

Readme for CDS-D-HITEMP

CDS-D-HITEMP is a version of the Carbon Dioxide Spectroscopic Databank (CDS-D) and is a part of new version of the HITEMP database [1].

CDS-D-HITEMP was developed in V.E. Zuev Institute of Atmospheric Optics Siberian Branch, Russian Academy of Sciences. All queries and comments about the CDS-D-HITEMP databank should be addressed to:

S.A. Tashkun (tashkun@rambler.ru),
V.I. Perevalov (vip@lts.iao.ru),
Laboratory of Theoretical Spectroscopy,
V.E. Zuev Institute of Atmospheric Optics,
1, Zuev Square, 634021, Tomsk Russia

CDS-D-HITEMP contains **calculated** parameters of spectral lines of 7 most abundant in the Earth's atmosphere isotopologues of the carbon dioxide molecule: $^{12}\text{C}^{16}\text{O}_2$, $^{13}\text{C}^{16}\text{O}_2$, $^{16}\text{O}^{12}\text{C}^{18}\text{O}$, $^{16}\text{O}^{12}\text{C}^{17}\text{O}$, $^{16}\text{O}^{13}\text{C}^{18}\text{O}$, $^{16}\text{O}^{13}\text{C}^{17}\text{O}$, and $^{12}\text{C}^{18}\text{O}_2$. The databank covers the 6 - 12784 cm^{-1} spectral range and contains more than 11 million entries.

Reference temperature of the databank is $T_{\text{ref}} = 296 \text{ K}$.

CDS-D-HITEMP is the result of merging 3 previous versions of CDS-D, namely

1. enlarged version of CDS-D-1000 [2] which has reference temperature $T_{\text{ref}} = 1000 \text{ K}$ and intensity cutoff $I_{\text{cut}} = 10^{-27} \text{ cm}^{-1}/(\text{molecule cm}^{-2})$
2. version of CDS-D called CDS-D-Venus adapted for Venus conditions with $T_{\text{ref}} = 750 \text{ K}$ and $I_{\text{cut}} = 10^{-30} \text{ cm}^{-1}/(\text{molecule cm}^{-2})$
3. atmospheric version of CDS-D which is partly included into present version of the HITRAN database [3] with $T_{\text{ref}} = 296 \text{ K}$ and $I_{\text{cut}} = 10^{-30} \text{ cm}^{-1}/(\text{molecule cm}^{-2})$.

Format of the databank is compatible with HITRAN-2008 [3].

Structure of CDS-D-HITEMP

Line positions

All line positions are **calculated** values based on global fits of measured positions using the effective Hamiltonian approach [4,5]. Measured positions in MHz were converted to cm^{-1} using the factor 1./29979.2458.

Line intensities

All line intensities are **calculated** values based on global fits of measured positions using the effective operator approach [4,6]. Measured at temperature T intensities in $\text{cm}^{-2}/\text{atm}$ were converted to $\text{cm}^{-1}/(\text{molecule cm}^{-2})$ using factor $T/(2.679\text{e}19*273.15)$. Isotopic abundances are the same as in the HITRAN database.

Pressure broadening parameters

Air-broadened halfwidths g_{air} , self-broadened halfwidths g_{self} , coefficients of temperature dependence of air-broadened halfwidths n_{air} and coefficients of temperature dependence of self-broadened halfwidths n_{self} are **calculated** values based on a semi-empirical approach [2,7].

Air-broadened pressure shifts

Air-broadened pressure shifts d_{air} were **calculated** using a FORTRAN function Shift_CO2_air [8].

Format of the databank

The CDSD databank format is conformed with the current HITRAN format [3].

Each databank entry has the following fields

field number	parameter	field length	Fortran descriptor	meaning	type	units and comments
1	M	2	I2	HITRAN molecule	integer	
2	I	1	I1	HITRAN isotopologue	integer	
3	ν	12	F12.6	vacuum wavenumber	real	cm^{-1}
4	S	10	E10.3	intensity	real	$\text{cm}^{-1}/(\text{molecule cm}^{-2})$ at 296 K
5	A	10	E10.3	Einstein A-coefficient	real	s^{-1}
6	g_{air}	5	F5.4	air-broadened half-width	real	$\text{cm}^{-1}\text{atm}^{-1}$ at 296 K
7	g_{self}	5	F5.4	self-broadened half-width	real	$\text{cm}^{-1}\text{atm}^{-1}$ at 296 K
8	E''	10	F10.4	lower-state energy	real	cm^{-1}
9	n_{air}	4	F4.2	temperature-dependence exponent for g_{air}	real	
10	d_{air}	8	F8.6	air pressure-induced line shift	real	$\text{cm}^{-1}\text{atm}^{-1}$ at 296 K
11	n_{self}	4	F4.2	temperature-dependence exponent for g_{self}	real	
12	ν_1'	3	I3	upper state vibrational numbers $\nu_1\nu_2\nu_3r$	integer	Spectroscopic assignment adopted for HITRAN
13	ν_2'	2	I2		integer	
14	l_2'	2	I2		integer	
15	ν_3'	2	I2		integer	
16	r'	1	I1		integer	
17	ν_1''	8	5x,I3	lower state vibrational numbers $\nu_1\nu_2\nu_3r$	integer	
18	ν_2''	2	I2		integer	
19	l_2''	2	I2		integer	
20	ν_3''	2	I2		integer	
21	r''	1	I1		integer	
22	p'	3	I3	upper state polyad, Wang symmetry and ranking number	integer	
23	c'	2	I2		integer	
24	n'	4	I4		integer	
25	p''	3	I3	lower state polyad, Wang symmetry and ranking number	integer	
26	c''	2	I2		integer	
27	n''	4	I4		integer	
28	branch	3	2x,a1	P, Q, R	char	
29	j''	3	I3	lower state j	integer	
30	w''	1	a1	lower state Wang symmetry	char	'e' or 'f'
31	t_CDSD	5	I5			Origin of a line: 296 – CDSD-296 750 – CDSD-Venus 1000 – CDSD-1000

Isotopic composition of CDSD-HITEMP

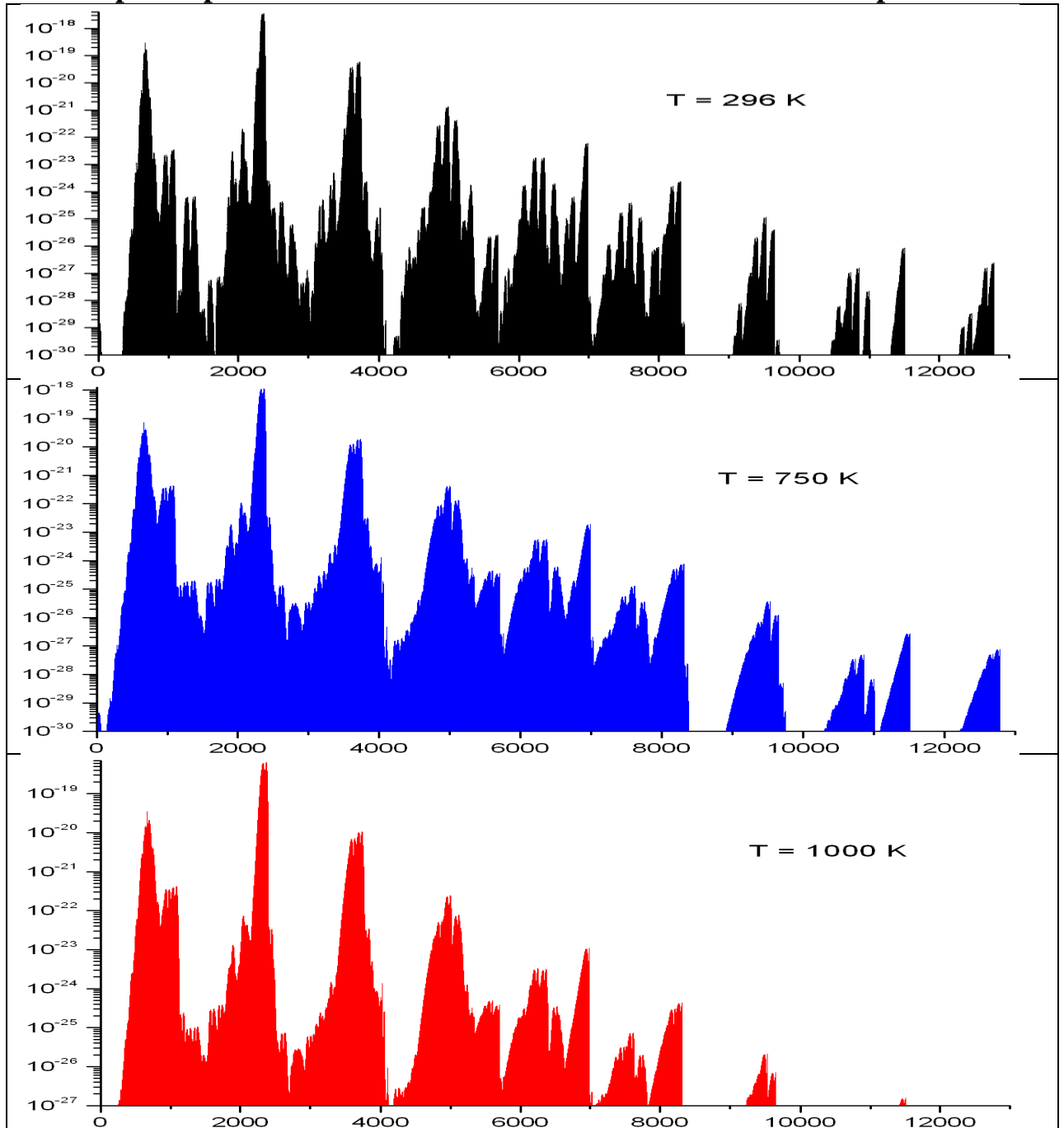
isotopologue	entries	ν_{min}	ν_{max}	S_{min}	S_{max}
$^{12}\text{C}^{16}\text{O}_2$	5881459	145.8	12784.1	3.47E-51	3.52E-18
$^{13}\text{C}^{16}\text{O}_2$	1732514	260.7	12462.0	9.28E-48	3.74E-20
$^{16}\text{O}^{12}\text{C}^{18}\text{O}$	2283608	5.9	11422.6	1.55E-46	6.87E-21
$^{16}\text{O}^{12}\text{C}^{17}\text{O}$	604898	10.6	8270.1	2.65E-45	1.26E-21
$^{16}\text{O}^{13}\text{C}^{18}\text{O}$	522204	354.3	6744.2	2.04E-43	7.81E-23
$^{16}\text{O}^{13}\text{C}^{17}\text{O}$	36179	546.6	6768.6	1.29E-41	1.40E-23
$^{12}\text{C}^{18}\text{O}_2$	132746	392.6	8162.9	3.27E-42	1.33E-23

Distribution of CDS-D-HITEMP

CDS-D-HITEMP is distributed as a set of 20 zipped ascii files sorted by vacuum wavenumber ν

file	ν_{min} (cm ⁻¹)	ν_{max} (cm ⁻¹)
cdsd_01	0	500
cdsd_02	500	625
cdsd_03	625	750
cdsd_04	750	1000
cdsd_05	1000	1500
cdsd_06	1500	2000
cdsd_07	2000	2125
cdsd_08	2125	2250
cdsd_09	2250	2500
cdsd_10	2500	3000
cdsd_11	3000	3250
cdsd_12	3250	3500
cdsd_13	3500	3750
cdsd_14	3750	4000
cdsd_15	4000	4500
cdsd_16	4500	5000
cdsd_17	5000	5500
cdsd_18	5500	6000
cdsd_19	6000	6500
cdsd_20	6500	13000

Graphical presentation of CDS-D-HITEMP for 3 different temperatures

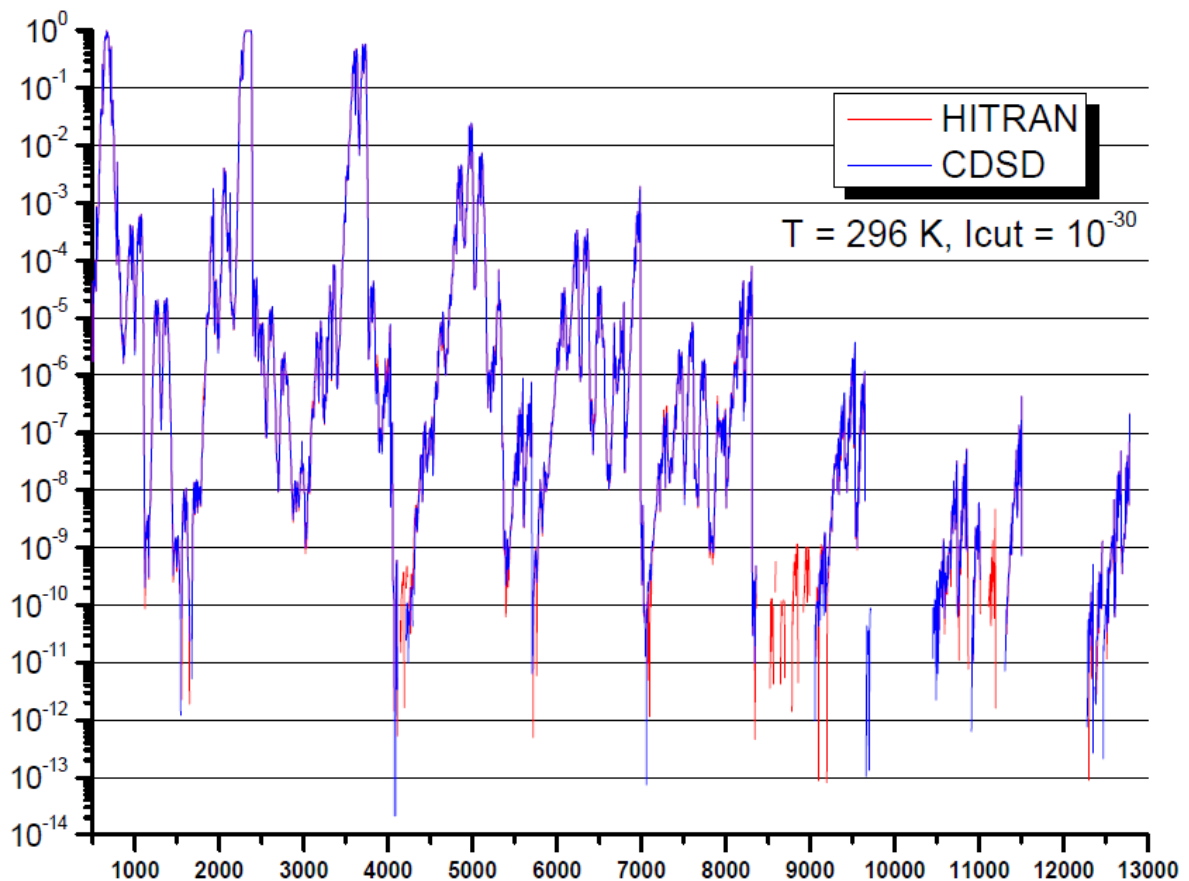


CDS-D-HITEMP versus HITRAN-2008, HOT-CO₂ and HITEMP databanks

In order to compare CDS-D-HITEMP with other databanks we simulated medium resolution absorption spectra of pure CO₂ with different temperatures and intensity cutoffs under the following conditions:

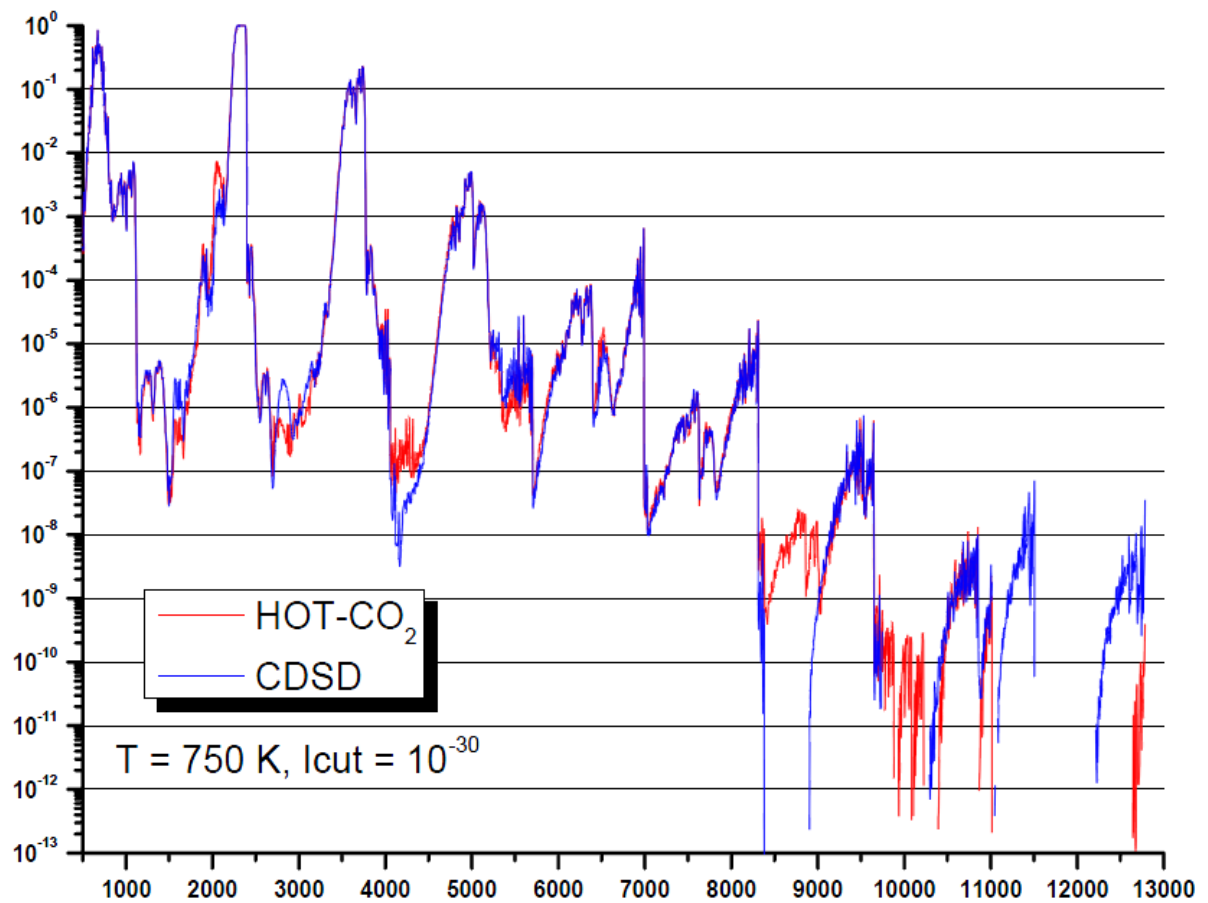
Frequency range (cm ⁻¹)	500 - 13000
Pressure (atm)	1
Pathlength (cm)	1
Type of apparatus function	rectangle
Width of apparatus function (cm ⁻¹)	1
Contour type	Lorentz
Wing length (cm ⁻¹)	2
Number of frequency steps	3000

CDS-D-HITEMP versus HITRAN-2008 [3]



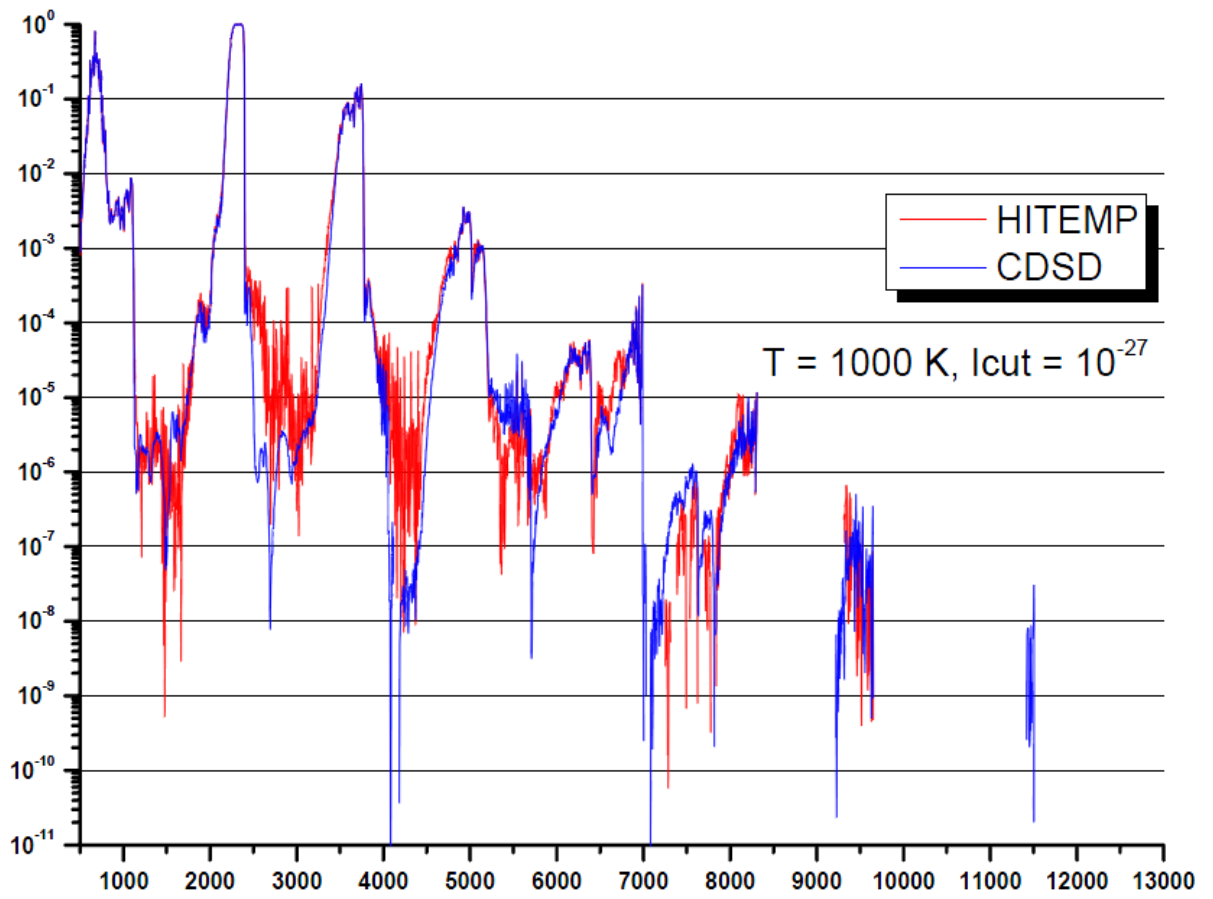
CDS-D-HITEMP versus HOT-CO₂

HOT-CO₂ is a calculated database created by Wattson to study Venus' atmosphere. Reference temperature of the database is 750 K and intensity cutoff is $10^{-30} \text{ cm}^{-1}/(\text{cm}^{-2} \text{ molecule})$ at 750 K [9]. The database covers the 500 – 12500 cm⁻¹ spectral range and includes data for ¹²C¹⁶O₂, ¹³C¹⁶O₂, ¹⁶O¹²C¹⁸O, and ¹⁶O¹³C¹⁸O isotopologues.



CDS-HITEMP versus HITEMP-1995

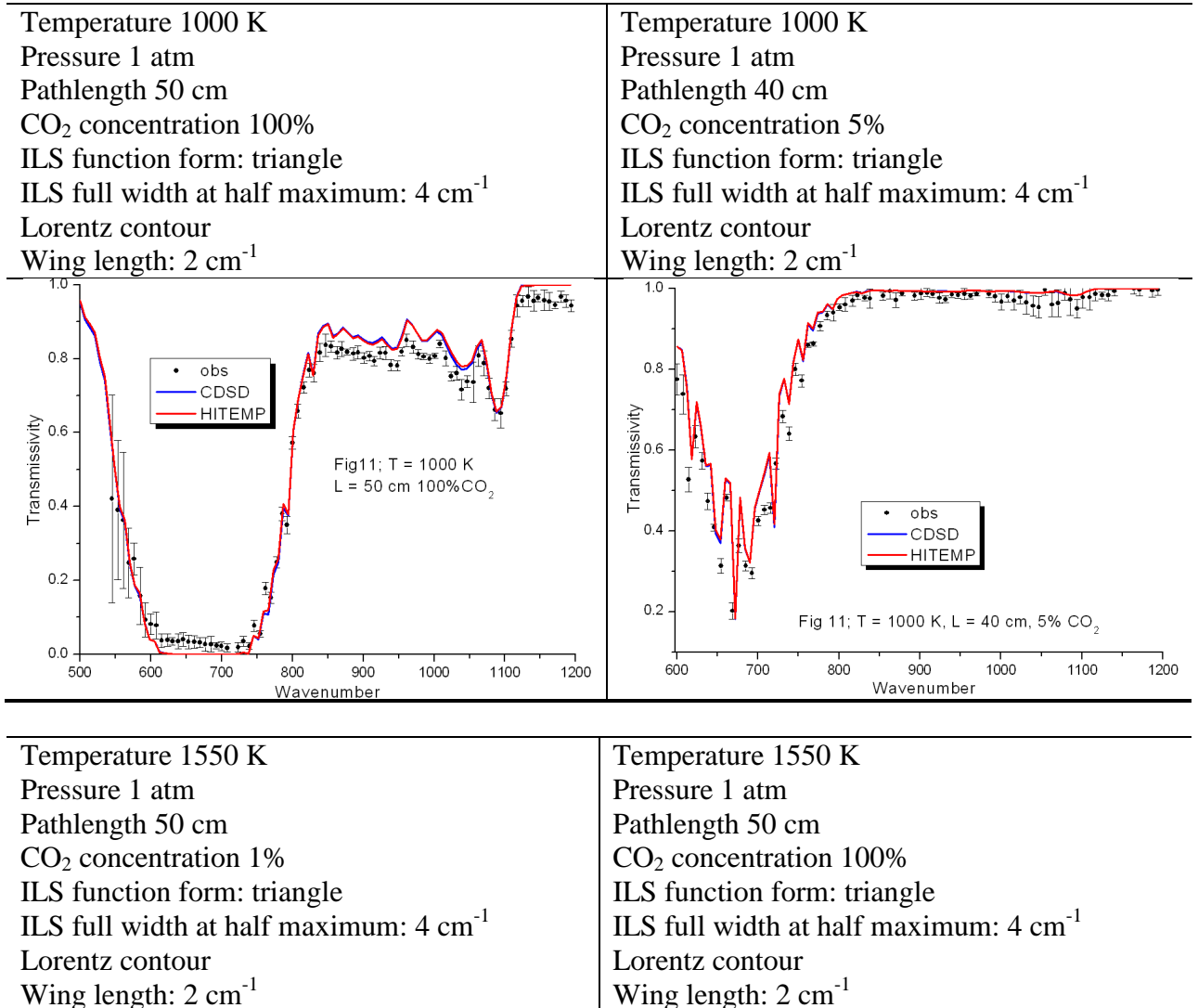
HITEMP-1995 is a previous version of the HITEMP database [10]. Reference temperature of the database is 296 K and intensity cutoff is $\sim 10^{-27} \text{ cm}^{-1}/(\text{cm}^{-2} \text{ molecule})$ at $T = 1000 \text{ K}$. The database consists of 1032269 entries of 8 isotopologues and covers the $500 - 9648 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ spectral range.

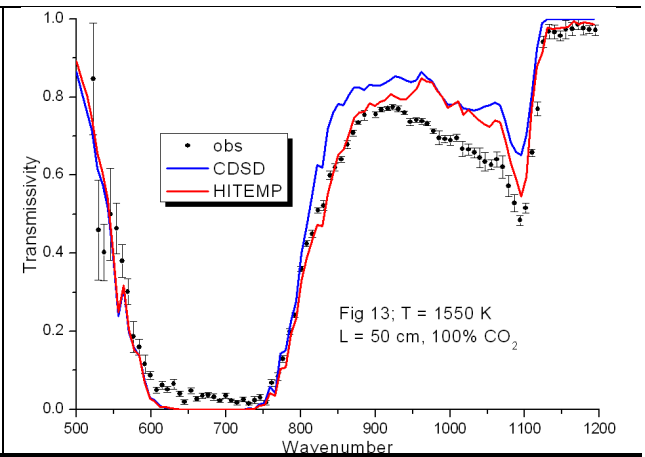
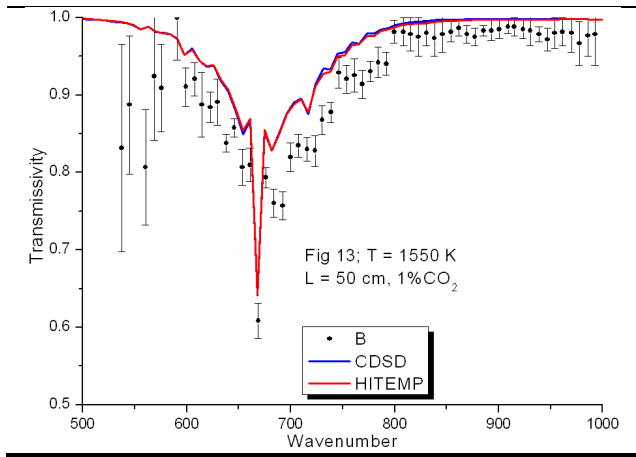


Validation of CDS-D-HITEMP using medium and low resolution high-temperature spectra

i) 15 μm region

Medium resolution CO₂ high-temperature spectra for T = 1000 and 1550 K [11]. For each region we give a plot of digitized observed transmittance taken from [11] and simulated transmittances using CDS-D-HITEMP and HITEMP [10] data. Transmittances were calculated by a line-by-line code.

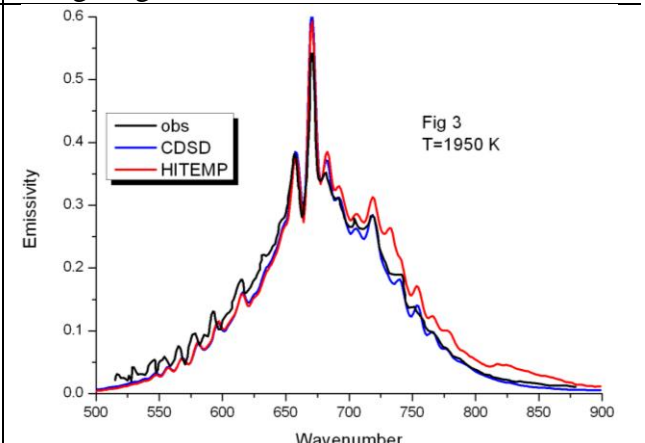
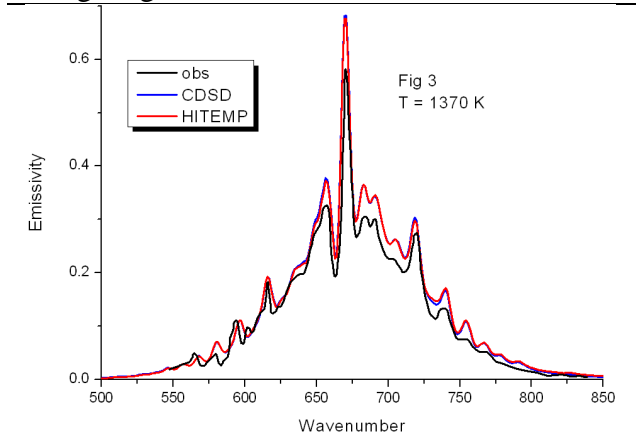




Low-resolution emission spectra from [12]

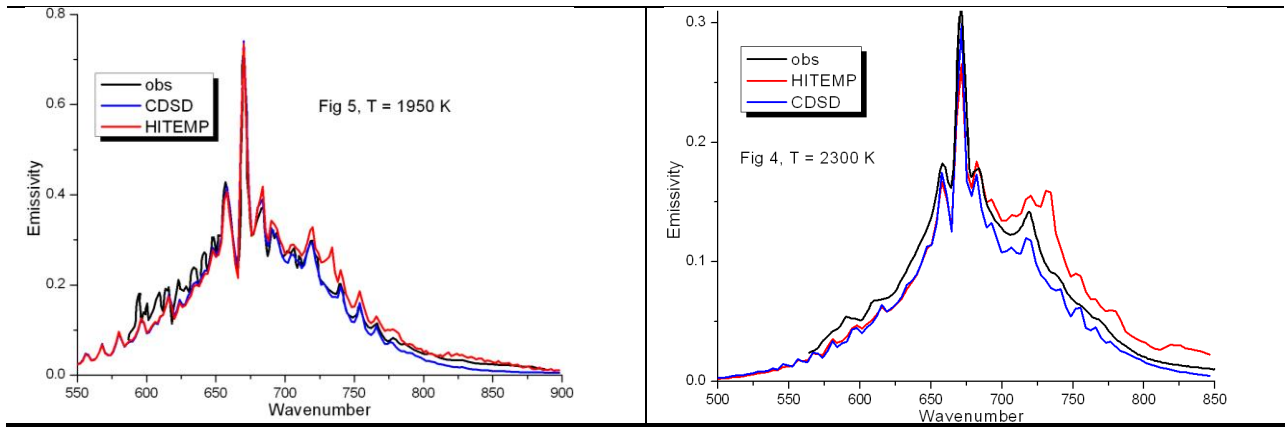
Temperature 1370 K
Pressure 1 atm
Pathlength 3.12 cm
CO₂ concentration 36%
ILS function form: triangle
ILS full width at half maximum: 5 cm⁻¹
Lorentz contour
Wing length: 2 cm⁻¹

Temperature 1950 K
Pressure 1 atm
Pathlength 3.12 cm
CO₂ concentration 53%
ILS function form: triangle
ILS full width at half maximum: 5 cm⁻¹
Lorentz contour
Wing length: 2 cm⁻¹



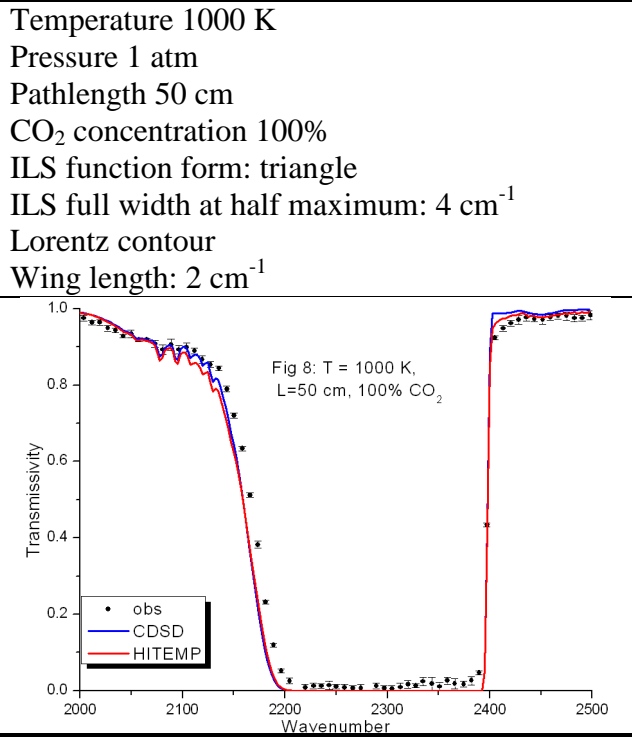
Temperature 1950 K
Pressure 1 atm
Pathlength 3.12 cm
CO₂ concentration 53%
ILS function form: triangle
ILS full width at half maximum: 2 cm⁻¹
Lorentz contour
Wing length: 2 cm⁻¹

Temperature 2300 K
Pressure 1 atm
Pathlength 1.67 cm
CO₂ concentration 49%
ILS function form: triangle
ILS full width at half maximum: 5 cm⁻¹
Lorentz contour
Wing length: 2 cm⁻¹

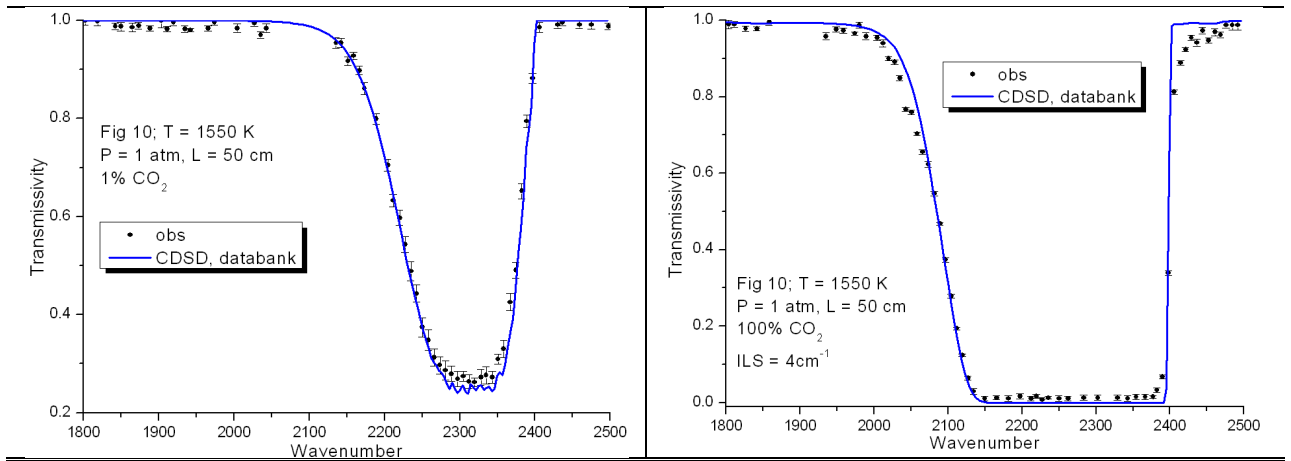


ii) 4.3 μm region

Medium resolution CO₂ high-temperature spectra for T = 1000 and 1550 K [11]. For each region we give a plot of digitized observed transmittance taken from [11] and simulated transmittances using CDSD-HITEMP and HITEMP [10] data. Transmittances were calculated by a line-by-line code.

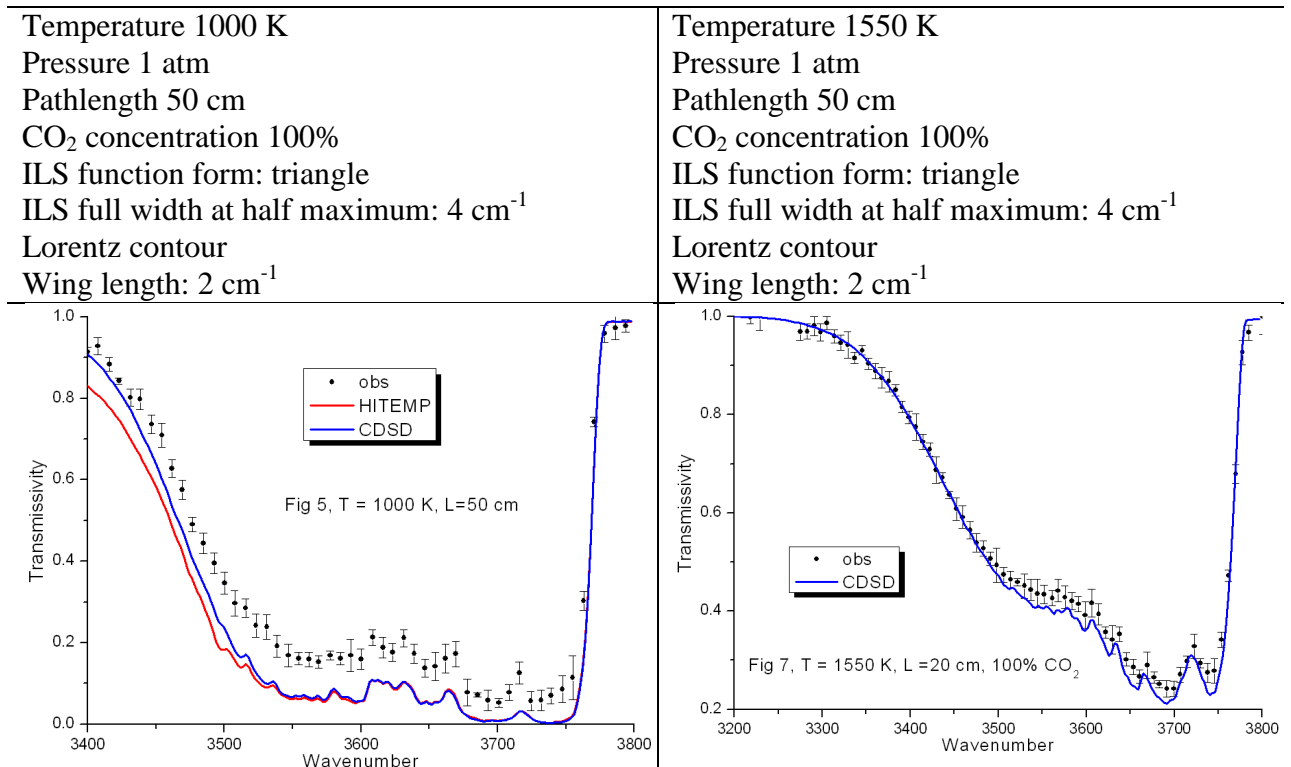


Temperature 1550 K Pressure 1 atm Pathlength 50 cm CO ₂ concentration 1% ILS function form: triangle ILS full width at half maximum: 4 cm ⁻¹ Lorentz contour Wing length: 2 cm ⁻¹	Temperature 1550 K Pressure 1 atm Pathlength 50 cm CO ₂ concentration 100% ILS function form: triangle ILS full width at half maximum: 4 cm ⁻¹ Lorentz contour Wing length: 2 cm ⁻¹
---	---



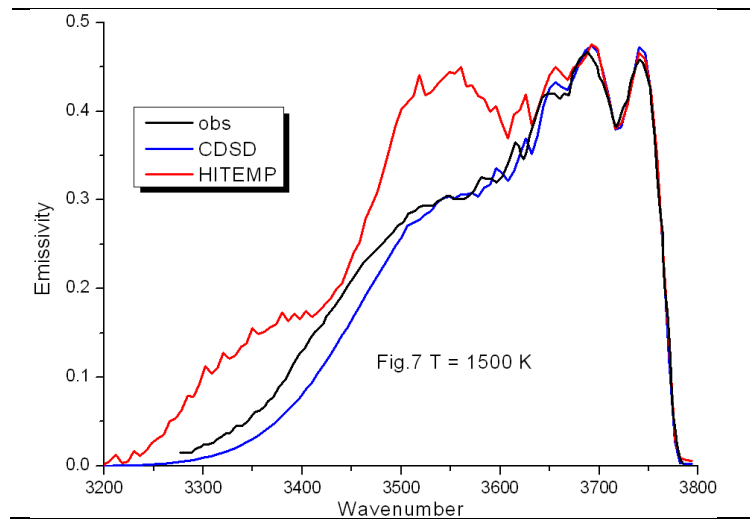
iii) 2.7 μm region

Medium resolution CO₂ high-temperature spectra for T = 1000 and 1550 K [11]. For each region we give a plot of digitized observed transmittance taken from [11] and simulated transmittances using CDSD-HITEMP and HITEMP [10] data. Transmittances were calculated by a line-by-line code.



Medium resolution spectrum from [13].

Temperature 1500 K
Pressure 1 atm
Pathlength 7.75 cm
CO₂ concentration 100%
ILS function form: triangle
ILS full width at half maximum: 3 cm⁻¹
Lorentz contour
Wing length: 2 cm⁻¹



iv) 2.0 μm region

Medium resolution CO₂ high-temperature spectra for T = 1000 and 1550 K [11]. For each region we give a plot of digitized observed transmittance taken from [11] and simulated transmittances using CDSD-HITEMP and HITEMP [10] data. Transmittances were calculated by a line-by-line code.

Temperature 1000 K

Pressure 1 atm

Pathlength 50 cm

CO₂ concentration 100%

ILS function form: triangle

ILS full width at half maximum: 4 cm⁻¹

Lorentz contour

Wing length: 2 cm⁻¹

Temperature 1550 K

Pressure 1 atm

Pathlength 50 cm

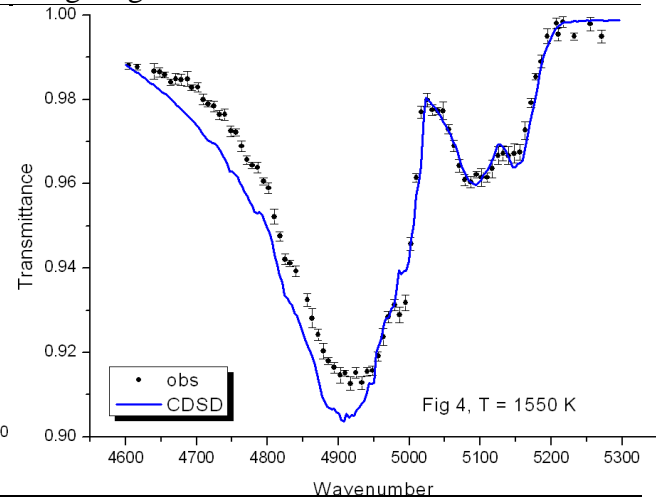
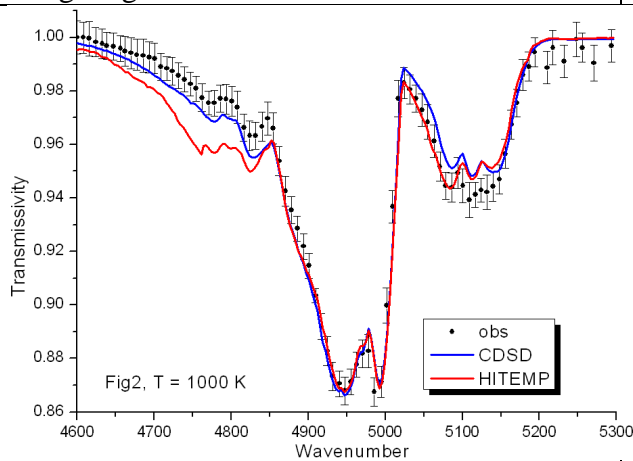
CO₂ concentration 100%

ILS function form: triangle

ILS full width at half maximum: 4 cm⁻¹

Lorentz contour

Wing length: 2 cm⁻¹



References

1. L.S. Rothman, I.E. Gordon, R.J. Barber, H. Dothe, R.R. Gamache, A. Goldman, V.I. Perevalov, S.A. Tashkun, J. Tennyson HITEMP, the High-Temperature Molecular Spectroscopic Database, JQSRT, in press
2. S.A. Tashkun, V.I. Perevalov, J.-L. Teffo, A.D. Bykov and N.N. Lavrentieva CDSD-1000, the high-temperature carbon dioxide spectroscopic databank JQSRT **82**, (2003) 165-196
3. L.S. Rothman, I.E. Gordon, A. Barbe, D.Chris Benner, P.F. Bernath, M. Birk, V. Boudon, L.R. Brown, A. Campargue, J.-P. Champion, K. Chance, L.H. Coudert, V. Dana, V.M. Devi, S. Fally, J.-M. Flaud, R.R. Gamache, A. Goldman, D. Jacquemart, N. Lacome, W.J. Lafferty, J.-Y. Mandin, S.T. Massie, S. Mikhailenko, N. Moazzen-Ahmadi, O. Naumenko, A. Nikitin, J. Orphal, A. Predoi-Cross, V. Perevalov, A. Perrin, C.P. Rinsland, M. Rotger, M. Šimečková, M.A.H. Smith, S. Tashkun, J. Tennyson, R.A. Toth, A.C. Vandaele, J. Vander Auwera The HITRAN 2008 Molecular Spectroscopic Database, JQSRT, **110** (2009) 533–572
4. J.-L. Teffo, O.N.Sulakshina, V.I. Perevalov Effective Hamiltonian for Rovibrational Energies and Line Intensities of Carbon Dioxide, JMS, **156** (1992) 48-64
5. S.A. Tashkun, V.I. Perevalov, J.-L. Teffo, L.S. Rothman, V.I.G. Tyuterev Global fitting of $^{12}\text{C}^{16}\text{O}_2$ vibrational–rotational line positions using the effective Hamiltonian approach JQSRT, **60** (1998) 785-801
6. S.A. Tashkun, V.I. Perevalov, J.-L. Teffo, V.I.G. Tyuterev Global fit of $^{12}\text{C}^{16}\text{O}_2$ vibrational–rotational line intensities using the effective operator approach JQSRT, **62**, (1999) 571-598
7. A.D. Bykov, N.N. Lavrentieva, L.N. Sinitsa Calculation of CO_2 broadening and shift coefficients for high-temperature databases, Atmos. Oceanic Opt. **13** (2000) 1015-1019
8. J.-M. Hartmann A simple empirical model for the collisional spectral shift of air-broadened CO_2 lines, JQSRT **110**, (2009) 2019–2026
9. J.B. Pollack, J.B. Dalton, D. Grinspoon, R.B. Wattson, R. Freedman, D. Crisp, D.A. Allen, B. Bezard, C. DeBergh, L.P. Giver, Q. Ma, R. Tipping Near-infrared light from Venus’ nightside: a spectroscopic analysis, Icarus, **103**, (1993) 1-42
10. L.S. Rothman, R.B. Wattson, R.R. Gamache, J. Schroeder, A. McCann HITRAN, HAWKS and HITEMP High-Temperature Molecular Database. Proc Soc Photo-Optical Instrumentation Engineers **2471** (1995) 105-111
11. S.P. Bharadwaj, M.F. Modest Medium resolution transmission measurements of CO_2 at high temperature - an update. JQSRT **103** (2007) 146-55
12. C.B. Ludwig, C.C. Ferriso, L. Acton High-Temperature Spectral Emissivities and Total Intensities of the 15- μ Band System of CO_2 JOSA **56** (1966) 1685-1692
13. D. Scutary, L. Rosenmann, J. Taine Approximate intensities of CO_2 hot bands at 2.7, 4.3, and 12 μm for high temperature and medium resolution applications JQSRT **52**, (1994) 765–781