

Calibration of the instrumental polarization effects of SCExAO-CHARIS' spectropolarimetric mode


Rob G. van Holstein^a, Steven P. Bos^a, Jasper Ruigrok^a, Julien Lozi^b, Olivier Guyon^{b,c,d,e}, Barnaby Norris^f, Frans Snik^a, Jeffrey Chilcote^g, Thayne Currie^{b,h,i}, Tyler D. Groffⁱ, Joost 't Hart^a, Nemanja Jovanovic^k, Jeremy Kasdin^l, Tomoyuki Kudo^{b,e}, Frantz Martinache^m, Ben Mazinⁿ, Ananya Sahoo^{b,o}, Motohide Tamura^{e,p,q}, Sébastien Vievard^{b,e,r}, Alex Walterⁿ, and Jin Zhang^a

Overview

The high-contrast imager SCExAO-CHARIS at the Subaru telescope has a unique integral-field spectropolarimetric capability in the JHK-bands. We are developing a Mueller matrix model that describes the instrumental polarization effects of the complete optical path. From measurements with the internal light source, we find that the image derotator (K-mirror) produces strong wavelength-dependent crosstalk, in the worst case converting approximately 95% of the incident linear polarization to circularly polarized light that cannot be measured. Using theoretical calculations, we have estimated the instrumental polarization of the telescope.

Outlook

We plan to more accurately determine the instrumental polarization of the telescope with observations of a polarization standard star, and fit more comprehensive physical models to all experimental data. In addition, we plan to integrate the complete Mueller matrix model into the existing CHARIS post-processing pipeline, with the aim to achieve a polarimetric accuracy of <0.1% in the degree of linear polarization. Our calibrations of CHARIS' spectropolarimetric mode will enable unique quantitative polarimetric studies of circumstellar disks and planetary and brown dwarf companions.



Affiliations

^a Leiden Observatory, Leiden University, PO Box 9513, 2300 RA Leiden, The Netherlands

^b Subaru Telescope, National Astronomical Observatory of Japan, National Institutes of Natural Sciences (NINS), 650 North A'ohōkū Place, Hilo, HI, 96720, U.S.A.

^c Steward Observatory, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ, 85721, U.S.A.

^d College of Optical Sciences, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721, U.S.A.

^e Astrobiology Center of NINS, 2-21-1, Osawa, Mitaka, Tokyo, 181-8588, Japan

^f Sydney Institute for Astronomy, Institute for Photonics and Optical Science, School of Physics, University of Sydney, NSW 2006, Australia

^g University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556, U.S.A.

^h NASA-Ames Research Center, Moffett Blvd., Moffett Field, CA, USA

ⁱ Eureka Scientific, 2452 Delmer Street Suite 100, Oakland, CA, USA

^j Goddard Space Flight Center, 2452 Delmer Rd, Greenbelt, MD 20771, U.S.A.

^k California Institute of Technology, 1200 E California Blvd, Pasadena, CA 91125, U.S.A.

^l Princeton University, Princeton, NJ 08544, U.S.A.

^m Laboratoire Lagrange, Université Côte d'Azur, Observatoire de la Côte d'Azur, CNRS, Parc Valrose, Bât. H. FIZEAU, 06108 Nice, France

ⁿ University of California Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, CA 93106, U.S.A.

^o Sokendai, Graduate University for Advanced Studies, Kanagawa Prefecture, Miura District, Hayama, ShonanKokusaimura, 240-0193, Japan

^p National Astronomical Observatory of Japan, National Institutes of Natural Sciences (NINS), 2 Chome-21-1 Osawa, Mitaka, Tokyo 181-0015, Japan

^q University of Tokyo, 7 Chome-3-1 Hongo, Bunkyo City, Tokyo 113-8654, Japan

^r Observatoire de Paris, LESIA, 5 Place Jules Janssen, 92190 Meudon, France