

III. Lens Resolving Power in cycles/mm

Area-weighted average resolution: 114

<u>Field angle:</u>	<u>0°</u>	<u>7.5°</u>	<u>15°</u>	<u>22.7°</u>	<u>30°</u>	<u>35°</u>	<u>40°</u>
Radial Lines	159	134	134	134	134	113	95
Tangential Lines	159	134	134	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 525 filter No.7964 accompanying this camera are within 10 seconds of being parallel. This filter was used for the calibration.

V. Shutter Calibration

<u>Indicated Time</u> <u>(sec)</u>	<u>Rise Time</u> <u>(μ sec)</u>	<u>Fall Time</u> <u>(μ sec)</u>	<u>½ Width Time</u> <u>(ms)</u>	<u>Nom. Speed</u> <u>(sec)</u>	<u>Efficiency</u> <u>(%)</u>
1/125	1398	1399	8.46	1/130	90
1/250	741	741	4.43	1/250	90
1/500	361	358	2.21	1/500	90
1/1000	187	188	1.12	1/1000	90

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 RC20 drive unit No. 5116 does not depart from a true plane by more than 13 μm (0.0005 in).

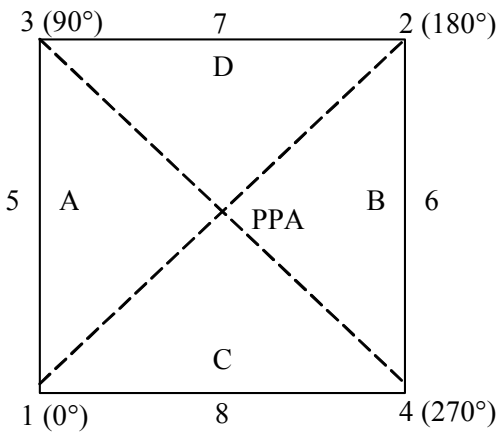
This camera is equipped with a platen identification marker that will register "515" in the data strip area for each exposure.

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.

	<u>X coordinate (mm)</u>	<u>Y coordinate (mm)</u>
Indicated principal point, corner fiducials	0.012	0.007
Indicated principal point, midside fiducials	0.007	0.008
Principal point of autocollimation (PPA)	0.000	0.000
Calibrated principal point (point of symmetry)	-0.004	0.009
<u>Fiducial Marks</u>		
1	-105.985	-105.991
2	106.010	106.005
3	-105.989	106.006
4	106.012	-105.991
5	-111.988	0.010
6	112.015	0.006
7	0.009	112.003
8	0.005	-111.990

VIII. Distances Between Fiducial marks

Corner fiducials (diagonals)	1-2: 299.808 mm	3-4: 299.812 mm
Lines joining these markers intersect at an angle of 90° 00' 01"		
Midside fiducials	5-6: 224.003 mm	7-8: 223.993 mm
Lines joining these markers intersect at an angle of 90° 00' 00"		
Corner fiducials (perimeter)	1-3: 211.998 mm	2-3: 211.999 mm
	1-4: 211.997 mm	2-4: 211.997 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 277mm.

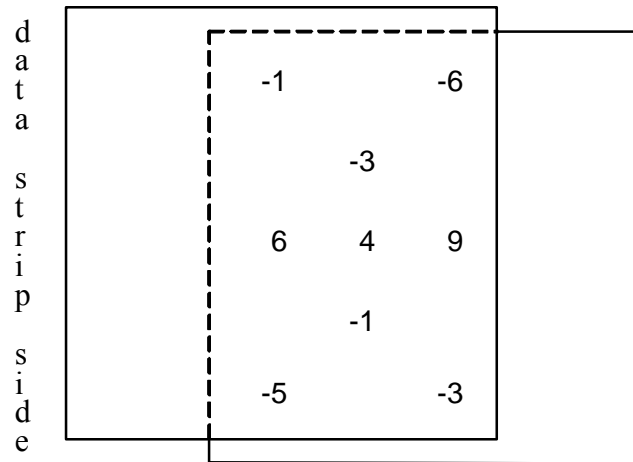
IX. Stereomodel Flatness

FMC Drive Unit No: 5116

Base/Height ratio: 0.6

Platen ID: 515

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: 52

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	57	57	48	48	40

This aerial mapping camera calibration report supersedes the previously issued USGS Report No. OSL/3377, dated March 4, 2008.

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