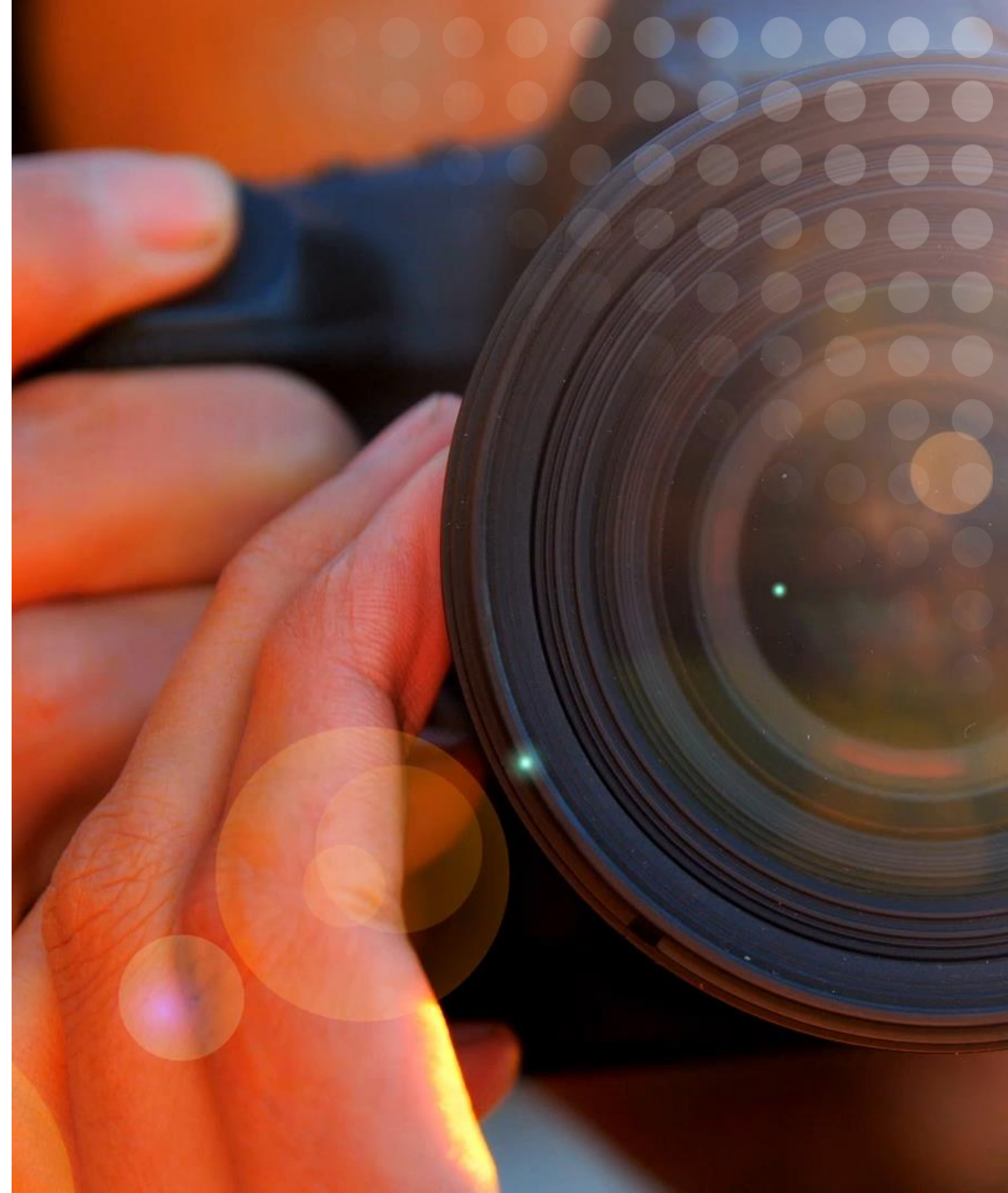


OPTIMIZING SPECTRAL SYSTEMS: PRACTICAL DESIGNS FOR AGRITECH APPLICATIONS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- Introduction to CSEM
- Spectral imaging technologies
- System design considerations
- Case studies
- Future directions



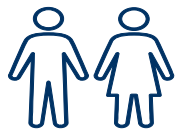
CSEM AT A GLANCE

We are a public-private, non-profit, Swiss **technology innovation center**.

We enable competitiveness through innovation by developing and transferring world-class technologies to industry.



1984
FOUNDED



> 600
SPECIALISTS



>100
MIO TURNOVER



225
CLIENTS



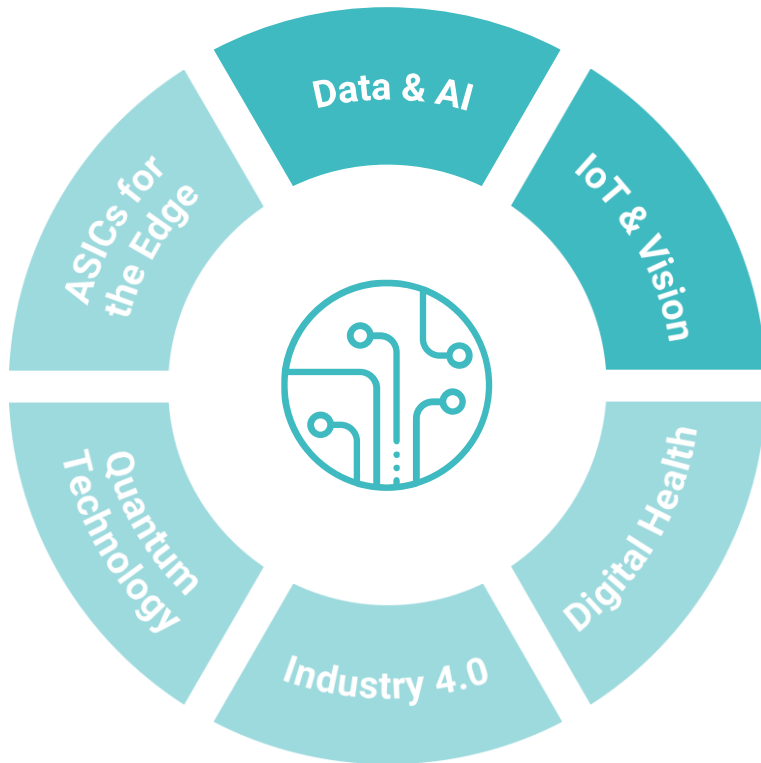
> 50
VENTURES
since 1984



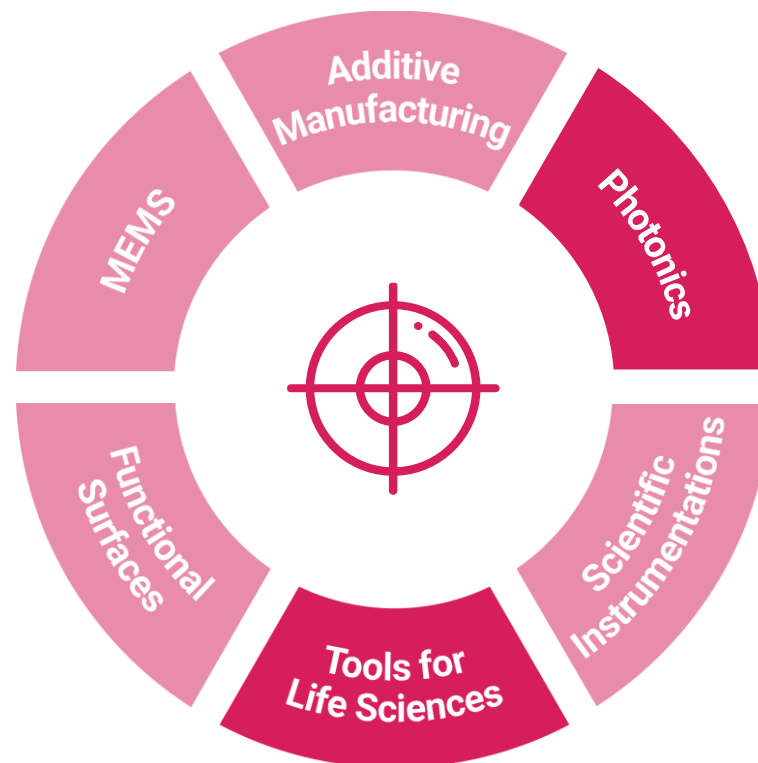
> 200
PATENTS
maintained

DYNAMIC RESEARCH FOR DYNAMIC INDUSTRIES: EVOLVING TO MEET THE NEEDS

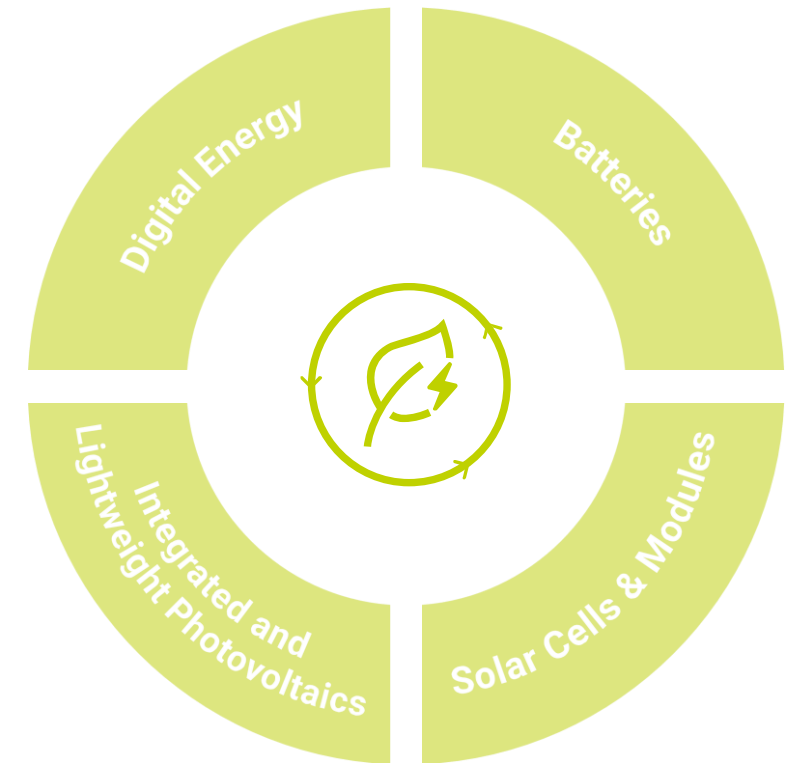
Digital Technologies



Precision Manufacturing

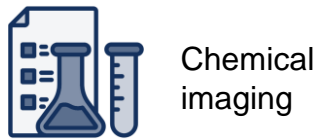
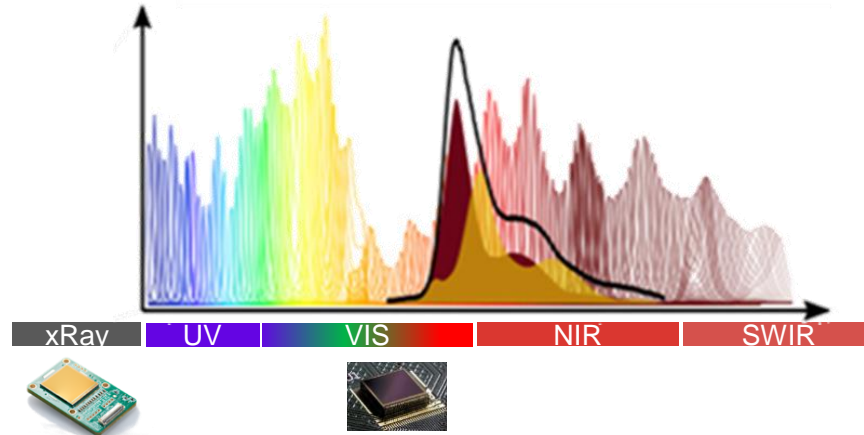
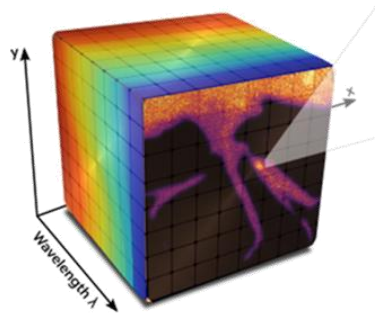


Sustainable Energy

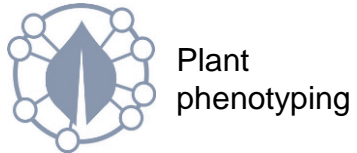


SPECTRAL IMAGING

- Beyond what is visible through spectral decomposition



Chemical imaging



Plant phenotyping



Medical Imaging



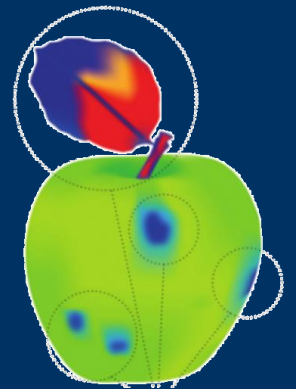
Food Processing



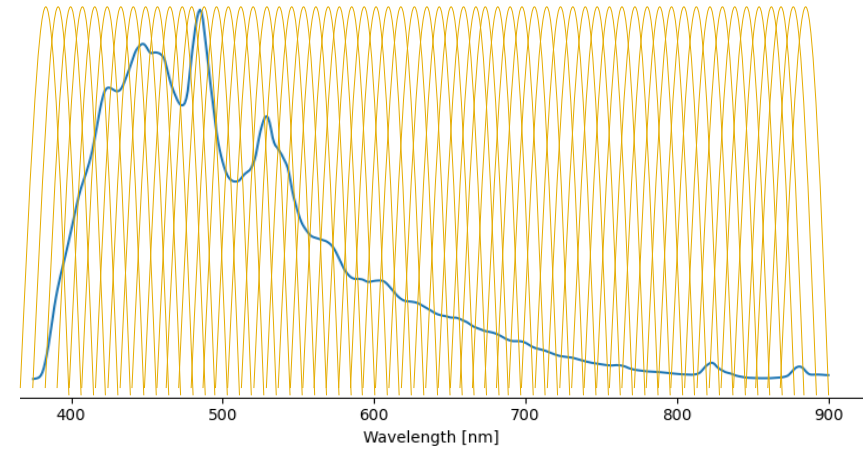
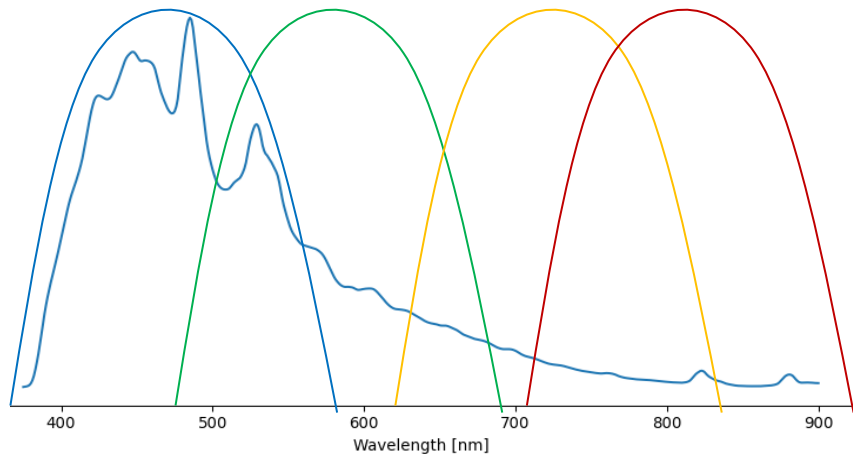
Gas imaging*



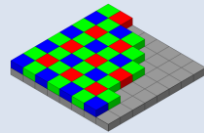
Water Pollution



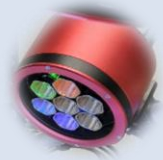
SPECTRAL IMAGING TECHNOLOGIES



Vignette filters



Pixel filters



Illumination



Structured light



Filter wheel

FTIR







Push-broom

SYSTEM DESIGN: TRADEOFFS



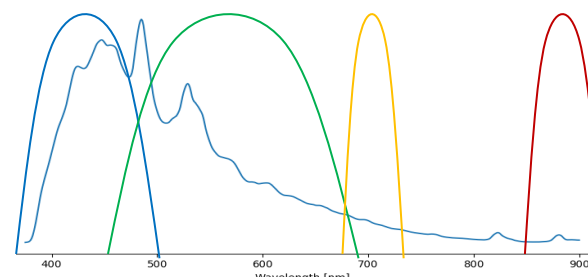
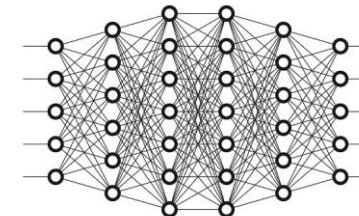
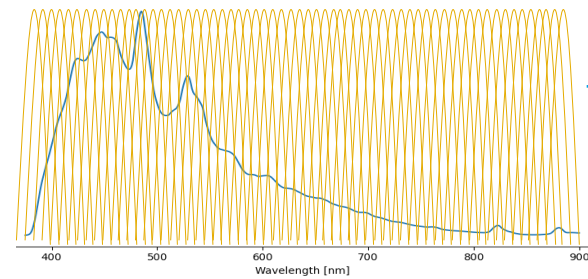
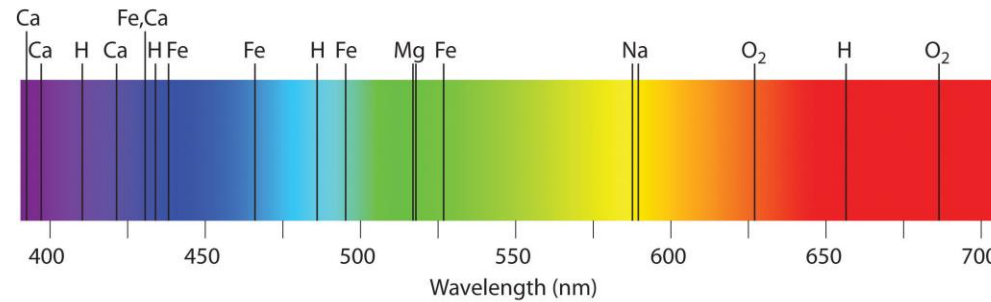
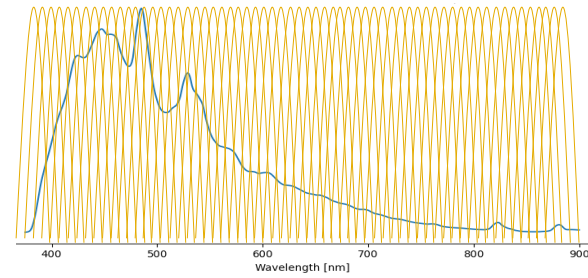
Spectral discrimination power



-  Spectral resolution
-  Spatial resolution
-  Acquisition time
-  Cost
-  Size
-  Complexity
-  Versatility

DESIGN CHOICES

- Maximize coverage and sampling
 - Snapshot impossible
- Target specific wavelengths
 - Needs physical modeling
 - SNR issues
- Iterate for best cost/performance ratio
 - Leverage AI for optimal design
 - Adopt alternative designs



ILLUMINATION VS SENSING



- Hyperspectral illumination:
 - Usually cheaper
 - Subject to light contamination

- Hyperspectral sensing:
 - Can do snapshot imaging
 - More complex



Why not both?

ILLUMINATION VS SENSING



- Hyperspectral illumination:
 - Usually cheaper
 - Subject to light contamination

- Hyperspectral sensing:
 - Can do snapshot imaging
 - More complex



Why not both?

→ Spectral mixing-unmixing:

$$\begin{aligned}r &= R(\lambda_1)L(\lambda_1) + R(\lambda_2)L(\lambda_2) + R(\lambda_3)L(\lambda_3) \\g &= G(\lambda_1)L(\lambda_1) + G(\lambda_2)L(\lambda_2) + G(\lambda_3)L(\lambda_3) \\b &= B(\lambda_1)L(\lambda_1) + B(\lambda_2)L(\lambda_2) + B(\lambda_3)L(\lambda_3)\end{aligned}$$

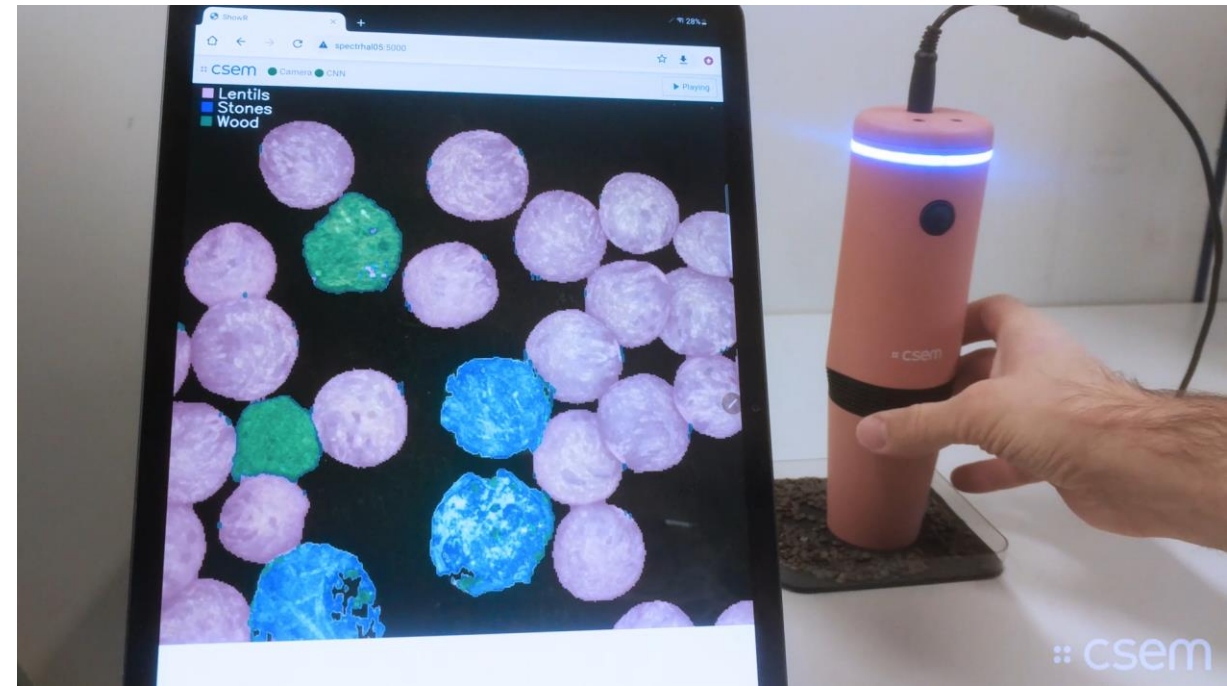
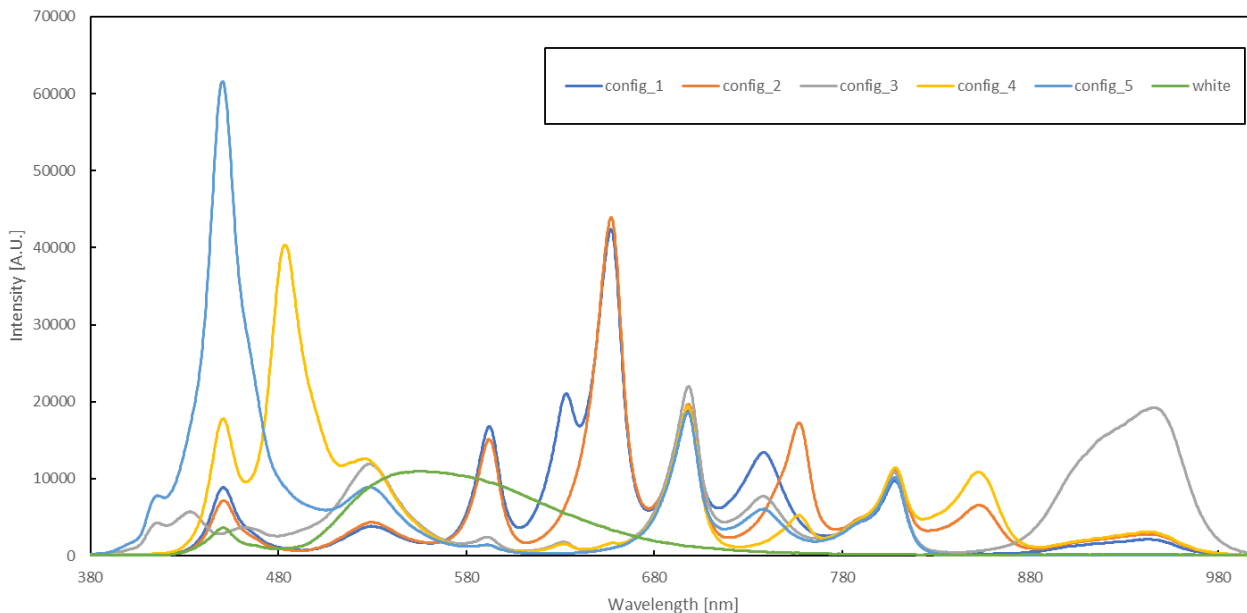
$$\begin{pmatrix} r \\ g \\ b \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} R(\lambda_1) & R(\lambda_2) & R(\lambda_3) \\ G(\lambda_1) & G(\lambda_2) & G(\lambda_3) \\ B(\lambda_1) & B(\lambda_2) & B(\lambda_3) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} L(\lambda_1) \\ L(\lambda_2) \\ L(\lambda_3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} L(\lambda_1) \\ L(\lambda_2) \\ L(\lambda_3) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} R(\lambda_1) & R(\lambda_2) & R(\lambda_3) \\ G(\lambda_1) & G(\lambda_2) & G(\lambda_3) \\ B(\lambda_1) & B(\lambda_2) & B(\lambda_3) \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} r \\ g \\ b \end{pmatrix}$$

MIXING – UNMIXING: COMPRESSIVE SENSING EXAMPLE

- *Use case:* Foreign matter in lentils
- *System type:* Multispectral
- *Technology:* Multispectral illumination
- *Sensor type:* RGB
- *Number of acquisitions (mixed):* 5
- *Number of bands (unmixed):* 15

Spectra of LED configurations

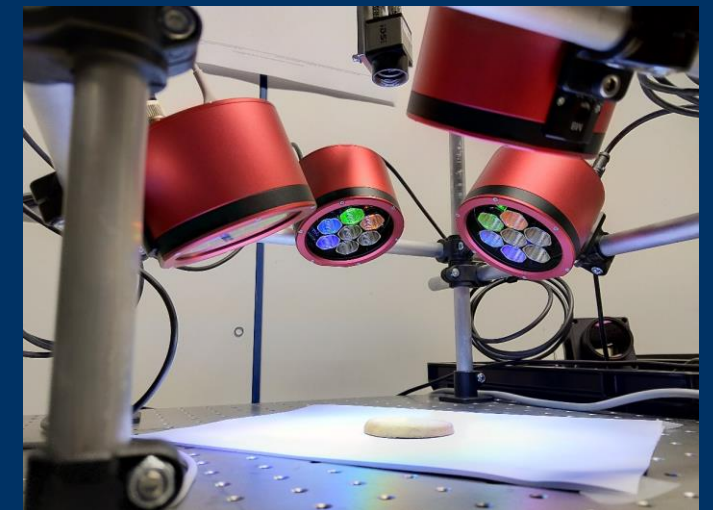


HYPERCOOK

Snapshot multispectral camera

In conjunction with custom high-power multispectral illumination system to suppress ambient parasitic light effect

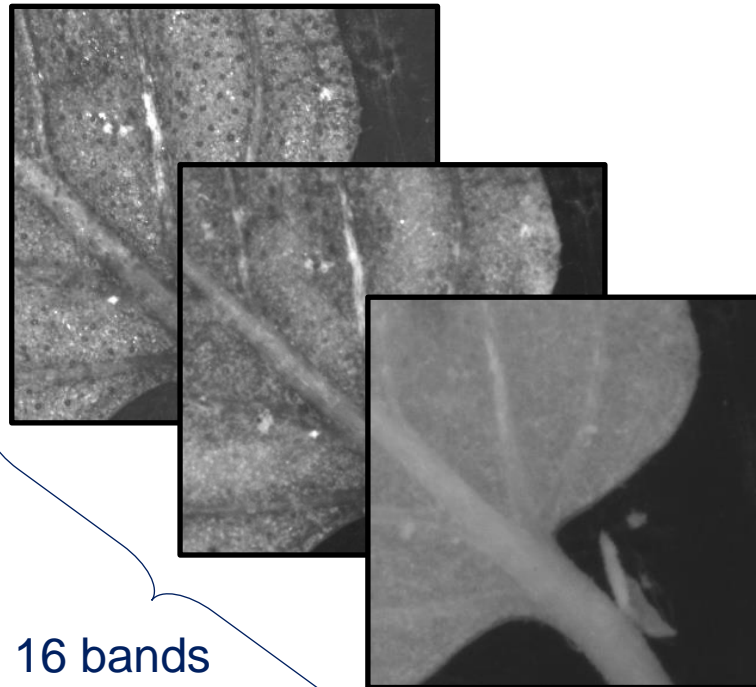
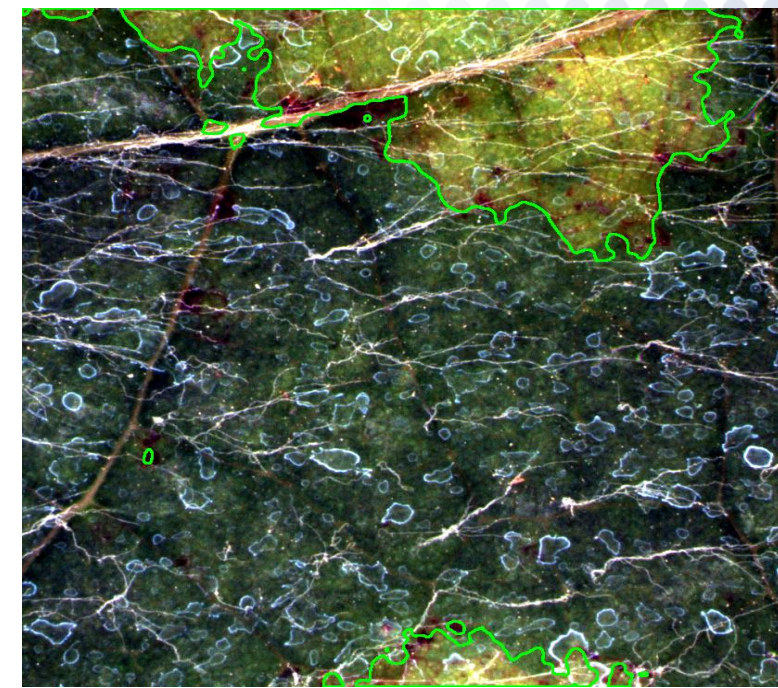
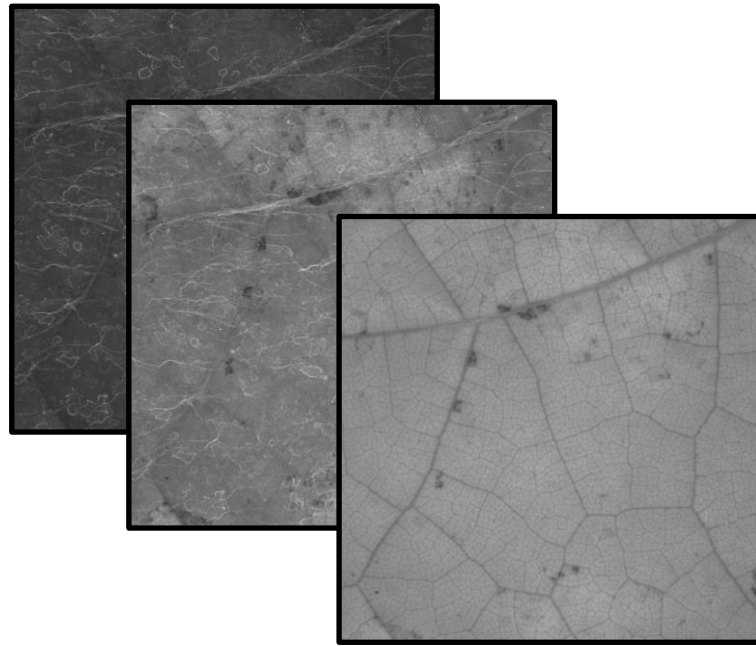
- Compact spectral camera $3\text{cm} \times 3\text{cm} \times 3\text{cm}$
- Multiple wavelengths 20 bands
- Spectral range VIS+NIR
- Fast cube acquisition 60 fps
- Image resolution 350 x 350



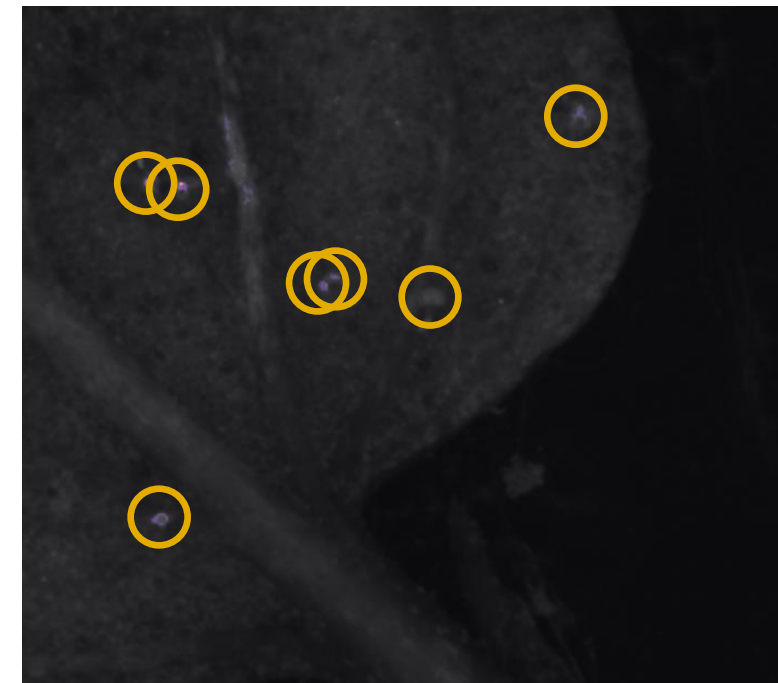
Optional multispectral illuminators

AGRARSENSE

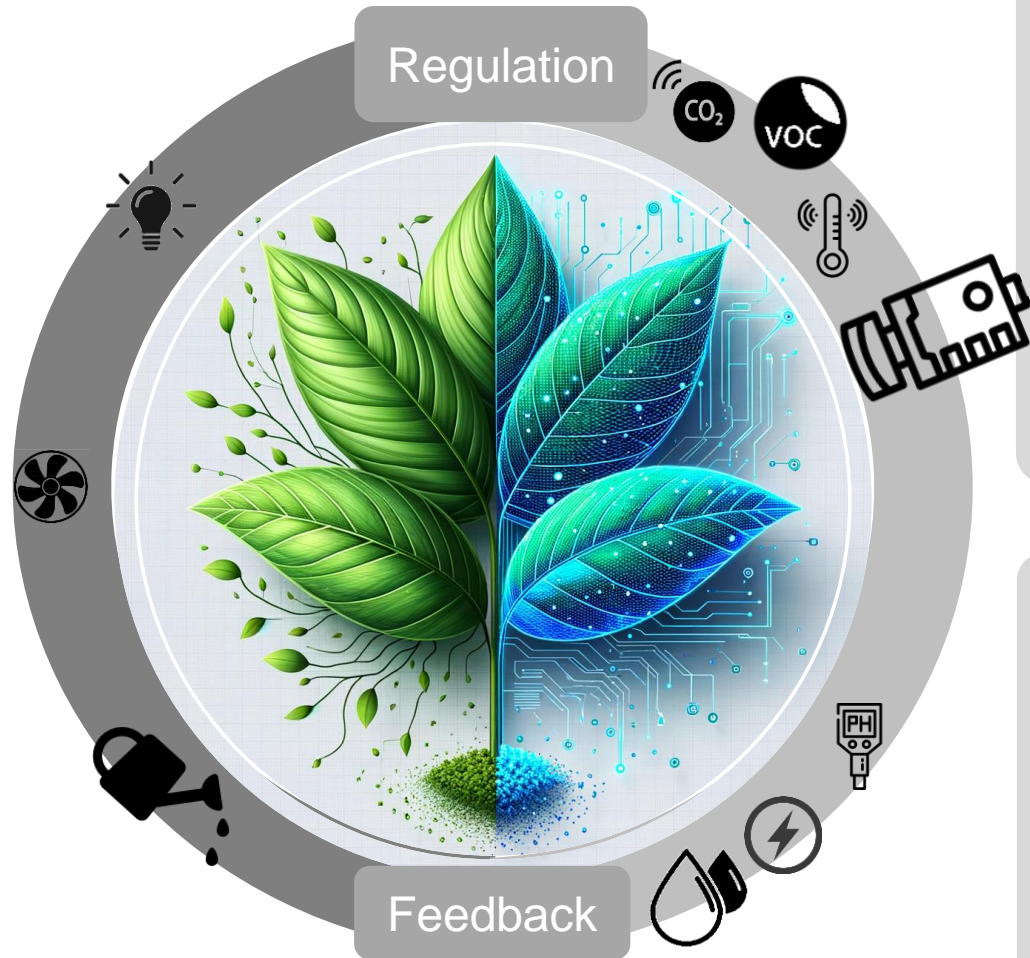
- Downy mildew detection
- Pest detection
 - Aphids
 - Spider mites
 - Thrips
 - ...
- Water stress detection
- Plant parts segmentation
 - Vine clusters
 - Vine grapes



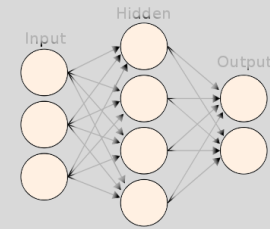
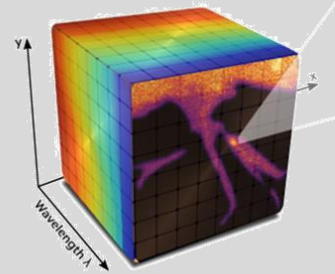
16 bands



TOWARDS THE PLANT'S DIGITAL TWIN

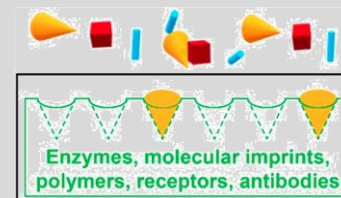
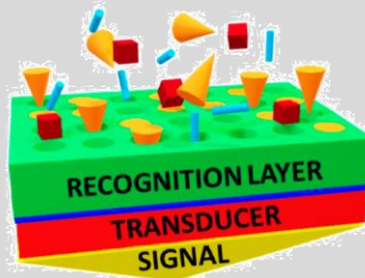


Spectral imaging



Plant Insight:
Physiological
Chemical
Stress levels

Electro-Chemical sensing



Water Insight:
Herbicide content
Antibiotic levels
Pesticide content

FUTURE DIRECTIONS

- New optical designs coming soon
- Access to the low SWIR region (400 to 1700 nm) is now possible
- Open to collaboration on new use cases
- Looking out for implementation partners