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**Preliminary Work in Atmospheric
Turbulence Profiles with
the Differential Multi-image
Motion Monitor**

Kristopher. B. Gibson

Approved for public release.

SSC Pacific
San Diego, CA 92152-5001

SSC Pacific
San Diego, California 92152-5001

K. J. Rothenhaus, CAPT, USN
Commanding Officer

C. A. Keeney
Executive Director

ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

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Released by
B. Clulow, Head
Littoral Engineering Branch

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Maritime Systems Division

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report provides the background to anisoplanatic jitter and how that relates to Zernike tilt covariance and ultimately the C_n^2 path profile. Space and Naval Warfare Systems Center Pacific's (SSC Pacific) Optical Channel Characterization in Maritime Atmospheres (OCCIMA) Python code is demonstrated with examples that match prior work from past experiments with anisoplanatic jitter. A new experiment using a dual imaging system instead of a single imaging system is presented. And finally, this report demonstrates how to estimate the C_n^2 profile given jitter measurements.

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1. INTRODUCTION

In my previous work [1], I proposed a modified differential image motion monitor (DIMM), the Differential Multi-image Motion Monitor (DM3), by using a stereo imaging apparatus. With this approach, the theory for estimating an averaged path C_n^2 was possible. Additionally, the image pairs were aligned for a more effective turbulence mitigation algorithm. There exists work related to this effort by Whiteley [2]. In their approach, features are also tracked as in my method but the C_n^2 path profile is estimated instead of the average path. This is a much better approach to atmospheric turbulence estimation because more information is gained from the scene.

In this paper, I will first provide the background in tilt anisoplanatism, demonstrate an example using the present version of Space and Naval Warfare Systems Center Pacific's Optical Channel Characterization in Maritime Atmospheres (OCCIMA) Python code, show how to model the DM3 and anisoplanitic jitter measurements, and finally demonstrate how the turbulence strength profile can be estimated with any imaging configuration given jitter measurements.

2. BACKGROUND

2.1 INDEX-OF-REFRACTION STRUCTURE CONSTANT C_N^2

There is a rich set of literature discussing the parameters of atmospheric turbulence for which I refer the reader [3–7]. In short, the strength of the turbulence may be expressed with an atmospheric index-of-refraction structure constant, C_n^2 . This constant is proportional to the variation of index-of-refraction differences within the atmosphere along the imaging path.

The assumption that C_n^2 is homogeneous along an imaging path is not a reasonable assumption because of random wind velocities, heat sources, etc. Instead, a function of the path distance, z , is used to characterize C_n^2 as a varying parameter: $C_n^2 \rightarrow C_n^2(z)$.

Many methods exist that estimate parameters that are *path averages* of $C_n^2(z)$, which is an integration along the path. These methods estimate different atmospheric parameters that are related to a weighted path average of $C_n^2(z)$ [2]:

$$\text{Fried parameter: } r_0 = \left(\frac{2.91}{6.88} \left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \right)^2 L \int_0^1 d\xi C_n^2(\xi L) (1 - \xi)^{5/3} \right)^{-3/5} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{isoplanatic angle: } \theta_0 = \left(2.91 \left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \right)^2 L^{8/3} \int_0^1 d\xi C_n^2(\xi L) \xi^{5/3} \right)^{-3/5} \quad (2)$$

$$\text{integrated turbulence: } m_0 = \int_0^1 d\xi C_n^2(\xi L) \quad (3)$$

$$\text{Rytov parameter: } \sigma_\chi^2 = 0.5631 \left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \right)^{7/6} L^{11/6} \int_0^1 d\xi C_n^2(\xi L) [\xi(1 - \xi)]^{5/6}. \quad (4)$$

Therefore if the C_n^2 profile can be estimated, then the above turbulence parameters can then be estimated.

2.2 ZERNIKE CIRCLE POLYNOMIALS

When imaging through a turbulent atmosphere, the wavefront arriving at the sensor (or sensors) is distorted. One way to model this wavefront distortion is using the Zernike circle polynomials with Noll's convention [8]. Since most of the warping is in the tilt modes [6], I show only the first three Zernike polynomials in Table 1. The wavefront (in circular coordinates) can then be represented by the Zernike coefficients a_i :

$$\phi(r, \theta) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} a_i Z_i(r, \theta). \quad (5)$$

Analogous to signal decomposition, the wavefront can be decomposed into Zernike coefficients:

$$a_i = \frac{\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 W(r, \theta) Z_i(r, \theta) r dr d\theta}{\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 Z_i^2(r, \theta) r dr d\theta}. \quad (6)$$

The Zernike tilt modes, a_i , can be related to the measured angular tilt measurement θ (units of λ/D) with $a = \frac{2}{\pi}\theta$, where λ is the wavelength and D is the aperture diameter [2].

Table 1. First three Zernike polynomials.

n	m	i	$Z_n^m(r, \theta)$	Name
0	0	1	1	piston
1	1	2	$2r \cos \theta$	x tilt
1	1	3	$2r \sin \theta$	y tilt

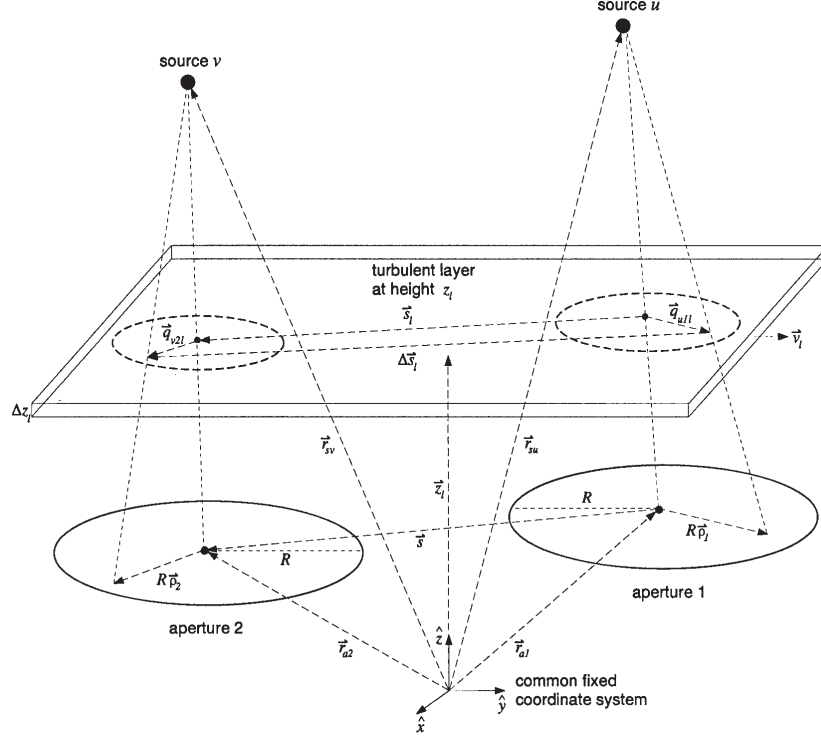


Figure 1. Illustration of a general dual aperture configuration with pairs of sources from Whiteley [9].

2.3 DUAL APERTURE CONFIGURATION

The general dual aperture geometry as portrayed by Whiteley is illustrated in Figure 1. In this configuration, there are two sources, u and v , that are observed by apertures 1 and 2, respectively. Their respective phases can be modeled with Zernike polynomials

$$\phi_{u1}(R\vec{\rho}_1) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} a_{u1i} Z_i(\vec{\rho}_1), \quad (7)$$

$$\phi_{v2}(R\vec{\rho}_2) = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} a_{v2j} Z_j(\vec{\rho}_2), \quad (8)$$

with phase from source u through aperture 1 and order i as a_{u1i} and source v through aperture 2 and order j . Whiteley calculated the cross-correlation of the Zernike coefficients as

$$\langle a_{u1i} a_{v2j} \rangle = \left(\frac{D_1}{r_0} \right)^{5/3} \sqrt{3} \Gamma(8/3) 2^{-5/3} \frac{6.88}{2.91} \left(\frac{D_2}{D_1} \right) F \sum_l w_l [(1 - A_{u1l})(1 - A_{v2l})]^{-1} \\ \times \begin{cases} G_{i,j} \int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{x} (x^2 + x_0^2)^{-11/6} J_{(m_i+m_j)} \left[\frac{2s_l}{D_1} x \right] \\ \quad \times J_{(n_i+1)} [(1 - A_{u1l})x] J_{(n_j+1)} \left[\frac{D_2}{D_1} (1 - A_{v2l})x \right] \\ + H_{i,j} \int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{x} (x^2 + x_0^2)^{-11/6} J_{|m_i-m_j|} \left[\frac{2s_l}{D_1} x \right] \\ \quad \times J_{(n_i+1)} [(1 - A_{u1l})x] J_{(n_j+1)} \left[\frac{D_2}{D_1} (1 - A_{v2l})x \right] \end{cases}, \quad (9)$$

where

$$F \equiv [(n_i + 1)(n_j + 1)]^{1/2} (-1)^{\frac{1}{2}(n_i+n_j)} 2^{[1-\frac{1}{2}(\delta_{m_i0}+\delta_{m_j0})]} (-1)^{m_j}, \quad (10)$$

$$G_{i,j} \equiv (-1)^{\frac{3}{2}(m_i+m_j)} \cos[(m_i + m_j)\phi_{s_l}] \\ + \pi/4 \{ (1 - \delta_{m_i0})[(-1)^i - 1] + (1 - \delta_{m_j0})[(-1)^j - 1] \}, \quad (11)$$

$$H_{i,j} \equiv (-1)^{\frac{3}{2}|m_i-m_j|} \cos[(m_i - m_j)\phi_{s_l}] \\ + \pi/4 \{ (1 - \delta_{m_i0})[(-1)^i - 1] + (1 - \delta_{m_j0})[(-1)^j - 1] \}, \quad (12)$$

and D_1 and D_2 are the aperture diameters for 1 and 2, respectively. The terms n_i, m_i are Zernike modes and the subscript i (or j) is the “Noll’s order” for the different modes. The magnitude of the aperture separation projected onto layer l is s_l . $J_k[\cdot]$ is a Bessel function of order k of the first kind. The angle ϕ_{s_l} is the angle between the coordinate $\hat{x}$ and aperture vector $\vec{s}$. In Equation (9), the assumption is made that the turbulence induced phase is wide-sense stationary and isotropic and that the von Kármán spectrum is valid.

The only interest in this paper is for tilt in the $\hat{x}$ and $\hat{y}$ directions. Therefore the values for $n_i = m_i = 1$ for $i, j = 2$ or 3 . Where $i = 2$ is the Noll order for tilt in the $\hat{x}$ direction and $i = 3$ is the Noll order for tilt in the $\hat{y}$ direction. The F, G, H coefficients simplify to

$$F = 4, \quad (13)$$

$$G_{i,j} = -\cos \left[2\phi_{s_l} + \frac{\pi}{4} \{ [(-1)^i - 1] + [(-1)^j - 1] \} \right], \quad (14)$$

$$H_{i,j} = \cos \left[\frac{\pi}{4} \{ [(-1)^i - 1] + [(-1)^j - 1] \} \right]. \quad (15)$$

Another assumption is made to make the integrals in Equation (9) more tractable. With $x_0 \equiv \pi D_{1,2}/L_0$ and outer scale L_0 and aperture diameter $D_{1,2}$, Equation (9) can be simplified with an assumption that $D \ll L_0 \implies x_0 \approx 0$,

$$\langle a_{u1i} a_{v2j} \rangle = \left(\frac{D_1}{r_0} \right)^{5/3} \sqrt{3} \Gamma(8/3) 2^{1/3} \frac{6.88}{2.91} \left(\frac{D_2}{D_1} \right) \sum_l w_l [(1 - A_{u1l})(1 - A_{v2l})]^{-1} \\ \times \begin{cases} G_{i,j} \int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{x} x^{-11/3} J_2 \left[\frac{2s_l}{D_1} x \right] \\ \quad \times J_2 [(1 - A_{u1l})x] J_2 \left[\frac{D_2}{D_1} (1 - A_{v2l})x \right] \\ + H_{i,j} \int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{x} x^{-11/3} J_0 \left[\frac{2s_l}{D_1} x \right] \\ \quad \times J_2 [(1 - A_{u1l})x] J_2 \left[\frac{D_2}{D_1} (1 - A_{v2l})x \right] \end{cases}, \quad (16)$$

with

$$\Delta z_l C_n^2(z_l) = \frac{6.88}{2.91} w_l r_0^{-5/3}, \quad (17)$$

$$\text{and } \sum_l \Delta z_l C_n^2(z_l) = \int_0^L dz C_n^2(z), \quad (18)$$

the cross-correlation of the Zernike coefficients with relation to $C_n^2(z)$ is

$$\begin{aligned} \langle a_{u1i} a_{v2j} \rangle = & 2^{1/3} \sqrt{3} \Gamma(8/3) \left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \right)^2 D_1^{5/3} \left(\frac{D_2}{D_1} \right) \int_0^L dz C_n^2(z) [(1 - A_{u1l})(1 - A_{v2l})]^{-1} \\ & \times \begin{cases} G_{i,j} \int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{x} x^{-11/3} J_2 \left[\frac{2s(\xi)}{D_1} x \right] \\ \quad \times J_{(n_i+1)} [(1 - A_{u1l})x] J_2 \left[\frac{D_2}{D_1} (1 - A_{v2l})x \right] \\ + H_{i,j} \int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{x} x^{-11/3} J_0 \left[\frac{2s(\xi)}{D_1} x \right] \\ \quad \times J_2 [(1 - A_{u1l})x] J_2 \left[\frac{D_2}{D_1} (1 - A_{v2l})x \right] \end{cases}. \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

Up to this point, I haven't described A_{u1l} and A_{v2l} . These are layer scaling factors for sources u and v , respectively. With the apertures on the same $\hat{x} - \hat{y}$ plane, these scaling factors are the ratio of path length to the layer divided by the total path length to the source, z/L , if both sources are L distance from the apertures.

Assuming $D = D_1 = D_2$ and that the apertures are on the same imaging plane with respect to the turbulence layer and with a change of variables, $\xi = z_l/L = A_{u1l} = A_{v2l}$, $s_l = s(\xi)$, and $\sigma = 2s(\xi)/D$, and indicating Zernike tilt coefficients with $\theta_{u1i} = a_{u1i}$ for $i = 2$, or 3, Equation (19) becomes

$$\langle \theta_{u1i} \theta_{v2j} \rangle = 16\sqrt{3} \Gamma(8/3) \left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \right)^2 D^{5/3} L \int_0^1 d\xi C_n^2(L\xi) W_{i,j}(\xi; \sigma), \quad (20)$$

in units of $(\lambda/D)^2$. In units of rad^2 , the covariance is

$$\langle \theta_{u1i} \theta_{v2j} \rangle = 2^{10/3} \sqrt{3} \Gamma(8/3) D^{-1/3} L \int_0^L d\xi C_n^2(\xi L) W_{i,j}(\xi; \sigma). \quad (21)$$

The term $W_{i,j}(\xi; \sigma)$ is the weighting function that encapsulates the right-hand-side of Equation (19) and is discussed in detail in the next section.

2.4 WEIGHTING FUNCTION

The closed form representation of the weighting function $W_{i,j}(\xi; \sigma)$ has been presented by Whiteley [2] and most recently Magee, Das, and Welch [10]. This weight function is dependent only on the scene geometry and not on the atmosphere. Thus for each source separation and image (or imaged pair), there exists a weight function. An example of a normalized weight curve is illustrated in Figure 2. In Figure 2, the normalized weight is

$$w(\xi; \sigma) = W(\xi; \sigma) / \int_0^1 W(\xi; \sigma). \quad (22)$$

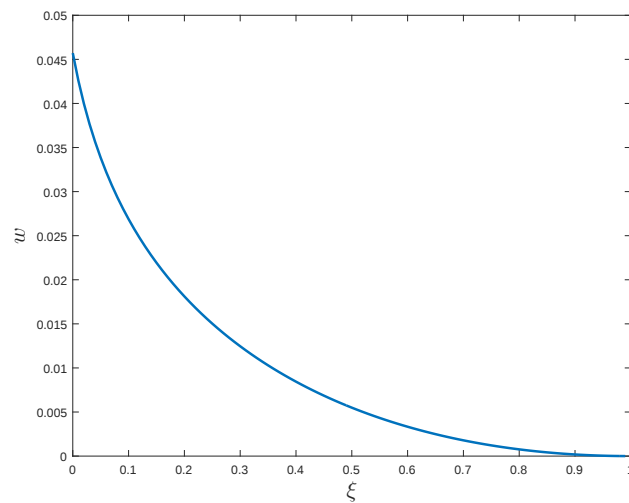


Figure 2. Example of normalized path length (ξ) vs. normalized weight function (w).

3. ANISOPLANATIC JITTER

I will now introduce the relationship between jitter measurements, Zernike coefficient covariance and the main goal of this work, atmospheric turbulence C_n^2 profile. It is best portrayed similar to Magee, Das, and Welch [10] where there are two features and one aperture thus $\theta_i = \theta_{u1i} = \theta_{u2i}$. Here I denote the x -axis as the Zernike tilt order $i = 2$ and y -axis as Zernike tilt order $i = 3$ (θ_x and θ_y respectively). The first and second features' instantaneous angular tilts are

$$\theta(\mathbf{r}) = (\theta_x(\mathbf{r}), \theta_y(\mathbf{r}))^T, \quad (23)$$

$$\theta(\mathbf{r}_m) = (\theta_x(\mathbf{r}_m), \theta_y(\mathbf{r}_m))^T, \quad (24)$$

respectively. The location of the targets are $\mathbf{r}$ and $\mathbf{r}_m$ which are both vectors in three-space $\in \mathbb{R}^3$. The jitter measurements which is the tilt anisoplanatism are related to the correlations of Zernike tilt coefficients with

$$(\sigma_x^2, \sigma_y^2)^T = \text{diag} \left(2\langle \theta(\mathbf{r})\theta^T(\mathbf{r}) \rangle - 2\langle \theta(\mathbf{r})\theta^T(\mathbf{r}_m) \rangle \right). \quad (25)$$

The relationship between the tilt covariance matrix components (in rad^2) can be related to C_n^2 with

$$\langle \theta_u(\mathbf{r}_i)\theta_v(\mathbf{r}_j) \rangle = 2^{10/3}\sqrt{3}\Gamma(8/3)D^{-1/3}L \int_0^1 d\xi C_n^2(\xi L)W_{uv}(\xi; \sigma). \quad (26)$$

Jitter can be predicted with known C_n^2 and scene geometry by using Equation (26) into Equation (25). This is exactly the case in the work from Magee, Das, and Welch [10].

```

import matplotlib
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import scipy.io as sio
from OCCIMA.atmosphere.atmosgeo import geo, atmos
# Target separations in meters
b = [0, 0.1, 0.2, 0.5, 1, 2, 4, 8]
# Platform altitude in meters
hp = [1550., 1850., 2750., 4250.]
# Target altitude in meters
ht = [1250.]
# Range to target
down_range = 20000.
# Turbulence multiplier
tm = 2.0
# Diameter of platform lens
D = 1.5
wavelength = 1.06e-6
# Number of turbulent screens
number_of_screens = 200
# loading Cn2 screens
magee_data =
sio.loadmat('OCCIMA/testdata/testdata_simulateMagee2003.mat')
jitters_p = np.zeros((len(b), len(hp))).astype(float)
jitters_t = np.zeros((len(b), len(hp))).astype(float)
# Creates most of the atmospheric model
# manipulate the model in the next section
Atm = atmos(slant_range=down_range, ht=ht[0], diameter=[D],
            number_of_screens=number_of_screens, wavelength=wavelength)

```

Listing 1. OCCIMA code example for setting up variables to simulate work by Magee, Das, and Welch [10].

4. OCCIMA CODE EXAMPLE

4.1 COMPARISON WITH MZA ATMTTOOLS

Magee, Das, and Welch [10] use their MZA ATMTTools software to simulate the anisoplanatic jitter. In their work, they calculate anisoplanatic jitter for different target separations and platform altitudes. They show how jitter changes when these scene geometries change. Similarly, I have OCCIMA software that achieves the same results. In Listing 1, I demonstrate how to setup the scene geometries using OCCIMA modules. The target separations are along the x-axis which is parallel with the x-axis of the imaging system. Therefore, all vertical (y-axis) separation is zero. In Listing 2 each jitter is measured for each platform altitude and target separation. Notice that there are four different weight vectors computed which is in Equation (25). As shown in Figure 3, there is excellent agreement between the OCCIMA code and MZA ATMTTools for anisoplanatic jitter simulation in Magee, Das, and Welch [10].

```

for ii in range(0, len(b)):
    for jj in range(0, len(hp)):
        # Set the platform altitude
        Atm.geo.hp = hp[jj]
        # Make sure to re-build the internal values (xi, L, etc.)
        Atm.buildInternalValues()
        # Target [angular separation (radians),
        # orientation w.r.t separation vector]
        # For this example it is horizontal (x-direction)
        target = [b[ii]/Atm.L, 0.0]
        # A single lens is used
        platform = [0.0, 0.0]
        # compute the displacement vector
        d = Atm.computePathDisplacement(platform, target)
        alpha = d / Atm.diameter
        zero_v = np.zeros_like(d)
        # Compute all the weights
        Wpp0 = Atm.computeTiltCovariancePathWeight(zero_v,
            Atm.P_AXIS, Atm.P_AXIS).flatten()
        Wtt0 = Atm.computeTiltCovariancePathWeight(zero_v,
            Atm.T_AXIS, Atm.T_AXIS).flatten()
        Wppm = Atm.computeTiltCovariancePathWeight(alpha,
            Atm.P_AXIS, Atm.P_AXIS).flatten()
        Wttm = Atm.computeTiltCovariancePathWeight(alpha,
            Atm.T_AXIS, Atm.T_AXIS).flatten()
        Atm.Cn2 = magee_data['data']['All_CN2'][0][0][:, index]
        Atm.Cn2 = tm*Atm.Cn2[:].reshape(-1,1)
        # Measure jitter
        jitters_p[ii, jj], jitters_t[ii, jj] =
            Atm.computeAnisoplanaticJitter(Wpp0, Wppm, Wtt0, Wttm)
        index = index + 1

```

Listing 2. Code to generate jitter measurements for each platform altitude and target separation values.

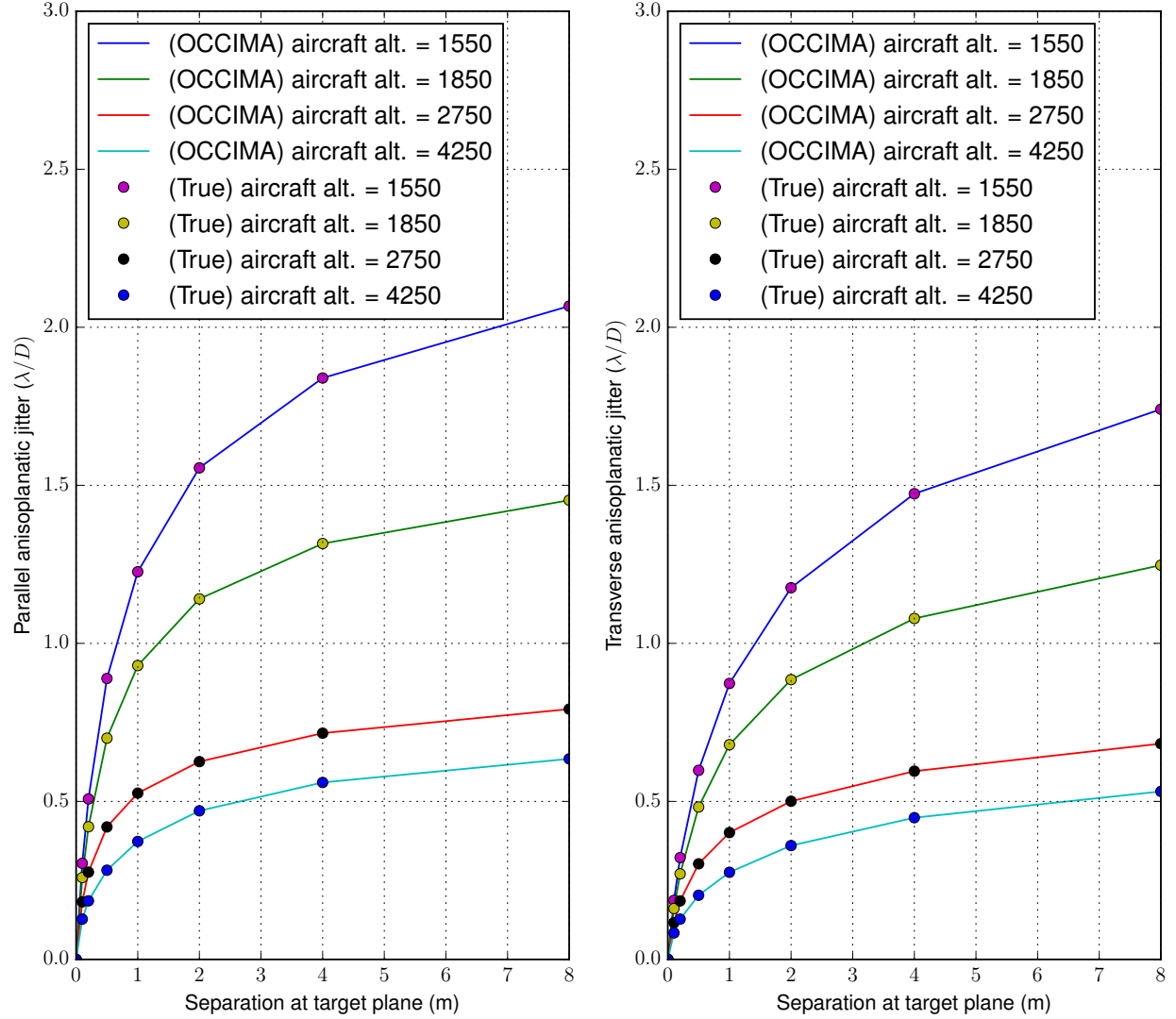


Figure 3. Comparison of OCCIMA software simulation with results from MZA ATMTools (labeled as “True”).

4.2 NEW EXPERIMENT WITH DUAL APERTURES

I can do another experiment that is not done in Magee, Das, and Welch [10]. I can choose instead to have dual aperture separations (same diameters) and a source pair separated by 2 meters; hence a multi-imaging motion monitor. The experimental setup is exactly the same except there is a single source separation pair and the previous separations are used instead for the platform separations. The code change is very simple and shown in Listing 3. By changing the separation value σ at each normalized path location ξ , the weight computations are manipulated. The results are plotted in Figure 4.

In Figure 4, it is interesting to note that there is an exponential increase in jitter at lower altitudes as the separation is increased. If the desire is to measure jitter, higher jitter values are desirable to overcome quantization limits; therefore, a larger separation would improve a jitter measurement system. Unfortunately there are limits to large separations because the source must be imaged in both apertures. A larger

separation limits the minimum distance sources can be imaged. Also note that having an aperture pair observing a source pair, the jitter is non-zero.

This experiment also demonstrates that a new imaging geometry is simply modeled with the path displacement σ which is dependent on the source and aperture geometries. And for each geometry there exists a weight vector.

```
# same code as before
# A single target target pair separated by 2 meters
target = [2.0/Atm.L, 0.0]
# A dual aperture is used with b[ii] separation (meters)
platform = [b[ii], 0.0]
# same code as before
```

Listing 3. Excerpt of code to generate jitter measurements for each platform altitude and platform separation values.

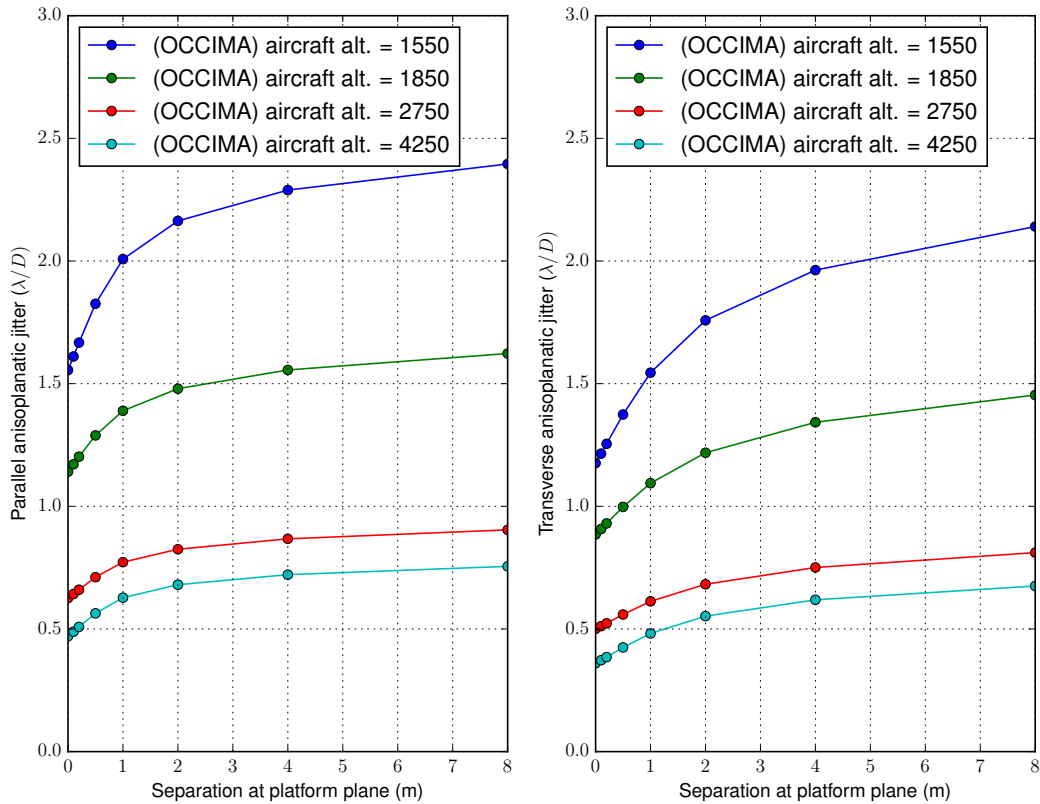


Figure 4. Experiment with jitter measurements from varying platform dual aperture separations and platform height values.

5. APPROACH TO C_N^2 ESTIMATION

To estimate C_n^2 along the imaging path, the approach taken by Whiteley [2] and that I take as well, is to discretize the path into slices as illustrated in Figure 5. Assume there are N partitions of equal size along the path length L , we may model turbulence strength partitions with

$$C_n^2(\xi L) = \sum_{i=1}^N C_{ni}^2 \text{rect} \left(\frac{\xi - \xi_i}{l_i} \right). \quad (27)$$

The normalized center of the i th partition is ξ_i and l_i is the normalized partition width. I assume that each slice is a good approximate of the C_n^2 in that local region. The vector $\mathbf{c} \in \mathbb{R}^N$ containing each i^{th} component of C_{ni}^2 is

$$\mathbf{c} = (C_{n1}^2, \dots, C_{nN}^2)^T. \quad (28)$$

Let the jitter measurement vector $\mathbf{m} \in \mathbb{R}^K$ with K observations for each k^{th} component (in rad^2) be

$$m_k = \frac{\sigma_{uk}^2}{2^{13/3} \sqrt{3} \Gamma(8/3) D^{-1/3} L} = \langle \theta_u(\mathbf{r}) \theta_u(\mathbf{r}) \rangle - \langle \theta_u(\mathbf{r}) \theta_u(\mathbf{r}_m) \rangle. \quad (29)$$

Using Equations (26), (27) and (29) the jitter measurement component is related to C_n^2 with

$$\mathbf{m} = \mathbf{P}\mathbf{c}, \quad (30)$$

where the scene geometry is encoded in the matrix $\mathbf{P} \in \mathbb{R}^{K \times N}$ with each row $\mathbf{p}_k \in \mathbb{R}^N$ having each component being an integration of the weight vectors,

$$p_{ki} = \int_{\xi_i - l_i/2}^{\xi_i + l_i/2} d\xi (W_{uu}(\xi; 0) - W_{uu}(\xi; \sigma_k)), \quad (31)$$

where $W_{uu}(\xi; 0)$ is the weighting along the path with $\sigma = 0 \forall \xi$. The subscripts u is to indicate either x or y direction relative to the separation axis and k to indicate which measurement geometry.

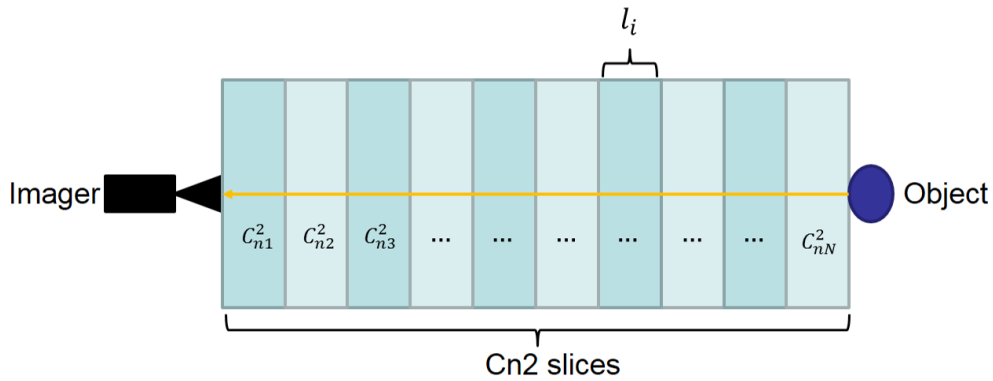


Figure 5. Illustration of arbitrary C_n^2 slices along an imaging path.

We now have a compact form with K observations with N turbulent partitions represented in linear form. A least-squares estimate of the vector $\mathbf{c}$ may be achieved with

$$\hat{\mathbf{c}} = \mathbf{P}^+ \mathbf{m}, \quad (32)$$

$$\text{with pseudo-inverse } \mathbf{P}^+ = (\mathbf{P}^T \mathbf{P})^{-1} \mathbf{P}^T. \quad (33)$$

Whiteley refers to $\mathbf{P}^+$ as the “turbulence profile reconstructor”. The jitters can then be compared for goodness of fit with $\hat{\mathbf{m}} = \mathbf{P}\hat{\mathbf{c}}$.

As an example of estimating $\mathbf{c}$, I have an experiment where there are multiple horizontal feature separations at the target plane between 0.01 to 2 meters. At the platform plane there are two imagers separated by a 0.5 meters. A random vector $\mathbf{c}$ was generated with $C_n^2 = C_0 * \exp(\sigma_t t)$ with $C_0 = 1 \times 10^{-14}$ and $t \sim N(0, 1)$ and $\sigma_t = 2$. The jitter for this configuration is in Figure 6(a). The number of screens chosen for this experiment was eight screens. The true random vector $\mathbf{c}$ and estimated vector $\hat{\mathbf{c}}$ using Equation (32) is shown in Figure 6(b). The code to estimate the C_n^2 profile is demonstrated in Listing 4.

```
# Measure parallel and transverse jitter ,
# jitters_p and jitters_t , respectively
jitters = np.hstack((jitters_p, jitters_t))
# Precompute Wpp0, Wtt0, Wppm, Wttm
W['Wpp0'] = Wpp0
W['Wtt0'] = Wtt0
W['Wppm'] = Wppm
W['Wttm'] = Wttm
Cn2_est = Atm.estimateCn2_method_mza(W, jitters)
```

Listing 4. Excerpt of code to estimate $\mathbf{c}$ using OCCIMA python modules.

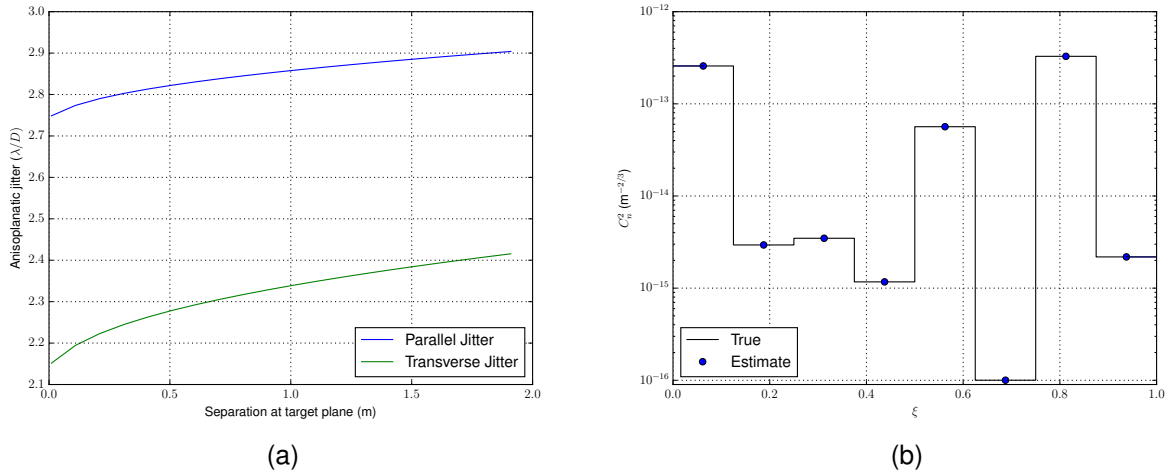


Figure 6. Jitter and atmospheric profiling.

6. CONCLUSION

In this work I present the background to anisoplanatic jitter and how that relates to Zernike tilt covariance and ultimately the C_n^2 path profile. I then demonstrate OCCIMA code examples that match prior work from Magee, Das, and Welch [10] and I also show a new experiment using a dual imaging system instead of a single imager. Finally, I show how to estimate the C_n^2 profile given jitter measurements.

The method of estimating C_n^2 in a least-squares approach requires the matrix $\mathbf{P}$ to be well-conditioned. This matrix is only dependent on the scene geometry. In future work I will investigate methods of using joint multi-view imaging to improve the condition of the matrix $\mathbf{P}$, and hence improve accuracy of the estimate of $\mathbf{c}$. Likewise, I will investigate the eigen-decomposition of $\mathbf{P}$ to change the C_n^2 slice thickness from uniform to varying to optimize accuracy of estimation.

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