

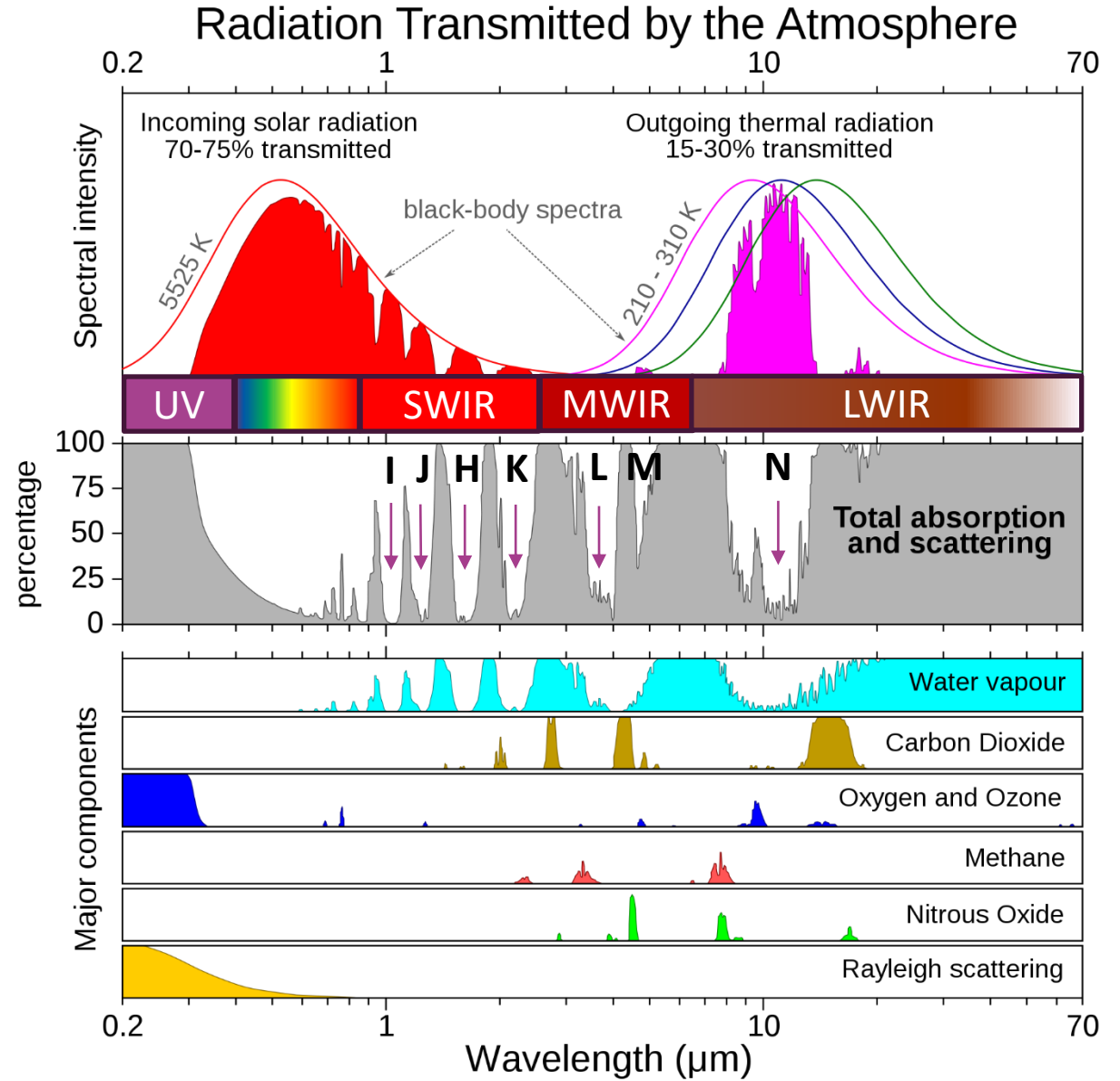
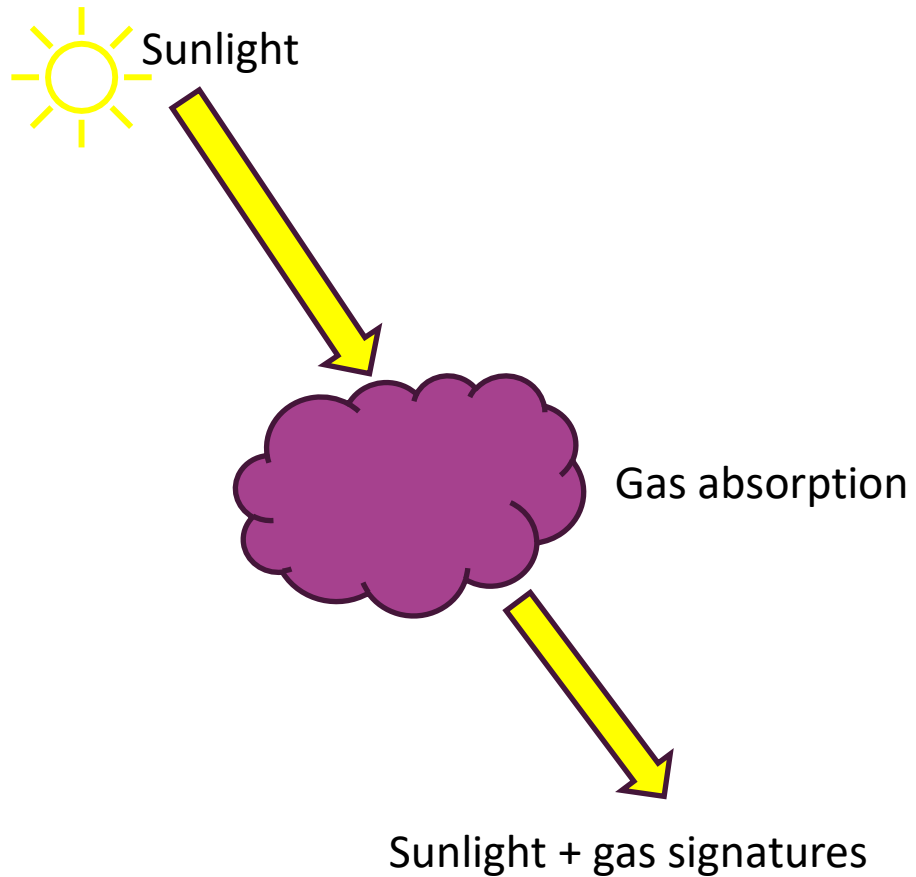
FIRST LIGHT IMAGING

Green House Gas detection & observation from
space in the SWIR band

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Gas detection principle

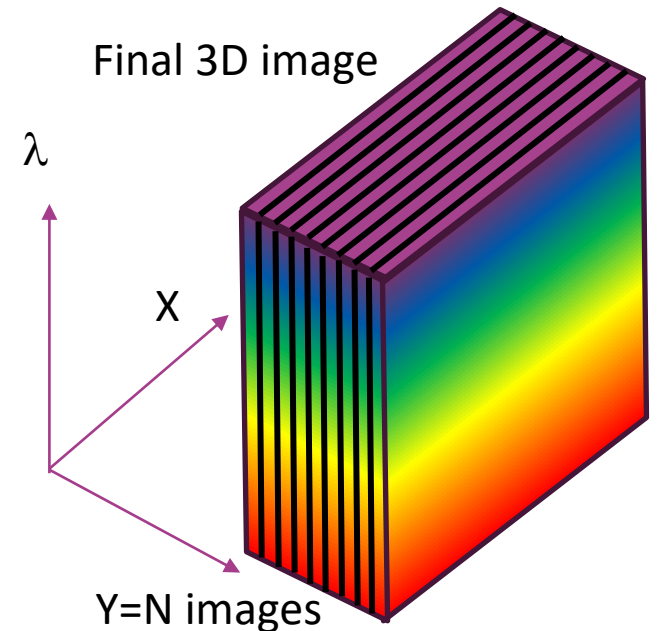
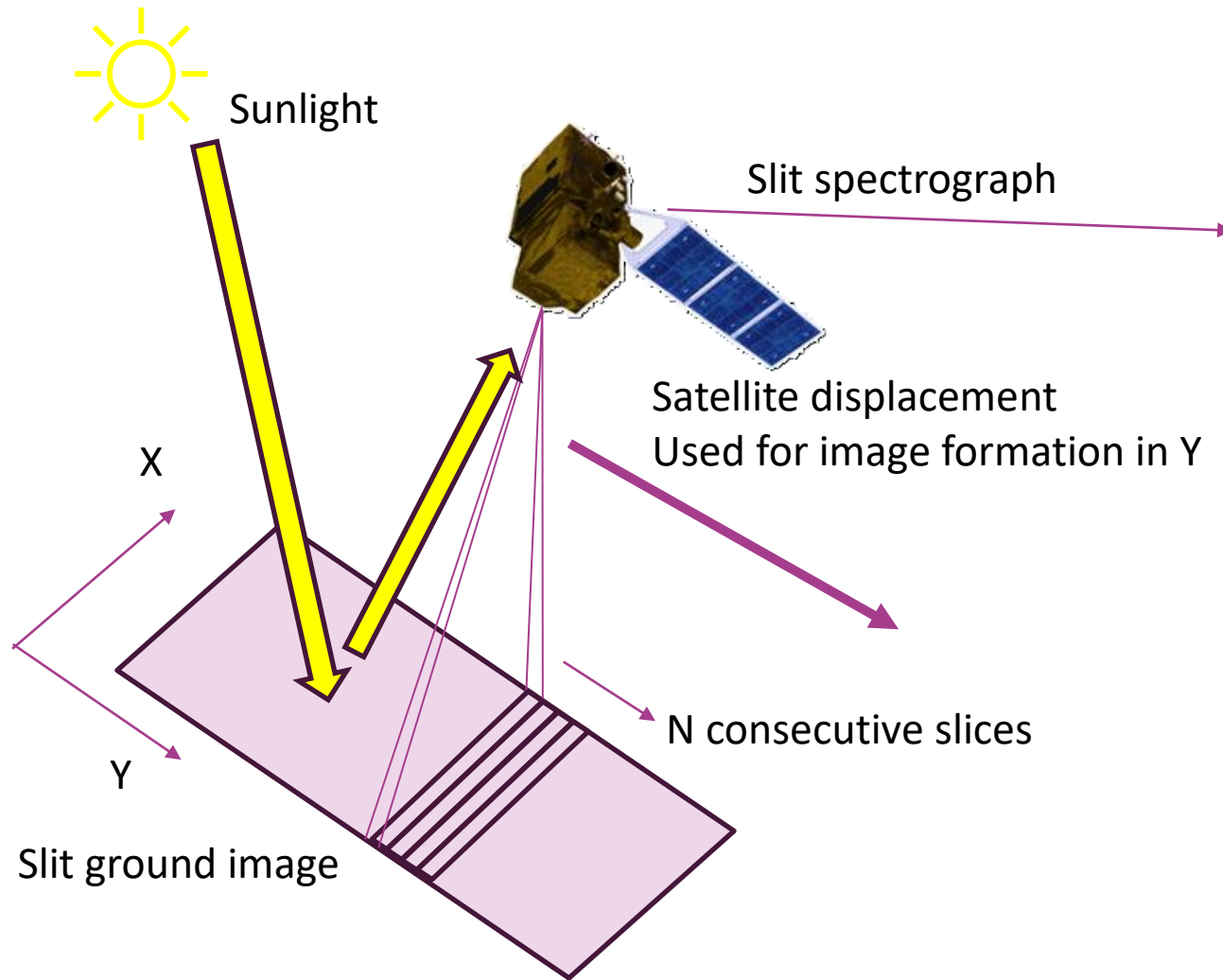


Hyperspectral Earth observation

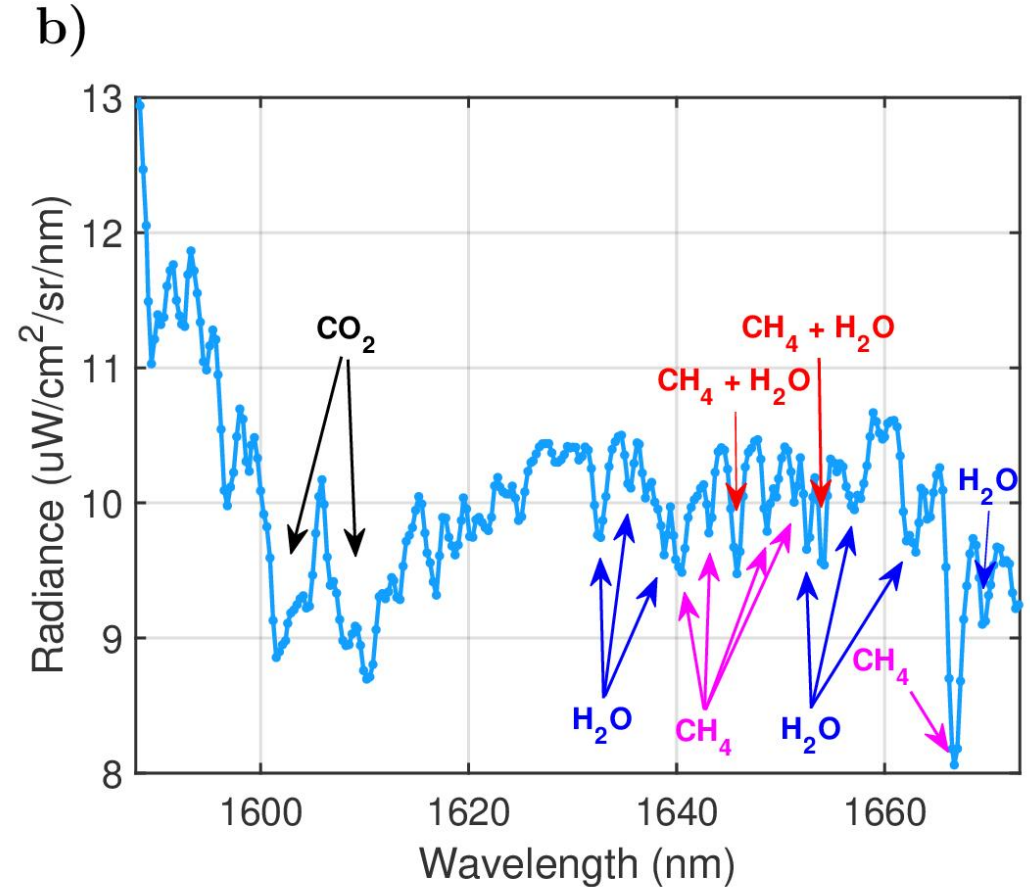
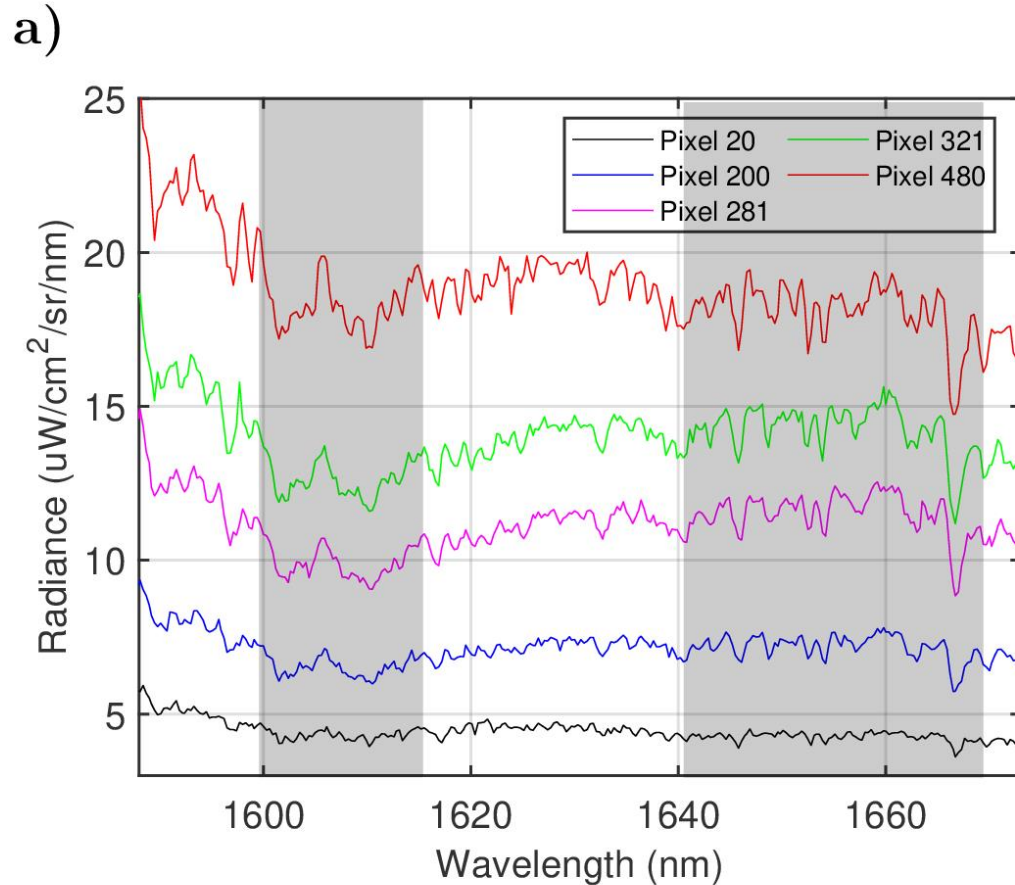
So called
« pushbroom » imager

See for example:

Naif Alsalem et al.
Optics Continuum
Vol. 2, No. 11 / 15 Nov 2023
<https://doi.org/10.1364/OPTCON.494570>



J band GHG spectral detection



High spectral resolution permits species disentanglement
Absorption depth gives concentration
High spatial resolution enhances detectivity (less dilution)

Optical considerations

Diffraction limit

- Angular

$$\theta = 1.22 \times \frac{\lambda}{D}$$

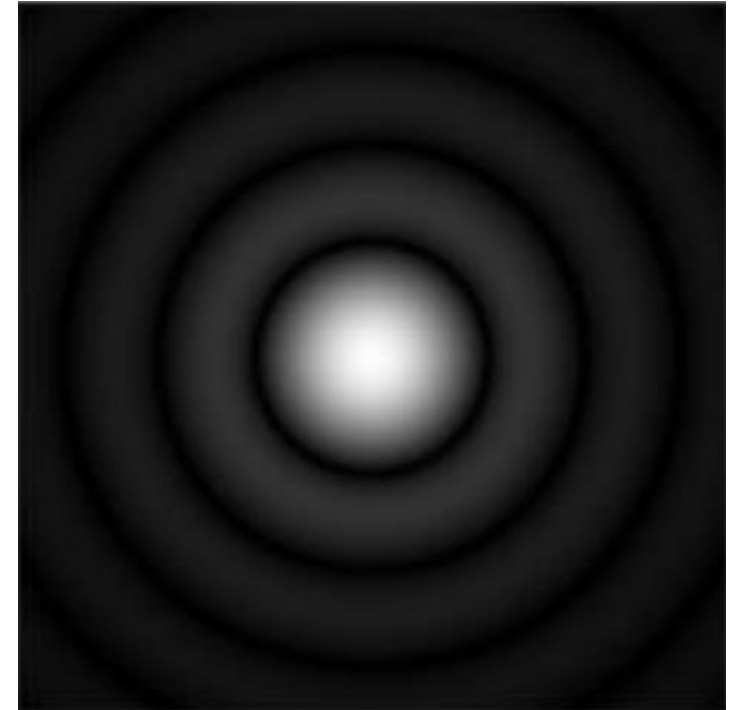
wavelength

Telescope
diameter

- Ground resolution

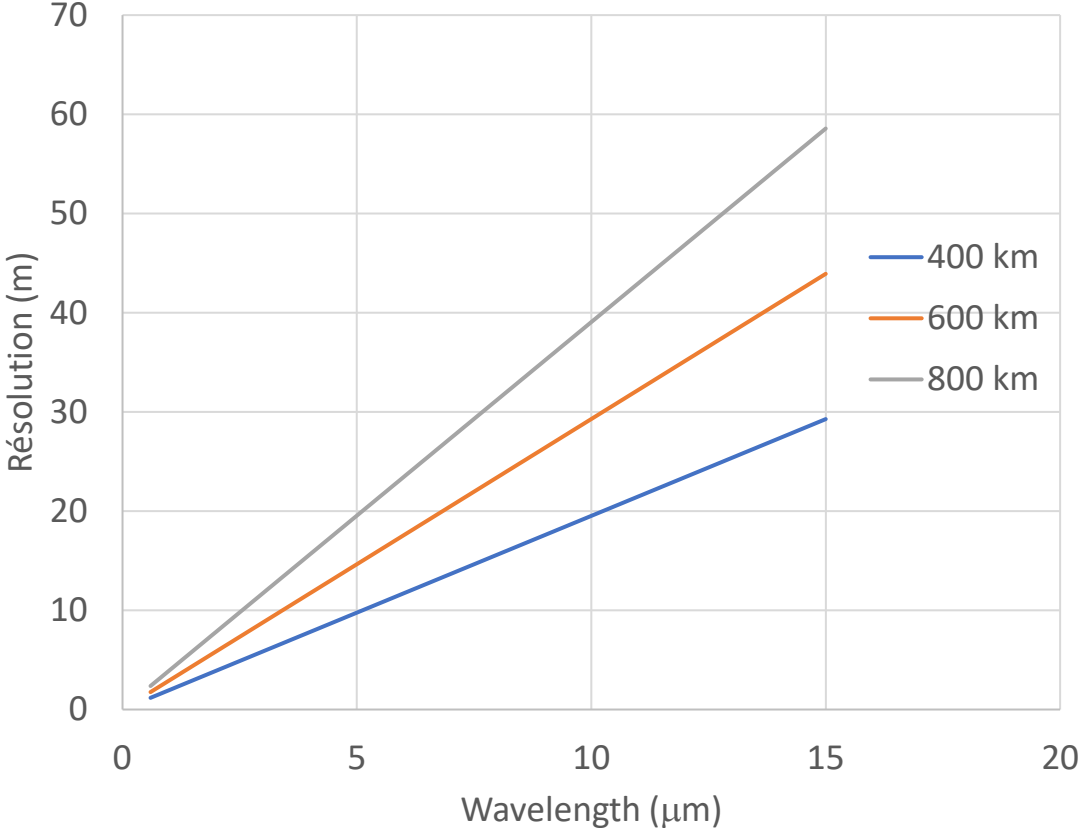
$$R = \theta H = 1.22 \times H \times \frac{\lambda}{D}$$

Satellite altitude

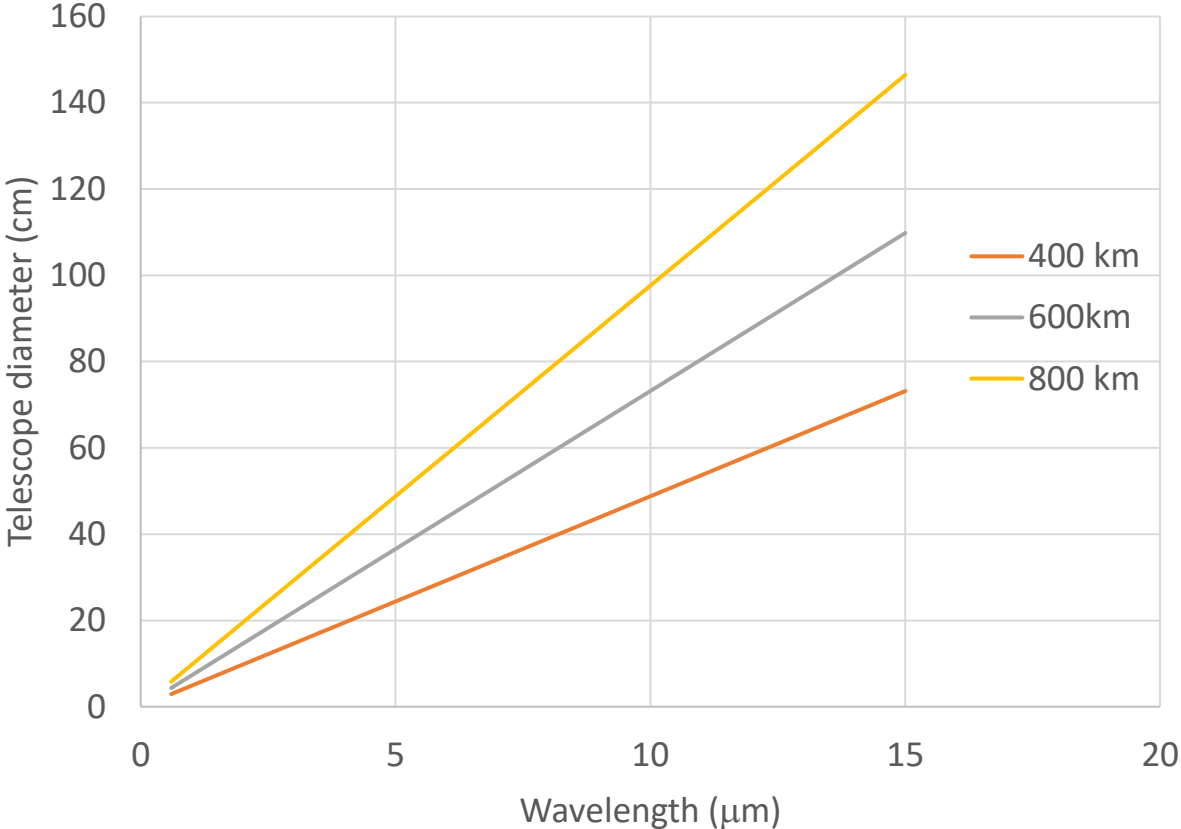


Diffraction limit

Theoretical spatial resolution limit for a 25cm telescope at various LEO altitudes (400 to 800km)

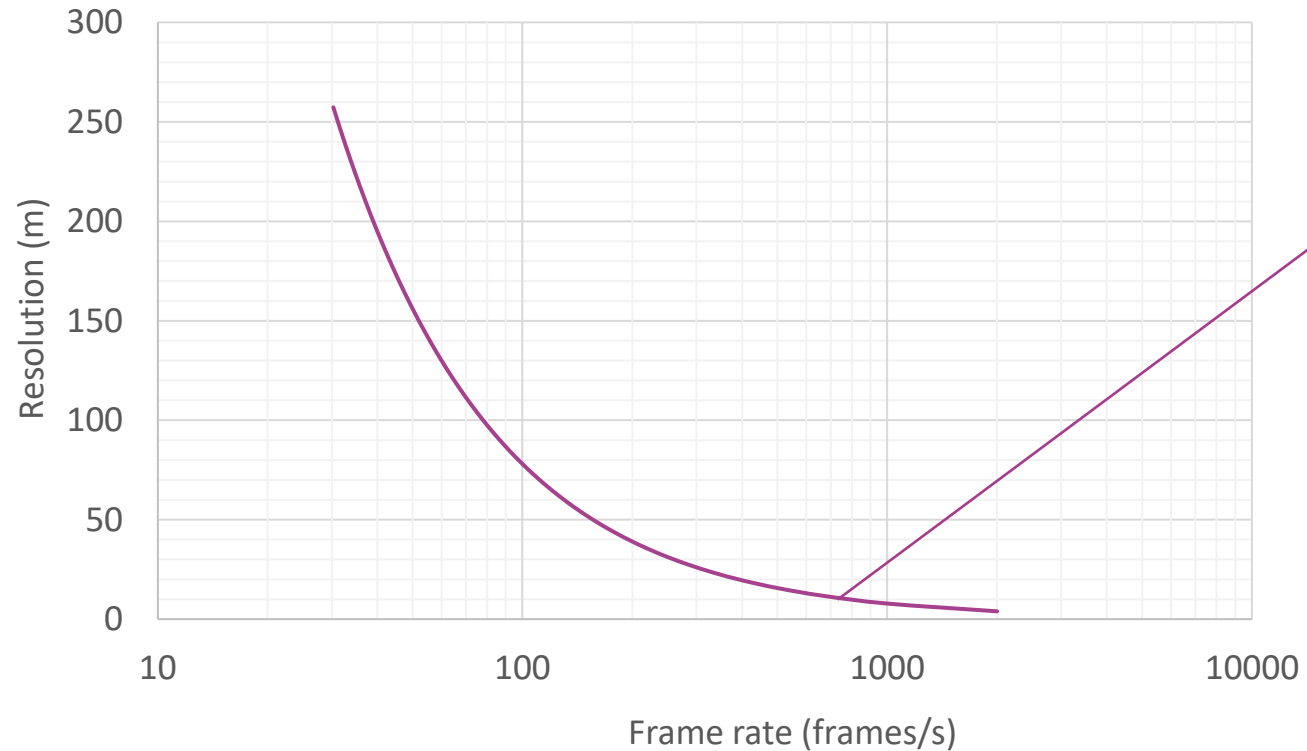


Necessary telescope diameter (cm) for a 10m ground resolution for various LEO altitudes (400 to 800km)



Acquisition speed impact on ground resolution

Ground resolution due to satellite displacement
(LEO orbit) vs framerate



10m ground resolution
(sentinel resolution)
needs ~700 FPS

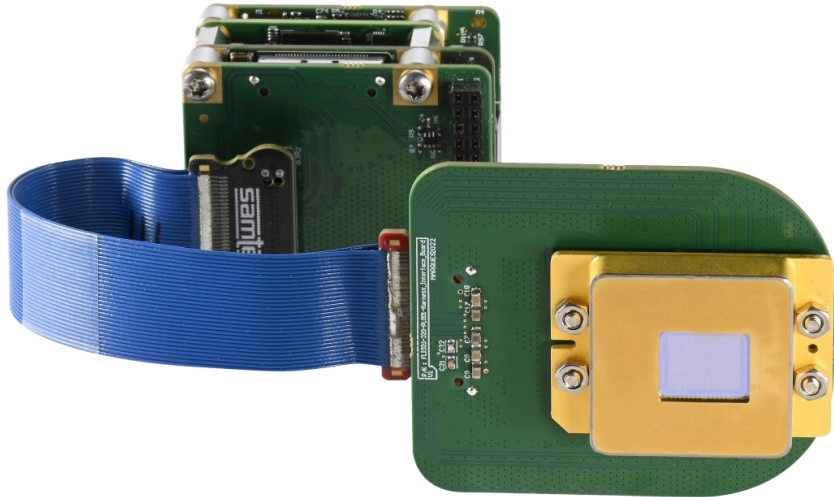
In the case of an hyperspectral imager, the satellite displacement x acquisition speed gives the Y ground resolution

Conclusions

- Hyperspectral imaging is **more favorable in the SWIR** for high spatial resolution (among some other advantages)
- Longer wavelengths lead to high size and costly optics, high weight and additional launch costs. **Not compatible with cubesats.**
- Acquisition speed brings also a spatial resolution limit and **a high framerate (>500 FPS) is mandatory** for ~10m ground resolution and higher

What First Light Imaging can do

C-RED New Space



For more info visit: www.first-light-imaging.com

- **SWIR sensitivity from 0.9 to 1.7 (or 2.2 μm)**
 - Actual theoretical ground resolution of 6m with a 25cm telescope
 - Sensitivity to the 1.6 μm CO₂ and CH₄ absorption bands
- **Acquisition speed of 600FPS full frame**
 - Higher speed if cropped (less spectral bands), up to KHz framerates
 - Not limiting for pushbroom hyperspectral imager applications
- **Low noise, low cost, customizable and many other features !**

