

T H E U N I V E R S I T Y O F M I C H I G A N

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING
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Quarterly Report

HIGH ALTITUDE RADIATION MEASUREMENTS

1 January 1969 - 31 March 1969

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ORA Project 05863

under contract with:

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION
CONTRACT NO. NASr-54(03)
WASHINGTON, D. C.

administered through:

OFFICE OF RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION ANN ARBOR

May 1969

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VM120232

Table of Contents

	Page
List of Tables	iv
List of Illustrations	v
Abstract	vii
I. Introduction	1
II. Analysis and Processing of Data for 20 November 1968 Balloon Flight	1
A. Balloon Trajectory	1
B. Aerial Photography	1
C. Supporting Atmospheric Structure Data	6
1. Temperature and Relative Humidity Data from Conventional Radiosondes	6
2. Special Frost Point Hygrometer Flights	6
3. Ozone Data	10
4. Atmospheric Parameter Support Data Obtained by Colorado State University	10
D. MRIR 0.2-4.0 μm Channel Data	14
E. Filter Wedge Spectrometer Data	17
F. U. of M. Interferometer Data (by L. W. Chaney)	17
III. Medium and High Resolution Measurements of the 15 μm Absorption Band of CO_2 .	18
A. Medium Resolution Measurements	18
B. High Resolution Measurements	18
IV. Determination of the Vertical Distribution of O_3 from Radiance Measurements in the 9.6 μm Band. (by J. M. Russell)	19
V. Laboratory Tests of the IRIS Interferometer (by L. W. Chaney)	19
VI. The Study of Techniques for Measuring Molecular Collision Rates (Relaxation Times)	20
VII. Microwave Occultation Studies (by F. F. Fischbach)	20
VIII. Reports Published	21

List of Tables

	Page
I. Aerial Photographs Available for Balloon Flight 11.	2
II. Time for Each Photograph Taken by Cameras #1 and #2	3
III. Time for Each Photograph Taken by Camera #3	4
IV. Temperature vs. Altitude Data, Rapid City, S. D.	7
V. Temperature vs. Altitude Data, Denver and Boulder, Colorado	8
VI. Temperature vs. Altitude Data, North Platte, Nebraska	9
VII. Frost Point Hygrometer Data, Rapid City, South Dakota, 11/20/68, 1512Z, Ascent.	11
VIII. Frost Point Hygrometer Data, Rapid City, South Dakota, 11/20/68, 2005Z, Ascent	12
IX. Frost Point Hygrometer Data, Rapid City, South Dakota, 11/20/58, 2005Z, Descent	13
X. Sun Angle Data for 20 November 1968 Balloon Flight	15

List of Illustrations

Figure	Page
1. Balloon Configuration, 20 November 1968 Balloon Flight	22
2. Altitude vs. Time Data	23
3. Ground Trace of Balloon Trajectory, 20 November 1968 Balloon Flight	24
4. Balloon as Viewed from Balloon Gondola	25
5. Parachute as Viewed from Balloon Gondola	26
6. Photograph 190 Taken by Camera #1 at 1210:15 E. S. T.	27
7. Photograph 190 Taken by Camera #2 at 1210:15 E. S. T.	28
8. Photograph 75 Taken by Camera #3 at 1207:03 E. S. T.	29
9. Temperature and Relative Humidity vs. Altitude, Rapid City, South Dakota, 2315Z, 19 November 1968.	30
10. Temperature and Relative Humidity vs. Altitude, Rapid City, South Dakota, 1115Z, 20 November 1968.	31
11. Temperature and Relative Humidity vs. Altitude, Rapid City, South Dakota, 1308Z, 20 November 1968.	32
12. Temperature and Relative Humidity vs. Altitude, Rapid City, South Dakota, 1515Z, 20 November 1968.	33
13. Temperature and Relative Humidity vs. Altitude, Rapid City, South Dakota, 2005Z, 20 November 1968.	34
14. Temperature and Relative Humidity vs. Altitude, Rapid City, South Dakota, 2332Z, 20 November 1968.	35
15. Temperature and Relative Humidity vs. Altitude, Rapid City, South Dakota, 1733Z, 21 November 1968.	36
16. Temperature and Relative Humidity vs. Altitude, Denver, Colorado, 2315Z, 19 November 1968.	37
17. Temperature and Relative Humidity vs. Altitude, Denver, Colorado, 1115Z, 20 November 1968.	38
18. Temperature and Relative Humidity vs. Altitude, Denver, Colorado, 2315Z, 20 November 1968.	39
19. Temperature and Ozone Partial Pressure vs. Altitude, Boulder, Colorado, 2043Z, 20 November 1968.	40
20. Temperature and Relative Humidity vs. Altitude, N. Platte, Nebraska, 2315Z, 19 November 1968.	41
21. Temperature and Relative Humidity vs. Altitude, N. Platte, Nebraska, 1115Z, 20 November 1968.	42
22. Temperature and Relative Humidity vs. Altitude, N. Platte, Nebraska, 1723Z, 20 November 1968	43

Figure	Page
23. Temperature and Relative Humidity vs. Altitude, N. Platte, Nebraska, 2315Z, 20 November 1968.	44
24. Temperature and Relative Humidity vs. Altitude, N. Platte, Nebraska, 1549Z, 21 November 1968.	45
25. Temperature and Relative Humidity vs. Altitude, Bismarck, N. Dakota, 2315Z, 19 November 1968.	46
26. Temperature and Relative Humidity vs. Altitude, Bismarck, N. Dakota, 1115Z, 20 November 1968.	47
27. Temperature and Relative Humidity vs. Altitude, Bismarck, N. Dakota, 1833Z, 20 November 1968.	48
28. Temperature and Relative Humidity vs. Altitude, Bismarck, N. Dakota, 2315Z, 20 November 1968.	49
29. Temperature and Relative Humidity vs. Altitude, Lander, Wyoming, 2315Z, 19 November 1968.	50
30. Temperature and Relative Humidity vs. Altitude, Lander, Wyoming, 1115Z, 20 November 1968.	51
31. Temperature and Relative Humidity vs. Altitude, Lander, Wyoming, 2315Z, 20 November 1968.	52
32. Geometry of Reflection and Scattering	53
33. Balloon Gondola, Rotating Photocell at Top	54
34. Analog Brush Record of Photocell Data	55
35. Gondola Azimuth vs. Time, for period 1400-1500 E. S. T.	56
36. Bi-directional Reflectance in the Principal Plane, 1150-1154 E. S. T.	57
37. Bi-directional Reflectance in the Principal Plane, 1248-1259 E. S. T.	58
38. Bi-directional Reflectance in the Principal Plane, 1347-1403 E. S. T.	59
39. Bi-directional Reflectance in the Principal Plane, 1448-1501 E. S. T.	60
40. Photo Showing Portion of the Earth for Which Reflectance Data of figure 36 Applies.	61
41. Field of View Contours for IRIS Interferometer	62

Abstract

This report summarizes project activity during the period
1 January to 30 March 1969. Topics discussed are:

1. Analysis and processing of data for 20 November 1968 balloon flight.
2. Medium and high resolution measurements of the $15\mu\text{m}$ absorption band of CO_2 .
3. Determination of the vertical distribution of O_3 from radiance measurements in the $9.6\mu\text{m}$ band.
4. Laboratory tests of the IRIS interferometer.
5. Study of techniques for measuring molecular collision rates.
6. Microwave occultation studies

I. Introduction

This is the 25th Quarterly Progress Report on Contract No. NASr-54(03) covering the period 1 January to 31 March, 1969. The project effort during this period of time was divided among the following tasks.

1. Analysis and processing of data for 20 November 1968 balloon flight.
2. Medium and high resolution measurements of the $15\mu\text{m}$ absorption band of CO_2 .
3. Determination of the vertical distribution of O_3 from radiance measurements in the $9.6\mu\text{m}$ band.
4. Laboratory tests of the IRIS interferometer.
5. The study of techniques for measuring molecular collision rates.
6. Microwave occultation studies.
7. Report writing.

II. Analysis and Processing of Data for 20 November 1968 Balloon Flight

Some of the basic data on the balloon flight were reported on in the last quarterly report 05863-24-P. Figures 20-27 of that report include data on the balloon configuration, the balloon trajectory, a temperature vs. altitude curve, and housekeeping data on the Filter Wedge Spectrometer, the MRIR radiometer and the balloon gondola. Some of that data is included in this report for completeness. Thus this report will contain a complete set of data on the balloon flight for data analysis purposes.

A. Balloon Trajectory

The balloon configuration is shown in figure 1 and characteristics of the balloon flight trajectory are shown in figures 2 and 3. Figure 2 shows pressure altitude versus time and also shows the temperature versus altitude data taken by the radiosonde unit carried on the balloon gondola. Figure 3 shows the ground trace of the balloon trajectory. A photo of the balloon as viewed from the balloon gondola just before cutdown is shown in figure 4. Figure 5 shows the parachute as viewed from the balloon gondola during descent.

B. Aerial Photography

Table I describes the aerial photographs obtained on balloon flight 11. The time at which each photograph was taken by cameras 1 and 2 is given in table II. Table III gives the time for each photograph taken by camera 3.

TABLE I

Aerial Photographs Available for Balloon Flight II

<u>Camera No.</u>	<u>Film Type</u>	<u>Field of View Sides</u>	<u>Field of View Corners</u>	<u>Direction of View</u>	<u>Number of Photos</u>	<u>Time Interval of Photos</u>
1	IR Ektachrome	41.6°	56.5°	Downward	357	0949:29-1611 EST
2	Plus X	21.5°	30.1°	Downward	415	0849:46-1611 EST
3	Plus X	73.7°	93.4°	Sideward	166	0849:46-1611 EST
4	Ektachrome EF	73.7°	93.4°	Sideward	---*	-----

*Focal plane shutter inoperative.

TABLE II
TIME FOR EACH PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN BY CAMERAS #1 AND #2

Camera #3 & #4 start	Photo #	Est.	Photo #	Est.	Photo #	Est.	Photo #	Est.	Photo #	Est.	Photo #	Est.	Photo #	Est.
2	0849:46		149	1218:47	247	1311:04	296	1403:18	345	1455:37	394	1547:32		
3	0850:50	51	150	1127:30	248	1219:51	297	1404:22	346	1456:41	395	1548:36		
4	0851:54	52	150	1127:34	249	1219:55	298	1404:26	347	1456:45	396	1549:00		
5	0852:58	53	151	1036:24	250	1220:55	299	1405:26	348	1457:45	397	1550:00		
6	0853:02	54	152	1037:28	251	1221:16	300	1406:30	349	1458:49	398	1551:04		
7	0853:06	55	153	1130:50	252	1315:20	301	1407:34	350	1459:53	399	--		
8	0853:10	56	154	1038:32	253	1223:02	302	1408:38	351	1500:57	400	--		
9	0853:14	57	155	1039:36	254	1316:24	303	1409:42	352	1502:01	401	--		
10	0853:18	58	156	1135:58	255	1317:28	304	1410:46	353	1503:05	402	--		
11	0853:22	59	157	1136:06	256	1318:32	305	1411:50	354	1504:09	403	--		
12	0853:26	60	158	1042:58	257	1319:36	306	1412:54	355	1505:13	404	--		
13	0853:30	61	159	1137:14	258	1320:40	307	1413:58	356	1506:17	405	--		
14	0853:34	62	160	1044:56	259	1321:44	308	1415:02	357	1507:21	406	--		
15	0853:38	63	161	1139:22	260	1322:48	309	1416:06	358	1508:25	407	--		
16	0853:42	64	162	1140:26	261	1323:52	310	1417:10	359	1509:29	408	--		
17	0853:46	65	163	1141:30	262	1324:56	311	1418:14	360	1510:33	409	--		
18	0853:50	66	164	1142:34	263	1326:00	312	1419:18	361	1511:37	410	--		
19	0853:54	67	165	1143:38	264	1327:04	313	1420:22	362	1512:41	411	--		
20	0853:58	68	166	1144:42	265	1328:08	314	1421:26	363	1513:45	412	--		
21	0854:02	69	167	1145:46	266	1329:12	315	1422:30	364	1514:49	413	--		
22	0854:06	70	168	1146:50	267	1330:16	316	1423:34	365	1515:53	414	--		
23	0854:10	71	169	1147:54	268	1331:20	317	1424:38	366	1516:57	415	--		
24	0854:14	72	170	1148:58	269	1332:24	318	1425:42	367	1518:01				
25	0854:18	73	171	1150:02	270	1333:28	319	1426:46	368	1519:05				
26	0854:22	74	172	1151:06	271	1334:32	320	1427:50	369	1520:09				
27	0854:26	75	173	1152:10	272	1335:36	321	1428:54	370	1521:13				
28	0854:30	76	174	1153:14	273	1336:40	322	1430:00	371	1522:17				
29	0854:34	77	175	1154:18	274	1337:44	323	1431:04	372	1523:21				
30	0854:38	78	176	1155:22	275	1338:48	324	1432:08	373	1524:25				
31	0854:42	79	177	1156:26	276	1339:52	325	1433:12	374	1525:29				
32	0854:46	80	178	1157:30	277	1340:56	326	1434:16	375	1526:33				
33	0854:50	81	179	1158:34	278	1341:00	327	1435:20	376	1527:37				
34	0854:54	82	180	1159:38	279	1342:04	328	1436:24	377	1528:41				
35	0854:58	83	181	1200:39	280	1343:08	329	1437:28	378	1529:45				
36	0855:02	84	182	1201:43	281	1344:12	330	1438:32	379	1530:49				
37	0855:06	85	183	1202:47	282	1345:16	331	1439:36	380	1531:53				
38	0855:10	86	184	1203:51	283	1346:20	332	1440:40	381	1532:57				
39	0855:14	87	185	1204:55	284	1347:24	333	1441:44	382	1534:01				
40	0855:18	88	186	1205:59	285	1348:28	334	1442:48	383	1535:05				
41	0855:22	89	187	1207:03	286	1349:32	335	1443:52	384	1536:09				
42	0855:26	90	188	1208:07	287	1350:36	336	1444:56	385	1537:13				
43	0855:30	91	189	1209:11	288	1351:40	337	1445:00	386	1538:17				
44	0855:34	92	190	1210:15	289	1352:44	338	1446:04	387	1539:21				
45	0855:38	93	191	1211:19	290	1353:48	339	1447:08	388	1540:25				
46	0855:42	94	192	1212:23	291	1354:52	340	1448:12	389	1541:29				
47	0855:46	95	193	1213:27	292	1355:56	341	1449:16	390	1542:33				
48	0855:50	96	194	1214:31	293	1356:00	342	1450:20	391	1543:37				
49	0855:54	97	195	1215:35	294	1357:04	343	1451:24	392	1544:41				
50	0855:58	98	196	1216:39	295	1358:08	344	1452:28	393	1545:45				
		99	197	1217:43		1359:12		1453:32						
		100	198	1218:47		1360:16		1454:26						

NOTE
1. All photos taken about 0.3 sec before time indicated.
2. [] indicates time estimated, telemetry record missing.
3. [] in time between gondola programmer clock and E. S. T.
4. Gondola cut down at 1531 E. S. T.
5. Telemetry signal no longer received, therefore exact photo times not available. Add 1 min and 4 sec. for each photo after #397.

TABLE III

Time For Each Photograph Taken by Camera #3

Photo#	EST	Photo#	EST	Photo#	EST	Photo#	EST	Photo#	EST	Photo#	EST
1	0849:46	31	1009:45	61	1129:42	91	1249:44	121	1409:42	151	1529:44
2	0851:54	32	1011:53	62	1131:54	92	1251:52	122	1411:52	152	1531:52
3	0855:06	33	1015:15	63	1135:06	93	1255:04	123	1415:04	153	1535:04
4	0857:14	34	1017:13	64	1137:14	94	1257:12	124	1417:12	154	1537:12
5	0900:26	35	1020:25	65	1140:26	95	1300:24	125	1420:24	155	1540:24
6	0902:34	36	1022:33	66	1142:34	96	1302:32	126	1422:32	156	1542:32
7	0905:46	37	1025:45	67	1145:44	97	1305:44	127	1425:44	157	1545:44
8	0907:54	38	1027:52	68	1147:52	98	1307:52	128	1427:52	158	1547:52
9	0911:06	39	1031:04	69	1151:04	99	1311:04	129	1431:04	159	1551:04
10	0913:14	40	1033:12	70	1153:11	100	1313:12	130	1433:12	160	
11	0916:26	41	1036:24	71	1156:23	101	1316:24	131	1436:23	161	
12	0918:34	42	1038:32	72	1158:31	102	1318:32	132	1438:31	162	
13	0921:46	43	1041:44	73	1201:43	103	1321:44	133	1441:43	163	
14	0923:54	44	1043:52	74	1203:51	104	1323:52	134	1443:50	164	
15	0927:06	45	1047:04	75	1207:03	105	1327:04	135	1447:05	165	
16	0924:14	46	1049:11	76	1209:11	106	1329:12	136	1449:13	166	
17	0932:26	47	1052:23	77	1212:23	107	1332:24	137	1452:25		
18	0934:34	48	1054:31	78	1214:31	108	1334:31	138	1454:33		
19	0937:45	49	1057:42	79	1217:43	109	1337:43	139	1457:45		
20	0939:53	50	1059:50	80	1219:51	110	1339:51	140	1459:53		
21	0943:05	51	1103:02	81	1223:02	111	1343:03	141	1503:05		
22	0945:13	52	1105:09	82	1225:10	112	1345:11	142	1505:12		
23	0948:25	53	1108:21	83	1228:22	113	1348:23	143	1508:24		
24	0950:33	54	1110:28	84	1230:30	114	1350:31	144	1510:32		
25	0953:45	55	1113:40	85	1233:44	115	1353:43	145	1513:44		
26	0955:53	56	1115:48	86	1235:52	116	1355:51	146	1515:52		
27	0959:05	57	1119:00	87	1239:04	117	1359:03	147	1519:04		
28	1001:13	58	1121:11	88	1241:12	118	1401:10	148	1521:12		
29	1004:25	59	1124:23	89	1244:24	119	1404:22	149	1524:24		
30	1006:33	60	1126:30	90	1246:32	120	1406:30	150	1526:32		

Figures 6, 7 and 8 are examples of photos taken by cameras 1, 2 and 3 respectively.

Figure 6 shows photograph 190 taken by camera #1 at 1210:15 EST. This camera has a 41.6° side to side field of view. Since the balloon was at 110,000 feet altitude, the photo shows an area on the surface which is 15.9 miles square. This photo was taken with IR etachrome film. The color rendition of this film for three representative botanical subjects is as follows:

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Color</u>
Healthy-deciduous, green foliage	Red
Diseased or deficient foliage	Greenish, bluish
Conifers	Dark purple

The color rendition of figure 3 may not be a faithful representation of the original, however it can be noticed that most of the photo is predominantly bluish in color, indicating that the surface is barren, i. e., the vegetation is mostly dead at this time of the year. The very dark purple area probably indicates the presence of conifers. All of the infrared photos taken have the characteristic greenish, bluish color indicative of barren surface. Occasionally in these photos some field will show a reddish tinge indicative of deciduous green foliage.

Figure 7 shows photograph 190 taken with camera #2, at the same time as photo 190 of camera #1 shown in figure 6. Camera #2 has 21.5° side to side field of view and therefore shows an almost square area on the surface about 8 miles wide. (The area is not precisely square, since it is the intersection of the square field of view with the spherical earth). Unfortunately, the focal plane shutter on this camera did not operate properly. Light was allowed to leak in on one side of each photo. As much as 30% of each photo is washed out because of this effect.

Figure 8 shows photo 75 taken with camera #3, at 1207:03 EST. This camera viewed the earth with its optical axis tilted at 45° to the vertical. Thus with its side to side field of view of 73.7° it views an area off to one side of the sub-balloon point, which in the vertical plane through the optical axis extends from 3.0 to 159.4 miles from the sub-balloon point.

C. Supporting Atmospheric Structure Data

1. Temperature and Relative Humidity Data from Conventional Radiosondes.

A considerable amount of temperature and relative humidity data were obtained from conventional radiosonde flights. Additional data was obtained on the ozonesonde flights which use a modified radiosonde unit. Temperature and relative humidity data obtained at Rapid City, S. D. are shown in figures 9-15; for Denver, Colo., figures 16-18; for Boulder, Colo. (Temperature and Ozone) figure 19; for N. Platte, Nebr., figures 20-24; for Bismarck, N. D., figures 25-28; and for Lander Wyo., figures 29-31.

Since the balloon trajectory was southward from Rapid City to Kimball, Nebraska, it seems that the temperature data obtained at Rapid City, Denver and Boulder, Color. and North Platte, Nebr. are most appropriate for determining atmospheric parameters for the balloon flight, therefore the temperature data for these locations has been listed in tables IV, V and IV. The rather significant temperature differences between the three locations, and time variations in temperature at Rapid City should be noticed when using this data for correlation with radiation data.

2. Special Frost Point Hygrometer Flights.

Two special radiosondes were flown at Rapid City by H. J. Mastenbrook of the Naval Research Laboratories to provide frost point hygrometer data to high altitudes. The data from these 2 flights is given in tables VII, VIII and IX. Mr. Mastenbrook's comments on the flights and on the data obtained are given below.

"Enclosed are the data tabulations for the two water vapor soundings at Rapid City on November 20. As you know, our flight configuration is designed to collect data during a balloon descent to avoid contamination from sources external to the sensing cavity. The ascent sounding is subject to large contamination error in the stratosphere, however, at lower tropospheric levels the contamination component is generally negligible. The tabulations therefore include the ascent data for the lower troposphere to the elevation where the ascent and descent data begin to diverge. Descent data is presented as far down as data was obtained.

A failure of the turn-around control on the first flight resulted in a fast parachute descent which did not yield reliable data. The flight did provide useable data for the lower tropospheric ascent.

TABLE IV
Temperature vs. Altitude Data, Rapid City, S. D.

Pressure Altitude mb	19 Nov. 2315Z	20 Nov. 1115Z	20 Nov. 1308Z	20 Nov. 1515Z	20 Nov. 2005Z	20 Nov. 2332Z	21 Nov. 1733Z
900	2.8°C	9.8°C	2.5°C	--	17.5°C	13.2°C	
800	0	5.5	5.5	6.0	10.1	11.6	4.5
700	-1.0	0	0	2.8	4.0	9.7	-6.8
600	-8.7	-5.1	-4.2	-3.0	-1.5	-0.9	-10.2
500	-18.1	-14.0	-14.1	-11.0	-12.0	-13.1	-17.1
400	-29.0	-24.0	-24.0	-25.0	-25.0	-25.1	-27.3
300	-45.0	-42.0	-41.0	-40.0	-41.5	-41.5	-43.8
200	-60.0	-63.5	-61.0		-51.5	-59.0	-56.7
150	-56.1	-62.1	-62.5		-65.0	-66.0	-59.2
100	-60.5	-64.1	-64.5		-64.5	-67.5	-64.6
90	-61.4	-63.7	-63.9		-65.1	-65.8	-66.2
80	-62.4	-63.2	-63.3		-65.5	-64.0	-59.1
70	-61.5	-62.7	-62.7		-62.5	-62.0	-58.1
60	-60.0	-62.0	-62.1		-59.5	-59.9	-56.9
50	-59.6	-61.3	-61.3		-59.2	-59.8	-55.6
40	-60.8	-60.4	-60.5		-58.5	-59.1	-56.2
30	-59.3	-59.5	-59.3		-56.7	-56.0	-53.5
20		-58.3	-58.1			-56.0	-55.1
15		-57.5	-57.5			-59.0	-55.9
10							-54.9
9							-52.5
8							-49.9

TABLE V

Temperature vs. Altitude Data, Denver and Boulder, Colorado

Pressure Altitude mb	Denver 19 Nov. 2315Z	Denver 20 Nov. 1115Z	Boulder 20 Nov. 2043Z	Denver 20 Nov. 2315Z
900				
800	5.5°C	12.8°C	13.0°C	13.2°C
700	0.9	5.6	5.5	4.2
600	-8.0	-3.7	-3.5	-4.5
500	-16.6	-14.3	-10.5	-11.4
400	-28.6	-26.3	-23.5	-23.6
300	-45.3	-42.8	-40.7	-41.0
200	-59.0	-61.5	-58.0	-57.0
150	-56.4	-65.9	-63.0	-64.5
100	-62.1	-65.9	-67.2	-69.2
90	-64.6	-67.6	-66.5	-67.4
80	-66.5	-66.1	-65.3	-65.7
70	-63.9	-67.6	-64.5	-66.9
60	-62.4	-65.4	-63.2	-64.2
50	-63.9	-62.7	-61.5	-62.2
40	-59.9	-61.9	-59.5	-62.7
30	-62.1	-61.6	-57.1	-59.1
20	-59.6	-61.0	-53.5	-59.1
15			-55.1	
10			-50.9	
9				
8				

Table VI

Temperature vs. Altitude Data, North Platte, Nebraska

Pressure Altitude mb	19 Nov. 2315Z	20 Nov. 1115Z	20 Nov. 1723Z	20 Nov. 2315Z	21 Nov 1549Z
900	1.5°C		5.3°C	13.6°C	6.9°
800	-4.2	4.5°C	6.6	7.5	10.1
700	-5.6	0.8	4.0	4.1	2.1
600	-10.0	-5.6	-4.4	-2.6	-3.6
500	-19.0	-15.0	-10.3	-12.2	-13.4
400	-32.0	-25.0	-22.6	-25.2	-25.5
300	-46.8	-34.5	-38.6	-41.2	-41.9
200	-54.0	-63.2	-61.4	-62.5	-57.6
150	-54.5	-61.4	-63.5	-65.0	-63.2
100	-60.6	-63.5	-63.2	-65.0	-66.8
90	-62.2	-63.4	-62.5	-65.2	-65.9
80	-63.9	-63.3	-61.7	-65.5	-64.9
70	-63.9	-63.1	-60.8	-65.8	-63.8
60	-61.0	-63.0	-59.8	-64.7	-62.5
50	-60.9	-62.8	-58.5	-63.3	-61.0
40	-60.8	-61.8	-60.2	-61.7	-59.2
30	-60.5	-60.4	-57.7	-56.6	
20	-60.3	-58.3	-53.7	-60.4	
15	-57.8		-50.6	-58.4	
10	-52.3		-50.6	-53.5	
9			-50.8		
8			-51.0		
7			-49.0		

The three soundings through the troposphere indicate that atmospheric saturation was encountered in the general altitude range of 350 millibars to 400 or 450 millibars. The disturbed appearance of the ascent record above 350 millibars suggests that ice crystals were encountered. The apparent supersaturation observed in the interval is a further indication of an intake of ice crystal, since the sampled area in the sensing cavity is heated somewhat above ambient and can take on additional moisture through evaporation. Further evidence of saturation may appear in the sky photographs although a uniform thin cirrus may lack sufficient contrast to be identified on film.

The stratospheric distribution at Rapid City is in reasonable agreement with the distributions observed at Washington, D. C. in October and November, preceding and following the Rapid City flights. Please let us know if you have further questions about the data. "

3. Ozone Data

Ozonesonde data for the unit launch at Boulder, Colo., by W. Komyhr and his colleagues is the only ozone data available for this flight. The ozone distribution obtained is shown in figure 19.

4. Atmospheric Parameter Support Data Obtained by Colorado State University

Personnel of Colorado State University flew their Aero-Commander 500B under the balloon during the flight and obtained data with the following apparatus:

- a. A particle sampling system consisting of an air intake system and a Bausch and Lomb dust counter.
- b. A Barnes IT-3 infrared radiometer looking vertically downward at the earth's surface.
- c. An environmental temperature measuring system consisting of wet and dry bulb outside air temperature measurements.

The data obtained for this balloon flight is summarized in a report "Aero Commander 500B Support Data for Balloon Flight, November 20, 1968." by D. Adam, G. Cobb and B. Meline, Department of Atmospheric Science, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado, February 18, 1969.

TABLE VII

Frost Point Hygrometer Data Rapid City, South Dakota 11/20/68 1515Z Ascent

P(mb)	T(°C)	F(°C)	w(g/kg)	θ(°K)	M(cm)	∑M(cm)
867.00	9.2	-5.9	2.68298	294.1		
847.00	8.5	-5.9	2.74661	295.3	.05540381	.05540381
829.00	7.6	-5.3	2.94289	296.2	.05234218	.10774599
816.00	7.0	-5.3	3.00016	296.9	.03948437	.14723036
800.00	6.0	-5.9	2.90873	297.5	.04823567	.19546603
787.00	5.3	-6.4	2.81995	298.2	.03799623	.23346226
770.00	4.7	-7.5	2.61759	299.4	.04716215	.28062440
759.00	4.4	-8.0	2.53866	300.4	.02893798	.30956239
748.00	4.3	-9.1	2.35667	301.5	.02747369	.33703607
735.00	4.2	-9.6	2.29458	302.8	.03085001	.36788608
722.00	3.9	-8.6	2.54970	304.1	.03213026	.40001634
710.00	3.3	-8.6	2.59297	304.9	.03148557	.43150191
700.00	2.8	-8.6	2.63017	305.5	.02664855	.45815046
686.00	1.9	-8.6	2.68408	306.4	.03795874	.49610920
675.00	1.1	-8.0	2.85603	306.9	.03109230	.52720150
663.00	.6	-8.6	2.77761	307.8	.03449149	.56169300
652.00	-.2	-8.6	2.82468	308.4	.03144126	.59313425
641.00	-.6	-10.0	2.52061	309.4	.02999891	.62313317
630.00	-1.2	-10.0	2.56480	310.4	.02854040	.65167357
619.00	-1.7	-11.4	2.30883	311.3	.02735187	.67902544
608.00	-2.4	-12.3	2.16941	312.2	.02513289	.70415834
599.00	-3.0	-14.7	1.76251	312.8	.01805468	.72221301
588.00	-3.5	-14.7	1.79558	313.8	.01996879	.74218181
575.00	-4.2	-15.1	1.77135	315.1	.02365813	.76583993
566.00	-4.8	-15.9	1.67960	315.7	.01584616	.78168610
555.00	-5.3	-15.5	1.77375	316.9	.01938099	.80106708
545.00	-6.1	-14.7	1.93769	317.6	.01893583	.82000291
535.00	-7.1	-15.1	1.90420	318.1	.01960137	.83960429
525.00	-8.1	-15.9	1.81115	318.6	.01895580	.85856009
516.00	-9.2	-18.0	1.51223	318.9	.01526038	.87382047
506.00	-10.0	-18.3	1.49564	319.6	.01534621	.88916668
497.00	-11.2	-20.8	1.19938	319.9	.01237503	.90154171
486.00	-12.4	-21.7	1.12729	320.4	.01305780	.91459951
476.00	-13.6	-22.8	1.03330	320.9	.01102337	.92562288
468.00	-14.8	-22.2	1.10861	320.9	.00874244	.93436532
459.00	-15.9	-21.7	1.19373	321.3	.01057194	.94493726
450.00	-17.7	-21.9	1.18539	320.9	.01092449	.95586175
440.00	-18.8	-21.4	1.28096	321.6	.01258337	.96844512
431.00	-20.2	-22.5	1.17154	321.7	.01126143	.97970656
423.00	-21.5	-22.8	1.16301	321.8	.00952870	.98923525
414.00	-22.9	-23.0	1.15688	322.0	.01065247	.99988772
406.00	-23.9	-23.0	1.17971	322.5	.00953706	1.00942478
397.50	-25.0	-23.8	1.11467	323.0	.00995009	1.01937486
389.00	-26.1	-24.8	1.03088	323.6	.00930461	1.02867948
382.00	-27.0	-26.0	.93065	324.1	.00700541	1.03568488
374.00	-28.2	-26.7	.88633	324.5	.00741620	1.04310109
366.00	-29.5	-28.5	.75763	324.7	.00670999	1.04981108
358.00	-30.8	-30.1	.65520	325.0	.00576660	1.05557768
350.00	-32.2	-31.4	.58255	325.3	.00505202	1.06062970
343.00	-33.1	-33.2	.49204	325.8	.00383779	1.06446749
335.00	-34.4	-36.5	.35025	326.3	.00343786	1.06790535
329.00	-35.4	-37.9	.30848	326.7	.00201650	1.06992185
321.00	-36.5	-38.6	.29249	327.4	.00245292	1.07237478
315.00	-37.8	-37.1	.34891	327.3	.00196345	1.07433823
308.00	-39.3	-38.7	.30030	327.4	.00231859	1.07665682
301.00	-40.4	-40.5	.24935	328.0	.00196303	1.07861985
294.00	-41.8	-42.7	.19843	328.3	.00159921	1.08021906
288.00	-43.1	-44.7	.16171	328.4	.00110248	1.08132154
281.00	-44.4	-46.1	.14067	328.8	.00107995	1.08240148
276.00	-45.4	-47.8	.11645	329.1	.00065592	1.08305740

TABLE VIII

Frost Point Hygrometer Data Rapid City, South Dakota 11/20/68 2005Z Ascent

P(mb)	T($^{\circ}$ C)	F($^{\circ}$ C)	w(g/kg)	$\theta(^{\circ}$ K)	M(cm)	Σ M(cm)
905.00	17.7	-6.8	2.37601	299.3		
894.00	15.9	-6.8	2.40536	298.4	.02683407	.02683407
879.00	14.4	-8.5	2.11082	298.4	.03456244	.06139651
862.00	13.1	-7.6	2.31328	298.7	.03837214	.09976865
830.00	11.7	-6.4	2.69017	300.5	.08168861	.18145727
805.00	10.5	-6.8	2.67243	301.8	.06840026	.24985753
796.00	9.1	-6.8	2.70278	301.3	.02468199	.27453952
783.00	8.1	-6.8	2.74785	301.6	.03615199	.31069151
766.00	6.9	-7.6	2.60441	302.2	.04642245	.34711396
753.00	6.5	-14.8	1.39390	303.3	.02651927	.38363323
737.00	5.8	-20.9	.79595	304.3	.01787625	.40150948
723.00	5.2	-20.2	.86894	305.4	.01189202	.41340150
708.00	4.5	-20.7	.84741	306.4	.01313527	.42653677
697.00	3.8	-26.4	.49143	307.0	.00751385	.43405062
681.00	2.9	-27.1	.46696	308.1	.00782353	.44187415
671.00	2.1	-24.0	.64619	308.5	.00567928	.44755343
659.00	1.5	-23.6	.68555	309.5	.00815345	.45570688
648.00	.7	-24.4	.64257	310.0	.00745371	.46316059
637.00	.3	-26.6	.52760	311.1	.00656728	.46972787
628.00	.2	-23.8	.70502	312.2	.00565997	.47538784
617.00	-.5	-22.3	.83195	313.0	.00862582	.48401366
606.00	-1.3	-19.0	1.16849	313.7	.01122694	.49524060
592.00	-2.5	-17.1	1.42834	314.4	.01854874	.51378934
583.00	-3.1	-21.2	.98368	315.1	.01107557	.52486491
570.00	-4.1	-27.5	.53761	315.9	.01009017	.53495508
558.00	-5.2	-29.9	.42996	316.6	.00592387	.54087895
547.00	-6.7	-30.5	.41045	316.6	.00471653	.54559548
535.00	-7.7	-30.3	.42649	317.4	.00512405	.55071953
523.00	-9.1	-26.2	.66784	317.7	.00669993	.55741946
514.00	-10.3	-17.9	1.52311	317.9	.01006043	.56747989
502.00	-11.9	-17.7	1.59884	318.1	.01911388	.58659378
492.00	-13.2	-19.0	1.43987	318.4	.01550356	.60209733
481.00	-14.6	-18.5	1.54843	318.7	.01677102	.61886835
471.00	-15.8	-19.0	1.50422	319.1	.01557471	.63444306
460.00	-17.3	-20.5	1.33604	319.4	.01594019	.65038325
451.00	-18.6	-20.9	1.30176	319.6	.01211227	.66249552
440.00	-20.0	-20.9	1.33437	320.1	.01479451	.67729004
431.00	-20.8	-21.4	1.30120	320.9	.01210204	.68939207
420.00	-22.1	-22.5	1.19629	321.7	.01401646	.70340854
410.00	-23.1	-23.2	1.15040	322.6	.01197286	.71538140
400.00	-24.9	-24.0	1.08474	322.6	.01140374	.72678514
392.00	-26.2	-25.2	.98179	322.8	.00843480	.73521994
382.00	-27.2	-28.0	.76069	323.8	.00889020	.74411014
372.00	-28.8	-29.2	.69044	324.2	.00740373	.75151387
362.00	-30.5	-30.8	.60006	324.4	.00658420	.75809807
353.00	-31.7	-32.0	.54164	325.1	.00524248	.76334055
343.00	-33.3	-33.9	.45704	325.6	.00509529	.76843584
335.00	-34.7	-36.0	.37178	325.9	.00338295	.77181879
326.00	-36.7	-38.6	.28828	325.8	.00303091	.77484970
318.00	-37.8	-40.3	.24134	326.5	.00216171	.77701141
310.00	-39.4	-41.9	.20647	326.6	.00182779	.77883920

D. MRIR 0.2-4.0 μm Channel Data.

Earth reflectance data have been determined from the MRIR 0.2-4.0 μm channel data. The quantity measured is the bi-directional reflectance $\rho(\theta_o, \phi_o, \theta, \phi)$, where θ_o, ϕ_o are the zenith and azimuth angles of the incident ray and θ, ϕ are the zenith and azimuth angles of the reflected ray. The geometry is illustrated by figure 32. The azimuth angle $\gamma = \phi - \phi_o$ is used instead of ϕ , thus: $\rho(\theta_o, \phi_o, \theta, \phi)$.

The sun angles θ_o and ϕ_s (the azimuth angle of the sun, measured clockwise from north, not the same as ϕ_o) are calculated from:

$$\begin{aligned}\cos \theta_o &= \sin \phi' \sin \delta + \cos \phi' \cos \delta \cos H \\ \sin \phi_s &= \frac{\cos \delta \cdot \sin H}{\sin \theta_o}\end{aligned}$$

where

ϕ' = the latitude of the sub-balloon point

δ = the sun's declination (from Air Almanac)

$$H = \text{GHA} - \lambda$$

GHA = Greenwich hour angle of the sun (from Air Almanac)

λ = longitude of the sub-balloon point

Sun angle data for this balloon flight are given in table X, which is the computer print out for the calculations indicated above. The elevation angle of the sun (El), and the azimuth angle of the sun (Az), measured clockwise from the south are given as a function of time (MST).

thus:

$$\theta = 90 - \text{El}$$

$$\phi_s = \text{Az} - 180$$

where ϕ_s is measured clockwise from north.

The azimuth of a point on the gondola relative to the sun is measured throughout the flight by a rotating photocell device which is mounted on the top side of the gondola, see figure 33. The photocell receives its signal through a slit which defines a vertical plane. The device is rotated about a vertical axis once every 4.89 seconds. Its position is indicated by a commutator which produces a pulse for every 2 degrees of rotation. The position of a horizontal

TABLE X

Sun Angle Data for 20 November 1968 Balloon Flight

\$RUN -LOAD# 5=*SOURCE* 6=*SINK*
 EXECUTION BEGINS

MONTH = 11 DAY = 20

MST = 5.00	LAMBDA = 103.18	PHI = 44.04	EL = -20.36	AZ = -81.78
MST = 6.00	LAMBDA = 103.18	PHI = 44.04	EL = -9.89	AZ = -71.98
MST = 7.00	LAMBDA = 102.75	PHI = 43.45	EL = 0.57	AZ = -61.59
MST = 7.33	LAMBDA = 102.75	PHI = 43.27	EL = 3.80	AZ = -58.08
MST = 7.67	LAMBDA = 102.80	PHI = 43.20	EL = 6.83	AZ = -54.51
MST = 8.00	LAMBDA = 103.08	PHI = 43.17	EL = 9.59	AZ = -50.98
MST = 8.33	LAMBDA = 103.16	PHI = 43.06	EL = 12.37	AZ = -47.17
MST = 8.67	LAMBDA = 103.28	PHI = 42.98	EL = 14.96	AZ = -43.24
MST = 9.00	LAMBDA = 103.30	PHI = 42.92	EL = 17.40	AZ = -39.07
MST = 9.33	LAMBDA = 103.32	PHI = 42.88	EL = 19.62	AZ = -34.71
MST = 9.67	LAMBDA = 103.34	PHI = 42.80	EL = 21.64	AZ = -30.18
MST = 10.00	LAMBDA = 103.35	PHI = 42.75	EL = 23.39	AZ = -25.45
MST = 10.33	LAMBDA = 103.40	PHI = 42.62	EL = 24.93	AZ = -20.62
MST = 10.67	LAMBDA = 103.44	PHI = 42.50	EL = 26.18	AZ = -15.62
MST = 11.00	LAMBDA = 103.48	PHI = 42.38	EL = 27.12	AZ = -10.49
MST = 11.33	LAMBDA = 103.48	PHI = 42.24	EL = 27.76	AZ = -5.23
MST = 11.65	LAMBDA = 103.50	PHI = 42.12	EL = 28.04	AZ = -0.26
MST = 11.67	LAMBDA = 103.50	PHI = 42.12	EL = 28.04	AZ = 0.06
MST = 11.90	LAMBDA = 103.51	PHI = 42.04	EL = 28.03	AZ = 3.78
MST = 12.00	LAMBDA = 103.52	PHI = 42.00	EL = 27.98	AZ = 5.37
MST = 12.33	LAMBDA = 103.54	PHI = 41.83	EL = 27.64	AZ = 10.65
MST = 12.67	LAMBDA = 103.56	PHI = 41.67	EL = 26.93	AZ = 15.85
MST = 13.00	LAMBDA = 103.60	PHI = 41.50	EL = 25.92	AZ = 20.91
MST = 13.33	LAMBDA = 103.66	PHI = 41.35	EL = 24.59	AZ = 25.81
MST = 13.67	LAMBDA = 103.66	PHI = 41.20	EL = 22.95	AZ = 30.60
MST = 14.00	LAMBDA = 103.64	PHI = 41.10	EL = 20.97	AZ = 35.20
MST = 14.33	LAMBDA = 103.64	PHI = 41.08	EL = 18.70	AZ = 39.57
MST = 15.00	LAMBDA = 103.64	PHI = 41.05	EL = 13.51	AZ = 47.73
MST = 16.00	LAMBDA = 103.64	PHI = 41.05	EL = 4.44	AZ = 58.68

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line on the gondola, which is in the same direction as the horizontal axis of the MRIR, is indicated by a marker pulse. In addition a pulse is obtained when the vertical plane defined by the slit passes through the sun. A sample of the data obtained is shown in figure 34.

The photocell rotates in a clockwise direction. If we let σ be the angle from the marker pulse to the next sun pulse, then the azimuth of the reference line on the gondola, i. e. the horizontal axis of the MRIR, measured clockwise from north, is given by:

$$\phi_M = \phi_S - \sigma$$

The radiometer scans a vertical plane at right angles to its horizontal axis, therefore the azimuth of the reflected ray received by the radiometer is:

$$\gamma_A = \phi_S - \phi_M - 90 = \sigma - 90$$

or

$$\gamma_B = \phi_S - \phi_M + 90 = \sigma + 90$$

where γ_A is the azimuth for the initial or downward portion of the scan and γ_B is the azimuth for the second half or upward portion of the scan.

A plot of ϕ_M vs. eastern standard time for one hour (1400-1500 EST) of the flight is shown in figure 35. The gondola rotation in azimuth tends to damp out after the balloon is at altitude and so a turning moment is applied to the gondola once every hour to increase its rotation. The moment is applied by two jets of nitrogen gas. The resulting increase in rotation typically achieved can be seen in figure 35 at 1449:24 EST.

A portion of the bi-directional reflectance data obtained so far is shown in figures 36-39. An aerial photograph showing a portion of the earth's surface for which this reflectance data apply is shown in figure 40. The peak in the curve of $\rho(\theta_o, \phi_o, \theta, \gamma)$ at $\theta=80, \gamma=0$ in figure 36 is associated with the cloud mass at the top right of the photograph.

E. Filter Wedge Spectrometer Data.

As noted in progress report 05863-24-P for the period 1 October 1968-31 December 1968, magnetic tape recordings and Brush recorder records of the analog IR data and comutated housekeeping data were sent to GSFC personnel on 7 December, 1968 for data analysis and interpretation.

Late in January, we were informed that the magnetic tape data had been digitized and that an analysis had been attempted, however the results were not intelligible. Another Brush recorder with a different time scale and recorder gain were desired so that "hand" data processing could be attempted. This recording was made and was sent to GSFC on 31 January.

F. U. of M. Interferometer Data (By L. W. Chaney)

As noted in the progress report 05863-24-P there were 2 problems in the analysis of the interferometer data caused by equipment failures during the balloon flight. The first was associated with the gain switching amplifier in that the quiescent voltages associated with the low and high gain conditions were not equal. A probable offset voltage was established to correct for this error.

The second problem was associated with the commutator used for interferometer housekeeping data. A malfunction in this unit resulted in failure to recieve data on the cold blackbody and bolometer temperatures. In addition, when the other channels were monitored, they were effected in a manner equivalent to having a voltage source with series resistance and another resistor placed in parallel with the voltage being monitored.

The cold blackbody temperature was also monitored in the general gondola housekeeping data and so its temperature is known, although with less accuracy than desired. The bolometer temperature can be assumed to have been 1⁰ C, based on previous experience with the instrument. The warm blackbody data was corrected for the impedance change by reference to data obtained during the flight from other channels. The characteristics of these other channels were known accurately and thus values of the parameters associated with the circuit failure could be calculated. Assuming that the calculated parameters also apply to the warm blackbody channel, corrected values of the warm blackbody temperature were obtained.

In a sample case, the values of blackbody and bolometer temperatures as indicated above were not consistent with the relative radiances obtained for cold and warm blackbody spectra and so a final adjustment of the calibration blackbody temperatures was made to achieve this consistency. The adjusted values of blackbody temperature were used for calculation of spectra. The estimated uncertainty in the spectral radiances due to the uncertainties in blackbody temperatures is about $4 \text{ ergs} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2} \cdot \text{sec}^{-1} \cdot \text{ster}^{-1} \cdot \mu\text{m}^{-1}$ at $15 \mu\text{m}$ (a precision of about $0.5 \text{ ergs} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2} \cdot \text{sec}^{-1} \cdot \text{ster}^{-1} \cdot \mu\text{m}^{-1}$ is required for accurate temperature inversion).

Most of the data obtained during the flight were examined and the best (noise free) scene and calibration interferograms were processed to spectral radiance curves. The results have not yet been evaluated.

III. Medium and High Resolution Measurements of the 15 μm Absorption Band of CO_2

A. Medium Resolution Measurements

The work on medium resolution measurements of the $15 \mu\text{m}$ band of CO_2 and the technical report describing the results has been completed. This work, which is the PhD thesis of Henry Reichle, Jr., has been approved by his Doctoral Dissertation Committee. The thesis is now being printed in report form (report 05863-17-T) and will be distributed in May.

B. High Resolution Measurements

The work on high resolution measurements of the $15 \mu\text{m}$ CO_2 band will be carried out on the 1.8 meter Jarrell-Ash spectrometer located at the University's Willow Run Research Laboratories. Modifications of the instrument for this work have been started, as follows.

1. A new grating has been obtained and has been installed. This grating, made by Bausch and Lomb, is 190mm long by 135mm high, has 60 lines per mm, is blazed at $16 \mu\text{m}$, and will be used in the 1st order in the double pass mode. A resolution of 0.05 cm^{-1} should be achieved.
2. The instrument is being modified to use a Cu:Ge detector instead of a thermocouple. An initial design using available lenses was found to be inadequate because the "circle of confusion" obtained was too large for the available detector. The final design uses an elliptical mirror.
3. The instrument is being converted to vacuum operation.

IV. Determination of the Vertical Distribution of O₃ from Radiance Measurements in the 9.6 μm Band (by J. M. Russell)

A study was undertaken to determine the dependence of the weighting functions for the 9.6 μ region on instrument viewing direction and resolution. Calculations were performed using a line-by-line integration program developed at this laboratory and they included a range of resolution from 5 cm⁻¹ to .2 cm⁻¹ and zenith angles ranging from 0° to 75°. The results indicate that there is very little decrease in the amount of overlap of the weighting functions for resolutions down to 2.5 cm⁻¹ and there is no great improvement even for the presently unattainable resolution of .2 cm⁻¹. Also, data from the zenith angle scan indicates that there is essentially no improvement in the degree of overlap of the weighting functions from 0° up to 60° and only a slight improvement at 75°.

It is recognized of course, that the weighting functions do not reveal how much independent information is available in the radiance data. Currently an eigenvector analysis of the problem is in progress in an attempt to determine this information.

V. Laboratory Tests of the IRIS Interferometer (by L. W. Chaney)

Examination of the instrument after the balloon flight revealed that some of the instrument cables had been damaged during recovery. These cables were replaced. The instrument was taken to Texas Instruments and completely checked out.

The instrument field of view was then determined using a pin hole mask and hot target arrangement. The results are shown in figure 41. The field of view is defined by three curves of constant intensity. In the figure, the circle corresponds to the theoretical 4 degree half angle field of view of the instrument. The three contours having relative intensities of 30, 80, 300 respectively have their centers displaced slightly from the theoretical center of the field of view.

Next, the instrument was placed in an environmental test chamber for calibration purposes. At this point work was suspended for about six weeks because the technician most skilled at carrying out this work suffered a heart attack.

VI. The Study of Techniques for Measuring Molecular Collision Rates

A literature search is being made on the status of theoretical studies and experimental measurements of relaxation times because of their great importance to an understanding of the atmospheric heat budget.

Relaxation times are generally defined at atmosphere pressure and room temperature. Although the manner in which they vary as a function of pressure is no great problem, since relaxation time and pressure vary inversely, variation with temperature is much more uncertain. Theoretical calculations indicate that the temperature variation may be very large, however there is no experimental verification at low temperatures. The influence of foreign gases on relaxation times is also very important and experimental data is also needed.

The spectrophone is the instrument most often used for relaxation times. Study has indicated that obvious improvements in the experimental technique can be made, so that accurate low temperature measurements of relaxation times can be made.

VII. Microwave Occultation Studies (by F. F. Fischbach)

Technical Report 05863-16-T, "Analysis of Microwave Occultation Techniques for Atmospheric Soundings" was written and published. This report contained information relative to the microwave inversion process which bears heavily on the Stanford University proposal, and interestingly, on the Mariner flights to Mars and Venus. It suggests that a non-approximate method was in fact available to planetary occultation data reduction but does not conclude that a significant error attaches to the published results. That possibility is not eliminated by the present analysis because no effort has been expended in the analysis of planetary probe data.

A complete mathematical formulation of the Abel transform and its application to earth occultation techniques at both microwave and optical wavelengths is given in an appendix.

Also included is the discussion of a theoretical paper on microwave inversion which contains an error in an important section. This discussion was submitted to the Journal of Geophysical Research and is now under review.

During the report period the study of water vapor asphericity was concluded by the analysis of a case in the literature in which the refractivity at the surface was described by a parabolic function of distance. Our conclusion was that the Stanford technique of analyzing this problem had little

meaning because of the omission of second order spatial derivatives of air density and scale height.

The problem of interpretation of Earth-moon occultation data contained on digital tape output of the ATS-1 spin-scan camera system was referred to computer format specialists at the University of Wisconsin. When the data problem is resolved, the reflected radiation values for lunar features will serve as the refraction input to recover profiles of atmospheric density

A thorough review of the Abelian inversion technique and error analysis previously done for the stellar-refraction case has been completed as necessary preparation for the microwave phase-delay data inversion and error analysis. The latter analysis is underway.

Contribution was made to the paper by Dr. M. A. Alaka, "Theoretical and Practical Considerations for Network Design," presented at the Symposium on Meteorological Observations and Instrumentation, Washington, D. C., February 10-14, 1969.

VIII. Reports Published

Two technical reports were written during this work period, they are:

1. M. F. Graves and F. F. Fischbach "Analysis of Microwave Occultation Techniques for Atmospheric Soundings," Report 05863-16-T, University of Michigan, High Altitude Engineering Laboratory, Contract No. NASr-54(03), January, 1969.
2. H. G. Reichle, Jr. "The Effect of Several Infrared Broadening Gases on the Absorption of Infrared Radiation in the $15\ \mu\text{m}$ Band of Carbon Dioxide," Report 05863-17-T, University of Michigan, High Altitude Engineering Laboratory, Contract No. NASr-54(03). To be distributed in May 1969.

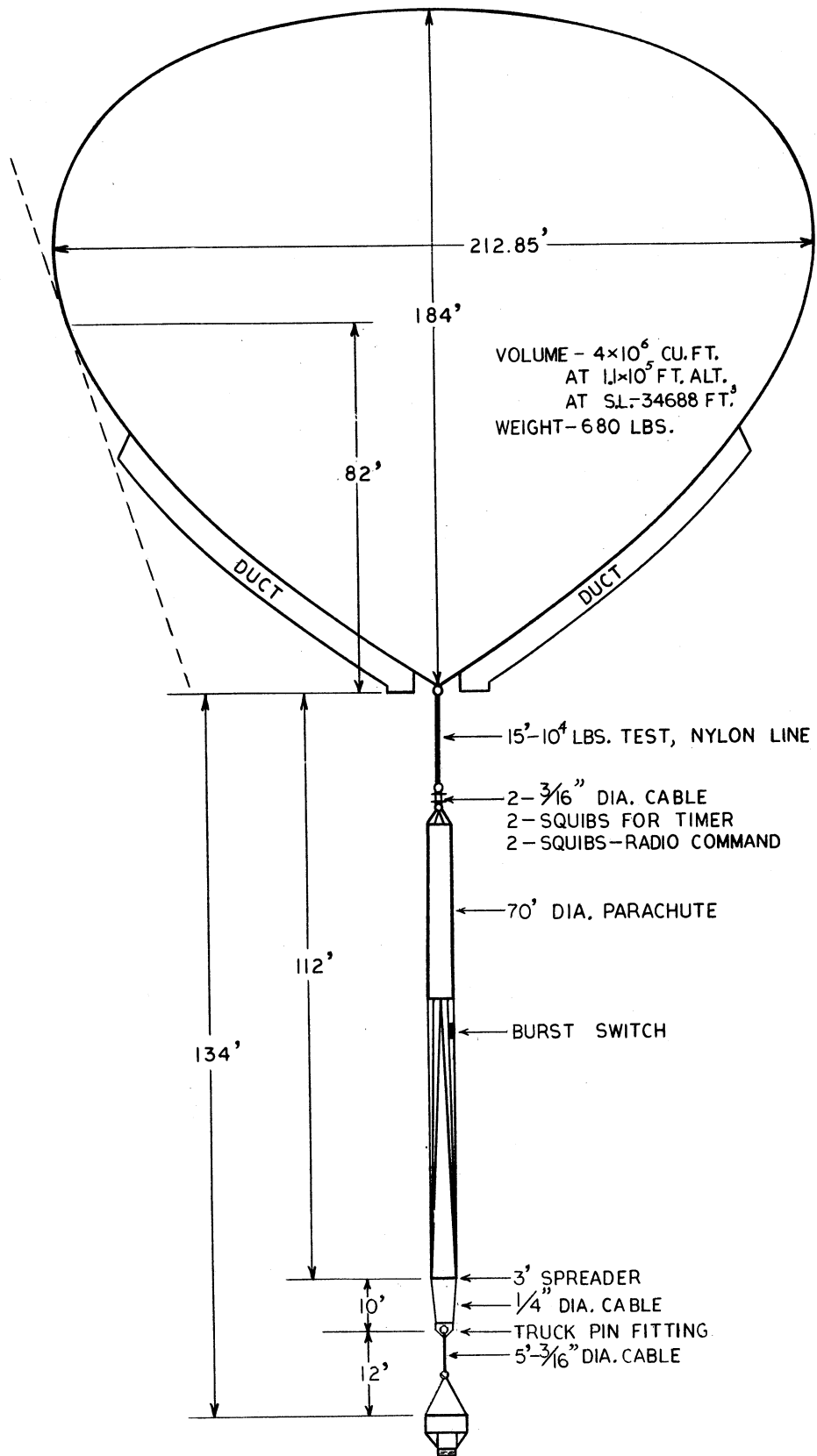


Figure 1. Balloon Configuration, 20 November 1968 Balloon Flight

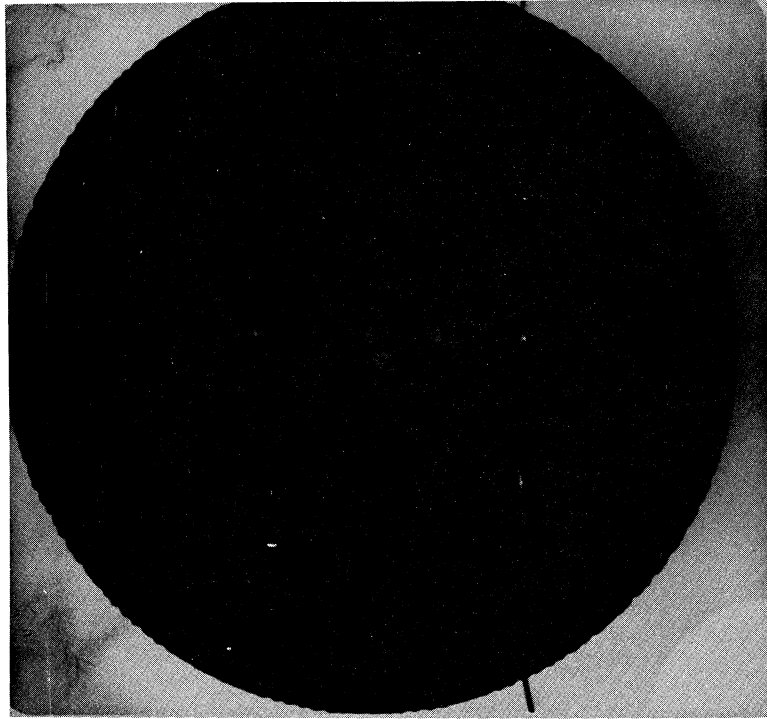


Figure 4. Balloon as Viewed from Balloon Gondola

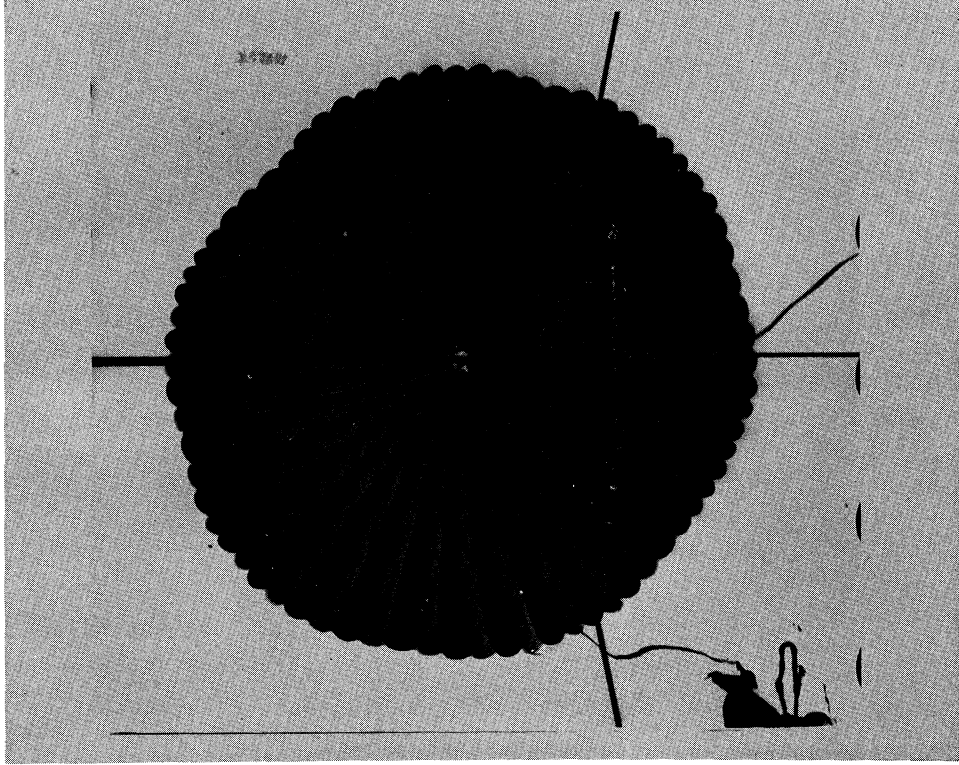


Figure 5. Parachute as Viewed from Balloon Gondola



Figure 6. Photograph 190 Taken by Camera #1 at 1210:15 E. S. T.

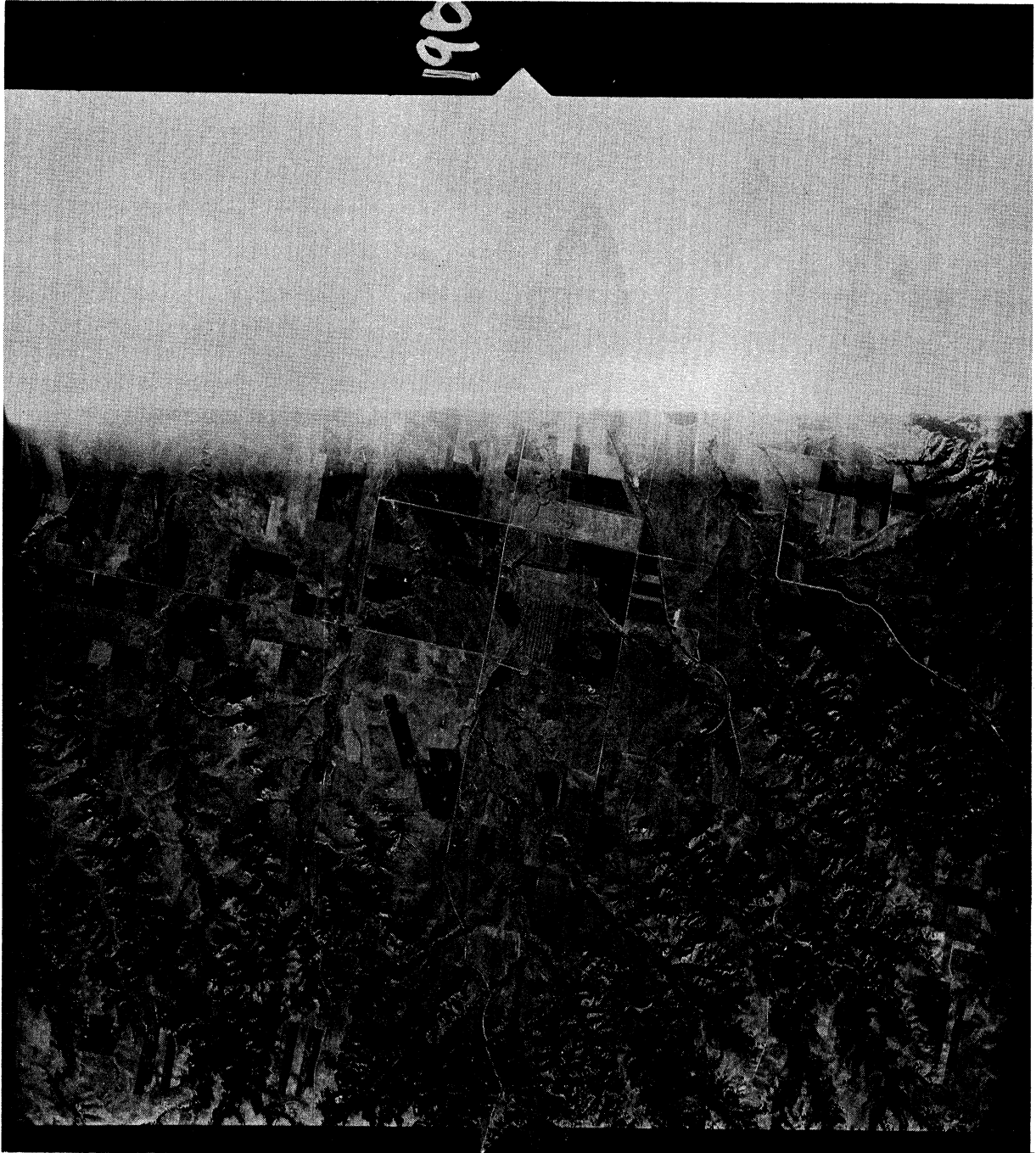


Figure 7. Photograph 190 Taken by Camera #2 at 1210:15 E. S. T.



Figure 8. Photograph 75 Taken by Camera #3 at 1207:03 E. S. T.

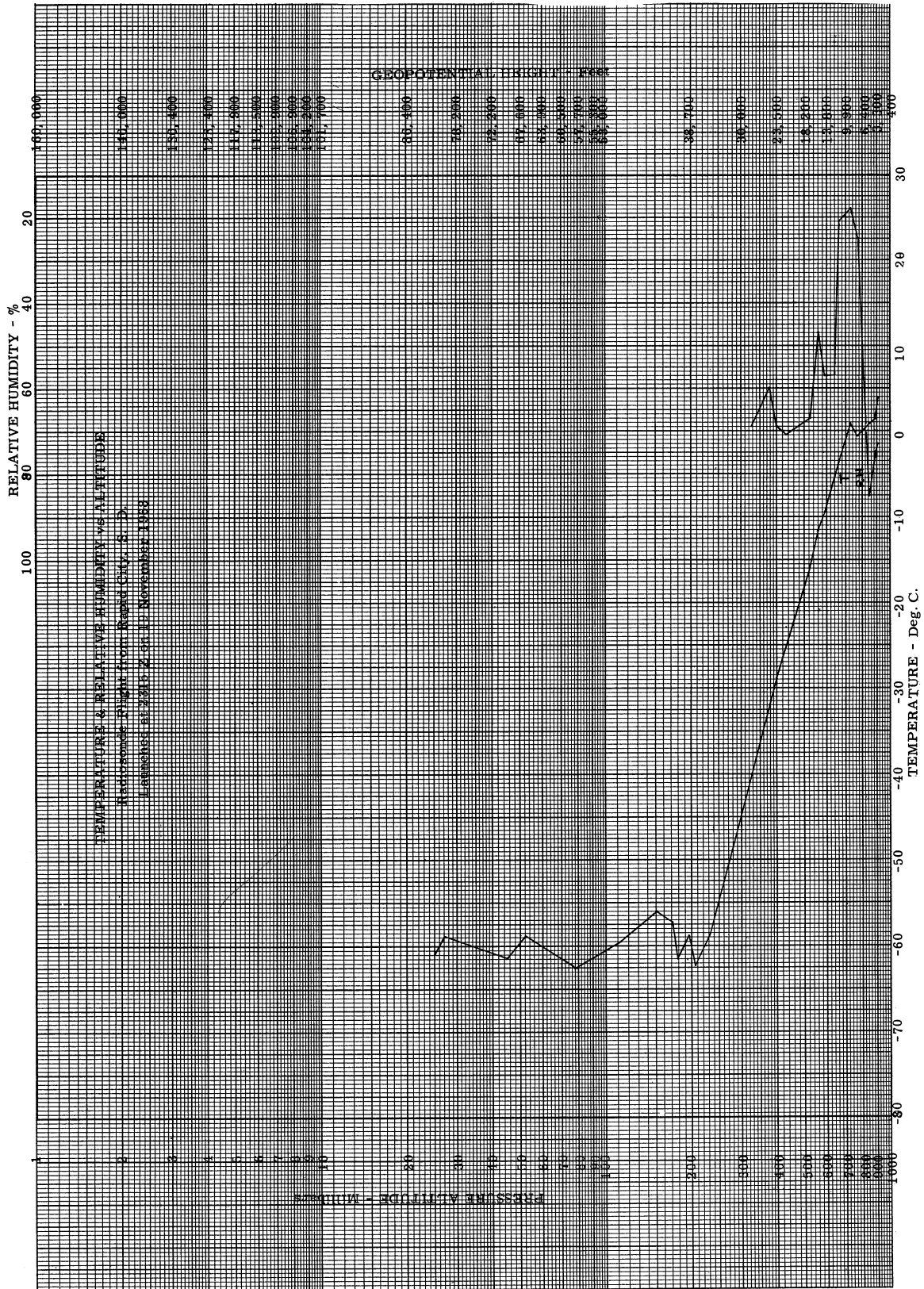


Figure 9. Temperature and Relative Humidity vs. Altitude, Rapid City, South Dakota, 2315Z, 19 November 1968.

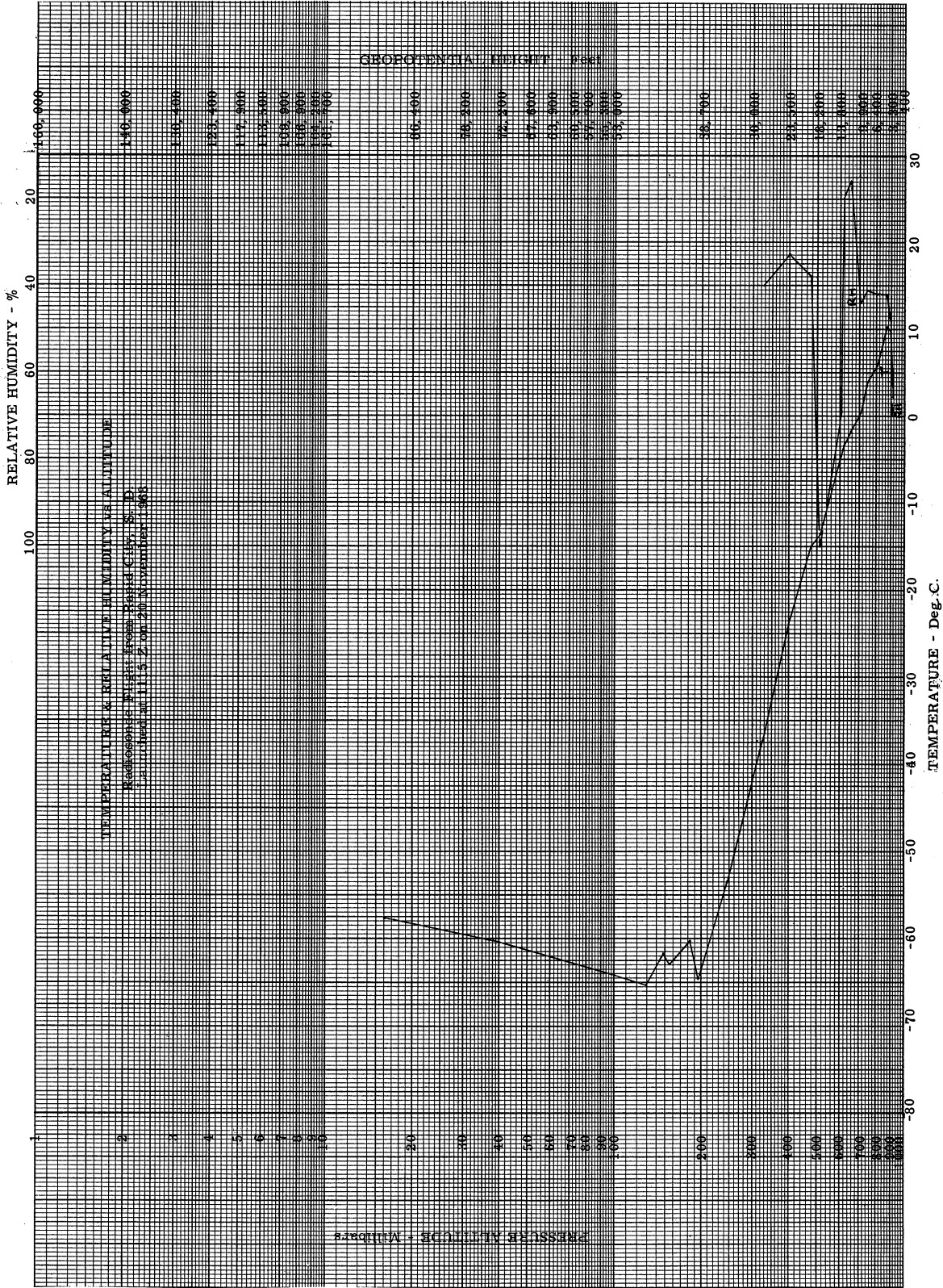


Figure 10. Temperature and Relative Humidity vs. Altitude, Rapid City, South Dakota, 1115Z, 20 November 1968

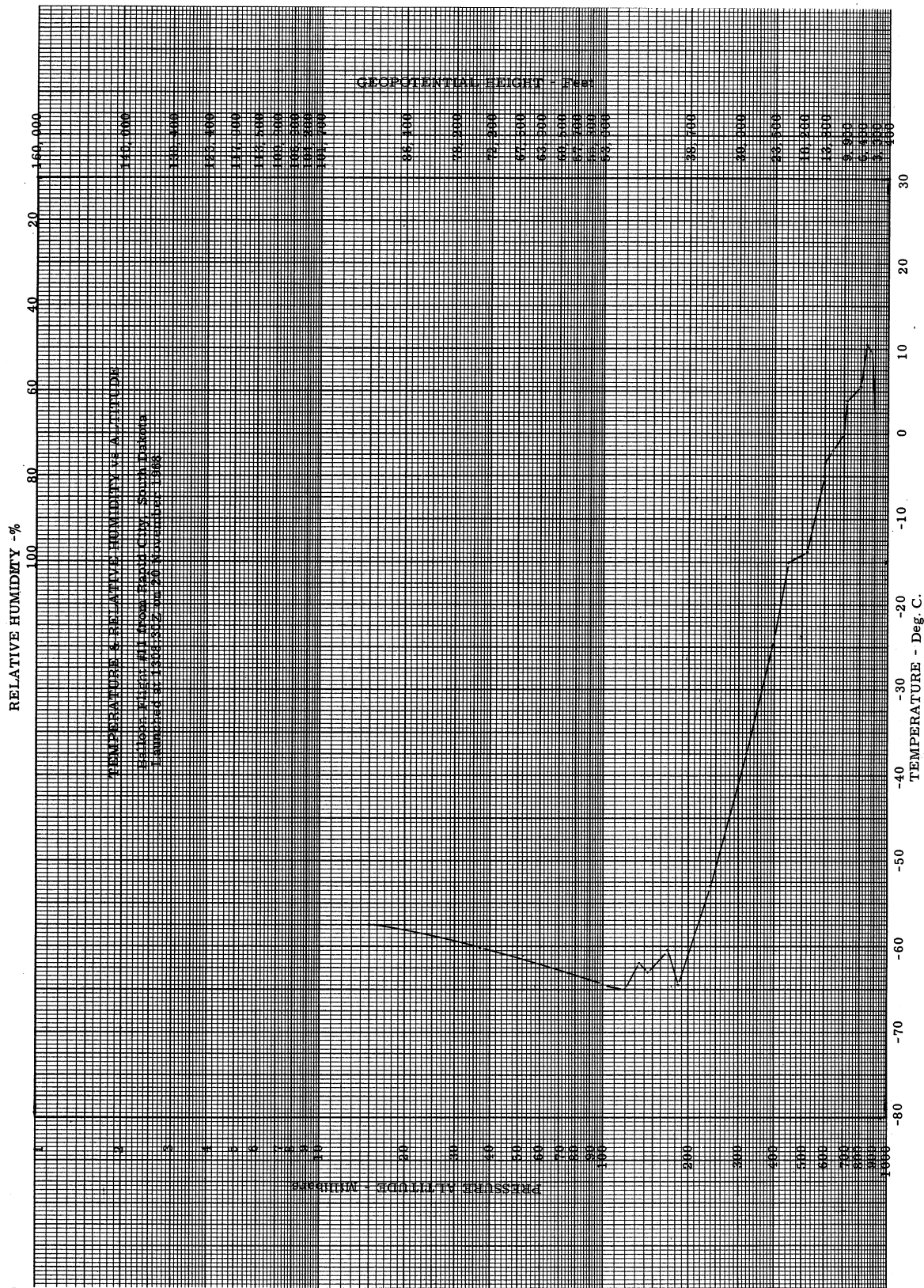


Figure 11. Temperature and Relative Humidity vs. Altitude, Rapid City, South Dakota, 1308Z, 20 November 1968.

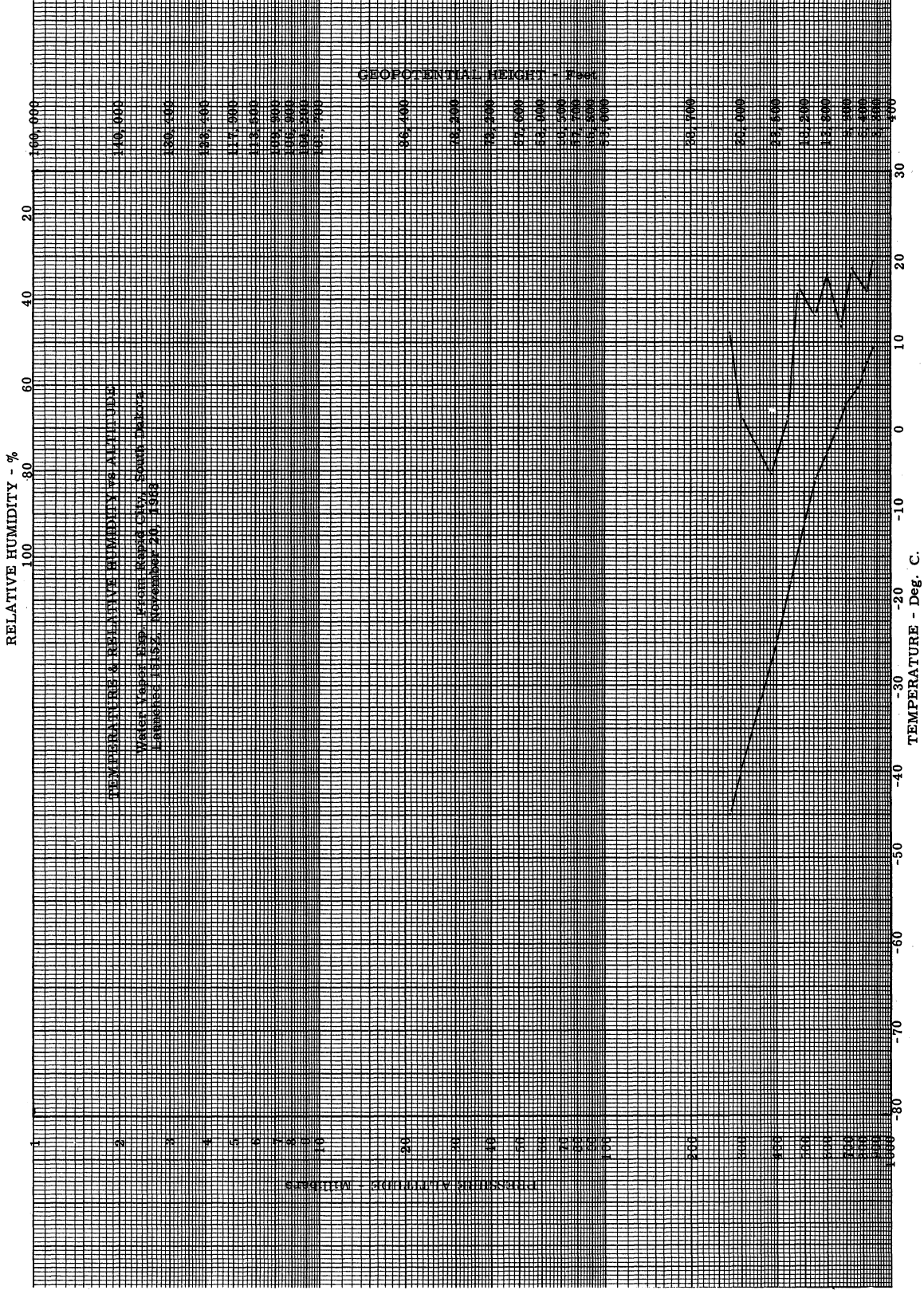


Figure 12. Temperature and Relative Humidity vs. Altitude, Rapid City, South Dakota, 1515Z, 20 November 1968.

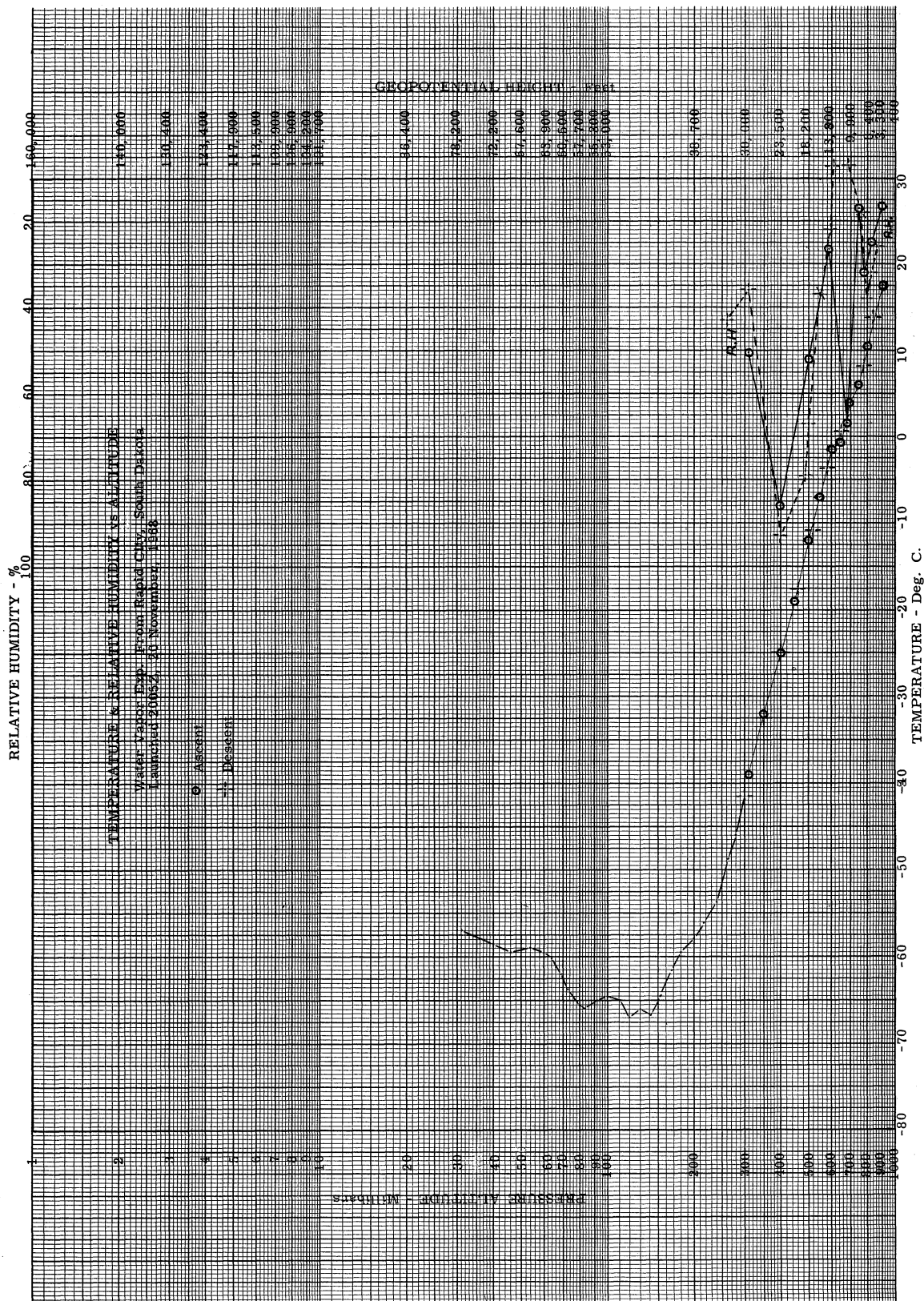


Figure 13. Temperature and Relative Humidity vs. Altitude, Rapid City, South Dakota, 2005Z, 20 November 1968.

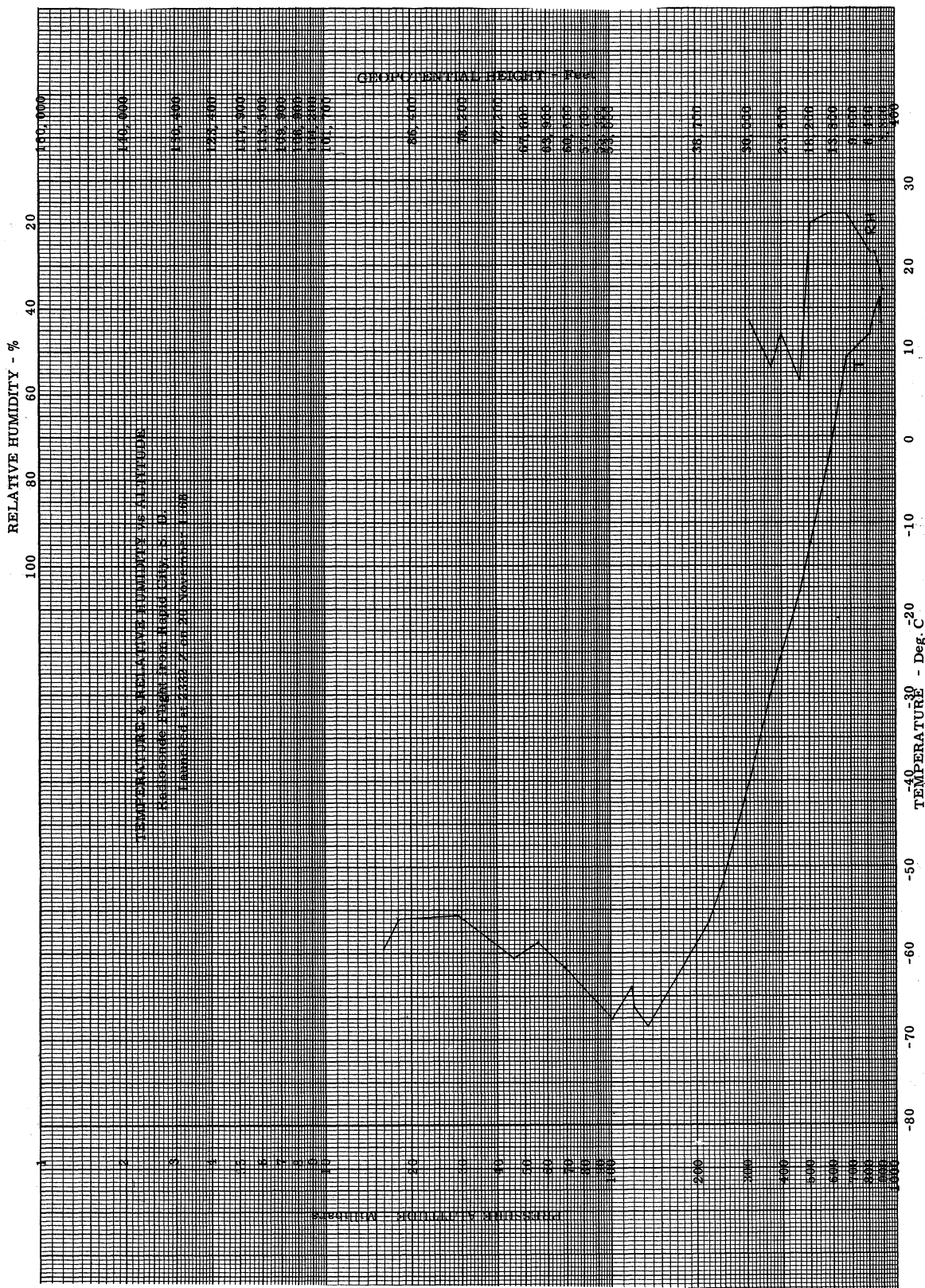


Figure 14. Temperature and Relative Humidity vs. Altitude, Rapid City, South Dakota, 2332Z, 20 November 1968.

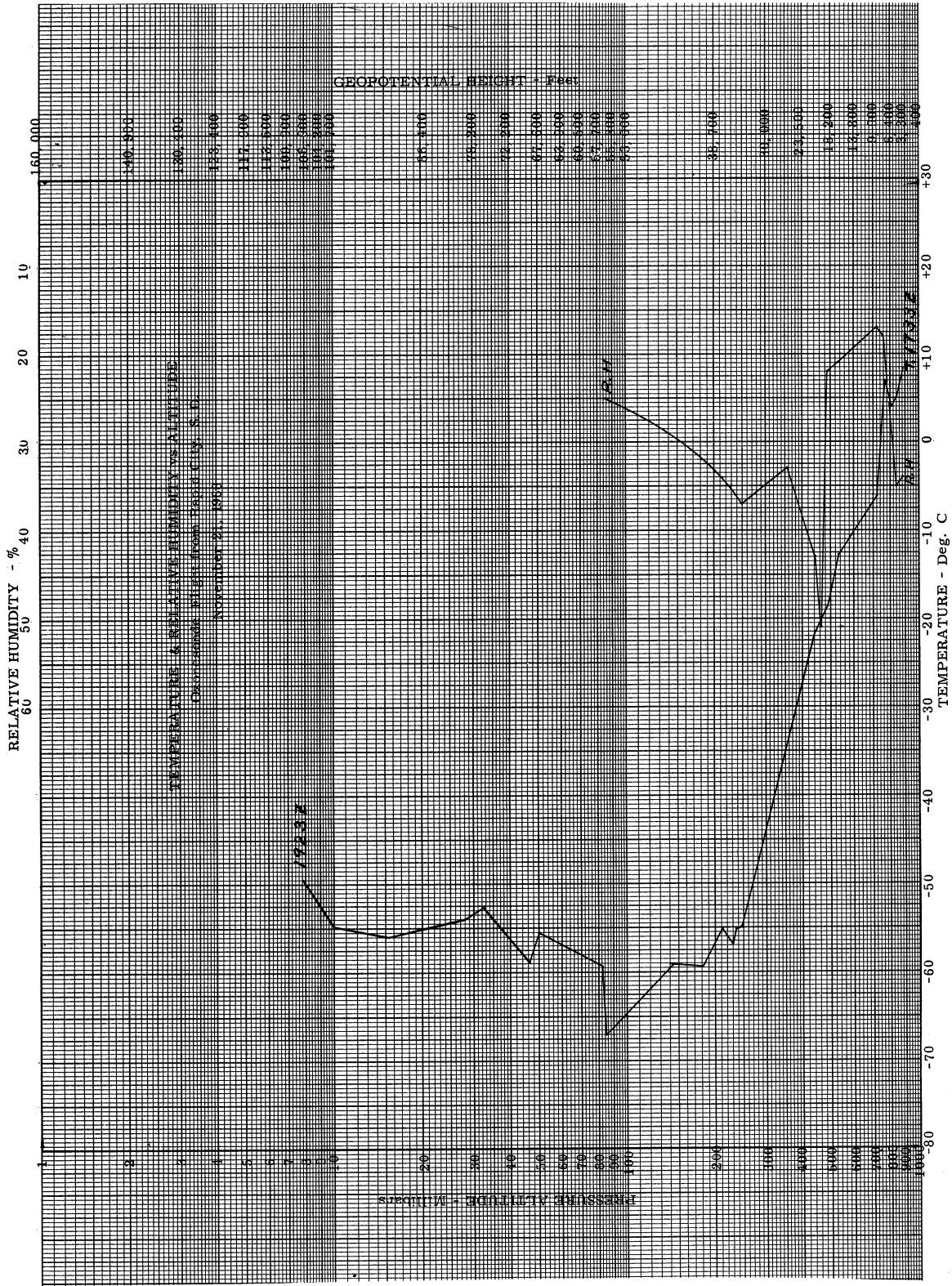


Figure 15. Temperature and Relative Humidity vs. Altitude, Rapid City, South Dakota, 1733Z, 21 November 1968.

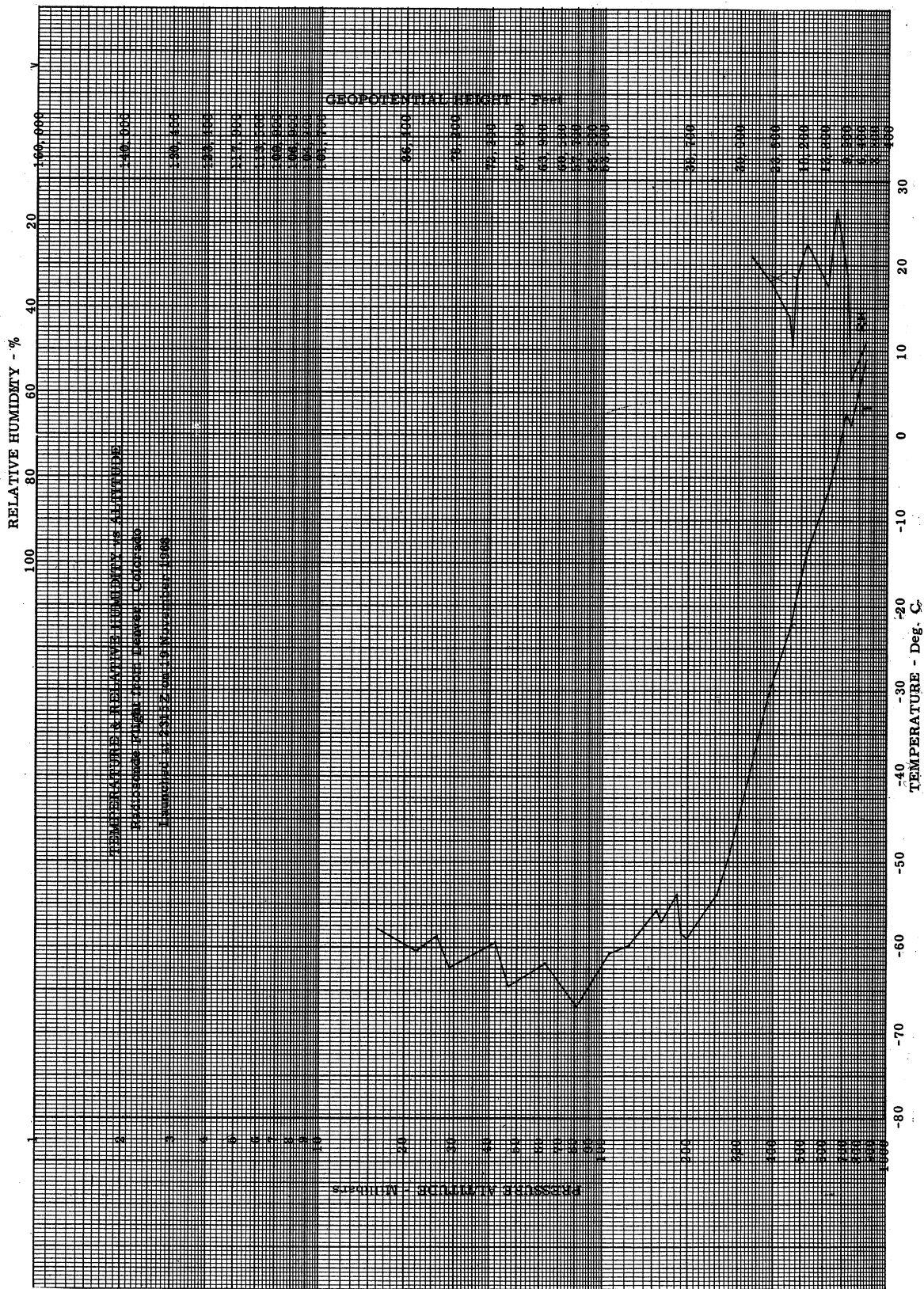


Figure 16. Temperature and Relative Humidity vs. Altitude, Denver, Colorado, 2315 Z, 19 November 1968.

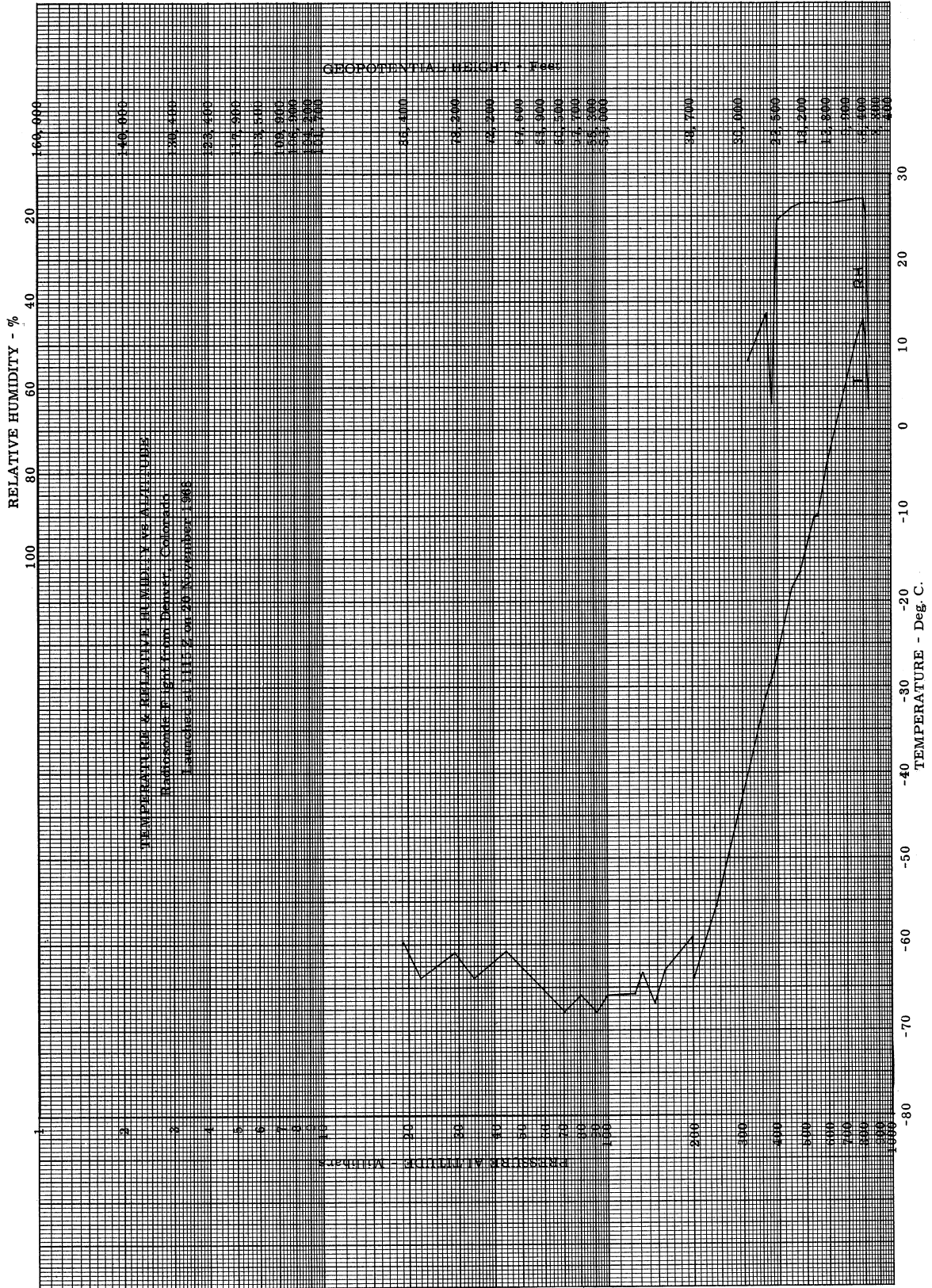


Figure 17. Temperature and Relative Humidity vs. Altitude, Denver, Colorado, 1115Z, 20 November 1968.

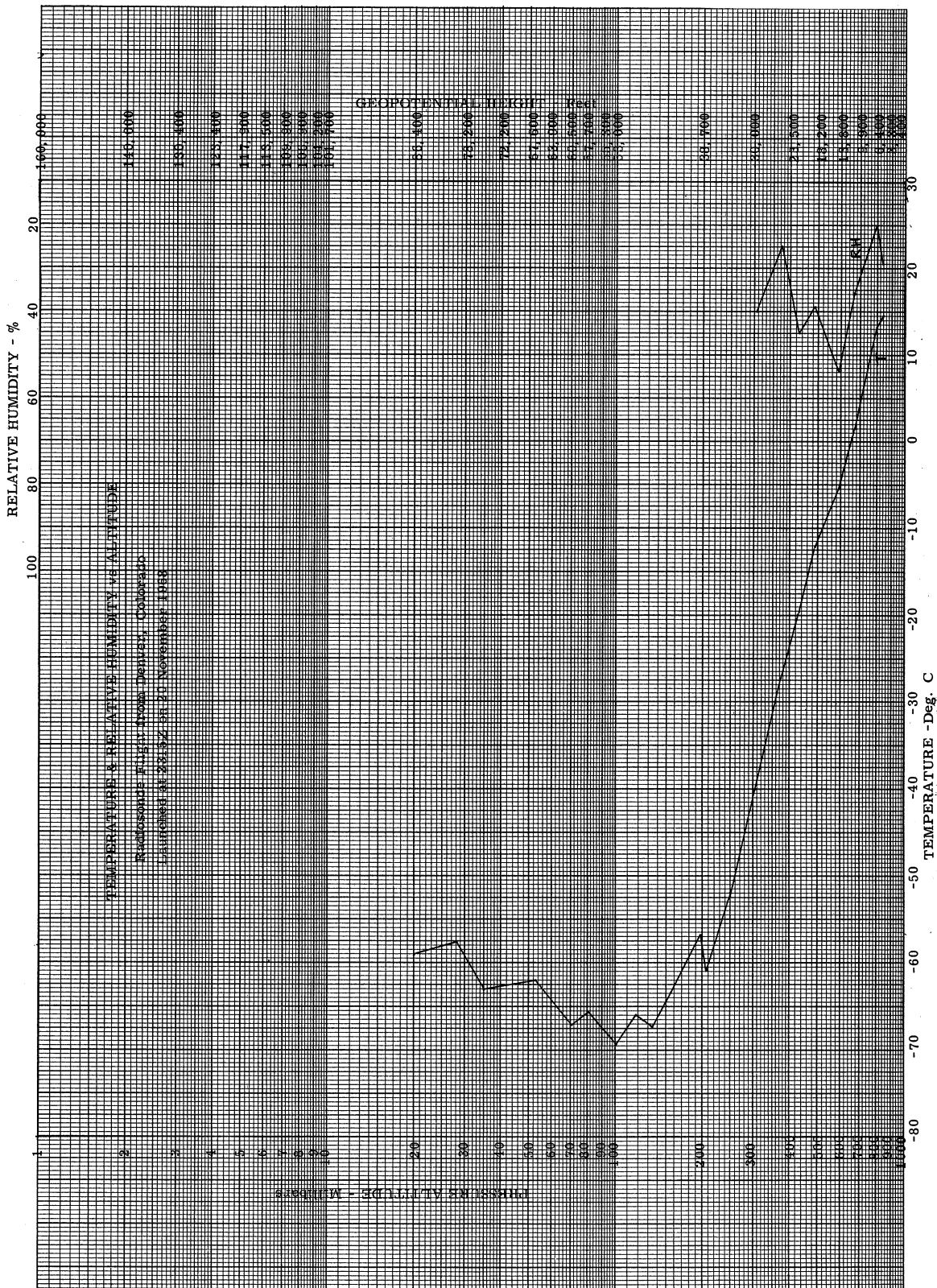


Figure 18. Temperature and Relative Humidity vs. Altitude, Denver, Colorado, 2315Z, 20 November 1968.

O Z O N A G R A M

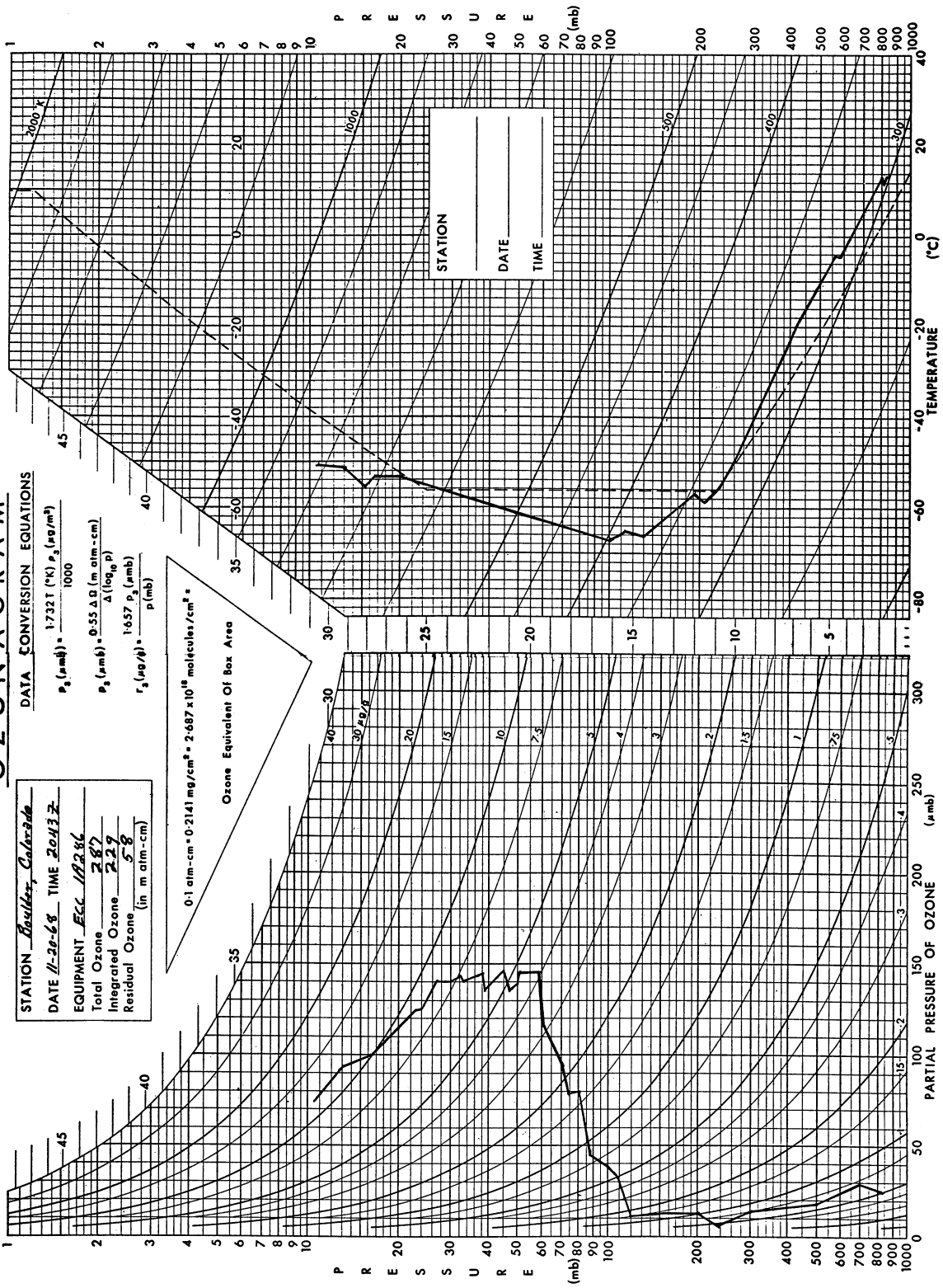


Figure 19. Temperature and Ozone Partial Pressure vs. Altitude, Boulder, Colorado, 2043Z, 20 November 1968.

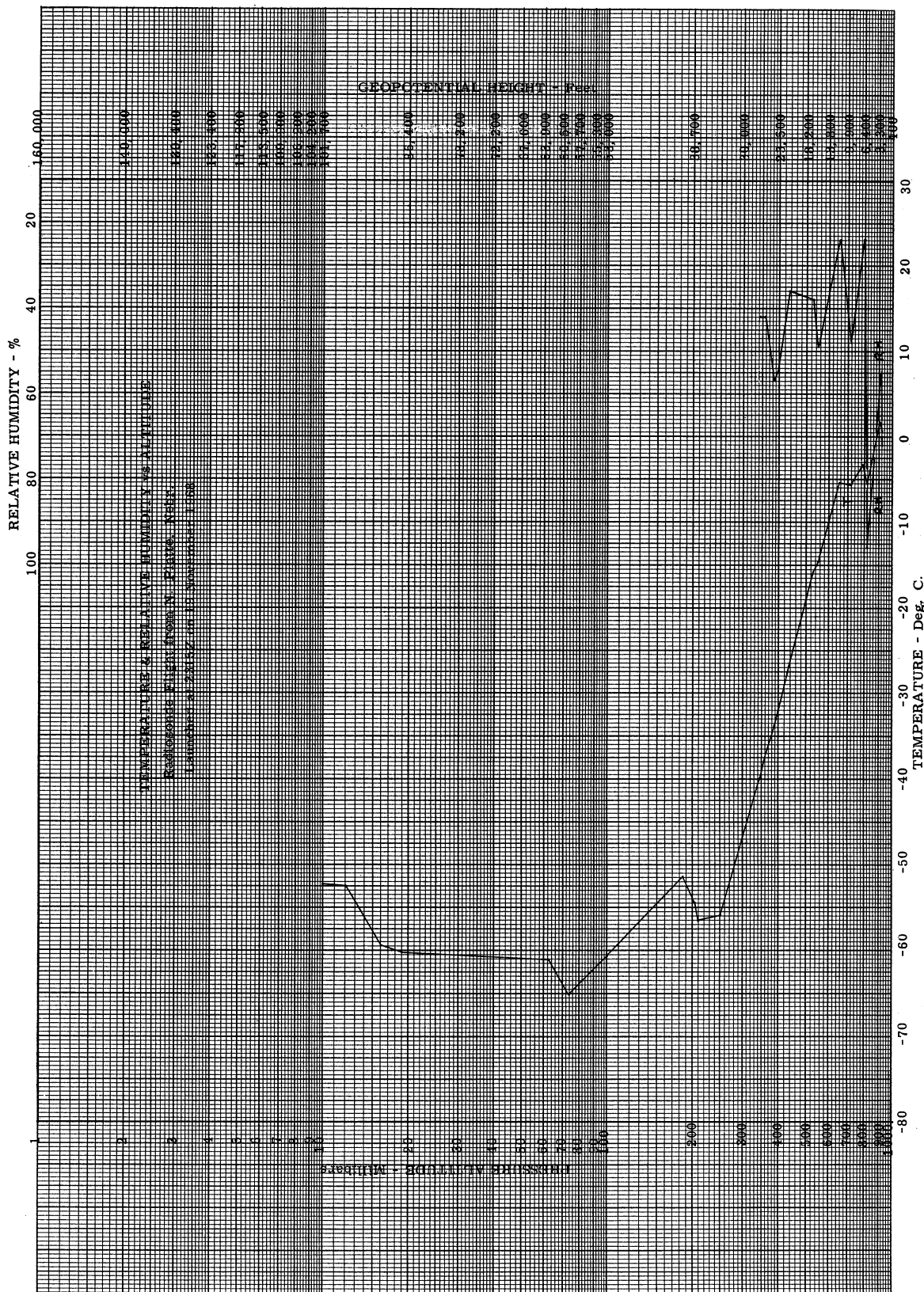


Figure 20. Temperature and Relative Humidity vs. Altitude, N. Platte, Nebraska, 2315Z, 19 November 1968.

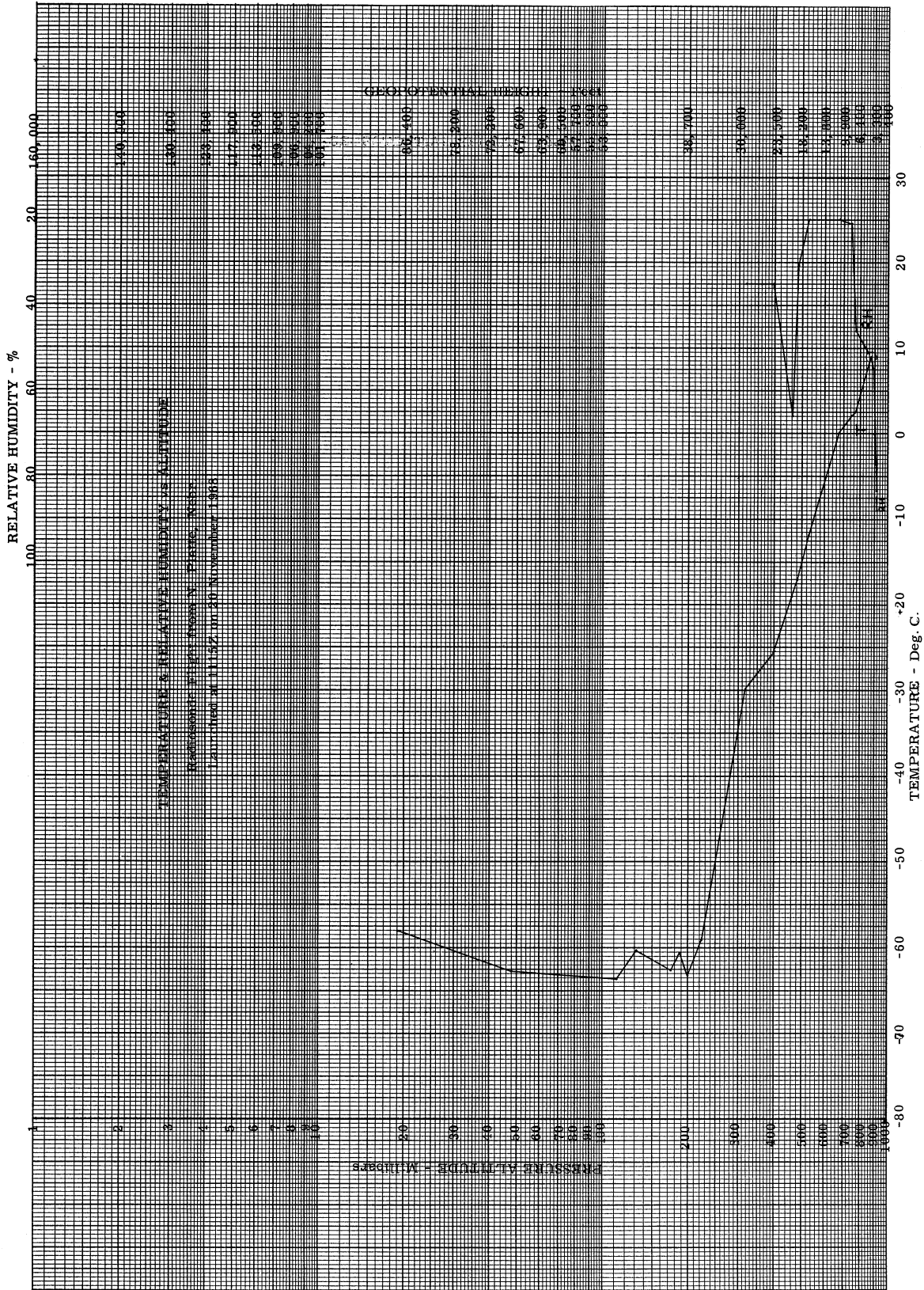


Figure 21. Temperature and Relative Humidity vs. Altitude, N. Platte, Nebraska, 1115Z, 20 November 1968.

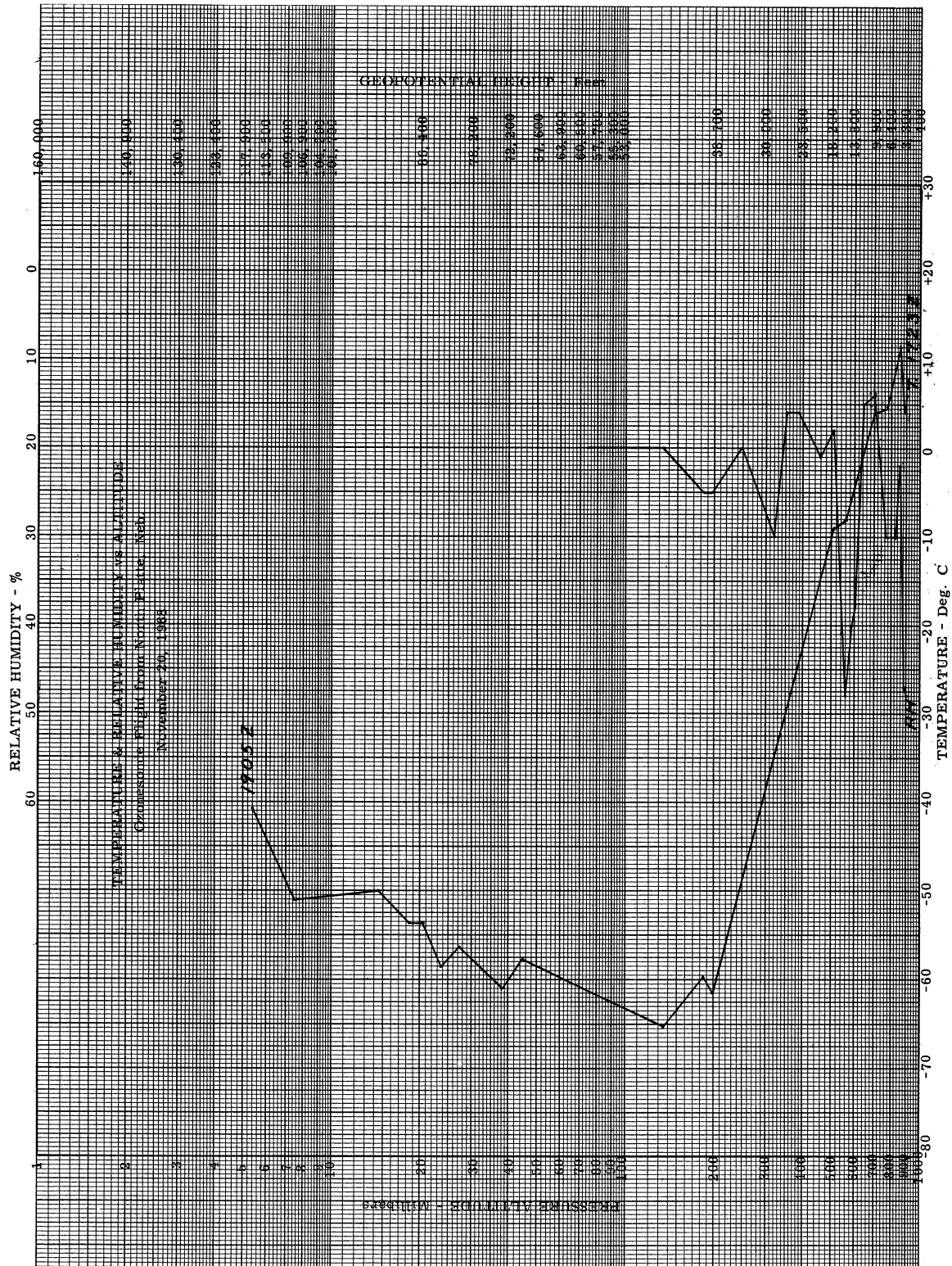


Figure 22. Temperature and Relative Humidity vs. Altitude,
 N. Platte, Nebraska, 1723Z, 20 November 1968.

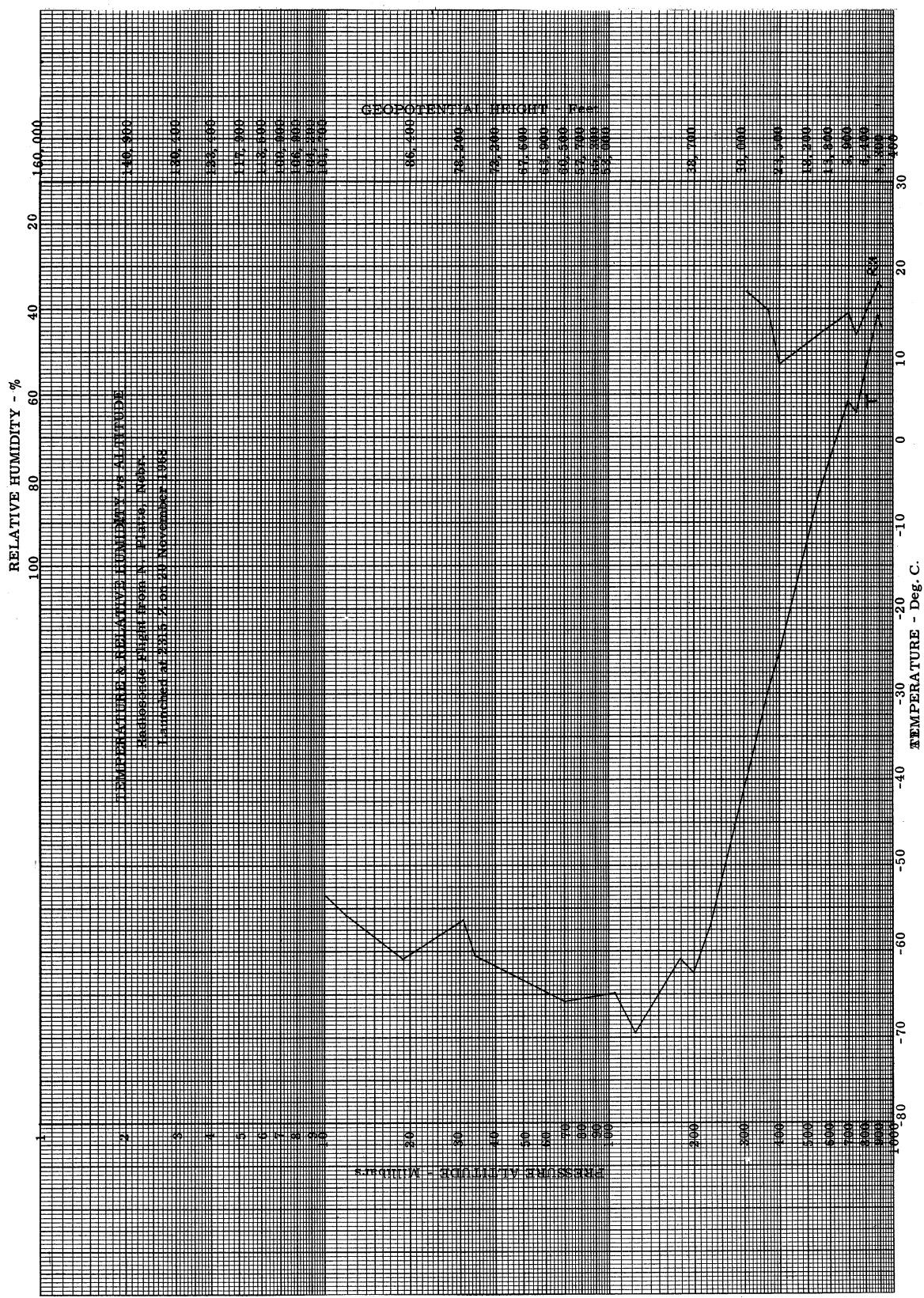


Figure 23. Temperature and Relative Humidity vs. Altitude, N. Platte, Nebraska, 2315Z, 20 November 1968.

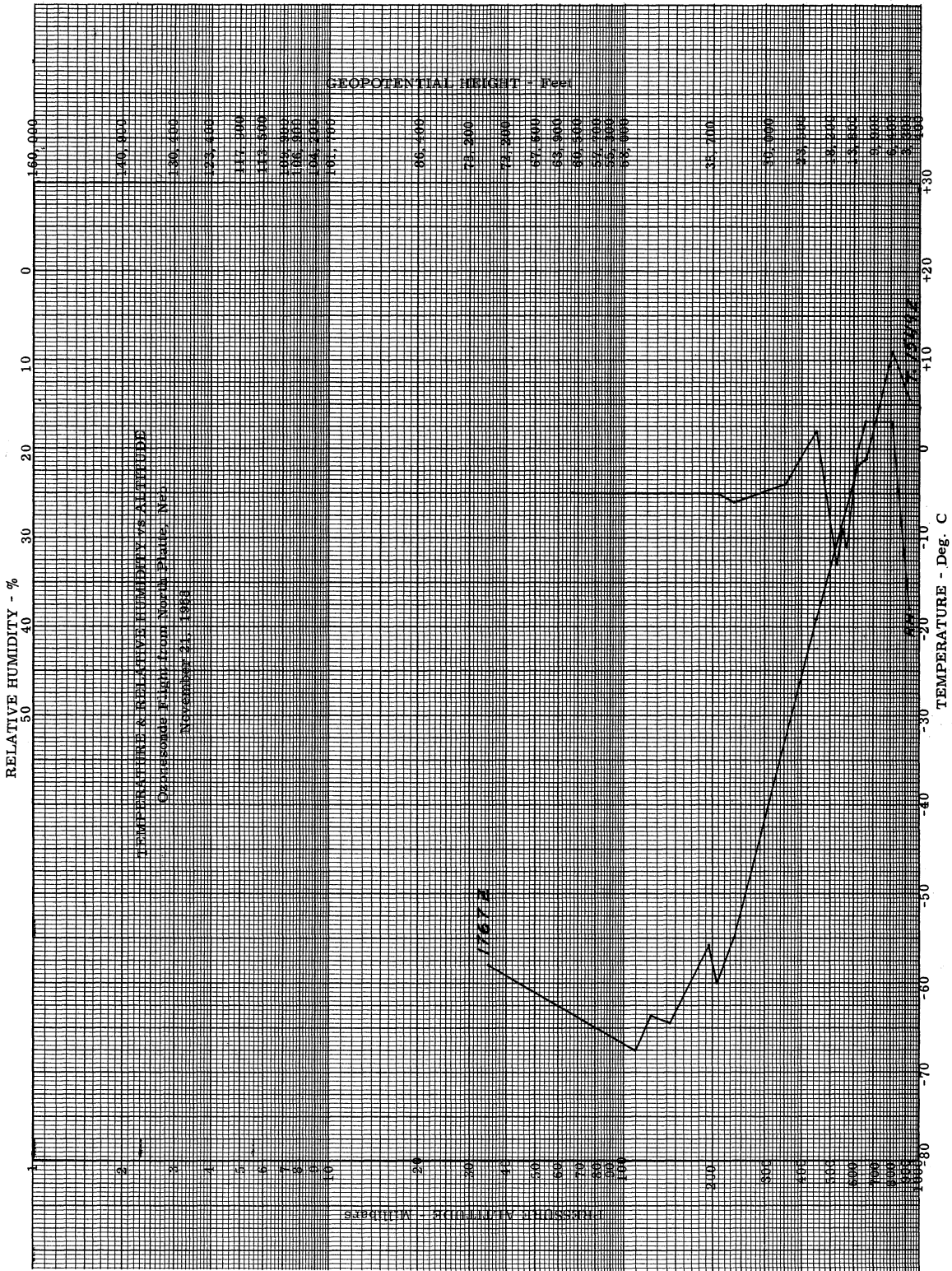


Figure 24. Temperature and Relative Humidity vs. Altitude, N. Platte, Nebraska, 1549Z, 21 November 1968.

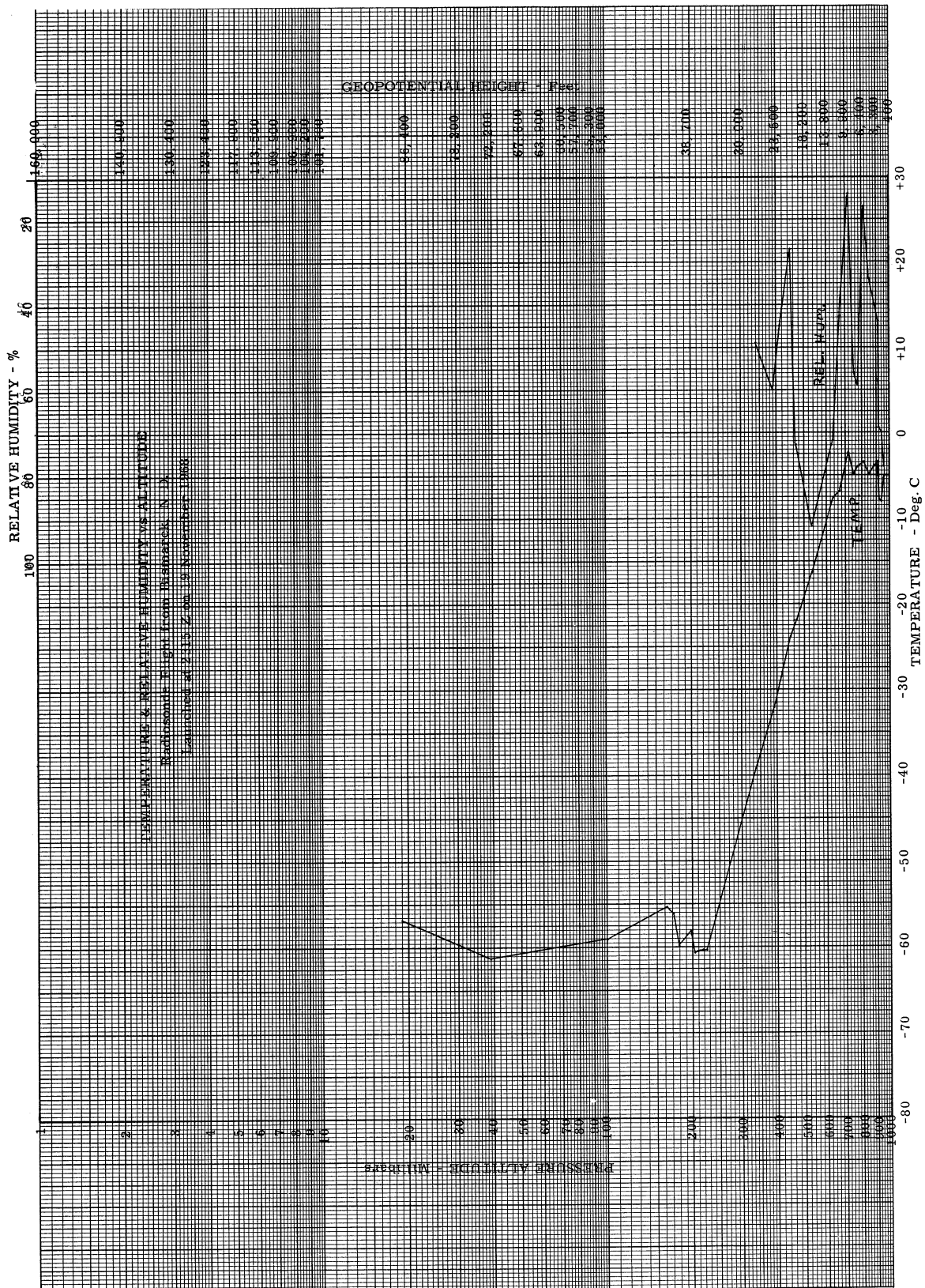


Figure 25. Temperature and Relative Humidity vs. Altitude, Bismarck, North Dakota, 2315Z, 19 November 1968.

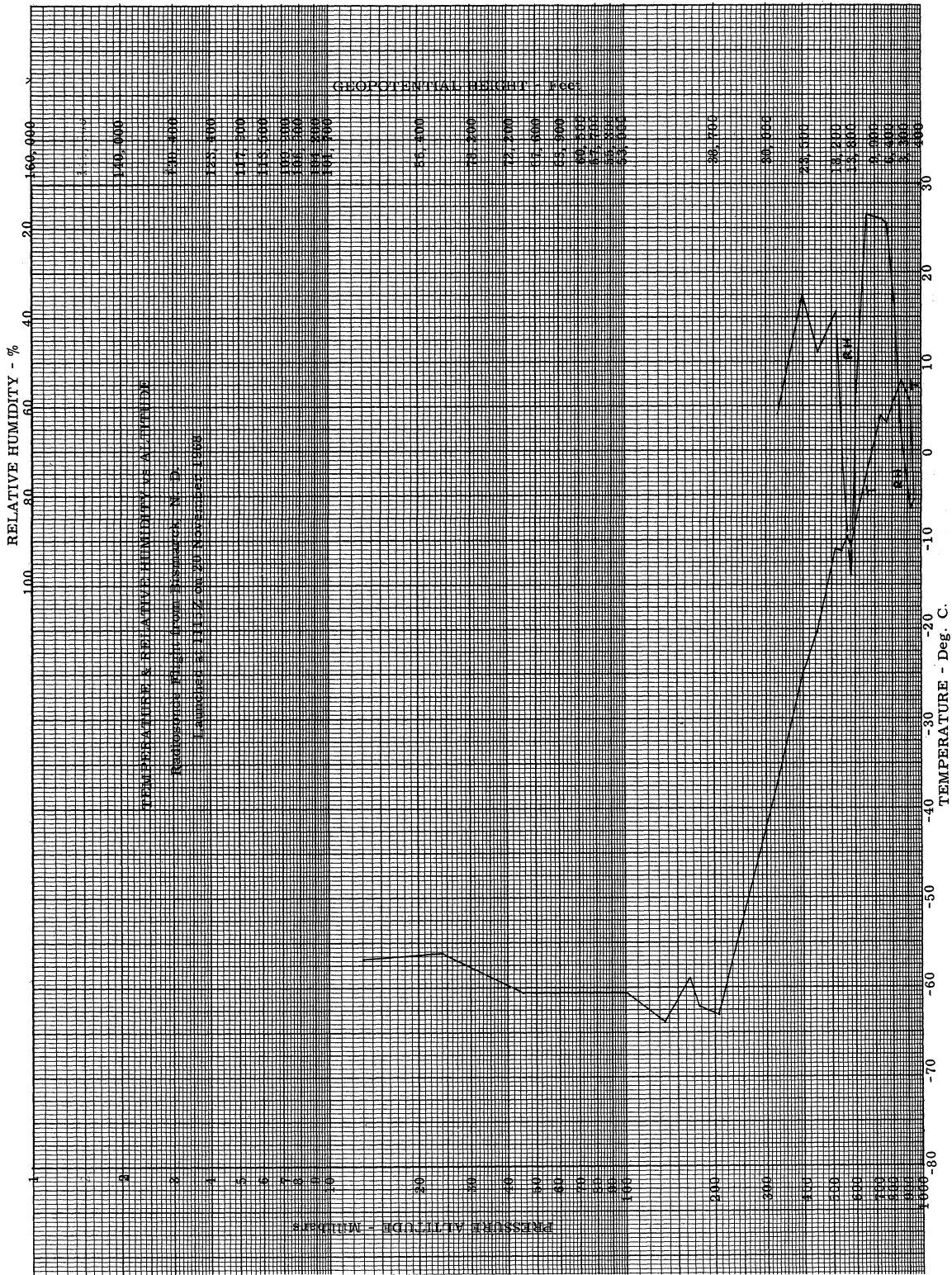


Figure 26. Temperature and Relative Humidity vs. Altitude, Bismarck, North Dakota, 1115Z, 20 November 1968.

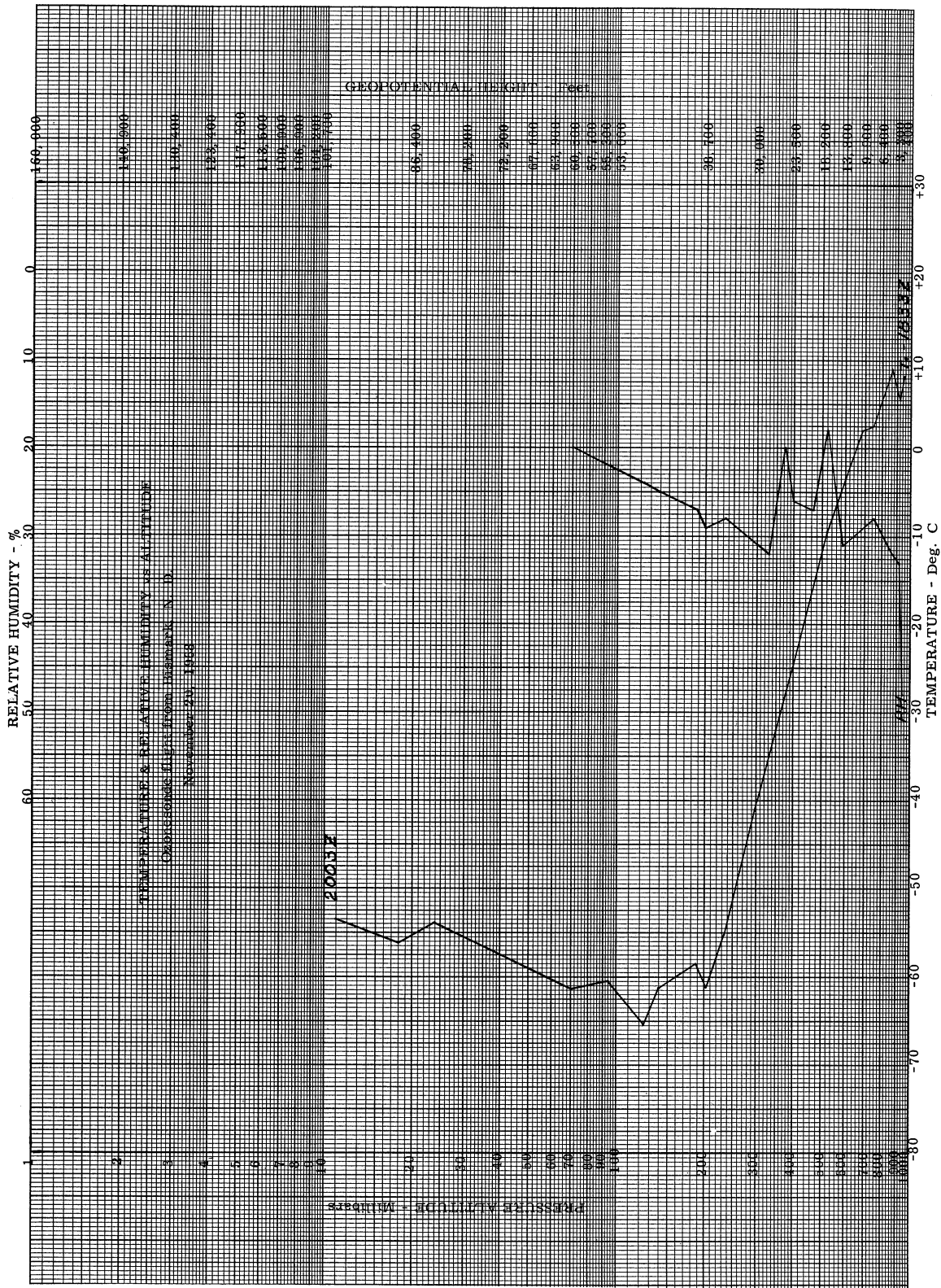


Figure 27. Temperature and Relative Humidity vs. Altitude, Bismarck, North Dakota, 1833Z, 20 November 1968.

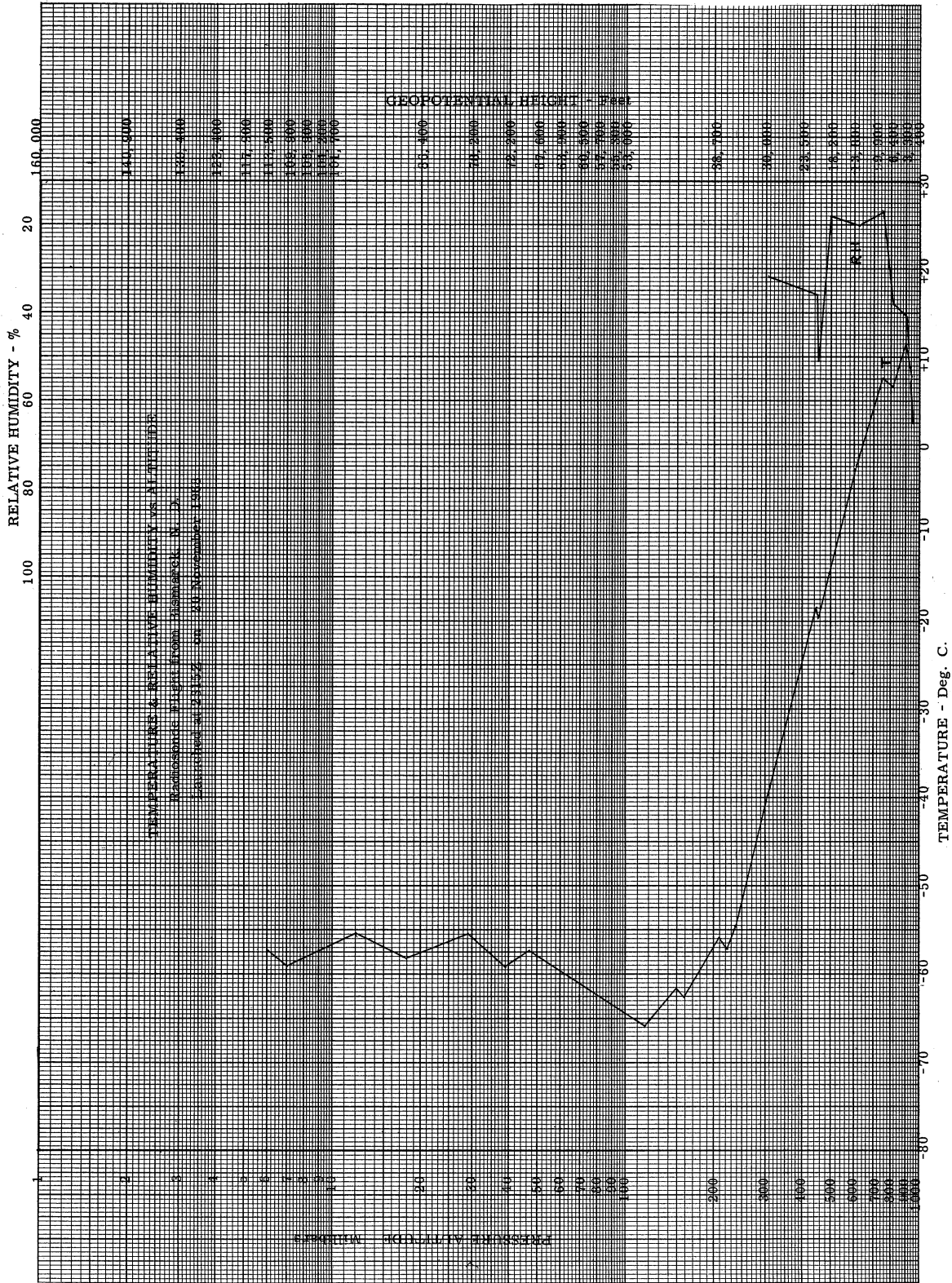


Figure 28. Temperature and Relative Humidity vs. Altitude, Bismarck, North Dakota, 2315Z, 20 November 1968.

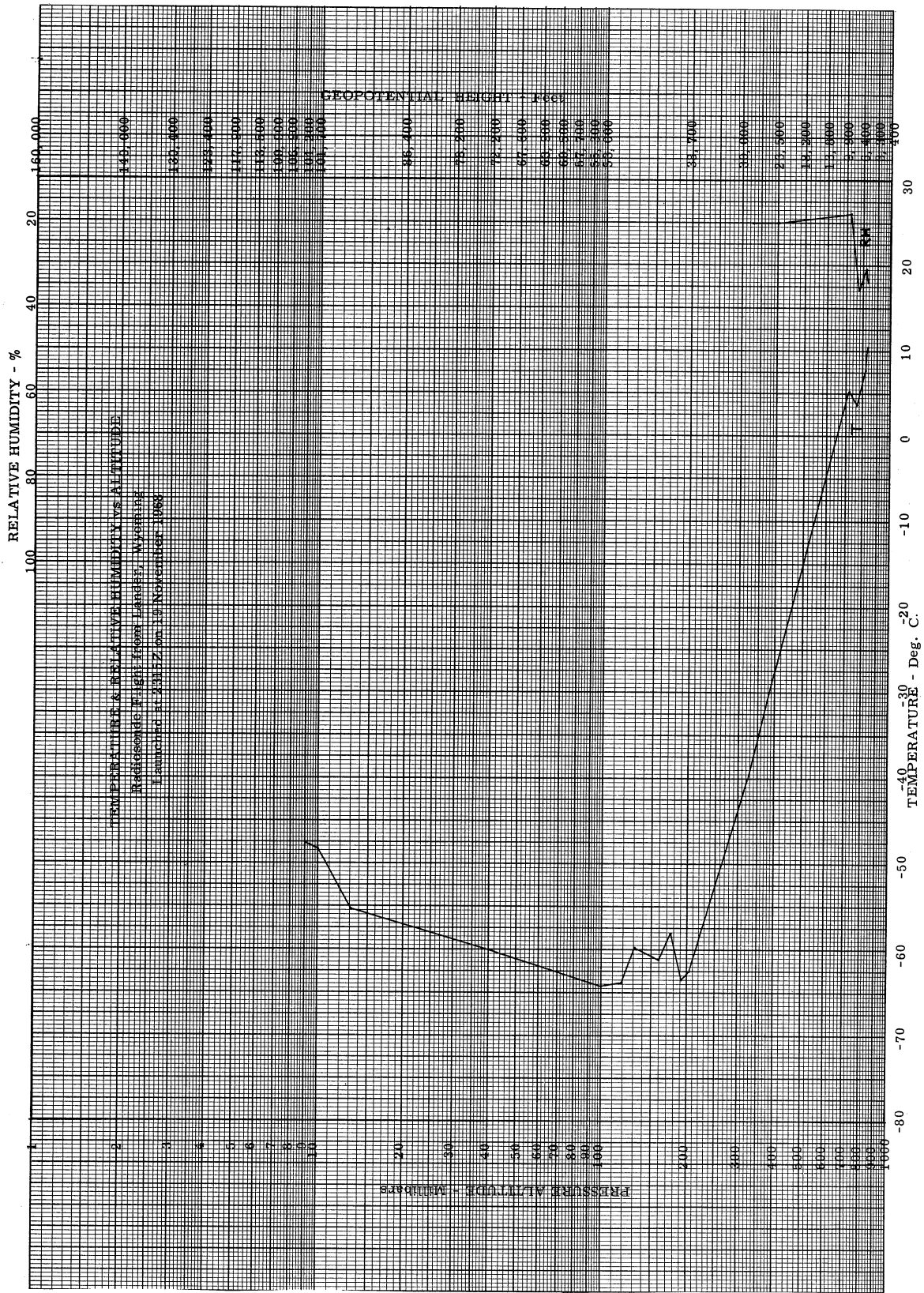


Figure 29. Temperature and Relative Humidity vs. Altitude, Lander, Wyoming, 2315Z, 19 November 1968.

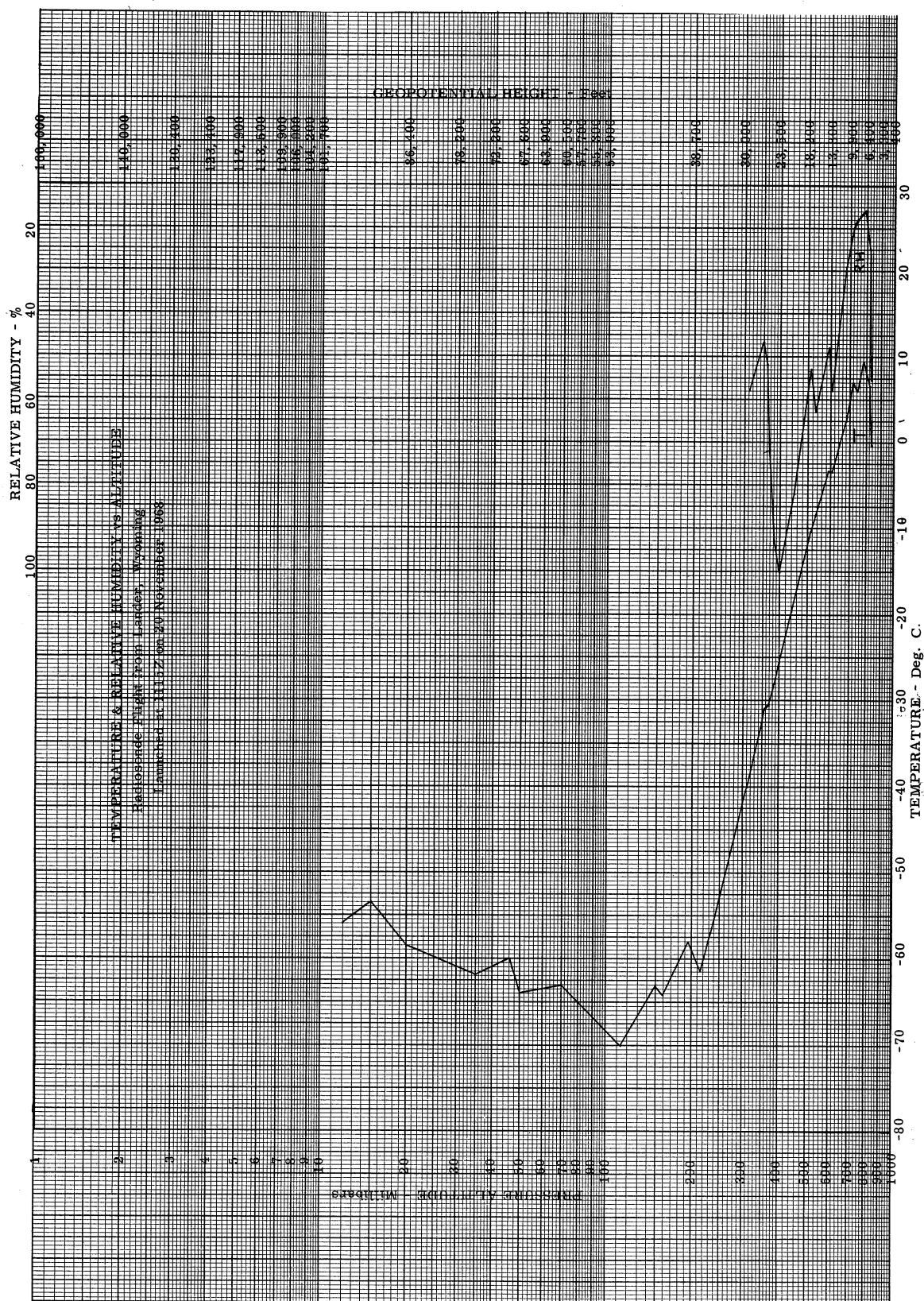


Figure 30. Temperature and Relative Humidity vs. Altitude, Lander, Wyoming, 1115Z, 20 November 1968.

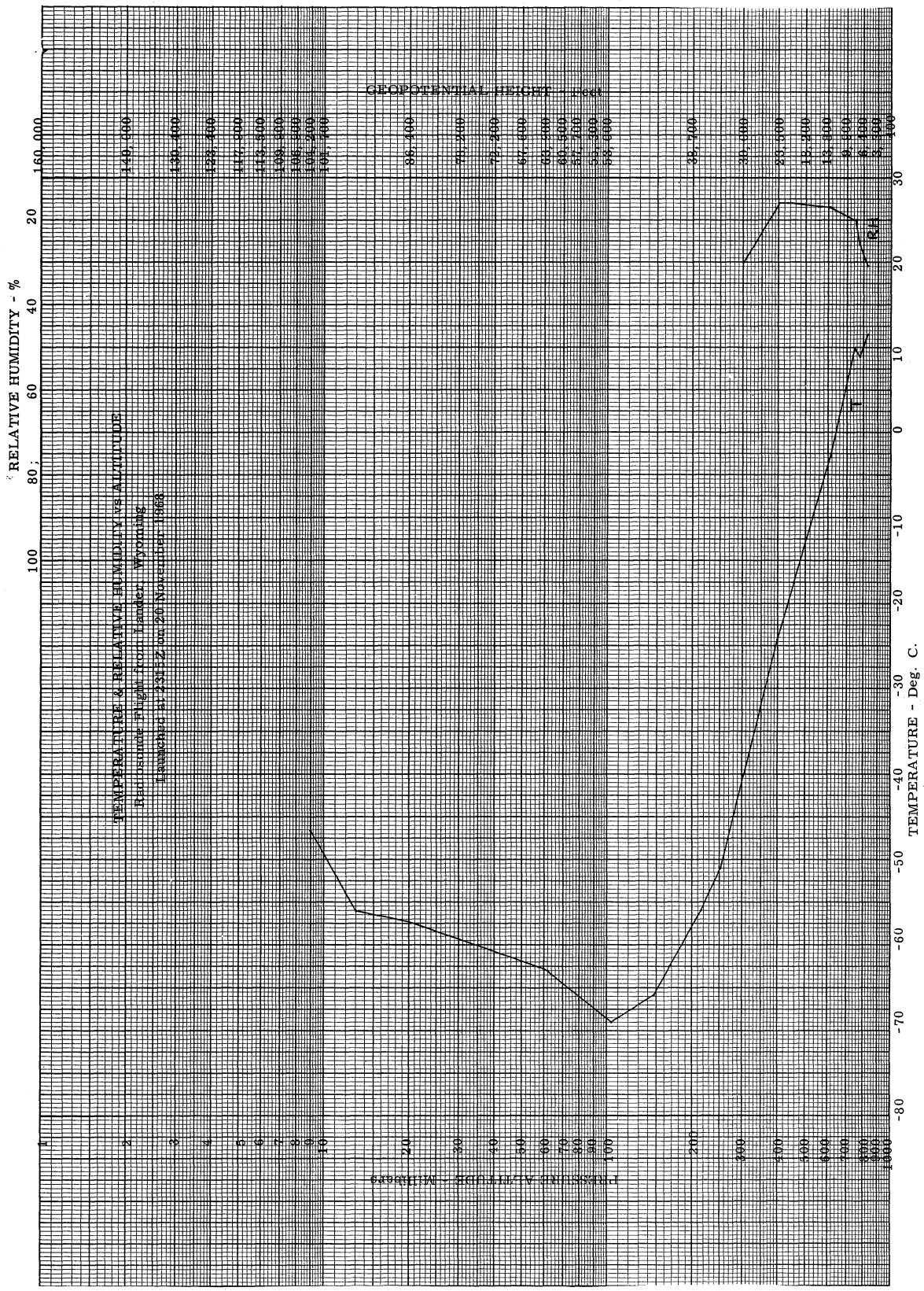


Figure 31. Temperature and Relative Humidity vs. Altitude, Lander, Wyoming, 2315Z, 20 November 1968.

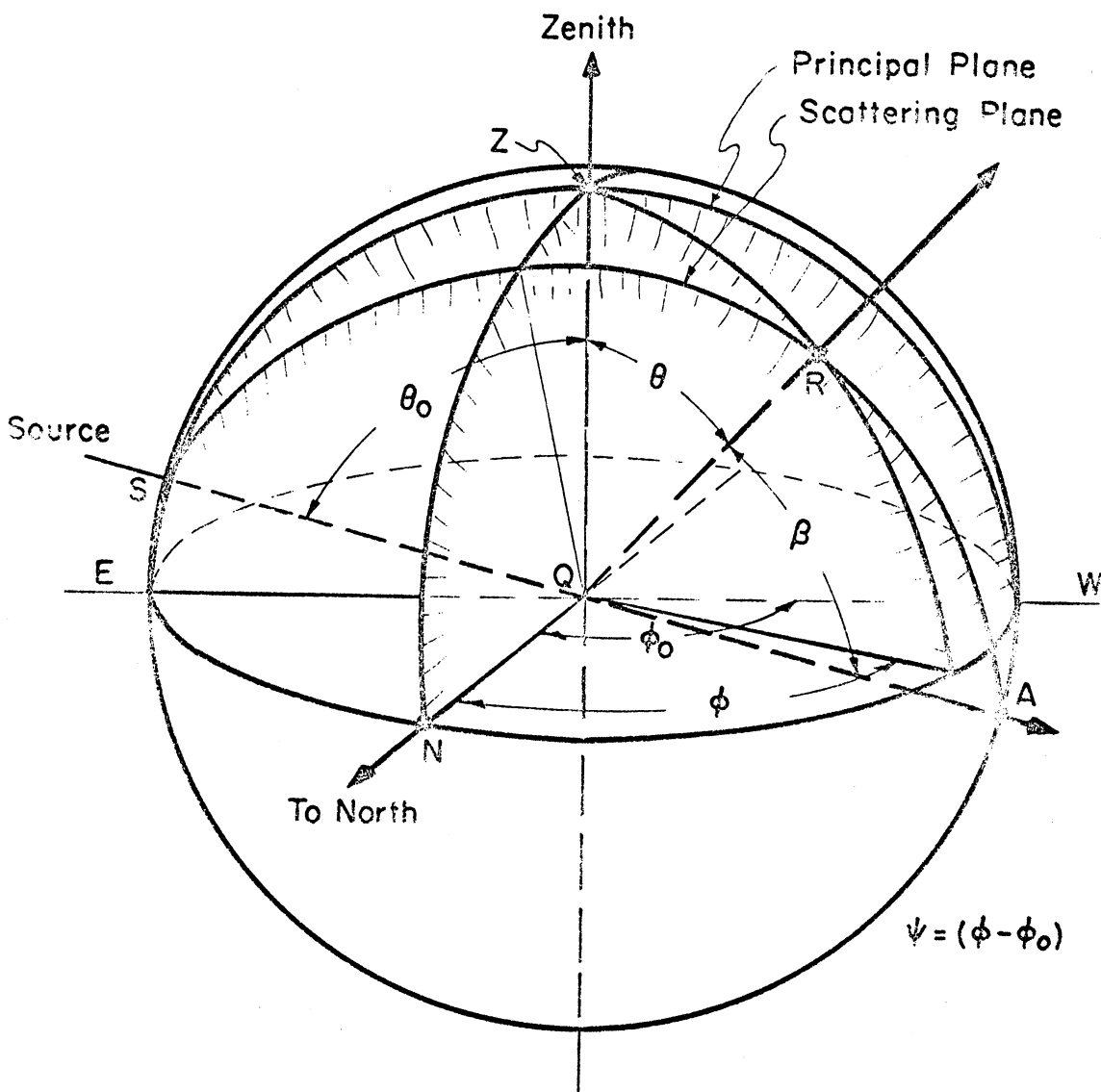


Figure 32. Geometry of Reflection and Scattering

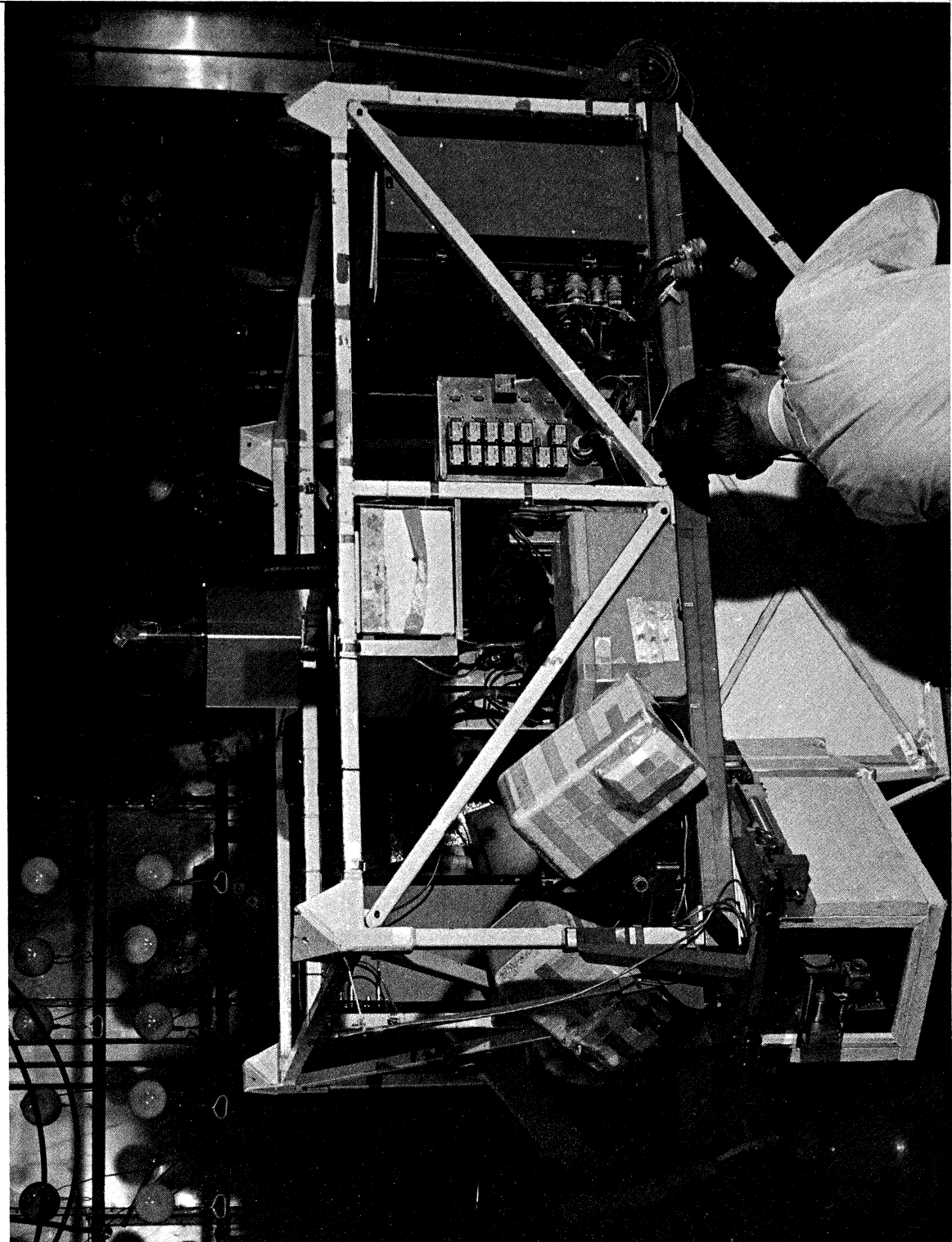


Figure 33. Balloon Gondola, Rotating Photocell at Top.

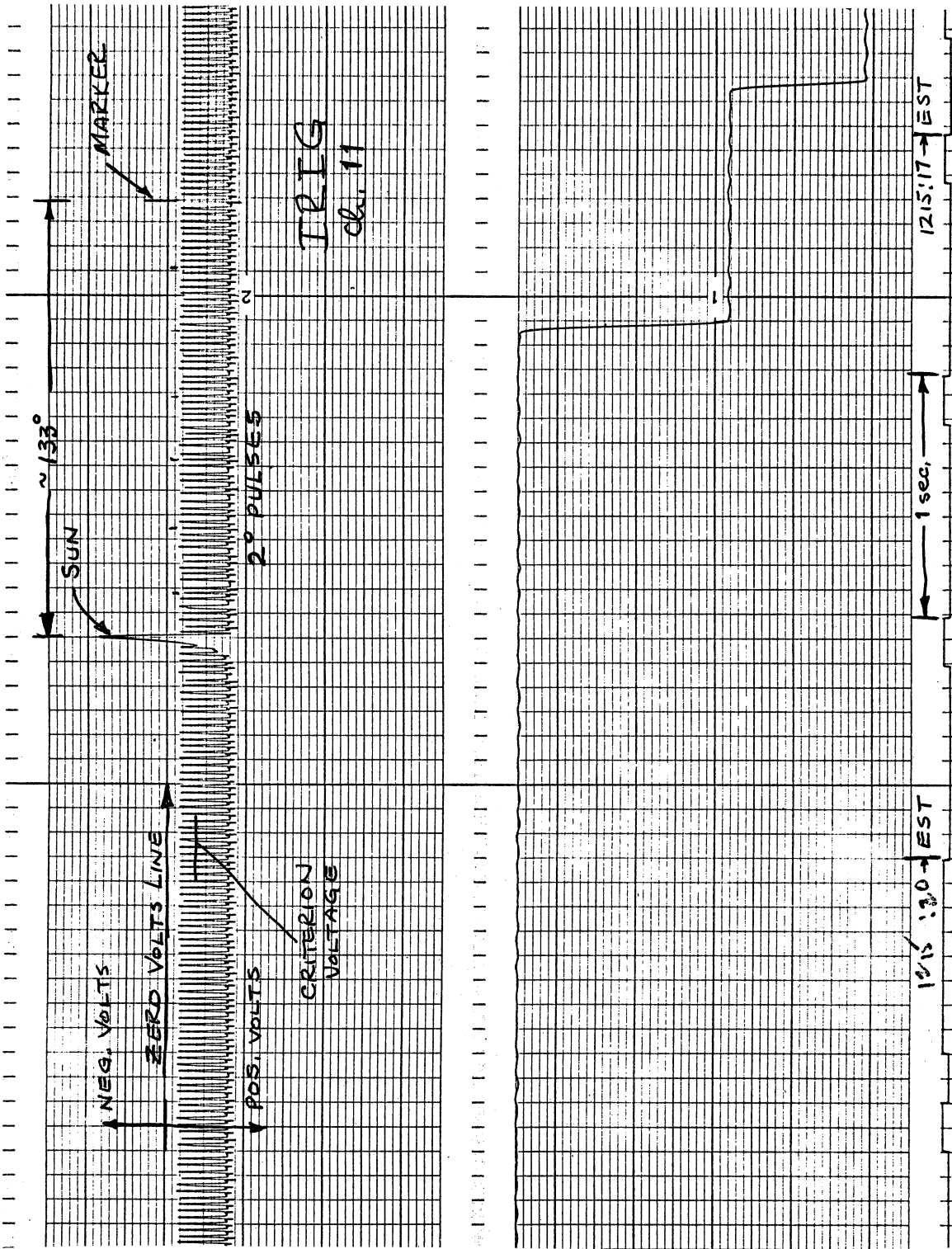


Figure 34. Analog Brush Record of Photocell Data.

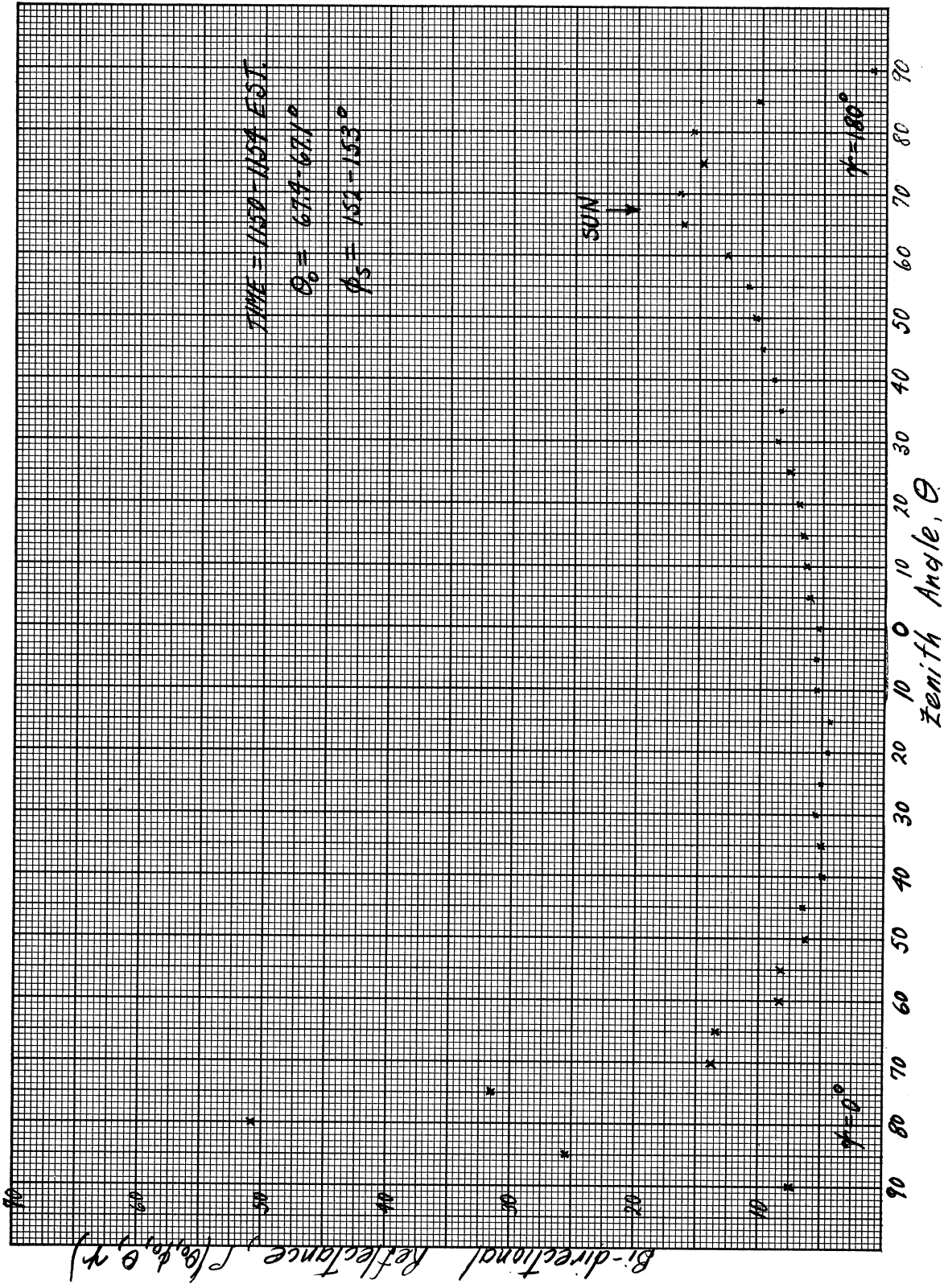


Figure 36. Bi-directional Reflectance in the Principal Plane, 1150-1154 E. S. T.

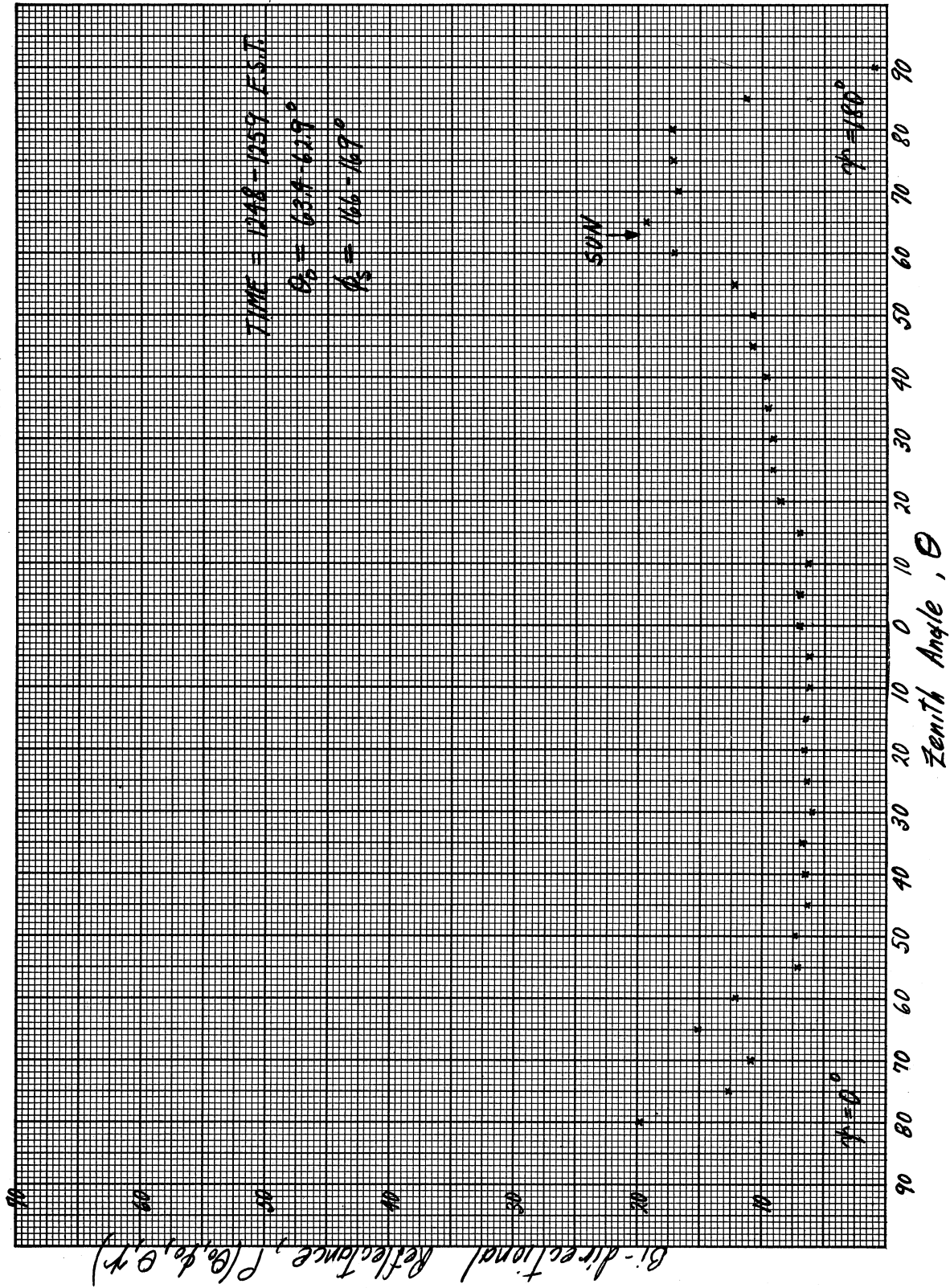


Figure 37. Bi-directional Reflectance in the Principal Plane, 1248-1259 E. S. T.

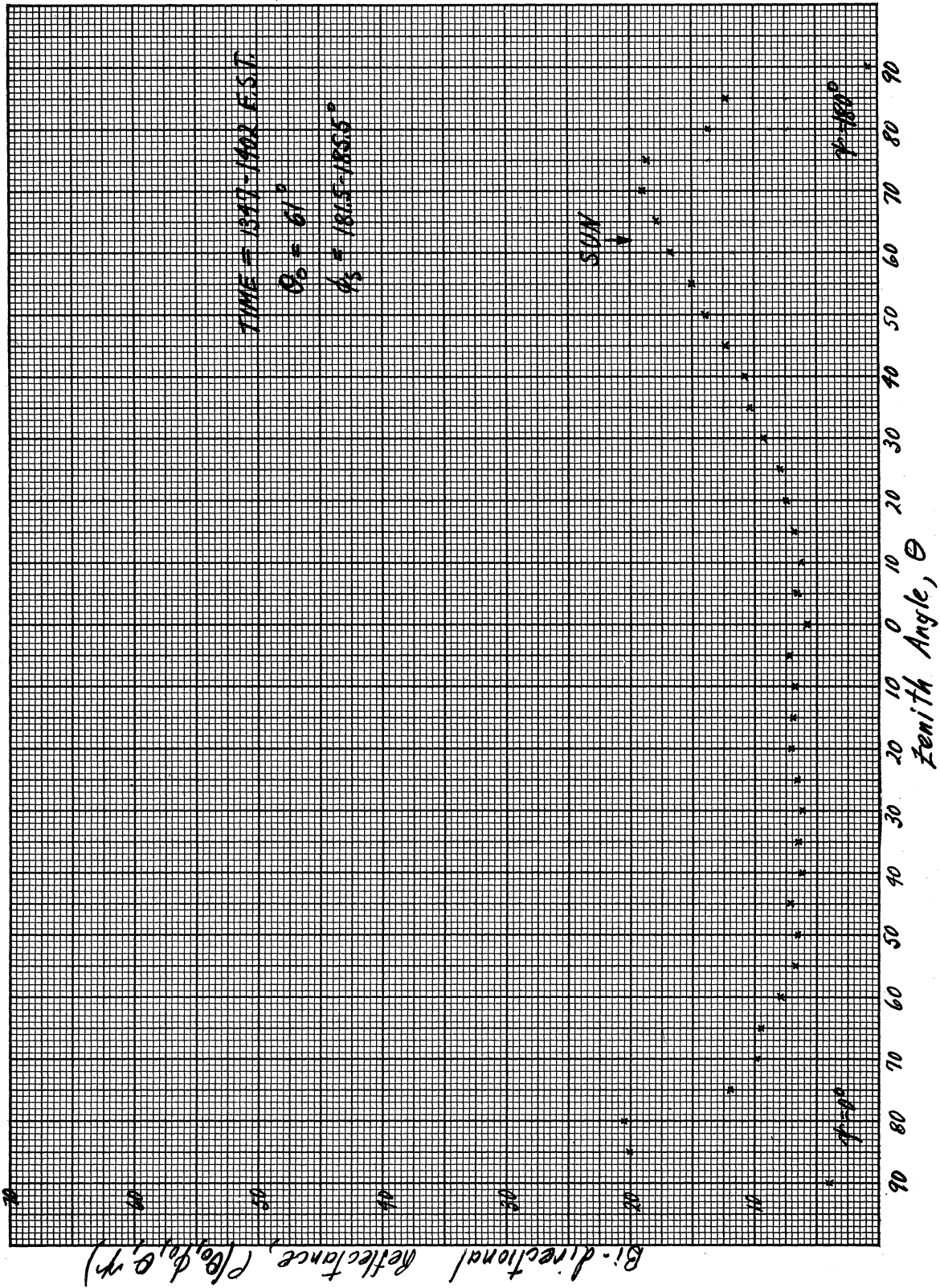


Figure 38. Bi-directional Reflectance in the Principal Plane, 1347-1403 E. S. T.

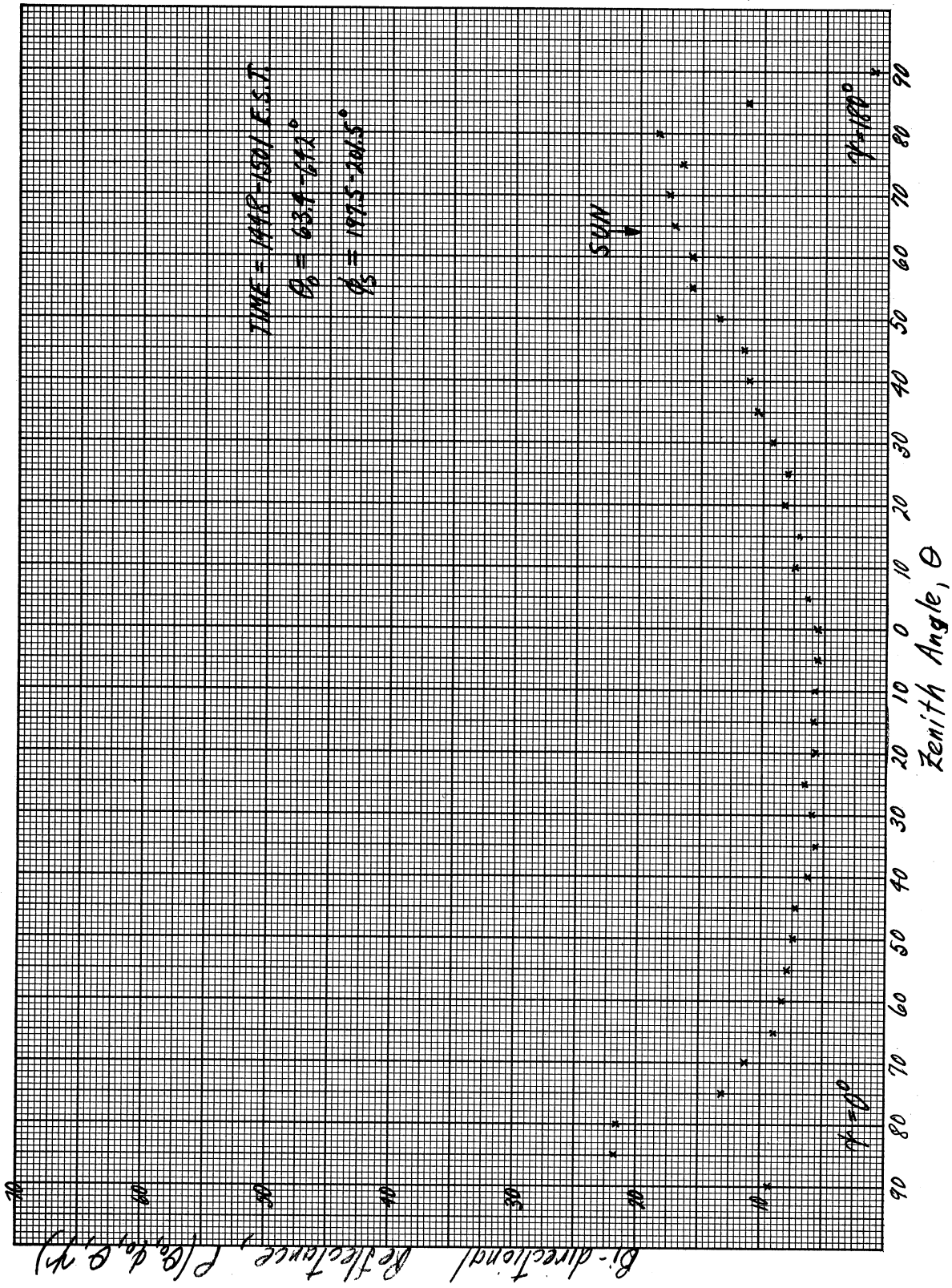


Figure 39. Bi-directional Reflectance in the Principal Plane, 1448-1501 E. S. T.



Figure 40. Photo Showing Portion of the Earth for Which Reflectance Data of Figure 36 Applies

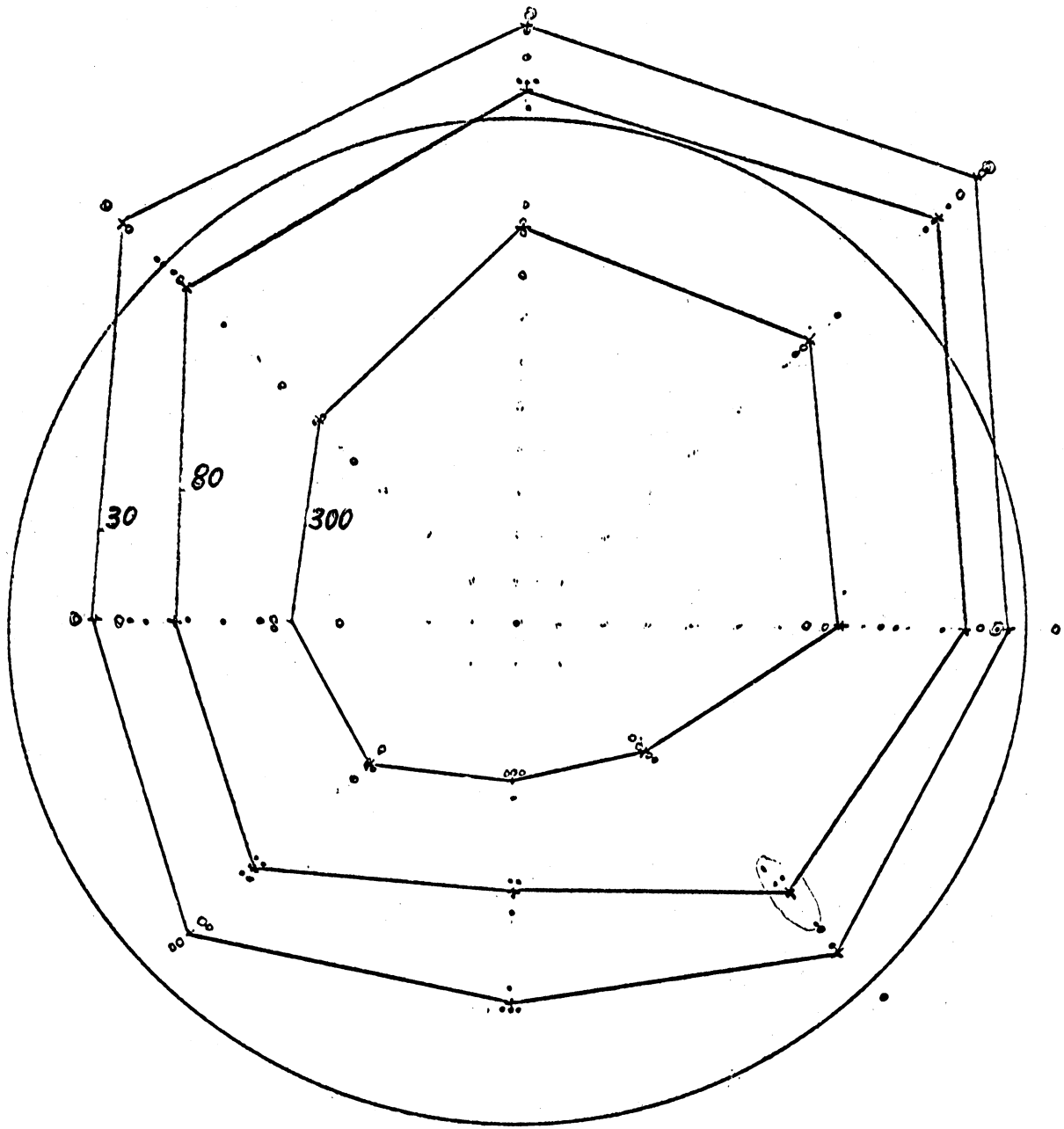


Figure 41. Field of View Contours for IRIS Interferometer



3 9015 02227 1178