Comparison of camera calibration procedures

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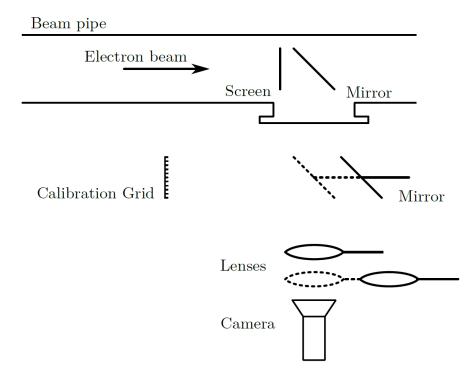




Camera scaling factor (mm/px)

How is the spacial resolution of the screen onto the camera chip?

- Screen stations at PITZ (right image)
 - Scintillator screen: Most perpendicular to beam, some tilted (45 deg)
 - Lenses: One to three lenses for imaging installed
 - Only one used at a time
 - Allow for different magnifications (zooms), to measure weak beams as well
 - Sometimes telescope instead of lenses (fixed magnification then)
 - Calibration Grid: Outside beamline at virtual screen position
 - Grid size known -> Camera pixel calibration can be determined (figure next page)





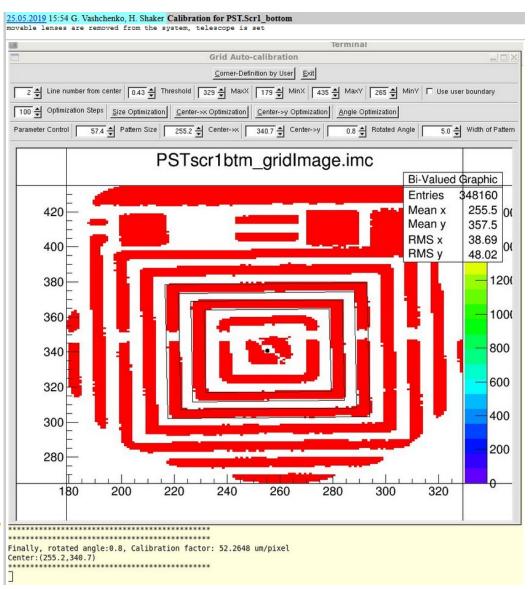
Camera calibration with calibration grid

Using the program ResoluMeter

> ResoluMeter

- Fitting boxes to grid image, yielding scaling factor (see picture)
- In this example: Calibration factor is 52.2648 mm/px
- Problem: What if we don't have a grid?
 - E.g., no space for grid (as now @ EMSY1)
 - Maybe we want to get rid of (some) grids? (It has to be aligned to, i.e. work load could be reduced)
 - → Idea: Get calibration factor from screen image

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Finally, rotated angle:0.8, Calibration factor: 52.2648 um/pixel
Center: (255.2,340.7)
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Camera calibration from screen edges

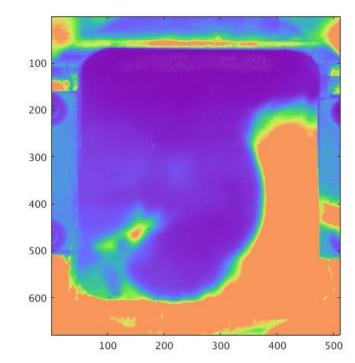
Tested at PST.Scr1btm (LYSO)

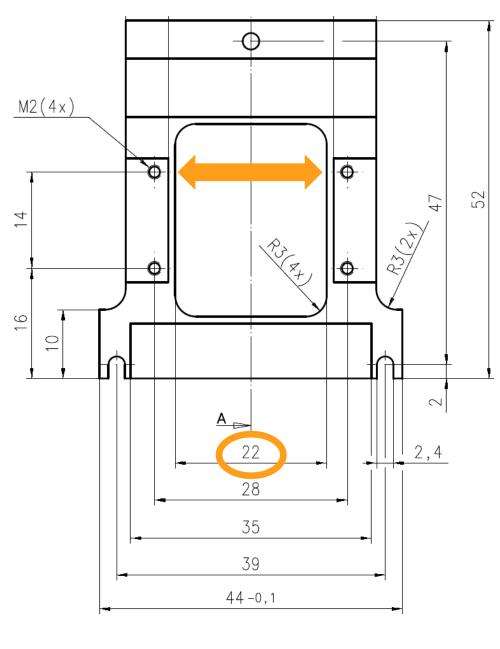
Searching for screen edges in figure

- Width of screen in pixel is 423 px here
- Screen width is 22 mm here
- -> Calibration factor is 52.009 mm/px

Calibration Factor from grid: 52.2648 mm/px

-> Relative difference < 1 %









Summary

Comparison of methods to calibrate camera scaling factors

- Two methods existing
 - ResoluMeter (using alignment grid)
 - From screen edges
- Both yield comparable values
- Can we get rid of grids we don't crucially need?
 - Where screen edges are visible
 - Seems rather in use at other facilities
 - Would reduce alignment work
 - More freedom in screen station design would arise (less space needed)