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# Influence of a stray light correction on airborne imaging remote sensing data for greenhouse gas observations with MAMAP2D-Light

**Oke Huhs**, Konstantin Gerilowski, Sven Krautwurst, Jakob Borchardt, Heinrich Bovensmann, John P. Burrows and Hartmut Bösch

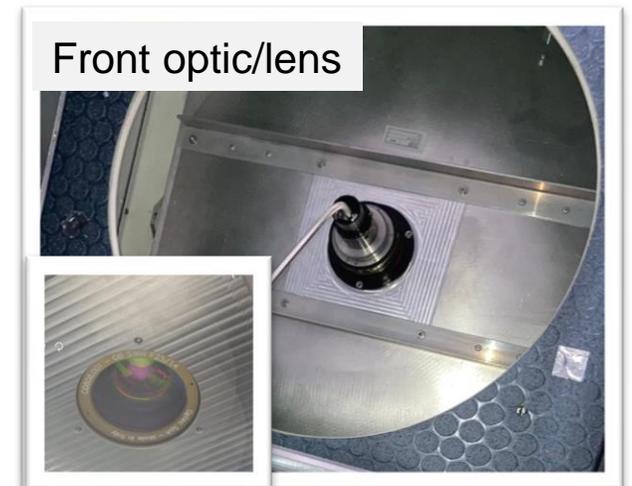
University of Bremen, Institute of Environmental Physics, Otto-Hahn-Allee 1, 28359 Bremen, Germany

HALO flights during CoMet 2.0 Arctic campaign have been supported by the State of Bremen, the Max Planck Society (MPG), and by the German Research Foundation (Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, DFG) within the DFG Priority Program (SPP 1294) Atmospheric and Earth System Research with the Research Aircraft HALO (High Altitude and Long Range Research Aircraft) under grant BO 1731/1-1. MAMAP2D-Light was built within the BMBF funded project AIRSPACE (01LK1701B).

Bologna 04.07.2024

# Airborne remote sensing

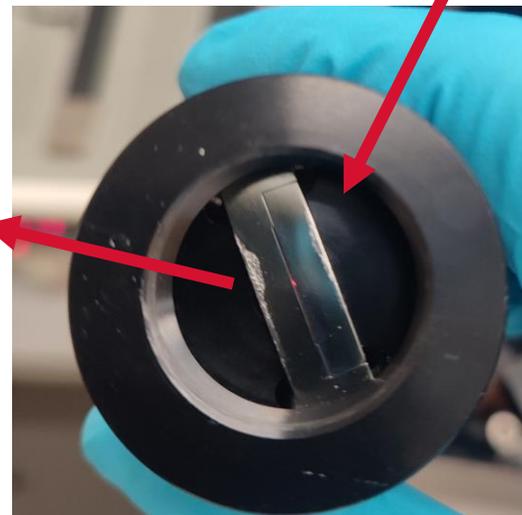
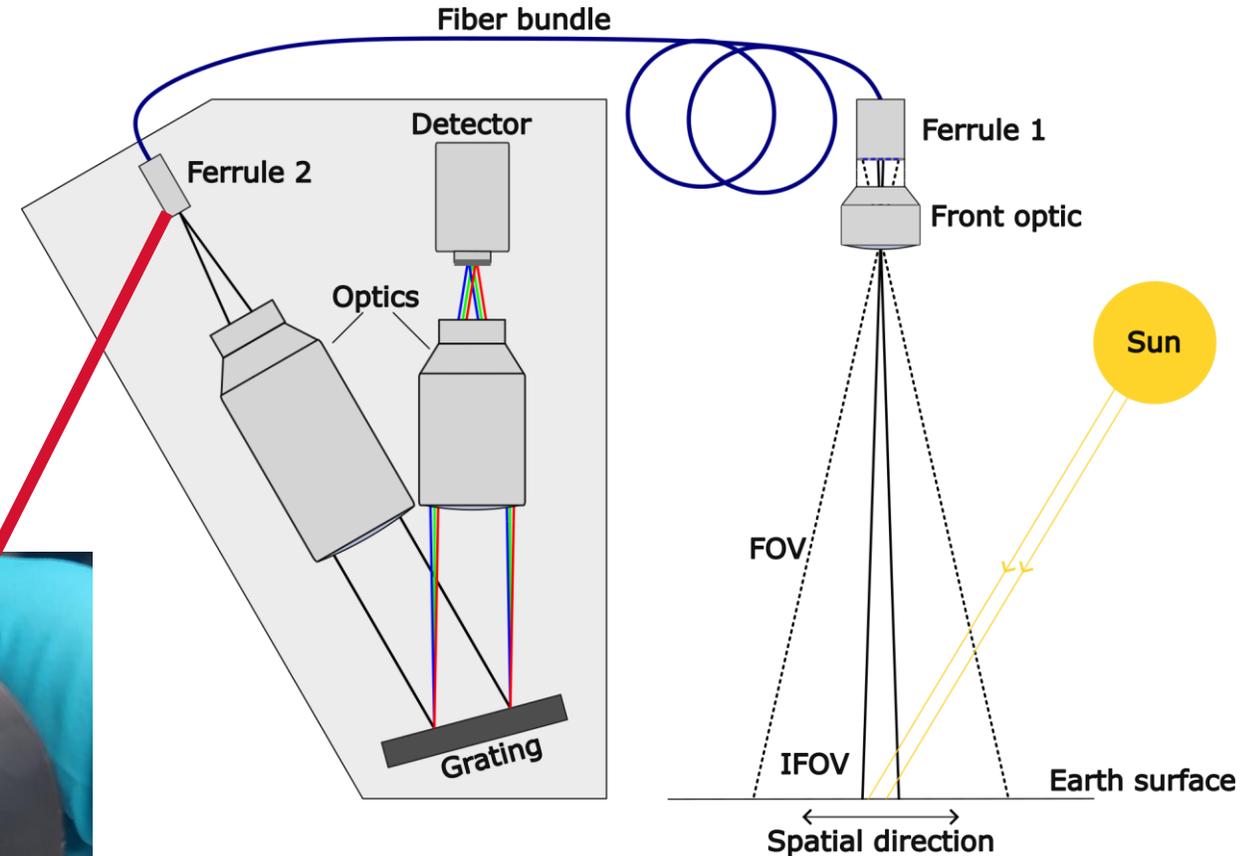
MAMAP2D-Light deployed during CoMet 2.0 Arctic mission in Canada in 2022



# MAMAP2D-Light

## Methane Airborne MAPper 2D-Light

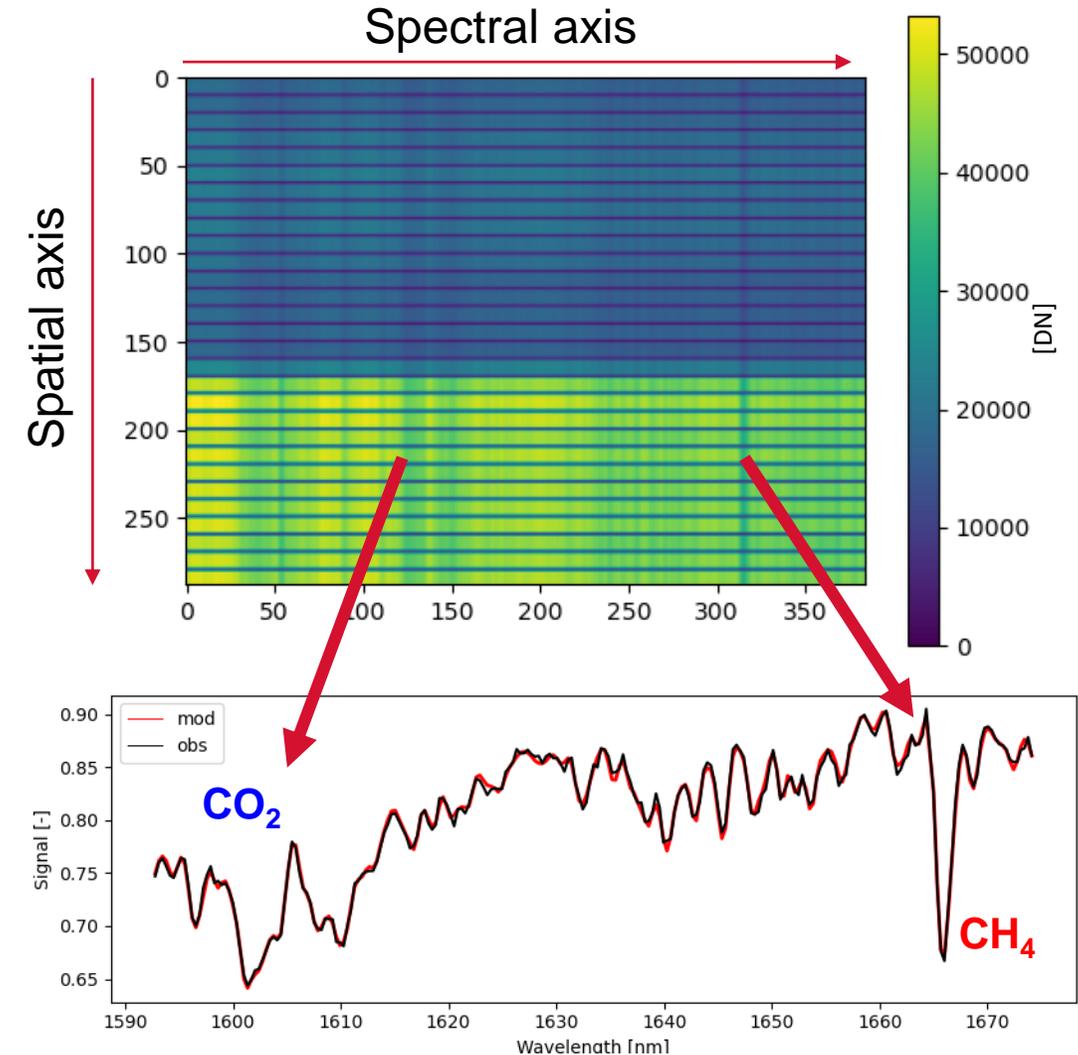
- Passive remote sensing imaging grating spectrometer
- ~1 nm spectral resolution, from 1550 – 1690 nm
- 28 spatial pixels
- 50x50 m<sup>2</sup> to 150x150 m<sup>2</sup> pixel size dependent on flight altitude



# Retrieving greenhouse gas anomalies

- **Weighting Function Modified Differential Optical Absorption Spectroscopy (WFM-DOAS, Krings et. al. 2011)**
  - A radiative transfer model is fitted at measured spectra to retrieve CO<sub>2</sub> and CH<sub>4</sub> column anomalies as **Profile Scaling Factors (PSF)**
  - Additive offset in WFM DOAS can not be fitted
  - E.g. stray light adds an offset to the measured spectra
- Proxy method is used to correct light-path-related and instrumental errors, for methane (Krings et. al. 2011)

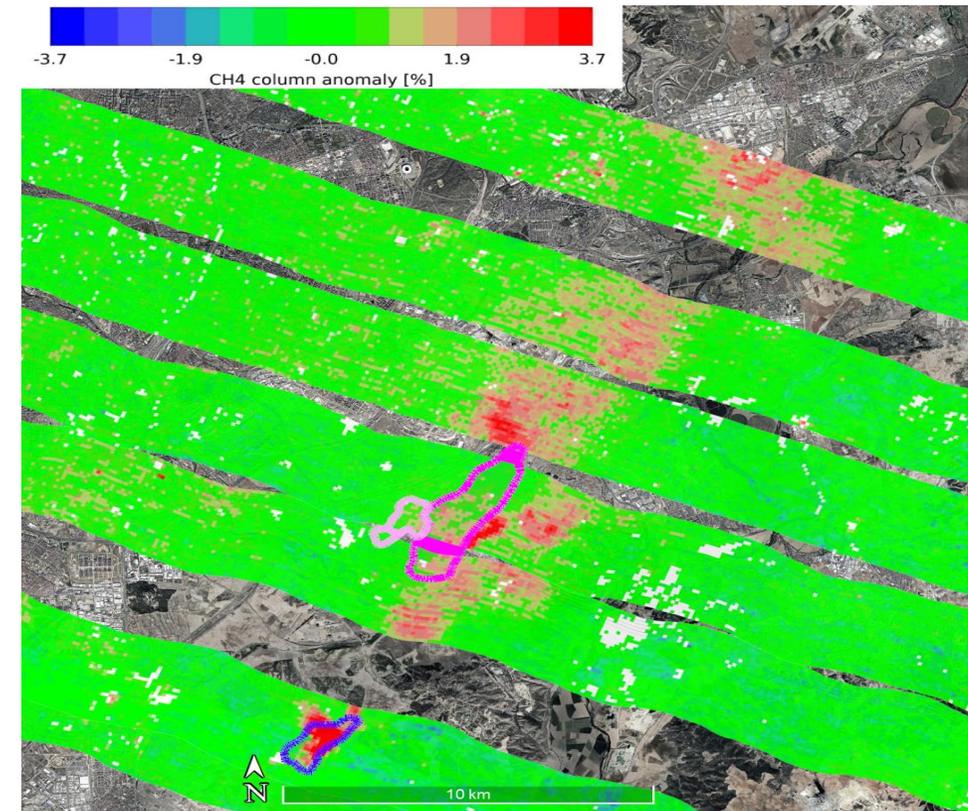
$$Proxy_{CH_4PSF} = \frac{CH_4PSF}{CO_2PSF}$$



# Retrieving greenhouse gas anomalies

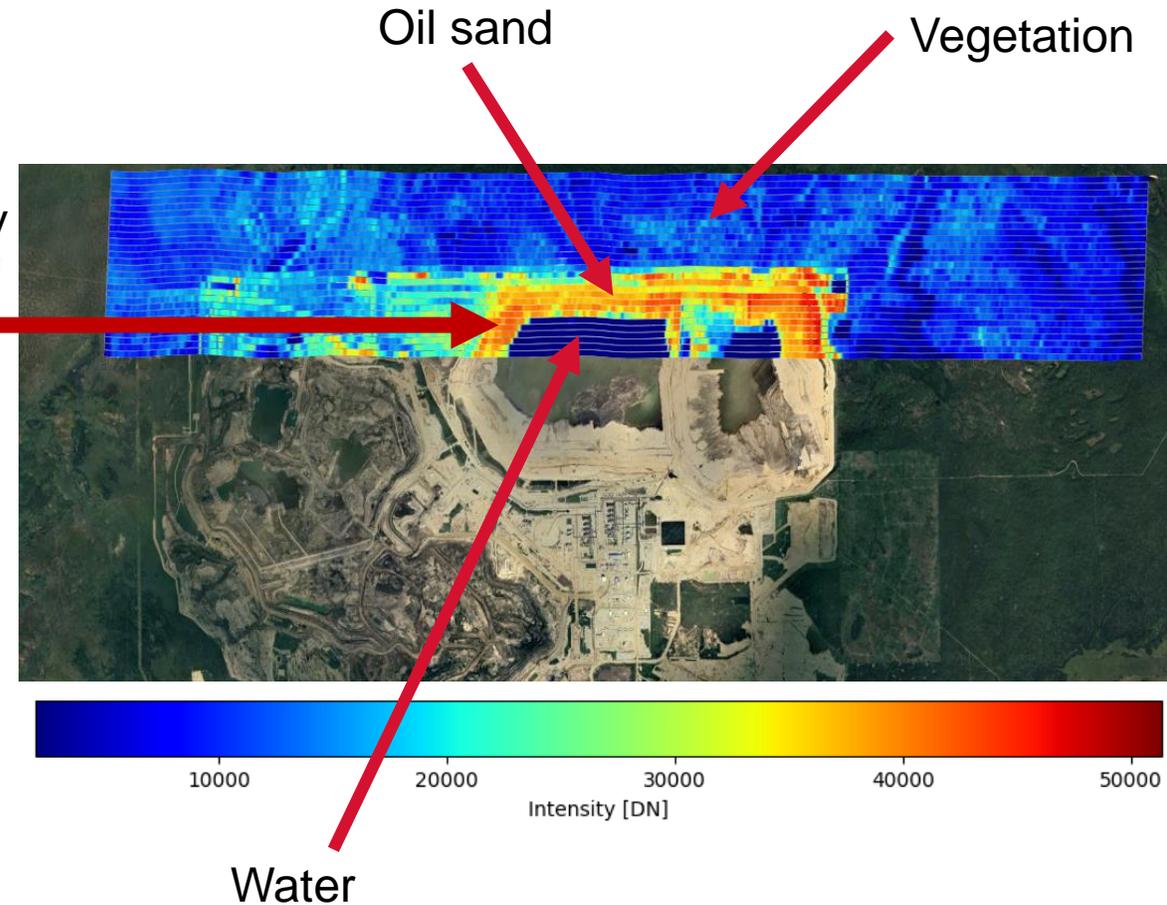
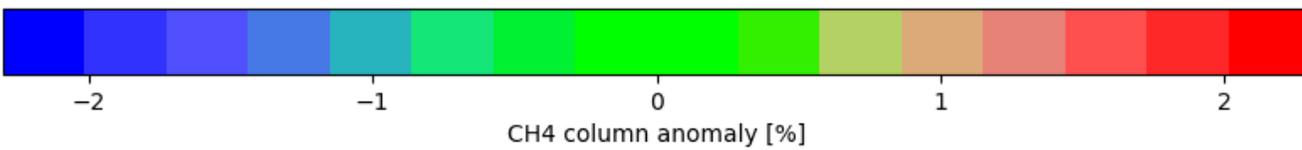
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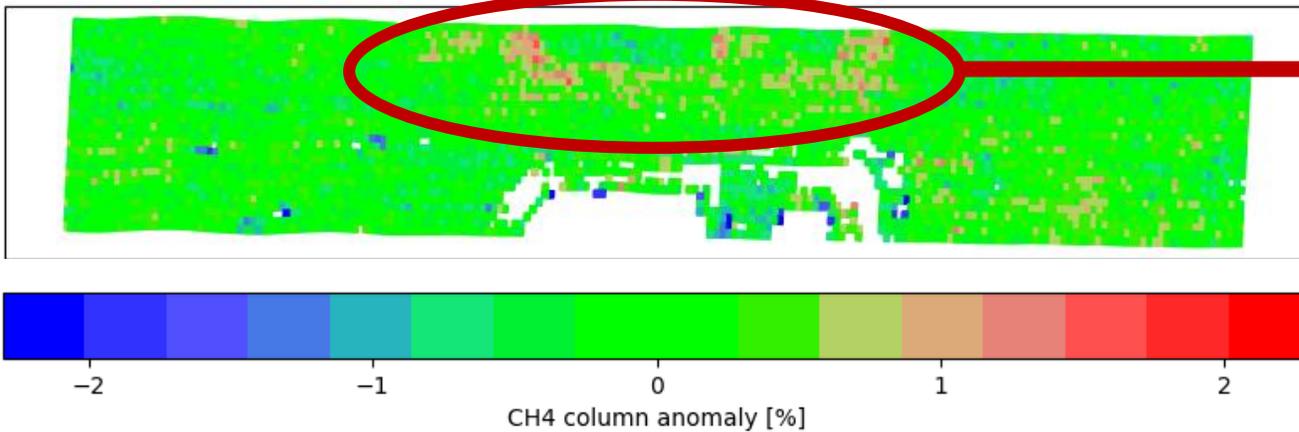
# Artifact in MAMAP2D-Light data

CH<sub>4</sub> column anomaly in shape of area with increased intensity

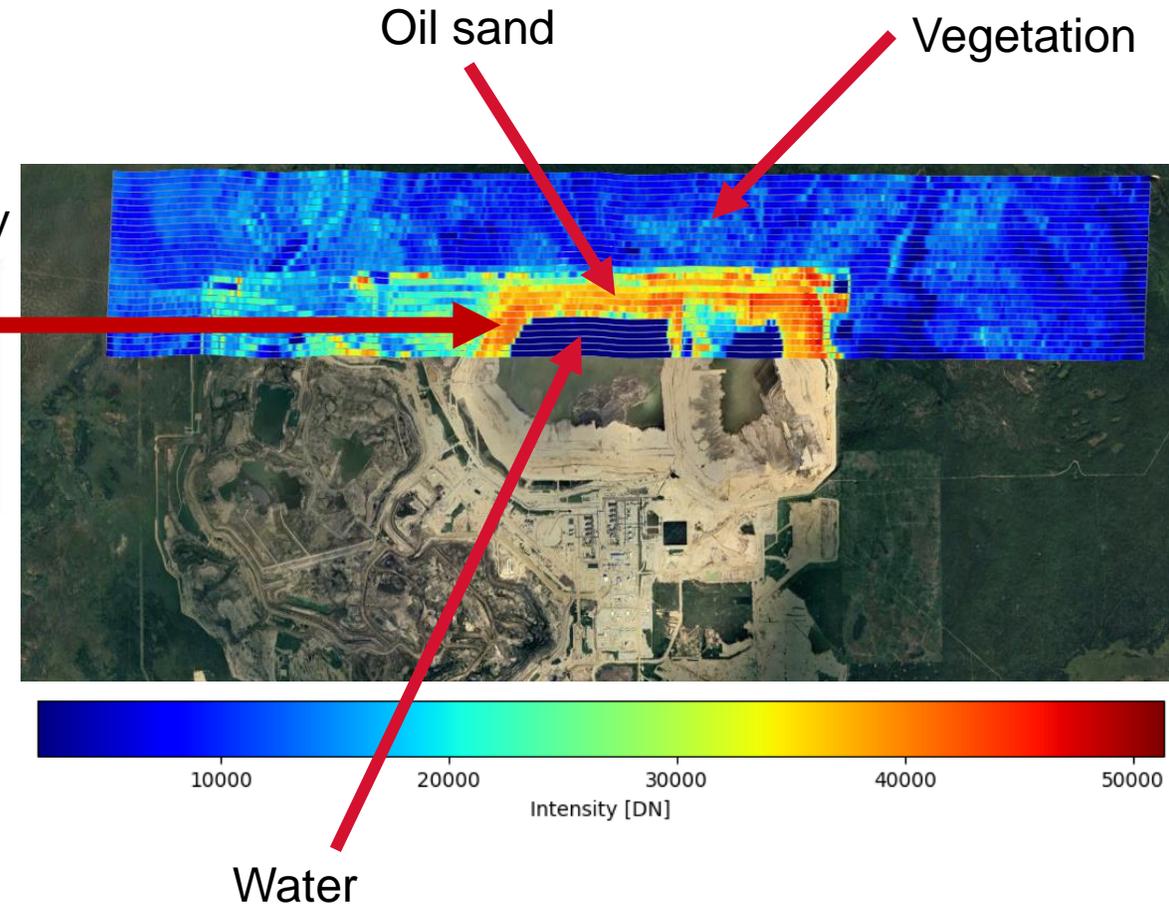


# Artifact in MAMAP2D-Light data

CH<sub>4</sub> column anomaly in shape of area with increased intensity

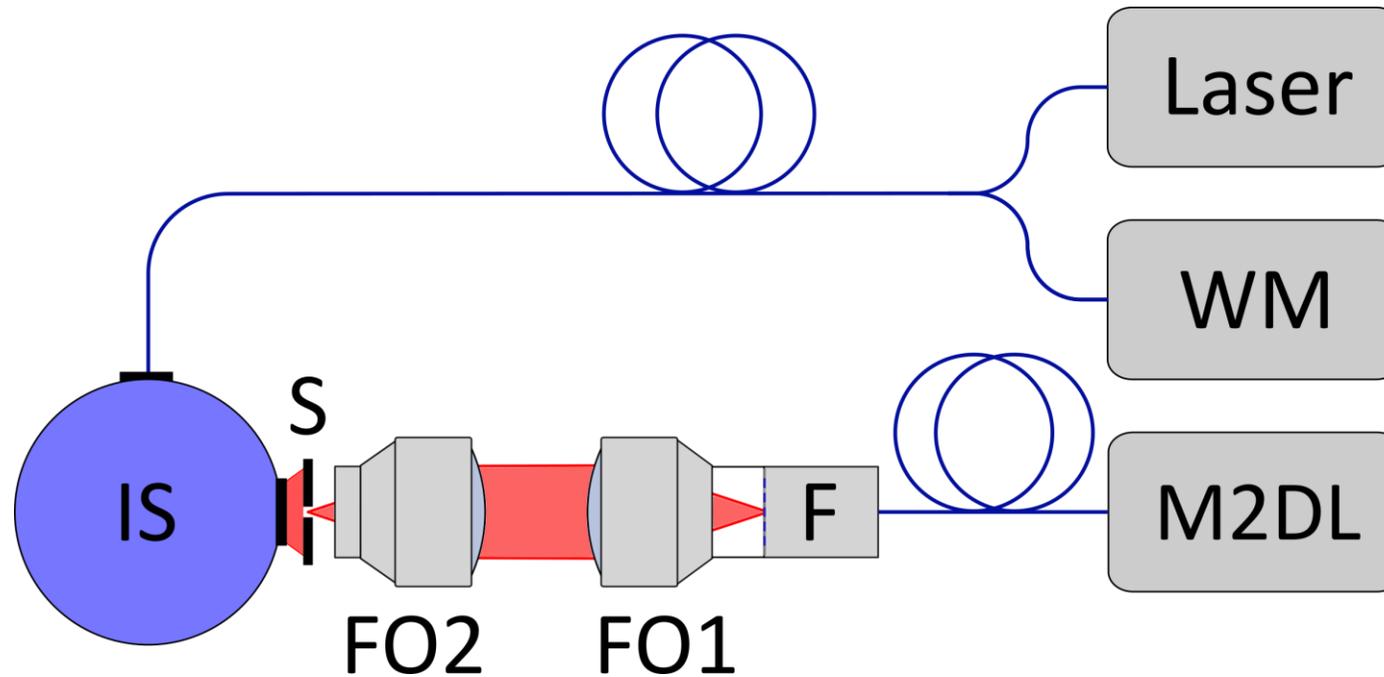


This could be caused by stray light, therefore stray light characterization measurements were performed

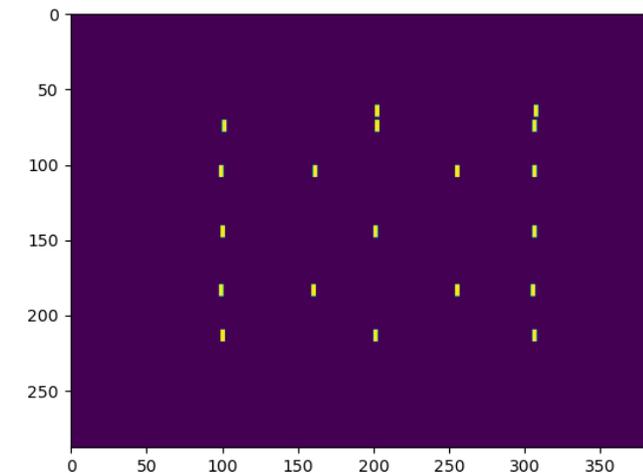


# Stray light measurements

- Based on Tol et. al. 2018 “Characterization and correction of stray light in TROPOMI-SWIR”
- Tunable Laser, observed with a **Wave-Meter**, led into an integrating sphere. Adjustable slit (**S**) imaged via a second front optic (**FO**) at single fiber of the entrance ferrule of MAMAP2D-Light (M2DL)



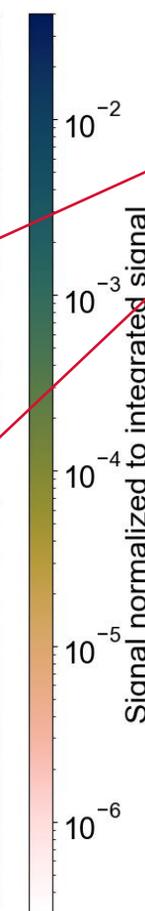
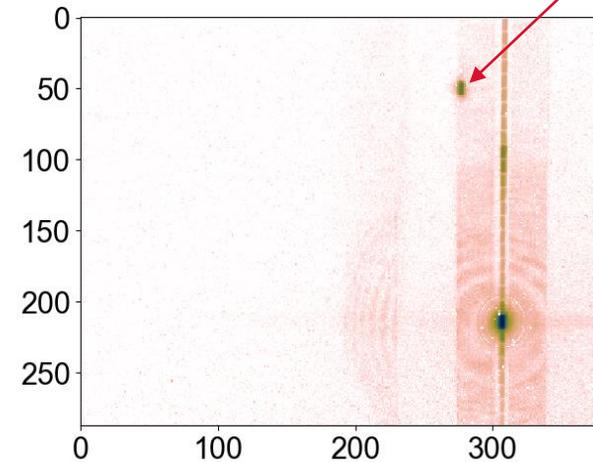
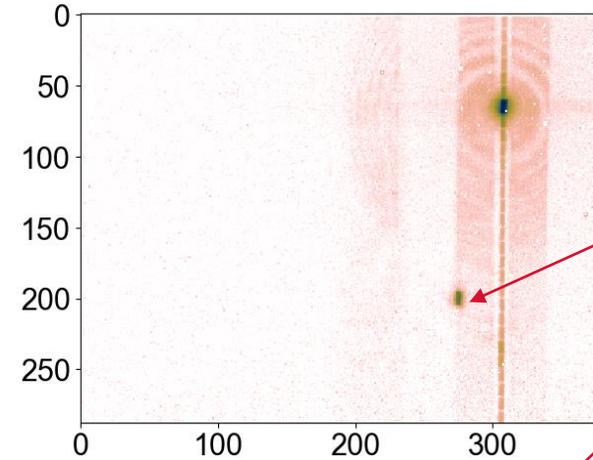
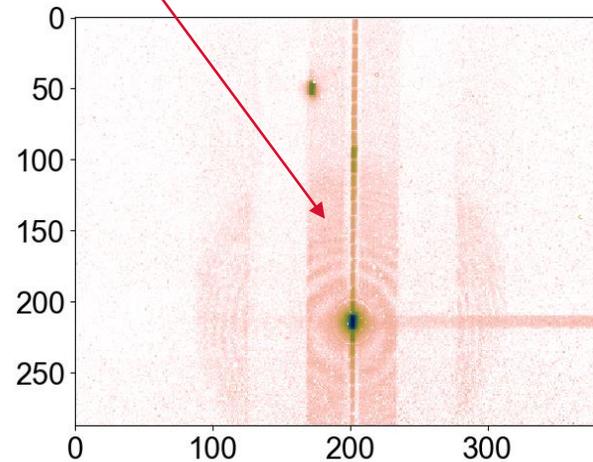
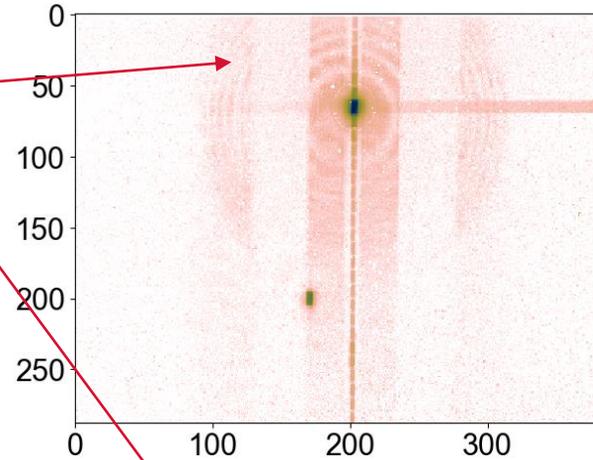
Measured positions:



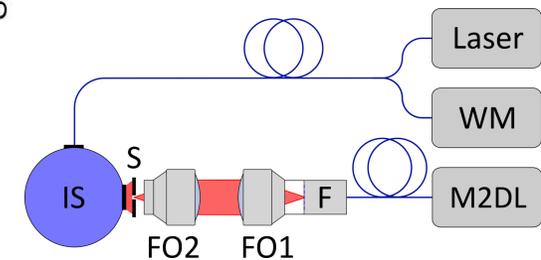
# Stray light measurements

Approximately 4% stray light!

Stable stray light



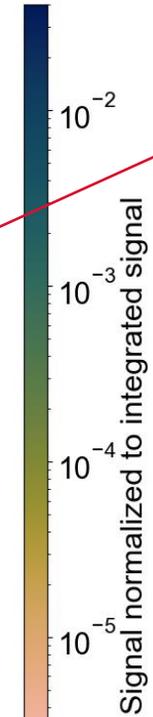
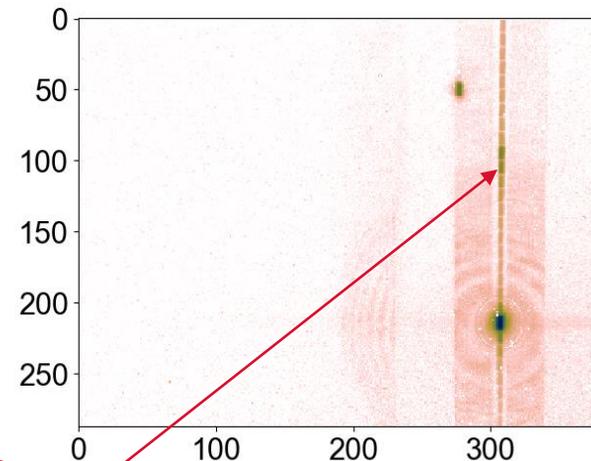
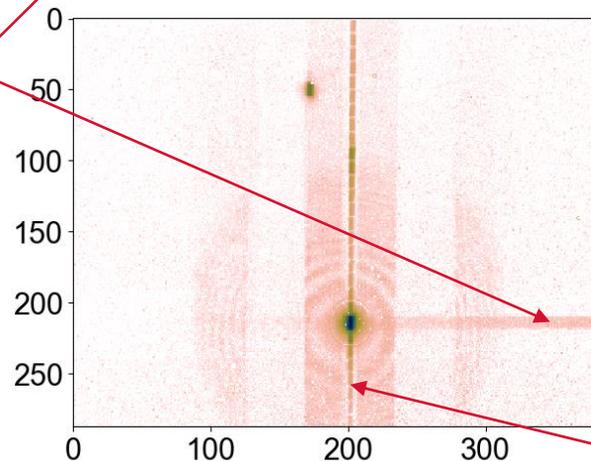
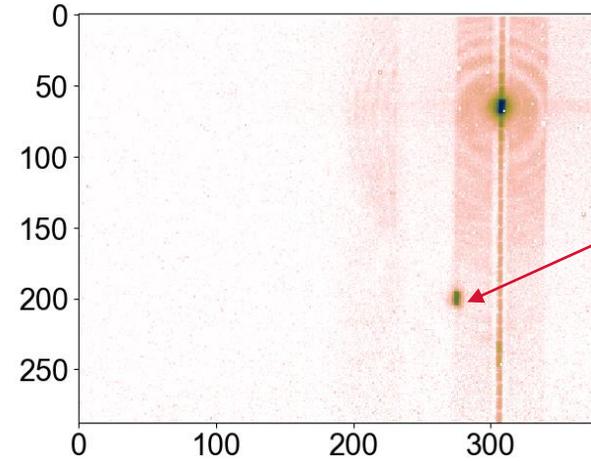
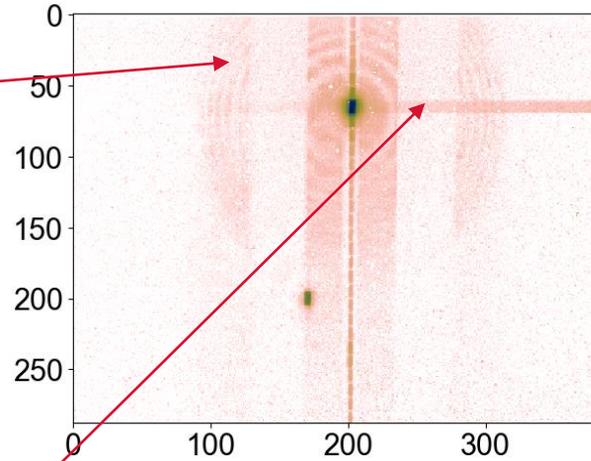
Ghost



# Stray light measurements

Approximately 4% stray light!

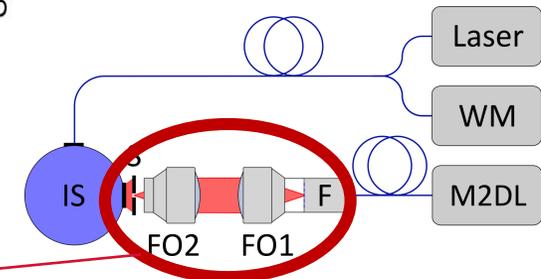
Stable stray light



Ghost

Insufficient side mode suppression of used Laser

Insufficient stray light suppression from before the instrument

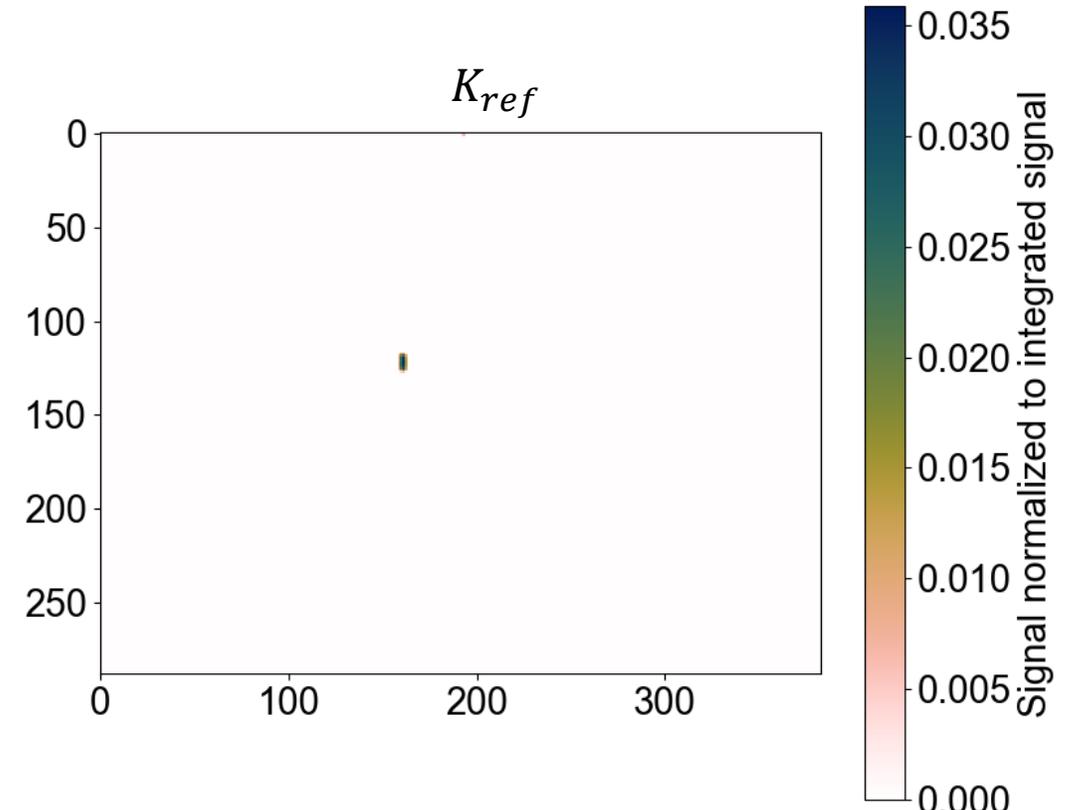
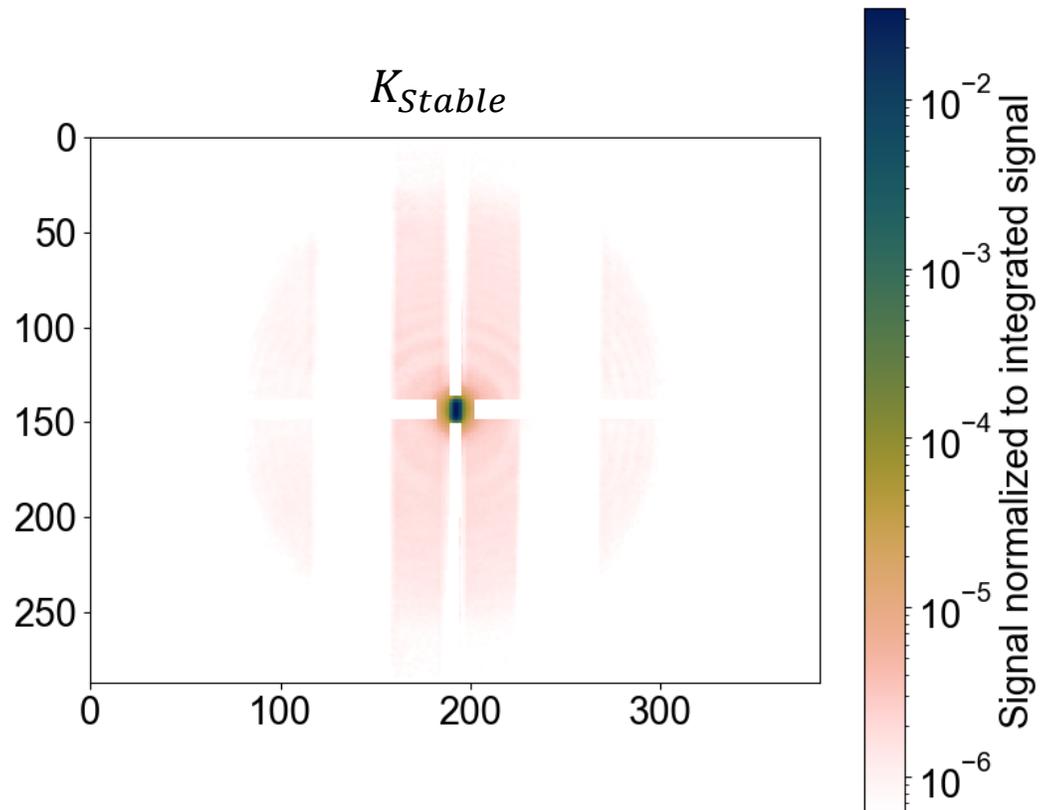


# Stray light correction

Based on (Tol et al, 2018)

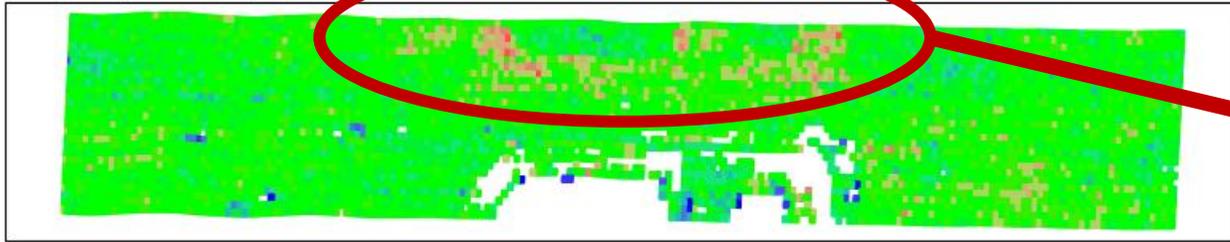
- Spatial and spectral invariant stray light  $K_{Stable}$ 
  - Non-stray-light-related features are set to zero
  - Pure spectral stable stray light is not corrected

- Sharp reflection  $K_{ref}$  (Ghost)
  - Shifts the image of the ghost position



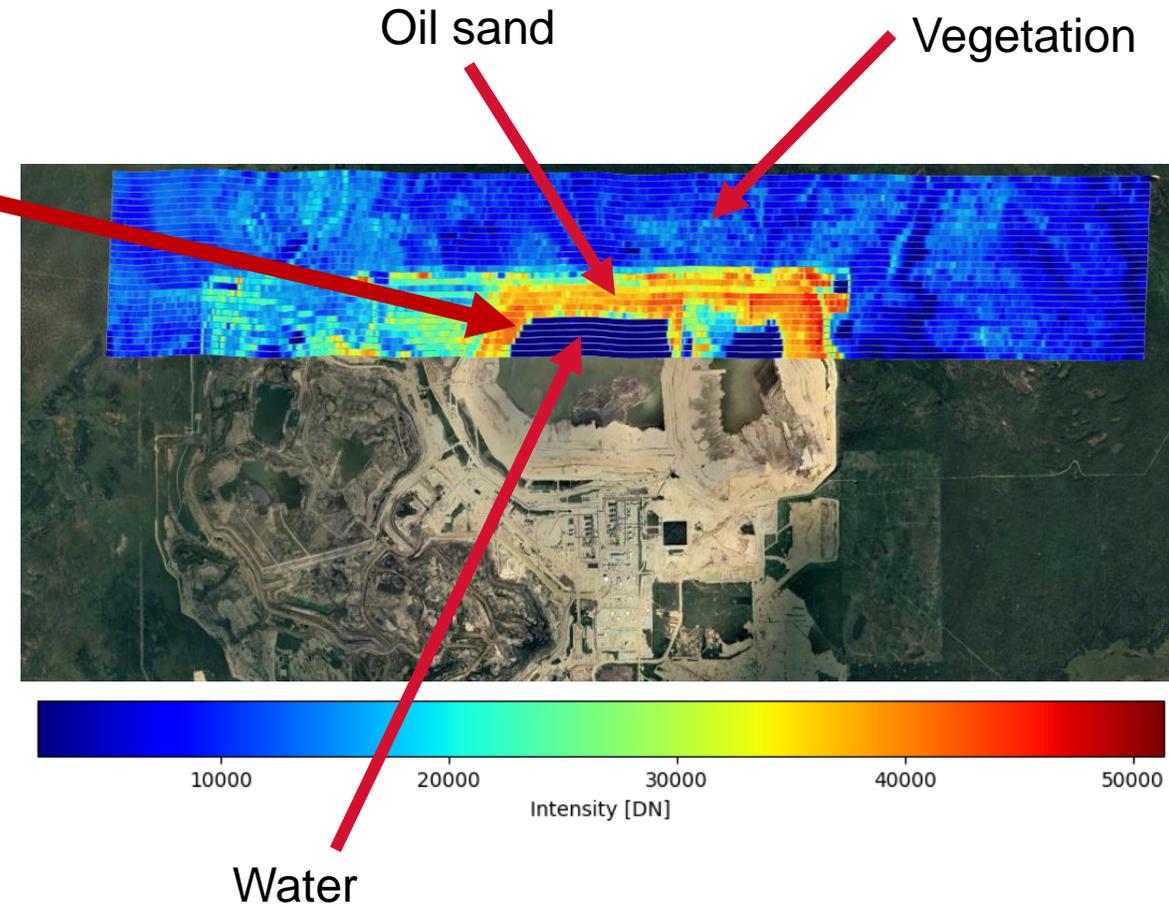
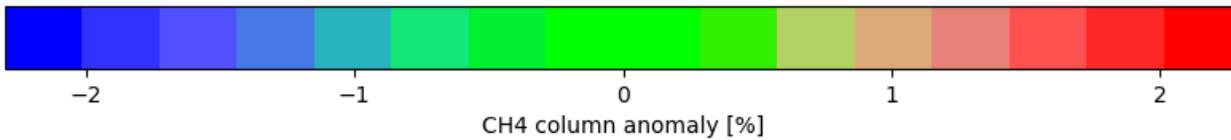
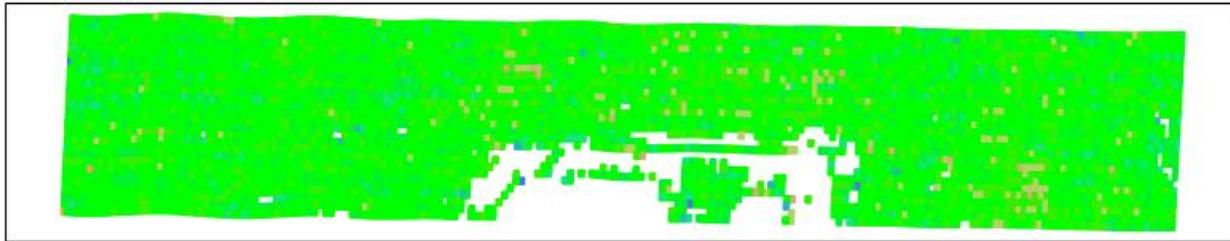
# Artifact in MAMAP2D-Light data

ch4 proxy, no stray light correction std: 0.42%



Stray light correction

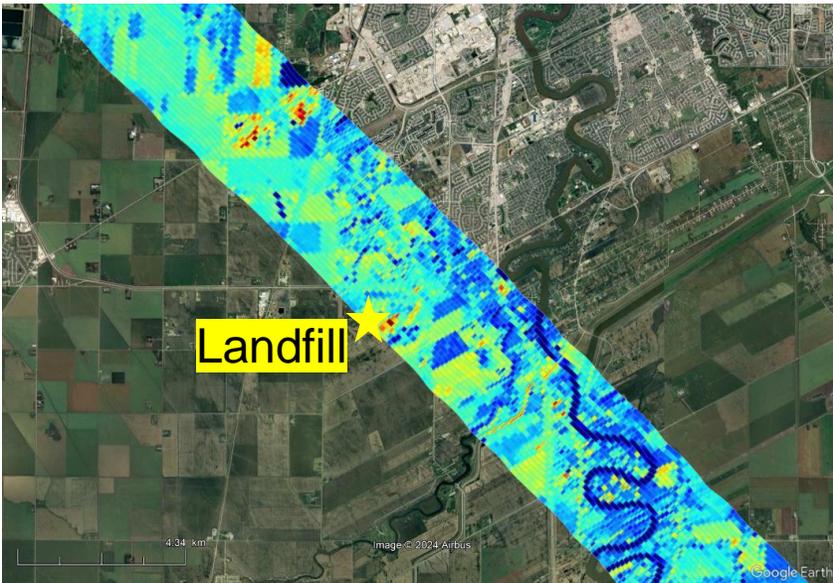
ch4 proxy, with stray light correction std: 0.31%



→ Stray light correction required for high contrast scenes

# Proxy corrected data with stray light correction

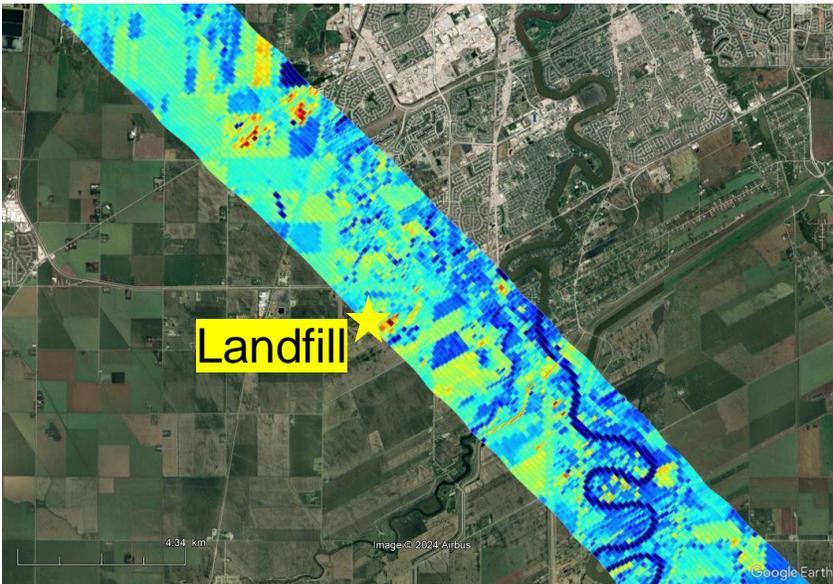
Intensity variations of urban and  
agricultural surfaces:



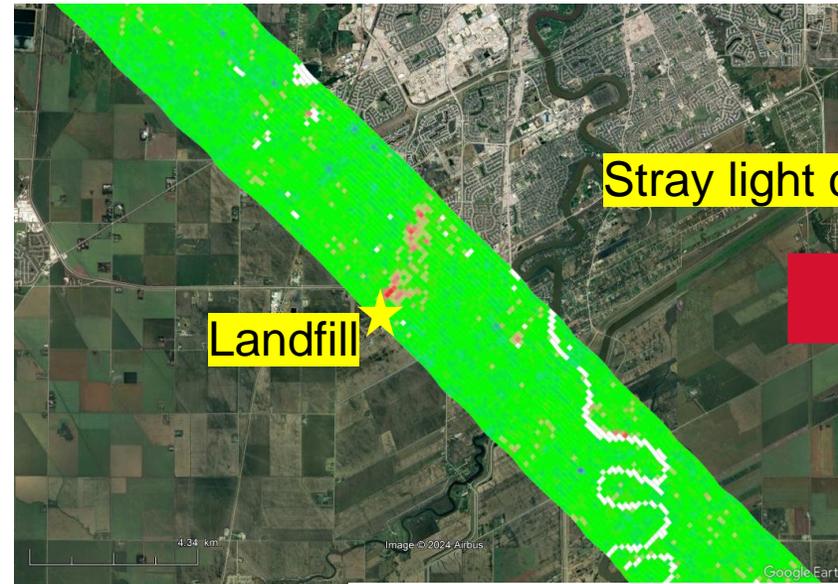
10000 20000 30000 40000 50000  
Intensity [DN]

# Proxy corrected data with stray light correction

Intensity variations of urban and agricultural surfaces:



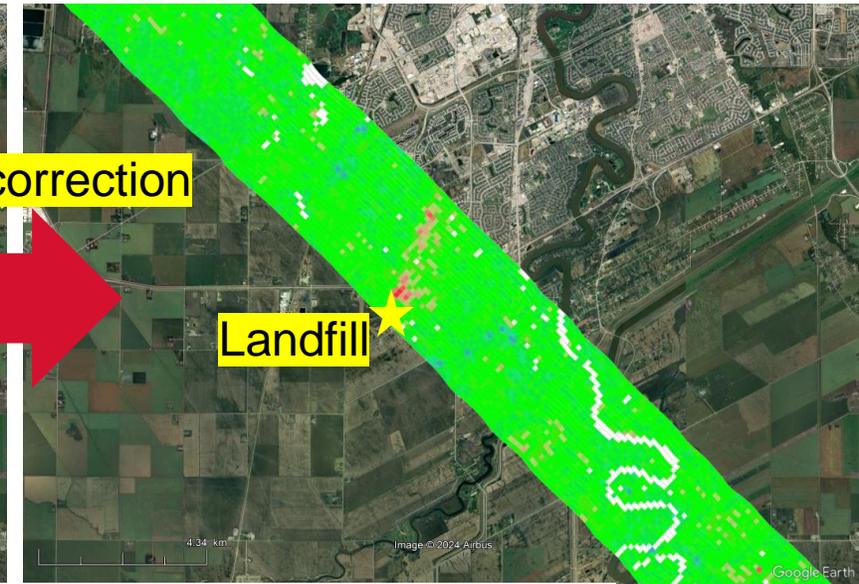
Estimated methane flux: 12.8 kt/yr



Stray light correction

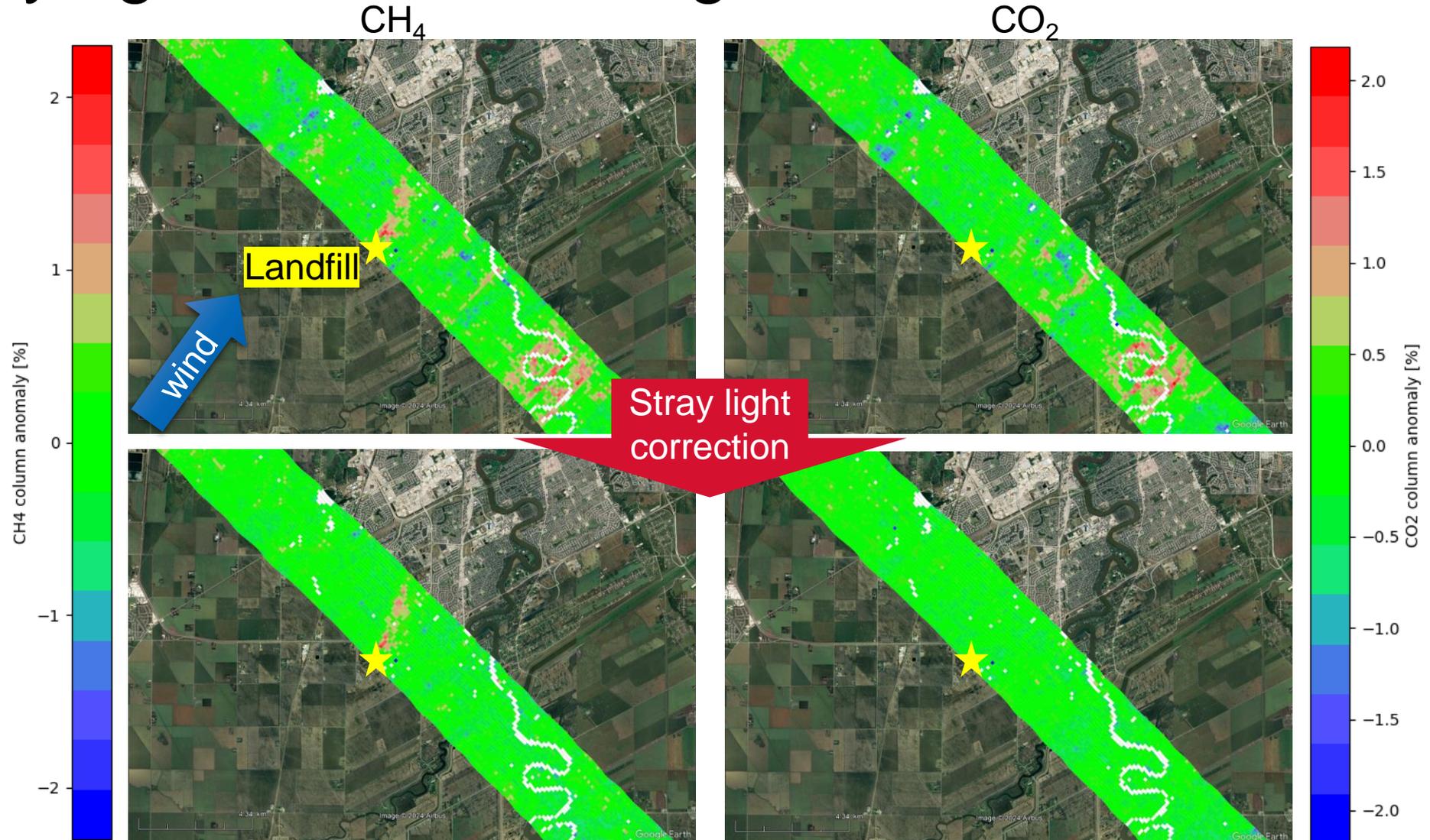


Estimated methane flux: 12.9 kt/yr

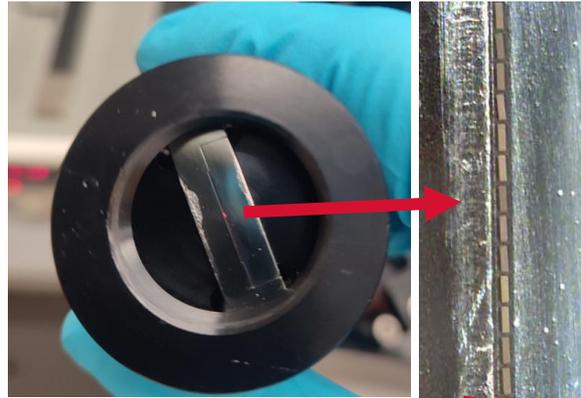


Minor impact of the stray light correction on proxy-corrected CH<sub>4</sub> column anomalies and flux estimates.  
(Flux estimates were done with a mass balance approach)

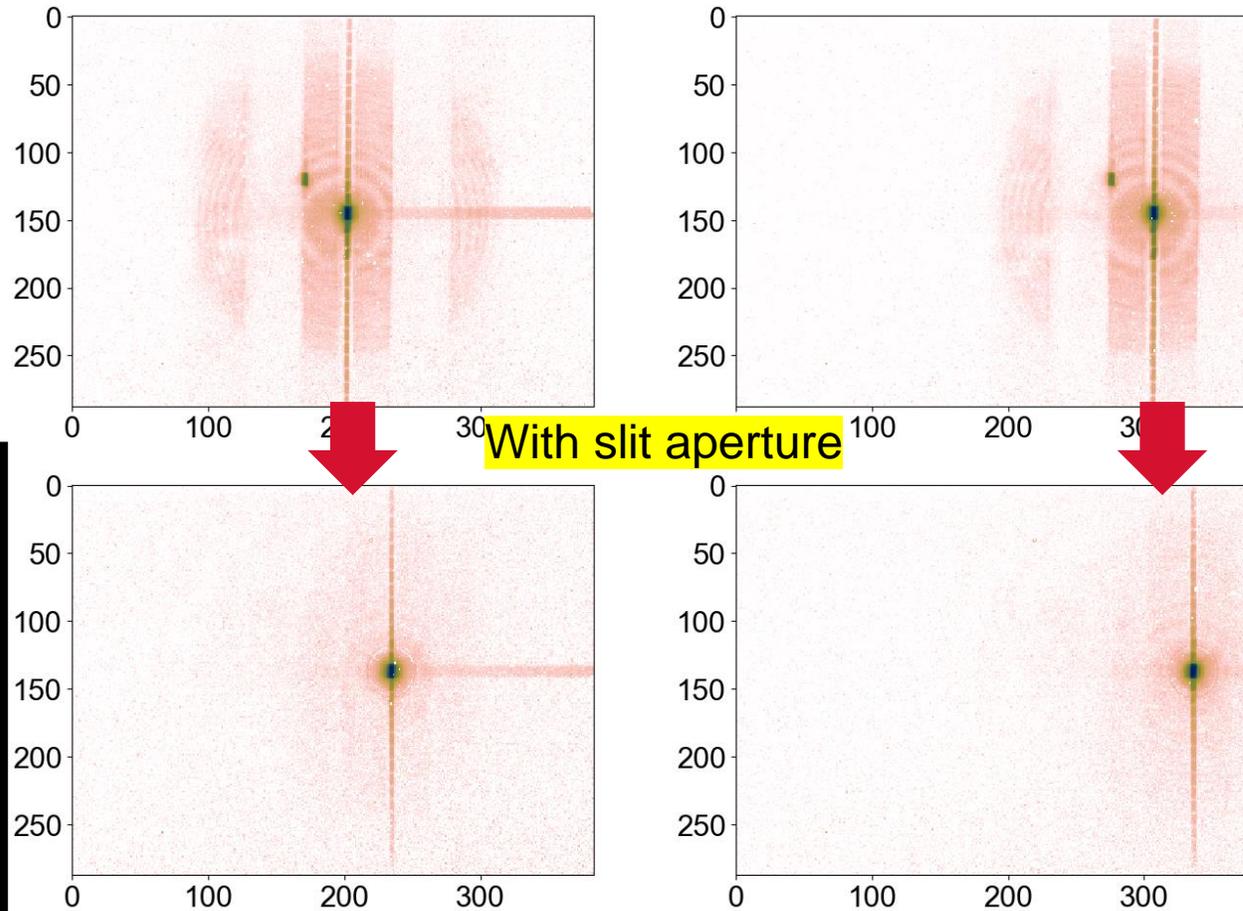
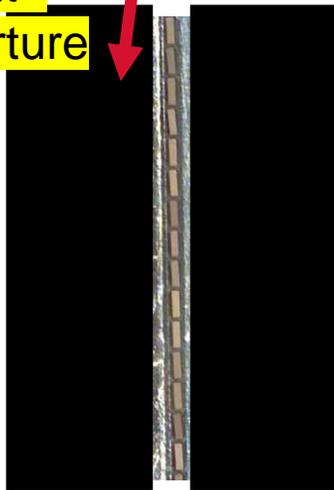
# Stray light correction single columns



# Stray light correction hardware solution



Slit - aperture



Estimated stray light before hardware improvement:  $(3.9 \pm 0.5)\%$

Estimated stray light after hardware improvement:  $(1.0 \pm 0.5)\%$

# Summary and Conclusion

- Stray light is causing false anomalies in the retrieved single CH<sub>4</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub> columns
- Proxy method reduces stray light related artefacts if both absorption bands are contaminated by the “same” stray light in the same instrumental band
- **Post-flight stray light correction improves the single-column data significantly**
- Hardware improvement (4% → 1%) applied before the last campaign with MAMAP2D-Light in Queensland Australia, in summer 2023

