

PropConfig – A Tool for Atmospheric Propagation Configuration

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Introduction

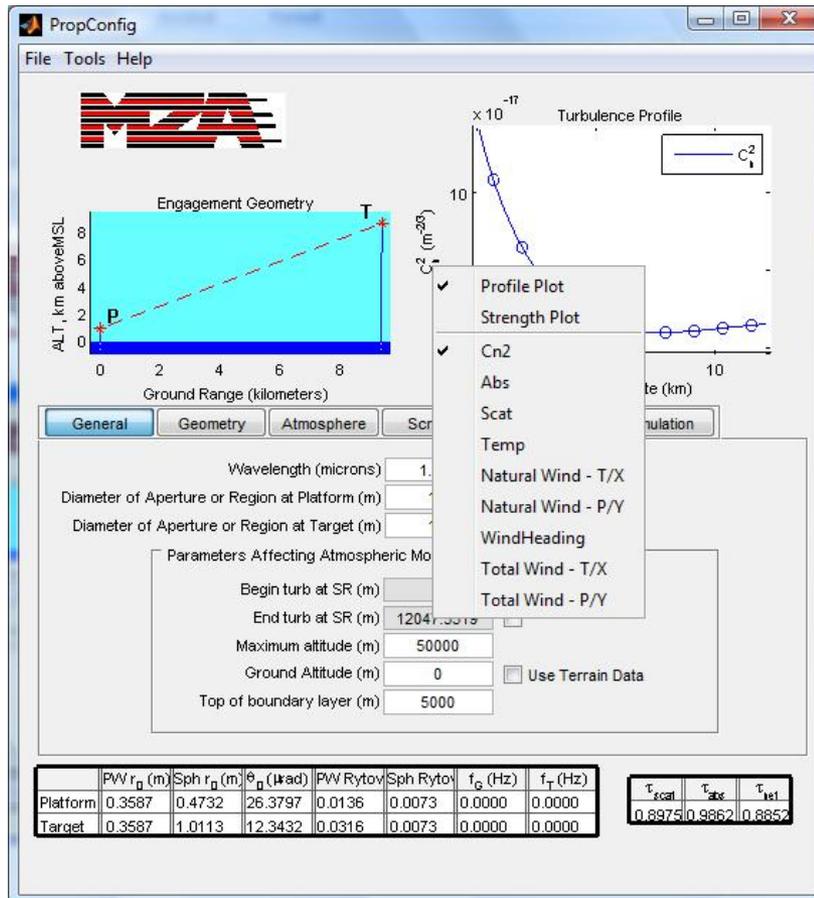
- **PropConfig is a utility in ATMTools that facilitates setup of geometry and atmosphere and gives guidance regarding settings for mesh parameters for wave optics simulation**
 - **It's new in ATMTools (since release 2009.1) but is based on the TurbTool utility that has previously been part of WaveTrain**
- **PropConfig can take in predefined atmosphere and geometry data (in multiple formats) or can be populated with default parameters and settings**
- **Data from PropConfig can be saved to a Matlab data file which can then be loaded into a runset for WaveTrain**
- **PropConfig contains much of the functionality of ATMTools and EngagementTools including many features which are not part of the older graphical utilities of these toolboxes.**
- **This tutorial will go through the utility and highlight features while setting up an example scenario.**

Example Scenario Parameters

- Consider a stationary, ground-based platform with a laser source attempting to illuminate a fast-moving airborne target at 10 km altitude
 - Source
 - ◆ Altitude – 10 m
 - ◆ Velocity – Stationary
 - ◆ Transmit Diameter – 50 cm
 - ◆ Wavelength – 1.03 μm
 - Target
 - ◆ Altitude – 10 km
 - ◆ Velocity – 200 m/s, heading East (90 deg from North)
 - ◆ Range – 30 km slant range

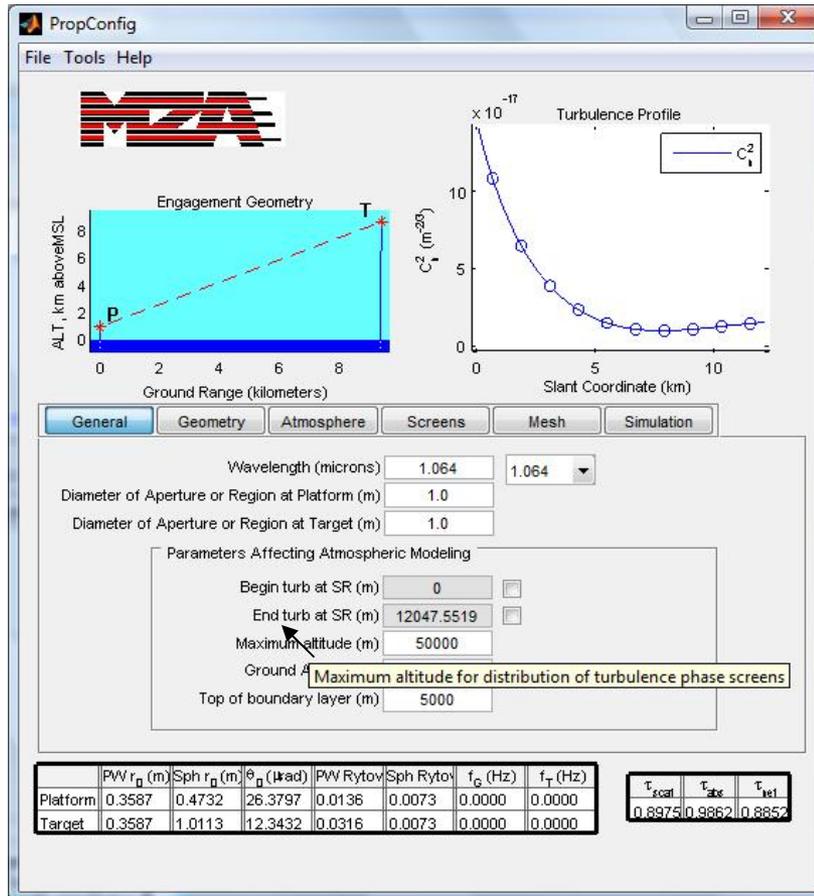
- Atmosphere
 - H-V 5/7 turbulence profile
 - MODFAS for absorption and scattering profiles
 - ◆ MODFAS implements lookup tables generated using a combination of data from MODTRAN and FASCODE runs
 - Constant wind profile – 5 m/s
 - Constant wind heading – East
 - US Standard 1976 temperature profile
 - Experiment with screen number, placement and distribution

PropConfig



- PropConfig main window
- Plots of geometry (left plot) and turbulence profile (right plot)
 - Right-click context menu on both x- and y-labels on profile plot allow user to change plot contents
- Tables at bottom show computed propagation parameters (r_0 , θ_0 , etc) and atmospheric transmission
- In the middle are 6 tabs with different input settings which will be described separately

General Parameters



- The image to the left shows the general tab with default settings
 - Wavelength
 - Diameters at each end of the path
 - Parameters affecting atmosphere
 - ◆ Start and end range for atmospheric models
 - ◆ Maximum altitude for placing phase screens
 - ◆ Ground and boundary layer altitudes for computing screen altitude

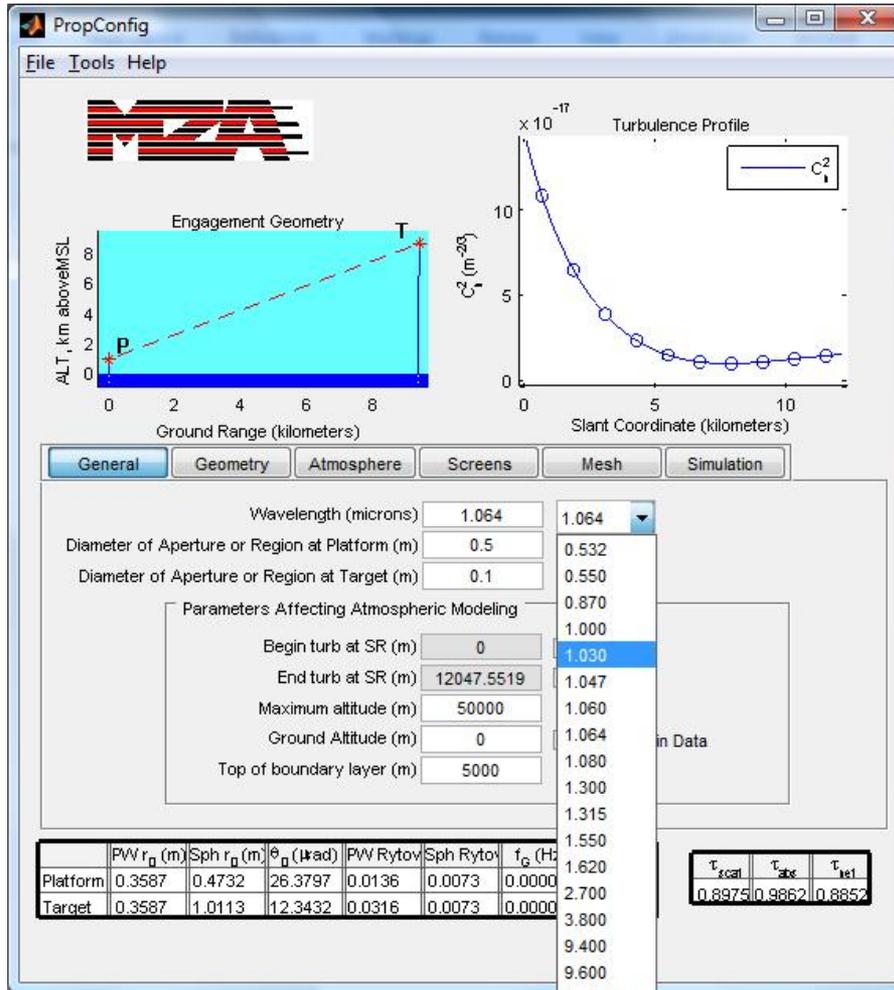
- Many of the text fields have tooltips for more detailed information about the parameter inputs

Example General Params

Diameters:

Source = 50 cm

Consider diameter at target plane of 10 cm



The screenshot shows the PropConfig software interface. The top left features the MZA logo. The main window is divided into two plots: 'Engagement Geometry' on the left and 'Turbulence Profile' on the right. The 'Engagement Geometry' plot shows a dashed line representing a path from a platform (P) at 0 km ground range and 0 km altitude to a target (T) at approximately 9 km ground range and 8 km altitude. The 'Turbulence Profile' plot shows the turbulence coefficient C_n^2 (m⁻²⁰) versus slant coordinate (kilometers), with a curve that starts at approximately 10 x 10⁻¹⁷ at 0 km and decays towards 0 as the slant coordinate increases.

Below the plots are several tabs: General, Geometry, Atmosphere, Screens, Mesh, and Simulation. The 'General' tab is active, showing various parameters:

- Wavelength (microns): 1.064
- Diameter of Aperture or Region at Platform (m): 0.5
- Diameter of Aperture or Region at Target (m): 0.1
- Parameters Affecting Atmospheric Modeling:
 - Begin turb at SR (m): 0
 - End turb at SR (m): 12047.5519
 - Maximum altitude (m): 50000
 - Ground Altitude (m): 0
 - Top of boundary layer (m): 5000

At the bottom of the interface, there are two tables. The first table lists parameters for Platform and Target:

	PWV r ₀ (m)	Sph r ₀ (m)	θ ₀ (μrad)	PWV Rytov	Sph Rytov	f _G (Hz)
Platform	0.3587	0.4732	26.3797	0.0136	0.0073	0.0000
Target	0.3587	1.0113	12.3432	0.0316	0.0073	0.0000

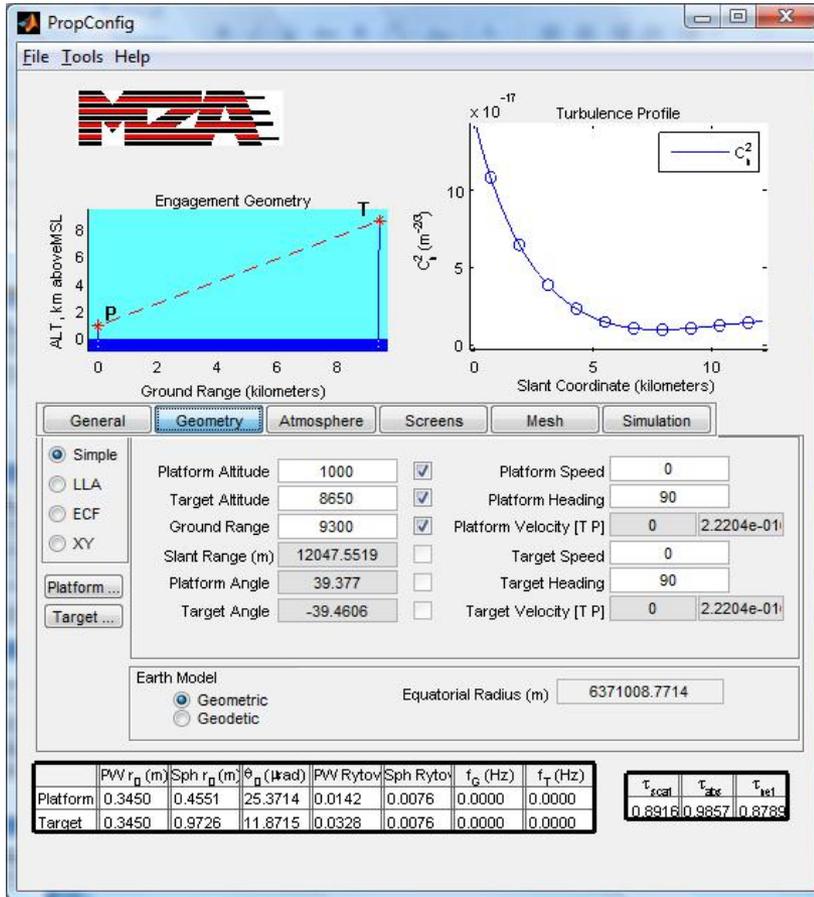
The second table shows transmission coefficients:

τ _{scat}	τ _{str}	τ _{rel}
0.8975	0.9862	0.8852

Wavelength either select from pop-up menu or type in a value

Values in menu are those for which abs/scat data exists for MODFAS profile. Can enter other wavelengths with the option of running MODTRAN and FASCODE to get new data.

Geometry Setup



The screenshot shows the 'PropConfig' software interface with the 'Geometry' tab selected. The 'Engagement Geometry' diagram shows a blue rectangular area representing the engagement volume, with a dashed red line indicating the line of sight between a platform (P) and a target (T). The 'Turbulence Profile' graph shows the turbulence coefficient C_t^2 (m^{-20/3}) versus slant coordinate (kilometers), with a curve that starts at approximately 10 and decreases to about 1.5 over 10 kilometers.

Geometry Tab Configuration:

- Simple** (selected)
- Platform Altitude: 1000
- Target Altitude: 8650
- Ground Range: 9300
- Slant Range (m): 12047.5519
- Platform Angle: 39.377
- Target Angle: -39.4606
- Platform Speed: 0
- Platform Heading: 90
- Platform Velocity [T P]: 0 | 2.2204e-011
- Target Speed: 0
- Target Heading: 90
- Target Velocity [T P]: 0 | 2.2204e-011
- Earth Model: **Geometric** (selected), Geodetic
- Equatorial Radius (m): 6371008.7714

	PVW r ₀ (m)	Sph r ₀ (m)	θ ₀ (krad)	PVW Rytov	Sph Rytov	f _G (Hz)	f _T (Hz)
Platform	0.3450	0.4551	25.3714	0.0142	0.0076	0.0000	0.0000
Target	0.3450	0.9726	11.8715	0.0328	0.0076	0.0000	0.0000

τ _{scat}	τ _{abs}	τ _{ret}
0.8916	0.9857	0.8788

- **Geometry tab gives the user four different options for setting/changing geometry**
 - Simple – combination of altitude, range, and elevation angles, speed and heading
 - LLA – Latitude, Longitude, Altitude specification
 - ECF – Earth Centered Fixed specification
 - XY – Specify velocity decomposition in the plane perpendicular to the propagation
- **Can select platform/target location from a database of common sites using push buttons on the left**
- **Can also change earth model and radius**
 - Geometric/spherical
 - Geodetic/oblate

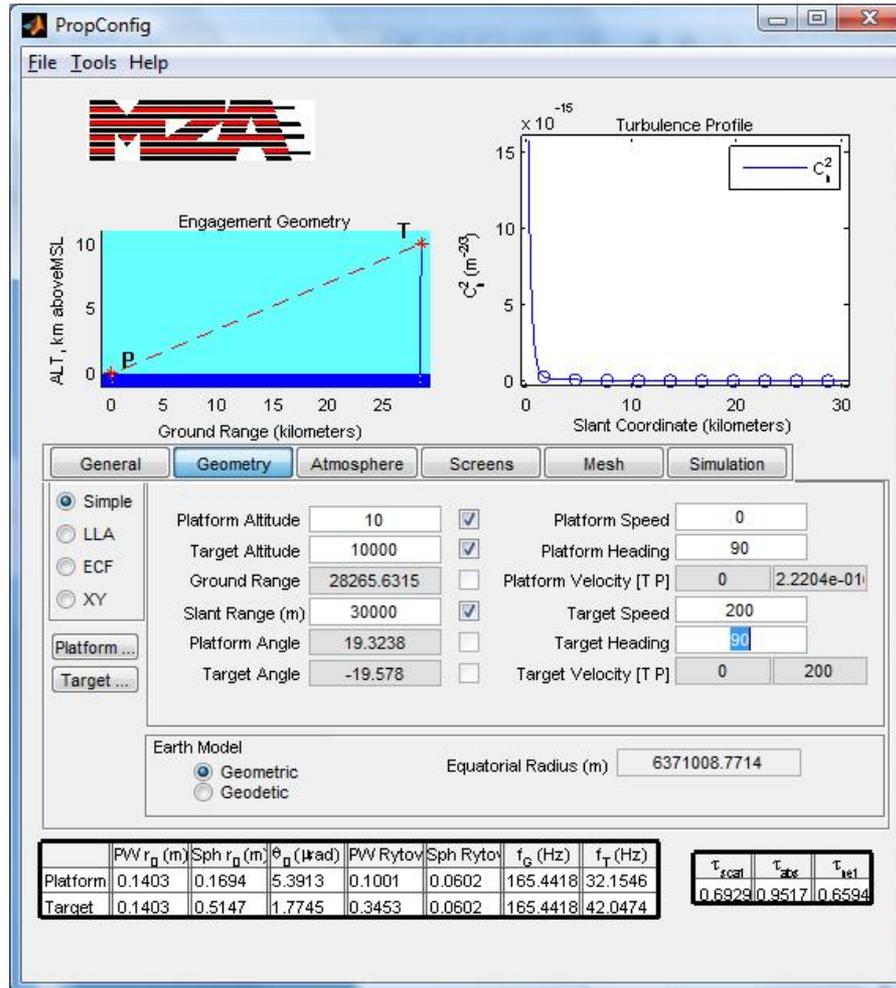
Example Geometry

Use the Simple geometry specification

- Assumes no vertical speed (can be specified using LLA or XY)

- Places Target at lat/long [0 0] and Platform South of that

Uncheck Ground Range box and check Slant Range box to specify slant range



The screenshot shows the PropConfig software interface. The 'Engagement Geometry' plot displays a target (T) at a ground range of approximately 28 km and a platform (P) at a ground range of 0 km. The 'Turbulence Profile' plot shows the turbulence coefficient C_n^2 (m⁻²⁰) versus slant coordinate (kilometers).

The 'Geometry' tab is selected, showing the following settings:

- Simple geometry selected
- Platform Altitude: 10 (checked)
- Target Altitude: 10000 (checked)
- Ground Range: 28265.6315
- Slant Range (m): 30000 (checked)
- Platform Angle: 19.3238
- Target Angle: -19.578
- Platform Speed: 0
- Platform Heading: 90
- Platform Velocity [T P]: 0, 2.2204e-01
- Target Speed: 200
- Target Heading: 90
- Target Velocity [T P]: 0, 200
- Earth Model: Geometric (selected), Geodetic (unselected)
- Equatorial Radius (m): 6371008.7714

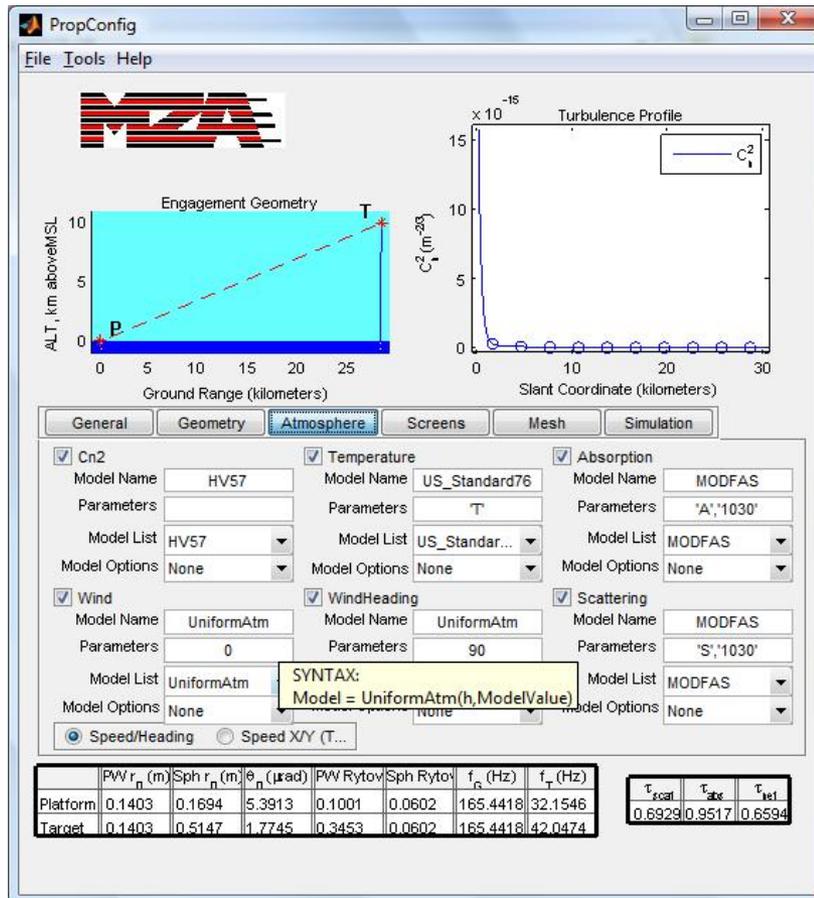
	PWV r_g (m)	Sph r_g (m)	θ_g (μ rad)	PWV Rytov	Sph Rytov	f_g (Hz)	f_r (Hz)
Platform	0.1403	0.1694	5.3913	0.1001	0.0602	165.4418	32.1546
Target	0.1403	0.5147	1.7745	0.3453	0.0602	165.4418	42.0474

τ_{scat}	τ_{str}	τ_{rel}
0.6929	0.9517	0.6594

Set altitudes speeds and headings

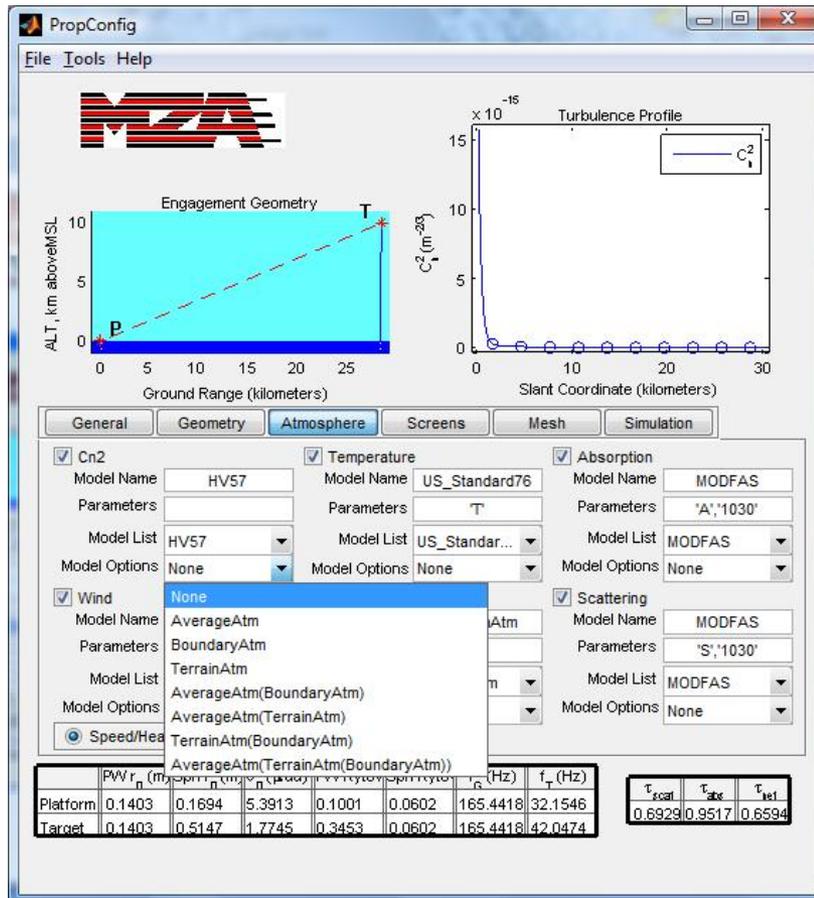
Computes velocity decomposition based on target velocity vector

Atmosphere Setup



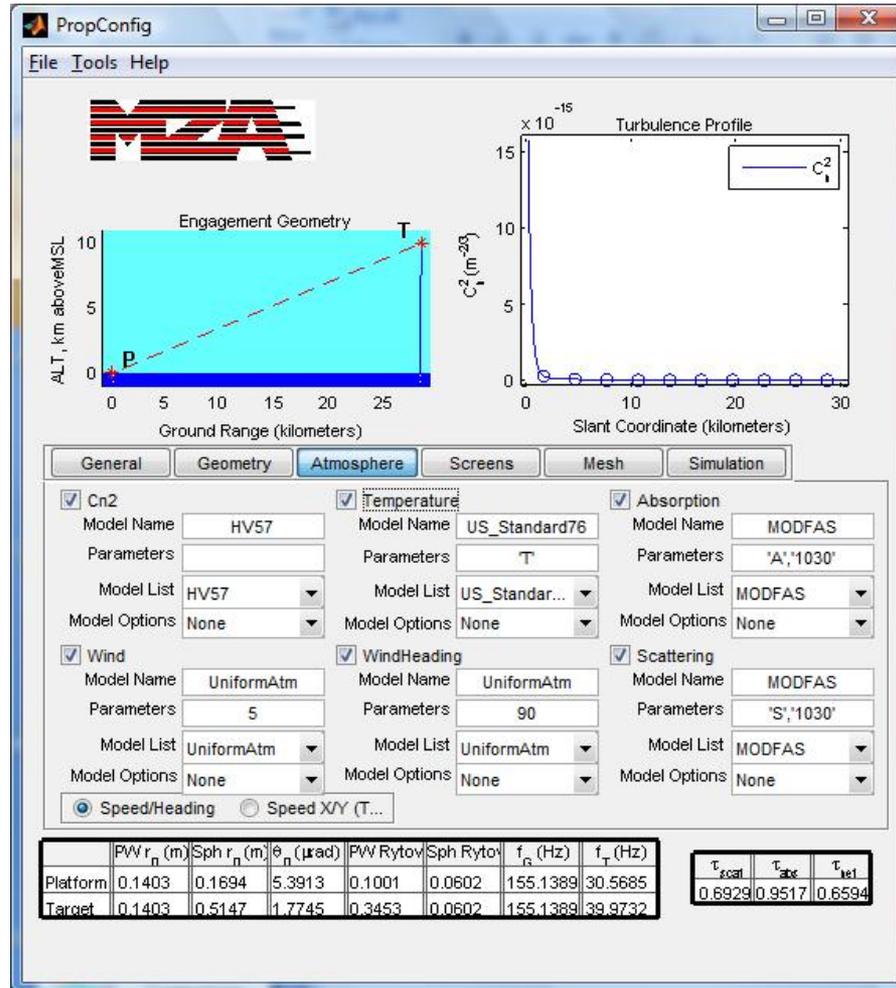
- The Atmosphere tab is where the user specifies for each available model (C_n^2 , Wind, Temperature, etc) the profile that is to be used
- Can include or exclude any of the available models
- The profiles can be any Matlab function (on the Matlab path) with altitude as the first input, including user-defined functions.
 - Model List pop-up menu contains all model functions available in ATMTTools
 - Model Options pop-up menu contains options for modifying the output of the base profile
- Tooltips on Model Name box and Parameters box displays help on function syntax
 - Right+click on Model Name or Parameters fields to get more help
- Option with natural wind to specify speed and heading (like Simple geometry) or specify velocity XY decomposition (like XY geometry)

Model Options



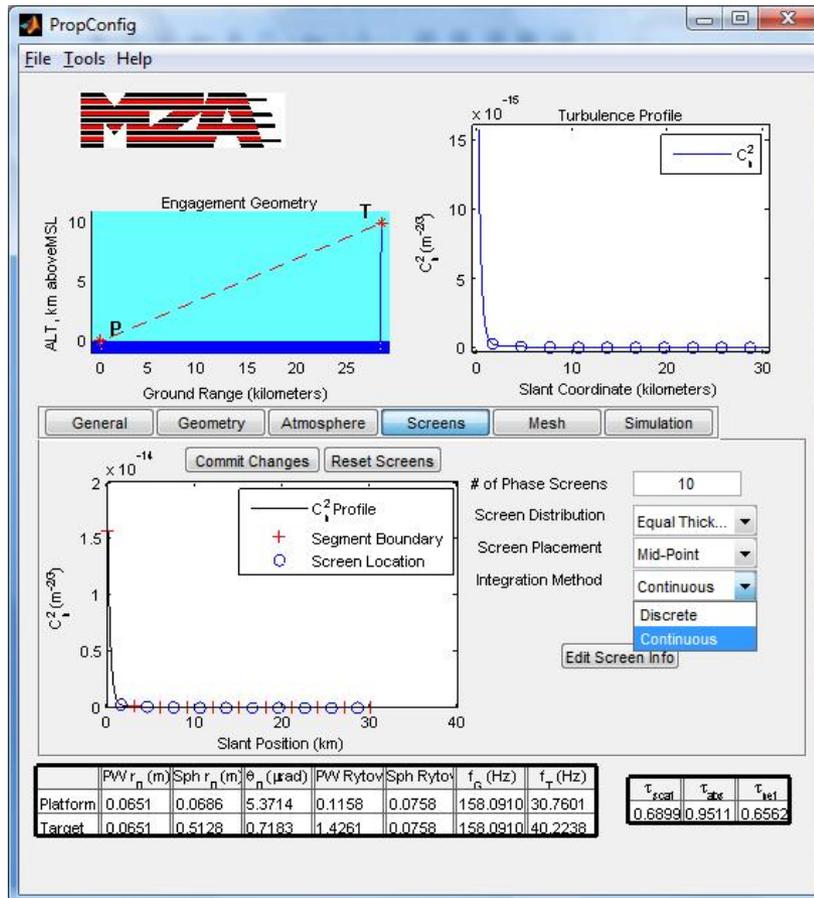
- Various model options for modifying the output of the base profile
 - AverageAtm – compute average value of model (Cn2) for each phase screen segment as opposed to using the value at the screen altitude
 - BoundaryAtm – scale screen altitudes in some interval (say ground to top of boundary layer) to some other interval (0 to top of boundary layer)
 - TerrainAtm – subtract ground altitude from all altitudes
 - And combinations of these

Example Atmosphere



Using all the default settings with the exception of wind speed

Phase Screen Setup

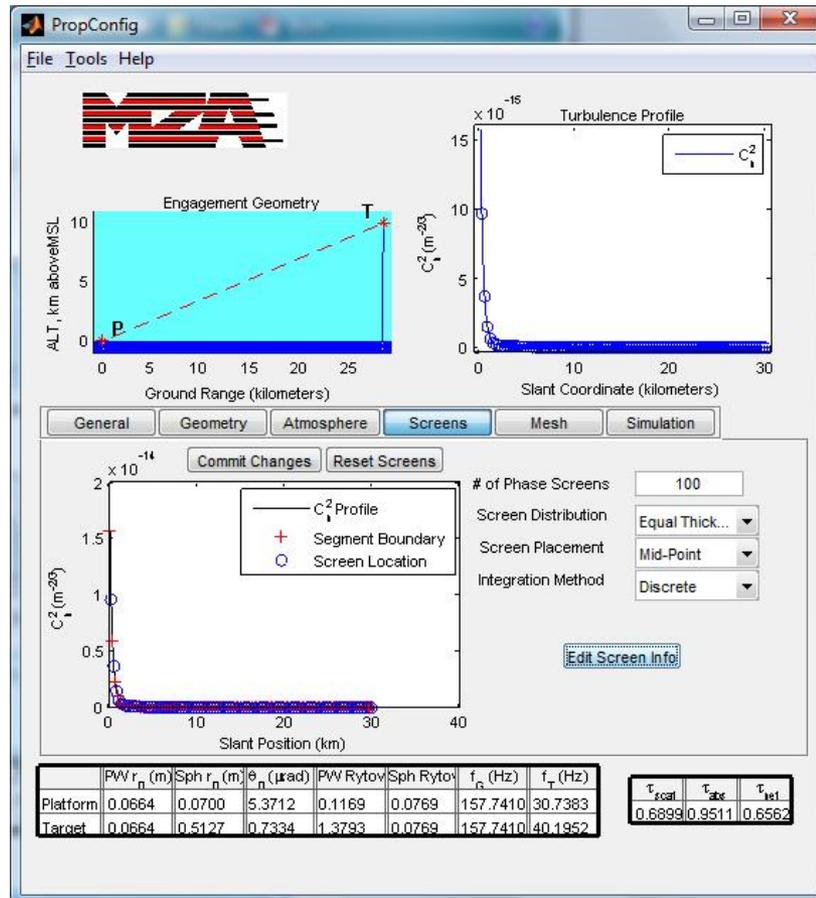


- Screens tab allows the user to change the number of phase screens, how they are distributed and where they are located
 - Use standard settings or
 - Customize via the plot or the table that is displayed by clicking the “Edit Screen Info” button
 - ◆ Table described in later slides
- Can also specify method for computing atmospheric parameters, either continuous integration of the profile or discrete based on the screen settings
 - By default, PropConfig loads with discrete integration

Variation of Screen Settings

- **Will examine the affects of various settings for phase screen number, distribution, and location**
- **For wave optics simulation, would like the fewest number of screens possible such that using discrete integration approximates the atmospheric parameters when continuous integration is used**
 - **Wave-optics simulations are not continuous, need to specify screens**
 - **Fewer screens = faster sims**
- **For the example (from previous slide) using continuous integration would like r_0 to be within 2%**
 - **Spherical r_0 for Platform – between 6.72 and 7 cm**
 - **Spherical r_0 for Target – between 0.5025 and 0.5231 m**

Number of Screens

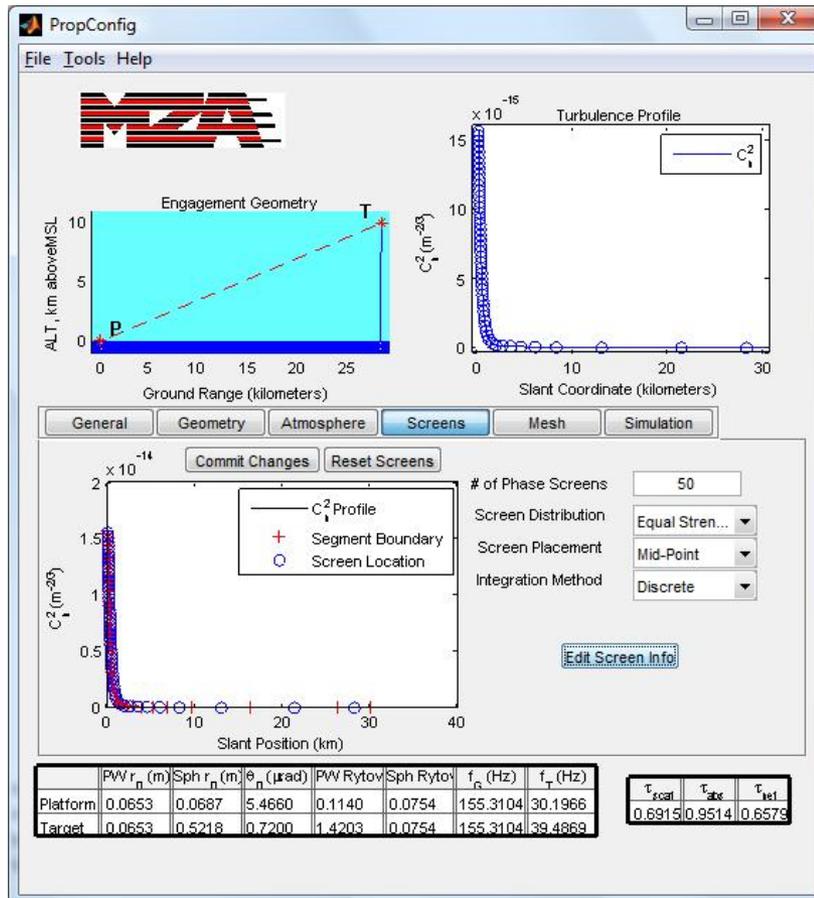


Experiment with different numbers of screens and placement with Equal Thickness screens

Need about 100 equally-spaced screens at mid-point of segments to get both spherical r_0 values close (within 2%) to the continuous case

# of Screens	Platform r_0 (cm)	Target r_0 (cm)
10	16.94	51.47
20	10.29	51.12
50	7.43	51.24
100	7.00	51.27
200	6.89	51.28

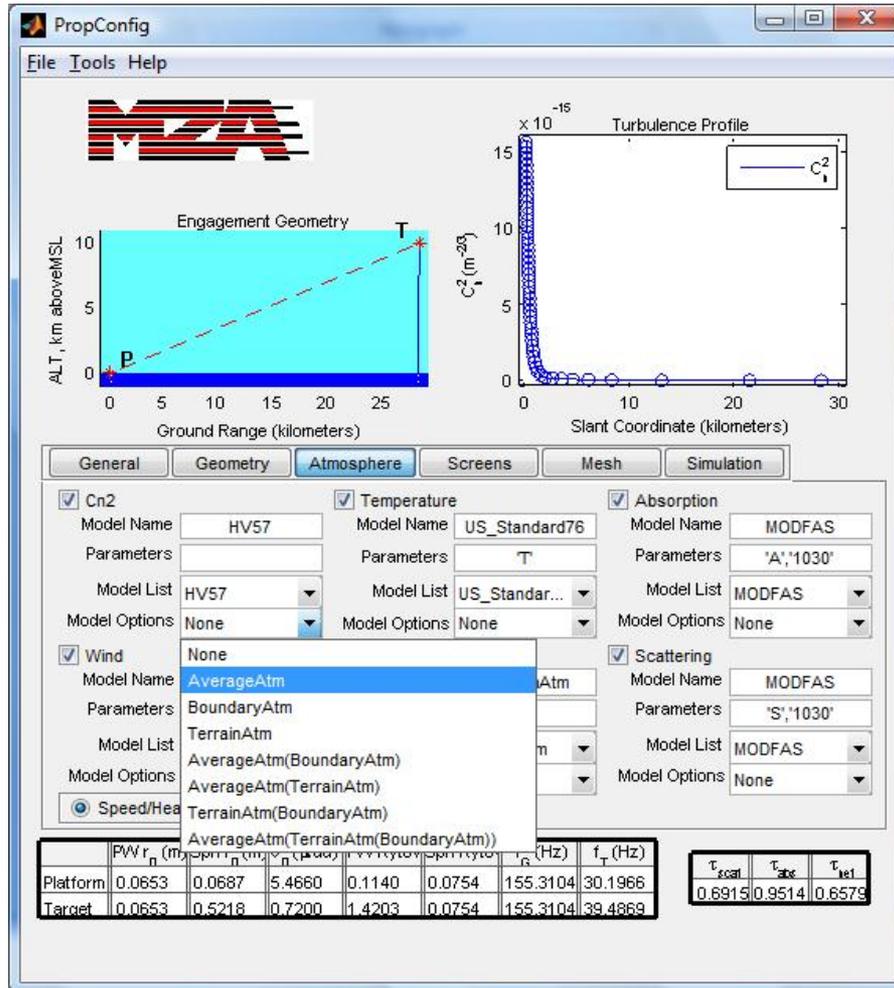
Screen Distribution



Change screen distribution to Equal Strength and experiment with screen number and placement

Need at least 50 screens located at mid-points to get close to r_0 values for the continuous case

Using Model Options



Engagement Geometry

ALT, km aboveMSL

Ground Range (kilometers)

Turbulence Profile

C_n^2 (m⁻²⁰)

Slant Coordinate (kilometers)

Atmosphere

Cn2

Model Name: HV57

Parameters:

Model List: HV57

Model Options: None

Wind

Model Name: AverageAtm

Parameters: BoundaryAtm

Model List: TerrainAtm

Model Options: AverageAtm(BoundaryAtm)

Temperature

Model Name: US_Standard76

Parameters: T

Model List: US_Standar...

Model Options: None

Absorption

Model Name: MODFAS

Parameters: 'A','1030'

Model List: MODFAS

Model Options: None

Scattering

Model Name: MODFAS

Parameters: 'S','1030'

Model List: MODFAS

Model Options: None

Speed/Head

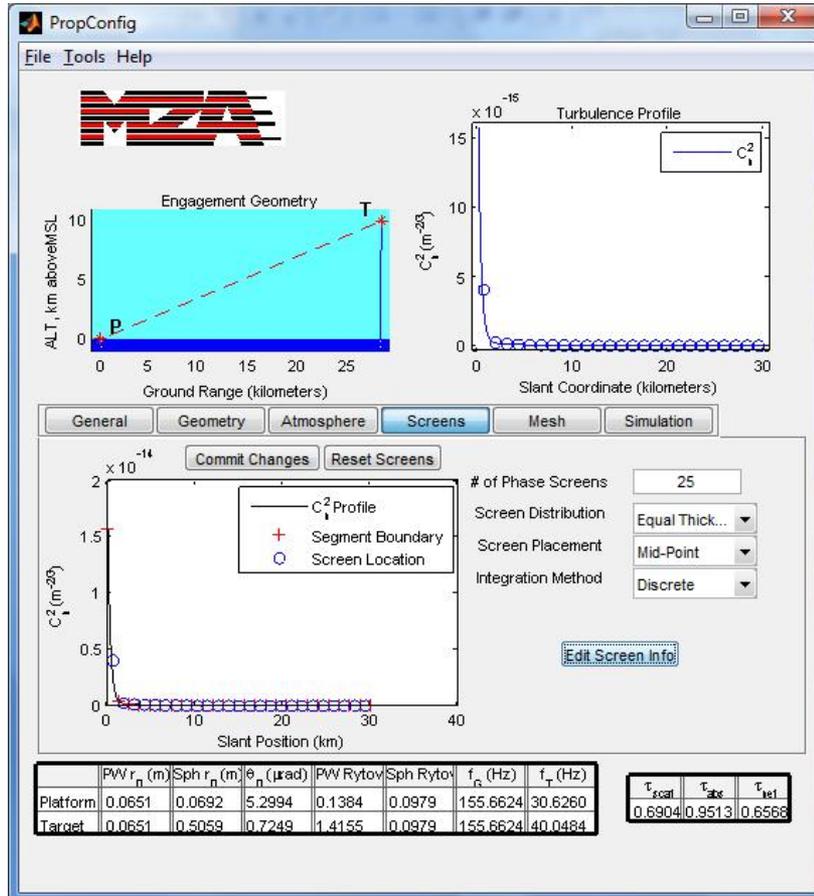
	PW	r _n (m)	f _n (Hz)	f _r (Hz)	f _c (Hz)	f _r (Hz)
Platform	0.0653	0.0687	5.4660	0.1140	0.0754	155.3104 30.1966
Target	0.0653	0.5218	0.7200	1.4203	0.0754	155.3104 39.4869

τ_{scat}	τ_{abs}	τ_{tot}
0.6915	0.9514	0.6573

Try the model averaging option for Cn2

Go back to Atmosphere tab and select AverageAtm for Cn2 model

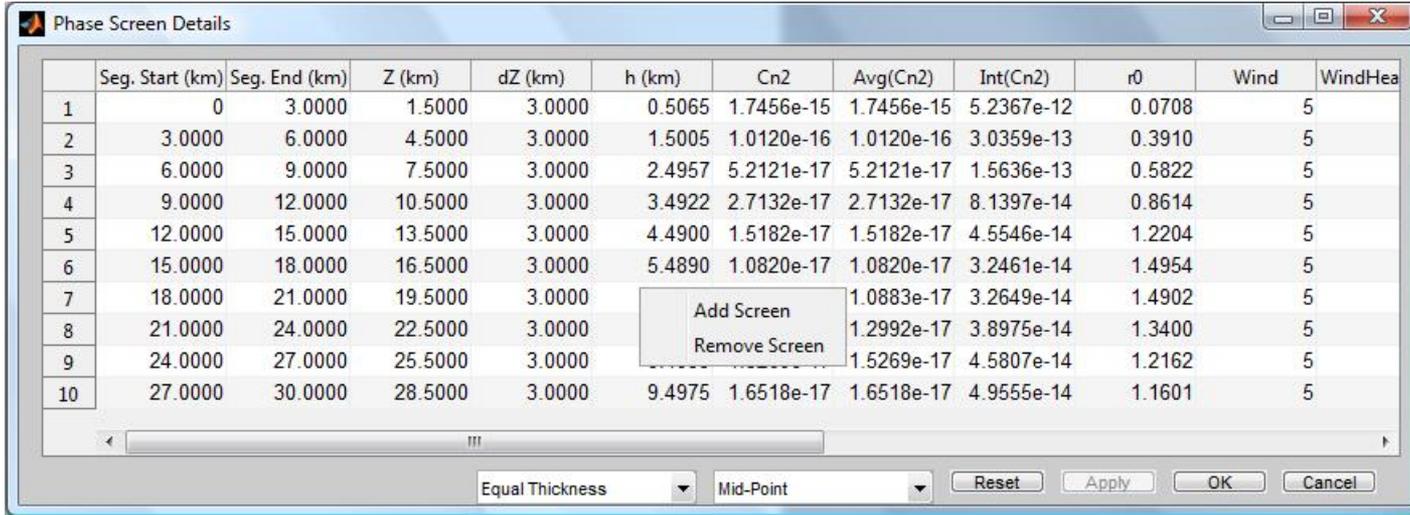
Number of Screens with AverageAtm Option



- Change number of screens with AverageAtm option selected for C_n^2 and equal thickness distribution
- Increasing beyond 50 screens doesn't change r_0 's much. Using 25 screens could be sufficient

# of Screens	Platform r_0 (cm)	Target r_0 (cm)
10	7.10	47.11
20	6.95	50.16
50	6.87	51.14
100	6.86	51.25

Custom Screen Settings

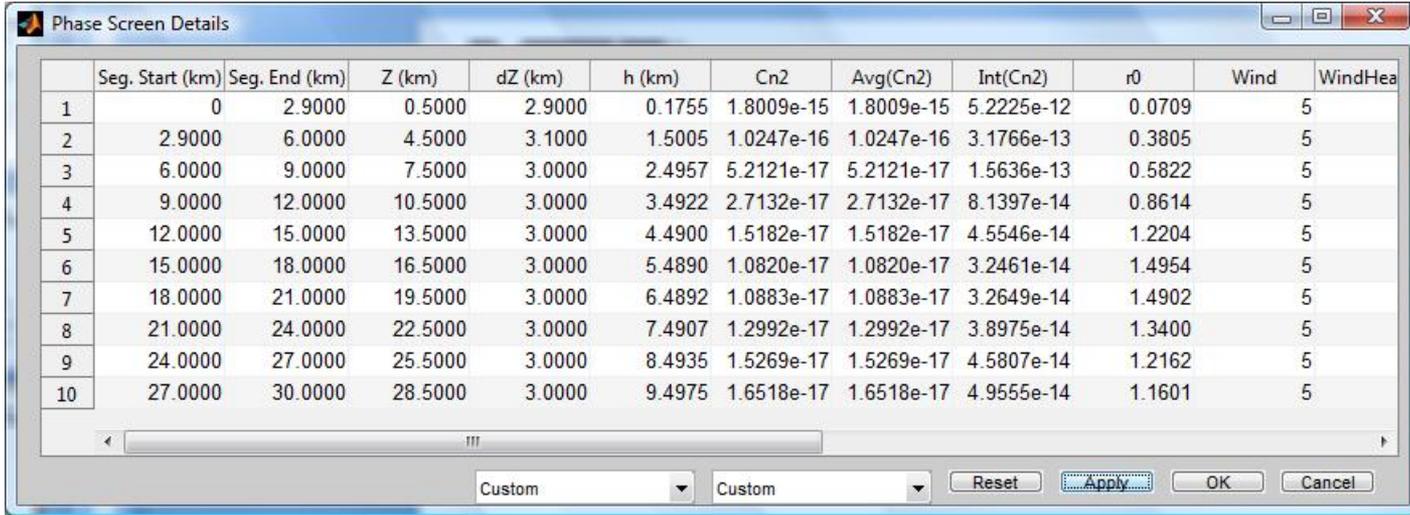


	Seg. Start (km)	Seg. End (km)	Z (km)	dZ (km)	h (km)	Cn2	Avg(Cn2)	Int(Cn2)	r0	Wind	WindHea
1	0	3.0000	1.5000	3.0000	0.5065	1.7456e-15	1.7456e-15	5.2367e-12	0.0708	5	
2	3.0000	6.0000	4.5000	3.0000	1.5005	1.0120e-16	1.0120e-16	3.0359e-13	0.3910	5	
3	6.0000	9.0000	7.5000	3.0000	2.4957	5.2121e-17	5.2121e-17	1.5636e-13	0.5822	5	
4	9.0000	12.0000	10.5000	3.0000	3.4922	2.7132e-17	2.7132e-17	8.1397e-14	0.8614	5	
5	12.0000	15.0000	13.5000	3.0000	4.4900	1.5182e-17	1.5182e-17	4.5546e-14	1.2204	5	
6	15.0000	18.0000	16.5000	3.0000	5.4890	1.0820e-17	1.0820e-17	3.2461e-14	1.4954	5	
7	18.0000	21.0000	19.5000	3.0000			1.0883e-17	3.2649e-14	1.4902	5	
8	21.0000	24.0000	22.5000	3.0000			1.2992e-17	3.8975e-14	1.3400	5	
9	24.0000	27.0000	25.5000	3.0000			1.5269e-17	4.5807e-14	1.2162	5	
10	27.0000	30.0000	28.5000	3.0000	9.4975	1.6518e-17	1.6518e-17	4.9555e-14	1.1601	5	

Control buttons: Equal Thickness, Mid-Point, Reset, Apply, OK, Cancel

- Clicking the “Edit Screen Info” button on the Screens tab will bring up a table for viewing data in a tabular form and for customizing screen settings
 - In main GUI set number of screens to 10 before clicking “Edit Screen Info”
- Right+click to add or remove screens
- Can manually edit segment boundaries, screen locations, and other model data (Cn2, screen r0, Wind, Abs, etc)
- Can adjust screen placement and distribution to standard options
- After making any changes, must click “OK” or “Apply” to see how changes affect atmospheric parameters in the main window
- Use “Reset” or “Cancel” to discard changes

Example Custom Screens



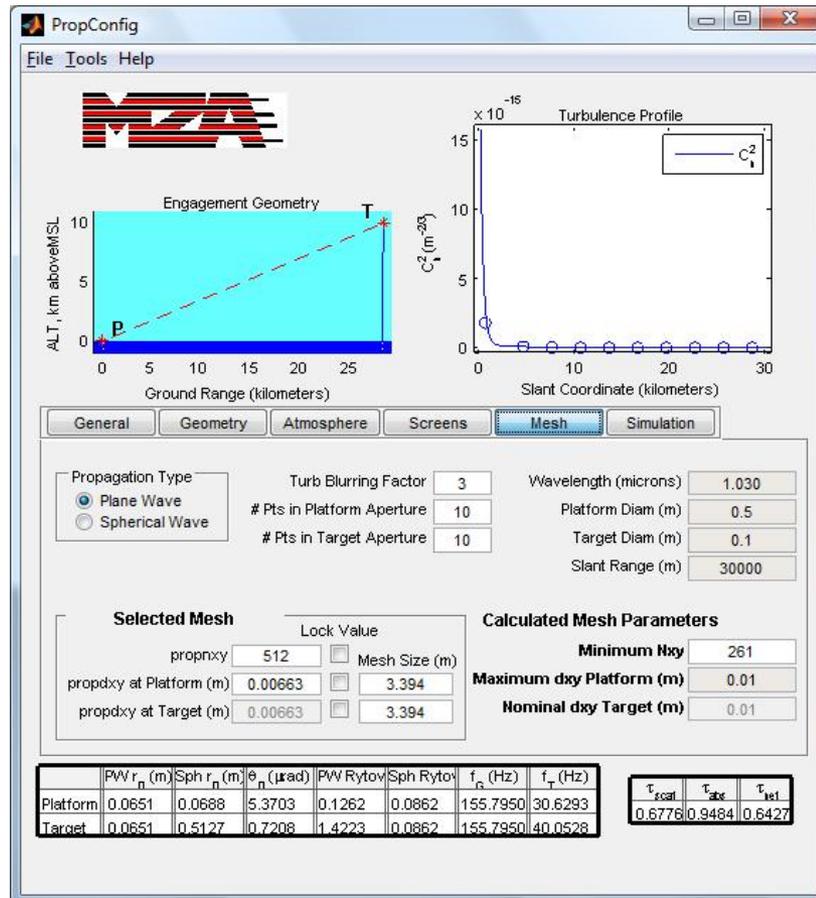
	Seg. Start (km)	Seg. End (km)	Z (km)	dZ (km)	h (km)	Cn2	Avg(Cn2)	Int(Cn2)	r0	Wind	WindHea
1	0	2.9000	0.5000	2.9000	0.1755	1.8009e-15	1.8009e-15	5.2225e-12	0.0709	5	
2	2.9000	6.0000	4.5000	3.1000	1.5005	1.0247e-16	1.0247e-16	3.1766e-13	0.3805	5	
3	6.0000	9.0000	7.5000	3.0000	2.4957	5.2121e-17	5.2121e-17	1.5636e-13	0.5822	5	
4	9.0000	12.0000	10.5000	3.0000	3.4922	2.7132e-17	2.7132e-17	8.1397e-14	0.8614	5	
5	12.0000	15.0000	13.5000	3.0000	4.4900	1.5182e-17	1.5182e-17	4.5546e-14	1.2204	5	
6	15.0000	18.0000	16.5000	3.0000	5.4890	1.0820e-17	1.0820e-17	3.2461e-14	1.4954	5	
7	18.0000	21.0000	19.5000	3.0000	6.4892	1.0883e-17	1.0883e-17	3.2649e-14	1.4902	5	
8	21.0000	24.0000	22.5000	3.0000	7.4907	1.2992e-17	1.2992e-17	3.8975e-14	1.3400	5	
9	24.0000	27.0000	25.5000	3.0000	8.4935	1.5269e-17	1.5269e-17	4.5807e-14	1.2162	5	
10	27.0000	30.0000	28.5000	3.0000	9.4975	1.6518e-17	1.6518e-17	4.9555e-14	1.1601	5	

- Adjust screen settings and click “Apply” to see how changes affect atmospheric parameters
- The above table shows one possible solution to achieve the r0’s for continuous integration using 10 screens (move first screen to 0.5 km and decrease thickness slightly)
 - Spherical r0 for Platform – 0.0688 m (compared to 0.0686)
 - Spherical r0 for Target – 0.5127 m (compared to 0.5128)

Screen Settings

- **Many different ways to change the settings to get similar results**
- **May need to also monitor other atmospheric parameters**
- **Ultimately it is up to the user to determine when the settings are “good enough” based on what the requirements are or what is needed from the simulations**

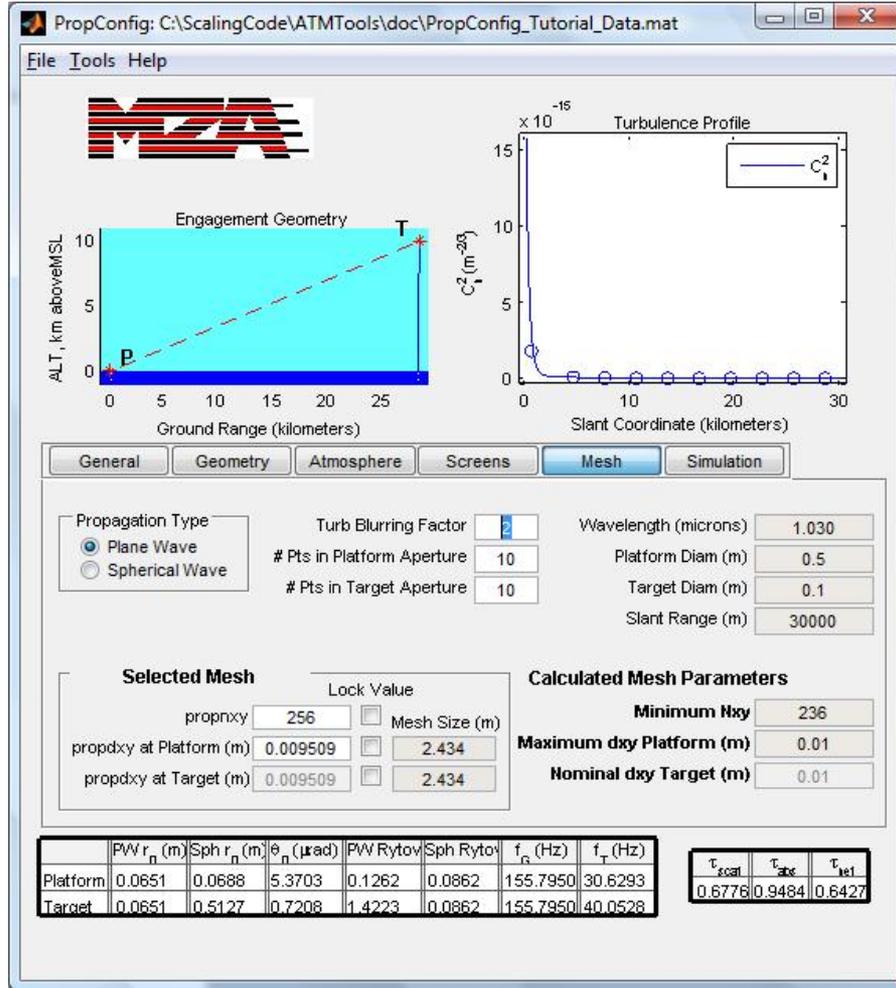
Mesh Parameters



- Mesh tab contains calculations for setting propagation mesh parameters for input to a wave-optics model.
- Can compute parameters for either plane wave or spherical wave propagation
- Computes a minimum grid size and maximum pixel spacing and recommends values to be used
- Can modify the turbulence blurring factor or specify minimum number of points in the aperture as needed
- For the example, mesh size (propdxy) is limited by the minimum number of points in aperture

Example Mesh

From previous slide the minimum Nxy is 261, and gets rounded up to 512 (the next power of 2)



The screenshot shows the PropConfig software interface. The top window title is "PropConfig: C:\ScalingCode\ATMTools\doc\PropConfig_Tutorial_Data.mat". The interface includes a menu bar (File, Tools, Help) and a toolbar with tabs for General, Geometry, Atmosphere, Screens, Mesh, and Simulation. The Mesh tab is active.

On the left, there is a plot titled "Engagement Geometry" showing ALT (km above MSL) vs Ground Range (kilometers). A dashed line represents the engagement path from point P to point T. On the right, there is a plot titled "Turbulence Profile" showing C_n^2 (m⁻²⁰) vs Slant Coordinate (kilometers). The profile shows a sharp initial drop followed by a relatively flat line.

The Mesh configuration panel includes the following settings:

- Propagation Type: Plane Wave, Spherical Wave
- Turb Blurring Factor: 2
- Wavelength (microns): 1.030
- Platform Diam (m): 0.5
- Target Diam (m): 0.1
- Slant Range (m): 30000
- # Pts in Platform Aperture: 10
- # Pts in Target Aperture: 10

The Selected Mesh section shows:

- propnxy: 256 (Lock Value)
- propdxy at Platform (m): 0.009509 (Lock Value)
- propdxy at Target (m): 0.009509 (Lock Value)
- Mesh Size (m): 2.434
- 2.434

The Calculated Mesh Parameters section shows:

- Minimum Nxy: 236
- Maximum dxy Platform (m): 0.01
- Nominal dxy Target (m): 0.01

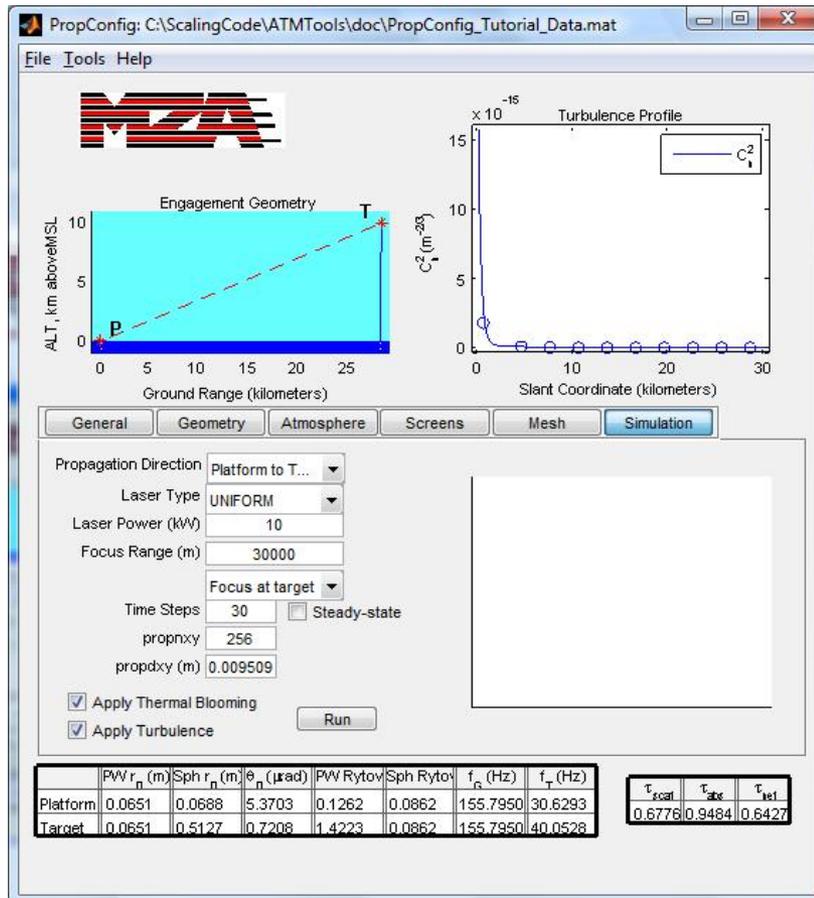
At the bottom, there are two tables:

	PW r_n (m)	Sph r_n (m)	θ_n (μrad)	PW Rytov	Sph Rytov	f_n (Hz)	f_r (Hz)
Platform	0.0651	0.0688	5.3703	0.1262	0.0862	155.7950	30.6293
Target	0.0651	0.5127	0.7208	1.4223	0.0862	155.7950	40.0528

τ_{scat}	τ_{sig}	τ_{int}
0.6776	0.9484	0.6427

Changing the turbulence blurring factor to 2 will yield more optimistic mesh settings (smaller grid)

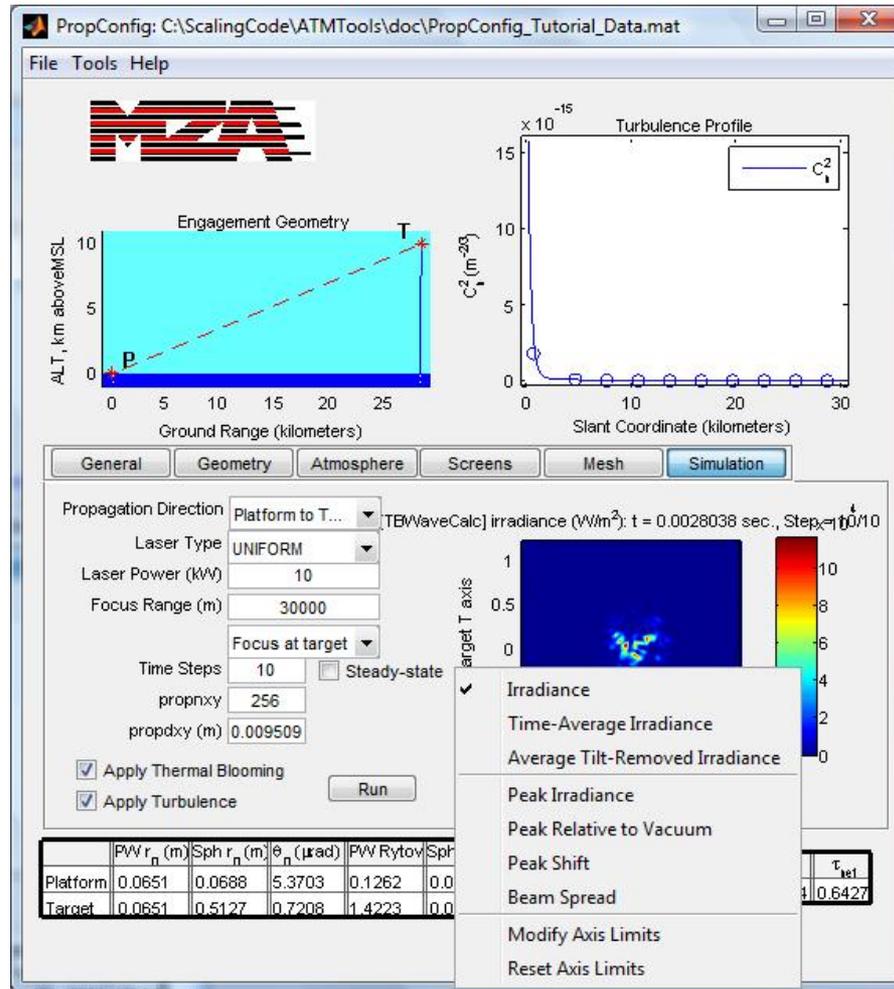
Simulation Setup



- PropConfig has a built-in simulation capability based on TBWaveCalc in ATMTools.
 - Open-loop simulation that can include both turbulence and thermal blooming
- Options include
 - Propagation direction
 - ◆ Currently only propagates from an aperture
 - Laser type
 - Laser power (important for thermal blooming)
 - Focus range of the transmitting optics
 - Number of time steps
 - Mesh can be changed independently of settings on Mesh tab.

Example Simulation

Change Time Steps to 10 and run simulation



Once simulation completes, right-clicking on the y-axis label will allow the user additional options for displaying the data

A slider bar below the image (not visible in picture at right) allows the user to display irradiance at different time steps

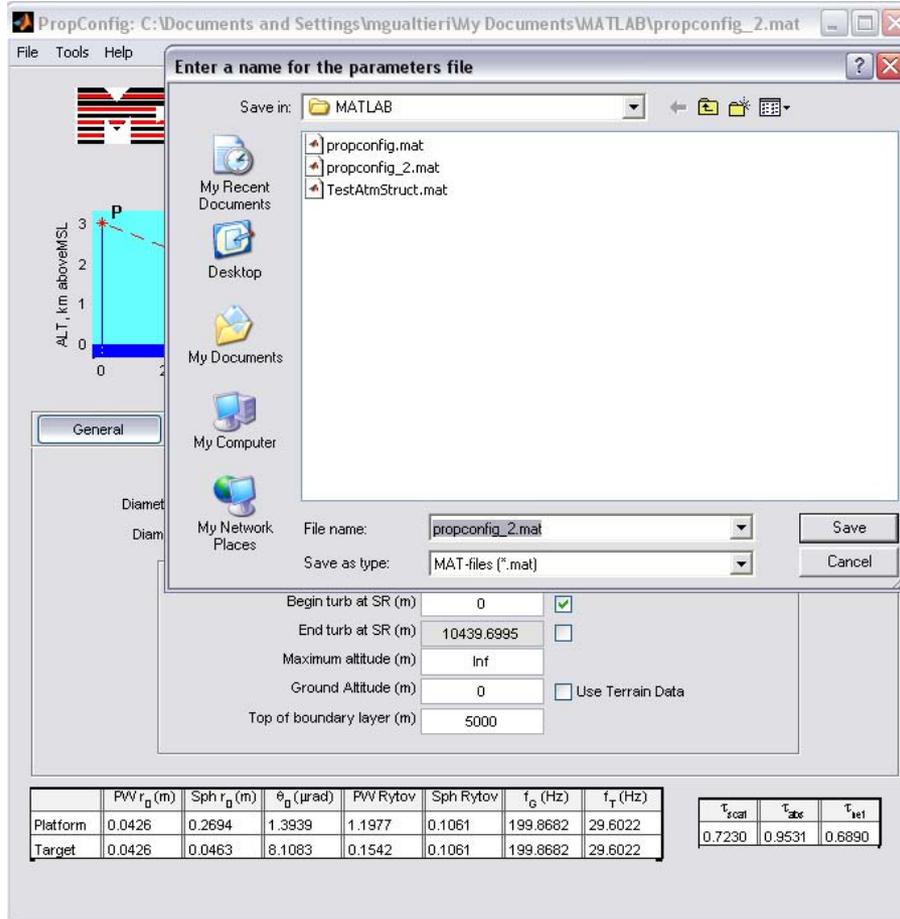
Other Capabilities

- **Output the Atm and G structures for use with other functions in ATMTools, EngagementTools, and SHaRE (via the Tools menu)**

- **Save data to a Matlab .mat file and load data files previously saved with PropConfig (via the File menu)**
 - **Saved data file contains Atm and G structures for use with other functions in ATMTools and EngagementTools and other data necessary for populating PropConfig (wavelength, diameters, etc)**
 - ◆ **The utility keeps track of recent files/directories**
 - **PropConfig can also load data files previously saved with TurbTool**
 - **Data can then be loaded into a WaveTrain runset for doing wave optics simulation or loaded into Matlab to set up an engagement in SHaRE (Scaling for High Energy Laser and Relay Engagement)**

- **Refer to the ATMTools and EngagementTools user's guides for more information**

Save to File



PropConfig: C:\Documents and Settings\mgualtieri\My Documents\MATLAB\propconfig_2.mat

File Tools Help

Enter a name for the parameters file

Save in: MATLAB

- propconfig.mat
- propconfig_2.mat
- TestAtmStruct.mat

My Recent Documents

Desktop

My Documents

My Computer

My Network Places

File name: propconfig_2.mat

Save as type: MAT-files (*.mat)

Save

Cancel

Begin turb at SR (m) 0

End turb at SR (m) 10439.6995

Maximum altitude (m) Inf

Ground Altitude (m) 0 Use Terrain Data

Top of boundary layer (m) 5000

	PWV _{r0} (m)	Sph r ₀ (m)	θ ₀ (μrad)	PWV Rytov	Sph Rytov	f _G (Hz)	f _T (Hz)
Platform	0.0426	0.2694	1.3939	1.1977	0.1061	199.8682	29.6022
Target	0.0426	0.0463	8.1083	0.1542	0.1061	199.8682	29.6022

τ _{scat}	τ _{abs}	τ _{1st}
0.7230	0.9531	0.6890

Save the PropConfig data to a Matlab .mat file using File->Save...

Data in a PropConfig File

- List of variables in a PropConfig data file:

ATMToolsVer	1x1	struct	Trans_Abs	1x1	double
ApDiamPlatform	1x1	double	Trans_Scat	1x1	double
ApDiamTarget	1x1	double	Wavelength	1x1	double
Atm	1x1	struct	computedScreenData	1x1	struct
FFTbase	1x1	double	meshParamsPW	1x1	struct
G	1x1	struct	meshParamsSPH	1x1	struct
GeomSpec	1x2	char	propdxy	1x1	double
GndAlt	1x1	double	propdxy2	1x1	double
HELFocus	1x1	double	propnxy	1x1	double
HELPower	1x1	double	screens	1x1	struct
PlatformPropMetrics	1x1	struct	targZenithProjection	1x2	double
S	1x1	struct	targZenithTP	1x2	double
SimResults	0x0	double	targZenithXY	1x2	double
SimStatus	1x1	cell			
TargetPropMetrics	1x1	struct			

computedScreenData

computedScreenData =

```
platformAlt: 2755
targetAlt: 1231
groundRange: 1.9936e+004
slantRange: 2.0000e+004
platformVp: 50
platformVt: 0
targetVp: 2.2204e-016
targetVt: 0
psPositions: [20x1 double]
psThicknesses: [20x1 double]
Cn2: [20x1 double]
IntegratedCn2: [20x1 double]
Abs: [20x1 double]
Scat: [20x1 double]
Temp: [20x1 double]
Lin: [20x1 double]
Lout: [20x1 double]
r0Screens: [20x1 double]
wavelength4r0s: 1.3150e-006

WindVelocityP: [20x1 double]
WindVelocityT: [20x1 double]
EffVelocityP: [20x1 double]
EffVelocityT: [20x1 double]
platformVy: 50
platformVx: 0
targetVy: 2.2204e-016
targetVx: 0
WindVelocityY: [20x1 double]
WindVelocityX: [20x1 double]
EffVelocityY: [20x1 double]
EffVelocityX: [20x1 double]
```

Pulling Data into WaveTrain

- **With WaveTrain 2010A, there are two options for populating a run with data from PropConfig:**
 - 1) **Load the computedScreenData structure and any other parameters needed using mliLoad. Use mliGetField to pull the required information from the data structure. Use your favorite AcsAtmSpec constructor.**
 - ◆ This option is available in WaveTrain 2009A as well
 - 2) **Call PropConfigAtmSpec, instead of AcsAtmSpec, and/or PropConfigTBAtmSpec, instead of MtbAtmSpec, with the Matlab data file name to construct the AcsAtmSpec object**
 - ◆ Can still use mliLoad to load any additional parameters that may be needed
 - ◆ The object created by PropConfigAtmSpec has methods for returning propnxy, propdxy, HEL focus range and HEL power as specified in the PropConfig data file

PropConfigAtmSpec

```
PropConfigAtmSpec(const char* matFileName,  
                 bool useGeometryForSlewWind=true,  
                 float transmission=1.0,  
                 int instantaneous=0);  
  
PropConfigAtmSpec(float cn2factor,  
                 const char* matFileName,  
                 bool useGeometryForSlewWind=true,  
                 float transmission=1.0,  
                 int instantaneous=0);  
  
PropConfigAtmSpec applyCn2Factor(float factor=1.0);  
  
int nxy() { return _nxy; }  
float dxy() { return _dxy; }  
float HELPower() { return _HELPower; }  
float HELFocus() { return _HELFocus; }
```

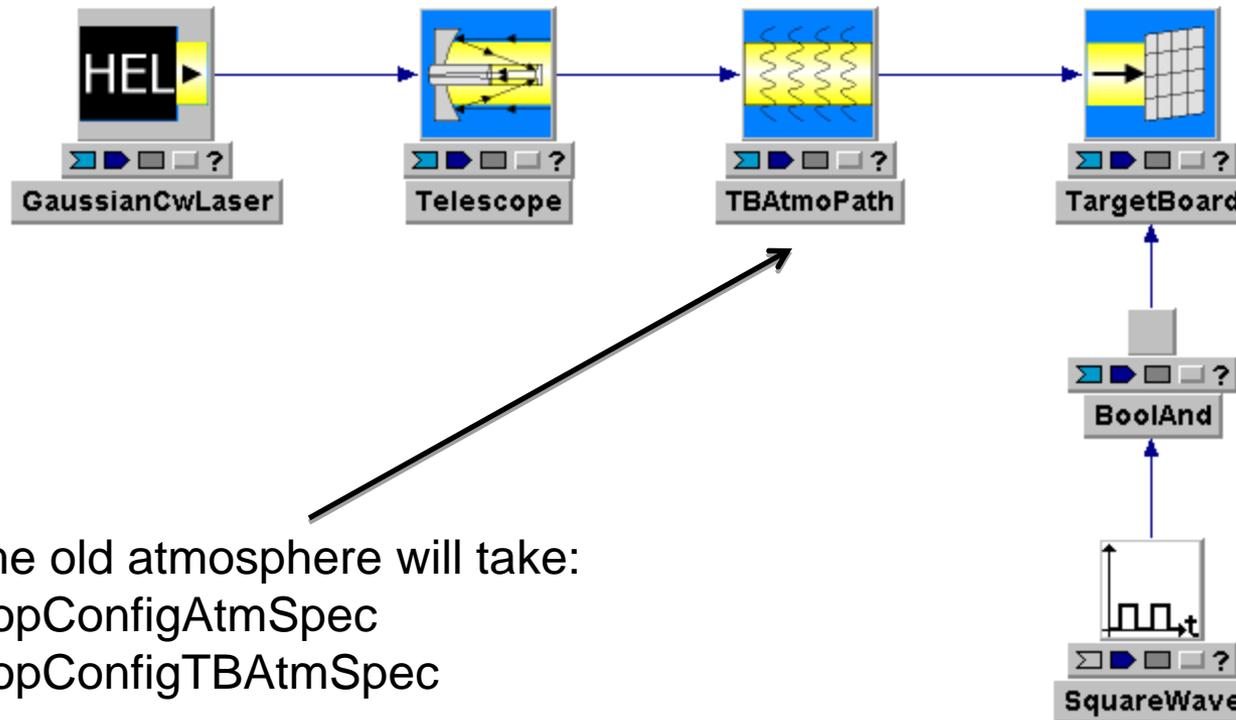
- Requires Matlab file name, optional inputs for turbulence multiplier, including slew wind and scaling for atmospheric transmission
- There is a constructor for AcsAtmSpec that uses an ATKAtmStruct
 - However, it only pulls out turbulence and screen locations/thicknesses
 - This new constructor can get everything needed, i.e. turbulence, wind (natural and optionally slew), inner and outer scale, wavelength and screen information
- The TurbTool data file constructor for AcsAtmSpec still exists

PropConfigTBAtmSpec

```
PropConfigTBAtmSpec(const char* matFileName,  
                    bool useGeometryForSlewWind=true,  
                    float xvs=0,  
                    float yvs=0,  
                    float xvt=0,  
                    float yvt=0,  
                    int numberSavedStates=1);  
  
PropConfigTBAtmSpec(const char* matFileName,  
                    int nxy,  
                    float dxy,  
                    float xmin,  
                    float ymin,  
                    float dtime,  
                    bool useGeometryForSlewWind=true,  
                    float xvs=0,  
                    float yvs=0,  
                    float xvt=0,  
                    float yvt=0,  
                    int numberSavedStates=1);
```

- MtbAtmSpec does not have a constructor that uses ATKAtmStruct, so this new constructor simplifies things a bit
- Also has the option to include slew wind

Example System



Same old atmosphere will take:

- PropConfigAtmSpec
- PropConfigTBAtmSpec

Example Runset

Run Variables				
	Type	Name	Value	Desc
1	int	idx	\$loop(1)	
2				
3	PropConfigAtmSpec	atmSpec	PropConfigAtmSpec("propconfig.mat")	
4	PropConfigTBAtmSpec	tbSpec	PropConfigTBAtmSpec("propconfig.mat")	
5				
6	int	nxy	atmSpec.nxy()	
7	float	dxy	atmSpec.dxy()	
8	float	lambda	atmSpec.lambda()	
9	float	pathLength	atmSpec.pathLength()	
10	float	HELFocus	atmSpec.HELFocus()	
11	float	HELPower	atmSpec.HELPower()	
System Parameters				
	Type	Name	Value	Desc
1	AcsAtmSpec	acsSpec	atmSpec	specifi
2	MtbAtmSpec	mtbSpec	tbSpec	specifi
3	int	propnxy	nxy	
4	float	propdxy	dxy	
5	float	L	pathLength	Slant r
6	float	power	HELPower	Power
7	float	focusRange	HELFocus	
8	float	apertureRadius	0.1	
9	float	sigma	5.67e-2	
10	float	wavelength	lambda	
11	int	seed	idx+2	Seed f
12	bool	TBon	true	Turn tl

- PropConfigAtmSpec and PropConfigTBAtmSpec are classes derived from AcsAtmSpec and MtbAtmSpec
- They can be used in any existing atmospheric path module

Applying Turbulence Factor

TRE: PropConfig (for C:\Documents and Settings\mgualtieri\My Documents\Models\TestAtmStru

File Edit View Build Tools Options Window Help

Stop Time: 0.001

Run Variables

	Type	Name	Value	Description
1	int	idx	\$loop(10)	
2				
3	PropConfigAtmSpec	atmSpec	PropConfigAtmSpec("propconfig.mat")	
4	PropConfigTBAtmSpec	tbSpec	PropConfigTBAtmSpec("propconfig.mat")	
5				
6	int	nxy	atmSpec.nxy()	
7	float	dxy	atmSpec.dxy()	
8	float	lambda	atmSpec.lambda()	
9	float	pathLength	atmSpec.pathLength()	
10	float	HELFocus	atmSpec.HELFocus()	
11	float	HELPower	atmSpec.HELPower()	

System Parameters

	Type	Name	Value	Description
1	AcsAtmSpec	acsSpec	atmSpec.applyCn2Factor(idx+1)	specifies all the propert
2	MtbAtmSpec	mtbSpec	tbSpec	specifies the thermal bloomi
3	int	propnxy	nxy	
4	float	propdxy	dxy	
5	float	L	pathLength	Slant range
6	float	power	HELPower	Power in the clipped be
7	float	focusRange	HELFocus	
8	float	apertureRadius	0.1	
9	float	sigma	5.67e-2	
10	float	wavelength	lambda	
11	int	seed	2	Seed for TBAtmPath si
12	bool	TBon	true	Turn the targetboard o

- Create an original AtmSpec object

- Apply a turbulence factor

- Makes a copy of the original AtmSpec object with a modified turbulence strength

- **Successfully created versions of the runset BLAT01RunAtoG using data from PropConfig with v2010A-beta in mzadist**
 - One version loads the computedScreenData structure and sets parameters and variables using mliGetField and uses AcsAtmSpec to set up the atmosphere
 - Another version uses PropConfigAtmSpec
- **Verified that results of the three runs were the same**
 - Once I found that the screens were being placed at beginning of segments, as opposed to mid-segment as is done in ATMTTools

