



United States Department of the Interior

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
Reston, Virginia 20192

REPORT OF CALIBRATION of Aerial Mapping Camera

April 6, 2006

Camera type:	Wild RC30*	Camera serial no.:	5334
Lens type:	Eild Universal Aviogon /4-S	Lens serial no.:	13374
Nominal focal length:	153 mm	Maximum aperture:	f/4
		Test aperture:	f/4

Submitted by: U.S. Imaging, Inc.
Bartow, Florida

Reference: Leica Geosystems purchase order No. 7083784,
dated September 1, 2006.

These measurements were made on Agfa 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: 153.247 mm

II. Lens Distortion

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

<u>Symmetric radial distortion parameters</u>	<u>Decentering distortion parameters</u>	<u>Calibrated principal point</u>
$K_0 = 0.6048 \times 10^{-4}$	$P_1 = -0.6684 \times 10^{-6}$	$x_p = 0.000$ mm
$K_1 = -0.1347 \times 10^{-12}$	$P_2 = -0.1616 \times 10^{-6}$	$y_p = 0.001$ mm
$K_2 = 0.5986 \times 10^{-12}$	$P_3 = 0.0000$	
$K_3 = 0.0000$	$P_4 = 0.0000$	
$K_4 = 0.0000$		

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 (σ) of ± 3 microns.

* Equipped with Forward Motion Compensation

III. Lens Resolving Power in cycles/mm

Area-weighted average resolution: 106

Field Angle:	0°	7.5°	15°	22.7°	30°	35°	40°
Radial Lines	134	134	113	134	113	95	95
Tangential lines	134	134	113	113	113	80	80

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 4th 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 525 filter No. 7851, accompanying the camera are within 10 seconds of being parallel. This filter was used for the calibration.

V. Shutter Calibration

Indicated time (sec)	Rise time (μ sec)	Fall Time (μ sec)	$\frac{1}{2}$ width time (ms)	Nom. Speed (sec.)	Efficiency (%)
1/125	1634	1634	8.00	1/140	87
1/250	818	836	4.24	1/270	87
1/500	440	448	2.17	1/530	87
1/1000	223	225	1.11	1/1030	87

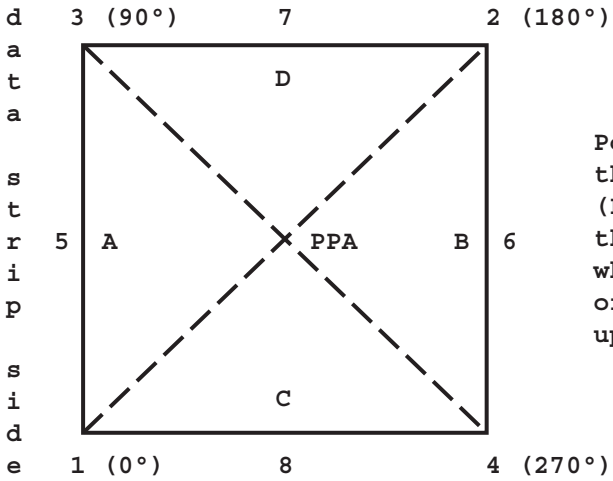
The effective exposure times were determined with the lens at aperture f/4. The method is considered accurate within 3 percent. The technique used is described in International Standard ISO 516:1999(E).

VI. Film Platen

The film platen mounted in Wild RC30 drive unit No. 5334-716 does not depart from a true plane by more than 13 μ m (0.0005 in).

This camera is equipped with a platen identification marker that will register "716" 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	0.008 mm	0.007 mm
Indicated principal point, midside fiducials	0.007	0.007
Principal point of autocollimation (PPA)	0.0	0.0
Calibrated principal point (pt. of sym.) x_p, y_p	0.000	0.001

Fiducial Marks

1	-105.993 mm	-105.992 mm
2	106.009	106.004
3	-105.988	106.006
4	106.003	-105.992
5	-111.995	0.006
6	112.013	0.007
7	0.012	112.004
8	0.002	-111.992

VIII. ~~Distances Between Fiducial Marks~~

Corner fiducials (diagonals)

1-2: 299.812 mm 3-4: 299.806 mm

Lines joining these markers intersect at an angle of 89° 59' 59"

Midside fiducials

5-6: 224.008 mm 7-8: 223.996 mm

Lines joining these markers intersect at an angle of 89° 59' 50"

Corner fiducials (perimeter)

1-3: 211.998 mm 2-3: 211.997 mm

1-4: 211.996 mm 2-4: 211.996 mm

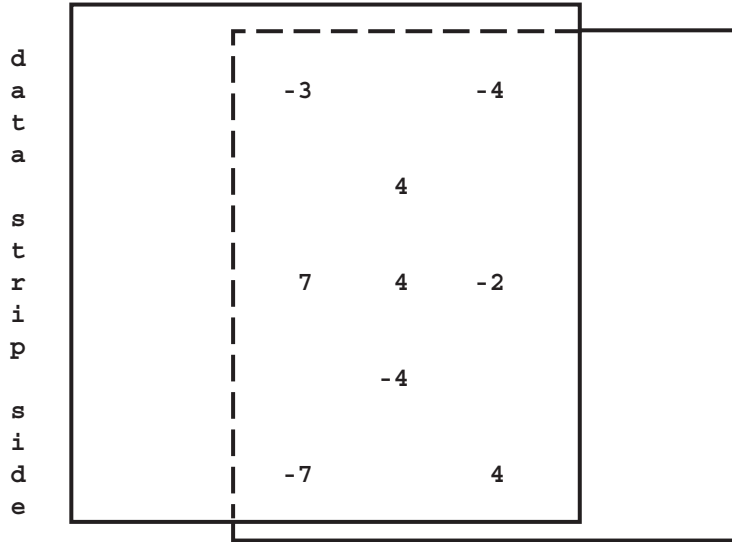
The method of measuring these distances is considered accurate within 0.003 mm

Note: For GPS applications, the nominal entrance pupil distance from the focal plane is 277 mm.

IX. Stereomodel Flatness

FMC Drive Unit No.: 5334-716
 Platen ID: 716

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 Kodak 4425 copy film made from Kodak 2405 film exposures. These measurements are considered accurate to within 5 μm.

X. System Resolving Power on film in cycles/mm

Area-weighted average resolution: 52

Film: Type 2405

Field angle:	0°	7.5°	15°	22.7°	30°	35°	40°
Radial Lines	57	67	57	57	57	48	48
Tangential lines	57	57	57	57	48	48	40

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