L'Imagerie Hyperspectrale à travers les âges

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Imagerie Hyperspectrale

Définition : « Obtenir un spectre pour chaque pixel d'image »

Hyperspectral = imagerie spectrale

Alexander Goetz (Goetz, 2009) :

“hyper” has a negative connotation, meaning **too much**.

When mixed with many other materials on the Earth's surface and viewed through a hostile and changing atmosphere, **there is security in numbers**. In order to be able to apply statistical techniques to the data, an **overabundance of spectral bands is needed** to tease out the **various material components** that make up each pixel observed with the sensor

Image : Mishra et al., 2017

1ère caméra hyperspectrale

1ère caméra hyperspectrale

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ASTRONOMICAL PHYSICS

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THE SPECTROHELIOSCOPE AND ITS WORK' PART I. HISTORY, INSTRUMENTS, ADJUSTMENTS, AND METHODS OF OBSERVATION

By GEORGE E. HALE

ABSTRACT

The *spectrohelioscope* permits the *visual observation and analysis of the forms and motions of prominences at the sun's limb and of bright and dark flocculi on the disk.*

The principle of the *spectrohelioscope* was first suggested by Janssen in 1868, and successfully tried by Young in 1870 for observing the forms of prominences projecting beyond the limb, but was discarded by him when Zöllner and Huggins adopted a spectroscopy with widened slit for this purpose. The *spectrohelioscope* was developed in 1924-1929 by Hale, who applied *high dispersion* to reveal *flocculi on the disk* and a "line-shifter" to vary the wave-length of the incident light during observation.

The *inexpensive instruments* described in this article, which comprise a horizontal *coelostat telescope* and *spectrohelioscope*, are suitable for a wide variety of observations. Two *oscillating slits* of easily variable amplitude or a *pair of square prisms* (Anderson's design) rotating before fixed slits may be used to give the *monochromatic image* of a portion of the sun, usually with the *H α* line.

The *adjustments* of the instruments are described in detail.

Methods of observing various types of prominences and flocculi and of analyzing their forms and radial velocities are then explained. Means scope in conjunction with spectrographs or spectroheliograph

The possibility of obtaining the first radiations from many solar and geophysical phenomena by physics and chemistry, and the reciprocal action of these fundamental sciences through the study of the forces in the atmosphere of the sun, and the forces apparently transmitted by solar eruptions to the earth, place emphasis on the necessity of im-

¹ Contributions from the Mount Wilson Observatory, *Carnegie Institution*, No. 388.

PLATE XIII

SPINNING DISK WITH RADIAL SLITS

PLATE XI

PORT AND LINE-SHIFTER

FIG. 1.—General arrangement of coelostat telescope and spectrohelioscope

Imagerie Hyperspectrale

- Evolution des différents types de capteurs
- Thématiques de recherche
- Méthodes de traitement

Capteurs hyperspectraux

Whiskbroom
(spectre par spectre)

Pushbroom
(ligne par ligne)

Plane scanning
(λ par λ)

Snapshot
(tout le cube en
meme temps)

d'après Adão et al., 2017

Evolution des capteurs hyperspectraux

Nom	Créateur	Acquisition	gamme	Techno.	« res. » spectrale (nm)	Res. spatiale (pixels)	Encombr ^{nt} (cm)	Poids (kg)	vecteur	année
AIS	California Instit. of Techno	pushbroom	1200- 2400	disperif	10	32			avion	1984
AVIRIS	California Instit. of Techno	whiskbroom	400-2500	dispersif	10	667	84 x 160 x160	320	avion	1987
Descour, & Dereniak, 1995		snapshot	470-770	CTIS	15	11x11			labo	1995
DAIS 7915	DLR	whiskbroom	1970 - 2450 (+ MIR + IRT)	dispersif	10 et 36	512		172	avion	1996
Slawson, et al., 1999		scan spectral	400-720	LCTF	10	2030 x 2042			labo	1999
Inspector	Specim	pushbroom	400-900	dispersif	7		13 x 7 x 6		labo	1998

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Descour, & Dereniak, 1995		snapshot	470-							1995
DAIS 7915	DLR	whiskbroom	197- 2400 (+ M IR)							1996
Slawson, et al., 1999		scan spectral	400-							1999
Inspector	Specim	pushbroom	400- 2500	disperif	10	1000	20 x 7 x 6			1998

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MicroHSI VNIR	NovaSol	pushbroom	450-900	dispersif	2.8	960	12 * 7 * 5	1	UAV	2006
microHSI SWIR	NovaSol	pushbroom	850-1700	dispersif	8.3	640	22 * 20 * 10	3.6	UAV	2011
Nano- Hyperspec	HeadWall	pushbroom	400-1000	dispersif	1.8	640	5 * 5 * 3.5	0.4	UAV	2014
ULTRIS 20	Cubert	snapshot	450 – 850	Linear Variable Filters	4	400 * 400	10 * 10 * 6	0.41	UAV	2017
fenix	specim	pushbroom	380-2500	dispersif	3.5 et 12	384	39 * 22 * 4.5	15		2018
4200 Wide-Field	Hinalea	snapshot	400-1000	Faby- perot	4	2.3 MP	31 * 8 * 8	2		2018

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microHSI SWIR	NovaSol	pushbroom	850-1				12 20 10	3.6	UAV	2011
Nano- Hyperspec	HeadWall	pushbroom	400-1				5 5 3.5	0.4	UAV	2014
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microHSI SWIR	NovaSol	pushbroom	950-1700				22 * 20 * 10	3.6	UAV	2011
Nano- Hyperspec	HeadWall	pushbroom	400-1000	dispersif	1.8	640	5 * 5 * 3.5	0.4	UAV	2014
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Evolution des thématiques de recherche

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Après 2010

Méthodes de traitement

Classification

(GHAMISI et al., 2017)

- Non-supervisé :

- ▶ Kmeans
- ▶ Iterative Self-Organizing Data Analysis Technique (ISODATA)
- ▶ Fuzzy Cmeans

- Supervisé

- ▶ SVM
- ▶ RF (Random Forest)
- ▶ BP (backpropagation algorithm, also known as multilayer perceptron)
- ▶ ELM (extreme learning machine)
- ▶ KELM (kernel extreme learning machine)
- ▶ 1-D CNN
- ▶ MLR (multinomial logistic regression)

...

- ▶ PLSDA

Méthodes de traitement

Méthodes Spectrales-Spatiales

Advances in Spectral–Spatial Classification of Hyperspectral Images

By MATHIEU FAUVEL, YULIYA TARABALKA, *Member IEEE*, JÓN ATLI BENEDIKTSSON, *Fellow IEEE*, JOCELYN CHANUSSOT, *Fellow IEEE*, AND JAMES C. TILTON, *Senior Member IEEE*

Spectral–Spatial Hyperspectral Image Classification With Edge-Preserving Filtering

Xudong Kang, *Student Member, IEEE*, Shutao Li, *Member, IEEE*, and Jón Atli Benediktsson, *Fellow, IEEE*

Spectral–Spatial Classification of Hyperspectral Imagery Based on Partitional Clustering Techniques

Yuliya Tarabalka, *Student Member, IEEE*, Jón Atli Benediktsson, *Fellow, IEEE*, and Jocelyn Chanussot, *Senior Member, IEEE*

Spectral–Spatial Classification of Hyperspectral Data Based on Deep Belief Network

Yushi Chen, *Member, IEEE*, Xing Zhao, *Student Member, IEEE*, and Xiuping Jia, *Senior Member, IEEE*

An iterative hyperspectral image segmentation method using a cross analysis of spectral and spatial information

N. Gorretta ^a , G. Rabatel ^a , C. Fiorio ^b , C. Lelong ^c , J.M. Roger ^a

Méthodes de traitement

Quantification

Relevant aspects of quantification and sample heterogeneity in hyperspectral image resolution

Sara Piqueras ^{a,b}, James Burger ^c, Romà Tauler ^b, Anna de Juan ^{a,*}

HyperART: non-invasive quantification of leaf traits using hyperspectral absorption-reflectance-transmittance imaging

[Sergej Bergsträsser](#) , [Dimitrios Fanourakis](#), [Simone Schmittgen](#), [Maria Pilar Cendrero-Mateo](#), [Marcus Jansen](#), [Hanno Scharf](#) & [Uwe Rascher](#)

Rapid Quantification Analysis and Visualization of *Escherichia coli* Loads in Grass Carp Fish Flesh by Hyperspectral Imaging Method

Jun-Hu Cheng · Da-Wen Sun

Potential of field hyperspectral imaging as a non destructive method to assess leaf nitrogen content in Wheat

[Nathalie Vigneau](#) ^a, [Martin Ecartot](#) ^b, [Gilles Rabatel](#) ^a, [Pierre Roumet](#) ^b

Evolution des capteurs hyperspectraux

A rajouter :
 -images
 -liste tecno
 snapshot
 - ref

Nom	Qui	techno	gamme		resolution	Resolution spatial	poids	
AVIRIS	California Institute of Technology	whiskbroom	400-2500	dispersif	10		320	
LIFTIRS		whiskbroom	3300-5000 ou 8000-12000	TF	TF (-> 0.2 nm)			
Descour, M., & Dereniak, 1995		scan spatial-spectral	470-770	CTIS	-			
SFSI		pushbroom	1200-2500	dispersif				
Kestrel Corporation		pushbroom	350-1100	TF				
DAIS 7915		whiskbroom	1970 - 2450 (+ MIR + IRT)	dispersif	10-36 nm		172	
Slawson, Ninkov, Horch 1999		scan spectral	400-720	LCTF	10			
imspector	Specim	pushbroom	400-900	dispersif	7		135 x 70 x 60 mm	
hymap	CSIRO		VIS, NIR, SWIR, MWIR, TIR		10 – 20 nm			
apex	ESA	pushbroom	380-2500	dispersif	VNIR: 0:5–8 nm. SWIR: 5–10 nm		380	
MicroHSI VNIR	NovaSol	pushbroom	450-900 nm	dispersif	2.8 nm		12x7x5 ; 1 kg	
microHSI SWIR	NovaSol	pushbroom	850-1700 nm	dispersif	8.3		22x20x10; 3.6 kg	
Nano-Hyperspec	HeadWall	pushbroom	400-1000	dispersif	1.8		5.0 x 5.0 x 3.5; 0.4kg	
FirefLEYE	Cubert	snapshot	370-970	?	4		1.2	

Evolution des thématiques de recherche

archaeology and art conservation,3,4 vegetation and water resource control,5,6 food quality and safety control,7,8 forensic medicine,9,10 crime scene detection,11,12 biomedicine,13,14

Sciences de la terre

- Cartographie minéralogique des sols (Goetz et al., 1985)
- Identification des espèces d'arbres (Wessman et al. ,1988)
- Caractérisation canopées (Gamon et al., 1992)
- Océans (profondeur, constitution), (Carder et al., 1993, Lee et al., 1994)
- propriétés de la glace (Nolin and Dozier, 1993, Painter et al., 1998)

Biomédical :

- Métabolisme des cellules cancéreuses (Ferris et al, 2001)
- Maladies rétinienens (Cohen D., et al. 1999)
- Diabète (Singh N, 2005)

Agriculture :

- caractérisation des types de cultures (Thenkabai, 2002)
- adventices (Varner, B. L., 2000)
- chlorophylle (J. L. Boggs ,2003)
- Indice de surface foliaire (LAI), (Haboudane et al 2003)

Food

- Etat sanitaire de pommes (M. S. Kim, 2001)
- Etat sanitaire de carcasses de poulets (Renfu Lu, 1998)
- Alteration de comcombres par le frois (YONGLIANG LIU,2005)

Art

- lecture d'ancienne écriture sur des palimpsestes (Rapantzikos & Balas , 2005)
- définition de la meilleure lumière incidente pour une peinture (Carvalhal et al. 2005)

Forensic

- empreintes digitales latentes (E. Bartick, 2002)