

Visualization and Spectral Analysis Tool

Air Force Research Laboratory PAR Government Systems Corporation LPA Systems Inc



Discussion Topics



- Geo*View Overview
- Spectral Analysis Functionality
- Chem-Bio Application Highlights
- EPA Data Collection Results
- Summary & Conclusions







General Functions

- Zoom
- Pan
- Crop
- Text & Graphics
- Measure
- Geo-Coordinates



Features

- Easy to Use, Point & Click Oriented, Platform Independent
- DOD & Commercial Imagery Formats
- MPEG2/Predator Video Player, Mosaicker & Frame Grabber
- NITF Certified Complexity Level 7 Viewer with Meta Data Editor
- Hyperspectral Analysis



Geo*View – Spectral Analysis

🗑 Geo*View 940E

File Edit View Insert Hyperspectral Utilities



Window

Hyperspectral Visualization & Spectral Exploitation (HyperVISE)

- Automated Band Selection
- 11 Pre-Set Combinations for Primary & Secondary View Ports
- Resizable Floating Monocle with Alternate Band Combinations
- Hyperspectral Plug-ins for Anomaly Detection and Spectral Matched Filtering

Segment18_cube3_23.UDF (200%) + Secondary Bands Color Infrared 72 of 384 742.24 nm 40 of 384 Green 580.09 nm 32 of 384 Blue: 539.56 nm Sensor: HARP Select Bands **Product Editor** AR GeoWare Proc

Other Features

- Spectral Analysis and Management System (SAMS) Local Spectral Library
- Band Reduction/Band Aggregation
- Empirical Line Method Atmospheric Correction
- Pixel Classification

4



SAMS Local Signature Library









- Investigated Spectral Analysis techniques in LWIR Hyperspectral Region for the Detection & Identification of Various Chemical Agents
- Assessed Black Body Regions for Absorption Effects Produced by Agents at Different Concentration Levels
 - SARIN Nerve Gas (100 mg min/m³ ~ 10 ppm for 8 minutes)
 - SOMAN Nerve Gas (50 mg min/m³ ~ 10 ppm for 4 minutes)







- LWIR Hyperspectral Imagery Provides Blackbody Backgrounds
 - Ponds, Fields, Foliage, Parking Lots, Roads
- Presence of an Agent Affects Black Body Spectral Response and Provides Method for Detection using Absorption Phenomenology



Black Body Spectral Profile

Black Body with Agent





- Generate Synthetic Clouds using Hazard Prediction Assessment Capability (HPAC)
- Modify SEBASS Data with Clouds of Chemical Agents
- Vary Concentration of Clouds
- Determine Limits of Detectability

HPAC Produces 3D Cloud Concentration File







- SEBASS LWIR Sensor 7.3 13.6 Micron Range with 128 Bands
- Methods of Detectability
 - Visual (Selected Bands 20, 46 & 55 Emphasize SARIN Agent)
 - Spectral Matched Filter (SMF)
- SARIN Cloud concentration Below is Scaled from 4 gm/m² at Center to .02 gm/m²
- Minimal Detectable Concentration using SMF is .005 gm/m²





- Anomaly Detection
 - Finds Statistically Unique Areas Compared to Background
 - Background Calculated using the entire R1 1000' Flight Line
 - Spectral Anomalies can be
 - Hot or Cold Objects
 - Non-Blackbody
 - Gases of Interest
- Spectral Matched Filter
 - Optimal Detector for a Signature in a Gaussian Background
 - Signatures Derived from EPA Fourier Transform Infrared Reference Spectra Database and Mapped to AHI Sensor
 - 1,3 Butadiene
 - Acetone
 - Ethylene Oxide
 - Propylene Oxide
- Automatic Target Cuer Thresholds SMF Output



Collection Site



DOW OYSTER CREEK SITE BLOCK HAZARDS





AHI Sensor Flight Lines





• AHI LWIR Sensor Observes 200+ Bands

• Analyzed 1000' Altitude Flights



AHI R4 Anomaly







Spectral Matched Filter

R1 Flight Line 4000 to 5000





AHI Band 30



Detector



SMF



SMF



Ethylene Oxide



Propylene Oxide



Automatic Target Cuer





AHI Band 30

Ethylene Oxide





- This is a Preliminary Evaluation
- The Chemical Plant Environment is more Complex than the Battlefield
 - More Chemicals of Interest
 - Complex Background
- Anomaly Detection is of Little Utility
- Spectral Matched Filter may be Useful
 - Need Extensive Ground Truth to Verify Results
 - Modification Required for Hot Plumes