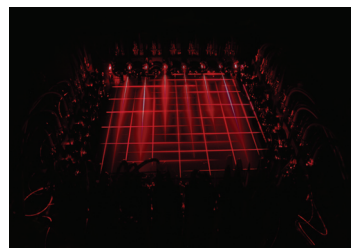


# Development of high speed temperature imaging using hyperspectral tomography

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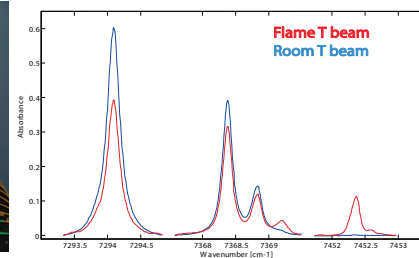
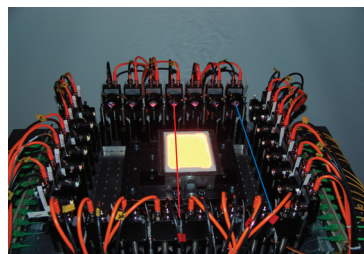
## Introduction

- ◆ Temperature imaging system based on H<sub>2</sub>O absorption tomography
- ◆ Capture quantitative, calibration free temperature images
- ◆ Minimal optical access requirements
- ◆ 50 kHz typical frame rate
- ◆ A 30-beam grid shown here yields 225 one-inch-square pixels in each image



Beam forms a 15 X 15 2-D Cartesian grid

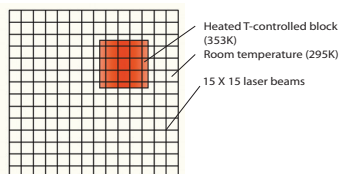
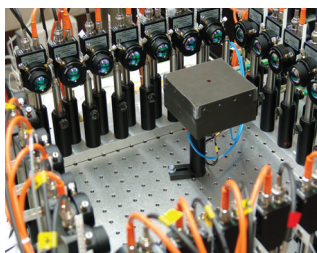
## Propane-Air flame test



Single-shot absorbance spectra of 2 beams with different T

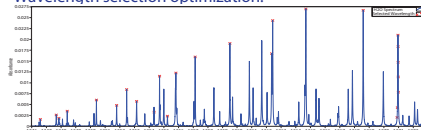
## Temperature resolution study

Heated block setup:

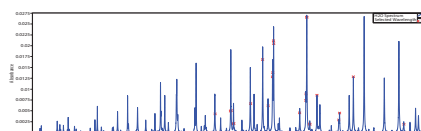


- ◆ Goal: Determine whether small temperature differences can be resolved, and if so, how small?
- ◆ Heated T-controlled blocks, 1"x1" up to 4"x4", could be arranged in the measurement domain.

Wavelength selection optimization:

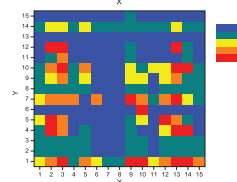
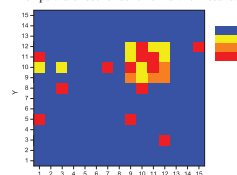


- ◆ Choose 25 wavelengths which present higher temperature sensitivity



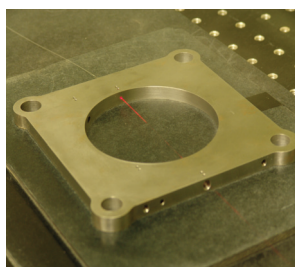
- ◆ Choose 25 wavelengths which have lower temperature sensitivity

Temperature reconstruction simulation results:

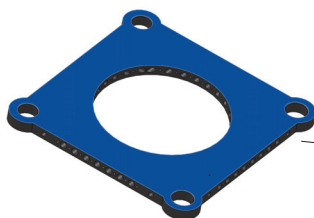


Initial conclusion: careful wavelength selection can yield improved results

## Fiber optic engine access

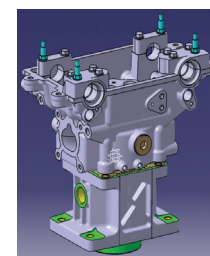
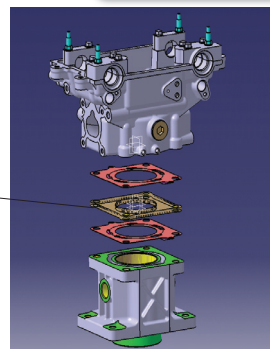


Single beam engine spacer ring setup



15 X 15 beams engine spacer ring model produces images with 225 pixels each 4.3 mm x 4.3 mm square

## Future test: Engine 2-D T imaging



- ◆ 15 X 15 beams and 4.3 mm spatial resolution
- ◆ Goal: record continuous temperature video at sub crank-angle resolution over consecutive cycles in a HCCI engine.