



United States Department of the Interior

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
Reston, Virginia 20192

REPORT OF CALIBRATION of Aerial Mapping Camera

January 28, 2011

Camera type: Wild RC30*
Lens type: Wild Universal Aviogon /4-S
Nominal focal Length: 153 mm

Camera serial no.: 5242
Lens serial no.: 13256
Maximum aperture: f/4
Test aperture: f/4

Submitted by: Richard Crouse & Associates, Inc.
 Frederick, Maryland

Reference:

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: 152.983 mm

II. Lens Distortion

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

<u>Symmetric radial distortion</u>		<u>Decentering distortion</u>		<u>Calibrated principal point</u>	
K_0	= 0.1122E-04	P_1	= 0.773 1E-07	x_p	= 0.006 mm
K_1	= -0.5975E-08	P_2	= 0.6382E-08	y_p	= 0.015mm
K_2	= 0.3537E-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 (a) of ± 3 microns.

* Equipped with Forward Motion Compensation

III. Lens Resolving Power in cycles/mm

Area-weighted average resolution: 109

Field angle:	0°	7.5°	15°	22.7°	30°	35°	40°
Radial Lines	159	159	134	113	113	95	95
Tangential Lines	159	134	113	113	113	95	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 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. 7765 accompanying this 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)	½ Width Time (ms)	Nom. Speed (sec)	Efficiency (%)
1/125	681	672	9.56	1/110	96
1/250	346	349	5.04	1/210	96
1/500	174	172	2.51	1/420	96
1/1000	86	83	1.25	1/840	96

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 platen mounted in Wild drive unit No. 5242 does not depart from a true plane by more than 13 μ m (0.0005 in).

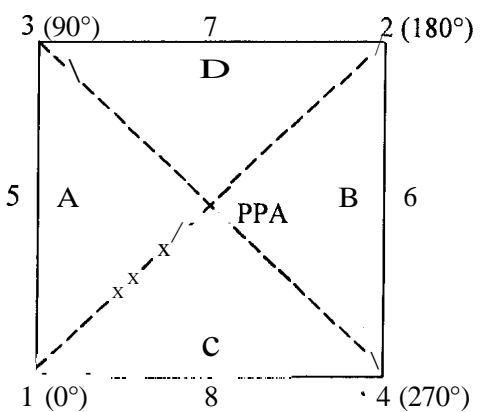
This camera is equipped with a platen identification marker that will register "619" in the data strip area for each exposure.

VII. Principal Point and Fiducial Mark Coordinates

d
a
t
a

s
t
r
i
p

s
i
d
e



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.

Indicated principal point, corner fiducials
 Indicated principal point, midside fiducials
 Principal point of autocollimation (PPA)
 Calibrated principal point (point of symmetry)

	<u>X coordinate (mm)</u>	<u>Y coordinate (mm)</u>
Indicated principal point, corner fiducials	0.010	0.022
Indicated principal point, midside fiducials	0.008	0.021
Principal point of autocollimation (PPA)	0.000	0.000
Calibrated principal point (point of symmetry)	0.006	0.015

Fiducial Marks

1	-105.994	-105.978
2	106.009	106.016
3	-105.986	106.022
4	106.007	-105.978
5	-111.990	0.023
6	112.015	0.019
7	0.010	112.021
8	0.005	-111.985

VIII. Distances Between Fiducial marks

Corner fiducials (diagonals)	1-2: 299.812 mm	3-4: 299.809 mm
Lines joining these markers intersect at an angle of 90° 00' 01"		
Midside fiducials	5-6: 224.004 mm	7-8: 224.006 mm
Lines joining these markers intersect at an angle of 90° 00' 00"		
Corner fiducials (perimeter)	1-3: 212.001 mm	2-3: 211.996mm
	1-4: 212.002mm	2-4: 211.995mm

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 283mm.

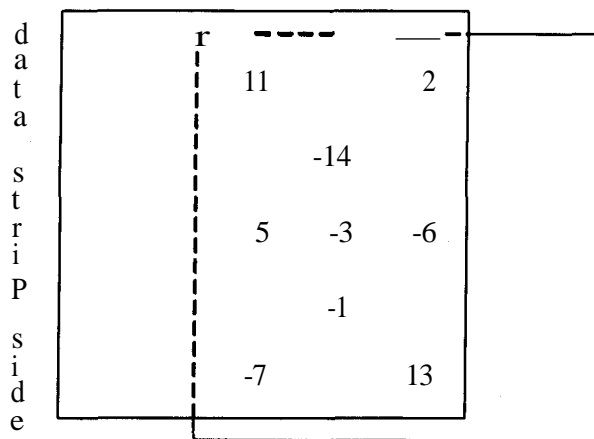
IX. Stereomodel Flatness

FMC Drive Unit No: 5242

Base/Height ratio: 0.6

Platen ID: 619

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 Agfa Avitone P3P 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: 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	48	48	48	48

This aerial mapping camera calibration report supersedes the previously issued USGS Report No. OSL/3369, dated January 29, 2008.

Michael G. Benson
Remote Sensing Technologies Project Manager
Geography Discipline