

of the temperature coefficient of microbarometers

In operational condition, infrasound sensors are subject to extraneous disturbances including environmental variations and in particular variation of the ambient air temperature. Susceptibility of sensors to these variations is considered to be a key point that contributes to the overall level of expected performance and confidence in measurement in complement to basic calibration. A new evaluation of that influencing quantity associated with the temperature coefficient of the microbarometers was carried out by CEA in laboratory and on field with several MB3, some reference microphones and a MB2005. The presentation will show a consistent competitive analysis of the NACT experiment data, then it will focus on the similar experiment conducted at CEA: set-up, analysis methodology, preliminary results and some perspectives in this new field of measurement.

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Track Classification: Measurement Systems