



# United States Department of the Interior

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
Reston, Virginia 20192

## REPORT OF CALIBRATION of Aerial Mapping Camera

July 12, 2007

Camera type:	Wild RC30*	Camera serial no.:	5163
Lens type:	Universal Aviogon /4-S	Lens serial no.:	13203
Nominal focal length:	153 mm	Maximum aperture:	f/4
		Test aperture:	f/4

Submitted by: M.A.N. Mapping Services, Inc.  
Hilliard, Ohio

Reference: M.A.N. Mapping Services, Inc. purchase  
order No. 247741, dated June 28, 2007.

These measurements were made on Agfa glass glass plates, 0.19 inch thick, with spectroscopic emulsion type APX Panchromatic, developed in D-19 at 68° F for 3 minutes with continuous agitation. These photographic plates were exposed on a multicollimator camera calibrator using a white light source rated at approximately 5200K.

I. Calibrated Focal Length: 152.843 mm

II. Lens Distortion

Field angle:	7.5°	15°	22.7°	30°	35°	40°
Symmetric radial (μm)	-2	-3	-3	-3	-1	3
Decentering (μm)	0	0	0	0	1	1

<u>Symmetric radial distortion parameters</u>	<u>Decentering distortion parameters</u>	<u>Calibrated principal point</u>
$K_0 = 0.8168 \times 10^{-4}$	$P_1 = 0.6174 \times 10^{-7}$	$x_p = 0.000$ mm
$K_1 = -0.6854 \times 10^{-8}$	$P_2 = -0.1303 \times 10^{-7}$	$y_p = 0.003$ mm
$K_2 = 0.2240 \times 10^{-13}$	$P_3 = 0.0000$	
$K_3 = 0.0000$	$P_4 = 0.0000$	
$K_4 = 0.0000$		

The values and parameters for Calibrated Focal Length (CFL), Symmetric Radial Distortion ( $K_0, K_1, K_2, K_3, K_4$ ), Decentering Distortion ( $P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4$ ), and Calibrated Principal Point [point of symmetry] ( $x_p, y_p$ ) were determined through a least-squares Simultaneous Multiframe Analytical Calibration (SMAC) adjustment. The x and y-coordinate measurements utilized in the adjustment of the above parameters have a standard deviation ( $\sigma$ ) of  $\pm 3$  microns.

\* Equipped with Forward Motion Compensation

III. Lens Resolving Power in cycles/mm

Area-weighted average resolution: 94

Field angle:	0°	7.5°	15°	22.7°	30°	35°	40°
Radial Lines	113	113	1131	67	113	95	95
Tangential Lines	113	113	95	95	95	80	95

The resolving power is obtained by photographing a series of test bars and examining the resultant image with appropriate magnification to find the spatial frequency of the finest pattern in which the bars can be counted with reasonable confidence. The series of patterns has spatial frequencies from 5 to 268 cycles/mm in a geometric series having a ratio of the 4<sup>th</sup> root of 2. Radial lines are parallel to a radius from the center of the field, and tangential lines are perpendicular to a radius.

IV. Filter Parallelism

The two surfaces of the Wild 420 filter No. 7382 and the 525 filter No. 7565 filters accompanying this camera are within 10 seconds of being parallel. The 525 filter was used for the calibration.

V. Shutter Calibration

Indicated time (sec)	Rise time ( $\mu$ sec)	Fall Time ( $\mu$ sec)	$\frac{1}{2}$ width time (ms)	Nom. Speed (sec.)	Efficiency (%)
1/125	1666	1651	7.71	1/150	87
1/250	875	884	4.11	1/280	87
1/500	455	444	2.11	1/550	87
1/1000	249	241	1.11	1/1040	86

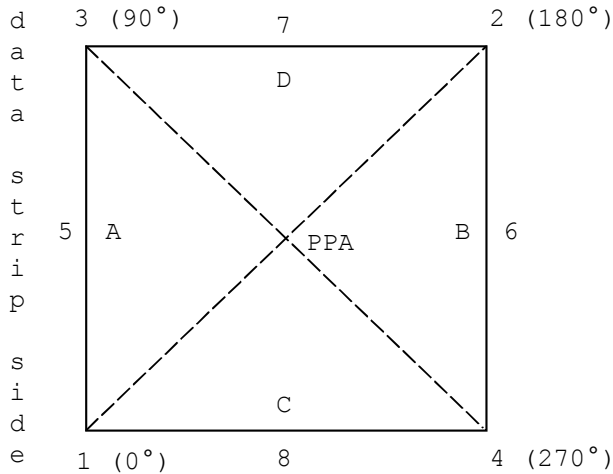
The effective exposure times were determined with the lens at aperture f/4. The method is considered accurate within 3 percent. The technique used is Method I described in International Standard ISO 516:1999(E).

VI. Film Platen

The film platen mounted in Wild RC30 drive unit No. 5163-530 does not depart from a true plane by more than 13  $\mu$ m (0.0005 in).

This camera is equipped with a platen identification marker that will register "530" in the data strip area for each exposure.

VII. Principal Points and Fiducial Coordinates



Positions of all points are referenced to the principal point of autocollimation (PPA) as origin. The diagram indicates the orientation of the reference points when the camera is viewed from the back, or a contact positive with the emulsion up. The data strip is to the left.

	<u>X coordinate</u>	<u>Y coordinate</u>
Indicated principal point, corner fiducials	0.009 mm	-0.001 mm
Indicated principal point, midside fiducials	0.006	0.002
Principal point of autocollimation (PPA)	0.000	0.000
Calibrated principal point (pt. of sym.) $x_p, y_p$	0.000	0.003

Fiducial Marks

1	-105.998 mm	-106.001 mm
2	106.015	105.998
3	-105.993	106.003
4	106.007	-106.001
5	-110.003	0.006
6	110.023	-0.002
7	-0.007	109.997
8	0.004	-109.991

VIII. Distances Between Fiducial Marks

Corner fiducials (diagonals)

1-2: 299.821 mm      3-4: 299.816 mm

Lines joining these markers intersect at an angle of 90° 00' 05"

Midside fiducials

5-6: 220.026 mm      7-8: 219.987 mm

Lines joining these markers intersect at an angle of 90° 00' 04"

Corner fiducials (perimeter)

1-3: 212.003 mm      2-3: 212.007 mm

1-4: 212.005 mm      2-4: 211.998 mm

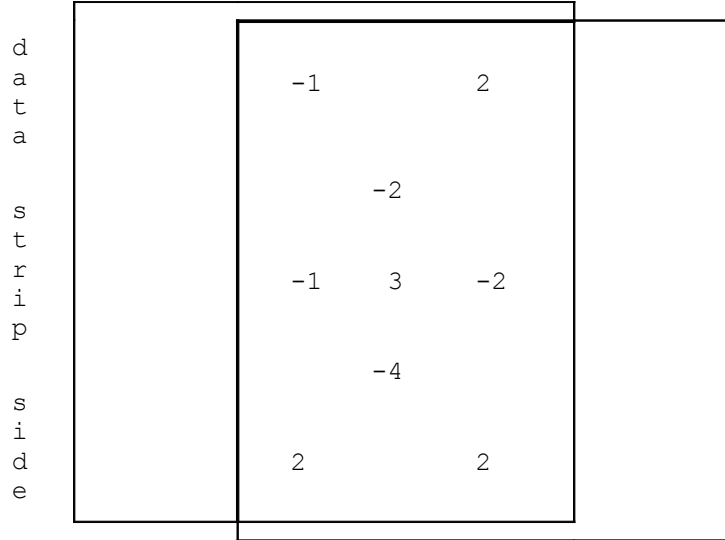
The method of measuring these distances is considered accurate within 0.003 mm

**Note:** For GPS applications, the nominal entrance pupil distance from the focal plane is 283 mm.

IX. Stereomodel Flatness

FMC Drive Unit No.: 5163-530  
 Platen ID: 530

Base/Height ratio: 0.6  
 Maximum angle of field tested:  
 40°



Stereomodel  
 Test point array  
 (values in micrometers)

The values shown on the diagram are the average departures from flatness (at negative scale) for two computer-simulated stereo models. The values are based on comparator measurements on contact glass (Kodak Micro-flat) diapositives made from Kodak 2405 film exposures. These measurements can vary by as much as  $\pm 5 \mu\text{m}$  from model to model.

X. System Resolving Power on film in cycles/mm

Area-weighted average resolution: 43

Film: Type 2405

Field angle:	0°	7.5°	15°	22.7°	30°	35°	40°
Radial Lines	57	48	48	34	48	48	48
Tangential Lines	57	48	48	40	48	34	34

Gregory I. Snyder  
 Commercial Remote Sensing Project Manager  
 National Mapping Division