

# REX Thermscans

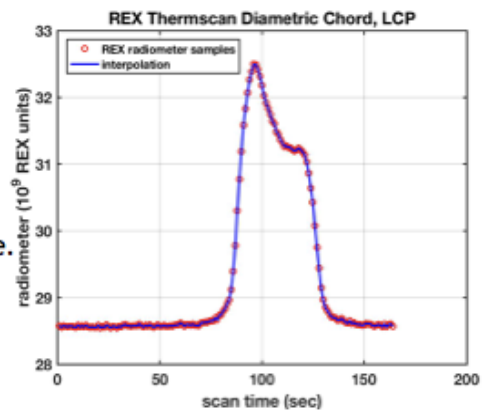
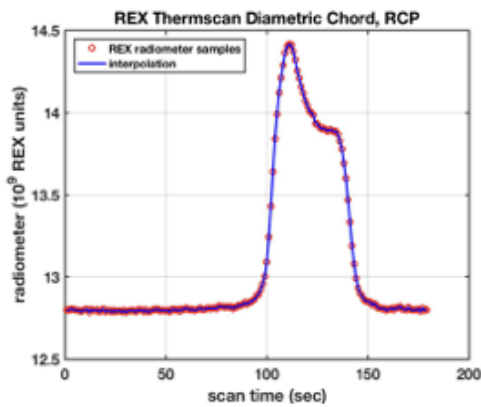
Prepared by: Ivan Linscott  
February 28, 2017

## Diametric and Winter Pole Scans, Excess Temperature (K)

This document has been created from a powerpoint presentation that showed all of the graphs needed when reviewing the REX Thermscan data. Snapshots of the slides are given below.

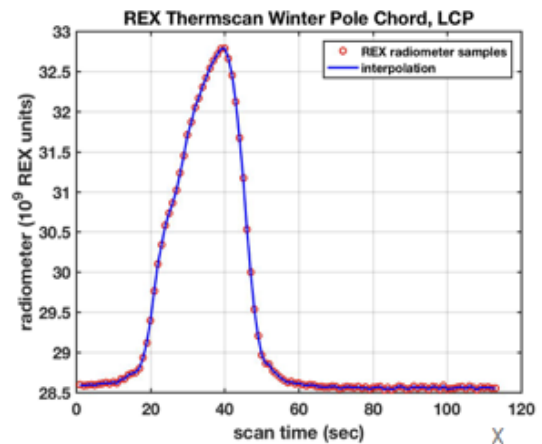
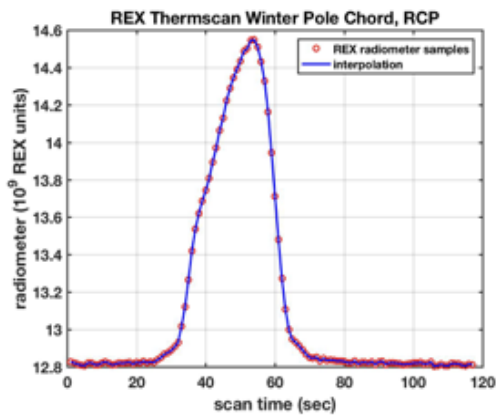
Slide 1:

### Diametric and Winter Pole Scans (REX units)



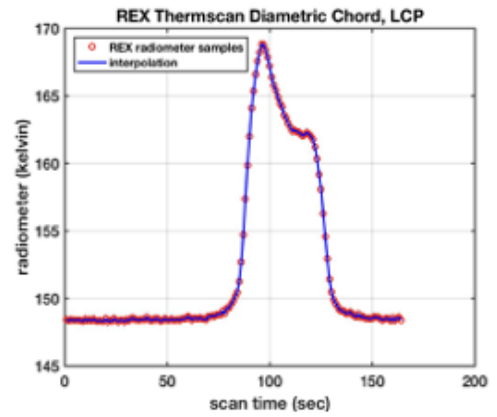
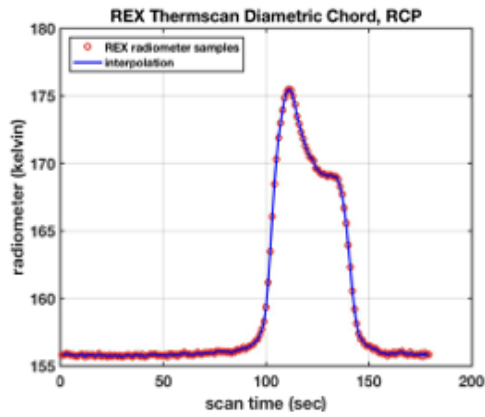
Radiometer power in REX units vs scan time.

Note: Includes all thermal sources.



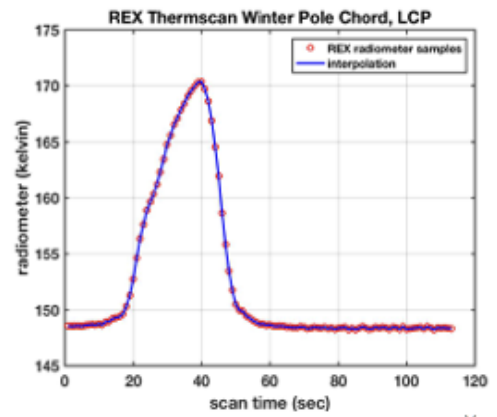
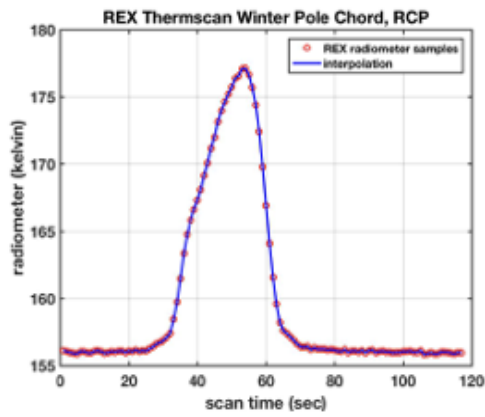
Slide 2:

## Diametric and Winter Pole Scans (Kelvin)



Radiometer power  
in degrees Kelvin  
vs scan time.

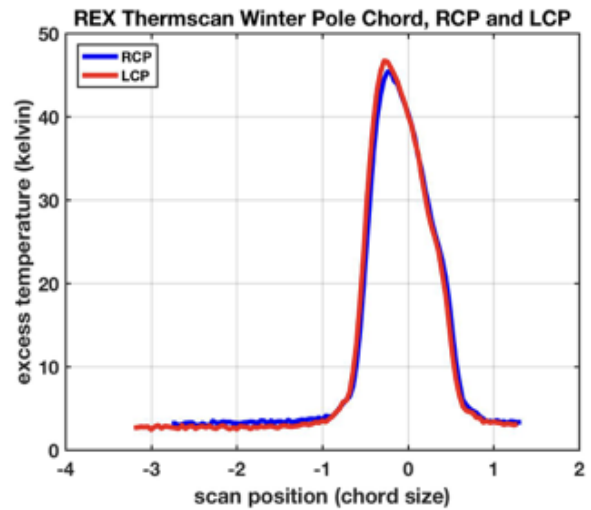
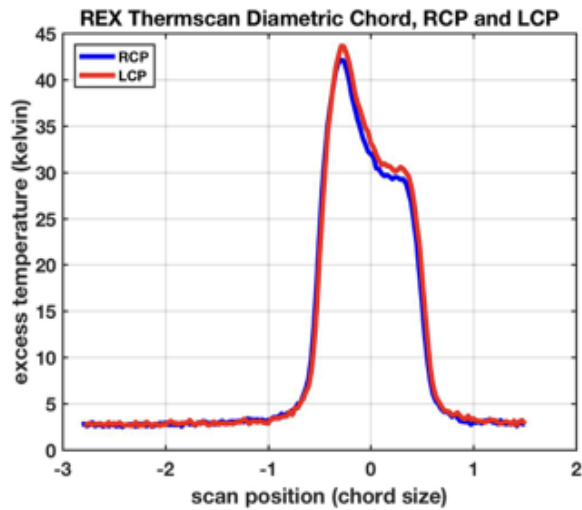
Note: Includes  
X-band Receiver's  
equivalent noise  
temperature.



X

Slide 3:

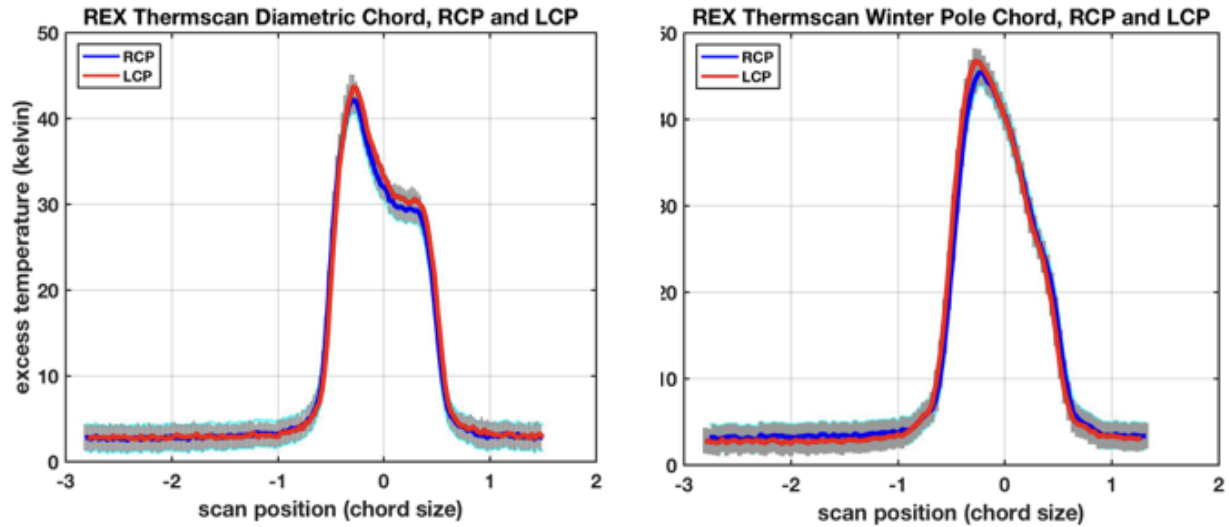
## Diametric and Winter Pole Scans Excess Temperature (K)



Note: removes X-band Receiver's equivalent noise temperature.  
Scan is now vs scan position in units of the chord's size.

Slide 4:

## Diametric and Winter Pole Scans Excess Temperature (K)



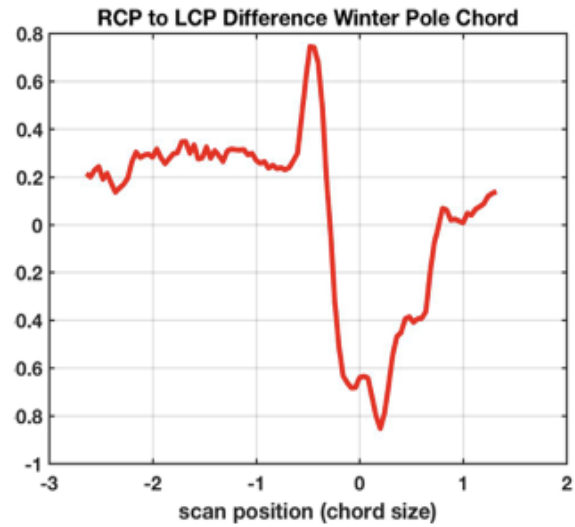
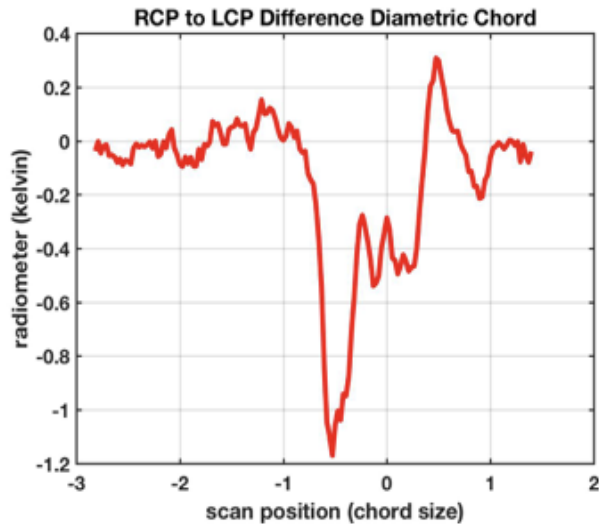
Note: The grey bar indicates the uncertainty in the temperatures due to systematic error in determination of the X-band receiver noise temperature and the REX unit to Kelvin conversion constant.

Scan is now vs scan position in units of the chord's size.

X

Slide 5:

### Diametric and Winter Pole Scans Excess Temperature Difference Between RCP and LCP scans (K)



Note: Left side is the Diametric Scan, and right side is the Winter Pole scan. Negative values result from RCP temperatures lower than LCP temperatures..

Scan is now vs scan position in units of the chord's size.