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

Paper

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# Analysis of SO<sub>2</sub> Measurement Accuracy by Multiwavelength DIAL

左右中央に書く

13ポイントまたは18級

Taro Denshi \*a) Member,

Member,

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Hanako Denki \*\* Non-member

10ポイントまたは13級

Non-member

左右中央に書く

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

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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 SO<sub>2</sub> detection in view of the measurement and data processing speeds.

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**Keywords** : laser radar, SO<sub>2</sub>, DIAL, multiwavelength differential absorption

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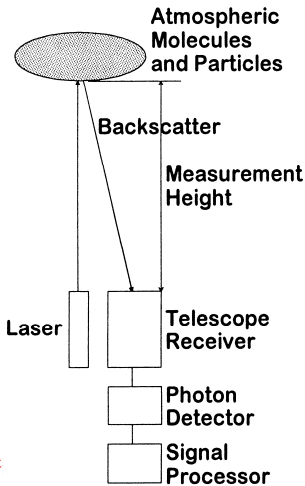
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**1. Introduction**  
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LIDAR (LIght Detection And Ranging) has been used for measurement of atmospheric pollutants by Raman scattering, resonant fluorescence, and differential absorption<sup>(1)</sup>. 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  $\Delta R$  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  $\Delta t$ , 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 SO<sub>2</sub>, which is a substance causing acid rain. Until now, measurements of atmospheric SO<sub>2</sub> have been limited mainly to cases of localized SO<sub>2</sub> concentrations, e.g. smokestack exhaust and volcanic eruptions<sup>(2)-(4)</sup>. In these cases, the SO<sub>2</sub> concentration is over 100 ppb, therefore the measurement was relatively easy and the measurement accuracy was not a problem. However, when measuring SO<sub>2</sub> 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, and other substances which cause measurement error<sup>(5)</sup>. In this paper, we examined the measurement accuracy of dual-DIAL methods using three or four wavelength.

## 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,  $\lambda_i$  the illumination wavelength,  $E_0$  the illumination energy,  $\eta$  the optical efficiency of the

## 4. Conclusion

In this paper, we calculated the error due to ozone and aerosols in measurement of SO<sub>2</sub> concentrations of ppb order using DIAL. The statistical error of the return signal and background noise can

[プレプリントポリシーに則り、プレプリントサーバへ投稿した原稿を論文誌に投稿する場合の記載方法]

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注: 「1字あるいは2字さげる」は、日本語文字の1字あるいは2字相当として下さい。

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本文は9ポイントまたは13級

オモテケイ 85ミリ

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1 段のときは左右 75 mm 以内

表の説明は左右 2 字分あけ、中央に書く

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

表中は  
7 ポイント  
または 10 級

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 $\Omega$
$K_e$	0.48 V·s/rad	$J$	$9.8 \times 10^{-3}$ kg·m <sup>2</sup>

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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

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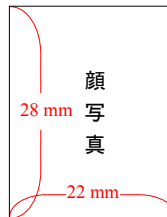
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ボード

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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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