



Airborne Hyperspectral Remote
Sensing Systems and Solutions

TABI 1800

Thermal Airborne Broadband Imager

1800 Across Track Pixels

Advantages of the TABI-1800

- Reduced acquisition costs
- More coverage
- Less flying
- High spatial resolution
- Excellent thermal sensitivity

Why Use the TABI-1800

TABI-1800 uses a cooled MCT Sensor which makes it possible to collect pixel sizes smaller than 50cm from fixed wing aircraft. In contrast, competing systems can only collect 1 meter pixels using uncooled bolometer arrays.

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TABI 1800

Thermal Airborne Anomaly Detection Wide Swath Large Scale Thermal Mapping System

Applications

- Search and rescue
- Heat loss surveys
- Fire mapping
- Power line mapping
- Water boundary detection
- Subsurface karst feature detection
- Border patrol
- Geothermal anomaly detection

Optics

Diffraction Limited Optics ensure that every pixel is a spatially independent sample with no smearing. This gives users superb image quality and focus.

In Flight Processing

Radiometric calibration and georeferencing applied prior to landing.

Real Time Anomaly Identification

Customized algorithms can detect anomalies and provide GPS location in real time.

Post Flight Georeferenced Mosaics

Georeferenced mosaics provide north up maps that have optimized georeferencing and can be set to any mapping convention

Sensor Type

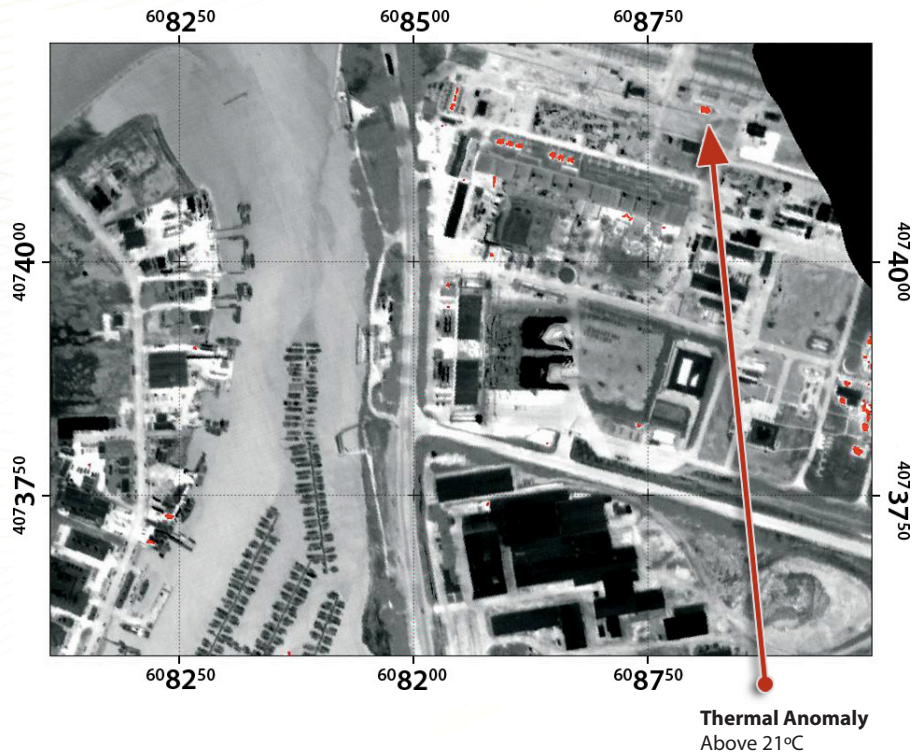
Cooled MCT

- Four times faster than uncooled bolometer arrays
- Capable of collecting 50cm or smaller pixels
- Provides increased sensitivity
- NEDT < 50 mk

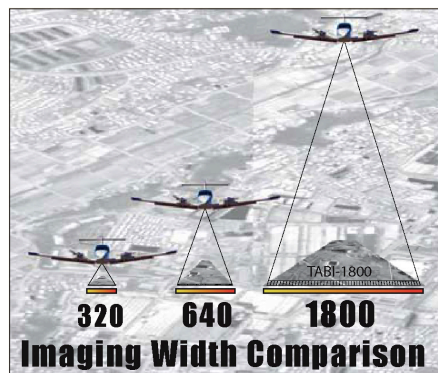
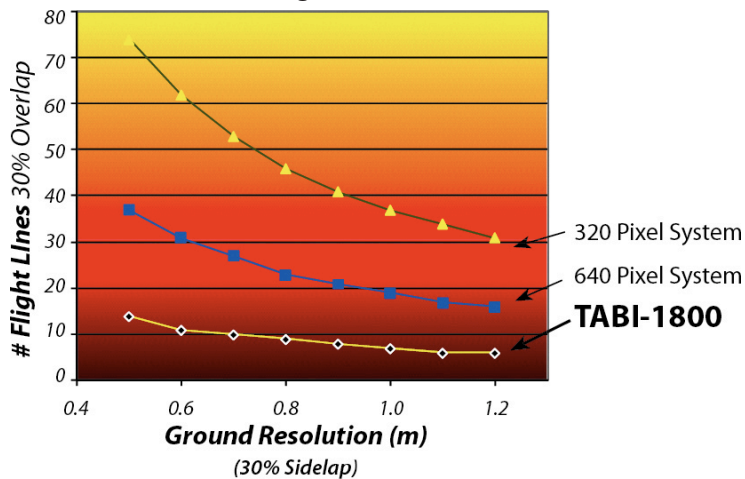
Hourly Coverage

Over 175 km² at one meter spatial resolution.

Thermal Anomaly Map



TABI - 1800: Fewer flight lines.



Imaging width comparison between TABI 320, 640 and 1800 pixel swaths.

3 to 5+ x the ground coverage per pass as compared to most existing TIR sensors. Relative flying height required for 1 m pixels show.