



FLIR Systems
Advanced Thermal Solutions

DL002U-E
ALTAIR Reference Guide



ALTAIR

REFERENCE GUIDE





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1. LIST OF FILE TYPES

Extension	File Type	Data Unit	Viewer
PTW	IR image or film	DL	Altair
PTM	Average IR single image	DL	
PTB	Noise IR single image	~DL	
PTS	Mathematical Calculation image or film	DL/~DL	
PTR	PTR DOS 1 IR image or film	DL	
PT2	PTR DOS 2 IR image or film	DL	
PIX	BPR (Bad Pixel Replacement) File	DL	BPR Viewer
COE	NUC (Non Uniformity Correction) File	DL	NUC Viewer
MAP	SCD Remapping File	n/a	Calibration File Manager
EXP	Temperature Calibration File	DL vs °C	
EX2	Temperature Calibration File for temperature Correction	DL vs °C	
TRI	Lut file for Tri board		
NUC	Nuc Information File		
CALLISTO Characterization & Calibration			
PTD	IR Detectivity image (D*)	cm.Hz ^{1/2} .W ⁻¹	Altair
PTK	NETD IR Image	mK	
PTT	Sensitivity Image	mK/DL	
SATIR Multiple Sensor Signature Analysis			
PT0	Near IR Image	DL	Altair
PT1	IR Image of film SWIR waveband	DL	
PT2	IR Image or film MWIR waveband	DL	
PT3	IR Image or film LWIR waveband	DL	
PTV	Visible image or film	DL	
Altair LI Lockin			
PTP	Phase image	°	Altair-LI / Altair
PTW	Module image	DL	
PTA	A image for motion compensation	DL	
PTB	B image for motion compensation	DL	
PTR	Result for Random or Motion Compensation	DL	
ORION Rotating Filter Camera			
PT1	1st filter IR Image of film	DL	Altair
PT2	2nd filter IR Image of film	DL	
PT3	3rd filter IR Image of film	DL	
PT4	4th filter IR Image of film	DL	
PT5	5th filter IR Image of film	DL	
PT6	6th filter IR Image of film	DL	

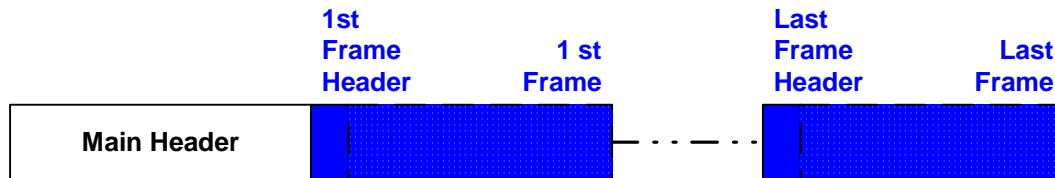


2. BASIC DATABASE TYPES

Data Type	Size (bits)	Min Range	Max Range
unsigned char	8	0	255
char	8	-128	127
enum	16	-32,768	32,767
unsigned int	32	0	4,294,967,295
short int	16	-32,768	32,767
int	32	-2,147,483,648	2,147,483,647
unsigned long	32	0	4,294,967,295
long	32	-2,147,483,648	2,147,483,647
float	32	$3.4 * (10e^{-38})$	$3.4 * (10e^{+38})$
double	64	$1.7 * (10e^{-308})$	$1.7 * (10e^{+308})$
long double	80	$3.4 * (10e^{-4932})$	$1.1 * (10e^{+4932})$

3. IR IMAGE FILE FORMAT

3.1. Database Structure



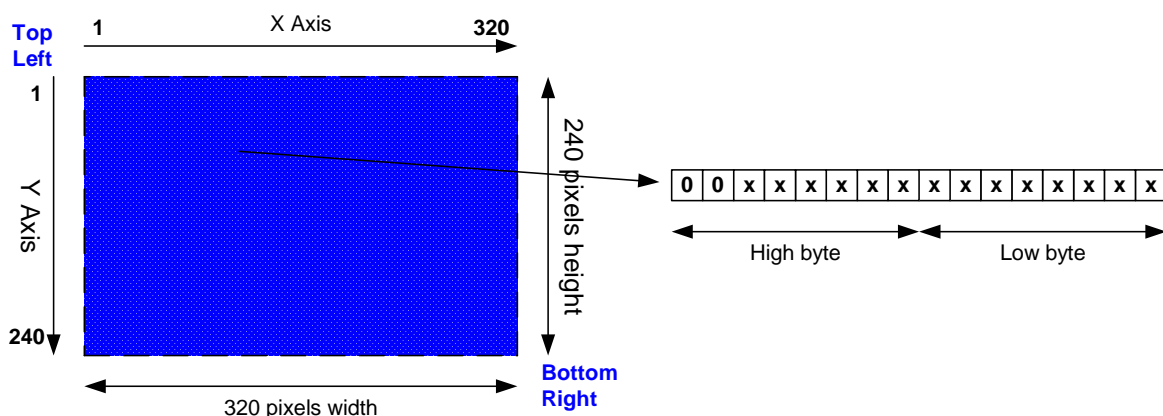
Inherited from the FLIR SYSTEMS PTR proprietary file format, the IR database is a binary file according to the above structure.

This architecture is based on a **main header** describing the database itself; all parameters of the file itself are self-contained; additionally it includes all the parameters of acquisition as:

- size of main header,
- size of frame's header
- number of frames acquired
- Image format
- Date / time
- A/D digitization depth
- Camera information
- Etc.

Size of this main header is generally a multiple of 1 KByte (1024 bytes). In anycase this size is expressed in the very beginning of the header itself allowing a 2 pass dynamic file reading by 1st reading sizes, allocating buffers consequently then reading in the 2nd pass all the data.

Following this main header is the stream of frames. Each frame includes its own header mainly for time stamp informations. Then we get pixels of the frame according to the size of the array. For instance for a 320*240 array, we get 76800 pixels consecutively. 1st pixel is top left (x:1;y:1), the 2nd one is (x:2;y:1),..., the last one is bottom right (x:320;y:240).



A pixel is digitised up to 16 bits, in case of lower A/D conversion the upper bits are set to 0.



3.2. Main header format

Used structures:

PTR_TIME:

Data Type	Designation & Size	Description	Offset (bytes)	Version Example *
byte	Minute	Minute	0	13
byte	Heure	Hour	1	10
byte	Centieme	Cent	2	56
byte	Seconde	Second	3	24

PTR_DATE:

Data Type	Designation & Size	Description	Offset (bytes)	Version Example *
WORD	Annee	Year	0	2004
char	Jour	Day of the month	2	17
char	Mois	Month (1 = January)	3	02

PTR_LOCKIN_DATA:

Data Type	Designation & Size	Description	Offset (bytes)	Version Example *
WORD	wLockinBoxVersion	Version of Lockin Process	0	3
DWORD	dwLockinPeriod	Period of signal	2	102440
DWORD	dwLockinPhase	Phase of signal	6	32145
bool	bLockinMin	Minimum of signal ?	10	FALSE
bool	bLockinMax	Maximum of signal ?	11	FALSE
BYTE	bySignalNumber	Nb signals in next buffer	12	4
WORD	wLockinMeanValue [4]	Buffer of signals value	13	8192

PTR_HEADER:

Data Type	Designation & Size	Description	Offset (bytes)	Version Example *
char	Signature[5]	Signature	0	PTR
char	Version[5]	Version number	5	
char	FinDeFichier	End of file ASCII code	10	
DWORD	TailleHeaderFilm	Main header size (bytes)	11	
DWORD	TailleHeaderTrame	Frame header size (bytes)	15	
DWORD	TailleBloc	Size of 1 frame + its header	19	
DWORD	TailleTrame	Size of 1 frame	23	
DWORD	NombreTrame	Number of field in the file	27	
DWORD	NumeroTrame	Current field number	31	
PTR_DATE	Date	File save date	35	
PTR_TIME	Time	File save time	39	
unsigned char	Millieme		43	
char	Camera[20]	Camera name	44	Jade LR
char	Lens[20]	Lens name	64	
char	Filter[20]	Filter name	84	
char	Aperture[20]	Aperture name	104	
float	fBilletSpeed	Billet speed in m/s	124	IRUS
float	fBilletDiameter	Billet diameter in m	128	

WORD	wBilletShape	Billet shape (squared:0 1:round)	132	
char	Reserve0[7]	Reserved	134	
float	fEmissivity	Emissivity (<= 1)	141	
float	fAmbiant	Background temperature (in K)	145	
float	fDistance	Distance (in meters)	149	
byte	bCoil	Inductor coil 0:unknown 1:small 2:big	153	IRUS
long	lPower	Inductor power in W	154	
WORD	wVoltage	Inductor voltage in V	158	
long	lFrequency	Inductor Frequency in Hz	160	
char	Reserved[5]	Reserved	164	
byte	bSynchronization	Synchronization	169	
float	Transmission	Atmospheric Transmission (%)	170	
float	Extinction	Extinction coefficient	174	
WORD	bObject		178	
WORD	bOptic		180	
WORD	bAtmo		182	
float	Atmosphere	Atmosphere Temperature (K)	184	
float	CutOn	Cut On wavelength @ 50% (µm)	188	
float	CutOff	Cut Off wavelength @ 50 % (µm)	192	
float	fPixelSize	Pixel size in µm	196	
float	fPixelPitch	Pixel pitch in µm	200	
float	fAperture	(F/#) Detector aperture	204	
float	fFocal	Optics focal length (mm)	208	
float	fHousing	Housing internal temperature	212	
float	fHousing2	2 nd Housing internal temperature	216	
char	SerialNumber[11]	Camera serial number	220	
char	Reserve1[14]	Reserved	231	
WORD	MinLUT	Minimum level threshold	245	
WORD	MaxLUT	Maximum level threshold	247	
char	Reserve2[28]	Reserved	249	
WORD	EchelleSpeciale	(0 : Regular scale ; 1 : Special scale)	277	
char	UniteEchelle[10]	Unit for special scale	279	
float	Echelle[16 + 1]	Values for special scale	289	
float	fGain	Gain scale factor for lockin images	357	
float	fOffset	Offset scale factor for lockin images	361	
float	fZoomX	Horizontal zoom factor	365	
float	fZoomY	Vertical zoom factor	369	
char	Reserve3[2]	Reserved	373	
char	Reserve4[2]	Reserved	375	
WORD	NombreColonne	Pixels per line	377	
WORD	NombreLigne	Lines per field	379	
WORD	NombreBit	A/D Dynamic	381	
WORD	Moyenne	Temporal frame average depth	383	SATIR / SATURNE
float	fLongitude	Longitude Location in °	385	
float	fLatitude	Latitude Location in ° (- means South)	389	

float	fAltitude	Altitude location in m	393	
byte	bExternalSynchro	TRUE:External,FALSE:Internal	397	
char	Reserve5[5]	Reserved	398	
float	fPeriod	Acquisition period (in s)	403	FLIR
float	fIntegration	Integration time (in s)	407	FLIR
WORD	bWindow	Subwindowing capability	411	WOLF
float	fIntegrationSPI [6]	Integration times (in s)	413	ORION
char	szFilterSPI [6][20]	Filter names	437	
WORD	wNuc	Nuc table	557	
char	Reserve6 [4]	Reserved	559	FLIR
char	Parametre [1000]	Comment	563	
char	Etalonnage [100]	Calibration file name	1563	
char	ToolsFile [256]	Tools file name for Altair	1663	
byte	bIndexPaletteValid	Is index of palette valid?	1919	
WORD	wIndexCurrentPalette	Index of current palette	1920	
byte	bTogglePalette	Palette toggle?	1922	
byte	bPaletteAgc	Palette AGC?	1923	
byte	bIndexUnitValid	Is index of unit valid?	1924	
WORD	wIndexCurrentUnit	index of current unit (DL / Temp / Radiance / Percent / Special ...)	1925	
POINT	PointScrollPos	Position of zoom (unit scale 1:1)	1927	
byte	bKeyFrameNumber	Key frames number	1935	
DWORD	dwKeyFrames[30]	Key frames in film	1936	
byte	bLockedToKeyFrame	Is player locked to keyframes ?	2056	
byte	dwROIValid	Frame selection [start;end] valid	2057	
DWORD	dwROIStart	Frame number of ROI start	2058	
DWORD	dwROIEnd	Frame number of ROI end	2062	
byte	bLockedToROI	Is player locked to ROI?	2066	
byte	bLoopPlayer	Is player running in infinite loop?	2067	
DWORD	dwInitPlayerFrame	Init player frame	2068	
byte	byIsothermActive0	Palette : is isotherm 0 active ?	2072	
WORD	wIsothermDLMin0	Palette : isotherm 0 DL min	2073	
WORD	wIsothermDLMax0	Palette : isotherm 0 DL max	2075	
COLORREF	colorIsothermColor0	Palette : isotherm 0 color	2077	
byte	byIsothermActive1	Palette : is isotherm 1 active ?	2081	
WORD	wIsothermDLMin1	Palette : isotherm 1 DL min	2082	
WORD	wIsothermDLMax1	Palette : isotherm 1 DL max	2084	
COLORREF	colorIsothermColor1	Palette : isotherm 1 color	2086	
byte	byIsothermActive2	Palette : is isotherm 2 active ?	2090	
WORD	wIsothermDLMin2	Palette : isotherm 2 DL min	2091	
WORD	wIsothermDLMax2	Palette : isotherm 2 DL max	2093	
COLORREF	colorIsothermColor2	Palette : isotherm 2 color	2095	
byte	byZeroActive	Palette : is zero active ?	2099	
WORD	wZeroDL	Palette : zero DL	2100	
WORD	wPaletteWidth	Palette : width of logpalette display	2102	
byte	byPaletteFullScaleDisplay	Palette : is displaying full scale ?	2104	
byte	byPtrFrameType	PTR frame buffer type	2105	



		(0==WORD 1==double ...)		
double	dKm	Thermoelasticity coefficient	2106	
float	fDemodeFrequency	Demodulation frequency for this film	2114	
DWORD	dwAxeTypeId	Cordinate system : Axe type	2118	
int	nOriginX	Cordinate system : origin X	2122	
int	nOriginY	Cordinate system : origin Y	2126	
BYTE	byShowOrigin	Cordinate system : show origin	2130	
COLORREF	colorAxe	Axe color	2131	
int	nAxeSize	Axe size	2135	
BYTE	bAxeValid	system axe is valid	2139	
float	fDistanceOffset	distance offset (m)	2140	
BYTE	bHistoEqualisationEnable	histo equalisation enable	2144	
WORD	whistoEqualisationPercent	histo equalisation percent [0 - 100]	2145	
char	Etalonnage2[256]	Calibration file name	2147	
bool	bDriverTopFrameValid	qwRealDriverTopFrame of PTR_IMAGE is valid	2403	
int	nSubSampling	record subsampling	2404	
BYTE	bCaptureHorizontalFlip	Camera Horizontal Flip	2408	
BYTE	bCaptureVerticalFlip	Camera Vertical Flip	2409	
float	fCaptureBlackBodyTemp	Black Body Temp. (K)	2410	
BYTE	byCaptureWheelIndex	Capture Wheel index	2414	
BYTE	byCaptureFocalIndex	Capture Focal index	2415	
BYTE	byCaptureFlipValid	CNUC Flip Valid	2416	
char	szLendRef[20]	Lens reference	2417	
char	szReserved7 [591]	Reserved	2437	
DWORD	dwSizeByte	Hypercal structure size	3028	
DWORD	dwCalibrationTypeId	Hypercal calibration type	3032	
DWORD	dwLinearDLMin	Minimum Valid DL	3036	
DWORD	dwLiIneraDLMax	Maximum Valid DL	3040	
float	fCalibTempMin	Mini temperature range	3044	
float	fCalibTempMax	Max temperature range	3048	
float	fOffsetDL		3052	
float	fOffsetIT		3056	
float	fTransmissionOpt	Hypercal Param	3060	
float	fStreamOffset		3064	
float	lLogSlope		3068	
float	fLogIntercept		3072	
BYTE	byFramatome[400]	Special Framatome	3076	

Example is given for a file time of **23h 59' 01" 456ms** & a date of the **19th of December 2002**.



3.3. Frame header format

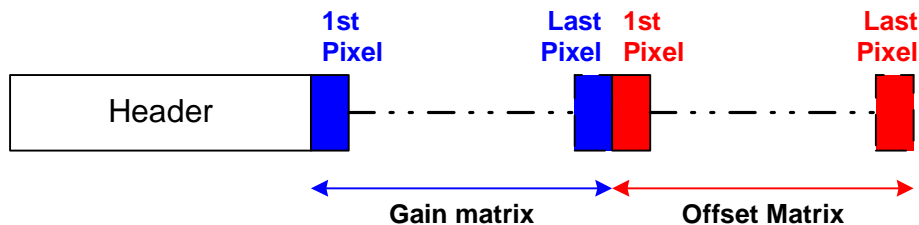
PTR_IMAGE:

Data Type	Designation & Size	Description	Offset (bytes)	Example*
char	Reserve0[80]	Reserved	0	
PTR_TIME	Time	Frame time	80	59
char	Reserve1[76]	Reserved	84	
byte	Millieme	Frame Thousands	160	6
WORD	Millionieme	Frame Millions	161	789
float	fDemodeFrequency	Demodulation frequency for this image	163	
char	Reserve2[61]	Reserved	167	
float	fDetectorTemp	detector temperature (K) (0==disable)	228	
float	fSensorTemp[4]	housing temp (K) (0==disable)	232	
WORD	wLockinBoxVersion	Lockin Version (0==no lockin data)	248	
DWORD	dwLockinPeriod	Lockin period (seconde)	250	
DWORD	dwLockinPhase	Lockin Phase (?)	254	
bool	bLockinMin	Lockin Minimum	258	
bool	bLockinMax	Lockin Maximum	259	
BYTE	bySignalNumber	Number of signals	260	
WORD	wLockinMeanValue[4]	4 signals mean values	261	
DWORD	dwLockinSpare[2]	lockin spare	269	
byte	byMultiItNumber	MultiIt number	277	
WORD	bWnd	Sub-windowing 1:On ; 0:Off	278	
int16	nWndLeft	Left coordinate	280	
int16	nWndTop	Top coordinate	282	
int16	nWndWidth	Window width	284	
int16	nWndHeight	Window height	286	
float	fIntegration	Integration Time (μs)	288	
QWORD	qwRealDriverTopFrame	real top frame counter of driver	292	
byte	byPageIndex	Page index for BF1 detector	300	
QWORD	qwCameraTimeStamp	Time stamp from camera (μs)	301	
char	szReserved3[707]	Reserved	309	

Example is given for a frame time of **23h 59' 01'' 456ms 789 μs**.

4. NUC (NON UNIFORMITY CORRECTION)

4.1. Database Structure



4.2. Database File Format

Data Type	Designation & Size	Description	Offset (bytes)
char	Signature[5]	String "COE"	0
char	Version[5]	Version number	5
char	EndOfFile	Reserved PTR	10
char	Reserve[181]	Reserved	11
char	Camera[20]	Camera name	192
char	CameraSerial[11]	Camera serial number	212
char	FilterName[20]	Name of the filter the NUC was made with	223
float	Integration	Integration time the NUC was made with	243
byte	bWndMode	Windowing mode the NUC was made with	247
WORD	wLeft	Left coordinate of the ROI	248
WORD	wTop	Top coordinate of the ROI	250
WORD	NombreColonne	Number of pixels/line	252
WORD	NombreLigne	Number of lines/frame	254
long	Size	Number of pixels in the array	256
float	Alpha[Size]	Alpha Gain table (Size elements)	260
float	Beta[Size]	Beta Offset table (Size elements)	260+4*Size

Warning: For compatibility reasons with former file format, when the fields **NombreColonne** and **NombreLigne** return 0, their value should be replaced by **128**.



4.3. Gain & Offset formula

α and β coefficients are applied on image to correct FPA non uniformity. 2 point correction allows applying one gain and offset independent for each pixel of the image.

To compute these 2 images, 2 reference images at 2 different temperatures are needed. These images will be acquired on a uniform black body.

A first image **I1** is saved at homogeneous temperature **T1**.

A second image **I2** is saved at homogeneous temperature **T2**.

We define FPA pixel number by **N**.

We compute spatial average **M1** for each pixel of the first image:

$$M_1 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N I_{1i}}{N}$$

We compute spatial average **M2** for each pixel of the second image:

$$M_2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N I_{2i}}{N}$$

For each pixel of the image, we compute an image of gain (α) with the following formula :

$$\alpha_i = \frac{M_2 - M_1}{I_{2i} - I_{1i}}$$

For each pixel of the image, we compute an image of offset (β) with the following formula :

For computing offset array 2 methods can be applied:

- mean value method with the following formula :

$$\beta_i = M_1 - \alpha_i * I_{1i}$$

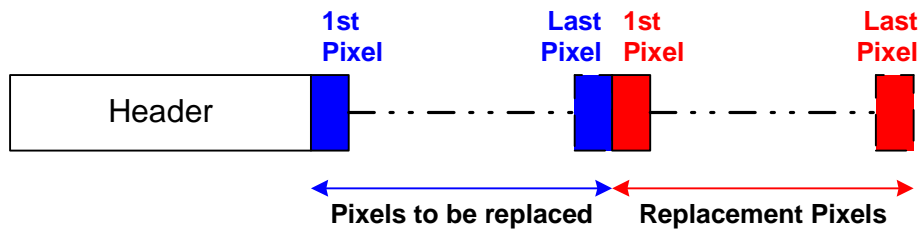
- zero method with the following formula (with I = the coldest image image between I1 and I2) :

$$\beta_i = -\alpha_i * I_i$$

This coefficients α and β are images and take different value for each pixel of the image.

5. BPR (BAD PIXEL REPLACEMENT)

5.1. Database Structure



5.2. Database File Format

Data Type	Designation & Size	Description	Offset (bytes)
char	Signature[5]	String " PIX "	0
char	Version[5]	Version number	5
char	EndOfFile	Reserved PTR	10
char	Reserve[237];	Reserved	11
int	Interpolation;	Interpolated file (obsolet)	248
char	Reserve[2];	Reserved	250
int	NombreColonne	Number of pixels/line	252
int	NombreLigne	Number of lines/frame	256
int	Size	Number of bad pixel	260
long	Defectueux[Size]	List of Pixels to be replaced (Size elements)	264
long	Remplacant[Size]	List of replacement Pixels (Size elements)	264+Size

Warning: For compatibility reasons with former file format, if fields **NombreColonne** and **NombreLigne** return 0, their value should be **128**.



5.3. Replacement Algorithm

One bad pixel will be replaced by one of its neighbor itself not bad. Replacement algorithm is looking in the 48 neighbor pixels; the sort engine searching is presented in the following table:

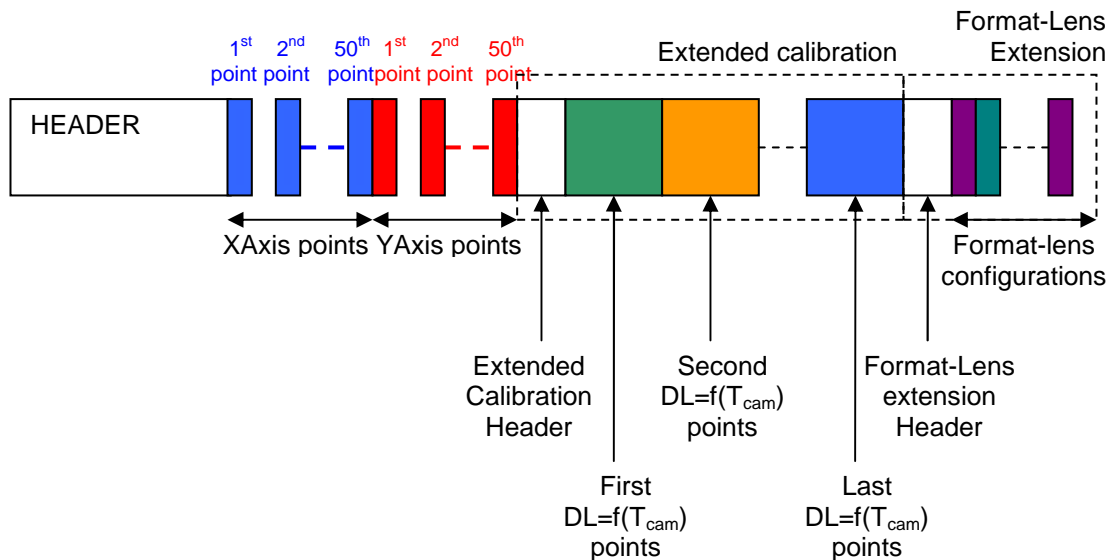
Numbers in cell are sorted numbers. The bad pixel to replace is located at the center of the table (x:5,y:5). In the case of one pixel near a border or a corner, non existing cells are not taking into account for replacement.

X \ Y	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
0	45	37	29	25	30	38	46
1	44	21	13	9	14	22	39
2	36	20	5	1	6	15	31
3	28	12	4	⊗	2	10	26
4	35	19	8	3	7	16	32
5	43	24	18	11	17	23	40
6	48	42	34	27	33	41	47

In the case of an alone pixel (3, 3), it will be replaced by its above pixel (3,2). If this replacement pixel is also bad, its right neighbor (4,3) will be accepted , etc...

6. TEMPERATURE CALIBRATION

6.1. Database Structure



6.2. Database File Format

Data Type	Designation & Size	Description	Offset (bytes)
char	szSignature [5]	String « EXP »	0
char	szVersion[5]	Version Number	5
char	szCamera[20]	Camera Name	10
char	FinDeFichier	Reserved	30
WORD	wIntegration	Integration Time (µs)	31
WORD	wFrameRate	Frame Rate (Hz)	33
float	fAperture	F/# Aperture	35
float	fBackground	Background temperature in °C	39
float	fHousingTemp	Camera Housing Temp in K	43
byte	bExtendedCalibration	Is Extended calibration enable	47
char	Reserve1 [89]	Reserved	48
struct date	Date	Calibration Date	137
char	szLens [10]	Lens Name	141
char	szFilter [20]	Filter Name	151
float	fDistance	Calibration Distance (m)	171
char	szUniteX [10]	X axis unit	175
char	szUniteY [10]	Y axis unit	185
char	szLabelX [20]	X axis label	195
char	szLabelY [20]	Y axis label	215
char	Reserve3[30]	Reserved	235
WORD	wTaille	Amount of points in the following curve (<=50)	265
float	fx[50]	Up to 50 X axis points (wTaille useful elements)	267
float	fy[50]	Up to 50 Y axis points (wTaille useful elements)	467
If bExtendedCalibration & 0x01= 0x01			



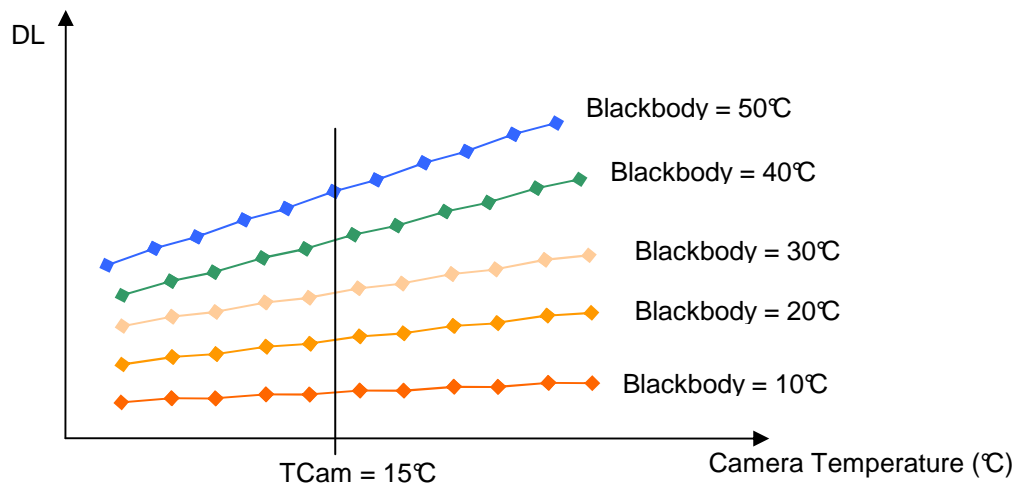
long	INbBBTemp	Number of blackbody temperature	667
char	Reserved[60]	Reserved	671
float	fBBTemp	Blackbody temperature	731
long	INbValues	Nb of TCam values for this BBTemp	735
float	fTCam[INbValues]	Camera temperature values	739
float	fDL[INbValues]	DLs corresponding to camera temperatures	
float	fBBTemp2	Blackbody temperature	
long	INbValues2	Nb of TCam values for this BBTemp	
float	fTCam[INbValues2]	Camera temperature values	
float	fDL[INbValues2]	DLs corresponding to camera temperatures	
... until n == INBBTemp-1			
float	fBBTemp _n	Blackbody temperature	
long	INbValues _n	Nb of TCam values for this BBTemp	
float	fTCam[n]	Camera temperature values	
float	fDL[n]	DLs corresponding to camera temperatures	
If bExtendedCalibration & 0x02 = 0x02			
long	INBConfig	Number of additional format-lens configuration	
char	Reserved[60]	reserved	
char	LensName[10]	Lens name	
__int16	nLeft	ROI(format)'s left coordinate	
__int16	nTop	ROI(format)'s top coordinate	
__int16	nWidth	ROI(format)'s width	
__int16	nHeight	ROI(format)'s height	
float	fAlpha	Gain of Configuration's affine transformation	
float	fBeta	Offset of Configuration's affine transformation	
char	LensName[10]	Lens name	
__int16	nLeft	ROI's left coordinate	
__int16	nTop	ROI's top coordinate	
__int16	nWidth	ROI's width	
__int16	nHeight	ROI's height	
float	fAlpha	Gain of Configuration's affine transformation	
float	fBeta	Offset of Configuration's affine transformation	
... until n == INBConfig-1			
char	LensName[10]	Lens name	
__int16	nLeft	ROI's left coordinate	
__int16	nTop	ROI's top coordinate	
__int16	nWidth	ROI's width	
__int16	nHeight	ROI's height	
float	fAlpha	Gain of Configuration's affine transformation	
float	fBeta	Offset of Configuration's affine transformation	



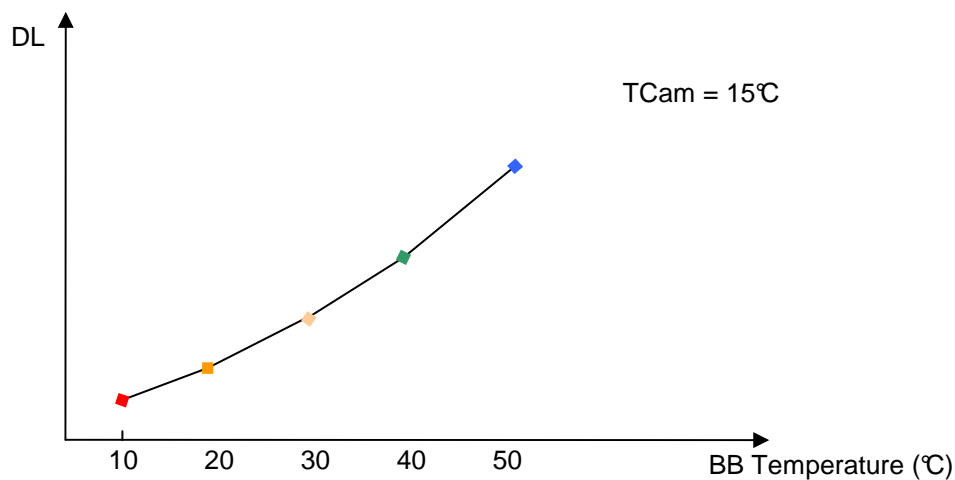
6.3. Temperature Correction

In order to compensate temperature drift due to the internal camera housing effect on the measurement, the following method is used for correction:

During calibration process, the response of the camera is acquired for many camera housing temperatures, and for all the temperature calibration points needed. This gives the responses of the camera over housing temperature.



The calibration curve for a specific housing temperature is interpolated from this curves beam. For each blackbody temperature, the TCam points that surround the needed housing temperature are used to interpolate the corresponding DL value. This gives a temperature compensated curve:





6.4. Additional format-lens configurations

It has been proven that the relation between the digital level DL_A measured with a format-lens configuration A and the digital level DL_B measured with a format-lens configuration B for the same blackbody and camera temperature is an affine transformation. Thus we have:

$$DL_B = \alpha DL_A + \beta$$

These coefficients are kept in each additional format lens configuration and allow to build the configuration's calibration curves by applying the transformation to the main configuration's curve.

6.5. Multiple Integration Time Naming convention

Images acquired in multiple integration time mode are saved using the following naming convention:

SelectedFilename_X where X corresponds to the integration time index.



7. TRI

7.1. Database File Format

Data Type	Designation & Size	Description	Offset (bytes)
char	Signature[5]	String « TRI »	0
char	Version[5]	Version Number	5
char	EndOfFile	Reserved PTR	10
char	Reserve[241]	Reserved	11
long	NbValue	Nb Value in LUT	252
char	NucFilePath[260]	Path to Nuc File	256
char	Calibration1 [260]	Path to First Calibration File	516
char	Calibration2 [260]	Path to second Calibration File	776
char	Calibration3 [260]	Path to third Calibration File	1036
float	Threshold1	1 st Threshold	1296
float	Threshold2	2 nd Threshold	1300



8. CALCULATION FORMULA

8.1. Temperature Calculation Formula

$$Q = \tau_{\text{atm}} * [\varepsilon * f(T_{\text{obj}}) + (1 - \varepsilon) * f(T_{\text{bkg}})] + (1 - \tau_{\text{atm}}) * f(T_{\text{atm}})$$

where Q is quantity of radiation (DL)

ε is emissivity of the object

T_{obj} is temperature of the object (K)

T_{bkg} is background temperature (K)

T_{atm} is temperature of the atmosphere (K)

τ_{atm} is atmosphere transmission factor (%)

f is the calibration function

8.2. Radiance Calculation Formula

$$L = \int_{\lambda_{\text{CutOn}}}^{\lambda_{\text{CutOff}}} \text{Planck}(\lambda, T)$$

where L is radiance (W/m²/sr)

λ is wavelength (μm)

λ_{CutOn} is Cut On wavelength (μm)

λ_{CutOff} is Cut Off wavelength (μm)

T is temperature of the object (K)

Planck is Planck's law

8.3. Transmission Calculation Formula

$$\tau_{\text{atm}} = e^{(-d * a)}$$

where τ_{atm} is transmission factor

d is distance of the object (km)

a is extinction coefficient (km⁻¹)

8.4. Rms noise and area standard deviation formula

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^N [X_i - \overline{X}]^2}{N}}$$

where N is the amount of images within the film