

# Simulation results of a MC code for atmospheric phenomena

*I.Kostadinov<sup>1</sup>, G.Giovanelli<sup>1</sup>, E.Cupini<sup>2</sup>, S.Pagnuti<sup>2</sup>,  
D.Bortoli<sup>1</sup>, A.Petritoli<sup>1</sup>, F.Ravegnani<sup>1</sup>*

1. ISAO-CNR, Via Gobetti, 101, 40129 Bologna
2. ENEA, Via Bologna Via Martiri di Monte Sole, 4 40129 Bologna



# Atmospheric optical phenomena within EUSO spectral interval (3000 - 4000A)

Airglow

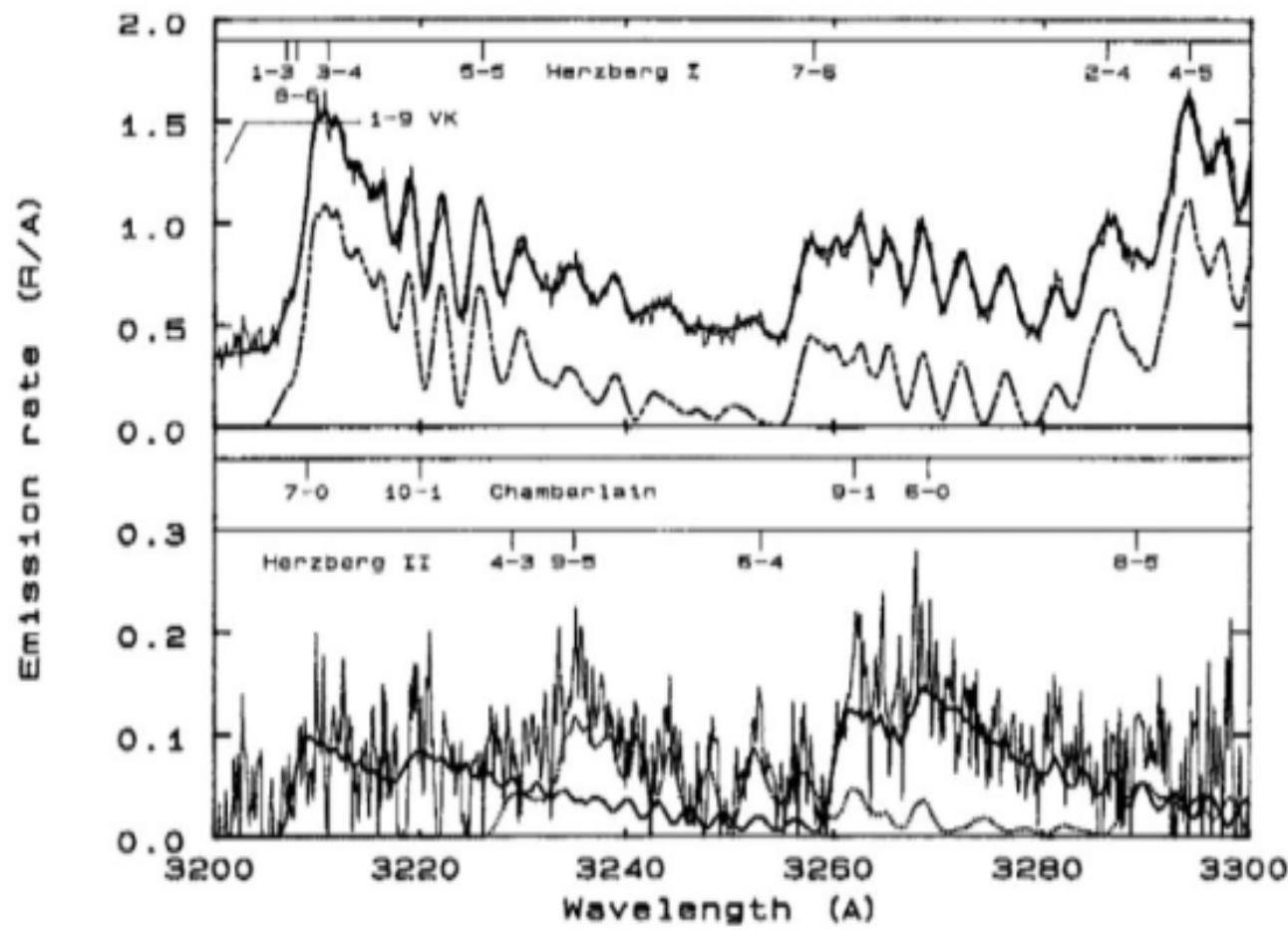
Lightning

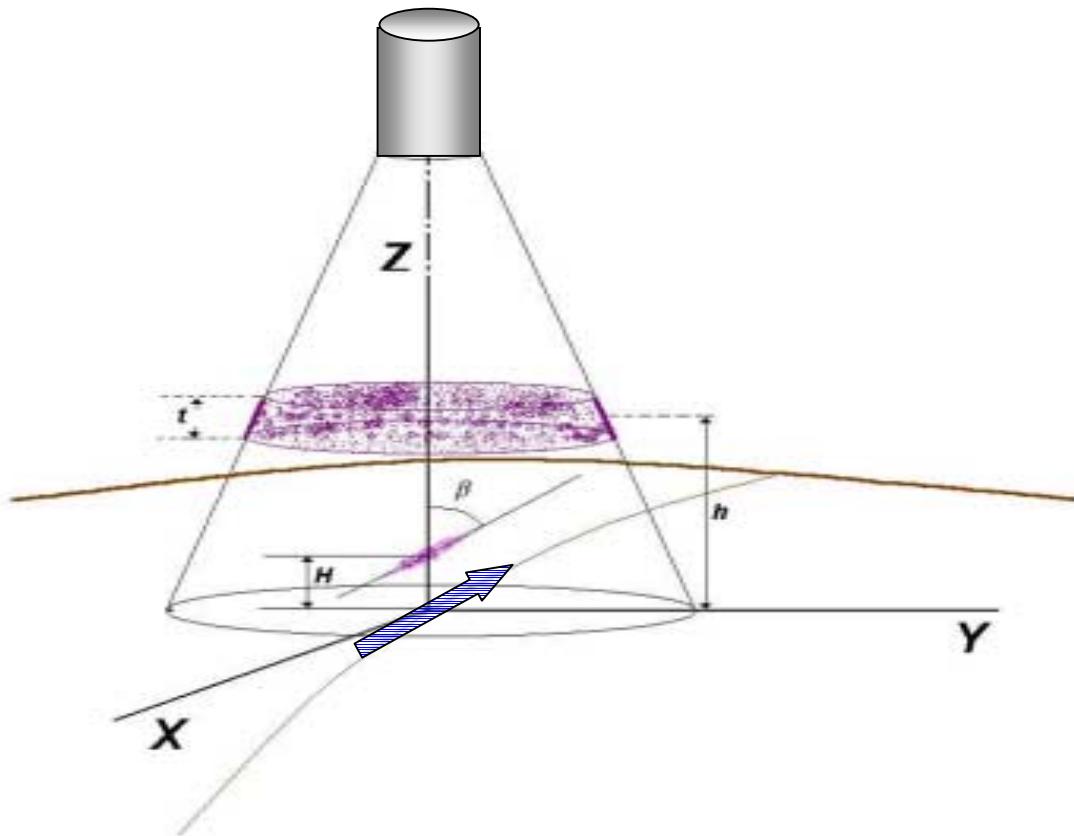
Blue Jets, Blue starters

Meteoroid's tracks

Equatorial aurora

## Emissions in the nightglow spectrum





- **Airglow**

## Dayglow

### atomic

OI(1305A)

OI( 2972A)

OI(5577A)

OI(6300A)

NII(2139A)

### molecular

N<sub>2</sub>LBH 1250-2400

N<sub>2</sub>VK 1500-6900

N<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup>NG 3000-7100

NO $\gamma$  1800-3500

## Nightglow

### atomic

OI(1305A)

OI( 2972A)

OI(6300A)

OI( 5577A)

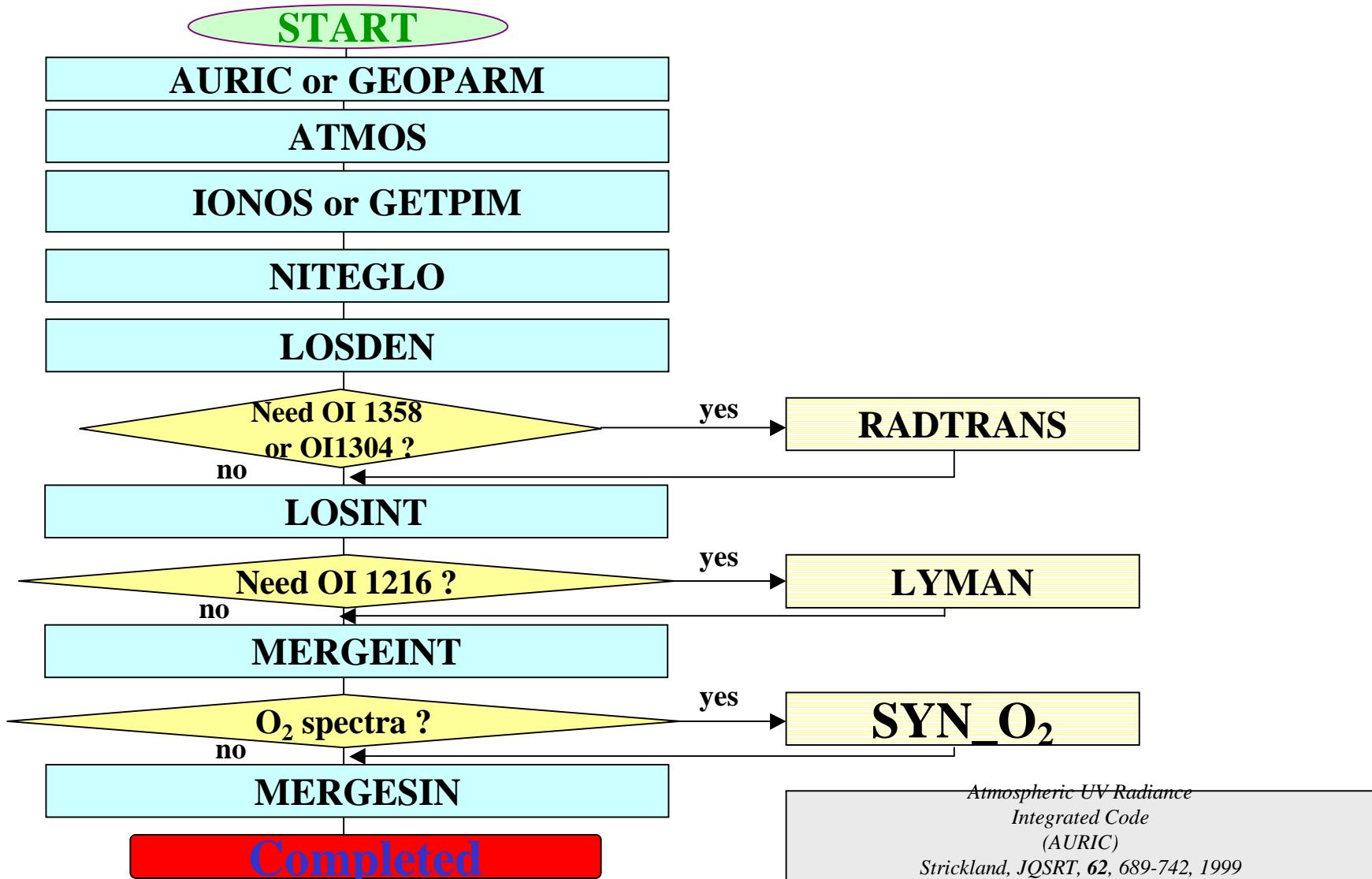
### molecular

O<sub>2</sub> Herz I 2400-4900A

O<sub>2</sub> Herz II 2500-4700A

O<sub>2</sub> Cham 3000-5000A

OH, ....



Atmospheric UV Radiance  
Integrated Code  
(AURIC)  
Strickland, JQSRT, 62, 689-742, 1999

- **GEOPARM** Selected geophys. parameters (from data base or calculated)
  - **ATMOS** Atmospheric Model
  - **IONOS (or GETPIM)** Ionospheric Model
- 
- **NITEGLO** O, O<sub>2</sub> metastable densities and volume emission rates
  - **LOSDEN** Line of Sight column densities of O and O<sub>2</sub>
  - **LOSINT** Line of Sight column molecular intensities
  - **MERGEINT** Line of Sight collected into single file
  - **MERGENSYN** Synthetic spectra and atomic emissions merged (co-added) to form total radiance spectra
  - **RADTRANS** Total OI 1304A and 1356A source func. and LoS intensities
  - **LYMAN** HI 1216 A source function and LoS intensity
  - **SYN\_O<sub>2</sub>** Syntetic spectra and atomic emissions merged (co-added) to from total radiance spectra

Permanent

$$\bullet \quad I_{EUSO} = I_{EECR} + I_{atmos.emiss.} + I_{atmos.scatt.} + I_{atmos.abs.} + I_{ground\ refl.}$$

- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

+  $I_{clouds\ refl.}$   
+  $I_{meteoroids.}$   
+  $I_{lightning}$   
+  $I_{blue\ jets,\ blue\ starters}$



Time limited

# **PREMAR-2**

## **A Monte Carlo Code for Radiative Transfer in the Earth's Atmosphere**

- **Spectral interval**      **UV-IR**
  - **Geometry**
    - » Spherical atmosphere
    - » multilayers
    - »
  - **Atmospheric model accounts**
    - seasons, aerosol loading, ozone profiles, aerosol type, trace gases, geographical area, etc.
    - specific physical conditions in each layer
  - **Variance calculations**
  - **using batches & histories**
    - e.g. 100 000 phot. histories = 100 batches x 1000 histories

## PREMAR-2

### Monte Carlo Code for Radiative Transfer in the Earth's Atmosphere

**The aim:**

Increasing of the MC calculations efficiency  $E$  reducing

$$E \sim V^*T$$

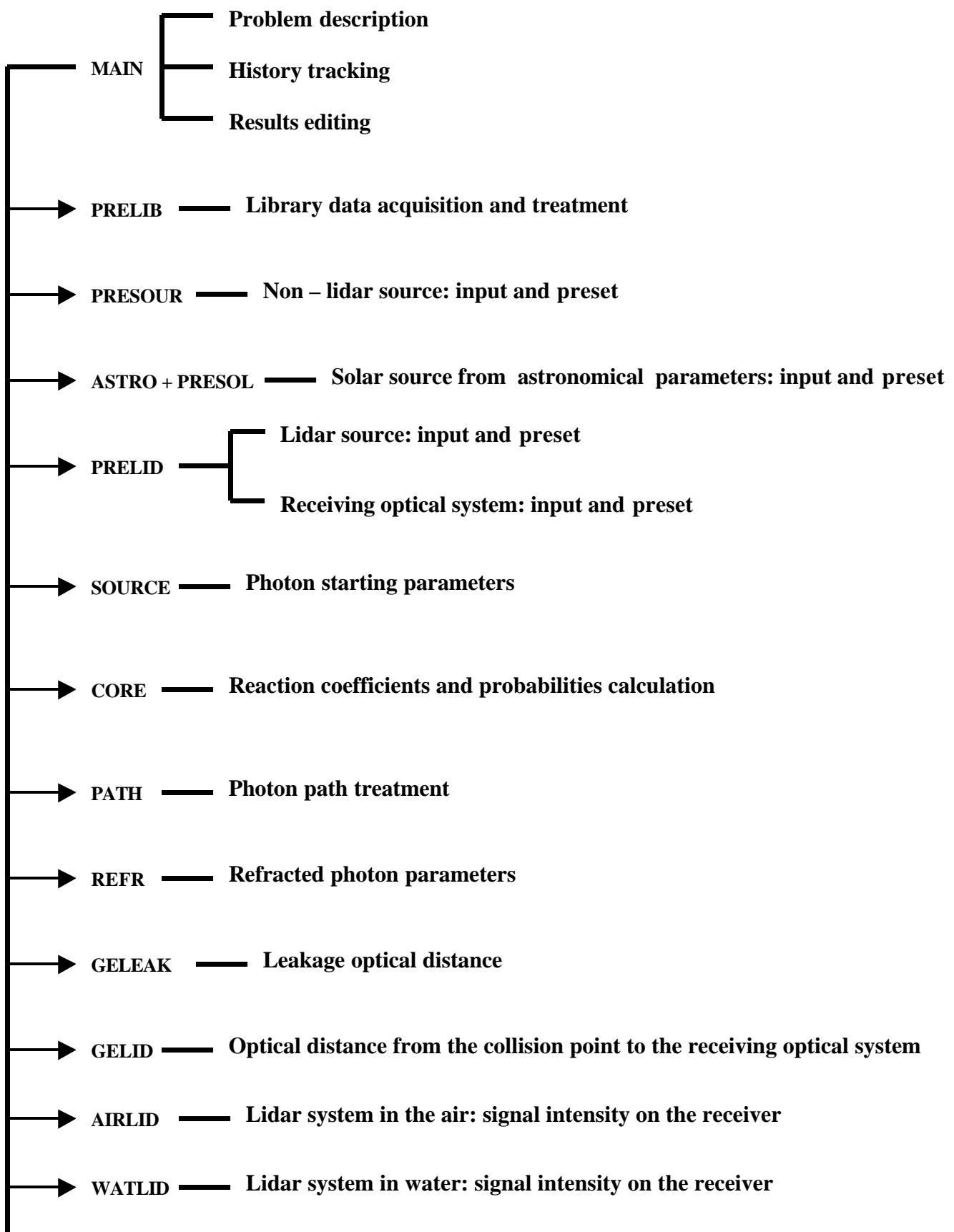
V - variance of the calculations

T - required running time for given V

#### Techniques

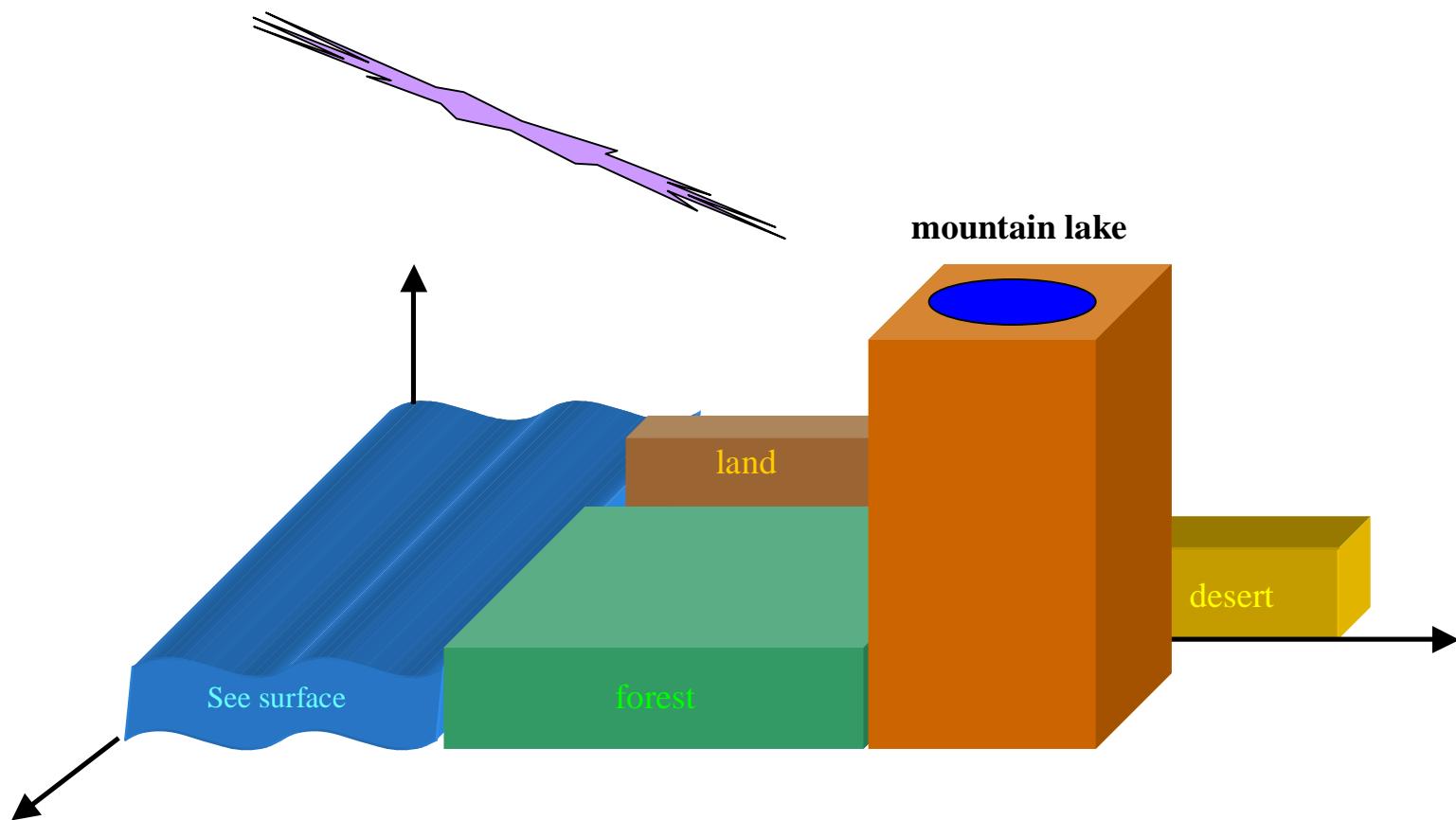
- **Forced collisions** better exploring of the system,  
allow to increase the collisions of a single particle
- **Local forced collisions** Allows to avoid the drawbacks cause by particle-reflecting surface interaction
- **Splitting and russian roulette** Applied to increase the number of the particles entering in a given pre-assigned region and to reduce the number of the particles which must be processed in relatively less important regions;

**PREMAR-2F**  
MAIN PROGRAM AND PRINCIPAL SUBROUTINES



- SEALID —— Lidar system in a coupled air-water environment: signal intensity on the receiver
- RELIDS —— Air-water system: water surface roughness
- MODIR —— New direction after a scattering collision
- CRAY —— Random number generation

## Landscape and albedo simulations



Cylinder, Diameter = 200m,  
Length = 10km,  
Inclination = 45deg,  
Altitude = 30 km.

