

SPANISH FACILITIES AND FIRST RESULTS IN MEASURING THERMODYNAMIC TEMPERATURE USING THE RADIANCE METHOD

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Currently, the dissemination of the kelvin at high temperatures, according to the International Temperature Scale (ITS-90), is realised at Centro Español de Metrología (CEM) by using the fixed points of Ag and Cu and a standard radiation thermometer. Recently, absolute radiometry has been proposed by the CCT Working Group 5 [1] to be included in future revisions of the Mise-en-Pratique for the kelvin (MeP-K). Centro Español de Metrología (CEM) in collaboration with Instituto de Óptica of Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (IO-CSIC) has been working in the following lines linked to this new alternative to disseminate the kelvin:

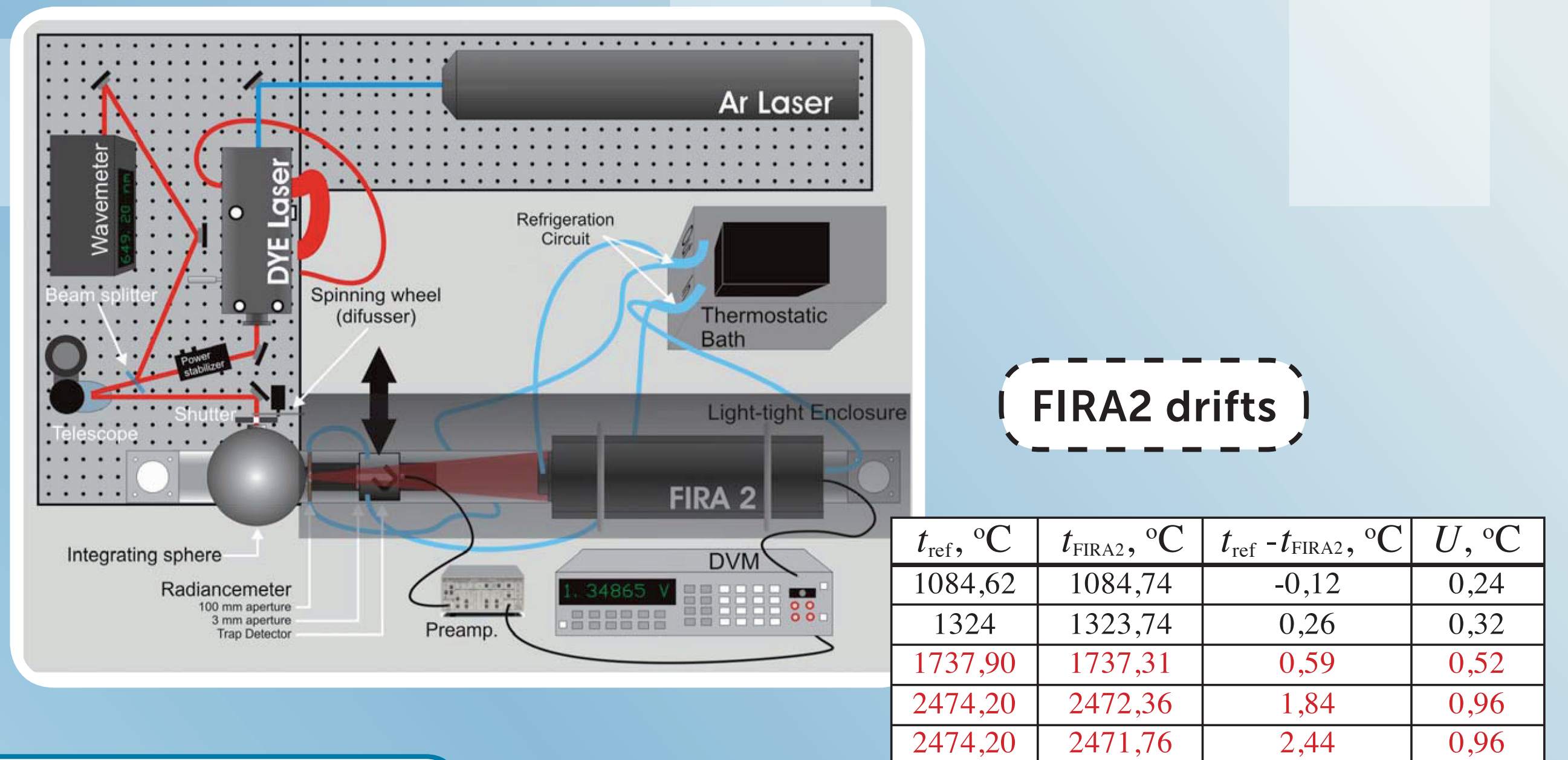
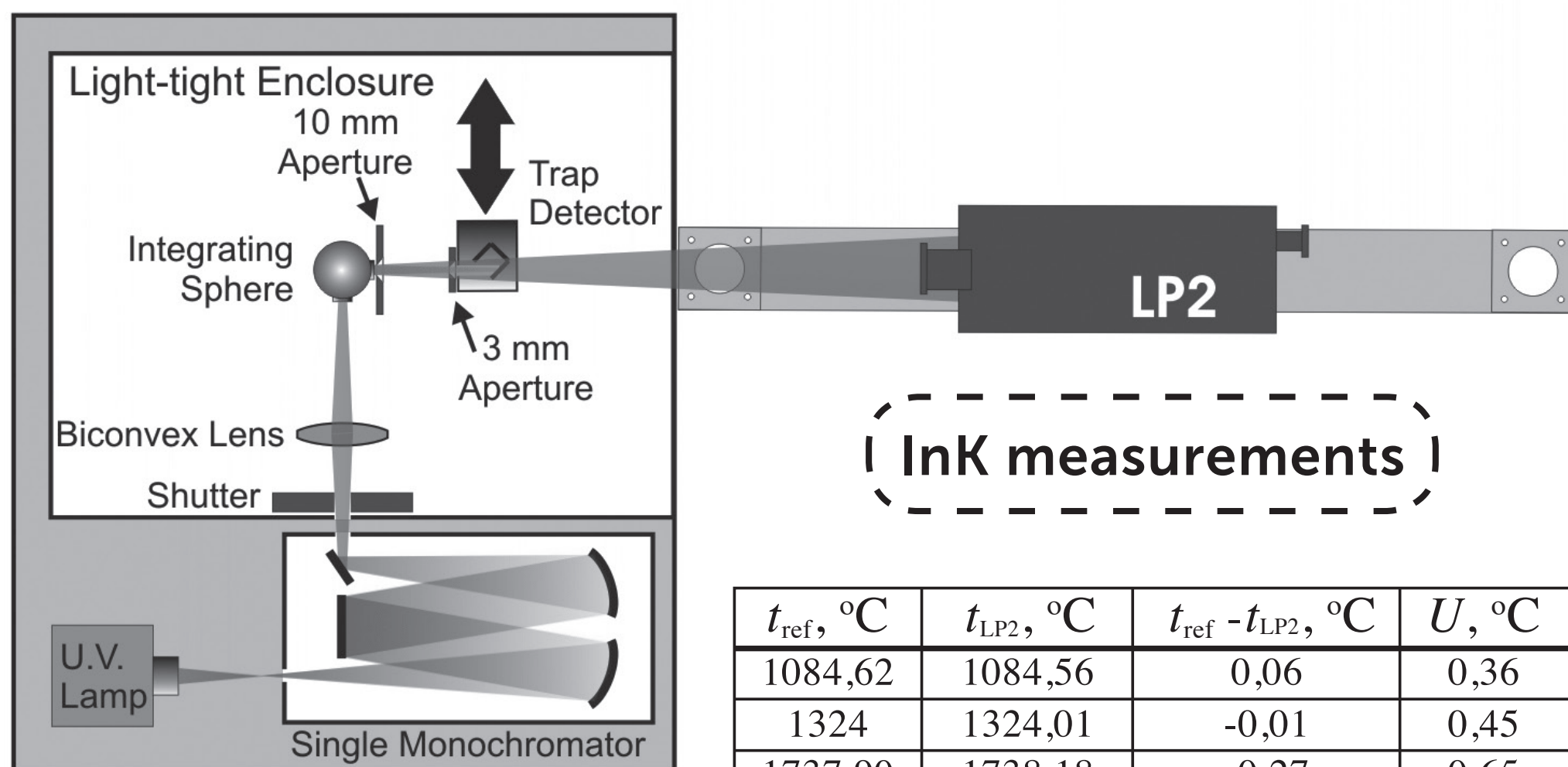
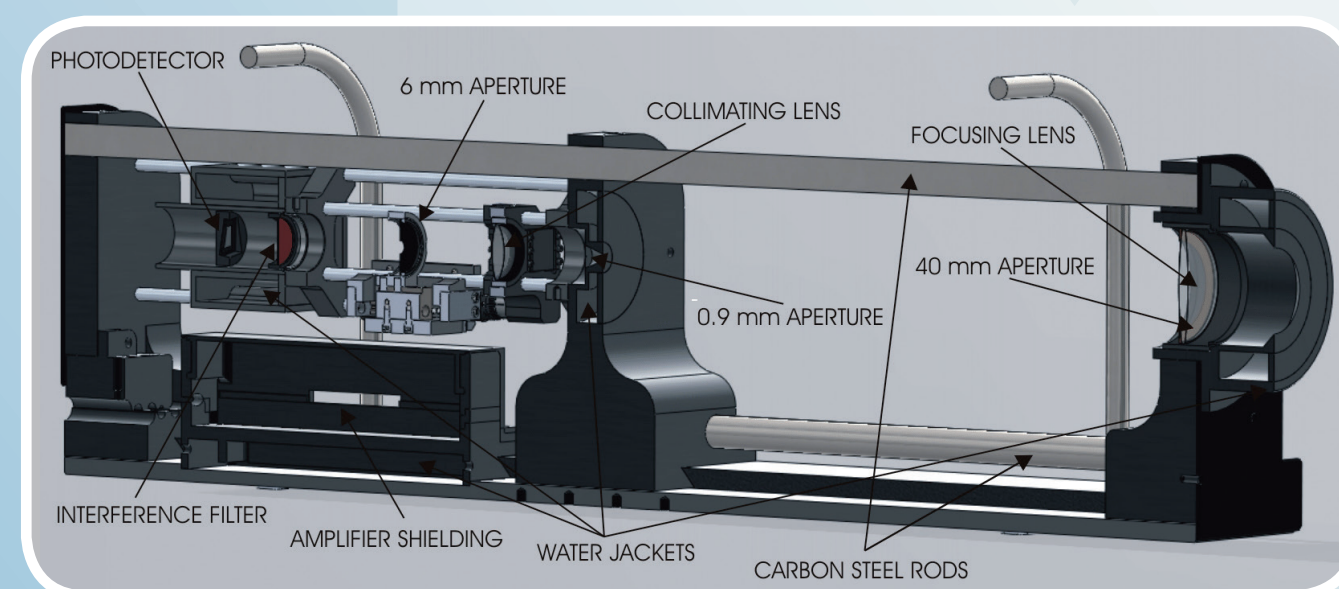
- ▶ Absolute calibration of commercial radiation thermometers, by using a facility based on a monochromator and a high stability lamp [2].
- ▶ Development of a filter radiometer to measure thermodynamic temperature [4]. It has been designed by CEM based in NPL previous work [3]. This filter radiometer can be calibrated with a laser based experimental setup.

Absolute calibration of LP2 in a monochromator based facility



Radiance meter, common for both facilities: trap detector + two precision apertures at a fixed distance

Design and construction of an imaging filter radiometer to be absolutely calibrated in a laser based facility



Improvements

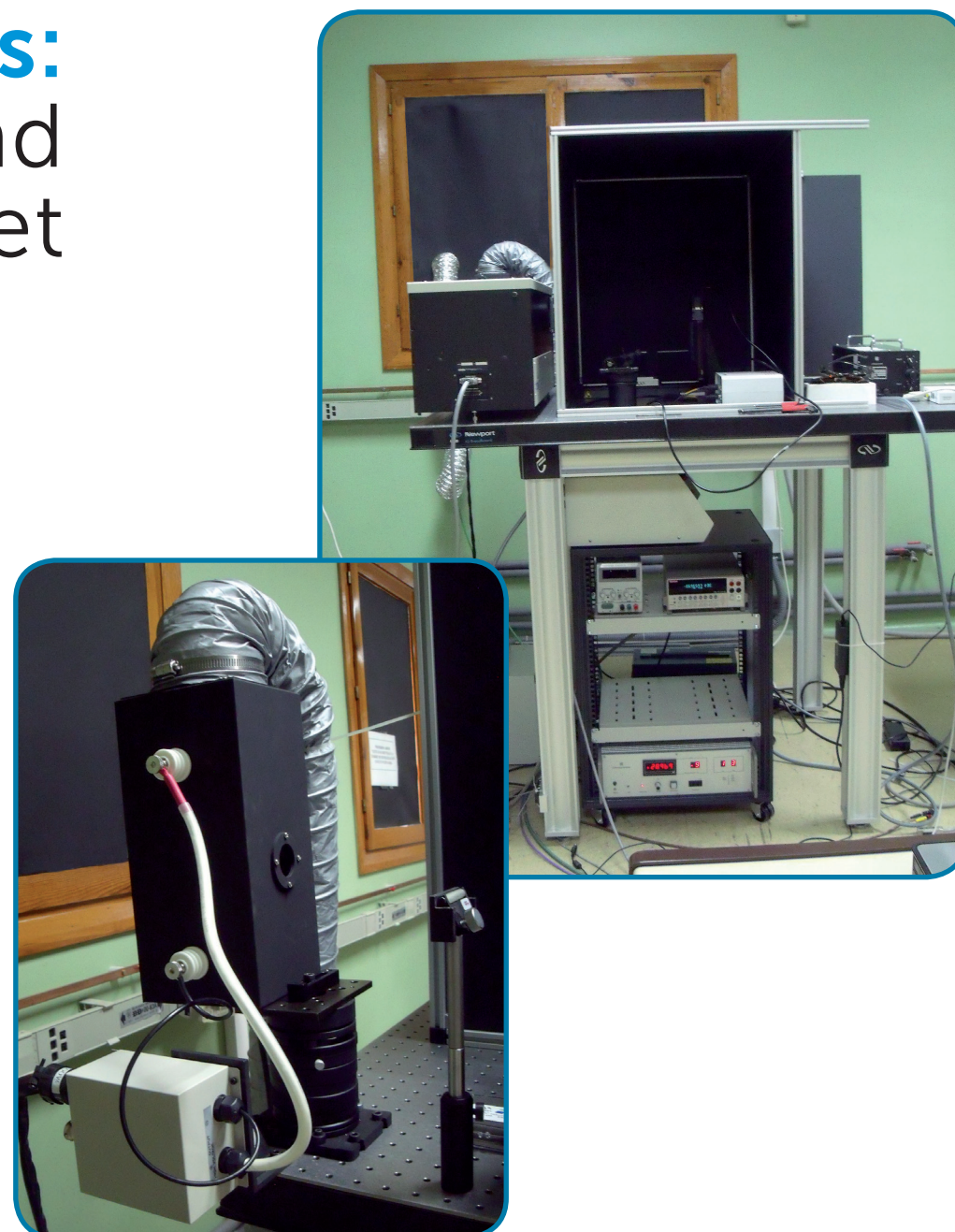
▶ **In a near future:** all the experimental setups will be at CEM (except the cryogenic radiometer) in order to avoid transportation of the radiometer.

▶ Monochromator based sources:

A new lamp more intense and stable: Hamamatsu Super Quiet Xe-Hg 500 W (model L8288).

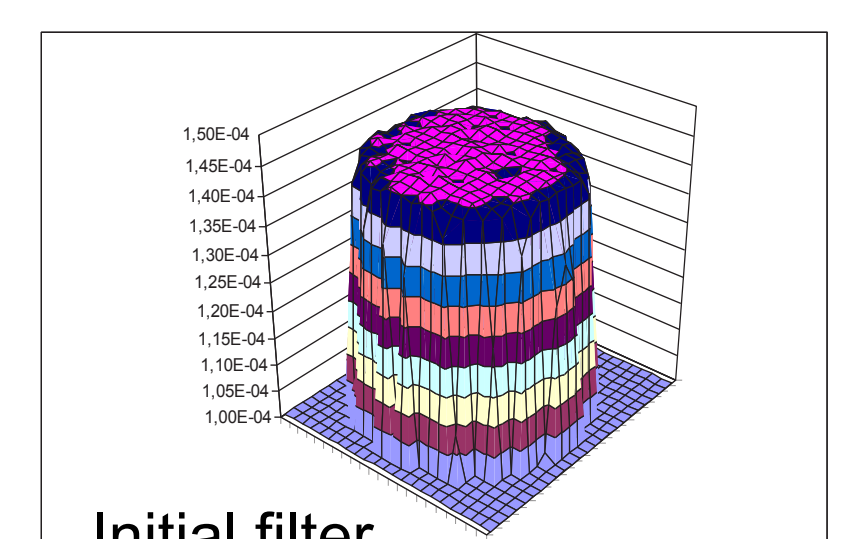
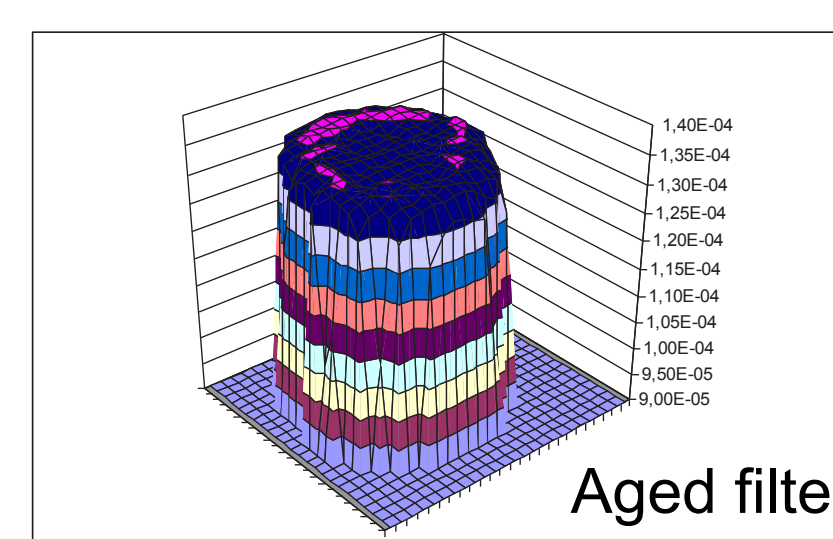
▶ Laser sources:

- Calibration with a Kr laser at one wavelength instead of using a tuneable dye laser
- In the next year: supercontinuum laser



▶ Radiometer (FIRA2):

- Filter seems OK, but a new scan with 0,3 mm diameter aperture will be done on its surface.
- Field stop: instead of a blackened SiNi 0,9 mm aperture, a tilted stainless steel 0,9 mm aperture (less sensitive to the high t)



[1] G. Machin, P. Bloemberger, K. Anhalt, J. Hartmann, M. Sadli, P. Saunders, E. Wooliams, Y. Yamada, H. Yoon. Int. J. Thermophys. (2010) 31:1779-1788
 [2] J. M. Mantilla, M. J. Martín, M. Hernanz, J. Campos, A. Pons, D. del Campo. Int. J. Thermophys. (2014) 35(3): 493-503
 [3] M. R. Dury, T. M. Goodman, D. H. Lowe, G. Machin, E. Wooliams. AIP Conf. Proc. (2013) 1552: 65-70
 [4] J. M. Mantilla, M. J. Martín, M. Hernanz, J. Campos, A. Pons y D. del Campo. NEWRAD'14 Congress, Helsinki, 2014.