



# United States Department of the Interior

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
Reston, Virginia 20192

REPORT OF CALIBRATION  
of Aerial Mapping Camera

July 9, 2003

Camera type:	Wild RC30*	Camera serial no.:	5364
Lens type:	Wild Universal Aviogon /4-S	Lens serial no.:	13415
Nominal focal length:	153 mm	Maximum aperture:	f/4
		Test aperture:	f/4

Submitted by: Tuck Engineering, Inc.  
Big Stone Gap, VA

Reference: Leica Geosystems purchase order  
No. 652900, dated October 14, 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: 153.746 mm

II. Lens Distortion

Field angle:	7.5°	15°	22.7°	30°	35°	40°
Symmetric radial (um)	0	0	0	0	1	1
Decentering (um)	0	0	1	2	3	4

Symmetric radial  
distortion parameters

Decentering  
distortion parameters

Calibrated  
principal point

$$\begin{aligned} K_0 &= 0.1479 \times 10^{-4} \\ K_1 &= -0.2910 \times 10^{-8} \\ K_2 &= 0.1008 \times 10^{-12} \\ K_3 &= 0.0000 \\ K_4 &= 0.0000 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P_1 &= -0.2366 \times 10^{-6} \\ P_2 &= 0.1255 \times 10^{-6} \\ P_3 &= 0.0000 \\ P_4 &= 0.0000 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_p &= 0.003 \text{ mm} \\ y_p &= 0.006 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

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: 112

Field angle:	0°	7.5°	15°	22.7°	30°	35°	40°
Radial Lines	134	113	134	134	134	113	95
Tangential lines	134	113	113	113	113	95	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 420 No. 7936, and the 525 No. 7955 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	1693	1698	8.36	1/140	87
1/250	875	877	4.33	1/260	87
1/500	441	439	2.18	1/520	87
1/1000	231	229	1.10	1/1040	87

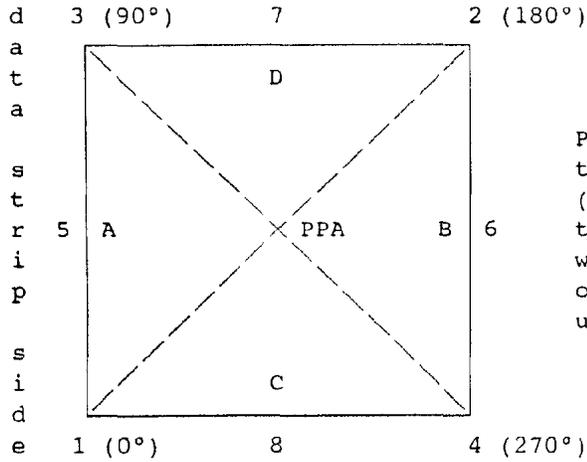
The effective exposure times were determined with the lens at aperture f/4. The method is considered accurate within 3 percent. The technique used is Method I described in American National Standard PH3.48-1972 (R1978).

### VI. Film Platen

The film platen mounted in Wild RC30 drive unit No. 5364-739 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 "739" 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	0.010 mm
Indicated principal point, midside fiducials	-0.008	0.011
Principal point of autocollimation (PPA)	0.0	0.0
Calibrated principal point (pt. of sym.) $x_p, y_p$	0.003	0.006

Fiducial Marks

1	-106.009 mm	-105.990 mm
2	105.991	106.008
3	-106.002	106.007
4	105.987	-105.990
5	-112.006	0.011
6	111.996	0.011
7	-0.005	112.011
8	-0.011	-111.990

VIII. Distances Between Fiducial Marks

Corner fiducials (diagonals)

1-2: 299.812 mm                      3-4: 299.804 mm

Lines joining these markers intersect at an angle of 89° 59' 57"

Midside fiducials

5-6: 224.001 mm                      7-8: 224.001 mm

Lines joining these markers intersect at an angle of 89° 59' 54"

Corner fiducials (perimeter)

1-3: 211.997 mm                      2-3: 211.992 mm

1-4: 211.997 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 277 mm.

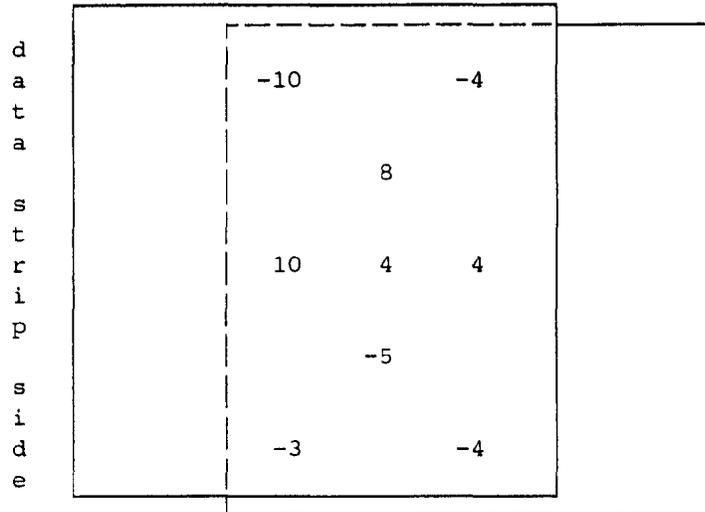
IX. Stereomodel Flatness

FMC Drive Unit No.: 5364-739

Base/Height ratio: 0.6

Platen ID: 739

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  $\pm 5 \mu\text{m}$  from model to model.

X. System Resolving Power on film in cycles/mm

Area-weighted average resolution: 51

Film: Type 2405

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

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