1/*f* noise, 123

A

3CCD cameras, 116

active pixel sensor (APS), 117 aperture stop, 42 D aspect ratio, 42, 94 day/night imager, 73 atmospheric model, 104 definition, 5, 27 diffuse reflectance, 18 atmospheric transmittance, 10, 106 diffuse surface, 11 atmospheric window, 106 discrimination, 100 attenuation coefficient, 106 \mathbf{E} azimuth, 41, 42 EIA 170 standard, 93 В emission, 10 bar target, 60 Exchangeable Image Format Beer's law, 106 (EXIF), 89 blackbody, 12, 13, 50 extinction coefficient, 106 blackbody radiation, 11 bolometer, 121 F boresight, 41 f-number (f/#), 39, 40 Federal Aviation Administration broadband, 16, 48 (FAA), 131 C field of view (FOV), 42 calibration, 125 field stop, 42 camera, 3, 45 fixed pattern noise (FPN), 125 charge-coupled device (CCD), fixed-wing platform, 42 113, 124 flux, 11, 16 CIE standard observer, 115 focal length, 39, 54 color CCD, 115 four-bar target, 60, 81, 82 complementary metal-oxide foward-looking infrared (FLIR), semiconductor (CMOS), 113, 117 97, 100 conservation of energy, 17 frame rate, 92, 95 content domain, 96 frame transfer, 114

covert illumination, 73

cutoff wavelength, 112

critical target dimension, 103 current responsivity, 53

| G | line of sight (LOS), 68 |
|--|--|
| gap energy, 111 | long-wave infrared (LWIR), 5, 11, |
| gimbal, 68, 69 | 14, 15 |
| Global Hawk, 3, 65–67 | LOWTRAN, 104 |
| global scan, 93 | |
| grazing incidence, 20 | M |
| ground sample distance (GSD), 23, | magnification, 40 |
| 43, 44, 96, 103 | medium-wave infrared (MWIR), 5, 10, 11, 15 |
| Н | metadata, 41, 89–91 |
| heading, 90, 91 | micro-UAV, 65 |
| high definition (HD), 5 | microbolometer, 73, 120-122 |
| horizontal blanking, 94, | microbridge, 121 |
| hyperspectral imaging, 2, 35, 47–49 | microlens, 117 |
| | minimum resolvable temperature |
| I | difference (MRTD), 81-85 |
| instantaneous field of view (IFOV), | MODTRAN, 104 |
| 5, 23, 24 | modulation |
| imagery interpretability rating scale (IIRS), 97 | modulation transfer function (MTF), 59, 60, 61 |
| imager, 1–3 | motion imagery, 45, 91, 96 |
| imagery analysis, 97, 98, 137 | Motion Imagery Standards Board |
| imagery authentication, 89 | (MISB), 90, 91, 107 |
| incoherent sources, 28 | MPEG-2, 91 |
| intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR), 2, 5 | multirotor platform, 42 |
| interlaced scan, 92, 94 | N |
| interline transfer, 113, 114 | nadir, 41, 70, 72 |
| interoperability, 95 | National Imagery Interpretability |
| irradiance, 31–36 | Rating Scale (NIIRS), 5, 96–100, 103 |
| J | National Institute of Standards and |
| Johnson noise, 122 | Technology (NIST), 9 |
| | National Television Systems |
| K | Committee (NTSC), 93-95 |
| Kirchoff's law, 16, 17 | near-infrared (NIR), 5, 11 |
| | noise, 53–56, 76–79, 122–125 |
| L | noise equivalent bandwidth, |
| Lambert's law, 106, | 56, 78 |
| Lambert-Bouguer-Beer law, 106 | noise equivalent irradiance (NEI), 2, |
| Lambertian approximation, 18, 20 | 57, 58 |
| laser rangefinder, 69 | noise equivalent power (NEP), 53, |
| laser target designator, 67, 73 | noise equivalent radiance (NEL), 54, |
| | |

radiant power, 34 noise equivalent reflectance difference (NE $\Delta \rho$), 58, 77 radiative transfer, 29, noise equivalent spectral radiance radiative transfer code, 104, 105 (NESR), 56 radiator, 13 noise equivalent temperature radiometry, 9 difference (NETD), 76, 79 Raven, 4, 66 noise voltage, 77, 122 reconnaissance, 2, 5, 67 non-uniformity correction (NUC), reflection, 9–11, 15 73, 125 relative azimuth angle, 41 relative elevation angle, 41 Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI), 2, 48 resistance, 118–121 numerical integration, 14, 50 resolution, 47, 59 responsivity, 53, 112 0 roll angle, 91 optical invariant, 29 rolling scan, 92, root-mean-squre (rms), 53 path length, 106, 107 \mathbf{S} path radiance, 105 sensor, 3, 9 Phase Alternate Line (PAL), 93-95 short-wave infrared (SWIR), 5, 11 photon noise, 80, 123, 124 shot noise, 122 photoresponse nonuniformity size, weight, and power (SWaP), 5, (PRNU), 125 45, 67 pitch, 71 slant range, 45 pixel, 23 Society of Motion Picture and Planck equation, 32, 36, Television Engineers (SMPTE), 91 platform, 3, 65–68 spectral irradiance, 34 Predator, 3, 4, 66 spectral radiance, 27, 34 probability of detection, 69, 100 spectral radiant intensity, 34 probability of identification, 100 spectrum, 4, 5, 9 probability of recognition, 100, standard definition (SD), 5 102–103 Stefan–Boltzmann law, 13 progressive scan, 92-94 steradian, 25 surveillance, 2, 5, 67, 134 swarm, 67 quantization noise, 124 synthetic aperture radar (SAR), 3, 9, 67 R radian, 23 radiance, 27, 28 target transform probability radiance invariance, 28 function (TTPF), 102 radiant exitance, 32 target wheel, 82 thermal equilibrium, 16, 17 radiant intensity, 33

thermal noise, *see* Johnson noise thermalization loss, 111, 112 throughput, 29 traceability, 9

U

uncooled thermal microbolometer, 73 unmaned aerial vehicle (UAV), 1–6

V V-NIIRS, 5, 96 vertical blanking, 94 video, 91 voltage responsivity, 120

W

Wien displacement law, 12, 14, 75



Barbara Grant received a B. A. in Mathematics from San Jose State University in 1983 and a M. S. in Optical Sciences from The University of Arizona in 1989. Her career spans more than three decades and has included employment with Lockheed Martin and NASA contractors, as well as two decades of self-employment. Her interests include imagery analysis, radiometric systems, remote sensing, and calibration. She teaches professional engineers and scientists at

meetings of SPIE, through the Optical Engineering and Optical Instrument Design Program at University of California-Irvine Extension, and through commercial firms and government agencies. This book is her third for SPIE Press, the others being *Field Guide to Radiometry* (2011) and *The Art of Radiometry* (2010), which she co-authored with the late Jim Palmer. A lifelong student of the art of rhetoric, she trains professionals in public speaking as well as in science.