

Researchers design smaller, lighter spacebased imaging spectrometers with high spectral resolution

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Researchers have developed a new smaller, lighter design for spacebased imaging spectrometers with high spectral resolution. These highdispersion imaging spectrometers could be used onboard spacecraft or satellites to study the Earth's atmosphere or the atmospheres of other planets.

James P. McGuire, Jr. from NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Southern California will present the new research at the <u>Optica Design</u> <u>and Fabrication Conference</u>, which will take place June 4–8 2023 in Quebec City, Canada.

"This <u>spectrometer</u> provides the same measurement capabilities as conventional designs, but at one-tenth the size and mass and at lower cost. Smaller, lighter, and cheaper open the door to new applications and markets," said McGuire.

Imaging spectroscopy, also known as hyperspectral imaging, acquires information across the <u>electromagnetic spectrum</u> for each pixel in the image of a scene. When performed from space, it is typically used to observe solids or liquids, which requires high spatial resolution and low spectral resolution. However, there is a need for smaller and lighterweight space-based imaging <u>spectrometers</u> that gather atmospheric information, which requires high spectral resolution and low spatial resolution.

In the new work, the researchers describe near-infrared (NIR) and longwave infrared (LWIR) imaging spectrometer designs that could help fill



this need. The spectrometer designs combine desirable features from several existing designs, including an immersed grating that reduces the grating size by as much as the <u>refractive index</u>, a Littrow optical configuration that uses the same optics before and after the grating, and a grating on a spherical surface to simply the correction of an optical error known as Petzval field curvature. Gratings separate <u>white light</u> into its constituent spectrum of colors.

The researchers developed an NIR imaging spectrometer design that covers a spectral range from 2302 nm to 2370 nm with 2,048 spectral pixels and 512 spatial pixels at an aperture of f/1.9. Using different materials, they also designed a LWIR version that covers 8 μ m to 12 μ m with 1536 spectral pixels and 256 spatial pixels at f/1.7.

Provided by Optica

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