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ENVIAT Summer School 2003: Kyrölä: Refractive atmosphere

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## Radiative transfer in refractive atmosphere

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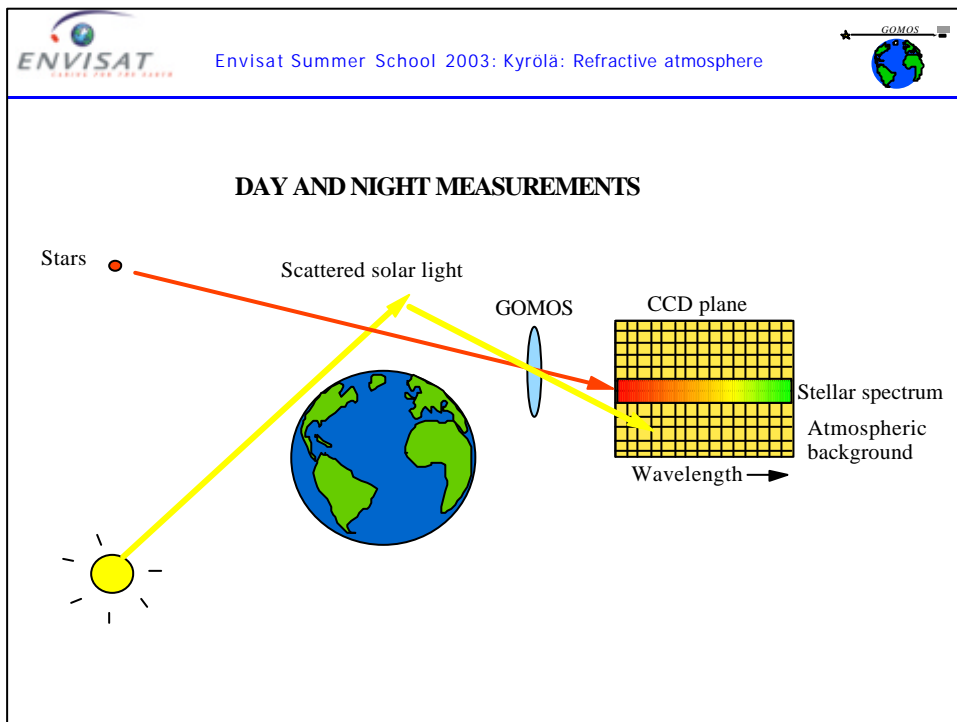
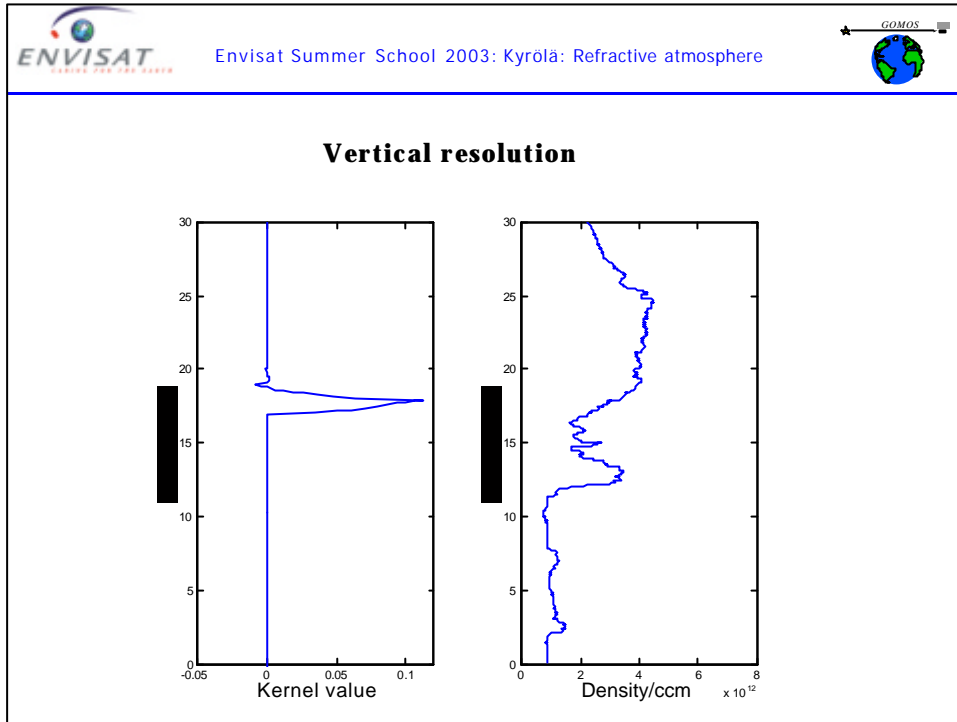
1. Background
2. Refractive effects
3. Scintillations

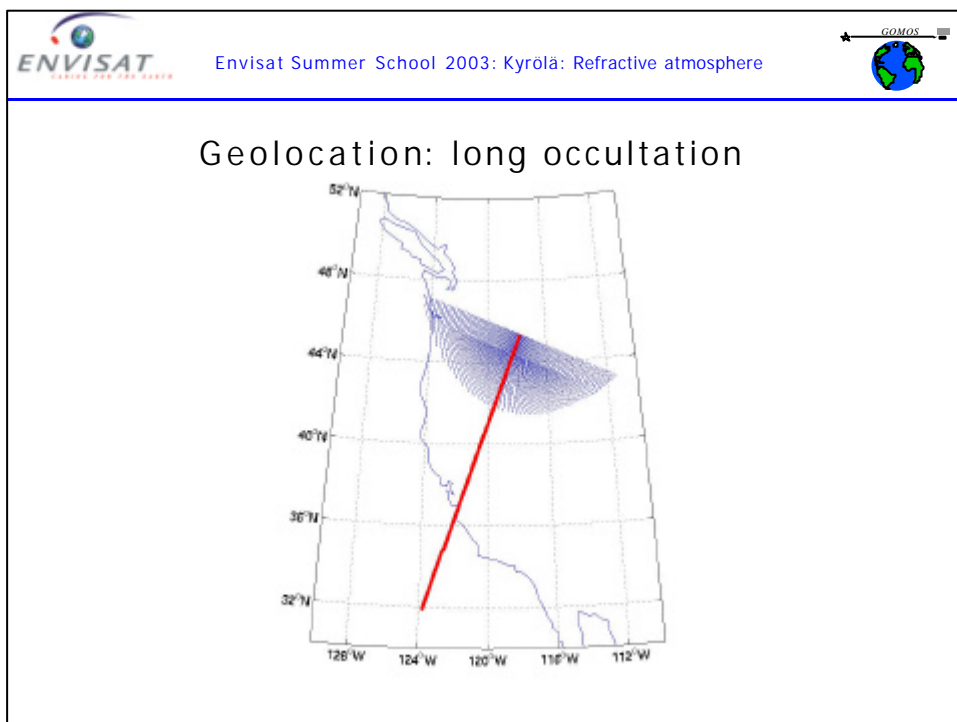
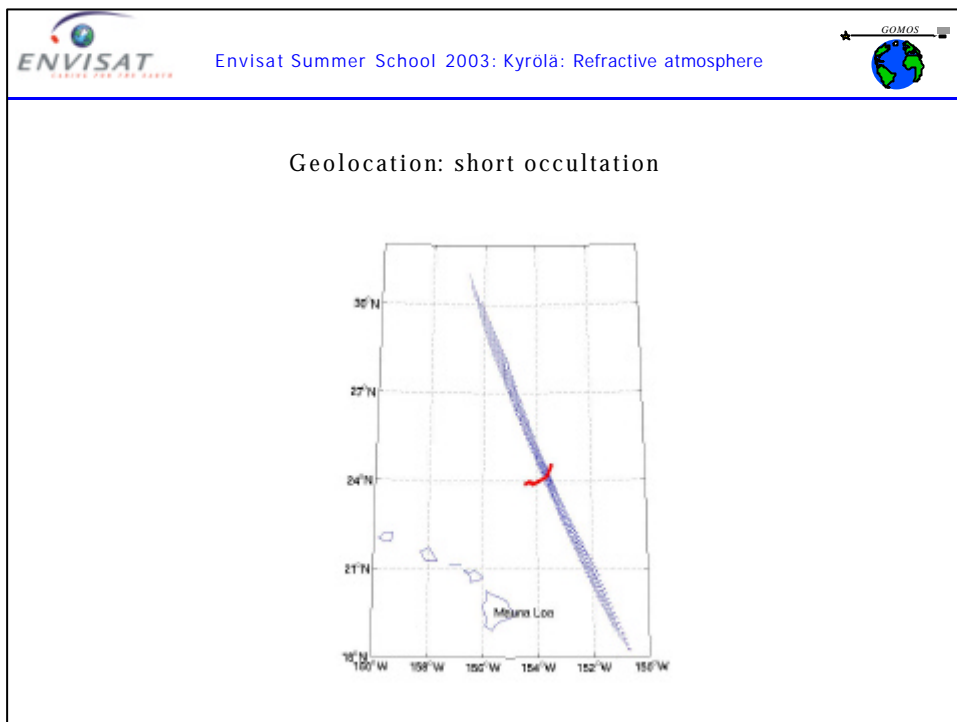
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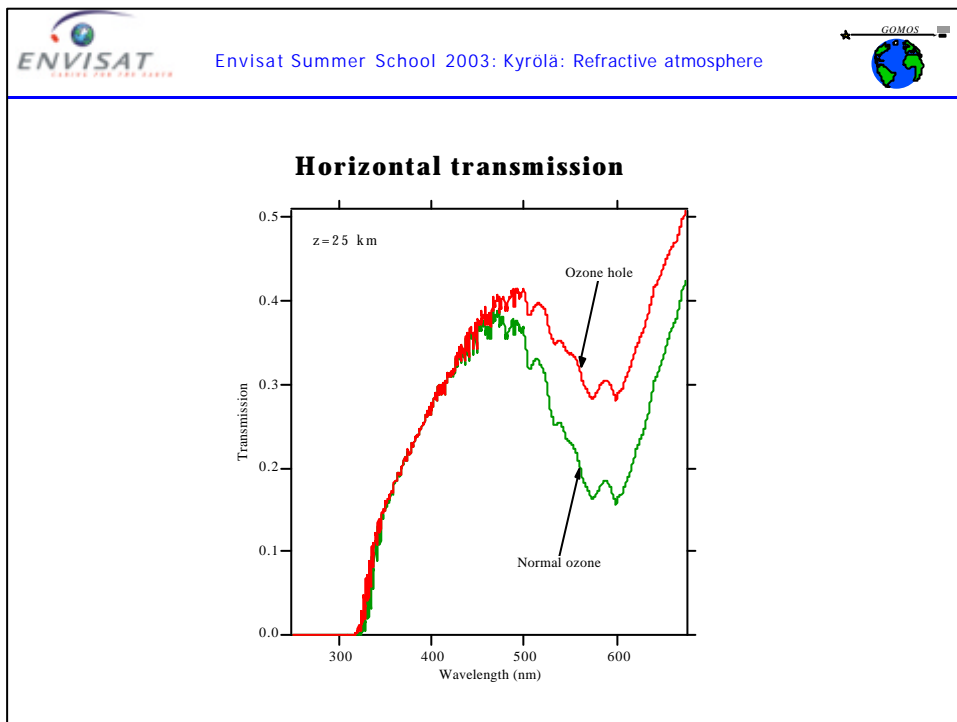
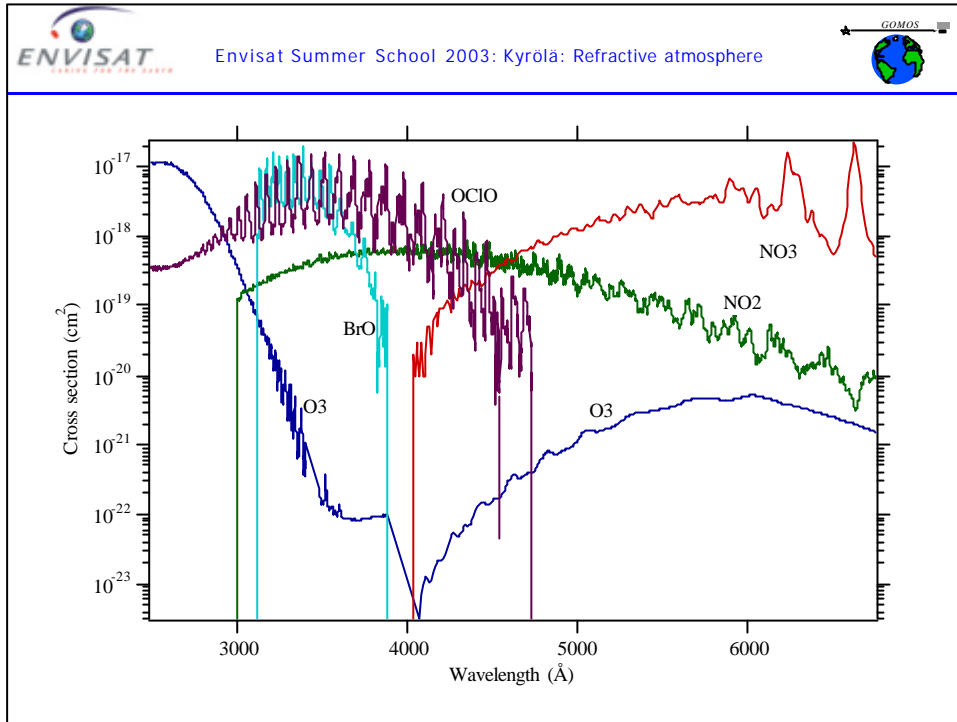
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### Global Ozone Monitoring by Occultations of Stars

$$T(\lambda) = \frac{I_{occ}(\lambda)}{I_{ref}(\lambda)}$$







**Measurement physics: refractive dilution**

Increasing density gradient  
 differential refraction  
 intensity reduction

**DILUTION TRANSMISSION**

$$T_{dil}(\lambda, z) = \frac{A_1}{A_2} = \frac{1}{1 + L \frac{d\delta}{dz}}$$

Here:  
 L = distance between the tangent point and the satellite  
 d = refraction angle  
 z = tangent height

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### Measurement physics: chromatic refraction

$T(\lambda, z, t)$   
 $T(\lambda, z, t)$

Different colors -different tangent altitudes

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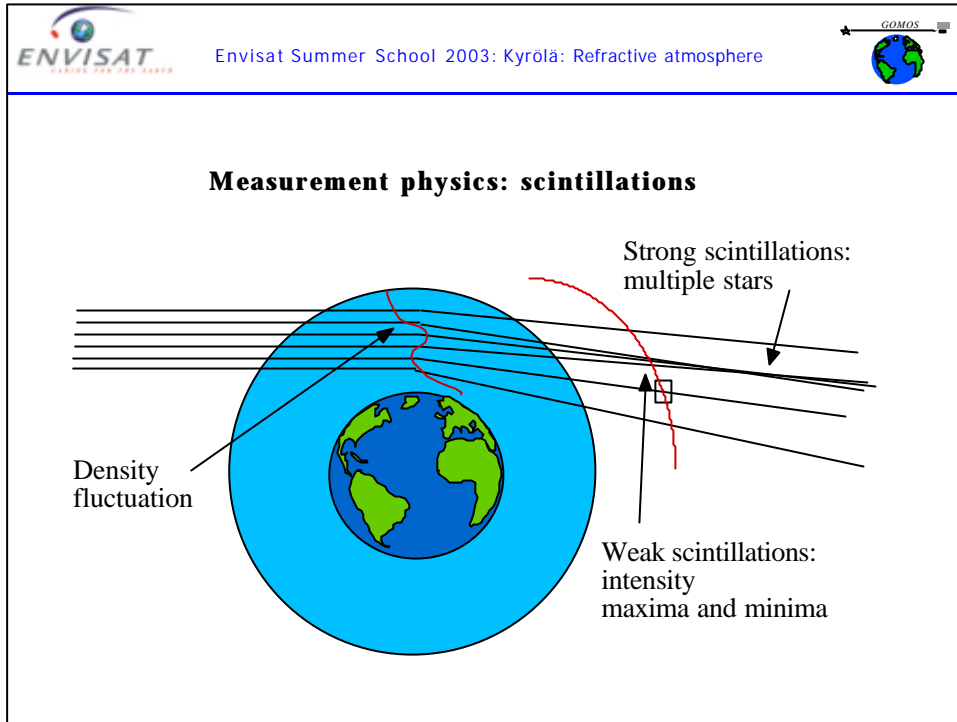
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### Measurement physics: chromatic time delay

$T(\lambda, z, t1)$   
 $T(\lambda, z, t2)$

Different colors -different refraction angles -different times





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Stellar occultation instrument  
UVISI  
on MSX-spacecraft

UVISI by APL of Johns Hopkins University

Several hundred occultations since 1996

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MSX movie  
(not included  
in this version)



