

rec '88

LABORATORY FOR ATMOSPHERIC AND SPACE PHYSICS
SOLAR MESOSPHERE EXPLORER
PROCESSED ORBIT DATA FOR THE
NATIONAL SPACE SCIENCE DATA CENTER
1981-1986 DATA

The SOLAR MESOSPHERE EXPLORER (SME) orbit data consists of ozone mixing ratios measured by two instruments. A description of the mission, the instruments, the scientific objectives, and the initial results is contained in a series of articles in the April 1983 issue of Geophysical Research Letters. In JGR in 1984 there are more comprehensive papers on the instruments and data analysis.

The ozone mixing ratios in parts per million by volume from the near infrared spectrometer are given on pressure surfaces from about 50 to 90 km between 85 degrees North and 85 degrees South at each 5 degrees. The analysis is described in "Thomas et. al., 1983, 1984".

The ozone mixing ratios in parts per million by volume from the ultraviolet spectrometer are given in pressure levels from 1.0 to 0.1 mb from 85 degrees South to 85 degrees North in 5 degree latitude intervals (see "Rusch et. al., 1983, 1984").

The previous SME ozone data (both UV and IR) contain slow steady drifts. We believe these drifts were due to a slow small sensitivity drift in the UV spectrometer. This has now been corrected, and we expect that the long term behavior is now meaningful.

Dr. C.A. Barth is the principal investigator for the SME experiment. Co-investigators Drs. R.J. Thomas, D.W. Rusch, G.E. Thomas, and G.J. Rottman are resident at the Laboratory for Atmospheric and Space Physics at the University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, 80309.

Orbit ozone mixing ratio data for the entire SME mission is contained on six tapes. The contents of these tapes, labeled ORB001 through ORB006, is shown in the following table.

SME OZONE MIXING RATIO DATA, 1981 - 1986

TAPE	FILE	NO. BLOCKS	CONTENTS
ORB001	AOZORB1.DAT	6365	Airglow ozone, 12/15/81 - 12/31/82
	UVOZORB1.DAT	2914	UV ozone, 12/15/81 - 12/31/82
ORB002	AOZORB2.DAT	5300	Airglow ozone, 1/ 1/83 - 12/31/83
	UVOZORB2.DAT	2404	UV ozone, 1/ 1/83 - 12/31/83
ORB003	AOZORB3.DAT	5000	Airglow ozone, 1/ 1/84 - 12/31/84
	UVOZORB3.DAT	2255	UV ozone, 1/ 1/84 - 12/31/84
ORB004	AOZORB4.DAT	7075	Airglow ozone, 1/ 1/85 - 12/31/85
	UVOZORB4.DAT	3254	UV ozone 1/ 1/85 - 12/31/85
ORB005	AOZORB5.DAT	10235	Airglow ozone, 1/ 1/86 - 12/18/86
ORB006	UVOZORB5.DAT	4654	UV ozone, 1/ 1/86 - 12/18/86

Detailed data record formats for the two files on the first tape, ORB001, are described in the following two tables.

Description of AOZORB1.DAT, airglow ozone mixing ratios in parts per million by volume. The pressure in mb for each record is found by $\log(\text{pressure}) = I * (-0.125)$ where I goes from 1 to 22. No data is indicated by -1.

DATE: 1981 DAY 349

Record	Format	Description
1	3I5,F10.2	Orbit, Year, Day, Equatorial Long.
2	35E10.3	For pressure = 0.74989 mb Field 1: Latitude = -85. Field 2: Latitude = -80. ... Field N: Latitude = (N-18)*5. ... Field 35:Latitude = 85.
3	35E10.3	For pressure = 0.56234 mb Field 1: Latitude = -85. Field 2: Latitude = -80. ... Field N: Latitude = (N-18)*5. ... Field 35:Latitude = 85.
4	35E10.3	For pressure = 0.42170 mb ... Field 35:Latitude = 85.
23	35E10.3	For pressure = 0.00178 mb
24	35F7.2	Longitudes
25	35F7.2	Solar zenith angles
26	35F9.2	Seconds of day
27	35F6.2	Roll angles

DATE: 1981 DAY 350

28	3I5,F10.2	Orbit, Year, Day, Equatorial Long.
29	35E10.3	For pressure = 0.74989 mb Field 1: Latitude = -85. Field 2: Latitude = -80. ... Field N: Latitude = (N-18)*5. ... Field 35:Latitude = 85.
30	35E10.3	For pressure = 0.56234 mb Field 1: Latitude = -85. Field 2: Latitude = -80. ... Field N: Latitude = (N-18)*5. ... Field 35:Latitude = 85.
31	35E10.3	For pressure = 0.42170 mb ... Field 35:Latitude = 85.
50	35E10.3	For pressure = 0.00178 mb
51	35F7.2	Longitudes
52	35F7.2	Solar zenith angles
53	35F9.2	Seconds of day
54	35F6.2	Roll angles

etc., for dates 1981 DAY 349 through 1982 DAY 365 for which we have data.

Description of UVOZORB1.DAT, UV ozone mixing ratios in parts per million by volume. The pressure in mb for each record is found by $\log(\text{pressure}) = I * (-0.125)$ where I goes from 0 to 8. No data is indicated by -1.

DATE: 1981 DAY 349

Record	Format	Description
1	3I5,F10.2	Orbit, Year, Day, Equatorial Long.
2	35E10.3	For pressure = 1.0 mb Field 1: Latitude = -85. Field 2: Latitude = -80. ... Field N: Latitude = (N-18)*5. ... Field 35: Latitude = 85.
3	35E10.3	For pressure = 0.74989 mb Field 1: Latitude = -85. Field 2: Latitude = -80. ... Field N: Latitude = (N-18)*5. ... Field 35: Latitude = 85.
4	35E10.3	For pressure = 0.56234 mb ... For pressure = 0.1 mb
10	35E10.3	Longitudes
11	35F7.2	Solar zenith angles
12	35F7.2	Seconds of day
13	35F9.2	Roll angles
14	35F6.2	

DATE: 1981 DAY 350

15	3I5,F10.2	Orbit, Year, Day, Equatorial Long.
16	35E10.3	For pressure = 1.0 mb Field 1: Latitude = -85. Field 2: Latitude = -80. ... Field N: Latitude = (N-18)*5. ... Field 35: Latitude = 85.
17	35E10.3	For pressure = 0.74989 mb Field 1: Latitude = -85. Field 2: Latitude = -80. ... Field N: Latitude = (N-18)*5. ... Field 35: Latitude = 85.
18	35E10.3	For pressure = 0.56234 mb ... For pressure = 0.1 mb
24	35E10.3	Longitudes
25	35F7.2	Solar zenith angles
26	35F7.2	Seconds of day
27	35F9.2	Roll angles
28	35F6.2	

etc., for dates 1981 DAY 349 through 1982 DAY 365 for which we have data.

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APPENDIX

Each of the enclosed tapes has the following characteristics:

1. 9-track, 1600 bpi. Written on a Digital TU77 drive.
2. ANSI STANDARD tape headers and End-of-File (EOF) structure (7-bit ASCII characters) as per VAX 11/780 system software. After the Volume Header record (80 bytes), there are four File Header records (80 bytes each), one EOF, the data records (2048 bytes each), one EOF, four File Trailer records (80 bytes each), and one EOF for each of the data files on this tape.
3. Physical data blocks are 2048 bytes long; data files are 7-bit ASCII records containing a four byte "control" word followed by the ASCII bytes. The control word contains the logical record length as a right-justified ASCII number. The length refers to the total number of bytes and includes the 4-byte control word. Logical records are blocked into physical records and a hexadecimal value of 5E is used as fill from the end of the last logical record to the end of the physical record.
4. The VAX writes bytes onto a 9-track tape in the following order:

Vax word	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vax tape	----->							<-----								
Word written								2nd			1st					

The resulting tape (up is the tape beginning direction)

	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Word part 2
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Word part 1

5. An annotated dump is attached which shows the contents of the first six physical blocks. The left side of the dump shows the hexadecimal word (read from right to left) and the right side of the dump shows the ASCII equivalent word contents (read from left to right). The last column on the right is the hexadecimal 4-byte word number for the rightmost four bytes in the hexadecimal dump section.

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Dump of d MTA2: on 13-DEC-1988 21:05:22.80

Block number 1 (00000001), 80 (0050) bytes

202020 202020 202020 202020 202020 202020 202020 202020 202020 202020 3042524F 314C4F56 WDL10RB001 000000
202020 202020 202020 202020 202020 202020 202020 202020 202020 202020 332020 202020 202020 202020 202020 000020
332020 202020 202020 202020 202020 202020 202020 202020 202020 202020 3..... 000040

Dump of device MTA2: on 13-DEC-1988 21:05:22.80

Block number 2 (00000002), 80 (0050) bytes

30313030 30313030 42524F20 202020 20544144 2E314252 4F5A4F41 31524448 HDR1A0Z0R81.DAT 0R800100010 000000
46434544 30303030 30302030 30303030 20303433 38382030 30313030 30313030 001000100 88340 00000 000000DEC 000020
202020 202020 202020 202020 202020 202020 202020 202020 202020 202020 31454C49 ILE11A 000040

Dump of device MTA2: on 13-DEC-1988 21:05:22.80

Block number 3 (00000003), 80 (0050) bytes

202020 202020 202020 202020 202020 20343533 30303834 30323044 32524448 HDR2D0204800354 000000
202020 202020 202020 202020 20302020 202020 202020 202020 202020 202020 00 000020
202020 202020 202020 202020 202020 202020 202020 202020 202020 202020 000040

Dump of device MTA2: on 13-DEC-1988 21:05:22.80

Block number 4 (00000004), 80 (0050) bytes

30303030 30303030 31303030 30303030 30303030 32303230 45353130 33524448 HDR3015E02020000000000100000000 000000
30303030 30303030 30303030 30303030 30303030 30303030 30303030 30303030 000000000000000000000000000 000020
202020 202020 202020 202020 202020 202020 202020 202020 30303030 0000 000040

Dump of device MTA2: on 13-DEC-1988 21:05:22.80

Block number 5 (00000005), 80 (0050) bytes

202020 202020 202020 202020 202020 202020 202020 202020 202020 202020 202020 202020 202020 202020 202020 000000
202020 202020 202020 202020 202020 202020 202020 202020 202020 202020 202020 202020 202020 202020 202020 000020
202020 202020 202020 202020 202020 202020 202020 202020 202020 202020 202020 202020 202020 202020 202020 000040

*** End of file ***

B R I E F D E S C R I P T I O N

SME
81-100A

The Solar Mesosphere Explorer (SME) mission objective was primarily to investigate the processes that create and destroy ozone in the Earth's mesosphere and upper stratosphere. Some specific goals were (1) to determine the nature and magnitude of changes in mesospheric ozone densities resulting from changes in the solar ultraviolet flux; (2) to determine the interrelationship between solar flux, ozone, and the temperature of the upper stratosphere and mesosphere; (3) to determine the interrelationship between ozone and water vapor; and (4) to determine the interrelationship between nitrogen dioxide and ozone. The satellite experiment complement consisted of a solar ultraviolet spectrometer, an ultraviolet ozone spectrometer, an infrared radiometer, a 1.27-micrometer spectrometer, and a nitrogen dioxide spectrometer. In addition, a solar proton alarm detector was carried on board to measure the integrated solar flux in the range 30 to 500 MeV. Spin stabilized at 5 rpm, the satellite moved in a 3 a.m. to 3 p.m. sun-synchronous orbit. The spacecraft body was a cylinder approximately 1.7 by 1.25 m and consisted of two major modules: the observatory module that housed the scientific instruments, and the spacecraft bus. The spin axis was oriented normal to the orbital plane. The command system was capable of -- executing commands in real time or from stored program control. Power was supplied by a solar cell array. The telemetry system was used either in a real-time or in a tape-recorder mode. Further details and some measurement results are written in C. A. Barth et al., "Solar Mesosphere Explorer: scientific objectives and results," *Geophys. Res. Lett.*, v. 10, no. 4, p. 237, 1983. All instruments on board the SME were turned off in December 1988 because of energy considerations.

B R I E F D E S C R I P T I O N

SME, Limb View UV Ozone Spect
81-100A-01

The objective of the Ultraviolet Ozone Experiment was to measure ozone absorption of Rayleigh-scattered sunlight in the middle ultraviolet region. A dual-channel Ebert-Fastie spectrometer operated in the regions 1880-3100 A and 2230-3404 A and viewed normal to the spin axis. There were 208 or 11 grating steps per scan, respectively. At half maximum the full width of the signal was 15 A.

B R I E F D E S C R I P T I O N

SME, Near IR (1.27-Mircon) Spectrom
81-100A-03

The objective of the 1.27-Micrometer Airglow Experiment was to obtain limb-scanning measurements of the 1.27-micrometer airglow in the 50- to 90-km altitude range, and of the hydroxyl emission between 60 and 90 km altitude. A dual-channel Ebert-Fastie spectrometer operated in the regions 1.1 to 2.6 micrometers (channel 1) and 1.1 to 3.2 micrometers (channel 2), and viewed normal to the spin axis. The full width of the signal at half-maximum was 123 A. There were 512 grating steps per scan.