

# Rowfluxcorr “read2” Algorithm

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I am going to ignore all derivations here and go directly to the equations to code up. The SUR-mode *slope of a pixel*, corrected for the “read2” effect is given by:

$$m_{sur}(corr) = [f_1 - f_2(t_2 - t_0)]\Delta y + m_{sur}(obs) \quad (1)$$

$$\text{where } f_1 = \frac{\sum_i (t_i - t_0)}{\left(\sum_i (t_i - t_0)\right)^2 - N_s \sum_i (t_i - t_0)^2}, \quad f_2 = \frac{N_s}{\left(\sum_i (t_i - t_0)\right)^2 - N_s \sum_i (t_i - t_0)^2} \quad (2)$$

$\Delta y$  = Correction factor from calibration image

$m_{sur}(obs)$  = Observed SUR - mode slope value for pixel (uncorrected)

$N_s = N_{end} - N_{start} + 1$  (Number of samples in ramp; see below for  $N_{start}$  and  $N_{end}$ )

$t_i = i * T\_INT$  (Sampling time, where T\_INT is value of FITS header keyword in science image)

The limits of the sums in Equation (2) ( $N_{start}$  to  $N_{end}$ ) and the  $t_0$ ,  $t_2$  parameters are computed as follows. These are determined from the following FITS header keywords: DCENUM, T\_INT, IGN\_FRM1, IGN\_FRM2, DCE\_FRMS and FRMFLYBK.

If DCENUM = 0:

$$N_{start} = 3 + IGN\_FRM1,$$

$$t_0 = 2 * T\_INT$$

$$t_2 = 4 * T\_INT$$

Otherwise, if DCENUM > 0:

$$N_{start} = 1 + IGN\_FRM2,$$

$$t_0 = 0$$

$$t_2 = 2 * T\_INT$$

The endpoint (last data sample in ramp) is always computed from:

$$N_{end} = 0.25 * (DCE\_FRMS - FRMFLYBK)$$

The uncertainty in corrected slope computed using Equation (1) can be approximated from:

$$s_{corr} \approx \sqrt{[f_1 - f_2(t_2 - t_0)]^2 s_{\Delta y}^2 + s_{obs}^2} \quad (3)$$

where  $\mathbf{s}_{obs}$  is the uncertainty on input (observed) slope and  $\mathbf{s}_{Dy}$  is the uncertainty in the correction factor read from the accompanying input calibration uncertainty image. This is an approximation since it neglects possible correlation between  $\mathbf{Dy}$  and  $m_{sur}(obs)$  . This is justified for typical integration times consisting of 8-20 samples where the derivative of observed slope with respect to offset in the “second” ramp sample is quite small:

$$\frac{dm_{obs}}{d\Delta y} = -[f_1 - f_2(t_2 - t_0)] \ll 1$$