

## 5.1.11 LINEARITY

### 5.1.11.1 NAC FM LINEARITY CALIBRATION RESULTS

*As reported in Reference 5.1.11.1-1*

**Reference 5.1.11.1-1 - IOM 388-PAG-CCA97-7, "NAC FM Calibration Results: Linearity", C. Avis, September 24, 1997**

#### 5.1.11.1.1 INTRODUCTION

The Narrow-angle Flight Model thermal/vacuum testing included the acquisition of a set of images for determination of the system gain. The image data was taken at a temperature of +25° and +5° C. This data set is also applicable to the derivation of the system linearity. The term 'linearity' describes how closely the camera response to light fits a linear function.

#### 5.1.11.1.2 METHOD

For this camera system, the DN resulting from an exposure may be described by the following equation.

$$DN = VL(T - t_0) + DC_T + DN_0$$

where

DN	is the measured pixel value
V	is the system sensitivity (in DN/radiance_unit-milliseconds)
L	is the measured radiance (in arbitrary radiance_units)
T	is the commanded exposure time (in milliseconds)
t <sub>0</sub>	is the known shutter-offset (a function of image sample number, in msec)
DN <sub>0</sub>	is the bias level (in DN)
DC <sub>T</sub>	is the dark-current level (a function of exposure time, in DN)

Analysis so far of DC<sub>T</sub> indicates that for the exposure used here (maximum of 1000 msec), this value should be less than one DN. Therefore, the above equation is simplified to

$$DN = VL(T - t_0) + DN_0$$

Because the shutter-offset was previously derived, only V and DN<sub>0</sub> need to be solved for. DN<sub>0</sub> could be measured by zero-exposure images, but it falls out of the least-squares fit anyway.

Images at the same signal level are combined to produce signal and energy values at 100 small (20 pixel by 20 pixel) areas at all available signal levels. Energy values come from the product of the exposure time (corrected for shutter-offset) and the radiance of the source. Values for Sensitivity and the Bias level are then derived at each of these small areas independently. This is done by solving the above equation using least-squares.

The 100 derived values are then compared and any areas giving values more than 2 sigma from the mean are flagged as bad. Global values for V and DN<sub>0</sub> are then derived by averaging the values at the remaining good areas.

Using these best-fit V and DN<sub>0</sub>, a calculated value *DN* can be determined for each exposure time. The absolute deviation from linearity

$$A(T) = DN(T) - DN(T)$$

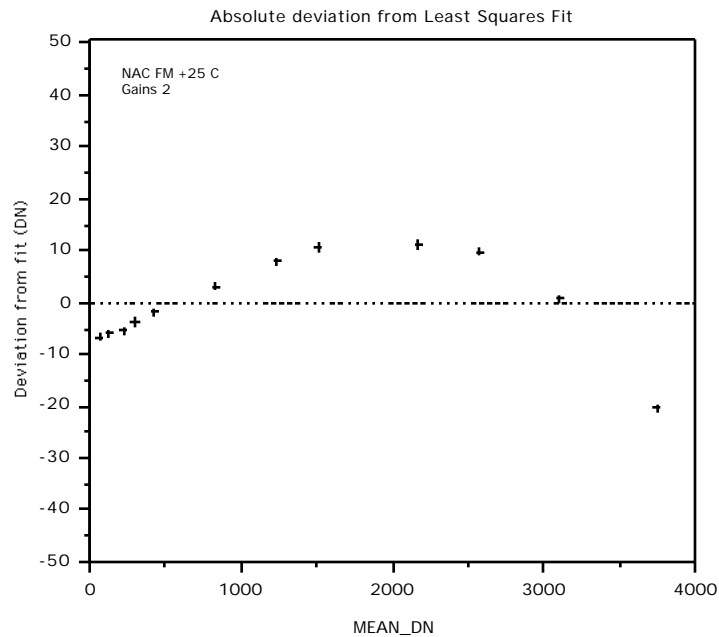
and the relative deviation from linearity

$$R(T) = (DN(T) - DN(T)) / DN(T)$$

can be used as measures of linearity over the range of exposure times used.

### 5.1.11.1.3 RESULTS

The following plot shows a typical fit. The absolute deviation is plotted to illustrate how the Least Squares solution distributed the deviations over the range of DN.



Generating the relative deviation from the absolute deviation distorts the symmetry of the absolute deviation curve by dividing by small mean DN numbers on one end and by large ones on the other. This typically yields a plot with worse relative deviations at the low DN range.

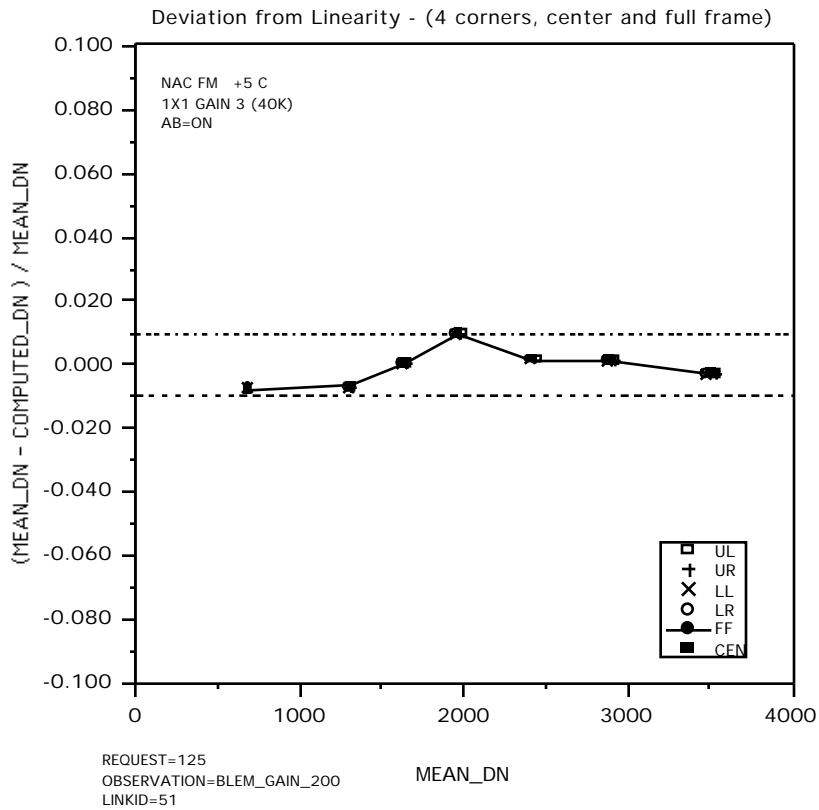
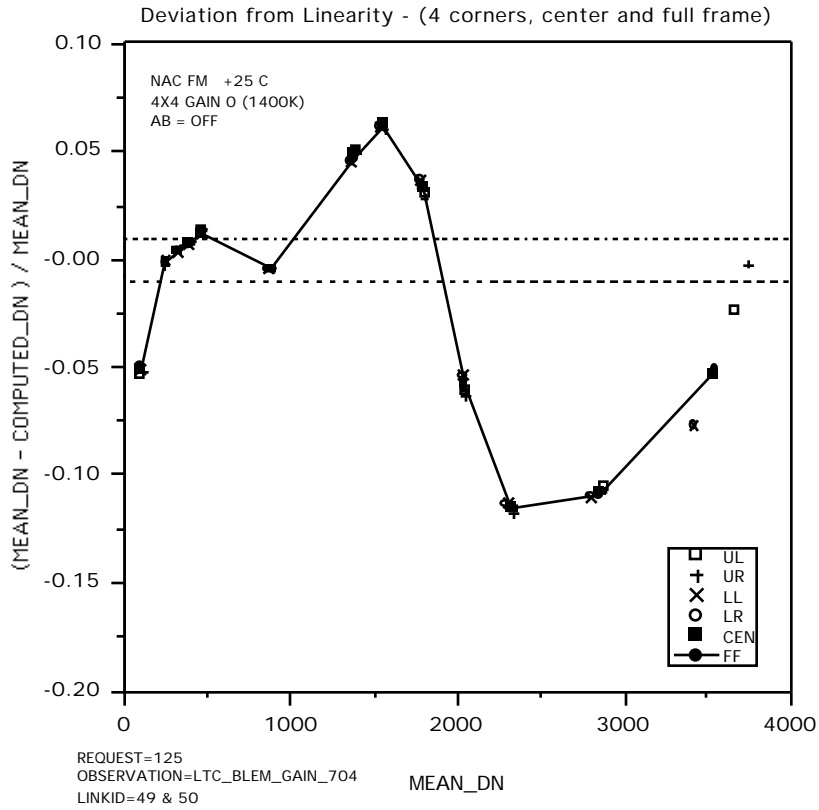
The plots which follow show the deviation from linearity for each Gain state. The deviation is shown as a function of signal level for the corner regions, the center and for the whole frame. Points for each region are plotted and the line connects the points for the entire frame. The dashed lines indicate  $\pm 1\%$  deviation.

Note:

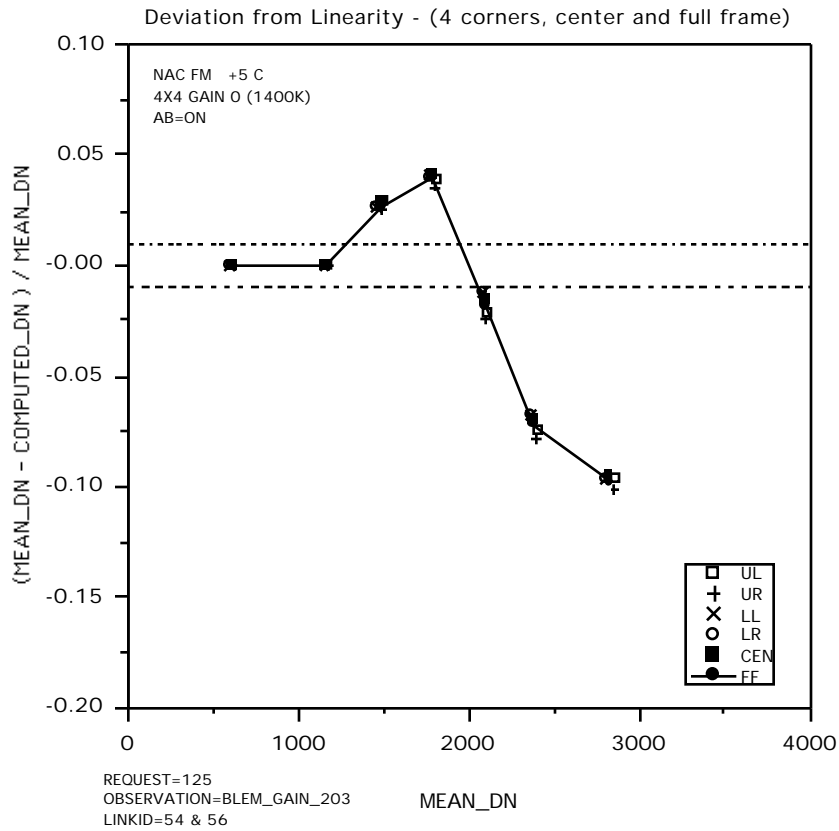
1. Due to linearity problems, the best-fit  $V$  and  $DN_0$  for Gain 0 were calculated using exposure times of 0 to 80 milliseconds only.











#### 5.1.11.1.4 CONCLUSIONS

1. Except for 4x4 Gain=0, all gains and summation modes remained linear (within  $\pm 1$  percent) over the entire dynamic range (excluding deviations at the extreme low end).
2. In 4x4 Gain=0, linearity breaks down at about 1000 DN at both temperatures.
3. The 25° C data was much more well-behaved than the 5° C data. The derived deviations at 5° C were acceptable but contained more scattered.
4. Antiblooming had no significant effect on the linearity results.





120382	140	3:18:0.0	BLEM_GAIN_202	1 (400K)	SUM2	180	800.00	120402	140	3:37:32.0	BLEM_GAIN_203	0 (1400K)	SUM4	40	800.00
120383	140	3:19:4.0	BLEM_GAIN_202	1 (400K)	SUM2	180	800.00	120403	140	3:38:24.0	BLEM_GAIN_203	0 (1400K)	SUM4	80	800.00
120384	140	3:20:8.0	BLEM_GAIN_202	1 (400K)	SUM2	180	800.00	120404	140	3:39:15.0	BLEM_GAIN_203	0 (1400K)	SUM4	80	800.00
120385	140	3:20:49.0	BLEM_GAIN_202	1 (400K)	SUM2	220	800.00	120405	140	3:40:6.0	BLEM_GAIN_203	0 (1400K)	SUM4	80	800.00
120386	140	3:21:53.0	BLEM_GAIN_202	1 (400K)	SUM2	220	800.00	120406	140	3:40:57.0	BLEM_GAIN_203	0 (1400K)	SUM4	100	800.00
120387	140	3:22:57.0	BLEM_GAIN_202	1 (400K)	SUM2	220	800.00	120407	140	3:41:48.0	BLEM_GAIN_203	0 (1400K)	SUM4	100	800.00
120388	140	3:24:1.0	BLEM_GAIN_202	1 (400K)	SUM2	260	800.00	120408	140	3:42:39.0	BLEM_GAIN_203	0 (1400K)	SUM4	100	800.00
120389	140	3:25:5.0	BLEM_GAIN_202	1 (400K)	SUM2	260	800.00	120409	140	3:43:7.0	BLEM_GAIN_203	0 (1400K)	SUM4	120	800.00
120390	140	3:26:9.0	BLEM_GAIN_202	1 (400K)	SUM2	260	800.00	120410	140	3:43:58.0	BLEM_GAIN_203	0 (1400K)	SUM4	120	800.00
120391	140	3:27:14.0	BLEM_GAIN_202	1 (400K)	SUM2	320	800.00	120411	140	3:44:49.0	BLEM_GAIN_203	0 (1400K)	SUM4	120	800.00
120392	140	3:28:18.0	BLEM_GAIN_202	1 (400K)	SUM2	320	800.00	120412	140	3:45:40.0	BLEM_GAIN_203	0 (1400K)	SUM4	150	800.00
120393	140	3:29:22.0	BLEM_GAIN_202	1 (400K)	SUM2	320	800.00	120413	140	3:46:31.0	BLEM_GAIN_203	0 (1400K)	SUM4	150	800.00
120394	140	3:30:26.0	BLEM_GAIN_202	1 (400K)	SUM2	380	800.00	120414	140	3:47:22.0	BLEM_GAIN_203	0 (1400K)	SUM4	150	800.00
120395	140	3:31:30.0	BLEM_GAIN_202	1 (400K)	SUM2	380	800.00	120415	140	3:48:14.0	BLEM_GAIN_203	0 (1400K)	SUM4	180	800.00
120396	140	3:32:34.0	BLEM_GAIN_202	1 (400K)	SUM2	380	800.00	120416	140	3:49:5.0	BLEM_GAIN_203	0 (1400K)	SUM4	180	800.00
120397	140	3:33:17.0	BLEM_GAIN_203	0 (1400K)	SUM4	0	800.00	120417	140	3:49:56.0	BLEM_GAIN_203	0 (1400K)	SUM4	180	800.00
120398	140	3:34:8.0	BLEM_GAIN_203	0 (1400K)	SUM4	0	800.00	120418	140	3:50:47.0	BLEM_GAIN_203	0 (1400K)	SUM4	220	800.00
120399	140	3:34:59.0	BLEM_GAIN_203	0 (1400K)	SUM4	0	800.00	120419	140	3:51:38.0	BLEM_GAIN_203	0 (1400K)	SUM4	220	800.00
120400	140	3:35:50.0	BLEM_GAIN_203	0 (1400K)	SUM4	40	800.00	120420	140	3:52:29.0	BLEM_GAIN_203	0 (1400K)	SUM4	220	800.00
120401	140	3:36:41.0	BLEM_GAIN_203	0 (1400K)	SUM4	40	800.00								