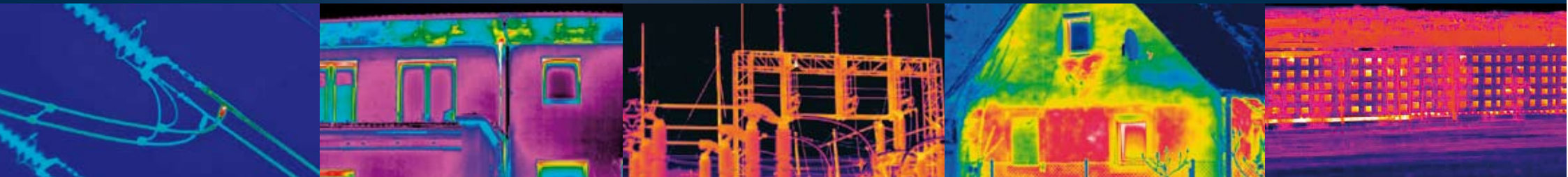




The impact of image resolution



Comparing how the image result changes when using different camera detector resolutions.



The impact of image resolution

Comparing how the image result changes when using different camera detector resolutions.

The increased number of pixels and thermal sensitivity has a major impact on the image quality and definition but also means the temperature measurements will be much more accurate.

This will of course be very important when pinpointing exactly where the hot spots are and how urgent/dangerous the problem is.



Image of a hot spot on a power line in a utility substation.

(Distance approx 20 m)

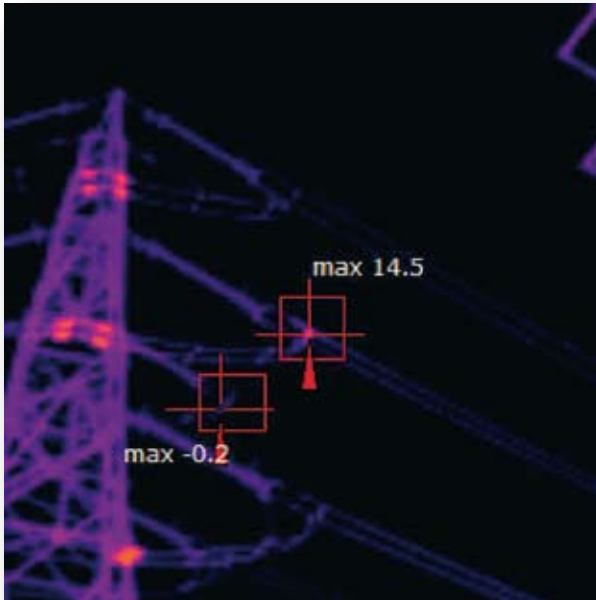


Image taken with 120x120 pixel resolution and <100mK thermal sensitivity.

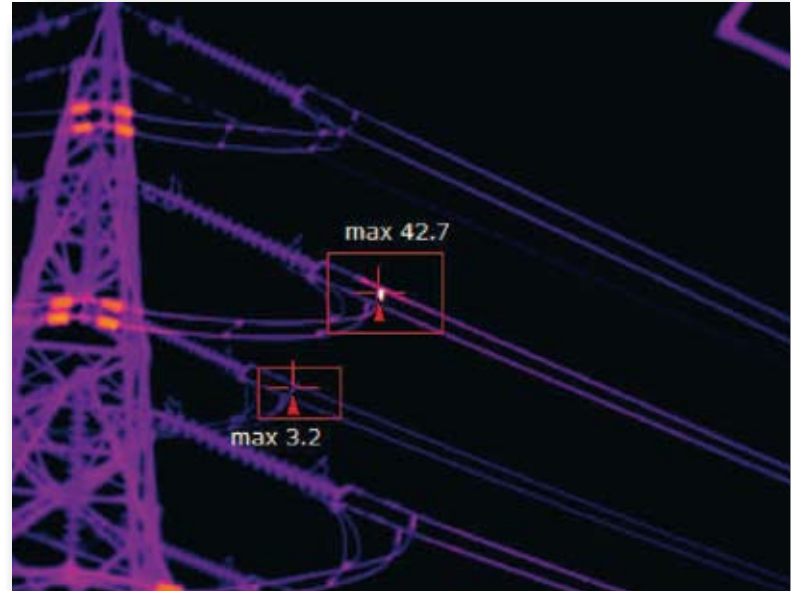
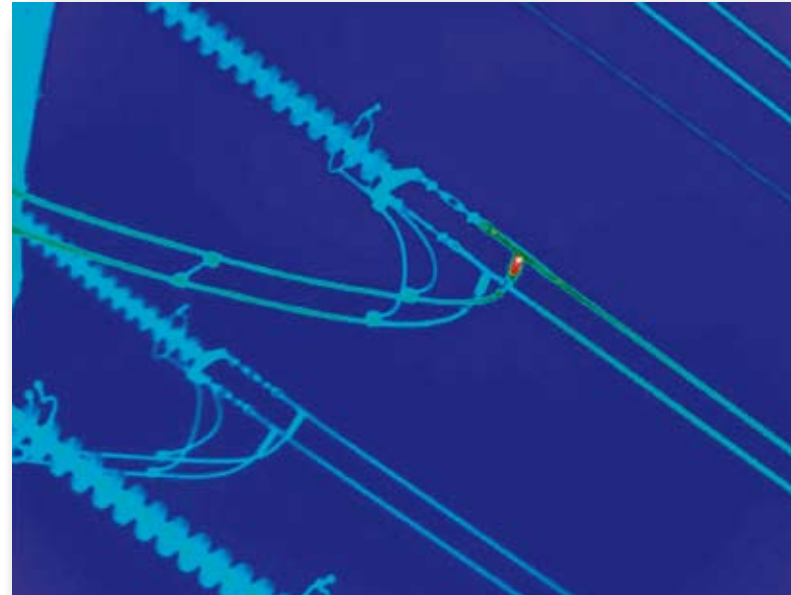


Image taken with 320x240 pixel resolution and 50mK thermal sensitivity. Please note how the increased number of pixels will result in a more accurate temperature reading in the hot spot.



Image taken with 640x480 pixel resolution and <45mK thermal sensitivity. Notice how the hot spot now is clearly visible and that the increased number of pixels will result in an even more accurate temperature reading in the hot spot. It is now clear that there is a problem in the power line.



Close up image taken with a 640x480 pixel resolution to pinpoint the exact spot.



Image of the outside of a house.

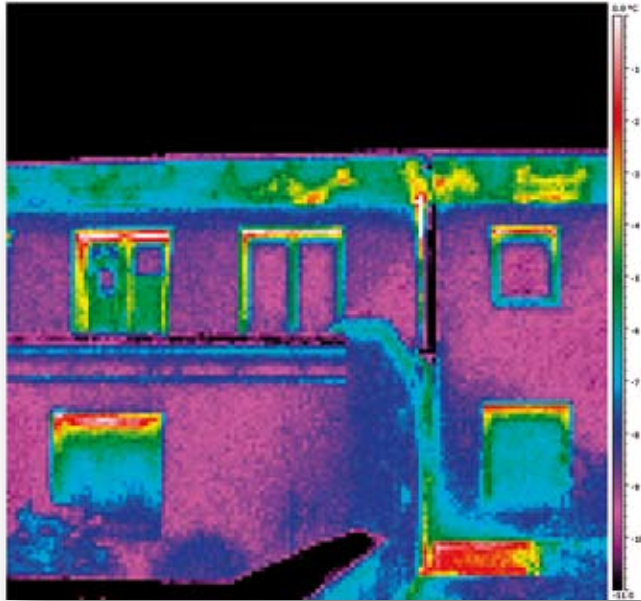


Image taken with 140x140 pixel resolution and <100mK thermal sensitivity.

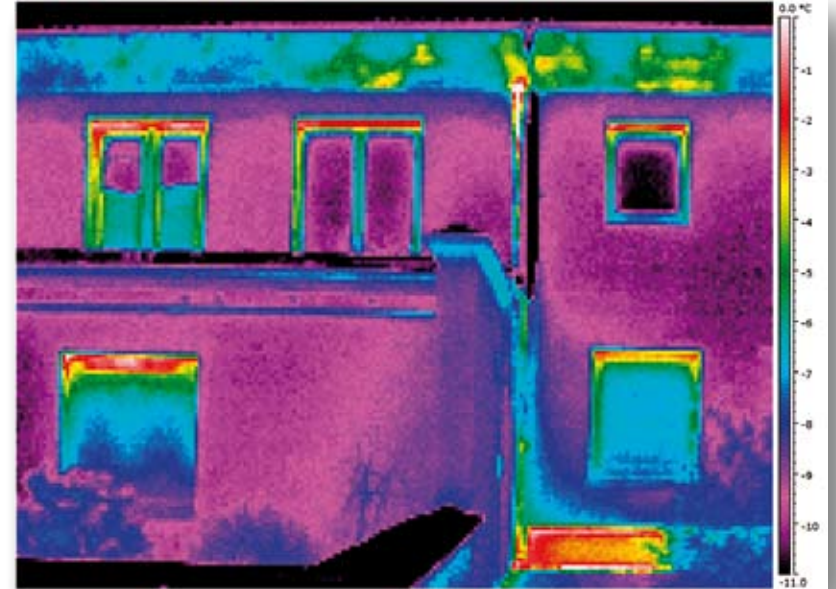


Image taken with 200x150 pixel resolution and <70mK thermal sensitivity.

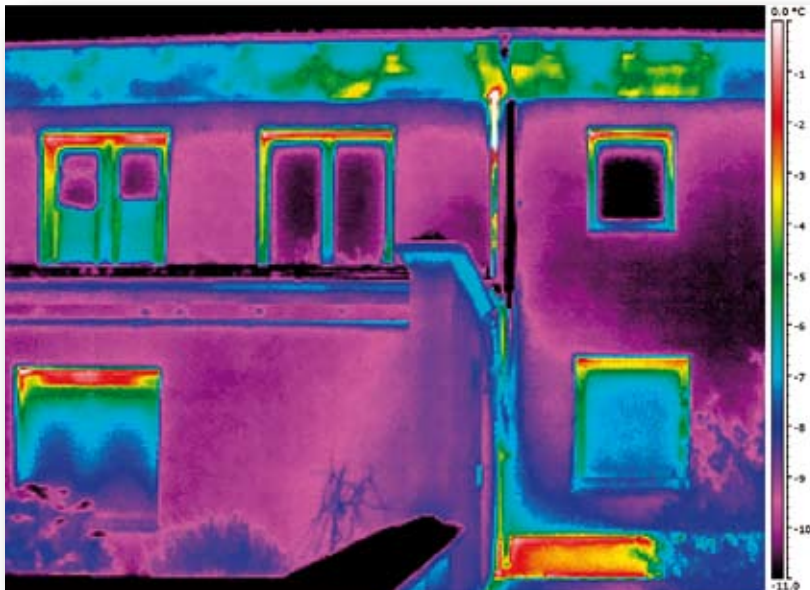


Image taken with 320x240 pixel resolution and <50mK thermal sensitivity.

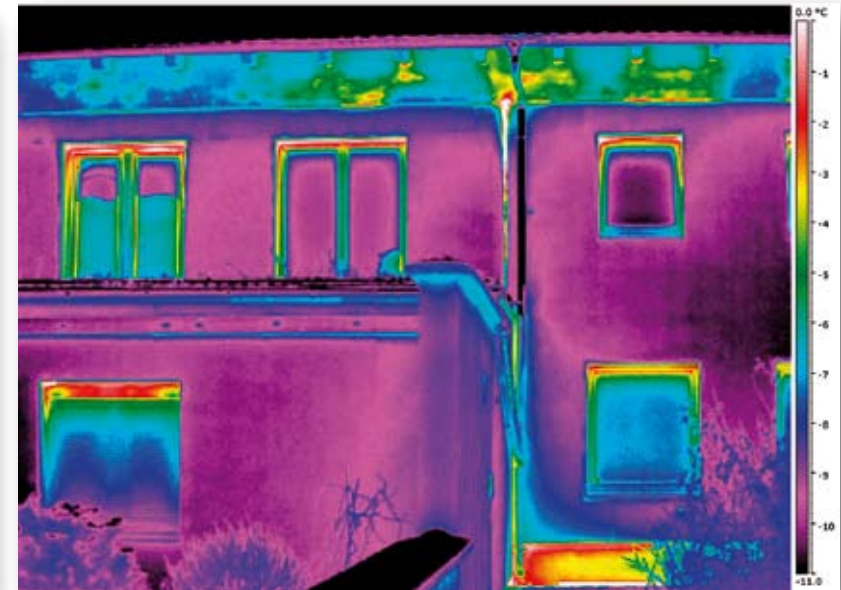


Image taken with 640x480 pixel resolution and <45mK thermal sensitivity. Note how the increased number of pixels will result in a much clearer picture where small details are very visible. This will give more accurate readings as well as high quality reports.



Image of the outside of a house.

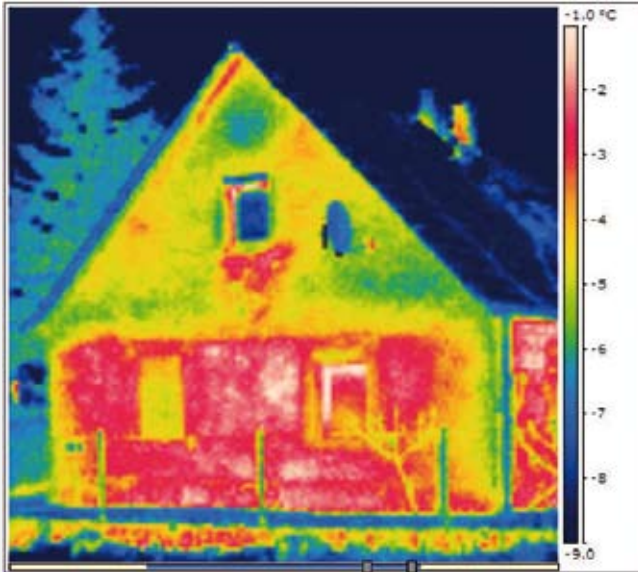


Image taken with 140x140 pixel resolution and <100mK thermal sensitivity.



Image taken with 200x150 pixel resolution and <70mK thermal sensitivity.

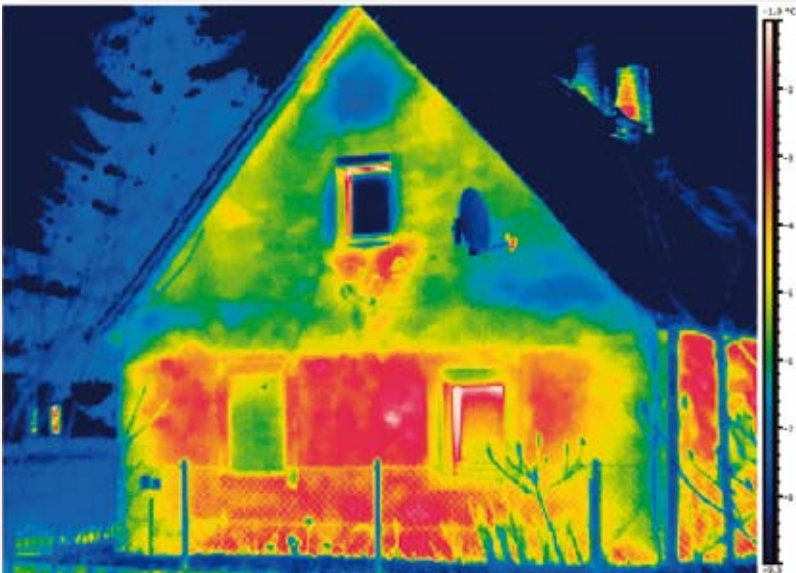


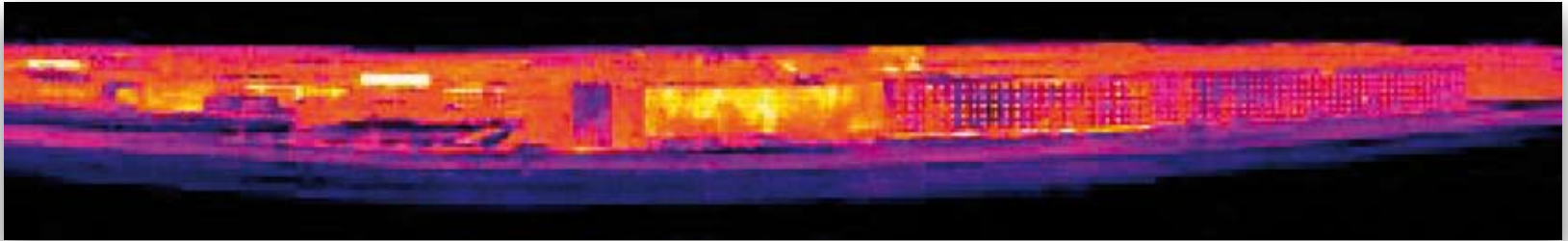
Image taken with 320x240 pixel resolution and <50mK thermal sensitivity.



Image taken with 640x480 pixel resolution and <45mK thermal sensitivity. The increased number of pixels will result in a much clearer picture where small details are very visible.



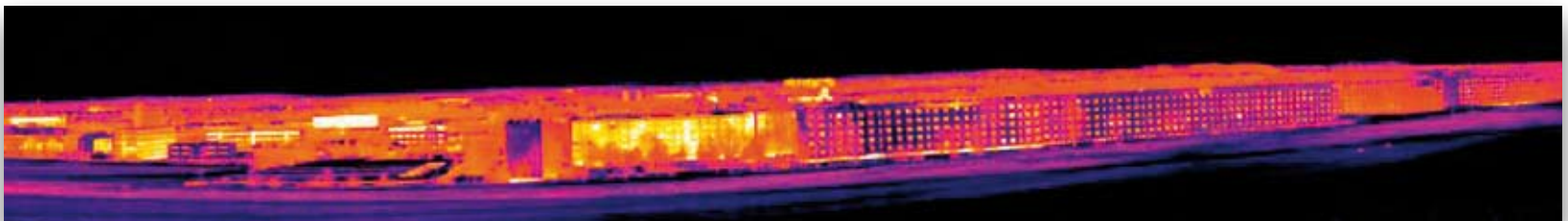
Panorama images



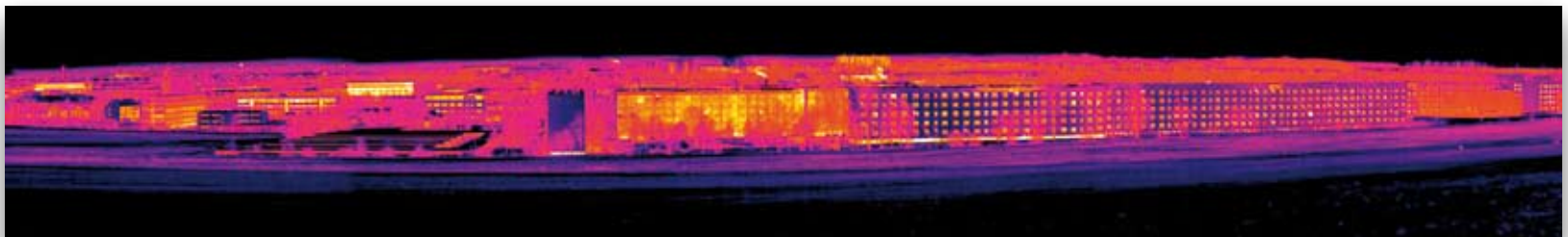
Panorama image taken with 140x140 pixel resolution and <100mK thermal sensitivity.



Panorama image taken with 200x150 pixel resolution and <70mK thermal sensitivity.



Panorama image taken with 320x240 pixel resolution and <50mK thermal sensitivity.



Panorama image taken with 640x480 pixel resolution and <45mK thermal sensitivity.



Image of a substation

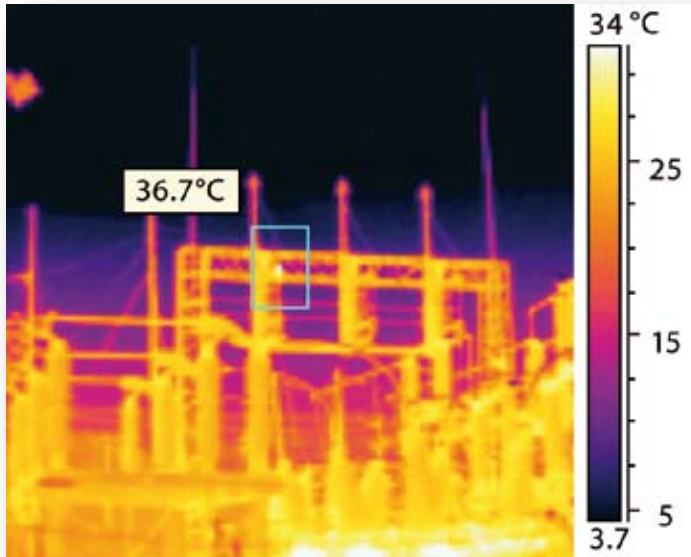


Image taken with 120x120 pixel resolution.

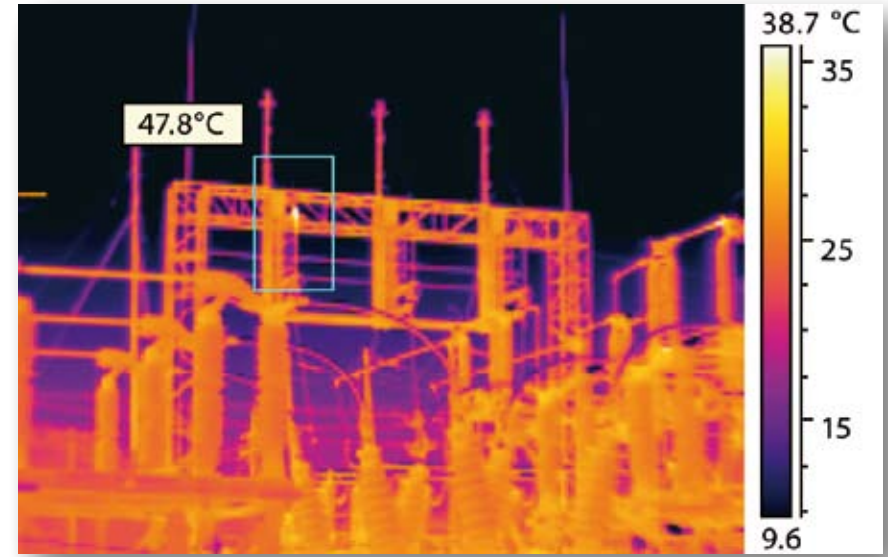


Image taken with 200x150 pixel resolution.

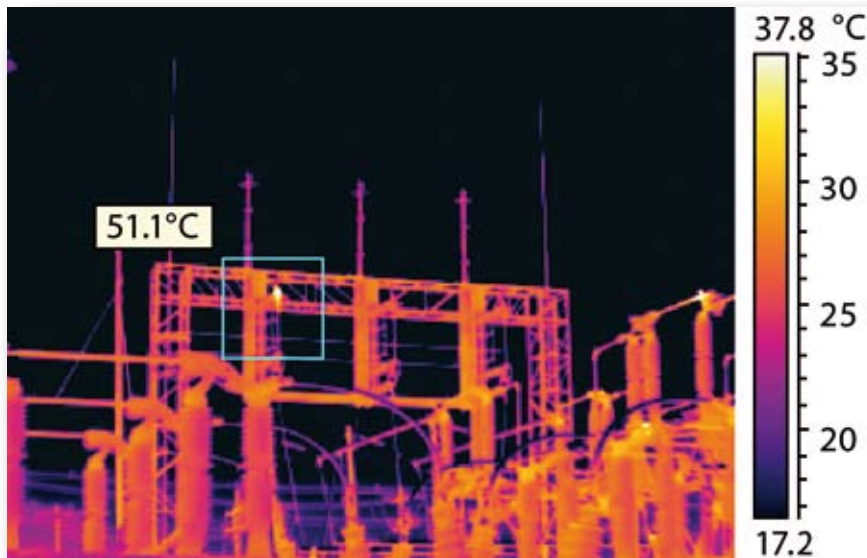


Image taken with 320x240 pixel resolution. Please note how the increased number of pixels will result in a more accurate temperature reading in the hot spot.

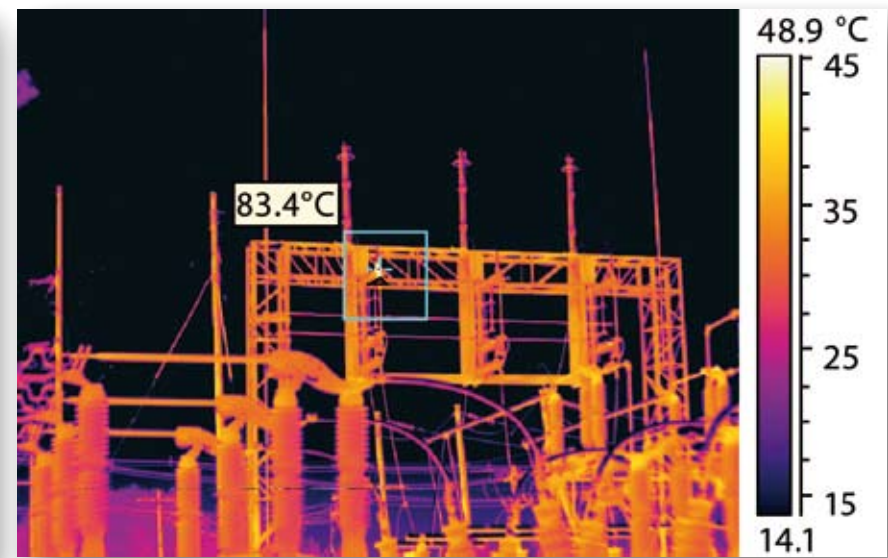
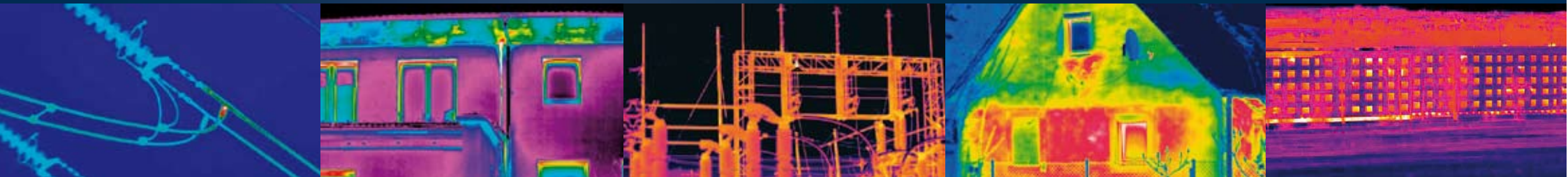


Image taken with 640x480 pixel resolution. Notice how the hot spot now is clearly visible and that the increased number of pixels will result in an even more accurate temperature reading in the hot spot.



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