

# 先进感知系统及其信息处理

Advanced Sensing Systems with Information Processing

第二讲

授课教师: 许小剑

北京航空航天大学电子信息工程学院 北航新主楼F座403室 Tel: 82316065

Email: xiaojianxu@buaa.edu.cn

2021年春季学期

Xu: Advanced Sensing Systems, Class-02

1



# 第二讲 波谱辐射基础

- □ 红外辐射基本概念
- □ 热辐射的基本规律
- □ 光学传感器的谱段



# 第二讲 波谱辐射基础

- □ 红外辐射基本概念
- □ 热辐射的基本规律
- □ 光学传感器的谱段

Xu: Advanced Sensing Systems, Class-02

:



# 发光的种类

物体的发光(即物体的辐射)要消耗能量。物体发光消耗的能量一般有两种:一种是物体本身的能量;另一种是物体从外界得到的能量。由于能量的供给方式不同,可把发光分为如下不同的类型:

化学发光:在发光过程中,物质内部发生了化学变化,如腐木的辉光、磷在空气中渐渐氧化的辉光等,都属于化学发光。在这种情况下,辐射能的发射与物质成分的变化和物质内能的减少是同时进行的。

光致发光,物体的发光是由预先照射或不断照射所引起的。在这种情况下,要想维持发光,就必须以光的形式把能量不断地输给发光物体,即消耗的能量是由外光源提供的。

电致发光:物体发出的辉光是由电的作用直接引起的。这类最常见的辉光是气体或金属蒸气在放电作用下产生的。放电可以有各种形式,如辉光放电、电弧放电、火花放电等。在这些情况下,辐射所需要的能量是由电能直接转化而来的。除此之外,用电场加速电子轰击某些固体材料也可产生辉光,例如变像管、显像管、荧光屏的发光就属于这类情况。

热辐射:物体在一定温度下发出电磁辐射。显然,要维持物体发出辐射就必须给物体加热。热辐射的性质可由热力学预测和解释,且如果理想热辐射体表面温度已知,那么其辐射特性就可以完全确定。一般的钨丝灯泡发光表面上看似电致发光,其实,钨丝灯因为所供给灯丝的电能并不是直接转化为辐射能,而是首先转化为热能,使钨丝灯的温度升高,导致发光,因而钨丝灯的辐射属于热辐射。



# Important Quantities & Units

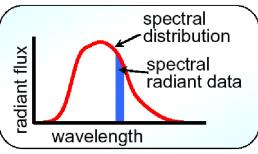
### 辐射能、辐射通量(功率)和辐射强度:

### Radiant energy Q

The energy carried by electromagnetic radiation

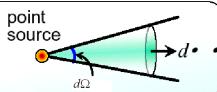
### Radiant flux $\phi$

Radiant energy transmitted per unit time



#### Radiant intensity /

Radiant energy by a point source in radial direction per solid angle per unit time.



$$\Phi = P = \frac{\partial \mathcal{Q}}{\partial t}$$

$$\Phi = P = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial t} \qquad I = \lim_{\Delta \Omega \to 0} \frac{\Delta P}{\Delta \Omega} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial \Omega}$$

Xu: Advanced Sensing Systems, Class-02

5



## 辐射照度、辐射亮度和辐射出射度:

### Irradiance E

Radiant incident upon a unit area per unit time



## $d\Phi$ Radiant Emittance, M



Radiant energy radiated from a unit area per unit time

#### Radiance L

Radiant energy radiated from a unit projected area per unit solid angle in a radial direction per unit time

surface normal

$$E = \lim_{\Delta A \to 0} \frac{\Delta P}{\Delta A} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial A}$$

$$M = \lim_{\Delta A \to 0} \frac{\Delta P}{\Delta A} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial A}$$

$$L = \lim_{\substack{\Delta A \to 0 \\ \Delta \Omega \to 0}} \frac{\Delta^2 P}{\Delta A_{\theta} \Delta \Omega} = \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial A_{\theta} \partial \Omega} = \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial A \partial \Omega \cos \theta}$$



#### 光谱辐射量:

$$X_{\lambda} = \lim_{\Delta \lambda \to 0} \left( \frac{\Delta X}{\Delta \lambda} \right) = \frac{\partial X}{\partial \lambda}$$

$$P_{\lambda} = \lim_{\Delta \lambda \to 0} \left( \frac{\Delta P}{\Delta \lambda} \right) = \frac{\partial P}{\partial \lambda}$$

$$I_{\lambda} = \lim_{\Delta \lambda \to 0} \left( \frac{\Delta I}{\Delta \lambda} \right) = \frac{\partial I}{\partial \lambda}$$

$$M_{\lambda} = \lim_{\Delta \lambda \to 0} \left( \frac{\Delta M}{\Delta \lambda} \right) = \frac{\partial M}{\partial \lambda}$$

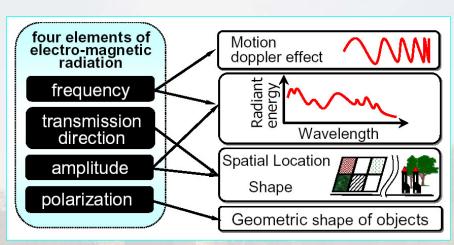
$$L_{\lambda} = \lim_{\Delta \lambda \to 0} \left( \frac{\Delta L}{\Delta \lambda} \right) = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda}$$

$$E_{\lambda} = \lim_{\Delta \lambda \to 0} \left( \frac{\Delta E}{\Delta \lambda} \right) = \frac{\partial E}{\partial \lambda}$$

Xu: Advanced Sensing Systems, Class-02

7





Electromagnetic can be treated as a photon or a light quantum. The energy Q is expressed as

$$Q = hv$$

where

h = Plank's constant; v = frequency



#### 光子辐射量:

#### 1. 光子数

光子数是指由辐射源发出的光子数量,用  $N_p$  表示,是无量纲量的。我们可以从光谱辐射能  $Q_a$  推导出光子数的表达式为

$$\mathrm{d}N_{\scriptscriptstyle \mathrm{p}} = rac{Q_{\scriptscriptstyle \mathrm{v}}}{h
u}\,\mathrm{d}
u$$

$$N_{\scriptscriptstyle \mathrm{p}} = \int \mathrm{d}N_{\scriptscriptstyle \mathrm{p}} = rac{1}{h} \! \int rac{Q_{\scriptscriptstyle \mathrm{v}}}{
u} \, \mathrm{d}
u$$

其中, v 为频率; h 为普朗克常数。

#### 2. 光子通量

光子通量是指在单位时间内发射、传输或接收到的光子数,用 $\Phi$ 。表示,即

$$\Phi_{\mathrm{p}} = rac{\partial N_{\mathrm{p}}}{\partial t}$$

Φ, 的单位是 1/s。

Xu: Advanced Sensing Systems, Class-02

9



#### 3. 光子辐射强度

光子辐射强度是光源在给定方向上的单位立体角内所发射的光子通量,用 I。表示,即

$$I_{p} = \frac{\partial \Phi_{p}}{\partial \Omega}$$

I。的单位是 1/(s · sr)。

#### 4. 光子辐射亮度

辐射源在给定方向上的光子辐射亮度是指在该方向上的单位投影面积向单位立体角中发射的光子通量,用 L<sub>p</sub>表示。

在辐射源表面或辐射路径的某一点上,离开、到达或通过该点附近面元并在所给定方向上的立体角元传播的光子通量除以该立体角元和面元在该方向上的投影面积的商为光子辐射亮度,即

$$L_{\rm p} = \frac{\partial^2 \! \varPhi_{\rm p}}{\partial \! \varOmega \partial A \, \cos \! \theta}$$

 $L_p$  的单位是  $1/(s \cdot m^2 \cdot sr)$ 。

#### 5. 光子辐射出射度

辐射源单位表面积向半球空间  $2\pi$  内发射的光子通量,称为光子辐射出射度,用  $M_p$  表示,即

$$M_{_{\mathrm{p}}}=rac{\partial \! arPhi_{_{\mathrm{p}}}}{\partial A}=\int_{2\pi}\! L_{_{\mathrm{p}}}\cos\! heta\;\mathrm{d}\Omega$$

 $M_p$  的单位是  $1/(s \cdot m^2)$ 。



#### 6. 光子辐射照度

光子辐射照度是指被照表面上某一点附近,单位面积上接收到的光子通量,用 $E_p$ 表示,即

$$E_{\rm p}=rac{\partial \Phi_{\rm p}}{\partial A}$$

E<sub>p</sub> 的单位是 1/(s · m²)。

#### 7. 光子曝光量

光子曝光量是指表面上一点附近单位面积上接收到的光子数,用 H。表示,即

$$H_{\mathrm{p}} = rac{\partial N_{\mathrm{p}}}{\partial A} = \int E_{\mathrm{p}} \, \mathrm{d}t$$

光子曝光量 H。还有一个等效的定义,即光子照度与辐射照射的持续时间的乘积。

Xu: Advanced Sensing Systems, Class-02

11

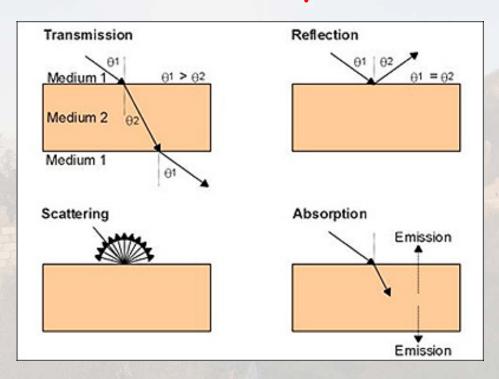


Technical Terms used in Radiometry and Photometry.

Technical Terms used in Namonieu y and Thotoliteu y.								
Radiometry			Photometry					
Technical Term	Symbol	Unit	Technical Term	Symbol	Unit			
Radiant energy	Qe	J	Quantity of light	Q	1m·s			
Radiant flux	Φ	W	Luminous flux	F	1m			
Radiant intensity	Ie	Wsr <sup>-1</sup>	Luminous intensity	I	cd			
Radiant emittance	Me	Wm <sup>-2</sup>	Luminous emittance	М	1m·m <sup>-2</sup>			
Irradiance	Ee	Wm <sup>-2</sup>	Illuminance	E	1x			
Radiance	Le	Wm <sup>-2</sup> sr <sup>-1</sup>	Luminance	L	cd·m <sup>-2</sup>			



# Transmission, Reflection, Scattering and Absorption



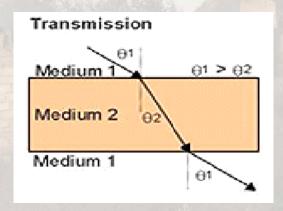
Xu: Advanced Sensing Systems, Class-02

13



## **Transmittance**

Transmittance is the term for the fraction of the flux that is transmitted through a medium, which is a function of wavelength, temperature, components of materials of the medium.

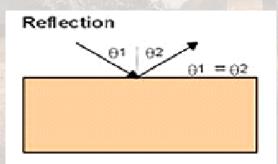


$$\tau = \frac{\Phi_{\textit{transmitted}}}{\Phi_{\textit{incident}}}$$



## Reflectance

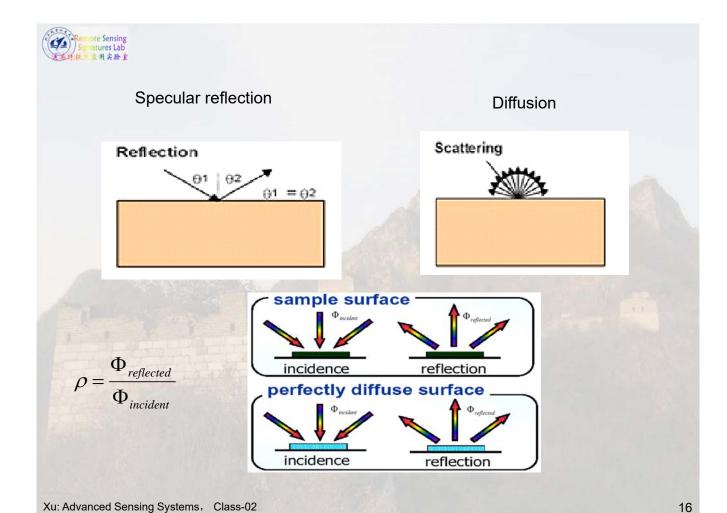
Reflectance is the term for the fraction of the flux that is reflected by the body, which is a function of wavelength, temperature, body material and surface conditions of the reflecting body.



$$\rho = \frac{\Phi_{reflected}}{\Phi_{incident}}$$

Xu: Advanced Sensing Systems, Class-02

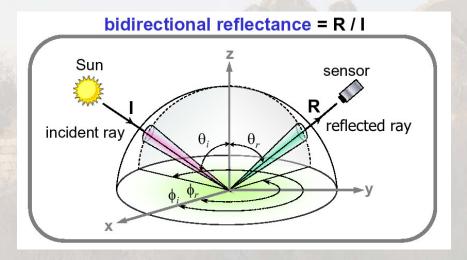
15





## **Bidirectional Reflectance Function**

If incident and reflection are both directional, such reflectance is called bidirectional reflectance as shown as follows. The concept of bidirectional reflectance is used in the design of sensors.

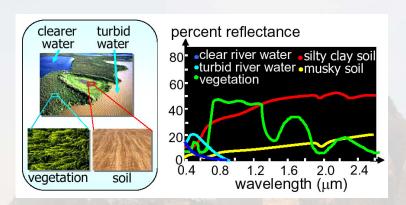


Xu: Advanced Sensing Systems, Class-02

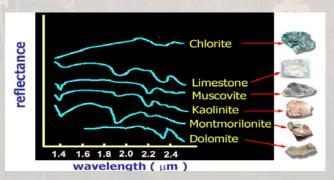
17



# **Spectral reflectance**



Spectral reflectance is assumed to be different with respect to the type of land cover. This is the principle that in many cases allows the identification of land covers with remote sensing by observing the spectral reflectance or spectral radiance from a distance far removed from the surface.



Xu: Advanced Sensing Systems, Class-02

18



# Blackbody

A blackbody is defined as a perfect radiation source, *i.e.*, One that radiates the maximum number of photons per unit time from a unit area

In a specific spectral interval into a hemispherical region.

That any body can radiate at the same temperature and under thermodynamic equilibrium.

**Emissivity** 

$$\varepsilon(\lambda, T) \equiv 1$$

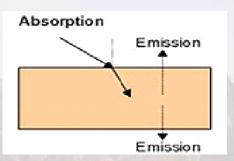
Xu: Advanced Sensing Systems, Class-02

19



# **Emissivity**

Emissivity can be defined as



(Total) Emissivity is a function of wavelength, temperature, body material and surface conditions of the radiating body.

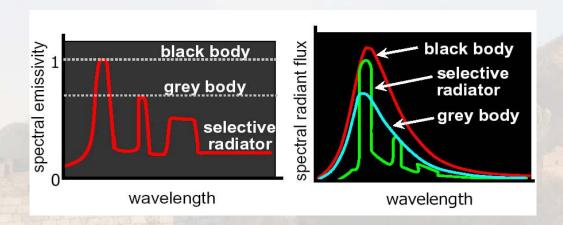
Spectral emissivity of a material is a function of both the temperature and operating wavelength, generally expressed as a complex function

$$\varepsilon(\lambda,T)$$

The spectral emissivity parameter truly indicate the emissivity of the material, excluding the effects due to surface conditions.



# Black Body, Grey Body and Selective Radiator



The spectral emissivity and spectral radiant flux for three objects that are a **black body**, **a grey body** and a **selective radiator**.

Xu: Advanced Sensing Systems, Class-02

21



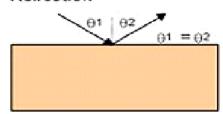
# 第二讲 波谱辐射基础

- □ 红外辐射基本概念
- □ 热辐射的基本规律
- □ 光学传感器的谱段

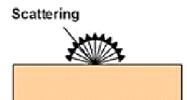


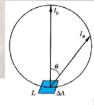
# 朗伯(Lambert) 余弦定律

Specular reflection









对于理想的漫反射体,所反射的辐射功率的空间分布由下式描述

$$\Delta^2 P = B \cos\theta \Delta A \Delta \Omega$$

也就是说,理想反射体单位表面积向空间某方向单位立体角反射(发射)的辐射功率和该方向与表面法线夹角的余弦成正比。这个规律就称为朗伯余弦定律。式中 B 是一个与方向无关的常数。凡遵守朗伯余弦定律的辐射表面称为朗伯面,相应的辐射源称为朗伯源或漫辐射源。

Xu: Advanced Sensing Systems, Class-02

23



## 朗伯辐射源的辐射亮度:

由辐射亮度的定义式和朗伯余弦定律的表示式,可以得出朗伯辐射源辐射亮度为

$$L = \lim_{\Delta A \to 0 \atop \Delta \Omega \to 0} \frac{\Delta^2 P}{\cos \theta \Delta A \Delta \Omega} = B$$

此式表明: 朗伯辐射源的辐射亮度是一个与方向无关的常量。这是因为辐射源的表观面积随表面法线与观测方向夹角的余弦而变化,而朗伯源的辐射功率的角分布又遵守余弦定律,所以观测到辐射功率大的方向,所看到的辐射源的表观面积也大。两者之比,即辐射亮度,应与观测方向无关。

## 朗伯辐射源的特征:

因为朗伯辐射源的辐射亮度在各个方向 上相等,则与法线成 $\theta$ 角方向上的辐射强度 $\Delta I_{\theta}$ 为

$$I_{ heta} = rac{\Delta P}{\Delta \Omega} = L \Delta A \cos heta = I_{ ext{o}} \cos heta$$

其中  $I_0 = L\Delta A$  为其法线方向上的辐射强度。

上式表明,各个方向上辐射亮度相等的小面源, 在某一方向上的辐射强度等于这个面垂直方向上的

朗伯辐射源的特征

福射强度乘以方向角的余弦,就是朗伯余弦定律的最初形式。



# 辐射度量中的基本规律

### 距离平方反比定律:

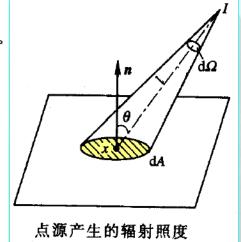
**距离平方**反比定律是描述点源(或小面源)的辐射强度 I 与其所产生的辐射照度 E 之间的关系。

设点源的辐射强度为 I,它与被照面上 x 点处面积元 dA 的距**离为 l**,dA 的法线与 l 的夹角为  $\theta$ ,则投射到 dA 上的辐射功率为

$$dP = I d\Omega = I dA \cos\theta/l^2$$

所以,点源在被照面上 x 点处产生的辐射照度为

$$E = \frac{\mathrm{d}P}{\mathrm{d}A} = \frac{I\,\cos\!\theta}{\ell^2}$$

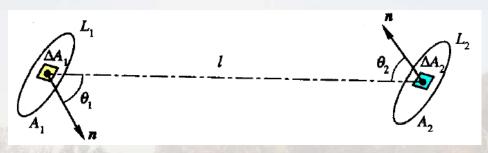


Xu: Advanced Sensing Systems, Class-02

25



## 互易定理:



两朗伯面所接收的辐射功率之比为

$$\frac{\Delta P_{1\rightarrow2}}{\Delta P_{2\rightarrow1}} = \frac{L_1}{L_2}$$

该式表明: 两面元所传递的辐射功率之比等于两辐射面的辐射亮度之比。由于  $A_1$  和  $A_2$  可以看成是由许多面元组成的,且每一对组合的面元都具有上述性质,因此,对于整个表面有

$$\frac{P_{1\to2}}{P_{2\to1}} = \frac{\sum \Delta P_{1\to2}}{\sum \Delta P_{2\to1}} = \frac{L_1}{L_2}$$



# 辐射传输中的相关定律

## 总功率定律:

(能量守恒)

$$P_{i} = P_{\rho} + P_{\alpha} + P_{\tau}$$



$$1 = \frac{P_{\rho}}{P_{i}} + \frac{P_{a}}{P_{i}} + \frac{P_{\tau}}{P_{i}}$$

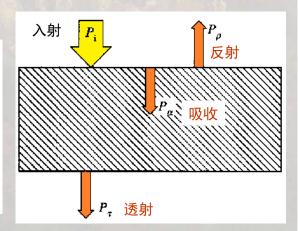


反射率 
$$\rho = \frac{P_i}{P_i}$$

反射率 
$$ho = \frac{P_{\rho}}{P_{i}}$$
 光谱反射率  $ho(\lambda) = \frac{P_{\rho\lambda}}{P_{ii}}$ 

吸收率  $\alpha = \frac{P_{\alpha}}{P_{i}}$  光谱吸收率  $\alpha(\lambda) = \frac{P_{\alpha\lambda}}{P_{i}}$ 

透射率 
$$au = rac{P_{ au}}{P_{ au}}$$
 光谱透射率  $au(\lambda) = rac{P_{ au\lambda}}{P_{ au\lambda}}$ 



Xu: Advanced Sensing Systems, Class-02

27



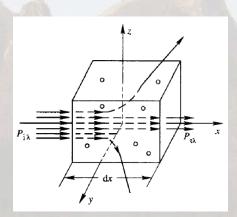
## 朗伯定律:

$$P_{i\lambda}(x) = P_{i\lambda}(0) \exp\{-\left[a(\lambda) + \gamma(\lambda)\right]x\}$$
$$= P_{i\lambda}(0) \exp[-K(\lambda)x]$$

$$K(\lambda) = a(\lambda) + \gamma(\lambda)$$
 称为介质的消光系数。

吸收率 
$$\tau'_{i}(\lambda) = \frac{P'_{\lambda}(x)}{P_{\lambda}(0)} = e^{-a(\lambda) \cdot x}$$

散射率 
$$au''_{\mathbf{i}}(\lambda) = \frac{P''_{\lambda}(x)}{P_{\lambda}(0)} = \mathrm{e}^{-\gamma(\lambda) \cdot x}$$



内透射率 
$$au_{\mathbf{i}}(\lambda) = \frac{P_{\mathbf{r}\lambda}(x)}{P_{\mathbf{i}\lambda}(0)} = au_{\mathbf{i}}'(\lambda) \cdot au_{\mathbf{i}}''(\lambda) = \exp\{-\left[a(\lambda) + \Upsilon(\lambda)\right]x\}$$



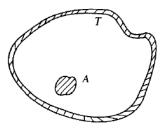
# 基尔霍夫定律 (Kirchhoff's Law)

在热平衡状态下,物体 A 发射的辐射功率必等于它所吸收的辐射功率,否则物体 A 将不能保持温度 T。于是有

$$M = \alpha E$$

式中,M 是物体 A 的辐射出射度, $\alpha$  是物体 A 的吸收率,E 是物体 A 上的辐射照度。上式又可写为

$$\frac{M}{\alpha} = E$$



等温腔内的物体

这就是基尔霍夫定律的一种表达形式,即在热平衡条件下,

物体的辐射出射度与其吸收率的比值等于空腔中的辐射照度,这与物体的性质无关。物体的吸收率越大,则它的辐射出射度也越大,即好的吸收体必是好的发射体。

对于不透明的物体,透射率为零,则  $\alpha=1-\rho$ ,其中  $\rho$  是物体的反射率。这表明好的发射体必是弱的反射体。

Xu: Advanced Sensing Systems, Class-02

29



# Kirchhoff's Law: another form

$$\rho(x, y, \lambda) = 1 - \varepsilon(x, y, \lambda)$$

Which holds if

- >the object is thick, and
- the object does not transmit radiation.

As a consequence, ANY object which is a good emitter of thermal energy ( $\varepsilon \approx 1$ ) is also a poor reflector ( $\rho \approx 0$ ), and of course, *vice versa*.



# 普朗克方程

# (Planck's Blackbody Equation)

## **Spectral Radiant Exitance:**

$$M(\lambda, T) = \frac{C_1}{\lambda^5 \left[e^{c_2/(\lambda T)} - 1\right]} \qquad \text{(W/m²/sr/μm)}$$

Where T is the blackbody's temperature in Kelvin (K),  $\lambda$  is wavelength ( $\mu$ m)

$$C_1 = 3.74151 \times 10^8 (\text{W-m}^2 - \mu \text{m}^4)$$

$$C_2 = 1.43879 \times 10^4 \text{ (µm-K)}$$

Xu: Advanced Sensing Systems, Class-02

31



$$M(\lambda,T) = \frac{C_1}{\lambda^5 \left[e^{c_2/(\lambda T)} - 1\right]}$$

Plank's Law: Another form

Spectral radiance of black body is given as follows

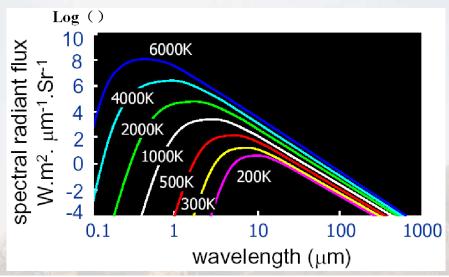
$$M(\lambda) = \frac{2hc^2}{\lambda^5} \cdot \frac{1}{e^{(hc/k\lambda T)} - 1}$$

: black body spectral radiance (W.m<sup>-2</sup>.sr-1.µm<sup>-1</sup>)  $M(\lambda)$ 

: absolute temperature of Black body (K)

: wavelength ( µm ) : velocity of light 2.998 x 10<sup>8</sup> ( m.s<sup>-1</sup> ) : planck's constant 6.626 x 10<sup>-34</sup> ( J.s ) : Boltzmann's constant 1.380 x 10<sup>-23</sup> ( J.K<sup>-1</sup> )





- (1) 光谱辐射出射度随波长连续变化,每条曲线只有一个极大值。
- (2) 曲线随黑体温度的升高而整体提高。在任意指定波长处,与较高温度对应的光谱辐射出射度也较大,反之亦然。因为每条曲线下包围的面积正比于全辐射出射度,所以上述特性表明黑体的全辐射出射度随温度的增加而迅速增大。
  - (3) 每条曲线彼此不相交,故温度越高,在所有波长上的光谱辐射出射度也越大。
- (4) 每条曲线的峰值  $M_{\lambda_m}$ 所对应的波长叫峰值波长  $\lambda_m$ 。随温度的升高,峰值波长减小。 也就是说随温度的升高,黑体的辐射中包含的短波成分所占比例增加。
  - (5) 黑体的辐射只与黑体的绝对温度有关。

Xu: Advanced Sensing Systems, Class-02

33



## 普朗克方程的近似:

$$M(\lambda,T) = \frac{C_1}{\lambda^5 \left[e^{c_2/(\lambda T)} - 1\right]}$$

(1) 当  $c_2/(\lambda T)\gg 1$  时,即  $hc/\lambda\gg K_BT$ ,此时对应短波或低温情形,普朗克公式中的指数项远大于 1,故可以把分母中的 1 忽略,这时普朗克公式变为

$$M_{\lambda bb} = \frac{c_1}{\lambda^5} \cdot e^{-\frac{c_2}{\lambda T}}$$

这就是维恩公式,它仅适用于黑体辐射的短波部分。

(2) 当  $c_2/(\lambda T)$   $\ll 1$  时,即  $hc/\lambda \ll K_B T$ ,此时对应长波或高温情形,可将普朗克公式中的指数项展成级数,并取前两项: $e^{\frac{c_2}{2T}}=1+c_2/(\lambda T)+\cdots$ ,这时普朗克公式变为

$$M_{\text{abb}} = \frac{c_1}{c_2} \cdot \frac{T}{\lambda^4}$$
 (与温度近似成正比)

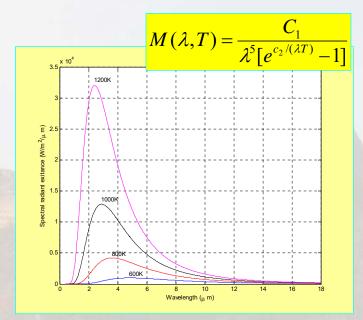
这就是瑞利-普金公式,它仅适用于黑体辐射的长波部分。



# Wien's Displacement Law) # 思位移定律(Wien's Displacement Law)

## 光谱辐射出射度峰值:

$$\lambda \Big|_{\text{max}} = 2898 / T$$



推论:

$$M_{\lambda_{\rm m}^{\rm bb}} = \frac{c_1}{\lambda_{\rm m}^5} \cdot \frac{1}{{\rm e}^{\epsilon_2/(\lambda_{\rm m}^T)} - 1} = \frac{c_1}{b^5} \cdot \frac{T^5}{{\rm e}^{\epsilon_2/b} - 1} = b_1 T^5$$

Xu: Advanced Sensing Systems, Class-02

35

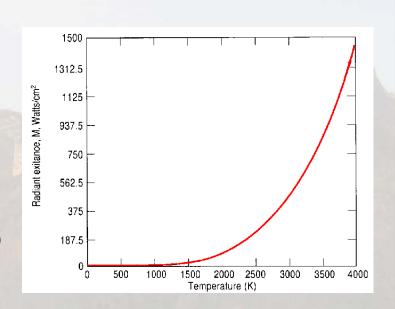


# 斯蒂芬-玻耳兹曼定律 (Stefan-Boltzmann's Law)

## 黑体的全辐射出射度:

$$M = \sigma T^4$$

( σ - Stefan-Boltzmann's constant)





# 第二讲 波谱辐射基础

- □ 红外辐射基本概念
- □ 热辐射的基本规律
- □ 光学传感器的谱段

Xu: Advanced Sensing Systems, Class-02

37



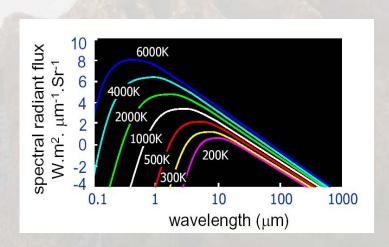
# 太阳的光谱辐射出射度

(Solar Spectral Radiant Exitance)

For earth remote sensing, the radiation reaching the earth surface is mainly determined by the solar spectral radiant exitance and the atmospheric propagation characteristics.

$$T_{SUN} = 5900K$$

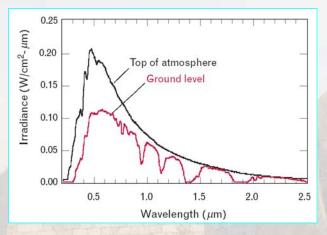
$$\lambda_{\text{max}} = 2898 / 5900$$
  
= 0.4912  $\mu$ m

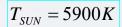


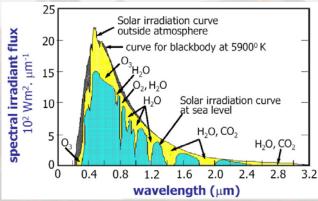
Xu: Advanced Sensing Systems, Class-02

## **Solar Spectral irradiance**

As the wavelength increase to SWIR, less irradiance is available from the sun for signal detection by sensors.



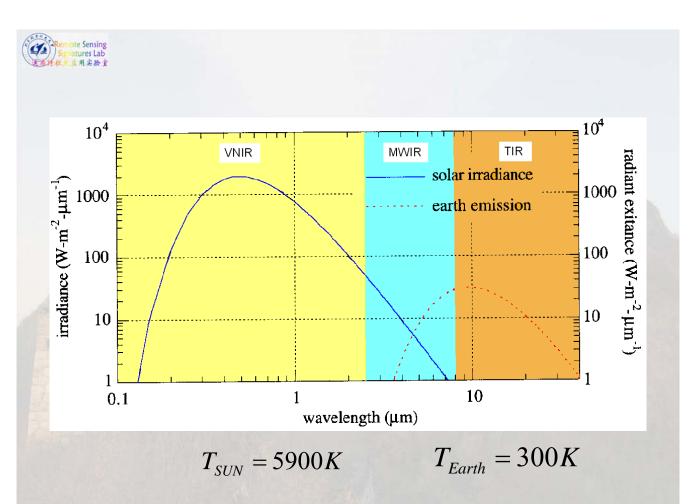




**Sunlight** will be absorbed and scattered by ozone, dust, aerosols, etc., during the transmission from outer space to the earths surface. Therefore, one has to study the basic characteristics of solar radiation.

Xu: Advanced Sensing Systems, Class-02

39





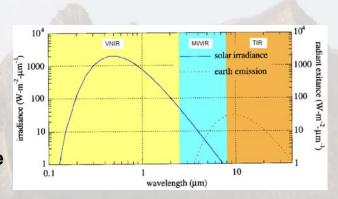
## **Optical Remote Sensing**

In optical (visible to thermal IR) remote sensing, two sources of radiation are usually considered, *i.e.*,

## Visible to shortwave IR region:

the radiation collected by a remote sensing system originates with the Sun:

- Reflected at the Earth's surface
- Scattered by the atmosphere (without ever reaching the earth)



Thermal IR region: thermal radiation is directly emitted by materials on the earth and combines with self-emitted thermal radiation in the atmosphere as it propagates upward.

Xu: Advanced Sensing Systems, Class-02

41



VN	IR	

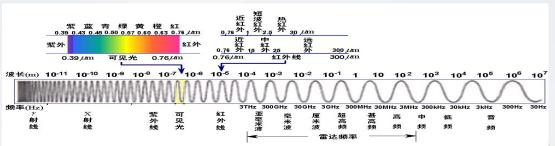
name		wavelength range	radiation source	surface property of interest	
Visible (	V)	0.4 – 0.7 µm	solar	reflectance	
Near Infra (NIR)		0.7 – 1.1 μm	solar	reflectance	
Short Wa InfraRe (SWIR	d	1.1 – 1.35μm 1.4 – 1.8μm 2 – 2.5μm	solar	reflectance	
Mid Wa InfraRe (MWIR	d	3 – 4μm 4.5 – 5μm	solar, thermal	reflectance, temperature	
Therma InfraRed (		8 – 9.5μm 10 – 14μm	thermal	temperature	

MWIR

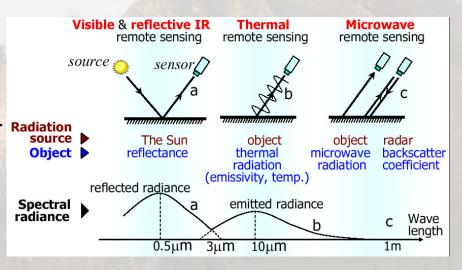
TIR



#### **Remote Sensing**



- ➤Visible and Reflective Infrared
- >Thermal Infrared
- Laser/Submillimeter Radiation source (THz)
- **≻**Microwave



Xu: Advanced Sensing Systems, Class-02

43



# 谢谢, 请批评指正

许小剑

北京航空航天大学电子信息工程学院

Tel: 13520723473

Email: xiaojianxu@buaa.edu.cn