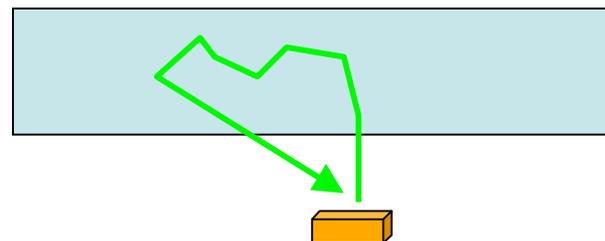


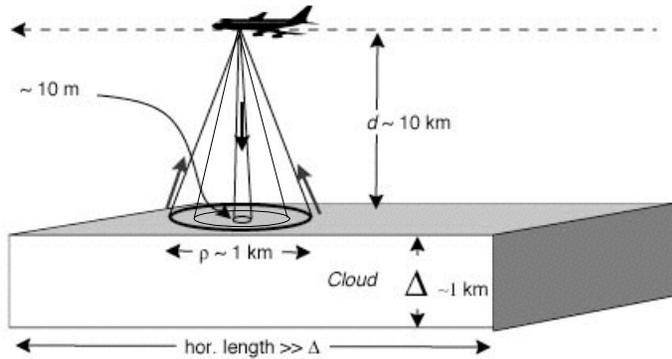
# Proposed lidar cases

## Outline:

- Basic idea
- Motivation
- Considerations
- Specific experiments
- Discussion



# Basic idea



Travel time

# Radius

$I(r_1, t_1)$	$I(r_2, t_1)$		
$I(r_1, t_2)$			

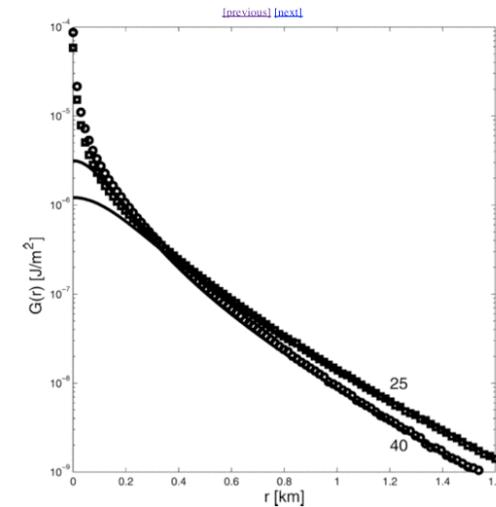
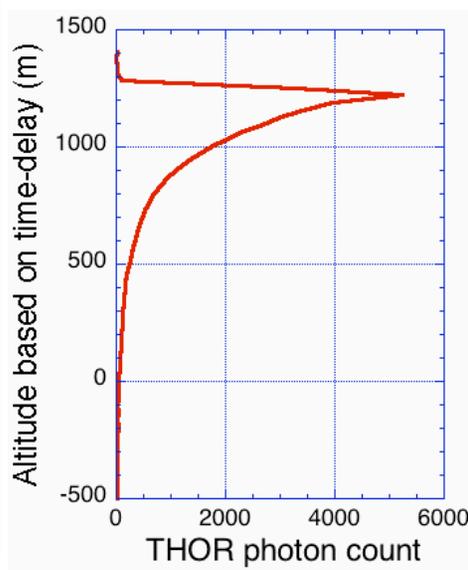
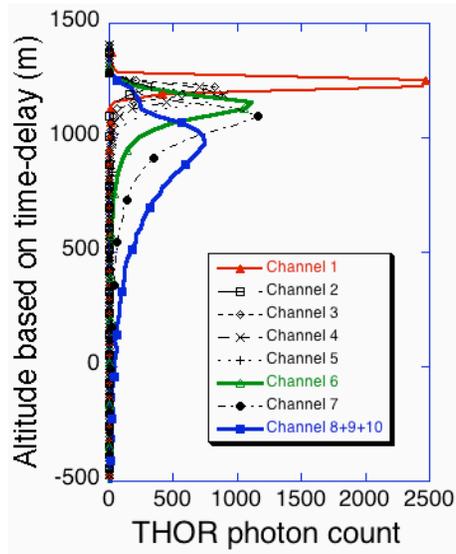
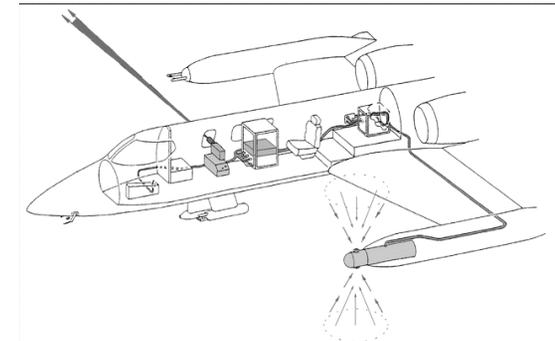
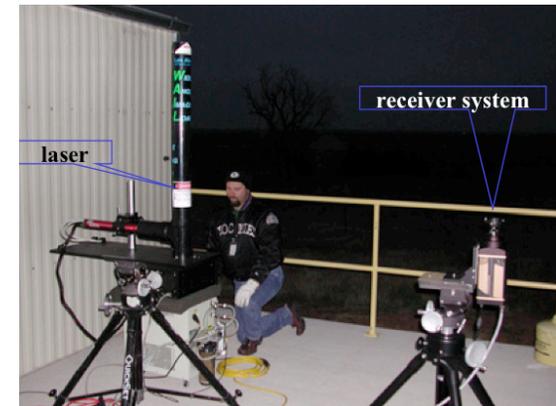
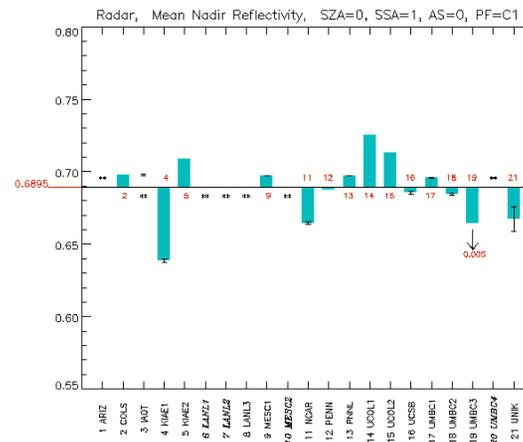


FIG. 6. Boundary flux  $G(r)$  as a function of  $r$  for a 1-J pulse. Diffusion approximation predictions are shown by solid black lines while Monte Carlo results are depicted by symbols. The values at the curves are cloud optical thickness. Cloud geometrical thickness is 0.7 km and the scattering phase function is Deirmendjian Cloud C.1.

# Motivation

- Codes supporting new instruments:
  - Time-dependence
  - Variable view
- General 3D codes:
  - Detailed testing
  - Analytic solution
  - Simplicity



## Considerations

### Simplicity

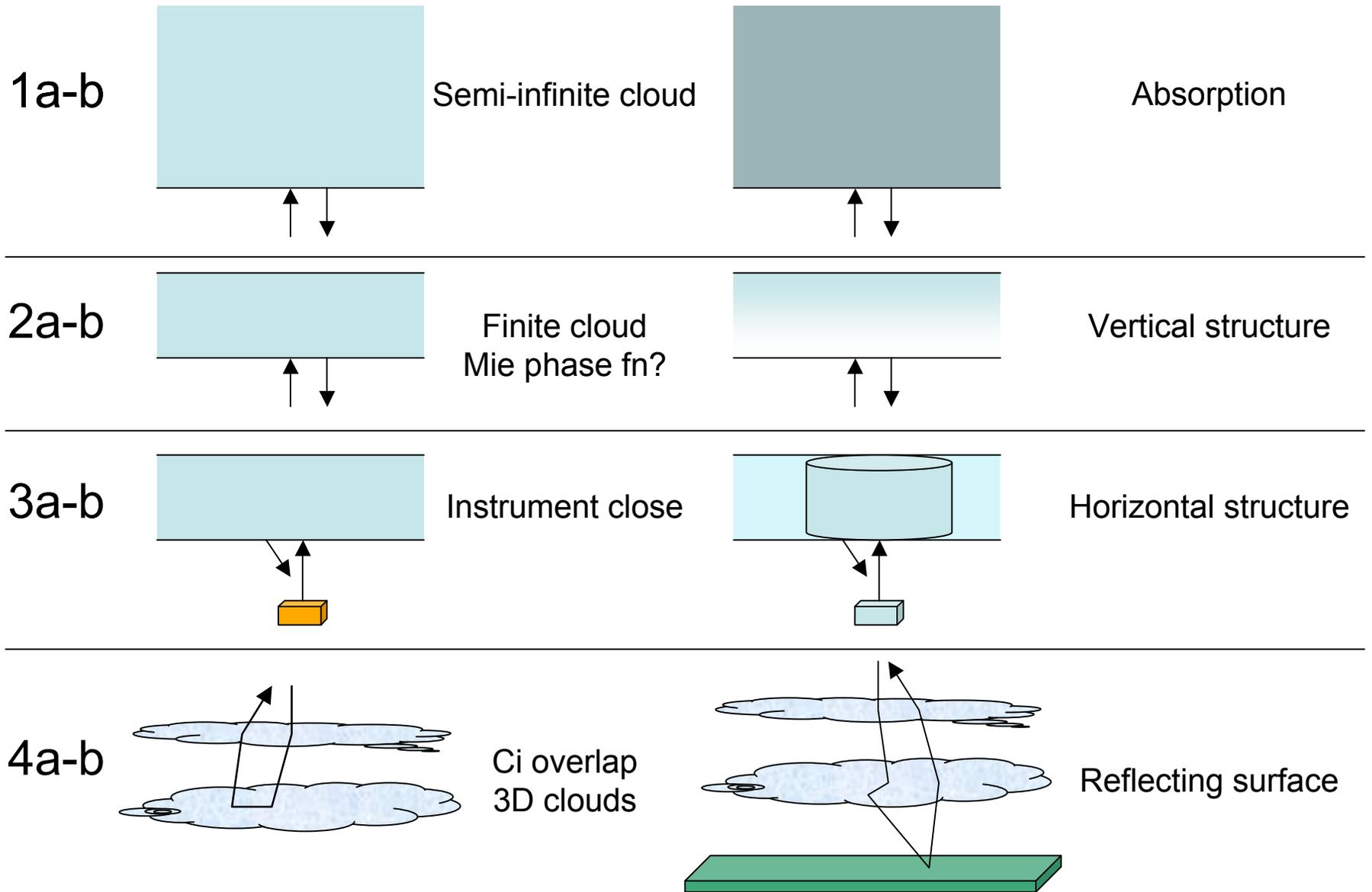
For Monte Carlo:

- Start at  $x = y = 0$
- Keep track of pathlength
- Result a function of  $r = (x^2 + y^2)^{0.5}$

Balance two I3RC goals:

- Intercomparisons: limit number of cases
- Reference cases: one-step increments in complexity

# Up to 8 lidar experiments may be considered



# Discussion

Ideas for topics:

- Remove/add/modify experiments?  
(e.g., polarization, 3D cloud model)
- 2-tier approach?  
(core + optional experiments)