



# A compact solar occultation instrument for the UV/Visible spectral range: instrument design and performance testing

Karolin Voss<sup>1</sup>, Philip Holzbeck<sup>1</sup>, Ralph Kleinschek<sup>1</sup>, Robin Herlan<sup>1</sup>, Katja Grossmann<sup>1</sup>, Klaus Pfeilsticker<sup>1</sup> and André Butz<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Institute of Environmental Physics, Heidelberg University, Heidelberg, Germany

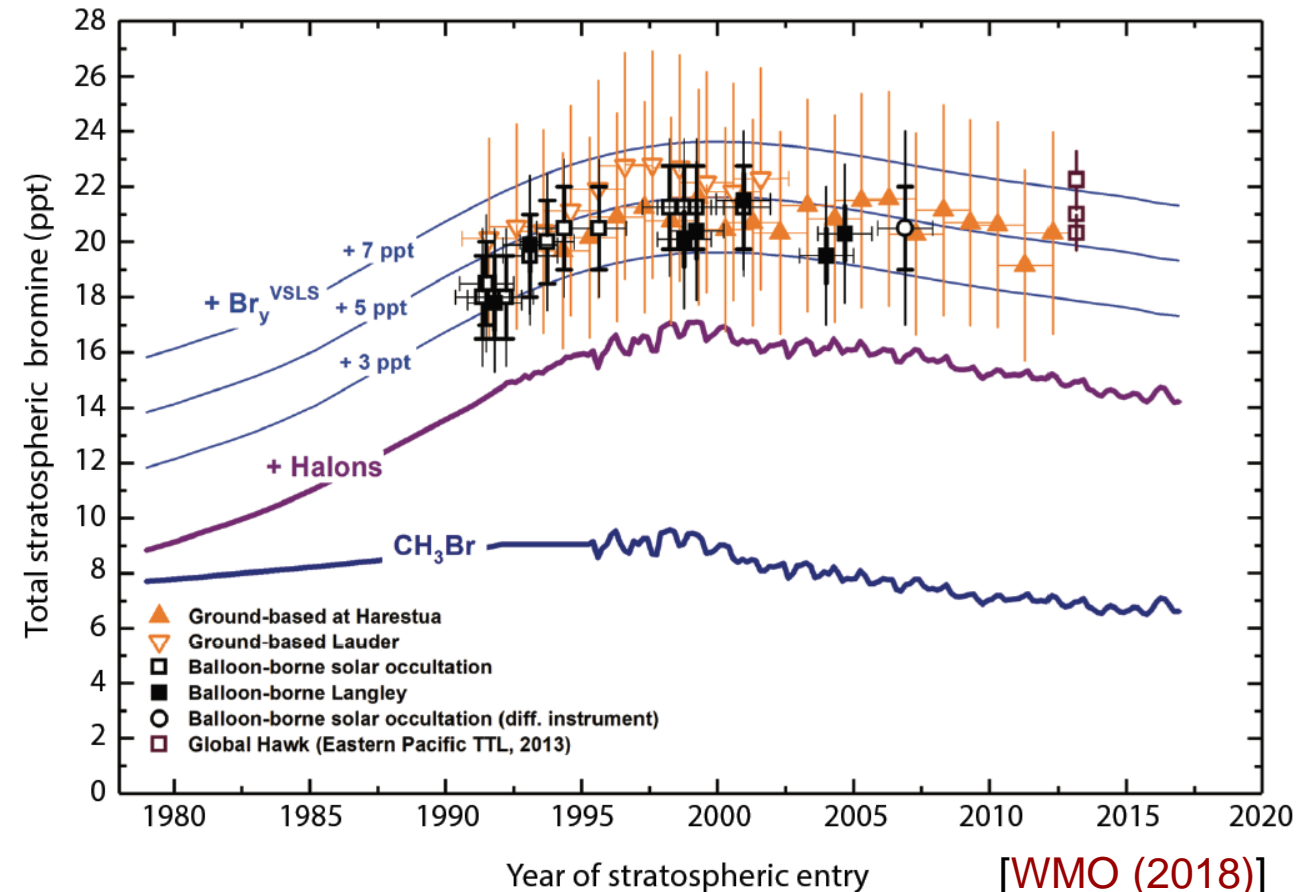
# Motivation

## Measurement of stratospheric total bromine and iodine inventories

- Monitoring is necessary due to effective stratospheric ozone depletion by halogen oxides
- Bromine makes up over one third of ozone loss [WMO, 2018]
- Observe trend in total bromine concentration

## ➔ Compact solar occultation instrument for UV/visible range

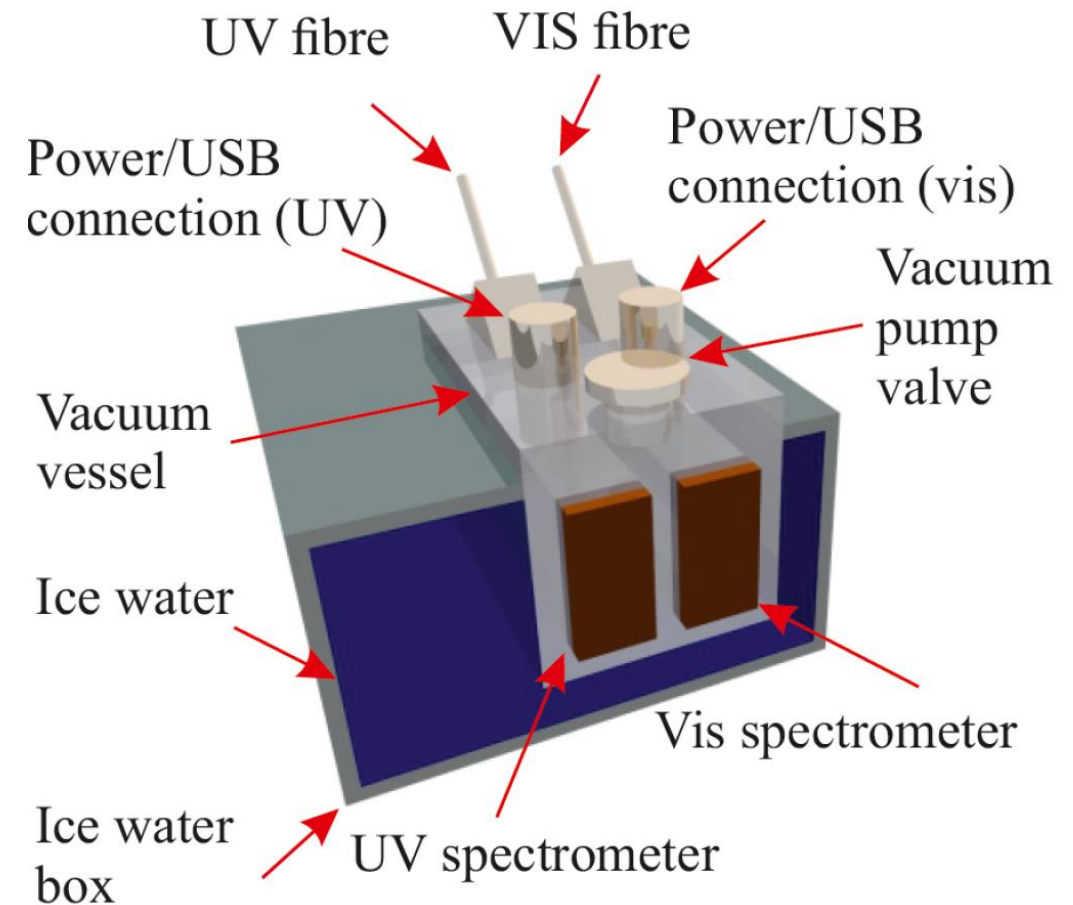
- Designed for deployment on stratospheric balloons
- Lightweight (< 40 kg), low power consumption (< 100 W), withstand stratospheric conditions



# Spectrometers



- Two grating spectrometers (Ocean Optics QE Pro Series)
- Resolution 0.5 nm
- UV wavelength range: 305 to 385 nm  
→ measure stratospheric BrO
- Visible wavelength range: 415 to 515 nm  
→ measure stratospheric IO
- In evacuated box to ensure a constant refractive index and avoid condensation onto actively cooled detectors
- Temperature stabilized by water-ice bath (deviations  $< 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$  for  $>12\text{h}$  in lab conditions)
- Retrieval via DOAS method



[Kazarski (2019)]

# Two Step Active Solar Tracker

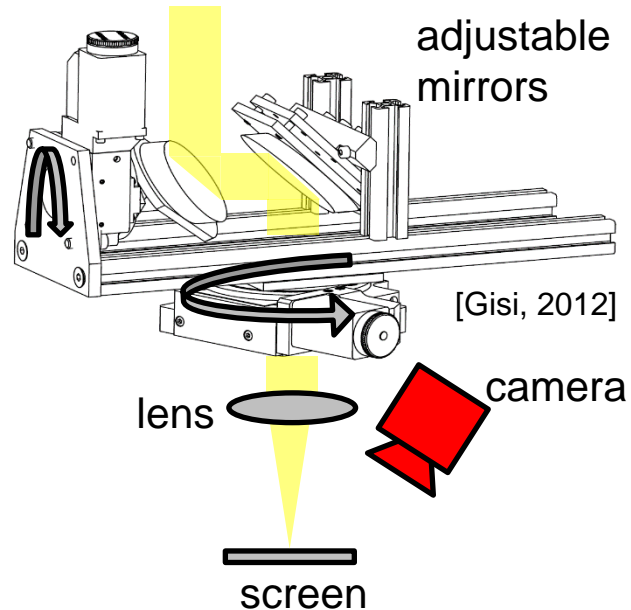


## Step 1: Coarse tracking

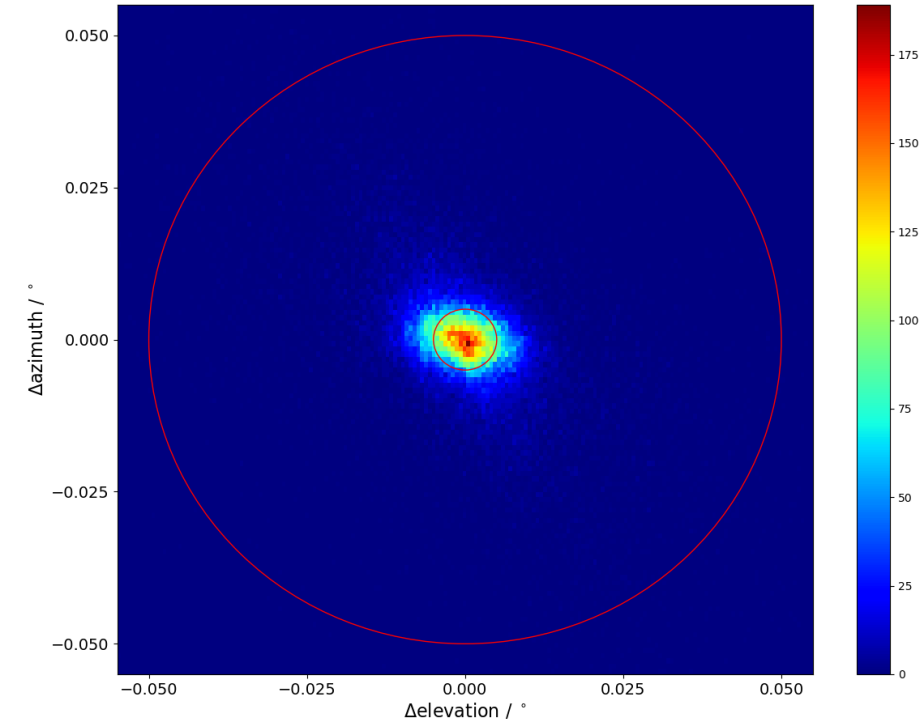


- Camera with fish-eye lens (FoV  $185^\circ$ ) finds coarse sun position ( $\pm 3^\circ$ ) in sky
- Fine tracking takes over as soon as the solar disk is within its FoV ( $9^\circ \times 8^\circ$ )

## Step 2: Fine tracking



- Fine tracking uses Alt-Az mounted mirror assembly.
- The sun's disk is then projected on a screen and centered on a target. The mirror positions are updated with 100 Hz using the camera image.



Tracker performance on 19.03.2021 during campaign onboard MV Mirai (MR21-01).

98.3% of the deviations are  $< 0.05^\circ$ , and 38.3%  $< 0.005^\circ$ .

More details can be found here:

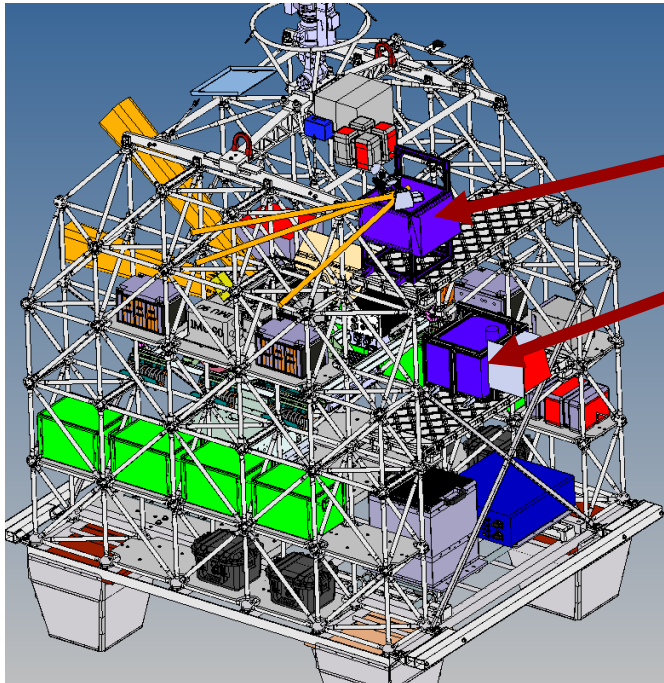
<https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-egu21-4030>

# Outlook



TotalBrO Campaign August 2021 in Kiruna, Sweden using HEMERA infrastructure.

Further deployment on Balloon planned in 2022.



Solar Tracker

Spectrometer



Test measurements on institutes rooftop.

CAD Model of TotalBrO on Gondola

[provided by CNES and KIT]

Further material on Solar Tracker Setup:

- Instrument description:

<https://doi.org/10.5194/amt-4-47-2011>

<https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-egu2020-9596>

- Deployment on vessel:

<https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-egu21-4030>

<https://doi.org/10.5194/essd-13-199-2021>

<https://doi.org/10.5194/egusphere-egu2020-7345>

Further material on Spectrometer Setup:

<https://doi.org/10.11588/heidok.00027655>