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User Manual

Radiancemeter CE 313

Version 2.0

Printed: February 2002

TABLE OF CONTENTS

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.....	3
STARTING UP THE RADIANCEMETER.....	5
PASSWORD INTRODUCTION.....	6
TIME SETTING.....	7
PARAMETER SETTING.....	8
MEMORY INITIALISATION.....	10
SCENARIO MODE.....	11
RADIANCE MEASUREMENT.....	12
DATA READING.....	14
PC TRANSFER.....	16

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Instrument specifications

The CIMEL Electronique 313 field spectral radiometer is a portable and autonomous instrument equipped with an optical head for radiance and irradiance measurement. This instrument has approximately 10° full angle field of view. The instrument consists of an optical head with one or two detectors for measurement in the ranges 350-1100 and 1100-1800 nm. Ion assisted deposition interference filters are located in a filter wheel, which is rotated by a direct drive stepping motor. An internal battery provides the power supply. The data are stored in a memory and can be easily transferred in an ASCII file on a PC.



The CE313-1 version has one silicon detector for measurements in the 350-1100 nm range and can be equipped with up to 9 user adjustable filters.



The CE 313-2 version is equipped with two detectors : one silicon detector for measurements in the 350-1100 nm band and one InGaAs detector for measurement in the infrared range from 1100 to 2500 nm. Up to nine user adjustable filter can be mounted on the instrument.

The complete package includes a radiometer head, an instrument mast, an electronic box and a lambertian panel for reflectance measurements.

The main application of the radiancemeter CE 313 is the calibration of spectral band passes identical to SPOT satellite's.

Radiance and irradiance

The radiance of a source or target is denoted L and is the radiant flux per unit solid angle per unit area normal to the source.

Irradiance is the total hemispherical radiant flux per unit area and for a radiance distribution L at a specific wavelength irradiating a flat target surface, the resulting irradiance E is :

$$E = \int_{2\pi} L \cos\theta d\Omega = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} L \cos\theta \sin\theta d\theta d\varphi$$

with :

(θ , φ) are the coordinates (zenith, azimuth) of the radiance

Ω is the solid angle (str)

If the radiance has a constant distribution, E expresses as :

$$E=L \int_{2\pi} \cos\theta d\Omega=L\pi$$

Reflectance

The directional reflectance factor ρ writes as :

$$\rho=\frac{\pi L}{E}$$

Reflectance measurement in the field

To measure the reflectance, the standard procedure consists of measuring the radiance L with one calibrated instrument and the irradiance E with another one. Then, the reflectance expresses as :

$$\rho=\frac{\pi L}{E}$$

However, there is a convenient way of measuring reflectance that can be carried out with a single instrument plus a panel of known reflectance.

If the target L_t and panel L_p radiance are measured by the same radiance-meter under the same geometrical and environmental conditions, the target reflectance ρ_t can be calculated from the ratio of the two measurements :

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_t &= \frac{\pi L_t}{E} \\ \rho_p &= \frac{\pi L_p}{E} \\ \rho_t &= \rho_p \frac{L_t}{L_p}\end{aligned}$$

In this equation, only the panel reflectance properties must be known.

These measurements can also be made with two instruments, the first one measuring the panel radiance and the second one measuring the target radiance.

Example : Description of a reflectance experiment

Here is a description of a reflectance experiment :

- Set up an illumination source (a lamp when indoors or the sun when outside) to illuminate the calibration surface. Use a special surface called 'spectralon' that has the property of reflecting light equally in all directions (or a white paper bonded on a plane support). The light from the illuminating source is then reflected by the calibration surface and the reflectance is measured by the field radianceometer. You obtain a digital count value for this calibration reflectance
- Next, a source (a rock, water or whatever) is placed where the calibration surface was. The same light source illuminates the target and this light is subsequently reflected by it.

Again the reflectance is recorded with the radiancemeter. You obtain a digital count value for this target reflectance

The target reflectance in digital count is then divided by the calibration reflectance in digital count obtained with the spectralon. Then the result is the fractionnal reflectance of the target.

If the target is perfectly reflecting then the measured fractional reflectance will equal 1 and, conversely, if it is a perfect absorber then it will equal 0.

STARTING UP THE RADIANCEMETER

At the first use, strike any key until this message appears on the screen:

** STANDBY **
awake : red key

The instrument is in standby. Release the red key and strike it again to get to the main menu:

31 / 12 / 98 23 : 59
PW MAN SCN VIEW

Abbreviations: [G] for the green key.
 [W] for the white key.
 [Y] for the yellow key.
 [R] for the red key.

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| PW [G] | Password introduction: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Time setting.- Initialisation.- Constants and parameters setting. |
| MAN [W] | Access to the manual sequences: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- LUM: the FLum gains are applied. |
| SCN [Y] | Access to the programmed scenarios. |
| VIEW [R] | Access to the visualisation parameters: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Of the recorded results.- Of the battery voltage. |

NOTE: After a minute without the keyboard being used, the screen automatically dies away.
 Striking any key makes the main menu appear on the screen.

PASSWORD INTRODUCTION

PW [G]

Introduce the password: PW = 1
[R] to increase.
[Y] to decrease.

23 : 59 : 59	PW	0
Pass	Word	- +

A pressure on [W] permits to return to the main menu

31 / 12 / 98	23 : 59
PW MAN SCN VIEW	

Otherwise valid with [G], then the PW menu appears:

23 : 59 : 59
RTN INI DAT PAR

RTN [G] Return to the main menu.
INI [W] Memory initialisation.
DAT [Y] Date and time setting.
PAR [R] Radiancemeter parameters.

NOTE: The introduction of constants and parameters, and the update of magnitudes are carried out by modifying - increasing or decreasing - the current value.

TIME SETTING

PW / **DAT** [Y]

PW / DAT / - [Y]

Decreases the values.

PW / DAT / + [R]

Increases the values.

PW / DAT / **X** [W]

Presents the following magnitude.

Enter the year.

Year	:		98
OK	X	-	+

Enter the month.

Month	:		12
OK	X	-	+

Enter the day.

Day	:		31
OK	X	-	+

Enter the hour.

Hour	:		23
OK	X	-	+

Enter the minute, one unit ahead, as compared to the reference clock.

Minute	:		59
OK	X	-	+

PW / DAT / **OK** [G]

Validation and return to the PW menu.

23 : 59 : 59
RTN INI DAT PAR

NOTE: The seconds are implicitly set at zero, this operation must be done exactly when the minutes appear at the reference clock. Each entrance in the DAT menu, even without any modification, sets the seconds at zero.

PARAMETER SETTING

PW / **PAR** [R]

Reading EPROM ...

Identification of the radiancemeter by its country code.

Country	(from 0 to 255)
OK	X - +

PW / PAR / - [Y]

Decreases the parameter value.

PW / PAR / + [R]

Increases the parameter value.

PW / PAR / **X** [W]

Goes to the following parameter.

Identification of the radiancemeter by its district code.

District	(from 0 to 9999)
OK	X - +

Identification of the radiancemeter by its assigned number.

Number	(from 0 to 15)
OK	X - +

Set the time interval between two loop measurements.

Period s	20
OK	X - +

Compensation of the zero offset of the temperature detector (from -0.8°C to +0.7°C). This parameter is set in the factory.

T Offset	+0.0
OK	X - +

Origin of the first filter with regard to the starting plot on the filter holder wheel (from 1 to 255 steps). Permits a precise placing of the filters. This parameter is set in the factory.

Org.offset	50
OK	X - +

Sensitivity multiplying factor to be applied to the LUM measurements with filter 1 (1 - 50).

Flum1	5
OK	X - +

Idem to FLum1 for the other filters.

Flum5			5
OK	X	-	+

PW / PAR / **OK** [G]

Validation of the values of the different parameters.

Valid ?	
NO	YES

PW / PAR / OK / **NO** [G]

Return to PW menu.

23 : 59 : 59
RTN INI DAT PAR

PW / PAR / OK / **YES** [R]

Save the parameters in non-volatile memory.

Writing	EEPROM
---------	--------

Return to PW menu.

23 : 59 : 59
RTN INI DAT PAR

MEMORY INITIALISATION

PW / **INI** [W]

purge memory ? NO YES SBY

PW / INI / **NO** [G]

Return to PW menu:

23 : 59 : 59 RTN INI DAT PAR

PW / INI / **YES** [Y]

Purge the memory.

purge success RTN

Strike [W], [Y] or [R] to return to
PW menu.

23 : 59 : 59 RTN INI DAT PAR

Strike RTN [G] to return to the main
menu.

31 / 12 / 98 23 : 59 PW MAN SCN VIEW

PW / INI / **SBY** [R]

Standby position: then screen becomes blank.
To wake it up, see page 3.

** STANDBY ** awake : red key

PW / **RTN** [G]

Return to the main menu.

31 / 12 / 98 23 : 59 PW MAN SCN VIEW

SCENARIO MODE

SCN [Y]

Access to the different scenarios.

RTN GO - + Name

Name : name of the scenario.
Next scenario, press [R]. Previous scenario, press [Y].
To start a scenario, press GO [W].

RTN GO - + OFF

Stop the current scenario.

RTN GO - + MesAut

Automatic measurement.

When the scenario MesAut is started, it waits the next full minute to make the first measurement. The data are automatically taken with the radiance gains on each filter. When the measurements are made on each filter, the time remaining to the next measurement is displayed: t = nn. The total time is the time entered in the parameter Period.

RTN GO - + PC

Transmission of the data to a compatible PC.

RADIANCE MEASUREMENT

MAN [W]

31 / 12 / 98	23 : 59
RTN SVK7	LUM

or **MAN / LUM** [R]

Measurement sequence with LUM gains.

Search the starting plot : reference position of the filter holder wheel.

Searching starting plot ...

* If the starting plot is found, the first filter is ready for the measurement.

nn: measurement number (1 to 7).

L if LUM measurement.

BG if Black Germanium measurement.

xxxx: in LUM, maximal value of the measurements.

yyyy: current value.

nnc = xxxx yyyy
ABO < > RUN NEXT

MAN / LUM / ABO [G]

Abortion of the sequence.

Returns to the MAN menu and places the filter wheel at its origin position.

31 / 12 / 98	23 : 59
RTN SVK7	LUM

MAN / LUM / NEXT [R]

Selection of the next filter.

Turns to the next filter.

nnc = xxxx yyyy
ABO < > RUN NEXT

MAN / LUM / RUN [Y] Launch an automatic measurement cycle (all the filters).

Keeps the data from filters already turned (if any) and records the data defiling the filters until the last filter.

```
nnc =   xxxx   yyyy
ABORT   autorecord
```

* A strike on ABORT [G] stops the data collection and returns to the MAN menu.

```
31 / 12 / 98      23 : 59
RTN SVK7         LUM
```

* A strike on [Y] stops the automatic measurement and displays the measurement where it stopped.
xxxx is always the value recorded.

```
nnc =   xxxx   yyyy
ABO < > RUN NEXT
```

When the measurements are over, this screen appears:

xxx: identification of the set of measurement (0 to 127).

nn: number of measurements including identification number.

tt.t: temperature value.

```
I = xxx /nnT1 = tt.t
RTN ID      Store
```

RTN: returns without saving the data.

ID: modifies the identification number. The identification number is useful to identify different field trip campaign.

```
ID = xxx
OK   -   +
```

Store: saves the data.

```
23 : 59 : 59
Storing data ...
```

MAN / SVK7¹ [W]

Saves on a cartridge the data in memory.

If the cartridge is on, the data are saved after each measurement. Otherwise, at the end of a measurement, a cartridge can be inserted and the recording of the data can be made with SVK7.

If the cartridge is being loaded, you will see this additional screen that blinks

```
23 : 59 : 59
don't touch cart
```

Return to the MAN menu.

```
31 / 12 / 98
RTN SVK7     LUM
```

¹ Only available in the previous instrument version

DATA READING

VIEW [R]

31 / 12 / 98	23 : 59
RTN BAT CART MEM	

VIEW / **BAT** [W]

Consultation of different parameters.

Instantaneous value of the internal battery's voltage. The voltage should always be greater than 5.10 V.

Press [R] to go to the next parameter.

Press [Y] to go to the previous parameter.

23 : 59 : 59	Ba	5.20
--------------	----	------

Instantaneous value of the photometer's detectors' temperature.

23 : 59 : 59	T	22.0
--------------	---	------

Humidity value. Meaningless on radiancemeter CE 313.

23 : 59 : 59	HH	0
--------------	----	---

Instantaneous value of the LUM measurement. Should indicate 0 when no filter is in the front.

23 : 59 : 59	SK	xxx
--------------	----	-----

A strike on [G] permits a return to the main menu

31 / 12 / 98	23 : 59
PW MAN SCN VIEW	

The measurements are stored in a buffer before being transferred to the cartridge. When ten blocks are in memory, or at midnight, even if the measurements in the buffer occupy less than ten blocks (a data block = 256 bytes), the data are transferred to the cartridge.

VIEW / **MEM** [R]

Consultation of the measurements saved in the buffer.

* **XX**: scenario or sequence code:

INI when the buffer is empty.

* **Y**: defines the mode:

- **M**: measurement saved in memory in automatic mode.

- **m**: measurement saved in memory in manual mode.

XX	Y	31 -> 12	23 : 59
NN/MM	cc	yyyy	

- * NN/MM: measurement number / number total of measurements.
- * cc: code of the filter on which the measurement has been done.
- * yyyy: value of the measurement.

- [Y] permits the consultation of the previous measurement.
- [R] permits the consultation of the following measurement.
- [W] permits the scrolling of the data bloc.
- [G] permits to return to the main menu.

31 / 12 / 98	23 : 59
PW MAN SCN VIEW	

VIEW / CART [Y] Consultation of the measurements saved in the cartridge.

Reading of the cartridge.

reading cart ...

If the cartridge is not connected, the screen displays:

cart : none

Then strike any key to get back to the VIEW menu.

31 / 12 / 98	23 : 59
RTN BAT CART MEM	

Otherwise:

- If the cartridge is empty the screen will display:

cart : fresh

- If the cartridge has some measurements in memory, xxx represents the number of blank pages left.

cart : xxx/127

Striking any key permits to consult the measurements saved on cartridge.
The same screen as for VIEW / MEM is displayed.

The only difference is that Y will be whether K, or k :

- K: measurement saved on cartridge effected in automatic mode.
- k: measurement saved on cartridge effected in manual mode.

VIEW / RTN [G]

Return to the main menu.

31 / 12 / 98	23 : 59
PW MAN SCN VIEW	

PC TRANSFER

The data recorded in the memory or on a cartridge can be transferred to a PC.

1. Plug the control unit to the PC with the PC-DCP cable. Plug the cable on the telephone socket on the charger on the control unit to com1 or com2 on the back of the PC.

DOS Version

2. Simply run ASTP by typing:

astp /p=com1 or astp /p=com2

whether you use com1 or com2. The following menu appears:

<i>Files</i>	<i>Read K7</i>	<i>Display</i>	<i>Transfer</i>	<i>Ascii output</i>	<i>Display hExa</i>	<i>Hours</i>	<i>Tools</i>	<i>End</i>

At the bottom of the table, the following menus appears:

Files : Open / Save .K7 file
Read K7 : Read the K7
Display : Display events stored in the memory
Transfer : Data acquisition from the instrument
Ascii output : Writing ASCII files
Display hExa: Display / Exit data in HEXA format
Hours: Read hours
Tools : Terminal,
End : End of program (version)

From the menu, choose "Transfer". Choose the operating mode "PC" on the CE 313 and press GO [W] to start the data transfer. The data transfer takes about 4 to 5 min.

3. At the end, "Strike a key to continue". Go in "Files", select "Save file .K7" and enter a file name for your .K7 file. This process generates a .K7 file, which contains the true content of the buffer. It is in machine language.
4. At the end, "Strike a key to continue". Go in "Ascii output" and give a file name for your ascii files. "Strike a key to continue". This process generates a .sta, .cll, .lum and .k7 files. A file, called ascii.ast, is always created and is a trash file: it is useless for the user. At the end, exit the program with "End".

The ascii files have all the same header which is:

File	<i>Filename.ext</i>	
Instrument Identification		
Country : xx	District : xx	Number : xx

Filename is the ascii file name you entered. *ext* is .sta, .lum or .k7.
The values *xx* are the ones entered by the user to identify the instrument.

The general format of the ascii files is a series of columns with the following data:

dd mm yy	date the data were recorded in day/month/year
hh mm ss	time the data were recorded in hour:minute:second
L1	measurement with filter 1 in Digital Counts (850 nm WB 91 nm with Si detector)
L2	measurement with filter 2 in Digital Counts (650 nm WB 53 nm with Si detector)
L3	measurement with filter 3 in Digital Counts (550 nm WB 85 nm with Si detector)
L4	measurement with filter 4 in Digital Counts (450 nm WB 40 nm with Si detector)
L5	measurement with filter 5 in Digital Counts (1650 nm WB 165 nm with Ge detector)
BG	black measurement with Ge detector
Tt.t	temperature in Celsius
Idh	not used (= 0)
Idl	Identification number (0 - 127)
Ref	= 0 for automatic measurement, = 1 when not used, = 2 for manual measurement
No	= 256*Ref + number of the measurement

However, each file contains different data.

.STA displays the date, time and type of status recorded. It shows as follows:

dd mm yy	hh mm ss	status
----------	----------	--------	------

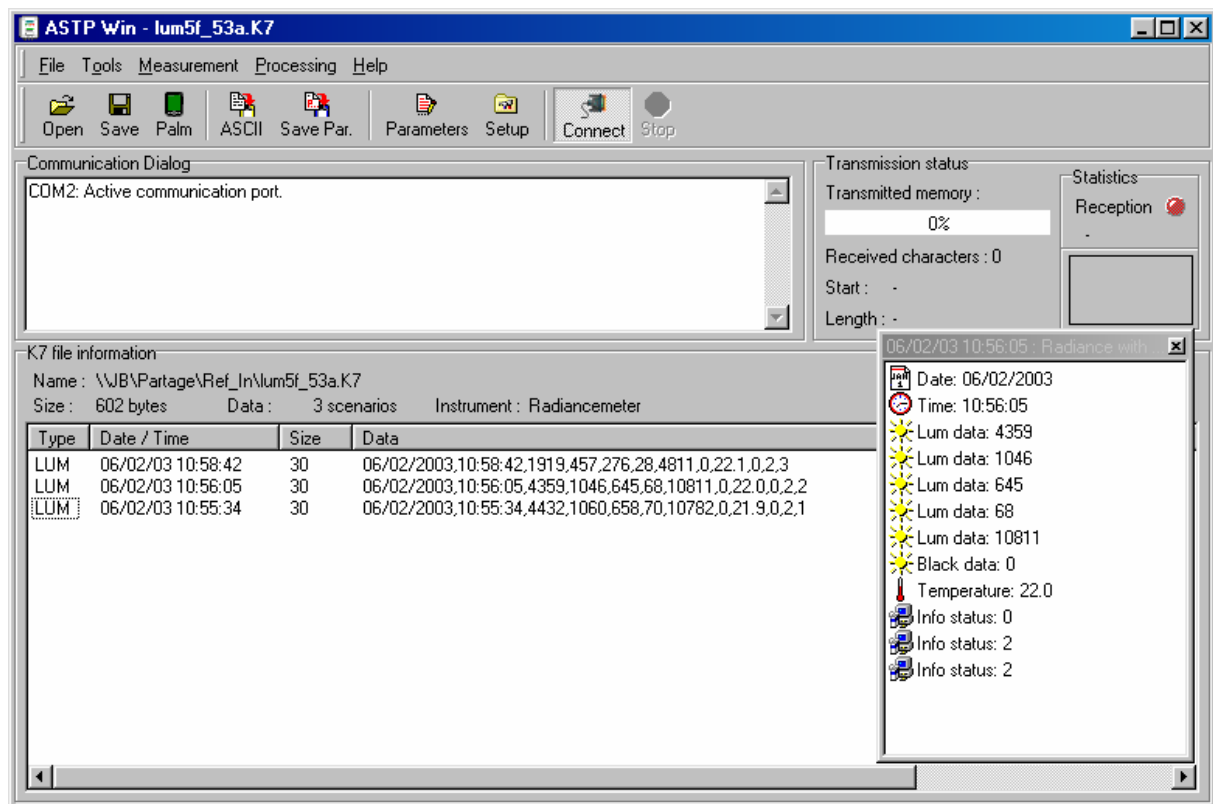
Status is a letter indicating the recorded status: r (reset), h (humidity), b (mechanics),...

.LUM display the series of data made with the Lum gains. It shows as follows:

dd mm yy	hh mm ss	Tt.t	L1	L2	L3	L4	L5	L6	BG	Idh	Idl	Ref	No
----------	----------	------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----	-----	----

Windows Version

Use AspWin software. You can download it from www.cimel.fr.
Install Cimel Update from the site. You'll have free updates



To create ASCII files compatible Excel select File/Convert ASCII. Then select the .K7 file to convert and the name of the ASCII file. For more information use the Stowing help.

This will create a text file with the extension .lum.
Example of ASCII file Lum5a.lum

```
06/02/2003,10:55:34,4432,1060,658,70,10782,0,21.9,0,2,1
06/02/2003,10:56:05,4359,1046,645,68,10811,0,22.0,0,2,2
06/02/2003,10:58:42,1919,457,276,28,4811,0,22.1,0,2,3
```

Note: Starting with the 5.3 version the calibration **Cal** is suppressed. Also the measurement of the filter 835nm on the Ge detector is suppressed.