# GEOMETRIC CALIBRATION OF THE CLEMENTINE UVVIS CAMERA

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# Clementine Mission

- Launched: 25 January 1994
- Lunar orbit: 73 Days
- Altitude: ~425 km periselene
- Six Cameras:
  - Ultraviolet/Visible (UVVIS)
  - Near-Infrared (NIR)
  - Long-Wave Infrared (LWIR)
  - High-Resolution (HIRES)
  - Two Star Trackers (ST)



# Clementine UVVIS Camera

Parameter	UVVIS
Spectral filters	a: 415 ± 20 nm b: 750 ± 5 nm c: 900 ± 10 nm d: 950 ± 15 nm e: 1000 ± 15 nm f: 400 – 1000 nm
Focal length	90.15 mm
Pixel size	0.023 mm
Ground sampling distance*	115 m
Field of view	5.6° x 4.2°





# Objective

The Clementine UVVIS camera captured nearly 600k images of the Moon Improve the mapping precision by deriving the interior and exterior orientation parameters for the entire UVVIS dataset



# Previous UVVIS Control Networks

- Clementine Lunar Control Network (Edwards, et al., 1996)
  - 44,750 images (750 nm band)
  - No shape model
- Unified Lunar Control Network 2005 (Archinal et al., 2006)
  - Combined the Clementine control network with a previous network derived from Apollo, Mariner 10, Galileo, and Earth-based observations
  - Solved for the radii of the control points
- Derived UVVIS/NIR products have since been warped to the ULCN 2005

### Since Clementine...



LRO has provided: Accurate lunar topography (WAC/LOLA) Precise knowledge of the location of lunar features LRO ephemeris derived using **GRAIL** gravity models

 Geometric calibration of LROC NAC/WAC images

## ULCN2005 vs. LRO Coordinates



# Updating the UVVIS Geometry

## Interior Orientation (IO) Parameters

- Focal Length
- Optical Distortion (if any)
- Wavelength dependent parameters (if any)

## Exterior Orientation (EO) Parameters

Mounting angles relative to spacecraft
 Pointing of instrument (per image)

#### Find Image Pairs

Locate WAC images with similar lighting

#### Pre-Process Images

Calibrate and apply a photometric correction

#### Match Features

Register the image pairs w/ automated feature matching





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- Apply feature based matching (findfeatures) to locate common features in the image pairs
- Conduct sub-pixel registration of each matched feature (pointreg)

 Retrieve focal plane coordinates for each successful match (fplanemap)
 Red = WAC Image
 Cyan = UVVIS Image



# Interior Orientation (IO) Parameters

- Derived the IO for each Clementine UVVIS band:
  - Effective focal length, fl
  - **\square** Radial distortion coefficient,  $k_2$
  - Tangential distortion coef., P<sub>1</sub> & P<sub>2</sub>

$$x_{d} = x_{u} \left(1 + k_{2}r^{2}\right) + P_{2} \left(r^{2} + 2x_{u}^{2}\right) + 2P_{1}x_{u}y_{u}$$
$$y_{d} = y_{u} \left(1 + k_{2}r^{2}\right) + P_{1} \left(r^{2} + 2y_{u}^{2}\right) + 2P_{2}x_{u}y_{u}$$

Radial dist. Tangential distortion



# Exterior Orientation (EO) Correction



## **ULCN2005**



# This Work



# Comparing CK adjustments







# Current Status

- Solved the interior orientation parameters for each band
  New IK with radial and decentering distortion
- Built an automated image registration pipeline to update the camera orientation (CK) for each UVVIS image
- Producing updated CKs with the original Clementine SPKs
- Future work:
  - Generate updated CKs with updated SPKs (E. Mazarico)
  - Publish new kernels and ISIS camera model
  - Create registered multispectral maps, OMAT, and mineral maps

# Questions



## **ULCN 2005**

