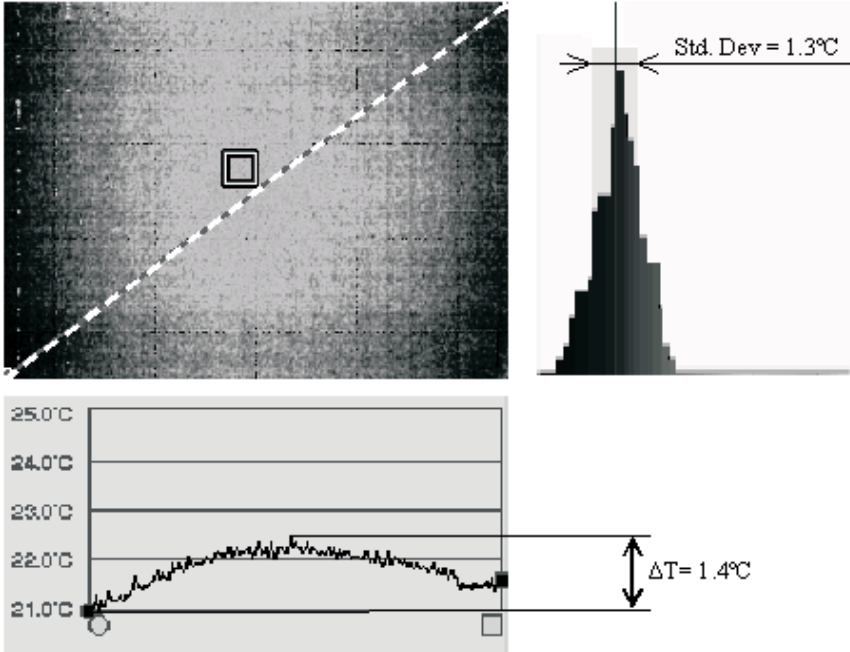


Correction

In the article by P.Plassman, E.F.J. Ring and C.D. Jones entitled *Quality Assurance of Thermal Imaging Systems in Medicine*. *Thermology international* 2006, 16: 10-15 a layout error occurred.

On page 13, table 4 repeated the text that was originally assigned to table 5. The correct text of table 4 is shown below.

We regret this error.

Table 4: Image non-uniformity	
Problem Severity	Usually small, although it can become severe in faulty cameras or those not calibrated for a long time.
Consequences	As in the “offset variation over measurement range” experiment in Table 3 above, this effect influences the accuracy of intra-image temperature difference measurements..
Cause	In focal plane array cameras non-uniformity is caused by inevitable drift of individual pixels away from the characteristics programmed into the calibration table of the camera (one for each pixel). In scanning cameras shortcomings of the optical elements (mainly lenses) cause this effect.
Materials required / preparation	Container of water at room temperature. Switch the camera on and allow it to settle (about 1 to 2 hours, use the results of the start-up drift experiment in Table 1). Set the camera to an emissivity of 0.98 (for 3-5 μ m cameras) or 0.99 (for 9-12 μ m cameras) respectively, a distance of 1 m and a very narrow temperature around the temperature of the water, e.g. if the water is 25 °C, set the camera range to between 23 and 27 °C.
Experimental method	After the camera has settled, stir the water for 30 seconds to produce a homogeneous temperature distribution at the surface. Point the camera perpendicular towards the water surface from a distance of 1 meter and record an image.
Analysis	Errors caused by deficiencies of the lens system are strongest in the corners of the image. A cross-section temperature profile from corner to corner of the captured images exposes these as shown in figure 4. The figure also shows a statistics area and its respective histograms where the standard deviation is another measure for the camera’s non-uniformity (noise). Diagonal and mid field lines through the image may all be examined in the same way.
Example	 <p>Figure 4 consists of three parts. The top left is a thermal image showing a dashed diagonal line and a small square region. The top right is a histogram of the square region with a standard deviation of 1.3°C. The bottom part is a cross-section graph showing temperature from 21.0°C to 25.0°C across the image, with a temperature difference of 1.4°C between the corners.</p>