

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20234

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

REPORT OF TEST 182502

on

ONE AERO PRECISION AERIAL CAMERA

Equipped with
Bausch and Lomb Metrogon Lens No. RF6777

Submitted by

Aero Service Corporation
210 East Courtland Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19120

The lens contained in this camera has a nominal focal length of 12 inches and maximum aperture of f/6.3. All measurements were made at aperture f/16, (except resolution measurements), because of limitations imposed by the apertures of the camera calibrator. These measurements were made with collimated incident light, using a K-3 filter, a tungsten source and Eastman Kodak spectroscopic emulsion Type V-F and Aerographic Plus-X on micro flat glass plates. Development was in D-19 at 68° F for three minutes with continuous agitation.

I. Focal Lengths

Equivalent focal length 303.35mm
Calibrated focal length 303.53mm

The probable errors of these determinations of focal length do not exceed ± 0.10 mm.

II. Distortion

β	$\bar{D}_e$	$\bar{D}_c$	for Azimuth D_c Angle			
			0°	90°	180°	270°
degrees	μ	μ	μ	μ	μ	μ
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.5	0	-24	-24	-24	-24	-24
15	29	-19	-8	-24	-27	-17
22.5	100	25	34	21	23	24

Values of the distortion are measured for each of four radii of the focal plane separated by 90° in azimuth. Values of the distortion based upon the equivalent focal length, $\bar{D}_e$, are determined for points separated by 7.5° from the axis for each of the four radii. The average value of $\bar{D}_e$ is reported. From these values of $\bar{D}_e$, a calibrated focal length is derived to minimize the average value distortion over the entire field. The average value of the distortion referred to the calibrated focal length is given under the heading $\bar{D}_c$. Values of the distortion $\bar{D}_c$ based on the calibrated focal length determined for each of the four radii are listed under the azimuth angles $0, 90, 180$, and 270 degrees. The values of the distortion are given in microns and indicate the displacement of the image from its distortion-free position. A positive value indicates a displacement from the center of the plate. The probable error does not exceed ± 10 microns.

III. Resolving Power

Emulsion	0°	5°	10°	15°	20°	25°
V-F						
Tangential	53	53	39	27	23	14
Radial	53	53	53	39	39	32
Plus-X						
Tangential	39	39	27	23	19	14
Radial	39	39	39	27	27	23

These measurements were made at aperture fill.

The values of the resolving power are given at 5° intervals from the center of the field and are obtained by photographing suitable test charts comprised of patterns of parallel lines. The series of patterns of the test chart are imaged on the negative with the lines spaced in a geometric series of the fourth root of two lines to the millimeter. The row marked "tangential" gives the number of lines per millimeter in the image on the negative of the finest pattern of the test chart that is distinctly resolved into separate lines when the lines lie perpendicular to the radius drawn from the center of the field. The row marked "radial" gives similar values for the pattern of test lines lying parallel to the radius.

IV. Principal Points of Autocollimation

The lines joining opposite pairs of collimation index markers intersect at an angle of $96^\circ \pm 1$ minute, and their intersection indicates the location of the principal point of autocollimation with a probable error not exceeding ± 0.03 mm.

V. Collimation Marker Separation

A - B 222.35 mm
C - D 222.47 mm

Markers A and B lie in the line of flight. The probable errors in these separations do not exceed ± 0.02 mm.

VI. Tangential Distortion

0°	$\pm 7.5^\circ$	$\pm 15^\circ$	$\pm 22.5^\circ$
0	2	3	14

The values of the tangential distortion are measured in microns and indicate the displacement of the image from its distortion-free position. These values represent a displacement of the central image from a straight line connecting corresponding image points at equal but opposite angular separations from the axis. The probable error does not exceed ± 5 microns. The two surfaces of the yellow filter accompanying this camera are parallel to within ten seconds of arc.

VII. Shutter Calibration

Indicated Shutter Setting	Effective Shutter Speed	Efficiency
#	Seconds	Percent
160	.0054 = 1/186	84
250	.0040 = 1/250	81

The effective shutter speeds were determined with the lens at aperture f/11 and are correct within $\pm 3\%$. The technique used was a modification of the method described in American Standard PH33.4-1959.

In mechanical and optical characteristics this camera, when used with an approved platen, complies with the United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service Specifications for a precision aerial mapping camera dated April 1, 1962.

For the Director,

Francis E. Washer, Chief
Refractometry Section
Metrology Division

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WPTayman/cdp