

BIBLIOGRAPHY

This list consists of all the books I know on infrared, radiometry, and detectors. Some I have even loved. Because most were published some time ago, they do not cover some of the modern techniques that use arrays and computer techniques. Many are also out of print, and require a good bookseller (or a good library) to obtain.

Hudson¹ is still probably the best all-around treatment of infrared system design, even though it was written many years ago. Unfortunately it does not deal with arrays and real-time imagers. The book arose from an educational program he ran at Hughes and therefore has much of input from the Hughes infrared engineers. It is distinguished by a fine compendium of applications, many from the patent literature.

Lloyd² is still the best book on real-time imagers; it arose from his experiences at the Army Night Vision Lab and the Honeywell Radiation Center. It includes good information on the properties of the eye, MRTDs, and similar figures of merit, and a nice treatment of the transfer-function approach to design.

The next three books all were published at just about the same time. They are a little older than the Hudson volume, but provide good information on both components and design approaches. The text by Kruse, McGlauchlin, and McQuistan³ at the Honeywell Research Center has the best treatment of detectors; that by Jamieson, McFee, Plass, Grube, and Richards⁴ at Aerojet deals more with detection probabilities and system analysis; that by Holter, Suits, Nudelman, Wolfe, and Zissis⁵ at the University of Michigan, dubbed the purple peril, is the most balanced.

One of the earliest books on infrared systems, and still a good one, is the treatise by Smith, Jones, and Chasmar.⁶

Seyrafi⁷ is a more general treatment of both infrared and electro-optics. It was printed by his own company and therefore did not have the benefit of independent review. It is good.

Ghys⁸ and Wallace⁹ are discussions of medical thermography, largely from the clinical point of view. Unfortunately for most, Ghys is in French, Canadian French.

Two new additions are Spiro and Schlesinger¹⁰ and Holst.¹¹ Spiro and Schlesinger both worked at Aerospace, and the book has a resultant spacey flavor that incorporates considerations of staring space systems and their comparisons with scanners. The book by Holst on testing is devoted mostly to testing of real-time imagers, including MRTDs and others figures of merit and performance. It too was published by his own company, but was refereed by several independent authorities.

Four modest books are the ones by Morten et al.,¹² Kemp,¹³ Burnay,¹⁴ and Vanzetti.¹⁵ The first of these is a compilation of applications by Mullard employees, published by Mullard, perhaps to help sell detectors. The second is one of the once-famous Sams series for technicians. The third is a compendium of chapters by different authors on a variety of thermal-imaging applications. The fourth is a collection of nondestructive testing applications. Each of these makes an interesting evening's reading.

Two good books on laboratory techniques are those by Conn and Avery¹⁶ and Simon.¹⁷

A good book, albeit in French, is the one by Hadni.¹⁸ It deals with the long wave infrared in hundreds of micrometers, tenths of millimeters.

Arams,¹⁹ Hudson and Hudson,²⁰ and Johnson and Wolfe²¹ are all collections of significant papers. The first two concentrate on detectors; the third is a more comprehensive treatment of infrared technology. The papers in all of them are historical yet still useful.

The best all-around book on detectors is by Dereniak and Crowe.²² The two by Willardson and Beer²³ are collections of articles by authorities on specific detectors. There is more solid-state physics in these for some system designers.

A fine book on the electronics for and testing of infrared detectors has been written relatively recently by Vincent.²⁴

The best overall book on radiometry is by Grumm and Becherer.²⁵ Wyatt²⁶ has written two. They both show his hands-on familiarity with the subject. He is the one author who embraced the Nicodemus system of nomenclature. Boyd's book²⁷ is probably just right for his course at Rochester, but it falls short of discussing calibration, standards, and normalization. Hengtsberger²⁸ wrote a detailed account on the use of radiometry based on electrical equivalency. It is specialized and is good in its specialty.

There are three handbooks pertinent to infrared technology. The first was compiled by Wolfe²⁹ in 1969. It was completely revised in 1984 by Wolfe and Zissis.³⁰ A still newer version, edited by Accetta and Shumaker,³¹ covers electro-optics and a variety of applications as well. Although the IR and EO Handbook covers some of the same material as the previous versions, it treats detectors, for instance, with greater depth and includes the applications. The Optical Society of America has recently published a two-volume handbook of optics³² that has several pertinent chapters.

There are surely more to come, and there are other books that are pertinent—some, for instance, on optical design, solid-state physics, and electronics. There are many interesting patents, especially on scanning systems, and there have been a few special issues of journals on infrared. These include two in *Applied Optics* and two more recent ones in *Optical Engineering* and one in the Proceedings of the Institute of Radio Engineers³³ (now the IEEE). One of the best of these is a critical review by Smith.³⁴ There is also a journal, *Infrared Physics and Technology*, devoted solely to infrared developments.

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