

#554

Earth Sci

STS-2

CALIBRATED RADIANCE TAPE

81-111A-05A

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1. INTRODUCTION:

The documentation for this data set was originally on paper, kept in NSSDC's Data Set Catalogs (DSCs). The paper documentation in the Data Set Catalogs have been made into digital images, and then collected into a single PDF file for each Data Set Catalog. The inventory information in these DSCs is current as of July 1, 2004. This inventory information is now no longer maintained in the DSCs, but is now managed in the inventory part of the NSSDC information system. The information existing in the DSCs is now not needed for locating the data files, but we did not remove that inventory information.

The offline tape datasets have now been migrated from the original magnetic tape to Archival Information Packages (AIP's).

A prior restoration may have been done on data sets, if a requestor of this data set has questions; they should send an inquiry to the request office to see if additional information exists.

2. ERRATA/CHANGE LOG:

NOTE: Changes are made in a text box, and will show up that way when displayed on screen with a PDF reader.

When printing, special settings may be required to make the text box appear on the printed output.

Version	Date	Person	Page	Description of Change
01				
02				

3 LINKS TO RELEVANT INFORMATION IN THE ONLINE NSSDC INFORMATION SYSTEM:

<http://nssdc.gsfc.nasa.gov/nmc/>

[NOTE: This link will take you to the main page of the NSSDC Master Catalog. There you will be able to perform searches to find additional information]

4. CATALOG MATERIALS:

- a. Associated Documents To find associated documents you will need to know the document ID number and then click here.
<http://nssdcftp.gsfc.nasa.gov/miscellaneous/documents/>

- b. Core Catalog Materials

REQ. AGENT
GLS

RAND NO.
V0158

ACQ. AGENT
YPS

STS-2

CALIBRATED RADIANCE TAPE

81-111A-05A ESOD-00003

This data set catalog contains 2 magnetic tapes. Each tape is 9-track, 1600 BPI, binary and contain 4 files of data. The first file contains documentation information in 2 mixed-mode records. The first record of each data file is an orbit segment documentation record also written in mixed-mode. The binary data records are written in the Variable Block format with a logical record length of 5428 bytes. These tapes were created on an IBM 360 computer. The D number and C numbers and Time Segments on each tape are as follows:

<u>D#</u>	<u>C#</u>	<u>TIME SEGMENTS</u>
D-53322	C-22683	11/14/81 - 11/14/81 (PART 1)
D-53323	C-22684	11/14/81 - 11/14/81 (PART 2)

I. DESCRIPTION OF OCE DATA

a) THE OCE DATA SYSTEM.

The shuttle OCE data, 8-channel spectral radiance data in PCM format were transferred from the Orbiter payload upon landing at the Dryden Flight Research Center on Nov 14 1981.

The conversion of OCE data recorded on-board the Space Shuttle into a form which is conveniently usable by the analyst required several data processing steps: Upon the receipt of the PCM tapes, the following processings were done at GSFC.

1. Time code synchronization
2. Analog to binary coord. conversion
3. Scanline reformatting
4. Ephemeris data and calibration incorporation
5. Deblocking and reformatting to the final calibrated radiance tape format.

b) DATA QUALITY CONTROL SCREENING

The OCE tapes which are to be distributed to experimenters and archived for public use are in a format which can be readily used in analysis programs, as described in the following section. The data includes extensive document files on timing, specific geographic location information on the data taking, and radiometric calibration constants. The tapes have incorporated the STS-2 ancillary data that have been provided by the mission office.

The screening of the OCE data quality was done by the Principal Investigator.

In comparison to the originally planned 120 minutes, the OCE acquired 118 minutes of data during the Orbiter's three day flight which began on Nov 12 1981 and terminated on Nov 14 1981, after 54.25 hours. The ground tracks where OCE data collection took place are shown in Fig. 1.

Many areas of the data acquisition were not the areas which had been designated in the original plan. The deviations from the original flight plans were caused by the following operational difficulties:

(a) The actual launch of the orbiter on November 12 was delayed by three hours from the originally planned 7:00 a.m. EST. This delay caused significant changes in the solar zenith angles at the target sites when the orbiter passed. Alternative orbital passes, mostly in ascending orbital portions, had to be selected to get proper solar zenith angles.

(b) Relatively low Sun angles in the month of November in the Northern Hemisphere substantially limited the number of chlorophyll target areas that could be selected.

(c) Also, because of spacecraft malfunctions, the STS-2 mission time was shortened by two days.

(d) During the mission, two large storm systems covered both East and West coast of the U.S. The South Atlantic Bight which extends from Cape Canaveral to Cape Hattaras, S. Carolina was one of the OCE's important predesignated test sites. Thus relatively low percentage of cloud free scenes among the total data resulted in about 20 to 30 minutes of data out of the total 2 hours of data.

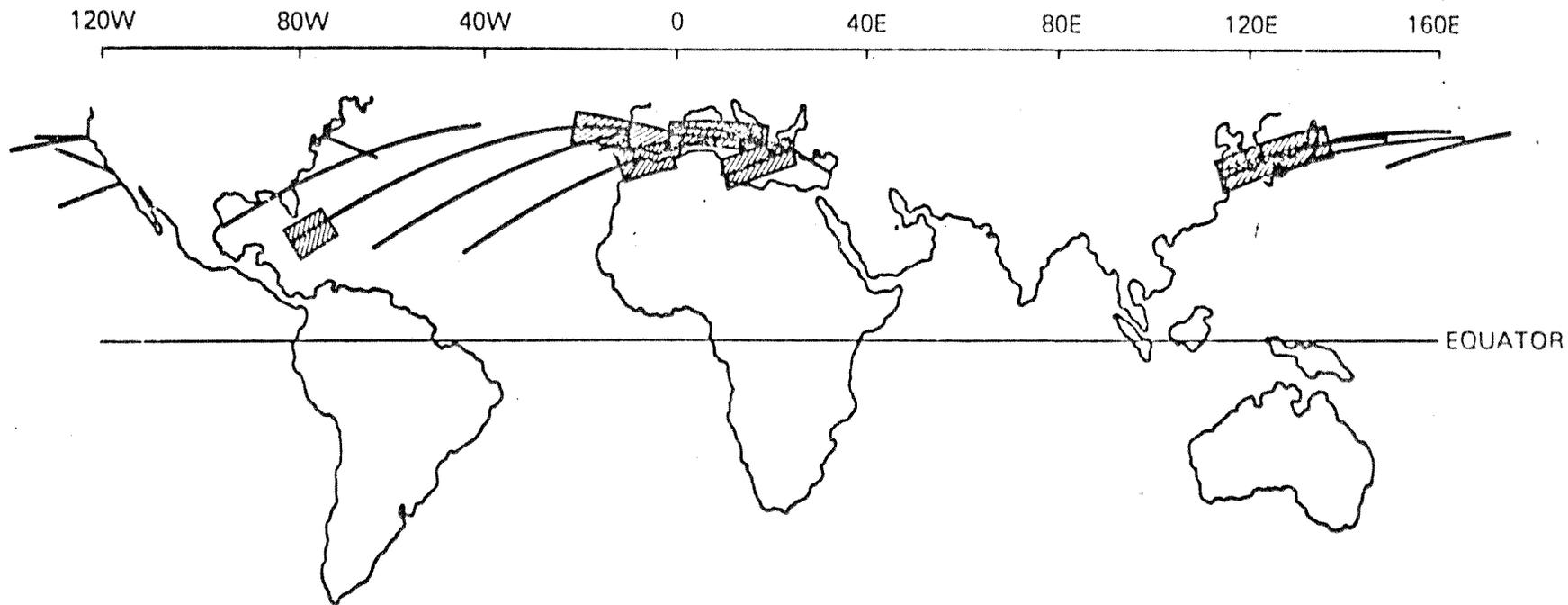


Figure 1. The Shuttle, "Columbia's", ground tracks where OCE data were acquired during November 12-14, 1981. The areal coverage of clear ocean view data that were of sufficient quality to process are shown in hatched areas.

Segments of the OCE data which show clear views and subsequently submitted to the National Space Science Data Center (NSSDC) are:

<u>ORBIT NO.</u>	<u>Time Segment D/Hr/Min/Sec(GMT)</u>	<u>Geographical Location</u>
24	318:01:32:00 318:01:42:15	Yellow Sea/Sea of Japan and Pacific Ocean
29	318:09:00:00 318:09:05:00	Gulf of Libya/Greece (partially cloud covered)
30	318:10:29:00 318:10:36:15	Portugal Coast and Med. Sea
31	318:12:08:00 318:12:15:00	Spanish Coast to Italy (partially cloud covered)
32	318:13:23:32 318:13:26:00	Great Bahama Bank
32	318:13:39:00 318:13:42:15	Strait of Gibraltar

II. CALIBRATED RADIANCE TAPE FORMAT

a) TAPE AND RECORD FILES

The calibrated data tape from the OCE is a 9-track, 1600 BPI, multifile tape. The records are written in the Variable Block (VB) format with a logical record length of 5428 bytes. The format and content of records are listed in the following:

RAW-COLOR EXPERIMENT DATA TAPES

TAPES CHARACTERISTICS

1. 1600 BYTES PER INCH (BPI)
2. 9 TRACK, 8 BITS PER BYTE, 1 PARITY BIT
3. NO MACHINE-TYPE DEPENDENT TAPE LABELS
4. PHYSICAL RECORDS SEPARATED BY INTER-RECORD GAPS
5. FILES SEPARATED BY TAPEMARKS

FILE STRUCTURE

1. FIRST FILE-DOCUMENTATION INFORMATION (2 RECORDS)
 - A) PHYSICAL RECORD ONE (636 BYTES)-TAPE DOCUMENTATION RECORD
 - B) PHYSICAL RECORD TWO (220 BYTES)-MASTER CALIBRATION TABLE RECORD
2. FILES 2 THROUGH N - OCE DATA FILES (N-1 ORBIT SEGMENTS ON TAPE)
 - A) PHYSICAL RECORD ONE (172 BYTES) - ORBIT SEGMENT DOCUMENTATION
 - B) PHYSICAL RECORDS TWO THROUGH M (5428 BYTES EACH) - OCE SCAN DATA
OCE SCAN DATA RECORDS (M-1) OCE SCANS IN THIS ORBIT SEGMENT

CONTENTS OF RECORDS

1. FIRST FILE

- A) TAPE DOCUMENTATION RECORD (TABLE T1)
 - I. EXPERIMENT NAME AND DATE
 - II. ORBIT SEGMENT NUMBERS
 - III. NUMBER OF DATA BANDS (8) AND CHANNEL NUMBERS
 - IV. NUMBER OF ORBIT SEGMENTS ON TAPE
 - V. FILE NUMBERS FOR EACH ORBIT SEGMENT
 - VI. GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF ORBIT SEGMENT
 - VII. START TIME AND END TIME FOR EACH ORBIT SEGMENT
- B) CALIBRATION TABLES RECORD (TABLE T2)
 - I. COEFFICIENTS FOR CONVERSION FROM CALIBRATED DIGITAL DATA COUNTS TO IRRADIANCE; ONE COEFFICIENT FOR EACH CHANNEL
 - II. INSTRUMENT VOLTAGE TO IRRADIANCE CONVERSION CONSTANTS; ONE FOR EACH CHANNEL

. DATA FILES (FILES 2-N)

A) ORBIT SEGMENT DOCUMENTATION RECORD (TABLE T3)

- I. ORBIT SEGMENT NUMBER
- II. AVERAGE SPACECRAFT HEADING
- III. AVERAGE SOLAR ZENITH ANGLE
- IV. AVERAGE ALTITUDE
- V. GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION DESCRIPTION
- VI. SEGMENT STARTING POINT
- VII. SEGMENT END POINT
- VIII. SEGMENT START TIME
- IX. SEGMENT END TIME
- X. EXPERIMENTER'S NAMES
- XI. DATE OF OCE CALIBRATION
- XII. NUMBER OF SCAN LINES IN THIS SEGMENT
- XIII. BYTE INCREMENT TO NUMBER OF DATA SAMPLES/CHANNEL
- XIV. TOTAL NUMBER OF POSITIONS (SAMPLES) AVAILABLE IN DATA RECORD FOR DATA FROM EACH CHANNEL (270)
- XV. AVERAGE NUMBER OF SAMPLES USED FOR EACH CHANNEL

B) DATA RECORDS (TABLE T4)

- I. REEL SEQUENCE NUMBER (1)
- II. DIGITIZING DATE
- III. TIME OF SCAN START PULSE IN DAYS, HOURS, MINUTES, SECONDS
- IV. TIME OF START PULSE IN TOTAL SECONDS
- V. NUMBER OF VALID DATA POINTS PER CHANNEL
NOTE1: IF THIS NUMBER IS 270, THEN THE TOTAL SCAN IS INVALID (DROPOUT) AND ALL POINTS ARE SET TO ZERO.
- VI. CALIBRATED DIGITAL COUNTS (OCE VOLTAGE OUTPUT IN CENTIVOLTS) FOR UP TO 225 SAMPLES FROM ALL EIGHT CHANNELS
NOTE2: OCE ELECTRONIC DESIGN INCLUDED THE INSERTION OF A VOLTAGE STAIRCASE PERIODICALLY INTO THE DATA PORTION OF THE SCAN. THESE STAIRCASE OUTPUTS RESULTED IN THE LOSS OF SOME DATA AND APPEAR AS STRIPS OF DROPOUTS ABOUT 20 SCAN LINES WIDE.

b) OCE SCANNER PARAMETERS

EIGHT CHANNELS

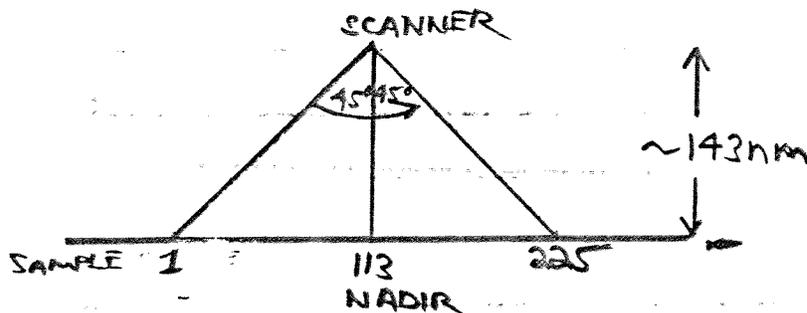
CHANNEL	WAVELENGTH (NM)	CONVERSION CONSTANT (MW/MICRON-CM**2)/CENTIVOLT
1.	485.9	0.0659
2.	518.4	0.0500
3.	552.6	0.0353
4.	584.5	0.0278
5.	620.6	0.0223
6.	655.1	0.0179
7.	685.1	0.0162
8.	786.6	0.0108

THE RADIANCE AT ANY PIXEL FOR EACH CHANNEL IS FOUND FROM

$$R(I,J) = C(I) * S(I,J) / \pi$$

WHERE R(I,J) = RADIANCE FOR CHANNEL I AT PIXEL J
 IN (MILLIWATTS/(MICRON-CM**2-STERADIAN))
 C(I) = CONVERSION CONSTANT FOR CHANNEL I WHICH IS
 FOUND IN SECOND RECORD OF TAPE DOCUMENTATION FILE
 S(I,J) = DIGITAL COUNT (IN CENTIVOLTS) FOR
 AT SAMPLE J

THE OCE SCANNER ANGULAR RESOLUTION (IFOV) IS 3.5 MILLIRADIANS
 APPROXIMATELY 225 SAMPLES



THE ABOVE DIAGRAM ASSUMES SPACECRAFT IS HEADED INTO THE PLANE OF PAPER
 WITH NEUTRAL ROLL, PITCH, AND YAW. (0 DEGREE S)

THE ABOVE SETUP REQUIRES A LEFT-TO-RIGHT REFLECTION TO GET THE
 PROPER IMAGE ORIENTATION WHEN THE DATA IS READ INTO AN VIDEO DISPLAY
 FROM FIRST SCAN LINE TO LAST AND FROM LEFT TO RIGHT.

OCE CALIBRATED DATA TAPE FORMAT

FILE ONE - RECORD ONE(TAPE DOCUMENTATION RECORD)

BYTES	FORMAT	DESCRIPTION
1- 60	EBCDIC	EXPERIMENT NAME, ORBIT SEGMENT NUMBERS, DATE
61- 64	I*4	NUMBER OF BANDS IN SCAN DATA RECORD
65- 68	I*4	CHANNEL NUMBER OF FIRST BAND (1)
69- 72	I*4	CHANNEL NUMBER OF SECOND BAND (2)
73- 76	I*4	CHANNEL NUMBER OF THIRD BAND (3)
77- 80	I*4	CHANNEL NUMBER OF FOURTH BAND (4)
81- 84	I*4	CHANNEL NUMBER OF FIFTH BAND (5)
85- 88	I*4	CHANNEL NUMBER OF SIXTH BAND (6)
89- 92	I*4	CHANNEL NUMBER OF SEVENTH BAND (7)
93- 96	I*4	CHANNEL NUMBER OF EIGHTH BAND (8)
97-104	NOT USED	
105-108	I*4	PROGRAM VERSION NUMBER (1)
109-128	NOT USED	
129-132	I*4	NUMBER OF FLIGHT SEGMENTS ON THIS TAPE
133-136	I*4	FILE NUMBER FOR FIRST SEGMENT (2)
137-156	EBCDIC	GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF FIRST SEGMENT
157-160	EBCDIC	START DAY OF FIRST SEGMENT
161-164	EBCDIC	START HOUR OF FIRST SEGMENT
165-168	EBCDIC	START MINUTE OF FIRST SEGMENT
169-172	EBCDIC	END DAY OF FIRST SEGMENT
173-176	EBCDIC	END HOUR OF FIRST SEGMENT
177-180	EBCDIC	END MINUTE OF FIRST SEGMENT
181-228	EBCDIC	SEGMENT INFORMATION(IF NEEDED) FOR SECOND SEGMENT USING SAME FORMAT USED FOR FIRST SEGMENT
229-276	EBCDIC	SEGMENT INFORMATION(IF NEEDED) FOR THIRD SEGMENT USING SAME FORMAT USED FOR FIRST SEGMENT
277-324	EBCDIC	SEGMENT INFORMATION(IF NEEDED) FOR FOURTH SEGMENT USING SAME FORMAT USED FOR FIRST SEGMENT
325-372	EBCDIC	SEGMENT INFORMATION(IF NEEDED) FOR FIFTH SEGMENT USING SAME FORMAT USED FOR FIRST SEGMENT
373-420	EBCDIC	SEGMENT INFORMATION(IF NEEDED) FOR SIXTH SEGMENT USING SAME FORMAT USED FOR FIRST SEGMENT
421-468	EBCDIC	SEGMENT INFORMATION(IF NEEDED) FOR SEVENTH SEGMENT USING SAME FORMAT USED FOR FIRST SEGMENT
469-516	EBCDIC	SEGMENT INFORMATION(IF NEEDED) FOR EIGHTH SEGMENT USING SAME FORMAT USED FOR FIRST SEGMENT
517-564	EBCDIC	SEGMENT INFORMATION(IF NEEDED) FOR NINTH SEGMENT USING SAME FORMAT USED FOR FIRST SEGMENT
565-612	EBCDIC	SEGMENT INFORMATION(IF NEEDED) FOR TENTH SEGMENT USING SAME FORMAT USED FOR FIRST SEGMENT
613-636	NOT USED	

NOTE: I*4 MEANS RIGHT JUSTIFIED FOUR-BYTE BINARY REPRESENTATION
 EBCDIC MEANS EXTENDED BINARY CODED DECIMAL INTERCHANGE CODE

*****TABLE T2*****

DCE CALIBRATED DATA TAPE FORMAT

FILE ONE - RECORD TWO(MASTER CALIBRATION DOCUMENTATION RECORD)

BYTES	FORMAT	DESCRIPTION
1- 68	NOT USED	
69- 72	R*4	DIGITAL COUNT TO IRRADIANCE CONVERSION FOR CHANNEL 1
73- 80	NOT USED	
81- 84	R*4	DIGITAL COUNT TO IRRADIANCE CONVERSION FOR CHANNEL 2
85- 92	NOT USED	
93- 96	R*4	DIGITAL COUNT TO IRRADIANCE CONVERSION FOR CHANNEL 3
97-104	NOT USED	
105-108	R*4	DIGITAL COUNT TO IRRADIANCE CONVERSION FOR CHANNEL 4
109-116	NOT USED	
117-120	R*4	DIGITAL COUNT TO IRRADIANCE CONVERSION FOR CHANNEL 5
121-128	NOT USED	
129-132	R*4	DIGITAL COUNT TO IRRADIANCE CONVERSION FOR CHANNEL 6
133-140	NOT USED	
141-144	R*4	DIGITAL COUNT TO IRRADIANCE CONVERSION FOR CHANNEL 7
145-152	NOT USED	
153-156	R*4	DIGITAL COUNT TO IRRADIANCE CONVERSION FOR CHANNEL 8
157-180	NOT USED	
181-184	R*4	VOLT-IRRADIANCE CONVERSION FOR CALIBRATION CHANNEL 1
185-188	R*4	VOLT-IRRADIANCE CONVERSION FOR CALIBRATION CHANNEL 2
189-192	R*4	VOLT-IRRADIANCE CONVERSION FOR CALIBRATION CHANNEL 3
193-196	R*4	VOLT-IRRADIANCE CONVERSION FOR CALIBRATION CHANNEL 4
197-200	R*4	VOLT-IRRADIANCE CONVERSION FOR CALIBRATION CHANNEL 5
201-204	R*4	VOLT-IRRADIANCE CONVERSION FOR CALIBRATION CHANNEL 6
205-208	R*4	VOLT-IRRADIANCE CONVERSION FOR CALIBRATION CHANNEL 7
209-212	R*4	VOLT-IRRADIANCE CONVERSION FOR CALIBRATION CHANNEL 8
213-220	NOT USED	

NOTE: R*4 MEANS IBM 360, FOUR-BYTE, FLOATING POINT REPRESENTATION

OCE CALIBRATED DATA TAPE FORMAT

FILES TWO-N (ASSUMING N-1 ORBIT SEGMENTS ARE ON THIS TAPE)
 RECORD ONE (ORBIT SEGMENT DOCUMENTATION RECORD)

BYTES	FORMAT	DESCRIPTION
1- 80	EBCDIC	ORBIT NUMBER, SPACECRAFT HEADING, SOLAR ZENITH ANGLE, ALTITUDE, GEOGRAPHIC AREA DESCRIPTION
81- 84	EBCDIC	STARTING LATITUDE (+/-DEGREES)
85- 88	EBCDIC	STARTING LATITUDE (+/-MINUTES)
89- 92	EBCDIC	STARTING LONGITUDE (+/-DEGREES)
93- 96	EBCDIC	STARTING LONGITUDE (+/-MINUTES)
97-100	EBCDIC	END LATITUDE (+/-DEGREES)
101-104	EBCDIC	END LATITUDE (+/-MINUTES)
105-108	EBCDIC	END LONGITUDE (+/-DEGRESS)
109-112	EBCDIC	END LONGITUDE (+/-MINUTE S)
113-116	EBCDIC	START TIME DAY
117-120	EBCDIC	START TIME HOUR
121-124	EBCDIC	START TIME MINUTE
125-128	EBCDIC	END TIME DAY
129-132	EBCDIC	END TIME HOUR
133-136	EBCDIC	END TIME MINUTE
137-156	EBCDIC	EXPERIMENTER'S NAMES
157-164	EBCDIC	DATE OF CALIBRATION
165-166	I*2	NUMBER OF DATA SCAN LINES
167-168	I*2	BYTE INCREMENT TO NUMBER OF DATA SAMPLES/CHANNEL
169-170	I*2	IN SCAN DATA RECORD (26)
		MAXIMUM NUMBER OF DATA SAMPLES/CHANNEL
		IN SCAN DATA RECORDS (27)
171-172	I*2	AVERAGE NUMBER OF DATA SAMPLES/CHANNEL
		IN SCAN DATA RECORDS (ABOUT 225)

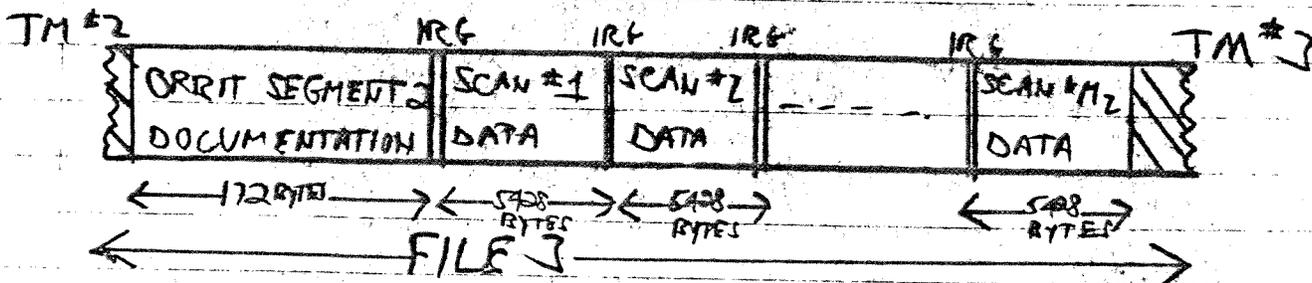
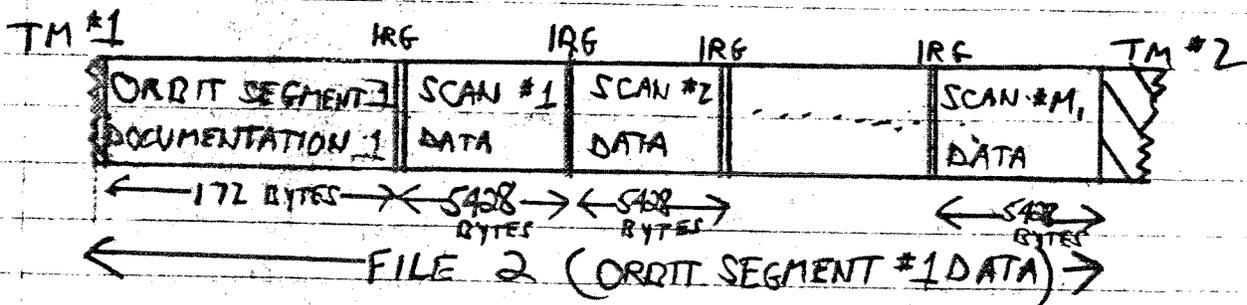
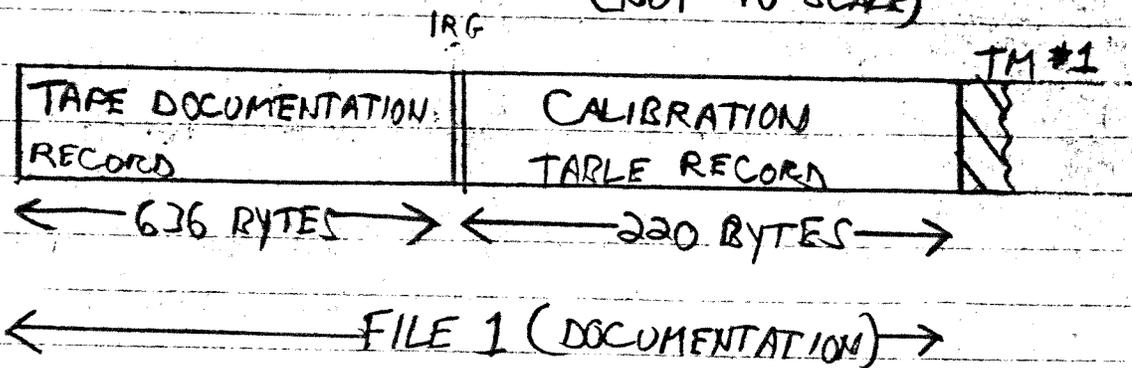
*****TABLE T4*****

OCE CALIBRATED DATA TAPE FORMAT

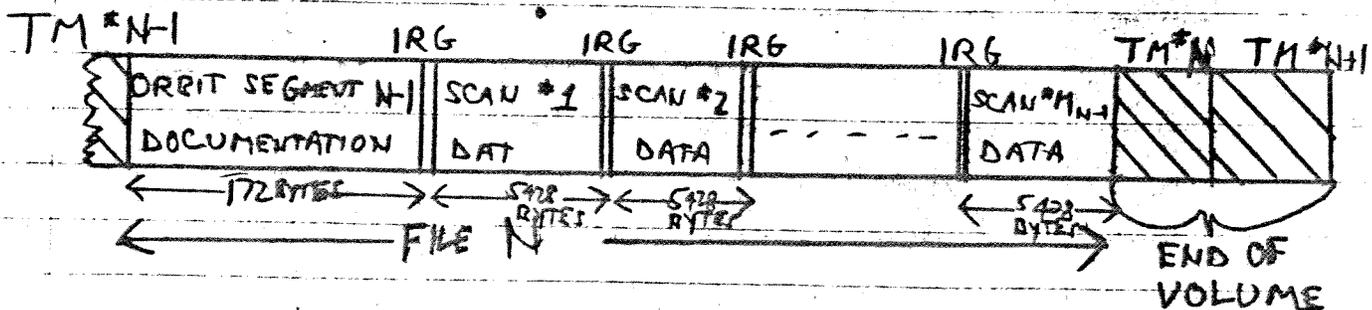
FILES TWO-N (ASSUMING N-1 ORBIT SEGMENTS ARE ON THIS TAPE)
 RECORDS TWO-M (ASSUMING M-1 DATA SCANS IN THIS SEGMENT)
 SCAN DATA RECORDS

BYTES	FORMAT	DESCRIPTION
1- 2	I*2	DIGITAL REEL SEQUENCE NUMBER
3- 8	EBCDIC	DIGITIZING DATE
9- 12	I*4	TIME OF SCAN START PULSE (DAY)
13- 14	I*2	TIME OF SCAN START PULSE (HOUR)
15- 16	I*2	TIME OF SCAN START PULSE (MINUTE)
17- 18	I*2	TIME OF SCAN START PULSE (SECONDS)
19- 20	I*2	ZERO
21- 24	I*4	TIME OF START PULSE (TOTAL IN SECONDS)
25- 26	I*2	ZERO
27- 28	I*2	NUMBER OF DATA POINTS/CHANNEL (SEE NOTE 2, PAGE 2)
29- 30	I*2	DIGITAL COUNT, CHANNEL 1 SAMPLE 1
31- 32	I*2	DIGITAL COUNT, CHANNEL 1 SAMPLE 2
33- 34	I*2	DIGITAL COUNT, CHANNEL 1 SAMPLE 3
35- 478	I*2	DIGITAL COUNTS, CHANNEL 1, SAMPLES 4- 225
479- 568	NOT USED	
569-1018	I*2	DIGITAL COUNTS, CHANNEL 2, SAMPLES 1-225
1019-1108	NOT USED	
1109-1558	I*2	DIGITAL COUNTS, CHANNEL 3, SAMPLES 1-225
1559-1648	NOT USED	
1649-2098	I*2	DIGITAL COUNTS, CHANNEL 4, SAMPLES 1-225
2099-2188	NOT USED	
2189-2638	I*2	DIGITAL COUNTS, CHANNEL 5, SAMPLES 1-225
2639-2728	NOT USED	
2729-3178	I*2	DIGITAL COUNTS, CHANNEL 6, SAMPLES 1-225
3179-3268	NOT USED	
3269-3718	I*2	DIGITAL COUNTS, CHANNEL 7, SAMPLES 1-225
3719-3808	NOT USED	
3809-4258	I*2	DIGITAL COUNTS, CHANNEL 8, SAMPLES 1-225
4259-4348	NOT USED	
4349-5428	NOT USED	

OCE DATA TAPE SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM (NOT TO SCALE)



• FILES 4, 5, 6, ..., N-1



IRG ⇒ INTER RECORD GAP (A.C. 1)

The first tape contains 727 24.29.30

```
***** AIRCRAFT SENSOR ANALYSIS PACKAGE (ASAP)*****  
** CURRENT FUNCTION--NEW SOURCE SPECIFICATION **  
*****  
***** IMAGE TAPE SUMMARY--PASS 2 TAPE *****  
*****  
EXPRMNT NAME--OCE NOV12*NOV14,1981* PLATFORM FLGT #-- STS*2 ORBIT NOS 24.  
SOFT FLIGHT #--29,30 *  
NUMBER OF CHANNELS-- 8 * CHANNELS-- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8  
NUMBER OF SEGMENTS-- 3 *  
SEGMENT NUMBER-- 1 * SEGMENT NUMBER-- 2 *  
GEO. AREA---ORBIT24 YELLW SEA * GEO. AREA---ORBIT29 EAST MED *  
START TIME-- 318 01 33 * START TIME-- 318 09 00 *  
END TIME---- 318 01 42 * END TIME---- 318 09 05 *  
SEGMENT NUMBER-- 3 *  
GEO. AREA---ORBIT30 ATL TO SIC *  
START TIME-- 318 10 29 *  
END TIME---- 318 10 36 *
```

ERROR-MISMATCH BETWEEN SELECTED SENSOR AND TAPE DATA.
DEPRESS (C)ONTINUE FOR ASAP TO TREAT TAPE DATA AS IF IT WERE THE
SELECTED SENSOR OR (R)ETURN TO RESELECT THE SENSOR

***** AEROCRAFT SENSOR ANALYSIS PACKAGE (ASAP) *****
** CURRENT FUNCTION--SEGMENT ACQUISITION **

SPECIFY THE DESIRED SEGMENT NUMBER (NN).

EXPERIMENT PLATFORM FLIGHT NUMBER GSFC FLIGHT NUMBER
ORBIT 24, HDG 087DEG, SOL ZEN ANG 56DEG, AL T 142NM, YELLOW SEAS

GEOGRAPHIC AREA	STARTING LAT	LON	ENDING LAT	LON	EXPERIMENTERS NAMES
EAST KOREA*JAPAN	31	51 122 09	37	58 164 52	KIM, PIEPEN, YODER

START TIME	END TIME	DATE OF CALIBRATION
318 01 33	318 01 42	08*30*79

IF SEGMENT IS DESIRED ONE, ENTER (C) CONTINUE ELSE ENTER (N) O.

***** AIRCRAFT SENSOR ANALYSIS PACKAGE (ASAP)*****
** CURRENT FUNCTION--FUNCTION SELECTION **

BRIEF SYSTEM SUMMARY

EXPRMENT NAME--OCE NOV12*NOV14,1981 PLATFORM FLGT-- STS*2 ORBIT NOS 24,
SFC FLIGHT #--29,30 NUMBER OF BANDS-- 8
BAND NUMBERS--- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 NUMBER OF SEGMENTS-- 3
CURRENT SEGMENT-- 1 CURRENTLY DISPLAYED BANDS-- 1 2 3 4 5
START LATITUDE-- 31 51 START LONGITUDE-- 122 09
END LATITUDE-- 37 58 END LONGITUDE-- 164 52
START TIME--318 01 33 END TIME----318 01 42
EXPMENTERS NAMES--KIM,PIEPEN,YODER CALIBRATION DATE--08*30*79
NO. OF LINES--2213 BYTE INC- 26 MAX. PIXLS- 270 AU. PIXLS-
SOURCE CHANNELS-- 1 2 3 4 5 VERSUS REFRESH CHANNELS-- 1 2 3 4 5

OPERATIONS SUMMARY

FUNCTION MENU

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| 1.SEGMENT ACQUISITION | * | 9.TRANSFER IMAGE TO TAPE |
| 2.IMAGE SCAN AND DISPLAY | * | 10.DUMP SCREEN TO LINE PRINTER |
| 3.RECTIFICATION | * | 11.ANNOTATION |
| 4.ENHANCEMENTS | * | 12.RATIO |
| 5.GROUND TRUTH CORRELATION | * | 13. |
| 6.MONTAGE | * | 14. |
| 7.DATA ANALYSIS | * | 15.MISCELLANEOUS FUNCTIONS |
| 8.NEW SOURCE SPECIFICATION | * | 16.EXIT ASAP |

SELECT ONE OF THE ABOVE FUNCTIONS:

***** AIRCRAFT SENSOR ANALYSIS PACKAGE (ASAP)*****

** CURRENT FUNCTION--SEGMENT ACQUISITION **

SPECIFY THE DESIRED SEGMENT NUMBER (NN).

EXPERIMENT PLATFORM FLIGHT NUMBER GSFC FLIGHT NUMBER

ORBIT 29, HDG 073DEG, SOL ZEN ANG 58DEG, AL T 142NM, N.AFRICA ACR

GEOGRAPHIC AREA	STARTING LAT	STARTING LON	ENDING LAT	ENDING LON	EXPERIMENTERS NAMES
MED TO GREECE	30	55 005 26	36	52 026 56	KIM, PIEPEN, VIOLLIER

START TIME	END TIME	DATE OF CALIBRATION	R
318 09 00	381 09 04	08*30*79	

IF SEGMENT IS DESIRED ONE, ENTER (C)ONTINUE ELSE ENTER(N)O.

***** AIRCRAFT SENSOR ANALYSIS PACKAGE (ASAP) *****
***** ** CURRENT FUNCTION--FUNCTION SELECTION **

BRIEF SYSTEM SUMMARY

EXPRMNT NAME--OCE NOV12*NOV14,1981 PLATFORM FLGT-- STS*2 ORBIT NOS 24,
SFC FLIGHT #--29,30 NUMBER OF BANDS-- 8
BAND NUMBERS--- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 NUMBER OF SEGMENTS-- 3
CURRENT SEGMENT--- 2 CURRENTLY DISPLAYED BANDS-- 1 3 5 8 0
START LATITUDE-- 30 55 START LONGITUDE-- 005 26
END LATITUDE-- 36 52 END LONGITUDE-- 026 56
START TIME--318 09 00 END TIME-----381 09 04
EXPMNTERS NAMES--KIM,PIEPEN,VIOLLIER CALIBRATION DATE--08*30*79
NO. OF LINES--1173 BYTE INC- 26 MAX. PIXLS- 270 AU. PIXLS--
SOURCE CHANNELS-- 1 3 5 8 0 VERSUS REFRESH CHANNELS-- 2 3 4 5 0

OPERATIONS SUMMARY

FUNCTION MENU

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| 1.SEGMENT ACQUISITION | * | 9.TRANSFER IMAGE TO TAPE |
| 2.IMAGE SCAN AND DISPLAY | * | 10.DUMP SCREEN TO LINE PRINTER |
| 3.RECTIFICATION | * | 11.ANNOTATION |
| 4.ENHANCEMENTS | * | 12.RATIO |
| 5.GROUND TRUTH CORRELATION | * | 13. |
| 6.MONTAGE | * | 14. |
| 7.DATA ANALYSIS | * | 15.MISCELLANEOUS FUNCTIONS |
| 8.NEW SOURCE SPECIFICATION | * | 16.EXIT ASAP |

SELECT ONE OF THE ABOVE FUNCTIONS:

***** AIRCRAFT SENSOR ANALYSIS PACKAGE (ASAP)*****
** CURRENT FUNCTION--SEGMENT ACQUISITION **

SPECIFY THE DESIRED SEGMENT NUMBER (NN).

EXPERIMENT PLATFORM FLIGHT NUMBER GSFC FLIGHT NUMBER

ORBIT 30, HDG 077DEG, SOLAR ZENITH ANGLE 5 7DEG, ALT 142NM, ATL 0

GEOGRAPHIC AREA	STARTING LAT	STARTING LON	ENDING LAT	ENDING LON	EXPERIMENTERS NAMES
BER N.AFRICA TO SCLY	32	19*013 *47	37	56 013	25 KIM,PIEPIN,UIOLLIER

START TIME	END TIME	DATE OF CALIBRATION	R
318 10 28	318 10 36	08*30*79	

IF SEGMENT IS DESIRED ONE, ENTER (C)ONTINUE ELSE ENTER(N)O.

***** AIRCRAFT SENSOR ANALYSIS PACKAGE (ASAP)*****
** CURRENT FUNCTION--FUNCTION SELECTION **

BRIEF SYSTEM SUMMARY

EXPRMNT NAME--OCE NOV12*NOV14,1981 PLATFORM FLGT-- STS*2 ORBIT NOS 24,
SFC FLIGHT #--29,30 NUMBER OF BANDS-- 8
BAND NUMBERS--- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 NUMBER OF SEGMENTS-- 3
CURRENT SEGMENT--- 3 CURRENTLY DISPLAYED BANDS-- 1 3 5 8 0
START LATITUDE-- 32 19 START LONGITUDE--*013 *47
END LATITUDE-- 37 56 END LONGITUDE-- 013 25
START TIME--318 10 28 END TIME----318 10 36
EXPERIMENTERS NAMES--KIM,PIEPIN,VIOLLIER CALIBRATION DATE--08*30*79
NO. OF LINES--1918 BYTE INC- 26 MAX. PIXLS- 270 AU. PIXLS-
SOURCE CHANNELS-- 1 3 5 8 0 VERSUS REFRESH CHANNELS-- 2 3 4 5 0

OPERATIONS SUMMARY

FUNCTION MENU

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| 1.SEGMENT ACQUISITION | * | 9.TRANSFER IMAGE TO TAPE |
| 2.IMAGE SCAN AND DISPLAY | * | 10.DUMP SCREEN TO LINE PRINTER |
| 3.RECTIFICATION | * | 11.ANNOTATION |
| 4.ENHANCEMENTS | * | 12.RATIO |
| 5.GROUND TRUTH CORRELATION | * | 13. |
| 6.MONTAGE | * | 14. |
| 7.DATA ANALYSIS | * | 15.MISCELLANEOUS FUNCTIONS |
| 8.NEW SOURCE SPECIFICATION | * | 16.EXIT ASAP |

SELECT ONE OF THE ABOVE FUNCTIONS:

2nd tape data 31. 32A. 32B.

```
***** AIRCRAFT SENSOR ANALYSIS PACKAGE (ASAP)*****  
** CURRENT FUNCTION--NEW SOURCE SPECIFICATION **  
***** IMAGE TAPE SUMMARY--PASS 2 TAPE *****  
EXPRMT NAME--OCE NOV12*NOV14,1981* PLATFORM FLGT #-- STS*2 ORBIT NOS 31.  
GFT FLIGHT #--32A,32B *  
NUMBER OF CHANNELS-- 8 * CHANNELS-- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8  
NUMBER OF SEGMENTS-- 3 *  
SEGMENT NUMBER-- 1 * SEGMENT NUMBER-- 2 *  
GEO. AREA--ORBIT31B SW SPAIN * GEO. AREA--ORBIT32A BAHAMAS *  
START TIME-- 318 12 08 * START TIME-- 318 23 22 *  
END TIME-- 318 12 15 * END TIME-- 318 26 00 *  
SEGMENT NUMBER-- 3 *  
GEO. AREA--ORBIT32B ATL*GIBRLTR*  
START TIME-- 318 13 39 *  
END TIME-- 318 13 42 *  
13 23  
13 26
```

ERROR-MISMATCH BETWEEN SELECTED SENSOR AND TAPE DATA.
DEPRESS (C)ONTINUE FOR ASAP TO TREAT TAPE DATA AS IF IT WERE THE
SELECTED SENSOR OR (R)ETURN TO RESELECT THE SENSOR

*to us for this 32A section is incorrect.
Ignore headers that will be for 32B*

*32A section
See the page 1 for correct element's data*

***** AIRCRAFT SENSOR ANALYSIS PACKAGE (ASAP) *****
** CURRENT FUNCTION--SEGMENT ACQUISITION **

SPECIFY THE DESIRED SEGMENT NUMBER (NN).

EXPERIMENT PLATFORM FLIGHT NUMBER GSFC FLIGHT NUMBER

ORBIT 318, HDG 101 DEG , SOL ZEN ANG 60 DEG, A LT 142 NM, SE. SPAIN TO

GEOGRAPHIC STARTING ENDING EXPERIMENTERS
AREA LAT LON LAT LON NAMES

EAST MEDITERRAN 38 08 001 18 31 40 034 15 KIM, PIEPEN, UIOLLIER

START TIME END TIME DATE OF CALIBRATION R
318 12 08 318 12 15 08X30X79

IF SEGMENT IS DESIRED ONE, ENTER (C)ONTINUE ELSE ENTER (N)O.

***** AIRCRAFT SENSOR ANALYSIS PACKAGE (ASAP)*****
***** ** CURRENT FUNCTION--FUNCTION SELECTION **

BRIEF SYSTEM SUMMARY

EXPRMNT NAME--OCE NOV12*NOV14,1981 PLATFORM FLGT-- STS*2 ORBIT NOS 31,
GSFC FLIGHT #--32A,32B NUMBER OF BANDS-- 8
BAND NUMBERS--- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 NUMBER OF SEGMENTS-- 3
CURRENT SEGMENT-- 1 CURRENTLY DISPLAYED BANDS-- 0 0 0 0 0
START LATITUDE-- 38 08 START LONGITUDE-- 001 18
END LATITUDE-- 31 40 END LONGITUDE-- 034 15
START TIME--318 12 08 END TIME-----318 12 15
EXPMNTERS NAMES--KIM,PIEPEN,UIOLLIER CALIBRATION DATE--08*30*79
NO. OF LINES--1719 BYTE INC- 26 MAX. PIXLS- 270 AU. PIXLS-
SOURCE CHANNELS--0 0 0 0 0 VERSUS REFRESH CHANNELS-- 0 0 0 0 0

OPERATIONS SUMMARY

FUNCTION MENU

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| 1.SEGMENT ACQUISITION | * | 9.TRANSFER IMAGE TO TAPE |
| 2.IMAGE SCAN AND DISPLAY | * | 10.DUMP SCREEN TO LINE PRINTER |
| 3.RECTIFICATION | * | 11.ANNOTATION |
| 4.ENHANCEMENTS | * | 12.RATIO |
| 5.GROUND TRUTH CORRELATION | * | 13. |
| 6.MONTAGE | * | 14. |
| 7.DATA ANALYSIS | * | 15.MISCELLANEOUS FUNCTIONS |
| 8.NEW SOURCE SPECIFICATION | * | 16.EXIT ASAP |

SELECT ONE OF THE ABOVE FUNCTIONS:

***** AIRCRAFT SENSOR ANALYSIS PACKAGE (ASAP)*****
** CURRENT FUNCTION--SEGMENT ACQUISITION **

SPECIFY THE DESIRED SEGMENT NUMBER (NN).

EXPERIMENT PLATFORM FLIGHT NUMBER GSFC FLIGHT NUMBER

OSTA*1 SEGMENT18 ,ORBIT32,SZA69*60,GU LF OF MEXICO TO SPAI

GEOGRAPHIC STARTING ENDING EXPERIMENTERS
AREA LAT LON LAT LON NAMES

NOV14,198100000194 21 00 *82 *12 35 18 *00 *30 KIM ET AL ORBIT32 OC

START TIME END TIME DATE OF CALIBRATION OC

318 13 24 318 ***42 NOV 1981

IF SEGMENT IS DESIRED ONE,ENTER (C)ONTINUE ELSE ENTER(N)O,

***** AIRCRAFT SENSOR ANALYSIS PACKAGE (ASAP) *****
** CURRENT FUNCTION--FUNCTION SELECTION **

BRIEF SYSTEM SUMMARY

EXPRMNT NAME--OCE NOV12*NOV14,1981 PLATFORM FLGT-- STS*2 ORBIT NOS 31,
SFC FLIGHT #--32A,32B NUMBER OF BANDS-- 8
BAND NUMBERS--- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 NUMBER OF SEGMENTS-- 3
CURRENT SEGMENT-- 2 CURRENTLY DISPLAYED BANDS-- 1 3 5 8 0
START LATITUDE-- 21 00 START LONGITUDE-- *82 *12
END LATITUDE-- 35 18 END LONGITUDE-- *00 *30
START TIME--318 13 24 END TIME----318 ***42
EXPMNTERS NAMES--KIM ET AL ORBIT32 OC CALIBRATION DATE--NOV 1981
NO. OF LINES--4500 BYTE INC- 26 MAX. PIXLS- 270 AU. PIXLS-
SOURCE CHANNELS-- 1 3 5 8 0 VERSUS REFRESH CHANNELS-- 2 3 4 5 0

OPERATIONS SUMMARY

FUNCTION MENU

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| 1.SEGMENT ACQUISITION | * | 9.TRANSFER IMAGE TO TAPE |
| 2.IMAGE SCAN AND DISPLAY | * | 10.DUMP SCREEN TO LINE PRINTER |
| 3.RECTIFICATION | * | 11.ANNOTATION |
| 4.ENHANCEMENTS | * | 12.RATIO |
| 5.GROUND TRUTH CORRELATION | * | 13. |
| 6.MONTAGE | * | 14. |
| 7.DATA ANALYSIS | * | 15.MISCELLANEOUS FUNCTIONS |
| 8.NEW SOURCE SPECIFICATION | * | 16.EXIT ASAP |

SELECT ONE OF THE ABOVE FUNCTIONS:

***** AIRCRAFT SENSOR ANALYSIS PACKAGE (ASAP)*****
** CURRENT FUNCTION--FUNCTION SELECTION **

BRIEF SYSTEM SUMMARY

EXPRMENT NAME--OCE NOU12*NOU14,1981 PLATFORM FLGT-- STS*2 ORBIT NOS 31,
GSFC FLIGHT #--32A,32B NUMBER OF BANDS-- 8
BAND NUMBERS--- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 NUMBER OF SEGMENTS-- 3
CURRENT SEGMENT-- 3 CURRENTLY DISPLAYED BANDS-- 1 3 5 8 0
START LATITUDE-- 37 49 START LONGITUDE--*016 *04
END LATITUDE-- 35 19 END LONGITUDE-- 000 *33
START TIME--318 13 38 END TIME----318 13 42
EXPMENTERS NAMES--KIM,PIEPEN,UIOLLIER CALIBRATION DATE--08*30*79
NO. OF LINES-- 793 BYTE INC- 26 MAX. PIXLS- 270 AU. PIXLS-
SOURCE CHANNELS-- 1 3 5 8 0 VERSUS REFRESH CHANNELS-- 2 3 4 5 0

OPERATIONS SUMMARY

FUNCTION MENU

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| 1.SEGMENT ACQUISITION | * | 9.TRANSFER IMAGE TO TAPE |
| 2.IMAGE SCAN AND DISPLAY | * | 10.DUMP SCREEN TO LINE PRINTER |
| 3.RECTIFICATION | * | 11.ANNOTATION |
| 4.ENHANCEMENTS | * | 12.RATIO |
| 5.GROUND TRUTH CORRELATION | * | 13. |
| 6.MONTAGE | * | 14. |
| 7.DATA ANALYSIS | * | 15.MISCELLANEOUS FUNCTIONS |
| 8.NEW SOURCE SPECIFICATION | * | 16.EXIT ASAP |

SELECT ONE OF THE ABOVE FUNCTIONS:

***** AIRCRAFT SENSOR ANALYSIS PACKAGE (ASAP)*****
** CURRENT FUNCTION--SEGMENT ACQUISITION **

SPECIFY THE DESIRED SEGMENT NUMBER (NN).

EXPERIMENT PLATFORM FLIGHT NUMBER GSFC FLIGHT NUMBER

ORBIT 32, HDG 101DEG, SOL ZEN ANG 58DEG, AT L 143NM, ATLANTIC SOU

GEOGRAPHIC STARTING ENDING EXPERIMENTERS
AREA LAT LON LAT LON NAMES

EAST TO GIBRALTAR 37 49*016 *04 35 19 000 *33 KIM, PIEPEN, VIOLLIER

START TIME END TIME DATE OF CALIBRATION R
318 13 38 318 13 42 08*30*79

IF SEGMENT IS DESIRED ONE, ENTER (C)ONTINUE ELSE ENTER (N)O,

DLD=C
NCK=D



Technical Memorandum 83943

**The Results of Initial Analysis of
OSTA-1/Ocean Color Experiment
(OCE) Imagery**

Hongsuk H. Kim and William D. Hart

May 30, 1982

National Aeronautics and
Space Administration

Goddard Space Flight Center
Greenbelt, Maryland 20771

THE RESULTS OF INITIAL ANALYSIS OF
OSTA-1/OCEAN COLOR EXPERIMENT (OCE) IMAGERY

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National Aeronautics and Space Administration

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Greenbelt, Maryland 20771

and

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Science Systems and Applications, Inc.

Seabrook, Maryland 20801

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ABSTRACT

Ocean view images from the Ocean Color Experiment (OCE) were produced at three widely separated locations on the earth. Digital computer enhancement and band ratioing techniques were applied to radiometrically corrected OCE spectral data to emphasize patterns of chlorophyll distribution and, in one shallow, clear water case, bottom topography. The chlorophyll pattern in the Yellow Sea between China and Korea was evident in a scene produced from Shuttle Orbit 24. The effects of the discharge from the Yangtze and other rivers were also observed.

Two scenes from orbits 30 and 32 revealed the movement of patches of plankton in the Gulf of Cadiz. Geometrical corrections to these images permitted the existing ocean current velocities in the vicinity to be deduced. The variability in water depth over the Grand Bahama Bank was estimated by using the blue-green OCE channel. The very clear water conditions in the area caused bottom reflected sunlight to produce a sensor signal which was related inversely to the depth of the water.

THE RESULTS OF INITIAL ANALYSIS OF OSTA-1/OCEAN COLOR EXPERIMENT (OCE) IMAGERY

EXPERIMENTAL PLANS

The Ocean Color Experiment (OCE) was designed to map ocean features using an eight-channel scanning radiometer installed on the second orbital flight test of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA) shuttle, Columbia. The operational principle of this instrument relied on a process whose feasibility has been recognized for some time.⁽¹⁾ For instance, NASA began in 1972 high altitude aircraft sensor investigations known as the U-2 Ocean Color Scanner (OCS) program.⁽²⁾ Then in October, 1978, the Coastal Zone Color Scanner (CZCS) was launched aboard the Nimbus-7 free flyer spacecraft to make periodic observations of ocean color primarily in coastal areas.⁽³⁾ The development of the concept of a shuttle-borne scanner was conceived in this environment and was based on the experience gained from these earlier instruments.

The primary goal established for the experiment was to demonstrate the ability to detect phytoplanktonic algae on a global basis and determine the chlorophyll pigment concentrations. In order to implement the scientific objectives, a team of scientific investigators (H. H. Kim, N. E. Huang, R. S. Fraser, C. R. McClain, L. R. Blaine from Goddard Space Flight Center (GSFC) and H. v.d. Piepin from DFVLR, W. Germany) was formed to formulate the experimental plan. The primary features of the plan are as follows:

(a) The OCE data collection was to focus mainly on deepwater areas in contrast to the purported objectives of the CZCS. This was to avoid the complicated spectral characteristics of coastal waters which are induced by the influence of the coastal marine constituents introduced by continental sources. The relationships between the radiometric spectra and water content are not well understood.

(b) The OCE was to address particular problems of the radiometry of the ocean-atmospheric system. The investigators realized that the albedo of the ocean is small compared to that of most land surfaces. For instance, less than 10 percent of the blue spectral radiance is returned to the atmosphere by oceanic scattering. Thus, most of the light received by the sensor in space would never have interacted with the subsurface water mass but would only have interacted with the molecular and particulate components of the atmosphere and the ocean surface. Therefore the experiment was to study the problem associated with the aerosols, sea state and other parameters which mask the perceived sub-surface oceanic radiance.

The scanner used for the shuttle experiment was originally built as an aircraft instrument by NASA-GSFC. It was modified to meet the shuttle payload specifications. By late 1979, the hardware development of the sensor was completed and it was mounted on the shuttle payload pallet by the spring of 1980. The allocation and characteristics of the eight spectral channels are summarized in Table 1. The signal-to-noise ratio was superior to that of the original aircraft instrument. The geometrical and optical design of the OCE gave it a swath of 506 km and an instantaneous field-of-view (IFOV) at nadir of about 1 km^2 at orbiter altitude. With this IFOV and a scan frequency of 4 rps, the scanner undersampled by a factor of 50 percent. This permitted a data recording rate which met the quota allotted to the OCE for storage on a recorder in the orbiter's cabin.

The general data plan of the OCE was to collect 120 minutes of data during the orbiter's passes over selected test sites. The sites chosen were known from previous experiments and experience to be likely to produce interesting chlorophyll distribution patterns which were produced, in some cases, by mesoscale anomalous flow patterns in the regions.

In order to augment the interpretation of the OCE results, the data plan included establishment of several in-situ data collection projects. These involved collecting ocean samples, ground

Table 1

Spectral Channel (nm)	Spectral Bandwidth (FWHM) (nm)	S/N Ratio	Peak Spectral Radiance (mW/cm ² -μ-sr)	Spectral Region	Purpose
1. 485.9	23	1200:1	53.7	Blue	Chlorophyll Absorption (max.) Atm. Rayleigh Scattering
2. 518.4	23	1400:1	37.8		Chlorophyll Hinge Point
3. 552.6	23	1200:1	26.8	Green	Chlorophyll Absorption (min.)
4. 584.5	23	1000:1	21.0		Backscattering (water and atm.)
5. 620.6	23	800:1	16.3		Backscattering (water and atm.)
6. 655.1	23	800:1	13.4	Red	Non-fluorescence band
7. 685.1	23	680:1	11.6		Chlorophyll Fluorescence at 685m
8. 786.6	52.4	550:1	7.5	Near Infrared	Atm. backscattering (Mie)

based observations of the atmospheric transmissivity, and correlative aircraft underflights. The location of predesignated test sites and participating experimenters were:

1. Off the Coast of Portugal
 - A. G. Fiuza, University of Lisbon, Portugal
 - H. van der Piepen, DFVLR, W. Germany
 - M. Viollier, University of Lille, France
2. Warm Core Eddy Rings in the Northwestern Atlantic
 - P. Wiebe, Woods Hole Institute of Oceanography
3. South Atlantic Bight
 - J. A. Yoder and L. P. Atkinson, Skidaway Inst. of Oceanography
4. Off the Coast of Costa Rica
 - V. Klemas, University of Delaware

5. Frontal Zones of the Kuroshio Current near Honshu Island

M. Takahashi, University of Tsukuba, Japan

In comparison to the originally planned 120 minutes, the OCE acquired 118 minutes of data during the orbiter's three-day flight which began on November 12, 1981 and terminated on November 14, 1981, after 54.25 hours. The ground tracks where the OCE data collection took place are shown in Figure 1. Many areas of the data acquisition were not the areas which had been designated in the original plan. The deviations from the original flight plans were caused by the following operational difficulties:

(a) The actual launch of the orbiter on November 12 was delayed by 3 hours from the originally planned 7:00 a.m. EST. This delay caused significant changes in the solar zenith angles at the target sites when the orbiter passed. Alternative orbital passes, mostly in ascending orbital portions, had to be selected to get proper solar zenith angles.

(b) Relatively low Sun angles in the month of November in the Northern Hemisphere substantially limited the number of chlorophyll target areas that could be selected.

(c) Also, because of spacecraft malfunctions, the STS-2 mission time was shortened by 2 days.

(d) During the mission, two large storm systems covered both the East and West coast of the U.S. The South Atlantic Bight which extends from Cape Canaveral to Cape Hattaras, S. Carolina was one of the OCE's important predesignated test sites. Thus relatively low percentage of cloud free scenes among the total data resulted in about 20 to 30 minutes of data out of the total 2 hours of data.

In spite of all these difficulties, the device acquired enough data to meet its basic objectives by demonstrating the ability to map chlorophyll concentration and identify ocean circulation features.

5

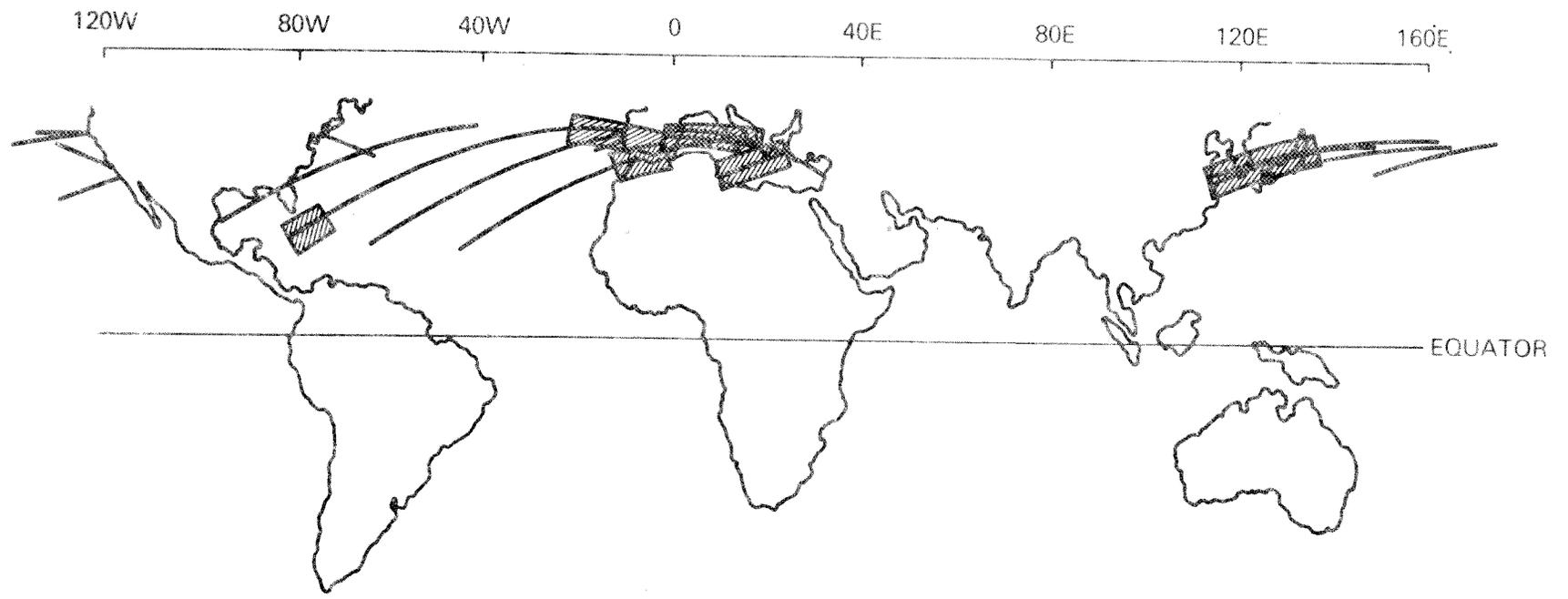


Figure 1. The Shuttle, "Columbia's", ground tracks where OCE data were acquired during November 12-14, 1981. The areal coverage of clear ocean view data that were of sufficient quality to process are shown in hatched areas.

Excellent ocean scenes from some of unplanned areas became available from the mission. Segments of the OCE data which show clear ocean views are:

<u>Orbit No.</u>	<u>Time Segment D/Hr/Min/Sec (GMT)</u>	<u>Geographical Location</u>
24	318:01:32:00 318:01:42:15	Yellow Sea/Sea of Japan and Pacific Ocean
29	318:09:00:00 318:09:04:00	Gulf of Libya/Greece (partially cloud covered)
30	318:10:28:00 318:10:36:15	Portugal Coast and Med. Sea
31	318:12:08:00 318:12:15:00	Spanish Coast to Italy (partially cloud covered)
32	318:13:20:30 318:13:26:00	Great Bahama Bank
32	318:13:39:00 318:13:42:15	Strait of Gibraltar

In addition to the above OCE data, coordinated low flying aircraft data taken with a similar instrument flown by a West German team, and shipborne measurements of oceanic parameters from the Portugese coast are available for November 10-14, 1981.

It will require some time to process, analyze, and correlate the OCE observations with the ground truth and aircraft data. However, initial assessments of the OCE data are given in the following sections.

CHLOROPHYLL ANALYSIS

Figure 2 is a false color image of the Yellow Sea showing the chlorophyll distribution of the area on November 13, 1981. The data were taken as the orbiter emerged from mainland China and headed toward the Japanese Islands during its 24th orbit. The image is created by ratioing the difference of data from Bands 1 and 3 to their sum after the atmospheric obscuration effects are calculated and subtracted by using Band 8 (near IR) data. The chlorophyll features are

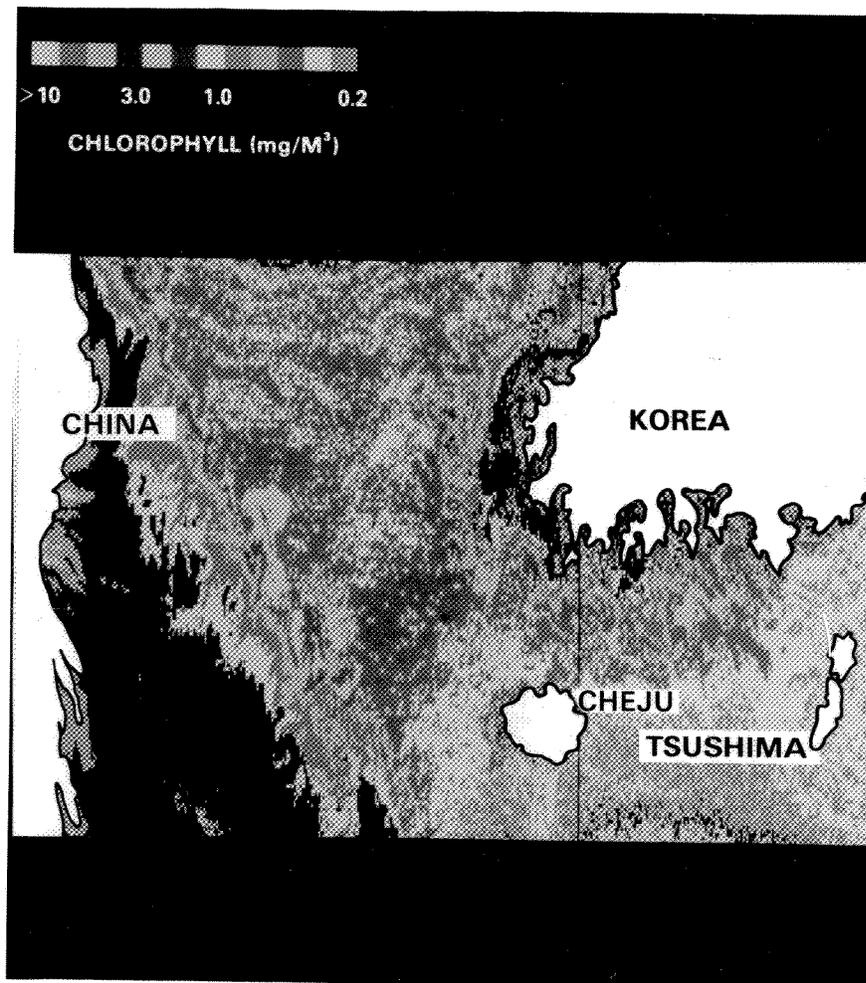


Figure 2. A map of chlorophyll pigments in the Yellow Sea on November 13, 1981, from STS-2 Orbit 24. This false color image shows the distribution patterns of chlorophyll pigment bearing phytoplankton. The color bar scale gives the quantity of pigments associated with each color in the figure.

digitally enhanced. The scaling of the pigment concentration was done by using the following empirical relationship which defines a correlation between the shipboard measurement of concentration, C, and the derived water radiance products, R:

$$C = 17.5 \text{ Exp } (-5.44 \times R)$$

Where

$$R = \frac{I^W(482 \text{ nm}) - I^W(552 \text{ nm})}{I^W(482 \text{ nm}) + I^W(552 \text{ nm})}$$

The $I^W(\lambda)$ is the ocean spectral radiance obtained after applying a correction to eliminate the atmospheric radiance. Table 2 lists all the radiance components of an OCE data set from Figure 2. This particular set was taken from an area just east of the Cheju Island. Quantitative estimates of surface chlorophyll requires that the contributions of backscattered radiation from the atmosphere (last column) and the sea surface (column 7 of Table 2) removed from the total upwelling radiance measured in the Column 1.

In OCE radiative analysis, a proven atmospheric radiative transfer computation method commonly known as Dave Code was used.⁽⁴⁾ In the analysis, an effective albedo of the lower boundary is determined for each pixel using total upwelling radiance measured by the scanner (2nd column). Certain reasonable assumptions are needed to construct an appropriate atmospheric model. The primary assumption is that the particle sizes of the aerosols are distributed according to the Jungean size distribution with a Jungean parameter 3.0. This model gave upwelling radiance values of 0.22 for Rayleigh sky conditions and $0.56 \text{ mw/cm}^2\text{-}\mu\text{-sr}$ for a columnar aerosol content of 2.77×10^8 . The measured OCE radiance of the 786nm was 0.37 as shown in Table 2 from which a particle content of 1.55×10^8 was interpolated from the model and used as input to the calculations for other channels.

For image processing, such computation processes can be performed for each picture element, on a pixel by pixel basis, to construct an entire ocean image corrected for atmospheric effects.

Table 2
 Radiance Components: OCE Orbit 24
 Loc: 33°:15N, 126°:40E Time: 318:01:34:00 (GMT)
 SZA = 56°, Azimuthal Angle = 70°

OCE Band	Measured Rad.*	Effective Albedo (%)	Downwelling Fluxes†			Upwelling Rad.*			
			Total	Sun.	Diffused	Fresnel	Total	Water	Atm. Rad.
1	3.92	3.4	96.3	70.3	26.0	0.08	1.04	0.96	2.88
2	2.75	2.15	92.4	70.6	21.7	0.069	0.63	0.561	2.12
3	2.00	1.7	89.0	71.2	17.7	0.057	0.48	0.423	1.52
4	1.49	0.95	90.2	72.9	17.2	0.049	0.27	0.221	1.22
5	1.00	0	81.5	67.8	13.7	0.041	0.041	0	0.96
6	0.88	0	82.6	69.9	12.7	0.036	0.036	0	0.88
7	0.69	0.35	78.4	67.3	11.1	0.031	0.07	0.04	0.62
8	0.37	0	65.2	57.5	7.7	0.004	0.004	0	0.366

* (mW/cm²-μm-sr)

† (mW/cm²-μm)

However, such measures would require a considerable amount of computer processing time. Alternatively, the method of taking a proportionality constant between the atmospheric channel and other visible channels has been discussed elsewhere.⁽²⁾

These atmospheric effects correction algorithms were repeatedly tested using high altitude U-2 aircraft data which were taken during the oceanographic field experiments studying Gulf Stream frontal eddies in 1979 to 1981. These aircraft experiments have given us valuable experience to refine our atmospheric effects correction algorithms. Also they have provided us with an empirical relationship which correlates the shipboard measurements of chlorophyll concentration with the derived radiance ratios.

It is important to note that the quantitative assessment of chlorophyll is valid only in cases of open ocean waters. The total upwelling spectral radiances of the open ocean water vs. coastal

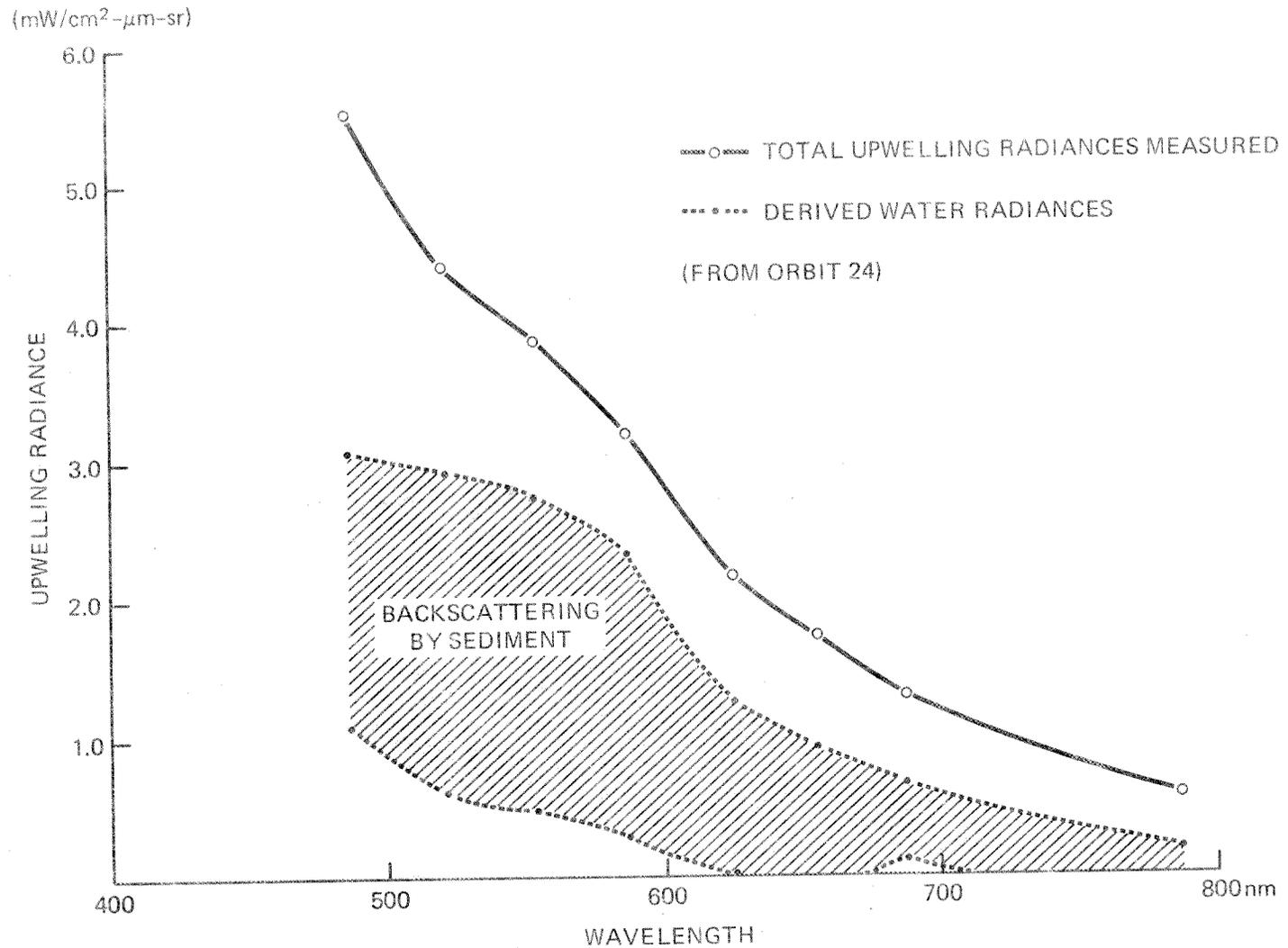


Figure 3. Upwelling spectral curves from two selected areas of the Yangtze scene in Figure 2. The top solid curve is the total upwelling radiance of the river plume perceived by the scanner. Upper dotted line corresponds to the derived water radiance of the plume. For comparison derived water radiance for the open ocean water case from just east of the Cheju Island is shown in lower dotted line. The hatched area corresponds to the portion of radiance attributed to the backscattering of sediments.

nature can be seen in the same scene. Figure 3 pertains to such upwelling spectral radiances of a clear water case, obtained from a point just East of the Cheju Island, and of a turbid water case which was sampled from a pixel in the middle of Yangtze River plume shown in black shade in Figure 2. The upwelling spectra of the river plume show considerable enhancement in the regions of Bands 3 to 8 indicating that the area plume contains significant amount of sediment particles as well as perhaps high chlorophyll concentration. Knowledge of radiative transfer in the turbid water still remains too incomplete to provide reliable chlorophyll data products of this zone. In any event, the absence of strong shelf circulation in the area causes remarkable plume patterns in the discharge from the Yangtze easily distinguishable from the surrounding waters.

REMOTE MEASUREMENT OF CURRENT VELOCITY

R. Legeckis in 1979⁽⁵⁾ reported how high resolution thermal infrared data from polar orbiting satellite can be used to track water features in currents. One example is the time variation in the flow of the Gulf Stream between Florida and Cape Hatteras. Similarly, visible color imagery of the ocean offers another interesting means of assessing current patterns. The spatial resolution of the visible imagery in general is better than the thermal imagery and the measurement of the current velocity based on the chlorophyll patch drift patterns is more precise and directly related to the water mass transport phenomena. An opportunity to demonstrate the possibility of using color images to measure ocean circulation occurred when the Shuttle passed over the entrance of Gibraltar Strait twice on the same day. As shown in Figures 4 and 5, similar chlorophyll contour images of the Gulf of Cadiz were taken from Orbit 30 and 32 as the orbiter passed over the area at 10:32 a.m. and 1:40 p.m. on November 14, 1981. In these images areas of high chlorophyll concentration are represented by darker shade. What appears to be an elongated chlorophyll feature which stretches from the entrance of the Gibraltar Strait to the middle of the Gulf of Cadiz and then curls north toward the southern Spanish shore is visible in both images. However, careful geometrical corrections allowed observation of changes in the shape and relative positions of the patches during the 3 hour time span. Figure 6 is a schematic diagram

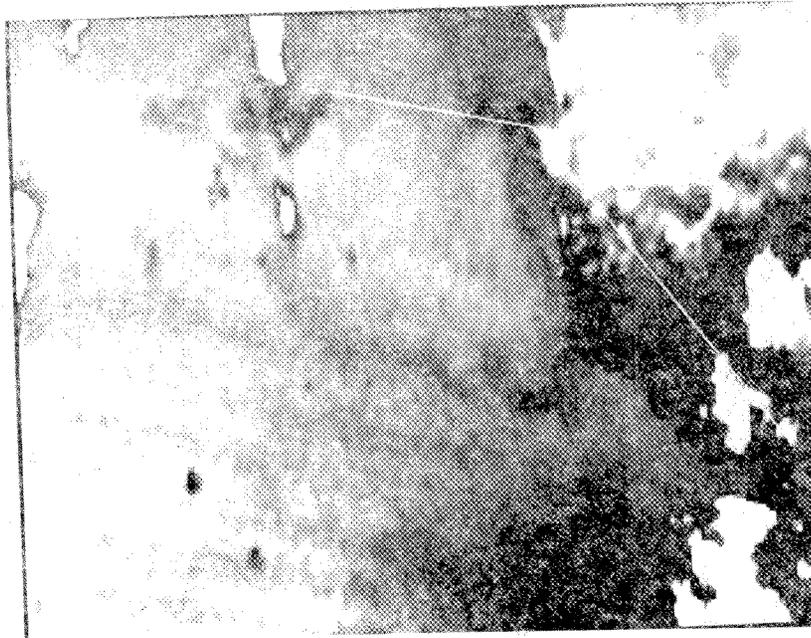


Figure 4. Chlorophyll image of the Gulf of the Cadiz taken on November 14, 1981 (GMT) from STS-2, Orbit 30. The elongated dark feature, in center, stretches from the entrance of the Gibraltar Strait to the southern Spanish shore.

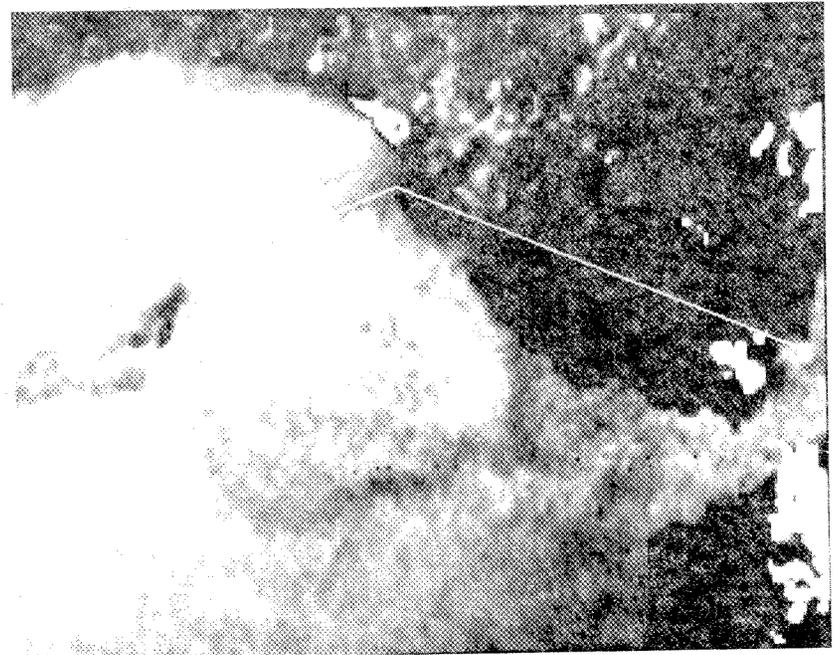


Figure 5. The same chlorophyll features in Figure 4 are also visible in this OCE image which was taken 3 hours later from Orbit 32. Careful measurements of the salient features reveal motion of the chlorophyll patches.

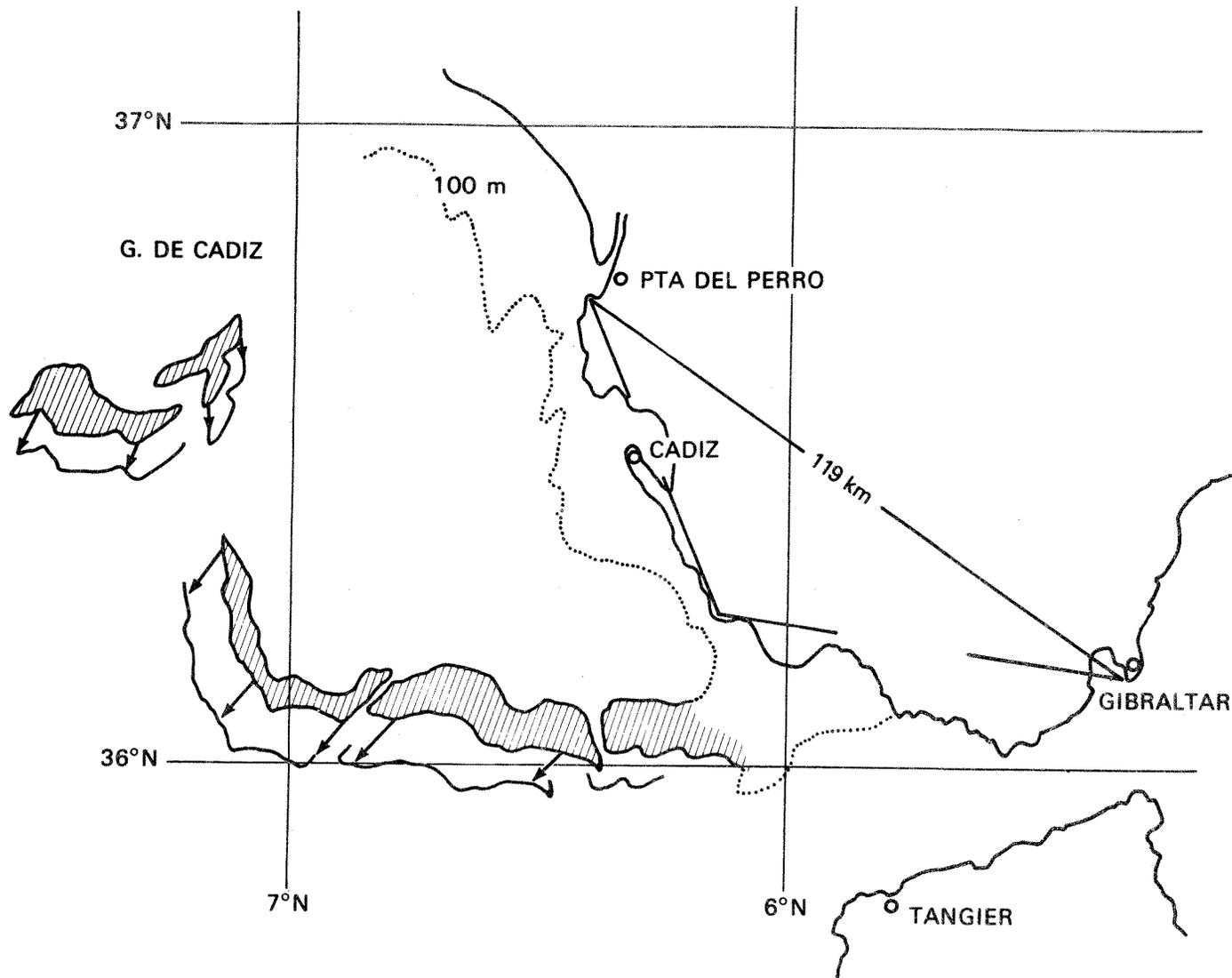


Figure 6. Relative motion of chlorophyll patches is given in exaggerated vectors. The presence of a clockwise circulation in the Gulf of Cadiz on November 13, 1981, is suggested by the directional patterns of the patch drift.

which illustrates the net motion of the chlorophyll patches. The positioning of the feature was accomplished by triangulating several salient features of the patches relative to three on-shore anchor points located near the water edge. The spatial resolution of the ratio corrected OCE imagery provides accuracy of 0.5km. Analysis of the images showed relatively rapid southeastward movement, away from the Gibraltar entrance at a rate of 5.5km (11 pixels) in 3:10 hours and relatively slow southwestward flow at a rate of 2.0km (4 pixels) in 3:10 hours along the shallow coastal lines. The net motion depicts the presence of an anticyclonic circulation in the Gulf. Ultimately the compatibility of the OCE data analysis with the sea-truth will have to be tested when the buoy measurements and wind field data for November 14, 1981 become available. However, near the Strait entrance historical current measurements show a strong surface current in the upper 100 meter layer which flows into the Mediterranean sea along the coast of N. Africa and Spain. Also, a relatively saline Mediterranean undercurrent flows out from the narrow strait at greater than 100 meter depth and surfaces at some distance into the Atlantic.

BATHYMETRY

The Great Bahama Bank forms a semicircular shoal whose depth ranges from few meters to tens of meters. Gradients in depth occur at the northern edges known as the Tongue of the Ocean. This interesting topographic feature is surrounded with sea water with low oxygenation. Thus the area is characterized by the scarcity of the planktonic forms of marine life. Combination of the above circumstances make the area among the clearest ocean water area suitable for visual observation of the underwater topography. The blue-green components of visible light, in the absence of chlorophyll pigment, penetrate deep into the water and reflect from the bottom and yield return signals. The data taken from Orbit 32 at 8:24 a.m., (EST), in the vicinity of Nassau and Andros Islands were processed to depict the under water topographic features of the Bank as shown in Figure 7. The enhanced false color image is based on the upwelling radiance of the 518nm band. The return signal is related inversely to the depth of the water. The upwelling spectral radiances taken from a shallow zone and from a deep water zone of Figure 7 are

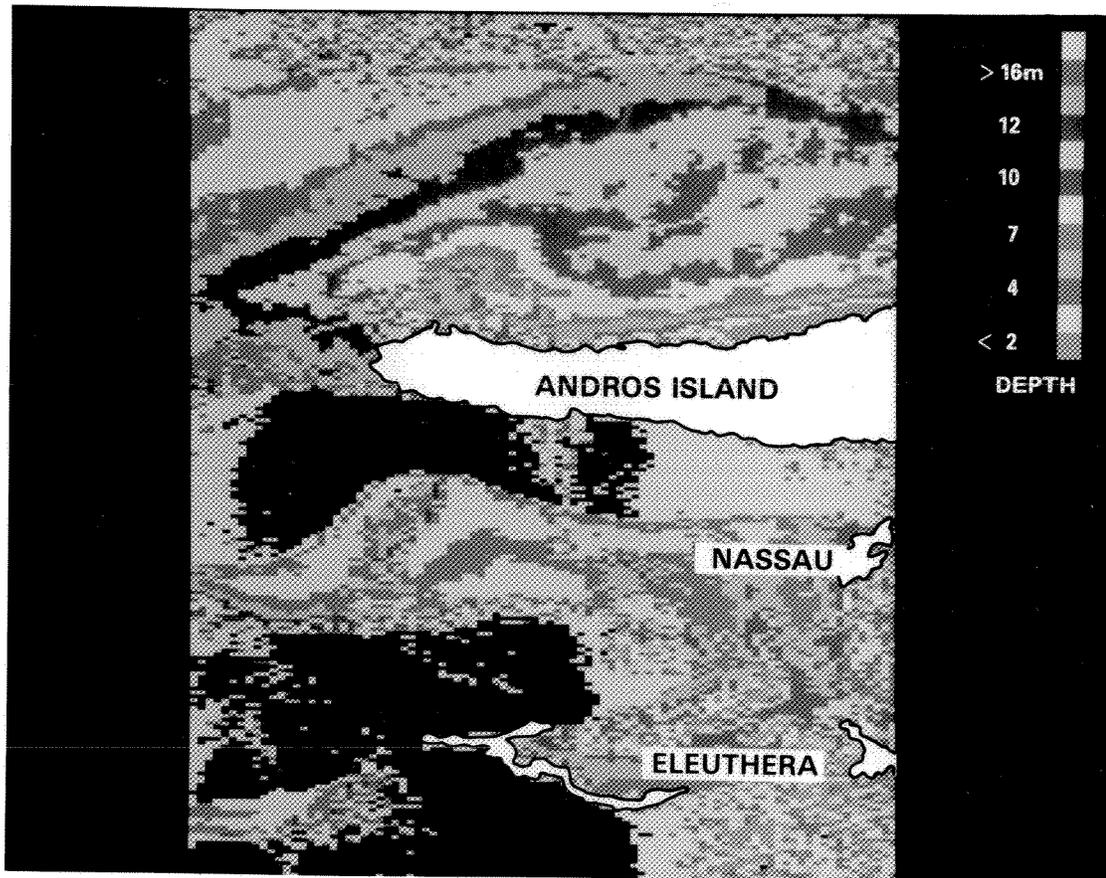


Figure 7. False color image of the Great Bahama Bank and its vicinity on November 14, 1981, 8:25 a.m. (EST) from Orbit 32. The ocean depth is depicted by the various colors assigned by the color bar.

shown in Figure 8. The dotted lines of water sub-surface radiance are corrected for the atmospheric effects. The hatched areas represent signals which are from the bottom reflections.

The differences between the spectra of bottom reflection in Figure 8 and that of the sediment laden backscattering in Figure 3 are interesting. These spectra clearly illustrate the difficulties one can encounter in analyzing coastal chlorophyll.

DISCUSSION

Because of the orbiter's shortened mission, the OCE netted only a minimum amount of clear ocean view data. Also some of the surface experiments designed to validate interpretations of OCE observation were not carried out because of the delays and rescheduling of the Shuttle launch date.

In spite of these difficulties, the authors believe, the primary objectives of the OCE were achieved. The three cases presented exemplify a wide variety of ocean phenomena that were observed and analyzed from the color expressions of the ocean.

The OCE has demonstrated that, properly treated, the ocean colorimetry will provide a simple and direct method of remote sensing of the oceans. Up to now, oceanographic studies incorporating satellite imagery of visible color would be limited to inferring near shore and estuarine circulation. In those regimes, a high reflectivity by suspended material provides relatively easy signature to identify. The method of detecting variation in chlorophyll concentration in spatial and time domains promises a new dimension.

In order to measure the concentrations of phytoplankton pigments in the ocean, the radiance detected at satellite altitudes needs to be corrected for the atmospheric effects. The method devised to remove the aerosol effects for CZCS is a possible alternate method.⁽⁶⁾ But in our OCE analysis, a sophisticated model was incorporated to account for all the components in absolute radiance as given in Table 2. The outcome of such a method provides us with a consistent

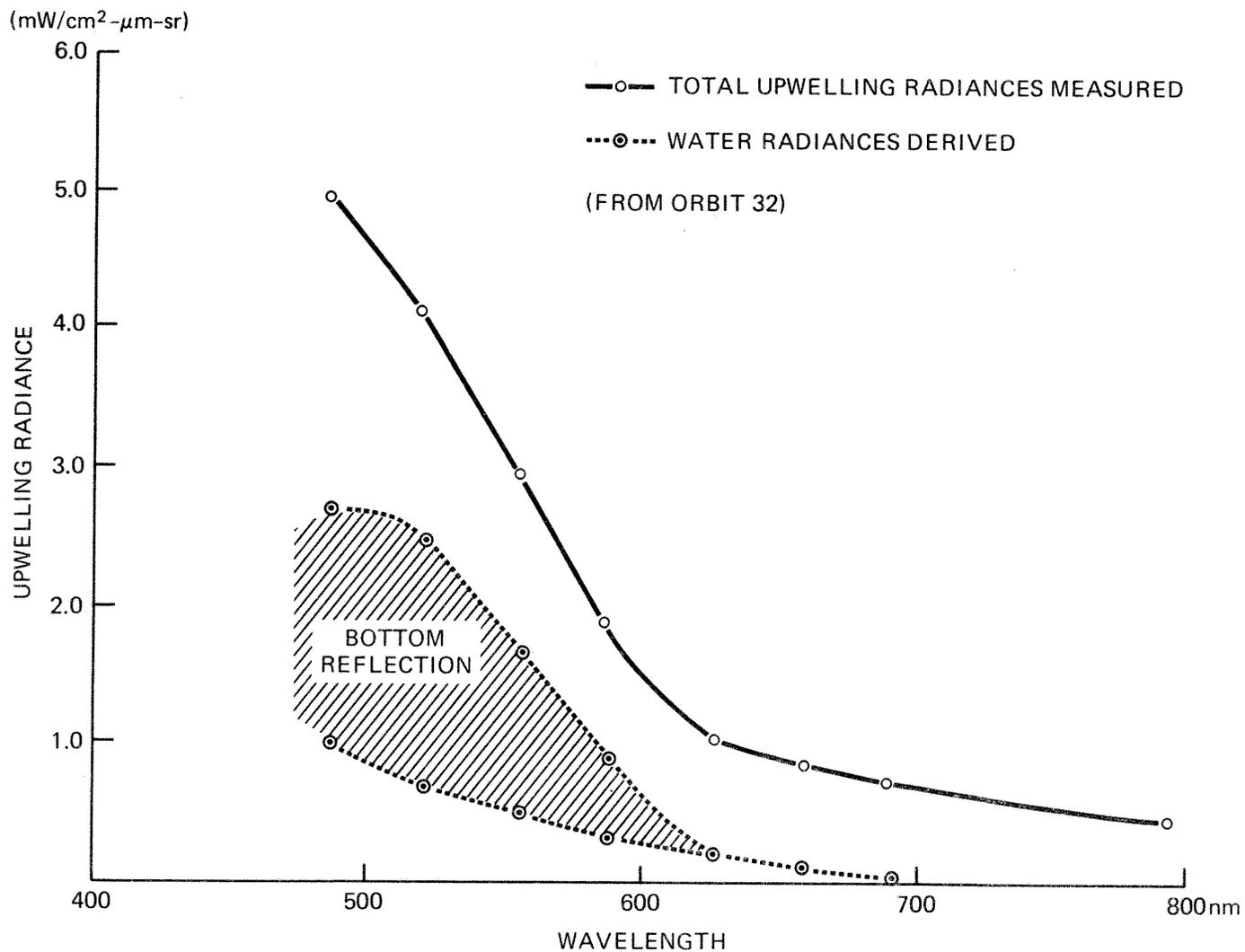


Figure 8. Upwelling spectral curves from two selected areas of the Great Bahama Bank scene (Figure 7). The top solid curve is the total upwelling radiance from a shallow zone perceived by the sensor, and upper dotted line is the derived water radiance. The derived water radiance from a deep water, the Tongue of the Ocean area, is given in dotted line lower case. The hatched area corresponds to the portion of radiance attributed to the ocean bottom reflection.

relationship between the signal measured and the concentration of the chlorophyll pigments in the open ocean.⁽⁷⁾ However, the spectral curves in Figures 3 and 8 imply that chlorophyll analyses are still limited to the type of oceanic conditions of hydrospheric homogeneity and clarity.

The method of using chlorophyll concentration as tracers promises an interesting aspect in deducing oceanic flow patterns of a large area (Figure 6). Plankton patches are a natural drifter which can be tracked by satellites. Thus the color scanner, properly operated, has proven to be directly applicable to studies of circulation models and features in addition to studies of biological processes. Finally, the analyses and results in this paper are only an initial assessment and other in depth studies by colleagues are expected to follow. Those data of clear ocean view listed in page 6 will be archived at the National Space Science Data Center (NSSDC) located at the NASA/Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Maryland 20771, and will be made available to the public.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

An experiment as complex as this OCE involves many individual and space is too limited to acknowledge the contributions of each individual. However, the authors would like to make a special acknowledgment of the contribution rendered by two project engineers at GSFC, Dave Clem and Bertrand Johnson, who were responsible for the flawless performance of the OCE instrument during the mission.

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BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA SHEET

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16. Abstract <p>Ocean view images from the Ocean Color Experiment (OCE) were produced at three widely separated locations on the earth. Digital computer enhancement and band ratioing techniques were applied to radiometrically corrected OCE spectral data to emphasize patterns of chlorophyll distribution and, in one shallow, clear water case, bottom topography. The chlorophyll pattern in the Yellow Sea between China and Korea was evident in a scene produced from Shuttle Orbit 24. The effects of the discharge from the Yangtze and other rivers were also observed.</p> <p>Two scenes from orbits 30 and 32 revealed the movement of patches of plankton in the Gulf of Cadiz. Geometrical corrections to these images permitted the existing ocean current velocities in the vicinity to be deduced. The variability in water depth over the Grand Bahama Bank was estimated by using the blue-green OCE channel. The very clear water conditions in the area caused bottom reflected sunlight to produce a sensor signal which was related inversely to the depth of the water.</p>			
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(3440) 01F801F3 022201FF 01F701FF 021F01F3 02220225 02950296 028E029D 02B102AD 02AC02B1 02DC02F6
(3480) 03040302 02B302C3 0203019E 01C20190 01860189 017B017C 019E01AB 01B401B6 01BF01B7 01B801B0
(3520) 01B301BD 01AD01AB 01AB01A3 01A701B1 01C201BA 01B901B0 01C101B5 01A501B8 01B701C4 01C001BF
(3560) 01CC01FA 01F7020A 01F301CE 01C901CE 01DC01D4 01CA01D5 01CC01CC 01D801E8 01C201C9 01C401C7
(3600) 01BB01D2 01BF01C0 01CE01D5 01DE01E4 023E02E1 02F302F4 030C0306 030F0312 03200320 03200320
(3640) 03200320 03200320 03200320 03200320 03200320 03200320 03200320 03200320 03200320 03200320
(3680) 029002D7 02DA0285 022A0202 01FD01F7 01F001E8 01E101D8 01CF01C7 01BF01B4 01AB01A3 02E90000
(3720) 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
(3760) 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
(3800) 00000000 00000000 032002D2 02DD0320 03200320 03200320 03200320 03200320 03200320 03200320
(3840) 03200320 03200320 03200320 03200320 03200320 03200320 03200320 03200320 03200320 03200320
(3880) 03200320 03200320 03200320 03200320 03200320 03200320 03200320 03200320 03200320 03200320
(3920) 03200320 03200320 03200320 03200320 03200320 03200320 03200320 03200320 03200320 03200320
(3960) 03200320 03200320 03200320 03200320 03200320 03200320 03200320 03200320 03140304 03180309 031002FC
(4000) 026F024F 0267027A 026C025F 0257026E 02A302FB 03100310 0295028A 02DA0306 03100311 03100320
(4040) 03200320 031C02F2 030802F9 02F302F2 03120312 02EE02FF 02EA02DE 02CF02A9 02EC02C1 02FA02F1
(4080) 02EA0312 02F702F1 03200320 03200320 031C0319 0311031A 031C0320 03200315 03040315 03120312
(4120) 03200320 030A031A 02D202F5 03190320 03200320 03200320 03200320 03200320 03200320 032002EC
(4160) 02BB02B4 02CC02D7 02E702BA 02DC02FF 03200320 03200320 03200320 03200320 03200320 03200320
(4200) 03200320 03200320 03200320 03200320 03200320 03180320 03200320 02C70294 02E00285 027C0271
(4240) 0266025B 024F0245 023A022D 02210216 02E90000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
(4280) 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
(4320) 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
(4360) 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000

WESTERN BUSINESS FORMS, INC.
FORM 1411
PRINTED IN U.S.A.

(4480)	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
(4520)	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
(4560)	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
(4600)	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
(4640)	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
(4680)	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
(4720)	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
(4760)	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
(4800)	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
(4840)	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
(4880)	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
(4920)	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
(4960)	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
(5000)	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
(5040)	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
(5080)	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
(5120)	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
(5160)	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
(5200)	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
(5240)	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
(5280)	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
(5320)	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
(5360)	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
(5400)	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000

FILE	INPUT RECS.	DATA RECORDS INPUT	MAX. SIZE	READ ERROR SUMMARY				INPUT RETRIES	
				PERM.	ZERO B	SHORT	UNDEF.	#RECS.	TOTAL#
2	2214	2214	5428	0	0	0	0	0	0

EOJ DUMP STOPPED AFTER FILE 2 # OF PERMANENT READ ERRORS 0

START TIME 10/18/82 10:43:41 STOP TIME 10/18/82 10:45:23

PRINTED IN U.S.A.
 FORM 1173
 32

INVT
\$NOP
\$NOP ***** EBCDIC LIST OF GOUT-2 *****
\$EXE TPLIST BS

D-53323
C-22684

INPUT PARAMETERS ARE: ED SR=1=1 2

TAPE NO. 1 FILE NO. 1
RECORD 1 LENGTH 636
OCE NOV12-NOV14,1981 STS-2 ORBIT NOS 31,32A,32B
ORBIT31B SW SPAIN 318 12 08 318 12 15 ORBIT32A BAHAM
AS 318 23 32 318 26 00 ORBIT32B ATL-GIBRLTR 318 13 39 318 13 42

TAPE NO. 1 FILE NO. 2
RECORD 1 LENGTH 172
ORBIT 31B,HDG 101DEG,SOL ZEN ANG 60DEG,ALT 142NM,SE.SPAIN TO EAST MEDITERRAN 38 08 001 18 3
1 40 034 15318 12 08 318 12 15 KIM,PIEPEN,VIOLLIER 08/30/79

***** JOB DONE.
\$AVF IN 3
\$EXE TPLIST BS

INPUT PARAMETERS ARE: ED SR=1=1

TAPE NO. 1 FILE NO. 1
RECORD 1 LENGTH 172
ORBIT 32,HDG 101DEG,SOL ZEN ANG 58DEG,ATL 143NM,ATLANTIC SOU EAST TO GIBRALTAR 37 49-016 -04 3
5 19 000 -33318 13 38 318 13 42 KIM,PIEPEN,VIOLLIER 08/30/79

***** JOB DONE.
\$EXE TPDUMP BS

DUMP OF TAPE GOUT-2

INPUT TAPE GOUT-2 ON MT1
DATA INPUT H9 NF 2 SR 1 2 1 SR 2 2 1

FILE	1 RECORD	2 LENGTH	220BYTES
(0)	00000000	00000000	00000000
(40)	00000000	00000000	00000000
(80)	3FCDE7EA	00000000	3F92AD81
(120)	00000000	00000000	3F491298
(160)	00000000	00000000	00000000
(200)	411C8B43	4118BC6A	40FFBE75

FILE	INPUT RECS.	DATA RECORDS INPUT	MAX. SIZE	READ ERROR SUMMARY	INPUT RETRIES
1	2	2	636	PERM ZERO E SHORT UNDEF.	#RECS. TOTAL#
*****				0 0 0 0	0 0
EOF ON COMPLETION OF DUMP FOR REQUEST SR=1=2=1					

FILE	2 RECORD	2 LENGTH	5428BYTES
(0)	0001D5E5	F1F9F8F1	18AD013E
(40)	0151015C	01500139	015B0161
(80)	01510111	01270152	014B0130
(120)	01000107	00FE0120	01390100
(160)	01150104	00FE0110	01470159
(200)	01770213	011B01EA	0160014B
(240)	03200320	03200320	032001EA
(280)	010F0132	01D8021C	024A0190
(320)	03200320	015301AF	01A0015B
(360)	00E800F3	00EF00ED	00ED00EA
(400)	010E0111	01150117	011D0122
(440)	0119010D	00FF00F4	00E700DD
(480)	00000000	00000000	00000000
(520)	00000000	00000000	00000000
(560)	00000000	00000000	02D801AA
(600)	0159018E	019A0187	0194017A
(640)	01740179	016F0157	0133015B
(680)	0140013F	0148013D	0155014E
(720)	01830178	01540190	0161018E
(760)	0119020E	03200190	0164029F
(800)	03200320	0200013C	01600174
(840)	03200320	032001AC	02AE0320
(880)	011E0103	00F400EC	00EC00ED
(920)	01030105	0108010D	010F0113
(960)	01660166	01680165	01620161
(1000)	00EA00E4	00DE00DA	00D400CF
(1040)	00000000	00000000	00000000
(1080)	00000000	00000000	00000000
(1120)	01F8021F	01FF01CB	020E0219
(1160)	021E0184	01B00217	020201C3
(1200)	0184017B	016801BA	01F9018D
(1240)	01A4018A	017201B7	022A0254
(1280)	024302DD	01AC02F2	0228021F
(1320)	03200320	03200320	032002FC
(1360)	018001B2	02C50320	031F026D
(1400)	03200320	01C70250	026201D6
(1440)	01130126	011F011B	01180118
(1480)	01610169	01700173	0183018C
(1520)	019C018E	017B016B	015B014F
(1560)	00000000	00000000	00000000
(1600)	00000000	00000000	00000000
(1640)	00000000	00000000	032002FB
(1680)	02160289	02B4027B	02930256
(1720)	0244025A	023E0216	01D1C267

(4480)	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
(4520)	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
(4560)	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
(4600)	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
(4640)	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
(4680)	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
(4720)	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
(4760)	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
(4800)	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
(4840)	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
(4880)	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
(4920)	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
(4960)	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
(5000)	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
(5040)	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
(5080)	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
(5120)	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
(5160)	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
(5200)	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
(5240)	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
(5280)	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
(5320)	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
(5360)	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000
(5400)	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000

FILE	INPUT RECS.	DATA RECORDS INPUT	MAX. SIZE	READ ERROR SUMMARY				INPUT RETRIES	
				PERM	ZERO B	SHORT	UNDEF.	#RECS.	TOTAL#
2	1720	1720	5428	0	5	0	0	5	5

EOJ DUMP STOPPED AFTER FILE 2 # OF PERMANENT READ ERRORS 0

START TIME 10/18/82 10:41:31 STOP TIME 10/18/82 10:42:52