



UltraCam 4th Generation

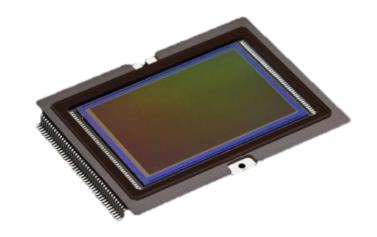




Common Features







Fully CMOS based cameras



New electronics and therefore, increased throughput and maintained dynamic







New lenses to fully resolve the higher resolution of the CMOS sensors and therefore, crisp and sharp images



Higher image dynamic and therefore, fly at sun angles of up to 35-40° or in overcast weather conditions.



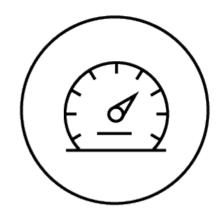


Increased image resolution with high dynamic range

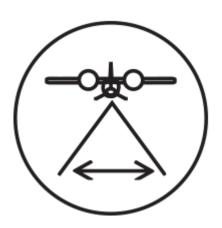








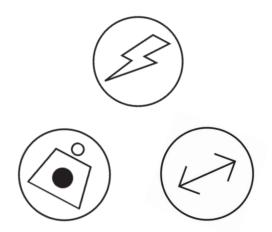
Faster frame rate of 0.7 seconds and therefore, faster flight speed and/or higher forward overlap



Increased footprint and therefore, higher flight collection efficiency







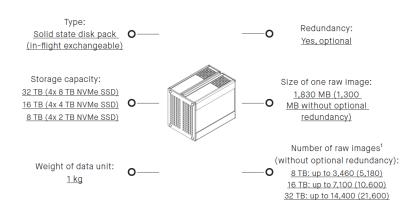
Less power, less weight, new cylinder and therefore, more fuel and longer flights



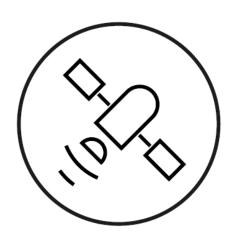


New housing concept and therefore, easier installation, no lifters required, easier access to IMU and storage



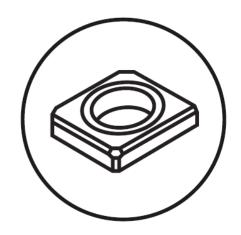


Larger hot swappable SSD storage system and therefore, uninterrupted flying days



GPS/INS/FMS – integrated
UltraNav & third-party systems
and thereof, maximum
flexibility and usage of
installed base





MOUNTING – UltraMount GSM 3000 & 4000 & others (on request) and thereof, maximum flexibility and usage of installed base



DATA PROCESSING — UltraMap processing suite including data import/export in standard formats and thereof, consistent data processing across UC generations







Adaptive motion compensation and therefore, exceptional efficient multidirectional blur compensation



Image Motion Characteristics

Goal

Motion blur free images @ long exposure times

Reality

Translational and rotatory image motion during exposure

Problem

- Blur is <u>uniform</u> if motion is translational and if image scale is constant across the image
- Blur is <u>nonuniform</u> if motion is rotatory or if image scale is different across the image

Traditional BCM or FMC solutions don't address this

- Shorter exposure times (BCM) are not a real solution as this lowers image dynamic and increases noise
- Mechanical FMC solutions work only along some axis, not in between and don't address different image scales across an image (e.g. oblique images)
- FMC by TDI solutions work only along one axis and don't address different image scales across an image (e.g. oblique images)





AMC Principles

- Software based solution
- Usage of GPS and INS data
 - Translational motion is known
 - Rotatory motion is known
- Knowledge of exposure information
- Knowledge of local image scale (local = per pixel)
- Deconvolution algorithms used to calculate the image correction
- Benefits
 - Corrects uniform and nonuniform blur at any angle
 - Considers image scale variations (e.g. oblique images)
 - Eliminates critical mechanical parts of a camera





One axis motion blur example

Parameters

• AGL: 1065 m

• Speed: 100 m/sec (195 kts)

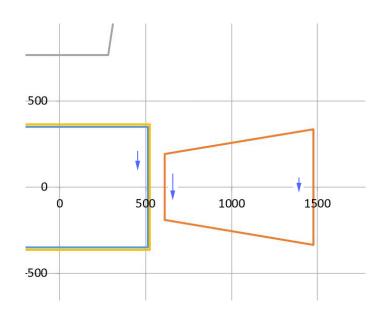
• Exposure time: 1 ms

Forward motion blur

• FMB Nadir: 2,00 pixel

• FMB Obl near: 2,76 pixel

• FMB Obl far: 1,58 pixel





GSD: 5cm:

Above Ground Speed: 126 knots

Flight direction: to the right based on the

picture

Exposure time: 1/500

Max Forward motion blur in pixel: 3.06

Motion Compensation: not aktiv







GSD: 5cm:

Above Ground Speed: 126 knots

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Max Forward motion blur in pixel: 3.06

Motion Compensation: FMC by AMC







GSD: 5cm:

Above Ground Speed: 126 knots

Flight direction: to the right based on the

picture

Exposure time: 1/500

Max Forward motion blur in pixel: 3.06

Motion Compensation: full AMC







GSD: 5cm:

Above Ground Speed: 126 knots

Flight direction: to the right based on the

picture

Exposure time: 1/500

Max Forward motion blur in pixel: 3.06

Motion Compensation: not aktiv



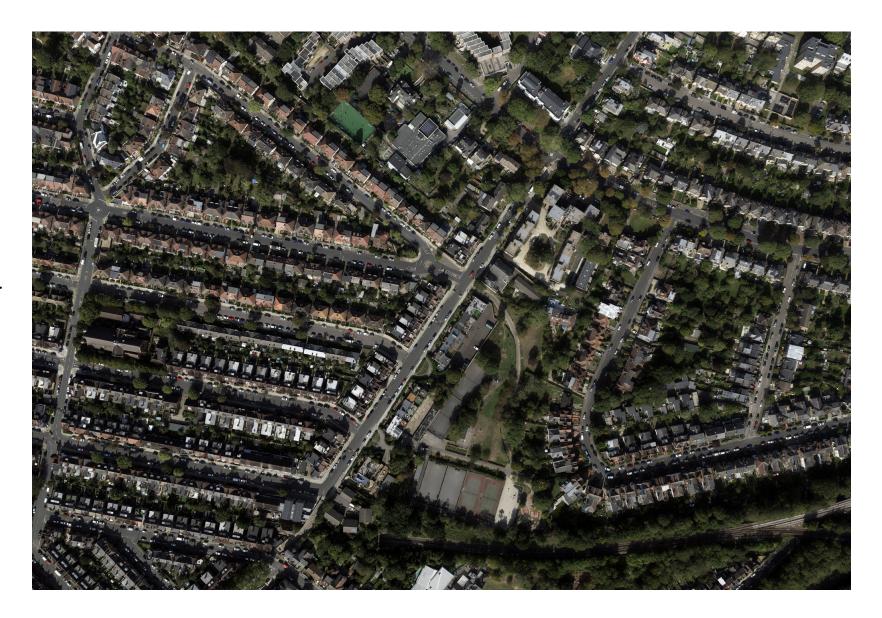






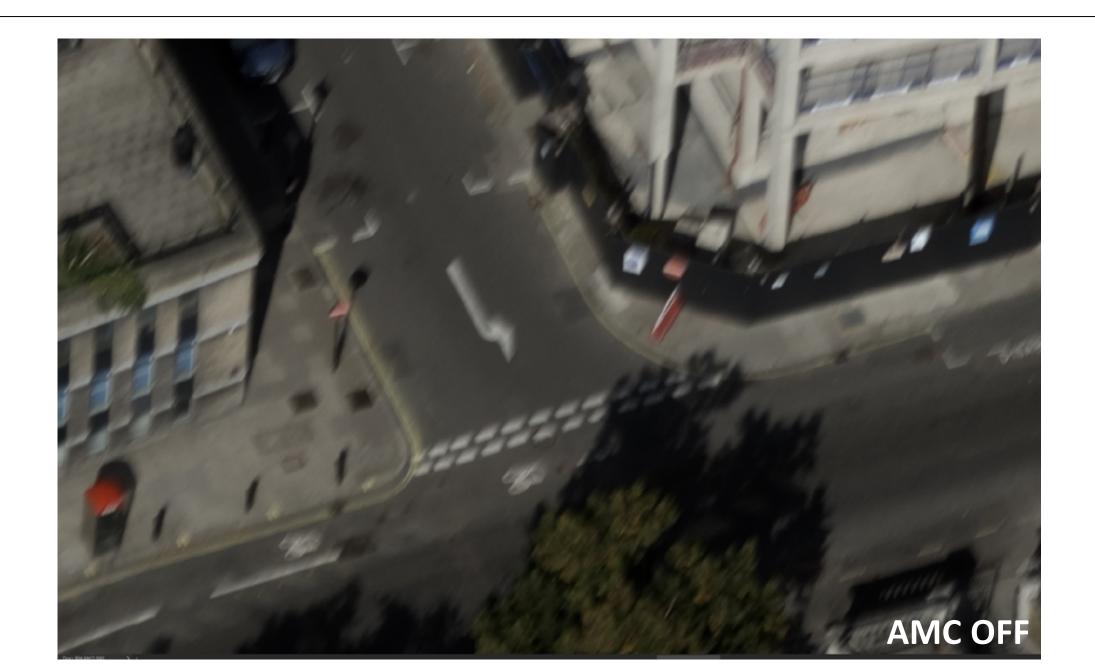
Examples:

UltraCam Osprey 4.1 GSD: 3,5 cm London

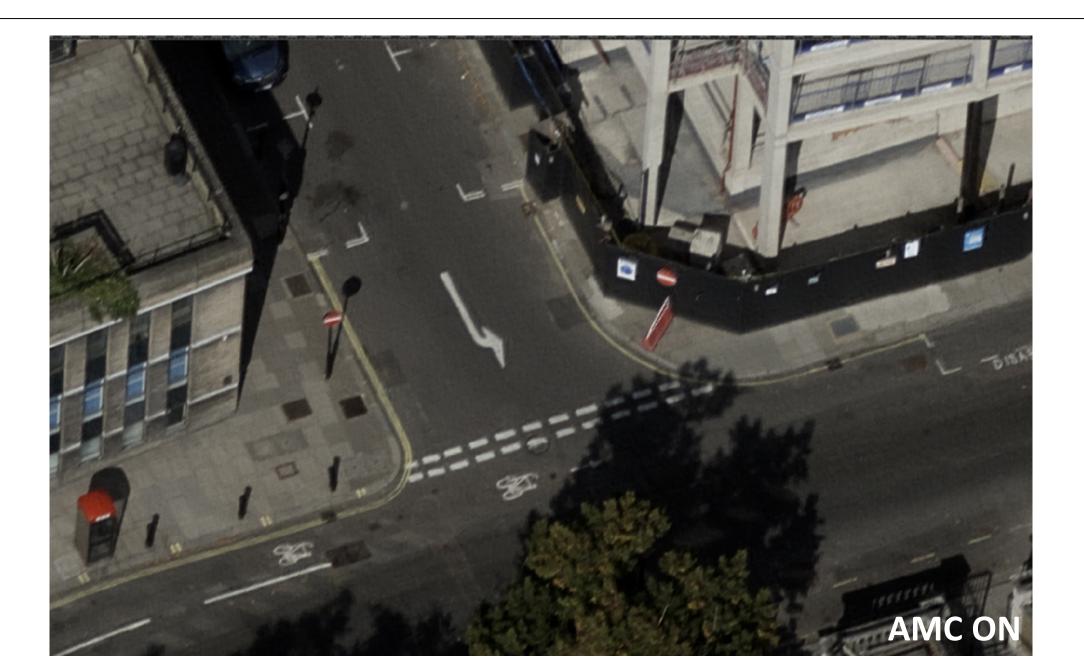




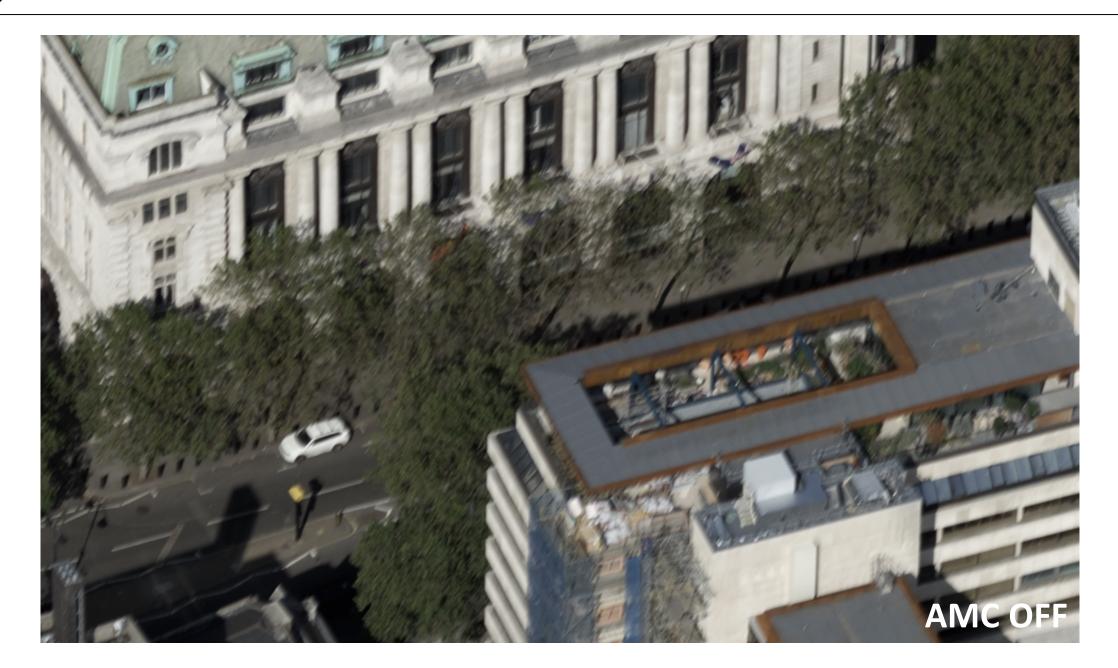




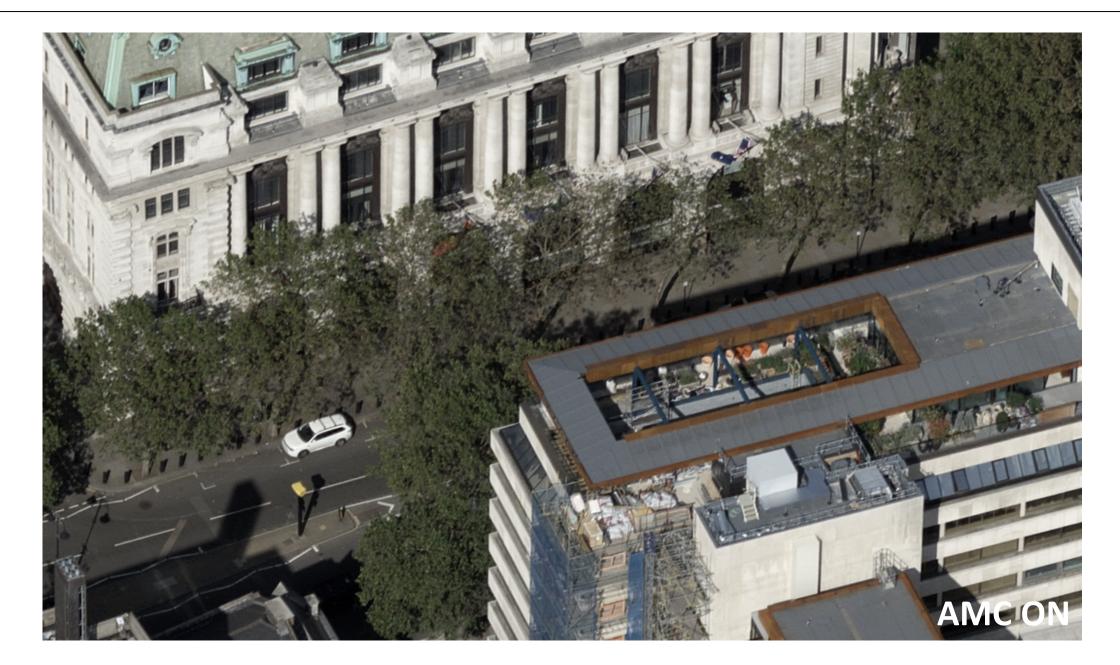














ULTRACAM

OSPREY

The UltraCam Osprey 4.1 enables new perspectives on 3D Aerial Mapping







More than a standard camera.

The UltraCam Osprey 4.1 meets diverse application needs ranging from 3D mapping to traditional mapping applications from the same flight mission.







Aerial camera collecting nadir & oblique imagery.

The UltraCam Osprey 4.1 collects photogrammetry-grade nadir imagery plus oblique images simultaneously, enabling unprecedented flight collection efficiency at industry-leading image and data quality.





Specifications

Mapping grade Nadir

High-resolution PAN

- 20,544 x 14,016 pixels
- 3.76 μm CMOS
- 80 mm focal length

RGB & NIR lens system

- 12,840 x 8,760 pixels
- 3.76 μm CMOS
- 50 mm focal length
- 1:1.6 Pansharpen ratio

RGB Oblique

Color lens system

- 14,144 x 10,560 pixels
- 3.76 μm CMOS
- 120 mm focal length
- Forward/backward: Landscape oriented
- Left/right: Portrait oriented





Sensor system



1 frame per 0.7 seconds (2.5cm GSD @ 85% frontlap @ 126 knots)

>83 db at base ISO

14 bits analog-to-digital-conversion

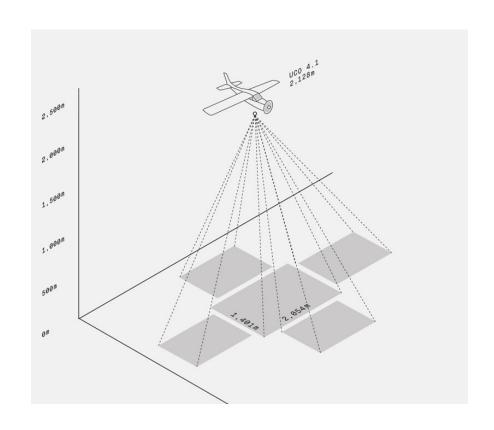
Prontor magnetic-0 HS shutter (longlife central leaf)

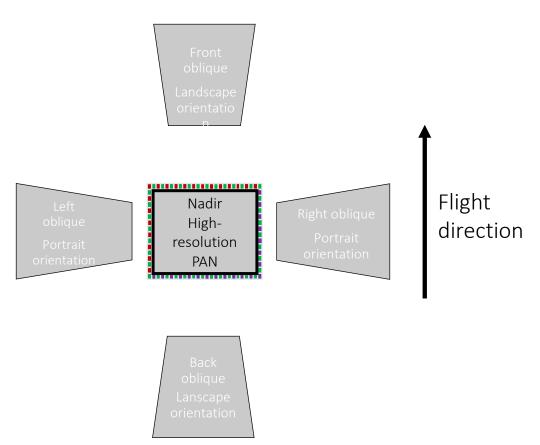
Adaptive Motion Compensation





Layout top-down view





The UltraCam Osprey 4.1 uses the full swath width of the nadir cone (20,544 pixel) in conjunction with the perfectly configured oblique image overlap.





High performance at a small form factor



Power consumption

Max. 350 W



Camera weight

<58 kg



Cylinder display

395 mm











Automated generation for high-precision 3D city models





ULTRACAM

CONDOR 4.1

The gold standard for wide-area mapping



