```
# ----- CO2 continuum
#
# Rosenkranz CO2-CO2 continuum:
cont_descriptionAppend{
    tagname        = "CO2-SelfContPWR93"
    model          = "Rosenkranz"
    userparameters = [ ]
}
# Rosenkranz CO2-N2 continuum:
cont_descriptionAppend{
    tagname        = "CO2-ForeignContPWR93"
    model          = "Rosenkranz"
    userparameters = [ ]
}
#
#-------------------------------------------------
#
# Read the pressure, temperature, and altitude
# profiles and create the workspace variable 'raw_ptz'.
# ATTENTION! The path and file names are user specific!
MatrixReadAscii (raw_ptz)
        {"@ac_arts_data@/atmosphere/fascod/midlatitude-summer.tz.aa"}
#
# The same for the input VMR profiles
# ATTENTION! The path and file names are user specific!
raw_vmrsReadFromScenario
         {"@ac_arts_data@/atmosphere/fascod/midlatitude-summer"}
#
# Create the pressure grid 'p_abs' (just an example)
VectorNLogSpace(p_abs){
        start = 100000.000
        stop  =   1000.000
        n     = 100
}
# reads the input profiles
AtmFromRaw{}
#
#-------------------------------------------------
#
# Set the H2O profile
h2o_absSet{}
#
# Set the N2 profile
n2_absSet{}
#
#-------------------------------------------------
#
# Read spectral line data from HITRAN96 catalogue for
# the frequency range from 1 to 2 GHz.
# This in not essential for the continuum tags but
# bust be given as input for absCalc below.
# ATTENTION! THE PATH AND FILE NAMES ARE USER SPECIFIC!
#
lines_per_tgReadFromCatalogues{
  filenames = [ "@ac_arts_data@/spectroscopy/hitran96/hitran96_lowfreq.par" ]
  formats   = [ "HITRAN96" ]
  fmin      = [ 1.0e9 ]
  fmax      = [ 2.0e9 ]
}
#
# Create an example frequency grid 'f_mono'
VectorNLinSpace(f_mono){
        start =    100.0e9
        stop  =    200.0e9
        n     =    100
}
#
#-------------------------------------------------
#
#
```

Information about the model atmosphere. Also the VMR profiles H2O and N2 have to be given seperately.

Spectral line data is also necessary for the method absCalc.

Input frequency grid on which the calculation is performed.