



United States Department of the Interior

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
RESTON, VA. 22092

REPORT OF CALIBRATION of Aerial Mapping Camera

January 17, 1985

Camera type: Wild RC10A
Lens type: Wild Universal Aviogon A4
Nominal focal length: 153 mm
Camera serial no.: 5011
Lens serial no.: 13051
Maximum aperture: f/4
Test aperture: f/4

Submitted by: Air Photographics, Inc.
Martinsburg, West Virginia 25401

Reference: Air Photographics purchase order No. 3241,
dated January 10, 1985.

These measurements were made on Kodak Micro-flat glass plates, 0.25 inch thick, with spectroscopic emulsion type V-F 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: 152.689 mm

This measurement is considered accurate within 0.005 mm

II. Radial Distortion

Field angle	\bar{D}_c	D_c for azimuth angle			
		0° A-C	90° A-D	180° B-D	270° B-C
degrees	um	um	um	um	um
7.5	0	2	0	-2	-1
15	-1	1	-2	-3	0
22.5	-2	0	-1	-4	-2
30	0	1	0	-2	0
35	1	3	1	0	3
40	0	-1	0	3	-1

The radial distortion is measured for each of four radii of the focal plane separated by 90° in azimuth. To minimize plotting error due to distortion, a full least-squares solution is used to determine the calibrated focal length. \bar{D}_c is the average distortion for a given field angle. Values of distortion D_c based on the calibrated focal length referred to the calibrated principal point (point of symmetry) are listed for azimuths 0°, 90°, 180° and 270°. The radial distortion is given in micrometers and indicates the radial displacement away from the center of the field. These measurements are considered accurate within 5 um.

III. Resolving Power in cycles/mm

Area-weighted average resolution: 76.8

Field angle:	0°	7.5°	15°	22.5°	30°	35°	40°
Radial lines	113	113	95	67	95	80	48
Tangential lines	113	80	80	80	80	67	67

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 420 Pan No. 6397 and the 525 Pan No. 6214 filters accompanying this camera are within 10 seconds of being parallel. The 525 filter was used for the calibration.

V. Shutter Calibration

<u>Indicated shutter speed</u>	<u>Effective shutter speed</u>	<u>Efficiency</u>
1/125	4.33 ms = 1/230 s	77%
1/250	2.80 ms = 1/360 s	77%
1/500	1.80 ms = 1/560 s	77%
1/1000	1.00 ms = 1/1000 s	77%

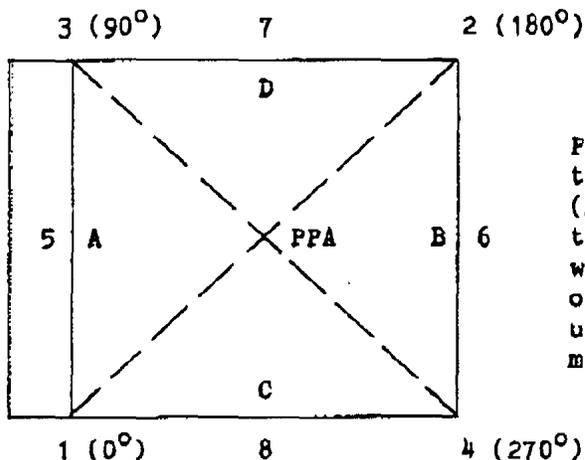
The effective shutter speeds were determined with the lens at aperture f/4. The method is considered accurate within 3 percent. The technique used is Method I described in American National Standard PH3.48-1972(R1978).

VI. Film Platen

The film platen mounted in Wild RC10A drive unit No. 5011-424 does not depart from a true plane by more than 13 um (0.0005 in).

This camera is equipped with a platen identification marker that will register "424" in the data strip area for each exposure.

VII. Principal Point 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 direction-of-flight fiducial marker or data strip is to the left.

	X coordinate	Y coordinate
Indicated principal point, corner fiducials	0.003 mm	-0.005 mm
Indicated principal point, midside fiducials	0.002	-0.004
Principal point of autocollimation	0.0	0.0
Calibrated principal point (point of symmetry)	-0.024	0.000

Fiducial Marks

Fiducial Mark	X coordinate	Y coordinate
1	-105.992 mm	-106.012 mm
2	105.995	106.000
3	-105.992	106.000
4	105.998	-106.012
5	-110.001	-0.005
6	110.002	-0.004
7	0.002	110.002
8	0.003	-110.016

VIII. Distances Between Fiducial Marks

Corner fiducials (diagonals)

1-2: 299.812 mm 3-4: 299.815 mm

Lines joining these markers intersect at an angle of 89° 59' 38"

Midside fiducials

5-6: 220.003 mm 7-8: 220.018 mm

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

Corner fiducials (perimeter)

1-3: 212.012 mm 2-3: 211.988 mm

1-4: 211.990 mm 2-4: 212.011 mm

The method of measuring these distances is considered accurate within 0.005 mm

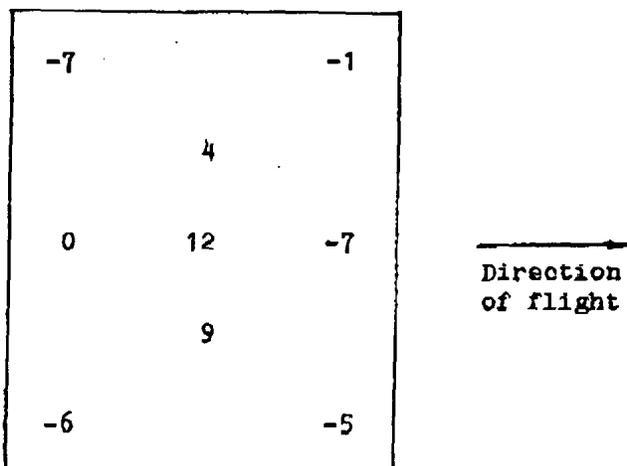
IX. Stereomodel Flatness

Drive unit No.: 5011-424

Base/Height ratio: 0.6

Platen ID: 424

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 stereomodels based on comparator measurements on contact glass (Kodak Micro-flat) diapositives made from Kodak 2405 film exposures. These measurements are considered accurate within 5 μ m.

X. Resolving Power in cycles/mm

Area-weighted average resolution: 43.1

Film: Type 2405

Field angle:	0°	7.5°	15°	22.5°	30°	35°	40°
Radial lines	57	57	57	48	57	48	34
Tangential lines	57	40	40	40	40	34	34

This report supersedes the previous calibration of this camera contained in USGS Report of Calibration No. RSAS/923, dated November 28, 1983.

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