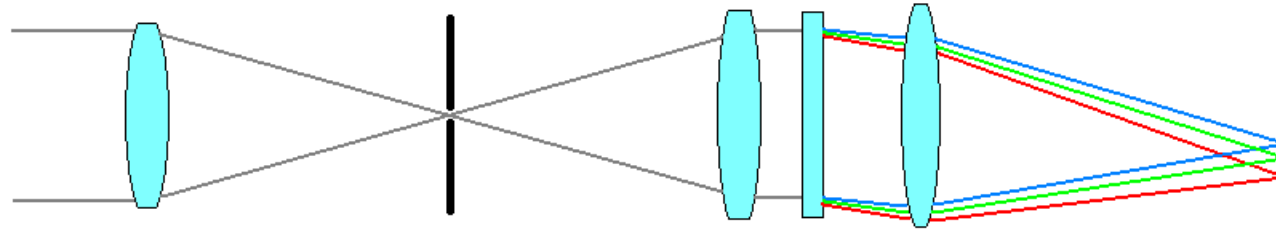
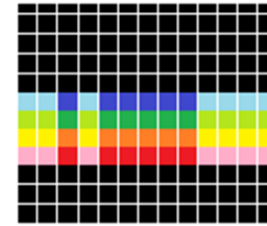


Method for quantifying image quality in push-broom hyperspectral cameras

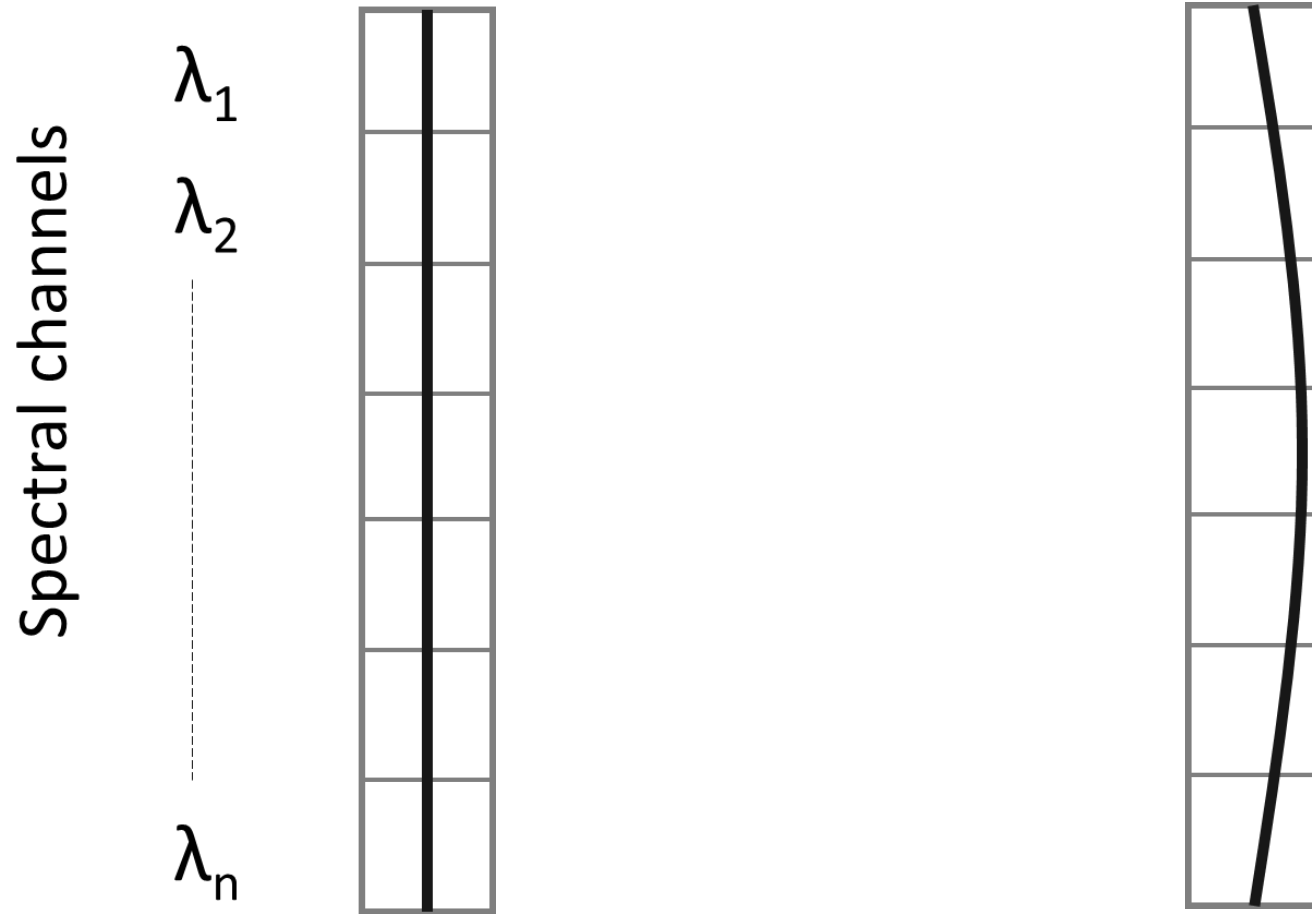
Gudrun Høye, Trond Løke, Andrei Fridman

24 July 2018

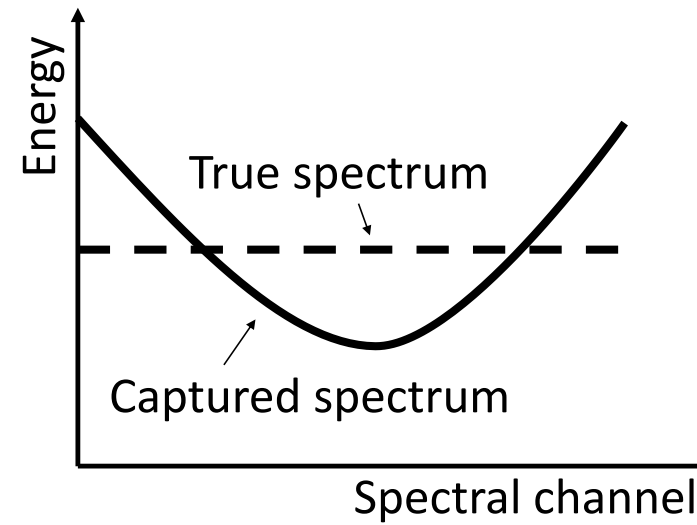
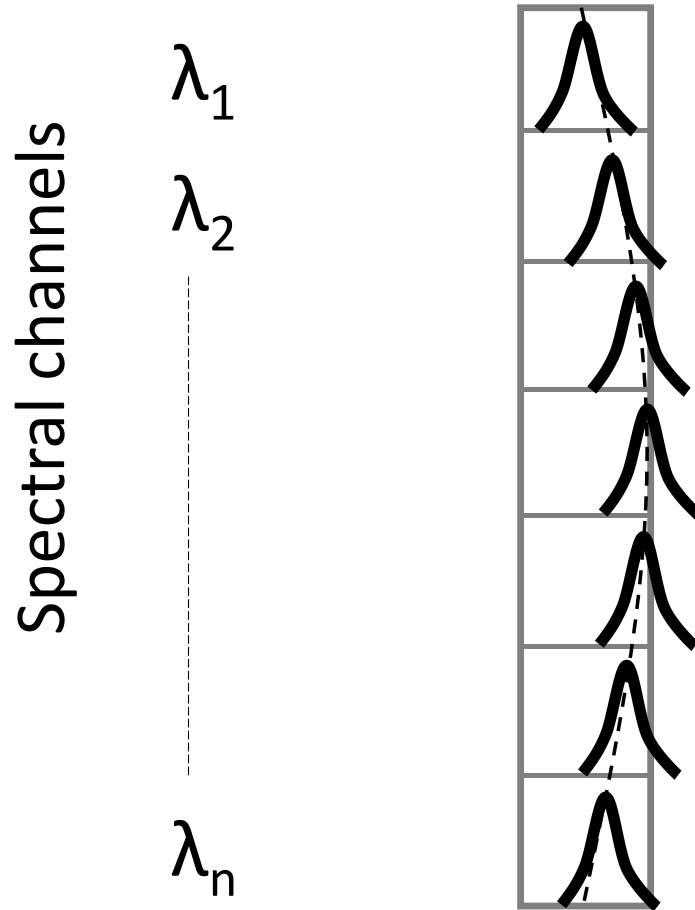
Camera layout



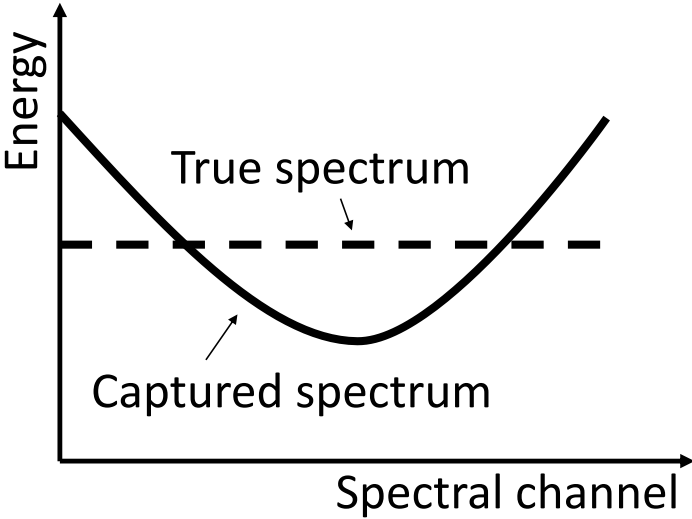
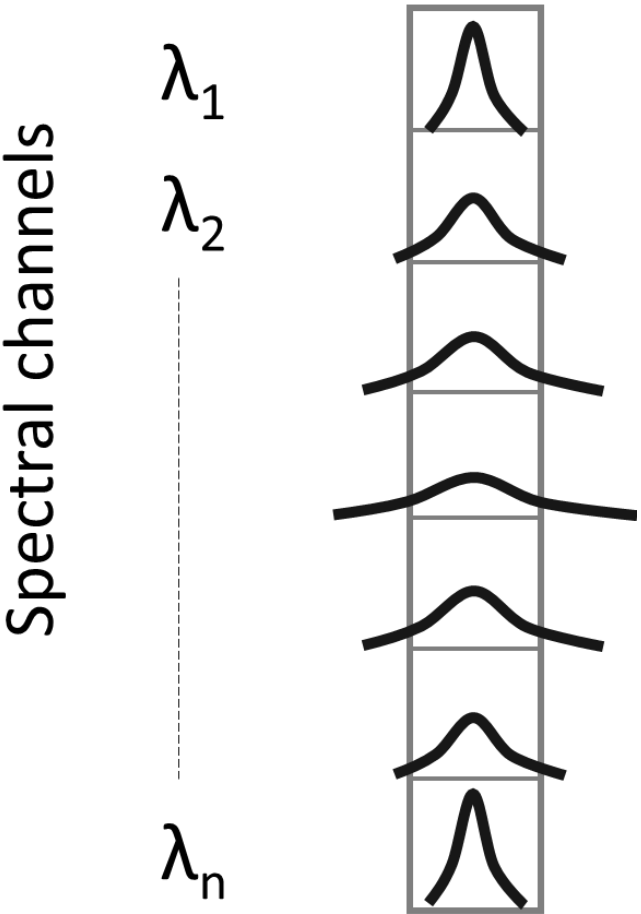
Keystone



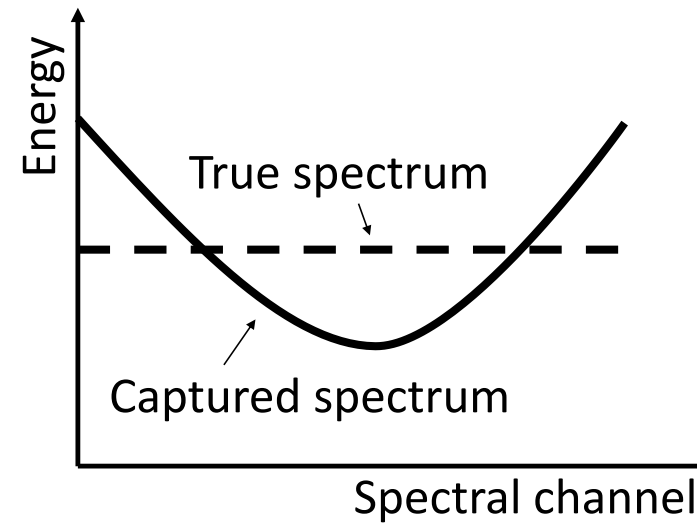
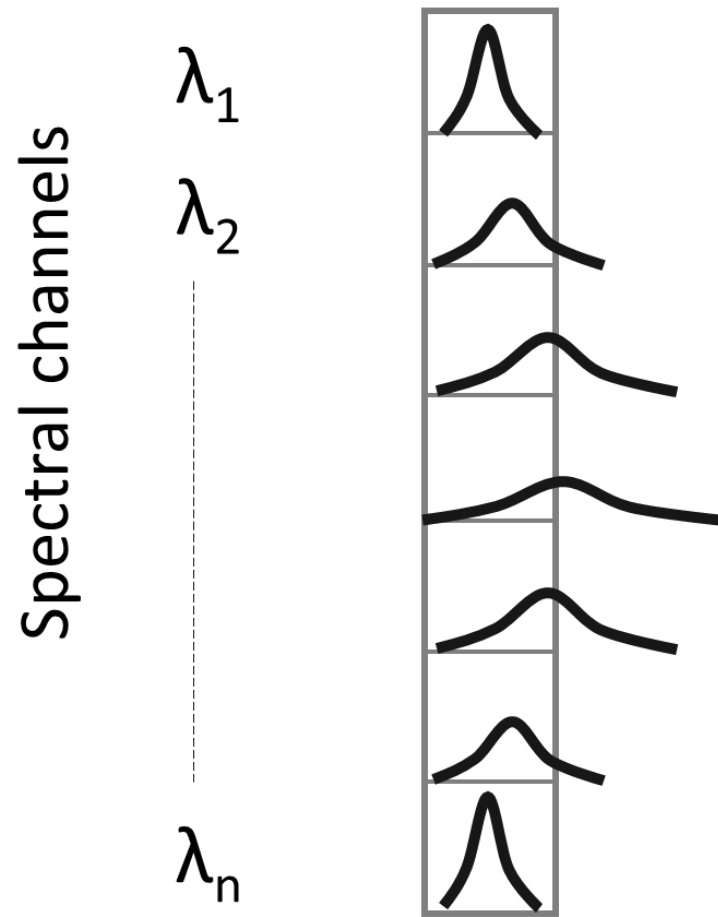
Keystone



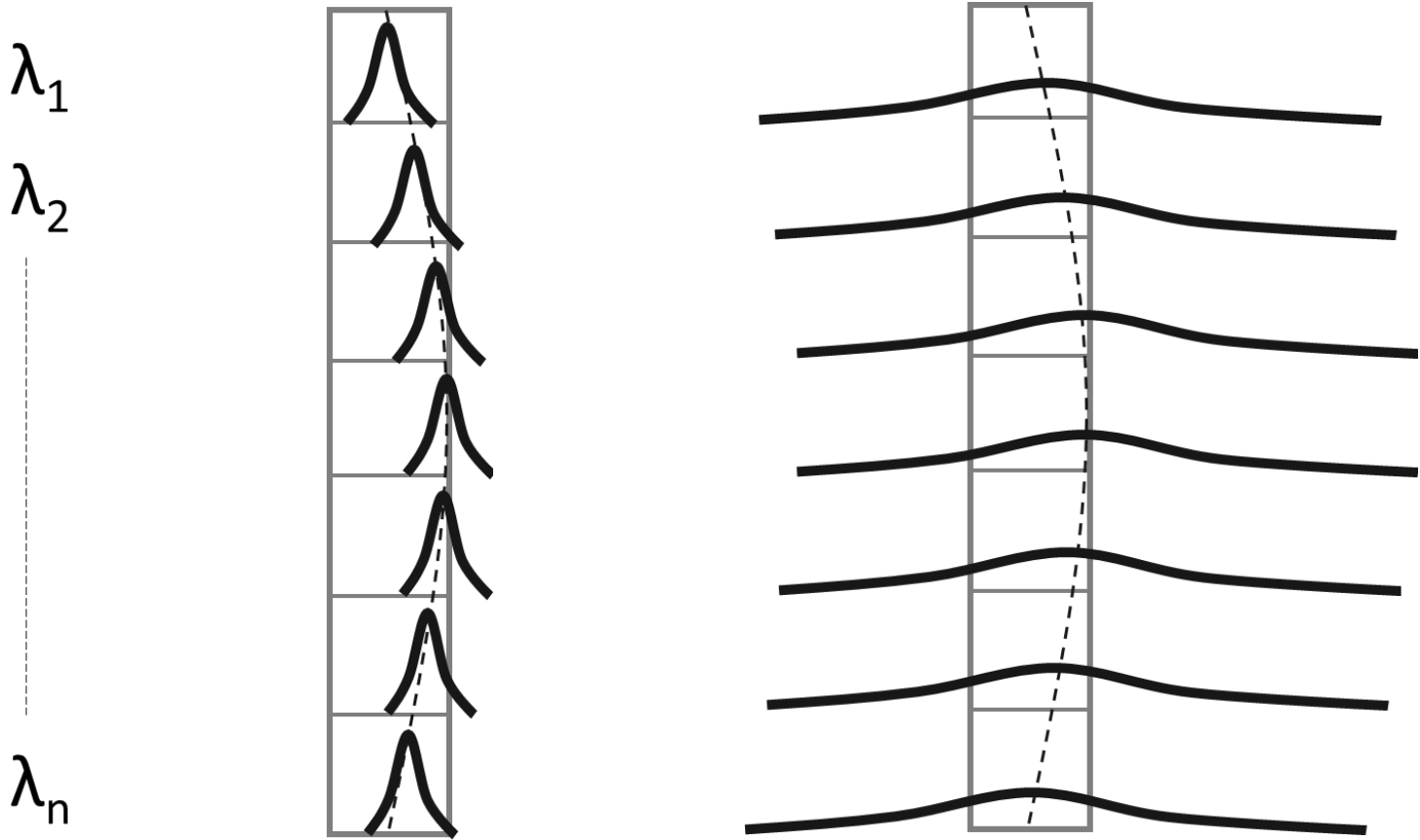
PSF variations



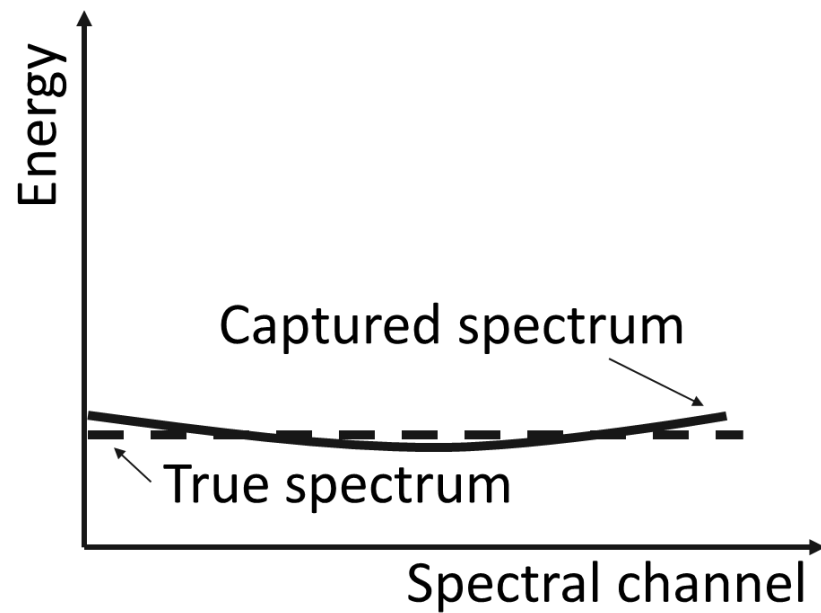
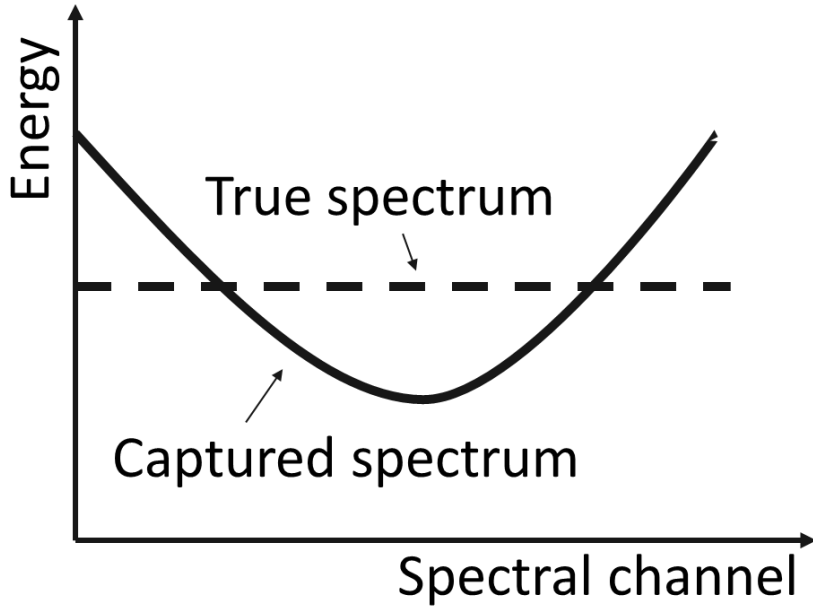
Keystone + PSF variations



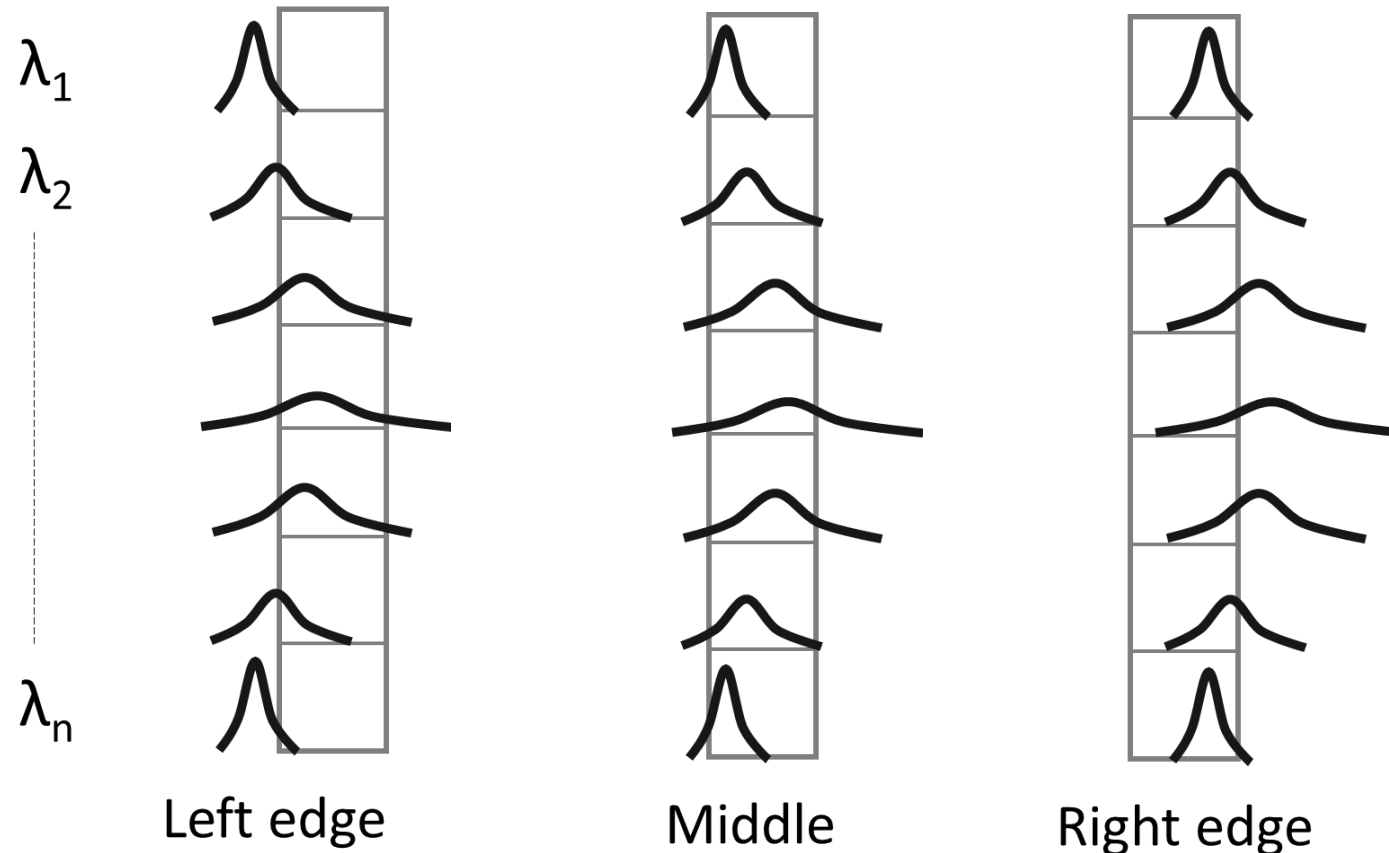
Sharpness



Sharpness



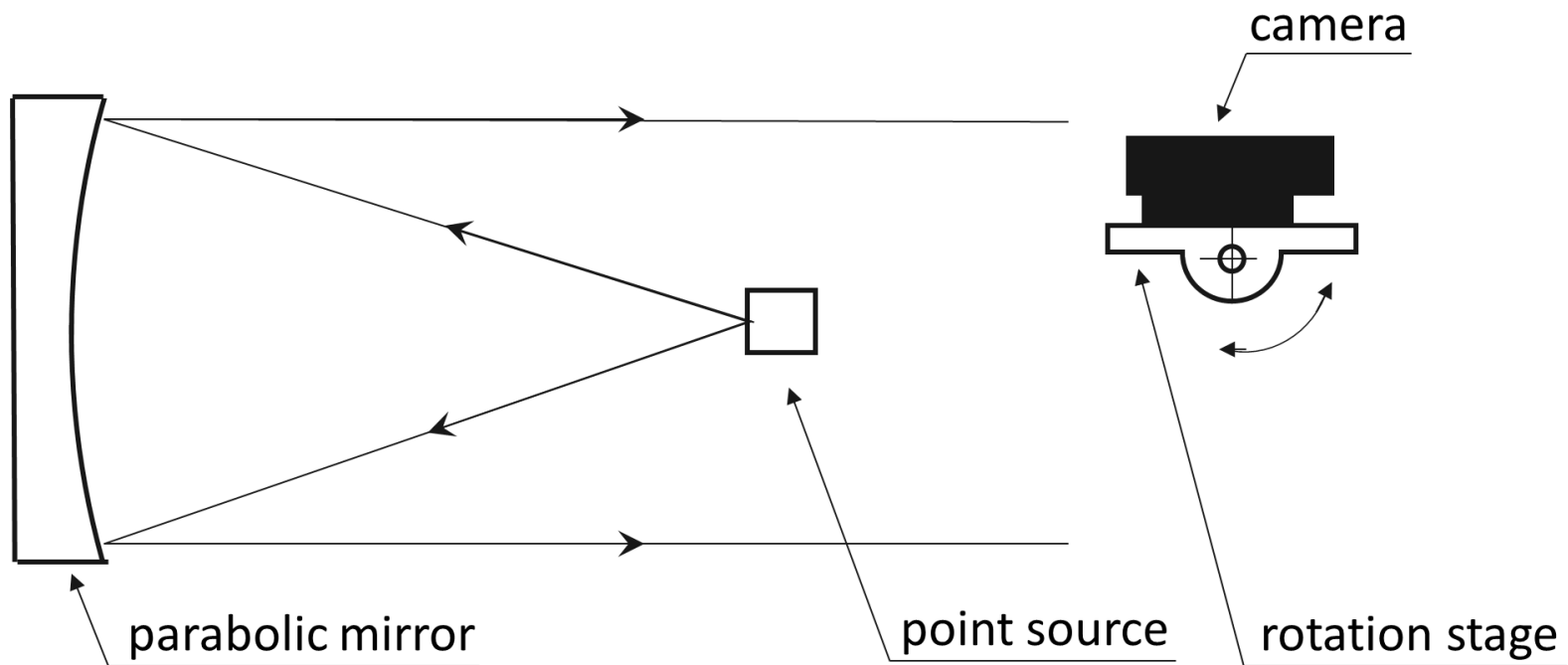
Quantifying performance:
how much of the energy ends up
in the correct pixel



Quantifying performance:
how much of the energy ends up
in the correct pixel

- Sharpness
- Maximum misregistration
- Standard deviation of misregistration

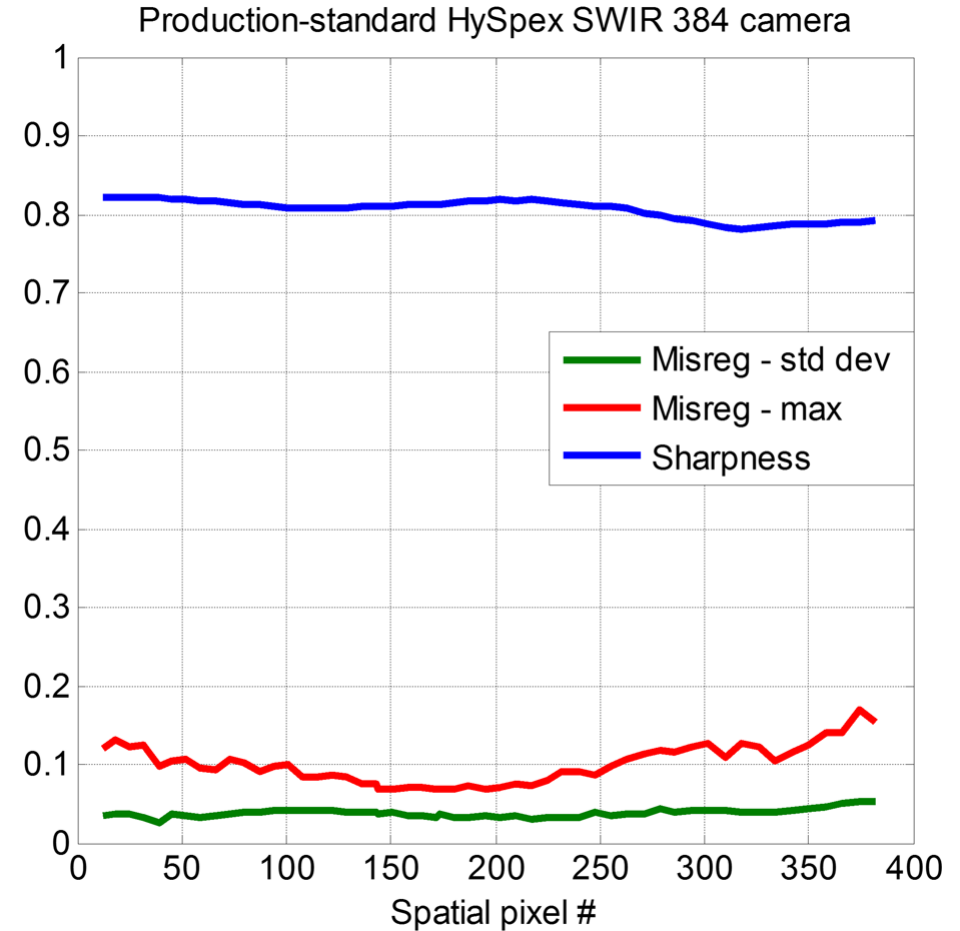
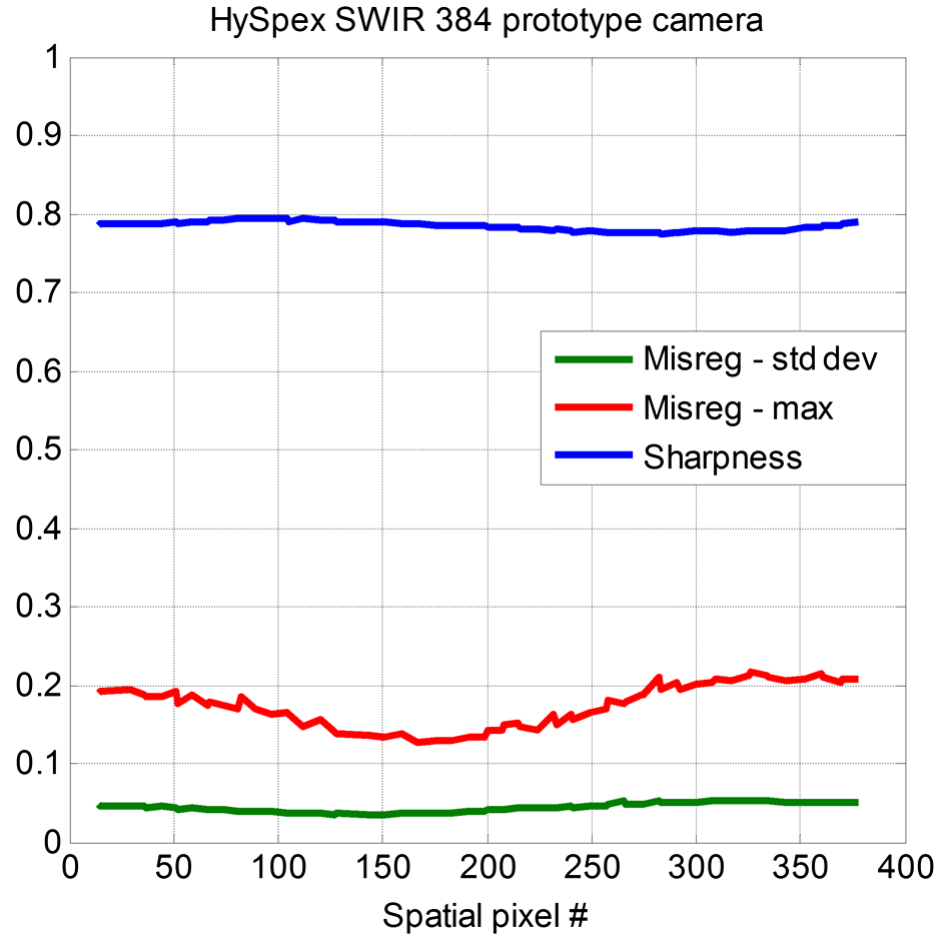
Lab setup



SWIR camera prototype

- 384 spatial pixels
- 16 degrees field of view
- 288 spectral channels
- 900nm – 2500nm spectral range
- F2.0 optics

Results



The same approach can be used for
measuring:

- Spectral misregistration and sharpness
- Spatial misregistration and sharpness in the along track direction
(or other directions)

Conclusions

- The method uses the most basic object (a point source) for testing.
- The method is easy to implement and the measurements don't take too much time.
- User friendly
 - Easy to understand
 - Fast and easy to compare cameras
- The method is used on the final datacube

More information about the method

An open access paper in Optical Engineering:

“Method for quantifying image quality
in push-broom hyperspectral cameras”

Gudrun Høye, Trond Løke, Andrei Fridman

<https://doi.org/10.1117/1.OE.54.5.053102>

fridman@neo.no

Thank you!