



PURE SPECTRA

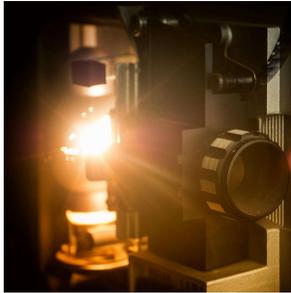
Passion for prisms

Spectronet Conference @ TKH Dick Goudriaan

SEPT 2025

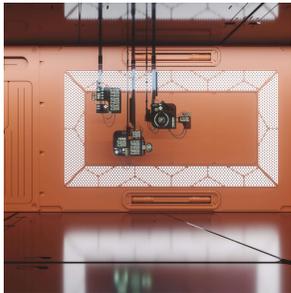
Introduction and Problem Statement

Why Multispectral Imaging?



Challenges in Traditional Vision

Traditional machine vision struggles with varying lighting and material differences, causing inconsistent results in real environments.



Limitations of Hyperspectral Imaging

Hyperspectral imaging offers detail but is often too complex, costly, and data-heavy for everyday applications.



Advantages of Multispectral Imaging

Multispectral imaging balances spectral resolution with cost and processing efficiency, ideal for dynamic, real-world uses.

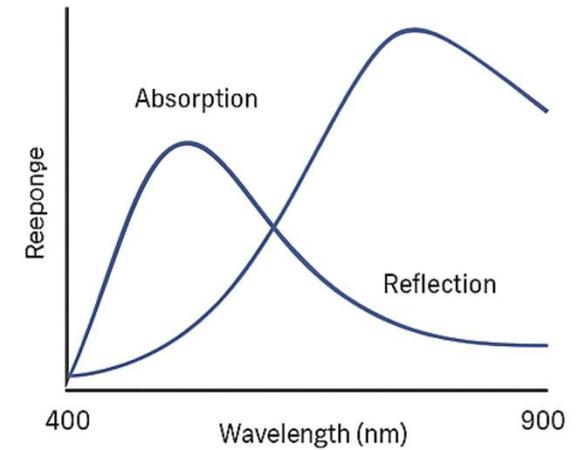
No Perfect Conditions: Why Sensor Design Must Adapt



**Ideal conditions:
controlled lighting,
dark materials,
low speed**



**Reality: variable
lighting and
material response**



**Material response
varies with
wavelength**

Real-World Demands vs. Practical Solutions



Challenges in Real-World Environments

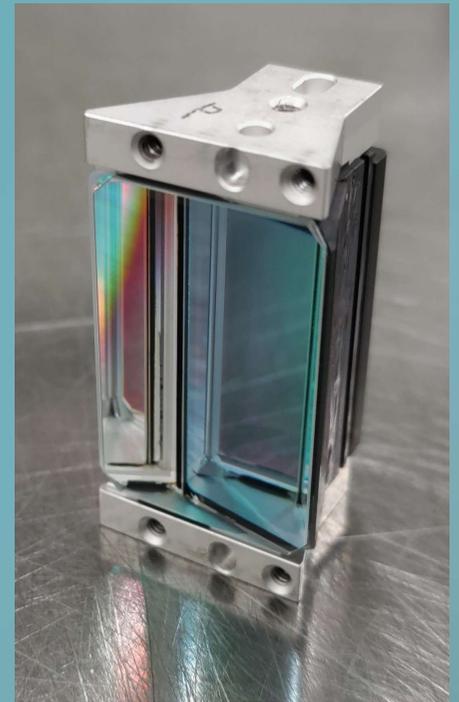
- Controlled environments
- 😊 Natural light & material variability
- ⚠️ Single-sensor limitations



PURE SPECTRA's Approach

- ✅ Production control advantage - 2-4 wavelengths is sufficient
- ❌ No need for full hyperspectral systems
- 🎯 Targeted spectral signatures

Technology Overview



Multispectral Imaging Evolution

Philips Prism Technology evolved from 1970s color separation to advanced multispectral imaging solutions with multiple sensors.

Pixel-Level Spectral Alignment

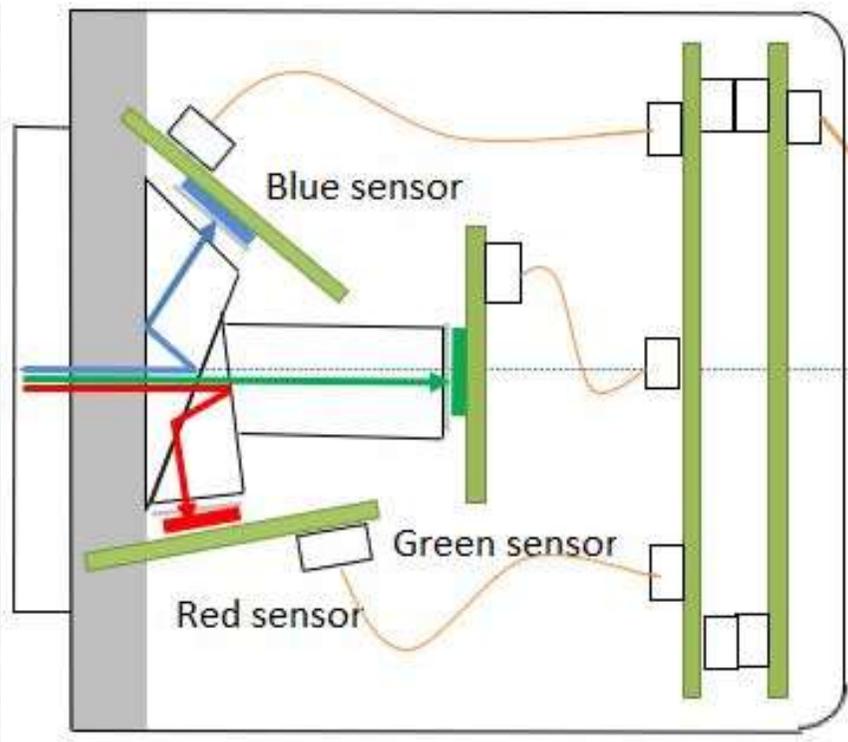
Technology ensures pixel-level alignment across spectral bands, providing high spatial accuracy in imaging.

Dual-Mode Absorption and Reflection

Captures absorption and reflection wavelengths simultaneously, enhancing dynamic range and spectral fidelity.

Real-Time High-Precision Data

Simple, effective prism-based splitting enables real-time acquisition of high-precision spectral data without complexity.



Enter Philips Prism Technology | : From Legacy to Innovation



 Developed in the 1970s for color separation in imaging

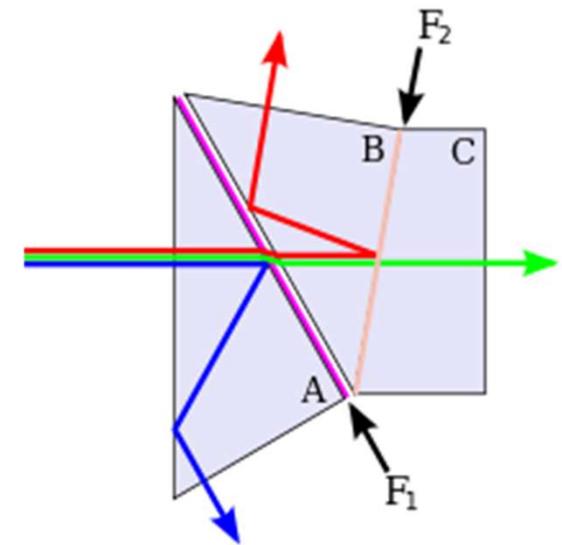
 Modern evolution: Prism-based splitting enables simultaneous use of 2-4 sensors

Why It Matters

 Pixel-level alignment across spectral bands

 Simultaneous imaging of absorption & reflection wavelengths

 Enhanced dynamic range and spectral fidelity



“Prism-based light splitting enables simultaneous spectral capture”

Application Areas

Use Case: Agriculture



Crop Monitoring Precision

Multispectral imaging detects ripeness, defects, and stress in crops with high accuracy.



Real-Time Decision Making

Fusing pixel data from multiple spectral bands enables immediate decisions to improve yield and reduce waste.



Field-Ready Imaging Systems

Compact, embedded prism-based imaging systems allow continuous monitoring under varying field conditions.

Applications in Agriculture



🌱 Advantages

Detect ripeness, defects, and stress with multispectral precision
Make real-time decisions using fused pixel data

📌 Use Cases

Fruit sorting
Crop health monitoring
Soil analysis

🚜 Deployment

Compact, embedded systems designed for field use
Robust performance under variable lighting and environmental conditions



Use Case: Industry



Leak Detection Accuracy

Multispectral imaging accurately detects oil and water leaks using a 1300nm bandpass filter with clear spectral difference.

Cost-Effective Alternative

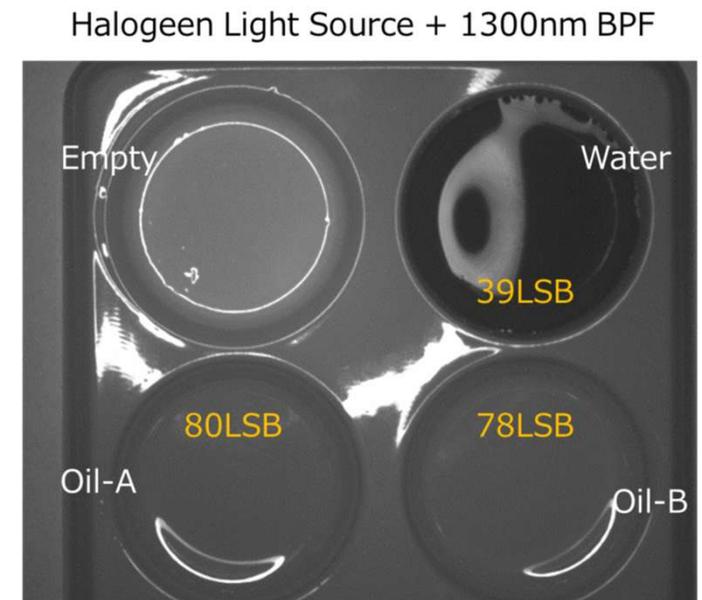
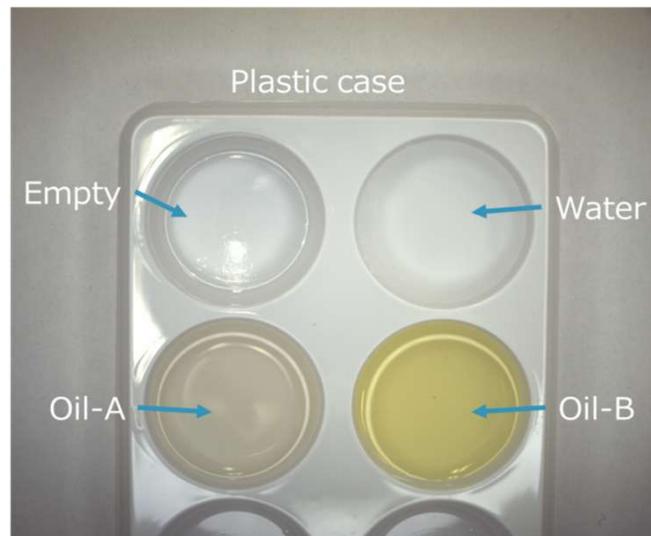
Multispectral imaging is more affordable and scalable than complex hyperspectral systems for high-volume industrial applications.

Real-Time Inspection

Supports real-time monitoring and quality control in environments where traditional sensors may be inadequate.

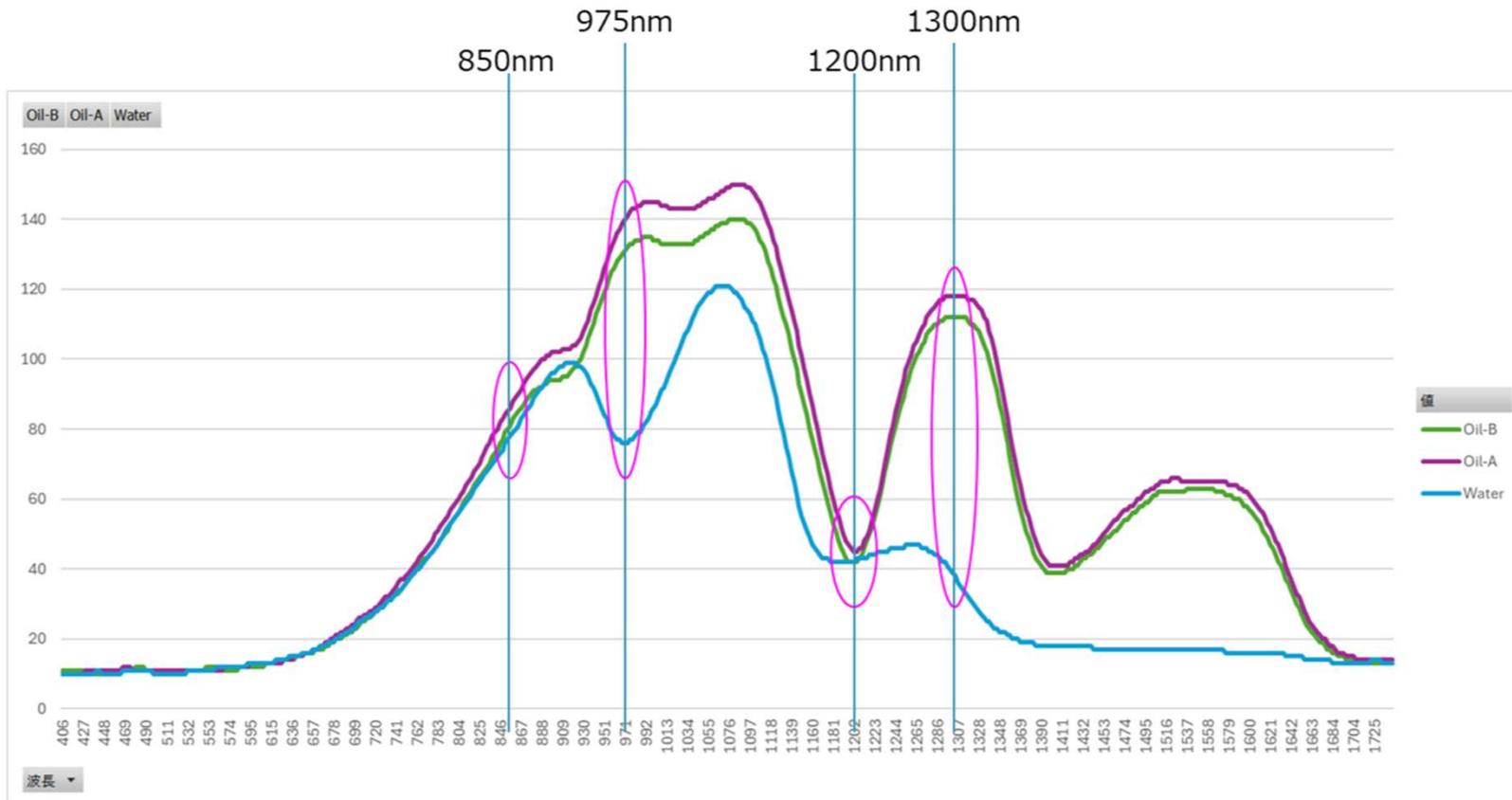
Detecting oil vs. water leaks in industrial environments

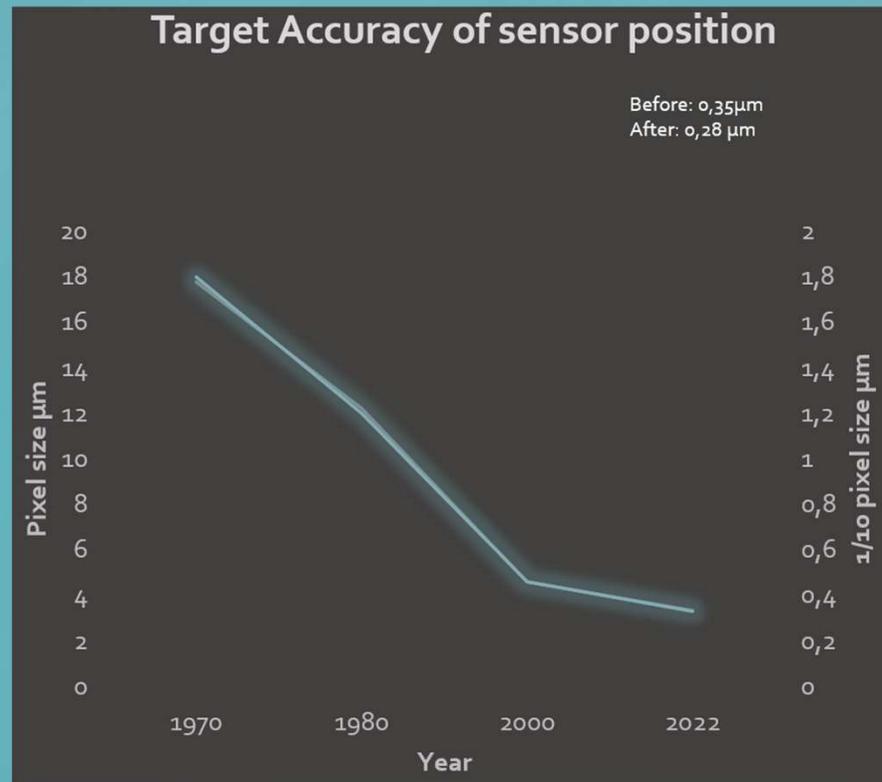
- **Solution:**
Multispectral imaging using transmission and reflection
- **Case Study:**
1300nm bandpass filter distinguishes oil and water (~40 LSB difference)
- **Why Multispectral:**
Affordable, scalable alternative to hyperspectral systems



There is a difference of about 40 LSB between water and oil.

Detecting oil vs. water leaks in industrial environments





Technical Innovation



Multispectral Imaging Innovation

Prism-based line scan cameras enable advanced multispectral imaging with high precision and spectral fidelity.

Sensor Bonding Precision

Sensor bonding process ensures precise alignment and stability within the prism assembly for accurate imaging.

Robust and Flexible Design

These cameras are designed for robustness and flexibility, suitable for dynamic, uncontrolled environments.

17-9-2025



Technical innovation by NED Prism based Line scan camera

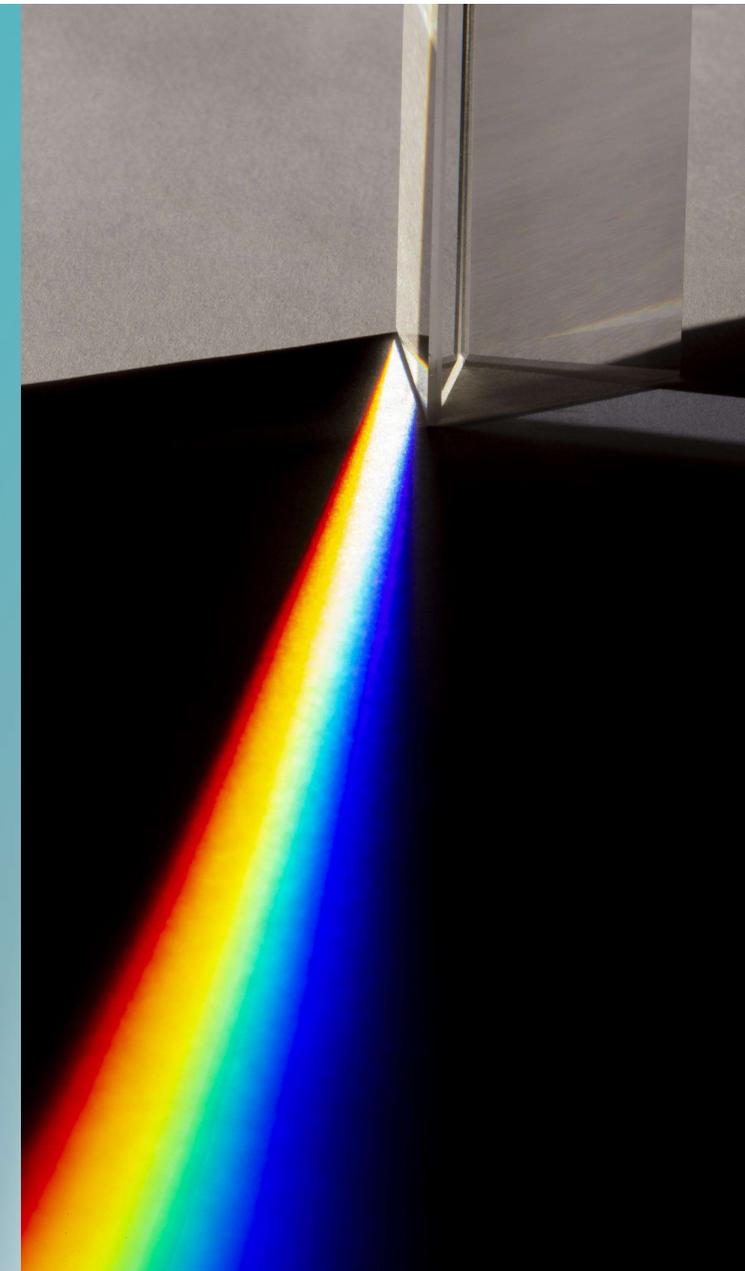


Over 50 years advanced line scan technology from Japan.



	Features	RGB	NIR	SWIR
Optical	Wavelength (nm)	380-700	700-1000***	900-1700***
	Pixel numbers*	2048, 4096		2048
	Pixel size (μm)	2K:14×14, 4K:7×7		12.5×12.5
	Accuracy of pixels (μm)	Less than ± 1.0** (TBD)		

Vision and Future Outlook



Vision for the Future



Transition to Real-World Uses

Multispectral imaging is evolving from lab settings to practical, real-time industrial applications worldwide.

Multi-Modus Imaging Integration

Combining RGB, near-infrared, absorption, and reflection data enables a comprehensive understanding of materials.

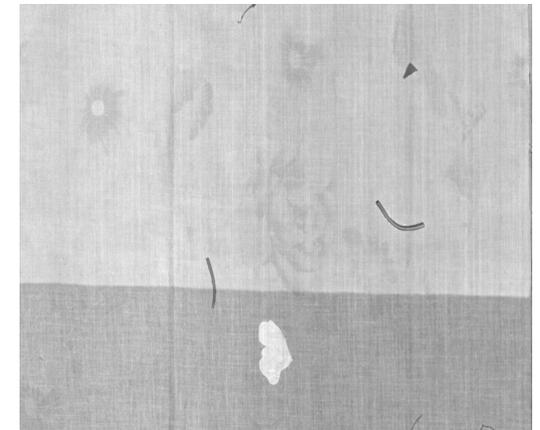
Enhanced Data via Pixel Fusion

Pixel fusion techniques improve data quality, providing more accurate and actionable insights for monitoring.

Solving Photonics Problems Creatively



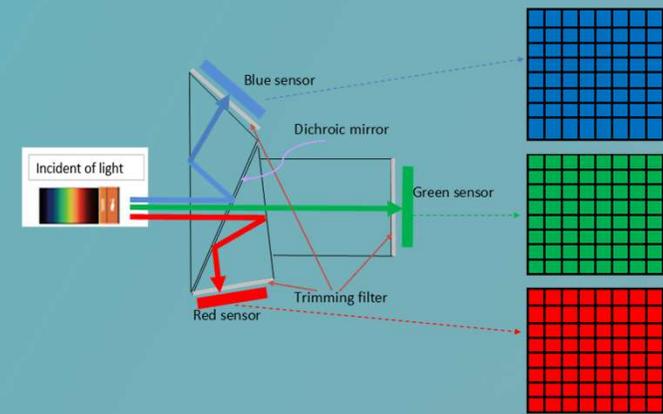
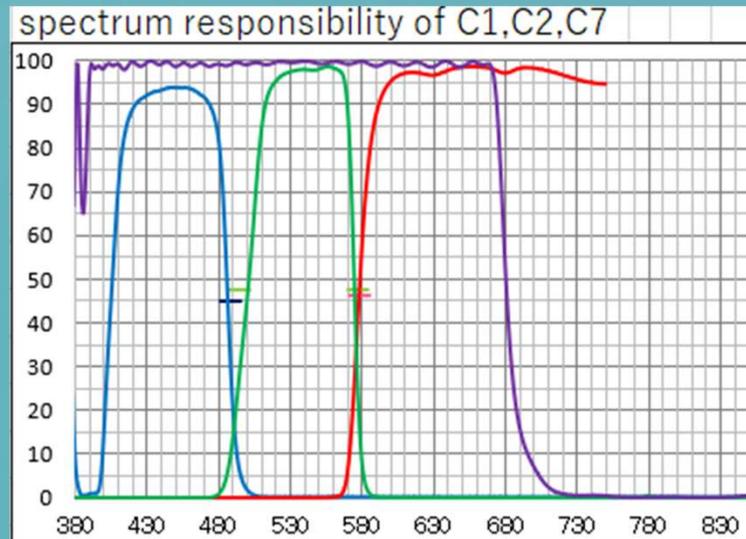
- Photonics meets pragmatism:
- Instead of fighting environmental variation, embrace it with smarter sensor fusion.
- Multi-modus imaging: Absorption + reflection + NIR + RGB = holistic understanding
- Pixel fusion: Not just more data—better data





- Innovation: Prism-based 3-/4-sensor line scan cameras for embedded and edge applications
- Scalability: From lab to field, enabling precision agriculture and smart inspection
- Collaboration: Working with NED and other partners to push the boundaries of spectral imaging

Products

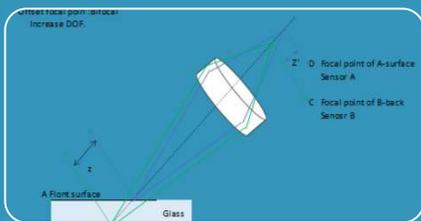




Model 4: High Dynamic Range:
Two sensors with separate shutter control to avoid saturation and obtain linear HDR images.



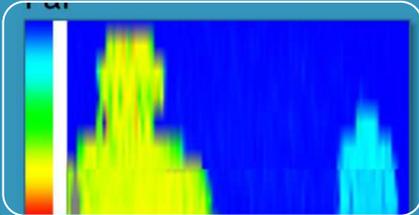
Model 5 Bayer RGB + SWIR:
Combines visible and short-wave infrared imaging for extended spectral coverage



Model 6 Dual Focus Camera:
Offset focal planes allow inspection at multiple depths with limited depth of field.



Model 8 Two independent shutters:
PIV principle—each sensor acts as an individual camera with time-domain variation



Model 9 Bayer RGB + TOF Area Sensor:
Enables 3D imaging using Time-of-Flight technology and reflective area detection.



Bayer RGB + Polarized Sensor:
Combines spectral and polarization data for advanced material analysis.

Conclusion



PURE SPECTRA

Passion for prisms

Invitation to Explore

Encourages exploring multispectral imaging possibilities with innovative prism-based solutions.

Diverse Applications

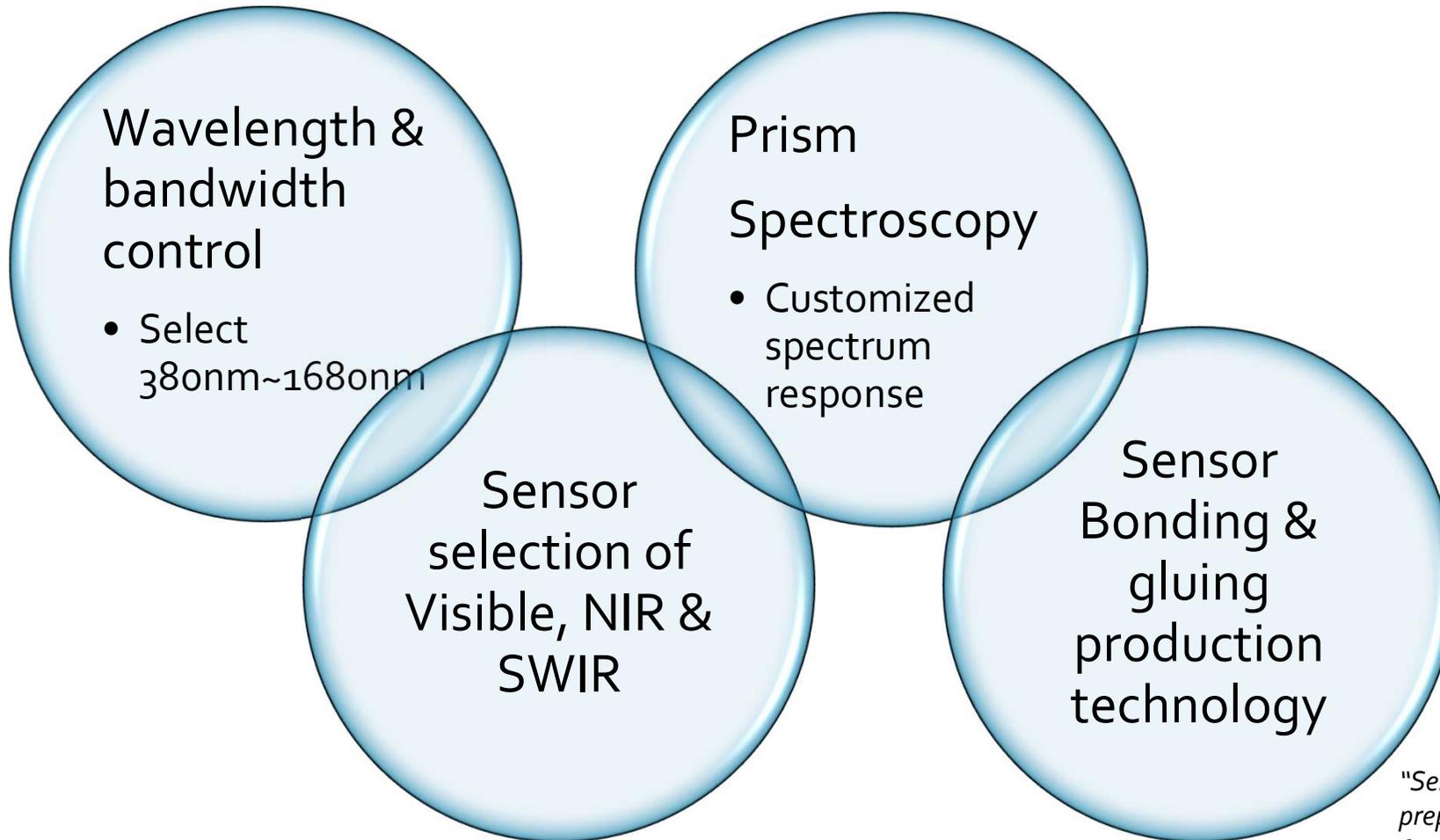
Highlights applications in agriculture, industry, and research using multispectral technology.

Future Collaboration

Invites collaboration to advance and shape the future of imaging technologies together.



Our Core technology

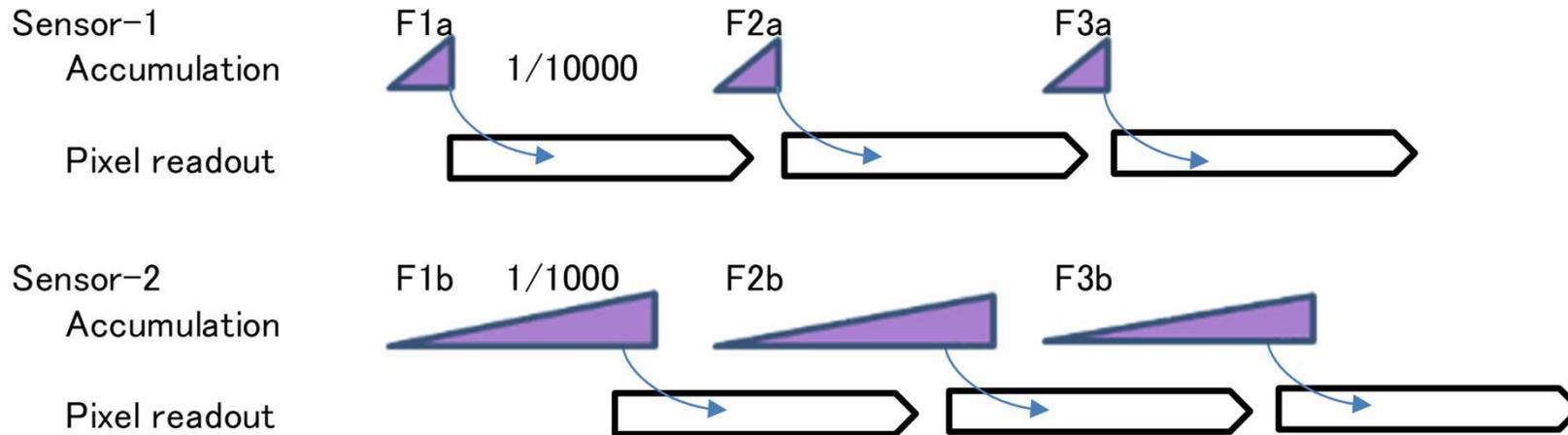


"Sensor Bonding" is the process of preparing the prism and the fixtures.

APPLICATION C4 - High dynamic range



High-Dynamic Range operation



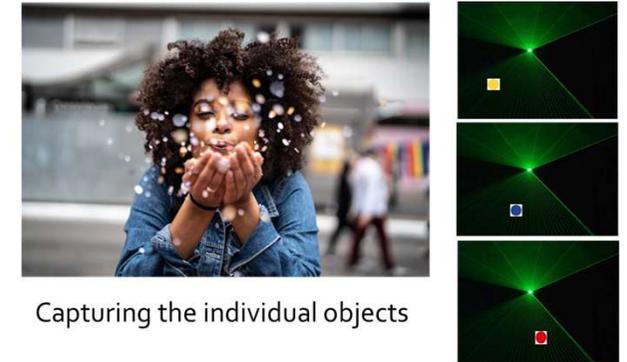
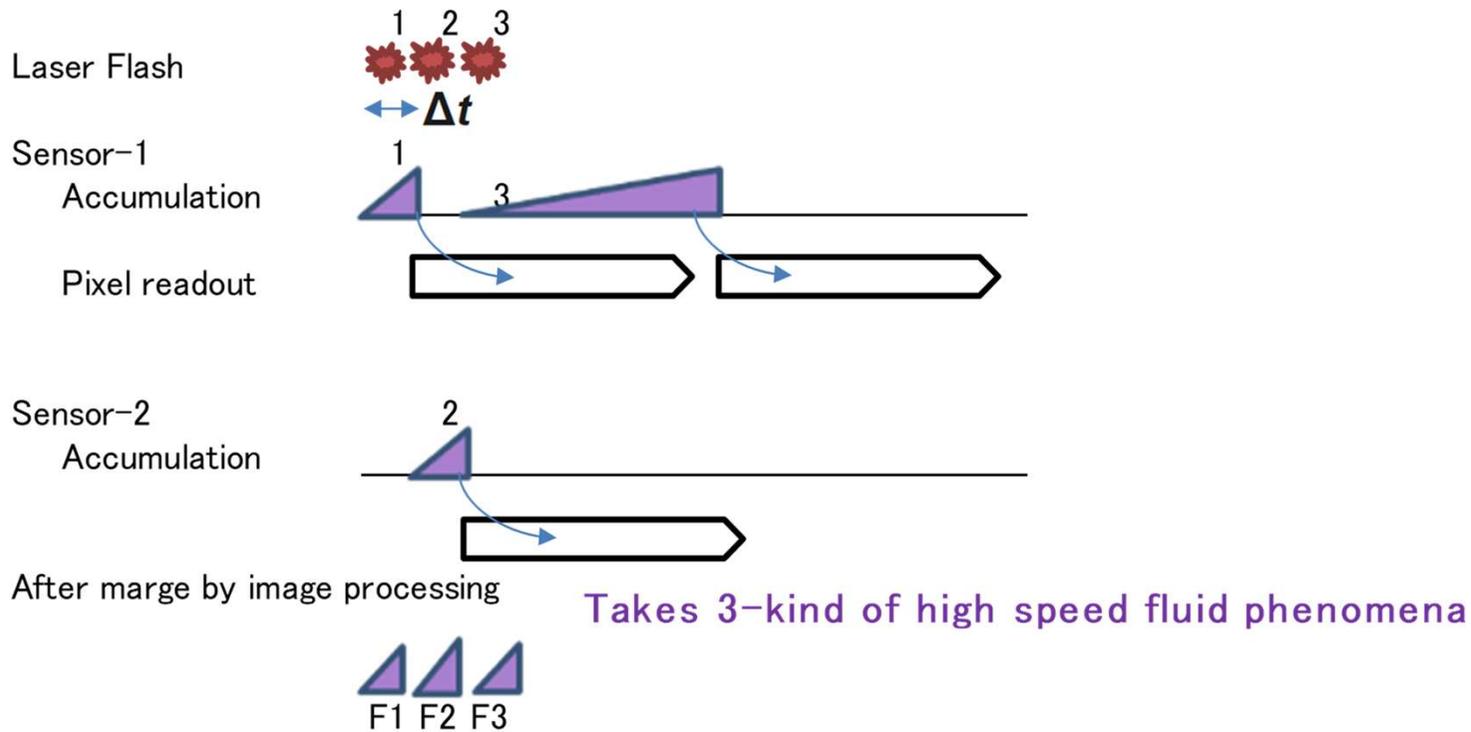
High transmittance



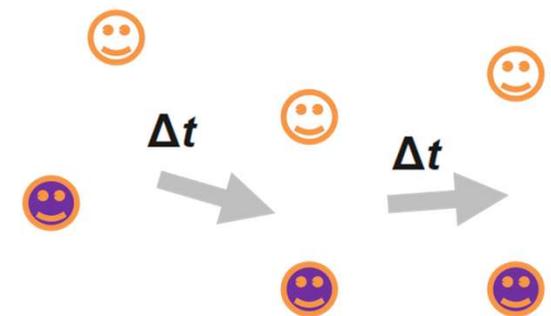
Low transmittance

Images with different sensitivities can be obtained at the same time
The linearity of the HDR image is larger than of a single image.

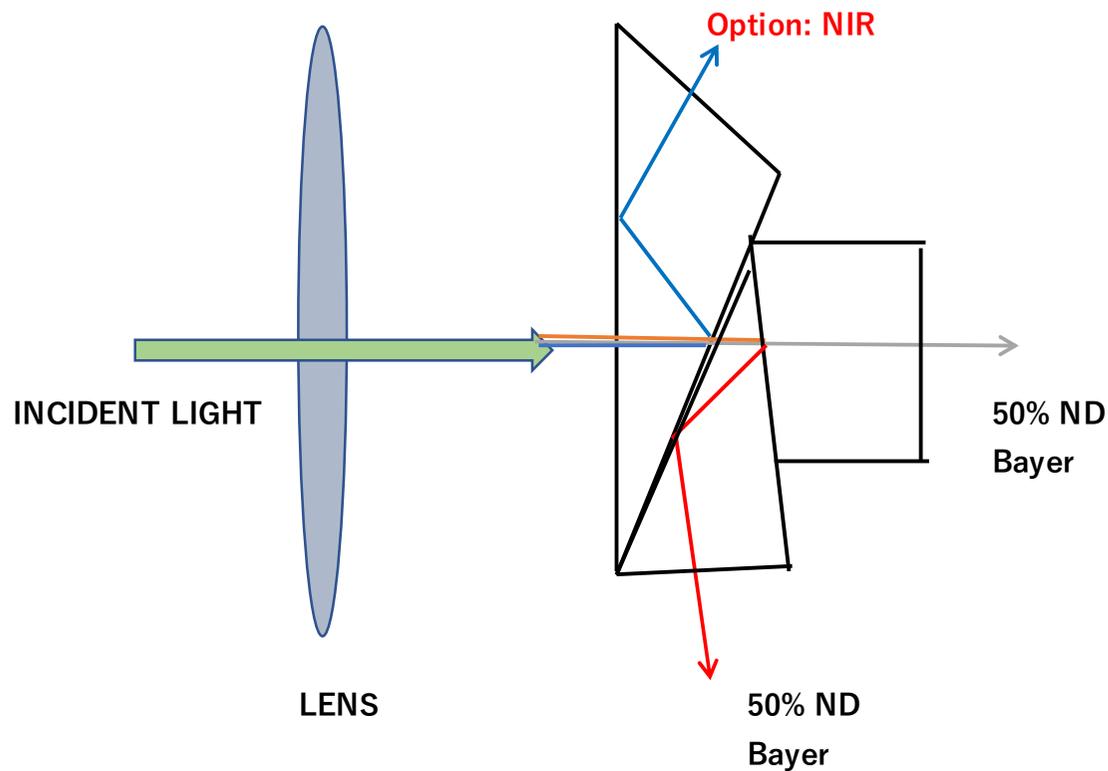
APPLICATION 8 - PIV principle



Particle Imaging Velocity



MODEL 4: High dynamic range



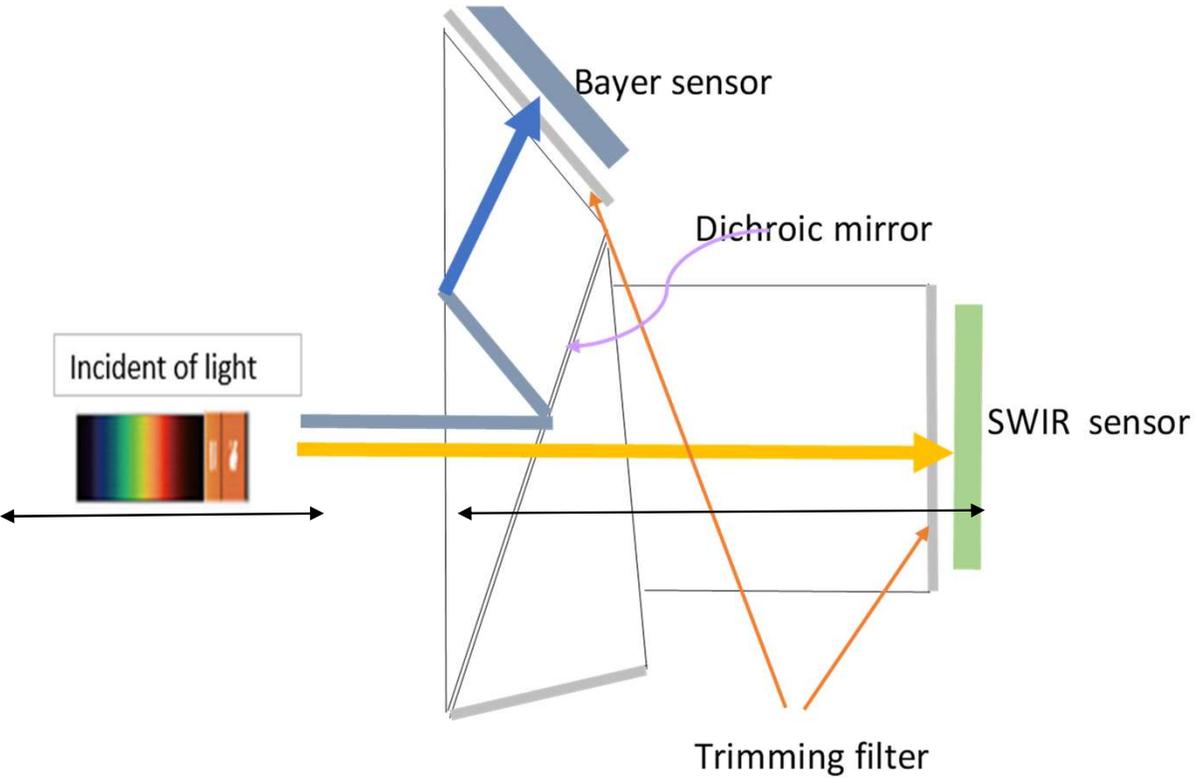
High-Dynamic Range

Below pictures can be obtained at the same time. As the shutter can be controlled of both sensors.

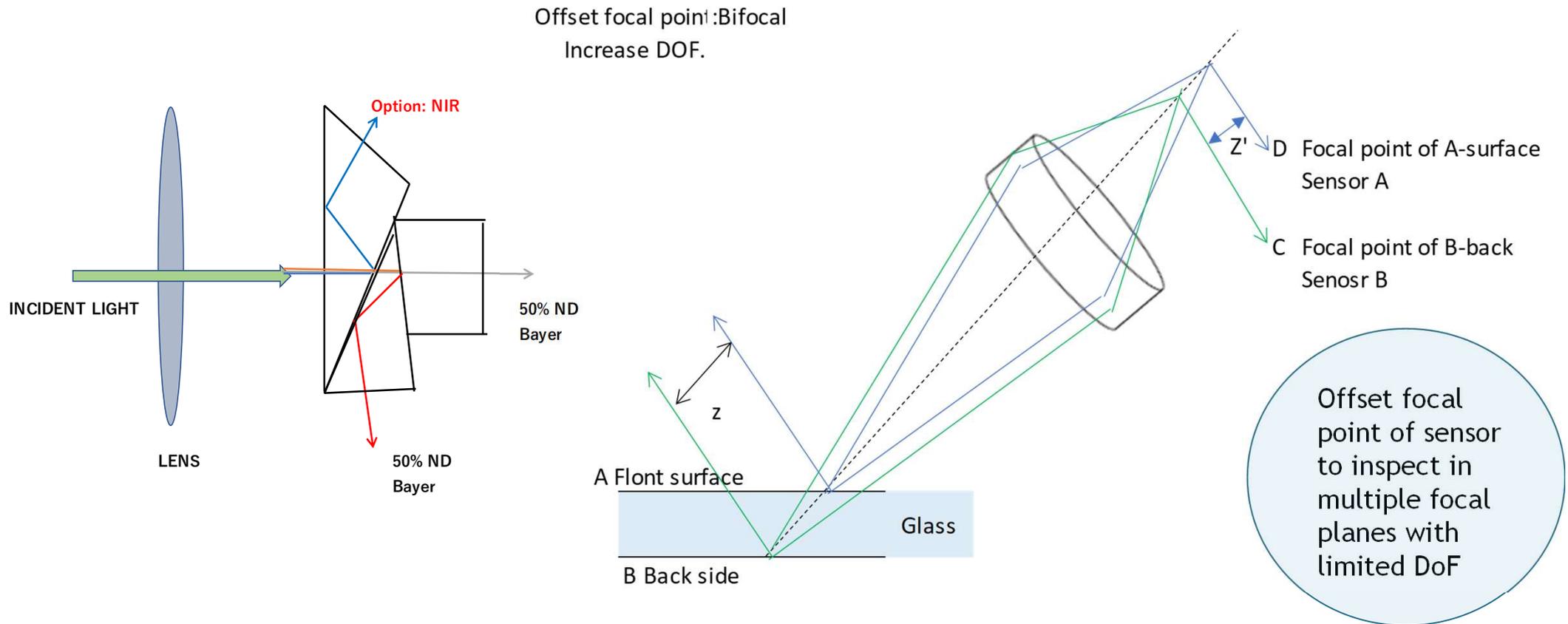
This avoids the saturation area



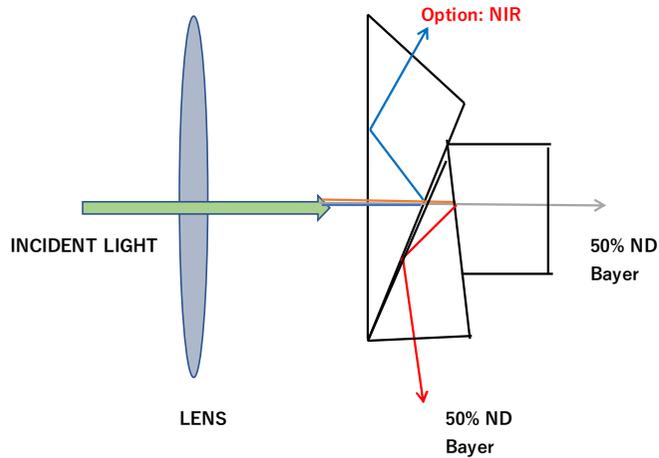
MODEL 5: Bayer RGB+SWIR



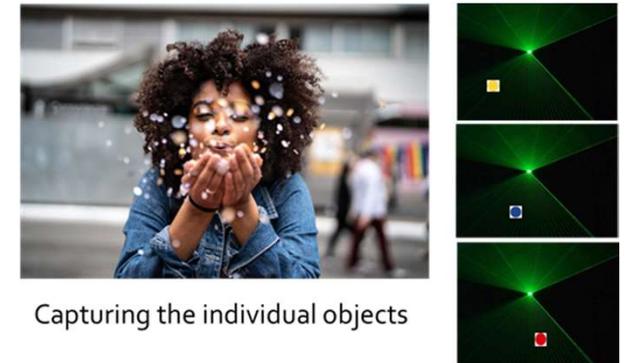
MODEL 6: Dual Focus camera



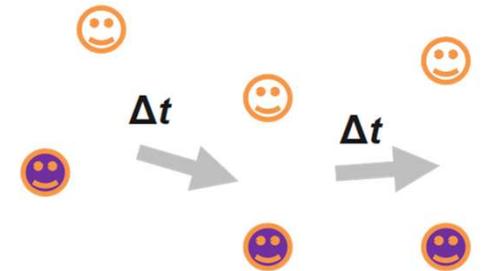
MODEL 8: Using two independent shutters



Control the individual sensors as individual cameras and vary the capturing in the time domain

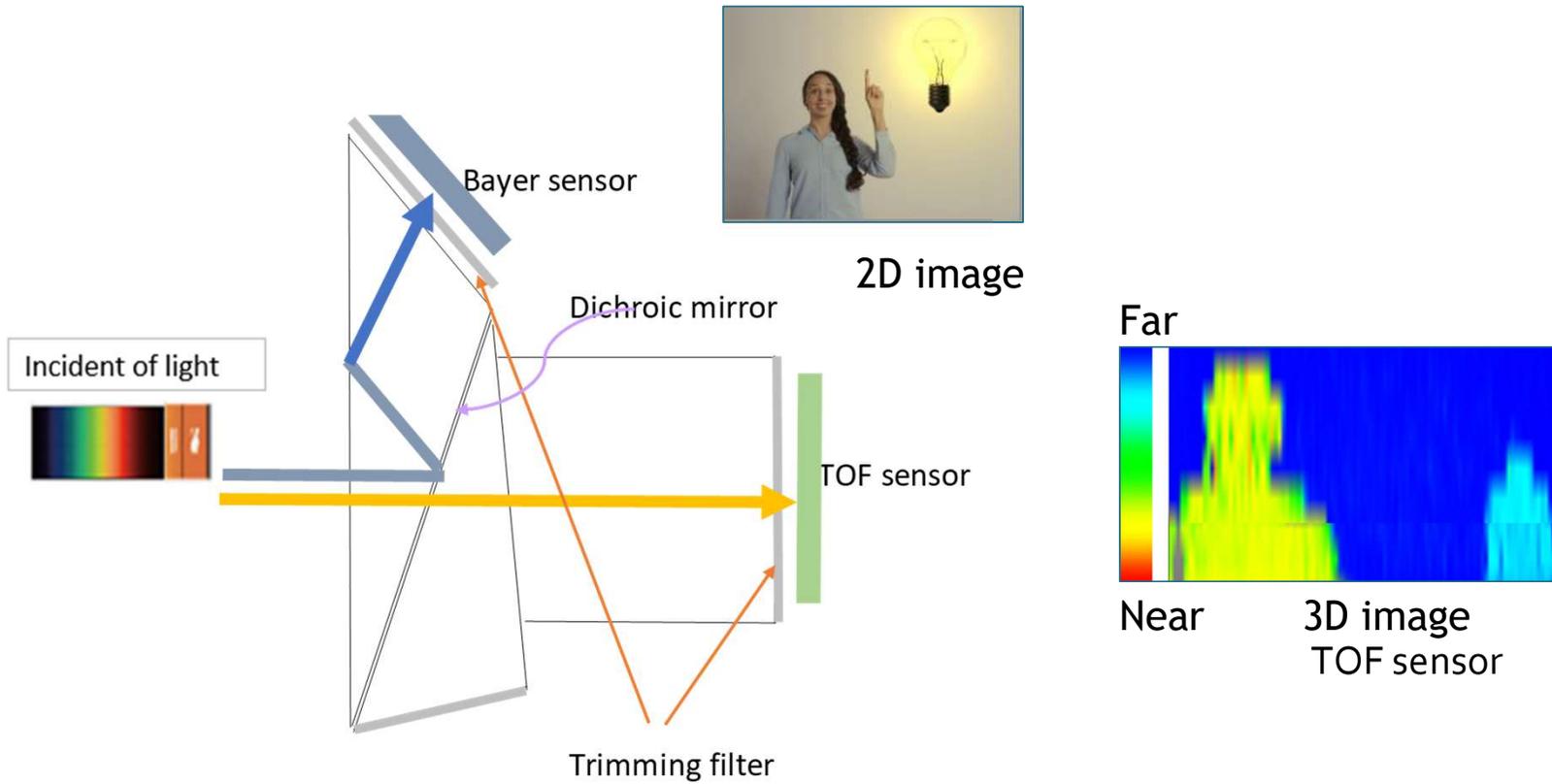


Capturing the individual objects



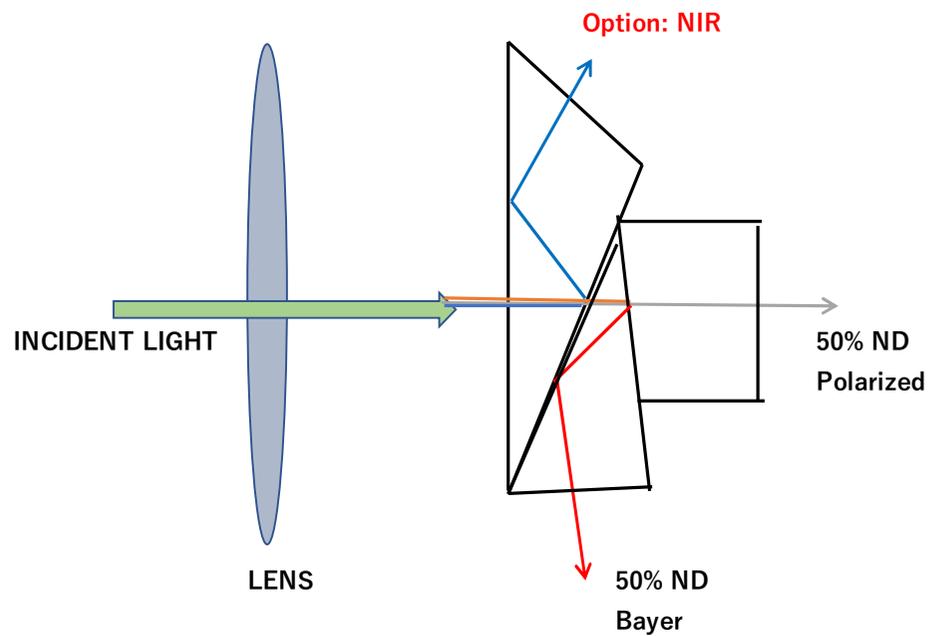
PIV principle

MODEL 9: Bayer RGB + TOF Area sensor



Detecting the reflective Areas in the image.

Model 10 Bayer RGB + Polarized sensor



90°	45°
135°	0°

Outputs 4 types of polarization phase images

