

# Imaging SO<sub>2</sub> with a Fabry-Pérot interferometer: Combining advantages of DOAS and SO<sub>2</sub> Cameras

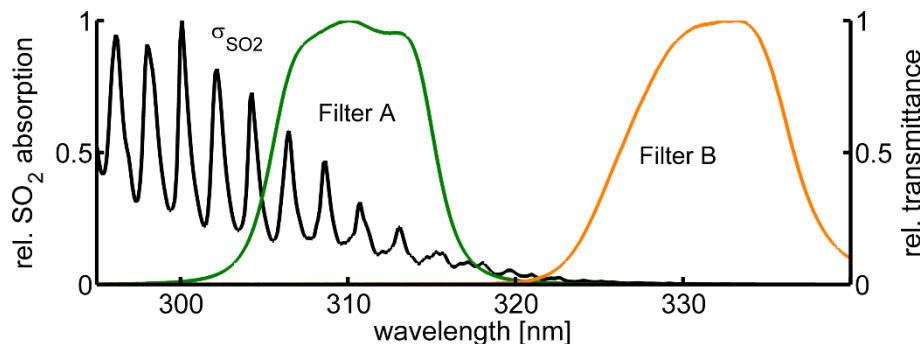
*Jonas Kuhn<sup>1</sup>, Nicole Bobrowski<sup>1</sup>, Peter Lübcke<sup>1</sup>, Denis Pöhler<sup>1</sup>, Jan-Lukas Tirpitz<sup>1</sup>, Leif Vogel<sup>1,2</sup>, and Ulrich Platt<sup>1</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>Institute of Environmental Physics, Uni Heidelberg

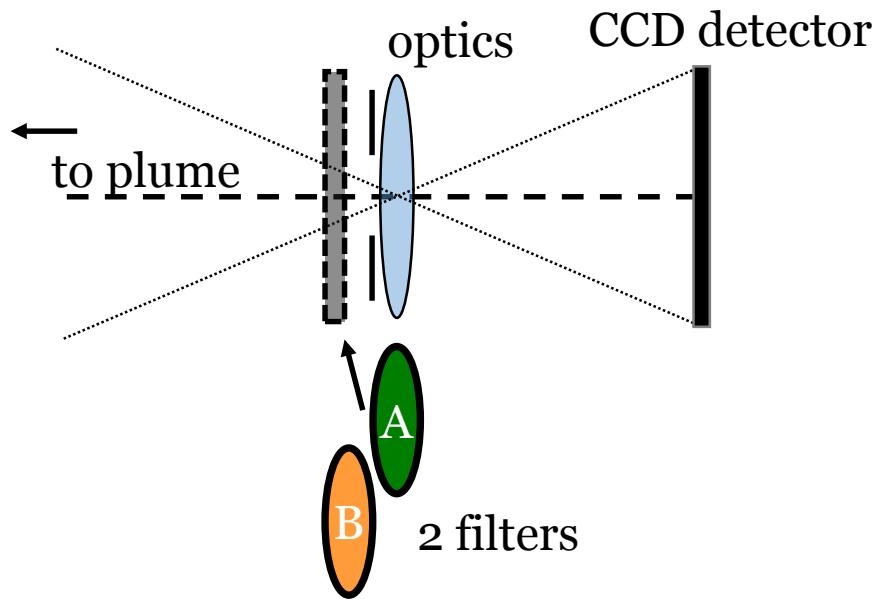
<sup>2</sup>now at: Earth Observation Science, Space Research Center, University of Leicester



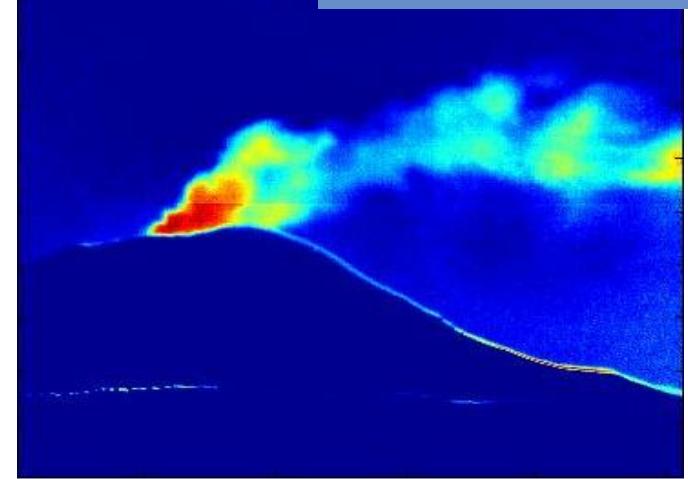
# The SO<sub>2</sub> camera



$$\tau_A - \tau_B \propto S_{SO_2}$$

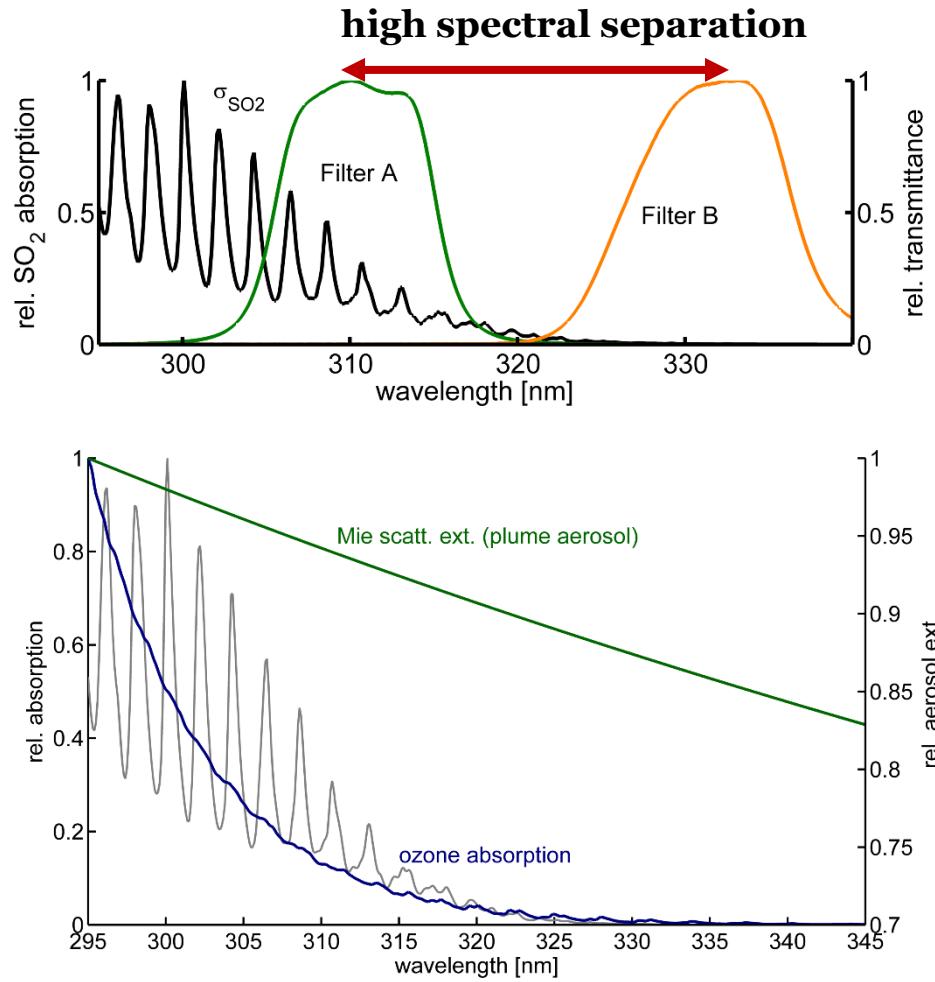


Popocatépetl, March 2, 2011  
S. Illing, C. Kern, F. Kick,  
P. Lübcke

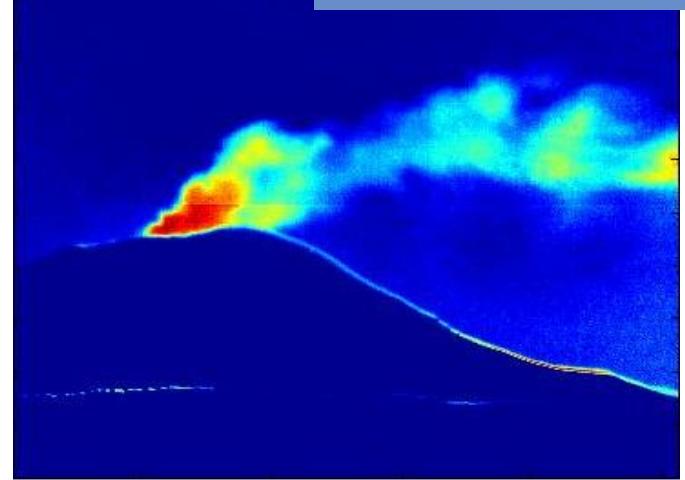


$\tau_i = -\ln(\frac{I_i}{I_{0i}})$ , optical density for filter i  
 $S_{SO_2}$ : SO<sub>2</sub> column density

# The SO<sub>2</sub> camera

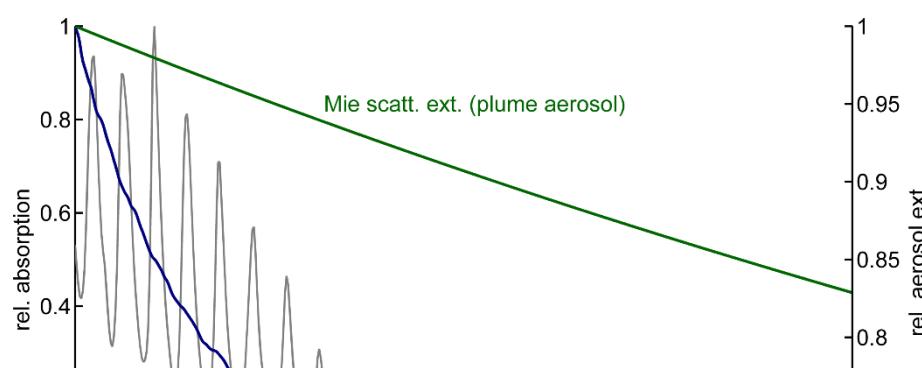
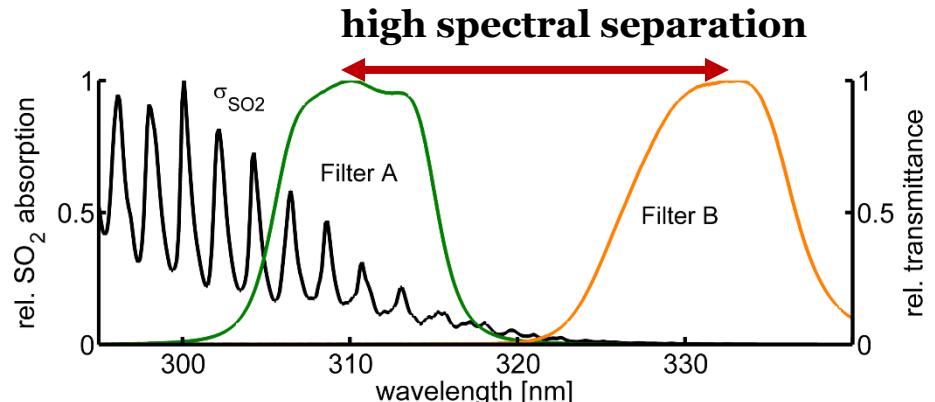


Popocatépetl, March 2, 2011  
S. Illing, C. Kern, F. Kick,  
P. Lübcke

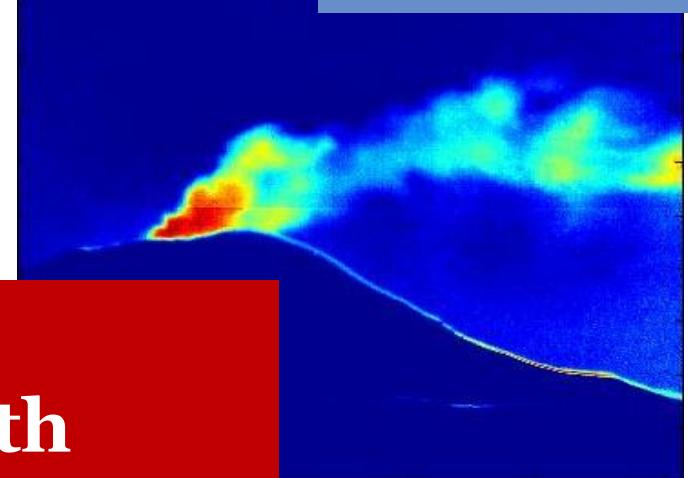


cross interferences of  
highly variable **plume aerosol**  
and **ozone background**

# The SO<sub>2</sub> camera



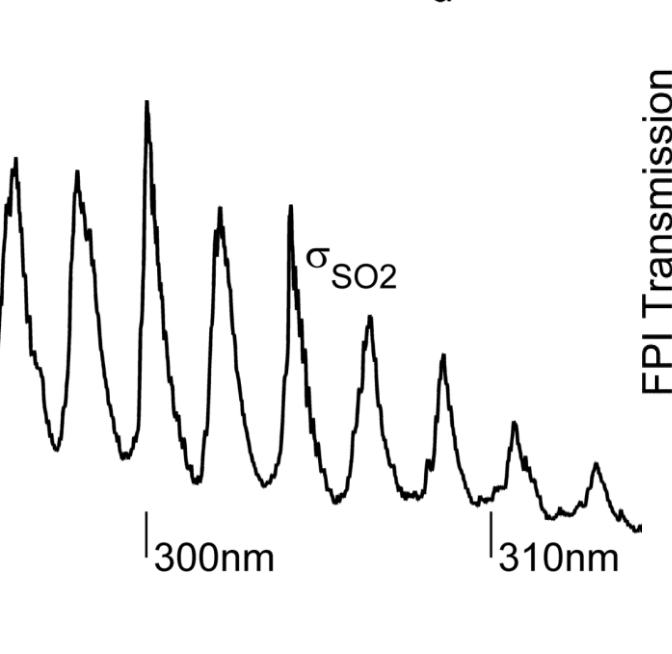
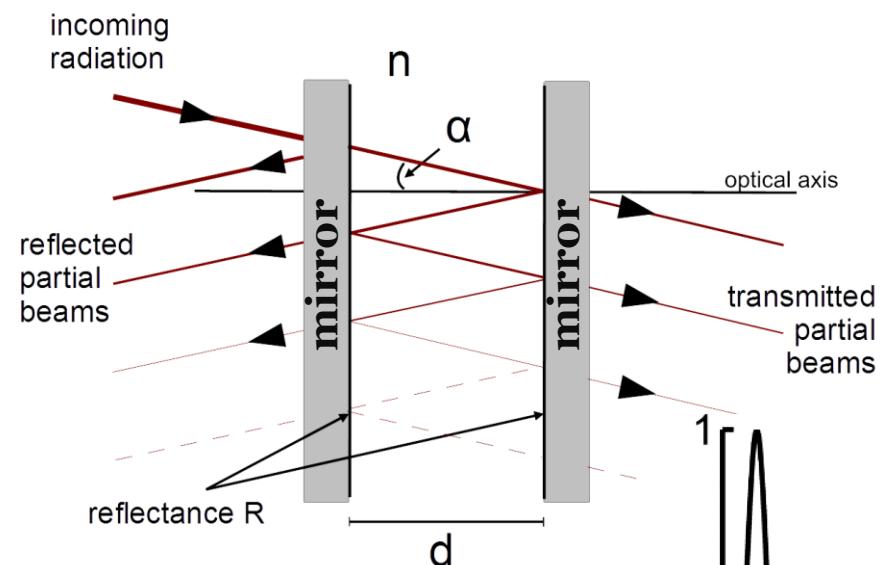
Popocatépetl, March 2, 2011  
S. Illing, C. Kern, F. Kick,  
P. Lübcke



→ looking for :  
fast imaging instrument with  
reduced cross interferences

cross interferences of  
highly variable **plume aerosol**  
and **ozone background**

# Fabry-Perot interferometer (FPI)

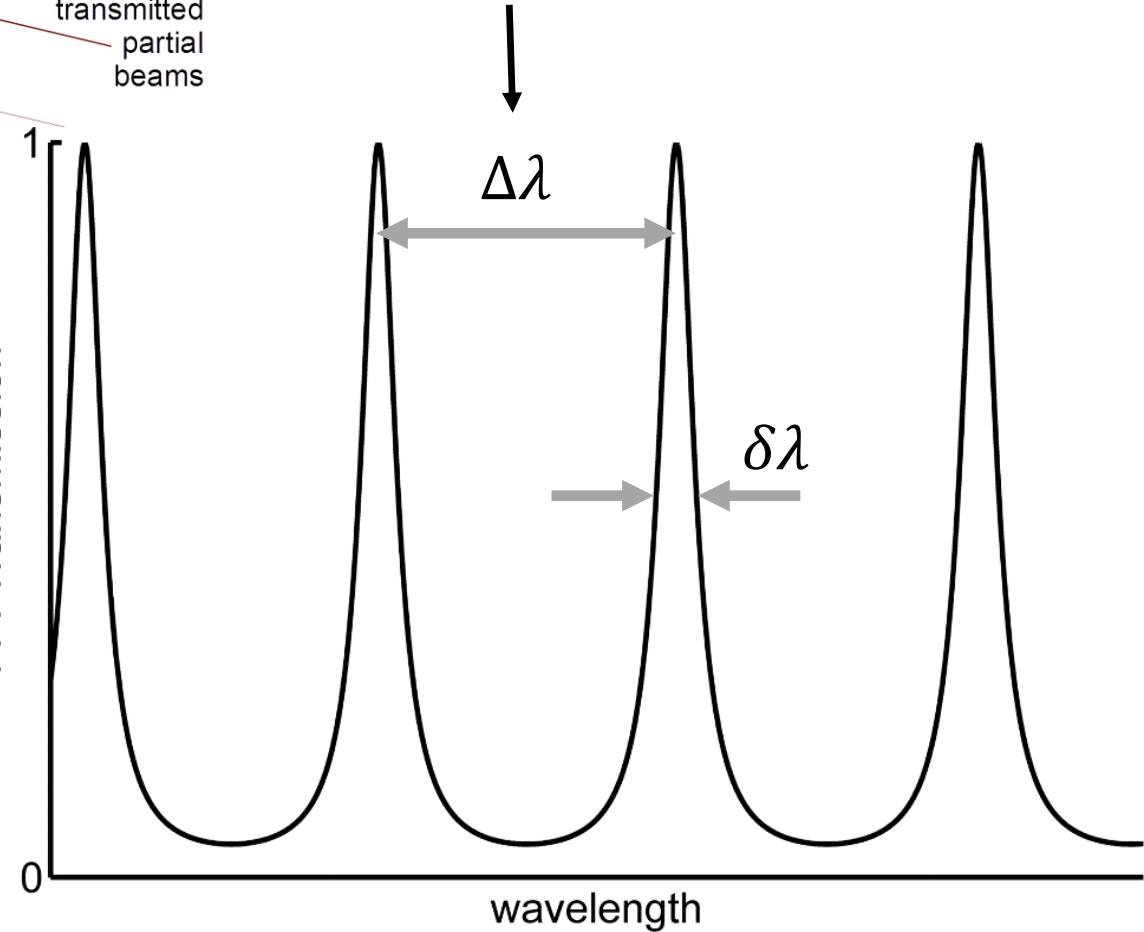


**Free Spectral Range**

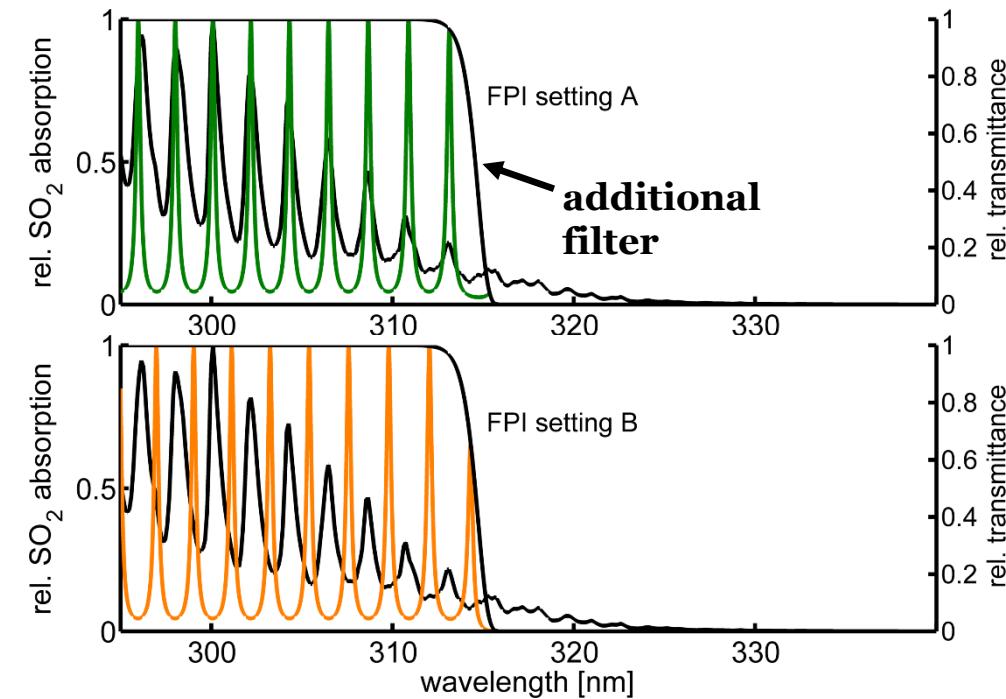
$$\Delta\lambda \approx \frac{\lambda^2}{2 \cdot nd \cos(\alpha)}$$

**Finesse**

$$F = \frac{\Delta\lambda}{\delta\lambda} \approx \frac{\pi\sqrt{R}}{1-R}$$



# $\text{SO}_2$ remote sensing with a Fabry-Perot interferometer 4

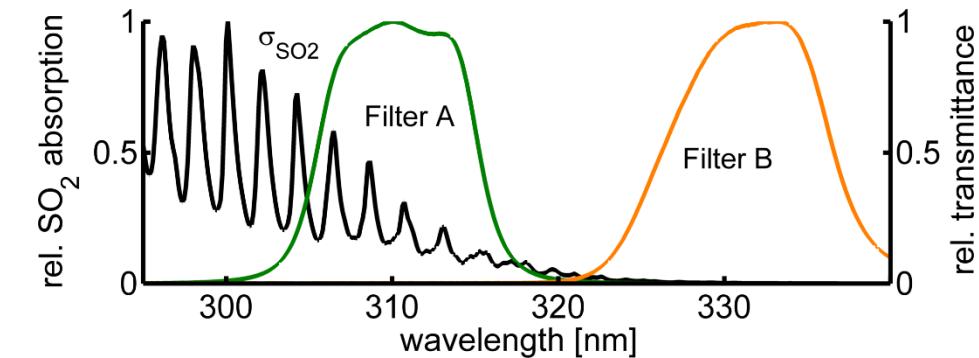


setting A: transmission at maximum  $\text{SO}_2$  absorption

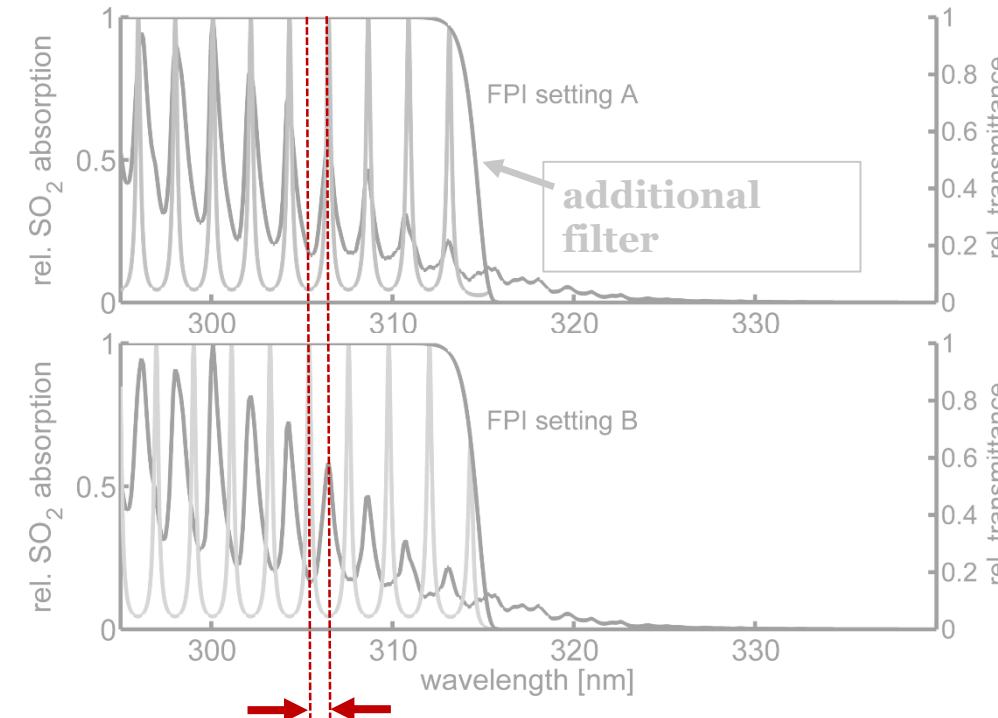
e.g. FPI tilt

setting B: transmission at minimum  $\text{SO}_2$  absorption

$$\tau_{\text{A FPI}} - \tau_{\text{B FPI}} \propto S_{\text{SO}_2}$$



# $\text{SO}_2$ remote sensing with a Fabry-Perot interferometer 4

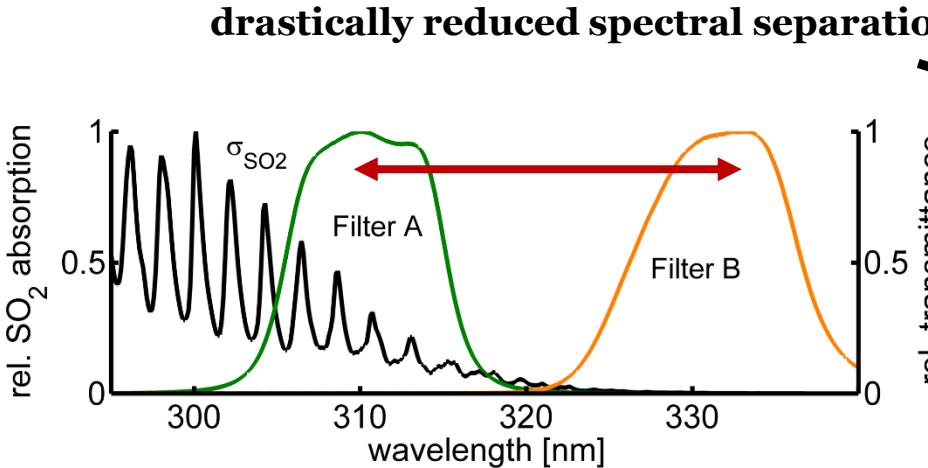


setting A: transmission at maximum  $\text{SO}_2$  absorption

e.g. FPI tilt

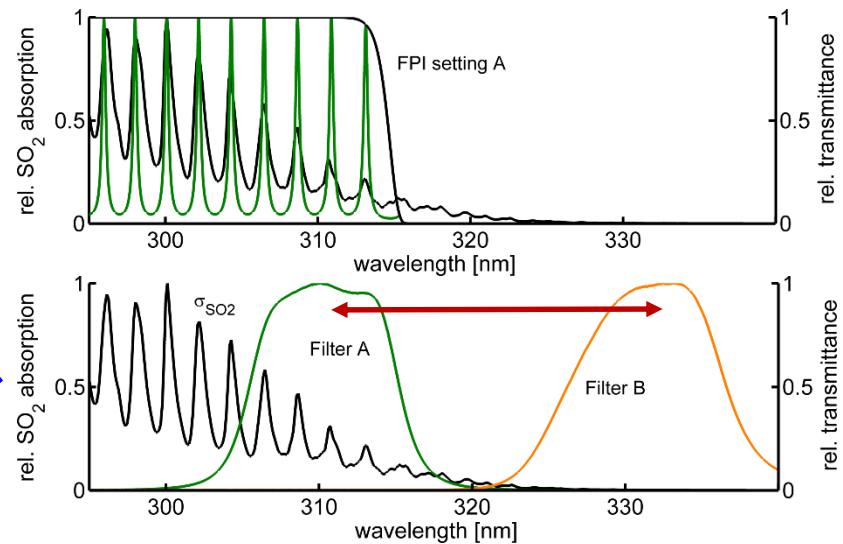
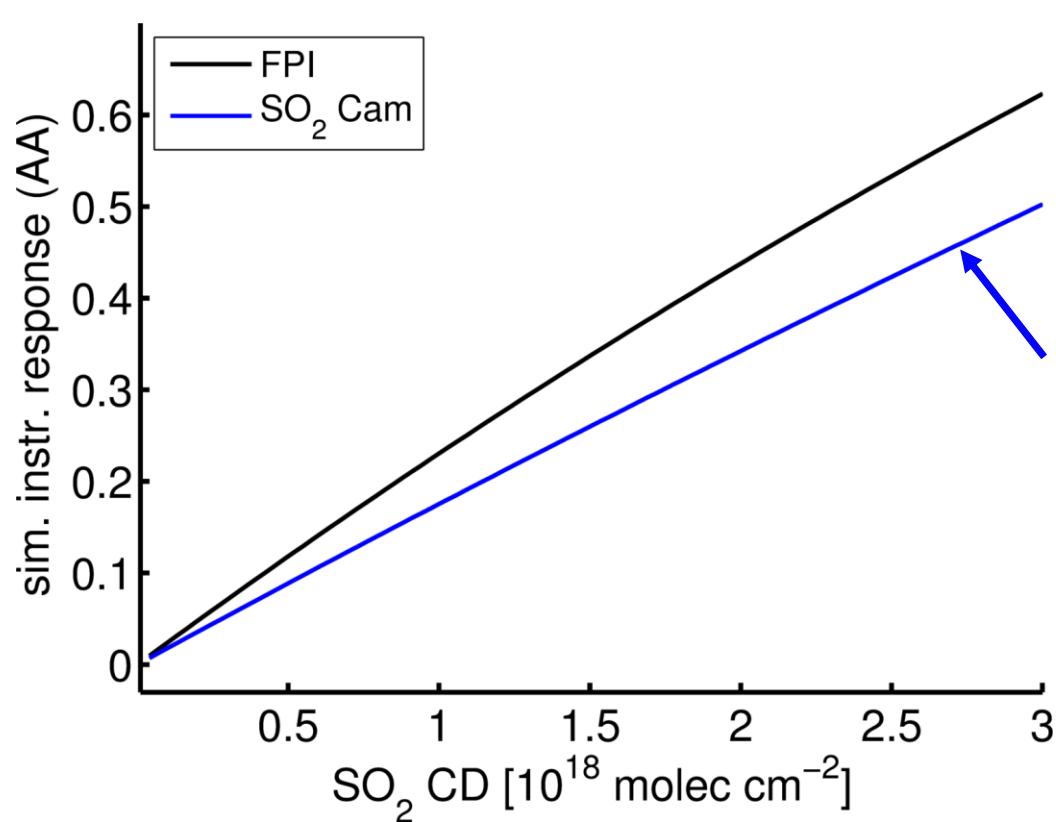
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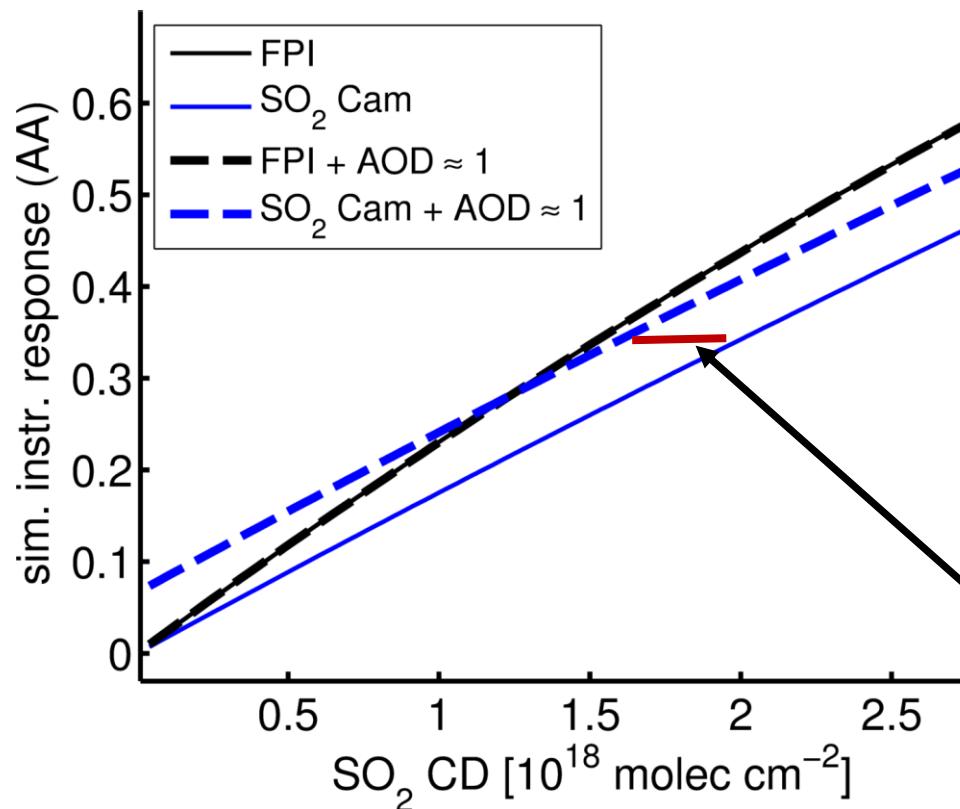
reduced cross interferences !

# FPI vs. filter method – simulation



Kuhn J., Bobrowski N., Lübcke P., Vogel L., Platt U. (2014), A Fabry-Perot interferometer based camera for two-dimensional mapping of SO<sub>2</sub> distributions, Atmos. Meas. Tech., 7, 3705–3715

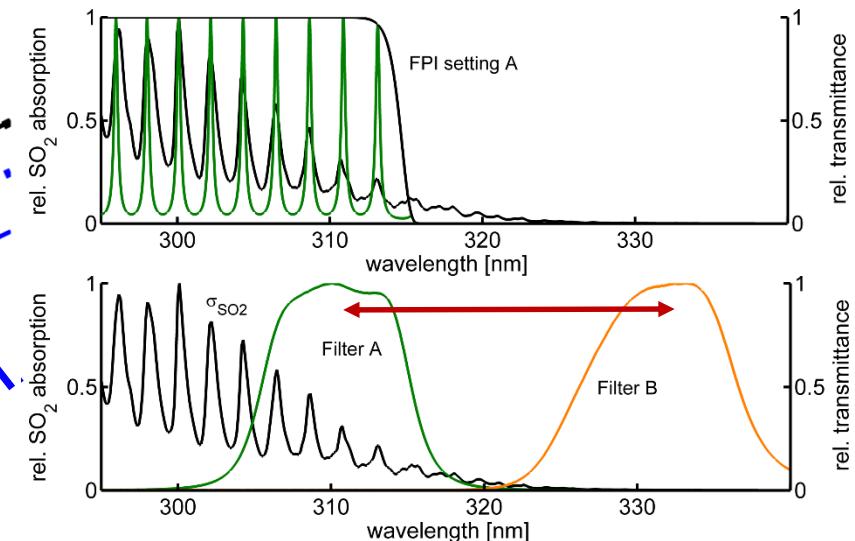
# FPI vs. filter method – simulation



aerosol extinction

$$\epsilon(\lambda) = \epsilon_0 \cdot \left( \frac{\lambda}{\lambda_0} \right)^{-1.2}$$

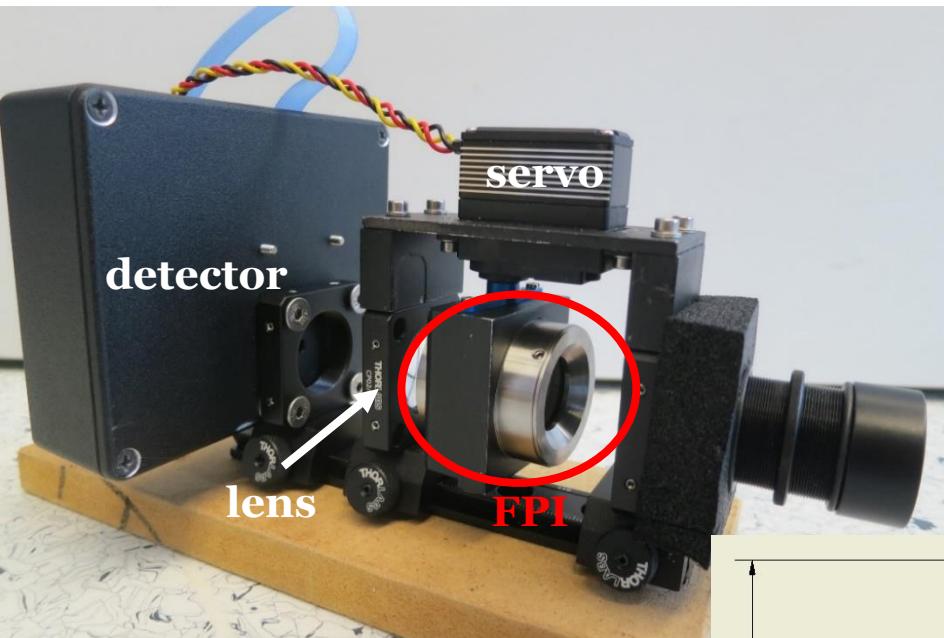
$\epsilon_0 = 1$
$\lambda_0 = 300 \text{ nm}$



deviation due to plume aerosol  
for  $\text{SO}_2$  camera ( $\sim 3 \cdot 10^{17} \text{ molec cm}^{-2}$ )

Kuhn J., Bobrowski N., Lübcke P., Vogel L., Platt U. (2014), A Fabry-Perot interferometer based camera for two-dimensional mapping of  $\text{SO}_2$  distributions, *Atmos. Meas. Tech.*, 7, 3705–3715

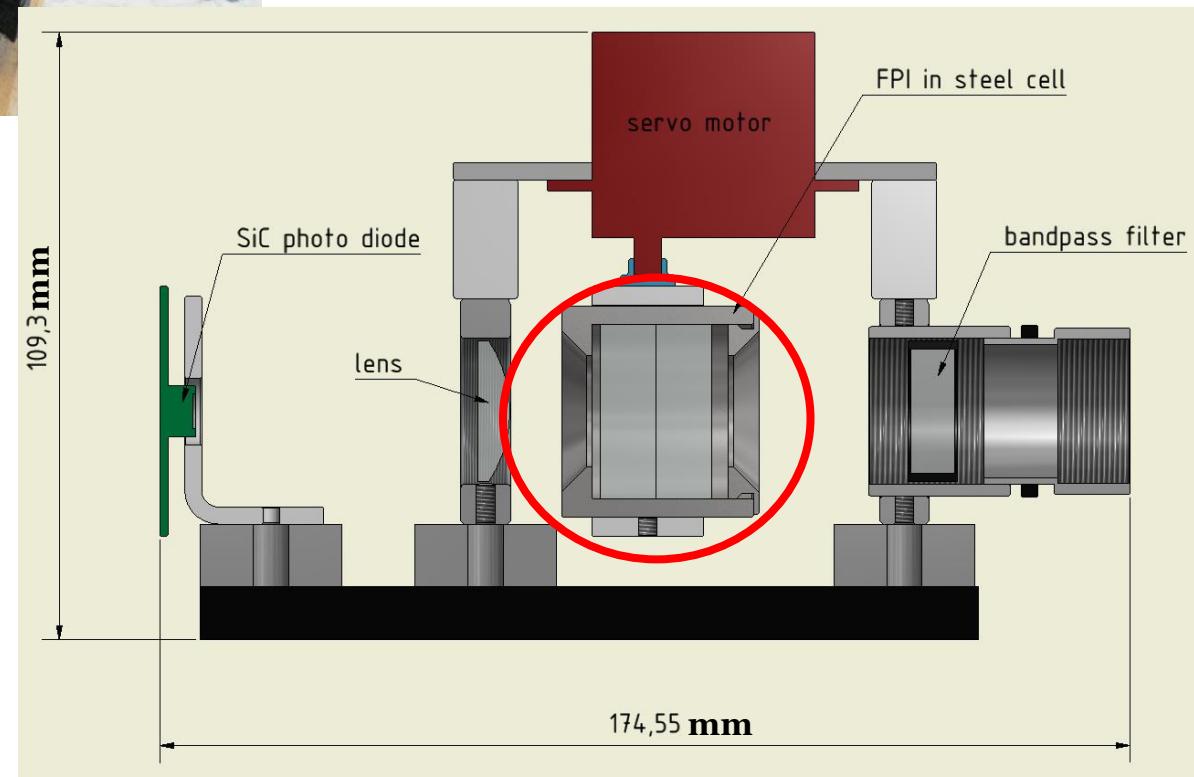
# One pixel FPI SO<sub>2</sub> device



Proof of concept:  
Fabry-Perot etalon  
tilted by a servo motor

compact and robust

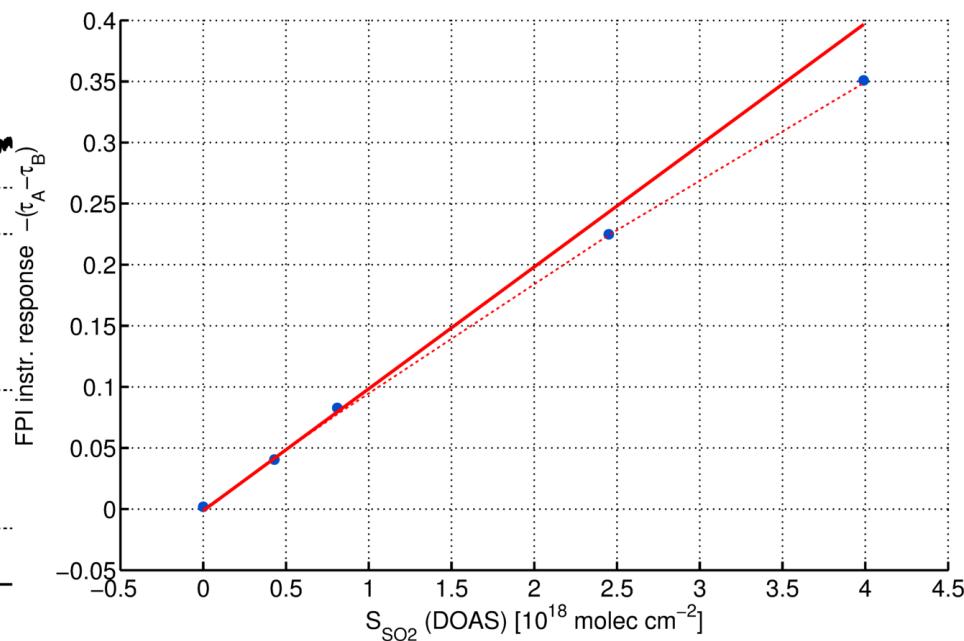
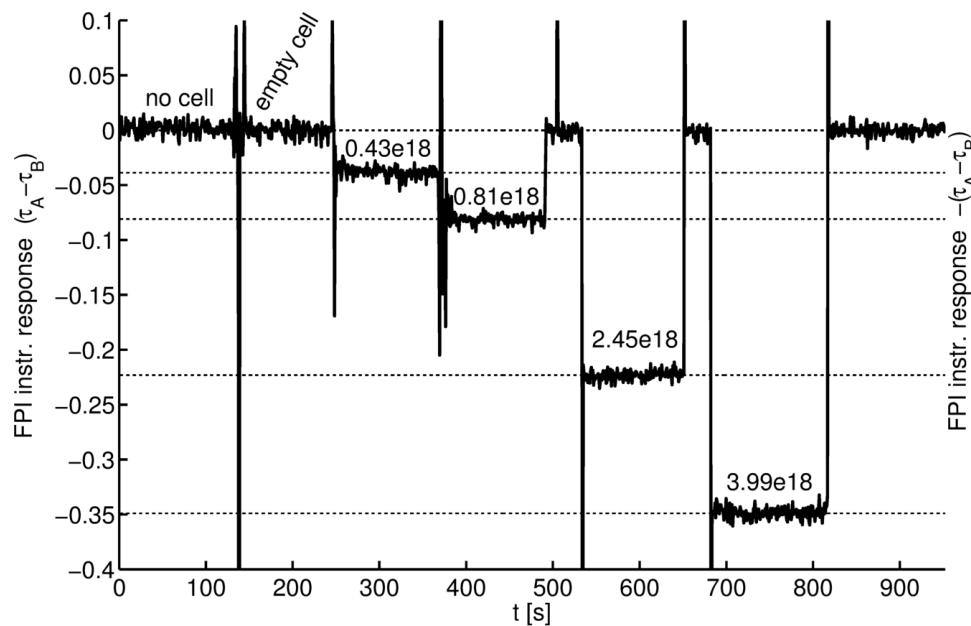
no temperature stabilization



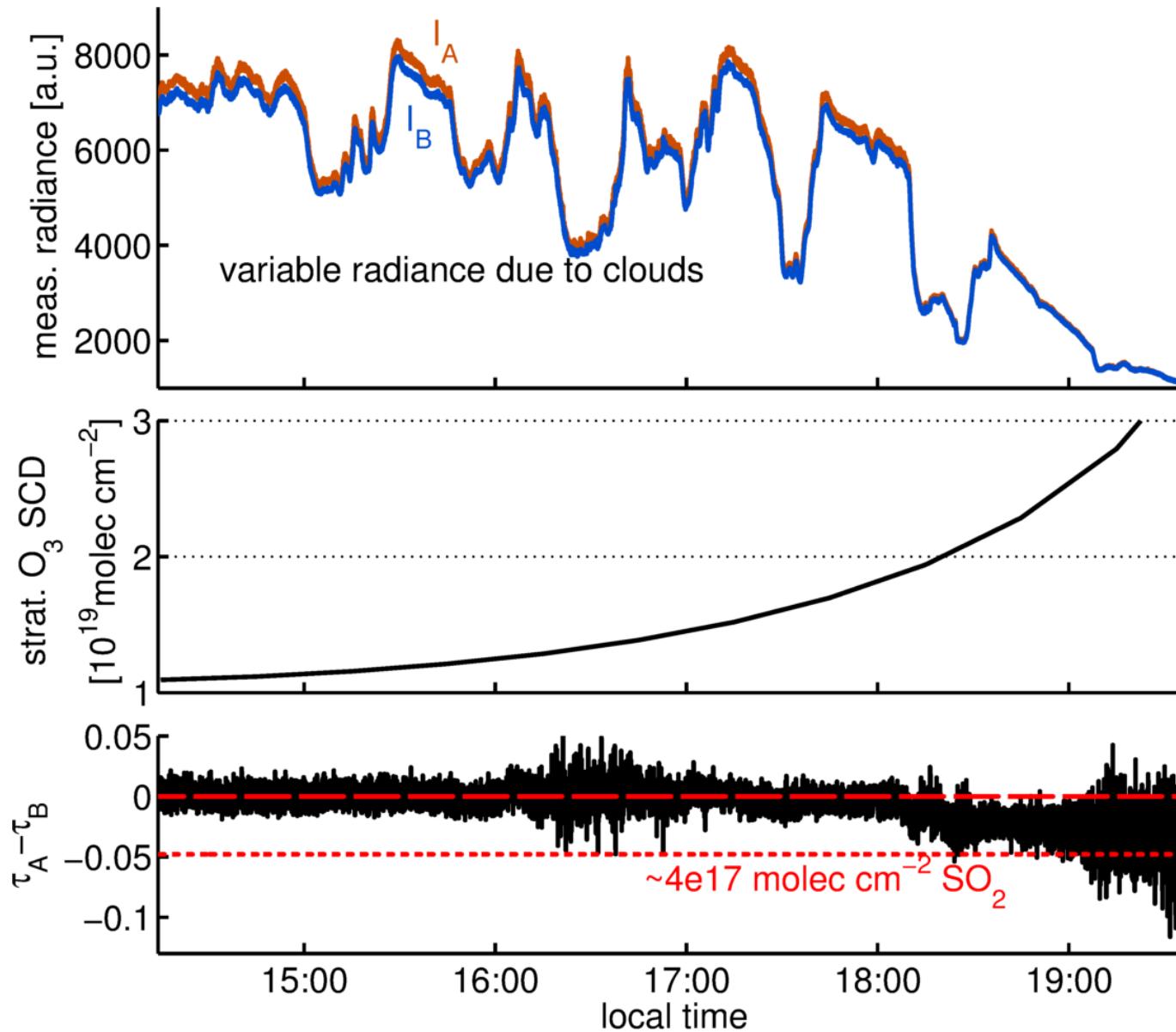
# One pixel FPI SO<sub>2</sub> device - performance

measurement with calibration cells:

- clear correlation of instrument response to SO<sub>2</sub> column density
- noise mainly from servo imprecision



# One pixel FPI SO<sub>2</sub> device - performance



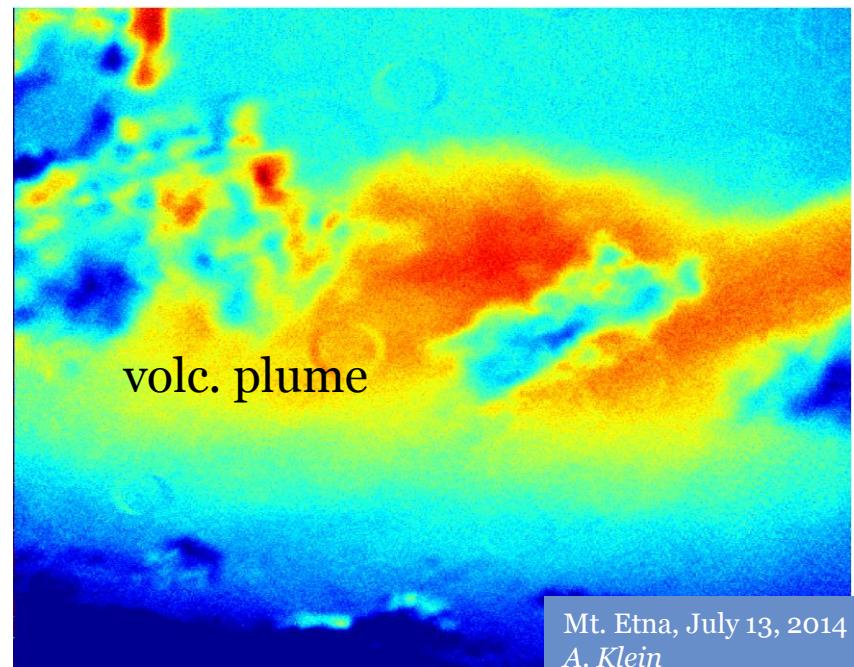
# One pixel FPI SO<sub>2</sub> device - performance

webcam



volc. plume

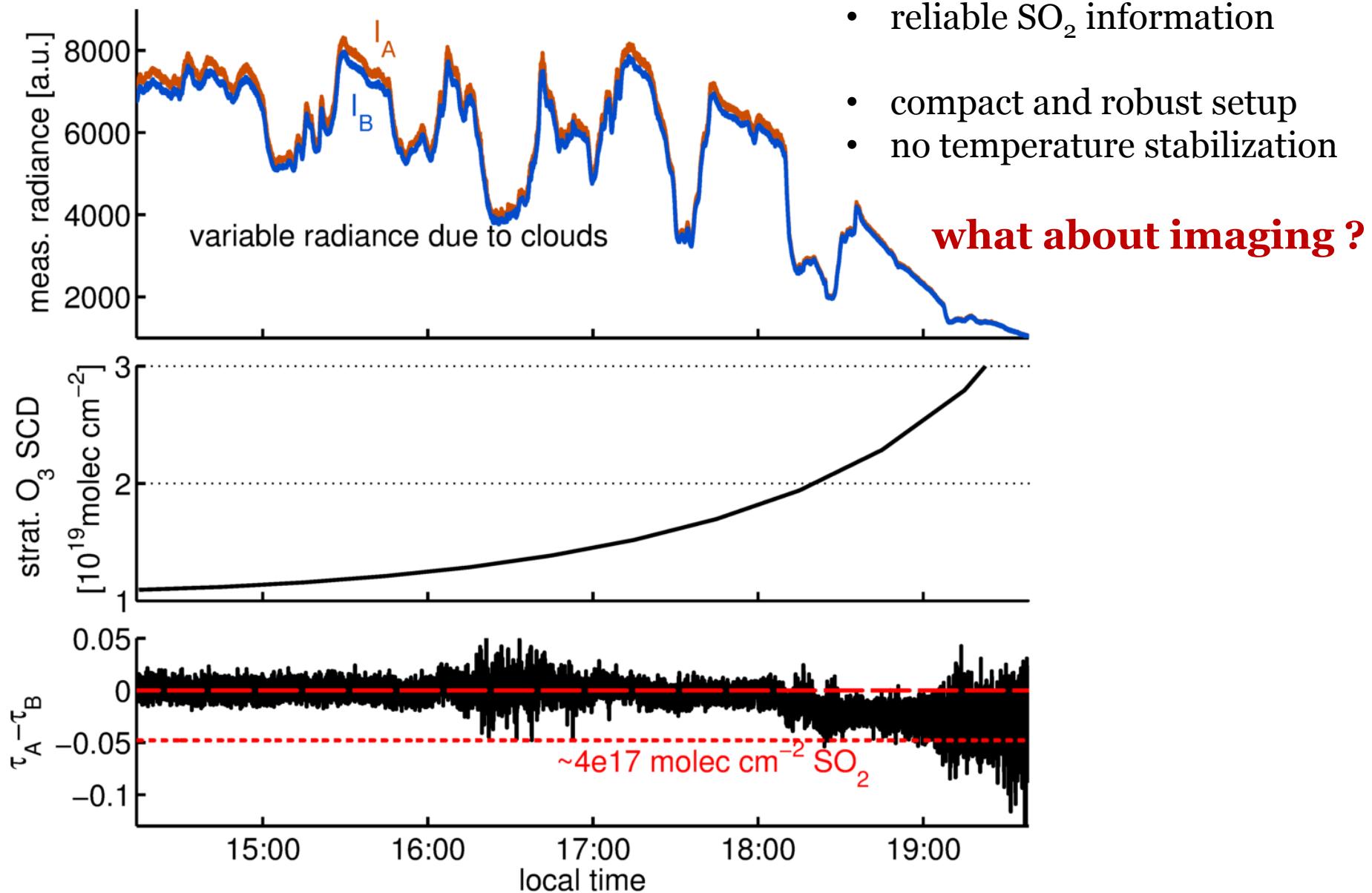
SO<sub>2</sub> Camera



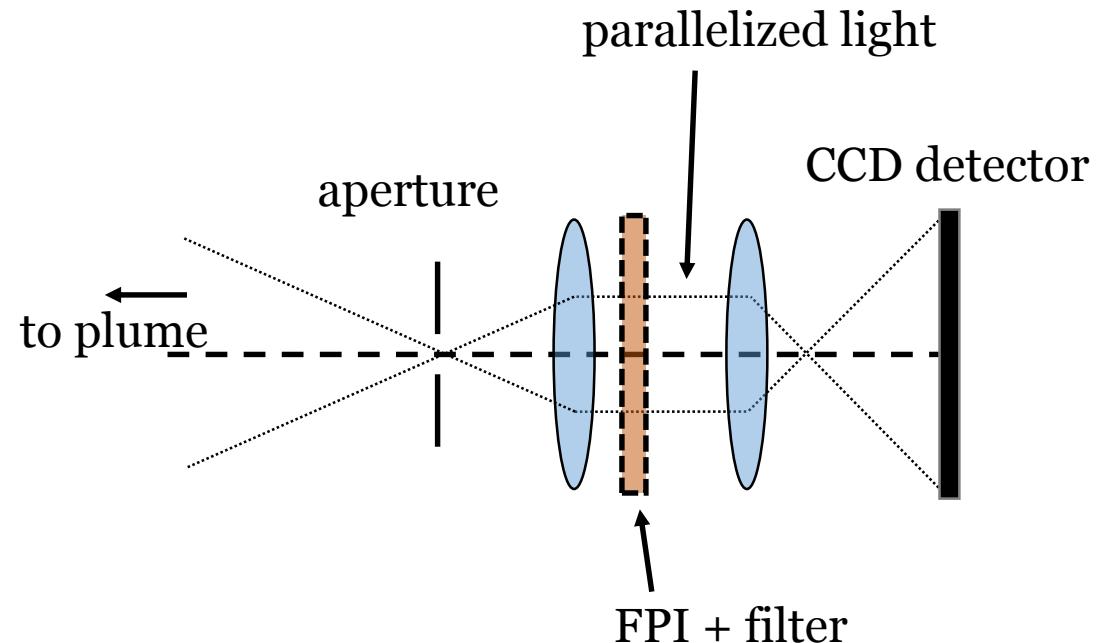
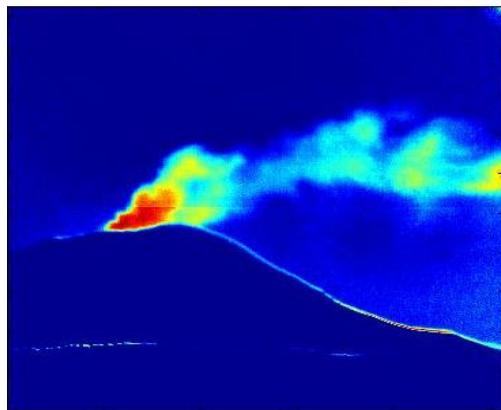
volc. plume

Mt. Etna, July 13, 2014  
A. Klein

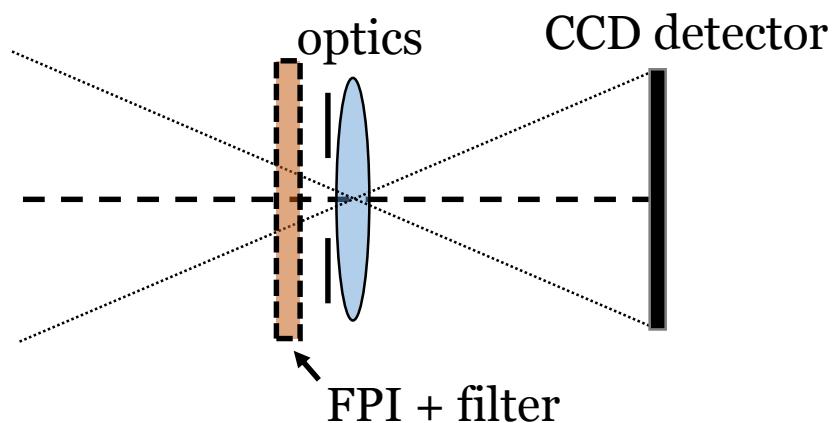
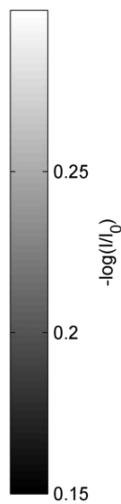
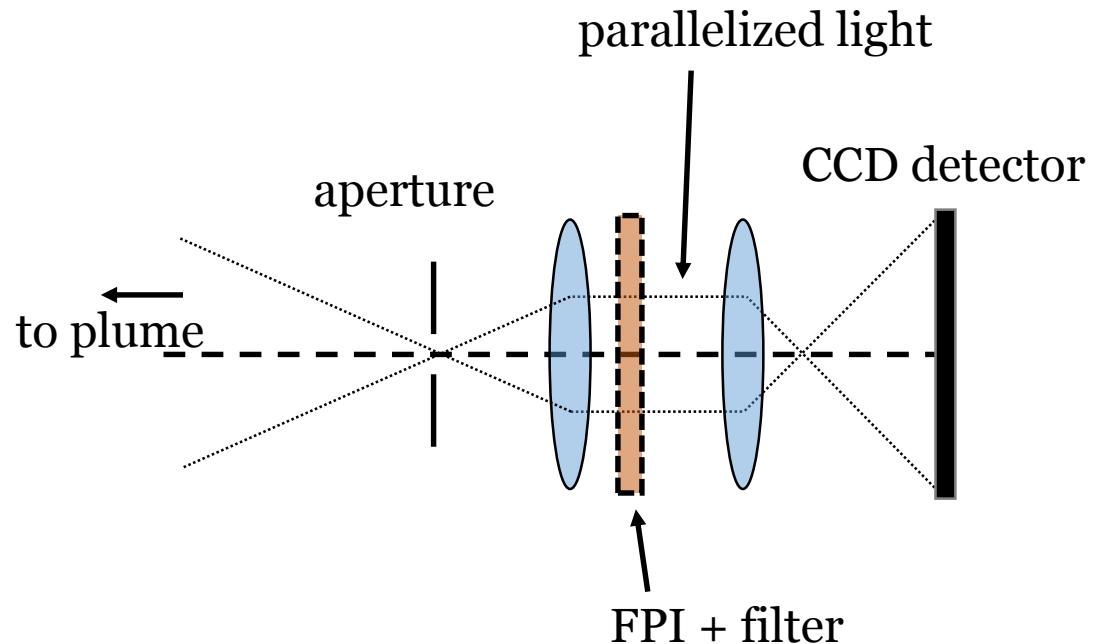
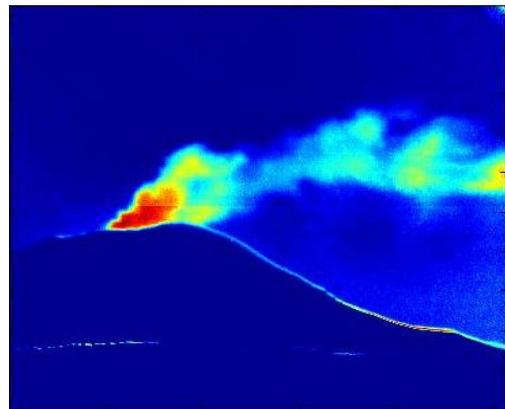
# One pixel FPI SO<sub>2</sub> device - performance



# full frame FPI SO<sub>2</sub> Camera



# full frame FPI SO<sub>2</sub> Camera



# Conclusions and Outlook

imaging trace gases in the atmosphere  
fast and  
with low cross interferences

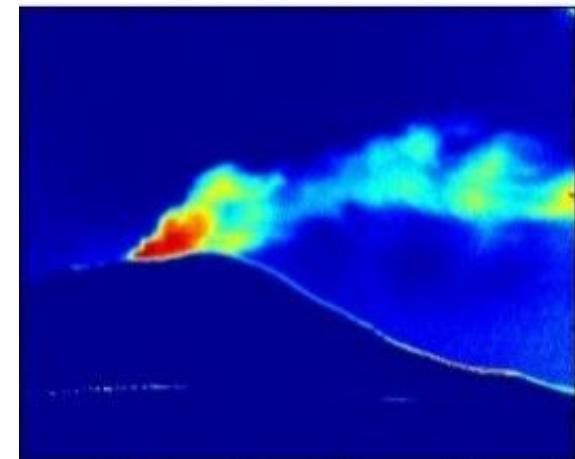
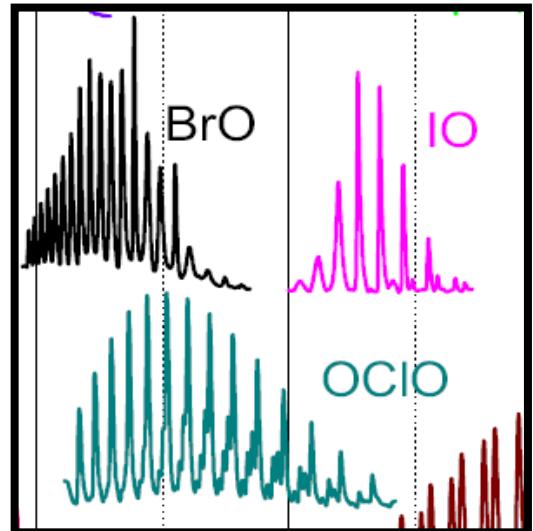
FPI technique

other gases ?

one pixel device

- compact and stable
- accurate  $\text{SO}_2$  information
- no temperature stabilization

FPI camera



# Conclusions and Outlook

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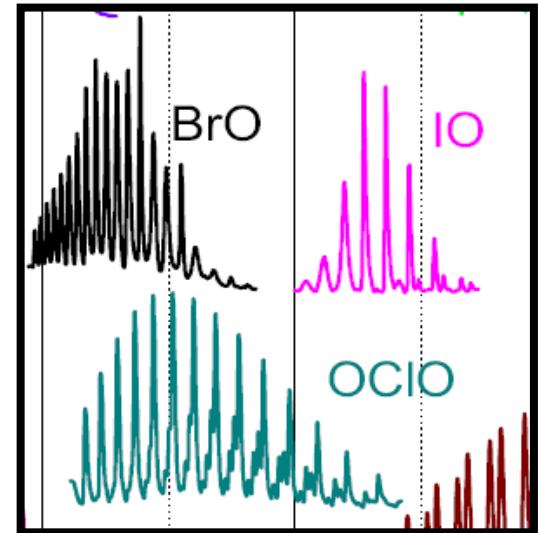
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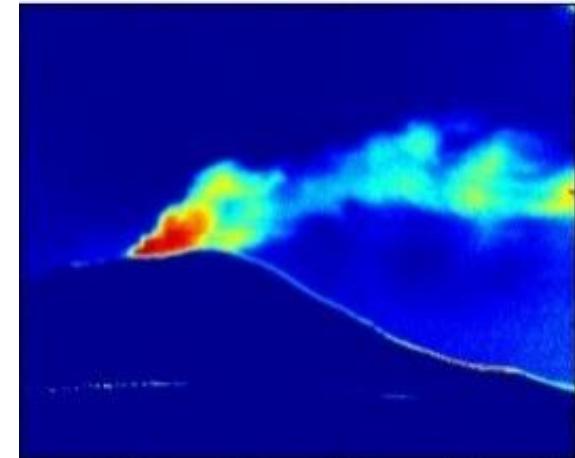
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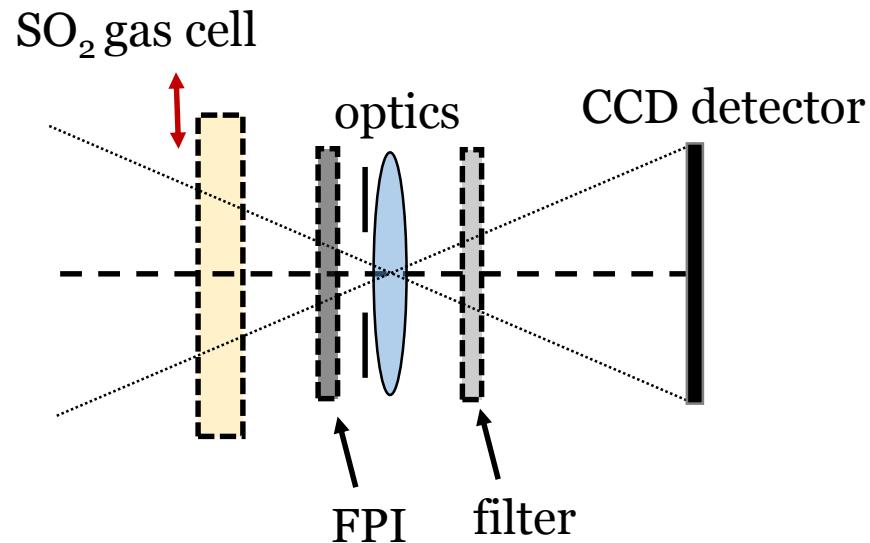
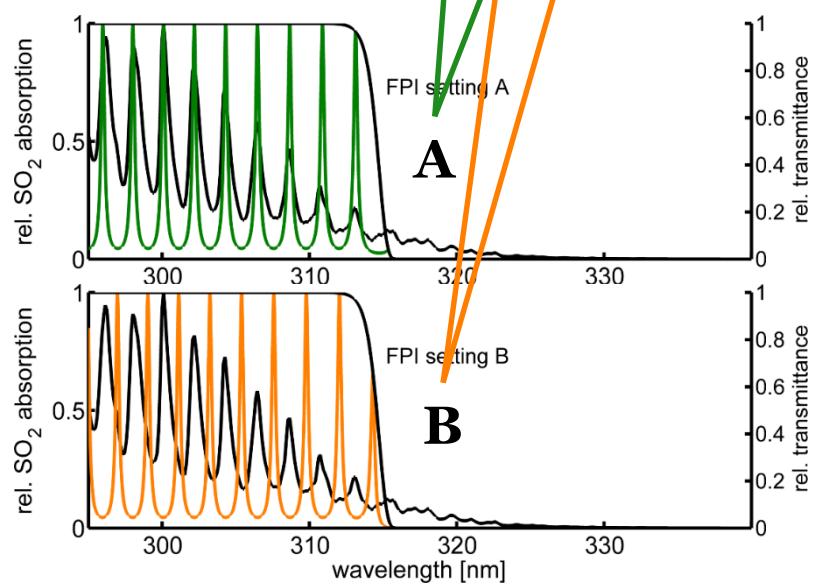
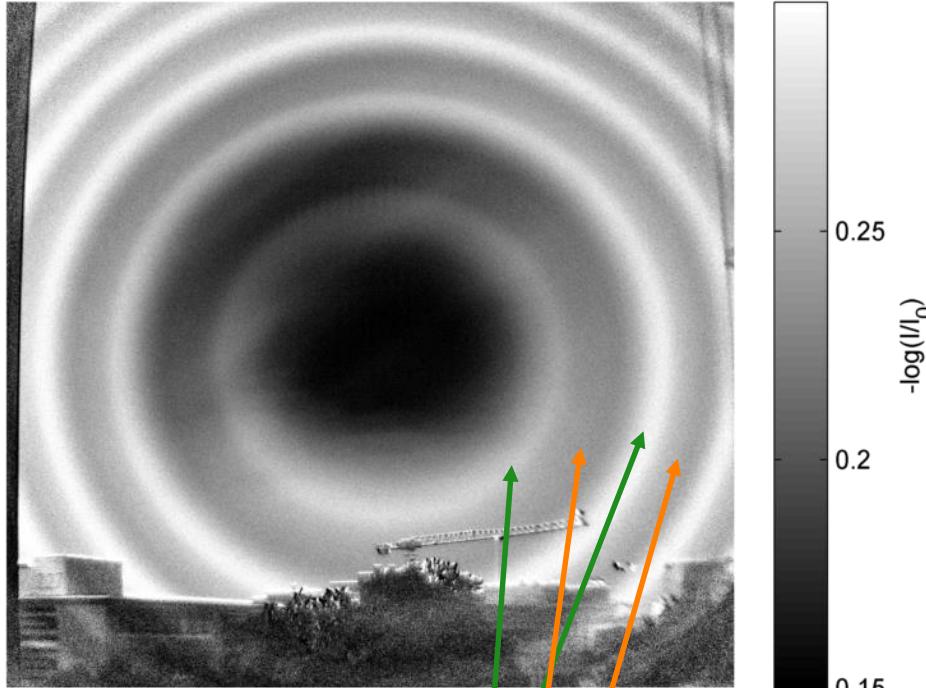
## Thank you!



Kuhn J., Bobrowski N., Lübecke P., Vogel L., Platt U. (2014), A Fabry-Perot interferometer based camera for two-dimensional mapping of  $\text{SO}_2$  distributions, *Atmos. Meas. Tech.*, 7, 3705–3715

[jkuhn@iup.uni-heidelberg.de](mailto:jkuhn@iup.uni-heidelberg.de)

# full frame FPI SO<sub>2</sub> Camera



full frame sensitivity  
by e.g.:

- tuning the FPI
- tilting the whole camera setup