

Project Report
LSP-251

CRISP Flight Campaign: FY18 Optical Systems Technology Line-Supported Program

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17 January 2019

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**Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Lincoln Laboratory**

**CRISP Flight Campaign: FY18 Optical Systems Technology
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

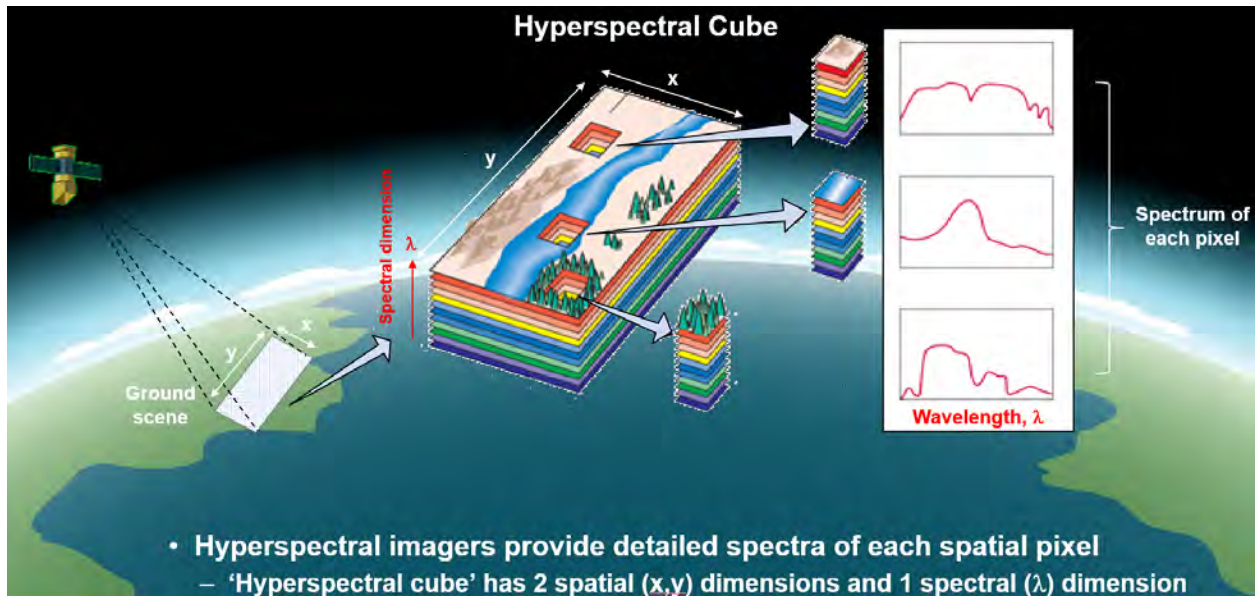
The CRISP multiplexing architecture enables high performance and low SWaP hyperspectral imaging systems. A flight ruggedized CRISP spectrometer was designed and built for a flight demonstration on Lincoln Laboratory's Cessna aircraft. Flight tests to collect emissivity spectra of sand and ocean water over the Plum Island and Cape Cod regions have demonstrated that the CRISP concept is robust under real-world conditions.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 WHAT IS HYPERSPECTRAL IMAGING (HSI)?



1.2 WHY HYPERSPECTRAL IMAGING?



- Many materials related to dangerous activity have unique signatures in the infrared
- HSI identifies signatures and pinpoints dangerous activities

1.3 IMAGING SPECTROMETER CHALLENGES

- **Challenge:** Imaging spectrometers expensive, hard to miniaturize
 - Typically (infrared) require cryogenically cooled focal planes to achieve required performance

- Liquid nitrogen-cooled HgCdTe arrays
- Expensive to launch; limited lifetime

Space Weather Sensor Examples

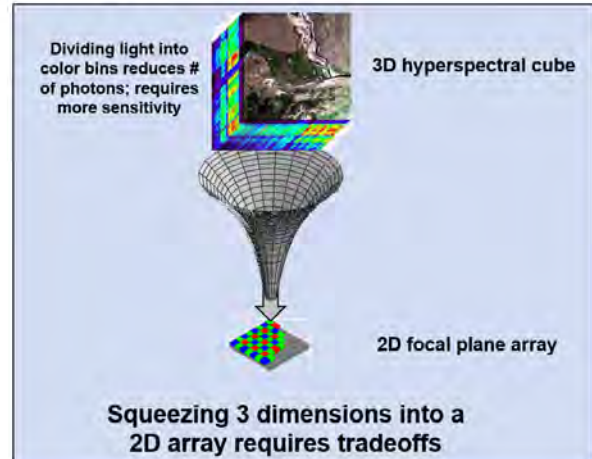
Atmospheric Infrared Sounder (AIRS)



Cross-track Infrared Sounder (CrIS)

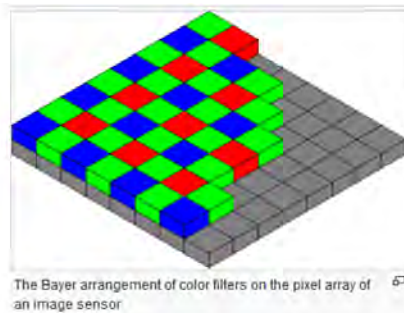


- Goal: Global, persistent coverage
 - E.g., Small satellite constellation



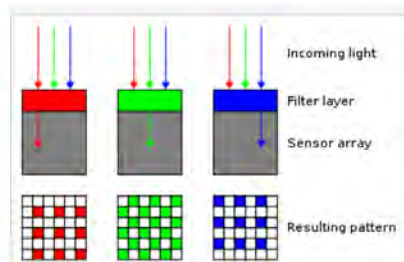
1.4 CONVENTIONAL 3-COLOR RGB IMAGING

Bayer color filter (absorptive)



Common architecture for many consumer cameras (e.g. phones, ...)

Absorptive filters on each pixel



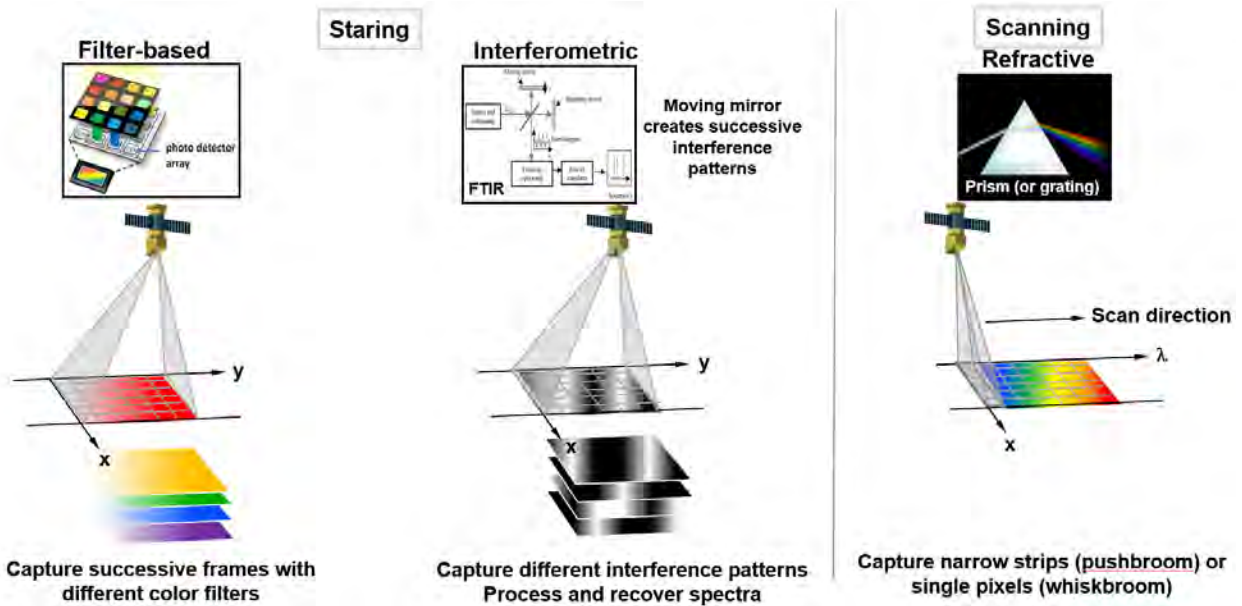
- 3 colors (RGB)

- Each pixel receives only 1 color (decreased overall throughput)

- Interpolate other colors using neighbor pixels (spectral blurring)

Commercial cameras sacrifice color resolution and sensitivity for FPA simplicity

1.5 PASSIVE IMAGING SPECTROMETERS



1.6 SPECTRAL IMAGING SYSTEMS

Ground Based (LWIR)



Airborne

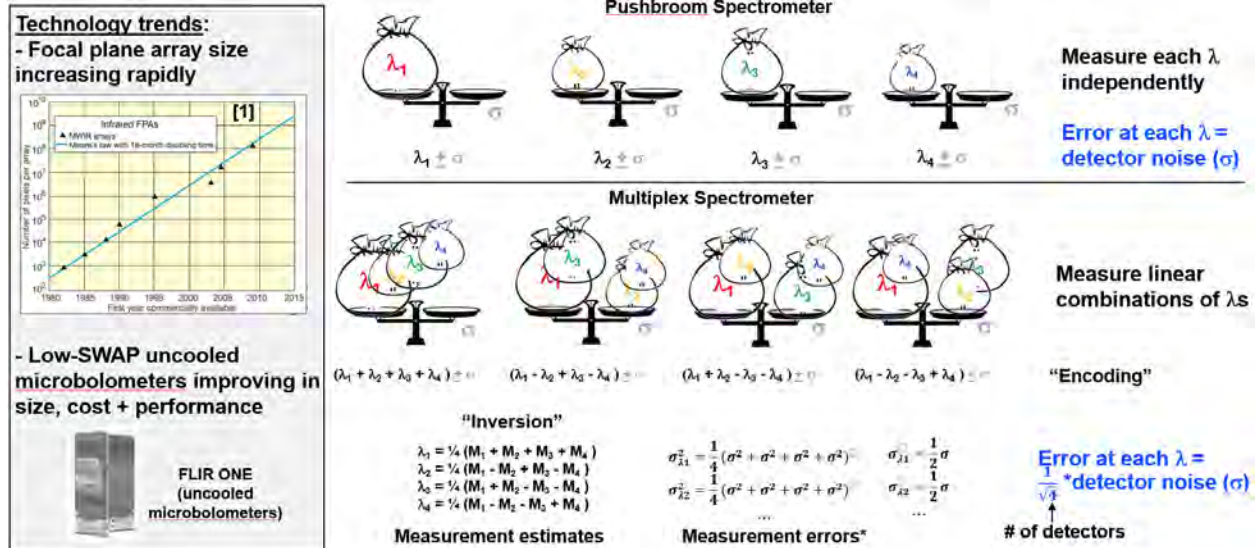


Space Based

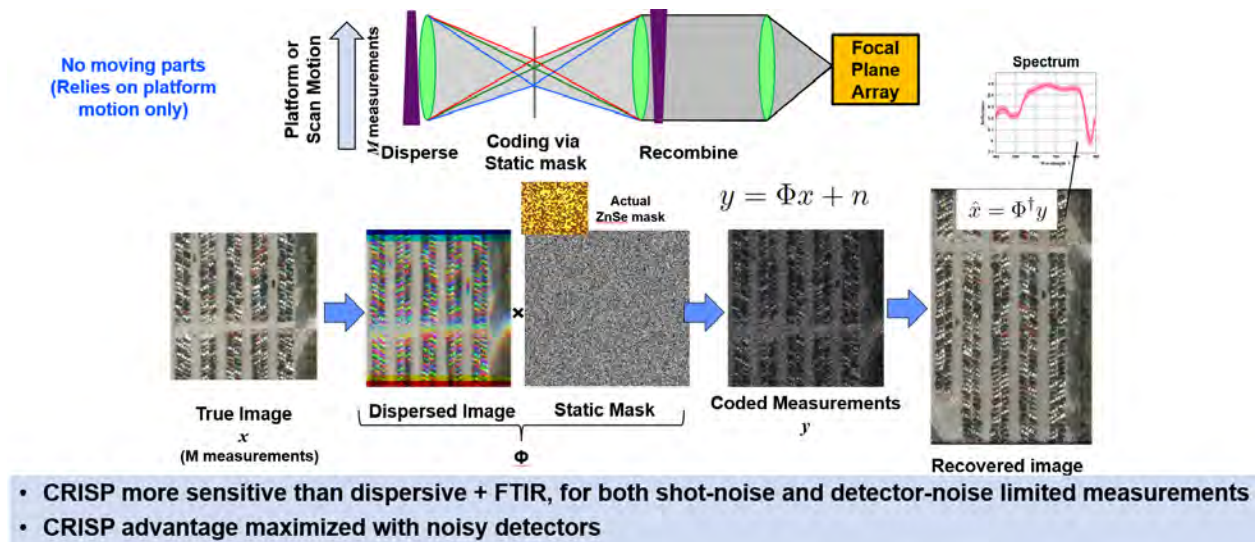


2. MULTIPLEXING, COMPUTATIONAL IMAGING, AND CRISP... DOING MORE WITH LESS

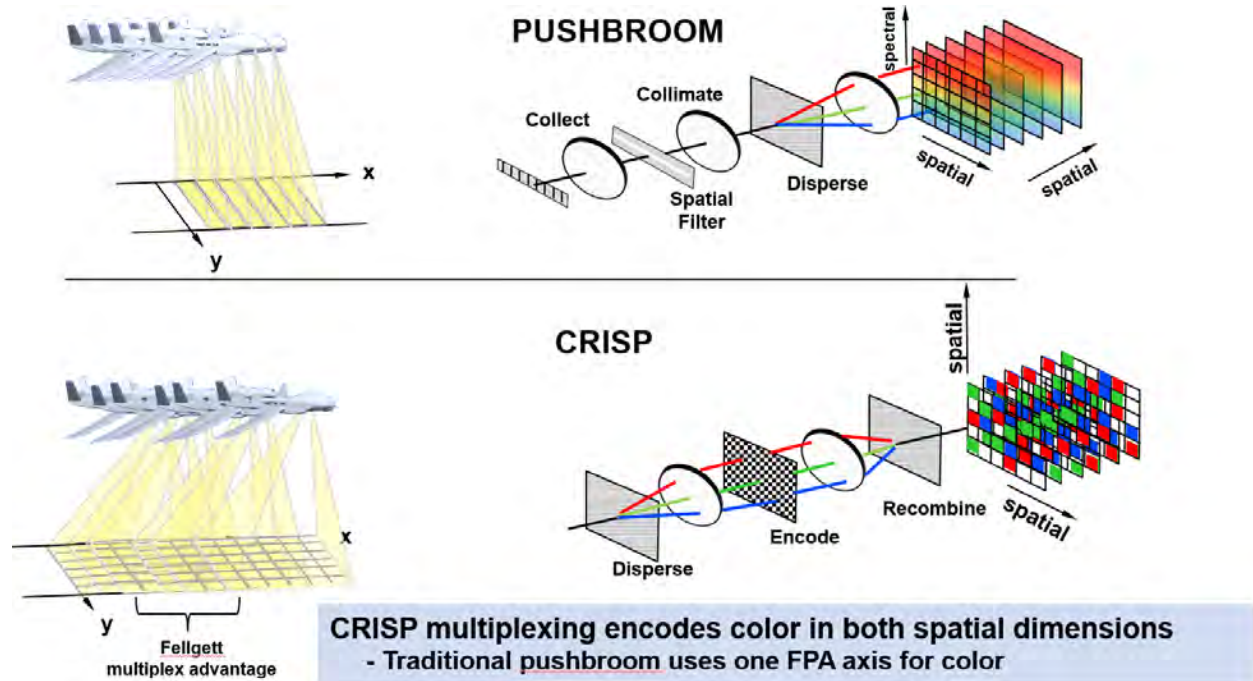
2.1 MICROBOLOMETERS AND MULTIPLEXING



2.2 CRISP SPECTRAL DECODING



2.3 HYPERSPECTRAL IMAGER OPERATION



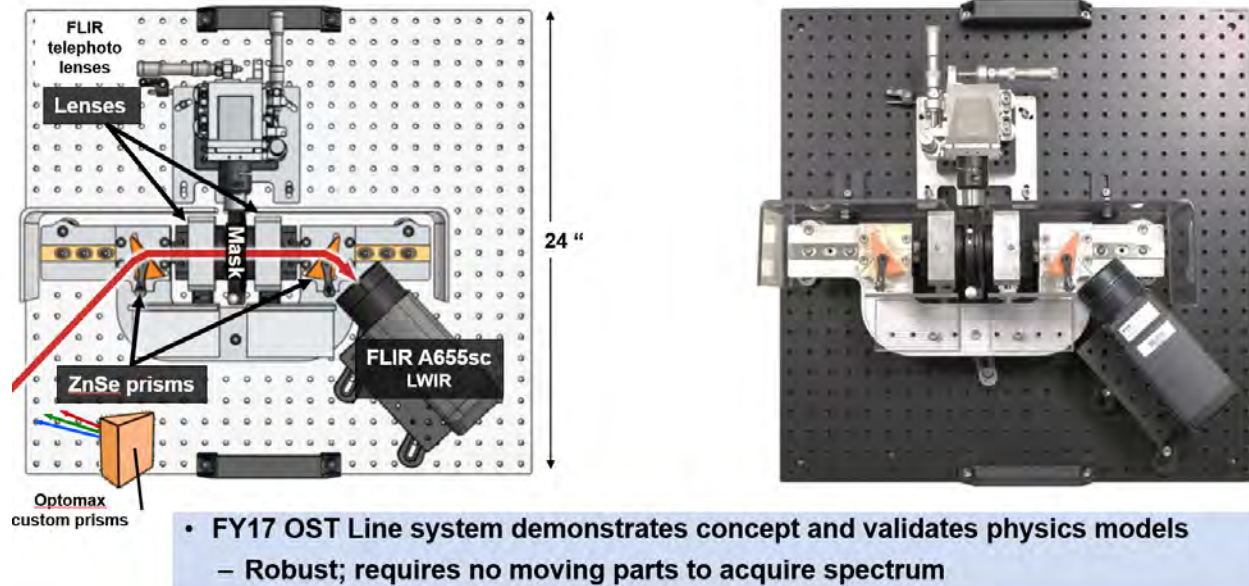
2.4 COMPARISON OF HSI SYSTEMS

	Pushbroom	FTIR	CRISP	
Spectral formation for single pixel				
Dwell time	Δt	$M \Delta t$	$M \Delta t$	$\lambda \Omega$ Etendue (same for all)
Throughput	1	$\frac{1}{2}$ (beamsplitter)	$\frac{1}{2}$ (mask)	- Optical throughput (differ)
Photon-limited SNR	$\frac{SNR_{pushbroom}}{SNR_{pushbroom}} = 1$	$\frac{SNR_{FTIR}}{SNR_{pushbroom}} = \frac{1}{2}$ [1]	$\frac{SNR_{CRISP}}{SNR_{pushbroom}} = \sqrt{\frac{M}{2N\lambda}}$ [2]	
Detector-limited SNR	$\frac{SNR_{pushbroom}}{SNR_{pushbroom}} = 1$	$\frac{SNR_{FTIR}}{SNR_{pushbroom}} = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\frac{M}{2}}$ [1]	$\frac{SNR_{CRISP}}{SNR_{pushbroom}} = \frac{\sqrt{M}}{2}$ [2]	$SNR = \mu/\sigma$

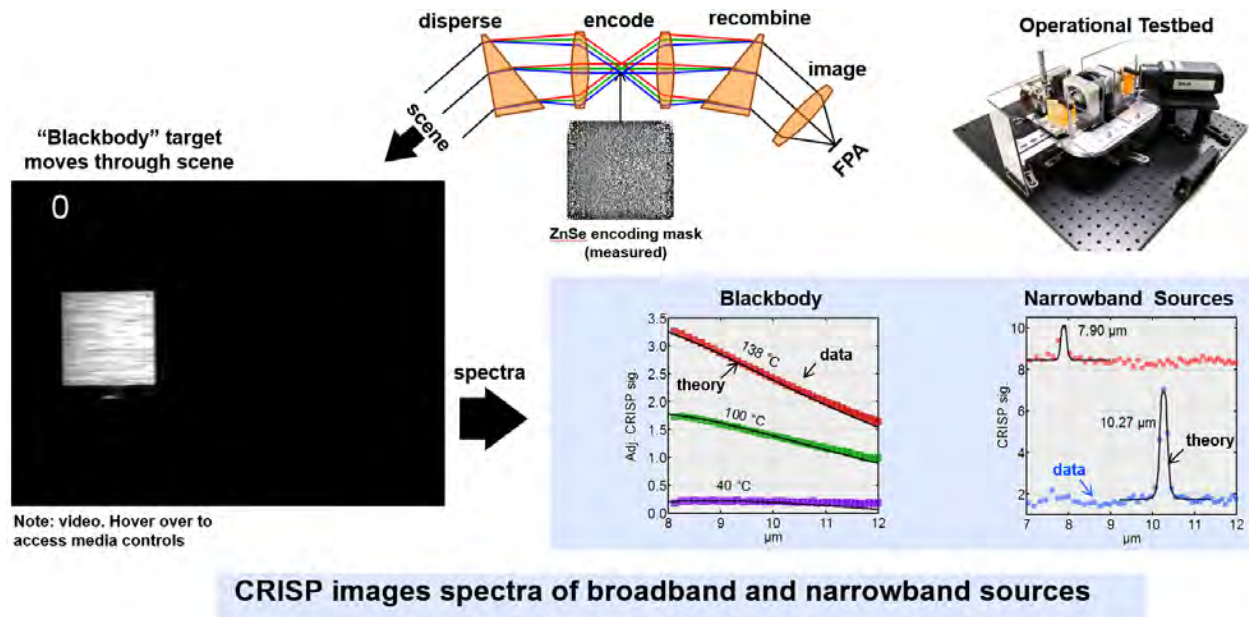
CRISP multiplex advantage improves performance in both photon-limited and detector-limited situations
 - Improves with number of measurements M (FPA size)

3. CRISP PROOF-OF-CONCEPT

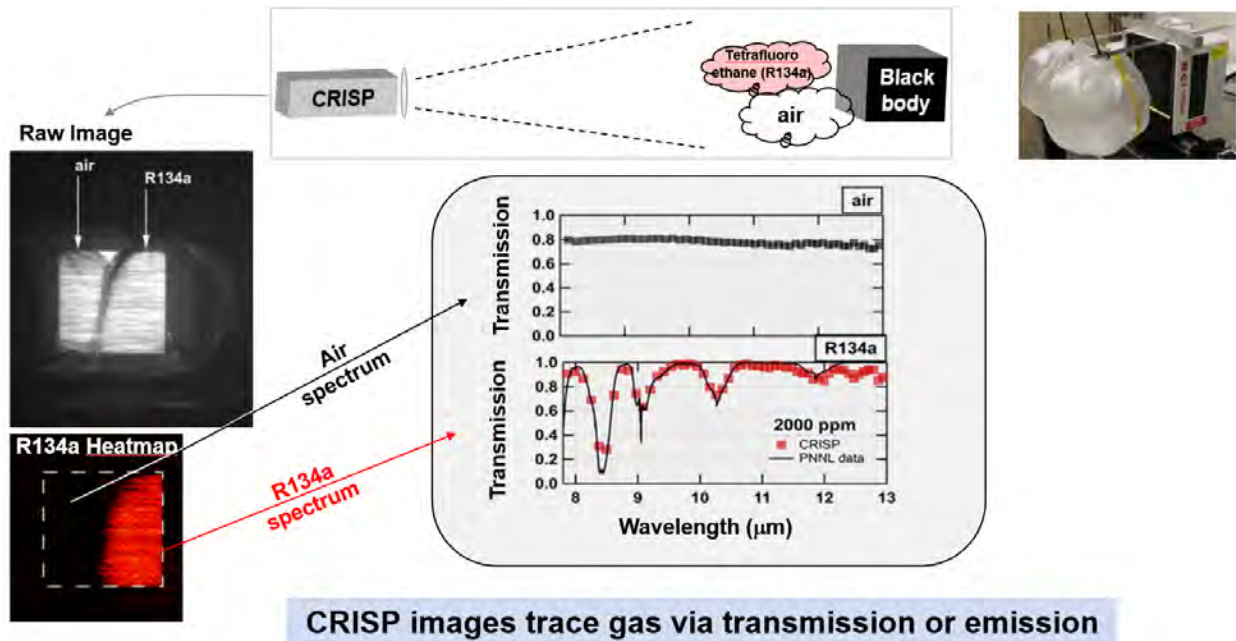
3.1 CRISP PROOF-OF-CONCEPT TESTBED



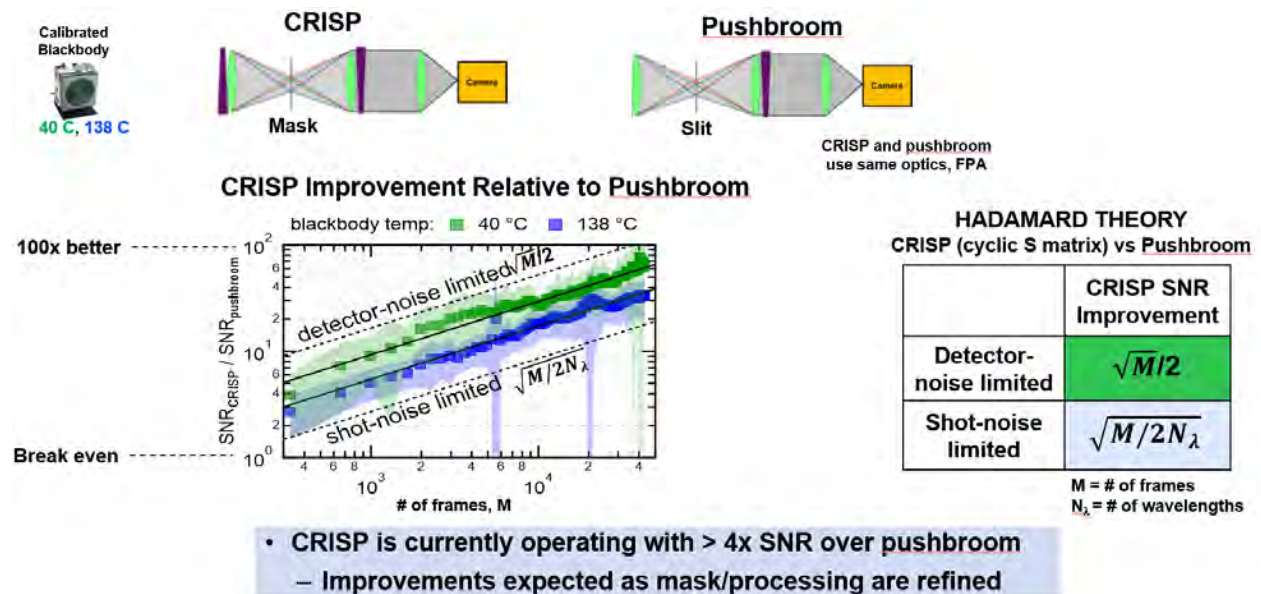
3.2 CRISP HYPERSPECTRAL IMAGERY



3.3 CRISP APPLICATION: TRACE PLUME DETECTION

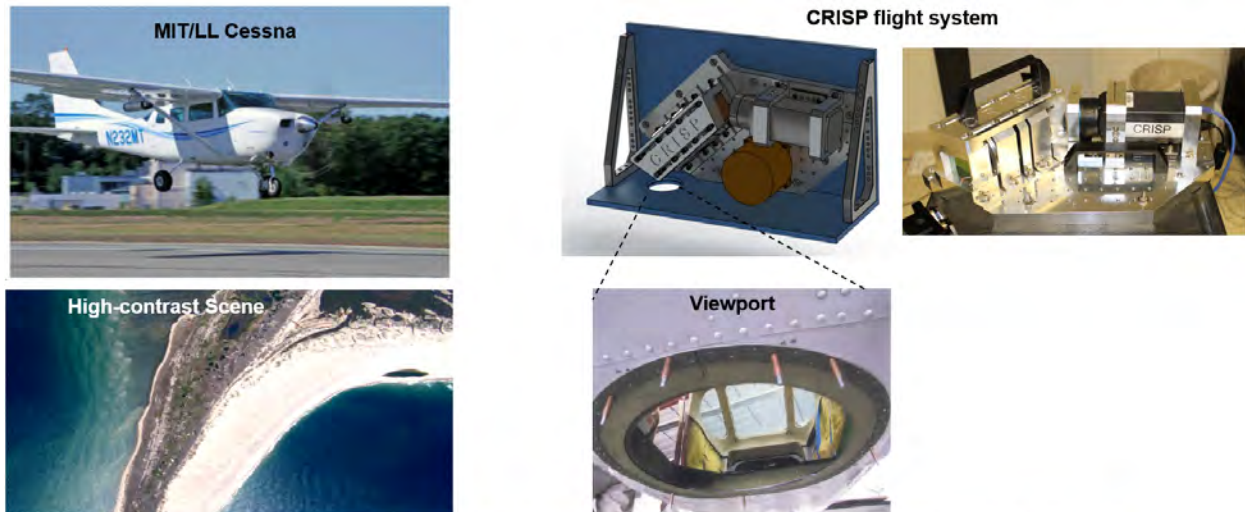


3.4 CRISP SENSITIVITY ADVANTAGE



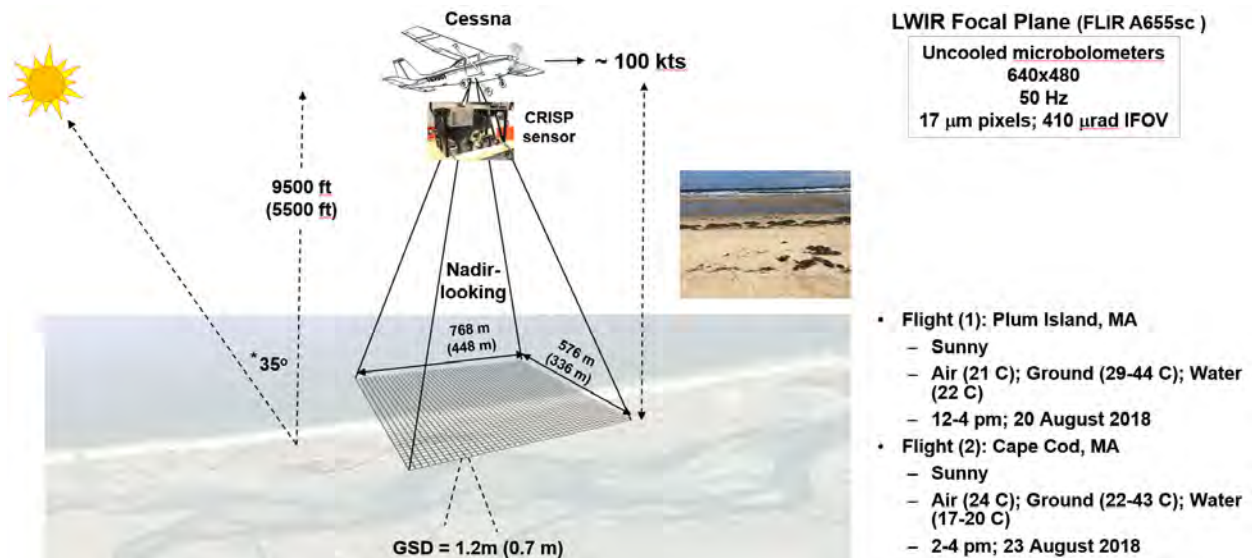
4. CRISP FLIGHT TESTS

4.1 CRISP FLIGHT TEST PROGRAM FY18 OST LINE

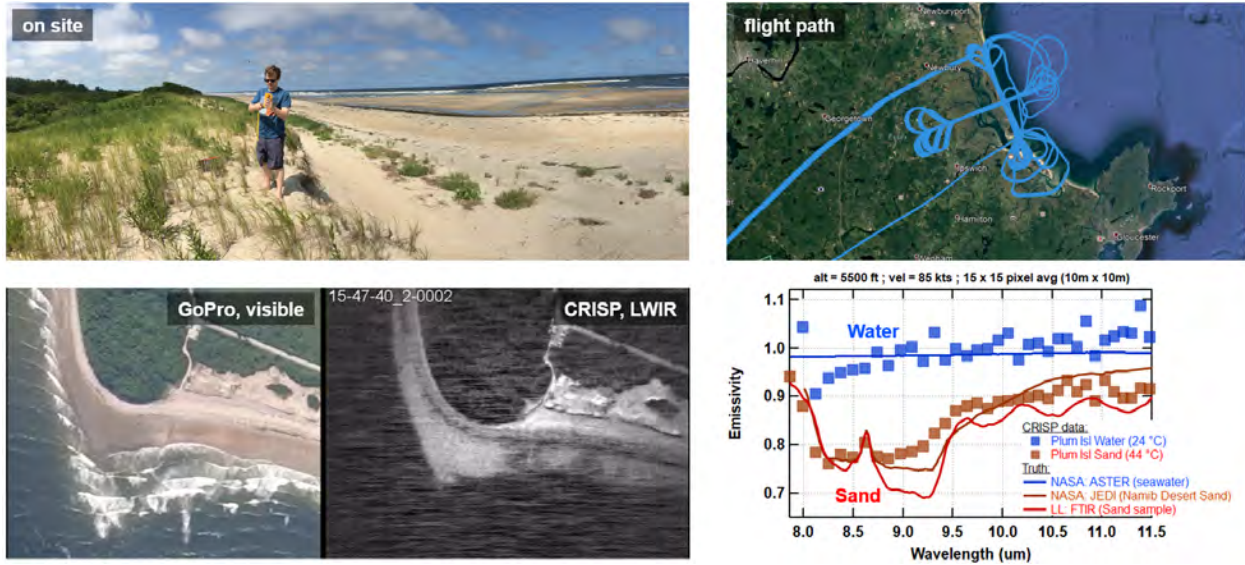


- Goal: Demonstrate viability of CRISP concept from moving platform
 - Measure performance in presence of motion and jitter

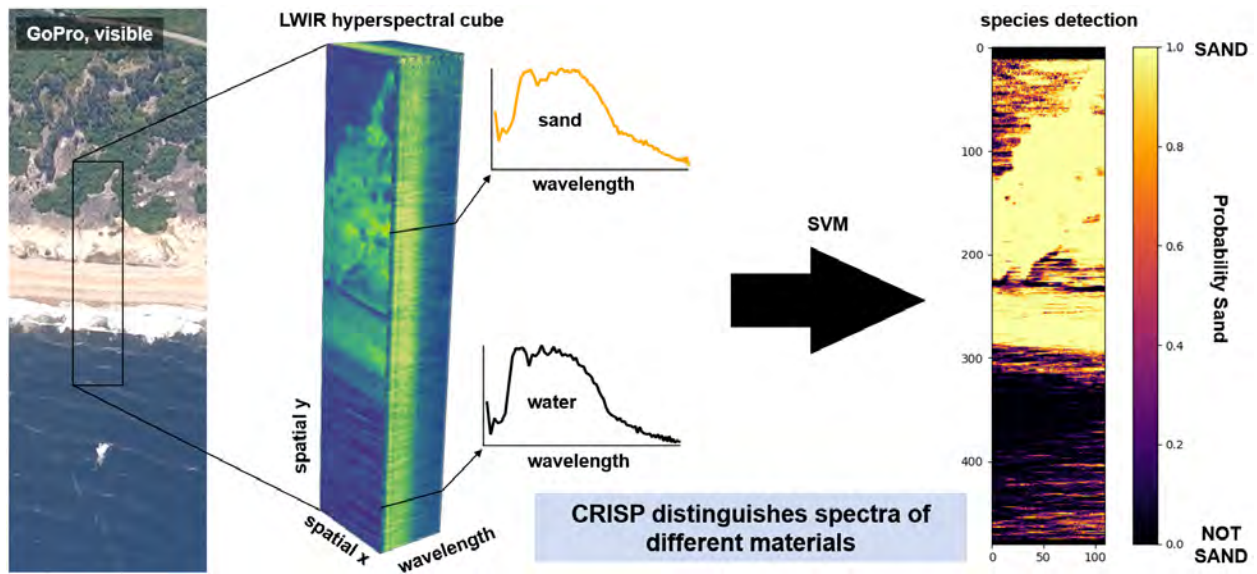
4.2 CRISP FLIGHT COLLECTIONS



4.3 CRISP SPECTRA: PLUM ISLAND COASTLINE



4.4 CRISP HYPERSPECTRAL IMAGERY



5. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- CRISP team

- Ryan Sullenberger, John Lessard, Yaron Rachlin, Zach Palmer, Sumanth Kaushik (Gp 91)
- Adam Milstein (Gp 97)
- Corrie Smeaton, Phil Chapnik (Gp 78)

- Funding

- OST Line support
- NASA (ACT) 



- Publications



“Computational reconfigurable imaging spectrometer”, R. M. Sullenberger, A. B. Milstein, Y. Rachlin, S. Kaushik, and C. M. Wynn, *Opt. Expr.* **25**, 31960 (2017).

- Invention disclosure: “Computational reconfigurable imaging spectrometer (CRISP)”, A. Milstein, Y. Rachlin, C. Wynn, R. Sullenberger, S. Kaushik; Filed 2017.



REFERENCES

Sullenberger, Ryan M, Adam B Milstein, Yaron Rachlin, and Kaushik Sumanth, "Computational reconfigurable imaging spectrometer," *Opt. Expr.* 25 (31960), 2017.