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原稿の種類
(Paper, Technical Note,
Letter) を書く

Paper

Analysis of SO₂ Measurement Accuracy by Multiwavelength DIAL

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17ポイントまたは24級

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13ポイントまたは18級

Taro Denshi *a) Member,

Hanako Denki ** Non-member

10ポイントまたは13級

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(Manuscript received Jan. 00, 2000, revised May 00, 2000)

学生員→Student Member
准員→Associate Member
上級会員→Senior Member
終身会員→Life Member
フェロロー→Fellow

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This paper presents two multiwavelength methods to improve the accuracy of a DIAL system in the atmosphere: a dual-DIAL method using three or four wavelengths, and a curvefitting method using the selection of appropriate wavelengths, these methods can eliminate the effects of ozone and aerosols. Since there is no significant difference in accuracy between the four wavelength dual-DIAL and curvefit methods, the former is advantageous for SO₂ detection in view of the measurement and data processing speeds.

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Keywords : laser radar, SO₂, DIAL, multiwavelength differential absorption

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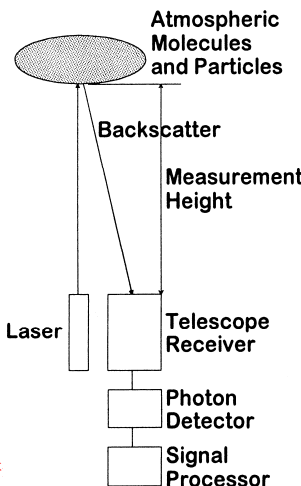
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1. Introduction

LIDAR (LIght Detection And Ranging) has been used for measurement of atmospheric pollutants by Raman scattering, resonant fluorescence, and differential absorption⁽¹⁾. Fig. 1 is a schematic diagram of a LIDAR system. This apparatus transmits laser radiation into the atmosphere, collects light backscattered by atmospheric molecules and particulates using a receiving telescope, and converts it to an electric signal using a photodetector such as a photomultiplier tube. The measurement height is obtained from the time delay between illumination and detection. Therefore, to measure the height profile one measures the received photon counts as a function of time delay relative to illumination using a multichannel scaler. The measurement range resolution ΔR is determined by the time width of the channel $\Delta t = 2\Delta R/c$, where c is the speed of light. The smaller the time Δt , the better the range resolution, but the photon count per channel becomes less and the relative error larger.



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Fig. 1. Schematic diagram of a LIDAR system

This paper examines DIAL (Differential Absorption Lidar), a method to obtain the concentration profile of the measurement target molecule from the backscatter intensity at two or more illumination wavelengths. The measurement target is atmospheric SO₂, which is a substance causing acid rain. Until now, measurements of atmospheric SO₂ have been limited mainly to cases of localized SO₂ concentrations, e.g. smokestack exhaust and volcanic eruptions⁽²⁾⁻⁽⁴⁾. In these cases, the SO₂ concentration is over 100 ppb, therefore the measurement was relatively easy and the measurement accuracy was not a problem. However, when measuring SO₂ in the ambient atmosphere, its concentration is of ppb order, and the measurement accuracy becomes an issue. We performed a theoretical analysis of the measurement accuracy of conventional two-wavelength DIAL,

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and other substances which cause measurement error⁽⁵⁾. In this paper, we examined the measurement accuracy of dual-DIAL methods using three or four wavelengths (consisting of a combination of two two-wavelength DIAL pairs) and a curvefit method using five wavelengths.

2. Multiwavelength Differential Absorption

2.1 Fundamentals of DIAL The received energy for a LIDAR is given by the following LIDAR equation:

$$E_r(R, \lambda_i) = [E_0 \eta A] \frac{\Delta R}{R^2} \beta_x(R) \times \exp \left[-2 \int_0^R (\alpha_0 + \alpha_x) dR' \right]$$

..... (1)

Here $E_r(R, \lambda_i)$ is the backscattered photon energy received from range between R and $R + \Delta R$ from the illumination laser, λ_i the illumination wavelength, E_0 the illumination energy, η the optical efficiency of the

4. Conclusion

In this paper, we calculated the error due to ozone and aerosols in measurement of SO₂ concentrations of ppb order using DIAL. The statistical error of the return signal and background noise can

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This paper is based on "Analysis of SO₂ Measurement Accuracy by Multiwavelength DIAL" published in XXXX Research Report, No.XX (2012)

This paper is based on Reference (1), which published in the International Conference ○○○○○ (2020) ©2020 IEEEJ.

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24 mm

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9 ポイントまたは 13 級
 Table 2. Nominal parameters and rated values of tested DC servo motor

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rated output	0.8 kW	K_t	0.48 N·m/A
rated current	11 A	L	1.8 mH
rated speed	1,750 rpm	R	0.66 Ω
K_e	0.48 V·s/rad	J	9.8×10^{-3} kg·m ²

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be overcome by improving the system constant (laser output, receiver area, optical efficiency of the receiver). On the other hand, systematic errors due to ozone and aerosols are inherent in the measurement method, and cannot be eliminated solely by improving the system constant. In conventional two-wavelength DIAL, the systematic error is over 1.5 ppb and the measurement accuracy is insufficient. In order to improve the measurement accuracy, a multiwavelength differential absorption method using three or more wavelengths is effective. In this paper we have considered dual-DIAL methods using three or four wavelengths and a curvefit method using five wavelengths, and indicated that the measurement errors due to ozone and aerosols can be reduced relative to conventional DIAL or eliminated. When these methods are compared, four-wavelength dual-DIAL is superior in view of measurement accuracy and measurement/processing speeds.

Acknowledgement

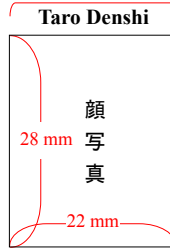
This research was supported by aaaa.

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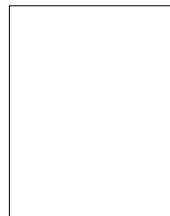
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付録を付ける場合は、文献の後、著者紹介の前に挿入する。

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謝辞を記載する場合は、本文の最後、文献の前に挿入する。