Algorithm for LWIR Thermal Imaging Camera with Minimal Mechanical Shutter Utilization

Taehyun Kim*, Joonhwan Han, Jeongwoo Cha, Hyunmin Choi, Jungho Shin, Eunchong Kim, Hyun Woo Oh, Cheol-Ho Choi, Seongtaek Hong, and Taehyung Kim

> Pangyo R&D Center, Hanwha Systems Seongnam, Republic of Korea

Motivation

- Uncooled LWIR (Long-Wave InfraRed) thermal imaging cameras are characterized by non-uniformity. Because infrared detectors exhibit non-linear characteristics depending on the environmental temperature. In this paper, we propose a method to smoothly transition between a method of correcting non-uniformity using a shutter one time when the thermal imaging camera is not stable at the start-up, and a method of correcting non-uniformity by performing conventional NUC (Non-Uniformity Correction) when thermal image camera is stabilized.
- The conventional method closes the shutter multiple times to correct nonuniformity, which obscures information necessary for driving. In contrast, the proposed method closes the shutter only one time during initial start-up to correct non-uniformity, which does not obscure information necessary for driving.



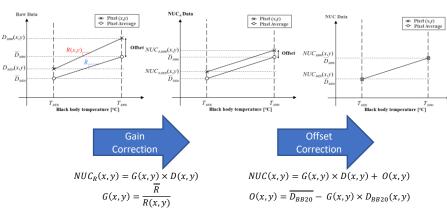


(a) without NUC

(b) with NUC

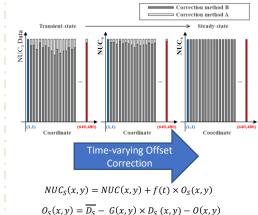
Proposed Method

Correction Method B for Steady-State [1]



- \overline{R} : responsivity of pixel average
- R(x,y): responsivity of pixel at the (x,y)
- $\overline{D_{BB20}}$: average raw data of all pixels
- $D_{BB20}(x,y)$: raw data of pixel at the (x,y)

• Correction Method A for Transient-State



- f(t): time-varying function
- $\overline{D_S}$: average raw data of all pixels collected from shutter
- $D_S(x,y)$: average raw data of pixel at the (x,y) collected from shutter

Experimental Results



(a) t = 0 minute

Uncooled LWIR thermal imaging camera test images

with correction method A and B



(b) t = 5 minute



(a) t = 0 minute



(b) t = 5 minute

Uncooled LWIR thermal imaging camera test images with only correction method B

References

[1] Jing Hu, Zhenzhen Xu and Qinqin Wan, "Non-uniformity correction of infrared focal plane array in point target surveillance systems," *Infrared Physics & Technology*, vol. 66, 2014, pp. 56-69