



Stand-off landmine detection using (hyperspectral) infrared imaging

20th Mine Action Symposium



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Outline

- What is hyperspectral?
- Applications to Mine Detection
 - SWIR
 - LWIR
- Drawbacks and alternatives





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What is hyperspectral?

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What is hyperspectral?



Let us look with our own eyes at 679nm (red) ...

How many people do you see on the picture?

What is hyperspectral?



Now let us move to the
near-infrared (942nm) ...

How many people do you
see on the picture?

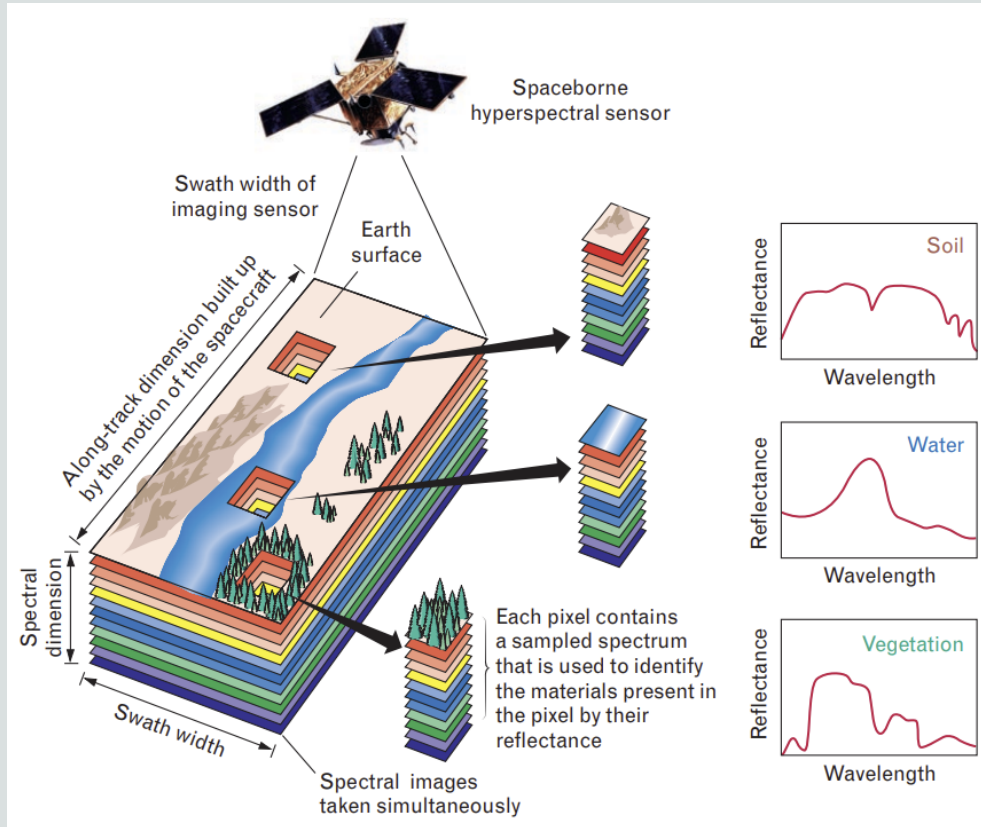
HSI principles in a nutshell

Hyperspectral sensors measure:

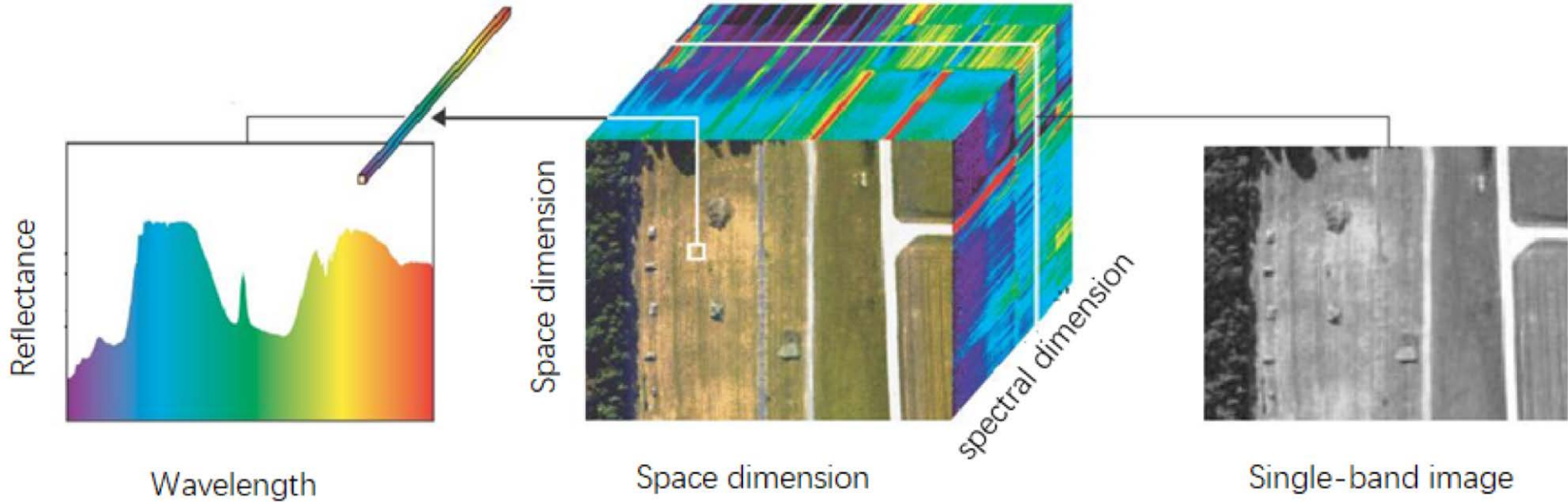
- Light emitted & reflected by as $f(\lambda)$
- **Intrinsic property** of material
- Applications:
 - Agriculture
 - Environmental studies
 - Geology
 - Food inspection
 - Camouflage denial
 - ...



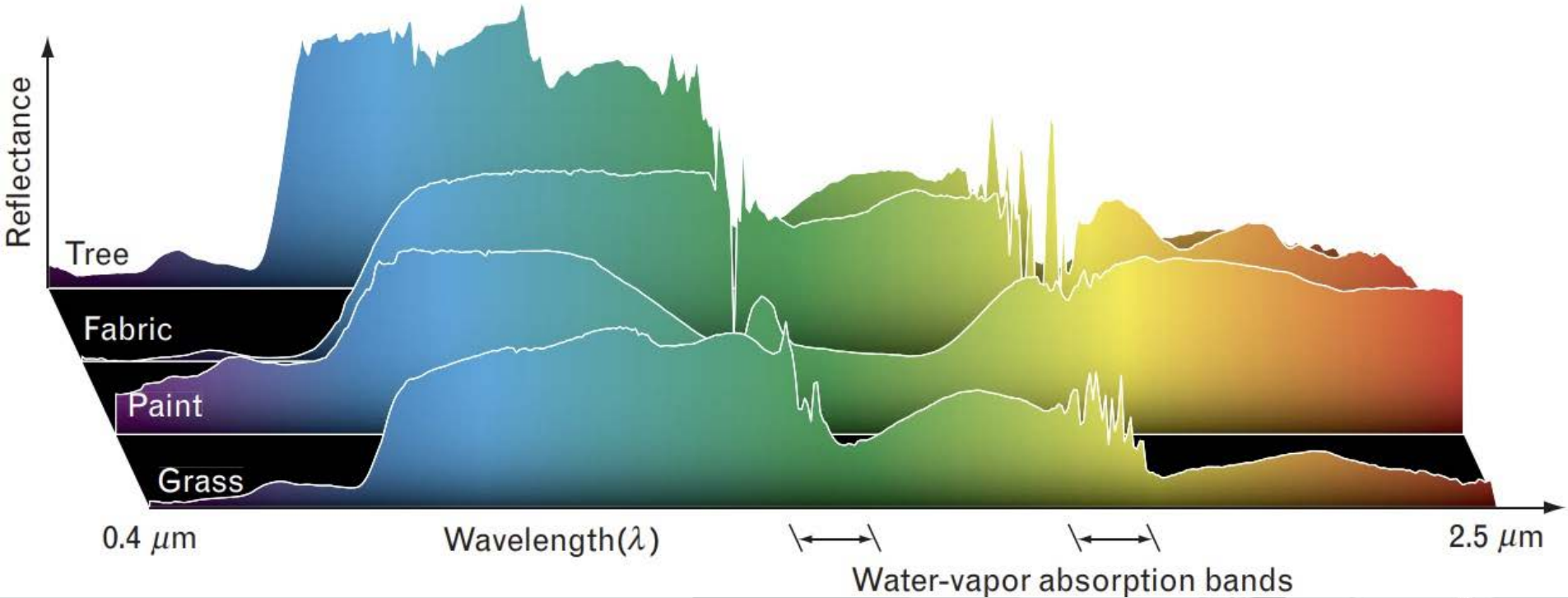
HSI principles in a nutshell



HSI principles in a nutshell



HSI principles in a nutshell





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Applications to Mine Detection

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Applications to Mine Detection

SWIR:

- Chemical properties of explosives around $1.6\mu\text{m}$
- Soil disturbance:
 - Grain size, microshadows
 - Ephemeral
- Stress in vegetation
 - Roots, water, chemicals
 - Chlorophyll red edge ($0.710 - 0.805\mu\text{m}$)

Applications to Mine Detection

SWIR:

- Water
 - Puddles
 - Percolation
- Chemical properties of paint
 - Anthropogenic: hydrophobic
 - Rocks/soil: hydrophilic

Applications to Mine Detection

- LWIR:
 - Reststrahlen effect
 - Resonance effect with molecules
 - Quartz 8.0-9.5 μm region
 - Thermal anomalies
 - Thermal inertia
 - Conductivity



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Drawbacks and alternatives

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Drawbacks

- Cost
- Amount of data → ML
- Interpretability
- Atmospheric effects / calibration
- Spectral/spatial resolution
- Penetration depth of IR



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Any Questions?



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