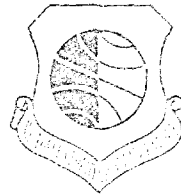


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# Atmospheric Transmittance/Radiance: Computer Code LOWTRAN 5

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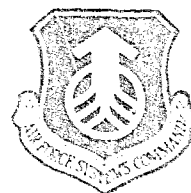
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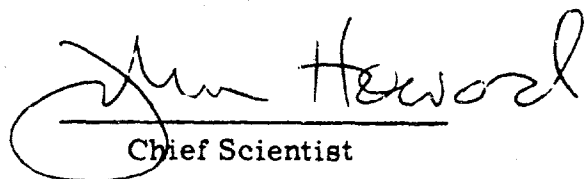
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20. Abstract (Continued)

The computer code contains representative (geographical and seasonal) atmospheric models and representative aerosol models with an option to replace them with user-derived or measured values. The program can be run in one of two modes, namely, to compute only atmospheric transmittance or both atmospheric transmittance and radiance for any given slant path geometry.

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## Preface

We wish to acknowledge the contributions made by Major Peter Soliz of the Air Force Avionics Laboratory and Major Vernon Bliss of the Foreign Technology Division to the further development of the LOWTRAN model through discussions, comments, and testing of the code presented in this report.

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## Contents

1. INTRODUCTION	15
2. MODEL ATMOSPHERES	15
3. AEROSOL MODELS	21
3.1 Introduction	21
3.2 Vertical Distribution in the Lower Atmosphere	21
3.3 Effects of Humidity Variations on Aerosol Properties	23
3.4 Rural Aerosols	25
3.5 Urban Aerosol Model	25
3.6 Maritime Aerosol Model	27
3.7 Tropospheric Aerosol Model	30
3.8 Fog Models	30
3.9 Aerosol Vertical Distribution in the Stratosphere and Mesosphere	33
3.10 Stratospheric Aerosol Models	34
3.10.1 Composition of Background Stratospheric Aerosols	34
3.10.2 Volcanic Aerosol Models	34
3.11 Upper Atmosphere Aerosol Model	36
3.12 Use of the Aerosol Models	37
3.12.1 Boundary Layer Models	37
3.12.2 Tropospheric Aerosol Model	38
3.12.3 Fog Models	38
3.12.4 Stratospheric and Upper Atmosphere Models	39
3.12.5 Seasonal and Latitude Dependence of Aerosol Vertical Distribution	39
3.12.6 General Remarks on Applicability of the Aerosol Models	41
4. GEOMETRY	41
4.1 Refractive Index of Air	46
4.2 Geometrical Path Configurations	46

## Contents

5. ATMOSPHERIC TRANSMITTANCE	48
5.1 Molecular Band Transmittance	48
5.2 Nitric Acid	51
5.3 Nitrogen Continuum Absorption	51
5.4 Molecular Scattering	56
5.5 Water Vapor Continuum	57
5.5.1 8- to 11- $\mu$ m H <sub>2</sub> O Continuum	57
5.5.2 3.5- to 4.2- $\mu$ m H <sub>2</sub> O Continuum	60
5.6 Aerosol Transmittance	61
6. ATMOSPHERIC RADIANCE	62
7. PROGRAM STRUCTURE	64
8. INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING LOWTRAN 5	67
8.1 Input Data and Formats	67
8.2 Basic Instructions	68
8.2.1 CARD 1 - MODEL, IHAZE, ITYPE, LEN, JP, IM, M1, M2, M3, ML, IEMISS, RO, TECUND, ISEASN, IVULCN, VIS	68
8.2.2 CARD 2 - H1, H2, ANGLE, RANGE, BETA	73
8.2.3 CARD 3 - V1, V2, DV	74
8.2.4 CARD 4 - IXY	75
8.3 Non-Standard Conditions	76
8.3.1 Additional Atmospheric Model (Model 7)	77
8.3.2 Horizontal Paths (Model = 0)	79
9. EXAMPLES OF PROGRAM OUTPUT	79
10. EXAMPLES OF TRANSMITTANCE AND RADIANCE SPECTRA	110
11. AEROSOL MODEL COMPARISON WITH MEASUREMENTS	126
11.1 Measurements	126
11.2 Calibration	127
11.3 LOWTRAN Calculations	128
11.4 Results of the Comparison	129
12. SENSITIVITY TO METEOROLOGICAL INPUT PARAMETERS	134
13. COMMENTS	138
REFERENCES	141
APPENDIX A: Listing of Program	147
APPENDIX B: LOWEM Symbols and Definitions	267
APPENDIX C: LOWTRAN 5 Segmented Loader Map, AFGL CDC 6660	211
APPENDIX D: Water Vapor Density and Relative Humidity in LOWTRAN	217
APPENDIX E: Subroutine DRYSTR	221
APPENDIX F: Comparison of LOWTRAN with Measurements	225

## Illustrations

1. Temperature vs Altitude for the Six Model Atmospheres	16
2. Pressure vs Altitude for the Six Model Atmospheres	16
3a. Water Vapor Density Profiles vs Altitude for the Six Model Atmospheres	17
3b. Water Vapor Density Profiles vs Altitude for the Six Model Atmospheres with the Region from 0 to 30 km Expanded	17
4a. Ozone Density Profiles vs Altitude for the Six Model Atmospheres	18
4b. Ozone Density Profiles vs Altitude for the Six Model Atmospheres with the Region from 0 to 30 km Expanded	18
5a. Profile of $(P/P_0)$ $(T_0/T)$ , the Relative Air Density, vs Altitude for the Six Model Atmospheres	19
5b. Profile of $(P/P_0)$ $(T_0/T)$ , the Relative Air Density, vs Altitude for the Six Model Atmospheres with the Region from 0 to 30 km Expanded	19
6. Volume Mixing Ratio Profile for Nitric Acid vs Altitude, from the Measurements of Evans, Kerr, and Wardel <sup>10</sup>	20
7a. Vertical Profiles of Aerosol Scaling Factors vs Altitude	24
7b. Vertical Profiles of Aerosol Scaling Factors vs Altitude with the Region from 0 to 40 km Expanded	24
8a. Extinction Coefficients for the Rural Aerosol Model (Normalized to 1.0 at $0.55 \mu$ )	26
8b. Absorption Coefficients for the Rural Aerosol Model Corresponding to Figure 8a	26
9a. Extinction Coefficients for the Urban Aerosol Model (Normalized to 1.0 at $0.55 \mu$ )	28
9b. Absorption Coefficients for the Urban Aerosol Model Corresponding to Figure 9a	28
10a. Extinction Coefficients for the Maritime Aerosol Model (Normalized to 1.0 to $0.55 \mu$ )	29
10b. Absorption Coefficients for the Maritime Aerosol Model Corresponding to Figure 10a	29
11a. Extinction Coefficients for the Tropospheric Aerosol Model (Normalized to 1.0 at $0.55 \mu$ )	31
11b. Absorption Coefficients for the Tropospheric Aerosol Model Corresponding to Figure 11a	31
12a. Extinction Coefficients for the Fog Models (Normalized to 1.0 at $0.55 \mu$ )	32
12b. Absorption Coefficients for the Fog Models Corresponding to Figure 12a	32
13a. Extinction Coefficients for the Upper Atmospheric Aerosol Models (Normalized to 1.0 at $0.55 \mu$ )	35



## Illustrations

13b. Absorption Coefficients for the Upper Atmospheric Aerosol Models Corresponding to Figure 13a	35
14. The Difference Between Unrefracted and Refracted Tangent Height Positions as a Function of Altitude for Three Model Atmospheres Based on the 33-Layer Model	42
15. General Schematic of a Refracted Path From Altitude H1 to H2 Showing the Angles Defining the Trajectory	43
16. Geometrical Path Configurations	47
17. Profiles of True and "Equivalent" Density vs Altitude, 1962 U.S. Standard Atmosphere	50
18. LOWTRAN Empirical Transmittance Functions vs $\log_{10}$ of the Effective Optical Depth ( $C_p \omega * DS$ )	51
19. Absorption Coefficient $C_p$ for Water Vapor	52
20. Absorption Coefficient $C_p$ for Ozone	53
21. Absorption Coefficient $C_p$ for the Uniformly Mixed Gases	54
22. Absorption Coefficient $C_p$ for Nitric Acid, from 500 to 2000 $\text{cm}^{-1}$	55
23. Absorption Coefficient $C_p$ for the Nitrogen Continuum, from 2000 to 3000 $\text{cm}^{-1}$	55
24. Attenuation Coefficient $C_p$ Due to Molecular Scattering, from 4000 to 54,000 $\text{cm}^{-1}$	56
25. Water Vapor Continuum Attenuation Coefficient $C_s$ at 296 K	59
26. Upward and Downward Atmospheric Paths Through a Three-Layered Atmosphere for Radiance Calculations	64
27. LOWTRAN Program Structure	65
28. Transmittance and Radiance Spectra for a Vertical Path Looking to Space From the Ground ( $H_1 = 0$ , $H_2 \geq 100$ km, ANGLE = $0^\circ$ ), with the Rural Aerosol Model (HAZE = 1, VIS = 23 km), and for the Six Model Atmospheres	111
29. Transmittance and Radiance Spectra for a Slant Path at $45^\circ$ Looking to Space From the Ground ( $H_1 = 0$ , $H_2 \geq 100$ km, ANGLE = $45^\circ$ ) with the Rural Aerosol Model (HAZE = 1, VIS = 23 km), and for the Six Model Atmospheres	113
30. Transmittance and Radiance Spectra for a Vertical Path Looking at the Ground From Space ( $H_1 \geq 100$ km, $H_2 = 0$ , ANGLE = $180^\circ$ ) With the Rural Aerosol Model (HAZE = 1, VIS = 23 km) and for the Six Model Atmospheres	115
31. Transmittance and Radiance Spectra for a Vertical Path Looking to Space From H1 ( $H_1 = 0, 20$ km, $40$ km, $H_2 \geq 100$ km, ANGLE = $0^\circ$ ) the Rural Aerosol Model (HAZE = 1, VIS = 23 km) and the U.S. Standard Atmosphere (MODEL = 6), From 400 to 4000 $\text{cm}^{-1}$	117

## Illustrations

- |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |     |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| 32. Transmittance and Radiance Spectra for a Slant Path at 45° Looking to Space From H1 (H1 = 0, 20 km, 40 km, ANGLE = 45°) With the Rural Aerosol Model (IHAZE = 1, VIS = 23 km) and the U.S. Standard Atmosphere (MODEL = 6) From 400 to 4000 cm <sup>-1</sup>                                     | 118 |
| 33. Transmittance and Radiance Spectra for a Slant Path Looking From Space to Space Through a Tangent Height of HMIN (ITYPE = 3, H1 ≥ 100 km, HMIN = 0.5 km, 20 km, 40 km) With the Rural Aerosol Model (IHAZE = 1, VIS = 23 km) and the U.S. Standard Atmosphere, From 400 to 4000 cm <sup>-1</sup> | 119 |
| 34. Transmittance and Radiance Spectra for a Slant Path Looking to Space From a Tangent Height of H1 (ITYPE = 3, H1 = 10, 20, 30 km, ANGLE = 90°) With the Rural Aerosol Model (IHAZE = 1, VIS = 23 km) and the U.S. Standard Atmosphere (MODEL = 6); From 400 to 4000 cm <sup>-1</sup>              | 120 |
| 35. Transmittance and Radiance Spectra for a Slant Path Looking to the Ground From H1 (H1 = 10, 20, 30 km, H2 = 0 km, ANGLE = 135°) With the Rural Aerosol Model (IHAZE = 1, VIS = 23 km) and the U.S. Standard Atmosphere (MODEL = 6), From 400 to 4000 cm <sup>-1</sup>                            | 121 |
| 36. Transmittance and Radiance Spectra for a Vertical Path Looking at the Ground From H1 (H1 = 10, 20, 30 km, ANGLE = 180°) With the Rural Aerosol Model (IHAZE = 1, VIS = 23 km) and the U.S. Standard Atmosphere (MODEL = 6) From 400 to 4000 cm <sup>-1</sup>                                     | 122 |
| 37. Transmittance and Radiance Spectra for a Slant Path From Space to Space Through a Tangent Height HMIN (ITYPE = 3, H1 ≥ 100 km, HMIN = 10, 20, 30 km) With the Rural Aerosol Model (IHAZE = 1, VIS = 23 km) and the U.S. Standard Atmosphere (MODEL = 6) From 400 to 4000 cm <sup>-1</sup>        | 123 |
| 38. Transmittance and Radiance Spectra for a Vertical Path Looking From Space to H2 (H1 ≥ 100 km, H2 = 10, 20, 30 km, ANGLE = 180°) With the Rural Aerosol Model (IHAZE = 1, VIS = 23 km) and the U.S. Standard Atmosphere (MODEL = 6) From 400 to 4000 cm <sup>-1</sup>                             | 124 |
| 39. Transmittance Spectra for a Vertical Path From Ground to Space From 0.25 to 4 μ, Using the Rural Aerosol Model, 23-km VIS and the U.S. Standard Model Atmosphere                                                                                                                                 | 125 |
| 40. Transmittance Spectra for a 10-km Horizontal Path at Sea Level for the Rural, Maritime, Urban, and Tropospheric Aerosol Models using the U.S. Standard Model Atmosphere and a VIS of 23 km                                                                                                       | 125 |
| 41. Transmittance Spectra for the Advection Fog (Fog 1) and the Radiation Fog (Fog 2) Models, for a 0.2-km Horizontal Path at Sea Level, With the U.S. Standard Model Atmosphere and a 1-km VIS, From 400 to 4000 cm <sup>-1</sup>                                                                   | 126 |
| 42. System Response Functions for Three of the Filters From the EMI Measurements                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 127 |

## Illustrations

43. Comparison of the Calculated vs the Measured "Effective Extinction Coefficients" for the 7.9- to 11.3- $\mu$ Filter for the 50 Cases of Highest VIS, Using the Maritime Aerosol Model	130
44. Calculated vs the Measured "Effective Extinction Coefficients" for the Cases of Onshore Winds of Moderate Intensity, Using the Maritime Aerosol Model	131
45. Calculated vs Measured "Effective Extinction Coefficients" for the Cases of Offshore Winds, Using the Maritime Aerosol Model	132
46. Calculated vs Measured "Effective Extinction Coefficients" for the Cases of Offshore Winds, Using the Rural Aerosol Model	133
47. Total Transmittance vs Wavenumber for a 2-km Path at Sea Level With the U.S. Standard Atmosphere Model and a VIS of 4 km for the Rural Aerosol Model	136
48. Partial Derivative of the Total Transmittance for the Case in Figure 47 With Respect to the Water Vapor Density	136
49. Partial Derivative of the Total Transmittance for the Case in Figure 47 With Respect to VIS	137
50. Total Transmittance for the Case in Figure 47 Plus and Minus the RMS Deviation for the Variation in the Meteorological Input Parameters Shown on the Figure	137
E1a. Water Vapor Density Profiles vs Altitude for a "Dry" Stratosphere for the Six Model Atmospheres	223
E1b. Water Vapor Density Profiles vs Altitude for a "Dry" Stratosphere for the Six Model Atmospheres with the Region from 0 to 30 km Expanded	223
F1. Representative Absorption Curves for the 6.3- $\mu$ m H <sub>2</sub> O Band	227
F2. Comparison of LOWTRAN Calculations and Burch et al. <sup>F4</sup> Measurements for CO <sub>2</sub> Bands at 4.3 $\mu$ m and 15 $\mu$ m	227
F3. Comparison Between LOWTRAN and General Dynamics Measurements; Range = 1.3 km at Sea Level	228
F4. Comparison Between LOWTRAN Prediction and University of Michigan Balloon Measurement of Atmospheric Radiance over Northern Nebraska	228
F5. Comparison Between LOWTRAN Prediction and NIMBUS 3 Satellite Measurement of Atmospheric Radiance over the Gulf of Mexico	229
F6. Comparison Between LOWTRAN Predictions and NIMBUS 4 Satellite Measurements of Atmospheric Radiance over the Sahara Desert, the Mediterranean, and the Antarctic	230
F7. Sample Spectrum of Short Wavelength Region Observed at an Altitude of 9.5 km and a Zenith Angle of 63 <sup>0</sup> on 19 February 1975, and LOWTRAN Comparison	231

## Illustrations

F8. Sample Spectrum of Short Wavelength Region Observed at an Altitude of 13.5 km and a Zenith Angle of $63^{\circ}$ on 19 February 1975, and LOWTRAN Comparison	231
F9. Sample Spectra of Short Wavelength Region Observed at an Altitude of 18.0 km and a Zenith Angle of $63^{\circ}$ on 19 February 1975, and LOWTRAN Comparison	232
F10. Sample Spectrum of Short Wavelength Region Observed at an Altitude of 24.0 km and a Zenith Angle of $63^{\circ}$ on 19 February 1975, and LOWTRAN Comparison	232

## Tables

1. Typical Conditions for Aerosol Model Applications	40
2a. LOWTRAN CARD 1 Input Parameters: MODEL, ITYPE, LEN, JP, IEMISS	70
2b. LOWTRAN CARD 1 Input Parameters: IHAZE, ISEASN, IVULCN, VIS	72
3. LOWTRAN CARD 2 Input Parameters: H1, H2, ANGLE, RANGE, BETA	74
4. LOWTRAN CARD 3 and CARD 4 Input Parameters: V1, V2, DV, EXY	76
5. Input Cards for the Seven Test Cases	80
6. Program Output for Case 1	81
7. Program Output for Case 2	87
8. Program Output for Case 3	92
9. Program Output for Case 4	95
10. Program Output for Case 5	100
11. Program Output for Case 6	102
12. Program Output for Case 7	106
A1. Listing of Fortran Code LOWTRAN 5	143
A2. Description of LOWTRAN Subroutines	206
E1. Listing of Subroutine DRYSTR	222

## Atmospheric Transmittance/Radiance: Computer Code LOWTRAN 5

### 1. INTRODUCTION

This report describes a Fortran computer code, LOWTRAN 5, designed to calculate atmospheric transmittance and radiance for a given atmospheric path at moderate spectral resolution. This code is an extension of the current LOWTRAN atmospheric code, LOWTRAN 4<sup>1</sup> (and its predecessors LOWTRAN 3B,<sup>2</sup> LOWTRAN 3,<sup>3</sup> and LOWTRAN 2<sup>4</sup>). All the options and capabilities of the LOWTRAN 4 code have been retained. New altitude and relative humidity dependent aerosol models and new fog models have been incorporated into LOWTRAN 5. In addition, extensive restructuring of the code into subroutines has been made for improved logical flow of the program and user understanding.

(Received for publication 20 February 1980)

1. Selby, J. E. A., Kneizys, F. X., Chetwynd Jr., J. H., and McClatchey, R. A. (1978) Atmospheric Transmittance/Radiance: Computer Code LOWTRAN 4, AFGL-TR-78-0053, AD A058 643.
2. Selby, J. E. A., Shettle, E. P., and McClatchey, R. A. (1976) Atmospheric Transmittance from 0.25 to 28.5  $\mu\text{m}$ : Supplement LOWTRAN 3B, AFGL-TR-76-0258, AD A040 701.
3. Selby, J. E. A., and McClatchey, R. A. (1975) Atmospheric Transmittance from 0.25 to 28.5  $\mu\text{m}$ : Computer Code LOWTRAN 3, AFGL-TR-75-0255, AD A017 734.
4. Selby, J. E. A., and McClatchey, R. A. (1972) Atmospheric Transmittance from 0.25 to 28.5  $\mu\text{m}$ : Computer Code LOWTRAN 2, AFGL-TR-72-0745, AD 763 721.

The LOWTRAN code calculates atmospheric transmittance and radiance, averaged over  $20\text{-cm}^{-1}$  intervals in steps of  $5\text{ cm}^{-1}$  from  $350$  to  $40,000\text{ cm}^{-1}$  ( $0.25$  to  $28.5\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ ). The code uses a single-parameter band model for molecular absorption, and includes the effects of continuum absorption, molecular scattering and aerosol extinction. Refraction and earth curvature are included in the calculation for slant atmospheric paths. The code contains representative atmospheric and aerosol models, and the option to replace them with user-derived or measured values.

In this report, the model atmospheres and the new aerosol models in the code are described in Sections 2 and 3. Following this is a discussion of the spherical geometry with refraction used in the program. In Sections 5 and 6, a detailed description of the calculation of atmospheric transmittance and radiance is given. The structure of the computer code is presented in Section 7, with a listing of the code in Appendix A and a definition of symbols used in the main program given in Appendix B. User instructions for the LOWTRAN code are given in Section 8. Examples of the output of the program and illustrations of transmittance and radiance spectra calculated from the code are presented in Sections 9 and 10. A comparison of the new LOWTRAN aerosol models with measurements is made in Section 11. In Section 12, an example of the sensitivity of the code to meteorological input parameters is given. Comments on the use and limitations of the code are given in the last section.

In Appendix C, a segmented loader map of the LOWTRAN code run on the AFGL CDC 6600 is given. A discussion of the method used in the program to calculate water vapor density, relative humidity, and dew-point temperature is contained in Appendix D.

An additional set of stratospheric water vapor profiles for use in LOWTRAN is described in Appendix E. In Appendix F, some previous LOWTRAN transmittance and radiance comparisons with measurements have been reprinted.

The LOWTRAN 5 code will be made available from the National Climatic Center, Federal Building, Asheville, NC 28801. It is requested that users receiving the code, remove cards LOW 320, 330 and 340 from the main program (see Appendix A) and keypunch their name, affiliation, and address on these cards. These cards will be used to update the AFGL LOWTRAN mailing list and for notification to users of changes in the code. They should be mailed to F. X. Kneizys, AFGL/OPI, Hanscom AFB, Bedford, MA 01731.

## 2. MODEL ATMOSPHERES

The altitude, pressure, temperature, water vapor density, and ozone density for the U.S. Standard atmosphere and five seasonal model atmospheres are provided as basic input data for LOWTRAN. The model atmospheres correspond to the 1962 U.S. Standard atmosphere<sup>5</sup> and the five supplementary models; that is, Tropical (15°N), Midlatitude Summer (45°N, July), Midlatitude Winter (45°N, January), Subarctic Summer (60°N, July), and Subarctic Winter (60°N, January). The different models are digitized in 1-km steps from 0 to 25 km, 5-km steps from 25 to 50 km, then at 70 km and 100 km directly as given by McClatchey et al.<sup>6</sup>

The water vapor and ozone altitude profiles added to the 1962 U.S. Standard atmosphere by McClatchey et al.<sup>6</sup> were obtained from Sissenwine et al.<sup>7</sup> and Hering et al.<sup>8</sup> respectively, and correspond to mean annual values. The water vapor densities for the 1962 U.S. Standard atmosphere correspond to relative humidities of approximately 50 percent for altitudes up to 10 km, whereas the relative humidity values for the other supplementary models tend to decrease with altitude from approximately 80 percent at sea level to approximately 30 percent at 10-km altitude. The Sissenwine profiles are representative of "moist" stratospheric water vapor content. Alternative "dry" stratospheric water vapor profiles are provided in LOWTRAN using subroutine DRYSTR discussed in Appendix E.

The temperature profiles for the six model atmospheres as a function of altitude are shown in Figure 1. The pressure profiles are given in Figure 2. Figures 3a and 3b show the water vapor density vs altitude from 0 to 100 km, and an expanded profile from 0 to 30 km. Figures 4a and 4b and Figures 5a and 5b show similar profiles for ozone and for the uniformly mixed gases.

It is assumed in this report that mixing ratios of the gases, CO<sub>2</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O, CH<sub>4</sub>, CO, N<sub>2</sub>, and O<sub>2</sub> remain constant at all altitudes at the following values: 330, 0.28, 1.6, 0.075,  $7.905 \times 10^5$ , and  $2.095 \times 10^5$  parts per million respectively. These gases as a whole, with the exception of nitrogen, will be referred to as the uniformly mixed gases.

Measurements made from balloon flights<sup>9</sup>, have shown the existence of nitric acid in the earth's atmosphere. Although nitric acid is of only minor importance in atmospheric transmittance calculations, it has been shown to be a significant source of stratospheric emission, particularly in the atmospheric window region from 10 to 12  $\mu$ m. Therefore, nitric acid has been added to the model atmospheres as a separate atmospheric absorber.

The concentration of atmospheric nitric acid varies with altitude and also appears to depend on latitude and season. Figure 6 shows the volume mixing ratio

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Because of the large number of references cited above, they will not be listed here. See References, page 141.

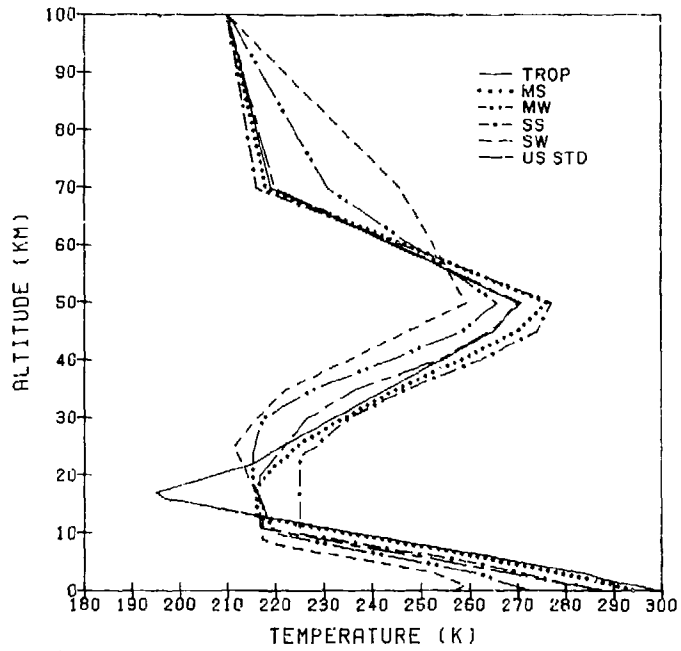


Figure 1. Temperature vs Altitude for the Six Model Atmospheres

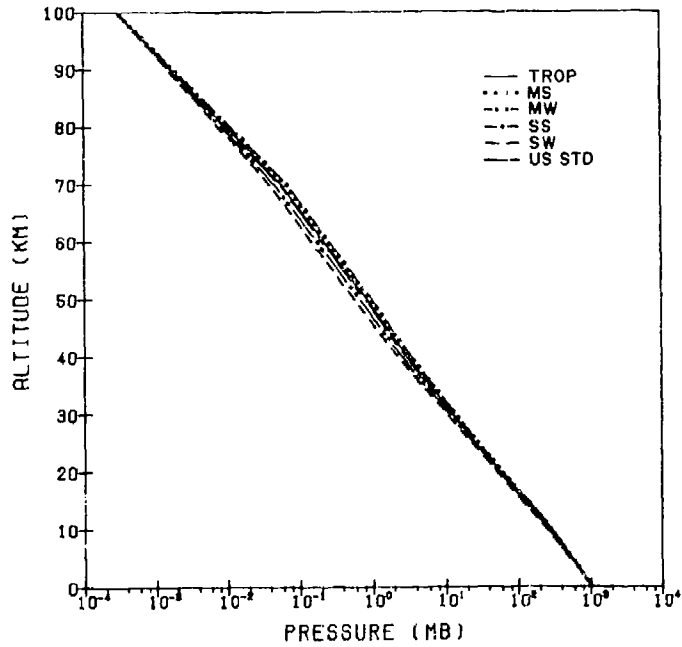


Figure 2. Pressure vs Altitude for the Six Model Atmospheres



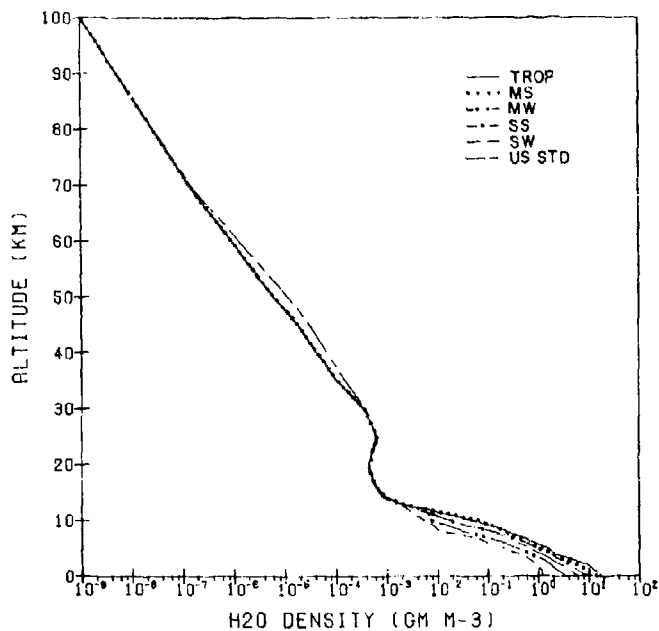


Figure 3a. Water Vapor Density Profiles vs Altitude for the Six Model Atmospheres

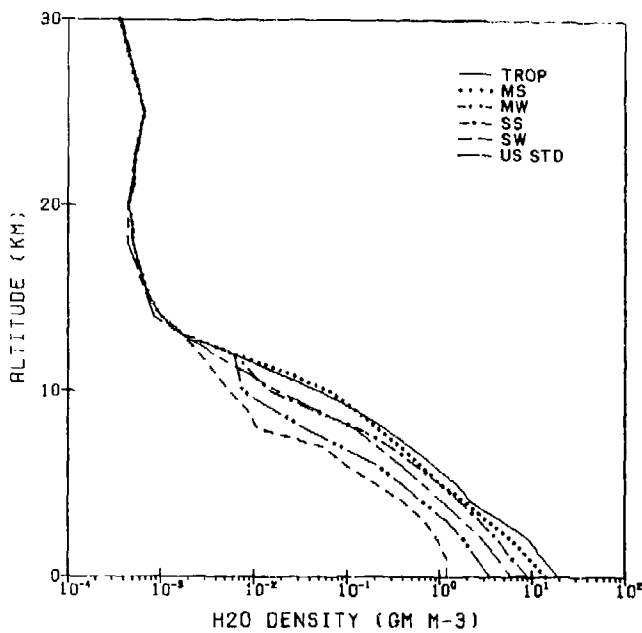


Figure 3b. Water Vapor Density Profiles vs Altitude for the Six Model Atmospheres with the Region from 0 to 30 km Expanded

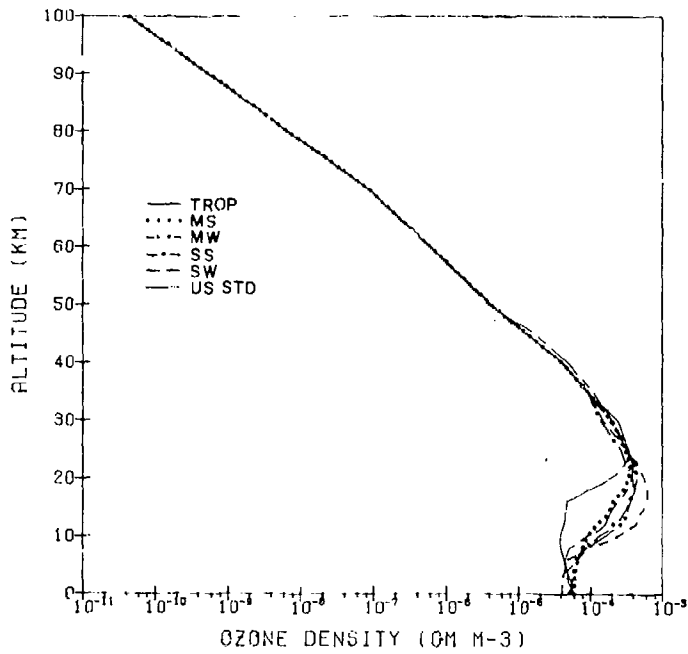


Figure 4a. Ozone Density Profiles vs Altitude for the Six Model Atmospheres

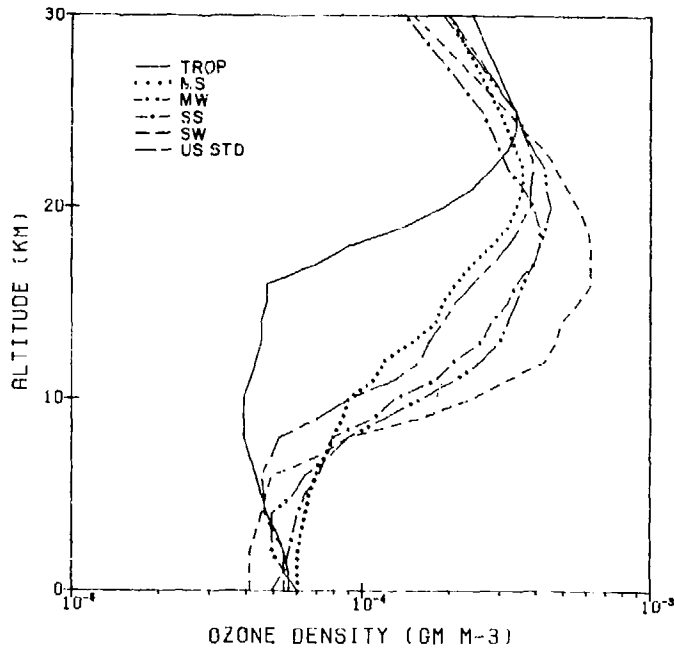


Figure 4b. Ozone Density Profiles vs Altitude for the Six Model Atmospheres with the Region from 0 to 30 km Expanded

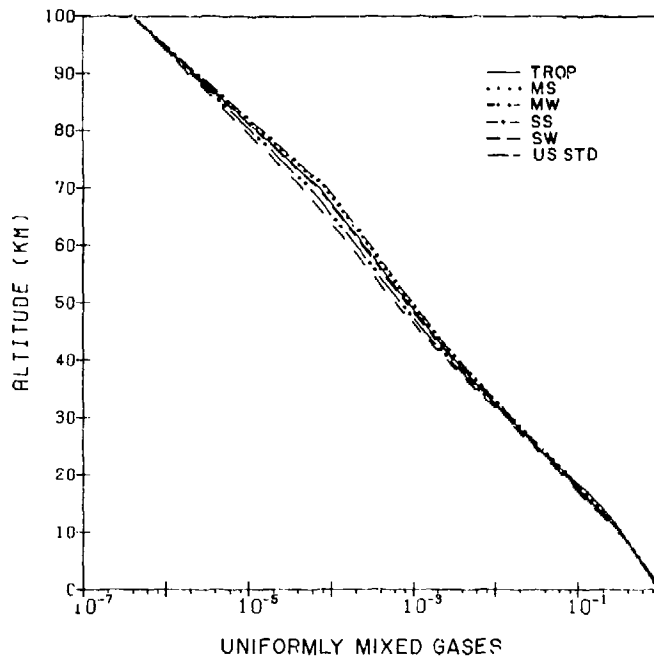


Figure 5a. Profile of  $(P/P_0) (T_0/T)$ , the Relative Air Density, vs Altitude for the Six Model Atmospheres. The density of the uniformly mixed gases is proportional to this quantity.  $P_0 = 1013$  mb and  $T_0 = 273$  K

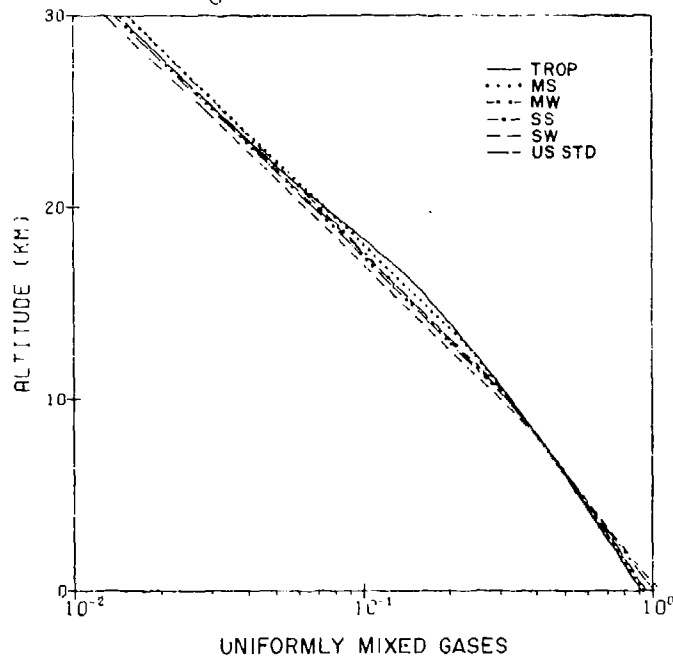


Figure 5b. Profile of  $(P/P_0) (T_0/T)$ , the Relative Air Density, vs Altitude for the Six Model Atmospheres with the Region from 0 to 30 km Expanded

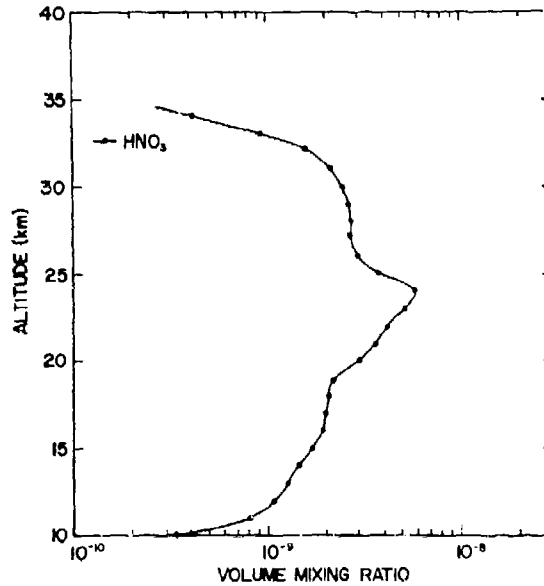


Figure 6. Volume Mixing Ratio Profile for Nitric Acid vs Altitude, from the Measurements of Evans, Kerr, and Wardle<sup>10</sup>. This single profile is used with all of the six model atmospheres

profile of atmospheric nitric acid as a function of altitude from the measurements of Evans, Kerr, and Wardle.<sup>10</sup> For the purpose of this report, we have chosen this profile to represent a mean nitric acid profile for the six model atmospheres in the LOWTRAN program. This profile appears in a data statement in the program. If a more definitive nitric acid profile for a given latitude and season is available, the user can change the nitric acid concentration by simply replacing the data statement given in the program.

In addition to the model atmospheres provided in this report, the user has the option of inserting his own model atmosphere (specifically designed for direct insertion of radiosonde data), or of building another model by combining various parts of the six standard models.

10. Evans, W.F., Kerr, J.B., and Wardle, D.I. (1975) The AES Stratospheric Balloon Measurements Project: Preliminary Results, Atmospheric Environment Service, Downsview, Ontario, Canada, Report No. APRB 30 X 4.

### 3. AEROSOL MODELS

#### 3.1 Introduction

The aerosol models built into LOWTRAN 5 have been completely revised from the earlier versions of the LOWTRAN code. Previous versions of LOWTRAN used the same model for aerosol composition and size distribution at all altitudes, simply changing the concentrations of the aerosols with height which means that the wavelength dependence of the aerosol extinction was independent of altitude.

The variation of the aerosol optical properties with altitude is now modeled by dividing the atmosphere into four height regions each having a different type of aerosol. These regions are the boundary or mixing layer (0 to 2 km), the upper troposphere (2 to 10 km), the lower stratosphere (10 to 30 km), and the upper atmosphere (30 to 100 km).

The earlier versions of LOWTRAN neglected changes in aerosol properties caused by variations in relative humidity. These aerosol models were representative of moderate relative humidities (around 80 percent). The models for the troposphere (rural, urban, maritime and tropospheric) which were previously used in LOWTRAN 3B and 4 have been updated according to more recent measurements and also are now given as a function of the relative humidity. In addition, two different fog models have been introduced into the program.

Only a brief description of the new aerosol models and their experimental and theoretical bases will be presented in this report since they are described elsewhere in detail.<sup>11, 12</sup>

#### 3.2 Vertical Distribution in the Lower Atmosphere

The range of conditions in the boundary layer (up to 2 km) is represented by three different aerosol models (rural, urban, or maritime) for each of several

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11. Shettle, E. P., and Fenn, R. W. (1976) Models of the Atmospheric Aerosols and their Optical Properties, in AGARD Conference Proceedings No. 183 Optical Propagation in the Atmosphere. Presented at the Electromagnetic Wave Propagation Panel Symposium, Lyngby, Denmark, 27-31 October 1975, AGARD-CP-183, available from U.S. National Technical Information Service (No. AD-A028-615).
  12. Shettle, E. P., and Fenn, R. W. (1979) Models of the Aerosols of the Lower Atmosphere and the Effects of Humidity Variations on their Optical Properties, AFGL-TR-79-0214, 17 September.

meteorological ranges\* between 2 and 50 km, and as a function of humidity. In the boundary layer the shape of the aerosol size distribution and the composition of the three surface models are assumed to be invariant with altitude. Therefore only the total particle number is being varied. Although the total number density of air molecules decreases approximately exponentially with altitude, there is considerable experimental data which show that the aerosol concentration very often has a rather different vertical profile. One finds that, especially under moderate to low visibility conditions, the aerosols are concentrated in a uniformly mixed layer from the surface up to about 1- to 2-km altitude and that this haze layer has a rather sharp top, which appears to be associated with the height of the minimum temperature lapse rate.<sup>13</sup>

The vertical distribution for clear to very clear conditions, or meteorological ranges from 23 and 50 km, is taken to be exponential, similar to the profiles used in previous versions of LOWTRAN. However, for the hazy conditions (10-, 5-, and 2-km meteorological ranges) the aerosol extinction is taken to be independent of height up to 1 km with a pronounced decrease above that height.

Above the boundary layer in the troposphere the distribution and nature of the atmospheric aerosols becomes less sensitive to geography and weather variations. Instead, the seasonal variations are considered to be the dominating factor. The aerosol concentration measurements of Blifford and Ringer<sup>16</sup> and Hoffman et al<sup>17</sup>

\*The terms "meteorological range" and "visibility" are not always used correctly in the literature. Correctly,<sup>14, 15</sup> visibility is the greatest distance at which it is just possible to see and identify with the unaided eye: (a) in the daytime, a dark object against the horizon sky; and (b) at night, a known moderately intense light source. Meteorological range is defined quantitatively, eliminating the subjective nature of the observer and the distinction between day and night. Meteorological range  $V$  is defined by the Koschmieder formula

$$V = \frac{1}{\beta} \ln \frac{1}{\epsilon} = \frac{3.912}{\beta}$$

where  $\beta$  is the extinction coefficient, and  $\epsilon$  is the threshold contrast, set equal to 0.02. As used in the LOWTRAN computer code, the inputs are in terms of meteorological range, with  $\beta$ , the extinction coefficient, evaluated at  $0.55 \mu\text{m}$ . If only an observer visibility  $V_{\text{obs}}$  is available, the meteorological range can be estimated as  $V \approx (1.3 \pm 0.3) \cdot V_{\text{obs}}$ .

13. Johnson, R.W., Hering, W.S., Gordon, J.I., and Fitch, B.W. (1979) Preliminary Analysis and Modelling Based Upon Project OPAQUE Profile and Surface Data, AFGL-TR-79-0285, November.
14. Huschke, R.E. (editor) (1959) Glossary of Meteorology, American Meteorological Society, Boston, MA, 638 pp.
15. Middleton, W.E.K. (1952) Vision Through the Atmosphere, Univ. of Toronto Press, 250 pp.
16. Blifford, I.H., and Ringer, L.D. (1969) The size and number distribution of aerosols in the continental troposphere, J. Atmos. Sci. **26**:716-726.
17. Hofmann, R.J., Rosen, J.M., Pepin, T.J., and Pinnick, R.G. (1975) Stratospheric aerosol measurements I: Time variations at northern latitudes, J. Atmos. Sci. **32**:1446-1456.

indicate that there is an increase in the particulate concentration in the upper troposphere during the spring and summer months. This is also supported by an analysis of searchlight data by Elterman et al.<sup>18</sup>

The vertical distribution of the aerosol concentrations for the different models is shown in Figure 7. Between 2 and 30 km, where a distinction on a seasonal basis is made, the spring-summer conditions are indicated with a solid line and fall-winter conditions are indicated by a dashed line.

### 3.3 Effects of Humidity Variations on Aerosol Properties

The basic effect of changes in the relative humidity on the aerosols, is that as the relative humidity increases, the water vapor condenses out of the atmosphere onto the existing atmospheric particulates. This condensed water increases the size of the aerosols, and changes their composition and their effective refractive index. The resulting effect of the aerosols on the absorption and scattering of light will correspondingly be modified. There have been a number of studies of the change of aerosol properties as a function of relative humidity.<sup>12, 19</sup> The most comprehensive of these, especially in terms of the resulting effects on the aerosol properties is the work of Hänel.<sup>19, 20</sup>

The growth of the particulates as a function of relative humidity is based on the results tabulated by Hänel<sup>19</sup> for different types of aerosols. Once the wet aerosol particle size is determined, the complex refractive index is calculated as the volume-weighted average of the refractive indices of the dry aerosol substance and water.<sup>21</sup>

### 3.4 Rural Aerosols

The "rural model" is intended to represent the aerosol conditions one finds in continental areas which are not directly influenced by urban and/or industrial aerosol sources. This continental, rural aerosol background is partly the product of reactions between various gases in the atmosphere and partly due to dust particles picked up from the surface. The particle concentration is largely dependent

18. Elterman, L., Wexler, R., and Chang, D.T. (1969) Features of tropospheric and stratospheric dust, Appl. Opt. 8:893-903.
19. Hänel, Gottfried (1976) The properties of atmospheric aerosol particles as functions of the relative humidity at thermodynamic equilibrium with the surrounding moist air, in Advances in Geophysics, Vol 19:73-188, Edited by H. E. Landsberg, J. Van Mieghem, Academic Press, New York.
20. Hänel, Gottfried (1972) Computation of the extinction of visible radiation by atmospheric aerosol particles as a function of the relative humidity, based upon measured properties, Aerosol Sci. 3:377-386.
21. Hale, George M., and Querry, Marvin R. (1973) Optical constants of water in the 200-nm to 200-um wavelength region, Appl. Opt. 12:555-563.

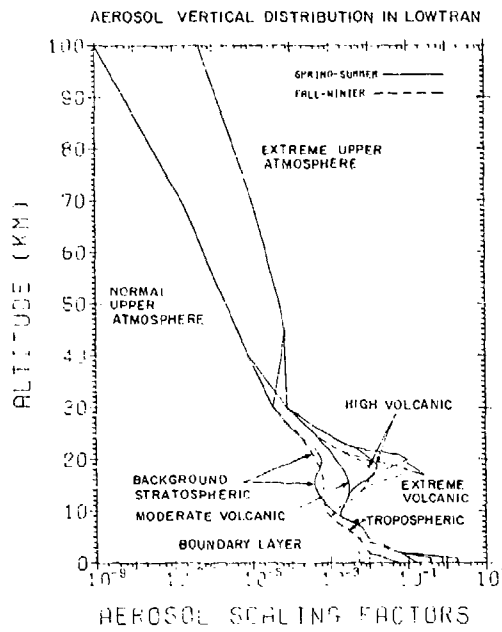


Figure 7a. Vertical Profiles of Aerosol Scaling Factors vs Altitude

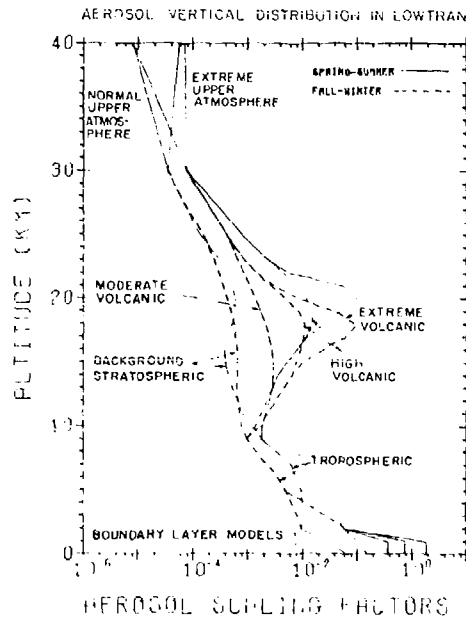


Figure 7b. Vertical Profiles of Aerosol Scaling Factors vs Altitude with the Region from 0 to 40 km Expanded



on the history of the air mass carrying the aerosol particles. In stagnating air masses, for example, under winter-type temperature inversions, the concentrations may increase to values causing the surface layer visibilities to drop to a few kilometers.

The rural aerosols are assumed to be composed of a mixture of 70 percent of water-soluble substance (ammonium and calcium sulfate and also organic compounds) and 30 percent dust-like aerosols. The refractive index for these components is based on the measurements of Volz.<sup>22, 23</sup>

The rural aerosol size distribution is parameterized as the sum of two log-normal size distributions, to represent the multimodal nature of the atmospheric aerosols that has been discussed in various studies. These parameters for rural model size distribution fall within what Whitby and Cantrell<sup>24</sup> give as a typical range of values for the accumulation (small) and coarse (large) particle modes.

To allow for the dependence of the humidity effects on the size of the dry aerosol, the growth of the aerosol was computed separately for the accumulation and coarse particle components. In computing the aerosol growth, changes in the width of the size distribution was assumed negligible so only the mode radius was modified by humidity changes. The effective refractive indices for the two size components are then computed as function of relative humidity.

Using Mie theory for scattering by spherical particles, the extinction and absorption coefficients for each of several different relative humidities were calculated. Figure 8 shows the resulting values for the different relative humidities which are stored in the LOWTRAN code. The values have been normalized to an extinction coefficient of 1.0 at a wavelength of  $0.55 \mu$ , which is the way values are used in the program.

### 3.5 Urban Aerosol Model

In urban areas the rural aerosol background gets modified by the addition of aerosols from combustion products and industrial sources. The urban aerosol model therefore was taken to be a mixture of the rural aerosol with carbonaceous aerosols. The sootlike aerosols are assumed to have the same size distribution as both components of the rural model. The proportions of the sootlike aerosols and the rural type of aerosol mixture are assumed to be 20 percent and 80 percent

22. Volz, Frederic E. (1972) Infrared absorption by atmospheric aerosol substances, J. Geophys. Res. 77:1017-1031.
23. Volz, Frederic E. (1973) Infrared optical constants of ammonium sulfate, Sahara dust, volcanic pumice, and flyash, Appl. Opt. 12:564-568.
24. Whitby, K. T., and Cantrell, B. (1975) Atmospheric aerosols - characteristics and measurement, International Conf. on Environmental Sensing and Assessment, Vol. 2, Las Vegas, Nev., 14-19 September.

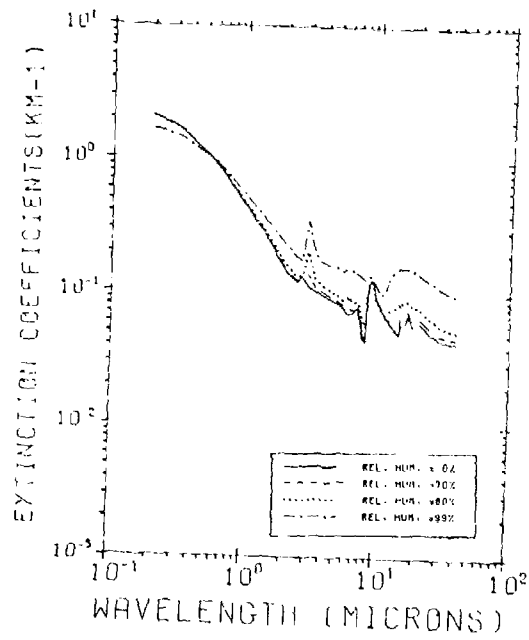


Figure 8a. Extinction Coefficients for the Rural Aerosol Model (Normalized to 1.0 at  $0.55 \mu$ )

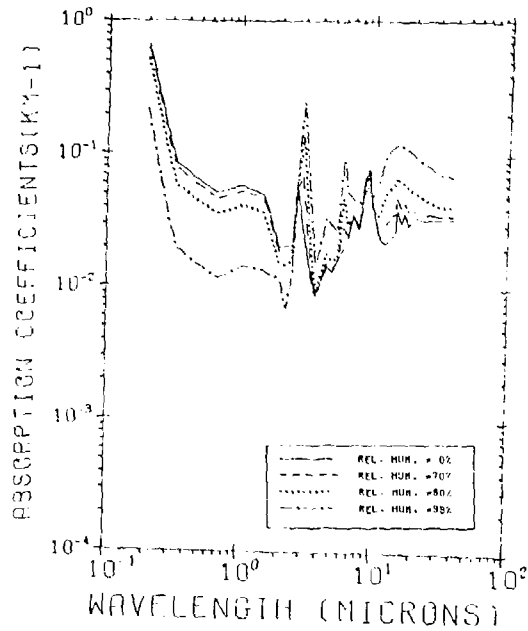


Figure 8b. Absorption Coefficients for the Rural Aerosol Model Corresponding to Figure 8a

respectively. The refractive index of the sootlike aerosols was based on the soot data in Twitty and Weinman's<sup>25</sup> survey of the refractive index of carbonaceous materials.

Figure 9 shows the extinction and absorption coefficients for the urban models vs wavelength. As with the rural model the values are normalized so the extinction coefficient is 1.0, at a wavelength of  $0.55 \mu$ .

### 3.6 Maritime Aerosol Model

The composition and distribution of aerosols of oceanic origin is significantly different from continental aerosol types. These aerosols are largely sea-salt particles which are produced by the evaporation of sea-spray droplets and then have again grown due to accretion of water under high relative humidity conditions. Together with a background aerosol of more or less pronounced continental character they form a fairly uniform maritime aerosol which is representative of the boundary layer in the lower 2 to 3 km of the atmosphere over the oceans, but which also will occur over the continents in a maritime air mass. This maritime model should be distinguished from the direct sea-spray aerosol which exists in the lower 10 to 20 meters above the ocean surface and which is strongly dependent on wind speed.

The maritime aerosol model, therefore, has been composed of two components: one which developed from sea spray; and a continental component which is assumed identical to the rural aerosol with the exception that the very large particles were eliminated, since they will eventually be lost due to fallout as the air masses move across the oceans. This model is similar to the one suggested by Junge<sup>26, 27</sup> and is supported by a large body of experimental data.<sup>12</sup>

The refractive index is the same as that for a solution of sea salt in water, using a volume-weighted average of the refractive indices of water and sea salt. The refractive index of the sea salt is primarily taken from the measurements of Volz.<sup>28</sup> The normalized extinction and absorption coefficients vs wavelength for the maritime aerosols are shown in Figure 10 for several relative humidities.

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25. Twitty, J. T., and Weinman, J. A. (1971) Radiative properties of carbonaceous aerosols, J. Appl. Meteor. 10:725-731.
  26. Junge, Christian E. (1963) Air Chemistry and Radioactivity, 382 pp., Academic Press, New York.
  27. Junge, C. E. (1972) Our knowledge of the physico-chemistry of aerosols in the undisturbed marine environment, J. Geophys. Res. 77:5183-5200.
  28. Volz, Frederic E. (1972) Infrared refractive index of atmospheric aerosol substance, Appl. Opt. 11:755-759.

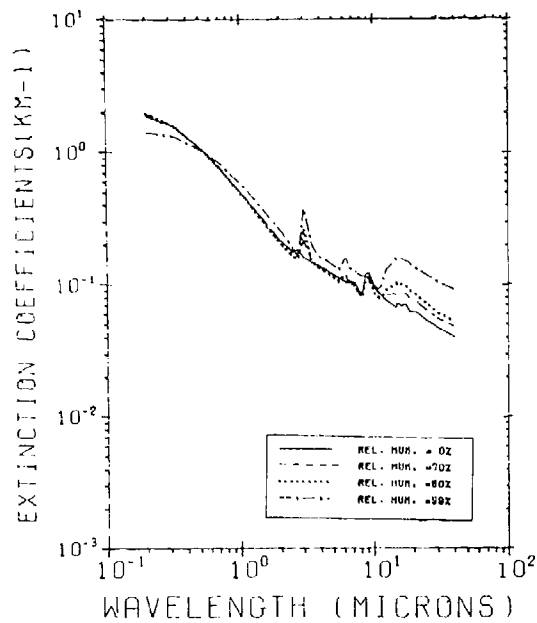


Figure 9a. Extinction Coefficients for the Urban Aerosol Model (Normalized to 1.0 at 0.55  $\mu$ )

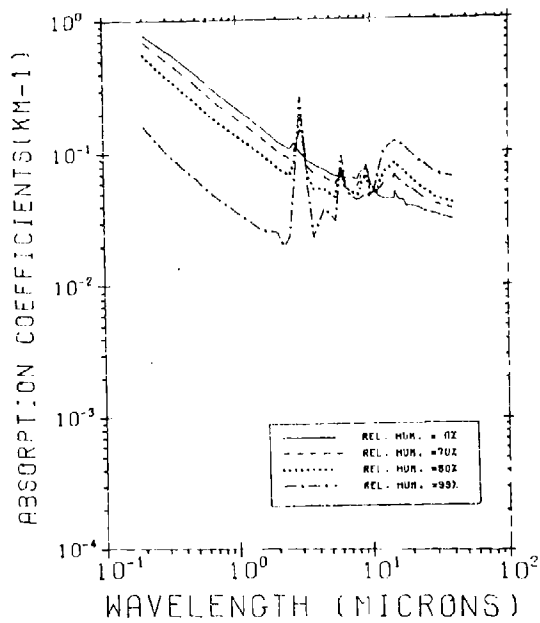


Figure 9b. Absorption Coefficients for the Urban Aerosol Model Corresponding to Figure 9a

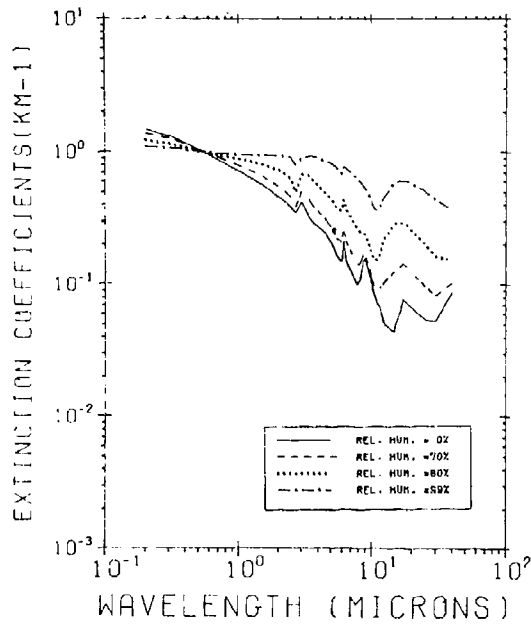


Figure 10a. Extinction Coefficients for the Maritime Aerosol Model (Normalized to 1.0 at  $0.55 \mu$ )

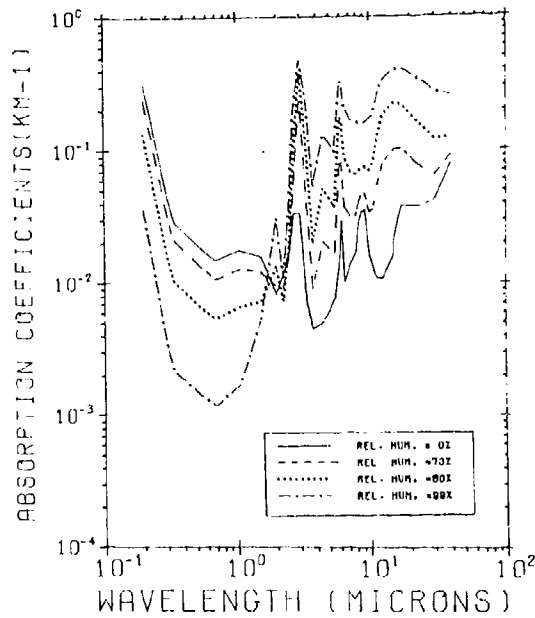


Figure 10b. Absorption Coefficients for the Maritime Aerosol Model Corresponding to Figure 10a

### 3.7 Tropospheric Aerosol Model

Above the boundary layer in the troposphere, the aerosol properties become more uniform and can be described by a general tropospheric aerosol model. The tropospheric model represents an extremely clear condition and can be represented by the rural model without the large particle component. Larger aerosol particles will be depleted due to settling with time. This is consistent with the changes in aerosol size distribution with altitude suggested by Whitby and Cantrell.<sup>24</sup>

There is some indication from experimental data, that the tropospheric aerosol concentrations are somewhat higher during the spring-summer season than during the fall-winter period.<sup>16, 17</sup> Different vertical distributions are given to represent these seasonal changes (see Section 3.2).

The dependence of the particle size on relative humidity is the same as for the small particle component of the rural model. The resulting normalized extinction and absorption coefficients are shown in Figure 11 for the different relative humidities.

### 3.8 Fog Models

When the air becomes nearly saturated with water vapor (relative humidity close to 100 percent), fog can form (assuming sufficient condensation nuclei are present). Saturation of the air can occur as the result of two different processes; the mixing of air masses with different temperatures and/or humidities (advection fogs), or by cooling of the air to the point where its temperature approaches the dew-point temperature (radiation fogs).<sup>29</sup>

To represent the range of the different types of fog, we use two of the fog models presented by Silverman and Sprague,<sup>30</sup> following the work of Dyachenko.<sup>31</sup> These were chosen to represent the range of measured size distributions, and correspond to what Silverman and Sprague<sup>30</sup> identified as typical of radiation fogs and advection fogs, although they also describe developing and mature fogs, respectively. The normalized extinction and absorption coefficients for the two fog models are shown in Figure 12 as a function of wavelength.

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29. Byers, H. R. (1959) General Meteorology, 540 pp., McGraw Hill, New York.

30. Silverman, B. A., and Sprague, E. D. (1970) Airborne measurement of in-cloud visibility, 271-276, Second National Conference on Weather Modification, Santa Barbara, CA, 6-9 April 1970, American Meteorological Society.

31. Dyachenko, P. V. (1962) Experimental Application of the Method of Mathematical Statistics to Microstructural Fog and Cloud Research, Trans. A. I. Voyekova, Main Geophys. Obscr.

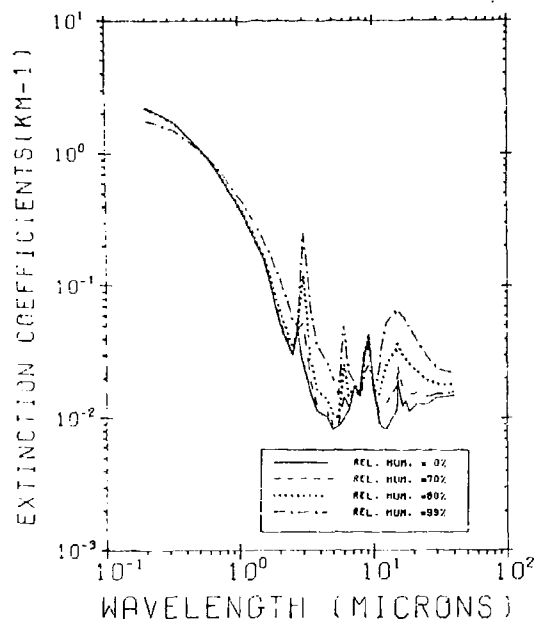


Figure 11a. Extinction Coefficients for the Tropospheric Aerosol Model (Normalized to 1.0 at  $0.55 \mu$ )

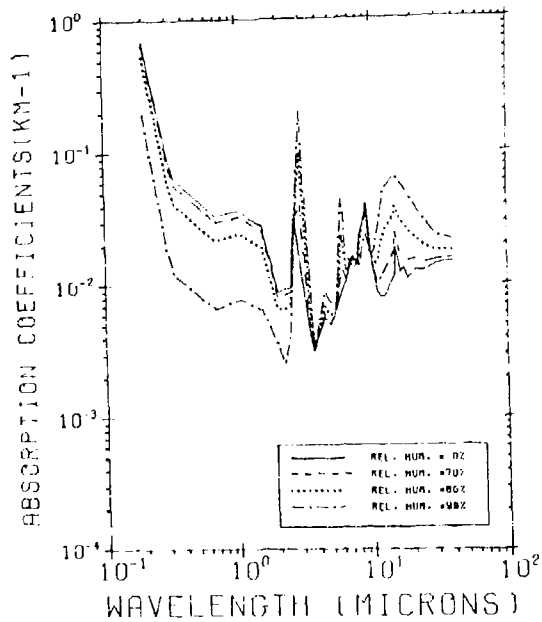


Figure 11b. Absorption Coefficients for the Tropospheric Aerosol Model Corresponding to Figure 11a

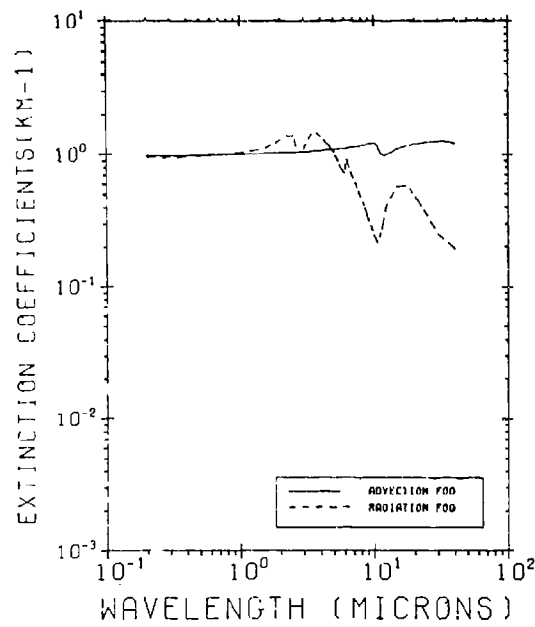


Figure 12a. Extinction Coefficients for the Fog Models (Normalized to 1.0 at  $0.55 \mu$ )

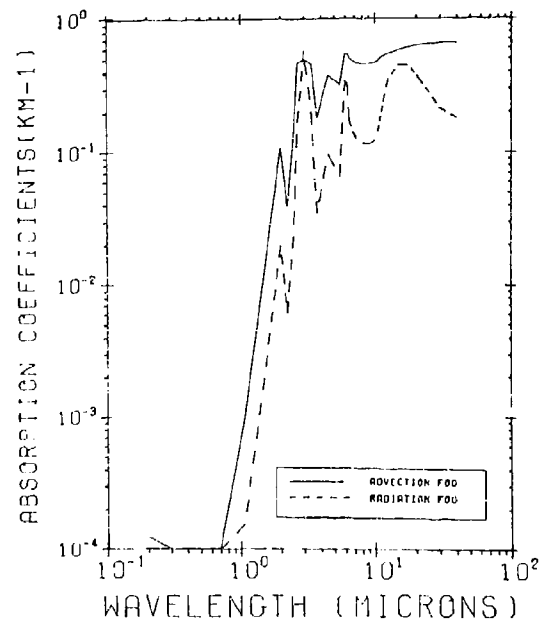


Figure 12b. Absorption Coefficients for the Fog Models Corresponding to Figure 12a



### 3.9 Aerosol Vertical Distribution in the Stratosphere and Mesosphere

Measurement programs carried out over many years show that in the 10- to 30-km region there exists a background aerosol in the stratosphere which has a rather uniform global distribution. This background aerosol is considered to be mostly composed of sulfate particles formed by photochemical reactions.

These background levels are occasionally increased by factors of 100 or more due to the injection of dust from massive volcanic eruptions. Once such particles have been injected into the stratosphere they are spread out over large portions of the globe by the stratospheric circulation and diffusion processes, and it requires months or even years for them to become slowly removed from the stratosphere.<sup>32, 33, 34</sup>

There occurs also a seasonal and geographic variation of the stratospheric aerosol layer which is related to the height of the tropopause; a peak in the aerosol mixing ratio (that is, ratio of aerosol to air molecules) occurs several kilometers above the tropopause.<sup>17, 35</sup>

The range of possible vertical distributions is represented by four different profiles (background stratospheric, moderate, high and extreme volcanic). Each of these distributions is then modified according to the season. The different scaling factors for these vertical profiles are shown in Figure 7.

The vertical distribution in the upper atmosphere above 30 to 40 km is very uncertain because of the difficulty of obtaining reliable data. *In situ* measurements are limited to those obtained by rocket flights, and these altitudes are beyond the normal operational range of most lidar and searchlight systems which provide most of the remotely sensed data up to 30 or 40 km.

The most likely profile for this region is the one labelled as "Normal Upper Atmosphere" in Figure 7; it corresponds to a constant turbidity ratio of  $\approx 0.2$  above 40 km. This agrees with the aerosol extinction profile obtained by Cunnold et al.<sup>36</sup> by inverting measurements of the horizon radiance from an X-15 aircraft.

32. Reiter, E.R. (1971) Atmospheric Transport Processes Part 2: Chemical Tracers, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, Oak Ridge, TN (TID-25314) 382 pp.
33. Volz, F.E. (1975) Distribution of turbidity after the 1912 Katmai Eruption in Alaska, J. Geophys. Res. 80:2643-2648.
34. Volz, F.E. (1975) Burden of volcanic dust and nuclear debris after injection into the stratosphere at 40°-58°N., J. Geophys. Res. 80:2649-2652.
35. Rosen, J.M., Hofmann, D.J., and Laby, J. (1975) Stratospheric measurements II: the worldwide distribution, J. Atmos. Sci. 32:1457-1462.
36. Cunnold, D.M., Gray, C.R., and Merritt, D.C. (1973) Stratospheric aerosol layer detection, J. Geophys. Res. 78:920-931.

Measurements of the solar extinction through the atmospheric limb from the Apollo-Soyuz mission<sup>37</sup> tend to support this model.

Ivlev's<sup>38, 39</sup> model for the upper atmosphere is shown as the curve labelled "Extreme Upper Atmosphere" in Figure 7. It is largely based on twilight observations<sup>40</sup> which neglected multiple-scattering effects. As a consequence, the model has to assume very high particulate concentrations in the upper atmosphere in order to be consistent with observations.

Nevertheless, extinction coefficients for the extreme upper-atmospheric model are consistent with the extreme values that have been observed in layers of a few kilometers thickness by lidar,<sup>41, 42</sup> inferred from rocket observations of skylight,<sup>43, 44</sup> and studies of noctilucent clouds.<sup>45</sup>

### 3.10 Stratospheric Aerosol Models

#### 3.10.1 COMPOSITION OF BACKGROUND STRATOSPHERIC AEROSOLS

The background stratospheric aerosols are taken to be a 75 percent solution of sulfuric acid in water following the work of Rosen<sup>46</sup> and Toon and Pollack.<sup>47</sup> The complex refractive index as a function of wavelength is based on the measurements of Remsberg<sup>48, 49</sup> and Palmer and Williams.<sup>50</sup>

The size distribution is chosen to be consistent with the concentrations of the particles with diameters greater than  $0.3 \mu$  and those greater than  $0.5 \mu$  measured by Hofman et al<sup>17, 35</sup> and the concentration of condensation nuclei observed by Rosen et al<sup>51</sup> and Kasselau.<sup>52</sup> The normalized extinction and absorption coefficients are shown in Figure 13.

#### 3.10.2 VOLCANIC AEROSOL MODELS

There are two volcanic size distribution models: a "fresh volcanic model" which represents the size distribution of aerosols shortly after a volcanic eruption; and an "aged volcanic model" representing the aerosol about a year after an eruption. Both size distributions were chosen mainly on the basis of Mossop's<sup>53</sup> measurements following the eruption of Mt. Agung.

The refractive index for these models is based on the measurements of Volz.<sup>23</sup> The resulting normalized extinction and absorption coefficients for these two models are shown in Figure 13.

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Because of the large number of references cited above, they will not be listed here. See References, page 141.

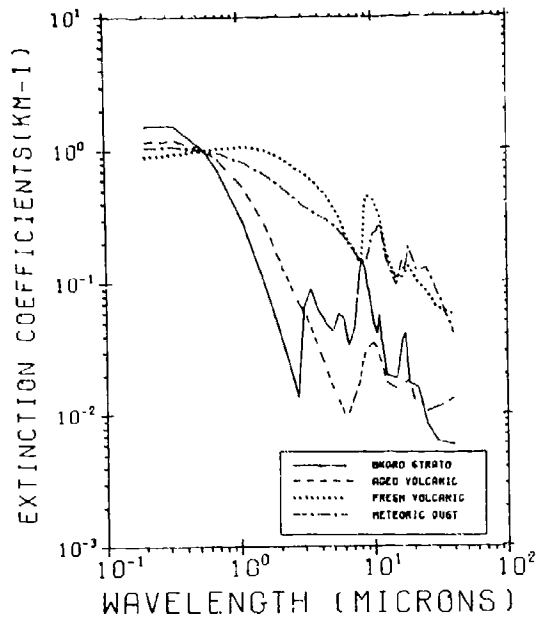


Figure 13a. Extinction Coefficients for the Upper Atmospheric Aerosol Models (Normalized to 1.0 at  $0.55 \mu$ )

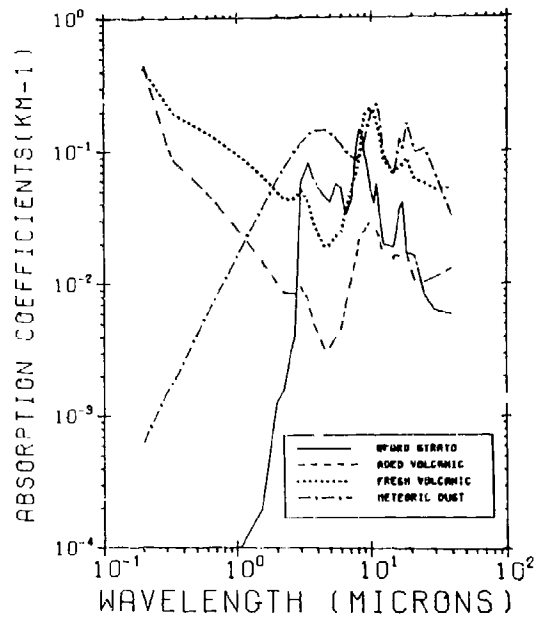


Figure 13b. Absorption Coefficients for the Upper Atmospheric Aerosol Models Corresponding to Figure 13a

### 3.11 Upper Atmosphere Aerosol Model

The major component of the normal upper-atmospheric aerosols is considered to be meteoric dust, which is consistent with the conclusions reached by Newkirk and Eddy<sup>54</sup> and later Rosen<sup>55</sup> in his review article. Meteoric or cometary dust also form some of the layers occasionally observed in the upper atmosphere. Poultney<sup>42, 56</sup> has related the lidar observations of layers in the upper atmosphere either to cometary sources of micrometeoroid showers or noctilucent cloud observations. Divari et al<sup>57</sup> have related observations of increased brightness of the twilight sky to the Orionid meteor shower.

The refractive index of meteoric dust is based on the work of Shettle and Volz<sup>58</sup> who determined the complex refractive index for a mixture of chondrite dust which represents the major type of meteorite falling on the earth.<sup>59</sup>

The size distribution is similar in shape to the one developed by Farlow and Ferry<sup>60</sup> by applying Kornblum's<sup>61, 62</sup> theoretical analysis (of the micrometeoroid interaction with the atmosphere and their resulting concentration in the mesosphere) to the NASA<sup>63</sup> model of the meteoroid influx to the atmosphere. There are two important differences between the present size distribution model and Farlow and Ferry's.<sup>60</sup> First, the present model has proportionately more smaller particles,

54. Newkirk, G. Jr., and Eddy, J. A. (1964) Light Scattering by Particles in the Upper Atmosphere, J. Atmos. Sci. 21:35-60.
55. Rosen, J. M. (1969) Stratospheric dust and its relationship to the meteoric influx, Space Sci. Rev. 9:58-89.
56. Poultney, S. K. (1974) Times, locations and significance of cometary micrometeoroid influxes in the earth's atmosphere, Space Res. 14:707-708.
57. Divari, N. B., Zaginalio, Yu. I., and Koval'chuk, L. V. (1973) Meteoric dust in the upper atmosphere, Solar System Res. 7:191-196. (Translated from Astronomicheskii Vestnik 7:223-230).
58. Shettle, E. P., and Volz, F. E. (1976) Optical constants for a meteoric dust aerosol model, in Atmospheric Aerosols: Their Optical Properties and Effects, a Topical Meeting on Atmospheric Aerosols sponsored by Optical Society of America and NASA Langley Research Center, Williamsburg, Virginia, 13-15 December 1976, NASA CP-2004.
59. Gaffey, M. J. (1974) A Systematic Study of the Spectral Reflectivity Characteristics of the Meteorite Classes with Applications to the Interpretation of Asteroid Spectra for Mineralogical and Petrological Information, Ph. D Thesis, M. I. T.
60. Farlow, N. H., and Ferry, G. V. (1972) Cosmic dust in the mesosphere, Space Res. 12:369-380.
61. Kornblum, J. J. (1969) Micrometeoroid interaction with the atmosphere, J. Geophys. Res. 74:1893-1907.
62. Kornblum, J. J. (1969) Concentration and collection of meteoric dust in the atmosphere, J. Geophys. Res. 74:1908-1919.
63. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (1969) Meteoroid Environment Model, 1969 (Near Earth to Lunar Surface), NASA SP-8013 (March 1969).

and second, the number densities for all size ranges are several orders of magnitude larger than in Farlow and Ferry's<sup>60</sup> model. These differences are consistent with rocket observations in the upper atmosphere.<sup>60, 64, 65</sup>

The normalized extinction and absorption coefficients for this meteoric dust model for the aerosols of the upper atmosphere are shown in Figure 13 as a function of wavelength.

### 3.12 Use of the Aerosol Models

The aerosol models defined in this report are representative of various general types of environments. Yet, the simple question: "Which model should be used for what location and weather situation?" is difficult to answer precisely. Some discussion on this point is necessary to give the user some guidance in choosing the appropriate model for a given condition.

#### 3.12.1 BOUNDARY LAYER MODELS

For the boundary layer of the atmosphere up to 1 to 2 km above the surface, the composition of the aerosol particles is primarily controlled by sources (natural and man-made) at the earth's surface. The aerosol content of the atmosphere at a given location, will therefore depend on the trajectory of the local air mass during the preceding several days, and the meteorological history of the air mass. The amount of mixing in the atmosphere is controlled by the temperature profile and the winds. Precipitation will tend to wash the aerosol out of the atmosphere, although it should be noted that "frontal showers" often mark the boundary between two different air masses with generally different histories and correspondingly different aerosol contents.

The "rural" and the "urban" model are intended to distinguish between aerosol types of natural and man-made origin over a land area. Clearly, the man-made aerosol will be predominantly found in urban-industrial areas. However, it is quite likely that after the passage of a cold front, clear polar air also covers an urban area and that therefore the rural aerosol model, which is free of the component of industrial-carbonaceous aerosols, is more applicable. After a few days, as the clean air mass begins to accumulate local pollution however, the urban model will once again become more representative.

Conversely, very often the pollution plume from major urban-industrial areas may, under stagnant weather conditions, diffuse over portions of a continent (for example, Central Europe, Northeastern United States), including its rural sections.

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64. Soberman, R.K., and Hemenway, C.L. (1965) Meteoric dust in the upper atmosphere, J. Geophys. Res. 70:4943-4949.

65. Lindblad, B.A., Arinder, G., and Wiesel, T. (1973) Continued rocket observations of micrometeorites, Space Res. 13:1113-1120.

There is also a distinct difference between the composition of aerosols over the ocean and those over land areas due to the different surface-based sources. Aerosols in maritime environments have a very pronounced component of sea-salt particles from the sea water. Sea-salt particles are formed from sea spray from breaking waves. The larger particles fall out, but the smaller particles are transported up with the atmospheric mixing in the boundary layer. In coastal regions the relative proportions of particles of continental and oceanic origins will vary, depending on the strength and direction of the prevailing winds at time of observation.

While changes in visibility are often associated with changes in the relative humidity, (as the relative humidity approaches 100 percent the visibility tends to decrease), it is not possible to define a unique functional relationship between the visibility and relative humidity in the natural atmosphere. The reason for this is that any change in atmospheric moisture content is generally also associated with a change in the aerosol population itself due to change of the air mass. Only if the aerosol is contained in a closed system, where only the humidity changes, can such a unique relationship be developed. The measurements presented by Filippov and Mirumyants<sup>66</sup> clearly illustrate the difficulties in defining a simple unique expression relating visibility and relative humidity.

### 3.12.2 TROPOSPHERIC AEROSOL MODEL

The tropospheric aerosol model has been developed primarily for application in the troposphere, above the boundary layer, where the aerosols are not as sensitive to local surface sources. However, the tropospheric model should be used near ground level for particularly clear and calm conditions (in pollution-free areas with visibilities greater than 30 to 40 km), where there has been little turbulent mixing for a period of 1 to 2 days, permitting the larger particles to have settled out of the atmosphere without being replaced by dust blown into the air from the surface. (The sedimentation rate of a 10- $\mu$ m radius aerosol particle in the lower troposphere is approximately 1 km per day.<sup>67</sup>)

### 3.12.3 FOG MODELS

The fog models described in Section 3.9 were presented in terms of the atmospheric conditions leading to the development of the fog, so this provides a good basis for deciding which fog model to use. In more general terms, the visibilities will be less than 200 m for thick fogs and the extinction will be virtually

66. Filippov, V. L., and Mirumyants, S. O. (1972) Aerosol extinction of visible and infrared radiation as a function of air humidity, Izv. Atmos. Oceanic Phys. 8:571-574.

67. Kasten, F. (1968) Falling speed of aerosol particles, J. Appl. Meteor. 7:944-947.

independent of wavelength. For these conditions the advection fog model should be used. For light to moderate fogs, the visibility will be 200 to 1000 m and there will be a noticeable difference between the extinction for visible wavelengths and in the 8- to 12- $\mu$ m window. For such cases the radiation fog model should be used. For thin fog conditions where the visibility may be 1 to 2 km, the 99 percent relative humidity aerosol models may represent the wavelength dependence of the atmospheric extinction as well as any of the fog models.

#### 3.12.4 STRATOSPHERIC AND UPPER ATMOSPHERE MODELS

The background stratospheric model is representative of present (1980)\* stratospheric conditions. At irregular intervals (on the order of years) there are volcanic eruptions which inject significant amounts of aerosols into the stratosphere. For the first few months following such an eruption the fresh volcanic size distribution model would generally be the best one to use, and for the next year or so after that the aged volcanic size distribution model should be used.

The choice of which vertical distribution profile to use would depend on the severity of the volcanic eruption and how long ago it was. The moderate volcanic profile is representative of the stratospheric conditions throughout the Northern Hemisphere during the mid and late 1960's following the eruption of Mt. Agung. It is also typical of conditions during late 1974 and 1975 after the Volcan de Fuego eruption.

The high and extreme volcanic models are somewhat speculative as there have been no direct measurements of the vertical distribution of aerosol for such conditions. They are however consistent with the total optical thickness for aerosols inferred shortly after several major volcanic eruptions,<sup>33, 34, 68</sup> such as Katmai and Krakatoa, as well as the effects of Mt. Agung in the Southern Hemisphere.

#### 3.12.5 SEASONAL AND LATITUDE DEPENDENCE OF AEROSOL VERTICAL DISTRIBUTION

In the mid-latitudes as the names suggest the spring-summer aerosol vertical profiles are intended to be used during the spring and summer seasons and the fall-winter profiles used during the fall and winter seasons. However, the seasonal changes in aerosol distribution are partially a reflection of the changes in

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\*Note added in Proof. The eruption of Mt. St. Helens (May 1980) injected significant amounts of volcanic dust into the atmosphere. However, it appears most of it remained in the troposphere where it can be expected to settle out or be washed out within a few weeks. On the basis of the limited quantitative information available at this early date, a best guess would be to use the moderate volcanic profile to represent the amount added to the stratosphere.

68. Diermendjian, D. (1973) On volcanic and other turbidity anomalies, Advances in Geophys. 16:267-296.

Table 1. Typical Conditions for Aerosol Model Applications

1. <u>Lower Atmospheric Models</u>
1.1 <u>Rural Model</u>
1) Natural environment, midlatitude, overland.
2) Clean air in urban regions, following passage of a cold front.
1.2 <u>Urban Model</u>
1) Urban industrial aerosol.
2) Stagnant polluted air extending into rural regions.
1.3 <u>Maritime Model</u>
1) Mid-ocean (at least 300 km offshore) with moderate winds (above the first 10 to 20 meters).
2) Continental areas under strong prevailing wind from the ocean.
1.4 <u>Tropospheric Model</u>
1) Atmospheric region between top of boundary layer (approximately 2 km) and tropopause (8-18 km, depending on latitude and season).
2) Clean, calm air (meteorological range $\geq 40$ km) in surface layer over land.
1.5 <u>Fog Models</u>
1.5.1 <u>Advection Fog</u>
1) Mixing of air masses of different moisture content and temperature, leading to saturation.
2) Lacking specific knowledge on the formation process, for mature fogs with meteorological range: $V \leq 200$ meters.
1.5.2 <u>Radiation Fog</u>
1) Radiational cooling of the air to the dew point at night.
2) Lacking specific knowledge on the formation process, for developing fogs or meteorological ranges: $200 \leq V \leq 1000$ meters.
1.5.3 <u>99 Percent Relative Humidity Aerosol Models</u>
1) Light fogs ( $1 \leq V \leq 2$ km).
2. <u>Stratospheric and Mesospheric Aerosol Models</u>
2.1 <u>Background Stratospheric Model</u>
For time periods without any direct influence of volcanic dust contamination, for example, 1977 to present (1980). (See footnote pg. 39)
2.2 <u>Moderate Volcanic Profile with Fresh Aged Particle Size Distribution</u>
For optical thickness approximately 0.03, up to a few years after eruption, for example, Northern Hemisphere, 1964 to 1968.
2.3 <u>High Volcanic Profile and Fresh or Aged Particle Size Distribution</u>
For optical thickness approximately 0.1, up to a few months after eruption, for example, Southern Hemisphere, 1964-1965.
2.4 <u>Extreme Volcanic Profile with Fresh Particle Size Distribution</u>
For optical thickness approximately 0.3 or higher, up to a few weeks after a major eruption, for example, 1883 (Krakatoa) or 1912 (Katmai).



the tropopause height (especially for stratospheric aerosols). So in the tropical regions where the tropopause is generally higher, it is recommended that the spring-summer aerosol profile be used. Analogously in the subarctic regions where the tropopause is lower, it is recommended that the fall-winter profile be used.

### 3.12.6 GENERAL REMARKS ON APPLICABILITY OF THE AEROSOL MODELS

Typical conditions for which the different aerosol models apply as discussed in detail above are summarized in Table 1. However, it must be emphasized that these models only represent a simplified version of typical conditions. It is not practical to include all the details of natural aerosol distributions nor are existing experimental data sufficient to describe the frequency of occurrence of the different conditions. While these aerosol models were developed to be as representative as possible of different atmospheric conditions, it should be kept in mind that the "rural" aerosol model does not necessarily exactly reproduce the optical properties in a given rural location at a specific time and date, any more than the mid-latitude summer model atmosphere would exactly reproduce the actual temperature and water vapor profiles for that same specific time and location.

## 4. GEOMETRY

In general, earth curvature has a greater influence on the path length (and hence on the transmittance) than atmospheric refraction. For long slant paths with zenith angles close to  $90^\circ$  in the lower layers of the atmosphere, however, refractive effects can cause a significant increase in the path length (up to 30 percent for a  $90^\circ$  path to space from ground level). Figure 14 shows the effect of atmospheric refraction on defining the minimum height of a path trajectory from space. The minimum height referred to here is also known as the tangent height. In Figure 14 the difference between the geometrical (no refraction) and the actual minimum height is plotted against the actual minimum height for three different model atmospheres. The sketch in the upper right-hand corner of Figure 14 indicates that there is also a discrepancy in the earth center angle  $\beta$  subtended by the trajectory, when refraction is significant. The difference  $\beta - \beta'$  shown in Figure 14 is equal to the total angular deviation  $\psi$  of the trajectory due to refraction.

For many applications it is necessary to account not only for the effect of refraction and earth curvature on the transmittance over a given path trajectory, but also on the purely geometrical aspects of the trajectory itself. For example, the total deviation  $\psi$ , angle of arrival  $\phi$ , or angle  $\beta$  subtended by the path trajectory may be required as illustrated in Figure 15. LOWTRAN calculates the quantities

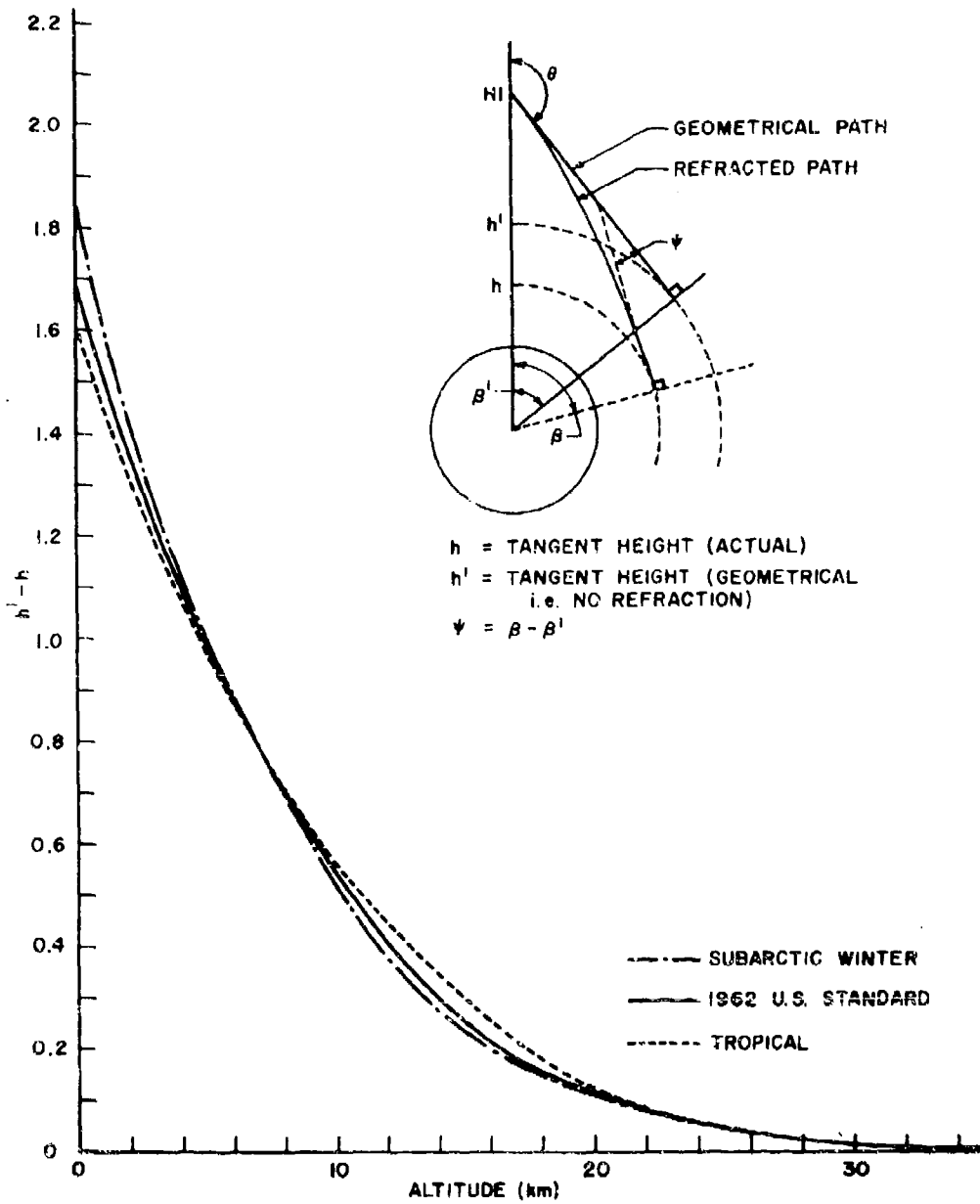


Figure 14. The Difference Between Unrefracted and Refracted Tangent Height Positions as a Function of Altitude for Three Model Atmospheres Based on the 33-Layer Model

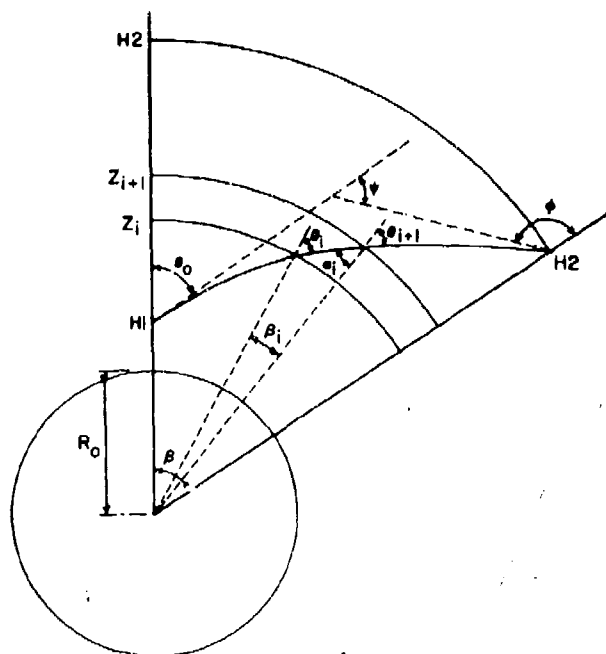


Figure 15. General Schematic of a Refracted Path From Altitudes H1 to H2 Showing the Angles Defining the Trajectory

$\psi$ ,  $\phi$ ,  $\beta$  and slant range on the basis of a layered atmosphere in the following paragraphs.

The earth's atmosphere is assumed to be divided into a series of concentric spherical layers for each of which a mean refractive index is defined. However, the non-sphericity of the earth is taken into account to some extent by using a different earth radius for each latitude (associated with a given model atmosphere).

Consider the trajectory of a ray passing from heights H1 to H2 at an initial zenith angle  $\theta_0$ . Let  $z_i$  and  $z_{i+1}$  define the boundary heights of a given layer, and let  $\theta_i$  and  $\theta_{i+1}$  be the local zenith angles at the respective boundaries (see Figure 15). Then at a height of  $z_{i+1}$ , the angle of refraction is  $\theta_{i+1}$ . The angle of incidence  $\alpha_i$  at height  $z_{i+1}$  can be defined as

$$\sin \alpha_i = (R_0 + z_i) \sin \theta_i / (R_0 + z_{i+1}) \quad (1)$$

Applying Snell's law at boundary  $z_{i+1}$ , we have

$$n_i \sin \alpha_i = n_{i+1} \sin \theta_{i+1} \quad (2)$$

where  $n_i$  and  $n_{i+1}$  are the mean refractive indices of the layers above  $z_i$  and  $z_{i+1}$  respectively.

Substituting for  $\sin \alpha_i$  in Eq. (2), we have

$$n_i(R_0 + z_i) \sin \theta_i = n_{i+1} (R_0 + z_{i+1}) \sin \theta_{i+1} . \quad (3)$$

It follows from symmetry that

$$\begin{aligned} n_i(R_0 + z_i) \sin \theta_i &= n_{i-1} (R_0 + z_{i-1}) \sin \theta_{i-1} \\ &= n_0 (R_0 + H1) \sin \theta_0 \\ &= \text{const} . \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

Therefore, the angle of refraction at any level  $z$  can be written in terms of the initial input conditions and the refractive index  $n_0$  of the layer above H1 as

$$\sin \theta = n_0 (R_0 + H1) \sin \theta_0 / n(R_0 + z) . \quad (5)$$

The angle  $\beta_i$  subtended at the center of the earth by the intersection of the ray with the layer  $z_i$  to  $z_{i+1}$  is given by

$$\beta_i = \theta_i - \alpha_i . \quad (6)$$

Thus the total earth center angle subtended by the ray when traversing the atmosphere from H1 to H2 is

$$\beta = \sum_i^{m-1} (\theta_i - \alpha_i) \quad (7)$$

$$= \sum_i^{m-1} [\sin^{-1} \{A/n_i(R_0 + z_i)\} - \sin^{-1} \{A/n_i(R_0 + z_{i+1})\}] \quad (8)$$

where  $m$  is the number of levels between H1 and H2, and  $A = n_0(R_0 + H1) \sin \theta_0$ .

The angle of arrival  $\phi$  of the ray at  $H_2$  is given by

$$\phi = 180^\circ - \sin^{-1} \{A/n_{m-1}(R_0 + H2)\} . \quad (9)$$

The total angular deviation of the trajectory  $\psi$  is given by

$$\psi = \beta - \phi - \theta_0 + 180 \quad (10)$$

The effective path length between levels  $z_i$  and  $z_{i+1}$  is given by

$$DS_i = (R_0 + z_{i+1}) \sin \beta_i / \sin \theta_i \text{ for } 0^\circ < \theta < 180^\circ \quad (11)$$

for  $\theta = 0^\circ$  and  $180^\circ$ ,  $DS_i = z_{i+1} - z_i$ . If we assume that the equivalent absorber amount per unit path length  $\omega$  for a given gas varies exponentially with altitude, we can write

$$\int_{z_i}^{z_{i+1}} \omega dz = H_i [\omega(z_i) - \omega(z_{i+1})] \quad (12)$$

where  $H_i = (z_{i+1} - z_i) / \log_e [\omega(z_i) / \omega(z_{i+1})]$ . The amount of absorber  $W_i$  along a path of length  $DS_i$  between altitudes  $z_i$  and  $z_{i+1}$  is therefore given by

$$\begin{aligned} W_i &= \int_0^{DS_i} \omega ds \\ &= \frac{DS_i}{z_{i+1} - z_i} \int_{z_i}^{z_{i+1}} \omega dz \\ &= \frac{DS_i [\omega(z_i) - \omega(z_{i+1})]}{\log_e [\omega(z_i) / \omega(z_{i+1})]} \quad (13) \end{aligned}$$

The total equivalent absorber amount  $W$  for a given atmosphere path is given by the sum of the  $W_i$  values for all layers; that is,  $W = \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} W_i$  where  $m$  is the number of levels traversed by the path.

#### 4.1 Refractive Index of Air

The following simplified version of Edlen's<sup>69</sup> expression for the refractive index of air is used in LOWTRAN

$$(n_a - 1) 10^6 = \left( 77.46 + \frac{0.459}{\lambda^2} \right) \frac{P}{T} - \frac{P_{H_2O}}{1013} \left( 43.49 - \frac{0.347}{\lambda^2} \right), \quad (14)$$

where  $P_{H_2O}$  and  $P$  refer respectively to the partial pressure of water vapor and atmospheric pressure in millibars,  $T$  is atmospheric temperature in degrees Kelvin, and  $\lambda$  is the wavelength in micrometers ( $\mu\text{m}$ ).

The above expression has been used over the entire wavelength range 0.2 to 28.5  $\mu\text{m}$  in LOWTRAN. Although Edlen's<sup>69</sup> expression for the refractive index of air is widely used in both the visible and infrared spectral regions, it is questionable how far it should be used into the ultraviolet and into the far infrared since the formula is based primarily on measurements made in the visible part of the spectrum from 0.43 to 0.8  $\mu\text{m}$ .

#### 4.2 Geometrical Path Configurations

When using LOWTRAN, the type of atmospheric path for which a calculation is to be made must be specified according to one of the three broad categories listed below.

TYPE 1. Horizontal path; that is, a constant pressure path where the effects of earth curvature and refraction are negligible.

TYPE 2. Slant paths between two altitudes from  $H_1$  to  $H_2$ .

TYPE 3. Slant paths to space from initial altitude  $H_1$ .

The variations within the latter two categories for both upward and downward path trajectories can be seen from Figure 16.

It will be noted that two trajectories are possible for a given set of input parameters,  $H_1$ ,  $H_2$ , and  $\theta$  for a downward looking path (TYPE 2), provided that  $H_2$  lies between  $H_1$  and the minimum height,  $H_{MIN}$ .

In most instances, the reader will not be aware that two paths are possible for a given set of input conditions. For such a case, LOWTRAN will execute the shorter path condition (Figure 16d) and print out a message to the effect that the case shown in Figure 16e does exist. Should the reader decide to run the latter case, he need only set the parameter LEN equal to unity and resubmit the case.

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69. Edlen, B. (1966) Metrologia 2:12.

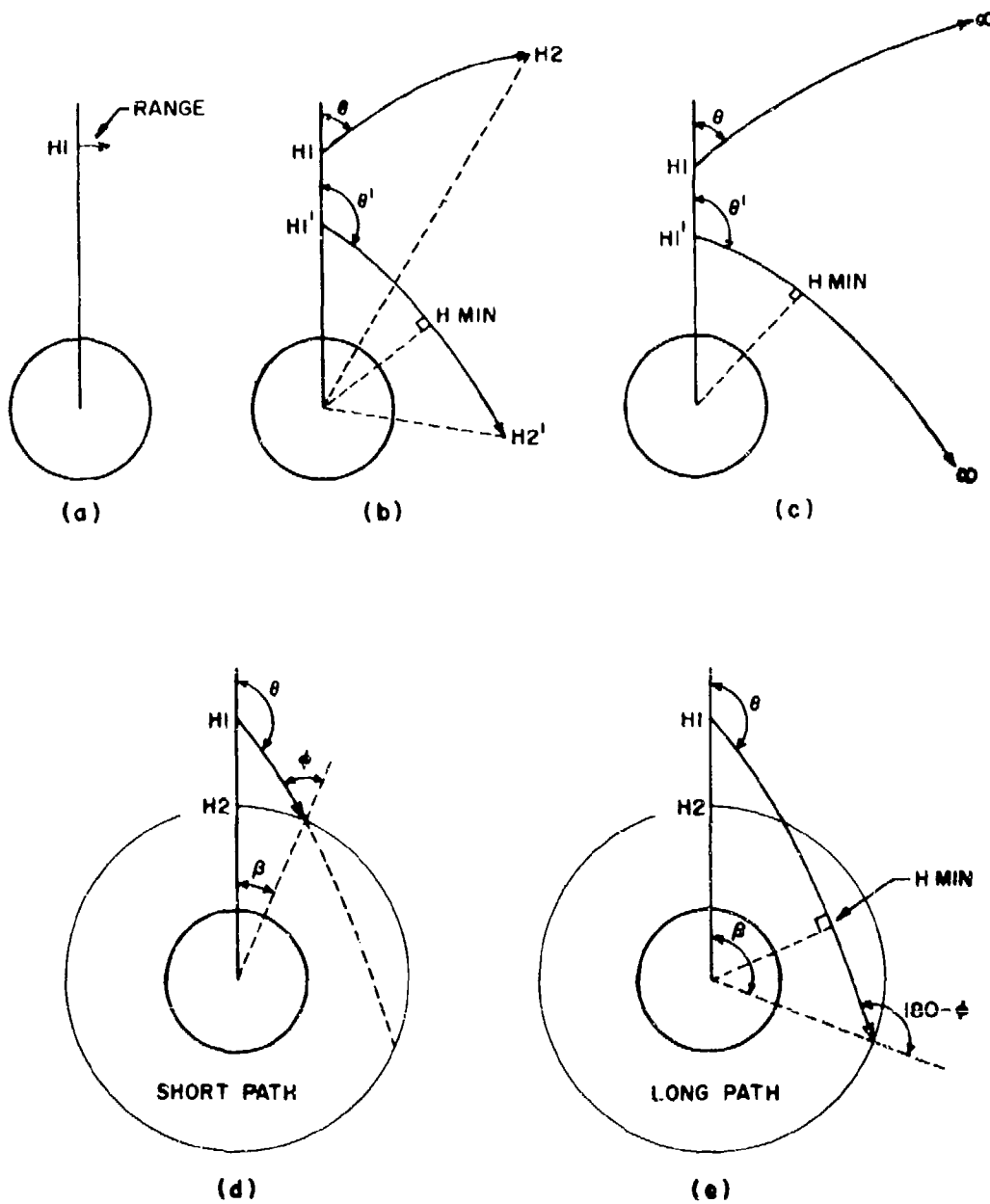


Figure 16. Geometrical Path Configurations: (a) Horizontal Paths, (b) Slant Paths Between Two Altitudes  $H_1$  and  $H_2$ , (c) Slant Paths to Space, (d) A Possible Trajectory for a Downward-Looking Short Path where  $H_{MIN} < H_2 < H_1$ , and (e) A Possible Trajectory for a Downward-Looking Long Path Where  $H_{MIN} < H_2 < H_1$

## 5. ATMOSPHERIC TRANSMITTANCE

In the LOWTRAN model, the total atmospheric transmittance at a given wavenumber averaged over a  $20\text{-cm}^{-1}$  interval is given by the product of the average transmittances due to molecular band absorption, molecular scattering, aerosol extinction, and molecular continuum absorption. The molecular band absorption is composed of four components; namely the separate transmittances of water vapor, ozone, nitric acid and the uniformly mixed gases ( $\text{CO}_2$ ,  $\text{N}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{CH}_4$ ,  $\text{CO}$ ,  $\text{O}_2$  and  $\text{N}_2$ ).

The average transmittance due to molecular band absorption is represented by a single parameter empirical transmittance function. The argument of the transmittance function is the product of a wavenumber dependent absorption coefficient and "an equivalent absorber amount" for the atmospheric path.

### 5.1 Molecular Band Transmittance

In the LOWTRAN transmittance model, the average transmittance  $\bar{\tau}$  over a  $20\text{-cm}^{-1}$  interval (due to molecular absorption) is represented by a single parameter model of the form

$$\bar{\tau} = f(C_\nu \omega^* DS) \quad (15)$$

where  $C_\nu$  is the LOWTRAN wavenumber-dependent absorption coefficient and  $\omega^*$  is an "equivalent absorber density" for the atmospheric path,  $DS$ , defined in terms of the pressure  $P(z)$ , temperature  $T(z)$ , concentration of absorber  $\omega$  and an empirical constant  $n$  as follows

$$\omega^* = \omega \left\{ \frac{P(z)}{P_0} \sqrt{\frac{T_0}{T(z)}} \right\}^n \quad (16)$$

where  $P_0$  and  $T_0$  correspond to STP (1 atm, 273K). If Eq. (16) is substituted in Eq. (15) and  $n$  is set to zero and unity, respectively, Eq. (15) reverts to the well-known weak-line and strong-line approximations common to most band models.

The form of the function  $f$  and parameter  $n$  was determined empirically using both laboratory transmittance data and available molecular line constants. In both cases, the transmittance was degraded in resolution to  $20\text{ cm}^{-1}$  throughout the entire spectral range covered here. It was found that the functions  $f$  for  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  and the combined contributions of the uniformly mixed gases were essentially identical, although the parameter  $n$  differed in the two cases. Mean values of  $n$  were determined to be 0.9 for  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , 0.75 for the uniformly mixed gases, and 0.4 for ozone.



Figures 17a, b and c show the LOWTRAN "equivalent absorber densities" given by Eq. (16) and the true absorber densities vs altitude for water vapor, ozone and the uniformly mixed gases. The profiles shown in these figures are for the 1962 U.S. Standard atmosphere, (MODEL = 6).

Figure 18 shows the LOWTRAN empirical transmittance functions defined by Eq. (15) vs the  $\log_{10}$  of the effective optical depth ( $C_{\nu} \omega * DS$ ). The solid function shown is used for water vapor and the uniformly mixed gases. \* The dashed function is applicable to ozone.

For sufficiently small values of the argument  $C_{\nu} \omega * DS$ , the transmittance functions  $f$  were modified for calculations for atmospheric layers of small optical thickness. For cases where ( $0.999 \leq \bar{\tau} \leq 1$ ) the transmittance functions have the analytic form

$$\bar{\tau} = 1 - a (C_{\nu} \omega * DS)^b \quad (17)$$

with  $a = 0.088$  and  $b = 0.81$  for  $H_2O$  and the uniformly mixed gases and  $a = 0.055$  and  $b = 1.03$  for ozone. This pseudo-linear approximation in Eq. (17) is used in the computer program for transmittances between 0.999 and 1.

The parameters  $a$  and  $b$  were determined from a least-squares fit of the empirically derived transmittance function in Eq. (15).

Absorption coefficients for water vapor, ozone, and the combined effects of the uniformly mixed gases, digitized from the spectral curves of McClatchey et al,<sup>6</sup> are included as data for LOWTRAN. The transmittance spectra from which the coefficients were derived were first degraded in resolution to  $20 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  and the data points were digitized at steps of  $5 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ . For the ultraviolet and visible ozone bands, the absorption coefficients were digitized at  $500 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  and  $200 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  intervals respectively.

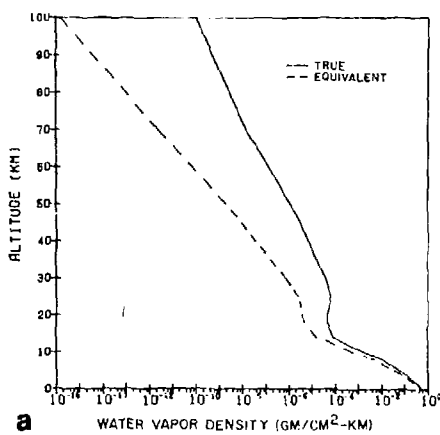
The absorption coefficients for water vapor are shown in Figures 19a and b. Figure 19a shows the coefficients in the region from  $350$  to  $5000 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  and Figure 19b the region from  $4000$  to  $24,000 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ .

Figures 20a, b, and c show the absorption coefficients for ozone. Figure 20a spans the spectral region from  $350$  to  $5000 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ , Figure 20b the region from  $4000$  to  $24,000 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ , and Figure 20c the region from  $20,000$  to  $50,000 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ .

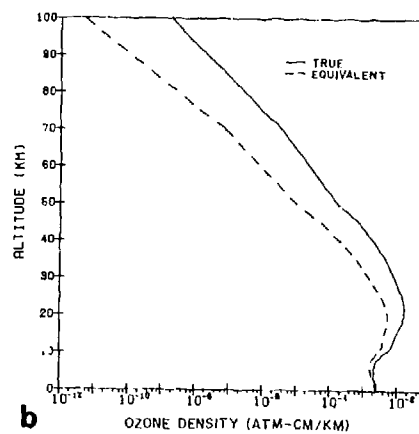
The absorption coefficients for the uniformly mixed gases are shown in Figures 21a and b. The spectral region from  $350$  to  $5000 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  is shown in Figure 21a and the region from  $4000$  to  $14,000 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  in Figure 21b.

\* Gruenzel<sup>70</sup> has pointed out that in previous versions of LOWTRAN, the value of FW for  $T = 0.88$  was in error. The correct value is 0.4838, not 0.4342.

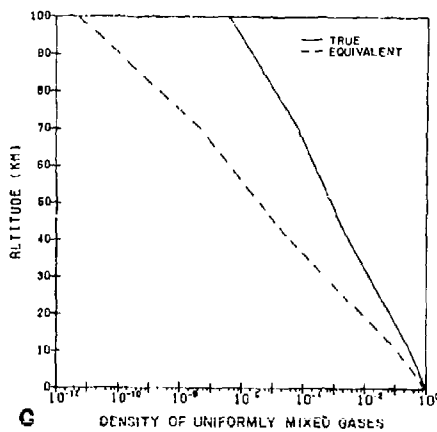
70. Gruenzel, R. R. (1978) Applied Optics 17:2591.



**a**



**b**



**c**

Figure 17. Profiles of True and "Equivalent" Density vs Altitude, 1962 U.S. Standard Atmosphere: a. water vapor, b. ozone, and c. uniformly mixed gases (relative to STP)

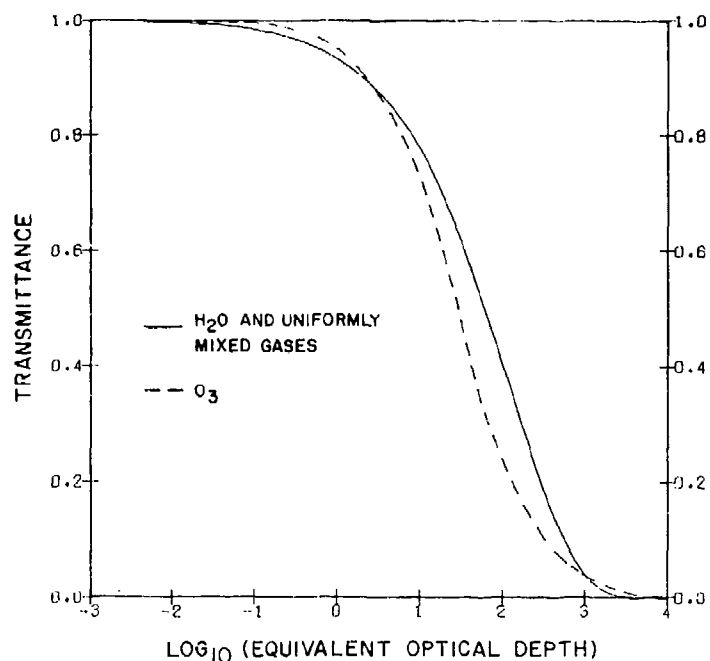


Figure 18. LOWTRAN Empirical Transmittance Functions vs  $\text{Log}_{10}$  of the Effective Optical Depth ( $C_{\nu} \omega * DS$ )

### 5.2 Nitric Acid

The transmittance due to  $\text{HNO}_3$  has been assumed to lie in the weak-line or linear region. Absorption coefficients digitized at  $5\text{-cm}^{-1}$  intervals for the  $5.9\text{-}\mu\text{m}$ ,  $7.5\text{-}\mu\text{m}$ , and  $11.3\text{-}\mu\text{m}$  bands of  $\text{HNO}_3$  have been incorporated into the LOWTRAN program as a subroutine (Subroutine  $\text{HNO}_3$ ). These coefficients were obtained by Goldman, Kyle, and Bonomo<sup>71</sup> by fitting their experimental results with the statistical band model approximation, and are shown in Figure 22.

### 5.3 Nitrogen Continuum Absorption

The continuum due to collision-induced absorption by nitrogen in the  $4\text{-}\mu\text{m}$  region, is included in LOWTRAN based on the measurements of Reddy and Cho<sup>72</sup> and Shapiro and Gush<sup>73</sup> (see also McClatchey et al<sup>6</sup>) and is shown in Figure 23.

71. Goldman, A., Kyle, T.G., and Bonomo, F.W. (1971) Statistical band model parameters and integrated intensities for the  $5.9\text{-}\mu$ ,  $7.5\text{-}\mu$ , and  $11.3\text{-}\mu$  bands of  $\text{HNO}_3$  vapor, Appl. Opt. 1:65.

72. Reddy, S.R., and Cho, C.W. (1965) Canad. J. Physics 43:2331.

73. Shapiro, M.M., and Gush, H.P. (1966) Canad. J. Physics 44:949.

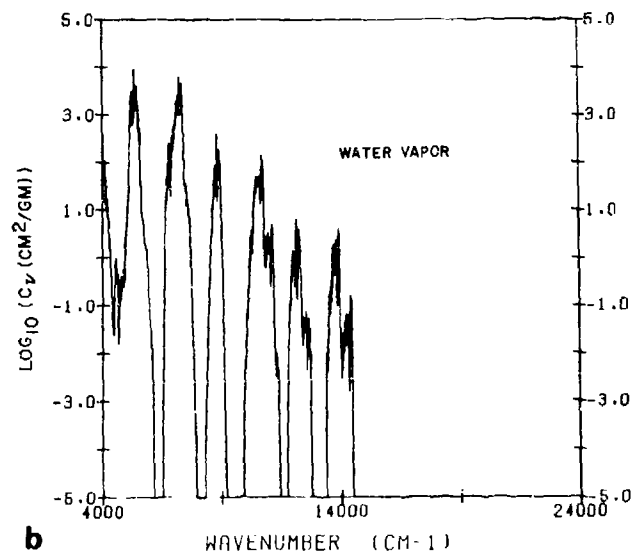
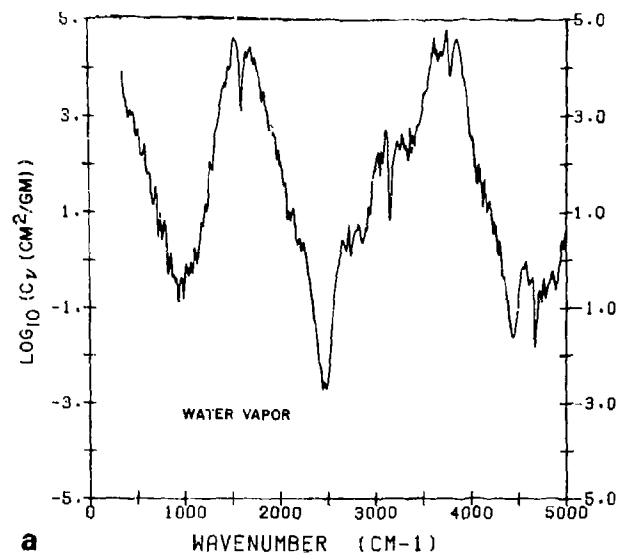
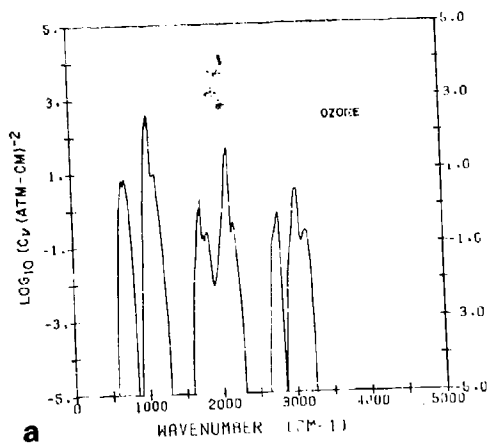
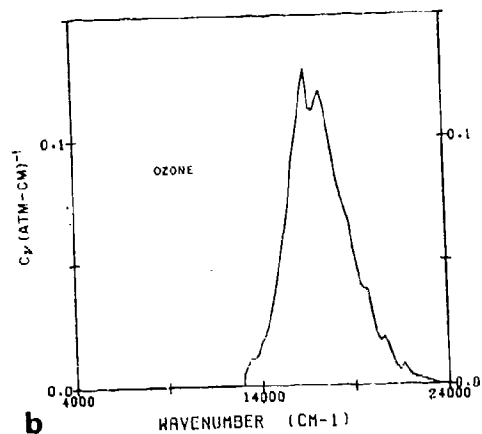


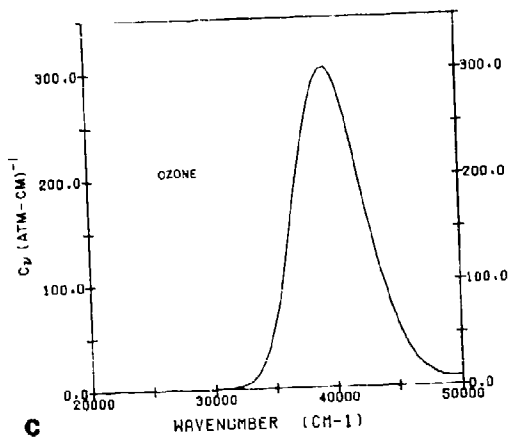
Figure 19. Absorption Coefficient  $C_v$  for Water Vapor: a. from 350 to 5000  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ , b. from 4000 to 24,000  $\text{cm}^{-1}$



**a**



**b**



**c**

Figure 20. Absorption Coefficient  $C_V$  for Ozone: a. from 350 to 5000  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ , b. from 4000 to 24,000  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ , c. from 20,000 to 50,000  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

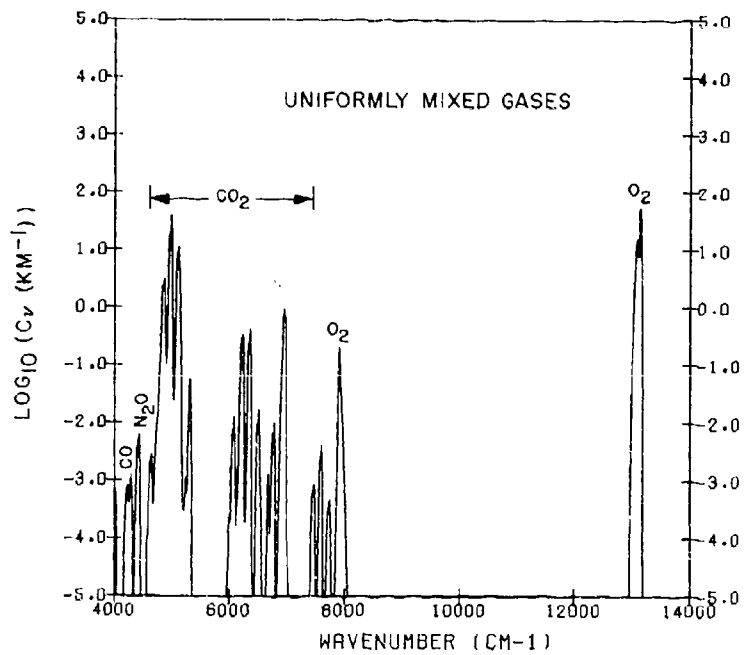
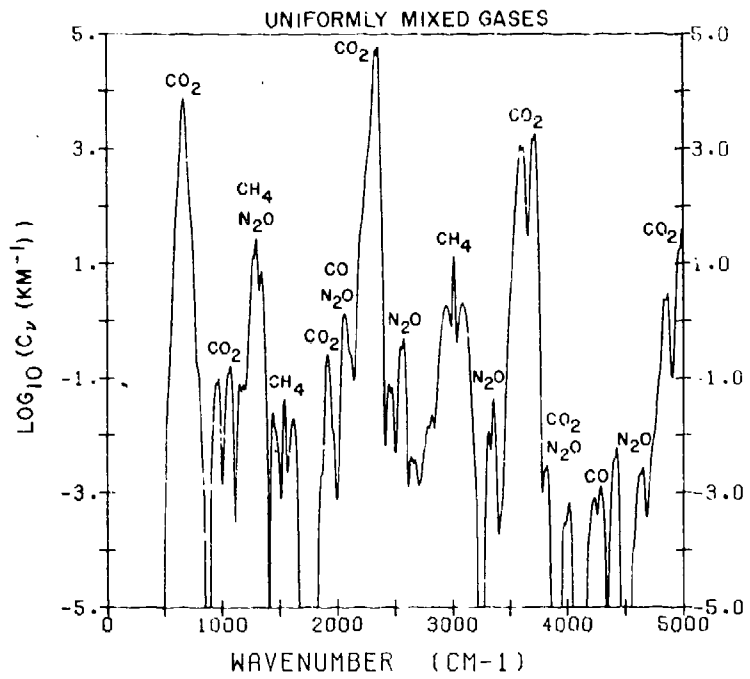


Figure 21. Absorption Coefficient  $C_v$  for the Uniformly Mixed Gases: a. from 350 to 5000  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ , b. from 4000 to 14,000  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

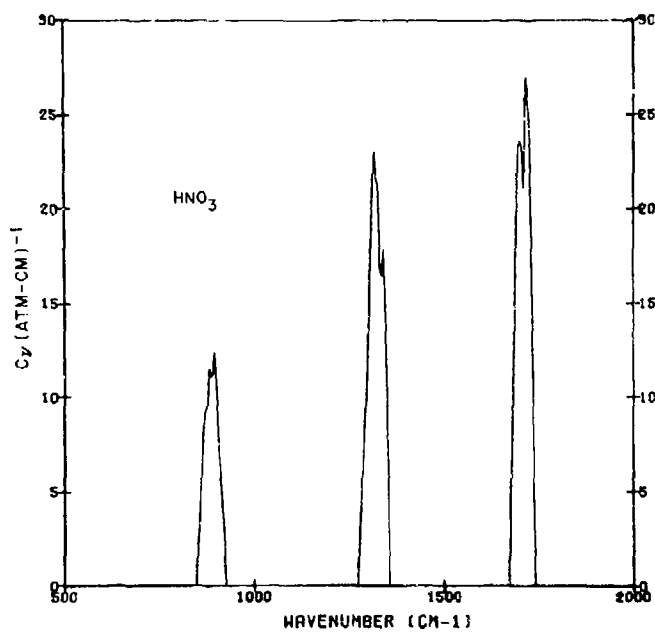


Figure 22. Absorption Coefficient  $C_v$  for Nitric Acid, from 500 to 2000  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

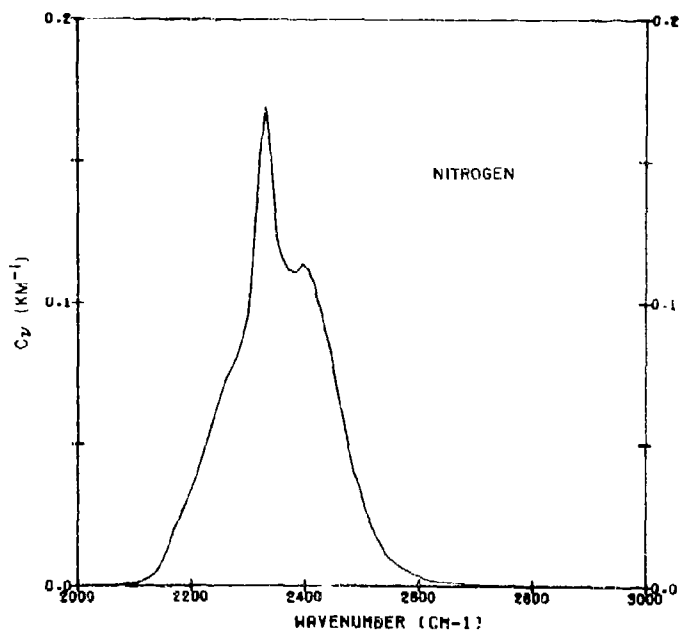


Figure 23. Absorption Coefficient  $C_v$  for the Nitrogen Continuum, from 2000 to 3000  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

The transmittance due to continuum absorption is assumed to follow a simple exponential law.

#### 5.4 Molecular Scattering

The attenuation coefficient ( $\text{km}^{-1}$ ) due to molecular scattering,  $\text{ABS}(6)$ , is introduced into LOWTRAN via the following expression

$$\text{ABS}(6) = \nu^4 / (9.26799 \times 10^{18} - 1.07123 \times 10^9 \times \nu^2) \quad (18)$$

where  $\nu$  is in wavenumbers ( $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ). The above expression was obtained from a least-square fit to molecular scattering coefficients published by Penndorf<sup>74</sup> and is shown in Figure 24. This function is a change from the previous LOWTRAN codes and improves the fit in the ultraviolet. The errors in the new function are now less than 1/2 percent from 0.2 to 20  $\mu$ .

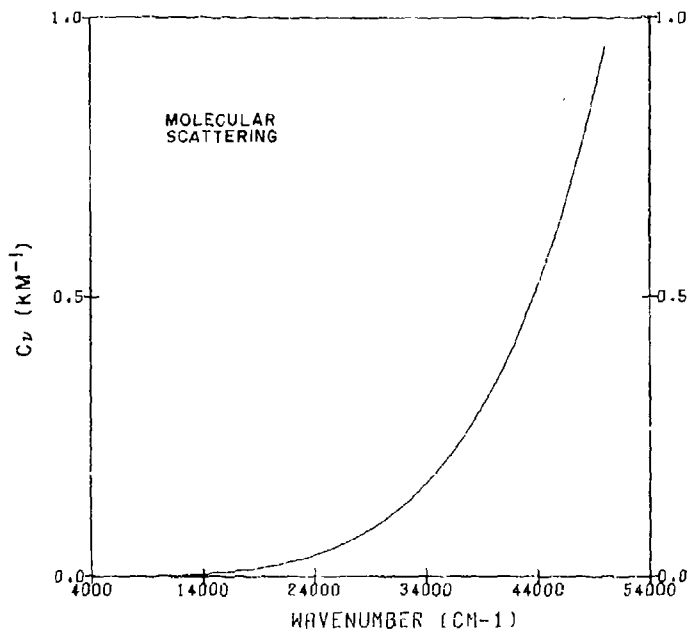


Figure 24. Attenuation Coefficient  $C_\nu$  Due to Molecular Scattering, from 4000 to 54,000  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

74. Penndorf, R. (1957) Tables of the Refractive Index for Standard Air and the Rayleigh Scattering Coefficient for the Spectral Region between 0.2 and 20  $\mu$  and Their Application to Atmospheric Optics, J. Opt. Soc. Amer. 47:176-182.



## 5.5 Water Vapor Continuum

The attenuation due to the water vapor continuum still eludes a complete theoretical explanation. At present, it appears that it results from the accumulated attenuation of the distant wings of H<sub>2</sub>O absorption lines, emanating principally in the far infrared part of the spectrum. This attenuation due to molecular line broadening occurs as a result of collisional interactions between molecules; that is, collisions between two H<sub>2</sub>O molecules and those of other gases (principally H<sub>2</sub>O:N<sub>2</sub> collisions). Other postulates, such as the phenomenon being caused by other absorption mechanisms involving H<sub>2</sub>O dimers, remain possibilities yet to be proven.

However, all that can be done at present is to account for the water vapor continuum phenomenon empirically, based on limited experimental measurements, until better line shape theories become available. It should be emphasized that further accurate and well-controlled measurements are urgently required in order to account for this phenomenon in real atmospheric situations with confidence.

The general formulation used to account for the water vapor continuum attenuation at a fixed temperature, has been to define the transmittance  $\bar{\tau}(\nu)$  for a path length, DS, as follows

$$\bar{\tau}(\nu) = e^{-k(\nu)DS}$$

where the attenuation coefficient  $k(\nu)$  is given by

$$k(\nu) = [C_S P_{H_2O} + C_N (P_T - P_{H_2O})] \omega \quad (19)$$

or

$$k(\nu) = C_S \left[ P_{H_2O} + \frac{C_N}{C_S} (P_T - P_{H_2O}) \right] \omega$$

where  $P_{H_2O}$  and  $P_T$  refer to the water vapor partial pressure and the ambient pressure respectively (atm), and  $\omega$  defines the quantity of water vapor per unit path length ( $\text{gm cm}^{-2} \text{ km}^{-1}$ ). The quantities  $C_S$  and  $C_N$  are generally referred to as the self- and foreign (nitrogen)-broadening coefficients for water vapor.

### 5.5.1 8- TO 11- $\mu\text{m}$ H<sub>2</sub>O CONTINUUM

Recently, a review of available water vapor continuum experimental measurements were made by Roberts et al<sup>75</sup> in the 10- $\mu\text{m}$  region. These workers found

75. Roberts, R. E., Selby, J. E. A., and Biberman, L. M. (1976) Infrared continuum absorption by atmospheric water vapor in the 8-12  $\mu\text{m}$  window, Applied Optics 14:2085.

that an empirical expression of the form given in Eq. (20) (below), provided a good fit to the wavenumber dependence of the measured water vapor continuum attenuation coefficients at 296 K. Also, the water vapor continuum attenuation coefficient has been found to have a significant temperature dependence. Based on the laboratory measurements of Burch<sup>76</sup> using samples of water vapor at elevated temperatures, an approximate empirical expression was obtained by Roberts et al<sup>75</sup> for the temperature dependence which is given in Eq. (21) below. It was found that the attenuation coefficient due to the water vapor continuum increases as the temperature decreases. That is, for a fixed amount of water vapor in a given path, one would expect more absorption at colder temperatures and less absorption at warmer temperatures. This is a somewhat unusual phenomenon. In practice one finds less water vapor in the atmosphere under cold conditions, therefore, the effect of temperature on the attenuation in the 8- to 14- $\mu\text{m}$  region plays two competing roles, through the total water content of the path and the attenuation coefficient.

The empirical fits to the wavenumber and temperature dependence of the water vapor continuum described in Roberts et al<sup>75</sup> have been used in LOWTRAN with the appropriate conversion of units, as follows:

The attenuation coefficient  $C_s \text{ gm}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{+2} \text{ atm}^{-1}$  at 296 K is given by the following expression in the 8- to 14- $\mu\text{m}$  region

$$C_s(\nu, 296) = 4.18 + 5578 \exp(-7.87 \times 10^{-3} \nu) \quad (20)$$

where  $\nu$  is the wavenumber in  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (note that  $\nu = 10^4/\lambda$ , where  $\lambda$  is the wavelength in  $\mu\text{m}$ ).

Figure 25a shows a plot of  $C_s(\nu, 296)$  vs wavenumber in the 8- to 14- $\mu\text{m}$  region.

The temperature dependence of the coefficient  $C_s$  was found to vary as

$$C_s(\nu, T) = C_s(\nu, 296) \exp \left[ 1800 \left( \frac{1}{T} - \frac{1}{296} \right) \right] \quad (21)$$

where T is the temperature in degrees Kelvin.

Equation (21) can be rewritten as follows

$$C_s(\nu, T) = C_s(\nu, 296) \exp \left[ 6.08 \left( \frac{296}{T} - 1 \right) \right] \quad (22)$$

76. Burch, D. E. (1970) Semiannual Technical Report: Investigation of the Absorption of Infrared Radiation by Atmospheric Gases, Aeronutronic Report U-4784, ASTLA (AD 702117).

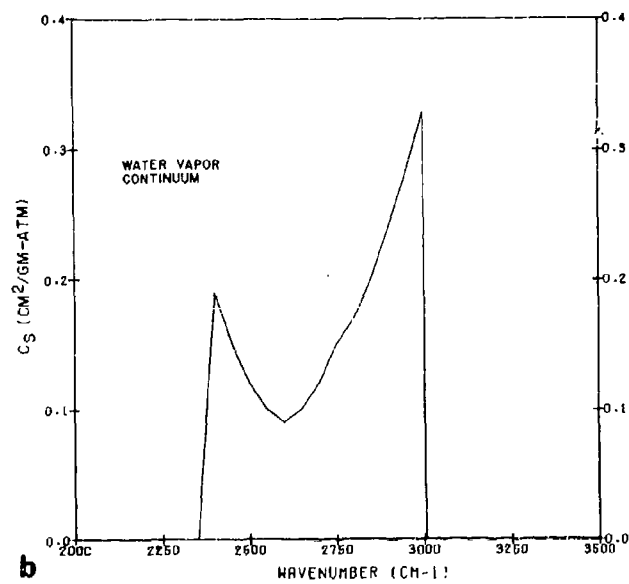
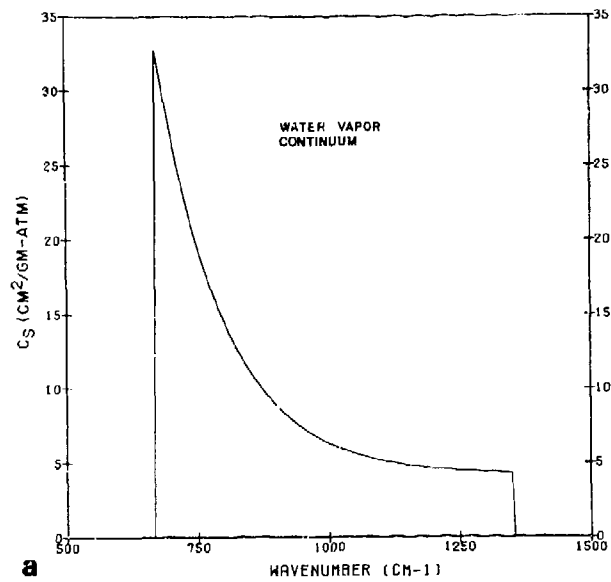


Figure 25. Water Vapor Continuum Attenuation Coefficient  $C_s$  at 296 K: a. in the 8- to 12- $\mu$  region, b. in the 3.5- to 4.2- $\mu$  region

The second term in Eq. (19), defined as  $C_N/C_S$ , represents the ratio of the foreign (nitrogen)-broadening coefficient to the self-broadening coefficient.

In LOWTRAN, a value at 296 K of 0.002 for the parameter  $C_N/C_S$  is used, based on the review of the measurements. It is assumed that  $C_N/C_S$  does not vary with temperature (since no supporting measurements are available).

The transmittance due to the water vapor continuum in the 8- to 14- $\mu\text{m}$  region is calculated for a horizontal path of length DS (km) at altitude  $z$  using the following expression in LOWTRAN

$$\bar{\tau}(\nu) = \exp [- C_S(\nu, 296)W(z)DS] \quad (23)$$

where  $W(z)$  is the effective  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  absorber amount per unit path length (in  $\text{gm cm}^{-2}$   $\text{atm km}^{-1}$ ) at altitude  $z$ , and  $C_S(\nu, 296)$  is the water vapor (self-broadened) attenuation coefficient obtained from laboratory measurements at a temperature of 296 K.

The quantity  $W(z)$  is given by

$$W(z) = w(z) \left\{ P_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} \exp \left[ 6.08 \left( \frac{296}{T(z)} - 1 \right) \right] + 0.002 (P_T - P_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}) \right\} \quad (24)$$

where

$w(z)$  =  $\text{gm cm}^{-2}/\text{km}$  of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  in the path at temperature  $T$ ,

$P_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}$  =  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  partial pressure (atm) at altitude  $z$ ,

$P_T$  = ambient (total) pressure (atm) at altitude  $z$ , and

$T(z)$  = ambient temperature at altitude  $z$  (degrees Kelvin).

Note that the temperature dependence of the attenuation coefficient  $C_S(\nu, T)$  given in Eq. (22) has been incorporated into the expression for  $W$  in Eq. (24). The reason for this is so that the temperature variation over a given atmospheric slant path is weighted equally with the water content along the path.

#### 5.5.2 3.5- TO 4.2- $\mu\text{m}$ $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ CONTINUUM

Using the laboratory measurements of Burch et al,<sup>77</sup> an empirical expression was obtained for the temperature dependence of the attenuation coefficients in the 3- to 5- $\mu\text{m}$  region. The measurements reported in Burch et al<sup>77</sup> were for samples of pure water vapor made at elevated temperatures, and have been confirmed independently by White et al.<sup>78</sup>

77. Burch, D. E., Gryvnak, D. A., and Pembroke, J. D. (1971) Philco Ford Corp. Aeronutronic Report U-4897, ASTIA (AD 882876).

78. White, K. O., Watkins, W. R., Tuer, T. W., Smith, F. G., and Meredith, R. E. (1975) J. Opt. Soc. Amer. 65:1201.

It was found that

$$C_S(\nu, T) = C_S(\nu, 296) \exp \left[ 4.56 \left( \frac{296}{T} - 1 \right) \right] \quad (25)$$

provides an approximate fit to the measurements for pure water vapor extrapolated to a temperature of 296 K.

The attenuation coefficients at 296 K used in LOWTRAN for the 3.4- to 4.2- $\mu\text{m}$  region have been digitized directly from the extrapolations reported by Burch et al,<sup>77</sup> and are shown in Figure 25b.

From the limited measurements available, it appears that the temperature dependence of the water vapor continuum (due to self broadening) in the 3.5- to 4.2- $\mu\text{m}$  region is not as strong as that in the 8- to 14- $\mu\text{m}$  region.

A value for the nitrogen-broadening coefficient of 0.12 was obtained by Burch et al<sup>77</sup> for a temperature of 428 K. Since no other measurements are available at the time of writing, this value will be used in LOWTRAN with the same temperature correction as is applied to the self-broadening term (see Eq. (26)).

As for the 8- to 14- $\mu\text{m}$  region, the transmittance for a horizontal path of length DS (km) can be calculated using Eq. (23), where the parameter  $W(z)$  is now given by the following expression for the 3.5- to 4.2- $\mu\text{m}$  region

$$W(z) = w(z) \left[ P_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} + 0.12 (P_T - P_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}) \right] \exp \left[ 4.56 \left( \frac{296}{T(z)} - 1 \right) \right] \quad (26)$$

As in Eq. (24), the temperature dependence of the attenuation coefficient has been incorporated into Eq. (26). It will be noted that the nitrogen-broadening coefficient in the 4- $\mu\text{m}$  region is more significant relative to the self-broadening term than in the 10- $\mu\text{m}$  region. Again it should be emphasized that the above expressions are approximate and further measurements are required to determine the temperature dependence of the nitrogen-broadening coefficient, as well as more accurate values for the wavelength dependence of the self-broadening coefficient at ambient temperatures (for example, 296 K) and its temperature dependence.

### 5.6 Aerosol Transmittance

Within a given atmospheric layer of path length, DS, in km, the transmittance,  $\bar{\tau}(\nu)$ , due to aerosol extinction is given by

$$\bar{\tau}(\nu) = \text{EXP} [-\text{EXTV}(\nu) \times \text{HAZE} \times \text{DS}] \quad (27)$$

where  $\text{EXTV}(\nu)$  is the normalized extinction coefficient for the wavenumber  $\nu$  of the appropriate aerosol model and altitude. HAZE is the aerosol scaling factor (see Section 3).

EXTV( $\nu$ ) is found by interpolation of the values stored in the code for the required wavenumber and relative humidity. HAZE is determined by interpolation of the appropriate aerosol scaling factor profiles according to the meteorological range and season.

## 6. ATMOSPHERIC RADIANCE

The LOWTRAN program has the option to calculate atmospheric and earth radiance. A numerical evaluation of the integral form of the equation of radiative transfer is used in the program. The emission from aerosols and the treatment of aerosol and molecular scattering is considered only in the zeroth order. Additional contributions to atmospheric emission from radiation scattered one or more times are neglected. Local thermodynamic equilibrium is assumed in the atmosphere.

The average atmospheric radiance (over a  $20\text{-cm}^{-1}$  interval) at the wavenumber,  $\nu$ , along a given line-of-sight in terms of the LOWTRAN transmittance parameters is given by

$$I(\nu) = \int_{\bar{\tau}_a^b}^1 d\bar{\tau}_a B(\nu, T) \bar{\tau}_s + B(\nu, T_b) \bar{\tau}_t^b \quad (28)$$

where the integral represents the atmospheric contribution and the second term is the contribution of the boundary, (for example, the surface of the earth or a cloud top) and

$\bar{\tau}_a$  = average transmittance due to absorption,

$\bar{\tau}_s$  = average transmittance due to scattering,

$\bar{\tau}_t = \bar{\tau}_a \bar{\tau}_s$  = average total transmittance,

$\bar{\tau}_a^b, \bar{\tau}_t^b$  = average total transmittances from the observer to boundary,

$B(\nu, T)$  = average Planck (blackbody) function corresponding to the frequency  $\nu$  and the temperature  $T$  of an atmospheric layer.

$T_b$  = temperature of the boundary.

The emissivity of the boundary is assumed to be unity.

The LOWTRAN band model approach used here assumes that since the blackbody function is a slowly varying function of frequency we can represent the average value of the radiance in terms of the average values of the transmittance and the blackbody function.  $\bar{\tau}_a$ ,  $\bar{\tau}_s$ , and  $\bar{\tau}_t$  vary from 1 to  $\bar{\tau}_a^b$ ,  $\bar{\tau}_s^b$ , and  $\bar{\tau}_t^b$  along the observer's

line-of-sight. For lines of sight which do not intersect the earth or a cloud layer, the second term in Eq. (28) is omitted.

The numerical analogue to Eq. (28) has been incorporated in the LOWTRAN computer program. The numerical integration of the radiance along a line-of-sight for a given model atmosphere defined at N levels is given by

$$I(\nu) = \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} (\bar{\tau}_a(i) - \bar{\tau}_a(i+1)) B\left(\nu, \frac{T(i) + T(i+1)}{2}\right) \left(\frac{\bar{\tau}_s(i) + \bar{\tau}_s(i+1)}{2}\right) + B(\nu, T_b) \bar{\tau}_t^b \quad (29)$$

Thus, the spectral radiance from a given atmospheric slant path (line-of-sight) can be calculated by dividing the atmosphere into a series of isothermal layers and summing the radiance contributions from each of the layers along the line-of-sight, that is, numerically evaluating Eq. (28). This can be clearly seen from the following simple example.

Neglecting scattering, consider a three-layered atmosphere characterized by temperatures  $T_1$ ,  $T_2$ , and  $T_3$  as shown in Figure 26. Let  $\bar{\tau}_1$ ,  $\bar{\tau}_2$ , and  $\bar{\tau}_3$  be the transmittances from the ground to the boundaries of each of the layers respectively (see Figure 26a). Figure 26b shows the corresponding case for an observer in space (distinguished by primed  $\bar{\tau}$  values). Then from Eq. (29) the total downward spectral radiance for an observer on the ground (looking upwards) is given by

$$I(\nu) \downarrow = (1 - \bar{\tau}_1)B(\nu, T_1) + (\bar{\tau}_1 - \bar{\tau}_2)B(\nu, T_2) + (\bar{\tau}_2 - \bar{\tau}_3)B(\nu, T_3) \quad (30)$$

Similarly for an observer looking down from the top of the atmosphere (see Figure 26b), the total upward spectral radiance is given by

$$I(\nu) \uparrow = (1 - \tau_1')B(\nu, T_3) + (\tau_1' - \tau_2')B(\nu, T_2) + (\tau_2' - \tau_3')B(\nu, T_1) + \tau_3' B(\nu, T_b) \quad (31)$$

A comparison of Eqs. (30) and (31) shows that in addition to the boundary contributions to the total upward spectral radiance, the total downward and the total upward spectral radiances from the same atmospheric layers are not the same but depend on the position of the observer relative to a given atmospheric slant path. In the LOWTRAN radiance program, the position of the observer is always defined by the input parameter, H1.

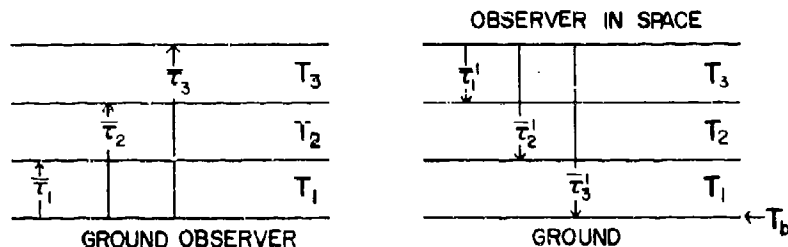


Figure 26. Upward and Downward Atmospheric Paths Through a Three-Layered Atmosphere for Radiance Calculations

It should be emphasized that in the calculation of radiance as given by Eq. (28), scattering is treated only as a loss mechanism and is not included as a source.

In a recent paper by Ben-Shalom et al,<sup>79</sup> it has been noted that for certain atmospheric paths of high optical depth where multiple-scattered radiation is significant, the algorithm used in LOWTRAN underestimates the background radiation. The authors have proposed a "conservative scattering" solution for these cases where only the total extinction is used for the radiative transfer calculations. However, no assessment of the validity of the "conservative scattering" method proposed vs the "zero scattering" algorithm in LOWTRAN for the various paths encountered in the atmosphere has been made.

Until a general multiple-scattering solution for radiative transfer is available in the code, it is recommended that users of LOWTRAN examine the scattering contribution along a given atmospheric path. For scattering in the linear region, the present LOWTRAN algorithm should be appropriate. For high-scattering conditions, users might consider modifying the radiance algorithm as Ben-Shalom et al<sup>79</sup> have proposed.

## 7. PROGRAM STRUCTURE

In addition to the inclusion of new aerosol models and new aerosol extinction coefficients into the LOWTRAN code, extensive reprogramming of the code has been made for improved logical flow of the program and user understanding. As shown in Figure 27, the LOWTRAN code structure consists of a main program, LOWEM, and 19 subroutines. A listing of the code is given in Appendix A. The data file,

79. Ben-Shalom, A., Barzilia, B., Cabib, D., Devir, A. D., Lipson, S. G., and Oppenheim, U. P. (1980) Applied Optics Vol. 19, No. 6, p. 838.



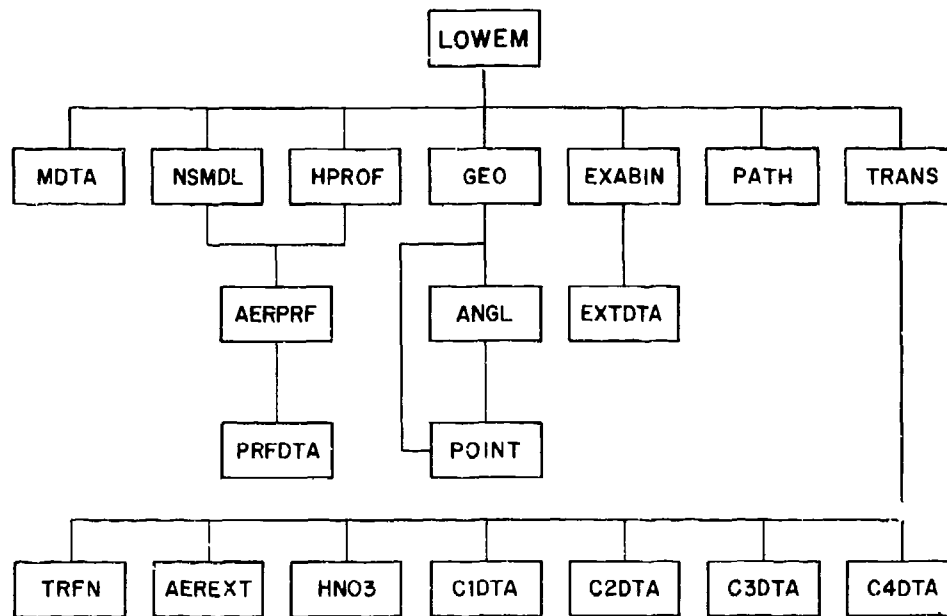


Figure 27. LOWTRAN Program Structure

TAPE5, used in previous LOWTRAN codes has been eliminated. The information from this file has been incorporated into the code in data statements.

In the main program, LOWEM, four control cards are read in for standard execution of the code. New aerosol control parameters have been added to these cards, as will be explained in the instructions for using the code in Section 8.

The transmittance and radiance output tables are also written to the mass storage file, TAPE7, declared on the PROGRAM LOWEM card. The subroutines, MDTA, NSMDL, HPROF, GEO, EXABIN, PATH, and TRANS are called from the main program. A definition of symbols in PROGRAM LOWEM is given in Appendix B.

Subroutine MDTA, called from the main program, contains the altitudes, pressure, temperature, water vapor and ozone density profiles of the six model atmospheres. The nitric acid volume mixing ratio profile is also stored in the subroutine.

Subroutine NSMDL is called from the main program for user defined model atmospheres or aerosol models (MODEL = 0 or MODEL = 7). The input cards and options for the user defined models are explained in Section 8. Subroutine AERPRF is called from this subroutine.

Subroutine HPROF, called from the main program, sets up the appropriate HORIZONTAL PROFILES of molecular and aerosol-absorber densities in LOWTRAN units, using either the model data from MDTA or the user-defined model data from NSMDL. Subroutine AERPRF is also called from this subroutine.

Subroutine AERPRF, called from either NSMDL or HPROF, sets up the appropriate aerosol HORIZONTAL PROFILES for the model selected. Subroutine PRFDTA, called from AERPRF, contains the altitude-dependent profiles of the aerosol models allowed by the program, stored in data statements.

Subroutine GEO, called from the main program, is the spherical geometry subroutine, with correction for refraction, used to calculate the absorber amounts along the atmospheric slant path. The VERTICAL PROFILES and the equivalent absorber amounts are determined in this subroutine. The matrix, WLAY, is also defined in this subroutine for use with subroutine PATH, for radiance calculations. Subroutine ANGL and POINT are called from this subroutine.

Subroutine ANGL is called from GEO to calculate the initial zenith angle for the atmospheric slant path, when the initial and final altitudes and the earth center angle are specified. Subroutine POINT is also called from ANGL.

Subroutine POINT, called from GEO and ANGL, is used to compute the mean refractive index above and below a given altitude and to interpolate exponentially the equivalent absorber densities at that altitude.

Subroutine EXABIN is called from the main program to load the extinction and absorption coefficients for the four aerosol altitude regions appropriate to the aerosol model selected by the user. Interpolation of the boundary layer aerosol coefficients based on relative humidity is performed in this subroutine. Subroutine EXTDTA is called from EXABIN.

The aerosol extinction and absorption coefficients and wavelengths of all the aerosol models are stored in subroutine EXTDTA, called from EXABIN.

Subroutine PATH, called from the main program for radiance calculations, loads the cumulative absorber amounts along the atmospheric slant path into the matrix, WPATH. This data is transferred to PATH from GEO through the vertical profile matrix, WLAY.

Subroutine TRANS, called from the main program, calculates the transmittance and radiance between the wavenumbers,  $V_1$  and  $V_2$ , in steps of  $DV$  for the atmospheric slant path. Subroutines TRFN, AEREXT, HNO3, C1DTA, C2DTA, C3DTA, and C4DTA are called by TRANS.

The LOWTRAN transmittance functions for water vapor, ozone, and the uniformly mixed gases are stored in data statements in subroutine TRFN.

Subroutine AEREXT interpolates the aerosol extinction coefficients for the four altitude regions to obtain the proper values at the wavenumber,  $\nu$ .

Subroutine HNO3 determines the nitric acid absorption coefficient at the wavenumber,  $\nu$ , from the arrays stored in the subroutine.

The molecular water vapor absorption coefficient is determined at a specified wavenumber from the array, C1, stored in subroutine C1DTA.

The absorption coefficient for the uniformly mixed gases at a specified wavenumber is determined from the array, C2, stored in subroutine C2DTA.

The infrared absorption coefficient for ozone at the wavenumber,  $\nu$ , is obtained from the array, C3, stored in subroutine C3DTA.

Subroutine C4DTA, called from TRANS, contains data arrays for the nitrogen continuum absorption (C4), the 4- $\mu\text{m}$  water vapor continuum absorption (C5), and the ozone ultra-violet and visible absorption (C8).

With the new code structured into subroutines, the program has been run on the AFGL CDC6600, using segment loading of computer code to reduce central memory storage requirements. A load map using the segment option is shown in Appendix C.

With segment loading of the code, the core storage requirements for execution are reduced by approximately a factor of two over conventional loading of the program. Similar type segment loading of the LOWTRAN code would allow possible use of the code on minicomputers.

## 8. INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING LOWTRAN 5

The instructions for using LOWTRAN 5 are similar to those for previous LOWTRAN codes. New control parameters defining the aerosol profiles and extinction coefficients have been added to the first input card. Changes have also been made in the input of aerosol models in user-defined atmospheres (MODEL = 7). As mentioned previously, the data file, TAPE 5, has been eliminated and made part of the Fortran code.

In general, for standard atmospheric models, only four input cards are required to run the program for a given problem. The formats for these four cards and definitions of the input parameters on these cards are given below.

### 8.1 Input Data and Formats

The data necessary to specify a given problem are given on the four cards as follows:

```
CARD 1  MODEL, IHAZE, ITYPE, LEN, JP, IM, M1, M2, M3, ML,  
        IEMISS, RO, TBOUND, ISEASN, IVULCN, VIS  
                                FORMAT (11I3, 2F10.3, 2I3, F10.3)  
CARD 2  H1, H2, ANGLE, RANGE, BETA  
                                FORMAT (5F10.3)
```

CARD 3	V1, V2, DV	FORMAT (3F10.3)
CARD 4	XY	FORMAT (I3)

Definitions of the above quantities will be discussed in Section 8.2.

If the quantity MODEL, given in CARD 1 is set equal to 0 or 7 (which is the case if meteorological data are used as input to the program), then the above card sequence (and format for CARD 2) is changed. These cases will be described in Section 8.3.

## 8.2 Basic Instructions

The various quantities to be specified on each of the four control cards (summarized in Section 8.1) will be discussed in this section.

### 8.2.1 CARD 1 - MODEL, IHAZE, ITYPE, LEN, JP, IM, M1, M2, M3, ML, IEMISS, RO, TBOUND, ISEASN, IVULCN, VIS

The parameter MODEL selects one of six geographical model atmospheres or specifies that user-defined meteorological data are to be used in place of the standard models. ITYPE and LEN determine one of three types of atmospheric paths for a given problem. JP is a user option to suppress printing of profiles and tables in the output. IEMISS selects the mode of program execution (transmittance or radiance). IM, M1, M2, M3, ML, RO, and TBOUND are additional input parameters for non-standard cases. IHAZE, ISEASN, IVULCN, and VIS are control parameters used to select the profiles and types of extinction coefficients for the aerosol models (N. B. VIS is now specified on CARD1).

MODEL = 0 if meteorological data are specified (for horizontal paths only)\*.  
 = 1 selects TROPICAL MODEL ATMOSPHERE.  
 = 2 selects MIDLATITUDE SUMMER.  
 = 3 selects MIDLATITUDE WINTER.  
 = 4 selects SUBARCTIC SUMMER.  
 = 5 selects SUBARCTIC WINTER.  
 = 6 selects 1962 U. S. STANDARD  
 = 7 if a new model atmosphere (or radiosonde data) is to be inserted.

ITYPE = 1 for a horizontal (constant-pressure) path.  
 = 2 for a vertical or slant path between two altitudes.  
 = 3 for a vertical or slant path to space.

The TYPE 1 path should not be confused with a long  $90^\circ$  path where the local height of the end of the trajectory is at a significantly different height. In such a case, specify the path according to ITYPE = 2.

\* In these cases the format for Card 2 changes (see non-standard conditions, Section 8.3).

- LEN = 0 for normal operation of program.
- = 1 selects the downward TYPE 2 LONG path.

The parameter LEN can be ignored (that is, left blank) for the majority of cases. It need only be used for a downward-looking path ( $H_2 < H_1$ ) when two paths are possible for the same input parameters. In such a case, a computer printout statement will be given indicating that the user has two choices for the problem and that the shorter path has been executed. Set LEN = 1 for the longer case.

- JP = 0 for normal operation of program.
- = 1 to suppress printing of transmittance table/or radiance table and horizontal and vertical profiles.

The control parameter, IEMISS, determines the mode of execution of the program.

- IEMISS = 0 for program execution in transmittance mode.
- = 1 for program execution in radiance mode.

A message is printed to the user on the output file indicating the mode of program execution.

Table 2A summarizes the use of these five control parameters specified on CARD1. For non-standard cases, provision is made on CARD1 for additional user options with the parameters IM, M1, M2, M3, ML, RO, and TBOUND.

- IM = 0 for normal operation of program or when subsequent calculations are to be run with MODEL = 7.

- = 1 when radiosonde data are to be read in initially.

- ML = Number of levels to be read in for MODEL = 7.

Note that IM and ML are only used when MODEL = 7 and then only on the first calculations when the data are read in.

- M1 = M2 = M3 = 0 for normal operation of program.

The parameters M1, M2, and M3 can each take integer values between 0 and 6 and are used to modify or supplement the altitude profiles of temperature and pressure, water vapor, and ozone respectively, for any given atmospheric mode! specified by MODEL.

For example:

- M1 = 1 selects the TROPICAL temperature and pressure altitude profiles.
- = 2 selects the MIDLATITUDE SUMMER temperature and pressure altitude profiles.
- = 6 selects the 1962 U.S. STANDARD temperature and pressure altitude profiles.
- M2 = 1 selects the TROPICAL water vapor altitude profile.
- = 2 selects the MIDLATITUDE SUMMER water vapor altitude profile.
- = 6 selects the 1962 U.S. STANDARD water vapor altitude profile.

Table 2a. LOWTRAN CARD 1 Input Parameters: MODEL, ITYPE, LEN, JP, IEMISS

CARD 1		MODEL, IHAZE, ITYPE, LEN, JP, IM, M1, M2, M3, ML, IEMISS, RO, TBOUND, ISEASN, IVOLCN, VIS FORMAT (11I3, 2F10.3, 2I3, F10.3)							
COL 3	MODEL	COL 9	ITYPE	COL 12	LEN	COL 15	JP	COL 33	IEMISS
0	USER * DEFINED	1	HORIZONTAL PATH	0	SHORT PATH	0	NORMAL OUTPUT	0	TRANS- MITTANCE
1	TROPICAL	2	SLANT PATH H1 TO H2	1	LONG PATH	1	SHORT OUTPUT	1	RADIANCE
2	MIDLATITUDE SUMMER	3	SLANT PATH H1 TO SPACE						
3	MIDLATITUDE WINTER								
4	SUBARCTIC SUMMER								
5	SUBARCTIC WINTER								
6	1962 U.S. STANDARD								
7	USER * DEFINED								
* OPTIONS FOR NON-STANDARD MODELS									
IM, M1, M2, M3, ML, RO, TBOUND LEFT BLANK FOR STANDARD CASES REFER TO TEXT FOR NON-STANDARD CASES									

M3 = 1 selects the TROPICAL ozone altitude profile.

= 2 selects the MIDLATITUDE SUMMER ozone altitude profile.

= 6 selects the 1962 U.S. STANDARD ozone altitude profile.

RO = radius of the earth (km) at the particular geographical location at which the calculation is to be performed.

If RO is left blank, the program will use the midlatitude value of 6371.23 km if MODEL is set equal to 0 or 7. Otherwise the earth radius for the appropriate standard model atmosphere (specified by MODEL) will be used.

TBOUND = temperature of the earth ( $^{\circ}$ K) at the location at which the calculation is to be performed.

TBOUND is only used in the radiance mode of the program for slant paths which intersect the earth. If TBOUND is left blank, the program will use the temperature of the first atmospheric layer as the boundary temperature.

IHAZE, ISEASN, IVULCN, and VIS select the altitude- and seasonal-dependent aerosol profiles and aerosol extinction coefficients. IHAZE specifies a horizontal meteorological range and specifies the type of extinction for the boundary-layer aerosols (0 to 2 km). The relative humidity dependence of the boundary-layer aerosol extinction coefficients is based on the water vapor content of the model atmosphere selected by MODEL. ISEASN selects the seasonal dependence of the profiles for both the tropospheric (2 to 10 km) and stratospheric (10 to 30 km) aerosols. IVULCN is used to select both the profile and extinction type for the stratospheric aerosols and to determine transition profiles above the stratosphere to 100 km. VIS, the meteorological range, when specified, will supersede the default meteorological range in the boundary-layer aerosol profile set by IHAZE.

- IHAZE = 0 no aerosol attenuation included in the calculation.
- = 1 RURAL extinction, 23-km VIS.
- = 2 RURAL extinction, 5-km VIS.
- = 3 MARITIME extinction, 23-km VIS.
- = 4 MARITIME extinction, 5-km VIS.
- = 5 URBAN extinction, 5-km VIS.
- = 6 TROPOSPHERIC extinction, 50-km VIS.
- = 7 USER-DEFINED extinction, 23-km VIS. (Read into the program immediately after CARD1. Refer to the main program LOWEM in Appendix A for the input format of the coefficients).
- = 8 FOG1 (Advection Fog) extinction, 0.2-km VIS.
- = 9 FOG2 (Radiation Fog) extinction, 0.5-km VIS.

As noted above, IHAZE selects the type of extinction and a default meteorological range for the boundary-layer aerosol models only. If VIS is also specified on CARD1 it will override the default IHAZE value. Interpolation of the extinction coefficients based on relative humidity is performed only for the RURAL, MARITIME, URBAN, and TROPOSPHERIC coefficients used in the boundary layer (0 to 2-km altitude).

- ISEASN = 0 season determined by the value of MODEL:
  - SPRING-SUMMER for MODEL = 0, 1, 2, 4, 6, 7
  - FALL-WINTER for MODEL = 3, 5
- = 1 SPRING-SUMMER
- = 2 FALL-WINTER

ISEASN selects the appropriate seasonal aerosol profile for both the tropospheric and stratospheric aerosols. Only the tropospheric aerosol extinction coefficients are used with the 2- to 10-km profiles.

- IVULCN = 0, 1 BACKGROUND STRATOSPHERIC profile and extinction
- = 2 MODERATE VOLCANIC profile and AGED VOLCANIC extinction
- = 3 HIGH VOLCANIC profile and FRESH VOLCANIC extinction
- = 4 HIGH VOLCANIC profile and AGED VOLCANIC extinction
- = 5 MODERATE VOLCANIC profile and FRESH VOLCANIC extinction

The parameter IVULCN controls both the selection of the aerosol profile as well as the type of extinction for the stratospheric aerosols. It also selects appropriate transition profiles above the stratosphere to 100 km. Meteoric dust extinction coefficients are always used for altitudes from 30 to 100 km.

VIS = meteorological range (km) (when specified, supersedes default value set by IHAZE)

Table 2B summarizes the use of aerosol control parameters on CARD 1.

Table 2b. LOWTRAN CARD 1 Input Parameters: IHAZE, ISEASN, IVULCN, VIS

CARD 1		MODEL, IHAZE, ITYPE, LEN, JP, IM, M1, M2, M3, ML, LEMISS, RJ, TBOUND, ISEASN, IVULCN, VIS FORMAT (I113, 2F10.3, 2I3, F10.3)									
		IHAZE		ISEASN		IVULCN					
COL 6	VIS* (KM)	EXTINCTION	COL 56	SEASON	COL 59	SEASON	PROFILE	EXTINCTION	PROFILE / EXTINCTION		
0		← NO AEROSOLS →									
1	23	RURAL	0	SET BY MODEL		SET BY MODEL				METEORIC DUST EXTINCTION	
2	5		1	SPRING-SUMMER		SPRING-SUMMER					
3	23	MARITIME	2	FALL-WINTER		FALL-WINTER				METEORIC DUST EXTINCTION	
4	5										
5	5	URBAN	TROPOSPHERIC PROFILE / TROPOSPHERIC EXTINCTION		0		BACKGROUND STRATO-SPHERIC	BACKGROUND STRATO-SPHERIC	NORMAL ATMOSPHERIC PROFILE		
6	50	TROPOSPHERIC			1		MODERATE VOLCANIC	AGED VOLCANIC	TRANSITION PROFILES - VOLCANIC TO NORMAL		
7	23	USER DEFINED			2		HIGH VOLCANIC	FRESH VOLCANIC			
8	0.2	FOG 1			3		HIGH VOLCANIC	AGED VOLCANIC			
9	0.5	FOG 2			4		MODERATE VOLCANIC	FRESH VOLCANIC			
			5								
		0 TO 2 KM	2 TO 10 KM		10 TO 30 KM				50 TO 100 KM		
* VIS > 0, OVERRIDES DEFAULT MET. RANGE											



In the case where MODEL = 7, the new atmosphere (model or radiosonde data) is inserted between CARDS 1 and 2 (see Section 8.3).

#### 8.2.2 CARD 2 - H1, H2, ANGLE, RANGE, BETA

CARD 2 is used to define the geometrical path parameters for a given problem.

H1 = initial altitude (km)

H2 = final altitude (km)

It is important to emphasize here that in the radiance mode of program execution (IEMISS=1), H1, the initial altitude, always defines the position of the observer (or sensor). H1 and H2 cannot be used interchangeably as in the transmittance mode.

ANGLE = initial zenith angle (degrees) as measured from H1

RANGE = path length (km)

BETA = earth center angle subtended by H1 and H2 (degrees)

It is not necessary to specify every quantity given above; only those that adequately describe the problem according to the parameter ITYPE (as described below)

(1) Horizontal Paths (ITYPE = 1)

(a) specify H1, RANGE

(b) If non-standard meteorological data are to be used, that is, if

MODEL = 0 on CARD 1, then refer to Section 8.3 for parameters and format of CARD 2.

(2) Slant Paths to Space (ITYPE = 3)

(a) specify H1, ANGLE

(b) specify H1, HMIN (for limb-viewing problem where HMIN is the required tangent height or minimum altitude of the path trajectory.

(3) Slant Paths Between Two Altitudes (ITYPE = 2)

(a) specify H1, H2, ANGLE

(b) specify H1, ANGLE, RANGE

(c) specify H1, H2, RANGE

For cases (b) and (c), the program will calculate H2 and ANGLE respectively, assuming no refraction; then proceed as for case (a). This method of defining the problem should be used when refraction effects are not important; for example, for ranges of a few tens of km at zenith angles less than  $80^\circ$ . It can also be used for larger angles (including  $90^\circ$ ) provided that the path lies within one atmospheric layer.

(d) specify H1, H2, BETA. Leave ANGLE and RANGE blank in this case. This method can be used when the geometrical configuration of the source and receiver is known accurately, but the initial zenith angle is not known precisely due to atmospheric refraction effects. Beta is most frequently determined by the user from ground range information.

In the cases of 2(b) and 3(d) above, the subroutine ANGLE is called in the program to determine the appropriate input zenith angle by an iterative technique taking into account atmospheric refraction.

In the case where MODEL = 7, the new model atmosphere (or radiosonde data) is inserted between CARDS 1 and 2.

Table 3 lists the options on CARD 2 provided to the user for the different types of atmospheric paths.

Table 3. LOWTRAN CARD 2 Input Parameters: H1, H2, ANGLE, RANGE, BETA

CARD 2	H1, H2, ANGLE, RANGE, BETA FORMAT (5F10.3)				
	H1 (KM)	H2 (KM)	ANGLE (°)	RANGE (KM)	BETA (°)
ITYPE					
1	X			X	
2	X	X	X		
	X		X	X	
	X	X		X	
	X	X			X
3	X		X		
	X	X (HMIN)			
X - PARAMETER MUST BE DEFINED					

### 8.2.3 CARD 3 - V1, V2, DV

The spectral range over which transmittance data are required and the spectral increments at which the data are to be printed out is determined by CARD 3.

V1 = initial frequency in wavenumbers ( $\text{cm}^{-1}$ )

V2 = final frequency in wavenumbers ( $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ) where  $V2 > V1$

DV = frequency increment (or step size) ( $\text{cm}^{-1}$ )

(Note that  $\nu = 10^4/\lambda$  where  $\nu$  is the frequency in  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  and  $\lambda$  is the wavelength in microns, and that DV can only take values which are a multiple of 5.)

#### 8.2.4 CARD 4 - IXY

The control parameter IXY can cause the program to recycle, so that a series of problems can be run with one submission of LOWTRAN. Five values of IXY can be used to provide the options given on the following pages.

- IXY = 0 or blank card to end of program
- = 1 to select a new CARD 3 and CARD 4 only (assuming other parameters are unchanged)
- = 2 to select a new data sequence (CARDS 1, 2, 3, and 4)
- = 3 to select a new CARD 2 and CARD 4 only (assuming other parameters are unchanged)
- = 4 to select a new CARD 1 and CARD 4 only (assuming other parameters are unchanged)

Thus, if for the same model atmosphere and type of atmospheric path the reader wishes to make further transmittance calculations in different spectral intervals  $V1'$  to  $V2'$  etc. and for a different step size ( $DV'$  etc.), then IXY is set equal to 1. In this case, the card sequence is as follows and can be repeated as many times as required.

```
CARD 4 IXY = 1
CARD 5 V1' V2' DV'
CARD 6 IXY = 1
CARD 7 V1'' V2'' DV''
CARD 8 IXY = 0
```

The final IXY card should always be a blank or zero. When using the IXY = 1 option, the wavelength dependence of the refractive index is not changed (use IXY = 2 option if this is required).

To make successive transmittance computations where just the geographical model atmosphere is changed and/or with or without aerosol attenuation, set IXY = 4 and construct a data card sequence along the same lines as given above. This sequence of recycling can be repeated successively.

When a series of problems is to be executed (with one submission of LOWTRAN) involving the standard atmospheric models (MODEL = 1 to 6) as well as cases involving MODEL = 0 and MODEL = 7, then the order in which the data are set up becomes very important. Note the following sequence.

1. Run all problems using MODEL = 1 through 6 first.
2. Secondly, run all problems involving the use of MODEL = 0.
3. Run all problems involving the use of MODEL = 7 last. The reason for running MODEL = 7 cases last is that when a new atmospheric model is read in,

the altitudes may not correspond with those given in the standard models and the program will erase them. Similarly, if a MODEL = 0 case is run following a MODEL = 7 case, the first level of MODEL 7 is erased.

Table 4 summarizes the user-control parameters on CARD 3 and CARD 4.

Table 4. LOWTRAN CARD 3 and CARD 4 Input Parameters: V1, V2, DV, IXY

<u>CARD 3</u>		V1, V2, DV FORMAT (3F10.3)		
		<u>V1</u> (CM-1)	<u>V2</u> (CM-1)	<u>DV</u> (CM-1)
		DV VALUES MULTIPLE OF 5 CM-1		
<u>CARD 4</u>		IXY FORMAT (I3)		
<u>COL</u> 3	<u>IXY</u>			
0	END OF PROGRAM.			
1	READ NEW CARDS 3 AND 4.			
2	READ NEW CARDS 1, 2, 3, AND 4.			
3	READ NEW CARDS 2 AND 4.			
4	READ NEW CARDS 1 AND 4.			

### 8.3 Non-Standard Conditions

Three options are available if atmospheric transmittance calculations are required for non-standard conditions. Here non-standard refers to conditions other than those specified by the six model atmospheres provided by LOWTRAN, which are selected by the parameter MODEL on CARD 1. The three options enable the user to insert:

(1) His own model atmosphere(s) in place of any (or all) of the six standard models, provided that the data are in exactly the same format and are specified at the same altitudes as in the DATA statements in the LOWTRAN code (Subroutine MDTA). In this case the appropriate print statements in LOWTRAN (that identify the atmospheric model used) must be changed correspondingly.

(2) An additional atmospheric model (MODEL 7), which can be in the form of radiosonde data. The data need not be specified at the same altitudes as in the standard models.

(3) Meteorological conditions for a given horizontal path calculation (MODEL = 0 case).

The first of these options requires the most effort and needs no further discussion here, other than a reference to Appendix A for a summary of the standard model atmosphere parameters, units, and formats.

### 8.3.1 ADDITIONAL ATMOSPHERIC MODEL (MODEL = 7)

New model atmospheres can be inserted between CARDS 1 and 2 provided the parameters MODEL and IM are set equal to 7 and 1 respectively on CARD 1. The number of atmospheric levels to be inserted (ML) must also be specified on CARD 1. New altitude-dependent aerosol control options have been added to the MODEL = 7 cards to provide more flexibility to the user in modeling aerosol extinction.

The appropriate meteorological parameters and format for the atmospheric data are given below

Z, P, T, DP, RH, WH, WO, AHAZE, VIS1, IHA1, ISEA1, IVUL1  
FORMAT (3F10.3, 2F5.1, 3E10.3, F7.3, 3I1)

Z = altitude (km)

P = pressure (mb)

T = ambient temperature ( $^{\circ}$ C)

DP = dew-point temperature ( $^{\circ}$ C)

RH = relative humidity (%)

WH = water vapor density ( $\text{gm m}^{-3}$ )

WO = ozone density ( $\text{gm m}^{-3}$ )

AHAZE = aerosol number density (normalized by the user to the required meteorological range using the LOWTRAN extinction coefficients)

VIS1 = meteorological range (km) for the altitude, Z

IHA1 = aerosol extinction and meteorological range control for the altitude, Z

ISEA1 = aerosol season control for the altitude, Z

IVUL1 = aerosol profile and extinction control for the altitude, Z

Note that it is only necessary to specify those quantities underlined with a full line and one of the quantities underlined with the dashed line.

If the ozone density (WO) is not known then a value can be obtained from one of the standard atmospheric models (for the appropriate latitude and season) by using the parameter M3 on CARD 1.

Also note that for  $M1 > 0$  on CARD 1, both pressure and temperature are now interpolated from the model atmosphere (MODEL=M1) for the altitude Z.

For the modeling of the aerosol profiles and extinction coefficients, if AHAZE, VIS1, ISEA1 and IVUL1 are left blank on the MODEL 7 input card, then the aerosol control parameters, IHAZE, ISEASN, IVULCN and VIS on CARD 1 will control the modeling of the altitude-dependent aerosol parameters as described in Section 8.2. LOWTRAN will use the aerosol models contained in the program and interpolate the profiles to the same altitudes as the radiosonde (or new model atmosphere) data.

The additional aerosol options on the MODEL 7 card have been added primarily to provide more user flexibility in modeling altitude-dependent aerosols such as low ground fogs where finer altitude resolution is required to specify the aerosol profile. These options are categorized as follows:

(a) AHAZE > 0, VIS1 = IHA1 = ISEA1 = IVUL1 = 0

For this case, the program will use the value of AHAZE at the altitude, Z, to define the aerosol profile. The parameters on CARD 1 will be used only to select the type of aerosol extinction coefficients to be used in the (0-2 km), (2-10 km), (10-30 km), and (30-100 km) altitude regions as in the MODEL=1 to six cases. VIS on CARD 1 is not used. The user must scale the AHAZE values to the proper sea-level meteorological range.

(b) AHAZE > 0, either IHA1 > 0 or IVUL1 > 0, ISEA1 = 0

where IHA1 = 1 to 9 with the same extinction coefficient options as IHAZE in Section 8.2, and IVUL1 = 1 to 5 with the same extinction coefficient options as IVULCN in Section 8.2. When IHA1 is defined, it will select the type of extinction coefficient to be used with AHAZE at the altitude, Z, and correspondingly when IVUL1 is defined. Only four different altitude regions are allowed for the aerosols in the program. The boundary altitudes are determined from the altitude, Z, on the MODEL 7 card when either IHA1 or IVUL1 changes value. These boundaries do not necessarily have to correspond to the default values in the standard models.

(c) AHAZE = 0, either one or all of the parameters VIS1, IHA1, ISEA1 and IVUL1 defined

where ISEA1 = 1 or 2 with the same seasonal profile options as ISEASN in Section 8.2. The aerosol profiles and extinction coefficients will be determined by the values of these parameters at each altitude Z. Again, as in (b) only four altitude regions for the aerosols are allowed in the program, with the boundaries of the regions determined by the altitude Z when the control parameters change. Note also that IHA1 takes precedence over IVUL1 in the selection of the type of extinction coefficients. Examples of the use of these aerosol options are shown in Section 9.

Although data for cloud extinction is not provided in the LOWTRAN code, these additional aerosol options do allow for user cloud modeling in the atmosphere with the aerosol control parameters on the MODEL 7 card.

Note that IHAZE must be defined to some initial value greater than zero to calculate aerosol extinction and that at least two altitudes are needed to define an aerosol altitude region.

### 8.3.2 HORIZONTAL PATHS (MODEL = 0)

If meteorological data are to be used for horizontal path atmospheric transmittance calculations, then set MODEL = 0 on CARD 1. The following parameters can then be specified on CARD 2.

CARD 2 H1, P, T, DP, RH, WH, WO, RANGE (FORMAT 3F10.3, 2F5.1, 2E10.3, F10.3) where the above parameters refer to altitude (km), pressure (mb), ambient temperature ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ), dew-point temperature ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ), relative humidity (%), water vapor density ( $\text{gm m}^{-3}$ ), ozone density ( $\text{gm m}^{-3}$ ), and path length (km) respectively.

The format for the above card is similar to that for inputting radiosonde data (MODEL = 7). Again, it is only necessary to specify the quantities underlined with the solid line and one of the quantities underlined with the dashed line. The ozone density WO can be specified using the parameter M3 on CARD 1 if measurements are not available. In the latter case, a value will be calculated at altitude H1 based on the appropriate model atmosphere selected by M3.

The aerosol control parameters for the MODEL = 0 cases are on CARD1 as described in Section 8.2.

## 9. EXAMPLES OF PROGRAM OUTPUT

Seven cases, representative of different types of atmospheric slant paths, mode of program execution, and atmospheric and aerosol models are presented in this section. The input cards to the program for these cases are listed in Table 5. A description of the program output for each of the cases, calculated from LOWTRAN, follows.

Case 1. Calculate the transmittance from  $900$  to  $1145 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  in steps of  $5 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  for a slant path from 20 km to space at a zenith angle of  $90^{\circ}$ , for the U.S. Standard model atmosphere, and a 23-km meteorological range for the rural aerosol model.

The output for Case 1 is given in Table 6. A message indicating the mode of execution of the program is printed as the first line of output. For this problem, execution will be in the transmittance mode.

The parameters defining the atmospheric slant path, model atmosphere, aerosol model, and wavenumber range are next printed out.

Table 5. Input Cards for the Seven Test Cases

CASE 1	* CARD 1 *	6	1	3				
	* CARD 2 *	20.			90.			
	* CARD 3 *	900.		1145.	5.			
	* CARD 4 *	2						
CASE 2	* CARD 1 *	6	1	3				
	* CARD 2 *	20.			90.			1
	* CARD 3 *	900.		1145.	5.			
	* CARD 4 *	2						
CASE 3	* CARD 1 *	6	1	1				
	* CARD 2 *	0.		0.	0.		1.	0.
	* CARD 3 *	900.		1145.	5.			
	* CARD 4 *	2						
CASE 4	* CARD 1 *	7	3	2				
	* CARD 2 *	12.0			180.			
	* CARD 3 *	900.		1145.	5.			
	* CARD 4 *	2						
CASE 5	* CARD 1 *	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
	* HOTEL=0 *	0.		1000.	10.		40.	10.
	* CARD 3 *	900.		1145.	5.			
	* CARD 4 *	2						
CASE 6	* CARD 1 *	7	3	2	0	0	0	2
	* MODEL=7 *	0.		1016.	24.4			21.4
	* MODEL=7 *	7.13E		1000.	22.			17.4
	* MODEL=7 *	0.550		950.	17.8			15.1
	* MODEL=7 *	1.00		900.	14.8			11.9
	* MODEL=7 *	1.52F		850.	12.8			5.8
	* MODEL=7 *	1.65		830.	12.8			-6.2
	* MODEL=7 *	2.27		775.	11.8			-14.2
	* MODEL=7 *	3.14		700.	7.2			-20.8
	* MODEL=7 *	5.82		500.	-10.1			-28.1
	* MODEL=7 *	5.99L		400.	-11.5			-27.5
	* MODEL=7 *	7.51		400.	-19.5			-31.5
	* MODEL=7 *	9.72		330.	-28.5			-41.5
	* MODEL=7 *	0.10		310.	-32.7			-39.7
	* MODEL=7 *	9.59		270.	-35.3			-43.3
	* MODEL=7 *	7.72		204.	-34.7			-42.7
	* MODEL=7 *	10.72		201.	-38.7			-45.7
	* MODEL=7 *	11.83		201.	-44.7			-50.
	* MODEL=7 *	12.70		200.	-57.1			-50.
	* MODEL=7 *	13.6		151.	-69.5			-50.
	* MODEL=7 *	14.05		150.	-71.1			-50.
	* MODEL=7 *	14.46		100.	-70.9			-50.
	* CARD 2 *	0.		9.55	35.5			
	* CARD 3 *	900.		1145.	5.			
	* CARD 4 *	2						
CASE 7	* CARD 1 *	7	9	2	0	0	1	6
	* MODEL=7 *	0						6
	* MODEL=7 *	2						10
	* MODEL=7 *	.701					23.	1
	* MODEL=7 *	1.0					23.	1
	* MODEL=7 *	2.0					23.	1
	* MODEL=7 *	2.01						
	* MODEL=7 *	5.						
	* MODEL=7 *	10.						
	* MODEL=7 *	11.						
	* MODEL=7 *	30.						
	* MODEL=7 *	35.						
	* MODEL=7 *	70.						
	* CARD 2 *	0.		10.				
	* CARD 3 *	900.		1145.	5.			
	* CARD 4 *	0						



Table 6. Program Output for Case 1

PROGRAM WILL BE EXECUTED IN THE TRANSMISSION MODE  
 6 1 3 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000  
 20.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000  
 900.000 1144.000 5.000

SLANT PATH TO SPACE FROM ALTITUDE H1 = 26.000 KM, ZENITH ANGLE = 90.000 DEGREES

HAPZ MODEL = 23.0 KM VISUAL RANGE AT SEA LEVEL

MODEL ATMOSPHERE 6 = 1162 US STANDARD

HAZE MODEL 1 = RURAL VIS = 23.0 KM

SEASON = SPRING SUMM

VERTICAL PROFILE AEROSOL MODEL = STRAT BKGR

FREQUENCY RANGE W1 = 900.0 CM-1 TO W2 = 1144.0 CM-1 FOR DV = 5.0 CM-1 ( 6.73 - 11.11 MICRONS )

HORIZONTAL PROFILES

ID	ALT	P	T	H2O	CO2+	O3	A2	H2O(IOM)	HOLS	(M-L)	O3(UV)
1	0.00	1013.000	284.100	5.765E-01	9.294E-01	2.493E-03	7.386E-01	6.6574E-02	9.443E-01	2.599E-04	2.320E-03
2	1.00	690.600	271.600	7.113E-01	7.776E-01	2.367E-03	6.914E-01	3.822E-03	6.6504E-01	2.352E-04	5.320E-03
3	2.00	795.000	275.100	2.9324E-01	5.490E-01	2.284E-03	6.879E-01	2.122E-03	7.732E-01	2.153E-04	5.320E-03
4	3.00	701.200	264.700	1.307E-01	5.378E-01	2.051E-03	3.829E-01	3.547E-04	4.933E-01	1.750E-04	2.147E-03
5	4.00	616.600	262.200	7.167E-02	4.437E-01	1.775E-03	2.192E-01	1.839E-04	5.740E-01	1.592E-04	2.147E-03
6	5.00	543.500	255.700	3.742E-02	3.688E-01	1.692E-03	2.132E-01	1.837E-04	5.109E-01	1.320E-04	2.140E-03
7	6.00	472.200	249.300	1.938E-02	2.983E-01	1.610E-03	1.872E-01	1.556E-04	4.527E-01	1.124E-04	2.128E-03
8	7.00	411.100	246.200	1.115E-02	2.262E-01	1.531E-03	1.872E-01	1.556E-04	4.527E-01	1.124E-04	2.128E-03
9	8.00	356.500	246.200	6.169E-03	1.584E-01	1.451E-03	1.872E-01	1.556E-04	4.527E-01	1.124E-04	2.128E-03
10	9.00	302.000	247.200	3.497E-03	1.238E-01	1.374E-03	1.872E-01	1.556E-04	4.527E-01	1.124E-04	2.128E-03
11	10.00	257.000	248.600	2.169E-03	1.038E-01	1.303E-03	1.872E-01	1.556E-04	4.527E-01	1.124E-04	2.128E-03
12	11.00	227.000	249.600	1.379E-03	7.627E-02	1.240E-03	1.872E-01	1.556E-04	4.527E-01	1.124E-04	2.128E-03
13	12.00	204.000	250.600	8.795E-04	5.754E-02	1.180E-03	1.872E-01	1.556E-04	4.527E-01	1.124E-04	2.128E-03
14	13.00	184.000	251.600	5.419E-04	4.420E-02	1.129E-03	1.872E-01	1.556E-04	4.527E-01	1.124E-04	2.128E-03
15	14.00	167.700	252.600	3.482E-04	3.346E-02	1.080E-03	1.872E-01	1.556E-04	4.527E-01	1.124E-04	2.128E-03
16	15.00	153.100	253.600	2.261E-04	2.501E-02	1.031E-03	1.872E-01	1.556E-04	4.527E-01	1.124E-04	2.128E-03
17	16.00	139.500	254.600	1.473E-04	1.831E-02	9.816E-04	1.872E-01	1.556E-04	4.527E-01	1.124E-04	2.128E-03
18	17.00	126.500	255.600	9.728E-05	1.408E-02	9.316E-04	1.872E-01	1.556E-04	4.527E-01	1.124E-04	2.128E-03
19	18.00	114.000	256.600	6.439E-05	1.115E-02	8.816E-04	1.872E-01	1.556E-04	4.527E-01	1.124E-04	2.128E-03
20	19.00	102.000	257.600	4.106E-05	8.479E-03	8.316E-04	1.872E-01	1.556E-04	4.527E-01	1.124E-04	2.128E-03
21	20.00	90.000	258.600	2.665E-05	6.409E-03	7.816E-04	1.872E-01	1.556E-04	4.527E-01	1.124E-04	2.128E-03
22	21.00	77.000	259.600	1.773E-05	4.892E-03	7.316E-04	1.872E-01	1.556E-04	4.527E-01	1.124E-04	2.128E-03
23	22.00	64.000	260.600	1.162E-05	3.678E-03	6.816E-04	1.872E-01	1.556E-04	4.527E-01	1.124E-04	2.128E-03
24	23.00	50.000	261.600	7.162E-06	2.790E-03	6.316E-04	1.872E-01	1.556E-04	4.527E-01	1.124E-04	2.128E-03
25	24.00	34.000	262.600	4.016E-06	2.149E-03	5.816E-04	1.872E-01	1.556E-04	4.527E-01	1.124E-04	2.128E-03
26	25.00	25.000	263.600	2.177E-06	1.595E-03	5.316E-04	1.872E-01	1.556E-04	4.527E-01	1.124E-04	2.128E-03
27	26.00	18.000	264.600	1.162E-06	1.149E-03	4.816E-04	1.872E-01	1.556E-04	4.527E-01	1.124E-04	2.128E-03
28	27.00	12.000	265.600	6.264E-07	8.079E-04	4.316E-04	1.872E-01	1.556E-04	4.527E-01	1.124E-04	2.128E-03
29	28.00	7.000	266.600	3.531E-07	5.674E-04	3.816E-04	1.872E-01	1.556E-04	4.527E-01	1.124E-04	2.128E-03
30	29.00	4.000	267.600	1.978E-07	3.864E-04	3.316E-04	1.872E-01	1.556E-04	4.527E-01	1.124E-04	2.128E-03
31	30.00	2.000	268.600	1.078E-07	2.622E-04	2.816E-04	1.872E-01	1.556E-04	4.527E-01	1.124E-04	2.128E-03
32	31.00	1.000	269.600	5.938E-08	1.751E-04	2.316E-04	1.872E-01	1.556E-04	4.527E-01	1.124E-04	2.128E-03
33	32.00	0.500	270.600	3.266E-08	1.162E-04	1.816E-04	1.872E-01	1.556E-04	4.527E-01	1.124E-04	2.128E-03
34	33.00	0.200	271.600	1.802E-08	7.422E-05	1.316E-04	1.872E-01	1.556E-04	4.527E-01	1.124E-04	2.128E-03
35	34.00	0.100	272.600	1.021E-08	4.822E-05	8.616E-05	1.872E-01	1.556E-04	4.527E-01	1.124E-04	2.128E-03

Table 6. Program Output for Case 1 (Cont.)

ID	ALT	HORIZONTAL PROFILE	PROG(N)	HMO3	AER1	APP2	AER4	(SER)ACH	RM
1	9.00	131.000	298.100	4.478E-02 0.	1.580E-01 0.	0.	0.	7.026E+00	4.575E+11
2	1.00	238.600	231.600	9.491E-02 0.	9.910E-02 0.	0.	0.	4.962E+00	5.206E+11
3	2.00	735.000	245.100	9.931E-02 0.	6.210E-02 0.	0.	0.	3.023E+00	5.224E+11
4	3.00	731.200	250.100	2.438E-02 0.	3.460E-02 0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
5	4.00	547.500	252.700	4.498E-02 0.	5.450E-02 0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
6	5.00	272.200	249.200	5.792E-02 0.	7.710E-03 0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
7	6.00	41.200	242.200	2.208E-02 0.	6.237E-03 0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
8	7.00	355.500	246.200	1.519E-02 4.070E-05 0.	3.370E-03 0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
9	8.00	308.000	242.200	5.265E-04 3.616E-06 0.	1.822E-03 0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
10	9.00	285.000	237.200	2.402E-04 1.656E-06 0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
11	10.00	287.000	216.200	1.167E-04 2.259E-06 0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
12	12.00	194.000	215.500	4.236E-05 2.890E-06 0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
13	14.00	156.000	216.500	1.581E-05 2.890E-06 0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
14	16.00	121.000	216.500	7.505E-06 2.822E-06 0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
15	18.00	103.500	216.500	3.975E-06 2.714E-06 0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
16	20.00	82.500	216.500	2.115E-06 2.203E-06 0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
17	22.00	64.570	216.500	2.191E-06 1.978E-06 0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
18	24.00	57.290	216.500	1.704E-06 1.692E-06 0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
19	26.00	51.870	216.500	1.576E-06 2.062E-06 0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
20	28.00	47.420	217.500	1.191E-06 2.168E-06 0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
21	30.00	44.470	216.600	1.256E-06 2.092E-06 0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
22	32.00	42.470	216.600	1.144E-06 2.216E-06 0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
23	34.00	39.670	216.600	1.144E-06 2.180E-06 0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
24	36.00	37.720	220.600	1.221E-06 1.179E-06 0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
25	38.00	35.490	216.500	2.138E-07 3.709E-06 0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
26	40.00	33.270	216.500	4.511E-08 1.445E-06 0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
27	42.00	31.050	216.500	5.325E-08 1.059E-06 0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
28	44.00	28.830	216.500	1.746E-08 0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
29	46.00	26.610	216.500	4.775E-09 0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
30	48.00	24.390	216.500	1.246E-08 0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
31	50.00	22.170	216.500	4.775E-09 0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
32	52.00	19.950	216.500	2.745E-09 0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
33	54.00	17.730	216.500	0.600E-09 0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.

FROM POINTS HEIGHTS = 20.0000 KM/NE 21.MPE 1.REF. INCK ABOVE & BELOW XE .1830E-04 .2145E-04 ID= 1  
 EQU, ABSOLUTE AMOUNTS PER KM AT XE .457E-06 .849E-02 .530E-02 .232E-02 .498E-09 .608E-01 0.

\*X(12-14)= 0. \*590E-03 0.1

Table 6. Program Output for Case 1 (Cont.)

IC	ALT	H2O	CO2*	CO2	4N3	N2	420(TDM)	MOLS	BER1	O3(UV)	PSI	PHT	BETA	TMCTA	RANGE
		HPO3(4H)	PER3	HER2	HER3	HER2	PER3	HER3	HER1	O3(UV)	PSI	PHT	BETA	TMCTA	DRANGE
21	20.000	0.821E-04	6.765E-01	6.765E-01	3.266E-01	5.463E-07	7.188E+00	0.		2.009E+00	-0.000	91.0135	1.4435	50.614	113.1
	21.000	1.455E-04	2.197E-03	2.197E-03	0.	6.159E-02	0.								113.06
22	21.000	4.951E-04	1.400E-00	8.179E-01	4.951E-01	7.600E-07	9.742E+00	0.		2.652E+00	-0.008	1.4270	1.4350	62.1954	160.2
	22.000	2.570E-04	3.704E-01	3.704E-01	0.	0.721E-02	0.								47.13
23	22.000	6.581E-04	1.255E+00	1.075E+00	4.809E-01	9.148E-01	1.141E+01	0.		2.502E+00	-0.041	91.7456	1.7599	66.5723	196.4
	23.000	2.705E-04	4.117E-03	4.117E-03	0.	9.652E-02	0.								36.16
24	23.000	7.460E-04	1.951E+00	1.206E+00	5.157E-01	1.036E-06	1.261E+01	0.		4.026E+00	-0.678	92.4453	2.0351	88.5275	226.9
	24.000	3.117E-04	5.347E-03	5.347E-03	0.	1.036E-01	0.								30.90
25	24.000	2.199E-04	1.447E+00	1.716E+00	5.368E-01	1.195E-06	1.351E+01	0.		4.467E+00	-0.205	92.2531	2.2736	67.9675	263.7
	25.000	3.793E-04	1.587E+00	5.740E-01	1.351E-06	1.575E+01	0.								26.87
26	25.000	1.005E-03	1.663E+00	1.674E+00	5.801E-01	1.394E-06	1.659E+01	0.		5.764E+00	-0.251	93.1509	3.2161	87.7515	359.1
	26.000	1.005E-03	1.663E+00	1.674E+00	5.801E-01	1.394E-06	1.659E+01	0.							1.56.37
27	26.000	1.005E-03	1.663E+00	1.674E+00	5.801E-01	1.394E-06	1.659E+01	0.		6.332E+00	-0.208	93.1908	2.6375	66.0427	439.9
	27.000	1.005E-03	1.663E+00	1.674E+00	5.801E-01	1.394E-06	1.659E+01	0.							80.79
28	26.000	1.005E-03	1.663E+00	1.674E+00	5.801E-01	1.394E-06	1.659E+01	0.		8.572E+00	-0.301	94.5146	4.5447	66.0525	509.0
	28.000	1.005E-03	1.663E+00	1.674E+00	5.801E-01	1.394E-06	1.659E+01	0.							60.09
29	26.000	1.005E-03	1.663E+00	1.674E+00	5.801E-01	1.394E-06	1.659E+01	0.		5.656E+00	-0.306	95.0481	5.0727	65.4660	566.0
	29.000	1.005E-03	1.663E+00	1.674E+00	5.801E-01	1.394E-06	1.659E+01	0.							59.99
30	26.000	1.005E-03	1.663E+00	1.674E+00	5.801E-01	1.394E-06	1.659E+01	0.		6.679E+00	-0.306	95.5300	5.5508	64.9521	622.2
	30.000	1.005E-03	1.663E+00	1.674E+00	5.801E-01	1.394E-06	1.659E+01	0.							54.24
31	26.000	1.005E-03	1.663E+00	1.674E+00	5.801E-01	1.394E-06	1.659E+01	0.		6.688E+00	-0.310	97.4353	7.1563	64.4701	803.5
	31.000	1.005E-03	1.663E+00	1.674E+00	5.801E-01	1.394E-06	1.659E+01	0.							161.31
32	26.000	1.005E-03	1.663E+00	1.674E+00	5.801E-01	1.394E-06	1.659E+01	0.		6.688E+00	-0.310	99.0120	9.0430	82.8647	1017.1
	32.000	1.005E-03	1.663E+00	1.674E+00	5.801E-01	1.394E-06	1.659E+01	0.							213.50
33	26.000	1.005E-03	1.663E+00	1.674E+00	5.801E-01	1.394E-06	1.659E+01	0.		6.688E+00	-0.310	176.4553	66.5863	60.5800	*****
	33.000	1.005E-03	1.663E+00	1.674E+00	5.801E-01	1.394E-06	1.659E+01	0.							*****
34	26.000	1.005E-03	1.663E+00	1.674E+00	5.801E-01	1.394E-06	1.659E+01	0.		6.688E+00	-0.309	176.5553	86.5563	3.4447	*****
	34.000	1.005E-03	1.663E+00	1.674E+00	5.801E-01	1.394E-06	1.659E+01	0.							0.00

EQUIVALENT SEA LEVEL ABSORBER AMOUNTS

WATER VAPOR	CO2 ETC.	OZONE	NITROGEN	H2O	MOL	SCAT	AE61	OZONE(U-V)
GM CM-2	KM	ATT CM	KM	GM CM-2	KM	KM	AE61	ATT CM
W(1-91)=	1.02E-02	1.57E+01	1.71E+01	5.12E+00	1.471E+02	0.		0.66E+01
				3.90E-03	1.44E-03			5.11E-02

W(12-151)= 1. AER2 1.451E-01 1.446E-03 AER4 P.M. MEAN  
C.F.



Following the heading HORIZONTAL PROFILES are two pages of output, each of 12 columns. On the first page, the first four columns list a running integer associated with each level (level indicator), the level altitude in km, the level pressure (mb), and the level temperature ( $^{\circ}$ K). The next six columns give the equivalent absorber amounts per km for the following absorbing species: water vapor, uniformly mixed gases, ozone, nitrogen continuum, water vapor continuum ( $10\ \mu\text{m}$ ), and molecular scattering. The last two columns give the mean refractive index modulus ( $n - 1$ ) from that level to the level above, and the equivalent absorber amount per km for the UV ozone.

On the second page, the first four columns, listing the level indicator, altitude, pressure, and temperature are repeated. The next two columns give the equivalent absorber amount per km for the water vapor continuum ( $4\ \mu\text{m}$ ) and for nitric acid. The next four columns give the aerosol amounts per km for the four altitude regions provided for in the program. The last two columns list the product of the aerosol density times the percent relative humidity and the percent relative humidity for the boundary-layer region.

Following the horizontal profiles, level information at H1 calculated in subroutine POINT is printed.

A heading VERTICAL PROFILES is then printed followed by two lines of output per atmospheric layer. The first column is an integer level indicator. The second column gives the altitudes of the levels traversed by the atmospheric slant path. The next eight columns give the integrated equivalent absorber amounts from the initial altitude to the level above (with the species identified as in the header). The next four columns are labelled PSI, PHI, BETA, and THETA, and correspond to the angles  $\psi$ ,  $\phi$ ,  $\beta$ , and  $\theta$  described in Section 4. Columns PSI and BETA give the accumulated values of  $\psi$  and  $\beta$  to the level above. Columns THETA and PHI give the local zenith angle corresponding to that level and the angle of arrival at the level above, respectively. In the last column, the accumulated slant range, RANGE, is printed, and below it the differential slant range of the levels traversed.

The total equivalent absorber amounts along the atmospheric path are then summarized in their appropriate units.

Control parameters for the altitude-dependent aerosol extinction and absorption coefficients are then printed from Subroutine EXABIN.

A transmittance table, containing 13 columns, now follows. The first three columns give the frequency ( $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ) wavelength ( $\mu\text{m}$ ), and total transmittance. The next seven columns show the individual transmittance due to water vapor, uniformly mixed gases, ozone, nitrogen ( $4\ \mu\text{m}$ ) continuum, total water vapor continuum, molecular scattering, and total aerosol extinction. The next two columns give absorption due to aerosols and the cumulative integrated absorption. The latter

quantity can be used to determine the average transmittance over any given spectral interval within the spectral range covered by the calculation. The last column gives the transmittance of nitric acid. Finally, the total integrated absorption from V1 to V2 is printed out (units are  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ) together with the average transmittance over the band.

Case 2. Calculate the radiance at H1 for the same conditions as in Case 1. The output of the program, shown in Table 7, is identical to that of Case 1 up to and including the printing of the aerosol control parameters.

Two parameters, J1 and J2, are then printed out. These parameters control the loading of the cumulative absorber amounts into the matrix, WPATH.

A heading CUMULATIVE ABSORBER AMOUNTS FOR THE ATMOSPHERIC PATH is then printed followed by 16 columns. The first column gives an integer associated with the layer traversal by the atmospheric slant path. The following 10 columns give the cumulative absorber amounts for the following species: water vapor, uniformly mixed gases, ozone, nitrogen continuum, water vapor continuum ( $10 \mu\text{m}$ ), molecular scattering, aerosol extinction (boundary layer), UV ozone, water vapor continuum ( $4 \mu\text{m}$ ) and nitric acid. The next column is the average temperature of the layer.

Below this output, the layer ID is repeated and the other three altitude-dependent, cumulative aerosol absorber amounts are printed.

A radiance table, containing six columns, now follows. The first two columns give the frequency ( $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ) and the wavelength ( $\mu\text{m}$ ). The next two columns give the radiance in units of  $\text{W}/\text{cm}^2\text{-ster}\text{-cm}^{-1}$  and  $\text{W}/\text{cm}^2\text{-ster}\text{-}\mu\text{m}$ . The next column gives the cumulative integrated radiance ( $\text{W}/\text{cm}^2\text{-ste}$ ). The last column is the total transmittance.

Finally, the maximum and minimum radiances and their frequencies, the integrated absorption, the average transmittance, and the total integrated radiance are printed.

Case 3. Calculate the transmittance from  $900$  to  $1145 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  in steps of  $5 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  for a 1-km horizontal path at sea level, using the U.S. Standard atmosphere and the rural, 23-km meteorological range, aerosol model.

The output for Case 3, shown in Table 8, with the exception of the omission of the vertical profiles, is similar to that described for Case 1.

Case 4. Calculate the transmittance from  $900$  to  $1145 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  in steps of  $5 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ , for a slant path from 12 km to ground (0 km) at a zenith angle of  $180^\circ$ , using the midlatitude summer model atmosphere and a maritime, 23 km meteorological range aerosol model.

The output for this case, shown in Table 9, is similar to that described for Case 1.



Table 7. Program Output for Case 2 (Cont.)

ID	HORIZONTAL PROFILES										AER4 (AERI*RH)	AER3	AER2	AER1	MNO3	W20(UHM)	FHI
	ALT	P	T	W20(UHM)	MNO3	AER1	AER2	AER3	AER4	FHI							
13	0.00	1013.000	284.100	8.479E-02 J.	1.570E-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.226E+00	4.575E+01							
14	1.00	698.600	281.600	5.997E-02 0.	9.910E-02 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.266E+00	4.906E+01							
15	2.00	795.000	275.100	3.491E-02 0.	6.210E-02 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.238E+00	5.214E+01							
16	3.00	701.200	264.700	2.473E-02 J.	0.0	3.460E-02 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
17	4.00	615.600	262.200	1.463E-02 0.	0.0	1.851E-02 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
18	5.00	540.600	255.700	8.494E-03 0.	0.0	9.311E-03 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
19	6.00	472.200	249.200	5.174E-03 0.	0.0	7.710E-03 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
20	7.00	411.000	242.700	2.994E-03 0.	0.0	6.240E-03 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
21	8.00	355.600	236.200	1.532E-03 0.	0.0	3.370E-03 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
22	9.00	308.000	229.700	6.246E-04 0.	0.0	1.840E-03 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
23	10.00	265.000	223.200	2.502E-04 0.	0.0	1.140E-03 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
24	11.00	227.000	216.800	1.167E-04 0.	0.0	7.990E-04 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
25	12.00	194.000	210.600	4.535E-05 0.	0.0	6.110E-04 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
26	13.00	167.400	204.600	1.261E-05 0.	0.0	5.170E-04 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
27	14.00	141.700	200.000	5.021E-06 0.	0.0	4.440E-04 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
28	15.00	121.400	200.000	2.486E-06 0.	0.0	3.890E-04 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
29	16.00	101.300	200.000	1.393E-06 0.	0.0	3.420E-04 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
30	17.00	84.900	200.000	7.491E-07 0.	0.0	3.020E-04 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
31	18.00	72.600	200.000	4.092E-07 0.	0.0	2.720E-04 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
32	19.00	62.800	200.000	2.254E-07 0.	0.0	2.480E-04 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
33	20.00	55.000	200.000	1.250E-07 0.	0.0	2.280E-04 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
34	21.00	48.000	200.000	6.744E-08 0.	0.0	2.110E-04 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
35	22.00	42.000	200.000	3.644E-08 0.	0.0	1.960E-04 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
36	23.00	36.000	200.000	1.944E-08 0.	0.0	1.830E-04 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
37	24.00	30.000	200.000	1.044E-08 0.	0.0	1.720E-04 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
38	25.00	24.000	200.000	5.644E-09 0.	0.0	1.620E-04 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
39	26.00	18.000	200.000	3.044E-09 0.	0.0	1.530E-04 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
40	27.00	12.000	200.000	1.644E-09 0.	0.0	1.450E-04 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
41	28.00	6.000	200.000	8.844E-10 0.	0.0	1.380E-04 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
42	29.00	0.000	200.000	4.844E-10 0.	0.0	1.320E-04 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
43	30.00	0.000	200.000	2.644E-10 0.	0.0	1.270E-04 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
44	31.00	0.000	200.000	1.444E-10 0.	0.0	1.230E-04 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
45	32.00	0.000	200.000	7.844E-11 0.	0.0	1.200E-04 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
46	33.00	0.000	200.000	4.244E-11 0.	0.0	1.170E-04 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
47	34.00	0.000	200.000	2.344E-11 0.	0.0	1.150E-04 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
48	35.00	0.000	200.000	1.244E-11 0.	0.0	1.140E-04 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
49	36.00	0.000	200.000	6.844E-12 0.	0.0	1.130E-04 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
50	37.00	0.000	200.000	3.744E-12 0.	0.0	1.120E-04 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
51	38.00	0.000	200.000	2.044E-12 0.	0.0	1.110E-04 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
52	39.00	0.000	200.000	1.144E-12 0.	0.0	1.100E-04 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
53	40.00	0.000	200.000	6.244E-13 0.	0.0	1.090E-04 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
54	41.00	0.000	200.000	3.444E-13 0.	0.0	1.080E-04 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
55	42.00	0.000	200.000	1.944E-13 0.	0.0	1.070E-04 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
56	43.00	0.000	200.000	1.044E-13 0.	0.0	1.060E-04 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
57	44.00	0.000	200.000	5.844E-14 0.	0.0	1.050E-04 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
58	45.00	0.000	200.000	3.244E-14 0.	0.0	1.040E-04 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
59	46.00	0.000	200.000	1.844E-14 0.	0.0	1.030E-04 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
60	47.00	0.000	200.000	1.044E-14 0.	0.0	1.020E-04 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
61	48.00	0.000	200.000	5.844E-15 0.	0.0	1.010E-04 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
62	49.00	0.000	200.000	3.244E-15 0.	0.0	1.000E-04 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
63	50.00	0.000	200.000	1.844E-15 0.	0.0	9.900E-05 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
64	51.00	0.000	200.000	1.044E-15 0.	0.0	9.800E-05 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
65	52.00	0.000	200.000	5.844E-16 0.	0.0	9.700E-05 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
66	53.00	0.000	200.000	3.244E-16 0.	0.0	9.600E-05 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
67	54.00	0.000	200.000	1.844E-16 0.	0.0	9.500E-05 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
68	55.00	0.000	200.000	1.044E-16 0.	0.0	9.400E-05 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
69	56.00	0.000	200.000	5.844E-17 0.	0.0	9.300E-05 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
70	57.00	0.000	200.000	3.244E-17 0.	0.0	9.200E-05 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
71	58.00	0.000	200.000	1.844E-17 0.	0.0	9.100E-05 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
72	59.00	0.000	200.000	1.044E-17 0.	0.0	9.000E-05 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
73	60.00	0.000	200.000	5.844E-18 0.	0.0	8.900E-05 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
74	61.00	0.000	200.000	3.244E-18 0.	0.0	8.800E-05 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
75	62.00	0.000	200.000	1.844E-18 0.	0.0	8.700E-05 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
76	63.00	0.000	200.000	1.044E-18 0.	0.0	8.600E-05 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
77	64.00	0.000	200.000	5.844E-19 0.	0.0	8.500E-05 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
78	65.00	0.000	200.000	3.244E-19 0.	0.0	8.400E-05 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
79	66.00	0.000	200.000	1.844E-19 0.	0.0	8.300E-05 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
80	67.00	0.000	200.000	1.044E-19 0.	0.0	8.200E-05 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
81	68.00	0.000	200.000	5.844E-20 0.	0.0	8.100E-05 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
82	69.00	0.000	200.000	3.244E-20 0.	0.0	8.000E-05 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
83	70.00	0.000	200.000	1.844E-20 0.	0.0	7.900E-05 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
84	71.00	0.000	200.000	1.044E-20 0.	0.0	7.800E-05 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
85	72.00	0.000	200.000	5.844E-21 0.	0.0	7.700E-05 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
86	73.00	0.000	200.000	3.244E-21 0.	0.0	7.600E-05 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
87	74.00	0.000	200.000	1.844E-21 0.	0.0	7.500E-05 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
88	75.00	0.000	200.000	1.044E-21 0.	0.0	7.400E-05 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
89	76.00	0.000	200.000	5.844E-22 0.	0.0	7.300E-05 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
90	77.00	0.000	200.000	3.244E-22 0.	0.0	7.200E-05 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
91	78.00	0.000	200.000	1.844E-22 0.	0.0	7.100E-05 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
92	79.00	0.000	200.000	1.044E-22 0.	0.0	7.000E-05 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
93	80.00	0.000	200.000	5.844E-23 0.	0.0	6.900E-05 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
94	81.00	0.000	200.000	3.244E-23 0.	0.0	6.800E-05 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
95	82.00	0.000	200.000	1.844E-23 0.	0.0	6.700E-05 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
96	83.00	0.000	200.000	1.044E-23 0.	0.0	6.600E-05 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
97	84.00	0.000	200.000	5.844E-24 0.	0.0	6.500E-05 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
98	85.00	0.000	200.000	3.244E-24 0.	0.0	6.400E-05 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
99	86.00	0.000	200.000	1.844E-24 0.	0.0	6.300E-05 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
100	87.00	0.000	200.000	1.044E-24 0.	0.0	6.200E-05 0.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							

FROM POINT HEIGHT = 20.0000 KM/H = 21.1167 INDEX ABOVE & BELOW X = .1830E-04 .2145E-04 JIP = 1  
 EQUIV. ARSOREP AMOUNTS PER KM AT X = .357E-05 .148E-02 .580E-02 .338E-02 .490E-03 .680E-01 0. .177E-01

TREK-141 = J. .578E-02 0.41



Table 7. Program Output for Case 2 (Cont.)

VERTICAL PROFILES														
IC	ALT	H2O	CO2*	O3	N2	H2O(10M)	MOLS	AER1	O3(UV)	PSI	PHI	BETA	TMETH	RANGC
		M2(64)	MNO3	AER2	AER3	AER4	AER4							DRANGE
21	22.000	3.921E-04	8.162E-01	5.759E-01	3.266E-01	5.463E-07	7.186E+00	0.	2.005E+00	-0.000	91.0135	1.0135	90.000	113.1
	22.000						6.155E-02	0.						113.06
22	21.000	5.462E-04	1.151E+00	8.879E-01	4.256E-01	7.600E-07	9.744E+00	0.	2.652E+00	-0.068	91.4270	1.4350	86.9554	160.2
	22.000						8.321E-02	0.						67.13
23	21.000	6.581E-04	1.252E+00	1.071E+00	3.809E-01	9.148E-07	1.141E+01	0.	3.502E+00	-0.141	91.7458	1.7599	88.5763	196.4
	21.000						9.612E-02	0.						96.18
24	21.000	7.468E-04	1.451E+00	1.208E+00	5.150E-01	1.038E-06	1.261E+01	0.	4.028E+00	-0.176	92.0153	2.0331	84.2575	226.9
	21.000						1.036E-01	0.						30.50
25	20.000	9.189E-04	1.417E+00	1.245E+00	5.366E-01	1.139E-06	1.331E+01	0.	4.467E+00	-0.205	92.2551	2.2736	87.9875	253.7
	25.000						1.080E-01	0.						26.67
26	25.000	9.790E-04	1.535E+00	1.587E+00	5.740E-01	1.256E-06	1.479E+01	0.	5.764E+00	-0.251	93.1909	3.2161	87.7515	359.1
	25.000						1.159E-01	0.						105.37
27	24.000	1.010E-03	1.653E+00	1.571E+00	5.801E-01	1.394E-06	1.659E+01	0.	6.332E+00	-0.280	93.5088	3.9376	86.8127	439.9
	24.000						1.159E-01	0.						60.79
28	25.000	1.018E-03	1.569E+00	1.707E+00	5.613E-01	1.401E-06	1.692E+01	0.	6.572E+00	-0.301	94.5146	4.5447	86.0925	508.0
	25.000						1.159E-01	0.						68.09
29	25.000	1.017E-03	1.570E+00	1.703E+00	5.613E-01	1.402E-06	1.703E+01	0.	6.656E+00	-0.306	95.0481	5.0707	85.4864	568.1
	25.000						1.159E-01	0.						55.99
30	25.000	1.017E-03	1.570E+00	1.703E+00	5.613E-01	1.402E-06	1.714E+01	0.	6.679E+00	-0.306	95.1530	5.5608	84.9521	622.2
	25.000						1.159E-01	0.						54.24
31	24.000	1.017E-03	1.570E+00	1.703E+00	5.613E-01	1.402E-06	1.714E+01	0.	6.686E+00	-0.310	97.1353	7.1563	84.4711	603.5
	24.000						1.159E-01	0.						181.31
32	23.000	1.017E-03	1.570E+00	1.703E+00	5.613E-01	1.402E-06	1.715E+01	0.	6.686E+00	-0.310	99.0424	9.0436	82.867	317.1
	23.000						1.159E-01	0.						213.58
33	100.000	1.017E-03	1.570E+00	1.703E+00	5.613E-01	1.402E-06	1.715E+01	0.	6.686E+00	-0.310	176.5553	86.5863	61.5863	*****
	100.000						1.159E-01	0.						*****
34	100.000	1.017E-03	1.570E+00	1.703E+00	5.613E-01	1.402E-06	1.715E+01	0.	6.686E+00	-0.309	176.5553	86.5863	3.4447	*****
	100.000						1.159E-01	0.						--CC

EQUIVALENT SEA LEVEL RESPIRED AMOUNTS												
MFL(=0)	WATER	WAPQUP	CO2 ETC.	OSONE	NITROGEN	HFO	MCL	SCAT	AER1	OZCN(LU-V)	ATM CM	ATM CM
	CM CM-2	CM CM-2	CM CM-2	CM CM-2	CM CM-2	CM CM-2	CM CM-2	CM CM-2	CM CM-2	CM CM-2	CM CM-2	CM CM-2
1.02E-02	1.02E-02	1.57E+01	1.57E+01	1.57E+01	1.57E+01	1.57E+01	1.57E+01	1.57E+01	1.57E+01	1.57E+01	1.57E+01	1.57E+01
1.12E-15	0.	1.165E-01	1.165E-01	1.165E-01	1.165E-01	1.165E-01	1.165E-01	1.165E-01	1.165E-01	1.165E-01	1.165E-01	1.165E-01



Table 7. Program Output for Case 2 (Cont.)

FFCM-1)	MWL(MICRON)	RADIANCE(WATTS/CM <sup>2</sup> -STEP-XX)	PER CM-1	GEF MICRON	INTEGRAL	TRANS
600.0	11.411111	1.6164E-06	1.1003E-04	1.1003E-04	4.0410E-06	931729
905.0	11.049724	1.1219E-06	8.5852E-05	8.5852E-05	1.0137E-05	947745
910.0	10.998011	1.1297E-06	8.5266E-05	8.5266E-05	1.6285E-05	955182
915.0	10.946952	8.6337E-07	7.5534E-05	7.5534E-05	1.9617E-05	961646
920.0	10.896955	6.0454E-07	5.1507E-05	5.1507E-05	2.2664E-05	972621
925.0	10.848041	2.6577E-07	2.2744E-05	2.2744E-05	3.1808E-05	987833
930.0	10.799268	3.9905E-07	2.7594E-05	2.7594E-05	3.5584E-05	995119
935.0	10.750898	3.3754E-07	3.4754E-05	3.4754E-05	2.7371E-05	981171
940.0	10.702911	4.7031E-07	4.1601E-05	4.1601E-05	3.9525E-05	977401
945.0	10.655316	1.5240E-06	1.4944E-04	1.4944E-04	4.0336E-05	972640
950.0	10.608124	1.5240E-06	1.3795E-04	1.3795E-04	3.2694E-05	952523
955.0	10.561367	2.5232E-06	2.3012E-04	2.3012E-04	5.2525E-05	8744511
960.0	10.515166	3.2513E-06	2.9564E-04	2.9564E-04	6.9209E-05	834569
965.0	10.469594	4.2439E-06	3.9707E-04	3.9707E-04	9.3528E-05	779423
970.0	10.424640	5.5143E-06	5.2072E-04	5.2072E-04	1.1820E-04	736579
975.0	10.380270	6.7475E-06	6.4435E-04	6.4435E-04	1.5194E-04	634653
980.0	10.336482	8.3156E-06	8.1665E-04	8.1665E-04	1.9501E-04	511063
985.0	10.293224	1.0724E-05	1.0405E-03	1.0405E-03	2.4964E-04	393142
990.0	10.250410	1.2275E-05	1.1603E-03	1.1603E-03	3.1101E-04	277756
995.0	10.208051	1.2793E-05	1.2665E-03	1.2665E-03	3.7497E-04	227030
1000.0	10.166150	1.3341E-05	1.3542E-03	1.3542E-03	4.4468E-04	174657
1005.0	9.950249	3.9591E-05	1.3782E-03	1.3782E-03	5.9564E-04	140830
1010.0	9.900998	3.9670E-05	1.3593E-03	1.3593E-03	5.7873E-04	118348
1015.0	9.852217	3.9719E-05	1.3434E-03	1.3434E-03	5.6621E-04	995211
1020.0	9.803922	3.9814E-05	1.3294E-03	1.3294E-03	5.5697E-04	820559
1025.0	9.756078	3.9908E-05	1.3167E-03	1.3167E-03	5.4783E-04	66301
1030.0	9.708678	3.9998E-05	1.3050E-03	1.3050E-03	5.3875E-04	555972
1035.0	9.661726	3.9998E-05	1.2942E-03	1.2942E-03	5.2971E-04	46301
1040.0	9.615272	3.9998E-05	1.2842E-03	1.2842E-03	5.2071E-04	38276
1045.0	9.569340	3.9998E-05	1.2748E-03	1.2748E-03	5.1175E-04	30929
1050.0	9.523873	3.9998E-05	1.2660E-03	1.2660E-03	5.0282E-04	2416216
1055.0	9.478922	3.9998E-05	1.2578E-03	1.2578E-03	4.9392E-04	186857
1060.0	9.434527	3.9998E-05	1.2501E-03	1.2501E-03	4.8505E-04	1371593
1065.0	9.390741	3.9998E-05	1.2428E-03	1.2428E-03	4.7621E-04	904354
1070.0	9.347524	3.9998E-05	1.2360E-03	1.2360E-03	4.6740E-04	560374
1075.0	9.304826	3.9998E-05	1.2296E-03	1.2296E-03	4.5862E-04	320373
1080.0	9.262699	3.9998E-05	1.2236E-03	1.2236E-03	4.5000E-04	182418
1085.0	9.221090	3.9998E-05	1.2179E-03	1.2179E-03	4.4154E-04	104548
1090.0	9.179952	3.9998E-05	1.2125E-03	1.2125E-03	4.3324E-04	657076
1095.0	9.139240	3.9998E-05	1.2073E-03	1.2073E-03	4.2508E-04	461553
1100.0	9.098909	3.9998E-05	1.2023E-03	1.2023E-03	4.1706E-04	317575
1105.0	9.058999	3.9998E-05	1.1975E-03	1.1975E-03	4.0918E-04	196448
1110.0	9.019460	3.9998E-05	1.1929E-03	1.1929E-03	4.0144E-04	130755
1115.0	8.980251	3.9998E-05	1.1885E-03	1.1885E-03	3.9384E-04	86448
1120.0	8.941424	3.9998E-05	1.1843E-03	1.1843E-03	3.8638E-04	55236
1125.0	8.902939	3.9998E-05	1.1803E-03	1.1803E-03	3.7906E-04	367215
1130.0	8.864758	3.9998E-05	1.1764E-03	1.1764E-03	3.7188E-04	242639
1135.0	8.826949	3.9998E-05	1.1727E-03	1.1727E-03	3.6484E-04	163766
1140.0	8.789483	3.9998E-05	1.1691E-03	1.1691E-03	3.5794E-04	104152
1145.0	8.752330	3.9998E-05	1.1656E-03	1.1656E-03	3.5118E-04	660839
1150.0	8.715462	3.9998E-05	1.1622E-03	1.1622E-03	3.4456E-04	400852
1155.0	8.678940	3.9998E-05	1.1589E-03	1.1589E-03	3.3808E-04	241624

INTEGRATED ABSORPTION FROM 96.70 TO 1145 CM-1 = 113.932AVERAGE TRANSMITTANCE = .5153C  
INTEGRATED RADIANCE = .16224E-07  
ADMIN 995.000 .26577E-07  
RADMAX 1015.000 .13718E-05

Table 8. Program Output for Case 3

PROGRAM WILL BE EXECUTED IN THE TRANSMISSION MODE  
 6 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.000 0.000 0 0 0.000  
 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000  
 903.000 1145.300 5.068 3.700 1.600 7.600

HORIZONTAL PATH, ALTITUDE = 0.000 KM, RANGE = 1.000 KM

HAZE MODEL = 3.0 KM VISUAL RANGE AT SEA LEVEL

MODEL ATMOSPHERE 6 = 1962 US STANDARD

HAZE MODEL 1 = RJRSL VIS = 23.0MM

SEASON = SPRING SUMM

VERTICAL PROFILE AFRESOL MODEL = STRAT EKOP

FREQUENCY RANGE VL = 907.0 CM-1 TO VU = 1145.0 CM-1 FOR DV = 5.0 CM-1 ( 8.73 - 11.11 MICRONS )

HORIZONTAL PROFILES

ALT	P	T	WVC	CO2*	O3*	N2	H2O(100)	MCLE	(N-1)	OR(LUM)
1	5.00	1013.000	298.100	2.762E-01	9.729E-01	2.193E-01	7.385E-01	6.446E-01	2.489E-01	2.489E-01
2	1.00	598.600	271.100	2.762E-01	1.440E-01	1.783E-01	7.385E-01	6.446E-01	2.489E-01	2.489E-01
3	5.00	795.200	265.700	2.762E-01	1.440E-01	1.783E-01	7.385E-01	6.446E-01	2.489E-01	2.489E-01
4	5.00	621.500	262.200	2.762E-01	1.440E-01	1.783E-01	7.385E-01	6.446E-01	2.489E-01	2.489E-01
5	5.00	541.500	265.700	2.762E-02	4.437E-01	1.775E-01	3.926E-01	9.140E-01	7.037E-01	4.152E-01
6	5.00	541.500	265.700	3.745E-02	3.164E-01	1.692E-01	2.515E-01	1.827E-04	6.341E-01	1.729E-01
7	5.00	472.200	249.200	1.995E-02	2.983E-01	1.576E-01	1.995E-01	1.927E-04	5.730E-01	1.552E-01
8	7.00	411.000	249.200	9.355E-03	2.428E-01	1.632E-01	1.576E-01	1.679E-05	5.109E-01	1.350E-01
9	8.00	359.500	235.200	5.115E-02	1.964E-01	1.646E-01	1.232E-01	1.667E-05	4.070E-01	1.144E-01
10	9.00	308.000	229.700	1.705E-02	1.560E-01	2.131E-01	9.581E-02	1.079E-06	3.615E-01	9.732E-01
11	11.00	227.000	215.800	5.497E-04	1.203E-01	2.958E-01	7.442E-02	1.101E-06	3.615E-01	9.732E-01
12	13.00	194.000	216.500	2.161E-04	1.002E-01	1.693E-01	5.661E-02	1.208E-07	3.615E-01	9.732E-01
13	14.00	141.700	216.500	9.818E-05	5.794E-02	4.229E-01	3.135E-02	1.489E-08	2.462E-01	7.525E-01
14	15.00	121.000	216.500	1.828E-05	4.402E-02	4.229E-01	2.217E-02	2.115E-08	1.764E-01	4.599E-01
15	16.00	108.000	216.500	1.828E-05	3.284E-02	4.229E-01	1.639E-02	1.785E-08	1.764E-01	4.599E-01
16	17.00	82.000	216.500	6.839E-06	2.583E-02	4.229E-01	1.114E-03	1.439E-08	1.764E-01	4.599E-01
17	18.00	78.500	216.500	6.839E-06	1.931E-02	4.229E-01	8.152E-03	1.281E-08	1.764E-01	4.599E-01
18	19.00	58.500	216.500	4.729E-06	1.495E-02	4.229E-01	6.314E-03	1.281E-08	1.764E-01	4.599E-01
19	20.00	58.500	216.500	7.259E-06	1.123E-02	4.229E-01	4.617E-03	1.281E-08	1.764E-01	4.599E-01
20	21.00	58.500	216.500	3.375E-06	8.423E-03	4.229E-01	3.375E-03	1.281E-08	1.764E-01	4.599E-01
21	22.00	41.870	216.500	3.165E-06	6.890E-03	4.229E-01	2.442E-03	1.281E-08	1.764E-01	4.599E-01
22	23.00	39.670	219.830	3.165E-06	3.675E-02	4.229E-01	1.703E-03	1.281E-08	1.764E-01	4.599E-01
23	24.00	29.720	221.600	2.806E-06	2.790E-03	4.229E-01	1.703E-03	1.281E-08	1.764E-01	4.599E-01
24	25.00	25.490	221.600	2.806E-06	2.119E-03	4.229E-01	1.703E-03	1.281E-08	1.764E-01	4.599E-01
25	26.00	11.970	221.600	7.514E-07	5.479E-04	4.646E-01	6.932E-04	1.425E-02	2.948E-02	1.330E-02
26	27.00	15.400	236.500	1.524E-07	1.429E-04	6.571E-04	3.195E-05	1.943E-10	6.551E-02	1.330E-02
27	30.00	2.871	258.400	3.331E-06	3.660E-05	2.222E-04	7.192E-05	3.942E-11	3.055E-02	6.574E-07
28	31.00	45.000	1.491	258.400	9.178E-05	1.150E-05	5.802E-05	1.622E-06	1.676E-12	1.925E-02
29	45.000	1.796	271.500	1.823E-09	3.751E-06	4.070E-05	5.032E-07	1.922E-12	7.950E-04	1.667E-04
30	73.000	1.055	216.700	2.403E-12	4.662E-08	8.259E-08	3.273E-09	1.653E-13	6.773E-05	9.013E-06
31	100.000	0.800	210.000	1.503E-16	5.462E-12	5.161E-12	1.046E-13	6.354E-15	3.862E-07	5.154E-11
32	99999.000	0.000	210.000	9.000	9.000	9.000	9.000	9.000	9.000	9.000

Table 8. Program Output for Case 3 (Cont.)

HORIZONTAL PROFILES										
IC	ALT	P	H2O(GM)	HNO3	AER1	NER2	AER3	AER4	(AER:RPM)	RMT
1	0.00	1013.000	286.103	5.479E-02	1.580E-01	0.	0.	0.	7.222E+00	4.575E+01
2	1.00	898.600	281.603	5.897E-02	9.910E-02	0.	0.	0.	4.862E+00	4.506E+01
3	2.00	795.800	275.110	3.393E-02	6.210E-02	0.	0.	0.	3.238E+00	5.214E+01
4	3.00	701.200	268.700	2.432E-02	0.	3.460E-02	0.	0.	0.	0.
5	4.00	616.600	262.200	1.469E-02	0.	1.950E-02	0.	0.	0.	0.
6	5.00	540.500	255.700	8.404E-03	0.	9.340E-03	0.	0.	0.	0.
7	6.00	472.700	249.200	5.039E-03	0.	7.710E-03	0.	0.	0.	0.
8	7.00	411.100	242.700	2.796E-03	0.	5.233E-03	0.	0.	0.	0.
9	8.00	356.500	236.200	1.612E-03	0.	3.370E-03	0.	0.	0.	0.
10	9.00	308.300	229.700	8.266E-04	0.	2.020E-03	0.	0.	0.	0.
11	10.00	265.000	223.200	4.502E-04	0.	1.140E-03	0.	0.	0.	0.
12	11.00	227.000	216.600	2.470E-04	0.	7.390E-04	0.	0.	0.	0.
13	12.00	194.000	210.000	1.174E-04	0.	5.170E-04	0.	0.	0.	0.
14	13.00	165.000	203.400	4.524E-05	0.	3.690E-04	0.	0.	0.	0.
15	14.00	141.700	196.800	1.631E-05	0.	2.650E-04	0.	0.	0.	0.
16	15.00	121.100	190.200	5.722E-06	0.	1.900E-04	0.	0.	0.	0.
17	16.00	103.500	183.600	2.032E-06	0.	1.350E-04	0.	0.	0.	0.
18	17.00	89.500	177.000	7.372E-07	0.	9.200E-05	0.	0.	0.	0.
19	18.00	79.500	170.400	2.608E-07	0.	6.200E-05	0.	0.	0.	0.
20	19.00	72.500	163.800	9.150E-08	0.	4.300E-05	0.	0.	0.	0.
21	20.00	67.500	157.200	3.370E-08	0.	3.000E-05	0.	0.	0.	0.
22	21.00	64.500	150.600	1.230E-08	0.	2.100E-05	0.	0.	0.	0.
23	22.00	62.500	144.000	4.524E-09	0.	1.500E-05	0.	0.	0.	0.
24	23.00	61.500	137.400	1.631E-09	0.	1.000E-05	0.	0.	0.	0.
25	24.00	61.000	130.800	5.722E-10	0.	7.000E-06	0.	0.	0.	0.
26	25.00	61.000	124.200	2.032E-10	0.	5.000E-06	0.	0.	0.	0.
27	26.00	61.000	117.600	7.372E-11	0.	3.500E-06	0.	0.	0.	0.
28	27.00	61.000	111.000	2.608E-11	0.	2.500E-06	0.	0.	0.	0.
29	28.00	61.000	104.400	9.150E-12	0.	1.800E-06	0.	0.	0.	0.
30	29.00	61.000	97.800	3.370E-12	0.	1.300E-06	0.	0.	0.	0.
31	30.00	61.000	91.200	1.230E-12	0.	9.000E-07	0.	0.	0.	0.
32	31.00	61.000	84.600	4.524E-13	0.	6.500E-07	0.	0.	0.	0.
33	32.00	61.000	78.000	1.631E-13	0.	4.700E-07	0.	0.	0.	0.
34	33.00	61.000	71.400	5.722E-14	0.	3.400E-07	0.	0.	0.	0.
35	34.00	61.000	64.800	2.032E-14	0.	2.400E-07	0.	0.	0.	0.

EQUIVALENT SEA LEVEL ABSORBER AMOUNTS									
	WATER VAPOUR	CO2 ETC.	OZONE	NITROGEN	HEC	MCL	SEAT	AERI	OZONE(U-V)
	GM CM-2	KM	ATH CM	KM	GM CM-2	KM	KM	KM	ATP CM
W(1-8) =	.576E+00	.929E+00	.249E-02	.739E+00	.657E-02	.948E+00	.156E-02	.252E-02	
W(12-15) =	0.	AER2	0.	AER3	0.	AER4	R. P. MEAN		
							4.579E+01		

FROM POINTA HEIGHT= 0.000 KM; N= 1; IMP= 1; REF. INDEX ABOVE & BELOW = .2595E-01 0. ; IP= 1  
 EQUIV. ABSORBER AMOUNTS PER KM AT X = .576E+00 .929E+00 .249E-02 .739E+00 .657E-02 .948E+00 .156E-02 .252E-02

Table 8. Program Output for Case 3 (Cont.)

FREQ CM-1	WAVELENGTH MICRONS	TOTAL TRANS	H2O TRANS	CO2+ TRANS	OZONE TRANS	M2 CONT		M20 CONT		MOL SCAT		AEROSOL		AEROSOL ABS	INTEGRATED ABSORPTION	INTEGRATED NITRIC ACID TRANS
						TRANS	TRANS	TRANS	TRANS	TRANS	TRANS	TRANS	TRANS			
900	11.111	-9117	-9776	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	9.934	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
905	11.045	-9100	-9753	9994	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	9.946	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
910	10.985	-9100	-9745	9992	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	9.956	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
915	10.927	-9116	-9761	9978	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	9.967	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
920	10.865	-9116	-9756	9978	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	9.967	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
925	10.805	-9120	-9764	9968	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	9.976	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
930	10.752	-9129	-9789	9945	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	9.986	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
935	10.698	-9134	-9794	9933	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	9.991	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
940	10.646	-9137	-9796	9926	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	9.994	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
945	10.594	-9139	-9797	9921	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	9.996	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
950	10.544	-9140	-9797	9918	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	9.997	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
955	10.494	-9141	-9797	9917	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	9.997	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
960	10.446	-9141	-9797	9917	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	9.997	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
965	10.398	-9141	-9797	9917	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	9.997	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
970	10.352	-9141	-9797	9917	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	9.997	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
975	10.308	-9141	-9797	9917	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	9.997	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
980	10.264	-9141	-9797	9917	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	9.997	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
985	10.221	-9141	-9797	9917	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	9.997	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
990	10.179	-9141	-9797	9917	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	9.997	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
995	10.138	-9141	-9797	9917	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	9.997	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1000	10.098	-9141	-9797	9917	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	9.997	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1005	10.059	-9141	-9797	9917	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	9.997	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1010	10.021	-9141	-9797	9917	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	9.997	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1015	9.984	-9141	-9797	9917	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	9.997	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1020	9.948	-9141	-9797	9917	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	9.997	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1025	9.913	-9141	-9797	9917	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	9.997	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1030	9.879	-9141	-9797	9917	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	9.997	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1035	9.846	-9141	-9797	9917	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	9.997	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1040	9.814	-9141	-9797	9917	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	9.997	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1045	9.783	-9141	-9797	9917	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	9.997	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1050	9.753	-9141	-9797	9917	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	9.997	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1055	9.724	-9141	-9797	9917	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	9.997	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1060	9.695	-9141	-9797	9917	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	9.997	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1065	9.667	-9141	-9797	9917	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	9.997	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1070	9.640	-9141	-9797	9917	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	9.997	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1075	9.614	-9141	-9797	9917	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	9.997	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1080	9.589	-9141	-9797	9917	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	9.997	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1085	9.564	-9141	-9797	9917	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	9.997	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1090	9.540	-9141	-9797	9917	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	9.997	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1095	9.517	-9141	-9797	9917	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	9.997	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1100	9.494	-9141	-9797	9917	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	9.997	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1105	9.472	-9141	-9797	9917	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	9.997	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1110	9.451	-9141	-9797	9917	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	9.997	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1115	9.431	-9141	-9797	9917	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	9.997	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1120	9.411	-9141	-9797	9917	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	9.997	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1125	9.392	-9141	-9797	9917	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	9.997	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1130	9.374	-9141	-9797	9917	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	9.997	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1135	9.356	-9141	-9797	9917	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	9.997	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1140	9.339	-9141	-9797	9917	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	9.997	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1145	9.322	-9141	-9797	9917	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	9.997	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1150	9.306	-9141	-9797	9917	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	9.997	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000

INTEGRATED ABSORPTION FROM 900 TO 1145 CM-1 = 25.37 AVERAGE TRANSMITTANCE = .8377



Table 9. Program Output for Case 4 (Cont.)

IC	ALT	P	HORIZONTAL PROFILES	HR0(LM)	HN03	AER1	AER2	AER3	AER4	(ALR1ERM)	RMI
1	0.00	1013.000	296.000	1.971E-01 0.	1.580E-01 0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.211E+01	7.665E+01
2	1.00	982.000	290.000	1.205E-01 0.	9.910E-02 0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	6.380E+00	6.436E+01
3	2.00	882.000	285.000	7.159E-02 0.	6.210E-02 0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	3.445E+00	5.548E+01
4	3.00	718.000	279.000	7.824E-02 0.	0.	3.460E-02 0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
5	4.00	624.000	273.000	2.134E-02 0.	0.	1.850E-02 0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
6	5.00	554.000	267.000	1.030E-02 0.	0.	9.310E-03 0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
7	6.00	487.000	261.000	5.550E-03 0.	0.	7.710E-03 0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
8	7.00	426.000	255.000	3.316E-03 0.	0.	6.230E-03 0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
9	8.00	372.000	248.000	2.247E-03 0.045E-05 0.	0.	2.370E-03 0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
10	9.00	324.000	242.000	1.274E-03 3.640E-06 0.	0.	1.825E-03 0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
11	10.00	281.000	235.000	6.974E-04 1.064E-05 0.	0.	7.990E-04 0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
12	11.00	243.000	228.000	2.406E-04 2.269E-05 0.	0.	6.170E-04 0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
13	12.00	209.000	222.000	6.797E-05 3.046E-05 0.	0.	5.170E-04 0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
14	13.00	179.000	216.000	2.159E-05 3.128E-05 0.	0.	4.820E-04 0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
15	14.00	150.000	210.000	3.531E-06 2.921E-05 0.	0.	3.930E-04 0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
16	15.00	111.000	204.000	7.777E-08 1.952E-05 0.	0.	2.950E-04 0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
17	16.00	82.000	200.000	2.005E-08 1.129E-05 0.	0.	5.500E-04 0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
18	17.00	59.500	200.000	2.005E-08 1.129E-05 0.	0.	5.500E-04 0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
19	18.00	51.000	200.000	1.531E-06 3.202E-05 0.	0.	5.180E-04 0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
20	19.00	43.700	200.000	1.531E-06 3.202E-05 0.	0.	5.180E-04 0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
21	20.00	37.600	200.000	1.276E-06 2.250E-05 0.	0.	4.200E-04 0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
22	21.00	32.200	200.000	1.100E-06 2.379E-05 0.	0.	3.300E-04 0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
23	22.00	27.200	200.000	1.185E-06 2.336E-05 0.	0.	3.300E-04 0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
24	23.00	22.600	200.000	9.527E-07 1.267E-05 0.	0.	1.980E-04 0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
25	24.00	18.200	200.000	9.527E-07 1.267E-05 0.	0.	1.980E-04 0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
26	25.00	13.200	200.000	2.457E-07 4.579E-06 0.	0.	1.310E-04 0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
27	26.00	8.520	200.000	2.195E-07 3.959E-06 0.	0.	3.320E-05 0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
28	27.00	5.200	200.000	1.985E-07 3.959E-06 0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
29	28.00	3.330	200.000	3.821E-09 3.480E-07 0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
30	29.00	1.760	200.000	6.144E-10 0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
31	30.00	1.951	200.000	9.377E-11 0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
32	31.00	0.867	200.000	5.608E-13 0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
33	32.00	0.200	200.000	2.800E-17 0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.
34	99999.00	0.000	217.000	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.

FROM POINT HEIGHTS = 1247000 KM, NS I, REF. INDEX ABOVE & BELOW XE = 6856E-04 .776E-04, IP = 1  
 EQUIV. ABSORBER THICKNESS PER KM AT XE = .155E-03 .640E-01 .310E-02 .465E-01 .275E-06 .254E+0. 0. .56E-02

FROM POINT HEIGHTS = 0.3000 KM, NS I, REF. INDEX ABOVE & BELOW XE = 2533E-02 0. .71E-1  
 EQUIV. ABSORBER THICKNESS PER KM AT XE = .139E+01 .904E+00 .276E-02 .716E+00 .701E-01 .829E+00 .156E+00 .280E-02

TX(12-14) = 0. G. 7.1  
 WPTN = -5371.230



Table 9. Program Output for Case 4 (Cont.)

VERTICAL PROFILES															
IC	ALT	H2O	CO2	O3	O3	N2	H2O(10K)	NOLS	AER1	O3(UV)	PSI	PHI	BETA	THETA	RANGE
		MPO(CM)	CM3	INJ3	AER2	AER3	AER4	AER5							ORANGE
12	12.000	3.516E-04	9.406E-02	3.054E-03	5.294E-02	6.773E-07	2.697E-01	0.		5.363E-03	.0000	-0.0000	-0.0000	180.0000	1.0
	11.000	1.365E-04	2.650E-05	0.	7.171E-04	0.	0.								1.00
11	11.000	1.616E-03	2.111E-01	5.487E-03	1.211E-01	3.694E-06	5.736E-01	0.		1.001E-02	.0000	-0.0000	-0.0000	180.0000	2.0
	10.000	4.821E-03	3.561E-01	8.446E-03	2.084E-01	1.285E-05	9.149E-01	0.		1.412E-02	.0000	-0.0000	-0.0000	180.0000	3.0
	9.000	1.130E-02	5.347E-01	1.014E-02	3.192E-01	3.637E-05	1.297E+00	0.		1.797E-02	.0000	-0.0000	-0.0000	180.0000	4.0
	8.000	2.402E-02	7.536E-01	1.352E-02	4.594E-01	6.396E-05	1.724E+00	0.		2.156E-02	.0000	-0.0000	-0.0000	180.0000	5.0
	7.000	4.813E-02	1.024E+00	1.599E-02	6.360E-01	1.946E-04	2.281E+00	0.		2.492E-02	.0000	-0.0000	-0.0000	180.0000	6.0
	6.000	9.226E-02	1.767E+00	2.041E-02	8.579E-01	4.344E-04	2.731E+00	0.		2.807E-02	.0000	-0.0000	-0.0000	180.0000	7.0
	5.000	1.794E-01	2.745E+00	2.685E-02	1.134E+00	1.044E-03	3.321E+00	0.		3.110E-02	.0000	-0.0000	-0.0000	180.0000	8.0
	4.000	3.530E-01	4.404E+00	3.595E-02	1.477E+00	2.550E-03	3.973E+00	0.		3.404E-02	.0000	-0.0000	-0.0000	180.0000	9.0
	3.000	6.939E-01	7.791E+00	4.586E-02	1.901E+00	6.871E-03	4.655E+00	0.		3.689E-02	.0000	-0.0000	-0.0000	180.0000	10.0
	2.000	1.320E+00	1.478E+00	6.045E-02	2.425E+00	1.698E-02	5.493E+00	0.		3.965E-02	.0000	-0.0000	-0.0000	180.0000	11.0
	1.000	2.763E+00	2.811E+00	8.302E-02	3.070E+00	3.842E-02	6.377E+00	0.		4.249E-02	.0000	-0.0000	-0.0000	180.0000	12.0
	0.000	5.402E+00	5.402E-05	5.170E-02	1.677E-03	0.	0.								1.00

-677.4210

EQUIVALENT SEA LEVEL ABSORBER AMOUNTS

W(1-8)	AER2	AER3	AER4	AER5	MOL SCAT	AER1	OZONE(U-V)
	CM CM-2	CM CM-2	ATH CM	NITROGEN (CONT)	KM	NITRIC ACID	ATY CM
	2.78E+01	4.370E+01	3.11E-01	4.07E+01	6.58E+01	2.05E+00	4.25E-01
					3.567E+00		4.09E-06

W(12-15) = 5.17E-02 1.677E-03 0. AER4 P.W. MEAN 6.271E+01

ICM 3 5 10 15  
EXTINCTION AND ABSORPTION COEFFICIENTS

Table 9. Program Output for Case 4 (Cont.)

FREQ CM-1	WAVELENGTH MICRONS	TOTAL TRANS	420		CO2+		OZONE		N2		H2O		PCL SCAT		AEROSOL		AEROSOL		INTEGRATED		MTRIC ACID TRANS
			TRANS	TRANS	TRANS	TRANS	TRANS	TRANS	TRANS	TRANS	TRANS	TRANS	TRANS	TRANS	TRANS	TRANS	TRANS	TRANS	TRANS	TRANS	
900	11.1111	6476	5423	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	99551
905	11.0497	6575	5379	9980	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	99551
910	10.9890	6675	5330	9968	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	99551
915	10.9290	6775	5281	9957	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	99551
920	10.8696	6875	5232	9946	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	99551
925	10.8108	6975	5183	9935	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	99551
930	10.7527	7075	5134	9924	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	99551
935	10.6948	7175	5085	9913	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	99551
940	10.6373	7275	5036	9902	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	99551
945	10.5803	7375	4987	9891	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	99551
950	10.5237	7475	4938	9880	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	99551
955	10.4672	7575	4889	9869	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	99551
960	10.4108	7675	4840	9858	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	99551
965	10.3547	7775	4791	9847	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	99551
970	10.2987	7875	4742	9836	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	99551
975	10.2428	7975	4693	9825	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	99551
980	10.1869	8075	4644	9814	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	99551
985	10.1312	8175	4595	9803	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	99551
990	10.0756	8275	4546	9792	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	99551
995	10.0201	8375	4497	9781	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	99551
1000	10.0000	8475	4448	9770	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	99551
1005	9.9502	8575	4400	9759	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	99551
1010	9.9000	8675	4351	9748	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	99551
1015	9.8502	8775	4302	9737	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	99551
1020	9.8000	8875	4253	9726	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	99551
1025	9.7502	8975	4204	9715	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	99551
1030	9.7007	9075	4155	9704	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	99551
1035	9.6618	9175	4106	9693	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	99551
1040	9.6234	9275	4057	9682	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	99551
1045	9.5854	9375	4008	9671	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	99551
1050	9.5478	9475	3959	9660	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	99551
1055	9.5104	9575	3910	9649	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	99551
1060	9.4734	9675	3861	9638	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	99551
1065	9.4369	9775	3812	9627	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	99551
1070	9.4007	9875	3763	9616	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	99551
1075	9.3648	9975	3714	9605	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	99551
1080	9.3293	10075	3665	9594	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	99551
1085	9.2942	10175	3616	9583	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	99551
1090	9.2594	10275	3567	9572	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	99551
1095	9.2249	10375	3518	9561	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	99551
1100	9.1907	10475	3469	9550	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	99551
1105	9.1568	10575	3420	9539	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	99551
1110	9.1232	10675	3371	9528	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	99551
1115	9.0899	10775	3322	9517	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	99551
1120	9.0568	10875	3273	9506	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	99551
1125	9.0239	10975	3224	9495	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	99551
1130	8.9912	11075	3175	9484	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	99551
1135	8.9588	11175	3126	9473	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	99551
1140	8.9266	11275	3077	9462	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	99551
1145	8.8946	11375	3028	9451	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	99551
1150	8.8628	11475	2979	9440																	

Case 5. Calculate the transmittance from 900 to 1145  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  in steps of 5  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ , using the MODEL = 0 option to define a 10-km horizontal path at 0-km altitude, at a pressure of 1000 mb, an ambient temperature of 10°C, and a relative humidity of 40 percent. Use the midlatitude winter ozone profile, and a 23-km meteorological range, rural aerosol model.

The output, shown in Table 10, is similar to the horizontal path case, Case 3, given in Table 4.

Case 6. Calculate, using the MODEL = 7 option, for a given set of radiosonde data the transmittance from 900 to 1145  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  in steps of 5  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  for a slant path from 0.21 km to 8.55 km at a zenith angle of 35.5°. Use a 23-km sea-level meteorological range for the maritime aerosol model and the ozone distribution of the midlatitude summer atmospheric model.

In this example, the radiosonde data consists of 21 levels with the following parameters given: altitude (km), pressure (mb), ambient temperature (°C) and dew-point temperature (°C).

The output for Case 6 is given in Table 11. The only change in the output from a standard run occurs on the first page of the output. Each MODEL = 7 input card is printed followed by the internal model profile parameters derived from this card. Also, detailed information on the aerosol profile and type of extinction is printed for each level. The rest of the output is the same as that described for the previous standard transmittance cases.

Case 7. Calculate the transmittance from 900 to 1145  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  in steps of 5  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  for a vertical path from ground to 10 km (zenith angle = 0°). Using the MODEL = 7 option, provide for a radiation fog (0.5 km meteorological range) from ground to 200 meters altitude and a rural aerosol model (23-km meteorological range) from 200 meters to 2-km altitude. Use the U. S. Standard model atmosphere profile for the molecular absorber amounts and for the pressure and temperature profile.

In this example, only the altitudes of the levels and the aerosol control parameters need to be specified on the MODEL = 7 cards. The program output for this case is given in Table 12 and is similar to that of Case 6.

Table 10. Program Output for Case 5

```

PROGRAM WILL BE EXECUTED IN THE TRANSMISSION MODE
0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.000 0.000 0 0 0.000
INFJT METEOROLOGICAL DATA
Z= 0.00 KM P=1000.00 WA.T= 10.0 C, DEM PT.TEMP 0.0 C, REL HUMIDITY= 40.0 %, H2O DENSITY= 0, GM M-3
OZONE DENSITY= 0 CM M-3 RANGE= 0, 10.000 KM
0.000 1000.000 10.000 0.0 40.0 C, 0.000 0 0 01
0.000 1000.000 283.150 0.0 40.0 0.378E+01 .600E-04 .150E+00 23.000 1 1 1 1 RURAL
90.000 1145.000 5.000
RURAL

HORIZONTAL PATH, ALTITUDE = 0.000 KM, RANGE = 10.000 KM
HAZE MODEL = 23.0 KM VISUAL RANGE AT SEA LEVEL
HAZE MODEL 1 = RJRAL VIS = 23.0MH
SEASON = SPRING SUMM
VERTICAL PROFILE #FRSDJL MODEL = STRAT BYGR
FREQUENCY RANGE V1= 900.0 CM-1 TO V2= 1145.0 CM-1 FOR DV = 5.0 CM-1 ( 0.73 - 11.11 MICRONS )

HORIZONTAL PROFILES
IC ALT P T H2O CO2* O3 N2 H2O(10P) HCL5 (M-1) O?(UV)
1 0.00 1000.000 283.150 7.611E-01 3.705E-01 2.766E-03 7.87E-01 3.181E-03 6.523E-01 0. 2.600E-02

HORIZONTAL PROFILES
IC ALT P T H2O(14M) HNO3 AER1 AER2 AER3 AER4 (AER1+RH) RHI
1 0.00 1000.000 283.150 5.714E-02 0. 1.53E-01 0. 0. 0. 6.322E+00 4.00E+01

FROM POINT\ HEIGHT= 0.0000 KM, N= 1, NP= 1, REF. INDEX ABOVE & BELOW X= 0.
EQUIV. ABSORBER AMOUNTS PER KM AT X= .366E+00 .970E+00 .277E-02 .739E+00 .310E-02 .952E+00 .156E+00 .281E-02
TX(12-14) = 0. 0. 1.1

EQUIVALENT SEA LEVEL ABSORBER AMOUNTS
WATER VAPOR CO2 ETC. OZONE NITROGEN (CONT) H2C (CONT) HCL SCAT AER1 OZCNE(U-V)
CM CM-2 CM CM-2 ATM CM KM KM CM CM-2 KM KM NITRIC ACID
M(1-8)= .166E+01 .930E+01 .277E-01 .749E+01 .318E-01 .652E+01 .153E+01 .281E-01
.571E+00 .571E+00

M(12-15)= 0. AER2 0. AER3 AER4 R.M. MEAN
4.000E+01

IC 1 6 10 15
EXTINCTION AND ABSORPTION COEFFICIENTS

```

Table 10. Program Output for Case 5 (Cont.)

FREQ WAVELENGTH CM-1 MICRONS	TOTAL		H2O		OZONE		H2O CONT MOL SCAT		AEROSOL		AEROSOL		INTEGRATED NITRIC ACID	
	TRANS	TRAMS	TRANS	TRAMS	TRANS	TRAMS	TRANS	TRAMS	TRANS	ABS	TRAMS	TRANS	ABS	TRAMS
900	11.1111	6295	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
905	11.0467	6196	9961	1.0000	9961	1.0000	9961	1.0000	9961	1.0000	9961	1.0000	9961	1.0000
910	10.9830	6100	9922	1.0000	9922	1.0000	9922	1.0000	9922	1.0000	9922	1.0000	9922	1.0000
915	10.9200	6007	9883	1.0000	9883	1.0000	9883	1.0000	9883	1.0000	9883	1.0000	9883	1.0000
920	10.8566	5917	9844	1.0000	9844	1.0000	9844	1.0000	9844	1.0000	9844	1.0000	9844	1.0000
925	10.7936	5830	9805	1.0000	9805	1.0000	9805	1.0000	9805	1.0000	9805	1.0000	9805	1.0000
930	10.7308	5745	9766	1.0000	9766	1.0000	9766	1.0000	9766	1.0000	9766	1.0000	9766	1.0000
935	10.6682	5662	9727	1.0000	9727	1.0000	9727	1.0000	9727	1.0000	9727	1.0000	9727	1.0000
940	10.6058	5581	9688	1.0000	9688	1.0000	9688	1.0000	9688	1.0000	9688	1.0000	9688	1.0000
945	10.5436	5502	9649	1.0000	9649	1.0000	9649	1.0000	9649	1.0000	9649	1.0000	9649	1.0000
950	10.4816	5425	9610	1.0000	9610	1.0000	9610	1.0000	9610	1.0000	9610	1.0000	9610	1.0000
955	10.4200	5350	9571	1.0000	9571	1.0000	9571	1.0000	9571	1.0000	9571	1.0000	9571	1.0000
960	10.3586	5277	9532	1.0000	9532	1.0000	9532	1.0000	9532	1.0000	9532	1.0000	9532	1.0000
965	10.2975	5206	9493	1.0000	9493	1.0000	9493	1.0000	9493	1.0000	9493	1.0000	9493	1.0000
970	10.2366	5137	9454	1.0000	9454	1.0000	9454	1.0000	9454	1.0000	9454	1.0000	9454	1.0000
975	10.1759	5070	9415	1.0000	9415	1.0000	9415	1.0000	9415	1.0000	9415	1.0000	9415	1.0000
980	10.1154	5005	9376	1.0000	9376	1.0000	9376	1.0000	9376	1.0000	9376	1.0000	9376	1.0000
985	10.0551	4942	9337	1.0000	9337	1.0000	9337	1.0000	9337	1.0000	9337	1.0000	9337	1.0000
990	9.9950	4881	9298	1.0000	9298	1.0000	9298	1.0000	9298	1.0000	9298	1.0000	9298	1.0000
995	9.9351	4822	9259	1.0000	9259	1.0000	9259	1.0000	9259	1.0000	9259	1.0000	9259	1.0000
1000	9.8754	4764	9220	1.0000	9220	1.0000	9220	1.0000	9220	1.0000	9220	1.0000	9220	1.0000
1005	9.8159	4708	9181	1.0000	9181	1.0000	9181	1.0000	9181	1.0000	9181	1.0000	9181	1.0000
1010	9.7566	4654	9142	1.0000	9142	1.0000	9142	1.0000	9142	1.0000	9142	1.0000	9142	1.0000
1015	9.6974	4601	9103	1.0000	9103	1.0000	9103	1.0000	9103	1.0000	9103	1.0000	9103	1.0000
1020	9.6384	4550	9064	1.0000	9064	1.0000	9064	1.0000	9064	1.0000	9064	1.0000	9064	1.0000
1025	9.5795	4500	9025	1.0000	9025	1.0000	9025	1.0000	9025	1.0000	9025	1.0000	9025	1.0000
1030	9.5207	4451	8986	1.0000	8986	1.0000	8986	1.0000	8986	1.0000	8986	1.0000	8986	1.0000
1035	9.4621	4403	8947	1.0000	8947	1.0000	8947	1.0000	8947	1.0000	8947	1.0000	8947	1.0000
1040	9.4036	4357	8908	1.0000	8908	1.0000	8908	1.0000	8908	1.0000	8908	1.0000	8908	1.0000
1045	9.3452	4312	8869	1.0000	8869	1.0000	8869	1.0000	8869	1.0000	8869	1.0000	8869	1.0000
1050	9.2869	4268	8830	1.0000	8830	1.0000	8830	1.0000	8830	1.0000	8830	1.0000	8830	1.0000
1055	9.2288	4225	8791	1.0000	8791	1.0000	8791	1.0000	8791	1.0000	8791	1.0000	8791	1.0000
1060	9.1708	4183	8752	1.0000	8752	1.0000	8752	1.0000	8752	1.0000	8752	1.0000	8752	1.0000
1065	9.1129	4142	8713	1.0000	8713	1.0000	8713	1.0000	8713	1.0000	8713	1.0000	8713	1.0000
1070	9.0551	4102	8674	1.0000	8674	1.0000	8674	1.0000	8674	1.0000	8674	1.0000	8674	1.0000
1075	8.9974	4063	8635	1.0000	8635	1.0000	8635	1.0000	8635	1.0000	8635	1.0000	8635	1.0000
1080	8.9400	4025	8596	1.0000	8596	1.0000	8596	1.0000	8596	1.0000	8596	1.0000	8596	1.0000
1085	8.8827	3987	8557	1.0000	8557	1.0000	8557	1.0000	8557	1.0000	8557	1.0000	8557	1.0000
1090	8.8256	3950	8518	1.0000	8518	1.0000	8518	1.0000	8518	1.0000	8518	1.0000	8518	1.0000
1095	8.7686	3913	8479	1.0000	8479	1.0000	8479	1.0000	8479	1.0000	8479	1.0000	8479	1.0000
1100	8.7117	3877	8440	1.0000	8440	1.0000	8440	1.0000	8440	1.0000	8440	1.0000	8440	1.0000
1105	8.6549	3841	8401	1.0000	8401	1.0000	8401	1.0000	8401	1.0000	8401	1.0000	8401	1.0000
1110	8.5983	3806	8362	1.0000	8362	1.0000	8362	1.0000	8362	1.0000	8362	1.0000	8362	1.0000
1115	8.5418	3771	8323	1.0000	8323	1.0000	8323	1.0000	8323	1.0000	8323	1.0000	8323	1.0000
1120	8.4854	3737	8284	1.0000	8284	1.0000	8284	1.0000	8284	1.0000	8284	1.0000	8284	1.0000
1125	8.4292	3703	8245	1.0000	8245	1.0000	8245	1.0000	8245	1.0000	8245	1.0000	8245	1.0000
1130	8.3731	3669	8206	1.0000	8206	1.0000	8206	1.0000	8206	1.0000	8206	1.0000	8206	1.0000
1135	8.3172	3636	8167	1.0000	8167	1.0000	8167	1.0000	8167	1.0000	8167	1.0000	8167	1.0000
1140	8.2614	3603	8128	1.0000	8128	1.0000	8128	1.0000	8128	1.0000	8128	1.0000	8128	1.0000
1145	8.2058	3571	8089	1.0000	8089	1.0000	8089	1.0000	8089	1.0000	8089	1.0000	8089	1.0000
1150	8.1503	3539	8050	1.0000	8050	1.0000	8050	1.0000	8050	1.0000	8050	1.0000	8050	1.0000
1155	8.0949	3508	8011	1.0000	8011	1.0000	8011	1.0000	8011	1.0000	8011	1.0000	8011	1.0000
1160	8.0396	3477	7972	1.0000	7972	1.0000	7972	1.0000	7972	1.0000	7972	1.0000	7972	1.0000
1165	7.9844	3447	7933	1.0000	7933	1.0000	7933	1.0000	7933	1.0000	7933	1.0000	7933	1.0000
1170	7.9293	3417	7894	1.0000	7894	1.0000	7894	1.0000	7894	1.0000	7894	1.0000	7894	1.0000
1175	7.8743	3387	7855	1.0000	7855	1.0000	7855	1.0000	7855	1.0000	7855	1.0000	7855	1.0000
1180	7.8194	3358	7816	1.0000	7816	1.0000	7816	1.0000	7816	1.0000	7816	1.0000	7816	1.0000
1185	7.7646	3329	7777	1.0000	7777	1.0000	7777	1.0000	7777	1.0000	7777	1.0000	7777	1.0000
1190	7.7099	3300	7738	1.0000	7738	1.0000	7738	1.0000	7738	1.0000	7738	1.0000	7738	1.0000
1195	7.6553	3271	7699	1.0000	7699	1.0000	7699	1.0000	7699	1.0000	7699	1.0000	7699	1.0000
1200	7.6008	3242	7660	1.0000	7660	1.0000	7660	1.0000	7660	1.0000	7660	1.0000	7660	1.0000
1205	7.5464	3213	7621	1.0000	7621	1.0000	7621	1.0000	7621	1.0000	7621	1.0000	7621	1.0000
1210	7.4920	3185	7582	1.0000	7582	1.0000	7582	1.0000	7582	1.0000	7582	1.0000	7582	1.0000
1215	7.4377	3157	7543	1.0000	7543	1.0000	7543	1.0000	7543	1.0000	7543	1.0000	7543	1.0000
1220	7.3835	3129	7504	1.0000	7504	1.0000	7504	1.0000	7504	1.0000	7504	1.0000	7504	1.0000
1225	7.3293	3101	7465	1.0000	7465	1.0000	7465	1.0000	7465	1.0000	7465	1.0000	7465	1.0000
1230	7.2752	3073	7426	1.0000	7426	1.0000	7426	1.0000	7426	1.0000	7426	1.0000	7426	1.0000
1235	7.2212	3045	7387	1.0000	7387	1.0000	7387	1.0000	7387	1.0000	7387	1.0000	7387	1.0000
1240	7.1672	3017	7348	1.0000	7348	1.0000	7348	1.0000	7348	1.0000	7348	1.0000	7348	1.0000
1245	7.1133	2989	7309	1.0000	7309	1.0000	7309	1.0000	7309	1.0000	7309	1.0000	7309	1.0000
1250	7.0594	2961	7270	1.0000	7270	1.0000	7270	1.0000	7270	1.0000	7270	1.0000	7270	1.0000
1255	7.0056	2933	7231	1.0000	7231	1.0000	7231	1.0000	7231	1.0000	7231	1.0000	7231	1.0000
1260	6.9518	2905	7192	1.0000	7192	1.0000	7192	1.0000	7192	1.0000	7192	1.0000	7192	1.0000
1265	6.8981	2877	7153	1.0000	7153	1.0000	7153	1.0000	7153	1.0000	7153	1.0000	7153	1.0000
1270	6.8444	2849	7114	1.0000	7114	1.0000	7114	1.0000	7114	1.0000	7114	1.0000	7114	1.0000
1275	6.7908	2821	7075	1.0000	7075	1.0000	7075	1.0000	7075	1.0000	7075	1.0000	7075	1.0000
1280	6.7372	2793	7036	1.0000	7036	1.0000	7036	1.0000	7036	1.0000	7036	1.0000	7036	1.0000
1285	6.6837	2765	6997	1.0000	6997	1.0000	6997	1.0000	6997	1.0000	6997	1.0000	6997	1.0000
1290	6.6302	2737												



Table 11. Program Output for Case 6 (Cont.)

HORIZONTAL PROFILES											
ALT	P	T	H2C	CO2*	O3	N2	H2O(10M)	MOLS	(N-1)	O3(UW)	
10	0.00	1315.000	297.550	1.789E+00	9.921E-01	2.755E-07	7.065E-01	4.901E-02	8.190E-01	2.627E-04	2.000E-03
11	0.14	1000.000	295.150	1.575E+00	8.788E-01	2.744E-03	6.940E-01	4.866E-02	9.139E-01	2.566E-04	2.000E-03
12	0.56	950.000	290.950	1.250E+00	5.196E-01	2.559E-03	6.400E-01	4.809E-02	1.400E-01	2.468E-04	2.000E-03
13	1.04	892.000	287.950	9.125E-01	7.444E-01	2.533E-03	5.735E-01	1.839E-01	1.800E-01	2.315E-04	2.000E-03
14	1.53	850.000	285.950	5.844E-01	9.907E-01	2.508E-03	5.259E-01	5.039E-01	8.015E-01	2.279E-04	2.000E-03
15	1.65	832.000	285.050	2.391E-01	6.651E-01	2.517E-03	4.995E-01	1.850E-01	7.333E-01	2.179E-04	2.000E-03
16	2.27	775.000	284.950	5.958E-02	5.909E-01	2.494E-03	3.674E-01	1.740E-01	5.733E-01	1.703E-04	2.000E-03
17	5.82	500.000	283.950	2.470E-02	5.053E-01	2.427E-03	2.062E-01	1.139E-01	5.129E-01	1.339E-04	3.194E-03
18	5.99	488.000	283.650	1.691E-02	2.959E-01	2.416E-03	1.980E-01	1.264E-01	4.029E-01	1.339E-04	3.219E-03
19	7.51	408.000	283.650	1.691E-02	2.176E-01	2.416E-03	1.395E-01	1.754E-01	5.029E-01	1.146E-04	3.564E-03
20	8.72	338.000	284.650	5.506E-03	1.705E-01	2.613E-03	1.051E-01	1.779E-01	3.729E-01	1.047E-04	3.919E-03
21	9.18	318.000	284.650	4.399E-03	1.438E-01	2.609E-03	9.549E-02	2.440E-01	3.566E-01	1.061E-04	4.046E-03
22	9.72	298.000	287.650	7.211E-03	1.308E-01	2.599E-03	8.262E-02	1.429E-01	3.401E-01	9.660E-05	4.112E-03
23	10.02	281.000	284.450	1.463E-02	1.108E-01	2.599E-03	7.749E-02	1.004E-01	3.329E-01	9.417E-05	4.112E-03
24	12.29	200.000	284.450	1.463E-02	1.108E-01	2.599E-03	6.379E-02	1.004E-01	3.329E-01	9.417E-05	4.112E-03
25	17.60	161.000	283.650	1.463E-02	6.073E-02	3.274E-03	4.433E-02	6.289E-06	2.499E-01	6.647E-05	5.657E-03
26	14.05	150.000	283.650	1.197E-03	5.591E-02	3.968E-03	3.139E-02	8.015E-06	2.332E-01	5.937E-05	7.609E-03
27	14.05	150.000	283.650	1.197E-03	2.750E-02	4.167E-03	2.757E-02	9.224E-06	2.332E-01	5.937E-05	7.609E-03
28	16.45	103.000	282.250	9.649E-04	2.428E-02	4.377E-03	1.224E-02	8.441E-06	1.333E-01	4.250E-05	1.041E-02

HORIZONTAL PROFILES											
ALT	P	T	H2C	CO2*	O3	N2	H2O(10M)	MOLS	(N-1)	O3(UW)	
10	0.00	1315.000	297.550	1.789E+00	9.921E-01	2.755E-07	7.065E-01	4.901E-02	8.190E-01	2.627E-04	2.000E-03
11	0.14	1000.000	295.150	1.575E+00	8.788E-01	2.744E-03	6.940E-01	4.866E-02	9.139E-01	2.566E-04	2.000E-03
12	0.56	950.000	290.950	1.250E+00	5.196E-01	2.559E-03	6.400E-01	4.809E-02	1.400E-01	2.468E-04	2.000E-03
13	1.04	892.000	287.950	9.125E-01	7.444E-01	2.533E-03	5.735E-01	1.839E-01	1.800E-01	2.315E-04	2.000E-03
14	1.53	850.000	285.950	5.844E-01	9.907E-01	2.508E-03	5.259E-01	5.039E-01	8.015E-01	2.279E-04	2.000E-03
15	1.65	832.000	285.050	2.391E-01	6.651E-01	2.517E-03	4.995E-01	1.850E-01	7.333E-01	2.179E-04	2.000E-03
16	2.27	775.000	284.950	5.958E-02	5.909E-01	2.494E-03	3.674E-01	1.740E-01	5.733E-01	1.703E-04	2.000E-03
17	5.82	500.000	283.950	2.470E-02	5.053E-01	2.427E-03	2.062E-01	1.139E-01	5.129E-01	1.339E-04	3.194E-03
18	5.99	488.000	283.650	1.691E-02	2.959E-01	2.416E-03	1.980E-01	1.264E-01	4.029E-01	1.339E-04	3.219E-03
19	7.51	408.000	283.650	1.691E-02	2.176E-01	2.416E-03	1.395E-01	1.754E-01	5.029E-01	1.146E-04	3.564E-03
20	8.72	338.000	284.650	5.506E-03	1.705E-01	2.613E-03	1.051E-01	1.779E-01	3.729E-01	1.047E-04	3.919E-03
21	9.18	318.000	284.650	4.399E-03	1.438E-01	2.609E-03	9.549E-02	2.440E-01	3.566E-01	1.061E-04	4.046E-03
22	9.72	298.000	287.650	7.211E-03	1.308E-01	2.599E-03	8.262E-02	1.429E-01	3.401E-01	9.660E-05	4.112E-03
23	10.02	281.000	284.450	1.463E-02	1.108E-01	2.599E-03	7.749E-02	1.004E-01	3.329E-01	9.417E-05	4.112E-03
24	12.29	200.000	284.450	1.463E-02	1.108E-01	2.599E-03	6.379E-02	1.004E-01	3.329E-01	9.417E-05	4.112E-03
25	17.60	161.000	283.650	1.463E-02	6.073E-02	3.274E-03	4.433E-02	6.289E-06	2.499E-01	6.647E-05	5.657E-03
26	14.05	150.000	283.650	1.197E-03	5.591E-02	3.968E-03	3.139E-02	8.015E-06	2.332E-01	5.937E-05	7.609E-03
27	14.05	150.000	283.650	1.197E-03	2.750E-02	4.167E-03	2.757E-02	9.224E-06	2.332E-01	5.937E-05	7.609E-03
28	16.45	103.000	282.250	9.649E-04	2.428E-02	4.377E-03	1.224E-02	8.441E-06	1.333E-01	4.250E-05	1.041E-02

HORIZONTAL PROFILES											
ALT	P	T	H2C	CO2*	O3	N2	H2O(10M)	MOLS	(N-1)	O3(UW)	
10	0.00	1315.000	297.550	1.789E+00	9.921E-01	2.755E-07	7.065E-01	4.901E-02	8.190E-01	2.627E-04	2.000E-03
11	0.14	1000.000	295.150	1.575E+00	8.788E-01	2.744E-03	6.940E-01	4.866E-02	9.139E-01	2.566E-04	2.000E-03
12	0.56	950.000	290.950	1.250E+00	5.196E-01	2.559E-03	6.400E-01	4.809E-02	1.400E-01	2.468E-04	2.000E-03
13	1.04	892.000	287.950	9.125E-01	7.444E-01	2.533E-03	5.735E-01	1.839E-01	1.800E-01	2.315E-04	2.000E-03
14	1.53	850.000	285.950	5.844E-01	9.907E-01	2.508E-03	5.259E-01	5.039E-01	8.015E-01	2.279E-04	2.000E-03
15	1.65	832.000	285.050	2.391E-01	6.651E-01	2.517E-03	4.995E-01	1.850E-01	7.333E-01	2.179E-04	2.000E-03
16	2.27	775.000	284.950	5.958E-02	5.909E-01	2.494E-03	3.674E-01	1.740E-01	5.733E-01	1.703E-04	2.000E-03
17	5.82	500.000	283.950	2.470E-02	5.053E-01	2.427E-03	2.062E-01	1.139E-01	5.129E-01	1.339E-04	3.194E-03
18	5.99	488.000	283.650	1.691E-02	2.959E-01	2.416E-03	1.980E-01	1.264E-01	4.029E-01	1.339E-04	3.219E-03
19	7.51	408.000	283.650	1.691E-02	2.176E-01	2.416E-03	1.395E-01	1.754E-01	5.029E-01	1.146E-04	3.564E-03
20	8.72	338.000	284.650	5.506E-03	1.705E-01	2.613E-03	1.051E-01	1.779E-01	3.729E-01	1.047E-04	3.919E-03
21	9.18	318.000	284.650	4.399E-03	1.438E-01	2.609E-03	9.549E-02	2.440E-01	3.566E-01	1.061E-04	4.046E-03
22	9.72	298.000	287.650	7.211E-03	1.308E-01	2.599E-03	8.262E-02	1.429E-01	3.401E-01	9.660E-05	4.112E-03
23	10.02	281.000	284.450	1.463E-02	1.108E-01	2.599E-03	7.749E-02	1.004E-01	3.329E-01	9.417E-05	4.112E-03
24	12.29	200.000	284.450	1.463E-02	1.108E-01	2.599E-03	6.379E-02	1.004E-01	3.329E-01	9.417E-05	4.112E-03
25	17.60	161.000	283.650	1.463E-02	6.073E-02	3.274E-03	4.433E-02	6.289E-06	2.499E-01	6.647E-05	5.657E-03
26	14.05	150.000	283.650	1.197E-03	5.591E-02	3.968E-03	3.139E-02	8.015E-06	2.332E-01	5.937E-05	7.609E-03
27	14.05	150.000	283.650	1.197E-03	2.750E-02	4.167E-03	2.757E-02	9.224E-06	2.332E-01	5.937E-05	7.609E-03
28	16.45	103.000	282.250	9.649E-04	2.428E-02	4.377E-03	1.224E-02	8.441E-06	1.333E-01	4.250E-05	1.041E-02

FROM POINT: HEIGHT = 2.100 KM, N = 24MP = 0 REF. INDEX ABOVE X ELLON X = .9560E-03 .2607E-03 .2607E-03 .IP = 1  
 EQUIV. ABSORBER AMOUNTS PER KM AT X = .192E+01 .064E+01 .273E-02 .864E+00 .385E-01 .908E+00 .143E+00 .280E-02

TX(12-14) = 0.0

FROM POINT: HEIGHT = 8.5500 KM, N = 11MP = 0 REF. INDEX ABOVE X ELLON X = .1005E-03 .1156E-03 .IP = 1  
 EQUIV. ABSORBER AMOUNTS PER KM AT X = .654E-02 .176E+01 .257E-02 .109E+00 .217E-04 .384E+00 0.0 .387E-02

TX(12-14) = .240E-02 0.0

Table 11. Program Output for Case 6 (Cont.)

VERTICAL PROFILES														
IC	ALT	H2O	CO2+ M2(14)	O7 4M33	M2 AER2	M2O(10M) AER3	M2LS AER4	M2O(UM)	PSI	PHI	BETA	TMETA	RANGE ORANGE	
2	210	5.926E+01	1.827E-01	1.167E-03	2.846E-01	1.462E-02	3.447E-01	5.602E-02	1.204E-03	6.0001	144.5322	.0022	35.5L44	.4
	560	0.852E+02	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	.43
3	560	1.278E+00	8.517E-01	2.848E-03	6.716E-01	2.993E-02	5.321E-01	1.258E-01	2.992E-03	.0004	144.5052	.005E	35.4502	1.1
	1.08	1.930E-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	.64
4	1.080	1.681E+00	1.255E+00	4.296E-03	3.724E-01	3.726E-02	1.380E+00	1.730E-01	4.526E-03	.0005	144.5076	.0004	35.4052	1.6
	1.526	2.548E-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	.55
5	1.526	1.740E+00	1.468E+00	4.699E-03	1.051E+00	3.795E-02	1.581E+00	1.645E-01	4.952E-02	.0012	144.5081	.0092	35.4927	1.0
	1.650	2.636E-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	.15
6	1.650	1.854E+00	1.872E+00	5.625E-03	1.409E+00	3.455E-02	2.079E+00	1.645E-01	7.094E-03	.0016	144.5117	.0132	35.4323	2.5
	2.270	2.831E-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	.75
7	2.270	1.933E+00	2.825E+00	9.301E-03	1.639E+00	3.699E-02	2.810E+00	1.845E-01	1.016E-02	.0122	144.5166	.0168	35.4890	3.6
	3.140	2.912E-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.07
8	3.140	2.075E+00	3.728E+00	1.740E-02	2.758E+00	3.955E-02	4.763E+00	1.845E-01	2.019E-02	.0035	144.5324	.0359	35.4647	6.8
	5.820	3.501E-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.23
9	5.820	2.000E+00	1.790E+00	1.790E-02	2.580E+00	3.962E-02	4.875E+00	1.945E-01	2.486E-02	.0145	144.5325	.0370	35.4686	7.1
	5.990	1.171E-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	.21
10	5.990	2.422E+00	4.266E+00	2.351E-02	3.113E+00	3.960E-02	5.739E+00	1.845E-01	2.721E-02	.0050	144.5414	.0668	35.4651	9.0
	7.510	3.259E-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.07
11	7.510	2.135E+00	4.516E+00	2.576E-02	3.270E+00	3.985E-02	6.252E+00	1.845E-01	3.197E-02	.0057	144.5477	.0534	35.4590	10.2
	0.550	3.291E-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.28

EQUIVALENT SEA LEVEL ABSORBED AMOUNTS												
		WATER VAPOR GM CM-2	CO2 ETC. GM	OZONE ATH CM	MITROGEN (CONT) PPM	M2O (CONT) GM CM-2	MOL SCAT KM	AERI	OZCNE(U-V) ATH CM	NITRIC ACID		
W(1-8)=		.214E+01	.452E+01	.250E-01	.327E+01	.195E-01	.625E+01	.134E+00	.322E-01			
W(12-15)=		1.180E-01	0.	AER4	R.M. MEAN	0.039E+01						
		AER2	AER3									
3	6	10	15									

EXTINCTION AND ABSORPTION COEFFICIENTS



Table 11. Program Output for Case 6 (Cont.)

FREQ CM-1	WAVELENGTH MICRONS	TOTAL TRANS	H2O TRANS	CO2 TRANS	DZONE TRANS	N2 CONT		H2O CONT		MOL SCAT		AEROSOL TRANS	AEROSOL ABS	INTEGRATED RESORPTION	INTEGRATED MIRRIC ACID TRANS
						TRANS	TRANS	TRANS	TRANS	TRANS	TRANS				
900	11.1111	6451	6451	10000	10000	10000	10000	7025	10000	10000	9701	9204	8872	10000	
915	11.497	6456	6456	9979	10000	10000	10000	7075	10000	10000	9744	9238	8872	10000	
930	11.880	6462	6462	9954	10000	10000	10000	7125	10000	10000	9787	9281	8872	10000	
945	12.260	6468	6468	9929	10000	10000	10000	7175	10000	10000	9830	9324	8872	10000	
960	12.640	6474	6474	9904	10000	10000	10000	7225	10000	10000	9873	9367	8872	10000	
975	13.020	6480	6480	9879	10000	10000	10000	7275	10000	10000	9916	9410	8872	10000	
990	13.400	6486	6486	9854	10000	10000	10000	7325	10000	10000	9959	9453	8872	10000	
1005	13.780	6492	6492	9829	10000	10000	10000	7375	10000	10000	10002	9496	8872	10000	
1020	14.160	6498	6498	9804	10000	10000	10000	7425	10000	10000	10045	9539	8872	10000	
1035	14.540	6504	6504	9779	10000	10000	10000	7475	10000	10000	10088	9582	8872	10000	
1050	14.920	6510	6510	9754	10000	10000	10000	7525	10000	10000	10131	9625	8872	10000	
1065	15.300	6516	6516	9729	10000	10000	10000	7575	10000	10000	10174	9668	8872	10000	
1080	15.680	6522	6522	9704	10000	10000	10000	7625	10000	10000	10217	9711	8872	10000	
1095	16.060	6528	6528	9679	10000	10000	10000	7675	10000	10000	10260	9754	8872	10000	
1110	16.440	6534	6534	9654	10000	10000	10000	7725	10000	10000	10303	9797	8872	10000	
1125	16.820	6540	6540	9629	10000	10000	10000	7775	10000	10000	10346	9840	8872	10000	
1140	17.200	6546	6546	9604	10000	10000	10000	7825	10000	10000	10389	9883	8872	10000	
1155	17.580	6552	6552	9579	10000	10000	10000	7875	10000	10000	10432	9926	8872	10000	
1170	17.960	6558	6558	9554	10000	10000	10000	7925	10000	10000	10475	9969	8872	10000	
1185	18.340	6564	6564	9529	10000	10000	10000	7975	10000	10000	10518	10012	8872	10000	
1200	18.720	6570	6570	9504	10000	10000	10000	8025	10000	10000	10561	10055	8872	10000	
1215	19.100	6576	6576	9479	10000	10000	10000	8075	10000	10000	10604	10098	8872	10000	
1230	19.480	6582	6582	9454	10000	10000	10000	8125	10000	10000	10647	10141	8872	10000	
1245	19.860	6588	6588	9429	10000	10000	10000	8175	10000	10000	10690	10184	8872	10000	
1260	20.240	6594	6594	9404	10000	10000	10000	8225	10000	10000	10733	10227	8872	10000	
1275	20.620	6600	6600	9379	10000	10000	10000	8275	10000	10000	10776	10270	8872	10000	
1290	21.000	6606	6606	9354	10000	10000	10000	8325	10000	10000	10819	10313	8872	10000	
1305	21.380	6612	6612	9329	10000	10000	10000	8375	10000	10000	10862	10356	8872	10000	
1320	21.760	6618	6618	9304	10000	10000	10000	8425	10000	10000	10905	10399	8872	10000	
1335	22.140	6624	6624	9279	10000	10000	10000	8475	10000	10000	10948	10442	8872	10000	
1350	22.520	6630	6630	9254	10000	10000	10000	8525	10000	10000	10991	10485	8872	10000	
1365	22.900	6636	6636	9229	10000	10000	10000	8575	10000	10000	11034	10528	8872	10000	
1380	23.280	6642	6642	9204	10000	10000	10000	8625	10000	10000	11077	10571	8872	10000	
1395	23.660	6648	6648	9179	10000	10000	10000	8675	10000	10000	11120	10614	8872	10000	
1410	24.040	6654	6654	9154	10000	10000	10000	8725	10000	10000	11163	10657	8872	10000	
1425	24.420	6660	6660	9129	10000	10000	10000	8775	10000	10000	11206	10700	8872	10000	
1440	24.800	6666	6666	9104	10000	10000	10000	8825	10000	10000	11249	10743	8872	10000	
1455	25.180	6672	6672	9079	10000	10000	10000	8875	10000	10000	11292	10786	8872	10000	
1470	25.560	6678	6678	9054	10000	10000	10000	8925	10000	10000	11335	10829	8872	10000	
1485	25.940	6684	6684	9029	10000	10000	10000	8975	10000	10000	11378	10872	8872	10000	
1500	26.320	6690	6690	9004	10000	10000	10000	9025	10000	10000	11421	10915	8872	10000	
1515	26.700	6696	6696	8979	10000	10000	10000	9075	10000	10000	11464	10958	8872	10000	
1530	27.080	6702	6702	8954	10000	10000	10000	9125	10000	10000	11507	11001	8872	10000	
1545	27.460	6708	6708	8929	10000	10000	10000	9175	10000	10000	11550	11044	8872	10000	
1560	27.840	6714	6714	8904	10000	10000	10000	9225	10000	10000	11593	11087	8872	10000	
1575	28.220	6720	6720	8879	10000	10000	10000	9275	10000	10000	11636	11130	8872	10000	
1590	28.600	6726	6726	8854	10000	10000	10000	9325	10000	10000	11679	11173	8872	10000	
1605	28.980	6732	6732	8829	10000	10000	10000	9375	10000	10000	11722	11216	8872	10000	
1620	29.360	6738	6738	8804	10000	10000	10000	9425	10000	10000	11765	11259	8872	10000	
1635	29.740	6744	6744	8779	10000	10000	10000	9475	10000	10000	11808	11302	8872	10000	
1650	30.120	6750	6750	8754	10000	10000	10000	9525	10000	10000	11851	11345	8872	10000	
1665	30.500	6756	6756	8729	10000	10000	10000	9575	10000	10000	11894	11388	8872	10000	
1680	30.880	6762	6762	8704	10000	10000	10000	9625	10000	10000	11937	11431	8872	10000	
1695	31.260	6768	6768	8679	10000	10000	10000	9675	10000	10000	11980	11474	8872	10000	
1710	31.640	6774	6774	8654	10000	10000	10000	9725	10000	10000	12023	11517	8872	10000	
1725	32.020	6780	6780	8629	10000	10000	10000	9775	10000	10000	12066	11560	8872	10000	
1740	32.400	6786	6786	8604	10000	10000	10000	9825	10000	10000	12109	11603	8872	10000	
1755	32.780	6792	6792	8579	10000	10000	10000	9875	10000	10000	12152	11646	8872	10000	
1770	33.160	6798	6798	8554	10000	10000	10000	9925	10000	10000	12195	11689	8872	10000	
1785	33.540	6804	6804	8529	10000	10000	10000	9975	10000	10000	12238	11732	8872	10000	
1800	33.920	6810	6810	8504	10000	10000	10000	10025	10000	10000	12281	11775	8872	10000	
1815	34.300	6816	6816	8479	10000	10000	10000	10075	10000	10000	12324	11818	8872	10000	
1830	34.680	6822	6822	8454	10000	10000	10000	10125	10000	10000	12367	11861	8872	10000	
1845	35.060	6828	6828	8429	10000	10000	10000	10175	10000	10000	12410	11904	8872	10000	
1860	35.440	6834	6834	8404	10000	10000	10000	10225	10000	10000	12453	11947	8872	10000	
1875	35.820	6840	6840	8379	10000	10000	10000	10275	10000	10000	12496	11990	8872	10000	
1890	36.200	6846	6846	8354	10000	10000	10000	10325	10000	10000	12539	12033	8872	10000	
1905	36.580	6852	6852	8329	10000	10000	10000	10375	10000	10000	12582	12076	8872	10000	
1920	36.960	6858	6858	8304	10000	10000	10000	10425	10000	10000	12625	12119	8872	10000	
1935	37.340	6864	6864	8279	10000	10000	10000	10475	10000	10000	12668	12162	8872	10000	
1950	37.720	6870	6870	8254	10000	10000	10000	10525	10000	10000	12711	12205	8872	10000	
1965	38.100	6876	6876	8229	10000	10000	10000	10575	10000	10000	12754	12248	8872	10000	
1980	38.480	6882	6882	8204	10000	10000	10000	10625	10000	10000	12797	12291	8872	10000	
1995	38.860	6888	6888	8179	10000	10000	10000	10675	10000	10000	12840	12334	8872	10000	
2010	39.240	6894	6894	8154	10000	10000	10000	10725	10000	10000	12883	12377	8872	10000	
2025	39.620	6900	6900	8129	10000	10000	10000	10775	10000	10000	12926	12420	8872	10000	
2040	40.000	6906	6906	8104	10000	10000	10000	10825	10000	10000	12969	12463	8872	10000	
2055	40.380	6912	6912	8079	10000	10000	10000	10875	10000	10000	13012	12506	8872	10000	
2070	40.760	6918	6918	8054	10000	10000	10000	10925	10000	10000	13055	12549	8872	10000	
2085	41.140	6924	6924	8029	10000	10000	10000	10975	10000	10000	13098	12592	8872	10000	
2100	41.520	6930	6930	8											





Table 12. Program Output for Case 7 (Cont.)

VERTICAL PROFILES														
IC	ALT	H2O	CO2+ H2O(LM)	O2 MMO2	N2 AER2	H2O(LMI) AER3	MCLS AER4	AER1	O3(LMI)	PSI	PMI	SETI	THETA	RANGE CHANGE
1	1.000	1.103E-01	1.856E-01	1.235E-04	1.447E-01	1.246E-02	1.079E-01	1.499E+00	5.040E-04	0.0000	180.0000	0.0000	0.0000	.2
	1.200		1.555E-02	0.	0.	0.	0.							.20
2	1.500	1.108E-01	1.995E-01	4.500E-04	1.454E-01	1.252E-03	1.087E-01	1.499E+00	5.065E-04	0.0001	180.5000	0.0000	0.0000	.00
	1.801		1.543E-02	0.	0.	0.	0.							.00
3	1.201	4.666E-01	8.512E-01	2.440E-03	5.676E-01	5.079E-03	5.034E-01	1.499E+00	2.520E-03	0.0000	180.5000	0.0000	0.0000	1.0
	1.000		7.108E-02	0.	0.	0.	0.							.80
4	1.000	7.637E-01	1.562E+00	4.776E-03	1.210E+00	7.976E-03	1.773E+00	1.499E+00	5.040E-03	0.0000	180.0000	0.0000	0.0000	2.0
	2.000		1.129E-01	0.	1.751E-01	0.	0.							1.50
5	2.000	7.655E-01	1.565E+00	4.799E-03	1.215E+00	7.997E-03	1.731E+00	1.499E+00	5.065E-03	0.0000	180.5000	0.0000	0.0000	2.0
	2.000		1.207E-01	0.	1.751E-01	0.	0.							1.01
6	2.010	1.006E+00	3.041E+00	1.669E-02	2.200E+00	1.039E-02	1.730E+00	1.499E+00	1.202E-02	0.0000	180.0000	0.0000	0.0000	5.0
	5.000		1.205E-01	0.	1.751E-01	8.286E-02	0.							2.59
7	5.000	1.128E+00	4.165E+00	2.117E-02	3.106E+00	1.558E-02	5.094E+00	1.499E+00	2.732E-02	0.0000	180.0000	0.0000	0.0000	10.0
	10.000		1.925E-01	0.	1.751E-01	8.286E-02	0.							5.00

EQUIVALENT SEA LEVEL ABSORBER AMOUNTS

W(1-9)=	WATER VAPOR GM CM-2	CO2 ETC. PM	OZONE ATH CM	NITROGEN KM	H2O (CONT) GM CM-2	MOL SCAT KM	AER1	SCHEME(U-V) TYPE NITRIC ACID?
	+113E+01	+416E+01	+212E-01	.701E+01	.106E-01	.590E+01	.150E+01	+273E-01
					.193E+00			

R.H. MEAN  
4.890E+01

ICM  
EXTINCTION AND ABSORPTION COEFFICIENTS



## 10. EXAMPLES OF TRANSMITTANCE AND RADIANCE SPECTRA

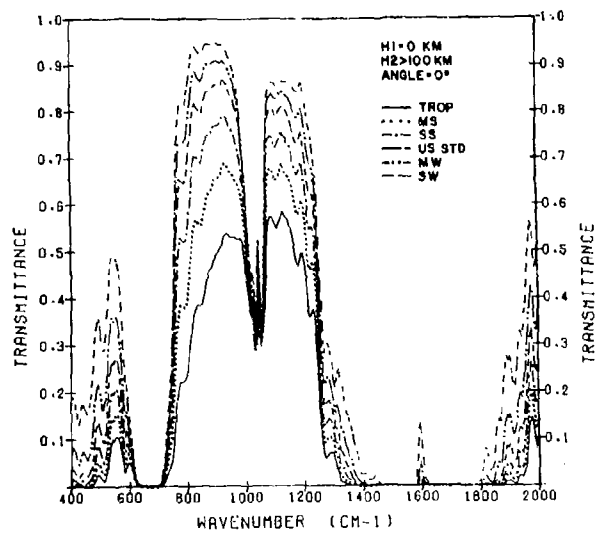
Some examples of transmittance and radiance spectra obtained from LOWTRAN 5 are presented in Figures 28 through 41. Figures 28 to 30 show the variations in transmittance and radiance with the six model atmospheres for three atmospheric paths. The rural aerosol model, with a 23-km VIS, was used for the boundary layer, and the default aerosol models for the rest of the atmosphere. The spectral regions shown are between 400 and 2000  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  and between 2000 and 3600  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ .

Figures 31 to 38 show the variation in transmittance and radiance with atmospheric slant path for the U.S. Standard model atmosphere and the rural, 23-km VIS, aerosol model for the spectral region between 400 and 4000  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . These figures show the range of observer altitudes, zenith angles, and atmospheric slant paths to which the code can be applied to model transmittance and radiance for specific atmospheric problems.

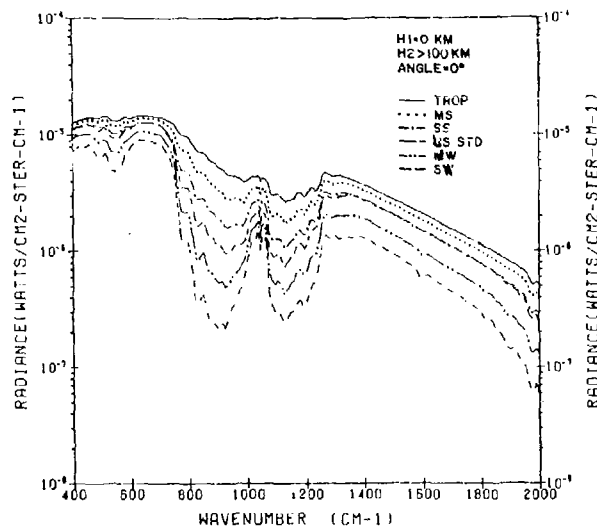
Figure 39 shows the transmittance from ground to space from 0.25 to 4  $\mu\text{m}$ . This calculation used the U.S. Standard model atmosphere and the rural aerosol model with a 23-km VIS.

Figure 40 shows the variation in transmittance in the spectral region between 400 and 4000  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  for the rural, maritime, urban, and tropospheric aerosol models. The calculation is for a 10-km horizontal sea-level path using the U.S. Standard model atmosphere and a 23-km VIS.

Figure 41 shows the transmittance of the two fog models in LOWTRAN for a 0.2-km horizontal sea-level path and a 1-km VIS in the spectral regions from 400 to 4000  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ .

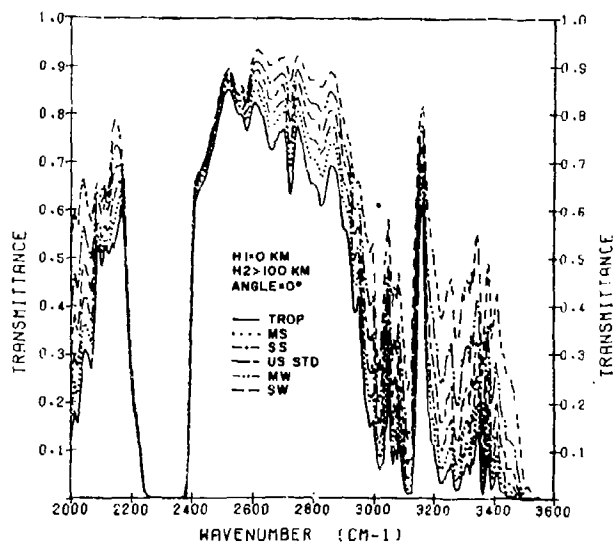


a. transmittance, from 400 to 2000 cm<sup>-1</sup>

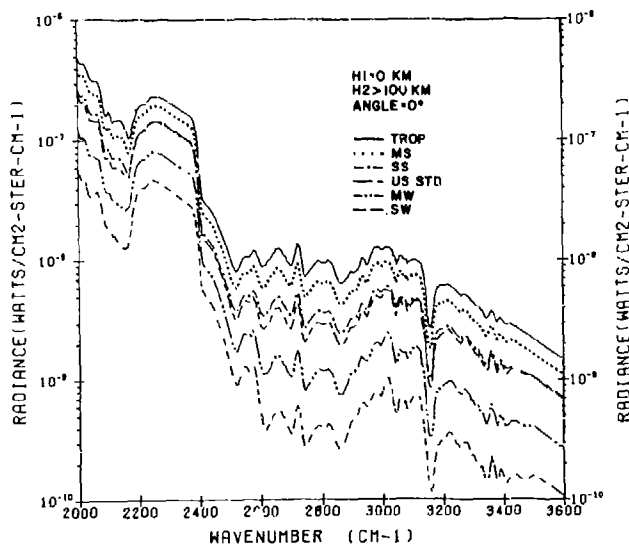


b. radiance, from 400 to 2000 cm<sup>-1</sup>

Figure 28. Transmittance and Radiance Spectra for a Vertical Path Looking to Space From the Ground (H<sub>1</sub> = 0, H<sub>2</sub> ≥ 100 km, ANGLE = 0°), with the Rural Aerosol Model (IHAZE = 1, VIS = 23 km), and for the Six Model Atmospheres



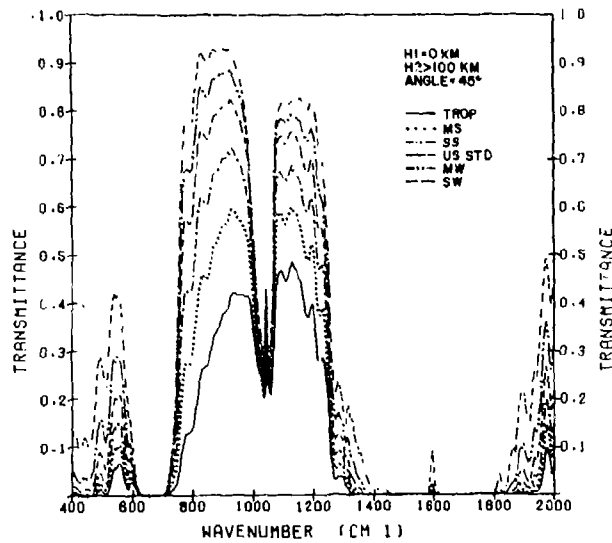
c. transmittance, from 2000 to 3600  $\text{cm}^{-1}$



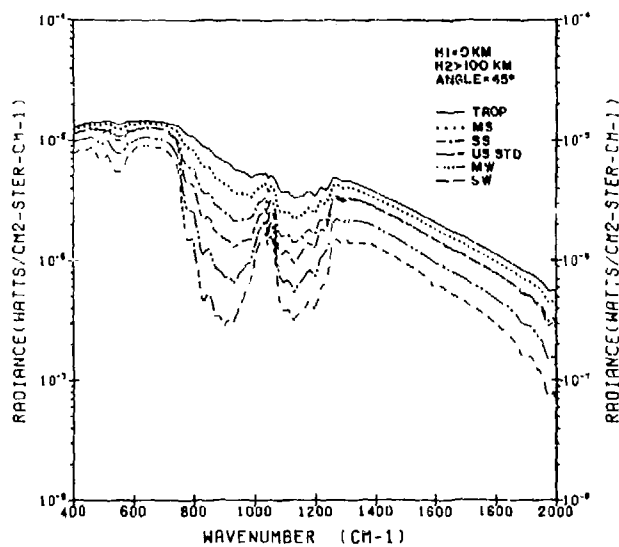
d. radiance, from 2000 to 3600  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

Figure 28. Transmittance and Radiance Spectra for a Vertical Path Looking to Space From the Ground ( $H_1 = 0$ ,  $H_2 \geq 100$  km,  $\text{ANGLE} = 0^\circ$ ), with the Rural Aerosol Model ( $\text{IHAZE} = 1$ ,  $\text{VIS} = 23$  km), and for the Six Model Atmospheres (Cont.)



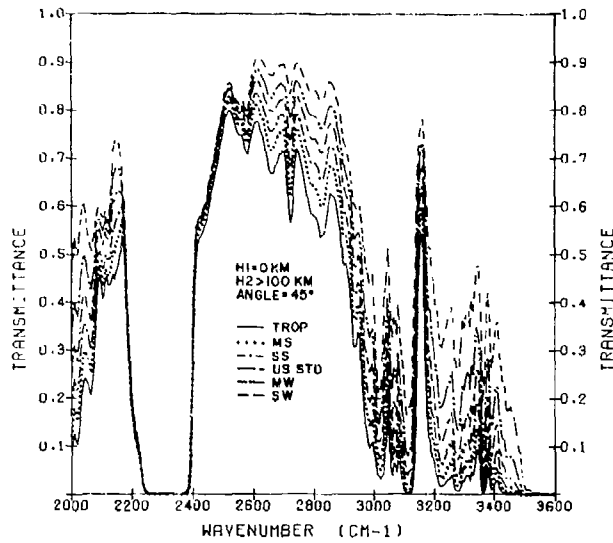


a. transmittance, from 400 to 2000 cm<sup>-1</sup>

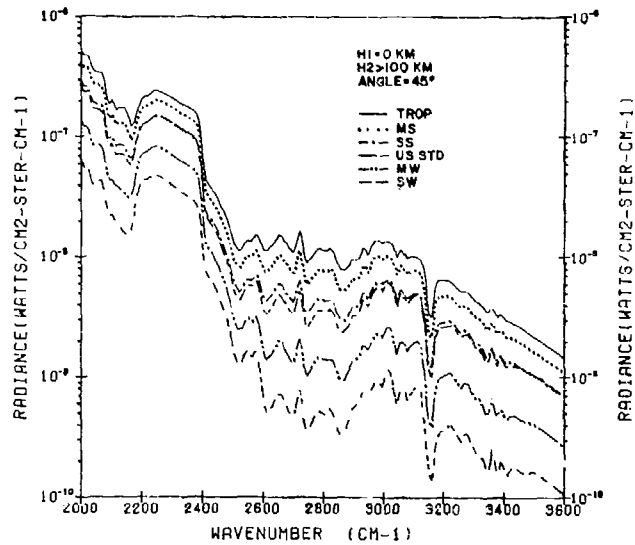


b. radiance, from 400 to 2000 cm<sup>-1</sup>

Figure 29. Transmittance and Radiance Spectra for a Slant Path at 45° Looking to Space From the Ground (H1 = 0, H2 ≥ 100 km, ANGLE = 45°) with the Rural Aerosol Model (IHAZE = 1, VIS = 23 km), and for the Six Model Atmospheres

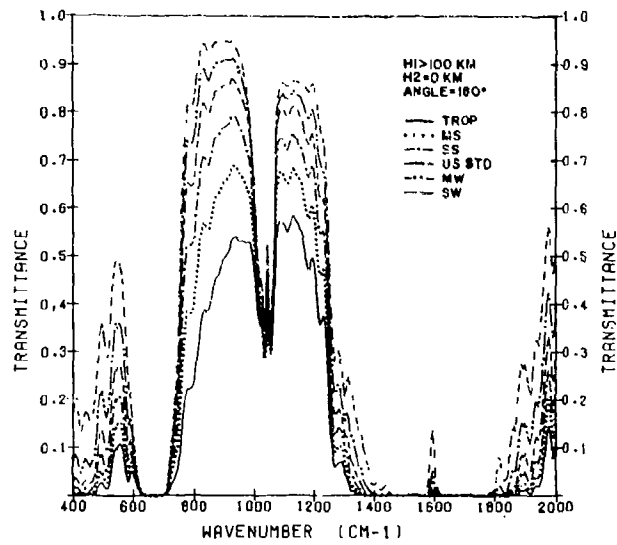


c. transmittance, from 2000 to 3600  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

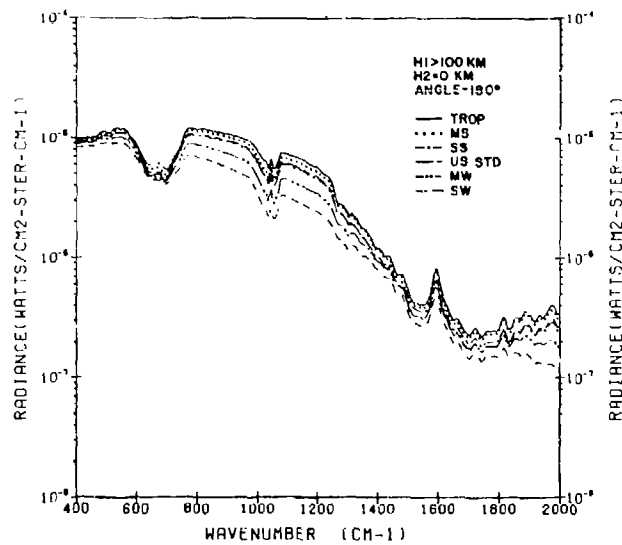


d. radiance, from 2000 to 3600  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

Figure 29. Transmittance and Radiance Spectra for a Slant Path at  $45^\circ$  Looking to Space From the Ground ( $H_1 = 0$ ,  $H_2 \geq 100$  km, ANGLE =  $45^\circ$ ) with the Rural Aerosol Model (IHAZE = 1, VIS = 23 km), and for the Six Model Atmospheres (Cont.)

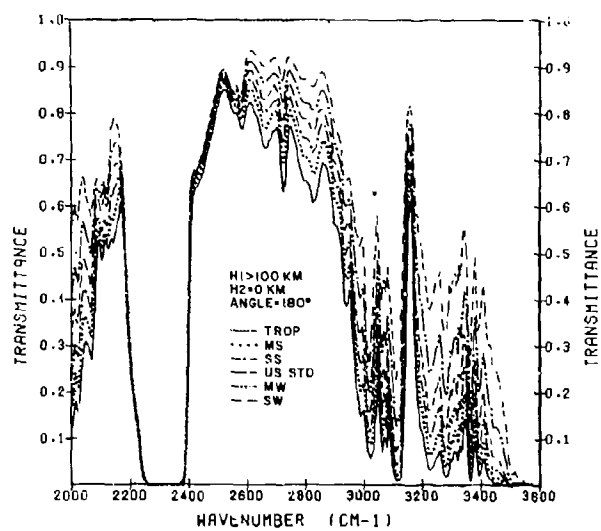


a. transmittance from 400 to 2000  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

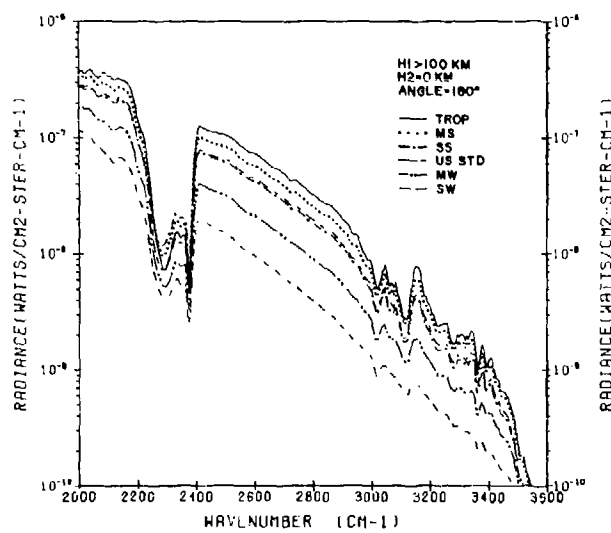


b. radiance from 400 to 2000  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

Figure 30. Transmittance and Radiance Spectra for a Vertical Path Looking at the Ground From Space ( $H_1 \geq 100$  km,  $H_2 = 0$ ,  $\text{ANGLE} = 180^\circ$ ) With the Rural Aerosol Model ( $\text{IHAZE} = 1$ ,  $\text{VIS} = 23$  km) and for the Six Model Atmospheres



c. transmittance from 2000 to 3600  $\text{cm}^{-1}$



d. radiance from 2000 to 3600  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

Figure 30. Transmittance and Radiance Spectra for a Vertical Path Looking at the Ground From Space ( $H_1 \geq 100 \text{ km}$ ,  $H_2 = 0$ ,  $\text{ANGLE} = 180^\circ$ ) With the Rural Aerosol Model ( $H_{\text{HAZE}} = 1$ ,  $\text{VIS} = 23 \text{ km}$ ) and for the Six Model Atmospheres (Cont.)

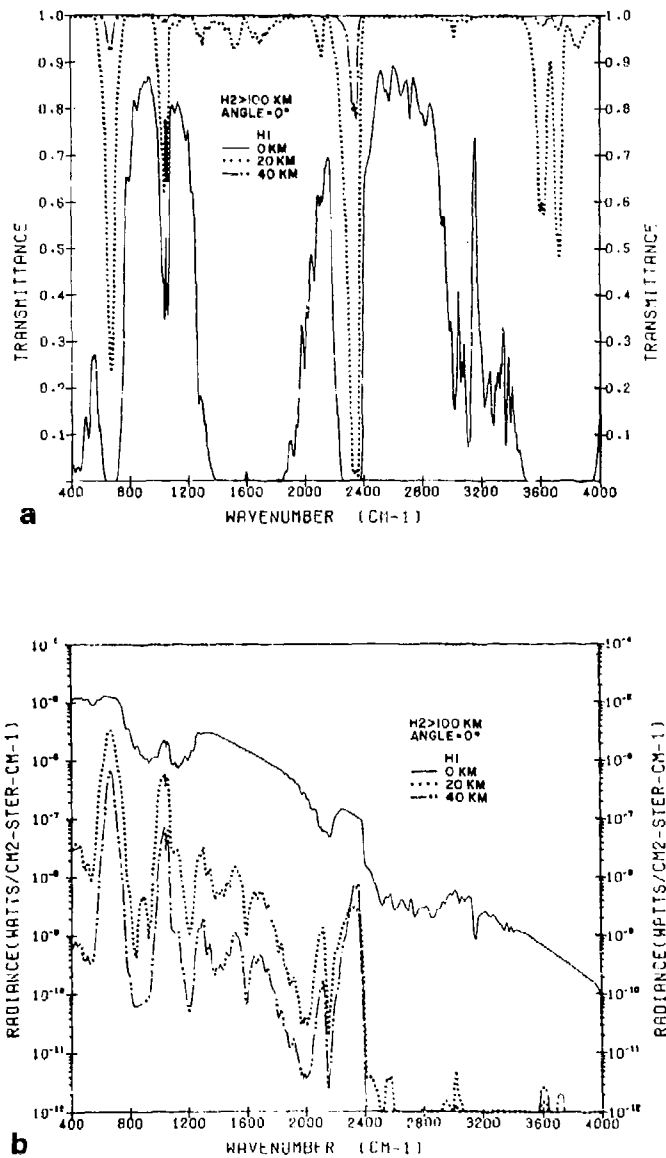


Figure 31. Transmittance and Radiance Spectra for a Vertical Path Looking to Space From H1 (H1 = 0, 20 km, 40 km, H2  $\geq$  100 km, ANGLE = 0°) the Rural Aerosol Model (IHAZE = 1, VIS = 23 km) and the U.S. Standard Atmosphere (MODEL = 6), From 400 to 4000 cm<sup>-1</sup>: a. transmittance, b. radiance

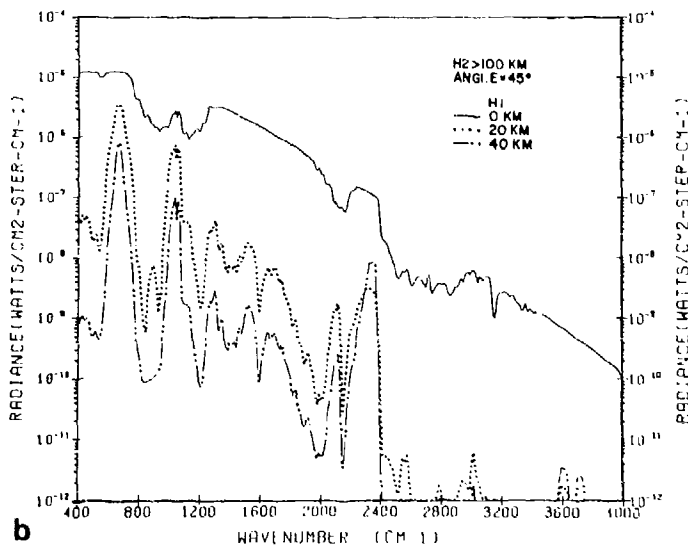
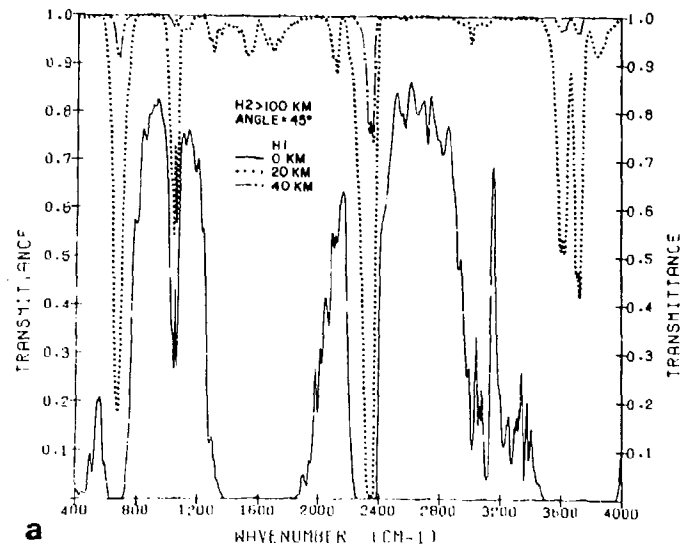


Figure 32. Transmittance and Radiance Spectra for a Slant Path at 45° Looking to Space From H1 (H1 = 0, 20 km, 40 km, ANGLE = 45°) With the Rural Aerosol Model (IHAZE = 1, VIS = 23 km) and the U.S. Standard Atmosphere (MODEL = 6) From 400 to 4000 cm<sup>-1</sup>: a. transmittance, b. radiance

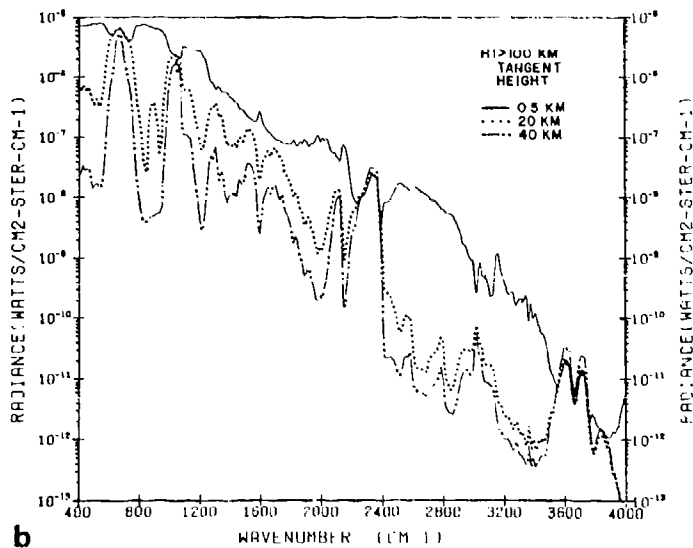
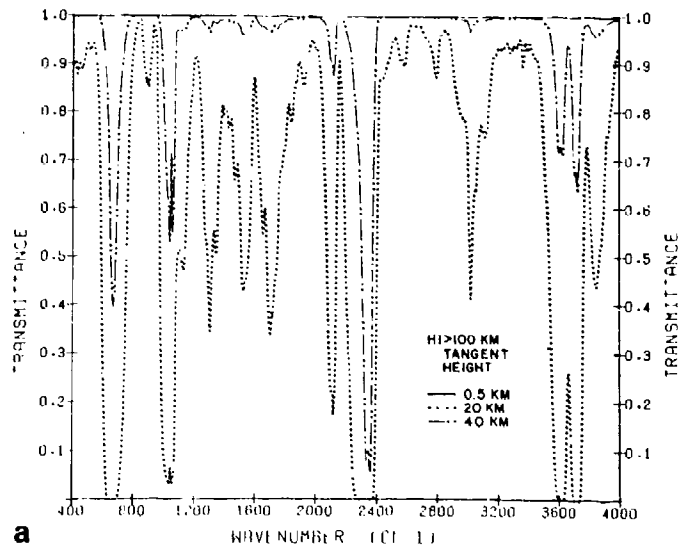


Figure 33. Transmittance and Radiance Spectra for a Slant Path Looking From Space to Space Through a Tangent Height of HMIN (ITYPE = 3,  $H_1 \geq 100$  km, HMIN = 0.5 km, 20 km, 40 km) With the Rural Aerosol Model (HAZE = 1, VIS = 23 km) and the U.S. Standard Atmosphere, From 400 to 4000  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ;  
 a. transmittance (for HMIN = 0.5 km, the transmittance is  $\sim$  zero between 400 and 4000  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ),  
 b. radiance

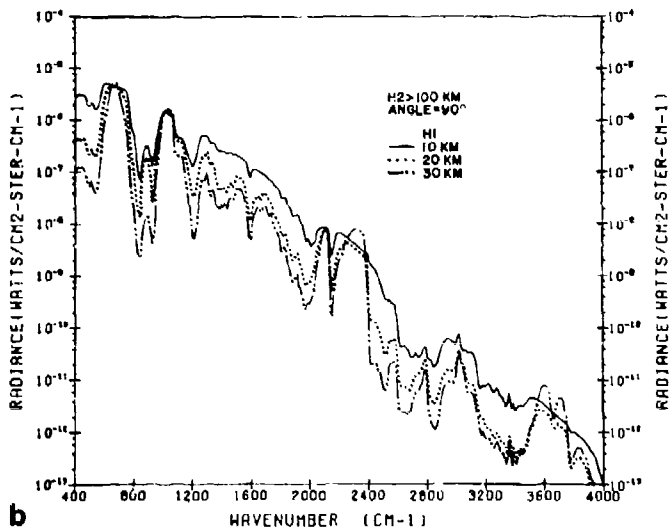
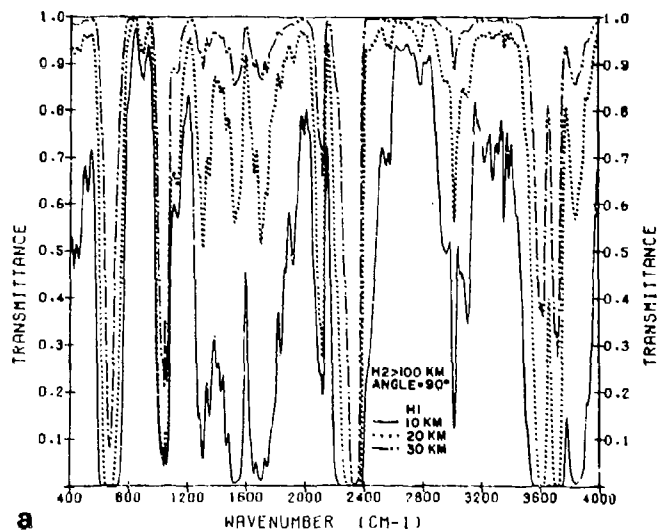


Figure 34. Transmittance and Radiance Spectra for a Slant Path Looking to Space From a Tangent Height of H1 (ITYPE = 3, H1 = 10, 20, 30 km, ANGLE = 90°) With the Rural Aerosol Model (IHAZE = 1, VIS = 23 km) and the U. S. Standard Atmosphere (MODEL = 6); From 400 to 4000 cm<sup>-1</sup>: a. transmittance, b. radiance



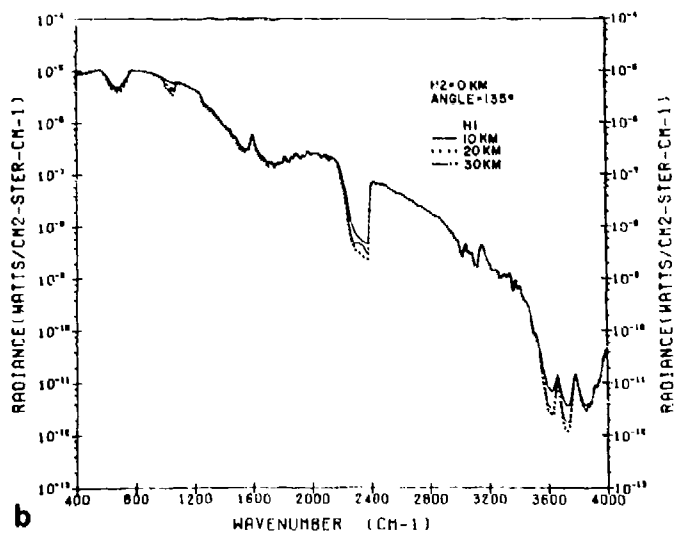
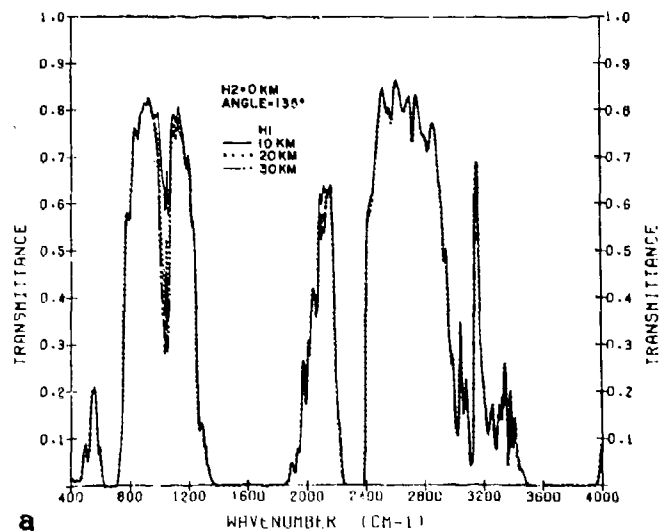


Figure 35. Transmittance and Radiance Spectra for a Slant Path Looking to the Ground From H1 ( $H1 = 10, 20, 30$  km,  $H2 = 0$  km,  $ANGLE = 135^\circ$ ) With the Rural Aerosol Model ( $IHAZE = 1$ ,  $VIS = 23$  km) and the U.S. Standard Atmosphere ( $MODEL = 6$ ), From  $400$  to  $4000$   $cm^{-1}$ ; a. transmittance, b. radiance

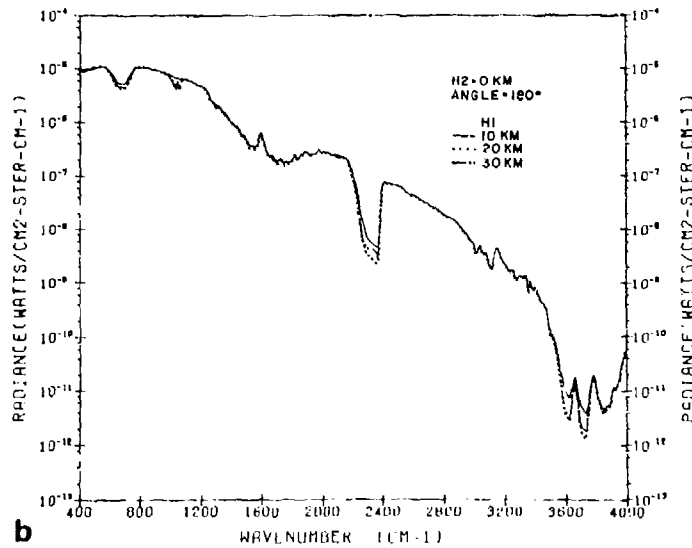
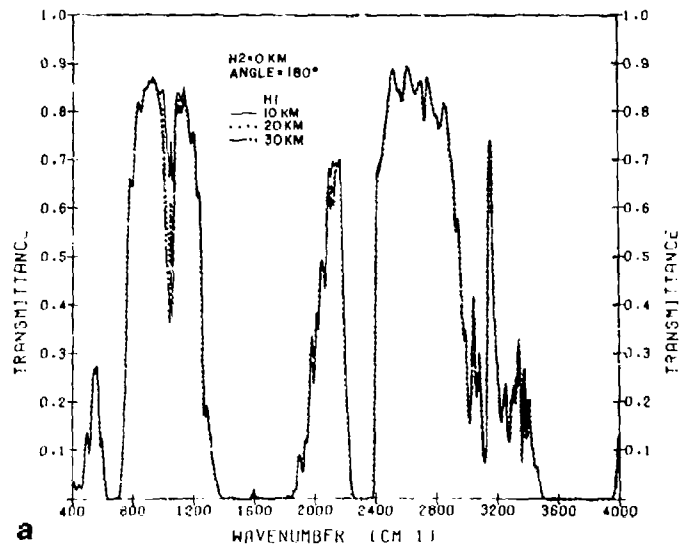


Figure 36. Transmittance and Radiance Spectra for a Vertical Path Looking at the Ground From H1 (H1 = 10, 20, 30 km, ANGLE = 180°) With the Rural Aerosol Model (HAZE = 1, VIS = 23 km) and the U. S. Standard Atmosphere (MODEL = 6) From 400 to 4000  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ : a. transmittance, b. radiance

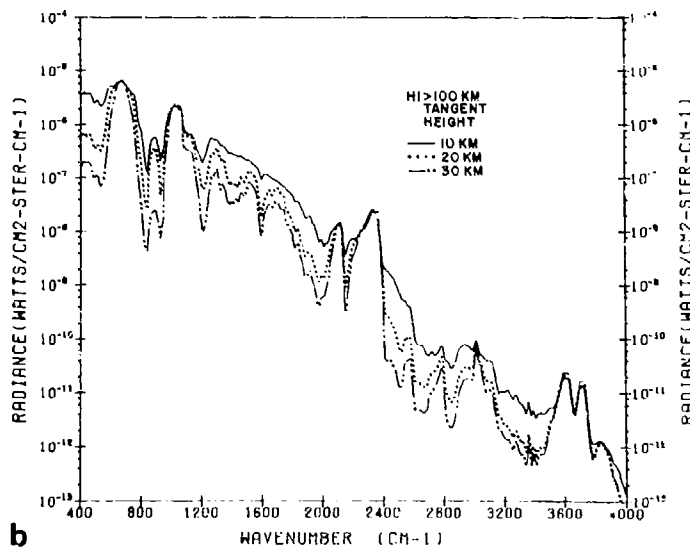
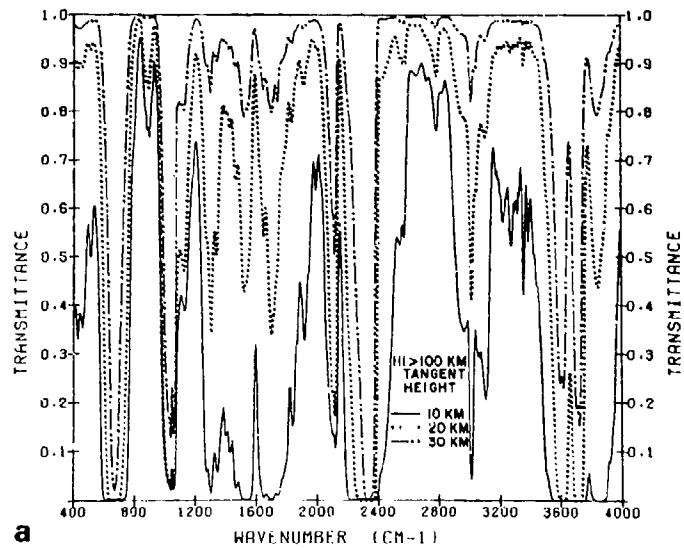


Figure 37. Transmittance and Radiance Spectra for a Slant Path From Space to Space Through a Tangent Height HMIN (TYPE = 3, H1 ≥ 100 km, HMIN = 10, 20, 30 km) With the Rural Aerosol Model (IHAZE = 1, VIS = 23 km) and the U. S. Standard Atmosphere (MODEL = 6) From 400 to 4000 cm<sup>-1</sup>: a. transmittance, b. radiance

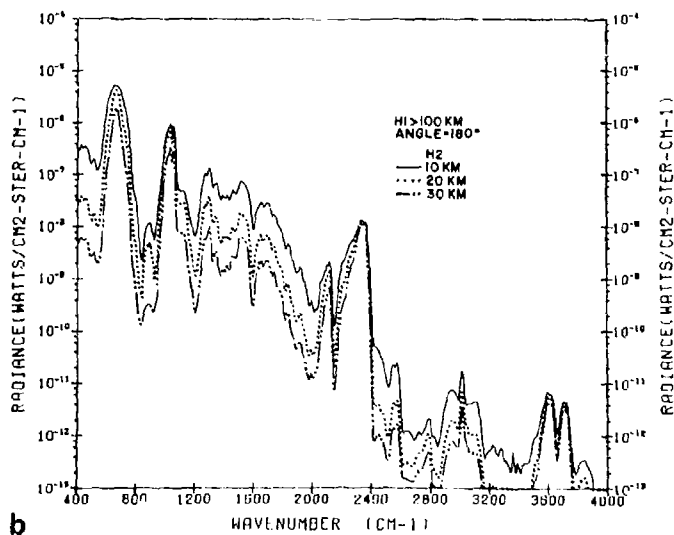
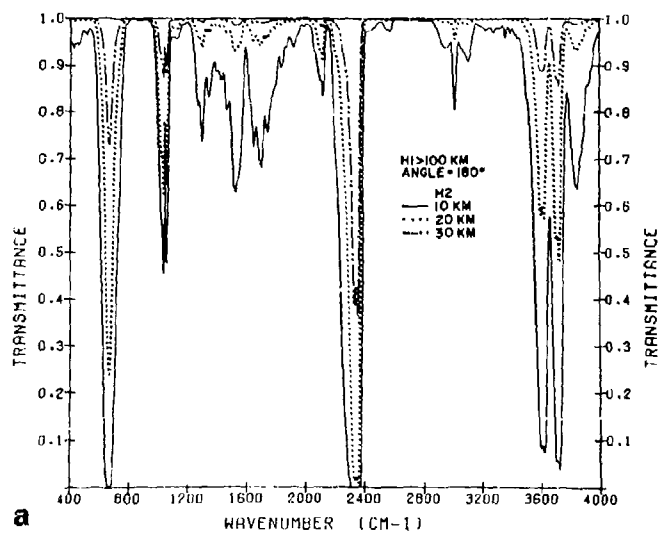


Figure 38. Transmittance and Radiance Spectra for a Vertical Path Looking From Space to H2 ( $H1 \geq 100$  km,  $H2 = 10, 20, 30$  km,  $ANGLE = 180^\circ$ ) With the Rural Aerosol Model (IHAZE = 1, VIS = 23 km) and the U. S. Standard Atmosphere (MODEL = 6) From 400 to 4000  $cm^{-1}$ : a. transmittance, b. radiance (atmospheric radiance only, assuming no boundaries)

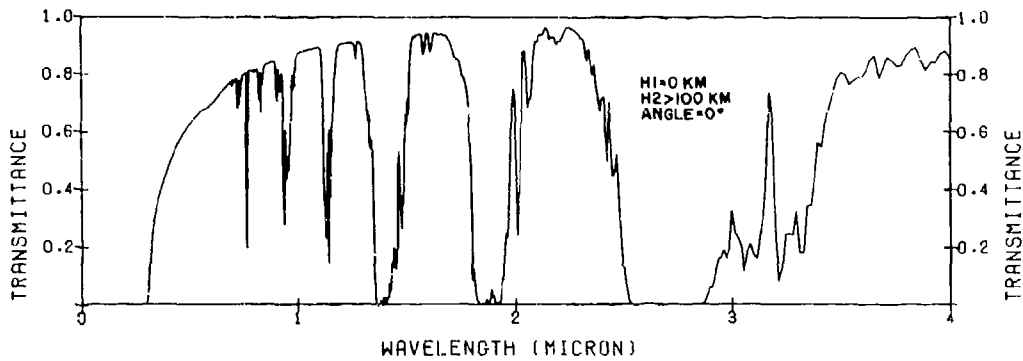


Figure 39. Transmittance Spectra for a Vertical Path From Ground to Space From 0.25 to 4  $\mu$ , Using the Rural Aerosol Model, 23-km VIS and the U.S. Standard Model Atmosphere

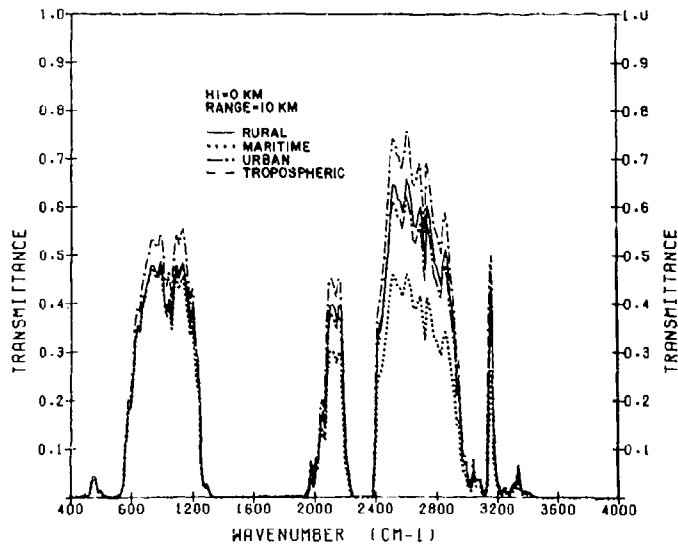


Figure 40. Transmittance Spectra for a 10-km Horizontal Path at Sea Level for the Rural, Maritime, Urban, and Tropospheric Aerosol Models Using the U.S. Standard Model Atmosphere and a VIS of 23 km

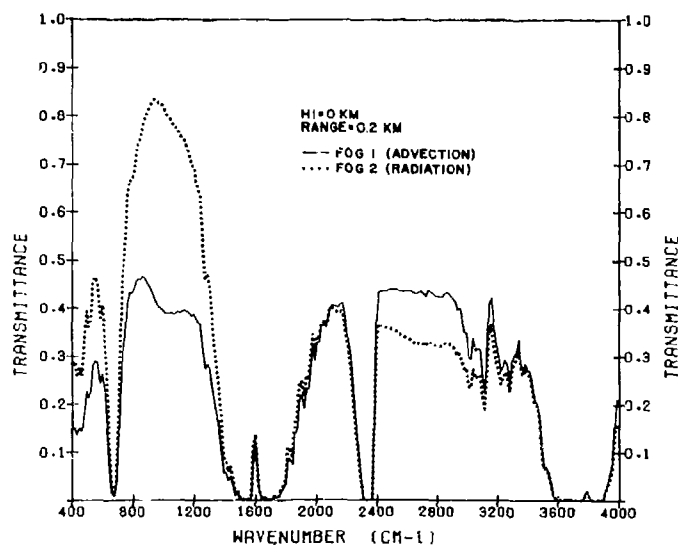


Figure 41. Transmittance Spectra for the Advection Fog (Fog 1) and the Radiation Fog (Fog 2) Models, for a 0.2-km Horizontal Path at Sea Level, With the U.S. Standard Model Atmosphere and a 1-km VIS, From 400 to 4000  $\text{cm}^{-1}$

## 11. AEROSOL MODEL COMPARISON WITH MEASUREMENTS

Between January and September 1970, EMI Ltd. made a series of measurements of infrared transmittance at various wavelengths over the sea.<sup>80, 81</sup> Under the conditions of the setup, the experiment was largely a measurement of aerosol extinction and it provides a data set against which the LOWTRAN maritime aerosol model can be tested. This section will review these measurements briefly and compare them with LOWTRAN calculations.

### 11.1 Measurements

The EMI measurements were made over a 20-km path across Mounts Bay at the southwestern tip of England. Most of the path was several kilometers offshore. The source for the transmittance measurements was a 3800-K carbon arc black-body while the receiver was a Golay cell mounted at the focus of a 76-cm diameter

80. Arnold, D.H., Lake, D.B., and Sanders, R. (1970) Comparative Measurements of Infrared Transmission Over a Long Overseas Path, EMI Report DMP 3736.

81. Arnold, D.H. and Sanders, R. (1971) Comparative Measurements of Infrared Transmission Over A Long Overseas Path, EMI Report DMP 3858.

mirror. Various filters could be placed in front of the detector. In this report, data will be presented on three filters: their filter response functions are shown in Figure 42.

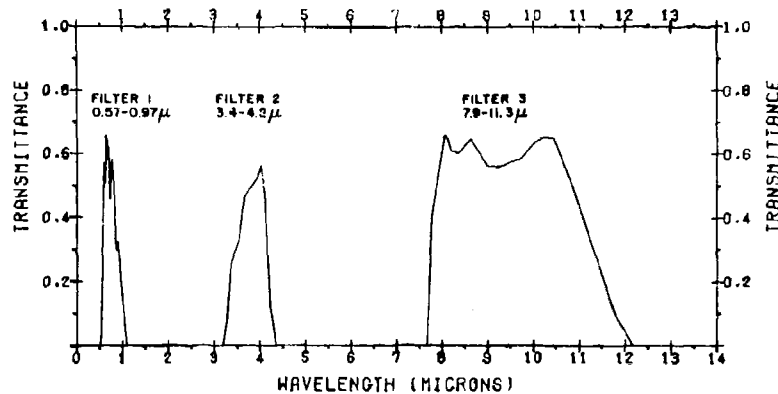


Figure 42. System Response Functions for Three of the Filters From the EMI Measurements: 1. 0.57 to 0.97  $\mu$ ; 2. 3.5 to 4.2  $\mu$ ; 3. 7.9 to 11.3  $\mu$

In addition to the transmittance, other physical parameters were measured at one end of the path, including: air temperature, relative humidity (from a wet and dry bulb thermometer), wind speed (estimated according to the Beaufort scale), wind direction, and visibility (estimated by an observer viewing six landmarks around Mounts Bay). A block of data consisted of the measurement of these physical parameters plus the detector response for each of the filters consecutively.

## 11.2 Calibration

The measurements were calibrated by selecting one particular data block with the highest (relative) measured transmittance for the 7.9- to 11.3- $\mu$  filter: for this case the absolute transmittance was calculated using the data from Altshuler.<sup>82</sup> Comparing the absolute calculated value of the transmittance with the relative measured value allowed the baseline for this filter to be set. The system response for the other filters relative to the 7.9- to 11.3- $\mu$  filter was also measured over a short path with negligible attenuation. From the absolute transmittance for the 7.9- to 11.3- $\mu$  filter and the relative responses of the other filters, the baselines for the other filters could be set.

82. Altshuler, T. L. (1961) Infrared Transmission and Background Radiation by Clear Atmospheres, GE Report 61SD 199, AD401923.

The data are actually presented as "effective atmospheric extinction coefficients"  $\sigma$  which are related to the filter-averaged transmittance  $\bar{T}$  by

$$\sigma = -(\ln \bar{T})/L \quad (32)$$

where  $L$  is the path length; in this case 20 km. (Note that  $\sigma$  is merely the log of the transmittance and is not comparable to a band model extinction coefficient. Since the transmittances span four orders of magnitude, it is necessary to present the data on a log scale.) As will be seen later, the quality of the calibration appears to be good.

### 11.3 LOWTRAN Calculations

To compare with the measured transmittances, the equivalent filter-weighted transmittance for each data block was calculated using LOWTRAN 5. The required inputs to LOWTRAN were given by the path length (20.0 km) the pressure (assumed to be 1013.25 mb), and the measured temperature and relative humidity. The inputs relating to the aerosol extinction are the aerosol model and the meteorological range. For most calculations the maritime aerosol model was used. However, the observer-estimated value of visual range reported in the data was found to be inaccurate and unrepresentative of the conditions along the path.

To circumvent this problem with the observer estimated visibility, it was decided to use the measured value of the extinction for filter 1 (0.57-0.97  $\mu$ ) to derive a value for the meteorological range. The meteorological range, VIS, is defined as the path length over which the transmittance at 0.55  $\mu$  is 0.02. From this definition and from Beer's law

$$VIS = \frac{3.912}{\sigma(0.55)} \quad (33)$$

where  $\sigma(0.55)$  is the total extinction coefficient at 0.55  $\mu$  and  $3.912 = \ln(0.02)$ . (See footnote on page 22, Section 3.2.)

In the spectral region from 0.57  $\mu$  to 0.97  $\mu$ , the extinction coefficient is dominated by the aerosol extinction coefficient which in LOWTRAN depends only upon the wavelength, VIS, and to a lesser extent, the relative humidity. Neglecting the relative humidity dependence for now, if  $\sigma_1^*$  is the calculated mean filter-weighted aerosol extinction coefficient for filter 1, then  $\sigma_1^* = \sigma(0.55) B$ , where  $B$  is a constant. One can then write

$$VIS = \frac{3.912 \times B}{\sigma_1^*} \quad (34)$$



Now between 0.57 and 0.97  $\mu$ , the aerosol extinction coefficient varies slowly with wavelength, especially for the maritime aerosol model (see Figure 10a). For this reason we can approximate  $\sigma_1^*$  by the measured effective atmospheric extinction coefficient  $\sigma_1$  (Eq. (32)) even though the spectral weighting is different for the two quantities. Therefore, to the degree of approximation noted above, one can write

$$\text{VIS} = 3.912 \times B/\sigma_1$$

In practice, the constant B was determined empirically by assuming an initial value of B and calculating the "effective extinction coefficient" (that is,  $-L^{-1} \ln \bar{T}_1$ , where  $\bar{T}_1$  is mean transmittance for filter 1 calculated by LOWTRAN) for each case in the data set. B was then adjusted until the mean of this value averaged over the sample equalled the mean of the measured values  $\sigma_1$ .

#### 11.4 Results of the Comparison

This section will present the results of the comparison of the measured and calculated extinctions for various subsets of the measured data. In the figures to be presented, the axes will represent the "effective extinction coefficient", that is,  $(-\ln \bar{T})/L$ , where  $\bar{T}$  is the filter-weighted mean transmittance over the path length  $L = 20$  km. The solid line in each figure is a  $45^\circ$  line through the origin while the dashed line is a least-squares fit of the calculated extinctions to the measured ones. Note that since both the measured and the calculated extinctions contain errors, simple least-squares theory is not strictly applicable in this case.

Figure 43 shows the calculated vs the measured effective extinction coefficient for the 7.9- to 11.3- $\mu$  filter for the 50 cases of highest meteorological range (that is, the lowest extinction in filter 1). The maritime aerosol model was used in the calculations; however, due to the combination of the spectral region and the high visibility, the maximum calculated aerosol extinction in these cases is less than 0.02  $\text{km}^{-1}$ . This graph then is primarily a demonstration of molecular extinction.

The regression line gives an indication of the quality of fit. The fact that the y-intercept is nearly zero indicates that the calibration of the measurements is good while the slope of the line of 1.09 indicates that the average fit is within 10 percent. The standard deviation about the regression line is 0.016  $\text{km}^{-1}$ ; the random uncertainty between the measured and the calculated extinctions can be taken as plus or minus two standard deviations or  $\pm 0.032 \text{ km}^{-1}$ . The mean transmittance for this set of points is about 0.09. For the level of transmittance, the uncertainty in the "effective extinction coefficient" of  $\pm 0.032 \text{ km}^{-1}$  translates to an uncertainty in the transmittance of about  $\pm 0.06$ .

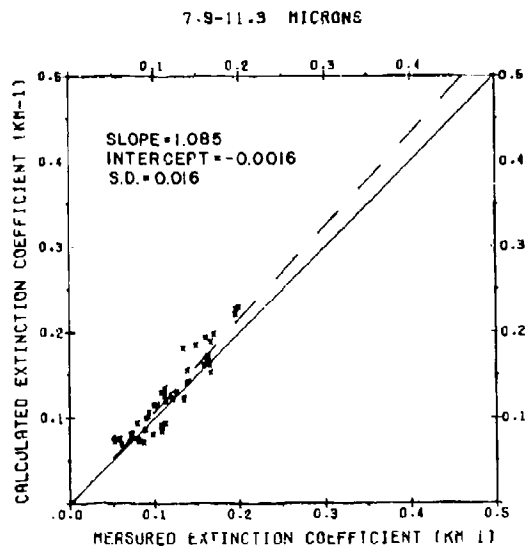


Figure 43. Comparison of the Calculated vs the Measured "Effective Extinction Coefficients" for the 7.9- to 11.3- $\mu$  Filter for the 50 Cases of Highest VIS, Using the Maritime Aerosol Model. The dashed line is a simple least-squares fit of the calculated to the measured data: the slope, the intercept and the standard deviation about the regression line are given

Since the calibration error appears to be negligible, all further regression lines will be constrained to pass through the origin.

The maritime aerosol model is designed to be representative of moderate wind speed conditions over the open ocean. To test the validity of this model, those cases for which the wind was off the ocean and between 6 and 17 m/sec (Beaufort scale 4 to 7) were selected. The results for this subset of the data for the 3.4 to 4.2  $\mu$  and for the 7.9- to 11.3- $\mu$  filters are shown in Figures 44a and b. In both cases, slope of the regression line is not significantly different from 1, indicating a good average fit between the calculated and the measured extinctions. Also, the standard deviations about the regression lines are not significantly greater than that in Figure 43, indicating the same level of random error.

To demonstrate the results when an inappropriate aerosol model is used, the subset of the cases for which the wind was offshore was chosen and the LOWTRAN transmittances were calculated, again using the maritime aerosol model. The results for the 3.4- to 4.2- $\mu$  and the 7.9- to 11.3- $\mu$  filters are shown in Figures 45a and b. In Figure 45a the calculated extinctions in the 4- $\mu$  region are clearly

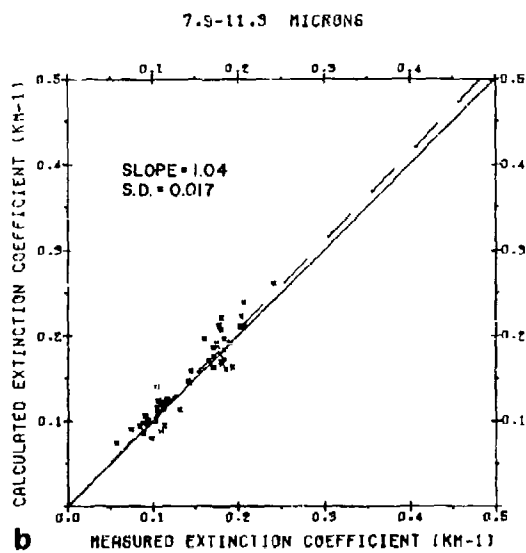
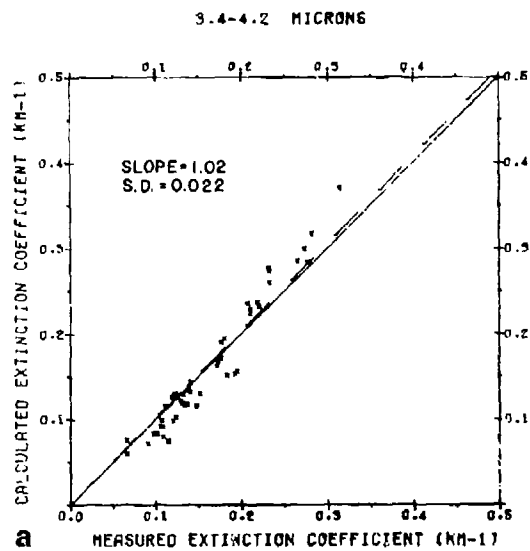


Figure 44. Calculated vs the Measured "Effective Extinction Coefficients" for the Cases of Onshore Winds of Moderate Intensity, Using the Maritime Aerosol Model: a. 3.4 to 4.2  $\mu$ , b. 7.9 to 11.3  $\mu$ . The dashed line is a simple least-squares fit through the origin of the calculated to the measured data

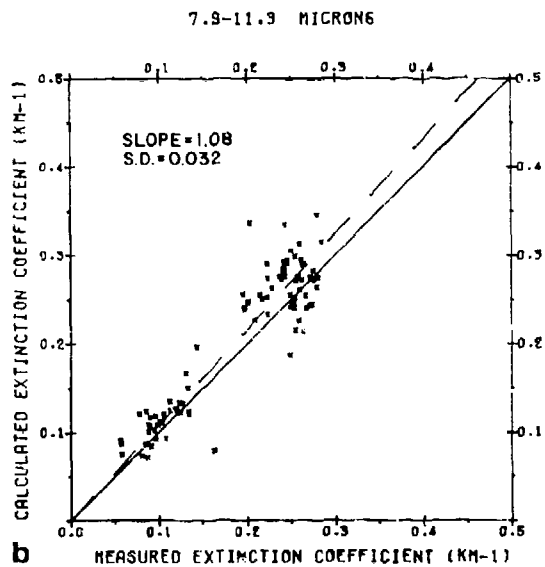
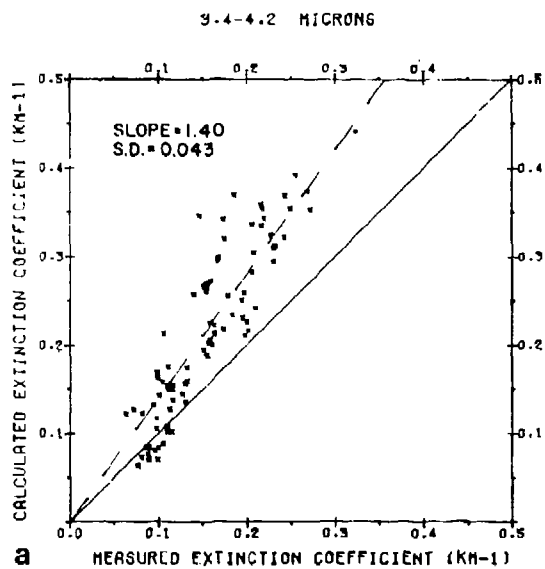


Figure 45. Calculated vs Measured "Effective Extinction Coefficients" for the Cases of Offshore Winds, Using the Maritime Aerosol Model: a. 3.4 to 4.2  $\mu$ , b. 7.9 to 11.3  $\mu$

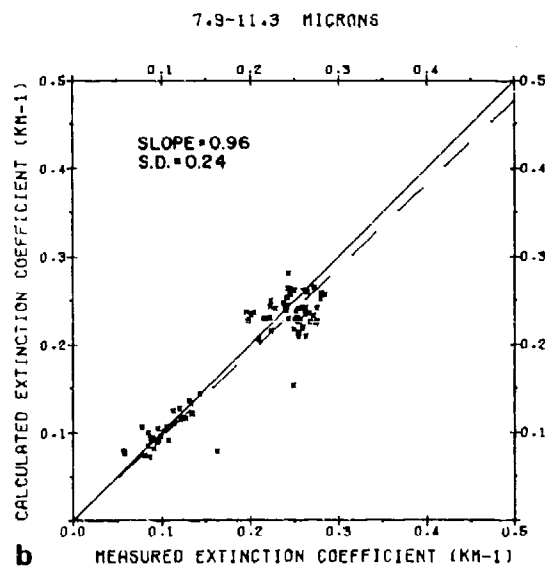
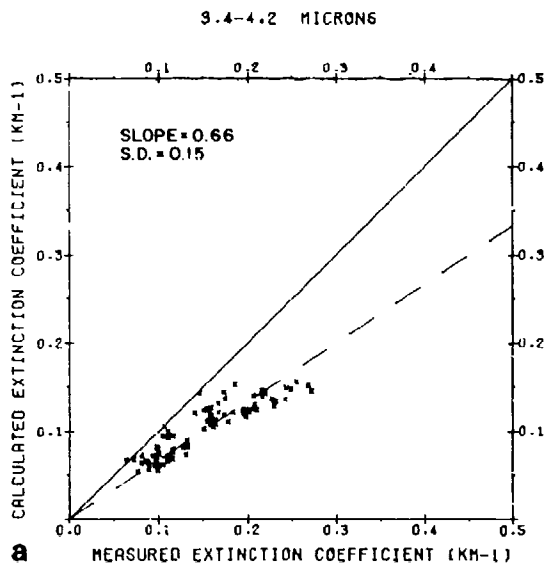


Figure 46. Calculated vs Measured "Effective Extinction Coefficients" for the Cases of Offshore Winds, Using the Rural Aerosol Model: a. 3.4 to 4.2  $\mu$ , b. 7.9 to 11.3  $\mu$

too large, by almost a factor of 2 for the high extinction cases. For the 10- $\mu$  filter shown in Figure 45b, the slope of the regression line is only slightly greater than that in Figure 44b, where the proper aerosol model is used, and is the same as in Figure 43, where aerosol extinction is relatively unimportant. The scatter of points in both Figures 45a and b is double that in Figures 44a and b respectively.

Since the maritime aerosol model is inappropriate for these cases for which the wind blows off the land (at least for the shorter wavelengths), these cases were rerun using the rural aerosol model (and adjusting B in Eq. (34) so that LOWTRAN returns the same calculated extinction for filter 1 as was measured). These results are shown in Figures 46a and b. In Figure 46a, the calculated extinction in the 4- $\mu$  region are now too low, again by a factor of almost 2 in the high extinction cases. In Figure 46b, the slope of the regression line has been reduced to slightly less than 1.0, but it is still not significantly different from 1.0. The scatter of these points using the rural model is less than those using the maritime model in about the same proportions as the reduction of the slopes of the regression lines.

The conclusions that can be drawn from these data are as follows: in the 4- $\mu$  region, the maritime aerosol model provides a reasonably accurate description of open ocean, moderate wind-speed conditions. For air masses originating over land, the maritime model gives far too much extinction. The rural model is not appropriate for the offshore wind cases either, probably because as the wind blows over the short stretch of water it generates sea spray and picks up some marine-type aerosols. For the cases of offshore winds the most appropriate model is some average of the maritime and the rural models.

In the 10- $\mu$  region, aerosol extinction is less important than in the 4- $\mu$  region, so that the choice of the aerosol model is less critical. Again the maritime model gives an accurate description of an open ocean, moderate wind-speed condition. However, even in situations where an inappropriate aerosol model is used, the results may not be greatly in error.

## 12. SENSITIVITY TO METEOROLOGICAL INPUT PARAMETERS

In this section, an example of variations in transmittance, calculated from the LOWTRAN model, due to uncertainties in meteorological input parameters is presented. It is given to illustrate one method of determining the sensitivity of the program to meteorological conditions, which could be applied by LOWTRAN users to a specific atmospheric problem. A more definitive study in this area, using a

similar approach for electro-optical systems application, has been carried out by Snyder<sup>83</sup> of the Naval Oceans Systems Center.

In general, the transmittance,  $\bar{\tau}_k$ , calculated from LOWTRAN for an atmospheric path at a given wavenumber,  $\nu_k$ , depends on an array of meteorological input parameters,  $x_i$ .

$$\bar{\tau}_k = \bar{\tau}(x_1, \dots, x_i, \dots, x_N, \nu_k) \quad (35)$$

The N-parameters,  $x_i$ , correspond to temperature, pressure, molecular absorber amounts, aerosol type and amounts, meteorological range, path length, etc.

Assuming that the variations in the input parameters,  $\Delta x_i$ , are completely independent, the variation in the total transmittance can be written as

$$\Delta \bar{\tau}_k = \pm \left[ \sum_{i=1}^N \left( \frac{\partial \bar{\tau}_k}{\partial x_i} \right)^2 (\Delta x_i)^2 \right]^{1/2} \quad (36)$$

Equation (36) defines the rms variation in total transmittance at the wavenumber,  $\nu_k$ , for independent variations in the meteorological input parameters. It does not include LOWTRAN model uncertainties such as the band model approximation for molecular absorption or the assumption of homogeneous layering of the atmosphere, with thermal equilibrium in each layer.

Since the transmittance is usually a highly non-linear function of the input parameters, the partial derivatives,  $(\partial \bar{\tau}_k / \partial x_i)$ , of the transmittance in Eq. (36) must be calculated numerically, starting from a given set of input conditions and a specific atmospheric path. The atmospheric case chosen for this example is a horizontal path of 2 km at sea level, with a meteorological range of 4 km for the rural aerosol model, and the 1962 U.S. Standard atmospheric model. The transmittance for this case from 500 to 3000  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  is shown in Figure 47.

The partial derivatives of the transmittance were calculated from this set of starting conditions by successive runs of LOWTRAN in which the various meteorological parameters were varied one at a time between 500 and 3000  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . The partial derivatives of the transmittance were stored in an (NxM) matrix, where N is the number of meteorological parameters varied and M the number of wavenumber points. Figure 48 shows the partial derivative of the transmittance with respect to the water vapor density for this path and Figure 49 the derivative in transmittance with respect to meteorological range.

83. Snyder, F. P. (1978) The Effects of Meteorological Uncertainties on Electro-Optical Transmittance Calculations, Naval Oceans Systems Center, San Diego, California, NOSC-TN-440.

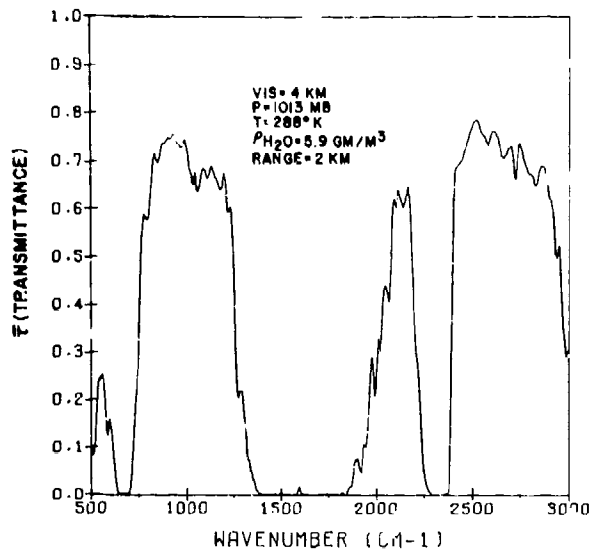


Figure 47. Total Transmittance vs Wavenumber for a 2-km Path at Sea Level With the U. S. Standard Atmosphere Model and a VIS of 4 km for the Rural Aerosol Model

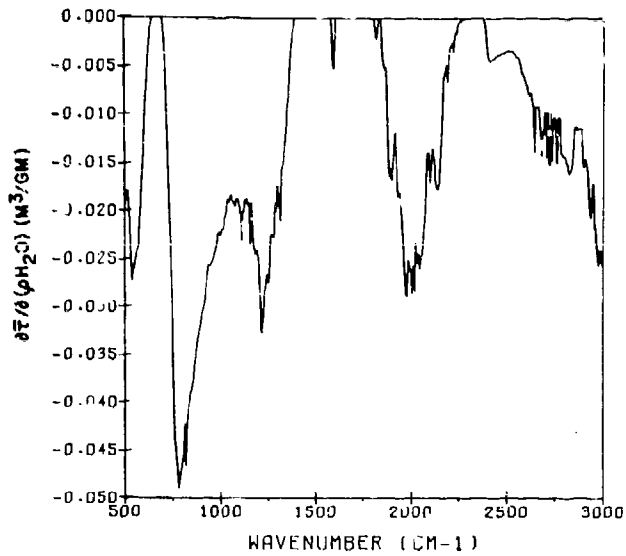


Figure 48. Partial Derivative of the Total Transmittance for the Case in Figure 47 With Respect to the Water Vapor Density



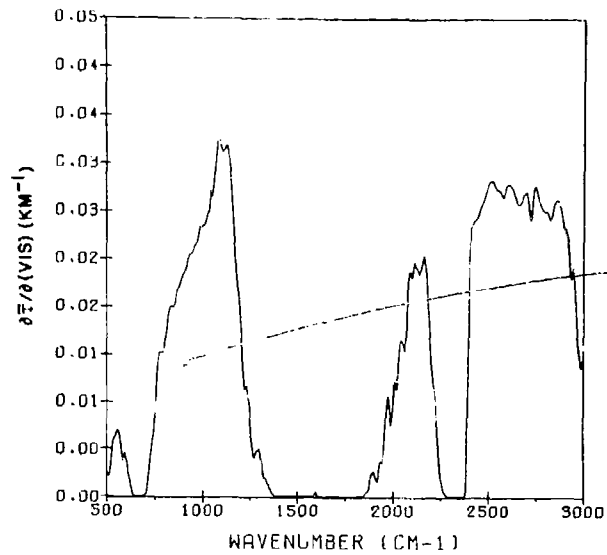


Figure 49. Partial Derivative of the Total Transmittance for the Case in Figure 47 With Respect to VIS

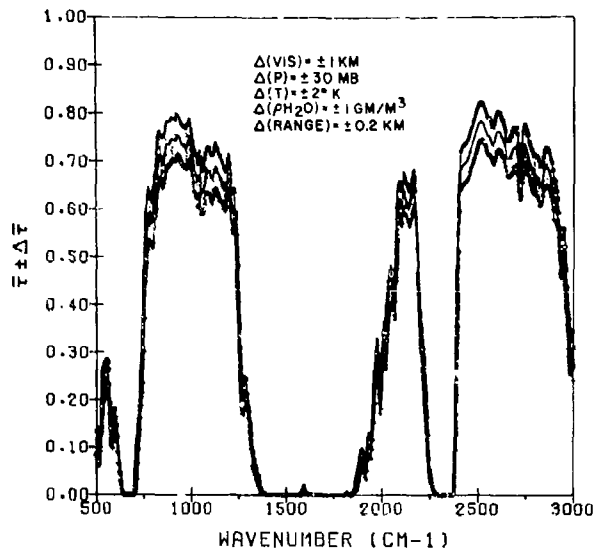


Figure 50. Total Transmittance for the Case in Figure 47 Plus and Minus the RMS Deviation for the Variation in the Meteorological Input Parameters Shown on the Figure

The variation in the total transmittance is shown in Figure 50. Uncertainties in five input parameters (pressure, temperature, meteorological range, water-vapor density, and path length) were assumed for this atmospheric path. For the values used, transmittances varied by approximately  $\pm 5$  percent in the window regions ( $1000$  and  $2500 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ).

### 13. COMMENTS

It should be remembered that the transmittance and radiance values obtained from LOWTRAN are at a spectral resolution of  $20 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ , although the output can be obtained at  $5\text{-cm}^{-1}$  intervals.

The program will round off input frequencies to the nearest frequency at which spectral data are given.

The overall accuracy in transmittance, which this technique provides, is better than 10 percent. The largest errors may occur in the distant wings of strongly absorbing bands in regions which such bands overlap appreciably.

The reason for this error is twofold. First, the spectral curves in Figures 19 to 21, Section 5 are based on a single absorber parameter and cannot be defined for a wide range of atmospheric paths without some loss in accuracy.

Secondly, the transmittance in the window regions between strong bands generally lies in the weak-line approximation region, where the transmittance is a function of the quantity of absorber present and not of the product of absorber amount and pressure. The one-dimensional prediction scheme presented in this report is less accurate for such conditions. The digitized data were obtained for conditions representative of moderate atmospheric paths and will tend to overestimate the transmittance for very long paths and underestimate the transmittance for very short paths, in the spectral regions described above.

As the transmittance approaches 1.0, the percentage error in transmittance decreases toward zero but the uncertainty in the absorption (or radiance) increases.

Additional constraints on both the validity of the model as well as the range of applicability are introduced for atmospheric radiance calculations. As mentioned above the atmospheric radiance becomes less accurate for very short paths. In addition, the radiance calculations assume local thermodynamic equilibrium exists in each layer of the model atmospheres. This assumption will break down for radiance calculations in the upper atmosphere. Therefore, because of the limitations in the LOWTRAN model for short paths (or small absorber amounts) and deviations from thermal equilibrium (both conditions which occur in the upper atmosphere) it is recommended that the LOWTRAN radiance calculations be restricted to altitudes below 40 km.

For the shorter wavelengths ( $<5 \mu\text{m}$ ), scattered solar radiation becomes an important source of background radiation. Since this is not included in the LOWTRAN model at the present time, radiance calculations at the shorter wavelengths with a sunlit atmosphere should be made with caution. A single scattering solar-radiance code (SPOT) for plane-parallel geometry has been developed by Lampley and Blattner.<sup>84</sup> This code uses LOWTRAN 4 for the atmospheric attenuation of the solar flux.

Because of the nature of the program — which uses a layered atmosphere — errors can be introduced into the refraction calculation, since we assume each layer to have a mean refractive index associated with it. This is particularly true for a long path in one layer near ground level where one would expect refraction to be a maximum; but in fact, for such a condition the program may indicate no refraction at all. If problems like these are encountered, the number of levels must be increased in the altitude region of interest.

An additional note should be made here on the calculation of transmittance. Although the code will calculate total transmittance for a given atmospheric path in either mode of program execution, the time is increased by a factor of  $N$  in the radiance mode, where  $N$  is the number of atmospheric layers along a given path.

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84. Lampley, C.M., and Blattner, W.G.M. (1978) E-O Sensor Signal Recognition Simulation: Computer Code Spot I, Atmospheric Sciences Laboratory, White Sands, NM, Report RRA-T7809.

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## Appendix A

### Listing of Program

A listing of the Fortran program LOWTRAN 5 (PROGRAM LOWEM) is given in Table A1 together with the 19 subroutines, as described in Section 7 and summarized in Table A2. A definition of symbols used in the main program is given in Appendix B. A segmented loader map of the LOWTRAN 5 code, from the AFGL CDC 6600, is listed in Appendix C. An additional subroutine (DRYSTR), used to generate "dry" stratospheric water vapor profiles is described in Appendix E.



Table A1. Listing of Fortran Code LOWTRAN 5 (Cont.)

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C      IEMISS=0=TRANSMISSION MODE / IEMISS=1=EMISSION MODE          LOW  610
C      TBOUND=TEMPERATURE OF EARTH IN DEGREES KELVIN                LOW  620
C      IF TBOUND = ZERO, ASSUMES AIR TEMPERATURE OF MODEL ATMOS.   LOW  630
C                                                                    LOW  640
C      IF IHAZE=0 NO AEROSOL EXTINCTION IS COMPUTED                LOW  650
CCG    VIS PARAMETER ON CARD 1 OVERRIDES DEFAULT IHAZE VALUE      LOW  660
CCG    NOTE EXPANSION OF IHAZE PARAMETER                            LOW  670
C      IHAZE=1 RURAL-23KM                                          LOW  680
C      IHAZE=2 RURAL-5KM                                           LOW  690
C      IHAZE=3 MARITIME-23KM                                        LOW  700
C      IHAZE=4 MARITIME-5KM                                         LOW  710
C      IHAZE=5 URBAN-5KM                                           LOW  720
C      IHAZE=6 TROPOSPHERIC-50KM                                    LOW  730
C      IHAZE=7 USER DEFINED                                         LOW  740
C      IHAZE=8 FOG1 - DEFAULT VISIBILITY =0.2KM                    LOW  750
C      IHAZE=9 FOG2 - DEFAULT VISIBILITY =0.5KM                    LOW  760
C      VISIBILITY PROFILES (NEW PARAMETER-ISEASN)                   LOW  770
C      ISEASN=0 DEFAULTS TO SEASON OF MODEL                          LOW  780
C      ISEASN=1 SPRING-SUMMER                                        LOW  790
C      ISEASN=2 FALL-WINTER                                         LOW  800
C      NEW PARAMETER - IVULCN                                       LOW  810
C      10-30KM AEROSOL TYPE/VIS PROFILE                             LOW  820
C      IVULCN=0 DEFAULT TO STRATOSPHERIC BACKGROUND                LOW  830
C      IVULCN=1 STRATOSPHERIC BACKGROUND                            LOW  840
C      IVULCN=2 AER VOLCANIC TYPE/MODERATE VOLCANIC PROFILE       LOW  850
C      IVULCN=3 FRESH VOLCANIC TYPE/HIGH VOLCANIC PROFILE         LOW  860
C      IVULCN=4 AER VOLCANIC TYPE/HIGH VOLCANIC PROFILE          LOW  870
C      IVULCN=5 FRESH VOLCANIC TYPE/MODERATE VOLCANIC PROFILE     LOW  880
C                                                                    LOW  890
C      ITYPE=1,2 OR 3 INDICATES THE TYPE OF ATMOSPHERIC PATH      LOW  900
C      ITYPE=3,VERTICAL OR SLANT PATH TO SPACE                     LOW  910
C      ITYPE=2,VERTICAL OR SLANT PATH BETWEEN TWO ALTITUDES      LOW  920
C      ITYPE=1, CORRESPONDS TO A HORIZONTAL (CONSTANT PRESSURE) PATH LOW  930
C                                                                    LOW  940
C      H1=OBSERVER ALTITUDE (KM)                                    LOW  950
C      H2=SOURCE ALTITUDE (KM)                                     LOW  960
C      ANGLE= ZENITH ANGLE AT H1 (DEGREES)                          LOW  970
C      RANGE=PATH LENGTH (KM)                                       LOW  980
C      BETA=EARTH CENTRE ANGLE                                       LOW  990
C      VIS = VISUAL RANGE AT SEA LEVEL (KM)                         LOW 1000
C      (IF ITYPE=1 READ H1 AND RANGE:IF ITYPE=3 READ H1 AND ANGLE,  LOW 1010
C      IF ITYPE=2 READ H1 AND TWO OTHER PARAMETERS E.G. H2 AND ANGLE) LOW 1020
C                                                                    LOW 1030
C      V1=INITIAL FREQUENCY (WAVENUMBER CM-1 ) INTEGER VALUE     LOW 1040
C      V2=FINAL FREQUENCY (WAVENUMBER CM-1 ) INTEGER VALUE       LOW 1050
C      DV= FREQUENCY INTERVALS AT WHICH TRANSMITTANCE IS PRINTED LOW 1060
C      NOTE DV MUST BE A MULTIPLE OF 5 CM-1                        LOW 1070
C                                                                    LOW 1080
C      IXY=0 TO END DATA ,=1 FOR NEW V1,V2,DV ONLY , =2 TO CONTINUE DATA LOW 1090
C      IXY=3 FOR NEW CARD 2 ONLY, =4 FOR NEW CARD 1 ONLY.          LOW 1100
C      *****LOW 111J*****
C      COMMON /CARD1/ MODEL , IHAZE , ITYPE , LEN , JP , IP , M1 , M2 , M3 , ML , IEMISS , RO LOW 1120
C      1 , TBOUND , ISEASN , IVULCN , VIS                            LOW 1130
C      COMMON /CARD2/ H1 , H2 , ANGLE , RANGE , BETA , HMIN , RE     LOW 1140
C      COMMON /CARD3/ V1 , V2 , DV , AVN , CO , CW , W(15) , E(15) , CA , PI LOW 1150
C      COMMON /CNTPL/ LNST , KMAX , N , IJ , J1 , J2 , JMIN , JEXTRA , IL , IKMAX , NLL , NFI LOW 1160
C      1 , IFIND , NL , TKLO                                         LOW 1170
C      COMMON /NDATA/ 7(34) , P(7,34) , T(7,34) , HH(7,34) , WD(7,34) LOW 1180
C      * , SEASN(2) , VULCN(5) , VSB(9) , H7(15) , HKIX(34)          LOW 1190
C      COMMON RELHUM(34) , HSTOR(34) , EH(15,34) , ICH(4) , VH(15) , TX(15) LOW 1200

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Table A1. Listing of Fortran Code LOWTRAN 5 (Cont.)

	COMMON WLAY(74,15),WPATH(58,15),TORY(68)	LOW 1210
	COMMON APSC(4,40),FXTC(4,40),VXZ(40)	LOW 1220
	IXY=0	LOW 1230
	CALL MD14	LOW 1240
	KHAX=15	LOW 1250
	PI=2.0*0.3141592653589793	LOW 1260
	CA=PI/180.	LOW 1270
10	CONTINUE	LOW 1280
	RE=6.71,2 <sup>3</sup>	LOW 1290
	IF INF=0	LOW 1300
C	JP NE 4 SUCCESS PRINT	LOW 1310
	READ 105, MODEL, IHAZE, ITYPE, LEN, JP, IM, M1, M2, M3, ML, IEMISS, RO, TBOUN	LOW 1320
	1, ISEASN, IVULCN, VIS	LOW 1330
C	IEMISS=7=TRANSMISSION MODE / IEMISS=1=EMISSION MODE	LOW 1340
	IF (IEMISS.EQ.1) PRINT 11J	LOW 1350
	IF (IEMISS.EQ.0) PRINT 115	LOW 1360
	LENST=LEN	LOW 1370
	PRINT 105, MODEL, IHAZE, ITYPE, LEN, JP, IM, M1, M2, M3, ML, IEMISS, RO, TBOUN	LOW 1380
	10, ISEASN, IVULCN, VIS	LOW 1390
15	M=MODEL	LOW 1400
	IF ((M.EQ.7, CP, M, EQ.5).AND. ISEASN.EQ.0) ISEASN=2	LOW 1410
	IF (VIS.LE.0.AND. IHAZE.GT.0) VIS=VSB(IHAZE)	LOW 1420
	ICH(1)=IHAZE	LOW 1430
	ICH(2)=6	LOW 1440
	ICH(3)=9+IVULCN	LOW 1450
	ICH(4)=15	LOW 1460
	IF (ICH(1).LE.0) ICH(1)=1	LOW 1470
	IF (ICH(3).LE.0) ICH(3)=10	LOW 1480
	IF (MODEL.EQ.1) RE=6.778,33	LOW 1490
	IF (MODEL.EQ.4) RE=6356,91	LOW 1500
	IF (MODEL.EQ.5) RE=6356,91	LOW 1510
	IF (IHAZE.NE.7) GO TO 20	LOW 1520
	READ 200, (JUMMY, EXTC(I,I)), ABSC(I,I), I=1,40	LOW 1530
20	IF (RO.GT.0) RE=RO	LOW 1540
	IF (MODEL.EQ.7.AND. IM.NE.0) GO TO 35	LOW 1550
	IF (IXY.GT.?) GO TO 65	LOW 1560
	IF (MODEL.EQ.0) GO TO 35	LOW 1570
25	READ 120, H1, H2, ANGLE, RANGE, BETA	LOW 1580
	PRINT 145, H1, H2, ANGLE, RANGE, BETA	LOW 1590
	X1=RE+H1	LOW 1600
	IF (ITYPE.EQ.?) GO TO 40	LOW 1610
	IF (ITYPE.EQ.1) GO TO 65	LOW 1620
	X2=RE+H2	LOW 1630
	IF (RANGE.EQ.0) GO TO 50	LOW 1640
	PRINT 135, H1, H2, ANGLE, RANGE, BETA	LOW 1650
	IF (H2.EQ.0.AND. ANGLE.NE.0) GO TO 30	LOW 1660
	ANGLE=ACOS(.5*((H2-H1)*(1.+X2/X1)/RANGE-RANGE/X1))/CA	LOW 1670
	GO TO 60	LOW 1680
30	X2=SQRT((X1/RANGE+RANGE/X1+2.*COS(ANGLE*CA))*X1*RANGE)	LOW 1690
	H2=X2-RE	LOW 1700
	GO TO 60	LOW 1710
35	CONTINUE	LOW 1720
	IF (ML.LE.0) ML=1	LOW 1730
	CALL NSMPL	LOW 1740
	IM=0	LOW 1750
	IF (MODEL.EQ.?) GO TO 65	LOW 1760
	ML=ML	LOW 1770
C	NOTE THAT 7(I) MAY NOT CORRESPOND TO THE VALUES GIVEN FOR STANDARD	LOW 1780
C	MODEL ATMOSPHERES	LOW 1790
	IF (IXY.GT.?) GO TO 65	LOW 1800

Table A1. Listing of Fortran Code LOWTRAN 5 (Cont.)

	GO TO 25	LOW 1810
40	IF (RANGE.GT.0.0) GO TO 45	LOW 1820
	IF (H2.GT.0.0.AND.H2.LT.H1) IFIND=1	LOW 1830
	GO TO 65	LOW 1840
45	ITYPE=2	LOW 1850
	BETA=ACOS(0.5*(RANGE*RANGE/(X1*X2)-X2/X1-X1/X2))/CA	LOW 1860
50	IF (BETA.EQ.0.) GO TO 55	LOW 1870
	IFIND=1	LOW 1880
	BET=CA*BETA	LOW 1890
	X2=RE+H2	LOW 1900
	ANGLE=ATAN(X2*SIN(BET)/(X2*COS(BET)-X1))/CA	LOW 1910
	RANGE=X2*SIN(BET)/SIN(ANGLE*CA)	LOW 1920
	BET=BETA	LOW 1930
	GO TO 65	LOW 1940
55	RANGE=(X2/X1)**2-(SIN(ANGLE*CA))**2	LOW 1950
	IF (RANGE.GE.0.0) RANGE=X1*(SQRT(RANGE)-ABS(COS(ANGLE*CA)))	LOW 1960
60	IF (ANGLE.NE.0.,OR.ANGLE.NE.180.) BET=ASIN(RANGE*SIN(ANGLE*CA)/X2)	LOW 1970
	IF (ANGLE.LT.0.) ANGLE=ANGLE+180.	LOW 1980
	IF (RANGE.LT.0.0) RANGE=-RANGE	LOW 1990
	BET=BET/CA	LOW 2000
	PRINT 195, H1,H2,ANGLE,RANGE,BET	LOW 2010
65	CONTINUE	LOW 2020
	IF (IXY.LE.2) READ 120, V1,V2,DV	LOW 2030
	IF (IXY.LE.2) PRINT 170, V1,V2,DV	LOW 2040
	IF (ITYPE.EQ.1) PRINT 125, H1,RANGE	LOW 2050
	IF (ITYPE.EQ.2) PRINT 130, H1,H2,ANGLE	LOW 2060
	IF (ITYPE.EQ.3) PRINT 135, H1,ANGLE	LOW 2070
	IF (MODEL.EQ.0) M=?	LOW 2080
	IF (VIS.GT.C.C) PRINT 175, VIS	LOW 2090
	IF (M.EQ.1) PRINT 140, MODEL	LOW 2100
	IF (M.EQ.2) PRINT 145, MODEL	LOW 2110
	IF (M.EQ.3) PRINT 150, MODEL	LOW 2120
	IF (M.EQ.4) PRINT 155, MODEL	LOW 2130
	IF (M.EQ.5) PRINT 165, MODEL	LOW 2140
	IF (M.EQ.6) PRINT 160, MODEL	LOW 2150
	IF (IHAZE.EQ.0) PRINT 190	LOW 2160
	IF (IHAZE.NE.0) PRINT 170, IHAZE,HZ(IHAZE),VIS	LOW 2170
	IF (ISEASN.EQ.0) PRINT 205, SEASN(1)	LOW 2180
	IF (ISEASN.NE.0) PRINT 205, SEASN(ISEASN)	LOW 2190
	IF (IVULCN.EQ.0) PRINT 210, VULCN(1)	LOW 2200
	IF (IVULCN.NE.0) PRINT 210, VULCN(IVULCN)	LOW 2210
	AVW=10000./V1	LOW 2220
	ALAM=10000./V2	LOW 2230
	PRINT 180, V1,V2,DV,ALAM,AVW	LOW 2240
	CALL HPROF	LOW 2250
	CALL GEO	LOW 2260
	CALL EXARIN	LOW 2270
70	WRITE(7,105)MODFL,IHAZE,ITYPE,LEN,JF,IN,M1,M2,M3,ML,IEMISS,RO,	LOW 2280
	1 TBOUND,ISEASN,IVULCN,VIS	LOW 2290
	WRITE(7,120) H1,H2,ANGLE,RANGE,BETA	LOW 2300
	WRITE(7,120)V1,V2,DV	LOW 2310
	IF (IEMISS.EQ.0) GO TO 75	LOW 2320
	CALL PATH	LOW 2330
	PRINT 215	LOW 2340
	PRINT 220	LOW 2350
75	CALL TRANS	LOW 2360
	READ 105, IXY	LOW 2370
	END FILE 7	LOW 2380
	JEXTRA=0	LOW 2390
	IFIND=?	LOW 2400

Table A1. Listing of Fortran Code LOWTRAN 5 (Cont.)

PRINT 175, IXY	LOW 2410
IF (IXY.EQ.0) GO TO 95	LOW 2420
GO TO (80,10,85,10,95), IXY	LOW 2430
80 READ 120, V1,V2,DV	LOW 2440
AVM=10000./V1	LOW 2450
ALAM=10000./V2	LOW 2460
PRINT 180, V1,V2,DV,ALAM,AVM	LOW 2470
GO TO 70	LOW 2480
85 IF (IEMISS.EQ.1) PRINT 110	LOW 2490
IF (IFMISS.EQ.0) PRINT 115	LOW 2500
IF (MODEL.EQ.8) GO TO 35	LOW 2510
GO TO 25	LOW 2520
95 STOP	LOW 2530
C	LOW 2540
100 FORMAT (3I3,F11.4)	LOW 2550
105 FORMAT (11I3,2F10.3,2I3,F11.3)	LOW 2560
110 FORMAT (47H1 PROGRAM WILL BE EXECUTED IN THE EMISSION MODE)	LOW 2570
115 FORMAT (51H1 PROGRAM WILL BE EXECUTED IN THE TRANSMISSION MODE)	LOW 2580
120 FORMAT (7F10.3)	LOW 2590
125 FORMAT (//10X,29H HORIZONTAL PATH, ALTITUDE =,F7.3,11H KM,RANGE =,LOW 2600	
1F7.3,3H KM)	LOW 2610
130 FORMAT (//10X,59H SLANT PATH BETWEEN ALTITUDES H1 AND H2 WHERE H1 LOW 2620	
1=,F7.3,8H KM H2 =,F7.3,18H KM,ZENITH ANGLE =,F7.3,8H DEGREES)	LOW 2630
135 FORMAT (//10X,39H SLANT PATH TO SPACE FROM ALTITUDE H1 =,F7.3,19H LOW 2640	
1KM, ZENITH ANGLE =,F7.3,6H (EGREES)	LOW 2650
140 FORMAT (/20X,18H MODEL ATMOSPHERE ,I1,11H = TROPICAL)	LOW 2660
145 FORMAT (/20X,18H MODEL ATMOSPHERE ,I1,21H = MIDLATITUDE SUMMER)	LOW 2670
150 FORMAT (/20X,18H MODEL ATMOSPHERE ,I1,21H = MIDLATITUDE WINTER)	LOW 2680
155 FORMAT (/20X,18H MODEL ATMOSPHERE ,I1,21H = SUB-ARCTIC SUMMER )	LOW 2690
160 FORMAT (/20X,18H MODEL ATMOSPHERE ,I1,21H = 1962 US STANDARD )	LOW 2700
165 FORMAT (/20X,18H MODEL ATMOSPHERE ,I1,21H = SUB-ARCTIC WINTER )	LOW 2710
170 FORMAT (/20X,15H HAZE MODEL ,I1,3H = ,#10,3H VIS=,F5.1,2MKM)LOW 2720	
175 FORMAT (/25X,13MHAZE MODEL =,F5.1,29H KM VISUAL RANGE AT SEA LEVELLOW 2730	
1L)	LOW 2740
180 FORMAT (/10X,21H FREQUENCY RANGE V1= ,F7.1,13H CM-1 TO V2= ,F7.1,1LOW 2750	
14H CM-1 FOR DV =,F6.1,9H CM-1 (,F6.2,3H = ,F5.2,10H MICRONS )	LOW 2760
185 FORMAT (10X,7F10.3)	LOW 2770
190 FORMAT (/20X,39HAEROSOL SCATTERING NOT COMPUTED,HAZE=0)	LOW 2780
195 FORMAT (10X,4H H1=,F7.3,64KM,H2=,F7.3,9HKM,ANGLE=,F2.4,13HGECM. FALOW 2790	
1NGE =,F7.2,8HKM,ETA=,F8.5)	LOW 2800
200 FORMAT (41F6.2,2F7.5)	LOW 2810
205 FORMAT (/20X,10H SEASON = ,A13)	LOW 2820
210 FORMAT (/20X,74H VERTICAL PROFILE AEROSOL MODEL = ,#16)	LOW 2830
215 FORMAT (1H1,5X,3)RADIANSE (WATTS/CM2-STER-XXX)	LOW 2840
220 FORMAT (30X,47H(CM-1) WVL(MICRON) PER CM-1 PER MICRON,26FLJW 2850	
1 INTEGRAL TRANS)	LOW 2860
END	LOW 2870

Table A1. Listing of Fortran Code LOWTRAN 5 (Cont.)

C	SUBROUTINE MPTA	MDT	10
C	MODEL ATMOSPHERE DATA	MDT	20
C		MDT	30
C		MDT	40
	COMMON /CARD1/ MODEL, IHAZE, ITYPE, LEN, JP, IN, M1, M2, M3, PL, IEMISS, RC	MCT	50
	1, TBOUNO, ISEASN, IVULCN, VIS	MCT	60
	COMMON /CARD2/ M1, M2, ANGLE, RANGE, BETA, HPI, RE	MCT	70
	COMMON /CARD3/ V1, V2, DV, AVW, CO, CH, 4(15), E(15), CA, FI	MCT	80
	COMMON /CTRL/ LENST, KMAX, M, IJ, J1, J2, JMIN, JEXTRA, IL, IKMAX, NLL, NP1	MCT	90
	1, IFIND, NL, IKLO	MCT	100
	COMMON /MDATA/ 7(34), P(7,34), T(7,34), WH(7,34), WC(7,34)	MCT	110
	1, SEASN(2), VULCN(5), VSB(9), HZ(15), HMIX(34)	MCT	120
	COMMON RELUM(34), HSTOR(34), EH(15,34), ICH(4), VH(15), IX(15)	MCT	130
	COMMON WLAY(34,15), WPATH(58,15), TBBY(68)	MCT	140
	COMMON APSC(4,40), EXTC(4,40), VX2(40)	MCT	150
	DATA IATM/ 6, N, / 34/	MCT	160
	DATA/ Z(I), I=1, 34/	MCT	170
	1 0., 1., 2., 3., 4., 5., 6., 7., 8.,	MCT	180
	2 9., 10., 11., 12., 13., 14., 15., 16., 17.,	MCT	190
	3 18., 19., 20., 21., 22., 23., 24., 25., 30.,	MCT	200
	4 35., 40., 45., 50., 70., 100., 99999./	MCT	210
	DATA( P(1, I), I=1, 34) /	MCT	220
	1 1.013E+03, 9.047E+02, 8.050E+02, 7.150E+02, 6.330E+02, 5.593E+02, MDT	230	
	2 4.920E+02, 4.320E+02, 3.780E+02, 3.290E+02, 2.860E+02, 2.470E+02, MDT	240	
	3 2.130E+02, 1.820E+02, 1.560E+02, 1.320E+02, 1.110E+02, 9.370E+01, MDT	250	
	4 7.890E+01, 6.660E+01, 5.550E+01, 4.800E+01, 4.094E+01, 3.500E+01, MDT	260	
	5 3.000E+01, 2.570E+01, 1.220E+01, 6.000E+00, 3.050E+00, 1.590E+00, MDT	270	
	6 8.540E-01, 5.790E-02, 3.000E-04, 0. /	MCT	280
	DATA( P(2, I), I=1, 34) /	MCT	290
	1 1.013E+03, 9.020E+02, 8.020E+02, 7.100E+02, 6.280E+02, 5.540E+02, MDT	300	
	2 4.870E+02, 4.260E+02, 3.720E+02, 3.240E+02, 2.810E+02, 2.430E+02, MDT	310	
	3 2.090E+02, 1.790E+02, 1.530E+02, 1.300E+02, 1.110E+02, 9.500E+01, MDT	320	
	4 8.120E+01, 6.950E+01, 5.950E+01, 5.100E+01, 4.370E+01, 3.760E+01, MDT	330	
	5 3.220E+01, 2.770E+01, 1.320E+01, 6.520E+00, 3.330E+00, 1.760E+00, MDT	340	
	6 8.510E-01, 6.710E-02, 3.000E-04, 0. /	MCT	350
	DATA( P(3, I), I=1, 34) /	MCT	360
	1 1.018E+03, 8.973E+02, 7.897E+02, 6.938E+02, 6.081E+02, 5.313E+02, MDT	370	
	2 4.827E+02, 4.016E+02, 3.473E+02, 2.992E+02, 2.566E+02, 2.199E+02, MDT	380	
	3 1.882E+02, 1.610E+02, 1.378E+02, 1.178E+02, 1.007E+02, 8.610E+01, MDT	390	
	4 7.350E+01, 6.280E+01, 5.370E+01, 4.580E+01, 3.910E+01, 3.340E+01, MDT	400	
	5 2.860E+01, 2.430E+01, 1.110E+01, 5.180E+00, 2.530E+00, 1.290E+00, MDT	410	
	6 6.820E-01, 4.670E-02, 3.000E-04, 0. /	MCT	420
	DATA( P(4, I), I=1, 34) /	MCT	430
	1 1.010E+03, 8.960E+02, 7.929E+02, 7.000E+02, 6.180E+02, 5.410E+02, MDT	440	
	2 4.730E+02, 4.130E+02, 3.590E+02, 3.137E+02, 2.677E+02, 2.300E+02, MDT	450	
	3 1.977E+02, 1.700E+02, 1.466E+02, 1.250E+02, 1.060E+02, 9.280E+01, MDT	460	
	4 7.980E+01, 6.860E+01, 5.890E+01, 5.070E+01, 4.360E+01, 3.750E+01, MDT	470	
	5 3.227E+01, 2.780E+01, 1.340E+01, 6.610E+00, 3.400E+00, 1.810E+00, MDT	480	
	6 9.870E-01, 7.070E-02, 3.000E-04, 0. /	MCT	490
	DATA( P(5, I), I=1, 34) /	MCT	500
	1 1.013E+03, 8.878E+02, 7.775E+02, 6.798E+02, 5.932E+02, 5.158E+02, MDT	510	
	2 4.467E+02, 3.853E+02, 3.308E+02, 2.829E+02, 2.418E+02, 2.067E+02, MDT	520	
	3 1.766E+02, 1.510E+02, 1.294E+02, 1.103E+02, 9.431E+01, 8.058E+01, MDT	530	
	4 6.882E+01, 5.875E+01, 5.014E+01, 4.277E+01, 3.647E+01, 3.109E+01, MDT	540	
	5 2.649E+01, 2.256E+01, 1.020E+01, 4.701E+00, 2.243E+00, 1.113E+00, MDT	550	
	6 5.719E-01, 4.016E-02, 3.000E-04, 0. /	MCT	560
	DATA( P(6, I), I=1, 34) /	MCT	570
	1 1.013E+03, 8.946E+02, 7.350E+02, 7.012E+02, 6.166E+02, 5.405E+02, MDT	580	
	2 4.722E+02, 4.111E+02, 3.565E+02, 3.080E+02, 2.651E+02, 2.270E+02, MDT	590	
	3 1.940E+02, 1.658E+02, 1.417E+02, 1.211E+02, 1.035E+02, 8.850E+01, MCT	600	

Table A1. Listing of Fortran Code LOWTRAN 5 (Cont.)

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4 7.565E+01, 6.467E+01, 5.529E+01, 4.729E+01, 4.047E+01, 3.467E+01, MDT 610
5 2.972E+01, 2.549E+01, 1.197E+01, 5.746E+00, 2.871E+00, 1.491E+00, MDT 620
6 7.978E-01, 5.620E-02, 3.008E-04, 0. / MDT 630
DATA( T(1,I), I=1, 34) / MDT 640
1 3.000E+02, 2.940E+02, 2.880E+02, 2.840E+02, 2.770E+02, 2.700E+02, MDT 650
2 2.540E+02, 2.570E+02, 2.500E+02, 2.440E+02, 2.370E+02, 2.300E+02, MDT 660
3 2.240E+02, 2.170E+02, 2.100E+02, 2.040E+02, 1.970E+02, 1.950E+02, MDT 670
4 1.990E+02, 2.030E+02, 2.170E+02, 2.110E+02, 2.150E+02, 2.170E+02, MDT 680
5 2.190E+02, 2.210E+02, 2.320E+02, 2.430E+02, 2.540E+02, 2.650E+02, MDT 690
6 2.700E+02, 2.190E+02, 2.100E+02, 2.100E+02 / MDT 700
DATA( T(2,I), I=1, 34) / MDT 710
1 2.940E+02, 2.900E+02, 2.850E+02, 2.790E+02, 2.730E+02, 2.670E+02, MDT 720
2 2.610E+02, 2.550E+02, 2.480E+02, 2.420E+02, 2.350E+02, 2.290E+02, MDT 730
3 2.220E+02, 2.160E+02, 2.160E+02, 2.160E+02, 2.160E+02, 2.160E+02, MDT 740
4 2.160E+02, 2.170E+02, 2.186E+02, 2.190E+02, 2.200E+02, 2.220E+02, MDT 750
5 2.270E+02, 2.240E+02, 2.340E+02, 2.450E+02, 2.500E+02, 2.700E+02, MDT 760
6 2.760E+02, 2.180E+02, 2.100E+02, 2.100E+02 / MDT 770
DATA( T(3,I), I=1, 34) / MDT 780
1 2.722E+02, 2.687E+02, 2.652E+02, 2.617E+02, 2.557E+02, 2.497E+02, MDT 790
2 2.437E+02, 2.377E+02, 2.317E+02, 2.257E+02, 2.197E+02, 2.192E+02, MDT 800
3 2.187E+02, 2.182E+02, 2.177E+02, 2.172E+02, 2.167E+02, 2.162E+02, MDT 810
4 2.157E+02, 2.152E+02, 2.152E+02, 2.152E+02, 2.152E+02, 2.152E+02, MDT 820
5 2.152E+02, 2.152E+02, 2.174E+02, 2.278E+02, 2.432E+02, 2.585E+02, MDT 830
6 2.657E+02, 2.307E+02, 2.102E+02, 2.100E+02 / MDT 840
DATA( T(4,I), I=1, 34) / MDT 850
1 2.870E+02, 2.820E+02, 2.760E+02, 2.710E+02, 2.660E+02, 2.600E+02, MDT 860
2 2.530E+02, 2.460E+02, 2.390E+02, 2.320E+02, 2.250E+02, 2.250E+02, MDT 870
3 2.250E+02, 2.250E+02, 2.250E+02, 2.250E+02, 2.250E+02, 2.250E+02, MDT 880
4 2.250E+02, 2.250E+02, 2.250E+02, 2.250E+02, 2.250E+02, 2.250E+02, MDT 890
5 2.260E+02, 2.280E+02, 2.350E+02, 2.470E+02, 2.620E+02, 2.740E+02, MDT 900
6 2.770E+02, 2.160E+02, 2.100E+02, 2.100E+02 / MDT 910
DATA( T(5,I), I=1, 34) / MDT 920
1 2.571E+02, 2.531E+02, 2.559E+02, 2.527E+02, 2.477E+02, 2.409E+02, MDT 930
2 2.341E+02, 2.273E+02, 2.206E+02, 2.172E+02, 2.172E+02, 2.172E+02, MDT 940
3 2.172E+02, 2.172E+02, 2.172E+02, 2.172E+02, 2.166E+02, 2.160E+02, MDT 950
4 2.154E+02, 2.148E+02, 2.141E+02, 2.136E+02, 2.130E+02, 2.124E+02, MDT 960
5 2.118E+02, 2.112E+02, 2.160E+02, 2.222E+02, 2.347E+02, 2.470E+02, MDT 970
6 2.593E+02, 2.457E+02, 2.100E+02, 2.100E+02 / MDT 980
DATA( T(6,I), I=1, 34) / MDT 990
1 2.881E+02, 2.816E+02, 2.751E+02, 2.687E+02, 2.622E+02, 2.557E+02, MDT 1000
2 2.492E+02, 2.427E+02, 2.362E+02, 2.297E+02, 2.232E+02, 2.168E+02, MDT 1010
3 2.166E+02, 2.166E+02, 2.166E+02, 2.166E+02, 2.166E+02, 2.166E+02, MDT 1020
4 2.166E+02, 2.166E+02, 2.166E+02, 2.176E+02, 2.186E+02, 2.196E+02, MDT 1030
5 2.206E+02, 2.216E+02, 2.265E+02, 2.365E+02, 2.534E+02, 2.642E+02, MDT 1040
6 2.706E+02, 2.197E+02, 2.100E+02, 2.100E+02 / MDT 1050
DATA( WH(1,I), I=1, 34) / MDT 1060
1 1.900E+01, 1.700E+01, 9.300E+00, 4.700E+00, 2.200E+00, 1.500E+00, MDT 1070
2 8.500E-01, 4.700E-01, 2.500E-01, 1.200E-01, 5.000E-02, 1.700E-02, MDT 1080
3 6.000E-03, 1.800E-03, 1.000E-03, 7.600E-04, 6.400E-04, 5.600E-04, MDT 1090
4 5.000E-04, 4.900E-04, 4.500E-04, 5.100E-04, 5.100E-04, 5.400E-04, MDT 1100
5 6.000E-04, 6.700E-04, 3.600E-04, 1.100E-04, 4.300E-05, 1.900E-05, MDT 1110
6 6.300E-06, 1.400E-07, 1.000E-09, 0. / MDT 1120
DATA( WH(2,I), I=1, 34) / MDT 1130
1 1.400E+01, 9.300E+00, 5.900E+00, 3.300E+00, 1.900E+00, 1.000E+00, MDT 1140
2 6.100E-01, 3.700E-01, 2.100E-01, 1.200E-01, 6.400E-02, 2.200E-02, MDT 1150
3 6.000E-03, 1.800E-03, 1.000E-03, 7.600E-04, 6.400E-04, 5.600E-04, MDT 1160
4 5.000E-04, 4.900E-04, 4.500E-04, 5.100E-04, 5.100E-04, 5.400E-04, MDT 1170
5 6.000E-04, 6.700E-04, 3.600E-04, 1.100E-04, 4.300E-05, 1.900E-05, MDT 1180
6 6.300E-06, 1.400E-07, 1.000E-09, 0. / MDT 1190
DATA( WH(3,I), I=1, 34) / MDT 1200

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Table A1. Listing of Fortran Code LOWTRAN 5 (Cont.)

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1 3.500E+00, 2.500E+00, 1.800E+00, 1.200E+00, 6.600E-01, 3.800E-01, MDT 1210
2 2.100E-01, 8.500E-02, 3.500E-02, 1.600E-02, 7.500E-03, 6.900E-03, MDT 1220
3 6.000E-03, 1.800E-03, 1.000E-03, 7.600E-04, 6.400E-04, 5.600E-04, MDT 1230
4 5.000E-04, 4.900E-04, 4.500E-04, 5.100E-04, 5.100E-04, 5.400E-04, MDT 1240
5 6.000E-04, 6.700E-04, 3.600E-04, 1.100E-04, 4.300E-05, 1.900E-05, MDT 1250
6 6.300E-06, 1.400E-07, 1.000E-09, 0. / MDT 1260
DATA (WH(4,I), I=1, 34) / MDT 1270
1 9.100E+00, 6.000E+00, 4.200E+00, 2.700E+00, 1.700E+00, 1.000E+00, MCT 1280
2 5.400E-01, 2.900E-01, 1.300E-01, 4.200E-02, 1.500E-02, 9.400E-03, MDT 1290
3 6.000E-03, 1.800E-03, 1.000E-03, 7.600E-04, 6.400E-04, 5.600E-04, MDT 1300
4 5.000E-04, 4.900E-04, 4.500E-04, 5.100E-04, 5.100E-04, 5.400E-04, MDT 1310
5 6.000E-04, 6.700E-04, 3.600E-04, 1.100E-04, 4.300E-05, 1.900E-05, MDT 1320
6 6.300E-06, 1.400E-07, 1.000E-09, 0. / MDT 1330
DATA (WH(5,I), I=1, 34) / MDT 1340
1 1.200E+00, 1.200E+00, 9.400E-01, 6.800E-01, 4.100E-01, 2.000E-01, MCT 1350
2 9.800E-02, 5.400E-02, 1.100E-02, 8.400E-03, 5.500E-03, 3.800E-03, MDT 1360
3 2.600E-03, 1.800E-03, 1.000E-03, 7.600E-04, 6.400E-04, 5.600E-04, MDT 1370
4 5.000E-04, 4.900E-04, 4.500E-04, 5.100E-04, 5.100E-04, 5.400E-04, MDT 1380
5 6.000E-04, 6.700E-04, 3.600E-04, 1.100E-04, 4.300E-05, 1.900E-05, MDT 1390
6 6.300E-06, 1.400E-07, 1.000E-09, 0. / MDT 1400
DATA (WH(6,I), I=1, 34) / MDT 1410
1 5.900E+00, 4.200E+00, 2.900E+00, 1.800E+00, 1.100E+00, 6.400E-01, MDT 1420
2 3.800E-01, 2.100E-01, 1.200E-01, 4.600E-02, 1.800E-02, 8.200E-03, MDT 1430
3 3.700E-03, 1.800E-03, 8.400E-04, 7.200E-04, 6.100E-04, 5.200E-04, MDT 1440
4 4.400E-04, 4.400E-04, 4.400E-04, 4.800E-04, 5.200E-04, 5.700E-04, MDT 1450
5 6.100E-04, 6.600E-04, 3.800E-04, 1.600E-04, 6.700E-05, 3.200E-05, MDT 1460
6 1.200E-05, 1.500E-07, 1.000E-09, 0. / MDT 1470
DATA (WO(1,I), I=1, 34) / MDT 1480
1 5.600E-05, 5.600E-05, 5.400E-05, 5.100E-05, 4.700E-05, 4.500E-05, MDT 1490
2 4.300E-05, 4.100E-05, 3.300E-05, 3.900E-05, 3.900E-05, 4.100E-05, MDT 1500
3 4.300E-05, 4.500E-05, 4.500E-05, 4.700E-05, 4.700E-05, 6.900E-05, MDT 1510
4 9.000E-05, 1.400E-04, 1.900E-04, 2.400E-04, 2.800E-04, 3.200E-04, MDT 1520
5 3.400E-04, 3.400E-04, 2.400E-04, 9.200E-05, 4.100E-05, 1.300E-05, MDT 1530
6 4.300E-06, 8.600E-08, 4.300E-11, 0. / MDT 1540
DATA (WO(2,I), I=1, 34) / MDT 1550
1 6.000E-05, 6.000E-05, 6.000E-05, 6.200E-05, 6.400E-05, 6.600E-05, MDT 1560
2 6.900E-05, 7.500E-05, 7.900E-05, 8.600E-05, 9.000E-05, 1.100E-04, MDT 1570
3 1.200E-04, 1.500E-04, 1.600E-04, 1.900E-04, 2.100E-04, 2.400E-04, MDT 1580
4 2.800E-04, 3.200E-04, 3.400E-04, 3.600E-04, 3.600E-04, 3.400E-04, MDT 1590
5 3.200E-04, 3.000E-04, 2.000E-04, 9.200E-05, 4.100E-05, 1.300E-05, MDT 1600
6 4.300E-06, 8.600E-08, 4.300E-11, 0. / MDT 1610
DATA (WO(3,I), I=1, 34) / MDT 1620
1 6.000E-05, 5.400E-05, 4.900E-05, 4.900E-05, 4.900E-05, 5.800E-05, MDT 1630
2 6.400E-05, 7.700E-05, 9.000E-05, 1.200E-04, 1.600E-04, 2.100E-04, MDT 1640
3 2.600E-04, 3.000E-04, 3.200E-04, 3.400E-04, 3.600E-04, 3.900E-04, MDT 1650
4 4.100E-04, 4.300E-04, 4.500E-04, 4.300E-04, 4.300E-04, 3.900E-04, MDT 1660
5 3.600E-04, 3.400E-04, 1.900E-04, 9.200E-05, 4.100E-05, 1.300E-05, MDT 1670
6 4.300E-06, 8.600E-08, 4.300E-11, 0. / MDT 1680
DATA (WO(4,I), I=1, 34) / MDT 1690
1 4.900E-05, 5.400E-05, 5.600E-05, 5.800E-05, 6.000E-05, 6.400E-05, MDT 1700
2 7.100E-05, 7.500E-05, 7.900E-05, 1.100E-04, 1.300E-04, 1.800E-04, MDT 1710
3 2.100E-04, 2.600E-04, 2.800E-04, 3.200E-04, 3.400E-04, 3.900E-04, MDT 1720
4 4.100E-04, 4.100E-04, 3.900E-04, 3.600E-04, 3.200E-04, 3.000E-04, MDT 1730
5 2.800E-04, 2.600E-04, 1.400E-04, 9.200E-05, 4.100E-05, 1.300E-05, MDT 1740
6 4.300E-06, 8.600E-08, 4.300E-11, 0. / MDT 1750
DATA (WO(5,I), I=1, 34) / MDT 1760
1 4.100E-05, 4.100E-05, 4.100E-05, 4.300E-05, 4.500E-05, 4.700E-05, MDT 1770
2 4.900E-05, 7.100E-05, 9.000E-05, 1.600E-04, 2.400E-04, 3.200E-04, MDT 1780
3 4.300E-04, 4.700E-04, 4.300E-04, 5.600E-04, 6.200E-04, 6.200E-04, MDT 1790
4 6.200E-04, 6.000E-04, 5.600E-04, 5.100E-04, 4.700E-04, 4.300E-04, MDT 1800

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Table A1. Listing of Fortran Code LOWTRAN 5 (Cont.)

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5 3.600E-04, 3.200E-04, 1.500E-04, 9.200E-05, 4.100E-05, 1.300E-05, MDT 1810
6 4.300E-06, 8.600E-08, 4.300E-11, 0. / MDT 1820
DATA (NO(6,I), I=1, 34) / MDT 1830
1 5.400E-05, 5.400E-05, 5.400E-05, 5.000E-05, 4.600E-05, 4.600E-05, MDT 1840
2 4.500E-05, 4.900E-05, 5.200E-05, 7.100E-05, 9.000E-05, 1.300E-04, MDT 1850
3 1.600E-04, 1.700E-04, 1.900E-04, 2.100E-04, 2.400E-04, 2.600E-04, MDT 1860
4 3.200E-04, 3.500E-04, 3.800E-04, 3.800E-04, 3.900E-04, 3.800E-04, MDT 1870
5 3.600E-04, 3.400E-04, 2.000E-04, 1.100E-04, 4.900E-05, 1.700E-05, MDT 1880
6 4.000E-06, 8.600E-08, 4.300E-11, 0. / MDT 1890
C HMIX(I)=PNO2 VOLUME MIXING RATIOS TIMES E+9 FROM EVANS PROFILE MDT 1900
DATA HMIX/9*0, 0.1, 0.33, 0.8, 1.2, 1.4, 1.6, 1.8, 1.9, 2.0, 2.1, 2.3, 3.0, 3. MDT 1910
17, 4.2, 5.2, 6.0, 3.8, 2.6, 0.22, 6*0.0 / MDT 1920
DATA (VSB(KKK), KKK=1, 9) / 23., 5., 23., 5., 5., 50., 23., 0.2, 0.5 / MDT 1930
DATA HZ(1)/10H RURAL /, HZ(2)/10H RURAL /, MDT 1940
1HZ(3)/10H MARITIME /, HZ(4)/10H MARITIME /, HZ(5)/10H URBAN /, MDT 1950
2HZ(6)/10HTROPSPHFR/, HZ(7)/10HUSER DEFIN/, HZ(8)/10HFOG1 (ADV)/, MDT 1960
3HZ(9)/10HFOG2 (RAD) / MDT 1970
4, HZ(10)/10H BACK STRA/, HZ(11)/10H AGED VOL /, HZ(12)/10HFRESH VGL / MDT 1980
5, HZ(15)/10H MET DUST / MDT 1990
DATA SEASN(1)/10MSPRIG SUMM/, SEASN(2)/10HFALL WINTR/ MDT 2000
DATA VULCN(1)/10HSTRAT BKGR/, VULCN(2)/10HAG VO-MOVO/, MDT 2010
1VULCN(3)/10HFR VO-MIVO/, VULCN(4)/10HAG VO-MIVO/, VULCN(5)/10HFR VO- MDT 2020
2MOVO/ MDT 2030
HMIX(29)=1.0E-50 MDT 2040
HMIX(9)=HMIX(29) MDT 2050
HZ(13)=HZ(11) MDT 2060
HZ(14)=HZ(12) MDT 2070
RETURN MDT 2080
END MDT 2090

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Table A1. Listing of Fortran Code LOWTRAN 5 (Cont.)

	SUBROUTINE NS*DL	NSM	10
C		NSM	20
C	USED FOR USER DEFINED ATMOSPHERIC MODELS (MODEL=0 OF 7)	NSM	30
C	DEFINES ALTITUDE DEPENDENT VARIABLES Z,P,T,WH,WC AND HAZE	NSM	40
C	LOADS HAZE INTO APPROPRIATE EM LOCATION	NSM	50
C		NSM	60
	COMMON /CARD1/ MODEL, IHAZE, ITYPE, LEN, JP, IV, M1, M2, M3, ML, IEMISS, RO	NSM	70
	1, TBOUND, ISEASN, IVULCN, VIS	NSM	80
	COMMON /CARD2/ H1, H2, ANGLE, RANGE, EETA, HMIN, RE	NSM	90
	COMMON /CARD3/ V1, V2, DV, AVH, CO, CH, W(15), E(15), CA, FI	NSM	100
	COMMON /CNTRL/ LENST, KHAX, M, IJ, J1, J2, JMIN, JEXTRA, IL, IKHAX, NLL, NF1	NSM	110
	1, IFIND, NL, IKLO	NSM	120
	COMMON /MDATA/ Z(*4), P(7,34), T(7,34), WH(7,34), WO(7,34)	NSM	130
	1, SEASN(2), VULCN(6), VSB(9), HZ(15), HMX(34)	NSM	140
	COMMON RELHUM(34), HSTOR(34), CH(15,34), TCH(4), VH(15), TX(15)	NSM	150
	COMMON HLAY(34,15), WPATH(68,15), TBBY(68)	NSM	160
	COMMON APSC(4,40), EXTC(4,40), VX2(40)	NSM	170
	F(A)=EXP(18.9766-14.9595*A-2.43882*A*A)*A	NSM	180
	RV=4.6150E-3	NSM	190
	TD=273.15	NSM	200
	IC1=1	NSM	210
	N=7	NSM	220
	IF (IVULCN.LE.?) IVULCN=1	NSM	230
	IF (ISEASN.LE.0) ISEASN=1	NSM	240
C	FOR MODEL EC ZERO	NSM	250
	IHA1=0	NSM	260
	ISEA1=0	NSM	270
	IVUL1=0	NSM	280
	VIS1=0.	NSM	290
	AHAZE=0.	NSM	300
C	END OF MOCCEL ZERO DEFAULT	NSM	310
	IF (M.NE.0) PRINT 100	NSM	320
	DO 65 K=1,ML	NSM	330
	AHOL=10H	NSM	340
	AHOL1=10H	NSM	350
	AHOL2=10H	NSM	360
	AHOL3=10H	NSM	370
	IF (M.EQ.0) READ P5, H1, P(7,1), TMP, DP, RH, WH(7,K), WO(7,K), RANGE	NSM	380
	IF (M.EQ.0) PRINT 90, H1, P(7,1), TMP, DP, RH, WH(7,K), WC(7,K), RANGE	NSM	390
	IF (M.GT.0) READ R0, Z(K), P(7,K), TMP, DP, RH, WH(7,K), WO(7,K), AHAZE, YNSM	NSM	400
	1 ISI, IHA1, ISEA1, IVUL1	NSM	410
	IF (M.EQ.0) Z(K)=H1	NSM	420
	PRINT 95, Z(K), P(7,K), TMP, DP, RH, WH(7,K), WO(7,K), AHAZE, VIS1, IHA1, ISNSM	NSM	430
	1 ISEA1, IVUL1	NSM	440
C	IHA1 IS IHAZE FOR THIS LAYER	NSM	450
C	ISEA1 IS ISEASN FOR THIS LAYER	NSM	460
C	IVUL1 IS IVULCN FOR THE LAYER	NSM	470
	IF (ISEA1.EQ.0) ISEA1=ISEASN	NSM	480
	IF (IHA1.GT.0.OR. IVUL1.GT.0) GO TO 10	NSM	490
	ITYAER=HAZE	NSM	500
	IF (Z(K).GT.2.0) ITYAER=6	NSM	510
	IF (Z(K).GT.9.0) ITYAER=IVULCN+9	NSM	520
	IF (Z(K).GT.30.0) ITYAER=15	NSM	530
	IHA1=IHAZE	NSM	540
	IVUL1=IVULCN	NSM	550
	GO TO 15	NSM	560
10	IF (IVUL1.GT.0) ITYAER=IVUL1+9	NSM	570
	IF (IHA1.GT.0) ITYAER=IHA1	NSM	580
	IF (ITYAER.GT.15) ITYAER=15	NSM	590
	IF (IHA1.LF.0) IHA1=HAZE	NSM	600

Table A1. Listing of Fortran Code LOWTRAN 5 (Cont.)

```

IF (IVUL1.LE.0) IVUL1=IVULDN
15 IF (K.EQ.1) GO TO 27
IF (N.EQ.7.AND.ITYAE.EQ.6.AND.7(K).GT.2.0) GC TC 17
IF (ITYAE.EQ.ICH(IC1)) GO TO 20
17 IC1=IC1+1
N=IC1+10
IF (IC1.LE.4) GO TO 20
IC1=4
N=14
ITYAE=ICH(IC1)
20 ICH(IC1)=ITYAE
J=IFIX(7(K)+1.(E-5))+1
IF (Z(K).GE.25.0) J=(7(K)-25.0)/5.0+25.
IF (Z(K).GE.50.0) J=(7(K)-50.0)/20.0+31.
IF (Z(K).GE.70.0) J=(7(K)-70.0)/30.0+32.
IF (J.GT.33) J=33
FAC=7(K)-FLCAT(J-1)
IF (J.LT.26) GO TO 25
FAC=(7(K)-5.0*FLOAT(J-26)-25.)/5.
IF (J.GE.31) FAC=(7(K)-50.0)/20.
IF (J.GE.32) FAC=(7(K)-70.0)/30.
IF (FAC.GT.1.0) FAC=1.0
25 L=J+1
T(7,K)=TMP+T0
IF (M1.GT.0) F(7,K)=P(M1,J)*(P(M1,L)/P(M1,J))**FAC
IF (M1.GT.0) T(7,K)=T(M1,J)*(T(M1,L)/T(M1,J))**FAC
IF (M2.GT.0) WH(7,K)=WH(M2,J)*(WH(M2,L)/WH(M2,J))**FAC
IF (WH(7,K).GT.0.) GO TO 35
IF (RH.GT.0.0) GO TO 30
DPK=T0+DP
TT=T0/DPK
WH(7,K)=DPK*F(TT)/T(7,K)
GO TO 35
30 TA=T0/T(7,K)
RHSAT=F(TA)
RHD=.01*RH
DN=(1.0-(1.-RHD)*RHSAT*RV*T(7,K)/P(7,K))
WH(7,K)=RHSAT*RHD/DN
35 CONTINUE
IF (M3.GT.0) WO(7,K)=WO(M3,J)*(WO(M3,L)/WO(M3,J))**FAC
HSTOP(K)=0.
IF (HMIX(J).LE.0.) GC TO 40
IF (HMIX(L).LE.0.) GC TO 40
HSTOP(K)=HMIX(J)*(HMIX(L)/HMIX(J))**FAC
40 CONTINUE
EH(7,K)=0.
EH(12,K)=0.
EH(13,K)=0.
EH(14,K)=0.
EH(15,K)=0.
IF (HAZE.EQ.0) GO TO 60
IF (VIS1.LE.0.0) VIS1=VIS
IF (HAZE.EQ.0.0) GO TO 45
EH(N,K)=HAZE
C HAZE IS IN LOWTRAN NUMBER DENSITY UNITS
GO TO 55
45 CALL AERPRF (J,VIS1,HAZ1,IHA1,ISEA1,IVUL1,NN)
CALL AERPRF (L,VIS1,HAZ2,IHA1,ISEA1,IVUL1,NN)
HAZE=0.
IF ((HAZ1.LE.0.0).OR.(HAZ2.LE.0.0)) GO TO 50
NSM 610
NSM 620
NSM 630
NSM 640
NSM 650
NSM 660
NSM 670
NSM 680
NSM 690
NSM 700
NSM 710
NSM 720
NSM 730
NSM 740
NSM 750
NSM 760
NSM 770
NSM 780
NSM 790
NSM 800
NSM 810
NSM 820
NSM 830
NSM 840
NSM 850
NSM 860
NSM 870
NSM 880
NSM 890
NSM 900
NSM 910
NSM 920
NSM 930
NSM 940
NSM 950
NSM 960
NSM 970
NSM 980
NSM 990
NSM 1000
NSM 1010
NSM 1020
NSM 1030
NSM 1040
NSM 1050
NSM 1060
NSM 1070
NSM 1080
NSM 1090
NSM 1100
NSM 1110
NSM 1120
NSM 1130
NSM 1140
NSM 1150
NSM 1160
NSM 1170
NSM 1180
NSM 1190
NSM 1200

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Table A1. Listing of Fortran Code LOWTRAN 5 (Cont.)

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HAZE=HAZ1*(HAZ2/HAZ1)**FAJ
50 EH(N,K)=HAZE
55 AHOL=MZ(ITYAEF)
IF (AMR7E.NE.0.) GO TO 60
IF (Z(K).LE.2.0) AHOL1=MZ(IMA1)
IF ((Z(K).GT.2.0).AND.(Z(K).LE.30.)) AHOL2=SEASN(ISEA1)
IF (Z(K).GT.9.0) AHOL3=WV_CN(IVUL1)
60 PRINT 95, Z(K),P(7,K),T(7,K),DP,RF,WH(7,K),WO(7,K),EH(N,K),VIS1,ITNSM
1A1,ISEA1,IVUL1,ITYAER,AHOL1,AHOL2,AHOL3,AHOL
65 CONTINUE
IF (IC1.LT.4) GO TO 75
IC2=IC1+1
DO 70 K=IC2,4
70 ICH(K)=ICH(K-1)
75 CONTINUE
RETURN
C
80 FORMAT (3F10.3,2F5.1,2E10.3,E10.3,F7.3,3I1)
85 FORMAT (3F10.3,2F5.1,2E10.3,2F10.3)
90 FORMAT (10X,26HINPUT METEOROLOGICAL DATA\10X,2HZ=,F7.2,7H KM, P=,NSM
1F7.2,6H MR,T=,F5.1,15H C, DEW PT.TEMP,F5.1,17H C, REL HUMIDITY=,F5NSM
2.1,16H %, H2O DENSITY=,1PE9.2,7H GM M-3/10X,15H OZONE DENSITY=,E9.NSM
32,16H GM M-3, RANGE=,0FF10.3,4H KM )
95 FORMAT (3F10.3,2F5.1,3E10.3,F10.3,4I3,4(1X,A10))
100 FORMAT (24H MODEL ATMOSPHERE NO. 7,74X,6HZ (KM),3X,6HP (MB),4X,49NSM
1HT (C) DEW PT 7PH H2O(GM.M-3) O3(GM.M-3) NO. DEH.,30X,15HAEROSCL NSM
2PROFILE,6X,10HEXTINCTION)
ENC

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Table A1. Listing of Fortran Code LOWTRAN 5 (Cont.)

	SUBROUTINE HPROF	HPR	10
C	REVISED 12 DEC 1979	HPR	20
C	DEFINES THE ATMOSPHERIC DENSITY PROFILE OF THE MOLECULAR AND	HPR	30
C	AEROSOL AMOUNTS FOR THE MODEL SELECTED	HPR	40
C		HPR	50
	COMMON /CARD1/ MODEL, IHAZE, ITYPE, LEN, JP, I1, M1, M2, M3, ML, IEMISS, RO	HPR	60
	1, TBOUND, ISEASN, IVULCN, VIS	HPR	70
	COMMON /CARD2/ H1, M2, ANGLE, RANGE, BETA, HMIN, RE	HPR	80
	COMMON /CARD3/ V1, V2, DV, AVW, CO, CW, N(15), E(15), CA, PI	HPR	90
	COMMON /CNTRL/ LFNST, KMAX, M, IJ, J1, J2, JMIN, JEXTRA, IL, IKMAX, NLL, NP1	HPR	100
	1, TFIND, NL, IKLO	HPR	110
	COMMON /MDATA/ 7(34), P(7,34), T(7,34), WH(7,34), WC(7,34)	HPR	120
	1, SEASN(2), VULCN(5), VSB(9), HZ(15), HMIK(34)	HPR	130
	COMMON RELHUM(34), HSTOR(34), EH(15,34), ICH(4), VH(15), TX(15)	HPR	140
	COMMON WLAY(34,15), WPATH(68,15), TBRV(68)	HPR	150
	COMMON ABSO(4,40), EXTC(4,40), VX2(40)	HPR	160
	F(A)=EXP(18.9766-14.9595*A-2.43882*A*A)*A	HPR	170
	DO 5 I=1, 34	HPR	180
	DO 5 J=1, KMAX	HPR	190
5	WLAY(I,J)=0.	HPR	200
C	RV = H2O GAS CONSTANT	HPR	210
	AVM=0.5E-4*(V1+V2)	HPR	220
	AVM=AVM*0.5	HPR	230
	CO=77.46*0.459*AVM	HPR	240
	CW=43.487-0.3473*AVM	HPR	250
	IF (TBOUND.LE.0.AND.(M1.LE.0.OR.M1.EQ.7)) TBOUND=T(M,1)	HPR	260
	IF (TBOUND.LE.0.AND.(M1.GT.0.AND.M1.LT.7)) TBOUND=T(M1,1)	HPR	270
	IF (JP.EQ.0) PRINT 45	HPR	280
	IF (JP.EQ.0) PRINT 50	HPR	290
	IF (M.LT.7) ML=NL	HPR	300
	RV=4.6150E-3	HPR	310
	DO 25 I=1, ML	HPR	320
	PS=P(M,I)/1013.0	HPR	330
	TS=273.15/T(M,I)	HPR	340
	WTEMP=WH(M,I)	HPR	350
	IF (M1.GT.0.AND.M1.LT.7) PS=P(M1,I)/1013.	HPR	360
	IF (M1.GT.0.AND.M1.LT.7) TS=273.15/T(M1,I)	HPR	370
	IF (M2.GT.0.AND.M2.LT.7) WTEMP=WH(M2,I)	HPR	380
	RELHUM(I)=0.	HPR	390
	IF (Z(I).GT.2.0) GO TO 10	HPR	400
	RHOSTR=(PS*1013.0)*(TS/273.15)/RV	HPR	410
10	RELHUM(I)=100.0*(WTEMP/F(TS))*((RHOSTR-F(TS))/(RHOSTR-WTEMP))	HPR	420
	D=0.1*WTEMP	HPR	430
	X=PS*TS	HPR	440
	PT=PS*SQRT(TS)	HPR	450
	EH(1,I)=D*PT**0.0	HPR	460
	EH(2,I)=X*PT**0.75	HPR	470
	EH(4,I)=0.8*PT*X	HPR	480
	PPW=4.56E-5*D*273.15/TS	HPR	490
	TS1=(296.0/273.15)*TS	HPR	500
	EH(5,I)=0*PPW*EXP(6.0*(TS1-1.0))+0.002*D*(PS-PPW)	HPR	510
	EH(10,I)=0*(PPW+0.12*(PS-PPW))*EXP(4.56*(TS1-1.0))	HPR	520
	EH(6,I)=X	HPR	530
C	SUBROUTINE AERSOL COMPUTES EH(7,I)	HPR	540
C	EH(7,I)=AERSOL FOR 0-2KM	HPR	550
C	EH(12,I)=AERSOL FOR 2-9KM	HPR	560
C	EH(13,I)=AERSOL FOR 9-30KM	HPR	570
C	EH(14,I)=AERSOL FOR 30-100KM	HPR	580
	IF (M.NE.7) CALL AERSOL (I, VIS, HAZE, IHAZE, ISEASN, IVULCN, N)	HPR	590
	IF (M.EQ.7) GO TO 15	HPR	600

Table A1. Listing of Fortran Code LOWTRAN 5 (Cont.)

EH(7,I)=0.	HPR 610
EH(12,I)=0.	HPR 620
EH(13,I)=0.	HPR 630
EH(14,I)=0.	HPR 640
EH(15,I)=0.	HPR 650
EH(N,I)=HAZE	HPR 660
15 CONTINUE	HPR 670
EH(15,I)=RELHUM(I)*SH(7,I)	HPR 680
IF (ICH(1).GT.7)EH(15,I)=RELHUM(I)*EH(12,I)	HPR 690
EH(8,I)=46.6667*W0(M,I)	HPR 700
IF (M3.GT.0.AND.M.LT.7) E1(8,I)=46.667*W0(M3,I)	HPR 710
EH(3,I)=EH(8,I)*PT**0.4	HPR 720
C EH(11,I)=MNO3 ABSORBE0 AMOUNT (ATH-CN)/KH	HPR 730
EH(11,I)=PS*TS*HMIX(I)*1.0E-04	HPR 740
IF (M.FQ.7) EH(11,I)=PS*TS*HSTOR(I)*1.0E-04	HPR 750
EH(9,I)=1.0	HPR 760
REF=1.3E-6*(CO*X*1013.0/273.15-PPW*CW)	HPR 770
IF (I.EQ.ML) GO TO 20	HPR 780
P2=P(M,I+1)	HPR 790
T2=T(M,I+1)	HPR 800
W2=WH(M,I+1)	HPR 810
IF (M1.GT.0.AND.M.LT.7) P2=P(M1,I+1)	HPR 820
IF (M1.GT.0.AND.M.LT.7) T2=T(M1,I+1)	HPR 830
IF (M2.GT.0.AND.M.LT.7) W2=WH(M2,I+1)	HPR 840
PPW=4.56E-6*W2*T2	HPR 850
EH(9,I)=0.5*(REF+1.0E-6*(O*P2/T2-PPW*CW))	HPR 860
20 IF (I.EQ.ML) EH(9,I)=0.	HPR 870
IF (JP.NE.0) GO TO 25	HPR 880
P1=P(M,I)	HPR 890
T1=T(M,I)	HPR 900
IF (M1.GT.0.AND.M.LT.7) P1=P(M1,I)	HPR 910
IF (M1.GT.0.AND.M.LT.7) T1=T(M1,I)	HPR 920
PRINT 43, I,7(I),P1,T1,(EH(K,I),K=1,6),EH(9,I),E1(8,I)	HPR 930
25 CONTINUE	HPR 940
IF (JP.EQ.0) WRITE (6,55)	HPR 950
DO 35 I=1,ML	HPR 960
IF (JP.NE.0) GO TO 30	HPR 970
P1=P(M,I)	HPR 980
T1=T(M,I)	HPR 990
IF (M1.GT.0.AND.M.LT.7) P1=P(M1,I)	HPR 1000
IF (M1.GT.0.AND.M.LT.7) T1=T(M1,I)	HPR 1010
PRINT 40, I,Z(I),P1,T1,(EH(K,I),K=10,11),EH(7,I),(E1(K,I),K=12,15)	HPR 1020
1,RELHUM(I)	HPR 1030
30 EH(9,I)=EH(9,I)+1.	HPR 1040
35 CONTINUE	HPR 1050
RETURN	HPR 1060
C	HPR 1070
40 FORMAT (I4,PF9.2,F9.3,F9.3,1X,1P8E10.3)	HPR 1080
45 FORMAT (1M1,///10X,20H HORIZONTAL PROF ILES/)	HPR 1090
50 FORMAT (4H IC,5X,3HALT,6X,1HP,8X,1HT,8X,3WH20,6X,4HCO2+,8X,2HO3,8H	HPR 1100
1X,2HN2,5X,8H2O(10M),4X,4HMOLS,5X,5H(N-1),4X,6HO3(UV))	HPR 1110
55 FORMAT (1M1,///10X,20H HORIZONTAL PROF ILES/,4H IC,5X,3HALT,6X,1HP	HPR 1120
1,8X,1HT,6X,7WH20(4M),5X,4HHNO3,6X,4HAER1,6X,4HAER2,6X,4HAER3,6X,4HHP	HPR 1130
2AER4,3X,9H(AER1-R4),5X,2HRH)	HPR 1140
END	HPR 1150

Table A1. Listing of Fortran Code LOWTRAN 5 (Cont.)

C	SUBROUTINE AERPRF (I,VIS,HAZE,IHAZE,ISEASN,IVULCN,N)	AER	10
	WILL COMPUTE HORIZONTAL PROFILES FOR AEROSOLS	AER	20
	COMMON/PRFDTA/7HT(34),HZ2K(34,5),FAWI50(34),FAWI23(34),SPSU50(34),	AER	30
	1SPSU23(34),BASTFW(34),VUMOFW(34),HIVUFW(34),EXVUFW(34),BASTSS(34),	AER	40
	2VUMOSS(34),HIVUSS(34),EXVJSS(34),UPNATH(34),VUTONO(34),	AER	50
	3VUTOEX(34),EXUPAT(34)	AER	60
	DIMENSION VS(F)	AER	70
	DATA (VS(J),J=1,5)/50.,23.,10.,5.,2./	AER	80
	HAZE=0,	AER	90
	CALL PRFDTA	AER	100
	N=7	AER	110
	IF (IHAZE.EQ.0) RETURN	AER	120
	IF (7HT(I).GT.2.0) GO TO 15	AER	130
	DO 5 J=2,F	AER	140
	IF (VIS.GE.VS(J)) GO TO 10	AER	150
	5 CONTINUE	AER	160
	J=5	AER	170
	10 CONST=1./((1./VS(J)-1./VS(J-1))	AER	180
	HAZE=CONST*((HZ2K(I,J)-HZ2K(I,J-1))/VIS+HZ2K(I,J-1)/VS(J)-HZ2K(I,	AER	190
	J)/VS(J-1))	AER	200
	RETURN	AER	210
	15 IF (7HT(I).GT.9.0) GO TO 35	AER	220
	N=12	AER	230
	CONST=1./((1./23.-1./50.)	AER	240
	IF (ISEASN.GT.1) GO TO 25	AER	250
	IF (VIS.LE.23.) HAZE=SPSU23(I)	AER	260
	IF (VIS.LE.23.) RETURN	AER	270
	IF (7HT(I).GT.4.0) GO TO 20	AER	280
	HAZE=CONST*((SPSU23(I)-SPSU50(I))/VIS+SPSU50(I)/23.-SPSU23(I)/50.)	AER	290
	RETURN	AER	300
	20 HAZE=SPSU50(I)	AER	310
	RETURN	AER	320
	25 IF (VIS.LE.23.) HAZE=FAWI23(I)	AER	330
	IF (VIS.LE.23.) RETURN	AER	340
	IF (7HT(I).GT.4.0) GO TO 30	AER	350
	HAZE=CONST*((FAWI23(I)-FAWI50(I))/VIS+FAWI50(I)/23.-FAWI23(I)/50.)	AER	360
	RETURN	AER	370
	30 HAZE=FAWI50(I)	AER	380
	RETURN	AER	390
	35 IF (7HT(I).GT.30.0) GO TO 75	AER	400
	N=13	AER	410
	HAZE=BASTSS(I)	AER	420
	IF (ISEASN.GT.1) GO TO 55	AER	430
	IF (IVULCN.EQ.0) HAZE=BASTSS(I)	AER	440
	IF (IVULCN.EQ.0) RETURN	AER	450
	GO TO (40,45,50,50,45), IVULCN	AER	460
	40 HAZE=BASTSS(I)	AER	470
	RETURN	AER	480
	45 HAZE=VUMOSS(I)	AER	490
	RETURN	AER	500
	50 HAZE=HIVUSS(I)	AER	510
	RETURN	AER	520
	55 IF (IVULCN.EQ.0) HAZE=BASTFW(I)	AER	530
	IF (IVULCN.EQ.0) RETURN	AER	540
	GO TO (60,65,70,70,65), IVULCN	AER	550
	60 HAZE=BASTFW(I)	AER	560
	RETURN	AER	570
	65 HAZE=VUMOFW(I)	AER	580
	RETURN	AER	590
	70 HAZE=HIVUFW(I)	AER	600
	RETURN	AER	610
	75 N=14	AER	620
	IF (IVULCN.GT.1) GO TO 80	AER	630
	HAZE=UPNATH(I)	AER	640
	RETURN	AER	650
	80 HAZE=VUTONO(I)	AER	660
	RETURN	AER	670
	END	AER	680



Table A1. Listing of Fortran Code LOWTRAN 5 (Cont.)

SLERCLINE	FRFCIA	REVISED 16 JUNE 1960	FFF	IC
C	AEROSOL PROFILE DATA		FFF	20
C			FFF	30
C			FFF	40
	CCMPCN/PRFCIA/ZFT(34),F22K(34,5),FAWIS0(34),FAW123(34),SPSUS(34),		FFF	50
	1SFSU23(34),EASTFM(34),VLMCFK(34),FIVLFK(34),EXVLFK(34),EASTSS(34),		FFF	60
	2VLMCSS(34),FIVLSS(34),EXVLSS(34),LPNATK(34),VLTNC(34),		FFF	70
	3VLTCEX(34),EXLFAT(34)		FFF	80
	DATA(ZFT(I),I=1,34)/		FFF	90
	* 0., 1., 2., 3., 4., 5., 6., 7., 8.,		FFF	100
	* 9., 10., 11., 12., 13., 14., 15., 16., 17.,		FFF	110
	* 18., 19., 20., 21., 22., 23., 24., 25., 30.,		FFF	120
	* 35., 40., 45., 50., 70., 100.,99999./		FFF	130
	DATA ( HZ2K( 1,1) ,I= 1, 5)/		FFF	140
	1 6.62E-02, 1.98E-01, 3.79E-01, 7.70E-01, 1.94E+00/		FFF	150
	DATA ( HZ2K( 2,1) ,I= 1, 5)/		FFF	160
	1 4.45E-02, 9.91E-02, 3.79E-01, 7.70E-01, 1.94E+00/		FFF	170
	DATA ( HZ2K( 3,1) ,I= 1, 5)/		FFF	180
	1 2.60E-02, 6.21E-02, 6.21E-02, 6.21E-02, 6.21E-02/		FFF	190
	DATA(FAWIS0(I),I= 4, 10)/		FFF	200
	1 1.14E-02, 6.43E-03, 4.85E-03, 2.54E-03, 2.31E-03, 1.41E-03,		FFF	210
	2 9.80E-04/		FFF	220
	DATA(FAW123(I),I= 4, 10)/		FFF	230
	1 2.72E-02, 1.00E-02, 4.85E-03, 3.54E-03, 2.31E-03, 1.41E-03,		FFF	240
	2 9.80E-04/		FFF	250
	DATA(SFSUS0(I),I= 4, 10)/		FFF	260
	1 1.46E-02, 1.02E-02, 9.31E-03, 7.71E-03, 6.23E-03, 3.37E-03,		FFF	270
	2 1.82E-03/		FFF	280
	DATA(SFSU23(I),I= 4, 10)/		FFF	290
	1 3.46E-02, 1.85E-02, 9.31E-03, 7.71E-03, 6.23E-03, 3.37E-03,		FFF	300
	2 1.82E-03/		FFF	310
	DATA(EASTFM(I),I= 11, 27)/		FFF	320
	1 7.87E-04, 7.14E-04, 6.64E-04, 6.23E-04, 6.45E-04, 6.43E-04,		FFF	330
	2 6.41E-04, 6.10E-04, 5.62E-04, 4.91E-04, 4.23E-04, 3.52E-04,		FFF	340
	3 2.95E-04, 2.42E-04, 1.90E-04, 1.90E-04, 3.32E-05/		FFF	350
	DATA(VLMCFK(I),I= 11, 27)/		FFF	360
	1 1.28E-03, 1.75E-03, 2.21E-03, 2.75E-03, 2.69E-03, 2.92E-03,		FFF	370
	2 2.73E-03, 2.46E-03, 2.10E-03, 1.71E-03, 1.35E-03, 1.05E-03,		FFF	380
	3 8.60E-04, 6.80E-04, 5.15E-04, 4.09E-04, 7.60E-05/		FFF	390
	DATA(FIVLFK(I),I= 11, 27)/		FFF	400
	1 1.71E-03, 2.31E-03, 3.25E-03, 4.52E-03, 6.40E-03, 7.81E-03,		FFF	410
	2 9.42E-03, 1.07E-02, 1.10E-02, 8.40E-03, 5.10E-03, 2.70E-03,		FFF	420
	3 1.46E-03, 8.90E-04, 5.80E-04, 4.09E-04, 7.60E-05/		FFF	430
	DATA(EXVUFK(I),I= 11, 27)/		FFF	440
	1 1.71E-03, 2.31E-03, 3.25E-03, 4.52E-03, 6.40E-03, 1.01E-02,		FFF	450
	2 2.35E-02, 6.10E-02, 1.00E-01, 4.00E-02, 9.15E-03, 3.13E-03,		FFF	460
	3 1.46E-03, 8.90E-04, 5.80E-04, 4.09E-04, 7.60E-05/		FFF	470
	DATA(EASTSS(I),I= 11, 27)/		FFF	480
	1 1.14E-03, 7.99E-04, 6.41E-04, 5.17E-04, 4.42E-04, 3.99E-04,		FFF	490
	2 3.82E-04, 4.25E-04, 5.20E-04, 5.81E-04, 6.02E-04,		FFF	500
	3 4.20E-04, 3.00E-04, 1.98E-04, 1.31E-04, 3.32E-05/		FFF	510
	DATA(VLMOSS(I),I= 11, 27)/		FFF	520
	1 1.85E-03, 2.12E-03, 2.45E-03, 2.80E-03, 2.89E-03, 2.92E-03,		FFF	530
	2 2.73E-03, 2.46E-03, 2.10E-03, 1.71E-03, 1.35E-03, 1.05E-03,		FFF	540
	3 8.60E-04, 6.80E-04, 5.15E-04, 4.09E-04, 7.60E-05/		FFF	550
	DATA(FIVLUSS(I),I= 11, 27)/		FFF	560
	1 1.85E-03, 2.12E-03, 2.45E-03, 2.80E-03, 3.00E-03, 5.23E-03,		FFF	570
	2 8.11E-03, 1.20E-02, 1.52E-02, 1.53E-02, 1.17E-02, 7.09E-03,		FFF	580
	3 4.50E-03, 2.40E-03, 1.28E-03, 7.70E-04, 7.60E-05/		FFF	590
	DATA(EXVLSS(I),I= 11, 27)/		FFF	600

Table A1. Listing of Fortran Code LOWTRAN 5 (Cont.)

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1 1.85E-03, 2.12E-03, 2.45E-03, 2.80E-03, 3.60E-03, 5.23E-03, PRF 610
2 8.11E-03, 1.27E-02, 3.32E-02, 4.85E-02, 1.00E-01, 5.50E-02, PRF 620
3 6.10E-03, 2.40E-03, 1.28E-03, 7.76E-04, 7.60E-05/ PRF 630
  DATA(UPNATM(I),I= 27, 34)/ PRF 640
1 3.32E-05, 1.64E-05, 7.99E-06, 4.01E-06, 2.10E-06, 1.60E-07, PRF 650
2 9.31E-10, 0. / PRF 660
  DATA(VUTONO(I),I= 27, 34)/ PRF 670
1 7.60E-05, 2.45E-05, 7.99E-06, 4.01E-06, 2.10E-06, 1.60E-07, PRF 680
2 9.31E-10, 0. / PRF 690
  DATA(VUTOEX(I),I= 27, 34)/ PRF 700
1 7.60E-05, 7.20E-05, 6.95E-05, 6.60E-05, 5.04E-05, 1.03E-05, PRF 710
2 4.50E-07, 0. / PRF 720
  DATA(EXUPAT(I),I= 27, 34)/ PRF 730
1 3.32E-05, 4.25E-05, 5.59E-05, 6.60E-05, 5.04E-05, 1.03E-05, PRF 740
2 4.50E-07, 0. / PRF 750
CCC 0-2KM PRF 760
CCC H22K=5 VIS PROFILES- 50KM,23KM,10KM,5KM,2KM PRF 770
CCC >2-9KM PRF 780
CCC FANI50=FALL/WINTER 50KM VIS PRF 790
CCC FANI23=FALL/WINTER 23KM VIS PRF 800
CCC SPSU50=SPRING/SUMMER 50KM VIS PRF 810
CCC SPSU23=SPRING/SUMMER 23KM VIS PRF 820
CCC >9-70KM PRF 830
CCC BASTF=BACKGROUND STRATOSPHERIC FALL/WINTER PRF 840
CCC VUNCFW=MODERATE VOLCANIC FALL/WINTER PRF 850
CCC HIVUFW=HIGH VOLCANIC FALL/WINTER PRF 860
CCC EXVUFW=EXTREME VOLCANIC FALL/WINTER PRF 870
CCC BASTSS,VUNOSS,HIVJSS,EXVUSS= SPRING/SUMMER PRF 880
CCC >30-100KM PRF 890
CCC UPNATP=NORMAL UPPER ATMOSPHERIC PRF 900
CCC VUTCNC=TRANSITION FROM VOLCANIC TO NORMAL PRF 910
CCC VUTCEX=TRANSITION FROM VOLCANIC TO EXTREME PRF 920
CCC FXUPAT=EXTREME UPPER ATMOSPHERIC PRF 930
CCC READ IN PERCSCL MODELS EXTINCTION AND ABSORPTION COEFFICIENTS PRF 940
RETURN PRF 950
END PRF 960

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Table A1. Listing of Fortran Code LOWTRAN 5 (Cont.)

	SUBROUTINE GEC	GEO	10
C		GEO	20
C	SPHERICAL GEOMETRY WITH REFRACTION	GEO	30
C	DEFINES ABSORBER AMOUNTS FOR THE ATMOSPHERIC SLANT PATH	GEC	40
C	USED TO SET UP VERTICAL PROFILE ARRAY VH AND DEFINES MATRIX	GEO	50
C	WLAY, FOR USE IN SUBROUTINE PATH	GEO	60
C		GEO	70
	COMMON /CARD1/ MODEL, IMAZE, ITYPE, LEN, JP, IM, M1, M2, M3, ML, IEMISS, R0	GEO	80
	1, TBOUND, ISFASN, IVULCN, VIS	GEO	90
	COMMON /CARD2/ H1, H2, ANGLE, RANGE, BETA, HPI, RE	GEO	100
	COMMON /CARD3/ V1, V2, OV, AVH, CO, CH, Y(15), E(15), CA, PI	GEO	110
	COMMON /CNTL/ LENST, KMAX, M, I1, J1, J2, JMIN, JEXTRA, IL, IKMAX, NLL, NPI	GEO	120
	1, IFIND, NL, IKLO	GEO	130
	COMMON /MDATA/ 7(34), P(7,34), T(7,34), WH(7,34), HO(7,34)	GEO	140
	1, SEASN(7), VULCN(5), VSB(9), HZ(15), HMIX(34)	GEO	150
	COMMON RELHUM(34), HSTOR(34), EH(15,34), ICH(4), VH(15), TX(15)	GEO	160
	COMMON WLAY(34,15), WPATH(38,15), TERY(68)	GEO	170
	COMMON ABCO(4,40), FXTC(4,40), VXZ(40)	GEO	180
	JSTOP=0	GEO	190
	JEXTRA=0	GEO	200
	IF (IFIND.EQ.1) CALL ANGL (H1, H2, ANGLE, BETA, LENST, M, NL, RE, PI, ML)	GEO	210
	IFINC=0	GEO	220
	LEN=LENST	GEO	230
	IF (ITYPE.EQ.1) GO TO 20	GEO	240
	DO 5 K=1, KMAX	GEO	250
	VH(K)=0.0	GEO	260
5	CONTINUE	GEO	270
	BETA=0.7	GEO	280
	SR=0.0	GEO	290
	IP=0	GEO	300
C	NOW DEFINE CONSTANT PRESSURE PATH QUANTITIES EH(1-8)	GEO	310
	Y=CA*ANGLE	GEO	320
	SPHI=SIM(Y)	GEO	330
	R1=(RE+H1)*SPHI	GEO	340
	IF (H1.GT.7(NL)) GO TO 10	GEO	350
	GO TO 20	GEO	360
10	X=(RE+7(NL))/(RE+H1)	GEO	370
	IF (SPHI.GT.X) GO TO 15	GEO	380
	H1=7(NL)	GEO	390
	J1=NL	GEO	400
	SPHI=SPHI/X	GEO	410
	ANGLE=180.0-ASIN(SPHI)/CA	GEO	420
	R1=(RE+H1)*SPHI	GEO	430
	GO TO 20	GEO	440
15	HMIN=R1-RE	GEO	450
	PRINT 275, HMIN	GEO	460
	GO TO 210	GEO	470
20	CONTINUE	GEO	480
	IP=1	GEO	490
	X1=H1	GEO	500
	CALL POINT (H1, YN, N, NPI, IP)	GEO	510
	J1=N	GEO	520
	TX1=TX(9)	GEO	530
	DO 25 K=1, KMAX	GEO	540
25	E(K)=TX(K)	GEO	550
	IF (ITYPE.EQ.1) GO TO 80	GEO	560
	IF (ITYPE.EQ.3) H2=7(NL)	GEO	570
	IF (ANGLE.GT.90.0) GO TO 90	GEO	580
30	IF (ANGLE.GT.90.0.AND.NPI.GT.0) J1=J1+1	GEO	590
	J2=NL	GEO	660

Table A1. Listing of Fortran Code LOWTRAN 5 (Cont.)

IF (I*TYPE.EC.7) GO TO 35	GEC 610
CALL POINT (M2,YN,N,NP,IP)	GEO 620
J2=N	GEO 630
IF (NP.GT.0) J2=J2-1	GEC 640
35 DO 40 K=1,KMAX	GEO 650
IF (K.EQ.0) GO TO 40	GEO 660
EH(K,J1)=F(K)	GEO 670
IF (I*TYPE.EC.7) GO TO 40	GEC 680
EH(K,J2+1)=TX(K)	GEO 690
40 CONTINUE	GFO 700
IF (J1.EQ.J2) TX1=TX1+YN*FH(9,J1)	GEC 710
C*** NOW DEFINE VERTICAL PATH QUANTITIES VH	GEO 720
IF (JP.EC.0) PRINT 22F	GEO 730
DO 45 K=1,KMAX	GEO 740
45 W(K)=0.	GEO 750
DO 75 I=J1,J2	GEO 760
X1=Z(I)	GEO 770
X2=Z(I+1)	GEO 780
IF (I.EQ.J1) Y1=H1	GEO 790
IF (I.EQ.J2) X2=H2	GEC 800
Z2=X2-X1	GEO 810
IF (I.EQ.NL) C7=Z(I)-7(I-1)	GEC 820
DS=07	GEO 830
C UPWARD TRAJECTORY	GEC 840
RX=(RE+X1)/(PE+X2)	GEO 850
THETA=ASIN(SPHI)/CA	GEO 860
PHI=ASIN(SPHI*RX)/CA	GEO 870
BET=THETA-PHI	GEC 880
SALP=RX*SPHI	GEO 890
IF (SPHI.GT.1.E-10) DS=(RE+X2)*SIN(BET*CA)/SPHI	GEO 900
BETA=BETA+2*BET	GFO 910
PSI=BETA+PHI-ANGLE	GEO 920
PHI=180.-PHI	GEO 930
SR=SP+PS	GEC 940
JEXTPA=9	GEO 950
DO 70 K=1,KMAX	GEC 960
EV=DS*FH(K,J)	GEO 970
IF (I.EQ.NL) GO TO 50	GEO 980
IF (EH(K,I).EQ.0.DD.OR.EH(K,I+1).EQ.0.0) GO TO 55	GEO 990
IF (ABS((FH(K,I)/EH(K,I+1))-1.0).LT.1.0E-6) GO TO 60	GEO 1000
EV=DS*((FH(K,I)-FH(K,I+1))/ALOG(EH(K,I)/EH(K,I+1)))	GEO 1010
GO TO 60	GEO 1020
50 IF (FH(K,I).EQ.0.0) GO TO 55	GEO 1030
IF (EH(K,I-1).EQ.0.0) GO TO 55	GEO 1040
IF (ABS((FH(K,I-1)/EH(K,I))-1.0).LT.1.0E-6) GO TO 60	GEC 1050
FV=EV/ALOG(EH(K,I-1)/EH(K,I))	GEO 1060
GO TO 60	GEO 1070
55 EV=0.	GEO 1080
60 VH(K)=VH(K)+EV	GEC 1090
IF (I.EQ.J2+1) GO TO 65	GFO 1100
WLAY(I,K)=FV+W(K)	GEO 1110
W(K)=0.	GEC 1120
GO TO 77	GEC 1130
65 W(K)=FV	GEO 1140
IF (J1.NE.J2) GO TO 70	GEC 1150
WLAY(J2+1,K)=W(K)	GEO 1160
W(K)=0.	GEO 1170
JEXTPA=1	GEO 1180
70 CONTINUE	GEO 1190
IF (JP.EC.0) PRINT 24F, I, X1, (VH(L),L=1,8), PSI, PHI, BETA, THETA, SR	GEO 1200

Table A1. Listing of Fortran Code LOWTRAN 5 (Cont.)

	IF (JP.EQ.0) PRINT 240, X2, (VH(L),L=10,14),05	GEO 1210
	IF (I.GE.NL) GO TO 75	GEO 1220
	IF (I+1.EQ.J2) EH(0,I+1)=YN	GEO 1230
	IF (I.EQ.J1) EH(0,I)=TX1	GEO 1240
	RN=EH(0,I+1)/EH(0,I)	GEO 1250
	SPHI=SPHT*RX/RN	GEO 1260
	IF (SALP.GF,RN) SPHT=SALP	GEO 1270
	75 CONTINUE	GEO 1280
	GO TO 190	GEO 1290
C	HORIZONTAL PATH	GEO 1300
80	DO 85 K=1,KMAX	GEO 1310
	W(K)=RANGE*FH(K,1)	GEO 1320
	IF (M.GT.0) W(K)=RANGE*TX(K)	GEO 1330
	VH(K)=W(K)	GEO 1340
85	CONTINUE	GEO 1350
	GO TO 200	GEO 1360
90	CONTINUE	GEO 1370
C	DOWNWARD TRAJECTORY	GEO 1380
	K2=0	GEO 1390
	IF (NP1.EQ.1) J1=J1-1	GEO 1400
	J2=J1+1	GEO 1410
	J=J1+1	GEO 1420
	YN1=YN	GEO 1430
	IF (H2.GT.7*(J1+1).OR.H1.EQ.H2) GO TO 100	GEO 1440
	IF (NP1.EQ.1.AND.H2.GE.2*(J1+1)) GO TO 100	GEO 1450
	CALL POINT (H2,YN,N,NP2,IP)	GEO 1460
	DO 95 K=1,KMAX	GEO 1470
95	W(K)=TX(K)	GEO 1480
	TX2=TX(9)	GEO 1490
	YN2=YN	GEO 1500
	IF (H2.LT.H1) H=H2	GEO 1510
	J2=N	GEO 1520
	IF (J1.EQ.J2) TX2=TX1+YN2-EH(0,N)	GEO 1530
	IF (H2.GT.H1) TX1=TX2	GEO 1540
	IF (J1.EQ.J2.AND.H2.LT.H1) YN1=TX2	GEO 1550
100	A0=(RE+H1)*SPHI*YN1	GEO 1560
	IF (H2.GE.H1) YN2=YN1	GEO 1570
	DO 105 I=1,J1	GEO 1580
	HMIN=A0/EH(0,I)-PE	GEO 1590
	IF (I.EQ.J1) HMIN=80/YN1-RE	GEO 1600
	JMIN=I	GEO 1610
	IF (HMIN.LE.7*(I+1)) GO TO 110	GEO 1620
105	CONTINUE	GEO 1630
110	X=HMIN	GEO 1640
	IF (HMIN.LE.0.0) GO TO 120	GEO 1650
	CALL POINT (X,YN,N,NP,IP)	GEO 1660
	JMIN=N	GEO 1670
	TX3=TX(9)	GEO 1680
	IF (J2.EQ.N.OR.J1.EQ.N) TX3=YN2+TX(9)-EH(0,N)	GEO 1690
	IF (TX3.LT.0.0) TX3=TX(9)	GEO 1700
	IF (J1.EQ.N.AND.H2.GE.H1) GO TO 115	GEO 1710
	HMIN=A0/TX3-RE	GEO 1720
	IF (ABS(X-HMIN).GT.0.0001) GO TO 110	GEO 1730
115	IF (J1.EQ.N.AND.H2.GE.H1) YN1=TX3	GEO 1740
	IF (J2.EQ.N.AND.J1.NE.J2) YN2=TX3	GEO 1750
	IF (H2.GE.H1) TX2=TX3	GEO 1760
	IF (H2.GE.H1) J2=N	GEO 1770
	IF (H2.GE.H1.OR.H2.LT.HMIN) H=HMIN	GEO 1780
	PRINT 250, HMIN	GEO 1790
	IF (H2.LT.HMIN) J2=N	GEO 1800

Table A1. Listing of Fortran Code LOWTRAN 5 (Cont.)

IF (H2.LT.HMIN) PRINT 270, HMIN	GEO 1810
GO TO 125	GEO 1820
120 PRINT 250, HMIN	GEO 1830
IF (H2.LT.H1) GO TO 175	GEO 1840
IF (ITYPF.FO.Y.OP.H2.GE.H1) PRINT 255	GEO 1850
ITYPE=2	GEO 1860
IX2=EH(9,1)	GEO 1870
JMIN=0	GEO 1880
J2=1	GEO 1890
H2=0.0	GEO 1900
H=0.0	GEO 1910
C**** NOW DEFINE VERTICAL PATH QUANTITIES VH	GEO 1920
125 IF (JP.EQ.0) PRINT 225	GEO 1930
JSTOR=J-1	GEO 1940
DO 155 I=1,NL	GEO 1950
J=J-1	GEO 1960
REF=EH(9,J)	GEO 1970
IF (I.EQ.1) REF=YN1	GEO 1980
IF (I.EQ.1.AND.K2.EQ.1) REF=YN2	GEO 1990
IF (J.EQ.J2.AND.K2.EQ.0) REF=TX2	GEO 2000
IF (I.NE.1) X1=Z(J+1)	GEO 2010
X2=Z(J)	GEO 2020
IF (J.EQ.J2.AND.K2.EQ.0) X2=H	GEO 2030
IF (J.EQ.JMIN.AND.K2.EQ.1) X2=HMIN	GEO 2040
HM=(RE+X1)*SPHI-VE	GEO 2050
IF (HM.GT.Z(J).AND.HM.GT.X2) X2=HM	GEO 2060
RX=(RE+X1)/(RE+X2)	GEO 2070
DS=X1-X2	GEO 2080
ALP=90.0	GEO 2090
THET=ASIN(SPHI)/CA	GEO 2100
SALP=RX*SPHI	GEO 2110
IF (ABS(X2-HM).GT.1.0E-5) ALP=ASIN(SALP)/CA	GEO 2120
BET=ALP-THET	GEO 2130
IF (SPHI.GT.1.0E-10) DS=(RE+X2)*SIN(BET*CA)/SPHI	GEO 2140
THETA=180.0-THET	GEO 2150
BETA=BETA+RET	GEO 2160
PSI=BETA-ALP-ANGLF+180.0	GEO 2170
SR=SP+DS	GEO 2180
DO 150 K=1,KMAX	GEO 2190
AJ=EH(K,J)	GEO 2200
BJ=EH(K,J+1)	GEO 2210
IF (J.EQ.J1) BJ=F(K)	GEO 2220
IF (J.EQ.J2.AND.H2.LT.H1.AND.H2.GT.0.0) AJ=W(K)	GEO 2230
IF (J.EQ.JMIN.AND.H2.GE.H1) AJ=TX(K)	GEO 2240
IF (J.EQ.JMIN.AND.ABS(H2-HM).LT.1.0E-5) AJ=TX(K)	GEO 2250
IF (K2.EQ.0) GO TO 135	GEO 2260
IF (J.EQ.J2) EJ=W(K)	GEO 2270
IF (J.EQ.JMIN) AJ=TX(K)	GEO 2280
130 IF (AJ.EQ.0.0.OP.RJ.EQ.0.0) GO TO 140	GEO 2290
IF (ABS((AJ/RJ)-1.0).LE.1.0E-6) GO TO 135	GEO 2300
EV=DS*(AJ-BJ)/ALOG(AJ/BJ)	GEO 2310
GO TO 145	GEO 2320
135 EV=DS*AJ	GEO 2330
GO TO 145	GEO 2340
140 EV=0.0	GEO 2350
145 VH(K)=VH(K)+EV	GEO 2360
150 WLAY(J,K)=EV	GEO 2370
IF (JP.EQ.0) PRINT 245, J,X1,(VH(L),L=1,8),PSI,ALP,PETA,THETA,SR	GEO 2380
IF (JP.EQ.0) PRINT 240, X2,(VH(L),L=10,14),DS	GEO 2390
IF (J.EQ.J2.AND.H2.GE.H1) GO TO 180	GEO 2400

Table A1. Listing of Fortran Code LOWTRAN 5 (Cont.)

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IF (J.EQ.JMIN.AND.K2.EQ.1) GO TO 170          GEO 2410
IF (J.NE.1) RN=REF/EM(9,J-1)                  GEO 2420
IF (J.EQ.J2+1) RN=REF/TX2                     GEO 2430
IF (J.EQ.J2.AND.K2.EQ.0) RN=REF/YN2          GEO 2440
IF (J.EQ.(JMIN+1).AND.K2.EQ.1) RN=REF/TX3    GEO 2450
IF (SALP.GF.RN) RN=1.0                        GEO 2460
SPHI=SALP*RN                                  GEO 2470
IF (J.EQ.J2.AND.K2.EQ.0) GO TO 160            GEO 2480
155 CONTINUE                                   GEO 2490
160 IF (HMIN.LE.0.0) GO TO 190                 GEO 2500
IF (LEN.EQ.0) PRINT 260                       GEO 2510
IF (LEN.EQ.0) GO TO 190                       GEO 2520
IF (LEN.EQ.1) PRINT 265                       GEO 2530
K2=1                                           GEO 2540
X1=X2                                         GEO 2550
IF (ABS(X1-HMIN).LF.0.001) GO TO 190          GEO 2560
H=HMIN                                        GEO 2570
J=J2+1                                        GEO 2580
IF (NP2.EQ.1) J=J-1                           GEO 2590
B=BETA                                        GEO 2600
PH=180.0-ASIN(SPHI)/CA                       GEO 2610
TS=SR                                         GEO 2620
PS=PSI                                        GEO 2630
DO 165 K=1,KMAX                               GEO 2640
165 E(K)=VH(K)                                GEO 2650
GO TO 175                                     GEO 2660
170 BETA=2.*BETA-E                            GEO 2670
PSI=2.*PSI-PS                                GEO 2680
SR=2.*SR-TS                                  GEO 2690
C LONG PATH TAKEN                             GEO 2700
PHI=PH                                        GEO 2710
DO 175 K=1,KMAX                               GEO 2720
175 VH(K)=2.*VH(K)-E(K)                      GEO 2730
GO TO 190                                     GEO 2740
180 DO 185 K=1,KMAX                           GEO 2750
185 VH(K)=2.0*VH(K)                          GEO 2760
BETA=2.0*BETA                                GEO 2770
SR=2.0*SR                                    GEO 2780
IF (H2.EQ.H1) GO TO 190                      GEO 2790
RN=TX1/YN1                                   GEO 2800
SPHI=SIN(ANGLE*CA)                           GEO 2810
IF (SPHI.LT.RN) SPHI=SPHI/RN                 GEO 2820
GO TO 30                                       GEO 2830
190 CONTINUE                                   GEO 2840
IF (ANGLE.GT.90.0) PRINT 215, HM             GEO 2850
DO 195 K=1,KMAX                               GEO 2860
W(K)=VH(K)                                    GEO 2870
195 CONTINUE                                   GEO 2880
200 WRITE (6,220)                             GEO 2890
WRITE (6,280)                                 GEO 2900
WRITE (6,230) (W(I),I=1,8),W(10),W(11)       GEO 2910
IF (W(7).GT.0.0.AND.TCH(1).LE.7) W(15)=W(15)/W(7) GEO 2920
IF (W(12).GT.0.0.AND.IPK(1).GT.7) W(15)=W(15)/W(12) GEO 2930
205 WRITE (6,275) (W(I),I=12,15)             GEO 2940
I=1                                           GEO 2950
210 RETURN                                    GEO 2960
C                                              GEO 2970
215 FORMAT (7F10.3)                           GEO 2980
220 FORMAT (/10X,7H EQUIVALENT SEA LEVEL ABSORBER AMOUNTS//21X,11H WGE0 2990
1ATER VAPOUR CO2 ETC. OZONE NITROGEN (CCNT) H2O (CCNGEO 3000

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Table A1. Listing of Fortran Code LOWTRAN 5 (Cont.)

```

2T)   MOL SCAT   AER1      OZONE(U-V)/24X,7HGM CM-2,10X,2HKGEO 3010
      3H,10X,6HATH CM,1FX,2HKM,9X,7HGM CM-2,10X,2HKM.11X,5X,10X,6HATH CM)GEO 3020
225  FORMAT (1H1,/10X,20H   VERTICAL PROFILES,//,1X,2HID,3X,3HALT,6X,3)GEO 3030
      1H20,7X,4HCO2+,6X,2H03,9X,2HN2,6X,8HH2O(10M),4X,4HMOLS,6X,4HAER1,5XGEO 3040
      2,6H03(UV),5X,3HPSI,6X,3HPI,6X,4HBETA,4X,5HTHETA,4X,5HRANGE,/,14X,GEO 3050
      35H      ,4X,7HH2O(4M),5X,4HHNO3,6X,4HAER2,6X,4HAER3,6X,4HAER4,3X,5GEO 3060
      48X,6HORANCE//)      GEO 3070
230  FORMAT (/10X,8H  W(1-8)=8(E14.3)/74X,E14.3,28X,E14.3/)      GEO 3080
235  FORMAT (69H TRAJECTORY MISSES EARTHS ATMOSPHERE. CLCSEST DISTANCE GEO 3090
      10F APPROACH IS,F10.2,1X,/,1X,16HEND OF CALCULATION)      GEO 3100
240  FORMAT (4X,F8.3,10X,1P5E10.3,56X,0PF7.2,/)      GEO 3110
245  FORMAT (14,F8.3,1PRE10.3,0P4F9.4,F7.1)      GEO 3120
250  FORMAT (2H HMIN = ,F10.3)      GEO 3130
255  FORMAT (64H PATH INTERSECTS EARTH - PATH CHANGED TO TYPE 2 WITH H2GEO 3140
      1 = 0.0 KM)      GEO 3150
260  FORMAT (84H CHOICE OF TWO PATHS FOR THIS CASE -SHORTEST PATH TAKEN)GEO 3160
      1. FOR LONGER PATH SET LEN=1.)      GEO 3170
265  FORMAT (85H CHOICE OF TWO PATHS FOR THIS CASE -LONGEST PATH TAKEN)GEO 3180
      1 FOR SHORT PATH SET LEN = 0 )      GEO 3190
270  FORMAT (74H H2 WAS SET LESS THAN HMIN AND HAS BEEN RESET EQUAL TO GEO 3200
      1 HMIN I.E. H2 = ,F10.3)      GEO 3210
275  FORMAT (/30X,4HAER2,10X,4HAER3,10X,4HAER4,5X,9HR.H. MEAN,/,10X,10H GEO 3220
      1W(12-15)=,4(1PE14.3)/)      GEO 3230
280  FORMAT (118X,11HNITRIC ACID)      GEO 3240
      END      GEO 3250

```



Table A1. Listing of Fortran Code LOWTRAN 5 (Cont.)

	SUBROUTINE ANGL (H1,H2,ANGLE,B1,LEN,M,NL,RE,FI,PL)	ANG	10
	COMMON /MDATA/ Z(34),P(7,34),T(7,34),WH(7,34),WO(7,34)	ANG	20
	1 SEASN(2),VULCN(5),VSG(9),HZ(15),HMX(34)	ANG	30
	COMMON RELHUM(34),HSTOR(34),EH(15,34),ICH(4),VH(15),TX(15)	ANG	40
	COMMON WLAY(74,15),WPATH(58,15),TERY(68)	ANG	50
	COMMON ABSO(4,40),EXTC(4,40),VX2(40)	ANG	60
	*****	ANG	70
C		ANG	80
C	THIS SUBROUTINE CALCULATES THE INITIAL ZENITH ANGLE (ANGLE)	ANG	50
C	TAKING INTO ACCOUNT REFRACTION EFFECTS GIVEN H1,H2, AND BETA	ANG	100
C	(WHERE BETA IS THE EARTH CENTRE ANGLE SUBTENDED BY H1 AND H2 ),	ANG	110
C	ASSUMING THE REFRACTIVE INDEX TO BE CONSTANT IN A GIVEN LAYER.	ANG	120
C	FOR GREATER ACCURACY INCREASE THE NUMBER OF LEVELS IN THE MODEL	ANG	130
C	ATMOSPHERE.	ANG	140
C		ANG	150
C	THIS SUBROUTINE CAN BE REMOVED FROM THE PROGRAM IF NOT REQUIRED.	ANG	160
C	*****	ANG	170
	IP=99	ANG	180
	CA=PI/180.	ANG	190
	X1=RE+H1	ANG	200
	X2=RE+H2	ANG	210
	LEN=0.	ANG	220
	IT=0	ANG	230
	B1=R1*CA	ANG	240
	TANG=X2*SIN(B1)/(X2*COS(B1)-X1)	ANG	250
	THET=ATAN(TANG)	ANG	260
	IF (THET.LT.0.0) THET=THET+PI	ANG	270
	SPHI=SIN(THET)	ANG	280
	ANG=THET/CA	ANG	290
	TN=THET	ANG	300
	TM=TN-0.5*CA	ANG	310
5	ANGLE=THET	ANG	320
	FBT=0.	ANG	330
	BETA=0.	ANG	340
	BET1=0	ANG	350
	BET2=0	ANG	360
	FBT1=0	ANG	370
	FBT2=0	ANG	380
	FBT3=0.0	ANG	390
	IF (P1.LE.0.0) GO TO 10	ANG	400
	Y=2.*THET	ANG	410
	IF (Y-PI.GT.1.0E-8) GO TO 45	ANG	420
	IF (IP.EQ.100) GO TO 30	ANG	430
	XMIN=X2*COS(B1)-RE	ANG	440
	IF (XMIN-H1) 40,20,20	ANG	450
10	HMIN=H2	ANG	460
	H2=H1	ANG	470
	H1=HMIN	ANG	480
15	ANGLE=0.5*PI	ANG	490
	THET=ANGLE	ANG	500
	SPHI=1.0	ANG	510
	ANG=ANGLE/CA	ANG	520
20	IP=100	ANG	530
	CALL POINT (H1,YN,N,NP,IP)	ANG	540
	J1=N	ANG	550
	TX1=TX(J1)	ANG	560
25	CALL POINT (H2,YN,N,NP,IP)	ANG	570
	IF (NP.EQ.1) N=N-1	ANG	580
	J2=N	ANG	590
	IF (J1.EQ.J2) TX1=TX1+YN-EH(J1)	ANG	600

Table A1. Listing of Fortran Code LOWTRAN 5 (Cont.)

30 DO 35 J=J1,J2	ANG 610
X1=RE+Z(J)	ANG 620
X2=RE+Z(J+1)	ANG 630
IF (J.FQ.J1) Y1=RE+H1	ANG 640
IF (J.FQ.J2) X2=RE+H2	ANG 650
SALP=X1*SPHI/Y2	ANG 660
ALP=ASIN(SALP)	ANG 670
RN=EH(9,J+1)/EH(9,J)	ANG 680
IF ((J+1).EQ.J2) RN=YN/EH(9,J)	ANG 690
IF (J.EQ.J1) RN=EH(9,J+1)/TX1	ANG 700
IF ((J+1).FC.J2.AND.J.EQ.J1) RN=YN/TX1	ANG 710
BET=THET-ALP	ANG 720
FB=-TAN(ALP)	ANG 730
IF (J.NE.J1) FB=FB+TAN(THET)	ANG 740
FBT=FB+FR	ANG 750
BETA=BETA+REY	ANG 760
TH1=THET/CA	ANG 770
BE=BET/CA	ANG 780
C=ALP/CA	ANG 790
IF (X2.EQ.RE+H2) C=PI-ALP	ANG 800
IF (SALP.GE.RN) RN=1.	ANG 810
SPHI=SALP/RN	ANG 820
THE1=ASIN(SPHI)	ANG 830
35 CONTINUE	ANG 840
IF (R1.LE.0.0) GO TO 125	ANG 850
GO TO 115	ANG 860
40 CONTINUE	ANG 870
TANG=-TANG	ANG 880
ANGLE=PI-ANGLE	ANG 890
TN=ANGLE	ANG 900
ANG=ANGLE/CA	ANG 910
IF (H1.LE.0.0) GO TO 15	ANG 920
45 CONTINUE	ANG 930
IP=101	ANG 940
CALL POINT (H1,YN,N,NP1,IP)	ANG 950
TX1=TX(9)	ANG 960
YN1=YN	ANG 970
IF (NP1.EQ.1) N=N-1	ANG 980
J2=NL	ANG 990
IF (N.EQ.7) J2=NL	ANG 1000
J1=N	ANG 1010
J=J1+1	ANG 1020
IF (H2.GE.H1) GO TO 65	ANG 1030
CALL POINT (H2,YN,N,NP,IP)	ANG 1040
TX2=TX(9)	ANG 1050
YN2=YN	ANG 1060
J2=N	ANG 1070
IF (J1.EQ.J2) TX2=YN1+TX(9)-EH(9,J1)	ANG 1080
50 J=J-1	ANG 1090
X1=RE+Z(J+1)	ANG 1100
X2=RE+Z(J)	ANG 1110
IF (J.FQ.J1) Y1=RE+H1	ANG 1120
IF (J.FQ.J2) X2=RE+H2	ANG 1130
SALP=X1*SPHI/Y2	ANG 1140
HMIN=X1*SPHI-RE	ANG 1150
IF (SALP.LE.1.0) GO TO 55	ANG 1160
SALP=SPHI	ANG 1170
IF (HMIN.GT.H2) GO TO 80	ANG 1180
55 ALP=ASTN(SALP)	ANG 1190
THE1=ASIN(SPHI)	ANG 1200

Table A1. Listing of Fortran Code LOWTRAN 5 (Cont.)

BET=ALP*THET	ANG 1210
BET1=BET1+REF	ANG 1220
FB=TAN(ALP)	ANG 1230
IF (J.NE.J1) FB=FB-TAN(THET)	ANG 1240
FBT1=FBT1+FB	ANG 1250
TH1=THET/CA	ANG 1260
BE=BET/CA	ANG 1270
AL=ALP/CA	ANG 1280
IF (X2.EQ.0) C=PI-ALP	ANG 1290
REF=EH(9,J)	ANG 1300
IF (J.EQ.J1) REF=YN1	ANG 1310
IF (J.EQ.J2) REF=TX2	ANG 1320
IF (J.EQ.1) GO TO 60	ANG 1330
RN=EH(9,J)/EH(9,J-1)	ANG 1340
IF (J.EQ.J1) RN=YN1/EH(9,J-1)	ANG 1350
IF (J.EQ.J2+1) RN=REF/TX2	ANG 1360
IF (J.EQ.J2) RN=REF/YN2	ANG 1370
IF (SALP.GE.PN) RN=1.	ANG 1380
SPHI=SALP*RN	ANG 1390
IF (7(J).LE.H2) GO TO 60	ANG 1400
GO TO 60	ANG 1410
60 X1=X2	ANG 1420
IF (ABS(7(J)-H2).LT.1.0E-10.AND.J.NE.1) GO TO 65	ANG 1430
GO TO 70	ANG 1440
65 J=J-1	ANG 1450
X1=RE+7(J+1)	ANG 1460
IF (J.EQ.J1) X1=RE+H1	ANG 1470
IF (J.EQ.J2.AND.J.NE.J1) X1=RE+H2	ANG 1480
70 X2=PE+7(J)	ANG 1490
HMIN=X1*SPHI-RE	ANG 1500
IF (HMIN.LE.0.0) GO TO 110	ANG 1510
IF (7(J).LT.HMIN) GO TO 80	ANG 1520
REF=EH(9,J)	ANG 1530
IF (J.EQ.J2) REF=YN	ANG 1540
SALP=X1*SPHI/X2	ANG 1550
ALP=ASIN(SALP)	ANG 1560
THET=ASIN(SPHI)	ANG 1570
BET=ALP*THET	ANG 1580
FB=TAN(ALP)-TAN(THET)	ANG 1590
FBT2=FBT2+FB	ANG 1600
BET2=BET2+REF	ANG 1610
RMIN=BET1+REF2	ANG 1620
AL=ALP/CA	ANG 1630
TH1=THET/CA	ANG 1640
RN=REF/EH(9,J-1)	ANG 1650
IF (SALP.GE.PN) RN=1.0	ANG 1660
SPHI=SALP*RN	ANG 1670
GO TO 65	ANG 1680
75 TX3=YN1+TX(9)-EH(9,J1)	ANG 1690
YN1=TX3	ANG 1700
IF (ABS(H2-7(J+1)).LE.1.0E-5) YN1=TX(9)	ANG 1710
IF (ABS(H1-7(J+1)).LE.1.0E-5) YN1=TX(9)	ANG 1720
RN=1.0	ANG 1730
GO TO 65	ANG 1740
80 CALL POINT (HMIN,YN,N,NF,IP)	ANG 1750
IP=102	ANG 1760
TX3=TX(9)	ANG 1770
IF (J.EQ.J1.AND.H2.GE.H1) GO TO 75	ANG 1780
IF (J.EQ.J1.OR.J.EQ.J2) TX3=YN2+TX(9)-EH(9,J)	ANG 1790
IF (HMIN.GT.H2) TX3=TX(9)	ANG 1800

Table A1. Listing of Fortran Code LOWTRAN 5 (Cont.)

IF (J.EQ.J1.AND.HMIN.GT.H2) GO TO 75	ANG 1810
RN=REF/TX3	ANG 1820
IF (SALP.GE.RN) RN=1.	ANG 1830
SPHI=SALP*RN	ANG 1840
X=X1*SPHI-RF	ANG 1850
DIF=ABS(HMTN-X)	ANG 1860
HMIN=Y	ANG 1870
IF (DIF-1.EE-5) #5,85,80	ANG 1880
85 X2=RE+HMIN	ANG 1890
THET=ASIN(SPHI)	ANG 1900
IF (RN.EQ.1.0) FBT3=-TAN(THET)	ANG 1910
IF (RN.EQ.1.0) GO TO 90	ANG 1920
CNX=(TX3-1.0)*ALOG((TX3-1.0)/(REF-1.0))/(X2-X1)	ANG 1930
FBT3=-TAN(THET)*(1.-1.0/(1.0+TX3/(X2*CNX)))	ANG 1940
90 BET=0.5*PI-THET	ANG 1950
BET2=BET2+BET	ANG 1960
RMIN=BET1+BET2	ANG 1970
IF (H2.GE.H1) GO TO 100	ANG 1980
BET=BET1+2.*BET2	ANG 1990
DB1=R1-BET1	ANG 2000
DB2=EFT-R1	ANG 2010
DB3=ABS(RMIN-R1)	ANG 2020
IF (DB3.GT.CB1.AND.DB3.GT.DB1) GO TO 110	ANG 2030
IF (CB2.GT.CB3) GO TO 95	ANG 2040
IF (DB2.GT.CB1) GO TO 110	ANG 2050
BETA=BET	ANG 2060
FBT=FBT1+2.0*(FBT2+FBT3)	ANG 2070
LEN=1.	ANG 2080
GO TO 115	ANG 2090
95 BETA=BET1+BET2	ANG 2100
FBT=FBT1+FBT2+FBT3	ANG 2110
GO TO 115	ANG 2120
100 BETA=2.0*(BET1+BET2)	ANG 2130
LEN=1.	ANG 2140
FBT=2.0*(FBT1+FBT2+FBT3)	ANG 2150
PRINT 130, J,BETA,FBT,FBT1,FBT2,FBT3,TX1,YN1	ANG 2160
IF (H2.EQ.H1) GO TO 115	ANG 2170
IP=107	ANG 2180
IF (NP1.EQ.1) J1=J1+1	ANG 2190
SPHI=SIN(ANGLE)	ANG 2200
IF (7*(J1+1).LE.H2) GO TO 105	ANG 2210
RN=TX1/YN1	ANG 2220
IF (SPHI.GE.RN) RN=1.	ANG 2230
SPHI=SPHI/RN	ANG 2240
THET=ASIN(SPHI)	ANG 2250
GO TO 25	ANG 2260
105 CALL POINT (H2,YN,N,NF,IP)	ANG 2270
TX1=TX1+YN-EH(N,J1)	ANG 2280
RN=TX1/YN1	ANG 2290
J2=J1	ANG 2300
IF (SPHI.GE.RN) RN=1.	ANG 2310
SPHI=SPHI/RN	ANG 2320
THET=ASIN(SPHI)	ANG 2330
GO TO 25	ANG 2340
110 BETA=BET1	ANG 2350
LEN=0.	ANG 2360
FBT=FBT1	ANG 2370
115 THET=ANGLE+(PI-BETA)/(1.+FBT/TANG)	ANG 2380
OBETA=BETA/CA	ANG 2390
P=BET1/CA	ANG 2400

Table A1. Listing of Fortran Code LOWTRAN 5 (Cont.)

```

TH1=THET/CA
PRINT 176, BETA, DBETA, FBT, TH1, TANG
IF (THET.GT.TN.OR.THET.LT.TM) THET=(TN+TM)/2.
TH1=THET/CA
PRINT 135, BET1, B, FBT, TH1
TN1=TN/CA
TM1=TM/CA
PRINT 140, TN, TM, TN1, TM1
SPHJ=SIN(THET)
TANG=TAN(THET)
IT=IT+1
DBE=ABS(B1-BETA)
DTH=ABS(ANGLE-THET)
IF (IT.EQ.10) THET=".*(ANGLE+THET)
IF (IT.EQ.10) GO TO 120
IF (DBE.GT.1.0E-7.AND.DTH.GT.1.0E-7) GO TO 5
120 ANGLE=THET/CA
PRINT 145, ANGLE, IT
RETURN
125 H1=H2
ANGLE=C/CA
PRINT 145, ANGLE, IT
RETURN
C
130 FORMAT (1F, F16.7, F13.8)
135 FORMAT (14H TOTAL BETA = , E14.6, F15.6, 7H, FBT = , E14.6, 7H THET = , F15.6, 5HTANG = , F10.6)
140 FORMAT (5F12.6)
145 FORMAT (8X, /1H*, 14H*ENITH ANGLE = , F7.3, 60H DEGREES \ RECOMPUTED
1 FROM SUBROUTINE ANGL (ITERATION, I3, 1H)
END

```

Table A1. Listing of Fortran Code LOWTRAN 5 (Cont.)

	SUBROUTINE FCINT (X,YN,N,NP,IP)	POI	10
	REVISD 12 DEC 79	POI	20
C	COMMON /CARC1/ MODEL,THAZE,ITYPE,LEN,JP,IR,M1,M2,M3,ML,IEMISS,RC	POI	30
	1, TBOUND,ISEASN,IVULCN,VIS	POI	40
	COMMON /CARC2/ M1,M2,ANGLE,RANGE,BETA,HMIN,RE	POI	50
	COMMON /CARC3/ V1,V2,OV,AVW,CO,CW,W(15),E(15),CA,PI	POI	60
	COMMON /CNTRL/ LENST,KMAX,M,IJ,J1,JL,JMIN,JEXTRA,IL,IKMAX,NLL,NP1	POI	70
	1,IFIND,NL,IKLO	POI	80
	COMMON /MDATA/ Z(34),F(7,34),T(7,34),WH(7,34),WO(7,34)	POI	90
	1, SEASN(2),VULCN(5),VSB(9),HZ(15),HMIX(34)	POI	100
	COMMON RELHLM(34),HSTOR(34),EH(15,34),ICH(4),VH(15),TX(15)	POI	110
	COMMON WLAY(34,15),WPATH(68,15),TRBY(68)	POI	120
	COMMON ARSC(4,40),EXTC(4,40),VX2(40)	POI	130
C	*****	POI	140
C	SUBROUTINE FCINT COMPUTES THE MEAN REFR. INDEX ABOVE AND BELOW	POI	150
C	A GIVEN ALTITUDE AND INTERPOLATES EXPONENTIALLY TO DETERMINE THE	POI	160
C	EQUIVALENT ABSORBER AMOUNTS AT THAT ALTITUDE.	POI	170
C	*****	POI	180
C	*****	POI	190
C	X IS THE HEIGHT IN QUESTION	POI	200
C	TX(9) AND YN ARE THE MEAN REFRACTIVE INDICES ABOVE AND BELOW X	POI	210
C	N IS THE LEVEL INTEGER CORRESPONDING TO X OR THE LEVEL BELOW X	POI	220
C	NP = 1 IF X COINCIDES WITH MODEL ATMOSPHERE LEVEL, IF NOT NP = 0	POI	230
C	TX(1-8) ARE ABSORBER AMOUNTS PER KM AT HEIGHT X	POI	240
C	*****	POI	250
C	*****	POI	260
	N=NL	POI	270
	NP=0	POI	280
	IF (X.LT.0.0) X=Z(1)	POI	290
	IF (X.GT.7(NL)) GO TO 20	POI	300
	DO 5 I=1,NL	POI	310
	N=I	POI	320
	IF (X-Z(I)) 10,20,5	POI	330
5	CONTINUE	POI	340
10	J2=N	POI	350
	N=N-1	POI	360
	MM1=M	POI	370
	IF (M1.GT.0.AND.M.LT.7) MM1=M1	POI	380
	MM2=M	POI	390
	IF (M2.GT.0.AND.M.LT.7) MM2=M2	POI	400
	FAC=(X-Z(N))/(Z(J2)-Z(N))	POI	410
	PX1=P(MM1,N)*P(MM1,J2)/P(MM1,N)**FAC	POI	420
	TX1=T(MM1,N)*T(MM1,J2)/T(MM1,N)**FAC	POI	430
	WX1=WH(MM2,N)*WH(MM2,J2)/WH(MM2,N)**FAC	POI	440
	TX(3)=C0*PX1/TX1-4.56E-6*WX1*TX1*CW	POI	450
	TX(2)=C0*P(MM1,J2)/T(MM1,J2)-4.56E-6*WH(MM2,J2)*T(MM1,J2)*CW	POI	460
	TX(1)=C0*P(MM1,N)/T(MM1,N)-4.56E-6*WH(MM2,N)*T(MM1,N)*CW	POI	470
	TX(9)=0.5E-6*(TX(2)+TX(3))	POI	480
	YN=0.5E-6*(TX(1)+TX(2))	POI	490
	IF (IP.EQ.0) GO TO 15	POI	500
	DO 15 K=1,KMAX	POI	510
	IF (K.EQ.9) GO TO 15	POI	520
	TX(K)=0.0	POI	530
	IF (EH(K,N).GT.1000.0) GO TO 15	POI	540
	IF (X.LE.100.0) TX(K)=EH(K,N)+FAC*(EH(K,J2)-EH(K,N))	POI	550
	IF (EH(K,N).EQ.0.0.OR.EH(K,J2).EQ.0.0) GO TO 15	POI	560
	TX(K)=EH(K,N)*(EH(K,J2)/EH(K,N))**FAC	POI	570
15	CONTINUE	POI	580
	GO TO 15	POI	590
20	NP=1	POI	600

Table A1. Listing of Fortran Code LOWTRAN 5 (Cont.)

	IF (IP.EQ.0) GO TO 30	POI 610
	DO 25 K=1,KMAX	POI 620
25	TX(K)=EH(K,N)	POI 630
30	TX(9)=EH(9,N)-1.	POI 640
	YN=0.0	POI 650
C	CARDS 24 AND 50 THROUGH 59 ARE NO LONGER REQUIRED	POI 660
	IF (N.GT.1) YN=EH(9,N-1)-1.0	POI 670
35	CONTINUE	POI 680
	IF (IP.EQ.1) PRINT 45, X,N,NP,TX(9),YN,IP,(TX(K),K=1,8)	POI 690
	IF (IP.EQ.1) PRINT 40, (TX(K),K=12,14)	POI 700
	TX(9)=TX(9)+1.	POI 710
	YN=YN+1.	POI 720
	RETURN	POI 730
C		POI 740
40	FORMAT (/5X,11H TX(12-14)=,3E10.3/)	POI 750
45	FORMAT (/20H FROM POINT\ HEIGHT=,F10.4,6H KM,N=,I3,4H,NP=,I2,28H,POI	POI 760
	1REF. INDEX ABOVE & BELOW X=,2E11.4,4H,IP=,I3,/,12X,36HEQUIV. ABSORPOI	POI 770
	2REF AMOUNTS PER KM AT X=,3E10.3)	POI 780
	END	POI 790

Table A1. Listing of Fortran Code LOWTRAN 5 (Cont.)

	SUBROUTINE EXABIN	EXA	10
C		EXA	20
C	LOADS EXTINCTION AND ABSORPTION COEFFICIENTS FOR THE FOUR	EXA	30
C	AEROSOL ALTITUDE REGIONS	EXA	40
C		EXA	50
	COMMON /CAFD1/ MODEL,THAZE,ITYPE,LEN,JP,IM,M1,M2,M3,ML,IEMISS,RO	EXA	60
	1,TBOUND,ISFASN,IVULCN,VIS	EXA	70
	COMMON /CART2/ H1,H2,ANGLE,RANGE,PETA,HMIN,RE	EXA	80
	COMMON /CART3/ V1,V2,DV,AVH,C0,CH,W(15),E(15),CA,PI	EXA	90
	COMMON /CNTFL/ LENST,KHAX,MD,IJ,J1,J2,JMIN,JEXTRA,IL,IKMAX,NLL,NP1	EXA	100
	1,IFIND,NL,IKLO	EXA	110
	COMMON /HDATA/ Z(34),P(7,34),T(7,34),WH(7,34),HC(7,34)	EXA	120
	1,SEASN(2),VULCN(5),VSB(9),H7(15),HMIK(34)	EXA	130
	COMMON RELHUM(34),HSTOR(34),EH(15,34),ICH(4),VH(15),TX(15)	EXA	140
	COMMON WLAY(74,15),WPATH(58,15),TBRY(68)	EXA	150
	COMMON ABSC(4,40),EXTC(4,40),VX0(40)	EXA	160
	COMMON /EXTCTA/ VX2(40),RUREXT(40,4),RURABS(40,4),URBEXT(40,4),	EXA	170
	1URBABS(40,4),OCNEXXT(40,4),OCNABS(40,4),TRCEXT(40,4),TROABS(40,4),	EXA	180
	2FG1EXT(40),FG1ABS(40),FG2EXT(40),FG2ABS(40)	EXA	190
	3,BSTEXT(40),RSTABS(40),AVOEXT(40),AVOABS(40),FVOEXT(40)	EXA	200
	4,FVOABS(40),DFEEXT(40),DFEABS(40)	EXA	210
	DIMENSION PHZONE(4)	EXA	220
	DATA (PHZONE(I),I=1,4)/0.,70.,80.,99./	EXA	230
	PRINT 90,(ICH(I),I=1,4)	EXA	240
	CALL EXTDTA	EXA	250
	DO 5 I=1,40	EXA	260
	5 VX0(I)=VX2(I)	EXA	270
	I1=1	EXA	280
	IF (IHA7E.EC,7) I1=2	EXA	290
	DO 85 M=I1,4	EXA	300
	ITA=ICH(M)	EXA	310
	ITC=ICH(M)-7	EXA	320
	WRH=W(15)	EXA	330
	IF (ICH(M).EQ.6.AND.M.NE.1) WRH=70.	EXA	340
C	THIS CODING DOES NOT ALLOW TROP RH DEPENDENT ABOVE EH(7,I)	EXA	350
C	DEFAULTS TO TROPOSPHERIC AT 70. PERCENT	EXA	360
	DO 10 I=2,4	EXA	370
	IF (WRH.LT.RHZONE(I)) GO TO 15	EXA	380
	10 CONTINUE	EXA	390
	I=4	EXA	400
	15 II=I-1	EXA	410
	IF (WRH.GT.0.0.AND.WRH.LT.99.) X=ALOG(100.0-WRH)	EXA	420
	X1=ALOG(100.0-RHZONE(II))	EXA	430
	X2=ALOG(100.0-RHZONE(I))	EXA	440
	IF (WRH.GE.99.0) X=X2	EXA	450
	IF (WRH.LE.0.0) X=X1	EXA	460
	DO 80 N=1,40	EXA	470
	ABSC(M,N)=0.	EXA	480
	EXTC(M,N)=0.	EXA	490
	IF (ITA.GT.6) GO TO 45	EXA	500
	IF (ITA.LF.0) GO TO 80	EXA	510
C	RH DEPENDENT AEROSOLS	EXA	520
	GO TO (20,21,25,25,30,35), ITA	EXA	530
	20 Y2=ALOG(RUREXT(N,I))	EXA	540
	Y1=ALOG(RUREXT(N,II))	EXA	550
	Z2=ALOG(RURABS(N,I))	EXA	560
	Z1=ALOG(RURABS(N,II))	EXA	570
	GO TO 40	EXA	580
	25 Y2=ALOG(OCNEXXT(N,I))	EXA	590
	Y1=ALOG(OCNEXXT(N,II))	EXA	600



Table A1. Listing of Fortran Code LOWTRAN 5 (Cont.)

Z2=ALOG(CCNABS(N,I))	EXA 610
Z1=ALOG(OCNABS(N,I))	EXA 620
GO TO 40	EXA 630
30 Y2=ALOG(URPREXT(N,I))	EXA 640
Y1=ALOG(URBEXT(N,I))	EXA 650
Z2=ALOG(URBAABS(N,I))	EXA 660
Z1=ALOG(URABABS(N,I))	EXA 670
GO TO 40	EXA 680
35 Y2=ALOG(TROEXT(N,I))	EXA 690
Y1=ALOG(TROEXT(N,I))	EXA 700
Z2=ALOG(TROABS(N,I))	EXA 710
Z1=ALOG(TROABS(N,I))	EXA 720
40 Y=Y1+(Y2-Y1)*(X-X1)/(X2-X1)	EXA 730
ZK=Z1+(Z2-Z1)*(X-X1)/(X2-X1)	EXA 740
ABSC(M,N)=EXP(ZK)	EXA 750
EXTC(M,N)=EXP(Y)	EXA 760
GO TO 80	EXA 770
45 IF (ITA.GT.14) GO TO 75	EXA 780
IF (ITC.LT.1) GO TO 80	EXA 790
GO TO (50,55,60,65,70,65,70), ITC	EXA 800
50 ABSC(M,N)=FG1ABS(N)	EXA 810
EXTC(M,N)=FG1EXT(N)	EXA 820
GO TO 80	EXA 830
55 ABSC(M,N)=FG2ABS(N)	EXA 840
EXTC(M,N)=FG2EXT(N)	EXA 850
GO TO 80	EXA 860
60 ABSC(M,N)=RSTABS(N)	EXA 870
EXTC(M,N)=RSTEXT(N)	EXA 880
GO TO 80	EXA 890
65 ABSC(M,N)=AVOABS(N)	EXA 900
EXTC(M,N)=AVOEXT(N)	EXA 910
GO TO 80	EXA 920
70 ABSC(M,N)=FVOABS(N)	EXA 930
EXTC(M,N)=FVOEXT(N)	EXA 940
GO TO 80	EXA 950
75 ABSC(M,N)=DMEABS(N)	EXA 960
EXTC(M,N)=DMEEXT(N)	EXA 970
80 CONTINUE	EXA 980
85 CONTINUE	EXA 990
PRINT 95	EXA 1000
C PRINT 100, (VX2(N), (EXTC(M,N), ABSC(M,N), M=1, 4), N=1, 40)	EXA 1010
RETURN	EXA 1020
C	EXA 1030
90 FORMAT (7H ICH ,4I5)	EXA 1040
95 FORMAT (40H EXTINCTION AND ABSORPTION COEFFICIENTS)	EXA 1050
100 FORMAT (F10.4,8F10.6)	EXA 1060
END	EXA 1070

Table A1. Listing of Fortran Code LOWTRAN 5 (Cont.)

C	SUBROUTINE EXTDTA	EXT
	AEROSOL EXTINCTION AND ABSORPTION DATA	10
C		20
	COMMON /EXTDTA/VX2(40),RUREXT(40,4),RURABS(40,4),URREXT(40,4),	EXT
C	1URBABS(40,4),OCNEX(40,4),OCNABS(40,4),TRCEXT(0,4),TROABS(40,4),	EXT
	2FG1EXT(40),FG1ABS(40),FG2EXT(40),FG2ABS(40)	EXT
	3, ESTEXT(40),RSTAPS(40),AVCEXT(40),AVOABS(40),FVCEXT(40)	EXT
	4),FVABS(40),CMEEXT(40),DMFABS(40)	EXT
	DATA (VX2(I),I=1,40)/	EXT
	* .2000, .7000, .3371, .5500, .6943, 1.0600, 1.5360,	EXT
	* 2.0000, 2.2500, 2.5000, 2.7000, 3.0000, 3.3923, 3.7500,	EXT
	* 4.5000, 5.0000, 5.5000, 6.0000, 6.2000, 6.5000, 7.2000,	EXT
	* 7.9000, 8.2000, 8.7000, 9.0000, 9.2000, 10.0000, 10.5910,	EXT
	* 11.0000, 11.5000, 12.5000, 14.8000, 15.0000, 16.4000, 17.2000,	EXT
	* 18.5000, 21.3000, 25.0000, 30.0000, 40.0000/	EXT
	DATA (RUREXT(I,1),I=1,40)/	EXT
	1 2.09291, 1.74582, 1.60500, 1.00000, .75203, .41943, .24076,	EXT
	2 .14709, .13304, .12234, .13247, .11195, .10437, .09956,	EXT
	3 .09199, .08440, .07661, .07025, .07089, .07196, .07791,	EXT
	4 .04481, .04390, .12184, .12658, .12829, .09152, .08076,	EXT
	5 .07456, .06880, .05032, .04949, .05654, .06000, .06962,	EXT
	6 .05722, .04051, .05177, .04589, .04304/	EXT
	DATA (RURFXT(I,2),I=1,40)/	EXT
	1 2.09544, 1.74165, 1.59981, 1.00000, .75316, .42171, .24323,	EXT
	2 .15100, .13608, .12430, .13222, .13823, .11076, .10323,	EXT
	3 .09475, .08728, .08075, .07639, .07797, .07576, .07943,	EXT
	4 .04899, .04525, .12165, .12741, .12778, .09032, .07962,	EXT
	5 .07380, .06880, .06329, .05721, .06646, .06539, .07443,	EXT
	6 .06304, .04447, .05539, .04867, .04519/	EXT
	DATA (RUPEXT(I,3),I=1,40)/	EXT
	1 2.07000, 1.71456, 1.57962, 1.00000, .76095, .43228, .25348,	EXT
	2 .16456, .14677, .13234, .13405, .20316, .12873, .11506,	EXT
	3 .10441, .09709, .08919, .09300, .09709, .08791, .08601,	EXT
	4 .06247, .05601, .11905, .12595, .12348, .08741, .07703,	EXT
	5 .07266, .07044, .07443, .08146, .08810, .08563, .08962,	EXT
	6 .08051, .07677, .06658, .05747, .05184/	EXT
	DATA (RURFXT(I,4),I=1,40)/	EXT
	1 1.66076, 1.47886, 1.40139, 1.00000, .80652, .50595, .32259,	EXT
	2 .23468, .20772, .18532, .17348, .35114, .20006, .17386,	EXT
	3 .16139, .15424, .14557, .16215, .16766, .14954, .14032,	EXT
	4 .12968, .12601, .13551, .13582, .13228, .11070, .09994,	EXT
	5 .09877, .10418, .13241, .15924, .16139, .15949, .15778,	EXT
	6 .15184, .13848, .12563, .11076, .09601/	EXT
	DATA (RURABS(I,1),I=1,40)/	EXT
	1 .67196, .11937, .08505, .05930, .05152, .05816, .05006,	EXT
	2 .01968, .02070, .02101, .05652, .02785, .01316, .00867,	EXT
	3 .01462, .01310, .01627, .02013, .02165, .02367, .03538,	EXT
	4 .02823, .03952, .06779, .07285, .08120, .04032, .03177,	EXT
	5 .02557, .02342, .02177, .02627, .03943, .03114, .03696,	EXT
	6 .02955, .02500, .03241, .03297, .03380/	EXT
	DATA (RURABS(I,2),I=1,40)/	EXT
	1 .02958, .02810, .03767, .05380, .04684, .05335, .04614,	EXT
	2 .01829, .01899, .01962, .05525, .06816, .01652, .00867,	EXT
	3 .01546, .01373, .01627, .02852, .02829, .02532, .03487,	EXT
	4 .02815, .02854, .06684, .07272, .08038, .03987, .03247,	EXT
	5 .02816, .02816, .03101, .03741, .04829, .04032, .04399,	EXT
	6 .03734, .03956, .03601, .03525, .03563/	EXT
	DATA (RURABS(I,3),I=1,40)/	EXT
	1 .51899, .06278, .05815, .04082, .03570, .04158, .03620,	EXT

Table A1. Listing of Fortran Code LOWTRAN 5 (Cont.)

2	.01513,	.01481,	.01633,	.05278,	.13690,	.02494,	.00886,	EXT	610
3	.01804,	.01582,	.01677,	.04816,	.04267,	.02013,	.03443,	EXT	620
4	.02930,	.03677,	.01209,	.06911,	.07475,	.03852,	.03494,	EXT	630
5	.03513,	.03966,	.05152,	.06241,	.06937,	.06203,	.06215,	EXT	640
6	.05614,	.05209,	.04608,	.04196,	.04095,			EXT	650
DATA (RURABS(I,4), I=1, 40)/									
1	.21943,	.02848,	.31943,	.01342,	.01171,	.01437,	.01323,	EXT	670
2	.01152,	.06696,	.01329,	.06108,	.24690,	.05323,	.01430,	EXT	680
3	.03361,	.02949,	.02652,	.09437,	.08506,	.05348,	.04627,	EXT	690
4	.04360,	.04957,	.05381,	.05715,	.05899,	.04861,	.05253,	EXT	700
5	.06171,	.07437,	.10152,	.12019,	.12190,	.11734,	.11411,	EXT	710
6	.10766,	.09487,	.08430,	.07348,	.06861,			EXT	720
DATA (URBEXT(I,1), I=1, 40)/									
1	1.00815,	1.63316,	1.51867,	1.00000,	.77785,	.47095,	.30006,	EXT	740
2	.21392,	.19405,	.17886,	.18127,	.16133,	.14785,	.14000,	EXT	750
3	.12719,	.11880,	.11234,	.10601,	.10500,	.10381,	.10342,	EXT	760
4	.08766,	.08642,	.11937,	.12139,	.12297,	.09757,	.09057,	EXT	770
5	.08595,	.08196,	.07563,	.06696,	.07209,	.06842,	.07177,	EXT	780
6	.08354,	.08177,	.05373,	.04728,	.04051,			EXT	790
DATA (URBEXT(I,2), I=1, 40)/									
1	1.95582,	1.64994,	1.53070,	1.00000,	.77614,	.46619,	.29487,	EXT	810
2	.21051,	.18943,	.17285,	.17209,	.21418,	.15354,	.14051,	EXT	820
3	.12728,	.11661,	.11083,	.11329,	.11323,	.10563,	.10247,	EXT	830
4	.08696,	.08361,	.12013,	.12418,	.12304,	.09614,	.08842,	EXT	840
5	.08487,	.08285,	.08361,	.08430,	.08880,	.08449,	.08601,	EXT	850
6	.07835,	.07323,	.06367,	.05500,	.04747,			EXT	860
DATA (URBEXT(I,3), I=1, 40)/									
1	1.96430,	1.64032,	1.52392,	1.00000,	.77709,	.46253,	.20690,	EXT	880
2	.20310,	.17941,	.16101,	.15614,	.26475,	.15456,	.13563,	EXT	890
3	.12715,	.11761,	.10500,	.11715,	.11753,	.10392,	.09766,	EXT	900
4	.08443,	.08057,	.10943,	.11342,	.11063,	.08703,	.08025,	EXT	910
5	.07886,	.08032,	.09101,	.10070,	.10386,	.09943,	.09880,	EXT	920
6	.08152,	.08247,	.07152,	.06089,	.05253,			EXT	930
DATA (URBEXT(I,4), I=1, 40)/									
1	1.41266,	1.33816,	1.29114,	1.00000,	.83646,	.55025,	.35342,	EXT	950
2	.25285,	.21576,	.18310,	.16215,	.37854,	.26494,	.16665,	EXT	960
3	.14778,	.13842,	.12943,	.15585,	.15709,	.13513,	.12461,	EXT	970
4	.11759,	.11494,	.11487,	.11323,	.11108,	.09911,	.09209,	EXT	980
5	.09342,	.10120,	.13177,	.15596,	.15756,	.15513,	.15203,	EXT	990
6	.14532,	.13038,	.11785,	.10411,	.09101,			EXT	1000
DATA (URRABS(I,1), I=1, 40)/									
1	.78437,	.58975,	.54285,	.36184,	.29222,	.20886,	.15658,	EXT	1020
2	.12329,	.11462,	.10747,	.11797,	.10025,	.08759,	.08184,	EXT	1030
3	.07506,	.07006,	.06741,	.06601,	.06544,	.06449,	.06665,	EXT	1040
4	.06278,	.06949,	.07316,	.07482,	.00101,	.05753,	.05272,	EXT	1050
5	.04899,	.04734,	.04694,	.04443,	.05133,	.04348,	.04443,	EXT	1060
6	.03994,	.03941,	.03633,	.03468,	.03146,			EXT	1070
DATA (URRABS(I,2), I=1, 40)/									
1	.69070,	.49364,	.45165,	.29741,	.24070,	.17399,	.13146,	EXT	1090
2	.10754,	.09589,	.09025,	.10411,	.15101,	.07800,	.06949,	EXT	1100
3	.06170,	.06095,	.05829,	.07171,	.06797,	.05975,	.06113,	EXT	1110
4	.05589,	.06051,	.07133,	.07494,	.07956,	.05525,	.05184,	EXT	1120
5	.05083,	.05291,	.05885,	.06380,	.06880,	.06127,	.06019,	EXT	1130
6	.05525,	.05070,	.04500,	.04576,	.03741,			EXT	1140
DATA (URRABS(I,3), I=1, 40)/									
1	.54848,	.37101,	.33134,	.21949,	.17785,	.12968,	.09354,	EXT	1160
2	.07404,	.07165,	.06791,	.08563,	.19639,	.06722,	.05316,	EXT	1170
3	.05315,	.04816,	.04620,	.07570,	.06899,	.05291,	.05101,	EXT	1180
4	.04734,	.05025,	.06111,	.06570,	.06854,	.04892,	.04797,	EXT	1190
5	.05057,	.05665,	.07127,	.08095,	.08411,	.07728,	.07475,	EXT	1200

Table A1. Listing of Fortran Code LOWTRAN 5 (Cont.)

6	.06886,	.06019,	.05222,	.04578,	.04171/					EXT 1210
	DATA (URRARS(I,4), I=1, 40)/									
1	.15975,	.10000,	.09013,	.05785,	.04671,	.03424,	.02533,			EXT 1220
2	.02525,	.01975,	.02354,	.06241,	.26690,	.05810,	.02205,			EXT 1230
3	.07810,	.03386,	.03044,	.09627,	.08557,	.05465,	.04576,			EXT 1240
4	.04392,	.04474,	.04671,	.04781,	.04864,	.04654,	.05177,			EXT 1250
5	.06158,	.07475,	.10342,	.12146,	.12177,	.11734,	.11335,			EXT 1260
6	.10608,	.09171,	.08063,	.06968,	.06475/					EXT 1270
	DATA (OCNFX(I,1), I=1, 40)/									
1	1.47576,	1.32614,	1.26171,	1.00000,	.86133,	.70257,	.56487,			EXT 1280
2	.46006,	.42644,	.38310,	.35076,	.42266,	.32270,	.28010,			EXT 1290
3	.24905,	.21184,	.16774,	.14791,	.21532,	.15076,	.12057,			EXT 1300
4	.10038,	.10703,	.15070,	.15665,	.14639,	.10228,	.08367,			EXT 1310
5	.07373,	.06829,	.05044,	.04373,	.04962,	.06150,	.07703,			EXT 1320
6	.07234,	.06297,	.05481,	.05329,	.08741/					EXT 1330
	DATA (OCNEX(I,2), I=1, 40)/									
1	1.36924,	1.25443,	1.20835,	1.00000,	.91367,	.77089,	.64987,			EXT 1340
2	.54886,	.50247,	.45035,	.38209,	.50589,	.43766,	.38076,			EXT 1350
3	.31658,	.27475,	.22215,	.21019,	.27570,	.21057,	.16949,			EXT 1360
4	.14209,	.14216,	.16956,	.17082,	.16025,	.11665,	.09759,			EXT 1370
5	.09215,	.09373,	.10532,	.12570,	.13000,	.13632,	.14291,			EXT 1380
6	.13996,	.11675,	.09658,	.08291,	.10348/					EXT 1390
	DATA (OCNEX(I,3), I=1, 40)/									
1	1.22259,	1.14627,	1.11842,	1.00000,	.94766,	.87538,	.80418,			EXT 1400
2	.72930,	.68582,	.62165,	.49962,	.67949,	.66462,	.59253,			EXT 1410
3	.49551,	.44671,	.37886,	.35924,	.43367,	.37019,	.30842,			EXT 1420
4	.26437,	.25228,	.24905,	.23975,	.22766,	.17804,	.15316,			EXT 1430
5	.15373,	.16791,	.22361,	.28348,	.26677,	.29082,	.29038,			EXT 1440
6	.27810,	.23867,	.20209,	.16430,	.14943/					EXT 1450
	DATA (OCNEX(I,4), I=1, 40)/									
1	1.09133,	1.06601,	1.05620,	1.00000,	.97506,	.94751,	.94203,			EXT 1460
2	.92671,	.92867,	.90411,	.80253,	.89222,	.94462,	.92146,			EXT 1470
3	.85797,	.82596,	.76747,	.68646,	.78209,	.75266,	.68658,			EXT 1480
4	.62722,	.60228,	.56335,	.53723,	.51861,	.47449,	.37196,			EXT 1490
5	.39899,	.37316,	.46854,	.58234,	.58690,	.61348,	.60563,			EXT 1500
6	.60000,	.55402,	.50367,	.43576,	.35949/					EXT 1510
	DATA (OCNARS(I,1), I=1, 40)/									
1	.30987,	.04354,	.02850,	.01797,	.01468,	.01766,	.01582,			EXT 1520
2	.00816,	.01146,	.01677,	.03310,	.03380,	.02715,	.00443,			EXT 1530
3	.00500,	.00601,	.00753,	.01555,	.02943,	.00994,	.01367,			EXT 1540
4	.0167,	.02578,	.03481,	.03405,	.03601,	.01608,	.01310,			EXT 1550
5	.01152,	.01082,	.01070,	.01563,	.02063,	.03171,	.03819,			EXT 1560
6	.03741,	.03804,	.03753,	.04209,	.07892/					EXT 1570
	DATA (OCNARS(I,2), I=1, 41)/									
1	.23367,	.03127,	.02070,	.01297,	.01063,	.01285,	.01190,			EXT 1580
2	.00037,	.00811,	.01575,	.05576,	.23487,	.07949,	.08905,			EXT 1590
3	.02057,	.01816,	.01665,	.06025,	.08004,	.03677,	.03139,			EXT 1600
4	.03190,	.03766,	.04532,	.04544,	.04715,	.03405,	.03614,			EXT 1610
5	.04329,	.05424,	.07823,	.09778,	.10057,	.10247,	.10222,			EXT 1620
6	.09551,	.08241,	.07158,	.06506,	.09203/					EXT 1630
	DATA (OCNARS(I,3), I=1, 40)/									
1	.13025,	.01517,	.01013,	.00646,	.00532,	.00665,	.00722,			EXT 1640
2	.01335,	.00728,	.01810,	.09835,	.37329,	.05703,	.01968,			EXT 1650
3	.05114,	.04342,	.03403,	.17444,	.16468,	.08785,	.06860,			EXT 1660
4	.06589,	.06791,	.07247,	.07329,	.07449,	.07025,	.07962,			EXT 1670
5	.08899,	.12481,	.17867,	.22019,	.22228,	.22051,	.21995,			EXT 1680
6	.29334,	.17779,	.14677,	.12171,	.12430/					EXT 1690
	DATA (OCNARS(I,4), I=1, 40)/									
1	.03500,	.00323,	.00215,	.00139,	.00114,	.00171,	.00532,			EXT 1700
2	.07082,	.01101,	.03741,	.20101,	.47608,	.21165,	.05234,			EXT 1800

Table A1. Listing of Fortran Code LOWTRAN 5 (Cont.)

3	.12886,	.11215,	.09684,	.32810,	.31778,	.20513,	.16658,	EXT 1810
4	.15956,	.15842,	.15905,	.15968,	.16051,	.16506,	.18323,	EXT 1820
5	.21709,	.25652,	.32222,	.39639,	.39854,	.40287,	.40025,	EXT 1830
6	.39026,	.35468,	.32005,	.27715,	.25348/			EXT 1840
DATA (TROEXT(I,1), I=1, 40)/								
1	2.21222,	1.82753,	1.67032,	1.00000,	.72424,	.35272,	.15234,	EXT 1850
2	.05165,	.03861,	.2994,	.04671,	.02467,	.01538,	.01146,	EXT 1860
3	.01032,	.00816,	.00861,	.00994,	.01057,	.01139,	.01747,	EXT 1870
4	.01494,	.07418,	.03165,	.03386,	.04247,	.01601,	.01215,	EXT 1880
5	.00977,	.00861,	.00823,	.01139,	.01924,	.01234,	.01348,	EXT 1890
6	.01114,	.01297,	.01266,	.01418,	.01487/			EXT 1900
DATA (TROEXT(I,2), I=1, 40)/								
1	2.21519,	1.82256,	1.66557,	1.00000,	.72525,	.35481,	.15449,	EXT 1910
2	.05475,	.04944,	.03082,	.04620,	.05272,	.01867,	.01266,	EXT 1920
3	.01127,	.00886,	.00885,	.01449,	.01399,	.01228,	.01728,	EXT 1930
4	.01475,	.02285,	.03215,	.03494,	.04285,	.01652,	.01304,	EXT 1940
5	.01101,	.01120,	.01297,	.01753,	.02468,	.01741,	.01766,	EXT 1950
6	.01513,	.01557,	.01456,	.01532,	.01382/			EXT 1960
DATA (TROEXT(I,3), I=1, 40)/								
1	2.19082,	1.79462,	1.64456,	1.00000,	.73297,	.36443,	.16278,	EXT 1970
2	.06468,	.04658,	.03799,	.04538,	.11892,	.02835,	.01646,	EXT 1980
3	.01386,	.01076,	.00968,	.02551,	.02222,	.01468,	.01690,	EXT 1990
4	.01437,	.01994,	.03127,	.03513,	.04076,	.01722,	.01513,	EXT 2000
5	.01519,	.01791,	.02538,	.03272,	.03816,	.03038,	.02886,	EXT 2010
6	.02551,	.02228,	.01937,	.01804,	.01791/			EXT 2020
DATA (TROEXT(I,4), I=1, 40)/								
1	1.75696,	1.54829,	1.45962,	1.00000,	.77816,	.43139,	.21778,	EXT 2030
2	.11329,	.08101,	.05506,	.04943,	.25291,	.06816,	.03703,	EXT 2040
3	.02601,	.01968,	.01468,	.04962,	.04247,	.02234,	.01797,	EXT 2050
4	.01572,	.01633,	.02259,	.02487,	.02595,	.01728,	.01892,	EXT 2060
5	.02399,	.02247,	.05285,	.06462,	.06608,	.05930,	.05525,	EXT 2070
6	.04861,	.03753,	.02968,	.02348,	.02165/			EXT 2080
DATA (TROARS(I,1), I=1, 40)/								
1	.69671,	.09905,	.06563,	.04101,	.03354,	.03627,	.02810,	EXT 2090
2	.00873,	.00918,	.00930,	.03215,	.01785,	.00513,	.00316,	EXT 2100
3	.00557,	.00494,	.00646,	.00867,	.00537,	.01025,	.01646,	EXT 2110
4	.01481,	.02418,	.02885,	.03070,	.04032,	.01454,	.1139,	EXT 2120
5	.00873,	.00816,	.00797,	.01133,	.01911,	.01215,	.01329,	EXT 2130
6	.01101,	.01291,	.01266,	.01418,	.01487/			EXT 2140
DATA (TROARS(I,2), I=1, 40)/								
1	.65000,	.08791,	.05815,	.03652,	.02994,	.03278,	.02557,	EXT 2150
2	.00810,	.00842,	.00867,	.03139,	.03949,	.00646,	.00316,	EXT 2160
3	.00595,	.00510,	.00646,	.01304,	.01247,	.01095,	.01620,	EXT 2170
4	.01449,	.02778,	.02930,	.03184,	.04063,	.01544,	.01234,	EXT 2180
5	.01044,	.01076,	.01272,	.01741,	.02462,	.01722,	.01747,	EXT 2190
6	.01506,	.01551,	.01456,	.01532,	.01582/			EXT 2200
DATA (TROARS(I,3), I=1, 40)/								
1	.52804,	.06367,	.04155,	.02633,	.02184,	.02443,	.01937,	EXT 2210
2	.00657,	.00646,	.00709,	.02949,	.10013,	.00968,	.00310,	EXT 2220
3	.00677,	.00582,	.00646,	.02361,	.01994,	.01266,	.01544,	EXT 2230
4	.01386,	.01968,	.02048,	.03203,	.03854,	.01620,	.01449,	EXT 2240
5	.01467,	.01747,	.02513,	.03253,	.03797,	.03019,	.02861,	EXT 2250
6	.02538,	.02215,	.01937,	.01791/				EXT 2260
DATA (TROARS(I,4), I=1, 40)/								
1	.19879,	.01842,	.01215,	.00791,	.00665,	.00778,	.00652,	EXT 2270
2	.00361,	.00253,	.00393,	.02570,	.00690,	.01715,	.00316,	EXT 2280
3	.00873,	.00778,	.00658,	.04481,	.03525,	.01646,	.01405,	EXT 2290
4	.01310,	.01468,	.01955,	.02184,	.02367,	.01608,	.01816,	EXT 2300
5	.02347,	.02203,	.02234,	.06399,	.06538,	.05867,	.05456,	EXT 2310
6	.04810,	.03715,	.02949,	.02335,	.02158/			EXT 2320

Table A1. Listing of Fortran Code LOWTRAN 5 (Cont.)

DATA (FG1EXT (I), I=1, 40) /								
1	.98519,	.98158,	.99089,	1.00000,	1.00576,	1.01747,	1.03177,	EXT 2410
2	1.04146,	1.04696,	1.05323,	1.05886,	1.06499,	1.06823,	1.07804,	EXT 2420
3	1.09272,	1.10367,	1.11684,	1.10430,	1.11367,	1.12859,	1.14987,	EXT 2430
4	1.17279,	1.18278,	1.20133,	1.21266,	1.21949,	1.22677,	1.16589,	EXT 2440
5	1.05684,	.98291,	1.11420,	1.10911,	1.11462,	1.14671,	1.16247,	EXT 2450
6	1.18544,	1.21582,	1.24614,	1.26842,	1.20500 /			EXT 2460
DATA (FG1ABS (I), I=1, 40) /								
1	.00013,	0.00000,	0.00000,	0.00000,	0.00000,	.00095,	.01513,	EXT 2470
2	.10861,	.07892,	.13272,	.47133,	.49696,	.45785,	.17910,	EXT 2480
3	.37373,	.34601,	.31867,	.55190,	.55025,	.49987,	.46342,	EXT 2490
4	.45943,	.45910,	.46083,	.46241,	.46386,	.47196,	.48905,	EXT 2500
5	.51468,	.57101,	.55266,	.58665,	.58899,	.60367,	.61150,	EXT 2510
6	.62335,	.64120,	.65627,	.66278,	.66392 /			EXT 2520
DATA (FG2EXT (I), I=1, 40) /								
1	.94791,	.98215,	.97063,	1.00000,	1.00937,	1.05177,	1.12519,	EXT 2530
2	1.29570,	1.30203,	1.41120,	1.04715,	1.10816,	1.43285,	1.45272,	EXT 2540
3	1.18709,	1.04367,	.82354,	.71747,	.92405,	.79342,	.60266,	EXT 2550
4	.47677,	.43171,	.36734,	.33259,	.31104,	.24139,	.21601,	EXT 2560
5	.24006,	.28815,	.42671,	.76861,	.57266,	.58089,	.57165,	EXT 2570
6	.54247,	.67981,	.34475,	.24905,	.19291 /			EXT 2580
DATA (FG2ABS (I), I=1, 40) /								
1	0.00000,	0.00000,	0.00000,	0.00000,	0.00000,	.00013,	.00247,	EXT 2590
2	.61987,	.00620,	.02323,	.17209,	.57930,	.19810,	.03475,	EXT 2600
3	.09639,	.08000,	.06582,	.24589,	.32703,	.17025,	.12633,	EXT 2610
4	.11316,	.11677,	.11513,	.11538,	.11601,	.12329,	.14468,	EXT 2620
5	.18633,	.24057,	.35411,	.44886,	.45095,	.45215,	.44278,	EXT 2630
6	.41773,	.34437,	.27823,	.21063,	.17857 /			EXT 2640
DATA (FG3EXT (I), I=1, 40) /								
1	1.48871,	1.55462,	1.61506,	1.00000,	.70633,	.28867,	.09994,	EXT 2650
2	.04184,	.02728,	.01848,	.01335,	.05513,	.08930,	.06532,	EXT 2660
3	.04766,	.04278,	.05811,	.05367,	.04392,	.03342,	.04456,	EXT 2670
4	.11867,	.14798,	.17734,	.09291,	.06778,	.04011,	.04070,	EXT 2680
5	.05734,	.07576,	.01975,	.01832,	.01956,	.03665,	.04152,	EXT 2690
6	.01715,	.01620,	.00835,	.00623,	.00589 /			EXT 2700
DATA (BSTABS (I), I=1, 40) /								
1	0.00000,	0.00000,	0.00000,	0.00000,	0.00000,	0.00700,	.00019,	EXT 2710
2	.00127,	.00158,	.00291,	.00405,	.05880,	.66297,	.06019,	EXT 2720
3	.04519,	.04133,	.05703,	.05266,	.04794,	.03285,	.04437,	EXT 2730
4	.11816,	.14633,	.12639,	.09215,	.08722,	.04966,	.04044,	EXT 2740
5	.05709,	.03551,	.51962,	.01892,	.01949,	.03655,	.04146,	EXT 2750
6	.01709,	.01620,	.00835,	.00633,	.00589 /			EXT 2760
DATA (AVOEXT (I), I=1, 40) /								
1	1.14880,	1.19171,	1.18013,	1.00000,	.84873,	.57019,	.27968,	EXT 2770
2	.14551,	.11070,	.08633,	.07184,	.06076,	.04506,	.03399,	EXT 2780
3	.02095,	.01538,	.01266,	.01019,	.00994,	.01044,	.01361,	EXT 2790
4	.01791,	.02278,	.02918,	.03108,	.03234,	.03456,	.03184,	EXT 2800
5	.02772,	.02475,	.01715,	.01563,	.01665,	.01646,	.01734,	EXT 2810
6	.01772,	.01076,	.01051,	.01133,	.01329 /			EXT 2820
DATA (AVOABS (I), I=1, 40) /								
1	.44816,	.11259,	.08500,	.05272,	.04082,	.02449,	.01467,	EXT 2830
2	.01019,	.00867,	.00842,	.00842,	.00949,	.00741,	.00487,	EXT 2840
3	.00316,	.00335,	.00333,	.00449,	.00525,	.00665,	.01114,	EXT 2850
4	.01652,	.02177,	.02437,	.02406,	.02658,	.03006,	.02861,	EXT 2860
5	.02513,	.02285,	.01620,	.01532,	.01633,	.01620,	.01709,	EXT 2870
6	.01744,	.01057,	.01078,	.01127,	.01329 /			EXT 2880
DATA (FVJEXT (I), I=1, 40) /								
1	.68715,	.92532,	.94013,	1.00000,	1.03013,	1.05575,	1.01171,	EXT 2890
2	.88677,	.82538,	.76361,	.71563,	.67424,	.60589,	.55057,	EXT 2900
3	.46222,	.37646,	.32316,	.25519,	.22728,	.20525,	.17810,	EXT 2910

Table A1. Listing of Fortran Code LOWTRAN 5 (Cont.)

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4 .14481, .14152, .17633, .44551, .44405, .42222, .36462, EXT 3010
5 .32551, .27519, .16728, .10627, .10861, .10882, .11665, EXT 3020
6 .13127, .10128, .08557, .06411, .05741/ EXT 3030
DATA(FV0ABS(I),I=1, 40)/ EXT 3040
1 .41582, .22892, .19108, .14468, .12475, .09158, .06601, EXT 3050
2 .04943, .04367, .04342, .04399, .05076, .04132, .02829, EXT 3060
3 .01924, .01981, .02297, .02475, .02778, .03411, .05335, EXT 3070
4 -.07133, .08816, .15342, .16506, .19354, .20751, .18449, EXT 3080
5 .16101, .13759, .08455, .06886, .07278, .07367, .07956, EXT 3090
6 .08785, .06032, .05747, .05133, .05123/ EXT 3100
DATA(DNEFXT(I),I=1, 40)/ EXT 3110
1 1.05019, 1.05880, 1.05259, 1.00000, .94949, .81456, .66051, EXT 3120
2 .54380, .45133, .44677, .41671, .38063, .34778, .32804, EXT 3130
3 .29722, .27506, .25082, .22620, .21652, .20253, .17266, EXT 3140
4 .14905, .14234, .14082, .15057, .16399, .23608, .24481, EXT 3150
5 .27791, .25076, .15272, .09601, .09456, .14576, .12373, EXT 3160
6 .18348, .12150, .12924, .08538, .04108/ EXT 3170
DATA(DNEABS(I),I=1, 40)/ EXT 3180
1 .00053, .00152, .00184, .00506, .00791, .01825, .03728, EXT 3190
2 .06158, .07538, .08943, .10051, .11614, .13310, .14348, EXT 3200
3 .14633, .13728, .12462, .11184, .10709, .10076, .09006, EXT 3210
4 .08734, .09000, .10304, .11905, .13437, .19551, .20095, EXT 3220
5 .22494, .18418, .09235, .06665, .06823, .12329, .10551, EXT 3230
6 .16184, .09875, .10582, .06759, .03247/ EXT 3240
RETURN EXT 3250
CCC ALTITUDE REGIONS FOR AEROSOL EXTINCTION COEFFICIENTS EXT 3260
CCC EXT 3270
CCC EXT 3280
CCC EXT 3290
CCC <2-KM EXT 3300
CCC RUFXT=RURAL EXTINCTION RURABS=RURAL ABSORPTION EXT 3310
CCC URPEXT=URBAN EXTINCTION URBABS=URBAN ABSORPTION EXT 3320
CCC OCNEXT=MARITIME EXTINCTION OCNABS=MARITIME ABSORPTION EXT 3330
CCC TROEXT=TROPOSPHER EXTINCTION TPOABS=TROPOSPHER ABSORPTION EXT 3340
CCC FG1EXT=FOG1 .2KM VIS EXTINCTION FG1ABS=FOG1 ABSORPTION EXT 3350
CCC FG2EXT=FOG2 .5KM VIS EXTINCTION FG2ABS=FOG2 ABSORPTION EXT 3360
CCC >2-9KM EXT 3370
CCC TROEXT=TROPOSPHER EXTINCTION TROABS=TROPOSPHER ABSORPTION EXT 3380
CCC >9-30KM EXT 3390
CCC BSEXT=BACKGROUND STRATOSPHERIC EXTINCTION EXT 3400
CCC BSEABS=BACKGROUND STRATOSPHERIC ABSORPTION EXT 3410
CCC AVOEXT=AGED VOLCANIC EXTINCTION EXT 3420
CCC AVOABS=AGED VOLCANIC ABSORPTION EXT 3430
CCC FVOEXT=FRESH VOLCANIC EXTINCTION EXT 3440
CCC FVOABS=FRESH VOLCANIC ABSORPTION EXT 3450
CCC >30-100KM EXT 3460
CCC DNEFXT=METEORIC DUST EXTINCTION * EXT 3470
CCC DNEABS=METEORIC DUST ABSORPTION EXT 3480
CCC END EXT 3490

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Table A1. Listing of Fortran Code LOWTRAN 5 (Cont.)

	SUBROUTINE FATH	PAT	10
	REVISER 12 DEC 79	PAT	20
C	LOADS CUMULATIVE ABSORBER AMOUNTS INTO THE MATRIX WFATH FROM WLAY	PAT	30
C	FOR THE ATMOSPHERIC SLANT PATH	PAT	40
C	USED FOR RADIANCE CALCULATIONS	PAT	50
C		PAT	60
	COMMON /CARD1/ MODEL, IHAZE, ITYPE, LEN, JP, IM, H1, H2, H3, HL, IEMISS, RO	PAT	70
	1, TROUND, ISEASN, IVULCN, VIS	PAT	80
	COMMON /CARD2/ M1, H2, ANGLE, RANGE, BETA, HMIN, RE	PAT	90
	COMMON /CARD3/ V1, V2, VV, AVW, CO, CM, N(15), E(15), CA, FI	PAT	100
	COMMON /CNTRL/ LENST, KMAX, M, IJ, J1, J2, JMIN, JEXTRA, IL, IKMAX, NLL, NF1	PAT	110
	1, IFIND, NL, IK10	PAT	120
	COMMON /HDATA/ Z(34), P(7,34), T(7,34), WH(7,34), WC(7,34)	PAT	130
	1, SEASN(2), VULCN(5), VSR(9), HZ(15), HMX(34)	PAT	140
	COMMON RELHUM(34), HSTOR(34), EH(15,34), ICH(4), VP(15), TX(15)	PAT	150
	COMMON WLAY(74,15), WPATH(68,15), TRBY(66)	PAT	160
	COMMON ABSC(4,40), EXTC(4,40), VX2(40)	PAT	170
	IF (ITYPE.EQ.1) GO TO 60	PAT	180
	IF (J1.EQ.J2.AND.J1.EQ.JMIN) GO TO 60	PAT	190
	IF (ITYPE.EQ.2.AND.H1.EQ.H2) J2=J1	PAT	200
	IF (H2.GT.H1.AND.ANGLE.GT.90.AND.NP1.EQ.1) J1=J1-1	PAT	210
	IF (JEXTRA.EQ.1) J2=J2+1	PAT	220
	IF ((ITYPE.EQ.2).AND.(H1.GT.H2).AND.(LENST.EQ.1)) J2=J2-1	PAT	230
	IF (ITYPE.EQ.3) J2=NL	PAT	240
	1, (JP.EQ.0) PRINT 70, J1, J2	PAT	250
	IF (JP.EQ.0) PRINT 75	PAT	260
	DO 5 IK=1,68	PAT	270
	TRBY(IK)=0.	PAT	280
	DO 5 K=1,KMAX	PAT	290
	WPATH(IK,K)=0.	PAT	300
5	CONTINUE	PAT	310
	LEN=0	PAT	320
	NLL=NL-1	PAT	330
	IL=J1+1	PAT	340
	IJ=IL+NLL	PAT	350
	DO 10 K=1,KMAX	PAT	360
	E(K)=0.	PAT	370
10	CONTINUE	PAT	380
	IF (ANGLE.GT.90.0) GO TO 15	PAT	390
	LEN=1.	PAT	400
	IL=J1-1	PAT	410
	HMIN=1.*E-6	PAT	420
	IJ=NL	PAT	430
15	CONTINUE	PAT	440
	DO 40 IK=1,68	PAT	450
	IF (LEN.EQ.0) IL=IL-1	PAT	460
	IF (LEN.EQ.1) IL=IL+1	PAT	470
	IJ=IJ-1	PAT	480
	IF (IL.EQ.0) GO TO 40	PAT	490
	DO 20 K=1,KMAX	PAT	500
	W(K)=E(K)+WLAY(IL,K)	PAT	510
	WPATH(IK,K)=W(K)	PAT	520
20	CONTINUE	PAT	530
	IF (IL.LE.0.OR.IL.GE.NL) GO TO 25	PAT	540
	TBAR=(T(M,IL)+T(M,IL+1))*0.5	PAT	550
	IF (M1.GT.0.AND.M.LT.7) TBAR=(T(M,IL)+T(M,IL+1))*0.5	PAT	560
C		PAT	570
C	IF (JEXTRA.EQ.1) TBAR=(T(M,J1)+T(M,J1+1))*0.5	PAT	580
25	CONTINUE	PAT	590
	TRBY(IK)=TBAR	PAT	600



Table A1. Listing of Fortran Code LCWTRAN 5 (Cont.)

```

DO 30 K=1,KMAX                                PAT 610
E(K)=W(K)                                     PAT 620
30 CONTINUE                                    PAT 630
IF (ANGLE.LE.90.0.AND.IL.EQ.NLL) GO TO 50     PAT 640
IF (ITYPE.EQ.1.AND.ANGLE.LE.90.0) GO TO 35    PAT 650
IF (ITYPE.EQ.1.AND.LEN.EQ.1.AND.IL.EQ.J2) GO TO 50 PAT 660
IF (ITYPE.EQ.2.AND.LENST.EQ.0.AND.IL.EQ.J2) GO TO 50 PAT 670
IF (IL.EQ.JMIN.AND.4MIN.GT.0.0) LEN=1         PAT 680
IF (IL.EQ.1.AND.4MIN.LE.0.0) GO TO 50        PAT 690
IF (LEN.EQ.0) GO TO 35                        PAT 700
IF (IL.EQ.JMIN.AND.IJ.EQ.IL+NLL) IL=IL-1     PAT 710
IF (ITYPE.EQ.2.AND.IL.EQ.J2) GO TO 50        PAT 720
35 CONTINUE                                    PAT 730
IF (JP.EQ.0) PRINT 80, IK,(WPATH(IK,K),K=1,8), WPATH(IK,10),
1 WPATH(IK,11),TBBY(IK)                       PAT 740
40 CONTINUE                                    PAT 750
IKMAX=64                                       PAT 760
LEN=LENST                                       PAT 770
IF (JP.NE.0) RETURN                            PAT 780
PRINT 85                                       PAT 790
DO 45 IK=1,IKMAX                               PAT 800
45 PRINT 80, IK,(WPATH(IK,K),K=12,14)         PAT 810
RETURN                                          PAT 820
50 CONTINUE                                    PAT 830
IF (JP.EQ.0) PRINT 80, IK,(WPATH(IK,K),K=1,8), WPATH(IK,10)
1 ,WPATH(IK,11),TBBY(IK)                       PAT 840
IKMAX=IK                                       PAT 850
LEN=LENST                                       PAT 860
IF (JP.NE.0) RETURN                            PAT 870
PRINT 85                                       PAT 880
DO 55 IK=1,IKMAX                               PAT 890
55 PRINT 80, IK,(WPATH(IK,K),K=12,14)         PAT 900
RETURN                                          PAT 910
60 DO 65 K=1,KMAX                               PAT 920
WPATH(1,K)=W(K)                                PAT 930
65 CONTINUE                                    PAT 940
IF (M.EQ.0) J1=1                               PAT 950
J2=J1                                          PAT 960
TBBY(1)=T(M,J1)                                PAT 970
IF (M1.GT.0.AND.M.LT.7) TBBY(1)=T(M1,J1)     PAT 980
IKMAX=1                                         PAT 990
IF (JP.EQ.0) PRINT 70, J1,J2                  PAT 1000
IF (JP.EQ.0) PRINT 75                          PAT 1010
IK=1                                           PAT 1020
IKMAX=IK                                       PAT 1030
IF (JP.EQ.0) PRINT 80, IK,(WPATH(IK,K),K=1,8), WPATH(IK,10),
1 WPATH(IK,11),TBBY(IK)                       PAT 1040
HMN=1.0E-6                                     PAT 1050
IF (JP.NE.0) RETURN                            PAT 1060
PRINT 85                                       PAT 1070
PRINT 80, IK,(WPATH(IK,K),K=12,14)           PAT 1080
RETURN                                          PAT 1090
70 FORMAT (9I3)                                PAT 1100
75 FORMAT (//,20X,534 CUMULATIVE ABSORBER AMOUNTS FOR THE ATMOSPHERIC
1 PATH,//10X,3HM20,6X,4HCO2+,8X,2HCl,9X,2HN2,8X,5HH2O C,6X,5HMOL S,
27X,4HAER1,6X,5MO3 UV,7X,54H2O C,7X,44HN03,5X,4HTAVE) PAT 1110
80 FORMAT (1P10E11.3,0PF10.3)                PAT 1120
85 FORMAT (//,2X,2M10,4X,4HAER2,7X,4HAER3,7X,4HAER4)
END                                             PAT 1130

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Table A1. Listing of Fortran Code LOWTRAN 5 (Cont.)

		TRA	
	SUBROUTINE TRANS	10	
		20	REVISED 14 JAN 1980
C	CALCULATES TRANSMITTANCE AND RADIANCE VALUES BETWEEN V1 AND V2	30	
C	FOR A GIVEN ATMOSPHERIC SLANT PATH	40	
C		50	
	COMMON /CARC1/ MODEL, IHAZE, ITYPE, LEN, JP, IM, M1, M2, M3, NL, IEMISS, RO	60	
	1, TBOUND, ISEASN, IVULCN, VIS	70	
	COMMON /CARC2/ M1, M2, ANGLE, RANGE, BETA, HMIN, RE	80	
	COMMON /CAPC3/ V1, V2, OV, AVH, CO, CH, H(15), C(15), CA, FI	90	
	COMMON /CNTRL/ LENST, KMAX, H, IJ, J1, J2, JMIN, JEXTRA, IL, IKMAX, NLL, NP1	100	
	1, IFIND, NL, IKLO	110	
	COMMON /MDATA/ Z(34), P(7, 34), T(7, 34), WH(7, 34), MO(7, 34)	120	
	1, SEASN(2), VULCN(1), VSR(9), HZ(15), HMX(34)	130	
	COMMON RFLHLM(34), HSTOR(34), EH(15, 34), ICH(4), VH(15), TX(15)	140	
	COMMON WLAY(34, 15), WFATH(58, 15), TBBY(68)	150	
	COMMON ABSC(4, 40), EXTC(4, 40), VX2(40)	160	
	COMMON /TRFWD/ TR(67), FW(67), FO(67)	170	
	COMMON /C4C6C8/ C4(13), C5(15), C8(102)	180	
	COMMON /AER/ XX1, XX2, XX3, XX4, YY1, YY2, YY3, YY4	190	
	DIMENSION APS(15)	200	
	FF(T, V)=1.190956E-16*(V**5)/(EXP(1.43879*V/T)-1.)	210	
C	WATTS. CM-2 ST-1 MICRON-1	220	
	RADMIN=1.E+3**0	230	
	RADMAX=0.	240	
	VRMIN=0.	250	
	VRMAX=0.	260	
	SUMA=0.	270	
	RADSUM=0.	280	
	FACTOP=0.5	290	
	CALL C4DTA	300	
	CALL TRFN	310	
	IV1=V1/5.	320	
	IV2=V2/5.+.99	330	
	IV1=IV1*5	340	
	IV2=IV2*5	350	
	IF (IV1.GT.350) IV1=350	360	
	IF (IV2.GT.50000) IV2=50000	370	
	IF (DV.LT.5) DV=5	380	
	IDV=DV	390	
	IV=IV1-IDV	400	
	ICOUNT=0	410	
C	BEGINNING OF TRANSMITTANCE CALCULATIONS	420	
5	IV=IV+IDV	430	
	SUMV=0.	440	
	TLOLD=1.	450	
	TSOLD=1.	460	
	IKLO=1	470	
	IF (IEMISS.EQ.0) IKMAX=IKLO	480	
	DO 10 JK=1, 11	490	
	ABS(JK)=0.	500	
	IF (JK.LE.7) ABS(JK)=-5.	510	
10	CONTINUE	520	
	IF (JP.NE.0) GO TO 20	530	
	IF (ICOUNT.EQ.0) GO TO 15	540	
	IF (ICOUNT.EQ.50) GO TO 15	550	
	GO TO 20	560	
15	ICOUNT=1	570	
	IF (IEMISS.EQ.0) PRINT 255	580	
20	DO 25 K=1, KMAX	590	
	TX(K)=0.0	600	

Table A1. Listing of Fortran Code LOWTRAN 5 (Cont.)

	IF (K.LT.4) TX(K)=1.0	TRA 610
25	CONTINUE	TRA 620
	ICOUNT=ICOUNT+1	TRA 630
	SUM=0.0	TRA 640
	V=IV	TRA 650
	I=(IV-350)/5+1	TRA 660
C	***** HNO3	TRA 670
C	HNO3 ABSORPTION CALCULATION	TRA 680
	CALL HNO3 (V,APS(11))	TRA 690
	IF (IV.LT.670) GO TO 40	TRA 700
	IF (IV.LE.3000) GO TO 45	TRA 710
C	*** MOLECULAR SCATTERING	TRA 720
	ABS(4)=V**4/(9.26799E+18-1.07123E+09*V**2)	TRA 730
	IF (IV.LT.9300) GO TO 80	TRA 740
	IF (IV.LT.13000) GO TO 65	TRA 750
C	*** UV OZONE	TRA 760
	IF (IV.LE.23400) GO TO 30	TRA 770
	IF (IV.GE.27500) GO TO 35	TRA 780
	GO TO 110	TRA 790
30	XI=(V-13000.0)/200.0+1.	TRA 800
	GO TO 40	TRA 810
35	XI=(V-27500.0)/500.+57.	TRA 820
40	N=XI+1.001	TRA 830
	XD=XI-FLOAT(N)	TRA 840
	ABS(8)=C8(N)+XD*(C8(N)-C8(N-1))	TRA 850
	IF (IV.GT.14500) GO TO 110	TRA 860
	GO TO 65	TRA 870
C	*** WATER VAPOR CONTINUUM 10 MICRON REGION	TRA 880
45	IF (IV.GT.1750) GO TO 50	TRA 890
	ABS(5)=14.18+5978.0*EXP(-7.67E-3*V)	TRA 900
	GO TO 55	TRA 910
50	IF (IV.LT.2350) GO TO 60	TRA 920
C	*** WATER VAPOR CONTINUUM 4 MICRON REGION	TRA 930
	XI=(V-2350.0)/50.0+1.0	TRA 940
	NH=XI+1.001	TRA 950
	XH=XI-FLOAT(NH)	TRA 960
	ABS(10)=C5(NH)+XH*(C5(NH)-C5(NH-1))	TRA 970
55	CONTINUE	TRA 980
	IF (IV.LE.1350.OR.IV.GT.2740) GO TO 80	TRA 990
C	*** NITROGEN CONTINUUM	TRA 1000
60	IF (IV.LT.2180) GO TO 80	TRA 1010
	K4=I-346	TRA 1020
	ABS(4)=C4(K4)	TRA 1030
	GO TO 80	TRA 1040
C	*** WATER VAPOUR	TRA 1050
65	IF (IV.LT.12800.AND.IV.GE.9875) GO TO 70	TRA 1060
	IF (IV.LE.14520.AND.IV.GE.13400) GO TO 75	TRA 1070
	GO TO 85	TRA 1080
70	I=I-135	TRA 1090
	GO TO 80	TRA 1100
75	I=I-255	TRA 1110
80	CALL C10TA (ABS(1),T)	TRA 1120
85	CONTINUE	TRA 1130
C	*** UNIFORMLY MIXED GASES	TRA 1140
	IF (IV.LT.8760.AND.IV.GE.500) GO TO 90	TRA 1150
	IF (IV.LT.13190.AND.IV.GT.12970) GO TO 95	TRA 1160
	GO TO 105	TRA 1170
90	J=I-30	TRA 1180
	GO TO 100	TRA 1190
95	J=(IV-12950)/5+1516	TRA 1200

Table A1. Listing of Fortran Code LOWTRAN 5 (Cont.)

100	CALL C2DTA (ARS(2),J)	TRA 1210
105	CONTINUE	TRA 1220
	*** 07ONE	TRA 1230
	IF (IV.LT.975.OR.IV.GT.3270) GO TO 110	TRA 1240
	L=I-45	TRA 1250
	CALL C3DTA (ARS(3),L)	TRA 1260
110	CONTINUE	TRA 1270
	CALL 4FEXT (V)	TRA 1280
	DO 210 IK=IKLO,IKMAX	TRA 1290
	IF (JEMISS,EO,0) GO TO 120	TRA 1300
	DO 115 K=1,KMAX	TRA 1310
	W(K)=WPATH(IK,K)	TRA 1320
115	CONTINUE	TRA 1330
120	CONTINUE	TRA 1340
	SUM=C.	TRA 1350
	DO 125 JK=4,11	TRA 1360
	TX(JK)=ABS(JK)*W(JK)	TRA 1370
125	SUM=SUM+TX(JK)	TRA 1380
	TX(5)=TX(5)+TX(10)	TRA 1390
	TX(1)=1.0	TRA 1400
	K1=1	TRA 1410
	IF (W(1).LT.1.0E-20) GO TO 145	TRA 1420
	IF (ARS(1).LE.-5.0) GO TO 145	TRA 1430
	WS1=ALOG10(W(1))+ABS(1)	TRA 1440
	IF (WS1.LT.-2.3468) TX(1)=1.-.087787*EXP(1.855595*WS1)	TRA 1450
	IF (WS1.LT.-2.3468) GO TO 145	TRA 1460
	IF (WS1.GT.3.5682) GO TO 140	TRA 1470
	IF (WS1.GT.2.0) K1=40	TRA 1480
	DO 130 K=K1,67	TRA 1490
	IF (WS1.LE.FW(K)) GO TO 135	TRA 1500
130	CONTINUE	TRA 1510
135	TX(1)=TR(K)+(TR(K-1)-TR(K))*(FW(K)-WS1)/(FW(K)-FW(K-1))	TRA 1520
	GO TO 145	TRA 1530
140	TX(1)=0.0	TRA 1540
145	CONTINUE	TRA 1550
	TX(2)=1.0	TRA 1560
	K1=1	TRA 1570
	IF (W(2).LT.1.0E-20) GO TO 165	TRA 1580
	IF (ARS(2).LE.-5.0) GO TO 165	TRA 1590
	WS2=ALOG10(W(2))+ABS(2)	TRA 1600
	IF (WS2.LT.-2.3468) TX(2)=1.-.087787*EXP(1.855595*WS2)	TRA 1610
	IF (WS2.LT.-2.3468) GO TO 165	TRA 1620
	IF (WS2.GT.3.5682) GO TO 160	TRA 1630
	IF (WS2.GT.2.0) K1=40	TRA 1640
	DO 150 K=K1,67	TRA 1650
	IF (WS2.LE.FW(K)) GO TO 155	TRA 1660
150	CONTINUE	TRA 1670
155	TX(2)=TR(K)+(TR(K-1)-TR(K))*(FW(K)-WS2)/(FW(K)-FW(K-1))	TRA 1680
	GO TO 165	TRA 1690
160	TX(2)=0.0	TRA 1700
165	CONTINUE	TRA 1710
	TX(3)=1.	TRA 1720
	K1=1	TRA 1730
	IF (W(3).LT.1.0E-20) GO TO 185	TRA 1740
	IF (ARS(3).LE.-5.0) GO TO 185	TRA 1750
	WS3=ALOG10(W(3))+ABS(3)	TRA 1760
	IF (WS3.LT.-1.6778) TX(3)=1.-.055194*EXP(2.367853*WS3)	TRA 1770
	IF (WS3.LT.-1.6778) GO TO 185	TRA 1780
	IF (WS3.GT.7.9345) GO TO 180	TRA 1790
	IF (WS3.GT.1.5) K1=36	TRA 1800

Table A1. Listing of Fortran Code LOWTRAN 5 (Cont.)

```

DO 170 K=K1,67                                TRA 1810
IF (NS1.LE.FO(K)) GO TO 175                    TRA 1820
170 CONTINUE                                   TRA 1830
175 TX(3)=TR(K)-(TR(K)-TR(K-1))*(FO(K)-NS3)/(FO(K)-FO(K-1)) TRA 1840
GO TO 185                                       TRA 1850
180 TX(3)=0.0                                    TRA 1860
185 CONTINUE                                   TRA 1870
TX(10)=YY1*M(7)+YY2*M(12)+YY3*M(13)+YY4*M(14) TRA 1880
TX(7)=XX1*M(7)+XX2*M(12)+XX3*M(13)+XX4*M(14) TRA 1890
SUM=SUM+TX(7)                                   TRA 1900
TX(9)=SUM                                       TRA 1910
DO 205 K=4,KMAX                                TRA 1920
IF (TX(K).EQ.0.0) GO TO 135                    TRA 1930
IF (TX(K).LE.0.1) GO TO 190                    TRA 1940
IF (TX(K).GT.20.) GO TO 200                    TRA 1950
TX(K)=EXP(-TX(K))                               TRA 1960
GO TO 205                                       TRA 1970
190 TX(K)=1.0-TX(K)+0.5*TX(K)*TX(K)            TRA 1980
GO TO 205                                       TRA 1990
195 TX(K)=1.0                                    TRA 2000
GO TO 205                                       TRA 2010
200 TX(K)=0.                                     TRA 2020
205 CONTINUE                                   TRA 2030
TX(9)=TX(1)*TX(2)*TX(3)*TX(4)                TRA 2040
IF (IV.GE.12000) TX(3)=TX(8)                  TRA 2050
ALAM=1.7E+04/V                                  TRA 2060
IF (IEMISS.EQ.0) GO TO 220                     TRA 2070
BBIK=FF(TBRV(IK),V)                             TRA 2080
TLNEW=(TX(9)*TX(12))/(TX(7)*TX(6))           TRA 2090
TSNEW=(TX(7)*TX(6))/TX(10)                    TRA 2100
DTAU=TLOLD-TLNEW                                TRA 2110
IF (DTAU.LT.1.0E-5.AND.TLNEW.LT.1.0E-5) GO TO 215 TRA 2120
SUMV=SUMV+0.5*BBIK*DTAU*(TSOLD+TSNEW)         TRA 2130
TLOLD=TLNEW                                       TRA 2140
TSOLD=TSNEW                                       TRA 2150
210 CONTINUE                                   TRA 2160
215 CONTINUE                                   TRA 2170
TAUG=0                                           TRA 2180
IF (HMIN.LE.0.0.AND.IL.EQ.1) TAUG=TX(9)       TRA 2190
T1=TROUND                                        TRA 2200
BBG=FF(T1,V)*TAUG                               TRA 2210
IF (HMIN.LE.0.0) SUMV=SUMV+BBG                 TRA 2220
SUMVV=SUMV                                       TRA 2230
IF (IV.GT.IV1) FACTOR=1.0                       TRA 2240
IF (IV.GE.IV2) FACTOR=0.5                       TRA 2250
SUMV=(1.0E+04/V**2)*SUMV                        TRA 2260
RADSUM=RADSUM+DV*FACTOR*SUMV                   TRA 2270
IF (JP.EQ.0) PRINT 265, V,ALAM,SUMV,SUMVV,RADSUM,TX(9) TRA 2280
IF (SUMV.GE.RADMAX) VRMAX=V                     TRA 2290
IF (SUMV.GE.RADMAX) RADMAX=SUMV                 TRA 2300
IF (SUMV.LE.RADMIN) VRMIN=V                     TRA 2310
IF (SUMV.LE.RADMIN) RADMIN=SUMV                 TRA 2320
WRITE (7,235) V,ALAM,SUMV,SUMVV,RADSUM,TX(9)   TRA 2330
220 TX(10)=1.-TX(10)                             TRA 2340
AB=1.-TX(9)                                       TRA 2350
IF (IV.EQ.IV1.OR.IV.EQ.IV2) AB=0.5*AB          TRA 2360
SUMA=SUMA+AB*CV                                  TRA 2370
IF (IEMISS.EQ.1) GO TO 225                       TRA 2380
IF (JP.EQ.0) WRITE (6,260) IV,ALAM,TX(9),(TX(K),K=1,7),TX(10),SUMV,TRA 2390
1,TX(11)                                         TRA 2400

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Table A1. Listing of Fortran Code LOWTRAN 5 (Cont.)

C	IF (JP.EQ.0) WRITE (6,4M3) IV,ALAM,EXTINC,ABSORB	TRA 2410
	WRITE (7,240) IV,ALAM,TX(3),(TX(K),K=1,7),TX(10),TX(11)	TRA 2420
225	CONTINUE	TRA 2430
	IF (IV.GE.IV2) GO TO 230	TRA 2440
	GO TO 5	TRA 2450
230	AB=1.0-SUM4/FLOAT(IV-TV1)	TRA 2460
	PRINT 245, IV!,TV,SUM4,AB	TRA 2470
	IF (IEMISS.EQ.1) PRINT 250, RADSUM,VRMIN,RADMIN,VFMAX,RADMAX	TRA 2480
	RETURN	TRA 2490
C		TRA 2500
235	FORMAT (F8.1,F13.5,3E13.5,F13.6)	TRA 2510
240	FORMAT(I6,1F9.4,5X,F9.4)	TRA 2520
245	FORMAT (27H INTEGRATED ABSORPTION FROM, I5,3H TO, I5,7H CM-1 =,F10.2	TRA 2530
	1,23HAVERAGE TRANSMITTANCE =,F6.4)	TRA 2540
250	FORMAT (22H INTEGRATED RADIANCE =,E12.5,13HWATT CM -2 SR,7H RADMITRA	TRA 2550
	1N,F12.3,E12.5,/,8H RADMAX ,F12.3,E12.5)	TRA 2560
255	FORMAT (1H1,/,10X,32H FREQ WAVELENGTH TOTAL H2C,5X,4HCO2+,5X,TRA	TRA 2570
	164HOZONE N2 CONT 420 CONT MOL SCAT AEROSOL AEROSOL INTEGRATE	TRA 2580
	20,12H NITRIC ACID/11X,14H CM-1 MICRONS,8(4X,5HTRANS),4X,20H ABS	TRA 2590
	3 ABSORPTION ,4X,5HTRANS)	TRA 2600
260	FORMAT (10X,I6,10F9.4,F14.4,F9.4)	TRA 2610
265	FORMAT (30X,F8.1,F13.5,3E13.5,F13.6)	TRA 2620
	END	TRA 2630

Table A1. Listing of Fortran Code LOWTRAN 5 (Cont.)

SUBROUTINE TRFN										TRF	10
LOWTRAN TRANSMITTANCE FUNCTIONS										TRF	20
COMMON /TRFMO/ TR(67),FW(67),FO(67)										TRF	30
DATA(TR(I),I=1, 67)/										TRF	40
1	.9990,	.9980,	.9960,	.9940,	.9920,	.9900,	.9800,	.9700,		TRF	50
2	.0600,	.0510,	.0410,	.0300,	.0200,	.0100,	.0000,	.0000,		TRF	60
3	.0600,	.0400,	.0200,	.0000,	.0000,	.0000,	.0000,	.0000,		TRF	70
4	.0000,	.0000,	.0000,	.0000,	.0000,	.0000,	.0000,	.0000,		TRF	80
5	.5400,	.5200,	.5000,	.4800,	.4600,	.4400,	.4200,	.4000,		TRF	90
6	.3000,	.3000,	.3400,	.3200,	.3000,	.2800,	.2600,	.2400,		TRF	100
7	.2200,	.2000,	.1800,	.1600,	.1400,	.1200,	.1000,	.0800,		TRF	110
8	.0600,	.0400,	.0300,	.0200,	.0150,	.0100,	.0080,	.0060,		TRF	120
9	.0040,	.0020,	.0010/							TRF	130
DATA(FW(I),I=1, 67)/										TRF	140
1	-2.3468,	-2.0362,	-1.6990,	-1.4815,	-1.3279,	-1.2007,	-.7825,	-.5229,		TRF	150
2	-.3468,	-.1938,	-.0655,	.0414,	.1553,	.2430,	.3324,	.4038,		TRF	160
3	.6128,	.7243,	.8261,	.9191,	1.0000,	1.0792,	1.1461,	1.2122,		TRF	170
4	1.2672,	1.3284,	1.3892,	1.4409,	1.4955,	1.5441,	1.5966,	1.6435,		TRF	180
5	1.6857,	1.7340,	1.7782,	1.8261,	1.8692,	1.9191,	1.9638,	2.0086,		TRF	190
6	2.0607,	2.1038,	2.1461,	2.1875,	2.2304,	2.2768,	2.3263,	2.3717,		TRF	200
7	2.4183,	2.4698,	2.5159,	2.5740,	2.6284,	2.6902,	2.7559,	2.8261,		TRF	210
8	2.9031,	3.0000,	3.0607,	3.1461,	3.2041,	3.2718,	3.3054,	3.3444,		TRF	220
9	3.3979,	3.4914,	3.5692/							TRF	230
DATA(FO(I),I=1, 67)/										TRF	240
1	-1.6778,	-1.3380,	-1.1192,	-.9508,	-.8239,	-.7258,	-.4318,	-.2366,		TRF	250
2	-.1074,	0.0000,	.0969,	.1761,	.2304,	.3010,	.3522,	.4024,		TRF	260
3	.5563,	.6435,	.7243,	.7924,	.8573,	.9191,	.9731,	1.0253,		TRF	270
4	1.0719,	1.1173,	1.1614,	1.2095,	1.2480,	1.2900,	1.3283,	1.3617,		TRF	280
5	1.3979,	1.4393,	1.4698,	1.4983,	1.5314,	1.5682,	1.6021,	1.6335,		TRF	290
6	1.6721,	1.7076,	1.7482,	1.7924,	1.8325,	1.8865,	1.9395,	2.0000,		TRF	300
7	2.0607,	2.1206,	2.1903,	2.2552,	2.3385,	2.4313,	2.5185,	2.6435,		TRF	310
8	2.7853,	2.9777,	3.1072,	3.2553,	3.3617,	3.4771,	3.5563,	3.6233,		TRF	320
9	3.7076,	3.8325,	3.9345/							TRF	330
RETURN										TRF	340
END										TRF	350

Table A1. Listing of Fortran Code LOWTRAN 5 (Cont.)

	SUBROUTINE AEREXT (V)	ATR	10
C		ATR	20
C	INTERPOLATES AEROSOL EXTINCTION AND ABSORPTION COEFFICIENT	ATR	30
C	FOR THE WAVELENGTH, V.	ATR	40
C		ATR	50
	COMMON /CARD1/ MODEL, IHAZE, ITYPE, LEN, JP, IM, M1, M2, M3, ML, IEMISS, RO	ATR	60
	1, IBOUND, ISEASN, IVULCN, VIS	ATR	70
	COMMON /CARD2/ H1, H2, ANGLE, RANGE, BETA, HMIN, RE	ATR	80
	COMMON /CARD3/ V1, V2, DV, AVH, CO, CW, W(15), E(15), CA, PI	ATR	90
	COMMON /CNTRL/ LENST, KMAX, M, IJ, J1, J2, JMIN, JEXTRA, IL, IKMAX, NLL, NP1	ATR	100
	1, IFIND, NL, IKLO	ATR	110
	COMMON /MPDATA/ Z(74), P(7,34), T(7,34), WH(7,34), HC(7,34)	ATR	120
	1, SEASN(2), VULCN(5), VSB(9), HZ(15), HMIX(34)	ATR	130
	COMMON RELHUM(34), HSTOR(34), EH(15,34), ICH(4), VH(15), TX(15)	ATR	140
	COMMON WLAY(34,15), WPATH(58,15), TBBY(68)	ATR	150
	COMMON ABSC(4,40), EXTC(4,40), VX2(40)	ATR	160
	COMMON /AER/ EXTV(4), ABSV(4)	ATR	170
	DO 5 I=1,4	ATR	180
	EXTV(I)=0.	ATR	190
	ABSV(I)=0.	ATR	200
	5 CONTINUE	ATR	210
	IF (IHAZE.EQ.0) RETURN	ATR	220
	ALAM=1.0E+4/V	ATR	230
	DO 10 N=1,40	ATR	240
	XO=ALAM-VX2(N)	ATR	250
	IF (XO) 15,10,10	ATR	260
	10 CONTINUE	ATR	270
	N=40	ATR	280
	15 VXD=VX2(N)-VX2(N-1)	ATR	290
	DO 20 I=1,4	ATR	300
	EXTV(I)=(EXTC(I,N)-EXTC(I,N-1))*XO/VXD+EXTC(I,N)	ATR	310
	ABSV(I)=(ABSC(I,N)-ABSC(I,N-1))*XO/VXD+ABSC(I,N)	ATR	320
	20 CONTINUE	ATR	330
	RETURN	ATR	340
	END	ATR	350



Table A1. Listing of Fortran Code LOWTRAN 5 (Cont.)

	SUBROUTINE HNC3 (V,HABS)	HNO	10
C		HNO	20
C	HNO3 STATISTICAL BAND PARAMETERS	HNC	30
C		HNO	40
	DIMENSION H1(15), H2(16), H3(13)	HNO	50
C	ARRAY H1 CONTAINS HNO <sup>3</sup> ABS, COEF(CM-1ATM-1) FROM 850 TO 920 CM-1	HNC	60
	DATA H1/2.197,3.911,6.154,8.150,9.217,9.461,11.56,11.10,11.17,12.4	HNO	70
	10,10.49,7.509,6.136,4.899,2.866/	HNO	80
C	ARRAY H2 CONTAINS HNO <sup>3</sup> ABS, COEF(CM-1ATM-1) FROM 1275 TO 1350 CM-1	HNO	90
	DATA H2/2.828,4.611,6.755,8.759,10.51,13.74,18.00,21.51,23.09,21.6	HNO	100
	18,21.32,16.82,16.42,17.87,14.86,8.716/	HNO	110
C	ARRAY H3 CONTAINS HNO <sup>3</sup> ABS, COEF(CM-1ATM-1) FROM 1675 TO 1735 CM-1	HNO	120
	DATA H3/5.003,8.803,14.12,19.83,23.31,23.58,23.22,21.09,26.99,25.8	HNO	130
	14,24.79,17.68,9.420/	HNO	140
	HABS=0.	HNO	150
	IF (V.GE.850.0.AND.V.LE.920.0) GO TO 5	HNO	160
	IF (V.GE.1275.0.AND.V.LE.1350.0) GO TO 10	HNO	170
	IF (V.GE.1675.0.AND.V.LE.1735.0) GO TO 15	HNO	180
	RETURN	HNO	190
	5 I=(V-845.)/5.	HNO	200
	HABS=H1(I)	HNO	210
	RETURN	HNO	220
	10 I=(V-1270.)/5.	HNO	230
	HABS=H2(I)	HNO	240
	RETURN	HNO	250
	15 I=(V-1670.)/5.	HNO	260
	HABS=H3(I)	HNO	270
	RETURN	HNO	280
	END	HNO	290

Table A1. Listing of Fortran Code LOWTRAN 5 (Cont.)

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SUBROUTINE C1CTA (C1L,L)
C WATER VAPOR
C C1 LOCATION 1 V = 350 CM-1
C C1 LOCATION 1770 V = 9195 CM-1
C C1 LOCATION 1771 V = 9875 CM-1
C C1 LOCATION 2355 V = 12795 CM-1
C C1 LOCATION 2356 V = 12350 CM-1
C C1 LOCATION 25A0 V = 14520 CM-1
COMMON /C1/C1(2580)
DATA(C1(I),I= 1, 190)/
1 3.93, 3.72, 3.54, 3.42, 3.37, 3.37, 3.36, 3.33, 3.25, 3.13,
2 3.02, 2.96, 2.97, 3.00, 3.08, 3.12, 3.04, 3.03, 3.00, 3.01,
3 3.03, 3.07, 3.05, 3.01, 2.94, 2.83, 2.71, 2.62, 2.58, 2.57,
4 2.62, 2.67, 2.72, 2.71, 2.60, 2.46, 2.35, 2.26, 2.22, 2.23,
5 2.19, 2.17, 2.17, 2.20, 2.26, 2.34, 2.42, 2.39, 2.20, 2.01,
6 1.92, 1.83, 1.78, 1.79, 1.61, 1.84, 1.83, 1.80, 1.71, 1.51,
7 1.39, 1.30, 1.25, 1.18, 1.19, 1.18, 1.21, 1.33, 1.47, 1.53,
8 1.54, 1.76, 1.12, .89, .69, .49, .60, .71, .79, .99,
9 .86, .73, .53, .43, .51, .52, .67, .73, .80, .83,
$ .80, .63, .47, .32, -.08, -.21, -.29, -.21, -.01, .08,
$ .16, .09, -.03, -.21, -.37, -.35, -.30, -.31, -.37, -.42,
$ -.48, -.42, -.40, -.39, -.43, -.77, -.63, -.88, -.79, -.60,
$ -.50, -.42, -.39, -.38, -.37, -.40, -.51, -.67, -.82, -.58,
$ -.40, -.32, -.21, -.09, -.18, -.16, -.19, -.28, -.33, -.35,
$ -.28, -.22, -.10, -.05, -.11, -.13, .27, -.27, -.18, -.06,
$ .11, .23, .26, .19, .11, 0.00, -.09, .02, .08, .12,
$ .22, .28, .39, .54, .68, .75, .79, .79, .71, .69,
$ .76, .88, 1.01, 1.16, 1.18, 1.14, 1.05, 1.02, 1.11, 1.23,
$ 1.41, 1.75, 1.83, 1.99, 2.05, 3.03, 2.00, 1.96, 1.90, 1.86/
DATA(C1(I),I= 191, 380)/
1 1.91, 2.68, 2.24, 2.41, 2.63, 2.68, 2.67, 2.73, 2.79, 2.81,
2 2.91, 2.93, 3.02, 3.16, 3.23, 3.30, 3.34, 3.43, 3.57, 3.59,
3 3.59, 3.58, 3.57, 3.61, 3.71, 3.71, 3.69, 3.64, 3.60, 3.68,
4 3.80, 3.95, 4.05, 4.05, 4.02, 3.99, 3.96, 4.01, 4.13, 4.22,
5 4.35, 4.49, 4.58, 4.62, 4.63, 4.61, 4.57, 4.56, 4.56, 4.53,
6 4.49, 4.46, 4.40, 4.28, 4.14, 3.92, 3.63, 3.35, 3.16, 3.10,
7 3.24, 3.47, 3.66, 3.80, 3.93, 4.00, 4.04, 4.15, 4.23, 4.31,
8 4.35, 4.31, 4.23, 4.20, 4.24, 4.28, 4.35, 4.42, 4.42, 4.44,
9 4.46, 4.40, 4.30, 4.22, 4.13, 4.07, 4.12, 4.19, 4.22, 4.23,
$ 4.16, 4.04, 3.99, 3.94, 3.93, 3.91, 3.86, 3.83, 3.80, 3.78,
2 3.70, 3.54, 3.40, 3.30, 3.21, 3.42, 3.52, 3.52, 3.49, 3.41,
$ 3.21, 3.14, 3.10, 3.08, 3.11, 2.98, 2.88, 2.78, 2.74, 2.76,
$ 2.77, 2.76, 2.82, 2.85, 2.86, 2.75, 2.64, 2.60, 2.61, 2.64,
$ 2.56, 2.49, 2.37, 2.25, 2.14, 2.08, 2.11, 2.20, 2.31, 2.28,
$ 2.15, 2.06, 1.98, 2.03, 2.05, 1.95, 1.84, 1.72, 1.64, 1.59,
$ 1.57, 1.57, 1.60, 1.63, 1.61, 1.38, 1.07, .91, .87, .92,
$ 1.04, 1.01, .92, .84, .92, .97, 1.01, 1.06, 1.10, 1.06,
$ 1.01, .91, .79, .65, .47, .41, .39, .38, .34, .33,
$ .36, .43, .48, .45, .38, .27, .21, .22, .29, .37/
DATA(C1(I),I= 381, 570)/
1 .38, .37, .29, .19, .13, .11, .03, -.05, -.12, -.24,
2 -.31, -.39, -.43, -.60, -.59, -.68, -.73, -.80, -.92, -1.06,
3 -1.14, -1.22, -1.27, -1.28, -1.33, -1.32, -1.43, -1.51, -1.63, -1.74,
4 -1.82, -1.98, -2.09, -2.21, -2.21, -2.24, -2.27, -2.36, -2.51, -2.65,
5 -2.70, -2.63, -2.57, -2.56, -2.59, -2.67, -2.69, -2.67, -2.68, -2.62,
6 -2.52, -2.42, -2.29, -2.14, -2.00, -1.87, -1.71, -1.51, -1.39, -1.27,
7 -1.12, -1.01, -.89, -.75, -.66, -.57, -.47, -.42, -.32, -.27,
8 -.26, -.19, -.13, -.11, -.01, .05, .08, .17, .25, .31,
9 .41, .43, .44, .43, .36, .35, .31, .25, .25, .22,
$ .21, .33, .49, .65, .76, .71, .51, .30, .13, .10,
C1C 10
C1D 20
C1E 30
C1F 40
C1G 50
C1H 60
C1I 70
C1J 80
C1K 90
C1L 100
C1M 110
C1N 120
C1O 130
C1P 140
C1Q 150
C1R 160
C1S 170
C1T 180
C1U 190
C1V 200
C1W 210
C1X 220
C1Y 230
C1Z 240
C10 250
C11 260
C12 270
C13 280
C14 290
C15 300
C16 310
C17 320
C18 330
C19 340
C1A 350
C1B 360
C1C 370
C1D 380
C1E 390
C1F 400
C1G 410
C1H 420
C1I 430
C1J 440
C1K 450
C1L 460
C1M 470
C1N 480
C1O 490
C1P 500
C1Q 510
C1R 520
C1S 530
C1T 540
C1U 550
C1V 560
C1W 570
C1X 580
C1Y 590
C1Z 600

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Table A1. Listing of Fortran Code LOWTRAN 5 (Cont.)

\$ .17,	.24,	.31,	.38,	.45,	.51,	.56,	.60,	.63,	.62,	C10	610	
\$ .63,	.64,	.66,	.69,	.76,	.75,	.74,	.70,	.62,	.53,	C10	620	
\$ .46,	.79,	.39,	.37,	.38,	.42,	.47,	.50,	.58,	.69,	C10	630	
\$ .67,	.62,	.64,	.68,	.76,	.90,	1.11,	1.13,	1.10,	.97,	C10	640	
\$ .98,	1.17,	1.38,	1.52,	1.70,	1.76,	1.84,	1.92,	1.90,	1.87,	C10	650	
\$ 1.91,	2.02,	2.17,	2.10,	2.18,	2.22,	2.25,	2.03,	2.01,	1.77,	C10	660	
\$ 1.93,	2.19,	2.28,	2.14,	2.15,	2.12,	2.01,	2.14,	2.26,	2.36,	C10	670	
\$ 2.51,	2.66,	2.73,	2.68,	2.69,	2.64,	2.22,	1.95,	1.61,	1.11,	C10	680	
\$ .88,	.87,	.89,	1.20,	1.62,	1.82,	1.99,	2.01,	2.14,	2.16/	C10	690	
DATA(C1(I), I= 571, 760)/												
1	2.21,	2.30,	2.35,	2.42,	2.50,	2.51,	2.49,	2.46,	2.42,	2.37,	C10	710
2	2.37,	2.33,	2.31,	2.43,	2.56,	2.61,	2.63,	2.60,	2.50,	2.38,	C10	720
3	2.41,	2.34,	2.31,	2.32,	2.40,	2.27,	2.32,	2.22,	2.09,	2.08,	C10	730
4	2.17,	2.41,	2.77,	2.68,	2.49,	2.29,	2.23,	2.42,	2.61,	2.58,	C10	740
5	2.49,	2.40,	2.39,	2.51,	2.60,	2.68,	2.68,	2.70,	2.82,	2.83,	C10	750
6	2.82,	2.81,	2.84,	2.86,	2.91,	2.96,	3.03,	3.08,	3.21,	3.30,	C10	760
7	3.40,	3.52,	3.49,	3.46,	3.51,	3.54,	3.56,	3.55,	3.57,	3.61,	C10	770
8	3.71,	3.80,	3.92,	3.99,	4.06,	4.02,	4.06,	4.12,	4.28,	4.30,	C10	780
9	4.22,	4.32,	4.42,	4.53,	4.64,	4.55,	4.40,	4.28,	4.32,	4.38,	C10	790
1	4.37,	4.24,	4.13,	4.14,	4.20,	4.25,	4.32,	4.35,	4.31,	4.27,	C10	800
2	4.25,	4.27,	4.31,	4.36,	4.41,	4.52,	4.59,	4.71,	4.79,	4.81,	C10	810
3	4.73,	4.61,	4.42,	4.28,	4.08,	4.00,	3.88,	3.86,	3.92,	3.98,	C10	820
4	4.12,	4.18,	4.31,	4.37,	4.42,	4.50,	4.53,	4.56,	4.59,	4.61,	C10	830
5	4.61,	4.59,	4.57,	4.49,	4.44,	4.41,	4.40,	4.34,	4.30,	4.26,	C10	840
6	4.09,	3.98,	3.87,	3.78,	3.77,	3.79,	3.75,	3.72,	3.62,	3.56,	C10	850
7	3.51,	3.48,	3.32,	3.18,	3.07,	2.96,	2.87,	2.80,	2.68,	2.58,	C10	860
8	2.59,	2.51,	2.59,	2.57,	2.50,	2.42,	2.32,	2.20,	2.12,	2.00,	C10	870
9	1.92,	1.79,	1.63,	1.60,	1.69,	1.78,	2.04,	2.00,	1.81,	1.70,	C10	880
\$ 1.63,	1.61,	1.60,	1.49,	1.14,	1.35,	1.64,	1.69,	1.70,	1.59/	C10	890	
DATA(C1(I), I= 761, 950)/												
1	1.45,	1.29,	1.19,	1.08,	1.02,	1.04,	1.10,	1.16,	1.20,	1.23,	C10	910
2	1.22,	1.08,	1.08,	1.06,	.89,	.93,	.73,	.58,	.54,	.77,	C10	920
3	.81,	.74,	.71,	.57,	.49,	.43,	.38,	.12,	-.10,	-.20,	C10	930
4	-.41,	-.37,	-.31,	-.11,	-.13,	-.21,	-.32,	-.36,	-.39,	-.33,	C10	940
5	-.39,	-.45,	-.50,	-.56,	-.62,	-.68,	-.77,	-.84,	-.91,	-1.00,	C10	950
6	-1.11,	-1.19,	-1.28,	-1.31,	-1.39,	-1.43,	-1.48,	-1.52,	-1.57,	-1.60,	C10	960
7	-1.61,	-1.60,	-1.58,	-1.51,	-1.42,	-1.32,	-1.26,	-1.16,	-1.00,	-.83,	C10	970
8	-.71,	-.61,	-.57,	-.43,	-.36,	-.30,	-.21,	-.19,	-.17,	-.15,	C10	980
9	-.13,	-.17,	-.19,	-.12,	-.06,	-.01,	0.00,	-.11,	-.23,	-.32,	C10	990
\$ -.44,	-.51,	-.48,	-.47,	-.42,	-.40,	-.40,	-.39,	-.37,	-.35,	C10	1000	
\$ -.48,	-.75,	-1.13,	-1.58,	-1.80,	-1.66,	-1.52,	-1.35,	-1.19,	-1.02,	C10	1010	
\$ -.88,	-.66,	-.65,	-.63,	-.62,	-.66,	-.73,	-.79,	-.88,	-.84,	C10	1020	
\$ -.70,	-.59,	-.43,	-.39,	-.50,	-.61,	-.74,	-.79,	-.76,	-.69,	C10	1030	
\$ -.62,	-.54,	-.52,	-.48,	-.48,	-.42,	-.39,	-.38,	-.33,	-.29,	C10	1040	
\$ -.26,	-.23,	-.22,	-.28,	-.37,	-.50,	-.60,	-.60,	-.51,	-.46,	C10	1050	
\$ -.42,	-.43,	-.49,	-.35,	-.24,	-.14,	-.08,	-.08,	0.00,	.11,	C10	1060	
\$ .32,	.43,	.42,	.32,	.23,	.22,	.28,	.45,	.55,	.62,	C10	1070	
\$ .65,	.71,	.76,	.80,	.83,	.85,	.87,	.90,	.93,	1.00,	C10	1080	
\$ 1.04,	1.15,	1.22,	1.32,	1.31,	1.32,	1.33,	1.48,	1.78,	1.87/	C10	1090	
DATA(C1(I), I= 951, 1140)/												
1	2.01,	1.92,	1.85,	1.89,	1.92,	1.98,	2.03,	2.39,	2.31,	2.40,	C10	1110
2	2.70,	2.71,	2.76,	2.78,	2.70,	2.77,	3.08,	2.54,	3.05,	2.94,	C10	1120
3	3.23,	3.20,	3.19,	3.22,	3.11,	3.41,	3.31,	3.36,	3.46,	3.36,	C10	1130
4	3.39,	3.59,	3.41,	3.22,	3.19,	2.98,	2.78,	2.98,	3.02,	2.82,	C10	1140
5	2.98,	2.86,	2.92,	2.92,	3.05,	3.22,	3.60,	3.78,	3.81,	3.96,	C10	1150
6	3.76,	3.67,	3.34,	3.08,	3.31,	3.16,	3.37,	3.41,	3.30,	3.33,	C10	1160
7	3.33,	3.51,	3.42,	3.43,	3.52,	3.31,	3.40,	3.58,	3.61,	3.49,	C10	1170
8	3.46,	3.42,	3.19,	3.18,	3.30,	3.00,	2.99,	3.21,	3.11,	3.14,	C10	1180
9	3.10,	2.72,	2.81,	2.95,	2.69,	2.73,	2.72,	2.47,	2.51,	2.60,	C10	1190
\$ 2.42,	2.37,	2.73,	1.91,	1.87,	1.81,	1.78,	1.53,	1.51,	1.62,	C10	1200	

Table A1. Listing of Fortran Code LOWTRAN 5 (Cont.)

\$ 1.59, 1.50, 1.42, 1.32, 1.22, 1.12, 1.06, 1.02, .97, .92,	C10 1210
\$ .80, .87, .84, .82, .79, .76, .75, .72, .71,	C10 1220
\$ .71, .70, .69, .67, .61, .59, .52, .48, .41, .39,	C10 1230
\$ .38, .33, .32, .30, .30, .30, .29, .28, .27, .26,	C10 1240
\$ .25, .23, .22, .21, .20, .18, .14, .13, .06, .01,	C10 1250
\$ -.03, -.07, -.11, -.16, -.21, -.24, -.29, -.32, -.38, -.41,	C10 1260
\$ -.45, -.50, -.54, -.61, -.69, -.76, -.84, -.90, -.97, -1.01,	C10 1270
\$ -1.10, -1.13, -1.19, -1.22, -1.28, -1.30, -1.33, -1.36, -1.39, -1.43,	C10 1280
\$ -1.48, -1.50, -1.52, -1.57, -1.61, -1.66, -1.70, -1.72, -1.78, -1.81/	C10 1290
DATA(C1(I), I=1141, 1230)/	C10 1300
1-1.89, -1.92, -2.00, -2.16, -2.24, -2.31, -2.40, -2.48, -2.54,	C10 1310
2-2.61, -2.71, -2.83, -2.95, -3.10, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00,	C10 1320
3-5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00,	C10 1330
4-5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.10, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00,	C10 1340
5-5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00,	C10 1350
6-5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00,	C10 1360
7-5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00,	C10 1370
8-5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00,	C10 1380
9-5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00,	C10 1390
\$ -3.78, -3.33, -3.01, -2.82, -2.68, -2.49, -2.50, -2.17, -2.00, -1.81,	C10 1400
\$ -1.60, -1.41, -1.13, -.00, -.79, -.63, -.48, -.36, -.28, -.16,	C10 1410
\$ -.06, .08, .20, .28, .41, .54, .69, .80, .92, 1.04,	C10 1420
\$ 1.19, 1.19, 1.01, .98, 1.02, 1.19, 1.29, 1.30, 1.29, 1.38,	C10 1430
\$ 1.19, 1.19, 1.42, 1.43, 1.70, 1.62, 1.54, 1.41, 1.53, 1.86,	C10 1440
\$ 1.96, 1.97, 2.02, 2.01, 1.94, 1.94, 1.83, 2.03, 2.21, 2.42,	C10 1450
\$ 2.30, 2.16, 2.02, 2.02, 2.02, 2.13, 1.90, 1.71, 2.01, 1.56,	C10 1460
\$ 1.56, 1.51, 1.30, 1.63, 1.64, 1.67, 1.70, 2.22, 2.39, 2.38,	C10 1470
\$ 2.30, 1.93, 2.19, 2.49, 2.52, 2.57, 2.21, 2.18, 2.40, 2.41,	C10 1480
\$ 2.45, 2.51, 2.23, 2.49, 2.30, 2.61, 2.72, 2.52, 2.63, 2.56/	C10 1490
DATA(C1(I), I=1331, 1520)/	C10 1500
1 2.51, 2.73, 2.62, 2.52, 2.80, 2.74, 2.79, 2.74, 2.70, 2.88,	C10 1510
2 2.81, 2.72, 2.76, 2.84, 2.92, 2.98, 2.88, 2.88, 3.02, 3.08,	C10 1520
3 3.26, 3.03, 3.14, 3.28, 3.03, 3.11, 3.15, 3.30, 3.31, 3.22,	C10 1530
4 3.00, 3.06, 3.34, 3.40, 3.37, 3.32, 3.68, 3.09, 3.09, 3.61,	C10 1540
5 3.07, 3.07, 3.31, 3.21, 3.31, 3.67, 3.58, 3.79, 3.70, 3.49,	C10 1550
6 3.39, 3.11, 3.13, 3.01, 3.10, 3.01, 3.18, 3.32, 3.43, 3.35,	C10 1560
7 3.40, 3.39, 3.39, 3.51, 3.54, 3.42, 3.50, 3.67, 3.59, 3.63,	C10 1570
8 3.66, 3.48, 3.39, 3.29, 3.31, 3.41, 3.23, 3.32, 3.12, 2.91,	C10 1580
9 2.91, 2.75, 2.78, 2.72, 2.62, 2.58, 2.32, 2.22, 2.00, 1.97,	C10 1590
\$ 1.68, 1.62, 1.64, 1.53, 1.56, 1.51, 1.52, 1.48, 1.42, 1.42,	C10 1600
\$ 1.40, 1.41, 1.43, 1.56, 1.52, 1.51, 1.52, 1.39, 1.39, 1.50,	C10 1610
\$ 1.09, 1.16, 1.21, 1.20, 1.22, 1.20, 1.18, 1.20, 1.19, 1.17,	C10 1620
\$ 1.10, 1.10, 1.09, 1.10, 1.11, 1.04, .98, .90, .86, .90,	C10 1630
\$ .90, .90, .86, .71, .79, .70, .71, .67, .62, .53,	C10 1640
\$ .42, .31, .20, .01, -.08, -.17, -.26, -.35, -.44, -.53,	C10 1650
\$ -.63, -.73, -.83, -.93, -1.04, -1.14, -1.24, -1.34, -1.44, -1.54,	C10 1660
\$ -1.64, -1.74, -1.84, -1.94, -2.04, -2.14, -2.24, -2.34, -2.44, -2.54,	C10 1670
\$ -2.64, -2.74, -2.84, -2.94, -3.04, -3.14, -3.24, -3.34, -3.44, -3.54,	C10 1680
\$ -3.64, -3.74, -3.84, -3.94, -4.04, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00/	C10 1690
DATA(C1(I), I=1521, 1710)/	C10 1700
1-5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00,	C10 1710
2-5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00,	C10 1720
3-5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00,	C10 1730
4-5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00,	C10 1740
5-5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00,	C10 1750
1-5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00,	C10 1760
7-5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00,	C10 1770
8-4.15, -4.05, -3.97, -3.88, -3.79, -3.70, -3.61, -3.52, -3.43, -3.34,	C10 1780
9-3.25, -3.15, -3.07, -2.98, -2.89, -2.80, -2.71, -2.62, -2.53, -2.44,	C10 1790
\$ -2.35, -2.26, -2.18, -2.09, -2.00, -1.91, -1.82, -1.73, -1.64, -1.55,	C10 1800

Table A1. Listing of Fortran Code LOWTRAN 5 (Cont.)

\$ -1.46, -1.37, -1.28, -1.19, -1.10, -1.01, -.92, -.83, -.74, -.65,	C10 1810
\$ -.56, -.47, -.38, -.29, -.20, -.14, -.05, -.02, .03, .10,	C10 1820
\$ .17, .22, .30, .35, .41, .45, .42, .40, .43, .46,	C10 1830
\$ .50, .59, .71, .84, .93, 1.01, 1.06, 1.07, 1.02, 1.01,	C10 1840
\$ 1.12, 1.23, 1.24, 1.28, 1.34, 1.43, 1.52, 1.56, 1.59, 1.56,	C10 1850
\$ 1.51, 1.61, 1.50, 1.70, 1.82, 1.92, 1.94, 1.89, 1.81, 1.45,	C10 1860
\$ 1.30, 1.28, 1.43, 1.50, 1.49, 1.55, 1.48, 1.32, 1.39, 1.53,	C10 1870
\$ 1.82, 2.23, 2.61, 2.51, 2.20, 1.86, 1.61, 1.19, 1.32, 1.52,	C10 1880
\$ 1.70, 1.90, 2.01, 1.82, 1.91, 2.12, 2.10, 2. , 2.18, 1.99/	C10 1890
DATA(C1(I), I=1711,1900)/	C10 1900
1 2.11, 2.28, 2.21, 2.13, 2.00, 1.91, 1.92, 1.97, 1.88, 1.91,	C10 1910
2 1.91, 1.92, 1.93, 1.74, 1.61, 1.58, 1.27, 1.20, 1.18, 1.11,	C10 1920
3 .99, .86, .71, .60, .44, .31, .19, .03, -.07, -.21,	C10 1930
4 -.35, -.49, -.64, -.79, -.94, -1.11, -1.24, -1.41, -1.57, -1.73,	C10 1940
5 -1.91, -2.09, -2.27, -2.45, -2.63, -2.81, -2.99, -3.18, -3.37, -3.56,	C10 1950
6 -3.75, -3.94, -4.13, -4.31, -4.49, -4.66, -4.83, -4.99, -5.14, -5.28,	C10 1960
7 -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -4.68, -4.26,	C10 1970
8 -3.89, -3.57, -3.32, -3.11, -2.91, -2.89, -2.79, -2.74, -2.63, -2.47,	C10 1980
9 -2.29, -2.20, -2.17, -2.23, -2.27, -2.32, -2.12, -2.08, -2.07, -2.07,	C10 1990
\$ -2.07, -1.98, -1.77, -1.70, -1.63, -1.60, -1.59, -1.43, -1.21, -1.15,	C10 2000
\$ -1.09, -1.13, -1.29, -1.19, -.98, -.93, -.87, -.91, -.88, -.71,	C10 2010
\$ -.62, -.59, -.58, -.63, -.58, -.39, -.22, -.14, -.06, -.01,	C10 2020
\$ -.01, -.08, -.20, -.16, -.02, .18, .32, .42, .37, .23,	C10 2030
\$ .12, .15, .28, .43, .59, .58, .53, .44, .39, .38,	C10 2040
\$ .35, .23, .26, .19, .08, .10, .18, .27, .38, .43,	C10 2050
\$ .32, .37, .58, .64, .87, .98, 1.00, 1.02, 1.13, 1.08,	C10 2060
\$ 1.08, 1.16, 1.16, 1.30, 1.41, 1.40, 1.32, 1.32, 1.37, 1.42,	C10 2070
\$ 1.50, 1.42, 1.38, 1.36, 1.38, 1.49, 1.63, 1.62, 1.62, 1.70,	C10 2080
\$ 1.68, 1.60, 1.56, 1.56, 1.63, 1.64, 1.56, 1.49, 1.49, 1.52/	C10 2090
DATA(C1(I), I=1901,2090)/	C10 2100
1 1.58, 1.62, 1.62, 1.64, 1.61, 1.62, 1.63, 1.71, 1.72, 1.70,	C10 2110
2 1.70, 1.67, 1.62, 1.66, 1.70, 1.87, 1.56, 1.49, 1.42, 1.36,	C10 2120
3 1.26, 1.20, 1.13, 1.14, 1.19, 1.29, 1.50, 1.72, 1.86, 1.78,	C10 2130
4 1.82, 1.88, 1.82, 1.89, 1.99, 2.00, 2.14, 2.04, 2.02, 2.02,	C10 2140
5 1.98, 1.90, 1.83, 1.81, 1.72, 1.69, 1.59, 1.50, 1.36, 1.20,	C10 2150
6 .98, .63, .43, .29, .16, .05, .02, .03, .03, .01,	C10 2160
7 -.08, -.18, -.20, -.11, -.06, -.03, -.14, -.21, -.08, -.06,	C10 2170
8 .10, .18, .11, .72, .42, .44, .38, .28, .42, .43,	C10 2180
9 .41, .33, .32, .41, .50, .46, .31, .18, .08, .20,	C10 2190
\$ .21, .34, .35, .28, .35, .39, .42, .38, .32, .30,	C10 2200
\$ .16, -.01, -.23, -.41, -.52, -.48, -.58, -.61, -.48, -.23,	C10 2210
\$ -.03, .21, .36, .39, .47, .44, .40, .51, .59, .53,	C10 2220
\$ .69, .57, .48, .52, .62, .59, .55, .50, .32, .26,	C10 2230
\$ .11, -.08, -.10, -.16, -.43, -.62, -.88, -1.09, -1.16, -1.31,	C10 2240
\$ -1.45, -1.49, -1.78, -1.91, -2.01, -1.97, -1.97, -1.97, -1.97, -2.26,	C10 2250
\$ -2.20, -2.01, -1.99, -2.00, -2.04, -2.17, -2.49, -2.44, -2.36, -2.32,	C10 2260
\$ -2.19, -2.10, -2.25, -2.16, -2.36, -2.44, -2.40, -2.49, -2.48, -2.43,	C10 2270
\$ -2.40, -2.36, -2.40, -2.49, -2.59, -2.68, -2.89, -3.28, -3.51, -3.74,	C10 2280
\$ -3.97, -4.20, -4.43, -4.66, -4.89, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00/	C10 2290
DATA(C1(I), I=2091,2280)/	C10 2300
1 -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00,	C10 2310
2 -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00,	C10 2320
3 -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00,	C10 2330
4 -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00,	C10 2340
5 -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00,	C10 2350
6 -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -3.00, -3.71, -3.56, -3.40, -3.21, -3.06,	C10 2360
7 -2.90, -2.74, -2.60, -2.46, -2.32, -2.17, -2.03, -1.87, -1.79, -1.74,	C10 2370
8 -1.83, -1.82, -1.71, -1.59, -1.49, -1.46, -1.46, -1.49, -1.49, -1.25,	C10 2380
9 -1.24, -1.08, -.90, -.90, -.91, -.91, -1.01, -.99, -.87, -.92,	C10 2390
\$ -.79, -.42, -.54, -.38, -.42, -.48, -.34, -.27, -.17, -.28,	C10 2400

Table A1. Listing of Fortran Code LOWTRAN 5 (Cont.)

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$ -.38, -.22, -.30, -.08, -.01, -.20, .06, .10, .06, .14, C10 2410
$ -.12, -.02, -.07, -.13, -.11, -.10, -.06, -.05, -.04, -.10, C10 2420
$ -.04, -.00, -.21, -.38, -.61, -.40, -.31, -.42, -.58, -.57, C10 2430
$ -.54, -.24, .11, .61, .81, .79, .62, .26, -.21, -.67, C10 2440
$ -.80, -.88, -.50, -.39, -.10, .09, .07, .08, .16, .21, C10 2450
$ .13, .32, .35, .51, .60, .51, .51, .40, .40, .43, C10 2460
$ .42, .33, .43, .34, .22, .13, -.11, -.31, -.31, -.41, C10 2470
$ -.41, -.39, -.53, -.69, -.84, -.88, -1.01, -1.10, -1.19, -1.29, C10 2480
$ -1.45, -1.49, -1.67, -1.67, -1.51, -1.56, -1.60, -1.69, -1.83, -1.51/ C10 2490
DATA (C1(I), I=2281, 2470)/ C10 2500
1-1.42, -1.40, -1.24, -1.38, -1.71, -1.30, -1.30, -1.28, -1.39, -1.33, C10 2510
2-1.40, -1.35, -1.37, -1.39, -1.41, -1.49, -1.48, -1.56, -1.47, -1.46, C10 2520
3-1.41, -1.42, -1.48, -1.41, -1.31, -1.15, -1.13, -1.20, -1.41, -1.88, C10 2530
4-2.08, -2.08, -2.22, -2.75, -2.35, -1.98, -1.92, -1.78, -1.57, -1.69, C10 2540
5-1.70, -1.70, -1.66, -1.94, -1.50, -1.56, -1.42, -1.29, -1.38, -1.28, C10 2550
6-1.48, -1.58, -1.44, -1.53, -1.48, -1.48, -1.58, -1.58, -1.69, -1.79, C10 2560
7-2.00, -2.16, -1.99, -2.23, -2.04, -2.04, -2.39, -2.74, -3.09, -3.44, C10 2570
8-3.79, -4.14, -4.49, -4.84, -5.19, -2.46, -2.26, -1.99, -2.01, -2.14, C10 2580
9-2.31, -2.15, -2.01, -1.99, -2.14, -2.41, -2.12, -1.99, -1.84, -1.79, C10 2590
$ -1.71, -1.78, -1.72, -1.58, -1.78, -1.52, -1.38, -1.29, -1.22, -.91, C10 2600
$ -.90, -1.01, -.76, -.90, -.90, -.90, -1.19, -1.00, -.79, -.68, C10 2610
$ -.68, -.73, -.85, -.85, -.61, -.61, -.48, -.51, -.92, -.83, C10 2620
$ -.61, -.41, -.29, -.29, -.61, -.74, -.19, -.18, 0.00, -.19, C10 2630
$ -.10, .20, .20, .02, .20, -.01, .18, .28, .11, 0.00, C10 2640
$ -.37, -.10, .02, .16, .20, 0.00, .09, .09, .09, .07, C10 2650
$ .22, .11, .11, .21, .09, .21, .20, .37, .28, .07, C10 2660
$ .09, -.79, -.69, -.69, -.74, -.88, -1.01, -.86, -.54, -.19, C10 2670
$ .19, .23, .21, .29, .28, .29, .52, .54, .51, .60, C10 2680
$ .40, .49, .48, .46, .49, .27, .06, -.33, -.61, -1.17/ C10 2690
DATA (C1(I), I=2471, 2580)/ C10 2700
1-1.11, -1.37, -1.52, -1.54, -1.94, -2.16, -2.06, -2.14, -1.56, -2.00, C10 2710
2-2.00, -2.08, -2.23, -2.31, -2.31, -2.53, -2.31, -2.31, -2.31, -2.28, C10 2720
3-2.34, -2.34, -1.91, -1.82, -1.69, -1.56, -1.84, -1.91, -1.75, -1.83, C10 2730
4-1.76, -1.54, -1.98, -1.80, -1.68, -1.69, -1.56, -1.60, -1.71, -1.36, C10 2740
5-1.76, -1.44, -1.48, -1.40, -1.48, -1.36, -1.45, -1.49, -1.55, -1.39, C10 2750
6-1.23, -1.18, -1.18, -1.74, -1.36, -1.23, -1.23, -1.37, -1.30, -1.40, C10 2760
7-1.28, -1.27, -1.37, -1.32, -1.32, -1.22, -1.28, -1.38, -1.69, -2.07, C10 2770
8-2.42, -2.58, -2.58, -2.80, -2.58, -2.47, -1.88, -1.60, -1.26, -1.16, C10 2780
9-1.23, -1.18, -1.23, -1.10, -.83, -.80, -.85, -.80, -.58, -.97, C10 2790
$ -.97, -.91, -.92, -1.13, -1.24, -1.50, -1.89, -2.18, -2.32, -2.63, C10 2800
$ -3.91, -4.20, -4.49, -4.78, -5.07, -5.07, -5.07, -5.07, -5.07, -5.07/ C10 2810
C1L=C1(L) C10 2820
RETURN C10 2830
END C10 2840

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Table A1. Listing of Fortran Code LOWTRAN 5 (Cont.)

C	SUBROUTINE C2CTA (C2(L),L)	C2D	10
	UNIFORMLY MIXED GASES	C2D	20
C	C2 LOCATION 1 V = 503 CM-1	C2D	30
C	C2 LOCATION 1515 V = 8070 CM-1	C2D	40
C	C2 LOCATION 1516 V = 12950 CM-1	C2D	50
C	C2 LOCATION 1576 V = 13245 CM-1	C2D	60
	COMMON/C2/ C2(1576)	C2D	70
	DATA(C2(I),I= 1, 190)/	C2D	80
	1-4.25,-3.70,-3.20,-2.75,-1.90,-1.73,-1.51,-1.29,-1.11,-.91,	C2D	90
	2-.71,-.51,-.30,-.16,.22,.49,.76,1.08,1.29,1.56,	C2D	100
	3 1.76,1.91,2.08,2.23,2.36,2.51,2.72,2.90,3.12,3.37,	C2D	110
	4 3.56,3.69,3.79,3.86,3.88,3.86,3.73,3.56,3.38,3.17,	C2D	120
	5 2.86,2.73,2.52,2.31,2.17,2.01,1.89,1.77,1.63,1.47,	C2D	130
	6 1.21,.92,.53,.23,-.17,-.53,-.74,-.81,-.84,-.88,	C2D	140
	7-1.00,-1.18,-1.42,-1.61,-1.86,-2.10,-2.29,-2.51,-2.72,-2.91,	C2D	150
	8-3.14,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,	C2D	160
	9-5.00,-2.68,-2.47,-2.19,-1.97,-1.71,-1.50,-1.32,-1.21,-1.13,	C2D	170
	\$-1.09,-1.11,-1.10,-1.09,-1.01,-1.01,-1.11,-1.33,-1.66,-2.13,	C2D	180
	\$-2.51,-2.67,-2.71,-2.39,-2.09,-1.78,-1.59,-1.33,-1.18,-1.01,	C2D	190
	\$-.96,-.91,-.90,-.87,-.80,-.79,-.86,-1.07,-1.28,-1.69,	C2D	200
	\$-2.11,-2.74,-3.09,-3.50,-3.03,-2.58,-2.23,-1.89,-1.54,-1.28,	C2D	210
	\$-1.13,-1.11,-1.16,-1.20,-1.23,-1.21,-1.17,-1.12,-1.15,-1.19,	C2D	220
	\$-1.20,-1.17,-1.02,-.89,-.68,-.42,-.24,-.01,.18,.40,	C2D	230
	\$.97,.77,.96,1.07,1.13,1.11,1.08,1.15,1.27,1.33,	C2D	240
	\$ 1.44,1.40,1.13,.89,.63,.54,.65,.78,.81,.86,	C2D	250
	\$.87,.68,.47,.14,-.12,-.48,-.92,-1.43,-1.89,-2.32,	C2D	260
	\$-2.81,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-3.14,-2.47,-2.00,-1.71,-1.59,-1.61/	C2D	270
	DATA(C2(I),I= 191, 380)/	C2D	280
	1-1.69,-1.82,-1.87,-1.90,-1.94,-2.04,-2.10,-2.23,-2.32,-2.48,	C2D	290
	2-2.71,-2.83,-2.09,-2.99,-2.43,-2.90,-1.69,-1.42,-1.38,-1.43,	C2D	300
	3-1.70,-2.01,-2.41,-2.64,-2.63,-2.49,-2.38,-2.27,-2.16,-2.05,	C2D	310
	4-1.94,-1.83,-1.76,-1.71,-1.70,-1.72,-1.81,-1.92,-2.03,-2.27,	C2D	320
	5-2.61,-3.21,-4.01,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,	C2D	330
	6-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,	C2D	340
	7-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,	C2D	350
	8-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,	C2D	360
	9-2.83,-2.71,-2.67,-2.67,-2.68,-2.58,-2.33,-2.01,-1.64,-1.32,	C2D	370
	\$.97,-.76,-.63,-.59,-.60,-.63,-.69,-.87,-1.08,-1.26,	C2D	380
	\$-1.53,-1.87,-1.91,-1.93,-2.02,-2.21,-2.48,-2.80,-3.08,-3.11,	C2D	390
	\$-3.09,-2.93,-2.78,-2.39,-2.01,-1.69,-1.36,-.99,-.63,-.28,	C2D	400
	\$.00,.08,.11,.12,.12,.07,.01,-.08,-.23,-.40,	C2D	410
	\$-.51,-.53,-.57,-.60,-.61,-.73,-.81,-.95,-1.05,-1.02,	C2D	420
	\$.91,-.68,-.41,-.09,.18,.41,.76,1.00,1.18,1.39,	C2D	430
	\$.51,1.58,1.68,1.71,1.8,1.91,2.02,2.18,2.32,2.50,	C2D	440
	\$.261,2.69,2.81,2.89,2.96,3.04,3.14,3.27,3.41,3.55,	C2D	450
	\$.372,3.90,4.03,4.22,4.42,4.61,4.71,4.73,4.65,4.63/	C2D	460
	\$.472,4.78,4.79,4.50,3.62,3.28,2.79,2.30,1.86,1.35/	C2D	470
	DATA(C2(I),I= 381, 570)/	C2D	480
	1-.62,-.24,-1.69,-2.18,-2.01,-1.79,-1.53,-1.32,-1.20,-1.15,	C2D	490
	2-1.12,-1.18,-1.25,-1.28,-1.20,-1.17,-1.20,-1.32,-1.54,-1.84,	C2D	500
	3-2.16,-2.30,-2.26,-2.01,-1.71,-1.36,-1.06,-.81,-.61,-.45,	C2D	510
	4-.45,-.47,-.49,-.46,-.37,-.31,-.34,-.49,-.75,-1.11,	C2D	520
	5-1.43,-2.01,-2.59,-2.89,-2.87,-2.74,-2.51,-2.42,-2.38,-2.39,	C2D	530
	6-2.42,-2.46,-2.48,-2.49,-2.43,-2.43,-2.46,-2.53,-2.68,-2.74,	C2D	540
	7-2.82,-2.87,-2.83,-2.82,-2.79,-2.71,-2.66,-2.49,-2.40,-2.32,	C2D	550
	8-2.26,-2.23,-2.23,-2.19,-2.02,-1.96,-1.88,-1.84,-1.86,-1.86,	C2D	560
	9-1.87,-1.83,-1.79,-1.73,-1.68,-1.64,-1.59,-1.76,-1.79,-1.87,	C2D	570
	\$.178,-1.67,-1.59,-1.37,-1.21,-1.00,-.83,-.69,-.53,-.41,	C2D	580
	\$.30,-.19,-.09,-.04,.02,.10,.16,.18,.23,.20,	C2D	590
	\$.27,.26,.24,.22,.17,.12,.07,-.01,-.07,-.09,	C2D	600

Table A1. Listing of Fortran Code LOWTRAN 5 (Cont.)

```

$ .32, .72, .91, 1.12, 1.03, .67, .16, -.11, -.36, -.29, C2C 610
7 -.17, -.08, 0.99, .09, .13, .18, .24, .27, .29, .30, C2D 620
$ .29, .26, .27, .21, .13, .09, .02, -.04, -.16, -.32, C2D 630
$ -.51, -.72, -.90, -1.18, -1.50, -1.62, -1.61, -2.04, -2.29, -2.49, C2C 640
$ -2.62, -2.97, -3.03, -3.21, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, C2D 650
$ -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -4.01, -3.38, -3.01, -2.63, C2D 660
$ -2.32, -2.09, -1.98, -1.94, -2.00, -2.14, -2.26, -2.20, -2.02, -1.82/ C2D 670
DATA(C2(I), I= 571, 760) / C2C 680
1-1.59, -1.43, -1.38, -1.46, -1.64, -1.90, -2.09, -2.54, -2.91, -3.18, C2D 690
2-3.61, -3.72, -3.64, -3.50, -3.41, -3.37, -3.30, -3.16, -3.01, -2.76, C2D 700
3-2.51, -2.20, -1.80, -1.40, -1.22, -.97, -.77, -.49, -.20, .03, C2C 710
4 .20, .36, .51, .61, .67, .83, 1.00, 1.12, 1.38, 1.56, C2D 720
5 1.79, 1.66, 2.01, 2.20, 2.31, 2.47, 2.61, 2.76, 2.92, 3.01, C2D 730
6 3.05, 3.02, 2.98, 2.98, 3.01, 3.03, 2.97, 2.78, 2.44, 2.13, C2D 740
7 1.83, 1.45, 1.49, 1.50, 1.67, 1.94, 2.22, 2.50, 2.71, 2.93, C2D 750
8 3.12, 3.18, 3.17, 3.15, 3.21, 3.26, 3.19, 2.98, 2.59, 2.14, C2C 760
9 1.70, 1.22, .56, -.27, -1.04, -2.54, -3.00, -2.94, -2.78, -2.64, C2D 770
$ -2.61, -2.60, -2.63, -2.60, -2.47, -2.53, -2.57, -2.64, -2.77, -2.84, C2C 780
$ -3.38, -3.98, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, C2D 790
$ -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, C2C 800
$ -5.00, -4.00, -3.73, -3.62, 3.59, -3.53, -3.56, -3.57, -3.53, -3.51, C2C 810
$ -3.45, -3.47, -3.26, -3.21, -3.18, -3.27, -3.36, -3.60, -3.96, -5.00, C2D 820
$ -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, C2C 830
$ -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, C2D 840
$ -5.00, -5.03, -5.00, -5.00, -4.62, -4.07, -3.69, -3.76, -3.67, -3.56, C2C 850
$ -3.42, -3.35, -3.26, -3.18, -3.14, -3.11, -3.09, -3.10, -3.12, -3.23, C2C 860
$ -3.30, -3.34, -3.37, -3.28, -3.14, -3.08, -3.00, -2.93, -2.89, -2.81/ C2D 870
DATA(C2(I), I= 761, 950) / C2C 880
1-3.00, -3.08, -3.16, -3.31, -3.48, -3.71, -3.98, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, C2C 890
2-5.00, -4.52, -3.98, -3.69, -3.42, -3.18, -2.95, -2.77, -2.51, -2.48, C2D 900
3-2.41, -2.41, -2.40, -2.38, -2.34, -2.27, -2.21, -2.31, -2.48, -2.73, C2C 910
4-3.21, -4.13, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, C2D 920
5-5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, C2D 930
6-5.00, -5.00, -4.13, -4.12, -3.99, -3.96, -3.87, -3.73, -3.51, -3.29, C2D 940
7-3.15, -2.99, -2.84, -2.73, -2.69, -2.68, -2.69, -2.65, -2.62, -2.69, C2D 950
8-2.57, -2.62, -2.81, -3.04, -3.21, -3.39, -3.42, -3.36, -3.21, -3.03, C2D 960
9-2.93, -2.80, -2.64, -2.52, -2.37, -2.28, -2.20, -2.13, -2.07, -2.02, C2D 970
$ -1.96, -1.98, -1.78, -1.63, -1.44, -1.31, -1.20, -1.08, -.98, -.94, C2D 980
$ -.86, -.76, -.67, -.51, -.08, .13, .30, .37, .36, .36, C2D 990
$ .35, .35, .30, .46, .48, .41, .23, -.08, -.38, -.67, C2D 1000
$ -.88, -.96, -.98, -.87, -.67, -.36, -.12, .14, .44, .66, C2D 1010
$ .90, 1.11, 1.19, 1.24, 1.25, 1.26, 1.27, 1.51, 1.59, 1.50, C2D 1020
$ 1.28, .71, .11, -.28, -.67, -1.32, -1.61, -1.58, -1.42, -1.18, C2D 1030
$ -.91, -.69, -.27, -.06, .29, .57, .73, .92, .81, .73, C2D 1040
$ .79, .91, 1.01, 1.03, .88, .72, .63, .38, .12, -.21, C2D 1050
$ -.47, -.67, -1.23, -1.67, -2.31, -2.76, -3.24, -3.49, -3.51, -3.47, C2D 1060
$ -3.39, -3.37, -3.43, -3.53, -3.50, -3.36, -3.16, -3.07, -2.96, -3.08/ C2C 1070
DATA(C2(I), I= 951, 1140) / C2D 1080
1-3.14, -3.12, -3.23, -3.37, -3.63, -3.97, -4.27, -4.23, -4.07, -3.81, -3.78, C2C 1090
2-1.67, -1.46, -1.27, -1.23, -1.26, -1.40, -1.57, -1.98, -2.28, -2.87, C2D 1100
3-3.74, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, C2D 1110
4-5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, C2D 1120
5-5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, C2C 1130
6-5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, C2D 1140
7-5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, C2C 1150
8-5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, C2D 1160
9-5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, C2D 1170
$ -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, C2D 1180
$ -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, C2D 1190
$ -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, -5.00, C2D 1200

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Table A1. Listing of Fortran Code LOW1 RAN 5 (Cont.)

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$-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00, C2D 1210
$-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00, C2D 1220
$-5.00,-5.00,-4.91,-4.79,-4.61,-4.48,-4.40,-4.29,-4.17,-3.90, C2D 1230
$-3.73,-3.59,-3.62,-3.72,-3.73,-3.69,-3.31,-3.12,-2.91,-2.63, C2D 1240
$-2.41,-2.27,-2.16,-2.11,-2.28,-2.29,-2.21,-2.06,-1.91,-1.99, C2D 1250
$-2.27,-2.59,-2.98,-3.35,-3.19,-3.79,-3.68,-3.53,-3.46,-3.39, C2D 1260
$-3.31,-3.18,-2.97,-2.69,-2.39,-2.11,-1.83,-1.58,-1.49,-1.22/ C2D 1270
DATA(C2(I), I=1141,1330)/ C2D 1280
1-1.08, -.89, -.68, -.54, -.71, -.79, -.78, -.66, -.49, -.54, C2D 1290
2 -.86,-1.77,-2.08,-2.44,-3.46,-3.72,-3.74,-3.59,-3.22,-2.98, C2C 1300
3-2.51,-2.21,-1.64,-1.34,-1.08, -.86, -.72, -.61, -.70, -.72, C2D 1310
4 -.67, -.57, -.78, -.51, -.97,-1.36,-1.89,-2.74,-3.18,-4.21, C2D 1320
5-4.57,-4.62,-4.78,-4.87,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00, C2C 1330
6-4.93,-4.46,-3.99,-3.45,-2.99,-2.63,-2.30,-2.09,-2.02,-2.12, C2C 1340
7-2.18,-2.13,-2.04,-1.78,-1.83,-2.08,-2.28,-2.81,-3.01,-3.15, C2D 1350
8-3.22,-3.29,-3.58,-3.49,-4.46,-4.88,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00, C2D 1360
9-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00, C2D 1370
$-4.81,-4.52,-4.11,-3.69,-3.09,-2.99,-2.91,-2.89,-3.19,-3.20, C2D 1380
$-3.36,-3.62,-3.89,-3.92,-3.73,-3.53,-3.37,-3.19,-3.02,-2.79, C2D 1390
$-2.52,-2.76,-2.24,-2.19,-2.32,-2.41,-2.29,-2.06,-2.00,-2.18, C2C 1400
$-2.47,-2.91,-3.57,-4.19,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-4.61, C2D 1410
$-4.15,-3.89,-3.57,-3.30,-3.02,-2.74,-2.51,-2.20,-1.98,-1.73, C2D 1420
$-1.57,-1.38,-1.21,-1.11, -.98, -.87, -.78, -.60, -.37, -.18, C2D 1430
$ -.04, -.04, -.06, -.16, -.18, -.19, -.23, -.45,-1.02,-1.97, C2D 1440
$-2.79,-3.71,-4.01,-4.20,-4.35,-4.58,-4.73,-4.81,-5.00,-5.00, C2C 1450
$-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00, C2D 1460
$-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00/ C2D 1470
DATA(C2(I), I=1331,1520)/ C2D 1480
1-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00, C2D 1490
2-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00, C2D 1500
3-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00, C2C 1510
4-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00, C2D 1520
5-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00, C2D 1530
6-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-4.71,-4.31,-3.99,-3.68,-3.50,-3.34,-3.22, C2C 1540
7-3.23,-3.25,-3.24,-3.18,-3.10,-3.07,-3.18,-3.41,-3.67,-4.12, C2D 1550
8-4.68,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-4.51,-4.18, C2D 1560
9-3.73,-3.48,-3.17,-2.96,-2.73,-2.63,-2.58,-2.59,-2.57,-2.49, C2C 1570
$-2.42,-2.38,-2.48,-2.62,-3.02,-3.49,-4.16,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00, C2D 1580
$-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-4.87,-4.60, C2D 1590
$-4.21,-3.90,-3.66,-3.56,-3.51,-3.51,-3.51,-3.49,-3.41,-3.34, C2D 1600
$-3.34,-3.47,-3.60,-3.87,-4.23,-4.59,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00, C2D 1610
$-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-4.93, C2D 1620
$-4.51,-4.10,-3.78,-3.32,-3.03,-2.74,-2.43,-2.08,-1.83,-1.59, C2D 1630
$-1.29,-1.07, -.81, -.70, -.73, -.90,-1.08,-1.19,-1.35,-1.47, C2C 1640
$-1.57,-1.66,-1.80,-1.91,-2.04,-2.18,-2.33,-2.47,-2.61,-2.78, C2D 1650
$-2.97,-3.10,-3.28,-3.44,-3.63,-3.81,-3.98,-4.15,-4.32,-4.61, C2D 1660
$-4.71,-4.80,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-4.32/ C2D 1670
DATA(C2(I), I=1521,1575)/ C2D 1680
1-3.24,-2.59,-2.12,-1.82,-1.57,-1.34,-1.16,-1.02, -.82, -.64, C2D 1690
2 -.48, -.33, -.11, -.06, .08, .21, .39, .52, .61, .72, C2D 1700
3 .85, .96, 1.07, 1.12, 1.18, 1.21, 1.17, 1.08, .98, .90, C2C 1710
4 .97, 1.13, 1.37, 1.58, 1.74, 1.70, 1.48, 1.13, .73, .22, C2D 1720
5 -.51,-1.57,-3.48,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00, C2D 1730
6-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00/ C2D 1740
C2L=C2(L) C2D 1750
RETURN C2D 1760
END C2D 1770

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Table A1. Listing of Fortran Code LOWTRAN 5 (Cont.)

C	SUBROUTINE C3L1A (C3L,L)	C30	10
C	OZONE	C30	20
C	C3 LOCATION 1 V = 575 CM-1	C3C	30
C	C3 LOCATION 510 V = 3270 CM-1	C30	40
	COMMON /C3/ C3(540)	C30	50
	DATA (C3(I),I= 1, 19)/	C3C	60
	1-4.15,-3.51,-3.00,-2.64,-2.12,-1.76,-1.50,-1.21, -.86, -.49,	C30	70
	2 -.20, -.10, .07, .12, .24, .32, .43, .52, .58, .65,	C30	80
	3 .72, .79, .76, .72, .66, .64, .66, .79, .83, .83,	C30	90
	4 .80, .78, .68, .56, .49, .42, .34, .26, .14, .02,	C3C	100
	5 -.14, -.35, -.51, -.74, -.88,-1.17,-1.40,-1.68,-2.11,-2.47,	C30	110
	6-2.83,-3.24,-3.59,-3.74,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,	C30	120
	7-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-4.46,-4.00,-3.50,-3.14,-2.78,	C30	130
	8-2.41,-2.10,-1.78,-1.49,-1.20, -.20, .15, .35, .57, .78,	C30	140
	9 .95, 1.20, 1.40, 1.65, 1.80, 1.97, 2.10, 2.21, 2.21, 2.38,	C30	150
	\$ 2.40, 2.42, 2.58, 2.52, 2.20, 2.48, 2.54, 2.45, 2.30, 2.00,	C30	160
	\$ 1.20, .95, .92, .90, .90, .89, .90, .92, .94, .95,	C3C	170
	\$ .96, .95, .90, .80, .68, .55, .40, .30, .19, .08,	C30	180
	\$ -.02, -.11, -.22, -.41, -.56, -.71, -.89,-1.03,-1.18,-1.33,	C30	190
	\$-1.60,-1.76,-1.90,-2.02,-2.21,-2.46,-2.59,-2.79,-3.00,-3.22,	C30	200
	\$-3.61,-4.16,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,	C3C	210
	\$-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,	C30	220
	\$-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,	C30	230
	\$-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,	C30	240
	\$-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00/	C30	250
	DATA (C3(I),I= 191, 380)/	C3C	260
	1-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,	C3C	270
	2-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-4.16,-3.51,-3.66,-3.41,-3.05,-2.69,	C3C	280
	3-2.44,-2.19,-2.03,-1.86,-1.71,-1.56,-1.48,-1.39,-1.26,-1.13,	C30	290
	4 -.97, -.81, -.65, -.48, -.35, -.22, -.14, -.06, -.02, -.19,	C30	300
	5 -.18, -.14, .06, .26, .07, .42, .80, .82, .80, .74,	C30	310
	6 -.74, -.79, -.84, -.89, -.85, -.81, -.76, -.70, -.68, -.64,	C30	320
	7 -.65, -.66, -.72, -.78, -.84, -.90,-1.02,-1.14,-1.24,-1.33,	C3C	330
	8-1.47,-1.61,-1.77,-1.92,-1.98,-2.04,-2.08,-2.09,-2.06,-2.03,	C3U	340
	9-1.98,-1.93,-1.87,-1.82,-1.76,-1.71,-1.65,-1.59,-1.51,-1.44,	C30	350
	\$-1.36,-1.28,-1.18,-1.08, -.98, -.88, -.78, -.69, -.59, -.49,	C3C	360
	\$ -.37, -.25, -.18, -.10, 0.00, .16, .27, .38, .57, .75,	C30	370
	\$ .93, 1.11, 1.20, 1.33, 1.44, 1.46, 1.46, 1.48, 1.64, 1.58,	C30	380
	\$ 1.49, 1.23, .66, .38, -.33, -.71, -.66, -.58, -.49, -.47,	C30	390
	\$ -.40, -.40, -.46, -.53, -.64, -.76, -.89,-1.01,-1.14,-1.26,	C30	400
	\$-1.40,-1.55,-1.69,-1.83,-1.98,-2.13,-2.28,-2.43,-2.64,-2.86,	C3C	410
	\$-3.07,-3.28,-3.50,-3.72,-3.94,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,	C30	420
	\$-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,	C30	430
	\$-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,	C30	440
	\$-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00/	C3C	450
	DATA (C3(I),I= 381, 540)/	C3C	460
	1-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,	C30	470
	2-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,	C30	480
	3-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,	C3C	490
	4-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-4.16,-3.97,-3.77,-3.58, 3.38,-3.07,-2.75,	C30	500
	5-2.44,-2.12,-1.85,-1.67,-1.30,-1.07, -.98, -.94, -.89, -.85,	C30	510
	6 -.81, -.77, -.72, -.68, -.63, -.58, -.53, -.48, -.41, -.34,	C30	520
	7 -.26, -.19, -.17, -.18, -.19, -.46, -.79,-1.12,-1.45,-1.75,	C30	530
	8-2.38,-2.97,-3.57,-4.16,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-4.16,-3.90,-3.63,	C3C	540
	9-3.37,-3.10,-2.79,-2.47,-2.15,-1.84,-1.73,-1.63,-1.52,-1.41,	C30	550
	\$-1.33,-1.25,-1.17,-1.09,-1.02, -.96, -.89, -.82, -.73, -.68,	C30	560
	\$ -.54, -.47, -.27, -.12, .03, .18, .25, .31, .39, .47,	C30	570
	\$ .48, .49, .50, .50, .48, .46, .23, .01, -.11, -.33,	C30	580
	\$ -.55, -.77, -.83, -.88, -.94, -.92, -.91, -.90, -.85, -.80,	C3C	590
	\$ -.76, -.71, -.69, -.67, -.66, -.65, -.65, -.66, -.67, -.68,	C30	600
	\$ -.70, -.72, -.82, -.83,-1.03,-1.14,-1.24,-1.27,-1.51,-1.68,	C30	610
	\$-2.13,-2.57,-2.92,-3.26,-3.71,-4.16,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00,-5.00/	C30	620
	C3L=C3(L)	C30	630
	RETURN	C3C	640
	END	C30	650

Table A1. Listing of Fortran Code LOWTRAN 5 (Cont.)

```

SUBROUTINE C4C7A
COMMON /C4C5C8/ C4(133),C5(15),C8(102)
C
C N? CONTINUUM
C
C C4 LOCATION 1 V = 2000 CM-1
C C4 LOCATION 133 V = 2700 CM-1
C
DATA(C4(I),I= 1, 114)/
1 2.91E-04, 3.86E-04, 5.09E-04, 6.56E-04, 8.85E-04, 1.06E-03,
2 1.31E-03, 1.73E-03, 2.27E-03, 2.73E-03, 3.36E-03, 3.55E-03,
3 5.46E-03, 7.19E-03, 9.00E-03, 1.13E-02, 1.36E-02, 1.66E-02,
4 1.96E-02, 2.16E-02, 2.36E-02, 2.63E-02, 2.90E-02, 3.15E-02,
5 3.40E-02, 3.66E-02, 3.92E-02, 4.26E-02, 4.60E-02, 4.95E-02,
6 5.30E-02, 5.65E-02, 6.00E-02, 6.30E-02, 6.60E-02, 6.89E-02,
7 7.18E-02, 7.39E-02, 7.60E-02, 7.84E-02, 8.08E-02, 8.39E-02,
8 8.70E-02, 9.13E-02, 9.56E-02, 1.08E-01, 1.20E-01, 1.36E-01,
9 1.52E-01, 1.60E-01, 1.69E-01, 1.80E-01, 1.91E-01, 1.97E-01,
$ 1.23E-01, 1.19E-01, 1.16E-01, 1.14E-01, 1.12E-01, 1.12E-01,
$ 1.11E-01, 1.11E-01, 1.12E-01, 1.14E-01, 1.13E-01, 1.12E-01,
$ 1.09E-01, 1.07E-01, 1.02E-01, 9.90E-02, 9.50E-02, 9.00E-02,
$ 8.65E-02, 8.20E-02, 7.65E-02, 7.05E-02, 6.50E-02, 6.10E-02,
$ 5.50E-02, 4.95E-02, 4.50E-02, 4.00E-02, 3.75E-02, 3.50E-02,
$ 3.10E-02, 2.65E-02, 2.50E-02, 2.20E-02, 1.95E-02, 1.75E-02,
$ 1.60E-02, 1.40E-02, 1.20E-02, 1.05E-02, 9.50E-03, 9.00E-03,
$ 8.00E-03, 7.00E-03, 6.50E-03, 6.00E-03, 5.50E-03, 4.75E-03,
$ 4.00E-03, 3.75E-03, 3.50E-03, 3.00E-03, 2.50E-03, 2.25E-03,
$ 2.00E-03, 1.85E-03, 1.70E-03, 1.60E-03, 1.50E-03, 1.50E-03/
DATA(C4(I),I= 115, 133)/
1 1.54E-03, 1.50E-03, 1.47E-03, 1.34E-03, 1.25E-03, 1.16E-03,
2 9.06E-04, 7.53E-04, 6.41E-04, 5.09E-04, 4.04E-04, 3.36E-04,
3 2.86E-04, 2.32E-04, 1.94E-04, 1.57E-04, 1.31E-04, 1.02E-04,
4 8.07E-05/
C
C 4M H2O CONTINUUM
C
C C5 LOCATION 1 V = 2350 CM-1
C C5 LOCATION 15 V = 2420 CM-1
C
DATA(C5(I),I= 1, 15)/
1 0.00, .19, .14, .12, .10, .09, .10, .12, .15, .17,
2 .20, .24, .28, .33, 3.00/
C
C OZONE U.V. + VISIBLE
C
C C8 LOCATION 1 V = 13000 CM-1
C C8 LOCATION 56 V = 24200 CM-1
C
C OV = 200 CM-1
C
C C8 LOCATION 57 V = 27500 CM-1
C C8 LOCATION 102 V = 50000 CM-1
C
C OV = 500 CM-1
C
DATA(C8(I),I= 1, 102)/
1 4.50E-03, 8.00E-03, 1.07E-02, 1.10E-02, 1.27E-02, 1.71E-02,
2 2.00E-02, 2.45E-02, 3.07E-02, 3.84E-02, 4.78E-02, 5.67E-02,
3 6.54E-02, 7.62E-02, 9.15E-02, 1.00E-01, 1.09E-01, 1.20E-01,
4 1.28E-01, 1.12E-01, 1.11E-01, 1.16E-01, 1.19E-01, 1.13E-01,
5 1.03E-01, 9.24E-02, 8.28E-02, 7.57E-02, 7.07E-02, 6.58E-02,
6 5.56E-02, 4.77E-02, 4.06E-02, 3.87E-02, 3.82E-02, 2.94E-02,
7 2.09E-02, 1.80E-02, 1.91E-02, 1.66E-02, 1.17E-02, 7.70E-03,
8 6.10E-03, 8.50E-03, 6.10E-03, 3.70E-03, 2.20E-03, 3.10E-03,
9 2.55E-03, 1.98E-03, 1.43E-03, 8.25E-04, 2.50E-04, 0.
10 0. 0. 0. 5.61E-04, 2.04E-03, 7.35E-03, 2.83E-02,
11 4.98E-02, 1.18E-01, 2.46E-01, 5.18E-01, 1.02E+00, 1.95E+00,
12 3.79E+00, 6.65E+00, 1.24E+01, 2.20E+01, 3.67E+01, 5.95E+01,
13 8.50E+01, 1.76E+02, 1.68E+02, 2.06E+02, 2.42E+02, 2.71E+02,
14 2.91E+02, 3.02E+02, 3.03E+02, 2.94E+02, 2.77E+02, 2.54E+02,
15 2.76E+02, 1.56E+02, 1.68E+02, 1.44E+02, 1.17E+02, 9.75E+01,
16 7.65E+01, 6.04E+01, 4.62E+01, 3.46E+01, 2.52E+01, 2.00E+01,
17 1.67E+01, 1.20E+01, 1.00E+01, 8.80E+00, 8.30E+00, 8.60E+00/
RETURN
END

```

Table A2. Description of LOWTRAN Subroutines

LOWEM	Main driver program. Reads control cards.
MDTA	Contains the data for the six model atmospheres and HNO <sub>3</sub> profile.
NSMDL	For user defined model atmospheres or aerosols.
HPROF	Sets up horizontal profiles of attenuator densities in LOWTRAN units.
AERPRF	Sets up appropriate aerosol horizontal profiles for model selected.
PRFDTA	Contains the different aerosol model vertical distributions.
GEO	Calculates the absorber amounts along the atmospheric slant path.
ANGL	Calculates the initial zenith angle for the slant path when H1, H2 and BETA are given.
POINT	Computes mean refractive index above and below a given altitude and finds equivalent absorber densities at the altitude.
EXABIN	Loads the aerosol extinction and absorption coefficients for the appropriate models and boundary layer relative humidity.
EXTDTA	Contains all the aerosol attenuation coefficients.
PATH	For radiance calculations, saves cumulative absorber amounts along slant path.
TRANS	Calculates transmittances and radiances for slant path.
TRFN	Contains transmittance functions.
AEREXT	Interpolates aerosol attenuation coefficients for values at wavenumber $\nu$ .
HNO3	Determines nitric acid absorption coefficient at $\nu$ .
C1DTA	Contains water vapor absorption coefficients.
C2DTA	Contains uniformly mixed gases absorption coefficients.
C3DTA	Contains IR ozone absorption coefficients.
C4DTA	Contains absorption data for nitrogen continuum, 4- $\mu$ m water continuum and ozone UV and visible data.

## Appendix B

### LOWEM Symbols and Definitions

ABSC	Aerosol absorption coefficient
ALAM	Wavelength ( $\mu\text{m}$ )
ANGLE	Input zenith angle (degrees)
AVW	Average wavelength used in refractive index expression
BET	Angle subtended at the earth's center as path traverses adjacent levels
BETA	Total angle subtended by path at earth's center
CA	Conversion factor from degrees to radians
CO	Wavelength dependent coefficient used in refractive index expression
CW	Wavelength dependent coefficient used in refractive index expression
DUMMY	Used when IHAZE = 7
DV	Wavenumber increment at which transmittance is calculated
E(K)	Equivalent absorber amounts per km at height H1
EH(1, I)	Equivalent absorber amount per km for $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ at level Z(I)
EH(2, I)	Equivalent absorber amount per km for $\text{CO}_2 + \text{N}_2\text{O}$ etc. at level Z(I)
EH(3, I)	Equivalent absorber amount per km for $\text{O}_3$ at level Z(I)
EH(4, I)	Equivalent absorber amount per km for $\text{N}_2$ at level Z(I)
EH(5, I)	Equivalent absorber amount per km for $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ continuum at level Z(I), ( $10 \mu\text{m}$ )

EH(6, I)	Equivalent absorber amount per km for molecular scattering at level Z(I)
EH(7, I)	Equivalent absorber amount per km for aerosol 1 (0 to 2 km) at the level Z(I)
EH(8, I)	Equivalent absorber amount per km for ozone (UV and visible) at level Z(I)
EH(9, I)	Mean refractive index of layer above level Z(I)
EH(10, I)	Equivalent absorber amount per km for H <sub>2</sub> O continuum at level Z(I), (4 μm)
EH(11, I)	Equivalent absorber amount per km for nitric acid at level Z(I)
EH(12, I)	Equivalent absorber amount per km for aerosol 2 (2 to 10 km region) at the level Z(I)
EH(13, I)	Equivalent absorber amount per km for aerosol 3 (10 to 30 km) at the level Z(I)
EH(14, I)	Equivalent absorber amount per km for aerosol 4 (30 to 100 km) at the level Z(I)
EH(15, I)	Relative humidity * EH(7, I)
EXTC	Aerosol extinction coefficient
H1	Initial altitude (km)
H2	Final altitude (km)
HIM(N)	Minimum altitude of path trajectory (km)
HMIX(I)	Nitric acid volume mixing ratio (times 1.0 E-09) at the level Z(I)
HSTOR(I)	Interpolated nitric acid volume mixing ratios
HZ(I)	Hollerith titles for visibility
I	Running integer used as altitude (level) indicator and frequency indicator
ICH	Array used to select the correct aerosol extinction/absorption coefficients from EXABIN
IEMISS	Input control parameter determining mode of program execution (-0 for transmittance, =1 for radiance mode)
IFUND	Indicator for using subroutine ANGL
HAZE	Boundary layer aerosol model parameter (0 to 2 km)
IJ	Running integer used as layer indicator along the atmospheric path
IKLO	Lower limit of layer loop (-1)
IKMAX	Upper limit of layer loop
IL	Integer indicator used to determine if the atmospheric path intersects the earth
IM	Parameter used when reading in a new atmospheric model
ISEASN	Parameter for seasonal dependence of aerosol profile
ITYPE	Indicator for type of atmospheric path
IVOLCN	Volcanic aerosol model parameter (10 to 30 km)
IXY	Parameter for terminating program and cycling indicator

JLXTRA	Integer indicator used when H1, H2, and HMIN are in the same layer (ITYPE=2)
JMIN	Altitude indicator for minimum height of path
JP	Print option parameter
J1	Level indicator for altitude H1
J2	Level indicator for altitude H2
KMAX	Upper limit of absorber amount loops (=15)
LEN	Parameter used for defining longest of two paths
LENST	Integer storage for parameter LEN, needed for cases run in succession
M	Integer used to identify required model atmosphere
ML	Number of levels in radiosonde data input (MODEL=7)
MODEL	Integer used to identify required model atmosphere
M1	Integer for selecting temperature altitude profile for (M=M1)
M2	Integer for selecting H <sub>2</sub> O altitude profile for (M=M2)
M3	Integer for selecting O <sub>3</sub> altitude profile for (M=M3)
NL	Number of levels in model atmosphere data
NLI	Equals NL-1
NP1	Value of NP for altitude H1
P(M, I)	Pressure (mb) at level I for model atmosphere M
PI	3.141592654 that is ( $\pi$ )
RANGE	Path length (km)
RE	Earth radius (km)
RELHUM(I)	Relative humidity (percent) at the level Z(I)
RO	Earth radius (km) read in as input (=RE)
SEASN(ISEASN)	Hollerith titles for the season for the 2 to 30 km region
T(M, I)	Temperature ( <sup>o</sup> K) for model atmosphere M at level I
TBBY(IJ)	Average temperature of the IJ layer
TBOUND	Input temperature of the boundary in <sup>o</sup> K
TX(K)	Equivalent absorber amounts per km at a given altitude obtained from POINT; also transmittance values at a given wavelength for each absorber type (K = 1, KMAX)
TX(9)	Total transmittance at frequency V
TX(10)	Absorption due to aerosol only at frequency V
VH(K)	Integral of the equivalent absorber amounts from H1 to level I
VIS	Meteorological range (km) at sea level
VSBIHAZE)	Default meteorological range for the boundary layer aerosol model IHAZE
VULCN	Hollerith titles for the volcanic aerosol model (10 to 30 km)
VX2	Wavelength array associated with EXTC and ABCS
V1	Initial frequency for transmittance calculation, cm <sup>-1</sup>
V2	Final frequency for transmittance calculation, cm <sup>-1</sup>

W(K)	Total equivalent absorber amount for entire path
WH(M, I)	Water vapor density for atmospheric model M at level I ( $\text{gm m}^{-3}$ )
WLAY(I, K)	The absorber amount for the species, K, and the atmospheric layer, I
WO(M, I)	Ozone density for atmospheric model M at level I ( $\text{gm m}^{-3}$ )
WPATH(IJ, K)	The cumulative absorber amount of the species, K, for the IJ layer along the atmospheric slant path
X1	Earth center distance of level I
X2	Earth center distance of level I + 1
Z(I)	Altitude at level I in km



## Appendix C

LOWTRAN 5 Segmented Loader Map, AFGL CDC 6600

Table C1. Listing of Segmented Load

LOAD MAP - SEGMENTED LOAD. CYBER LOADER 1.9-4-90 12/11/79 15.10.34. PAGE 1  
 SEGLOAD DIRECTIVES.\*1  
 LOWRAN TREE LOWEN -- INSWDL,PROF,GEOL,EXABIN,PATH,XTRANSI  
 LOWEN GEOCAL,LRM,CDROM,AR,ACNTR,MDATA  
 MERGE INCLUDE MERGE,AR,CDROM,AR,ACNTR,MDATA  
 GEO INCL,GEOL,EXABIN,PATH,XTRANSI  
 EXABIN INCLUDE EXABIN,PATH,XTRANSI  
 XTRANS INCLUDE XTRANS,PATH,XTRANSI  
 END LOWEN  
 TREE DIAGRAM.  
 \*LOWEN  
 2\_1\_ASMOL  
 2\_1\_PPROF  
 2\_1\_C2EO  
 2\_1\_EXABIN  
 2\_1\_PATH  
 2\_1\_TRANS  
 2\_1\_PMO?  
 2\_1\_C1DIA  
 2\_1\_C2DIA  
 2\_1\_C3DIA  
 FMA OF THE LOAD 1075  
 LMA OF THE LOAD 1076  
 CM BLANK COMPO FMA 23757  
 WRITTEN TO FILE APC  
 TRANSFER ADDRESS -- LOWEN 4324  
 ----- SEGMENT - LOWEN  
 PROGRAM AND BLOCK ASSIGNMENTS.  
 BLOCK ADDRESS LENGTH FILE DATE PROCESSED VER LEVEL HARDWARE COMMENTS  
 (LOWEN) 000000  
 1075 1075 27  
 1076 1076 27  
 1077 1077 27  
 1078 1078 27  
 1079 1079 27  
 1080 1080 27  
 1081 1081 27  
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Table C1. Listing of Segmented Load (Cont.)

LOAD MAP - SEGMENTED LOAD.

PROGRAM AND BLOCK ASSIGNMENTS		FILE	DATE	PROCESSOR LEVEL	HARDWARE	COMMENTS
BLOCK	ADDRESS	LENGTH				
/C0001/	1714	27				
/C0002/	1719	17				
/C0003/	1726	17				
/C0004/	1733	17				
/C0005/	1740	22				
/C0006/	1747	17				
/C0007/	1754	17				
/C0008/	1761	17				
/C0009/	1768	17				
/C0010/	1775	17				
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/C0029/	1908	17				
/C0030/	1915	17				
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/C0033/	1936	17				
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/C0035/	1950	17				
/C0036/	1957	17				
/C0037/	1964	17				
/C0038/	1971	17				
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/C0040/	1985	17				
/C0041/	1992	17				
/C0042/	1999	17				
/C0043/	2006	17				
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/C0058/	2111	17				
/C0059/	2118	17				
/C0060/	2125	17				
/C0061/	2132	17				
/C0062/	2139	17				
/C0063/	2146	17				
/C0064/	2153	17				
/C0065/	2160	17				
/C0066/	2167	17				
/C0067/	2174	17				
/C0068/	2181	17				
/C0069/	2188	17				
/C0070/	2195	17				
/C0071/	2202	17				
/C0072/	2209	17				
/C0073/	2216	17				
/C0074/	2223	17				
/C0075/	2230	17				
/C0076/	2237	17				
/C0077/	2244	17				
/C0078/	2251	17				
/C0079/	2258	17				
/C0080/	2265	17				
/C0081/	2272	17				
/C0082/	2279	17				
/C0083/	2286	17				
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/C0086/	2307	17				
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/C0099/	2398	17				
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/C0101/	2412	17				
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/C0113/	2496	17				
/C0114/	2503	17				
/C0115/	2510	17				
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/C0118/	2531	17				
/C0119/	2538	17				
/C0120/	2545	17				
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/C0201/	3112	17				
/C0202/	3119	17				
/C0203/	3126	17				
/C0204/	3133	17				
/C0205/	3140	17				
/C0206/	3147	17				
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/C0209/	3168	17				
/C0210/	3175	17				
/C0211/						

## Appendix D

### Water Vapor Density and Relative Humidity in LOWTRAN

LOWTRAN requires both the water vapor density, used in calculating the molecular and continuum absorption, and the relative humidity, needed for interpolating the relative humidity dependent aerosol extinction coefficients. The user is given a choice of meteorological parameters with which to specify these quantities. The possible choices are the ambient temperature and any one of the following: relative humidity, dew-point temperature, or water vapor density. From any one of these three combinations, the program will supply the missing values of water vapor density and/or relative humidity as described in the next section.

The percent relative humidity, RH, is defined as 100 times the ratio of the ambient mass mixing ratio  $m$  to the saturation mixing ratio,  $m_s$ . The mixing ratio is defined as the ratio of the density of water vapor  $\rho_v$  to the density of the dry air  $\rho_d$ .

Therefore

$$\frac{RH}{100} = \frac{m}{m_s} = \frac{\rho_v/\rho_d}{\rho_s/\rho_{ds}}$$

where  $\rho_s$  is the saturation density of water vapor at ambient temperature and  $\rho_{ds}$  is the density of the dry air at saturation. The saturation water vapor density at a given temperature  $T$  is given by the following empirical expression.<sup>D1</sup>

$$\rho_s(t) = A \exp(18.9766 - 14.9595A - 2.4388A^2) \text{ gm m}^{-3}$$

where  $A = T_o / (T_o + t)$ ,  $T_o = 273.15\text{K}$ , and  $t$  is in  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ . This expression was found to give a good fit to published values of saturation water vapor density over water to better than 1 percent for temperatures between  $-50^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $50^{\circ}\text{C}$ .<sup>D2</sup>

The following section describes the equation used to supply the missing values of water vapor density and/or relative humidity.

1. Given: ambient temperature  $t$  in  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  and relative humidity RH; find  $\rho_v$ .

$$\rho_v = \rho_s(t) \times \frac{\text{RH}}{100} \times \left[ 1 - \left( 1 - \frac{\text{RH}}{100} \right) \frac{\rho_s(t) R_v T}{p} \right]^{-1}$$

where  $R_v$  is the gas constant for water vapor ( $4.6150 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mb gm m}^{-3} \text{ K}^{-1}$ ),  $T = T_o + t$  and  $P$  is the total pressure in mb. If the ratio of  $\rho_d / \rho_{ds}$  were to be neglected in the equation for RH, then  $\rho_v$  is given simply by

$$\rho_v = \rho_s(t) \times \frac{\text{RH}}{100}$$

2. Given: ambient temperature  $t$  and dew-point temperature  $t_D$ , both in  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; find  $\rho_v$  and RH.

The dew-point temperature  $t_D$  is defined as that temperature at which the ambient water vapor pressure would just saturate the air. This condition gives

$$\rho_v = \frac{T_D}{T} \rho_s(t_D)$$

where  $T$  and  $T_D$  are the ambient and dew-point temperature in K.

The relative humidity is given by

$$\frac{\text{RH}}{100} = \frac{\rho_v}{\rho_s(t)} \frac{\rho^* - \rho_s(t)}{\rho^* - \rho_v}$$

D1. Selby, J. E. A., and McClatchey, R. A. (1975) Atmospheric Transmittance From 0.25 to 28.5 Microns: Computer Code Lowtran 3, AFCRL-TR-75-0255, AD A017 734.

D2. List, R. J. (1968) Smithsonian Meteorological Tables (6th revised edition). Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington.

where  $\rho^* = P/(R_v T)$ .

3. Given:  $t$  and  $\rho_v$ ; find RH

RH is calculated in the same way as in 2.



## Appendix E

### Subroutine DRYSTR

Subroutine DRYSTR, listed in Table E1, can be used in LOWTRAN to generate "dry" stratospheric water vapor profiles. The subroutine uses a constant mass mixing ratio for water vapor above 15 km based on a recent analysis of field measurement data by Penndorf.<sup>E1</sup> In order to use this subroutine, the user should insert a call statement in the main program (PROGRAM LOWEM) immediately after line LOW1240, as follows

```
CALL DRYSTR
```

```
LOW 1245
```

A message will be printed on the output file whenever this subroutine is called giving the value of the mass mixing ratio used to generate the modified water vapor profiles.

Figures E1a and E1b show the "dry" stratospheric water vapor profiles vs altitude from 0 to 100 km and expanded profiles from 0 to 30 km calculated from subroutine DRYSTR. A mass mixing ratio of 2.6 ppmv was used.

---

E1. Penndorf, R. (1978) Analysis of Ozone and Water Vapor Field Measurement Data, Federal Aviation Administration, Washington, D.C., Report FAA-EE-78-29.

Table E1. Listing of Subroutine DRYSTR

```

CALL DRYSTR                                LCM 1845

SUBROUTINE DRYSTR
C
C THIS SUBROUTINE REPLACES THE STRATOSPHERIC (16 KM AND ABOVE)
C WATER VAPOR PROFILE BY ONE IN CLASH WITH
C A DRY-WATER VAPOR PROFILE.  THIS SPOONING TO
C A CONSTANT MASS MIXING RATIO OF 0.00115 (0.00115 * 0.6 PCMH
C FROM R. FEANGCPF 1974 ANALYSIS OF CZONE AND WATER VAPOR
C FIELD MEASUREMENT DATA FROM CE-77-20)
C
COMMON /CARC1/ MODCL,IMZET,ITVCF,LEN,JP,IM,M1,M2,M3,ML,ICMISS,FC
1,BCOND,ISEEN,IVL,PH,VIS
COMMON /CARC2/ HI,M2,ABCL,ABNCE,BETA,HMIN,PE
COMMON /CARC3/ V1,V2,VA,VM,CO,CM,M(15),E(15),CA,PI
COMMON /CARC4/ LENS1,MMAX,M1,J1,J2,JPIN,JEYFO,IL,IKMAX,ILL,KF1
1,IFIND,ML,IKL
COMMON /MOD1/ 7(34),P(7,34),T(7,34),HF(7,34),MO(7,34)
1,SEAS(2),VULCN(5),VS(5),H7(15),HMIX(34)
COMMON RELHUM(34),HSTOC(16),FHF(15,34),ICH(4),PH(15),TX(15)
COMMON HLAY(74,15),MFATH(68,15),TBPY(68)
COMMON ABSC(4,40),YTC(4,40),WZ(40)
DATA TEMMIX /2.6E-5/,PV /2.470E-3/
DC 10 N=1,6
DO 10 I=17,33
MF(N,I)=DRYMIX*P(N,I)/(PWT*(N,I))
PRINT 907,CPYMIY
FORMAT(1X,WATER VAPOR PROFILE HAS BEEN REPLACED BY A W.V.,
Y4,FEIC,1)
RETURN
END

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CPY 10
CPY 20
DSY 30
DSY 40
DSY 50
DSY 60
DSY 70
DSY 80
DSY 90
DSY 100
DSY 110
DSY 120
DSY 130
DSY 140
DSY 150
DSY 160
DSY 170
DSY 180
DSY 190
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DSY 220
DSY 230
DSY 240
DSY 250
DSY 260
DSY 270
DSY 280
DSY 290
DSY 300

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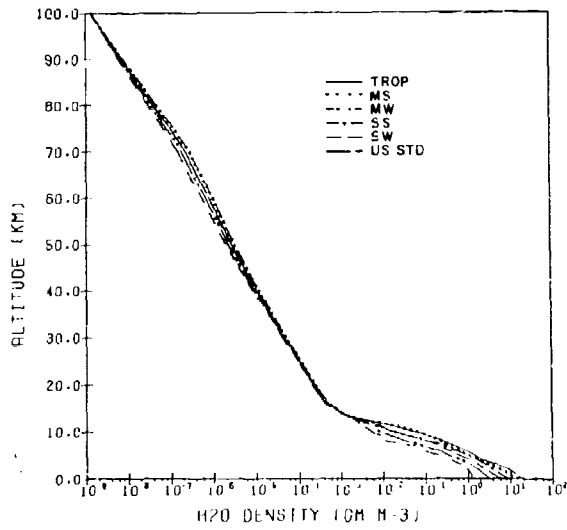


Figure E1a. Water Vapor Density Profiles vs Altitude for a "Dry" Stratosphere for the Six Model Atmospheres

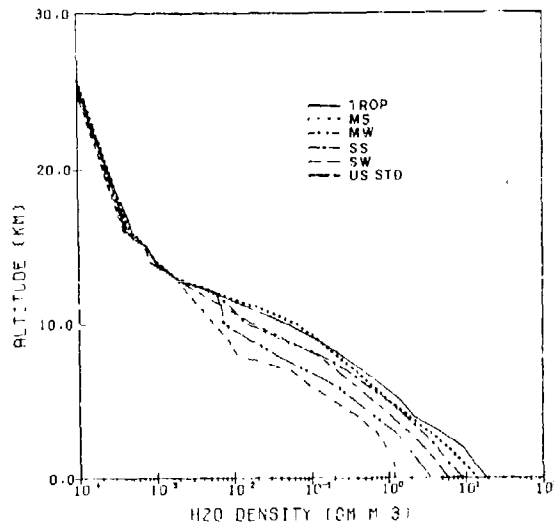


Figure E1b. Water Vapor Density Profiles vs Altitude for a "Dry" Stratosphere for the Six Model Atmospheres with the Region from 0 to 30 km Expanded

## Appendix F

### Comparisons of LOWTRAN with Measurements

Comparisons of LOWTRAN with measurements from previous LOWTRAN reports <sup>F1, F2, F3</sup> are presented here for ready reference. These earlier comparisons used either the rural or average continental extinction coefficients for the aerosol models.

Figures F1 and F2 show transmittance comparisons of LOWTRAN with laboratory measurements of Burch et al<sup>14</sup> for some important water vapor and carbon dioxide bands. It will be seen that the LOWTRAN calculations agree closely with the measured spectral transmittance.

Figure F3 shows a transmittance comparison with a sea-level measurement by Ashley et al<sup>15</sup> (General Dynamics). The measurement, made with an

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- F1. Selby, J. E. A., Kneizys, F. X., Chetwyn<sup>1</sup> Jr., J. H., and McClatchey, R. A. (1978) Atmospheric Transmittance/Radiance: Computer Code LOWTRAN 4, AFGL-TR-78-0053, AD A058 643.
  - F2. Selby, J. E. A., Shettle, E. P., and McClatchey, R. A. (1976) Atmospheric Transmittance from 0.25 to 28.5  $\mu$ m; Supplement LOWTRAN 3B, AFGL-TR-76-0258, AD A940 701.
  - F3. Selby, J. E. A., and McClatchey, R. A. (1975) Atmospheric Transmittance from 0.25 to 28.5  $\mu$ m; Computer Code LOWTRAN 3, AFGL-TR-75-0255, AD A017 734.
  - F4. Burch, D. E., Gryvnak, D., Singleton, E. B., France, W. L., and Williams, D. (1962) Infrared Absorption by Carbon Dioxide, Water Vapor, and Minor Atmospheric Constituents, AFRL-62-609.
  - F5. Ashley, G. W., Gastineau, L., and Bly, D. (1973) Private Communication.

interferometer of  $\sim 4\text{-cm}^{-1}$  resolution from 1.8 to  $5.4\ \mu\text{m}$ , is for a 1.3-km sea-level horizontal path.

Figure F4 shows a comparison of the calculated upward atmospheric radiance with an interferometer measurement from a balloon flight over northern Nebraska by Chaney at the University of Michigan.<sup>F6</sup> The measurement was taken at a float altitude of 111,700 ft. The calculated radiance used the midlatitude winter model, with a 23-km visual range, and a ground temperature of  $280^{\circ}\text{K}$ .

Figure F5 shows a comparison of an interferometer measurement made from the Nimbus 3 satellite<sup>F7</sup> looking down over the Gulf of Mexico with the calculated atmospheric radiance. The resolution of the interferometer was  $5\ \text{cm}^{-1}$  as compared to the  $20\ \text{cm}^{-1}$  resolution of LOWTRAN. Two theoretical models, the tropical and midlatitude summer, were used for comparison, as shown in Figure F7 and are displaced two divisions above and below the measured radiance for clarity. Both models assumed a 23-km visual range and used the temperature at 0 km in the model atmosphere as the boundary temperature.

Figure F6 shows the comparison of atmospheric radiance as seen from space between the LOWTRAN calculation and measurements from the Nimbus 4 satellite<sup>F8</sup> for three different geographic locations. The spectra, obtained with a Michelson interferometer of resolution  $2.8\ \text{cm}^{-1}$ , were measured over the Sahara Desert, the Mediterranean, and the Antarctic. The calculated LOWTRAN radiances used the midlatitude winter model and a ground temperature of  $320^{\circ}\text{K}$  for the Sahara; the midlatitude winter model and a ground temperature of  $285^{\circ}\text{K}$  for the Mediterranean; and an arctic winter cold model taken from the AFCRL Handbook of Geophysics and Space Environments<sup>F9</sup> and a ground temperature of  $190^{\circ}\text{K}$  for the Antarctic comparison. All three calculations assumed a 23-km visual range for aerosols.

Figures F7 through F10 show comparisons of calculated and observed atmospheric spectral radiance vs wavelength in the 8- to  $14\text{-}\mu\text{m}$  spectral region. The measurements were made on a balloon flight launched from Holloman AFB, New Mexico by Murcray et al,<sup>F10</sup> University of Denver. The instrument used for these observations was a LiF grating spectrometer, operated in the first and second order of the grating. The resolution was  $0.03\ \mu\text{m}$  in the 8- to  $14\text{-}\mu\text{m}$  region. The data in these figures are presented as a function of altitude and as a function of zenith angle. The LOWTRAN radiance calculation used the pressure, temperature, ozone, and nitric acid profiles from the Murcray report,<sup>F10</sup> and the midlatitude winter water vapor profile contained in LOWTRAN.

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Because of the large number of references cited above, they will not be listed here. See References, page 233.

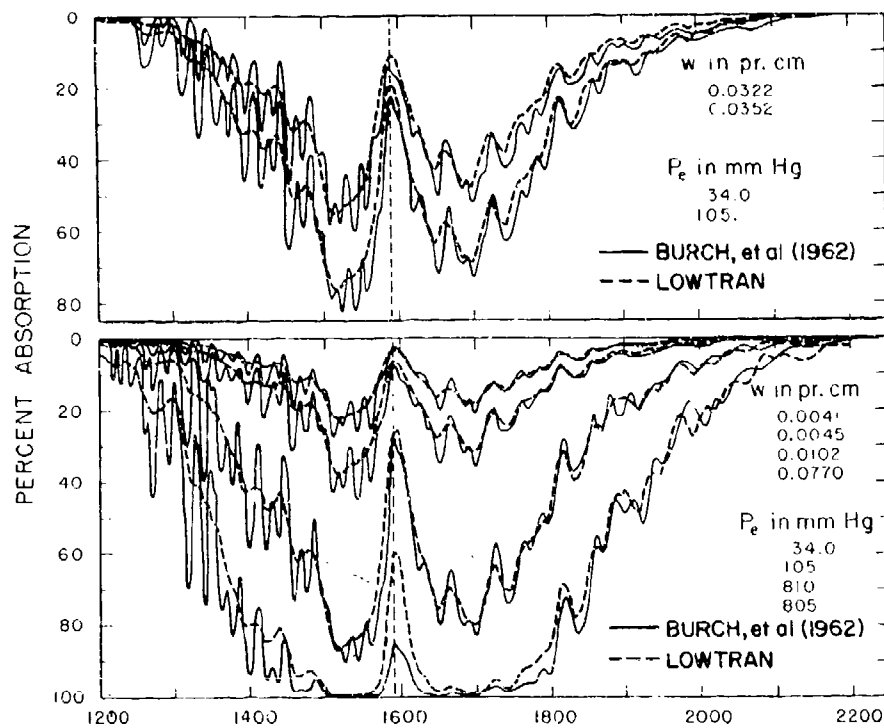


Figure F1. Representative Absorption Curves for the 6.3- $\mu\text{m}$   $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  Band

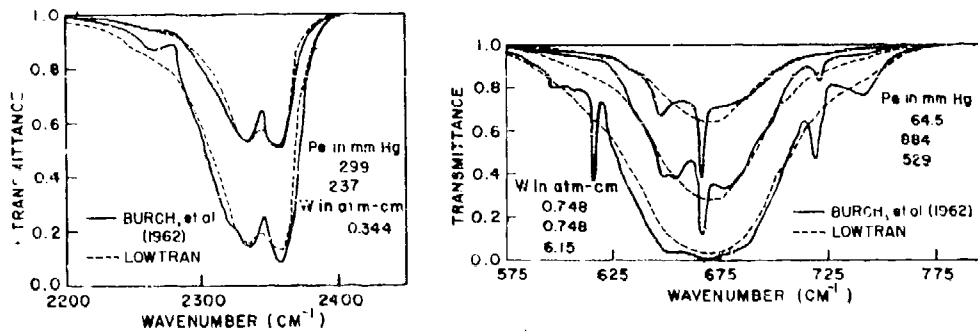


Figure F2. Comparison of LOWTRAN Calculations and Burch et al <sup>F4</sup> Calculations for  $\text{CO}_2$  Bands at 4.3  $\mu\text{m}$  and 15  $\mu\text{m}$

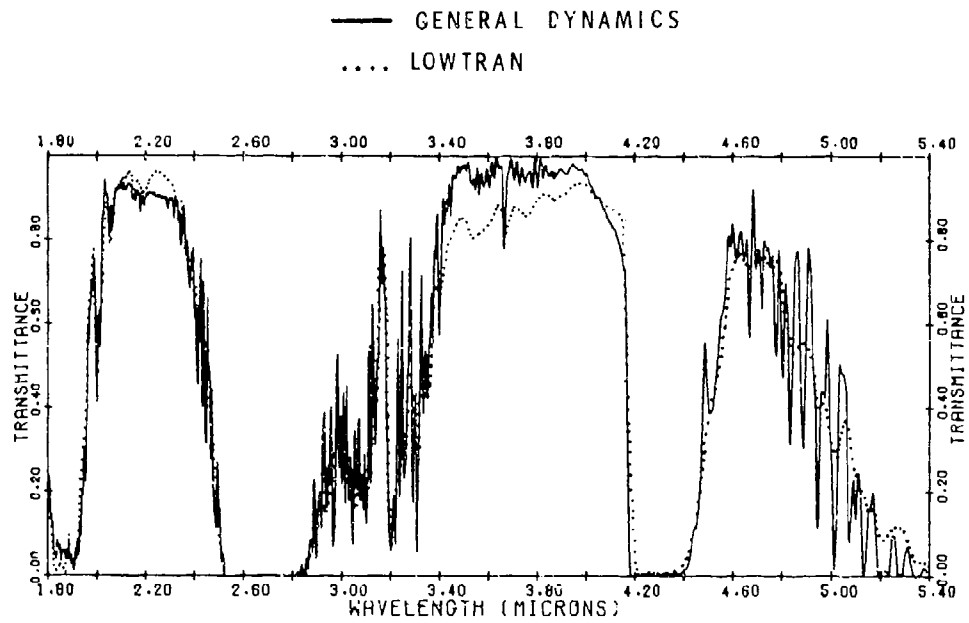


Figure F3. Comparison Between LOWTRAN and General Dynamics Measurements; Range = 1.3 km at Sea Level

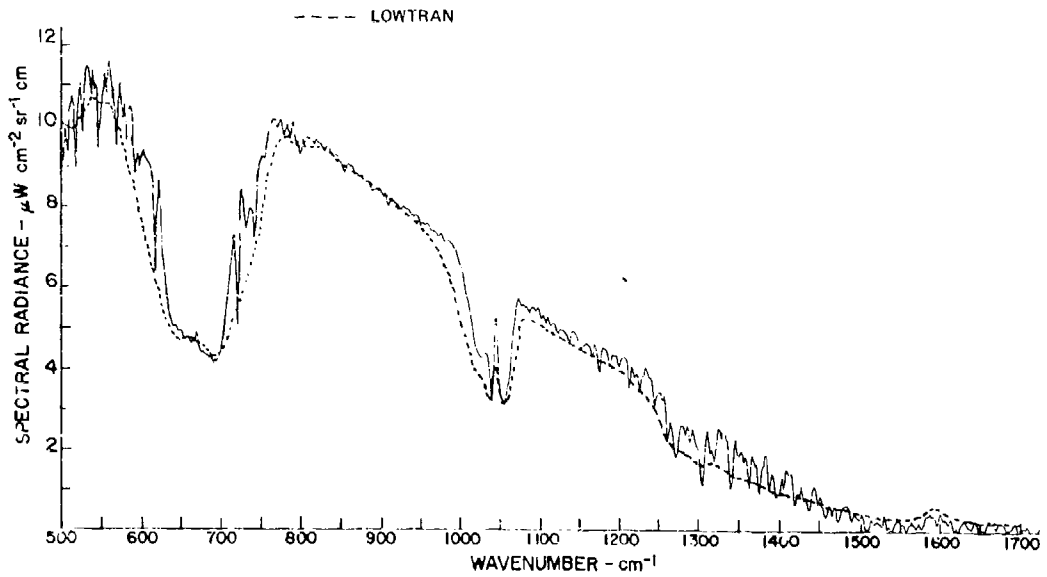


Figure F4. Comparison Between LOWTRAN Prediction and University of Michigan Balloon Measurement of Atmospheric Radiance over Northern Nebraska

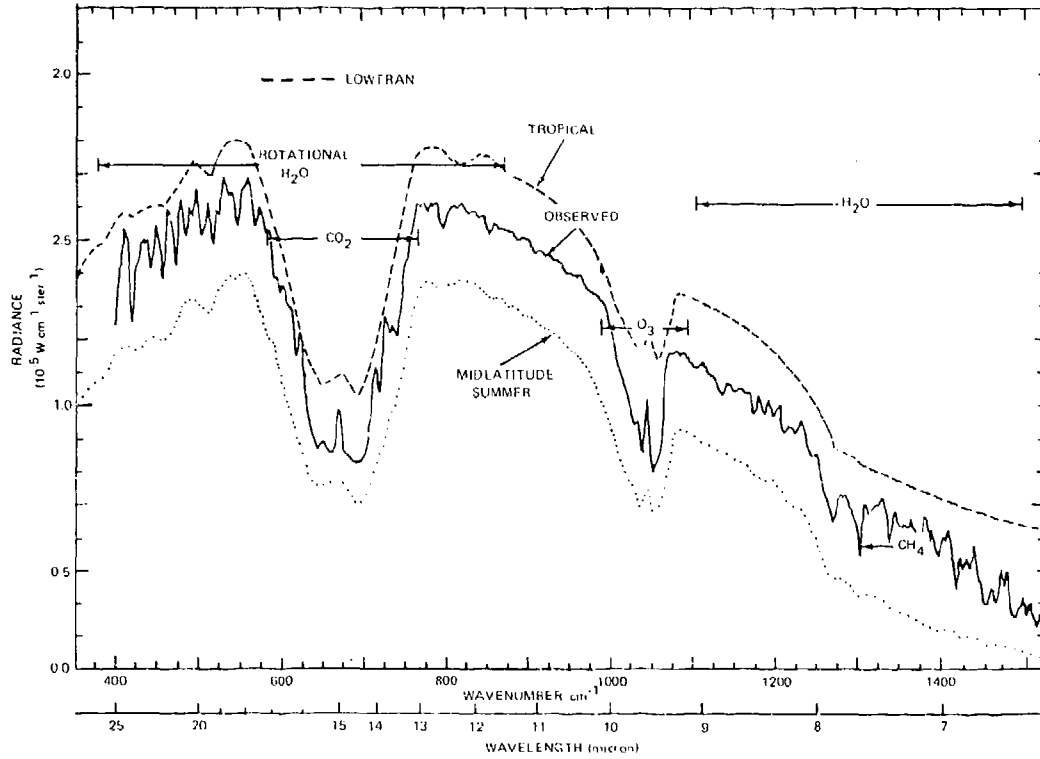


Figure F5. Comparison Between LOWTRAN Prediction and NIMBUS 3 Satellite Measurement of Atmospheric Radiance over the Gulf of Mexico



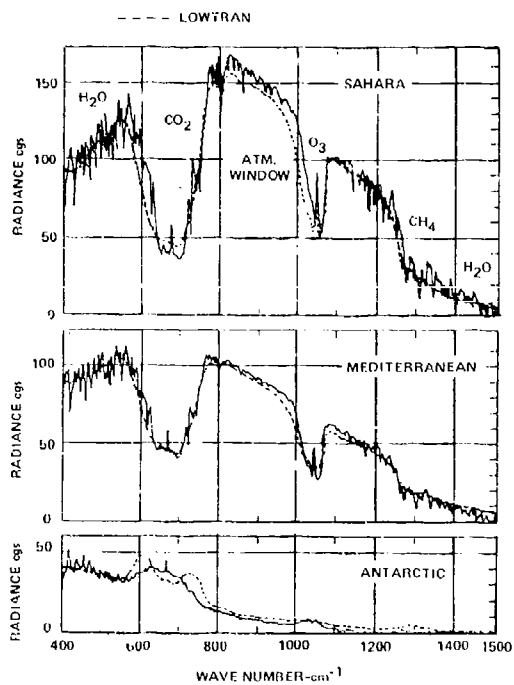


Figure F6. Comparison Between LOWTRAN Predictions and NIMBUS 4 Satellite Measurements of Atmospheric Radiance over the Sahara Desert, the Mediterranean, and the Antarctic

— MURCRAY FT AL, HOLLOMAN AFB, NEW MEXICO,  
 19 FEBRUARY 1975  
 --- LOWTRAN

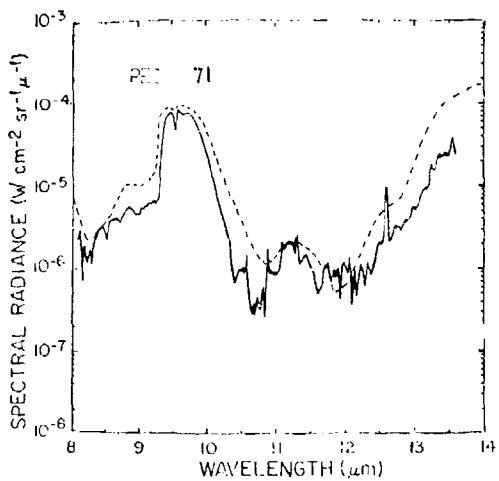


Figure F7. Sample Spectrum of Short Wavelength Region Observed at an Altitude of 9.5 km and a Zenith Angle of  $63^\circ$  on 19 February 1975, and LOWTRAN Comparison

— MURCRAY FT AL, HOLLOMAN AFB, NEW MEXICO,  
 19 FEBRUARY 1975  
 --- LOWTRAN

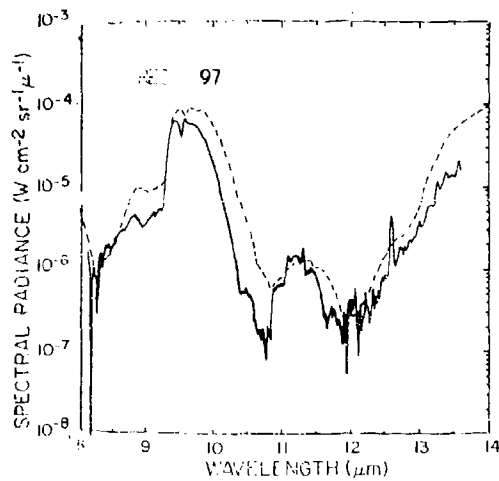


Figure F8. Sample Spectrum of Short Wavelength Region Observed at an Altitude of 13.5 km and a Zenith Angle of  $63^\circ$  on 19 February 1975, and LOWTRAN Comparison

— MURCRAY ET AL, HOLLOMAN AFB, NEW MEXICO,  
19 FEBRUARY 1975  
--- LOWTRAN

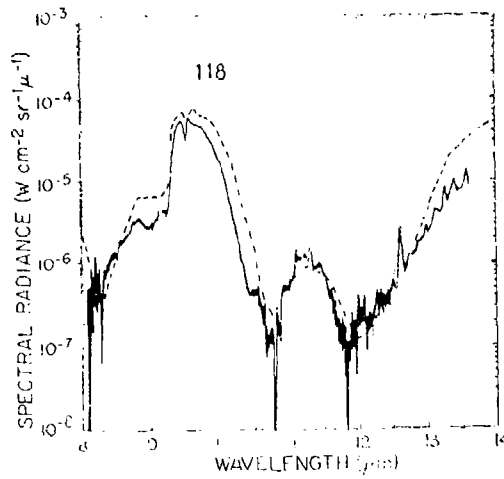


Figure F9. Sample Spectrum of Short Wavelength Region Observed at an Altitude of 18.0 km and a Zenith Angle of  $63^{\circ}$  on 19 February 1975, and LOWTRAN Comparison

— MURCRAY ET AL, HOLLOMAN AFB, NEW MEXICO,  
19 FEBRUARY 1975  
--- LOWTRAN

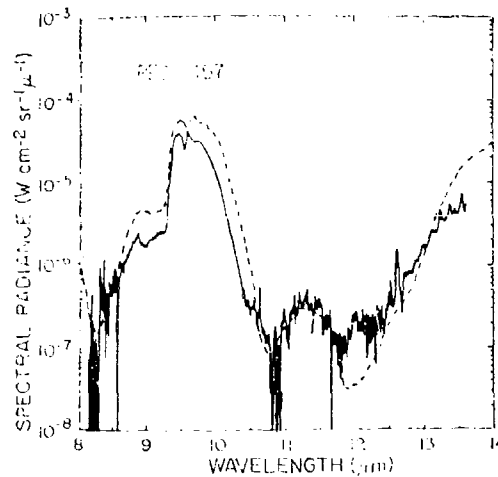


Figure F10. Sample Spectrum of Short Wavelength Region Observed at an Altitude of 24.0 km and a Zenith Angle of  $63^{\circ}$  on 19 February 1975, and LOWTRAN Comparison

## References

- F1. Selby, J. E. A., Kneizys, F. X., Chetwynd Jr., J. H., and McClatchey, R. A. (1978) Atmospheric Transmittance/Radiance: Computer Code LOWTRAN 4, AFGL-TR-78-0053, AD A058 343.
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- F6. Chaney, L. W. (1969) An Experimental Fourier Transform Asymmetrical Interferometer for Atmospheric Radiation Measurements, University of Michigan Technical Report 05863-18-T.
- F7. Conrath, B. J., Hanel, R. A., Kunde, V. G., and Prabhakara, C. (1970) The Infrared Interferometer Experiment on Nimbus 3, Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Maryland, Report X-620-70-213.
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- F10. Murcray, D. G., Brooks, J. N., Goldman, A., Kesters, J. J., and Williams, W. J. (1977) Water Vapor Nitric Acid and Ozone Mixing Ratio Height Profiles Derived from Spectral Radiometric Measurements, University of Denver, Denver, Colorado 80203, Contract Report No. 332.