



The Earthshine spectrum in the near infrared

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We have extended the observations of the Earthshine spectra using the moon by Woolf et al. to the near infrared using the CorMASS spectrograph on the Mount Graham Observatory in Arizona. This spectral region (0.7 to 2.4 microns) has many spectral features, including H₂O, CO₂, O₂, CH₄, and differentiation between ice and liquid clouds. We will discuss the challenges of making these observations and the details of the radiative transfer calculations needed to simulate the observations. We will discuss the advantages and disadvantages of using these longer wavelengths for the TPF-Coronagraph concept.