A comparison of the calculated continuum emissivity, compared to actual measured emissivities. Plots
are shown calculating for TS channel 4, z-meter, and a band of Loweus integrated from 50 to 70
angstroms. These are calculated where the calculated emissivity uses zeff = zave, and for zeff = 1.

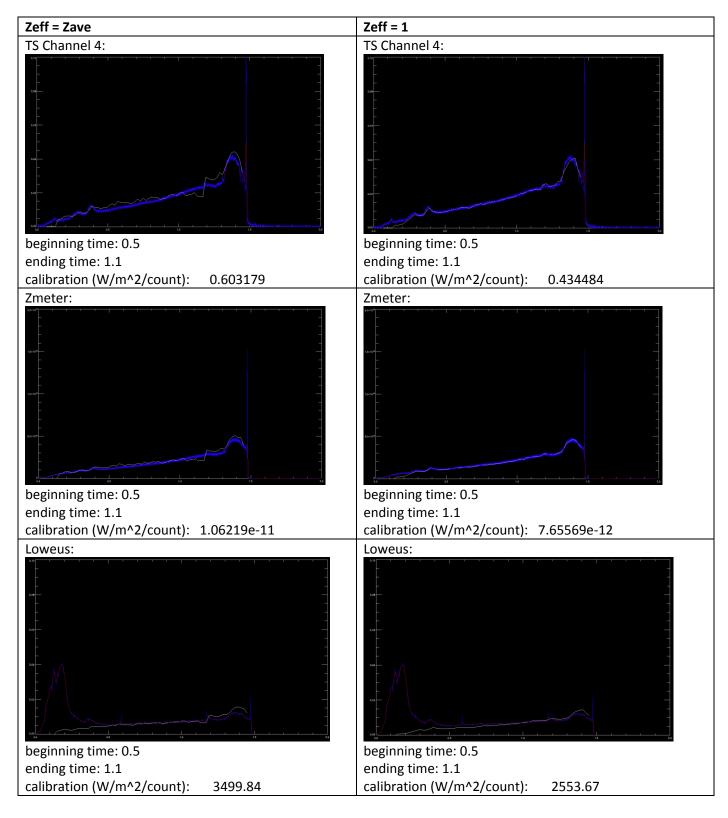
The white trace is calculated emissivity, blue is measured sensor data, and the red trace is the sensor data with noise filtered out.

These could be re-run by running zeff\_brem\_calibrate, shot, 'TS\_4, zmeter, Loweus', (zeffset=1)

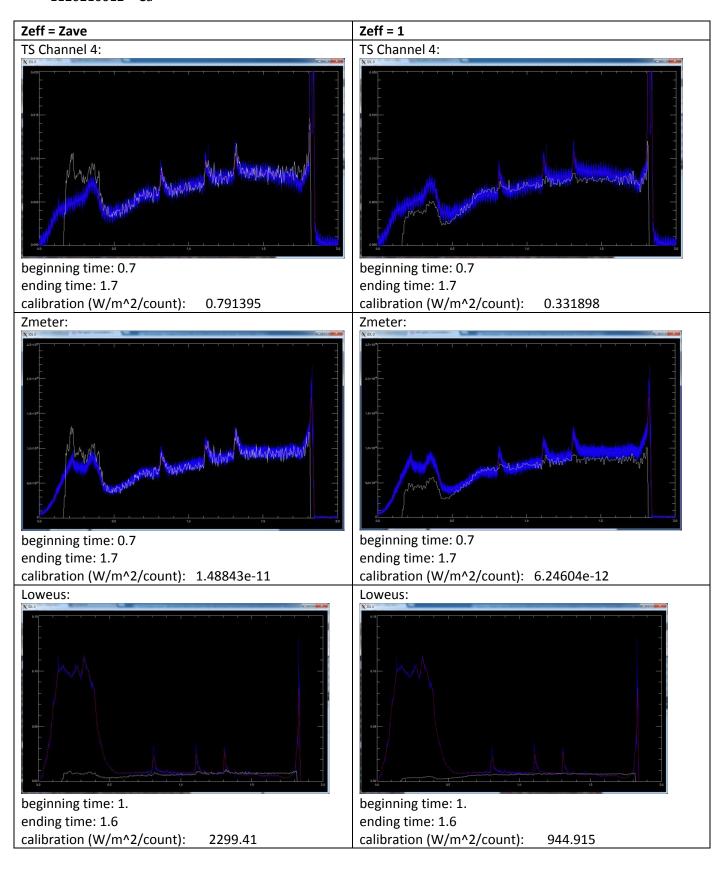
After displaying the graph, the user will be prompted for beginning and ending time to perform the calibration.

Calibration is a constant to multiply the sensor data by to get the power within the detector's transmission function. This comes out to being in units of W/m^2 since it is integrated over wavelength to get the power of the detector's wavelength window. In principle, the calibration constant should be the same throughout all shots in an ideal world for one detector in zeff=zave mode.

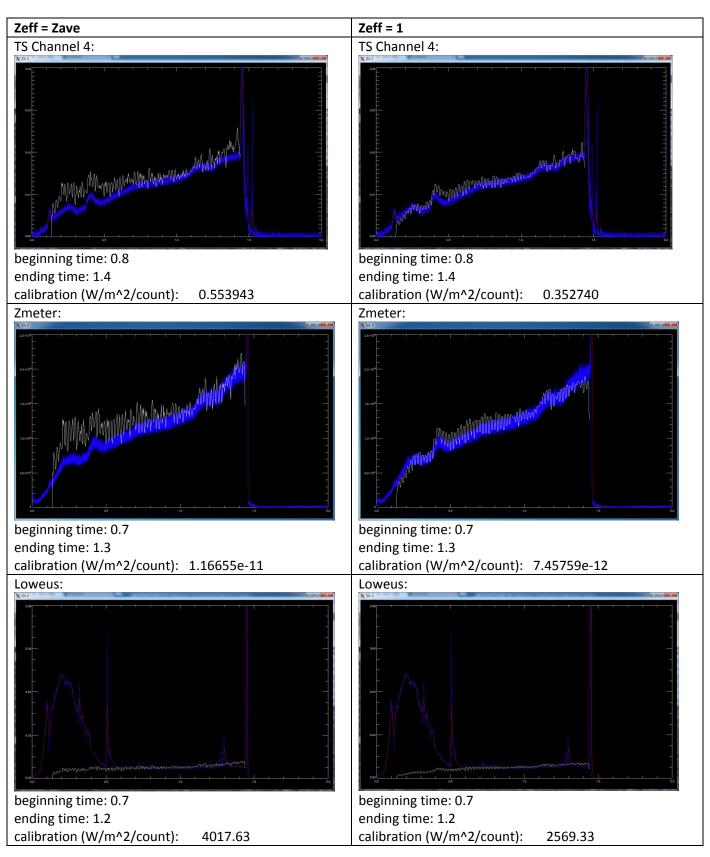
The plots have observed and calculated emissivities displayed such that they have equal magnitude at t=1s. This is not representative of actual calibration data and is merely for visualization.

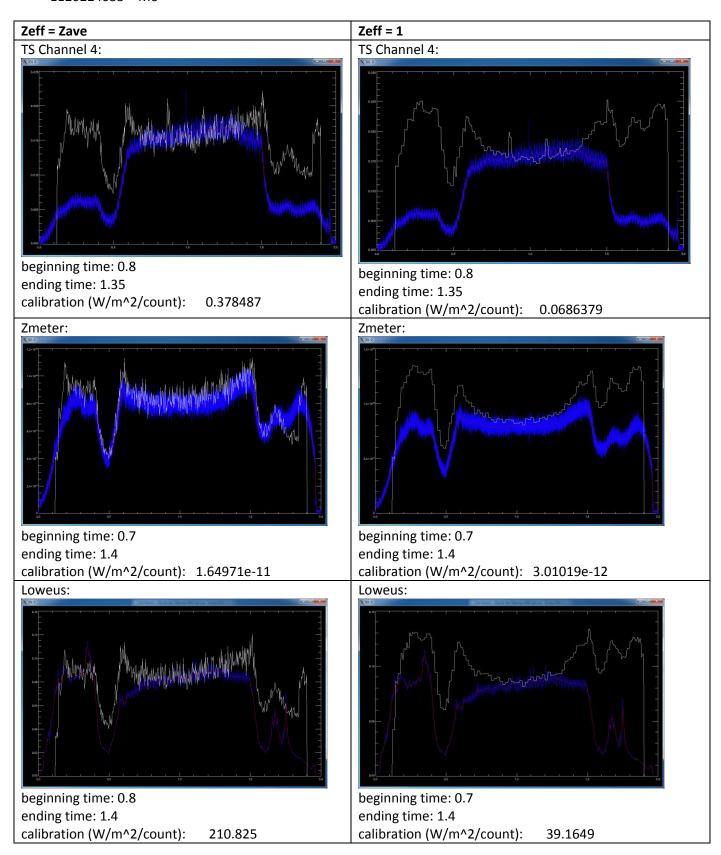


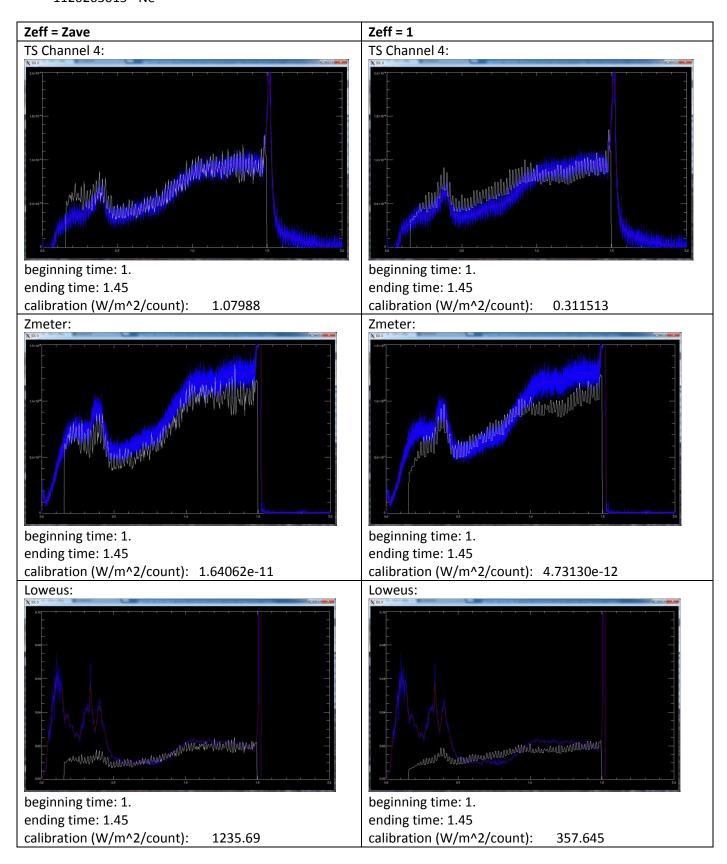
## 1120216012 - Ca



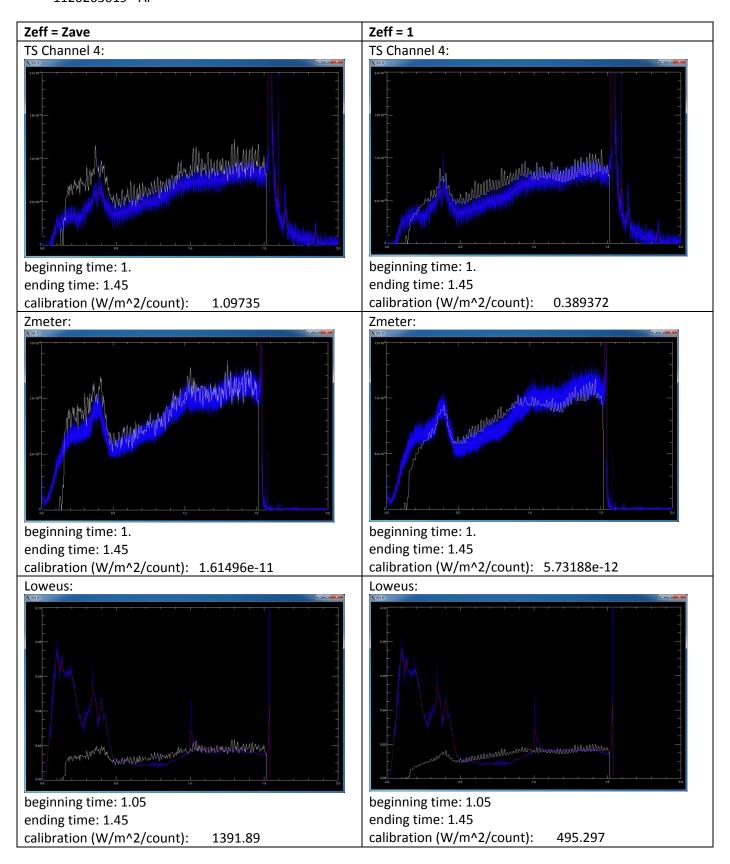
## 1120217021 - O<sub>2</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>







## 1120203019 - Ar



## 1120203027 - N<sub>2</sub>

