

Andrea Merlone

Åge Andreas Falnes Olsen

CIPM

Consultative Committee for Thermometry

Working Group Environment and Task Group Air Temperature

Report 2024-2026

Andrea Merlone
Åge Andreas Falnes Olsen

Andrea Merlone

Åge Andreas Falnes Olsen

CCT WG ENV + TG AirT

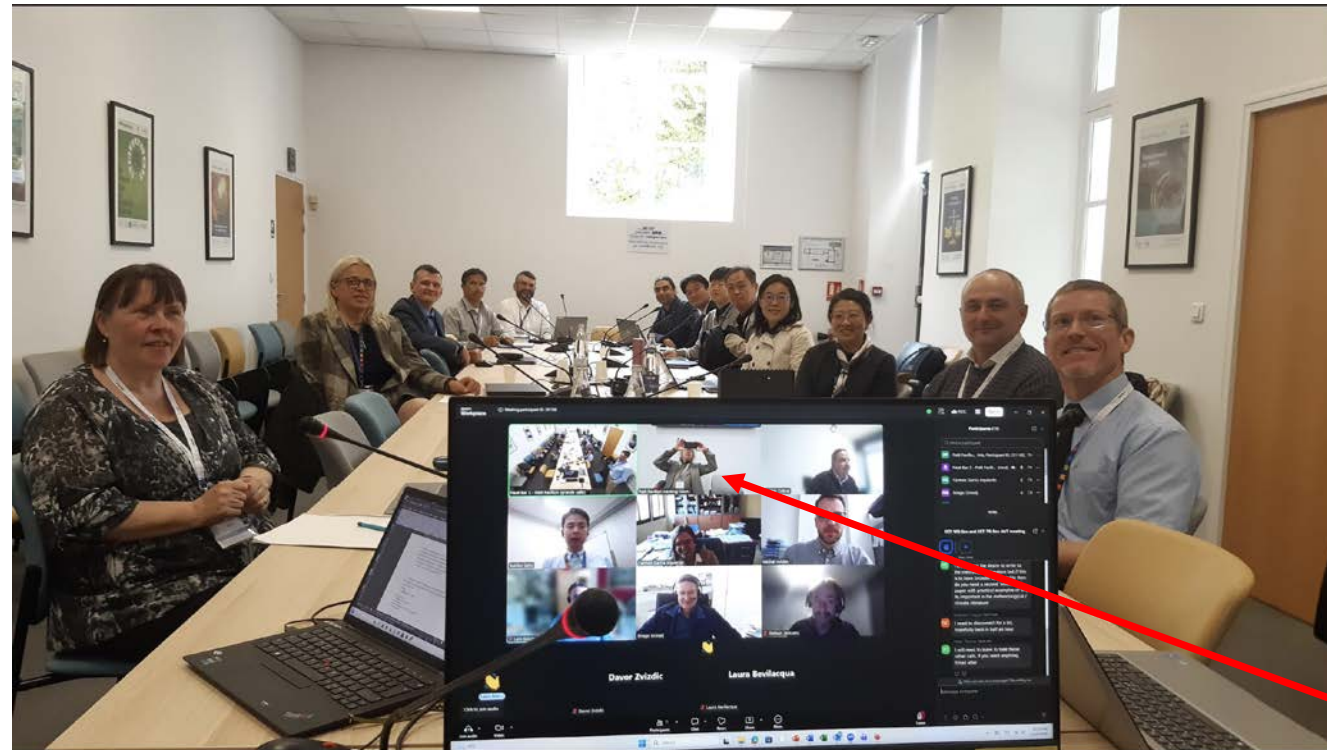
Joint meeting

19 May 2026

15 participants in person
10 participants online

28 members
8 Experts invited

3 WMO representatives



Åge here!

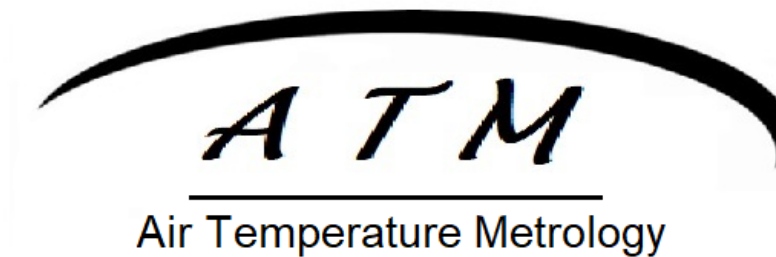
Andrea there!

Two main topics

Interaction with the WMO



Air temperature



CCT main subjects of interaction with the WMO

- Air Temperature (ground stations – upper air)
- Sea water temperature
- Permafrost temperature profile
- Cryosphere – Arctic Science
- Heat fluxes - Precipitation
- Reference stations for climate
- Uncertainties and best practices
- ILC and Instrument comparisons
- Contribution to guidelines
- Training



Growing involvement and personal participation

Gaber Beges + Jovan (LMK)

Member ET QTC

WMO ILC Coordinator

Stephanie Bell (NPL)

Member ET QTC

Carmen G. Izquierdo (CEM)

Member ET QTC

Member ET Surface & Sub Surface

Member GCOS AOPC - GSRN TT

Andrea Merlone + Graziano Coppa (INRiM)

Chair ET MU

Chair GSRN SG5

Co-chair Permafrost best practice

National delegate at the WMO Commission and Congress

Member Standing Committee SC-MINT

Member ET QTC

Member GSRN SG3 "Uncertainties"

Javier Garcia Skabar

Member ET QTC

DTI, JV, BEV, SMU, CNAM,
LNE, INTiBS, CMI, SMD,
VNIIM, NMIJ, NMIA ...

Contribution to guidelines:

* Permafrost best practice

(WMO Guide on Cryosphere variables GIMO Ch. 4)

* Guide on evaluation of extremes

* Climate Reference Stations:
definition and requirements

* Guide on field verification/validation

* GCOS-GSRN station requirements

* Contributions to GIMO No.8 (humidity, Annex 1A)



Community Knowledge Hub

- Governance
- Programmes and Initiatives
- Community Events
- Community News
- Planning and Monitoring
- Resources
- About

Online Training Course on Calibration

Online Training Course on Calibration

NEWS

18 February 2026

Online training course on calibration is publicly available on WMO Moodle platform for WMO Members.

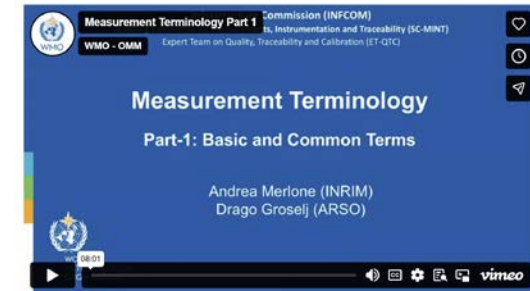
Share: [X](#) [in](#) [f](#) [v](#) [e](#)



Calibration Course / Module-1: Fundamentals of Calibration and Metrology / Measurement Terminology

Measurement Terminology

Part-1: Basic and Common Terms



Temperature calibration laboratory-RIC Ljubljana, Slovenia
Drago Groselj, Slovenia



Learning path of the training course on calibration

Metrology in meteorology Part 4 Infrastructure of a standard laboratory 2
WMO - OMM

Pressure

- Second way is to use **reference electronic barometers** and have them calibrated at the NMI/IC/accredited laboratory and disseminate value to your working standard.
- High stability pressure controller to provide representative pressures to measure is needed.

Calibration and Measurement Uncertainty Part 3
WMO - OMM

Reporting the uncertainty

The uncertainty of a measurement result is a **single value** obtained by combining all the components of uncertainty into an uncertainty budget, then multiplying by a coverage factor.

- It has no sense to express the uncertainty with more than 2 significant figures.
- The last figures of the measured value must be coherent with the magnitude of the uncertainty and vice versa.

20.3 ± 0.1 °C	-> Correct	20.3 ± 0.021 °C	-> Wrong
103.245 ± 15 Pa	-> Correct	103.245 ± 152 Pa	-> Wrong
2.346 ± 0.001 g	-> Correct	2.346 ± 0.20 g	-> Wrong

Humidity Part 4.1 Uncertainty in relative humidity calibration
WMO - OMM

Uncertainty of humidity generation

- time instability of generated humidity:

Can be measured during the calibration using stable reference humidity and/or temperature standard. Standard uncertainty due to instability is taken as standard deviation of the reference instrument, a combination of both dew-point and temperature

Temperature Part 1 ITS-90 Terms, Definitions and Fixed Points
WMO - OMM

By this new definition, the unit of temperature is related to a universal constant:

- avoiding its dependence from any material properties, measurement technique or temperature range
- it does not imply any particular method or experiment for its practical realization.

- Direct measurements of thermodynamic temperature require a **primary thermometer** based on a well-understood physical system whose temperature can be derived from measurements of other quantities. Unfortunately, primary thermometry is usually complicated and time-consuming, and is therefore rarely used as a practical means of disseminating the kelvin. As a practical alternative, the **International Temperature Scale of 1990 (ITS-90)** provides internationally accepted procedures for both: realizing and disseminating temperature in a straightforward and reproducible manner.

- Although the kelvin redefinition fundamentally modifies the principles and practices of thermometry:
- in the short term very little will change from the point of view of most end users.
- The temperature calibrations performed according to ITS-90 will be valid and traceable to the SI after the kelvin redefinition.

[Download presentation as PDF](#)

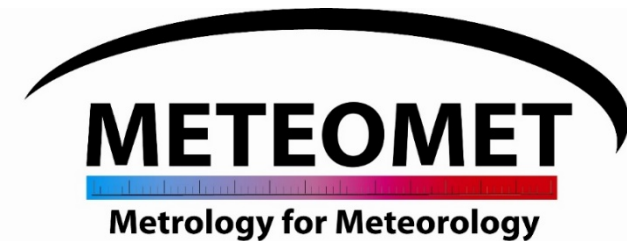
Reports from NMIs

INRiM



WMO Measurement Lead Center

Traceability and Field Metrology



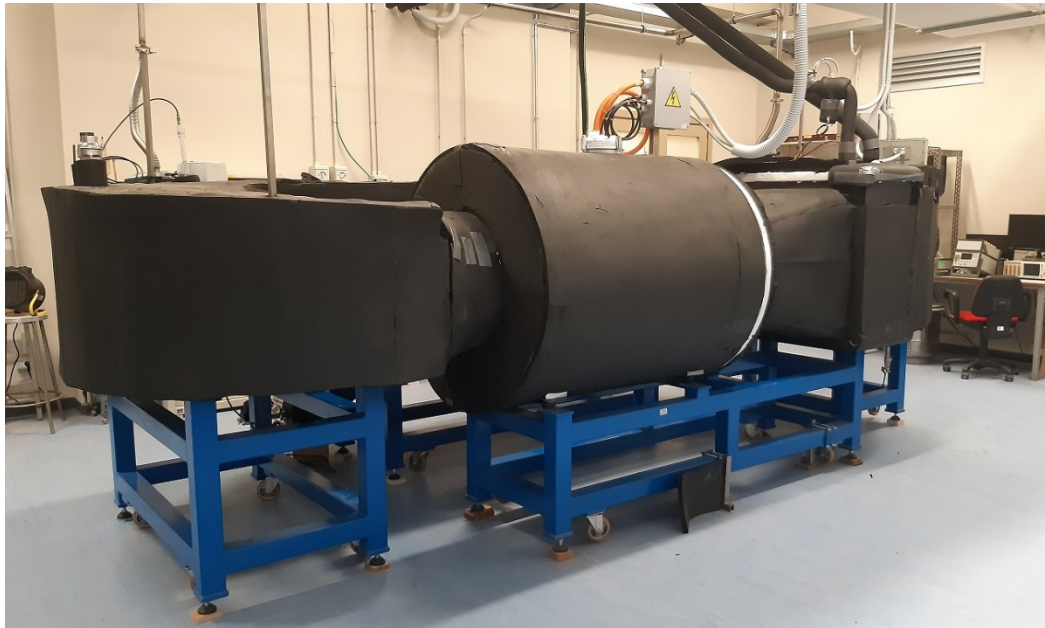
The research infrastructure
In Metrology for Meteorology



WMO Measurement Lead Center “Traceability and Field Metrology” (INRiM – Torino – Italy Est. June 2024)



Laboratories



The EDDIE Climatic chamber – wind tunnel



Climatic chambers – liquid baths –
primary standards – travelling standards



Direct traceability
to the SI

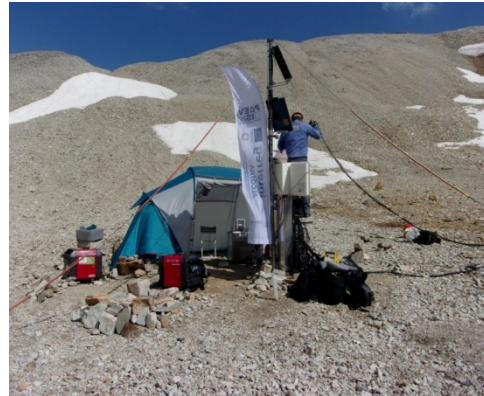


World Meteorological Organization

WMO Measurement Lead Center “Traceability and Field Metrology” (INRiM – Torino – Italy Est. June 2024)



Field research sites



Climate Reference Station
Stupinigi



Research Area and Campus
Torino

Alpine sites
(Permafrost, Albedo)

Andrea Merlone

Ny-Ålesund arctic
Italian station

Åge Andreas Falnes Olsen



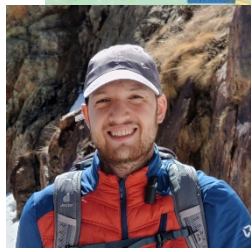
Mountain experimental
site
(twin stations)



Bussoleno
E70 SS24



INRiM
laboratories
and primary
standards



Reference
Station



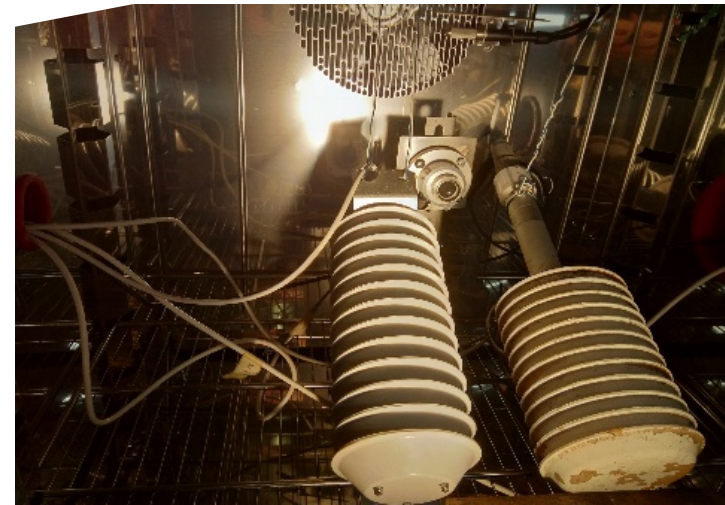
Experimental field

GCOS Field comparison

- Instruments: Thermometers + shields + loggers
- Participants GSRN Stations (EU at first) + LC
- Location: INRiM WMO Lead Center research
- Duration: 3 month laboratory



Meeting on 11 June



MMC *Slovenija* 2014



Webinar

MMC Patras – Greece

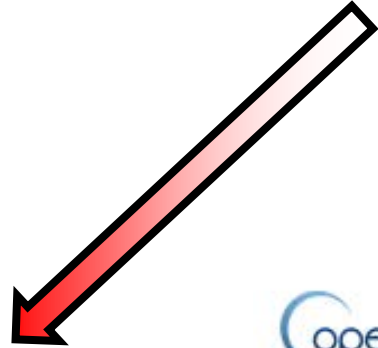
MMC 2027

28 – 30 September 2027

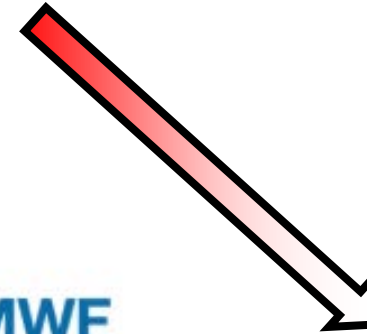
Vienna
MMC 2025



2025 - 2029



WG3



WG1



IGS -> EGVAP - Climate Data Store



WG2



GCOS Surface Reference Network



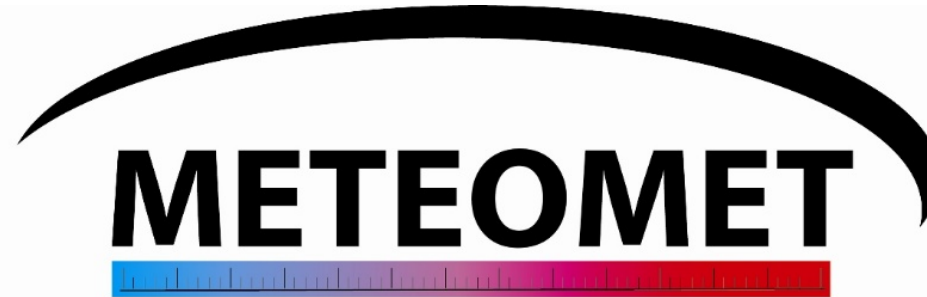
GCOS Upper Air Reference Network

Ruud Dirksen – GRUAN LC-Chair – CRIM MC member
Fabio Madonna - GRUAN Co-Chair – CRIM MC member


Tilman Holfelder – GSRN TT Co-Chair – CRIM MC member
Andrea Merlone – GSRN SG5 Chair - CRIM MC member



CoAT
2020-2023



METEOMET
Metrology for Meteorology
Since 2011



ATM
Air Temperature Metrology
2017-2024
A2TM 2025-2028




SoMMet
2022 - 2025



CRIM
CLIMATE REFERENCE INSTRUMENTS AND MEASUREMENTS
2025-2028 

SimpleMet EU
2019-2022



CRS
Climate Reference Station
a MetroMet initiative
2019-2022

PRIN RockFall
2022 - 2025



INCIPIIT
Metrology for non-catching rain instruments
2018-2022

Scientific production 2024-2026 (of interest for the WG ENV)

1. **Coppa, G., & Massano, L. T.** (2026). Perspective on measurements and modeling of Earth's climate. *Measurement Science and Technology*, 37(16), 161001. <https://doi.org/10.1088/1361-6501/ae5c28>
2. Cresi, L., Cimenti, A., Pisani, O., Acquaotta, F., Senese, A., **Coppa, G.**, Piano, E., Piquet, A., Tolve, M., Nicolosi, G., Mammola, S., & Isaia, M. (2026). Temperature Series for 19 Caves Across the Western Italian Alps. *Geoscience Data Journal*, 13(2), e70073. <https://doi.org/10.1002/gdj3.70073>
3. Nielsen, J., **Bottacin, A.**, Østergaard, P., Nielsen, T., Rasmussen, M. K., **Musacchio, C.**, **Coppa, G.**, & **Merlone, A.** (2025). Evaluation of the influence of rain on air surface temperature measurements. *Measurement Science and Technology*, 36(2), 025801. <https://doi.org/10.1088/1361-6501/ada1ea>
4. **Coppa, G.**, Sanna, F., Paro, L., **Musacchio, C.**, & **Merlone, A.** (2025). Metrological approach for permafrost temperature measurements. *Cold Regions Science and Technology*, 229, 104364. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.coldregions.2024.104364>
5. Irrgang, A., Isaksen, K., Noetzli, J., Schoeneich, P., Shiklomanov, N., Cable, W., Pellet, C., **Coppa, G.**, **Merlone, A.**, Luo, D., Portnov, A., & Zhao, L. (2025). *Guide to Instruments and Methods of Observation (WMO-No. 8), Volume II – Measurement of Cryospheric Variables* (pp. 99–149). WMO. <https://doi.org/10.59327/WMO/CIMO/2>
6. Le Menn, M., O'Carroll, A., Woolliams, E., Lucas, M., Izquierdo, C. G., & **Merlone, A.** (2025). The Measurement Model of Copernicus TRUSTED Fiducial Reference Measurement Drifting Buoys for Sea Surface Temperature. *Journal of Atmospheric and Oceanic Technology*, 42(10), 1349–1362. <https://doi.org/10.1175/JTECH-D-24-0117.1>

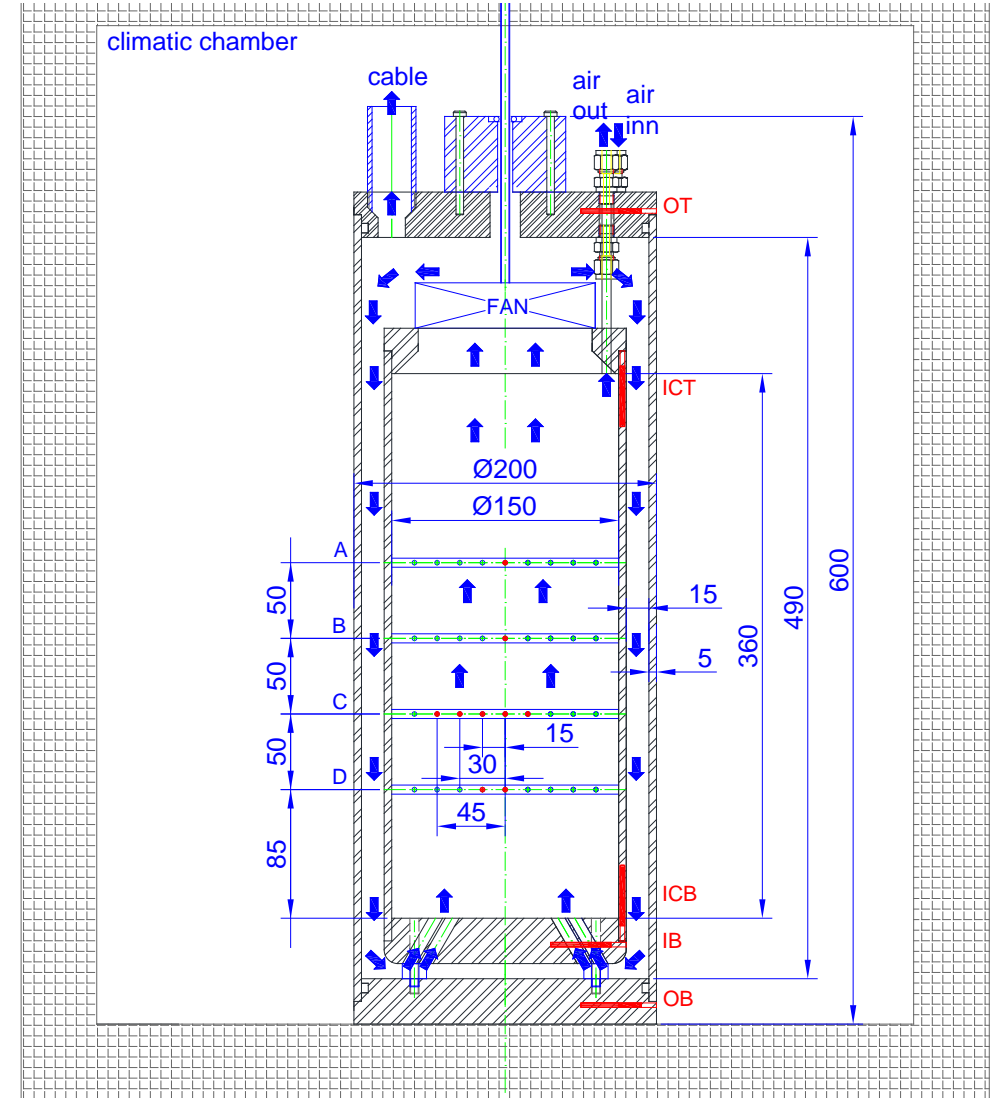
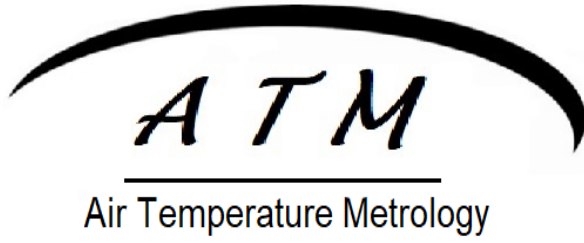
Scientific production 2024-2026 (of interest for the WG ENV)

7. Tabandeh, S., Vedurmudi, A. P., Söderblom, H., Pourjamal, S., Harris, P., Luo, Y., Gruber, M., Vaa, Michael., Johansen, M., Koval, M., Østergaard, P. F., Milicevic, K., Zaidan, M. A., Hussein, T., Petäjä, T., Iturrate-Garcia, M., Davidović, M., van Dijk, M., Kok, G., Xhonneux, A., **Merlone**, A., Sousa, J.A., Pearce, J. (2025). Sensor network metrology: Current state and future directions. *Measurement: Sensors*, 38, 101798. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.measen.2024.101798>
8. **Coppa**, G., **Musacchio**, C., Becherini, F., Mazzola, M., Viola, A., & **Merlone**, A. (2024). On-site calibration of instruments in the Arctic: Assessment of temperature records at Climate Change Tower in Ny-Ålesund, Svalbard. *Arctic Science*, 10(4), 643–652. <https://doi.org/10.1139/as-2024-0008>
9. **Coppa**, G., **Musacchio**, C., & **Merlone**, A. (2024). The metrology-meteorology cooperation on thermodynamic environmental issues. // *Nuovo Cimento - C*, 47, 309. <https://doi.org/10.1393/ncc/i2024-24309-3>
10. Garcia Izquierdo, C., **Coppa**, G., Hernández, S., & **Merlone**, A. (2024). Metrological Evaluation of the Building Influence on Air Temperature Measurements. *Atmosphere*, 15(2), 209. <https://doi.org/10.3390/atmos15020209>
11. **Merlone**, A., Pasotti, L., **Musacchio**, C., Bessemoulin, P., Brunet, M., El Faldi, K., Jones, P., van der Schrier, G., Raspanti, A., Trewin, B., Krahenbuhl, D., & Cervený, R. (2024). Evaluation of the highest temperature WMO region VI Europe (continental): 48.8°C, Siracusa Sicilia, Italy on August 11, 2021. *International Journal of Climatology*, 44(3), 721–728. <https://doi.org/10.1002/joc.8361>

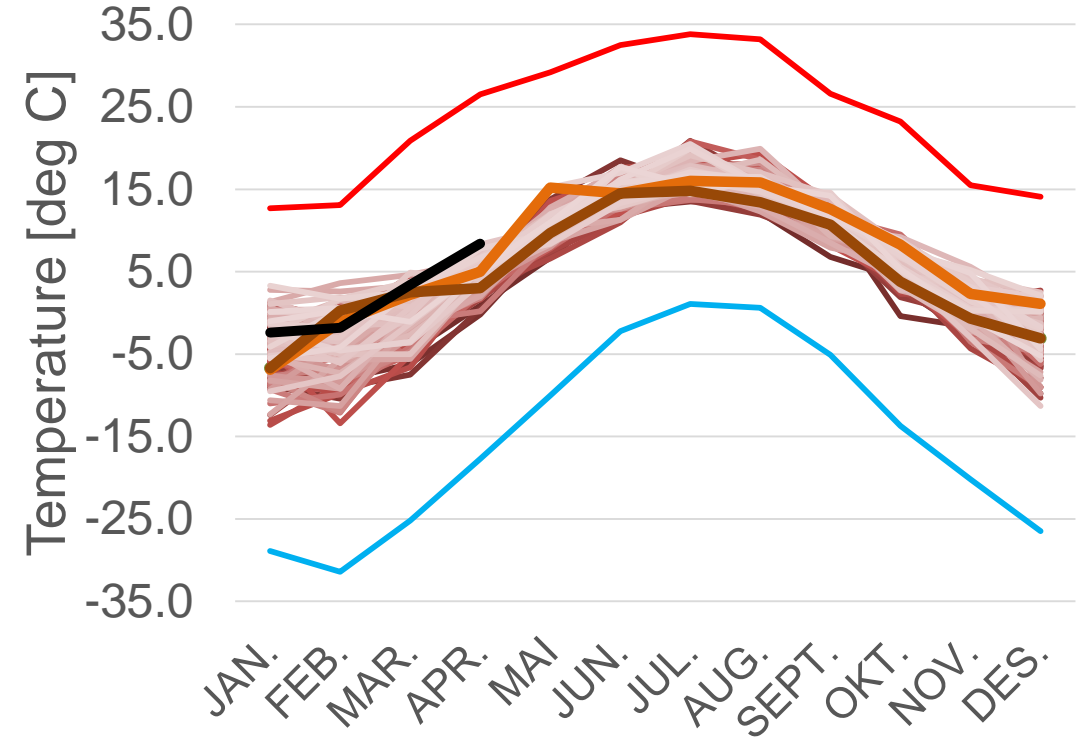
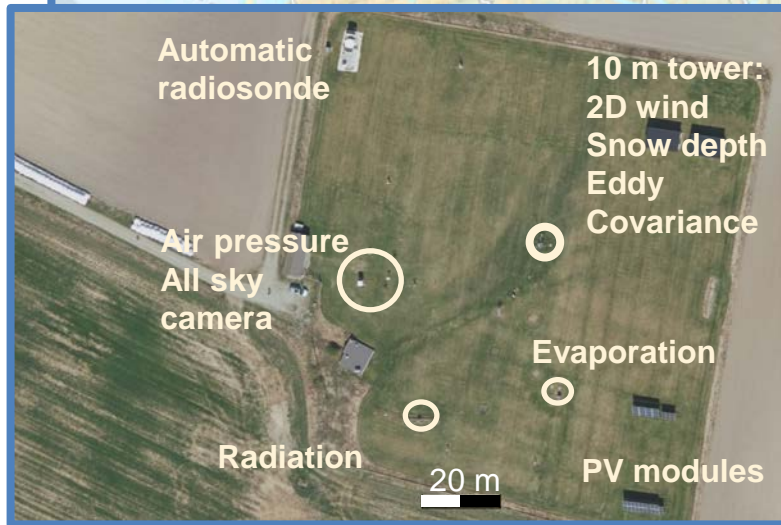
Scientific production 2024-2026 (of interest for the WG ENV)

12. Abdunabiev, S., **Musacchio**, C., **Merlone**, A., Paredes, M., Pasero, E., & Tordella, D. (2024). Validation and traceability of miniaturized multi-parameter cluster radiosondes used for atmospheric observations. *Measurement: Journal of the International Measurement Confederation*, 224, 113879. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.measurement.2023.113879>
13. García Izquierdo, C., Hernandez, S., Parrondo, M., Casas, A., Viola, A., Mazzola, M., **Merlone**, A., & Roulet, Y.-A. (2024). COAT Project: Intercomparison of Thermometer Radiation Shields in the Arctic. *Atmosphere*, 15(7), 841. <https://doi.org/10.3390/atmos15070841>
14. **Merlone**, A., **Coppa**, G., & **Musacchio**, C. (2024). The air temperature conundrum. *Nature Physics*, 20(3), 520–520. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41567-024-02428-w>
15. Pearce, J. V., Rusby, R. L., Veltcheva, R. I., del Campo, D., Izquierdo, C. G., **Merlone**, A., **Coppa**, G., Kowal, A., Eusebio, L., Bojkovski, J., Žužek, V., Sparasci, F., Pavlasek, P., Kalemci, M., Uytun, A., & Peruzzi, A. (2024). Realizing the redefined Kelvin: Extending the life of ITS-90. *TEMPERATURE: ITS MEASUREMENT AND CONTROL IN SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY, VOLUME 9: Proceedings of the Tenth International Temperature Symposium*, 020002. <https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0234458>
16. **Aranda**, N. G., & **Merlone**, A. (2024). On-Site Calibration Procedure and Uncertainty Contributions on Air Temperature Sensors. *International Journal of Thermophysics*, 45(1), 12. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10765-023-03296-x>
17. **Merlone**, A., Beges, G., **Bottacin**, A., Brunet, M., Gilabert, A., Groselj, D., Harper, A., Hechler, P., Ivanov, M., **Musacchio**, C., Trewin, B., & Wright, W. (2024). Climatological reference stations: Definitions and requirements. *International Journal of Climatology*, 44(5), 1710–1724. <https://doi.org/10.1002/joc.8406>

JV



Background: the Ås station



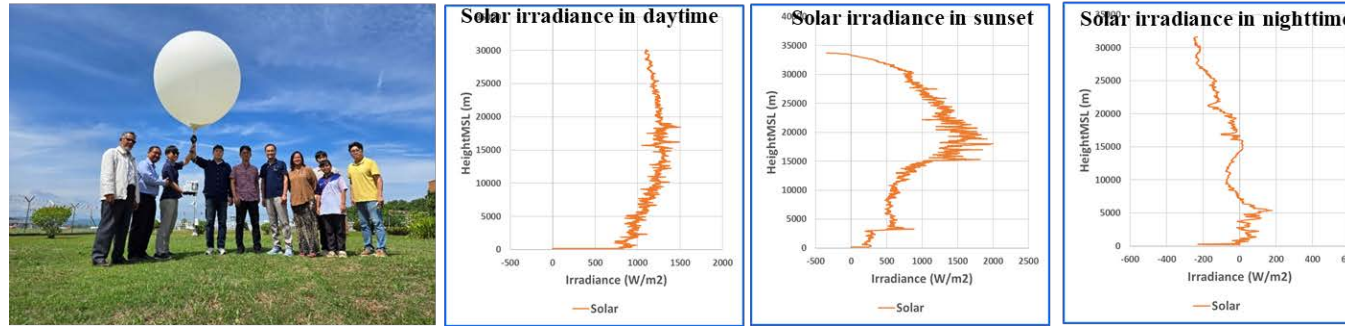
Temperature range we consider: -40 °C to 40 °C

KRISS

Activities in Air-T and O₃ measurement

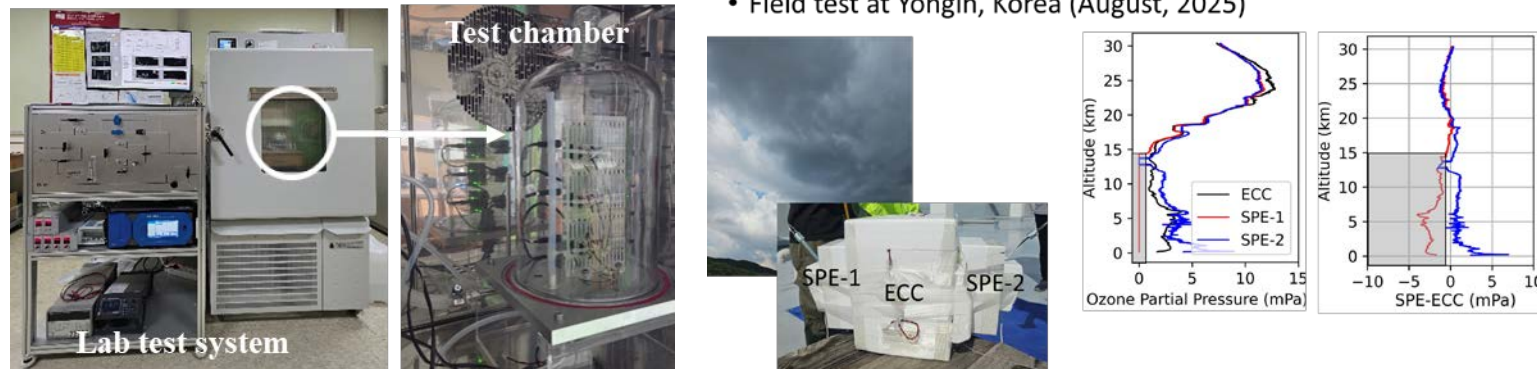
Radiosonde sounding tests at Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia

- ◆ July 14 ~ 18, 2025
- ◆ Tests of the solar radiation effects on radiosonde using KRISS-DTR and Vaisala-RS41



□ Investigation of the Ozone profile using a solid polymer electrolyte (SPE) cell

- ◆ Replacement of the expensive and ineffective ECC (Electrochemical cell) system
- ◆ ECC vs SPE comparison using RS41-connected X-data SPE-sonde



KRISS International activities

WMO expert activities

- ◆ Member of WMO SC-MINT/ET-UAM (Upper Air Measurement)
- ◆ Member of WMO SC-MINT/ET-MU (Measurement Uncertainty)

GRUAN activities

- ◆ Two presentations in GRUAN ICM-16 (2025) meeting

ISO activities

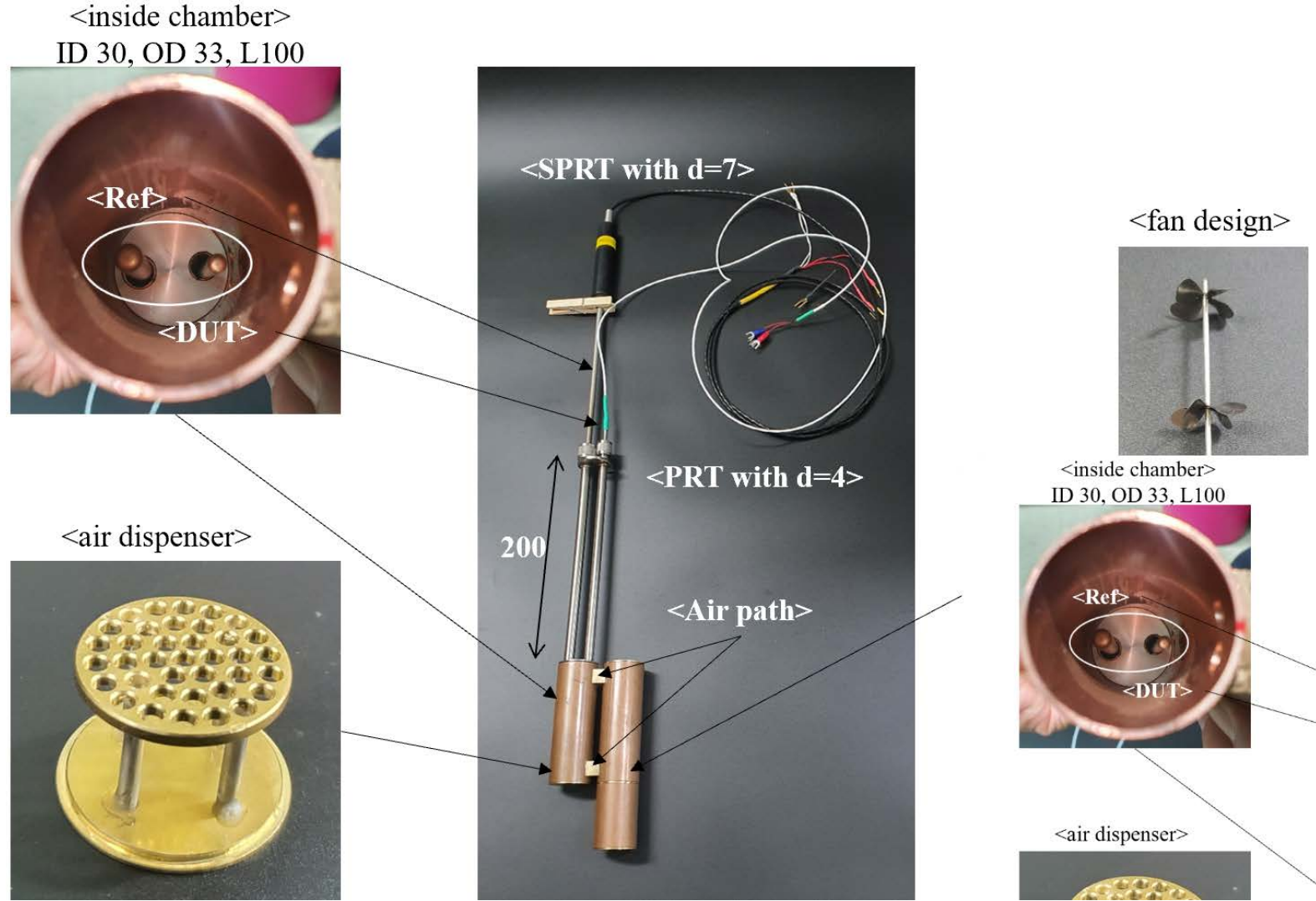
- ◆ Convenor (YG Kim) of TC 146/SC 5/WG 11 (Radiosonde)

WMO TECO conference (October, 2026)

- ◆ 6 presentations submitted

Publications

- ◆ ISO publications
 - ISO 8932-1: Laboratory Test method for calibration error of temperature sensor in radiosonde
 - ISO 8932-2: Laboratory test method for errors in radiosonde humidity sensor calibration
 - ISO 8932-3: Laboratory test method for solar radiation error of temperature sensor in radiosonde
- ◆ Papers
 - Evaluating Calibration Uncertainty and Response Time of RS41 Humidity Sensors Under a Ventilation Speed of 5 m/s, Meteorol Appl. 2025
 - Laboratory characterization of cryogenic frost-point hygrometers using an upper air simulator, Meteolo. Appl. 2026
 - Effects of a Cylindrical Subchamber on the Calibration Uncertainty of the Thermometer in the Climate Chamber, International Journal of Thermophysics (2026) 47:73
- ◆ International comparisons
 - Draft B of APMP.T-S17 (Comparison of air thermometer, Coordinated by KRISS) under CCT review



INTiBS

Cooperation

University of Wrocław, Institute of Geography & Regional Development



- Department of Climatology & Atmosphere Protection

Institute of Meteorology and Water Management – National Research Institute



- Central Control Instruments Laboratory

Wrocław University of Environmental and Life Science



UNIwersytet
PRZYRODNICZY
WE WROCŁAWIU

University of Gdansk, Faculty of Oceanography and Geography



Institute of Oceanology Polish Academy of Sciences



Institute of Geophysics, Department of Polar and Marine Research PAS



Instytut Geofizyki
Polskiej Akademii Nauk

- The Institute has a polar station on Hornsund

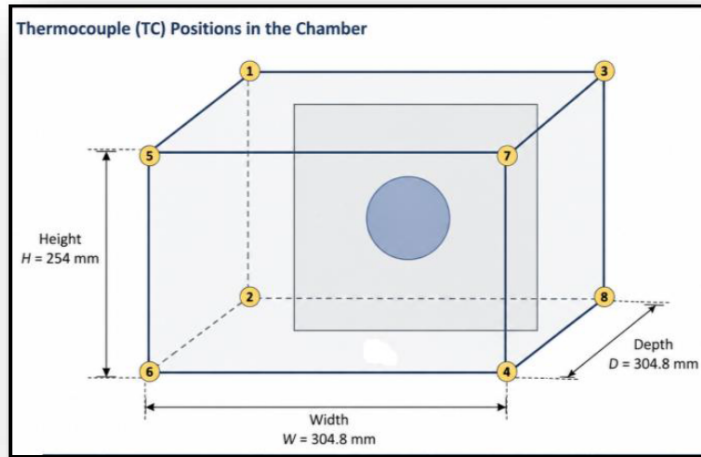
- Training in measurement, traceability and uncertainty estimation
- Performing measurements, checks and / or calibrations
- In-situ measurements
- New cooperation in the field of polar research
- A new national project in 2023 and new application for 2024-2026



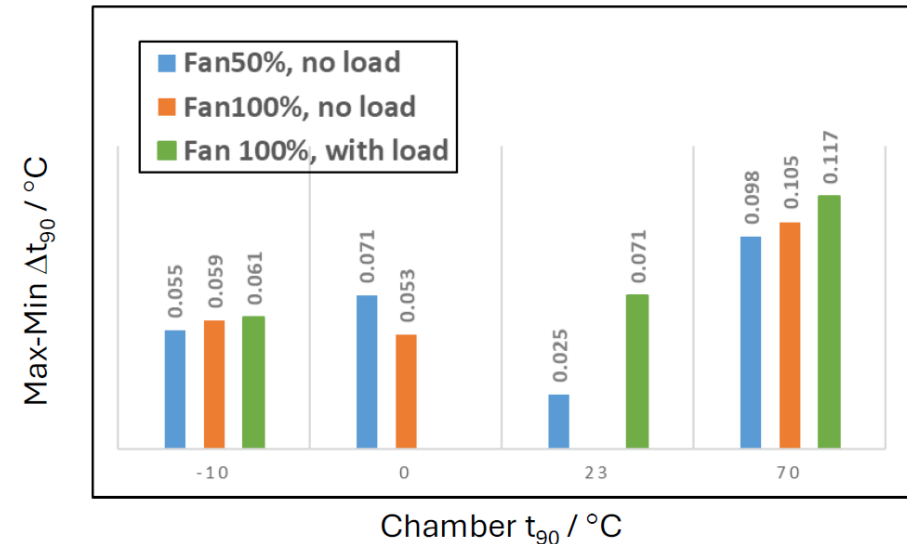
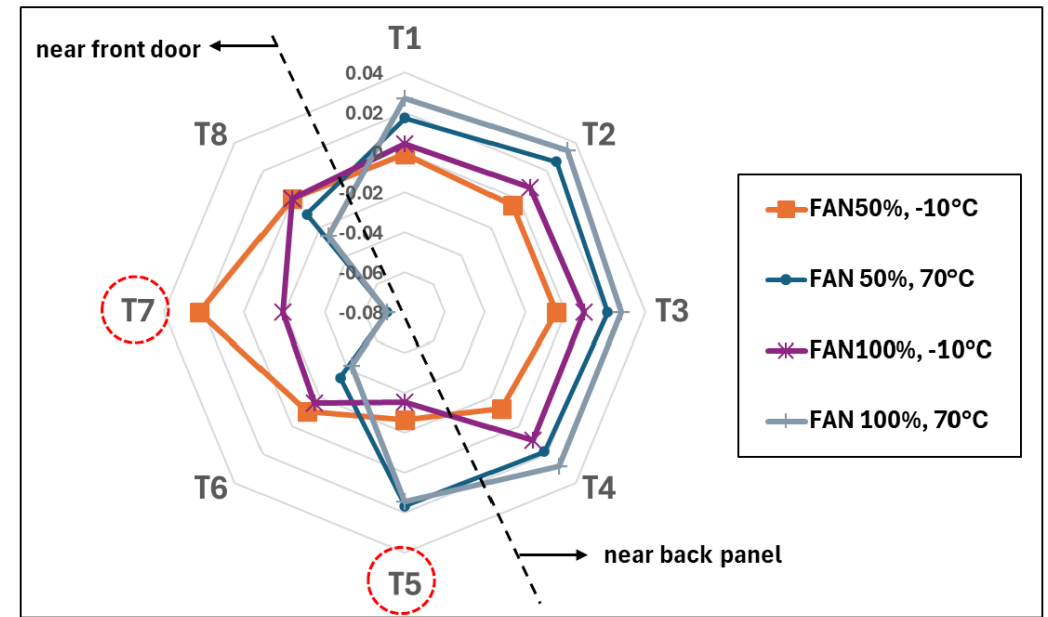
NMIA

Update on chamber characterisation and PRT-based air temperature measurements

Preliminary investigation of spatial temperature behaviour



- A consistent spatial temperature pattern was observed across different operating conditions.
- Positions near chamber door generally appear to be the main regions of heat exchange.
- Increasing fan speed helped reduce equilibrium time, but did not significantly improve temperature uniformity.
- The observed spatial pattern may indicate a preferred thermal fluid circulation path within the chamber structure.
- Additional internal heat load (a light and a camera) showed limited impact on the overall temperature distribution.



CEM

Membership:

1. WMO/SC-MINT

1.1. Expert team Quality, Traceability and Calibration

1.2. Expert team on Classification

2. GCOS-AOPC.

2.1. GCOS-Task Team on Rationalization: Establishing rationalization and governance processes of ECVs

2.2. GSRN-Task Team

3 European Metrology Network on Climate and Ocean Observation

NMIJ

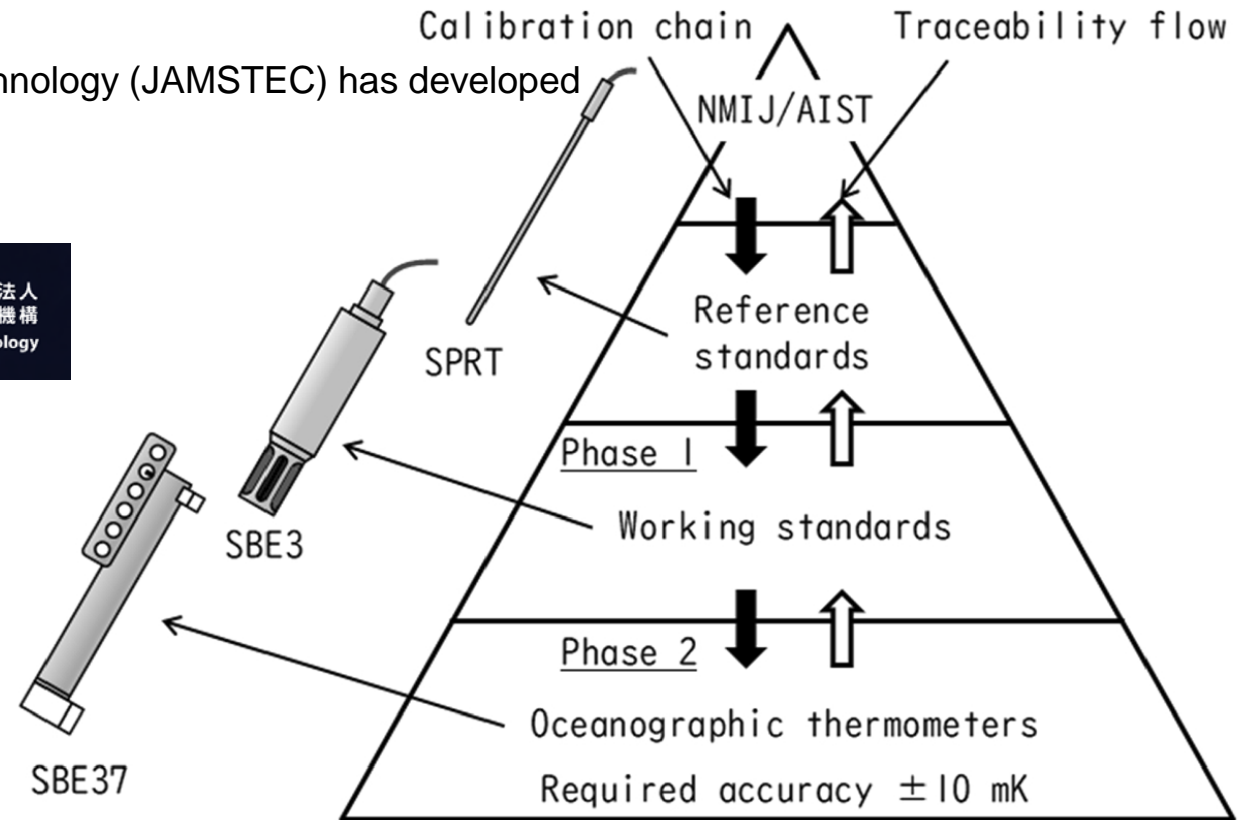
Fig. 1

From: A Calibration Scheme for ITS-90-traceable Oceanographic Thermometers

NMIJ/AIST and Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology (JAMSTEC) has developed a calibration system for oceanographic thermometers.



Expanded uncertainty for both calibration phases are in **1.5 mK** and **3.5 mK** for the first and the second phases, respectively, which **satisfy the requirements of the oceanographic community** for the accurate monitoring of ocean temperature.



A calibration systems were established in Phases 1 and 2, respectively.

S. Baba, I. Saito, K. Yamazawa and T. Nakano, Int. J. Thermophys. 44, 154 (2023)

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10765-023-03257-4>

NPL

Membership of WMO ET QTC

Contribution to WMO GIMO (WMO No. 8) on humidity measurements

Air temperature measurand definition

Radiation effect on meteorological thermometers



CMI



21GRD02 DURATION Short Name: BIOSPHERE,
2022-2025

Metrology for Earth Biosphere: Cosmic rays, ultraviolet radiation and fragility of ozone shield



21GRD08 DURATION Short Name: SoMMet
2022-2025

Metrology for multi-scale monitoring of soil moisture

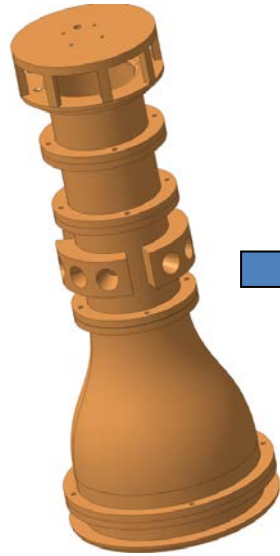


SMU

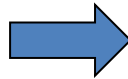
Mobile sub-chamber system

Mobile sub-chamber system development

- ❑ Choosing most suitable geometry (shape and size)
- ❑ Sensor selections (reference and influential quantities)
- ❑ Determination of best material and surface finishes



3D model



1st prototype

2nd prototype



3rd prototype

Andrea Merlone

VNIIM

Åge Andreas Falnes Olsen

VNIIM



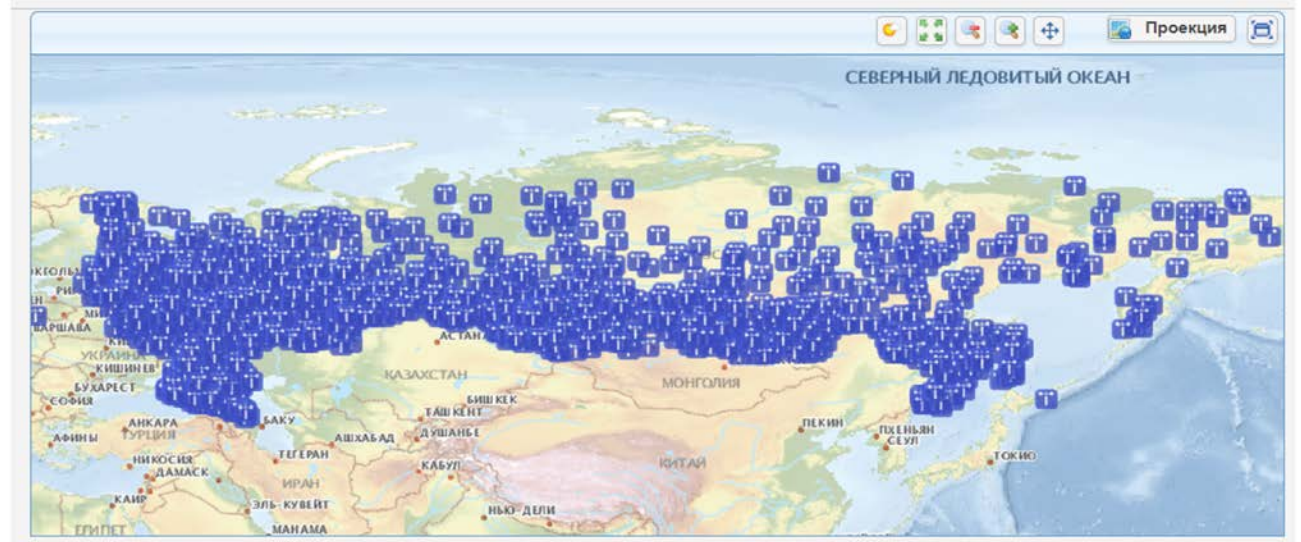
ВНИИМ

ФГУП "Всероссийский научно-исследовательский институт метрологии им. Д.И.Менделеева"

Traceability of meteorological observations

Providing state system of calibration laboratories for meteorology

There are 21 accredited laboratories - Departments of Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring, which provides 1230 active meteorological stations



Online map of meteorological stations in Russia

Designing new portable and laboratory standards for calibration of meteorological thermometers and hygrometers

Humidity (portable)



Nominal values: 11 % (LiCl), 33 % (MgCl₂) 75 % (NaCl) 97 % (K₂SO₄)
Uncertainty (k=2) (with hygrometer): 1 %

Temperature (portable)



Range: from -60 °C to 60 °C
 Uncertainty of calibration (k=2): 0,01 °C
 For sensor up to 16 mm diameter

Temperature (lab)



Range: from -60 °C to 60 °C
 Uncertainty of calibration (k=2): 0,02 °C – in liquid, 0,2 °C – in air.
 Any shape of sensors

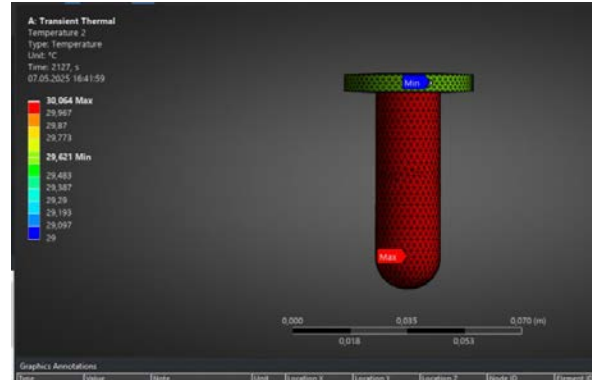
Minicells for in-field air thermometers validation

First stage

Phase transition temperature:

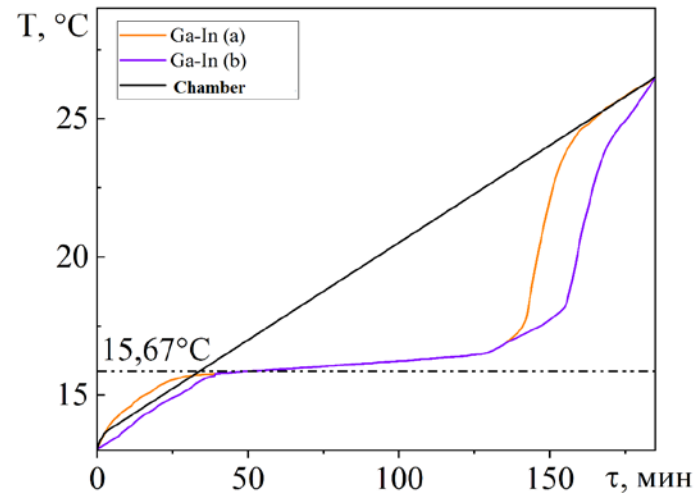
Ga-In alloy	15.646 °C
Ga-Sn alloy	20.482 °C
Ga-Zn alloy	25.210 °C

Reproducibility – less then 0.01 °C

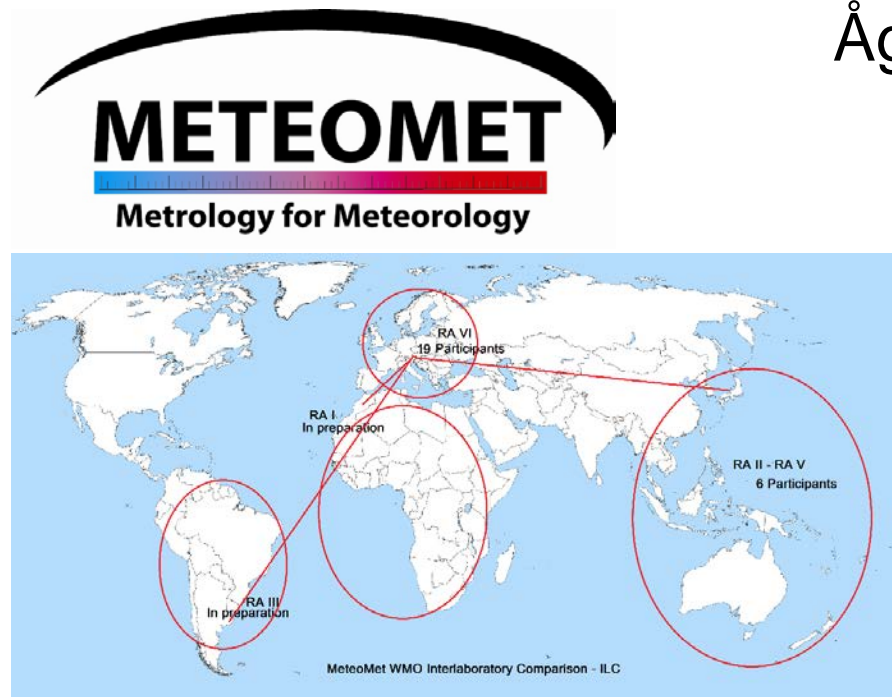
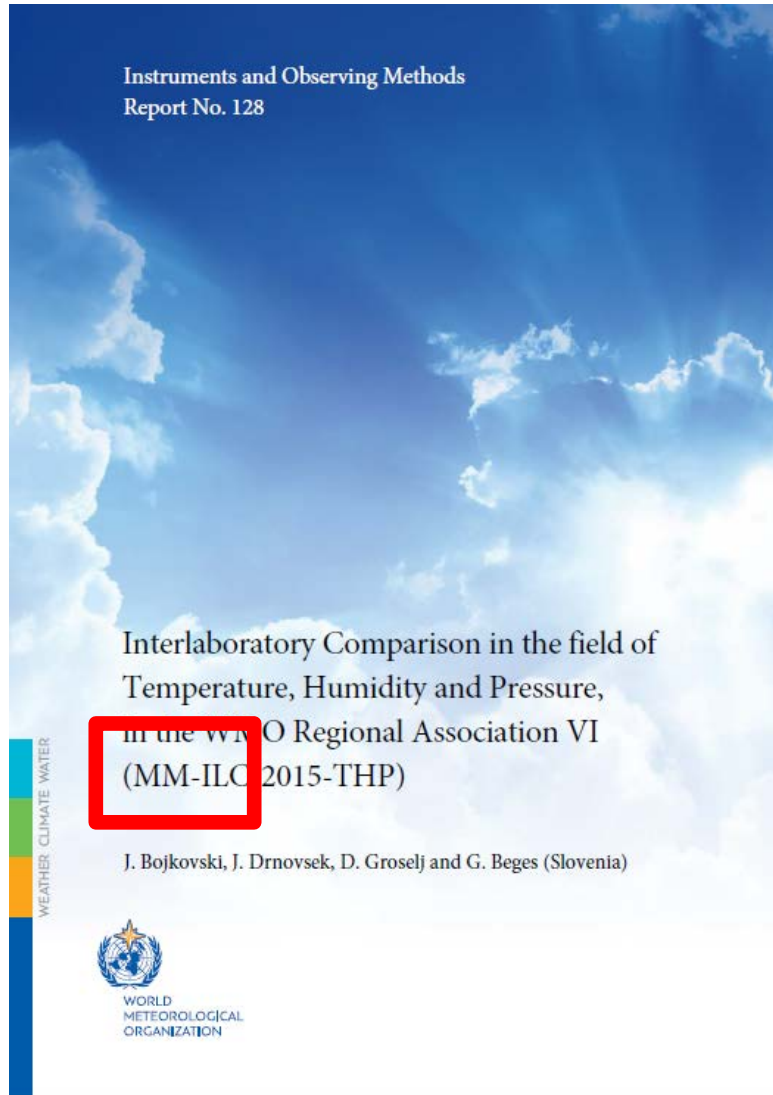


Modelling – Filling - Testing

Ga (68)-In(22)-Sn(10) alloy	-19.0 °C
Ga-Sn-Zn alloy	-6.65 °C
Ga-In-Sn alloy	4.85 °C
Ga-In alloy	15.65 °C
Ga-Sn alloy	20.48 °C
Ga-Zn alloy	25.21 °C
Ga-Al alloy	26.60 °C



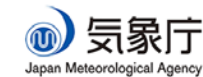
LMK with ARSO and WMO ET QTC



WMO-MM-ILC-2015-THP in WMO region VI published as IOM Report No. 128



WMO-MM-ILC-2018-THP-2 in WMO region II and V is in a final draft stage



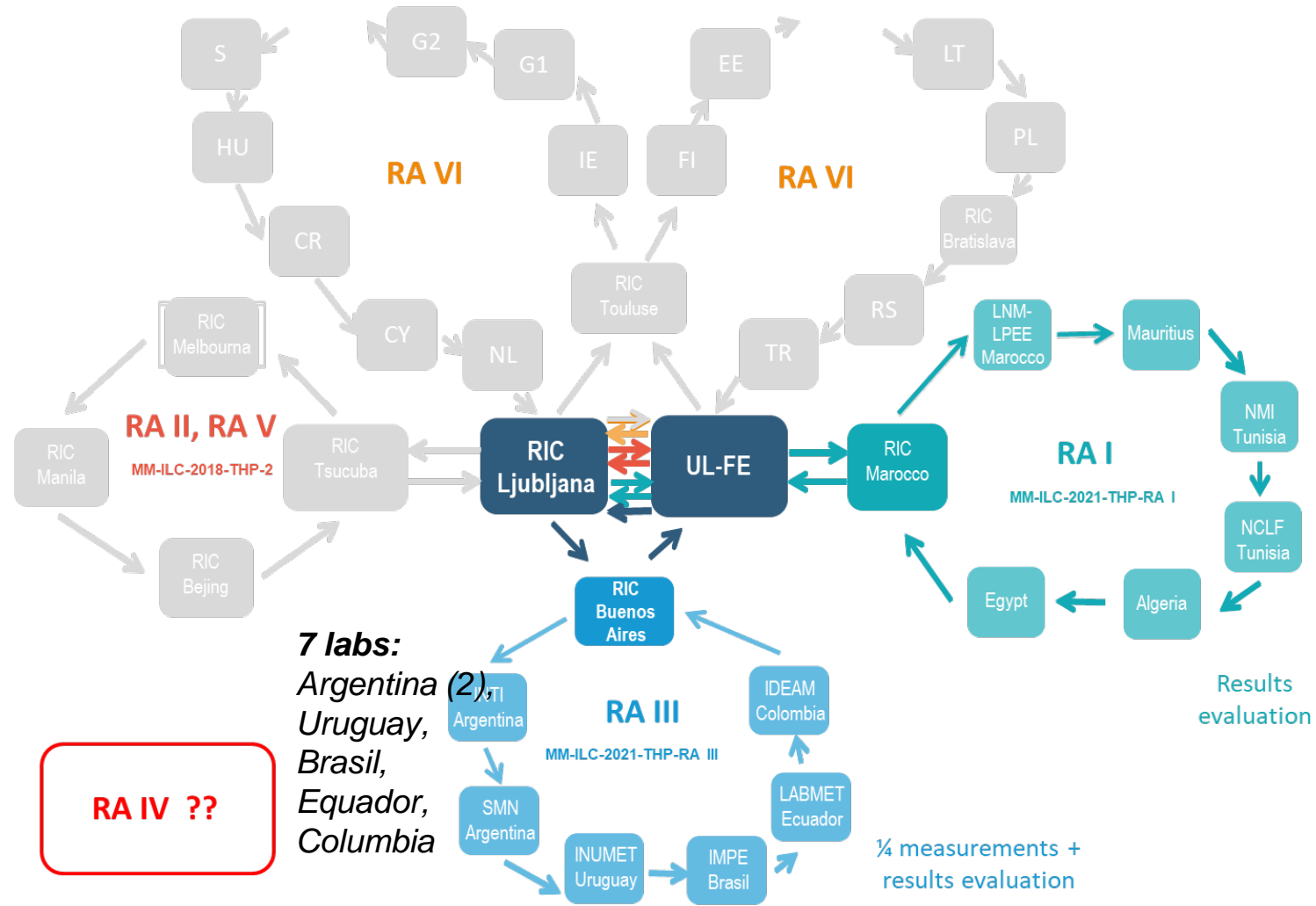
To spread the same idea is planned WMO-MM-ILC-2020-THP in WMO region I, III and IV



TWO ILCs ARE ON-GOING:

- Same transfer standards
- Similar ILC protocol
- Same data evaluation
- Same linkage laboratories

ILC in RA I (Africa) and ILC in Region III (South America)



7 labs:
Morocco (2),
Mauritius,
Tunisia (2),
Algeria,
Egypt

7 labs:
Argentina (2),
Uruguay,
Brasil,
Equador,
Columbia

RA IV ??

CCT Task Group on Air temperature «TG Air»

CCT Task Group on Air temperature «TG Air»

Åge Andreas Falnes Olsen – Chairperson

Andrea Merlone – Vice-Chair

Terms of Reference

* To work towards and propose a practical definition of air temperature

SG1 – Stephanie Bell

* To work towards and propose how to evaluate the uncertainty contributions in air temperature measurements

SG2 – Davor Zvizdic

* To develop guidelines for the calibration of thermometers in air

SG3 – Peter Pavlasek
replacing Yong-Gyoo Kim



CCT TG Air T – SG1 Definition

The air temperature measurand

What is air?

- Gas of atmospheric composition (N_2 , O_2 , Ar, H_2O , CO_2 , other traces)
- At what pressure/density?
- Steady air or at what wind speed?
- Zero radiation or at what radiation (spectrum, intensity...)?
- Water vapour the most variable constituent (from trace level to several percent causing condensation, evaporation potential effects)

A thermometer measures the **temperature** of the air.



A thermometer measures the **temperature** of the **air**.



A (contact) thermometer gives an indication of its heat equilibrium at **that** time in **that** place under **those** conditions.

- **Convection heat exchange**
 - Gas (wind) speed
 - Turbulent, laminar or mixed flow
 - Heat transfer coefficient
 - Convection surface area
 - Temperature gradients
 - **Conduction heat exchange**
 - Coefficient of conductivity
 - Thickness of the conduction/insulation layers
 - Temperature gradients
 - **Radiation heat exchange**
 - Emissivity coefficients
 - Reflectivity coefficients
 - Diathermy
 - Sub-surface conductivity (surface temperature)
 - Temperature difference
 - **Phase change and heat sources**
 - Condensation/evaporation
 - Sublimation/melting
 - Heat sources in the thermometer body
 - **Transient heat transfer**
 - Specific heat capacity of the thermometer
 - Mass of the thermometer
 - Initial temperature of the thermometer
 - Gas temperature dynamics (lag)
- Probe is not adiabatic
 - Radiation exchange with surrounding
 - Convection between the probe and air
 - Conduction along probe stem
 - Probe has imperfect geometry:
 - Partial stagnation
 - Stagnation different in laminar, turbulent or developing flow
 - Flow is compressible at stagnation locations even at mainstream velocities less than 1/3 Mach
 - Probe has finite mass – therefore time lag
 - Probe has relatively large heat capacity vs. air
 - Probe faces enclosures/surroundings with temperature:
 - different from gas
 - different from probe
 - Probe indicates mean temperature (gas, probe body), not gas temperature.
 - Difference of self-heating in air to that at calibration should be considered
 - Real gas does not have one single total temperature

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Background
- 1.2 Measurement methods
- 1.3 Calibration
- 1.4 Uncertainty of measurement
- 1.5 The measurand

2. KEY DEFINITIONS

- 2.1 Definition of temperature
- 2.2 Definition of air

3. WHY DOES THE AIR TEMPERATURE MEASURAND NEED A SPECIAL DEFINITION?

[...]

4. APPROACHES TO A DEFINITION OF THE MEASURAND

- 4.1 Single generalised form of definition
- 4.2 Definition for a given application
- 4.n more sections

5. SPECIALISED CONTEXTS, AND IMPACTS ON THE DEFINITION

- 5.1 Calibration
 - 5.1.1 Calibration in liquid
 - 5.1.2 Calibration in air
- 5.2 Meteorology and climate
- 5.3 Fast-moving air (high relative velocity)
- 5.4 High temperatures where radiative transfer dominates

6. CALIBRATION AND TRACEABILITY FOR AIR TEMPERATURE

7. DISCUSSION - CONCLUSIONS

SG1: paper on proposed definition of air temperature.

Work in progress....

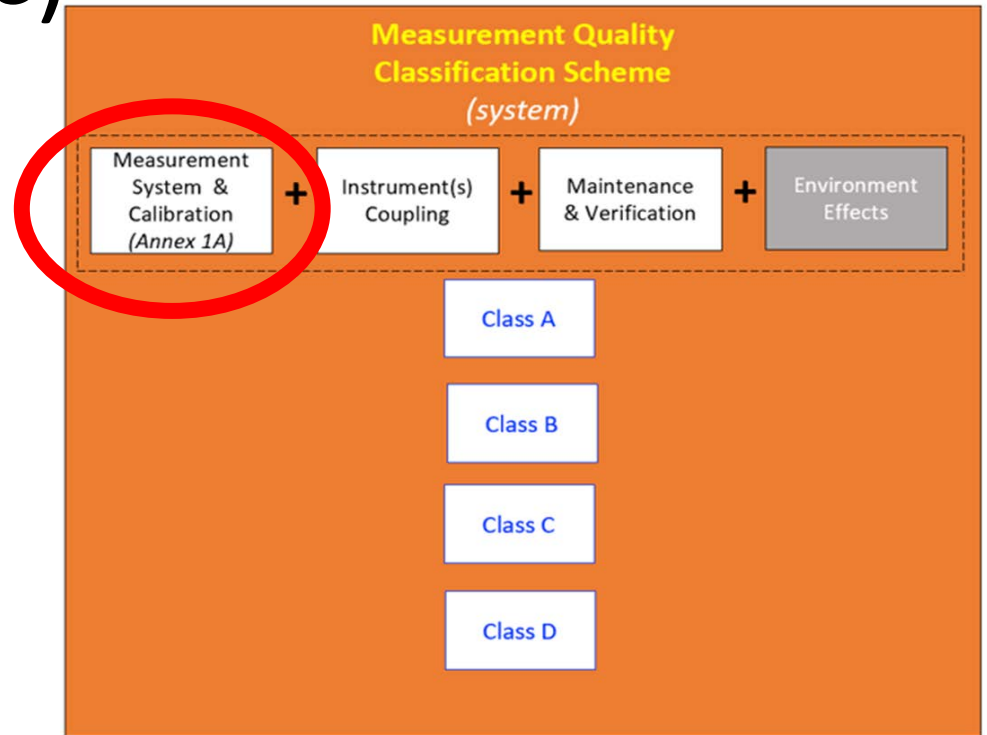
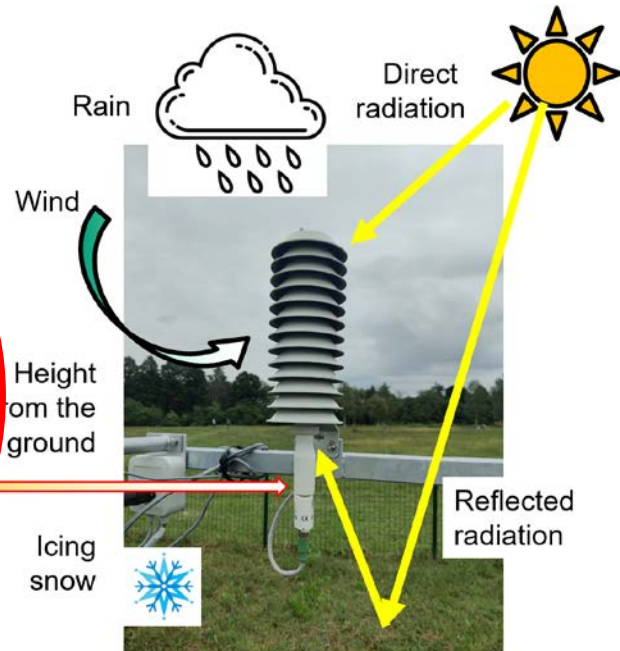
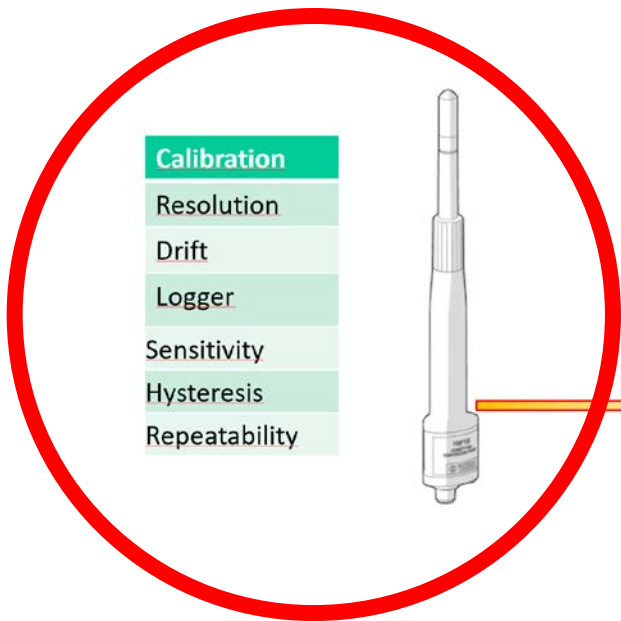


CCT TG Air T – SG2

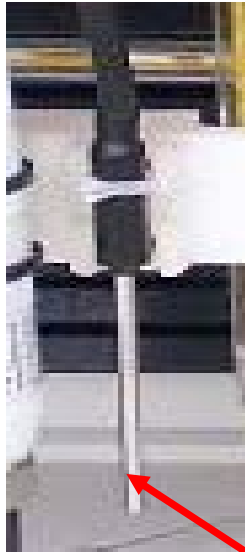
Uncertainties

Clear distinction among measurements in

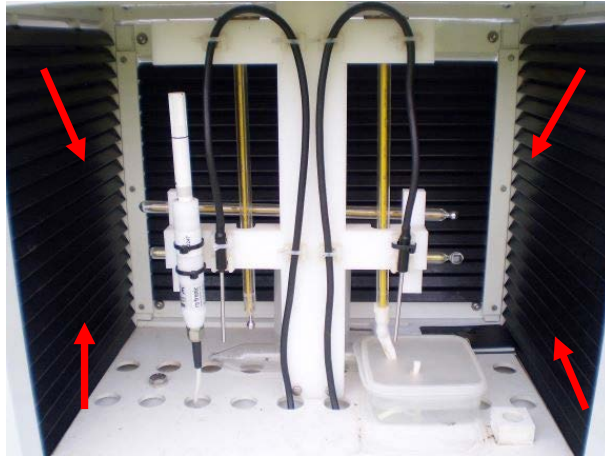
- * laboratory-calibration (controlled)
- * environment-field (dynamic)



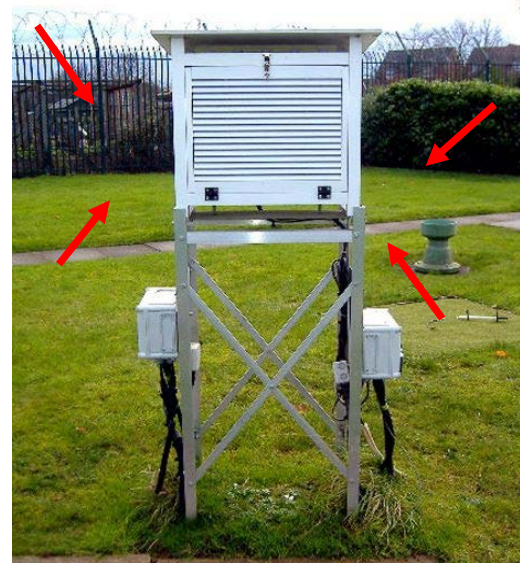
Uncertainty components for different measurands



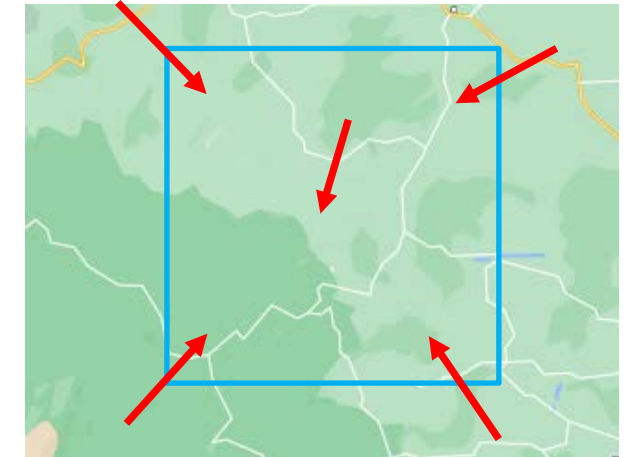
Temperature of thermometer?



Temperature of air inside a screen,



Temperature of air outside weather-station screen?



Temperature of air in wider local area?

Ongoing studies
(A2TM TG AirT)

CCT – WMO
Gap Analysis

Not of interest to
CCT

Next actions:

identification of known-calculable contributions (in laboratory)

gap analysis of missing knowledge including environmental effects

in cooperation with WMO ET-MU and GSRN

weighted list of contributions (corrections and/or uncertainties)

priority list and study – experiments planning

according to WMO Decision INFCOM2- 7.4(2) 2022

- **Not complete knowledge for evaluating components of the air temperature measurement uncertainty budget, due to**

Rain overcooling


Radiation heating

Wind speed *threshold* effects

Condensation-icing

Sensors and shields dimensions «best compromise»

- **Collect published material (papers, technical reports, testing reports) on uncertainties for air temperature**

 World Meteorological Organization
COMMISSION FOR OBSERVATION,
INFRASTRUCTURE AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS
Second Session
24 to 28 October 2022, Geneva

INFCOM-2/Doc. 7.4(2)
Submitted by:
Chair
24.X.2022
APPROVED

AGENDA ITEM 7: PROCEDURAL AND COORDINATION ASPECTS

AGENDA ITEM 7.4: Process for approval of publication of technical document series, uncertainty assessment and harmonization of uncertainty terminology

UNCERTAINTY ASSESSMENTS AND HARMONIZATION OF UNCERTAINTY TERMINOLOGY

DRAFT DECISION

Draft Decision 7.4(2)/1 (INFCOM-2)

Towards improved uncertainty evaluations and harmonization of the uncertainty terminology across the key INFCOM-related WMO publications

The Commission for Observation, Infrastructure and Information Systems decides:

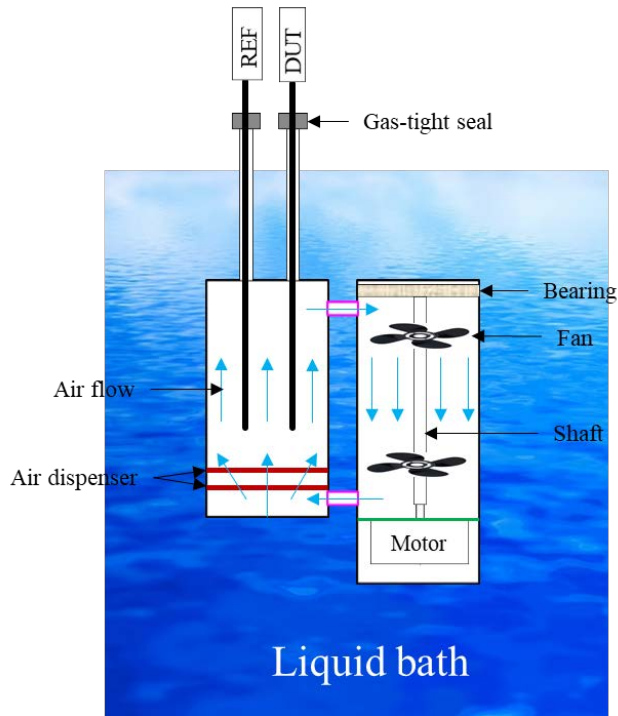
- (1) To intensify activities on the assessment of uncertainty evaluations;
- (2) To harmonize the definitions and terminology related to the term "uncertainty" across technical publications overseen by the Commission to ensure their use is correct, consistent and understood when used among WMO communities;

Requests SC-MINT to further promote, organize and coordinate field experiments and studies, necessary to refine and improve the uncertainty evaluation and traceability of measurements, including in collaboration with partners from the metrology community;

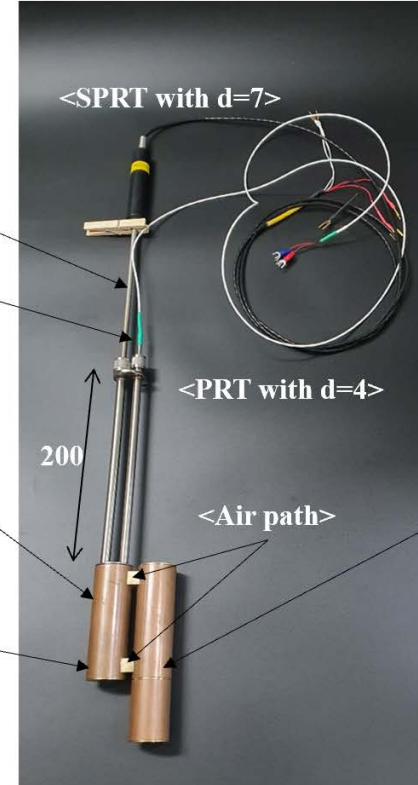
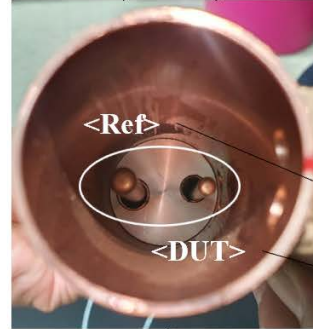
Contribution	
Description/Definition	Description of the quantity and (where available) a referenced definition or an accepted definition
Reason	Why this quantity must be included as a component of the measurement uncertainty (or correction + uncertainty where needed) and how it affects the measurement
Status	“State of knowledge” on the evaluation of this quantity as a component of uncertainty in NSAT
Documentation	References, studies, papers...
Actions required	If a study – experiment is needed to complete the missing knowledge for inclusion of this quantity as uncertainty component (ex. Comparisons, field measurements, specific instrument characterization by manufacturer/user)
Distribution	The expected distribution as component of uncertainty
Notes	
Priority	Low to high or none.
More...	

CCT TG Air T – SG3 ILC and guide

Sub-chamber in liquid bath



<inside chamber>
ID 30, OD 33, L100



<fan design>



<inside chamber>
ID 30, OD 33, L100



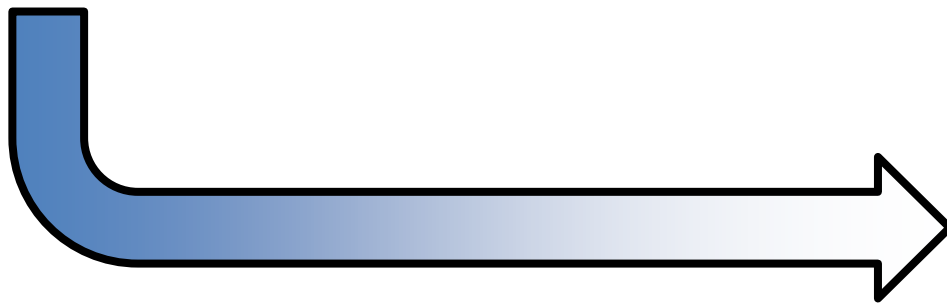
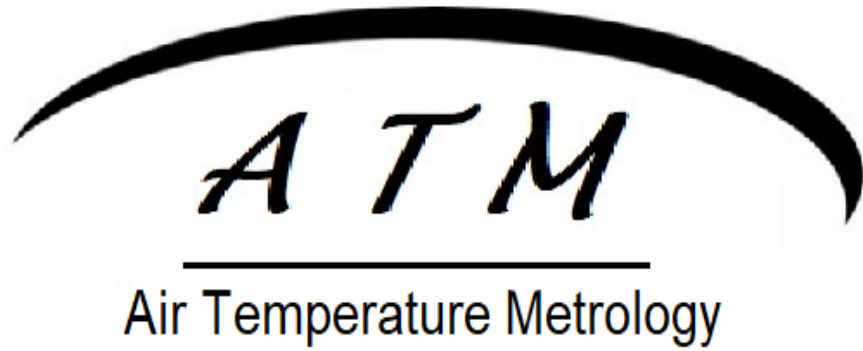
<air dispenser>



<air dispenser>



KRISS



Design of the CCT-WMO ILC



- ❑ To **carry out an inter laboratory comparison** using the procedure developed
- ❑ Use the sub-chamber system and the transfer cell system (design KRISS)
- ❑ The desired range of temp. is proposed from -80 °C to 80 °C.



Capacity building

Actions and Decisions 4th CIPM-STG-CENV Core Group Meeting (Jan 22, 2026)

3.2 Progress on the new CCT Task Group on Capacity building and Coordination mechanisms with international partners and RMOs

AM informed the group that his Working Group will launch a capacity-building survey for NMIs, starting in May 2026. The objective is to have the survey results available by the end of 2027 or early 2028, in preparation for the next Stakeholders' Meeting.

Actions and Decisions

- **AM** and the CCT Working Group to keep the group informed of progress regarding the capacity-building survey for NMIs.

New CCT WG ENV Capacity Building Group

Created during WG ENV meeting on 19 May 2026

One representative for each RMO and the WMO:

Andrea Merlone SG Chair
Viktor Fuksov, VNIIM;
Eduardo Lopes, INMETRO;
Wenwen Lei, NMIA;
Carmen García Izquierdo, CEM.
Efrem Ejigu, NMISA
Drago Groselj, WMO

Questionnaire

Survey the status of connections among NMIs and NMHSs
Available services to establish traceability for ECVs at NMIs
Research initiatives in support t uncertainty analysis

Next action. Web meeting on structuring the questionnaire.

Metrology for climate and environment

Growing interest

Increased participation and memberships

Improved cooperation with the WMO and the GCOS

Increased activities, no more limited to funded projects

More staff in metrology for meteorology and climate

Extended scientific production

Capacity building initiative

Thank you