

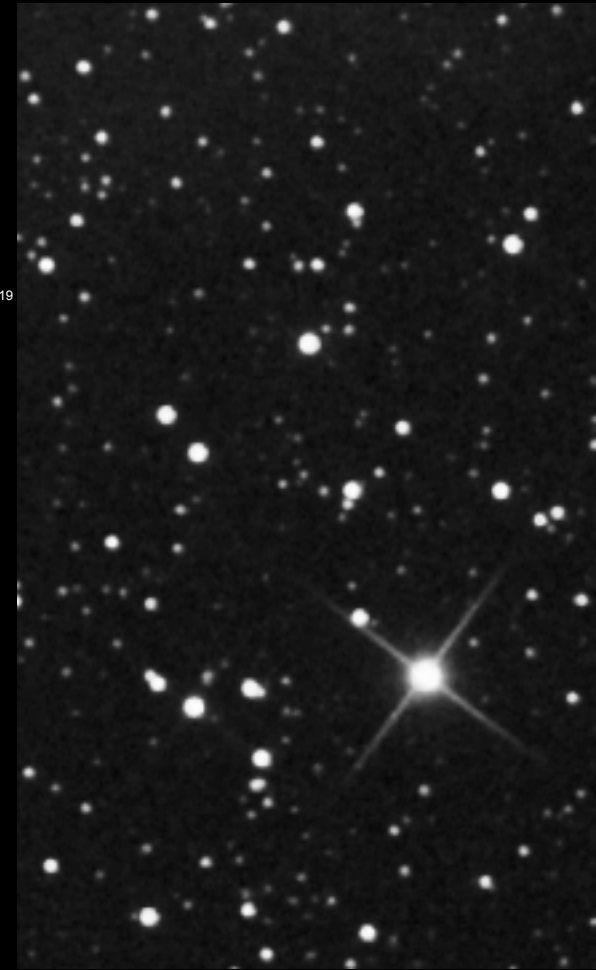


Calibration of Digital Images

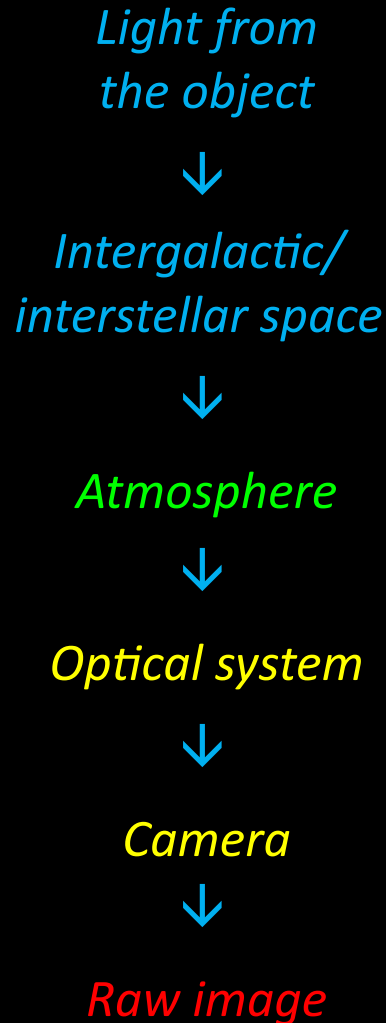
Jan Wisniewski
MAAWS 2011

Digital image is just a set of numbers

Y\X	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1	7453	7710	6939	7710	7710	6939	7196	6939	6682	6682	6939	6939	6939	6939	6682	6682	6939	7967	7710										5654	5654
2	6939	7967	6682	6682	8224	7710	7453	7710	6939	6939	7710	7710	6939	6425	6939	6425	6939	7967	7967										6425	5911
3	6939	7710	5911	5397	6939	6939	6939	7196	7710	7967	7967	7967	7967	7967	7967	7710	7967	8738	8481										5911	5911
4	7967	6939	6682	6425	6682	6682	6425	6682	6939	8738	8738	7453	6939	6939	7710	8738	8481	8738											6425	6425
5	6939	6939	6682	6939	6939	6682	6939	6682	5911	6939	7710	6939	6939	6939	7710	8224	8738	7967											7967	7967
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8	8224	7710	6939	6939	6939	7196	6425	7967	7710	6939	6939	6939	7710	7710	6939	7967	7967	6939											6425	6682
9	6939	7967	7710	7710	7710	8481	7453	7453	7967	6939	7453	7453	7453	7453	7453	7967	7967	7967											6682	5140
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28	5140	6682	7710	9509	8481	7710	7710	6682	6939	6939	6425	6939	6939	7453	6939	6939	6425												5911	6939
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30	6939	6425	7196	6939	6939	7967	7710	5911	6682	6425	6425	4883	4883	5911	6425	5397	4883												7196	7710
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32	7710	7967	7710	7710	7710	7710	7710	6425	6425	5140	5911	5911	6682	5911	5911	5911	6425												7710	5397
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39	6682	6425	6939	7710	6939	6939	6939	6425	5654	6425	6939	6425	6682	7453	7453	7453	7710												7967	6939
40	6939	6939	6939	6939	6939	6939	6939	6939	6939	6939	6939	6939	6939	6939	6939	6939	6939												6939	6939



Every image contains “artifacts”:



Optical system effects:

- Selective bandpass
- Diffraction effects
- Distortions
- Reflections and light leaks
- Vignetting / hot spots
- Dust shadows

Detector effects:

- Variations in pixel sensitivity
- Offset level
- Thermal charge
- Amplifier electroluminescence
- Charge overflow and skimming
- Non-linear response

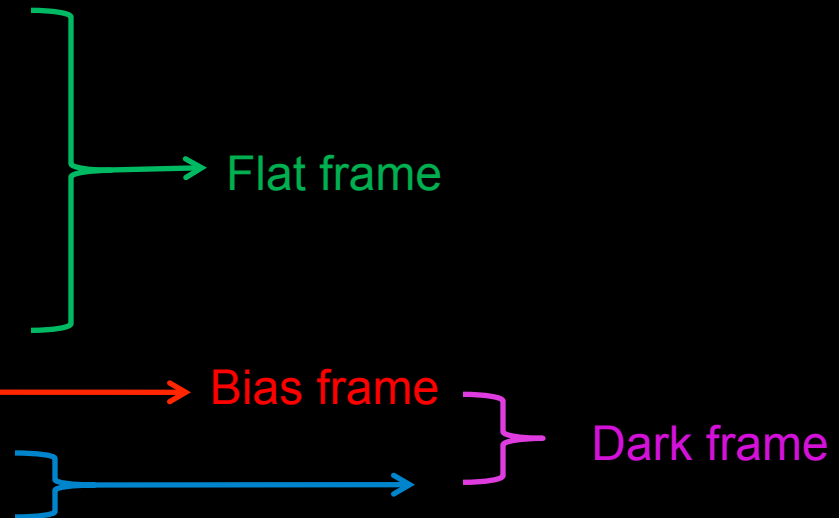
Calibration corrects artifacts which can be “mapped” by the detector:

Optical system effects:

- Selective bandpass
- Diffraction effects
- Distortions
- Reflections and light leaks
- Vignetting / hot spots
- Dust shadows

Detector effects:

- Variations in pixel sensitivity
- Offset level
- Thermal charge
- Amplifier electroluminescence
- Charge overflow and skimming
- Non-linear response



The noise:

Noise results from the uncertainty in measuring any particular value

- Measuring reference voltage of CCD amplifier etc. → readout noise (in every frame)
- Statistical variation in thermal current during exposure → thermal noise (in dark, flat frames and raw image)
- Statistical variation in photon rate during exposure → photon noise (flat and raw image frames)

While the image quality improves during calibration...

the noise never disappears – it actually increases!!!

Final noise = square root ($A^2 + B^2 + C^2 \dots$ etc)

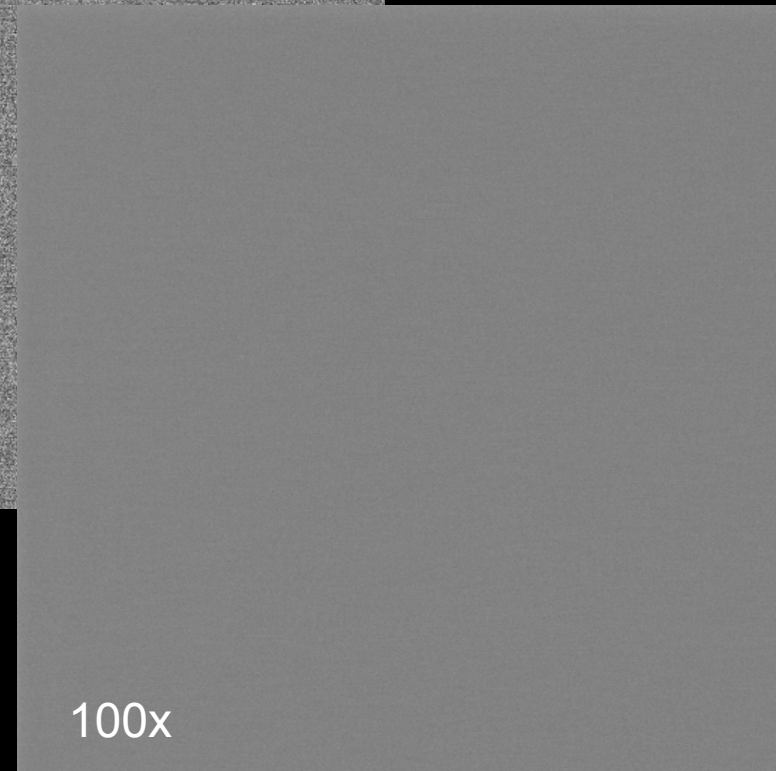
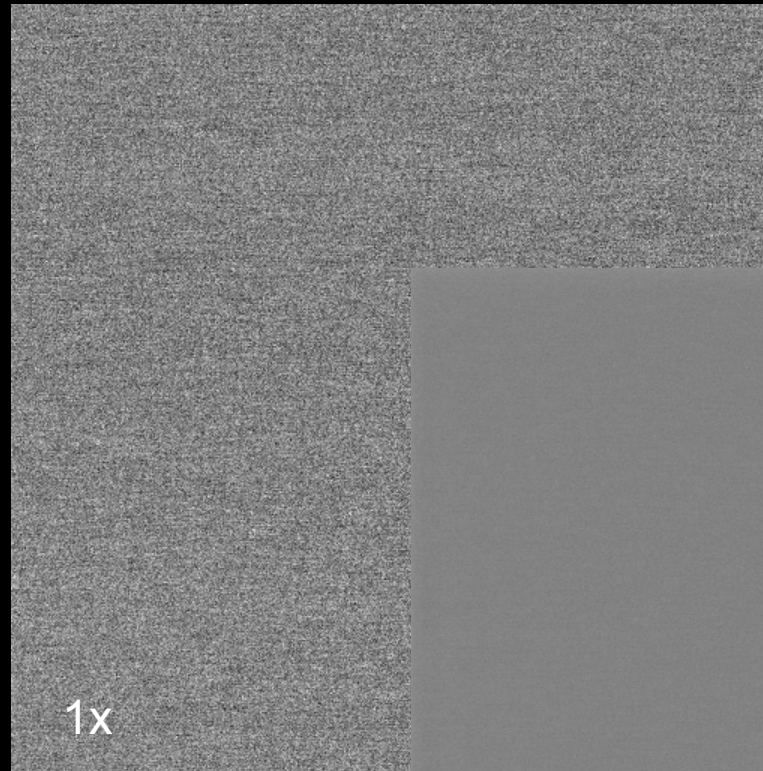
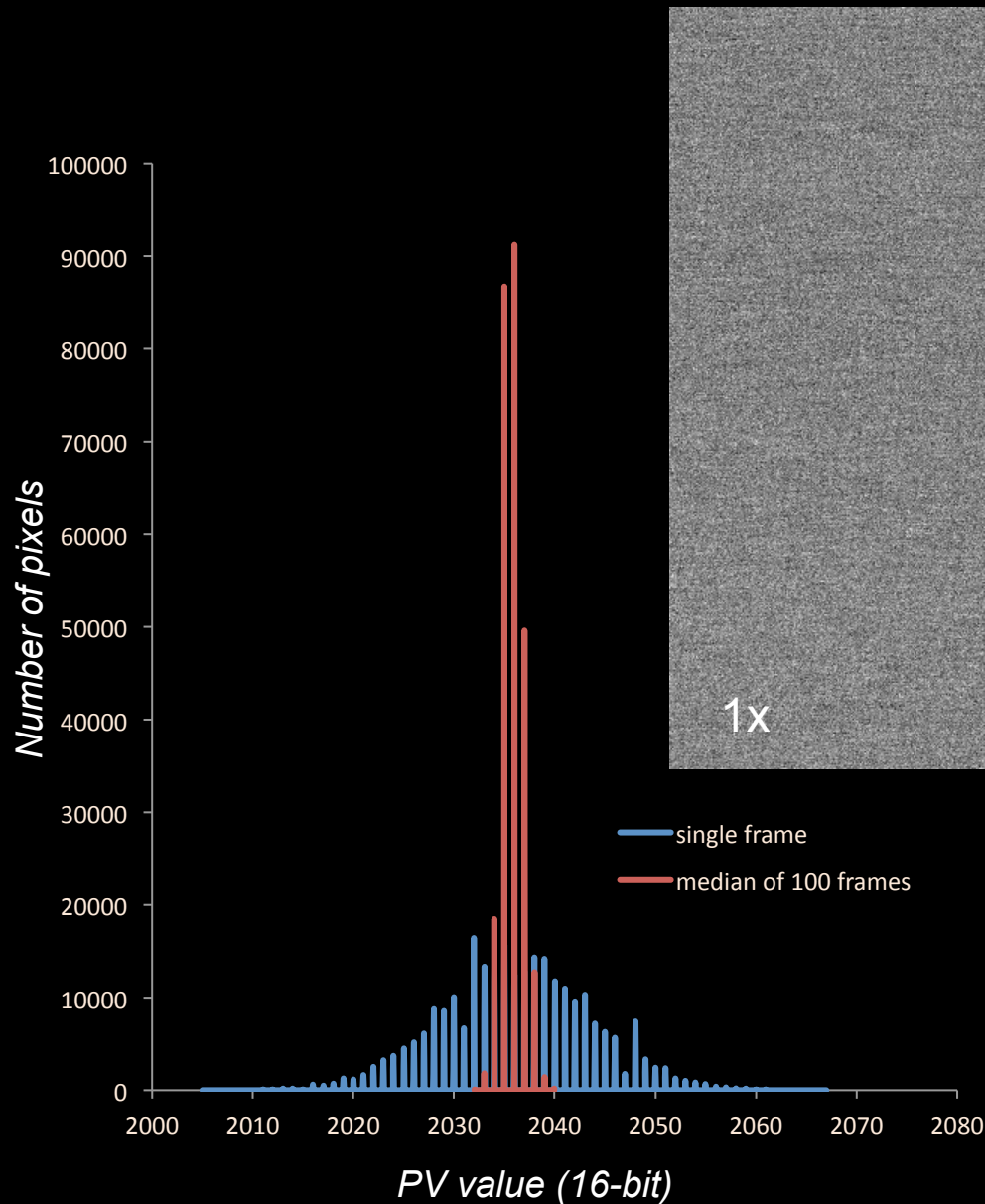
Calibration overview:

- *Set of images*
- *Set of “dark images”* → *dark frame*
- *Set of “flat bright images” and “flat dark images”* → *flat frame*

Calibration process:

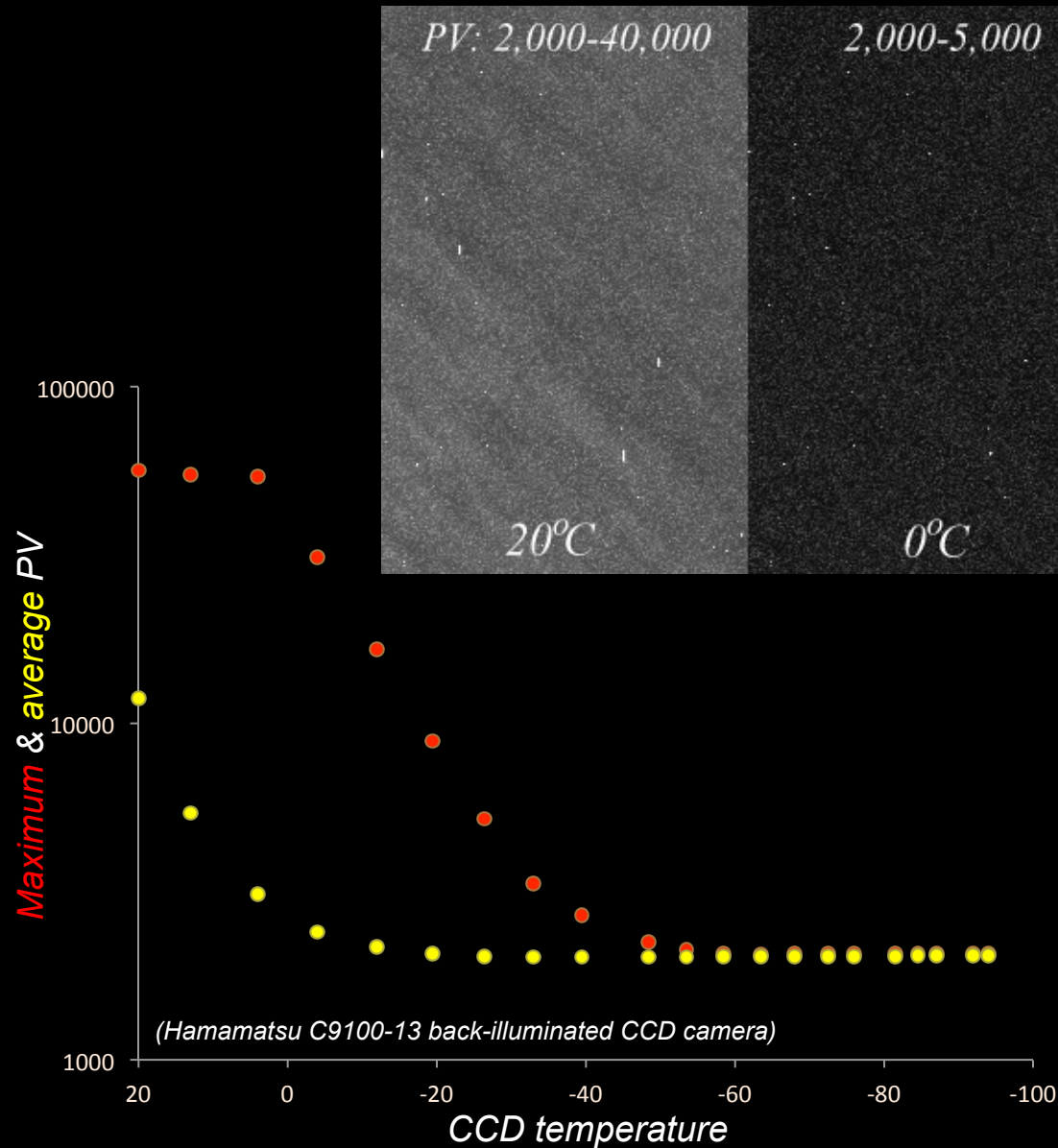
(image – dark frame) / flat frame → calibrated image

Bias frame contains electronic offset (and readout noise)



- A pattern in a bias frame indicates RFI problem

Detector temperature and dark current



- Thermal charges drop 2x / 7°C
- Hot pixels are suppressed
- Dark frames are temperature-specific

Preparing dark frame

Single dark frame (240s, -46°C)

Preparing dark frame



Median of 11 frames

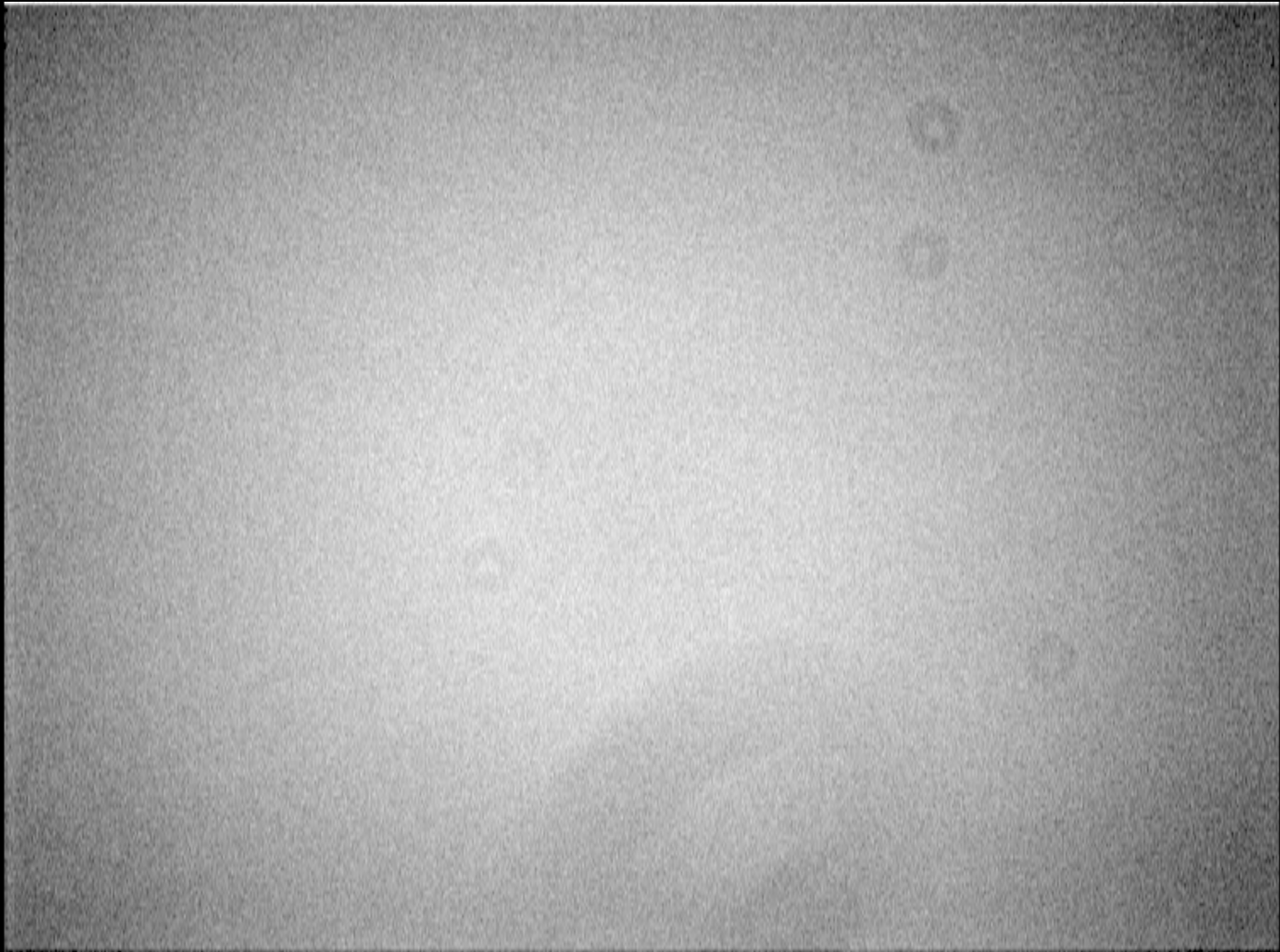
Flat frame is derived from the image of the uniform light source

- Twilight sky
- Dome / wall flat
- Electroluminescent panel
- Light box



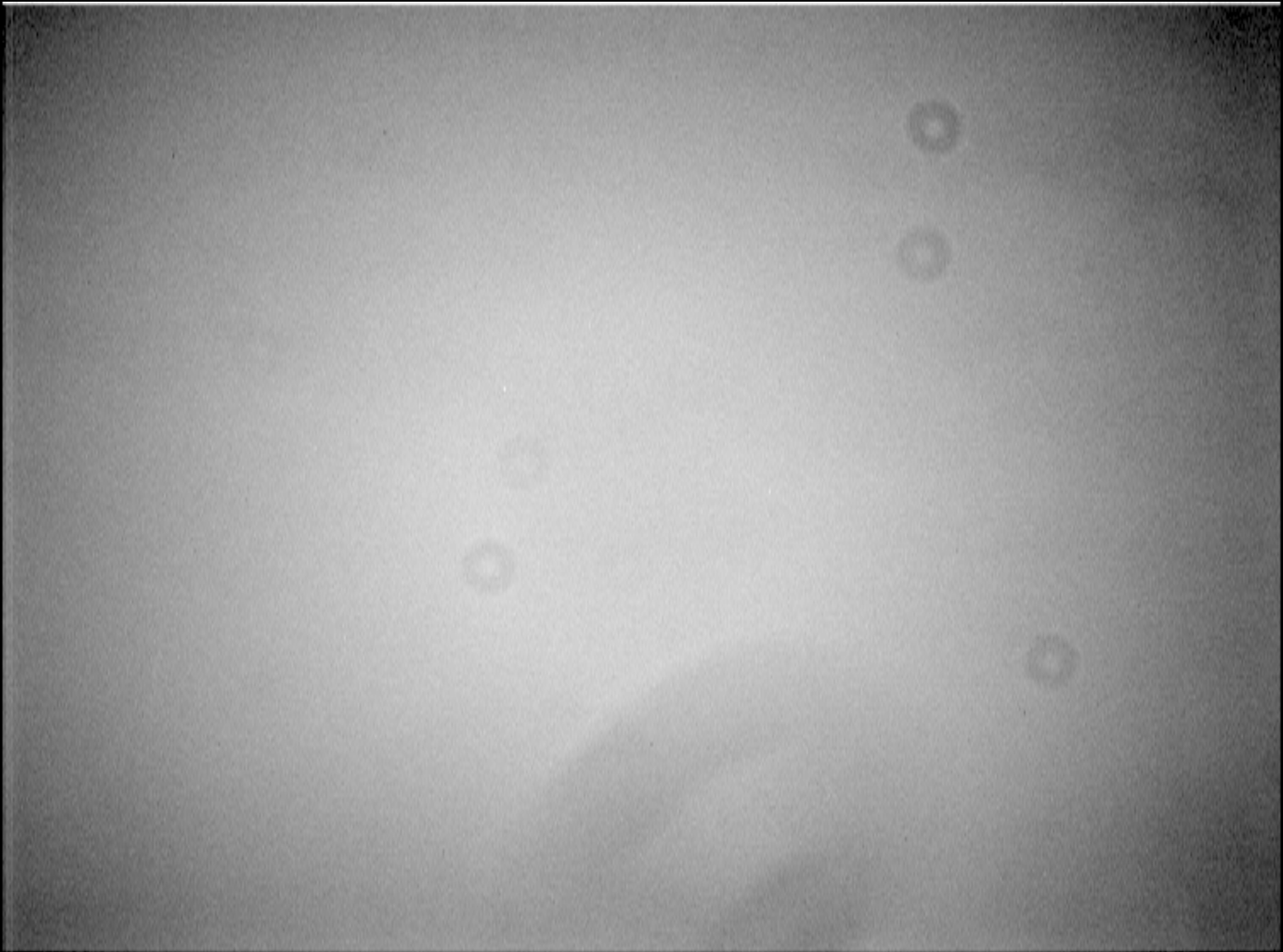
- Flat frame is setup specific – any movement of components (or dust) will ruin it ...

Preparing flat frame – step 1



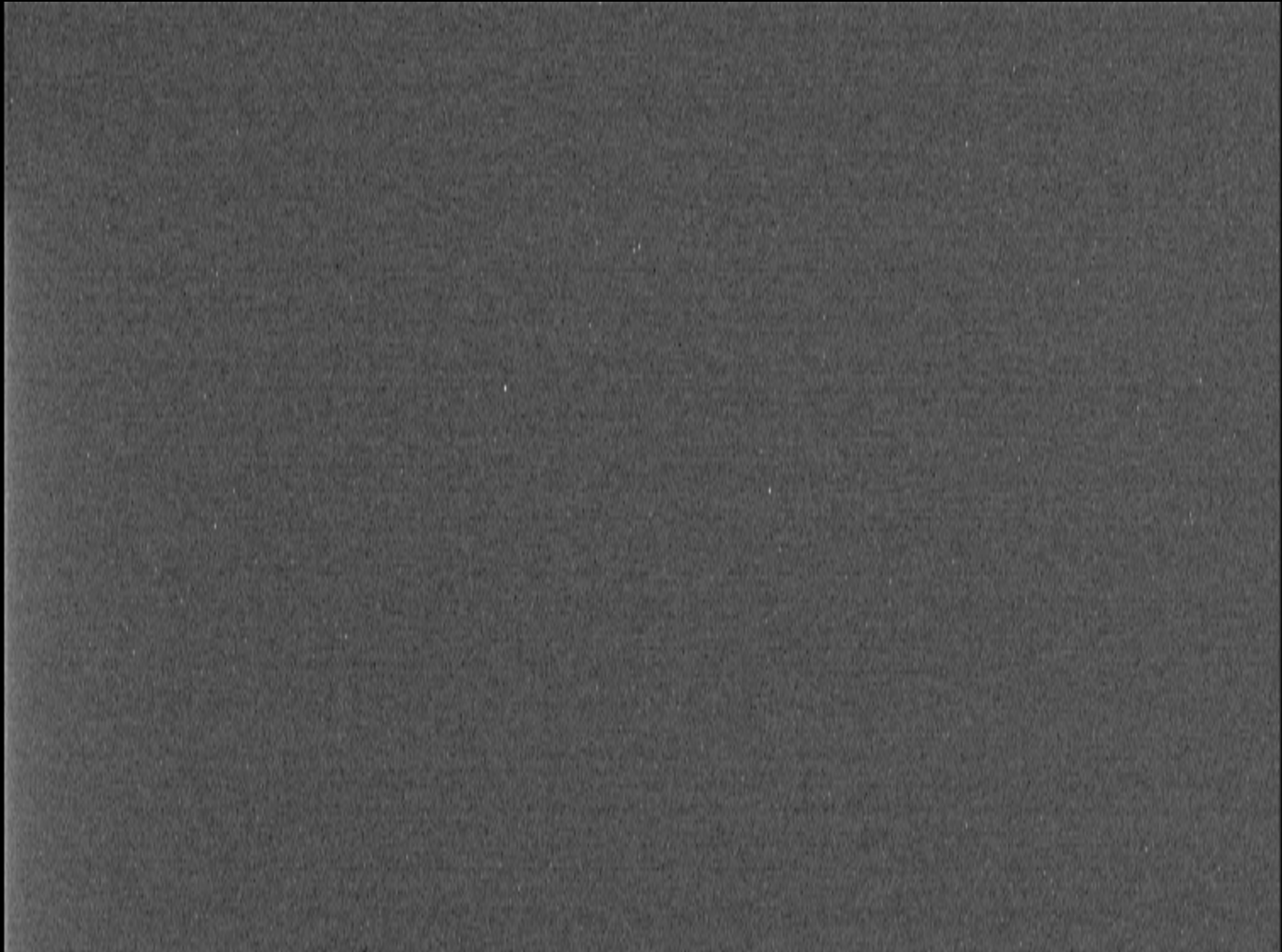
Single image of uniform source

Preparing flat frame – step 2



10 images combined

Preparing flat frame – step 3



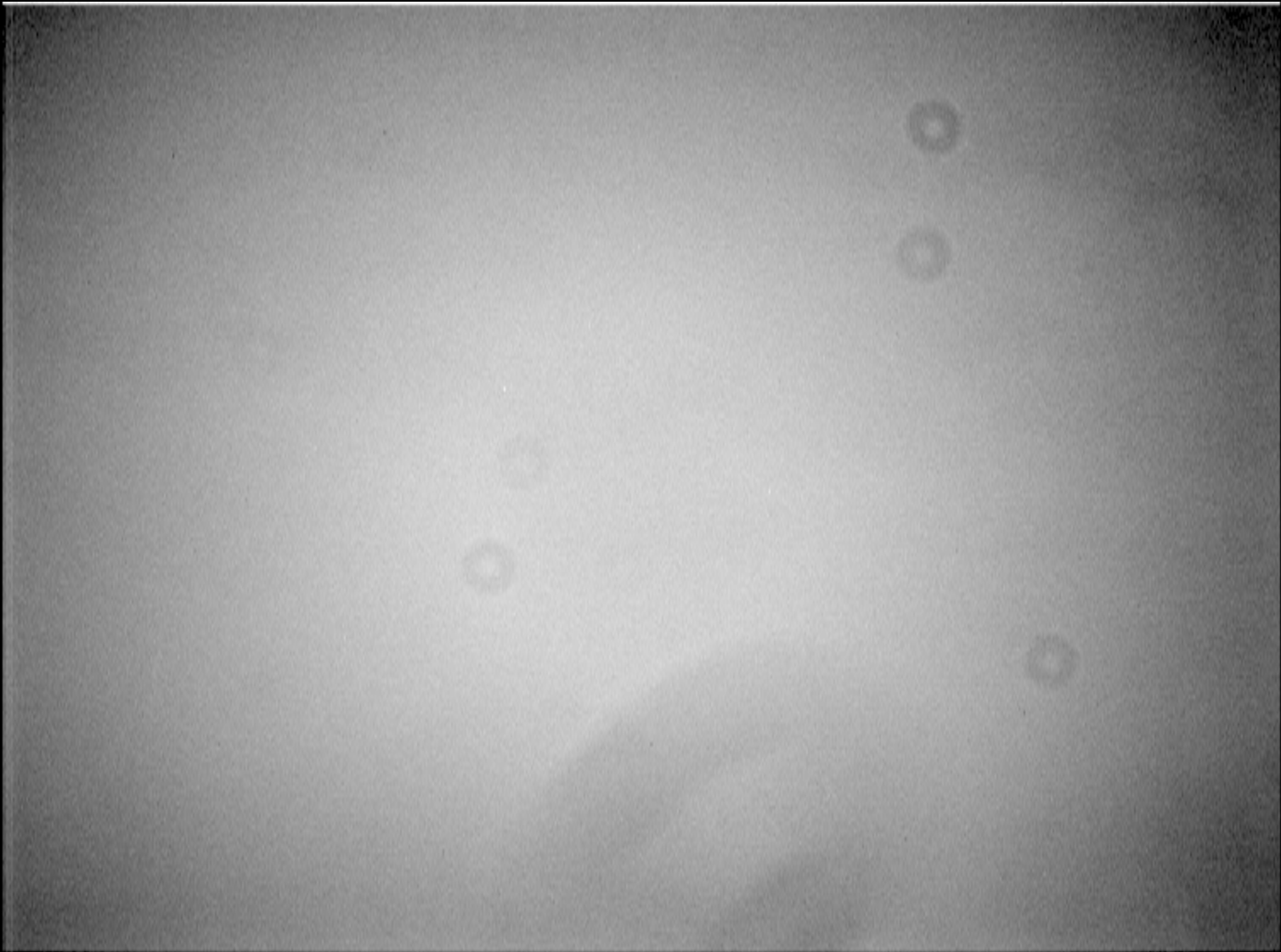
Single “dark flat” image

Preparing flat frame – step 4



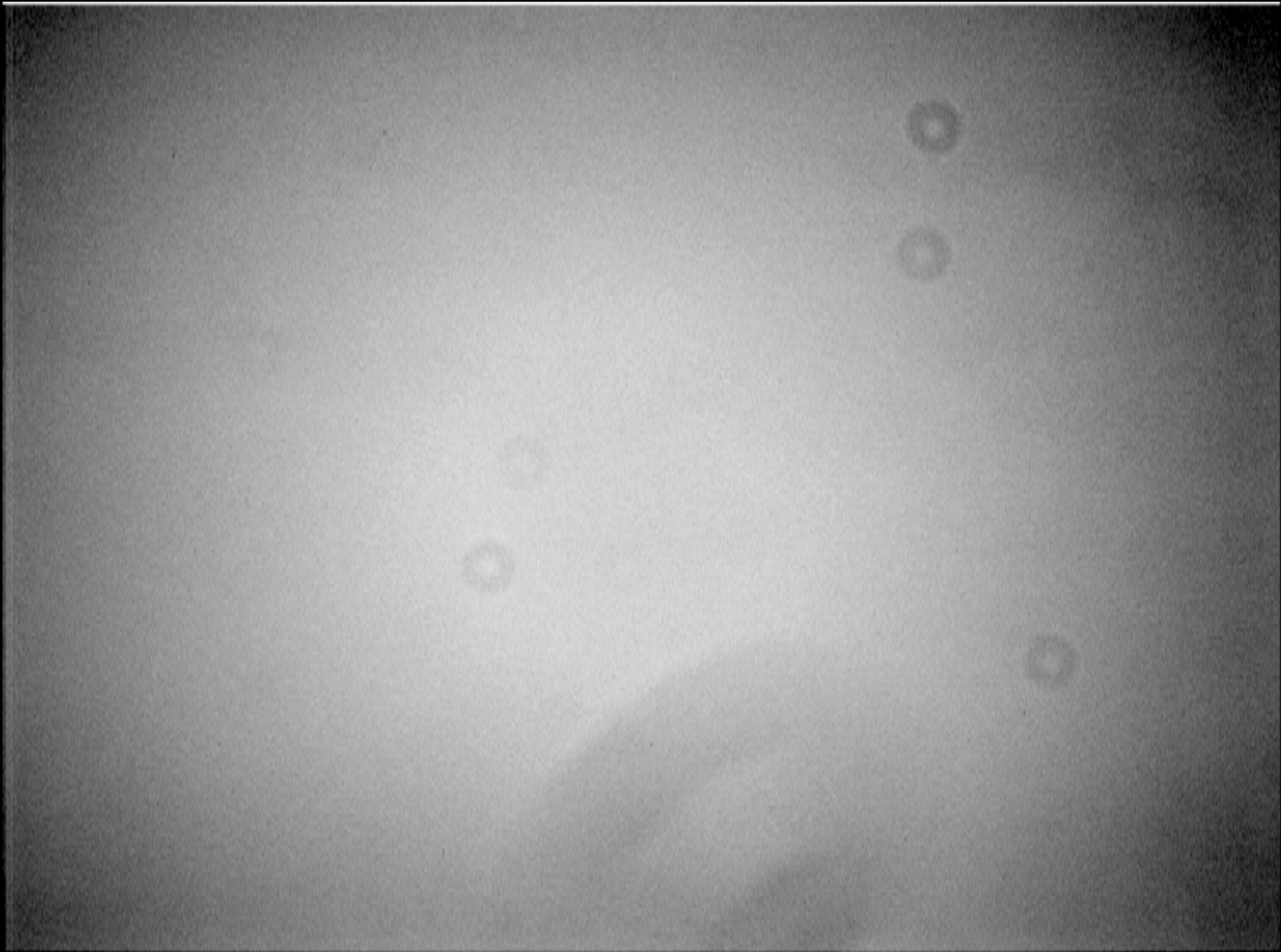
Median of 10

Preparing flat frame – step 5

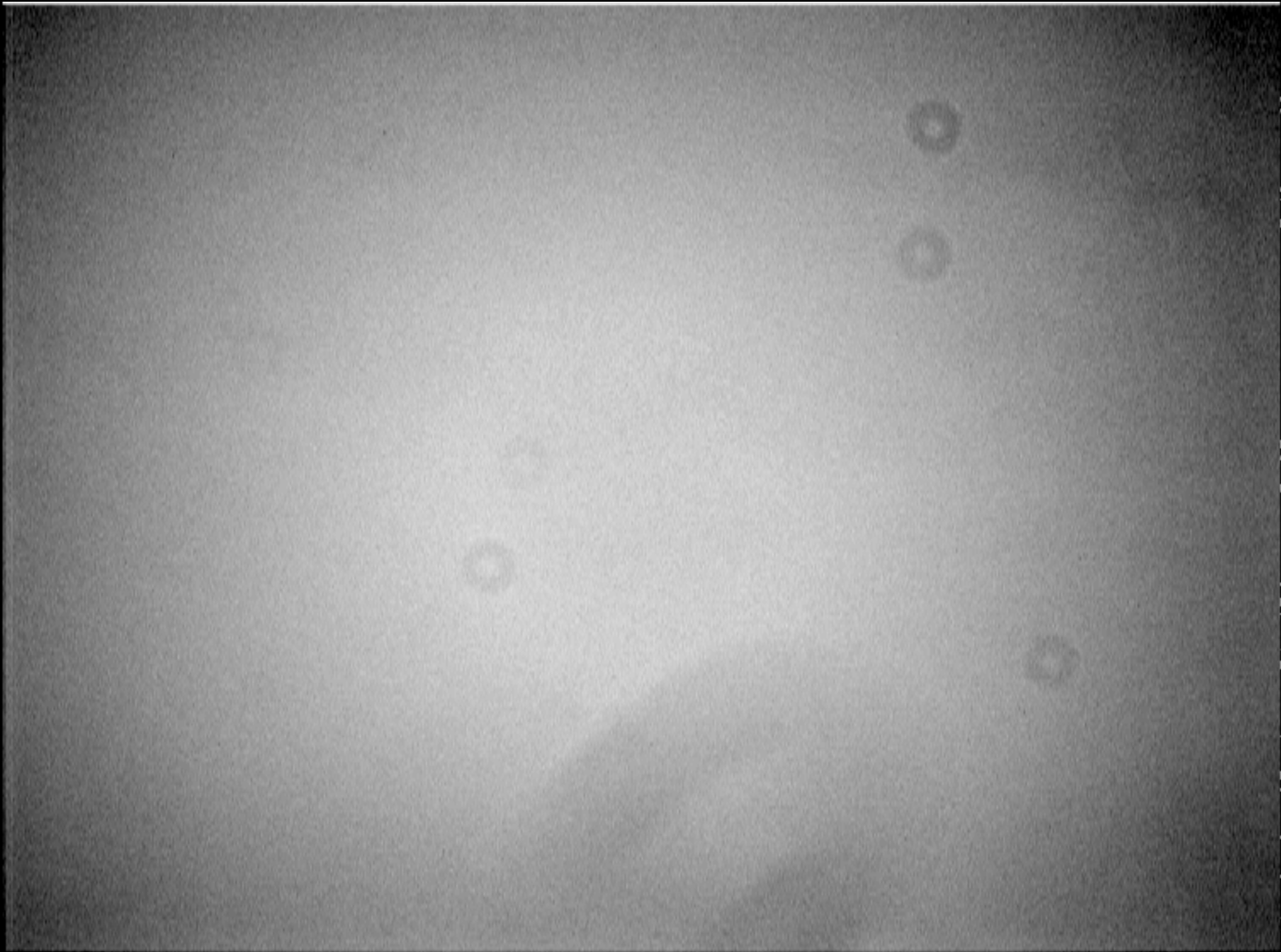


Then subtract combined dark from combined bright flat image ...

Preparing flat frame – step 6

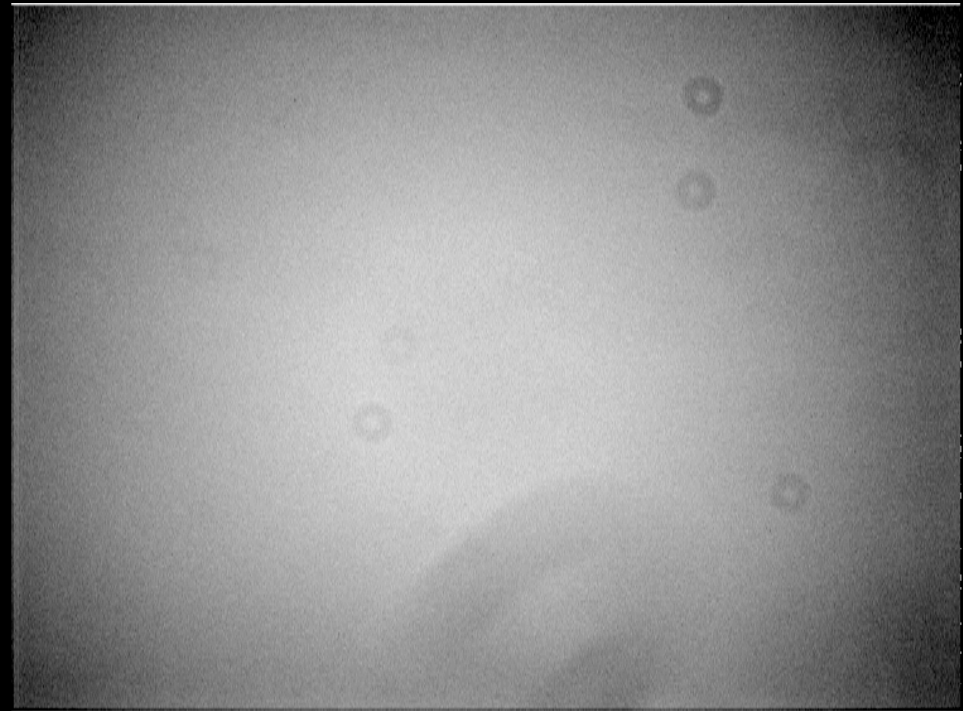
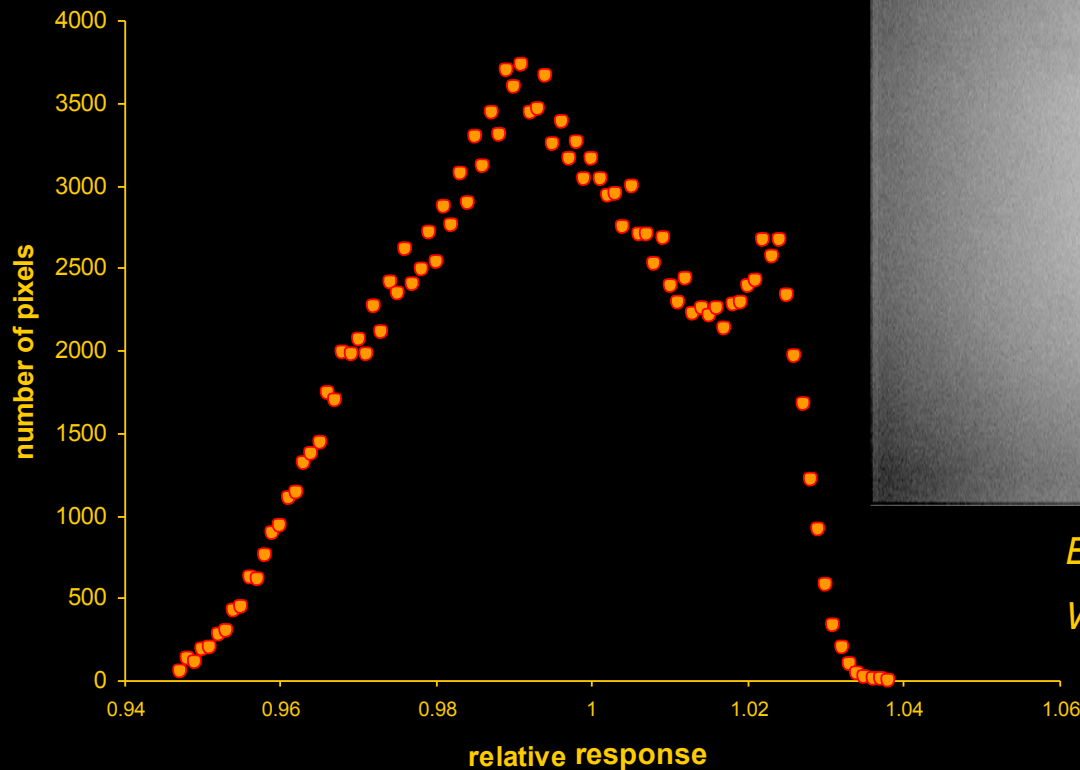


Preparing flat frame – final step



Divide PV of each pixel by average value ...

Flat frame is not an image - it is a map of detector's relative response to light !

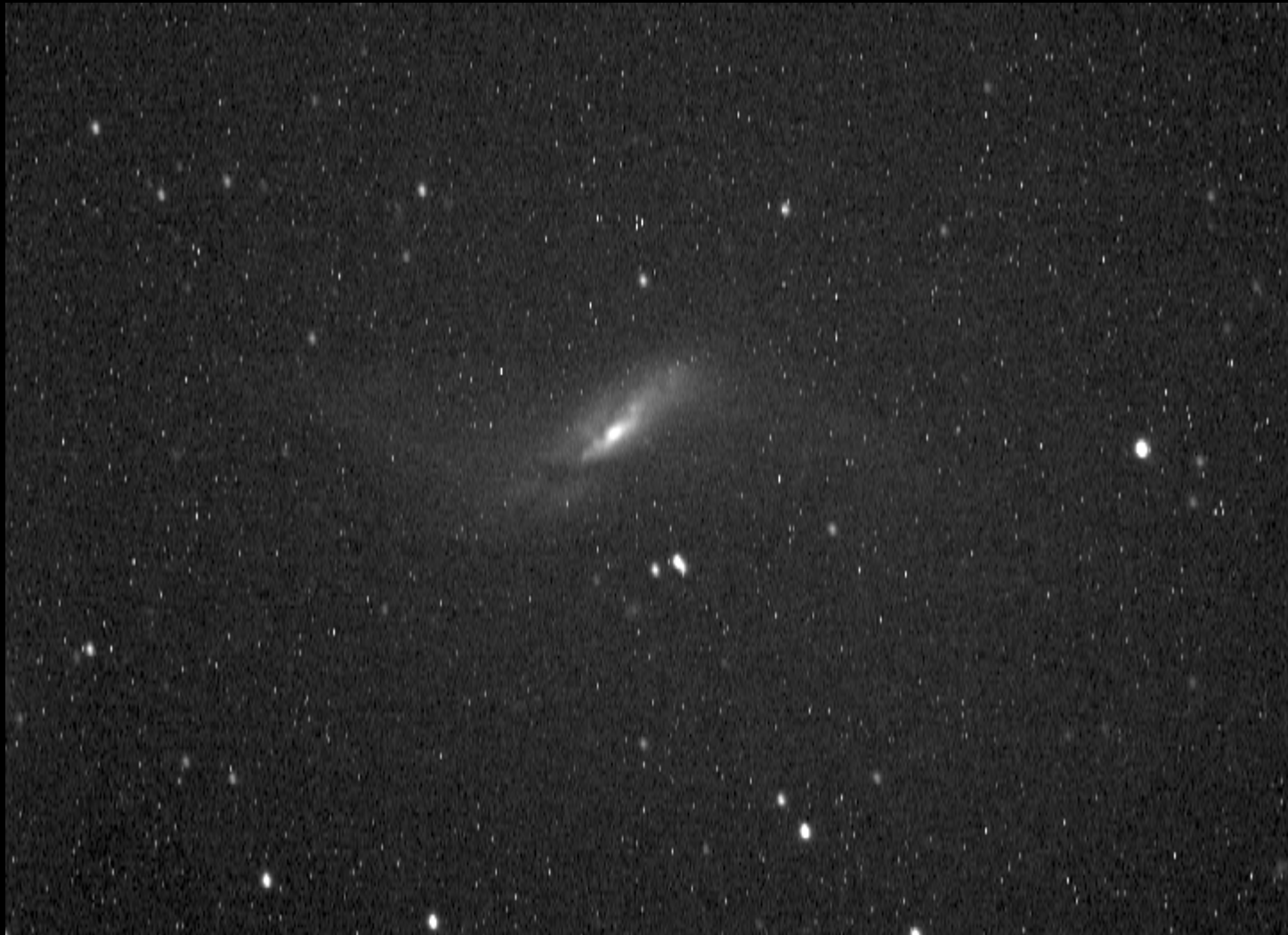


Black = 4.3% lower response

White = 3.8% higher response than average

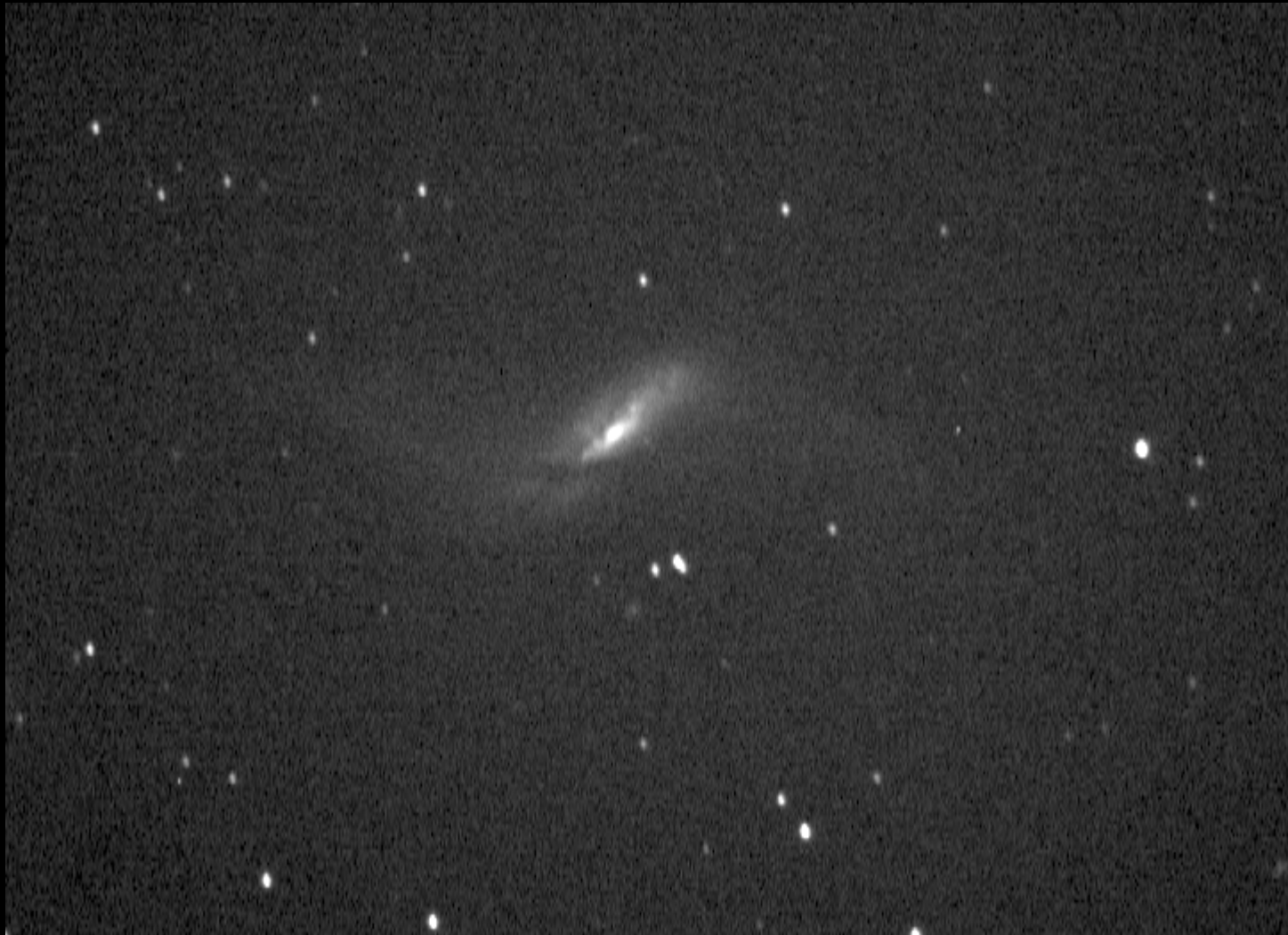
- That's why it is important to preserve fractions !

Calibration example:



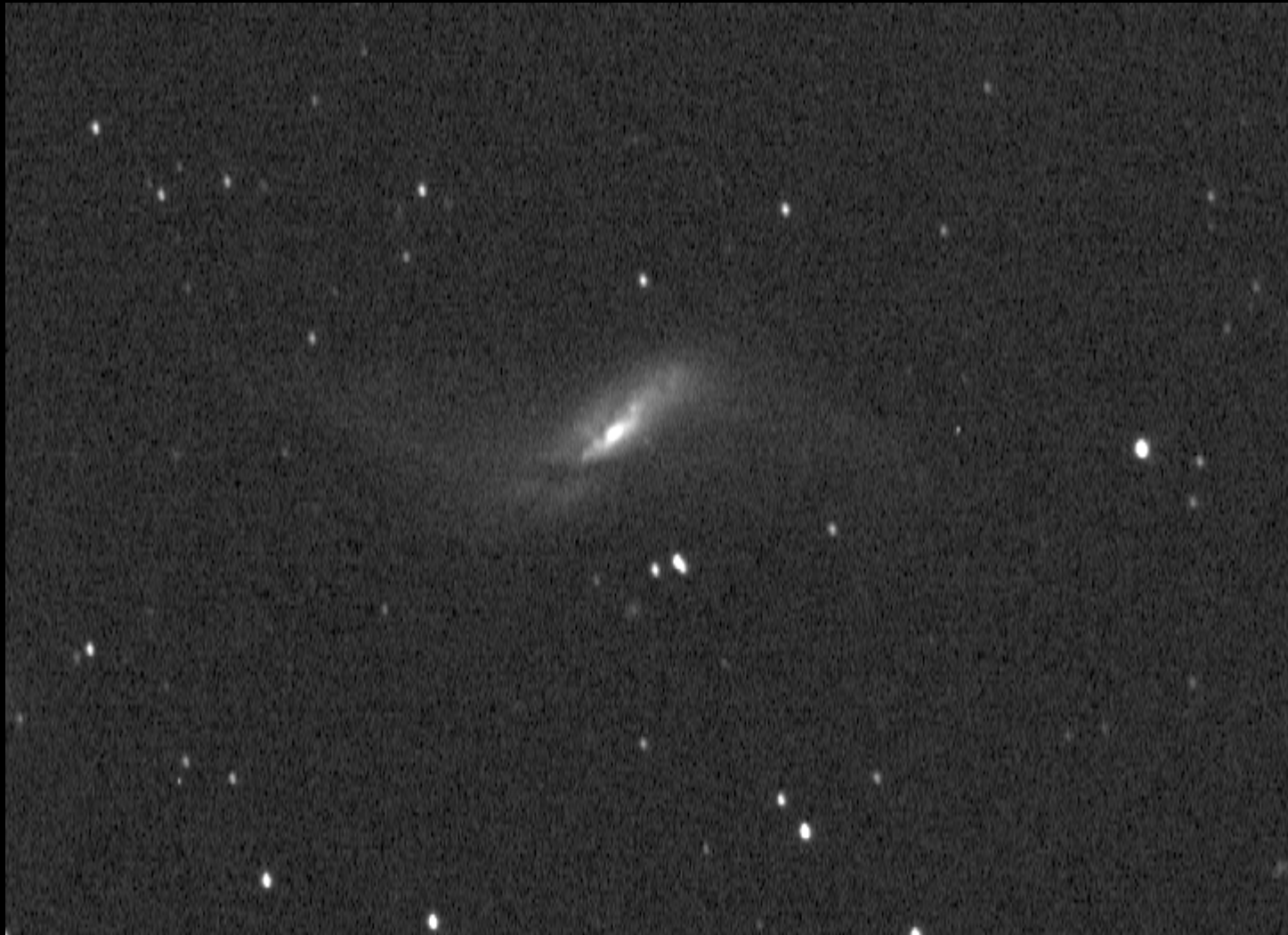
Raw CCD image (PV: 827 → 2617)

Step 1: Dark frame subtraction



Dark-corrected image (PV: 715 → 2132)

Step 2: Division by flat frame



Calibrated CCD image (PV: 724 → 2119)

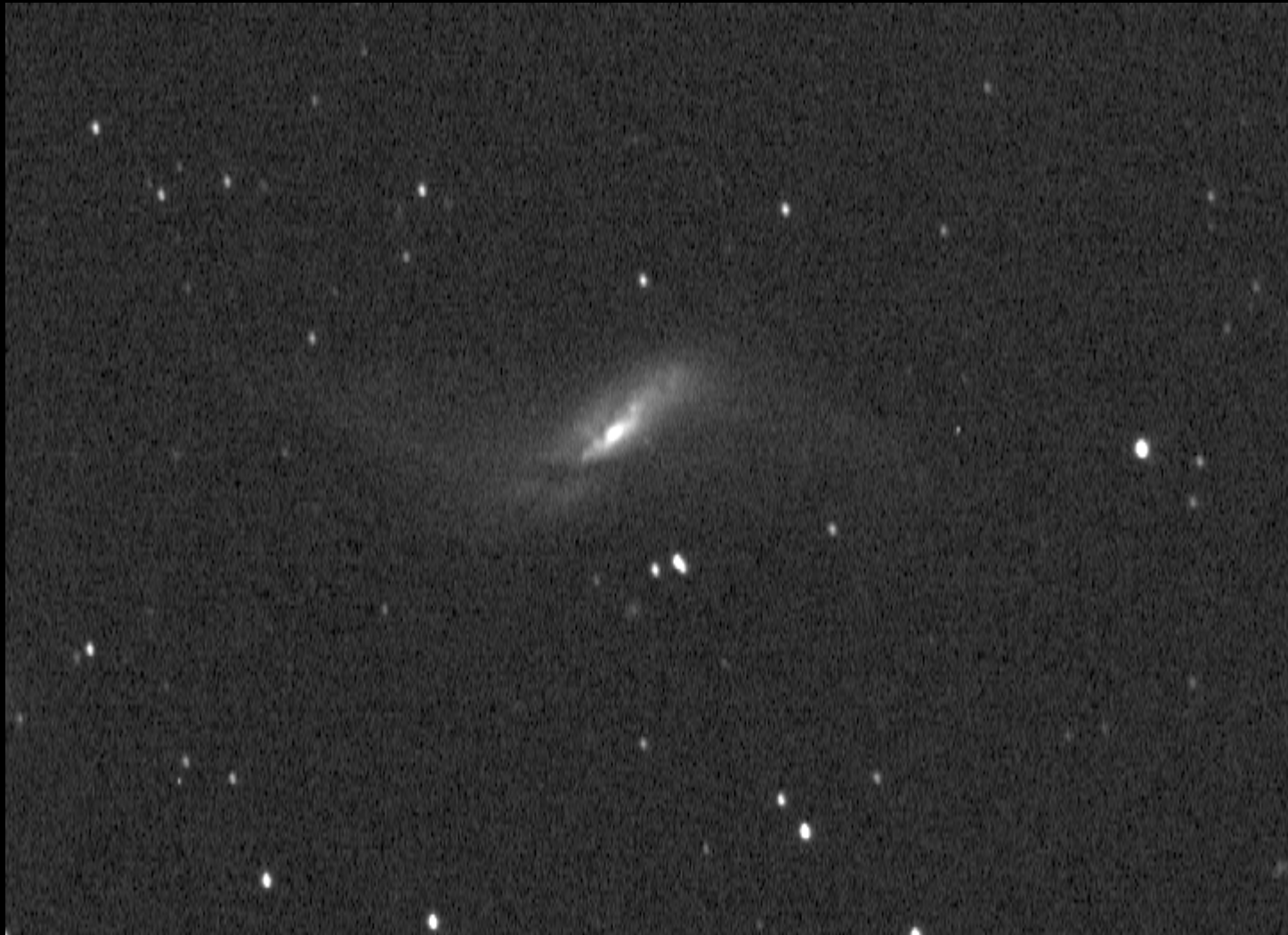
Properly calibrated image

- *Bias, thermal charges and non –uniform sensitivity are corrected*
- *Minimal increase in noise*

→ readout and photon noise dominate

- *Dealing with both:*
 1. *Longer exposures*
AND (not or!)
 2. *Combining many images*
- *Sky background contributes to photon noise as well !*
 - darker skies*
 - selective filters*

Combining multiple calibrated images



Single calibrated image

Combining multiple calibrated images



Median of 10 calibrated images

Brightness scaling – Background cannot turn black !



Clipped background means that the calibration was not done properly.

There is always information in the background !



Cookbook CCD + 8" SCT (10 x 4 min.)

POSS II (red plate)

Challenges of calibrating DSLR image ..

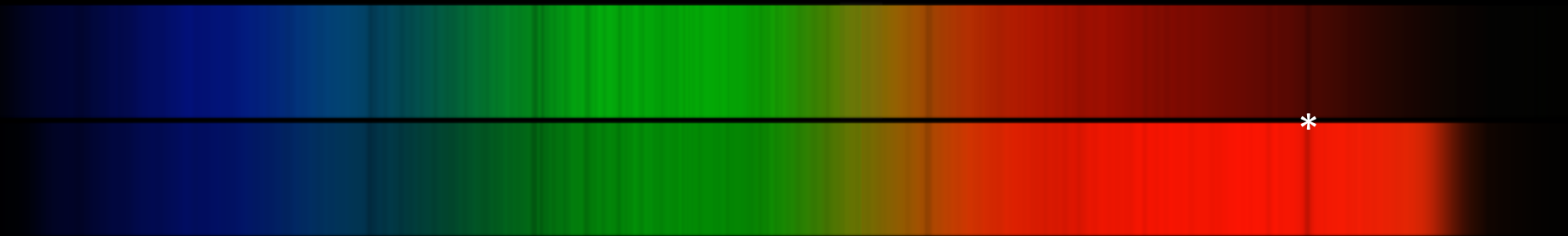


0. Internal filter blocks far red (including Ha and SII lines)

- Off the shelf DSLRs have filter suppressing very red end of the spectrum
- Very little transmission of Ha emission line (and S II)

original Canon sensor filter:

Ha(656nm)



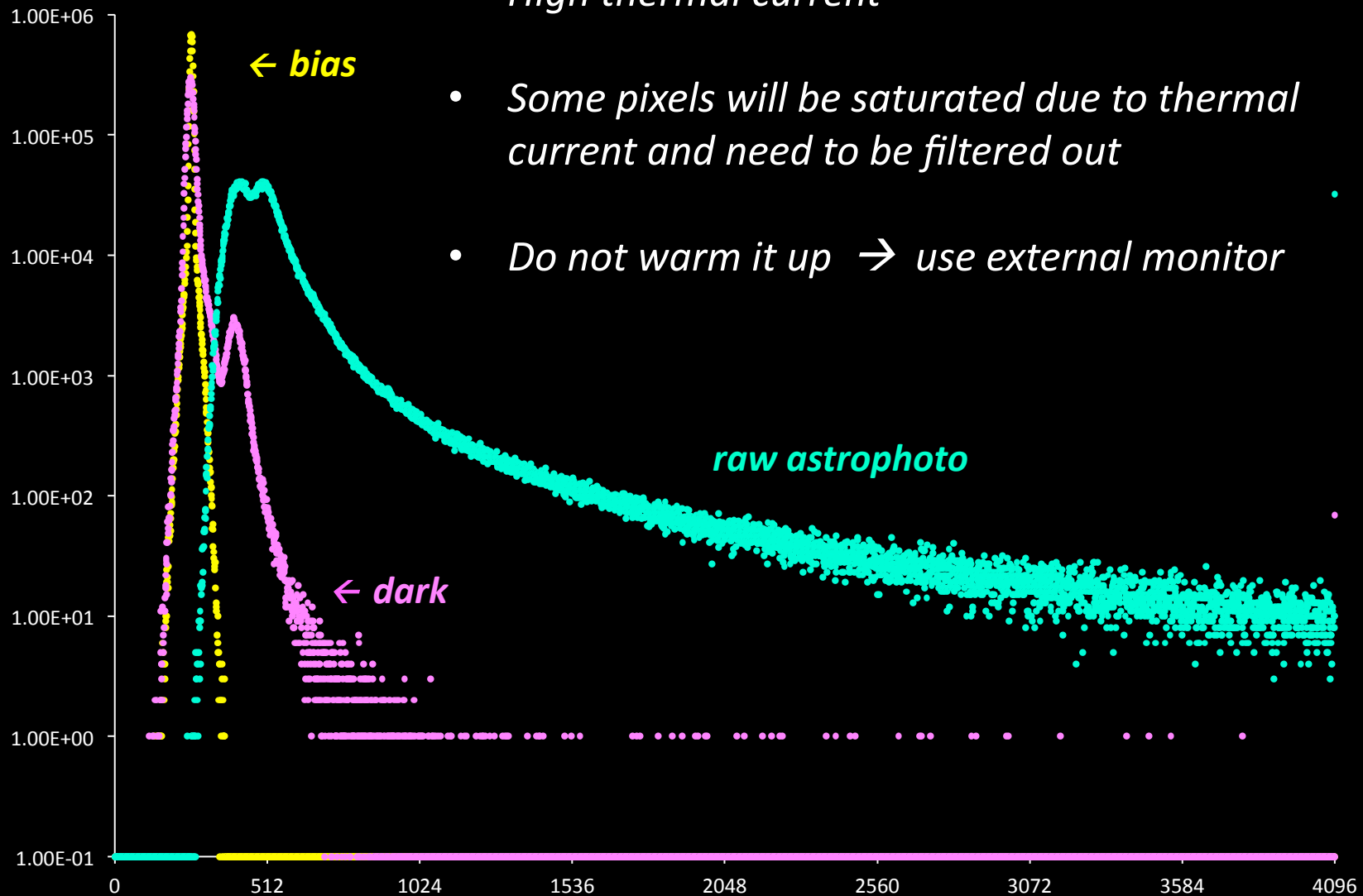
after replacement with Baader -UV/IR filter:

~ 6x increase

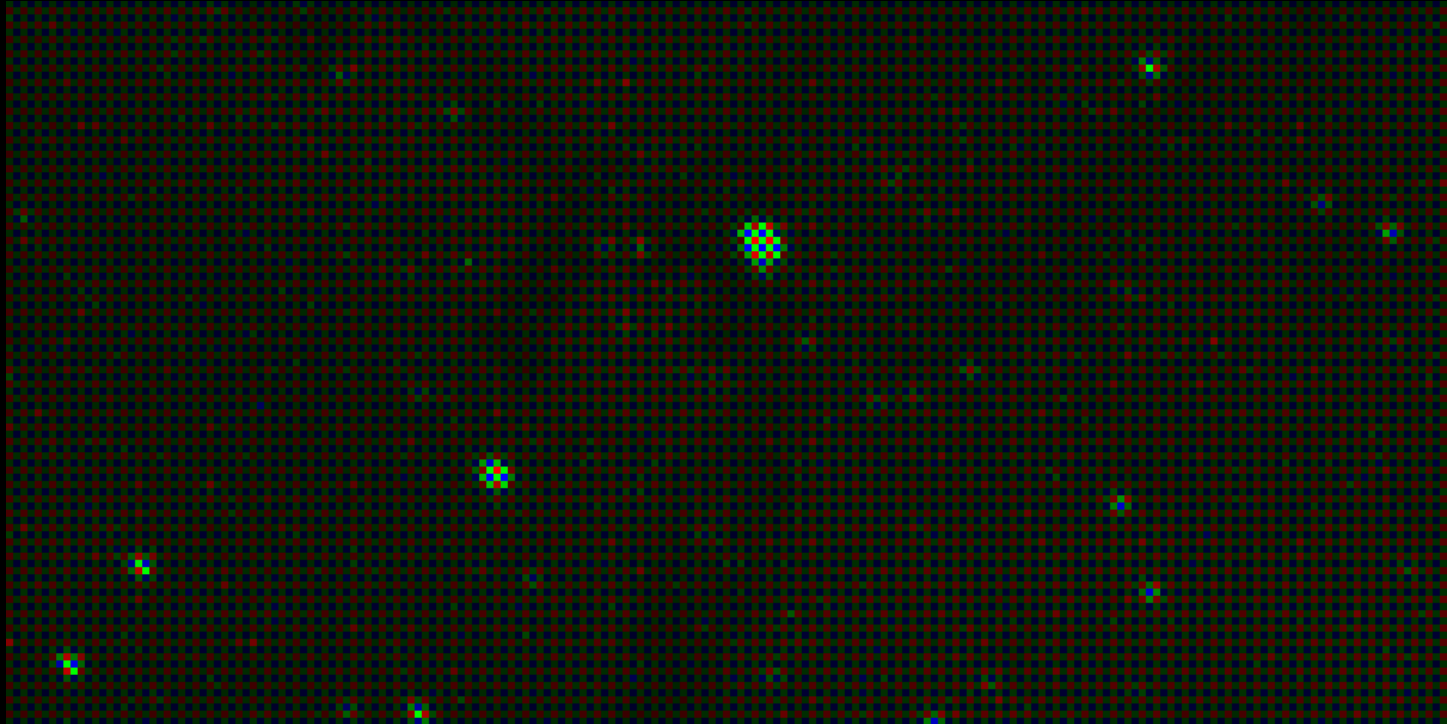
→ For best results DSLR camera needs to be modified ...

1. DSLR's detector is warm ...

- High thermal current
- Some pixels will be saturated due to thermal current and need to be filtered out
- Do not warm it up → use external monitor



3. Bayer array complicates calibration ...



- Bayer array:

G	B
R	G

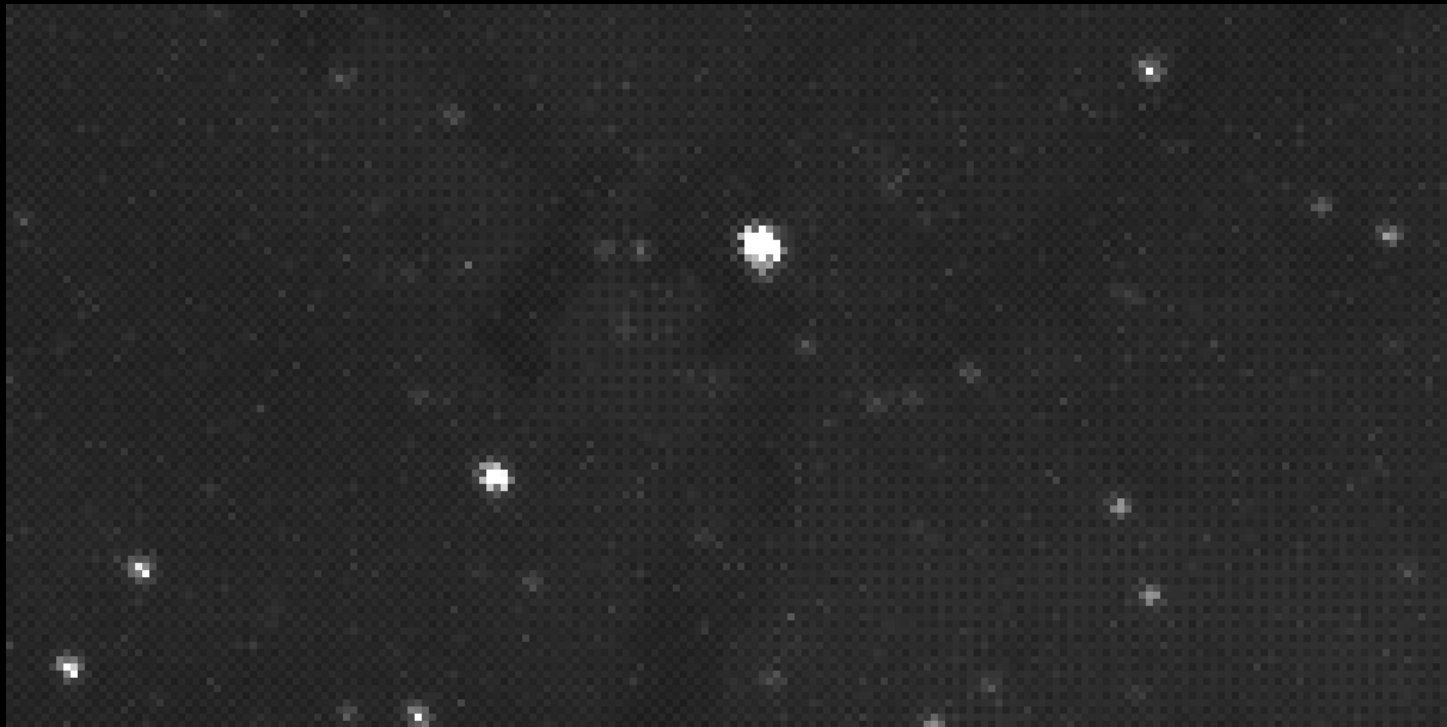
3. Bayer array complicates calibration ...



- Bayer array:

G	B
R	G
- Direct color conversion averages neighboring pixels to “smooth” color

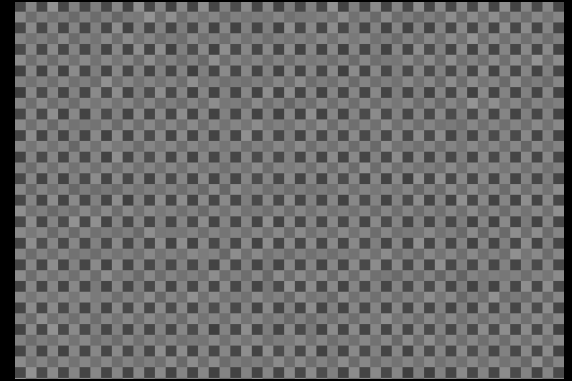
3. Bayer array complicates calibration ...



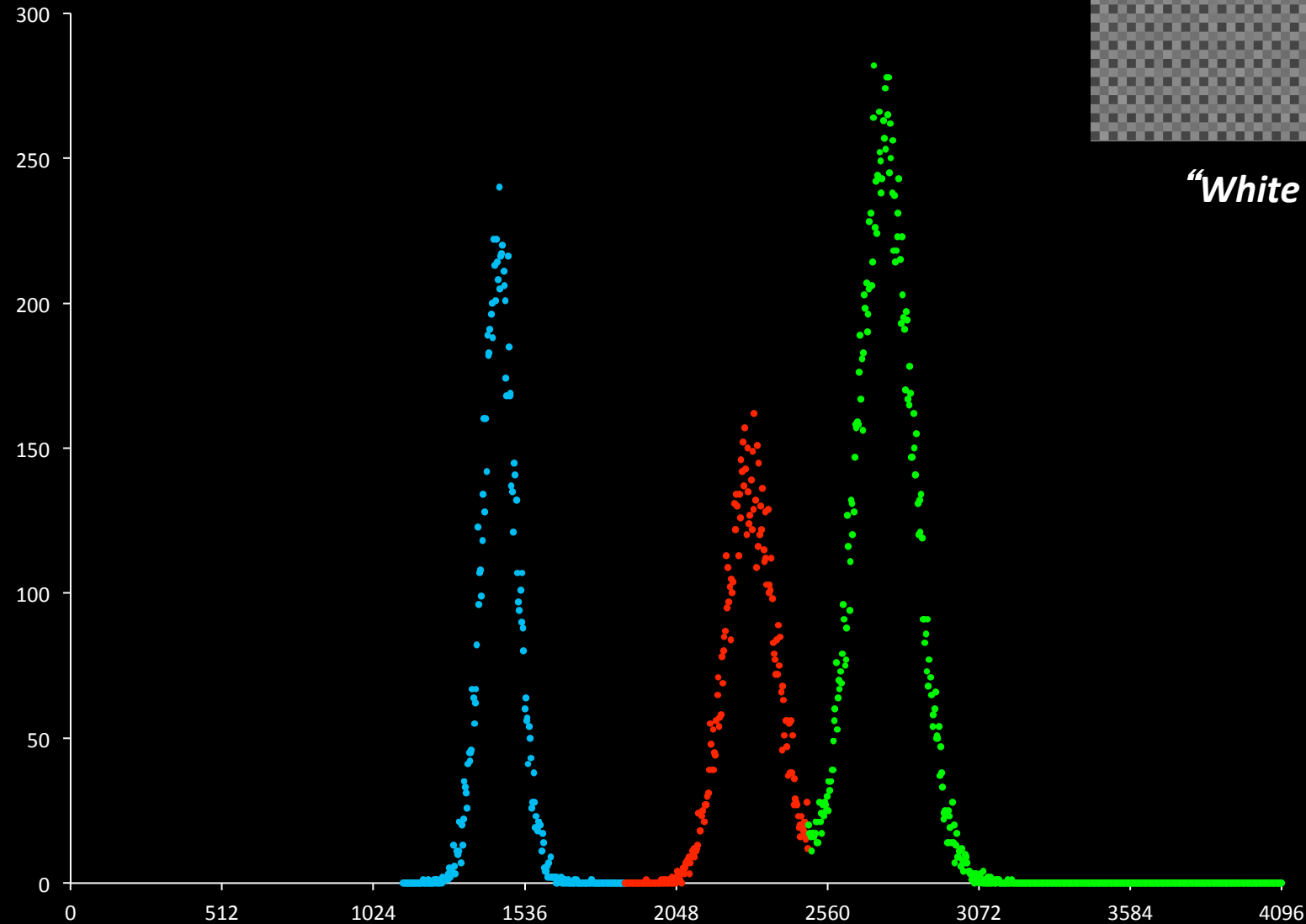
- Bayer array:

G	B
R	G
 - Grid has to be preserved throughout calibration
- Use RAW format (also keeps the original 12-bit pixel depth)

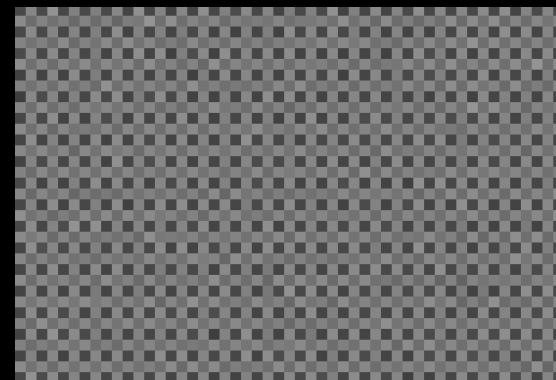
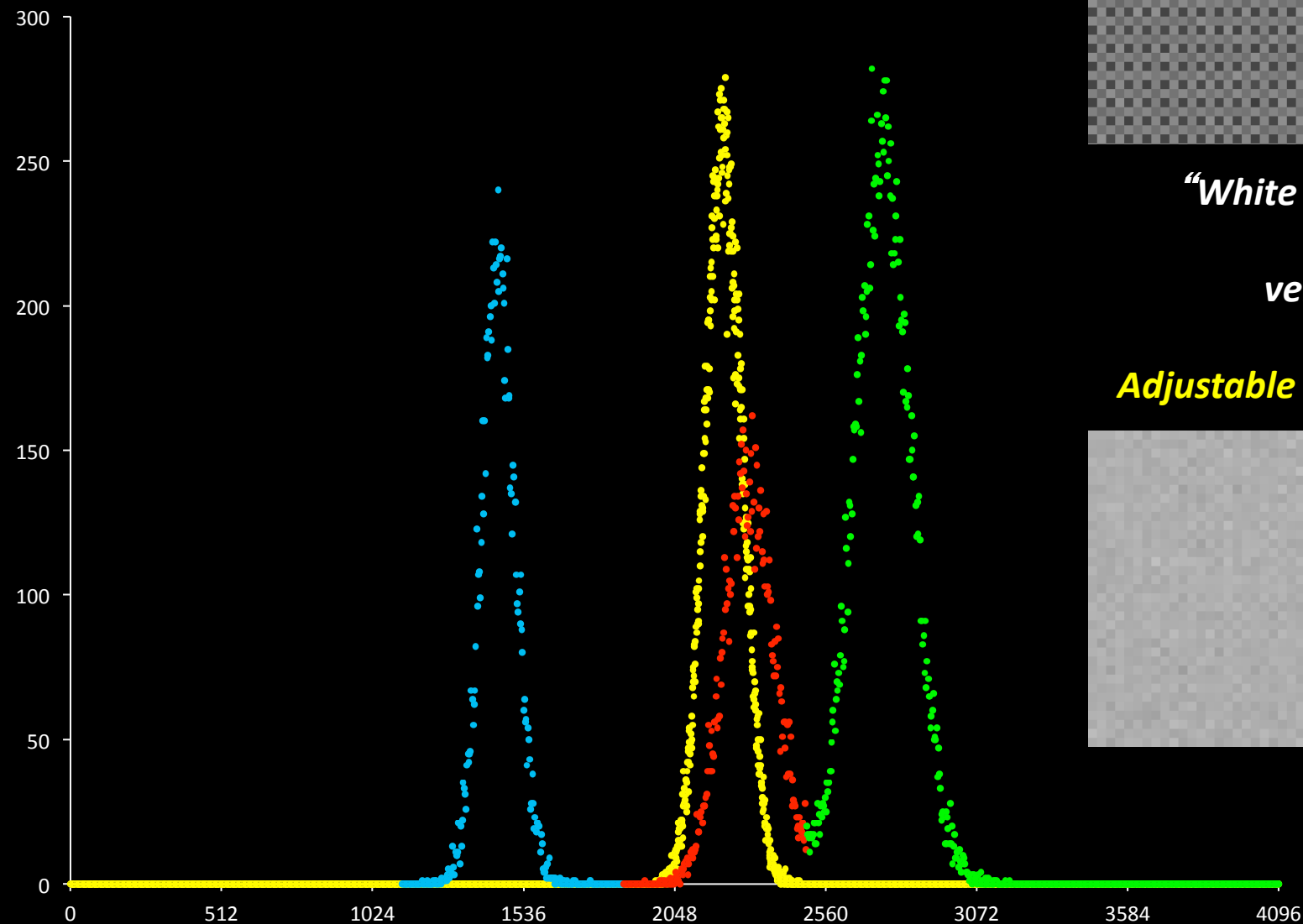
“Flat” sources for DSLR need to be corrected for Bayer filters



“White” LED box



“Flat” sources for DSLR need to be corrected for Bayer filters



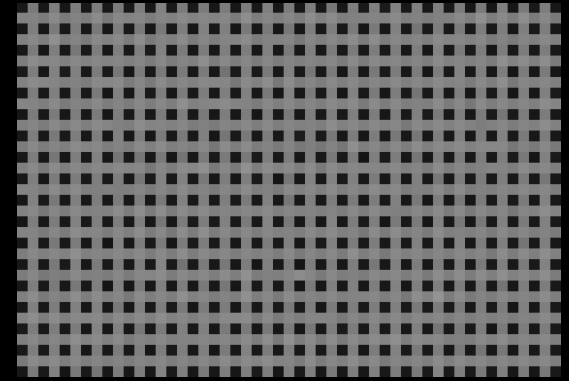
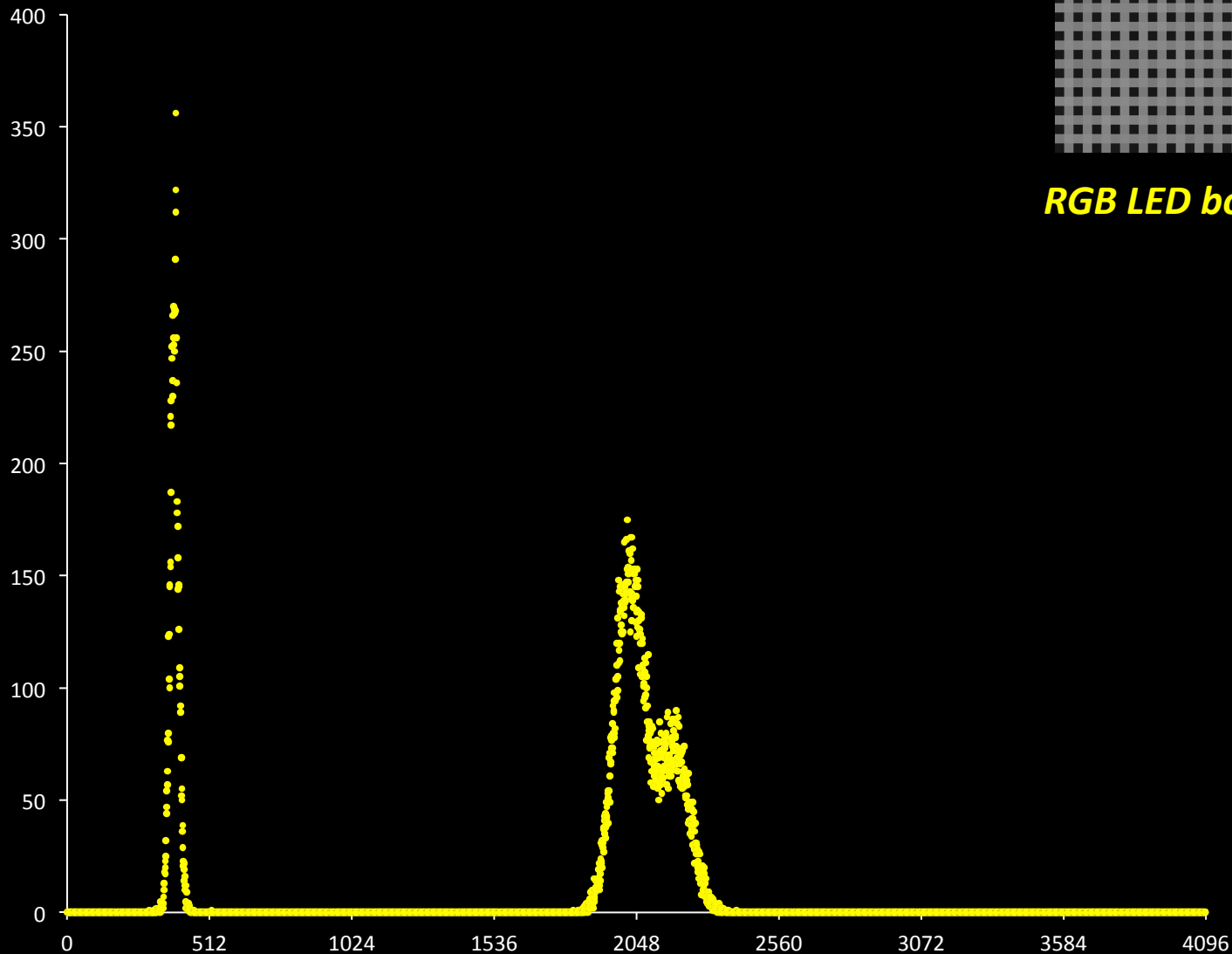
“White” LED box

versus

Adjustable RGB LED box

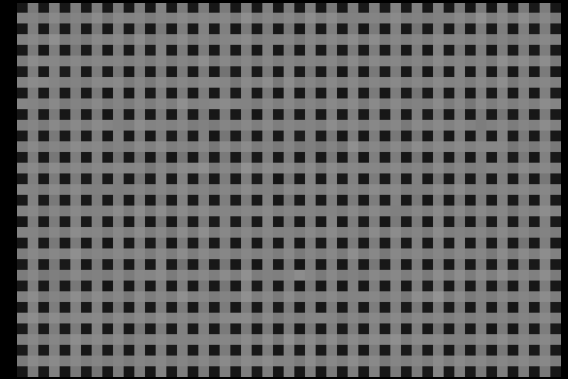
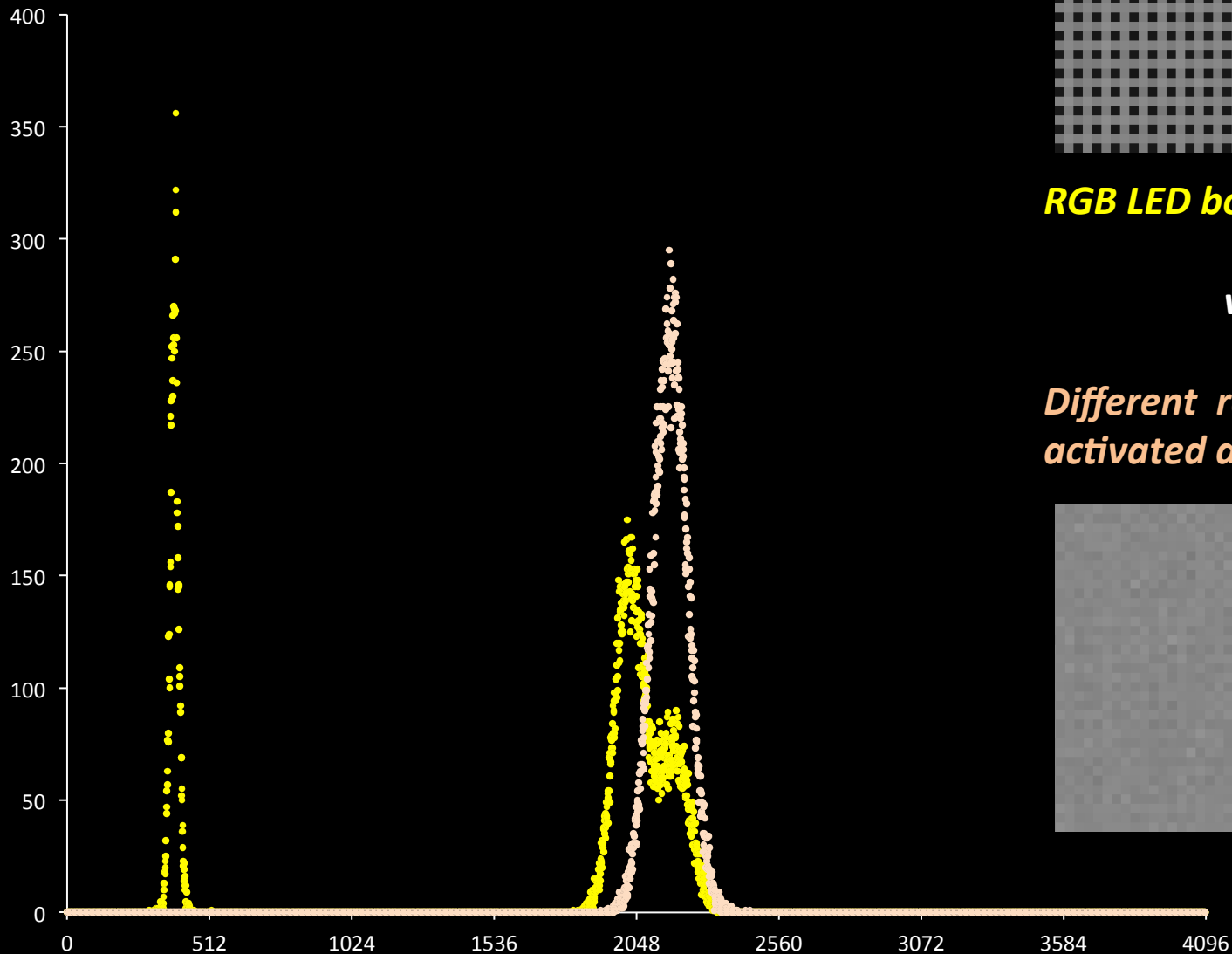


*Such correction needs
to be applied to filters as well...*



RGB LED box with CLS filter

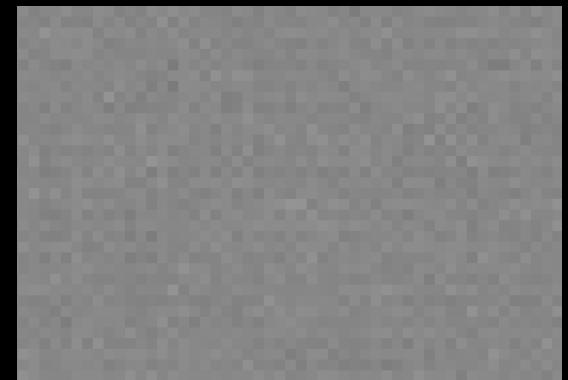
*Such correction needs
to be applied to filters as well...*



RGB LED box with CLS filter

versus

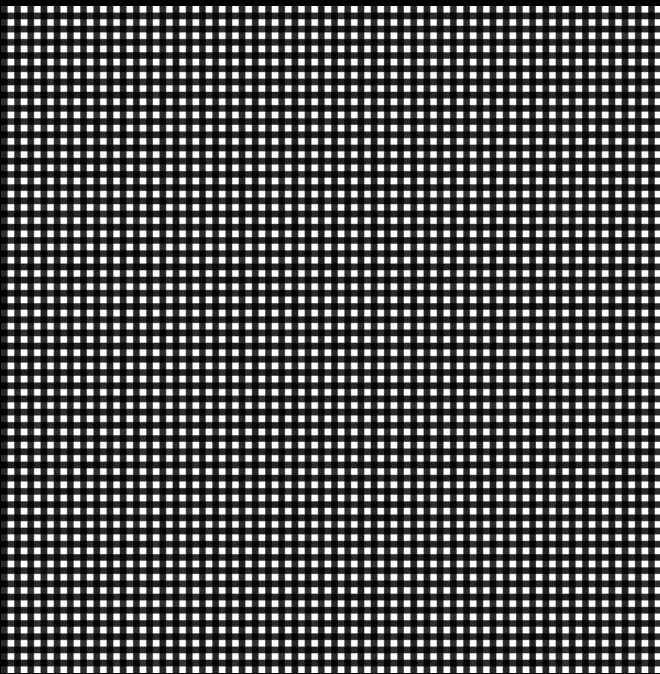
***Different red LED (660nm)
activated and adjusted***



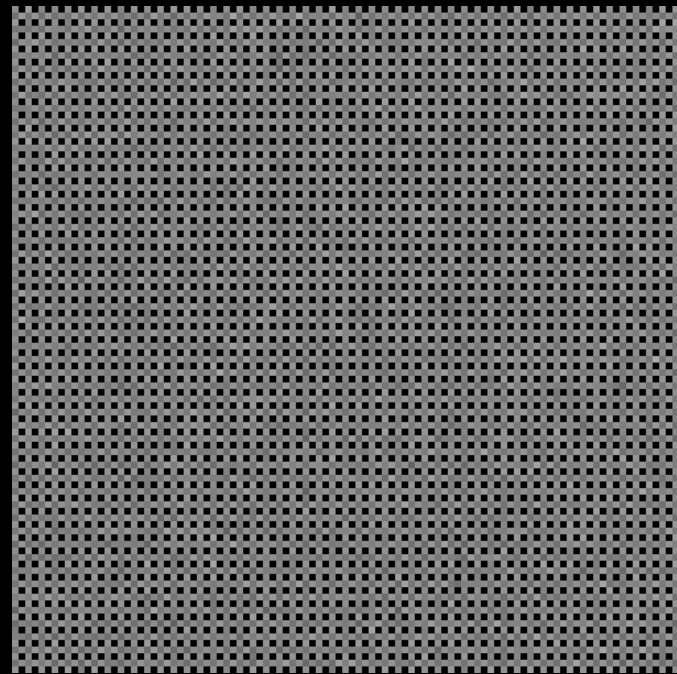
However, that does not work for narrowband filters ...

Just discard unused channels

→ they contribute no information, just artifacts amplified during flat frame correction



DSLR + **Ha filter**
→ keep red “channel” only



DSLR + **OIII filter**
→ keep green & blue “channels”

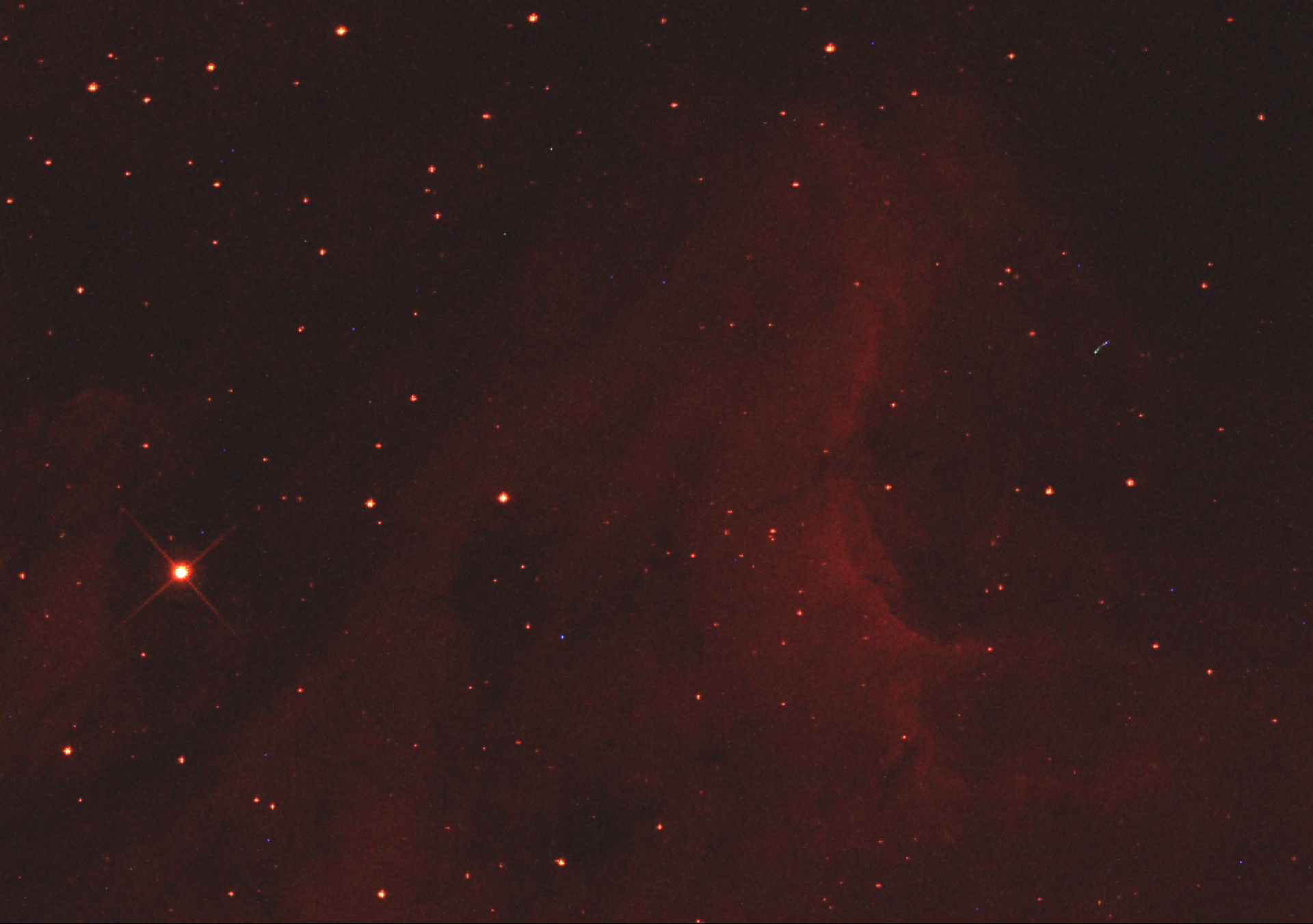
Example of DSLR image calibration:



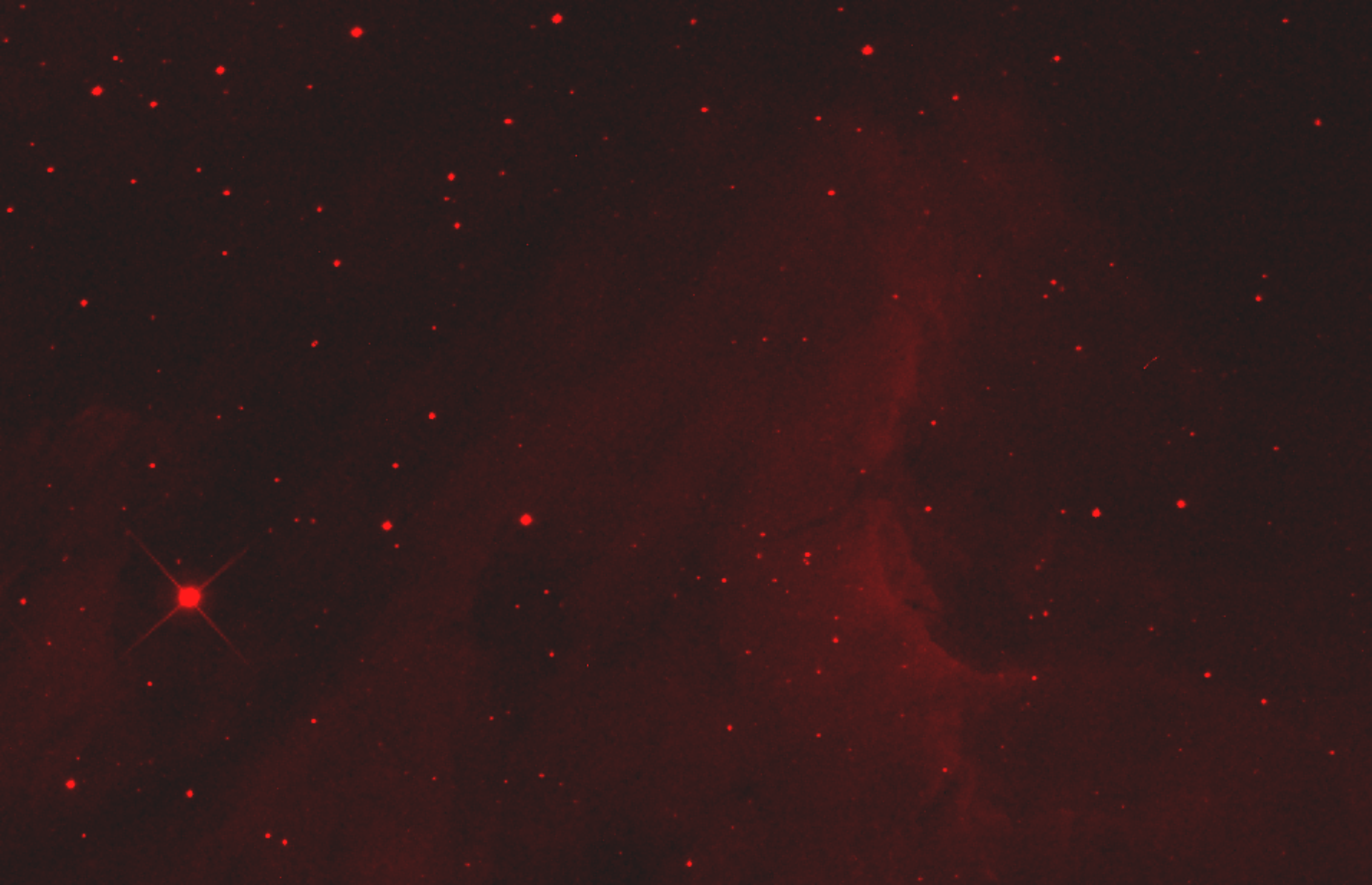
Raw image taken through Ha filter (fragment) ...



*... dark frame was subtracted, hot pixels replaced and
them divided by flat frame ...*

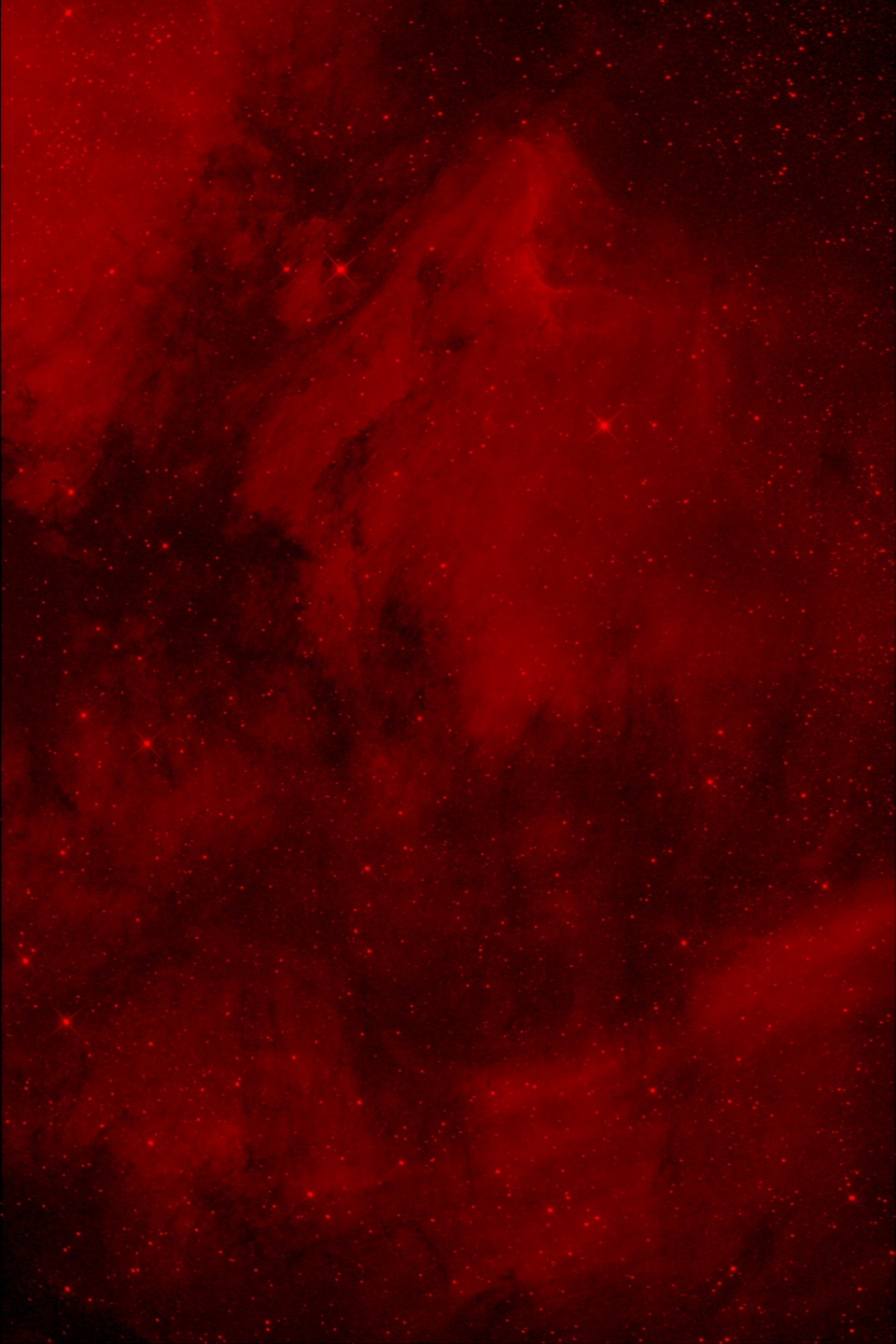


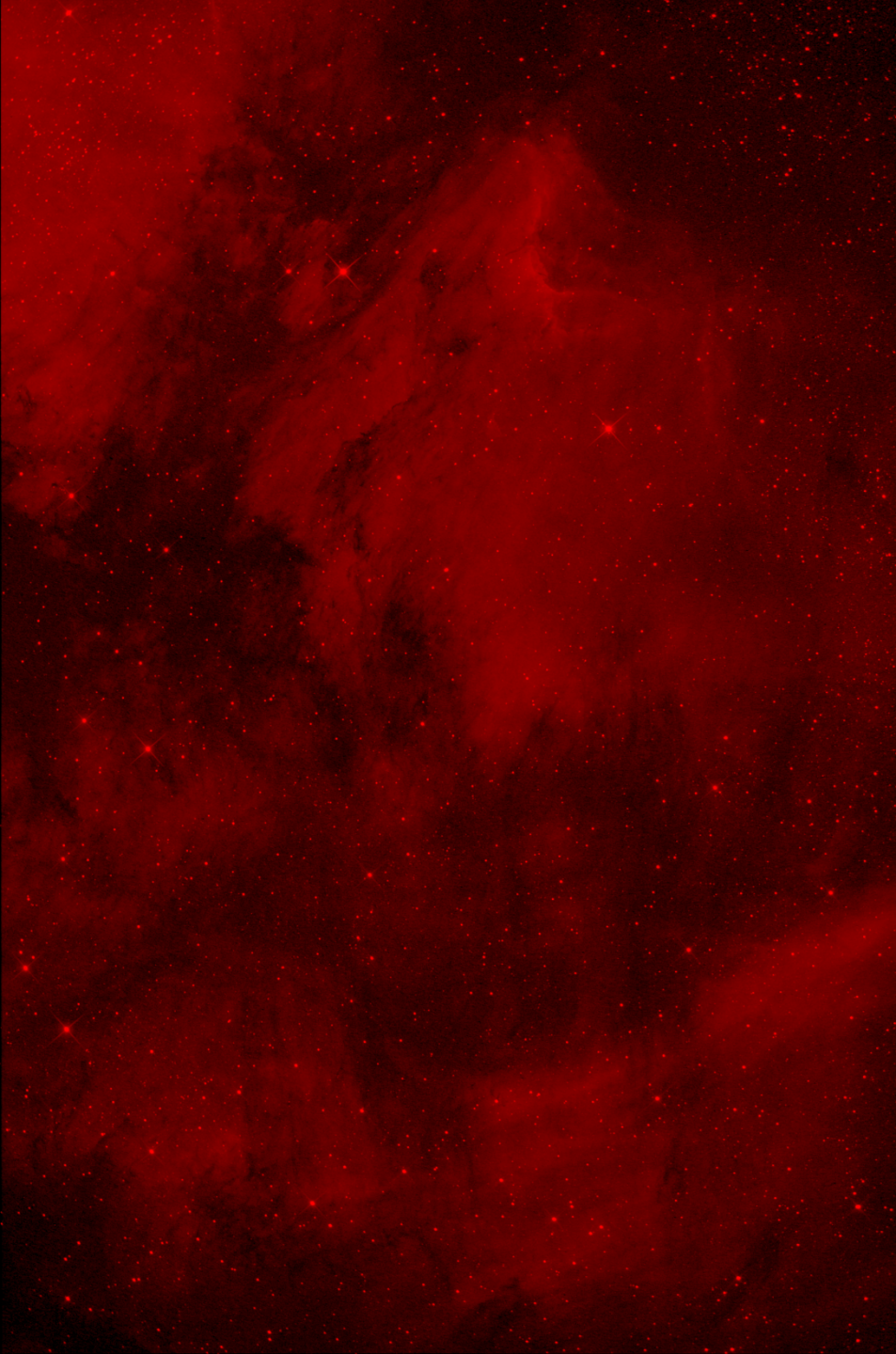
... then converted into RGB image ...



... from which blue and green information can be finally removed !

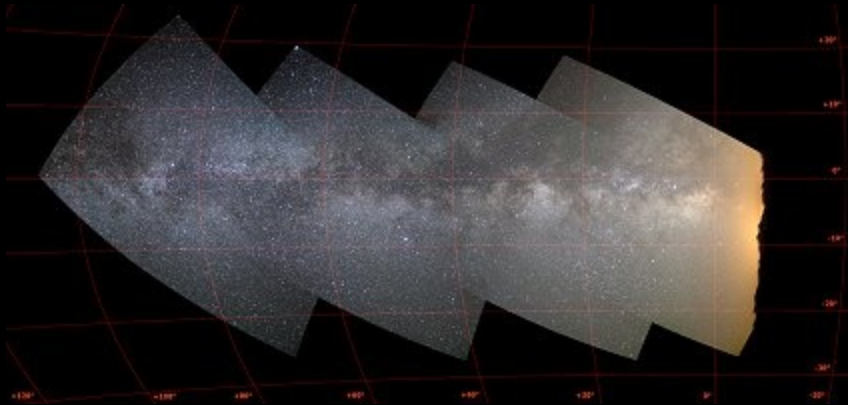
*Full frame view of seven Ha
images
combined and scaled:*



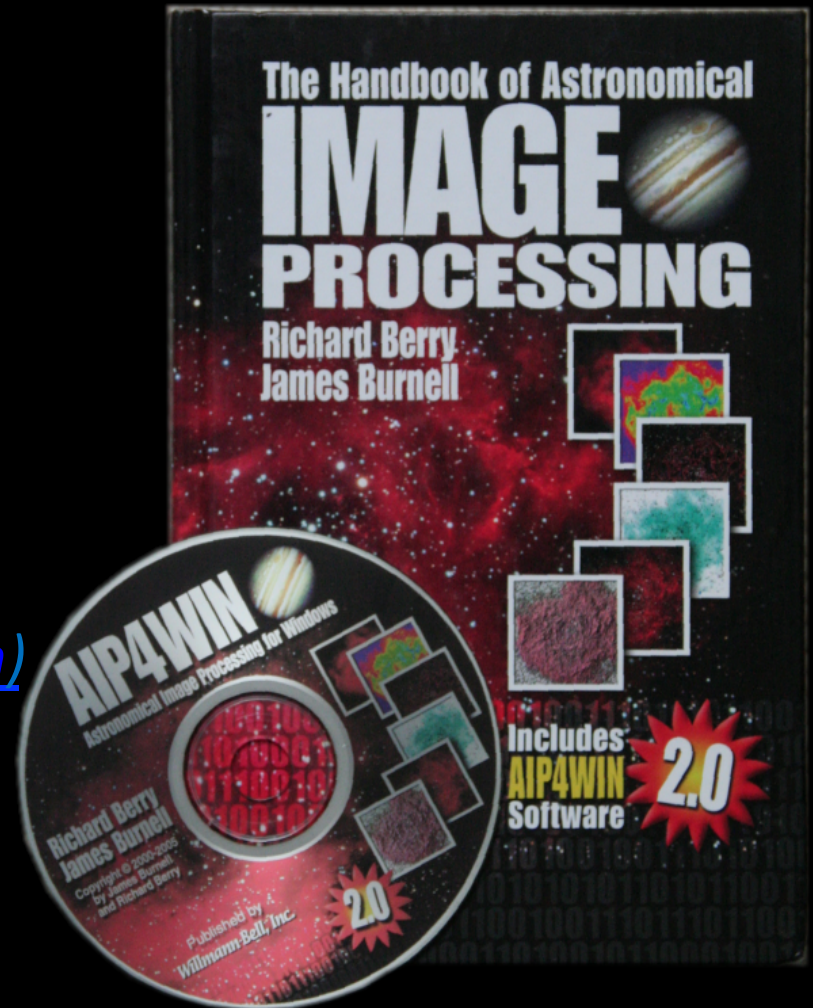


Recommended software:

- **IRIS** (<http://astrosurf.com/buil>)



- **AIP4WIN** (www.willbell.com)



- *other ...*