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Continuing Education Course #360
Sightline Control Basics - Part 3
Geo-Pointing and Locating

1. SLC can be considered a _____ part problem?
- a. Three
- b. Four
- c. Two

2. The geo-location coordinate frame used in this course is?
- a. ECEF
- b. ECI
- c. LOS

3. Two types of geo-location geo-registration are?
- a. Indirect and Direct
- b. Indirect and Inertial Sensed
- c. Direct and Image

4. Direct geo-registration requires _____ grade inertial sensors?
- a. navigation
- b. industrial
- c. tactical

5. Vis/NIR camera sensors are normally structured as either?
- a. CMOS or SWIR
- b. LWIR or CCD
- c. CMOS or CCD

6. Which sensor has an amplifier built into each pixel chip?
- a. CCD
- b. CMOS
- c. Both

7. What cameras possess better light sensitivity and large effective imaging area so are better for low light conditions?
- a. CMOS
- b. CCD
- c. Neither

8. What sensors allow for individual pixels to be read so that 'windowing' of sensor area regions of interest can be read out?
- a. CCD
- b. CCD and CMOS

○ c. CMOS

9. A sensor with low noise and high sensitivity will maintain in a high?
○ a. SNR
○ b. quantum efficiency
○ c. responsivity

10. What is a measure the pixel photon to electron conversion efficiency?
○ a. SNR
○ b. Quantum efficiency.
○ c. Dynamic range

11. Quantum efficiency is proportional to?
○ a. Camera field of view
○ b. Responsivity
○ c. Dynamic range

12. What size pixels collect more photons?
○ a. Size does not matter
○ b. Smaller
○ c. Larger

13. What size pixels improve resolution?
○ a. Size does not matter
○ b. Smaller
○ c. Larger

14. Camera total field of view (FOV) is determined by?
○ a. Sensor size and focal length
○ b. Camera size
○ c. Pixel size and focal length

15. Camera instantaneous field of view (FOV) is determined by?
○ a. Sensor size and focal length
○ b. Camera size
○ c. Pixel size and focal length