

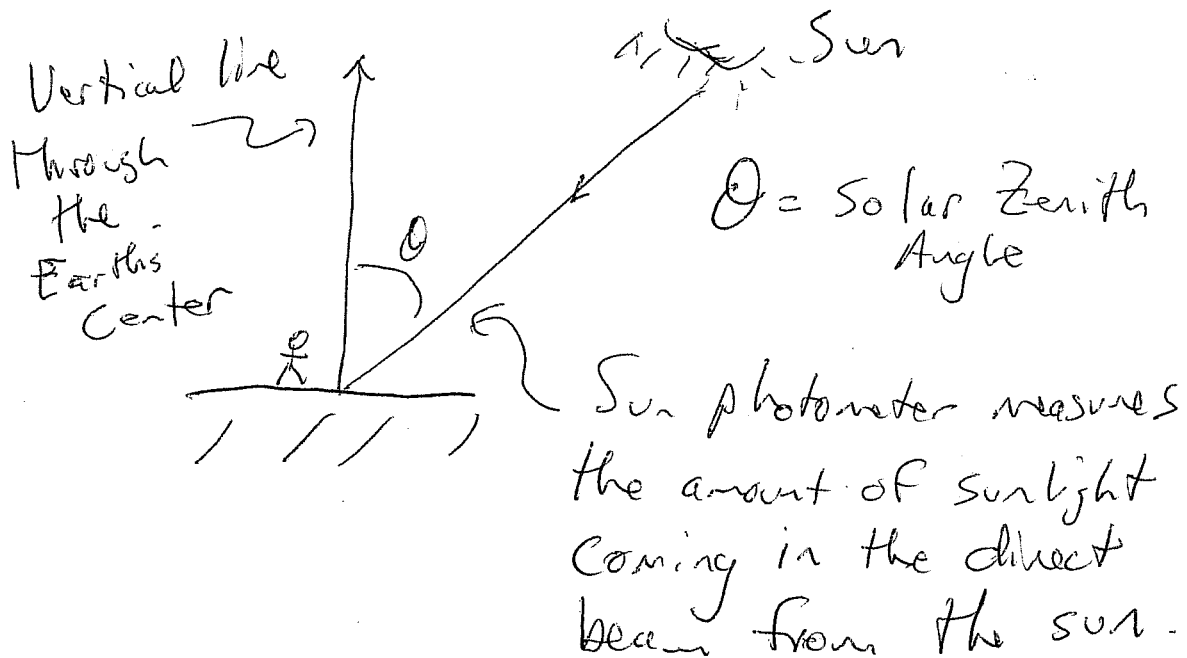
# Sun Photometers

Pg 11  
Pat Arott  
Atms 360  
UNR

What are they? Instruments that use Wavelength Selective photometers to measure the amount of direct sunlight.

What can you measure?

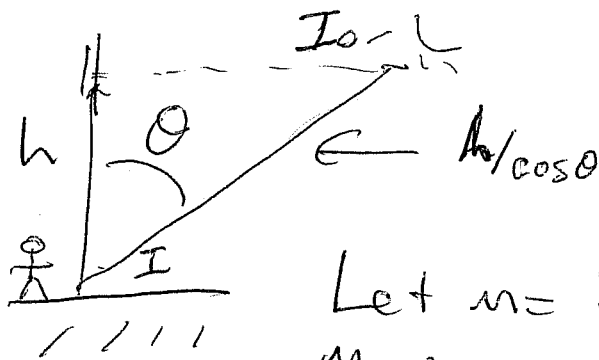
- 1) Extra Terrestrial Solar Irradiance, (how much sunlight comes into the top of the atmosphere).
- 2) Ozone column amount.
- 3) Water Vapor column amount.
- 4) Spectral aerosol optical depth.
- 5) Perhaps Cirrus cloud optical depth.



# Sun Photometer Measurements

- 1) Make measurements
- 2) Plot the measurements on a Langley Plot.  $\odot$

Date	Time	Location	Solar Zenith Angle (calculated from 1st 3 items)	Sun Photometer Voltage $\checkmark$



$h$  = height of the top of the atmosphere.

Let  $m = 1/\cos\theta \equiv$  air mass,  
 $M=1$ , Sun is overhead,  
 $m \geq 1$ .

$I$  = Solar irradiance at the surface

$I_0$  = Solar irradiance at the top of the atmosphere.

On a cloudless day,

$$I(\lambda) = I_0(\lambda) e^{-\tau(\lambda)}$$

$\lambda$  = wavelength.  $\uparrow$   
optical depth

Assuming the atmosphere is clear,  
or at least constant,

$$\tau(\lambda) = \tau_0(\lambda) / \cos \theta$$

(optical depth when the  
Sun is directly overhead.)

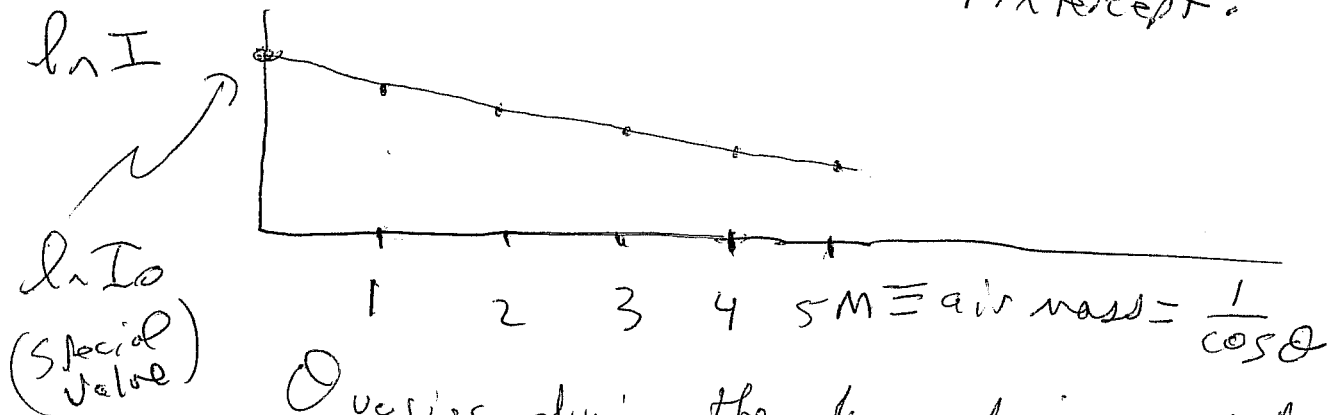
So ...

$$\ln I = \ln I_0 - \tau_0(\lambda) / \cos \theta$$

or

$$\ln I = -\tau_0(\lambda) \frac{1}{\cos \theta} + \ln I_0$$

$$Y = -\text{Slope } X + Y_{\text{intercept}}$$



by  
extrapolation

Varies during the day and is greatest  
at sunrise and sunset, smallest around  
noon.

# The optical depth

$\tau$  is a dimensionless number.

$$\tau = \tau_{\text{Rayleigh Scatter}} + \tau_{\text{gaseous Absorption}} + \tau_{\text{aerosol}} + \tau_{\text{clouds}}$$

Since we'll work on relatively clear days we'll have no clouds.

$\tau_{\text{Rayleigh Scatter}}$  - Scattering by gases,  $N_2$ ,  $O_2$ , etc, as dipole scatterers. (Reason why the sky is blue).

$\tau \propto \frac{1}{\lambda^4}$   $\leftarrow$  Strong in blue,  $\lambda = 450 \text{ nm}$   
weaker in IR,  $\lambda = 950 \text{ nm}$

$\tau_{\text{gaseous absorption}} \Rightarrow$  Certain wavelengths are absorbed by certain gases, e.g.  $950 \text{ nm}$  and water vapors

$\tau_{\text{aerosol}} \approx \frac{a}{\lambda^b}$ ,  $b$  might be 2 or 50.

Examples

$\lambda$ (nm)	Rayleigh Scattering (1)
430	0.226
470	0.156
530	0.096
660	0.0392
870	0.0128
950	0.009