every 0.5 nm, and 3.0 seconds between each wavelength increment. QASUME recorded the spectra with 0.25 nm increments and the Brewers with 0.5 nm increment. Brewer 037 scanned until 325 nm whereas the max. wavelength of Brewer 214 is 365 nm.

DOY	Date	DAY	Weather	Comment (times are in UT)
149	29.May	Friday	Mostly clear sky Diffuse sky in the late night	Installed at 11:00 12:00 start UV measurements 13:42 Calibration T157824
150	30.May	Saturday	Diffuse sky with few rain showers.	10:13 Calibration T157824 10:30 Calibration T68523 10:45 Calibration T153061
151	31.May	Sunday	Mix of sun and clouds Clear sky between 5:30 and 15:30 UT	09:14 Calibration T157824
152	01.Jun	Monday	Mainly raining	14:43 Calibration T157824
153	02.Jun	Tuesday	Mix of sun and clouds Clear sky after 17:00 UT	10:13 Calibration T157824 10:28 Calibration T157825
154	03.Jun	Wednesday	Mix of sun and clouds Diffuse sky between 7:00 and 11:30 UT	
155	04.Jun	Thursday	Mostly diffuse sky Clear sky after 17:00 UT	
156	05.Jun	Friday	Mix of sun and clouds Clear sky between 5:30 and 8:30 UT	10:33 Calibration T157824 10:43 End of Campaign

Results:

In total 223/211 synchronised simultaneous spectra from QASUME and Brewer FIS/FIA (037/214) are available from the measurement period. Measurements between 1:30 and 21:30 UT have been analysed (SZA smaller than 90°).

Conclusions:**A) FIA:**

1. The average spectral ratio between FIA and QASUME has a slight spectral trend, from 1.05 at 305 nm decreasing to 0.98 at 365 nm.
2. The temporal variation of the spectra between FIA and QASUME was very stable, with variations less than 2% during the whole campaign.
3. The wavelength shifts of FIA relative to the high spectral resolution solar spectrum are between ± 20 pm in the spectral range 290 nm to 365 nm.

B) FIS:

1. The average spectral ratio between FIS and QASUME is 1.01 increasing for wavelength smaller than 305 nm.
2. The temporal variation of the spectra between FIS and QASUME was very stable, with variations less than 2% during the whole campaign.
3. The wavelength shifts of FIS relative to the high spectral resolution solar spectrum are between ± 20 pm in the spectral range 290 nm to 325 nm.

Comparison to previous QASUME site visits

The long-term stability of FIA and FIS was assessed by comparing QASUME site visits performed since 2002.

As seen in figure 1 the campaign average ratio of FIA to QASUME are similar within $\pm 4\%$ since 2018. The measurement in 2014 were lower than QASUME with -6% .

Figure 2 shows that the campaign average ratio of FIS to QASUME has been stable to within $\pm 1\%$ since 2018. Measurements before 2014 were slightly higher than QASUME above $+4\%$ except 2010 with $+2\%$.

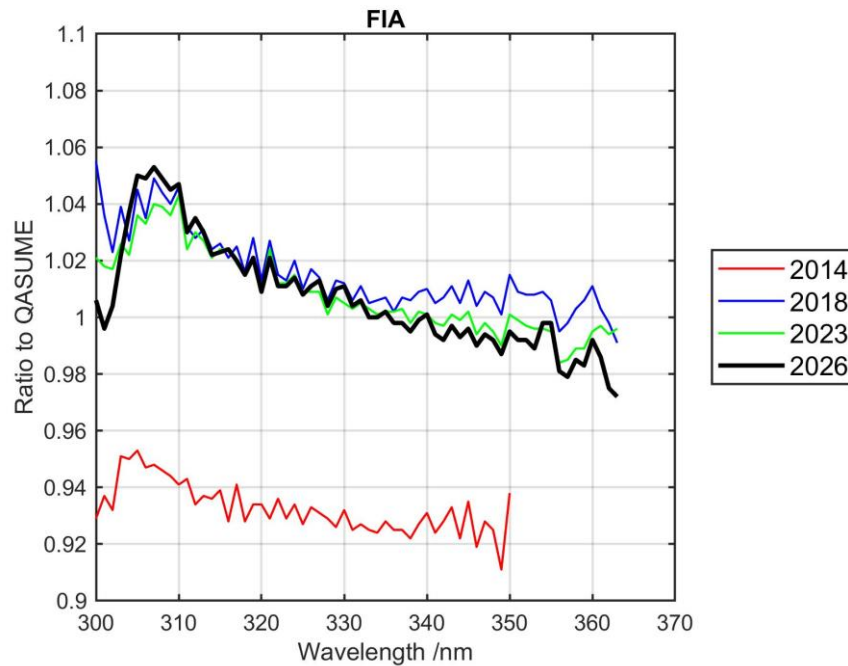


Figure 1 solar spectral ratios of FIA to QASUME averaged over each QASUME site visit

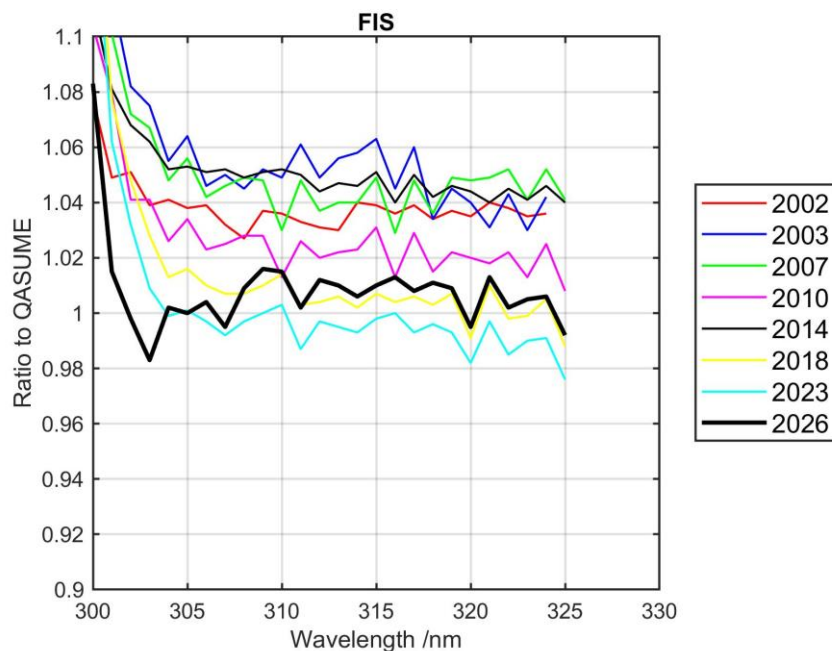


Figure 2 solar spectral ratios of FIS to QASUME averaged over each QASUME site visit.

Summary:

The audit showed that the UV measurements performed at FMI with the Brewer 037 and 214 spectroradiometers are within the expected combined measurement uncertainty:

$$U_{\text{comp}} = \sqrt{U_{\text{qas}}^2 + U_{\text{FMI}}^2}$$

With $U_{\text{qas}} = 1.74\%$, $U_{\text{qas}} = 7.34\%$ ($\lambda < 300 \text{ nm}$) (Hülsen et al., 2016). U_{FMI} was estimated to be 4%.

The following point should be investigated in more detail:

- 1.) The combined expanded uncertainty of the comparison is shown in the Figures (see Appendix) as grey area (dotted lines show the uncertainty of Qasume). As the actual uncertainty budget of the test spectroradiometers are unknown a relative standard uncertainty of 2% (confidence level of 66%) was chosen. We strongly recommend deriving an uncertainty budget for the UV measurements at FMI.

References:

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Appendix

Detailed results for all Brewer spectrophotometers with respect to the reference spectroradiometer QASUME

