

On Rayleigh Optical Depth Calculations

BARRY A. BODHAINE

NOAA/Climate Monitoring and Diagnostics Laboratory, Boulder, Colorado

NORMAN B. WOOD

Cooperative Institute for Research in Environmental Sciences, NOAA/Climate Monitoring and Diagnostics Laboratory, Boulder, Colorado

ELLSWORTH G. DUTTON

NOAA/Climate Monitoring and Diagnostics Laboratory, Boulder, Colorado

JAMES R. SLUSSER

Natural Resource Ecology Laboratory, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado

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ABSTRACT

Many different techniques are used for the calculation of Rayleigh optical depth in the atmosphere. In some cases differences among these techniques can be important, especially in the UV region of the spectrum and under clean atmospheric conditions. The authors recommend that the calculation of Rayleigh optical depth be approached by going back to the first principles of Rayleigh scattering theory rather than the variety of curve-fitting techniques currently in use. A survey of the literature was conducted in order to determine the latest values of the physical constants necessary and to review the methods available for the calculation of Rayleigh optical depth. The recommended approach requires the accurate calculation of the refractive index of air based on the latest published measurements. Calculations estimating Rayleigh optical depth should be done as accurately as possible because the inaccuracies that arise can equal or even exceed other quantities being estimated, such as aerosol optical depth, particularly in the UV region of the spectrum. All of the calculations are simple enough to be done easily in a spreadsheet.

1. Introduction

Modern Rayleigh scattering calculations have traditionally been made by starting with those presented by Penndorf (1957). In Penndorf's paper, the refractive index of air was calculated using the equation of Edlén (1953):

$$(n_s - 1) \times 10^8 = 6432.8 + \frac{2\,949\,810}{146 - \lambda^{-2}} + \frac{25\,540}{41 - \lambda^{-2}}, \quad (1)$$

where n_s is the refractive index of air and λ is the wavelength of light in micrometers. This equation is for "standard" air, which is defined as dry air at 760 mm Hg (1013.25 mb), 15°C (288.15 K), and containing 300

ppm CO₂. It is an empirical relationship derived by fitting the best available experimental data and is dependent on the composition of air, particularly CO₂ and water vapor. Next, Penndorf (1957) calculated the Rayleigh scattering coefficient for standard air using the classic equation that is presented in many textbooks (e.g., van de Hulst 1957; McCartney 1976):

$$\sigma = \frac{24\pi^3(n_s^2 - 1)^2}{\lambda^4 N_s^2(n_s^2 + 2)^2} \left(\frac{6 + 3\rho}{6 - 7\rho} \right), \quad (2)$$

where σ is the scattering cross section per molecule; N_s is molecular density; the term $(6 + 3\rho)/(6 - 7\rho)$ is called the depolarization term, $F(\text{air})$, or the King factor; and ρ is the depolarization factor or depolarization ratio, which describes the effect of molecular anisotropy. The $F(\text{air})$ term is the least known for purposes of Rayleigh scattering calculations and is responsible for the most uncertainty. The depolarization term does not depend on temperature and pressure, but does depend on the gas mixture. Also, N_s depends on temperature and pres-

Corresponding author address: Barry A. Bodhaine, NOAA/CMDL, R/E/CG1, 325 Broadway, Boulder, CO 80303.
E-mail: bbodhaine@cmdl.noaa.gov

sure, but does not depend on the gas mixture. The resulting value of σ , the scattering cross section per molecule of the gas, calculated from Eq. (2), is independent of temperature and pressure, but does depend on the composition of the gas. Note that N_s depends on Avogadro's number and the molar volume constant, and is expressed as molecules per cubic centimeter, and that values for n_s and N_s must be expressed at the same temperature and pressure. However, since $(n_s^2 - 1)/(n_s^2 + 2)$ is proportional to N_s , the resulting expression for σ is independent of temperature and pressure (McCartney 1976; Bucholtz 1995). Note that the usual approximation $n_s^2 + 2 \approx 3$ was not included in Eq. (2) in the interest of keeping all calculations as accurate as possible. Results of such calculations were presented by Penndorf (1957) in his Table III. It is this table of values that has been used by many workers in the field to estimate Rayleigh optical depths, usually by some curve-fitting routine over a particular wavelength range of interest.

Soon after Penndorf's paper was published, Edlén (1966) presented a new formula for estimating the refractive index of standard air:

$$(n_s - 1) \times 10^8 = 8342.13 + \frac{2\,406\,030}{130 - \lambda^{-2}} + \frac{15\,997}{38.9 - \lambda^{-2}}, \quad (3)$$

although the maximum deviation of n_s from the 1953 formula was given as only 1.4×10^{-8} . Edlén (1953, 1966) also discussed the variation of refractive index with temperature and pressure, and also with varying concentrations of CO_2 and water vapor. In light of the Edlén (1966) revisions, Owens (1967) presented an in-depth treatment of the indexes of refractions of dry CO_2 -free air, pure CO_2 , and pure water vapor, and provided expressions for dependence on temperature, pressure, and composition. However, Owens' (1967) main interest was in temperature and pressure variations, and his analysis does not significantly impact our present work because our calculations are performed at the temperature and pressure of "standard" air. Peck and Reeder (1972) further refined the currently available data for the refractive index of air and suggested the formula

$$(n_s - 1) \times 10^8 = 8060.51 + \frac{2\,480\,990}{132.274 - \lambda^{-2}} + \frac{17\,455.7}{39.329\,57 - \lambda^{-2}} \quad (4)$$

for the most accuracy over a wide range of wavelengths. Equation (4) is specified for standard air but at the beginning of their paper, Peck and Reeder (1972) specify standard air as having 330 ppm CO_2 . Also, they repeat Edlén's (1966) formula, which had clearly defined standard air as having 300 ppm CO_2 , but state that it applies to air having 330 ppm CO_2 . Here we will use the equation of Peck and Reeder (1972) and assume that it holds for standard air having 300 ppm CO_2 .

Possible errors in the depolarization term were considered by Hoyt (1977), Fröhlich and Shaw (1980), and Young (1980, 1981). The correction proposed by Young (1981) had been accepted for modern Rayleigh scattering calculations in atmospheric applications. In brief, Young (1981) suggested that the value $F(\text{air}) = (6 + 3\rho)/(6 - 7\rho) = 1.0480$ be used rather than the value 1.0608 used by Penndorf (1957). This effect alone reduced Rayleigh scattering values by 1.2%; however, it cannot be applied over the entire spectrum because $F(\text{air})$ is dependent on wavelength. Furthermore, since the depolarization has been measured for the constituents of air (at least in a relative sense), it is possible in principle to estimate the depolarization of air as a function of composition. Bates (1984) and Bucholtz (1995) discussed the depolarization in detail. It appears that currently the best estimates for $(6 + 3\rho)/(6 - 7\rho)$ use the equations given by Bates (1984) for the depolarization of N_2 , O_2 , Ar, and CO_2 as a function of wavelength. It is therefore possible to calculate the depolarization of air as a function of CO_2 concentration.

Bates (1984) gave a formula for the depolarization of N_2 as a function of wavelength as

$$F(\text{N}_2) = 1.034 + 3.17 \times 10^{-4} \frac{1}{\lambda^2}, \quad (5)$$

and for the depolarization of O_2 as

$$F(\text{O}_2) = 1.096 + 1.385 \times 10^{-3} \frac{1}{\lambda^2} + 1.448 \times 10^{-4} \frac{1}{\lambda^4}. \quad (6)$$

Furthermore, Bates (1984) recommended that $F(\text{air})$ be calculated using Eqs. (5) and (6), assuming that $F(\text{Ar}) = 1.00$, $F(\text{CO}_2) = 1.15$, and ignoring the other constituents of air.

2. Optical depth

A quantity of fundamental importance in atmospheric studies is the optical depth (or optical thickness). This quantity has been discussed by numerous authors (e.g., Dutton et al. 1994; Stephens 1994) and is derived from the exponential law of attenuation variously known as Bouguer's law, Lambert's law, or Beer's law. For purposes of illustration only, Bouguer's law may be simply written as

$$I(\lambda) = I_0(\lambda) \exp[-\tau(\lambda)/\cos\theta], \quad (7)$$

where $I_0(\lambda)$ is the extraterrestrial flux at wavelength λ , $I(\lambda)$ is the flux reaching the ground, θ is the solar zenith angle, and $\tau(\lambda)$ is the optical depth. Clear-sky measurements of $I(\lambda)$ as a function of θ , and plotted as $\ln I(\lambda)$ versus $\sec\theta$, should yield a straight line with slope $-\tau(\lambda)$ and intercept I_0 (extrapolated back to $\sec\theta = 0$). An excellent example, along with a discussion of this process, is shown by Stephens (1994) in his Fig. 6.1.

An important point is that $\tau(\lambda)$, the total optical depth, may be composed of several components given by

$$\tau(\lambda) = \tau_R(\lambda) + \tau_a(\lambda) + \tau_g(\lambda), \quad (8)$$

where $\tau_R(\lambda)$ is the Rayleigh optical depth, $\tau_a(\lambda)$ is aerosol optical depth, and $\tau_g(\lambda)$ is the optical depth due to absorption by gases such as O_3 , NO_2 , and H_2O . In principle it is possible to measure $\tau(\lambda)$ and then derive aerosol optical depth by subtracting estimates of $\tau_R(\lambda)$ and $\tau_g(\lambda)$. In practice, however, arriving at reasonable estimates of these quantities can be difficult, particularly during fairly clean atmospheric conditions such as those found at Mauna Loa, Hawaii. At this point it should be apparent that in order to isolate the individual components of optical depth it is necessary to provide accurate estimates of Rayleigh optical depth.

Rayleigh optical depth is relatively easy to calculate once the scattering cross section per molecule has been determined for a given wavelength and composition because it depends only on the atmospheric pressure at the site. That is, it is necessary to calculate only the total number of molecules per unit area in the column above the site, and this depends only on the pressure, as shown in the formula

$$\tau_R(\lambda) = \sigma \frac{PA}{m_a g}, \quad (9)$$

where P is the pressure, A is Avogadro's number, m_a is the mean molecular weight of the air, and g is the acceleration of gravity. Note that m_a depends on the composition of the air, whereas A and g are constants of nature.

Although g may be considered a constant of nature, it does vary significantly with height and location on the earth's surface and may be calculated according to the formula (List 1968)

$$\begin{aligned} g \quad (\text{cm s}^{-2}) \\ = g_0 - (3.085\,462 \times 10^{-4} + 2.27 \times 10^{-7} \cos 2\phi)z \\ + (7.254 \times 10^{-11} + 1.0 \times 10^{-13} \cos 2\phi)z^2 \\ - (1.517 \times 10^{-17} + 6 \times 10^{-20} \cos 2\phi)z^3, \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

where ϕ is the latitude, z is the height above sea level in meters, and g_0 is the sea level acceleration of gravity given by

$$\begin{aligned} g_0 = 980.6160(1 - 0.002\,637\,3 \cos 2\phi \\ + 0.000\,005\,9 \cos^2 2\phi). \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

3. Approximations for Rayleigh optical depth

Many authors have simply taken Rayleigh scattering cross-section data from Penndorf (1957) over a particular wavelength interval of interest and applied a curve-fitting routine to approximate the data for their own purposes. Some, but not all, of these authors have ap-

plied Young's (1981) correction. Teillet (1990) compared the formulations of several authors and found significant differences among them. It is not the purpose of this paper to survey all of the approximations in use by various authors nor is it to compare accuracies of the various methods; however, a few examples will serve to illustrate some of the difficulties. The simplest approach, taken by many authors, is to fit an equation of the form

$$\tau(\lambda) = A\lambda^{-B}, \quad (12)$$

where A and B are constants to be determined from a power-law fit and the equation is normalized to 1013.25-mb pressure. An example was given by Dutton et al. (1994), who performed such a fit over the visible range and provided the equation

$$\tau_R(\lambda) = \frac{p}{p_0} 0.008\,77\lambda^{-4.05}, \quad (13)$$

where p is the site pressure, p_0 is 1013.25 mb, and λ is in micrometers. Clearly, one problem with this approximation is that it cannot be extrapolated to other parts of the spectrum, particularly the UV, where the power-law exponent is significantly different. To account for the fact that the exponent changes, some authors (e.g., Fröhlich and Shaw 1980; Nicolet 1984) used equations of the form

$$\tau_R(\lambda) = \frac{\text{molecules}}{\text{cm}^2} A\lambda^{-(B+C\lambda+D\lambda^{-1})}, \quad (14)$$

where the term molecules cm^{-2} is calculated from the surface pressure, as explained above. This equation is likely to be more accurate over a greater range of the spectrum. A slightly different approach was taken by Hansen and Travis (1974), who suggested the equation

$$\tau_R(\lambda) = 0.008\,569\lambda^{-4}(1 + 0.0113\lambda^{-2} + 0.000\,13\lambda^{-4}), \quad (15)$$

where $\tau_R(\lambda)$ is normalized to 1013.25 mb. As a final example Stephens (1994) suggested the equation

$$\tau_R(\lambda) = 0.0088\lambda^{(-4.15+0.2\lambda)} e^{(-0.1188z-0.001\,16z^2)}, \quad (16)$$

where the expression is given in terms of altitude (km) above sea level using the standard atmosphere. The point here is that all of these equations were useful for the particular authors over a limited wavelength range and at limited accuracy. Comparing these various equations shows significant differences, especially in the UV (Teillet 1990). More importantly, the differences among these equations can be significantly greater than typical aerosol optical depths found in the atmosphere. In the case of clean conditions at Mauna Loa, it is possible for aerosol optical depth to be calculated as negative values because of these errors.

TABLE 1. Constituents and mean molecular weight of dry air.

Gas	% volume	Molecular wt	% vol \times mol wt
N ₂	78.084	28.013	2187.367
O ₂	20.946	31.999	670.2511
Ar	0.934	39.948	37.311 43
Ne	1.80×10^{-3}	20.18	0.036 324
He	5.20×10^{-4}	4.003	0.002 082
Kr	1.10×10^{-4}	83.8	0.009 218
H ₂	5.80×10^{-5}	2.016	0.000 117
Xe	9.00×10^{-6}	131.29	0.001 182
CO ₂	0.036	44.01	1.584 36
Mean molecular weight with zero CO ₂			28.959 49 gm mol ⁻¹
Mean molecular weight with 360 ppm CO ₂			28.964 91 gm mol ⁻¹

4. Suggested method to calculate Rayleigh optical depth of air

Here we suggest a method for calculation of Rayleigh optical depth that goes back to first principles as suggested by Penndorf (1957) rather than using curve-fitting techniques, although it is true that the refractive index of air is still derived from a curve fit to experimental data. We suggest using all of the latest values of the physical constants of nature, and we suggest including the variability in refractive index, and also the mean molecular weight of air, due to CO₂ even though these effects are in the range of 0.1%–0.01%. It should be noted that aerosol optical depths are often as low as 0.01 at Mauna Loa. Since Rayleigh optical depth is of the order of 1 at 300 nm, it is seen that a 0.1% error in Rayleigh optical depth translates into a 10% error in aerosol optical depth. Furthermore, it simply makes sense to perform the calculations as accurately as possible.

We should note that the effects of high concentrations of water vapor on the refractive index of air may be of the same order as CO₂ (Edlén 1953, 1966). However, for practical atmospheric situations the total water vapor in the vertical column is small and does not significantly affect the above calculations. Furthermore, the water vapor in the atmosphere is usually confined to a thin layer near the surface, which significantly complicates the calculation, whereas CO₂ is generally well mixed throughout the atmosphere.

To facilitate the following Rayleigh optical depth calculations, the latest values of Avogadro's number ($6.022\,136\,7 \times 10^{23}$ molecules mol⁻¹), and molar volume at 273.15 K and 1013.25 mb (22.4141 L mol⁻¹) were taken from Cohen and Taylor (1995). In order to calculate the mean molecular weight of dry air with various concentrations of CO₂, the percent by volume of the constituent gases in air were taken from Seinfeld and Pandis (1998), and the molecular weights of those gases were taken from the *Handbook of Physics and Chemistry* (CRC 1997). These results are shown in Table 1. The mean molecular weights (m_a) for dry air were calculated from the formula

$$m_a = \frac{\sum (\% \text{Vol} \times \text{MolWt})}{\sum (\% \text{Vol})}. \quad (17)$$

Note that the error arising from the fact that $\sum (\% \text{Vol})$ is not exactly 100 is negligible. Assuming a simple linear relationship between m_a and CO₂ concentration, m_a may be estimated from the equation $m_a = 15.0556(\text{CO}_2) + 28.9595$ gm mol⁻¹, where CO₂ concentration is expressed as parts per volume (use 0.000 36 for 360 ppm).

We recommend starting with Peck and Reeder's (1972) formula for the refractive index of dry air with 300 ppm CO₂ concentration:

$$(n_{300} - 1) \times 10^8 = 8060.51 + \frac{2\,480\,990}{132.274 - \lambda^{-2}} + \frac{17\,455.7}{39.329\,57 - \lambda^{-2}}, \quad (18)$$

and scaling for the desired CO₂ concentration using the formula

$$\frac{(n - 1)_{\text{CO}_2}}{(n - 1)_{300}} = 1 + 0.54(\text{CO}_2 - 0.0003), \quad (19)$$

where the CO₂ concentration is expressed as parts per volume (Edlén 1966). Thus the refractive index for dry air with zero ppm CO₂ is

$$(n_0 - 1) \times 10^8 = 8059.20 + \frac{2\,480\,588}{132.274 - \lambda^{-2}} + \frac{17\,452.9}{39.329\,57 - \lambda^{-2}}, \quad (20)$$

and the refractive index for dry air with 360 ppm CO₂ is

$$(n_{360} - 1) \times 10^8 = 8060.77 + \frac{2\,481\,070}{132.274 - \lambda^{-2}} + \frac{17\,456.3}{39.329\,57 - \lambda^{-2}}, \quad (21)$$

where it must be emphasized that Eqs. (18)–(21) are given for 288.15 K and 1013.25 mb, and λ in units of micrometers.

We recommend that the scattering cross section (cm² molecule⁻¹) of air be calculated from the equation

$$\sigma = \frac{24\pi^3(n^2 - 1)^2(6 + 3\rho)}{\lambda^4 N_s^2(n^2 + 2)^2(6 - 7\rho)}, \quad (22)$$

where n is the refractive index of air at the desired CO₂ concentration, λ is expressed in units of centimeters, $N_s = 2.546\,899 \times 10^{19}$ molecules cm⁻³ at 288.15 K and 1013.25 mb, and the depolarization ratio ρ is calculated as follows. Using the values for depolarization of the gases O₂, N₂, Ar, and CO₂ provided by Bates (1984), we recommend that the depolarization of dry air be calculated using Eqs. (5)–(6) and the following equation to take into account the composition of air:

$$F(\text{air, CO}_2) = \frac{78.084F(\text{N}_2) + 20.946F(\text{O}_2) + 0.934 \times 1.00 + C_{\text{CO}_2} \times 1.15}{78.084 + 20.946 + 0.934 + C_{\text{CO}_2}}, \quad (23)$$

where C_{CO_2} is the concentration of CO_2 expressed in parts per volume by percent (e.g., use 0.036 for 360 ppm). The results of Eq. (23) for standard air (300 ppm CO_2) are shown in Fig. 1. Note that the value of N_s in Eq. (22) was calculated from Avogadro's number and the molar volume, and then scaled to 288.15 K according to the formula

$$N_s(\text{molecules cm}^{-3}) = \frac{6.022\,136\,7 \times 10^{23} \text{ molecules mol}^{-1} \cdot 273.15 \text{ K}}{22.4141 \text{ L mol}^{-1} \cdot 288.15 \text{ K}} \times \frac{1 \text{ L}}{1000 \text{ cm}^3}, \quad (24)$$

Finally, we recommend that the Rayleigh optical depth be calculated from the formula

$$\tau_R(\lambda) = \sigma \frac{PA}{m_a g}, \quad (25)$$

where P is the surface pressure of the measurement site (dyn cm^{-2}), A is Avogadro's number, and m_a is the mean molecular weight of dry air calculated from the formula $m_a = 15.0556(\text{CO}_2) + 28.9595$, as in Eq. (17). The value for g needs to be representative of the mass-weighted column of air molecules above the site, and should be calculated from Eqs. (10)–(11), modified by using a value of z_c determined from the *U.S. Standard Atmosphere*, as provided by List (1968). To determine z_c we used List's (1968, p. 267) table of the density of air as a function of altitude and calculated a mass-weighted mean above each altitude value, using an average altitude and average density for each layer listed

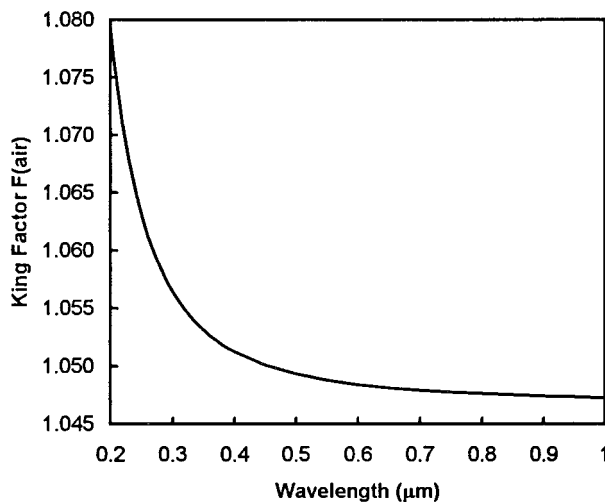


FIG. 1. Depolarization factor for dry air with 300 ppm CO_2 .

in the table. Next a least squares straight line was passed through the resulting z_c values up to 10 500 m, giving the following equation:

$$z_c = 0.737\,37z + 5517.56, \quad (26)$$

where z is the altitude of the observing site and z_c is the effective mass-weighted altitude of the column. For example, an altitude of $z = 0$ m yields an effective mass-weighted column altitude of $z_c = 5517.56$ m to use in the calculation of g . The resulting values or τ_R should be considered the best currently available values for the most accurate estimates of optical depth.

5. Optical depths of the constituents of air

As a sensitivity study, the contribution of CO_2 to the Rayleigh optical depth of air may be estimated as a function of wavelength by using the above formulas expressed for CO_2 . Owens (1967) gives the refractive index of CO_2 at 15°C and 1013.25 mb as

$$(n_{\text{CO}_2} - 1) \times 10^8 = 22\,822.1 + 117.8\lambda^{-2} + \frac{2\,406\,030}{130 - \lambda^{-2}} + \frac{15\,997}{38.9 - \lambda^{-2}}, \quad (27)$$

where λ is expressed in units of micrometers as before. Next the scattering cross section of a CO_2 molecule can be calculated from Eq. (22), where $N_s = 2.546\,899 \times 10^{19}$ molecules cm^{-3} at 288.15 K and 1013.25 mb as before, and the King factor $F(\text{CO}_2)$ taken to be 1.15, as suggested by Bates (1984). Finally $\tau(\text{CO}_2, \lambda)$ can be calculated using Eq. (25), where $m = 44.01$ (the molecular weight of CO_2), and multiplying by 0.000 36 (for a CO_2 concentration of 360 ppm) to estimate the number of CO_2 molecules. Note that $\tau(\text{H}_2\text{O}, \lambda)$ for 44 kg m^{-2} column water vapor was calculated in a similar manner using the refractive index of H_2O given by Harvey et al. (1998) and a depolarization ratio of 0.17 for H_2O given by Marshall and Smith (1990). The results of these calculations are shown in Table 2, where the change of optical depth $\Delta\tau(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ is given for the case where dry air molecules are replaced by H_2O molecules for 44 kg m^{-2} column water vapor. Thus for a Rayleigh optical depth of 1.224 for air at 300 nm, a CO_2 con-

TABLE 2. Optical depths of the constituents of air (standard pressure 1013.25 mb and altitude 0 m).

λ (nm)	τ ($\text{N}_2 + \text{O}_2 + \text{Ar}$)	$\tau(\text{CO}_2)$	$\tau(\text{H}_2\text{O})$	$\Delta\tau(\text{H}_2\text{O})$
300	1.2232	0.001 031	0.008 654	0.000 189 5
340	0.7163	0.000 605 8	0.004 928	-0.000 029 01
370	0.5015	0.000 424 8	0.003 514	0.000 043 45

centration of 360 ppm would contribute an optical depth about 0.001.

6. Some example calculations

Using the above equations we now present example calculations to show new values for the scattering cross section (as a function of wavelength) of dry air containing 360 ppm CO₂, similar to the presentations of Penndorf (1957) and Bucholtz (1995). In addition we present new values for Rayleigh optical depth for dry air containing 360 ppm CO₂ at sea level, 1013.25 mb, and a latitude of 45°; and at Mauna Loa Observatory (MLO) (altitude 3400 m, pressure 680 mb, and a latitude of 19.533°). The results of these calculations are shown in Table 3.

For those readers who wish to use curve-fitting techniques, we have investigated several different equations similar to those used by other authors, as discussed earlier in this paper. We found that the accuracies of those equations were not sufficient for our purposes, and therefore we looked for a more accurate approach. We find that the equation

$$y = \frac{a + b\lambda^{-2} + c\lambda^2}{1 + d\lambda^{-2} + e\lambda^2} \quad (28)$$

gives excellent accuracy. This five-parameter equation falls in the class of "ratio of polynomials" commonly used in curve-fitting applications. It gives an excellent

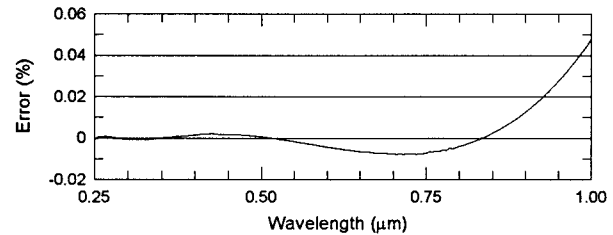


FIG. 2. Percent error for Eq. (29) fit to the scattering cross-section data in Table 3.

fit in this case because the general form of the data being fit by the equation is also a ratio of polynomials. For the scattering cross-section data in Table 3 the best-fit equation is

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma (\times 10^{-28} \text{ cm}^2) \\ = \frac{1.045\,599\,6 - 341.290\,61\lambda^{-2} - 0.902\,308\,50\lambda^2}{1 + 0.002\,705\,988\,9\lambda^{-2} - 85.968\,563\lambda^2}. \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

Equation (29) is accurate to better than 0.01% over the 250–850-nm range, and still better than 0.05% out to 1000 nm when fitting the scattering cross-section data in Table 3. In fact, this equation is accurate to better than 0.002% over the range 250–550 nm (see Fig. 2). Best fits for the other two examples provided in Table 3 are

$$\tau_R(\text{sea level, } 45^\circ\text{N}) = 0.002\,152\,0 \left(\frac{1.045\,599\,6 - 341.290\,61\lambda^{-2} - 0.902\,308\,50\lambda^2}{1 + 0.002\,705\,988\,9\lambda^{-2} - 85.968\,563\lambda^2} \right) \quad \text{and} \quad (30)$$

$$\tau_R(\text{MLO, 3.4 km, 680 mb}) = 0.001\,448\,4 \left(\frac{1.045\,599\,6 - 341.290\,61\lambda^{-2} - 0.902\,308\,50\lambda^2}{1 + 0.002\,705\,988\,9\lambda^{-2} - 85.968\,563\lambda^2} \right). \quad (31)$$

It should be noted that only the leading coefficients in Eqs. (30)–(31) are different from those in Eq. (29). These numerical values represent the values of the $PA/m_a g$ terms (molecules in the column) given in Eq. (25) for the two cases (taking into account the 10^{-28} factor that was removed from the scattering cross section data to facilitate curve fitting calculations).

7. Conclusions

We have presented the latest values of the physical constants necessary for the calculation of Rayleigh optical depth. For the most accurate calculation of this quantity it is recommended that users go directly to first principles and that Peck and Reeder's (1972) formula be used to estimate the refractive index of standard air. Next, we recommend that Penndorf's (1957) method be

used to calculate the scattering cross section per molecule of air, taking into account the concentration of CO₂. In most cases the effects of water vapor may be neglected. The recommendations of Bates (1984) were used for the depolarization of air as a function of wavelength. Next the Rayleigh optical depth should be calculated using the atmospheric pressure at the site of interest. Note the importance of taking into account variations of g . We do not necessarily recommend the use of curve-fitting techniques to generate an equation for estimating Rayleigh optical depth because the inaccuracies that arise can equal or even exceed other quantities being estimated, such as aerosol optical depth. Furthermore, all of the above calculations are simple enough to be done in a spreadsheet if desired, or can easily be programmed in virtually any computer language. However, for those who wish to use a simple

TABLE 3. Scattering cross section (per molecule) and Rayleigh optical depth (τ_R) for dry air containing 360 ppm CO₂. Rayleigh optical depths are given for a location at sea level, 1013.25 mb, 45° latitude, and at MLO at altitude 3400 m, pressure 680 mb, and latitude 19.533°.

WV (μm)	σ (cm ²)	τ_R (sea level, 45°N)	τ_R (MLO, 680 mb)	King factor
0.250	1.2610E-25	2.7137E+00	1.8264E+00	1.06308
0.255	1.1537E-25	2.4828E+00	1.6710E+00	1.06215
0.260	1.0579E-25	2.2766E+00	1.5322E+00	1.06130
0.265	9.7206E-26	2.0919E+00	1.4079E+00	1.06052
0.270	8.9496E-26	1.9260E+00	1.2962E+00	1.05979
0.275	8.2552E-26	1.7766E+00	1.1956E+00	1.05912
0.280	7.6282E-26	1.6416E+00	1.1048E+00	1.05850
0.285	7.0608E-26	1.5195E+00	1.0227E+00	1.05793
0.290	6.5462E-26	1.4088E+00	9.4813E-01	1.05739
0.295	6.0785E-26	1.3081E+00	8.8038E-01	1.05689
0.300	5.6525E-26	1.2164E+00	8.1868E-01	1.05643
0.305	5.2638E-26	1.1328E+00	7.6238E-01	1.05599
0.310	4.9084E-26	1.0563E+00	7.1092E-01	1.05559
0.315	4.5830E-26	9.8629E-01	6.6379E-01	1.05521
0.320	4.2846E-26	9.2206E-01	6.2056E-01	1.05485
0.325	4.0103E-26	8.6304E-01	5.8084E-01	1.05452
0.330	3.7580E-26	8.0873E-01	5.4429E-01	1.05421
0.335	3.5254E-26	7.5868E-01	5.1060E-01	1.05391
0.340	3.3108E-26	7.1249E-01	4.7952E-01	1.05363
0.345	3.1124E-26	6.6981E-01	4.5079E-01	1.05337
0.350	2.9289E-26	6.3031E-01	4.2421E-01	1.05312
0.355	2.7589E-26	5.9372E-01	3.9958E-01	1.05289
0.360	2.6011E-26	5.5977E-01	3.7673E-01	1.05266
0.365	2.4546E-26	5.2824E-01	3.5551E-01	1.05246
0.370	2.3183E-26	4.9892E-01	3.3578E-01	1.05226
0.375	2.1915E-26	4.7162E-01	3.1741E-01	1.05207
0.380	2.0733E-26	4.4619E-01	3.0029E-01	1.05189
0.385	1.9631E-26	4.2246E-01	2.8432E-01	1.05172
0.390	1.8601E-26	4.0030E-01	2.6941E-01	1.05156
0.395	1.7639E-26	3.7959E-01	2.5547E-01	1.05140
0.400	1.6738E-26	3.6022E-01	2.4243E-01	1.05126
0.405	1.5895E-26	3.4207E-01	2.3022E-01	1.05112
0.410	1.5105E-26	3.2506E-01	2.1877E-01	1.05098
0.415	1.4363E-26	3.0910E-01	2.0803E-01	1.05085
0.420	1.3667E-26	2.9412E-01	1.9795E-01	1.05073
0.425	1.3013E-26	2.8004E-01	1.8847E-01	1.05062
0.430	1.2398E-26	2.6680E-01	1.7956E-01	1.05051
0.435	1.1819E-26	2.5434E-01	1.7118E-01	1.05040
0.440	1.1273E-26	2.4261E-01	1.6328E-01	1.05030
0.445	1.0759E-26	2.3154E-01	1.5583E-01	1.05020
0.450	1.0274E-26	2.2111E-01	1.4881E-01	1.05011
0.455	9.8165E-27	2.1126E-01	1.4218E-01	1.05002
0.460	9.3841E-27	2.0195E-01	1.3592E-01	1.04993
0.465	8.9755E-27	1.9316E-01	1.3000E-01	1.04985
0.470	8.5889E-27	1.8484E-01	1.2440E-01	1.04977
0.475	8.2231E-27	1.7696E-01	1.1910E-01	1.04969
0.480	7.8766E-27	1.6951E-01	1.1408E-01	1.04962
0.485	7.5483E-27	1.6244E-01	1.0933E-01	1.04954
0.490	7.2370E-27	1.5574E-01	1.0482E-01	1.04948
0.495	6.9417E-27	1.4939E-01	1.0054E-01	1.04941
0.500	6.6614E-27	1.4336E-01	9.6480E-02	1.04935
0.505	6.3951E-27	1.3763E-01	9.2624E-02	1.04929
0.510	6.1421E-27	1.3218E-01	8.8959E-02	1.04923
0.515	5.9015E-27	1.2700E-01	8.5475E-02	1.04917
0.520	5.6727E-27	1.2208E-01	8.2161E-02	1.04911
0.525	5.4549E-27	1.1739E-01	7.9006E-02	1.04906
0.530	5.2475E-27	1.1293E-01	7.6002E-02	1.04901
0.535	5.0499E-27	1.0868E-01	7.3140E-02	1.04896
0.540	4.8615E-27	1.0462E-01	7.0412E-02	1.04891
0.545	4.6819E-27	1.0076E-01	6.7811E-02	1.04886
0.550	4.5105E-27	9.7069E-02	6.5329E-02	1.04882
0.555	4.3470E-27	9.3549E-02	6.2960E-02	1.04878

TABLE 3. (Continued)

WV (μm)	σ (cm ²)	τ_R (sea level, 45°N)	τ_R (MLO, 680 mb)	King factor
0.560	4.1908E-27	9.0188E-02	6.0698E-02	1.04873
0.565	4.0416E-27	8.6977E-02	5.8537E-02	1.04869
0.570	3.8990E-27	8.3908E-02	5.6472E-02	1.04865
0.575	3.7627E-27	8.0974E-02	5.4497E-02	1.04861
0.580	3.6323E-27	7.8168E-02	5.2608E-02	1.04858
0.585	3.5075E-27	7.5483E-02	5.0801E-02	1.04854
0.590	3.3880E-27	7.2912E-02	4.9071E-02	1.04851
0.595	3.2736E-27	7.0450E-02	4.7414E-02	1.04847
0.600	3.1640E-27	6.8092E-02	4.5827E-02	1.04844
0.605	3.0590E-27	6.5831E-02	4.4305E-02	1.04841
0.610	2.9583E-27	6.3664E-02	4.2847E-02	1.04837
0.615	2.8618E-27	6.1586E-02	4.1448E-02	1.04834
0.620	2.7691E-27	5.9592E-02	4.0107E-02	1.04831
0.625	2.6802E-27	5.7679E-02	3.8819E-02	1.04829
0.630	2.5948E-27	5.5842E-02	3.7582E-02	1.04826
0.635	2.5128E-27	5.4078E-02	3.6395E-02	1.04823
0.640	2.4341E-27	5.2383E-02	3.5254E-02	1.04820
0.645	2.3584E-27	5.0754E-02	3.4158E-02	1.04818
0.650	2.2856E-27	4.9188E-02	3.3104E-02	1.04815
0.655	2.2157E-27	4.7682E-02	3.2091E-02	1.04813
0.660	2.1484E-27	4.6234E-02	3.1116E-02	1.04810
0.665	2.0836E-27	4.4840E-02	3.0178E-02	1.04808
0.670	2.0213E-27	4.3498E-02	2.9275E-02	1.04806
0.675	1.9612E-27	4.2207E-02	2.8406E-02	1.04804
0.680	1.9035E-27	4.0963E-02	2.7569E-02	1.04802
0.685	1.8478E-27	3.9765E-02	2.6762E-02	1.04799
0.690	1.7941E-27	3.8610E-02	2.5985E-02	1.04797
0.695	1.7424E-27	3.7497E-02	2.5236E-02	1.04795
0.700	1.6926E-27	3.6424E-02	2.4514E-02	1.04793
0.705	1.6445E-27	3.5390E-02	2.3818E-02	1.04792
0.710	1.5981E-27	3.4392E-02	2.3146E-02	1.04790
0.715	1.5533E-27	3.3428E-02	2.2498E-02	1.04788
0.720	1.5101E-27	3.2499E-02	2.1872E-02	1.04786
0.725	1.4684E-27	3.1601E-02	2.1268E-02	1.04784
0.730	1.4282E-27	3.0735E-02	2.0685E-02	1.04783
0.735	1.3893E-27	2.9898E-02	2.0122E-02	1.04781
0.740	1.3517E-27	2.9089E-02	1.9577E-02	1.04779
0.745	1.3154E-27	2.8308E-02	1.9051E-02	1.04778
0.750	1.2803E-27	2.7552E-02	1.8543E-02	1.04776
0.755	1.2463E-27	2.6822E-02	1.8052E-02	1.04775
0.760	1.2135E-27	2.6116E-02	1.7576E-02	1.04773
0.765	1.1818E-27	2.5433E-02	1.7117E-02	1.04772
0.770	1.1511E-27	2.4772E-02	1.6672E-02	1.04770
0.775	1.1214E-27	2.4132E-02	1.6241E-02	1.04769
0.780	1.0926E-27	2.3514E-02	1.5825E-02	1.04768
0.785	1.0648E-27	2.2914E-02	1.5422E-02	1.04766
0.790	1.0378E-27	2.2334E-02	1.5031E-02	1.04765
0.795	1.0117E-27	2.1772E-02	1.4653E-02	1.04764
0.800	9.8642E-28	2.1228E-02	1.4287E-02	1.04762
0.805	9.6191E-28	2.0701E-02	1.3932E-02	1.04761
0.810	9.3817E-28	2.0190E-02	1.3588E-02	1.04760
0.815	9.1515E-28	1.9694E-02	1.3255E-02	1.04759
0.820	8.9283E-28	1.9214E-02	1.2931E-02	1.04758
0.825	8.7120E-28	1.8749E-02	1.2618E-02	1.04757
0.830	8.5021E-28	1.8297E-02	1.2314E-02	1.04756
0.835	8.2986E-28	1.7859E-02	1.2019E-02	1.04754
0.840	8.1011E-28	1.7434E-02	1.1733E-02	1.04753
0.845	7.9095E-28	1.7022E-02	1.1456E-02	1.04752
0.850	7.7235E-28	1.6621E-02	1.1186E-02	1.04751
0.855	7.5429E-28	1.6233E-02	1.0925E-02	1.04750
0.860	7.3676E-28	1.5855E-02	1.0671E-02	1.04749
0.865	7.1974E-28	1.5489E-02	1.0424E-02	1.04748
0.870	7.0321E-28	1.5133E-02	1.0185E-02	1.04747
0.875	6.8715E-28	1.4788E-02	9.9523E-03	1.04746
0.880	6.7154E-28	1.4452E-02	9.7263E-03	1.04746

TABLE 3. (Continued)

WV (μm)	σ (cm^2)	τ_R (sea level, 45°N)	τ_R (MLO, 680 mb)	King factor
0.885	6.5638E-28	1.4126E-02	9.5067E-03	1.04745
0.900	6.1339E-28	1.3200E-02	8.8841E-03	1.04742
0.905	5.9985E-28	1.2909E-02	8.6880E-03	1.04741
0.910	5.8668E-28	1.2626E-02	8.4972E-03	1.04740
0.915	5.7387E-28	1.2350E-02	8.3117E-03	1.04740
0.920	5.6141E-28	1.2082E-02	8.1312E-03	1.04739
0.925	5.4929E-28	1.1821E-02	7.9556E-03	1.04738
0.930	5.3749E-28	1.1567E-02	7.7848E-03	1.04737
0.935	5.2601E-28	1.1320E-02	7.6184E-03	1.04737
0.940	5.1483E-28	1.1079E-02	7.4566E-03	1.04736
0.945	5.0395E-28	1.0845E-02	7.2989E-03	1.04735
0.950	4.9335E-28	1.0617E-02	7.1455E-03	1.04734
0.955	4.8303E-28	1.0395E-02	6.9960E-03	1.04734
0.960	4.7298E-28	1.0179E-02	6.8505E-03	1.04733
0.965	4.6319E-28	9.9682E-03	6.7087E-03	1.04732
0.970	4.5366E-28	9.7629E-03	6.5706E-03	1.04732
0.975	4.4437E-28	9.5630E-03	6.4360E-03	1.04731
0.980	4.3531E-28	9.3681E-03	6.3049E-03	1.04730
0.985	4.2649E-28	9.1782E-03	6.1770E-03	1.04730
0.990	4.1788E-28	8.9930E-03	6.0524E-03	1.04729
0.995	4.0950E-28	8.8125E-03	5.9310E-03	1.04728
1.000	4.0132E-28	8.6366E-03	5.8125E-03	1.04728

equation and are satisfied with less accuracy, the techniques used to produce Eqs. (29)–(31) may be of interest. As more accurate estimates of the various parameters discussed above become available, the equations of interest may easily be modified.

In some calculations of optical depth it may be desired to take into account the vertical distribution of the composition of air, particularly CO_2 . In this case a layer-by-layer calculation may be done using the estimated composition for each layer, and then the total optical depth may be estimated by summing the optical depths for all of the layers.

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APPENDIX

Summary of Constants

Values for the constants of nature that have been used in this paper are listed below.

Avogadro's number = $6.022\,136\,7 \times 10^{23}$ molecules mol^{-1}

Molar volume at 273.15 K and 1013.25 mb = 22.4141 L mol^{-1}

Molecular density of a gas at 288.15 K and 1013.25 mb = $2.546\,899 \times 10^{19}$ molecules cm^{-3}

Mean molecular weight of dry air (zero CO_2) = 28.9595 gm mol^{-1}

Mean molecular weight of dry air (360 ppm CO_2) = 28.9649 gm mol^{-1}

Acceleration of gravity (sea level and 45° latitude) $g_0(45^\circ) = 980.6160 \text{ cm s}^{-2}$

Mass-weighted air column altitude $z_c = 0.737\,37z + 5517.56$

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