



# Hyperspectral Remote Sensing in Acquisition of Geospatial Information for the Modern Warfare

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**Air photo-interpretation**



**Multi-spectral Remote Sensing**



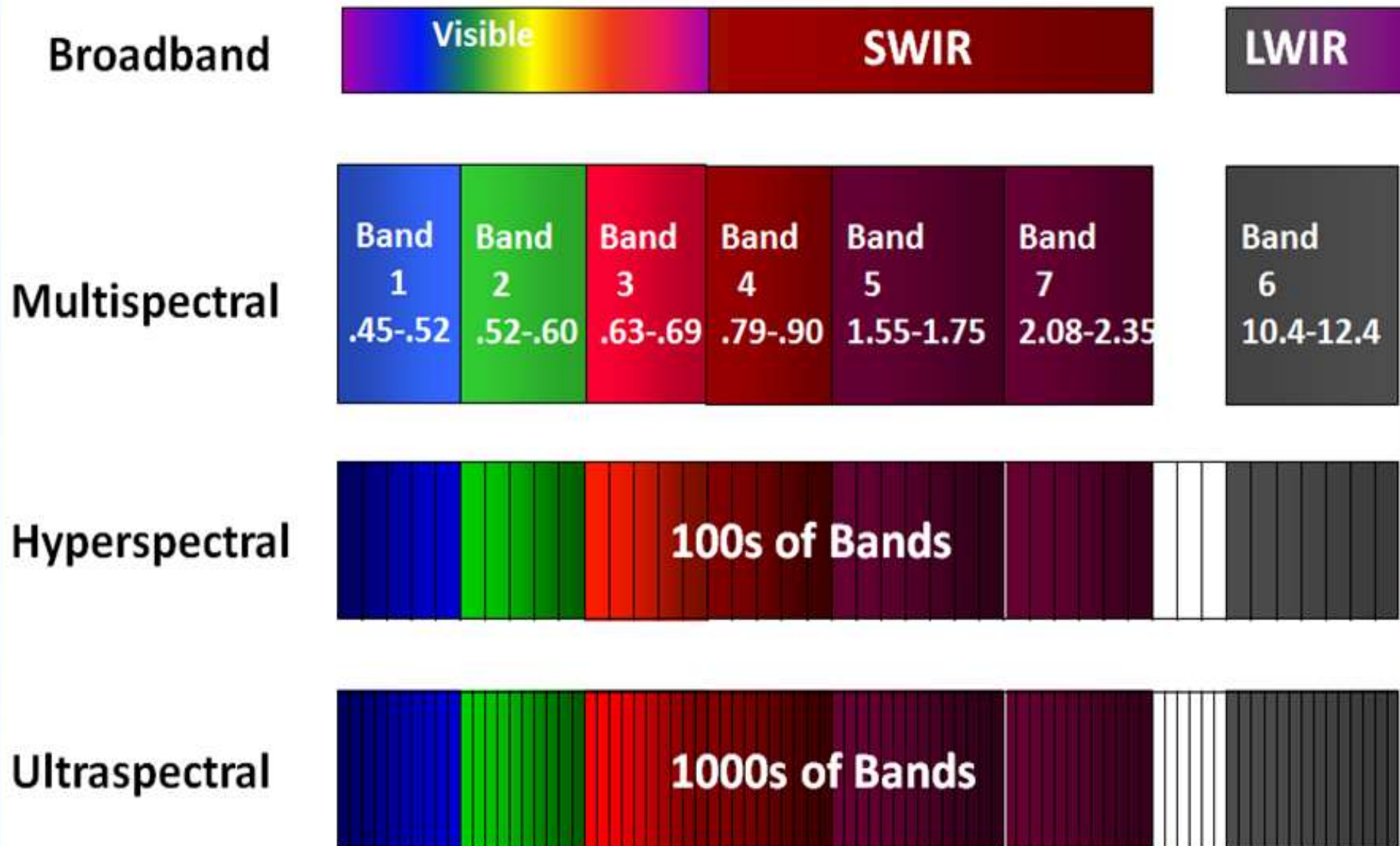
**Hyper-spectral Remote Sensing**



**Ultra-spectral Remote Sensing**



# Difference Between Multispectral and Hyper-spectral Data



# METHODS OF INTERPRETATION

**Air photo-interpretation (Air-photo elements & image characteristics)**

**Qualitative Spatial pattern recognition**



**Satellite imagery (Multispectral – Many bands)**

**Analog + digital data (Visual and computer aided analytical methods)**

**Qualitative and quantitative Spatial and spectral pattern recognition**



**Satellite data (Hyperspectral – 100s of continuous bands)**

**Hyperspectral remote sensing provides a continuous, essentially complete record of spectral responses of materials over the wavelengths considered.**

**Spectral imaging** and Automated target recognition techniques using various algorithms for **Image cubes**

**Automated Quantitative** Spatial and spectral pattern recognition



**Ultra-spectral (1000s of continuous bands)**

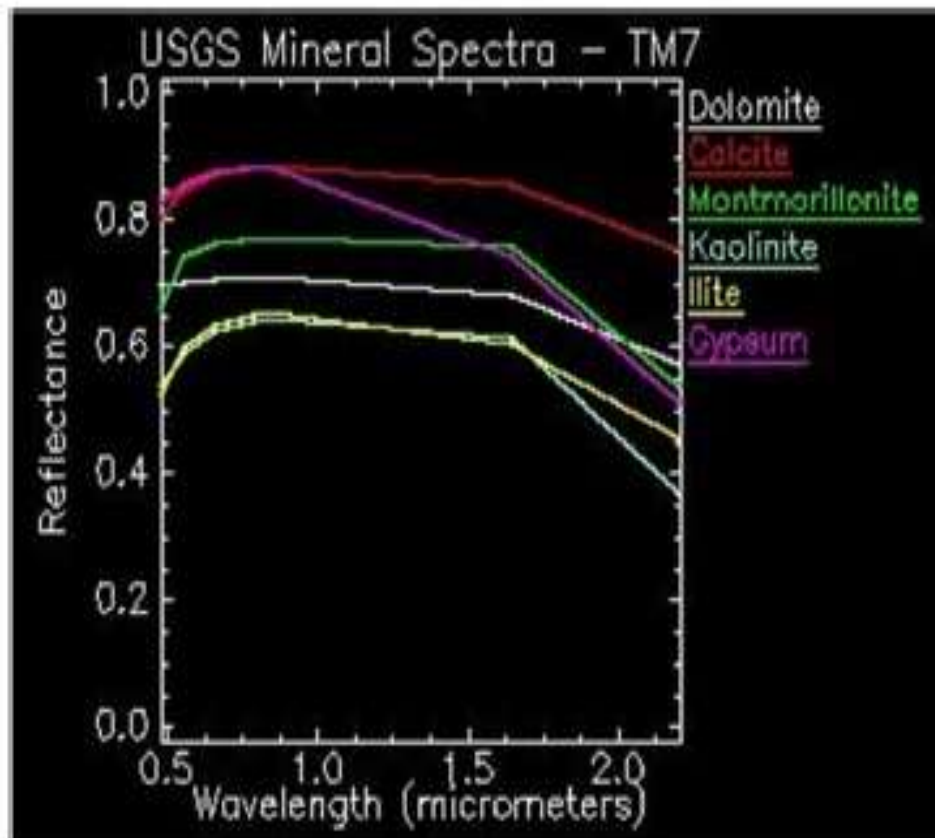
# Current and Recent Hyperspectral Sensors & data providers

Jadhav, 2014

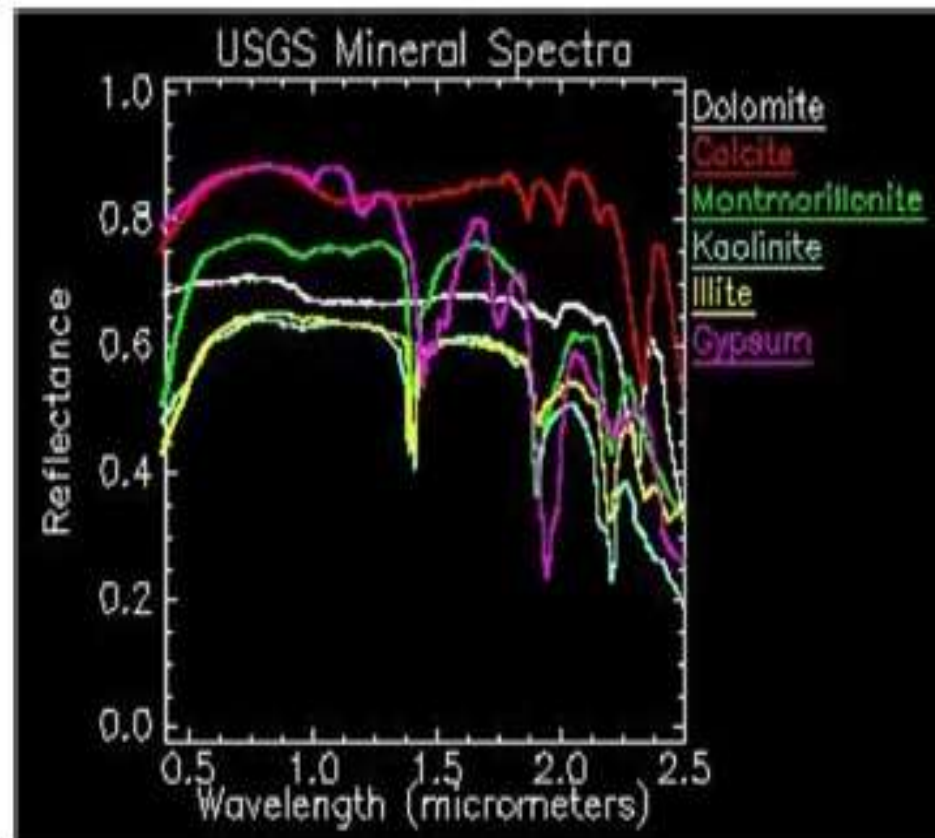
Satellite Sensors	Manufact-urer	Number of Bands	Spectral Range in $\mu\text{m}$
FTHSI on MightySat II	Air force Research Lab	256	0.35 to 1.05
Hyperion on EO-1	NASA Goddard Space Flight Center	220	0.4 to 2.5
Airborne Sensors	Manufact-urer	Number of Bands	Spectral Range
AVIRIS	NASA Jet Propulsion Lab	224	0.4 to 2.4
HYDICE	Naval Research Lab	210	0.4 to 2.5
PROBE-1	Earth Search Sciences Inc.	128	0.4 to 2.5
CASI	ITRES Research Limited	228	0.4 to 1.0
HyMap 00 to 200 Visible to thermal Infrared	Integrated Spectronics	100 to 200	Visible to thermal infrared
AISA	Spectral Imaging	Up to 288	0.3 to 1.0 $\mu\text{m}$

# Multispectral - Hyperspectral Signature Comparison

## Multispectral



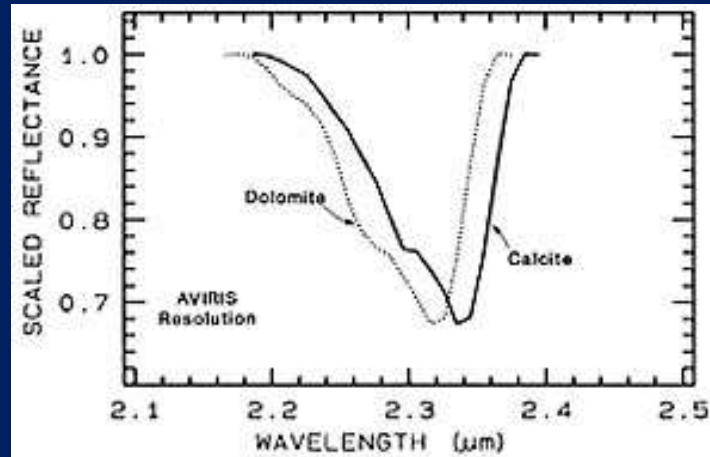
## Hyperspectral



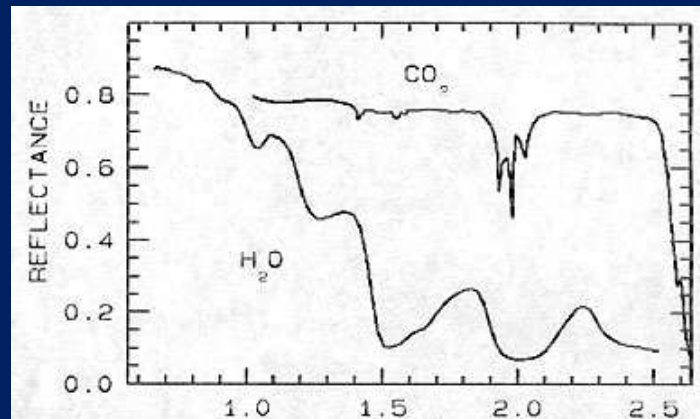
Resampled to Landsat TM7 Bands

# Hyperspectral Remote Sensing

Hyperspectral images can be analyzed in ways that multispectral images cannot



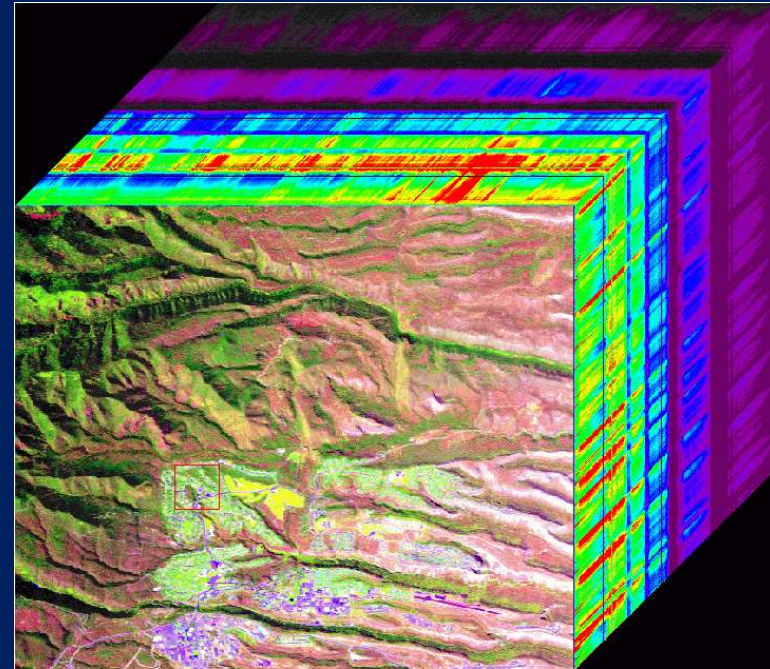
In the Visible-NIR range, water ice and dry ice give characteristic spectral curves, as shown here:





# Hyperspectral Problems

- Data volume
- Cost
- Difficulty of analysis
  - Spectral Libraries
  - More complex





# Hyperspectral Data Analysis

## General Approach:

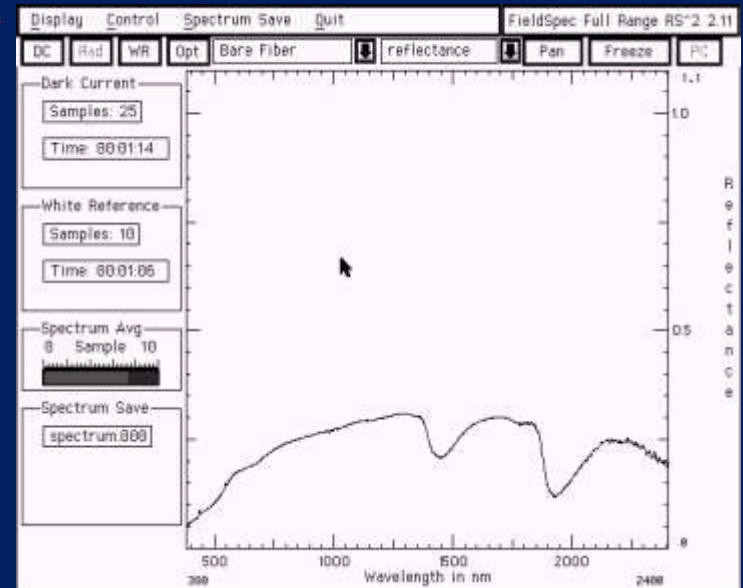
- **Develop Spectral Library**
- **Construct spectral curve for relatively "pure" materials**
- **Specific reflectance peaks and absorption troughs are read from these curves.**
- **Compare to lab spectra (mixture analysis)**
- **Mixtures of two or even three different materials can be identified as the components of the compound spectral curve.**

# Hyperspectral Remote Sensing

## Non-Imaging Instruments

(example: Field Spec Hand Held Spectroradiometer)

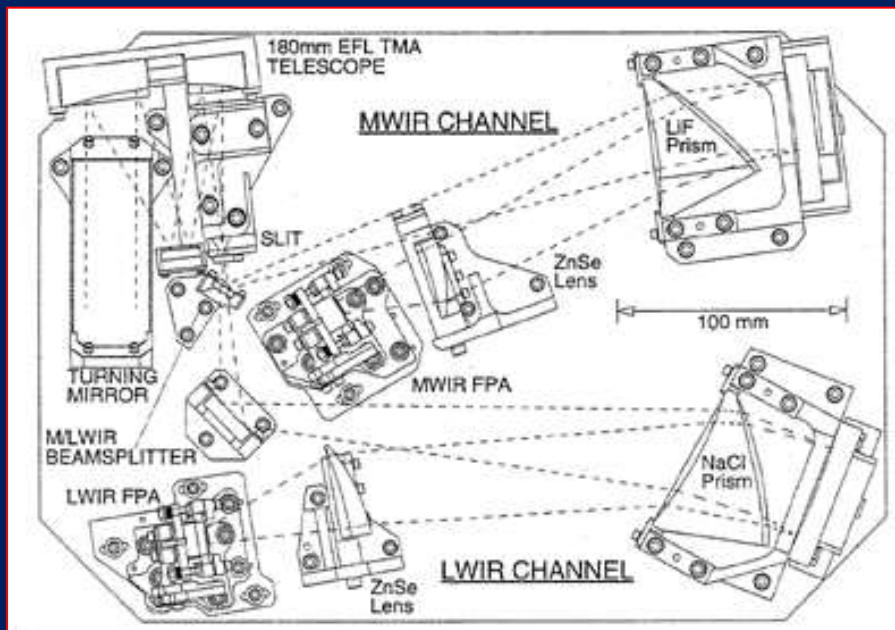
- sensor obtains data (amount of light per wavelength)
- computer software displays recorded spectrum
- analyze spectral signature



# Low Altitude Remote Sensing



**Hyperspectral camera embedded on an UAV**





# Applications of Hyperspectral Remote sensing : DST Sponsored Research Project

<b>Atmosphere</b>	water vapor, cloud properties, aerosols
<b>Ecology</b>	chlorophyll, leaf water, cellulose, pigments, lignin
<b>Geology</b>	mineral and soil types
<b>Coastal Waters</b>	chlorophyll, phytoplankton, dissolved organic materials, suspended sediments
<b>Snow/Ice</b>	snow cover fraction, grainsize, melting
<b>Biomass Burning</b>	subpixel temperatures, smoke
<b>Commercial</b>	mineral (oil) exploration, agriculture and forest production

## Military Applications

**Development of satellite and ancillary systems - RCI**

**Design & Development of Hyperspectral sensor (Project Anvesha) – DEAL**

**Applications Development (Project Himmant) - DTRL**

# Military Applications

# MILITARY GEOSPATIAL REQUIREMENTS

- Topographic/Terrain Mapping
- Visualization- Strategic Planning
- Terrain (scene) Matching for cruise missile guidance
- War Gaming- Tactical operations, inter-visibility for  
➤ optimal positioning
- X-country trafficability Assessment
- Training Simulators for mission planning & rehearsal
- Cover & Concealment planning
- Natural (Geological) hazards result in changed surface  
➤ topography

# **Terrain Potential**

**Inputs to Battlefield Management, Military Planning and Operations**

**Off-road mobility for A & B vehicles**

**Underground shelters**

**Target recognition**

**Bridging Site identification**

**Camping sites, dropping zones and landing sites**

**Artillery positioning & Line of Sight**

**Movement of men and animals**

**Ground water potential**

**Artificial Triggering of landmass**

**Artificial flooding**

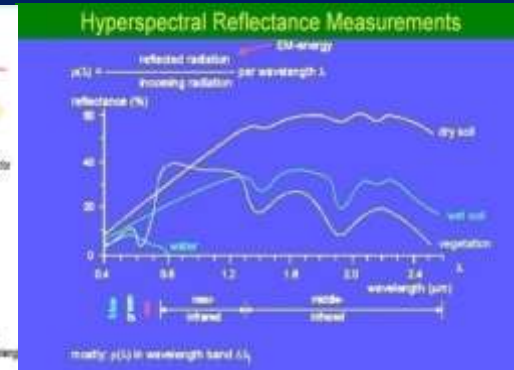
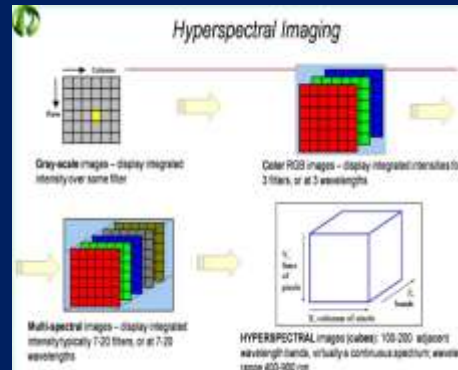
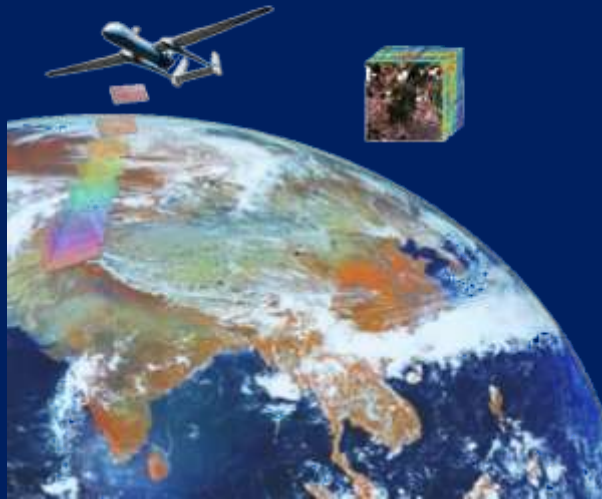
**Terrain Profile for Guided Missile Navigation - Target Guidance**

**Camouflage and Concealment**

**3-D terrain models for simulators**

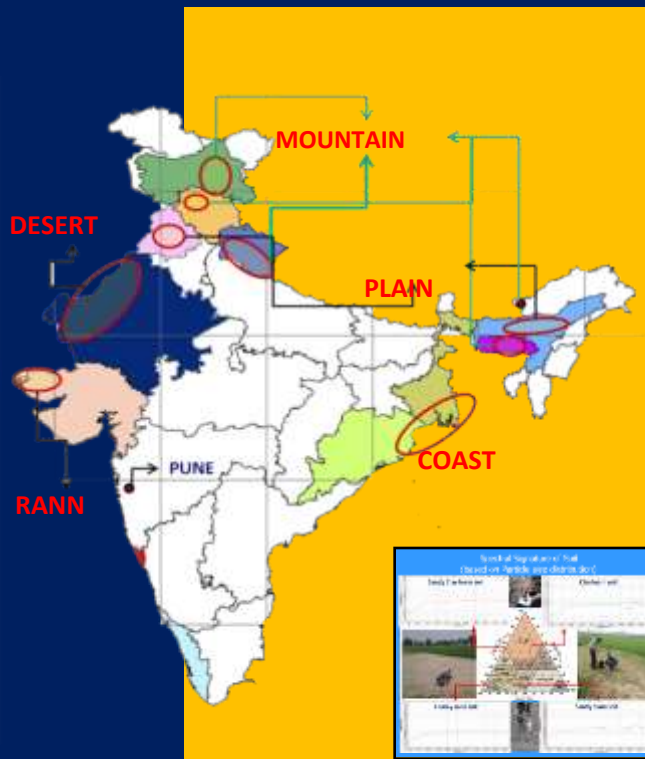


# Hyperspectral Imaging for Terrain Diagnosis (HIMANT)

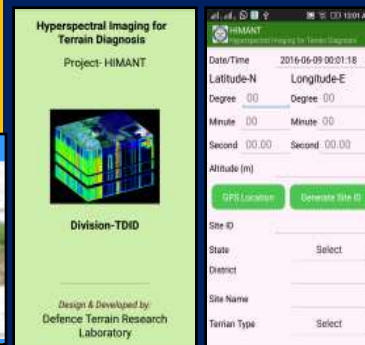


Enhance terrain intelligence to facilitate tactical operations

- ❖ Soil texture classification for off road mobility
- ❖ Composite material identification for various constructions / Built-up area
- ❖ Creation of Signature Library for the aforementioned applications covering all five terrain types



Portable tool for field data collection





**Field Investigation at  
Plain terrain in Amritsar :  
Spectra collection  
using Spectroradiometer  
April 2016**







**Field Investigation at  
Plain terrain in Fazilka &  
Ferozpur :  
Spectra collection  
using Spectroradiometer  
May 2016**







# Spectral signature collection



MOONLAND CLAY SOIL



ROCK- KARU



GLACIO FLUVIAL SOIL



SOIL AT DIHAR



FRESH SNOW

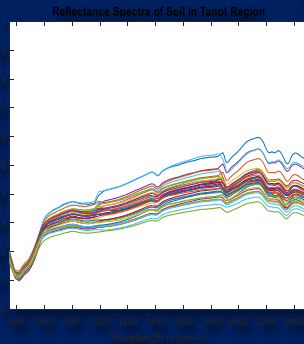
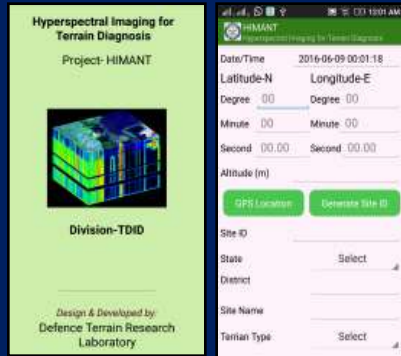




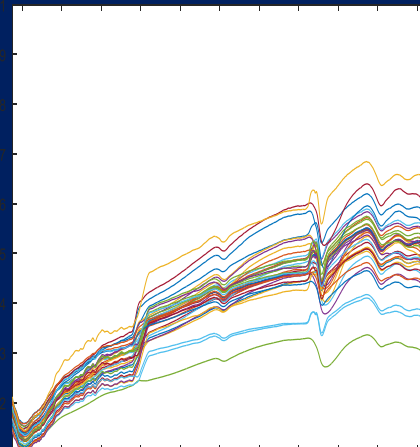
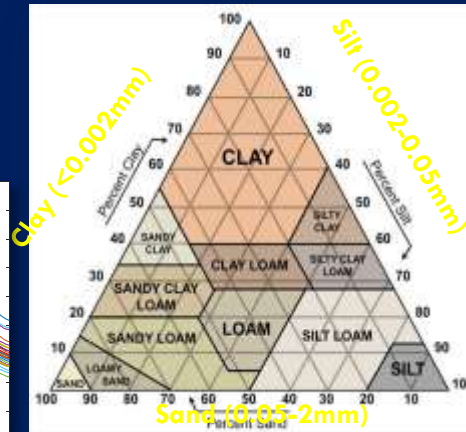


# Plant Species Identification

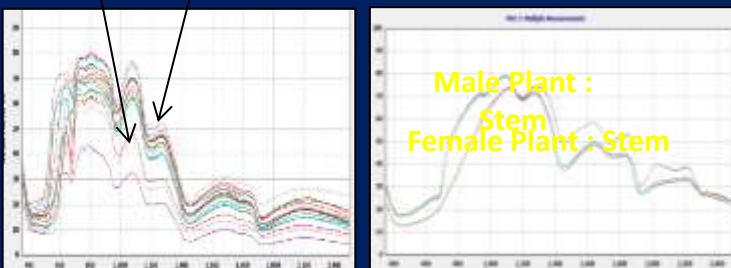
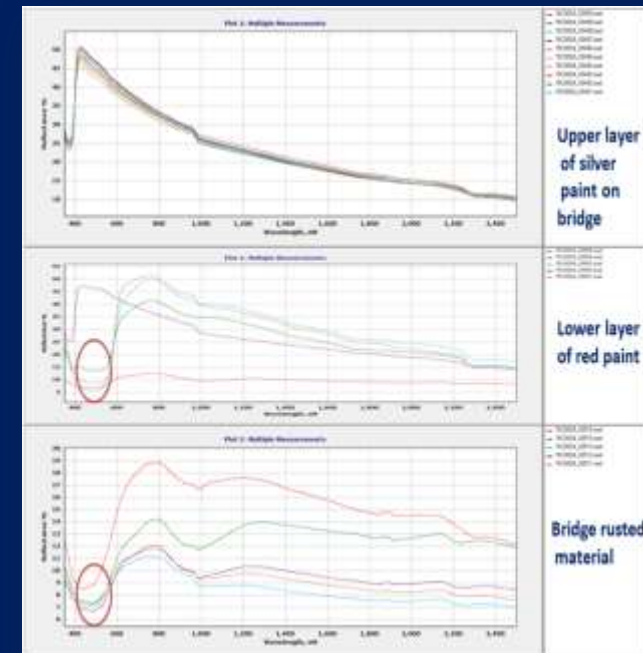
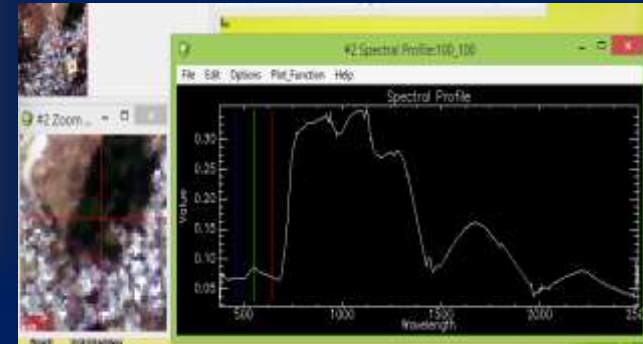
Portable tool for field data collection



# Soil Texture Identification



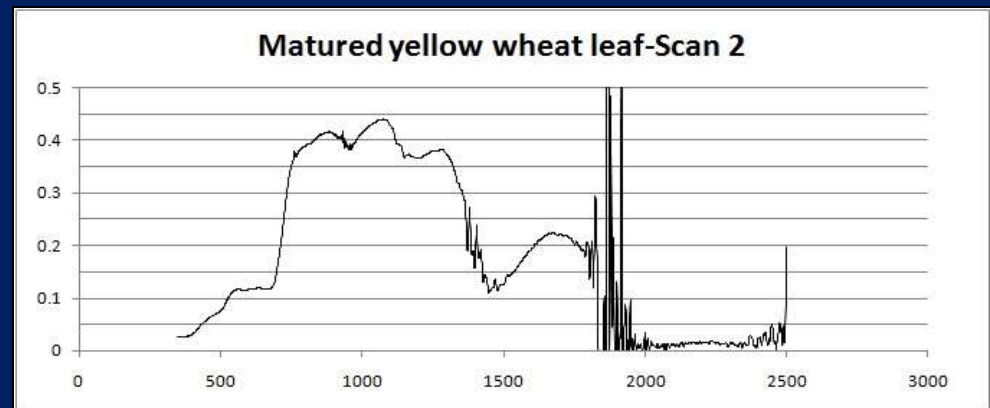
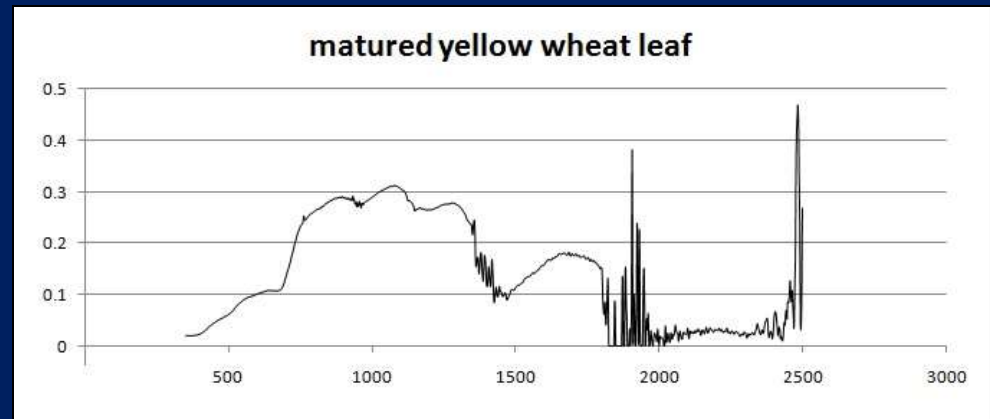
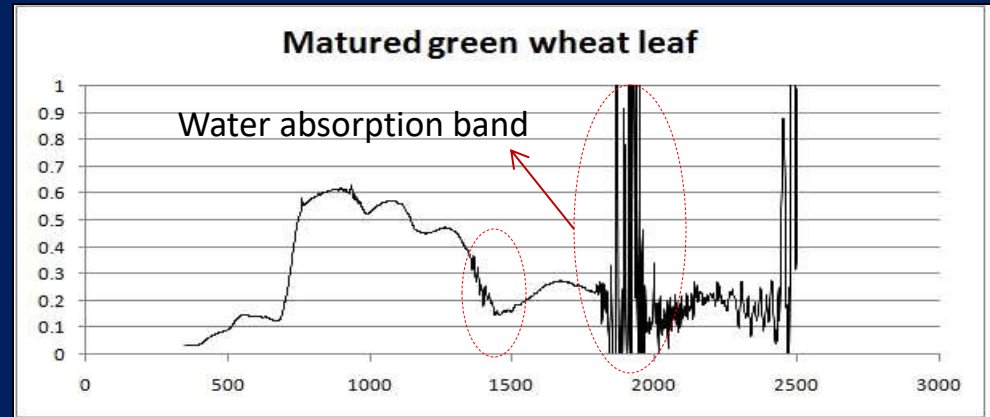
# Composite Material Identification



Sea Buckthorn

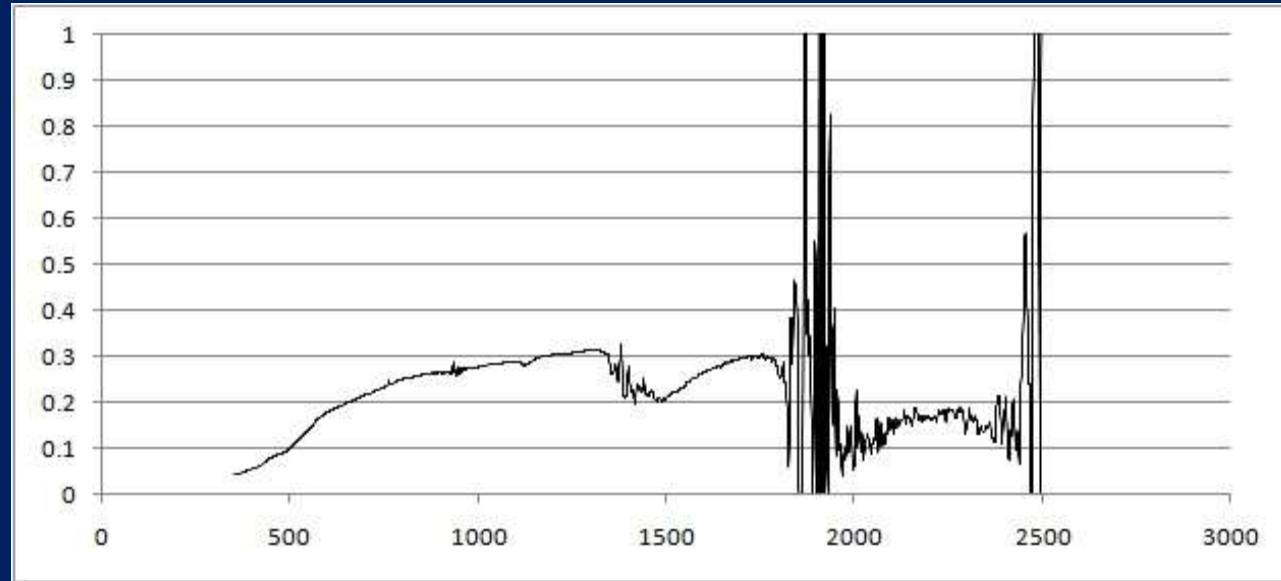
Fruit Apricot : Spectra

# Spectral Signature of Wheat Leaf – SR 3500



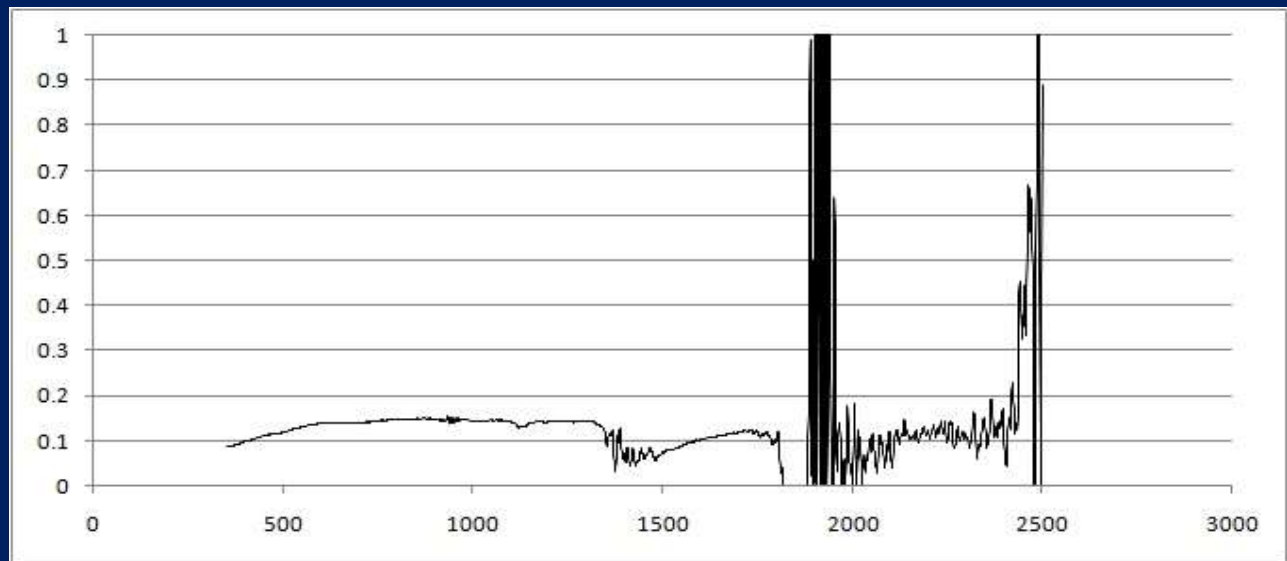
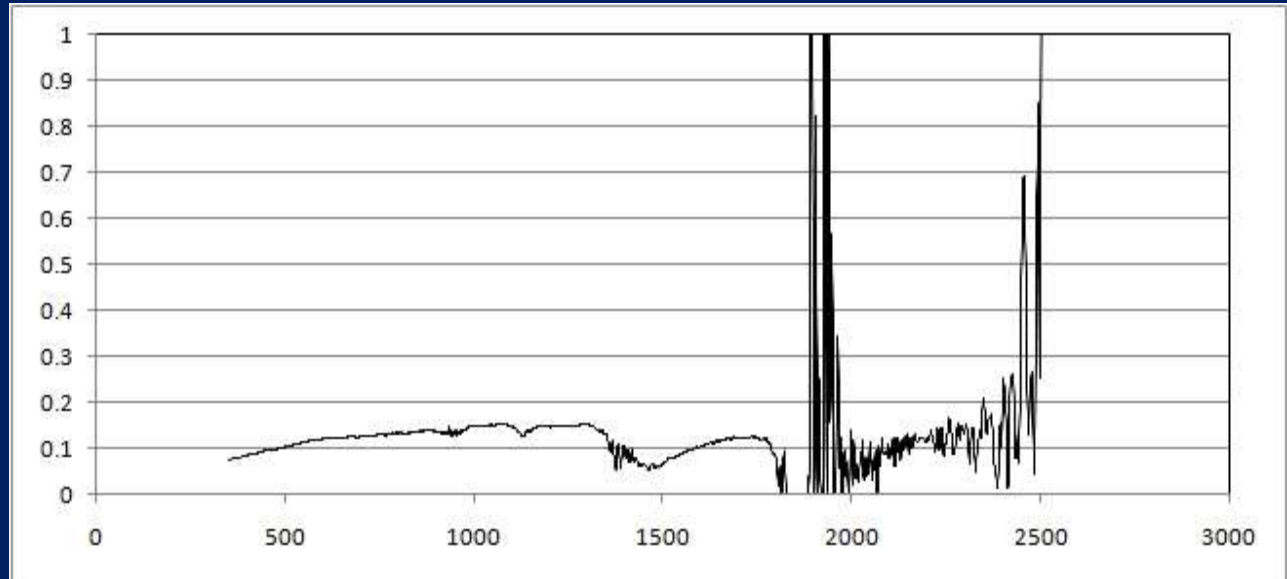


# Spectral Signature of dry loose soil– SR 3500



Height of Instrument- 1m  
FOV- 44 cm, 25 degree

# Spectral Signature of Asphalt Road– SR 3500



Height of Instrument- 1m      FOV- 44 cm, 25 degree

# HYPEX Database

HYPEX Database

☒ VISUALIZATION

State:  District:  Terrain Type:  Terrain Sub Type:

Target:  Description:

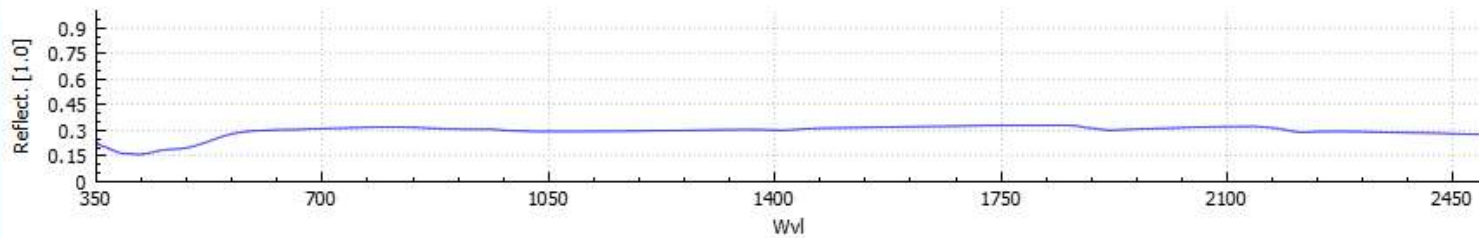
Observation:  Foreoptics:

SoilTexture:  Soil Condition:

☐ POPULATION

	State	Terrain Type	Target	Time	Date	Latitude	Longitude	Description
1	UTTARANCHAL	MOUNTAIN	ROCK	10:46 AM	11/10/2016	29°39'43.99"N	79°41'55.48"E	QUARTZITE
2	UTTARANCHAL	MOUNTAIN	ROCK	10:47 AM	11/10/2016	29°39'43.96"N	79°41'55.31"E	QUARTZITE
3	UTTARANCHAL	MOUNTAIN	ROCK	10:48 AM	11/10/2016	29°39'43.96"N	79°41'55.33"E	QUARTZITE
4	UTTARANCHAL	MOUNTAIN	ROCK	10:49 AM	11/10/2016	29°39'43.94"N	79°41'55.32"E	QUARTZITE
5	UTTARANCHAL	MOUNTAIN	ROCK	12:08 PM	11/10/2016	29.69281	79.69742	CALCITE
6	UTTARANCHAL	MOUNTAIN	ROCK	12:09 PM	11/10/2016	29.69281	79.69742	CALCITE
7	UTTARANCHAL	MOUNTAIN	ROCK	12:09 PM	11/10/2016	29.69281	79.69742	CALCITE
8	UTTARANCHAL	MOUNTAIN	ROCK	12:11 PM	11/10/2016	29.69277	79.69743	MICACEOUS S...
9	UTTARANCHAL	MOUNTAIN	ROCK	12:11 PM	11/10/2016	29.69277	79.69743	MICACEOUS S...
10	UTTARANCHAL	MOUNTAIN	ROCK	12:11 PM	11/10/2016	29.69277	79.69744	MICACEOUS S...
11	UTTARANCHAL	MOUNTAIN	ROCK	12:45 PM	11/10/2016			PROTOMYLONI...

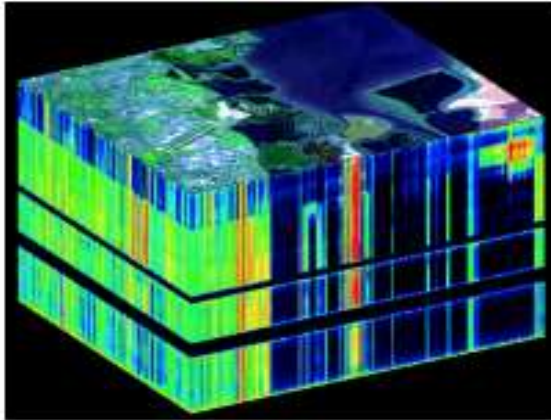
Site Images



# HYPEX

## Hyper-Spectral Image Analysis Software

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Composite Material Identification

COMI

Soil Texture Analysis

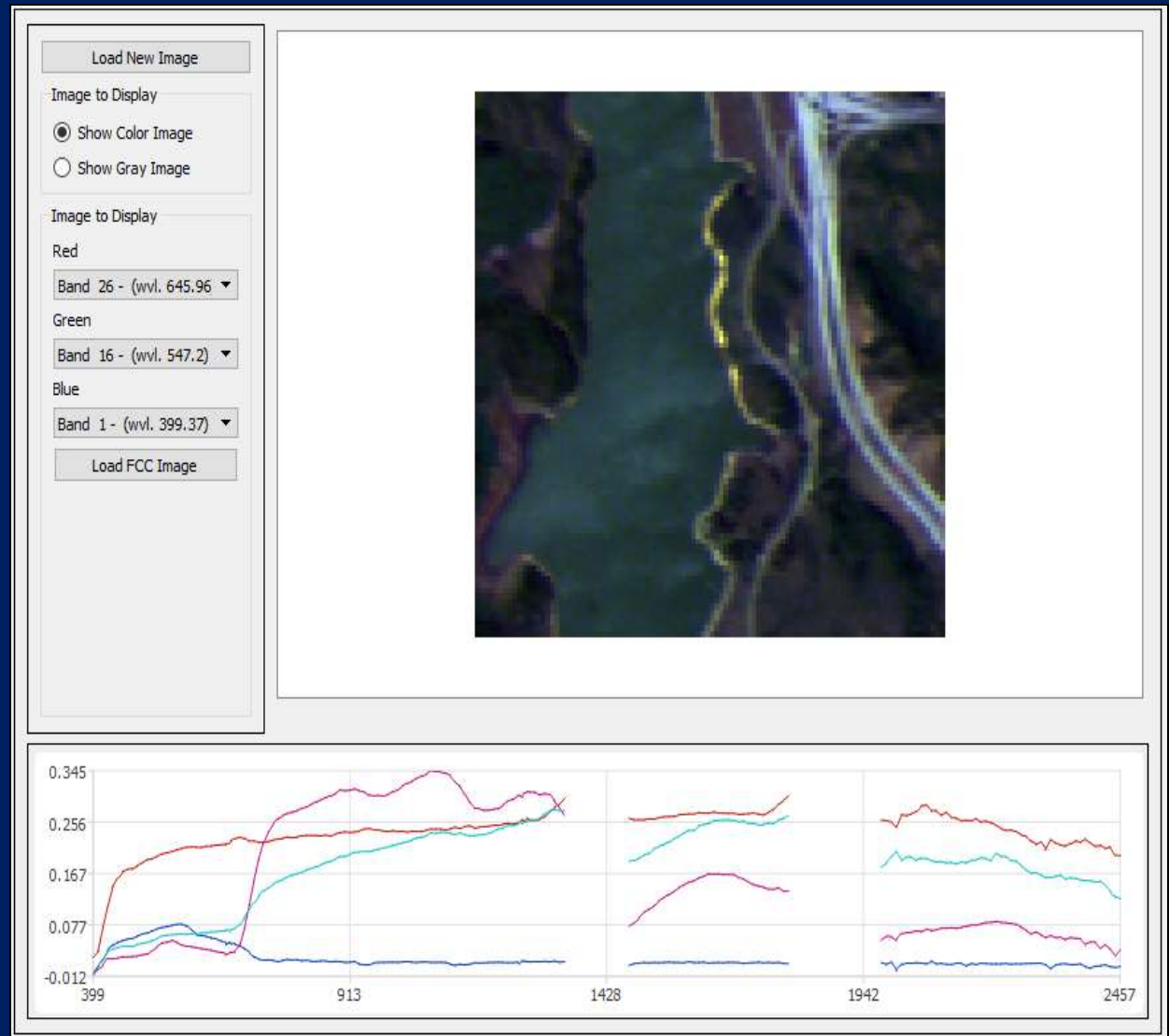
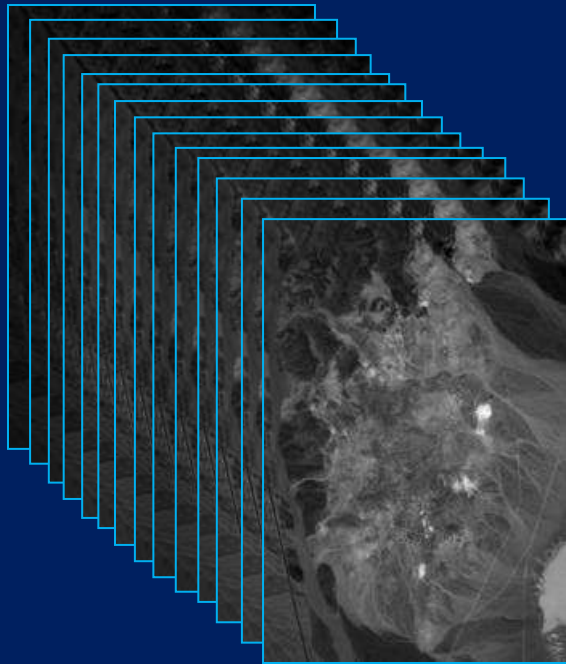
SOTEX



DEFENCE TERRAIN RESEARCH LABORATORY



# HYPEX GUI





# Conclusions

- **Hyperspectral remote sensing – a great potential which needs to be tapped**
- **Offers fresh avenues of research in the field of military applications**
- **Capacity building required**



THANK YOU