



United States Department of the Interior

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
Reston, Virginia 20192REPORT OF CALIBRATION
of Aerial Mapping Camera

March 27, 2002

Camera type: Zeiss RMK TOP 15*
Lens type: Zeiss Pleogon A3/4
Nominal focal length: 153 mm

Camera serial no.: 149993
Lens serial no.: 150008
Maximum aperture: f/4
Test aperture: f/4

Submitted by: Midwest Aerial Photography
Galloway, Ohio

Reference: Z/I Imaging Corporation purchase
order No. USAPO0000134.

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: 152.740 mm

II. Lens Distortion

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

Symmetric radial distortion parameters

$$\begin{aligned}K_0 &= 0.5296 \times 10^{-4} \\K_1 &= -0.1157 \times 10^{-7} \\K_2 &= 0.5056 \times 10^{-12} \\K_3 &= 0.0000 \\K_4 &= 0.0000\end{aligned}$$

Decentering distortion parameters

$$\begin{aligned}P_1 &= -0.1014 \times 10^{-6} \\P_2 &= 0.1578 \times 10^{-6} \\P_3 &= 0.0000 \\P_4 &= 0.0000\end{aligned}$$

Calibrated principal point

$$\begin{aligned}x_p &= -0.002 \text{ mm} \\y_p &= -0.003 \text{ mm}\end{aligned}$$

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 (σ) of ± 3 microns.

* Equipped with Forward Motion Compensation

III. Lens Resolving Power in cycles/mm

Area-weighted average resolution: 101

Field angle:	0°	7.5°	15°	22.7°	30°	35°	40°
Radial Lines	134	159	134	113	113	95	95
Tangential lines	134	134	113	95	95	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 USGS TOP 15 test filter KL-F (60%) No. 142399 are within 10 seconds of being parallel. This filter, in conjunction with the internal "B" 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 (%)
1/100	3582	3505	10.48	1/120	78
1/200	1723	1738	5.11	1/250	78
1/300	1201	1172	3.45	1/370	78
1/400	892	894	2.52	1/510	78
1/500	727	732	2.04	1/630	78

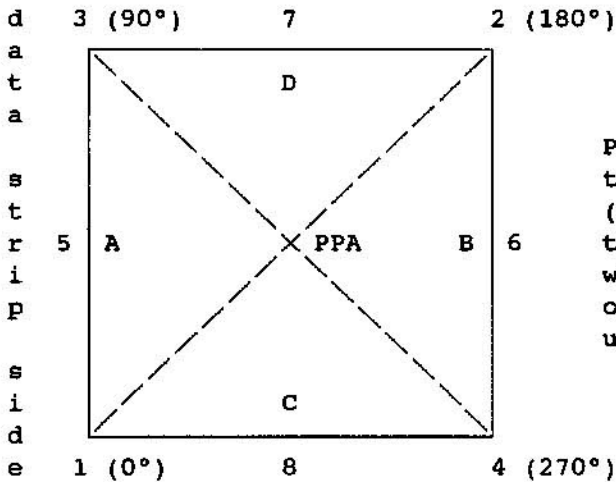
The effective exposure times were determined with the lens at aperture f/4. The method is considered accurate within 3 percent. The technique used is Method I described in American National Standard PH3.48-1972(R1978).

VI. Magazine Platen

The platen mounted in T-MC film magazine No. 150625 does not depart from a true plane by more than 13 μ m (0.0005 in).

The platen for this film magazine is equipped with an identification marker that will register "151229" 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	0.005 mm	0.002 mm
Indicated principal point, midside fiducials	-0.003	-0.003
Principal point of autocollimation (PPA)	0.0	0.0
Calibrated principal point (pt. of sym.) x_p, y_p	-0.002	-0.003

Fiducial Marks

Fiducial Mark	X coordinate (mm)	Y coordinate (mm)
1	-113.006	-113.002
2	113.008	112.999
3	-113.000	113.003
4	113.013	-113.002
5	-112.997	0.000
6	113.003	-0.005
7	-0.002	113.008
8	-0.004	-113.007

VIII. Distances Between Fiducial Marks

Corner fiducials (diagonals)

1-2: 319.622 mm 3-4: 319.625 mm

Lines joining these markers intersect at an angle of 90° 00' 09"

Midside fiducials

5-6: 226.000 mm 7-8: 226.014 mm

Lines joining these markers intersect at an angle of 90° 00' 02"

Corner fiducials (perimeter)

1-3: 226.005 mm 2-3: 226.008 mm

1-4: 226.018 mm 2-4: 226.001 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 254 mm with a 10 mm filter thickness. Additional filter thickness will increase entrance pupil distance by 0.34 X added thickness.

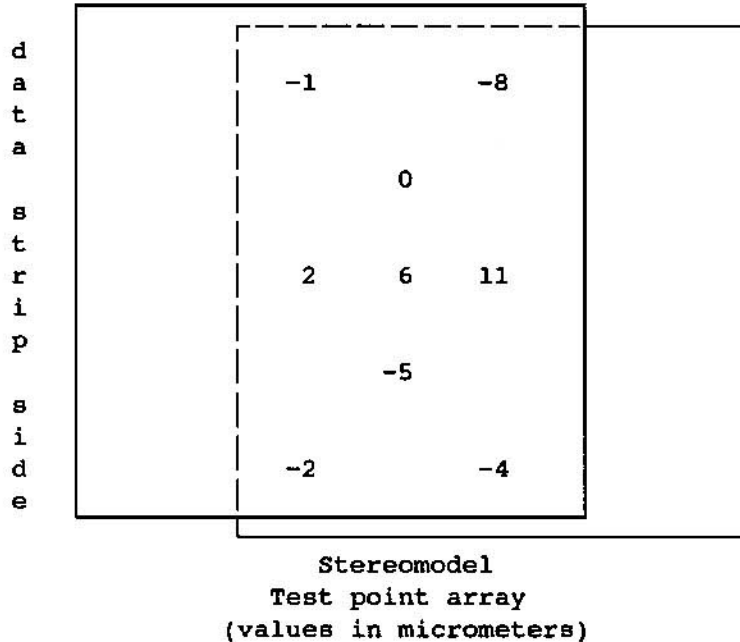
IX. Stereomodel Flatness

FMC Magazine No.: 150625

Base/Height ratio: 0.6

Platen ID: 151229

Maximum angle of field tested: 40°



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: 48

Film: Type 2405

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

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