

#### Corning has a proven track record of innovation

1877 1879 1912 1915 1932 1934 1935 1947 1952 1961 1964 1970 1972 Signal Lenses Railroad Heat-Resistant High-Purity Silicones Hale Television Glass-Ceramics Low-Loss Glass Bulb Fusion Ceramic Space PYREX®Glass Fused Silica Telescope Picture Tube Window Glass Overflow Optical Fiber Substrates for Edison's Lanterns Electric Light Mirror Processes for Catalytic **Process** Convertors



2017

Damage-Resistant

Pharmaceutical

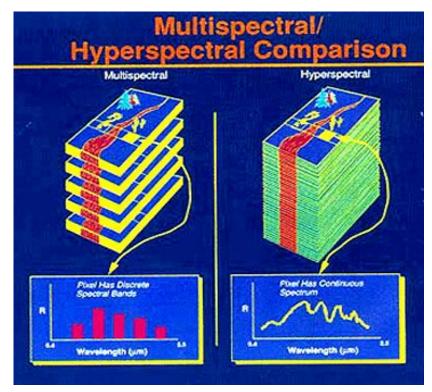
Glass Packaging

#### Presentation Agenda

- Practicalizing hyperspectral imaging
- Use cases
- Corning Hyperspectral Products

### Hyperspectral vs. Multispectral Imaging Technology

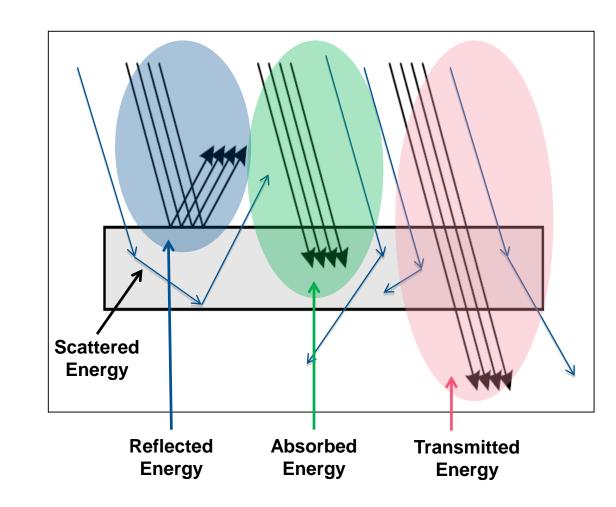
- Hyperspectral imagers (HSI) cover many dozens to hundreds of spectral bands contiguously
- Multispectral imagers (MSI) cover a selected set of bands non-contiguously
  - Spectral information critical for research and development of specific applications may be missing
  - Number of spectral bands is insufficient to address multitude of developed and proven applications
  - Ease of deployment and low cost makes MSI attractive for many applications
- A product that can be both HSI and MSI and is reasonably priced provides high flexibility for research and practical applications



Source: NASA (public domain information)

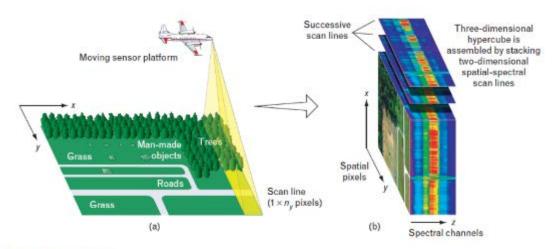
#### Concept of Spectral Signature

- Electromagnetic Radiation (EMR) interactions with matter: Substances interact with EMR in different ways. They absorb, reflect, transmit, or scatter various wavelengths of EMR differently.
- Visible and invisible light are EMR
- Spectroscopy: The branch of science concerned with the investigation and measurement of spectra produced when matter interacts with and reflects electromagnetic radiation.



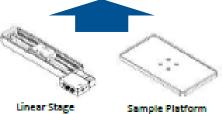
#### **Spectral Data Cube Formation**

- High performance hyperspectral sensors are scanning instruments
  - In an airborne application the spectral data cube is formed using aircraft motion
  - In a field application a rotational stage may be used to form a spectral data cube by scanning the HSI camera
  - In a laboratory or field application a linear stage is used to translate the subject matter across the camera field-of-view
  - In an in-line processing environment the product is scanned as it is moving along a conveyor











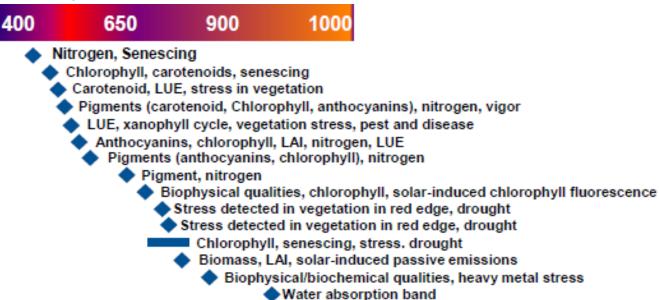
### What is driving the need for Hyperspectral Sensors?

Four main points...

- 1. All new applications and indices are developed using hyperspectral imagery data, and are often simplified for MSI
- 2. The number of proven vegetation indices has far surpassed the capability of multispectral sensors
- 3. New algorithms/applications are being developed that utilize the entire spectrum instead of a few spectral bands
- 4. The size, weight, and cost of hyperspectral imaging sensors and systems now approaches higher end multispectral sensors and systems

## The Need for Contiguous Spectral Coverage in Practical Applications

- Dozens of proven vegetation indices use dozens of spectral bands
  - ENVI + Crop Science has 60+ vegetation indices
- Crop and application specific indices have been developed, and development is accelerating
  - Irrigation management of wine grapes and field crops
  - Specific insects and diseases aphids, red blotch, red-leaf, etc.
  - Fruit ripeness (grapes, tomatoes, berries, etc.)
  - Biofuel growth management

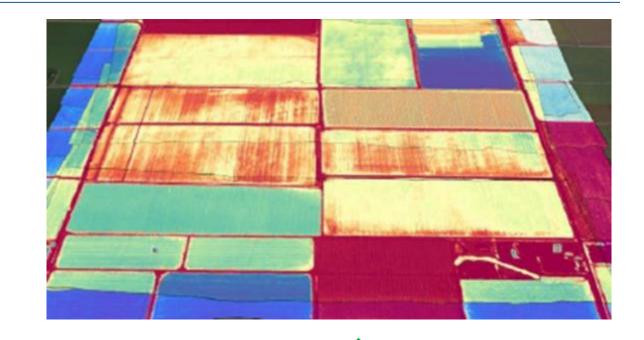


Source: Hyperspectral Remote Sensing of Vegetation Edited by: Prasad S. Thenkabail, John G. Lyon, & Alfredo Huete

## The Need for Hyperspectral Imaging in Agriculture

ENVI software provides the following categories of vegetation indices:

- Broadband Greenness
- Narrowband Greenness
- Canopy Nitrogen
- Canopy Water Content
- Dry or Senescent Carbon
- Leaf Pigments Light Use Efficiency



44+ spectral narrow bands 30+ < 1000 nm 14 > 1000 nm

...are used to generate...

60 vegetation indices
52 < 1000 nm
8 > 1000 nm

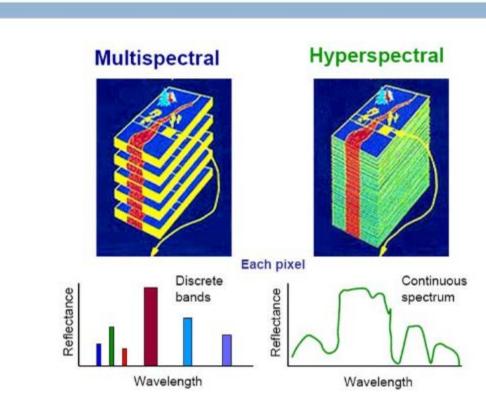
# The Need for Hyperspectral Imaging in other ENVI Applications

- Burn Indices
- Geology Indices
- Fire Fuel Tool
- Forest Health Tool
- Built-up Index
- Water Index
- Mud Index
- Snow Index
- Non-Homogeneous Feature Index
- Petroleum and Mineralogy Exploration

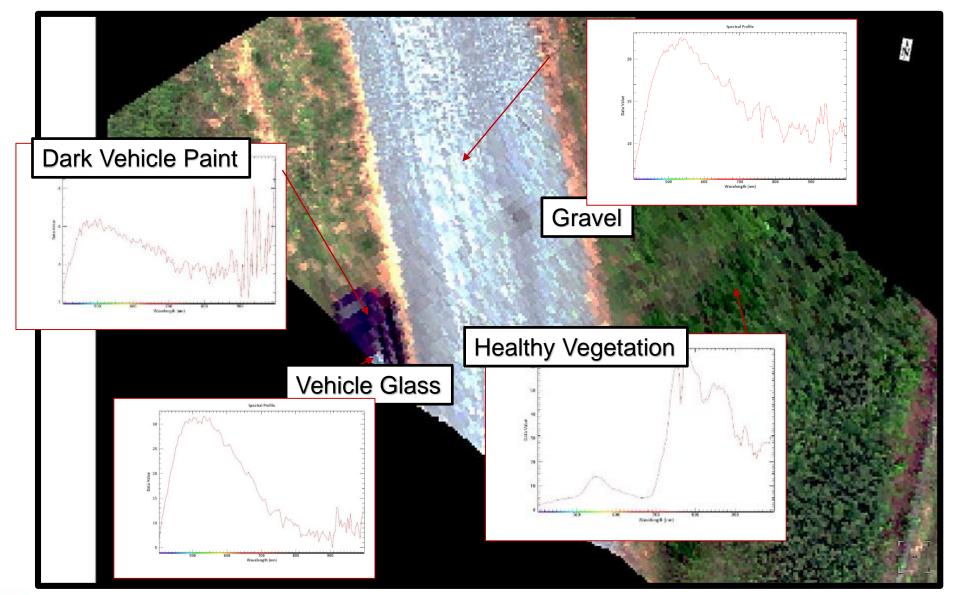
## The Need for Contiguous Spectral Coverage in Practical Applications - Continued

- A new generation of applications are using/will use the entire spectrum and not just selected spectral bands for detection, identification and classification
  - Multispectral sensors will not be able to leverage these indices
- This will enable going beyond detection of stress and becoming diagnostic
- Using the entire spectra will significantly increase the probability of successful detection/ identification/ classification

#### Multispectral vs Hyperspectral

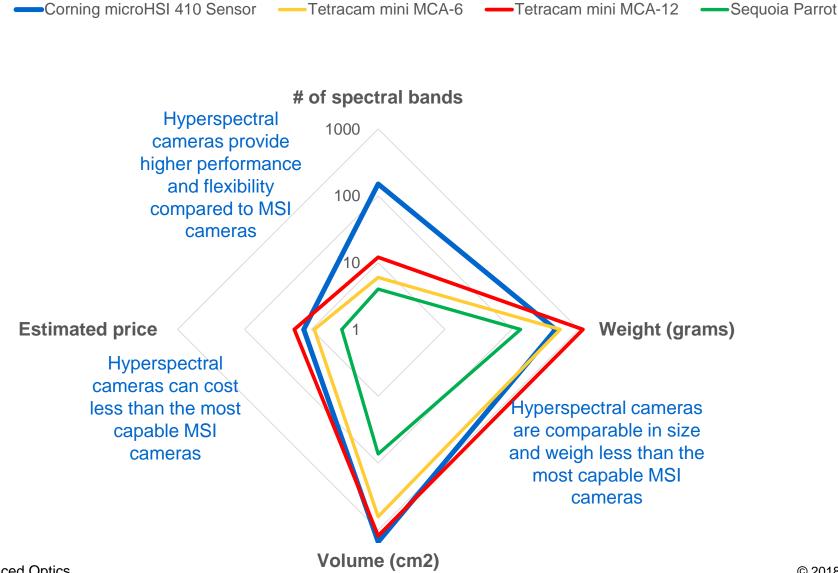


Use of the entire spectrum increases probability of detection, identification, and classification (Imagery from Corning® microHSI<sup>TM</sup> 410 SHARK provided by MTSI, Inc.)



#### **Comparative Assessment**

#### Hyperspectral vs. Multispectral Sensors



#### Integrated Airborne Hyperspectral System Miniaturization

(Images are approximately to scale)

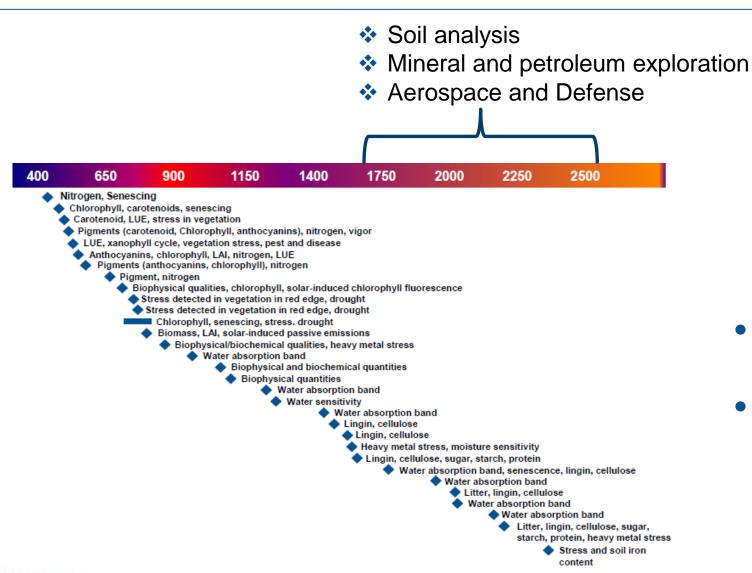






2008 2013 2018

#### Applications are expanding beyond the visible-NIR spectrum

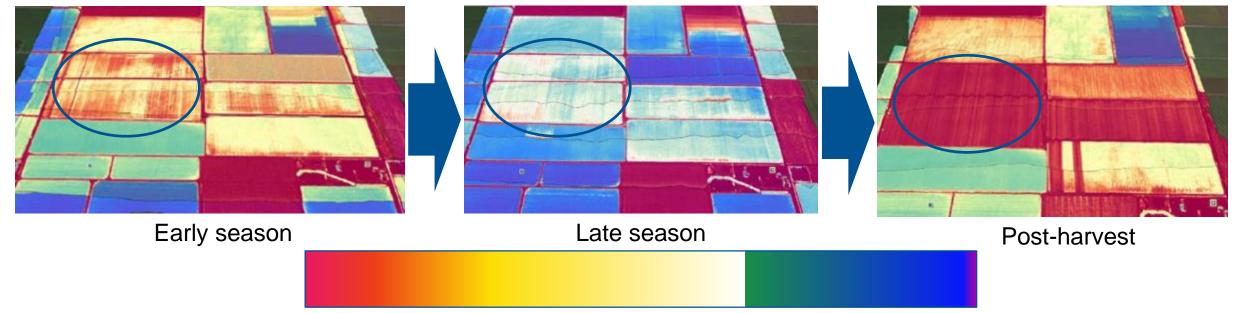


- There is a cost increase for going beyond 1000 nm
- There is an additional cost increase for going beyond 1700 nm, but is justified for high-value applications



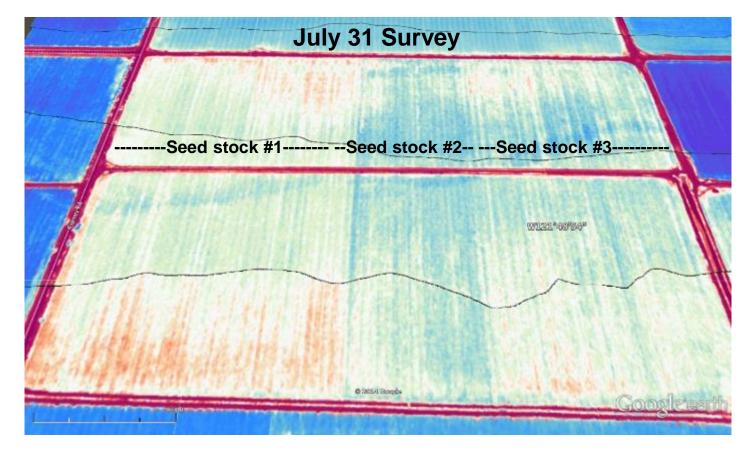
#### Crop Growth and Health Assessment/Management

- Enables the evaluation of vegetation stress, often before it is visible to the human eye or with other sensors
- Enables the visualization of change in crop growth and health, and yield prediction throughout the growing season
- Data products: NDVI reNDVI, Senesis and other indices



#### **Seed Performance Analysis**

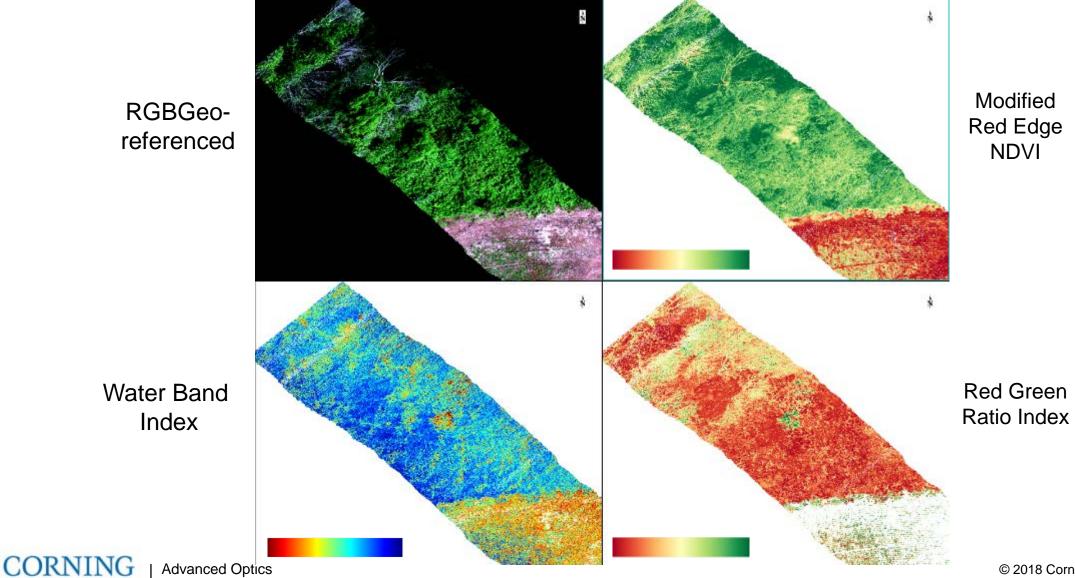
- Hyperspectral imagery enables the evaluation of crop performance for different seed stocks
- The below spectral map clearly shows defined boundaries for three different Roma tomato stocks and crop performance.





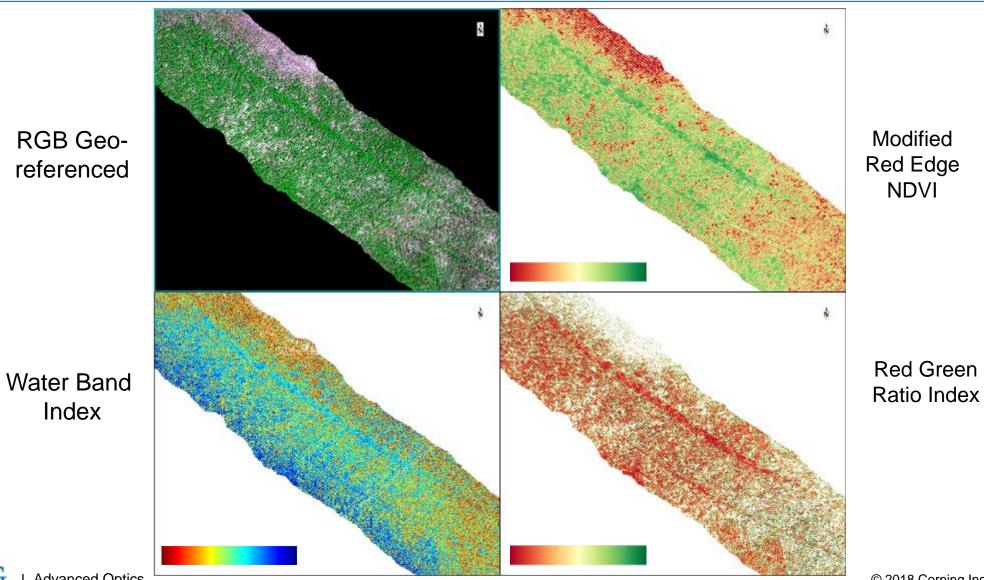
#### Native Virginia Forest

(Data collected by MTSI with Corning ® microHSI™ 410 SHARK)



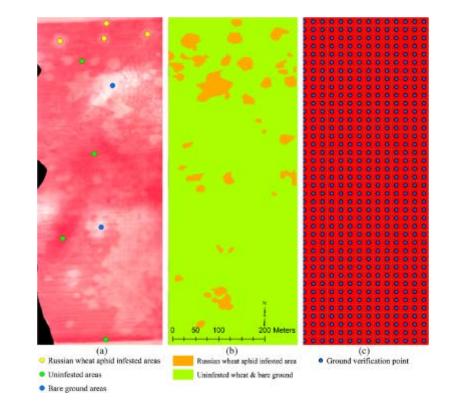
#### Baby Soy Crop

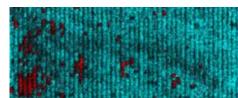
(Data collected by MTSI with Corning ® microHSI™ 410 SHARK)



#### Vegetation Stress Characterization and Detection

- Enables the spectral characterization of the impacts on vegetation of specific stress inducers
- Enables development if custom applications that detect and geo-registers impacts using airborne imagery
  - Actionable information more quickly and economically





Grapevine Leaf Roll Disease

Hyperspectral characterization of known affected foliage



Algorithm development, test and optimization

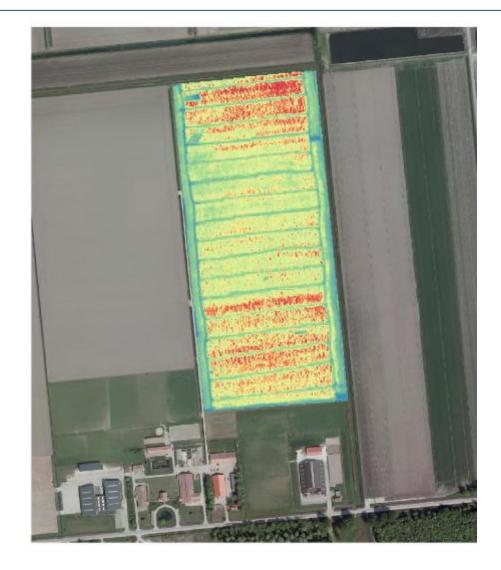


User application development and validation



User access via existing image data supply chain

#### Nitrogen Fertilization Recommendation



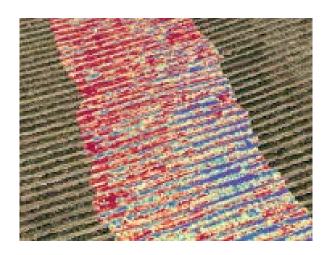
Nitrogen Fertilization Recommendation (kg/ha)

#### Augmentation/Replacement of Manual Processes

- HSI applications that replicate results obtained using reliable and stable processes that:
  - Are labor intensive
  - Cost of equipment is high
- Successful implementation can significantly reduce operating costs
- Co-develop with University Research Centers
  - Often leveraging grant funding







### Coastal/Lake Environmental Surveys

 2018-19: Joint Corning Incorporated and State University of New York (SUNY) initiative to detect and analyze harmful algae blooms (HABs) in New York State fresh water lakes

 Four Corning hyperspectral sensor-equipped small UAS

Golf of Taranto, Italy 7 March 2014

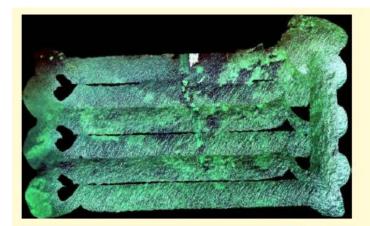


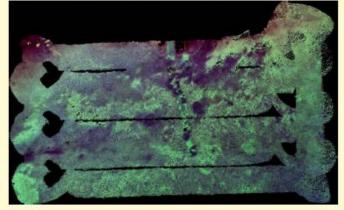


#### Processed Images With and Without Glint Reduction

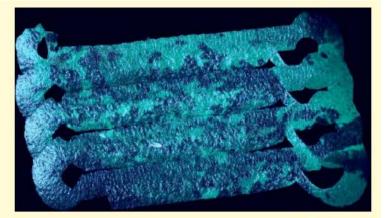
- Corning® Hyperspectral
   System was flown over shallow reef, sea grass in Florida Keys for climate change assessment study
- Platform: rotary wing UAV
- Image processing applied by University of South Florida College of Marine Science

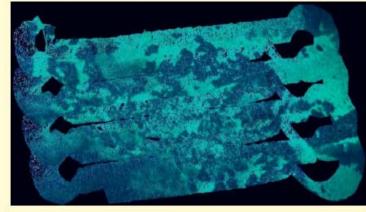






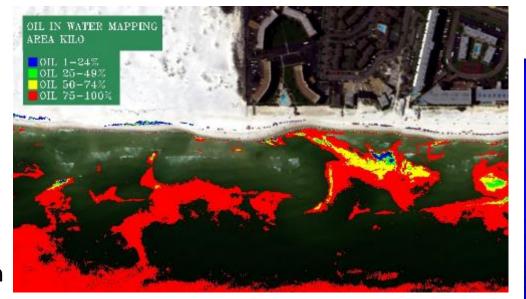
3-band composite image over seagrass study area; lower image used glint reduction algorithm



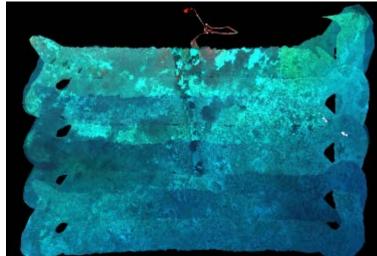


3-band composite image over Cheeca Rocks coral study area; lower image used glint reduction algorithm

#### Other Remote Sensing Applications



Coastal Contamination



HH Meters Open Water **Surface Contamination** 

50

Unclassified

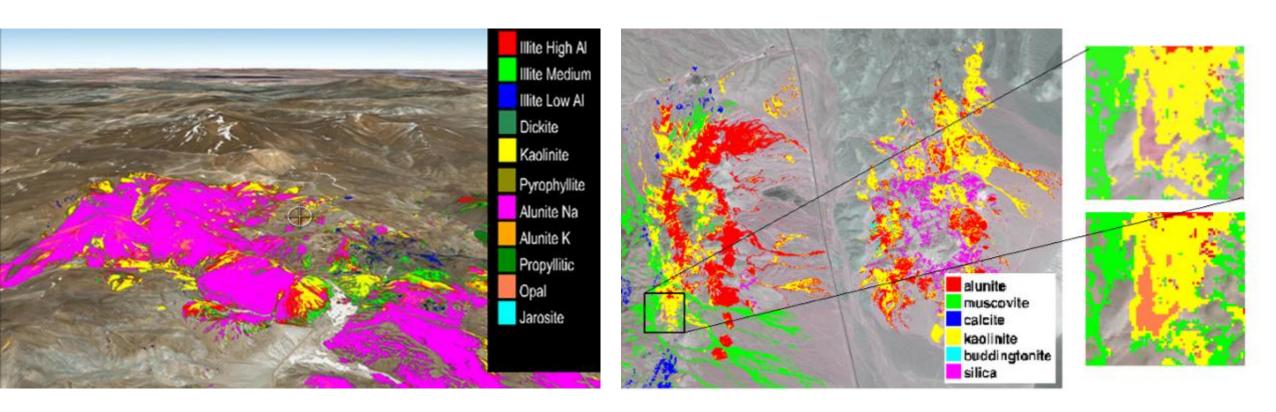
5-10 10-20 20-50 50-75

75-90 90-100

Monitoring Marine Habitats



#### Mineral Exploration and Core Processing

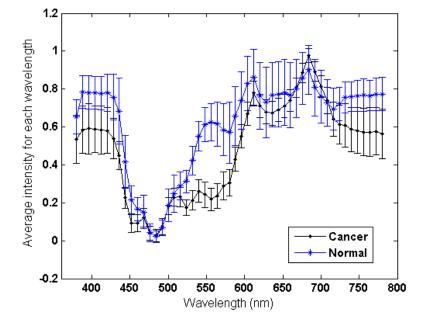


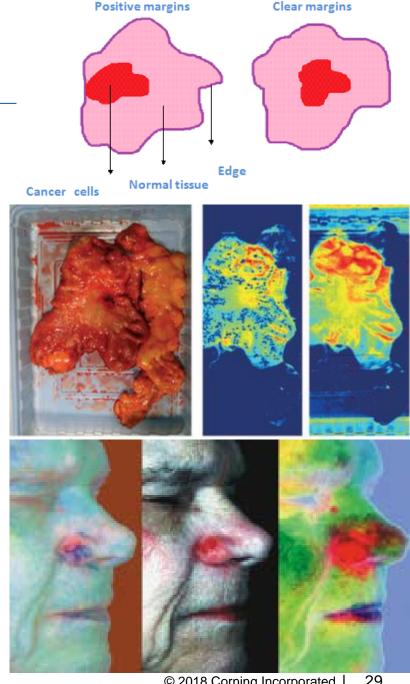
Many minerals have defined spectral response with specific absorption feature(s).

#### Applications in Health and Medicine

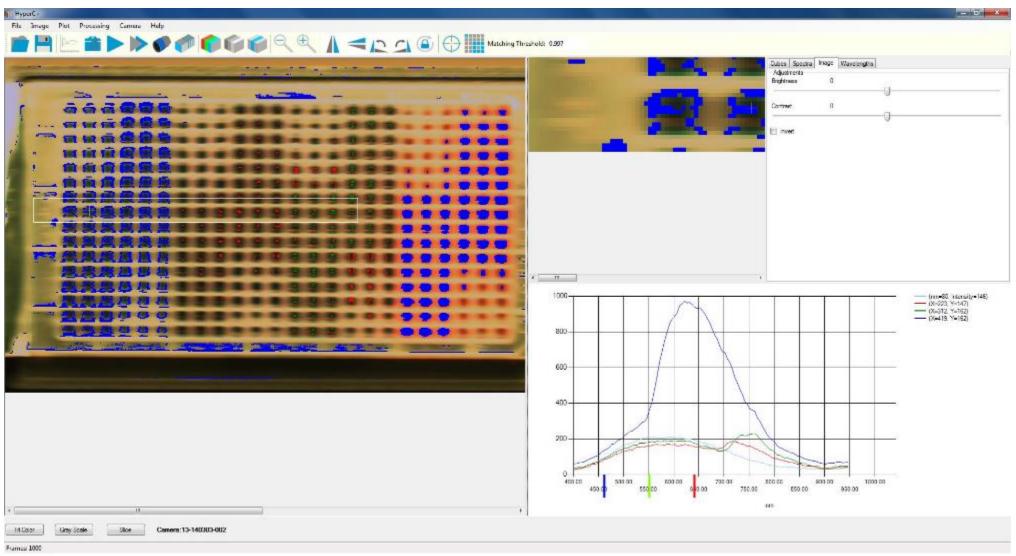
- Cancer detection and comparison with pathological results
- Studies underway for detection of sepsis
  - Positive indications
  - Moving into clinical trials
- Requires exploitation of the entire spectrum,

not just selected bands

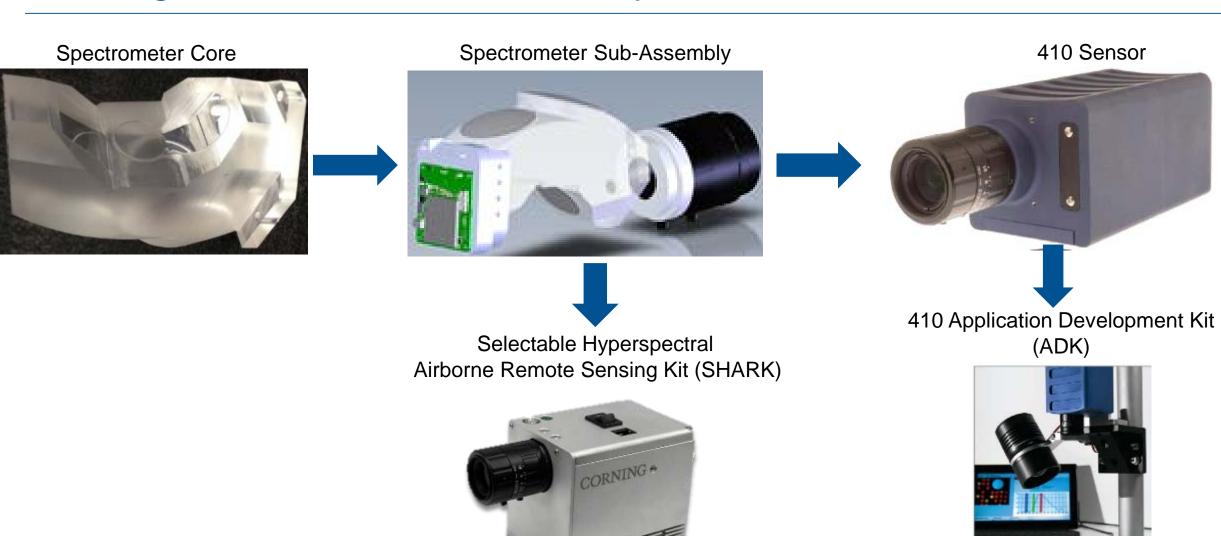




#### **Industrial Processing Applications**



### Corning® microHSI™ 410 Family of Products



#### Corning ® microHSI<sup>™</sup> 410 SHARK

#### Airborne Hyperspectral Imaging (HSI) System

- ✓ Smallest, lightest, lowest cost fully integrated airborne hyperspectral imaging system
  - ✓ Sensor, lens, INS/GPS, microprocessor control and data acquisition/storage
  - √1.5 lbs (680 grams)
- ✓ Web interface for system management and control
- √1 TB internal recording capacity for min. 60 minute recording time; expandable via eSATA port
- √ Flexible data management
  - ✓ Capture and record full hyperspectral data cube
  - ✓ Record only the bands needed to produce deliverable data products
- ✓API enables integration into air vehicle command and control
- ✓ Imagery is plug-and-play compatible with ENVI image processing software and web-based image processing services that have ENVI readers



microHSI™ 410 SHARK

microHSI™ 410 SHARK integrated with DJI™ Matrice 100



#### Introduction to Corning® MicroHSI™ 425 Sensor

- World's first commercially available hyperspectral sensor covering entire visible range through extended short wave infrared range from 400nm to 2500nm in a single high spatial resolution (640 spatial pixels) sensor
  - One focal plane array
  - One optical path
  - 460 spectral bands
- Lower size, weight and power than two sensor configuration
  - 2.4 kg (5.3 lb), 35 watts
- Eliminates need for precise alignment of focal length and field-of-view of two sensors, and a more complicated mechanical and electrical integration



microHSI™ 425 Sensor



False color image from microHSI™ 425 Sensor

# CORNING