NASA/TM—2000–209891, Vol. 76

Technical Report Series on the Boreal Ecosystem-Atmosphere Study (BOREAS)

Forrest G. Hall and Jaime Nickeson, Editors

Volume 76

BOREAS RSS-19 1996 CASI At-sensor Radiance and Reflectance Images

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August 2000

Available from:

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BOREAS RSS-19 1996 CASI At-sensor Radiance and Reflectance Images

John R. Miller, Jim R. Freemantle

Summary

The BOREAS RSS-19 team collected CASI images from the Chieftain Navaho aircraft in order to observe the seasonal change in the radiometric reflectance properties of the boreal forest landscape. CASI was deployed as a site-specific optical sensor as part of BOREAS. The overall objective of the CASI deployment was to observe the seasonal change in the radiometric reflectance properties of the boreal forest landscape. In 1996, image data were collected with CASI on 15 days during a field campaign between 18-July and 01-August, primarily at flux tower sites located at study sites near Thompson, Manitoba, and Prince Albert, Saskatchewan. A variety of CASI data collection strategies were used to meet the following scientific objectives: 1) canopy bidirectional reflectance, 2) canopy biochemistry, 3) spatial variability, and 4) estimates of up and downwelling PAR spectral albedo, as well as changes along transects across lakes at the southern site and transects between the NSA and SSA. The images are stored as binary image files.

Note that the 1996 CASI image data are not contained on the BOREAS CD-ROM set. Inventory listing files are supplied on the CD-ROM to inform users of the data that were collected. See Sections 15 and 16 for information about how to acquire the data. Also see Section 11.2 for notes about an anomaly found with one of the image sizes.

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1. Data Set Overview

1.1 Data Set Identification

BOREAS RSS-19 1996 CASI At-sensor Radiance and Reflectance Images

1.2 Data Set Introduction

The Compact Airborne Spectrographic Imager (CASI) was deployed as a site-specific optical sensor as part of the BOReal Ecosystem-Atmosphere Study (BOREAS). The overall objective of the CASI deployment was to observe the seasonal change in the radiometric reflectance properties of the boreal forest landscape. Image data were collected with CASI on 15 days during the second Intensive Field Campaign (IFC) in 1996 between 18-July and 01-August. Data were collected primarily at flux tower sites located within the Northern Study Area (NSA) near Thompson, Manitoba, and the Southern Study Area (SSA) near Prince Albert, Saskatchewan. A subset of the data is available from the BOREAS Information System (BORIS).

This BORIS subset contains one spatial image per tower site per IFC per study area. All the data have been collected at approximately 1500 m Above Ground Level (AGL). The images have been geocorrected using onboard Global Positioning System (GPS) data. Data have been resampled to 2 meter square pixels. Radiance and at-ground modeled reflectance images have been provided. This subset of CASI-processed data corresponds to the data for CASI Mission 3 described in Section 5.

1.3 Objective/Purpose

CASI was used to generate reflectance images from radiance images collected during the July to August 1996 time period. These images will be used along with Airborne Visible and Infrared Imaging Spectrometer (AVIRIS), Special Sensor Microwave/Imager (SSM/I), Landsat Thematic Mapper (TM), Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite (GOES), Advanced Very High Resolution Radiometer (AVHRR) and Satellite Pour l'Observation de la Terre (SPOT) images to determine: (i) image-based methods to obtain surface reflectances from airborne optical imagery; (ii) the effect of temporal/spatial variability of site albedo of the boreal forest; (iii) the role of seasonal changes in understory components to changes in reflectance of open boreal canopies; and (iv) the seasonal/temporal variation in closed canopy reflectance as a function of canopy architecture, species composition, canopy biophysical parameters of Leaf Area Index (LAI) and biomass, and phenologic development and chemistry of foliar components.

1.4 Summary of Parameters

Radiance and at-ground modeled reflectance images.

1.5 Discussion

Image data were collected with CASI during 15 days of IFC-2 between 18-Jul and 01-Aug-1996. Data were collected primarily at flux tower sites located within the NSA near Thompson, Manitoba, and the SSA near Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.

In order to aid our BOREAS team collaborators in locating additional information pertaining to the Canadian optical remote sensing component of the BOREAS project, a BOREAS Global Hypermedia Research Information System (B/GHRIS) is under construction at York University/Centre for Research in the Earth and Space Technology (CRESTech) (Dunlop and Shepherd, 1995). It uses World Wide Web (WWW) software to allow collaborators to search, browse, and retrieve distributed network-accessible documents. Radiometrically and/or spatially subsampled CASI images are provided for browsing directly at the collaborator's site. Other information describing the sensors, sensor deployment, flight lines, calibration, field campaigns, field data, calendar of events, bibliography and more are all now available online at http://www.eol.crestech.ca/, providing up-to-date status on CASI data processing and data delivery to BORIS and collaborators.

1.6 Related Data Sets

BOREAS RSS-02 Level-1b ASAS Imagery: At-sensor Radiance in BSQ Format
BOREAS RSS-18 Level-1B AVIRIS Imagery: At-sensor Radiance in BIL Format
BOREAS RSS-19 1994 CASI At-sensor Radiance and Reflectance Images
BOREAS Level-2 MAS Imagery: Reflectance and Temperatures in BSQ Format
BOREAS Level-2 NS001 TMS Images: Reflectance and Temperatures in BSQ Format

2. Investigator(s)

2.1 Investigator(s) Name and Title

Dr. John R. Miller

2.2 Title of Investigation

Variation in Radiometric Properties of the Boreal Forest Landscape as a Function of the Ecosystem Dynamics

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3. Theory of Measurements

A more complete discussion of the theory behind the measurements can be found in Miller et al., 1995. A short summary is presented here.

The CASI sensor is an airborne imaging spectrometer sensor with flexible operational characteristics. It was determined that three CASI operating modes and nine specific mission plans were needed to best meet the scientific objectives of the Remote Sensing Science (RSS)-19 group and its collaborators for 1996. The three operating modes were:

(i) Full Spectral Mode (39L_288C):
39 noncontiguous cross-track pixels, spacing 12 pixels, 288 spectral bands, 2.5-nm resolution

(ii) Hyperspectral Mode (404L_72C):
404 contiguous cross-track pixels, 72 spectral bands, 7.8-nm resolution

(iii) Spatial Mode: (512L_#C):
512 contiguous cross-track pixels, 3 band sets as described in the following table:

Spatial band set name:

CASI-BOREAS (Modis)			CASI High Resolution (ModisLnd)			CASI-BOREAS (Meris)		
Ch.	Center	Bandwidth	Ch.	Center	Bandwidth	Ch.	Center	Bandwidth
1	411.46	15.86	1	468.32	10.42	1	410.53	10.34
2	442.20	10.38	2	530.07	10.48	2	442.20	10.38
3	468.32	10.42	3	554.47	10.50	3	488.88	10.44
4	487.01	10.44	4	644.92	10.58	4	509.46	10.46
5	530.07	10.48	5	747.43	10.64	5	530.08	10.48
6	554.47	10.50	6	858.51	10.66	6	560.11	10.52
7	644.92	10.58				7	620.36	10.56
8	665.73	10.60				8	663.84	10.58
9	677.10	10.60				9	681.84	8.70
10	704.61	12.52				10	705.56	10.62
11	747.43	10.64				11	754.10	8.72
12	774.14	10.64				12*	758.87	3.00
13	858.51	10.66				13*	763.64	4.90
14	869.11	12.58				14	775.10	12.56
15*	904.81	10.66				15	864.29	10.66
16*	935.78	10.66				16	889.35	10.66
						17*	899.01	10.66

Table 1: CASI Spatial Bandsets Used during BOREAS 96, units are nm. Channels marked with * have not been included in BORIS reflectance image submission.

4. Equipment

4.1 Instrument Description

The CASI instrument (Itres, 1992) is composed of 10 components weighing a total of 55 kg. The components of the sensor system augmented at CRESTech and as deployed at BOREAS consist of:

- Instrument Control Unit
- Keyboard Unit
- Power Supply Unit
- Sensor Head Unit
- Video Display Unit
- 60-Hz Inverter
- Downwelling Irradiance Probe
- Upwelling Irradiance Probe
- Zenith Sky Probe
- Fiber-Optic Switch Box

The Charge Coupled Device (CCD) sensor is a P86520 series frame transfer device (EEV, Inc., Chelmsford, UK). The array is thermoelectrically cooled to reduce dark current. The imaging area of the array is 512 x 288 pixels with each element measuring 15.5 by 22 µm. The instrument can be run on 110 volts at 2.4 amps. For Direct Current (DC) operation, the inverter supplied with the system requires 28 VDC, 13 amps peak. For the optional gyro, another inverter supplies 400-Hz Alternating Current (AC).

The 512 image pixels across the field of view (FOV) of 37.7 degrees give a 1.23-meter ground resolution (cross-track) per 1 km AGL altitude. The along-track ground resolution is approximately the product of the integration time and the aircraft speed. The required integration time is directly proportional to the number of spectral bands and the number of spatial views. The spectral range of the CASI instrument used in the 1996 BOREAS project was 405 to 960 nm. The spectral resolution was 2.5-nm full width, half maximum (FWHM), with 288 pixels sampled at 1.8-nm intervals. The 2.5-nm FWHM is nominal; the bandwidth changes with wavelength (Achal, 1991). Measurements of the bandwidth of the CASI used for BOREAS have been taken at CRESTech and are being analyzed. Channel-to-wavelength registration is subject to slight deviations at large view angles because of spectral sag (Harron et al., 1992; Freemantle et al., 1991).

The CCD sensor is read out and digitized to 12 bits by a programmable electronics system that is controlled by an internal single-board computer. Data are recorded on built-in dual digital recorders (Exabyte) that use 8-mm videocassettes as the recording medium. The frame rate is configuration-dependent up to a maximum of 85 lines/sec. The CCD can be read out to select and sum rows, to create high spatial resolution bands, or sample columns from the array, to create high spectral resolution views. The CCD sampling configuration can be easily changed by the CASI instrument operator and often several different sampling configurations are used during a data collection experiment. Additional information about the CASI sensor can be obtained from Itres instruments (http://www.itres.com/).

To collect additional information to correct at-sensor radiance to at-ground reflectance, and to monitor the temporal stability of the incident illumination, upwelling and downwelling irradiance probes were mounted in the top and bottom of the aircraft. In 1994, the probe signals were multiplexed onto a single optical fiber by a mechanical optical switching device. This single fiber is connected to the imaging slit of the CASI. In 1996, two such slit probes were installed at the CASI sensor head to enable the downwelling irradiance to be monitored without multiplexing. The data from the probes appear as additional pixels on the imager CCD. Software is used to demultiplex the probe signals.

4.1.1 Collection Environment

Data were collected at various altitudes from 150 m AGL to 2600 m AGL. The CASI sensor can be tilted forward or aft of the aircraft. Data have been collected at a number of different sensor pitch angles for investigations of Bidirectional Reflectance Distribution Function (BRDF) effects. Several CCD sampling configurations were used to collect imagery. Imagery has been collected at the tower

flux sites and auxiliary sites, and along the transect between Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, and Thompson, Manitoba.

4.1.2 Platform

The CASI sensor was flown aboard the Chieftain Navaho aircraft operated by the Ontario Provincial Remote Sensing Office (PRSO). Data were collected at various altitudes from 150 m AGL to 2600 m AGL.

4.1.3 Mission Objectives

The complete set of mission objectives for the RSS-19 study is listed below. Note that only Mission 3 data have been submitted as part of the BOREAS archive data set. Contact the Principal Investigator (PI) or see the CASI Web page for availability of other mission data.

CASI Missions:

Mission 1: Flux Tower Sites: Multiview Canopy Bidirectional Reflectance Data
CASI Operating Mode: Spatial Mode (512_16C)
Pixel: 2 x 2.6 m
Nadir Swath: 1000 m

CASI multiband imagery in 16 channels was collected over each site at 1525 m altitude AGL for at least 2 different azimuth angles with respect to the solar plane and at multiple sensor view angles in order to characterize the seasonal changes in the bidirectional reflectance properties of each flux-tower forest stand. Wherever possible, CASI data were collected coincident with data from the Advanced Solid-State Array Spectroradiometer (ASAS) sensor National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) Goddard Space Flight Center (GSFC) onboard the C-130 aircraft, and over the Portable Apparatus for Rapid Acquisition of Bidirectional Observations of Land and Atmosphere (PARABOLA) field instrument NASA GSFC, both of which are specifically designed to measure surface bidirectional reflectance properties. For virtually all missions, CASI imagery was collected in the solar plane with sensor view angles at 45, 30, 15, 0, -15, and -30 degrees and at a 45-degree angle oblique to the solar plane with view angles at +45, 0, -30 degrees. Note that these angles are with respect to the airplane axis, and will vary somewhat due to aircraft attitude. The operational goal established was to obtain overlapping multiview images of at least 200 m in the along-track direction, centered on the site flux tower. With CASI view angle changes made manually by the sensor operator, this objective demanded synchronized tower sighting by the aircrew and sensor tilting by the operator at intervals during a pass over each flux tower to achieve three overlapping image views per pass. Thus three passes of each flux tower were required for BRDF sampling described above.

Initial comparisons between the Li and Strahler (1992) model and the CASI BRDF data for the SSA Old Jack Pine (OJP) site in the winter campaign are reported by Soffer et al. (1995), with further analysis underway.

Mission 2: Flux Tower Sites: Canopy Biochemistry
CASI Operating Mode: HyperSpectral Mode (404L_72C)
Pixel: 2 x 10 m
Swath: 1000 m

Reflectance signatures of forest canopies at high spectral resolution in the CASI visible/near-infrared (VIS/NIR) spectral region can be related to canopy chlorophyll and nitrogen levels (e.g., Matson et al., 1994). CASI spectral mode imagery was collected at 1525 m AGL for this purpose over each tower site in the solar plane while viewing in the forward scatter direction at 30 degrees to minimize spectral effects of the canopy understory.

Mission 3: Flux Tower Sites: Site Mapping
CASI Operating Mode: Spatial Mode, 512_16C (or 512_6C) at high (low) altitudes
Pixel: 2 x 2.6 m and 0.8 x 1.1 m
Swath: 1000 and 400 m

CASI imagery is expected to be the highest spatial resolution optical data available in the BOREAS data base and therefore has been of particular interest to a number of collaborators for quantifying the spatial inhomogeneity of site- specific field measurements of parameters such as LAI, biomass, and canopy cover. This is of particular importance to the scaling up of boreal forest ecosystem state and process parameters using remote sensing data. For these purposes, CASI multiband (16 channels) imagery has been collected in the solar plane at 1525 m altitude to cover the 1-km target area around each flux tower site in one image swath at a spatial resolution of approximately 2 m. A second set of three flights in the solar plane at 600 m AGL displaced from each other by 300 m provided CASI multiband imagery in six channels at a spatial resolution of approximately 1 m.

Mission 4: Flux Tower Sites: Albedo
CASI Operating Mode: Spatial Mode (512_16C)
Pixel: 0.2 x 1.7 m
Swath: 100 m

With the CASI sensor modifications permitting collection of up and downwelling spectral irradiance data simultaneously with the normal imagery, flights at low altitude (150 m AGL) generate a measure of the spatial variability of the spectral albedo as well as the up and downwelling Photosynthetically Active Radiation (PAR). These data will also be used to measure the ratio of radiance in the GOES visible band to the total albedo for each canopy type, thereby enabling E. Smith (RSS-14) to generate seasonal albedo maps for the entire BOREAS region from GOES imagery. These same data are of interest to J. Cihlar (Terrestrial Ecology (TE)-16) and coworkers to validate models for satellite estimates of canopy absorbed PAR.

Mission 5: Lake Image Transects
CASI Operating Modes: Meris Mode 512L_17C and Hyperspectral Mode 404L_72C Spatial Mode
Pixel: 3.2 m x 3.3 m
Swath: 1635 m; Altitude 2500-m AGL
Hyperspectral Pixel: 3 x 11 m
Swath: 800 m; Altitude: 2500-m AGL

CASI imaging spectrometer data were collected on a transect across Lake Waskesiu and Candle Lake at the SSA; this data collection was simultaneous with in situ water sampling and optical measurements of the above-surface and below-surface, up and downwelling spectral radiance and irradiances by R. Bukata and J. Jerome (TE-15). These combined data will be used for critical evaluation of models and algorithms to derive water constituent information such as concentrations of chlorophyll, dissolved organic content, and total suspended solids for Case 2 waters. This algorithm validation/evaluation activity is directly applicable to future satellite sensors such as Medium Resolution Imaging Spectrometer (MERIS) and Sea-viewing Wide Field-of-view Sensor (SeaWiFS).

Mission 6: Agriculture Line at SSA
CASI Operating Mode: Spatial Mode: Modis 512L_16C
Pixel: 3 x 3 m
Swath: 1635m

A transect at 2500 m AGL was selected to characterize the agriculture to boreal forest transition in the SSA. This transect was subjected to intensive sampling by flux aircraft (Airborne Fluxes and Meteorology (AFM)-04) and was imaged with the CASI sensor in order to characterize the trends and variability in the vegetation growth.

Mission 7: Atmospheric Correction
CASI Operating Modes: Spatial Mode, 16 channels; 2 Hyperspectral Modes
Pixel: various
Swath: various

A variety of multi-altitude, multi-view CASI flights were conducted, supported by surface-based and aircraft optical depth measurements, in order to evaluate methodologies being used to correct optical airborne and satellite data from at-sensor radiance to surface reflectance. A system for acquiring

downwelling radiance and total downwelling irradiance was installed alongside CASI on the aircraft to collect needed supplementary atmospheric optical data. These data were collected over the RSS-19 site at the Prince Albert airport which included canvas standard reflectance panels and an asphalt apron (for which BRDF characterization was conducted by RSS-19 personnel from Centre d'Applications et de Recherches en Teledetection (CARTEL), led by University of Sherbrooke researchers Dr. N.T. O'Neill and Dr. A. Royer).

4.1.4 Key Variables

The CASI sensor directly measures the following quantities: target at-sensor radiance, and downwelling and upwelling irradiance. The irradiance measurements are experimental and are undergoing intensive investigation at CRESTech. These data may not be available for the 1996 BOREAS campaign.

4.1.5 Principles of Operation

CASI is a VIS/NIR push-broom imaging spectrograph with a reflection grating and a 2-D CCD solid-state array detector. The instrument operates by looking down in a fixed direction and imaging successive lines of the scene from the platform, building a 2-D image as the platform moves forward (Anger et al., 1990). The CASI instrument has been used in a variety of applications from forest cover mapping to pollution monitoring.

4.1.6 Instrument Measurement Geometry

Data were collected at various altitudes from 160 m AGL to 2600 m AGL. The CASI sensor can be tilted forward or aft of the aircraft. Data have been collected at a number of different sensor view angles from -45 to +45 degrees for investigations of BRDF effects.

4.1.7 Manufacturer of Instrument

Itres Instruments
#155, 2635-37th Avenue N.E.
Calgary, Alberta, Canada
T1Y 5Z6
(403) 250-9944
(403) 250-9916 (fax)

4.2 Calibration

The CASI instrument has been calibrated in the Instrument Services Laboratory at CRESTech. A two-stage approach was used to determine the absolute and relative radiometric response of the instrument. An integrating sphere (Thomas et al., 1991) was used to determine the relative response of the CCD array. For an absolute radiometric calibration, a calibrated Spectralon reflectance panel (Labsphere) and a National Research Council (NRC) traceable calibrated lamp were used. Dark current data were taken to remove any instrument-related anomalies. A more detailed description of the calibration can be found in Harron et al. (1995), Babey and Soffer (1992), and Gray et al. (1997).

Rare gas lamps were used as narrow line sources to determine the spectral calibration of the instrument. A narrow bandwidth tiltable filter was used to determine the spectral bandpass of the instrument at selected wavelengths. The transmission of the window used during data collection was characterized at a range of view angles to enable correction of CASI data to at-aircraft radiance.

Radiance imagery is converted to at-ground measured reflectance using a variant of the 5S radiative transfer code, referred to as Canadian Advanced Modified 5S (CAM5S) (O'Neill et al., 1996). This procedure allows correction of the imagery at aircraft altitudes for each pixel in the scene. This is a collaborative project between the University of Sherbrooke, the Canadian Space Agency, CRESTech, and the Canadian Centre for Remote Sensing (CCRS). Further details can be found in Gray et al., 1997.

For an estimate of the absolute calibration error measurements of the NASA field calibration sphere were used. In June 1994, CASI collected imagery of the sphere. Analysis of these images shows that between 500 and 800 nm, the difference between the CASI-measured value and the NASA calibration

sphere expected value (Schafer, 1994) was less than 5%. Only one set of radiance scale factors (or calibration coefficients) was used throughout the 1994 BOREAS field season. The calibration exercise was, however, repeated several times during 1994. If it is assumed that the calibration setup did not change, analysis of these data reveals that the CASI response characteristics did not change by more than 3% during the time of the 1994 BOREAS project. It is expected that the result for BOREAS 1996 imagery would be the same as for 1994.

4.2.1 Specifications

(As given by instrument manufacturer Itres)

Field of View: 37.8 degrees across-track, 0.076 degrees along-track
Spectral Range: 545-nm spectral window between about 400 and 1000 nm
Spectral Samples: 288 max at 1.9-nm intervals
Spectral Resolution: 2.2-nm FWHM @ 650 nm
Aperture: f/2.8 to f/11.0
Dynamic Range: 12 bits
Noise Floor: 1.4 DN
Signal to Noise Ratio: 420:1 peak
Data Throughput: 420 Kb or greater

Operating Modes:

Spatial Mode:
512 spatial pixels, 19 spectral band maximum

Spectral Mode:
288 spectral pixels, 101 adjacent looks
48 spectral pixels, 511 adjacent looks

Enhanced Spectral Mode
72 spectral pixels, 405 adjacent looks

Full Frame Mode:
288 spectral pixels, 512 spatial pixels

Environmental Operating Conditions:

Temperature: 5 to 40 °C operating, -20 to +60 °C storage
Relative Humidity: 20% to 80% noncondensing, 10% to 90% noncondensing storage
Maximum Altitude: 3048 m above sea level (unpressurized)

4.2.1.1 Tolerance

None given.

4.2.2 Frequency of Calibration

Calibration data were collected for CASI before each IFC. While only one set of calibration data has been used to calculate the radiance scale factors, the other calibration data allow tracking of any changes in the instrument response.

4.2.3 Other Calibration Information

The CASI sensor viewed the NASA GSFC large integrating sphere during IFC-1 during BOREAS 1994. Also, an interagency calibration experiment was conducted at the Instrument Services Laboratory involving CRESTech, NASA GSFC, and CCRS (Harron et al., 1995) that compared the calibration radiance sources used at these institutions. See Harron et al. (1995) for details.

5. Data Acquisition Methods

The CASI sensor is an airborne imaging spectrometer sensor with flexible operational characteristics. The spectral range of the CASI instrument used in the BOREAS project was 391 to 916 nm. The CASI sensor was flown aboard the Chieftain Navaho aircraft operated by the PRSO. Data were collected at various altitudes from 150 m AGL to 2600 m AGL. The CASI sensor can be tilted forward or aft of the aircraft. Data have been collected at a number of different sensor pitch angles for investigations of BDRF effects. Several CCD sampling configurations were used to collect imagery.

The CCD sensor is read out and digitized to 12 bits by a programmable electronics system that is controlled by an internal single-board computer. Data are recorded on a built-in digital recorder (Exabyte) that uses 8-mm videocassettes as the recording medium. The frame rate is configuration-dependent up to a maximum of 85 lines/sec. The CCD can be read out to select and sum rows, to create high spatial resolution bands, or sample columns from the array, to create high spectral resolution views. The CCD sampling configuration can be easily changed by the CASI instrument operator, and often several different sampling configurations are used during a data collection experiment.

6. Observations

6.1 Data Notes

None given.

6.2 Field Notes

CASI operator comments are recorded in flight logs stored as part of the CRESTech BOREAS CASI image data base. Examination of the incident light probe (ILP) data suggests that the atmospheric conditions varied by more than 10% but not more than 20% for the images that are part of the current BORIS submission.

7. Data Description

7.1 Spatial Characteristics

7.1.1 Spatial Coverage

Imagery has been collected at the NSA and SSA tower flux sites and auxiliary sites, and along the transect between the NSA and SSA. Imagery swath width depends on acquisition aircraft altitude but is typically between 1-2 km. Imagery swath length depends on duration of data acquisition. Over the tower sites, images are usually less than 10 km long. Transect images can be many tens of kms long.

The North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83) corner coordinates of the SSA are:

	Latitude	Longitude
Northwest	54.319°N	106.227°W
Northeast	54.223°N	104.236°W
Southwest	53.513°N	106.320°W
Southeast	53.419°N	104.368°W

The NAD83 corner coordinates of the NSA are:

	Latitude	Longitude
Northwest	56.249°N	98.824°W
Northeast	56.083°N	97.241°W
Southwest	55.542°N	99.045°W
Southeast	55.379°N	97.489°W

7.1.2 Spatial Coverage Map

Not available.

7.1.3 Spatial Resolution

The 512 image pixels across the FOV of 35 degrees give a 1.23-meter ground resolution (cross-track) per 1 km AGL altitude. The along-track ground resolution is approximately the product of the integration time and the aircraft speed. CASI image pixels are not generally square.

7.1.4 Projection

The imagery has been geocorrected and resampled to a Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) grid using GPS and attitude data. This geocorrection was performed to reorient the imagery to a map grid to aid in the interpretation of the imagery. The absolute positional accuracy of the imagery should not be considered high because of the limitations of the GPS and attitude data, but the relative positional accuracy is good.

7.1.5 Grid Description

The CASI data supplied to BORIS have been geocorrected using the onboard GPS and attitude data. The imagery has been resampled to UTM coordinates with a square pixel size of 2.0 m. This correction is only to aid in the interpretation and seasonal comparison of the imagery. The absolute positional accuracy of the imagery should not be considered high.

A study of the accuracy of the geocorrection methodology was undertaken using 1996 CASI data of the NSA Fen (Zarco, 1998). Targets, 30 cm square, were placed throughout the Fen area. The coordinates of the targets were acquired by University of Nebraska researchers R. Steinauer and D. Jelinski (Tower Flux (TF)-10) using differential GPS. A comparison of the calculated location and the measured (GPS) location of the targets showed that the absolute error was about 30 m. The average relative error, that is, error in the distance between two points, is estimated to be about 10 m.

7.2 Temporal Characteristics

7.2.1 Temporal Coverage

Data were collected on 15 days during IFC-2 in 1996, between 18-July and 01-August.

7.2.2 Temporal Coverage Map

This is a table of the dates and approximate times of the data provided to BORIS. The entire CASI BOREAS image archive at CRESTech is extensive; please contact the PI or browse CRESTech's web site for a complete list of dates of CASI image acquisition (http://www.eol.crestech.ca/).

Date	Site	Approximate Time (GMT)
18-Jul-1996	OA NSA	17:42:49
18-Jul-1996	OJP NSA	18:12:38
18-Jul-1996	OBS NSA	18:29:10
18-Jul-1996	Fen NSA	18:49:10
18-Jul-1996	YJP NSA	19:09:04
20-Jul-1996	Fen SSA	18:14:10
20-Jul-1996	OA SSA	19:11:17
30-Jul-1996	OBS SSA	16:43:03
30-Jul-1996	OJP SSA	17:17:18
30-Jul-1996	YJP SSA	17:23:50

7.2.3 Temporal Resolution

CASI imagery represents the measured instantaneous irradiance and reflected target at-sensor radiance. Frequently, multiple image acquisitions over a target were obtained during one day. On some occasions, data collections were repeated on more than one day during an IFC. Please refer to the image acquisition list available at http://www.eol.crestech.ca/.

7.3 Data Characteristics

7.3.1 Parameter/Variable

The image parameters are:

Scaled radiance.
Scaled reflectance.

The parameters contained in the inventory files on the CD-ROM for CASI At-sensor Radiance and Reflectance images are:

Column Name
SPATIAL_COVERAGE
DATE_OBS
START_TIME
END_TIME
PLATFORM
INSTRUMENT
NUM_BANDS
BAND_QUALITY
CLOUD_COVER
CASI_SCAN_RATE
CASI_VIEW_ANG
PIXEL_RES
LINE_RES
NW_LATITUDE
NW_LONGITUDE
NE_LATITUDE
NE_LONGITUDE
SW_LATITUDE
SW_LONGITUDE
SE_LATITUDE
SE_LONGITUDE
PLATFORM_ALTITUDE
MIN_SOLAR_ZEN_ANG

MAX_SOLAR_ZEN_ANG
MIN_SOLAR_AZ_ANG
MAX_SOLAR_AZ_ANG
CRTFCN_CODE

7.3.2 Variable Description

The CASI at-sensor radiance imagery pixel digital numbers represent scaled at-aircraft radiance values. The CASI reflectance imagery pixel digital numbers represent scaled at-ground reflectance values. The descriptions of the parameters contained in the inventory files on the CD-ROM for both types of imagery are:

CASI Level-3b and -3c:

Column Name	Description
SPATIAL_COVERAGE	The general term used to denote the spatial area over which the data were collected.
DATE_OBS	The date on which the data were collected.
START_TIME	The starting Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) for the data collected.
END_TIME	The ending Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) for the data collected.
PLATFORM	The object (e.g., satellite, aircraft, tower, person) that supported the instrument.
INSTRUMENT	The name of the device used to make the measurements.
NUM_BANDS	The number of spectral bands in the data.
BAND_QUALITY	The data analyst's assessment of the quality of the spectral bands in the data.
CLOUD_COVER	The data analyst's assessment of the cloud cover that exists in the data.
CASI_SCAN_RATE	The scan rate used to acquire the CASI image.
CASI_VIEW_ANG	Along-track view angle of the sensor.
PIXEL_RES	The resampled image has a nominal pixel resolution of 2 square meters.
LINE_RES	The resampled image has a nominal pixel resolution of 2 square meters.
NW_LATITUDE	The NAD83 based latitude coordinate of the northwest corner of the minimum bounding rectangle for the data.
NW_LONGITUDE	The NAD83 based longitude coordinate of the northwest corner of the minimum bounding rectangle for the data.
NE_LATITUDE	The NAD83 based latitude coordinate of the northeast corner of the minimum bounding rectangle for the data.
NE_LONGITUDE	The NAD83 based longitude coordinate of the northeast corner of the minimum bounding rectangle for the data.
SW_LATITUDE	The NAD83 based longitude coordinate of the southwest corner of the minimum bounding rectangle for the data.
SW_LONGITUDE	The NAD83 based longitude coordinate of the southwest corner of the minimum bounding

	rectangle for the data.
SE_LATITUDE	The NAD83 based longitude coordinate of the southeast corner of the minimum bounding rectangle for the data.
SE_LONGITUDE	The NAD83 based longitude coordinate of the southeast corner of the minimum bounding rectangle for the data.
PLATFORM_ALTITUDE	The nominal altitude of the data collection platform above the target.
MIN_SOLAR_ZEN_ANG	The minimum angle from the surface normal (straight up) to the sun during the data collection.
MAX_SOLAR_ZEN_ANG	The maximum angle from the surface normal (straight up) to the sun during the data collection.
MIN_SOLAR_AZ_ANG	The minimum azimuthal direction of the sun during data collection expressed in clockwise increments from North.
MAX_SOLAR_AZ_ANG	The maximum azimuthal direction of the sun during data collection expressed in clockwise increments from North.
CRTFCN_CODE	The BOREAS certification level of the data. Examples are CPI (Checked by PI), CGR (Certified by Group), PRE (Preliminary), and CPI-??? (CPI but questionable).

7.3.3 Unit of Measurement

Radiance Imagery Units are Hundredths of W/(m^2 * µm * sr). That is, divide the scaled values by 100 to get at-sensor radiance values in W/(m^2 * µm * sr). Reflectance Imagery Units are % reflectance * 500. That is divide the scaled values by 500 to get percent reflectance values. The measurement units for the parameters contained in the inventory files on the CD-ROM for both types of imagery are:

Column Name	Units
SPATIAL_COVERAGE	[none]
DATE_OBS	[DD-MON-YY]
START_TIME	[HHMM GMT]
END_TIME	[HHMM GMT]
PLATFORM	[none]
INSTRUMENT	[none]
NUM_BANDS	[counts]
BAND_QUALITY	[none]
CLOUD_COVER	[none]
CASI_SCAN_RATE	[scan lines][second^-1]
CASI_VIEW_ANG	[degrees]
PIXEL_RES	[unitless]
LINE_RES	[unitless]
NW_LATITUDE	[degrees]
NW_LONGITUDE	[degrees]
NE_LATITUDE	[degrees]
NE_LONGITUDE	[degrees]
SW_LATITUDE	[degrees]
SW_LONGITUDE	[degrees]
SE_LATITUDE	[degrees]

SE_LONGITUDE	[degrees]
PLATFORM_ALTITUDE	[meters]
MIN_SOLAR_ZEN_ANG	[degrees]
MAX_SOLAR_ZEN_ANG	[degrees]
MIN_SOLAR_AZ_ANG	[degrees]
MAX_SOLAR_AZ_ANG	[degrees]
CRTFCN_CODE	[none]

7.3.4 Data Source

The source of the CASI image data was the CASI sensor and the Center for Research in Earth and Space Technology (CRESTECH). The sources of the parameter values contained in the inventory files on the CD-ROM are:

Column Name	Data Source
SPATIAL_COVERAGE	[Assigned by BORIS]
DATE_OBS	[CASI header file]
START_TIME	[CASI header file]
END_TIME	[CASI header file]
PLATFORM	[CASI header file]
INSTRUMENT	[CASI header file]
NUM_BANDS	[CASI header file]
BAND_QUALITY	[CASI header file]
CLOUD_COVER	[CASI header file]
CASI_SCAN_RATE	[CASI header file]
CASI_VIEW_ANG	[CASI header file]
PIXEL_RES	[CASI header file]
LINE_RES	[CASI header file]
NW_LATITUDE	[CASI header file]
NW_LONGITUDE	[CASI header file]
NE_LATITUDE	[CASI header file]
NE_LONGITUDE	[CASI header file]
SW_LATITUDE	[CASI header file]
SW_LONGITUDE	[CASI header file]
SE_LATITUDE	[CASI header file]
SE_LONGITUDE	[CASI header file]
PLATFORM_ALTITUDE	[CASI header file]
MIN_SOLAR_ZEN_ANG	[CASI header file]
MAX_SOLAR_ZEN_ANG	[CASI header file]
MIN_SOLAR_AZ_ANG	[CASI header file]
MAX_SOLAR_AZ_ANG	[CASI header file]
CRTFCN_CODE	[Assigned by BORIS]

7.3.5 Data Range

The digital numbers will range from 0 - 65,536. The following table gives information about the parameter values found in the inventory files on the CD-ROM.

CASI At-sensor Radiance Images:

Column Name	Minimum Data Value	Maximum Data Value	Missng Data Value	Unrel Data Value	Below Detect Limit	Data Not Cllctd
SPATIAL_COVERAGE	N/A	N/A	None	None	None	None
DATE_OBS	18-JUL-96	30-JUL-96	None	None	None	None
START_TIME	1643	1911	None	None	None	None
END_TIME	1644	1912	None	None	None	None
PLATFORM	NAVAHO CHIEFTAIN	NAVAHO CHIEFTAIN	None	None	None	None
INSTRUMENT	N/A	N/A	None	None	None	None
NUM_BANDS	16	17	None	None	None	None
BAND_QUALITY	N/A	N/A	None	None	None	None
CLOUD_COVER	N/A	N/A	None	None	None	None
CASI_SCAN_RATE	.04	36.62	None	None	None	None
CASI_VIEW_ANG	0	0	None	None	None	None
PIXEL_RES	1.8	1.98	None	None	None	None
LINE_RES	1.64	1.9	None	None	None	None
NW_LATITUDE	53.6518	55.96561	None	None	None	None
NW_LONGITUDE	-98.70732	-98.68373	None	None	None	None
NE_LATITUDE	53.64825	55.95924	None	None	None	None
NE_LONGITUDE	-98.66098	-98.64233	None	None	None	None
SW_LATITUDE	53.5932	55.91401	None	None	None	None
SW_LONGITUDE	-98.72358	-98.70554	None	None	None	None
SE_LATITUDE	53.58966	55.90765	None	None	None	None
SE_LONGITUDE	-98.68114	-98.65753	None	None	None	None
PLATFORM_ALTITUDE	1767.3	2194.7	None	None	None	None
MIN_SOLAR_ZEN_ANG	73.9	77.3	None	None	None	None
MAX_SOLAR_ZEN_ANG	73.9	77.3	None	None	None	None
MIN_SOLAR_AZ_ANG	149.6	186.4	None	None	None	None
MAX_SOLAR_AZ_ANG	149.6	186.4	None	None	None	None
CRTFCN_CODE	CPI	CPI	None	None	None	None

CASI Reflectance Images:

Column Name	Minimum Data Value	Maximum Data Value	Missng Data Value	Unrel Data Value	Below Detect Limit	Data Not Cllctd
SPATIAL_COVERAGE	N/A	N/A	None	None	None	None
DATE_OBS	18-JUL-96	30-JUL-96	None	None	None	None
START_TIME	1643	1911	None	None	None	None
END_TIME	1644	1912	None	None	None	None
PLATFORM	NAVAHO CHIEFTAIN	NAVAHO CHIEFTAIN	None	None	None	None
INSTRUMENT	N/A	N/A	None	None	None	None
NUM_BANDS	14	14	None	None	None	None
BAND_QUALITY	N/A	N/A	None	None	None	None
CLOUD_COVER	N/A	N/A	None	None	None	None
CASI_SCAN_RATE	.04	36.62	None	None	None	None
CASI_VIEW_ANG	0	0	None	None	None	None

PIXEL_RES	1.8	1.98	None	None	None	None
LINE_RES	1.64	1.9	None	None	None	None
NW_LATITUDE	53.6518	55.96561	None	None	None	None
NW_LONGITUDE	-98.70732	-98.68373	None	None	None	None
NE_LATITUDE	53.64825	55.95924	None	None	None	None
NE_LONGITUDE	-98.66098	-98.64233	None	None	None	None
SW_LATITUDE	53.5932	55.91401	None	None	None	None
SW_LONGITUDE	-98.72358	-98.70554	None	None	None	None
SE_LATITUDE	53.58966	55.90765	None	None	None	None
SE_LONGITUDE	-98.68114	-98.65753	None	None	None	None
PLATFORM_ALTITUDE	1767.3	2194.7	None	None	None	None
MIN_SOLAR_ZEN_ANG	73.9	77.3	None	None	None	None
MAX_SOLAR_ZEN_ANG	73.9	77.3	None	None	None	None
MIN_SOLAR_AZ_ANG	149.6	186.4	None	None	None	None
MAX_SOLAR_AZ_ANG	149.6	186.4	None	None	None	None
CRTFCN_CODE	CPI	CPI	None	None	None	None

Minimum Data Value -- The minimum value found in the column.
Maximum Data Value -- The maximum value found in the column.
Missng Data Value -- The value that indicates missing data. This is used to indicate that an attempt was made to determine the parameter value, but the attempt was unsuccessful.
Unrel Data Value -- The value that indicates unreliable data. This is used to indicate an attempt was made to determine the parameter value, but the value was deemed to be unreliable by the analysis personnel.
Below Detect Limit -- The value that indicates parameter values below the instruments detection limits. This is used to indicate that an attempt was made to determine the parameter value, but the analysis personnel determined that the parameter value was below the detection limit of the instrumentation.
Data Not Cllctd -- This value indicates that no attempt was made to determine the parameter value. This usually indicates that BORIS combined several similar but not identical data sets into the same data base table but this particular science team did not measure that parameter.

Blank -- Indicates that blank spaces are used to denote that type of value.
N/A -- Indicates that the value is not applicable to the respective column.
None -- Indicates that no values of that sort were found in the column.

7.4 Sample Data Record

The following are data record from a sample data file on the CD-ROM:

```
SPATIAL_COVERAGE,DATE_OBS,START_TIME,END_TIME,PLATFORM,INSTRUMENT,NUM_BANDS,
BAND_QUALITY,CLOUD_COVER,CASI_SCAN_RATE,CASI_VIEW_ANG,PIXEL_RES,LINE_RES,
NW_LATITUDE,NW_LONGITUDE,NE_LATITUDE,NE_LONGITUDE,SW_LATITUDE,SW_LONGITUDE,
SE_LATITUDE,SE_LONGITUDE,PLATFORM_ALTITUDE,MIN_SOLAR_ZEN_ANG,MAX_SOLAR_ZEN_ANG,
MIN_SOLAR_AZ_ANG,MAX_SOLAR_AZ_ANG,CRTFCN_CODE
'SSA-FEN',07-FEB-94,1924,1925,'NAVAHO CHIEFTAIN','CASI',7,'NOT ASSESSED',
'NOT ASSESSED',33.29,0.0,1.71,2.06,53.81979,-104.62362,53.81877,
-104.60469,53.78974,-104.62829,53.78871,-104.60938,1917.3,69.2,69.2,183.0,
183.0,'CPI'
'SSA-OJP',07-FEB-94,2143,2145,'NAVAHO CHIEFTAIN','CASI',7,'NOT ASSESSED',
'NOT ASSESSED',33.29,0.0,1.9,1.7,53.92847,-104.7362,53.92529,-104.67654,
53.86161,-104.7 4643,53.85843,-104.68686,2101.0,76.3,76.3,217.3,217.3,'CPI'
```

8. Data Organization

8.1 Data Granularity

The smallest unit of data tracked by BORIS is a set of 1996 at-sensor radiance or reflectance data collected at a given site on a given day.

8.2 Data Format

The CD-ROM inventory listing file consists of numerical and character fields of varying length separated by commas. The character fields are enclosed with single apostrophe marks. There are no spaces between the fields.

Each CASI image product consists of the following two files:

```
File 1:  Header file containing American Standard Code for Information
         Interchange (ASCII) characters (80 bytes per record)
File 2:  Binary image data file in Band Interleaved by Line (BIL) format with
         two-byte (16-bit) integer pixel values (high order byte first).
```

The pixel values in the image data files are stored in 2-bytes (high-order byte first). The image size and number of bands varies depending on the CASI CCD sampling configuration. The ASCII header file describes the number of pixels, bands and lines. Note that extra bytes were found at the end of the at-sensor radiance image files. This was either an artifact of the image processing package used to write the image files or it may have been due to problems noted in section 11.2. In either case we have not found that it affects the reading or importing of the data.

The following a sample CASI header file.

```
                *** BOREAS CASI IMAGE HEADER ***
                ---------------------------------

Comment                                 : BOREAS - NSA, FEN
BOREAS Site Identifier                  : FEN
Image Identifier                        : Tape: 197 File: 14
```

DATE AND MISSION INFORMATION

Date (DD-MM-YYYY) (GMT)	: 07-09-1994
Start Time (GMT) (HH:MM:SS)	: 21:18:42.000000
Stop Time (GMT) (HH:MM:SS)	: 21:21:10.000000
Study Area	: BOREAS - NSA
Altitude (m) (ASL)	: 1754.30
Heading (deg CW from North)	: 49.3353
Ground speed (m/s)	: 61.8243
Site Name	: FEN
Frame Rate (1/s)	: 19.27
Platform	: C-GCJX Navaho
Image Mode	: Imaging
Start Latitude, Longitude	: 55.9362, -98.3755
Stop Latitude, Longitude	: 55.8827, -98.4863

CALIBRATION INFORMATION

Is data calibrated ?	: yes
Calibration file	: e223f40.rad
Calibration Date (DD-MM-YYYY)	: 01-11-1996
Calibration Scale Factor, offset	: 100, 0.0
Calibration Units	: $W/m^2/Sr/\mu m$
Along-track look angle (deg)	: 0
Across-track look swath (deg)	: 35.4
Center pixel size across track (m)	: 1.82
Center pixel size along track (m)	: 3.20
Wavelengths (nm)	: 409.70 443.17 490.90 520.10 565.40 619.80
Wavelengths (nm) (continued)	: 665.50 682.51 709.47 742.0 750.00 769.00
Wavelengths (nm) (continued)	: 799.80 880.70 905.40
Fstop	: 4.0
Bandset	: ffct15
Lens Identifier	: Not Specified

IMAGE SIZE AND FORMAT INFORMATION

Number of lines original image	: 2660
Number of pixels original image	: 512
Num lines (geocorrected image)	: 2224
Num pixels (geocorrected image)	: 1292
Num of lines offset original	: 64
Num of lines from original	: 2540
Num of pixels offset original	: 0
Num of pixels from original	: 512
Number of bands	: 15
Data type	: 2 byte, big endian, integer
Interleave mode	: BIL
Bands Present	: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
Tape Record Size	: 38760
Image Record Size	:
Number of Header Records	: 0
Number of Bytes / Header Record	: 0

9. Data Manipulations

9.1 Formulae

9.1.1 Derivation Techniques and Algorithms

Radiance can be derived from the formula: Rad=DN/100.
Reflectance can be derived from the formula : Ref(%) = (DN/500) - 10.0.

9.2 Data Processing Sequence

9.2.1 Processing Steps

Radiance Imagery:

- Instrument operator's flight logs entered into imagery data base.
- Raw CASI data dumped from Exabyte tape to disc.
- Graphic Interchange Format (GIF) quicklook imagery derived from raw datato allow imagery browsing.
- GPS data extracted from CASI raw imagery. Imagery data base updated with
- GPS values for image acquisition time, altitude, heading and speed.
- CASI raw data calibrated, using radiance scale factors, to radiance.
- Output file is in PCIDSK format.
- Attitude data (Gyro) extracted from file.
- Image geocorrected using GPS and attitude data. Resampled to desired gridsize.
- PCIDSK format rewritten to BIL binary format for BORIS submission.
- ASCII header file created, one per imagery file.

Reflectance Imagery:

- Instrument operator's flight logs entered into imagery data base.
- Raw CASI data dumped from Exabyte tape to disc.
- GIF quicklook imagery derived from raw data to allow imagery browsing.
- GPS data extracted from CASI raw imagery. Imagery data base updated with GPS values for image acquisition time, altitude, heading, and speed.
- CASI raw data calibrated, using radiance scale factors, to radiance.
- Output file is in PCIDSK format.
- Atmospheric correction control file created using sunphotometer data and sensor geometry information.
- Radiance image (from step 5) corrected to at-ground modeled reflectance using CAM5S.
- Attitude data (Gyro) extracted from file.
- Image geocorrected using GPS and attitude data. Resampled to desired gridsize.
- PCIDSK format rewritten to BIL binary format for BORIS submission.
- ASCII header file created, one per imagery file.

9.2.2 Processing Changes

None.

9.3 Calculations

None.

9.3.1 Special Corrections/Adjustments

None.

9.3.2 Calculated Variables

None.

9.4 Graphs and Plots
None.

10. Errors

10.1 Sources of Error
The absolute positional accuracy of the imagery should not be considered high because of limitations of the GPS and attitude data.

10.2 Quality Assessment

10.2.1 Data Validation by Source
All images submitted to BORIS have been checked to ensure that:
- All channels are saved.
- No obvious sensor anomalies exist.
- The target has been acquired.

10.2.2 Confidence Level/Accuracy Judgment
None given.

10.2.3 Measurement Error for Parameters
None given.

10.2.4 Additional Quality Assessments
None.

10.2.5 Data Verification by Data Center
BORIS staff has extracted header information and inventoried the CASI data acquisition information in the data base. BORIS staff have also viewed some of the imagery.

11. Notes

11.1 Limitations of the Data
The imagery has been geocorrected and resampled to aid in the interpretation of the imagery. The absolute positional accuracy of the imagery should not be considered high because of limitations of the GPS and attitude data.

11.2 Known Problems with the Data
SSA-OJP radiance image from 30-JUL-1996 17:17 GMT
Header lists 1971 rows, 1867 columns.
Correct values are 1970 rows, 1866 columns.
SSA-OJP reflectance image from 30-JUL-1996 17:17 GMT
Header lists 1971 rows, 1867 columns.
Correct values are 1970 rows, 1866 columns.

11.3 Usage Guidance
None given.

11.4 Other Relevant Information
None given.

12. Application of the Data Set

These images could be used for detailed characterization of the spectral properties of the various sites. They could also be used in modeling the spectral changes that occur over the growing season.

13. Future Modifications and Plans

None given.

14. Software

14.1 Software Description

Software exists at CRESTech to manipulate and analyze the CASI data in the PCIDSK format. Software has been developed at CRESTech to calibrate the CASI imagery from its native tape format to calibrated radiance and then to modeled at-ground reflectance. Additional software modules can generate a 'red edge' image from the reflectance image. Other image map products are being developed. While the software works on the PCIDSK file format, the PCI EASI/PACE product is not required.

14.2 Software Access

For information about available software, please contact the people named in Section 2.

15. Data Access

The 1996 CASI images are available from the Earth Observing System Data and Information System (EOSDIS) Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL) Distributed Active Archive Center (DAAC).

15.1 Contact Information

For BOREAS data and documentation please contact:

ORNL DAAC User Services
Oak Ridge National Laboratory
P.O. Box 2008 MS-6407
Oak Ridge, TN 37831-6407
Phone: (423) 241-3952
Fax: (423) 574-4665
E-mail: ornldaac@ornl.gov or ornl@eos.nasa.gov

15.2 Data Center Identification

Earth Observing System Data and Information System (EOSDIS) Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL) Distributed Active Archive Center (DAAC) for Biogeochemical Dynamics http://www-eosdis.ornl.gov/.

15.3 Procedures for Obtaining Data

Users may obtain data directly through the ORNL DAAC online search and order system [http://www-eosdis.ornl.gov/] and the anonymous FTP site [ftp://www-eosdis.ornl.gov/data/] or by contacting User Services by electronic mail, telephone, fax, letter, or personal visit using the contact information in Section 15.1.

15.4 Data Center Status/Plans

The ORNL DAAC is the primary source for BOREAS field measurement, image, GIS, and hardcopy data products. The BOREAS CD-ROM and data referenced or listed in inventories on the CD-ROM are available from the ORNL DAAC.

16. Output Products and Availability

16.1 Tape Products

CASI image data are available on 8-mm tape media.

16.2 Film Products

None.

16.3 Other Products

Although the inventory is contained on the BOREAS CD-ROM set, the actual CASI images are not. See Section 15 for information about how to obtain the data.

Color GIF images of the BORIS subset are available. Additional imagery has been acquired; please browse the data base of quicklook images on the CRESTech Web site (http://www.eol.crestech.ca/).

- GPS data.
- Gyro data.
- Upwelling and downwelling light probe data, which may become available.

17. References

17.1 Platform/Sensor/Instrument/Data Processing Documentation

Dunlop, J.D. and P. Shepherd. 1995. Building a Boreal Forest Virtual Library. DSS Technical Report (Design Document).

Itres Research, Ltd. 1992. Compact Airborne Spectrographic Imager (CASI) User Manual Revision 2.1.

17.2 Journal Articles and Study Reports

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Anger, C.D., S.K. Babey, R.J. Adamson. 1990. A New Approach to Imaging Spectroscopy. Imaging Spectroscopy of the Terrestrial Environment, G. Vane, Editor. Proc. SPIE 1298. pp. 72-86.

Babey, S. and R.J. Soffer. 1992. Radiometric Calibration of the Compact Airborne Spectrographic Imager (CASI). Canadian Journal of Remote Sensing (Special issue on Imaging Spectrometry), Vol. 18, No. 4, Oct. 1992, pp. 233-242.

Freemantle, J.R., J.R. Miller, and A.B. Hollinger. 1991. Improvements in Spectral Feature Extraction after Image Based Refinement of Spectral Calibration of Imaging Spectrometer Data. Proceedings of the 14th Canadian Symposium on Remote Sensing. Calgary, Alberta. pp. 347-349.

Gray, L.H., J.R. Freemantle, P.R. Shepherd, J.R. Miller, J.W. Harron, and C.H. Hersom. 1997. Characterization and Calibration of the CASI Airborne Imaging Spectrometer for BOREAS. Canadian Journal of Remote Sensing (Special issue on BOREAS), Vol. 23, No. 2, June 1997, pp. 188-195.

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Miller, J.R., J.R. Freemantle, P.R. Shepherd, L. Gray, N. O'Neill, A. Royer, and E. Senese. 1995. Deployment of CASI to meet the Needs of BOREAS Science. Proceedings of the 17th Canadian Symposium on Remote Sensing, 13-16 June, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, pp. 169-175.

Newcomer, J., D. Landis, S. Conrad, S. Curd, K. Huemmrich, D. Knapp, A. Morrell, J. Nickeson, A. Papagno, D. Rinker, R. Strub, T. Twine, F. Hall, and P. Sellers, eds. 2000. Collected Data of The Boreal Ecosystem-Atmosphere Study. NASA. CD-ROM.

O'Neill, N.T., A. Royer, M.N. Nguyen. 1996. Canadian Advanced Modified 5S (CAM5S). Scientific and Technical Report on the Development of a Modified Version of the H5S code which incorporates major features of the 6S code. CARTEL internal report CARTEL-1996-020, 29 pp.

O'Neill, N.T., F. Zagolski, M. Bergeron, A. Royer, J. Miller, and J. Freemantle. 1997. Atmospheric Correction Validation of CASI Images Acquired over the BOREAS Southern Study Area. Canadian Journal of Remote Sensing (Special issue on BOREAS), Vol. 23, No. 2, June 1997, pp. 143-162.

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17.3 Archive/DBMS Usage Documentation

None.

18. Glossary of Terms

None.

19. List of Acronyms

AC	- Alternating Current
AFM	- Airborne Fluxes and Meteorology
AGL	- Above Ground Level
AOCI	- Airborne Ocean Color Imager
ASAS	- Advanced Solid-state Array Spectroradiometer
ASCII	- American Standard Code for Information Interchange
AVHRR	- Advanced Very High Resolution Radiometer
AVIRIS	- Airborne Visible and Infrared Imaging Spectroradiometer
B/GHRIS	- BOREAS Global Hypermedia Research Information System
BIL	- Band Interleaved by Line
BOREAS	- BOReal Ecosystem-Atmosphere Study
BORIS	- BOREAS Information System
BRDF	- Bidirectional Reflectance Distribution Function
CARTEL	- Centre d'Applications et de Recherches en Teledetection
CASI	- Compact Airborne Spectrographic Imager
CCD	- Charge-Coupled Device
CCRS	- Canada Centre for Remote Sensing

CD-ROM - Compact Disk-Read-Only Memory
CRESTech - Centre for Research in Earth and Space Technology
DC - Direct Current
EOL - Earth Observations Laboratory
EOS - Earth Observing System
EOSDIS - EOS Data and Information System
FFC-T - Focused Field Campaign - Thaw
FFC-W - Focused Field Campaign - Winter
FOV - Field of View
FWHM - Full Width, Half Maximum
GIF - Graphic Interchange Format
GIS - Geographic Information System
GMT - Greenwich Mean Time
GOES - Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite
GPS - Global Positioning System
GSFC - Goddard Space Flight Center
HTML - HyperText Markup Language
HYD - Hydrology
IFC - Intensive Field Campaign
ILP - Incident Light Probe
ISTS - Institute for Space and Terrestrial Science
JPL - Jet Propulsion Laboratory
LAI - Leaf Area Index
MERIS - Medium Resolution Imaging Spectrometer
NAD83 - North American Datum of 1983
NASA - National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NRC - National Research Council
NSA - Northern Study Area
NSERC - Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council
OA - Old Aspen
OBS - Old Black Spruce
OJP - Old Jack Pine
ORNL - Oak Ridge National Laboratory
PANP - Prince Albert National Park
PAR - Photosynthetically Active Radiation
PARABOLA - Portable Apparatus for Rapid Acquisition of bidirectional Observations of Land and Atmosphere
PI - Principal Investigator
PRSO - Provincial Remote Sensing Office
RSS - Remote Sensing Science
SeaWiFS - Sea-viewing Wide Field-of-View Sensor
SPOT - Satellite Pour l'Observation de la Terre
SSA - Southern Study Area
SSM/I - Special Sensor Microwave/Imager
TE - Terrestrial Ecology
TF - Tower Flux
TGB - Trace Gas Biogeochemistry
TM - Thematic Mapper
URL - Uniform Resource Locator
UTM - Universal Transverse Mercator
VIS/NIR - Visible/Near-Infrared
WWW - World Wide Web
YJP - Young Jack Pine

20. Document Information

20.1 Document Revision Date

Written: 07-May-1996
Last Updated: 10-Nov-1999

20.2 Document Review Date

BORIS Review: 15-Sep-1997
Science Review: 30-Jan-1998

20.3 Document ID

20.4 Citation

The CASI instrument was not supported as a facility sensor at BOREAS. The preparation, deployment, and analysis of CASI data were made possible through Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council (NSERC) funding to the PI and funding from the Ontario Government through the Institute for Space and Terrestrial Science (ISTS), now renamed CRESTech. Users of CASI data are requested to make contact with the PI to discuss a mutually acceptable form of acknowledgment or collaboration. Acknowledgements should also include citations of relevant papers in Section 17.2.

If using data from the BOREAS CD-ROM series, also reference the data as:

Miller, J.R., "Variation in Radiometric Properties of the Boreal Forest Landscape as a Function of the Ecosystem Dynamics." In Collected Data of The Boreal Ecosystem-Atmosphere Study. Eds. J. Newcomer, D. Landis, S. Conrad, S. Curd, K. Huemmrich, D. Knapp, A. Morrell, J. Nickeson, A. Papagno, D. Rinker, R. Strub, T. Twine, F. Hall, and P. Sellers. CD-ROM. NASA, 2000.

Also, cite the BOREAS CD-ROM set as:

Newcomer, J., D. Landis, S. Conrad, S. Curd, K. Huemmrich, D. Knapp, A. Morrell, J. Nickeson, A. Papagno, D. Rinker, R. Strub, T. Twine, F. Hall, and P. Sellers, eds. Collected Data of The Boreal Ecosystem-Atmosphere Study. NASA. CD-ROM. NASA, 2000.

20.5 Document Curator

20.6 Document URL

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE

Form Approved
OMB No. 0704-0188

1. AGENCY USE ONLY *(Leave blank)*	2. REPORT DATE	3. REPORT TYPE AND DATES COVERED
	August 2000	Technical Memorandum

4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE
Technical Report Series on the Boreal Ecosystem-Atmosphere Study (BOREAS)
BOREAS RSS-19 1996 CASI At-Sensor Radiance and Reflectance Images

5. FUNDING NUMBERS
923
RTOP: 923-462-33-01

6. AUTHOR(S)
John Miller amd Jim Freemantle
Forrect G. Hall and Jaime Nickeson, Editors

7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS (ES)
Goddard Space Flight Center
Greenbelt, Maryland 20771

8. PEFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER
2000-03136-0

9. SPONSORING / MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS (ES)
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Washington, DC 20546-0001

10. SPONSORING / MONITORING AGENCY REPORT NUMBER
TM—2000–209891
Vol. 76

11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES
J. Miller: York University, Ontario, Canada; J. Freemantle: EOL/CRESTECH, Ontario, Canada;
J. Nickeson: Raytheon ITSS

12a. DISTRIBUTION / AVAILABILITY STATEMENT
Unclassified–Unlimited
Subject Category: 43
Report available from the NASA Center for AeroSpace Information,
7121 Standard Drive, Hanover, MD 21076-1320. (301) 621-0390.

12b. DISTRIBUTION CODE

13. ABSTRACT *(Maximum 200 words)*

The BOREAS RSS-19 team collected CASI images from the Chieftain Navaho aircraft in order to observe the seasonal change in the radiometric reflectance properties of the boreal forest landscape. CASI was deployed as a site-specific optical sensor as part of BOREAS. The overall objective of the CASI deployment was to observe the seasonal change in the radiometric reflectance properties of the boreal forest landscape. In 1996, image data were collected with CASI on 15 days during a field campaign between 18-July and 01-August, primarily at flux tower sites located at study sites near Thompson, Manitoba, and Prince Albert, Saskatchewan. A variety of CASI data collection strategies were used to meet the following scientific objectives: 1) canopy bidirectional reflectance, 2) canopy biochemistry, 3) spatial variability, and 4) estimates of up and downwelling PAR spectral albedo, as well as changes along transects across lakes at the southern site and transects between the NSA and SSA. The images are stored as binary image files.

14. SUBJECT TERMS
BOREAS, remote sensing science, CASI.

15. NUMBER OF PAGES
27

16. PRICE CODE

17. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF REPORT	18. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE	19. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF ABSTRACT	20. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT
Unclassified	Unclassified	Unclassified	UL