

# Calibration Report

## Short Version



<b>Camera:</b>	<b>UltraCam Xp-wa, S/N UC-SXp-wa-30416083</b>
<b>Manufacturer:</b>	<b>Vexcel Imaging GmbH, A-8010 Graz, Austria</b>
<b>Date of Calibration:</b>	<b>Mar-24-2010</b>
<b>Date of Report:</b>	<b>Jun-21-2010</b>
<b>Camera Revision:</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>Revision of Report:</b>	<b>2.0</b>

# Calibration Report

## Geometric Calibration



<b>Camera:</b>	<b>UltraCam Xp-wa, S/N UC-SXp-wa-30416083</b>
<b>Manufacturer:</b>	<b>Vexcel Imaging GmbH, A-8010 Graz, Austria</b>
<b>Panchromatic Camera:</b>	<b>ck = 70.500mm</b>
<b>Multispectral Camera:</b>	<b>ck = 70.500mm</b>
<b>Date of Calibration:</b>	<b>Mar-24-2010</b>
<b>Date of Report:</b>	<b>Jun-21-2010</b>
<b>Camera Revision:</b>	<b>2.0</b>
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## Panchromatic Camera

### Large Format Panchromatic Output Image

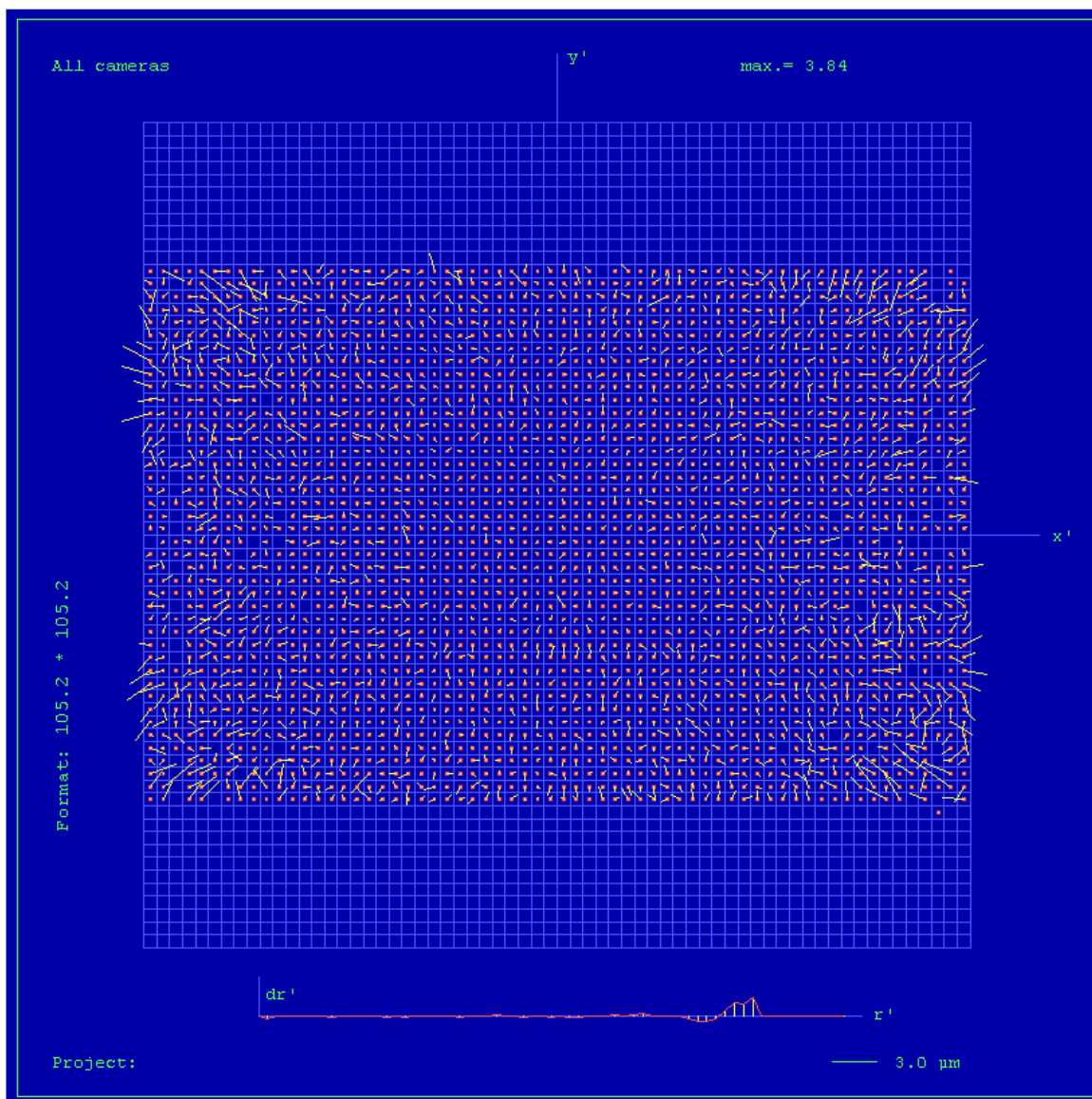
<b>Image Format</b>	long track	67.860mm	11310pixel
	cross track	103.860mm	17310pixel
<b>Image Extent</b>		(-33.93, -51.93)mm	(33.93, 51.93)mm
<b>Pixel Size</b>		6.000µm*6.000µm	
<b>Focal Length</b>	ck	70.500mm	± 0.002mm
<b>Principal Point</b>	X_ppa	0.000 mm	± 0.002mm
<b>(Level 2)</b>	Y_ppa	0.180 mm	± 0.002mm
<b>Lens Distortion</b>	Remaining Distortion less than 0.002mm		

## Multispectral Camera

### Medium Format Multispectral Output Image (Upscaled to panchromatic image format)

<b>Image Format</b>	long track	67.860mm	3770pixel
	cross track	103.860mm	5770pixel
<b>Image Extent</b>		(-33.93, -51.93)mm	(33.93, 51.93)mm
<b>Pixel Size</b>		18.000µm*18.000µm	
<b>Focal Length</b>	ck	70.500mm	
<b>Principal Point</b>	X_ppa	0.000 mm	± 0.002mm
<b>(Level 2)</b>	Y_ppa	0.180 mm	± 0.002mm
<b>Lens Distortion</b>	Remaining Distortion less than 0.002mm		

## Full Pan Image, Residual Error Diagram



**Residual Error (RMS):**            **0.80 μm**

## Explanations:

### 1) Calibration Method:

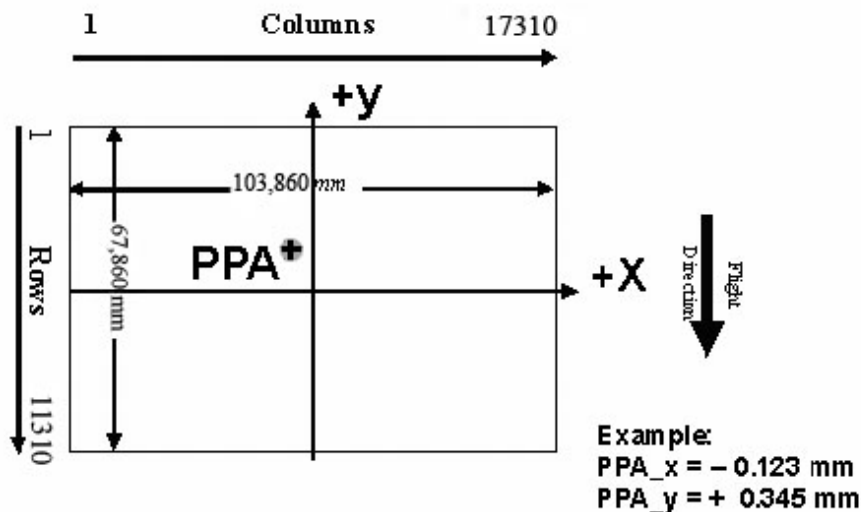
The geometric calibration is based on a set of 84 images of a defined geometry target with 394 GCPs.

Number of point measurements for the panchromatic camera : 19599  
Number of point measurements for the multispectral camera : 74192

Determination of the image parameters by Least Squares Adjustment.  
Software used for the adjustment: BINGO (GIP Eng. Aalen, Germany)

**2) Level 2 Image Coordinate System:** PAN 17310 pixel by 11310 pixel  
MS 5770 pixel by 3770 pixel

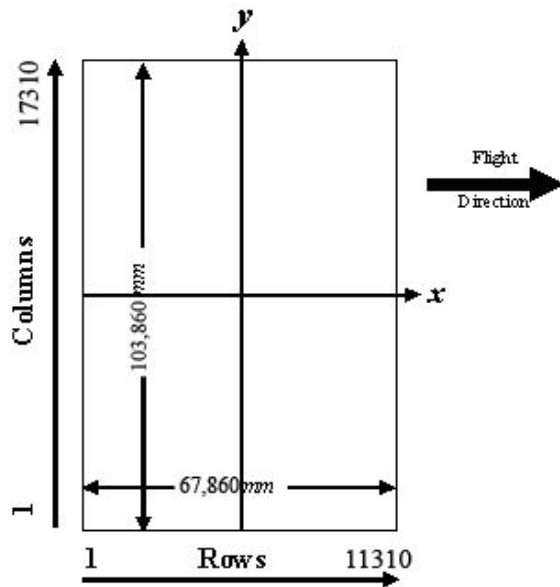
### Lvl2, Camera prop. Orientation



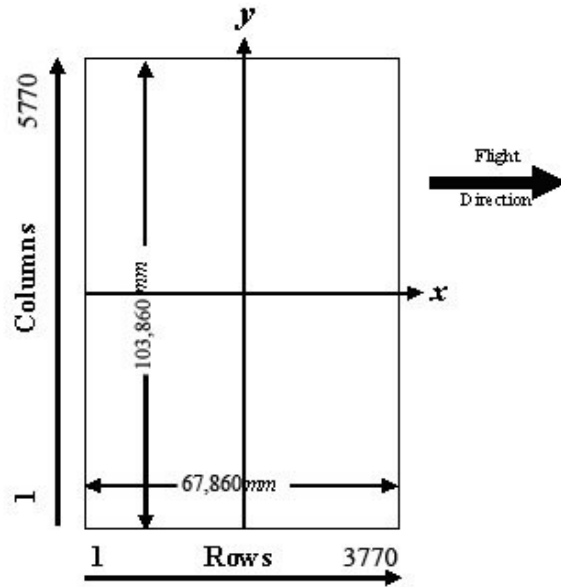
The image coordinate system of the Level 2 images is shown in the above figure. The level 2 image consists of 17310 columns and 11310 rows, which leads to a total image format of 103.860 x 67.860 mm. The coordinate of the principal point in the level 2 image is given on page 3 of this report. The above figure shows the position of an example principal point at the coordinate (-0.123 / 0.345).

**3) Level 3 Image Coordinate System:**  
(after rotation of 270° CW)

PAN 17310 pixel by 11310 pixel  
MS 5770 pixel by 3770 pixel



Panchromatic Image Format



Multispectral Image Format

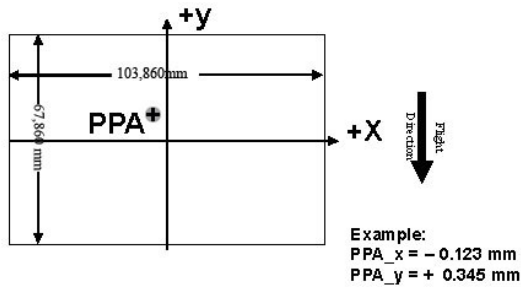
**4) Position of Principal Point in Level 3 Image**

The position of the principal point in the level 3 image depends on the “rotation” setting used in the OPC during the pan-sharpening step. The exact position relative to the image center is given in the table below as a function of the rotation setting used in the OPC. The coordinates are specified for clockwise (CW) rotation in steps of 90 degrees, according to the principal point coordinate given on page 3 for high- and low resolution images.

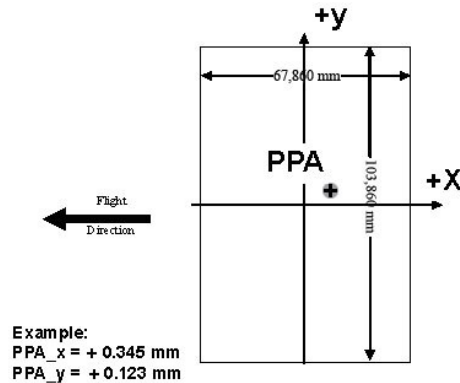
Image Format	Clockwise Rotation (Degree)	PPA	
		X	Y
Level 2	-	0.000	0.180
Level 3	0	0.000	0.180
Level 3	90	0.180	0.000
Level 3	180	0.000	-0.180
Level 3	270	-0.180	0.000

The coordinates in the figure below are only example values to illustrate the effect of image rotation on the principal point position, and do **not** correspond to the camera described in this report.

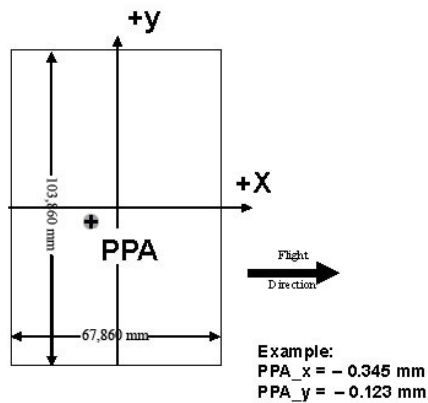
Lvl3, Rotation 0 deg clockwise



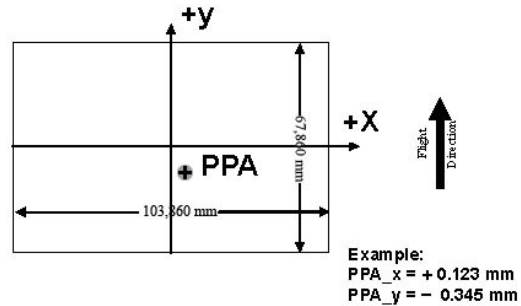
Lvl3, Rotation 90 deg clockwise



Lvl3, Rotation 270 deg clockwise



Lvl3, Rotation 180 deg clockwise



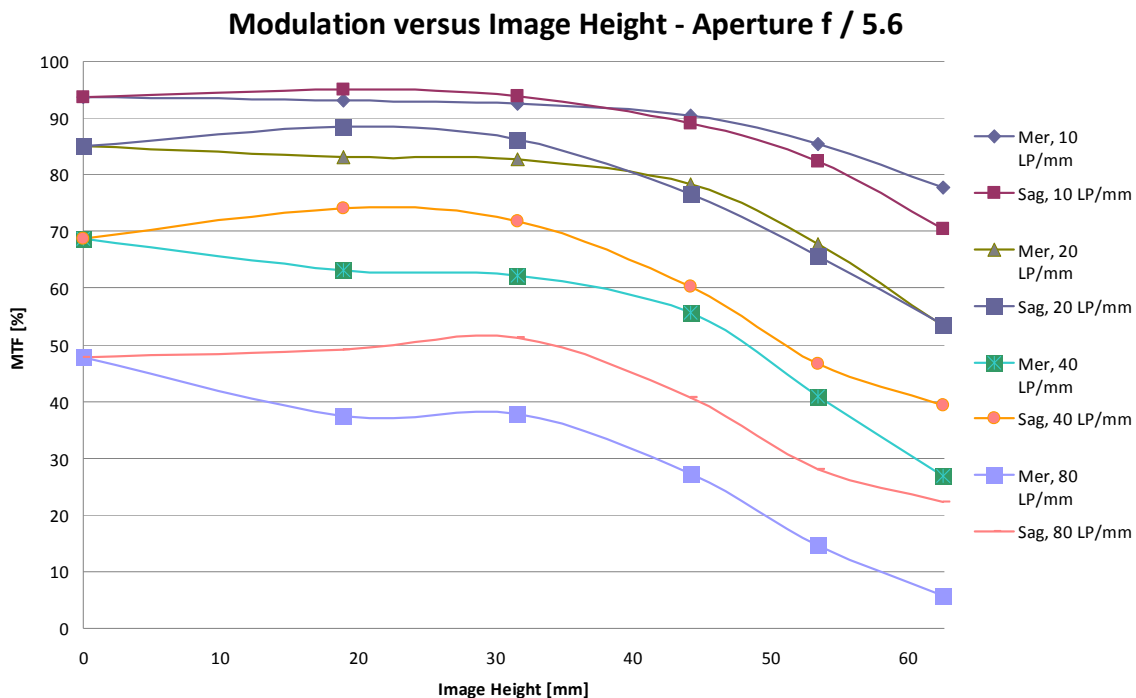


## Lens Resolving Power

The following curves show the development of the modulation transfer function across different image heights of the panchromatic cones. Please note that these values have been calculated and can vary up to 10% with optics from production (especially at high LP's).

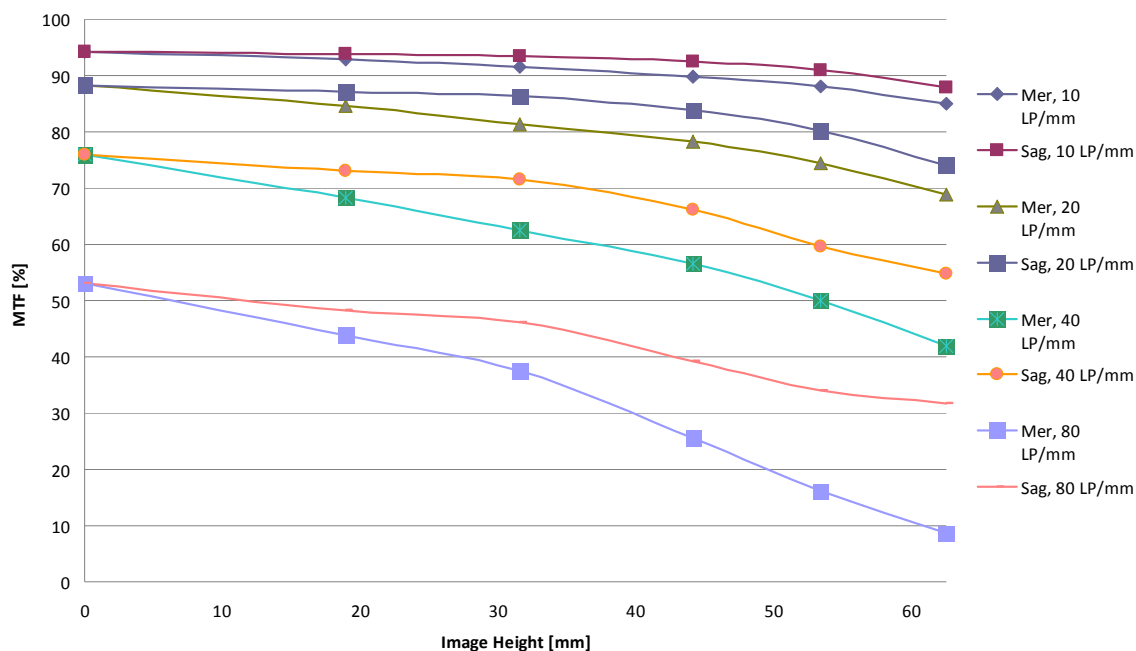
The curves are given for the meridional (tangential) and sagital (radial) component of signals at frequencies of 10, 20, 40 and 80 line pairs per millimeter.

As the MTF is a function of the specific aperture size used, one set of curves is given for each aperture size.

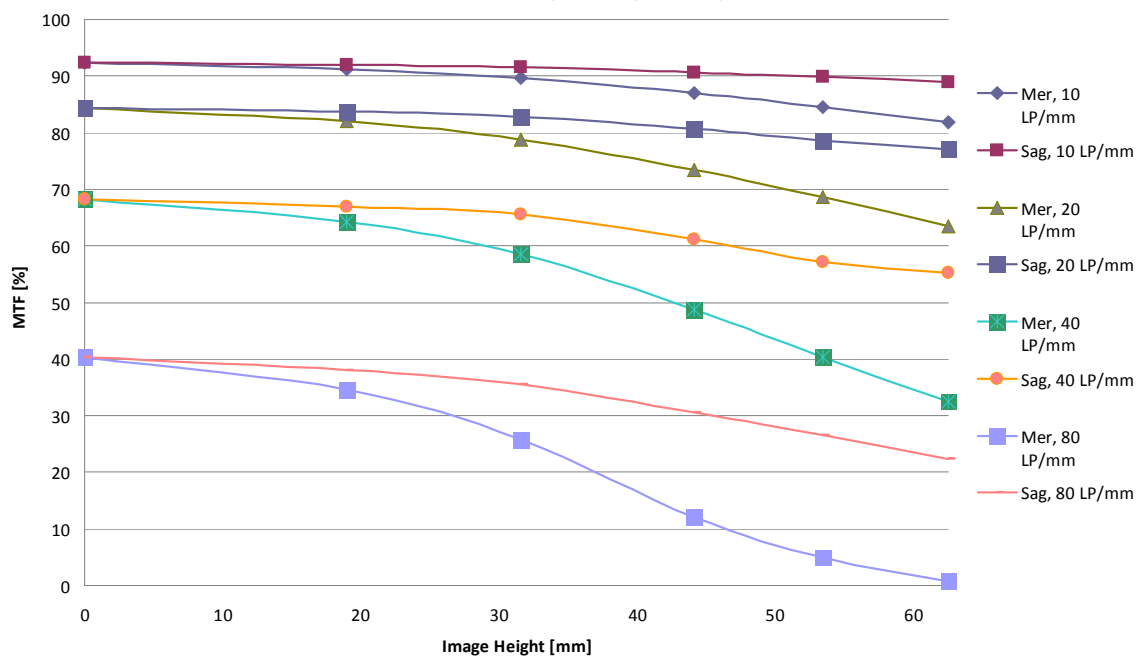




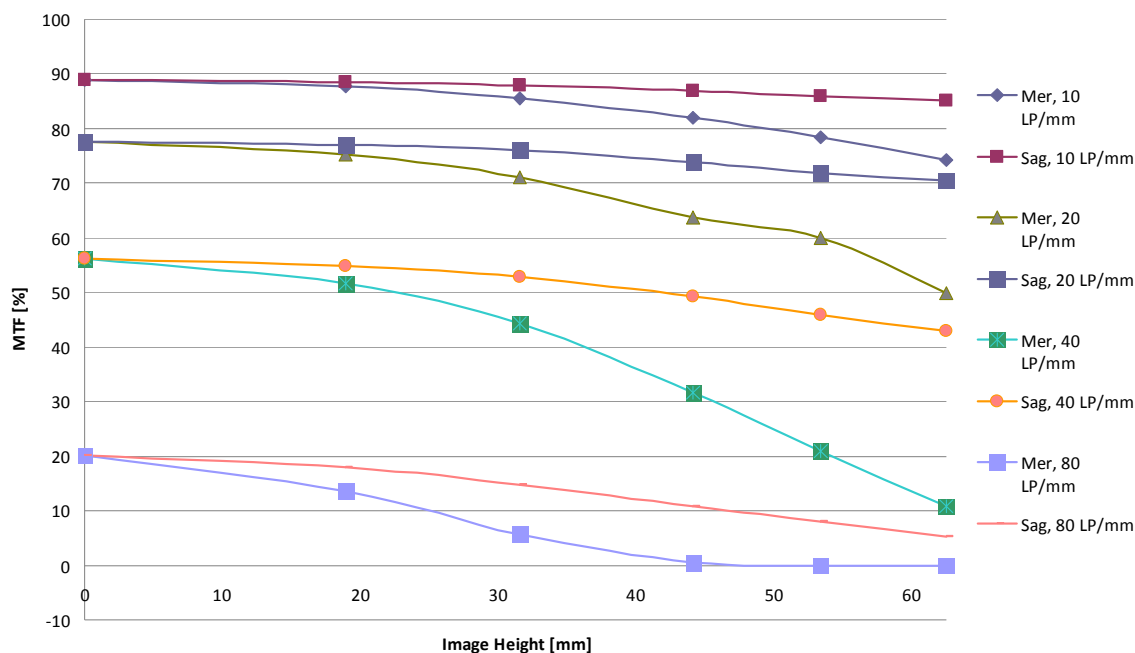
Modulation versus Image Height - Aperture f / 8



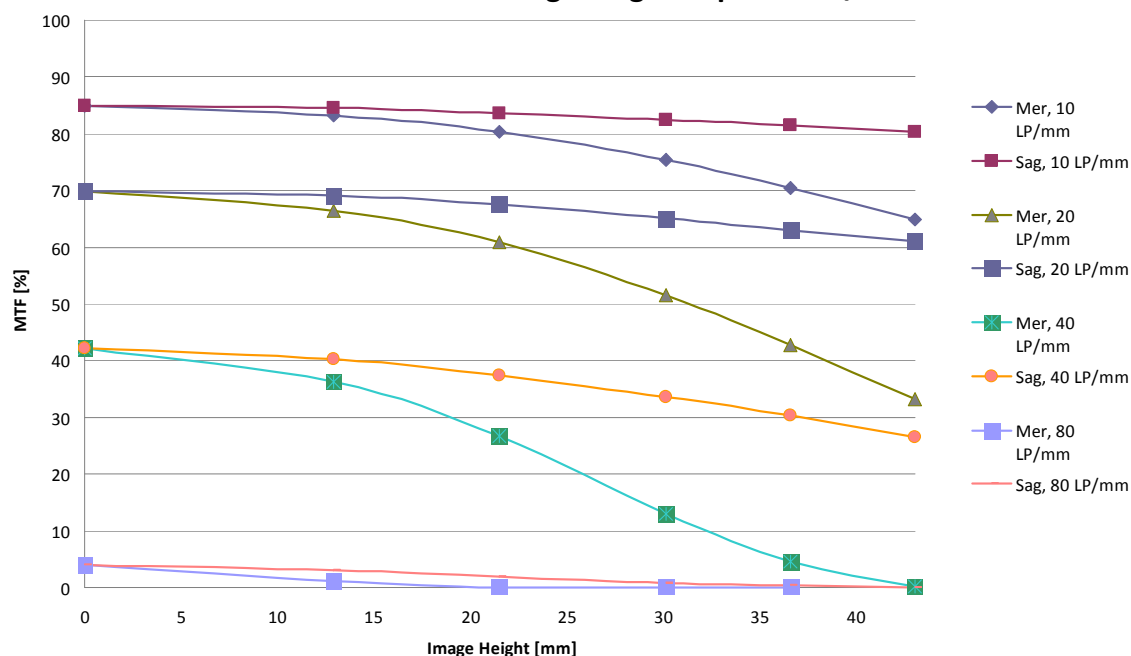
Modulation versus Image Height - Aperture f / 11



**Modulation versus Image Height - Aperture f / 16**

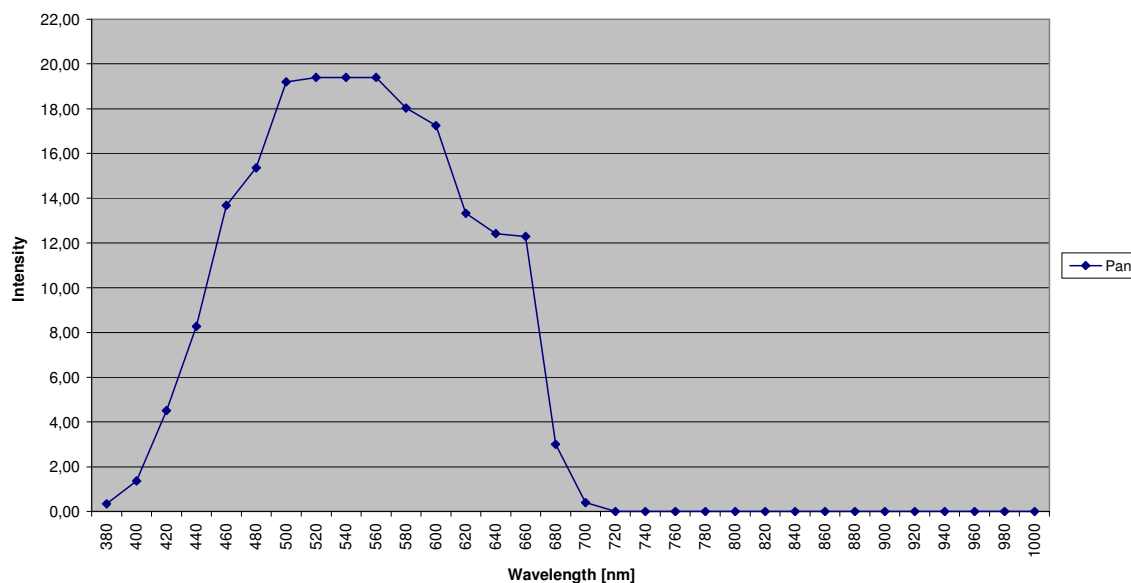


**Modulation versus Image Height - Aperture f / 22**

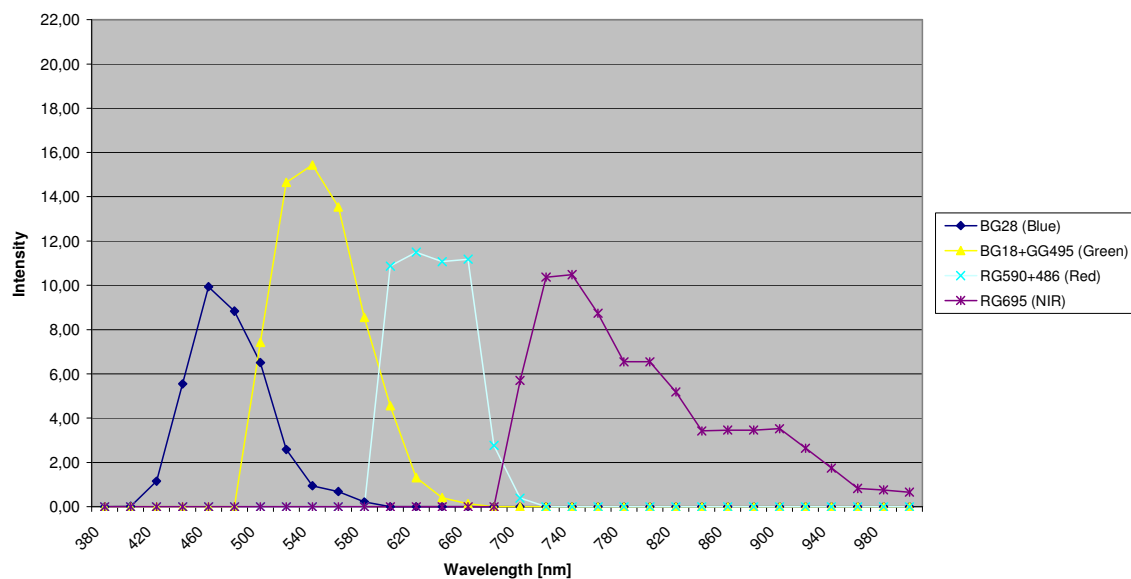


# Spectral Sensitivity

Spectral Sensitivity Vexcel UCX Prime Wide Angle - Panchromatic  
with AR-103 Coating



Spektral Sensitivity Vexcel UCX Prime Wide Angle - Multispectral  
with AR-106 Coating



# Calibration Report

## Radiometric Calibration



**Camera:** UltraCam Xp-wa, S/N UC-SXp-wa-30416083

**Manufacturer:** Vexcel Imaging GmbH, A-8010 Graz,  
Austria

**Panchromatic Camera:** Apertures: f/5.6, f/8, f/11, f/16, f/22 (All Pan)

**Multispectral Camera:** Apertures: f/5.6, f/8, f/11, f/16, f/22 (All Color)

**Date of Calibration:** Mar-24-2010

**Date of Report:** Jun-21-2010

**Camera Revision:** 2.0

**Revision of Report:** 2.0

## **Explanations:**

### **Calibration Method:**

The radiometric calibration is based on a series of 60 flat field images for each aperture size and sensor. The flat field is illuminated by eight normal light lamps with known spectral illumination curves.

These images are used to calculate the specific sensitivity of each pixel to compensate local as well as global variations in sensitivity. Sensitivity tables are calculated for each sensor and aperture setting, and applied during post processing from level 0 to level 1.

Outlier Pixels that do not have a linear behavior as described in the CCD specifications are marked as defective during the calibration procedure. These pixels are not used or only partially used during post processing and the information is restored by interpolation between the neighborhood pixels surrounding the defective pixels.

Certain pixels that are named Qmax pixels due to the fact that they can only store and transfer charge up to a certain maximum amount are detected in an additional calibration step. These pixels are treated differently during post processing, since their behavior can affect not only single pixel values but whole columns.

# Calibration Report

## Summary



**Camera:** UltraCam Xp-wa, S/N UC-SXp-wa-30416083


**Manufacturer:** Vexcel Imaging GmbH, A-8010 Graz,  
Austria


**Date of Calibration:** Mar-24-2010  
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The following calibrations have been performed for the above mentioned digital aerial mapping camera:

- Geometric Calibration
- Verification of Lens Quality and Sensor Adjustment
- Radiometric Calibration
- Calibration of Defective Pixel Elements
- Shutter Calibration
- Sensor and Electronics Calibration

This equipment is operating fully within specification as defined by Vexcel Imaging GmbH.

  
Dr. Michael Gruber  
Chief Scientist, Photogrammetry  
Vexcel Imaging GmbH

  
Ing. Peter Prassl  
Senior Calibration Engineer  
Vexcel Imaging GmbH