

MANFRED BRATH, WS 2022

ADVANCED RADIATION AND REMOTE SENSING: INTRODUCTION

CONTACT

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TIME AND PLACE

- ▶ Start: Tue, 18/10/2022
- ▶ End: Thu, 08/12/2022
- ▶ Tuesday 14h30 and
Thursday 12h00
- ▶ Room 1536c

GOAL

- ▶ Course is a continuation of the course optics, radiation and remote sensing in the bachelor program.
- ▶ Get deeper knowledge in
 - ▶ remote sensing,
 - ▶ radiation and its interaction with the atmosphere,
 - ▶ and simulating radiative transfer with our radiative transfer model ARTS.
- ▶ After the course you should be able to use ARTS and the tools around it for your own projects.

CONTRIBUTIONS

- ▶ This course, its exercises and its material are based on/taken from the former “Advanced radiation and remote sensing” course of Prof. Stefan Bühler and several other contributors.

MODUS OPERANDI

- ▶ The course consists as a mixture of small lectures and a lot of practical exercises.
- ▶ The course is to be planned as to be interactive as possible with no strict difference between lecture and exercise.
- ▶ **The main focus of this course are the exercises, for which we use our radiative transfer model ARTS and Jupyter (Python) notebooks.**

EXAMINATION

- ▶ Exam: Investigate a small remote sensing or radiation problem of your own choice.
- ▶ Hopefully, you will find some inspiration for a project during the course.
- ▶ You have to present your results in the last week of the course in a 10 minute presentation.
- ▶ Presentations will be graded, and the grade will be based on the criteria ambition level, originality, figure quality, and presentation quality.

PRACTICAL INFORMATION

- ▶ For the exercises, we use jupyter lab.

- ▶ To start jupyter lab for this course:

1. Log on "Lehre" using the thin clients.

(At home or when using your own laptop see <https://www.cen.uni-hamburg.de/facilities/cen-it/vdi/vdi-extern.pdf>)

2. Open a console/terminal (check that you are in your home directory) and type:

- `sh /data/share/lehre/unix/rtcource/start-jupyter-rtcource.sh`

If run for the first time, it will download all the needed data, will create the folder "arts-lectures" inside your home directory and will start jupyter lab. Otherwise it will only start jupyter lab.

RECOMMEND READING

- ▶ Liou, Kuo-Nan. An Introduction to Atmospheric Radiation. 2. ed. Academic Press, 2002. (Book/ebook: BIS für Erdsystem-forschung)
- ▶ or any other book about atmospheric radiation/radiative transfer.

OVERVIEW OF PLANED TOPICS

1. Absorption properties of the atmosphere
 - 1.1. Molecule spectra
 - 1.2. Line strength and shape
2. Thermal radiation and basic radiative transfer
 - 2.1. Brightness temperature spectra
 - 2.2. Opacity rule
3. Radiation and climate
 - 3.1. Outgoing long wave radiation
 - 3.2. Heating rate
4. ...

SOME RECAP...

INTERACTION OF RADIATION AND MATTER

Electromagnetic (em) radiation has three kind of interaction with matter:

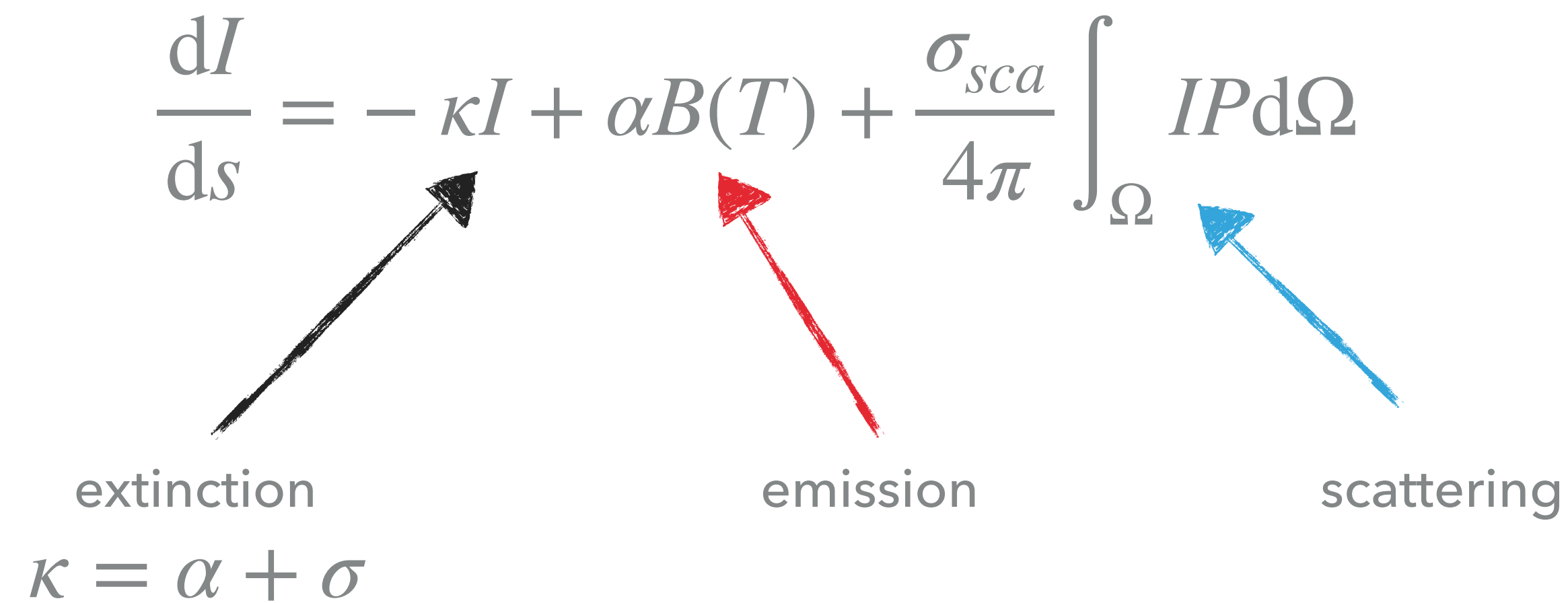
- ▶ absorption
- ▶ emission
- ▶ scattering

Each process depends in general on the state of matter and the frequency of the em radiation.

RADIATIVE TRANSFER EQUATION

The change of the spectral radiance (intensity) I along path s

- For most of the course, we neglect scattering.

$$\frac{dI}{ds} = -\kappa I + \alpha B(T) + \frac{\sigma_{sca}}{4\pi} \int_{\Omega} IP d\Omega$$



extinction
 $\kappa = \alpha + \sigma$

emission

scattering

RADIATIVE TRANSFER EQUATION WITHOUT SCATTERING

- ▶ Schwarzschild equation

$$\frac{dI}{ds} = -\alpha I + \alpha B(T)$$


The diagram illustrates the components of the Schwarzschild equation. A black arrow points from the word 'absorption' to the term $-\alpha I$, and a red arrow points from the word 'emission' to the term $\alpha B(T)$.

- ▶ The absorption coefficient α describes the absorption of radiation within matter.

ABSORPTION COEFFICIENT

For the atmosphere considering only gases holds:

$$\alpha = \sum_i^{N_{gas}} \alpha_i = \sum_i^{N_{gas}} n_i \sigma_{abs,i}$$

Absorption coefficient of
constituent i in $[\text{m}^{-1}]$

Number density of
constituent i in $[\text{m}^{-3}]$
**depends on
macroscopic state**

Absorption cross section
of constituent i in $[\text{m}^2]$
**depends on molecular
spectral properties**