FLIGHT SUMMARY REPORT

Flight Number: 99-090

Calendar/Julian Date: 29 June 1999 • 180

Sensor Package: Wild Heerbrugg RC-10
MODIS Airborne Simulator (MAS)
Airborne Multi-angle Imaging Spectro Radiometer (AirMISR)

Area(s) Covered: Monterey Bay, CA

Investigator(s): Conel, JPL
Marchand, Penn State University

Aircraft #: 809

SENSOR DATA

Accession #:	05354	-----	-----
Sensor ID #:	076	108	120
Sensor Type:	RC-10	MAS 50	AirMISR
Focal Length:	12” 304.89mm	-----	-----
Film Type:	Aerochrome MS EK 2448	-----	-----
Filtration:	HF3	-----	-----
Spectral Band:	420-700nm	-----	-----
f Stop:	11	-----	-----
Shutter Speed:	1250	-----	-----
# of Frames:	141	-----	-----
% Overlap:	60	-----	-----
Quality:	Excellent	-----	-----

Remarks: Subtract 25 seconds for correct UTC

Airborne Science and Applications Program

The Airborne Science Branch at NASA's Dryden Flight Research Center, Edwards, California, operates two ER-2 high altitude aircraft in support of NASA earth science research. 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.

Airborne Multi-angle Imaging SpectroRadiometer

The Multi-angle Imaging SpectroRadiometer (MISR) is a new type of instrument, designed to view the Earth with cameras pointed in 9 different directions. As the instrument flies overhead, each piece of the Earth's surface below is successively imaged by the 9 cameras comprising the MISR system, in each of 4 wavelengths (blue, green, red, and near-infrared). The Airborne MISR (AirMISR) is currently flown aboard the ER-2 to facilitate the development and test the capabilities of the satellite MISR before it is launched in orbit in 1998.

In addition to improving our understanding of scattering of sunlight in the Earth environment, MISR data can also distinguish different types of clouds, particles, and surfaces. Specifically, MISR will monitor the monthly, seasonal, and long-term trends in:

- The amount and type of atmospheric particles (aerosols), including those formed by natural sources and by human activities
- The amounts, types, and heights of clouds
- The distribution of land surface cover, including vegetation canopy structure

To accomplish its scientific objectives, the MISR instrument will measure the Earth's brightness in 4 spectral bands, at each of 9 look angles spread out in the forward and aft directions along the flight path. Spatial samples are acquired every 275 meters. Over a period of 7 minutes, a 360 km wide swath of Earth comes into view at all 9 angles. Special attention has been paid to providing highly accurate absolute and relative calibration, using on-board hardware consisting of deployable solar diffuser plates and several types of photodiodes. To complement the on-board calibration effort, a validation program of *in situ* measurements is planned, involving field instruments, one of which is the "PARABOLA III", which automatically scans the sky and ground at many angles. The aircraft camera, AirMISR will continue to operate on the ER-2 also as a complement to the orbiting MISR. Global coverage with the satellite MISR will be acquired about once in 9 days at the equator; the nominal mission lifetime is 6 years.

MISR is being built for NASA by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, California. MISR is one of five instruments scheduled to be launched into polar orbit aboard the first Earth Observing System spacecraft (EOS-AM1) in June 1998, as part of NASA's Mission to Planet Earth. The spacecraft will fly in a "sun-synchronous" orbit, designed so that it crosses the equator every 98 minutes, always at 10:30 a.m. local time, as the Earth rotates below.

Further information regarding MISR is available on the following web page: http:www-misr.jpl.nasa.gov

MODIS Airborne Simulator

The MODIS Airborne Simulator (MAS) is a modified Daedalus multispectral scanner configured to replicate the capabilities of the Moderate-Resolution Imaging Spectrometer (MODIS), an instrument to be orbited on an EOS platform. MODIS is designed for the measurement of biological and physical processes and atmospheric temperature sounding. The MODIS Airborne Simulator records fifty 16-bit channels of multispectral data and is configured as follows:

Spectral Channel	Band center (µm)	Bandwidth (µm)	Spectral Range
1	0.4649	0.0397	0.4451-0.4848
2	0.5494	0.0417	0.5285-0.5703
3	0.6550	0.0511	0.6294-0.6805
4	0.7024	0.0415	0.6816-0.7231
5	0.7431	0.0420	0.7221-0.7641
6	0.8248	0.0427	0.8034-0.8461
7	0.8667	0.0414	0.8460-0.8874
8	0.9072	0.0409	0.8867-0.9276
9	0.9476	0.0397	0.9277-0.9674
10	1.6422	0.0519	1.6163-1.6682
11	1.6975	0.0505	1.6722-1.7228
12	1.7499	0.0506	1.7245-1.7752
13	1.8014	0.0491	1.7768-1.8259
14	1.8548	0.0489	1.8303-1.8792
15	1.9044	0.0487	1.8801-1.9288
16	1.9553	0.0483	1.9312-1.9794
17	2.0048	0.0487	1.9804-2.0291
18	2.0551	0.0484	2.0309-2.0793
19	2.1037	0.0486	2.0794-2.1280
20	2.1532	0.0483	2.1291-2.1774
21	2.2019	0.0481	2.1779-2.2259
22	2.2522	0.0486	2.2278-2.2675
23	2.3021	0.0487	2.2777-2.3265
24	2.3512	0.0476	2.3274-2.3750
25	2.4005	0.0483	2.3764-2.4246

Spectral Channel	Band center (µm)	Bandwidth (µm)	Spectral Range
26	3.1192	0.1616	3.0384-3.2000
27	3.2809	0.1486	3.2066-3.3552
28	3.4330	0.1617	3.3521-3.5138
29	3.5940	0.1539	3.5170-3.6709
30	3.7449	0.1449	3.6724-3.8174
31	3.9069	0.1602	3.8267-3.9870
32	4.0707	0.1554	3.9929-4.1484
33	4.1699	0.0669	4.1365-4.2034
34	4.4029	0.1255	4.3401-4.4656
35	4.5404	0.1512	4.4648-4.6160
36	4.6979	0.1591	4.6184-4.7775
37	4.8536	0.1516	4.7778-4.9294
38	5.0033	0.1468	4.9298-5.0767
39	5.1588	0.1400	5.0888-5.2288
40	5.3075	0.1327	5.2412-5.3738
41	5.3977	0.0755	5.3590-5.4365
42	8.5366	0.3950	8.3391-8.7341
43	9.7224	0.5365	9.4541-9.9906
44	10.5071	0.4579	10.278-10.736
45	11.0119	0.4710	10.776-11.247
46	11.9863	0.4196	11.776-12.196
47	12.9013	0.3763	12.713-13.089
48	13.2702	0.4584	13.041-13.500
49	13.8075	0.5347	13.540-14.075
50	14.2395	0.3775	14.051-14.428

NOTE: Bandpass centers approximate

Sensor/Aircraft Parameters:

Spectral Bands:	50 (digitized to 16-bit resolution)
IFOV:	2.5 mrad
Ground Resolution:	163 feet (50 meter at 65,000 feet)
Swath Width:	22.9 mi/19.9 nmi (36 km)
Total Scan Angle:	85.92°
Pixels/Scan Line:	716
Scan Rate:	6.25 scans/second
Ground Speed:	400 kts (206 m/second)
Roll Correction:	Plus or minus 3.5 degrees (approx.)

Camera Systems

Various camera systems and films are used for photographic data collection. Film types include high definition color infrared, natural color, and black and white emulsions. Available photographic systems are as follows:

- Wild-Heerbrugg RC-10 metric mapping camera
  - 9 x 9 inch film format
  - 6 inch focal length lens provides area coverage of 16 x 16 nautical miles from 65,000 feet
  - 12 inch focal length lens provides area coverage of 8 x 8 nautical miles from 65,000 feet

- Hycon HR-732 large scale mapping camera
  - 9 x 18 inch film format
  - 24 inch focal length lens provides area coverage of 4 x 8 nautical miles from 65,000 feet

- IRIS II Panoramic camera
  - 4.5 x 34.7 inch film format
  - 24 inch focal length lens
  - 90 degree field of view provides area coverage of 2 x 21.4 nautical miles from 65,000 feet

The U.S. Geological Survey's EROS Data Center at Sioux Falls, South Dakota serves as the archive and product distribution facility for NASA-Ames aircraft acquired photographic and digital imagery. For information regarding photography and digital data (including areas of coverage, products, and product costs) contact EROS Data Center, Customer Services, Sioux Falls, South Dakota 57198 (Telephone: 605-594-6151).

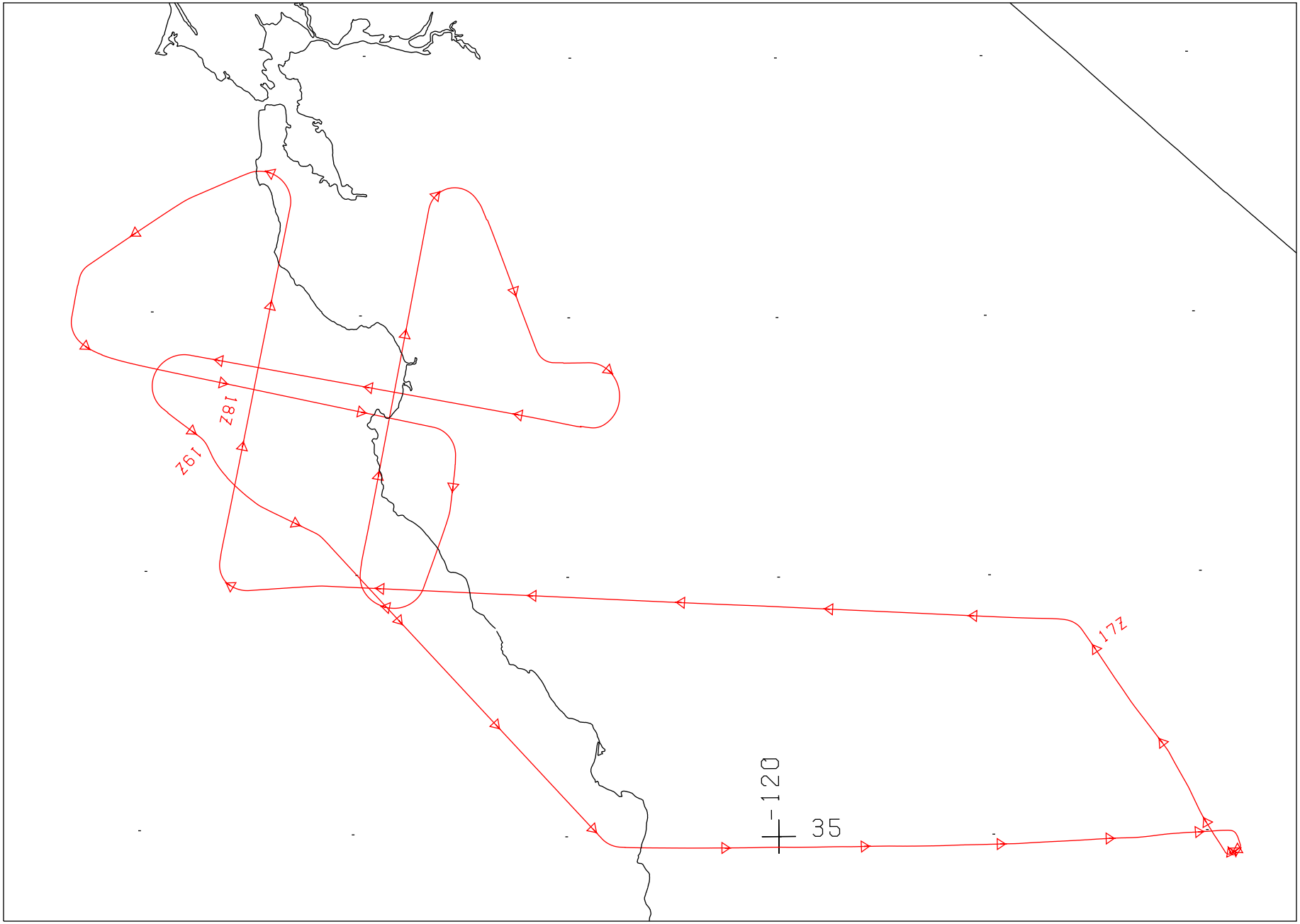
Additional information regarding ER-2 acquired photographic and digital data is available through the Aircraft Data Facility at Ames Research Center. For specific information regarding flight documentation, sensor parameters, and areas of coverage contact the Airborne Sensor Facility, NASA-Ames Research Center, Mail Stop 240-6, Moffett Field, California 94035-1000 (Telephone: 650-604-6252).

CAMERA FLIGHT LINE DATA
FLIGHT NO. 99-090

Accession # 05354

Sensor # 076

Check Points	Frame Numbers	Time (GMT-hr, min, sec)		Altitude, MSL feet/meters	Cloud Cover/Remarks
		START	END		
A - B	2658-2685	17:31:36	17:43:43	69000/21031	10-90% coastal stratus (frames 2671-2685)
C - D	2686-2713	17:55:35	18:07:39	69500/21185	20-100% coastal stratus (frames 2700-2709); oblique (frames 2686-2687)
E - F	2714-2742	18:17:19	18:29:21	70000/21340	10-100% coastal stratus (frames 2714-2733)
G - H	2743-2770	18:43:40	18:55:40	70000/21340	10-100% coastal stratus (frames 2755-2765)
E - I	2771-2798	19:07:26	19:19:25	70000/21340	100% coastal stratus



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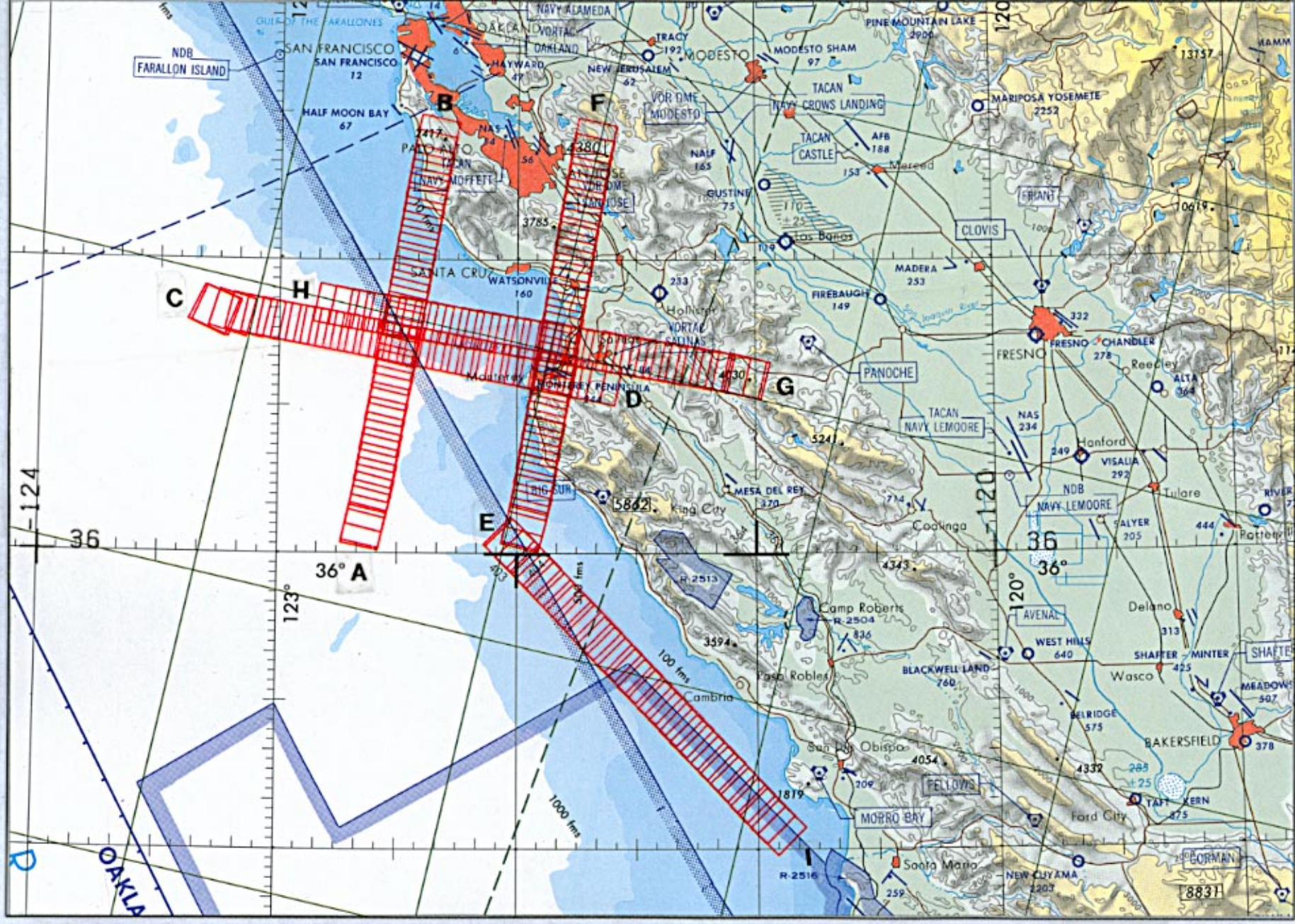

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