

TAPAS : a web-based service of atmospheric transmission computation for astronomy.

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- (4) IPSL



TAPAS web site <http://ether.ipsl.jussieu.fr/tapas/>

Paper: Bertaux et al., Astronomy and Astrophysics, 564, A46 (2014)

HITRAN conference 23-25 June 2014,, Cambridge

TAPAS: **T**ransmissions of the **A**tmos**P**here for **A**stronomical data
French: Transmission atmosphériques personnalisées pour l'astronomie

WHAT TAPAS CAN DO FOR YOU

-Make use of the **ETHER**** facility to interpolate within the **ECMWF*** the pressure, temperature, and constituent profile at the location of your observing site and within 6 hours from the date of your observations (with ARLETTY)

-Compute the atmospheric transmittance from the top of the atmosphere down to the observatory, based on the **HITRAN\$** molecular database and the **LBLTRM\$\$** radiative transfer code

-Provide separate transmittances associated with H_2O^* , O_2^* , O_3^* , CO_2 , CH_4 , N_2O and Rayleigh scattering

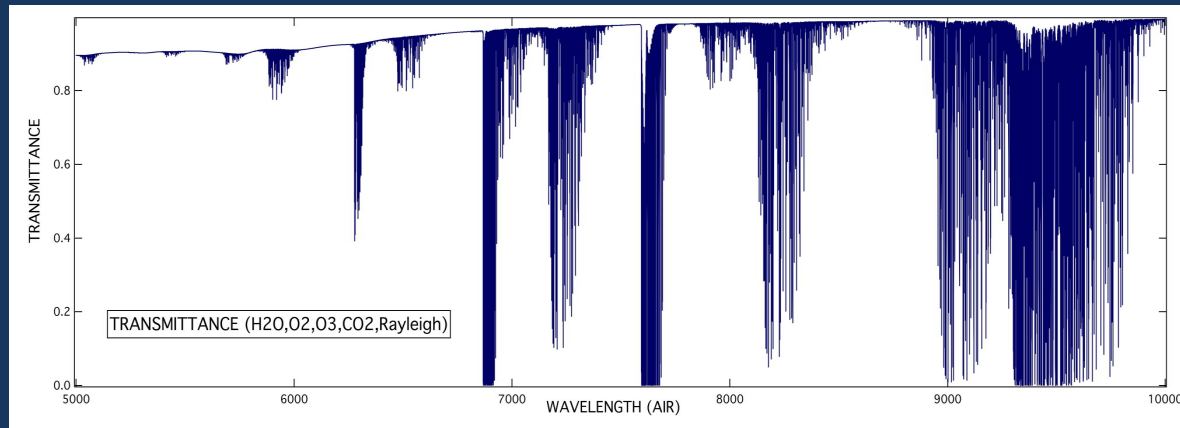
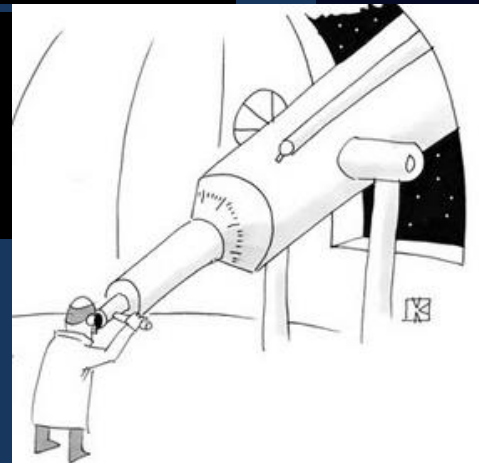
-Allow disentangling atmospheric features from other absorptions in your astronomical spectra

***ECMWF: European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts**

****ETHER: Centre for Atmospheric Chemistry Products and Services**

\$**HITRAN: high-resolution transmission molecular absorption database**

\$\$**LBLTRM: Line-By-Line Radiative Transfer Model**



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Atmospheric Chemistry

Data Centre

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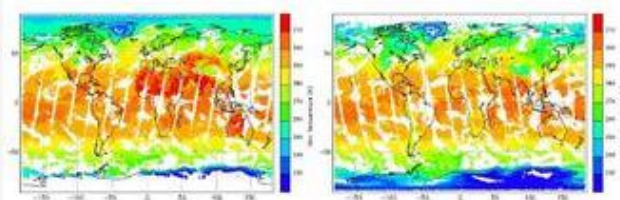
News

Project call

May 2014 : MOZAIC-IAGOS symposium

June 2014 : GEISA Workshop : spectroscopic databases

8-10 september 2014 : ADOMOCA-3 Workshop



IASI skin temperature map from Metop-B on April 10

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Satellites



Balloons



NDACC



ECCAD



IASI



GOSAT



IAGOS



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→ [Tools](#) - Arletty - Girafe - Tapas - Software

→ [Outreach](#) - Omer 7A - Specatmo - HIResMIR - Documentation

Last update : 2014/05/19

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TAPAS Home

What is TAPAS ?

TAPAS is a free on-line service for the astronomical community, allowing the user to access a simulated atmospheric transmission for the specific observing location (Bertaux *et al.*, 2014). It can be accessed through the ETHER data base makes use of:

- o the latest available version of spectroscopic HITRAN data base
- o the most realistic atmospheric profile (temperature T(z) and pressure p(z)) that is available from ECMWF meteorological field adapted to the location and time of the observation, with the addition of an estimate from MSIS-E for altitudes higher than 1 hPa pressure level. The composite profiles (p,T, density) is produced by an ETHER product called Arietty.

For observations in the future, a climatological atmospheric profile is computed - the LBLRTM software for the calculation of the atmospheric transmission in the spherical geometry, including refraction -

The user receives an e-mail indicating an address where he can find the required atmospheric transmission product. Then, the user may divide his/her observed spectrum by the simulated transmission spectrum to get the spectrum of his/her target "out of atmosphere". Reports from problems encountered by users, comments, critics, suggestions, appreciations from the users are very welcome, and could serve for an improvement of the TAPAS Services. They all should be addressed to "Cathy Bonne (IPSL)" . She will either answer directly or redirect to the relevant TAPAS team member.

What TAPAS can do for you ?

- o Make use of the ETHER facility to interpolate within the ECMWF (European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts) pressure, temperature and constituent profile at the location of your observing site and within 6 hours from the date of your observations.
- o Compute the atmospheric transmittance from the top of the atmosphere down to the observatory, based on the HITRAN (high-resolution transmission molecular absorption database) molecular database and the LBLTRM (Line-By-Line Radiative Transfer Model) radiative transfer code.
- o Provide separate transmittances associated with H₂O, O₂, O₃, CO₂, CH₄, N₂O and Rayleigh scattering.
- o Allow disentangling atmospheric features from other absorptions in your astronomical spectra.

TRANSMITTANCE (H₂O,O₂,O₃,CO₂,Rayleigh)

TRANSMITTANCE

WAVELENGTH (Å)

Definition of spectral interval for the computation

Wavelength coverage: the spectral interval may be selected within the window from 350 to 2500 nm.

Wavelength sampling, resolution and PSF

The resolution is defined as λ/FWHM , where FWHM is the Full-width at half maximum of an instrumental shape assumes to be Gaussian. The sampling is defined by the sampling ratio, the number of points per FWHM.

Selection of atmospheric constituents:

click here to get the TAPAS paper

TAPAS web site

<http://ether.ipsl.jussieu.fr/tapas/>

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LEGALS



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Request 1

Observation

Observatory

Date measurement

Spectral unit

Spectral range to [350,2500] nm

Instrumental function

Atmospheric model

Resolution power

Sampling ratio

LOS Right ascension hh:mm:ss (J2000)

LOS declination deg:':"

or

Zenithal angle [0,90] °

Preferences

File format

Rayleigh extinction

H2O extinction

O3 extinction

O2 extinction

CO2 extinction

CH4 extinction

N2O extinction

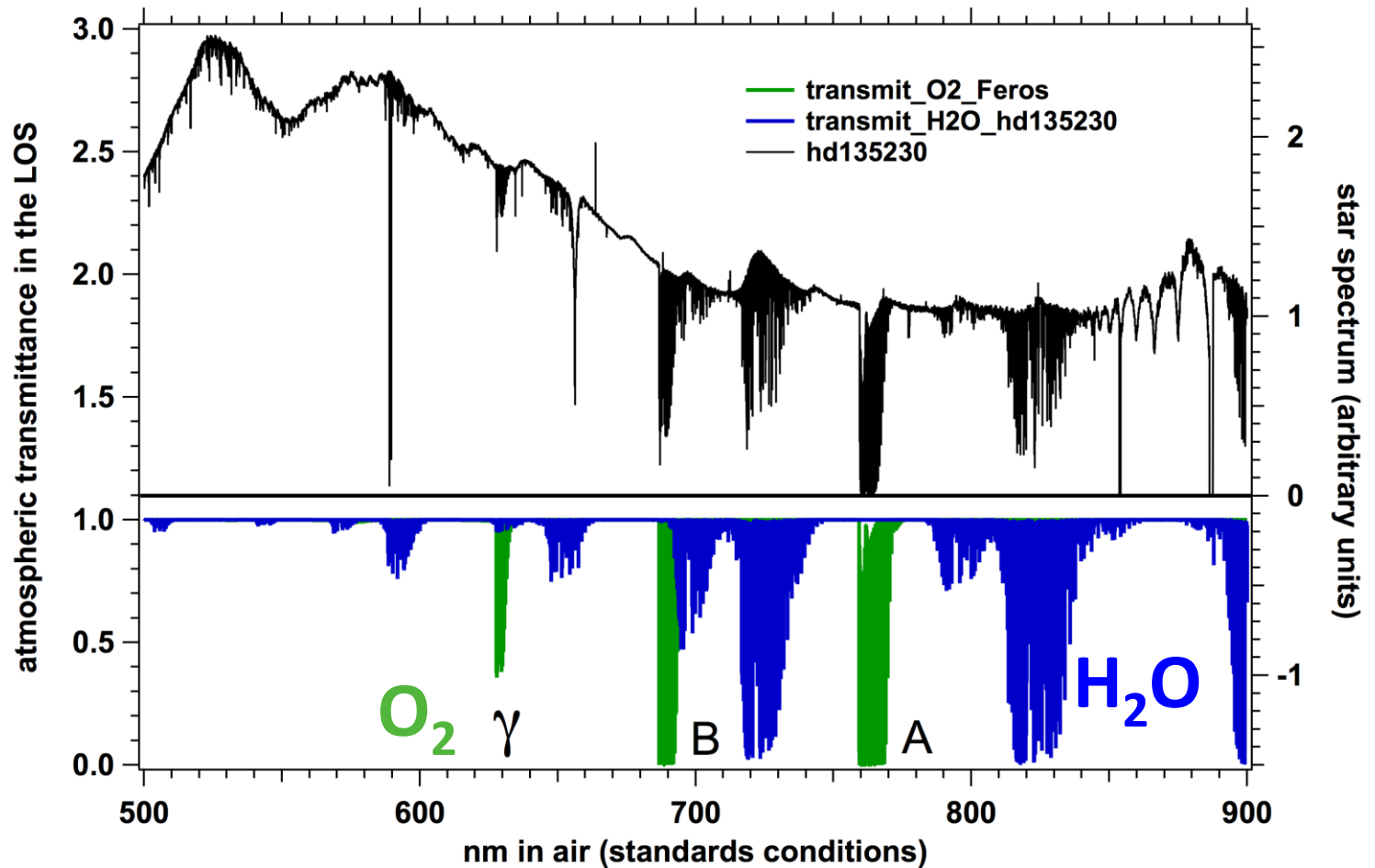
BERV correction

x

+

EXECUTE

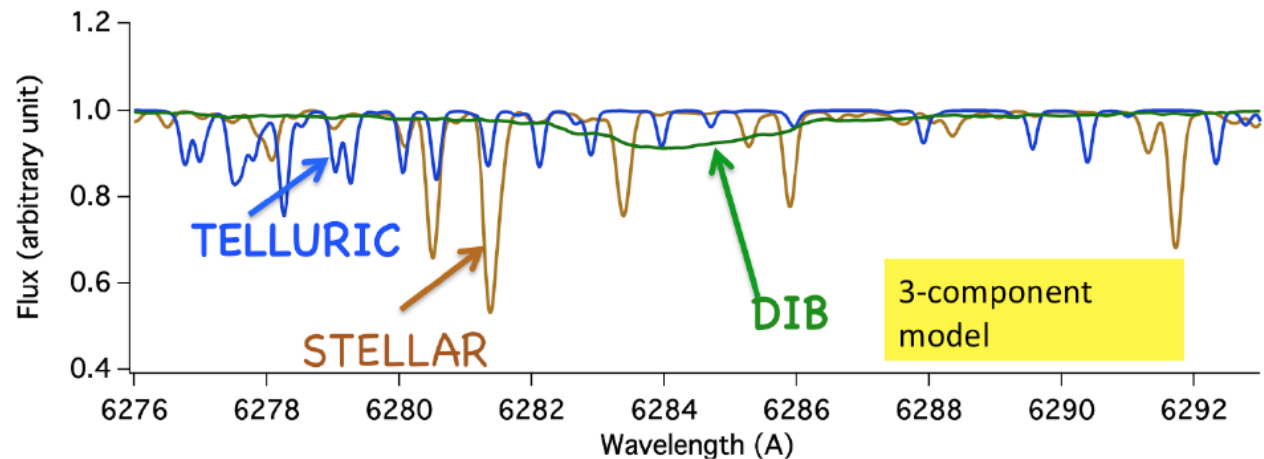
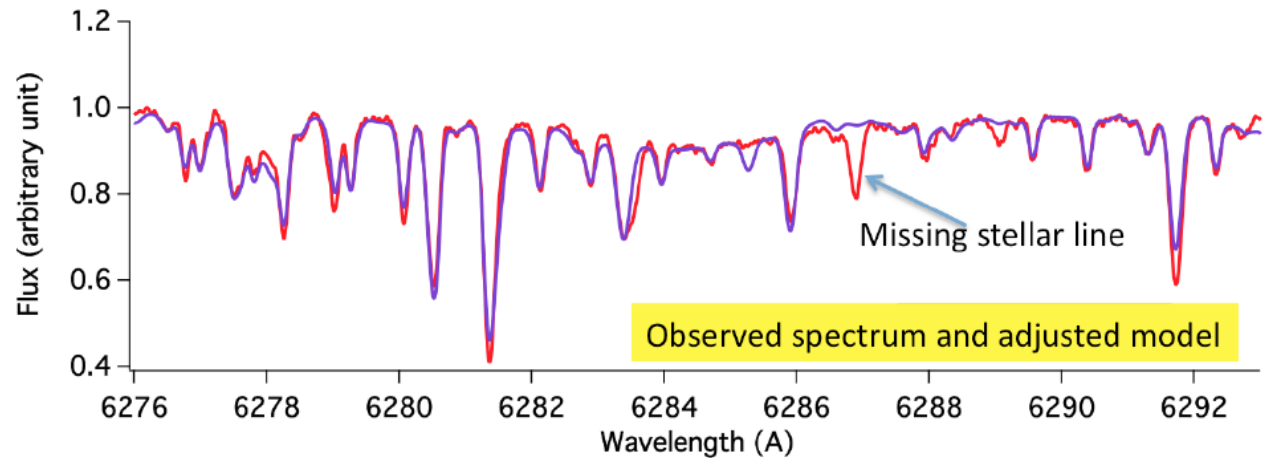
Hot star spectrum dominated by telluric absorption



Identification of absorption source

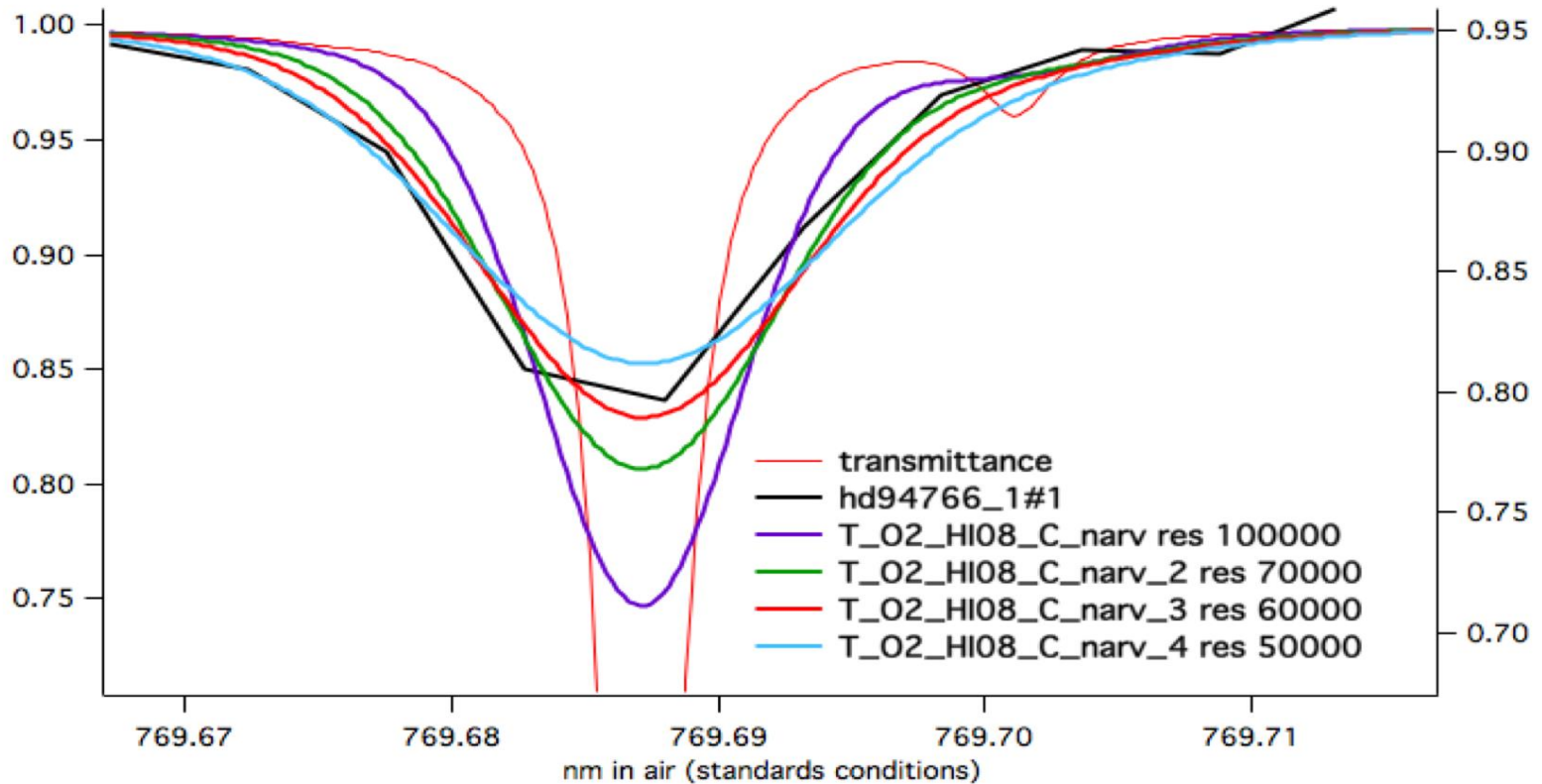
Fitting an observed star spectrum (red) by a combination of three models:

- intrinsic stellar lines
- telluric absorption: TAPAS
- interstellar absorption: DIB, Diffuse Interstellar Band (PAH?) Polycyclic aromatics, $\approx C_{24}H_3?$



Spectral Shape of DIB known. Absolute quantity is determined from fitting

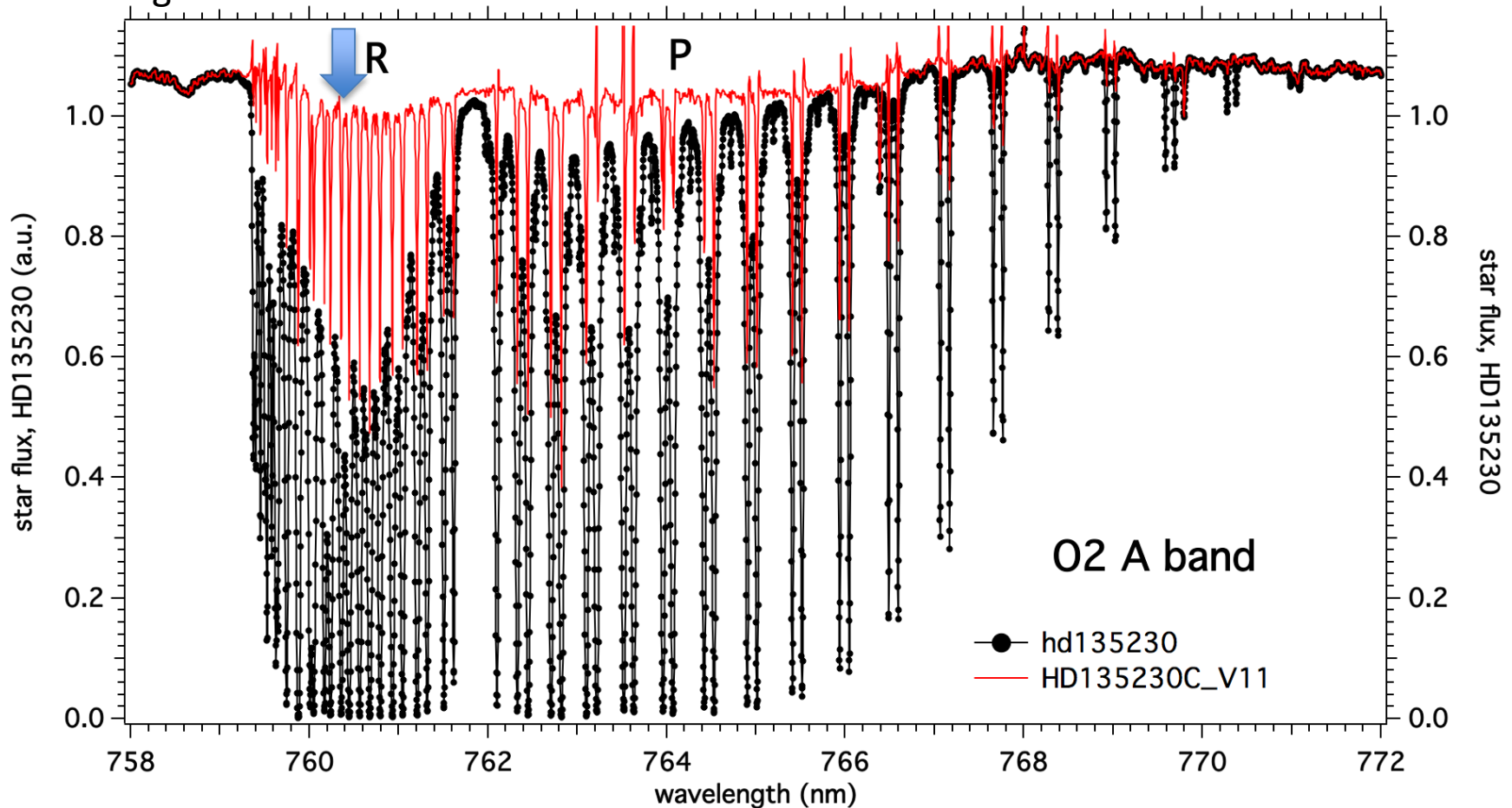
Finding the actual spectrometer resolution and ILSF (Instrument Line Spread Function)



- **Profile eye comparison**
- **Deconvolution of observed single line profile by TAPAS highest spectral resolution**

Correction of star spectrum by division of atmospheric transmission : The atmospheric A band (O_2)

CIA: Collision Induced absorption still
missing in TAPAS but not in HITRAN 2012



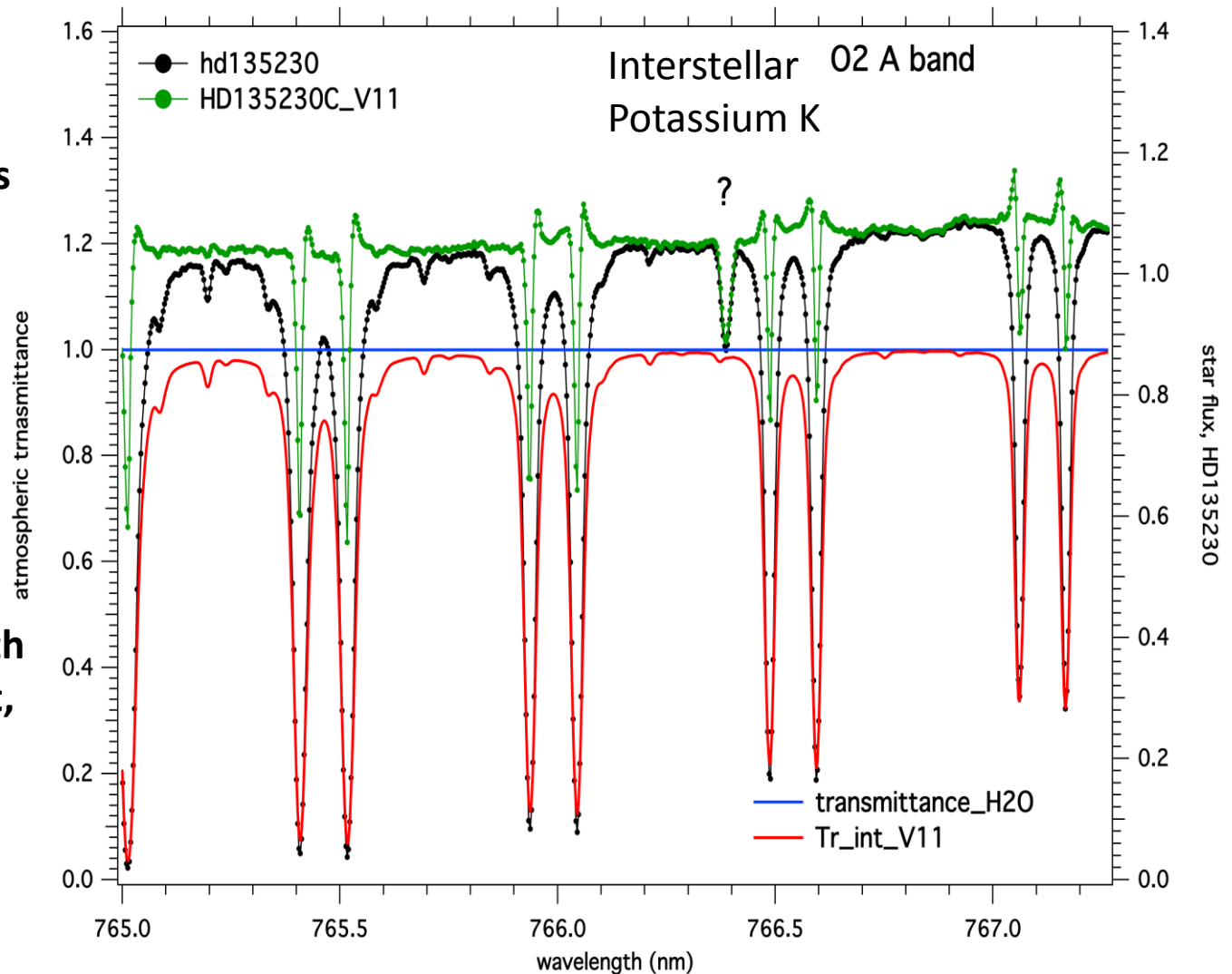
Retrieving star spectrum by division of atmospheric transmission

Retrieval OK except Line center where retrieval is spurious: no info when signal is 0

Wavelength shift is variable! P Cygni profile

This FEROS/La Silla spectrometer wavelength calibration is not perfect,

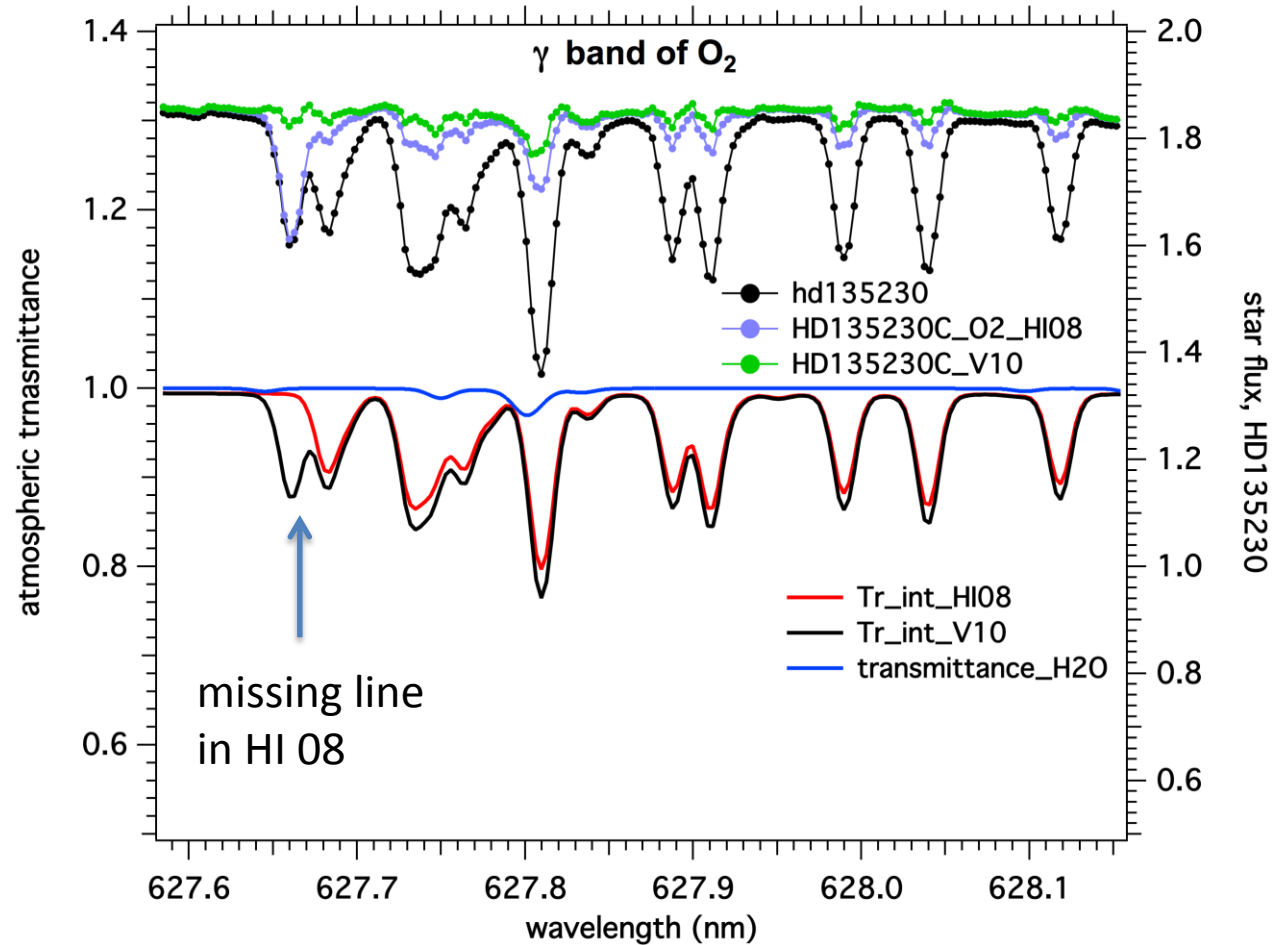
A simple shift is not enough



Improving spectroscopy

dividing one hot star spectrum by two TAPAS simulations:

Comparing HITRAN 2008 and improved release (Gordon 2010) V10 now in HITRAN 2012



Finding the actual H₂O column

- ECMWF/TAPAS H₂O
nominal is not enough

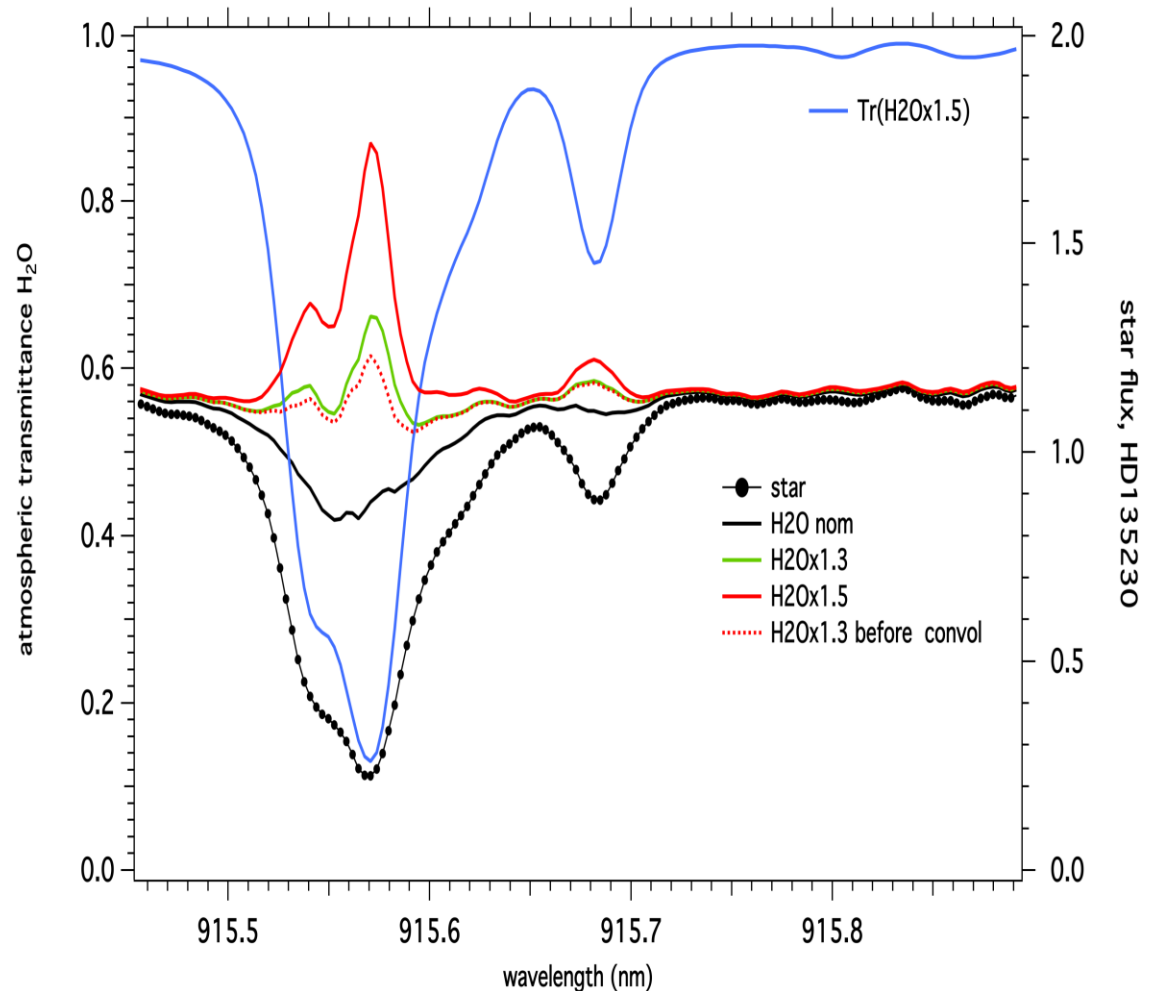
- $T^X(\text{H}_2\text{O})$

- $X=1.3, 1.5, X$:
multiplicative factor for
the whole H₂O column

- Finding: X seems to vary
from line to line, even in
nearby wavelengths

- Problem of spectroscopy
?

- Or atmospheric profile
 $P(z), T(z), \text{H}_2\text{O}(z)$?

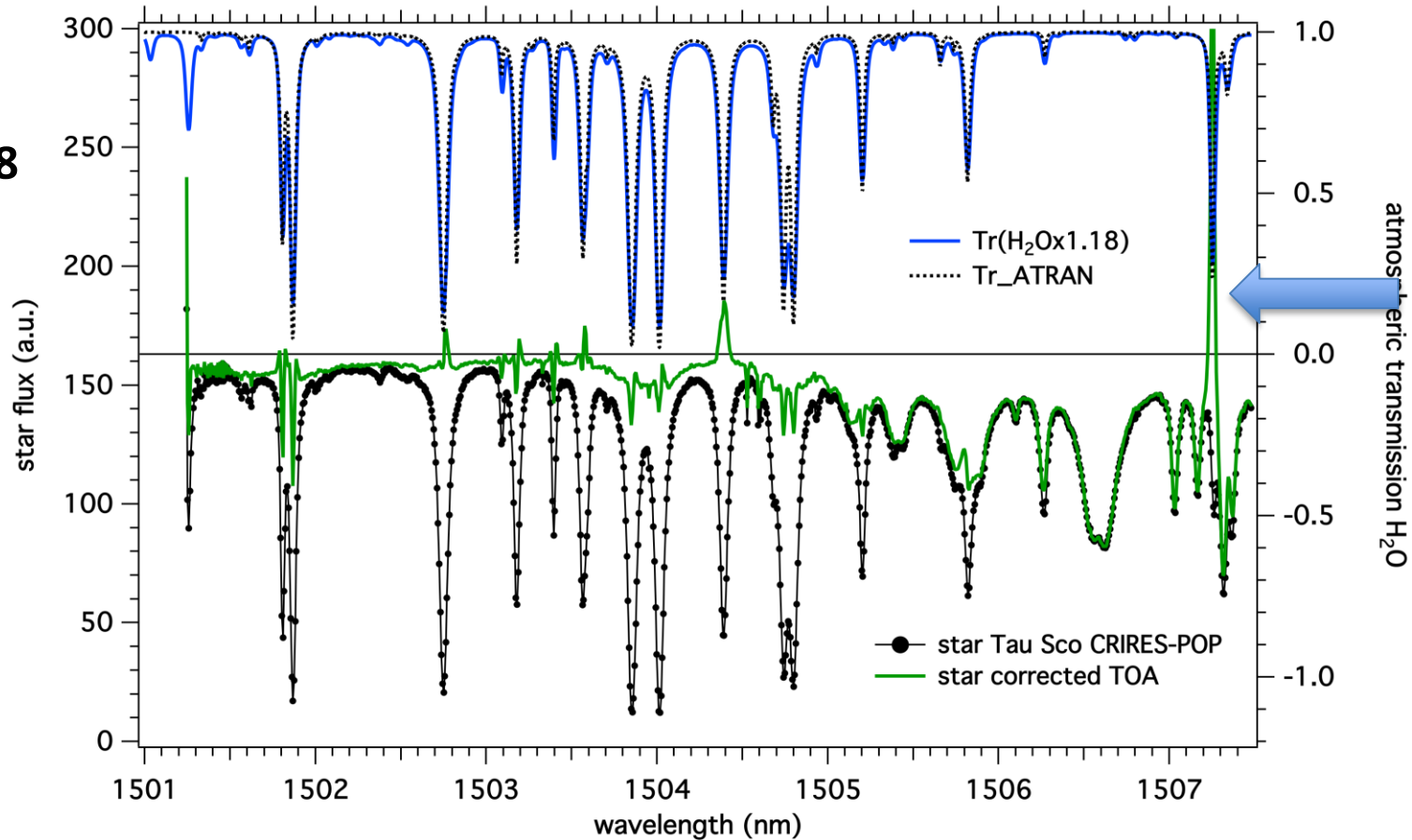


**This question will be solved from the study of
numerous star spectra compared to TAPAS !**

Near IR H₂O: CRIRES/ VLT/ESO

H₂O nom has to
be scaled X=1.18

$T^{1.18}(\text{H}_2\text{O})$



Some line strengths are overestimated in Hitran 2008
Factor 5 for 1507.25 nm = 6634.60 cm⁻¹

Much better now with HITRAN 2012

The temperature dependence
linewidth parameter (air
broadening) was negative (-0.22) in
HI08 and is +0.43 in HITRAN 2012
(Larry Rothman dixit, March 2014)

Table 1 (Rothman et al., 2013)

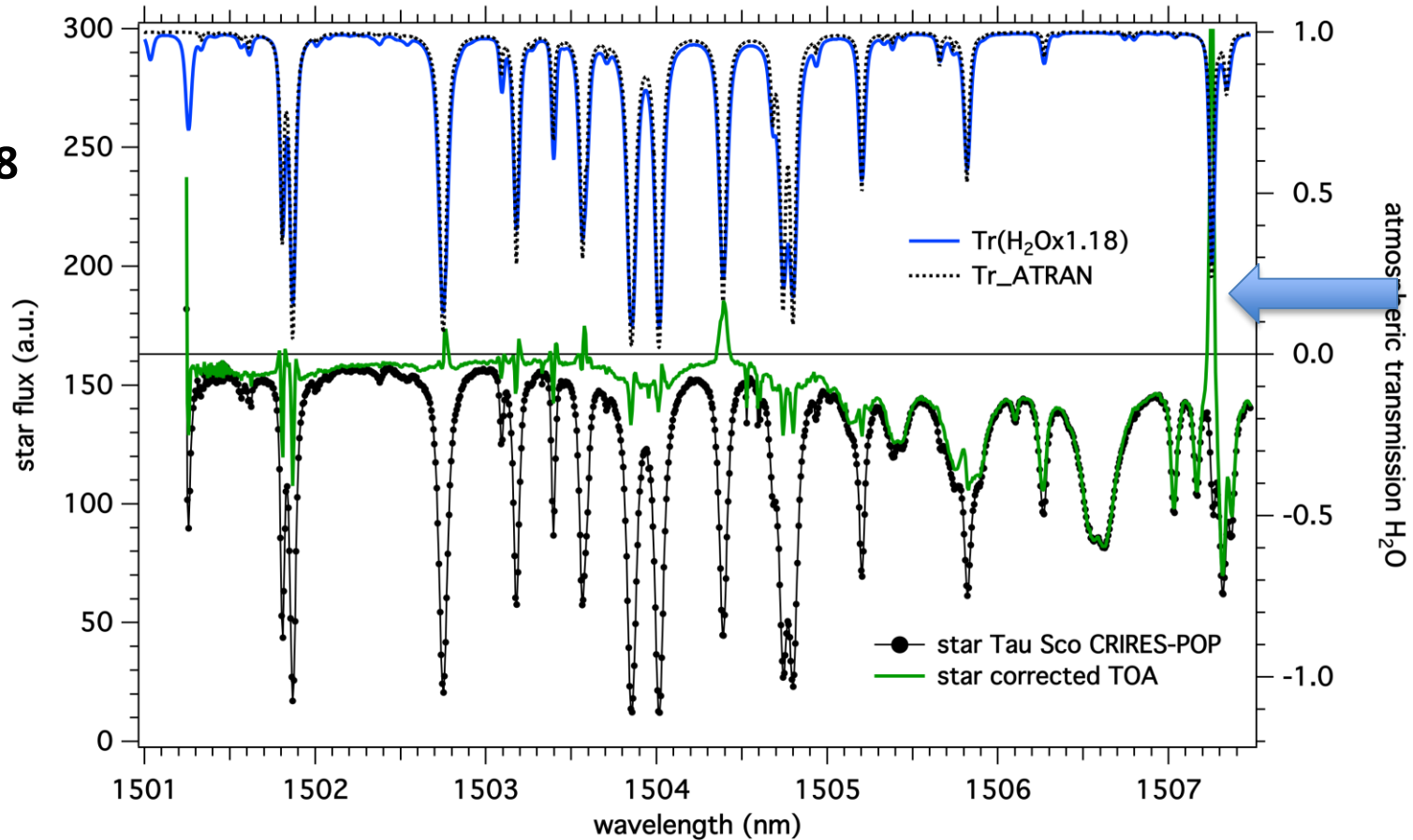
Table 1
Description of the quantities present in the 160-character records (transitions) of the line-by-line portion of the HITRAN database.

Parameter	Meaning	Field length	Type	Comments or units
M	Molecule number	2	Integer	HITRAN chronological assignment
I	Isotopologue number	1	Integer	Ordering by terrestrial abundance
ν	Vacuum wavenumber	12	Real ^a	cm^{-1}
S	Intensity	10	Real ^a	$\text{cm}^{-1}/(\text{molecule cm}^{-2})$ at standard 296 K
A	Einstein-A coefficient	10	Real	s^{-1}
γ_{air}	Air-broadened half width	5	Real	HWHM at 296 K (in $\text{cm}^{-1} \text{atm}^{-1}$)
γ_{self}	Self-broadened half width	5	Real	HWHM at 296 K (in $\text{cm}^{-1} \text{atm}^{-1}$)
E''	Lower-state energy	10	Real	cm^{-1}
n	Temperature-dependence coefficient	4	Real	Temperature-dependent exponent for γ_{air}
δ	Air pressure-induced line shift	8	Real	$\text{cm}^{-1} \text{atm}^{-1}$ at 296 K
V'	Upper-state "global" quanta	15	Character	See Table 3 in Ref. [2]
V''	Lower-state "global" quanta	15	Character	See Table 3 in Ref. [2]
Q'	Upper-state "local" quanta	15	Character	See Table 4 in Ref. [2]
Q''	Lower-state "local" quanta	15	Character	See Table 4 in Ref. [2]
l_{err}	Uncertainty indices	6	Integer	Accuracy for 6 critical parameters ($\nu, S, \gamma_{\text{air}}, \gamma_{\text{self}}, n, \delta$), see Table 5 of Ref. [2]
l_{ref}	Reference indices	12	Integer	References for 6 critical parameters ($\nu, S, \gamma_{\text{air}}, \gamma_{\text{self}}, n, \delta$)
*	Flag	1	Character	Pointer to program and data for the case of line mixing
g'	Statistical weight of upper state	7	Real	See details in Ref. [3]
g''	Statistical weight of lower state	7	Real	See details in Ref. [3]

Near IR H₂O: CRIRES/ VLT/ESO

H₂O nom has to be scaled X=1.18

$T^{1.18}(\text{H}_2\text{O})$



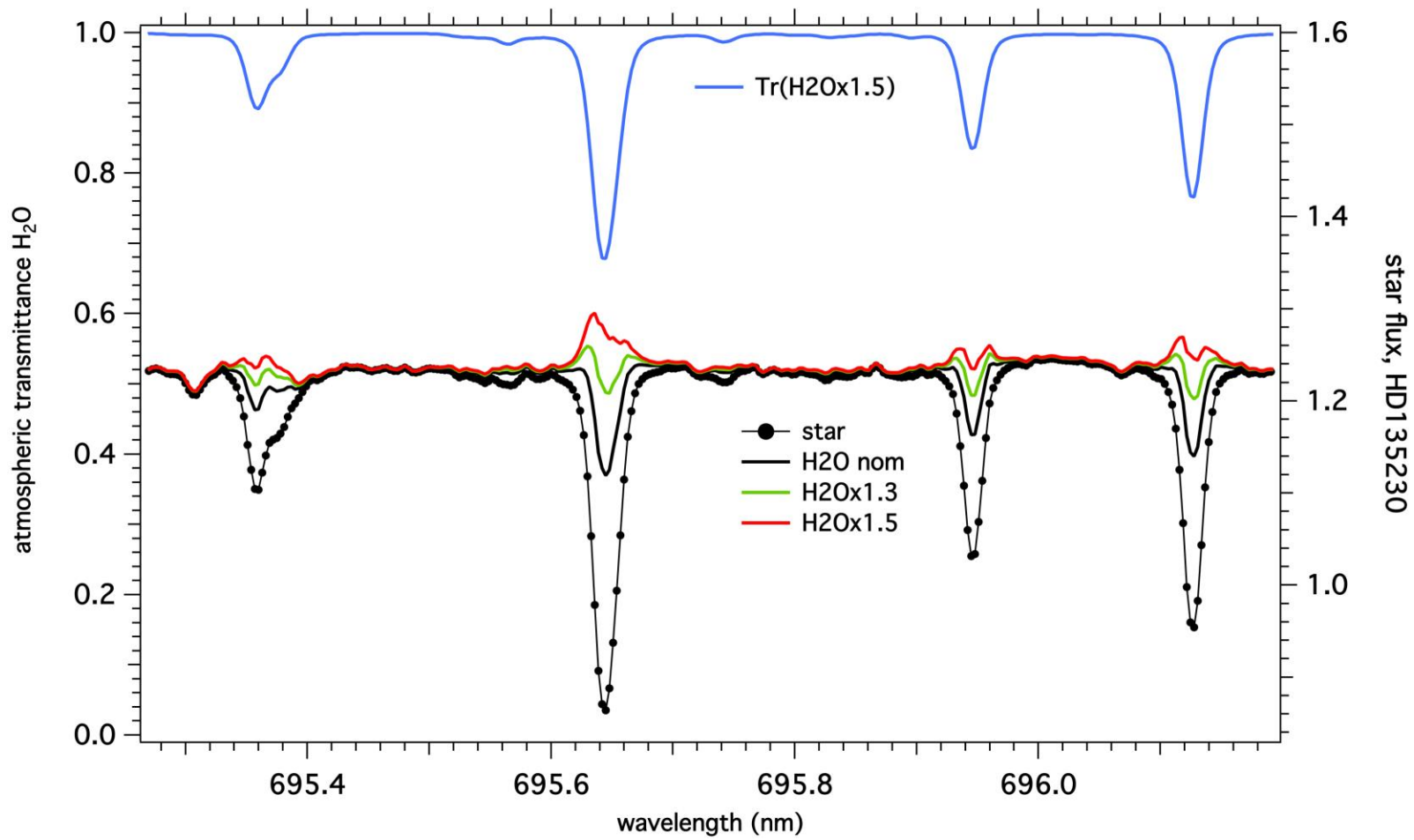
Some line strengths are overestimated in Hitran 2008
Factor 5 for 1507.25 nm = 6634.60 cm⁻¹

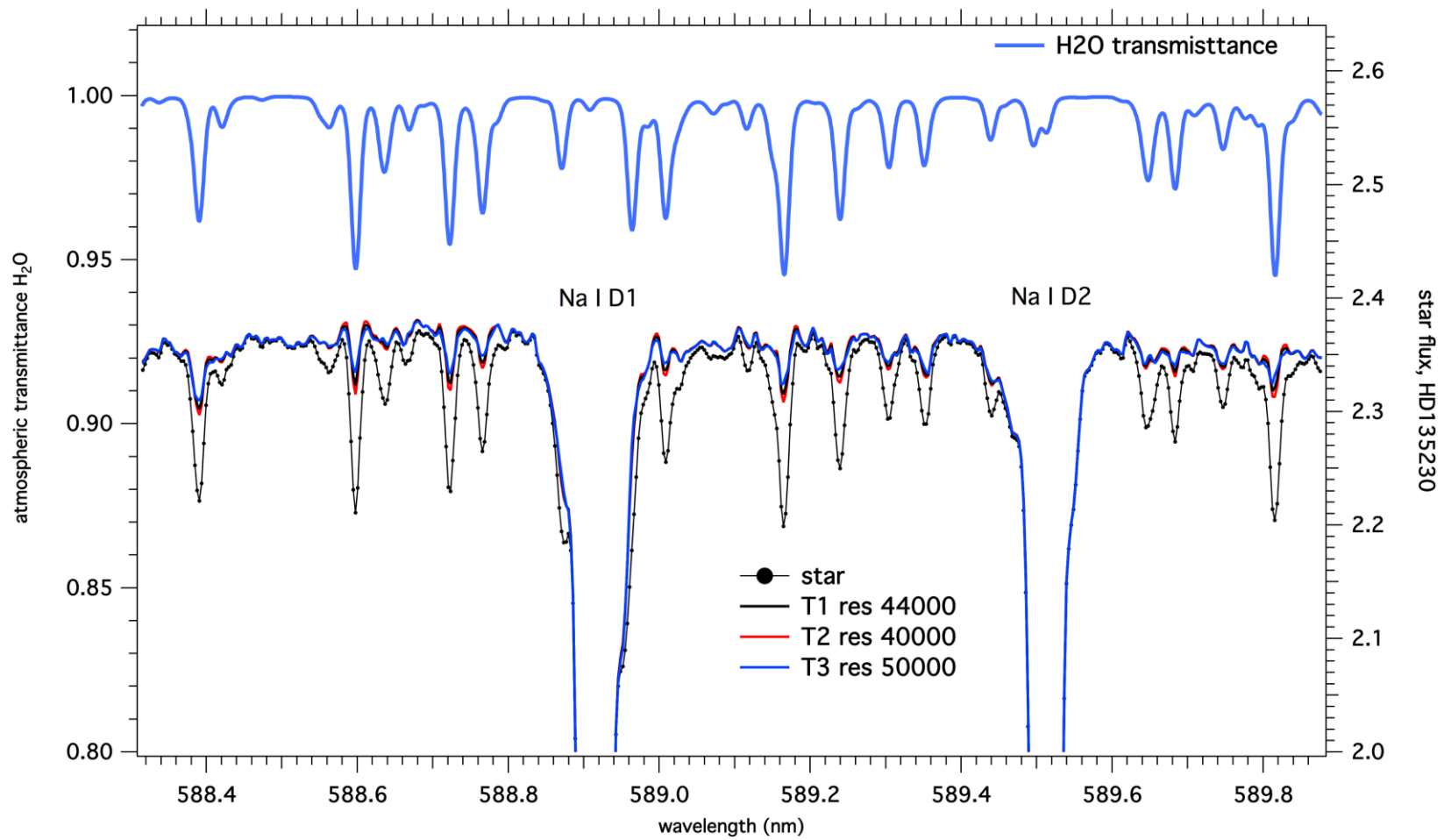
Much better now with HITRAN 2012

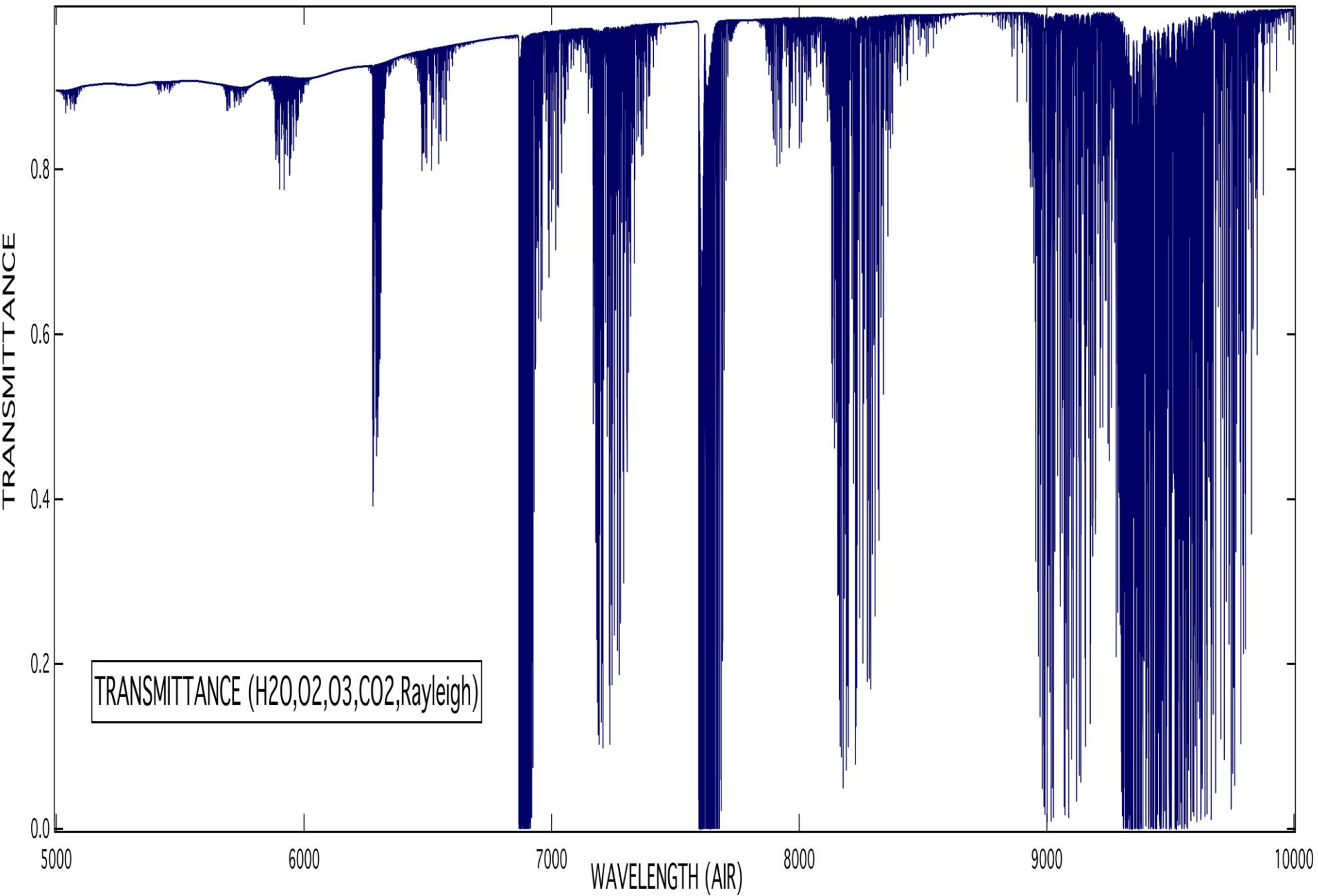
The temperature dependence linewidth parameter (air broadening) was negative (-0.22) in HI08 and is +0.43 in HITRAN 2012 (Larry Rothman dixit, March 2014)

Conclusions

- TAPAS now open to public
- <http://ether.ipsl.jussieu.fr/tapas/>
- Identify telluric origin of absorption feature and molecule (otherwise, stellar or interstellar)
- Accurate wavelength calibration and ILSF retrieval of spectrometer
- Correct by division to get TOA target spectrum (need for H₂O adjustment with T^x method, possibly CH₄, CO₂, N₂O also)
- Improve spectroscopic data base ?
- List of observatories will include soon TCCON network







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Request 1

Observation

Observatory

Date measurement

Spectral unit

Spectral range to [350,2500] nm

Instrumental function

Atmospheric Model

Right LOS ascension j2000

LOS declination hh:mm:ss.ms [-90,90] °

Zenithal angle [0,90] °

Resolution power

Sampling ratio

Preferences

File format

Rayleigh extinction

H2O extinction

O3 extinction

O2 extinction

CO2 extinction

TAPAS Abstract

- All astronomical targets (stars, galaxies, planets, exo-planets...) are seen from ground-based observatories through the Earth's atmosphere, which is polluting their spectra. In the field of stellar high resolution spectroscopy, there is a growing need for an accurate correction of atmospheric transmission, to reach interesting but contaminated spectral regions.
- The authors and their institutes are developing a web-based service, TAPAS
- (« Transmissions Atmosphériques Personnalisée pour l'Astronomie ». The user files a request indicating the time, ground location, and Zenith Angle of the star observation. The actual atmospheric profile (temperature, pressure, humidity, ozone content) at that time and place is retrieved from the ETHER atmospheric data base, and the atmospheric transmission is computed from LBLRTM software and HITRAN data base.
- It may be remarked that the user may also contribute to general knowledge of the atmospheric transmission, if he/she finds systematic discrepancies between synthetic transmissions and the observed spectra. This has already happened in the past.
- We acknowledge the support of CNES and CNRS.

