

Thermal sensors: use and application in monitoring/detecting Australian wildlife.

FLIR

21

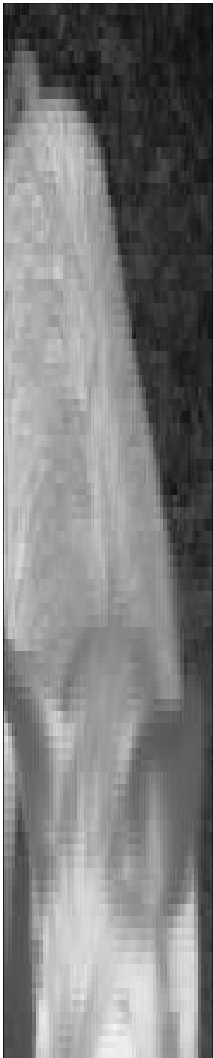
Peter Adams

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Murdoch WA



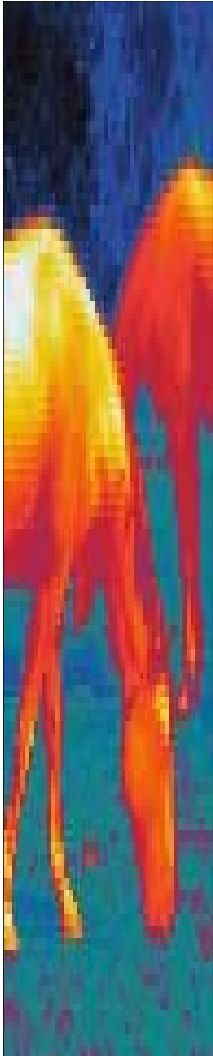
Thermal sensors

- Device that detects temperature/heat
- Thermal sensors \neq night vision
- Night vision utilises image or low light intensification



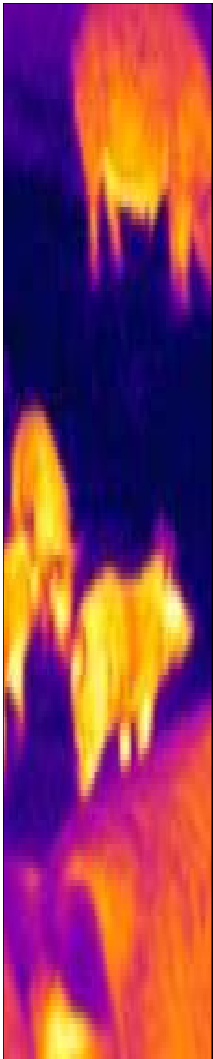
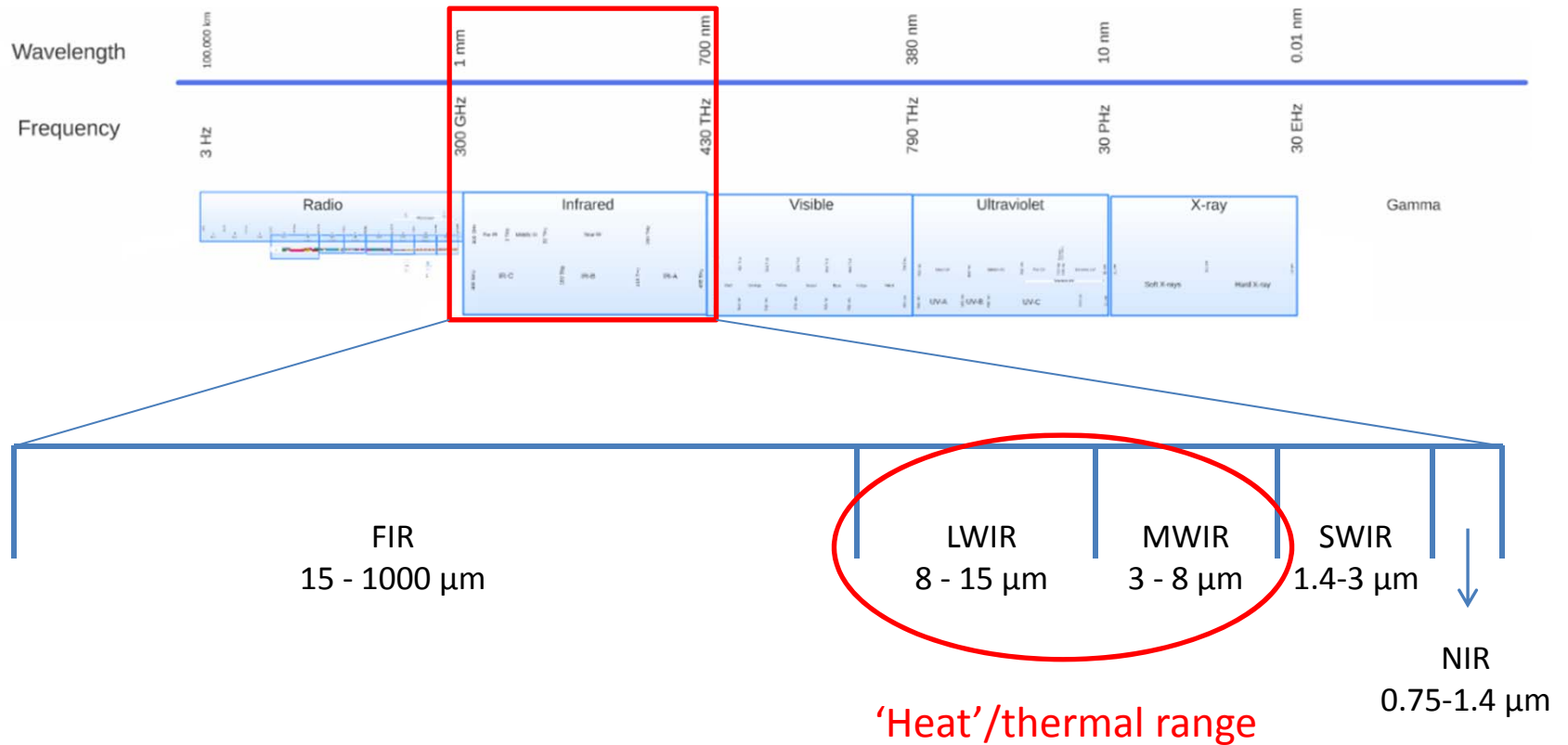
Thermal sensors

- Heat transfer occurs via 3 ways;
 - Convection
 - Conduction
 - IR radiation
- Thermal sensors detect infrared radiation
- Enables sensing and detection of IR emitting objects



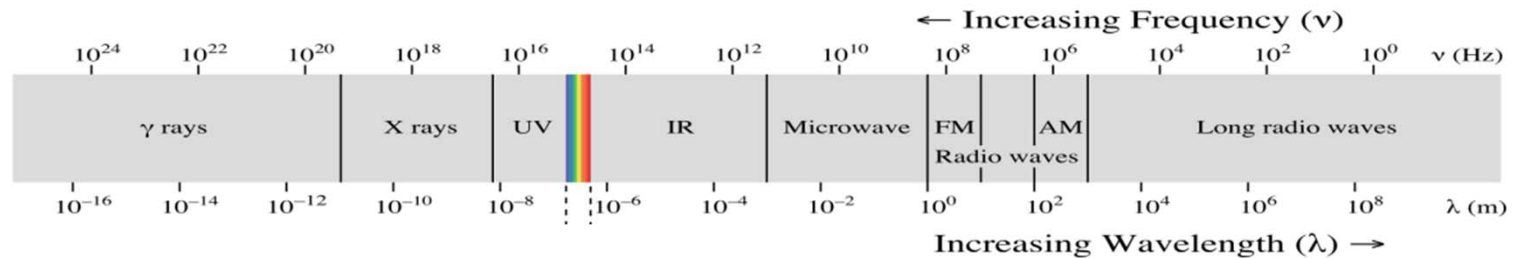
Infrared radiation

By Arkrishna - Own work, CC BY-SA 3.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=29900961>



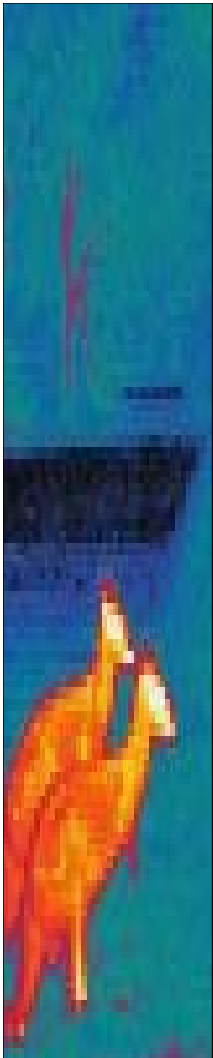
Why use thermal sensors?

- Electromagnetic (light) spectrum is wide



Philip Ronan, Wikipedia

- Visible light spectrum relatively narrow in comparison
- Anything above 5 Kelvin emits IR radiation



Emissivity coefficient - ϵ

- Proportion of infrared radiation emitted from a '**grey body**' compared to an ideal '**black body**' ($\epsilon = 1$) [*Stefan-Boltzmann Law*]

Material	ϵ
Aluminium foil	0.04
Cement	0.54
Paint	0.96
Plastics	0.90 - 0.97
Soil	0.90 – 0.95

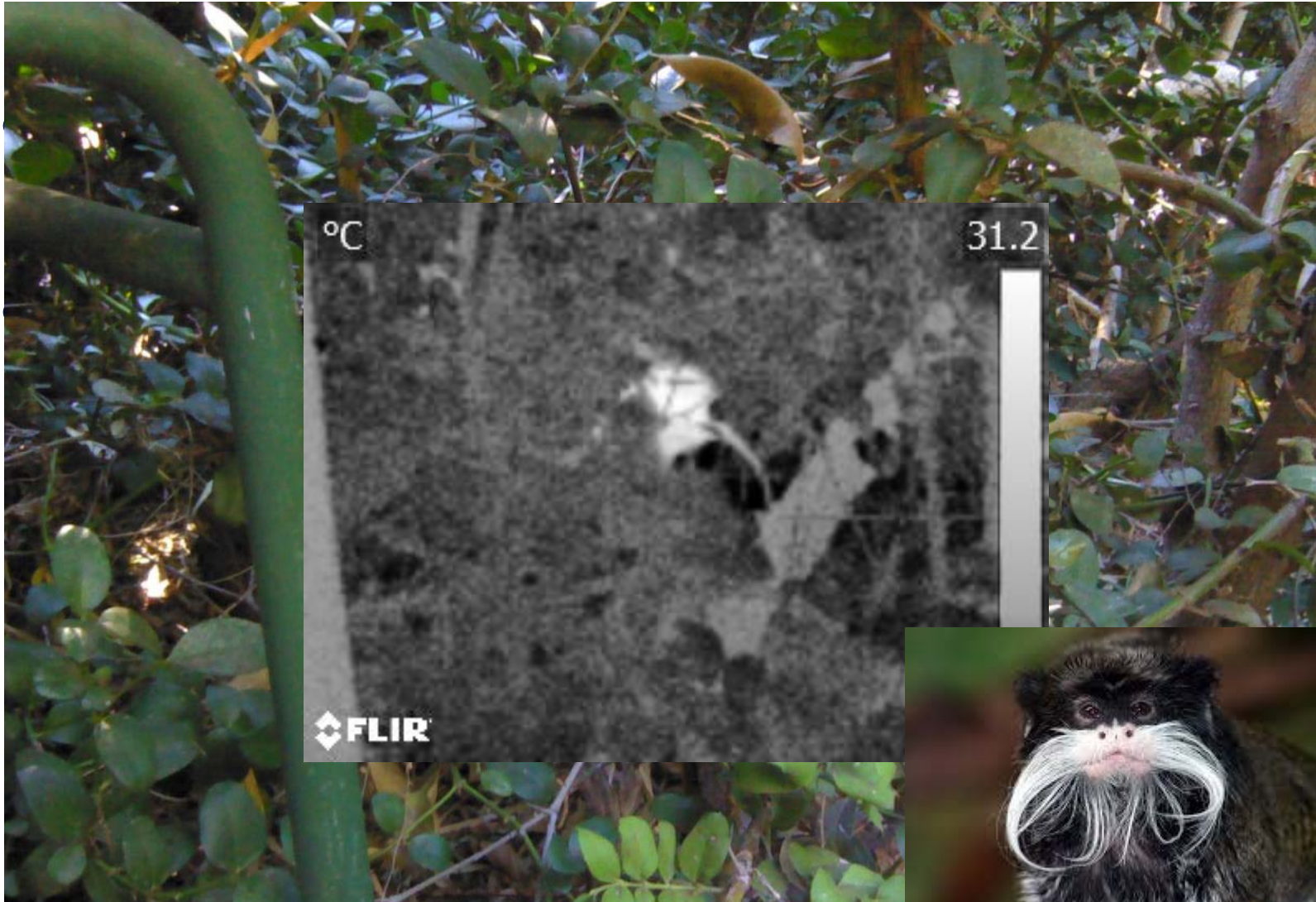
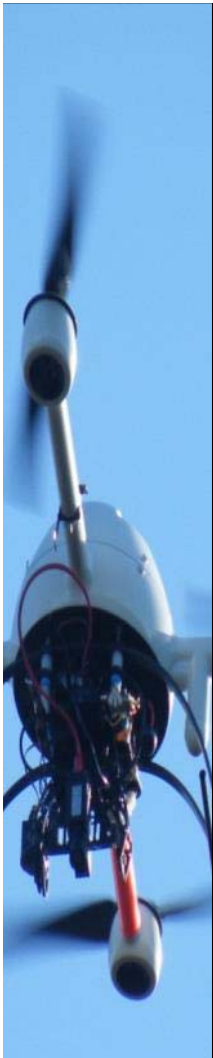
- For most biologicals, $\epsilon = 0.95 - 0.98$

Advantages

- Automated sensor(s) can remove human 'inaccuracies'
 - Visual acuity
 - Memory
 - Concentration



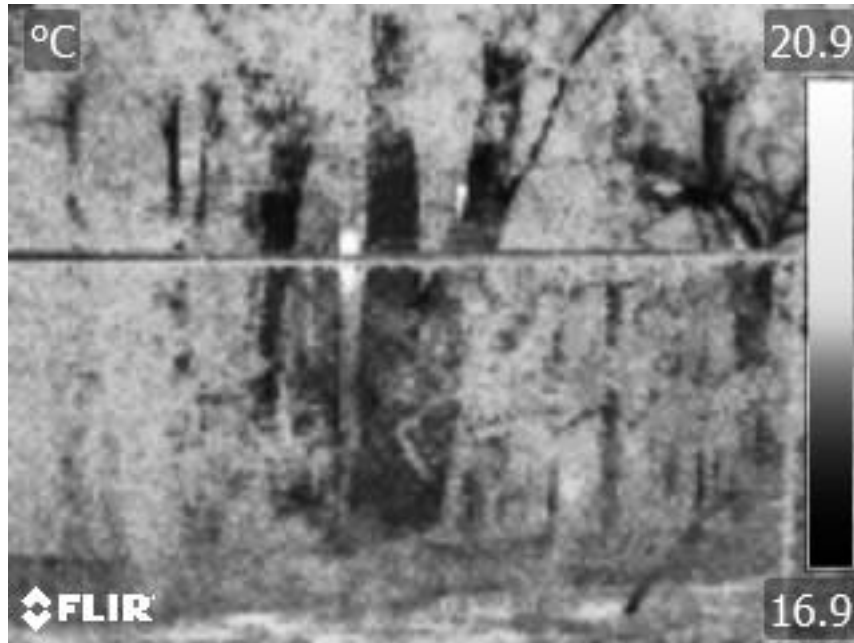
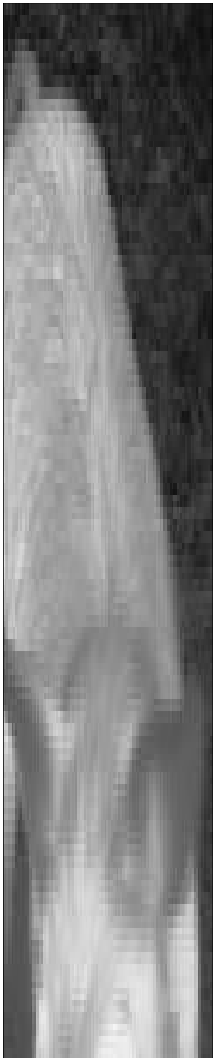
Overcome crypsis



Advantages



Visual Acuity



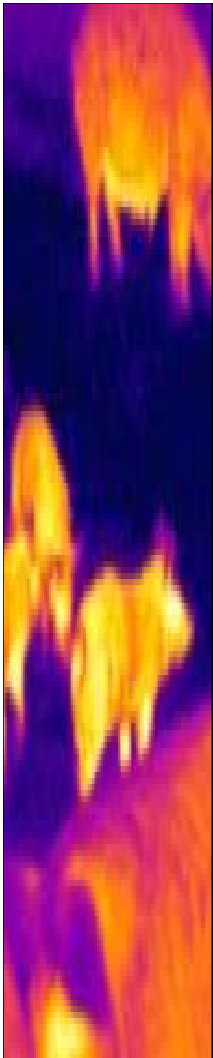
Limitations

- Sensitivity and accuracy highly dependent upon several factors;
 - Sensor
 - Sensitivity
 - Resolution
 - Target species/object
 - Environment



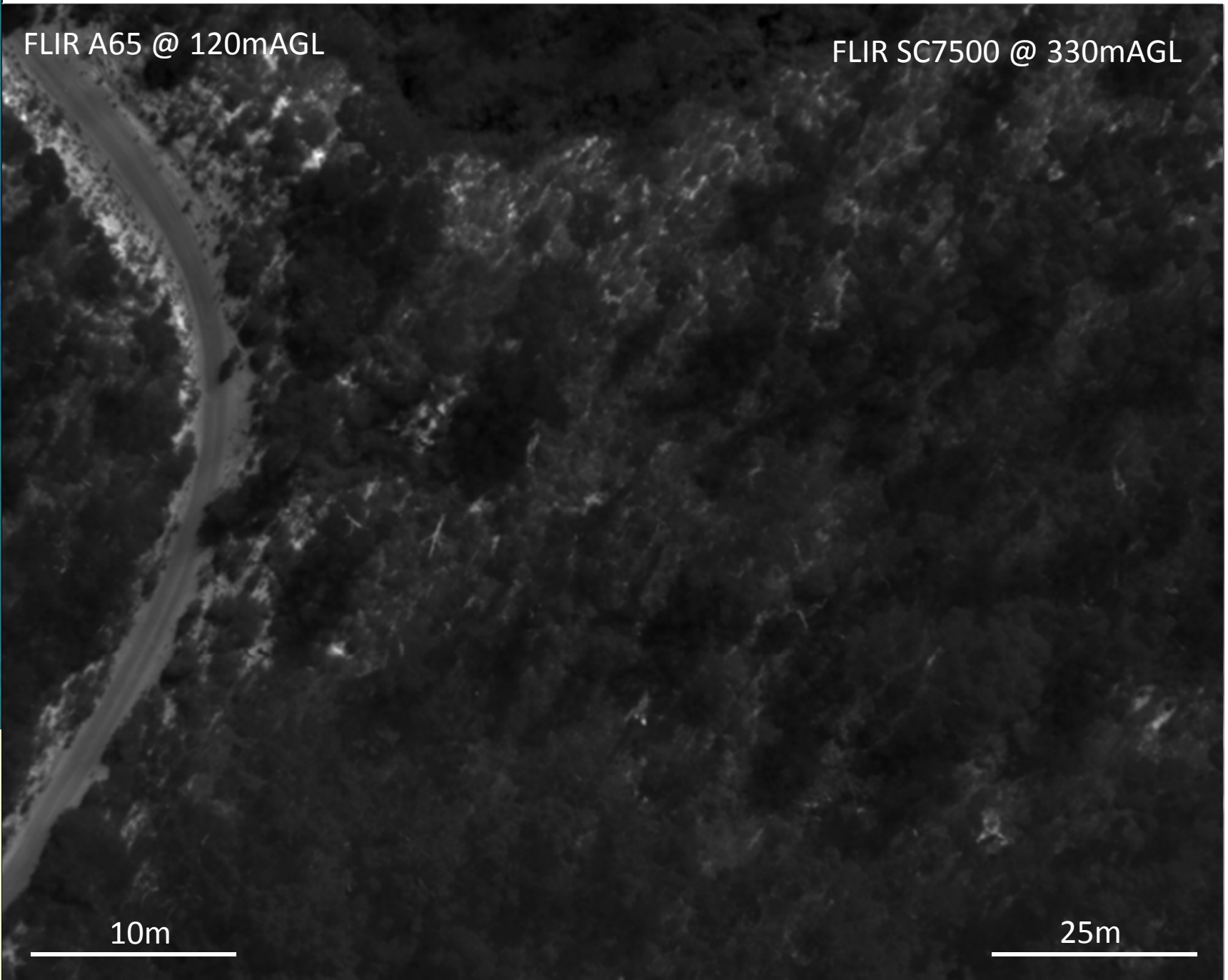
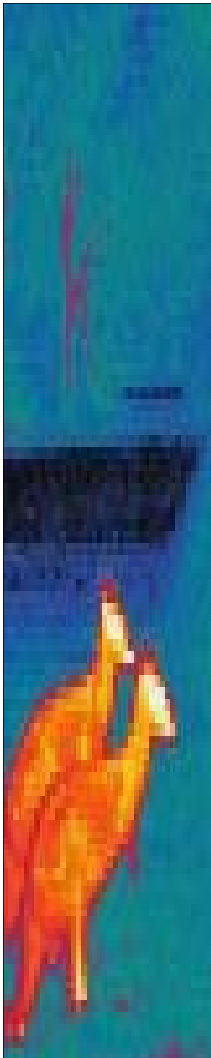
Sensors

- Sensitivity
 - Ability to detect variations in infrared radiation
 - ↑sensitivity requires active cooling of sensor
- Resolution
 - Increased pixels = improved visual image
 - Improved outline and identification
- Important for accurate detection or identification of target



FLIR A65 @ 120mAGL

FLIR SC7500 @ 330mAGL

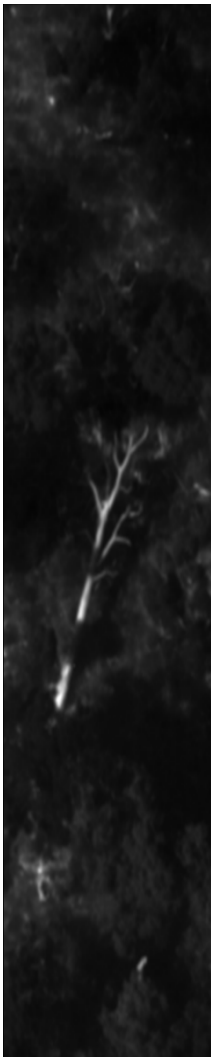


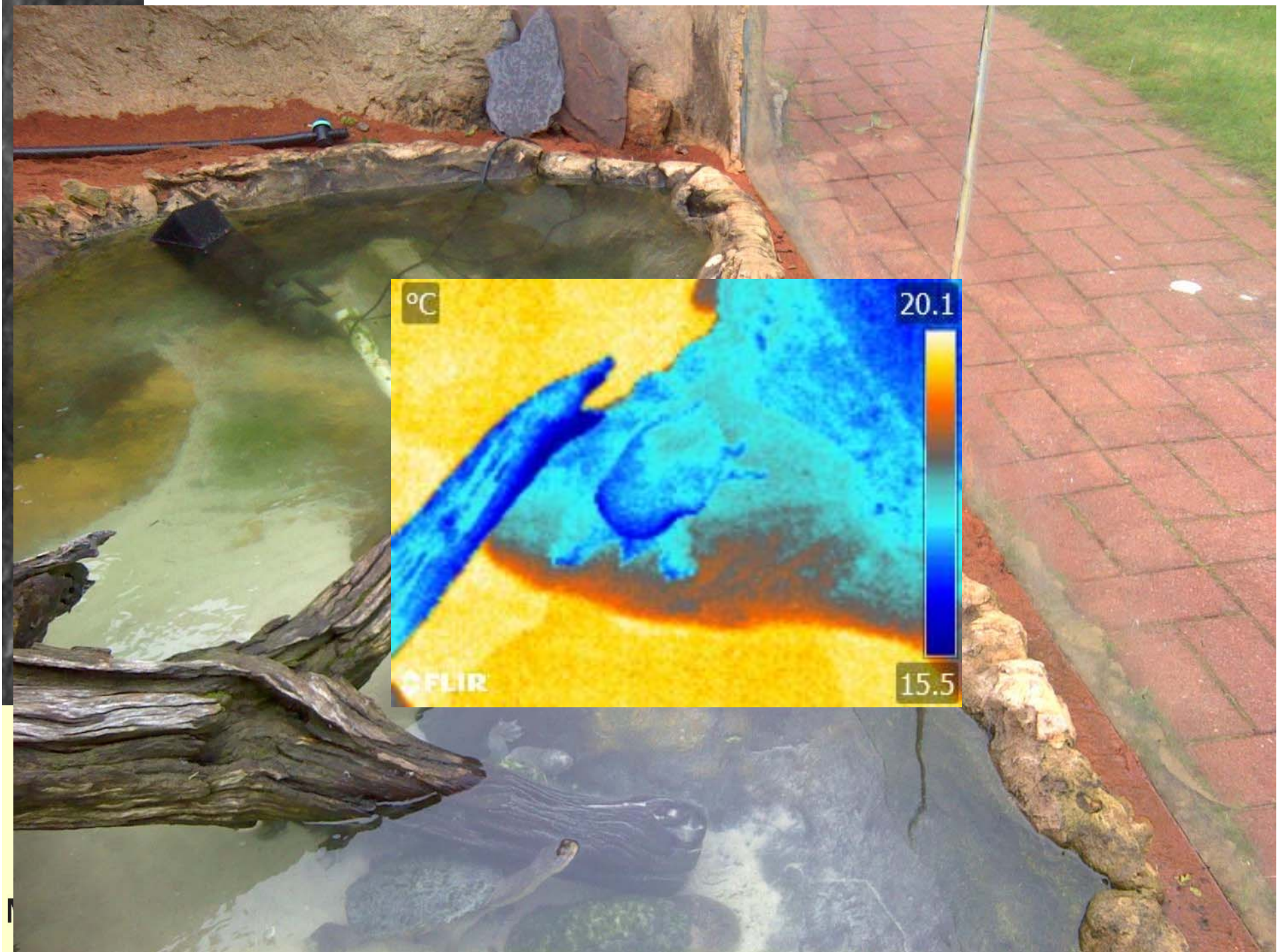
10m

25m

Target species/object

- Physiology
 - ΔT surface temperature and environment
- Size
 - Large animals = bigger target
- Behaviour





°C

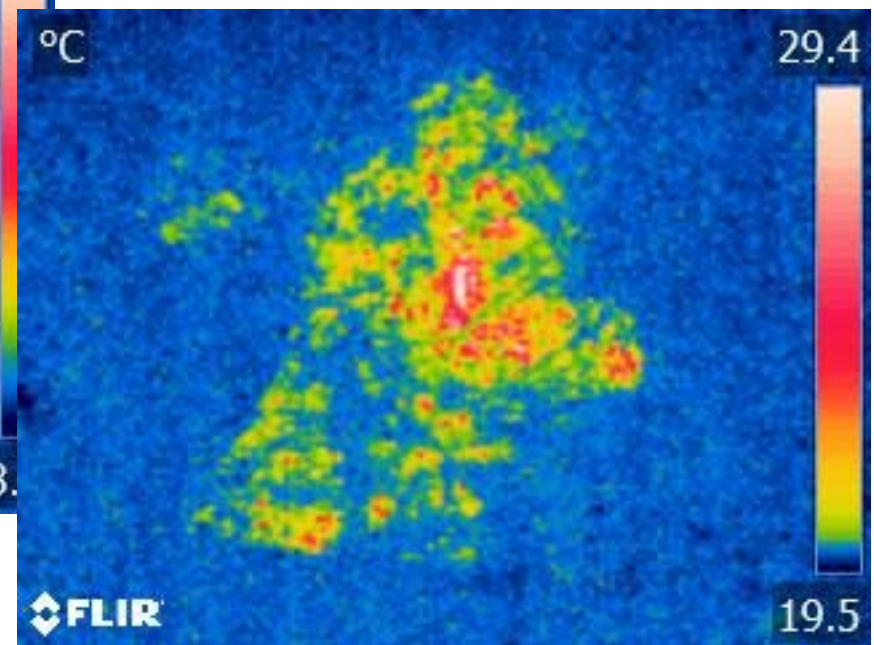
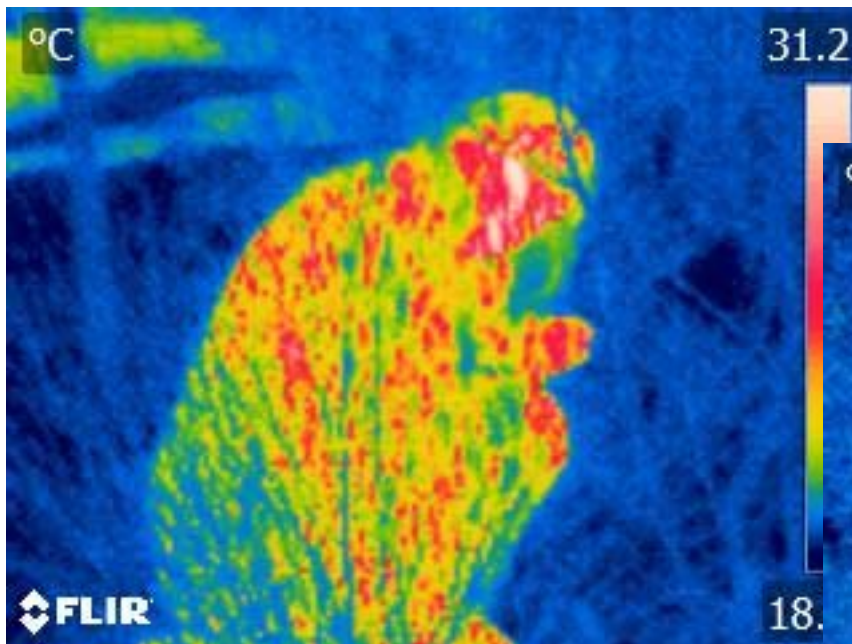
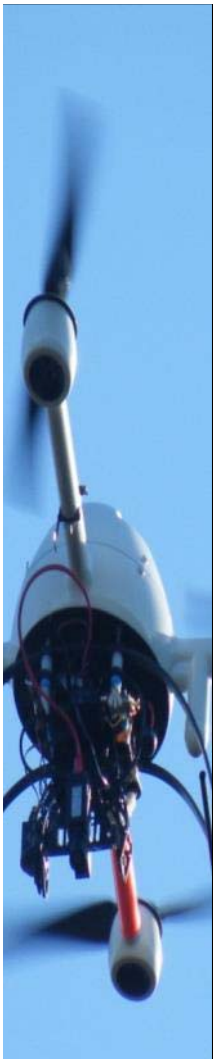
20.1

FLIR

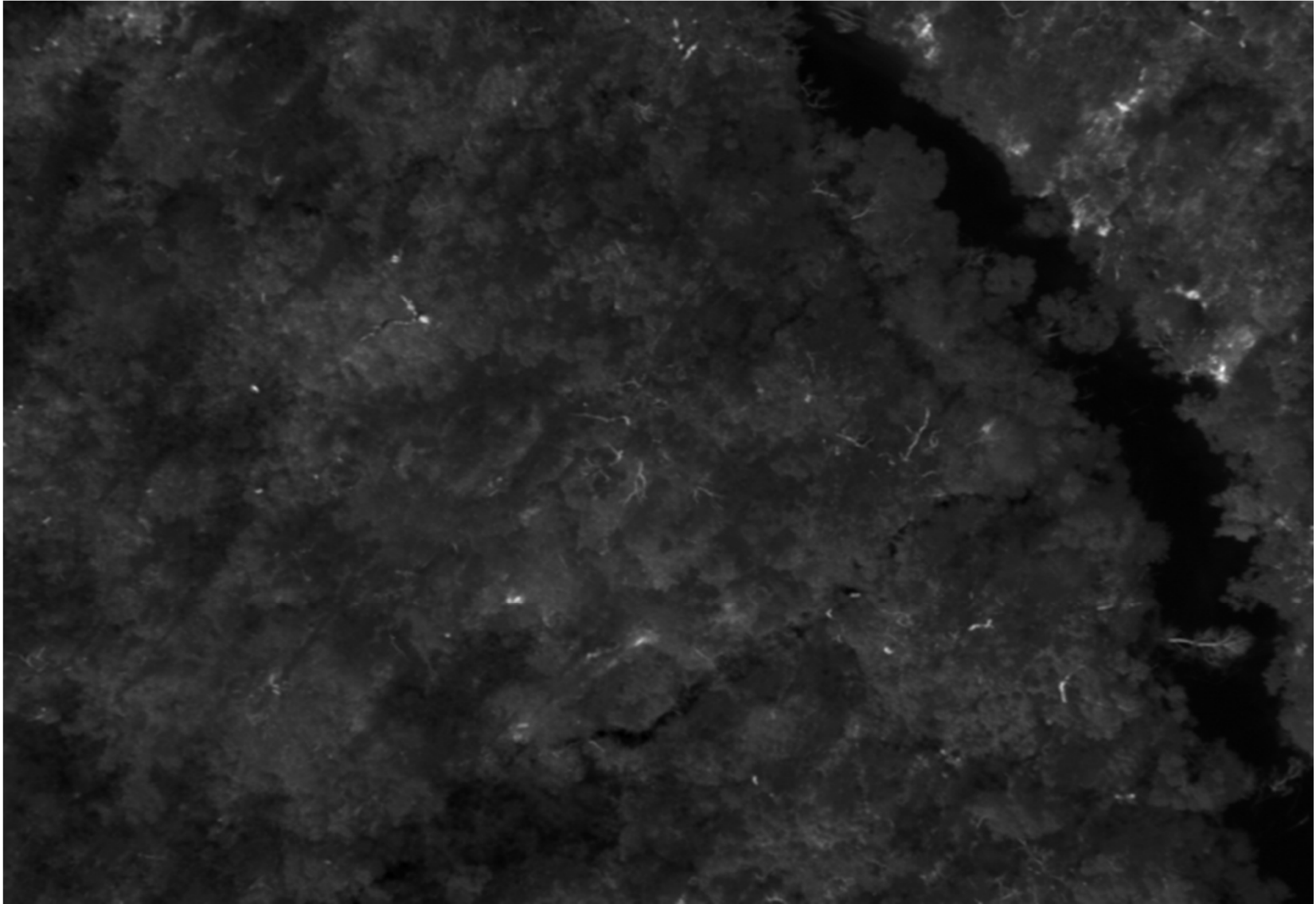
15.5

Environment

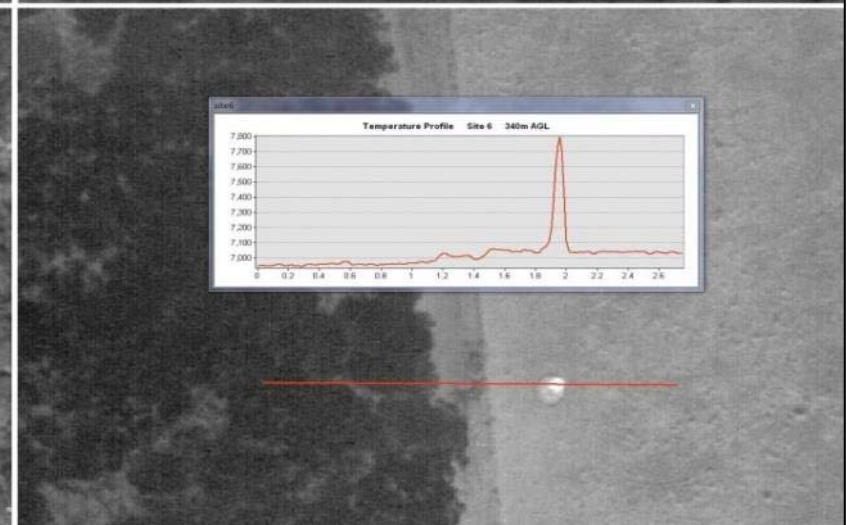
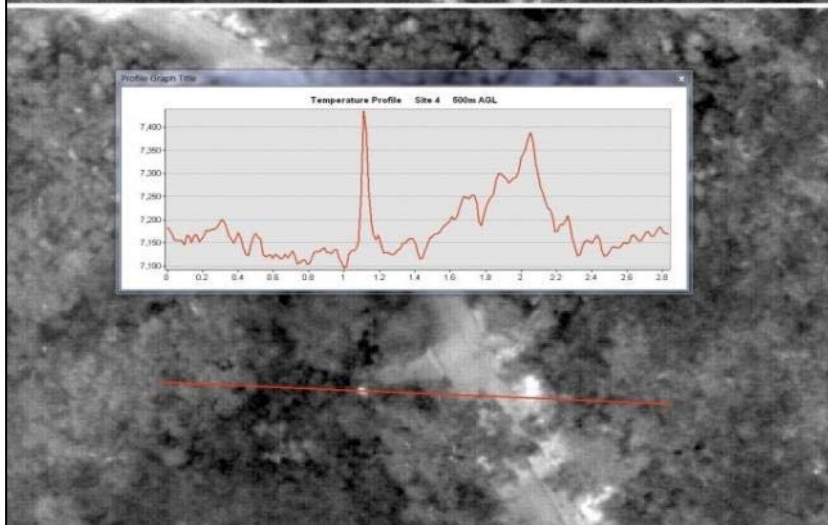
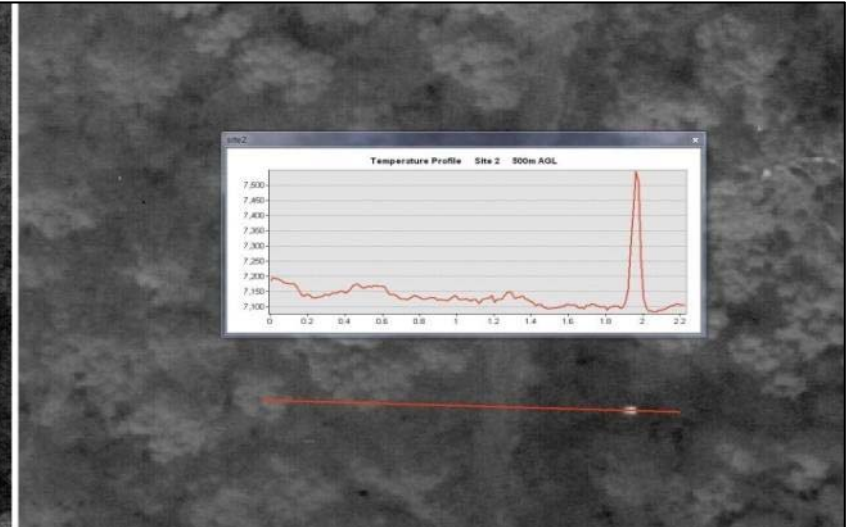
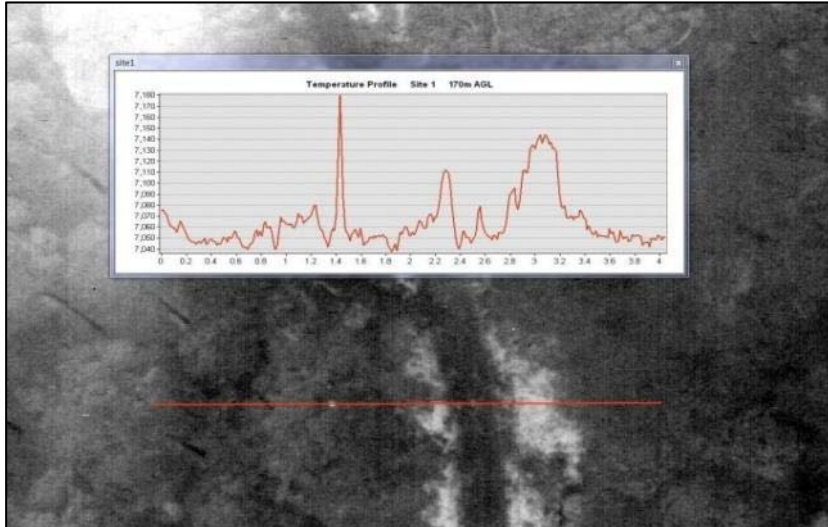
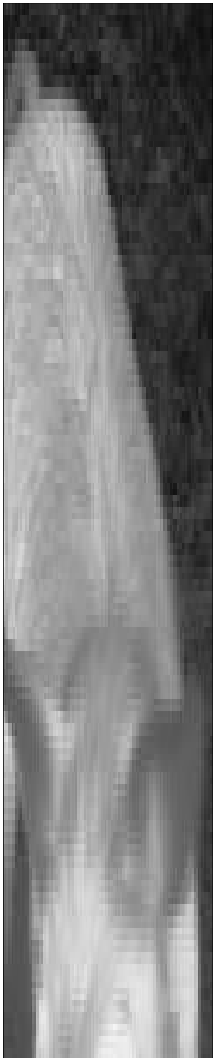
- Does not penetrate vegetation or other visual barriers

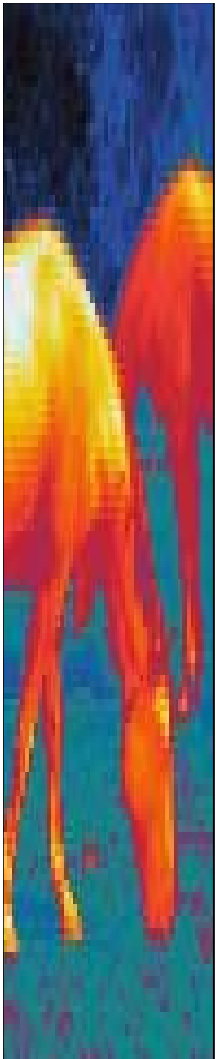


Background temperature



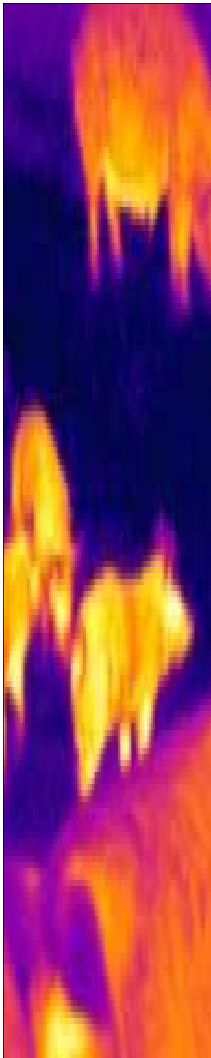
Thermal 'noise'





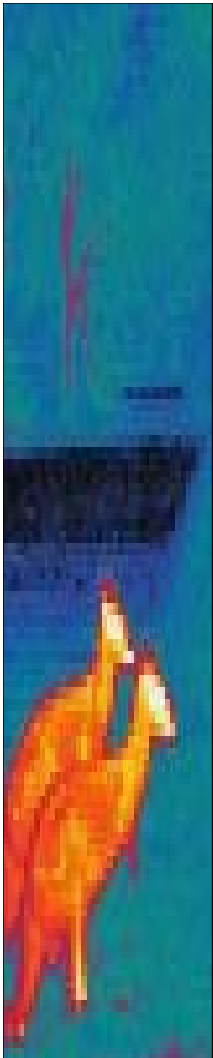
Hand-held sensors

- FLIR E series
 - 160 x 120 pixels
 - AU\$7,000 - \$10,000
- FLIR T400 series
 - 320 x 240 pixels
 - AU\$20,000 – \$30,000



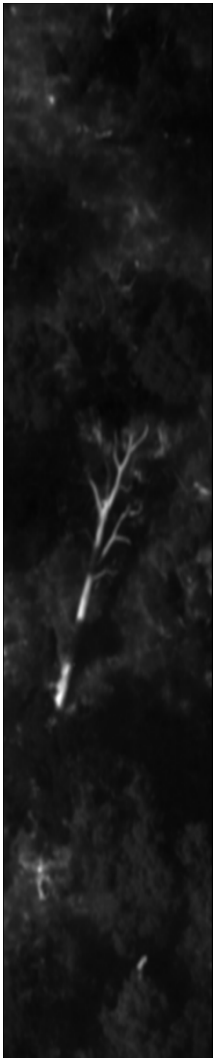
Mounted sensors

- FLIR Axx series
 - 640 x 512 pixels
 - AU\$20,000 – \$40,000
- FLIR SC7000 series
 - Internal cooling
 - AU\$200,000+



Summary

- Increase detectability of target species
 - Dependent upon physiological and environmental attributes
- Need to be aware of the limitations
- Real-time and post-data collection analysis
- Aerial and ground based applications
- Expensive



Acknowledgements

- DPaW
 - Vertebrate pest control project
- DAFWA
 - Boosting Biosecurity Defences project, supported by Royalties for Regions

Questions?