

The calibration of Hygrometer (Lecture and Training)

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Outline

- ◆ Measurement methods
of Humidity(theory)
- ◆ Traceability and calibration methods
in JMA
- ◆ Calibration of Hygrometer (*practice*)
 - ◆ About today's practice

Place: the inspection room at 1st floor

1. Measurement methods of humidity(theory)

1.1 Sorption methods (2types)

1.2 Psychrometric method

1.3 Condensation methods (2types)

1. Measurement methods of humidity(theory)

1.1 Sorption methods(1)

changes of the dimensions

hair hygrometer, hair hygograph

1.1 Sorption methods(2)

changes of electrical properties

electronic hygrometer (capacitive type)

1.2 Psychrometric method

difference between the dry-bulb and wet-bulb temperature is related to the ambient humidity

aspirated psychrometer

1. Measurement methods of humidity(theory)

1.3 Condensation method(1)

equilibrium vapour pressure

at the surface of a salt solution

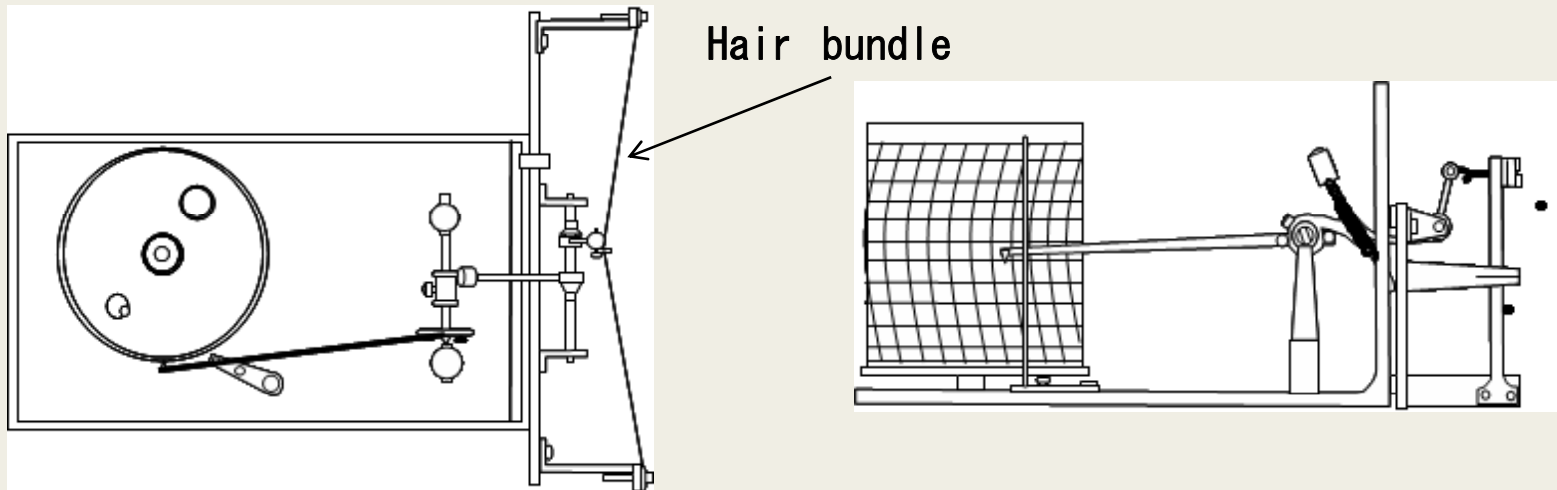
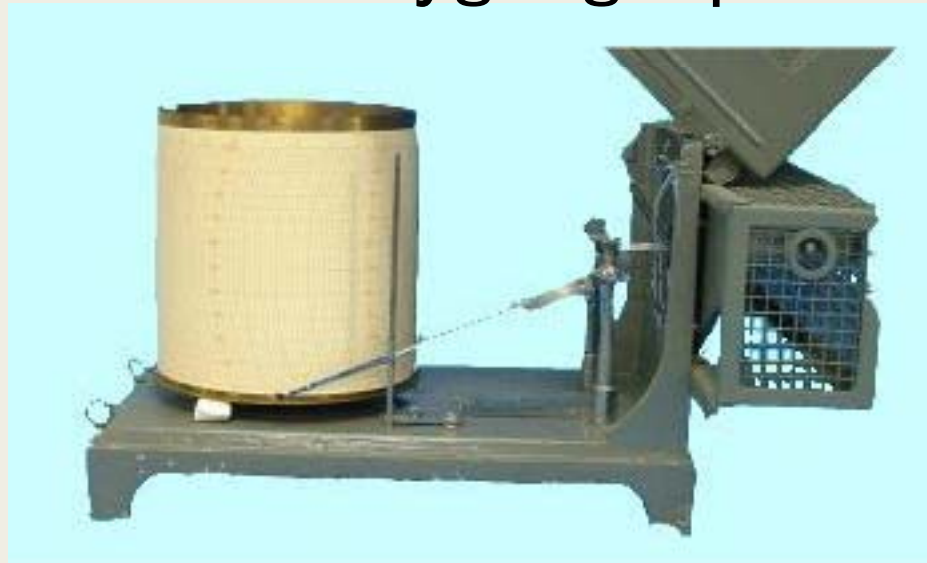
**lithium chloride heated condensation
dewpoint hygrometer**

1.3 Condensation method(2)

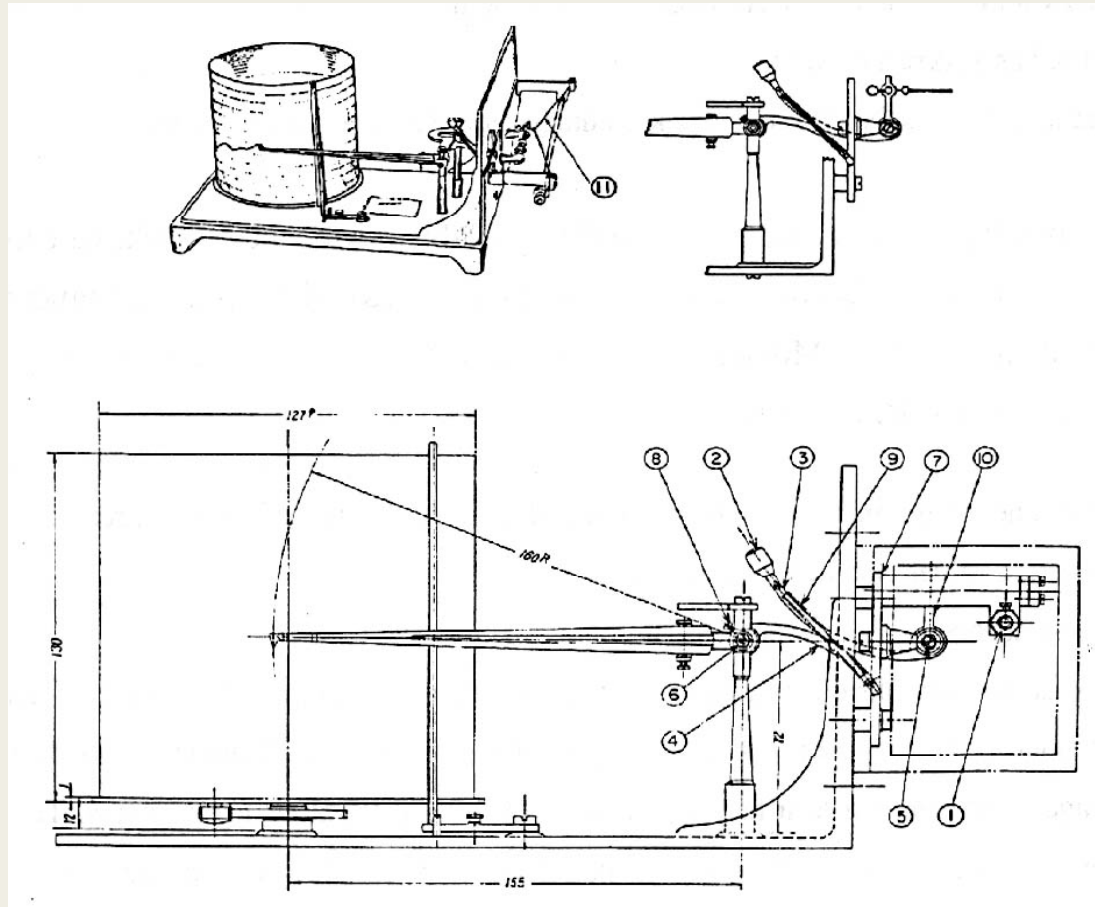
sense condensation with an optical detector

chilled-mirror dewpoint hygrometer

1.1(1) Sorption methods hair hygograph



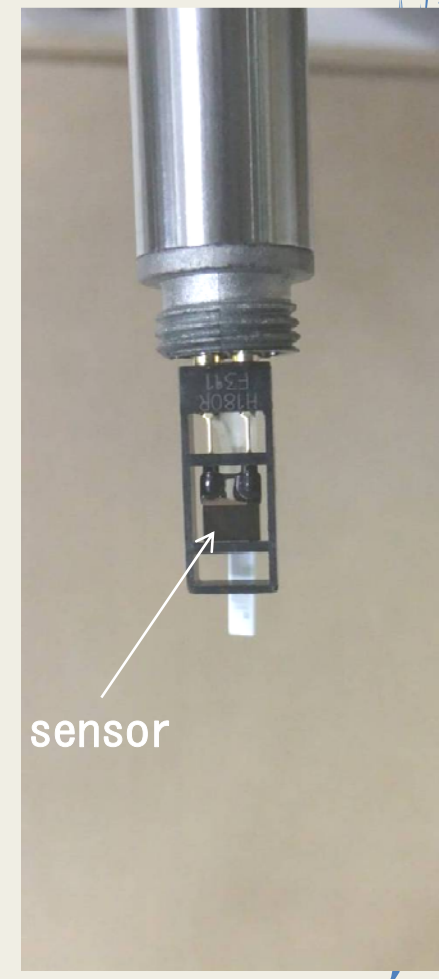
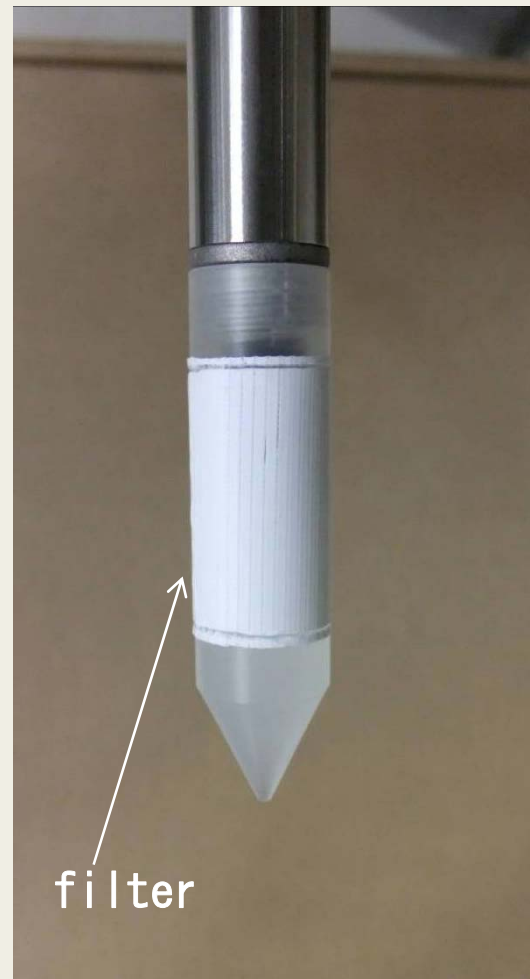
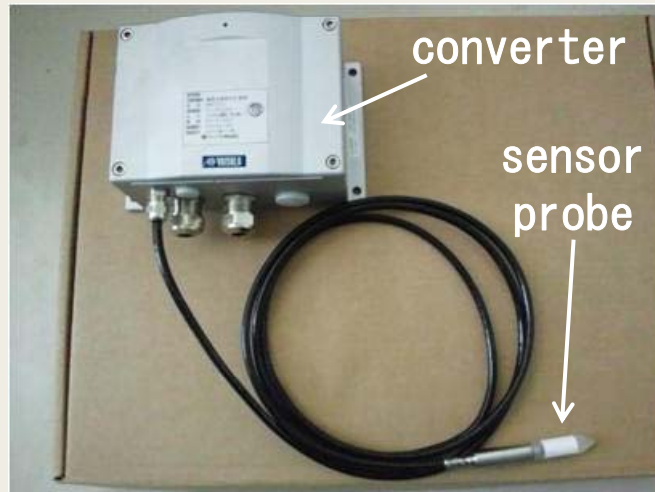
1.1(1) Sorption methods hair hygograph



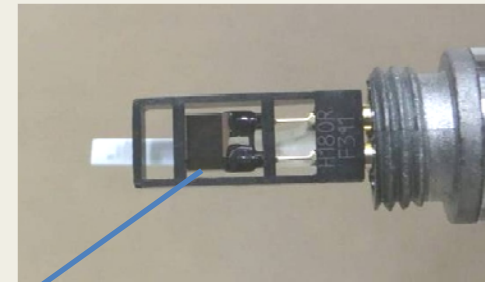
- ① Indicator adjusting screw
- ② Weight
- ③ Main cam
- ④ Sub cam
- ⑤ Rotation axis for main cam
- ⑥ Rotation axis for sub cam
- ⑦ Plate attaching sensor part of humidity
- ⑧ Screw attaching sub cam
- ⑨ Connecting spring
- ⑩ lever
- ⑪ Hair bundle

Structure of hair hygograph

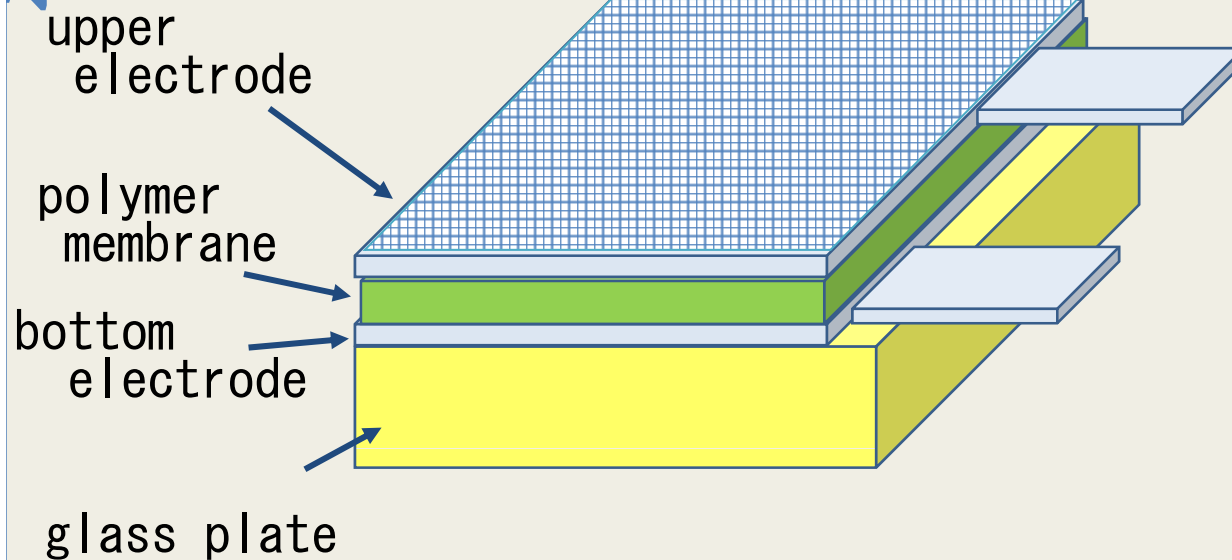
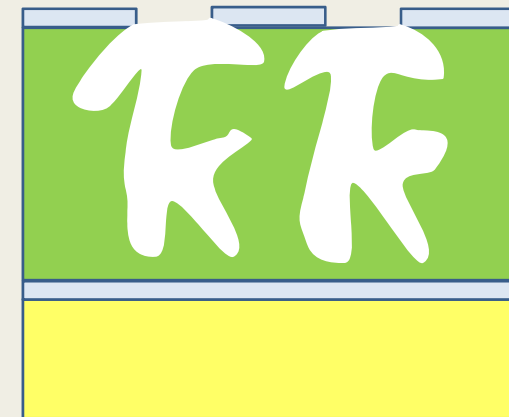
1.1(2) Sorption methods electronic hygrometer (capacitive type)



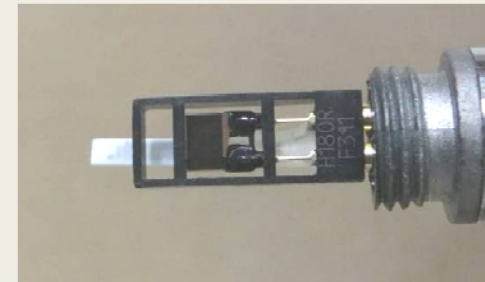
electronic hygrometer (capacitive type)



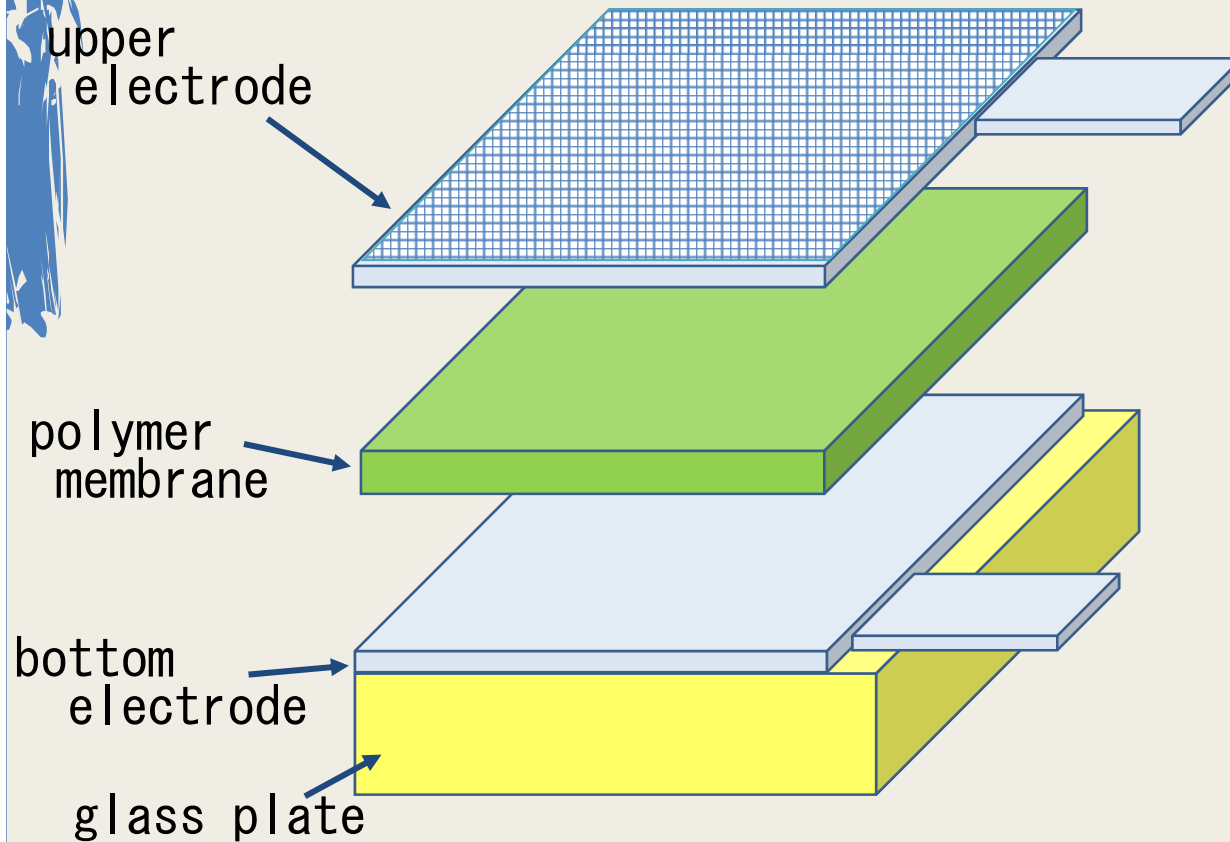
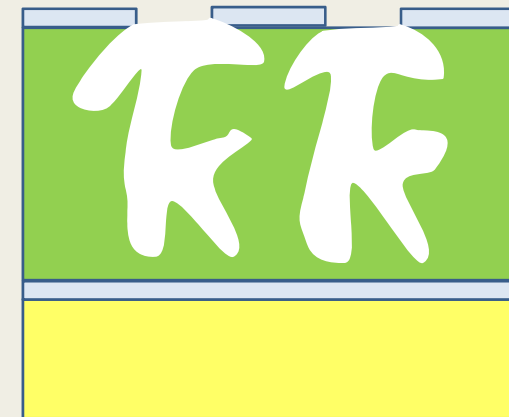
upper electrode
(high-porosity)



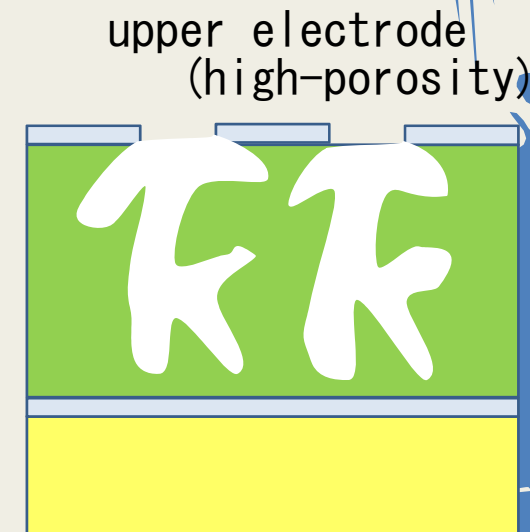
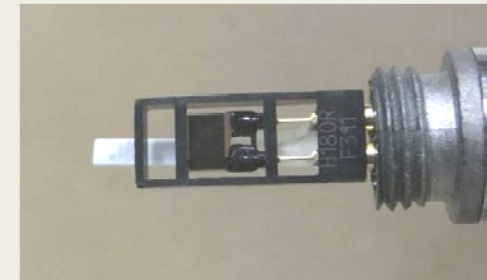
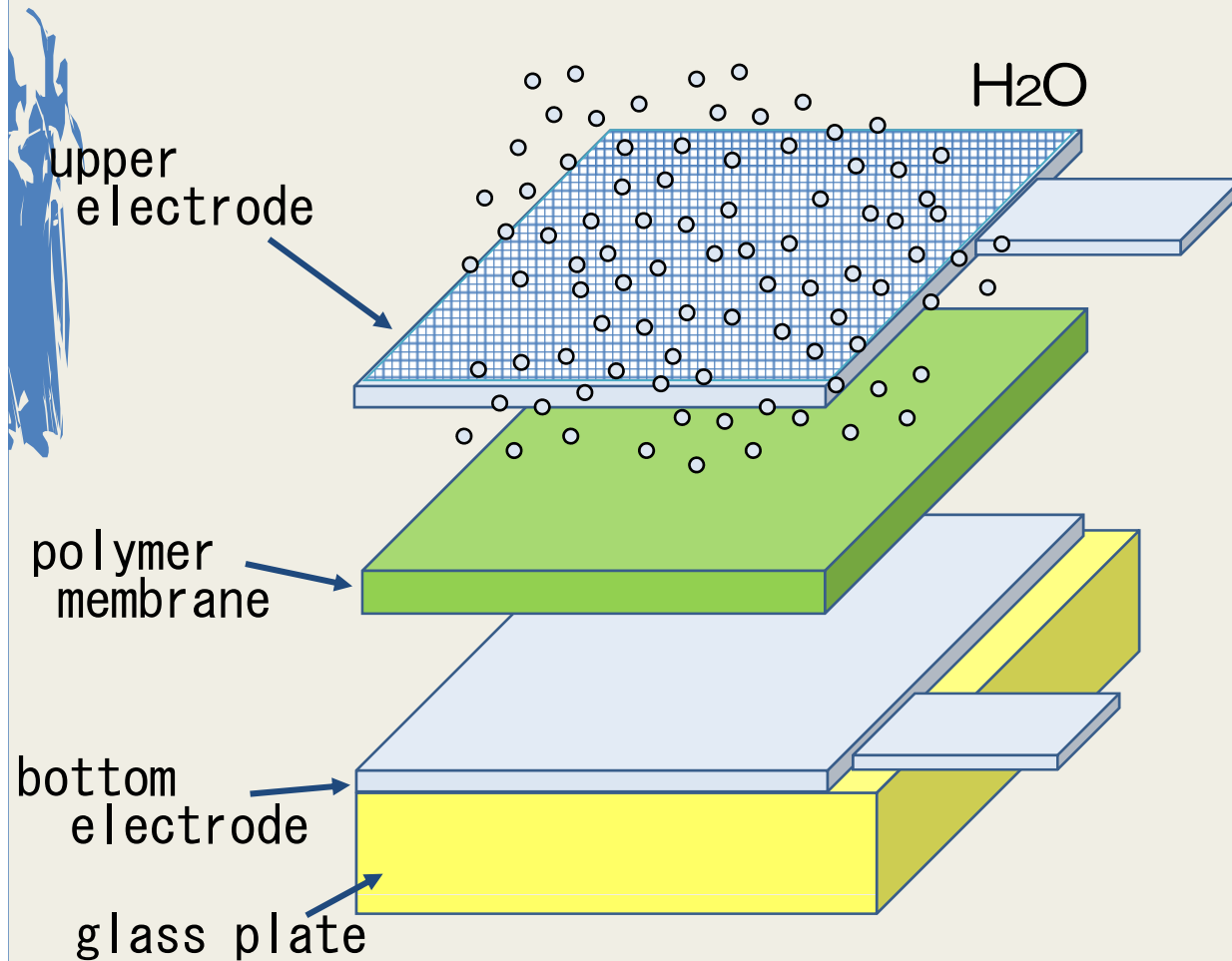
electronic hygrometer (capacitive type)



upper electrode
(high-porosity)



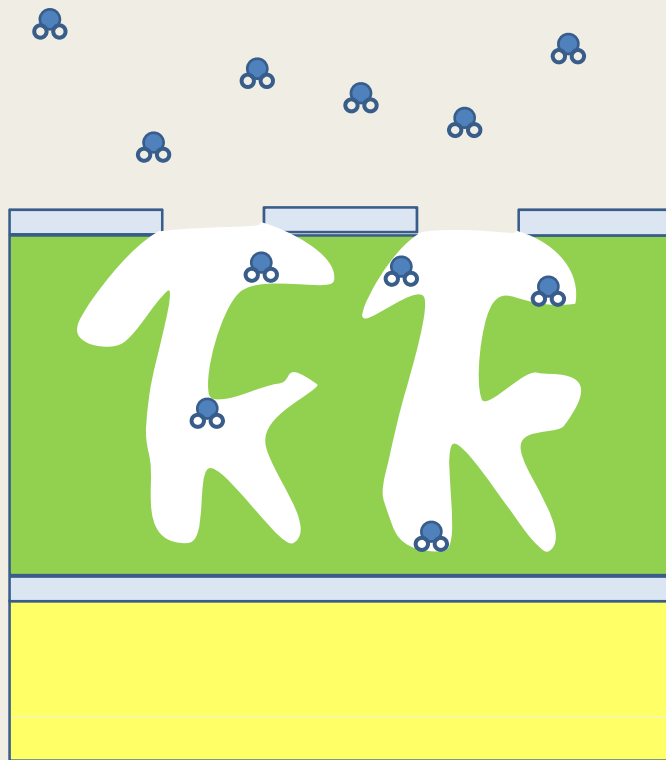
electronic hygrometer (capacitive type)



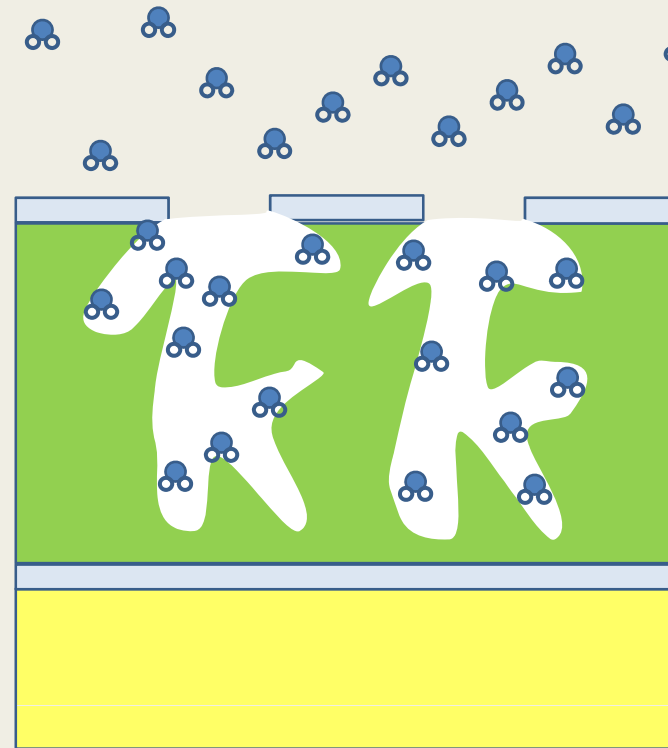
electronic hygrometer (capacitive type)

changes in capacitive between electrodes

(low humidity)

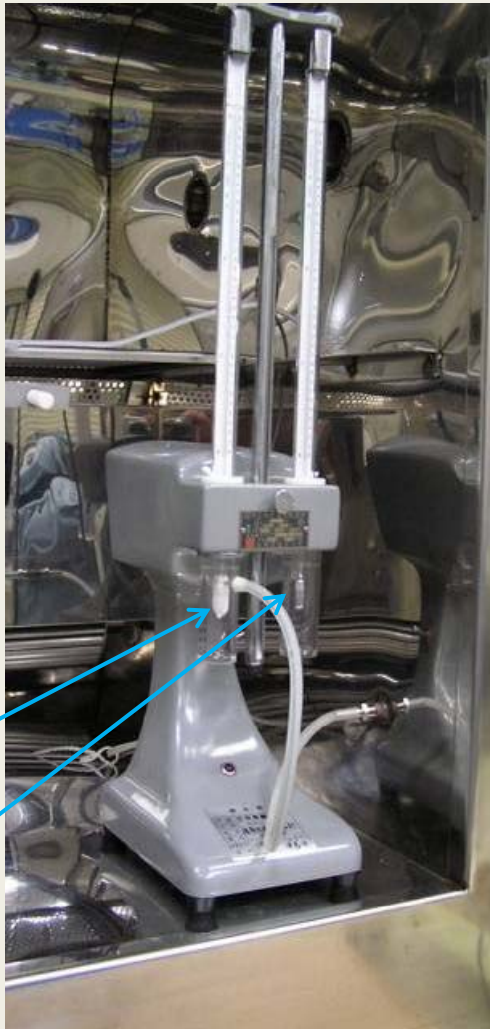


(high humidity)



1.2 Psychrometric method aspirated psychrometer

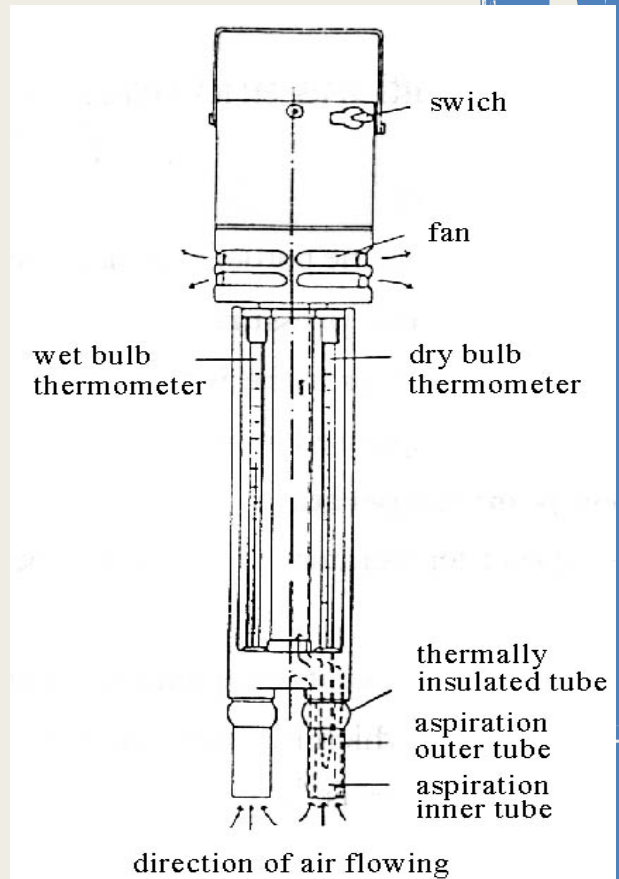
JMA type



wet-bulb

dry-bulb



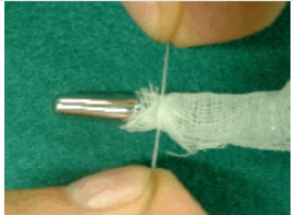
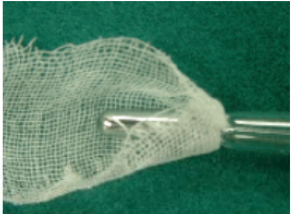
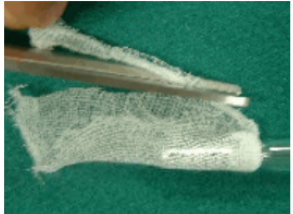

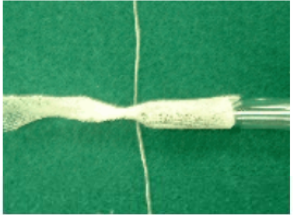
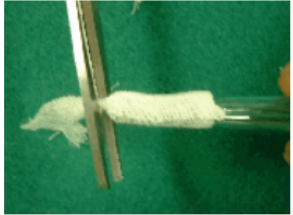

Assuman type



Replacing the wet sleeve of liquid-in-glass thermometer

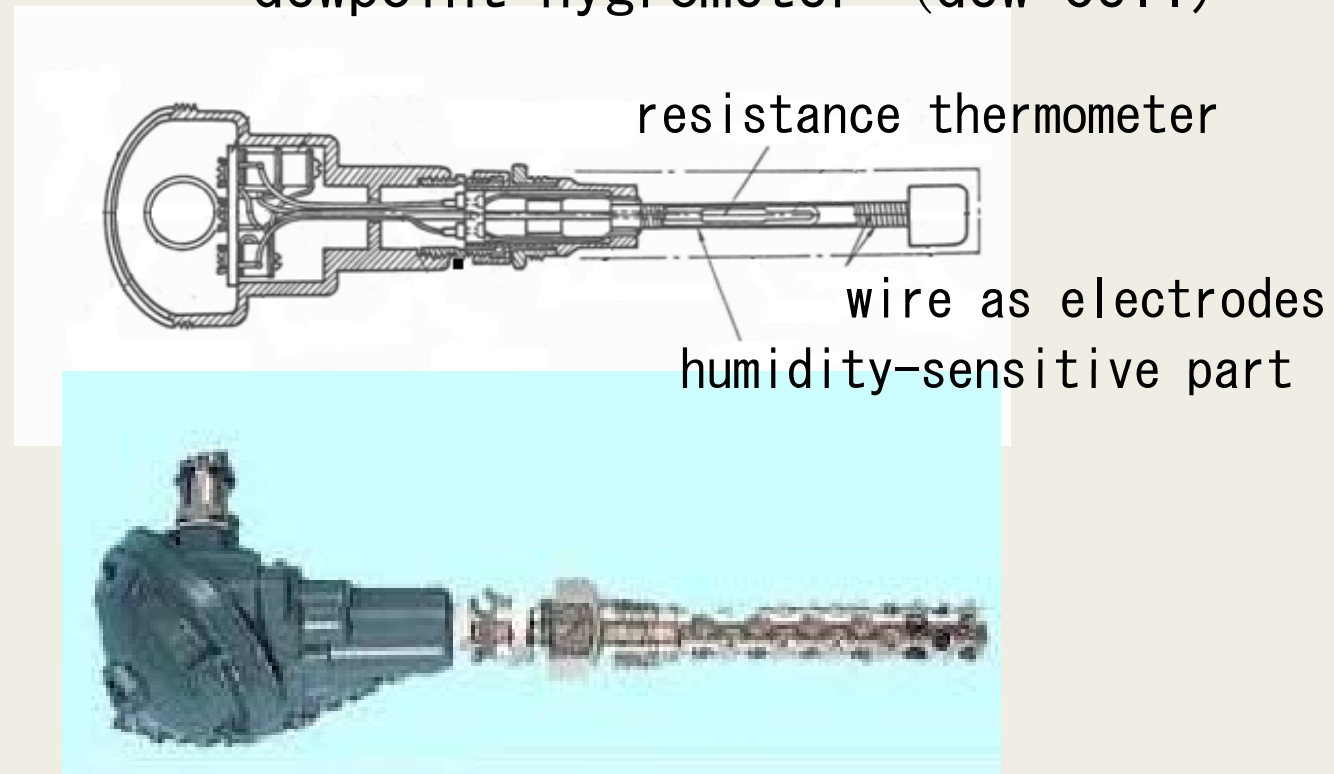
Pre-treatment:

First, remove deposits from the wet bulb with a brush. A thin, tight white cotton cloth with no print is used to cover the wet bulb. Boil the cloth before replacement, then wash it with high-quality soap and rinse thoroughly to remove oily matter. Cut the cloth to an appropriate size. The bulb should be wetted with distilled or clean soft water. To prolong the life of the wet sleeve, distilled water is recommended.

		
1. White cotton cloth and thread are prepared.	2. Moisten the cloth with clean water. Thread is rolled in the upper part of a bulb.	3. Thread is bound in the hollow of a bulb.
		
4. Cloth is turned over and bulb is wrapped in cloth.	5. About 1 time and a half roll a bulb with cloth, and excessive cloth is cut off.	6. Cloth is twisted lightly.
		
7. Thread is bound at the tip of a bulb.	8. Excessive cloth is cut off.	9. Finished

1.3 Heated salt-solution method

lithium chloride heated condensation
dewpoint hygrometer (dew cell)



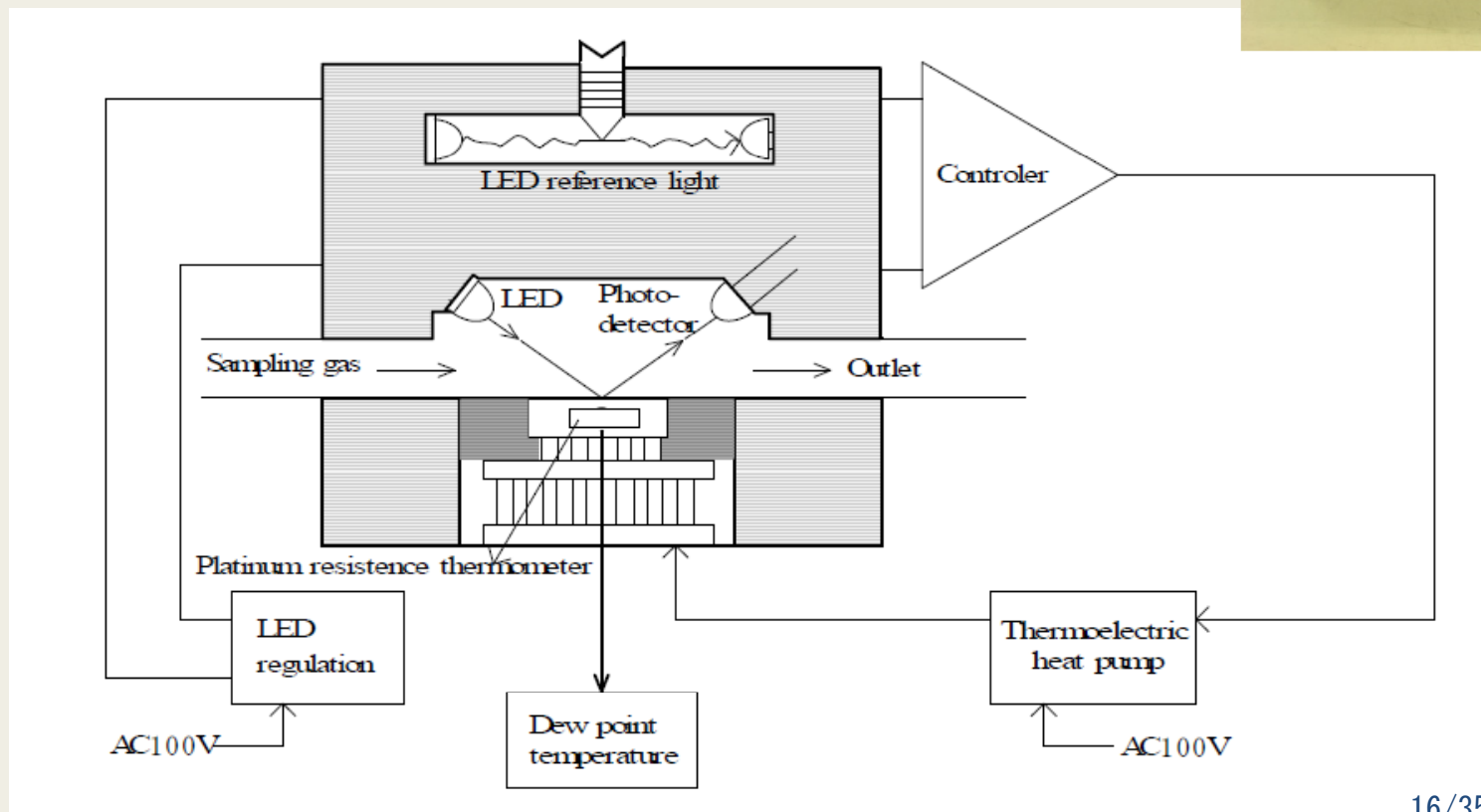
•An operational equilibrium temperature exists for the instrument, depending upon the ambient water-vapour pressure. At the equilibrium temperature, neither evaporation nor condensation occurs because the equilibrium vapour pressure and the ambient vapour pressure are equal.

1.4 Condensation methods

chilled-mirror dewpoint hygrometer

感部

- measurement of T_d or T_f .
- small polished-metal reflecting surface cooled electrically by using a Peltier-effect device sense **condensation** with an optical detector. •



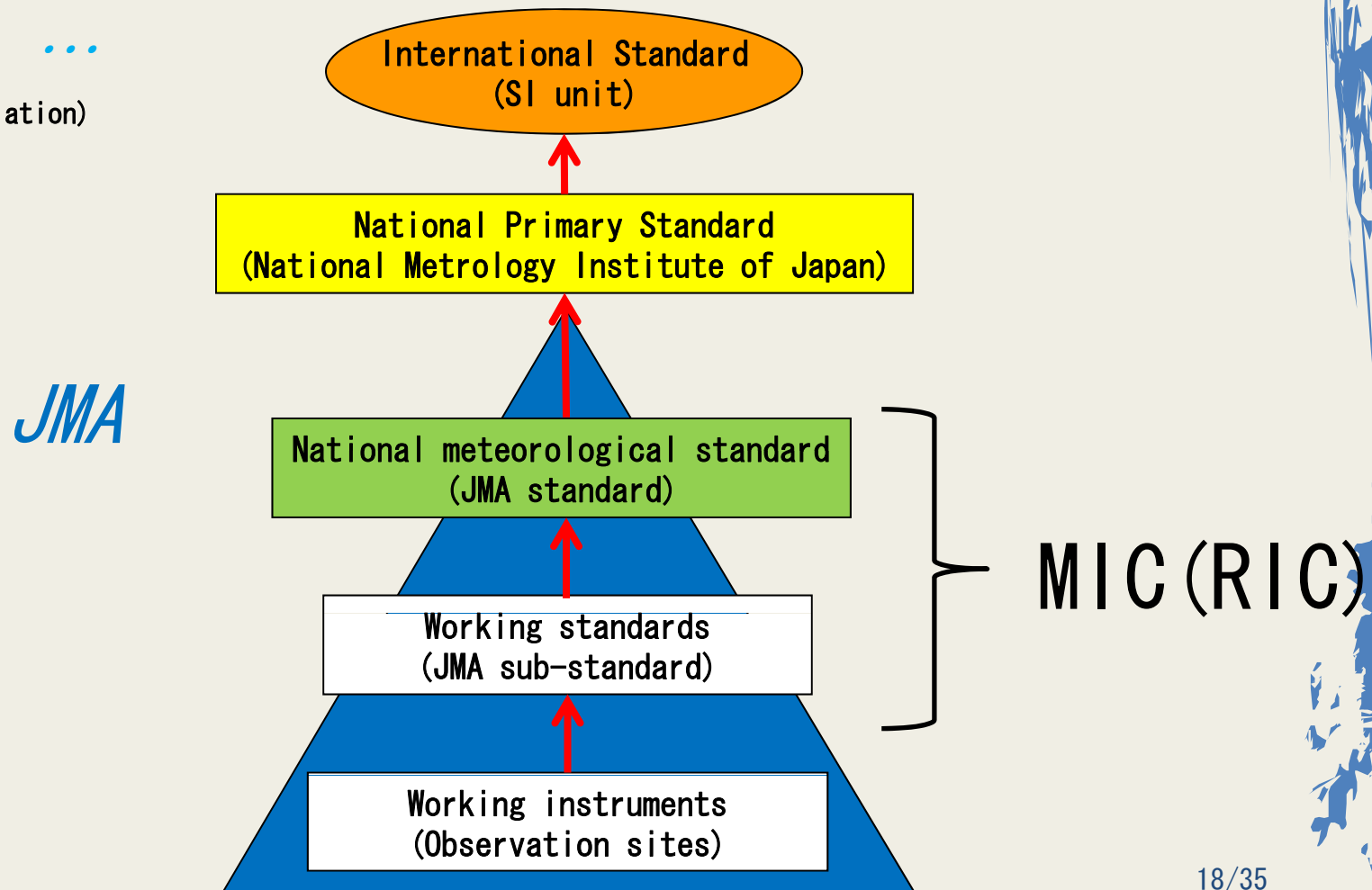
JMA Standard



2. Traceability and calibration methods in JMA

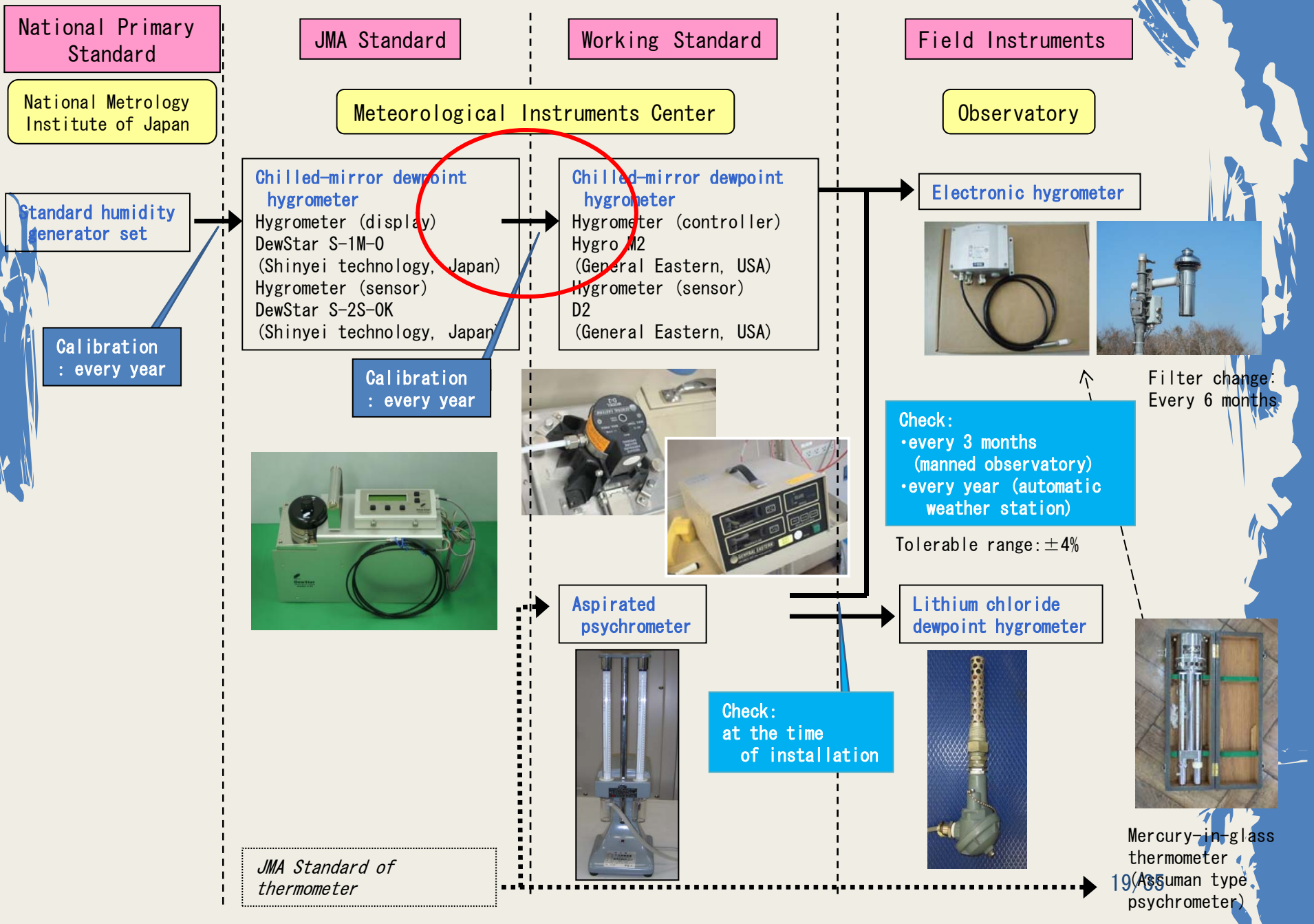
*Temperature,
Humidity,
Pressure, ...*
(Without radiation)

Traceability chart of JMA



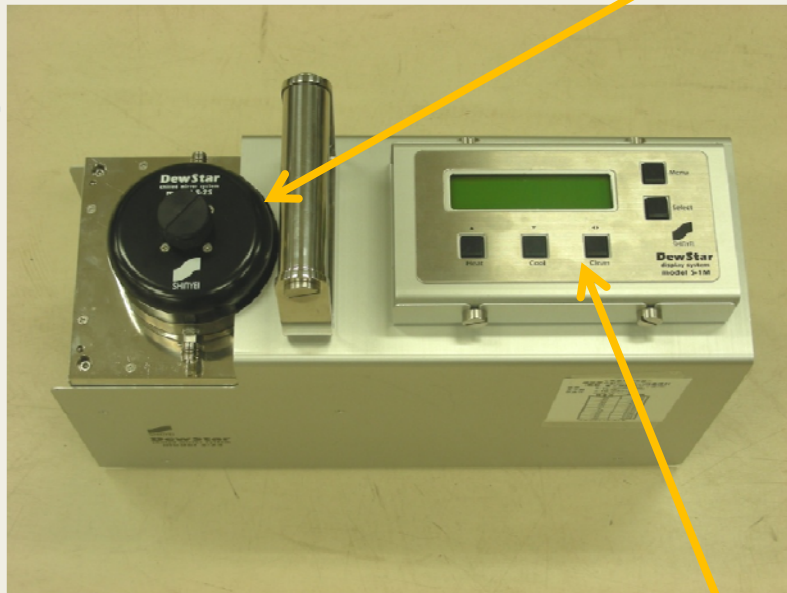
Traceability of Humidity (JMA)

Feb. 2012 by JMA



JMA Standard → Working Standard

Sensor unit

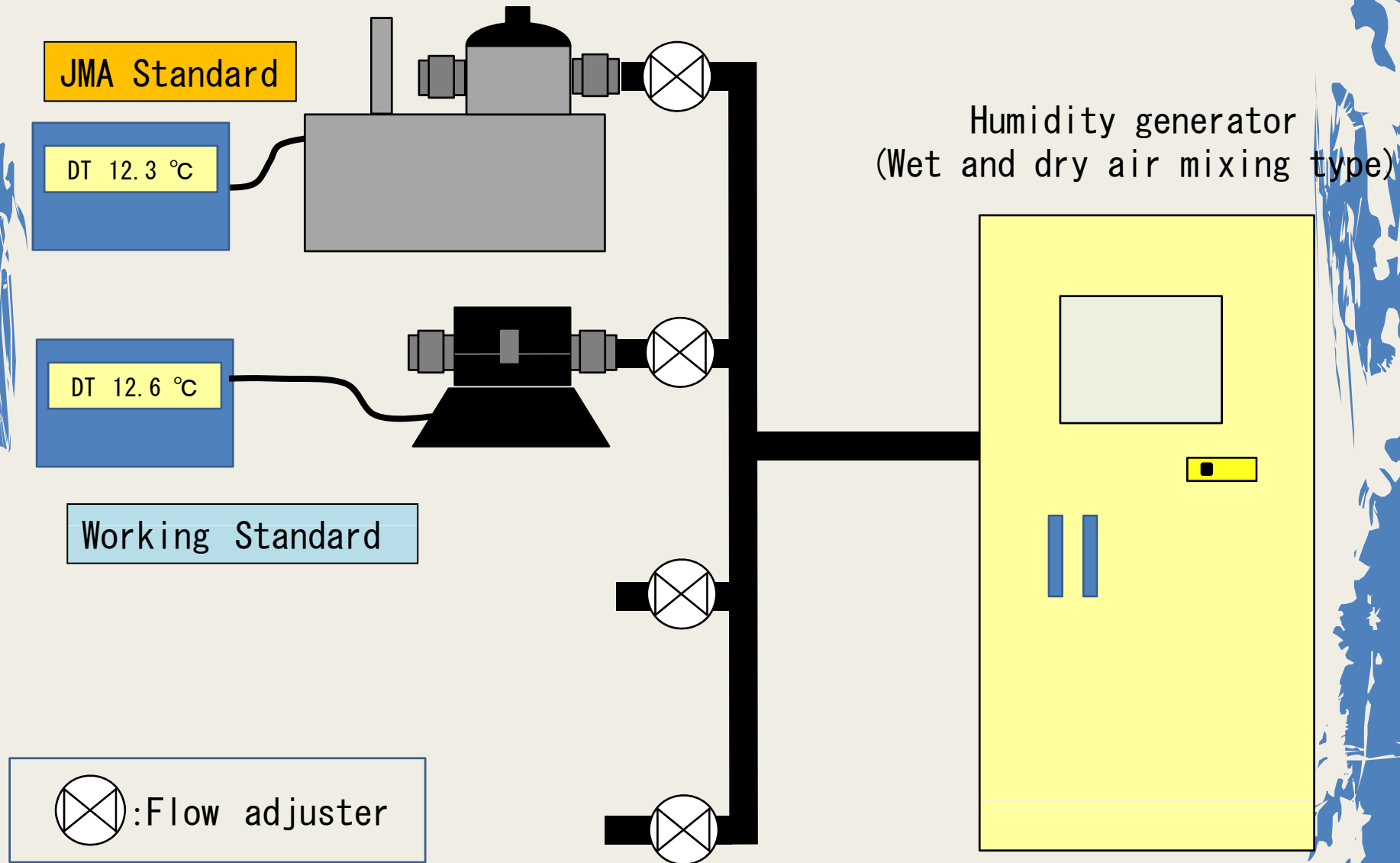


Monitor



Chilled-mirror dewpoint hygrometer

JMA Standard → Working Standard

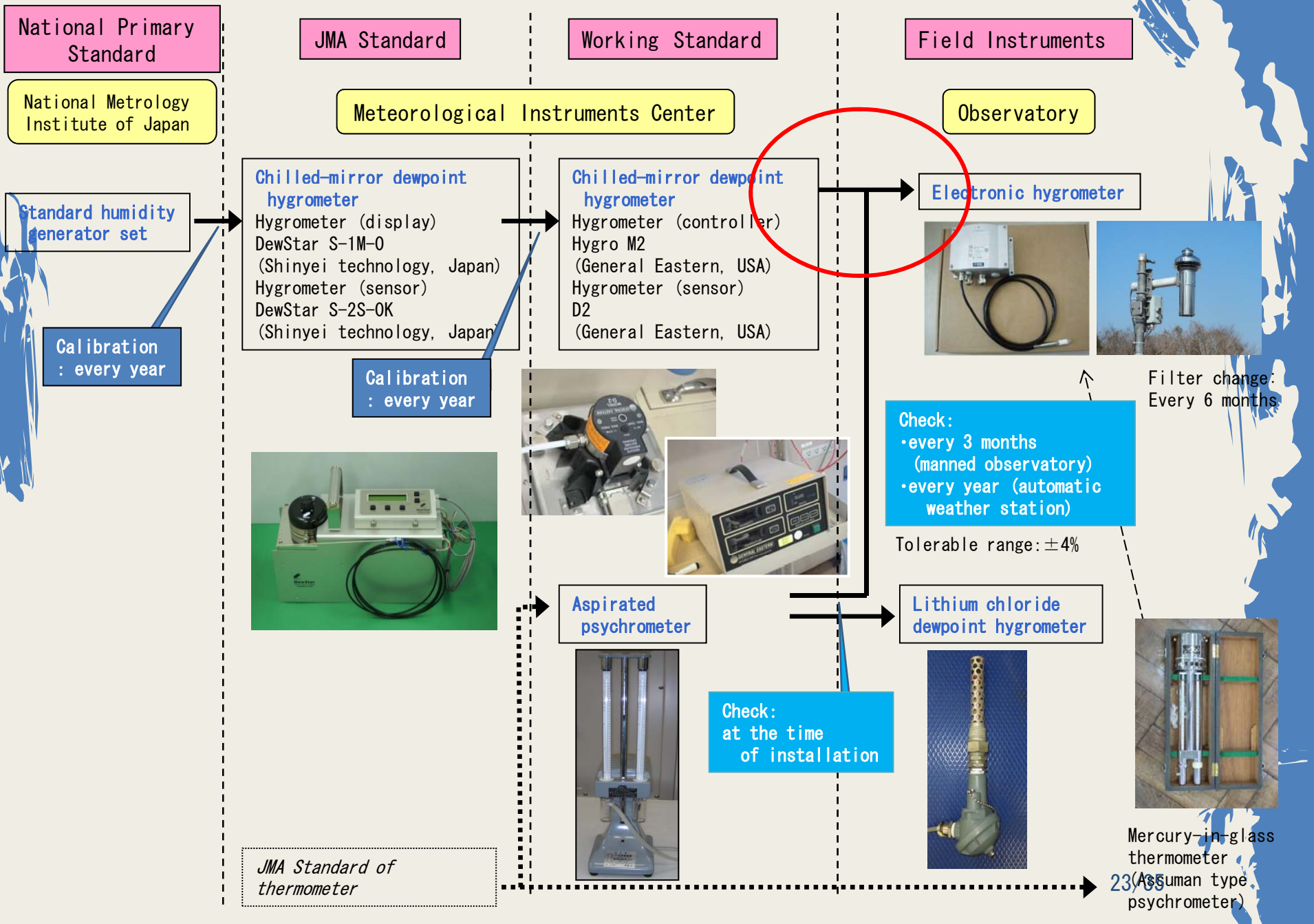


JMA Standard → Working Standard

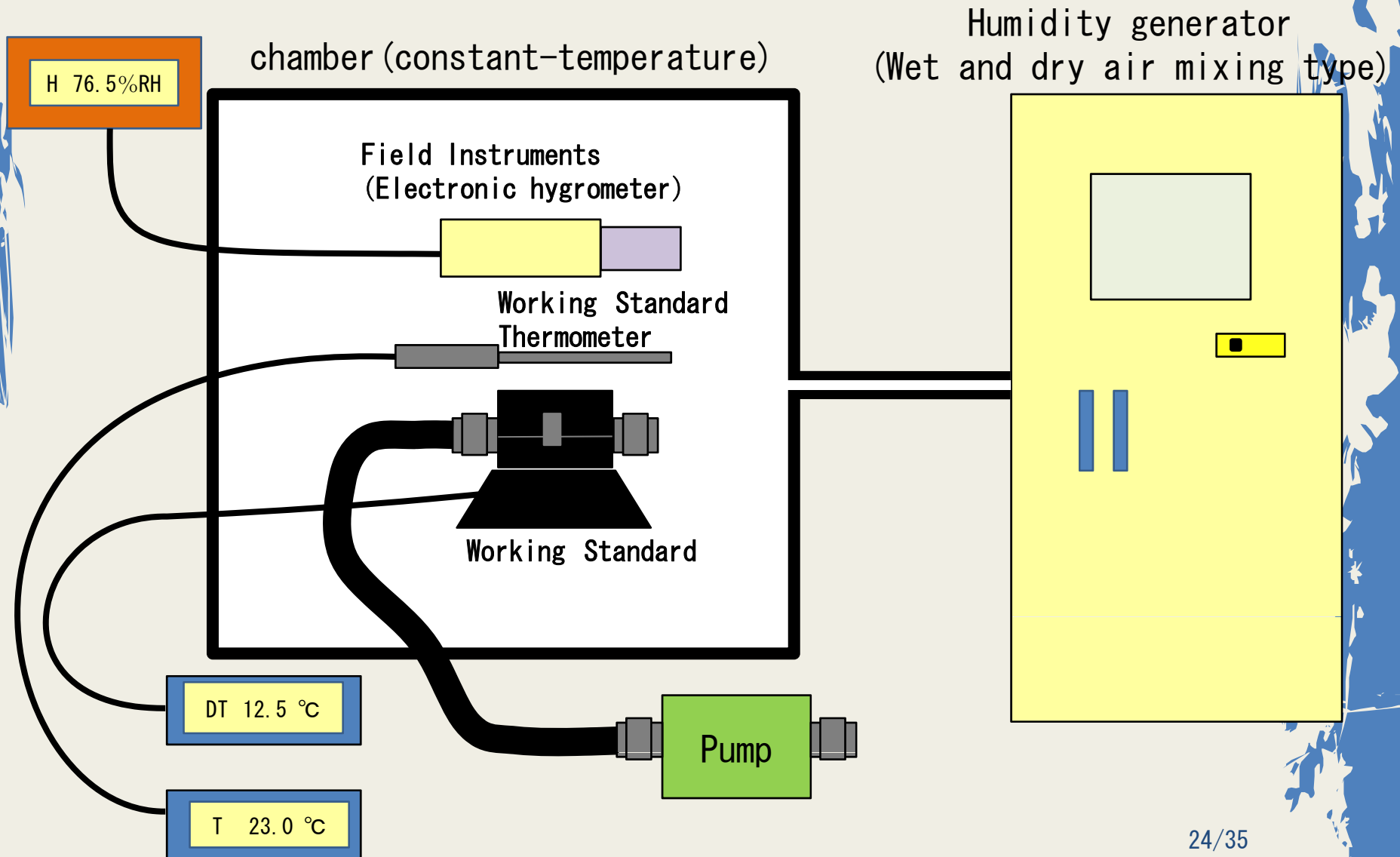


Traceability of Humidity (JMA)

Feb. 2012 by JMA



Working Standard → Field Instrument



Traceability of Humidity (JMA)

Feb. 2012 by JMA

National Primary Standard
National Metrology Institute of Japan

JMA Standard

Working Standard

Field Instruments

Meteorological Instruments Center

Observatory

Standard humidity generator set

Calibration : every year

Chilled-mirror dewpoint hygrometer
Hygrometer (display)
DewStar S-1M-0
(Shinyei technology, Japan)
Hygrometer (sensor)
DewStar S-2S-0K
(Shinyei technology, Japan)



Calibration : every year

Chilled-mirror dewpoint hygrometer
Hygrometer (controller)
Hygro M2
(General Eastern, USA)
Hygrometer (sensor)
D2
(General Eastern, USA)



Electronic hygrometer



Check:
• every 3 months (manned observatory)
• every year (automatic weather station)

Tolerable range: $\pm 4\%$

Filter change: Every 6 months

Aspirated psychrometer



Check: at the time of installation

Lithium chloride dewpoint hygrometer



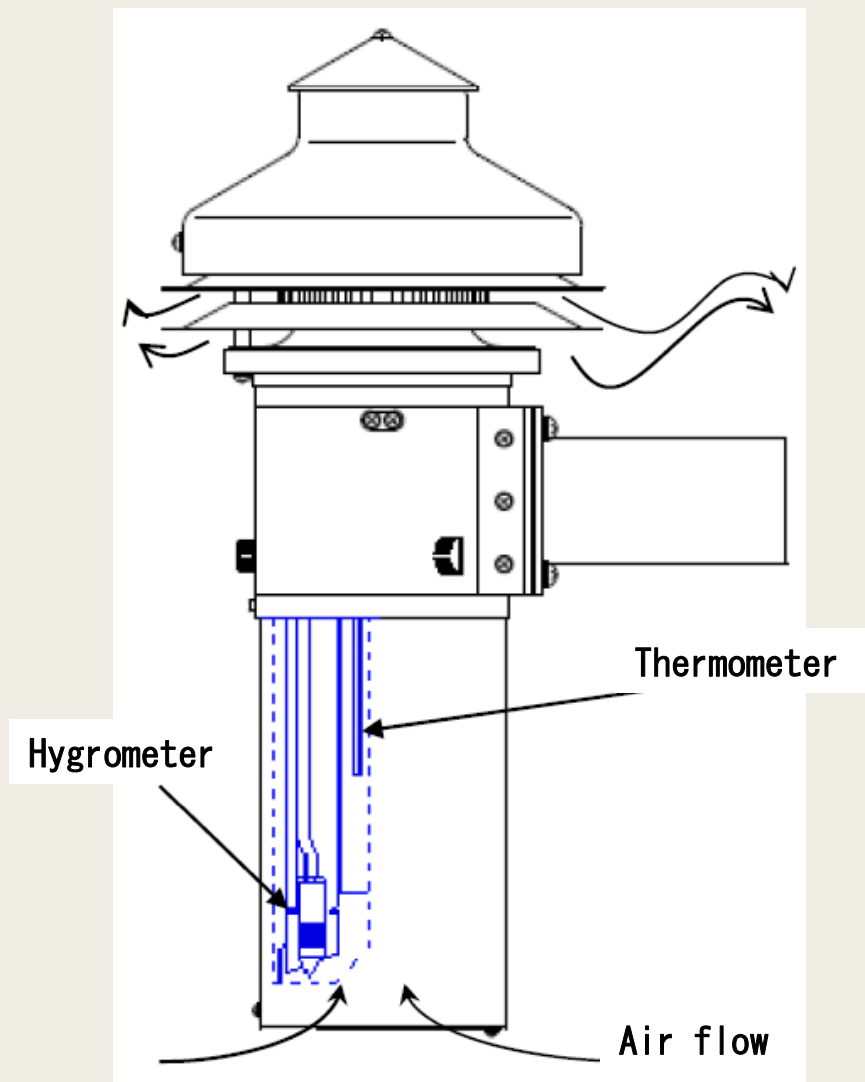
Mercury-in-glass thermometer (Assuman type psychrometer)

JMA Standard of thermometer

Check of Field Instruments



Field instruments in the shelter

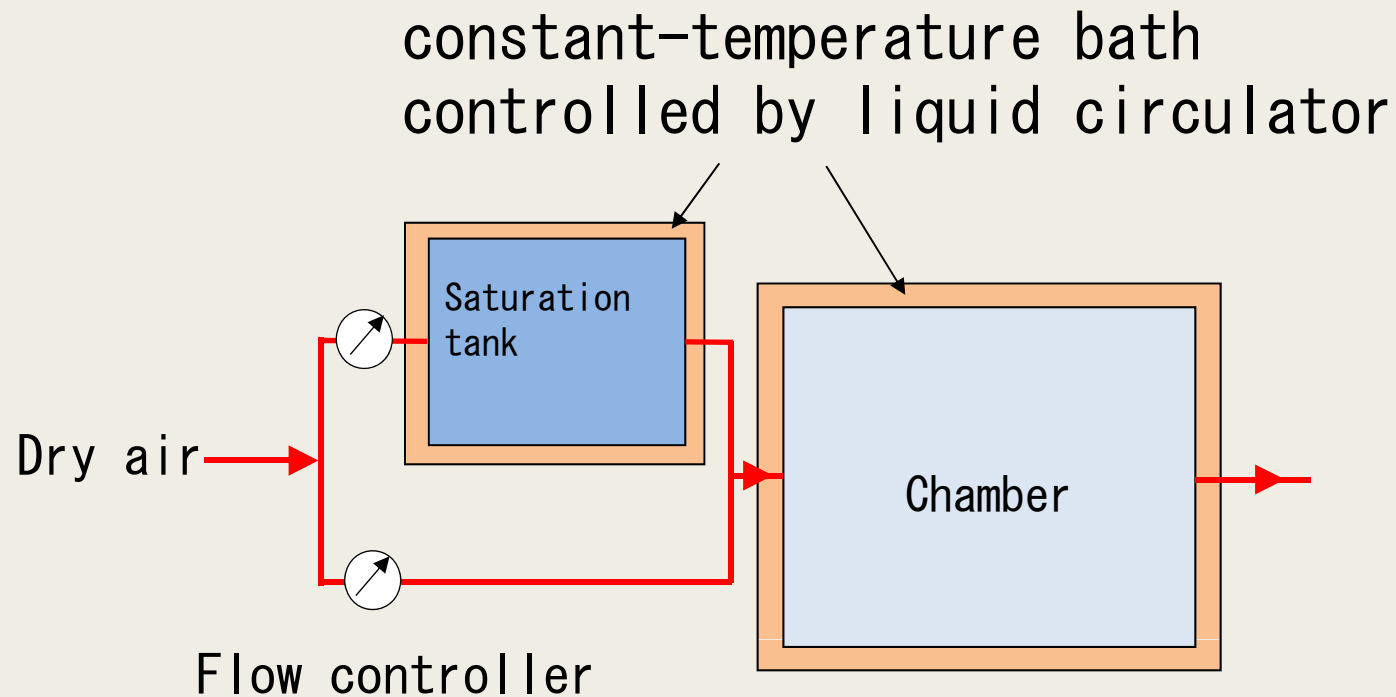


3. Calibration of Hygrometer (*practice*)

What is necessary for the calibration

- ◆ Comparisons against a reference instrument
 - ◆ Standard Calibration
 - ◆ Relative humidity
 - ex) 20[%], 40[%] , 60[%] , 80[%] , 95[%]
at 23[°C] ±3[°C]
 - ◆ Dew point temperature
 - ex) -5[°C] , 0[°C] , 5[°C] , 10[°C] , 15[°C] , 20[°C] , 25[°C]
 - ◆ under suitable steady conditions
 - ◆ Humidity chamber
 - ◆ Dynamic two-pressure humidity generator
 - ◆ Wet and dry air mixed-flow generator (MIC using)
 - ◆ etc.
 - ◆ Saturated salt solutions

Calibration chamber for hygrometers (Wet and dry air mixing type)



[diagram of system]

Saturated salt solutions

Vessels containing saturated solutions of appropriate salts may be used to calibrate relative humidity sensors.

Barium chloride (BaCl_2): 90.3 %

Sodium chloride (NaCl): 75.3 %

Magnesium nitrate ($\text{Mg}(\text{NO}_3)_2$): 52.9 %

Calcium chloride (CaCl_2): 29.0 %

Lithium chloride (LiCl): 11.1 %

etc.

at 25° C

Saturated salt solutions



ex) Vaisala HMK15

Refer to [User Guide](#)

Today's practice

Comparisons against a reference instrument
under the room

Purpose: Check the difference between the Hygrometers.

➤ Reference Hygrometer:

“Chilled-mirror dewpoint hygrometer“

HYGRO M-2

“Platinum resistance thermometer “

F-250

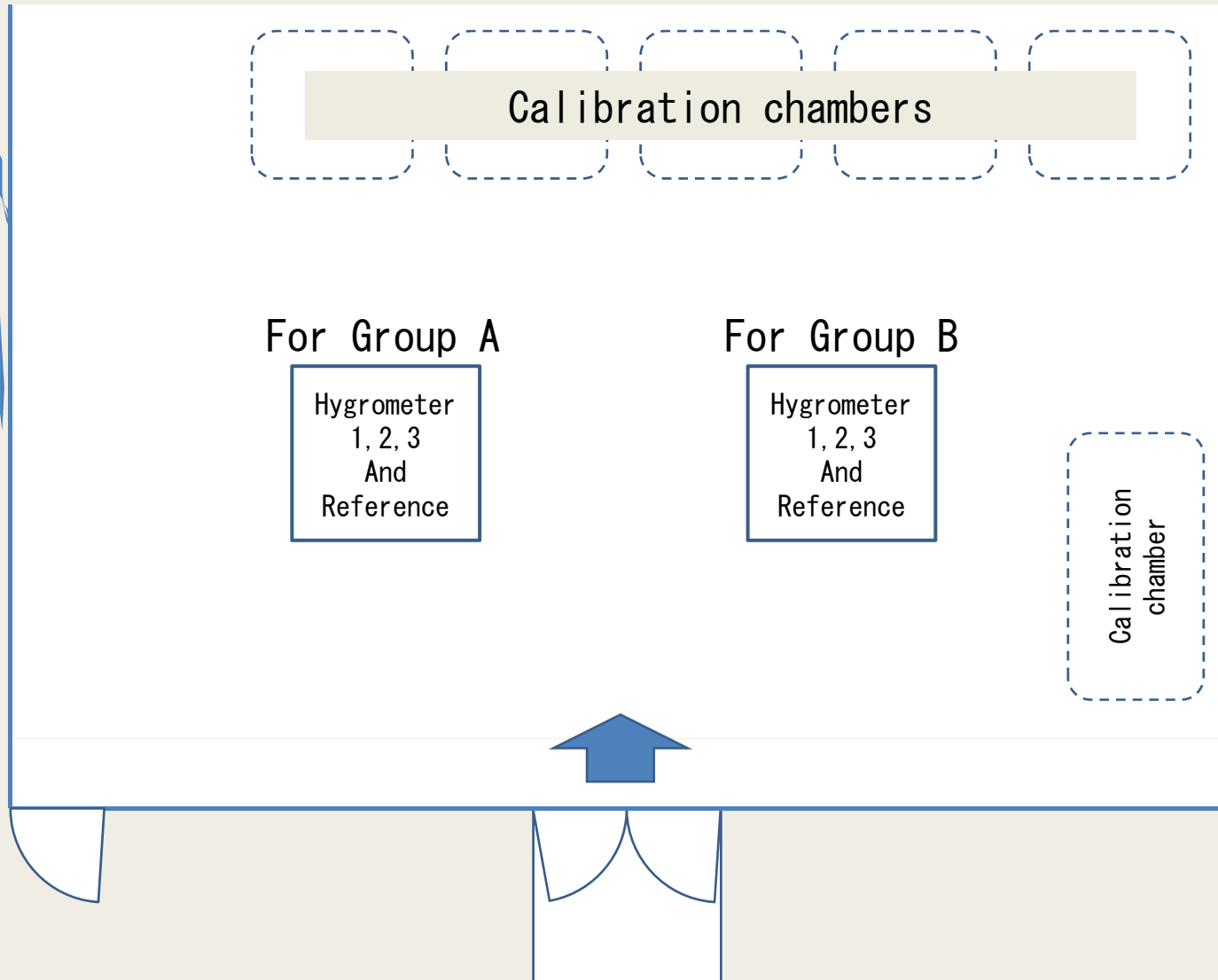
Hygrometer 1 : “Electronic hygrometer “

Hygrometer 2 : “Hair hygograph “

Hygrometer 3 : “Aspirated psychrometer “

Demonstrations: Chilled-mirror dewpoint hygrometer setting
Saturated salt solutions (NaCl) setting

inspection room



Group A;
Bangladesh
Cambodia
Lao PDR
Maldives
Mongolia
Myanmar
Nepal

Group B;
Oman
Pakistan
Qatar
Sri Lanka
Thailand
Viet Nam

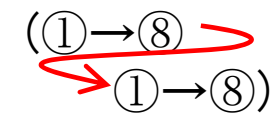
Commparison form

Example (Group A)

1st		Dewpoint temperature				vapour pressure in air ※1	Air temperature			Saturation vapour pressure※1	Relative humidity[B]	Calibrated Hygrometer's reading value	
		Reference(HYGRO M-2)					Reference (F-250)				Reference value	Electronic hygrometer	Hair hygrometer
No.		The time of reading	The value of reading	correction	corrected value		The value of reading	correction	corrected value		Reference value	Electronic hygrometer	Hair hygrometer
		hh:mm	[°C]	[°C]	[°C]	[hPa]	[°C]	[°C]	[°C]	[hPa]	[%RH]	[%RH]	[%RH]
	(Example)	15:00	-5.9				22.225					14.31	21
1	Bangladesh	:											
2	Cambodia	:											
3	Laos	:											
4	Maldives	:											
5	Mongolia	:											
6	Myanmar	:											
7	Nepal	:											

		Aspirated psychrometer						Atmospheric pressure	Relative midity※2
		Wet Bulb ⑥			Dry Bulb ⑦				
No.		The value of reading	correction	corrected value(T)	The value of reading	correctic	corrected value(Tw)	T-Tw	
		[°C]	[°C]	[°C]	[°C]	[°C]	[°C]	[°C]	[hPa]
	(Example)	-	10.9			22.5			1009.80
1	Bangladesh								
2	Cambodia	-							
3	Laos	-							
4	Maldives	-							
5	Mongolia	-							
6	Myanmar	-							
7	Nepal	-							

Please read twice



Please pass the staff after finished.



Thank you for your attention.

See you later