

Airborne Multi-angle SpectroPolarimeter Imager (AirMSPI): Polarimetric Calibration, Validation and Aerosol Retrieval Example from the SEAC⁴RS campaign

Felix C. Seidel¹, David J. Diner¹, Olga V. Kalashnikova¹, Feng Xu¹, Brian E. Rheingans¹, Michael J. Garay¹, Russell A. Chipman², Brian J.S. Daugherty², and Ab Davis³

¹Jet Propulsion Laboratory / California Institute of Technology, ²University of Arizona, College of Optical Sciences, ³University of Texas at Austin

Summary

The Airborne Multi-angle SpectroPolarimeter Imager (AirMSPI)[1] is a pushbroom multi-angle spectro-polarimetric camera with spectral bands near 355, 380, 445, 470, 555, 660, 865, and 935 nm. Flying on NASA's high-altitude ER-2 aircraft since 2010, AirMSPI uses dual photoelastic modulator (PEM)-based technology [2] to achieve accurate measurements of the Stokes linear polarization parameters Q and U in the 470, 660, and 865 nm bands. This provides unique observing capabilities for aerosol, cloud, and surface studies.

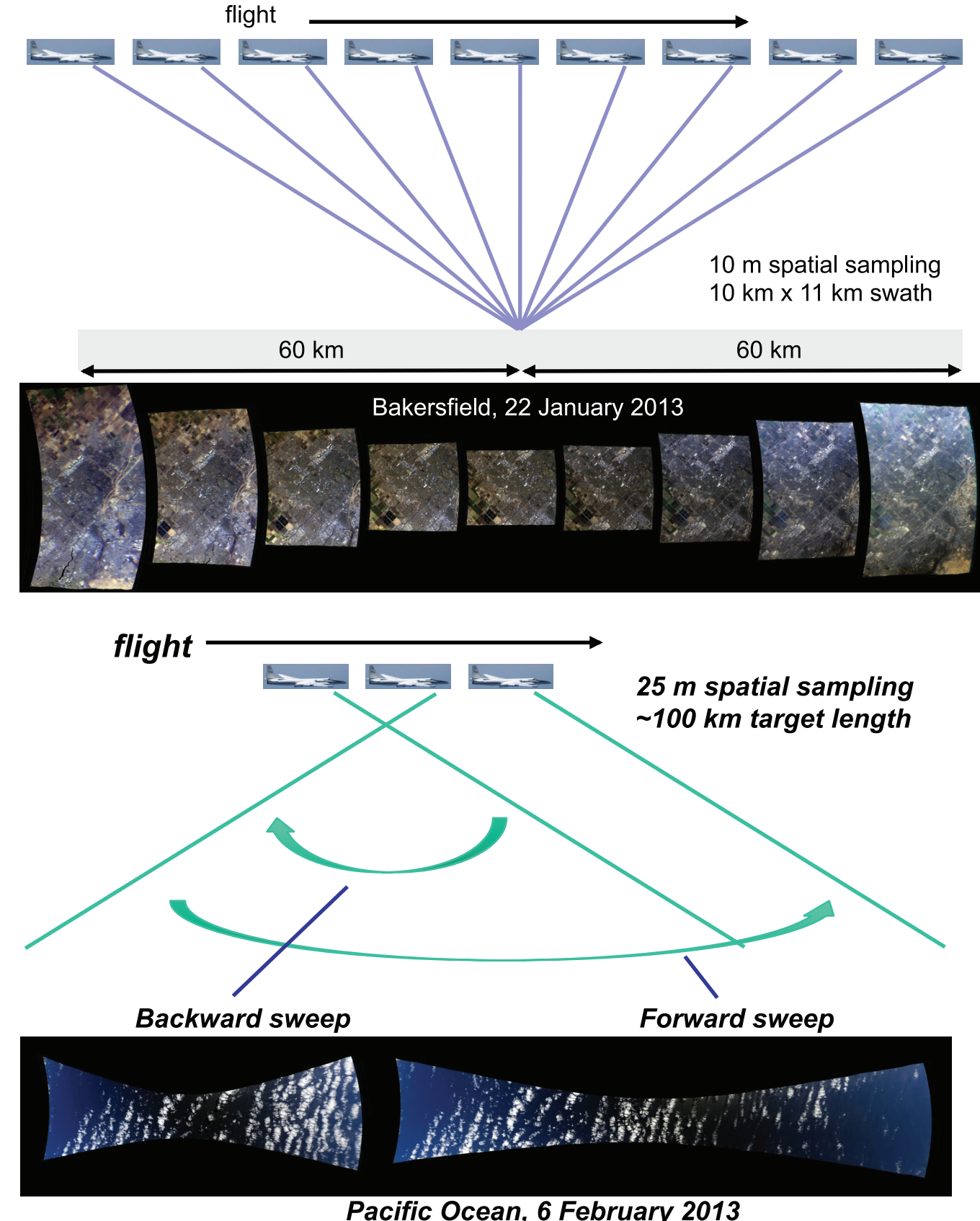
We describe the polarimetric measurement, calibration, and accuracy of the AirMSPI instrument. A well-calibrated Polarization State Generator is used to provide known polarimetric inputs. A high-extinction rotating wiregrid polarizer is used to derive polarimetric calibration coefficients for each pixel, and the results are then validated using partially polarized light generated using tilted glass plates.

We also provide an overview of the AirMSPI data collected during the SEAC⁴RS campaign in collocation with other remote sensing and in-situ data. And in addition, preliminary retrieval example of spatially resolved aerosol optical depth (AOD) and single scattering albedo (SSA) are shown in good agreement with reference data from the Aerosol Robotic Network (AERONET).

Instrument overview

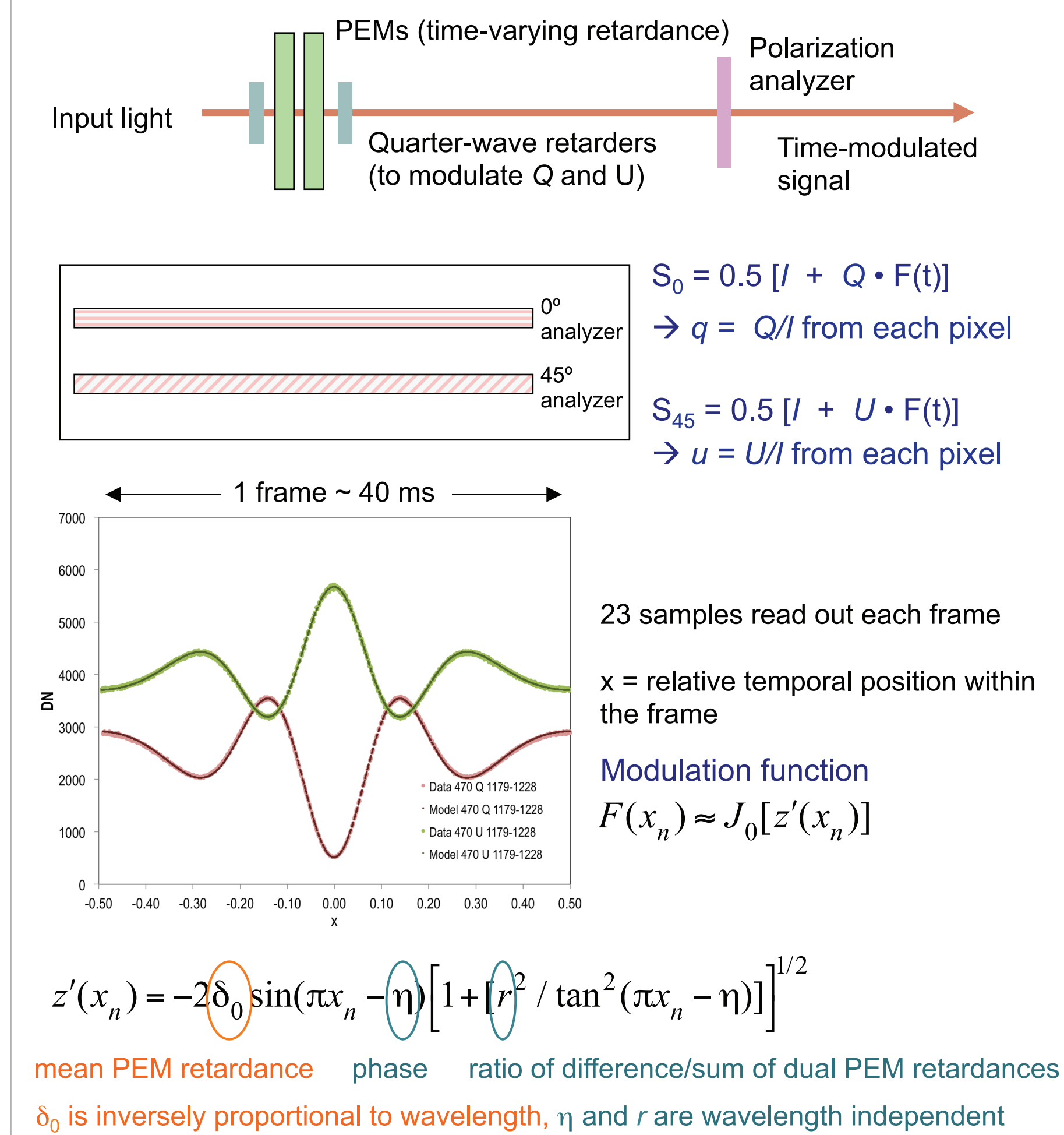
Overview [1]

- Spectral bands: 355, 380, 445, 470*, 555, 660*, 865*, 935 nm (*polarized)
 - Platform: NASA ER-2
 - Flight altitude: 20 km
 - Multiangle viewing: $\pm 67^\circ$
 - Pixel size: ~ 10 m
- ### Observation modes
- Step and stare (ideal for aerosol and surface retrievals)
 - Sweeps (ideal for cloud retrievals)



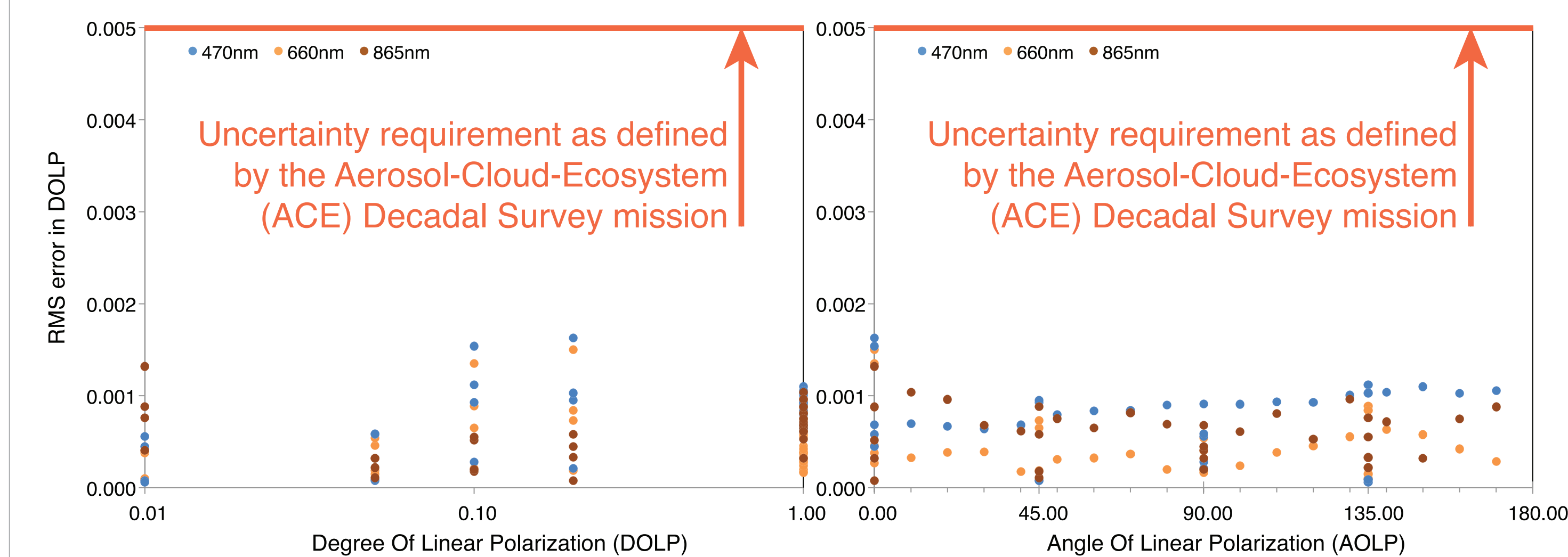
Polarimetric Measurement

- Polarized light**
 - Describes the oscillation orientation of the electromagnetic wave
 - Contains information on the medium (e.g. atmosphere) it has traveled through
 - Stokes parameters: $I_{\text{Intensity}}$, $Q_{\text{horizontal/vertical}}$, $U_{\pm 45^\circ}$, V_{circular} used to describe the polarization state
- Measurements of polarized light (I, Q, and U)**
 - Dual PhotoElastic Modulators (PEM) [2] measure temporal modulation due to incident polarized light. The fitted function provides the retardances and phase allowing to solve for I, Q, U
 - Q and I share the same optics and detector for each pixel (similarly for U and I) enabling retrieval of degree of linear polarization (DOLP) as **relative measurements independent of absolute radiometric calibration**



Polarimetric Accuracy

- The Degree of Linear Polarization (DOLP) measurement accuracy is well within the requirement.
- The Angle of Linear Polarization (AOLP) measurement for fully polarized light is within 0.5° .

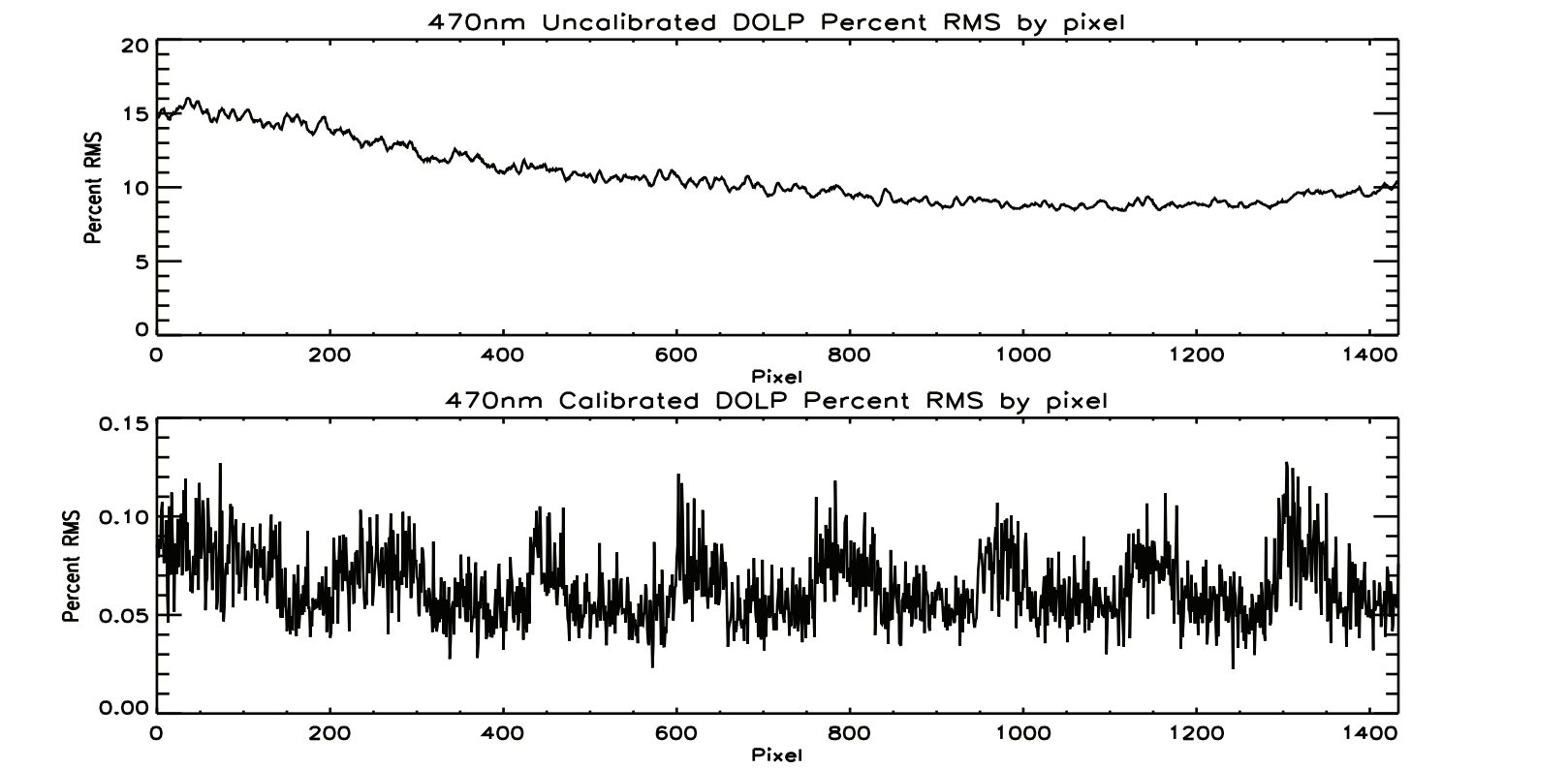


Polarimetric Calibration

- Laboratory calibration to account for optical polarization aberrations
 - E.g., mirror diattenuation
 - Crosstalk between I, Q, and U
 - Accomplished with high-accuracy Polarization State Generator (PSG)
- Rotating high extinction polarizer illuminates camera with 100% and variable orientation angle
 - Polarization aberrations in the camera cause linear crosstalk between I, Q, and U
 - A set of 10 calibration coefficients are derived from these data
 - Results are validated using partially polarized light generated using tilted glass plates
- Polarization State Generator (PSG) [3]
 - Generates DOLPs of: 0%, 1%, 5%, 10%, 20%, 40%, 100%
 - Illumination: $>10\%$ of Earth's radiance
 - Pol. orientation: variable over 360°
 - DOLP uncertainty: < 0.0002
 - Bandwidth: 350 - 2130 nm
 - Field of view: ± 3

- Verification of PEM retardances and phase using an on-board polarization "validator"

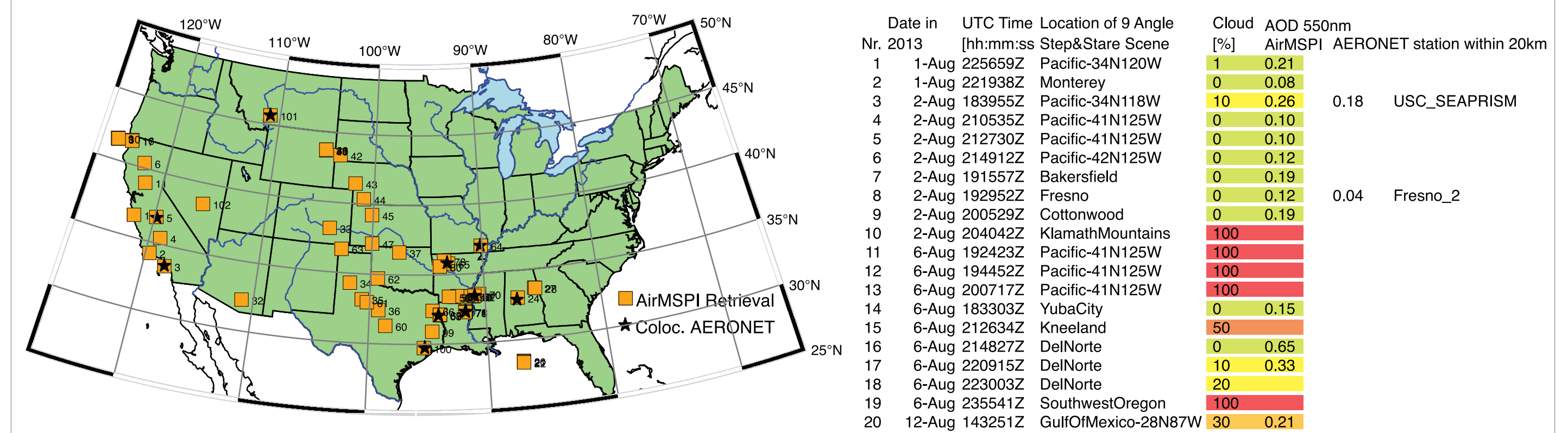
- Examples of pre- and post-calibration %RMS in DOLP



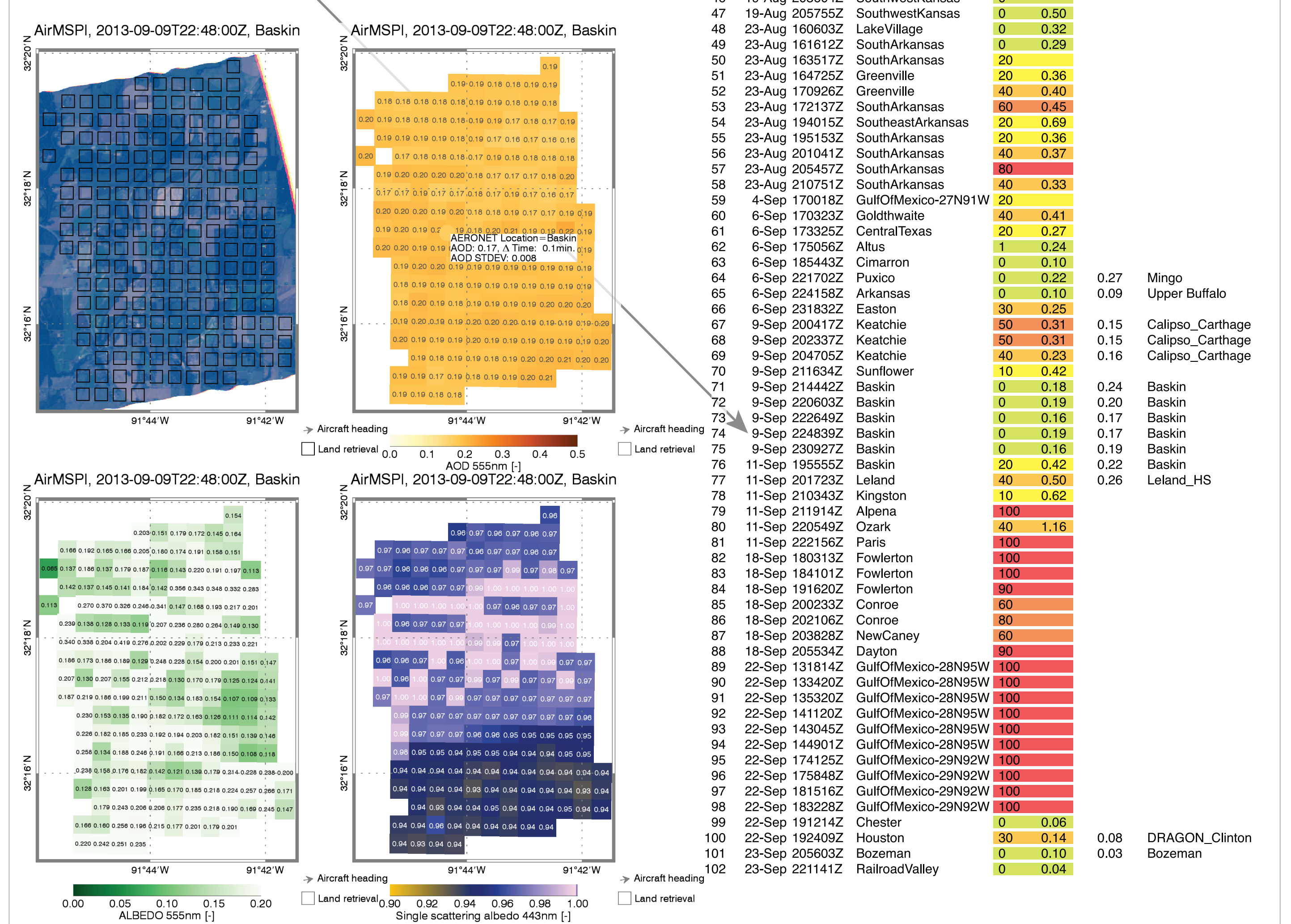
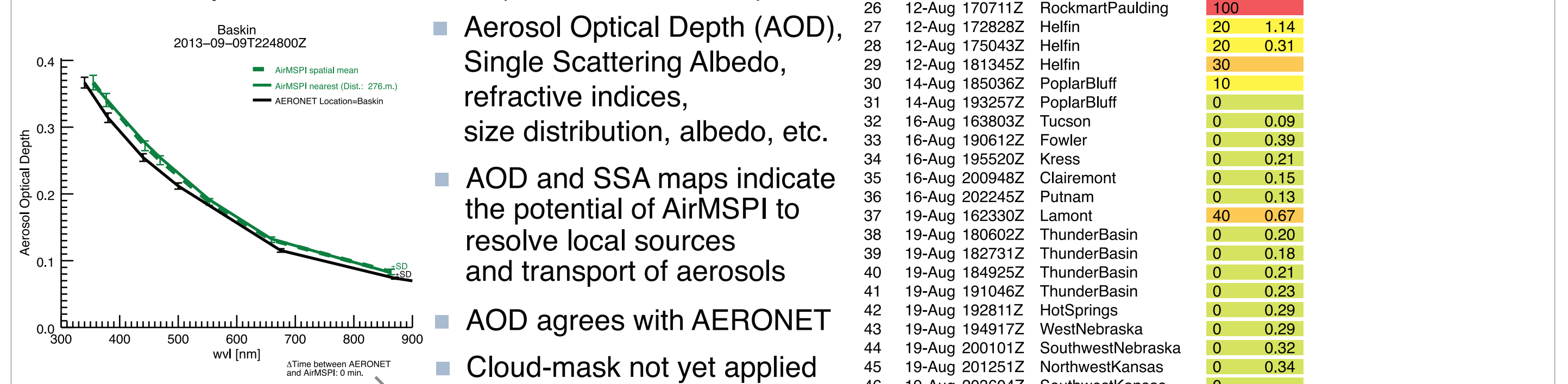
Preliminary SEAC⁴RS Aerosol Retrievals

Polarized radiative transfer modeling and aerosol retrieval algorithm:

- Forward model [4]: Linearized Markov Chain and Doubling/Adding formalism for polarized radiative transfer in a plane-parallel atmosphere / polarizing surface system (Water: lambertian water-leaving radiance, Land: Modified Rahman-Pinty-Verstraete and Micro-factets).
- Inversion: Levenberg-Marquardt with smoothness constraints on aerosol size distribution, spectral refractive indices, surface properties in time, and aerosol properties in space.



- Example over Baskin, Louisiana, with 190 independent retrievals (500x500m each)



References / Acknowledgments

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- D. J. Diner et al. Appl. Opt. 49, 2929 (2012)
- A.-B. Mahler and Chipman. Appl. Opt. 50, 1726 (2011)

[4] F. Xu et al. Appl. Opt. 51, 3491 (2012)

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