On Oct 11, 4:04 pm, "M. Katz" <MKatz...@yahoo.com> wrote:
> You have to guard against byte values going below zero.
> Here is what I would recommend.
> 1) Immediately convert the raw data into float, before any processing.
> 2) Subtract the background array but "crop" any negative values at
> zero.
>    image1 = (raw_data - background ) > 0.
> 3) Then apply your calibration
>    image2 = image1 * calibration
>    If instead you have to divide by the calibration array, watch out
> for zeros.
>    image2 = image1 / (calibration > 1.) might be a format you should
> consider.
>    (The 1. here is just an example. It depends on your actual data.)
>
> Of course be careful about spikes or zeros in the calibration
> file or background file. Those can cause problems.
>
> MKatz

Thanks a lot.

Kim