

# FLIGHT SUMMARY REPORT

**Flight Number:** 93-167  
**Calendar/Julian Date:** 25 September 1993 • 268  
**Sensor Package:** Advanced Microwave Precipitation Radiometer (AMPR)  
High-Resolution Interferometer Sounder (HIS)  
Lightning Instrument Package (90) (LIP90)  
Multispectral Atmospheric Mapping Sensor (MAMS)  
Millimeter-wave Imaging Radiometer (MIR)  
Microwave Temperature Sounder (MTS)  
ER-2 Doppler Radar (EDOP)  
**Area Covered:** Atlantic Ocean off Virginia Coast  
**Aircraft #:** 709  
**Investigator:** Arnold, NASA-MSFC; Wang, NASA-GSFC

## SENSOR DATA

Sensor Type	Sensor ID #	Remarks
AMPR	105	See data sheet
HIS	083	"
LIP90	106	"
MAMS	080	"
MIR	114	"
MTS	110	"
EDOP	116	"

## **Airborne Science and Applications Program**

The Airborne Science and Applications Program (ASAP) is supported by three ER-2 high altitude Earth Resources Survey aircraft. These aircraft are operated by the High Altitude Missions Branch at NASA-Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, California. The ER-2s are used as readily deployable high altitude sensor platforms to collect remote sensing and *in situ* data on earth resources, celestial phenomena, atmospheric dynamics, and oceanic processes. Additionally, these aircraft are used for electronic sensor research and development and satellite investigative support.

The ER-2s are flown from various deployment sites in support of scientific research sponsored by NASA and other federal, state, university, and industry investigators. Data are collected from deployment sites in Kansas, Texas, Virginia, Florida, and Alaska. Cooperative international scientific projects have deployed the aircraft to sites in Great Britain, Australia, Chile, and Norway.

Photographic and digital imaging sensors are flown aboard the ER-2s in support of research objectives defined by the sponsoring investigators. High resolution mapping cameras and digital multispectral imaging sensors are utilized in a variety of configurations in the ER-2s' four pressurized experiment compartments. The following provides a description of the digital multispectral sensor(s) and camera(s) used for data collection during this flight.

## **Advanced Microwave Precipitation Radiometer**

The Advanced Microwave Precipitation Radiometer (AMPR) is a scanning passive microwave radiometer operating at frequencies of 10, 19, 37, and 85 GHz. The AMPR is configured to fit into the Q-bay of the ER-2 and scans cross-track +/- 45° to the left and right of nadir. The instrument's principle use is for gathering microwave image data of cloud water and precipitation primarily over the ocean. Some data collected also will be used for studies of vegetation, ground moisture, sea surface state, and snow cover. The AMPR is sponsored by Dr. Roy W. Spencer, NASA/MSFC, ES43, Huntsville, Alabama 35812.

## **High-Resolution Interferometer Sounder**

The High-Resolution Interferometer Sounder (HIS) measures upwelling infrared spectral radiance at the aircraft altitude with high absolute accuracy using a passive Michelson interferometer and precision onboard blackbody calibration sources. The instrument has a single nadir staring field of view with observed spectra obtained every six seconds. The spectra cover the range 16.6 microns to 3.3 microns with a spectral resolution of 0.3 to 0.5 cm<sup>-1</sup>. The primary use of the instrument is as an atmospheric sounder of temperature and water vapor. The spectra also contain important information on trace gases and surface properties. The HIS was developed by the University of Wisconsin at Madison and is a prototype instrument for advanced infrared satellite sounders.

## **Lightning Instrumentation Package (90)**

The Lightning Instrumentation Package (LIP90) comprises a set of optical and electrical sensors with a wide range of temporal, spatial, and spectral resolution to observe lightning and investigate electrical environments within and above thunderstorms. The instruments provide measurements of the air conductivity and vertical electric field above thunderstorms and provide estimates of the storm electric currents. In addition, LIP will detect total storm

lightning and differentiate between intracloud and cloud-to-ground discharges. This data will be used in studies of lightning/storm structure and lightning precipitation relationships. The LIP is sponsored by Dr. Richard Blakeslee, NASA/MSFC, ES43, Huntsville, Alabama 35812.

### Multispectral Atmospheric Mapping Sensor

The Multispectral Atmospheric Mapping Sensor (MAMS) is a modified Daedalus Scanner flown aboard the ER-2 aircraft. It is designed to study weather related phenomena including storm system structure, cloud-top temperatures, and upper atmosphere water vapor. The scanner retains the eight silicon-detector channels in the visible/near-infrared region found on the Daedalus Thematic Mapper Simulator, with the addition of four channels in the thermal infrared relating to specific water vapor features. The specific bands are as follows:

<u>Daedalus Channel</u>	<u>Wavelength, <math>\mu m</math></u>
1	LSBs for Channels 9-12
2	0.45 - 0.52
3	0.52 - 0.60
4	0.57 - 0.67
5	0.60 - 0.73
6	0.65 - 0.83
7	0.72 - 0.99
8	0.83 - 1.05
9	6.20 - 6.90
10	10.3 - 12.1 offset for cold target
11	10.3 - 12.1 offset for warm target
12	12.5 - 12.8

Sensor specifications are as follows:

IFOV:	5.0 mrad
Ground Resolution:	325 feet (99 meters) at 65,000 feet
Total Scan Angle:	86°
Swath Width:	20 nmi (37 km) at 65,000 feet
Pixels/Scan Line:	716
Scan Rate:	6.25 scans/second
Ground Speed:	400 kts (206 m/second)
Digitization:	8-bit channels 2-8 10-bit channels 9-12

The data will not be archived at EROS Data Center because this is an experimental system with low spatial resolution and unique spectral characteristics. As all scenes will be primarily cloud-covered there would be little terrestrial application for the data. Further information concerning the data can be obtained from principal investigator, Gregory S. Wilson, Atmospheric Effects Branch, George C. Marshall Space Flight Center, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Marshall Space Flight Center, Alabama 35812-5001.

### MIT Millimeter-wave Temperature Sounder

The Millimeter-wave Temperature Sounder (MTS) is a dual-band microwave radiometer system for the measurement of atmospheric temperature and other phenomena affecting transmission in the microwave absorption bands of molecular oxygen. MTS data has been

used to produce images of temperature and precipitation structure, to infer precipitation cell top altitudes and to detect atmospheric waves.

The instrument is capable of either downward- or upward-viewing operation on the ER-2 as well as ground-based operation. One radiometer is an eight channel scanning spectrometer with its radiometer centered on the 118,75 GHz oxygen line. The second radiometer is a single-channel (Ch. 0) nadir (or zenith) viewing system with its local oscillator tunable under computer control from 52 th 54 GHz. Characteristics of the two radiometers are as follows:

Channel	Center freq. (MHz)	Width (MHz)
<u>Single Channel Radiometer</u>		
0	115	170
Channel	Center freq. (MHz)	Width (MHz)
<u>Eight Channel Radiometer</u>		
1	660	170
2	840	210
3	1040	240
4	1260	220
5	1470	240
6	1670	220
7	1900	270
8	500	125

For further information contact Michael Schwarz, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, MIT-RLE Mail Stop 26-357, 77 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, MA 02139.

### ER-2 Doppler Radar

The ER-2 Doppler Radar (EDOP) is an X-band (9.6 GHz) Doppler radar located in the nose of the aircraft. EDOP has two 0.76 meter diameter antennas. One antenna is nadir pointing with pitch stabilization and the other is forward pointing. EDOP will map high resolution time-height sections of reflectivity, vertical hydrometeor velocity, and vertical air motion (when the hydrometer fallspeed and aircraft motions are removed). The forward beam will measure the linear depolarization ratio (LDR) which provides useful information on orientation of the hydrometeors, hydrometer phase and size. For additional information regarding EDOP contact Gerald Heymsfield, NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, Code 912, Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD 21077 (Telephone 301-286-4661). EDOP system specifications are as follows:

Center Frequency	9.6 GHz
Peak Power	20 kW
Duty Cycle	.01 max.
Pulse Length	.25, 1.0 $\mu$ s
Antenna Diameter	.76 m
Antenna Beamwidth	2.9o
First Side-lobe Level	<-30 dB
Cross polarization Level	<-38 dB
Receiver Dynamic Range	110 dB
Number of Doppler Channels	2
Number of Log Reflectivity Channels	3

**Nadir Beam:**

Transmit Polarization  
Received Polarization

Horizontal  
Copolarized

**Forward Beam:**

Transmit Polarization  
Received Polarization

Vertical  
Copolarized and Cross-polarized

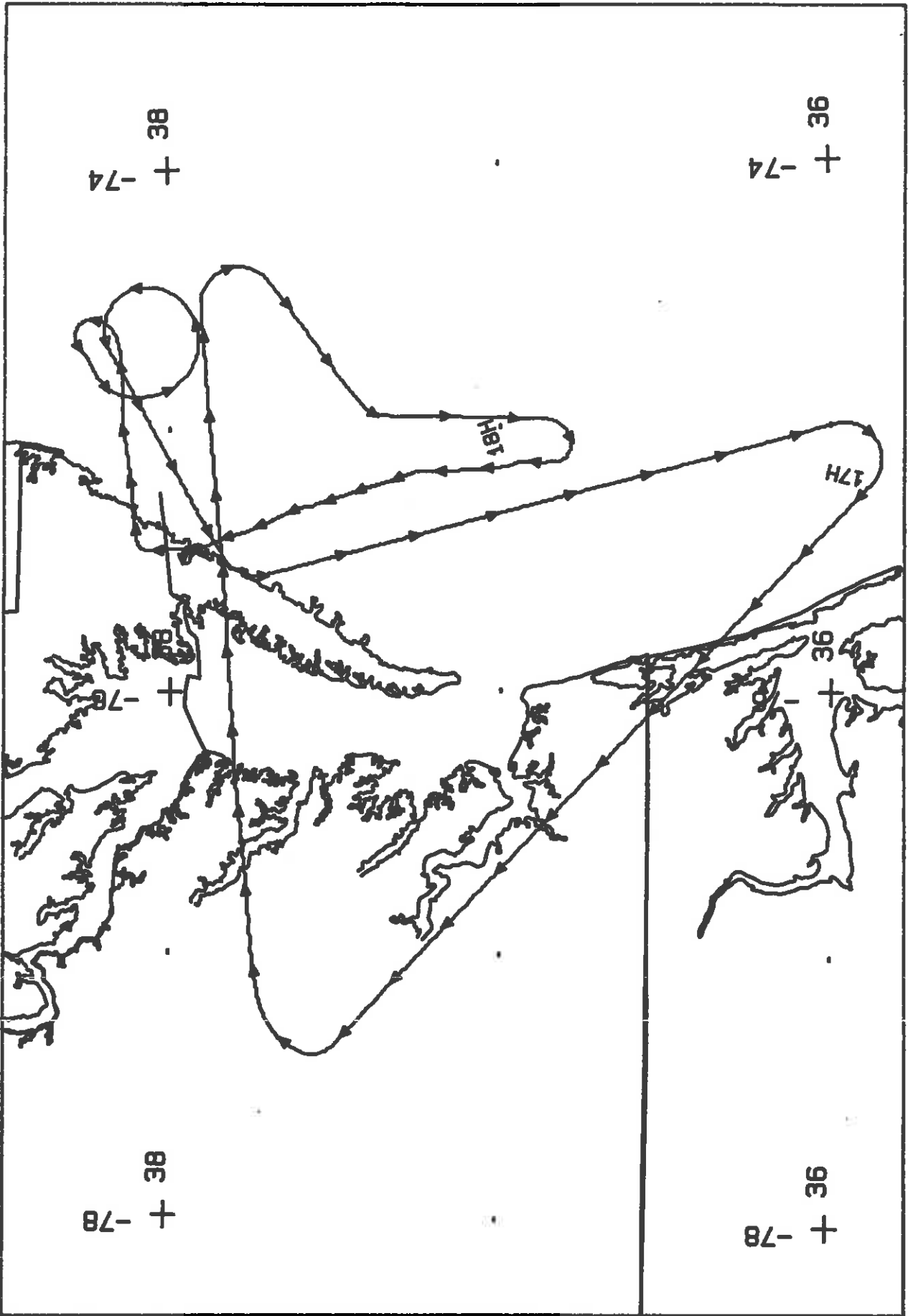
Additional information on data tape format, logical record format, and scanner calibration data may be obtained from the Aircraft Data Facility, NASA-Ames Research Center, Mail Stop 240-6, Moffett Field, California 94035-1000 (Telephone: 415-604-6252).

**FLIGHT NO. 93-167**

**CAMEX DEPLOYMENT**

**25 SEPTEMBER 1993**

SENSOR	STATION	TIME ON	TIME OFF	REMARKS
AMPR	Q-bay	16:09	18:22	All channels worked well.
HIS	Fuselage centerline	16:25	17:43	Good quality data. Very cloudy. Need to reprocess spectra from 1731 to 1743 because of false mirror position indication in housekeeping data.
LIP90	Fris. Cond.	16:09 16:09	18:23 18:23	Top mill noisy (due to EDOP?) OK
MAMS	Left aft superpod	16:32	17:43	1 hr. 11 min. Bad spot on tape @ 170752 but data recorded to 174300. Not sure if data after 170752 is recoverable. Data before 170752 is good.
MR	Rt. fwd. superpod	17:51	20:01	Instrument function is normal. Data are somewhat noisy because most of the time was spent on ascending an descending, and instrument warm-up.
MTS	Rt. aft superpod	16:02	00:18:23	Successful upward looking flight with radiosonde support. 53 GHz radiometer tuned of 8 frequency cycle 52.800, 52.952, 53.310, 53.596, 54.940, 55.106, 55.500. Uper tuning range dropped out during flight 16:48 55.500 GHz lost, good ascent data to 64.342', 17:03 55.106 GHz, 54.940 GHz lost, good ascent data to 64.000'+
EDOP	Nose	16:25:36 17:03:34 17:21:46	16:50:02 17:10:17 17:49:27	Light rain detected. Transmit on/off tests performed to determine EDOP transmit effects on other instruments. Good surface return data. Light rain.



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