Basler acA640-120gm

Comparison of Basler production facilities
Measurement protocol using the EMVA Standard 1288
Document Number: BD000847
Version: 01
For customers in the U.S.A.

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class A digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference when the equipment is operated in a commercial environment. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction manual, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. Operation of this equipment in a residential area is likely to cause harmful interference in which case the user will be required to correct the interference at his own expense.

You are cautioned that any changes or modifications not expressly approved in this manual could void your authority to operate this equipment.

The shielded interface cable recommended in this manual must be used with this equipment in order to comply with the limits for a computing device pursuant to Subpart J of Part 15 of FCC Rules.

For customers in Canada

This apparatus complies with the Class A limits for radio noise emissions set out in Radio Interference Regulations.

Pour utilisateurs au Canada

Cet appareil est conforme aux normes Classe A pour bruits radioélectriques, spécifiées dans le Règlement sur le brouillage radioélectrique.

Life Support Applications

These products are not designed for use in life support appliances, devices, or systems where malfunction of these products can reasonably be expected to result in personal injury. Basler customers using or selling these products for use in such applications do so at their own risk and agree to fully indemnify Basler for any damages resulting from such improper use or sale.

Warranty Note

Do not open the housing of the camera. The warranty becomes void if the housing is opened.

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1 Overview

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<td><strong>Item</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporal Noise Parameters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Quantum Efficiency (QE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inverse of Overall System Gain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporal Dark Noise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturation Capacity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Derived Parameters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absolute Sensitivity Threshold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynamic Range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum SNR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spatial Noise Parameters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spatial Offset Noise, $\text{DSNU}_{1288}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spatial Gain Noise, $\text{PRNU}_{1288}$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: Most Important Specification Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operating Point</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Item</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Video output format</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure time</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: Operating Point for the Camera Used

1 The unit $e^-$ is used in this document as a statistically measured quantity.
2 Introduction

This measurement protocol describes the specification of Basler acA640-120gm cameras. The measurement methods conform to the 1288 EMVA Standard, the Standard for Characterization and Presentation of Specification Data for Image Sensors and Cameras (Release A1.03) of the European Machine Vision Association (EMVA) [1].

The most important specification data for Basler acA640-120gm cameras is summarized in table 1.
# 3 Basic Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basic Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vendor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of data presented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of samples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sensor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sensor type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sensor diagonal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indication of lens category to be used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resolution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pixel width</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pixel height</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Readout type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shutter type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overlap capabilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum readout rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General conventions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interface type</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3: Basic Information
3.1 Illumination

3.1.1 Illumination Setup for the Basler Camera Test Tool

The illumination during the testing on each camera was fixed. The drift in the illumination over a long period of time and after the lamp is changed is measured by a reference Basler A602fc camera. The reference camera provides an intensity factor that was used to calculate the irradiance for each camera measurement.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Light Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wavelength</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wavelength Variation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance sensor to light source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diameter of the light source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f-Number</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4: Light Source

3.1.2 Measurement of the Irradiance

The irradiance was measured using an IL1700 Radiometer from International Light Inc. (Detector: SEL033 #6285; Input optic: W #9461; Filter: F #21487; regular calibration). The accuracy of the Radiometer is specified as $\pm 3.5\%$.

The measured irradiance is plotted in figure 1.

Figure 1: Irradiance for Each Camera Measurement.

The error for each calculated value using the amount of light falling on the sensor is dependent on the accuracy of the irradiance measurement.
4 Characterizing Temporal Noise and Sensitivity

4.1 Basic Parameters

4.1.1 Total Quantum Efficiency

Total Quantum Efficiency for One Fixed Wavelength  Total quantum efficiency $\eta(\lambda)$ in [%] for monochrome light at $\lambda = 545\,\text{nm}$ with a wavelength variation of $\Delta\lambda = 50\,\text{nm}$.

![Graph showing quantum efficiency for acA640-120gm_AHR-SGP cameras](image)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Typ.</th>
<th>Std. Dev.</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Quantum Efficiency (QE)</td>
<td>$\eta$</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>$\lambda = 545,\text{nm}$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5: Total Quantum Efficiency (QE)

The main error in the total quantum efficiency $\Delta\eta$ is related to the error in the measurement of the illumination as described in section 3.1.
Total Quantum Efficiency Versus Wavelength of the Light  Total quantum efficiency $\eta(\lambda)$ in [%] for monochromie light versus wavelength of the light in [nm].

![Graph of Quantum Efficiency vs. Wavelength](image.png)

Figure 3: Total Quantum Efficiency Versus Wavelength of the Light

The curve of the total quantum efficiency versus the wavelength as shown in figure 3 was calculated from the single measured total quantum efficiency as presented in section 4.1.1. For the shape of the curve, the data from the sensor data sheet was used.
4.1.2 Temporal Dark Noise

Standard deviation of the temporal dark noise $\sigma_{d_0}$ referenced to electrons for exposure time zero in $[e^{-}]$.

![Graph of Temporal Dark Noise](image)

![Histogram of Temporal Dark Noise](image)

Figure 4: Temporal Dark Noise

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Typ.</th>
<th>Std. Dev.</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Temporal Dark Noise</td>
<td>$\sigma_{d_0}$</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>$e^{-}$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6: Temporal Dark Noise
4.1 Basic Parameters

4.1.3 Dark Current

Dark current $N_{d30}$ for a housing temperature of $30^\circ C$ in $[e^-/s]$.

Not measured!

4.1.4 Doubling Temperature

Doubling temperature $k_d$ of the dark current in $[^\circ C]$.

Not measured!
4.1.5 Inverse of Overall System Gain

Inverse of overall system gain \( \frac{1}{K} \) in \( \left[ \frac{e^-}{DN} \right] \).

Figure 5: Inverse of Overall System Gain

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Typ.</th>
<th>Std. Dev.</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inverse of Overall System Gain</td>
<td>( \frac{1}{K} )</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>( \frac{e^-}{DN} )</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 7: Inverse of Overall System Gain
4.1 Basic Parameters

4.1.6 Inverse Photon Transfer

Inverse photon transfer \( \frac{1}{\eta K} \) in \( \frac{\mu^*}{DN} \).

![Inverse Photon Transfer Graph]

Figure 6: Inverse Photon Transfer

![Inverse Photon Transfer Histogram]

Table 8: Inverse Photon Transfer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Typ.</th>
<th>Std. Dev.</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inverse Photon Transfer</td>
<td>( \frac{1}{\eta K} )</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>( \frac{\mu^*}{DN} )</td>
<td>( \lambda = 545 \text{ nm} )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The main error in the inverse photon transfer \( \frac{1}{\eta K} \) is related to the error in the measurement of the illumination as described in section 3.1.
4.1.7 Saturation Capacity

Saturation capacity $\mu_{e,\text{sat}}$ referenced to electrons in $[e^-]$.

![Saturation Capacity Graph](image1)

![Saturation Capacity Histogram](image2)

Figure 7: Saturation Capacity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Typ.</th>
<th>Std. Dev.</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Saturation Capacity</td>
<td>$\mu_{e,\text{sat}}$</td>
<td>16700</td>
<td>540</td>
<td>$e^-$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 9: Saturation Capacity
4.1.8 Spectrogram

Spectrogram referenced to photons in \( [p^-] \) is plotted versus spatial frequency in \( [1/\text{pixel}] \) for no light, 50% saturation, and 90% saturation.

Figure 8: Spectrogram Referenced to Photons for No Light
Figure 9: Spectrogram Referenced to Photons for 50% Saturation
Figure 10: Spectrogram Referenced to Photons for 90% Saturation
4.1.9 Non-Whiteness Coefficient

The non-whiteness coefficient is plotted versus the number of photons $\mu_p$ in $[\mu]$ collected in a pixel during exposure time.

Figure 11: Non-whiteness Coefficient
4.2 Derived Data

4.2.1 Absolute Sensitivity Threshold

Absolute sensitivity threshold \( \mu_{p.min}(\lambda) \) in \([p^~]\) for monochrome light versus wavelength of the light in \([\text{nm}]\).

\[
\mu_{p.min} = \frac{\sigma_{d0}}{\eta}
\] (1)

Figure 12: Absolute Sensitivity Threshold

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Typ.</th>
<th>Std. Dev.</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Absolute Sensitivity Threshold</td>
<td>( \mu_{p.min} )</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>( p^~ )</td>
<td>( \lambda = 545 \text{ nm} )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 10: Absolute Sensitivity Threshold
4.2.2 Signal-to-noise Ratio

Signal-to-noise ratio $\text{SNR}_y(\mu_p)$ is plotted versus number of photons $\mu_p$ collected in a pixel during exposure time in $[\mu^s]$ for monochrome light with the wavelength $\lambda$ given in [nm]. The wavelength should be near the maximum of the quantum efficiency.

$$ A : \text{SNR}_y = \frac{\mu_y - \mu_y,dark}{\sigma_y} $$ (2)

$$ B : \text{SNR}_y = \frac{\eta \mu_p}{\sqrt{\eta \mu_p + \sigma^2_{d0}}} $$ (3)

Figure 13 shows the signal-to-noise ratio $\text{SNR}_y$ for monochrome light with the wavelength $\lambda = 545\,\text{nm}$.

Figure 13: Signal-to-noise Ratio

The maximum achievable image quality is given as $\text{SNR}_{y,\,\text{max}}$.

$$ \text{SNR}_{y,\,\text{max}} = \sqrt{\mu_{e,\,\text{sat}}} $$ (4)

$$ \text{SNR}_{y,\,\text{max},\,\text{bit}} = \log_{\text{SNR}_{y,\,\text{max}}} = \frac{\log \text{SNR}_{y,\,\text{max}}}{\log 2} $$ (5)

$$ \text{SNR}_{y,\,\text{max},\,\text{dB}} = 20 \log \text{SNR}_{y,\,\text{max}} \approx 6.02 \text{SNR}_{y,\,\text{max},\,\text{bit}} $$ (6)
4.2 Derived Data

Figure 14: Signal-to-noise Ratio

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Typ.</th>
<th>Std. Dev.</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maximum achievable SNR [bit]</td>
<td>SNR_{y,max,bit}</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>bit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Table 11: Maximum achievable SNR [bit]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Typ.</th>
<th>Std. Dev.</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maximum achievable SNR [dB]</td>
<td>SNR_{y,max,dB}</td>
<td>42.2</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>dB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Table 12: Maximum achievable SNR [dB]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.2.3 Dynamic Range

Dynamic range $DYN_{\text{out,bit}}$ in [bit].

\[
DYN_{\text{out}} = \frac{\mu_{\text{sat}}}{\sigma_{d0}} \quad (7)
\]

\[
DYN_{\text{out,bit}} = \log_2(DYN_{\text{out}}) \quad (8)
\]

Figure 15: Output Dynamic Range

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Typ.</th>
<th>Std. Dev.</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Output Dynamic Range</td>
<td>$DYN_{\text{out,bit}}$</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>bit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 13: Output Dynamic Range
4.3 Raw Measurement Data

4.3.1 Mean Gray Value

Mean gray value \( \mu_g(\mu_p) \) in [DN] is plotted versus number of photons \( \mu_p \) in \([p^\sim]\) collected in a pixel during exposure time.

Figure 16: Mean Gray Values of the Cameras with Illuminated Pixels
4.3.2 Variance of the Temporal Distribution of Gray Values

The variance of the temporal distribution of gray values $\sigma_{y,\text{temp}}^2(\mu_p)$ in [DN$^2$] is plotted versus number of photons $\mu_p$ in [photons] collected in a pixel during exposure time.

\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{figure17.png}
\caption{Variance Values for the Temporal Distribution of Gray Values with Illuminated Pixels}
\end{figure}

**Saturation Capacity** The saturation point is defined as the maximum of the curve in figure 17. The abscissa of the maximum point is the number of photons $\mu_{p,\text{sat}}$ where the camera saturates. The saturation capacity $\mu_{e,\text{sat}}$ in electrons is computed according to the mathematical model as:

$$\mu_{e,\text{sat}} = \eta \mu_{p,\text{sat}}$$  \hspace{1cm} (9)
4.3.3 Mean of the Gray Values Dark Signal

Mean of the gray values dark signal $\mu_{y,\text{dark}}(T_{\text{exp}})$ in [DN] is plotted versus exposure time in [s].

![Graph showing mean gray values for cameras in darkness.](image)

Figure 18: Mean Gray Values for the Cameras in Darkness
4.3.4 Variance of the Gray Value Temporal Distribution in Darkness

The variance of the temporal distribution of gray values in darkness $\sigma^2_{y,\text{temp, dark}}(T_{\text{exp}})$ in [DN$^2$] is plotted versus exposure time $T_{\text{exp}}$ in [s].

Figure 19: Variance Values for the Temporal Distribution of Gray Values in Darkness

**Temporal Dark Noise** The dark noise for exposure time zero is found as the offset of the linear correspondence in figure 19. Match a line (with offset) to the linear part of the data in the diagram. The dark noise for exposure time zero $\sigma^2_{d0}$ is found as the offset of the line divided by the square of the overall system gain $K$.

$$\sigma^2_{d0} = \frac{\sigma^2_{y,\text{temp, dark}}(T_{\text{exp}} = 0)}{K^2}$$  \hspace{1cm} (10)
4.3.5 Light Induced Variance of the Temporal Distribution of Gray Values

The light induced variance of the temporal distribution of gray values in $[DN^2]$ is plotted versus light induced mean gray value in $[DN]$. 

![Figure 20: Light Induced Variance of the Temporal Distribution of Gray Values Versus Light Induced Mean Gray Value](image)

**Overall System Gain** The overall system gain $K$ is computed according to the mathematical model as:

$$K = \frac{\sigma^2_{y,\text{temp}} - \sigma^2_{y,\text{temp,dark}}}{\mu_{y} - \mu_{y,\text{dark}}}$$  

(11)

which describes the linear correspondence in figure 20. Match a line starting at the origin to the linear part of the data in this diagram. The slope of this line is the overall system gain $K$. 

4.3.6 Light Induced Mean Gray Value

The light induced mean gray value $\mu_y - \mu_{y,\text{dark}}$ in $[\text{DN}]$ is plotted versus the number of photons collected in a pixel during exposure time $K\mu_p$ in $[\text{p}^{-}\text{s}]$.

![Graph showing light induced mean gray value versus the number of photons](image)

Figure 21: Light Induced Mean Gray Value Versus the Number of Photons

**Total Quantum Efficiency** The total quantum efficiency $\eta$ is computed according to the mathematical model as:

$$\eta = \frac{\mu_y - \mu_{y,\text{dark}}}{K\mu_p}$$

(12)

which describes the linear correspondence in figure 21. Match a line starting at the origin to the linear part of the data in this diagram. The slope of this line divided by the overall system gain $K$ yields the total quantum efficiency $\eta$.

The number of photons $\mu_p$ is calculated using the model for monochrome light. The number of photons $\Phi_p$ collected in the geometric pixel per unit exposure time $[\text{p}^{-}\text{s}]$ is given by:

$$\Phi_p = \frac{EA\lambda}{hc}$$

(13)

with the irradiance $E$ on the sensor surface $[\text{W/m}^2]$, the area $A$ of the (geometrical) pixel $[\text{m}^2]$, the wavelength $\lambda$ of light $[\text{m}]$, the Planck’s constant $h \approx 6.63 \times 10^{-34}$ Js, and the speed of light $c \approx 3 \times 10^8$ m/s. The number of photons can be calculated by:

$$\mu_p = \Phi_p T_{\text{exp}}$$

(14)

during the exposure time $T_{\text{exp}}$. Using equation 12 and the number of photons $\mu_p$, the total quantum efficiency $\eta$ can be calculated as:

$$\eta = \frac{hc}{AT_{\text{exp}}} \frac{1}{E} \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{\mu_p - \mu_{y,\text{dark}}}{K}.$$
### 4.3.7 Dark Current Versus Housing Temperature

The logarithm to the base 2 of the dark current in \( \text{[e}^{-}/\text{s}] \) versus deviation of the housing temperature from 30°C in \( \text{[°C]} \)

Not measured!
5 Characterizing Total and Spatial Noise

5.1 Basic Parameters

5.1.1 Spatial Offset Noise

Standard deviation of the spatial offset noise $\sigma_o$ referenced to electrons in $[e^-]$. 

![Graph 1: Spatial Offset Noise](image1)

**Table 14: Spatial Offset Noise (DSNU$_{1288}$)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Typ.</th>
<th>Std. Dev.</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spatial Offset Noise ( DSNU$_{1288}$)</td>
<td>$\sigma_o$</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>$e^-$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Graph 2: Spatial Offset Noise Histogram](image2)
5.1.2 Spatial Gain Noise

Standard deviation of the spatial gain noise $S_g$ in [%].

Figure 23: Spatial Gain Noise (PRNU\textsubscript{1288})

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Typ.</th>
<th>Std. Dev.</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spatial Gain Noise</td>
<td>$S_g$</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 15: Spatial Gain Noise (PRNU\textsubscript{1288})
5.1.3 Spectrogram Spatial Noise

Spectrogram referenced to photons in $[\text{p}^-]$ is plotted versus spatial frequency in $[1/\text{pixel}]$ for no light, 50% saturation, and 90% saturation.

Figure 24: Spectrogram Referenced to Photons for No Light
Figure 25: Spectrogram Referenced to Photons for 50% Saturation
Figure 26: Spectrogram Referenced to Photons for 90% Saturation
5.1.4 Spatial Non-whiteness Coefficient

The non-whiteness coefficient is plotted versus the number of photons $\mu_p$ in $[p^\sim]$ collected in a pixel during exposure time.

![Spatial Non-Whiteness Graph]

'acA640-120gm_AHR-SGP' (95 cameras), Spatial Non-Whiteness

Figure 27: Spatial Non-whiteness Coefficient
5.2 Raw Measurement Data

5.2.1 Standard Deviation of the Spatial Dark Noise

Standard deviation of the spatial dark noise in $[\text{DN}]$ versus exposure time in $[\text{s}]$.

![Figure 28: Standard Deviation of the Spatial Dark Noise](image)

From the mathematical model, it follows that the variance of the spatial offset noise $\sigma_o^2$ should be constant and not dependent on the exposure time. Check that the data in the figure 28 forms a flat line. Compute the mean of the values in the diagram. The mean divided by the conversion gain $K$ gives the standard deviation of the spatial offset noise $\sigma_o$.

$$DSNU_{1288} = \sigma_o = \frac{\sigma_{y,\text{spot,dark}}}{K}$$ (16)

The square of the result equals the variance of the spatial offset noise $\sigma_o^2$. 

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5.2.2 Light Induced Standard Deviation of the Spatial Noise

Light induced standard deviation of the spatial noise in [DN] versus light induced mean of gray values [DN].

![Graph showing light induced standard deviation of spatial noise](image)

Figure 29: Light Induced Standard Deviation of the Spatial Noise

The variance coefficient of the spatial gain noise $S_g^2$ or its standard deviation value $S_g$ respectively, is computed according to the mathematical model as:

$$PRNU_{1288} = S_g = \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_{y,\text{spat}}^2 - \sigma_{y,\text{spat,dark}}^2}{\mu_y - \mu_{y,dark}}}$$

which describes the linear correspondence in figure 29. Match a line through the origin to the linear part of the data. The line’s slope equals the standard deviation value of the spatial gain noise $S_g$. 


References