

Spectral Transmittance Simulation for the ILAS Infrared ($830\text{-}1,650\text{cm}^{-1}$) and Visible ($12,740\text{-}13,280\text{cm}^{-1}$) Regions

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Preface

Environment Agency has been developing a satellite-borne instrument for observing distribution of atmospheric constituents related to the stratospheric ozone layer chemistry. The instrument is called Improved Limb Atmospheric Spectrometer (ILAS), which is based on the principle of solar occultation technique in the infrared and visible region. The ILAS will be installed on the Advanced Earth Observing Satellite (ADEOS) which is planned for launch in early 1995.

The ILAS measurement gases are ozone, methane, nitrous oxide, nitric acid, water vapor, nitrogen dioxide and CFC11. Vertical profiles of these constituents are derived from transmittance measurements in the infrared ($850\text{-}1610\text{ cm}^{-1}$) wavelength region. Forty-four elements of pyroelectric array detectors are used for the infrared measurements.

Temperature and pressure profiles will be obtained from transmittance measurements in the oxygen A-band in the visible ($12755\text{-}13280\text{ cm}^{-1}$) region. Aerosol information is also obtained from the visible region. A detector for the visible channel is a MOS photodiode array with 1024 elements.

The National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES) is responsible for developing a software system for processing the ILAS data. This will include spectrum fitting and inversion software for integral equations of multiple-channel data.

This report was prepared as one of the early steps for that purpose and is intended to provide, for not only researchers involved in the ILAS data processing algorithms but also future potential users of the ILAS products, with detailed information on atmospheric absorption spectrum in the ILAS infrared and visible regions.

The report has been prepared by Dr. T. Yokota (NIES) and Dr. J. H. Park (NASA Langley Research Center) during Dr. Yokota's one-year stay (1990-1991) at NASA Langley Research Center.

We hope this report would be of great help to those who are interested in the ILAS instrument and its products.

Yasuhiro Sasano
ILAS Science Team Leader

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Introduction

Presented in this report are the simulations of spectral transmittance over the 830 to 1,650 cm^{-1} range (infrared region) and over the 12,740 to 13,280 cm^{-1} range (visible region).

Temperature and pressure profiles (Fig. 1 and Table 1) are for the northern hemisphere sub-arctic (52.6°N) winter condition. The model atmosphere is adopted from ATMOS Standard Profiles for NO_2 , HNO_3 , CFC-11, and CFC-12, and from HALOE SIDS (Simulated Instrument Data Set) Atmosphere for the temperature, pressure, and the other gases. Gas mixing ratio profiles of nine species (H_2O , CO_2 , O_3 , N_2O , CH_4 , NO_2 , HNO_3 , CFC-11(CFCl_3), and CFC-12 (CF_2Cl_2)) are shown in Fig. 2 and Table 1. A constant mixing ratio 0.21 is assumed for O_2 .

The atmosphere is divided into 10 km thick homogeneous layers with the top of the atmosphere at 50 km (Fig. 3). Optical path refraction through the atmosphere is not considered in this simulation. The 1986 AFGL line database for the seven gases is used for the simulations. Absorption lines whose intensities (SL [$\text{cm}^{-1}/(\text{molec}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2})$ @ 296K]) are less than SL_{\min} are ignored in the cross section calculation; $SL_{\min}(\text{H}_2\text{O})=1\times 10^{-24}$, $SL_{\min}(\text{O}_3)=1\times 10^{-24}$, $SL_{\min}(\text{N}_2\text{O})=4\times 10^{-24}$, $SL_{\min}(\text{CH}_4)=4\times 10^{-24}$, $SL_{\min}(\text{CO}_2)=1\times 10^{-26}$, $SL_{\min}(\text{NO}_2)=1\times 10^{-24}$, and $SL_{\min}(\text{HNO}_3)=4\times 10^{-24}$. CFC-11 and CFC-12 are provided not by the line intensities but by the cross section data in the AFGL database. All O_2 lines in the AFGL database are included in the calculations.

Infrared Region

Shown in each page are transmittances calculated at 0.002 cm^{-1} intervals and then averaged over 0.004 cm^{-1} for every 10 cm^{-1} interval at tangent altitudes of 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 km. In the opposite page are transmittances for individual gases at a tangent altitude of 20 km. Transmittances for CFC-11 and CFC-12 are magnified 25 times in the upper charts, and they are shown only in the spectral range of 830~940 cm^{-1} and 1,060~1,180 cm^{-1} .

Visible Region

Transmittances are calculated for every 0.004 cm^{-1} interval. Shown each page are transmittances (averaged over 0.008 cm^{-1}) for every 20 cm^{-1} interval at tangent altitudes of 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 km. No aerosols are included in this simulation. Temperature dependence of O_2 band absorption is shown in Figs. 4 through 9, because this channel is used for pressure and temperature sensing of the atmosphere.

These simulations were performed on the VAX 11/785 (HALOE VAX) and VAX 11/780 (ASD (Atmospheric Sciences Division) VAX) systems in cooperation with NASA Langley Research Center. Summary of the time for calculation is shown in Appendices A, B, and C. FORTRAN programs TRN.FOR ; 50, TRNS.FOR ; 51, TRNF.FOR ; 55, TRNFS.FOR ; 54,

and TRNV. FOR ; 54 were used for the infrared and visible calculation, which were coded by T. Yokota by modifying Jae Park's program. The transmittance charts were produced by using the IDL graphic utility package.

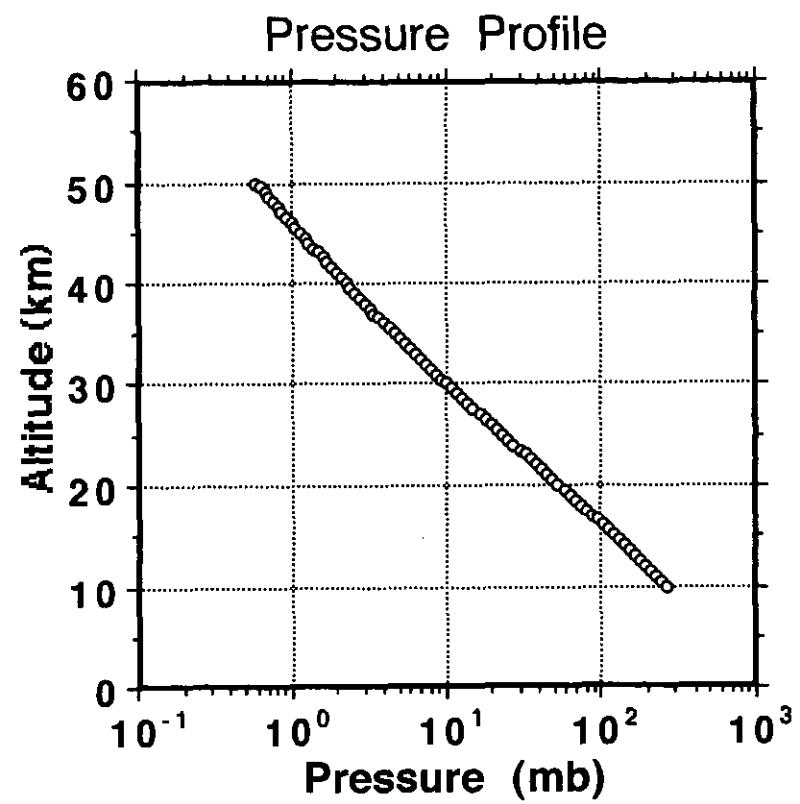
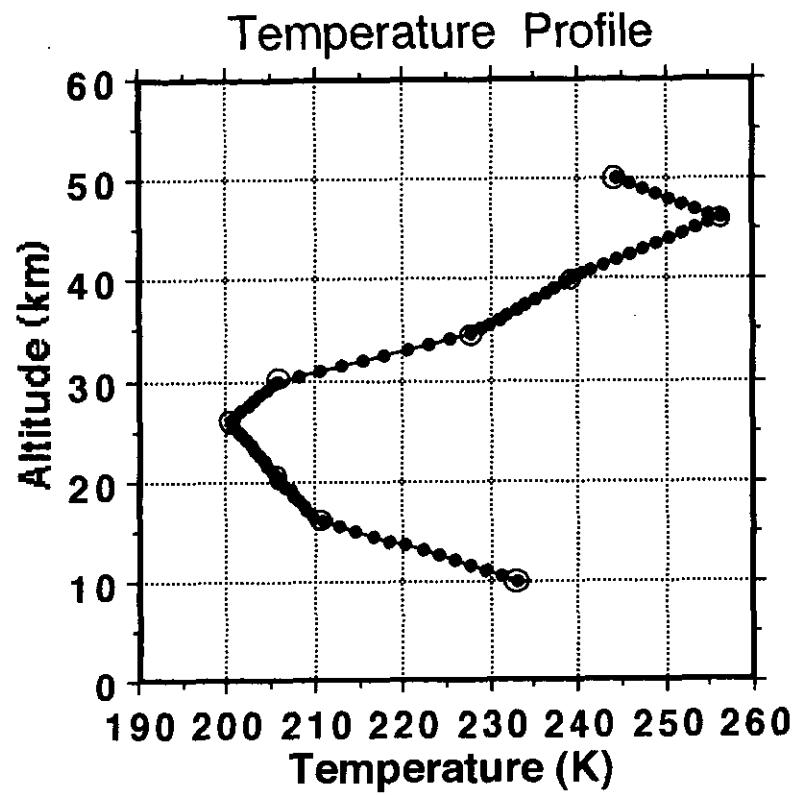


Fig.1 Temperature and Pressure Profiles (from HALOE SIDSATM_N.DAT)

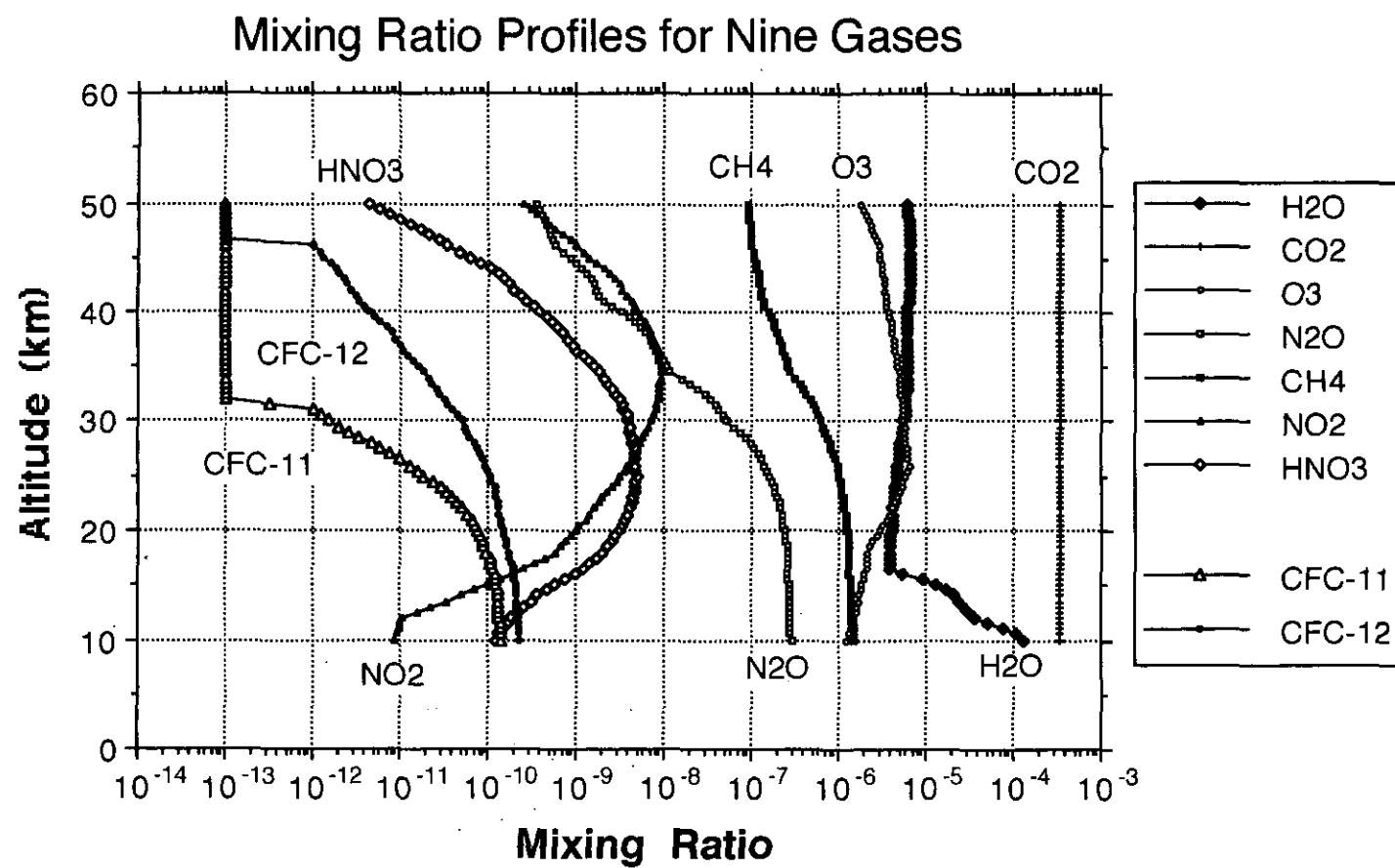


Fig.2 Mixing Ratio Profiles (from HALOE SIDSATM_N.DAT for H2O, CO2, O3, NO2, CH4),
 (from ATMOS Standard Profiles for NO2, HNO3, CFC-11, CFC-12)

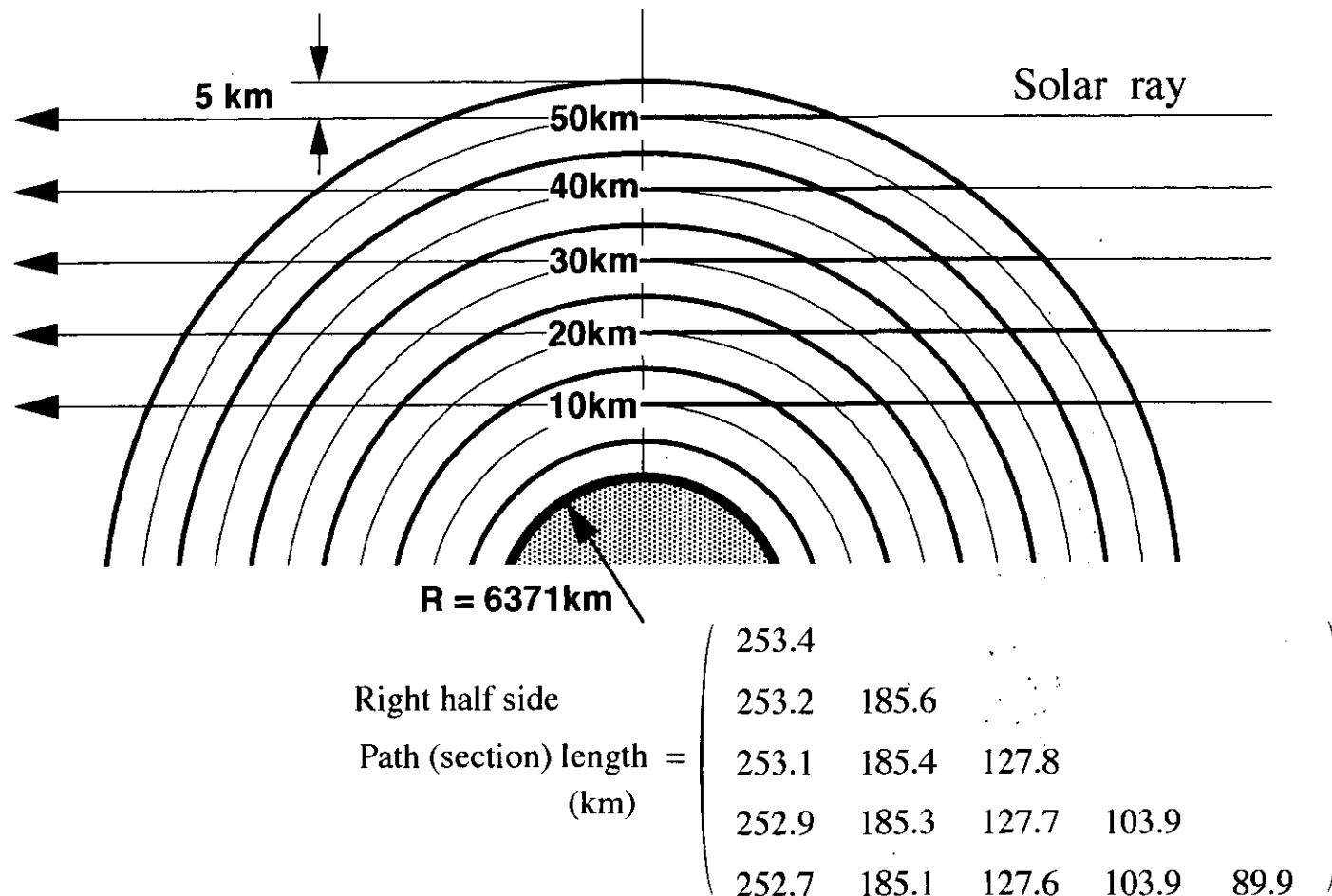


Fig.3 Limb Transmission Geometry (Homogeneous layer thickness = 10 km)

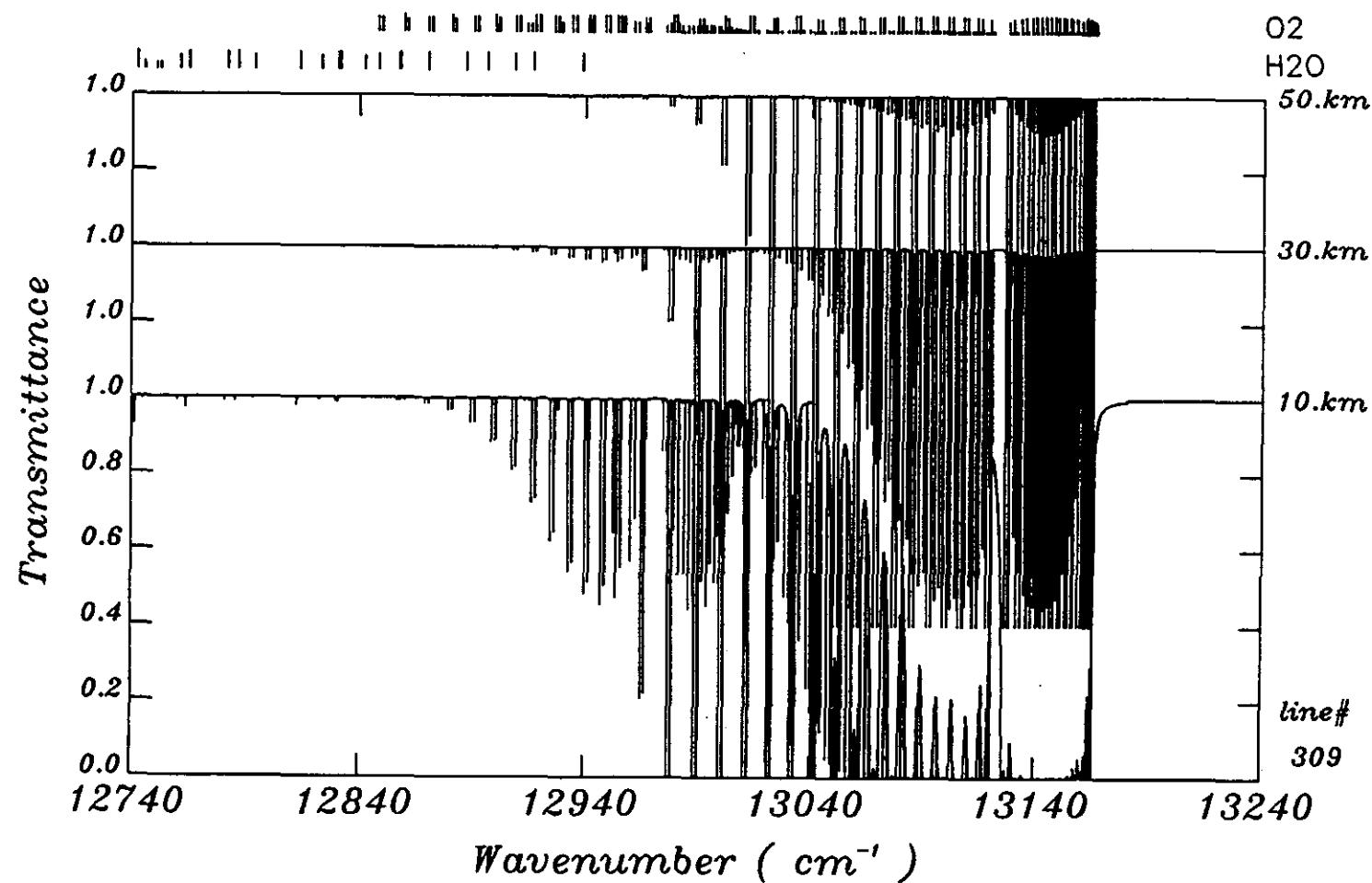


Fig.4 Transmittances in the visible spectral region at tangent altitudes of 10, 30, and 50 km (with standard temperature).

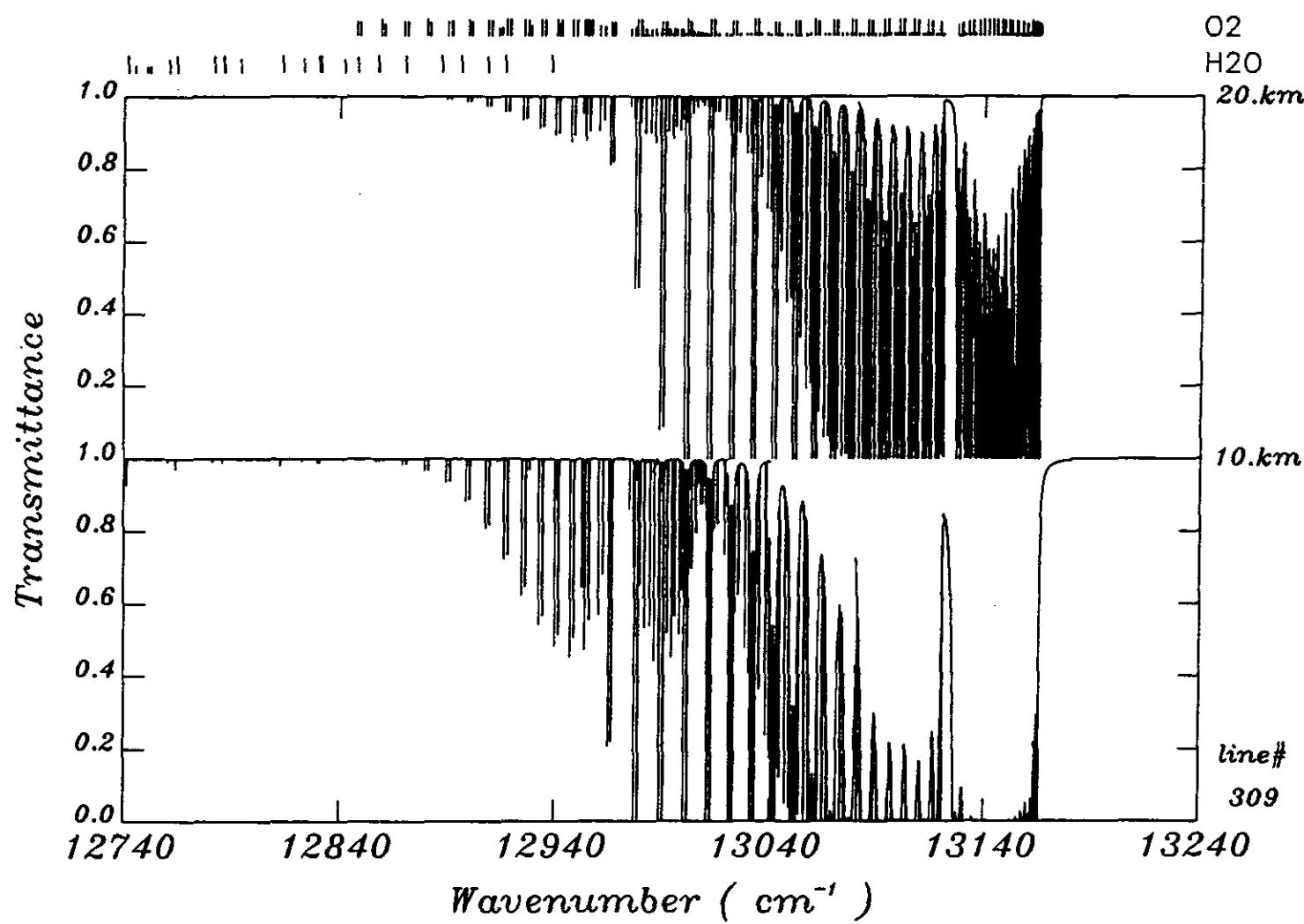


Fig.5 Transmittance comparison between 10 km and 20 km altitudes.

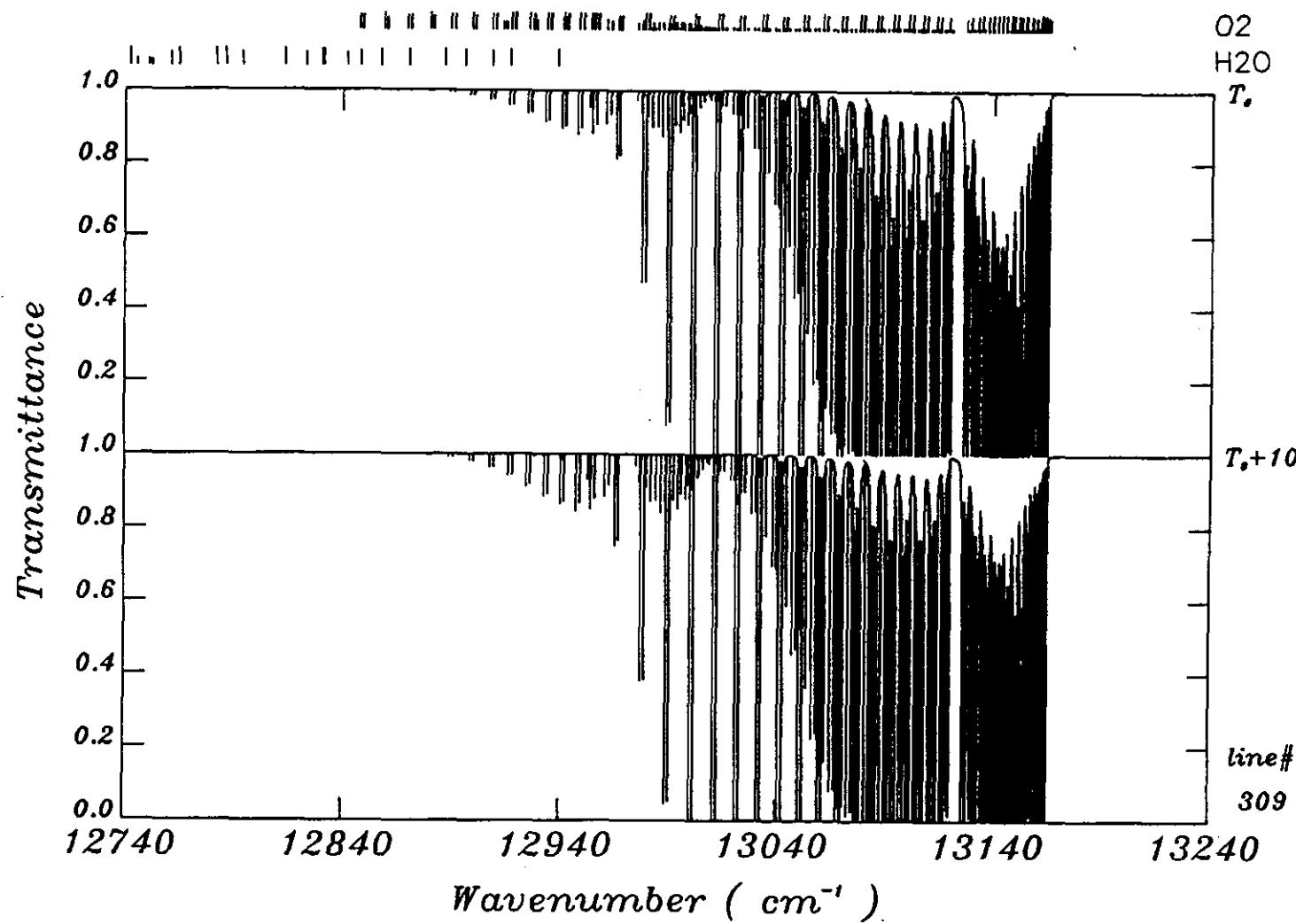


Fig.6 Transmittance comparison between standard temperature (T_0) and 10 degree increased temperature ($T_0 + 10$) at a tangent altitude of 20 km.

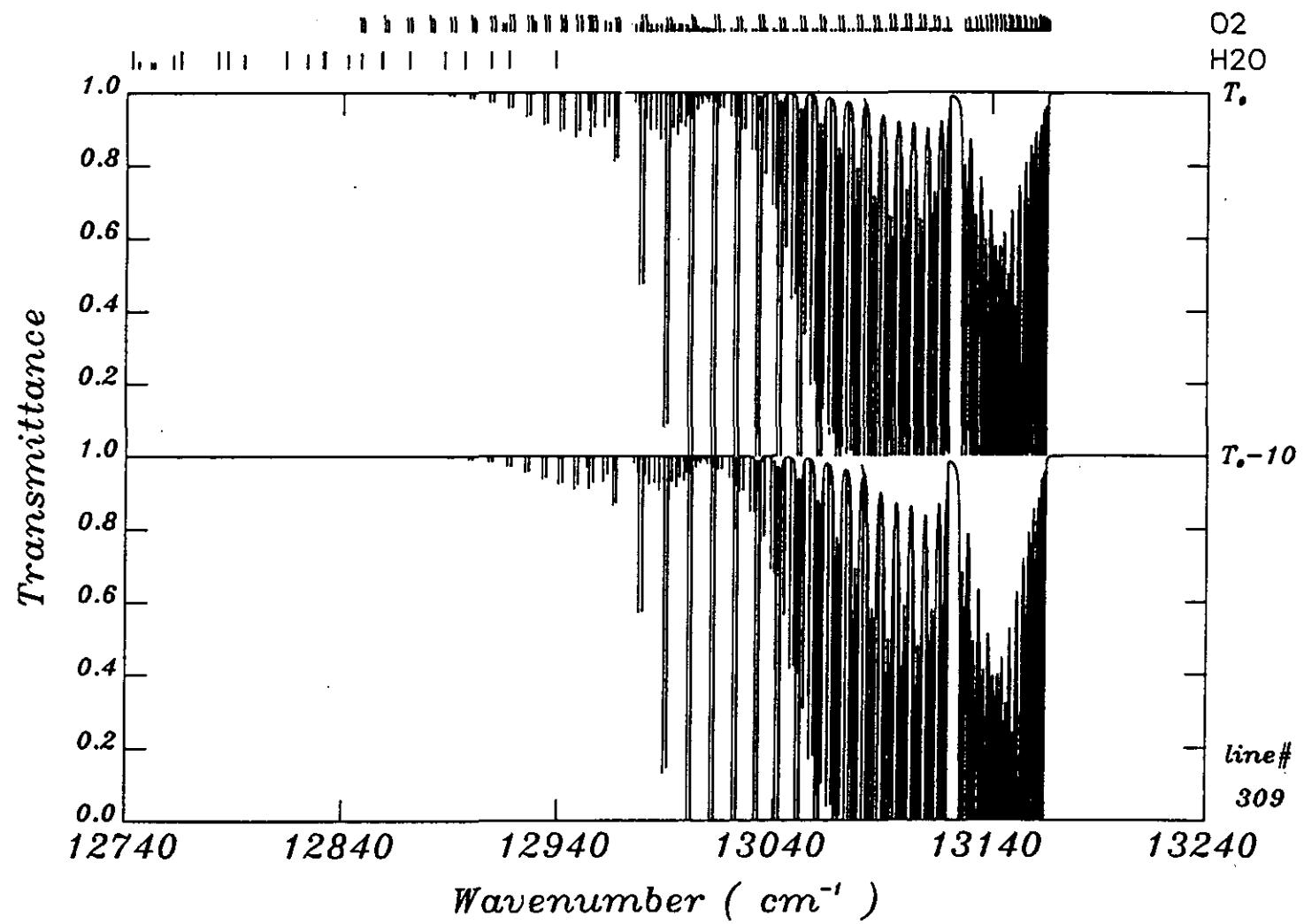


Fig.7 Transmittance comparison between standard temperature (T_0) and 10 degree decreased temperature ($T_0 - 10$) at a tangent altitude of 20 km.

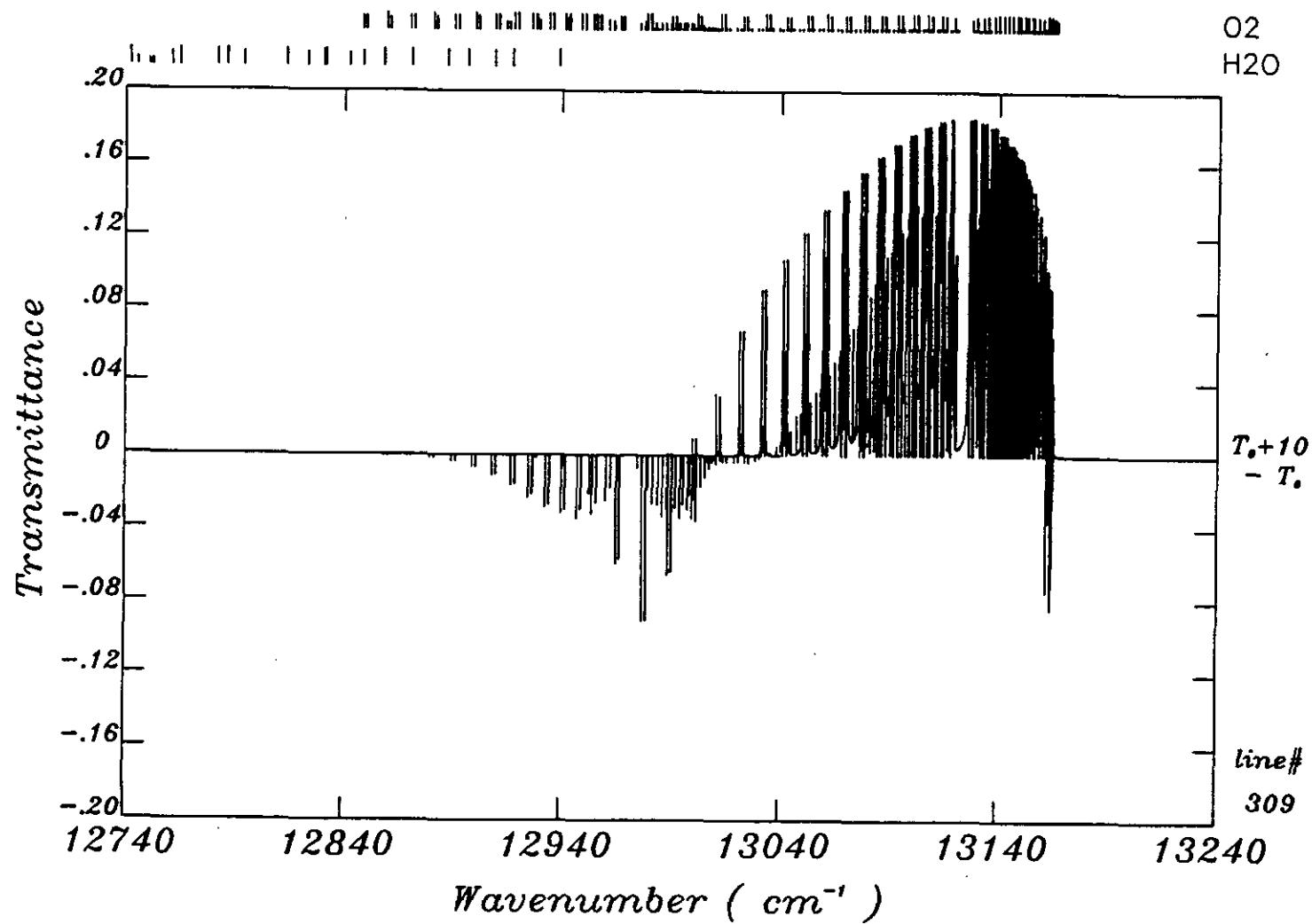


Fig.8 Transmittance difference between standard temperature (T_0) and 10 degree increased temperature ($T_0 + 10$) at a tangent altitude of 20 km.

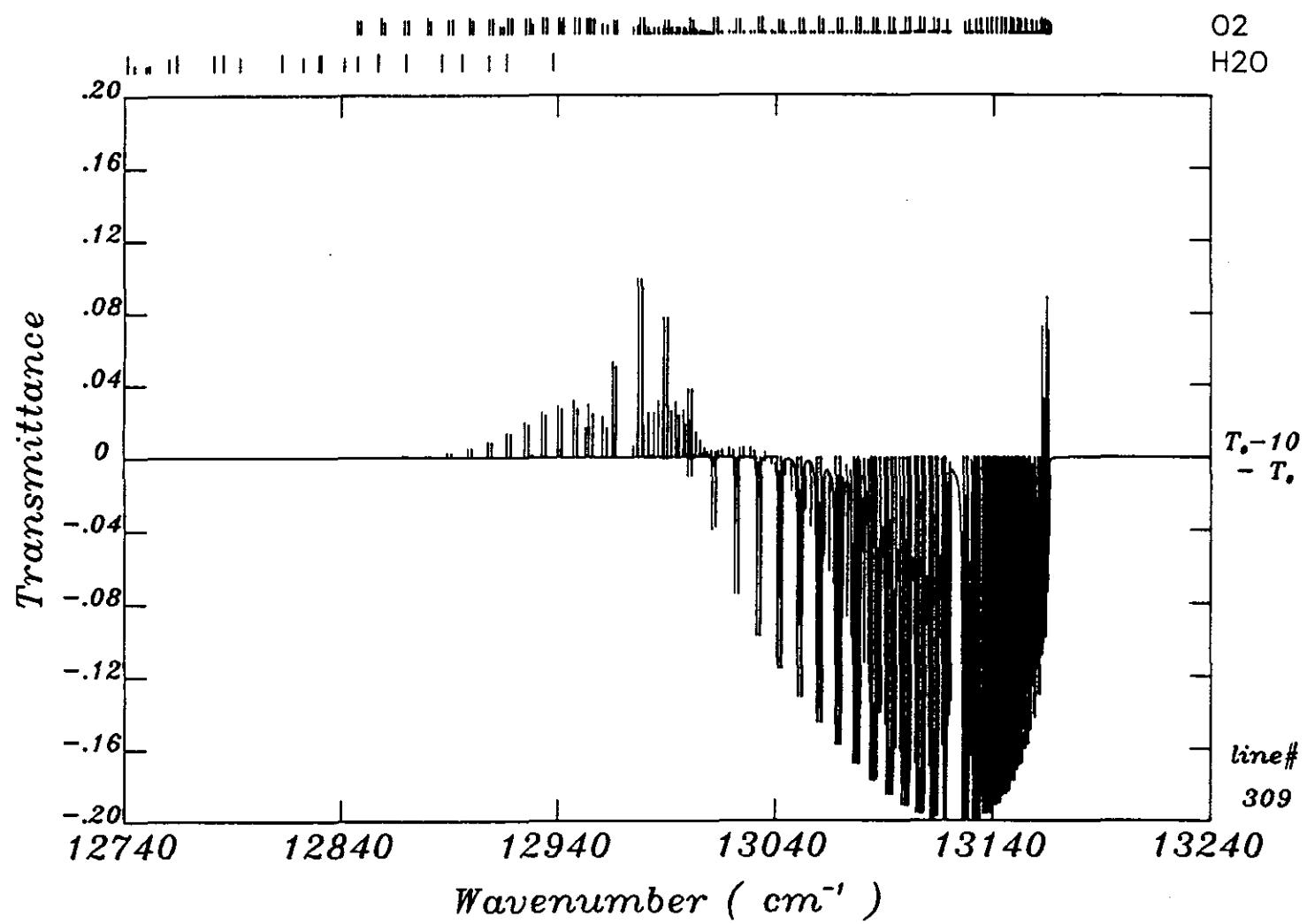
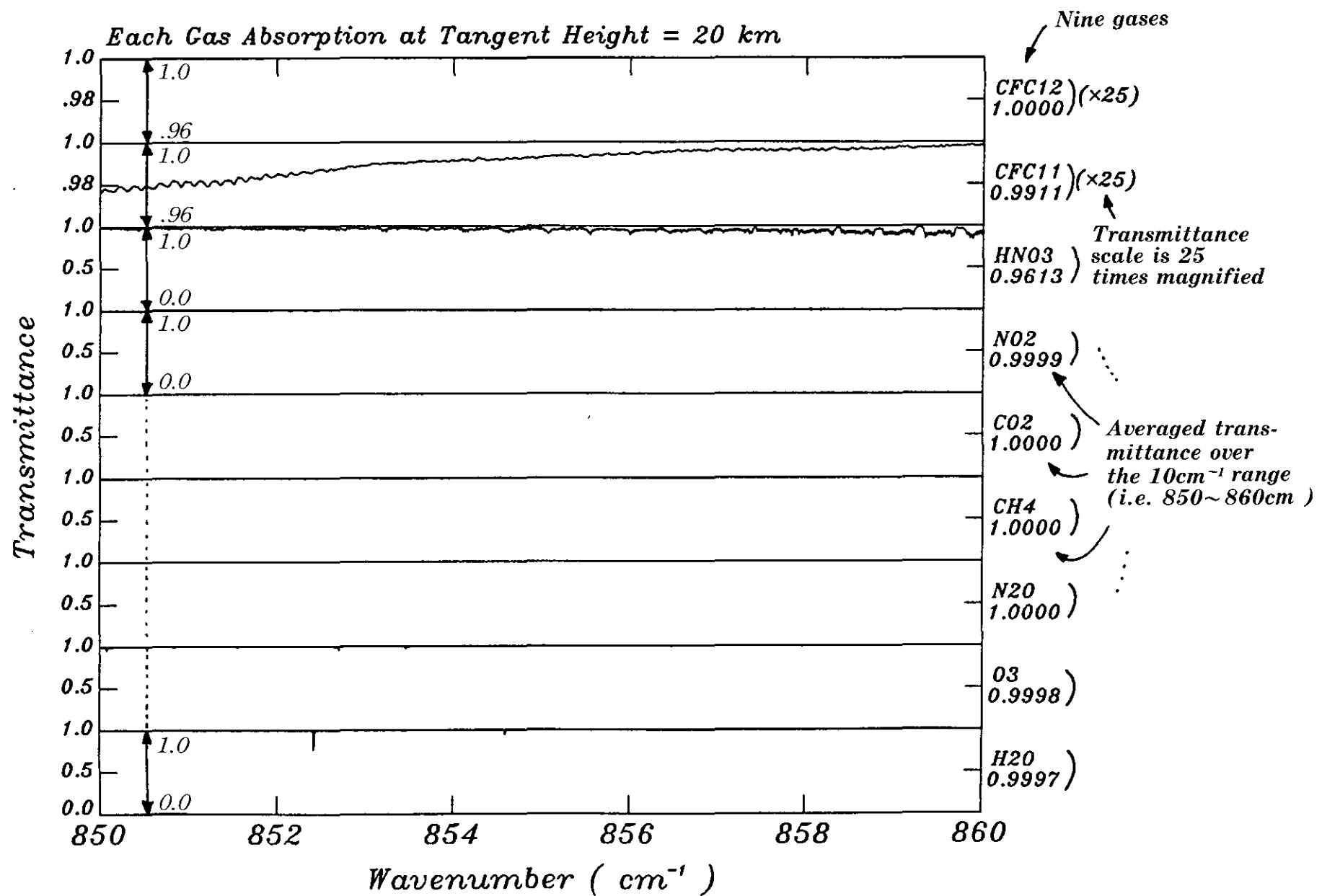


Fig.9 Transmittance difference between standard temperature (T_0) and 10 degree decreased temperature ($T_0 - 10$) at a tangent altitude of 20 km.

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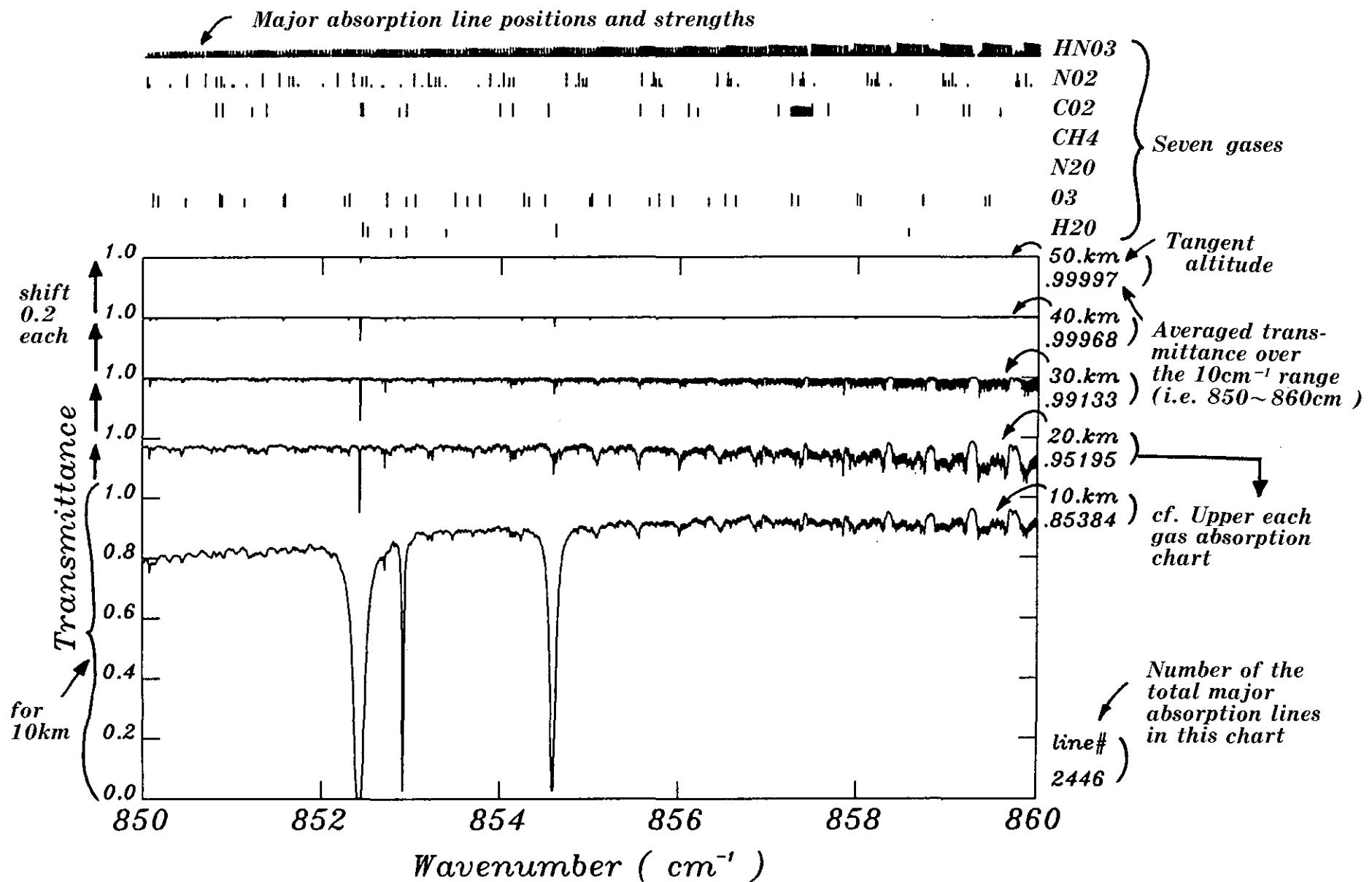
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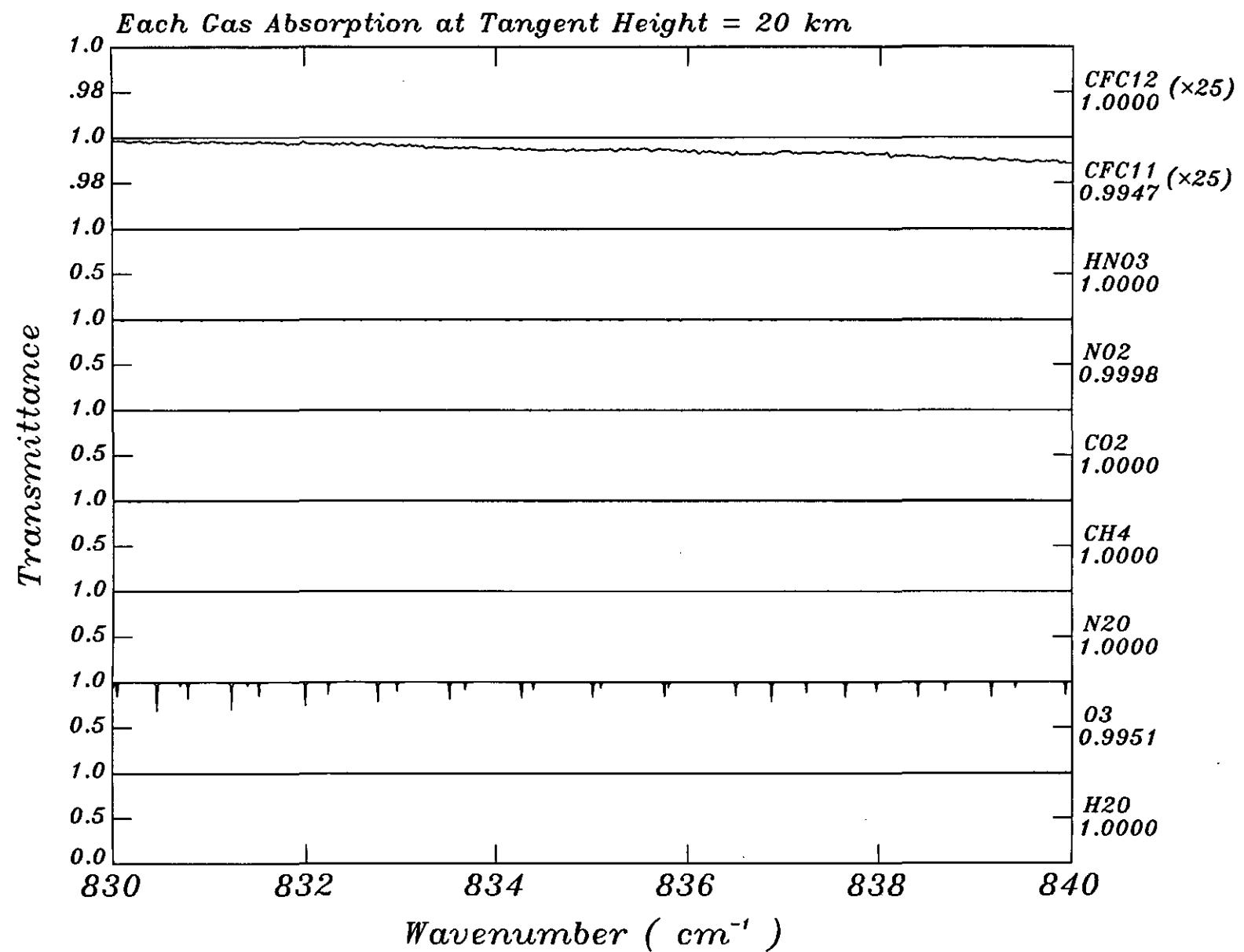


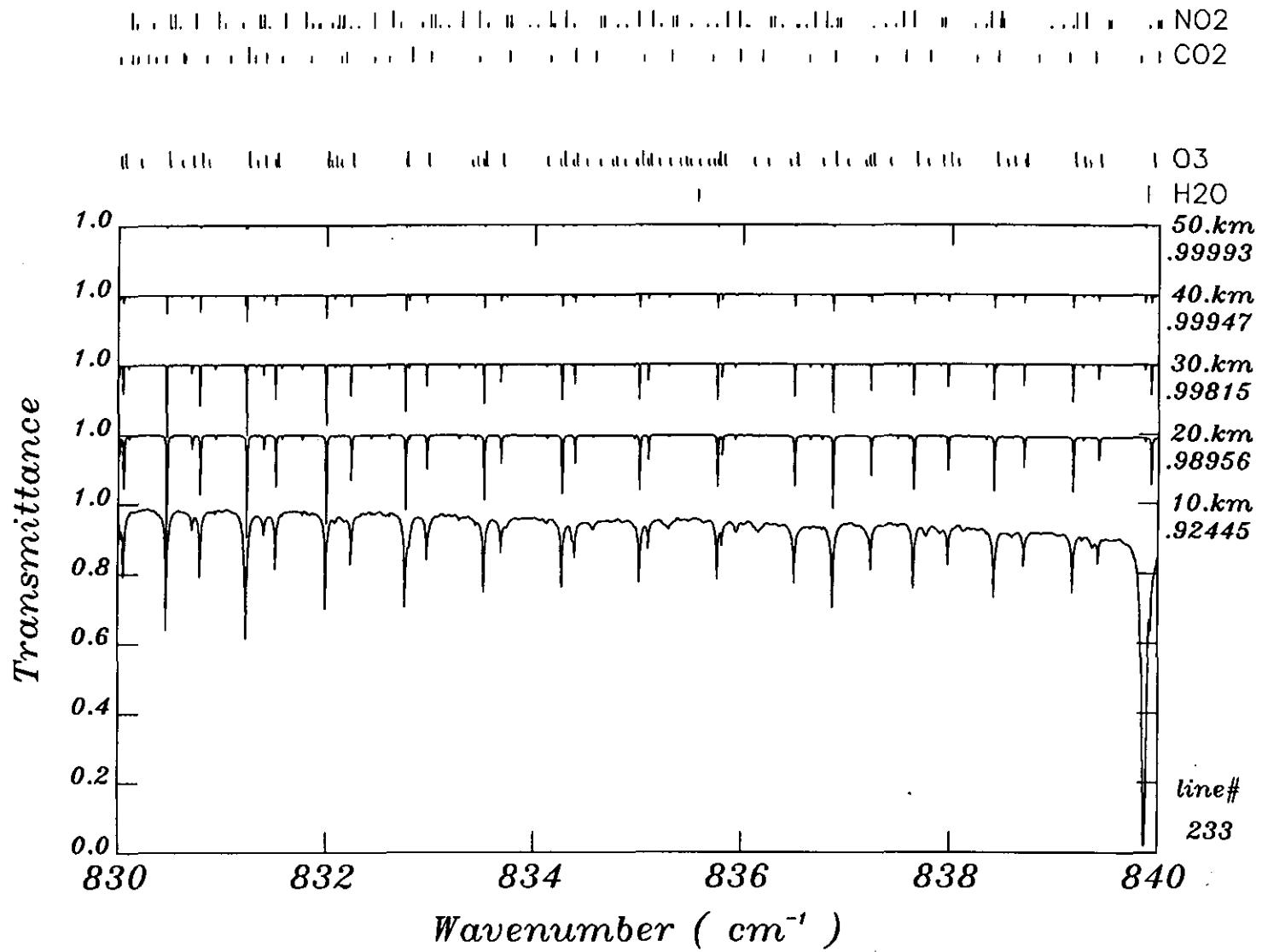
Atlas of the Infrared

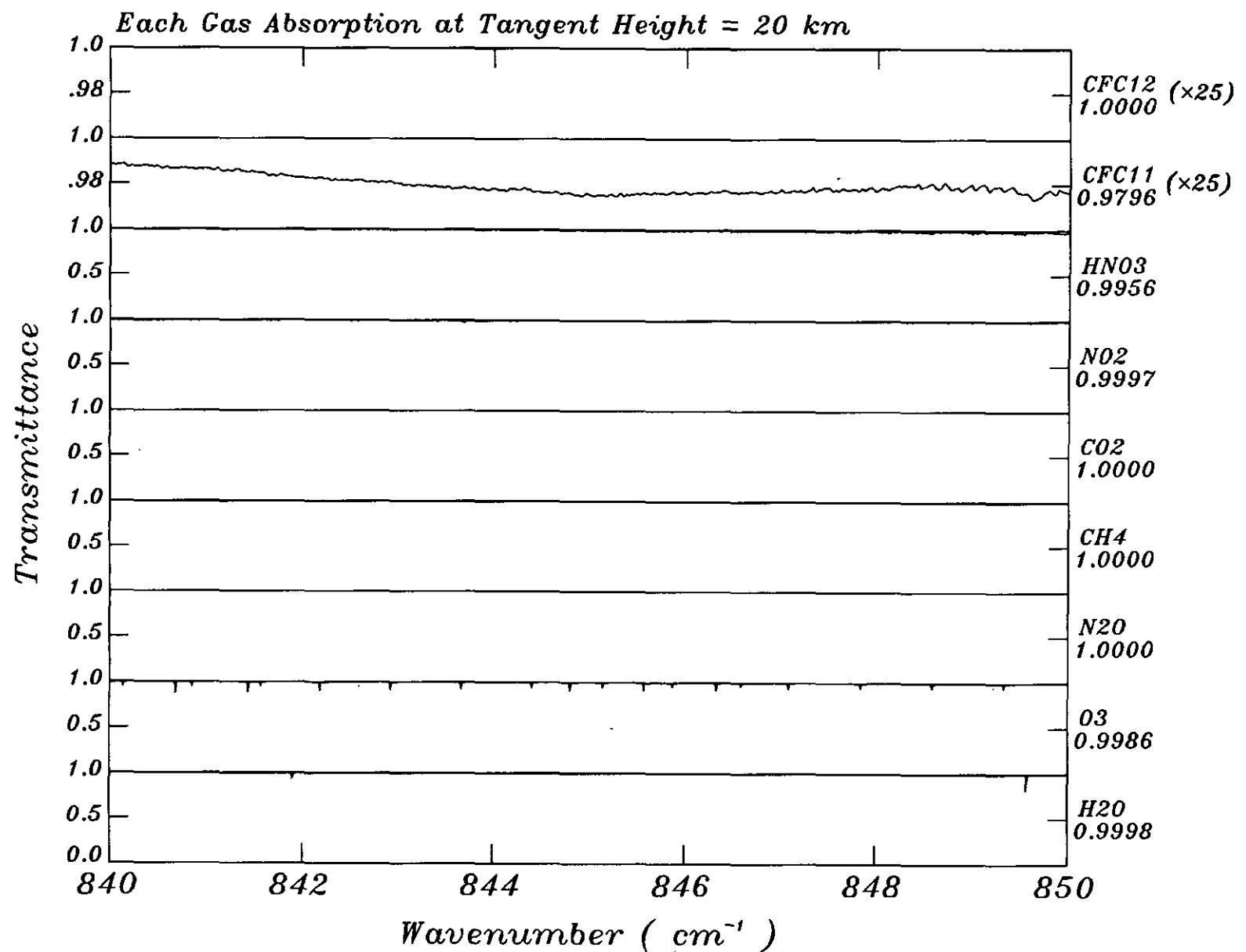
Absorption Spectrum

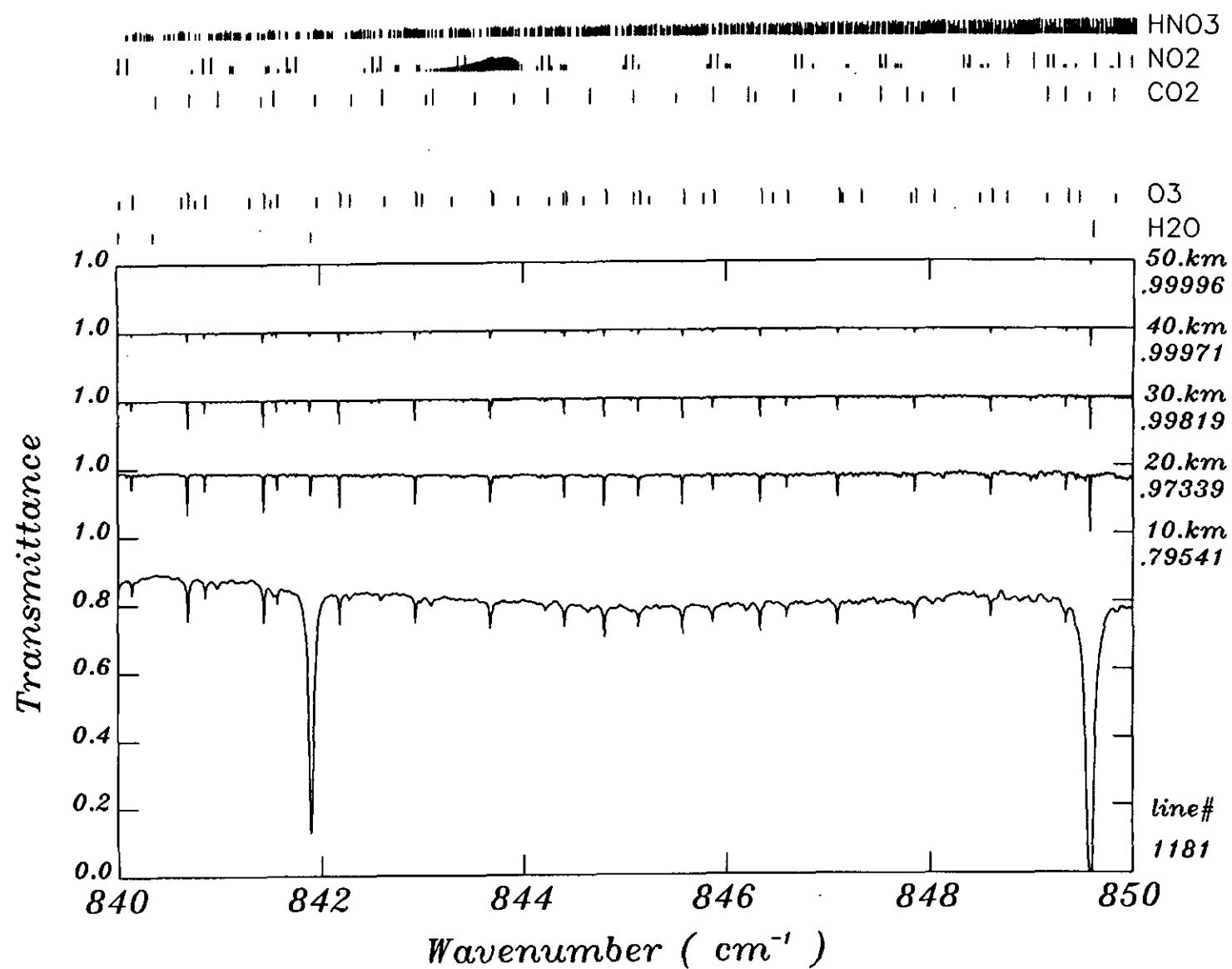
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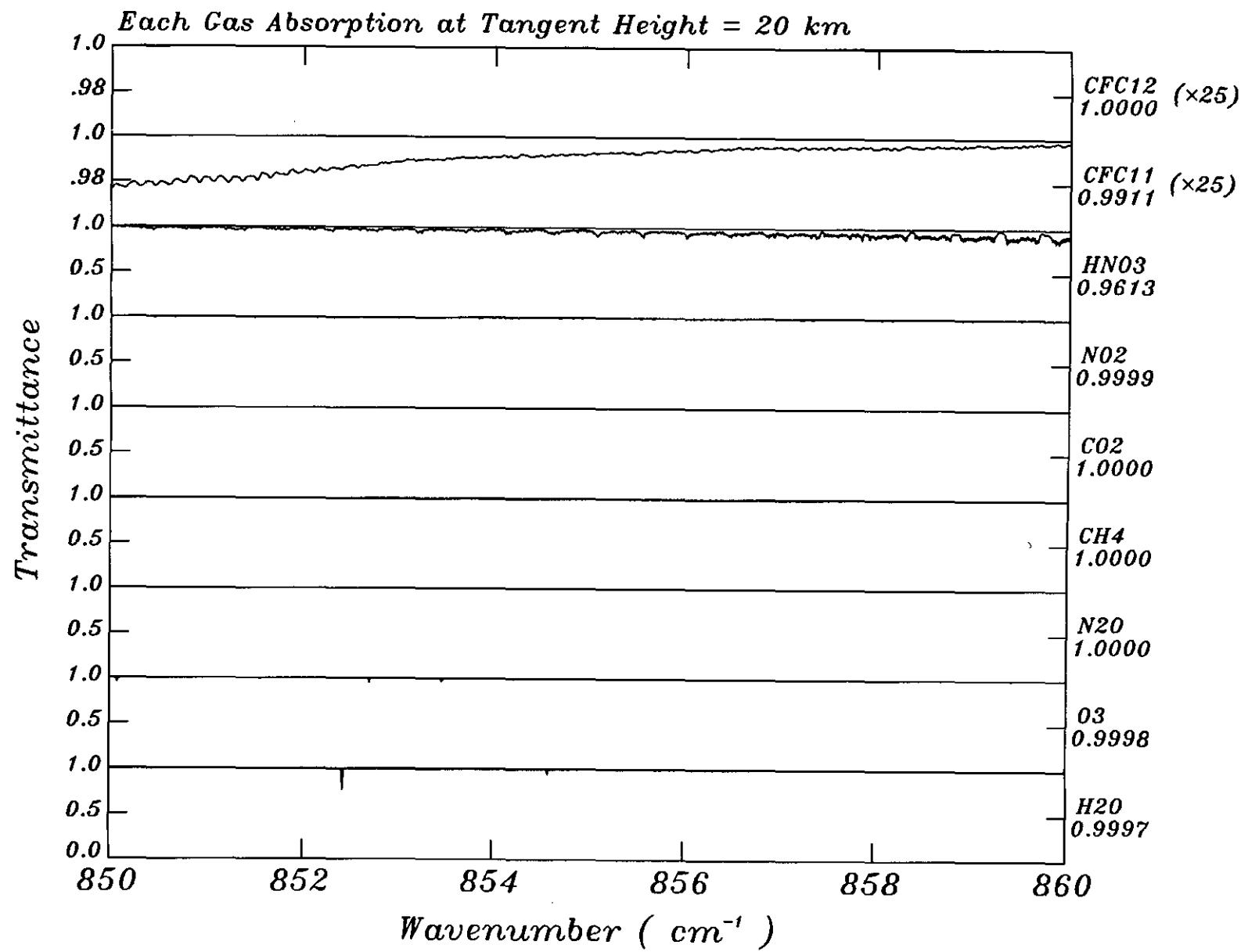


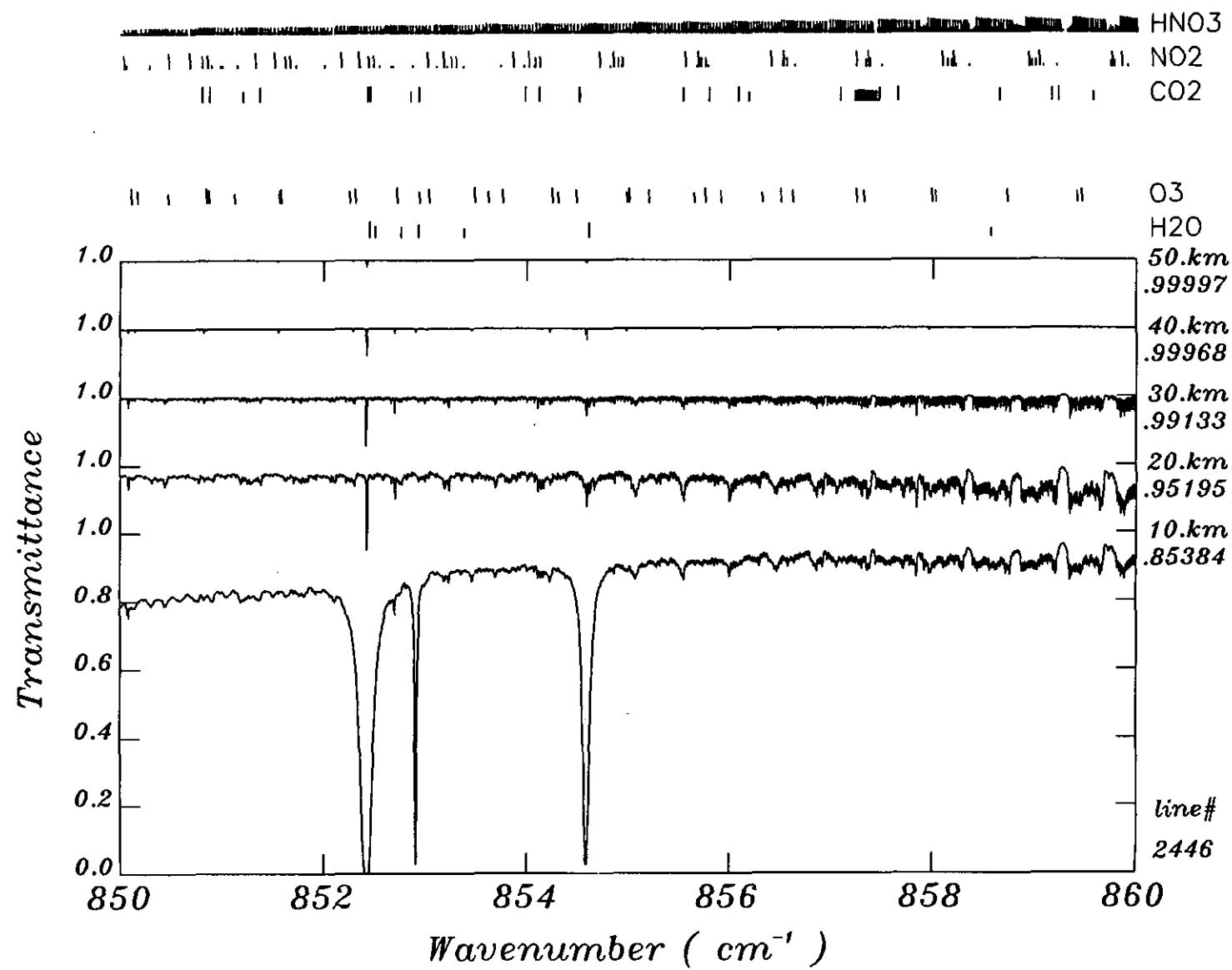


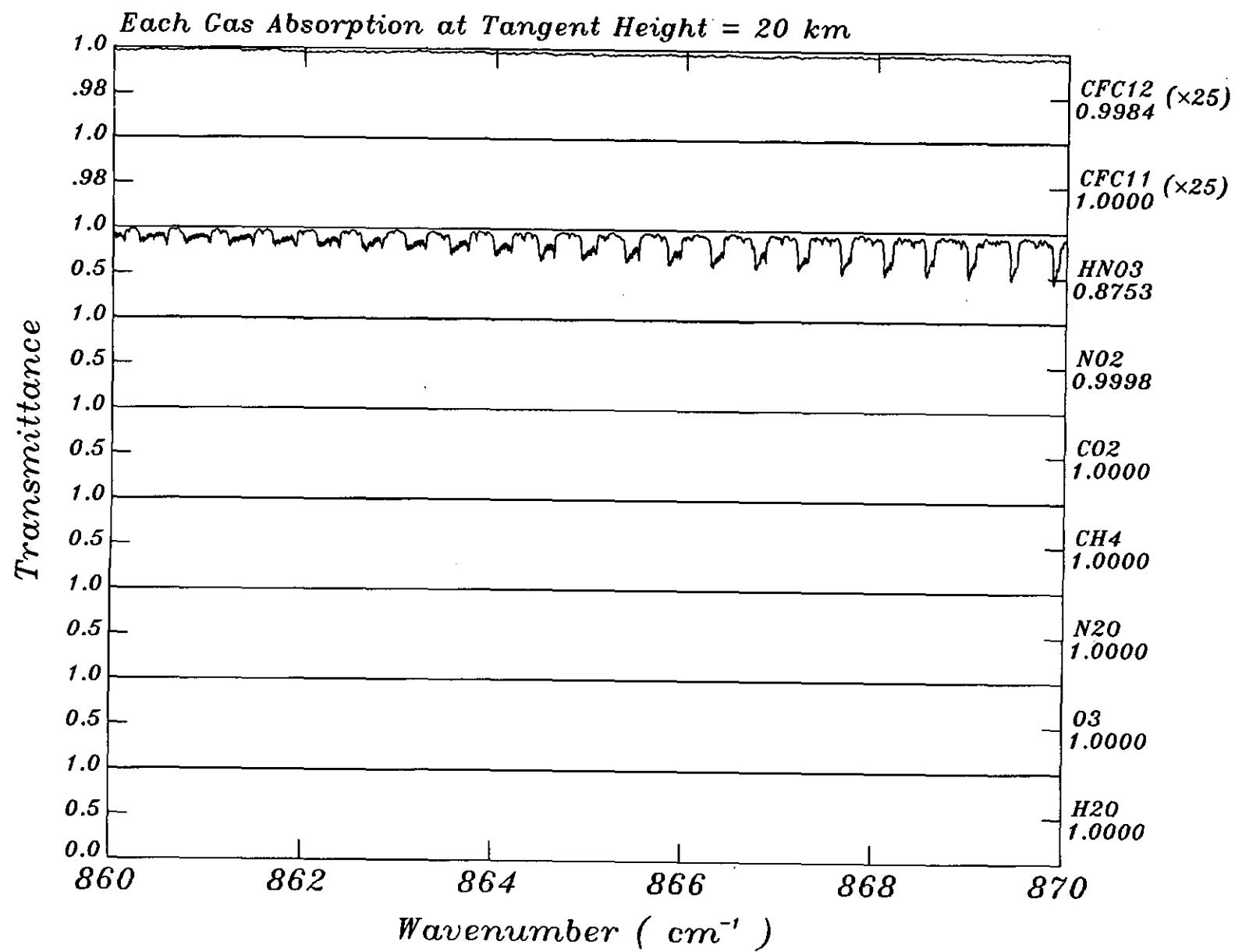


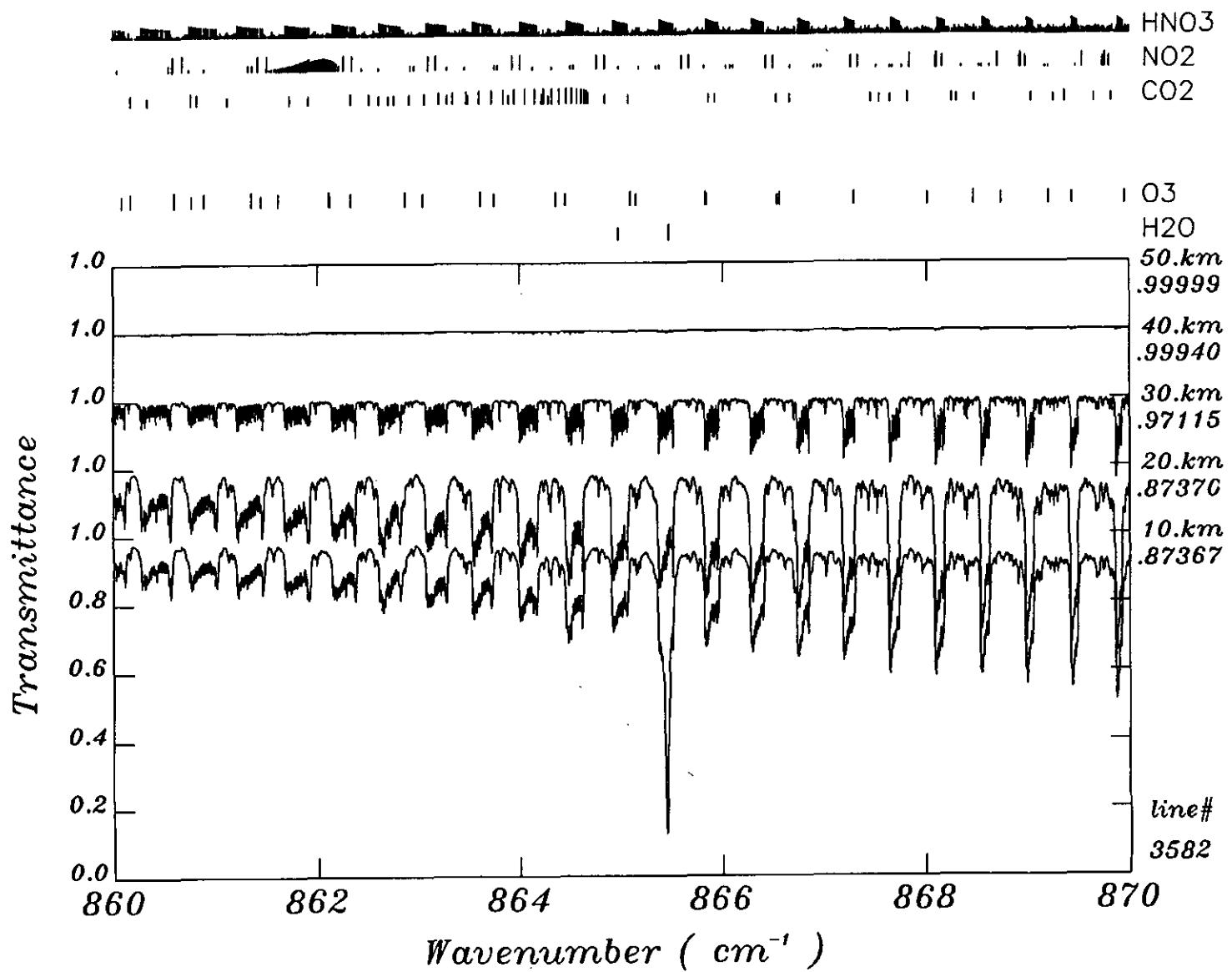


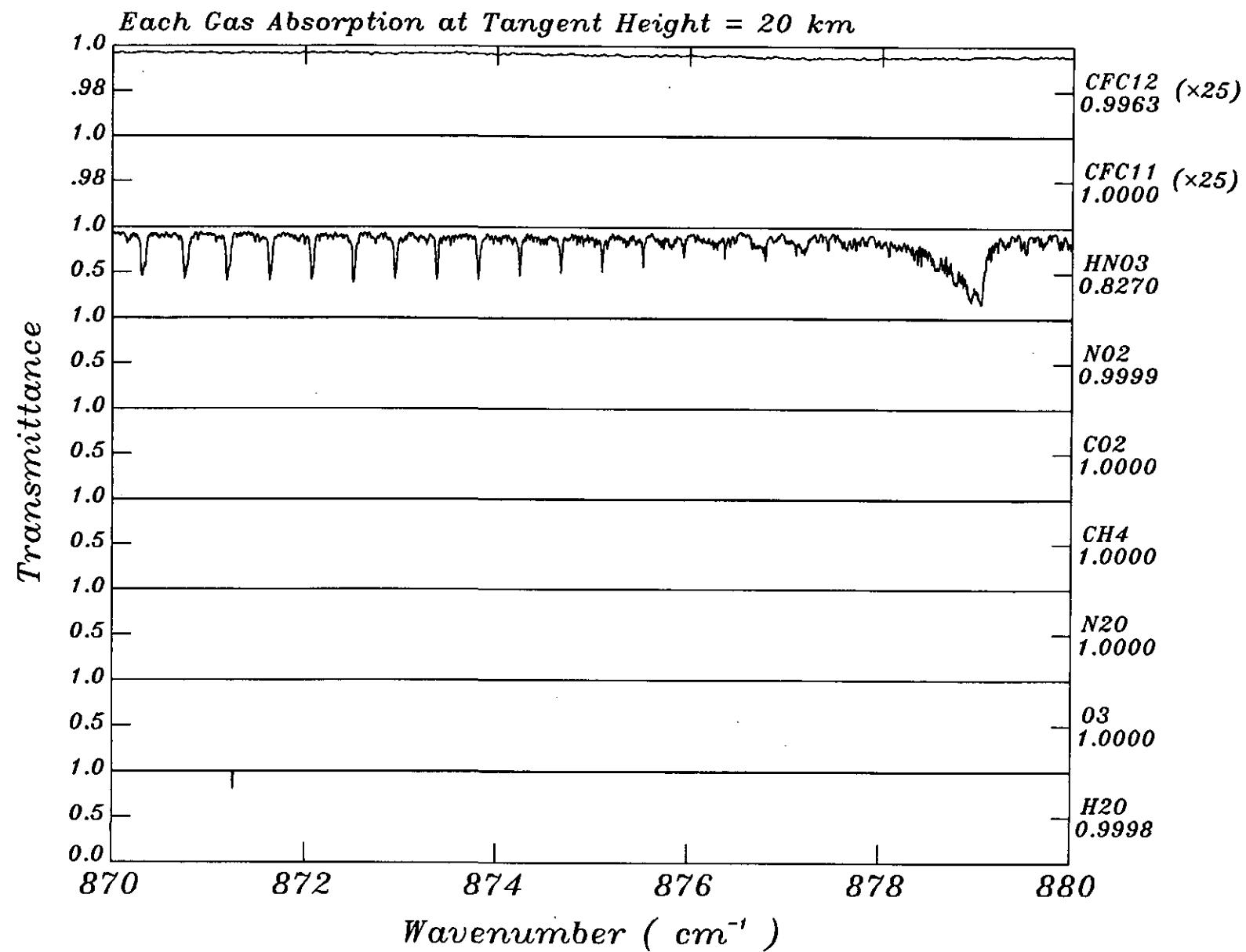


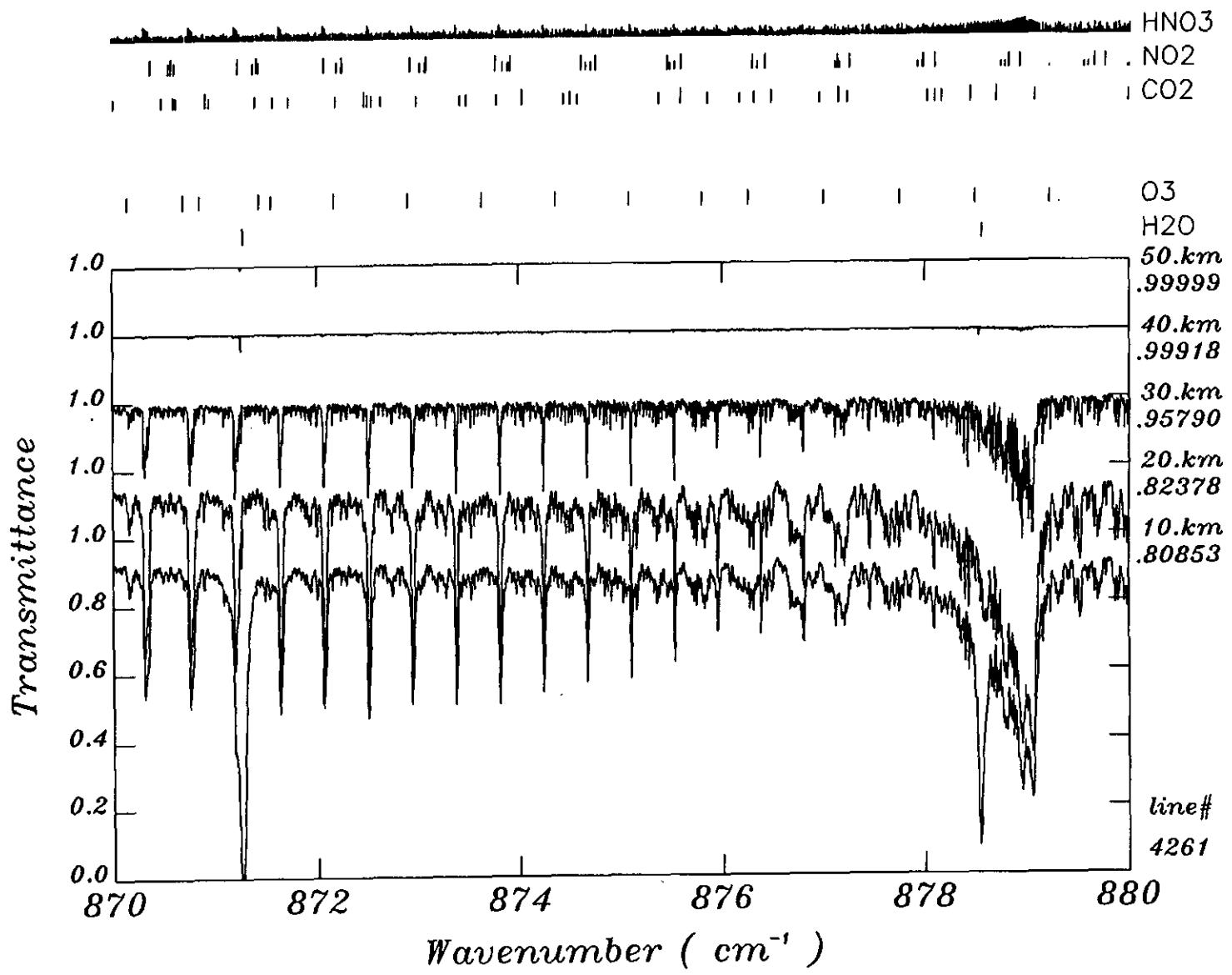


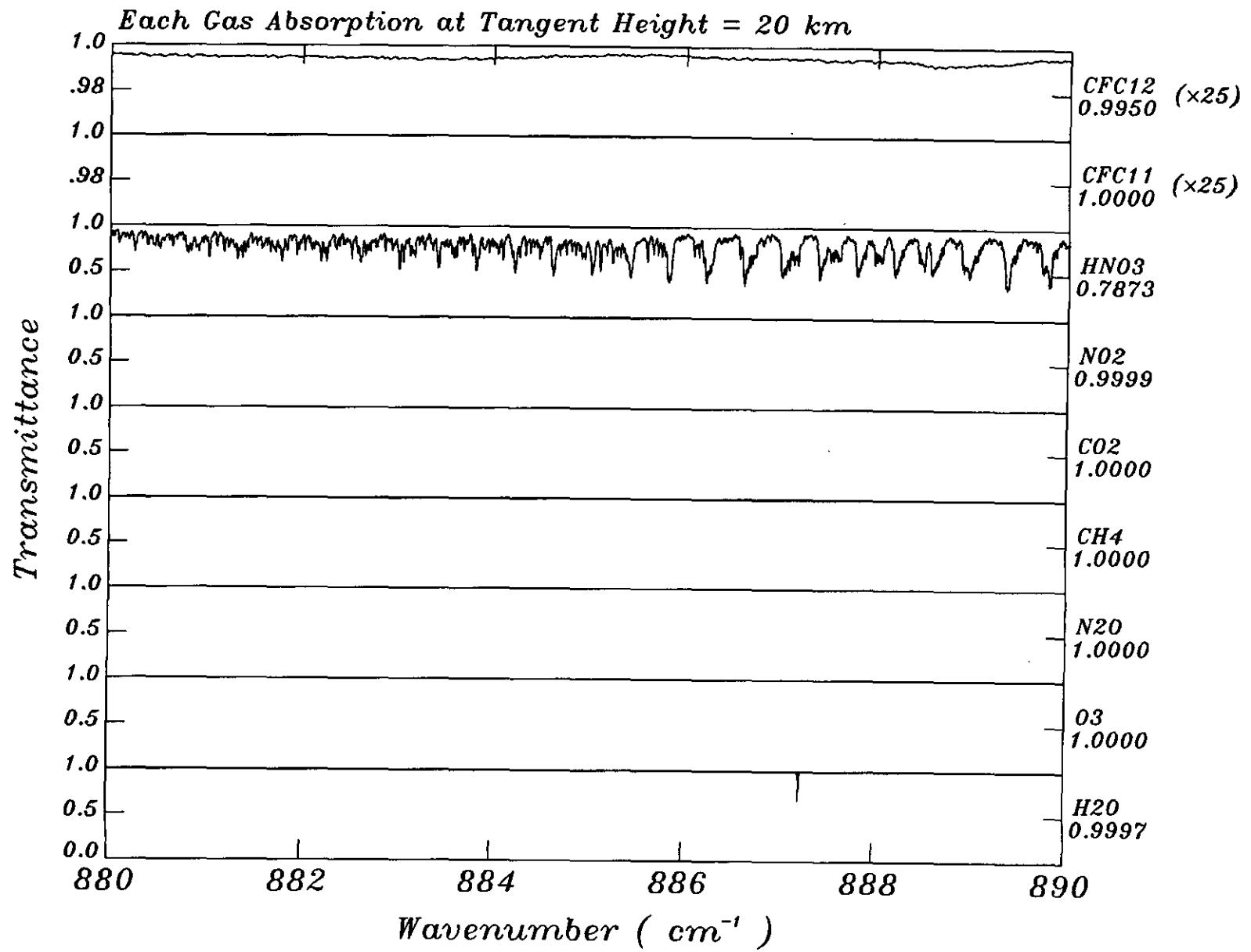


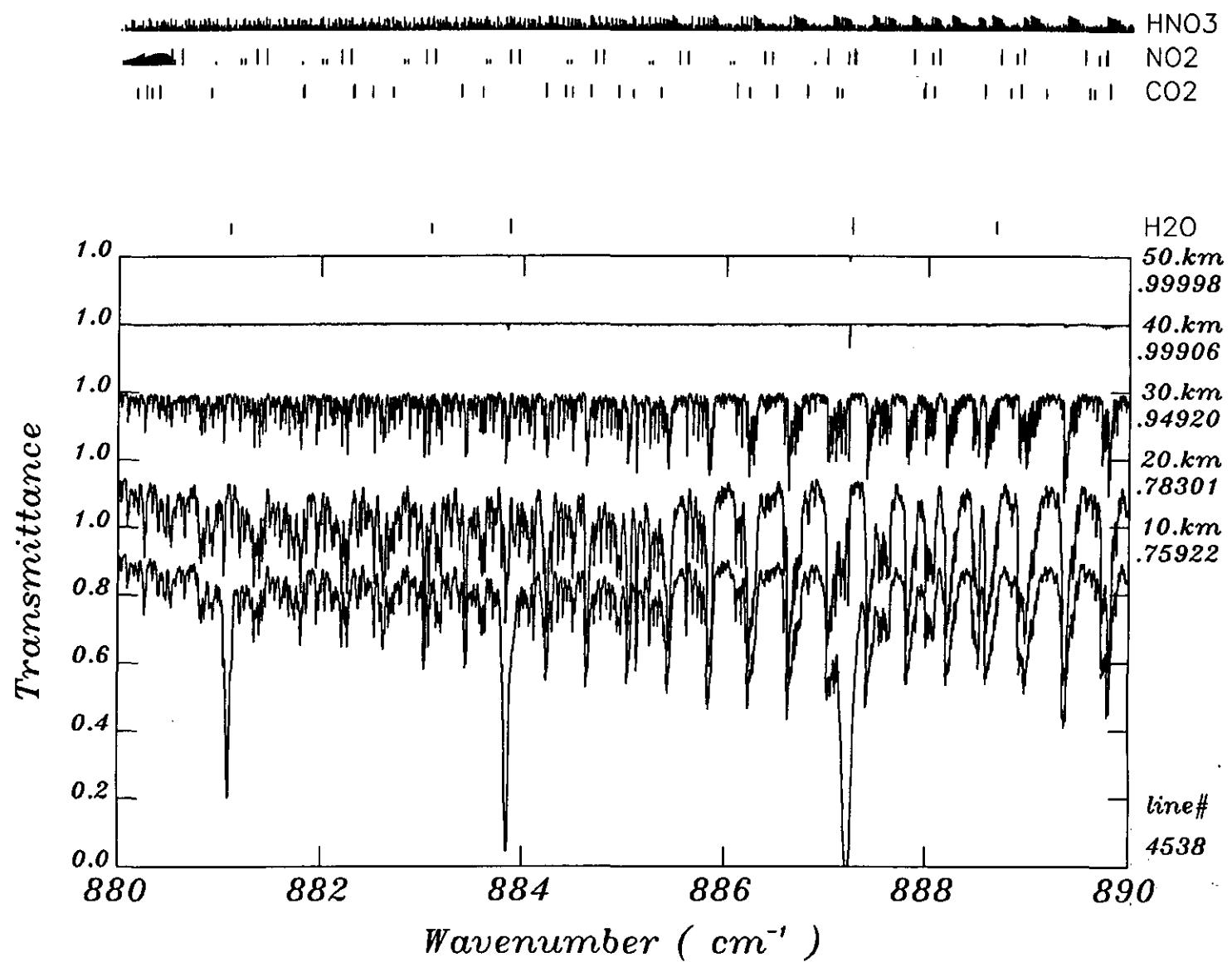




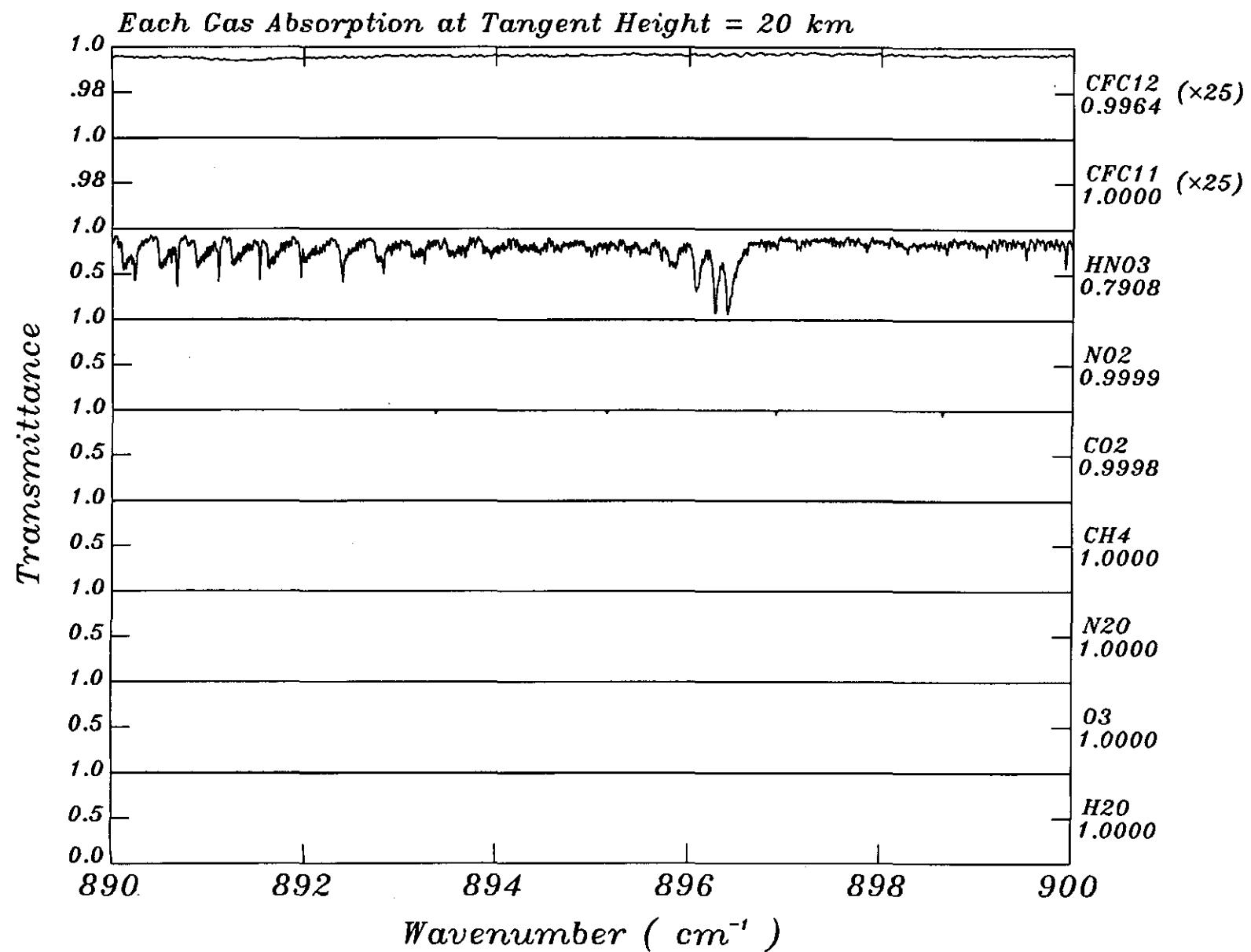


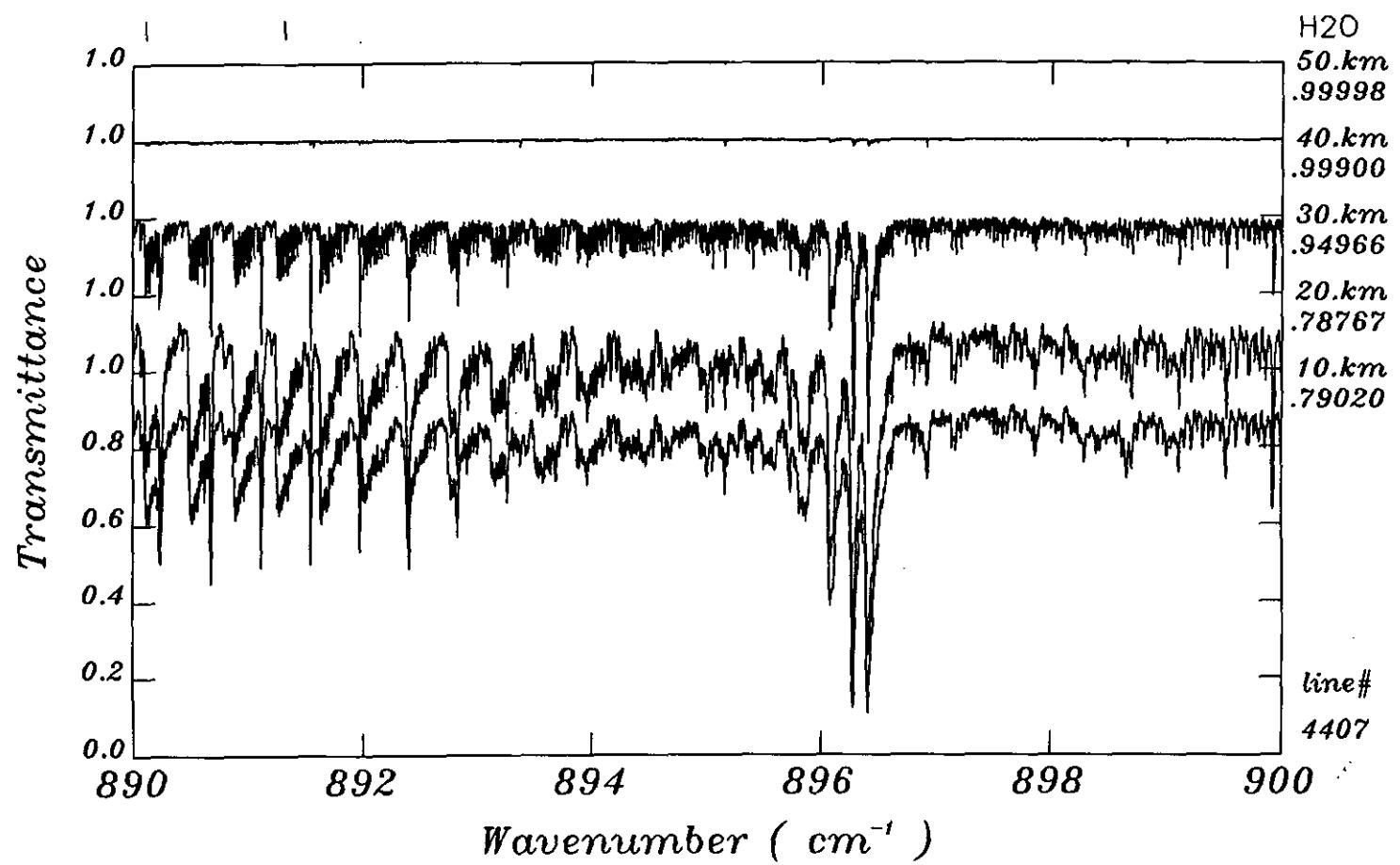
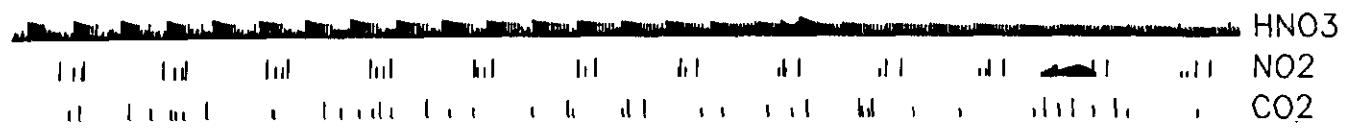


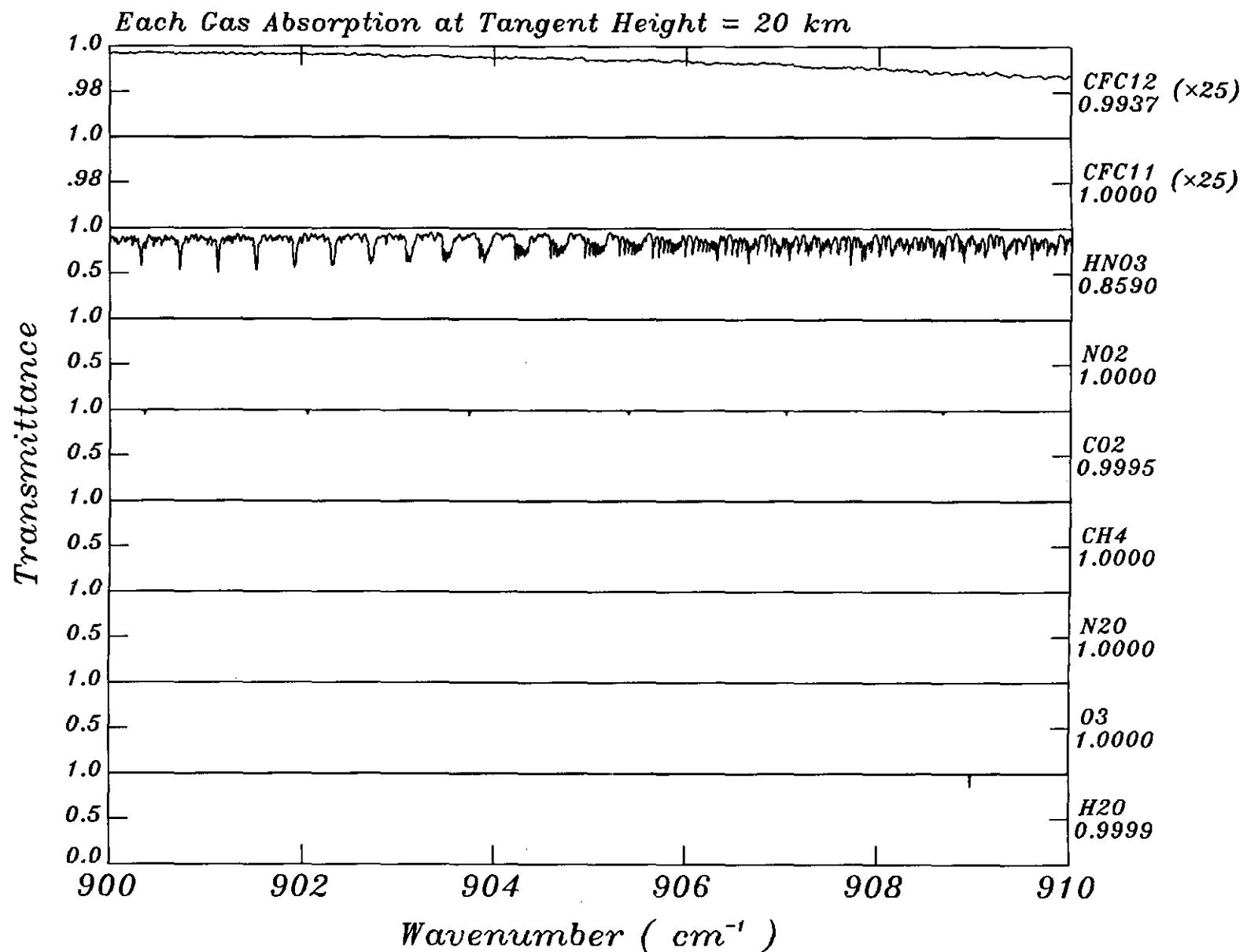


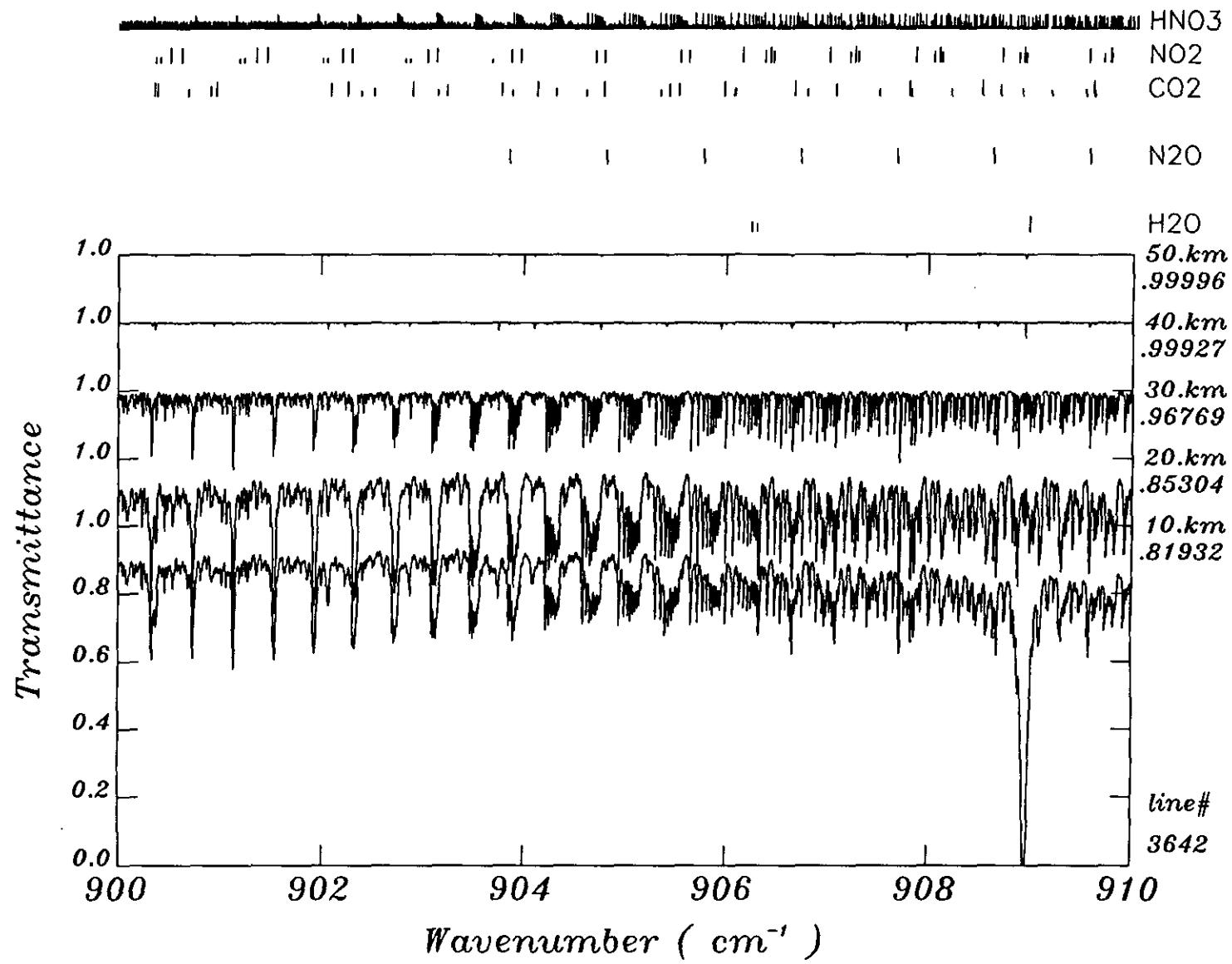


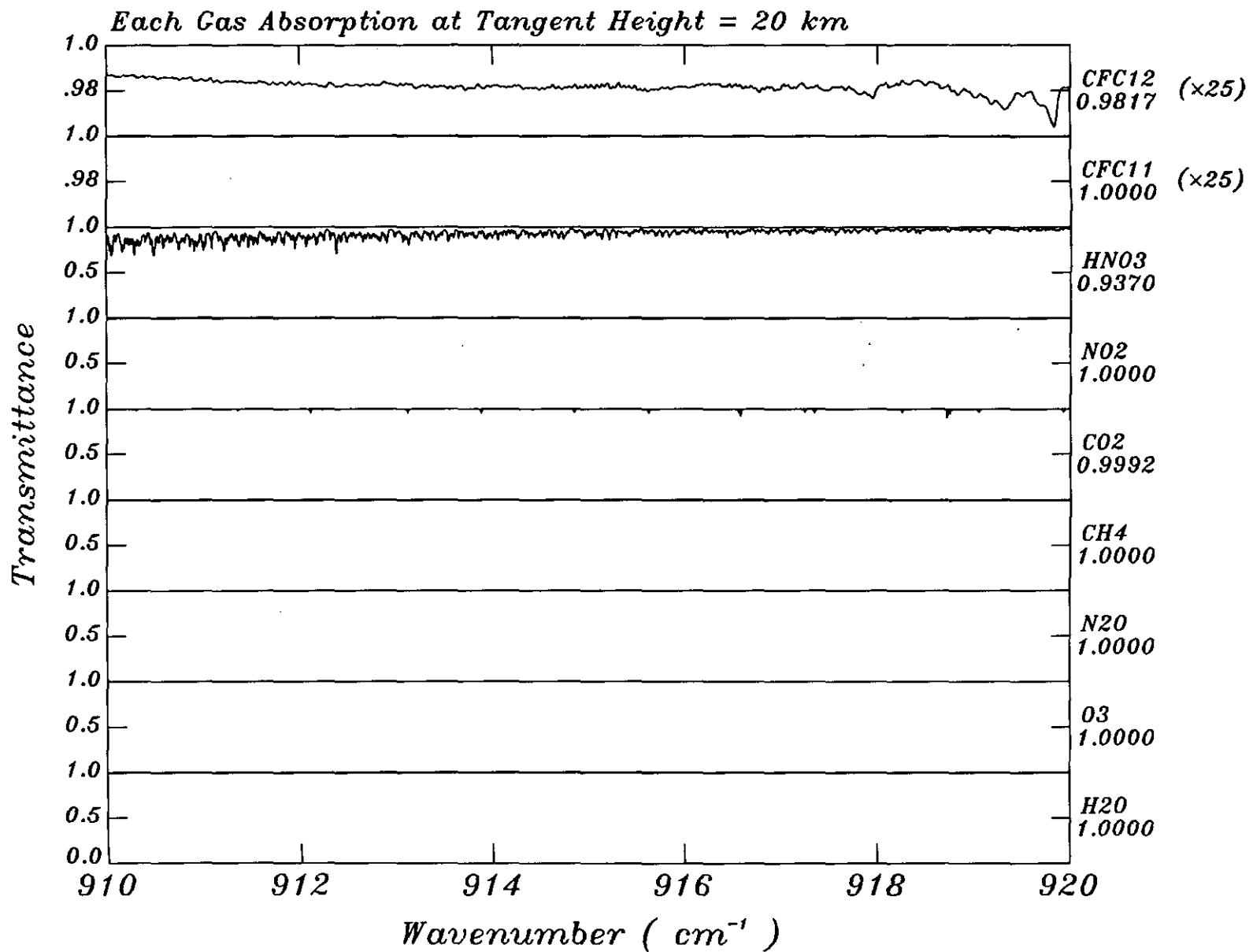
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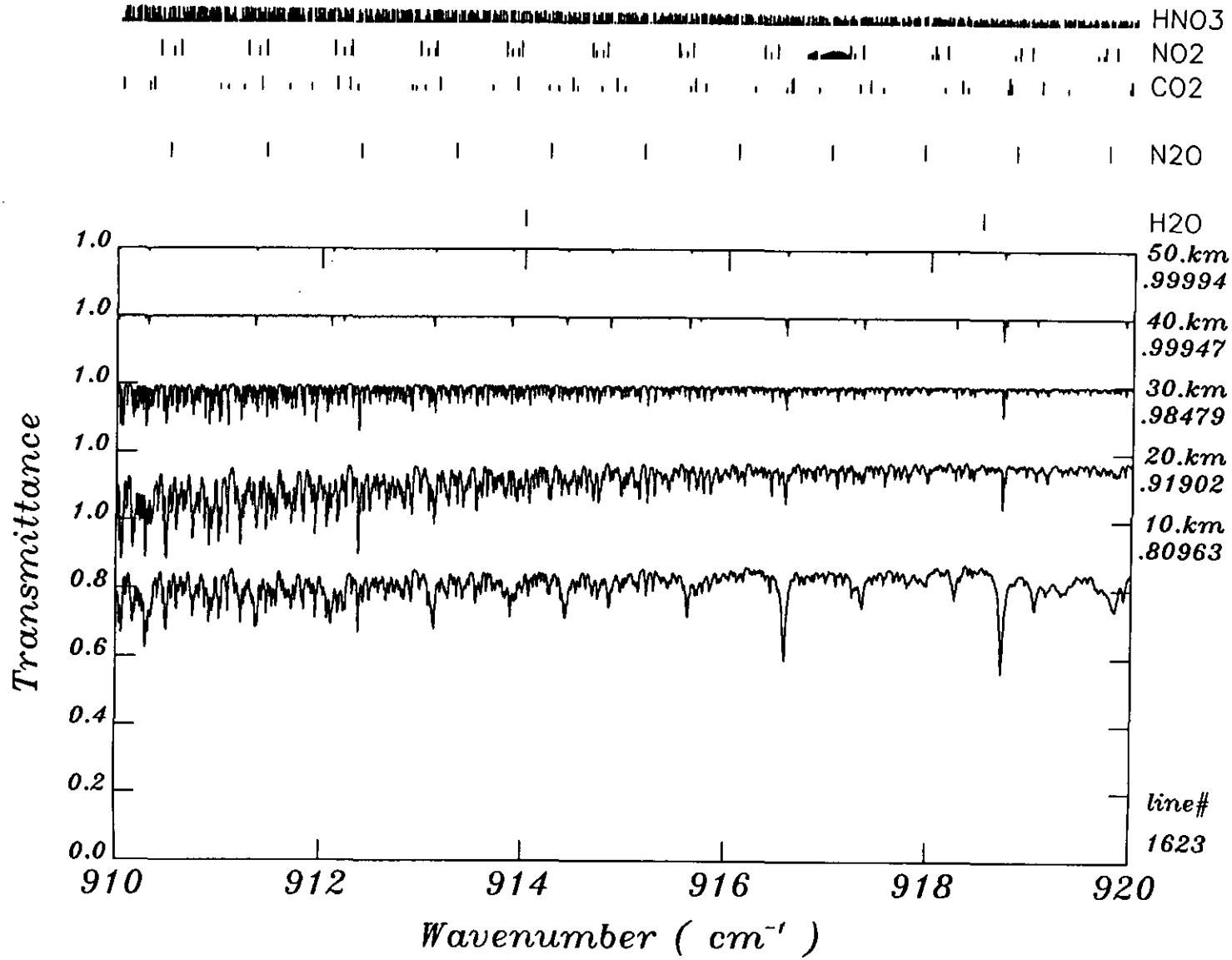


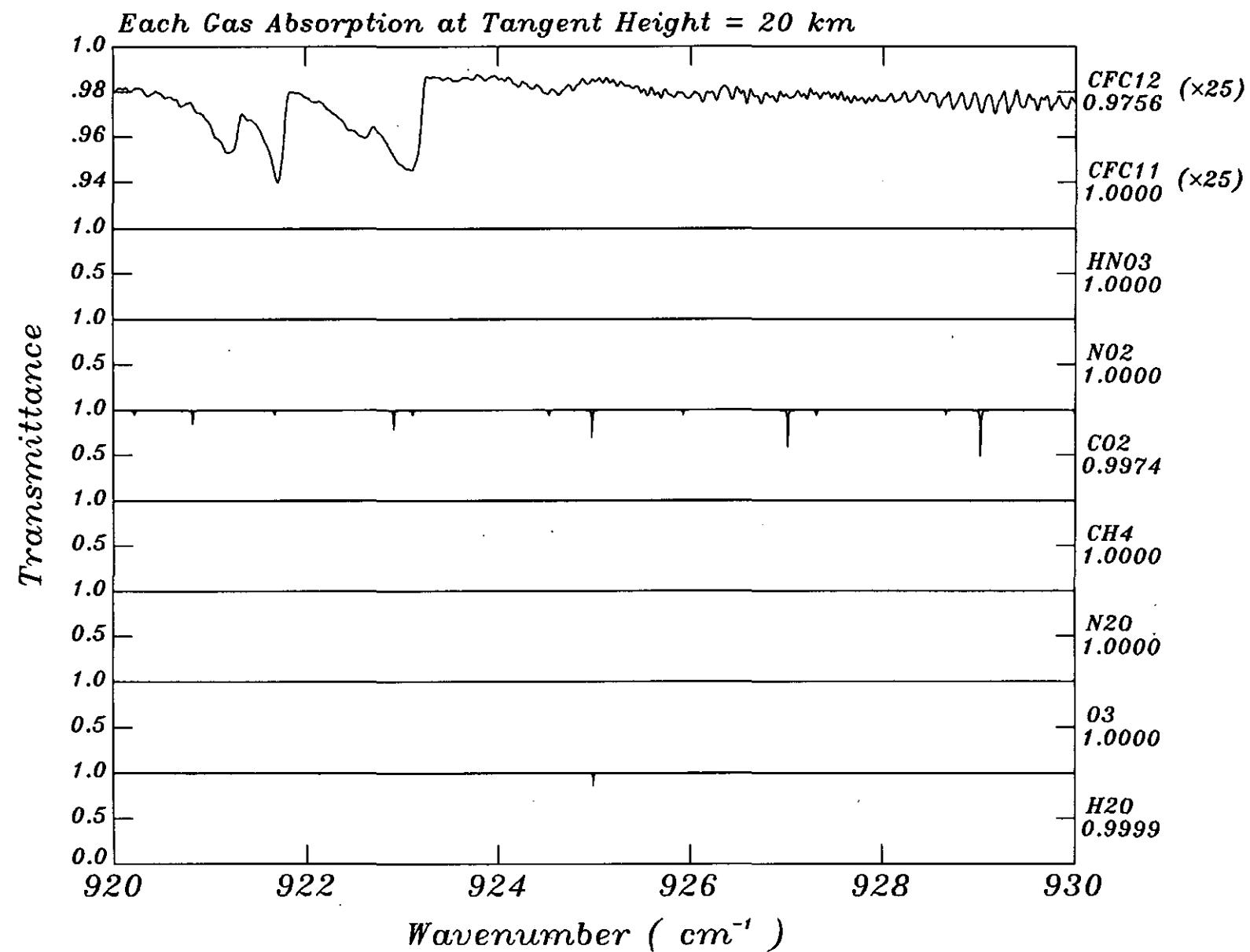


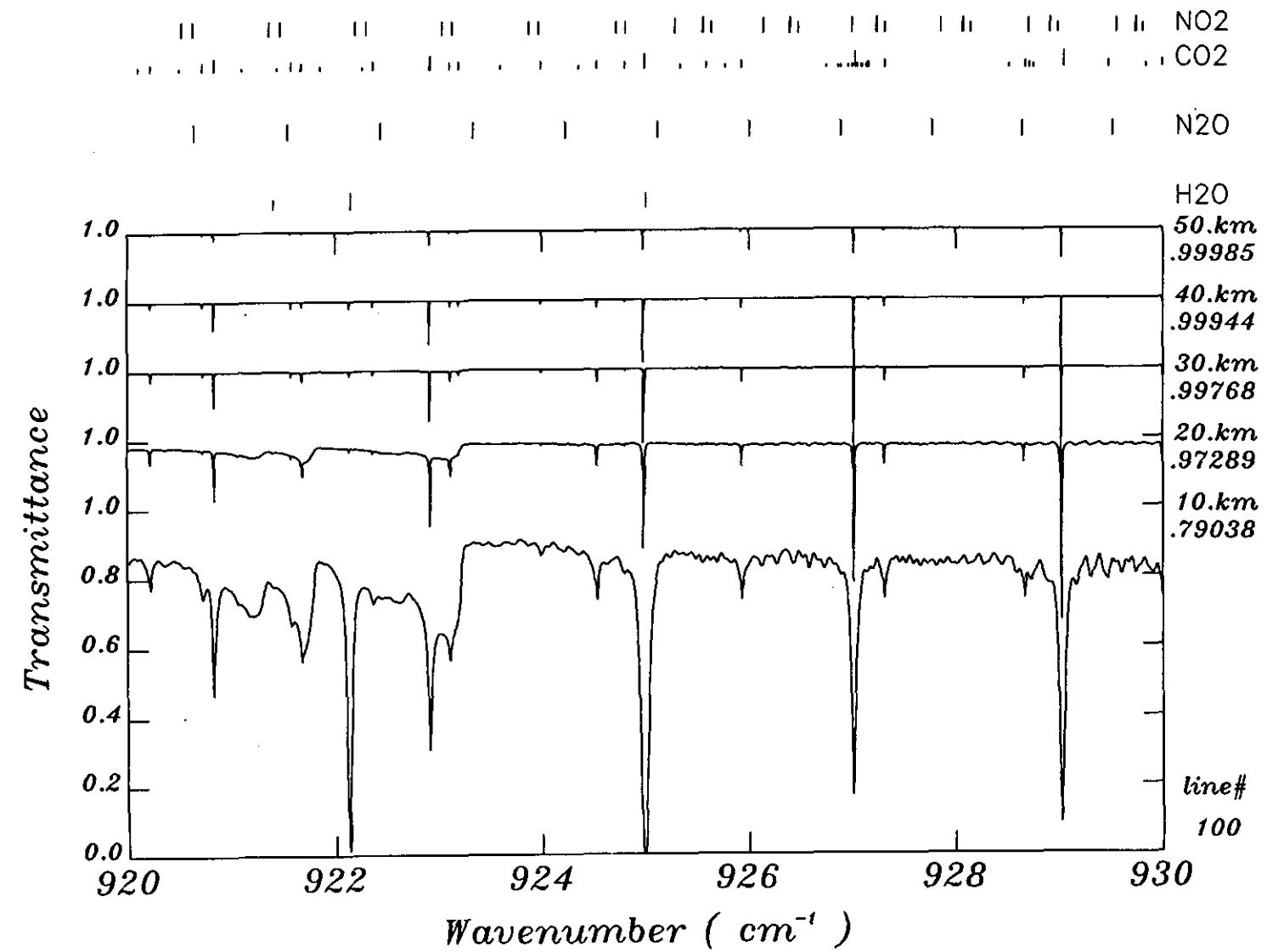


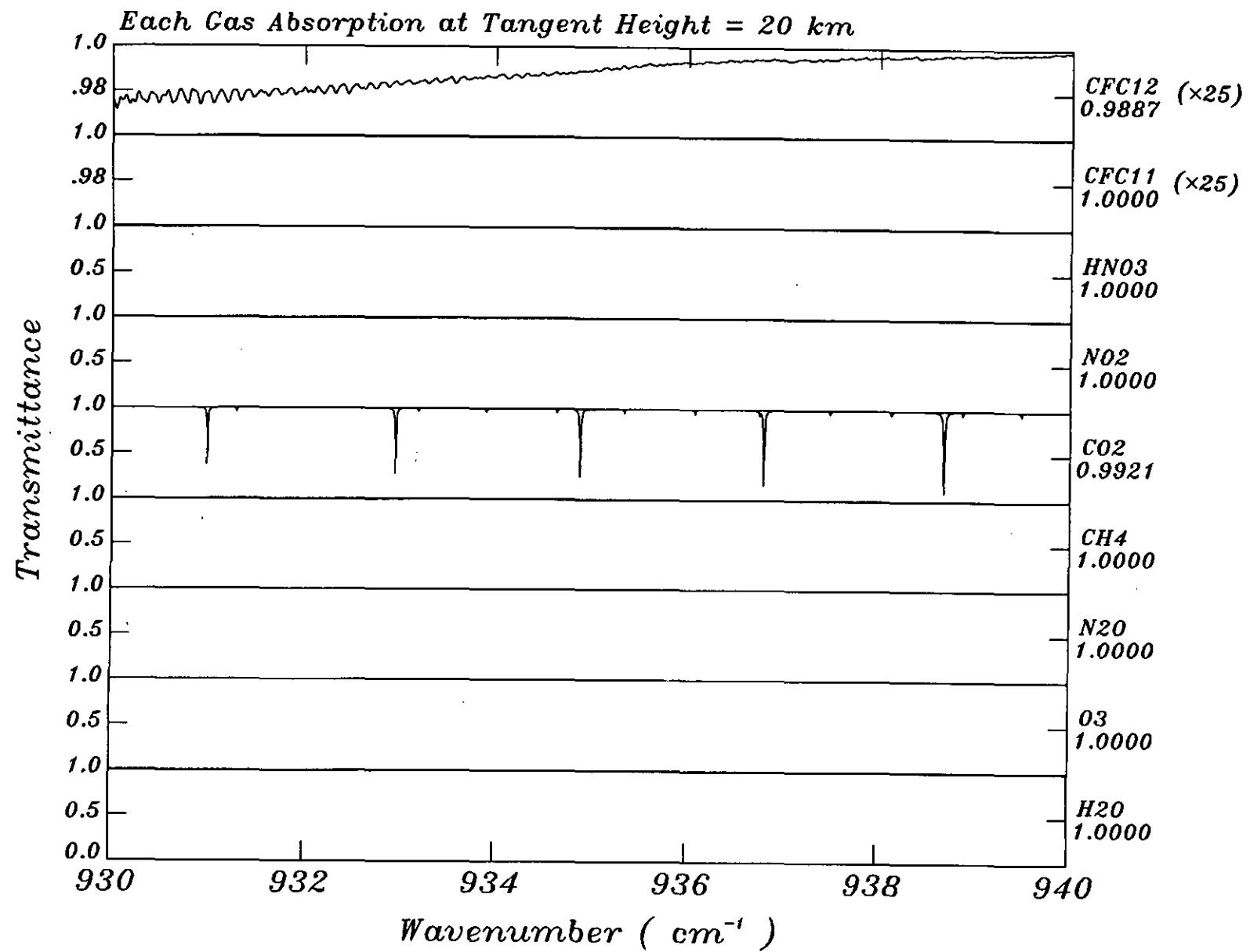


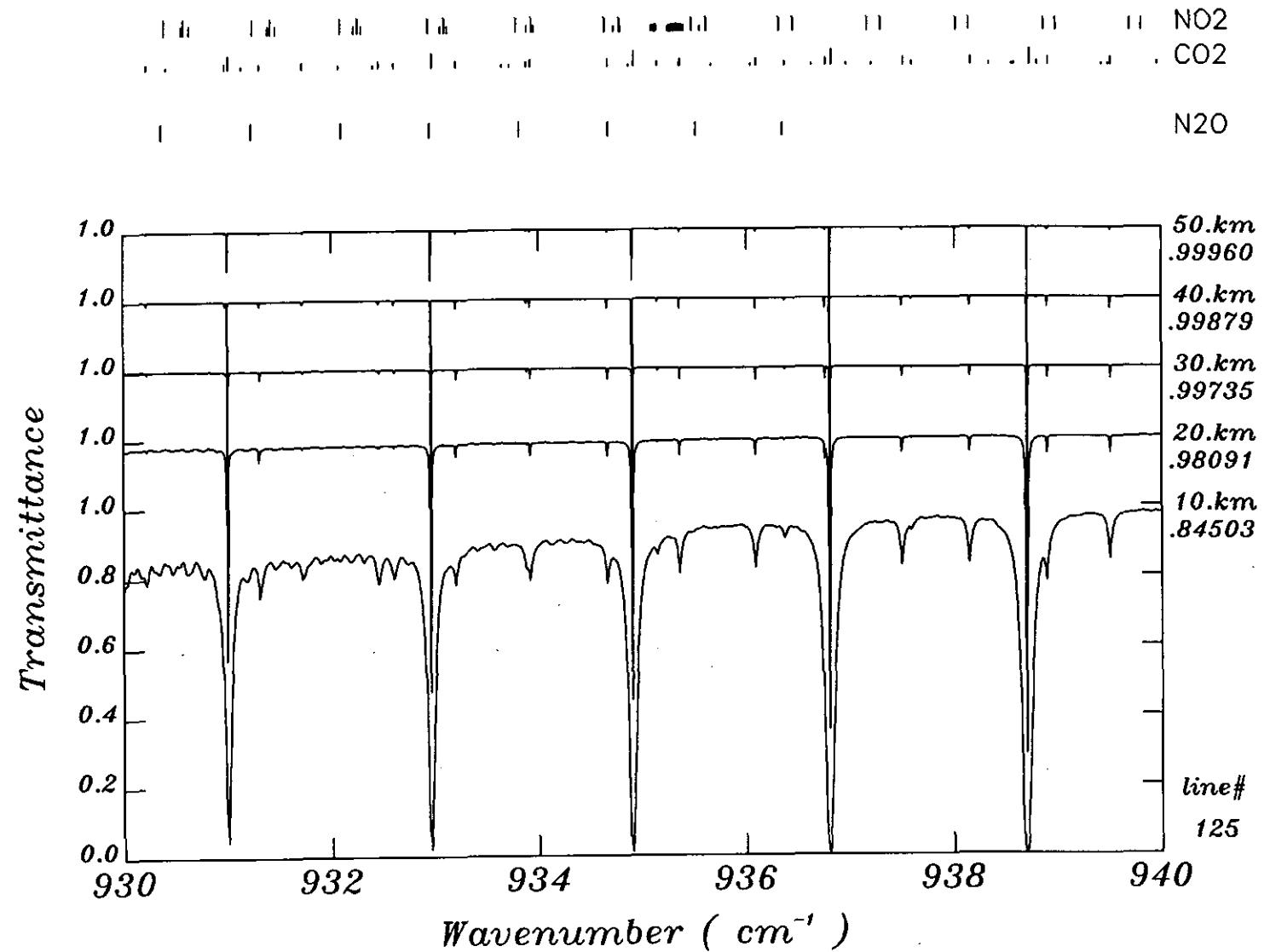




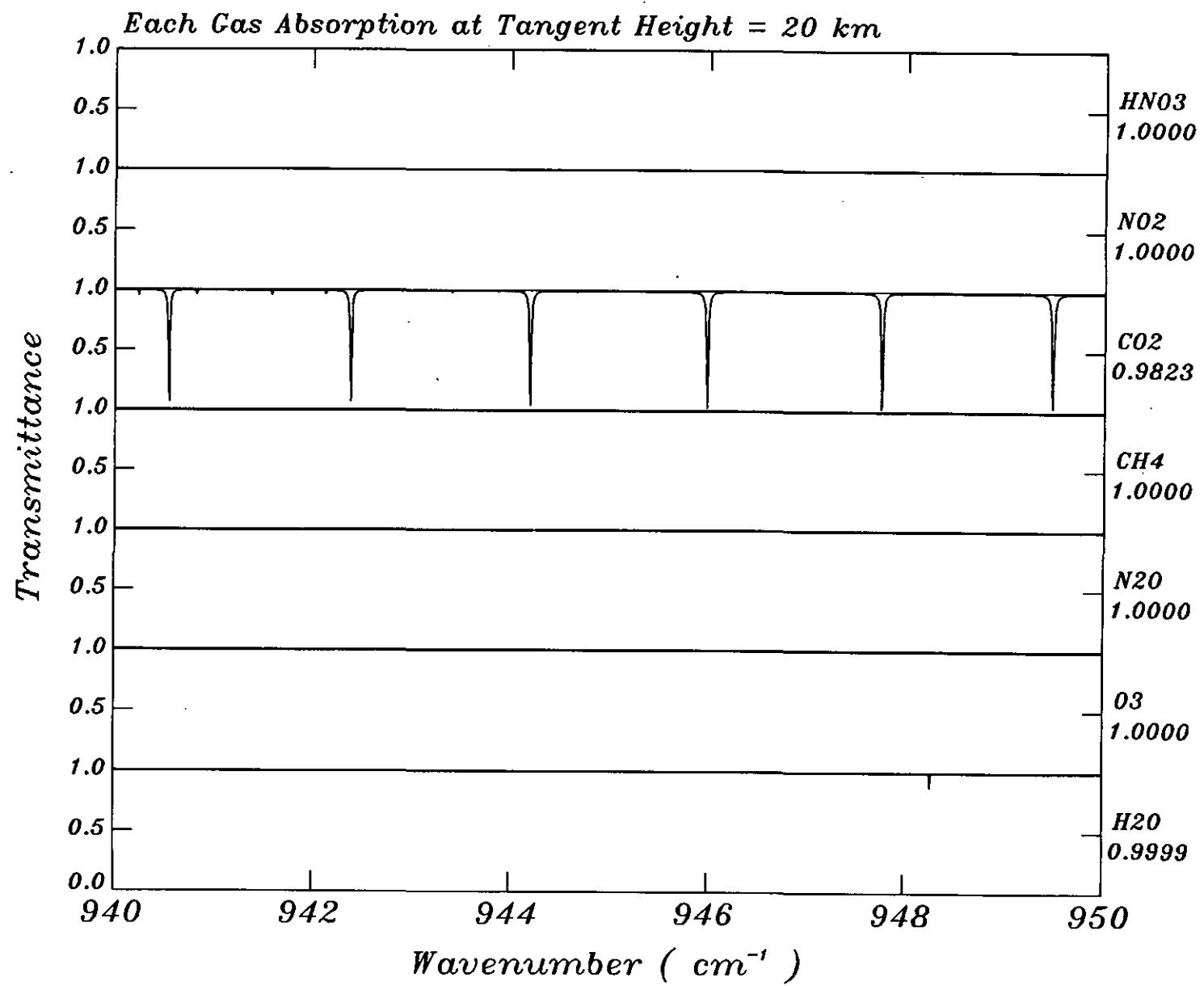


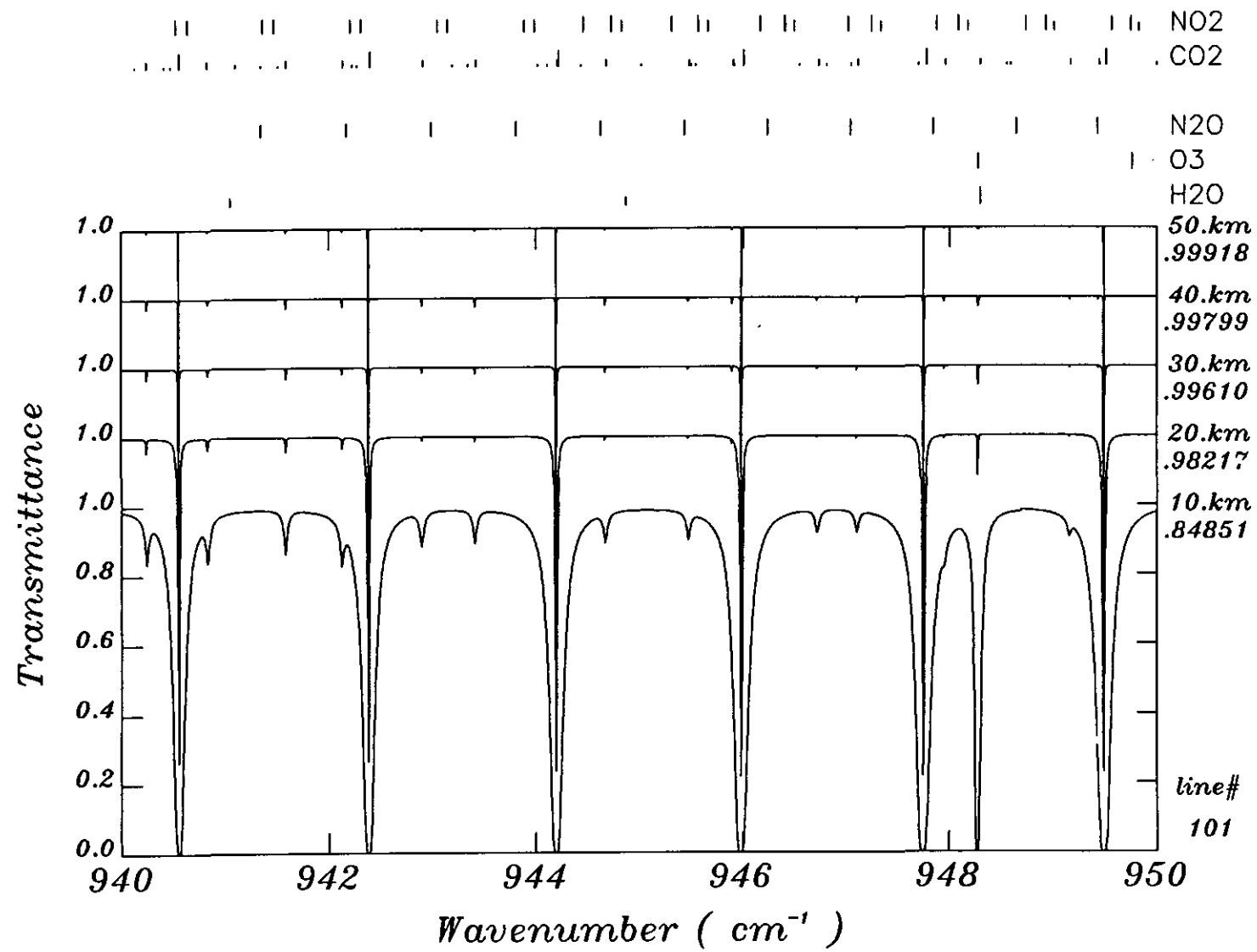


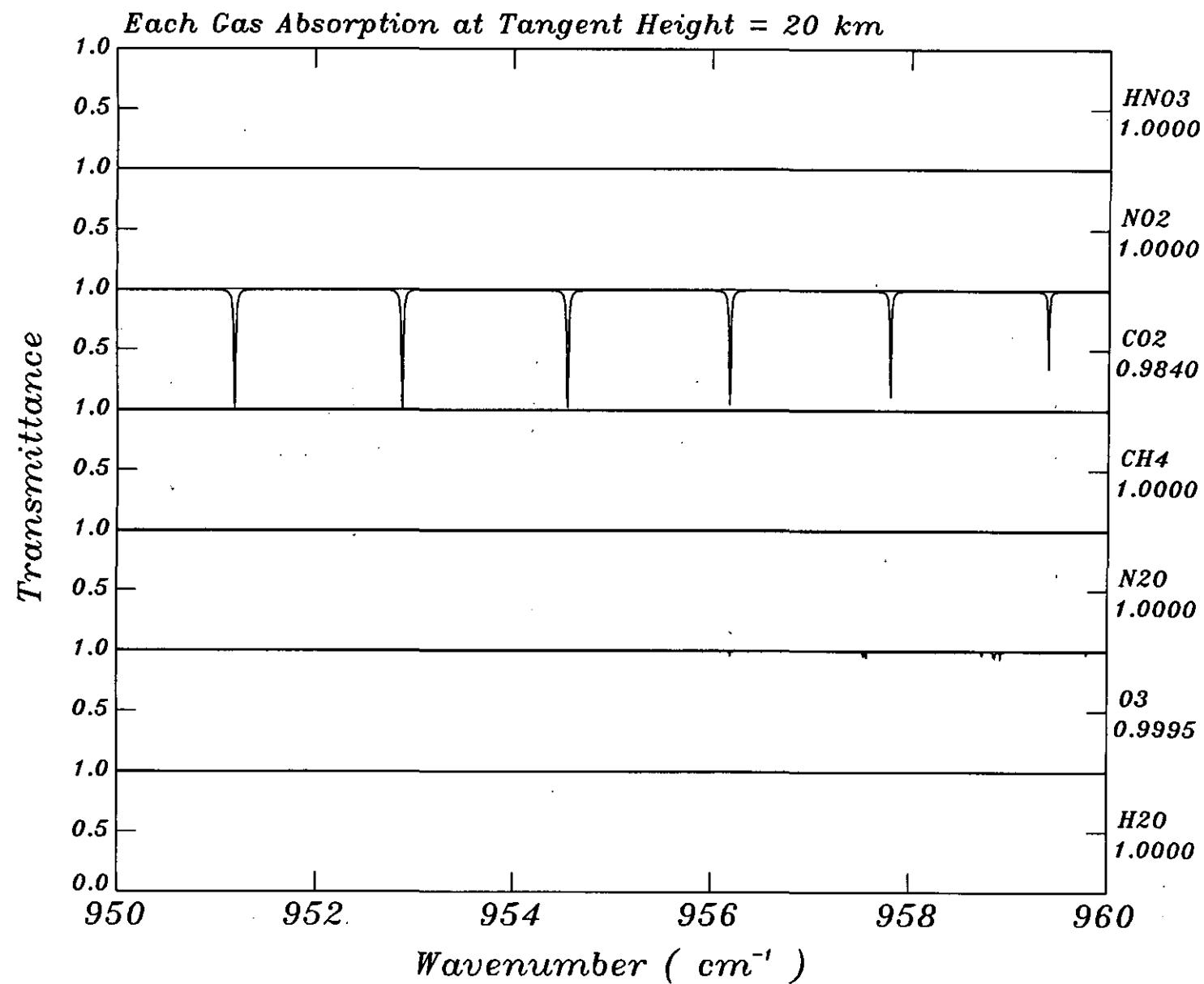


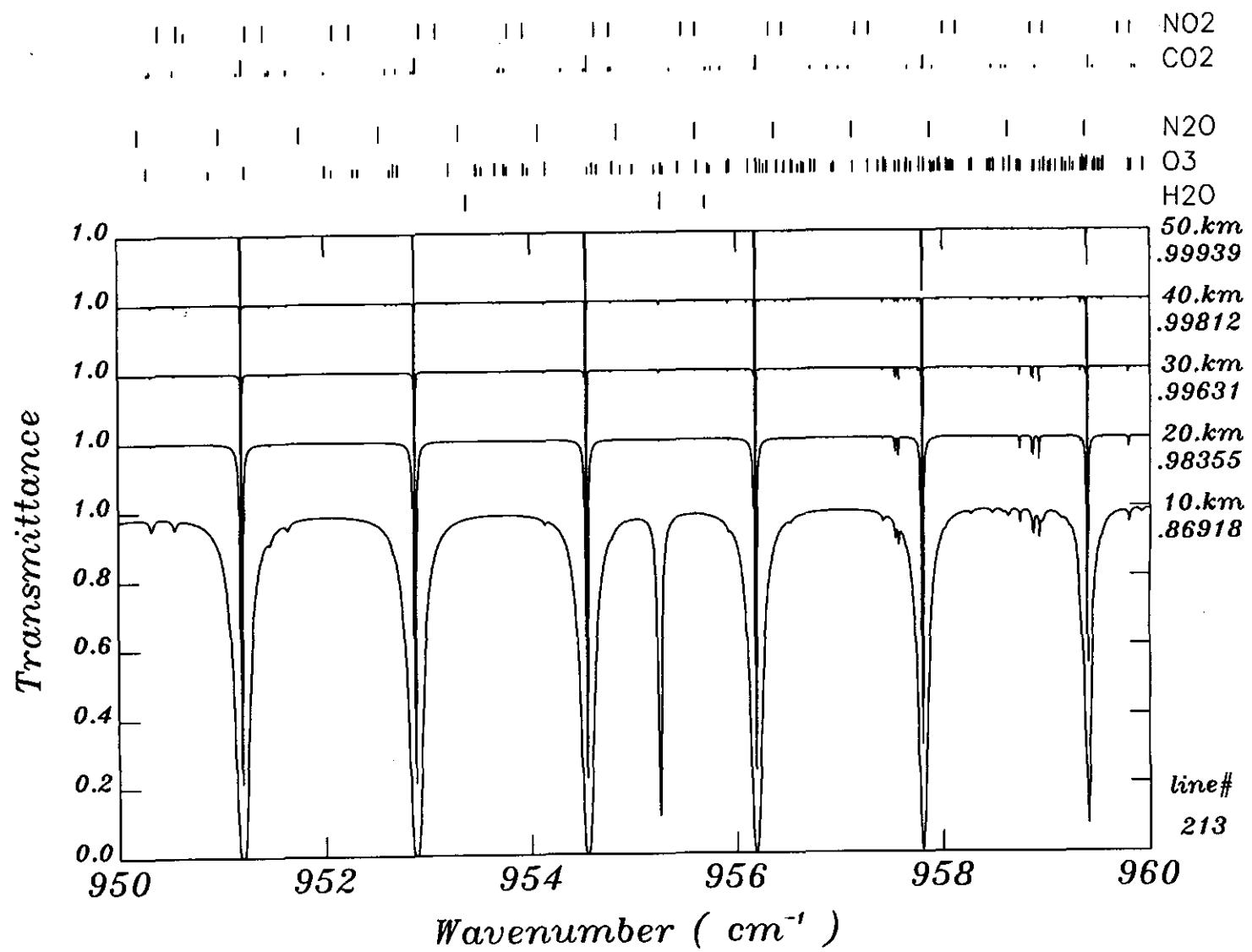


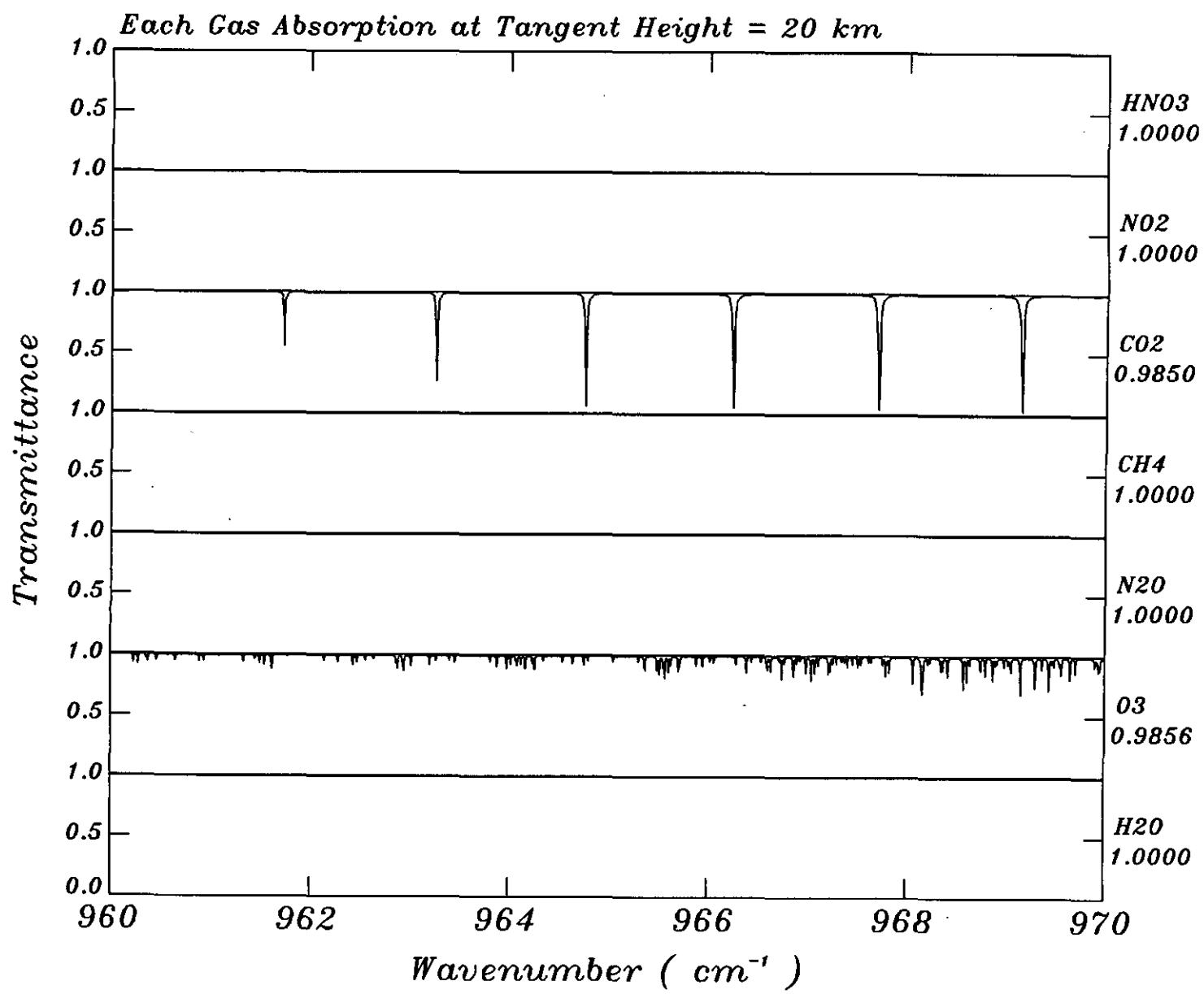
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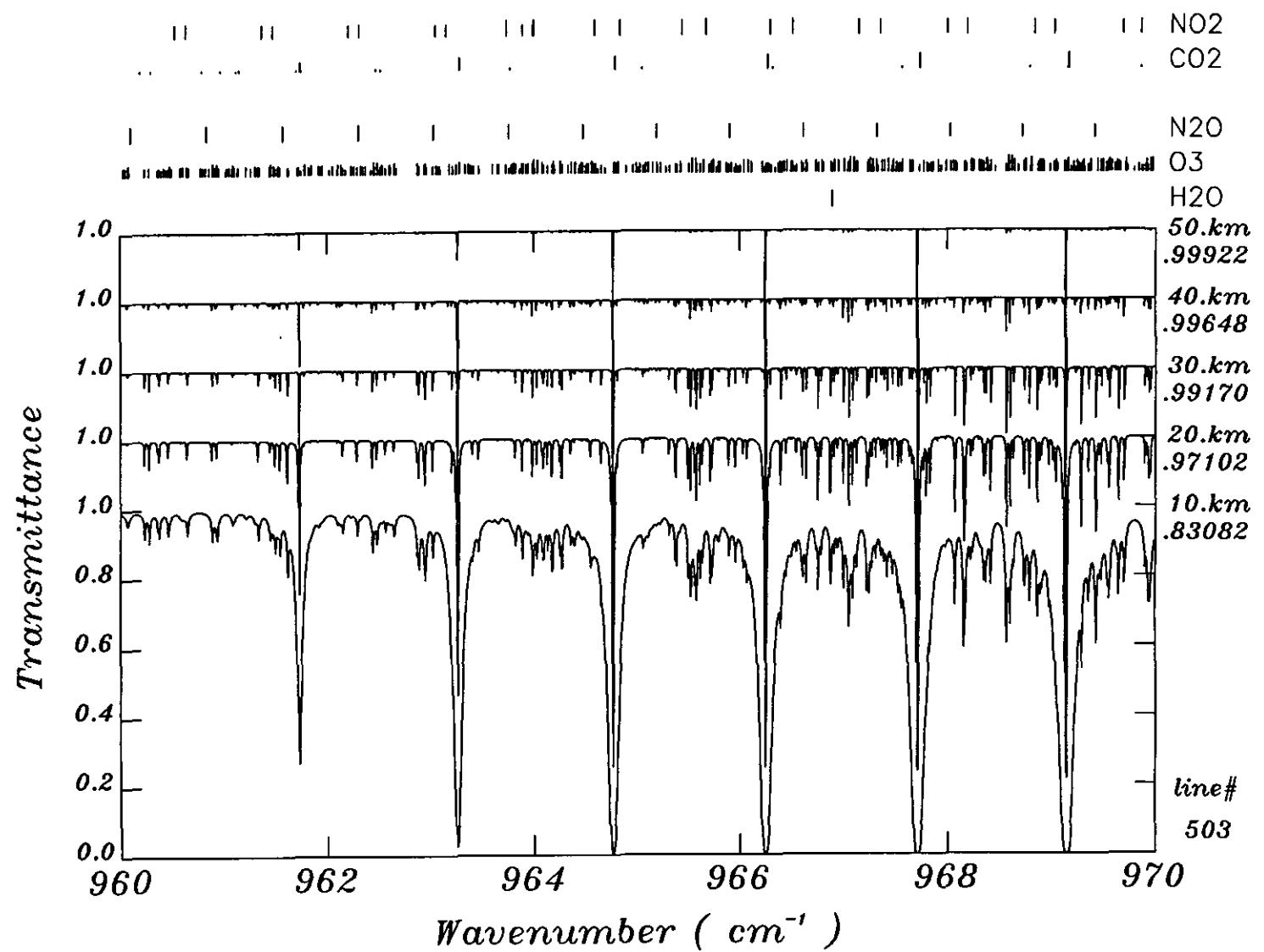


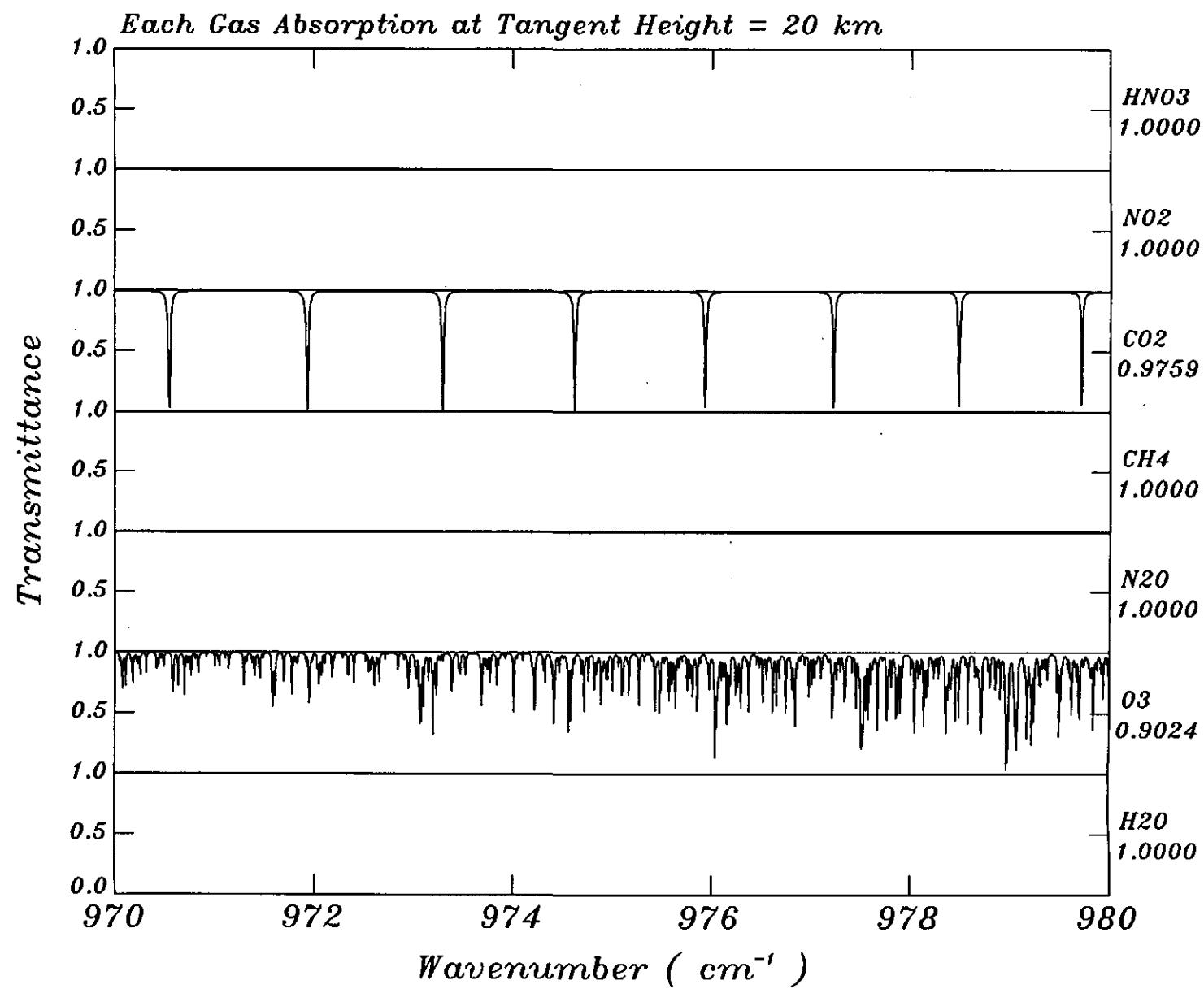


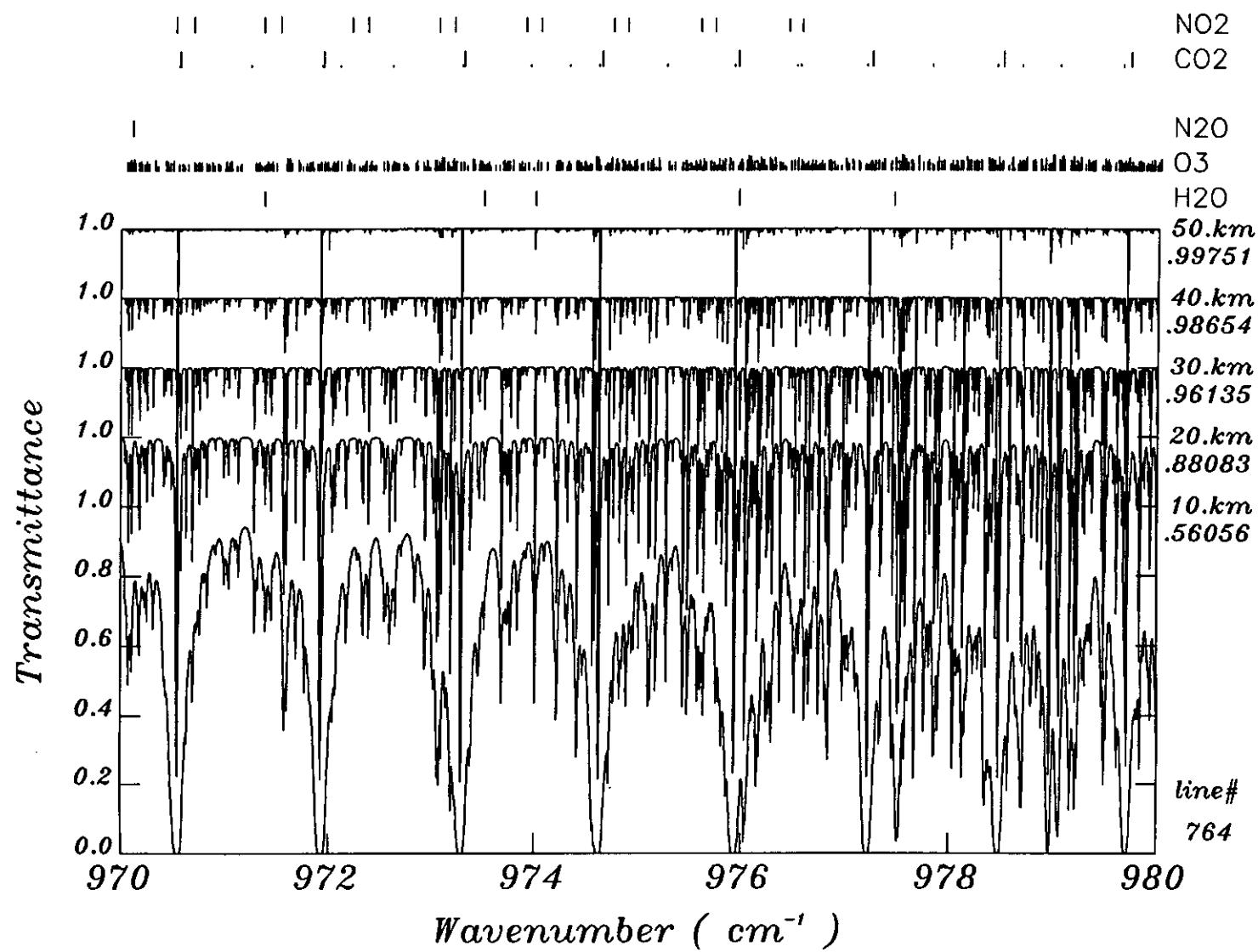


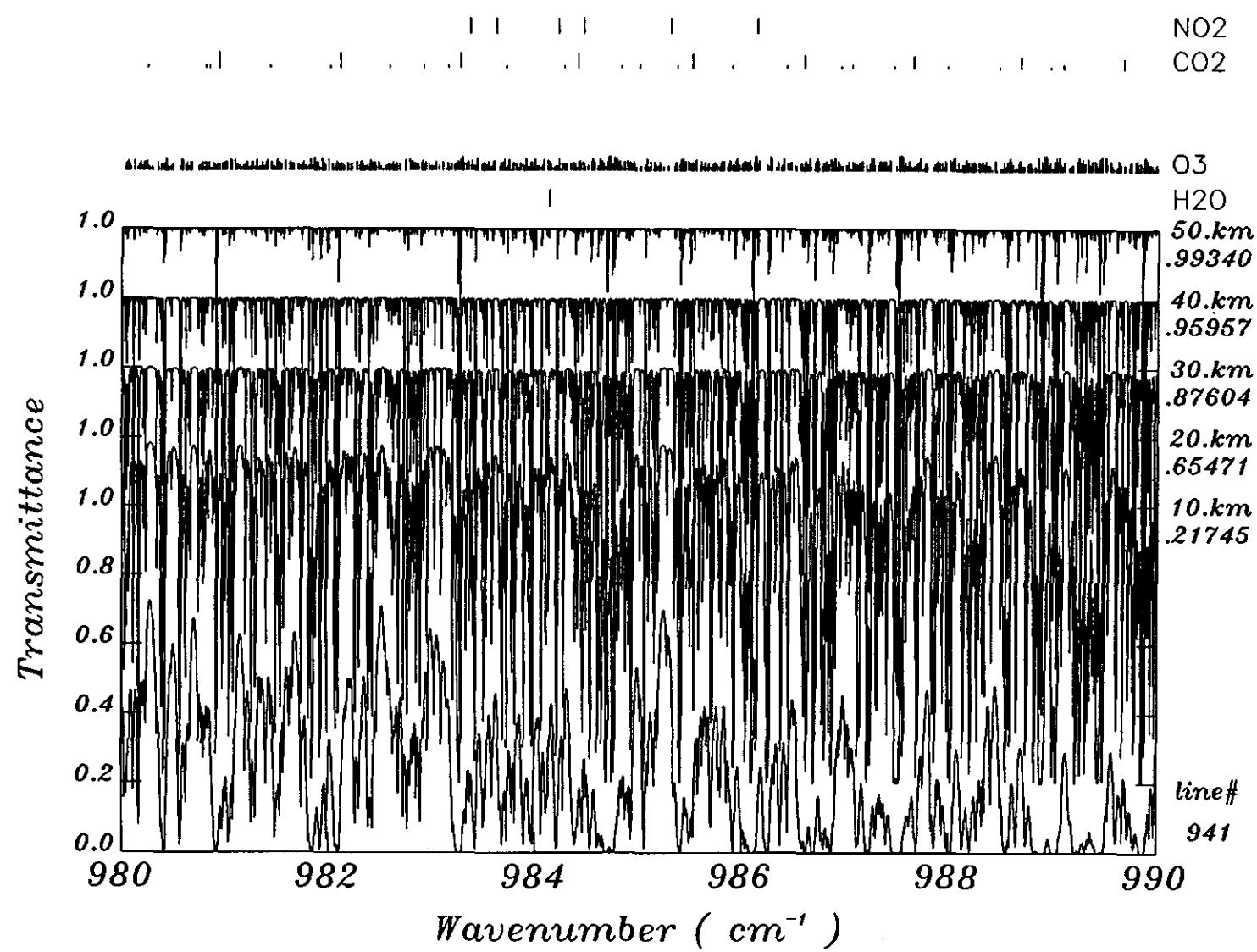


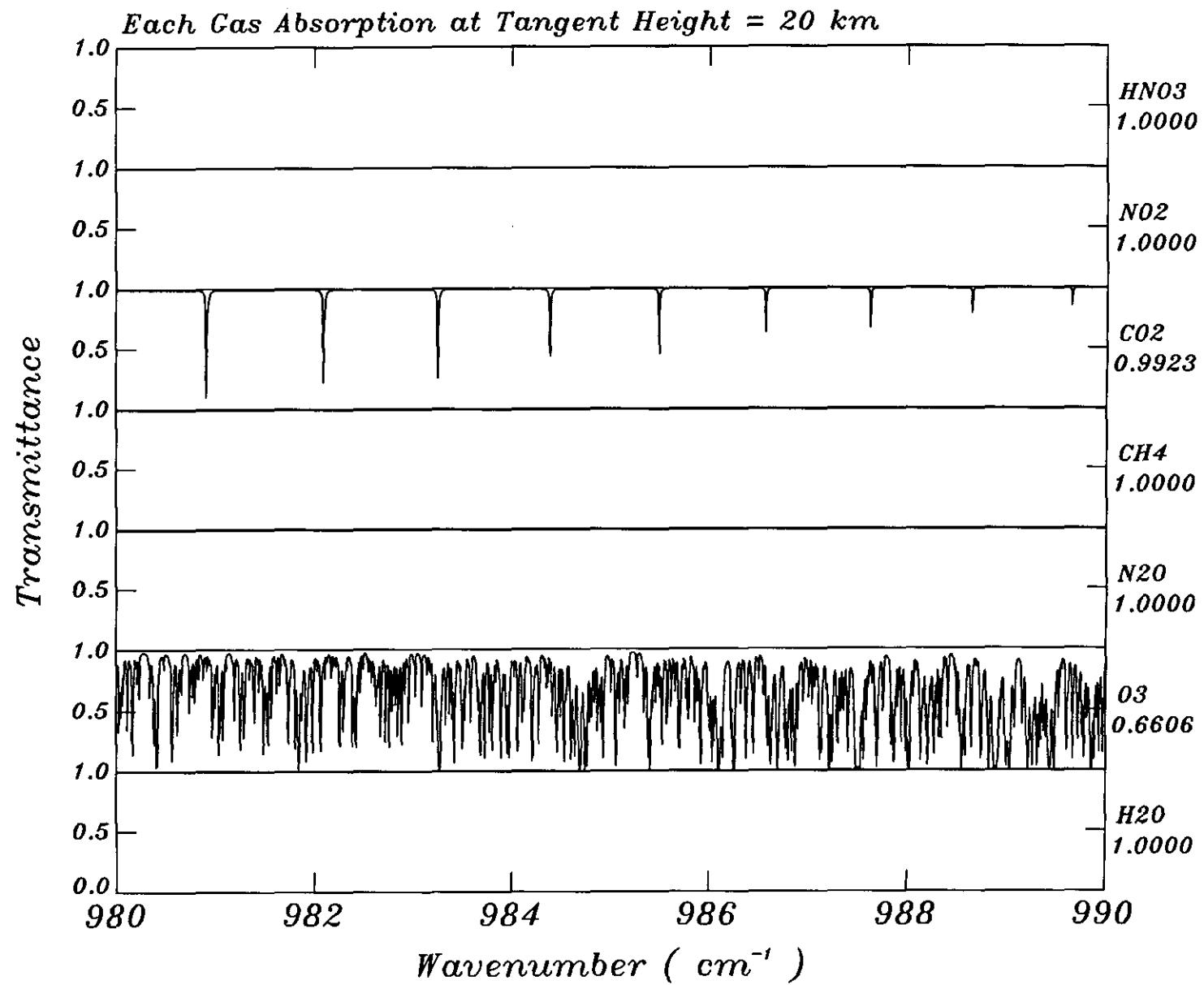


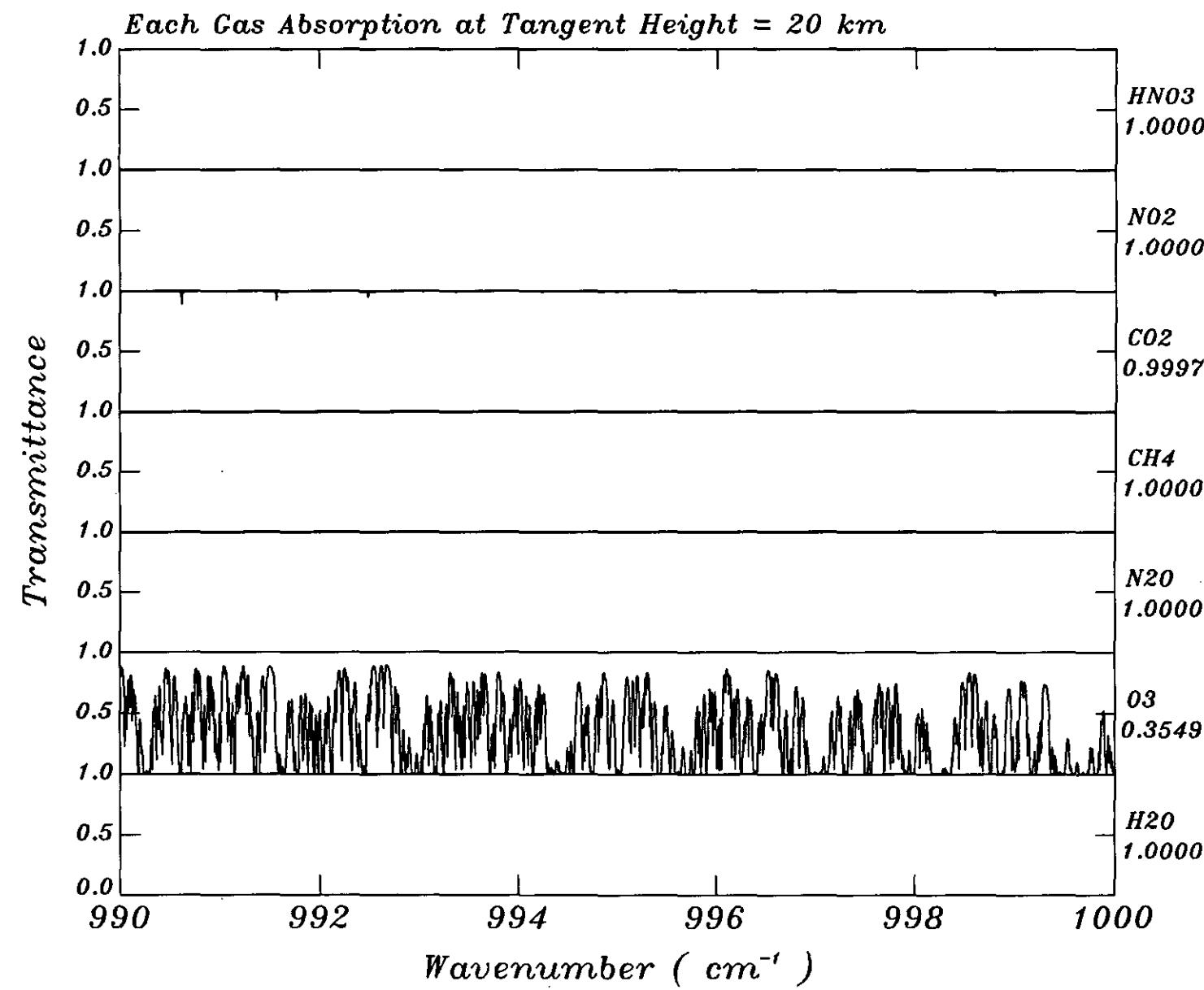


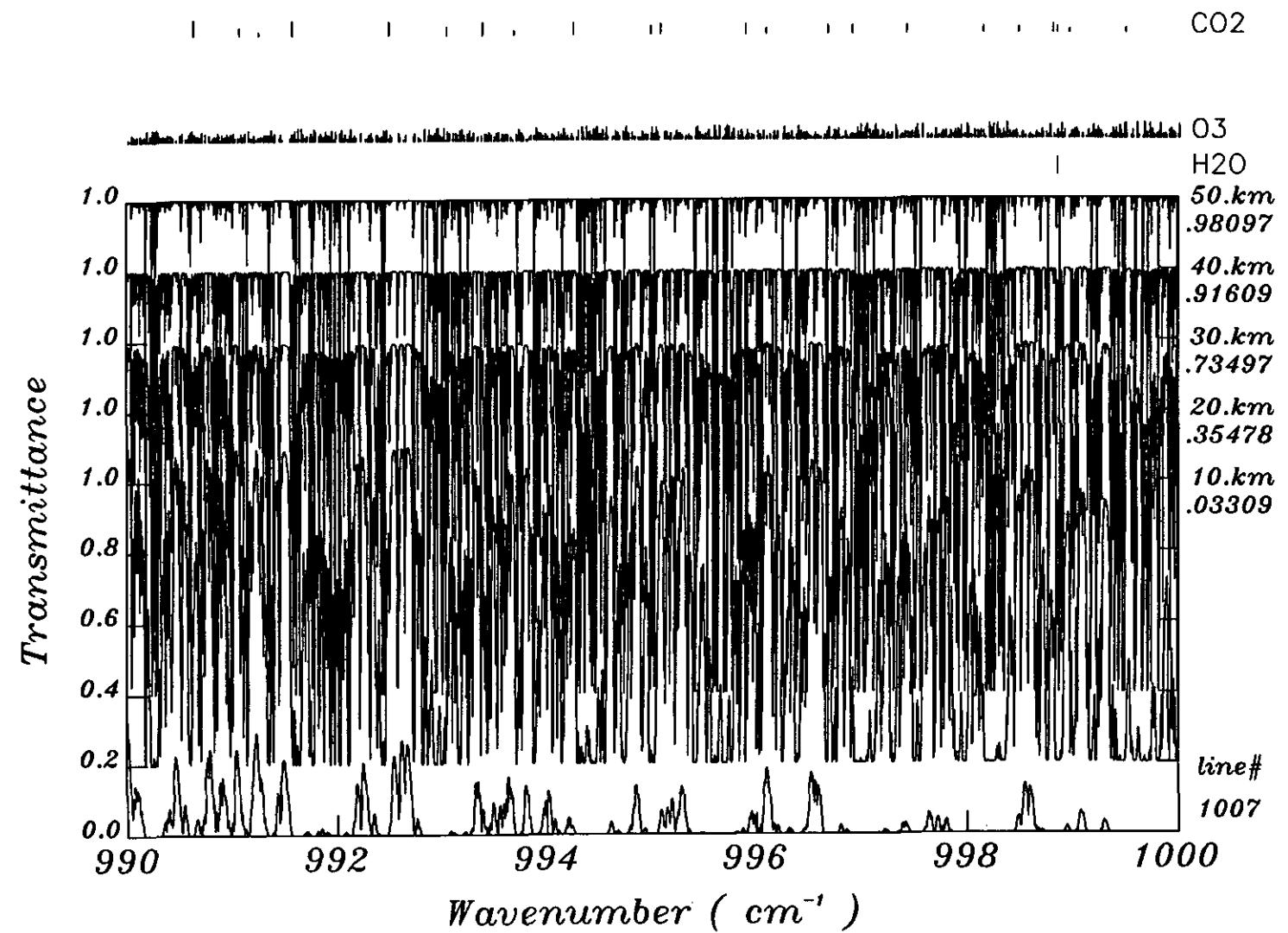


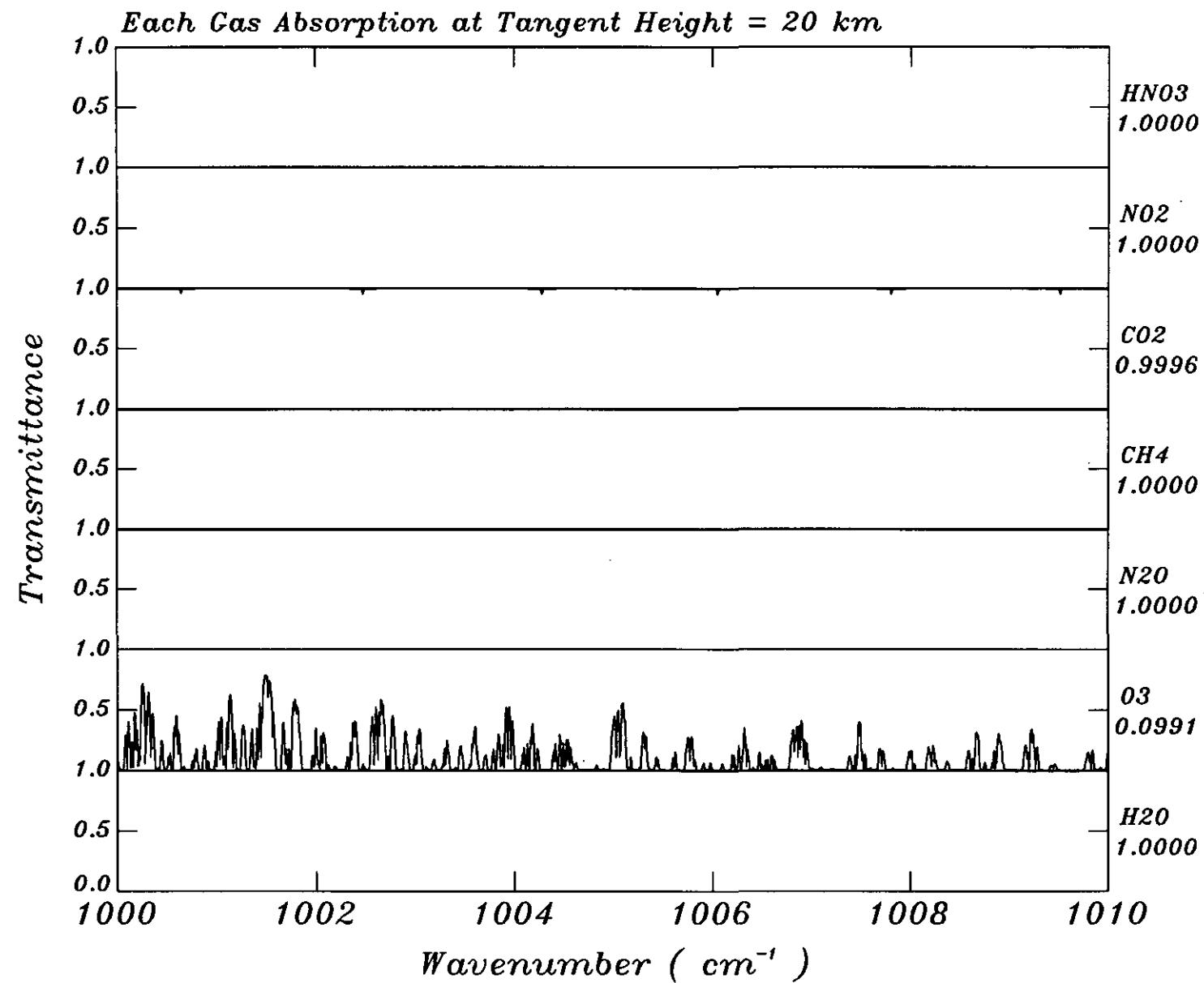


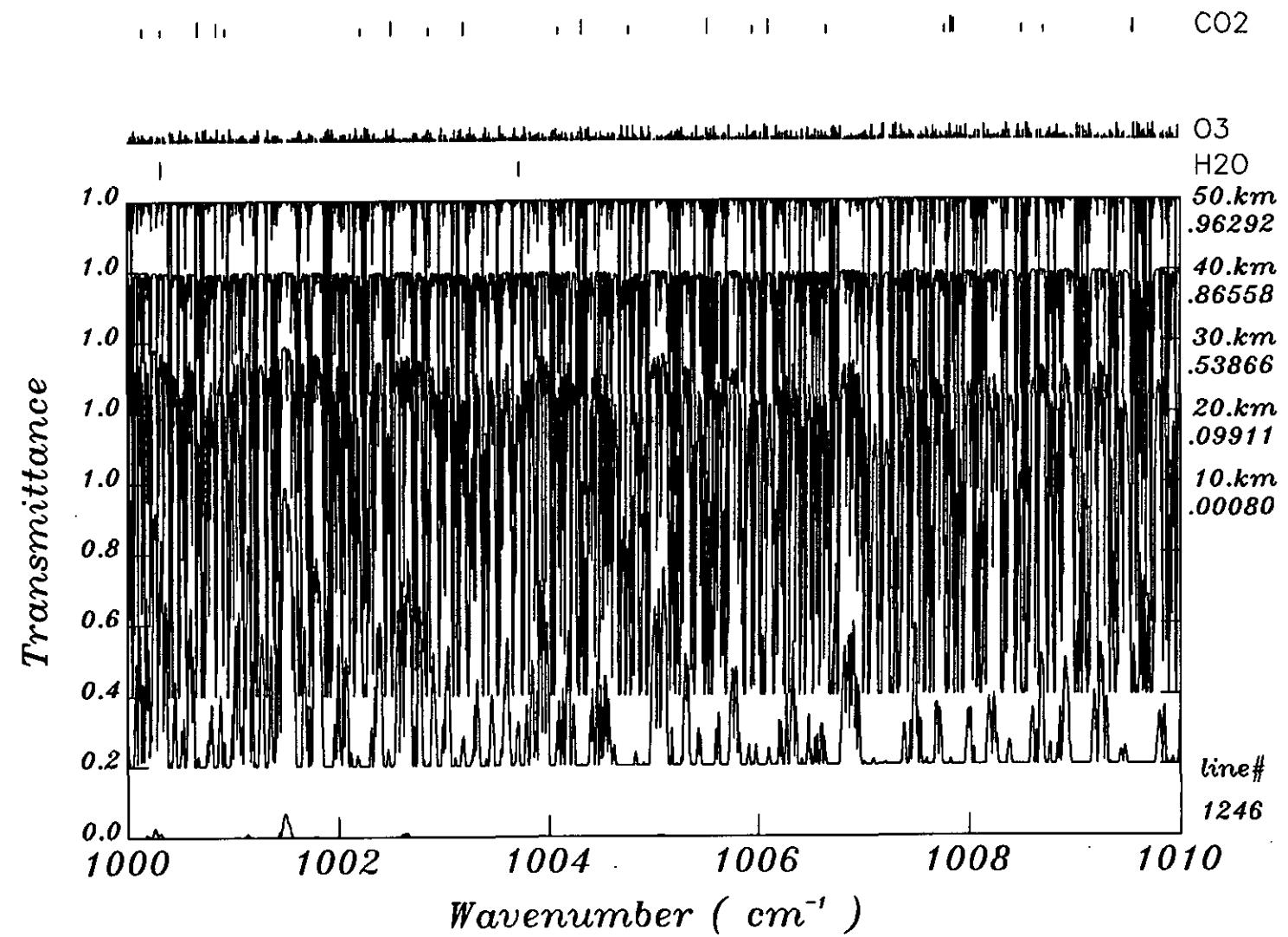


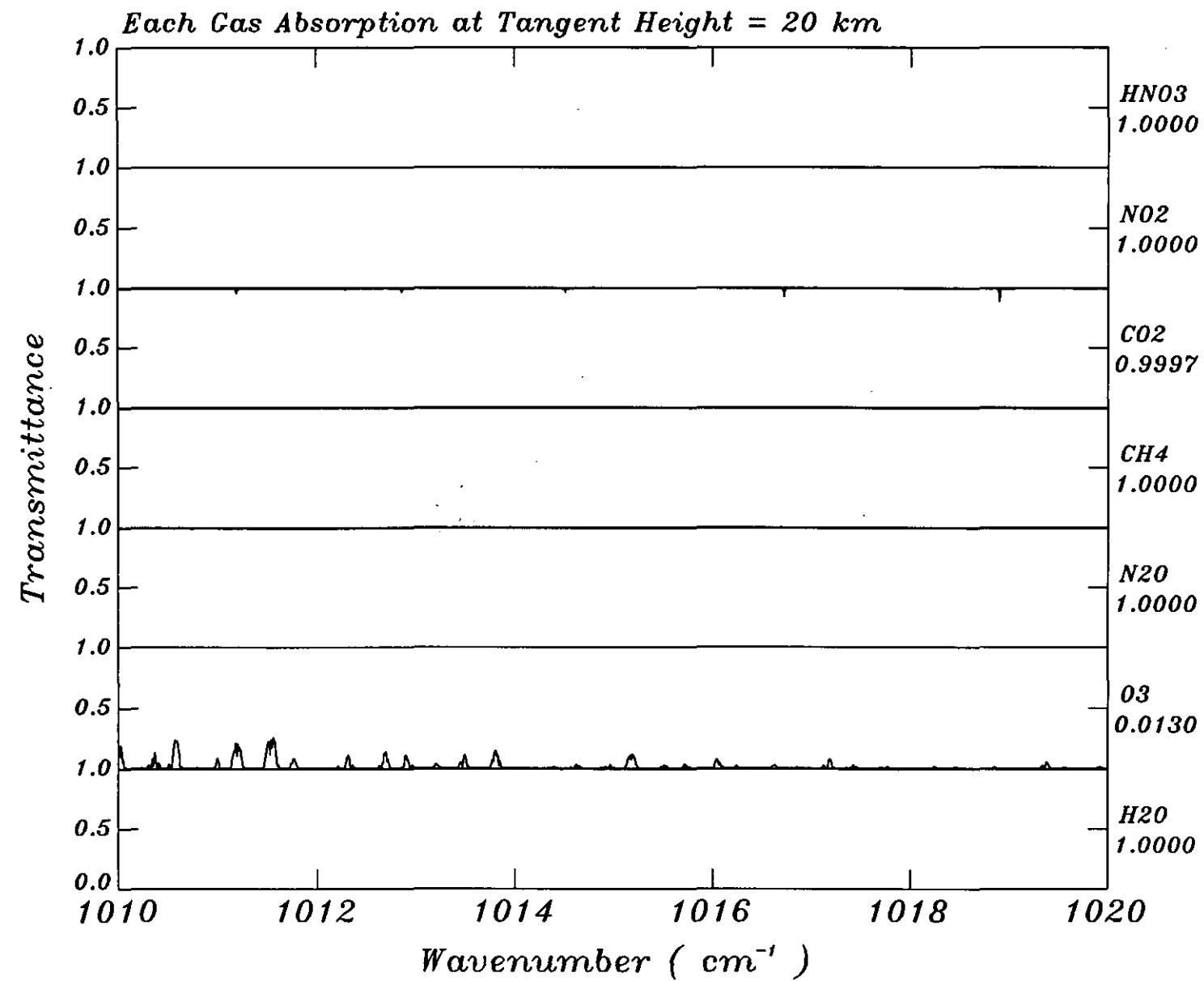


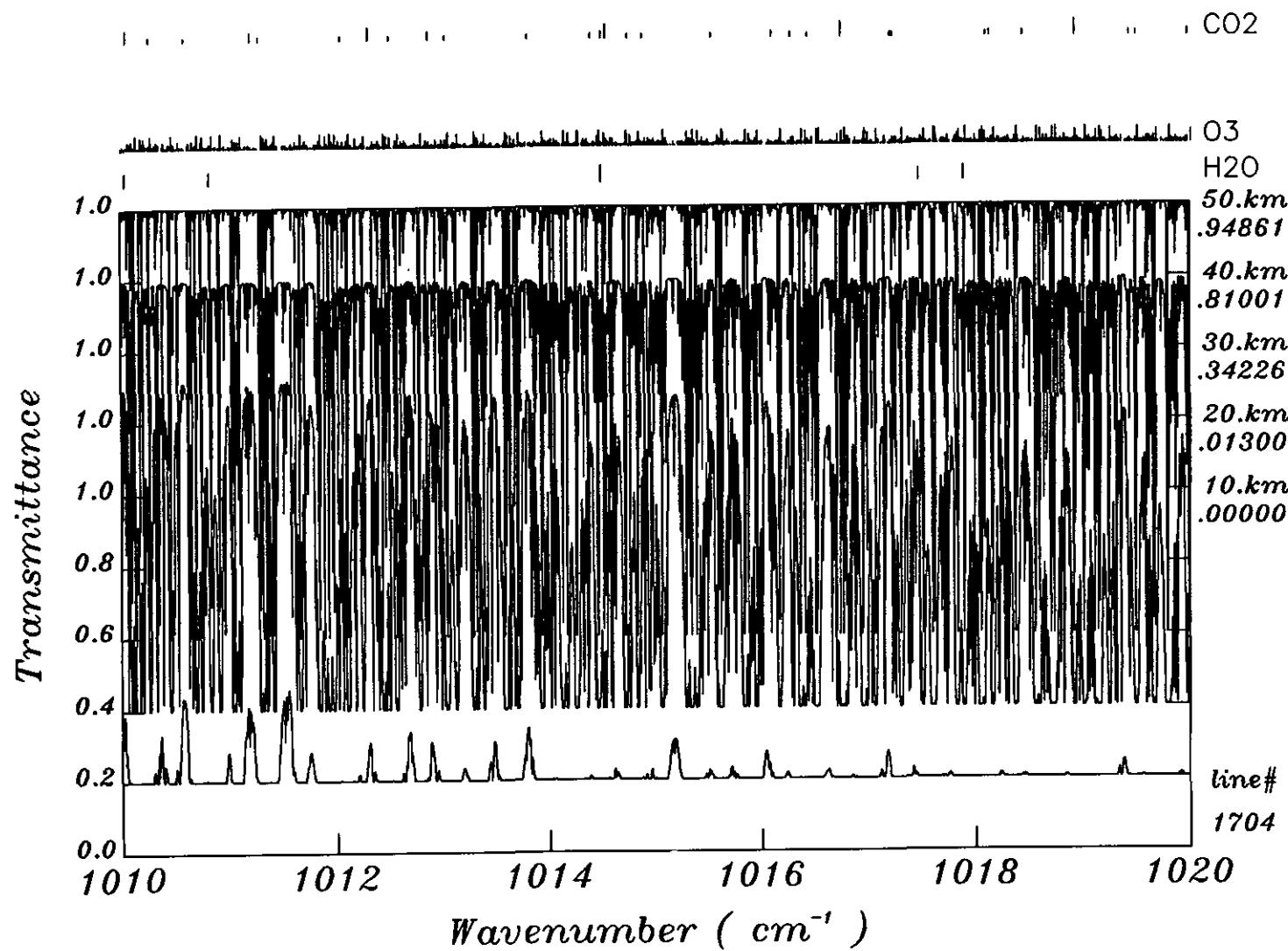


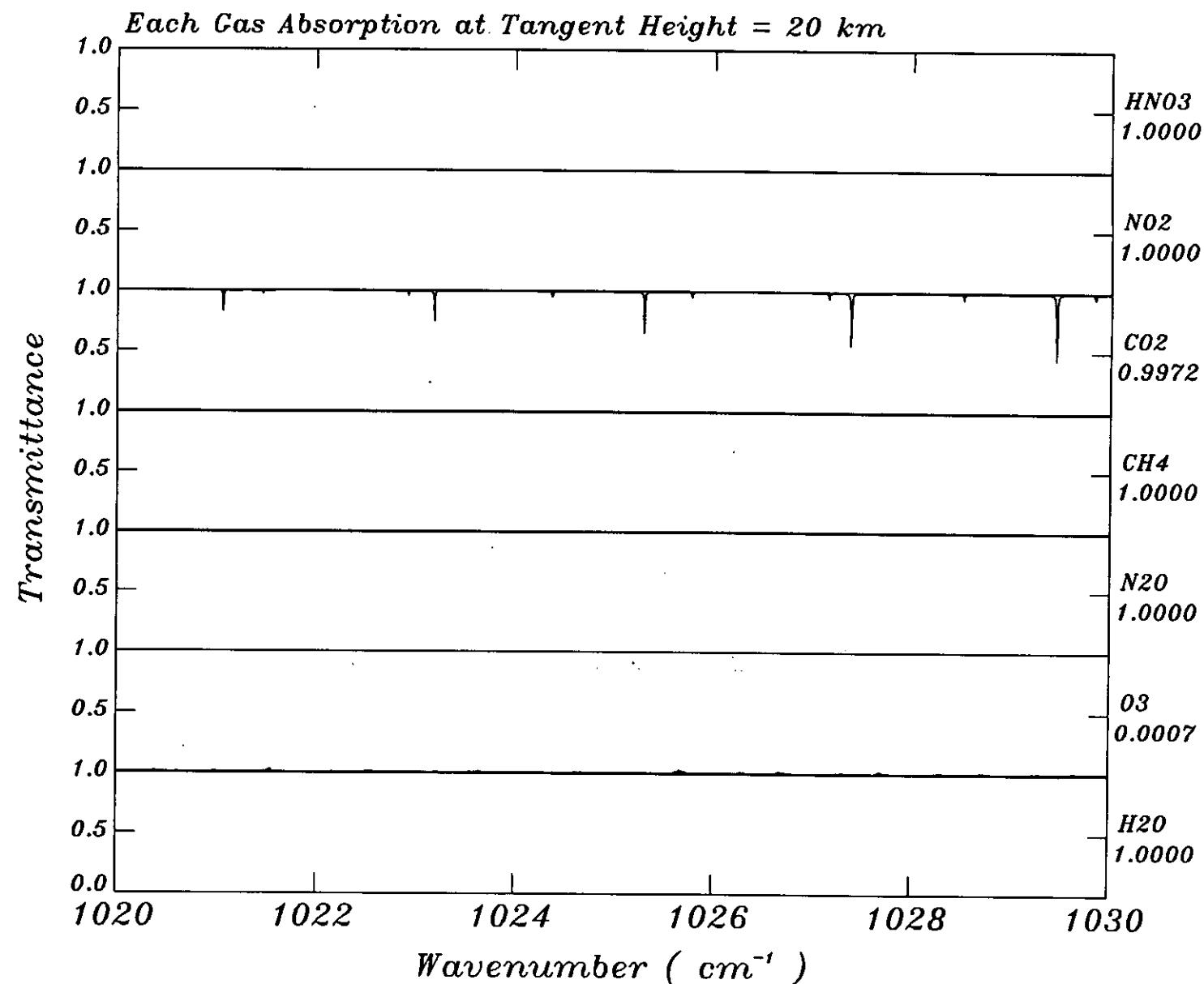


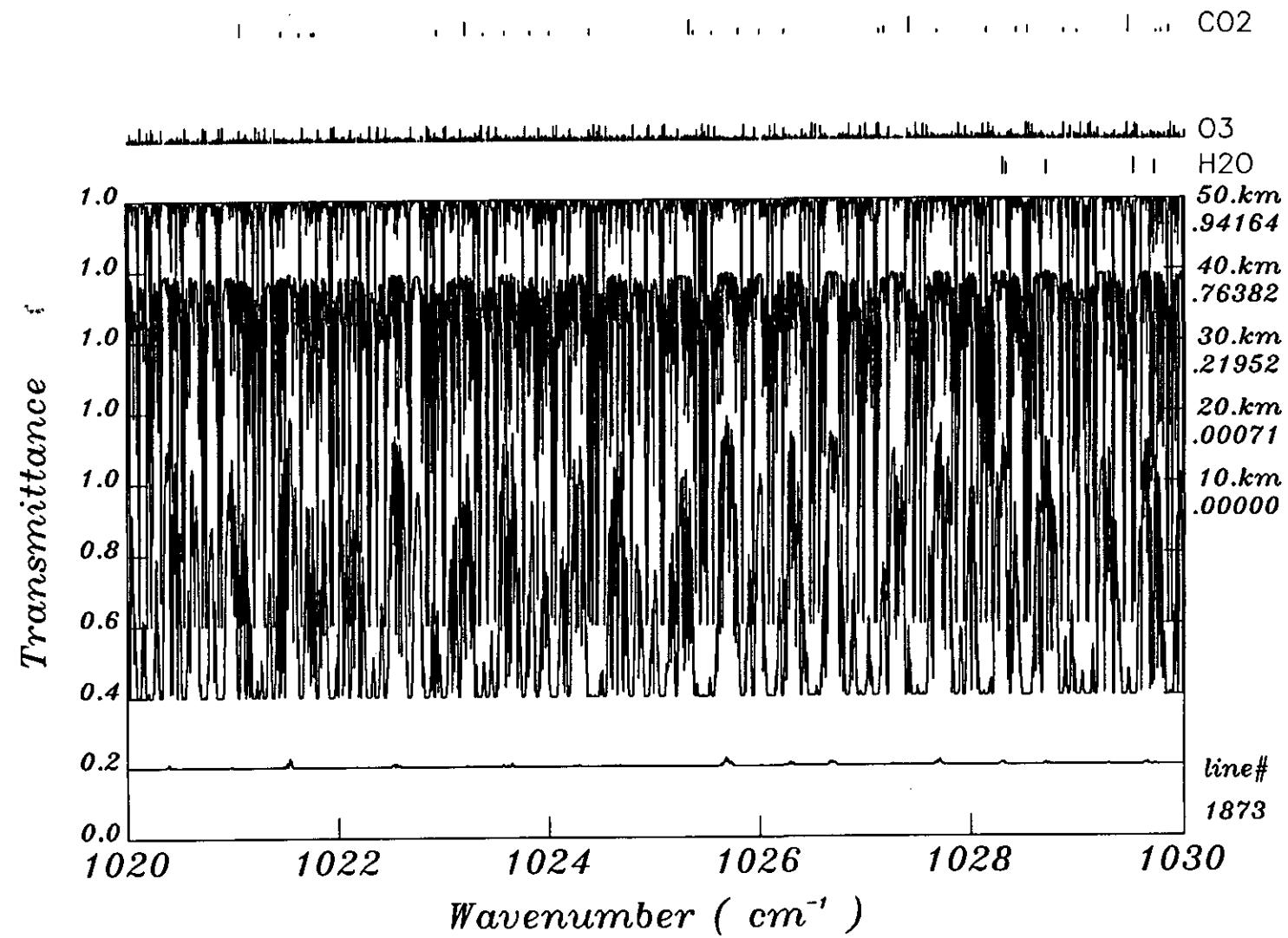


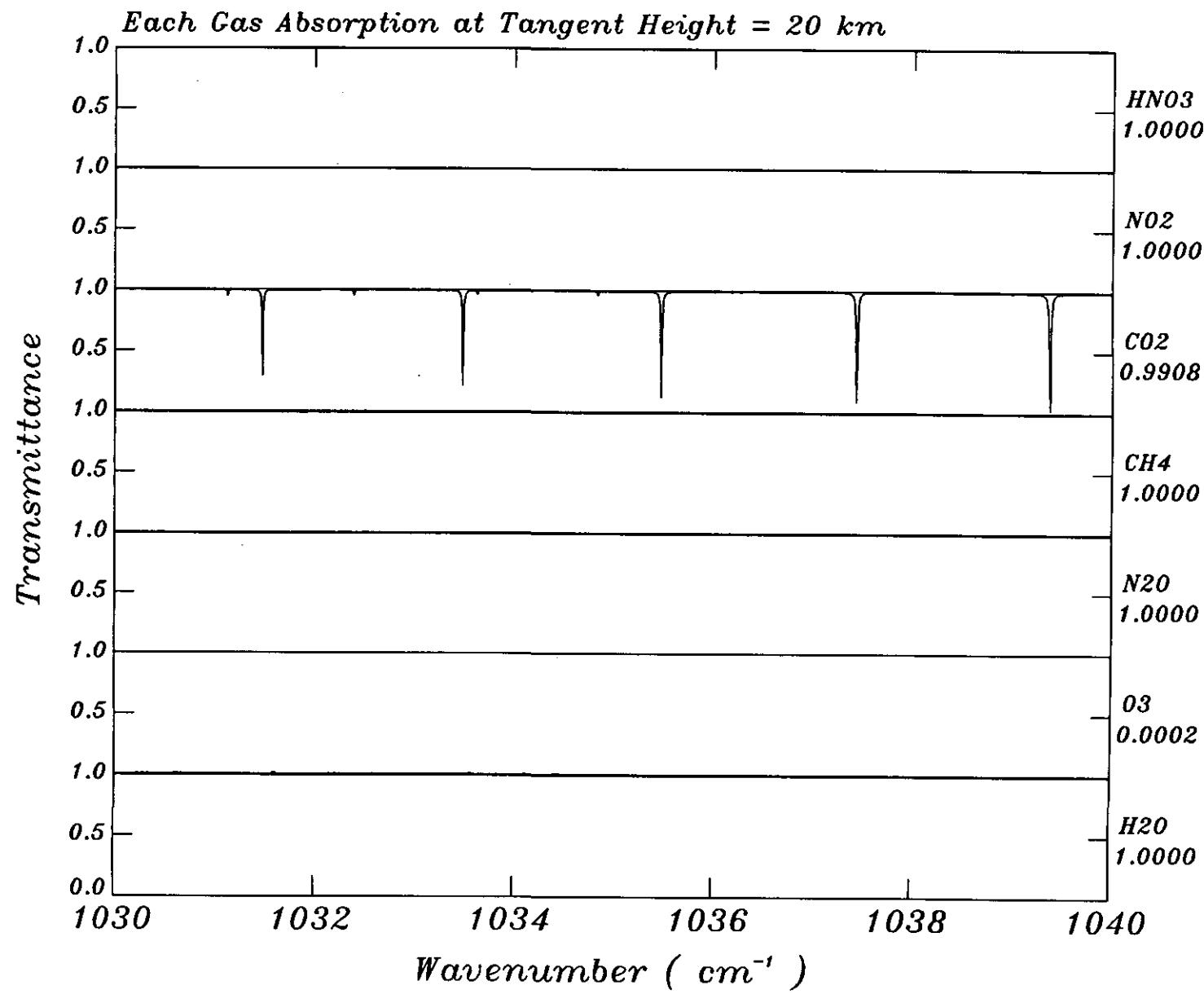


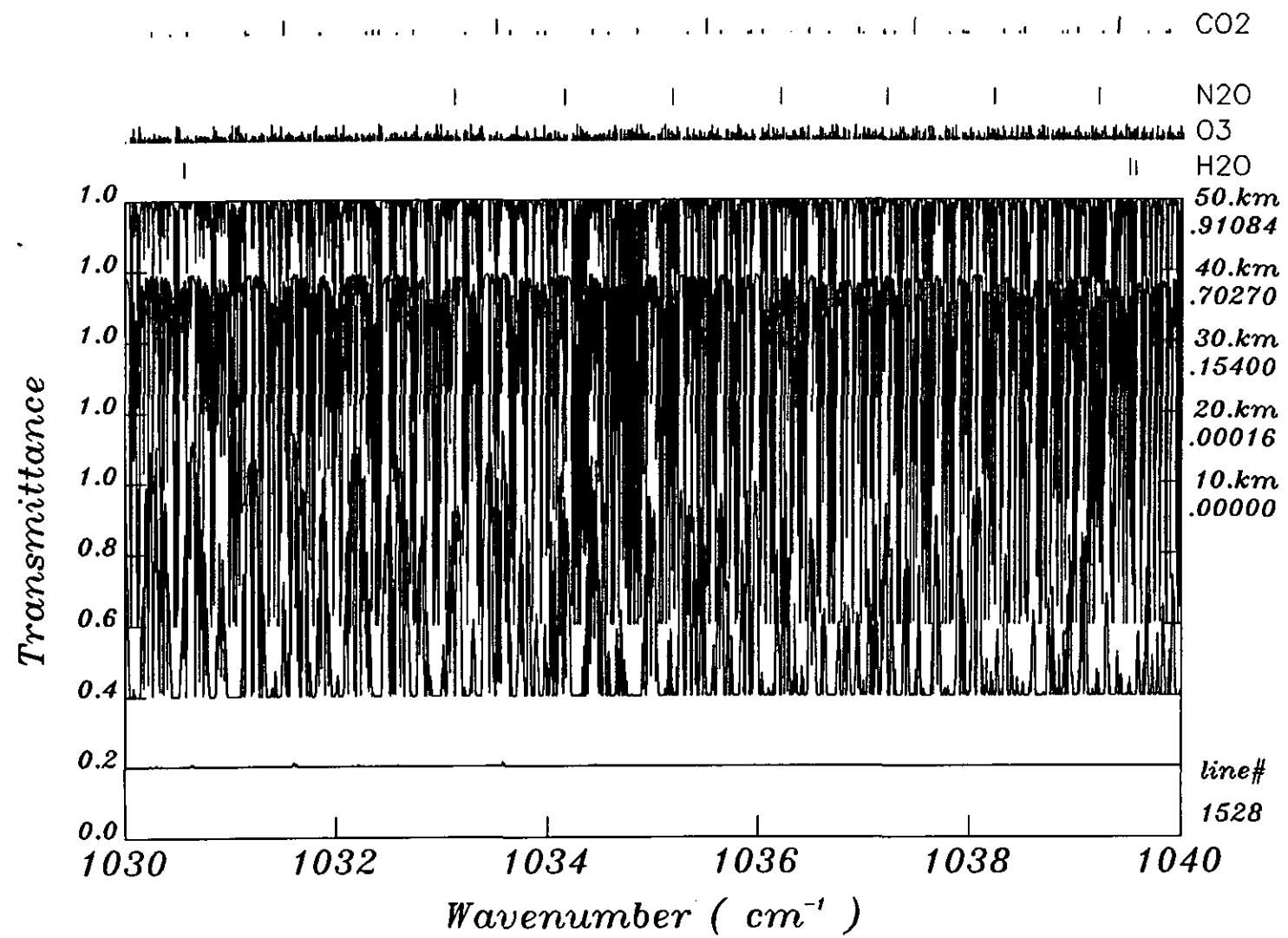


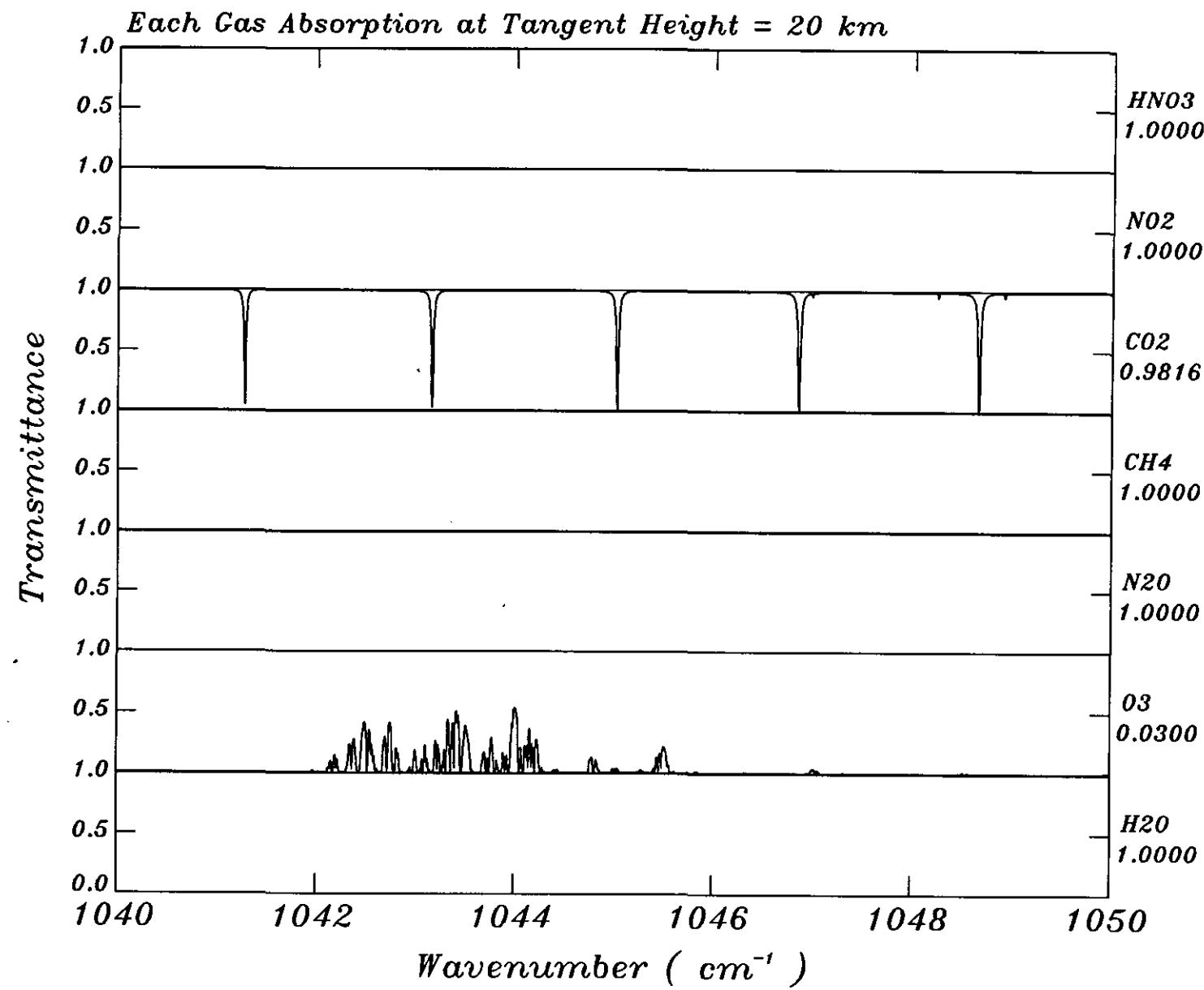


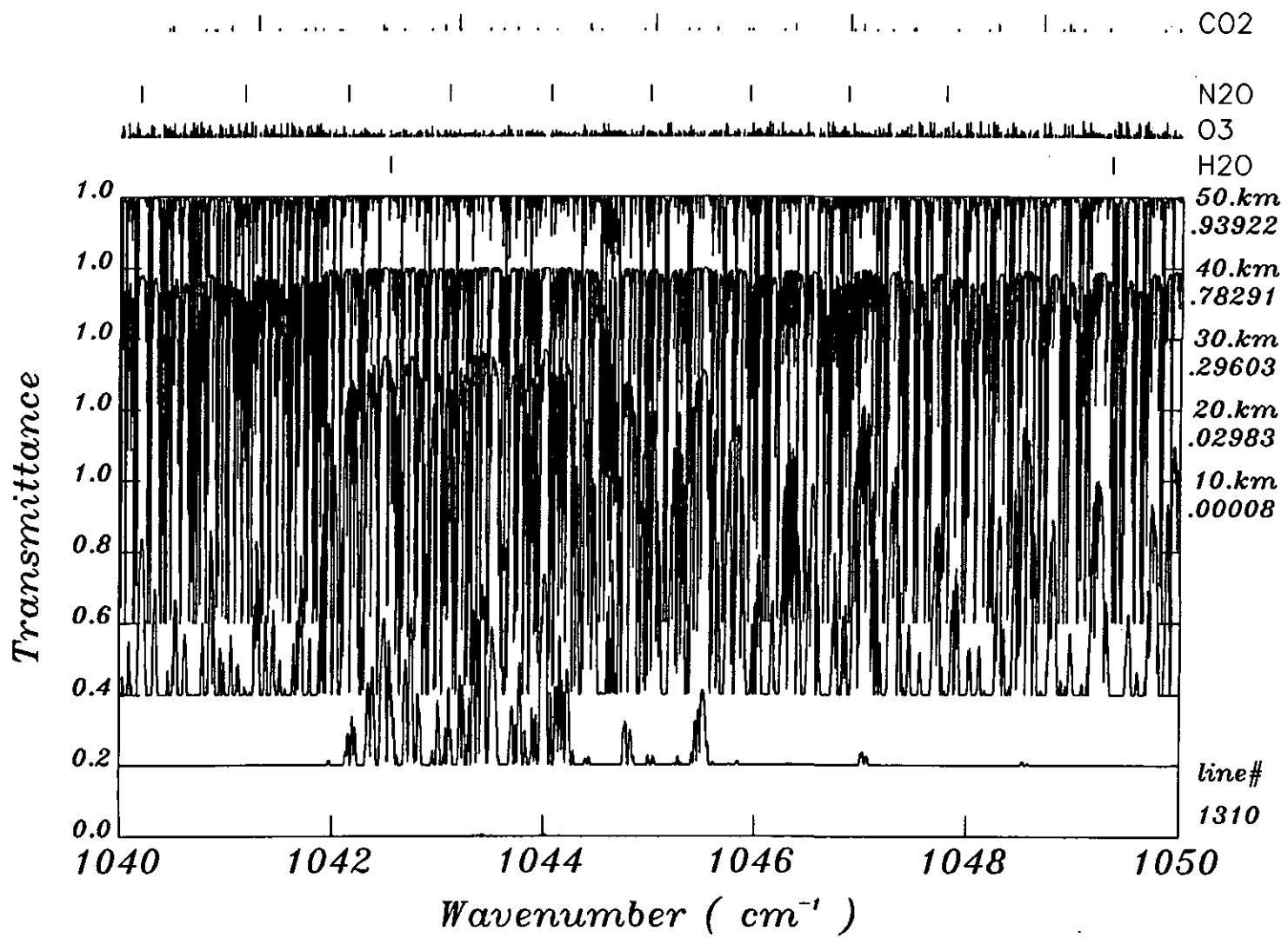


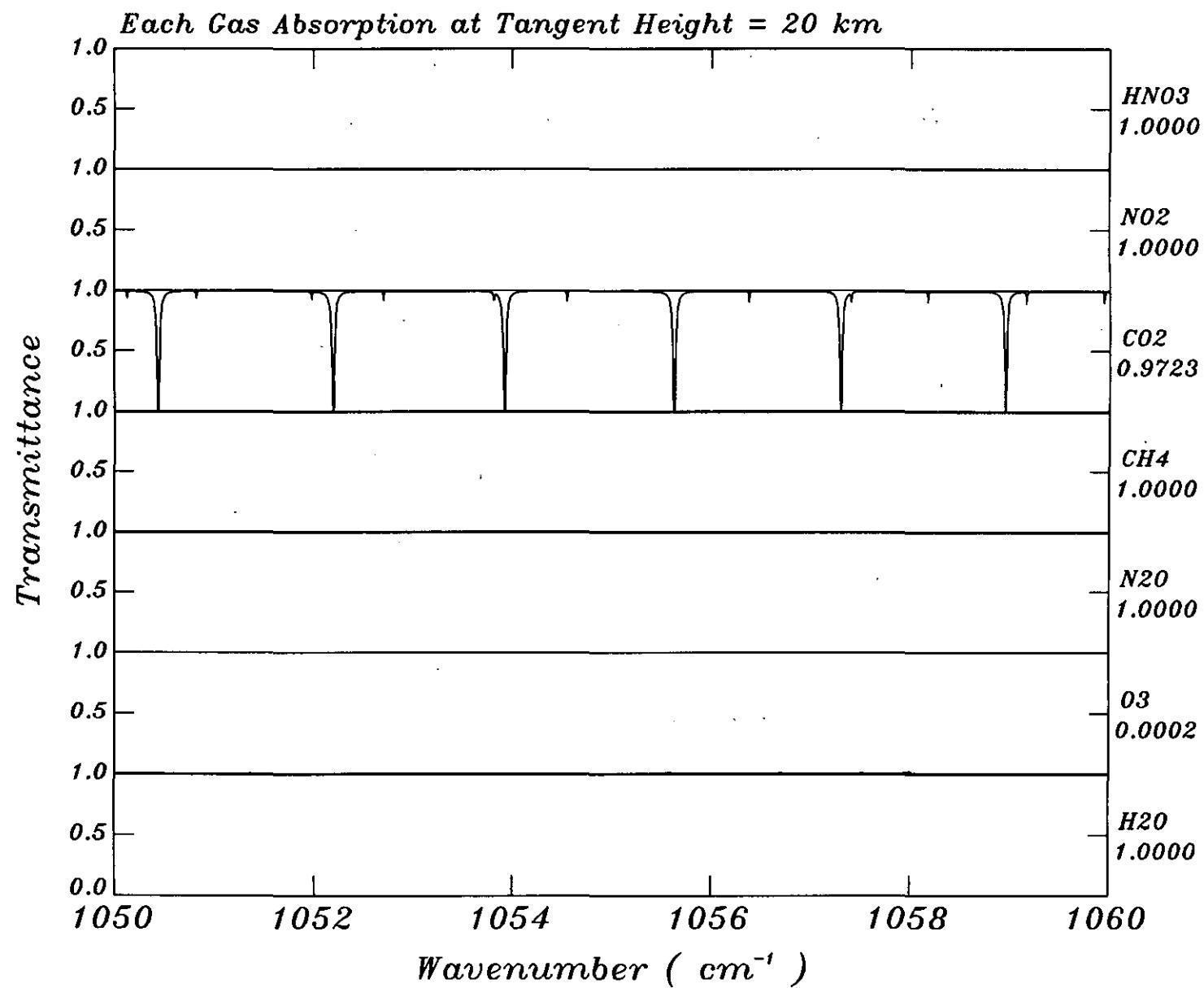


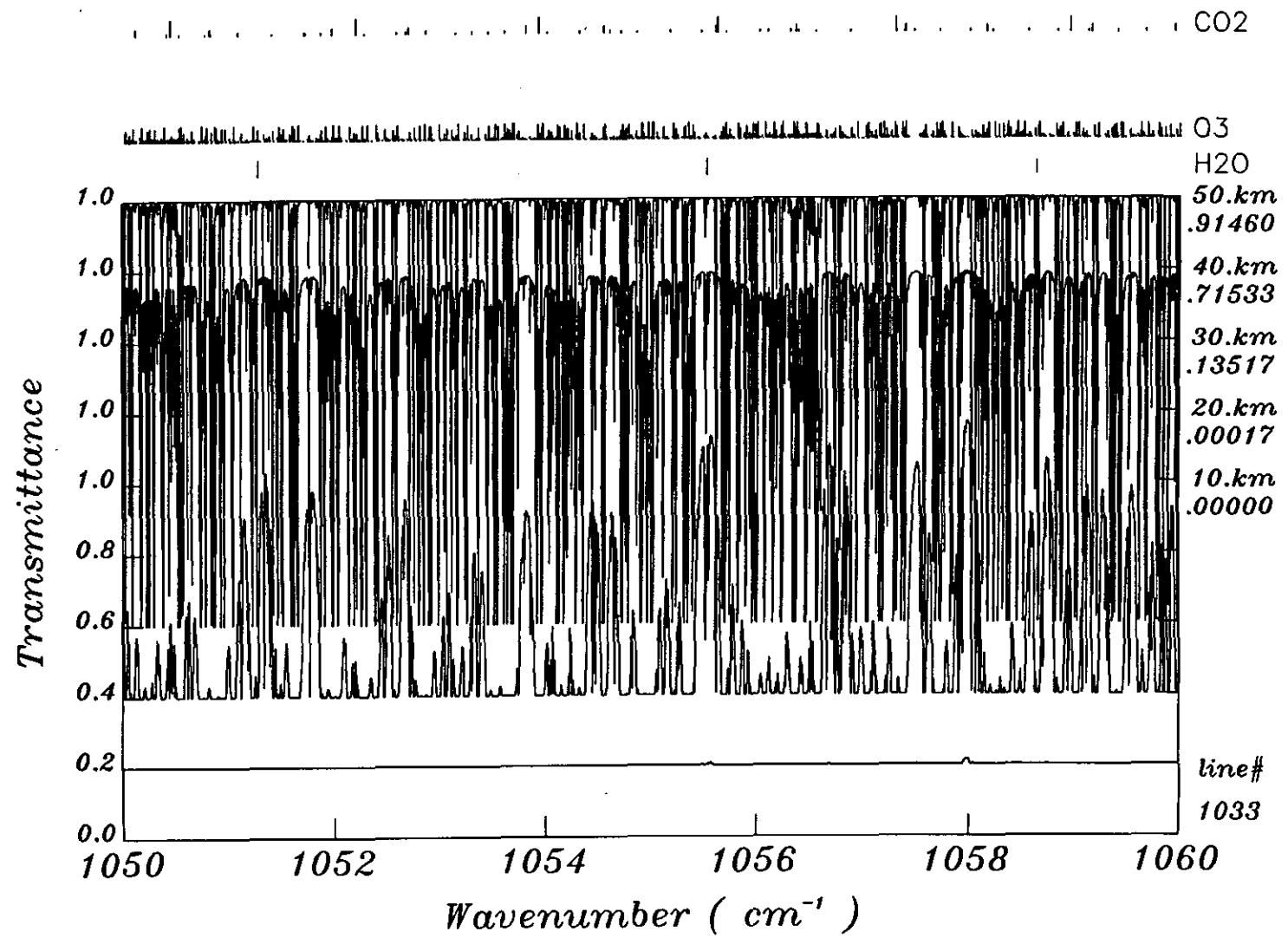


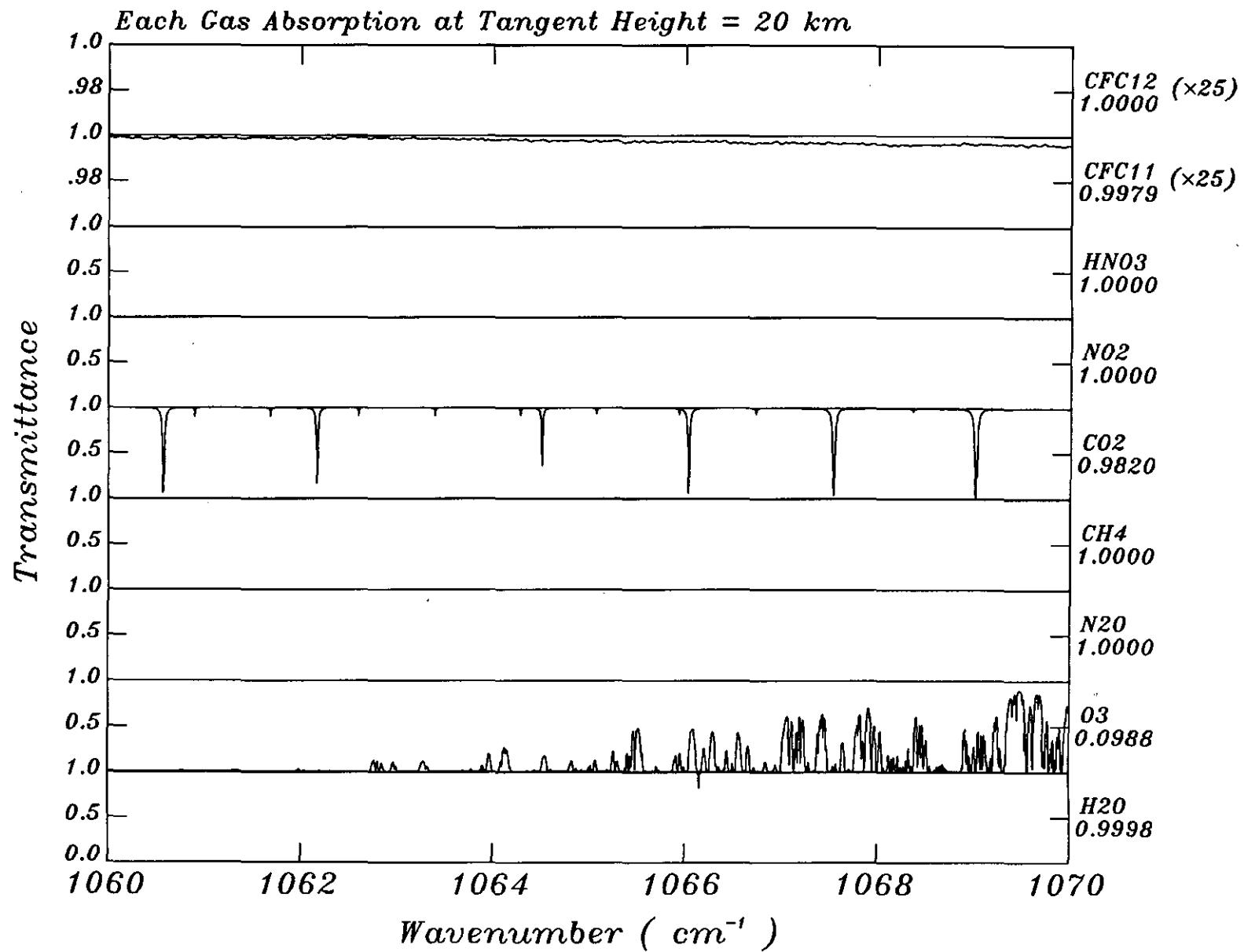


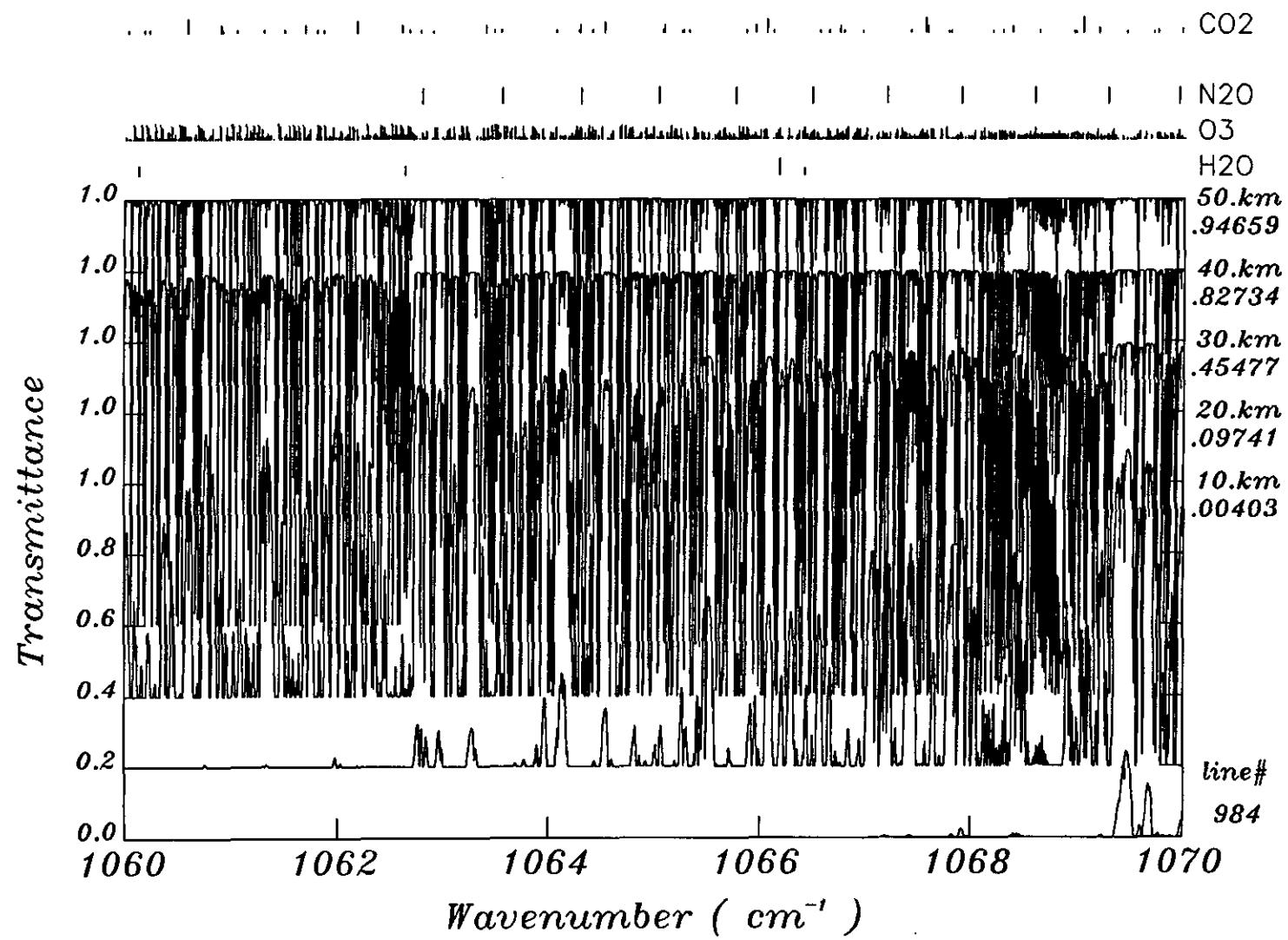


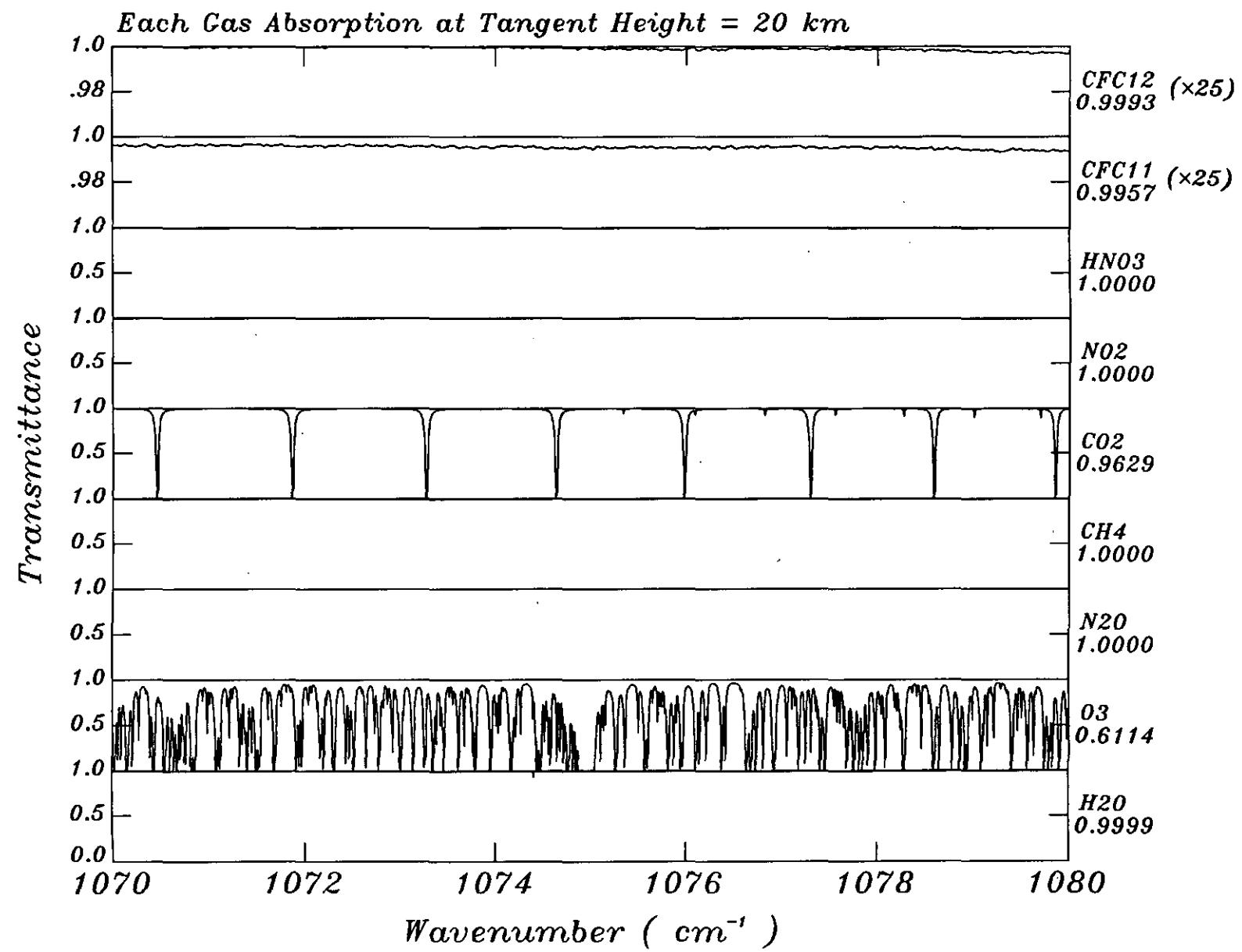


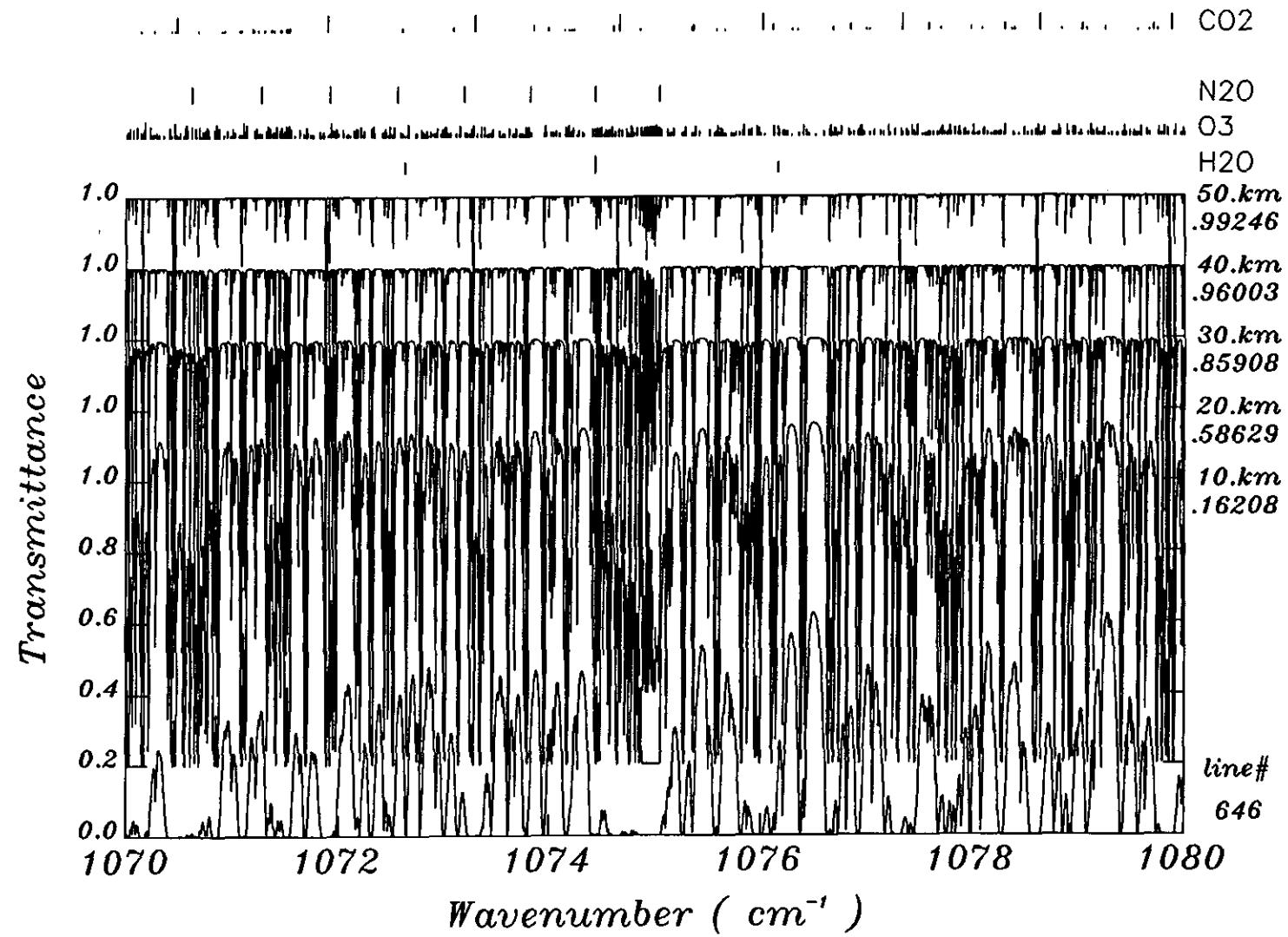


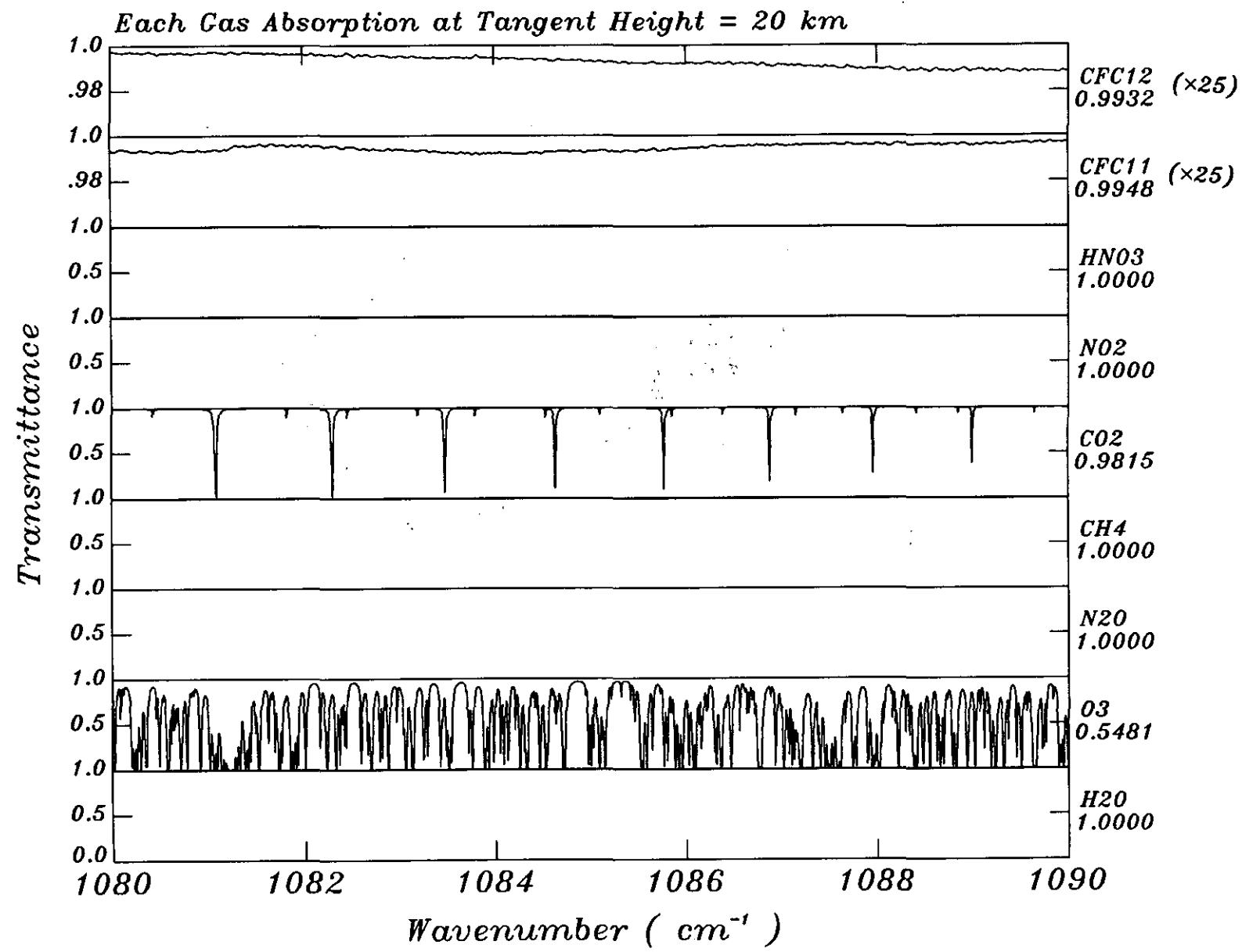


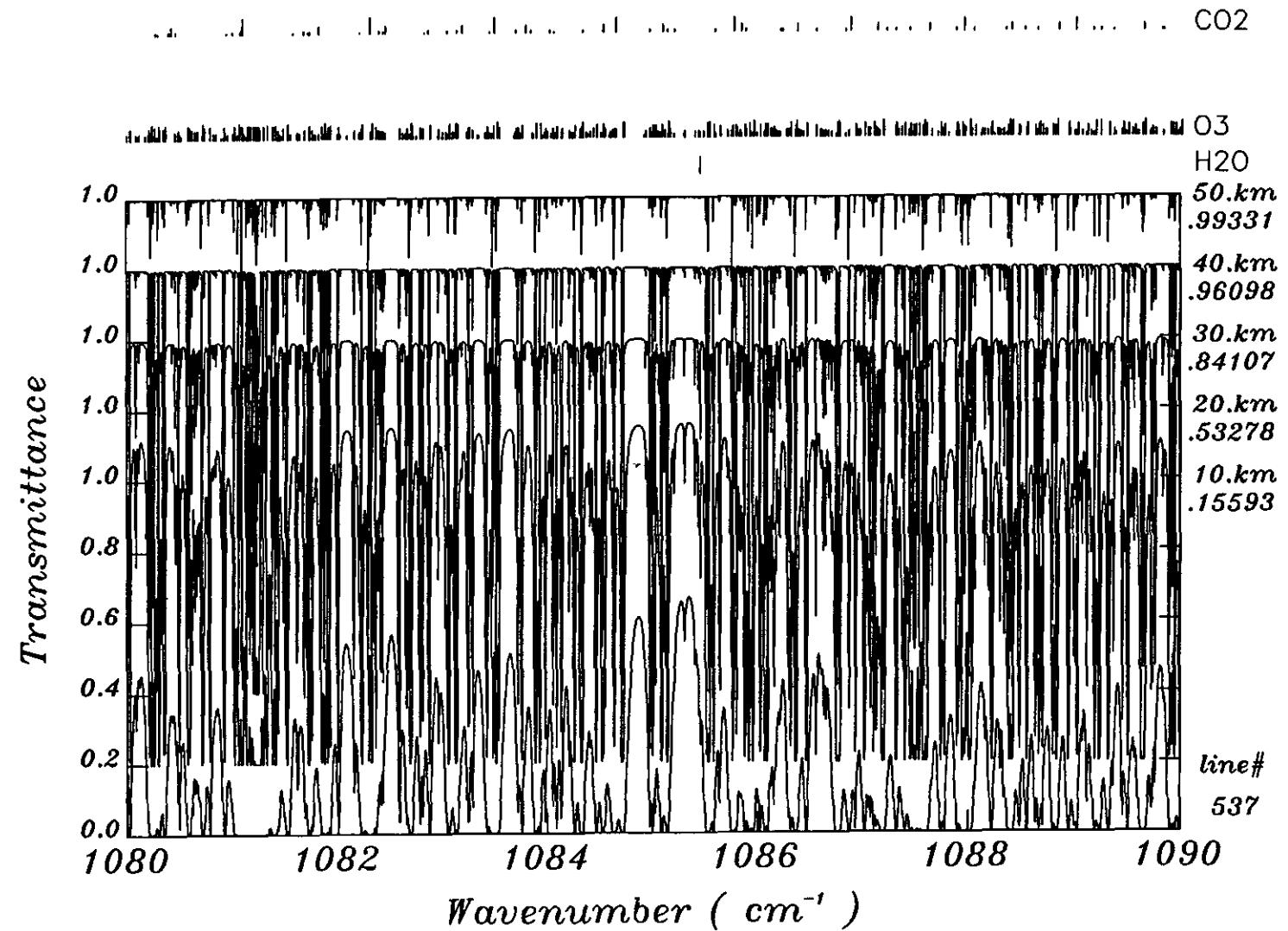


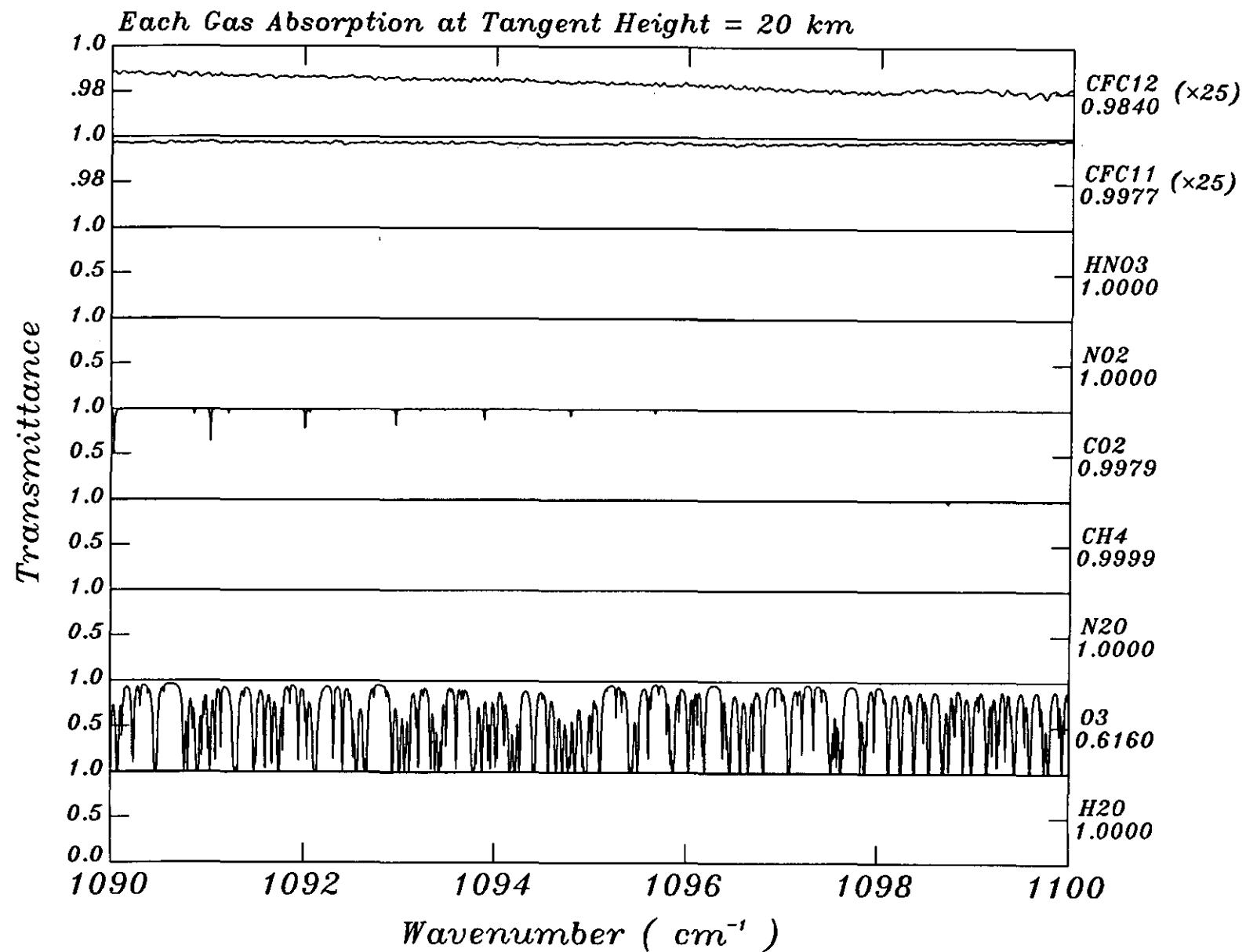


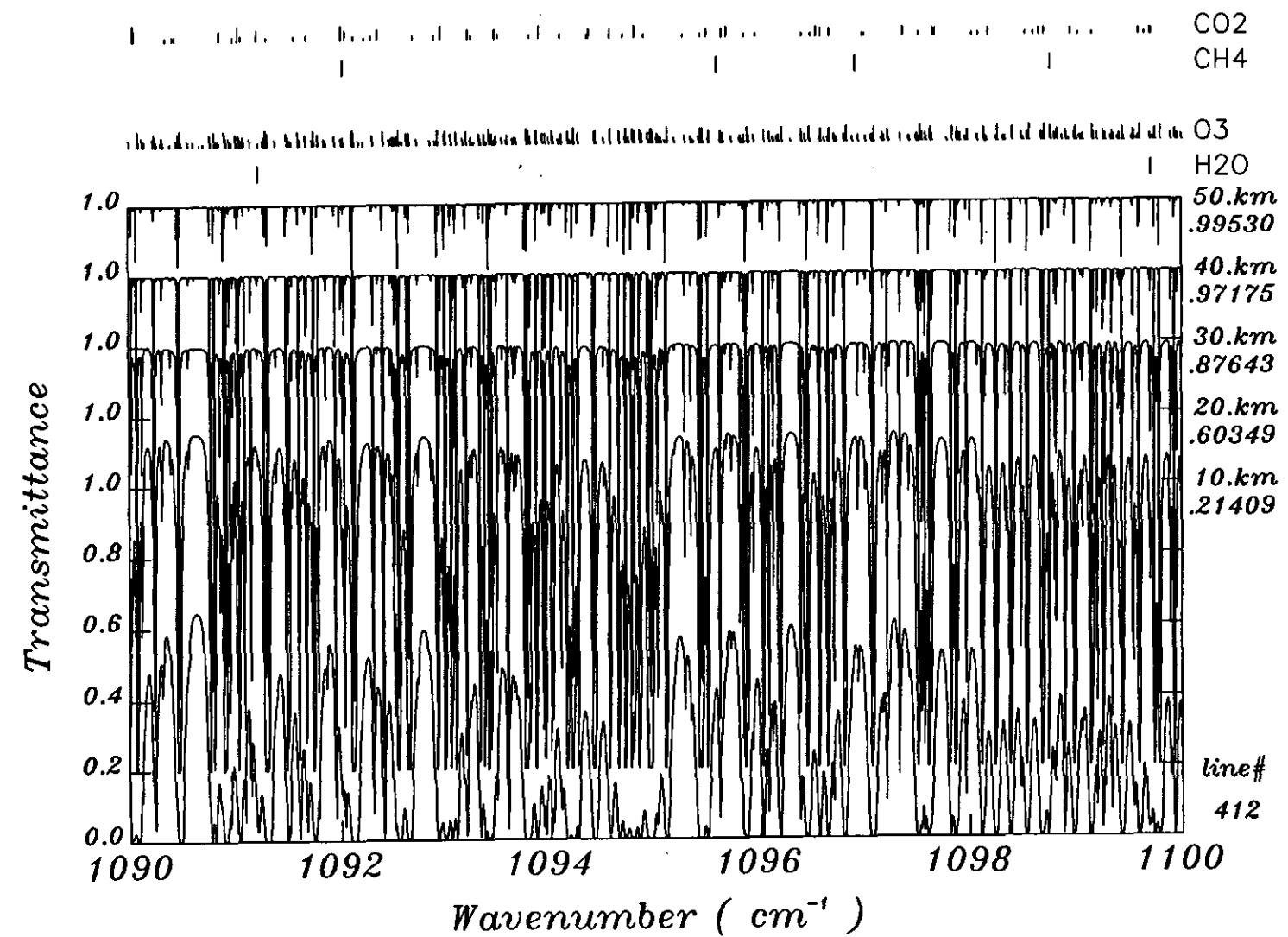


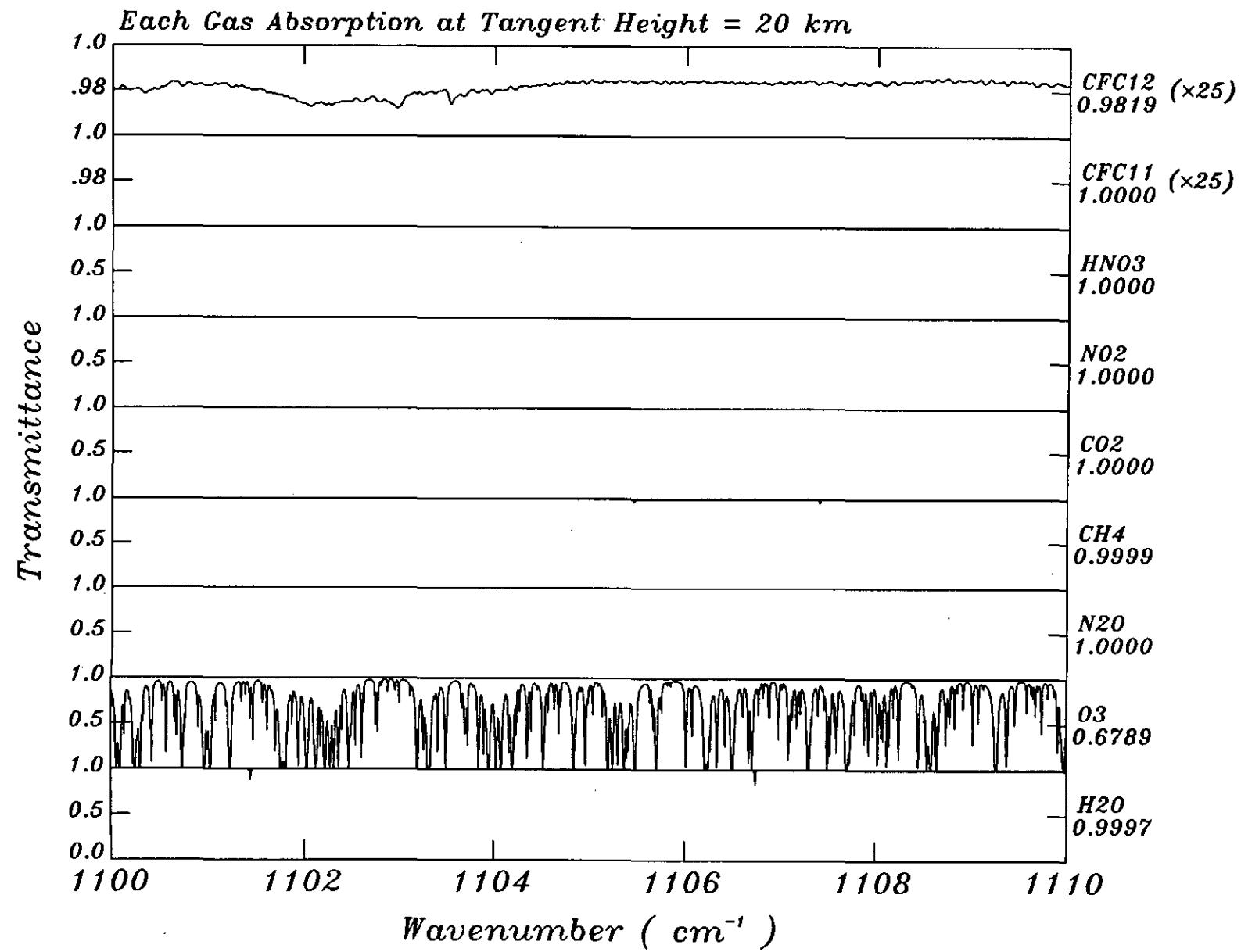


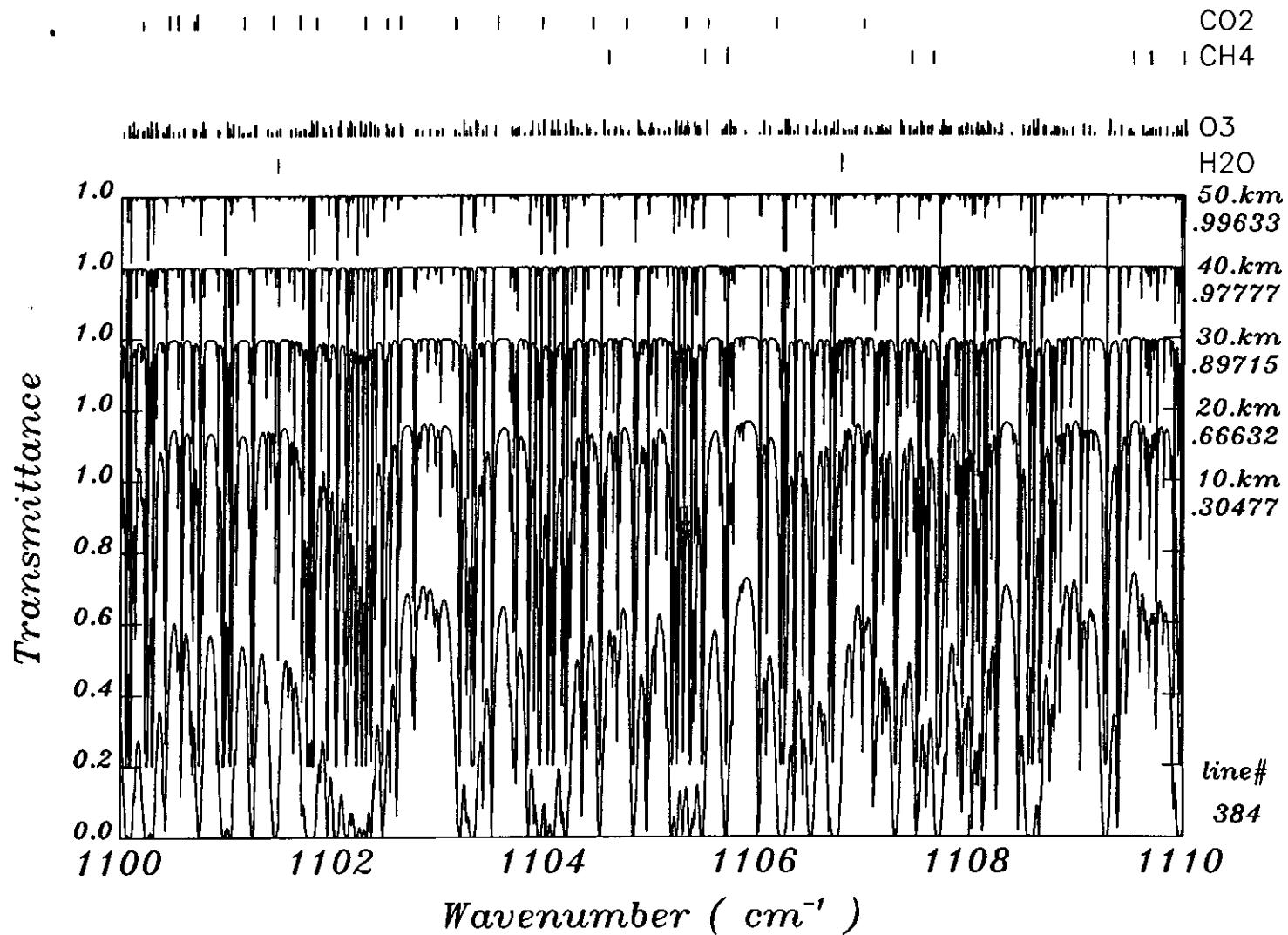


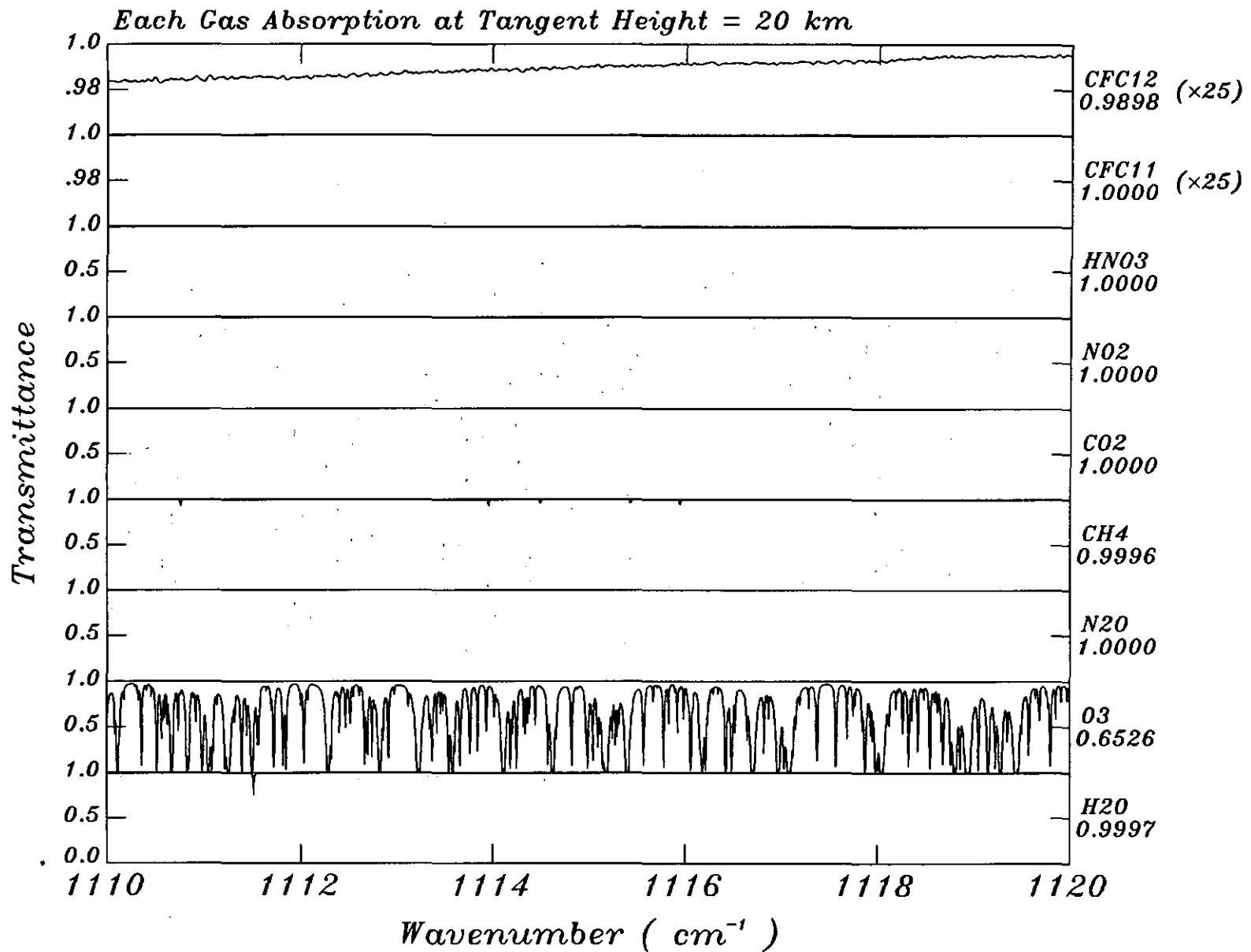




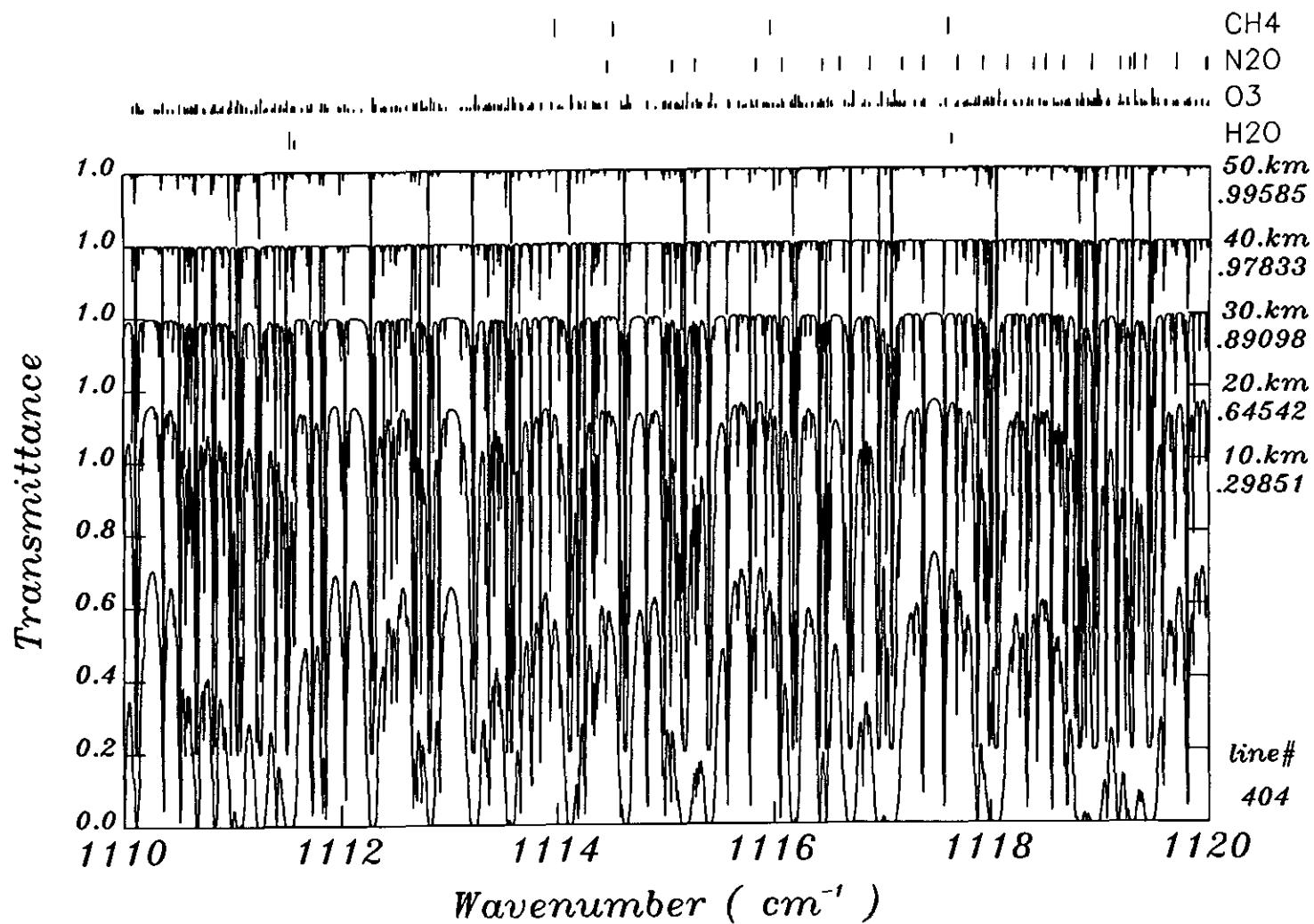


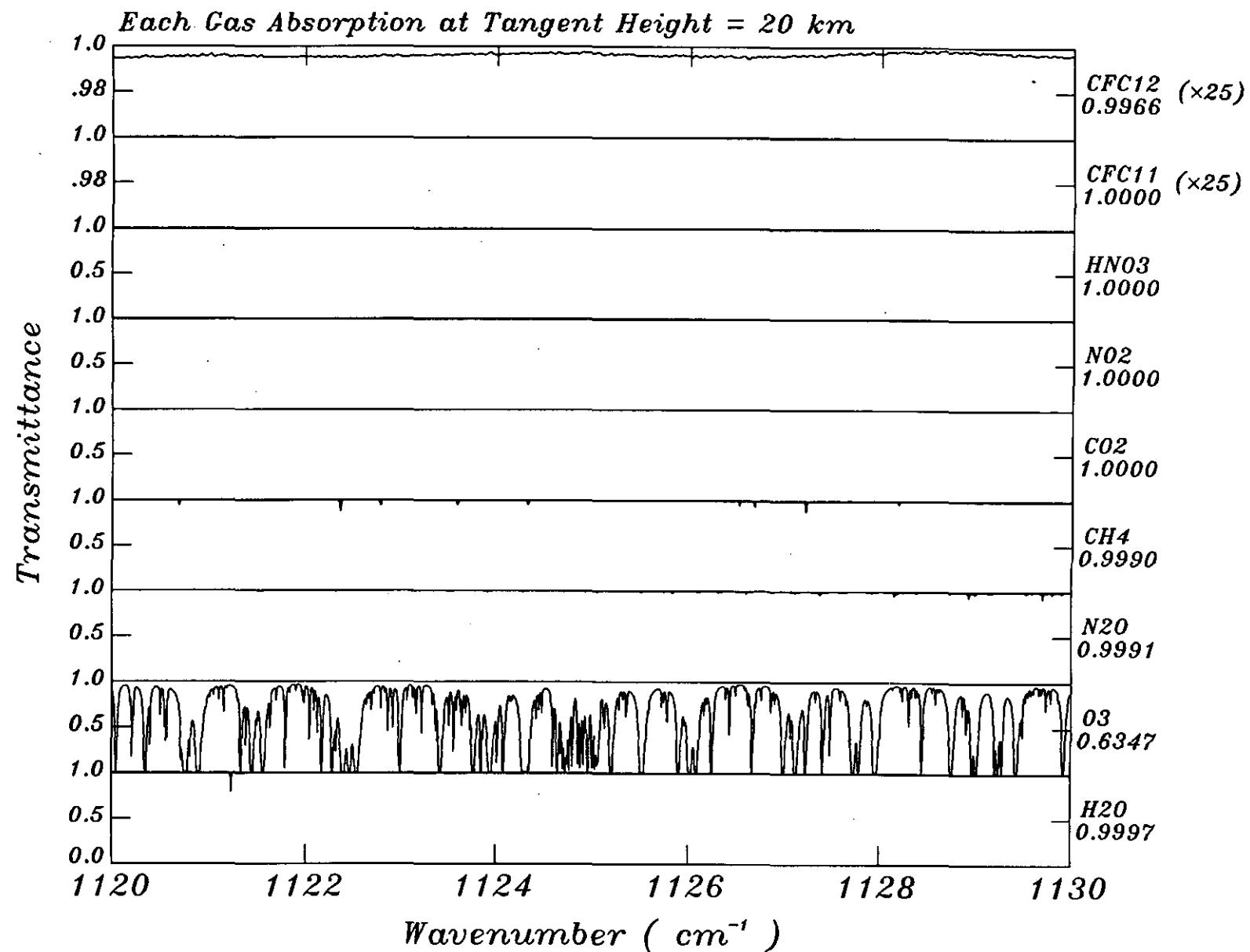


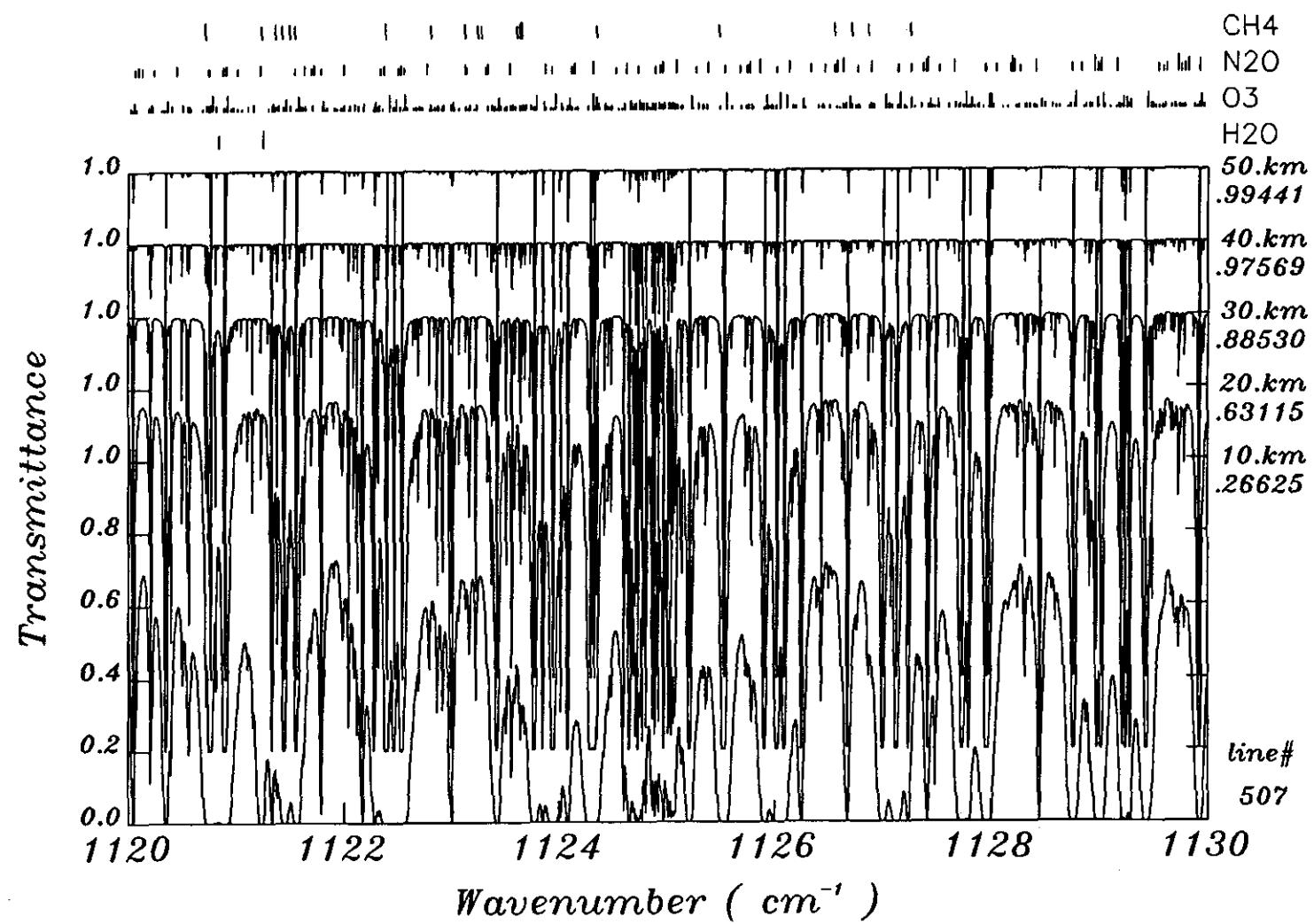


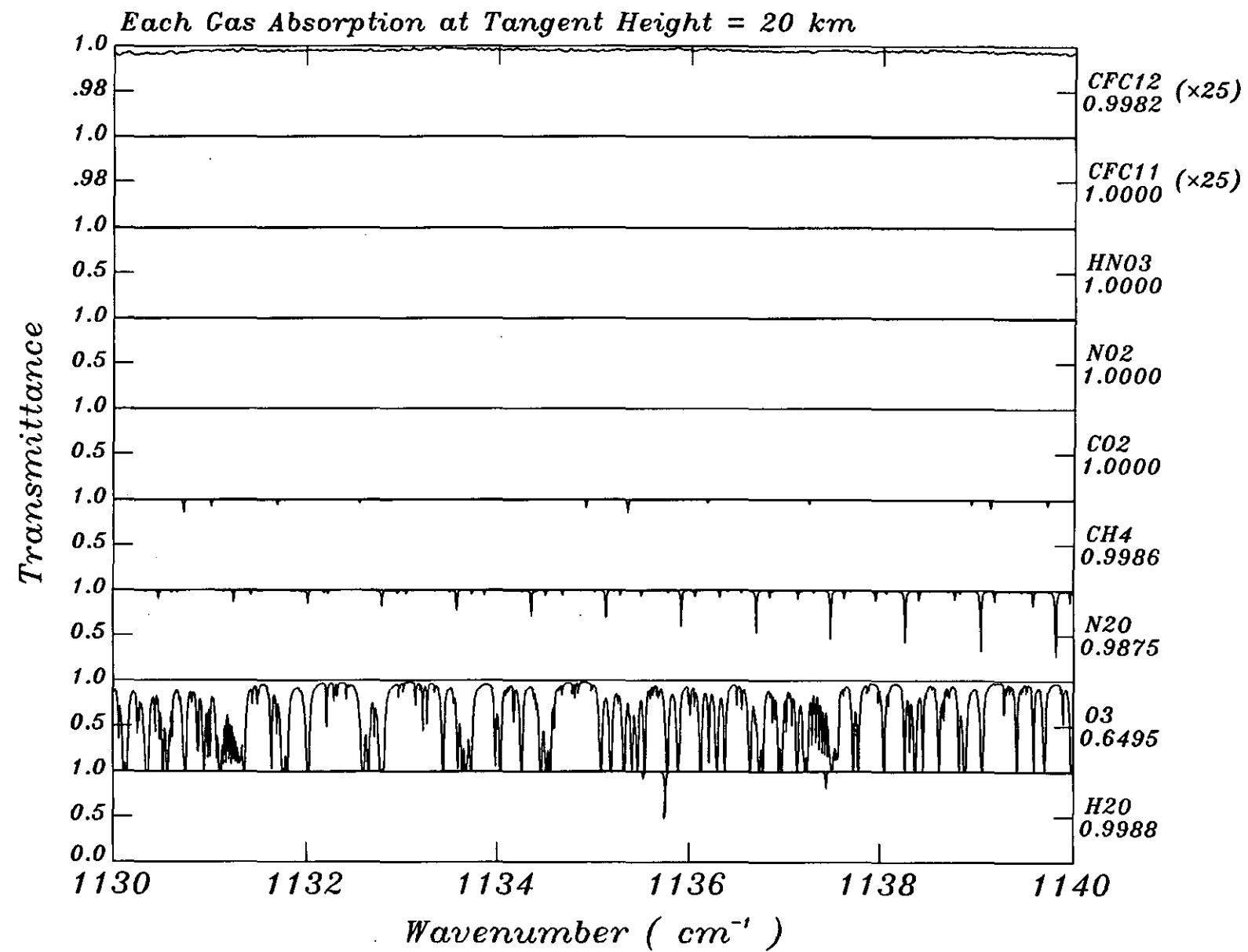


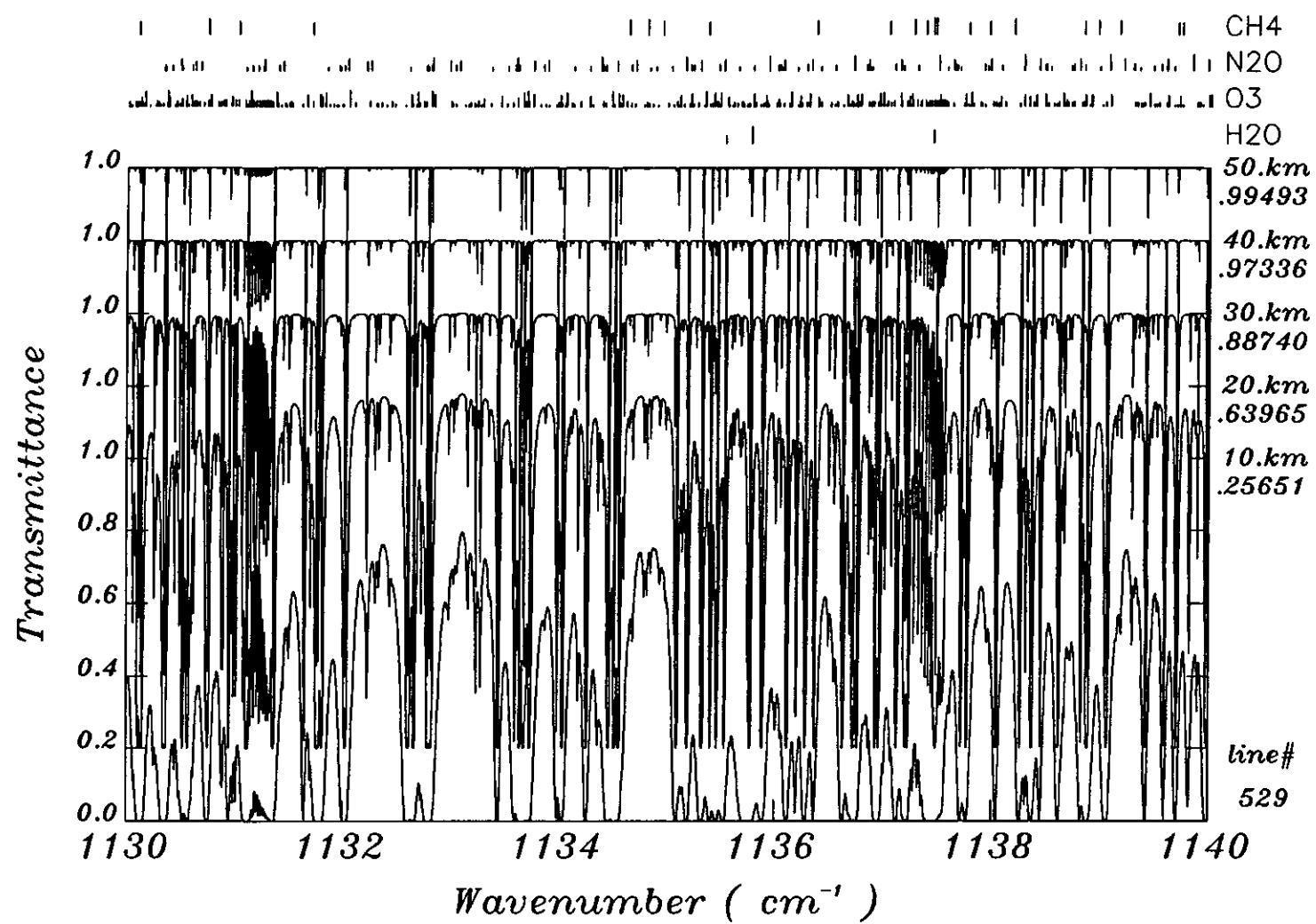
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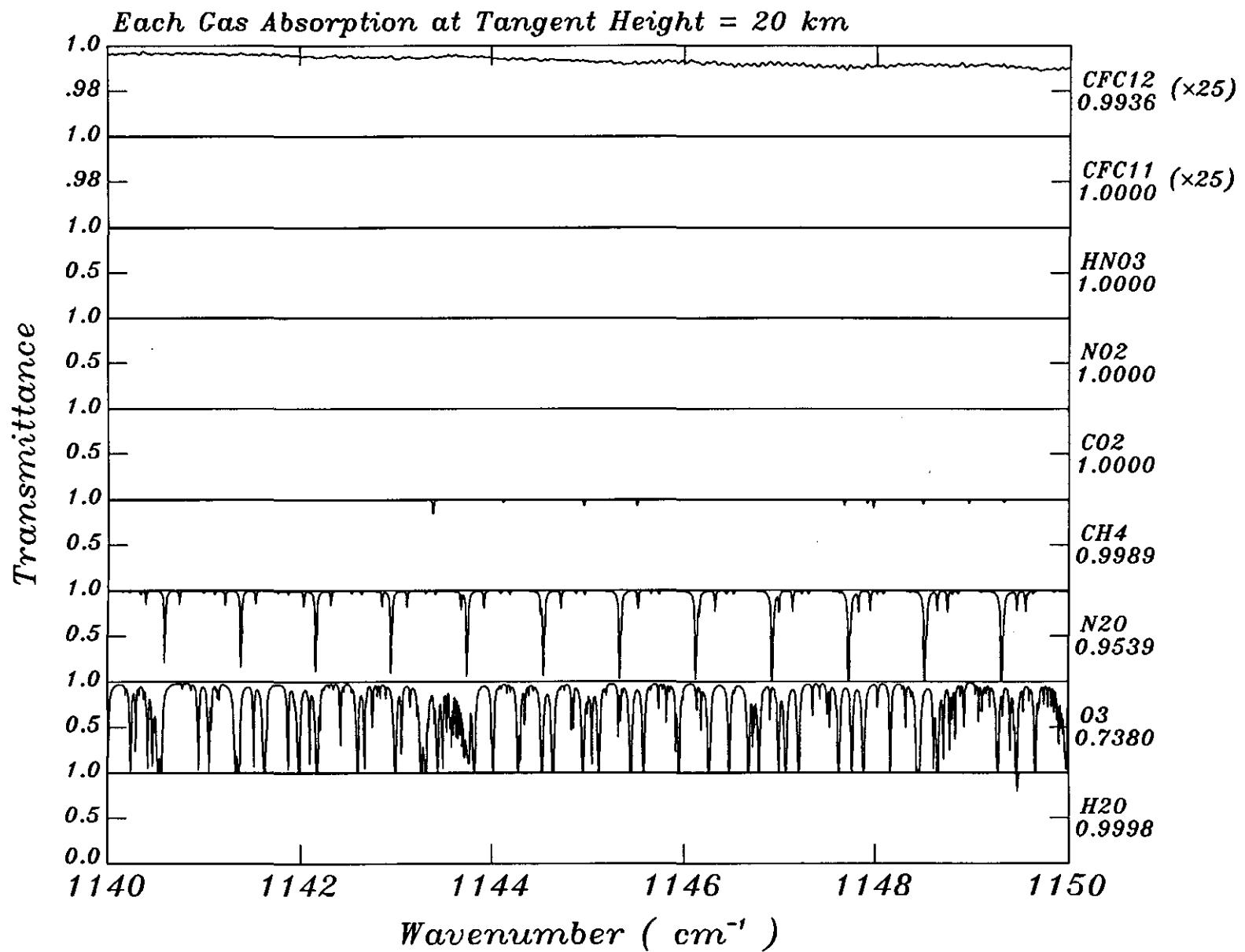


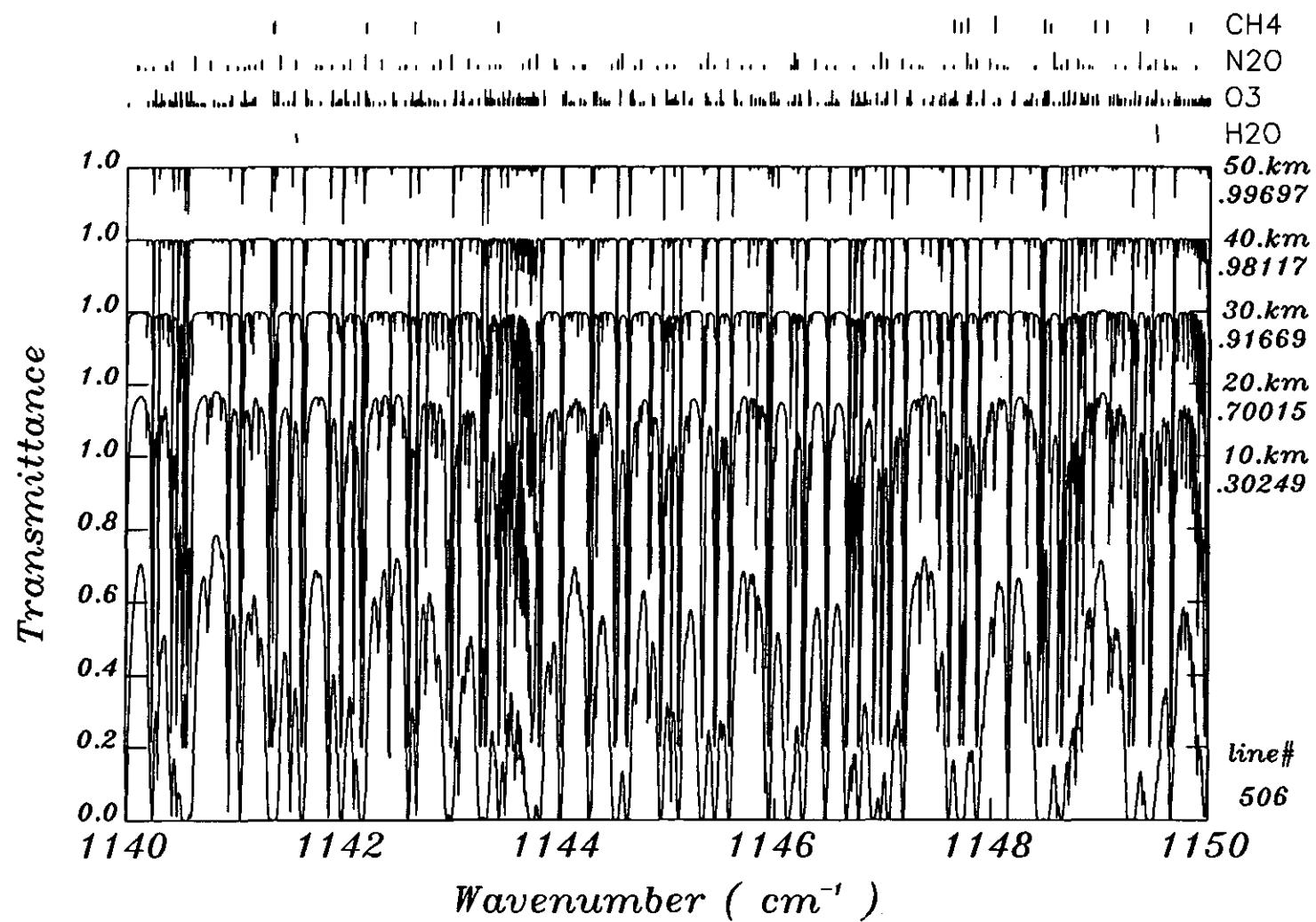


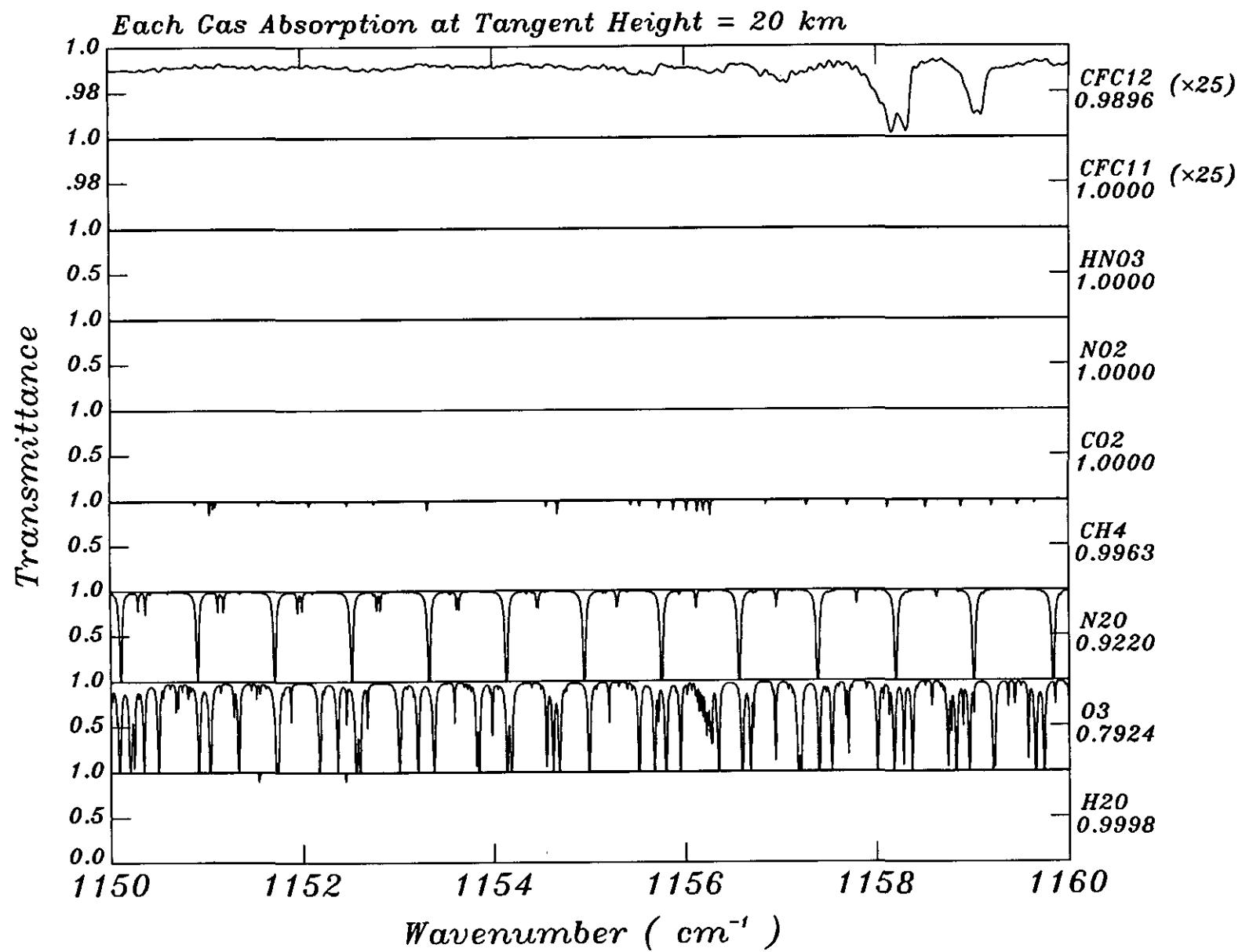


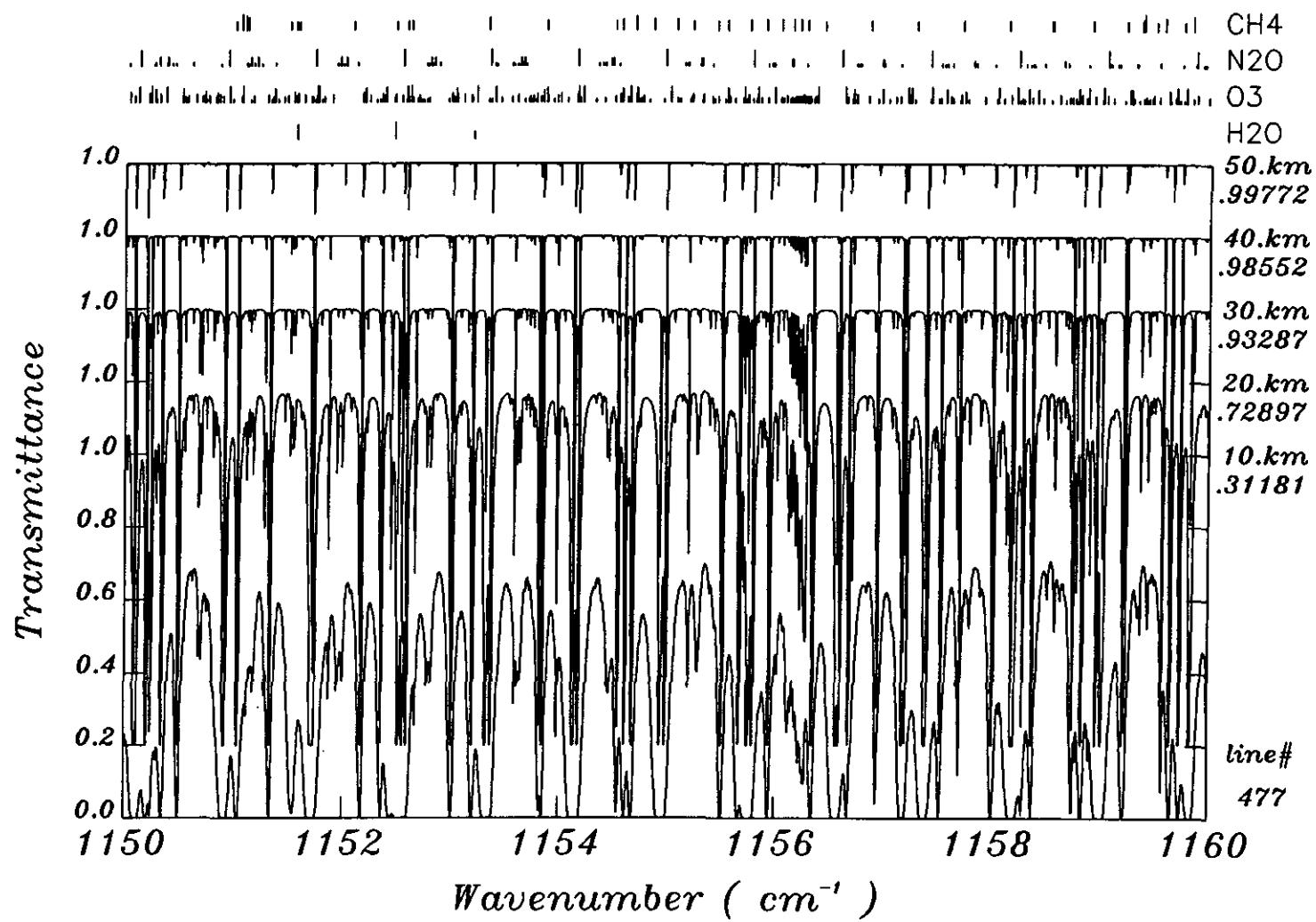


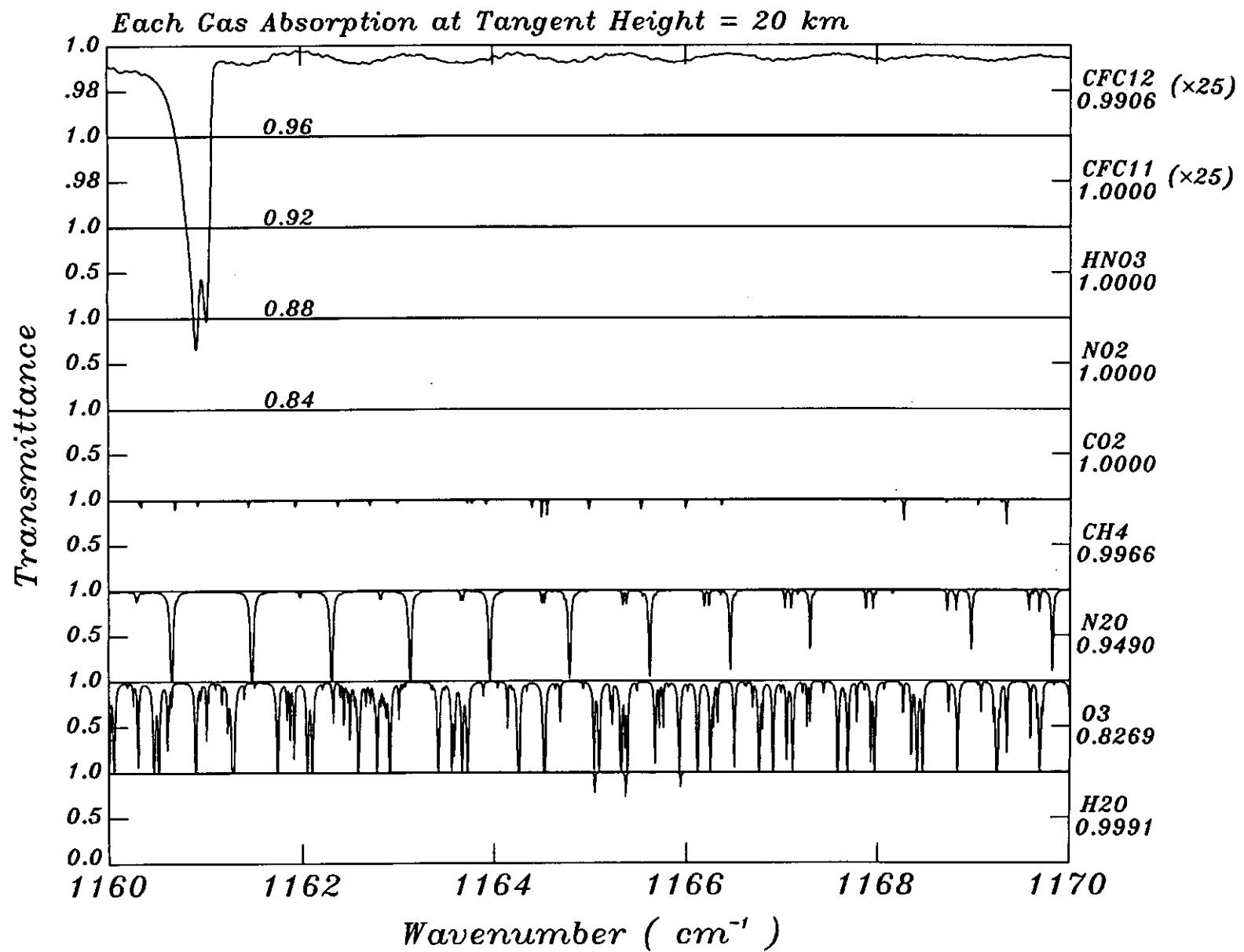


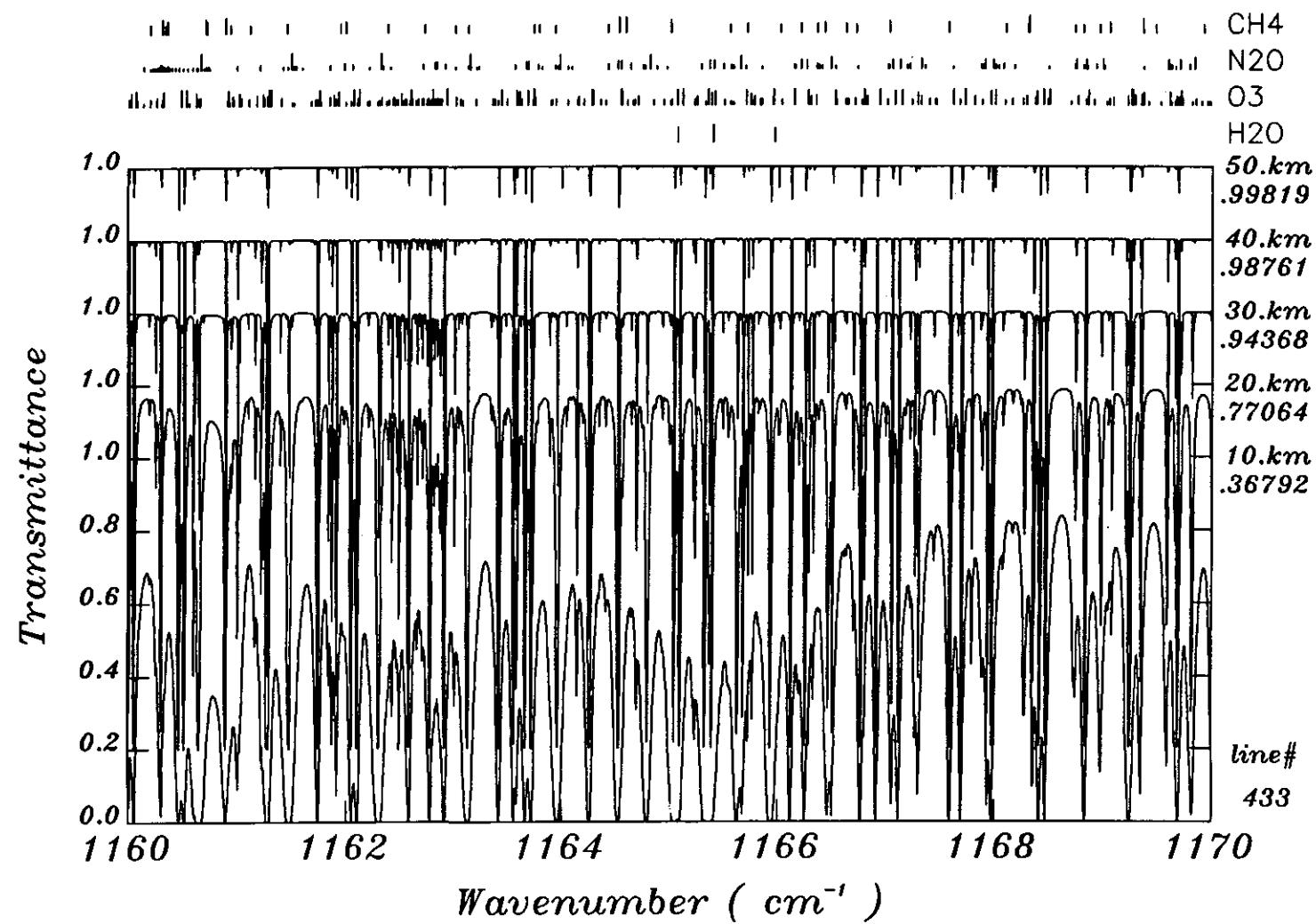


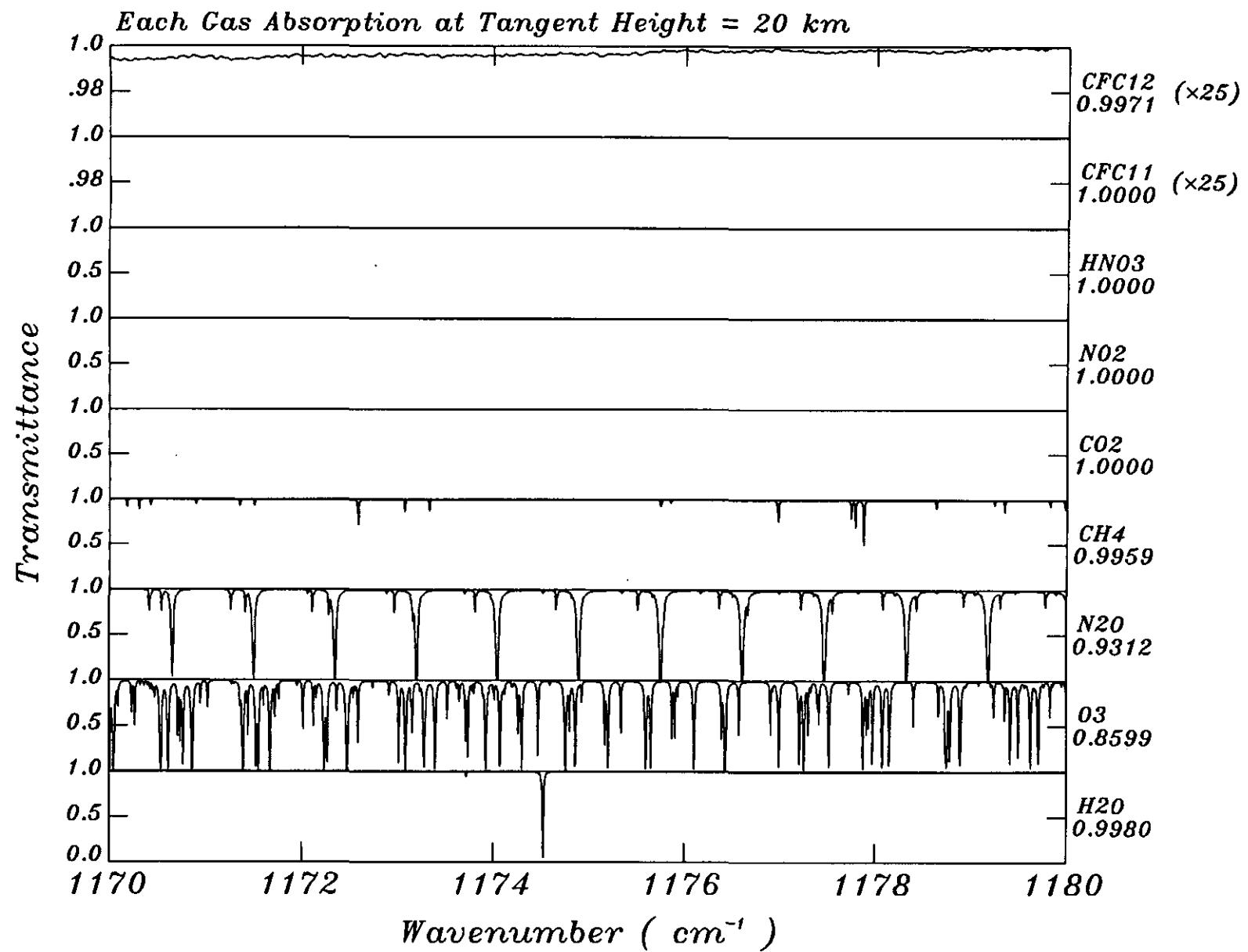


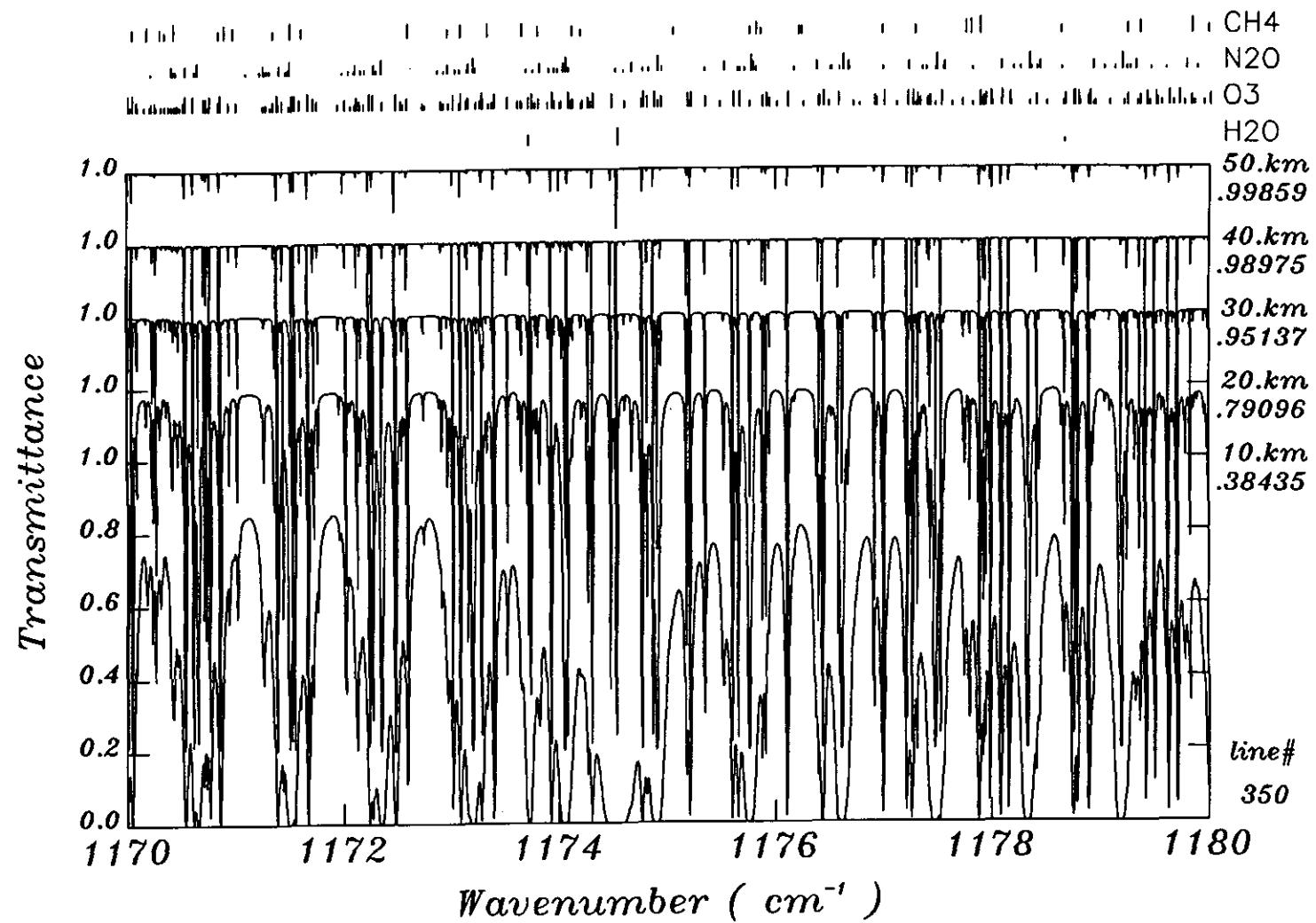


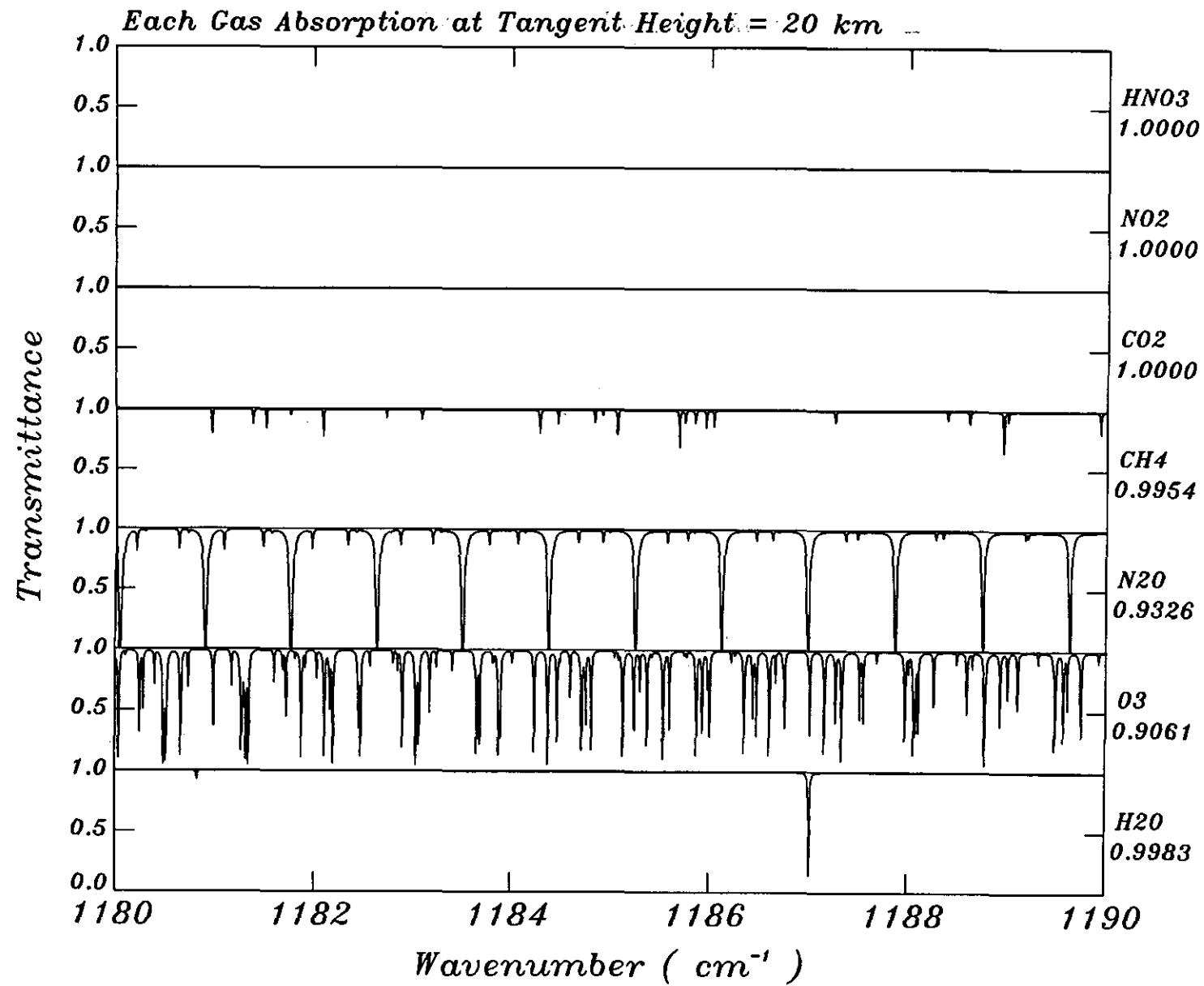


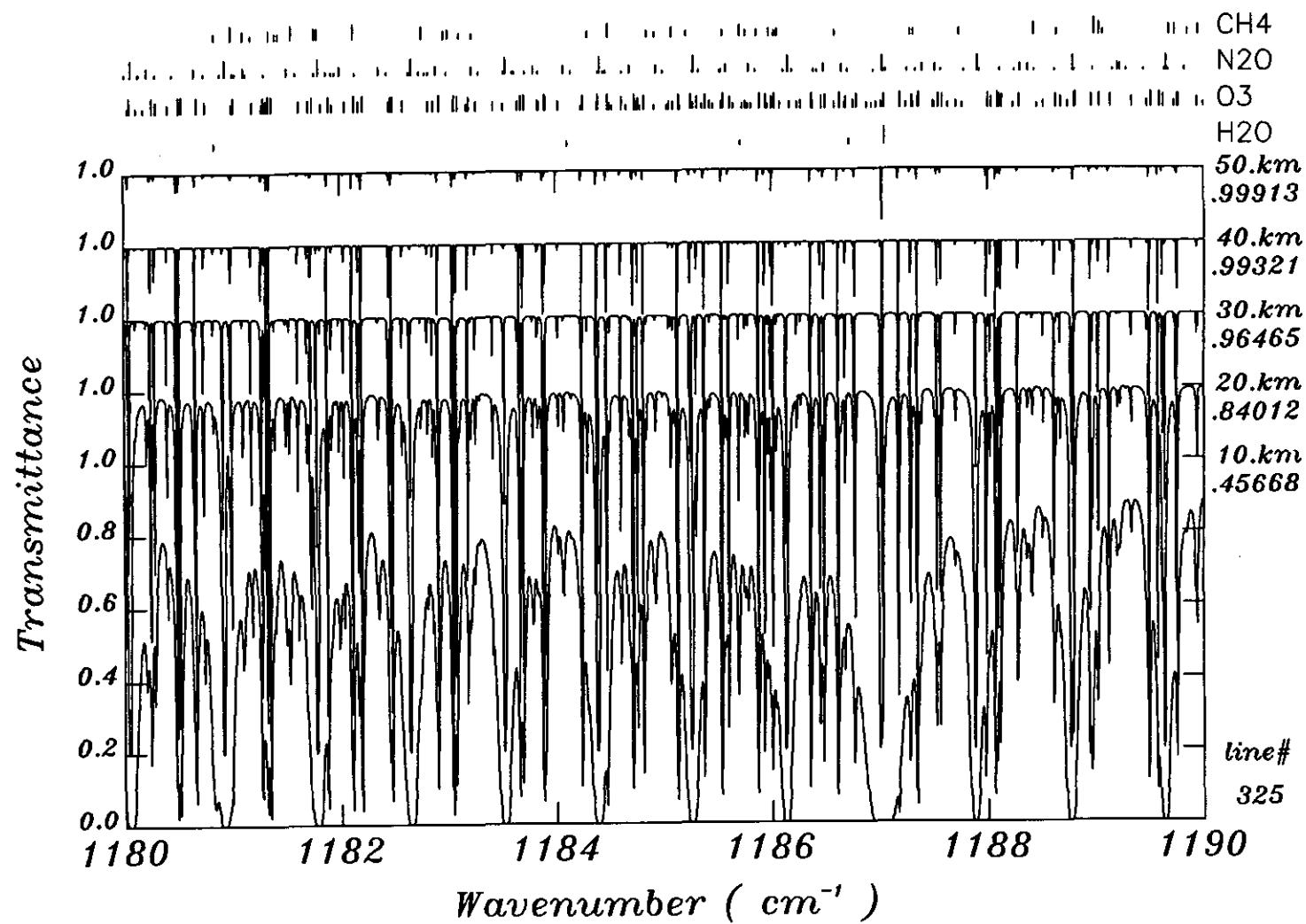


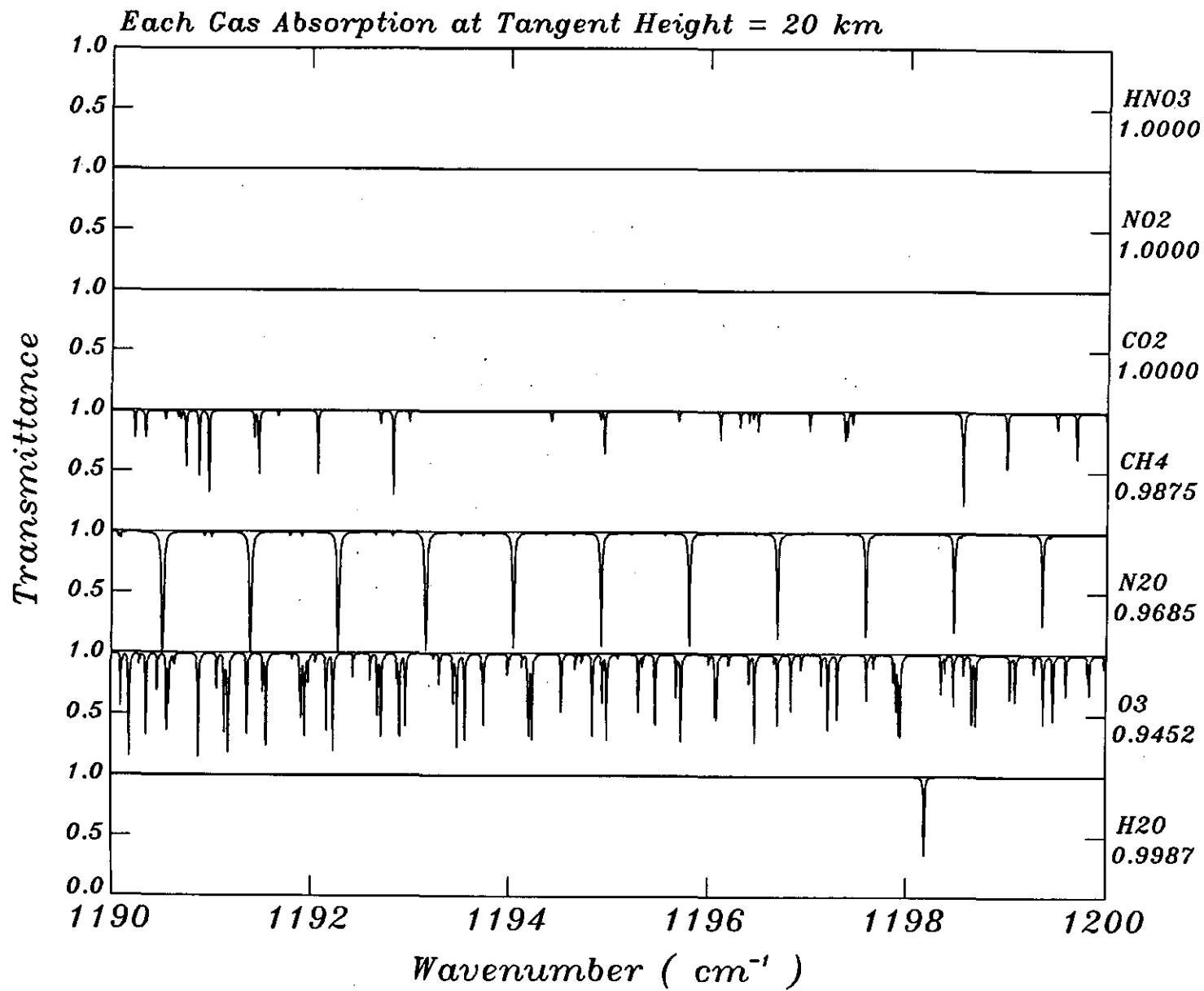


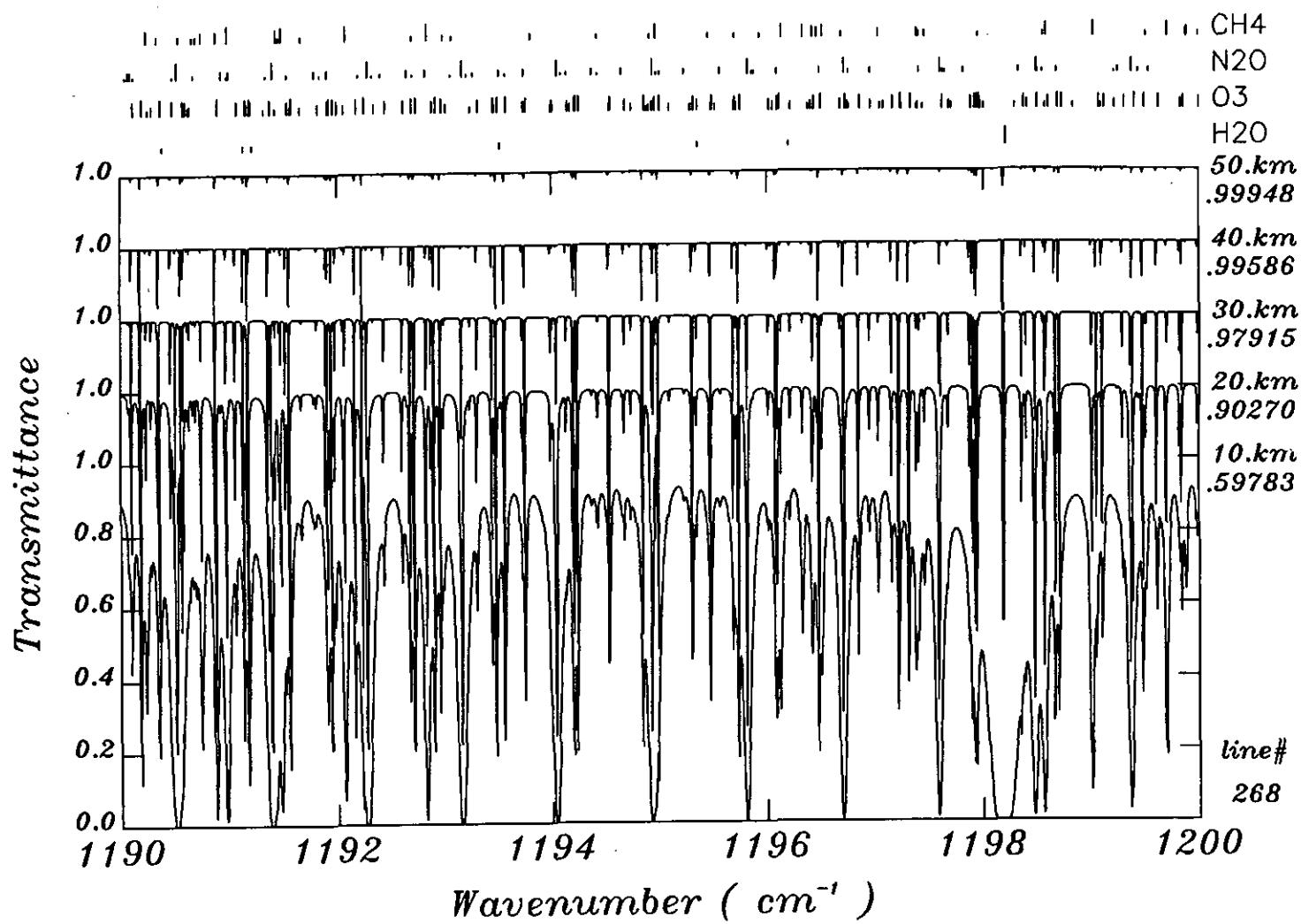


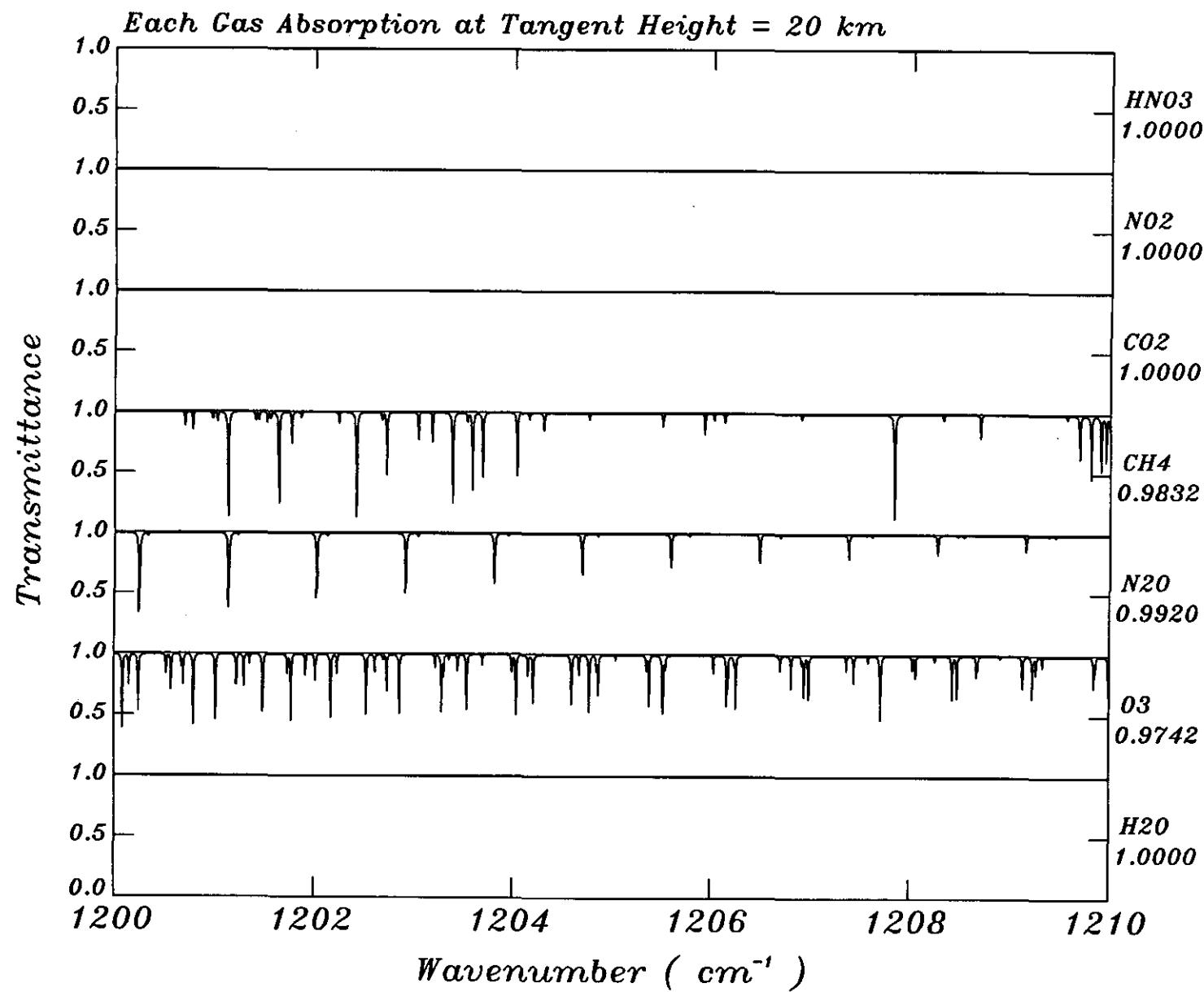


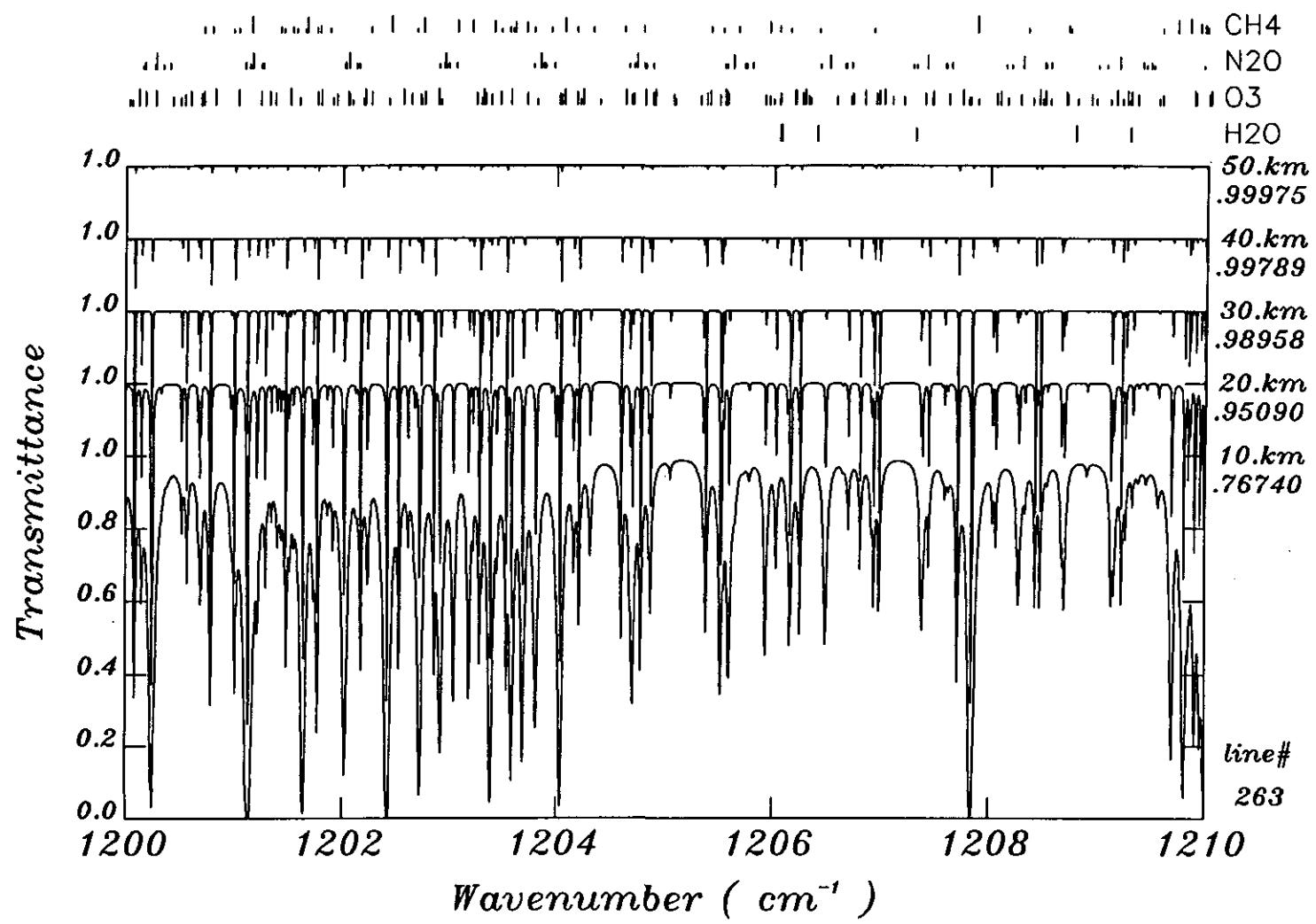


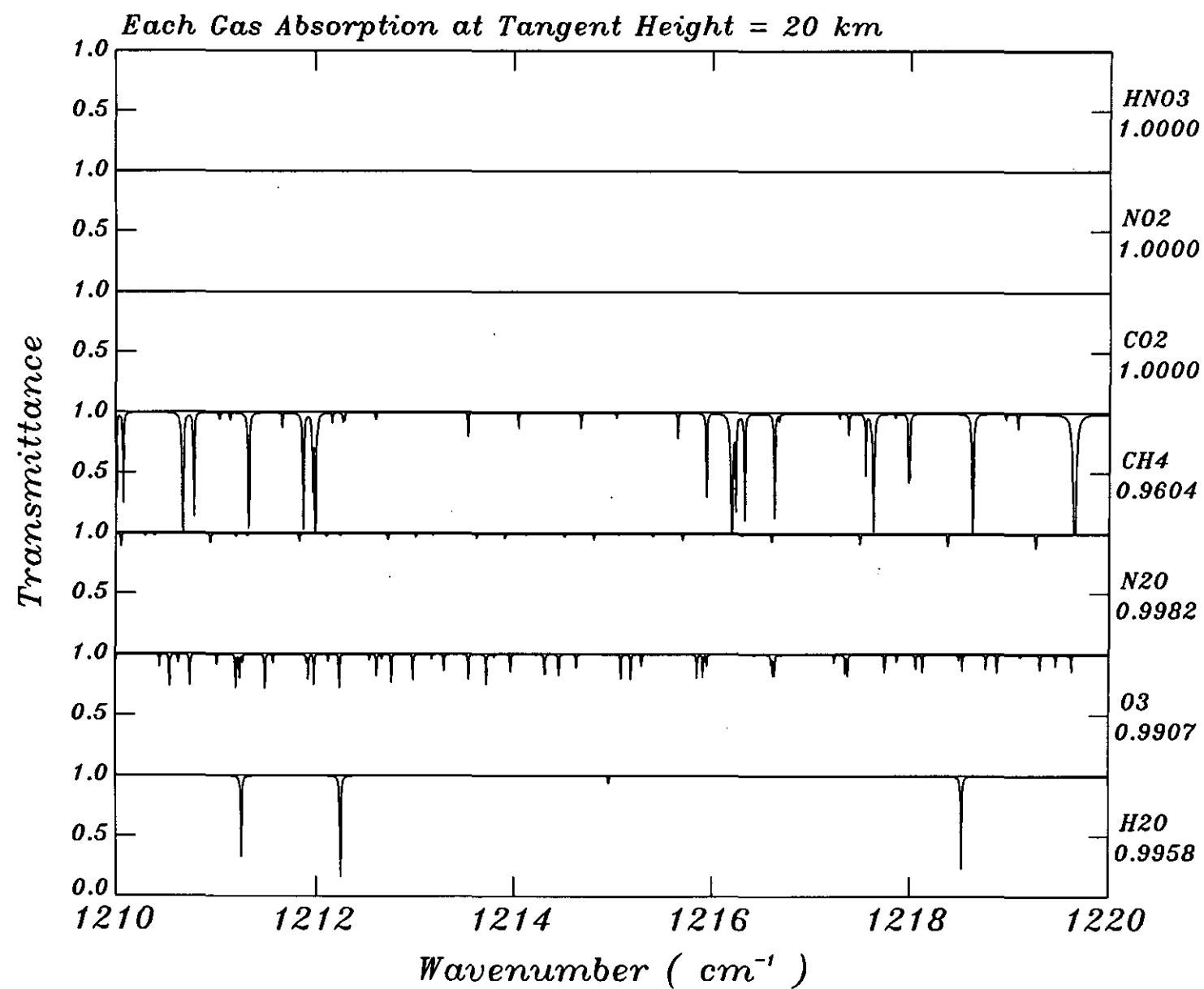


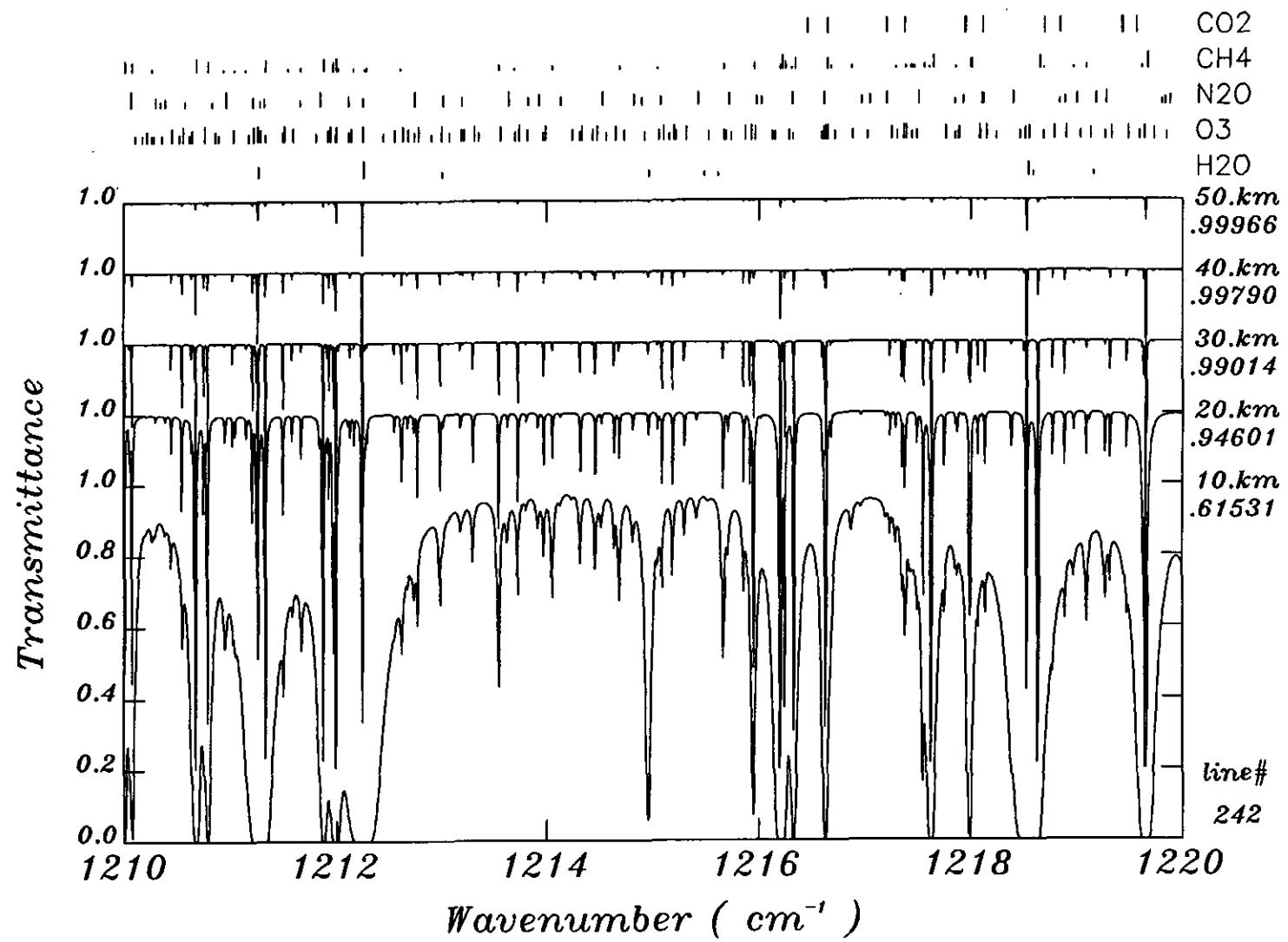


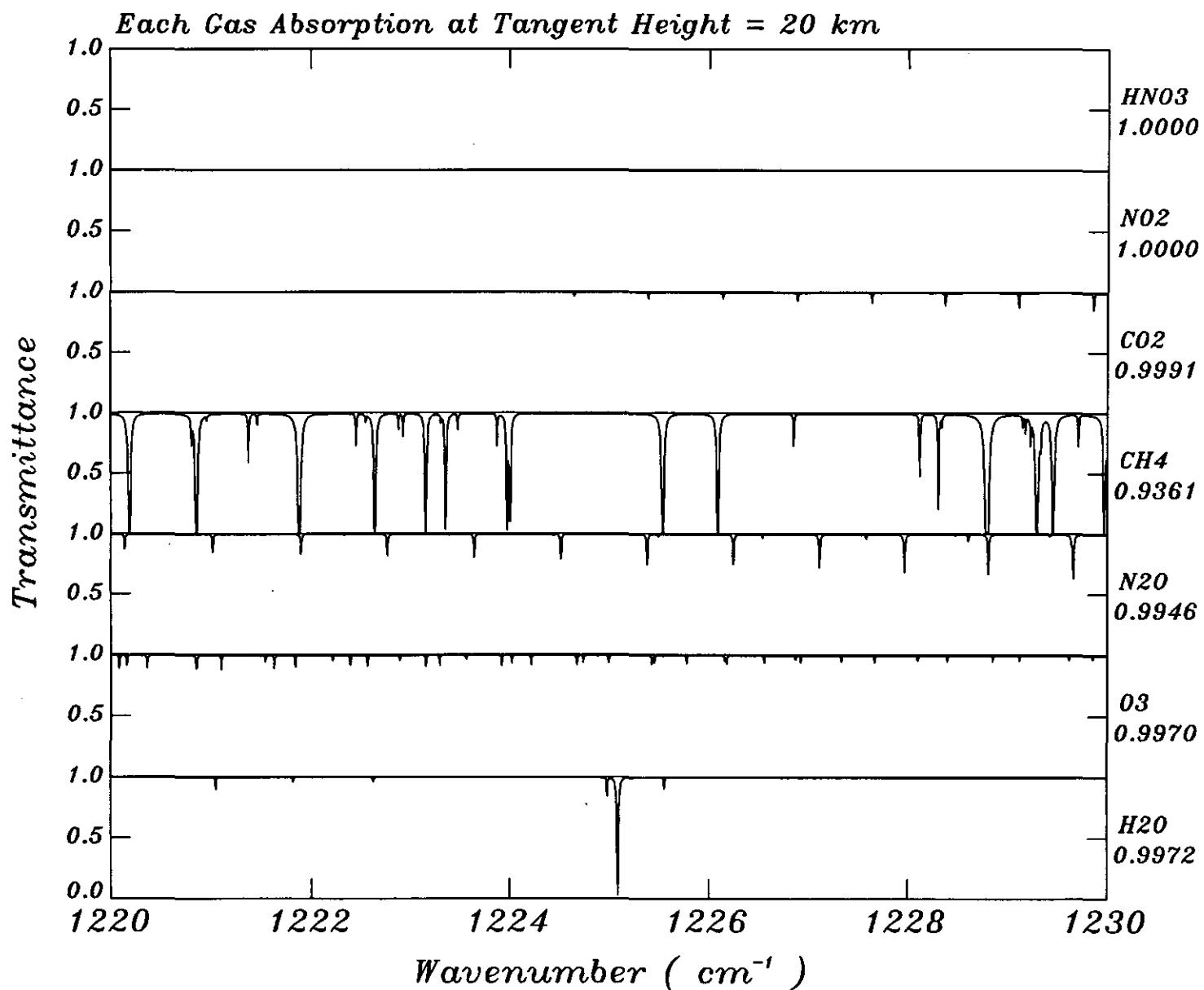


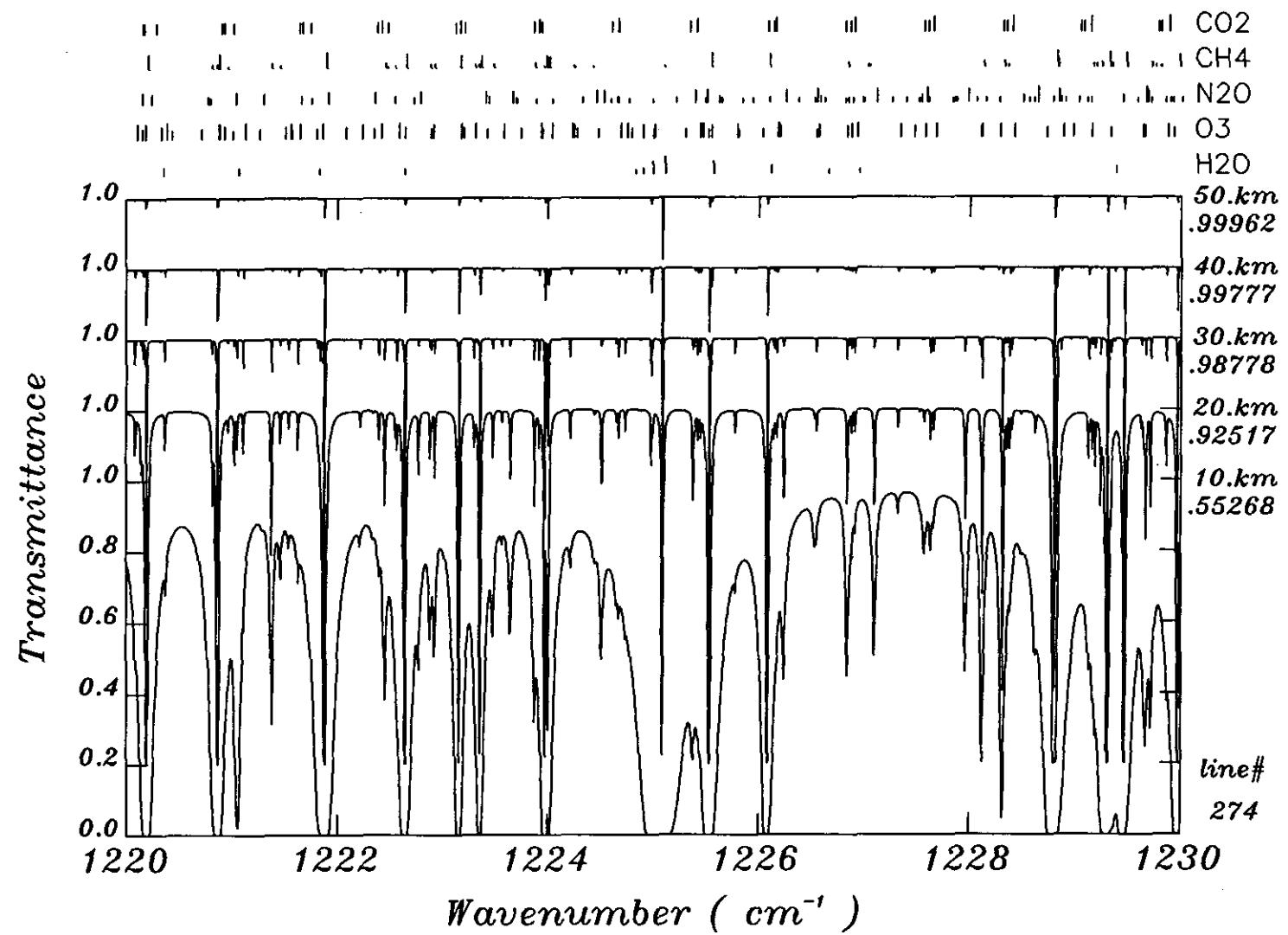


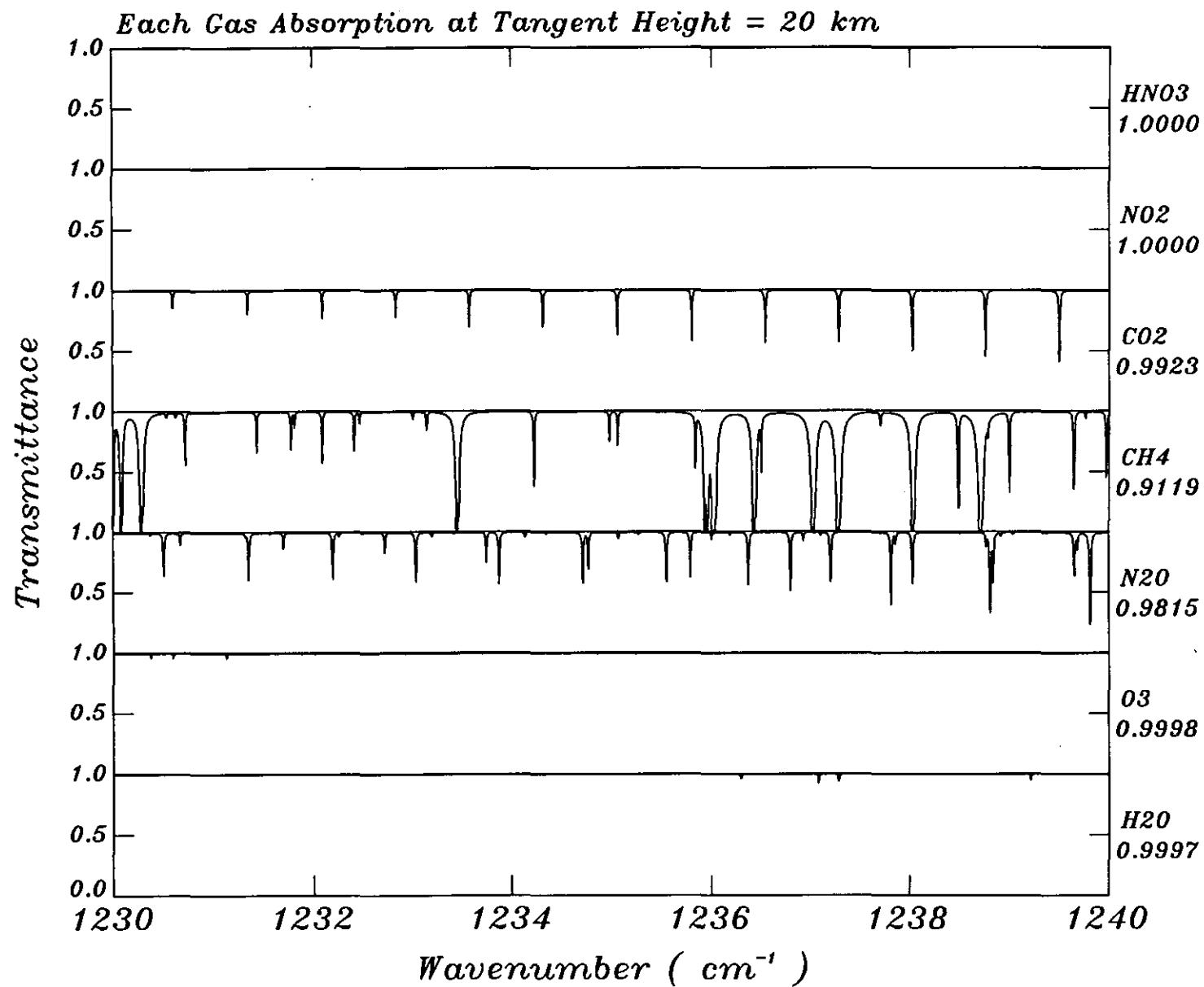


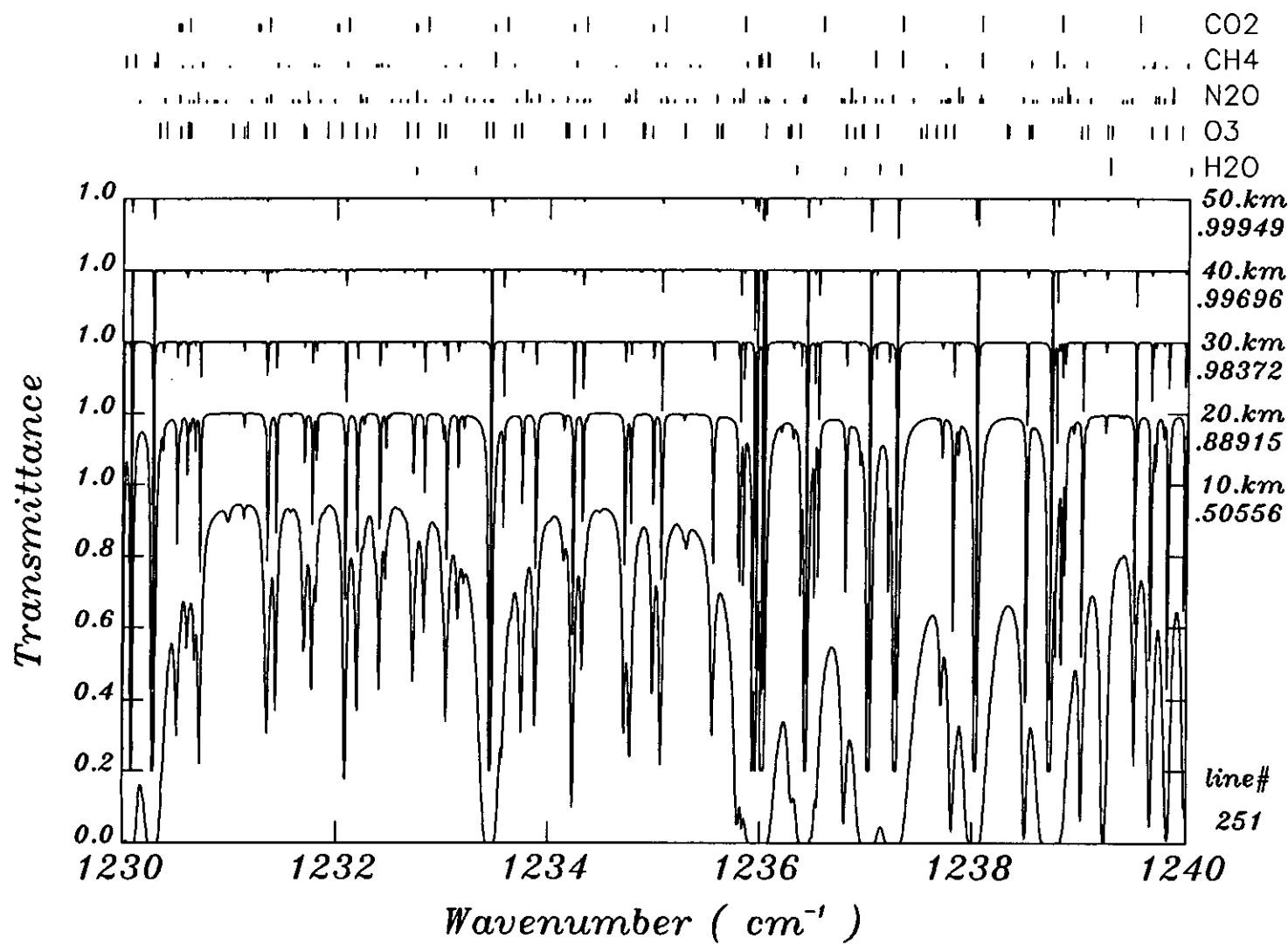


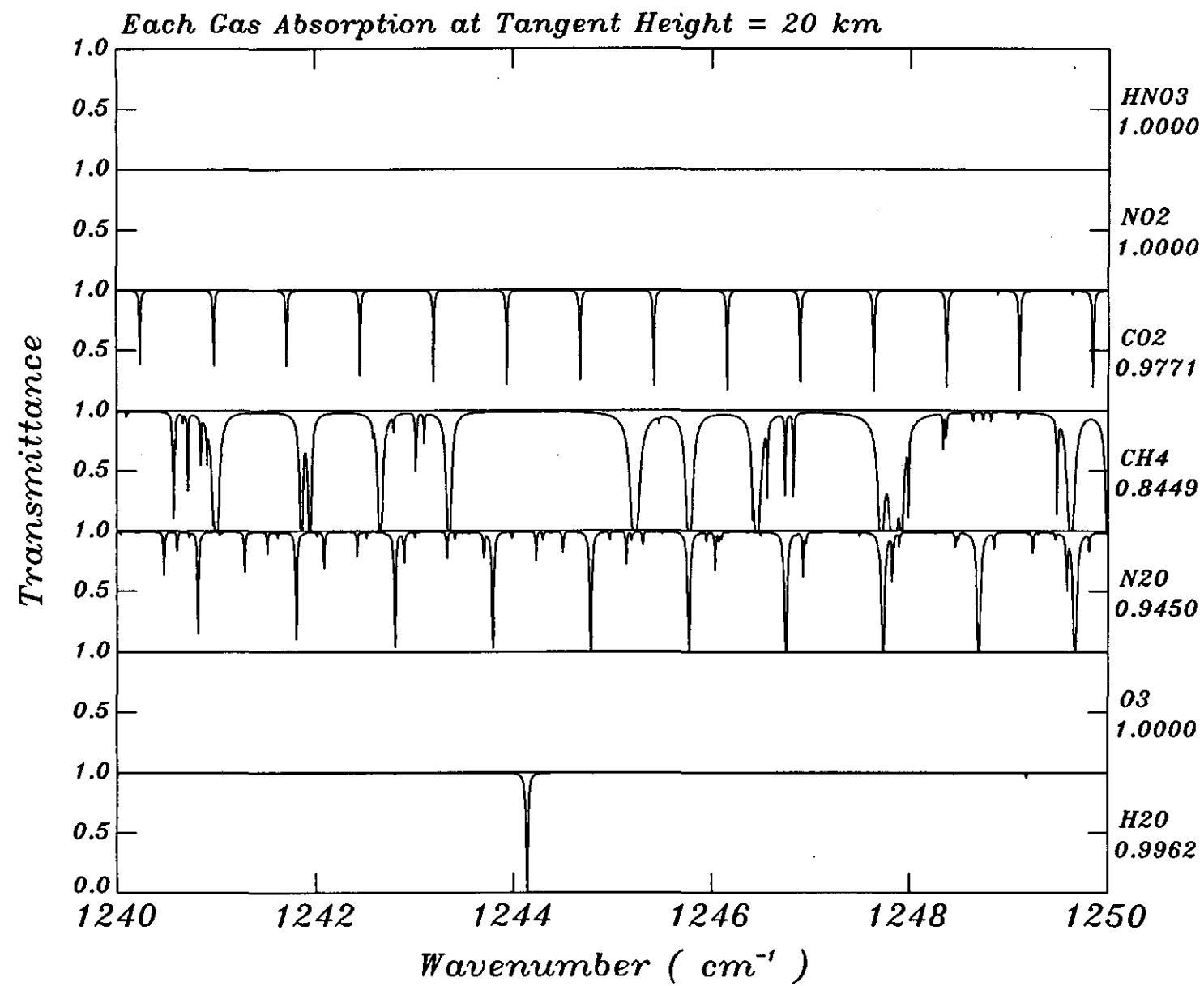


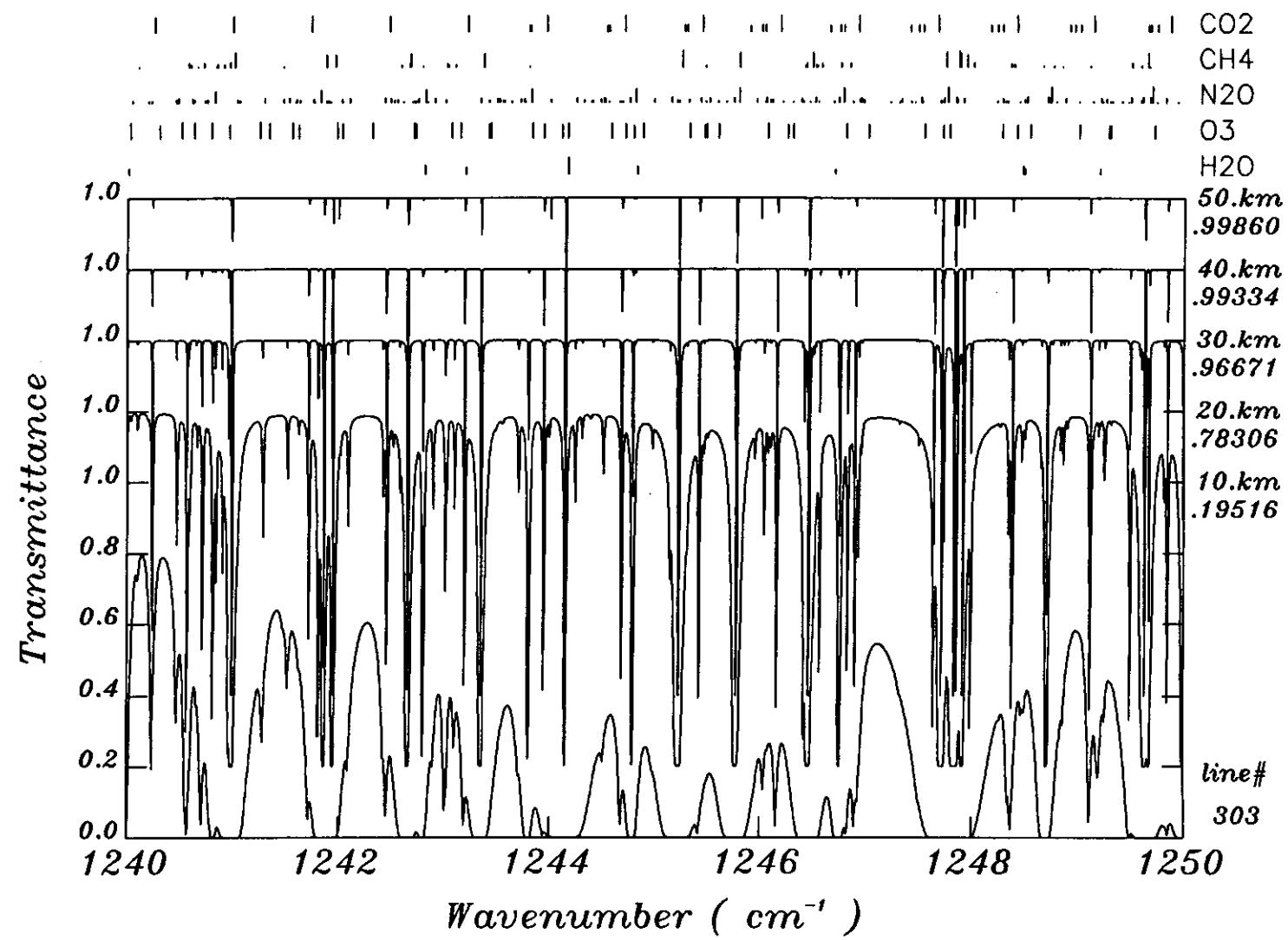


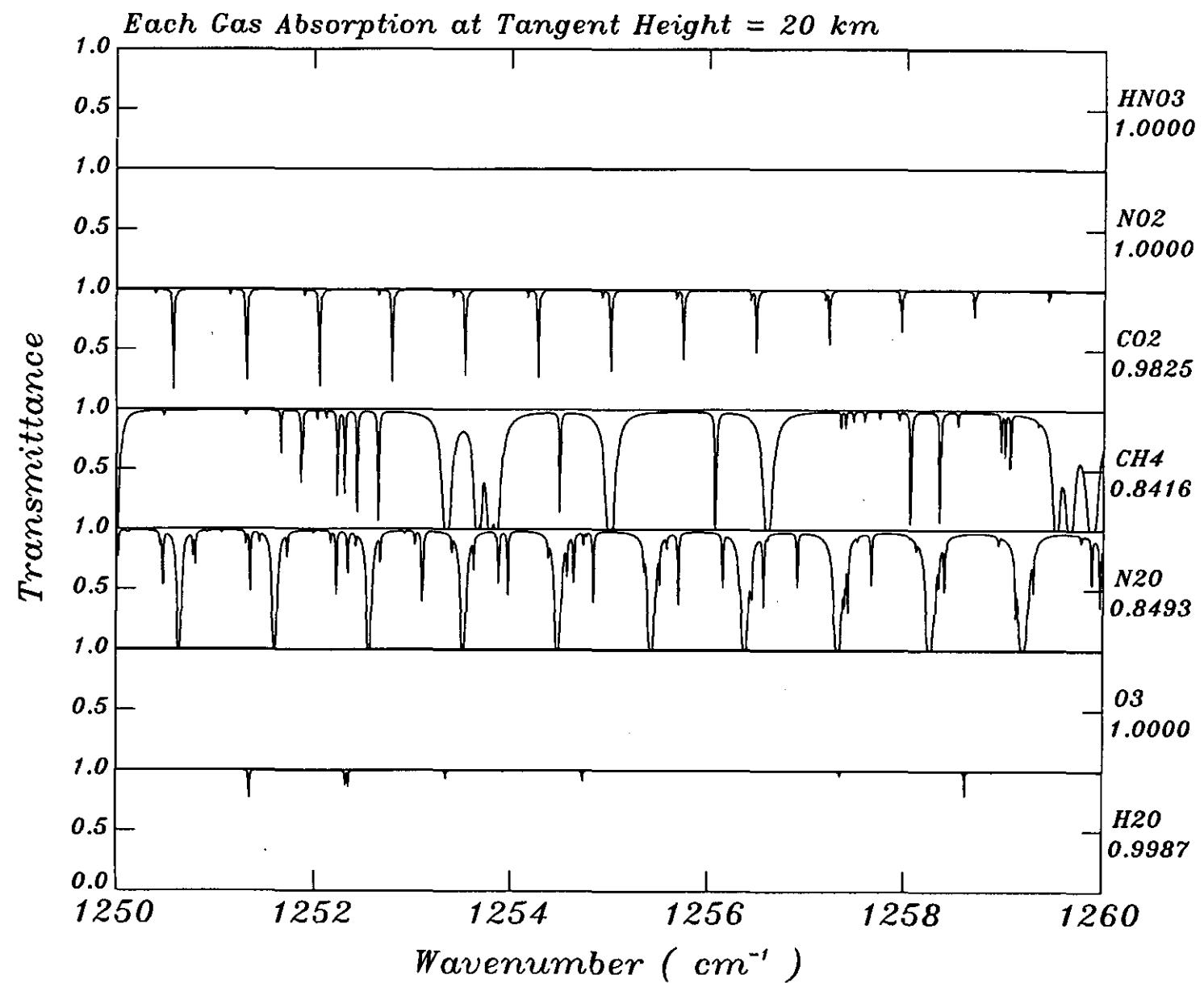


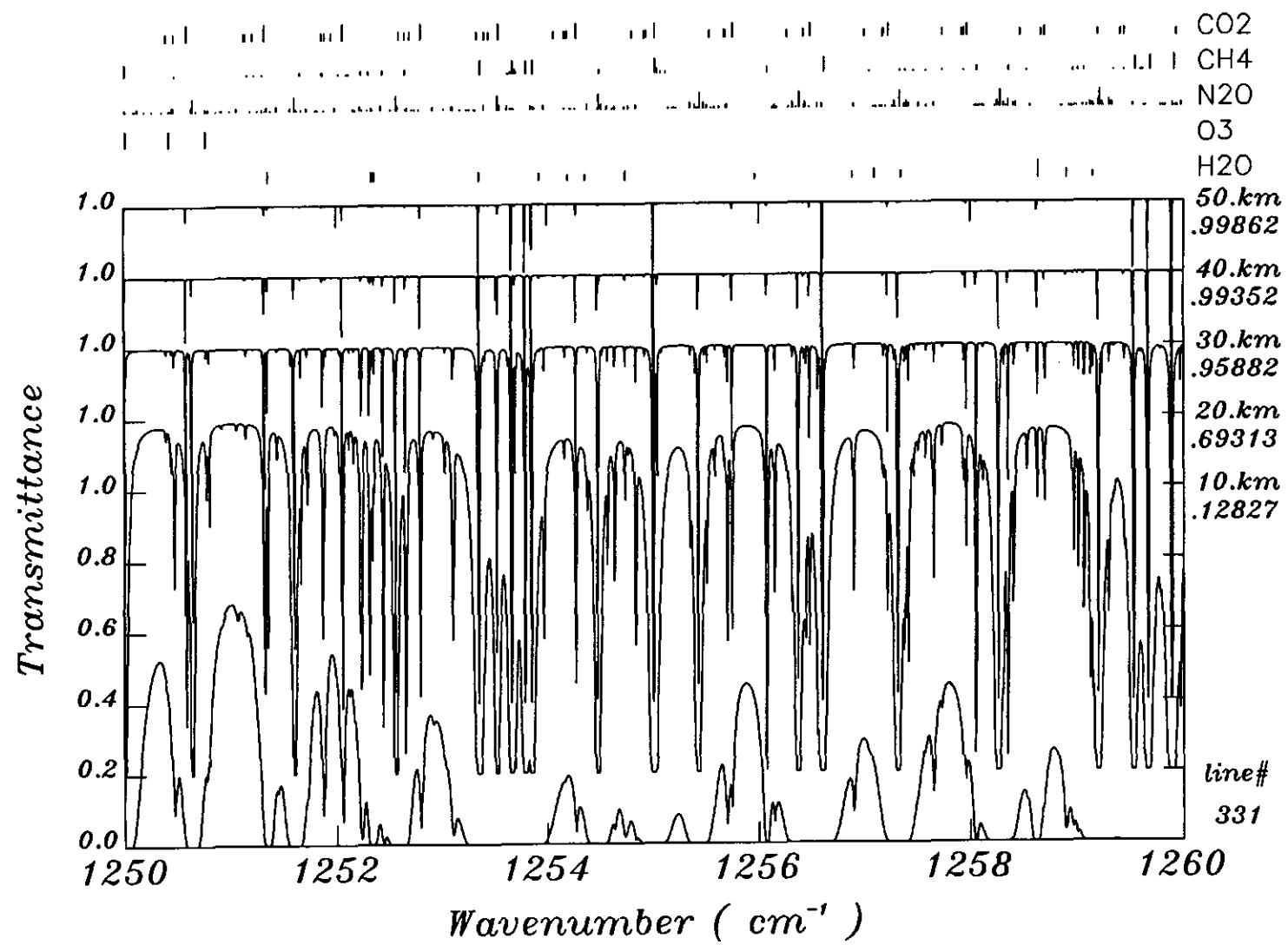


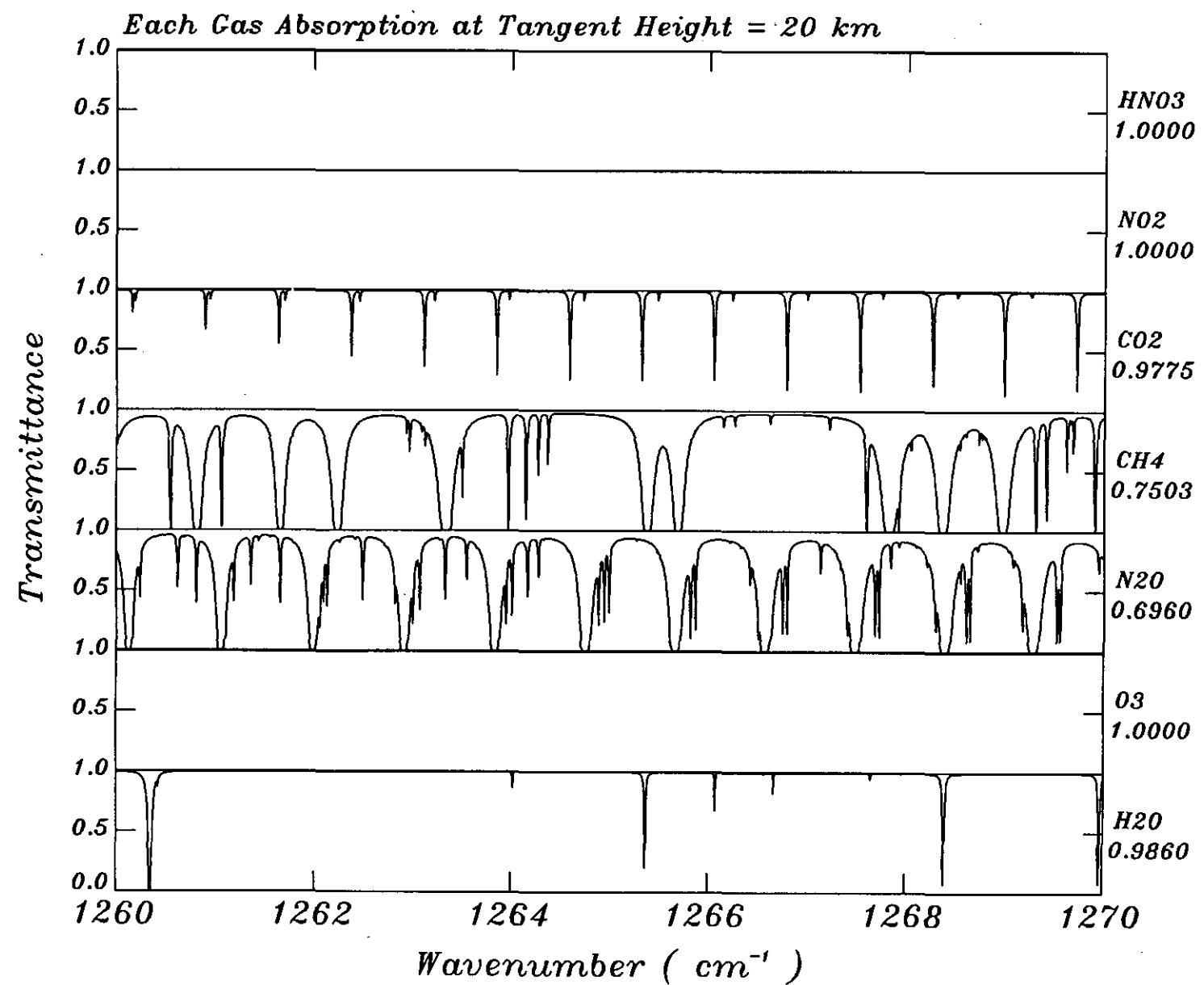


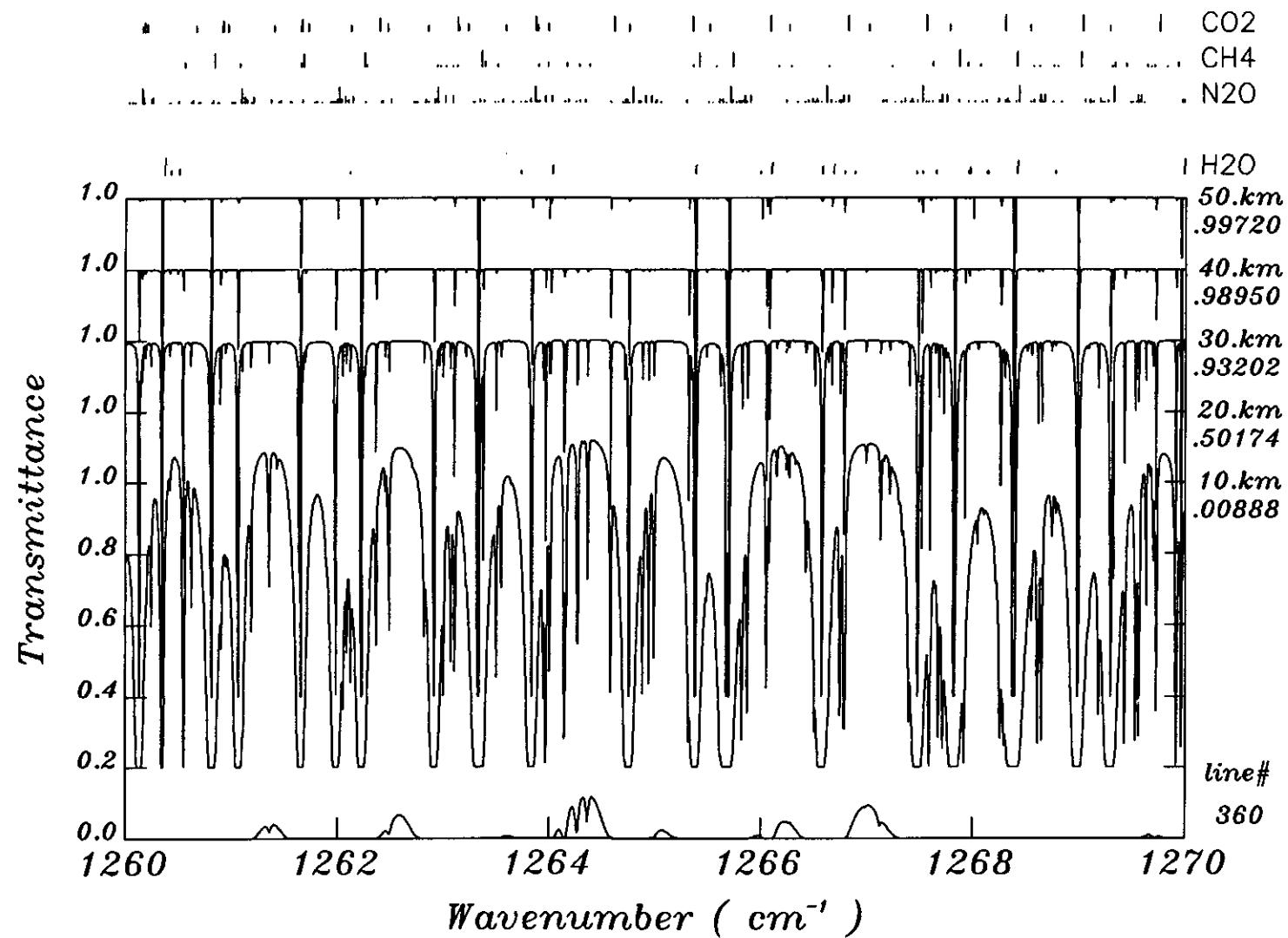


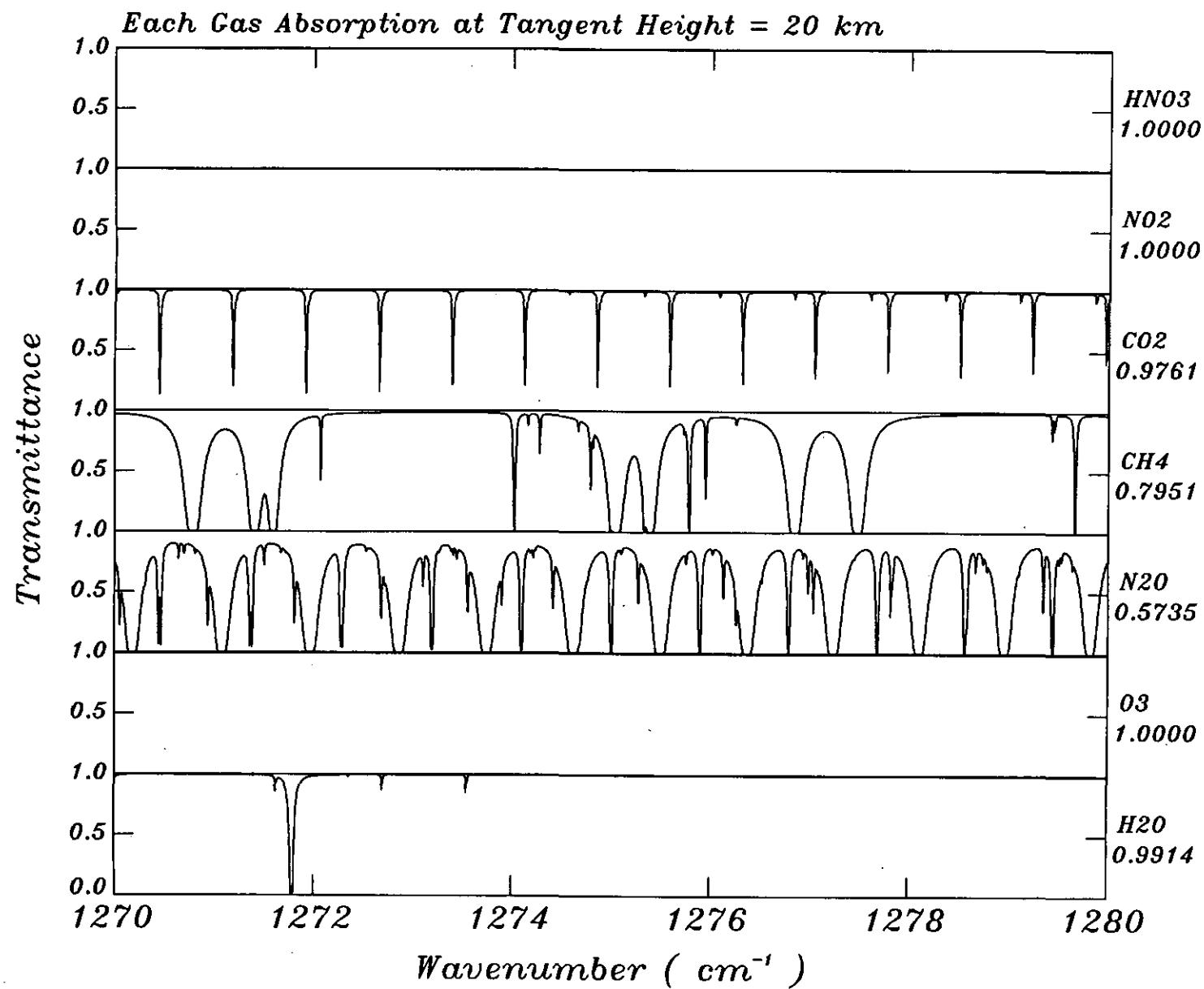


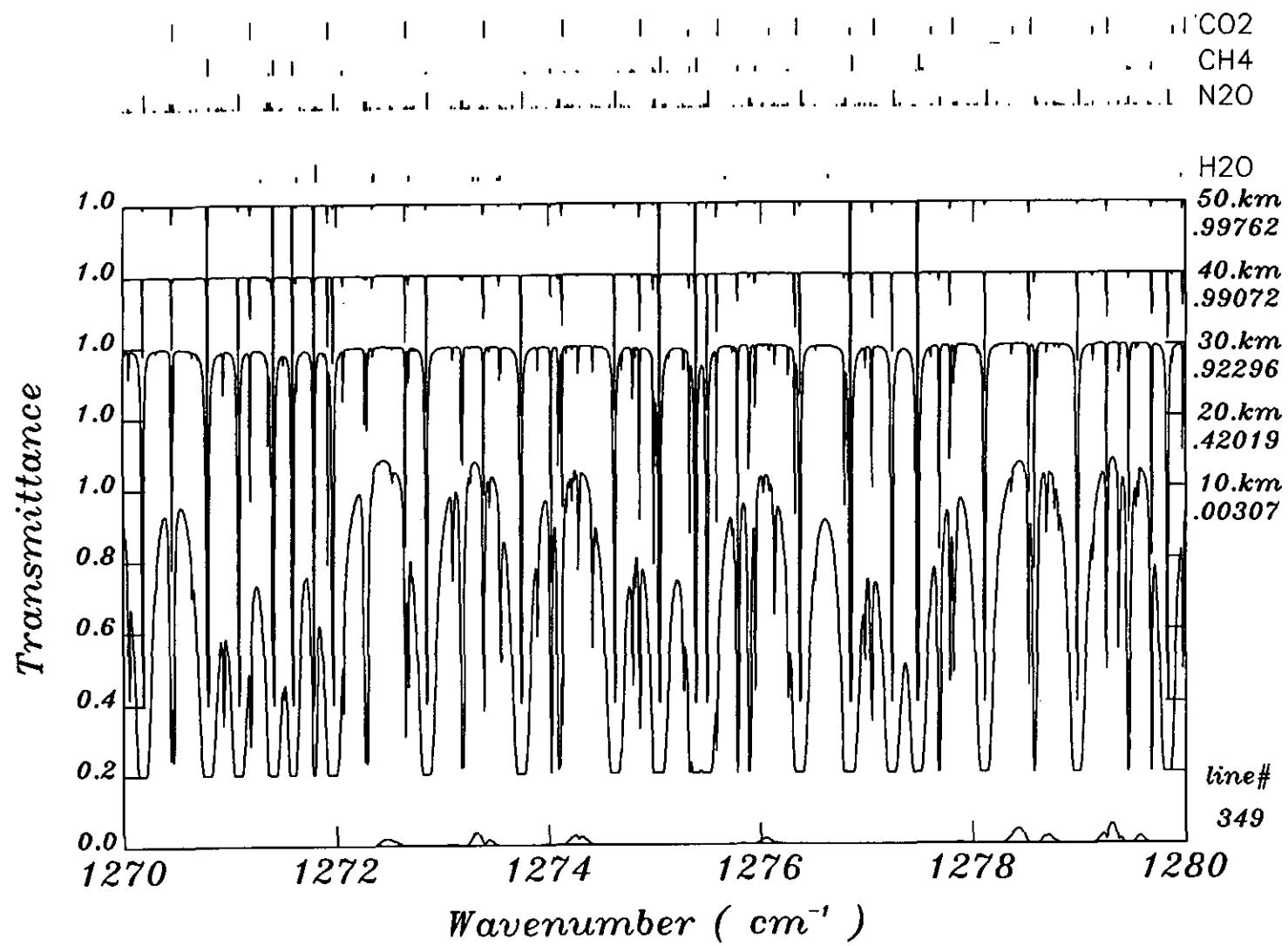


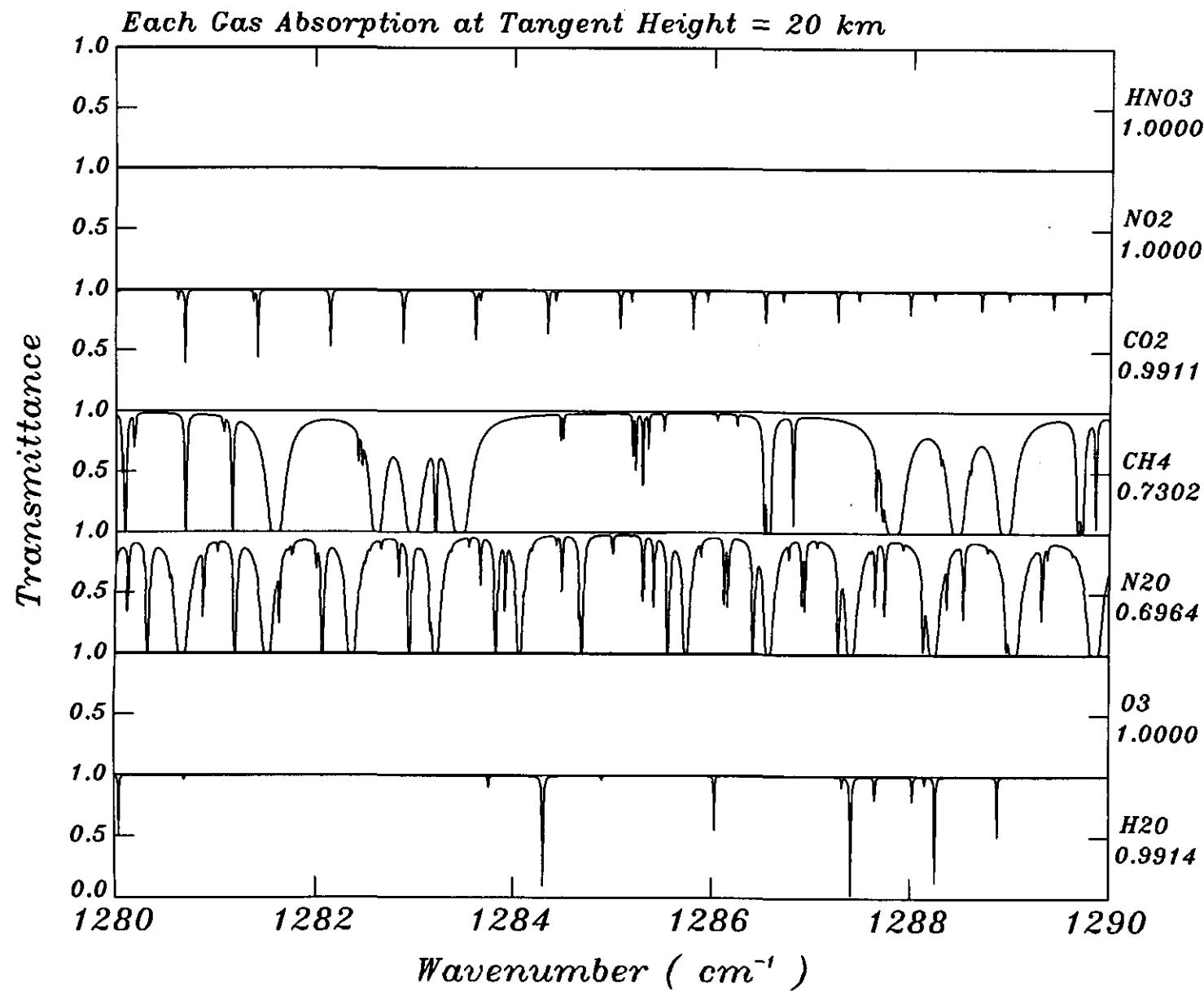


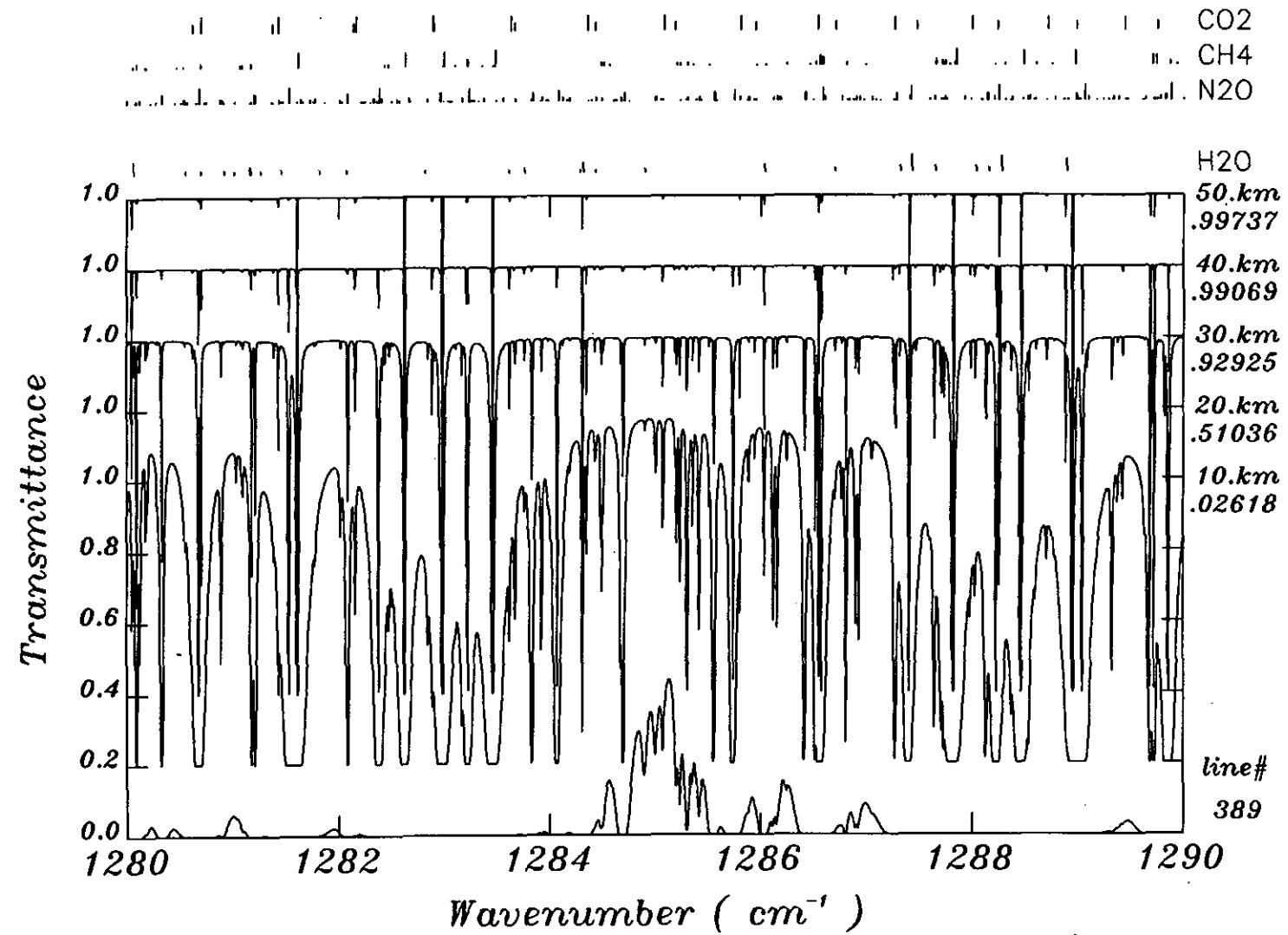


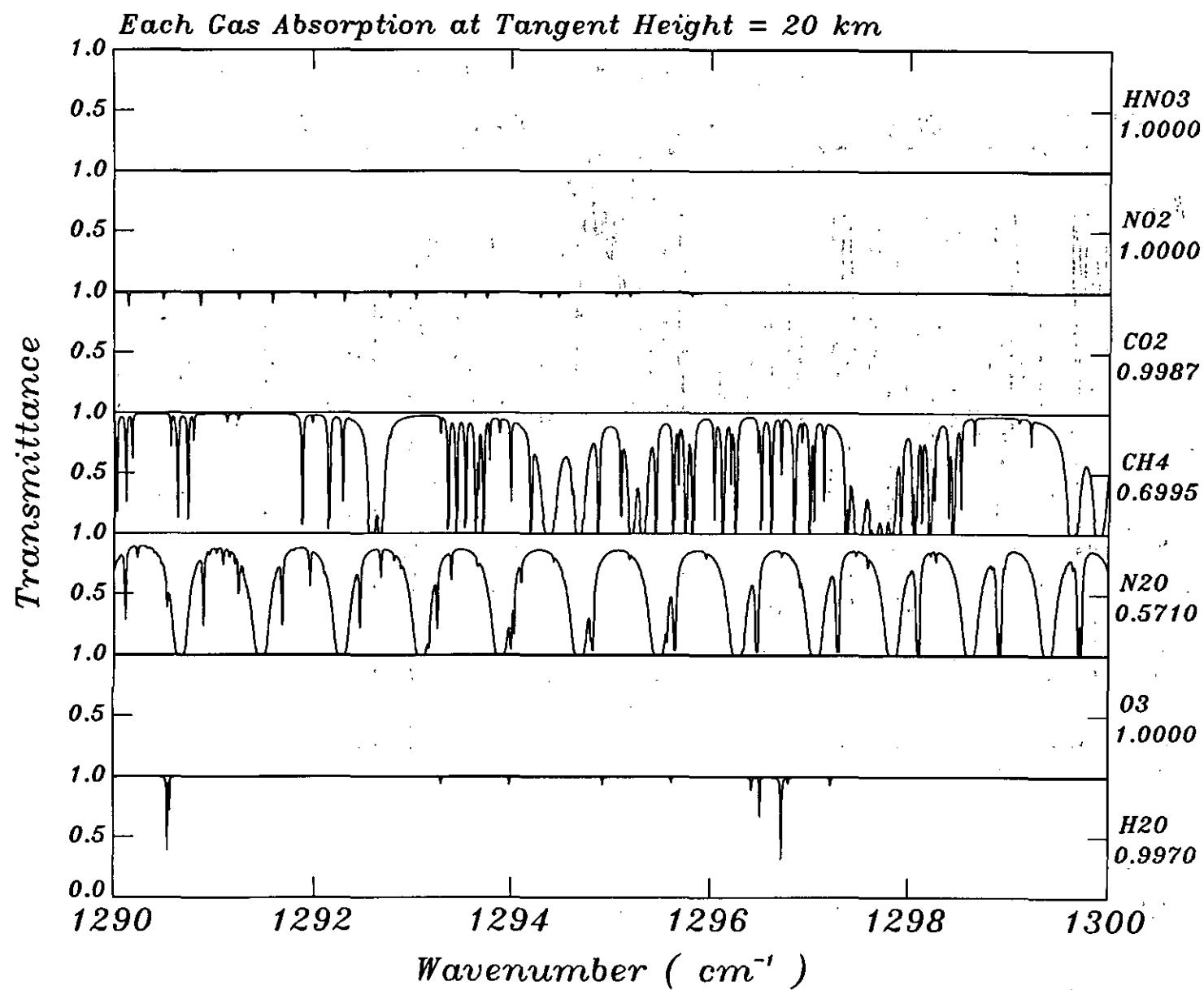


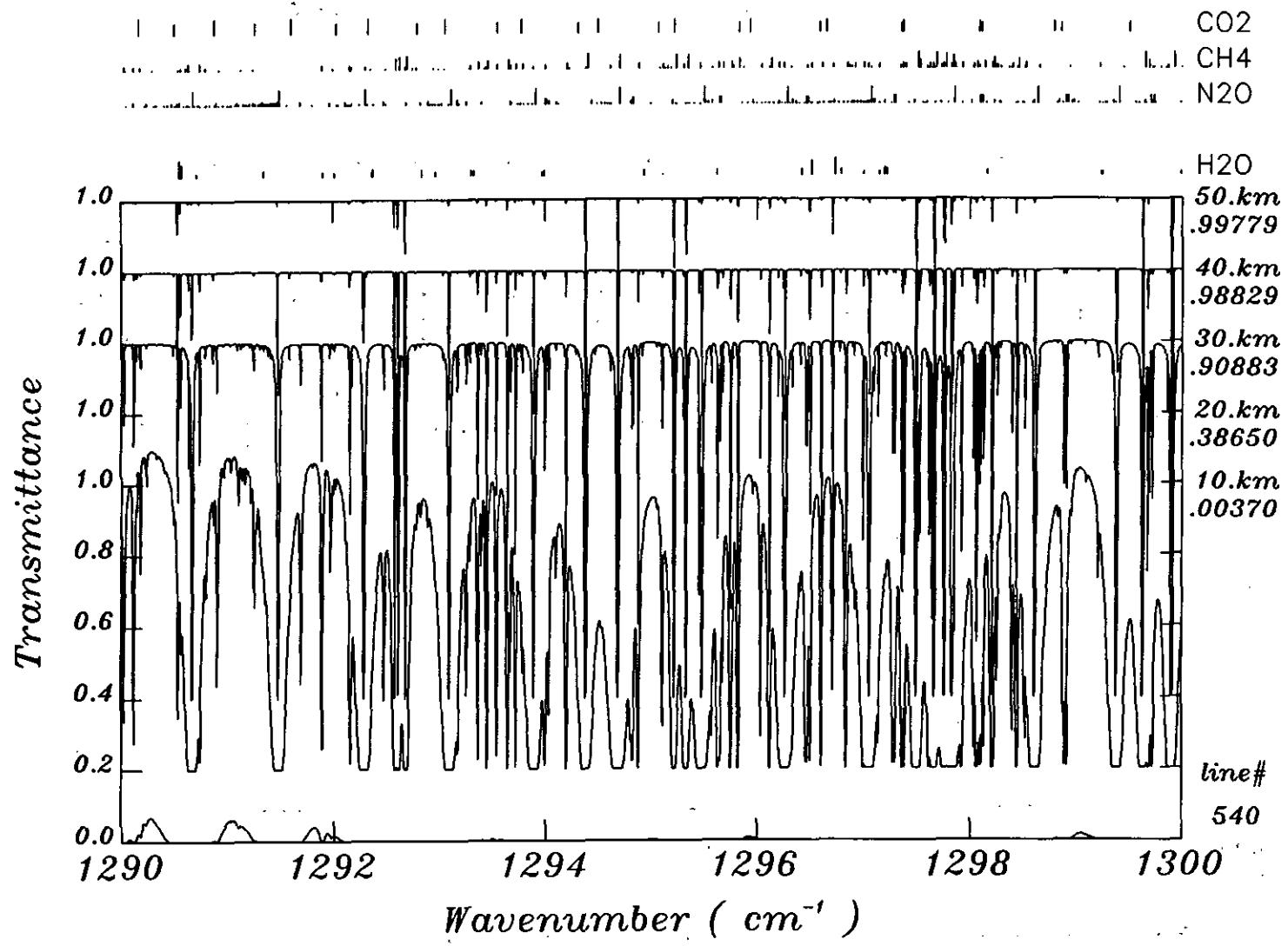


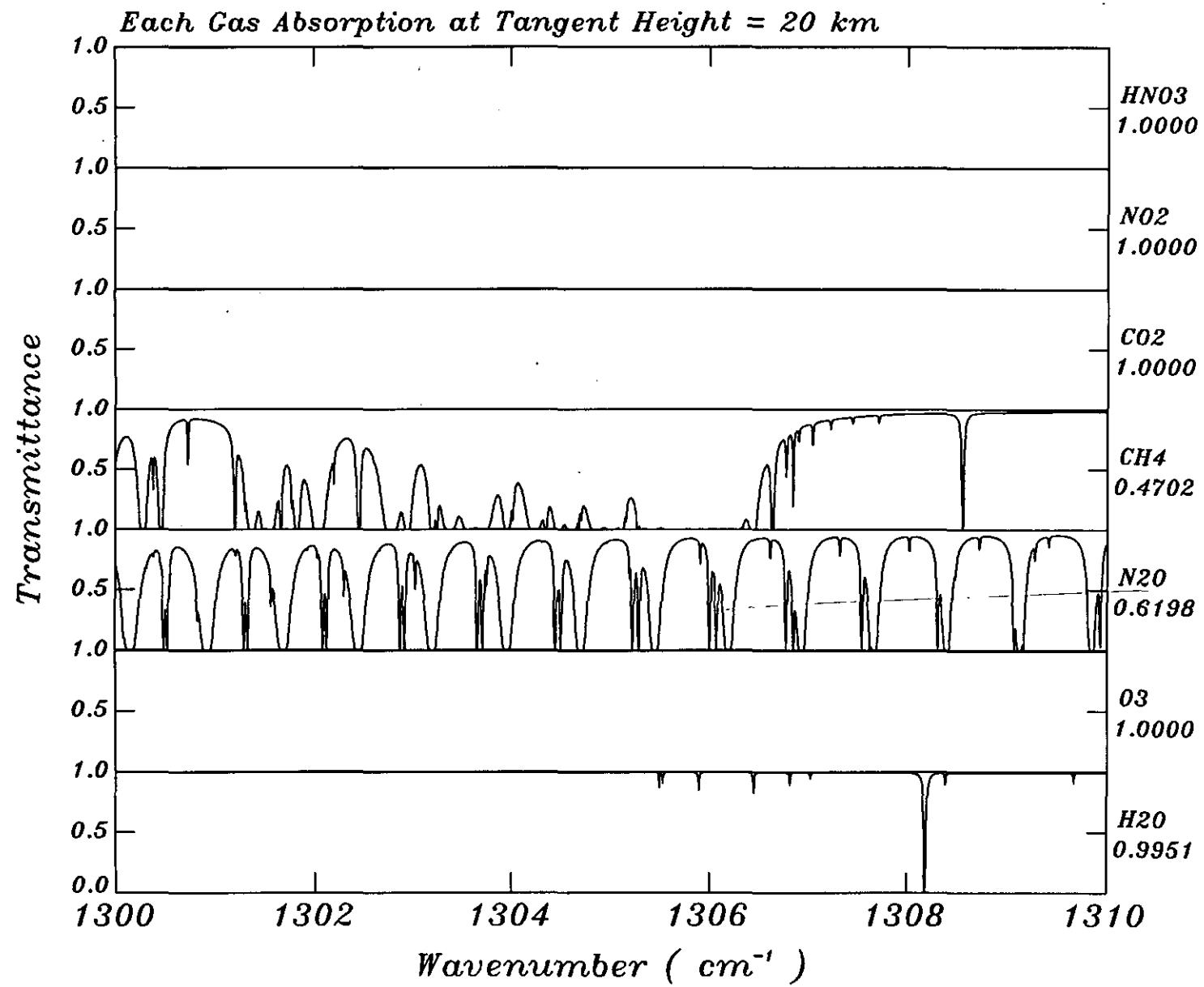


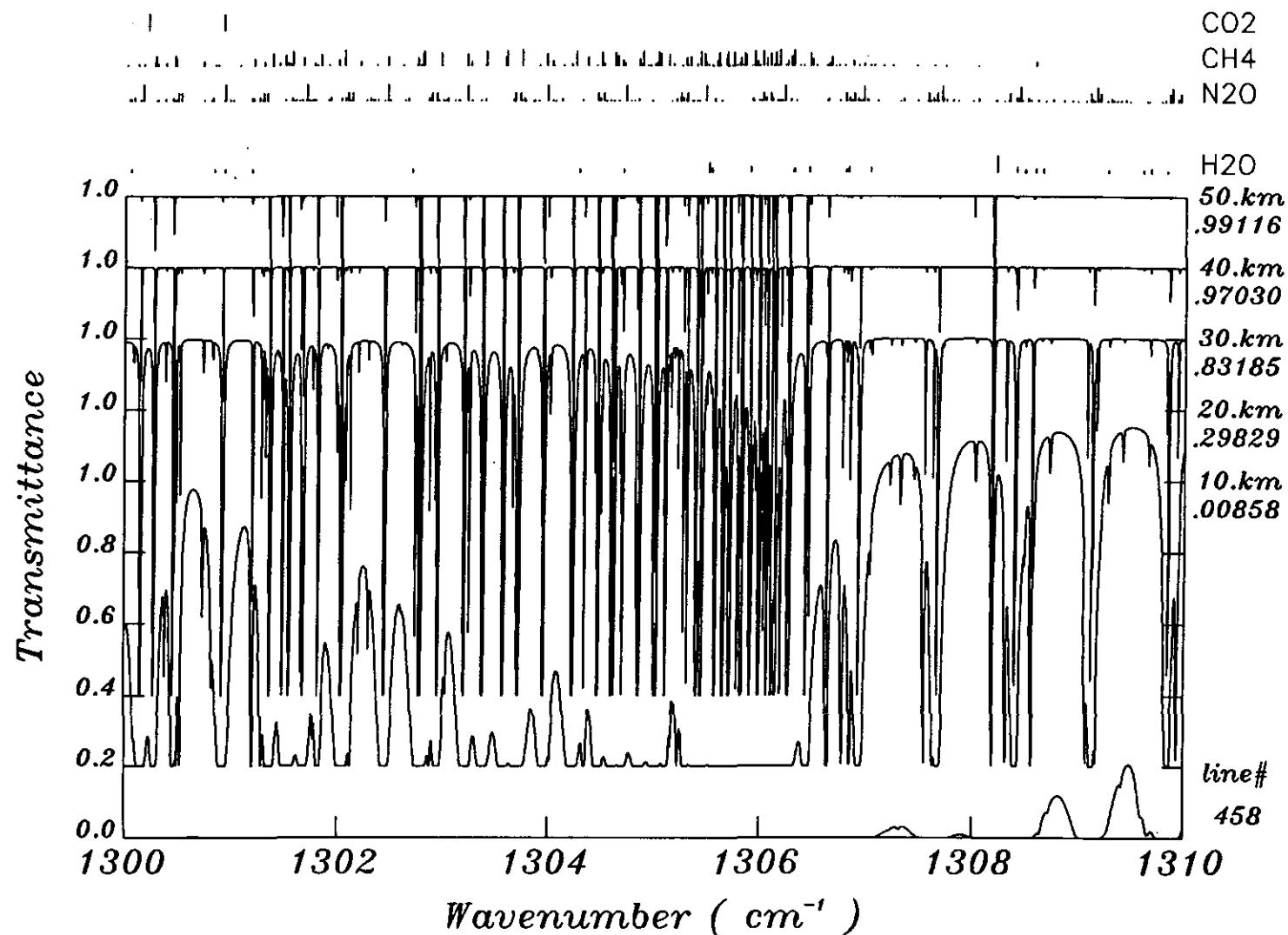


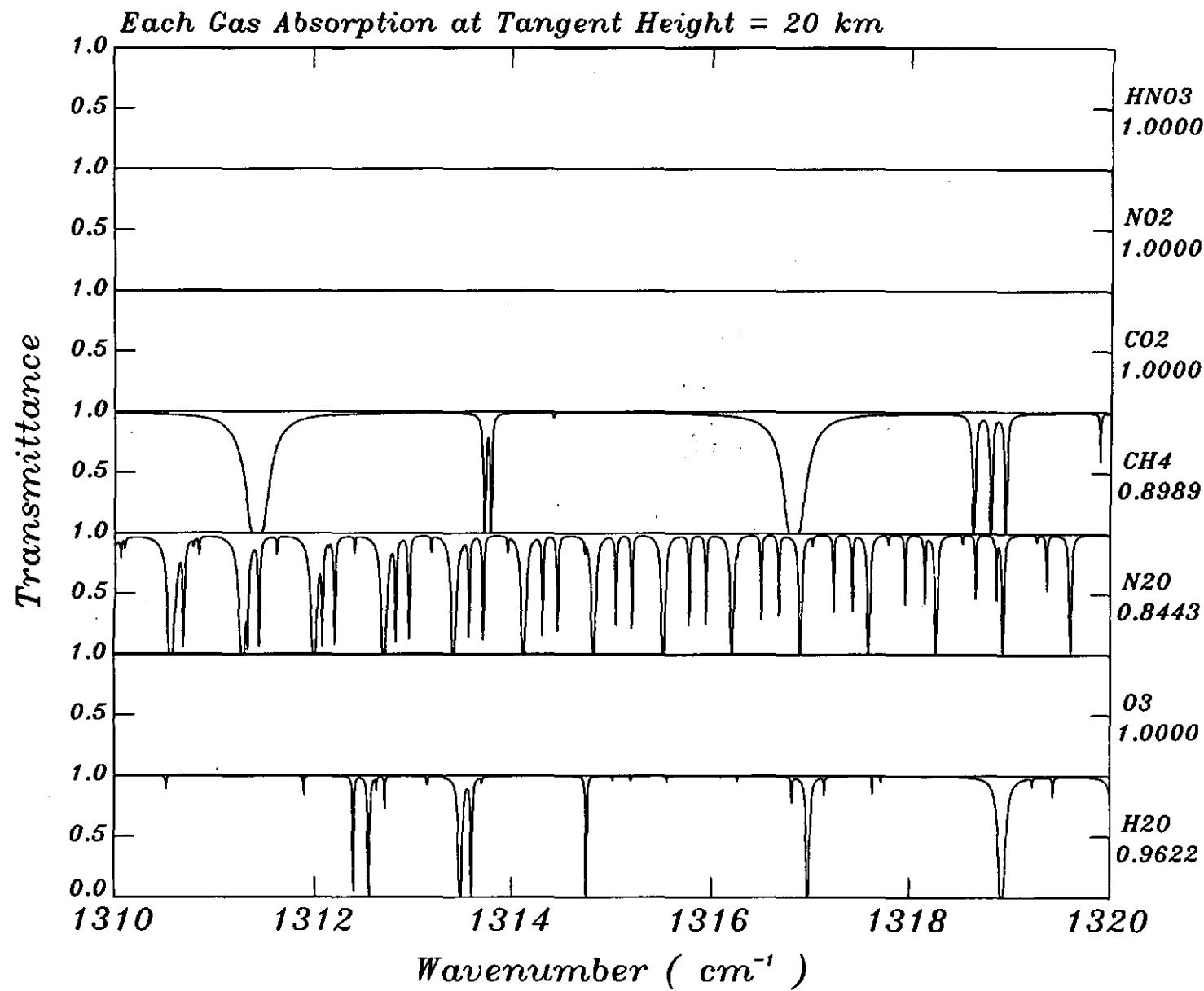


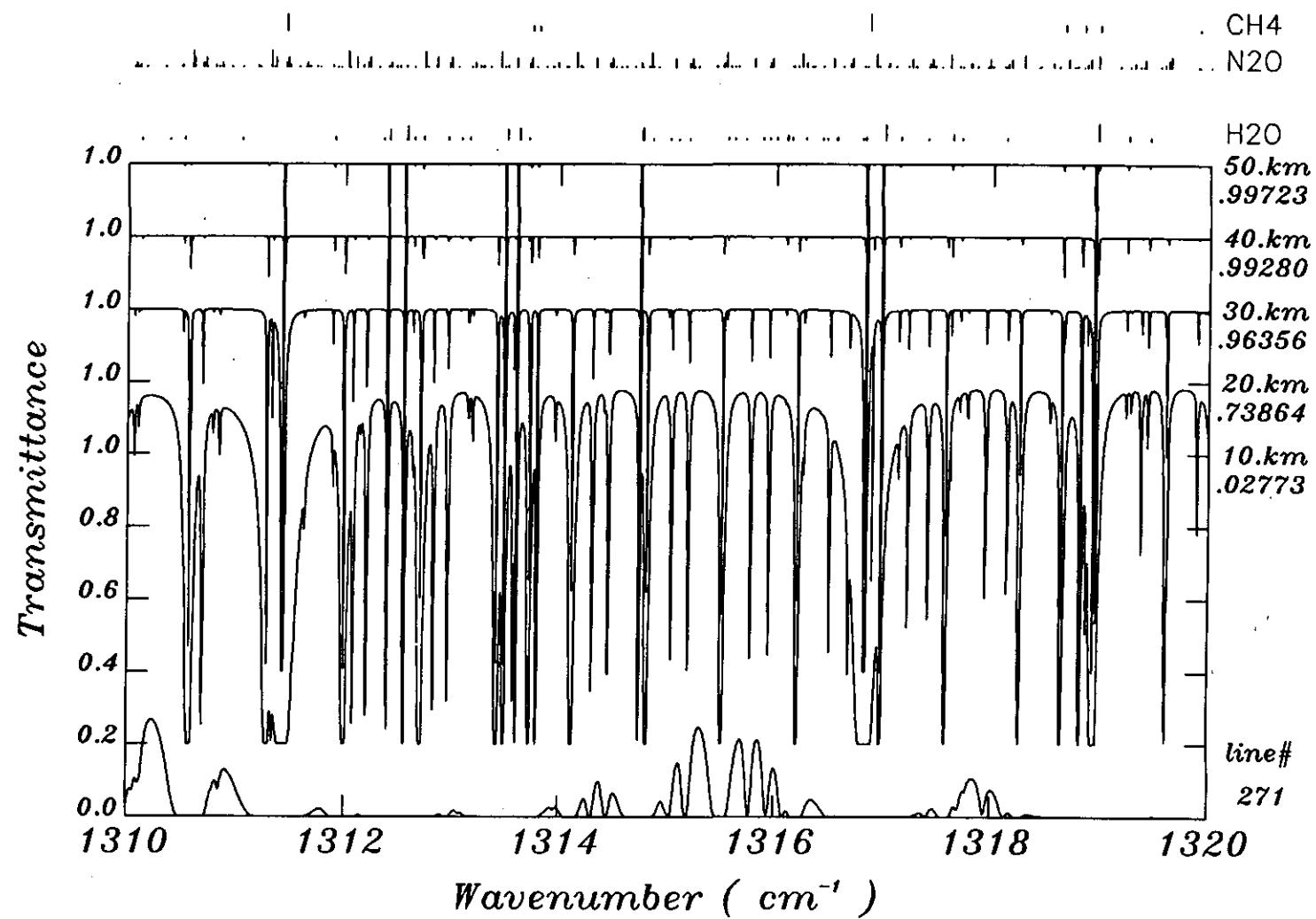


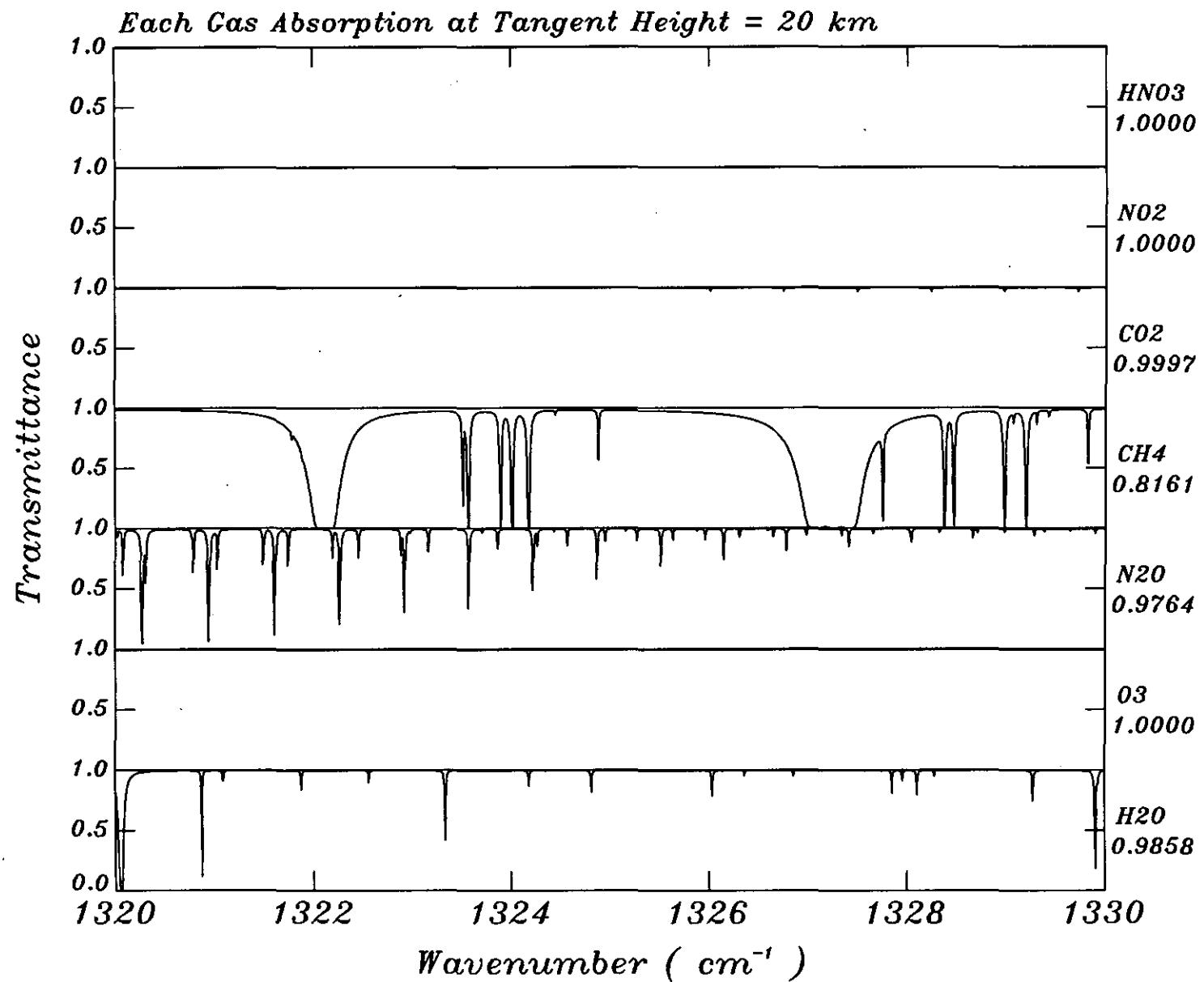


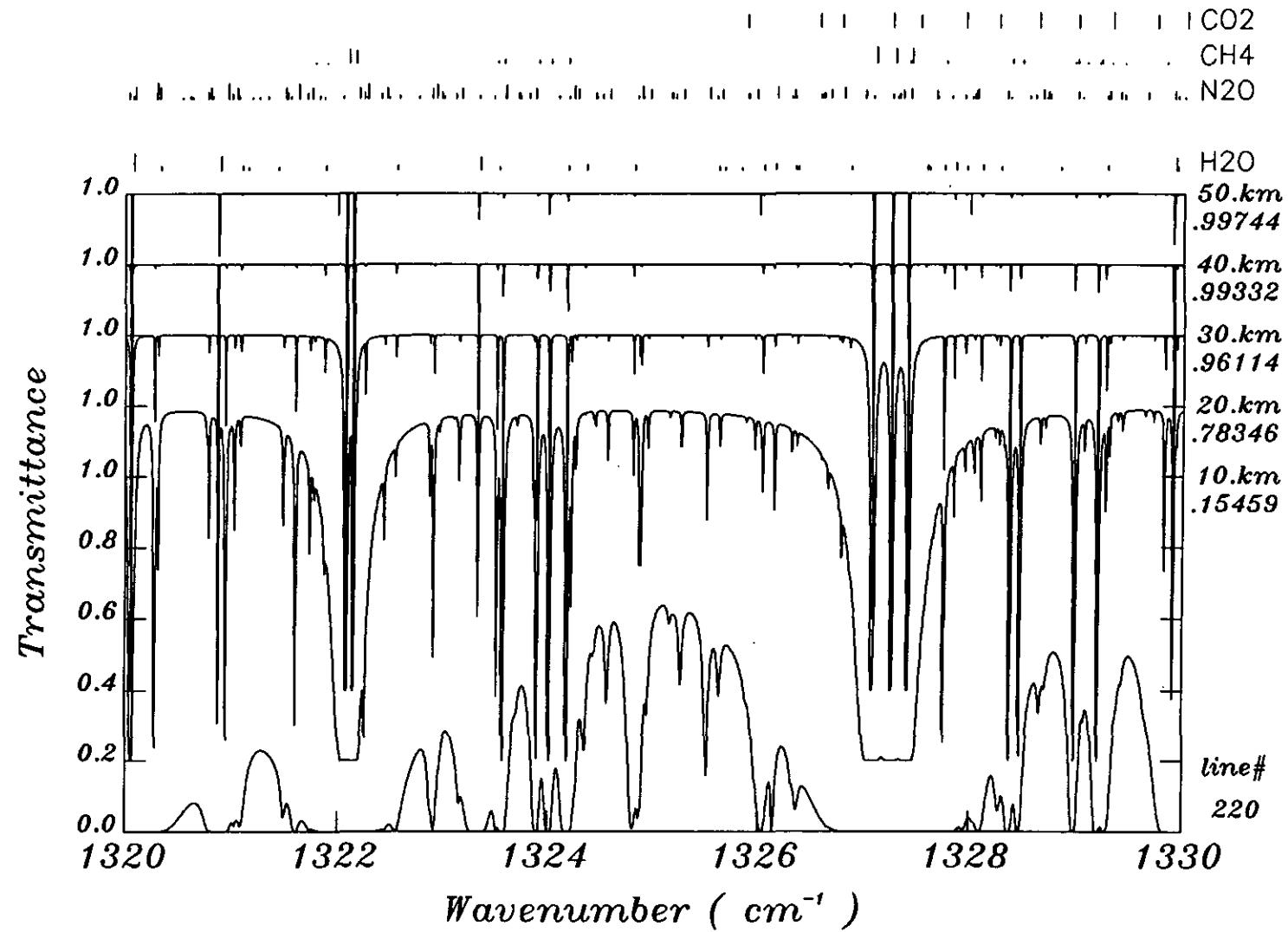


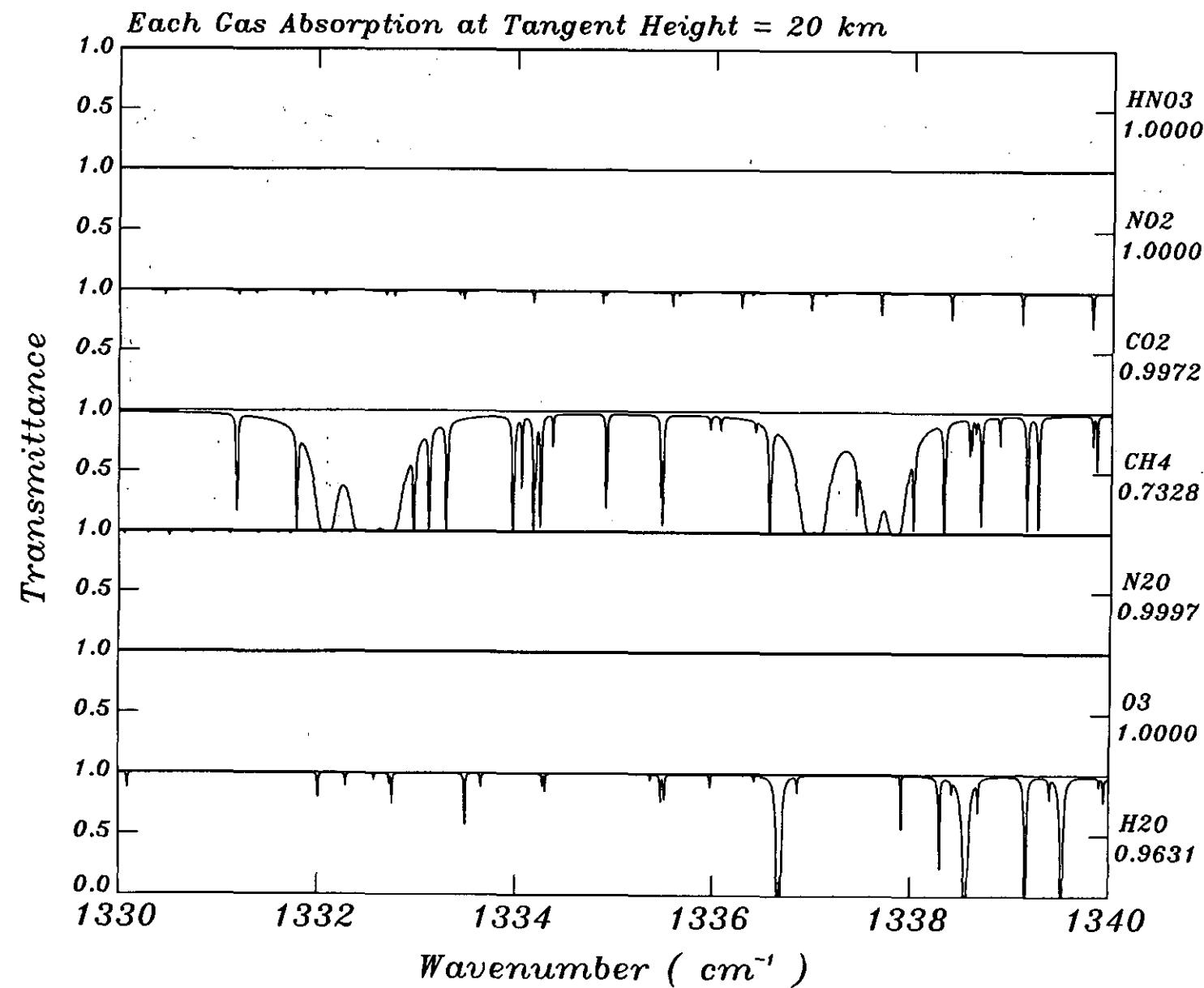


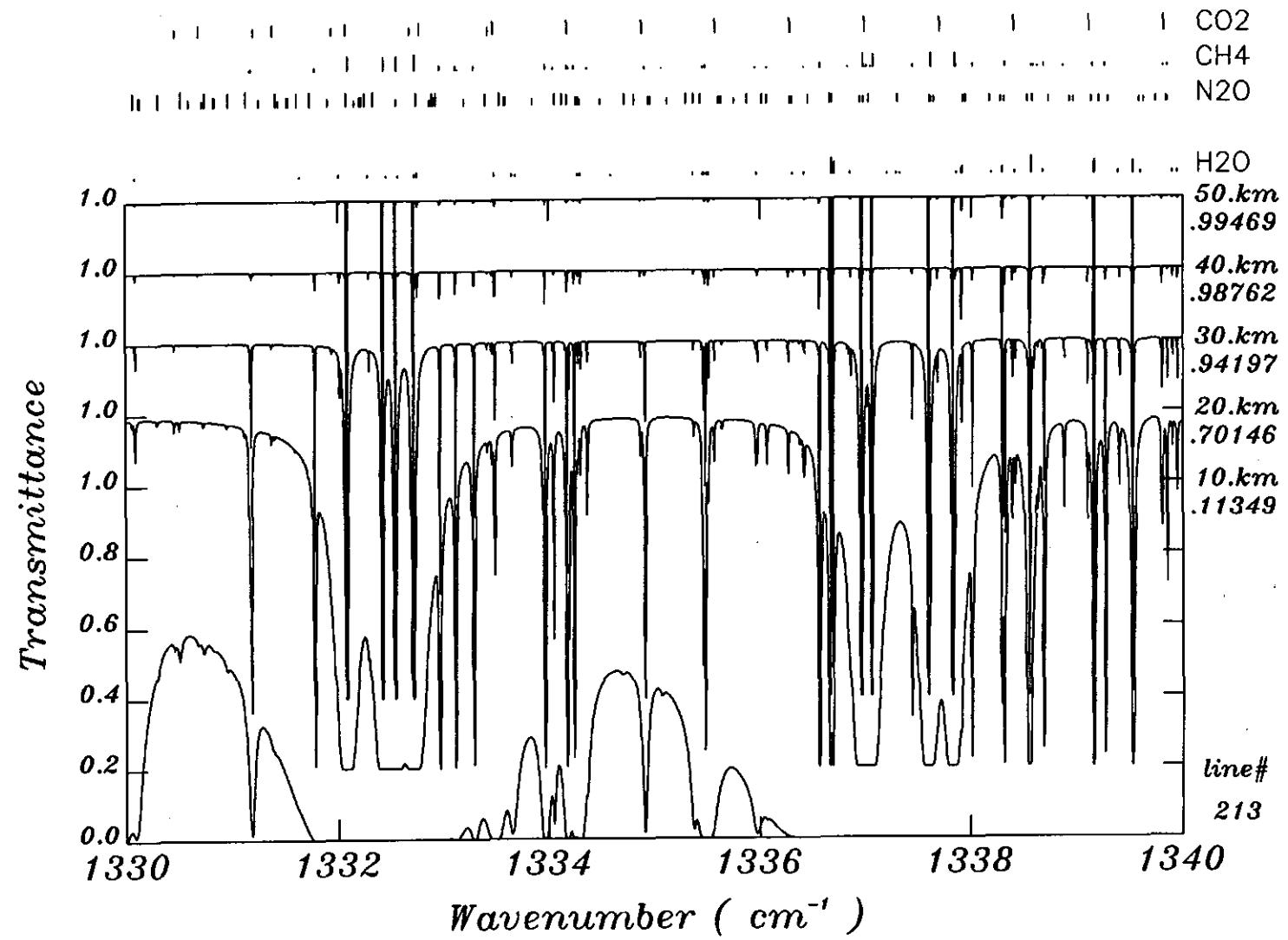


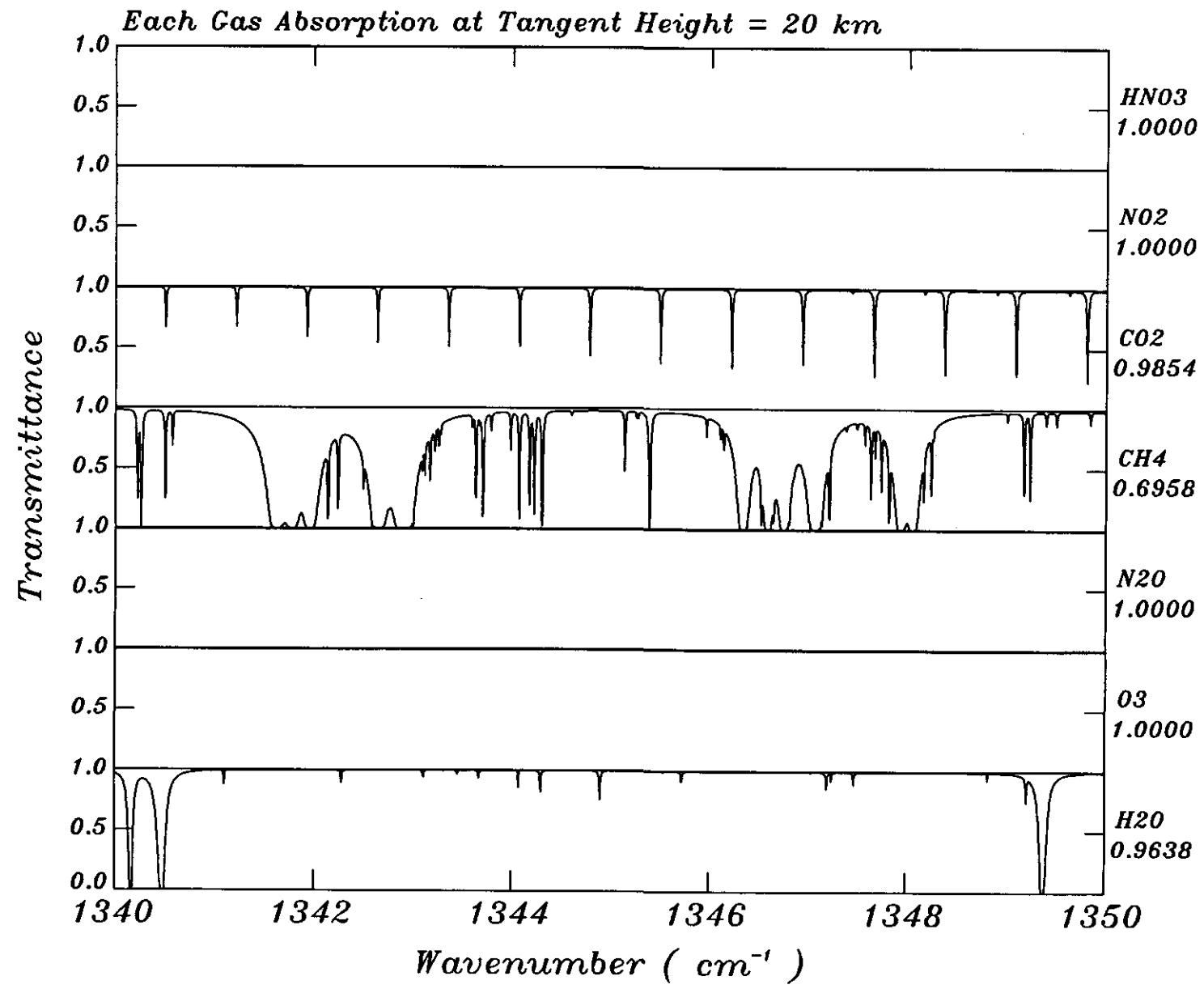


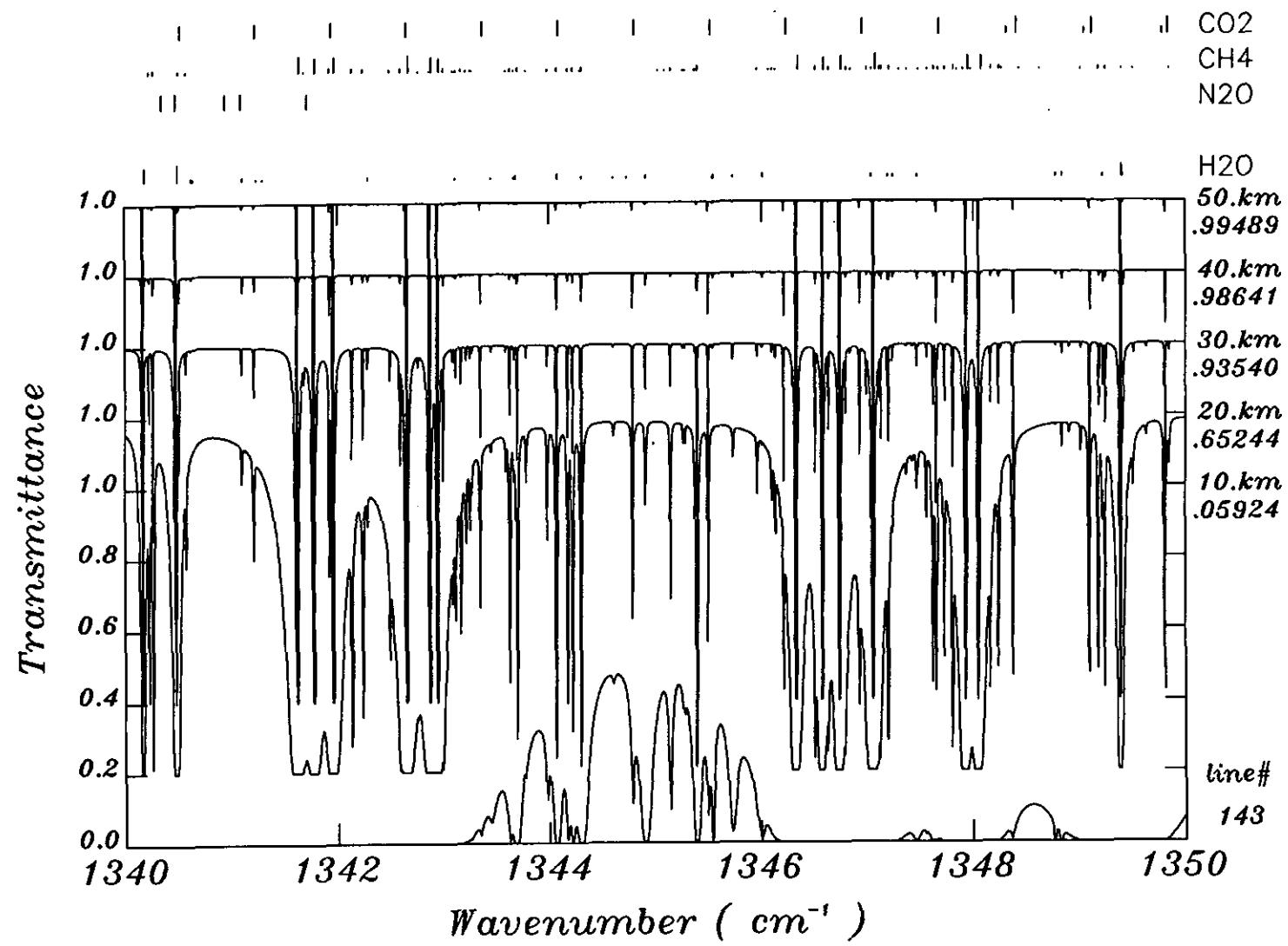


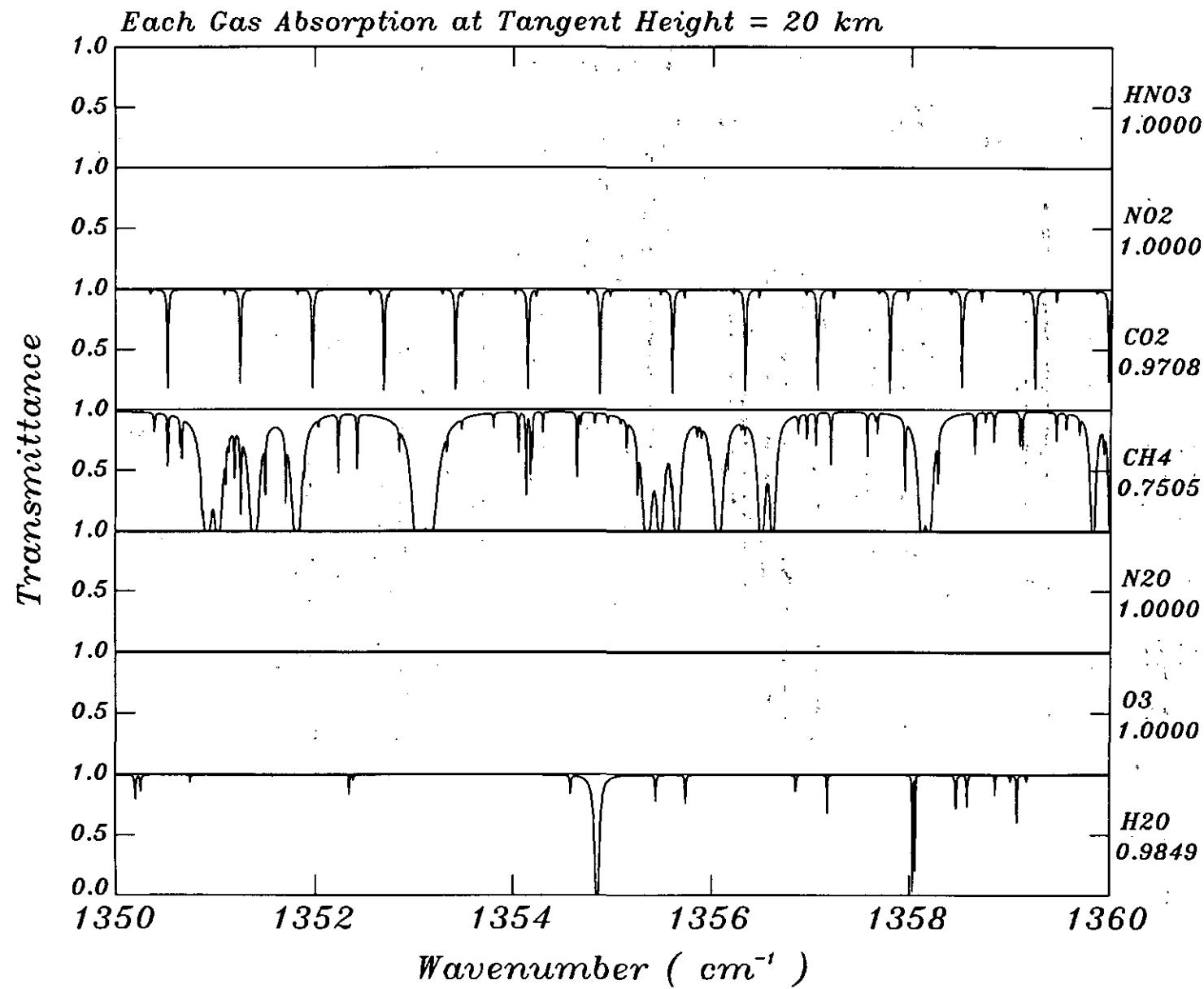


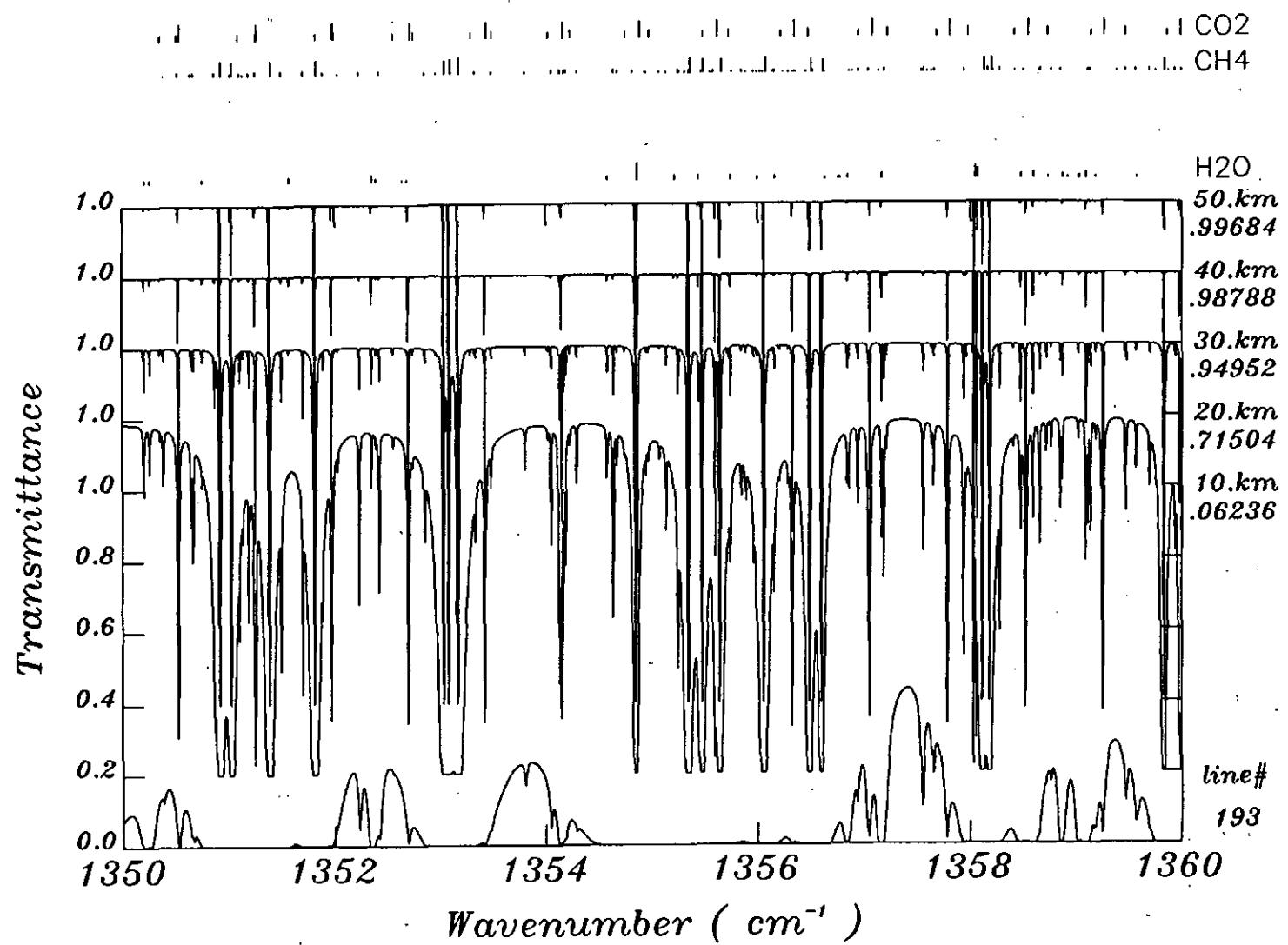


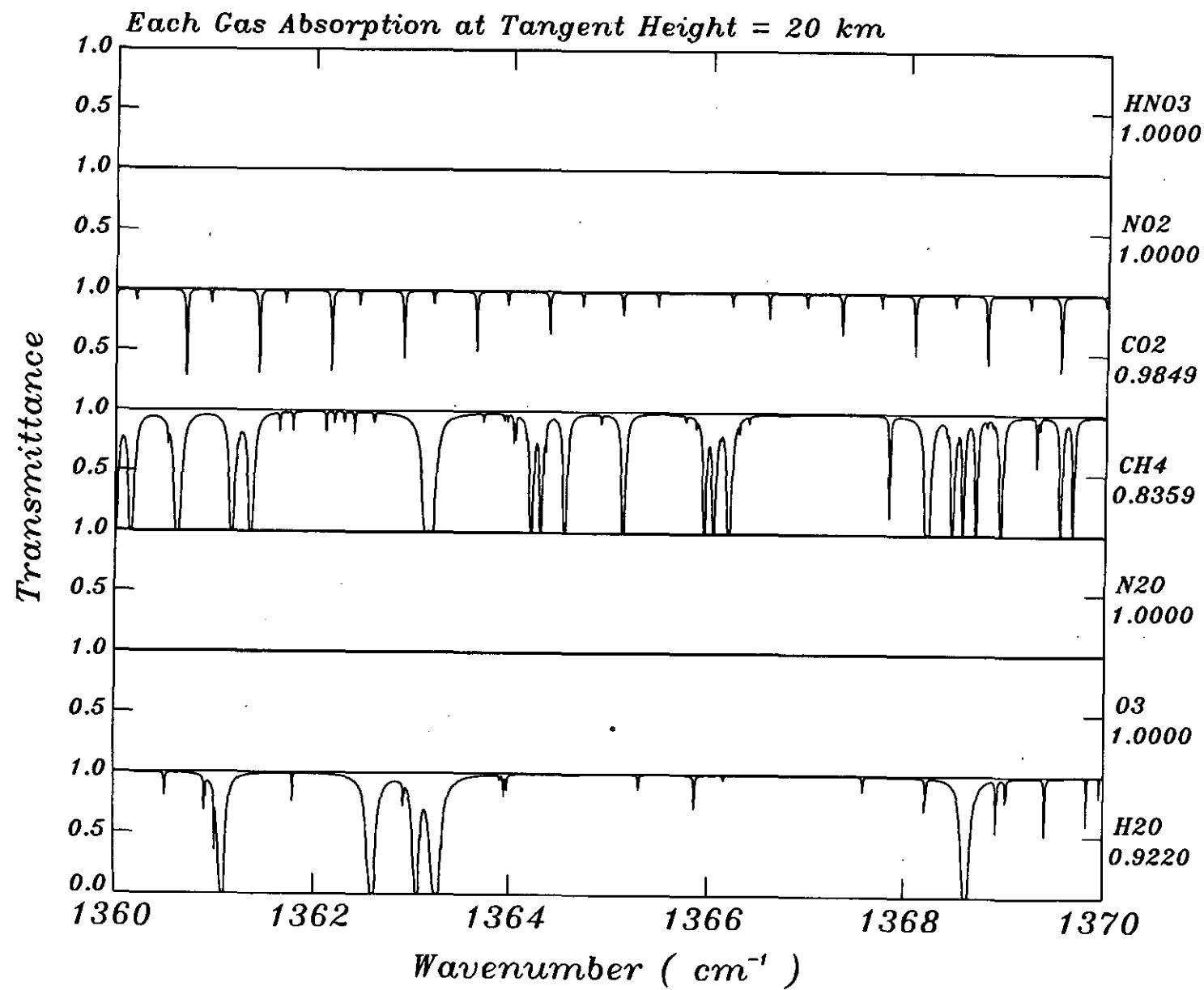


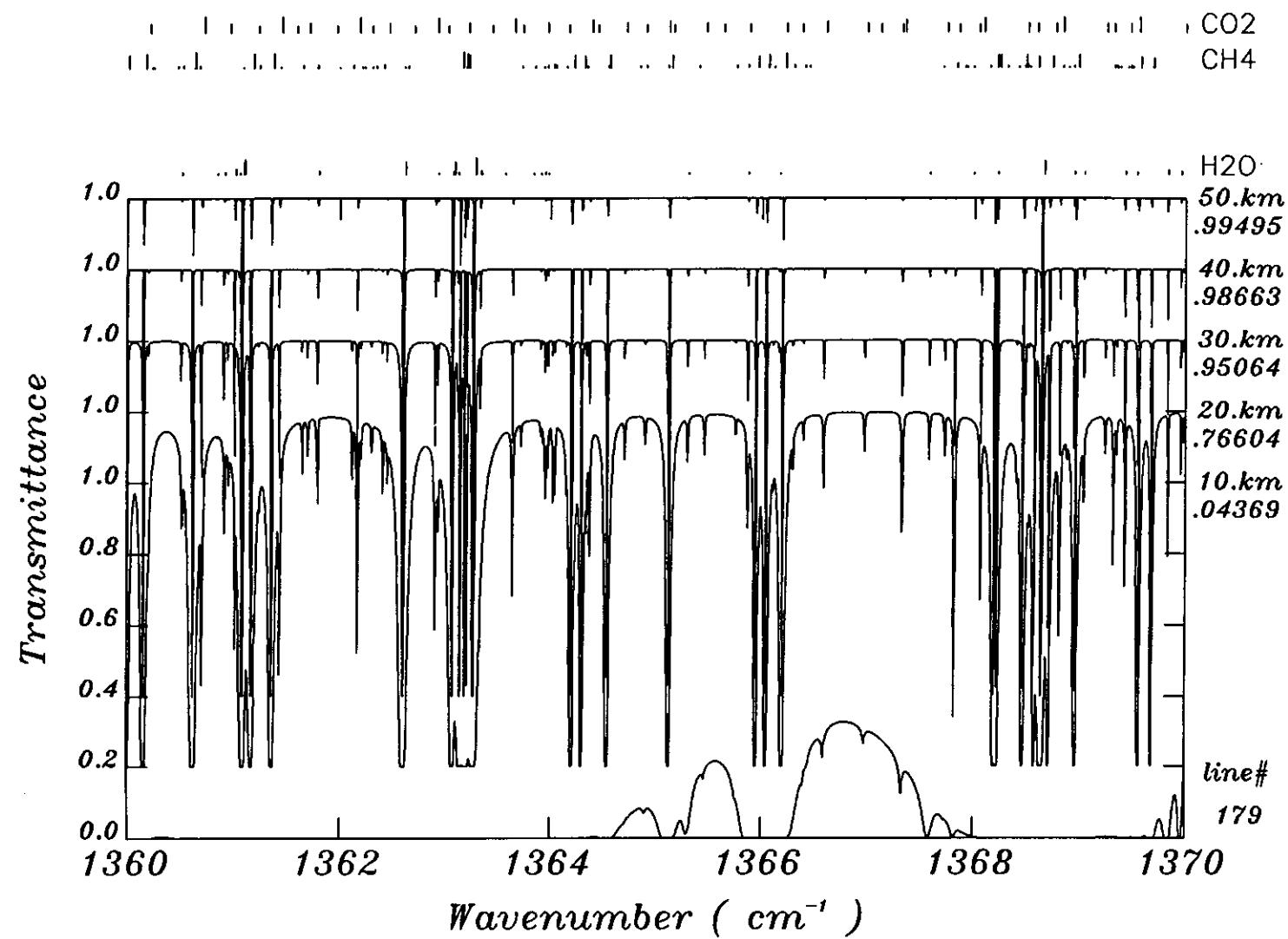


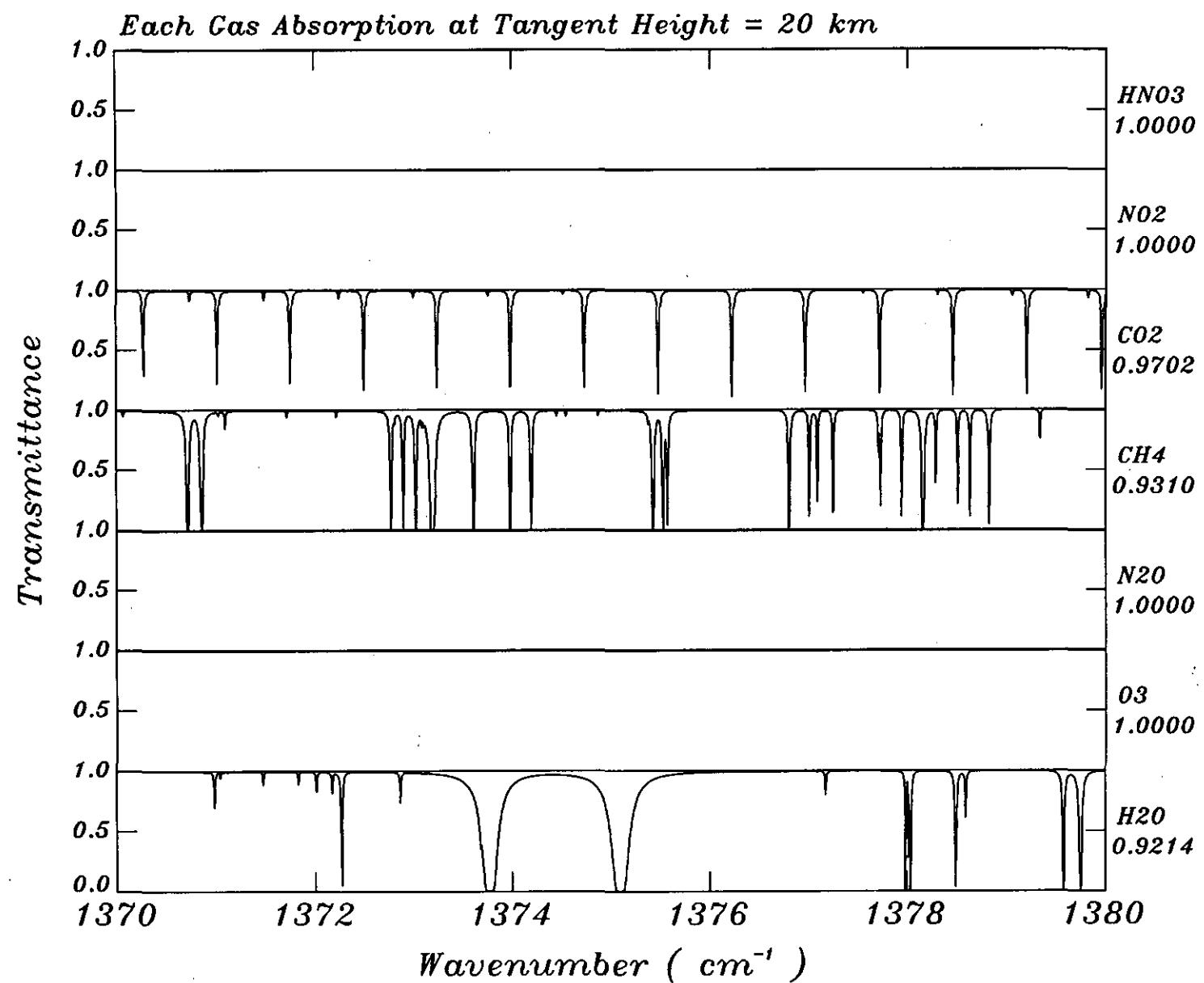


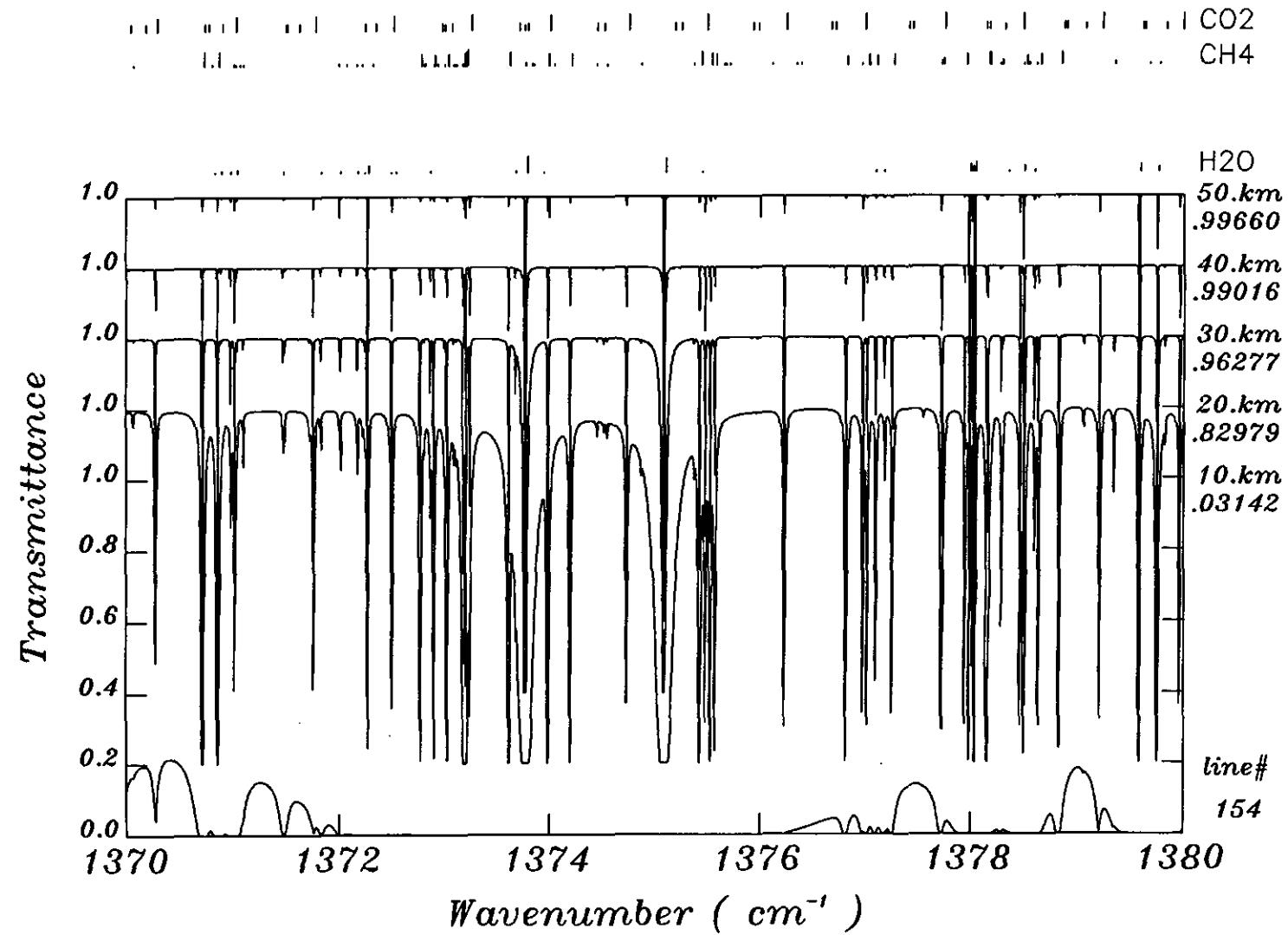


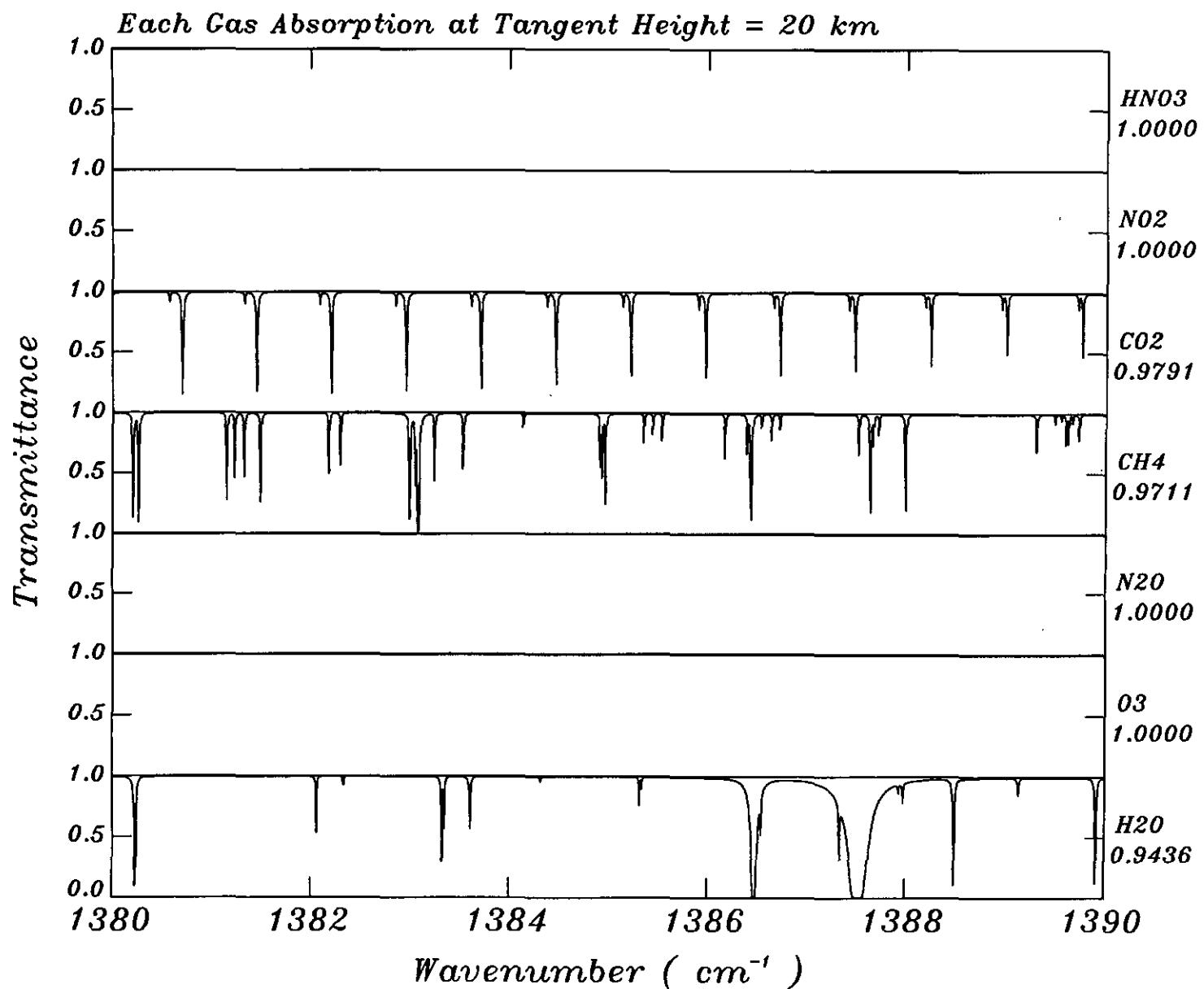


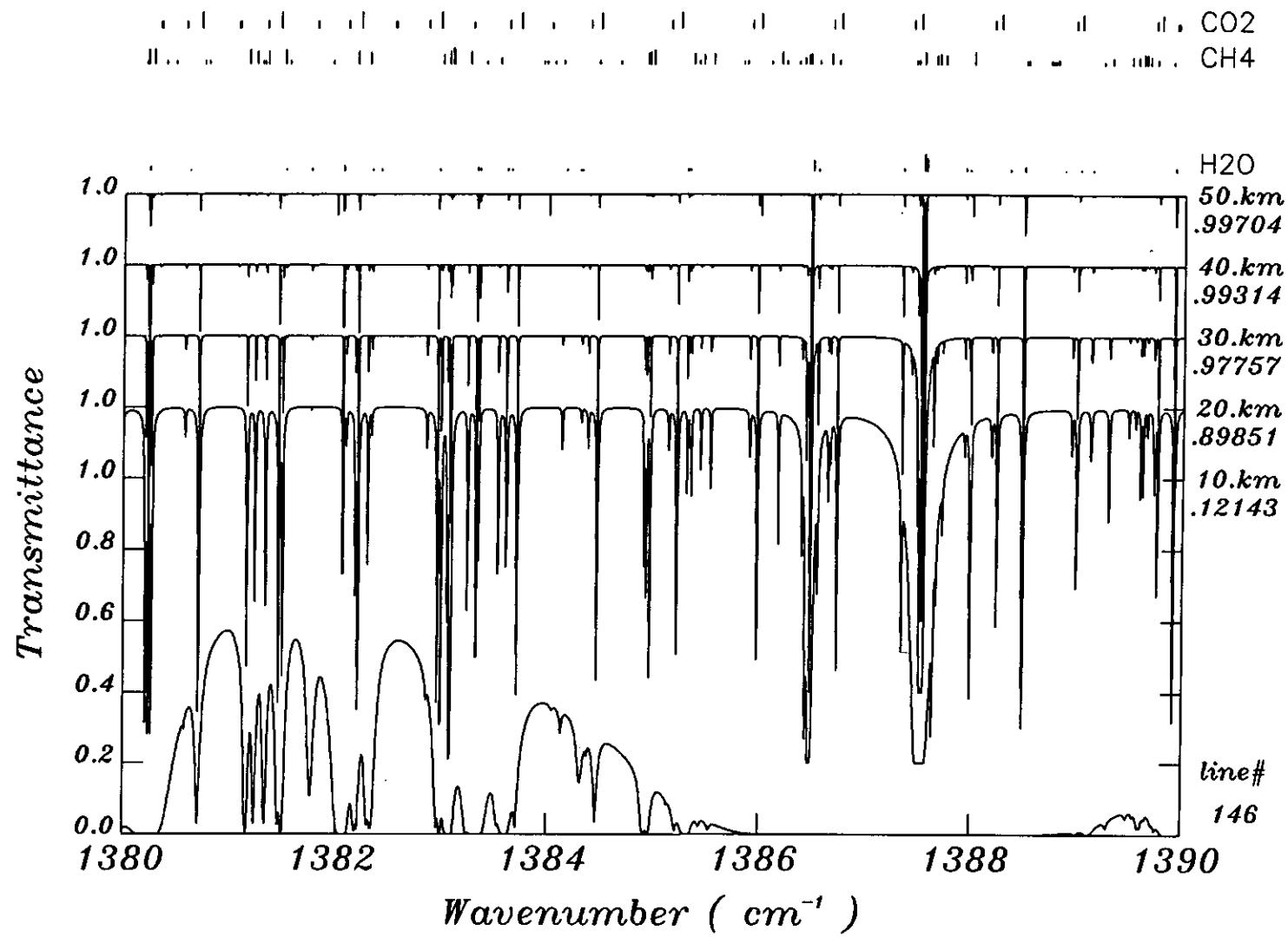


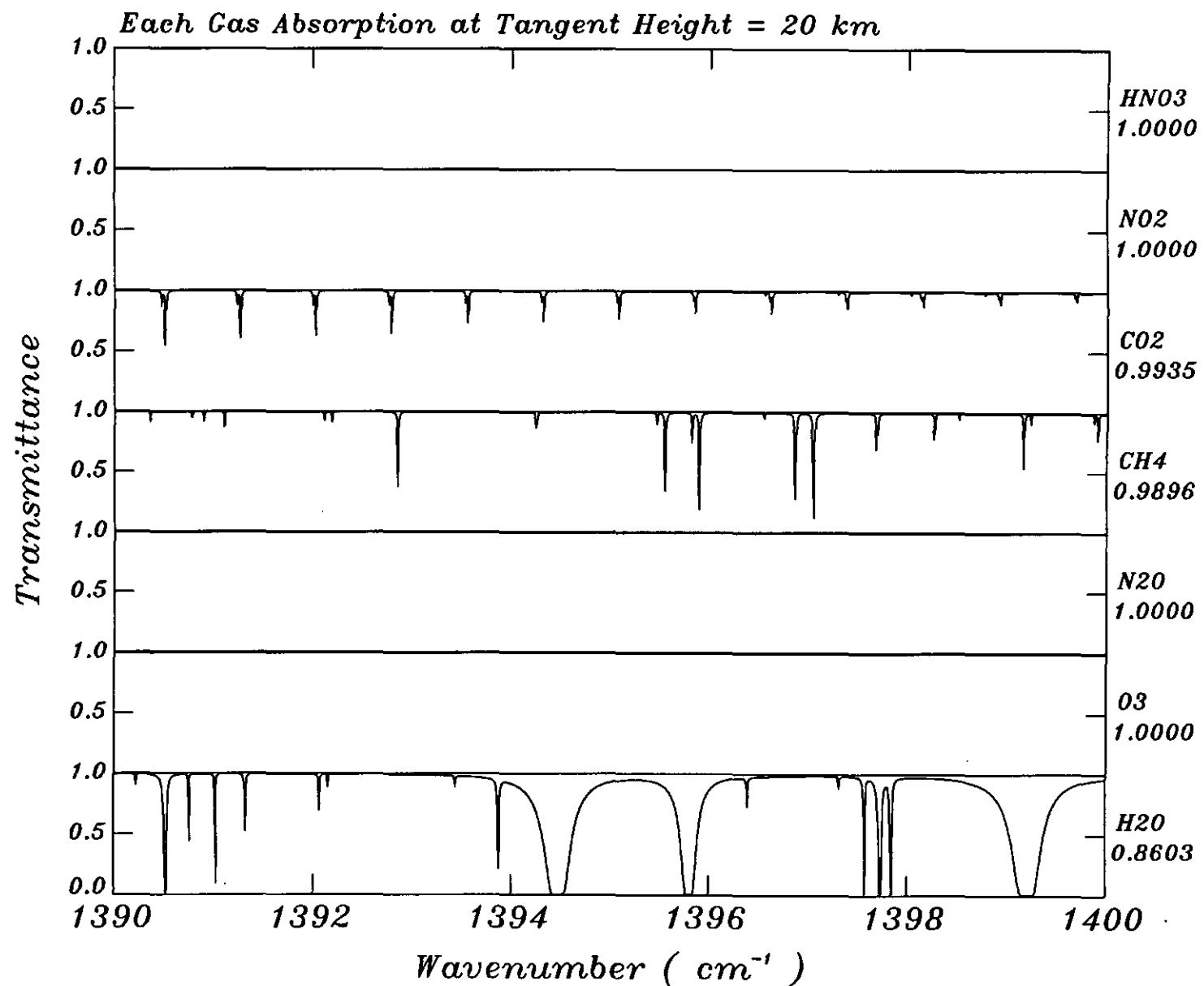


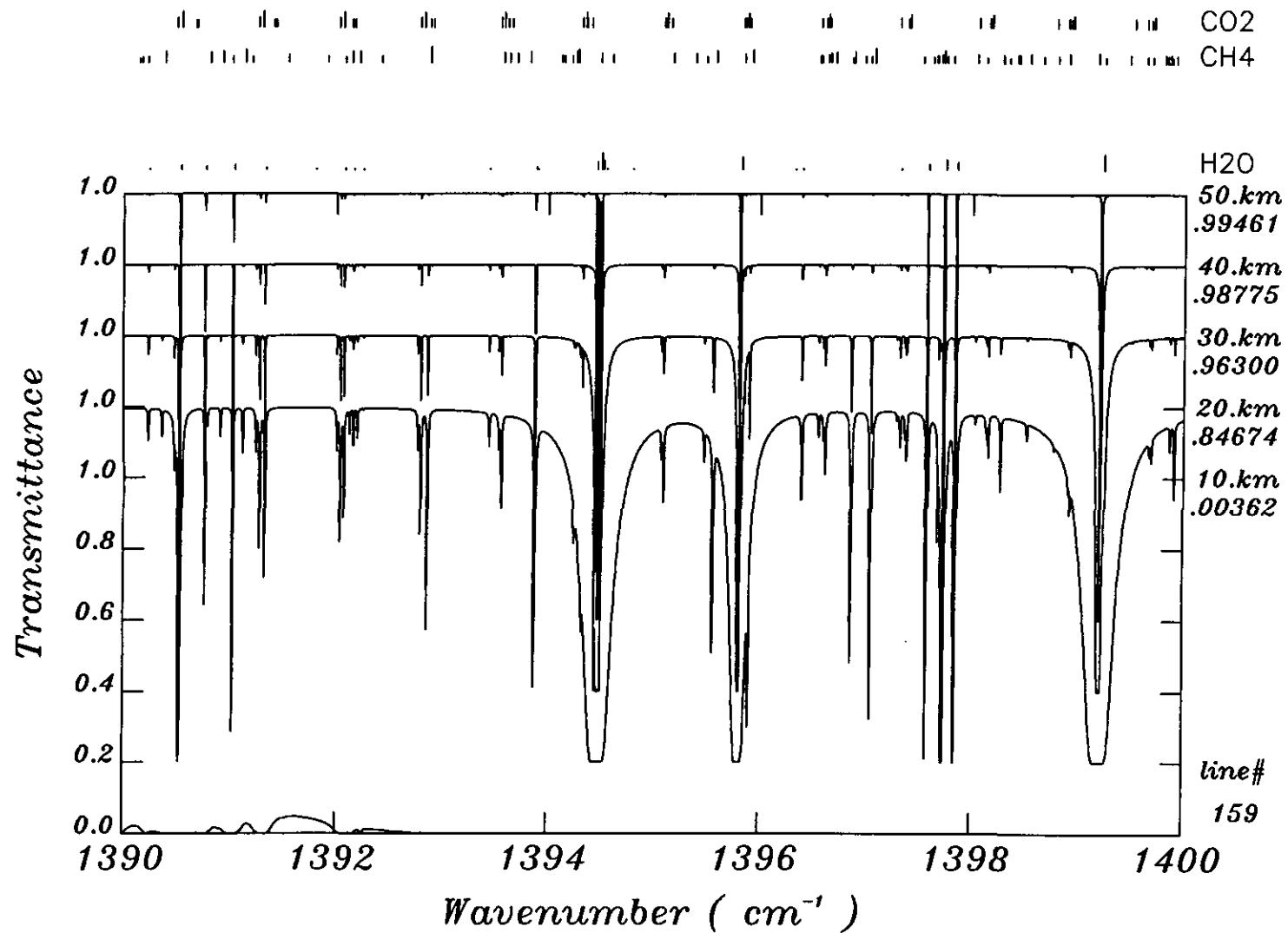


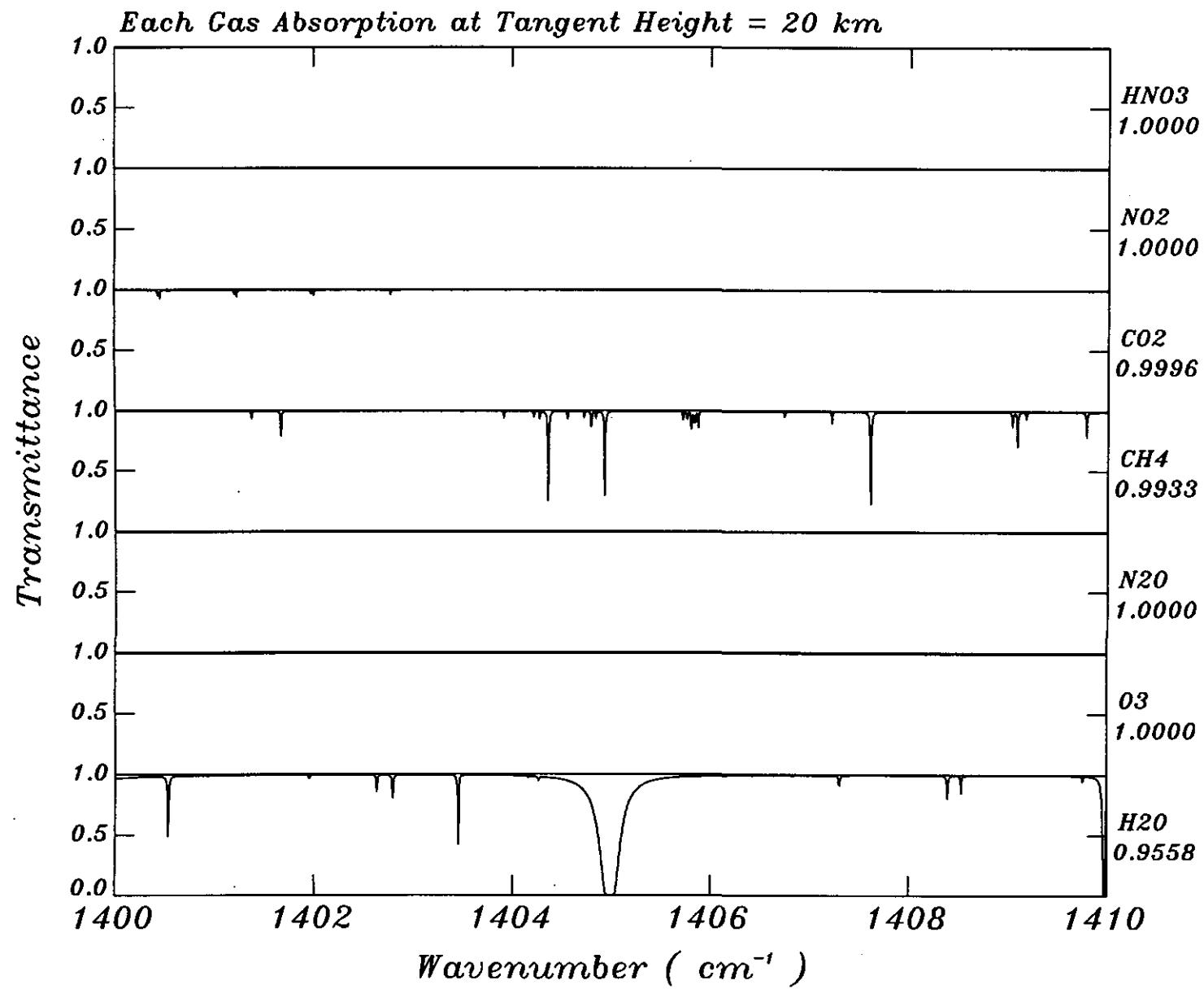


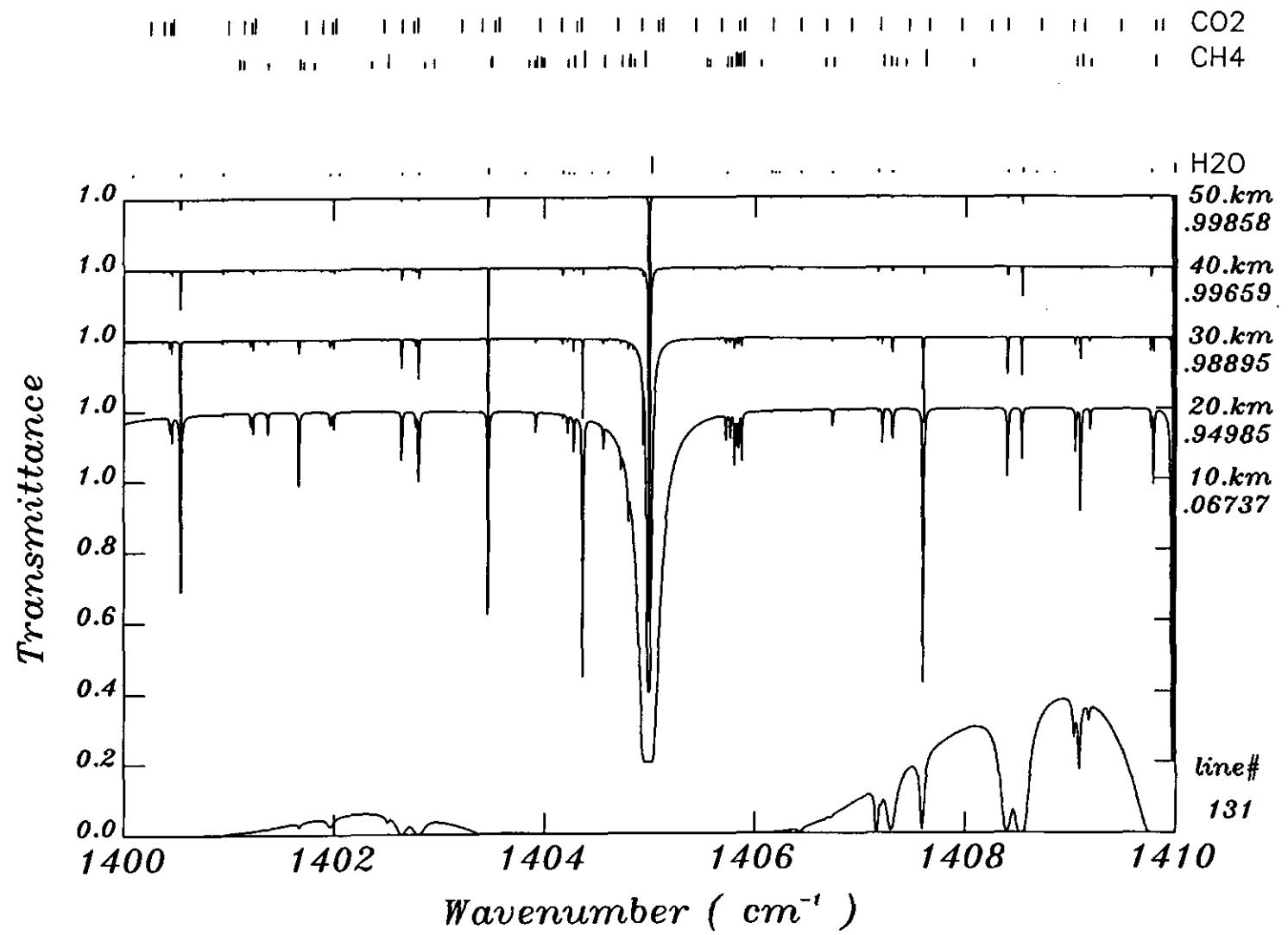




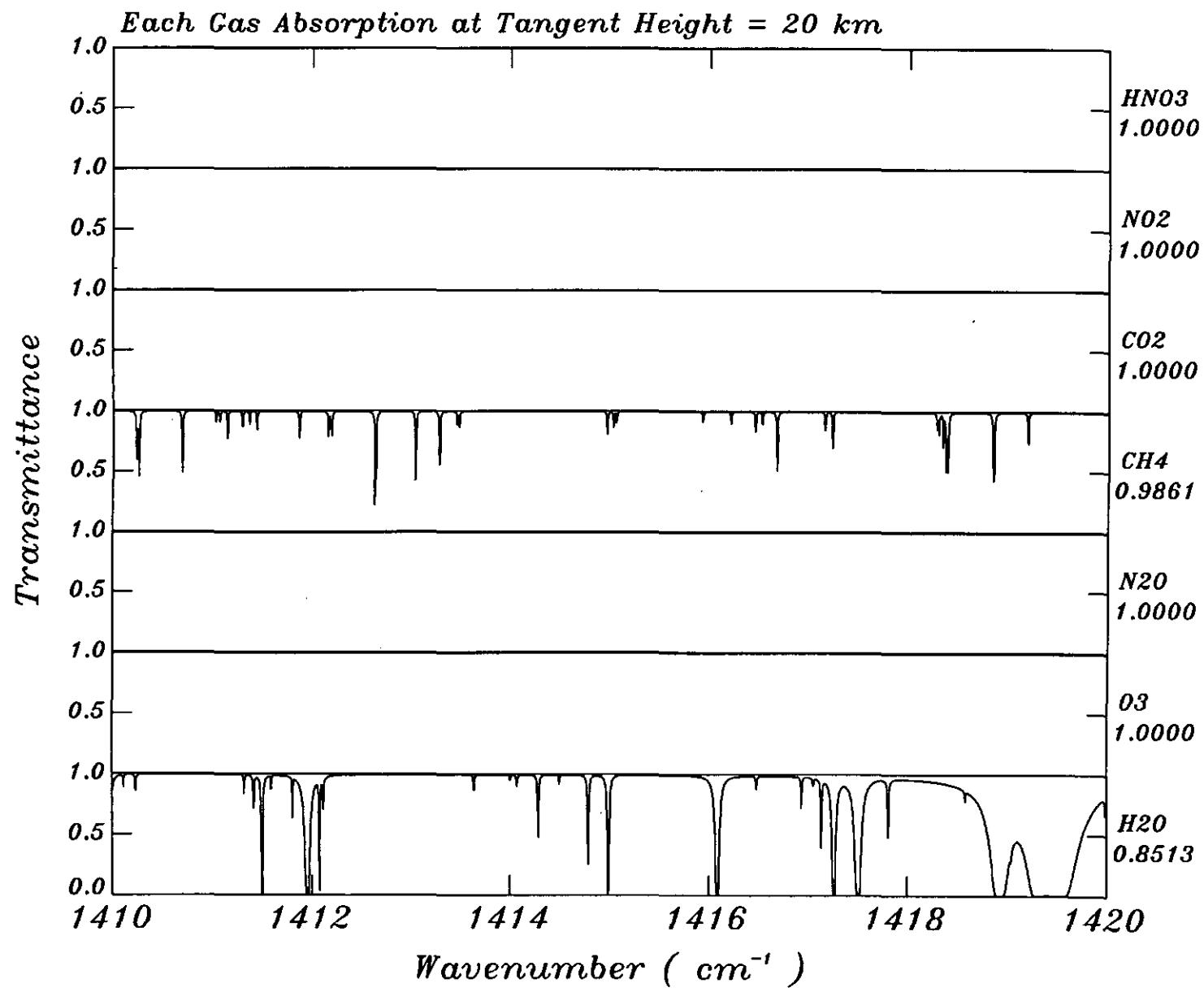


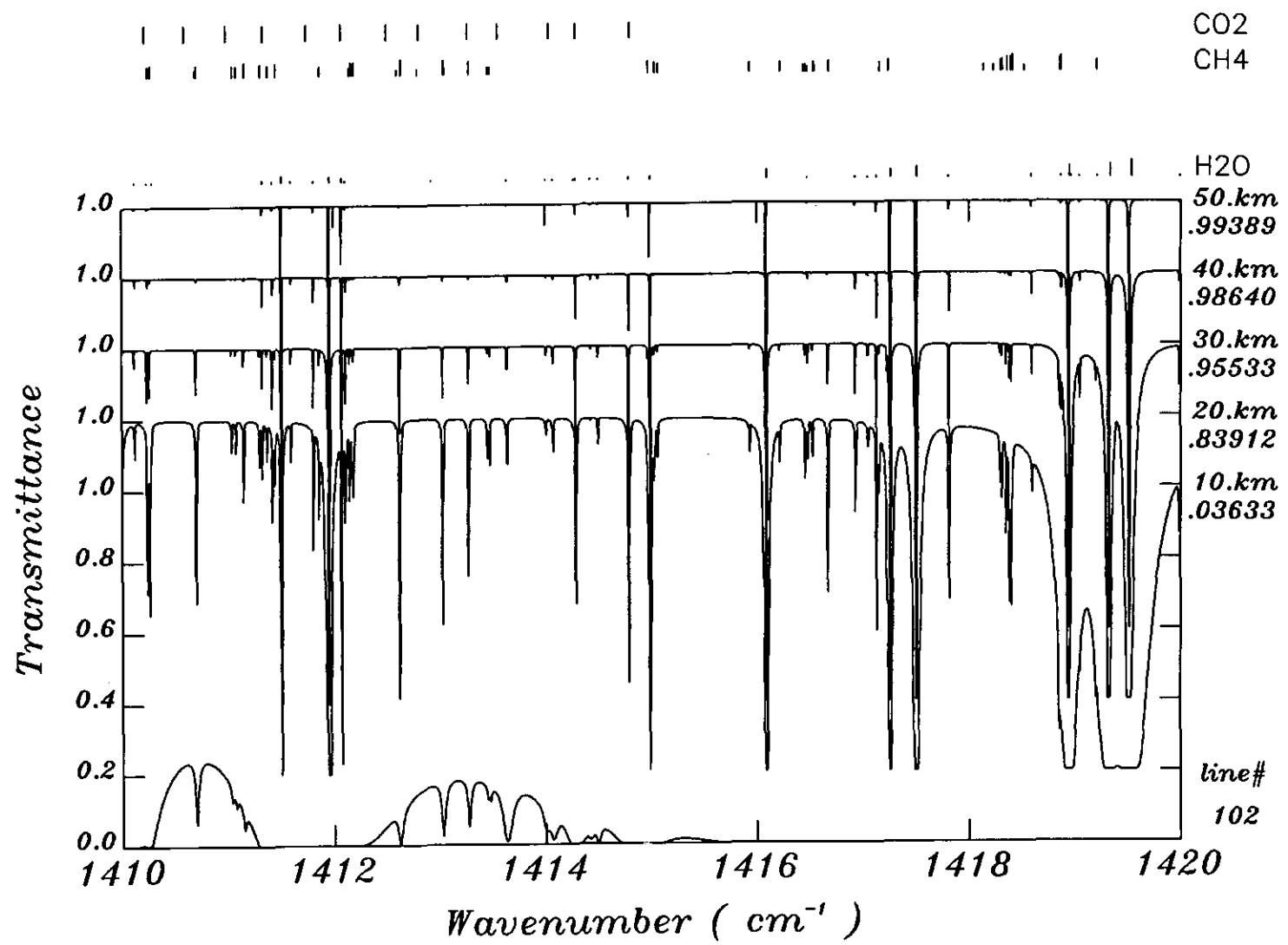


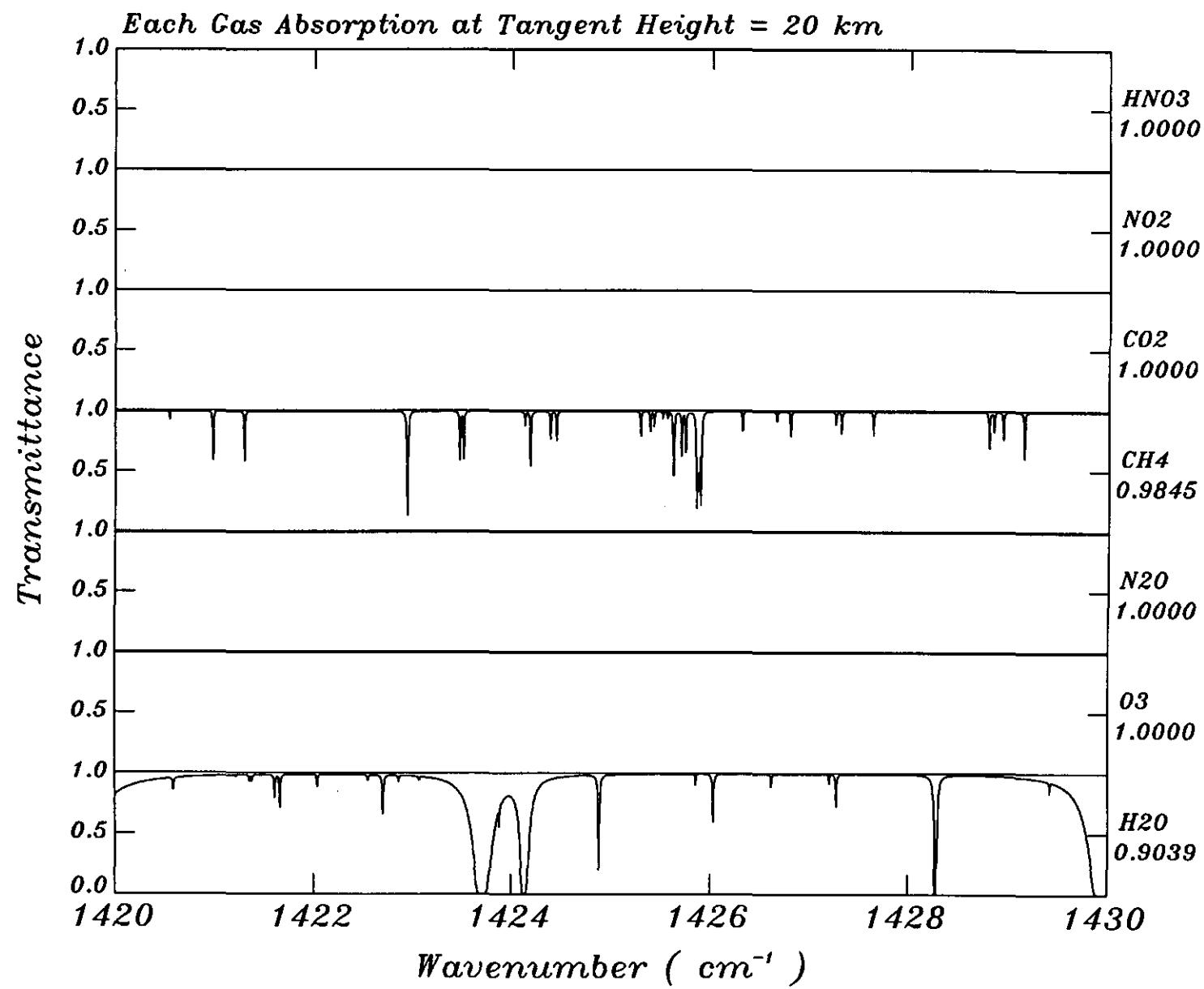


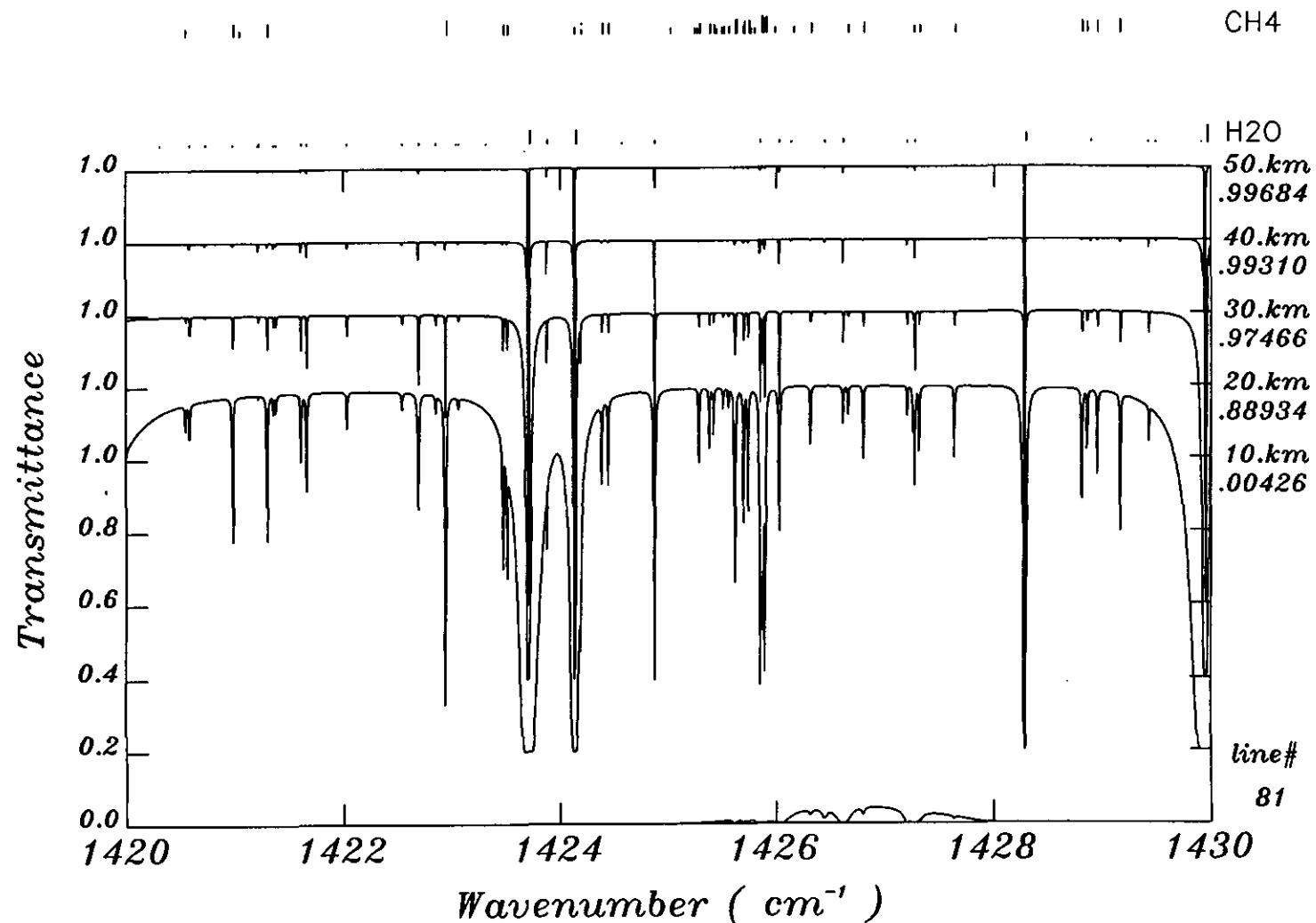


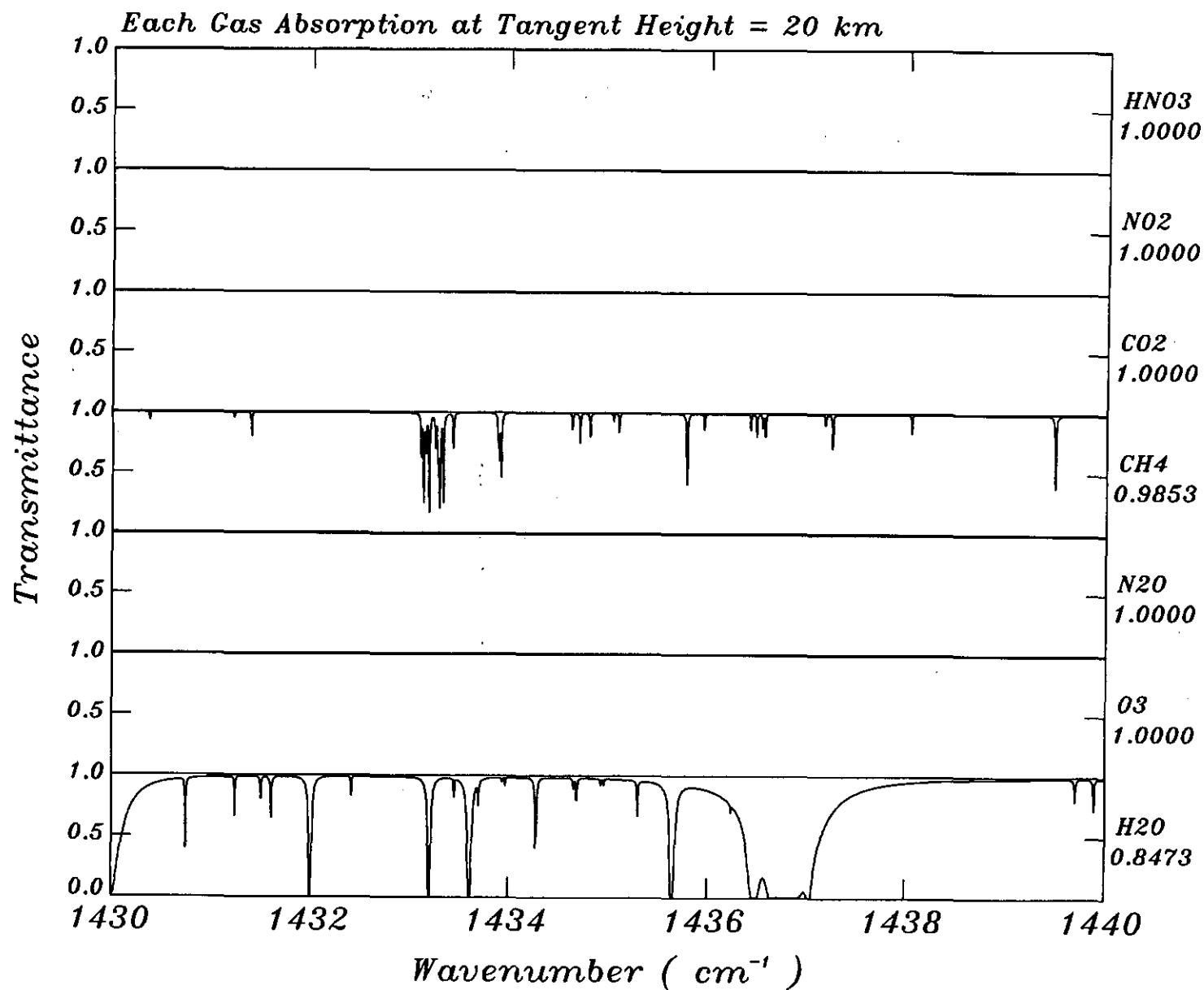
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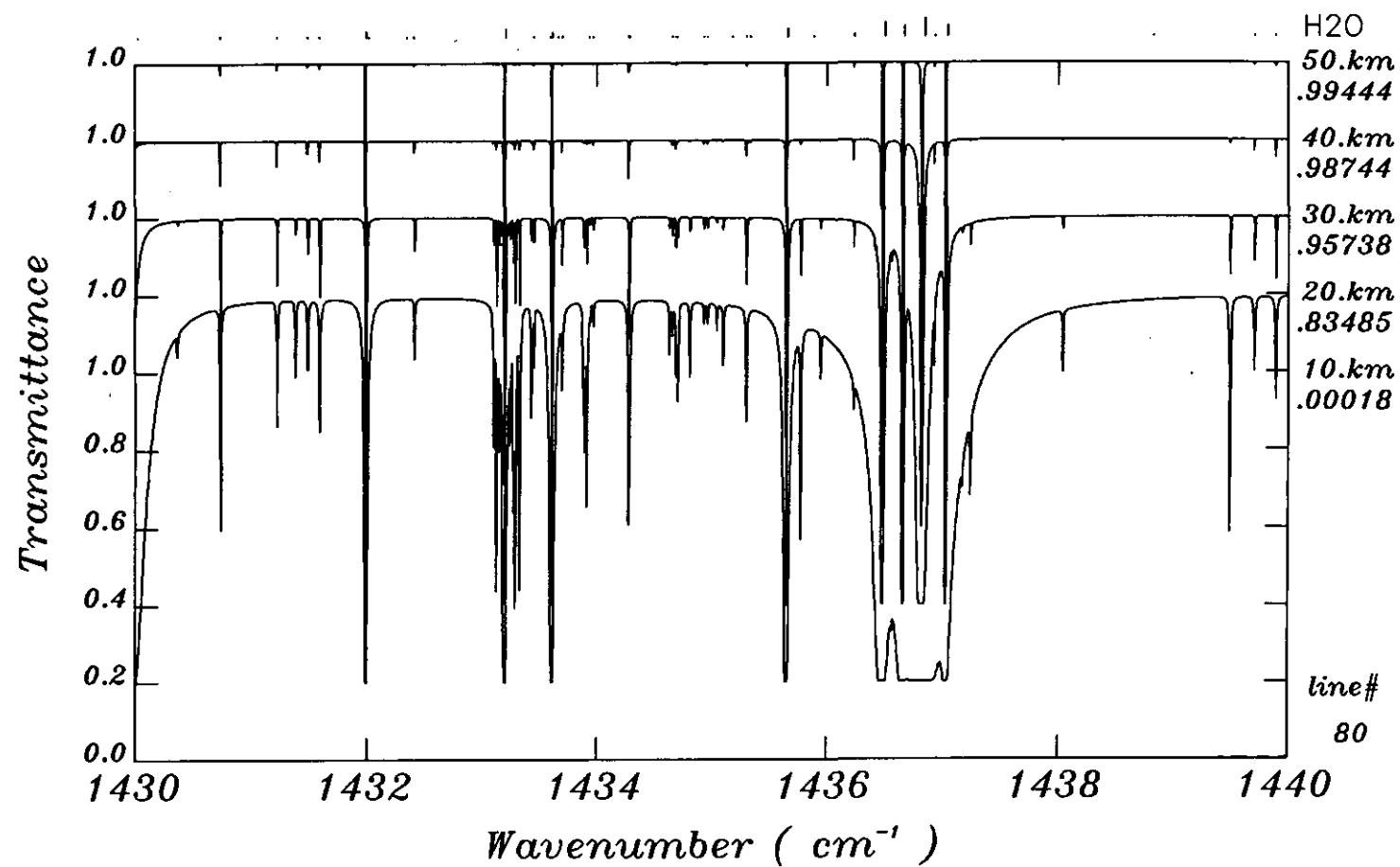


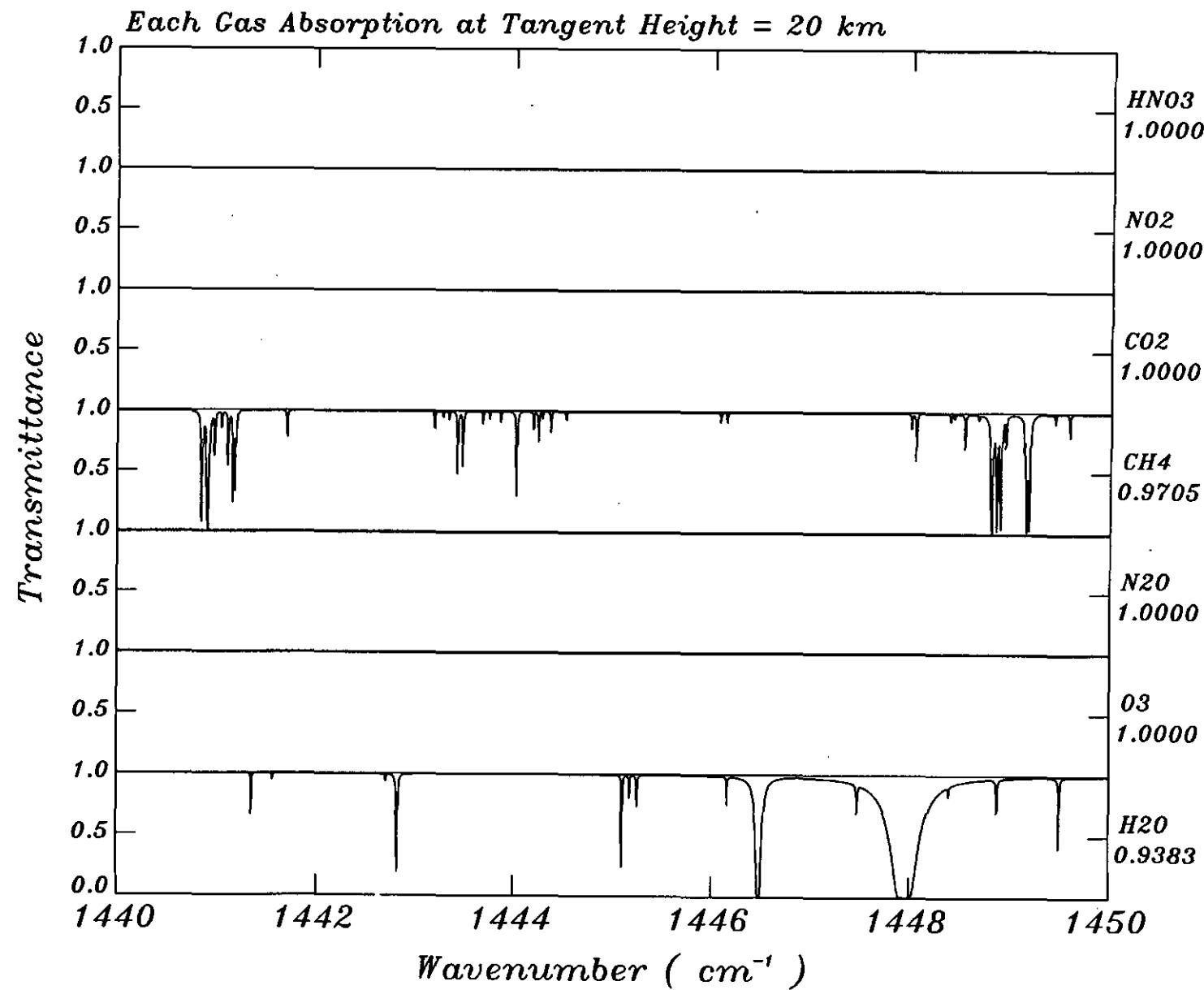


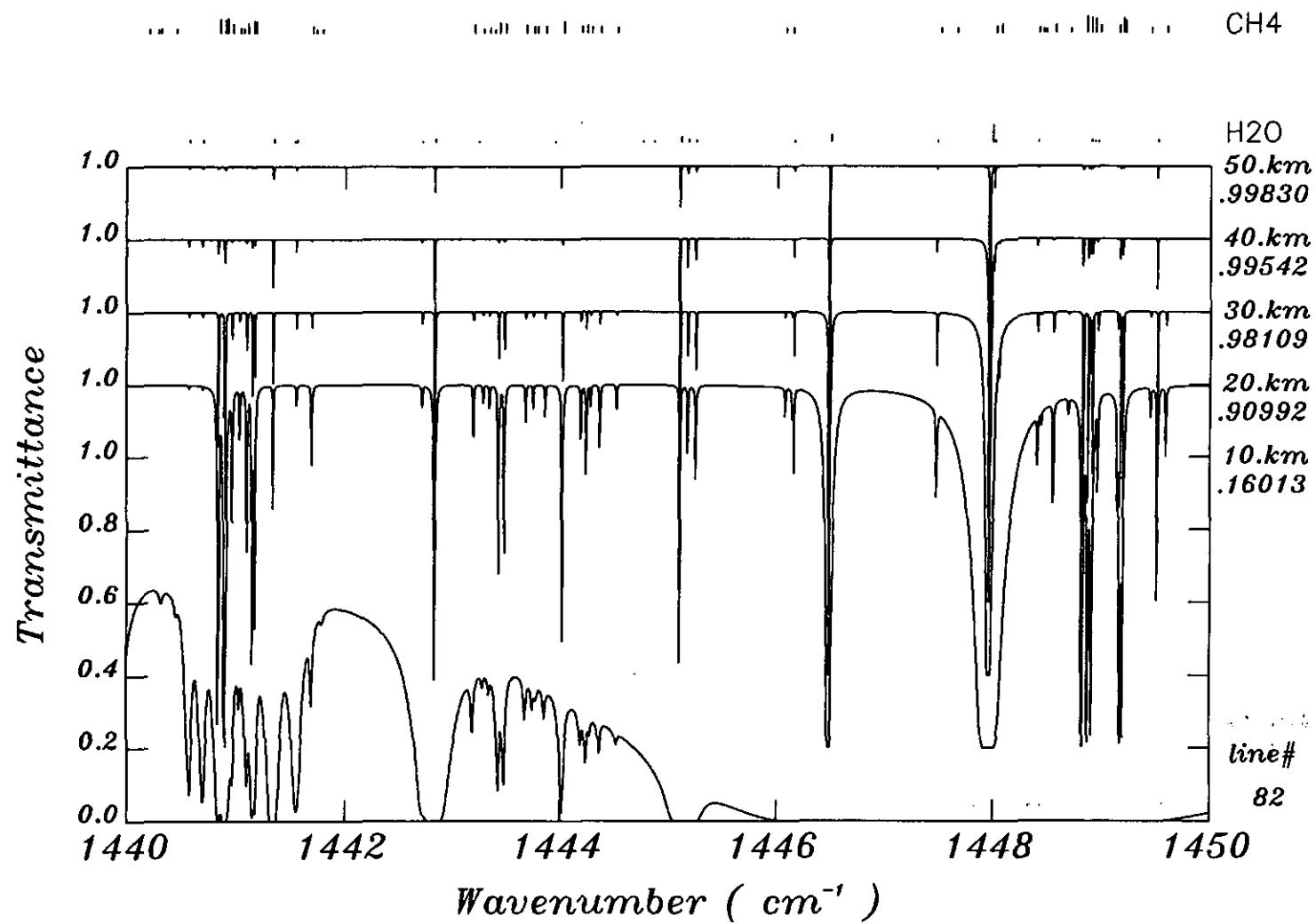


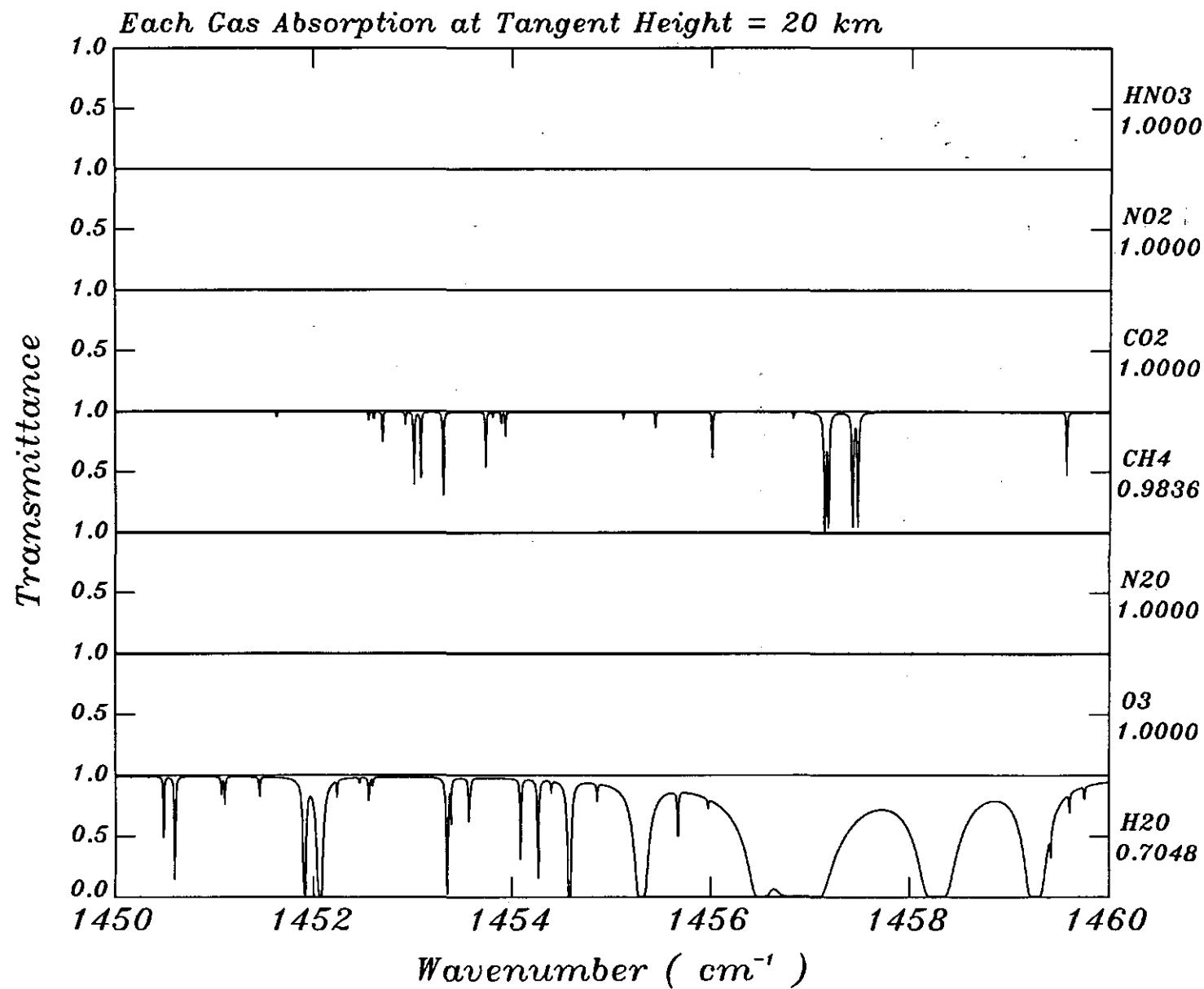


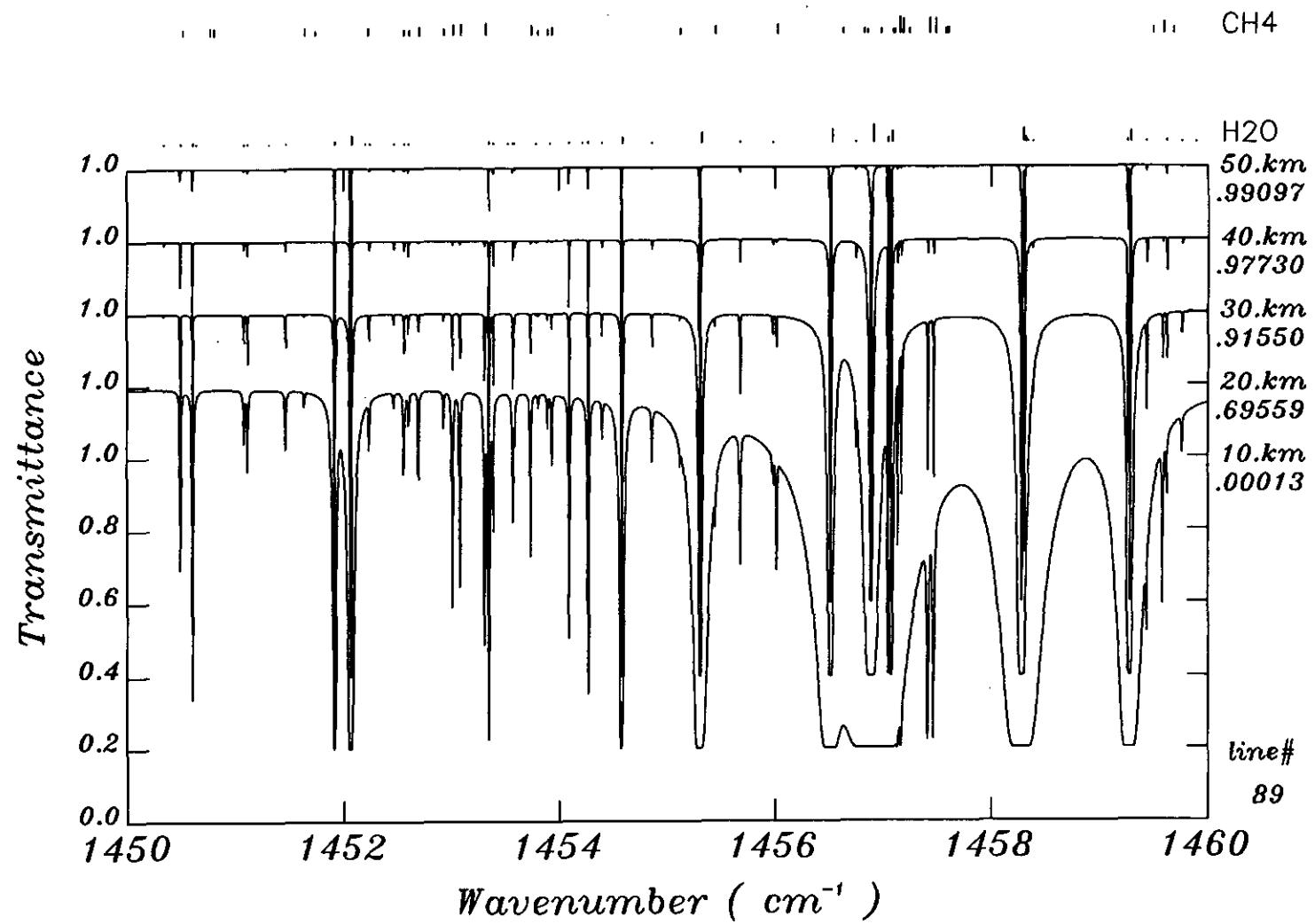
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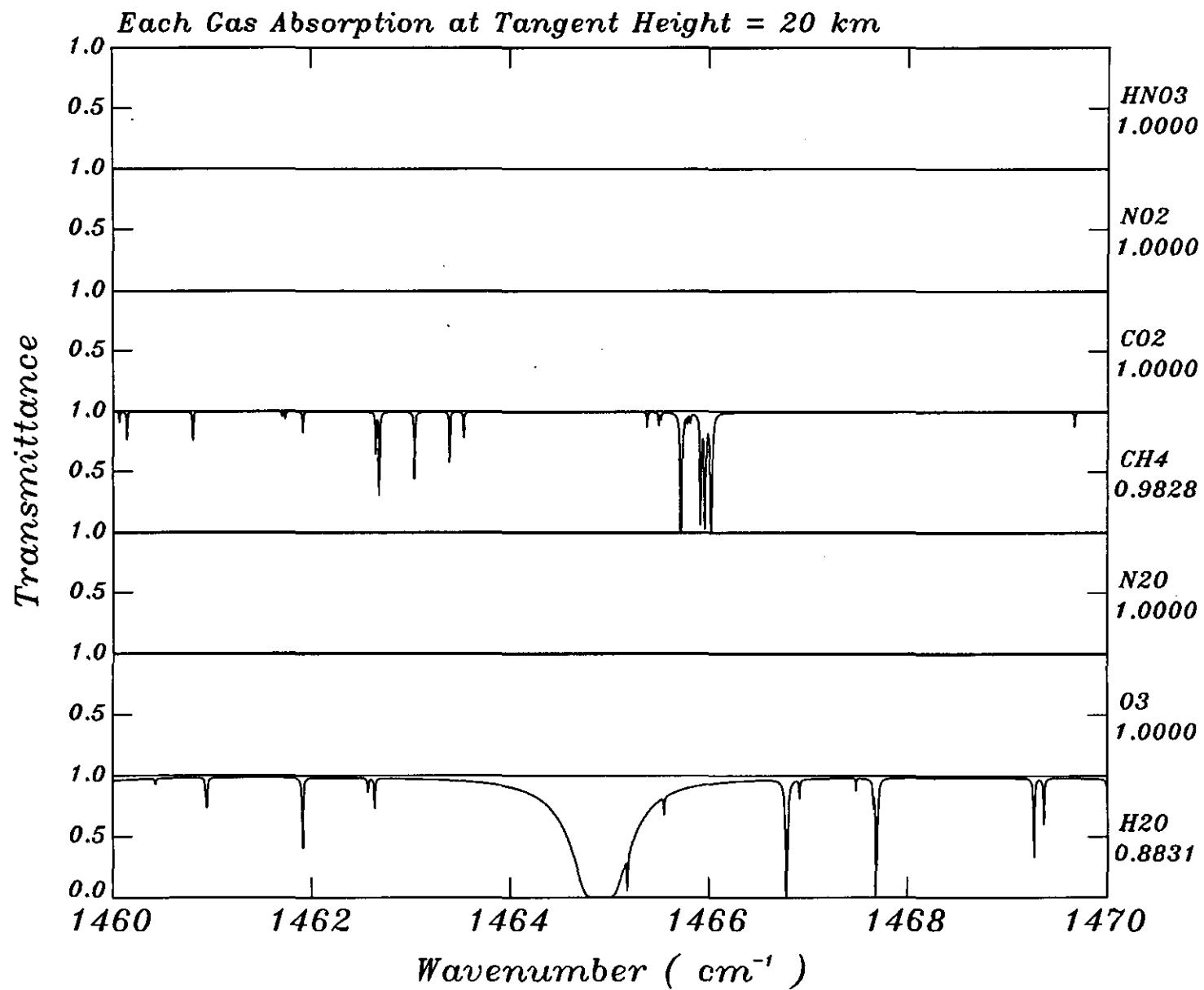


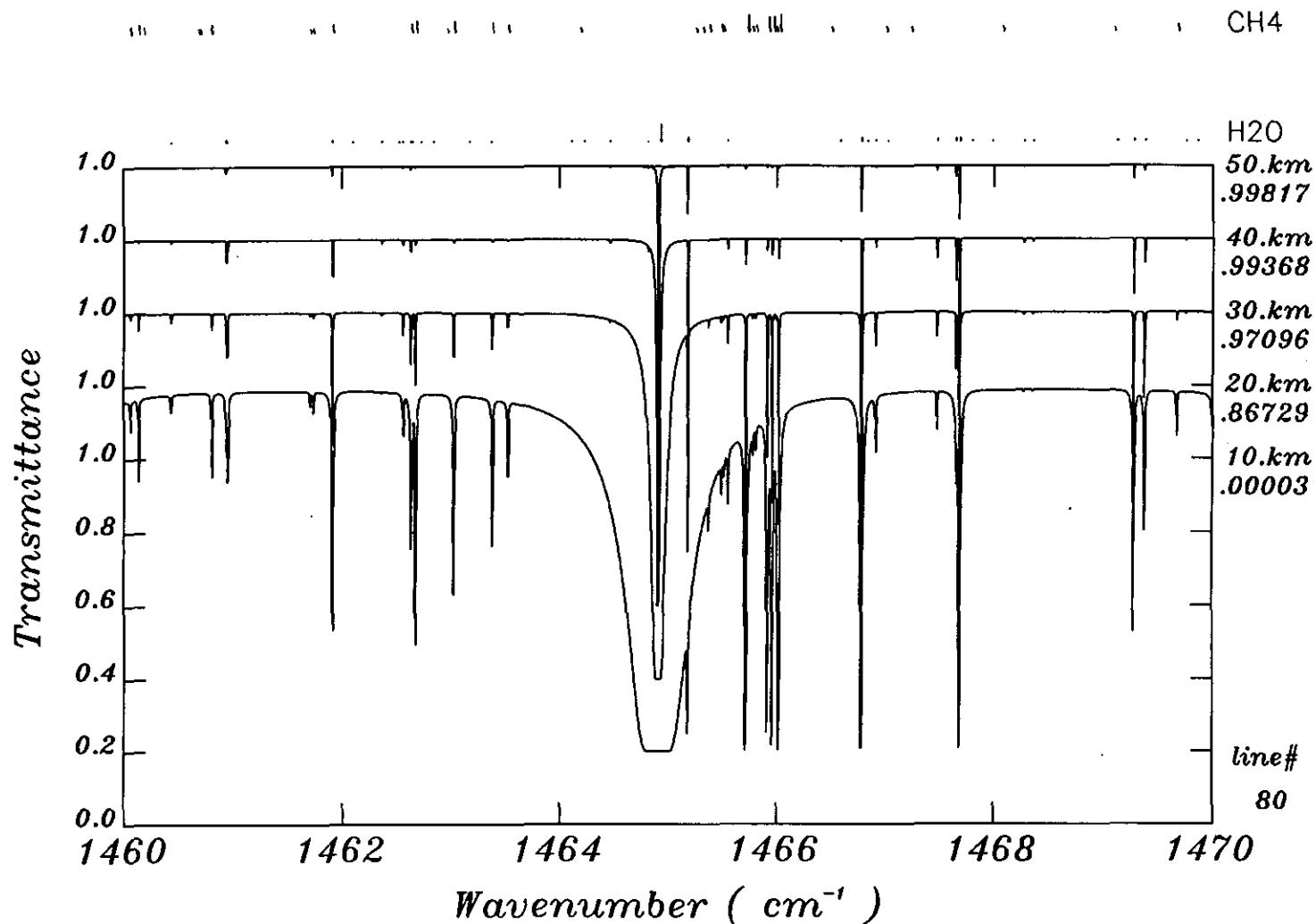


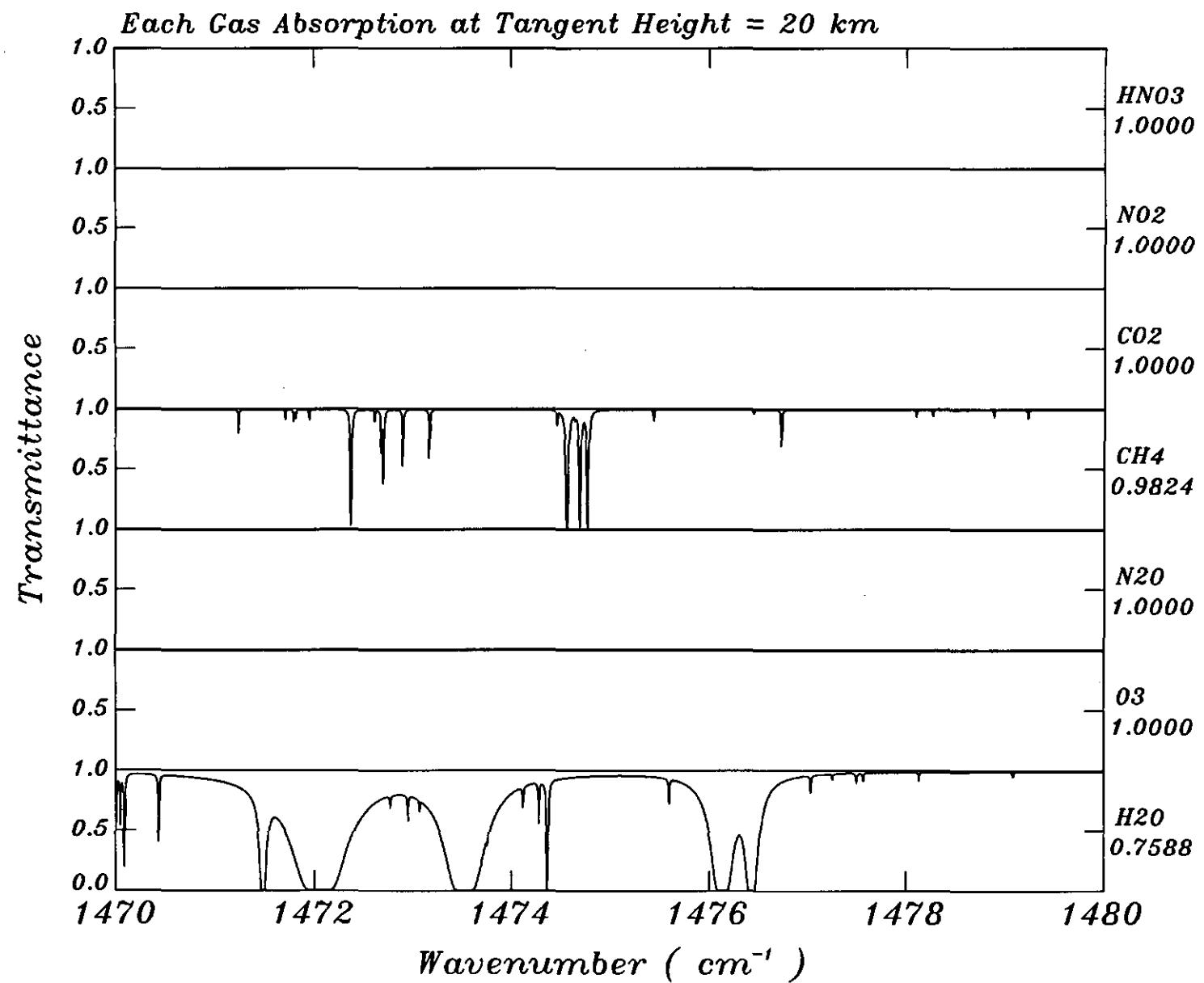




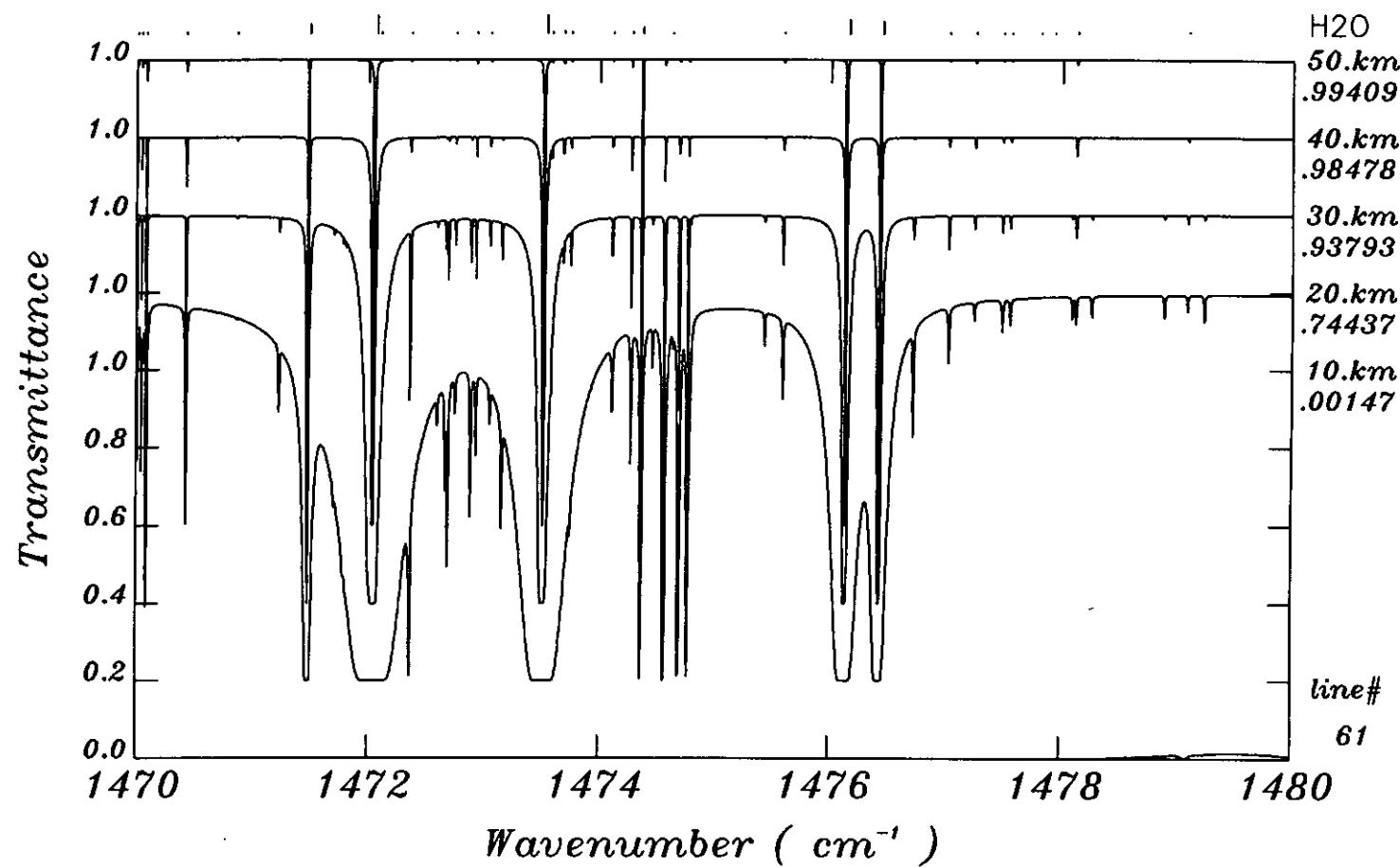
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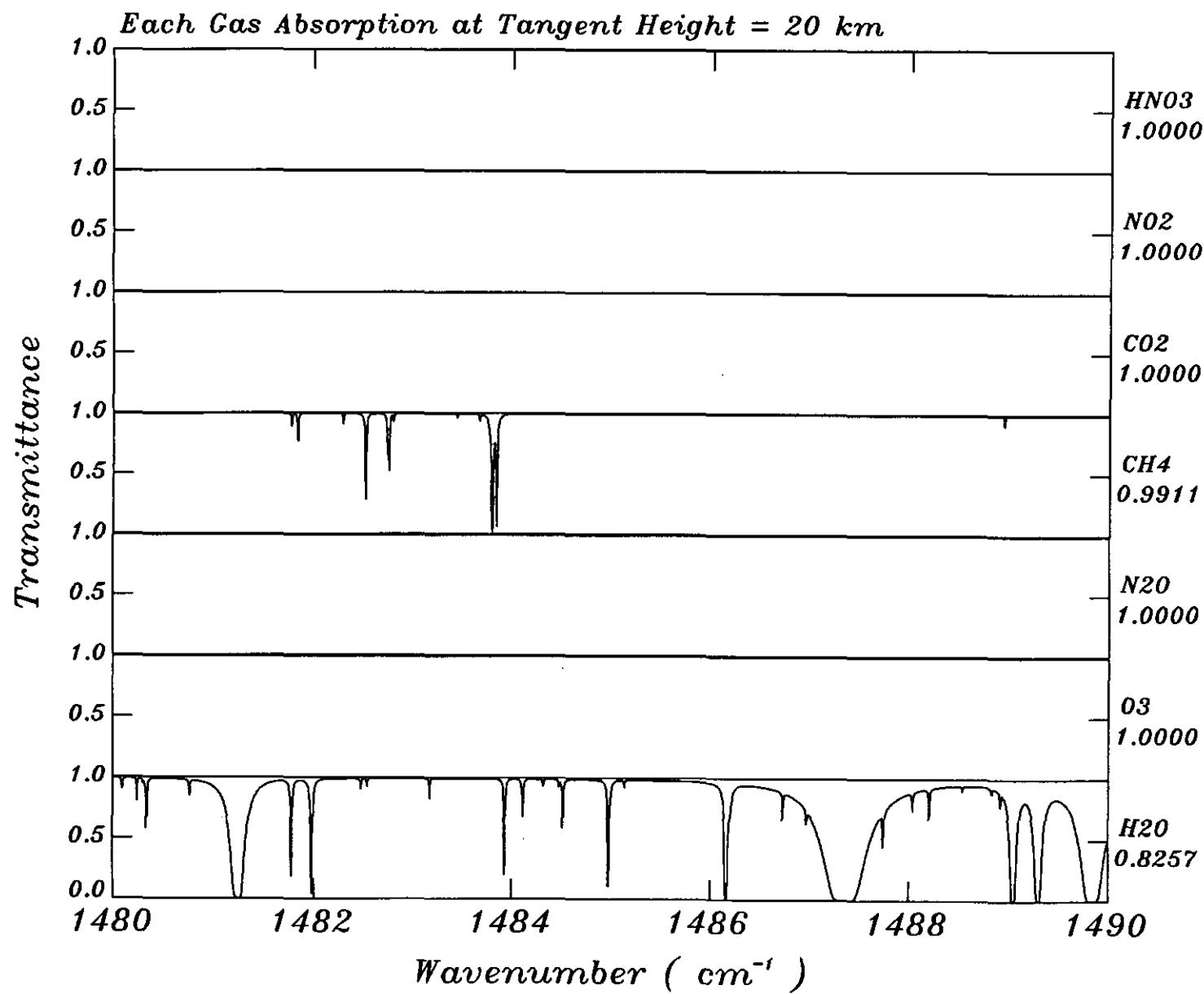


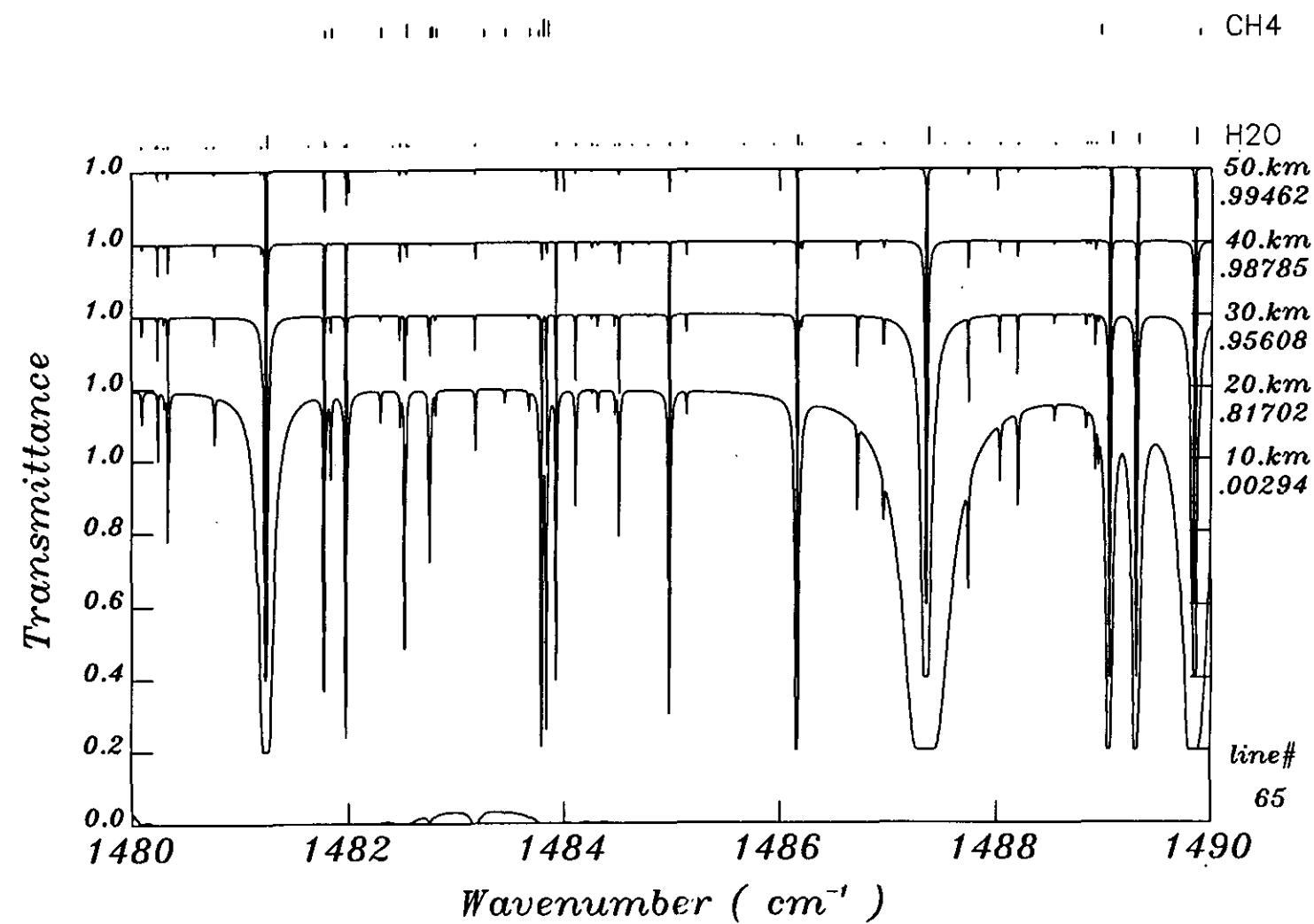


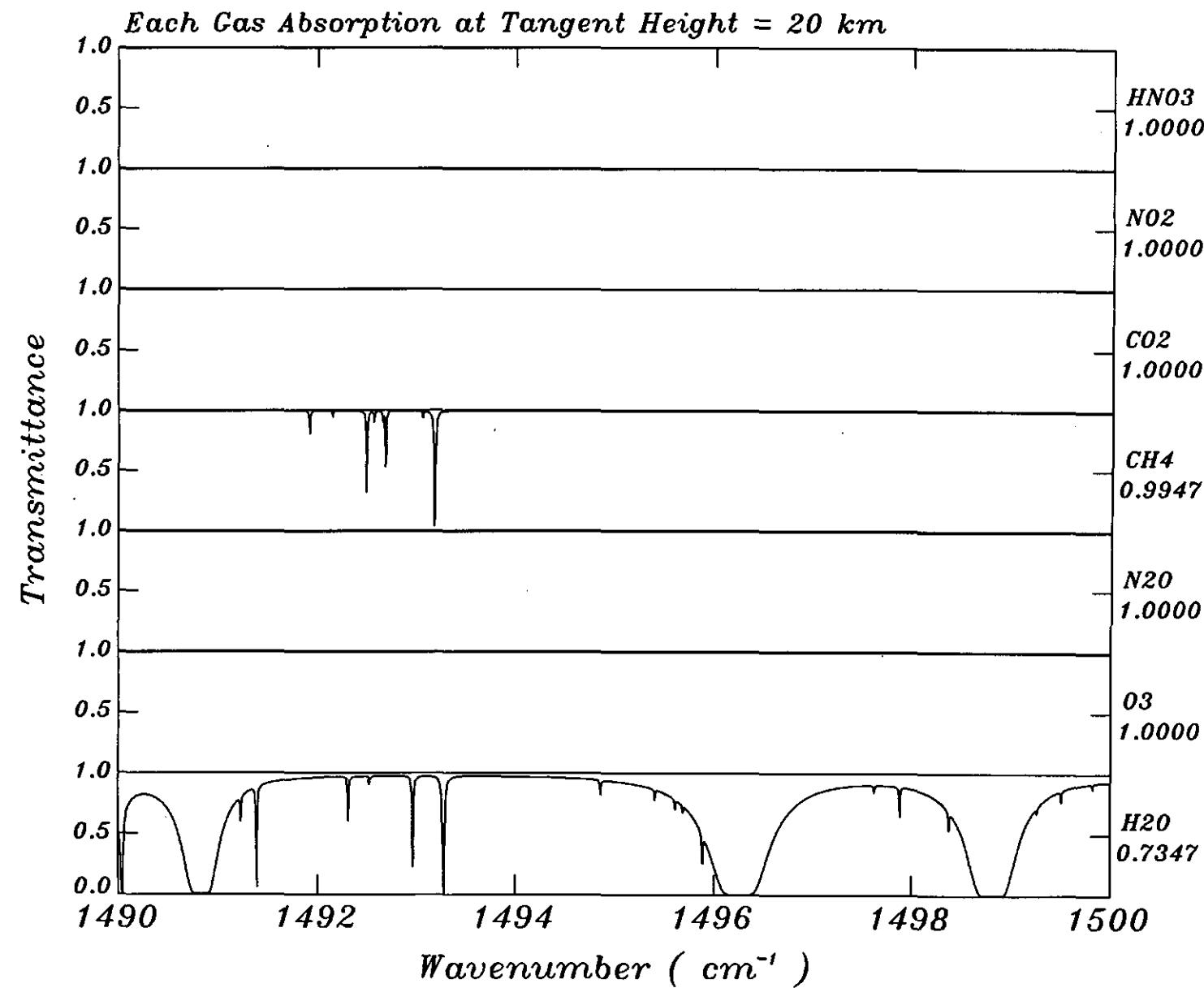


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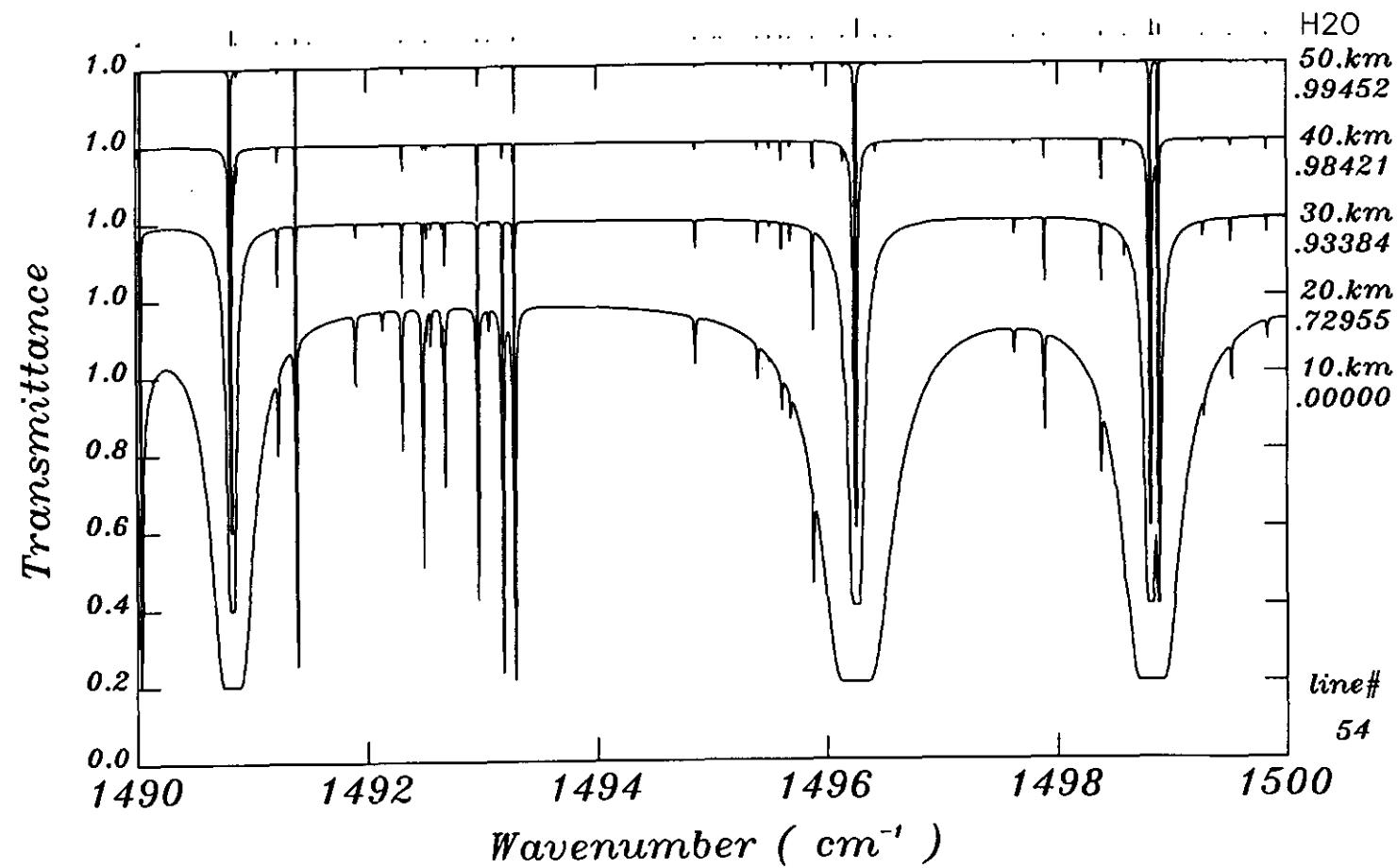


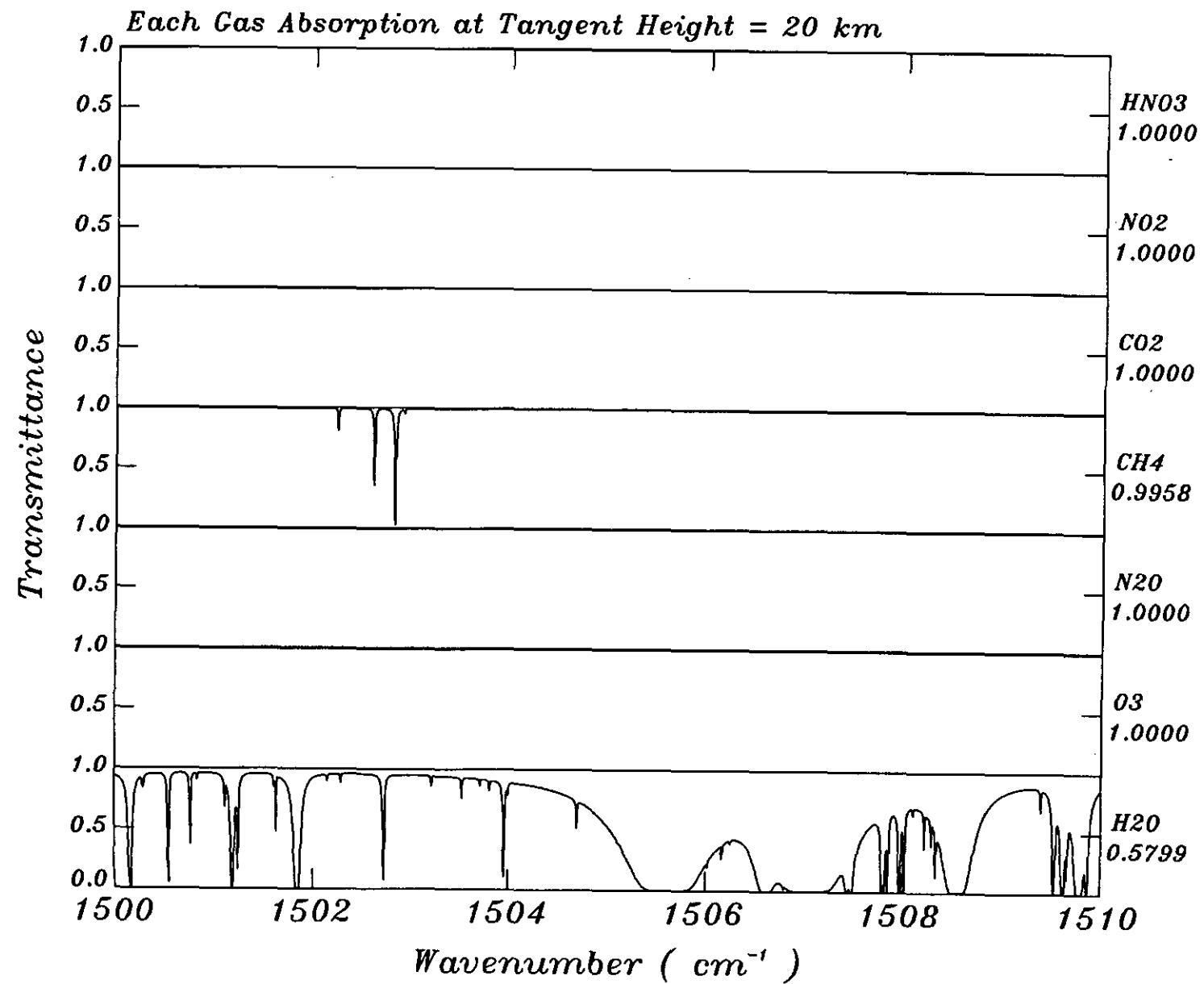




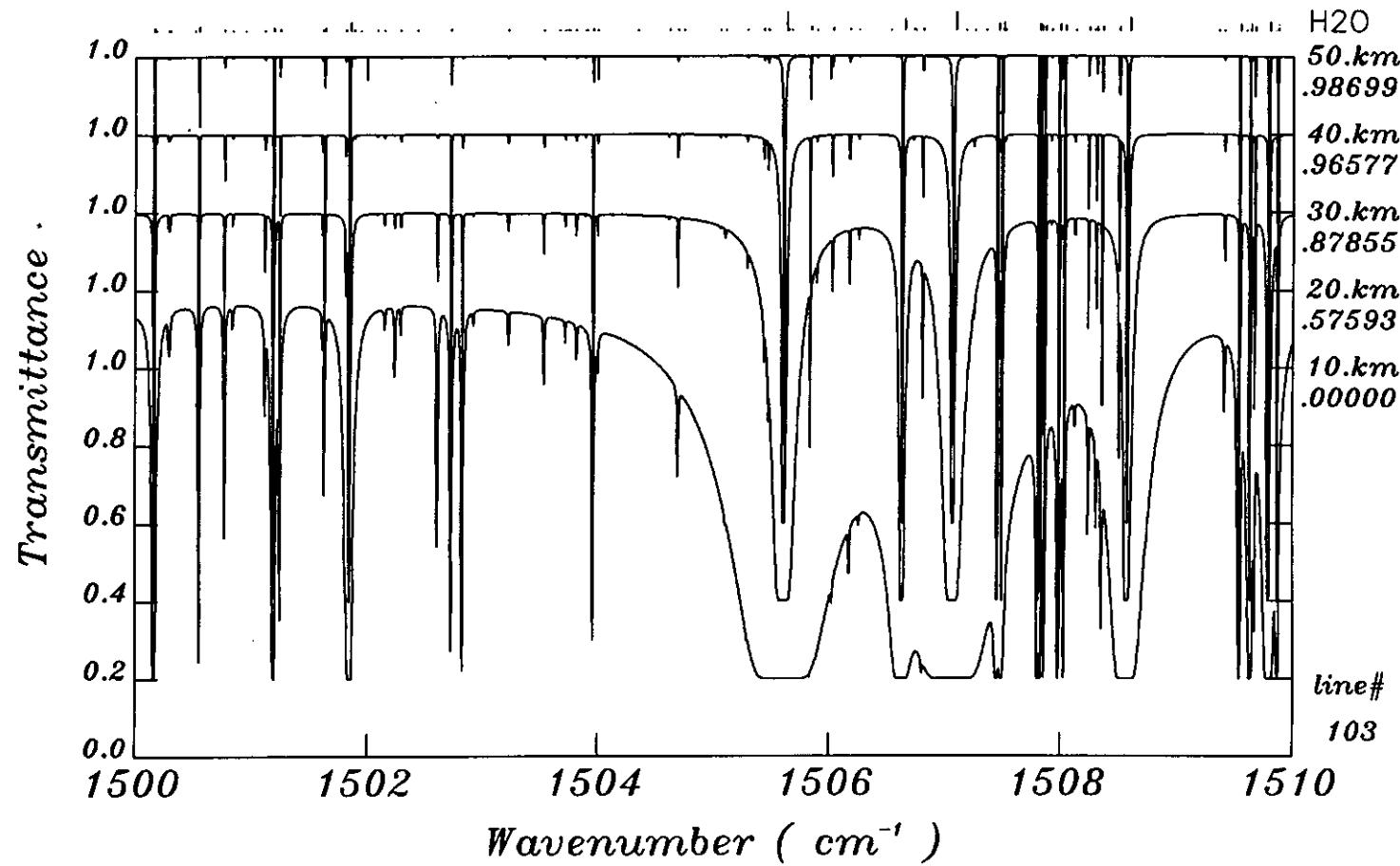


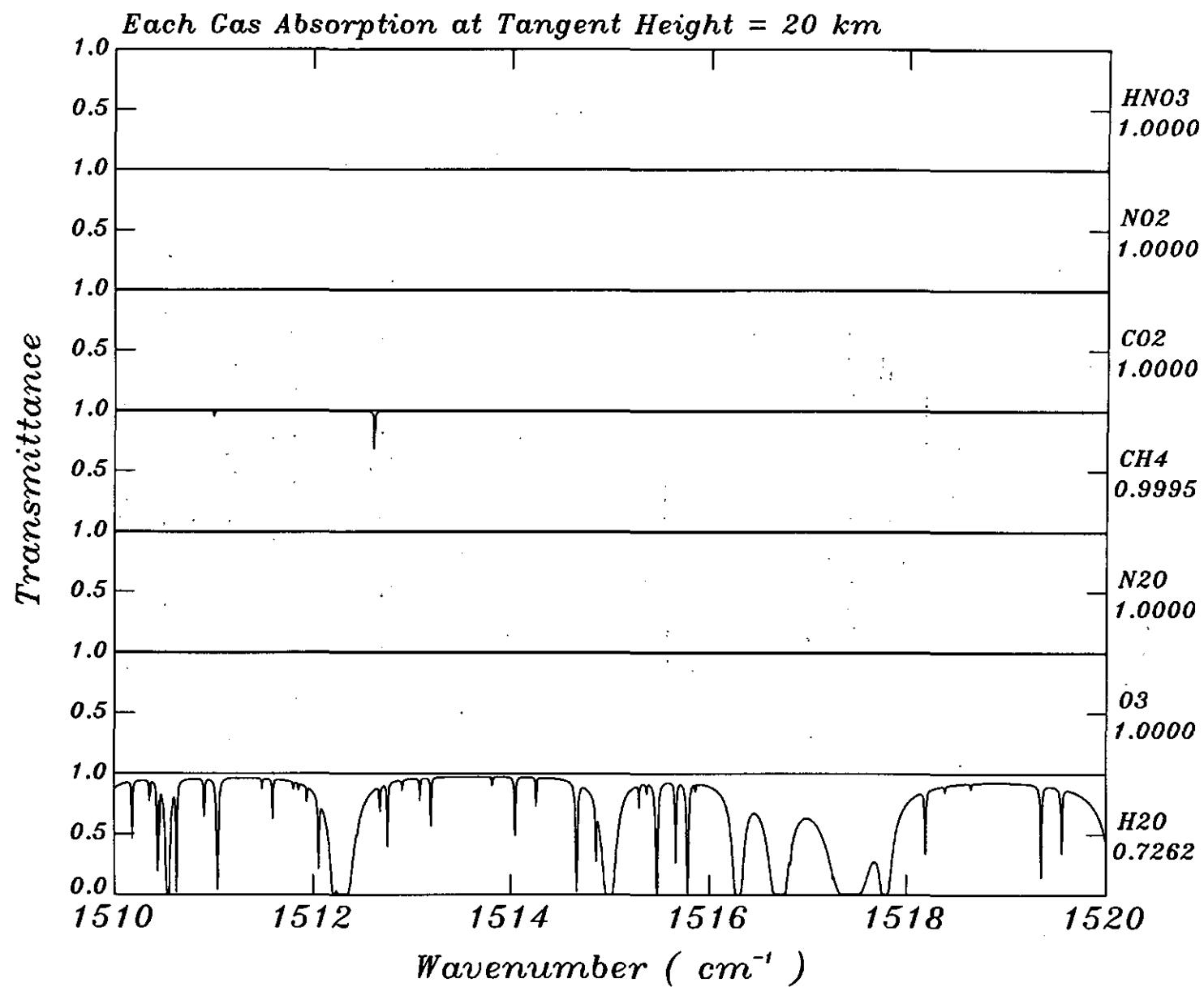
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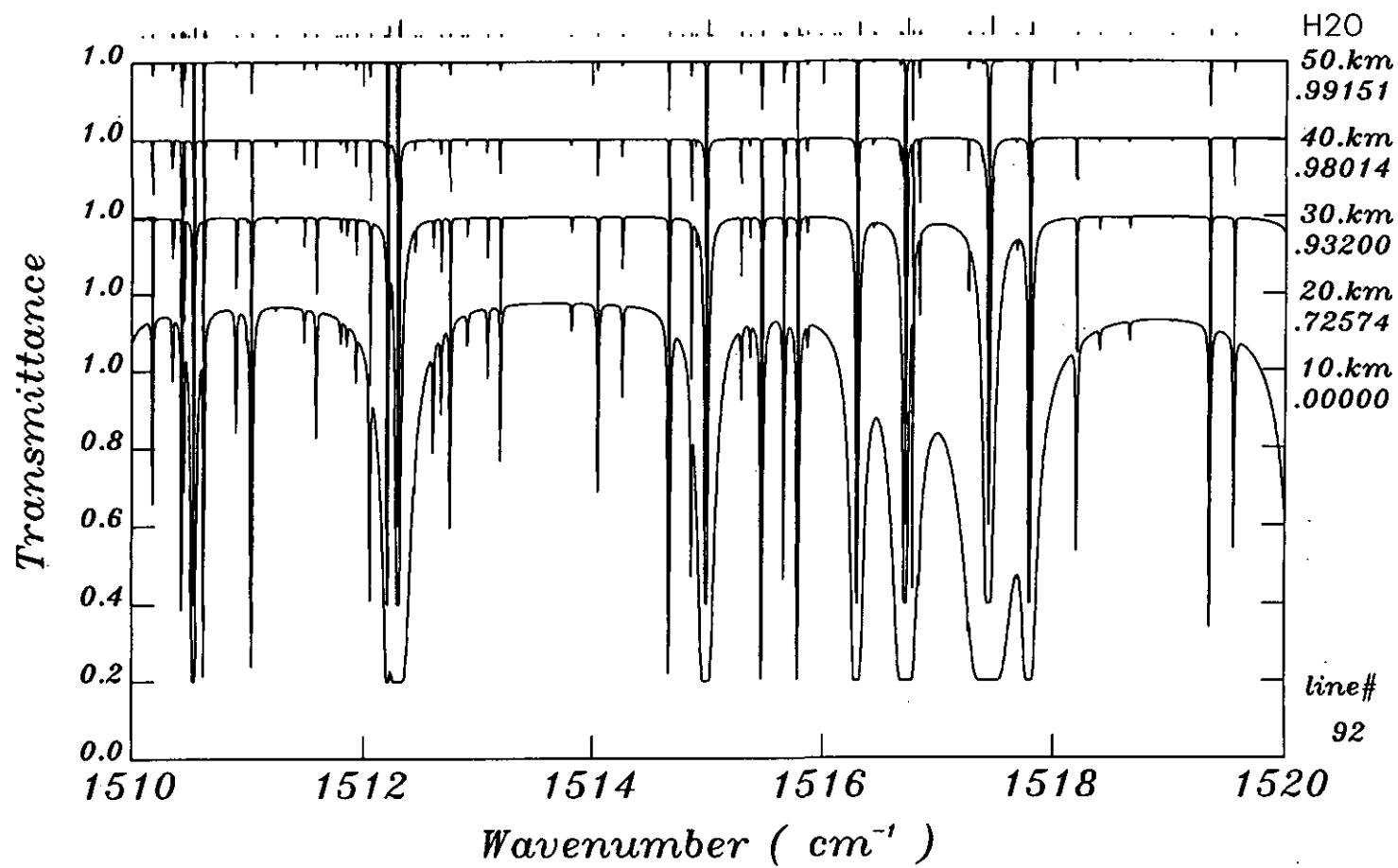


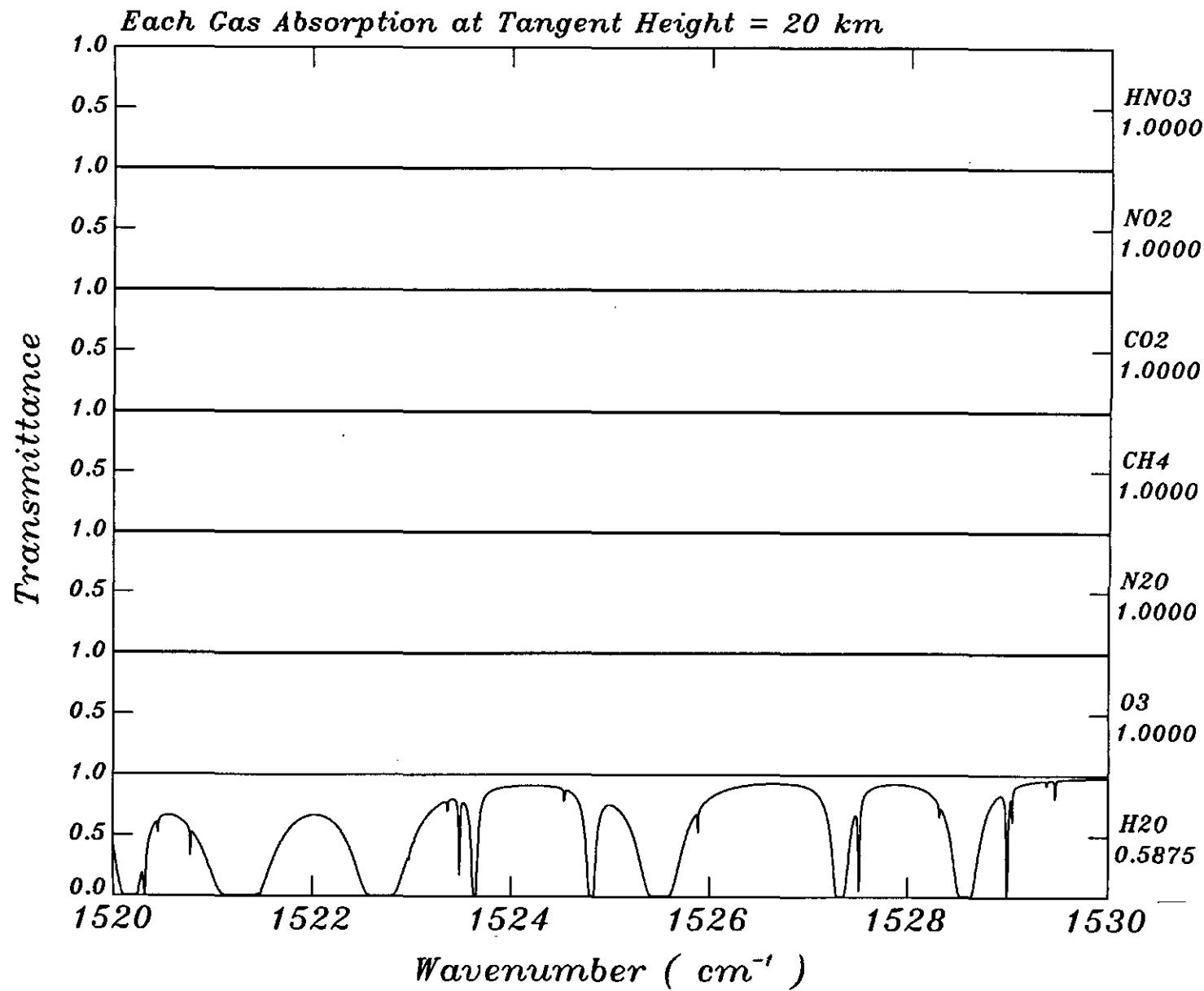
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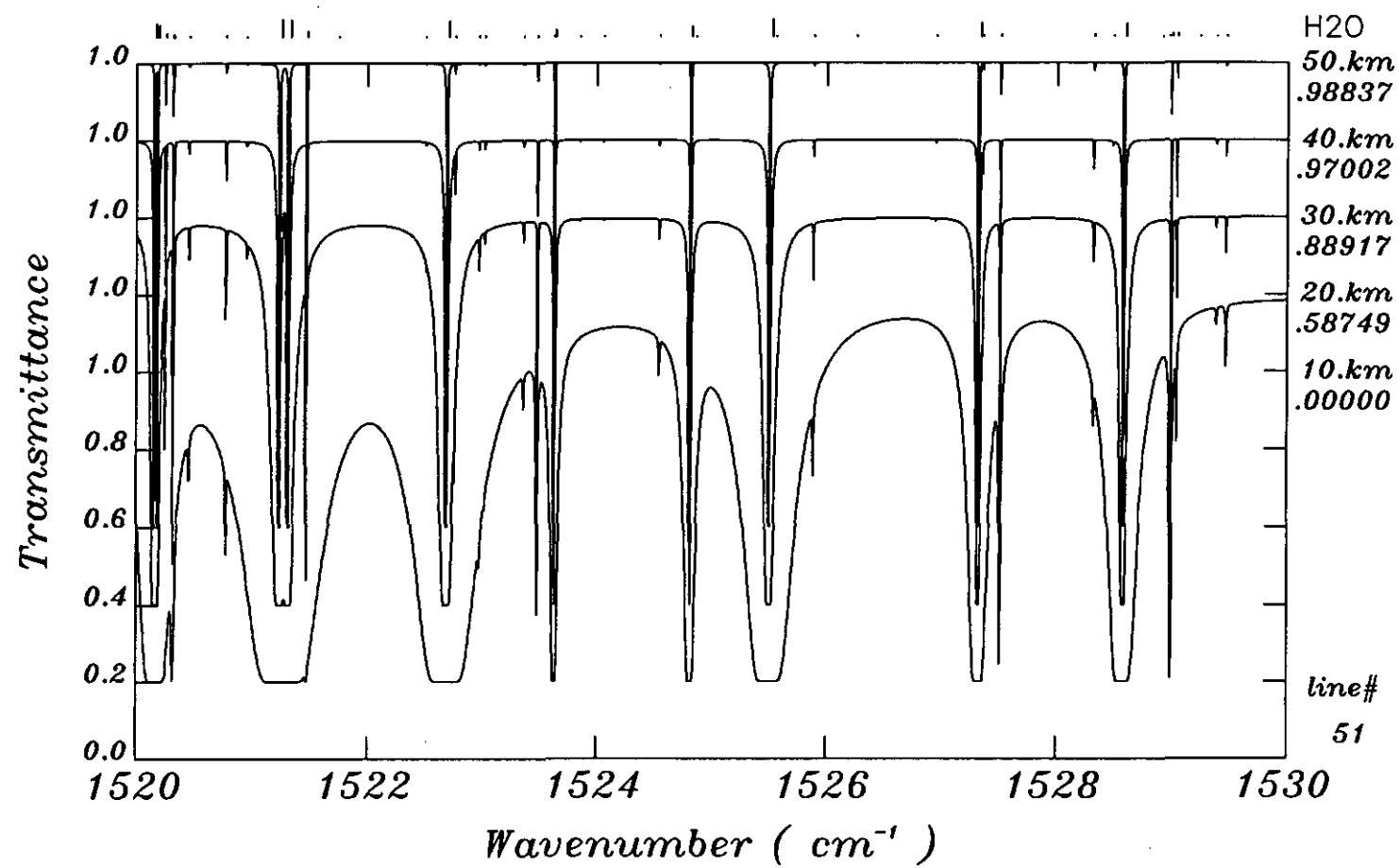


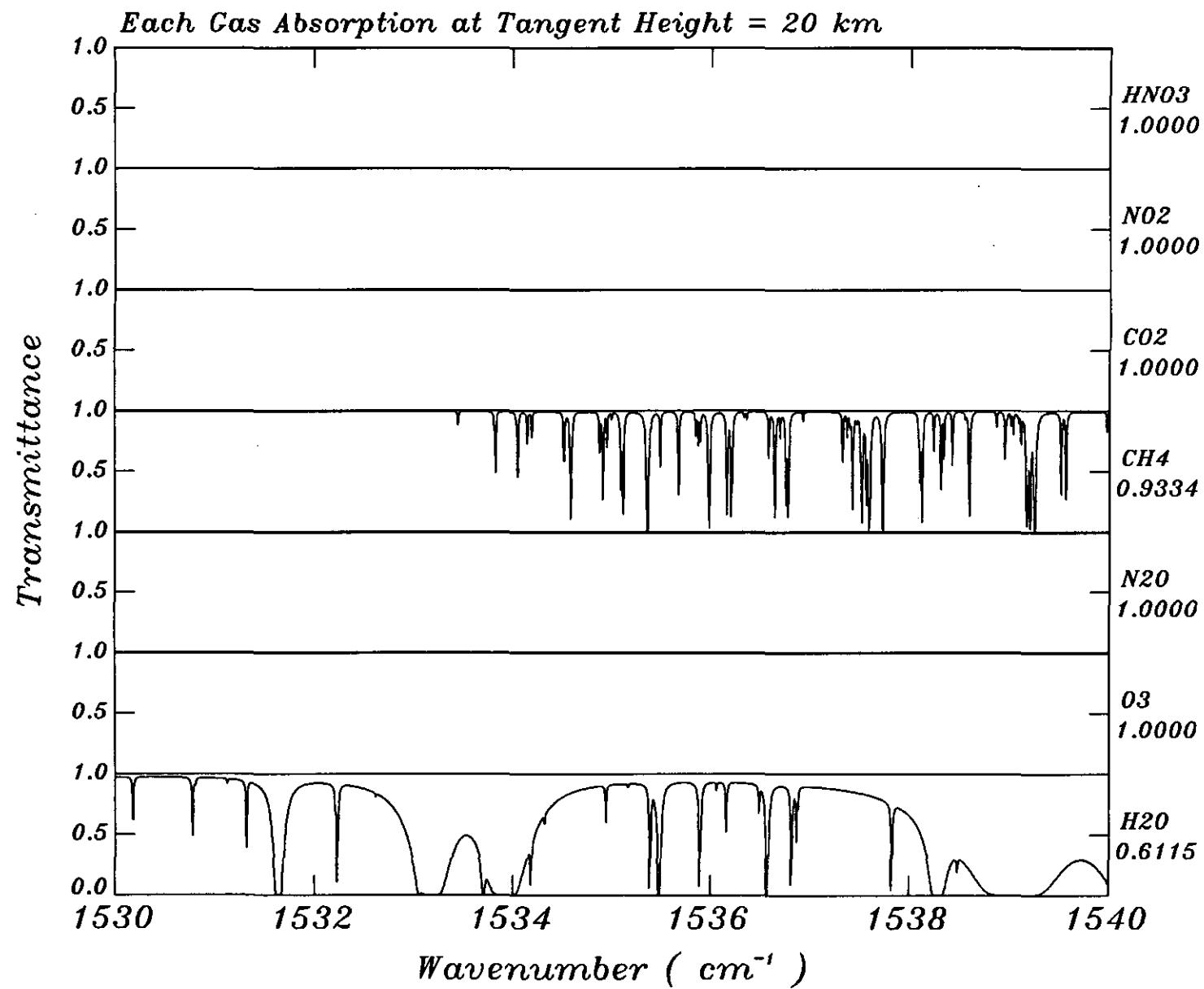
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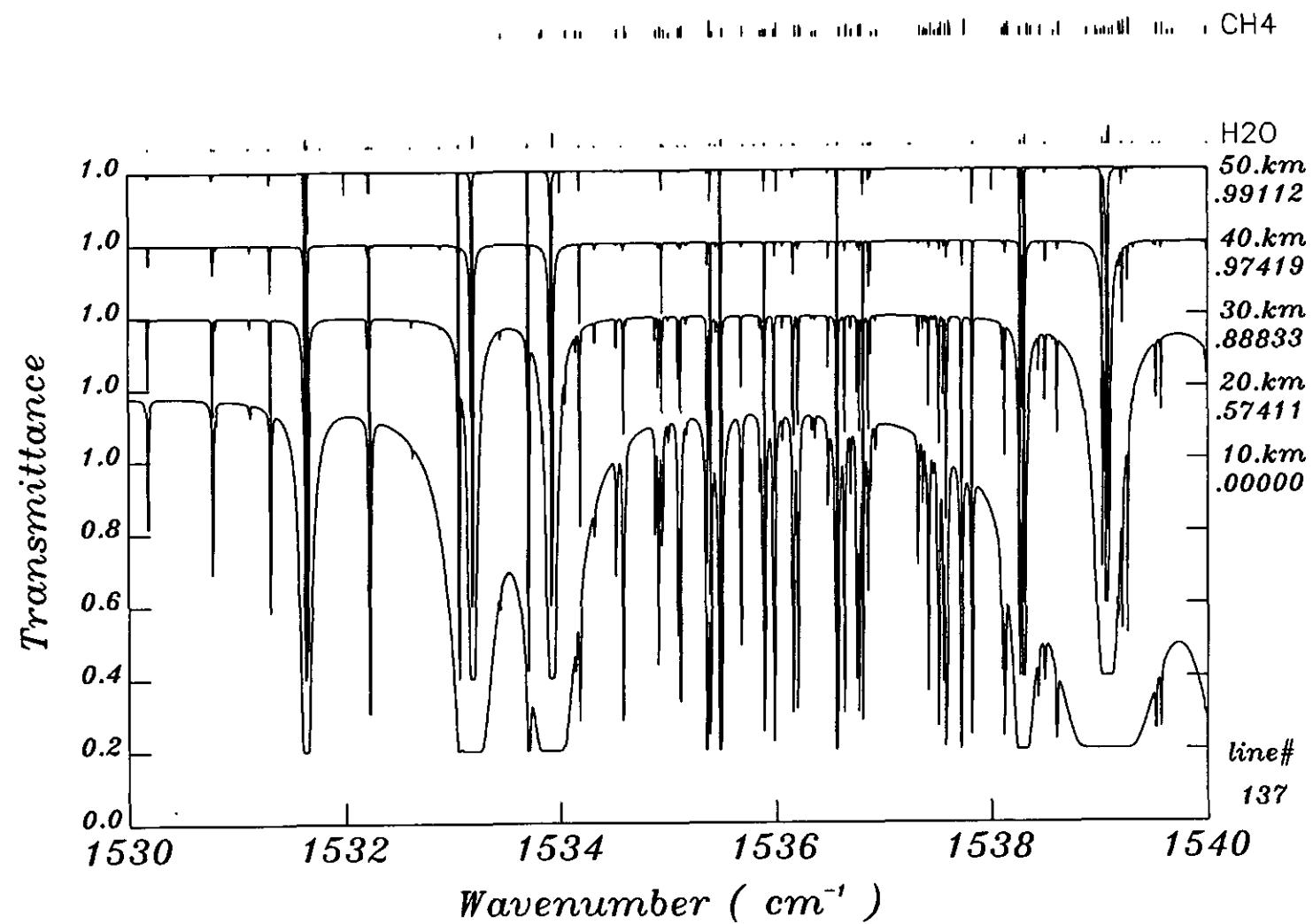


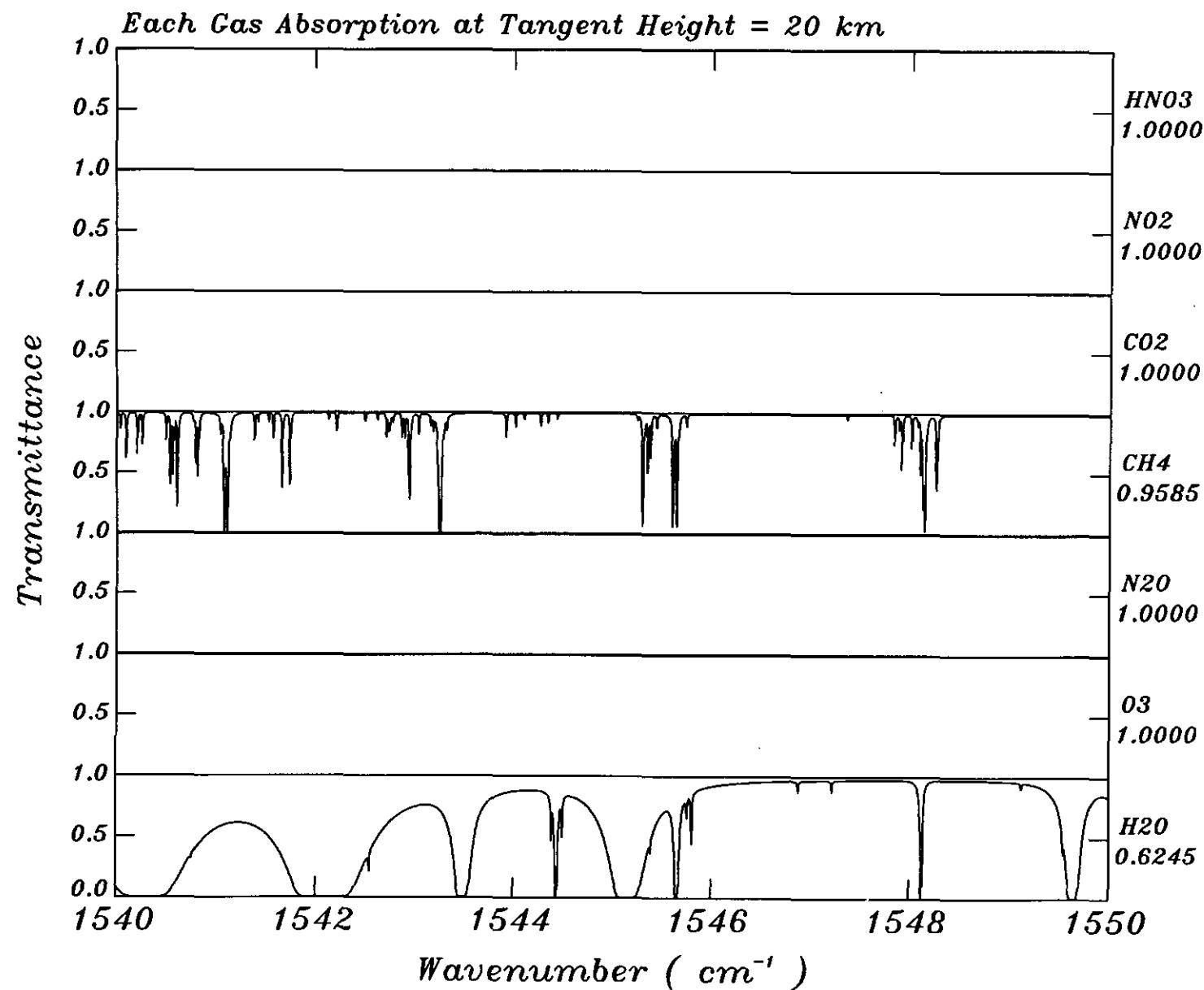


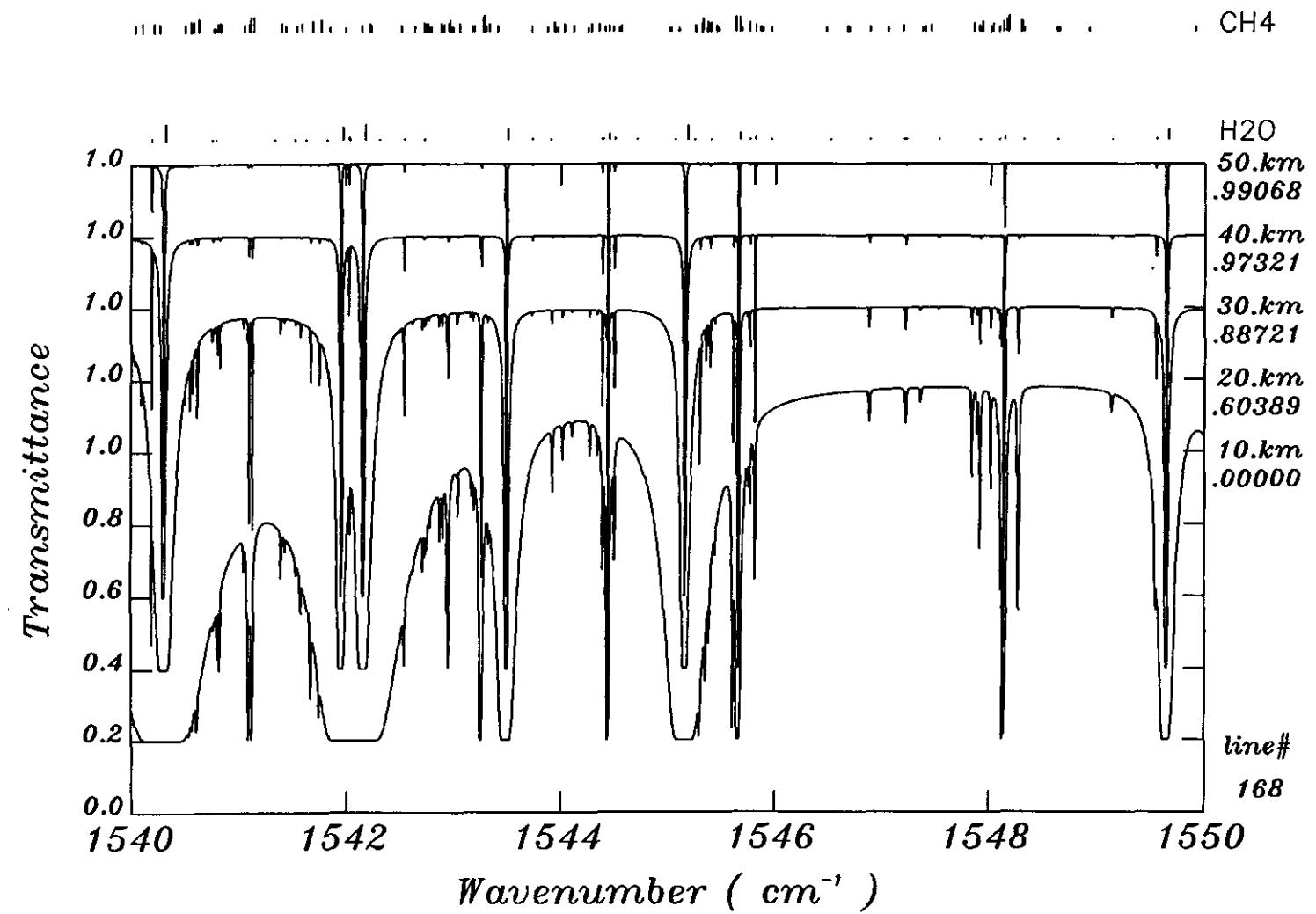
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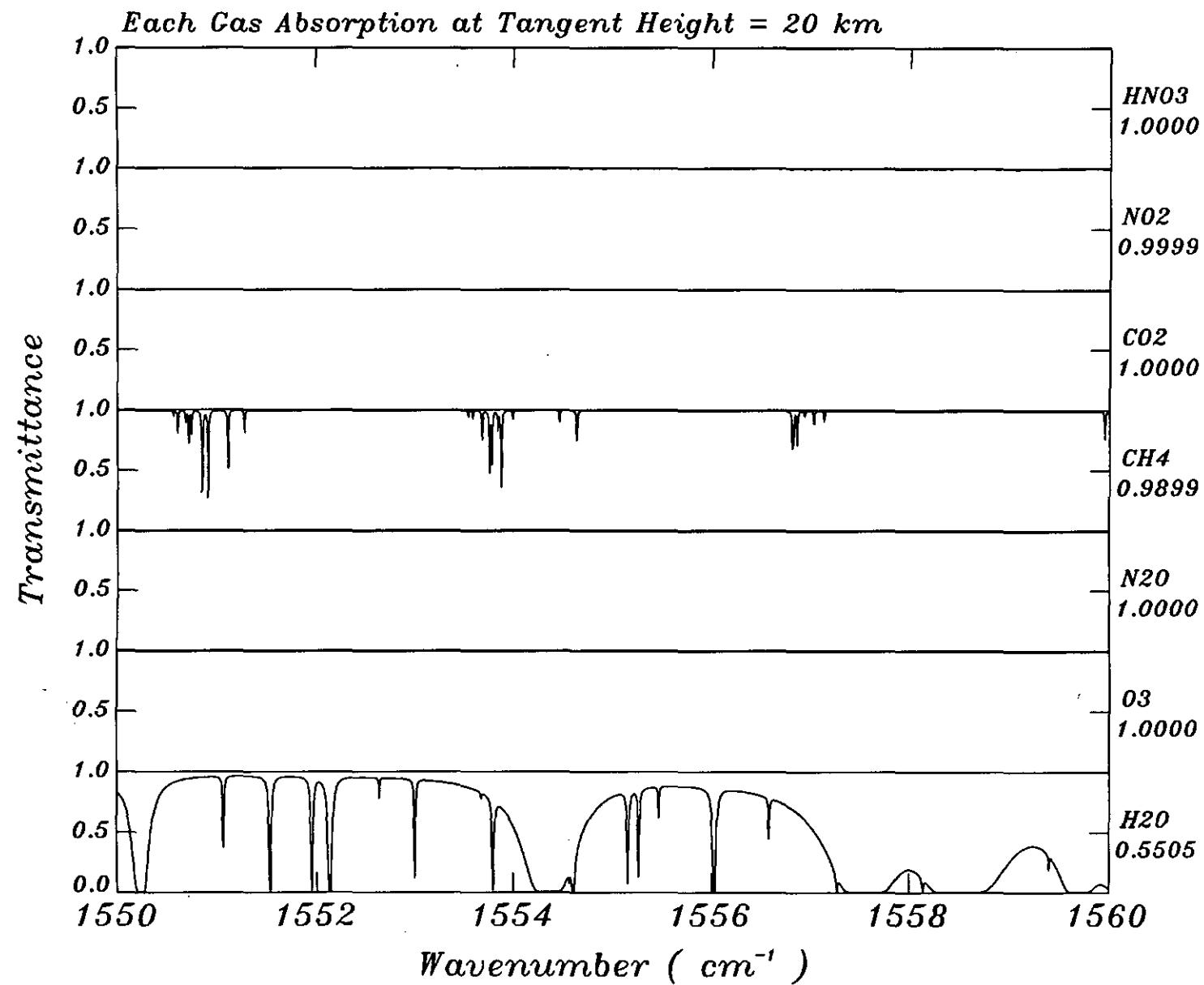


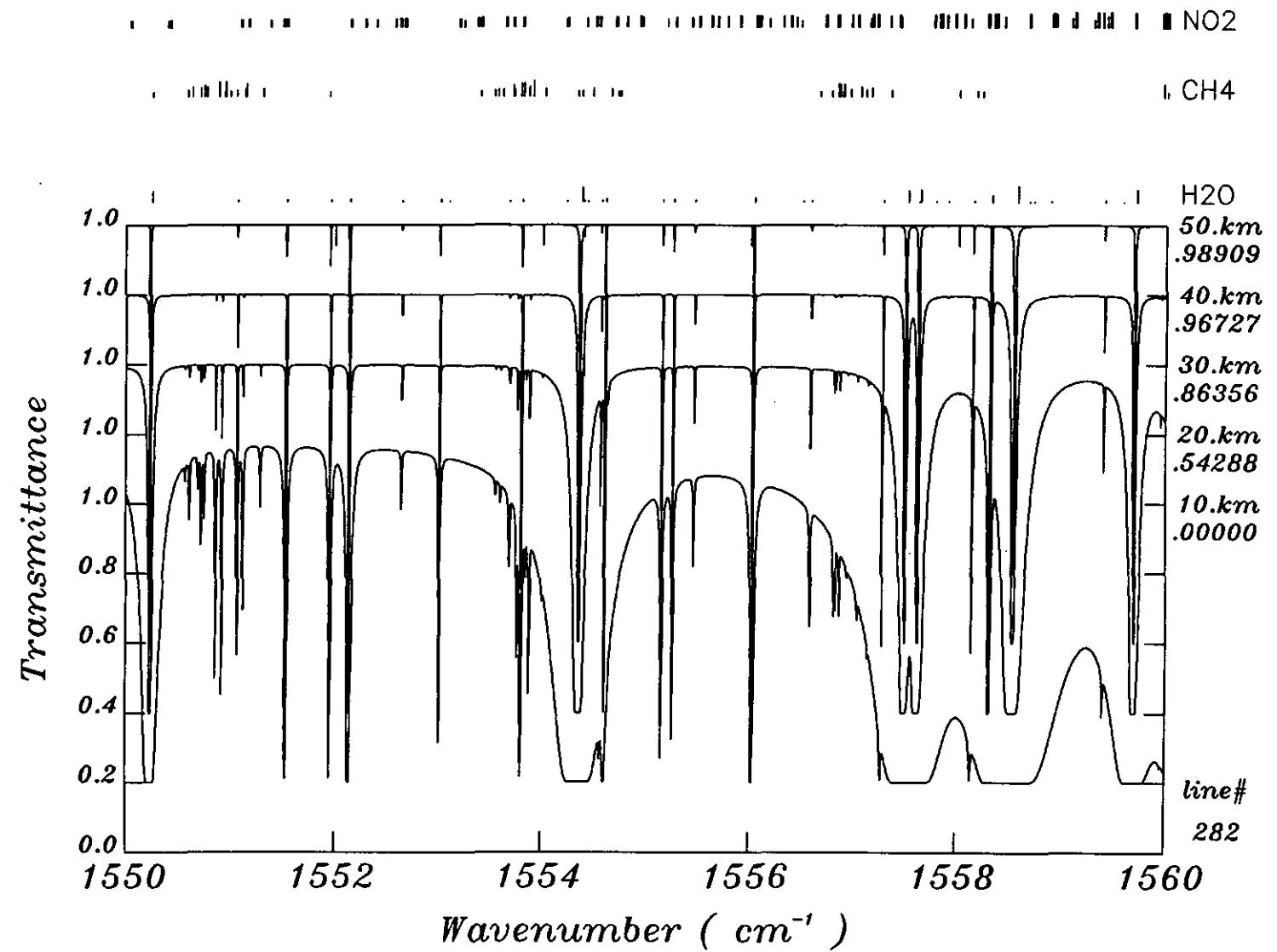


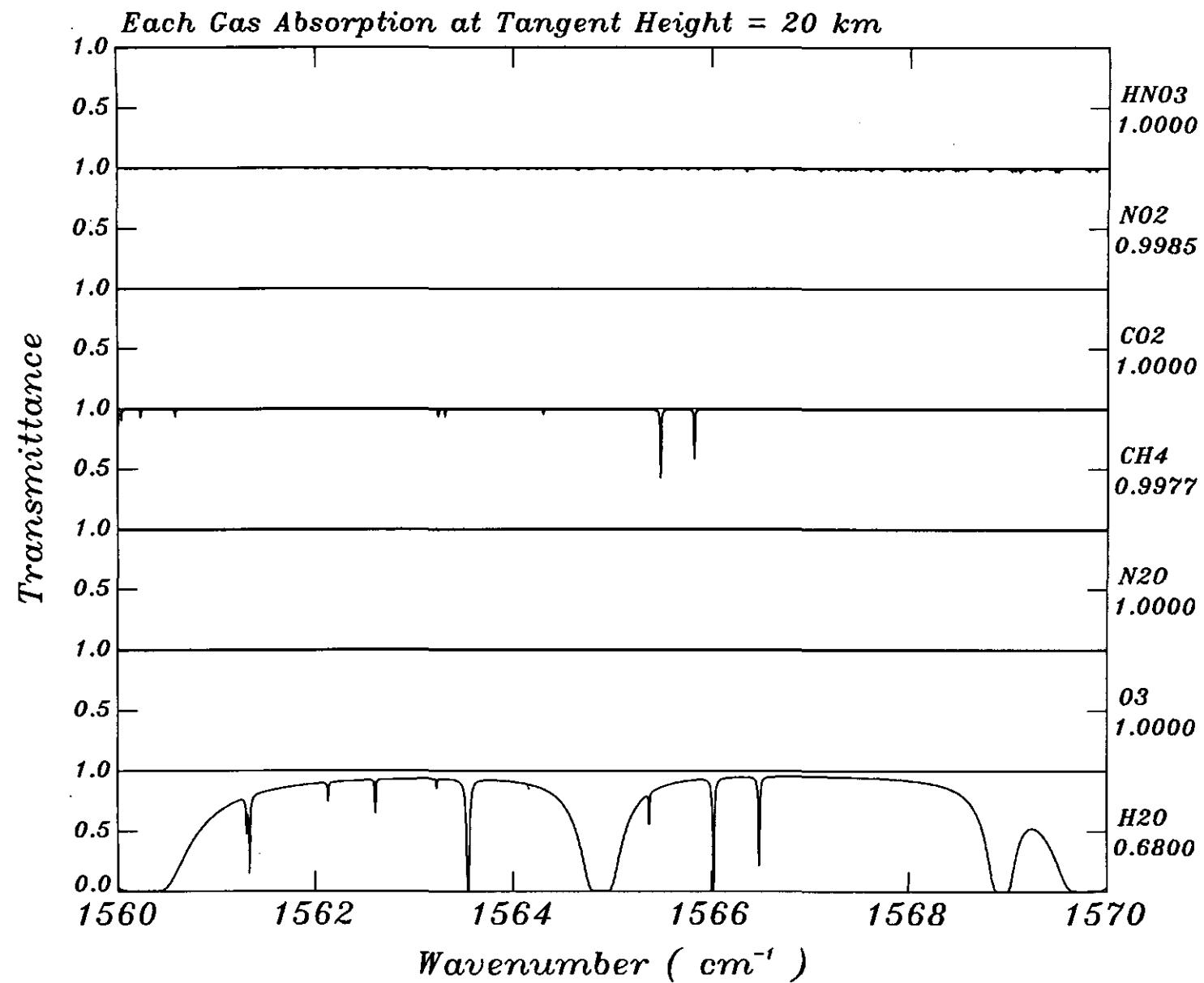


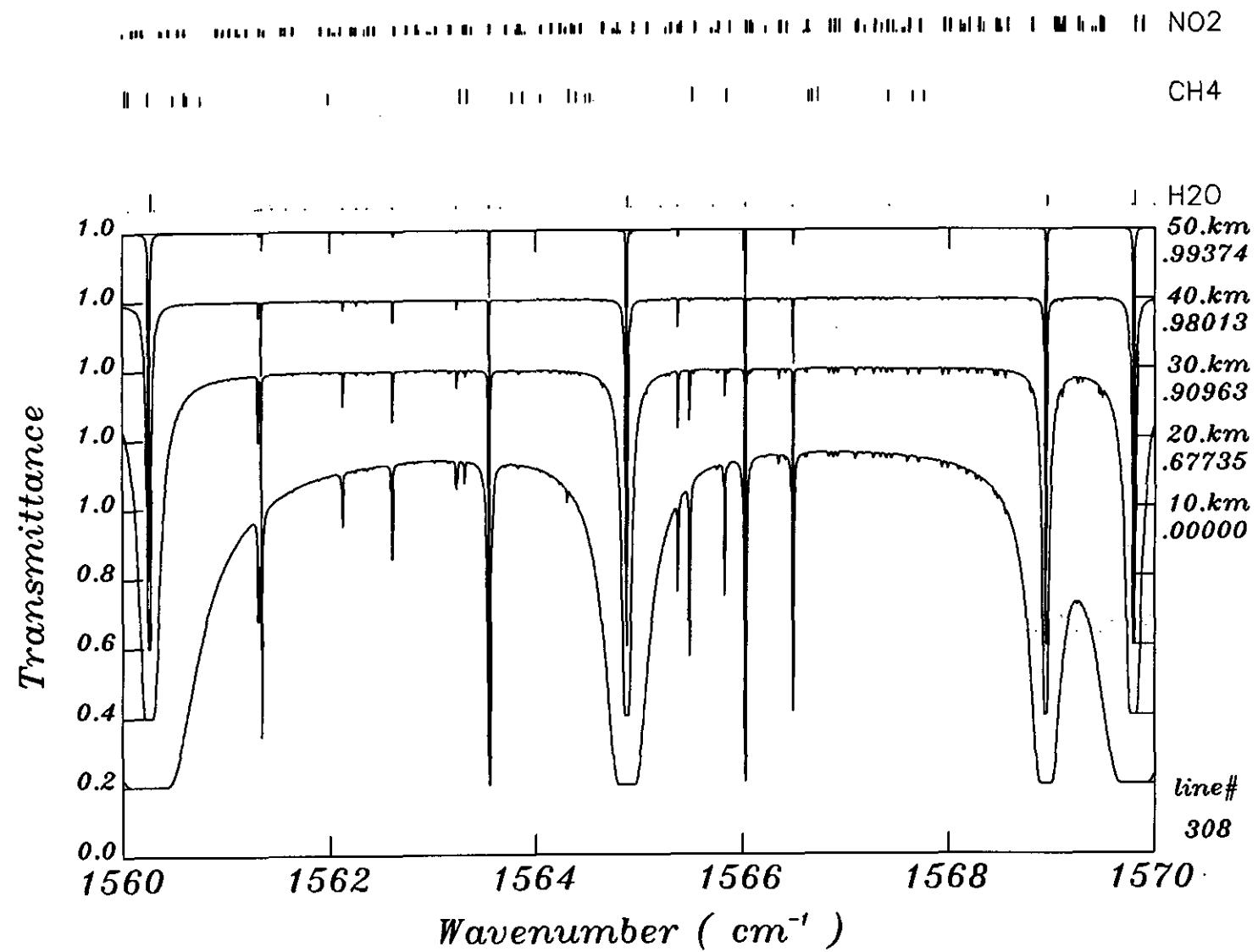




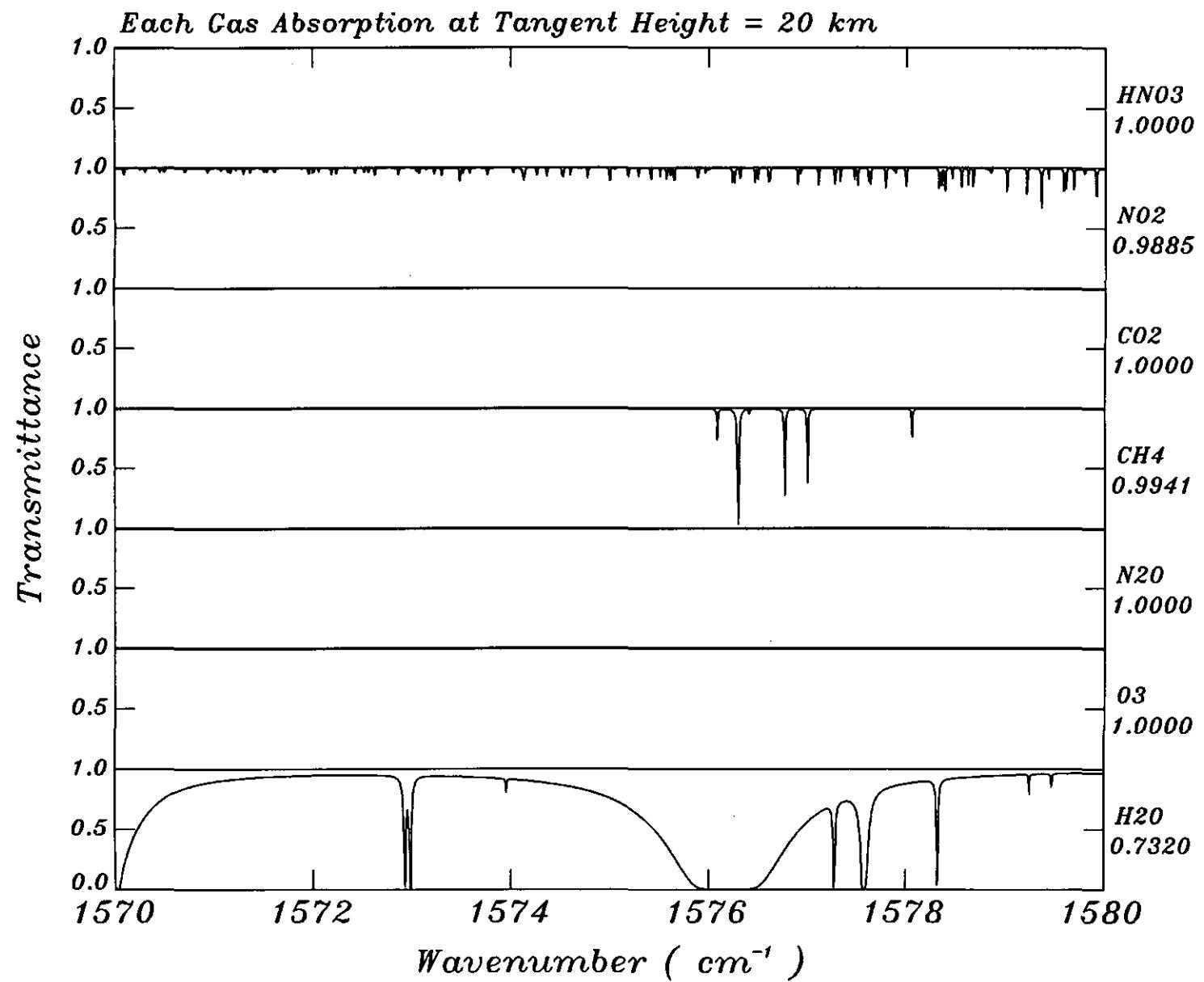


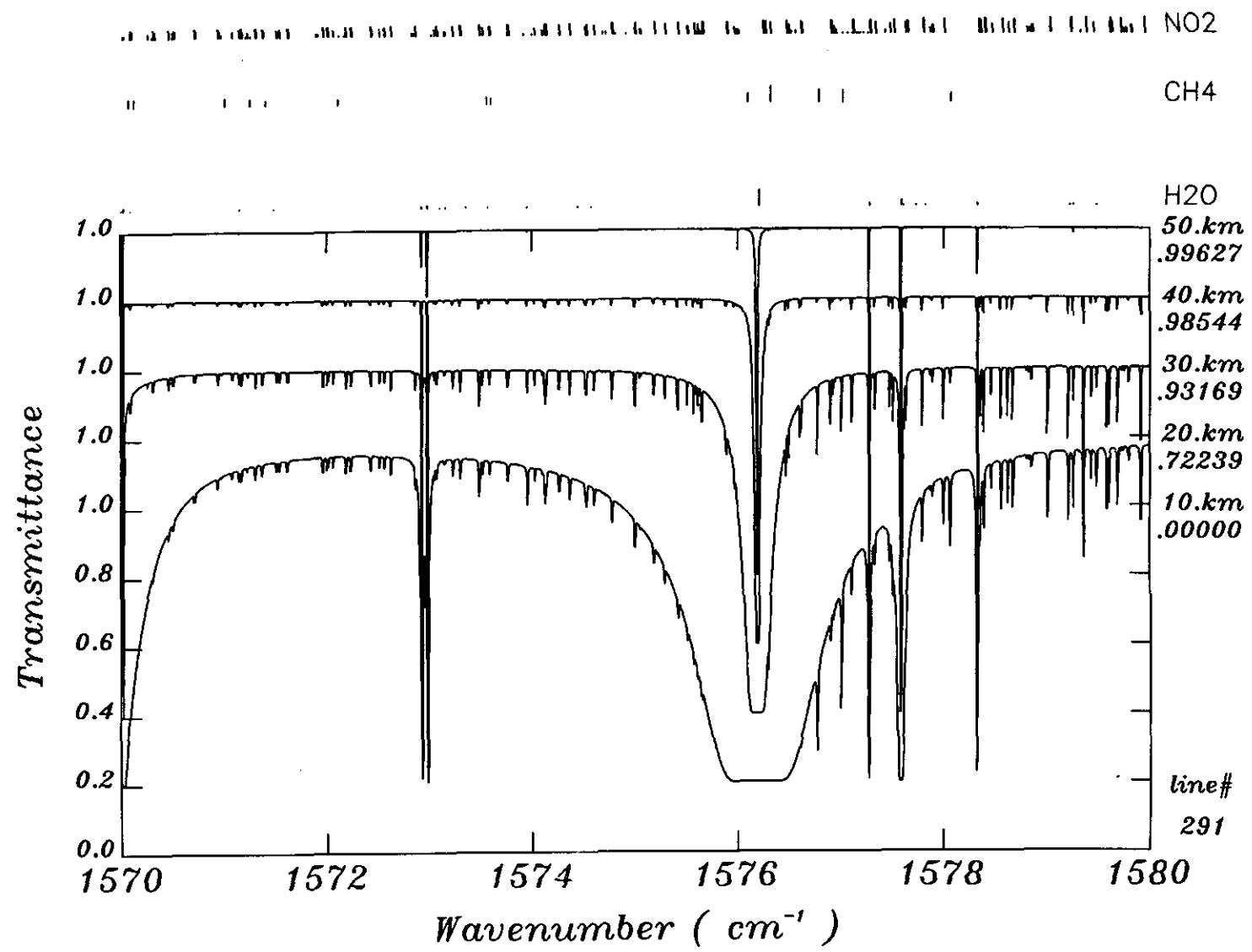


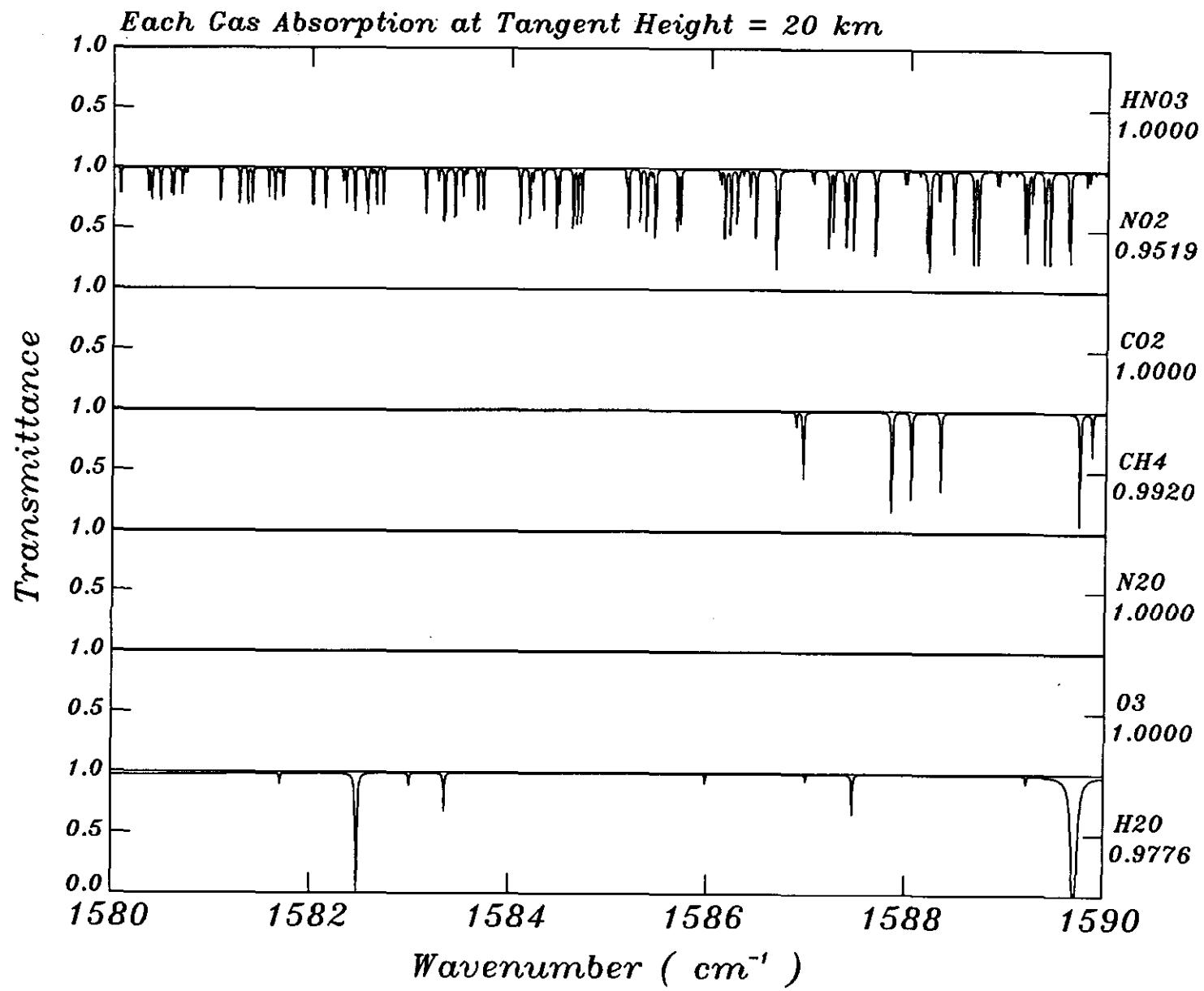


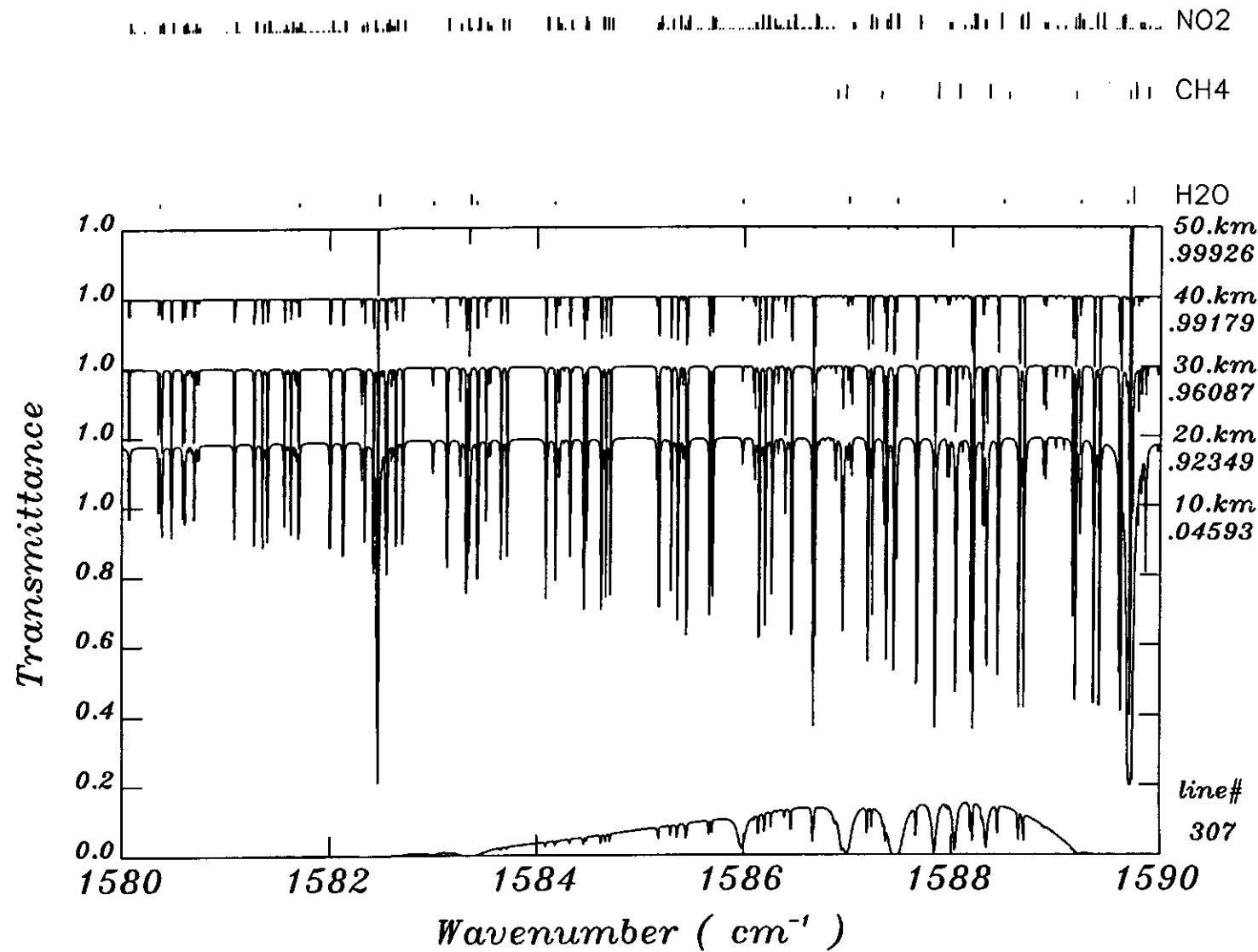


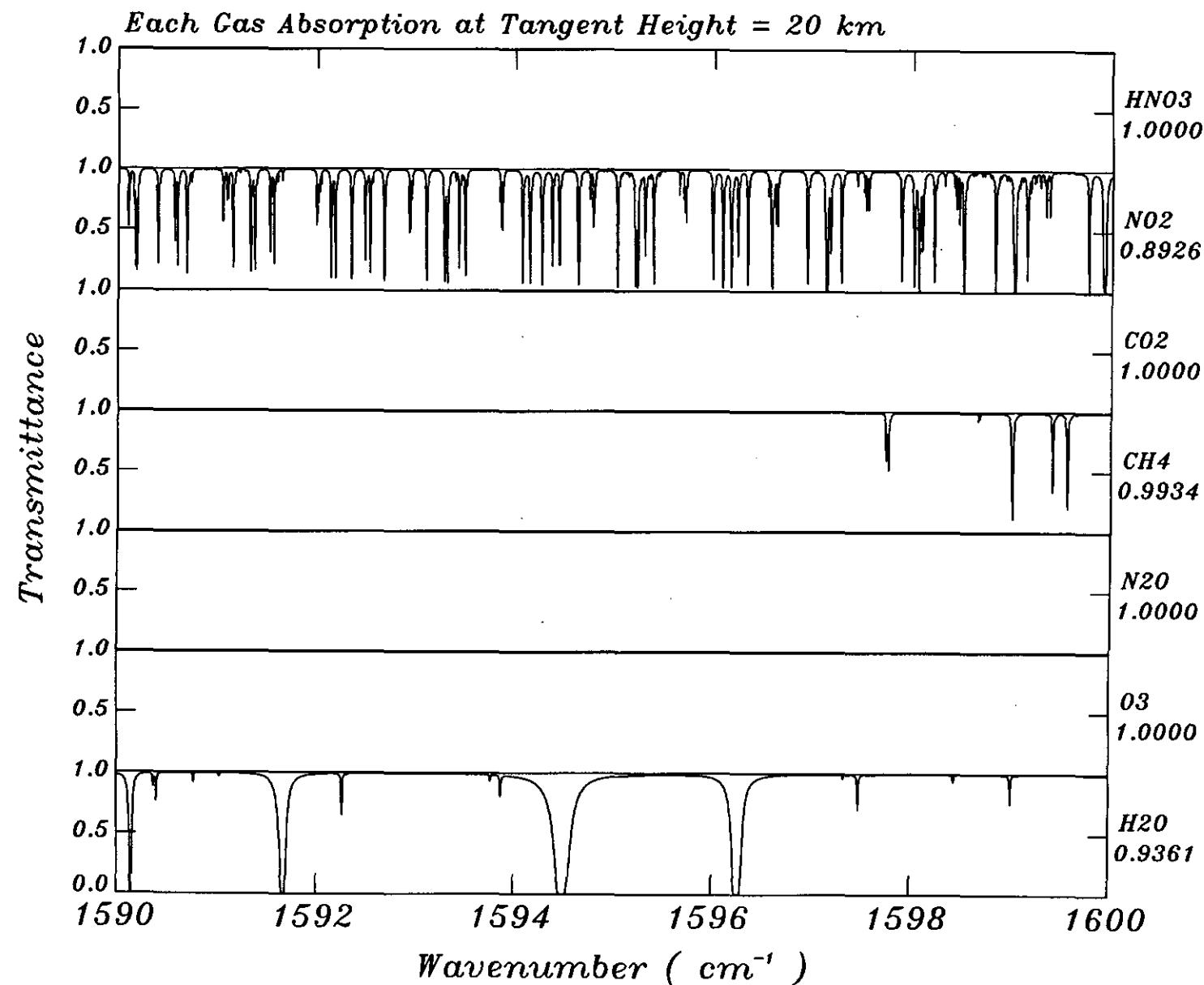
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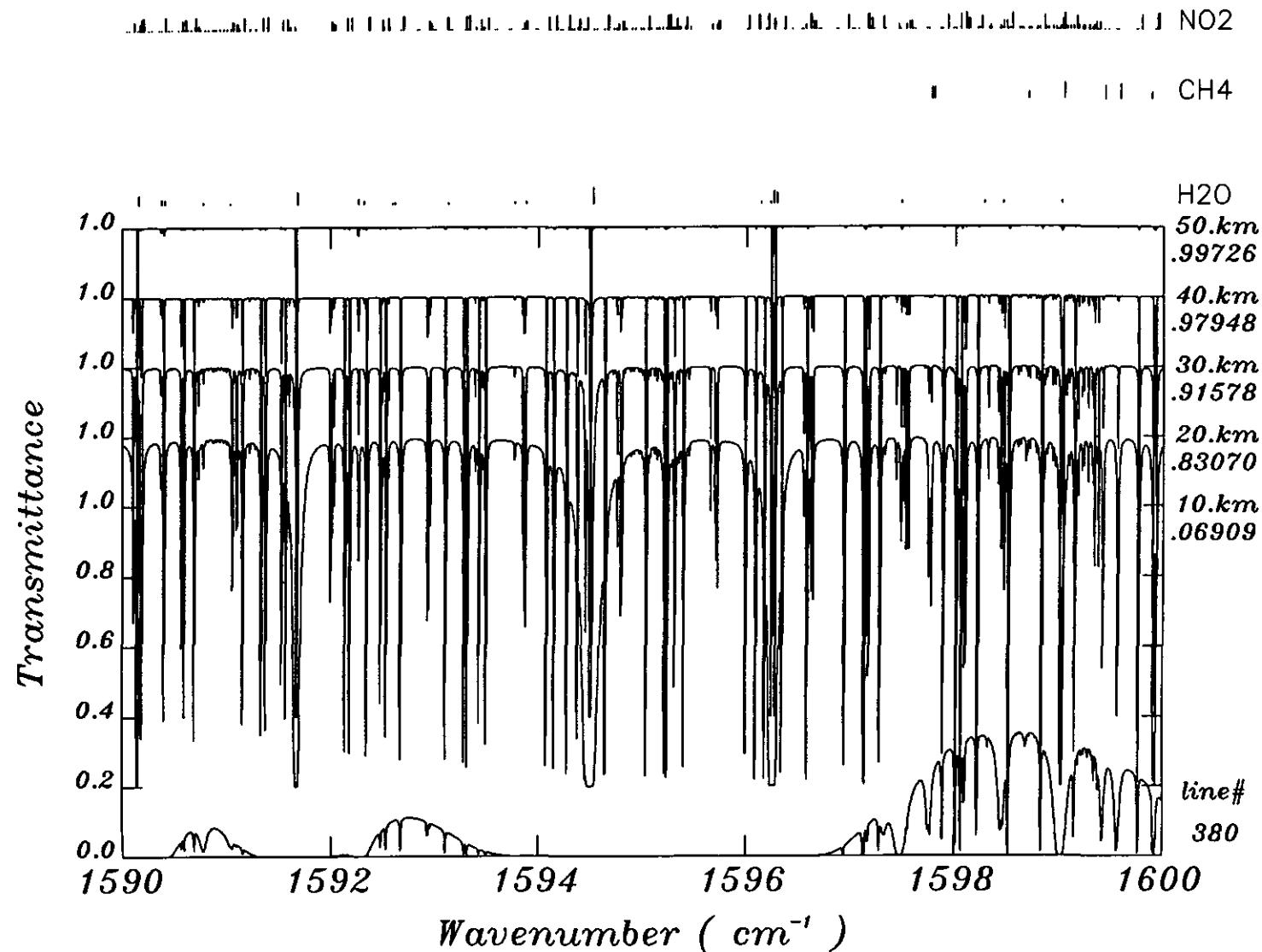


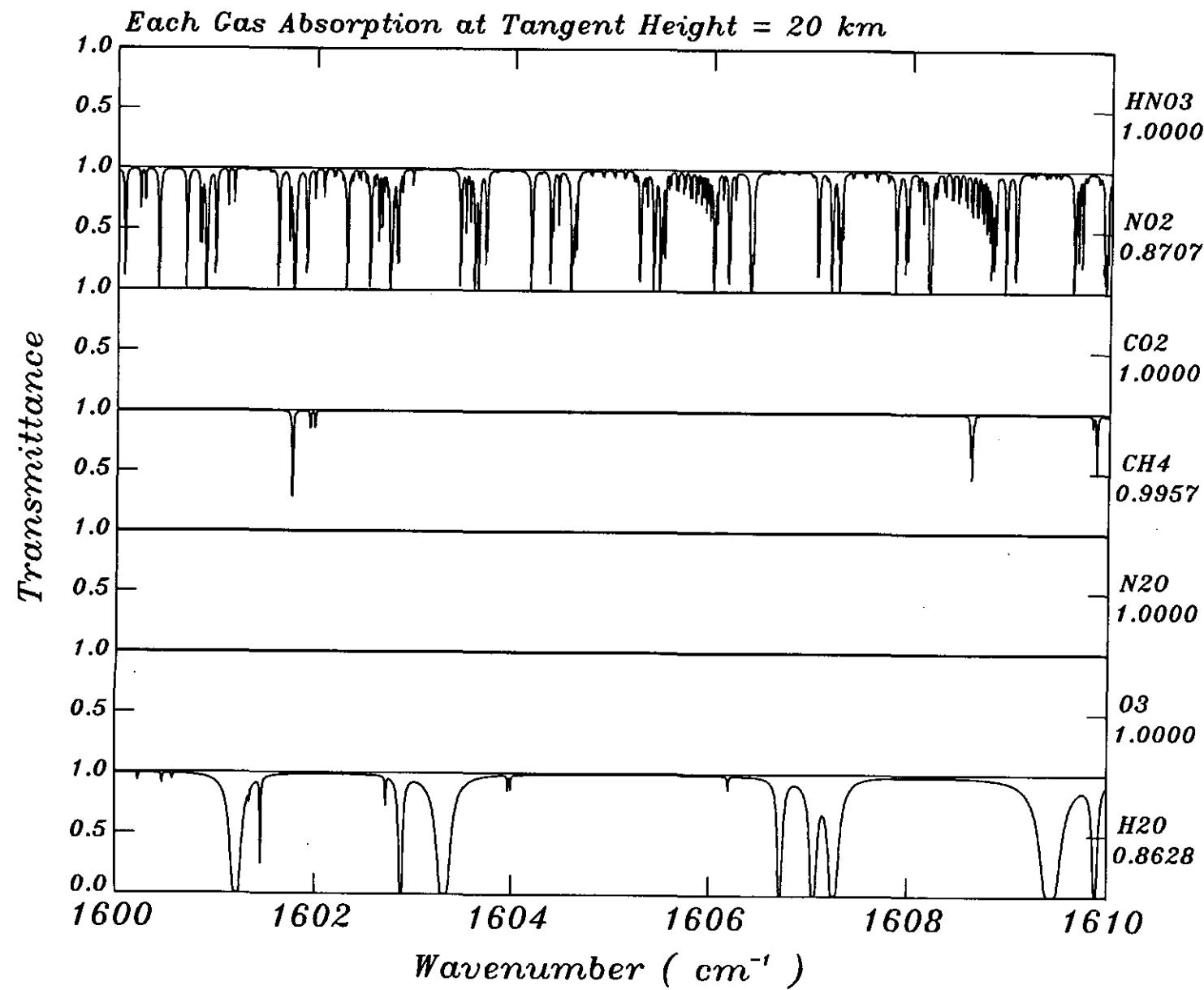


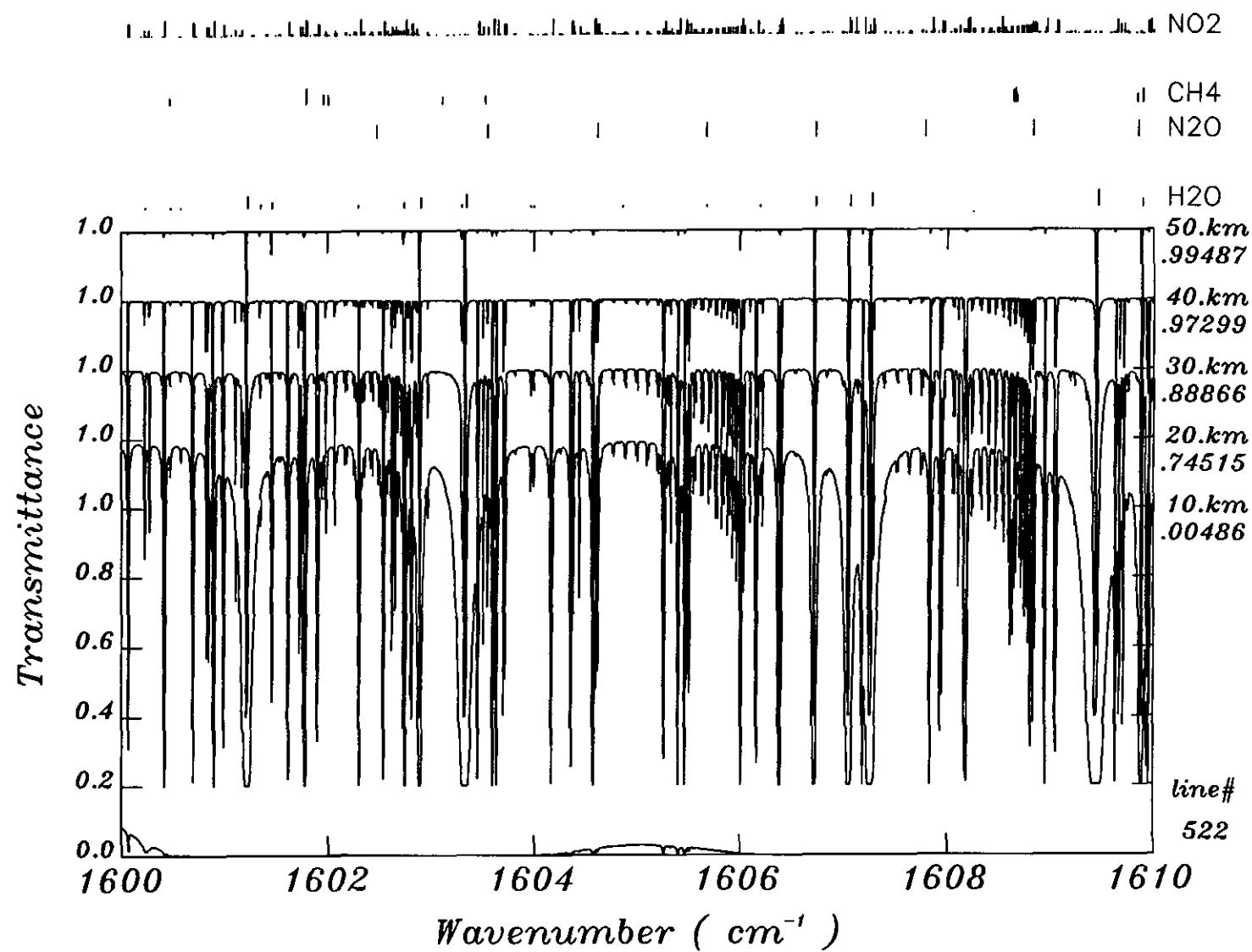


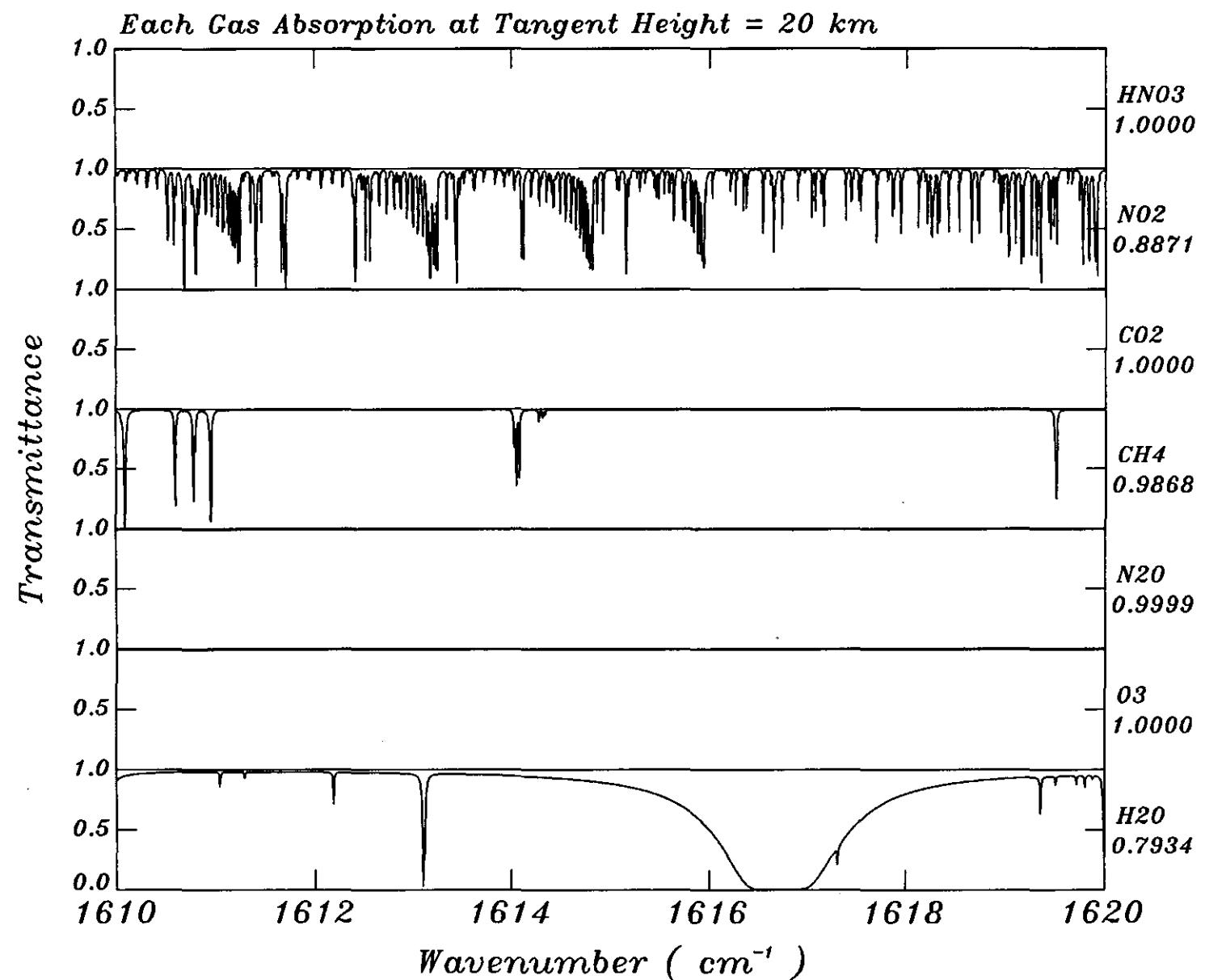


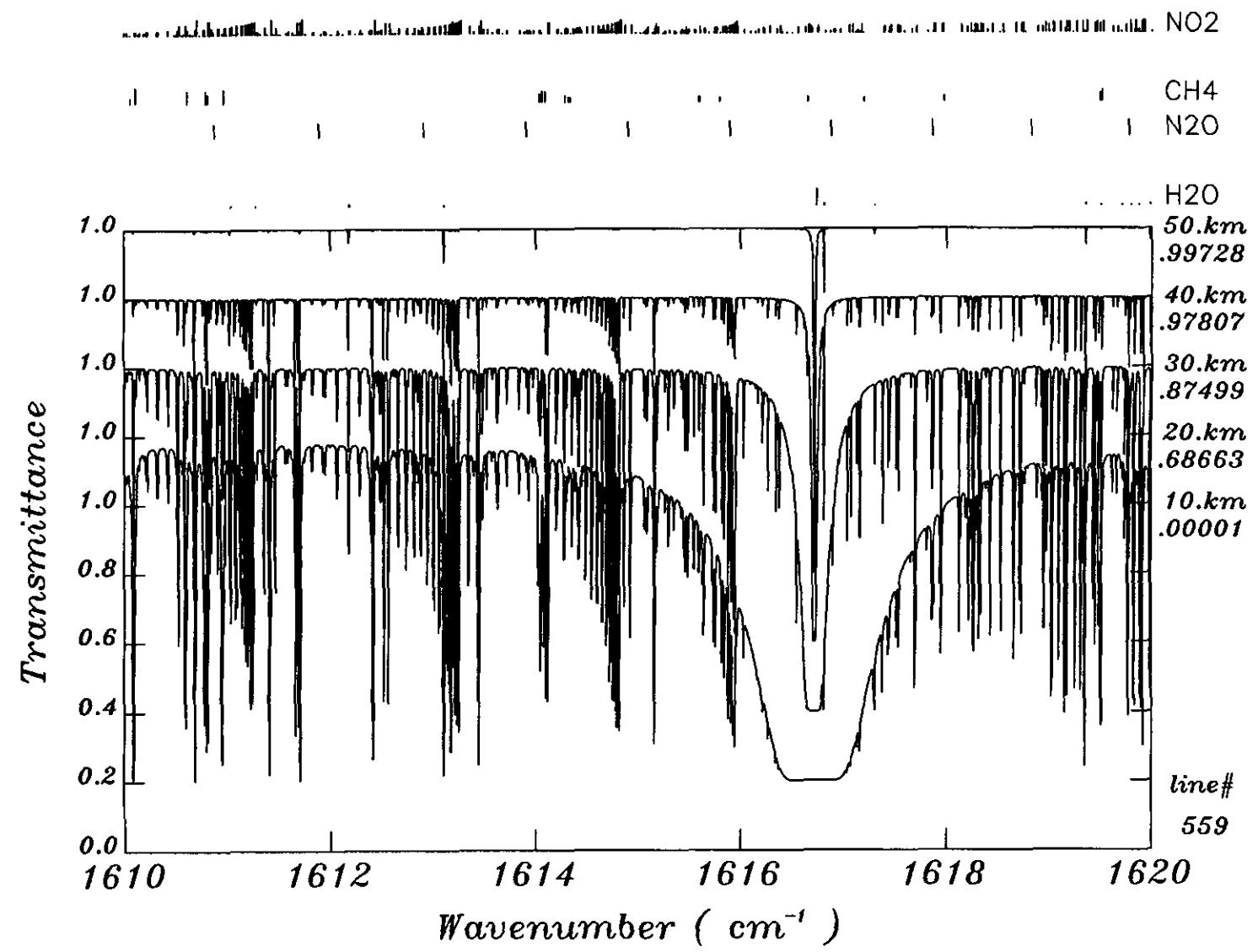
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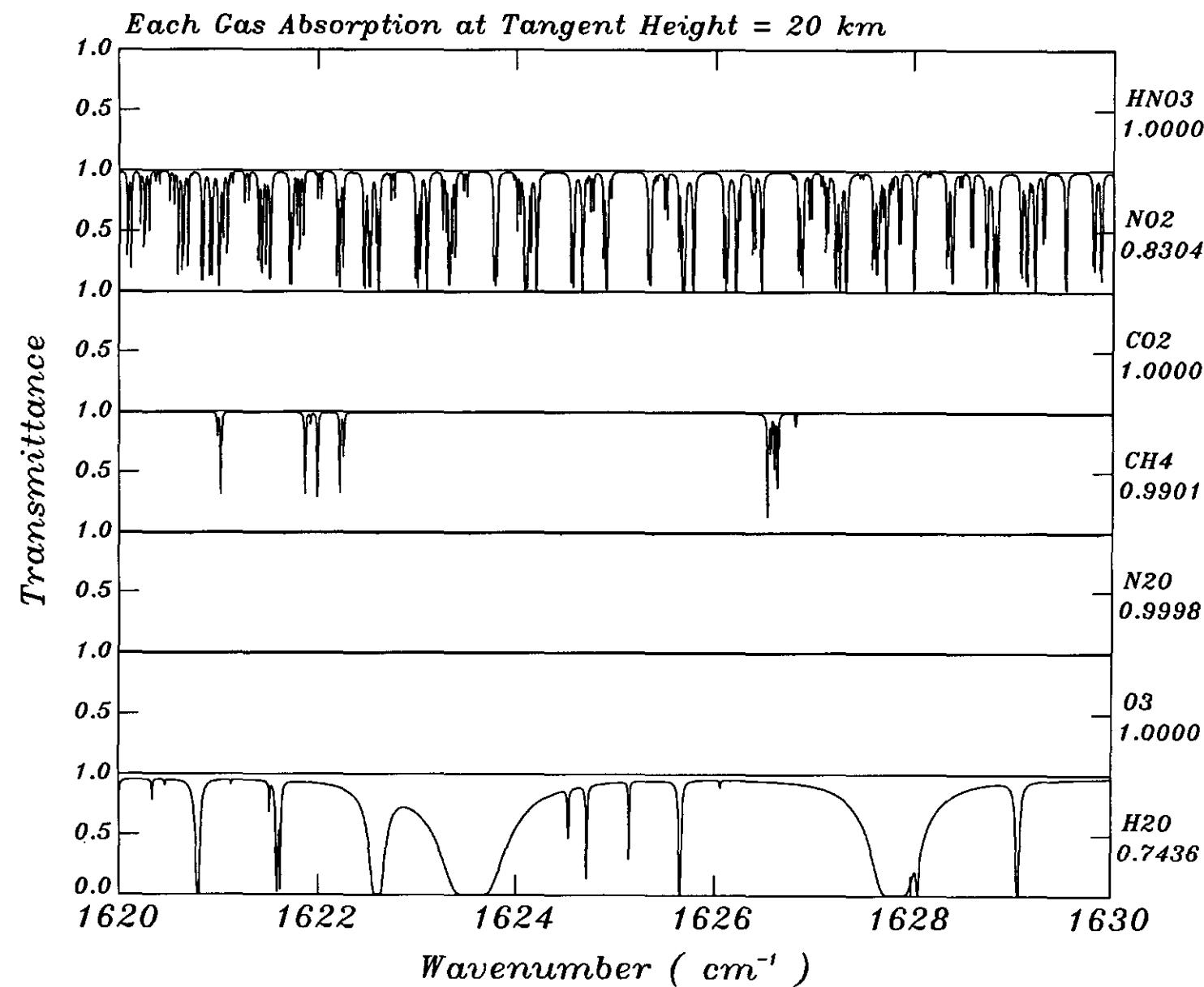




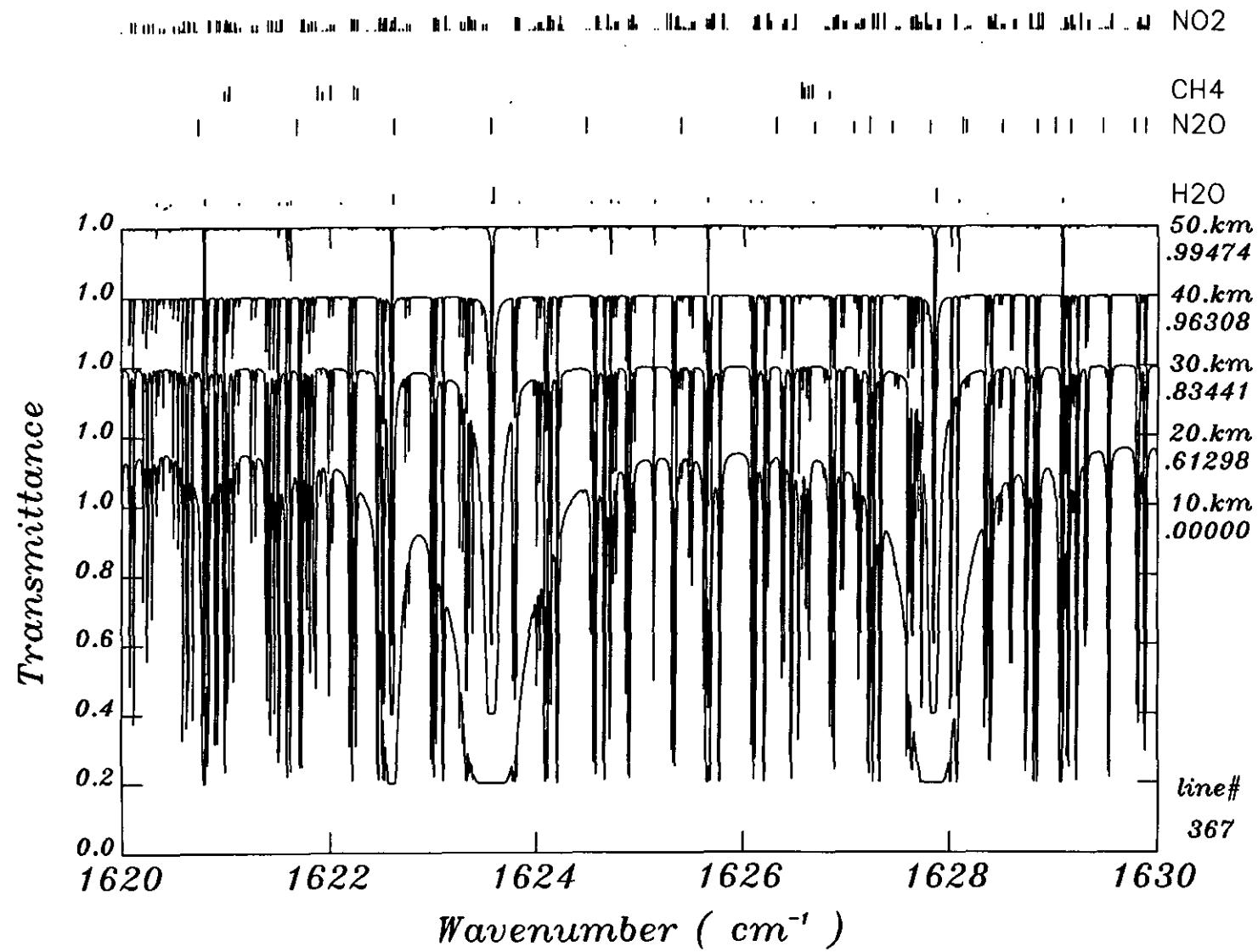


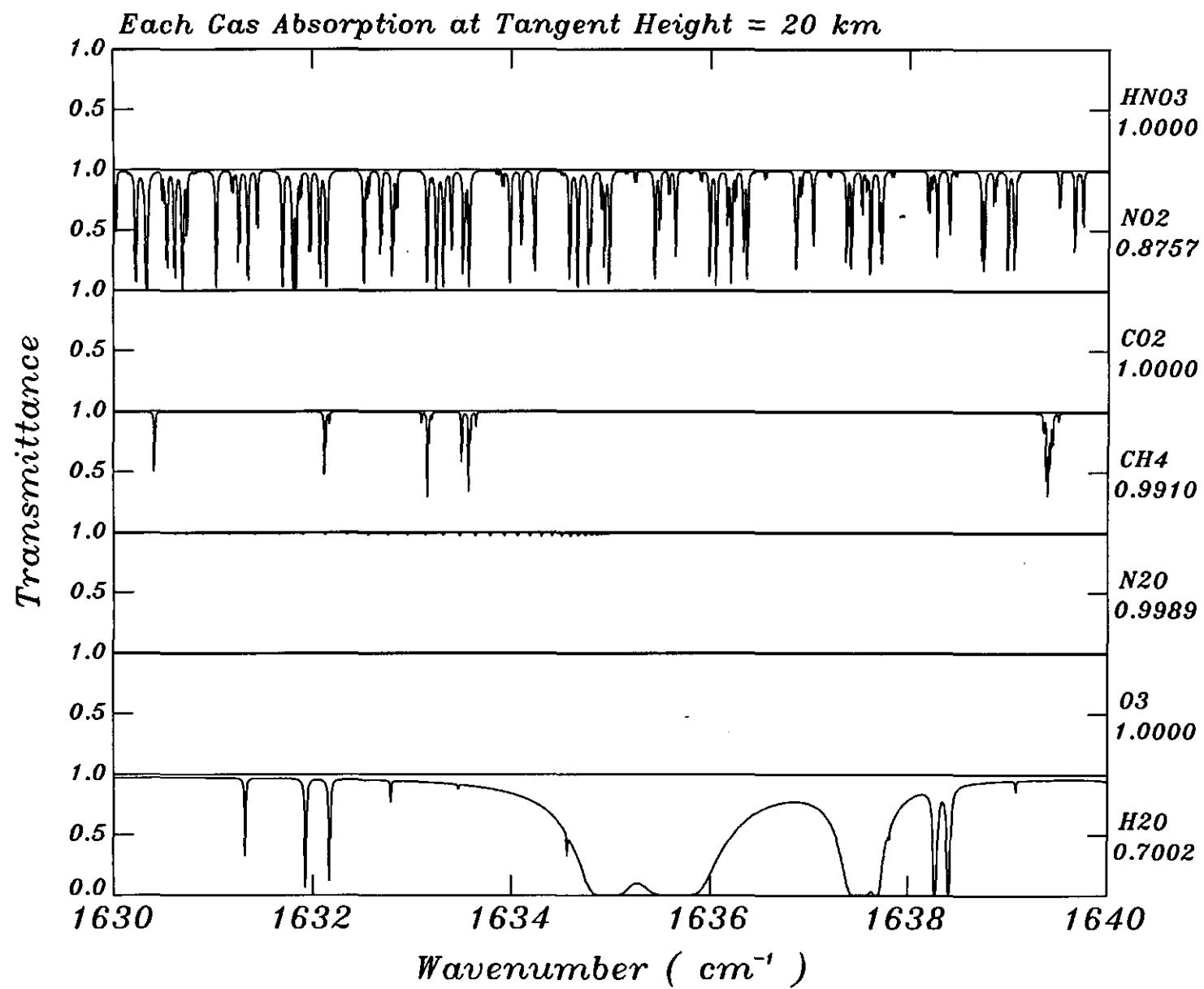


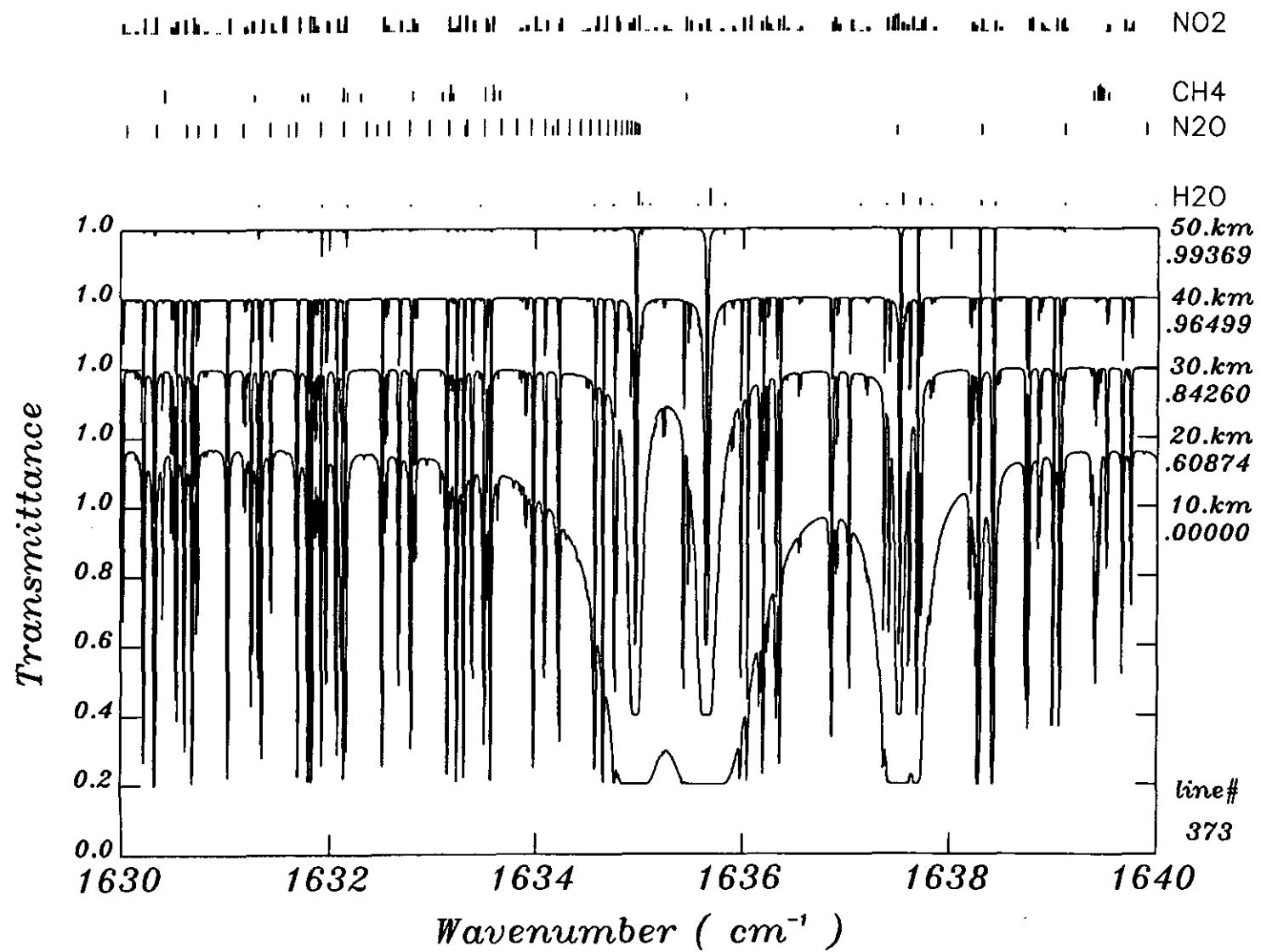


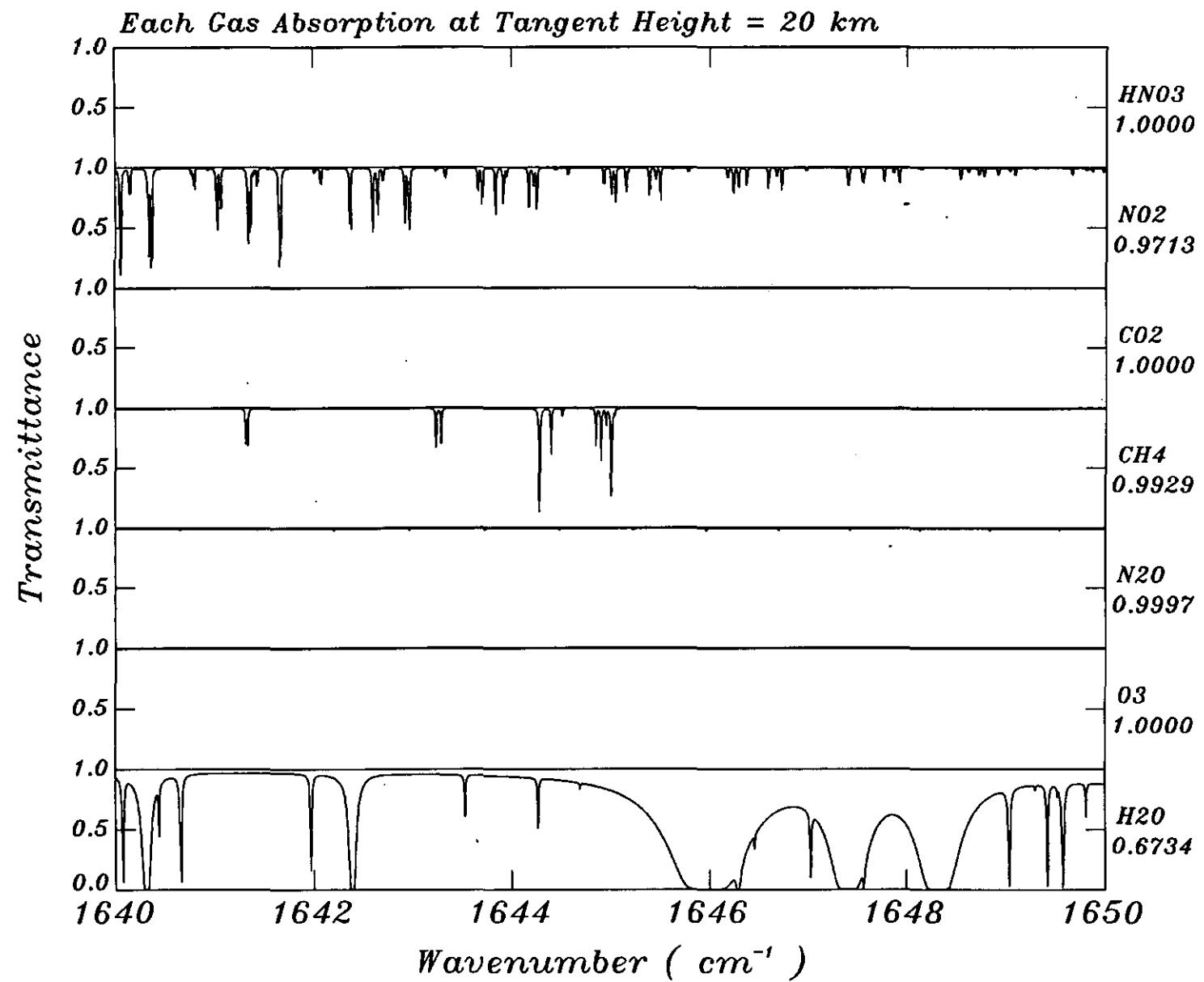


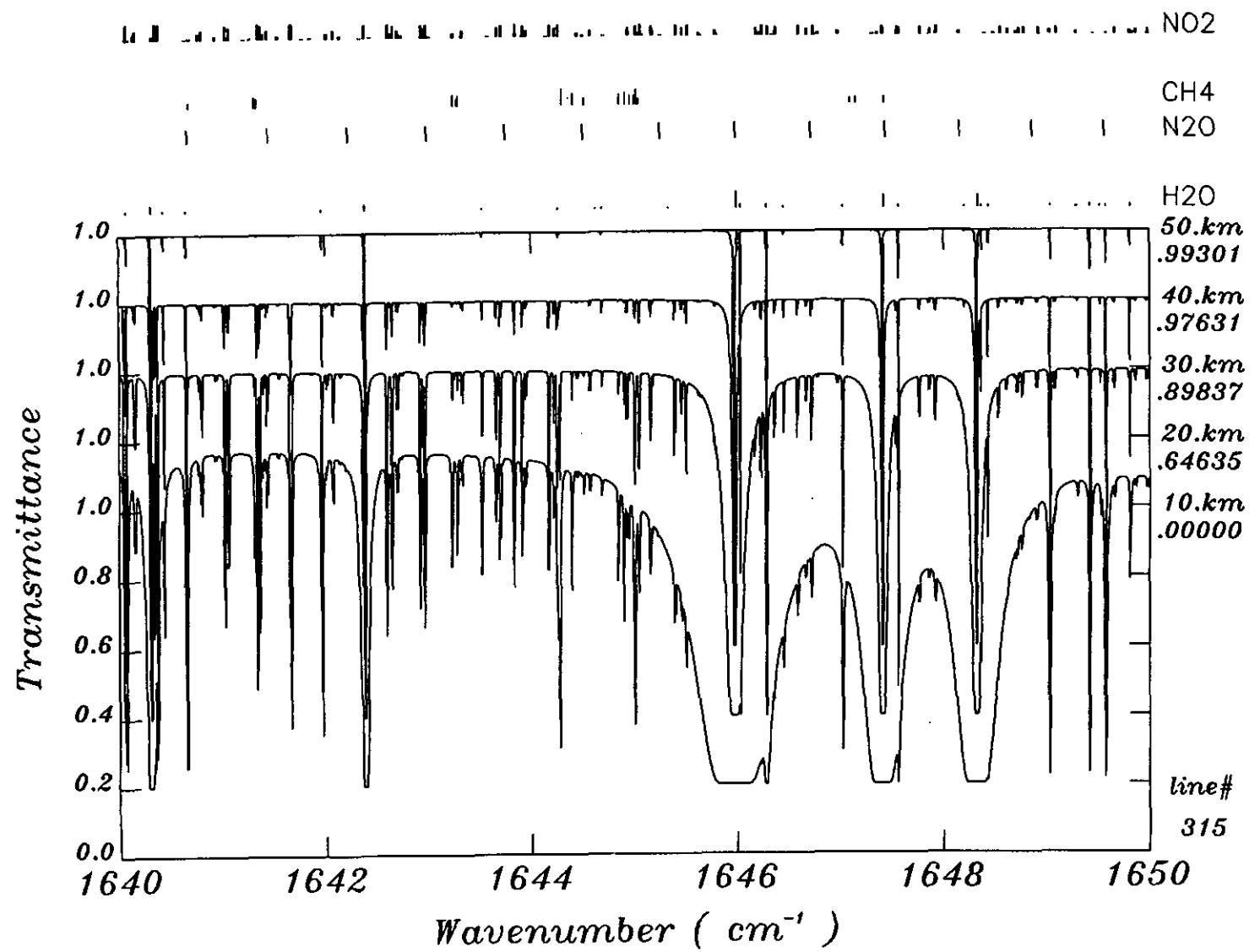
- L1 -







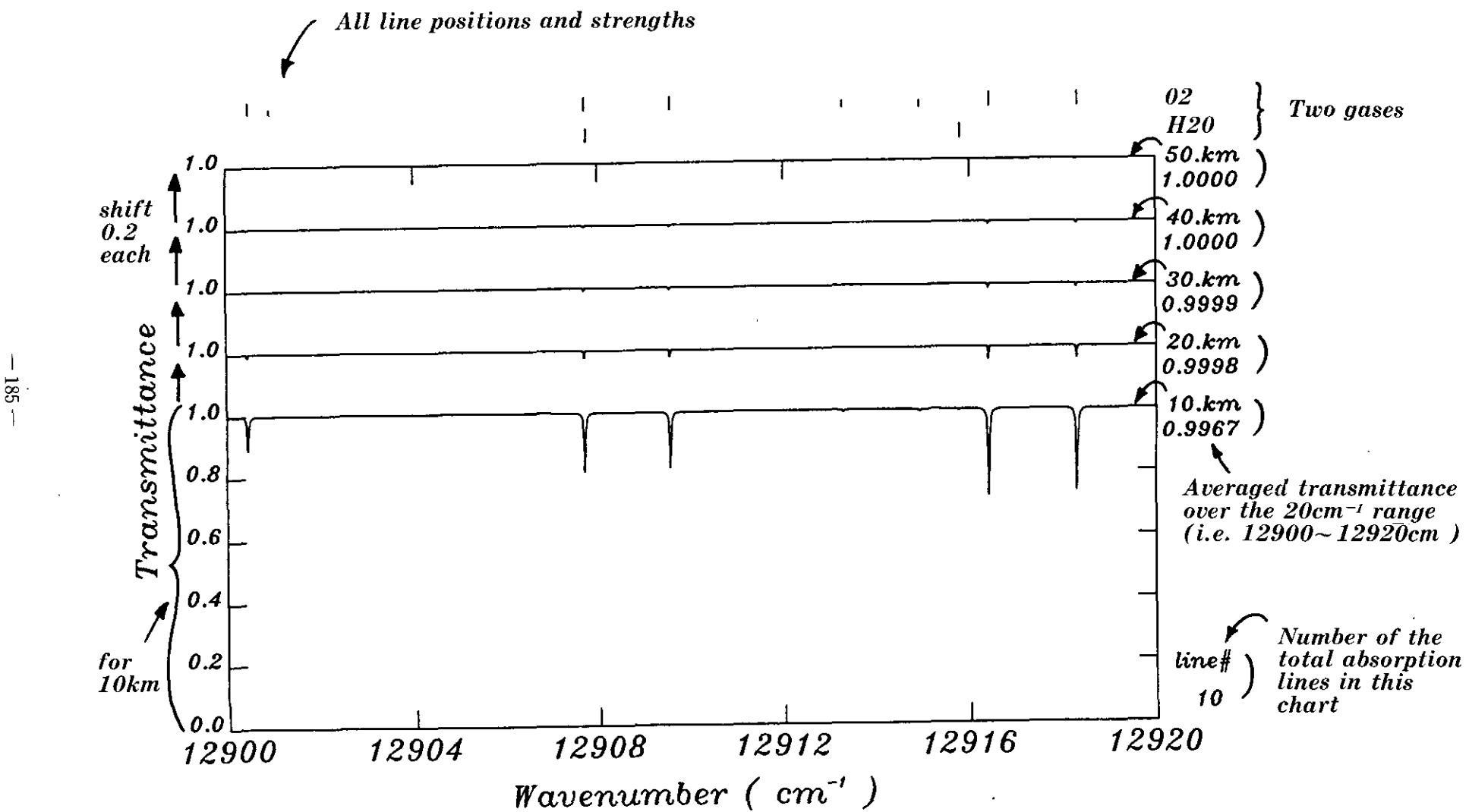


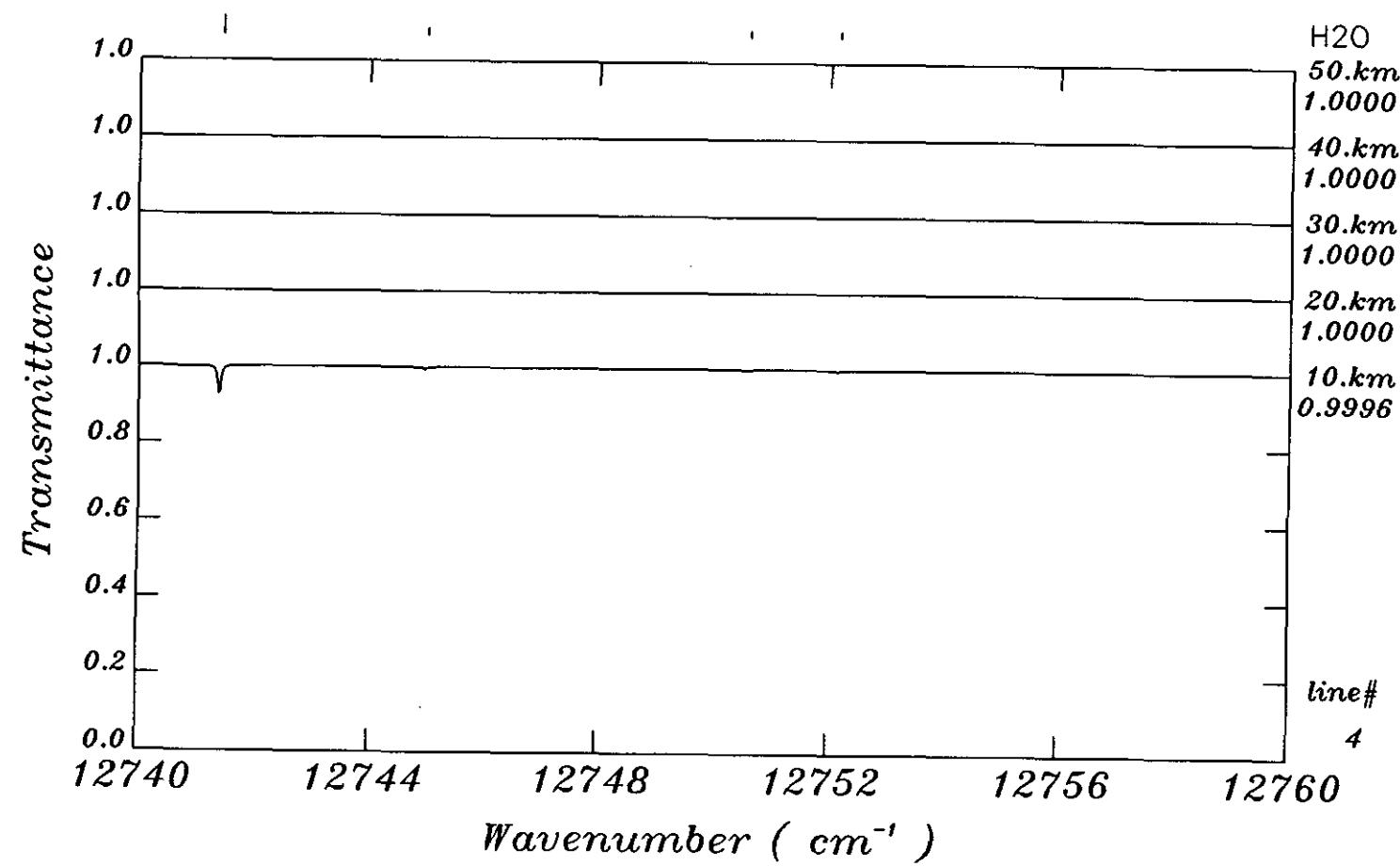


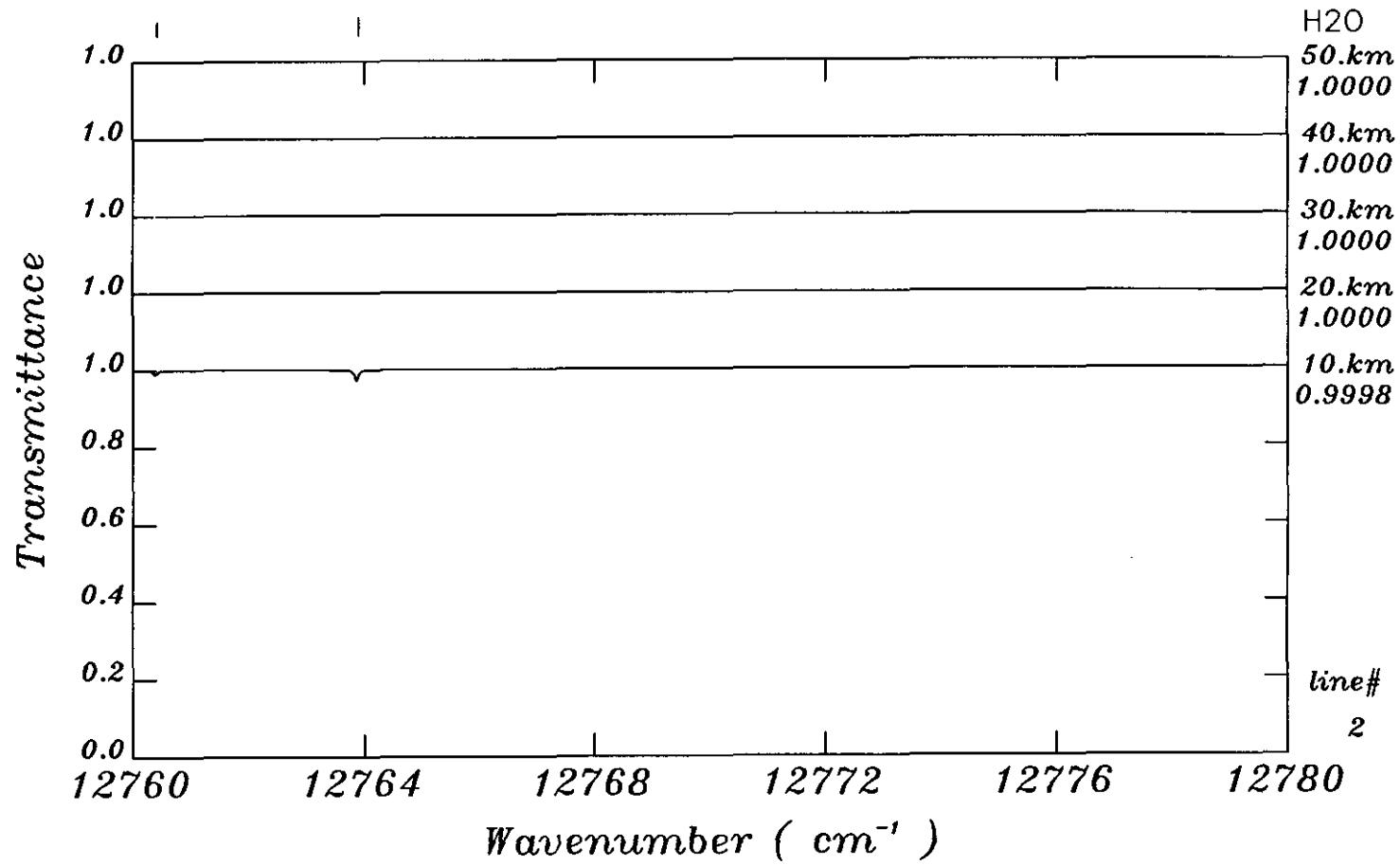
Atlas of the Visible O₂

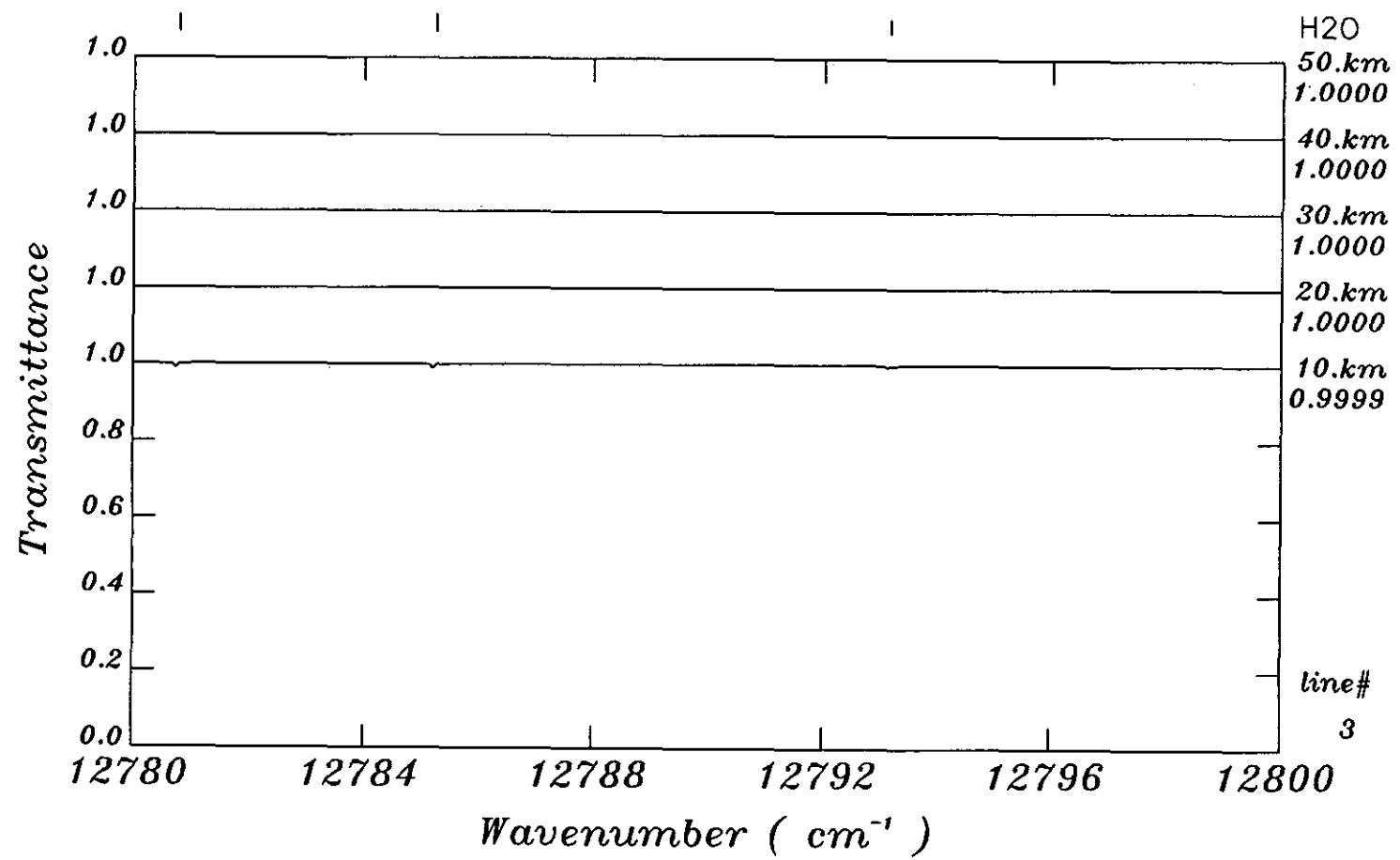
Absorption Spectrum

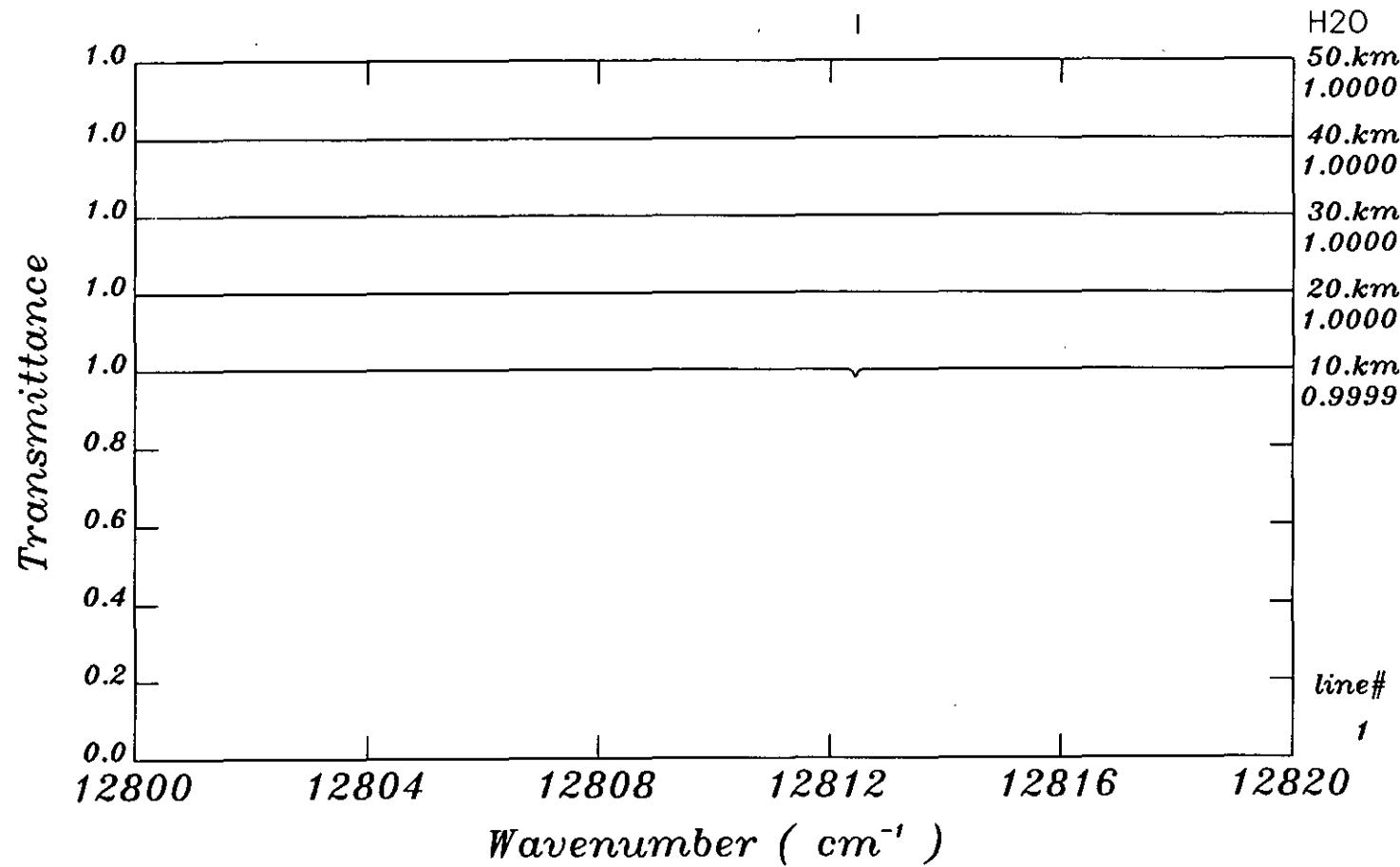
(Sample)

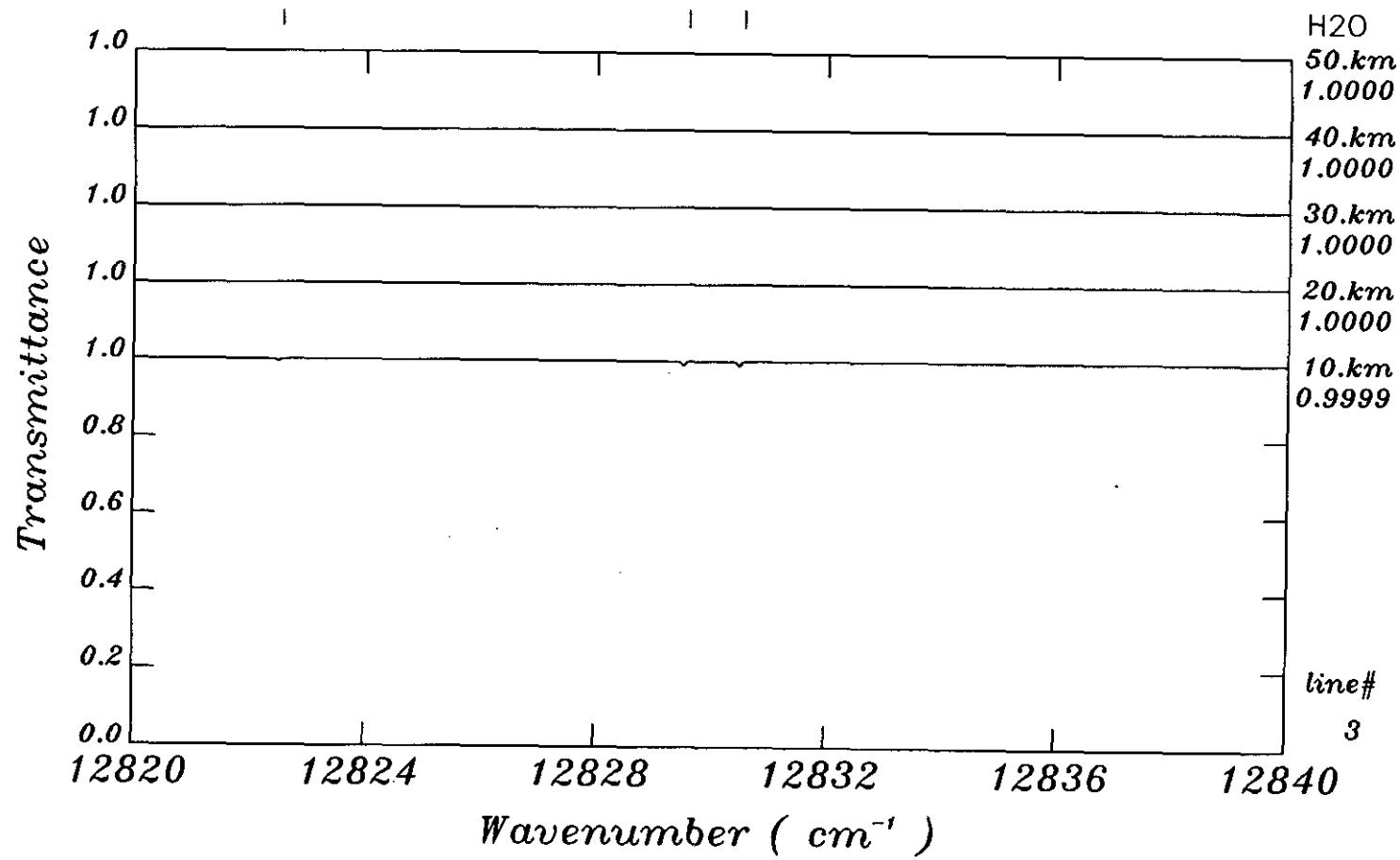


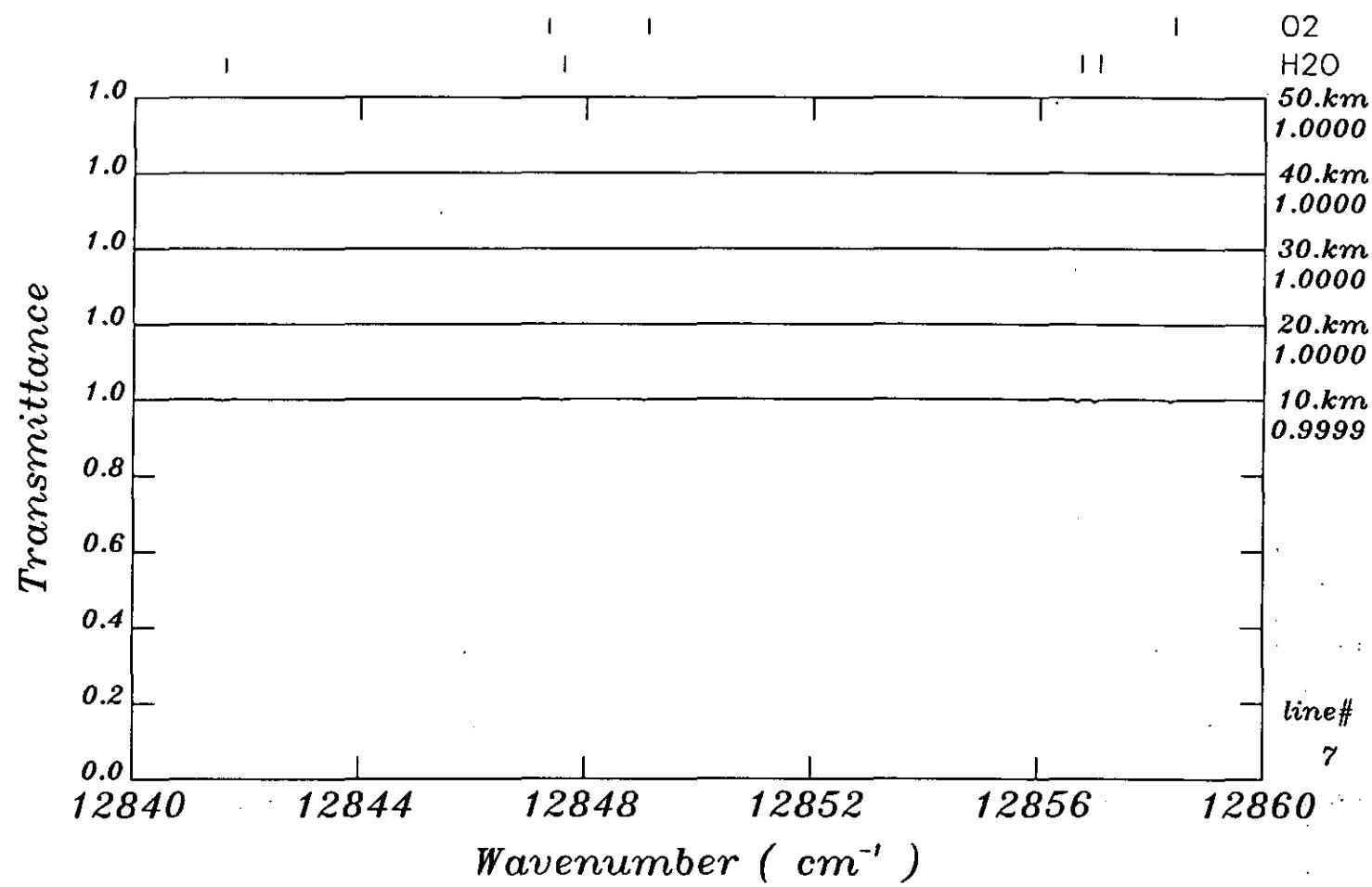


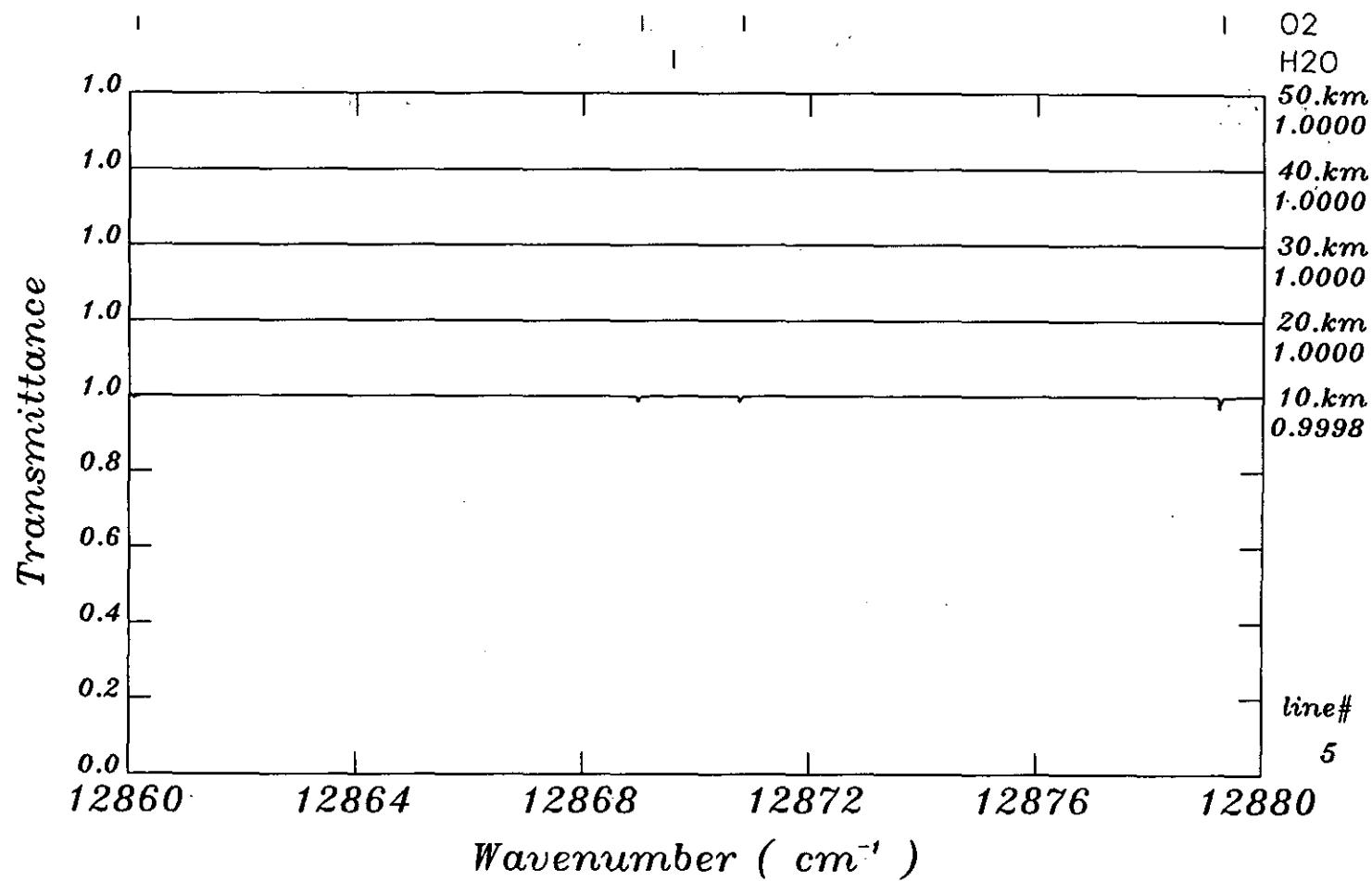


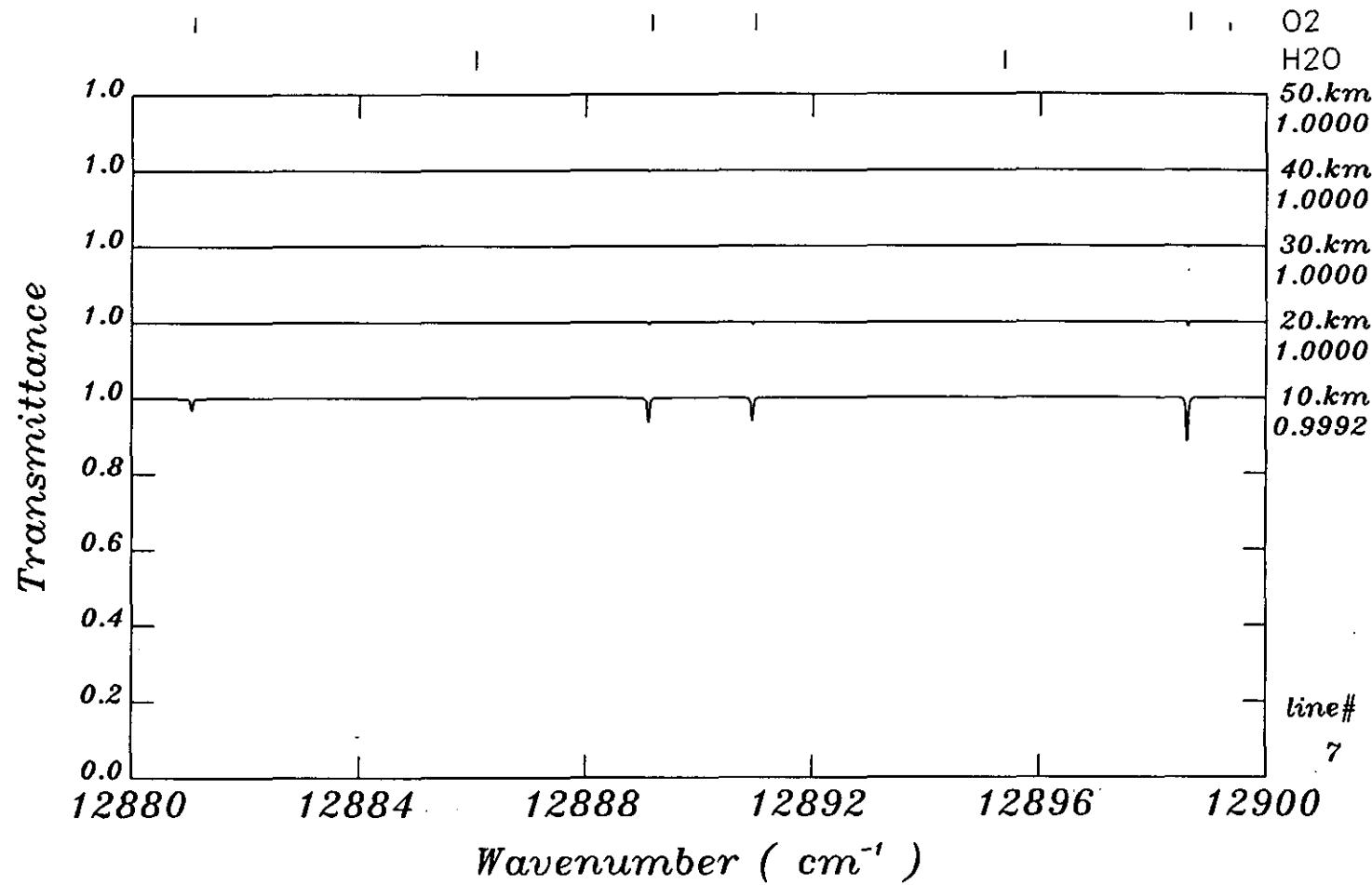


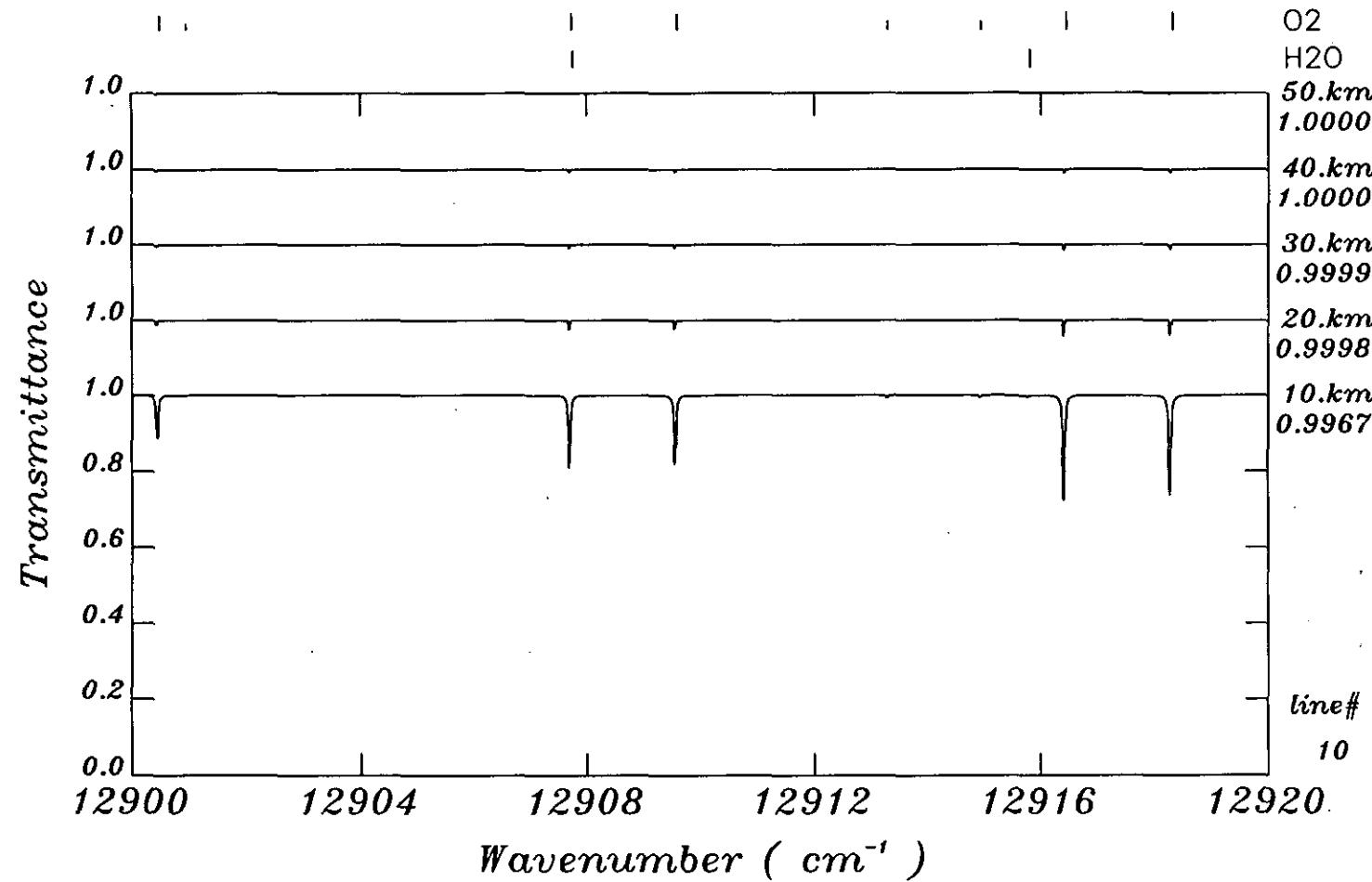


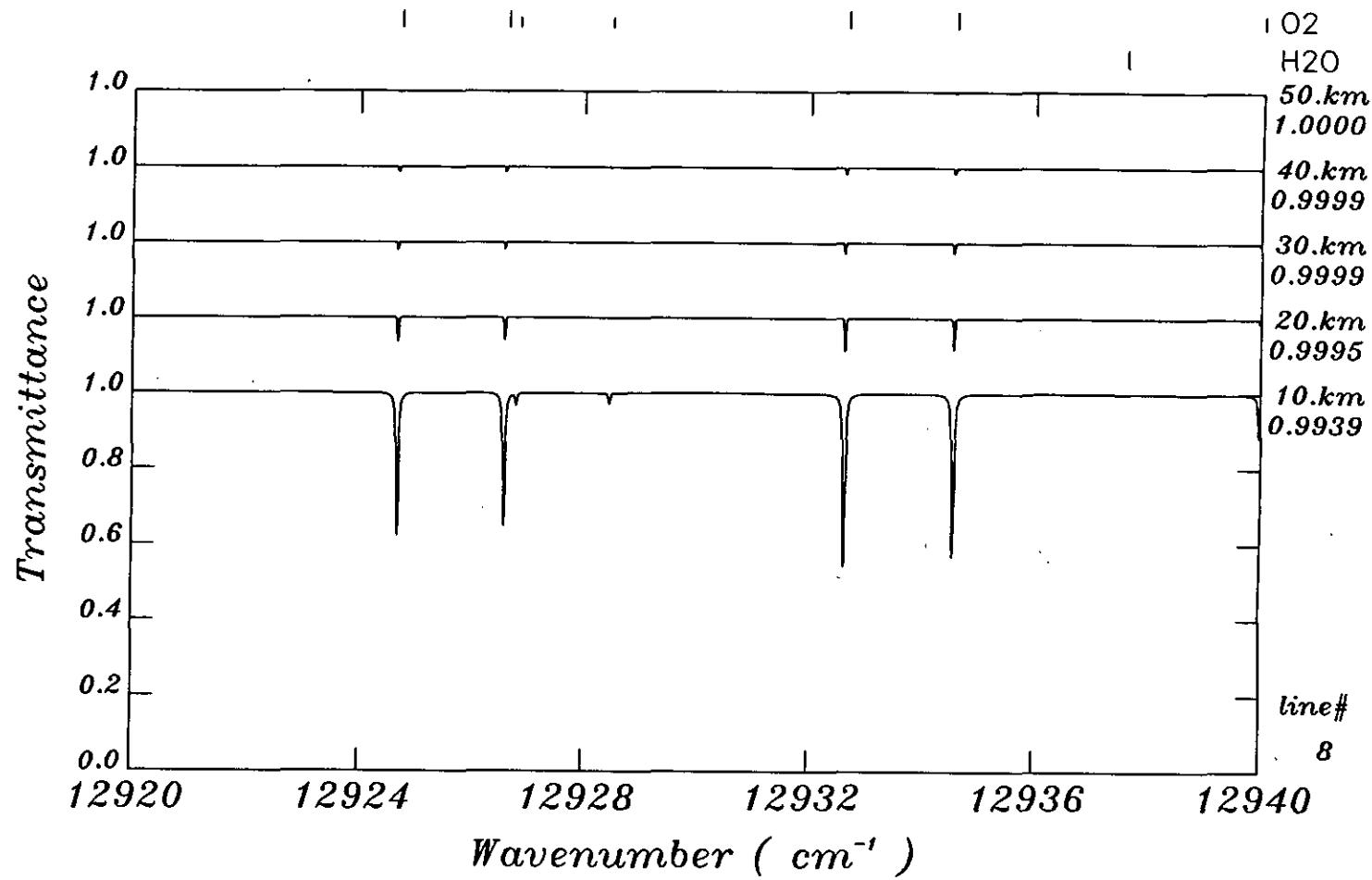


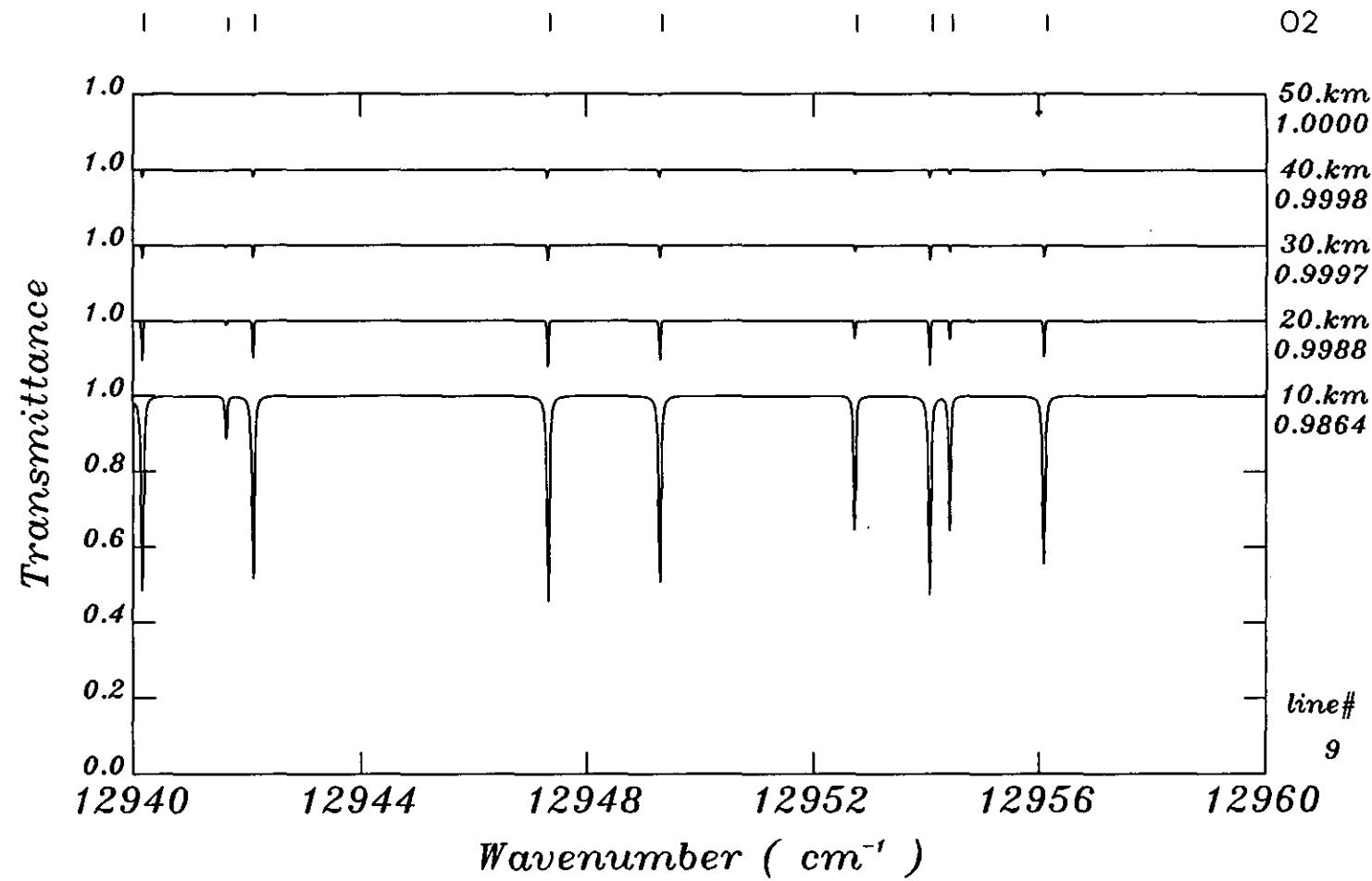


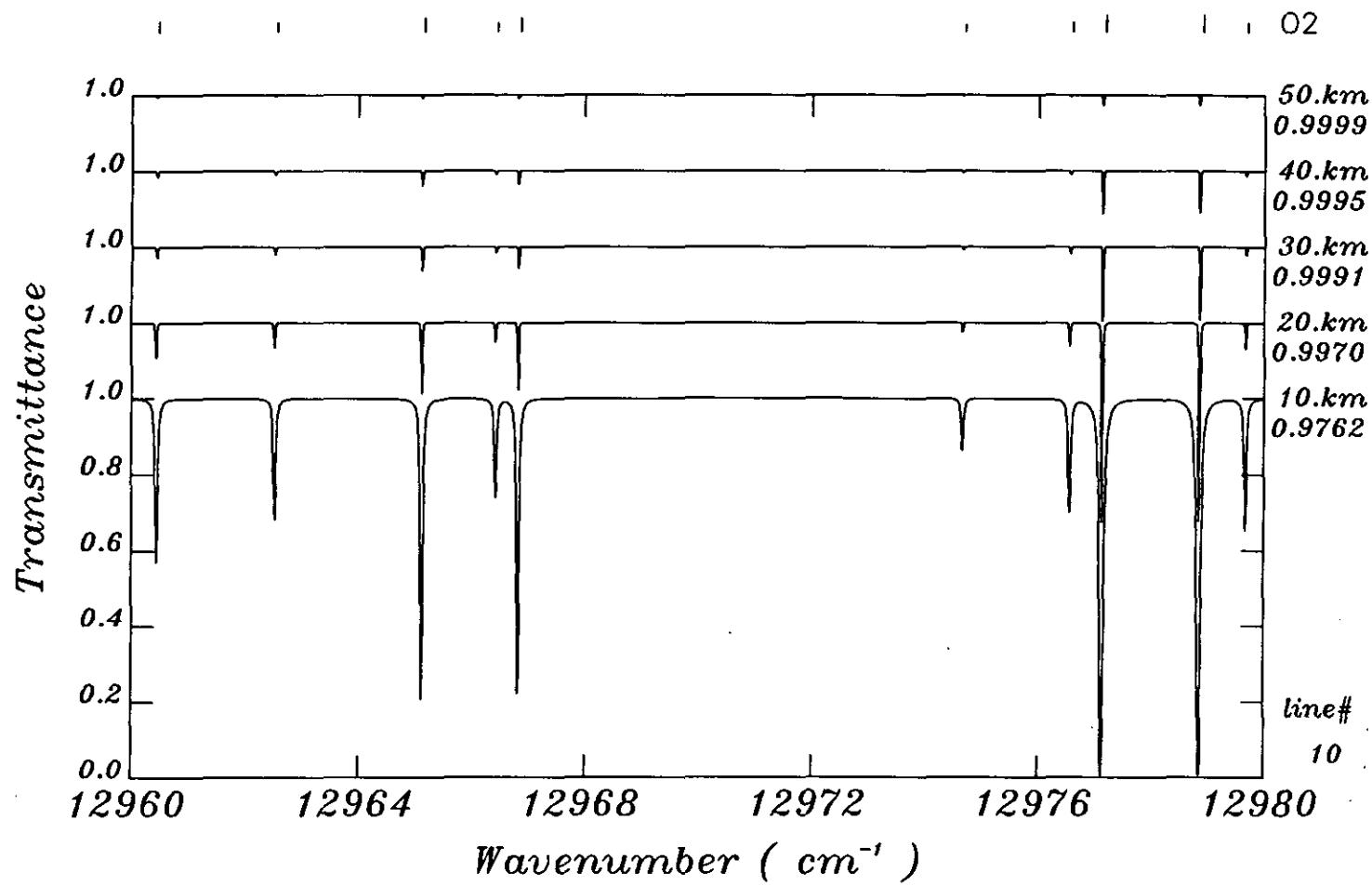


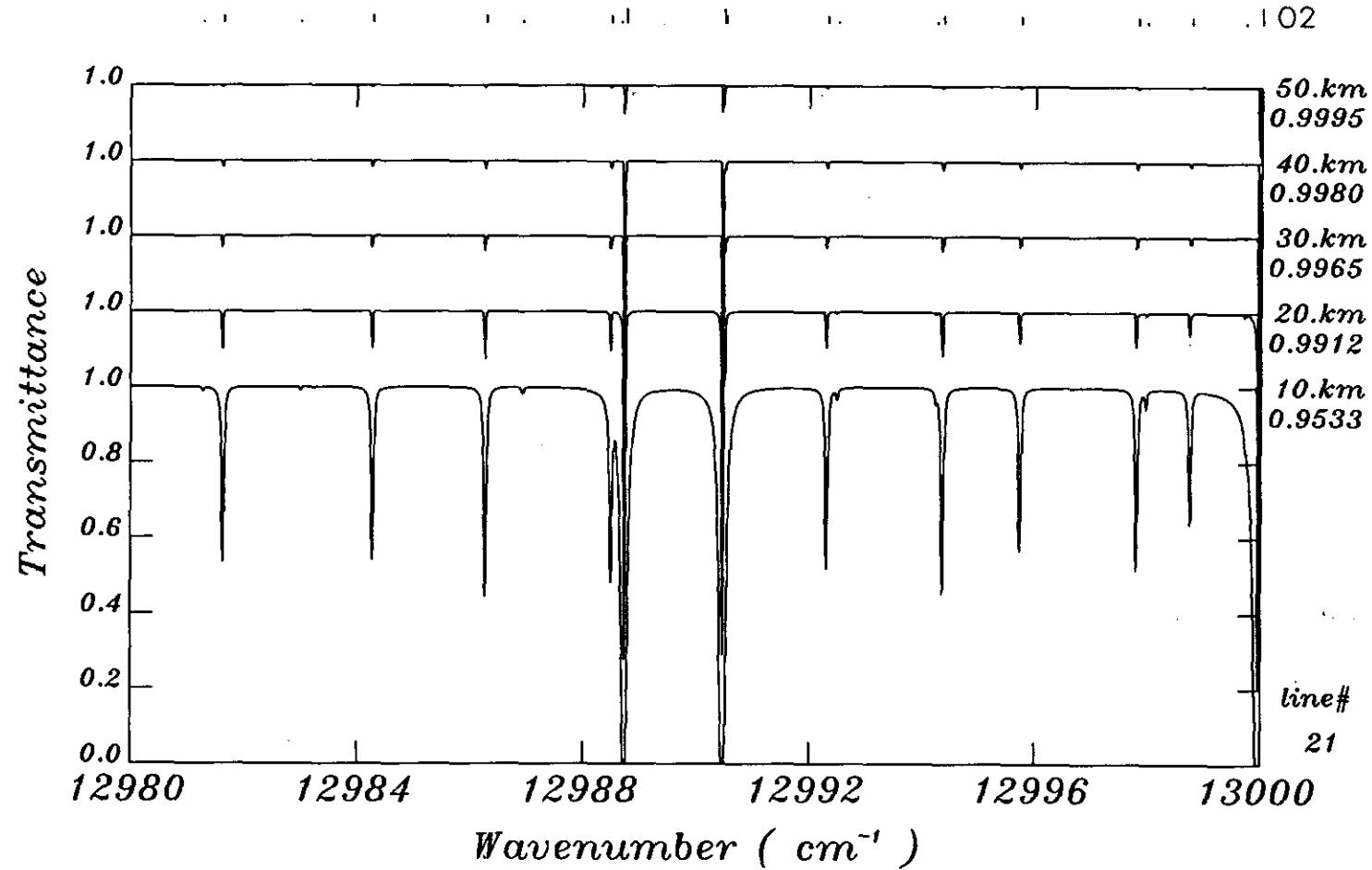




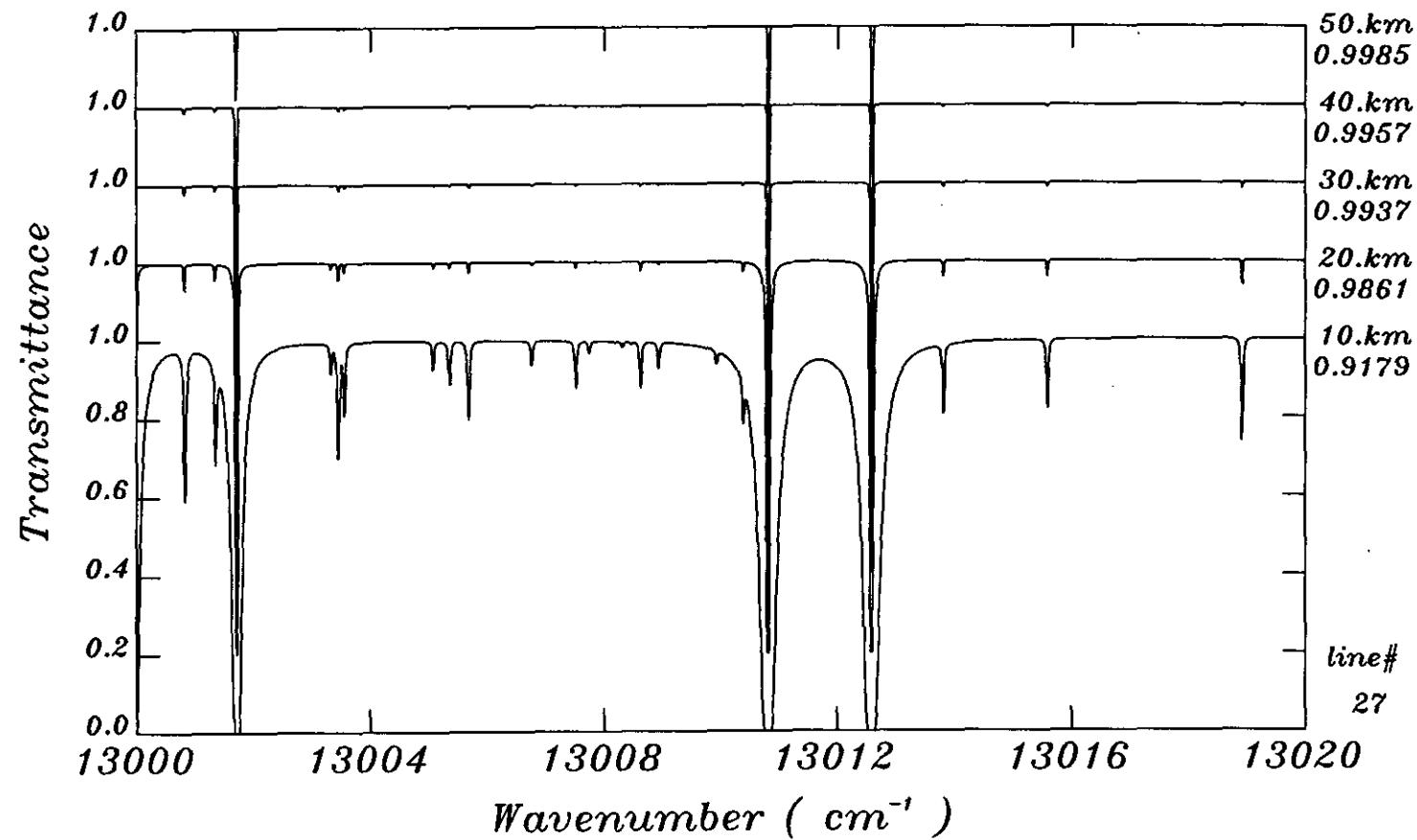


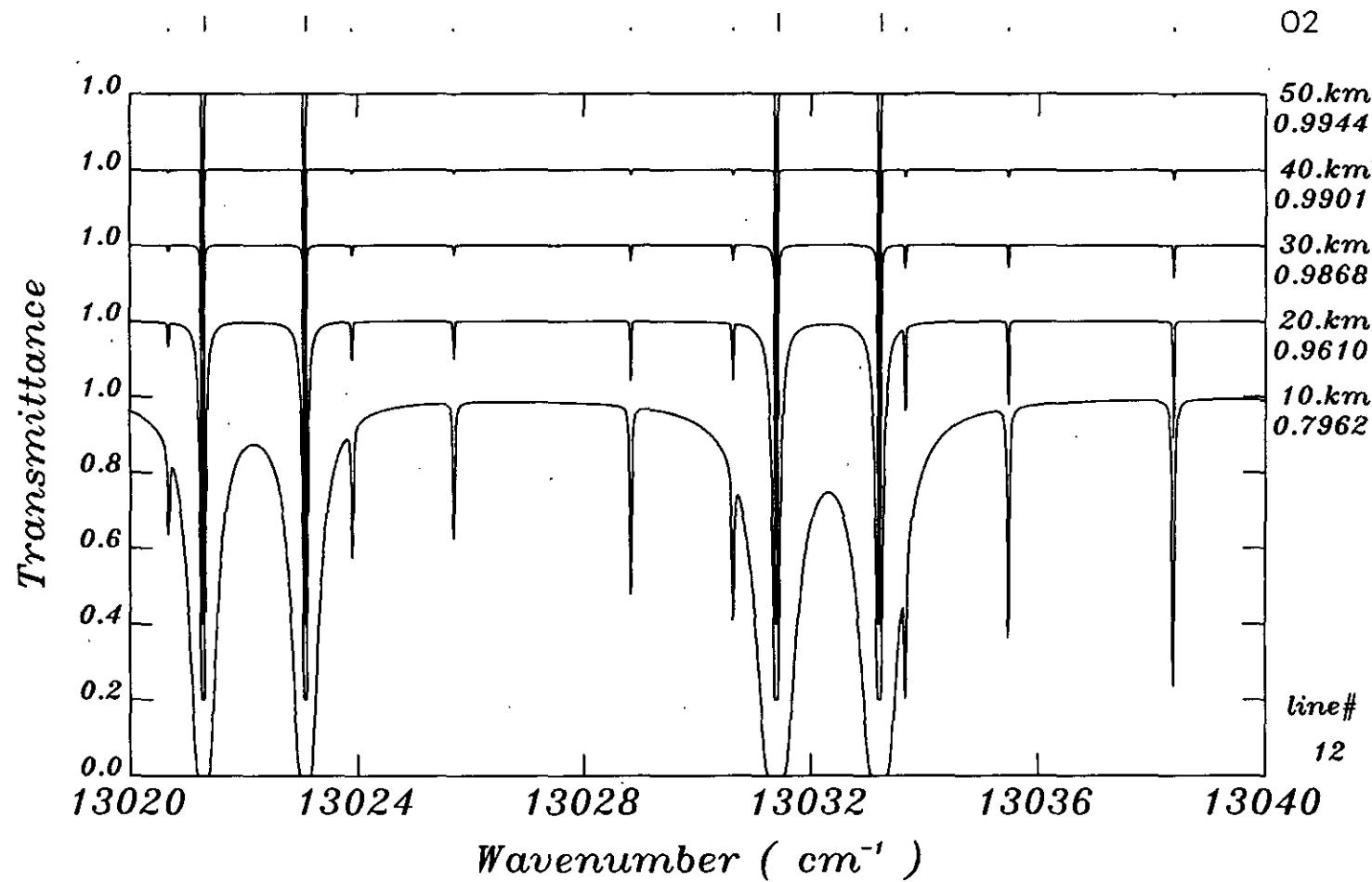


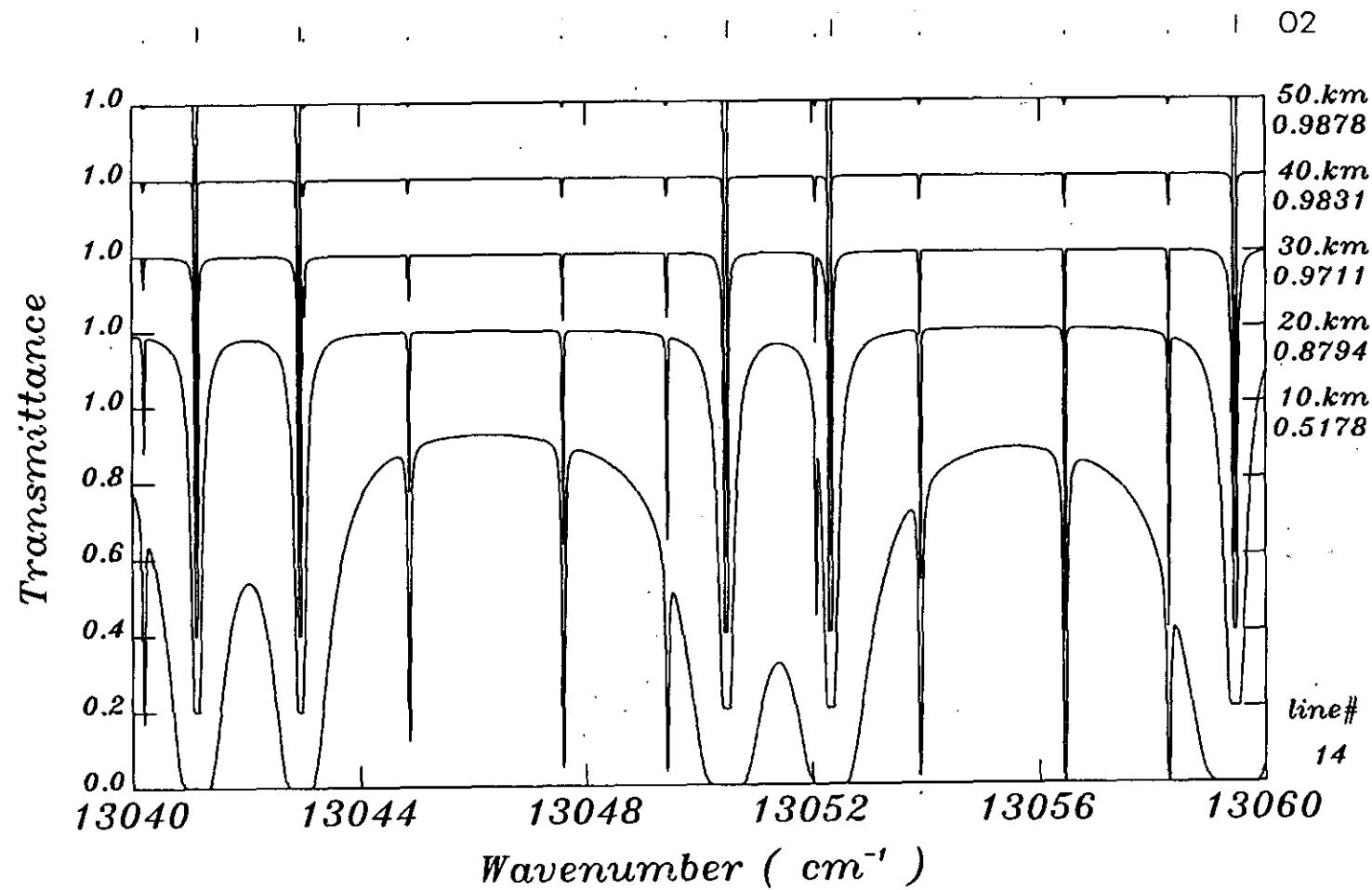


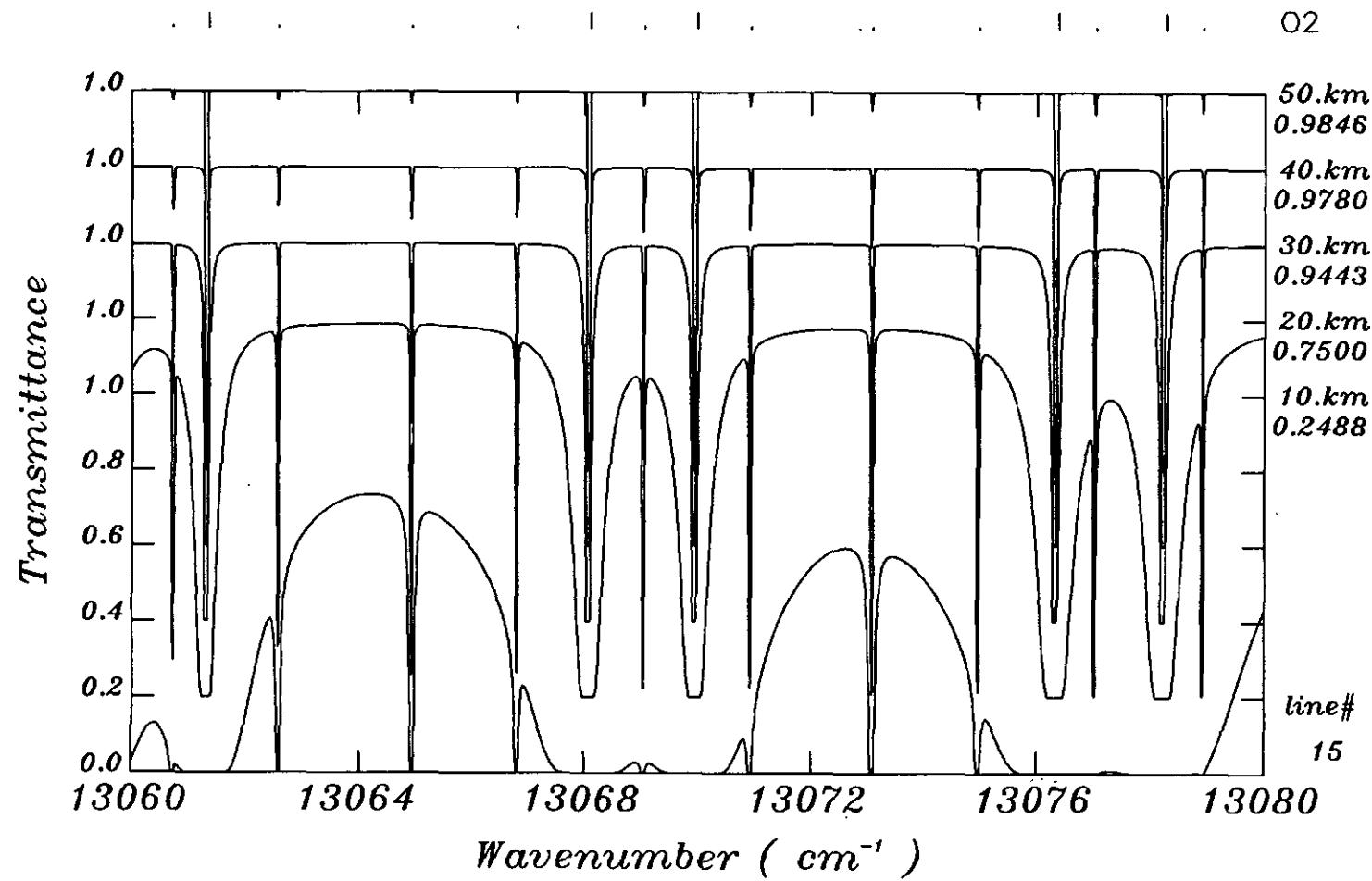


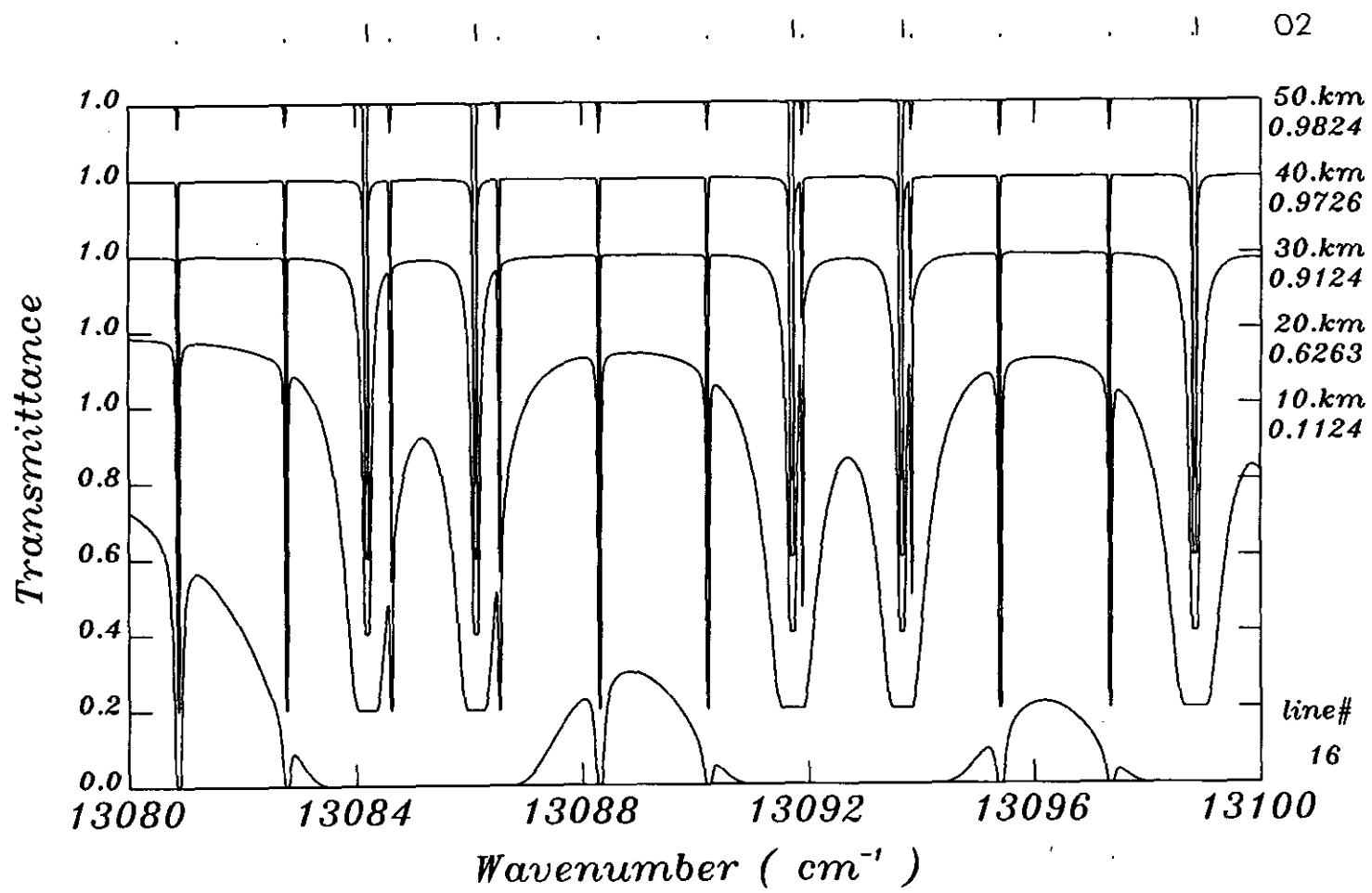
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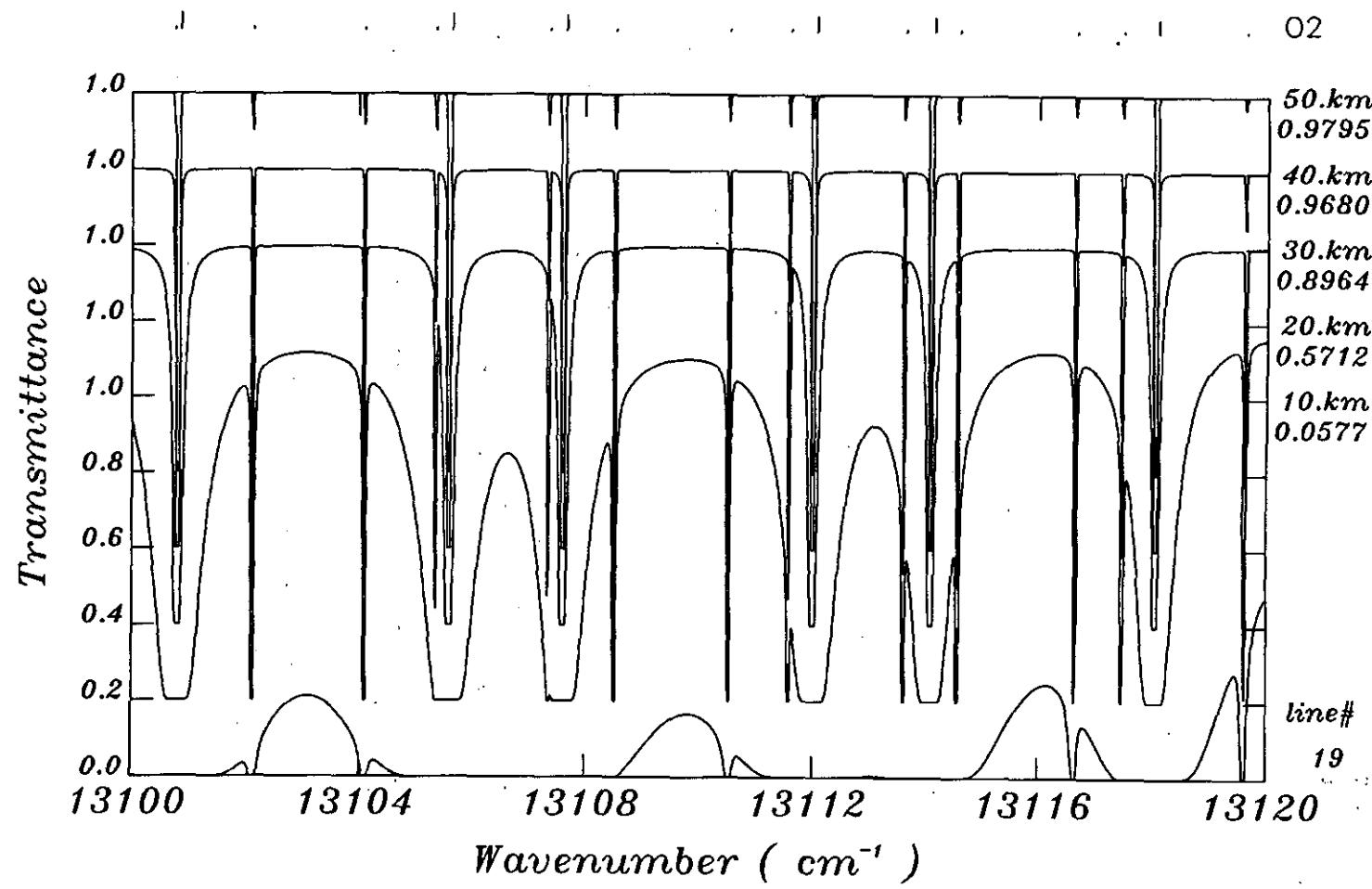


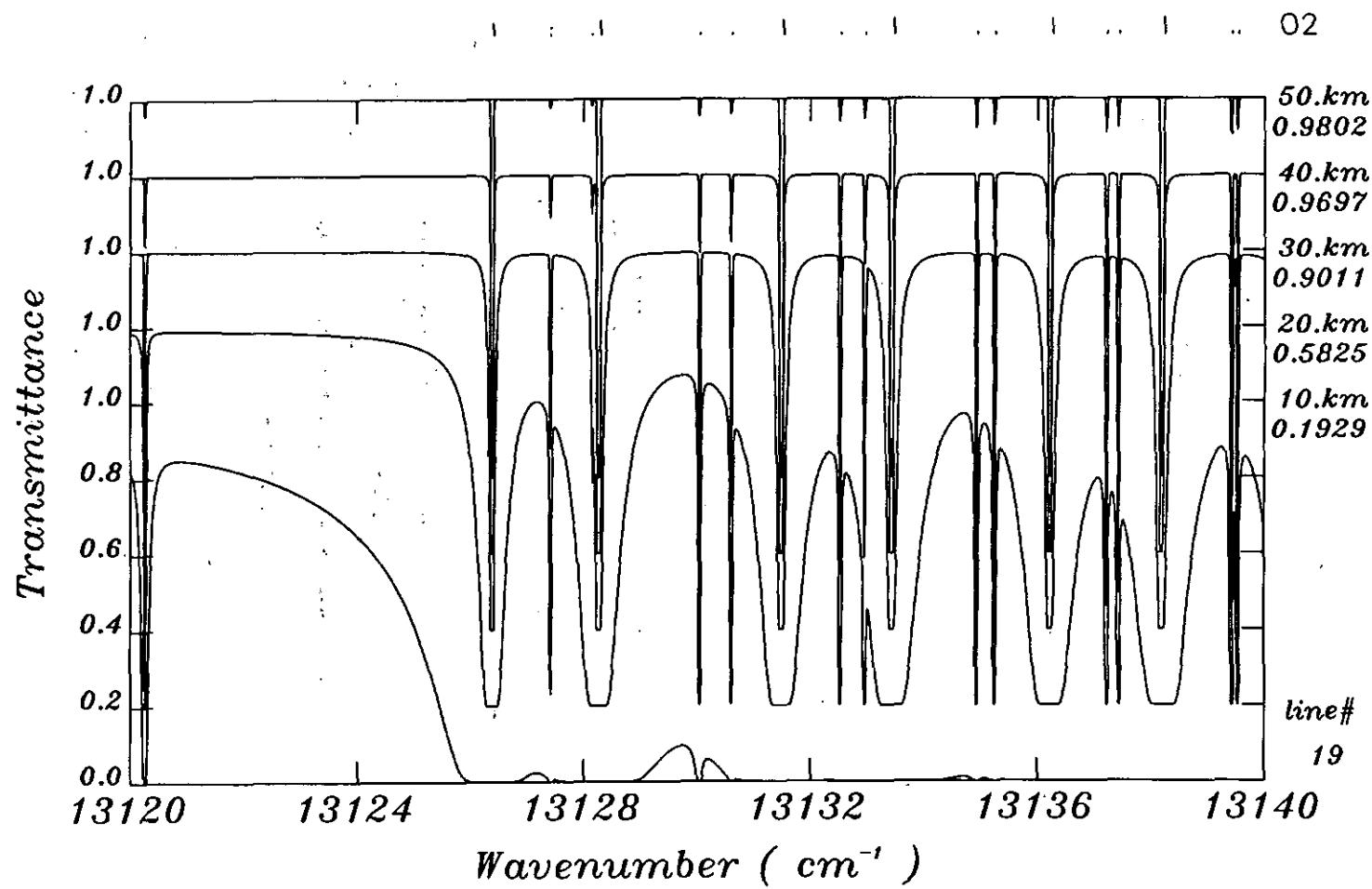




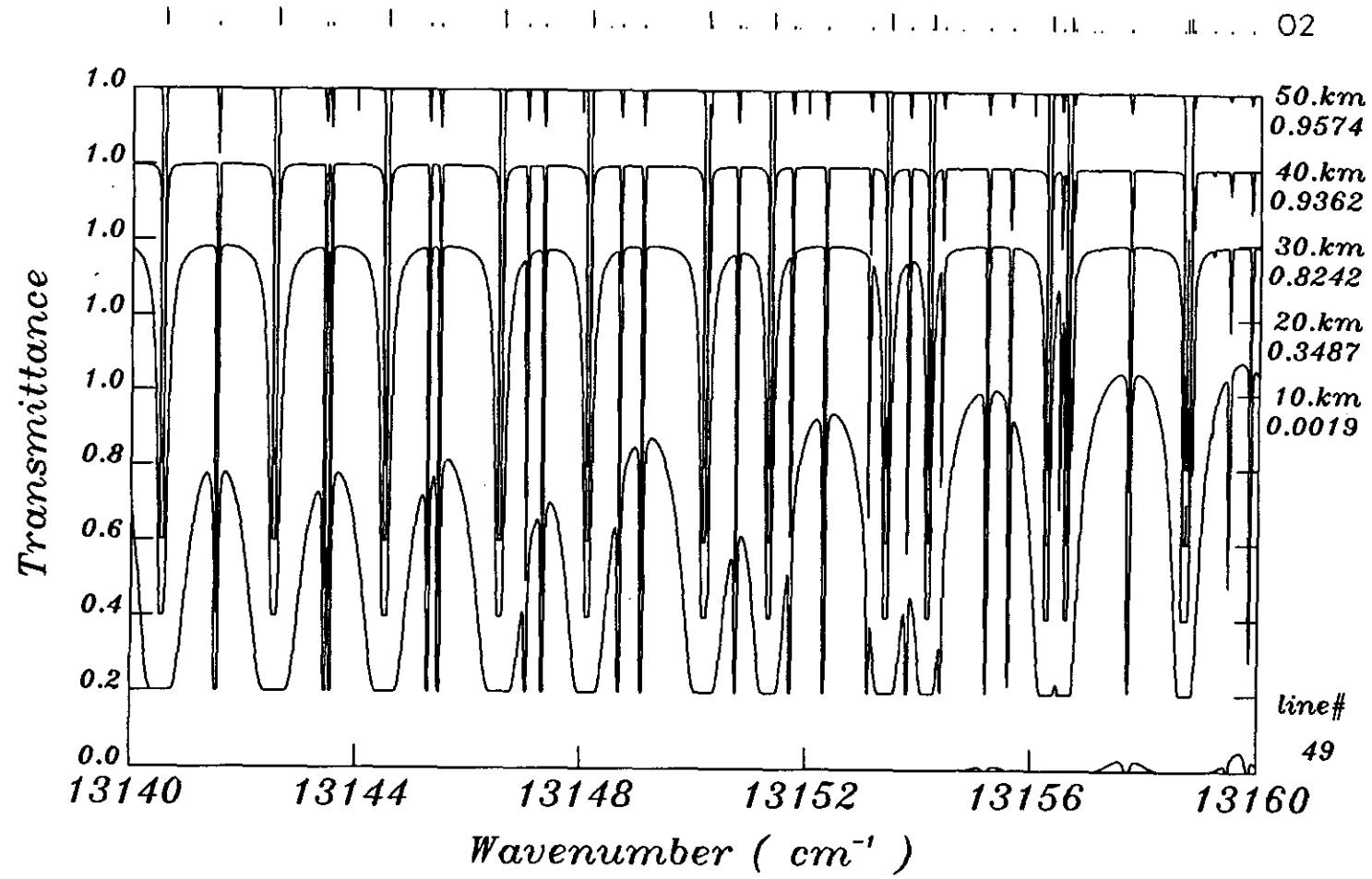


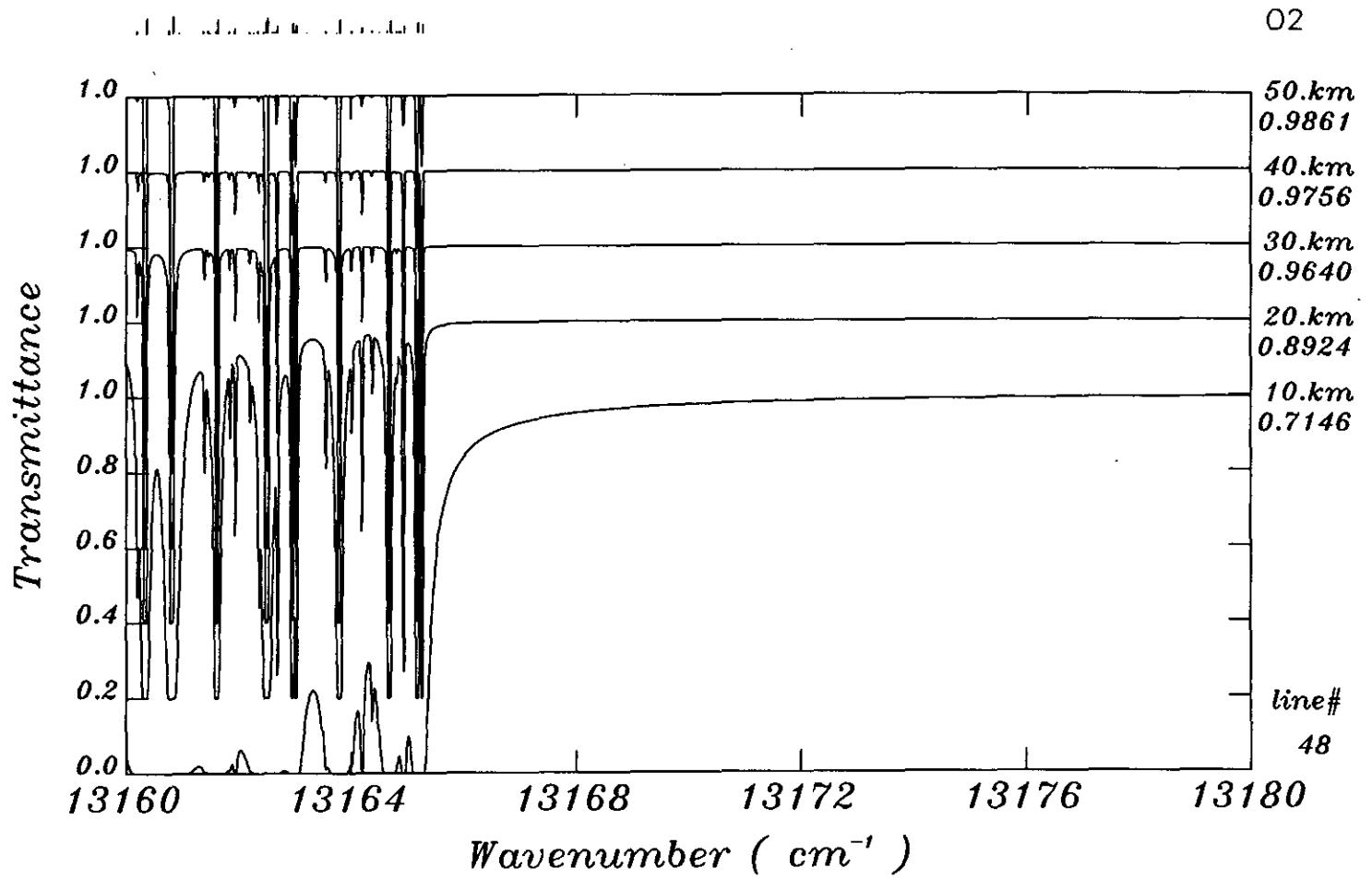


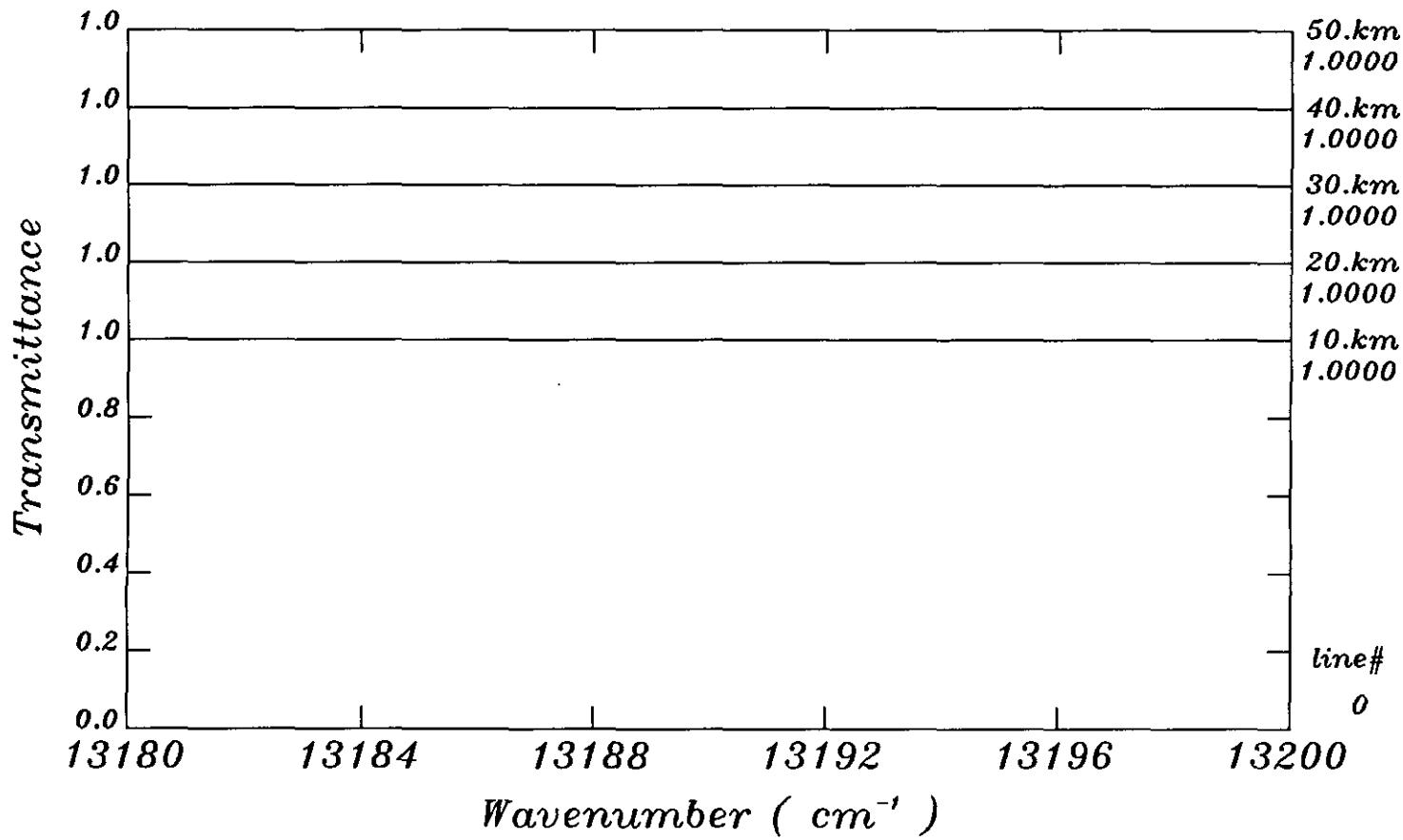


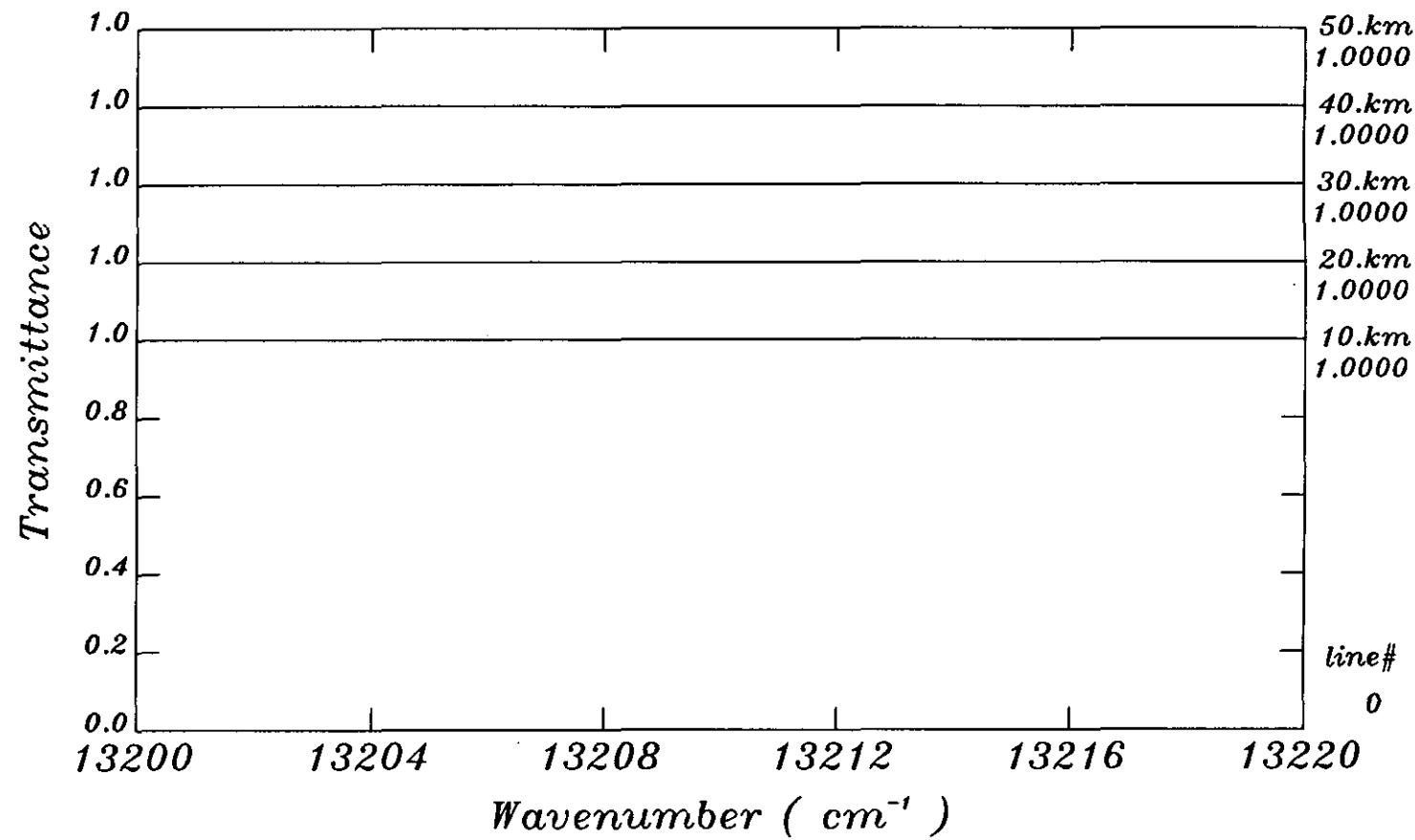


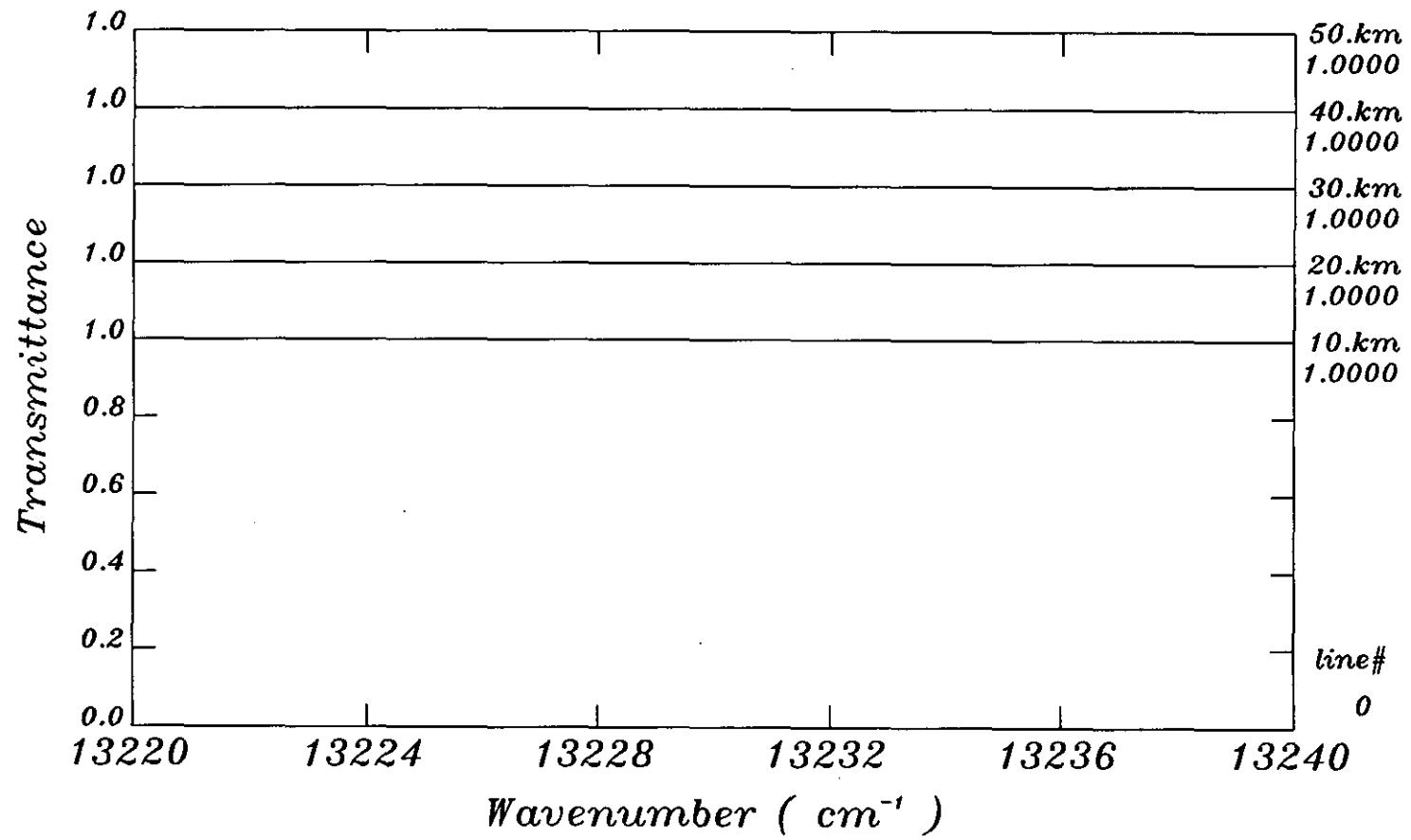
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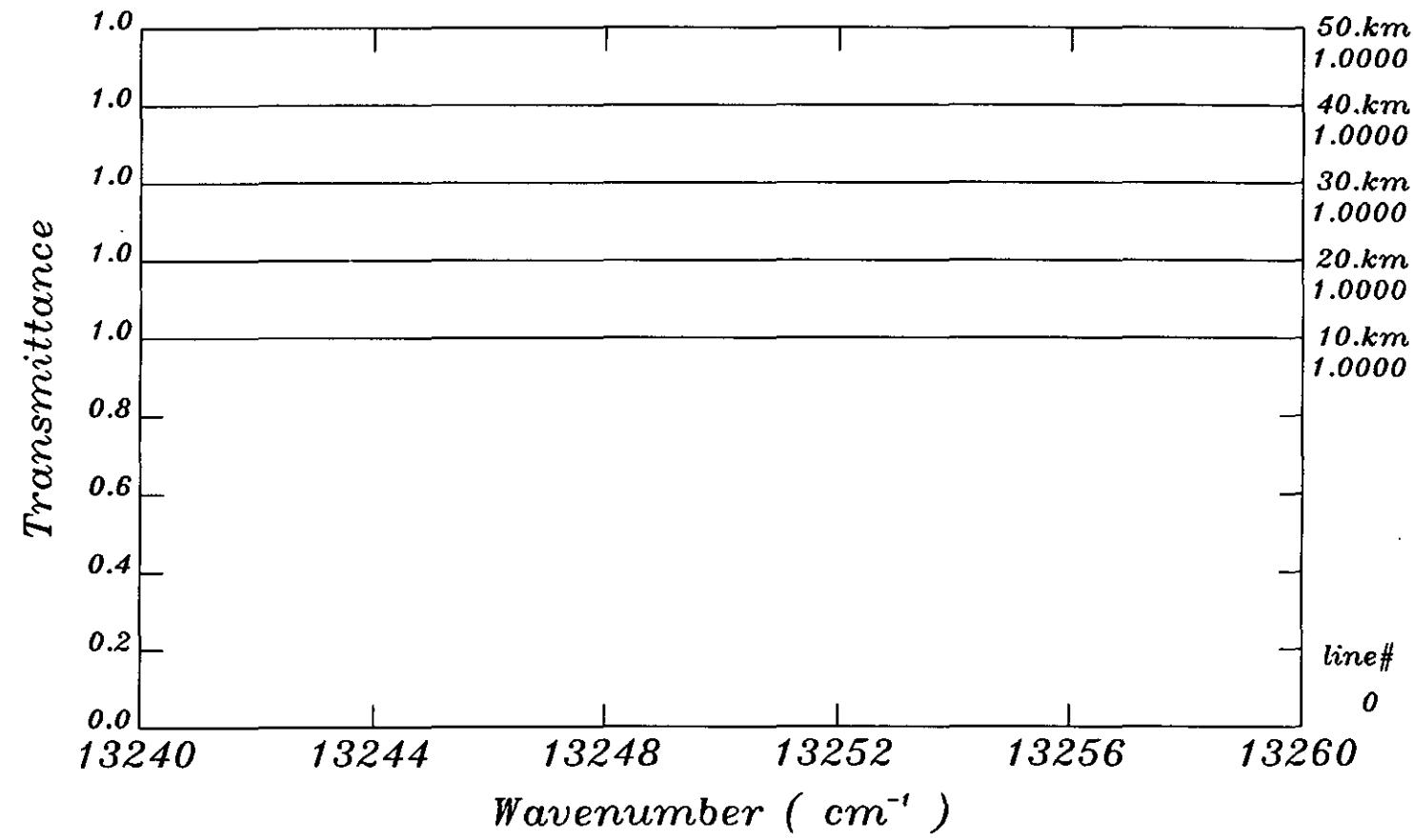


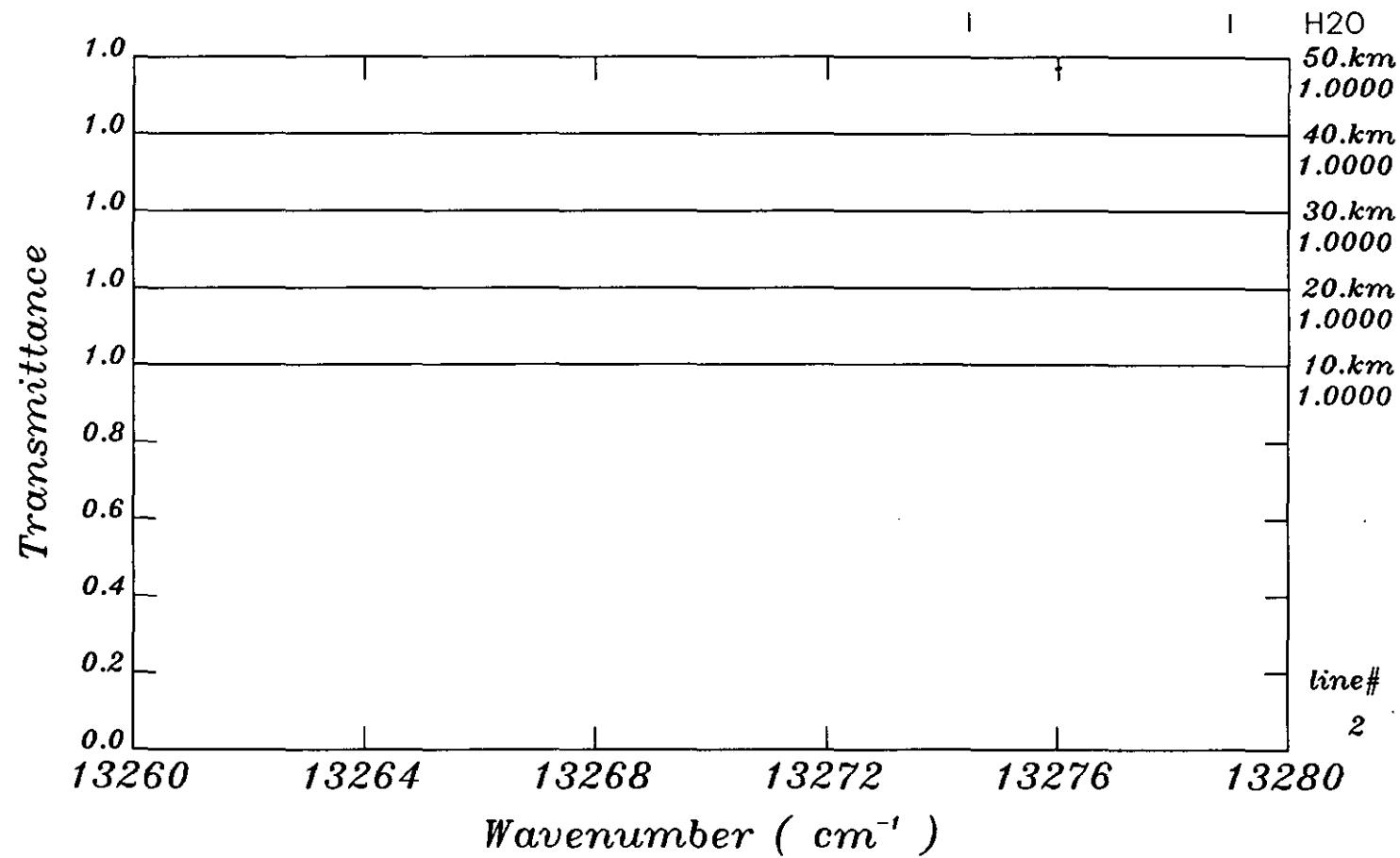












[Appendix A] (Infrared calculation)

Charged Time for the Simulations on VAX 11/785 System
 (except for the program compilation time)

Wavenumber (cm ⁻¹)	TRN.FOR;50			TRNS.FOR;51		
	Date	CPU Time	Elapsed Time	Date	CPU Time	Elapsed Time
0830 - 0850	8/08	1: 00' 51"	1: 57' 33"	-	-	-
0850 - 0900	5/21	11: 25' 35"	27: 46' 40"	5/22	23' 18.27"	1: 01' 47"
0900 - 0940	5/22	3: 39' 21"	11: 17' 03"	5/22	17' 09.33"	1: 09' 31"
0940 - 0980	5/22	1: 24' 44"	4: 54' 48"	5/22	20' 23.27"	39' 46"
0980 - 1020	5/23	3: 40' 06"	12: 30' 05"	5/23	19' 13.61"	1: 04' 56"
1020 - 1060	5/24	4: 38' 11"	13: 58' 49"	5/24	19' 30.58"	24' 45"
1060 - 1100	5/24	2: 22' 13"	9: 27' 21"	5/24	20' 46.02"	38' 23"
1100 - 1180	5/25	3: 33' 46"	10: 14' 00"	5/25	44' 23.49"	1: 18' 00"
1150 - 1250	5/16	3: 21' 20"	3: 49' 50"	5/16	56' 00.85"	1: 03' 24"
1250 - 1350	5/07	2: 59' 12"	6: 54' 24"	5/10	55' 43.97"	1: 12' 03"
1350 - 1450	5/08	2: 17' 44"	5: 15' 58"	5/11	54' 12.36"	1: 05' 57"
1450 - 1550	5/09	2: 14' 10"	5: 18' 13"	5/11	52' 55.71"	1: 49' 05"
1550 - 1650	5/15	4: 53' 46"	5: 50' 40"	5/16	54' 52.98"	1: 52' 13"

* TRN.FOR;50 is used for cross section calculation and its file output
 and plot data output of the total transmittances.

* TRNS.FOR;51 is used for each gas transmittance calculations at 20 km altitude
 with reading the cross section file.

[Appendix B] (Infrared re-calculation including CFC-11 and CFC-12)

Charged Time for the Simulations on VAX 11/785 System
 (except for the program compilation time)

Wavenumber (cm ⁻¹)	TRNF.FOR;55			TRNFS.FOR;54		
	Date	CPU Time	Elapsed Time	Date	CPU Time	Elapsed Time
0830 - 0850	8/09	12' 33"	2: 10' 01"	8/09	11' 58.43"	34' 30"
0850 - 0860	7/30	7' 42"	29' 50"	7/30	6' 04.19"	20' 57"
0860 - 0900	8/07	39' 12"	48' 23"	8/07	24' 00.61"	34' 41"
0900 - 0940	8/08	31' 36"	39' 32"	8/08	20' 14.30"	55' 25"
1060 - 1070	8/08	9' 45"	13' 07"	8/08	5' 55.54"	7' 50"
1070 - 1100	8/09	33' 43"	1: 06' 58"	8/09	22' 33.15"	49' 59"
1100 - 1180	8/09	1: 19' 54"	2: 12' 47"	8/09	49' 14.96"	2: 49' 43"

* TRNF.FOR;55 is used for transmittance calculation with reading cross section files including CFC-11 & CFC-12, and plot data output of the total transmittances.

* TRNFS.FOR;54 is used for each gas transmittance calculations at 20 km altitude with reading the cross section file including CFC-11 & CFC-12.

[Appendix C] (Visible calculation)

Charged Time for the Simulations on VAX 11/785 System
(except for the program compilation time)

Temperature condition	TRNV.FOR;54		
	Date	CPU Time	Elapsed Time
Standard ($\Delta T = 0$)	7/03	43' 02"	57' 47"
$\Delta T = +10$	7/10	43' 04"	56' 44"
$\Delta T = -10$	7/10	42' 51"	1: 32' 54"

- * TRNV.FOR;54 is used for cross section calculation and plot data output of the total transmittances.
- * Temperatures in all atmospheric layers are shifted at the amount of ΔT .
Pressure in each layer is automatically re-calculated from temperature by the hydrostatics relation in the program TRNV.FOR.