United States Department of the Interior

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
Reston, Virginia 20192

REPORT OF CALIBRATION
of Aerial Mapping Camera

May 20, 2003

Camera type: Wild RC30*
Lens type: Wild Universal Aviogon A4-F
Nominal focal length: 153 mm

Camera serial no.: 5325
Lens serial no.: 13150
Maximum aperture: f/4
Test aperture: f/4

Submitted by: Keystone Aerial Surveys, Inc.
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Reference: Leica Geosystems purchase order
No. 638004 dated May 29, 2003.

These measurements were made on Kodak Micro-flat glass plates, 0.25 inch thick, with spectroscopic emulsion type 157-01 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: 152.822 mm

II. Lens Distortion

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

Symmetric radial distortion parameters

$K_0 = 0.3857 \times 10^{-5}$
$K_1 = -0.4672 \times 10^{-8}$
$K_2 = 0.3017 \times 10^{-12}$
$K_3 = 0.0000$
$K_4 = 0.0000$

Decentering distortion parameters

$P_1 = 0.1163 \times 10^{-7}$
$P_2 = -0.2498 \times 10^{-7}$
$P_3 = 0.0000$
$P_4 = 0.0000$

Calibrated principal point

$x_p = 0.001$ mm
$y_p = 0.002$ mm

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: 89

Field angle:	0°	7.5°	15°	22.7°	30°	35°	40°
Radial Lines	95	95	113	95	95	95	67
Tangential lines	95	80	95	95	95	80	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 filter No. 7314, and the 525 filter No. 5818 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 (μ sec)	Fall Time (μ sec)	½ width time (ms)	Nom. Speed (sec.)	Efficiency (%)
1/125	1726	1714	8.13	1/140	87
1/250	868	863	4.23	1/270	87
1/500	440	437	2.15	1/530	87
1/1000	223	221	1.08	1/1060	87

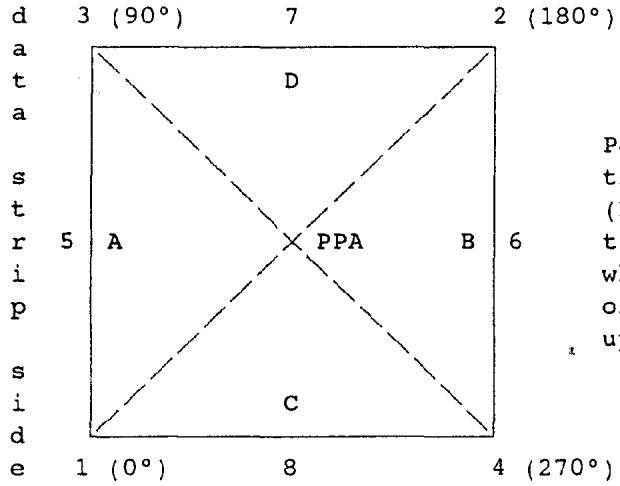
The effective exposure times were determined with the lens at aperture f/4. The method is considered accurate within 3 percent. The technique used is Method I described in American National Standard PH3.48-1972(R1978).

VI. Film Platen

The film platen mounted in Wild RC30 drive unit No. 5325-707 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 "707" 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.

	X coordinate	Y coordinate
Indicated principal point, corner fiducials	-0.005 mm	0.003 mm
Indicated principal point, midside fiducials	-0.005	0.002
Principal point of autocollimation (PPA)	0.0	0.0
Calibrated principal point (pt. of sym.) x_p, y_p	0.001	0.002

Fiducial Marks		
1	-106.006 mm	-105.997 mm
2	105.996	106.002
3	-106.005	105.998
4	105.999	-105.997
5	-110.007	0.001
6	109.995	0.004
7	-0.005	109.993
8	-0.004	-110.006

VIII. Distances Between Fiducial Marks

Corner fiducials (diagonals)

1-2: 299.814 mm 3-4: 299.813 mm

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

Midside fiducials

5-6: 220.002 mm 7-8: 219.999 mm

Lines joining these markers intersect at an angle of 89° 59' 58"

Corner fiducials (perimeter)

1-3: 211.996 mm 2-3: 212.000 mm

1-4: 212.005 mm 2-4: 211.999 mm

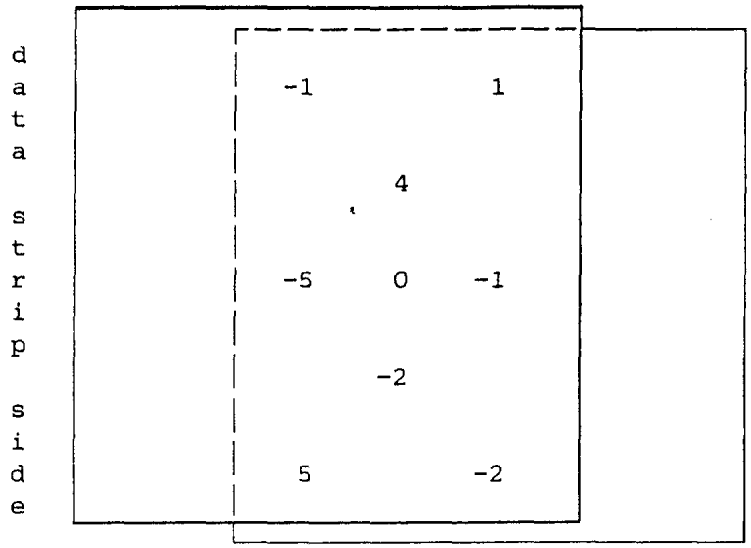
The method of measuring these distances is considered accurate within 0.003 mm

Note: For GPS applications, the nominal entrance pupil distance from the focal plane is 282 mm.

IX. Stèreomodel Flatness

FMC Drive Unit No.: 5325-707 Base/Height ratio: 0.6

Platen ID: 707 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 can vary by as much as ± 5 μm from model to model.

X. System Resolving Power on film in cycles/mm

Area-weighted average resolution: 42 Film: Type 2405

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

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