

There are several techniques for performance evaluation of an imaging system (IS). The first is the classical one: performance is considered as a characteristics called minimum resolvable temperature difference (MRTD). The second one is fidelity which is a parameter based on the least-square error between output signals of the idealized IS and an investigated one. The leastsquare error takes into account noise and distortions introduced by high spatial frequencies suppression. The third technique is defined via correlation coefficient between output signals of the idealized IS and a definite one. The paper discusses the application of the mentioned approaches for performance evaluation.

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