

Imaging from Space

Paul Jerram

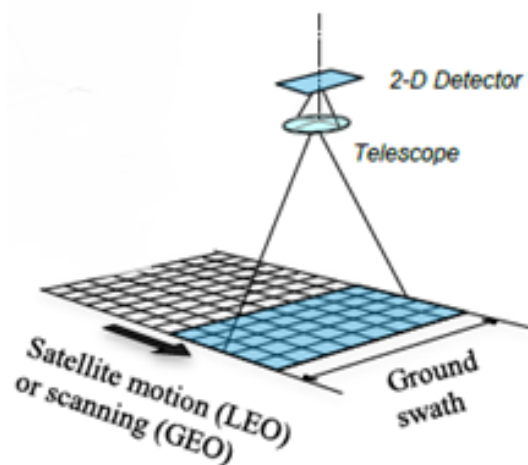
Chief Engineer, Space imaging

WE PARTNER WITH OUR CUSTOMERS TO IMPROVE, SAVE AND PROTECT PEOPLE'S LIVES

Imaging from Space

Alternative types of sensors and modes of operation – Snapshot imagers

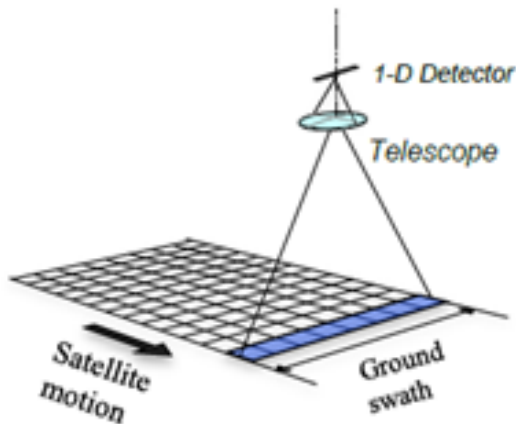
- Work like the detector in your camera
- Generally not good for Earth Observation– but used for astronomy
- Can either be colour or monochrome



Imaging from Space

Alternative types of sensors and modes of operation – Linear Imagers

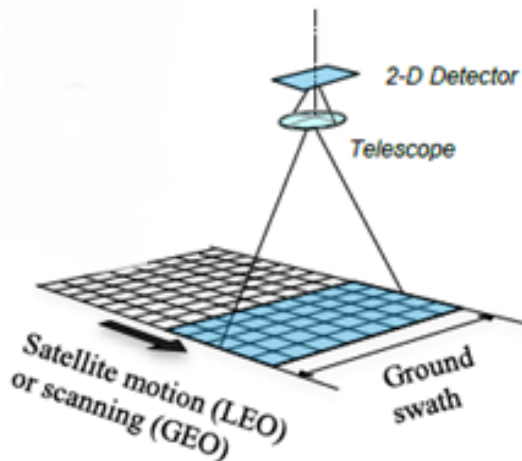
- The simplest type of detector is a linear (one row of pixels). This scans the ground like a sensor in a photocopier
- Several linear sensors are used together with filters to give a colour image
- Relatively easy application to switch to CMOS (eg Sentinel 2)



Imaging from Space

Alternative types of sensors and modes of operation – TDI imagers

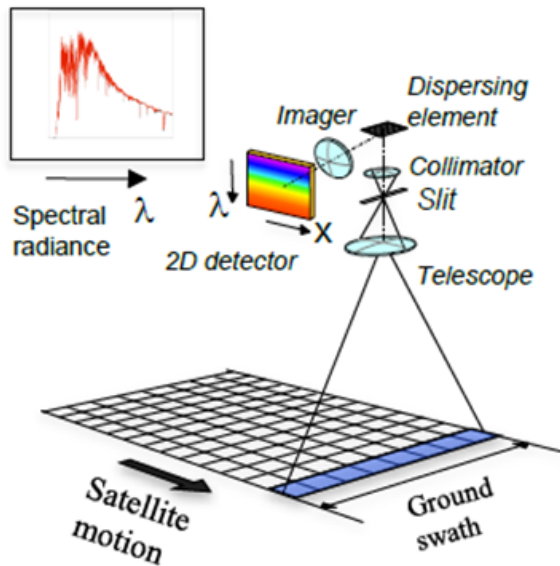
- The operating principle of TDI imagers is similar to linear detector
- Push-broom (scanning) operation
- Several lines are added together on chip to increase sensitivity
- Used for high resolution high sensitivity imaging (eg Pleiades, New Horizons)



Imaging from Space

Alternative types of sensors and modes of operation – Hyperspectral imagers

- Spectrum is dispersed across a 2D array
- Still scans the ground but with high quality spectral information
- Normally low spatial resolution but high spectral resolution



One line
from the
ground



Is split into
spectral lines

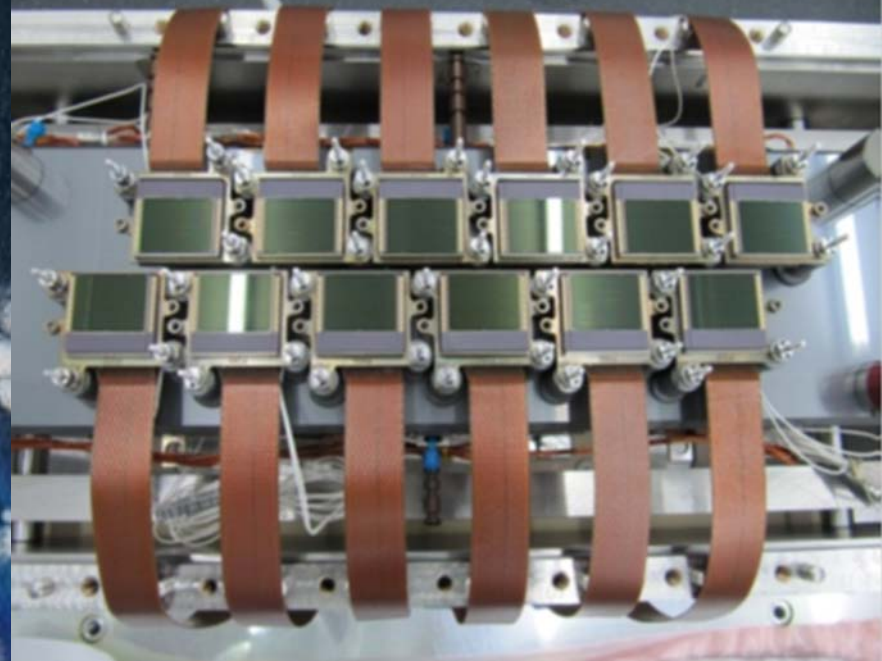
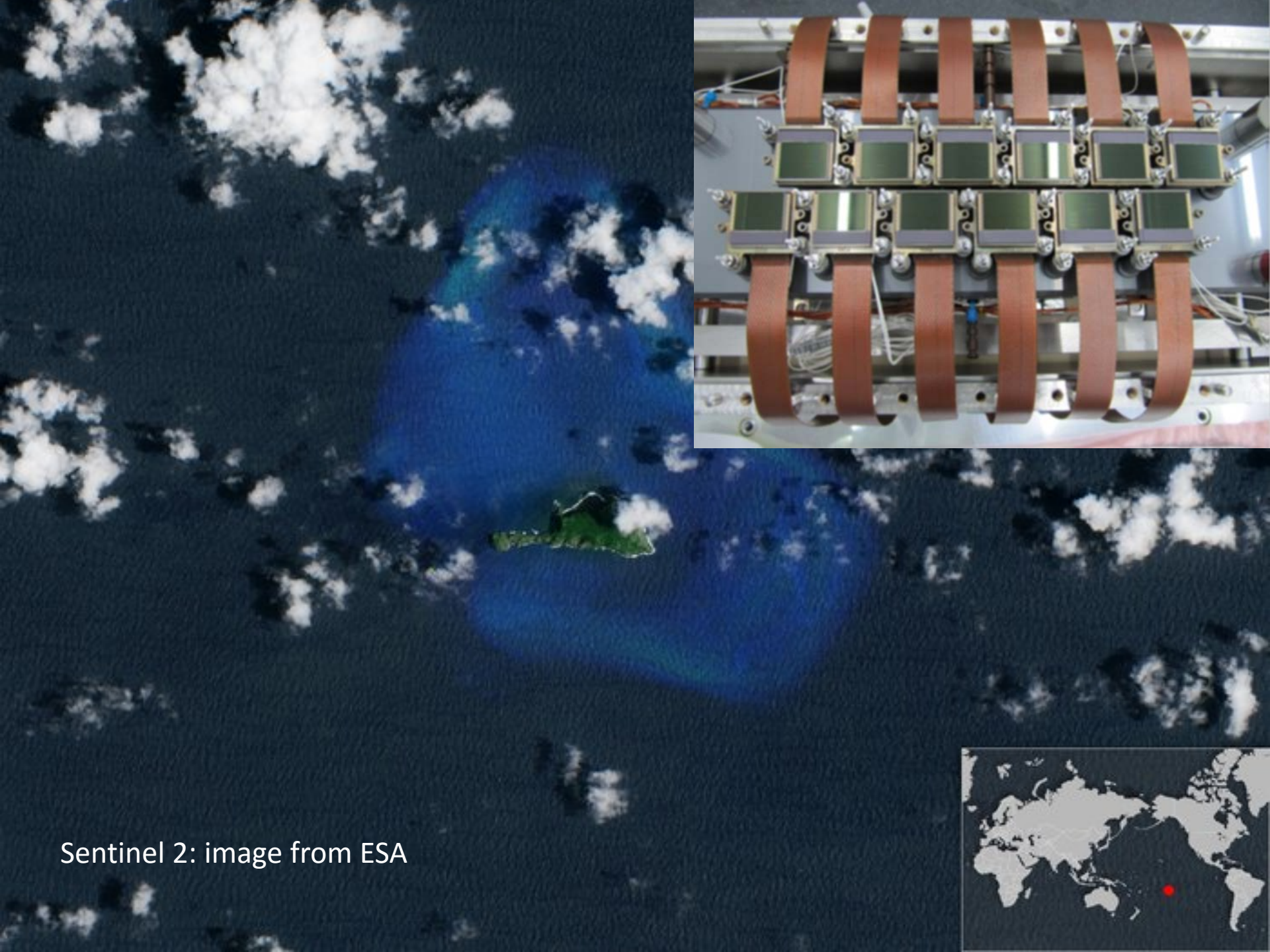


And imaged
as many
lines on a
detector



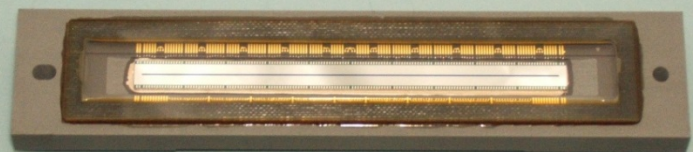
e2v inside ESA Sentinel 3A

Copyright Contains modified Copernicus Sentinel data [2016]/ processed by ESA



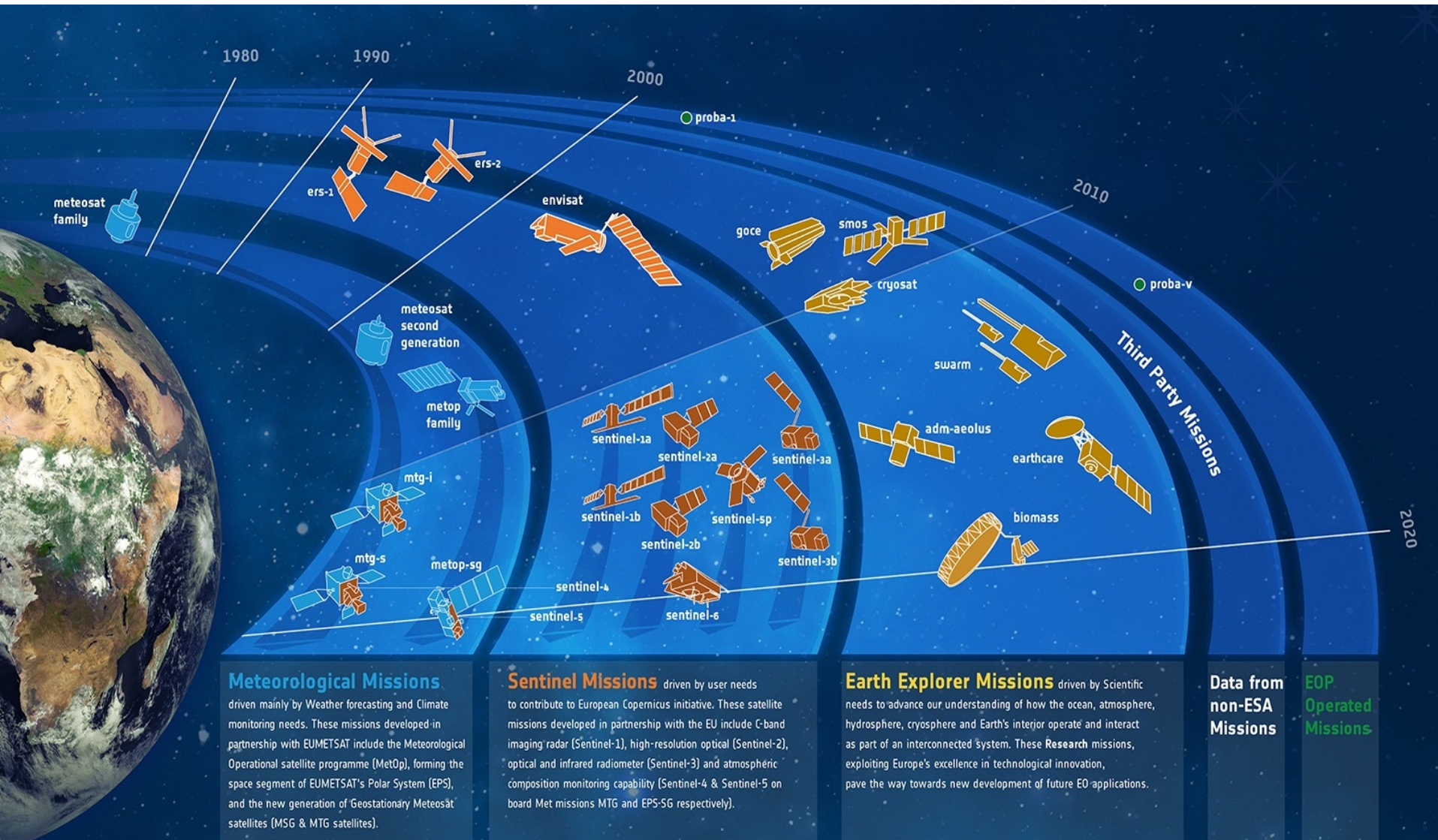
Sentinel 2: image from ESA



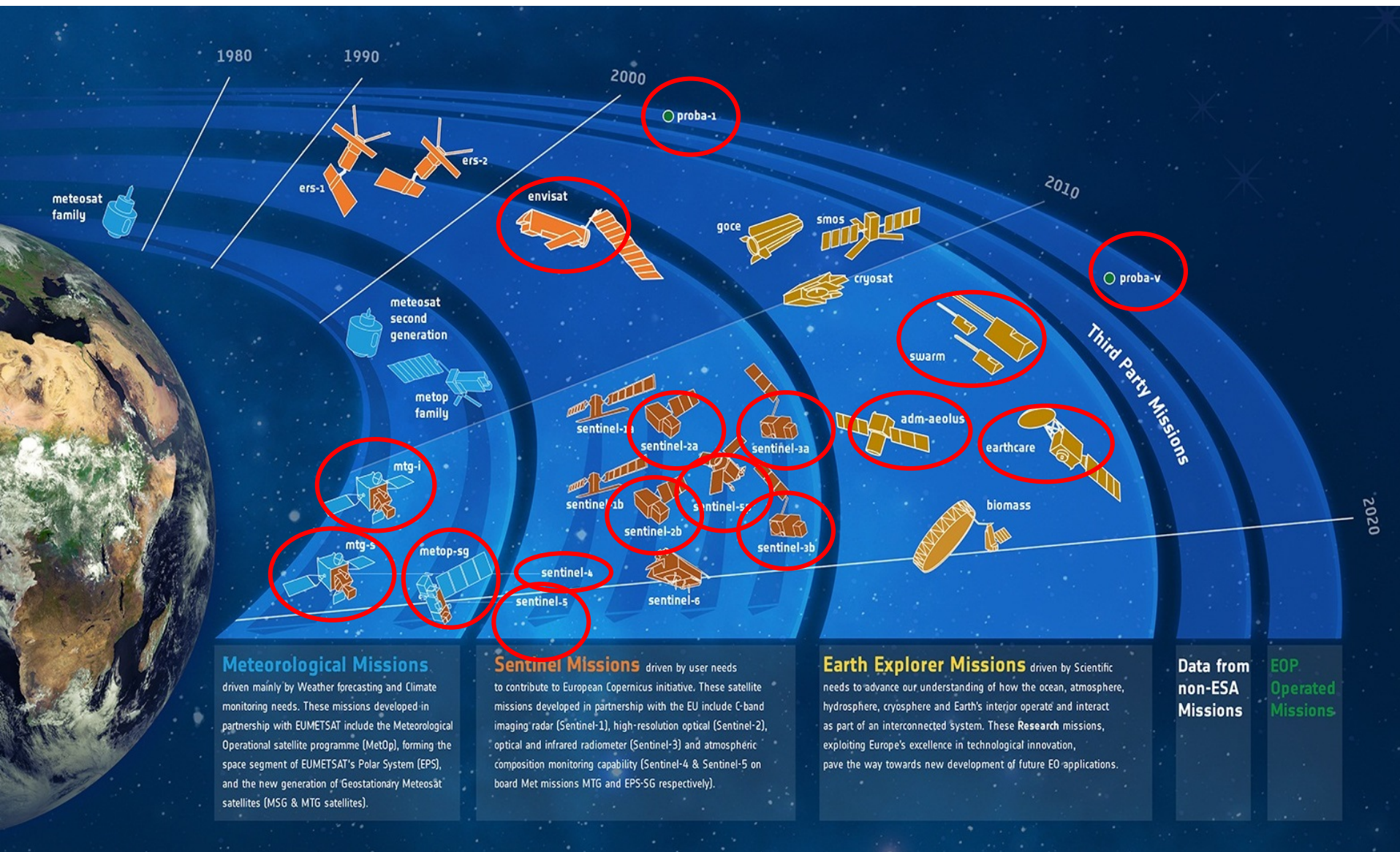




ESA's Earth Observation Fleet



ESA's Earth Observation Fleet



Who would have thought that com

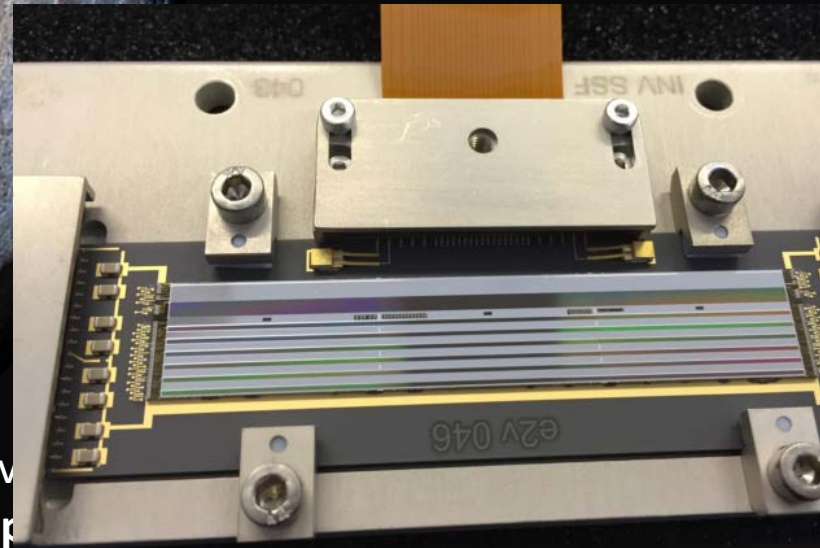


Osiris CCD42-40

e2v inside ESA Rosetta

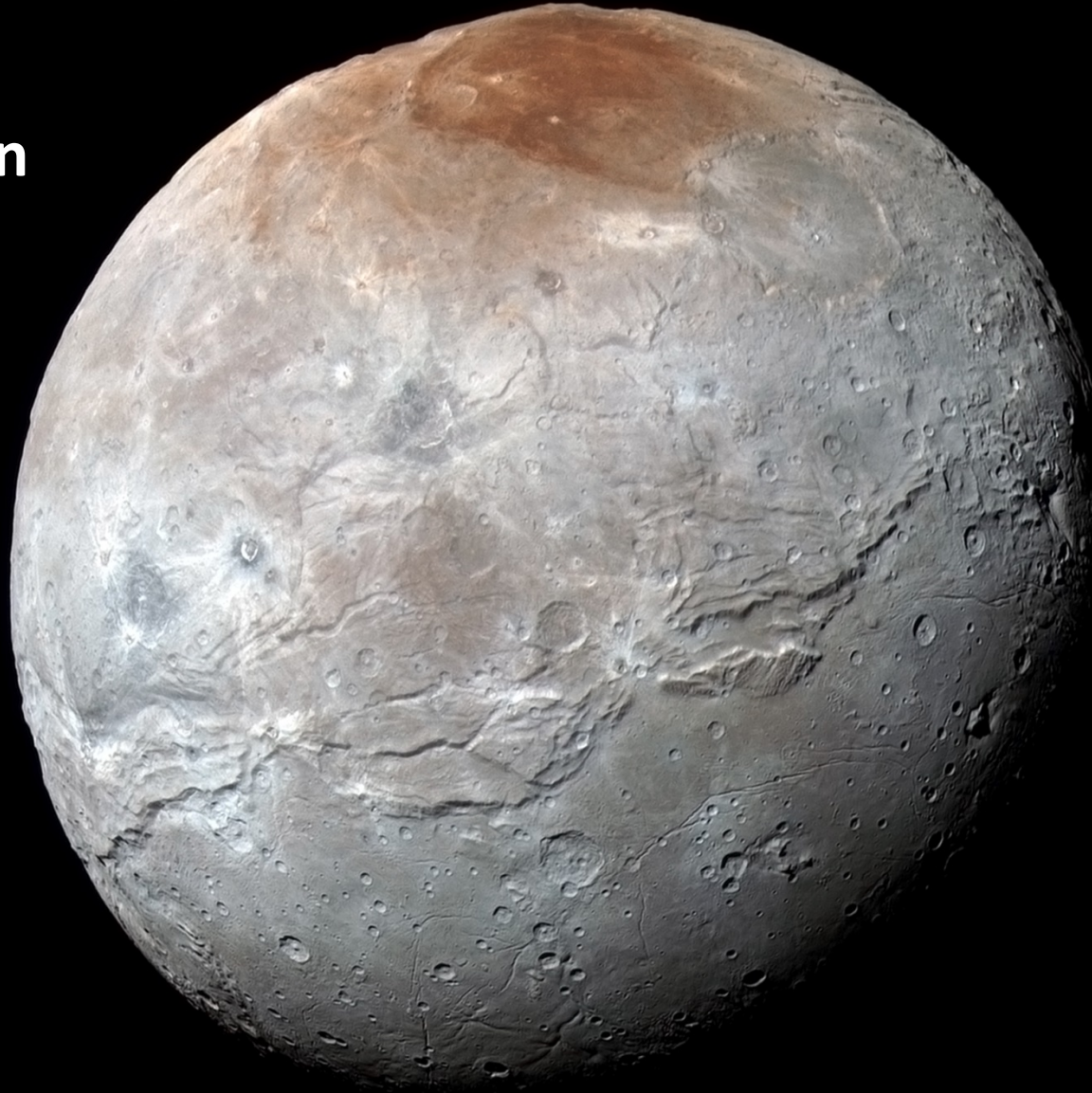
Copyright ESA/Rosetta/MPS for OSIRIS Team
MPS/UPD/LAM/IAA/SSO/INTA/UPM/DASP/IDA

Or that Pluto would be such a strange world?



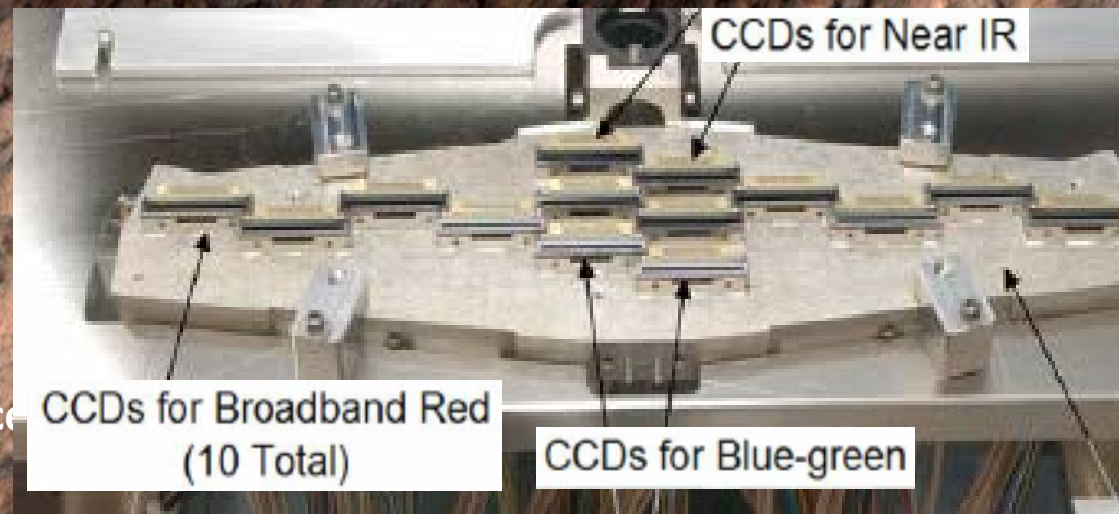
e2v
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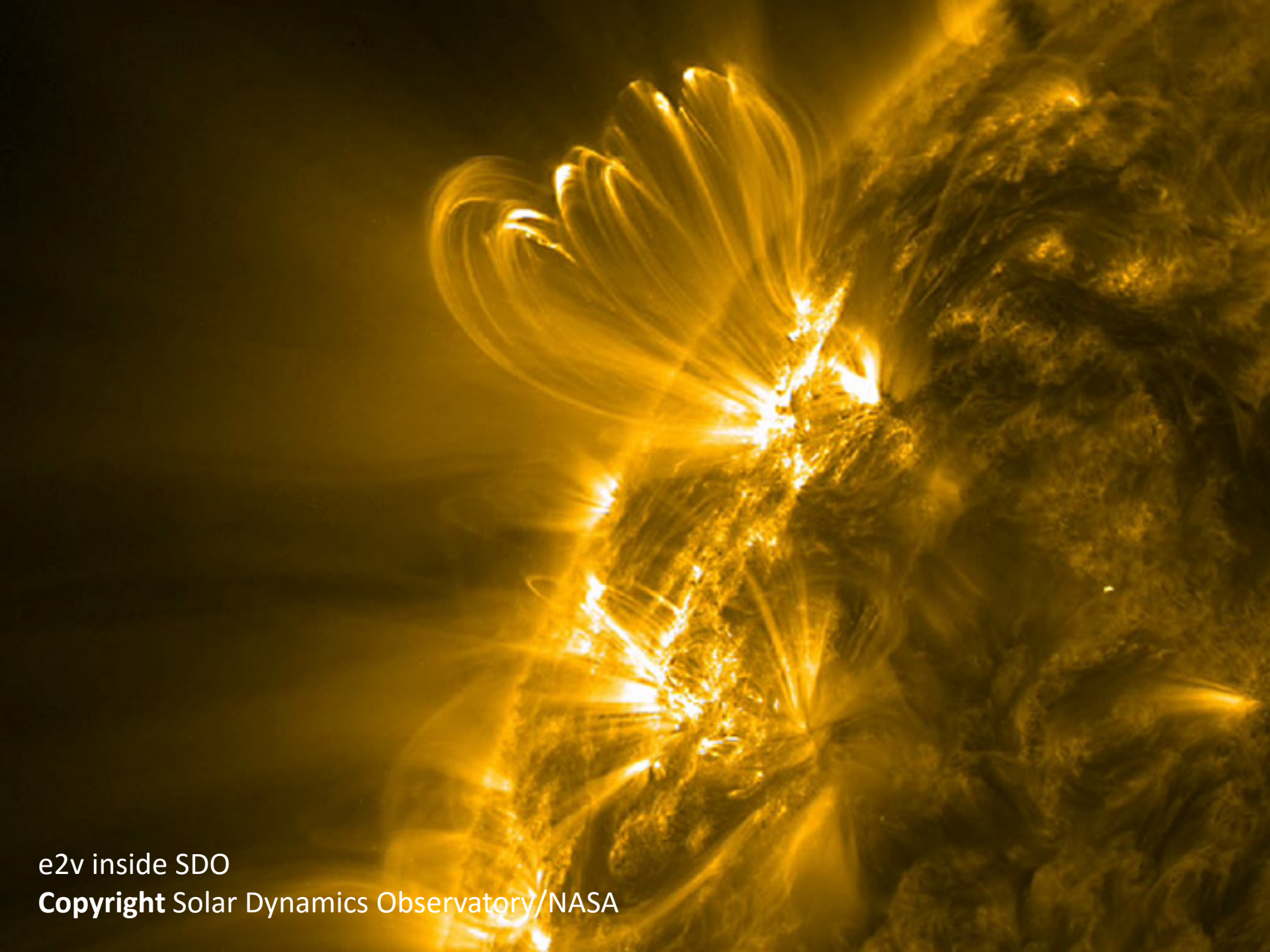
Charon



Just one of the surprises from Mars

e2v inside NASA Mars reconnaissance
Copyright BATC NASA

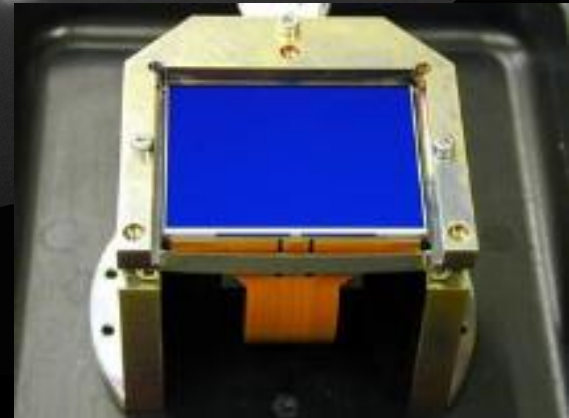
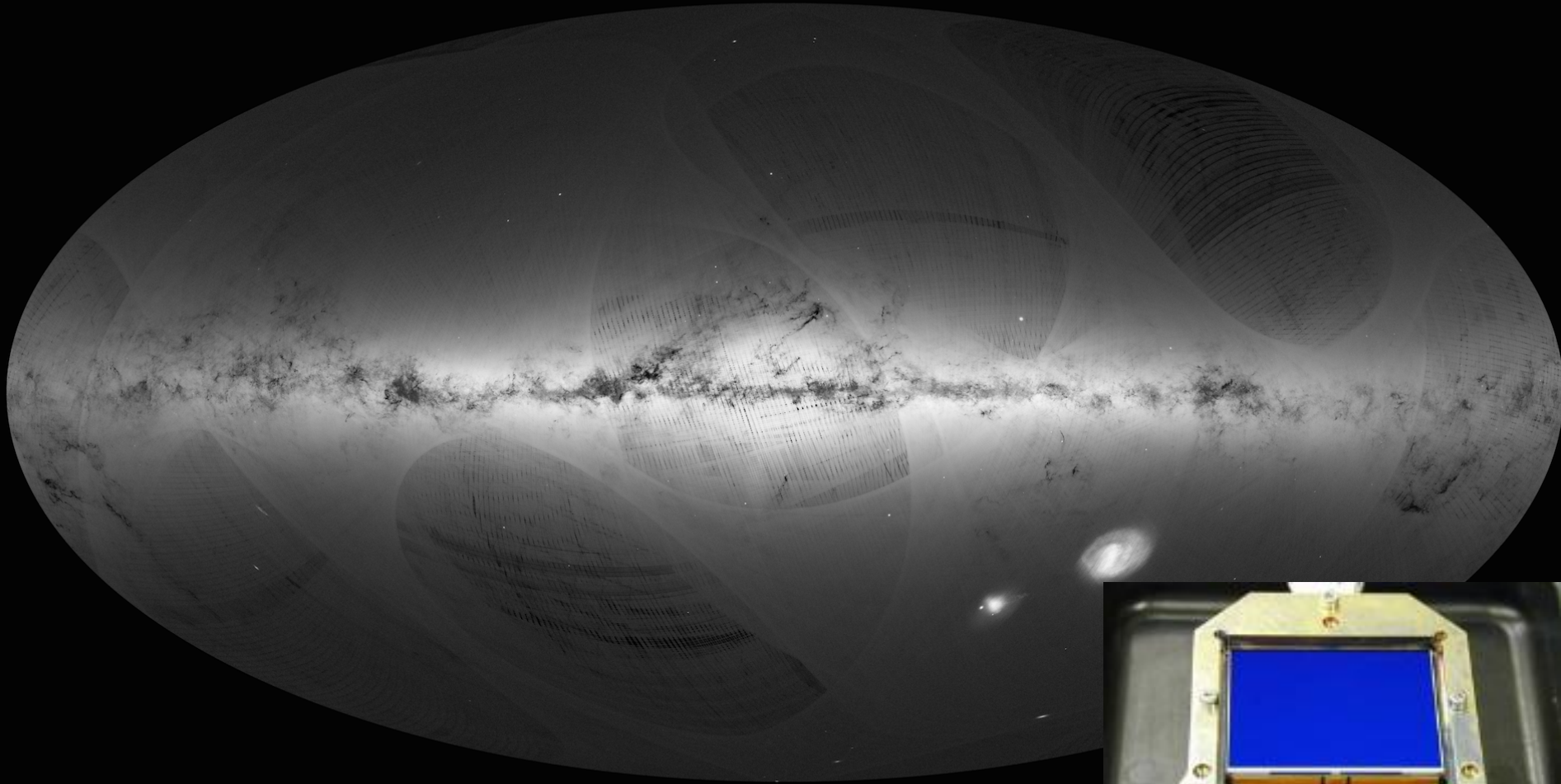




e2v inside SDO

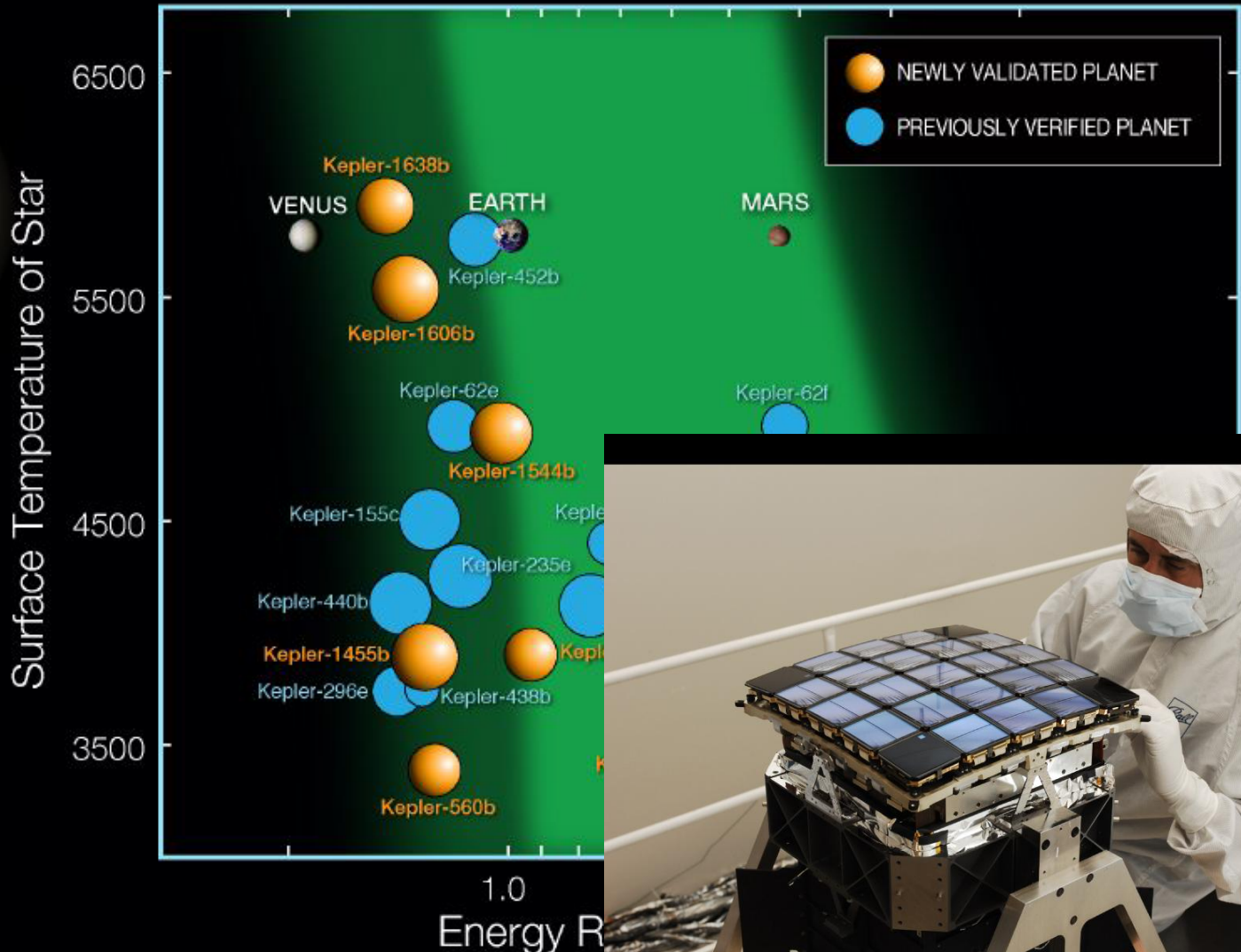
Copyright Solar Dynamics Observatory/NASA

GAIA: Mapping our galaxy with unprecedented precision



Kepler's Small Habitable Zone Planets

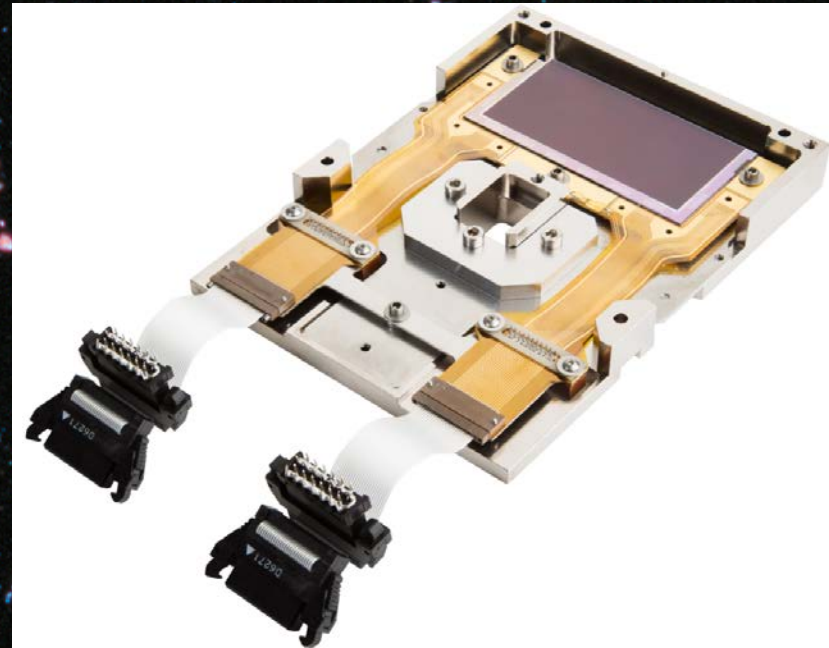
As of May 10, 2016



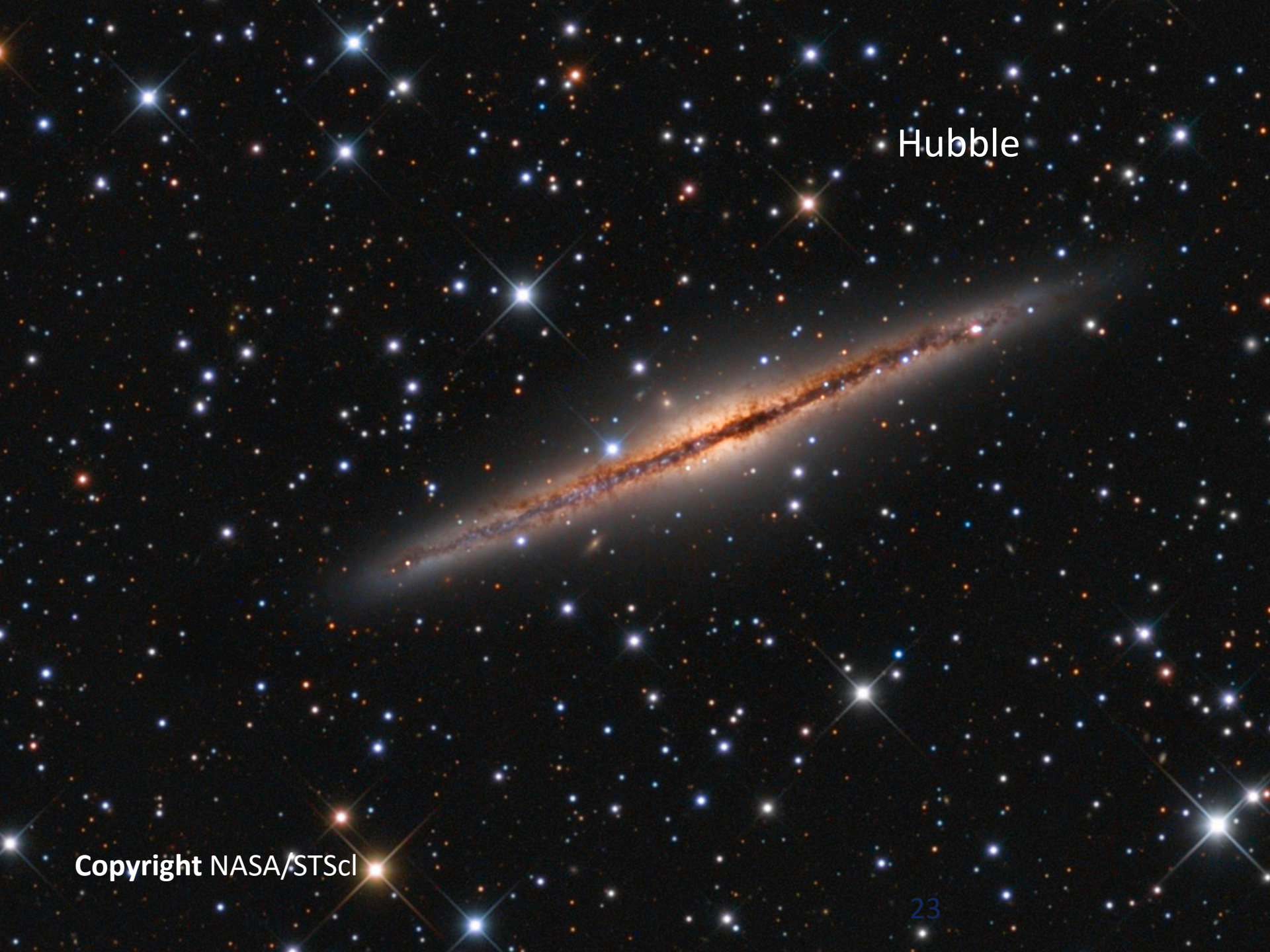
e2v inside Kepler

Copyright NASA Ames / W. Stenzel; May 10 2016

Seeing back to nearly the origins of the Universe
13.2 billion light year



e2v inside Hubble
Copyright NASA/STScI



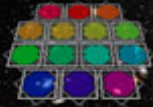
Hubble

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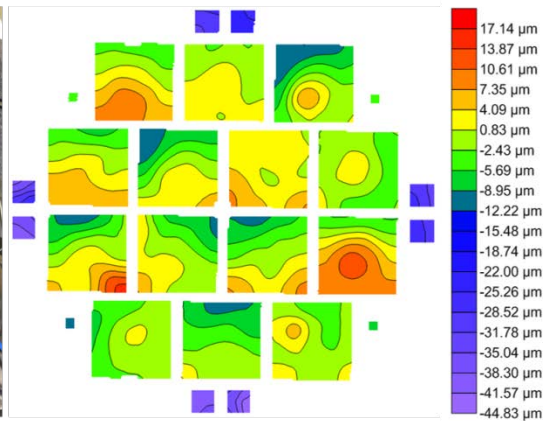
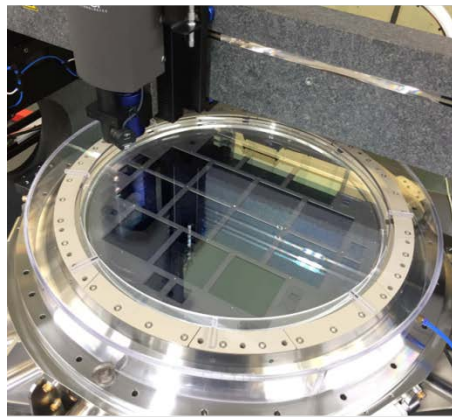
..and the future

- PLATO
- EUCLID
- Many earth observation missions
- LSST
- + many more

The e2v 1.2 Giga-pixel camera



Javalambre
Physics of the Accelerating Universe
Astrophysical
Survey



**The measured system noise for all devices
operating in parallel**

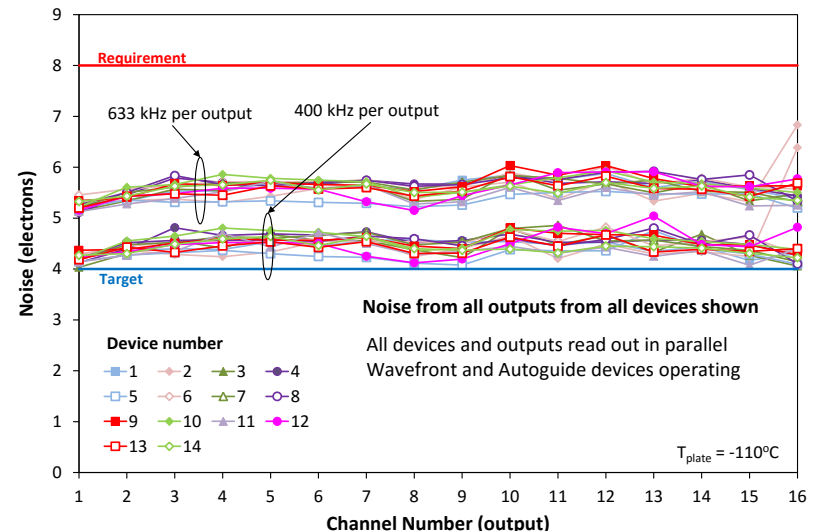
Inter channel and inter device cross talk better than 106 dB

Opto-mechanical subsystem verification

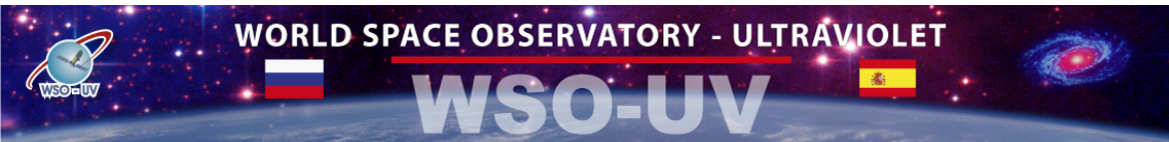
The focal plane inside the cryostat plane and flatness measurements made at -110 °C showing the 14 science devices, 8 wavefront and 4 autoguide CCDs.

Flatness achieved - 27 μm peak to valley for (spec 40μm target 30μm)

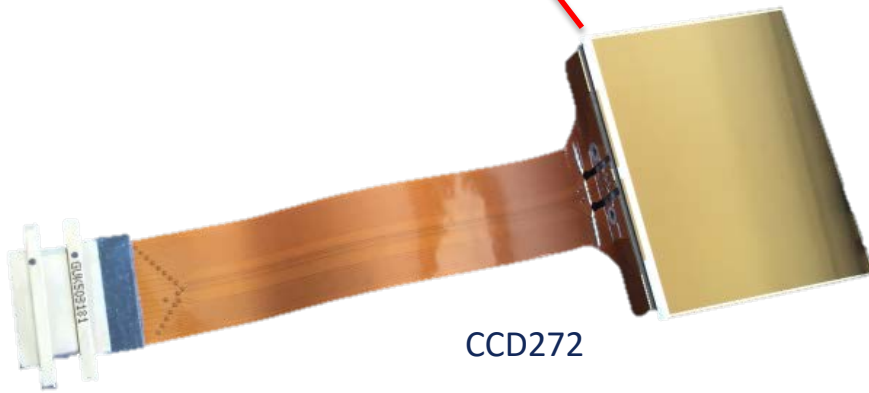
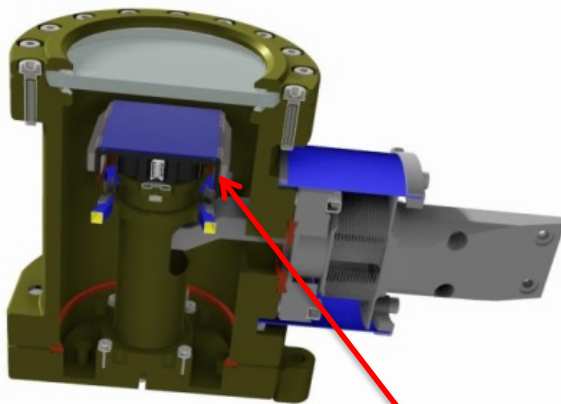
Metrology has been developed to make this measurement at operating temperature



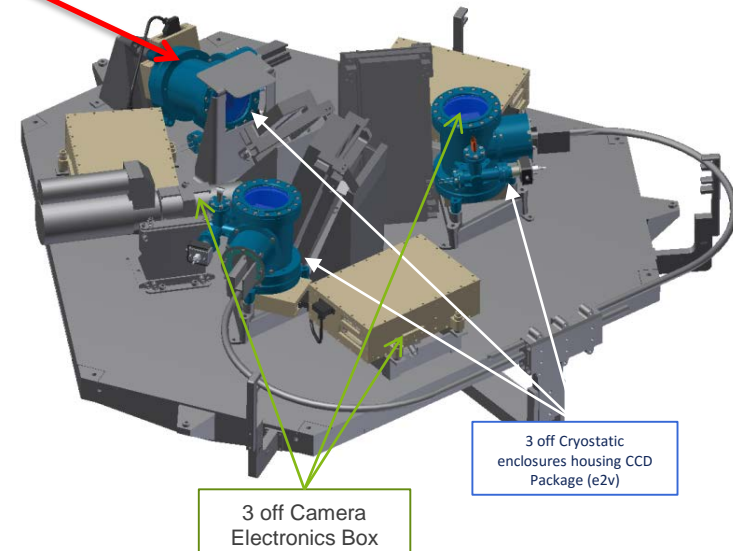
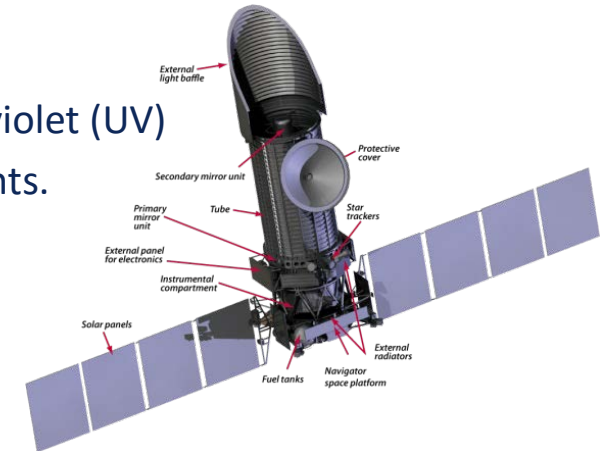
e2v is developing a focal plane to study the universe in Ultraviolet



WSO-UV space mission is to study the Universe in the 120 - 310 nm ultraviolet (UV) wavelengths range, which is beyond the reach of ground-based instruments.



CCD272





Thank you for your attention