

# MODTRAN<sup>®</sup> In-Band Radiative Transfer

Presented at the  
**33<sup>rd</sup> CALCON Technical Meeting**  
**Space Dynamics Laboratory, Bennett Laboratory**  
**489 East Innovation Ave, North Logan, UT 84341**  
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# *MODTRAN6 Technical Lecture*

## *Presentation Outline*



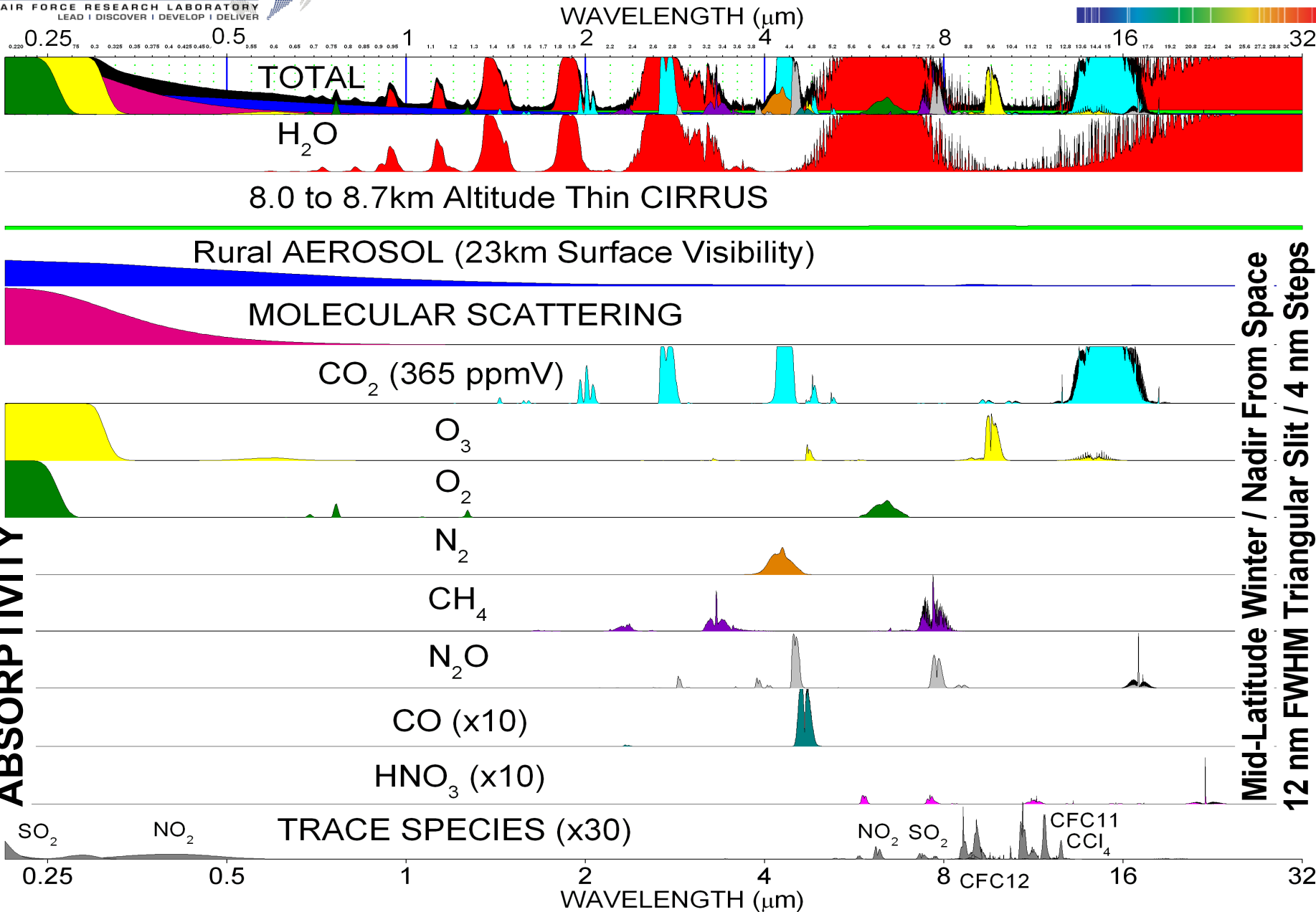
### ➤ MODTRAN Overview

- Introduction to/Review of Radiative Transfer
- In-Band Radiative Transfer (RT)
  - Line-Of-Sight (LOS) Transmittance [ detailed ]
  - Correlated- $k$  Algorithm [ brief ]
  - LOS Radiance [ brief ]
- Sample MODTRAN Simulations
- Backup: Additional/Future Projects

# MODTRAN General Description



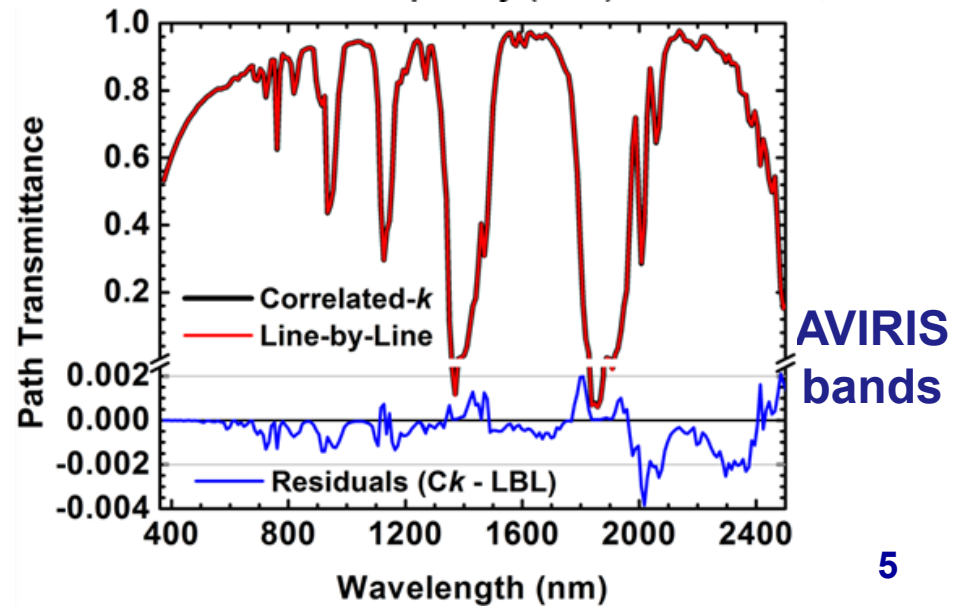
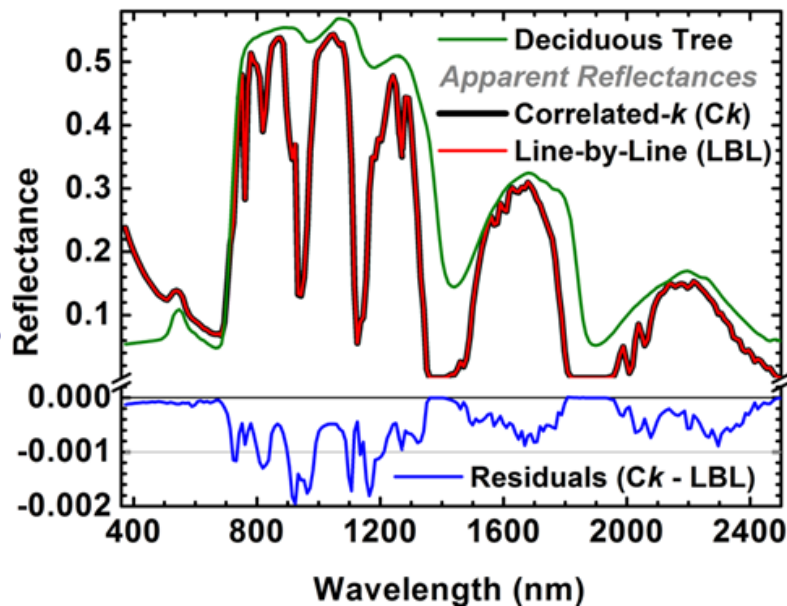
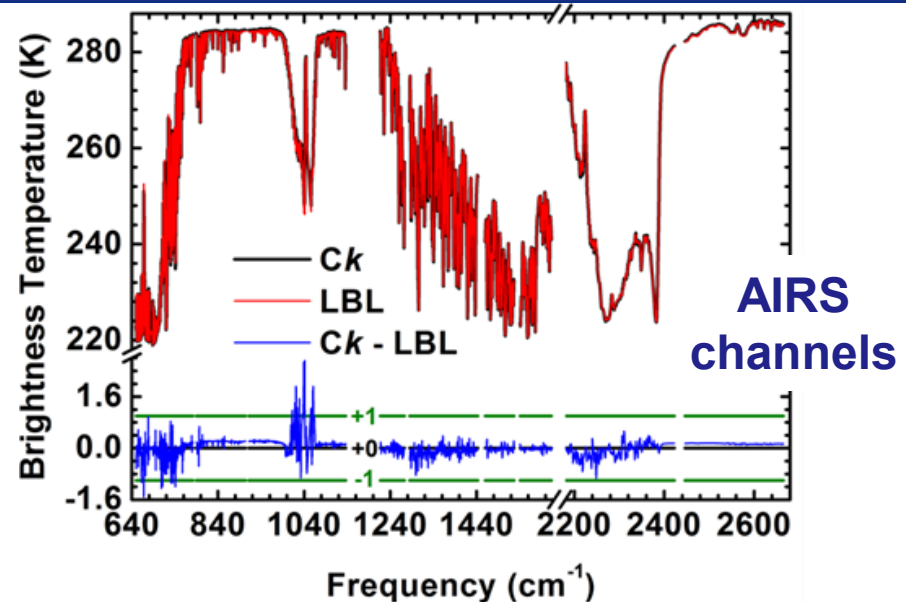
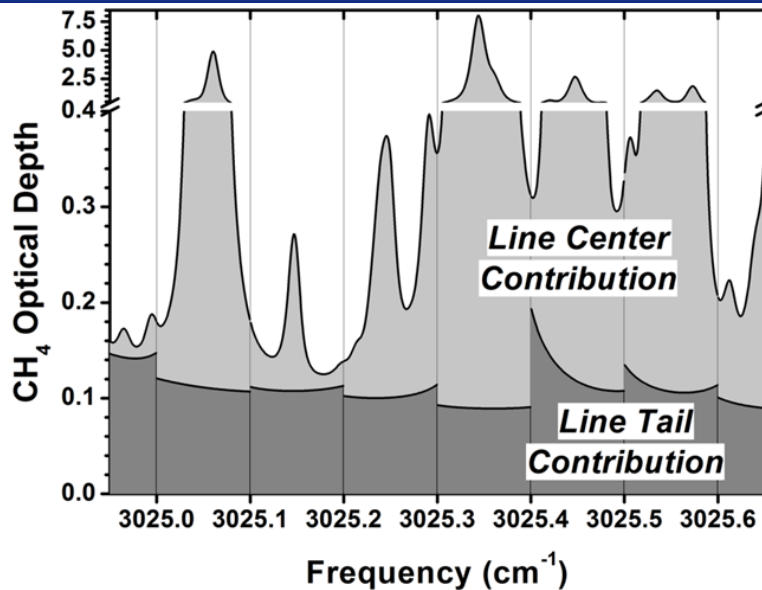
- Atmospheric Radiative Transfer Model for computing line-of-sight (LOS) UV / Vis / IR / microwave / RF Transmittances, Radiances, Fluxes, ...
- *Line-By-Line* (LBL) and *Statistical* Band Model and Correlated-*k* Algorithms
- Arbitrarily fine, 0.2, 2.0, 10.0 or 30.0 cm<sup>-1</sup> Spectral Resolutions
  - From *LBL* and 0.1, 1.0, 5.0 or 15.0 cm<sup>-1</sup> Band Model Bins, respectively
- Stratified Molecular / Aerosol / Cloud Atmosphere
  - Built-in and Auxiliary Molecular Species
  - Built-in and User-Specified Particulate Profiles and Optical Properties
  - Localize Gas Clouds / Warm or Cold Plumes
- Spherical Refractive Geometry
- Solar and Thermal Scattering
  - *Pseudo Spherical* DISORT Discrete Ordinate N-Stream Model
  - Diffuse Transmittances and Spherical Albedo
- Multiple Spectral Convolution and Filtering Options
- Many Applications: Remote Sensing, Measurement / Data Analyses, Scene Simulation, Algorithm Development, Climate Forecasting, *Sensor Calibration*<sup>3</sup>



# MODTRAN6 Validations



Berk and Hawes, JQSRT 203 (2017) 542-556: attached



AVIRIS bands

AVIRIS bands

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# Bouguer – Lambert – Beer Law Equation



(French 1729 – Latin 1760 – German 1852)

- **Monochromatic / Line-by-Line (LBL)** molecular and particulate spectral transmittances  $t_\nu$  obey “Beer’s” Law, attenuation falls off exponentially with opacity:  $t_\nu = \exp(-\tau_\nu)$
- Dimensionless optical depth  $\tau_\nu$  is computed from a path  $\ell$  integral over the extinction cross-section  $\sigma_\nu$  (area) and the extinction source density  $\rho$  (number/volume):  $\tau_\nu = \int \sigma_\nu \rho d\ell$
- Extinction arises from both absorption and scattering of light  
 $\sigma_\nu = \sigma_\nu^{abs} + \sigma_\nu^{sct}$  **Where do these come from?**
- A fundamental implication of Beer’s Law is that segment *monochromatic* (spectral) transmittances are multiplicative
  - Spectral optical depths are additive

$$t_\nu^{(A)} t_\nu^{(B)} = \exp\left[-\left(\tau_\nu^{(A)} + \tau_\nu^{(B)}\right)\right] = t_\nu^{(AB)} \text{ for contiguous segments } A \text{ and } B$$

# Bouguer – Lambert – Beer Law Equation Derivation



- Consider a homogeneous collection of particles (molecules, water droplets, aerosols, etc.) encapsulated in a column with cross-sectional area  $A_{xs}$  and aligned with the incoming photons
- The particle extinction cross-section  $\sigma$  is the cross-sectional area over which a photon (plane wave) interacts with (i.e., is scattered or absorbed by) a randomly oriented particle

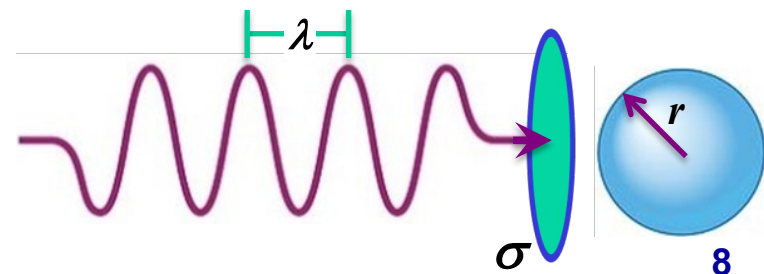
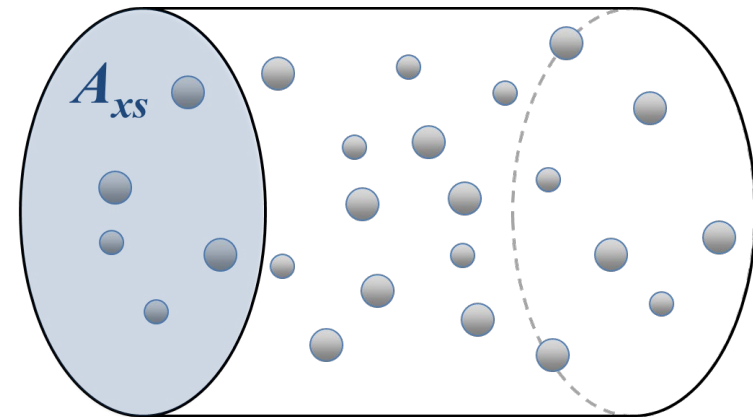
– Note that  $\sigma$  can exceed the particle geometric cross-section,  $\pi r^2$

- The transmittance  $t$  is the probability that a photon does not interact with the particles
- If the encapsulating column contains a **single particle**, the transmittance is

$$t = 1 - \sigma / A_{xs}$$

- If the column contains **two randomly located particles**, the transmittance is the probability that a photon does not interact with either

$$t = (1 - \sigma_1 / A_{xs}) (1 - \sigma_2 / A_{xs})$$





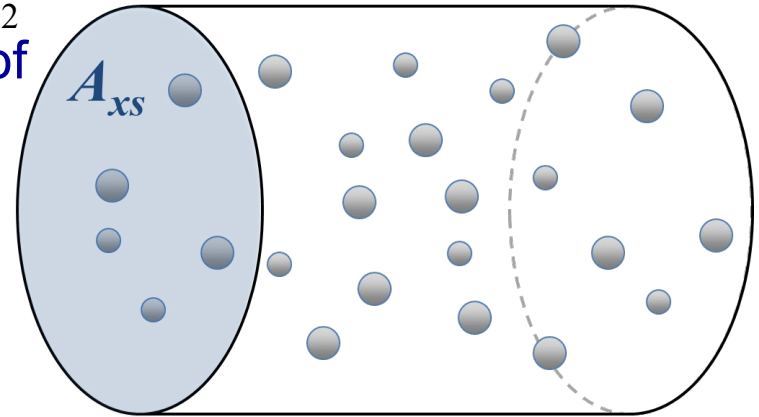
# Bouguer – Lambert – Beer ~~Law~~ Equation Derivation

- More generally, if the column contains  $n_1$  particles with extinction cross-section  $\sigma_1$ ,  $n_2$  with cross-section  $\sigma_2$ , etc., the probability of no interaction is

$$t = \prod_i (1 - \sigma_i / A_{xs})^{n_i}$$

- Optical depth  $\tau$  is defined as the negative natural logarithm of transmittance,  $t$

$$\tau = -\sum_i n_i \ln(1 - \sigma_i / A_{xs})$$



- Generally, the particle extinction cross-sections  $\sigma_i$  are very much smaller than the medium cross-section  $A_{xs}$ , equal to the volume of the column  $V$  over the column length  $\ell$ , i.e.,  $\sigma_i \ll A_{xs} = V/\ell$ . It follows that

$$-\ln t \equiv \tau = \sum_i n_i \frac{\sigma_i}{A_{xs}} \left[ 1 + O\left(\frac{\sigma_i}{A_{xs}}\right) \right] \approx \sum_i \frac{n_i \sigma_i}{A_{xs}} = \ell \sum_i \left( \frac{n_i}{V} \right) \sigma_i$$

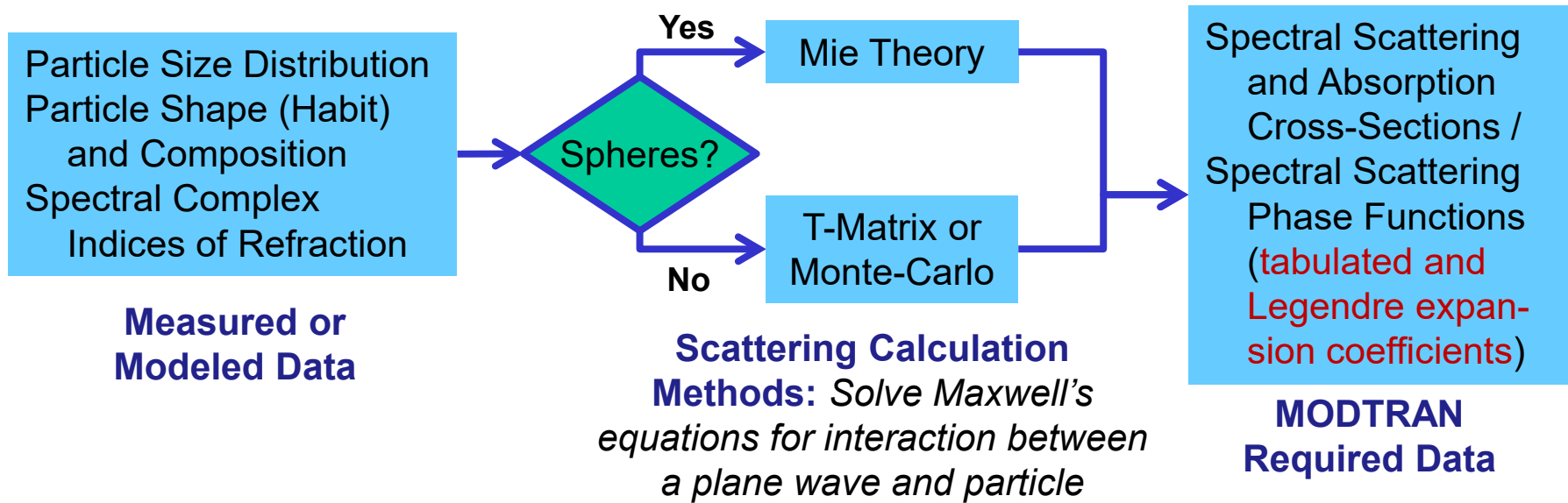
- This is the Bouguer-Lambert-Beer “Law” from slide 7

# Atmosphere Definition

- MODTRAN constituent densities  $\rho(z)$  are defined on a grid of altitudes  $z$  from the ground to the Top-Of-Atmosphere (TOA), nominally 100km
  - *Most* densities are modeled as varying exponentially with altitude within each atmospheric spherical shell
    - Cloud densities are modeled as varying linearly with altitude
    - (Future: Use linear interpolation for all particulates)
  - Path integrals are performed above a *locally spherical Earth*: Defined by the local Earth radius,  $R$
  - Refractive effects are modeled: The product of
    - a) the real part of the index of refraction  $n_z$  at height  $z$ ,
    - b) the Earth centered distance  $R + z$ , and
    - c) the sine of the path zenith angle  $\sin \theta_z$
- is a path constant:  $n_z (R + z) \sin \theta_z = \text{Constant}$
- MODTRAN does not model ducting, paths with max tangent heights 10

**Spherical Snell's Law**

- MODTRAN includes built-in aerosol and cloud models
- NASA toolkit available for user-defined particulate data



- Aerosols profiles defined in terms of 550 nm **extinction coefficients**,  $K_{550 \text{ nm}}(z) = \sigma_{550 \text{ nm}} \rho(z)$ , in  $\text{km}^{-1}$
- Particulate spectral data not highly structured
  - Allows coarse ( $5 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ) spectral sampling

# Rayleigh or Molecular Scattering Cross-Section



- Rayleigh scattering falls off, to first order, inversely proportional to the 4<sup>th</sup> power of wavelength  $\lambda$

$$\sigma^{sct}(\lambda) = \frac{\sigma_o^{sct} (\lambda_o/\lambda)^4}{1 + A \Delta\lambda^2/\lambda^2 + B \Delta\lambda^4/\lambda^4 + \dots} \approx \sigma_o^{sct} (\lambda_o/\lambda)^4 \quad ; \quad \Delta\lambda^N \equiv \lambda^N - \lambda_o^N$$

- The Rayleigh scattering cross-section  $\sigma_o^{sct}$  (defined at a reference wavelength  $\lambda_o$ ) depends on the relative concentration of atmosphere's molecular constituents
- The Rayleigh scattering phase function  $P_\lambda(\varphi)$  has the well-known form:

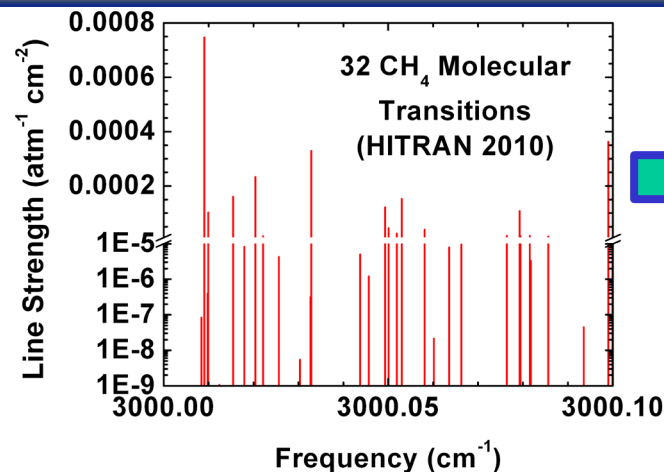
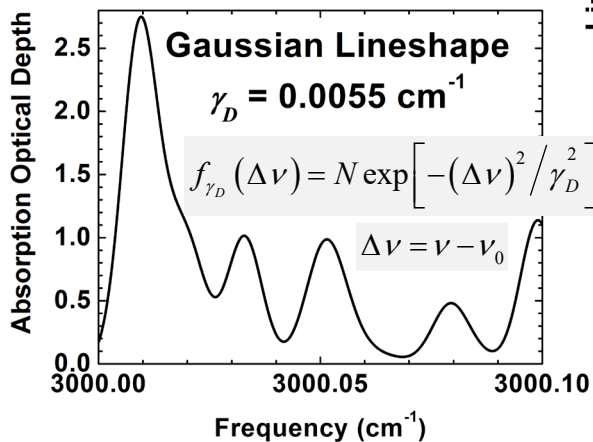
$$P_\lambda(\varphi) = \frac{3(1 + f_\lambda \cos^2 \varphi)}{4\pi(3 + f_\lambda)} \quad \text{with} \quad f_\lambda \equiv \frac{1 - \rho_\lambda}{1 + \rho_\lambda} \quad ,$$

where  $\rho_\lambda$  is the spectral depolarization factor ( $\sim 0.031$  for air), and  $\varphi$  is the scattering angle

# Molecular Absorption Cross-Sections and Lineshapes

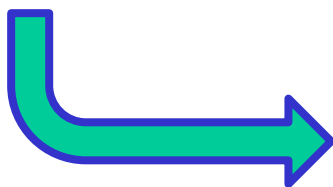
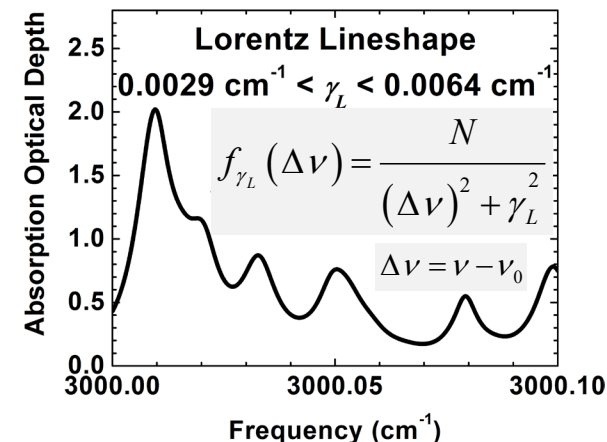


Doppler  
Shift

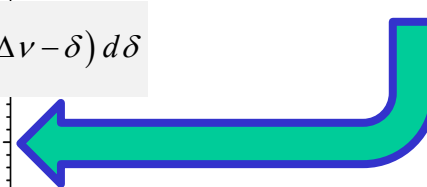
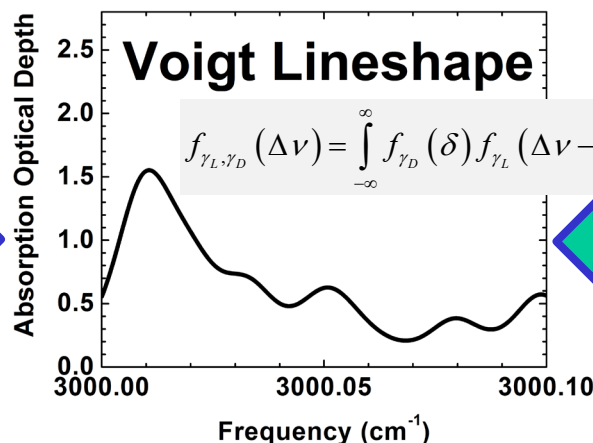


**30 atm-cm CH<sub>4</sub>**  
**T = 296K**  
**P = 0.1 atm**

Pressure / Collision  
Broadening



Spectral  
Convolution



Spectral  
Convolution

# Line-By-Line Calculations



- Calculating molecular transmittance
  - Sum the molecular absorption cross-section from all transitions centered within  $25 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  of a given spectral frequency  $\nu$ 
    - Beyond  $25 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{CO}_2$  (and  $\text{CH}_4$ ) continua define the absorption
  - Perform the sum for each line-of-sight (LOS) path segment
  - Repeat for a narrow spectral step size,  $\sim 0.001 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  or smaller
- The calculations are slow!
  - Physics-based methods are available for accelerating LBL calculations, for example adaptive spectral gridding, but **transmittance** calculations remain computationally intensive
  - **Thermal (Planck) emission** calculations are somewhat slower
  - **Solar scatter** calculations can become prohibitive for large spectral regions and variable atmospheric conditions
- Band Models were introduced to alleviate all these computational issues

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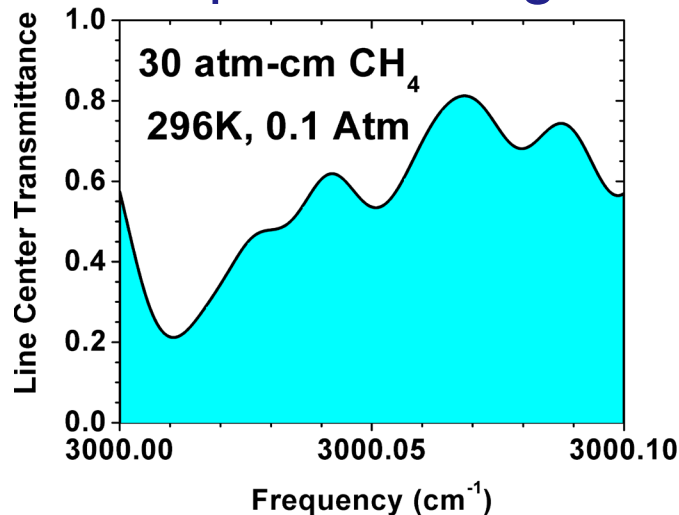
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# Statistical Band Model Approach

## Fundamental/**Abstract** Concept



1. Statistically model the distribution of line positions and strengths within a spectral band using a simple parametric form  $f(\alpha, \beta, \dots)$  [See Goody & Yung, 1989]
2. The chosen parametric form for  $f$  must enable rapid and accurate spectral integration of the transmittance function



$$= \frac{1}{\Delta\nu} \int_{\Delta\nu} t_\nu d\nu$$
$$= t[f] = 0.56075$$

3. Pre-compute temperature- and pressure-dependent band model parameters  $\alpha, \beta, \dots$  for each spectral bin and each species using line strength compilation data, e.g., HITRAN<sub>16</sub>



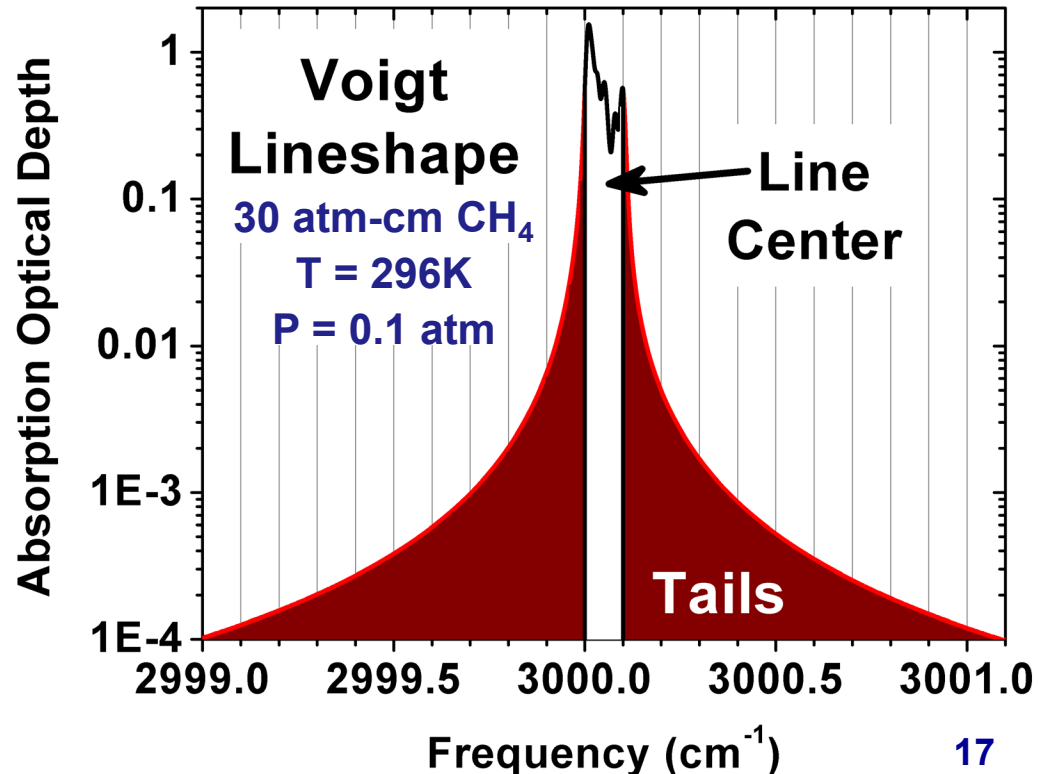
# MODTRAN Molecular Transmittance Components



- Since MODTRAN is a narrow band model, a significant fraction (**red**) of the absorption arising from molecular lines centered in each spectral bin fall outside of that bin
- MODTRAN band model partitions molecular absorption contributions into 3 components:

$$t_{mol} = t_{cen} t_{tail} t_{cont}$$

- $t_{cen}$  lines centered within the spectral bin
- $t_{tail}$  lines centered outside of the spectral bin but less than  $25 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  from line center
- $t_{cont}$  continua, i.e., distant lines, centered  $> 25 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  from line center



# MODTRAN Temperature and Pressure Dependent Line Tails

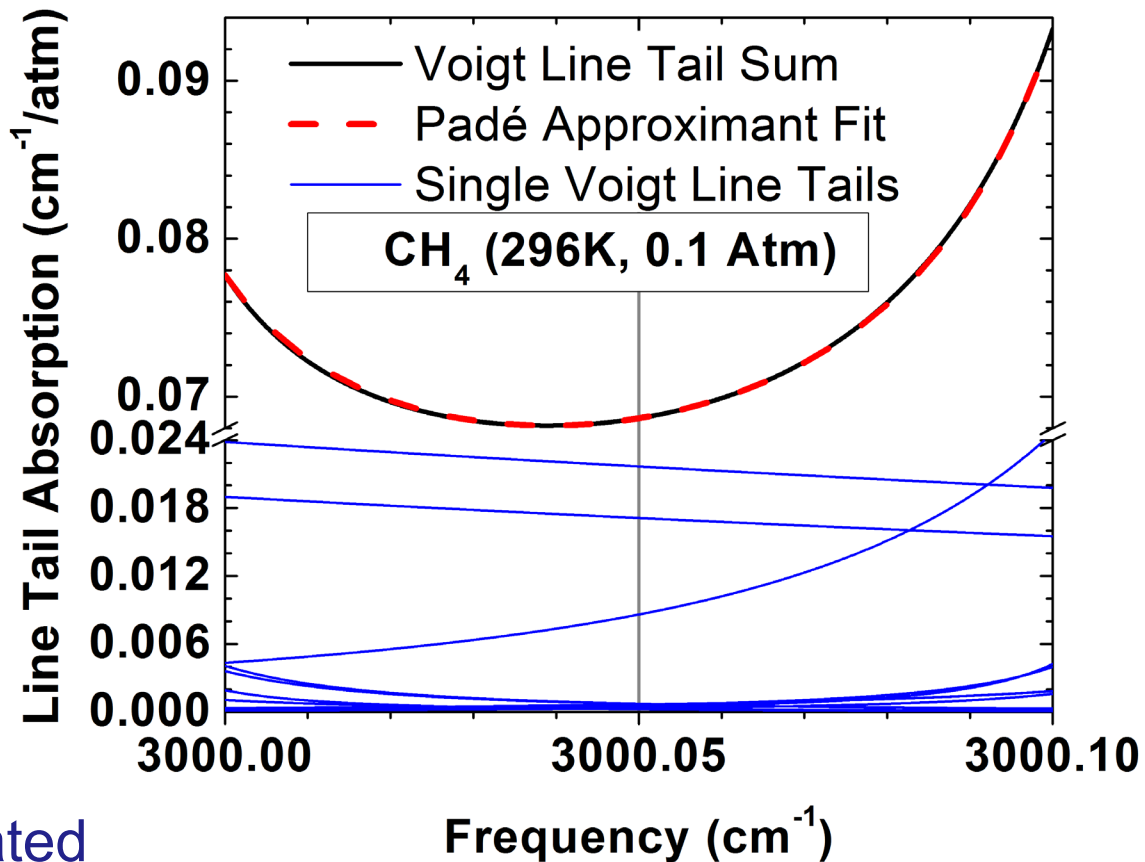


- Line tail spectral cross-sections fit to ratio of quadratic polynomials in spectral frequency,  $\nu$

$$\sigma_{\delta_\nu} = \frac{\sigma_a + \sigma_b \delta_\nu + \sigma_c \delta_\nu^2}{1 + x_b \delta_\nu + x_c \delta_\nu^2}$$

$$\delta_\nu \equiv \frac{\nu - \nu_{cen}}{\Delta\nu / 2}$$

- The five parameters,  $\sigma_a$ ,  $\sigma_b$ ,  $\sigma_c$ ,  $x_b$  and  $x_c$ , are determined from calculated values for  $\sigma_0$ ,  $\sigma_{\pm 1}$ ,  $d\sigma_0/d\nu$  and  $\int_{[-1,1]} \sigma d\delta_\nu$  at 2 ( $\Rightarrow$  4) pressures (1.0 & 0.1 atm) and 31 ( $\Rightarrow$  21) temperatures (180, 185, ..., 330 K)
- Spectra have at most one minimum; *fits are extremely accurate!*



# MODTRAN's Line Strength Distribution Ansatz



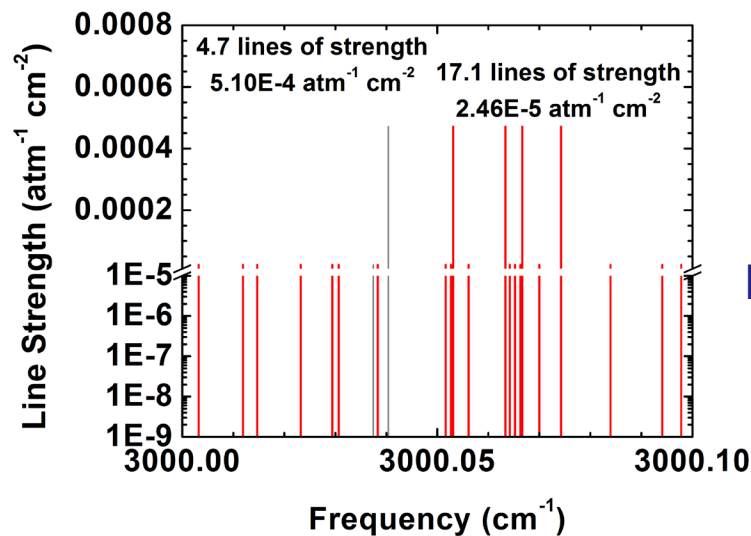
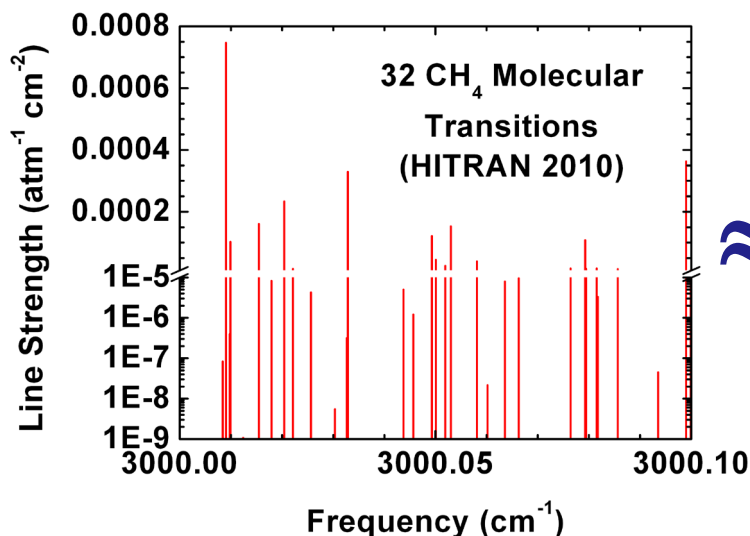
- Statistically model line center absorption for each molecule as arising from  $n_s$  *randomly distributed* & identical strong lines of strength  $S_s$  and from  $n_w$  *randomly distributed* & identical weaker lines of strength  $S_w$
- Define a line-strength weighted average Lorentz half-width  $\gamma_L$  and the frequency dependent Doppler half-width  $\gamma_D$  at the spectral bin center
- The parameters  $n_s, S_s, n_w, S_w$  are determined from 4 moment equations:

$$n_s S_s^{1/3} + n_w S_w^{1/3} = \sum_i S_i^{1/3}$$

$$n_s S_s^{2/3} + n_w S_w^{2/3} = \sum_i S_i^{2/3}$$

$$n_s S_s + n_w S_w = \sum_i S_i$$

$$n_s S_s^{4/3} + n_w S_w^{4/3} = \sum_i S_i^{4/3}$$



**Single Random Sampling of Line Locations; *not used!***

# MODTRAN's Band Model Parameters



- The traditional temperature-dependent band model parameters are line-spacing parameters,  $(1/d)$  [cm], equal to the **effective** number of lines  $n$  in a spectral bin over the bin width  $\Delta\nu$

$$\frac{1}{d} = \frac{n}{\Delta\nu}$$

and absorption coefficients,  $(S/d)$  [cm<sup>-1</sup>/atm], equal to the product of the average line strength and the line spacing parameter

$$\frac{S}{d} = S \left( \frac{1}{d} \right) = \frac{n S}{\Delta\nu}$$

- Following with tradition, MODTRAN stores two pairs of temperature-dependent line center band model parameters

$$\left( \frac{S}{d} \right)_z = \frac{n_z S_z}{\Delta\nu} \quad \text{and} \quad \left( \frac{1}{d} \right)_z = \frac{n_z}{\Delta\nu} \quad \text{for} \quad z = \begin{cases} s \text{ (strong)} \\ w \text{ (weak)} \end{cases} \quad \text{and}$$

# MODTRAN's Half-Width Band Model Parameters



- Doppler half-width **at “1/e”** of maximum [cm<sup>-1</sup>]:  $\gamma_D$

$$\gamma_D = \nu \sqrt{(2k/c^2)T/m} = 4.30142 \times 10^{-7} \nu \sqrt{T(K)/m(\text{amu})}$$

- $\nu$  : Spectral Bin Center Frequency (cm<sup>-1</sup>)
  - $k$  : Boltzmann Constant
  - $c$  : Speed of Light
  - $T$  : Temperature (Kelvin)
  - $m$  : Molecular Weight (atomic mass units)
- Air-broadened Lorentz half-width at half-maximum [cm<sup>-1</sup>]:  $\gamma_L$

$$\gamma_L = \gamma_L^0 (P/P_0) (T_0/T)^{n_{air}} \quad ; \quad \gamma_L^0 \equiv \sum_i (\gamma_L)_i S_i / \sum_i S_i$$

- $T$  : Temperature (Kelvin),  $T_0 = 273\text{K}$
- $P$  : Pressure (atm),  $P_0 = 1 \text{ atm}$
- $n_{air}$  : HITRAN temperature dependence exponent,  $\approx 3/4$
- $S_i$  : Strength (atm<sup>-1</sup> cm<sup>-2</sup>) at  $T_0$  of line  $i$  in current spectral bin
- $(\gamma_L)_i$  : Air-broadened Lorentz half-width (cm<sup>-1</sup>) at  $(P_0, T_0)$  of line  $i$

# MODTRAN's Line Center Transmittance



- The transmittance  $t$  from  $n$  randomly distributed and identical lines of strength  $S$  in a spectral interval was derived by (Gilbert N. Plass, 1964)

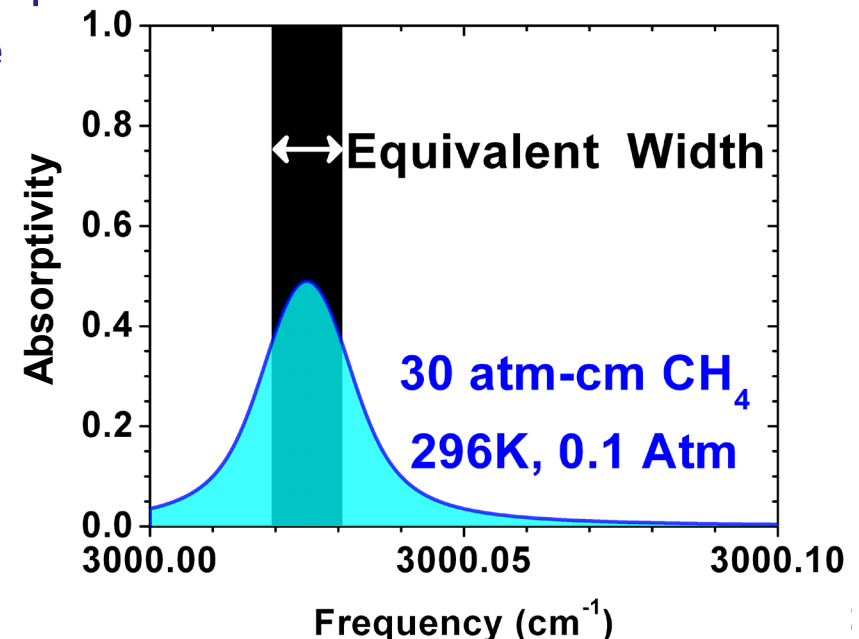
$$t = \left( 1 - \frac{W_{\Delta\nu}^{sl}}{\Delta\nu} \right)^n \quad ; \quad t_{sl} \equiv 1 - \frac{W_{\Delta\nu}^{sl}}{\Delta\nu}$$

*"A current theory postulates that carbon dioxide regulates the temperature of the earth. This raises an interesting question: How do Man's activities influence the climate of the future?"*  
 GN Plass, Scientific American, **1959**

where  $W_{\Delta\nu}^{sl}$  is the *finite-bin* Voigt Equivalent Width, i.e., the off-centered Voigt line spectrally-integrated absorptivity (1-transmittance) within the spectral interval;  $t_{sl}$  is the *single-line* spectral bin transmittance.

- MODTRAN line center transmittance for column density  $u$  is given by

$$t_{cen} = \left( 1 - \frac{W_{\Delta\nu}^{sl} (S_s u, \gamma_L, \gamma_D)}{\Delta\nu} \right)^{n_s} \times \left( 1 - \frac{W_{\Delta\nu}^{sl} (S_w u, \gamma_L, \gamma_D)}{\Delta\nu} \right)^{n_w}$$



# Carbon Dioxide and Climate

Gilbert N. Plass, July 1959



## SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

**Caption:** “**MAN UPSETS THE BALANCE** of natural processes by adding billions of tons of carbon dioxide to the atmosphere each year. Most of this carbon dioxide is released by the burning of fossil fuels in **(cars,)** homes and factories, such as these plants in Youngstown, Ohio. Like the smoke in the photograph, the carbon dioxide released in this manner diffuses rapidly throughout the atmosphere.”

Added

Carbon Dioxide and Climate

Author(s): Gilbert N. Plass

Source: *Scientific American*, Vol. 201, No. 1 (July 1959), pp. 41-47

Published by: Scientific American, a division of Nature America, Inc.

Stable URL: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/24940327>

# Calculating Finite-Bin Single-Line Voigt Transmittance



$$\begin{aligned}
 t_{sl}(Su, \gamma_L, \gamma_D) = & \frac{Su}{\Delta\nu} \left[ \frac{V_0^{near}}{2} I_0 \left( \frac{Su}{2} f_{near} \right) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} V_n^{near} I_n \left( \frac{Su}{2} f_{near} \right) \right] e^{-\frac{1}{2} Suf_{near}} + \frac{near}{\Delta\nu} e^{-Suf_{near}} \\
 & + \frac{Su}{\Delta\nu} \left[ \frac{V_0^{far}}{2} I_0 \left( \frac{Su}{2} f_{far} \right) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} V_n^{far} I_n \left( \frac{Su}{2} f_{far} \right) \right] e^{-\frac{1}{2} Suf_{far}} + \frac{far}{\Delta\nu} e^{-Suf_{D-\Delta}} \\
 & - \frac{2Su}{\Delta\nu} \left[ \frac{V_0^0}{2} I_0 \left( \frac{Su}{2} f_0 \right) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} V_n^0 I_n \left( \frac{Su}{2} f_0 \right) \right] e^{-\frac{1}{2} Suf_0}
 \end{aligned}$$

*near* = line center to near edge distance [cm<sup>-1</sup>]

*far* = line center to far edge distance [cm<sup>-1</sup>]

$f_v \equiv f_v(\gamma_L, \gamma_D)$  = Voigt line shape function [cm]

$I_n(z)$  Modified Bessel Function

$V_n^\Delta$  Fourier Coefficients

$$V_n^\Delta = \langle f_0 \rangle + n \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(-4)^k (2k+1)_{n-k}}{(k+1)(n+k)(n-k)!} \langle f_k \rangle - \begin{cases} \frac{2\Delta f_\Delta}{n^2 - 1} & n \text{ even} \\ 0 & n \text{ odd} \end{cases} ; \quad \langle f_k \rangle \equiv \frac{2}{f_\Delta^k} \int_{\Delta}^{\infty} f_v^{k+1} d\nu$$

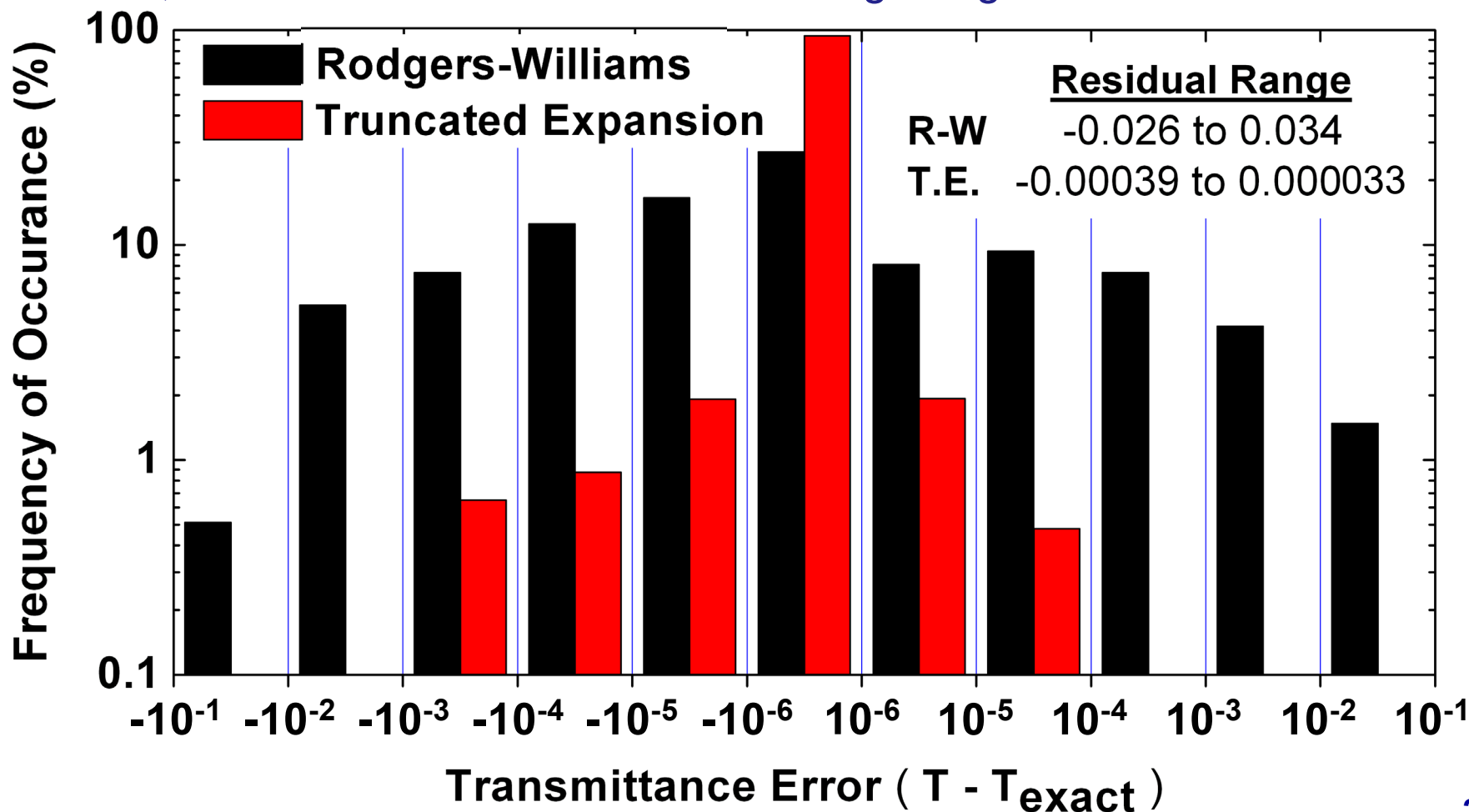


# Voigt Transmittance Algorithm Comparison



MODTRAN Poster =  Scenario

120,063 Evaluations of 0.1 cm<sup>-1</sup> Bin Voigt Single Line Transmittance

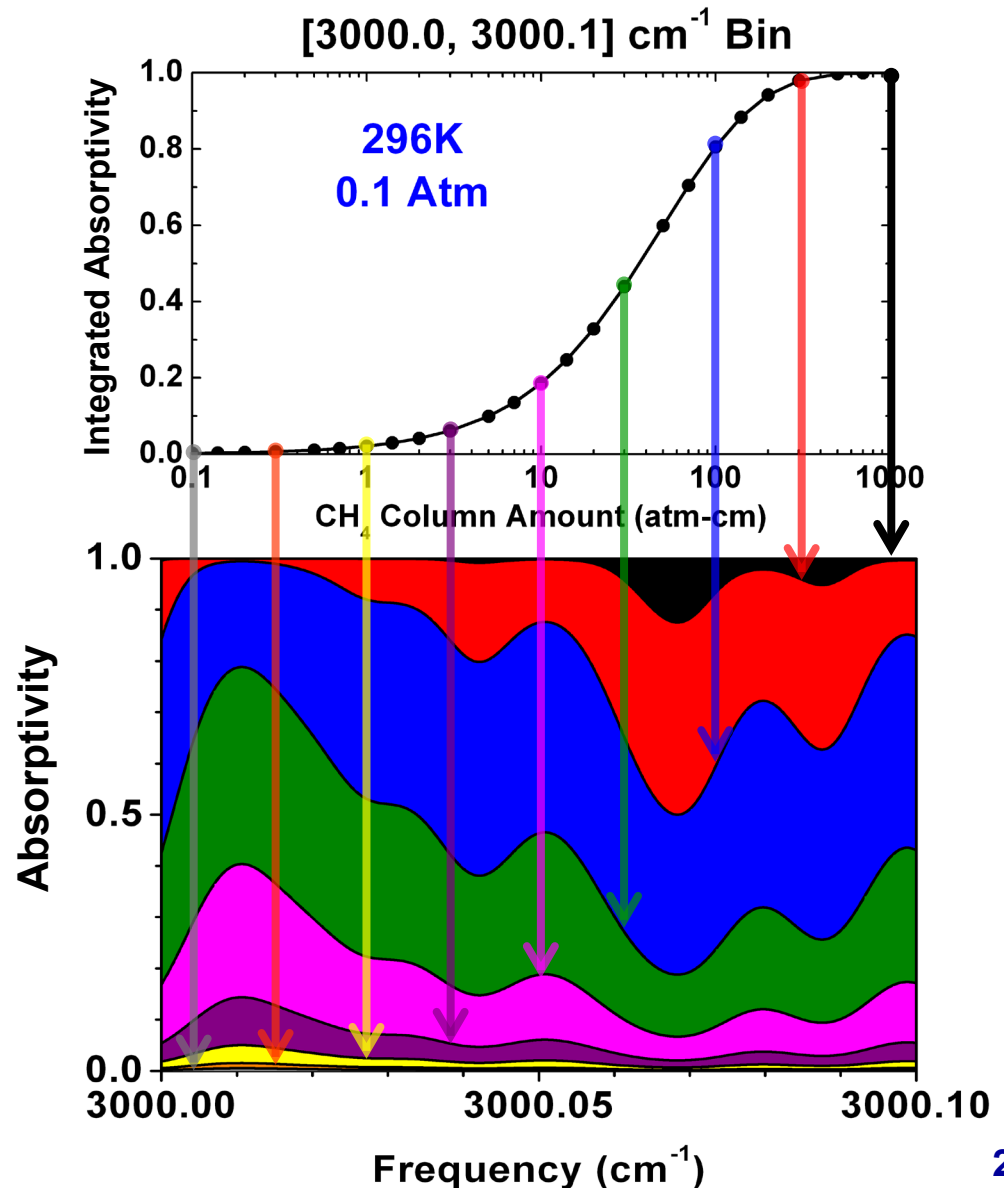


# Line-by-Line Curve-of-Growth

- The Curve-of-Growth (COG) defines the increase in spectral bin absorptivity,  $A$ , (one minus spectral bin transmittance) with column density,  $u$ , for a homogeneous path:

$$COG = A[u] = 1 - t[u]$$

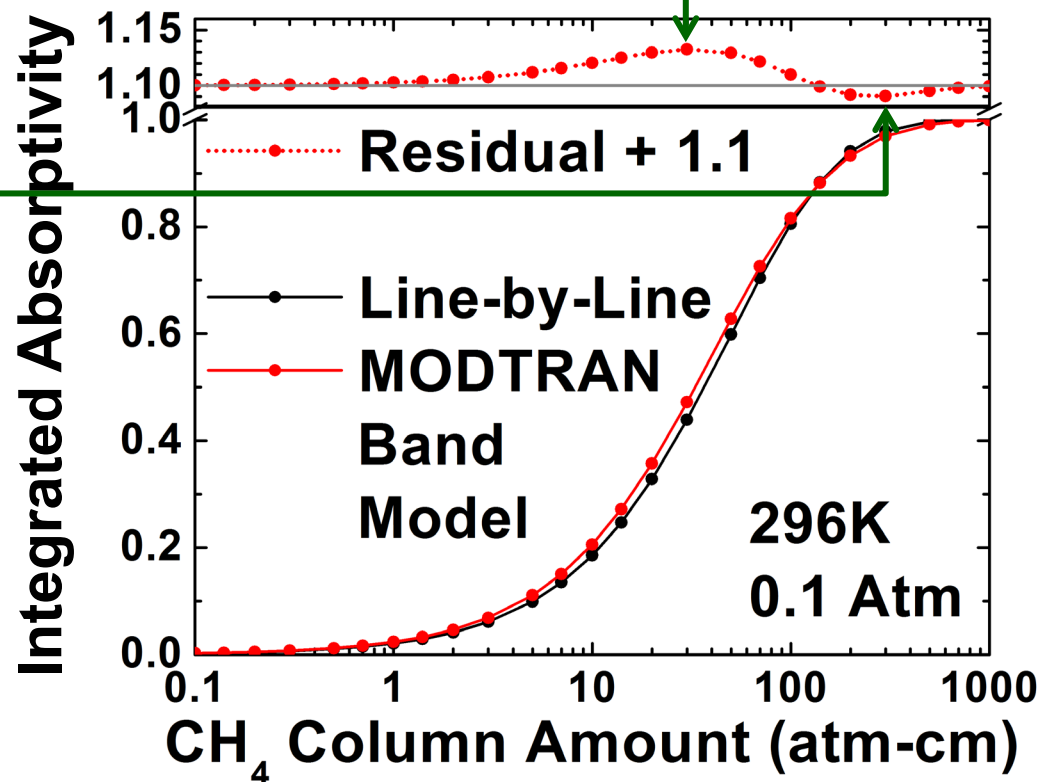
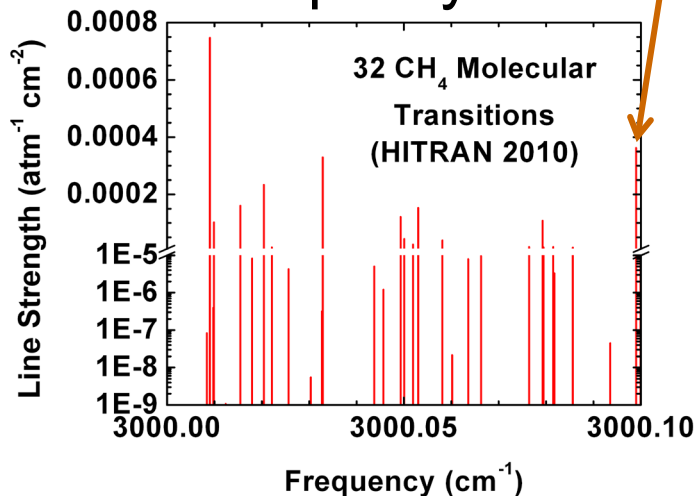
- The primary goal of band model theory is to generate COG's that closely match first principle, line-by-line (LBL) COG's



# MODTRAN's Curve-of-Growth (COG)

- MODTRAN ( $n_s, S_s$ ) predicts too much absorption near 30 atm-cm for CH<sub>4</sub> lines between 3000.0 and 3000.1 cm<sup>-1</sup>
  - The 2<sup>nd</sup> strongest CH<sub>4</sub> line is centered very close to bin edge
  - Too much absorption results from the randomly distributed line assumption

- For larger column amounts, ( $n_w, S_w$ ) yields too little absorptivity



# MODTRAN's Modeling of Multiple Molecular Absorbers



- MODTRAN assumes narrow band molecular absorption from distinct species is randomly correlated
  - Combined transmittance equals product of individual molecular species transmittances:  $t_{cen} = t_{cen}(\text{H}_2\text{O}) \times t_{cen}(\text{CO}_2) \times \dots$
  - An additional factor in the overall statistical error budget

- Sample Case

- Add 30 atm-cm  $\text{O}_3$  to the 30 atm-cm  $\text{CH}_4$  at 296 K and 0.1 Atm

- $\text{O}_3$  band model data:

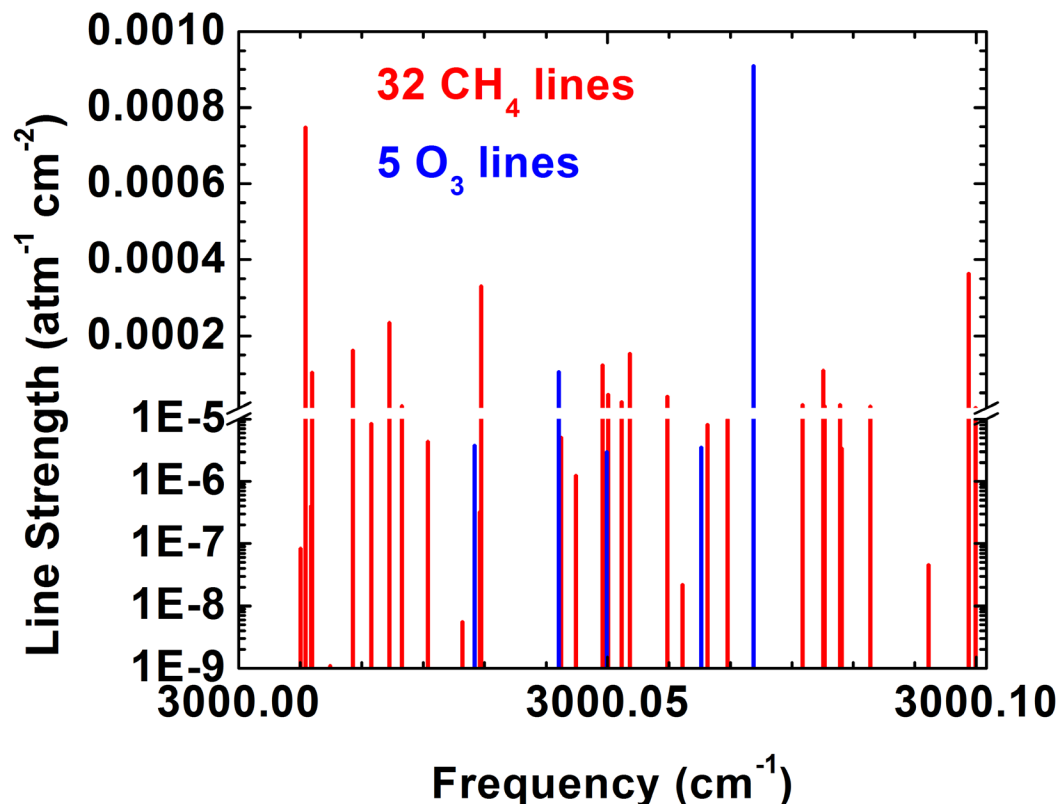
$$(n_1, S_1) = (1.1793, 8.9608\text{e-}4)$$

$$(n_2, S_2) = (3.2767, 1.4552\text{e-}5)$$

- Statistically, a poor case

*Dominant  $\text{O}_3$  line in region of minimum  $\text{CH}_4$  absorption*

*Band model under-predicts LBL absorptivity*



# Multiple Molecular Absorbers: MODTRAN Band Model vs. LBL



- **LBL** transmittance is less than random correlation predicts

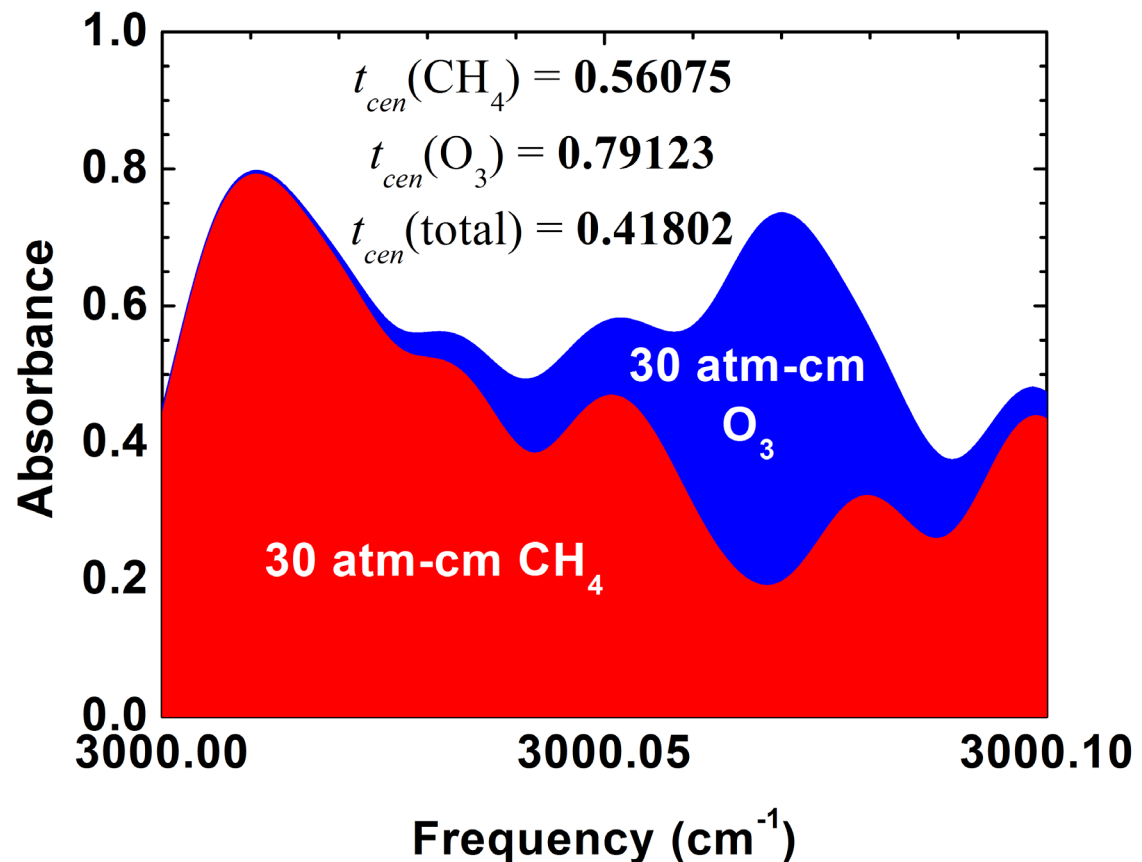
$$t_{cen}^{LBL}(\text{CH}_4 + \text{O}_3) = 0.41802 < 0.44368 = 0.56075 \times 0.79123 = t_{cen}^{LBL}(\text{CH}_4) \times t_{cen}^{LBL}(\text{O}_3)$$

- MODTRAN result:  $t_{cen}^{BM}(\text{CH}_4 + \text{O}_3) = 0.40679 = t_{cen}^{BM}(\text{CH}_4) \times t_{cen}^{BM}(\text{O}_3)$

$$t_{cen}^{BM}(\text{CH}_4) = 0.51211$$

$$t_{cen}^{BM}(\text{O}_3) = 0.79434$$

- In this case, the excess band model absorption for  $\text{CH}_4$  is balanced by the anti-correlation of absorption features for  $\text{O}_3$  and  $\text{CH}_4$
- **Best to degrade to  $0.2 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  or coarser**



# Transmittance of Inhomogeneous Path Segment (i.e., within a single layer)



- Each transmittance calculation path segment is defined by column amounts  $u$ , and a path-averaged temperature  $T_\rho$  and pressure  $P_\rho$
- Column amounts are computed as path integrals over altitude-dependent molecular densities
- Line center molecular band models vary with  $T$ ; line tail molecular band models are dependent on both  $T$  and  $P$
- It is common practice within LBL models (e.g. MODTRAN6 and LBLRTM) to define path segment temperature  $T_\rho$  and pressure  $P_\rho$  as density  $\rho$  ( $\propto P/T$ ) weighted averages :

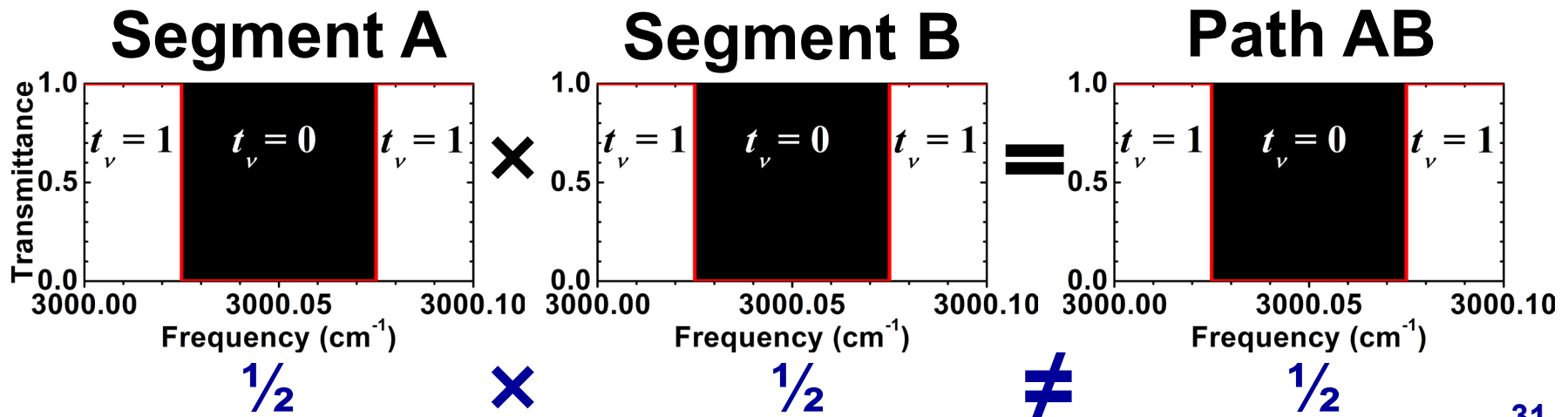
$$T_\rho \equiv \frac{\int T (P/T) d\ell}{\int (P/T) d\ell} = \frac{\int P d\ell}{\int (P/T) d\ell} \quad ; \quad P_\rho \equiv \frac{\int P (P/T) d\ell}{\int (P/T) d\ell}$$

- Both pressure and density are modeled as decreasing exponentially with increasing altitude (*not path length*)
- Segment band models are defined using  $T_\rho$  and  $P_\rho$

# Failure of Beer's Law for Band Models



- Transmittance Summary
  - Absorption/scattering coefficients for particulates and Rayleigh
  - Attenuation due to molecular absorption is partitioned into continuum, line tail and line center transmittance components
  - *Band model accurately predicts homogenous segment molecular transmittance*
- Are we done modeling transmittance? **No!**
  - For Line-By-Line calculations, Beer's Law is used to calculate inhomogeneous path transmittances over multiple segments as the product of the segment transmittances
  - *Beer's Law is not valid for in-band transmittances:*



# Band Model Approach for Multiple Segment Paths

- Replace multiple segment ( $A, B, \dots$ ) inhomogeneous path with an “**equivalent**” homogenous path

- Compute the cumulative path weak-line optical depth

$$\overline{S_i u_i} = S_i^A u_i^A + S_i^B u_i^B + \dots \quad ; \quad i = 1, 2$$

- Compute **Curtis-Godson** (CG) path-averaged strength-weighted line spacing and half-width parameters

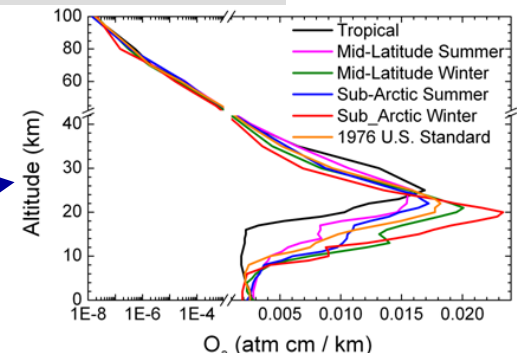
$$\overline{\left(\frac{1}{d}\right)}_i \equiv \left[ S_i^A u_i^A \left(\frac{1}{d}\right)_i^A + S_i^B u_i^B \left(\frac{1}{d}\right)_i^B + \dots \right] / \overline{S_i u_i}$$

$$\overline{\gamma} \equiv \left[ S_i^A u_i^A \left(\frac{1}{d}\right)_i^A \overline{\gamma^A} + S_i^B u_i^B \left(\frac{1}{d}\right)_i^B \overline{\gamma^B} + \dots \right] / \overline{S_i u_i} \overline{\left(\frac{1}{d}\right)}_i$$

- Total path band model transmittances determined from Curtis-Godson parameters

$$t_{cen} = t_{cen} \left( \overline{Su}, \overline{1/d}, \overline{\gamma_L}, \overline{\gamma_D} \right)$$

- Higher order CG approach required for  $O_3$





# *MODTRAN6 Technical Lecture*

## *Presentation Outline*



- MODTRAN Overview
- Introduction to/Review of Radiative Transfer
- In-Band Radiative Transfer (RT)
  - Line-Of-Sight (LOS) Transmittance [ detailed ]
  - Correlated- $k$  Algorithm [ brief ]
  - LOS Radiance [ brief ]
- Sample MODTRAN Simulations
- Backup: Additional/Future Projects

# The Correlated- $k$ Approach

## Motivation



- Modeling **multiple scattering (MS)** is hard
  - Photons enter each line-of-sight from all directions
- Most **MS** algorithms, including DISORT in MODTRAN, assume Beer's Law: *additive segment optical depths*
- Goody introduced the Correlated- $k$  ( $Ck$ ) approach to recast the band model into a Beer's Law compliant method
  - MODTRAN introduced the concept of a *statistical  $Ck$*  method
  - Additional  $Ck$  benefit: *Eliminates the need for Curtis-Godson averaging to model multiple segment path transmittances*

# The Correlated- $k$ Approach

## $k$ -Distributions

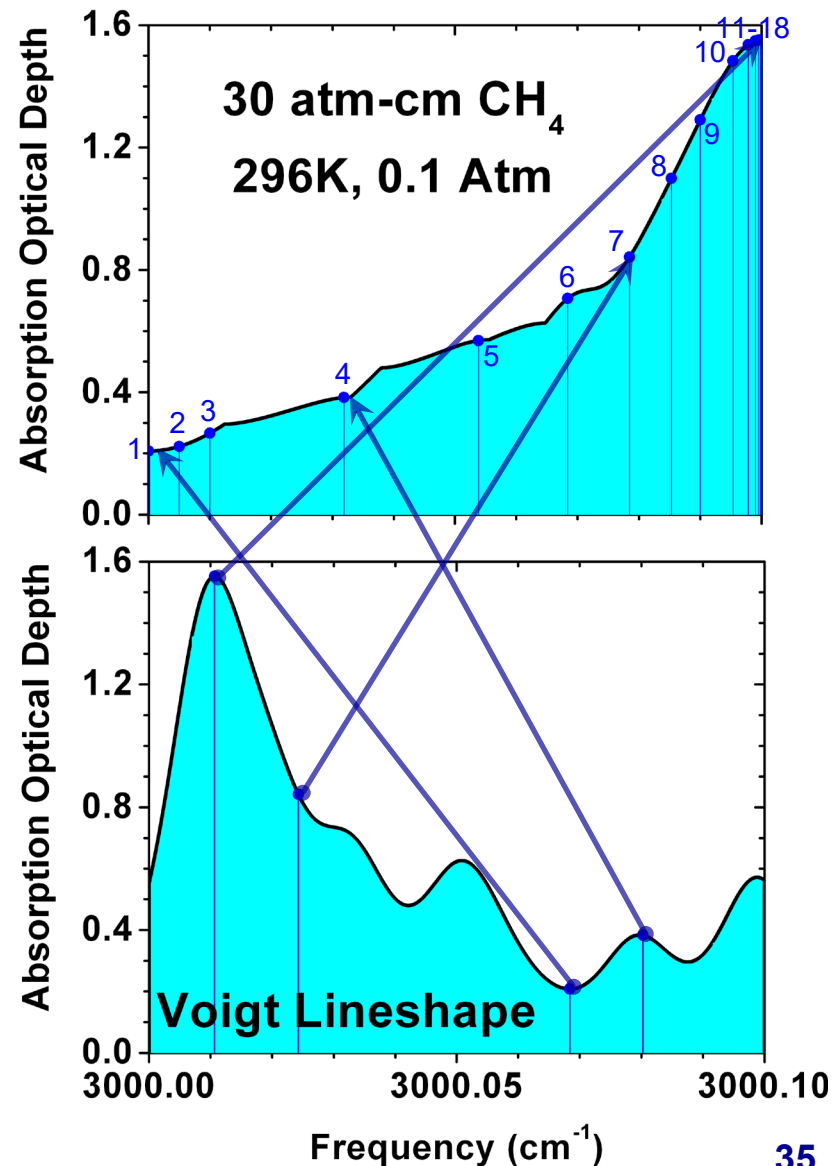


Monochromatically reordering the  $k$ 's (absorption coefficients) within a spectral interval allows spectral integration with sparse sampling

- Only efficient if  $T$  and  $P$  dependent  $k$ -distributions for each spectral bin can be pre-computed
- Molecular  $k$ -distributions from each species must be combined
- Assuming random correlation between distinct molecules, distributions are combined via a convolution integral

MODTRAN's 18  $k$ -distribution points illustrated in upper figure

Note: plot of  $\tau_v$ , not  $k_v$



# The Correlated- $k$ Approach

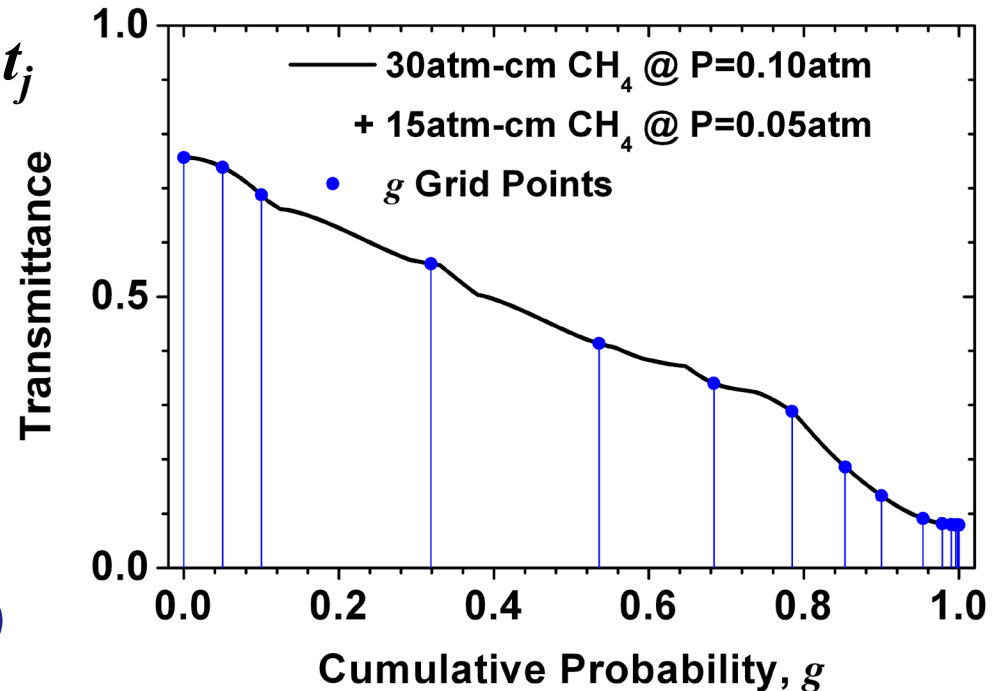
## CK In-Band Transmittance



- Total path optical depths  $\tau_j$  are computed at each pre-defined cumulative probability,  $g_j$ , grid point
- $\Delta g_j$  interval transmittances  $t_j$  are computed by modeling optical depth  $\tau_g$  as varying exponentially from  $\tau_{j-1}$  to  $\tau_j$
- MODTRAN users select between 2 sets of  $g_j$  grids
  - “S” = Slow for 33  $\Delta g$  intervals
  - “M” = *preferred* Moderate (*fast*) speed for 17  $\Delta g$  intervals
- Radiance  $I_g$  modeled as varying exponentially between  $I_{j-1}$  and  $I_j$

$$t = \sum_{j \text{ sub-intervals}} t_j \quad ; \quad t_j \equiv \int_{g_{j-1}}^{g_j} \exp(-\tau_g) dg$$

Two Segment CK Transmittances



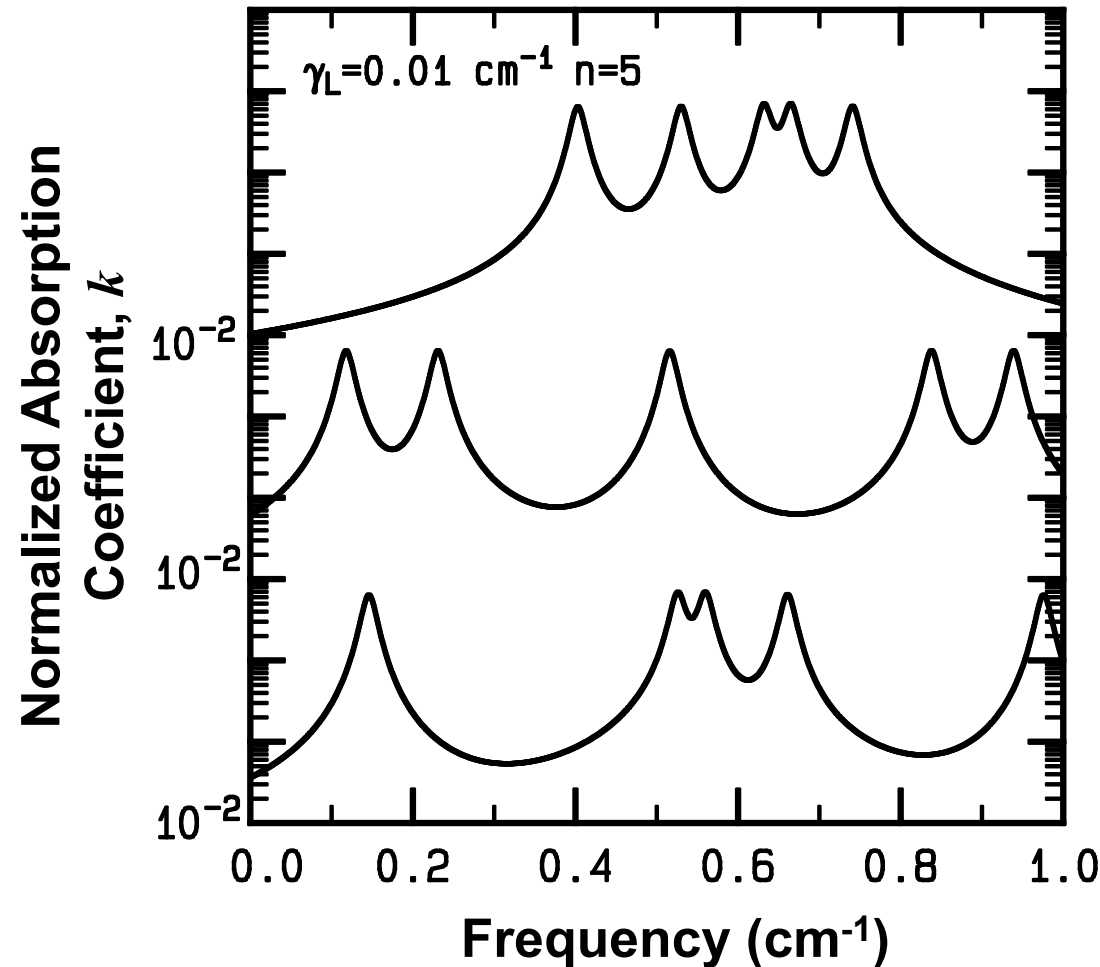
$$I = \sum_{j \text{ sub-intervals}} \int_{g_{j-1}}^{g_j} I_g dg$$

# MODTRAN Statistical C- $k$ Method

## $k$ -Distribution Generation



- MODTRAN  $k$ -distributions computed from summing Voigt lines with Monte-Carlo sampling of line center positions
- Simulates MODTRAN band model of  $n$  identical lines randomly located in a spectral interval
- Figure illustrates three calculations for  $n = 5$  using Lorentz (pressure-broadened) lines



# MODTRAN Statistical $C_k$ Method

## MODTRAN Implementation



1. For each path segment, compute the combined-species **band model** line-center transmittance:

$$t_{cen}^{BM} = t_{cen}^{H_2O} \times t_{cen}^{CO_2} \times \dots$$

2. Define Optical Depth Weighted Lorentz and Doppler Half-Widths

$$\gamma = \frac{\gamma^{H_2O} \tau_{cen}^{H_2O} + \gamma^{CO_2} \tau_{cen}^{CO_2} + \dots}{\tau_{cen}} \quad ; \quad \tau_{cen}^{mol} \equiv \Delta \nu (n_1 S_1 + n_2 S_2) u$$

3. The number of lines  $n$  is treated as free-parameter used to select the  $k$ -distribution which produces a "gas-mixture"  $C_k$  line-center transmittance equal to the band model value:

$$t_{cen}^{Ck}(n, \gamma_L, \gamma_D, \tau_{cen}) = t_{cen}^{BM}$$

- For a fixed in-band optical depth  $\tau_{cen}$ , the in-band transmittance decreases  $t_{cen}^{C-k}$  as the number of lines  $n$  increases
4. Add molecular line tail and continuum, particulate and Rayleigh optical depths to the segment  $k$ -distribution

# *MODTRAN6 Technical Lecture*

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# MODTRAN Radiance

## The Band Model Objective/Challenge



- Objective

- Compute narrow spectral bands (width  $\Delta\nu$ ) at sensor ( $\ell = 0$ ) line-of-sight radiances:

$$I_0 \equiv \frac{1}{\Delta\nu} \int_{\Delta\nu} I_0(\nu)$$

- (My Career) Challenge

- Formulate algorithm that requires no monochromatic spectral data

- Available quantities

- Molecular and particle spectral band transmittances from both absorption and scattering, e.g., band model molecular transmittances
- Spectral band source function: Planck emission function and band-averaged top-of-atmosphere solar irradiance data

- Quantities that should (can) not be spectrally averaged

- Molecular absorption coefficients, cross-sections, and optical depths
- Single scattering albedos, the scattering to extinction spectral cross-section ratio:

$$\omega_\ell(\nu) = \frac{\sigma_\ell^{sct}(\nu)}{\sigma_\ell(\nu)}$$



# MODTRAN Radiance

## Three Integral forms for the spectral RTE



- Path length  $\ell$  spectral radiant intensity  $I_o(\nu)$  integral to boundary  $L$

$$I_o(\nu) = \int_0^L k_\ell(\nu) J_\ell(\nu) \exp\left(-\int_0^\ell k_{\ell'}(\nu) d\ell'\right) d\ell + I_L(\nu) \exp\left(-\int_0^L k_\ell(\nu) d\ell\right)$$

- Spectral optical depth  $\tau_\nu^{0 \rightarrow L}$  spectral radiant intensity  $I_o(\nu)$  integral

$$I_o(\nu) = \int_0^{\tau_\nu^{0 \rightarrow L}} J_\ell(\nu) \exp(-\tau_\nu^{0 \rightarrow \ell}) d\tau_\nu^{0 \rightarrow \ell} + I_L(\nu) \exp(-\tau_\nu^{0 \rightarrow L}); \tau_\nu^{0 \rightarrow \ell} \equiv \int_0^\ell k_{\ell'}(\nu) d\ell'$$

- Spectral transmittance  $t_\nu^{0 \rightarrow L}$  spectral radiant intensity  $I_o(\nu)$  integral

$$I_o(\nu) = \int_{t_\nu^{0 \rightarrow L}}^1 J_\ell(\nu) dt_\nu^{0 \rightarrow \ell} + t_\nu^{0 \rightarrow L} I_L(\nu); t_\nu^{0 \rightarrow \ell} \equiv \exp(-\tau_\nu^{0 \rightarrow \ell})$$

$I_\ell(\nu)$  Spectral radiant intensity [ $W\text{ cm}^{-2}\text{ sr}^{-1}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ ] at  $\ell$  in direction of a sensor at  $\ell = 0$

$J_\ell(\nu)$  Spectral source function [ $W\text{ cm}^{-2}\text{ sr}^{-1}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ ] at  $\ell$  in direction of a sensor at  $\ell = 0$

$k_\ell(\nu) = \rho \sigma_\ell(\nu)$  Spectral extinction coefficient [ $1/\text{km}$ ] a distance  $\ell$  along the sensor LOS

# MODTRAN Radiance



## Absorption and Scattering Transmittance RTE

- Both emissive and scattering source functions are defined

$$J_\ell(\nu) = [1 - \omega_\ell(\nu)] J_\ell^{em}(\nu) + \omega_\ell(\nu) J_\ell^{sct}(\nu), \quad \omega_\ell(\nu) = \frac{\sigma_\ell^{sct}(\nu)}{\sigma_\ell(\nu)}, \quad J_\ell^{em}(\nu) = B(\nu, T_\ell)$$

$$\text{and } J_\ell^{sct}(\nu) = t_\nu^{0 \rightarrow \ell \rightarrow \text{sun}} F_\nu^{\text{sun}} p_\ell(\Omega_\ell, \Omega^{\text{sun}}; \nu) + \int_{4\pi} I(\Omega'; \nu)_\ell p_\ell(\Omega_\ell, \Omega'; \nu) d\Omega'$$

- Scattering is only a loss mechanism for the emissive source, and absorption is only a loss mechanism for the scattering source

$$I_0(\nu) = \int_{t_\nu^{0 \rightarrow L}}^1 J_\ell(\nu) dt_\nu^{0 \rightarrow \ell} + t_\nu^{0 \rightarrow L} I_L(\nu); \quad t_\nu^{0 \rightarrow \ell} \equiv t_{abs}^{0 \rightarrow \ell}(\nu) t_{sct}^{0 \rightarrow \ell}(\nu)$$

$$= \int_{t_{abs, \nu}^{0 \rightarrow L}}^1 t_{sct}^{0 \rightarrow \ell}(\nu) J_\ell^{em}(\nu) dt_{abs}^{0 \rightarrow \ell}(\nu) + \int_{t_{sct, \nu}^{0 \rightarrow L}}^1 t_{abs}^{0 \rightarrow \ell}(\nu) J_\ell^{sct}(\nu) dt_{sct}^{0 \rightarrow \ell}(\nu) + t_\nu^{0 \rightarrow L} I_L(\nu)$$

What happened to  $\omega_\ell(\nu)$ ?

How is this Determined?

- For the band model spectral bin of width  $\Delta\nu$ , one obtains

$$I_0 \equiv \frac{1}{\Delta\nu} \int_{\Delta\nu} I_0(\nu) = \int_{t_{abs}^{0 \rightarrow L}}^1 t_{sct}^{0 \rightarrow \ell} J_\ell^{em} dt_{abs}^{0 \rightarrow \ell} + \int_{t_{sct}^{0 \rightarrow L}}^1 t_{abs}^{0 \rightarrow \ell} J_\ell^{sct} dt_{sct}^{0 \rightarrow \ell} + t^{0 \rightarrow L} I_L$$

- Terms without spectral dependence are band model averages

# MODTRAN Radiance

## Eliminating $\omega_\ell(\nu)$ from Path Thermal Emission



- Insert the path thermal emission source function,  $B_\nu(T_\ell)$

$$I_0^{Em}(\nu) = \int_{t_\nu^{0 \rightarrow L}}^1 [1 - \omega_\ell(\nu)] B_\nu(T_\ell) dt_\nu^{0 \rightarrow \ell} \quad ; \quad \omega_\ell(\nu) = \frac{\sigma_{\ell,\nu}^{sct}}{\sigma_{\ell,\nu}}$$

- The path thermal emission can be re-expressed as a  $t_{abs}^{0 \rightarrow \ell}(\nu)$  integral:

$$I_0^{Em}(\nu) = \int_{t_{abs}^{0 \rightarrow L}(\nu)}^1 t_{sct}^{0 \rightarrow \ell}(\nu) B_\nu(T_\ell) dt_{abs}^{0 \rightarrow \ell}(\nu); \quad B_\nu(T) = \frac{c_1 \nu^3 / \pi}{\exp(c_2 \nu / T) - 1}$$

Here,  $c_1$  and  $c_2$  are the first and second radiation constants

- Conversion from dependent variable  $t_{abs}^{0 \rightarrow \ell}(\nu)$  to dependent variable  $t_\nu^{0 \rightarrow \ell}$ :

$$\begin{aligned} t_{sct}^{0 \rightarrow \ell}(\nu) dt_{abs}^{0 \rightarrow \ell}(\nu) &= \frac{t_\nu^{0 \rightarrow \ell}}{t_{abs}^{0 \rightarrow \ell}(\nu)} dt_{abs}^{0 \rightarrow \ell}(\nu) = t_\nu^{0 \rightarrow \ell} d \ln t_{abs}^{0 \rightarrow \ell}(\nu) = -t_\nu^{0 \rightarrow \ell} d\tau_{abs}^{0 \rightarrow \ell}(\nu) = t_\nu^{0 \rightarrow \ell} d\left(-\int_0^\ell \sigma_{\ell',\nu}^{abs} \rho d\ell'\right) \\ &= -t_\nu^{0 \rightarrow \ell} \sigma_{\ell,\nu}^{abs} \rho d\ell = -t_\nu^{0 \rightarrow \ell} \left(\frac{\sigma_{\ell,\nu}^{abs}}{\sigma_{\ell,\nu}}\right) (\sigma_{\ell,\nu} \rho d\ell) = t_\nu^{0 \rightarrow \ell} \left(\frac{\sigma_{\ell,\nu} - \sigma_{\ell,\nu}^{sct}}{\sigma_{\ell,\nu}}\right) d\left(-\int_0^\ell \sigma_{\ell',\nu} \rho d\ell'\right) \\ &= -t_\nu^{0 \rightarrow \ell} [1 - \omega_\ell(\nu)] d\tau_\nu^{0 \rightarrow \ell} = [1 - \omega_\ell(\nu)] t_\nu^{0 \rightarrow \ell} d \ln t_\nu^{0 \rightarrow \ell} = [1 - \omega_\ell(\nu)] dt_\nu^{0 \rightarrow \ell} \end{aligned}$$

# **MODTRAN Radiance**

## **The Discrete Ordinate Solution**



Nobel Laureate Chandrasekhar laid out the foundation of the discrete-ordinate method for solving the thermal and solar **plane-parallel atmosphere** integro-differential radiative transfer equation (1950):

- Requires additive optical depths (Beer's Law)
- Converges to exact solution
- Implemented in software (DISORT) by Knut Stamnes *et al.* in the 1980's
- *For each atmospheric layer, a general solution is defined applicable for any pair of viewing zenith and relative solar azimuth angles*

Quote from KC Wali, "Chandra", p. 190

### **S. Chandrasekhar**

## **Radiative Transfer**

"My research on radiative transfer gave me the most satisfaction. I worked on it for five years, and the subject, I felt, developed on its own initiative and momentum. Problems arose one by one, each more complex and difficult than the previous one, and they were solved. The whole subject attained an elegance and beauty which I do not find to the same degree in any of my other work. And when I finally wrote the book *Radiative Transfer*, I left the area entirely. Although I could think of several problems, I did not want to spoil the coherence and beauty of the subject" by further additions.

# MODTRAN Radiance

## DISORT Standard Inputs and Outputs



- Geometry Inputs

- $\mu$  Cosine of path zenith
- $\mu^{sun}$  Cosine of solar zenith
- $\varphi$  Relative solar azimuth

- Profile Inputs

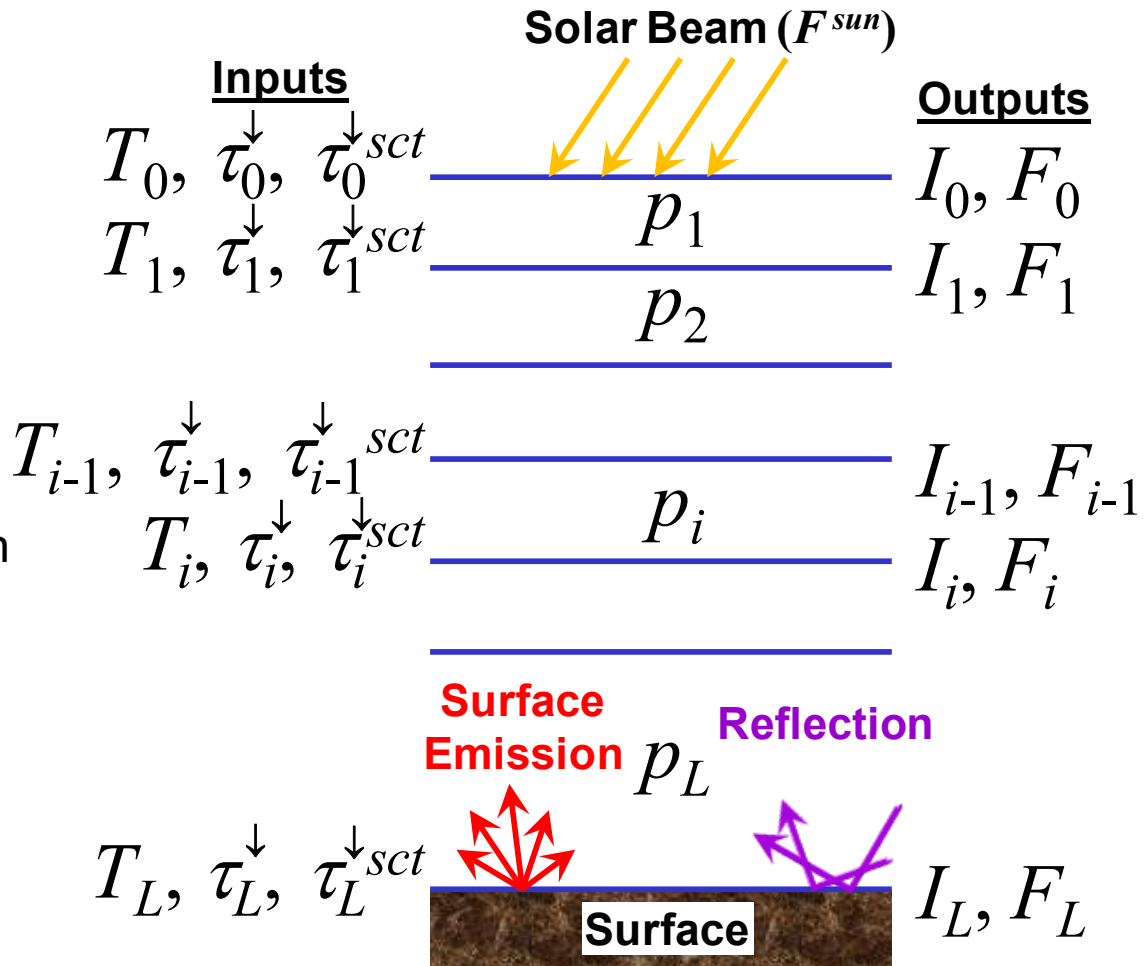
- $T$  Temperature
- $\tau^\downarrow$  Nadir extinction OD
- $\tau^{\downarrow sct}$  Nadir scattering OD
- $p$  Scattering phase function Legendre Expansion

- Environment Inputs

- $F^{sun}$  Solar irradiance
- $\rho$  Surface reflectance

- Profile Outputs

- $I$  Solar/thermal radiances to ground or space from all levels at view angle  $\mu$
- $F$  Up/Down Diffuse Flux

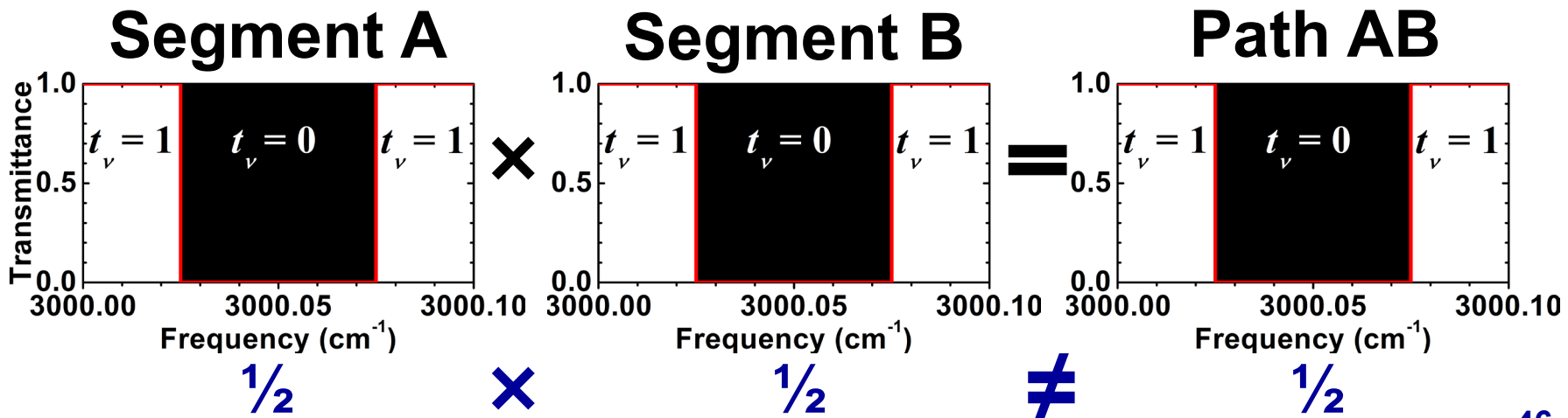


# MODTRAN Radiance

## DISORT to MODTRAN Challenges



- MODTRAN is a spherical refractive geometry atmosphere model while DISORT models the atmosphere as plane-parallel
- DISORT is a monochromatic model that depends on additive segment optical depths; the MODTRAN band model does not obey Beer's Law
  - Solutions: Correlated- $k$  or LBL



# MODTRAN Radiance

## MODTRAN Upgraded DISORT I/O



### Spherical Earth Upgrades

- Upgraded Geometry Inputs

$\mu_l$  Cosine of path zenith for each LOS path segment

$\mu^{sun}$  Cosine of solar zenith

$\varphi_l$  Relative solar azimuth for each LOS path segment

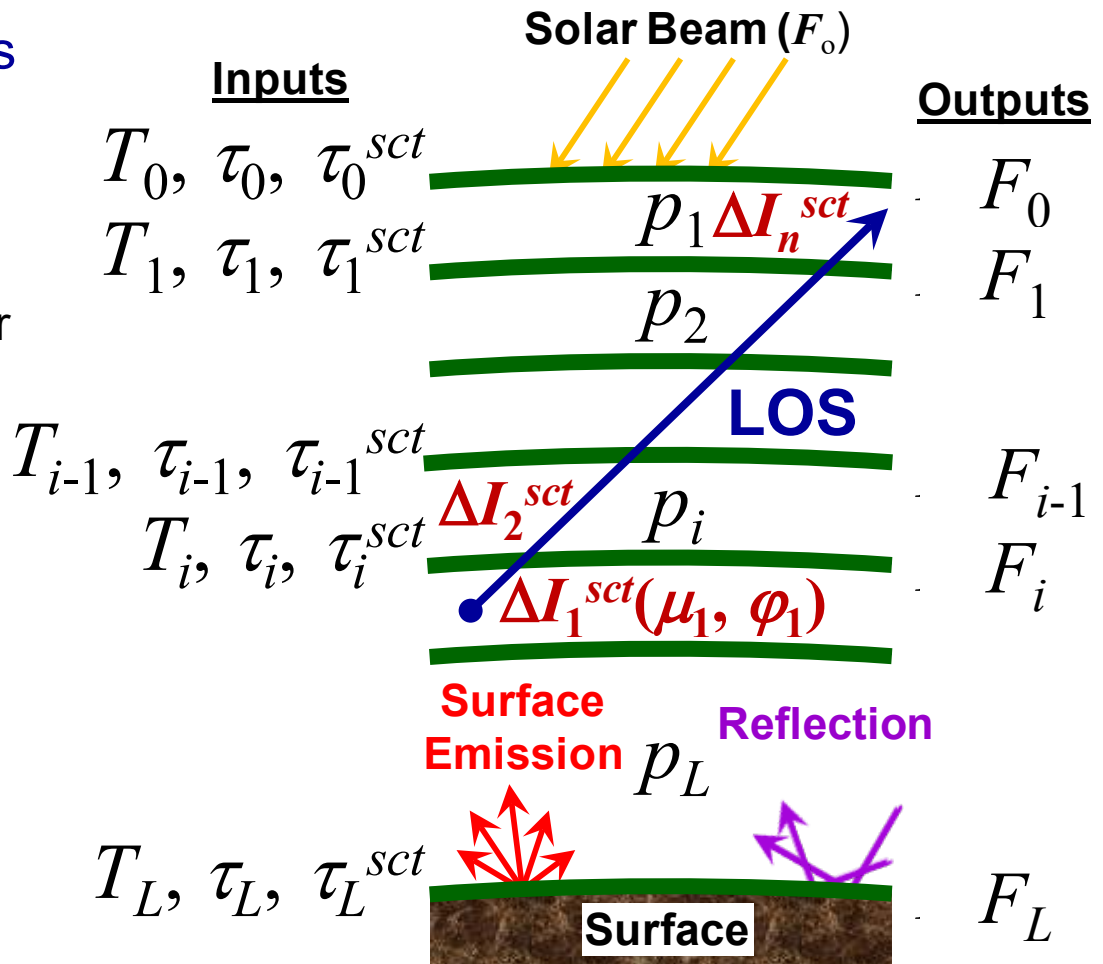
- Same Profile Inputs

- Same Environment Inputs

- Upgraded Outputs

$\Delta I_l^{sct}$  Thermal and solar scattered segment radiances

$F$  Downward and upward diffuse flux at each altitude level



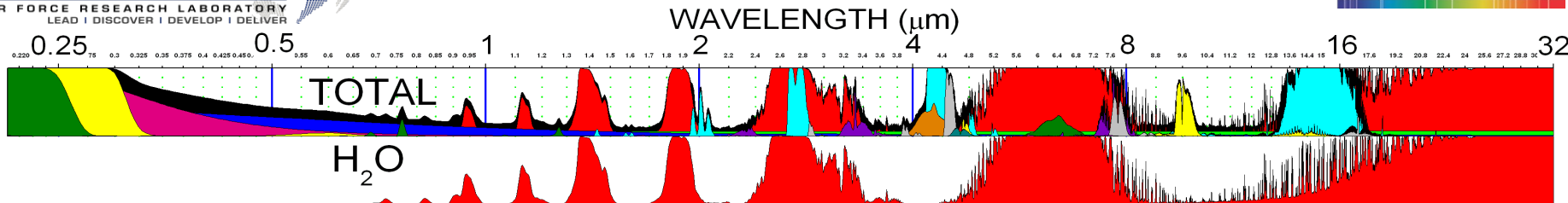
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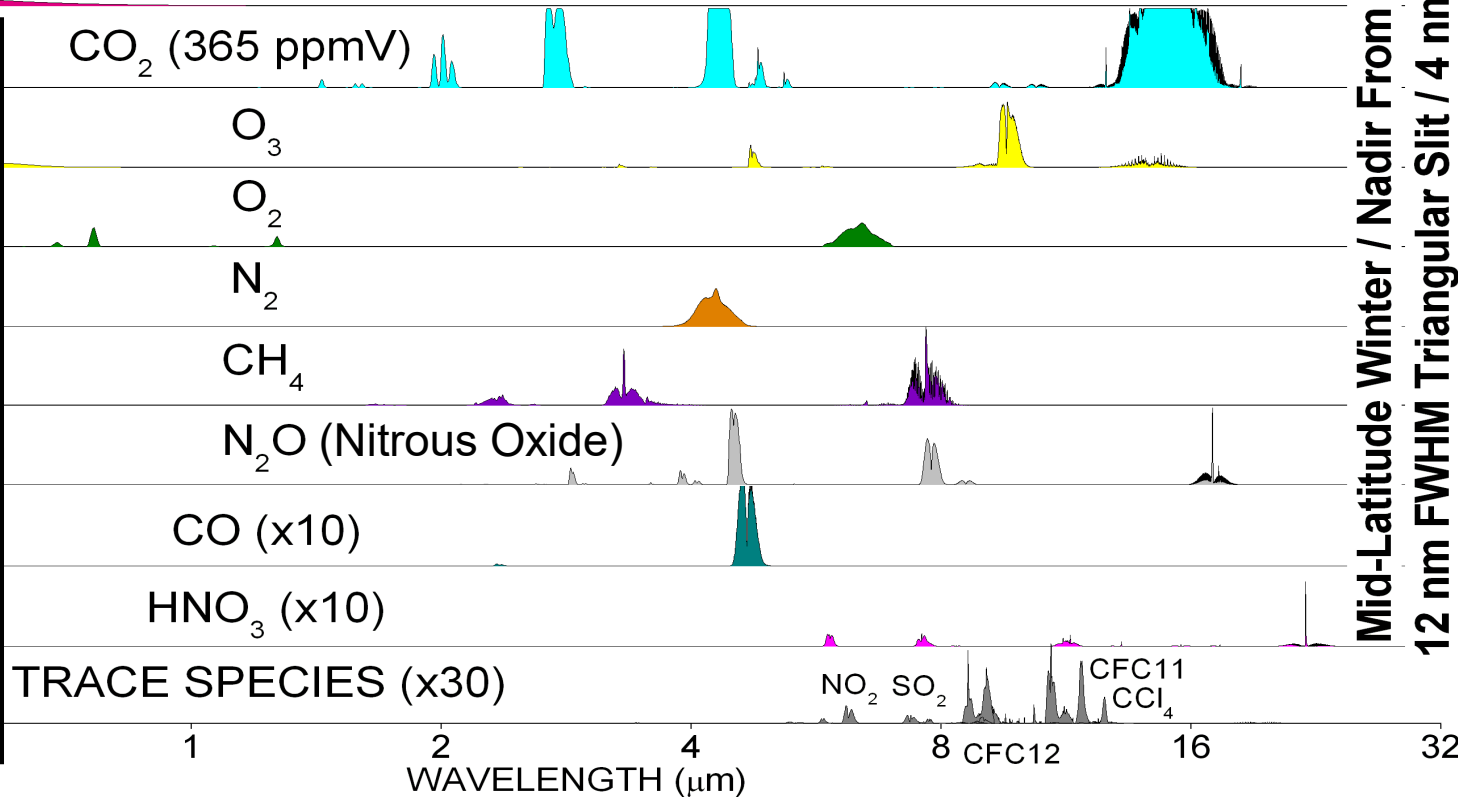
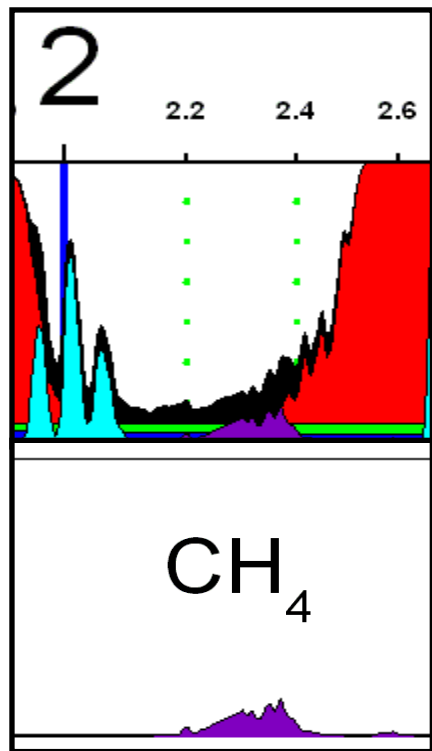




8.0 to 8.7km Altitude Thin CIRRUS

Rural AEROSOL (23km Surface Visibility)

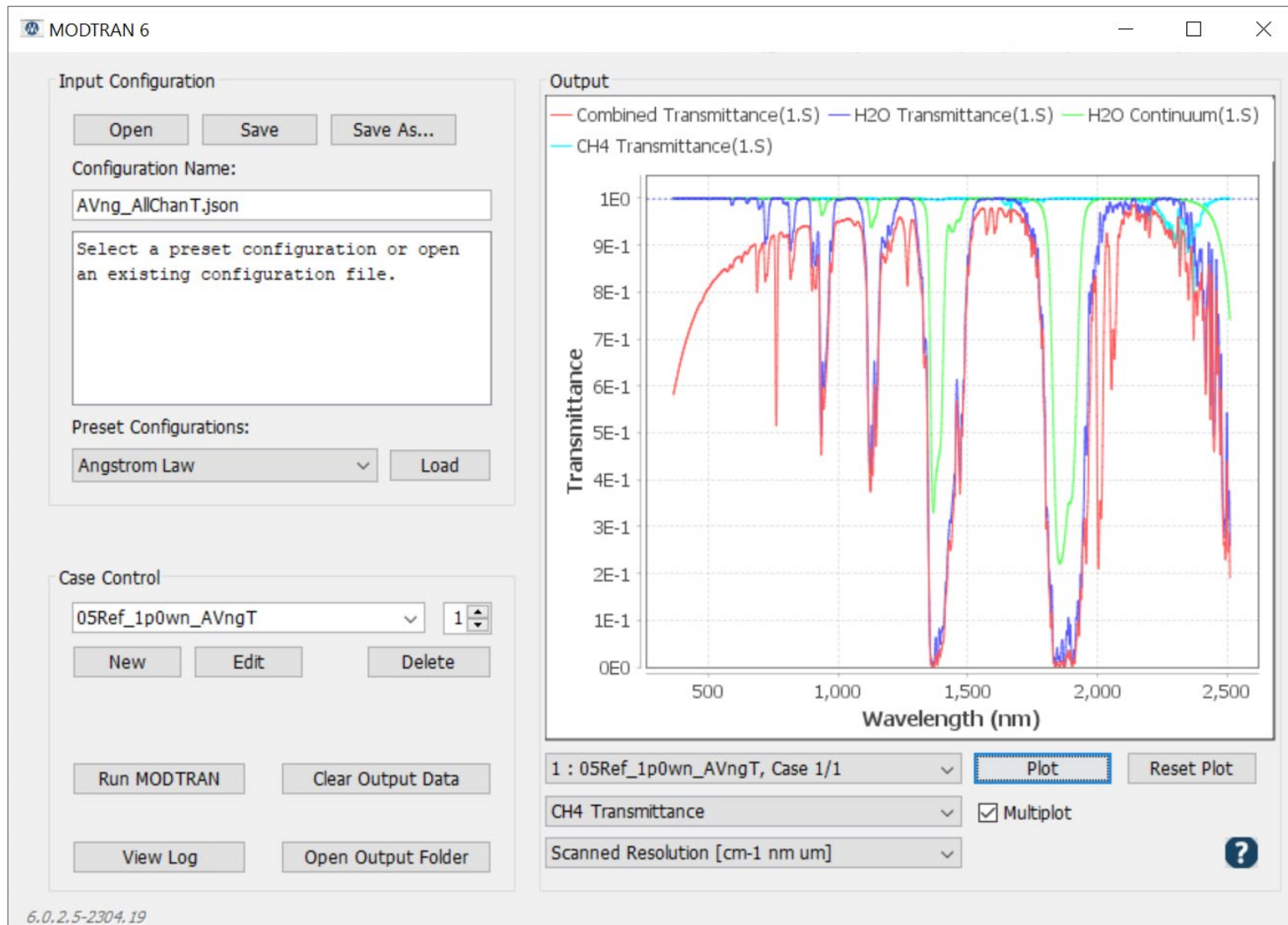
MOLECULAR SCATTERING



Mid-Latitude Winter / Nadir From Space  
12 nm FWHM Triangular Slit / 4 nm Steps

# AVIRIS Next Gen Channels - Transm

## GUI Main Page



# AVIRIS Next Gen Channels- Transm

## RT Options Tab



MODTRAN Options - 05Ref\_1p0wn\_AVngT - Case 1 of 1

RT Options | Atmosphere | Clouds & Aerosols | Geometry | Surfaces | Spectral Options | Output File Options

RT Option:

RT Run Mode:

Band Model Resolution (cm<sup>-1</sup>):

Multiple Scattering:   At observer

Line-by-Line Intervals:

DISORT streams:   Spherical albedo (atmosphere)

DATA location:  Use system DATA directory

# AVIRIS Next Gen Channels - Transm Atmosphere Tab



MODTRAN Options - 05Ref\_1p0wn\_AVng - Case 1 of 4

RT Options | **Atmosphere** | Clouds & Aerosols | Geometry | Surfaces | Spectral Options | Output File Options

Model: Mid-latitude winter Edit custom model Molecular Species Scale factors: Edit

View profile

---

H<sub>2</sub>O: 0E0 Scaled ▼  
O<sub>3</sub>: 0E0 Scaled ▼  
CO<sub>2</sub>: 4E2 ppm  
Aerosol RH: 0.00 %  
Air Molecular Weight: 0.00 g/mol  
Planetary Mass: 0.00 (scale)

Allow relative humidity to exceed 100%  
 Use relative humidity of the model profile  
 Include trace molecular species

Temperature and Pressure: Default ▼

Model Selection by Profile

H<sub>2</sub>O: Default ▼  
O<sub>3</sub>: Default ▼  
CH<sub>4</sub>: Default ▼  
N<sub>2</sub>O: Default ▼  
CO: Default ▼

M6

Save As New Case ? OK Cancel

# AVIRIS Next Gen Channels - Transm

## Molecular Species Scale Factors



Molecular species scale factors

Uniformly mixed species  Use default

N <sub>2</sub> O:	<input type="text" value="1.0000"/>	CO:	<input type="text" value="1.0000"/>	CH <sub>4</sub> :	<input type="text" value="1.1250"/>	O <sub>2</sub> :	<input type="text" value="1.0000"/>	NO:	<input type="text" value="1.0000"/>
SO <sub>2</sub> :	<input type="text" value="1.0000"/>	NO <sub>2</sub> :	<input type="text" value="1.0000"/>	NH <sub>3</sub> :	<input type="text" value="1.0000"/>	HNO <sub>3</sub> :	<input type="text" value="1.0000"/>	N <sub>2</sub> :	<input type="text" value="1.0000"/>

Cross-section species  Use default

CFC-11:	<input type="text" value="1.000"/>	CFC-12:	<input type="text" value="1.000"/>	CFC-13:	<input type="text" value="1.000"/>	CFC-14:	<input type="text" value="1.000"/>
CFC-22:	<input type="text" value="1.000"/>	CFC-113:	<input type="text" value="1.000"/>	CFC-114:	<input type="text" value="1.000"/>	CFC-115:	<input type="text" value="1.000"/>
ClONO <sub>2</sub> :	<input type="text" value="1.000"/>	HNO <sub>4</sub> :	<input type="text" value="1.000"/>	CHCl <sub>2</sub> F:	<input type="text" value="1.000"/>	CCl <sub>4</sub> :	<input type="text" value="1.000"/>
N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> :	<input type="text" value="1.000"/>						

Trace species  Use default

OH:	<input type="text" value="1.000"/>	HF:	<input type="text" value="1.000"/>	HCl:	<input type="text" value="1.000"/>	HBr:	<input type="text" value="1.000"/>
HI:	<input type="text" value="1.000"/>	ClO:	<input type="text" value="1.000"/>	OCS:	<input type="text" value="1.000"/>	H <sub>2</sub> CO:	<input type="text" value="1.000"/>
HOCl:	<input type="text" value="1.000"/>	N <sub>2</sub> :	<input type="text" value="1.000"/>	HCN:	<input type="text" value="1.000"/>	CH <sub>3</sub> Cl:	<input type="text" value="1.000"/>
H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> :	<input type="text" value="1.000"/>	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>2</sub> :	<input type="text" value="1.000"/>	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub> :	<input type="text" value="1.000"/>	PH <sub>3</sub> :	<input type="text" value="1.000"/>

OK

# AVIRIS Next Gen Channels - Transm

## Clouds & Aerosols Tab



MODTRAN Options - 05Ref\_1p0wn\_AVng - Case 1 of 4

RT Options | Atmosphere | **Clouds & Aerosols** | Geometry | Surfaces | Spectral Options | Output File Options

Clouds	Aerosols
Model: <input type="text" value="None"/>	Model: <input type="text" value="Rural"/>
<input type="button" value="Edit Cloud Propert..."/>	Season: <input type="text" value="Default"/>
Cloud thickness: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Default <input type="text" value="-9.0000"/> km	Wind speed (m/s): <input type="text" value="0.00"/> <input type="text" value="0.00"/> 24 Hr Avg. Air mass: <input type="text" value="3"/>
Cloud altitude (AGL): <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Default <input type="text" value="-9.0000"/> km	Visibility: <input type="radio"/> Default <input checked="" type="radio"/> Range (km) <input type="text" value="70.00"/> <input type="radio"/> Optical Depth <input type="text" value="0.00"/>
Cloud extinction: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Default <input type="text" value="-9.0000"/> km <sup>-1</sup>	Stratospheric model: <input type="text" value="Background"/>
Rain rate: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Default <input type="text" value="0.0000"/> mm/hr	Aerosol Profiles: <input type="button" value="Edit"/>
	Phase Function: <input checked="" type="radio"/> Model Default (Mie) <input type="radio"/> Henyey-Greenstein <input type="text" value="0.8"/> <input type="radio"/> User-defined <input type="button" value="Edit"/>
	Optical Properties: <input type="button" value="Customize"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/> Scale optical properties with humidity profile

# AVIRIS Next Gen Channels - Transm Geometry Tab



MODTRAN Options - 05Ref\_1p0wn\_AVng - Case 1 of 4

RT Options Atmosphere Clouds & Aerosols **Geometry** Surfaces Spectral Options Output File Options

Geometric Path: **Path to Space or Ground**  
Horizontal path  
Path between two altitudes  
**Path to Space or Ground**  
User defined path

Line of Sight Geometry: 180.0 Earth ctr angle: 0.0 Azim: 0.0 LongPath: 0 Target zenith angle: 0.0

Observer: 10.6 Target: 10.6 Earth radius (km):  
 Default  [ ]

Day of the year:   
Lunar phase angle (°)

Add Edit Delete

Solar/Lunar Scattering Geometry

Location-based  Angle-based

Observer  Target  Source Lat/Long  Time (GMT)

Latitude:  Longitude (West):  Latitude:  Longitude (West):  Time:

Solar Zenith (°):   
Solar Azimuth (°):

Save As New Case ? OK Cancel

# AVIRIS Next Gen Channels - Transm Line Of Sight (LOS) Editor



Line of sight editor

Observer (km)	Target (km)	Path length (km)
<input type="text" value="10.6"/>	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>
Obs zenith angle (°)	Tar zenith angle (°)	Earth center angle (°)
<input type="text" value="180.0"/>	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>
Path azimuth angle (°)	CK Range	
<input type="text" value="0.0"/>	<input type="text" value="0.0"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Long path



# AVIRIS Next Gen Channels - Transm

## Spectral Options Tab



MODTRAN Options - 05Ref\_1p0wn\_AVngT - Case 1 of 1

RT Options | Atmosphere | Clouds & Aerosols | Geometry | Surfaces | **Spectral Options** | Output File Options

Initial: 366.0000 Final: 2511.0000 Increment: 1.0000 FWHM: 5.0000

Absolute  Relative (%) Units: Nanometers Slit function: Gaussian

Plotout File: Transmittance Nanometers

Flux Table: Wrap Lines Altitudes: 12

Frequency for spherical refraction: [ ]

Top-of-atmosphere solar irradi... Default

Default Top-of-atmosphere FWHM 0.000 wavenumbers

Choose MOD6DATA\AVIRIS\_NG08nov2017.ft

Open

Look in: MOD6DATA

- HITRANtrace2013
- IRSL
- NOAA
- airs.ft
- ASTER\_swir.ft
- ASTER\_tir.ft
- ASTER\_vnir.ft
- aviris.ft
- aviris\_05\_bb1.ft
- AVIRIS\_NG08nov2017.ft
- Bands.ft
- Bands3to5\_8to12.ft
- eyeball.ft
- GOES12ir.ft
- HyspIRI\_TIR.ft
- landsat5.ft
- landsat7.ft
- Landsat8.ft
- landsat9.ft
- modis3p615\_14p532um.ft
- modis399\_2176nm.ft
- PFM1998011.ft
- Sentinel-2A.ft
- Sentinel-2B.ft
- TASI.ft
- VIIRS\_assorted.ft
- VIIRSm12m13MODISb25c10.ft
- yankee.ft

File name: AVIRIS\_NG08nov2017.ft

Files of type: filter

Open Cancel

# AVIRIS Next Gen Channels - Transm

## Spectral Options Tab



MODTRAN Options - 05Ref\_1p0wn\_AVngT - Case 1 of 1

RT Options | Atmosphere | Clouds & Aerosols | Geometry | Surfaces | **Spectral Options** | Output File Options

Initial: 366.0000 Final: 2511.0000 Increment: 1.0000 FWHM: 5.0000

Absolute  Relative (%) Units: Nanometers Slit function: Gaussian

Resample only total radiance and transmittance

Plotout File: Transmittance Nanometers

Flux Table: Wrap Lines Altitudes: 12

Frequency for spherical refraction: [ ]

Top-of-atmosphere solar irradi... Default

Choose [ ]

Default Top-of-atmosphere FWHM 0.000 wavenumbers

Save As New Case ?

Open

Look in: MOD6DATA

- HITRANtrace2013
- IRSL
- NOAA
- airs.ft
- ASTER\_swir.ft
- ASTER\_tir.ft
- ASTER\_vnir.ft
- aviris.ft
- aviris\_05\_bb1.ft
- AVIRIS\_NG08nov2017.ft
- Bands.ft
- Bands3to5\_8to12.ft
- eyeball.ft
- GOES12ir.ft
- HyspIRI\_TIR.ft
- landsat5.ft
- landsat7.ft
- Landsat8.ft
- landsat9.ft
- modis3p615\_14p532um.ft
- modis399\_2176nm.ft
- PFM1998011.ft
- Sentinel-2A.ft
- Sentinel-2B.ft
- TASI.ft
- VIIRS\_assorted.ft
- VIIRSm12m13MODISb25c10.ft
- yankee.ft

File name: AVIRIS\_NG08nov2017.ft

Files of type: filter

Open Cancel

# AVIRIS Next Gen Channels

## AVIRIS\_NG08nov2017.ft



```
TextPad - C:\ProgramData\SSI\MOD6DATA\AVIRIS...
File Edit Search View Tools Macros Configure Window Help
Find incrementally
AVIRIS_NG08nov2017.ft x
Nanometer data for sensor
CENTER: 376.86 NM FWHM: 5.57 NM
366.8400 0.0001267 27259.84
367.0404 0.0001807 27244.96
367.2408 0.0002560 27230.09
367.4412 0.0003601 27215.24
367.6416 0.0005027 27200.40
367.8420 0.0006970 27185.59
368.0424 0.0009593 27170.78
368.2428 0.0013109 27156.00
368.4432 0.0017786 27141.23
368.6436 0.0023959 27126.47
368.8440 0.0032044 27111.73
369.0444 0.0042550 27097.01
369.2448 0.0056096 27082.30
369.4452 0.0073426 27067.61
369.6456 0.0095423 27052.94
369.8460 0.0123122 27038.28
370.0464 0.0157725 27023.64
370.2468 0.0200607 27009.01
370.4472 0.0253324 26994.40
370.6476 0.0317605 26979.81
370.8480 0.0395349 26965.23
371.0484 0.0488603 26950.66
371.2488 0.0599534 26936.11
371.4492 0.0730389 26921.58
371.6496 0.0883439 26907.07
371.8500 0.1060916 26892.56
372.0504 0.1264933 26878.08
372.2508 0.1497395 26863.61
372.4512 0.1759897 26849.16
372.6516 0.2053622 26834.72
372.8520 0.2379227 26820.29
373.0524 0.2736739 26805.89
373.2528 0.3125453 26791.49
373.4532 0.3543846 26777.12
373.6536 0.3989504 26762.76
373.8540 0.4459079 26748.41
374.0544 0.4948272 26734.08
374.2548 0.5451853 26719.76
374.4552 0.5963715 26705.46
374.6556 0.6476969 26691.18
374.8560 0.6984076 26676.91
375.0564 0.7477015 26662.66
375.2568 0.7947485 26648.42
375.4572 0.8387130 26634.19
375.6576 0.8787781 26619.99
375.8580 0.9141706 26605.79
376.0584 0.9441857 26591.61
376.2588 0.9682105 26577.45
376.4592 0.9857445 26563.30
376.6596 0.9964169 26549.17
376.8600 1.0000000 26535.05
377.0604 0.9964169 26520.95
```

```
TextPad - C:\ProgramData\SSI\MOD6DATA\AVIRIS...
File Edit Search View Tools Macros Configure Window Help
Find incrementally
AVIRIS_NG08nov2017.ft x
2499.5380 0.9262891 4000.74
2499.7384 0.9521772 4000.42
2499.9388 0.9728116 4000.10
2500.1392 0.9878237 3999.78
2500.3396 0.9969419 3999.46
2500.5400 1.0000000 3999.14
2500.7404 0.9969419 3998.82
2500.9408 0.9878237 3998.50
2501.1412 0.9728116 3998.17
2501.3416 0.9521772 3997.85
2501.5420 0.9262891 3997.53
2501.7424 0.8956019 3997.21
2501.9428 0.8606433 3996.89
2502.1432 0.8219987 3996.57
2502.3436 0.7802949 3996.25
2502.5440 0.7361836 3995.93
2502.7444 0.6903244 3995.61
2502.9448 0.6433688 3995.29
2503.1452 0.5959455 3994.97
2503.3456 0.5486467 3994.65
2503.5460 0.5020174 3994.33
2503.7464 0.4565459 3994.01
2503.9468 0.4126576 3993.70
2504.1472 0.3707106 3993.38
2504.3476 0.3309938 3993.06
2504.5480 0.2937274 3992.74
2504.7484 0.2590650 3992.42
2504.9488 0.2270978 3992.10
2505.1492 0.1978594 3991.78
2505.3496 0.1713326 3991.46
2505.5500 0.1474563 3991.14
2505.7504 0.1261323 3990.82
2505.9508 0.1072331 3990.50
2506.1512 0.0906090 3990.18
2506.3516 0.0760945 3989.86
2506.5520 0.0635148 3989.54
2506.7524 0.0526910 3989.23
2506.9528 0.0434448 3988.91
2507.1532 0.0356024 3988.59
2507.3536 0.0289974 3988.27
2507.5540 0.0234736 3987.95
2507.7544 0.0188860 3987.63
2507.9548 0.0151022 3987.31
2508.1552 0.0120027 3986.99
2508.3556 0.0094811 3986.68
2508.5560 0.0074435 3986.36
2508.7564 0.0058081 3986.04
2508.9568 0.0045044 3985.72
2509.1572 0.0034719 3985.40
2509.3576 0.0026598 3985.08
2509.5580 0.0020252 3984.77
2509.7584 0.0015326 3984.45
2509.9588 0.0011527 3984.13
2510.1592 0.0008617 3983.81
2510.3596 0.0006402 3983.49
2510.5600 0.0004728 3983.18
```

# AVIRIS Next Gen Channels - Transm

## Output File Options Tab



MODTRAN Options - 05Ref\_1p0wn\_AVngT - Case 1 of 1

RT Options | Atmosphere | Clouds & Aerosols | Geometry | Surfaces | Spectral Options | **Output File Options**

Output File Selection: All Files

Output Log Options: Full Tape6 Details

Output Message Options: Standard Detail

Set legacy output name: 05Ref\_1p0wn\_AVngT

ENVI Spectral Library (sli): 05Ref\_1p0wn\_AVngT.sli

CSV text output: 05Ref\_1p0wn\_AVngT.csv

JSON text output: 5Ref\_1p0wn\_AVngT\_.json Status+Output

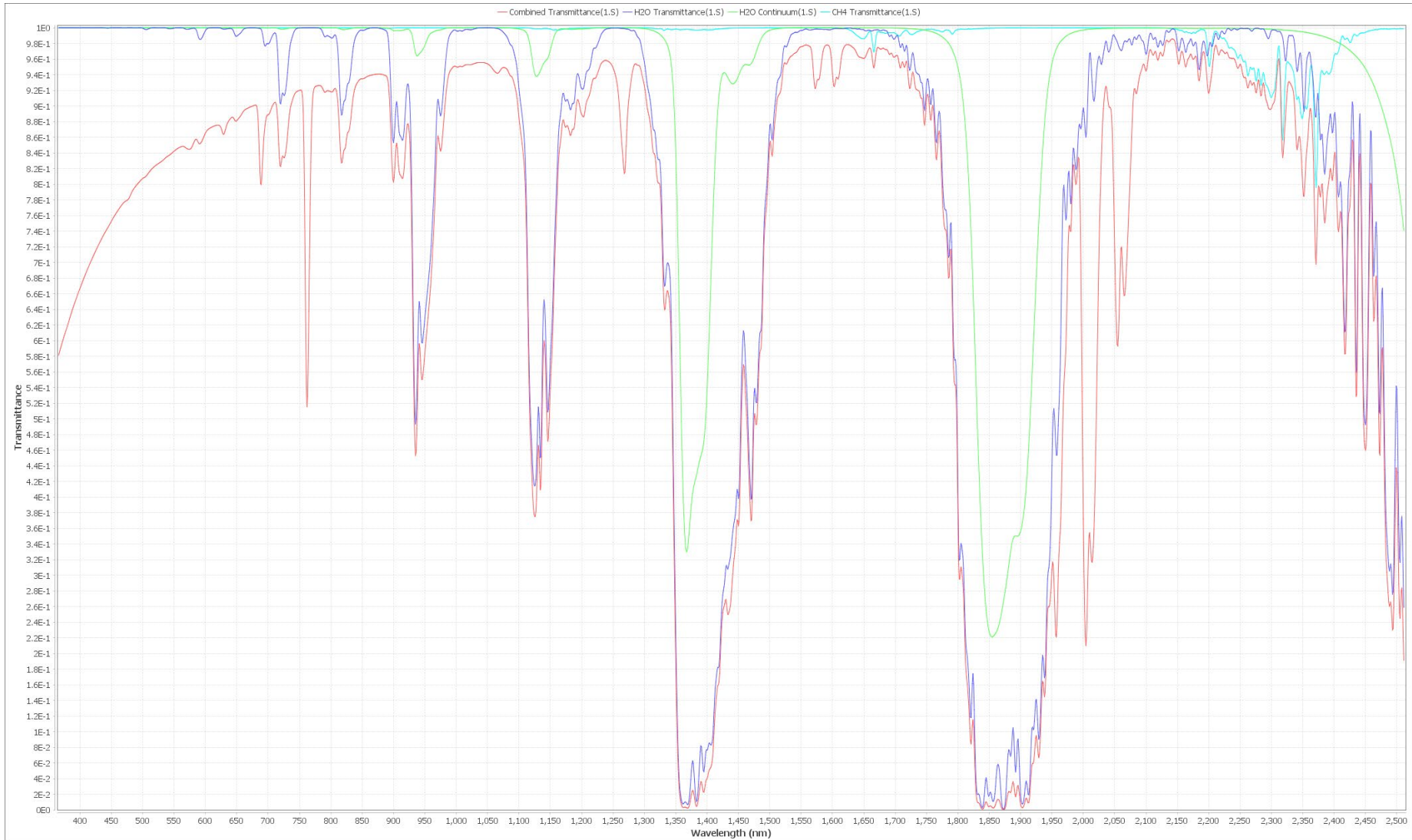
Cumulative path output (c-K and LBL)

Binary legacy output

Save As New Case ? OK Cancel

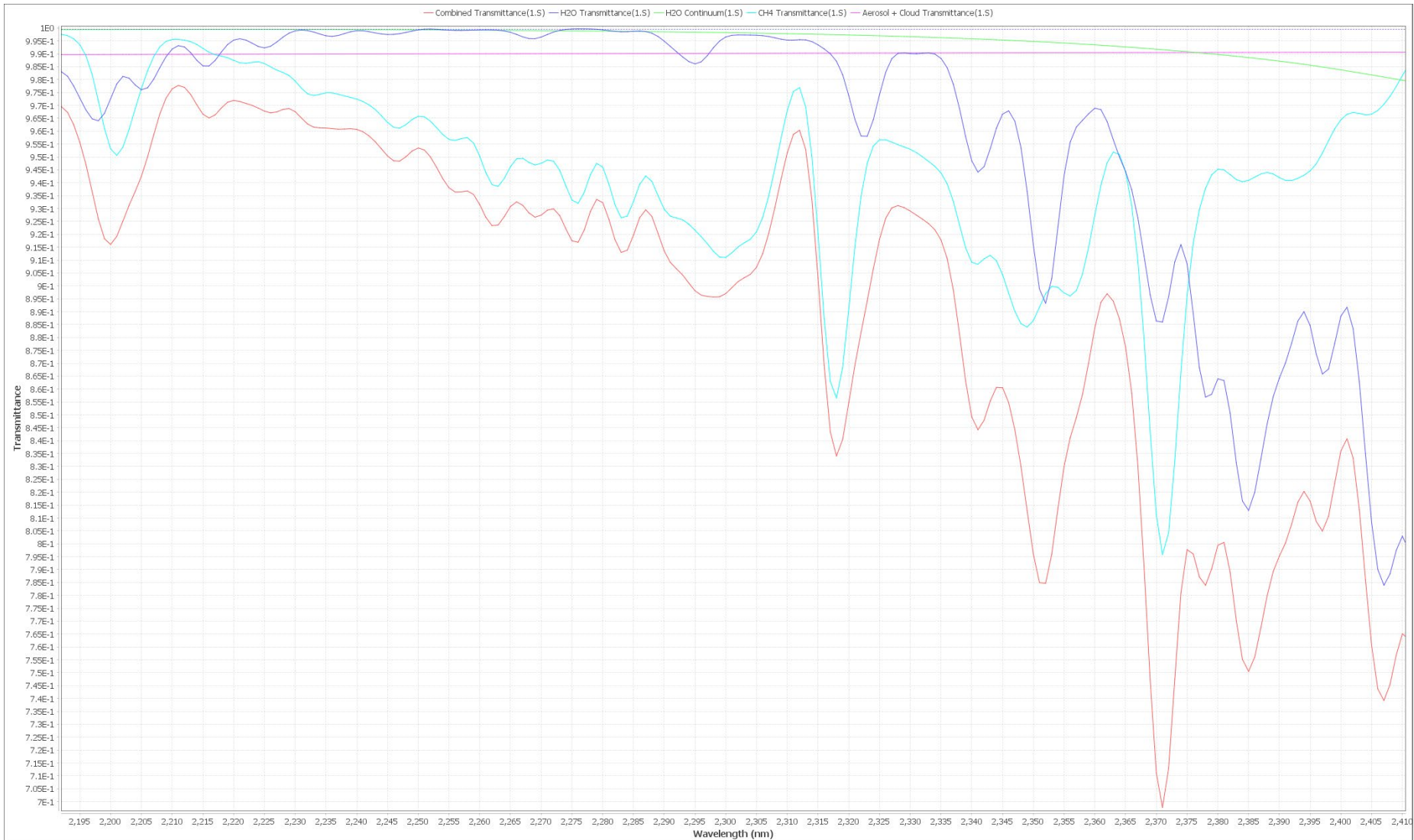
# AVIRIS Next Gen Channels - Transm

## Full Domain Spectral Transmittance



# AVIRIS Next Gen Channels - Transm

## CH<sub>4</sub> Band Spectral Transmittance



# AVIRIS Next Gen Channels - Transm

## Channel File Output



TextPad - D:\Users\lex\OneDrive - Spectral Sciences, Inc\Documents\MODTRAN6\4CALCON\05Ref\_1p0wn\_AVngT.chn

File Edit Search View Tools Macros Configure Window Help

Find incrementally Match case

05Ref\_1p0wn\_AVngT.chn

1ST SPECTRAL MOMENT (NANOMETERS)	CHAN NEL NO.	AVERAGE EXTINCTION (1 - TRANSM)	CHANNEL EXTINCTION (CM-1)	FULL CHANNEL EQUIVALENT WIDTH (NM)	SPECTRAL MINIMUM (NM)	SPECTRAL MAXIMUM (NM)	H2O (NO CONTM) ABSORBANCE	UNIFORMLY MIX GASES ABSORBANCE	O3 ABSORBANCE	TRACE GASES ABSORBANCE	N2 CONTINUUM ABSORBANCE	H2O CONTINUUM ABSORBANCE	MOLECULAR (RAYLEIGH) SCATTERING	AEROSOL PLUS CLOUD EXTINCTION	HNO3 ABSORBANCE	AEROSOL PLUS CLOUD ABSORBANCE	CO2 ABSORBANCE	CO ABSORBANCE	CH4 ABSORBANCE
2159.95068	357	0.03803	0.5119	13.4598	6.2795	2149.9299	0.01958	0.00747	0.00001	0.00000	0.00000	0.00056	0.00030	0.01050	0.00000	0.00143	0.00202	0.00000	0.00500
2164.95972	358	0.04549	0.6094	13.3976	6.2795	2154.9399	0.02674	0.00787	0.00001	0.00000	0.00000	0.00060	0.00030	0.01048	0.00000	0.00143	0.00184	0.00000	0.00540
2169.96045	359	0.03570	0.4761	13.3359	6.2795	2159.9399	0.01657	0.00810	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00064	0.00030	0.01045	0.00000	0.00143	0.00113	0.00000	0.00651
2174.97070	360	0.03911	0.5191	13.2745	6.2795	2164.9500	0.02120	0.00692	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00066	0.00030	0.01042	0.00000	0.00143	0.00052	0.00000	0.00616
2179.98071	361	0.03999	0.5284	13.2135	6.2795	2169.9600	0.02299	0.00603	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00068	0.00029	0.01040	0.00000	0.00143	0.00019	0.00000	0.00576
2184.99097	362	0.06299	0.8285	13.1530	6.2795	2174.9700	0.04888	0.00346	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00068	0.00029	0.01037	0.00000	0.00143	0.00012	0.00000	0.00331
2190.00000	363	0.03605	0.4728	13.1151	6.2901	2179.9800	0.02020	0.00246	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00066	0.00029	0.01035	0.00000	0.00143	0.00015	0.00000	0.00231
2195.01021	364	0.04602	0.6099	13.0527	6.2901	2184.9900	0.02712	0.00837	0.00000	0.00001	0.00000	0.00064	0.00029	0.01032	0.00000	0.00143	0.00008	0.00000	0.00829
2200.02002	365	0.07981	1.0372	12.9959	6.2901	2190.0000	0.02733	0.04278	0.00000	0.00001	0.00000	0.00061	0.00028	0.01030	0.00000	0.00143	0.00003	0.00000	0.04275
2205.02026	366	0.05639	0.7295	12.9370	6.2901	2195.0000	0.02213	0.02415	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00058	0.00028	0.01027	0.00000	0.00143	0.00002	0.00000	0.02414
2210.02881	367	0.02556	0.3292	12.8784	6.2901	2200.0100	0.00952	0.00519	0.00000	0.00002	0.00000	0.00056	0.00028	0.01025	0.00000	0.00143	0.00005	0.00000	0.00515
2215.03906	368	0.03189	0.4088	12.8203	6.2901	2205.0200	0.01315	0.00798	0.00000	0.00002	0.00000	0.00054	0.00027	0.01022	0.00000	0.00143	0.00004	0.00000	0.00793
2220.05054	369	0.02896	0.3702	12.7840	6.3007	2210.0300	0.00566	0.01251	0.00000	0.00002	0.00000	0.00054	0.00027	0.01020	0.00000	0.00143	0.00003	0.00000	0.01247
2225.05933	370	0.03186	0.4054	12.7265	6.3007	2215.0400	0.00682	0.01430	0.00000	0.00002	0.00000	0.00055	0.00027	0.01017	0.00000	0.00143	0.00003	0.00000	0.01426
2230.06909	371	0.04336	0.4227	12.6694	6.3007	2220.0500	0.01581	0.02105	0.00000	0.00002	0.00000	0.00057	0.00027	0.01015	0.00000	0.00143	0.00002	0.00000	0.02102
2235.07935	372	0.03094	0.4009	12.6127	6.3007	2225.0601	0.00270	0.00541	0.00000	0.00002	0.00000	0.00060	0.00027	0.01011	0.00000	0.00144	0.00001	0.00000	0.00541
2240.08911	373	0.03989	0.5009	12.5563	6.3007	2230.0701	0.02510	0.01137	0.00000	0.00002	0.00000	0.00064	0.00026	0.01010	0.00000	0.00144	0.00001	0.00000	0.02787
2245.08911	374	0.04896	0.6120	12.5005	6.3007	2235.0701	0.02323	0.03614	0.00000	0.00002	0.00000	0.00068	0.00026	0.01008	0.00000	0.00144	0.00001	0.00000	0.03610
2250.10010	375	0.04806	0.5991	12.4458	6.3114	2240.0801	0.00886	0.03659	0.00000	0.00002	0.00000	0.00074	0.00026	0.01005	0.00000	0.00144	0.00003	0.00000	0.03654
2255.11060	376	0.06082	0.7549	12.4105	6.3114	2245.0901	0.02685	0.1299	0.00000	0.00001	0.00000	0.00080	0.00026	0.01003	0.00000	0.00144	0.00003	0.00000	0.04227
2260.12012	377	0.06942	0.8577	12.3556	6.3114	2250.1001	0.02710	0.1399	0.00000	0.00002	0.00000	0.00086	0.00025	0.01000	0.00000	0.00144	0.00002	0.00000	0.05099
2265.13037	378	0.07044	0.8664	12.3010	6.3114	2255.1101	0.02745	0.1499	0.00000	0.00002	0.00000	0.00094	0.00025	0.00998	0.00000	0.00144	0.00001	0.00000	0.05437
2270.14062	379	0.07196	0.8801	12.2467	6.3114	2260.1201	0.02770	0.1599	0.00000	0.00002	0.00000	0.00102	0.00025	0.00996	0.00000	0.00144	0.00001	0.00000	0.05828
2275.15039	380	0.07965	0.9711	12.1928	6.3114	2265.1299	0.02885	0.1699	0.00000	0.00002	0.00000	0.00112	0.00025	0.00994	0.00000	0.00144	0.00001	0.00000	0.06383
2280.14941	381	0.07197	0.8751	12.1599	6.3220	2270.1299	0.02890	0.1699	0.00000	0.00002	0.00000	0.00123	0.00024	0.00991	0.00000	0.00145	0.00001	0.00000	0.05815
2285.15967	382	0.07908	0.9574	12.1066	6.3220	2275.1399	0.02915	0.1799	0.00000	0.00002	0.00000	0.00135	0.00024	0.00989	0.00000	0.00145	0.00000	0.00000	0.06593
2290.16943	383	0.08593	1.0357	12.0537	6.3220	2280.1499	0.02940	0.1899	0.00000	0.00001	0.00000	0.00148	0.00024	0.00987	0.00000	0.00145	0.00000	0.00000	0.06927
2295.17969	384	0.10136	1.2164	12.0011	6.3220	2285.1599	0.03005	0.1999	0.00000	0.00002	0.00000	0.00163	0.00024	0.00985	0.00000	0.00145	0.00000	0.00000	0.07908
2300.19019	385	0.10199	1.2186	11.9489	6.3220	2290.1699	0.03020	0.2100	0.00000	0.00002	0.00000	0.00180	0.00024	0.00982	0.00000	0.00145	0.00000	0.00000	0.08744
2305.19946	386	0.08682	1.1704	11.9170	6.3326	2295.1799	0.02940	0.2200	0.00000	0.00001	0.00000	0.00200	0.00023	0.00980	0.00000	0.00145	0.00000	0.00000	0.08002
2310.20947	387	0.05007	0.5941	11.8854	6.3326	2300.1899	0.02940	0.2300	0.00000	0.00001	0.00000	0.00222	0.00023	0.00978	0.00000	0.00146	0.00000	0.00013	0.03381
2315.21948	388	0.10459	1.2356	11.8141	6.3326	2305.2000	0.02724	0.08712	0.00000	0.00002	0.00000	0.00246	0.00023	0.00976	0.00000	0.00146	0.00000	0.00000	0.08669
2320.22046	389	0.14108	1.6599	11.7633	6.3326	2310.2000	0.02809	0.10374	0.00000	0.00002	0.00000	0.00273	0.00023	0.00973	0.00000	0.00146	0.00000	0.00000	0.10274
2325.23022	390	0.08270	0.9686	11.7126	6.3326	2315.2100	0.02469	0.04702	0.00000	0.00001	0.00000	0.00304	0.00023	0.00971	0.00000	0.00146	0.00000	0.00000	0.04526
2330.24023	391	0.07159	0.8349	11.6623	6.3326	2320.2200	0.02474	0.04974	0.00000	0.00001	0.00000	0.00338	0.00022	0.00969	0.00000	0.00146	0.00000	0.00000	0.04758
2335.24951	392	0.08696	1.0115	11.6318	6.3433	2325.2300	0.02470	0.06096	0.00000	0.00001	0.00000	0.00378	0.00022	0.00967	0.00000	0.00146	0.00000	0.00000	0.05875
2340.25977	393	0.14575	1.6881	11.5821	6.3433	2330.2400	0.02585	0.08485	0.00000	0.00001	0.00000	0.00421	0.00022	0.00965	0.00000	0.00146	0.00000	0.00000	0.08808
2345.26978	394	0.14835	1.6762	11.5326	6.3433	2335.2500	0.02585	0.09000	0.00000	0.00001	0.00000	0.00470	0.00022	0.00964	0.00000	0.00147	0.00000	0.00000	0.09854
2350.27979	395	0.20142	2.3130	11.4835	6.3433	2340.2600	0.02600	0.11117	0.00001	0.00000	0.00000	0.00525	0.00022	0.00961	0.00000	0.00147	0.00000	0.00000	0.11061
2355.28003	396	0.16972	1.9407	11.4348	6.3433	2345.2600	0.02600	0.12096	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00587	0.00022	0.00958	0.00000	0.00147	0.00000	0.00000	0.10187
2360.28979	397	0.11668	1.3308	11.4054	6.3539	2350.2700	0.02370	0.3101	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00659	0.00021	0.00956	0.00000	0.00147	0.00000	0.00000	0.07026
2365.30029	398	0.13556	1.5396	11.3571	6.3539	2355.2800	0.02370	0.3201	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00740	0.00021	0.00954	0.00000	0.00147	0.00000	0.00000	0.08599
2370.30933	399	0.27494	3.1093	11.3091	6.3539	2360.2900	0.02380	0.3301	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00829	0.00021	0.00952	0.00000	0.00147	0.00000	0.00000	0.17929
2375.31958	400	0.21316	2.4005	11.2615	6.3539	2365.3000	0.02380	0.3401	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00928	0.00021	0.00950	0.00000	0.00147	0.00000	0.00000	0.10354
2380.32993	401	0.20645	2.3634	11.2142	6.3539	2370.3101	0.02380	0.3501	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01035	0.00021	0.00948	0.00000	0.00147	0.00000	0.00000	0.05659
2385.33998	402	0.26952	3.1858	11.1658	6.3645	2375.3201	0.02380	0.3601	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01155	0.00020	0.00946	0.00000	0.00147	0.00000	0.00000	0.08946
2390.35010	403	0.20320	2.2652	11.1389	6.3645	2380.3301	0.02380	0.3701	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01296	0.00020	0.00944	0.00000	0.00148	0.00001	0.00000	0.05804
2395.34985	404	0.18685	2.0726	11.0925	6.3645	2385.3401	0.02370	0.3701	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.01455	0.00020	0.00942	0.00000	0.00148	0.00001	0.00000	0.05359
2400.36011	405	0.16937	1.8709	11.0462	6.3645	2390.3401	0.023												

# AVIRIS Next Gen Channels - Rad GUI Main Page



MODTRAN 6

**Input Configuration**

Open Save Save As...

Configuration Name:  
AVng\_AllChan.json

Select a preset configuration or open an existing configuration file.

Preset Configurations:  
Angstrom Law Load

**Case Control**

05Ref\_1p0wn\_AVng 1

New Edit Delete

Run MODTRAN Clear Output Data

View Log Open Output Folder

**Output**

— Total Radiance(1.S) — Total Radiance(2.S) — Total Radiance(3.S)  
— Total Radiance(4.S)

Radiance (microW/cm2/sr/nm)

Wavelength (nm)

4 : 80Ref\_1p0wn\_AVng, Case 4/4 Plot Reset Plot

Total Radiance  Multiplot

Scanned Resolution [cm-1 nm um]

?



# AVIRIS Next Gen Channels - Rad

## RT Options Tab



MODTRAN Options - 05Ref\_1p0wn\_AVng - Case 1 of 4

RT Options | Atmosphere | Clouds & Aerosols | Geometry | Surfaces | Spectral Options | Output File Options

RT Option:

RT Run Mode:

Band Model Resolution ( $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ):

Multiple Scattering:   At observer

Line-by-Line Intervals:

DISORT streams:   Spherical albedo (atmosphere)

DATA location:  Use system DATA directory

# AVIRIS Next Gen Channels - Rad Surfaces Tab



MODTRAN Options - 05Ref\_1p0wn\_AVng - Case 1 of 4

RT Options | Atmosphere | Clouds & Aerosols | Geometry | Surfaces | Spectral Options | Output File Options

Surface type: Lambertian Reflectance: 0.000

Temperature:  Default 300.0  K  C

LOS Surface Index: 1

Lambertian: Constant 5%

BRDF: Walthall

Spectral Albedo:

Ground altitude: 0.0000 km  Liquid water thickness 0.0000 mm  Embedded surface moisture model

Area averaged  Model direct surface as a point

Temperature:  Default 300.0  K  C

Lambertian: Constant 0%

BRDF: Walthall

Save As New Case

# AVIRIS Next Gen Channels - Rad Spectral Options Tab



MODTRAN Options - 05Ref\_1p0wn\_AVng - Case 1 of 4

RT Options Atmosphere Clouds & Aerosols Geometry Surfaces Spectral Options Output File Options

Initial: 366.0000 Final: 2511.0000 Increment: 1.0000 FWHM: 5.0000

Absolute  
 Relative (%)

Units: Nanometers Slit function: Gaussian

Resample only total radiance and transmittance

Plotout File: Radiance Nanometers

Flux Table: Wrap Lines Altitudes: 12

Frequency for spherical refraction:

Include Filter Function  
Choose MOD6DATA\AVIRIS\_NG08nov2017.ft

Top-of-atmosphere solar irradi... Default

Choose

Default Top-of-atmosphere FWHM 0.000 wavenumbers

Save As New Case



Open

Look in: MOD6DATA

Recent Items

Desktop

Documents

This PC

Network

- HITRANtrace2013
- IRSL
- NOAA
- airs.ft
- ASTER\_swir.ft
- ASTER\_tir.ft
- ASTER\_vnir.ft
- aviris.ft
- aviris\_05\_bb1.ft
- AVIRIS\_NG08nov2017.ft
- Bands.ft
- Bands3to5\_8to12.ft
- eyeball.ft
- GOES12ir.ft
- HyspIRI\_TIR.ft
- landsat5.ft
- landsat7.ft
- Landsat8.ft
- landsat9.ft
- modis3p615\_14p532um.ft
- modis399\_2176nm.ft
- PFM1998011.ft
- Sentinel-2A.ft
- Sentinel-2B.ft
- TASI.ft
- VIIRS\_assorted.ft
- VIIRSm12m13MODISb25c10.ft
- yankee.ft

File name: AVIRIS\_NG08nov2017.ft

Files of type: filter

Open

Cancel

# AVIRIS Next Gen Channels - Rad

## Output File Options Tab



MODTRAN Options - 80Ref\_1p0wn\_AVng - Case 4 of 4

RT Options | Atmosphere | Clouds & Aerosols | Geometry | Surfaces | Spectral Options | **Output File Options**

Output File Selection: All Files

Output Log Options: Full Tape6 Details

Output Message Options: Standard Detail

Set legacy output name: 80Ref\_1p0wn\_AVng

ENVI Spectral Library (sli): 80Ref\_1p0wn\_AVng.sli

CSV text output: 80Ref\_1p0wn\_AVng.csv

JSON text output: 80Ref\_1p0wn\_AVng\_json Status+Output

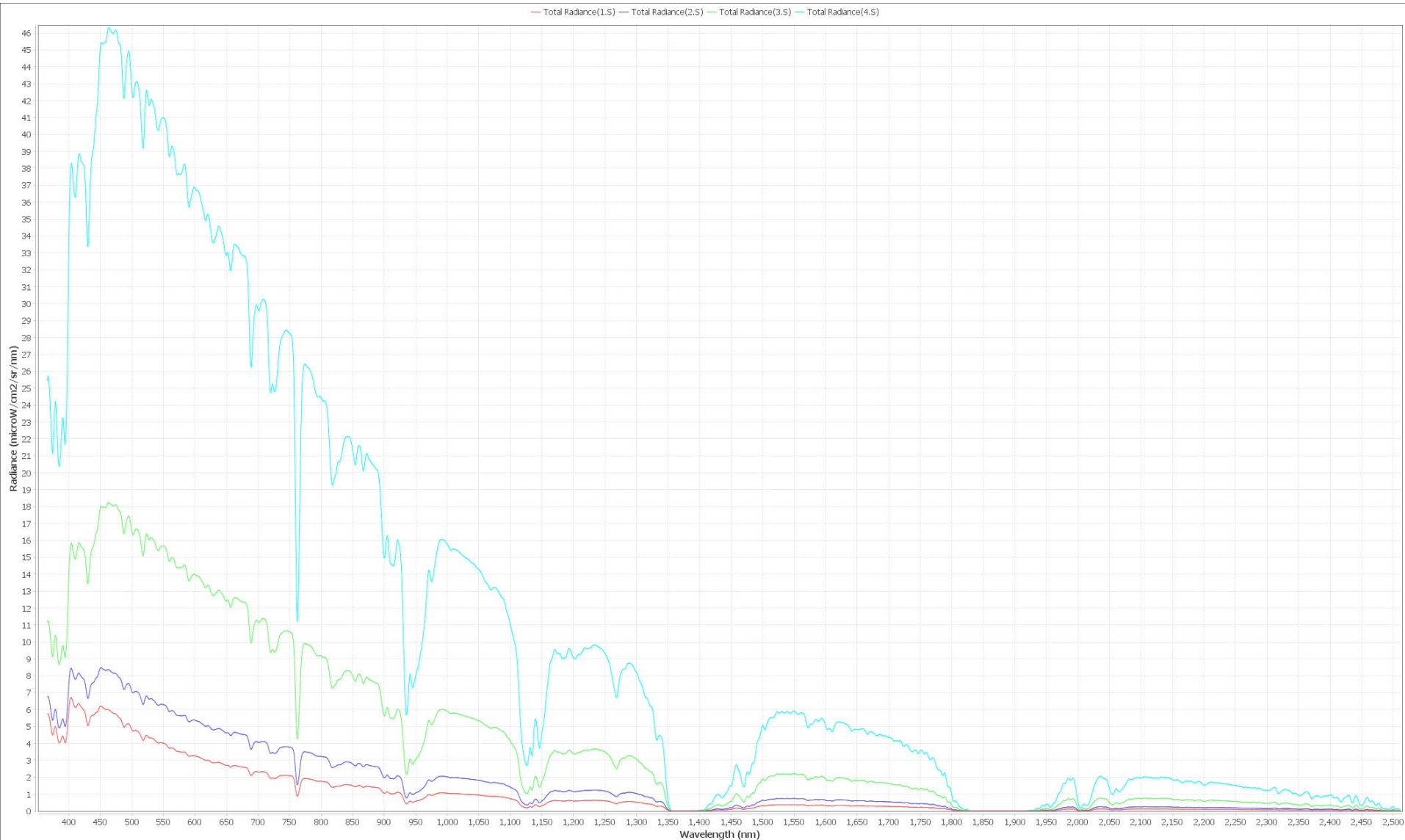
Cumulative path output (c-K and LBL)

Binary legacy output

Save As New Case ? OK Cancel

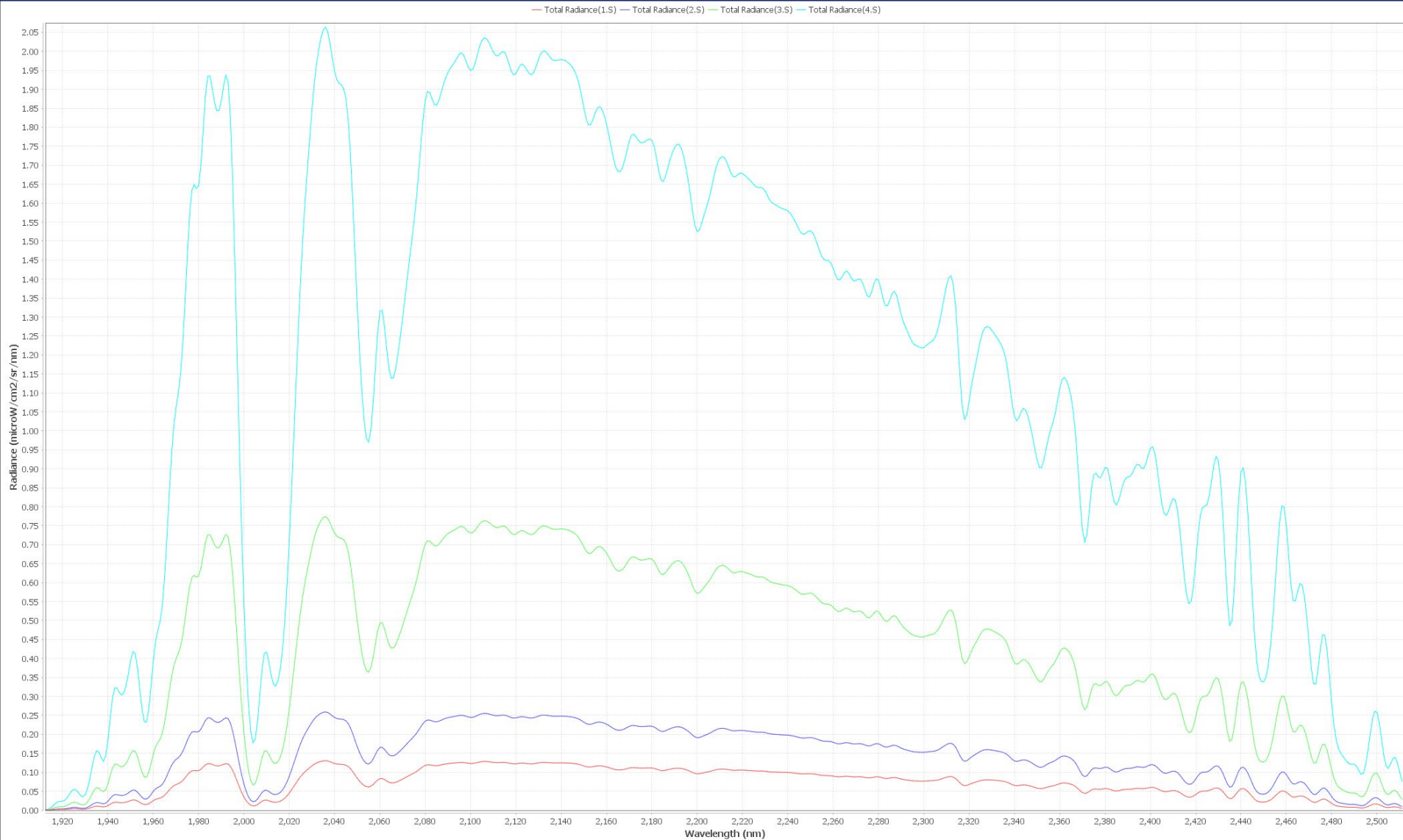
# AVIRIS Next Gen Channels - Rad

## Full Domain Spectral Radiance



# AVIRIS Next Gen Channels - Rad

## *CH<sub>4</sub> Band Spectral Radiance*



# AVIRIS Next Gen Channels

## AVIRIS\_NG08nov2017.ftl



TextPad - D:\Users\lex\OneDrive - Spectral Sciences, Inc\Documents\MODTRAN6\4CALCON\05Ref\_1p0wn\_AVng.chn

File Edit Search View Tools Macros Configure Window Help

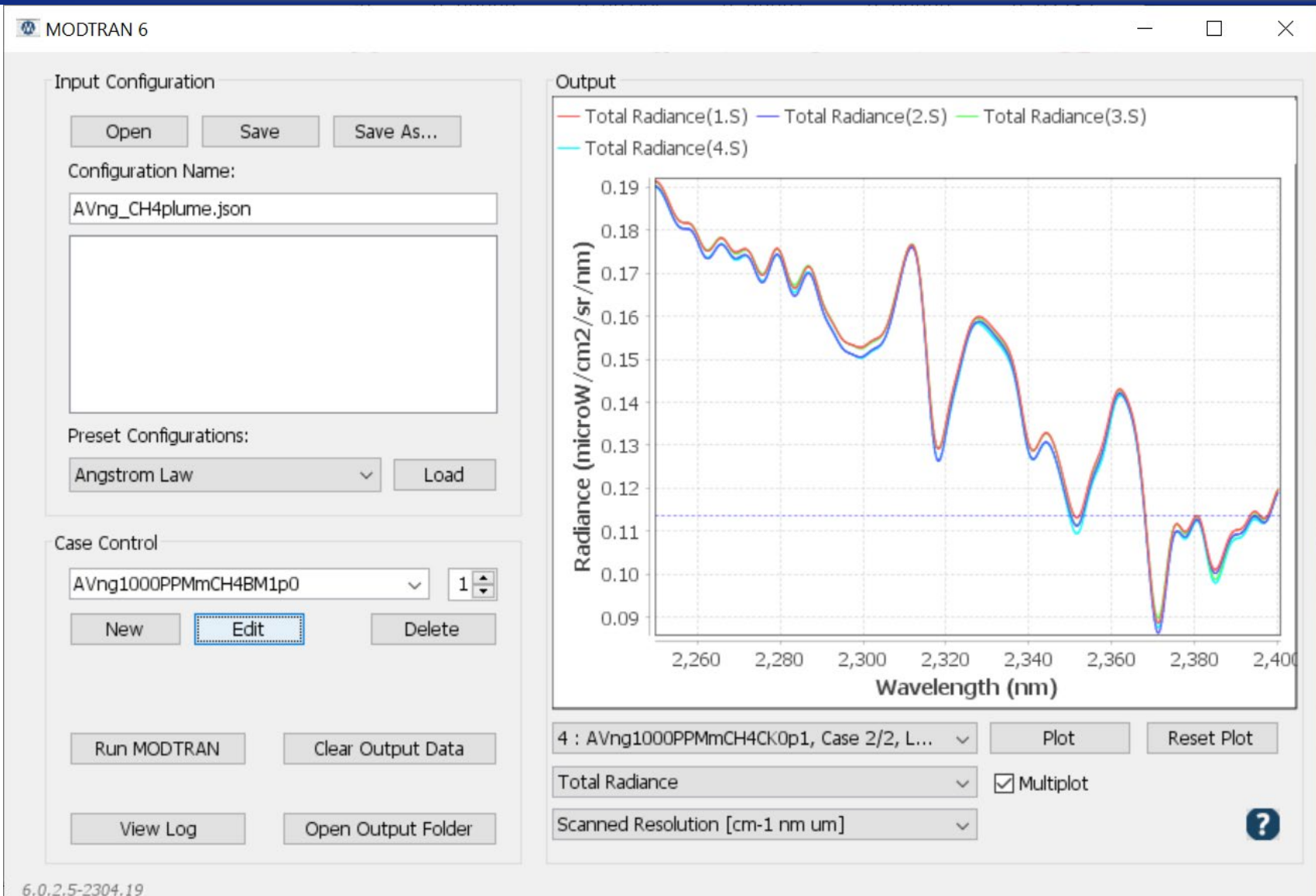
Find incrementally Match case

05Ref\_1p0wn\_AVng.chn

1ST SPECTRAL MOMENT (NANOMETERS)	LOS NO.	CHAN NEL NO.	SPECTRAL RADIANCE (W SR-1 CM-2 / XXXX) (PER CM-1)	BRIGHTNESS (PER NM)	BRIGHTNESS TEMP (K)	CHANNEL RADIANCE (W SR-1 CM-2)	FULL CHANNEL EQUIVALENT WIDTH (CM-1)	SPECTRAL MINIMUM (NM)	SPECTRAL MAXIMUM (NM)	THERMAL EMISSION (W SR-1 CM-2)	THERMAL SCATTER (W SR-1 CM-2)	TRANSM EMISSION (W SR-1 CM-2)	GROUND EMISSION (W SR-1 CM-2)	PATH MULTIPLE SCAT SOLAR (W SR-1 CM-2)	PATH SINGLE SCAT SOLAR (W SR-1 CM-2)
376.85995	1	1	6.849871E-08	4.823629E-06	1947.633	2.859685E-05	417.4801	5.9285	366.8400	366.8800	0.000000E+00	0.000000E+00	0.000000E+00	1.107418E-05	1.349398E-05
381.86996	1	2	6.449503E-08	4.423288E-06	1920.072	2.627049E-05	407.3258	5.9391	371.8500	391.8900	0.000000E+00	0.000000E+00	0.000000E+00	9.862578E-06	1.247502E-05
386.88004	1	3	6.212593E-08	4.151158E-06	1895.376	2.465427E-05	396.8434	5.9391	376.8600	396.9000	0.000000E+00	0.000000E+00	0.000000E+00	8.943438E-06	1.175227E-05
391.88990	1	4	6.562758E-08	4.273717E-06	1880.106	2.538217E-05	386.7607	5.9391	381.8700	401.9100	0.000000E+00	0.000000E+00	0.000000E+00	8.924902E-06	1.213741E-05
396.89020	1	5	7.283688E-08	4.624421E-06	1870.067	2.751424E-05	377.7515	5.9498	386.8700	406.9100	0.000000E+00	0.000000E+00	0.000000E+00	9.327035E-06	1.318832E-05
401.90005	1	6	1.052474E-07	6.516600E-06	1886.258	3.877228E-05	368.3918	5.9498	391.8800	411.9200	0.000000E+00	0.000000E+00	0.000000E+00	1.274557E-05	1.860000E-05
406.91010	1	7	1.058834E-07	6.395506E-06	1867.290	3.805180E-05	359.3745	5.9498	396.8900	416.9300	0.000000E+00	0.000000E+00	0.000000E+00	1.213159E-05	1.824796E-05
411.92001	1	8	1.047658E-07	6.175008E-06	1847.128	3.680558E-05	351.3128	5.9604	401.9000	421.9400	0.000000E+00	0.000000E+00	0.000000E+00	1.135378E-05	1.762489E-05
416.93002	1	9	1.093128E-07	6.289084E-06	1832.576	3.748551E-05	342.9195	5.9604	406.9100	426.9500	0.000000E+00	0.000000E+00	0.000000E+00	1.120666E-05	1.790872E-05
421.93988	1	10	1.075957E-07	6.044144E-06	1812.744	3.602558E-05	334.8236	5.9604	411.9200	431.9600	0.000000E+00	0.000000E+00	0.000000E+00	1.043577E-05	1.715201E-05
426.94989	1	11	1.010838E-07	5.545849E-06	1788.909	3.305553E-05	327.0111	5.9604	416.9300	436.9700	0.000000E+00	0.000000E+00	0.000000E+00	9.289529E-06	1.567161E-05
431.95999	1	12	9.739917E-08	5.220450E-06	1767.963	3.117155E-05	320.0392	5.9710	421.9400	441.9800	0.000000E+00	0.000000E+00	0.000000E+00	8.476421E-06	1.469616E-05
436.96002	1	13	1.079750E-07	5.655597E-06	1760.605	3.376983E-05	312.7561	5.9710	426.9400	446.9800	0.000000E+00	0.000000E+00	0.000000E+00	8.912074E-06	1.582750E-05
441.97003	1	14	1.130807E-07	5.789489E-06	1748.173	3.456931E-05	305.7050	5.9710	431.9500	451.9900	0.000000E+00	0.000000E+00	0.000000E+00	8.845075E-06	1.609812E-05
446.98007	1	15	1.196971E-07	5.991627E-06	1737.043	3.584003E-05	299.4226	5.9817	436.9600	457.0000	0.000000E+00	0.000000E+00	0.000000E+00	8.895888E-06	1.656415E-05
451.98990	1	16	1.260242E-07	6.169157E-06	1725.702	3.690196E-05	292.8206	5.9817	441.9700	462.0100	0.000000E+00	0.000000E+00	0.000000E+00	8.902435E-06	1.690649E-05
456.99979	1	17	1.261605E-07	6.041243E-06	1709.955	3.613681E-05	286.4353	5.9817	446.9800	467.0200	0.000000E+00	0.000000E+00	0.000000E+00	8.466491E-06	1.640631E-05
462.01013	1	18	1.281963E-07	6.006309E-06	1695.911	3.592786E-05	280.2566	5.9817	451.9900	472.0300	0.000000E+00	0.000000E+00	0.000000E+00	8.174585E-06	1.615690E-05
467.02014	1	19	1.281669E-07	5.876775E-06	1680.660	3.521555E-05	274.7632	5.9923	457.0000	477.0400	0.000000E+00	0.000000E+00	0.000000E+00	7.783475E-06	1.568424E-05
472.02002	1	20	1.284973E-07	5.767754E-06	1666.000	3.456226E-05	268.9727	5.9923	462.0000	482.0400	0.000000E+00	0.000000E+00	0.000000E+00	7.407446E-06	1.526049E-05

1ST SPECTRAL MOMENT (NANOMETERS)	LOS NO.	CHAN NEL NO.	TOTAL TRANSM GRND REFLECT (W SR-1 CM-2)	DIRECT TRANSM GRND REFLECT (W SR-1 CM-2)	COSSUN TIMES TOR SUN / PI (W SR-1 CM-2)	TRANSM SOLAR LOS+SUN PATH (W CM-2)	TRANSM SOLAR TO SENSOR (W CM-2)	A, DIRECT REFLECTANCE COEFFICIENT	B, DIFFUSE REFLECTANCE COEFFICIENT	SPHERICAL ALBEDO AT GROUND	SENSOR PATH TRANSM	SURFACE DIRECTIONAL EMISSIVITY	CHANNEL DESCRIPTION
376.85995	1	1	4.028690E-06	2.568028E-06	1.703536E-04	1.863155E-04	5.373866E-04	0.4637941	0.1710942	0.2924913	0.6110285	0.9499995	CENTER: 376.86 NM FWHM: 5.57 NM
381.86996	1	2	3.932891E-06	2.552537E-06	1.616424E-04	1.851916E-04	5.130499E-04	0.4773954	0.1680510	0.2831989	0.6236663	0.9500001	CENTER: 381.87 NM FWHM: 5.58 NM
386.88004	1	3	3.958557E-06	2.618351E-06	1.568482E-04	1.899666E-04	5.012933E-04	0.4954293	0.1657099	0.2743876	0.6368950	0.9500000	CENTER: 386.88 NM FWHM: 5.58 NM
391.88990	1	4	4.319852E-06	2.903427E-06	1.665144E-04	2.106494E-04	5.351914E-04	0.5094889	0.1629668	0.2659900	0.6498470	0.9499998	CENTER: 391.89 NM FWHM: 5.58 NM
396.89020	1	5	4.998886E-06	3.419666E-06	1.870292E-04	2.481035E-04	6.048545E-04	0.5251783	0.1596287	0.2563014	0.6600963	0.9500007	CENTER: 396.89 NM FWHM: 5.59 NM
401.90005	1	6	7.426719E-06	5.151654E-06	2.713406E-04	3.737627E-04	8.818908E-04	0.5380374	0.1568708	0.2484782	0.6708748	0.9499995	CENTER: 401.90 NM FWHM: 5.59 NM
406.91010	1	7	7.672246E-06	5.392496E-06	2.739912E-04	3.912363E-04	8.946898E-04	0.5506705	0.1541572	0.2409268	0.6812262	0.9500012	CENTER: 406.91 NM FWHM: 5.59 NM
411.92001	1	8	7.826906E-06	5.575424E-06	2.731497E-04	4.045080E-04	8.960977E-04	0.5637432	0.1512161	0.2330198	0.6910826	0.9499996	CENTER: 411.92 NM FWHM: 5.60 NM
416.93002	1	9	8.370136E-06	6.034723E-06	2.860948E-04	4.378311E-04	9.427390E-04	0.5758214	0.1484441	0.2256839	0.7004297	0.9499997	CENTER: 416.93 NM FWHM: 5.60 NM
421.93988	1	10	8.437793E-06	6.153999E-06	2.827722E-04	4.464848E-04	9.353097E-04	0.5875243	0.1456539	0.2185827	0.7094264	0.9500000	CENTER: 421.94 NM FWHM: 5.60 NM
426.94989	1	11	8.094389E-06	5.966129E-06	2.663521E-04	4.328545E-04	8.842405E-04	0.5985887	0.1430344	0.2119549	0.7180141	0.9500000	CENTER: 426.95 NM FWHM: 5.60 NM
431.95999	1	12	7.998963E-06	5.960350E-06	2.583023E-04	4.324352E-04	8.607435E-04	0.6102096	0.1402071	0.2049555	0.7262015	0.9499998	CENTER: 431.96 NM FWHM: 5.61 NM
436.96002	1	13	9.030259E-06	6.792447E-06	2.869482E-04	4.928055E-04	9.591989E-04	0.6203248	0.1376375	0.1987605	0.7339772	0.9500000	CENTER: 436.96 NM FWHM: 5.61 NM
441.97003	1	14	9.626165E-06	7.308144E-06	3.014119E-04	5.302203E-04	1.010647E-03	0.6297545	0.1348753	0.1923424	0.7411252	0.9500006	CENTER: 441.97 NM FWHM: 5.61 NM
446.98007	1	15	1.037999E-05	7.949402E-06	3.203124E-04	5.767448E-04	1.076973E-03	0.6392222	0.1323068	0.1864034	0.7481690	0.9499998	CENTER: 446.98 NM FWHM: 5.62 NM
451.98990	1	16	1.109304E-05	8.562516E-06	3.370746E-04	6.212275E-04	1.136598E-03	0.6493562	0.1302066	0.1812797	0.7554407	0.9500013	CENTER: 451.99 NM FWHM: 5.62 NM
456.99979	1	17	1.126401E-05	8.761856E-06	3.377629E-04	6.356900E-04	1.141433E-03	0.65882247	0.1278386	0.1741249	0.7620563	0.9500003	CENTER: 457.00 NM FWHM: 5.62 NM
462.01013	1	18	1.159637E-05	9.087319E-06	3.437168E-04	6.593030E-04	1.163371E-03	0.6661134	0.1253799	0.1706714	0.7682349	0.9499996	CENTER: 462.01 NM FWHM: 5.62 NM
467.02014	1	19	1.174783E-05	9.270900E-06	3.443505E-04	6.726221E-04	1.168560E-03	0.6737767	0.1230028	0.16654352	0.7738341	0.9499999	CENTER: 467.02 NM FWHM: 5.63 NM
472.02002	1	20	1.189432E-05	9.452873E-06	3.465698E-04	6.858246E-04	1.178155E-03	0.6780411	0.1199702	0.1594888	0.7778913	0.9499995	CENTER: 472.02 NM FWHM: 5.63 NM

# AVIRIS\_NG – 1000 PPM-m CH4 Plume GUI Main Page – Band Model Calculation





# AVIRIS\_NG – 1000 PPM-m CH4 Plume Atmosphere Tab – Band Model Calculation



MODTRAN Options - AVng1000PPMmCH4BM1p0 - Case 1 of 2

RT Options | **Atmosphere** | Clouds & Aerosols | Geometry | Surfaces | Spectral Options | Output File Options

Model:   Molecular Species Scale factors:

---

H<sub>2</sub>O:

O<sub>3</sub>:

CO<sub>2</sub>:  ppm

Aerosol RH:  %

Air Molecular Weight:  g/mol

Planetary Mass:  (scale)

Allow relative humidity to exceed 100%

Use relative humidity of the model profile

Include trace molecular species

Temperature and Pressure:

H<sub>2</sub>O:

O<sub>3</sub>:

CH<sub>4</sub>:

N<sub>2</sub>O:

CO:

# AVIRIS\_NG – 1000 PPM-m CH4 Plume

## Custom Atmosphere Profile – Band Model Calc



Custom Atmospheric Profile

Fill table with model:    Localized Chemical Cloud

Atmospheric Profiles

Profile	Units	Layer 1	Layer 2	Layer 3	Layer 4	Layer 5	Layer 6	Layer 7	Layer 8
ROF_ALTITUDE	UNT_KILOMET...	0.0	1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	6.0	7.0
ROF_PRESSURE	UNT_PMILLIBAR	1018.00494	897.2996	789.69745	693.7974	608.1003	531.3017	462.7006	401.60138
ROF_TEMPER...	UNT_TKELVIN	272.2	268.7	265.2	261.7	255.7	249.7	243.7	237.7
ROF_H2O	UNT_DPPMV	4316.0	3454.0	2788.0	2088.0	1280.0	824.1	510.3	232.1
ROF_CO2	UNT_DPPMV	330.0	330.0	330.0	330.0	330.0	330.0	330.0	330.0
ROF_O3	UNT_DPPMV	0.02778	0.028	0.02849	0.032	0.03567	0.0472	0.05837	0.07891
ROF_N2O	UNT_DPPMV	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32
ROF_CO	UNT_DPPMV	0.15	0.145	0.1399	0.1349	0.1312	0.1303	0.1288	0.1247
CH4*	UNT_UNKNOWN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

# AVIRIS\_NG – 1000 PPM-m CH4 Plume <rootname>.rng file – Band Model Calculation



TextPad - D:\Users\lex\OneDrive - Spectral Sciences, ...

File Edit Search View Tools Macros Configure Window Help

Find incrementally

AVng1000PPMmCH4CK0p1.rng

RANGE [km]	TEMP [K]	CH4 [PPM]
10.59000D0	F	1000.000 PPM-m
10.60000D0	+0.000	

For Help, press F1 | 1 | 1 | Read | Ovr | Block | Sync | Rec | Caps

# AVIRIS\_NG – 1000 PPM-m CH4 Plume

## Spectral Options Tab – Band Model Calculation



MODTRAN Options - AVng1000PPMmCH4BM1p0 - Case 1 of 2

RT Options | Atmosphere | Clouds & Aerosols | Geometry | Surfaces | **Spectral Options** | Output File Options

Initial: 2250.0000 Final: 2400.0000 Increment: 0.2000 FWHM: 5.0000

Absolute  Relative (%)

Units: Nanometers Slit function: Gaussian

Resample only total radiance and transmittance

Include Filter Function

Choose MOD6DATA\AVIRIS\_NG08nov2017.ft

Plotout File: Radiance Nanometers

Flux Table: Wrap Lines Altitudes: 12

Frequency for spherical refraction:

Top-of-atmosphere solar irradi... Default

Choose

Default Top-of-atmosphere FWHM 0.000 wavenumbers

Save As New Case ? OK Cancel

# AVIRIS\_NG – 1000 PPM-m CH4 Plume

## Output Files Options Tab – Band Model Calc



MODTRAN Options - AVng1000PPMmCH4BM1p0 - Case 1 of 2

RT Options | Atmosphere | Clouds & Aerosols | Geometry | Surfaces | Spectral Options | **Output File Options**

Output File Selection: All Files

Output Log Options: Full Tape6 Details

Output Message Options: Standard Detail

Set legacy output name: \Vng1000PPMmCH4BM1p0

ENVI Spectral Library (sli): ng1000PPMmCH4BM1p0.sli

CSV text output: g1000PPMmCH4BM1p0.csv

JSON text output: 000PPMmCH4BM1p0\_.json Status+Output

Cumulative path output (c-K and LBL)

Binary legacy output

Save As New Case ? OK Cancel

# AVIRIS\_NG – 1000 PPM-m CH4 Plume GUI Main Page – Correlated-k Calculation



MODTRAN 6

Input Configuration

Open Save Save As...

Configuration Name:  
AVng\_CH4plume.json

Preset Configurations:  
Angstrom Law Load

Case Control  
AVng1000PPMmCH4CK0p1 2

New Edit Delete

Run MODTRAN Clear Output Data

View Log Open Output Folder

Output

Total Radiance(1.S) Total Radiance(2.S) Total Radiance(3.S)  
Total Radiance(4.S)

Radiance (microw/cm2/sr/nm)

Wavelength (nm)

4 : AVng1000PPMmCH4CK0p1, Case 2/2, L... Plot Reset Plot

Total Radiance Multiplot

Scanned Resolution [cm-1 nm um]

6.0.2.5-2304.19

# AVIRIS\_NG – 1000 PPM-m CH4 Plume

## RT Options Tab – Correlated- $k$ Calculation



MODTRAN Options - AVng1000PPMmCH4CK0p1 - Case 2 of 2

RT Options | Atmosphere | Clouds & Aerosols | Geometry | Surfaces | Spectral Options | Output File Options

RT Option: Correlated- $k$  (fast) ▾

Band Model Resolution ( $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ): 0.1 ▾

Line-by-Line Intervals: 100 ▾

DATA location:  Use system DATA directory  
Choose C:\ProgramData\SSI\MOD6DATA

RT Run Mode: Solar and thermal ▾

Multiple Scattering: DISORT MS ▾  At observer

DISORT streams: 8 ▾  Spherical albedo (atmosphere)

Save As New Case ? OK Cancel

# AVIRIS\_NG – 1000 PPM-m CH4 Plume Output Files Options Tab – Correlated-k Calc



MODTRAN Options - AVng1000PPMmCH4CK0p1 - Case 2 of 2

RT Options Atmosphere Clouds & Aerosols Geometry Surfaces Spectral Options **Output File Options**

Output File Selection: All Files

Output Log Options: Full Tape6 Details

Output Message Options: Standard Detail

Set legacy output name AVng1000PPMmCH4CK0p1

ENVI Spectral Library (sli) 'ng1000PPMmCH4CK0p1.sli

CSV text output g1000PPMmCH4CK0p1.csv

JSON text output .000PPMmCH4CK0p1\_Json Status+Output

Cumulative path output (c-K and LBL)

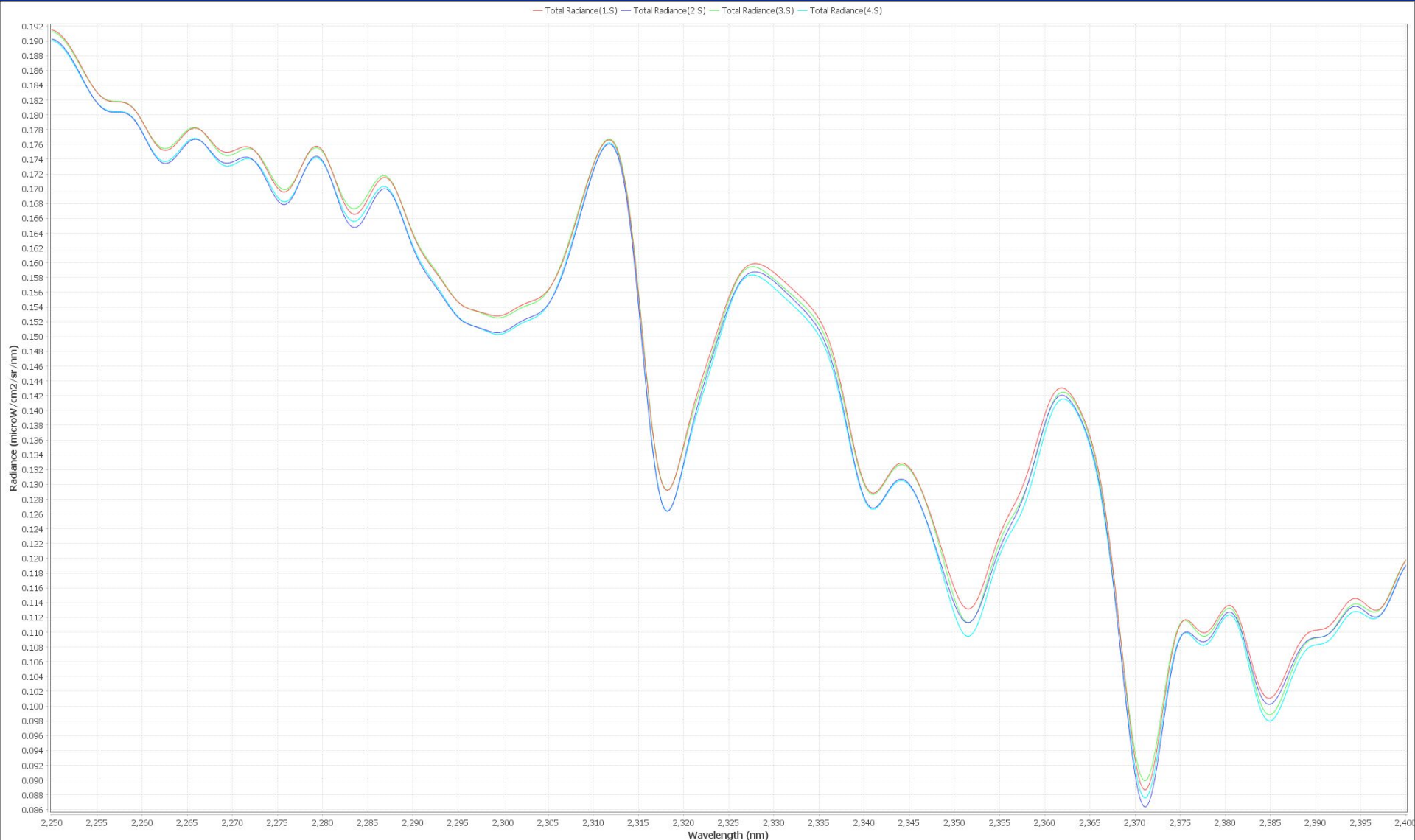
Binary legacy output

Save As New Case ? OK Cancel



# AVIRIS\_NG – 1000 PPM-m CH<sub>4</sub> Plume

## Band Model and Correlated-k Calculations



# AVIRIS\_NG – 1000 PPM-m CH4 Plume

## Band Model <rootname>.chn Output File



TextPad - D:\Users\lex\OneDrive - Spectral Sciences, Inc\Documents\MODTRAN6\4CALCON\AVng1000PPMmCH4BM1p0.chn \*

File Edit Search View Tools Macros Configure Window Help

Find incrementally Match case

AVng1000PPMmCH4CK0p1.chn AVng1000PPMmCH4BM1p0.chn \* x

1ST SPECTRAL MOMENT (NANOMETERS)	LOS NO.	CHAN NEL NO.	SPECTRAL (W SR-1 CM-2 / XXXX) (PER CM-1)	RADIANCE (PER NM)	BRIGHT- NESS TEMP (K)	CHANNEL RADIANCE (W SR-1 CM-2)	FULL CHANNEL EQUIVALENT WIDTH (CM-1)	CHANNEL WIDTH (NM)	SPECTRAL MINIMUM (NM)	SPECTRAL MAXIMUM (NM)
2335.24951	1	392	8.227923E-08	1.508777E-07	441.861	9.570567E-07	11.6318	6.3433	2325.2300	2345.2700
INCLUDING PLUME:			8.143746E-08	1.493341E-07	441.536	9.472653E-07				
PLUME - AMBIENT:			-8.417731E-10	-1.543582E-09	-0.326	-9.791348E-09				
2340.25977	1	393	7.218344E-08	1.317986E-07	437.014	8.360330E-07	11.5821	6.3433	2330.2400	2350.2800
INCLUDING PLUME:			7.109549E-08	1.298122E-07	436.543	8.234322E-07				
PLUME - AMBIENT:			-1.087959E-09	-1.986487E-09	-0.471	-1.260080E-08				
2345.26978	1	394	7.186200E-08	1.306517E-07	436.141	8.287558E-07	11.5326	6.3432	2335.2500	2355.2900
INCLUDING PLUME:			7.061527E-08	1.283850E-07	435.599	8.143778E-07				
PLUME - AMBIENT:			-1.246731E-09	-2.266671E-09	-0.542	-1.437805E-08				
2350.27979	1	395	6.434934E-08	1.164947E-07	432.016	7.389562E-07	11.4835	6.3433	2340.2600	2360.3000
INCLUDING PLUME:			6.320921E-08	1.144307E-07	431.472	7.258636E-07				
PLUME - AMBIENT:			-1.140124E-09	-2.064022E-09	-0.544	-1.309263E-08				
2355.28003	1	396	6.851386E-08	1.235079E-07	433.212	7.834428E-07	11.4348	6.3433	2345.2600	2365.3000
INCLUDING PLUME:			6.750649E-08	1.216919E-07	432.757	7.719236E-07				
PLUME - AMBIENT:			-1.007374E-09	-1.815963E-09	-0.455	-1.151912E-08				
2360.28979	1	397	7.750918E-08	1.391310E-07	436.306	8.840234E-07	11.4054	6.3539	2350.2700	2370.3101
INCLUDING PLUME:			7.681140E-08	1.378785E-07	436.024	8.760649E-07				
PLUME - AMBIENT:			-6.977816E-10	-1.252536E-09	-0.282	-7.958480E-09				
2365.30029	1	398	7.465133E-08	1.334340E-07	434.412	8.478249E-07	11.3571	6.3539	2355.2800	2375.3201
INCLUDING PLUME:			7.401046E-08	1.322885E-07	434.145	8.405465E-07				
PLUME - AMBIENT:			-6.408686E-10	-1.145507E-09	-0.267	-7.278429E-09				
2370.30933	1	399	5.387081E-08	9.588366E-08	423.811	6.092328E-07	11.3091	6.3539	2360.2900	2380.3301
INCLUDING PLUME:			5.268610E-08	9.377502E-08	423.154	5.958348E-07				
PLUME - AMBIENT:			-1.184710E-09	-2.108644E-09	-0.657	-1.339806E-08				
2375.31958	1	400	6.146096E-08	1.089323E-07	427.036	6.921435E-07	11.2615	6.3539	2365.3000	2385.3401
INCLUDING PLUME:			6.047932E-08	1.071924E-07	426.552	6.810888E-07				
PLUME - AMBIENT:			-9.816332E-10	-1.739829E-09	-0.484	-1.105468E-08				
2380.32983	1	401	6.334743E-08	1.118037E-07	427.239	7.103887E-07	11.2142	6.3539	2370.3101	2390.3501
INCLUDING PLUME:			6.281523E-08	1.108644E-07	426.984	7.044205E-07				
PLUME - AMBIENT:			-5.322028E-10	-9.393002E-10	-0.255	-5.968211E-09				
2385.33960	1	402	5.868470E-08	1.031397E-07	424.237	6.564346E-07	11.1858	6.3645	2375.3201	2395.3601
INCLUDING PLUME:			5.819574E-08	1.022803E-07	423.988	6.509652E-07				
PLUME - AMBIENT:			-4.889597E-10	-8.593578E-10	-0.250	-5.469399E-09				
2390.35010	1	403	6.303577E-08	1.103229E-07	425.678	7.021504E-07	11.1389	6.3645	2380.3301	2400.3701
INCLUDING PLUME:			6.246263E-08	1.093197E-07	425.404	6.957661E-07				
PLUME - AMBIENT:			-5.731486E-10	-1.003103E-09	-0.275	-6.384257E-09				

86 | 38 | Read | Ovr | Block | Sync | Rec | Caps

# AVIRIS\_NG – 1000 PPM-m CH4 Plume

## Correlated-k <rootname>.chn Output File



TextPad - D:\Users\lex\OneDrive - Spectral Sciences, Inc\Documents\MODTRAN6\4CALCON\AVng1000PPMmCH4CK0p1.chn \*

File Edit Search View Tools Macros Configure Window Help

Find incrementally Match case

AVng1000PPMmCH4CK0p1.chn \* x AVng1000PPMmCH4BM1p0.chn \*

1ST SPECTRAL MOMENT (NANOMETERS)	LOS CHAN NO. NEL NO.	SPECTRAL (W SR-1 CM-2 / XXXX) (PER CM-1)	RADIANCE (PER NM)	BRIGHT- NESS TEMP (K)	CHANNEL RADIANCE (W SR-1 CM-2)	FULL CHANNEL EQUIVALENT WIDTH (CM-1)	(NM)	SPECTRAL MINIMUM (NM)	SPECTRAL MAXIMUM (NM)
2335.24951	1 392	8.186836E-08	1.501243E-07	441.703	9.522776E-07	11.6318	6.3433	2325.2300	2345.2700
INCLUDING PLUME:		8.103854E-08	1.486026E-07	441.380	9.426253E-07				
PLUME - AMBIENT:		-8.298250E-10	-1.521673E-09	-0.322	-9.652370E-09				
2340.25977	1 393	7.204012E-08	1.315370E-07	436.952	8.343732E-07	11.5821	6.3433	2330.2400	2350.2800
INCLUDING PLUME:		7.096469E-08	1.295734E-07	436.486	8.219175E-07				
PLUME - AMBIENT:		-1.075432E-09	-1.963614E-09	-0.467	-1.245572E-08				
2345.26978	1 394	7.174959E-08	1.304473E-07	436.092	8.274595E-07	11.5326	6.3432	2335.2500	2355.2900
INCLUDING PLUME:		7.052761E-08	1.282257E-07	435.560	8.133669E-07				
PLUME - AMBIENT:		-1.221977E-09	-2.221667E-09	-0.532	-1.409258E-08				
2350.27979	1 395	6.360479E-08	1.151468E-07	431.662	7.304064E-07	11.4835	6.3433	2340.2600	2360.3000
INCLUDING PLUME:		6.247549E-08	1.131024E-07	431.117	7.174381E-07				
PLUME - AMBIENT:		-1.129296E-09	-2.044420E-09	-0.545	-1.296829E-08				
2355.28003	1 396	6.789195E-08	1.223868E-07	432.932	7.763314E-07	11.4348	6.3433	2345.2600	2365.3000
INCLUDING PLUME:		6.690580E-08	1.206091E-07	432.483	7.650550E-07				
PLUME - AMBIENT:		-9.861484E-10	-1.777701E-09	-0.448	-1.127642E-08				
2360.28979	1 397	7.686537E-08	1.379754E-07	436.046	8.766807E-07	11.4054	6.3539	2350.2700	2370.3101
INCLUDING PLUME:		7.620981E-08	1.367986E-07	435.779	8.692039E-07				
PLUME - AMBIENT:		-6.555565E-10	-1.176741E-09	-0.267	-7.476888E-09				
2365.30029	1 398	7.443914E-08	1.330547E-07	434.324	8.454152E-07	11.3571	6.3539	2355.2800	2375.3201
INCLUDING PLUME:		7.382177E-08	1.319512E-07	434.066	8.384036E-07				
PLUME - AMBIENT:		-6.173691E-10	-1.103504E-09	-0.258	-7.011543E-09				
2370.30933	1 399	5.434978E-08	9.673622E-08	424.073	6.146499E-07	11.3092	6.3539	2360.2900	2380.3301
INCLUDING PLUME:		5.317587E-08	9.464681E-08	423.427	6.013740E-07				
PLUME - AMBIENT:		-1.173905E-09	-2.089413E-09	-0.646	-1.327587E-08				
2375.31958	1 400	6.151695E-08	1.090315E-07	427.064	6.927742E-07	11.2615	6.3539	2365.3000	2385.3401
INCLUDING PLUME:		6.053818E-08	1.072968E-07	426.581	6.817518E-07				
PLUME - AMBIENT:		-9.787693E-10	-1.734753E-09	-0.482	-1.102243E-08				
2380.32983	1 401	6.305812E-08	1.112931E-07	427.100	7.071442E-07	11.2142	6.3539	2370.3101	2390.3501
INCLUDING PLUME:		6.252272E-08	1.103481E-07	426.843	7.011402E-07				
PLUME - AMBIENT:		-5.353981E-10	-9.449396E-10	-0.257	-6.004043E-09				
2385.33960	1 402	5.757276E-08	1.011854E-07	423.667	6.439967E-07	11.1858	6.3645	2375.3201	2395.3601
INCLUDING PLUME:		5.707737E-08	1.003148E-07	423.410	6.384554E-07				
PLUME - AMBIENT:		-4.953870E-10	-8.706539E-10	-0.257	-5.541294E-09				
2390.35010	1 403	6.242511E-08	1.092541E-07	425.386	6.953482E-07	11.1389	6.3645	2380.3301	2400.3701
INCLUDING PLUME:		6.188871E-08	1.083153E-07	425.126	6.893733E-07				
PLUME - AMBIENT:		-5.364008E-10	-9.387887E-10	-0.259	-5.974925E-09				

86 | 51 | Read | Ovr | Block | Sync | Rec | Caps

# *MODTRAN6 Technical Lecture*

## *Presentation Outline*



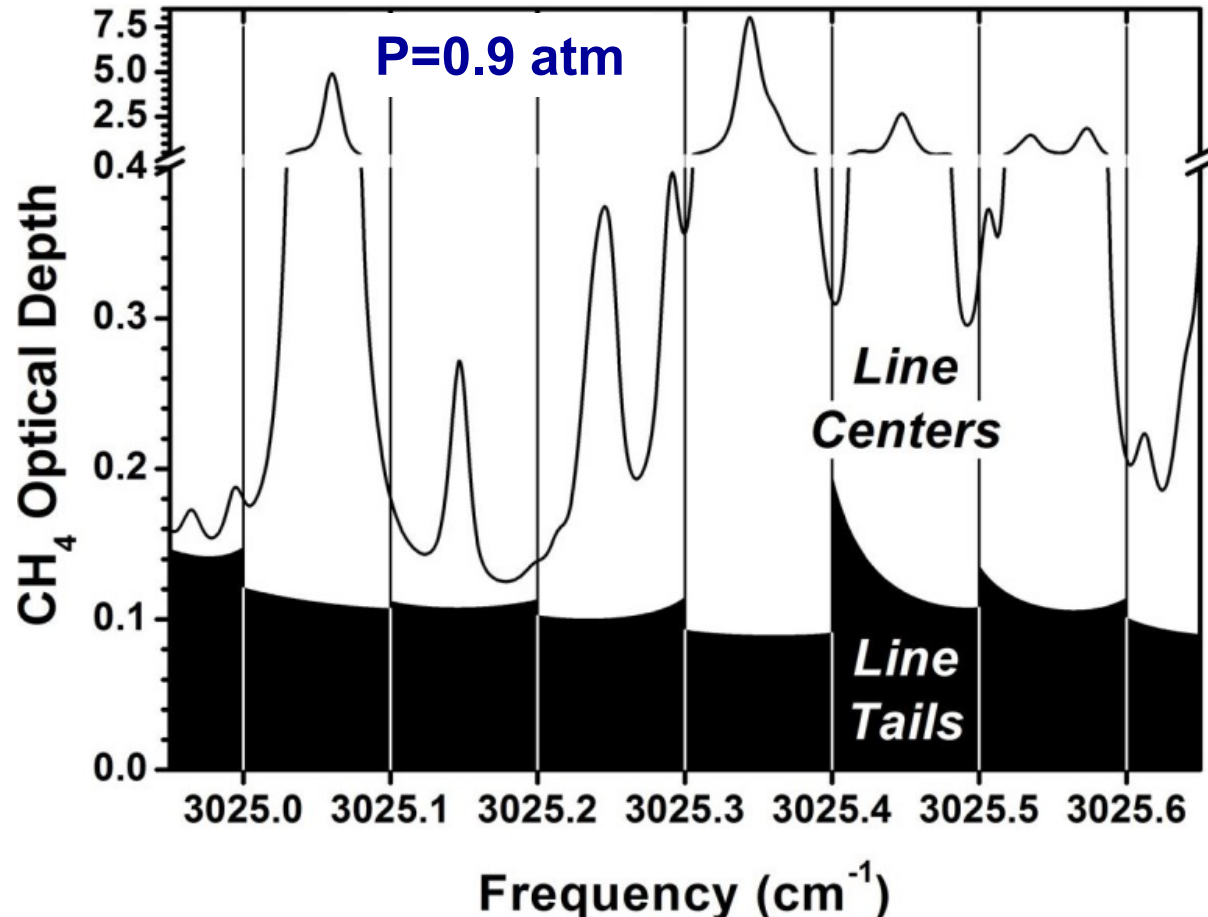
- MODTRAN Overview
- Introduction to/Review of Radiative Transfer
- In-Band Radiative Transfer (RT)
  - Line-Of-Sight (LOS) Transmittance [ detailed ]
  - Correlated- $k$  Algorithm [ brief ]
  - LOS Radiance [ brief ]
- Sample MODTRAN Simulations
- Backup: Additional/Future Projects

# MODTRAN LBL Calculations



- MODTRAN solves the LBL problem in disjoint, contiguous  $0.1 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  steps

- *Line center* term defined to include all transitions centered within a narrow  $0.2 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  bin
- *Line tail fits* are computed off-line



- **Challenge**

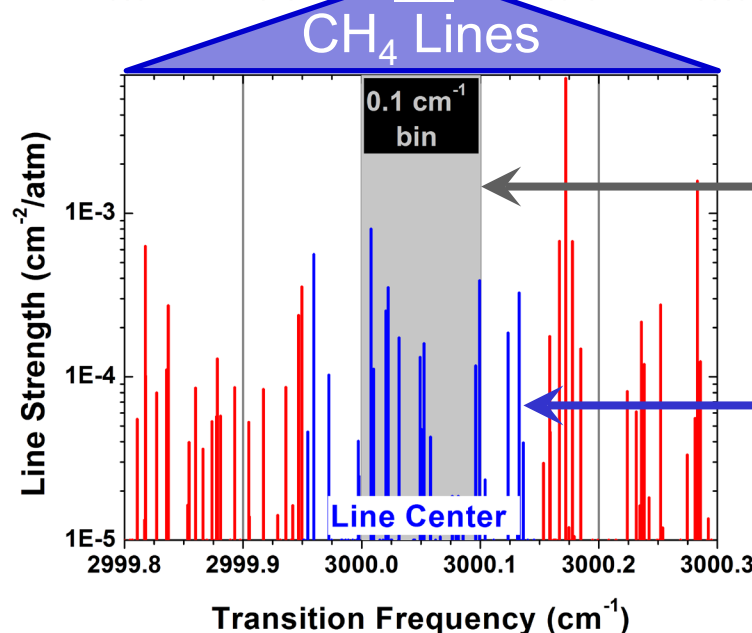
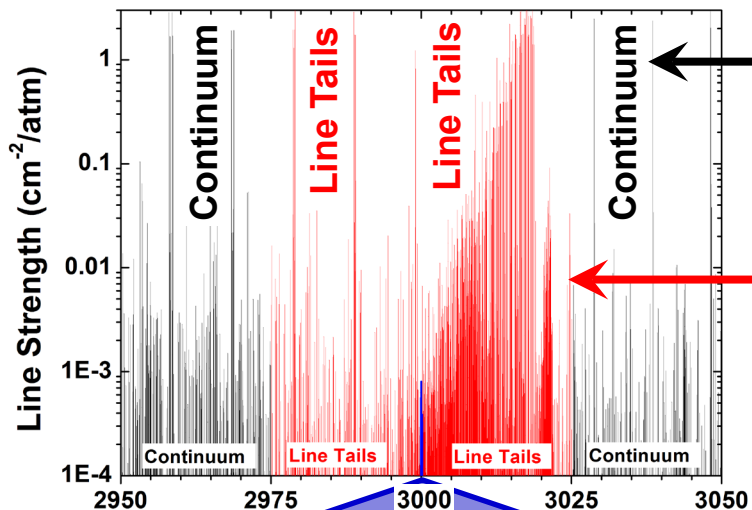
- Ensure that spectral discontinuities do not arise at bin edges, even though the *line center* and *line tail* components are themselves discontinuous

# Line-by-Line (LBL) *MODTRAN Motivation*



- Difficult to isolate sources of discrepancies when validating MODTRAN against independent LBL models
  - Requires consistent inputs and methods
    - ✓ Pressure, temperature and density profiles
    - ✓ Column density calculations
    - ✓ **Continuum** and particular data
    - ✓ Spectral convolutions
    - ✓ ...
  - Internal LBL option provides “*common elements*”
- Many benefits
  - Quantification of band model accuracy
  - Insight into approaches for refining the band model
  - Laser/Lidar application simulations

## Line Contributions for Bin at 3000.05 $\text{cm}^{-1}$



- Distant lines ( $\Delta\nu > 25 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ) modeled via continua
- Line tails ( $25 \text{ cm}^{-1} > \Delta\nu > 0.05 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ) summed and fit to temperature (T) and pressure (P) dependent Padé approximates off-line; spectral fits interpolated in T and P on-the-fly.
- MODTRAN solves the line-by-line model in contiguous  $0.1 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  chunks
- Only molecular transitions centered within a  $0.2 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  sub-region are explicitly modeled on-the-fly at fine spectral resolution

# Spectrally Universal Lineshape



$$\Delta \equiv \nu - \nu_0$$

$$\Delta \Sigma \equiv \nu + \nu_0$$

**Gross[2]**

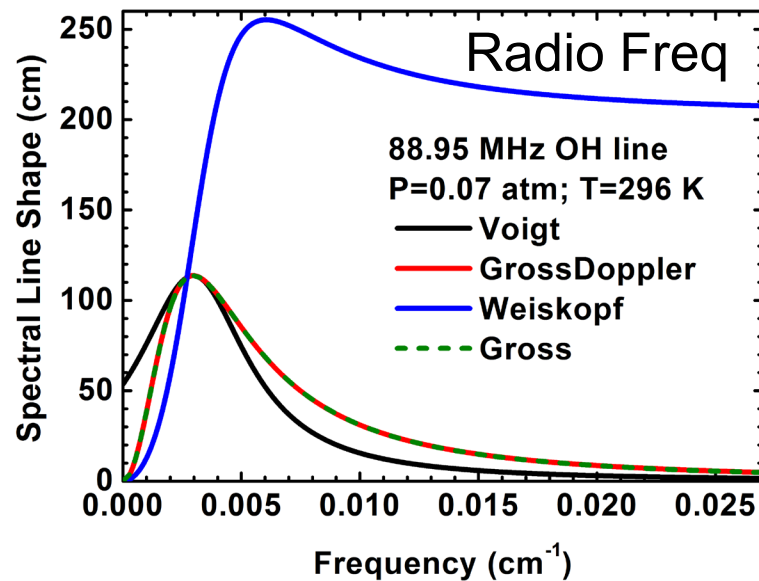
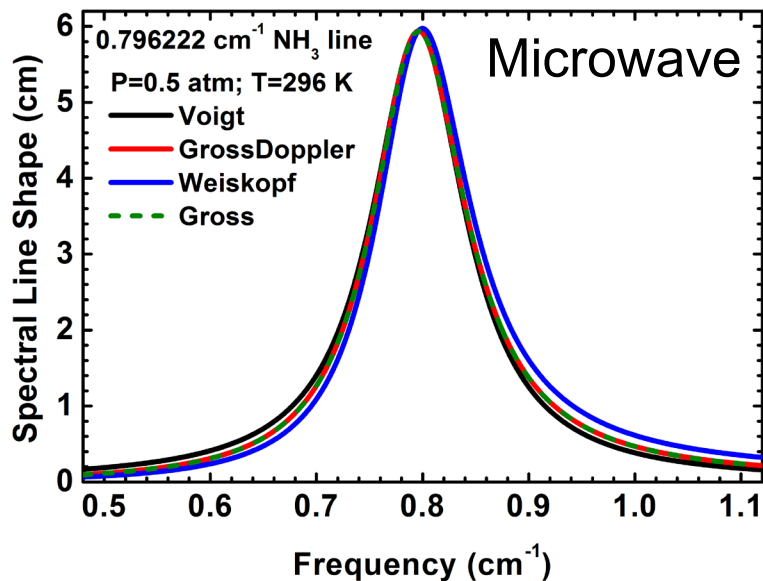
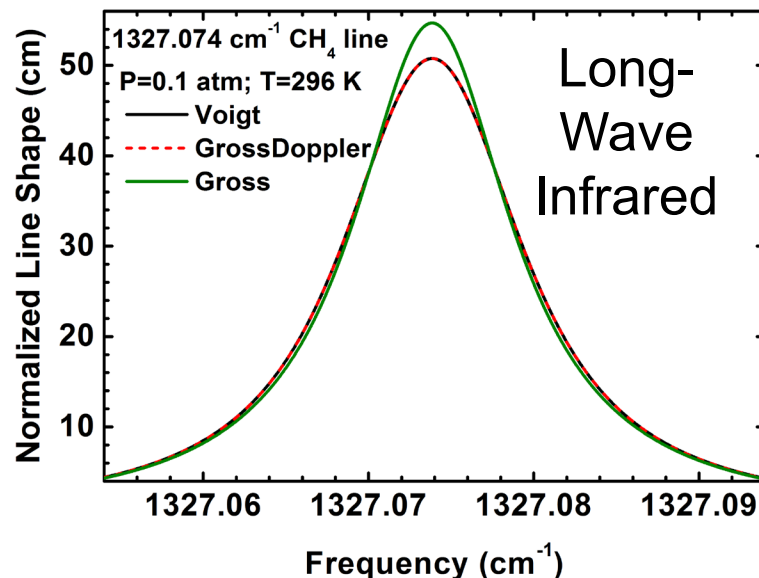
$$f_v^G = \frac{4\nu^2 \gamma_c / \pi}{\Delta^2 \Sigma^2 + 4\nu^2 \gamma_c^2}$$

**Modified Gross[3]**

$$f_v^{\mu G} = f_v^G \left( 1 + \frac{2\mu \Delta \Sigma \gamma_c^2}{\Delta^2 \Sigma^2 + 4\nu^2 \gamma_c^2} \right)$$

**Modified Gross-Doppler [4]**

$$f_v^{\mu GD} = \left( f_{\Delta}^{\mu G} * f_{\Delta}^D \right) (\nu)$$





- Fidelity of MODTRAN LBL validated against LBLRTM
  - *Successfully eliminated bin edge discontinuities*
  - Microwave line tail fits must be upgraded
  - Will use modified Gross-Doppler line shape function
- Many model updates resulting from validation efforts
  - Provide option to use the LBLRTM lines file
  - For BAND MODEL
    - Eliminate line center displacement to avoid bin edges
    - Include line shift correction in band model line tail calculations
    - Update line tail pressure interpolation algorithm
    - Add self-broadening correction

# Radiometric MODTRAN6 Radiance

## DISORT Expression for Segment Radiance



$$\Delta I_{\sigma} \equiv \Delta I_{l_{\sigma}}(\mu, \phi; \tau_{\sigma-1} \Rightarrow \tau_{\sigma}) = \sum_{m=0}^{2M-1} \Delta I_{l_{\sigma}}^m(\mu; \tau_{\sigma-1} \Rightarrow \tau_{\sigma}) \cos m\phi$$

Solar Particular Solution

$$\Delta I_{l_{\sigma}}^m(\mu; \tau_{\sigma-1} \Rightarrow \tau_{\sigma}) = \left[ t_{\sigma-1}^{sun} - t_{\sigma}^{sun} \exp\left(-\frac{\tau_{\sigma}^{\downarrow} - \tau_{\sigma-1}^{\downarrow}}{\mu}\right) \right] \frac{Z_{l_{\sigma}}^m(\mu)}{1 + \mu/\mu^{sun}}$$

Thermal Particular Solution

$$+ \delta_{m0} \left\{ \left[ 1 - \exp\left(-\frac{\tau_{\sigma}^{\downarrow} - \tau_{\sigma-1}^{\downarrow}}{\mu}\right) \right] \left[ V_{0l_{\sigma}}^m(\mu) + (\tau_{\sigma}^{\downarrow} + \mu) V_{1l_{\sigma}}^m(\mu) \right] - \mu(\tau_{\sigma} - \tau_{\sigma-1}) V_{1l_{\sigma}}^m(\mu) \right\}$$

$$+ \sum_{j=1}^N \left\{ \hat{C}_{jl_{\sigma}}^m \frac{G_{jl_{\sigma}}^m(\mu)}{1 + k_{jl_{\sigma}} \mu} \left\{ \exp\left[-k_{jl_{\sigma}}(\tau_{\sigma-1}^{\downarrow} - \tau_{l_{\sigma-1}}^{\downarrow})\right] - \Delta t_{\sigma} \exp\left[-k_{jl_{\sigma}}(\tau_{\sigma}^{\downarrow} - \tau_{l_{\sigma-1}}^{\downarrow})\right] \right\} \right. \\ \left. + \hat{C}_{-jl_{\sigma}}^m \frac{G_{-jl_{\sigma}}^m(\mu)}{1 - k_{jl_{\sigma}} \mu} \left\{ \exp\left[-k_{jl_{\sigma}}(\tau_{l_{\sigma}}^{\downarrow} - \tau_{\sigma-1}^{\downarrow})\right] - \Delta t_{\sigma} \exp\left[-k_{jl_{\sigma}}(\tau_{l_{\sigma}}^{\downarrow} - \tau_{\sigma}^{\downarrow})\right] \right\} \right\}$$

$\{ 0 < |\mu| \leq 1 ; \mu = \text{cosine of the off-nadir angle} \}$

Continuity and Boundary Coefficients

Eigenvectors

Eigenvalues

## VDISORT Expression for Segment Radiance

### Down Look

$\tau_{p-1} \leq \tau \leq \tau_p$  ;  $\tau_{\ell-1}$  replaced by  $\tau$  for  $\ell = p$

$\tau_{q-1} \leq \tau' \leq \tau_q$  ;  $\tau < \tau'$  ;  $1 \leq p \leq q \leq L$  ;  $\tau_\ell$  replaced by  $\tau'$  for  $\ell = q$

$$\Delta\tau_\ell = \tau_\ell - \tau_{\ell-1} ; c_{j\ell} \equiv 2 \cos(k_{ij\ell} \Sigma \tau_\ell / 2) \sin(k_{ij\ell} \Delta\tau_\ell / 2)$$

$$\Sigma \tau_\ell = \tau_\ell + \tau_{\ell-1} ; s_{j\ell} \equiv 2 \sin(k_{ij\ell} \Sigma \tau_\ell / 2) \sin(k_{ij\ell} \Delta\tau_\ell / 2)$$

$$\tilde{\mathbf{I}}_{\alpha,q}^m(\tau, \tau'; +\mu) \equiv \tilde{\mathbf{I}}_\alpha^m(\tau', +\mu_q) ; \mu_q \equiv \mu(\tau') ; \tilde{\mathbf{I}}_\alpha^m(\tau, \tau'; +\mu) = \tilde{\mathbf{I}}_{\alpha,p-1}^m(\tau, \tau'; +\mu)$$

$$\tilde{\mathbf{I}}_{\alpha,\ell-1}^m(\tau, \tau'; +\mu) \equiv \tilde{\mathbf{I}}_\alpha^m(\tau_{\ell-1}, +\mu_{\ell-1}) = \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{I}}_{\alpha\ell}^m(\tau, \tau'; +\bar{\mu}_\ell) + e^{-\Delta\tau_\ell/\bar{\mu}_\ell} \tilde{\mathbf{I}}_{\alpha,\ell}^m(\tau, \tau'; +\mu_\ell) ; \ell = p, \dots, q$$

$$\Delta \tilde{\mathbf{I}}_{\alpha\ell}^m(\tau, \tau'; +\bar{\mu}_\ell) =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} e^{\delta_{pq} k_{jp}(\tau_{p-1}-\tau')} C'_{+j\ell} \tilde{\mathbf{g}}'_{j\ell}(+\bar{\mu}_\ell) \left( 1 - e^{-(k_{ij\ell} \bar{\mu}_\ell - 1) \Delta\tau_\ell / \bar{\mu}_\ell} \right) + \\ e^{\delta_{pq} k_{jp}(\tau-\tau_q)} C'_{-j\ell} \tilde{\mathbf{g}}'_{-j\ell}(+\bar{\mu}_\ell) \left( e^{-k_{ij\ell} \Delta\tau_\ell} - e^{-\Delta\tau_\ell / \bar{\mu}_\ell} \right) \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{for } k_{ij\ell} = 0$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^N \left\{ e^{\delta_{pq} k_{jp}(\tau_{p-1}-\tau')} \frac{\begin{pmatrix} [k_{ij\ell} \bar{\mu}_\ell \tilde{\mathbf{g}}'_{j\ell}(+\bar{\mu}_\ell) - (k_{rj\ell} \bar{\mu}_\ell + 1) \tilde{\mathbf{g}}'_{ij\ell}(+\bar{\mu}_\ell)] \\ \times [c_{j\ell} - (1 - e^{-(k_{ij\ell} \bar{\mu}_\ell + 1) \Delta\tau_\ell / \bar{\mu}_\ell}) \sin(k_{ij\ell} \tau_\ell)] \\ + [(k_{rj\ell} \bar{\mu}_\ell + 1) \tilde{\mathbf{g}}'_{j\ell}(+\bar{\mu}_\ell) + k_{ij\ell} \bar{\mu}_\ell \tilde{\mathbf{g}}'_{ij\ell}(+\bar{\mu}_\ell)] \\ \times [s_{j\ell} + (1 - e^{-(k_{ij\ell} \bar{\mu}_\ell + 1) \Delta\tau_\ell / \bar{\mu}_\ell}) \cos(k_{ij\ell} \tau_\ell)] \end{pmatrix}}{(k_{rj\ell} \bar{\mu}_\ell + 1)^2 + k_{ij\ell}^2 \bar{\mu}_\ell^2} \right\} +$$

$$\text{for } k_{ij\ell} \neq 0$$

$$\left\{ e^{\delta_{pq} k_{jp}(\tau-\tau_q)} \frac{\begin{pmatrix} [k_{ij\ell} \bar{\mu}_\ell \tilde{\mathbf{g}}'_{-rj\ell}(+\bar{\mu}_\ell) + (k_{rj\ell} \bar{\mu}_\ell - 1) \tilde{\mathbf{g}}'_{-ij\ell}(+\bar{\mu}_\ell)] \times \\ [c_{j\ell} e^{-k_{ij\ell} \Delta\tau_\ell} - (e^{-k_{ij\ell} \Delta\tau_\ell} - e^{-\Delta\tau_\ell / \bar{\mu}_\ell}) \sin(k_{ij\ell} \tau_\ell)] \\ - [(k_{rj\ell} \bar{\mu}_\ell - 1) \tilde{\mathbf{g}}'_{-rj\ell}(+\bar{\mu}_\ell) - k_{ij\ell} \bar{\mu}_\ell \tilde{\mathbf{g}}'_{-ij\ell}(+\bar{\mu}_\ell)] \times \\ [s_{j\ell} e^{-k_{ij\ell} \Delta\tau_\ell} + (e^{-k_{ij\ell} \Delta\tau_\ell} - e^{-\Delta\tau_\ell / \bar{\mu}_\ell}) \cos(k_{ij\ell} \tau_\ell)] \end{pmatrix}}{(k_{rj\ell} \bar{\mu}_\ell - 1)^2 + k_{ij\ell}^2 \bar{\mu}_\ell^2} \right\}$$

$$+ \frac{\tilde{\mathbf{Z}}_{0\ell}(+\bar{\mu}_\ell)}{1 + \bar{\mu}_\ell / \mu_0} e^{-\tau_{\ell-1} / \mu_0} \left( 1 - e^{-(\mu_0 + 1 / \bar{\mu}_\ell) \Delta\tau_\ell} \right) + \delta_{m0} \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{\mathbf{X}}_{0\ell}(+\bar{\mu}_\ell) \left( 1 - e^{-\Delta\tau_\ell / \bar{\mu}_\ell} \right) + \\ \tilde{\mathbf{X}}_{1\ell}(+\bar{\mu}_\ell) \left[ (\tau_\ell + \bar{\mu}_\ell) \left( 1 - e^{-\Delta\tau_\ell / \bar{\mu}_\ell} \right) - \Delta\tau_\ell \right] \end{pmatrix}$$

### Up Look

$\tau_{p-1} \leq \tau \leq \tau_p$  ;  $\tau_\ell$  replaced by  $\tau$  for  $\ell = p$

$\tau_{q-1} \leq \tau' \leq \tau_q$  ;  $\tau' < \tau$  ;  $1 \leq q \leq p \leq L$  ;  $\tau_{\ell-1}$  replaced by  $\tau'$  for  $\ell = q$

$$\Delta\tau_\ell \equiv \tau_\ell - \tau_{\ell-1} ; c_{j\ell} \equiv 2 \cos(k_{ij\ell} \Sigma \tau_\ell / 2) \sin(k_{ij\ell} \Delta\tau_\ell / 2)$$

$$\Sigma \tau_\ell \equiv \tau_\ell + \tau_{\ell-1} ; s_{j\ell} \equiv 2 \sin(k_{ij\ell} \Sigma \tau_\ell / 2) \sin(k_{ij\ell} \Delta\tau_\ell / 2)$$

$$\tilde{\mathbf{I}}_{\alpha,q-1}^m(\tau, \tau'; -\mu) \equiv \tilde{\mathbf{I}}_\alpha^m(\tau', -\mu_{q-1}) ; \mu_{q-1} \equiv \mu(\tau') ; \tilde{\mathbf{I}}_\alpha^m(\tau, \tau'; -\mu) = \tilde{\mathbf{I}}_{\alpha,p}^m(\tau, \tau'; -\mu)$$

$$\tilde{\mathbf{I}}_{\alpha,\ell}^m(\tau, \tau'; -\mu) \equiv \tilde{\mathbf{I}}_\alpha^m(\tau_\ell, -\mu_\ell) = \Delta \tilde{\mathbf{I}}_{\alpha\ell}^m(\tau, \tau'; -\bar{\mu}_\ell) + e^{-\Delta\tau_\ell / \bar{\mu}_\ell} \tilde{\mathbf{I}}_{\alpha,\ell-1}^m(\tau, -\mu_{\ell-1}) ; \ell = q, \dots, p$$

$$\Delta \tilde{\mathbf{I}}_{\alpha\ell}^m(\tau, \tau'; -\bar{\mu}_\ell) =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} e^{\delta_{pq} k_{jp}(\tau_{q-1}-\tau')} C'_{+j\ell} \tilde{\mathbf{g}}'_{j\ell}(-\bar{\mu}_\ell) \left( e^{-k_{ij\ell} \Delta\tau_\ell} - e^{-\Delta\tau_\ell / \bar{\mu}_\ell} \right) + \\ e^{\delta_{pq} k_{jp}(\tau-\tau_p)} C'_{-j\ell} \tilde{\mathbf{g}}'_{-j\ell}(-\bar{\mu}_\ell) \left( 1 - e^{-(k_{ij\ell} \bar{\mu}_\ell + 1) \Delta\tau_\ell / \bar{\mu}_\ell} \right) \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{for } k_{ij\ell} = 0$$

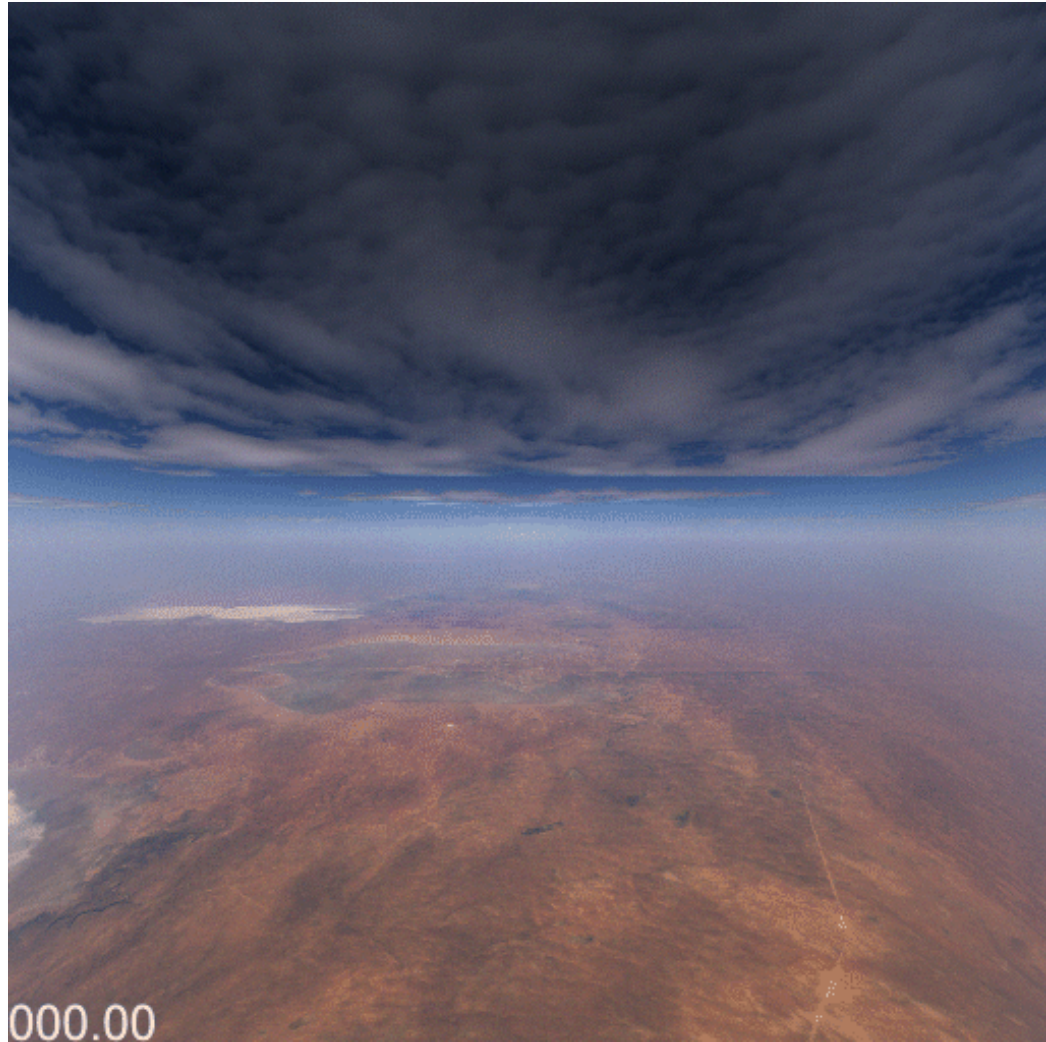
$$\sum_{j=1}^N \left\{ e^{\delta_{pq} k_{jp}(\tau-\tau_p)} \frac{\begin{pmatrix} [k_{ij\ell} \bar{\mu}_\ell \tilde{\mathbf{g}}'_{-rj\ell}(-\bar{\mu}_\ell) + (k_{rj\ell} \bar{\mu}_\ell + 1) \tilde{\mathbf{g}}'_{-ij\ell}(-\bar{\mu}_\ell)] \\ \times [c_{j\ell} + (1 - e^{-(k_{ij\ell} \bar{\mu}_\ell + 1) \Delta\tau_\ell / \bar{\mu}_\ell}) \sin(k_{ij\ell} \tau_{\ell-1})] \\ - [(k_{rj\ell} \bar{\mu}_\ell + 1) \tilde{\mathbf{g}}'_{-rj\ell}(-\bar{\mu}_\ell) - k_{ij\ell} \bar{\mu}_\ell \tilde{\mathbf{g}}'_{-ij\ell}(-\bar{\mu}_\ell)] \\ \times [s_{j\ell} - (1 - e^{-(k_{ij\ell} \bar{\mu}_\ell + 1) \Delta\tau_\ell / \bar{\mu}_\ell}) \cos(k_{ij\ell} \tau_{\ell-1})] \end{pmatrix}}{(k_{rj\ell} \bar{\mu}_\ell + 1)^2 + k_{ij\ell}^2 \bar{\mu}_\ell^2} \right\} +$$

$$\text{for } k_{ij\ell} \neq 0$$

$$\left\{ e^{\delta_{pq} k_{jp}(\tau_{q-1}-\tau')} \frac{\begin{pmatrix} [k_{ij\ell} \bar{\mu}_\ell \tilde{\mathbf{g}}'_{j\ell}(-\bar{\mu}_\ell) - (k_{rj\ell} \bar{\mu}_\ell - 1) \tilde{\mathbf{g}}'_{ij\ell}(-\bar{\mu}_\ell)] \times \\ [c_{j\ell} e^{-k_{ij\ell} \Delta\tau_\ell} + (e^{-k_{ij\ell} \Delta\tau_\ell} - e^{-\Delta\tau_\ell / \bar{\mu}_\ell}) \sin(k_{ij\ell} \tau_{\ell-1})] \\ + [(k_{rj\ell} \bar{\mu}_\ell - 1) \tilde{\mathbf{g}}'_{j\ell}(-\bar{\mu}_\ell) + k_{ij\ell} \bar{\mu}_\ell \tilde{\mathbf{g}}'_{ij\ell}(-\bar{\mu}_\ell)] \times \\ [s_{j\ell} e^{-k_{ij\ell} \Delta\tau_\ell} - (e^{-k_{ij\ell} \Delta\tau_\ell} - e^{-\Delta\tau_\ell / \bar{\mu}_\ell}) \cos(k_{ij\ell} \tau_{\ell-1})] \end{pmatrix}}{(k_{rj\ell} \bar{\mu}_\ell - 1)^2 + k_{ij\ell}^2 \bar{\mu}_\ell^2} \right\}$$

$$+ \frac{\tilde{\mathbf{Z}}_{0\ell}(-\bar{\mu}_\ell)}{1 - \bar{\mu}_\ell / \mu_0} e^{-\tau_{\ell-1} / \mu_0} \left( e^{-\Delta\tau_\ell / \mu_0} - e^{-\Delta\tau_\ell / \bar{\mu}_\ell} \right) + \delta_{m0} \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{\mathbf{X}}_{0\ell}(-\bar{\mu}_\ell) \left( 1 - e^{-\Delta\tau_\ell / \bar{\mu}_\ell} \right) + \\ \tilde{\mathbf{X}}_{1\ell}(-\bar{\mu}_\ell) \left[ (\tau_{\ell-1} - \bar{\mu}_\ell) \left( 1 - e^{-\Delta\tau_\ell / \bar{\mu}_\ell} \right) + \Delta\tau_\ell \right] \end{pmatrix}$$

- Hyper-Spectral Image (HSI) Simulator
  - First principles 3D **spectral-bin** reverse Monte-Carlo radiative transfer model
  - Solar scatter and thermal emission (0.2 to  $>1000 \mu\text{m}$ )
  - MODTRAN transmittances and optical properties
  - Imports HSI reflectance data
  - Reflections and emission from topographic terrain
  - Scattering/emission by and through 3D cloud fields
  - Embedded 3D objects
  - Twilight simulations



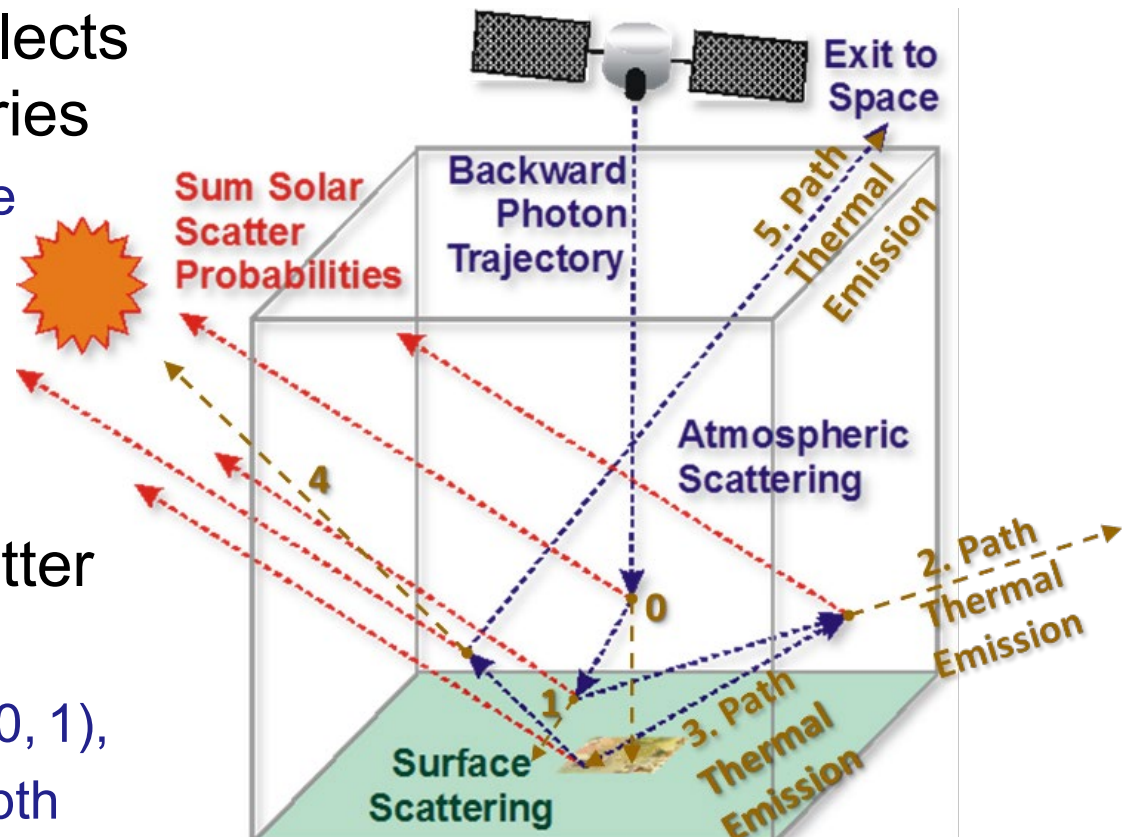
South Australia Landsat with 39x18 km<sup>2</sup> embedded Landsat cloud field (RGB) 92

- Follow reverse path photon trajectories from sensor
- Full thermal path radiance summed along each direction (0-5)
- Solar radiances summed at each scattering/reflection event
- Importance sampling selects most significant trajectories

- Required for convergence
- E.g., preferentially reflect and scatter towards sun
- Weight trajectories to compensate for biasing

- Distance traveled to scatter is  $\tau_c = -\ln(\beta)$  where

$\beta$  is a random number on (0, 1),  
 $\tau_c$  is “continuum” optical depth  
(excludes molecular absorption)

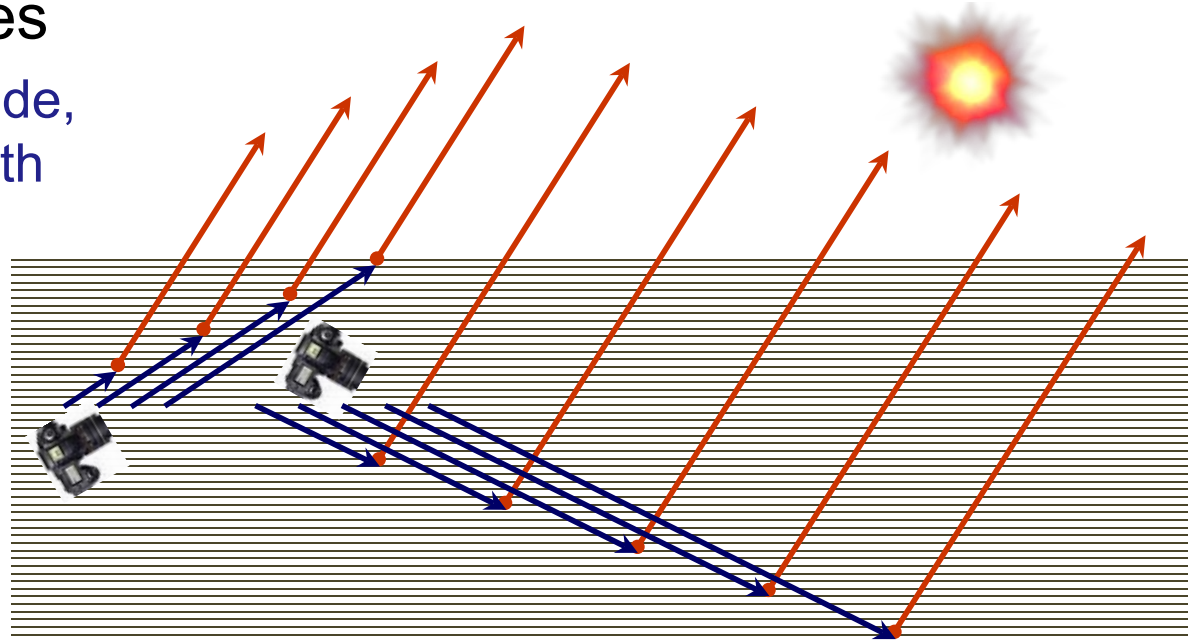


# MCSce: MODTRAN in 3D

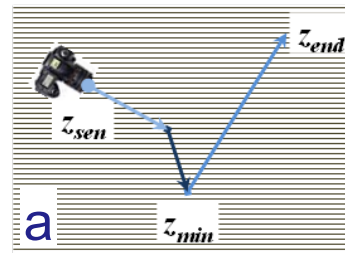
## MODTRAN Generated Molecular Transmittances



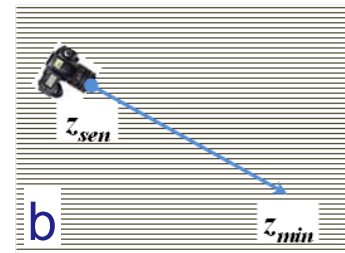
- Spectral bin data bases
  - Depend on sensor altitude, elevation and solar zenith
  - Direct and L-shaped solar paths
  - Column amounts scaled from 0 to 10000



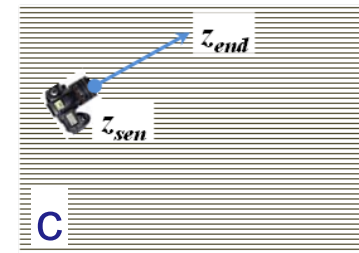
- Application
  - a. Compute trajectory molecular columns
  - b. Compute transmittance to minimum altitude
  - c. Compute transmittance derivative to trajectory end point matching transmittance from b.



**a** Photon Trajectory  
Used to compute  $u_m$



**b** Transmittance Path  
Compute transmittance,  
 $i_m = t_m[u_m; z_{sen}, z_{min}]$



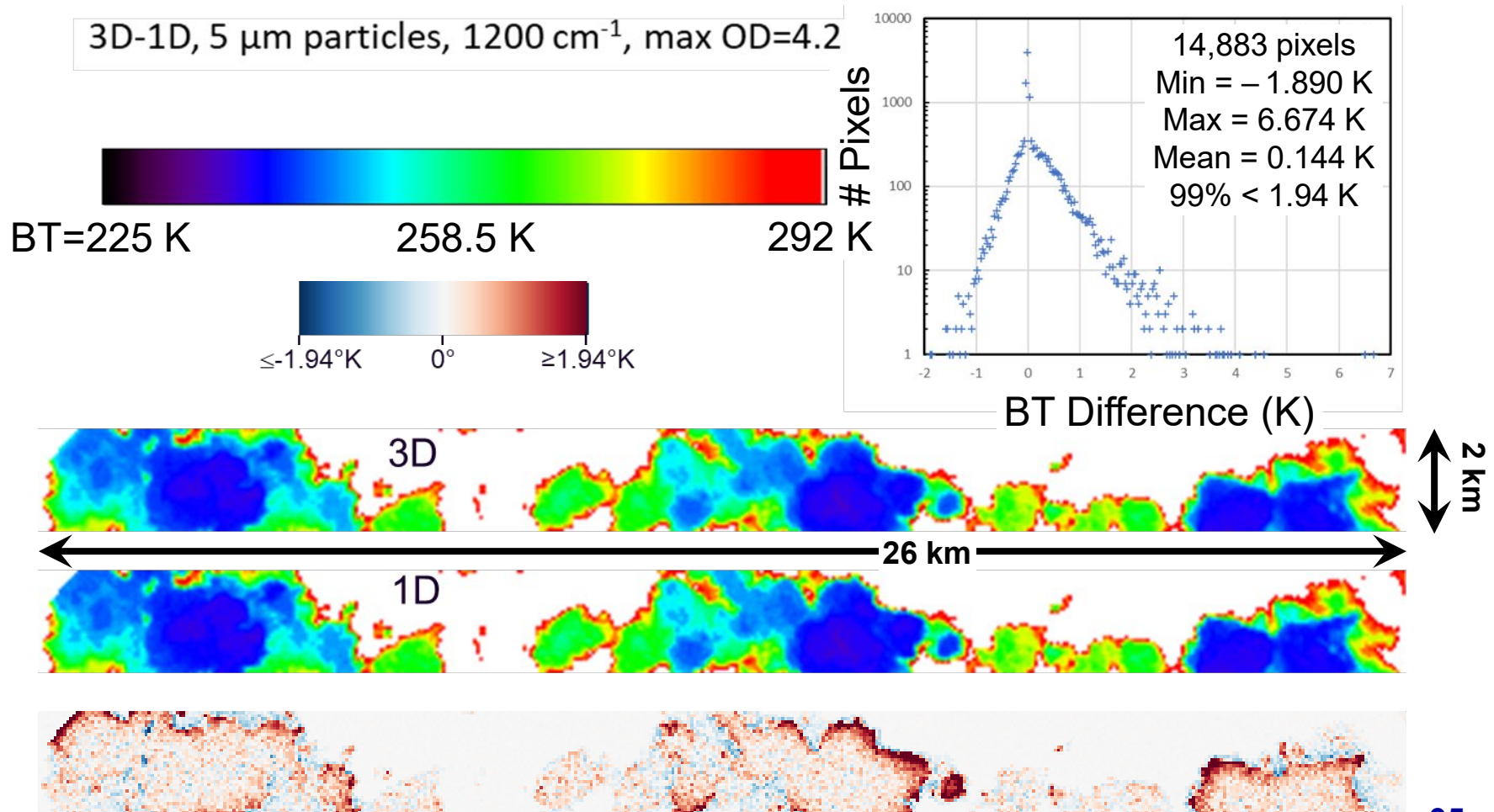
**c** Emission Coef Path  
Solve  $i_m = t_m[\tilde{u}_m; z_{sen}, z_{end}]$  for  
 $\tilde{u}_m$  and then compute  $d i_m / d \tilde{u}_m$

# MCSce: MODTRAN in 3D

## Test Problem 1: Volcanic Andesite Ash Cloud



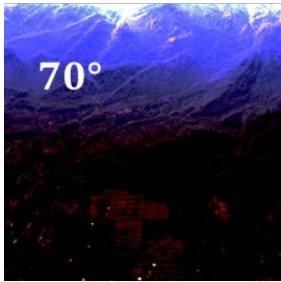
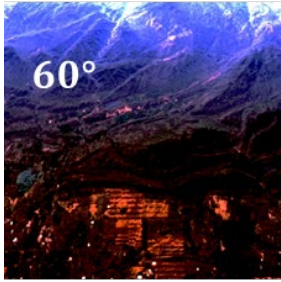
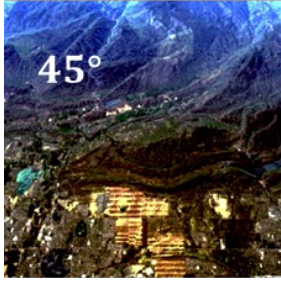
- Question: What errors are introduced by ignoring 3D radiative transfer effects for nadir satellite thermal simulations?



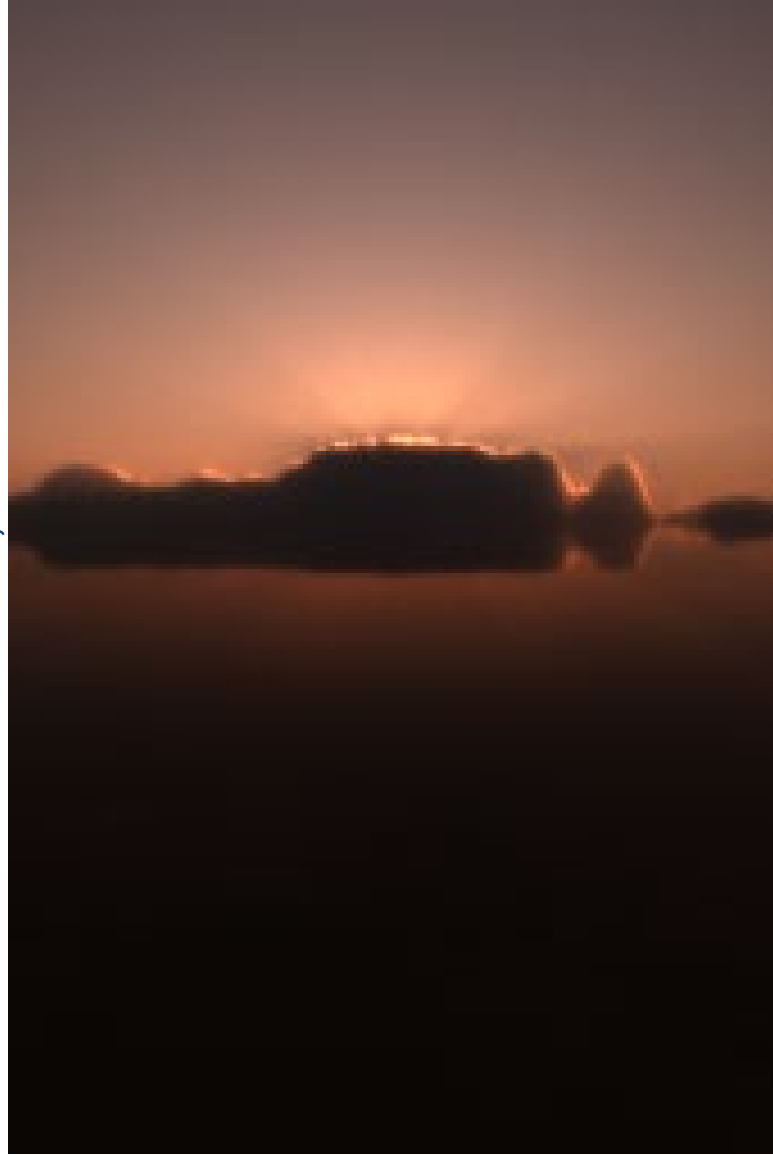
# MCSce: MODTRAN in 3D

## Test Problem 4: Twilight Simulations

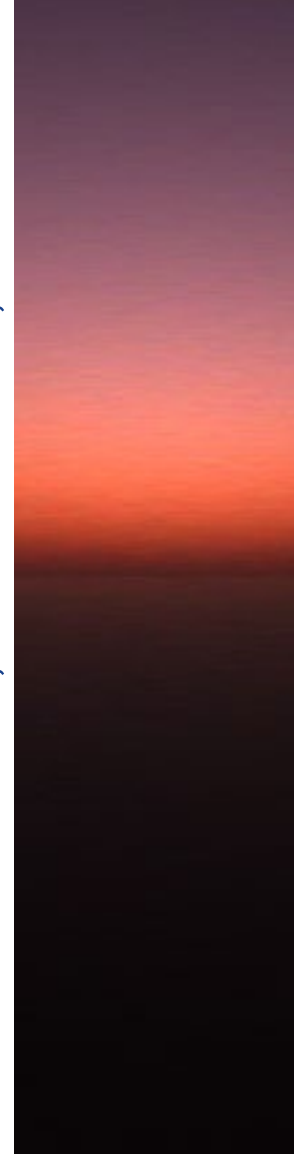
Boulder setting sun, 45° slant angle, 20 km sensor



Sun 5° above horizon behind cumulus,  
34.2° x 51° FOV, 1 km Sensor



Sun 2° below horizon, 8.4° x 34° FOV, 2 km Sensor





# MCSce: MODTRAN in 3D

## Test Problem 5: Antisolar Twilight Sky (ATS)



ATS light passes through clear sky originating from the **opposite** direction sun a few degrees **below** the horizon

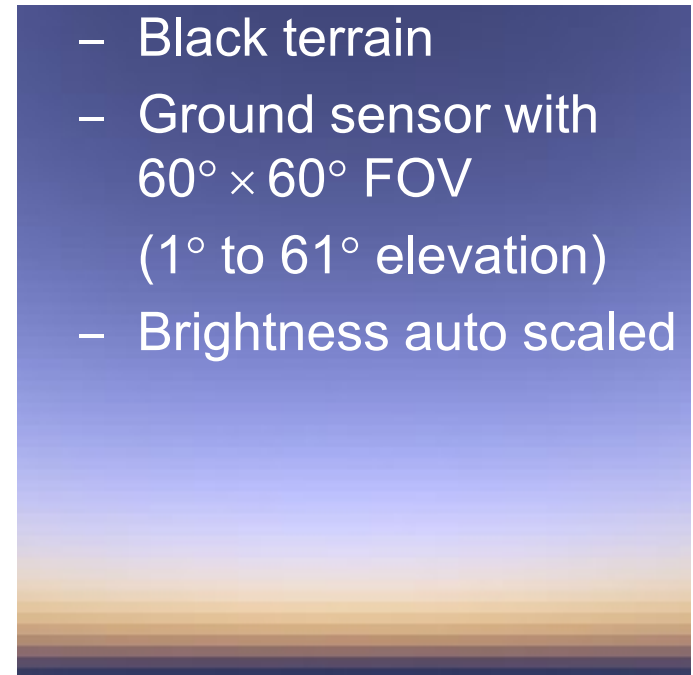
- GoPro time-lapse video

- Oceano, CA: Sun  $1^\circ$  below horizon
- 07:04:25 PST, 31 Dec 2015
- $120^\circ$  horizontal FOV
- 1 sec of video = 1 min real time

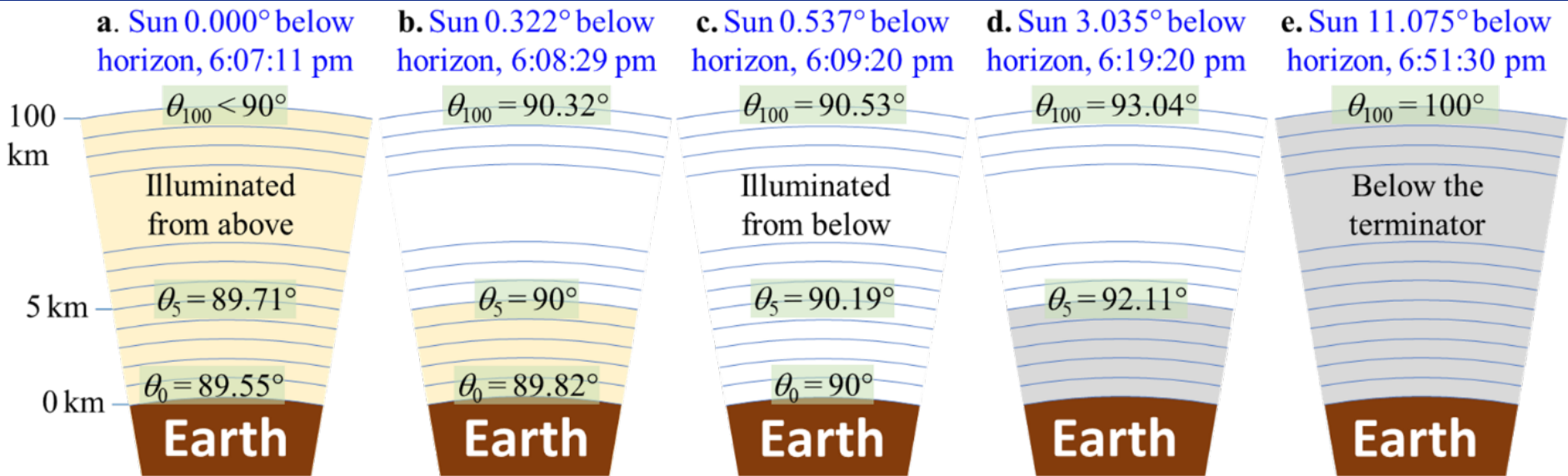


- MCSce simulation

- $180^\circ$  solar azimuth
- MLS atm, no aerosols
- Black terrain
- Ground sensor with  $60^\circ \times 60^\circ$  FOV ( $1^\circ$  to  $61^\circ$  elevation)
- Brightness auto scaled



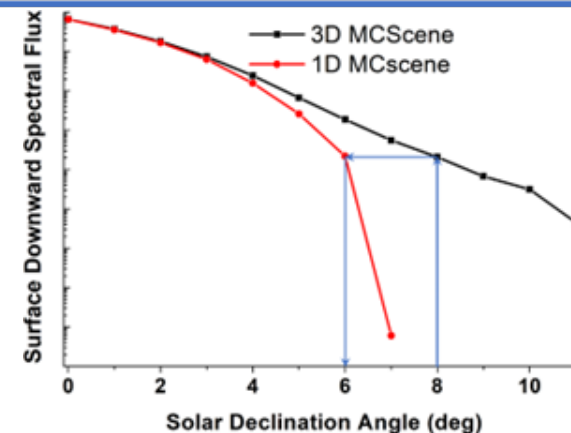
# Twilight MODTRAN



**DISORT**

**Twilight - DISORT**

**MCSce - Scaled Twilight - DISORT**



# Technical Course Summary



- This lecture has covered the main elements of MODTRAN's radiative transfer
  - Monochromatic Transmittance
  - MODTRAN Band Model Transmittance
  - Correlated- $k$  Algorithm
  - MODTRAN Statistical Correlated- $k$  Approach
  - Thermal and Solar Radiance
  - MCScene: MODTRAN in 3D
  - MODTRAN LBL Method
- Given the breadth of MODTRAN, many details had to be skipped or only touched upon
- My hope is that you have gained an appreciation for the complexity and beauty of the MODTRAN methods
- *Thank you for your attentiveness and interest!*