A small panel painting in the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts (VMFA), Christ Appearing to the Virgin, executed by an unknown Flemish artist in 1520 was examined using full-range SWIR hyperspectral imaging. The purpose of this study was to develop a new method for obtaining high-resolution chemical information about the panel painting as well as the drapery. The 3D reconstructed images were then examined to determine the effects of illumination and adjustment in reducing the female attractiveness is noticed in the painting. The painting was placed in a vertical position on an adjustable studio easel. The lamps was not causing heating of the painting, especially in the darker areas. Scanning with a non-contact thermometer to assure that the exposure to the scanning with a non-contact thermometer to assure that the exposure to the painting. The raw data was corrected with dark and white readings from the SWIR camera, combined into one file, therefore all enclosed images are shown here as one arrangement using a polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) standard surface in the reference or Absorbance scales as shown above.

The various factors and the concentration images can be displayed together as three basic red-blue-green, each of which represents a separate component. The intensity of the particular component is force-colored from white bands of the color in the RGB display of the image. For better visualization one can choose between false-colours or Absorbance scales as shown above.

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A six-foot long linear scanner combined with support electronics and a hyperspectral SWIR camera (980 nm-2550 nm, Specim Ltd, Oulu, Finland) was providing the moderate intensity broad band illumination. A small panel painting in the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts (VMFA), Christ Appearing to the Virgin, executed by an unknown Flemish artist in 1520 was examined using full-range SWIR hyperspectral imaging. The purpose of this study was to develop a new method for obtaining high-resolution chemical information about the panel painting as well as the drapery. The 3D reconstructed images were then examined to determine the effects of illumination and adjustment in reducing the female attractiveness is noticed in the painting. The painting was placed in a vertical position on an adjustable studio easel. The lamps was not causing heating of the painting, especially in the darker areas. Scanning with a non-contact thermometer to assure that the exposure to the painting. The raw data was corrected with dark and white readings from the SWIR camera, combined into one file, therefore all enclosed images are shown here as one arrangement using a polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) standard surface in the reference or Absorbance scales as shown above.

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