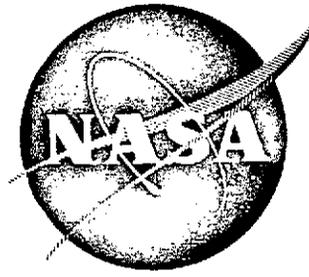


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NASA CR-137461  
WRL 10553-4-F



# POST-ANALYSIS REPORT ON CHESAPEAKE BAY DATA PROCESSING

Informal Final Report  
by

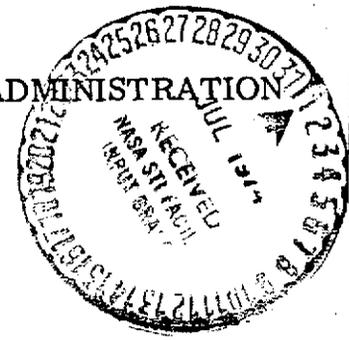
F. Thomson

INFRARED AND OPTICS LABORATORY  
WILLOW RUN LABORATORIES  
INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY  
THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

prepared for

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

NASA Wallops Station  
Contract NAS 6-2058



(NASA-CR-137461) POST-ANALYSIS REPORT ON  
CHESAPEAKE BAY DATA PROCESSING Informal  
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INFORMAL FINAL REPORT

**POST-ANALYSIS REPORT ON CHESAPEAKE BAY  
DATA PROCESSING**

by

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INFRARED AND OPTICS LABORATORY  
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NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

April 1972

Contract NAS 6-2058

NASA Wallops Station  
Wallops Island, Virginia

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of the unusual weather conditions, it was not possible to discriminate all the categories we had hoped to, and one compromise map of each line's data was prepared. Aspect ratios of each line's data were matched to photography by varying the imagery camera film speed, and precise match was obtained using different film speeds for each run.

Before histogram preparation, digitized data were corrected for scan angle dependent variations in observed radiance by subtracting quadratic functions of scan angle from each channel's data. Two sets of quadratic functions were determined--one for correcting water data and the other for correcting land data. Two types of histograms were prepared. The first type was a normal histogram--a plot of percentage of points in each training set in each voltage interval. The second histogram type produced a similar display, but with a comparison of the actual data marginal distribution functions to Gaussian distribution functions. From the  $\chi^2$  test, we determined that nearly all the training set marginal distribution functions could be considered Gaussian. This is a necessary, but not sufficient condition for the entire spectral signature statistics to be considered Gaussian.

SPARC results from two Rhode River Test Area lines flown on 11/6/70 at 1425-1436 hrs show that signatures can be extended between the two runs. Some dropout of recognition along the north edge of Line 12 is attributed to failure of the preprocessing correction. The effect is not serious. The recognition of various training sets on Line 11 from the new setup differ (in some cases materially) from the recognition obtained in April 1971. This is attributed to the fact that signature mean values had to be adjusted to account for some recalibration of SPARC which was completed last summer.

## 2.0 SPARC Work

The purpose of the SPARC work, performed on data from two flight lines over the Rhode River test site, was to attempt to extend spectral signatures from Run 11 to Run 12. The data for the processing were collected on 11/6/70 at 1425-1436 hrs. EST at 5000 ft. above terrain. Since processing had already been done on Line 11, spectral signature, SPARC training information, and preprocessor settings were already available for this run.

The same six optimum channels were used for this processing effort as were used for the previous effort (April 1971). These six channels were: 0.68-0.58, 0.75-0.85, 0.68-0.74, 0.55-0.58, 0.43-0.45 and 0.41-0.43  $\mu\text{m}$ . Preprocessing applied in April (subtracting a function of scan angle from each channel) was again applied. Signals were examined and there were no discernable residual angle dependent variations.

Signature means, standard deviations, and covariances were entered from the SPARC record of the April work. Because of SPARC recalibration during the summer of 1971, the old signature settings did not produce proper recognition on Run 11 data. Because the prime part of the summer recalibration was an adjustment of operational amplifier zeroing, we felt that the signature mean values were probably in error, but that the standard deviation and covariance settings were probably correct. Accordingly, the mean values in each channel were readjusted for each training set, using data from the original tape loops and training sets to determine when the means had been properly adjusted. A comparison of recognition patterns on the tape loop data from the April work and from the present study was also made.

Filmstrips were printed of video channels and of recognition on both Lines 11 and 12. The same camera film speeds were used for the two runs. Individual recognition maps were enlarged about 2.5 times, the enlargements

converted to ozalids, and the resulting ozalids registered and photographed.

Two separate color coded ozalid maps were provided to match previous work.

The color codes of the Line 12 data were identical to those of the previously delivered Line 11 results. Because many of the recognition patterns were

quite sparse, a 2.5 X blowup of a red channel of imagery (0.63-0.68  $\mu$ m)

was provided for reference. This blowup is at the same scale as the enlarged recognition maps and the original ozalids.

## 2.1 Analysis of New SPARC Results from Line 11

As a first analysis step, the new recognition results from Line 11 were compared with the results previously generated. This analysis uncovered some discrepancies in recognition patterns between the two sets of SPARC results. These discrepancies are attributable to the fact that signature mean values had to be adjusted because of the SPARC calibration procedure.

Water recognition (w-blue) between the two setups is quite consistent. All water areas except very shallow water (maybe mud flat?) at the head of the bay are detected. Tree shadows are prominent false alarms and are detected as water probably because they appear dark in most channels (blue channels an exception) as does water. Shallow water areas are probably not detected because the blue channels used penetrate the water, probably to the bottom. Because of bottom reflectance, shallow water has a different spectral signature than the deeper water.

Recognition of bare soil 2 (BS2-black) seems slightly greater in the recent map than in the April 1971 map, but nearly all classifications appear to be correct. Some arcs of detection surrounding land areas in the right center of the scene may be false alarms in turbid shallow water.

Bare soil (BS4-brown) recognition seems to compare quite closely between the two sets of Line 11 maps. There seems to be slightly more BS-4 recognition, at the expense of BS-2 recognition, in two fields in the south center of the scene in the new SPARC results. No prominent false alarms can be identified. The spotty detection of the roadway is not considered a false alarm, because what may be detected is the gravel shoulders.

The hardwood signature H1 (orange) seems to have recognized a considerable amount of bare soil in the new SPARC results compared to the old results. This effect is particularly apparent in the marsh area in the center of the scene and in the bare soil areas in the eastern portion of the scene. Some hardwood areas are more solidly detected in the new map as compared to the old map. This is especially apparent in the north central part of the scene. The cause of the bare soil false alarms is probably a slightly misadjusted set of mean values for the H1 signature. The signature means were readjusted to compensate for SPARC amplifier calibrations. The readjustments brought signals from the H1 training set to zero mean, but apparently darker bare soil signals were also brought within the detection range of the H1 signature. The readjustment has produced greater recognition of hardwood areas, at the expense of a higher false alarm rate in dark bare soil areas. This confusion does not materially affect the utility of these results for assessing the success of signature extension, because only comparison of recognition patterns on Line 11 and 12 are involved there.

Hardwood (H4-blue green) detection appears slightly greater in the new version of the recognition map than in the old version. Noticeable differences occur at the northern edge of the scene, where the new map reveals considerably greater detection than the old map. There also seems to be more recognition in the new map on the two peninsulas at the right center (eastern side) of the scene.

Loblolly pine (C3-violet) detection seems more prevalent in the new SPARC results compared with the old results. The training set at the tip of the easternmost peninsula appears well detected in both maps. Slightly more pine detection occurs in the north central and central portions of the new results. It is not possible for us to determine whether there are pine trees

in these areas of the scene, but the predominance of hardwood recognition would seem to argue against that. It is possible that some scene points which would have been classified as H1 are now classified as C3 because of the slight misadjustment of the H1 signature means.

The recognition of abandoned field (F1-yellow) compares quite favorably between the two Line 11 maps. The training set seems slightly better detected in the new results than in the April 1971 results. All other major occurrences of F1 detection agree quite well.

The pasture detection (P-dark green) appears more solid in the new SPARC map, although no new major areas of pasture are identified in the new map. The training set seems more solidly detected and pastures in the eastern half of the run appear at least, if not more, solidly detected in the new map than in the old map. However, pasture areas in the western half of the run appear less solidly detected in the new map than in the old, although the effect is not major.

Spartina (S-olive green) detection seems quite sparse in both results. The new results seem to have more false alarms in pastures and bare soil areas in the south central and western portions of the scene. Detection of spartina in what we assume is the major area (the marsh in the north central part of the scene) is spotty in both sets of results with more recognition apparent in the new results. The sparse recognition of spartina is felt to be caused by the training on only brightest areas of spartina in the initial SPARC work.

On the whole, with the exception of the H1 signature, there seems to be reasonable agreement between the Line 11 results of April 1971 and those of March 1972. The agreement is quantified in Table 1, where the percentage of scene area classified as each of the categories is tabulated. Interpretation of these results, derived from area counts accumulated during SPARC processing,

must proceed with caution however. Even if the number of counts (and hence the percentage of the scene detected) agree for the two processing runs, the recognition patterns may not necessarily agree. For this reason, area count information should be interpreted jointly with the recognition maps. Further, there may be general disagreement between the total percentage of the scene detected as computed from the counter data and that estimated from looking at the map. This effect occurs because of the overlap of scan lines in printing which is necessary to achieve a map with proper aspect ratio.

The counter totals the number of tens of microseconds of recognition signal in the run. The film records the same signal with about 5:1 overlap for 5000 ft data. It is possible to have an area appear solidly recognized on the film but for the counter to show only 40-50% recognition, because only 1 line in 5 need be recognized to obtain a solid black area on the film.

## 2.2 SPARC Signature Extension Results

The signature extension from Line 11 to Line 12 was successful. In general, recognition patterns in the common area between the two runs agreed quite well. There was an area of no recognition on the northern edge of Line 12, probably caused by a failure of the preprocessing to properly correct signals at this edge of the scene.

The quantitative comparison of Line 11 and Line 12 is shown in Table 2. The numbers in this table must be interpreted with a certain amount of caution as previously discussed. Also the relative proportions of various objects in the scene may be different because of different scene coverage.

Water (blue) is well recognized in both maps, with the exception of shallow water (possibly mud flat) which is not detected. This is probably because of water turbidity and/or bottom reflectance modifications of water spectral signature in the blue channels. Shadows of trees are detected on both Line 11 and Line 12 maps.

Bare soil (BS2-black) is well recognized on both Lines 11 and 12, and patterns in the common area are similar. Also, a comparable percentage of each scene was recognized as bare soil 2.

Bare soil (BS4-brown) detection in Line 12 results seem more spotty than in Line 11. Also, the training set for this category is not on the Line 12 data. This probably explains the lower percentage of the scene detected as bare soil 4 in Line 12.

Hardwood (H1-orange) recognition is comparable in the two runs of data, although there are prominent false alarms in such dark bare soil areas as the mud flat and certain fields and water courses. The percentage of the

scene recognized as H1 is comparable in Line 11 and Line 12 results.

Hardwood (H4-blue-green) recognition seems to be slightly greater in Line 11 than in Line 12, and this is borne out by the percentage figures. Recognition is concentrated in the upper half of Line 12 and the middle of Line 11. Since this is the same geographic area, this effect is probably not caused by preprocessing. A subset of all the hardwoods in the scene seems to be detected by this signature.

Loblolly pine (C3-violet) recognition on Line 11 is distinctly better than on Line 12. The signature area on Line 12 is in the region of the data where preprocessing failed to adequately account for signal variations. Consequently the training set is not detected on Line 12. Also some areas north of the spartina marsh are detected in Line 12 and not in Line 11. On the whole, this signature probably extends less favorably than any of the other signatures. A great deal of the problem is related to the failure of the preprocessing at the north edge of Line 12 data.

Abandoned field (F1-yellow) detection in Line 12 is not precisely comparable to Line 11, even though the percentages of the scene detected are similar. On Line 12, there seems to be a lot more detection of this category in bare soil fields and the patterns in these fields do not precisely compare in the two runs. Also this category seems to recognize a large area in the marsh on Line 11 which is not apparent on Line 12 results.

Pasture (P-dark green) detection in Line 12 and Line 11 is quite similar, with a few exceptions. The training set in Line 12 is more poorly detected than in Line 11. In Line 12 data, pasture seems to recognize more of the abandoned field training set than in Line 11. Aside from this, the patterns

of detection are quite comparable. The slightly lower percentage of scene detected in Line 12 is probably primarily caused by poorer performance in the training set area.

Spartina (S-olive green) in Line 12 is restricted to apparent false alarm areas in bare soil fields. Very little detection occurs in the marsh area on Line 12. The difference in percentages of the scene detected is fairly large and representative of the difference in classifier performance. Along with loblolly pine, the extension of this signature was probably the least successful of any of the signatures.

Table 1

Comparison of Percentage Scene  
Composition in Two Rhode River  
(Line 11) SPARC Processing Operations

<u>Category</u>	<u>Color</u>	<u>April 1971 Results</u>	<u>March 1972 Results</u>
Water	Blue	23.42	27.25
Bare Soil (2)	Black	1.056	1.099
Bare Soil (4)	Brown	3.80	0.511
Hardwoods (1)	Orange	4.700	4.800
Hardwoods (4)	Blue-Green	4.401	3.504
Loblolly Pine	Violet	0.258	0.973
Abandoned Field	Yellow	1.738	0.825
Pasture	Dark Green	1.562	0.628
Spartina	Olive Green	<u>0.142</u>	<u>0.059</u>
TOTAL		41.077	39.649

Table 2

Comparison of Percentage Scene  
 Compositions for Two Rhode  
 River Runs (Lines 12 and 11)  
 April 1972 Results

<u>Category</u>	<u>Color</u>	<u>Line 17</u>	<u>Line 18</u>
Water	Blue	27.25	21.01
Bare Soil(2)	Black	1.099	1.370
Bare Soil(4)	Brown	0.511	.203
Hardwood(1)	Orange	4.800	4.577
Hardwood(4)	Blue-Green	3.504	3.643
Loblolly Pine	Violet	0.973	.912
Abandoned Field	Yellow	0.825	.539
Spartina	Olive Green	<u>0.059</u>	<u>.050</u>
TOTAL		39.649	33.106

### 3.0 Conclusions of the Signature Extension Study

In general, spectral signatures trained on Line 11 of the Rhode River Test Site data classified data from Line 12 reasonably well. Some signatures performed better than others on the Line 12 data. A similar effect has been noticed in other signature extension work (on other data sets) conducted by Mr. Richard Nalepka of The University of Michigan.

A more realistic quantitative test of signature extension could have been done had better quality original data been available and had more training sets been used to classify a greater fraction of the total scene. The present results are encouraging however. It should be pointed out that because the two data sets were collected over the space of a few minutes, changes in solar illumination were negligible and no compensation for these changes was necessary. Also, the preprocessing used for one run was applied to the second run without modification. In the more general signature extension case, both compensation for changes in solar illumination and changing the parameters of the preprocessing corrections will be necessary.

#### 4.0 Recommendations for Future Data Collection for Rhode River and Pine Bark Beetle Attacked Trees

Data quality was a significant factor in the quality of processed results delivered under this contract. We realize that the November 1970 data collection mission was a compromise of many factors. In this section we will attempt to present some thoughts on more nearly optimum flight profiles and sensor configurations for delineating pine bark beetle attacked trees and for classification of the Rhode River Test Area.

Dr. F. P. Weber of the U.S. Forest Service Pacific Southwest Experiment Station, Berkeley, California, has shown that Black Hills ponderosa pine trees attacked by pine bark beetles exhibit temperature differences from normal trees at certain times of day. In previous work with Dr. Weber, we have had some success mapping attacked trees before visual symptoms appear using data from 1.0-1.4, 2.0-2.6, and 4.5-5.5  $\mu\text{m}$  regions collected by a three element InSb detector. The data were collected at low altitude (1000-2000 ft) and were collected on a diurnal cycle of four flights from predawn through post-sunset on a clear day in May. Comparison with ground measurements showed greatest temperature difference between attacked and healthy trees in late morning.

From this experience, the following flight profile is suggested. Flights made during a diurnal cycle from predawn through post sunset should be made at a time when beetles have started to attack the trees. Flights should be made at low altitude (1000 ft is suggested) and should emphasize data from thermal (4.5-5.5 or 8-13.5  $\mu\text{m}$ ) and reflective near infrared (1.0-1.4, 1.5-1.8, and 2-2.6  $\mu\text{m}$ ) regions. Ground measurements of canopy temperatures of diseased and healthy trees should be made for correlation with aircraft data.

For classification of Rhode River Test Site Data, a flight in mid-summer is recommended. At this time, hardwood trees have green leaf canopies and can easily be distinguished from conifers. Pastures and abandoned fields would be relatively green, and marsh vegetation should be green and well developed. Flights at various altitudes should be made. The 5000 ft data is useful for general classification, but if more detailed mapping is desired, higher spatial resolution data collected at lower flight altitudes would be desirable. Flights should be made in midday, and flight direction should be such that the aircraft is flying directly into or away from the sun. This will minimize scan angle dependent variations in observed radiance. Visible and reflective near infrared data should be emphasized.

## APPENDIX I

### Delivered SPARC Materials

The following materials have been delivered to Mr. Edgar Everton as part of the SPARC processing job.

- 1) Original ozalid materials (2 sets) for color coded recognition maps of Line 18 data.
- 2) Two color negatives, two color positive transparencies, and three color prints (scale ~ 1:24000) of Line 18 results.
- 3) Enlarged recognition maps and video data from Line 18.

Enclosed with this report are the original 70 mm SPARC maps and imagery.

Table 3 relates the serial number of the SPARC map to the category recognized and the threshold used.

Table 3  
Coding of Original SPARC Maps

<u>Category</u>	<u>Threshold</u>	<u>Line 17 Serial No.</u>	<u>Line 18 Serial No.</u>
Spartina		051-032	051-032A
Pasture		051-033	051-033A
Abandoned Field		051-034	051-034A
Loblolly Pine		051-035	051-035A
Hardwood (H1)		051-037A	051-037AA
Hardwood (H4)		051-038	051-038A
Bare Soil (BS2)		051-039	051-039A
Bare Soil (BS4)		051-036	051-036A
Water		051-049	051-049A
0.63-0.68 $\mu$ m Video		051-040	051-040A

## APPENDIX II

### SPARC Data Records

This appendix contains the SPARC data records for job 051 - the signature extension job for the Rhode River area. The form is virtually unchanged from the form on which job 022 (the first work on this data) results were reported. The standard deviation values and covariance values on job 051 were identical to those used on job 022A, and therefore are not recorded. Copies of SPARC data records from job 022A are also enclosed in this appendix.



\*Applies to sheets ~~1-48~~ 27-112

$$S_i' = S_i' - (K_1 \phi \pm K_2 \phi^2 \pm K_3 \phi^3)$$

AGC	
Inputs	Inputs
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	9
5	5
6	6
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	

Pots	
Input	Setting
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	BUF1 054
14	BUF1 074
15	BUF1 067
16	BUF1 021
17	BUF1 010
18	BUF1 008
19	BUF2 088
20	BUF2 0
21	BUF2 034
22	BUF2 085
23	BUF2 102
24	BUF2 073
25	BUF3 041
26	BUF3 044
27	BUF3 034
28	BUF3 038
29	BUF3 060
30	BUF3 032
31	M1 Y 1000
32	M2 Y 750
33	M3 Y 750
34	M4 Y 750
35	M5 Y 750
36	M6 Y 1000

Multipliers		
X In	M/D	Y In
1		POT 13
	M	POT 19
IN 1		POT 25
2		POT 14
	M	POT 20
IN 2		POT 26
3		POT 15
	M	POT 21
IN 3		POT 27
4		POT 16
	M	POT 22
IN 4		POT 28
5		POT 17
	M	POT 23
IN 5		POT 29
6		POT 18
	M	POT 24
IN 6		POT 30
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		

Sum Circuit	
Inputs	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	

Buffers	
Inputs	Gain
1	BNC1 1
2	BNC2 1
3	<del>MAX</del> BNC3 1

Gate Signal Conditioner  
In

Averager  
In   
+   
-

BNC's on Front Panel

1	-10φ
2	-10φ <sup>2</sup>
3	+10φ <sup>3</sup>

Outputs Monitor to SPARC Jacks	
1	POT 31 POT 31
2	POT 32 POT 32
3	POT 33 POT 33
4	POT 34 POT 34
5	POT 35 POT 35
6	POT 36 POT 36
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	

Date 4-20-71 Job No. 022A

3-2-72 051



1-30

~~PRINTS 27 112~~

4 12

SPARC Setup

Sheet 2 of 2

(Target 1) S

Inputs

(Target 2) P

	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6
S	678	185	618	901	1000	1000
M	<del>855</del>	<del>126</del>	<del>520</del>	<del>726</del>	<del>659</del>	<del>650</del>
	1000	012	050	032	002	000
		1000	042	044	065	098
			1000	078	007	082
				958	003	095
					004	018
						853
V1	1000					
V2	006	1000				
V3	212	086	1000			
V4	200	064	078	888		
V5	067	000	064	006	510	
V6	029	005	006	046	025	1000
S	632	634	940	1000	1000	466
M	<del>681</del>	<del>431</del>	<del>732</del>	<del>738</del>	<del>635</del>	<del>272</del>
	H1	H2	H3	H4	H5	H6

	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6
S	389	461	574	904	1000	869
M	<del>424</del>	<del>374</del>	<del>488</del>	<del>702</del>	<del>680</del>	<del>592</del>
	1000	000	538	269	000	213
		1000	450	121	198	000
			1000	030	008	058
				1000	242	095
					524	046
						416
V1	1000					
V2	043	1000				
V3	014	091	655			
V4	114	006	000	538		
V5	001	000	012	032	182	
V6	060	035	015	026	008	614
S	969	525	1000	1000	1000	1000
M	<del>623</del>	<del>385</del>	<del>496</del>	<del>593</del>	<del>554</del>	<del>591</del>
	H1	H2	H3	H4	H5	H6

(Target 3) F1

(Target 4) C3

(Target 5) B34

Inputs

(Target 6) H1

	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6
S	620	446	769	951	987	953
M	<del>844</del>	<del>308</del>	<del>726</del>	<del>859</del>	<del>724</del>	<del>674</del>
	1000	008	094	058	081	006
		946	053	128	142	131
			1000	011	199	132
				1000	012	077
					1000	000
						1000
						816
						018
						346
						020
						531
S	918	750	960	1000	1000	1000
M	<del>726</del>	<del>592</del>	<del>520</del>	<del>559</del>	<del>559</del>	<del>559</del>
	H1	H2	H3	H4	H5	H6

	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6
S	224	488	232	745	1000	1000
M	<del>257</del>	<del>430</del>	<del>276</del>	<del>509</del>	<del>525</del>	<del>597</del>
	996	000	005	207	017	013
		1000	058	000	012	124
			1000	000	004	232
				1000	000	031
					950	000
						1000
						031
						1000
						058
						856
						002
						923
S	720	556	737	1000	1000	100
M	<del>924</del>	<del>227</del>	<del>596</del>	<del>853</del>	<del>721</del>	<del>721</del>
	H1	H2	H3	H4	H5	H6

(Target 7) H4

(Target 8) B5-2

9

Job No. 10

Date

<del>024</del>	<del>4/1/72</del>
----------------	-------------------

051

3-9-72

SPARC Processing Record

PRINTS 31-48

Tape Channel	Patch Channel	Op Amp Gain	$\mu$ m	Skew	Delay
1					
2	2	2			
3					
4	3	2			
5	6	2			
6	1	3			+4
8					
9					
10	4	3			+4
11	5	2			
12					
13					
7			SYNC	INVERTED	

$\theta$	$\phi$	A Delay		
		B Delay		
L	R	Zero Clamp		
		Sun Gate		
	$\phi$ Delay	D Gate	L	R
	$\phi$ Ramp			
	$\theta$ Delay	Period A		
	$\theta$ Ramp	T.I. A to B		
		FOV		

	Target	Loop	Gate 1	P/M	Gate 2	H	V
1	S	5			255 227	H	V
					230 320		
2	P	6/8	172 130			H	V
			710 870				
3	F1	2 1/2	509 518			H	V
			160 300				
4	C3	4			268 265	H	V
					140 300		
5						H	V
6						H	V
7	BS9	6/8	220 192			H	V
			450 590				
8	H1	2			080 058	H	V
					240 300		
9	H9	6/8			366 361	H	V
					140 210		
10	BS2	4	194 167			H	V
			010 160				
11						H	V
12	LOOPS FROM OSI TAPE DUPE					H	V
13						H	V
14						H	V
15						H	V
16						H	V

Project	Job No.	Processor	Date
	OSI	CRJ RIK	3-10-72

(Target 1)

	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6
S						
M	830	126	522	704	651	662
Inputs						
V1						
V2						
V3						
V4						
V5						
V6						
S						
M	669	431	759	738	653	270
	H1	H2	H3	H4	H5	H6

(Target 3)

(Target 2)

	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6
S						
M	429	392	482	732	682	582
Inputs						
V1						
V2						
V3						
V4						
V5						
V6						
S						
M	428	358	491	561	454	556
	H1	H2	H3	H4	H5	H6

(Target 4)

(Target 5)

	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6
S						
M	830	303	704	837	720	649
Inputs						
V1						
V2						
V3						
V4						
V5						
V6						
S						
M	726	466	559	599	573	579
	H1	H2	H3	H4	H5	H6

(Target 7)

(Target 6)

	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6
S						
M	238	366	258	239	620	674
Inputs						
V1						
V2						
V3						
V4						
V5						
V6						
S						
M	838	285	545	898	721	682
	H1	H2	H3	H4	H5	H6

(Target 8)

SEE PAGE 9 FOR S  
AND COVARIANCE VALUES

Job No.	Date
051	3-13-72



\*Applies to sheets  
AGC

PRINTS  
49  
~~112 114~~

Purpose

$$S_c' = S_c - (\pm K_1 \theta \pm K_2 \phi \pm K_3 \theta^2)$$

	Inputs	Inputs
1	1	
2	2	
3	3	
4	4	
5	5	
6	6	
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		

	Pots	
	Input	Setting
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13	BUF1	010
14		0
15		019
16		058
17		020
18		0
19	BUF2	085
20		026
21		042
22		131
23		178
24		106
25	BUF3	078
26		0
27		0
28		024
29		097
30		028
31	M1Y	1000
32	M2Y	750
33	M3Y	750
34	M4Y	750
35	M5Y	750
36	M6Y	1000

	Multipliers	
	X In	Y In
1		POT 13
		POT 19
	IN 1	POT 25
2		POT 14
		POT 20
	IN 2	POT 26
3		POT 15
		POT 21
	IN 3	POT 27
4		POT 16
		POT 22
	IN 4	POT 28
5		POT 17
		POT 23
	IN 5	POT 29
6		POT 18
		POT 24
	IN 6	POT 30
7	BNC1	
8	<del>BNC2</del>	
9		
10		
11		
12		

Sum Circuit	
	Inputs
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	

Buffers	
Inputs	Gain
1	M7X
2	BNC2
3	<del>BNC2</del>
3	BNC3

Outputs Monitor to SPARC Jacks	
	Monitor Jacks
1	POT31 POT31
2	POT32 POT32
3	POT33 POT33
4	POT34 POT34
5	POT35 POT35
6	POT36 POT36
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	

Gate Signal Conditioner

In

Averager

In

+

-

BNC's on Front Panel

1	-10 φ
2	100 <sup>L</sup>
3	100 <sup>3</sup>

Date

Job No.

3-13-72 051



Area Covered \_\_\_\_\_

Geometry Corrections:

Tan.  $\phi$  X

Yaw \_\_\_\_\_

Field Of View 800

Camera Settings:

Motor Settings 300

Drive Frequency 25.2 Hz

Exposure f 5.6

} 5000 FT

Print No.	Type of Print	Spectral Channel or Threshold	Targets	Backgrounds	Other Comments
1	VID	TAPE CH 1	TAPE	051	3X 099-500
2		2		"	2X 108
3		3		"	162
4		4		"	178
5		5		"	179
6		6		"	159
8		8		"	146
9		9		"	108
10		10		"	117
11		11		"	168
12		12		"	112
13		13		"	146
14		4	TAPE	022-1	2X 150
15		5		"	113
16		6		"	099
18		8		"	084
19		9		"	080
20	V	10		"	090

Job No. \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

051 3-7-72

Area Covered \_\_\_\_\_

Geometry Corrections:

Tan  $\phi$  \_\_\_\_\_

Yaw \_\_\_\_\_

Field of View 80°

Camera Settings:

Motor Settings 300

Drive Frequency 25.2 Hz

Exposure f 5.6

5000 FT

Print No.	Type of Print	Spectral Channel or Threshold	Targets	Backgrounds	Other Comments
21	LR	1.0	T1	OTHERS	RUN 17 KIM 1090 / 569
22		0.5	T2		15330 / 9440
23		1.0	T3		41740 / 39000
24		0.5	T4		20320 / 13550
25		0.5	T7		3300 / 960
26		0.5	T8		72200 / 66130
27		0.75	T9		62800 / 58000
28	✓	0.5	T10	✓	16060 / 10260
29	VID	SPARC CH 1			2061000 / 1,800000
30	VID	022A LOOP 5	GATE T1		
31	"	LOOP 8	GATE T2		
32	"		2	T3	
33	"		2	T6	
34	"		4	T4	
35	"		4	T8	
36	"		6	T5	
37	"		6	T7	

LO  
T30  
MUCH  
T30  
MUCH  
NOT  
SPECIFIC

Job No.	Date
051	3-9-72

Area Covered \_\_\_\_\_

Geometry Corrections:

Tan  $\phi$      

Yaw     

Field Of View 80°

Camera Settings:

Motor Settings 300

Drive Frequency 25.2 Hz 5000 FT

Exposure f 5.6

Print No.	Type of Print	Spectral Channel or Threshold	Targets	Backgrounds	Other Comments	
					RUN 17	RUN 18
32	LR	+6.0	T1	OTHERS	1180	913
33	↓	0.5	T2		12400	9800
34		1.0	T3		16300	14600
35		0.5	T4		19200	16600
36		0.75	T7		10100	3700
37		0.5	T8		149400	126100
37A		1.0			94800	83300
38		0.75	T9		69200	66300
39		0.5	T10		22700	20700
40		VID	CH. 1		1,975,000	1,820,000
41		↓		T3 GATE	LOOP 2 1/2	
42			T1 "	LOOP 5		
43			T2 "	LOOP 6/8		
44			T7 "	"		
45			T9 "	"		
46			T4 "	LOOP 4		
47			T10 "	"		
48			T8 "	LOOP 2		
49	ED	-1.0	T4		538200	382400

Job No. \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

051      3-13-72

SPARC Processing Record

Patch Channel	Tape Channel	Op Amp Gain	FM Unit	µm	Target	Loop	Gate 1		P/M	Gate 2		H	V
1	8	3		.63-.68	0+4	C3	4	271	262				
								340	500				
2	10	1		.75-.85	+5	LH	2	152	110	P	118	076	
								080	170		370	450	
3	9	1		.68-.74	+2	S	5				249	230	
											230	330	
4	6	2		.54-.58	0+4	PS	3	186	147				
								015	110				
5	5	1		.43-.45	+4	BS-3	5				300	275	
											570	650	
6	4	2		.41-.43	+4	H1	2				082	057	
											330	450	
7	2	2		---	---	C1	1				132	073	
											050	120	
8						B	5	237	207				
								200	300				
9													
10													
11													
12													
13													
14													
15													
16													
Sync	7												
Frame	13												

0	φ	A Delay	262	259
		B Delay	---	---
L	R	Zero Clamp	638	676
		Sun Gate	---	---
2	φ Delay	D Gate	L 200	R 700
1	φ Ramp			
1	0 Delay	Period A	15680	
2	0 Ramp	T.I. A to B	3488	

Project	Job No.	Processor	Date
CHES BAY	022	WJ CJ FL	4-19-71

00381 P  
11-6-70 0830  
RUN-17 LINE 11



Area covered CHESAPEAKE BAY (HOG ISLANDS)

Geometry corrections:

Camera settings:

Tan  $\phi$  ✓

Motor setting 30

Yaw \_\_\_\_\_

Drive frequency 25.2 Hz

Field of view 80°

Exposure f 5.6

Print No.	Type of Print	Spectral Channel or Threshold	Targets	Backgrounds	Other Comments
1	V.I.D.	SPARC-1	C3	GATE	Loop 4 ✓
2	"	"	LH	"	" 2 ✓
3	"	"	H1	"	" 2 ✓
4	"	"	S	"	" 5 ✓
5	"	"	B	"	" 5 ✓
6	"	"	BS-3	"	" 5 ✓
7	"	"	PS	"	" 3 ✓
8	"	"	C-1	"	" 1 ✓
9	L.R.	.7	C3	LH, S, PS, BS-3 H-1, C-1, B	6078
10	"	1.5	LH	C3, S, PS, BS-3 H1, C-1, B	12733
11	"	1.5	S	C3, LH, PS, BS-3 H-1, C-1, B	2447
12	"	1.5	PS	C3, LH, S, BS-3 H-1, C-1, B	1219
13	"	"	BS-3	C3, LH, PS, H-1 C-1, B, S	83
14	"	1.0	H-1	C3, LH, PS, BS-3 C-1, B, S	25731
15	"	"	C-1	C3, LH, PS, BS-3 H-1, S, B	2949
16	"	"	B	C3, LH, S, PS, BS-3, H1, C-1	36164
16	"	1/5	B	C-3, LH, S, BS-3 H-1, S, C-1	5913

2013680

Job No.

Date

022-A	4/1/71
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Area covered CHESA. BAY

Geometry corrections:

Tan  $\phi$  X

Yaw \_\_\_\_\_

Field of view 80°

Camera settings:

Motor setting 300

Drive frequency 25.2 Hz

Exposure f 5.6

Print No.	Type of Print	Spectral Channel or Threshold	Targets	Backgrounds	Other Comments
17	VID	SPARC-1			Low CONTRAST
18	LR	1.0	1	2-8	5078
19	"	1.5	2	1, 3-8	5221
20	"	1.5	3	1, 2, 4-8	5222
21	"	0.5	4	1-3, 5-8	5229
22	"	0.5	5	1-4, 6-8	5222
23	"	1.0	6	1-5, 7, 8	56101
24	"	1.5	7	1-6, 8	5234
25	"	1.75	8	1-7	5274
26	VID	SPARC 1	63-68		LOW CONTRAST (684)
27	"	" 1	63-68		NORMAL CONTR.
28	"	" 2	75-85		"
29	"	" 3	68-74		"
30	"	" 4	54-58		"
31	"	" 5	43-45		"
32	"	" 6	41-43		"

4-23-71

Job No.	Date
022-A	4/16/71

SPARC Processing Record

Patch Channel	Tape Channel	Op Amp Gain	FM Unit	µm	Target	Loop	Gate 1	P/M	Gate 2	H	V
1	8-3		63-68	0+9	S	5			253 225		
2	10-2		75-85	+5	P	8	172 130		230 330		
3	9-2		68-79	+2	F1	2	509 518				
4	6-3		59-58	0+9			440 580				
5	5-2		93-45	+9	C3	4			268 265		
6	9-2		41-93	+9					370 500		
7					BS4	6	221 194				
8							540 690				
9					H1	2			082 057		
10									330 450		
11					H4	6			366 361		
12									200 510		
13					BS-2	4	194 167				
14							030 310				
15											
16											

0	φ	A Delay
262	259	
/	/	B Delay

L	R	Zero Clamp
638	676	
		Sun Gate

2	φ Delay	D Gate	L	R
1	φ Ramp		200	200
1	θ Delay	Period A	15680	
2	θ Ramp	T.I. A to B	3488	

Project	Job No.	Processor	Date
CHESA BAY	022 A	WJ CRJ	4-20-71

116-70 0830

RUN 17 LINE 11

\*Applies to sheets

PRINTS

27-112

$$S_i' = S_i' - (K_1 \phi \pm K_2 \phi^2 \pm K_3 \phi^3)$$

	Inputs	Inputs
1	1	
2	2	
3	3	
4	4	
5	5	
6	6	
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		

	Buffers	Inputs	Gain
1	BNC 1		1
2	BNC 2		1
3	MAX		1

	Outputs to SPARC	Monitor Jacks
1	POT 31	POT 31
2	POT 32	POT 32
3	POT 33	POT 33
4	POT 34	POT 34
5	POT 35	POT 35
6	POT 36	POT 36
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		

	Pots	Input	Setting
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13	BUF 1		054
14	BUF 1		074
15	BUF 1		067
16	BUF 1		021
17	BUF 1		010
18	BUF 1		008
19	BUF 2		088
20	BUF 2		0
21	BUF 2		034
22	BUF 2		085
23	BUF 2		102
24	BUF 2		073
25	BUF 3		041
26	BUF 3		044
27	BUF 3		034
28	BUF 3		038
29	BUF 3		060
30	BUF 3		032
31	M 1 Y		1000
32	M 2 Y		750
33	M 3 Y		750
34	M 4 Y		750
35	M 5 Y		750
36	M 6 Y		1000

	Multipliers	X In	M/D	Y In
1				POT 13
			M	POT 19
	IN 1			POT 25
				POT 14
2			M	POT 20
	IN 2			POT 26
				POT 15
3			M	POT 21
	IN 3			POT 27
				POT 16
4			M	POT 22
	IN 4			POT 28
				POT 17
5			M	POT 23
	IN 5			POT 29
				POT 18
6			M	POT 24
	IN 6			POT 30
7				
8	BNC 3		M	
9				
10				
11				
12				

	Sum Circuit
1	Inputs
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	

Gate Signal Conditioner

In

Averager

In

+

-

BNC's on Front Panel

1	-10φ
2	10φ <sup>2</sup>
3	-10φ <sup>3</sup>

Date 4-20-71

Job No. 022 A

(Target 1) S

		V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6
S		678	188	618	901	1000	1000
M		855	126	520	726	604	650
		1000	012	050	032	002	000
	Inputs		1000	042	044	063	098
	V1	1000			958	003	095
	V2	006	1020			004	018
	V3	212	086	1000			83
	V4	200	062	078	888		
	V5	067	000	060	000	510	
	V6	029	005	006	046	025	1000
S		632	634	940	1000	1000	466
M		681	431	732	738	635	272
		H1	H2	H3	H4	H5	H6

(Target 3) F1

(Target 2) P

		V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6
S		389	461	574	904	1000	869
M		424	374	488	742	680	542
		1000	000	538	269	000	213
	Inputs		1000	450	121	198	000
	V1	000			1000	242	095
	V2	048	1000			524	046
	V3	014	091	655			416
	V4	114	006	000	538		
	V5	001	000	012	032	182	
	V6	060	035	015	026	008	614
S		969	525	1000	1000	1000	1000
M		623	385	496	593	554	581
		H1	H2	H3	H4	H5	H6

(Target 4) @ 3

(Target 5) B34

		V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6
S		620	446	769	951	987	953
M		844	308	726	859	724	674
		1000	008	094	058	081	006
	Inputs		946	053	128	142	131
	V1	1000			1000	012	077
	V2	026	1000			1000	003
	V3	032	234	1000			1000
	V4	149	000	005	816		
	V5	055	000	000	018	33-	
	V6	083	000	000	052	020	231
S		918	750	760	1000	1000	1000
M		126	300	520	559	500	235
		H1	H2	H3	H4	H5	H6

(Target 7) H4

(Target 6) H1

		V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6
S		224	488	500	843	1000	1000
M		257	430	276	258	1000	577
		996	000	000	207	017	013
	Inputs		1000	058	000	012	124
	V1	1000			1000	000	030
	V2	000	1000			834	000
	V3	107	024	1000			1000
	V4	104	003	031	1000		
	V5	000	000	001	058	856	
	V6	000	005	056	008	002	923
S		720	556	737	1000	1000	1000
M		924	297	596	858	721	712
		H1	H2	H3	H4	H5	H6

(Target 8) B5-2

Job No. \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

022 A	4
-------	---

Area covered CHESA BAY

Geometry corrections:

Tan  $\phi$  X

Yaw \_\_\_\_\_

Field of view 80°

Camera settings:

Motor setting 300Drive frequency 25.2 HzExposure f 5.6

100% A.C. = 2,007,600

Print No.	Type of Print	Spectral Channel or Threshold	Targets	Backgrounds	Other Comments
33	UID	SPARC 2 .75-.85	T1 - S	LOOP 5	GATE
34	"	"	T2 - P	8	"
35	"	"	T3 - F1	2	"
36	"	"	T4 - C3	4	"
37	"	"	T5 - BS4	6	"
38	"	"	T6 - H1	2	"
39	"	"	T7 - H4	6	"
40	"	"	T8 - BS2	4	"
41	ED	-1.0	T1		AREA COUNT 3,190
42		-.75	T1		2,121
43		-.50	T1		1,210
44		-.75	T2		11,530
45		-.60	T2		8,090
46		-.50	T2		5,950
47		-.75	T3		8,460
48		-.6	T3		4,720
49		-.50	T3		2,820

Job No.

Date

022 A

4-23-71

Area covered CHES BAY

Geometry corrections:

Tan  $\phi$  X

Yaw \_\_\_\_\_

Field of view 80°

Camera settings:

Motor setting 300Drive frequency 25.2 HzExposure f 5.6

Print No.	Type of Print	Spectral Channel or Threshold	Targets	Backgrounds	Other Comments
50	ED	-1.25	T9		2,840
51		-1.0	T9		1740
52		-.75	T9		990
53		-1.0	T5		2,860
54		-.75	T5		6,010
55		-.50	T5		3,530
56		-1.0	T6		51,350
57		-.75	T6		32,490
58		-.50	T6		19,610
59		-1.0	T7		59,720
60		-.75	T7		40,300
61		-.50	T7		23,680
62		-1.0	T8		12,250
63		-.75	T8		7,650
64	▽	-.50	T8		3,620

Job No.

Date

0224

4-23-71

Area covered CHES BAY

Geometry corrections:

Tan  $\phi$  X

Yaw \_\_\_\_\_

Field of view 80°

Camera settings:

Motor setting 300Drive frequency 25.2 HzExposure f 5.6

Print No.	Type of Print	Spectral Channel or Threshold	Targets	Backgrounds	Other Comments
65	L.R.	1.0	1	ALL OTHERS	AREA COUNT 2860 ✓
66		1.25	1		2130 ✓
67		1.5	1		1150 ✓
68		0.5	2		31360 ✓
69		0.75	2		27020 ✓
70		1.0	2		22730 ✓
71		1.0	3		34900 ✓
72		1.25	3		22160 ✓
73		1.5	3		11180 ✓
74		0.5	4		5170 ✓
75		0.75	4		4490 ✓
76		1.0	4		3720 ✓
77		0.75	5		11080 ✓
78		1.0	5		9780 ✓
79		1.25	5		7880 ✓
80		0.5	6		94350 ✓
81		0.75	6		86590 ✓
82		1.0	6		76190 ✓

Job No.

Date

022 A

4-26-71



Area covered CHES BAY

Geometry corrections:

Tan  $\phi$  X

Yaw \_\_\_\_\_

Field of view 80°

Camera settings:

Motor setting 300

Drive frequency 25.2 Hz

Exposure f 5.6

Print No.	Type of Print	Spectral Channel or Threshold	Targets	Backgrounds	Other Comments
89	LR+VID	VID 1 1.0	1	ALL OTHERS	(50% VIDEO) 2950
90		1.25	1		2150
91		1.5	1		1180
92		.5	2		30180
93		.75	2		26690
94		1.0	2		22220
95		1.0	3		30690
96		1.25	3		21,250
97		1.5	3		10,500
98		.5	4		5200
99		.75	4		4,400
100		1.0	4		3,590
101		.75	5		10,760
102		1.0	5		9,440
103		1.25	5		7,670
104		.5	6		94,860
105		.75	6		86,920
106	↓	↓ 1.0	6	↓	77,170

Job No. 022 A Date 4-27-71

Area covered CHES BAY

Geometry corrections:

Tan  $\phi$  X

Yaw \_\_\_\_\_

Field of view 80°

Camera settings:

Motor setting 300

Drive frequency 25.2 Hz

Exposure f 5.6

Print No.	Type of Print	Spectral Channel or Threshold	Targets	Backgrounds	Other Comments
107	LR+VID	VID 1 .75	7	ALL OTHERS	84 645
108		1.0	7		746 10
109		1.25	7		60090
110		.5	8		21,130
111		.75	8		18,130
112		1.0	8		18,130
113	VID	.75-.85	T9	LOOP 4	TRAIN GATE
114	ED	1.0	T9	(12 COPIES)	477260

Job No.	Date
022A	4-27-71

SPARC Processing Record

Patch Channel	Tape Channel	Op Amp Gain	FM Unit	$\mu$ m	Target	Loop	Gate 1		P/M	Gate 2		H	V
1													
2													
3													
4					WATER		098	095	P	318	546		
5							001	750		220	410		
6													
7													
8													
9													
10													
11													
12													
13													
14													
15													
16													

SEE SHEET 6

$\theta$	$\phi$	A Delay		
		B Delay		
L	R	Zero Clamp		
		Sun Gate		
	$\phi$ Delay	D Gate	L	R
	$\phi$ Ramp			
	$\theta$ Delay	Period A		
	$\theta$ Ramp	T.I. A to B		

Project	Job No.	Processor	Date
	022 B	W.J. C.R.J.	4-27-71

\*Applies to sheets  
AGC

PRINTS  
113-114

$$S_c' = S_c - (\pm K_1 \theta \pm K_2 \theta^2 \pm K_3 \theta^3)$$

	Inputs	Inputs
1	1	
2	2	
3	3	
4	4	
5	5	
6	6	
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		

	Inputs	Gain
1	M7X	
2	BNC2	
3	M8X	

	Outputs to SPARC	Monitor Jacks
1	POT31	POT31
2	POT32	POT32
3	POT33	POT33
4	POT34	POT34
5	POT35	POT35
6	POT36	POT36
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		

	Pots Input Setting
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	BUF1 010
14	0
15	019
16	058
17	020
18	0
19	BUF2 085
20	026
21	042
22	131
23	178
24	106
25	BUF3 078
26	0
27	0
28	024
29	097
30	028
31	M1Y 1000
32	M2Y 750
33	M3Y 750
34	M4Y 750
35	M5Y 750
36	M6Y 1000

	Multipliers
	X In M/D Y In
1	POT 13
	POT 19
	POT 25
	POT 18
2	POT 20
	POT 26
	POT 15
3	POT 21
	POT 27
	POT 16
4	POT 22
	POT 28
5	POT 17
	POT 23
	POT 29
6	POT 18
	POT 29
	POT 30
7	BNC1
8	BNC3
9	
10	
11	
12	

	Sum Circuit Inputs
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	

Gate Signal Conditioner

In

Averager

In

+

-

BNC's on Front Panel

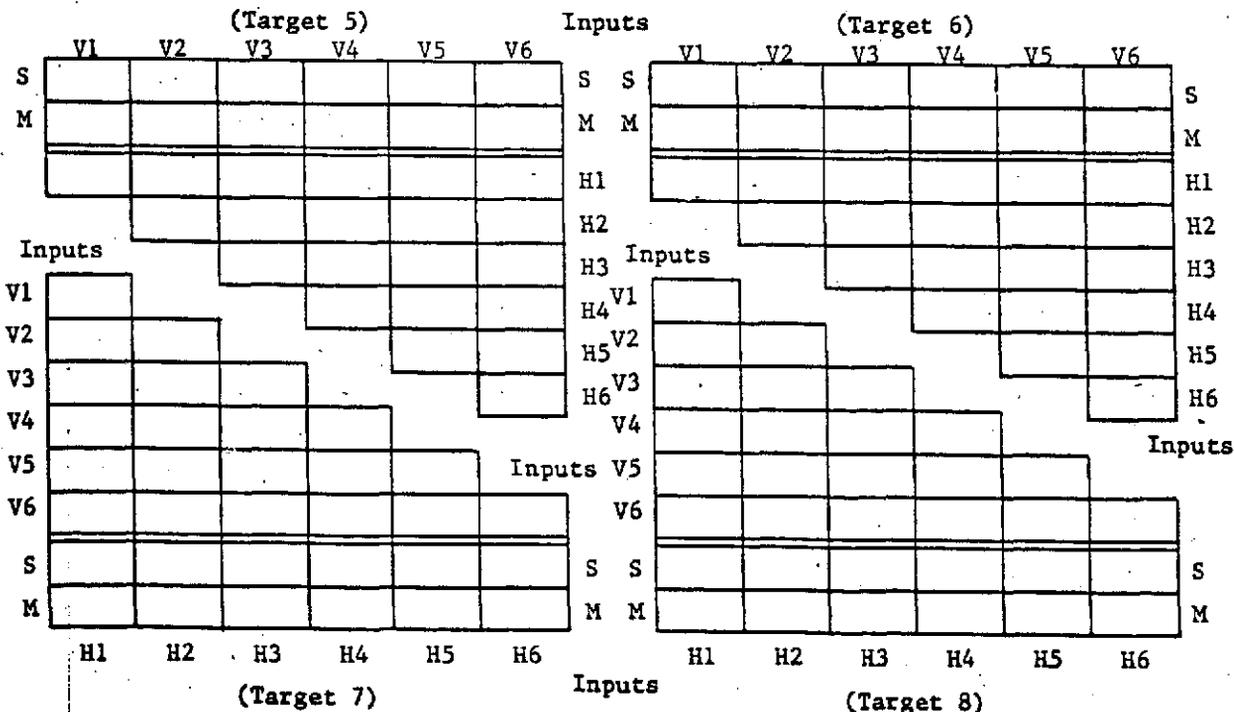
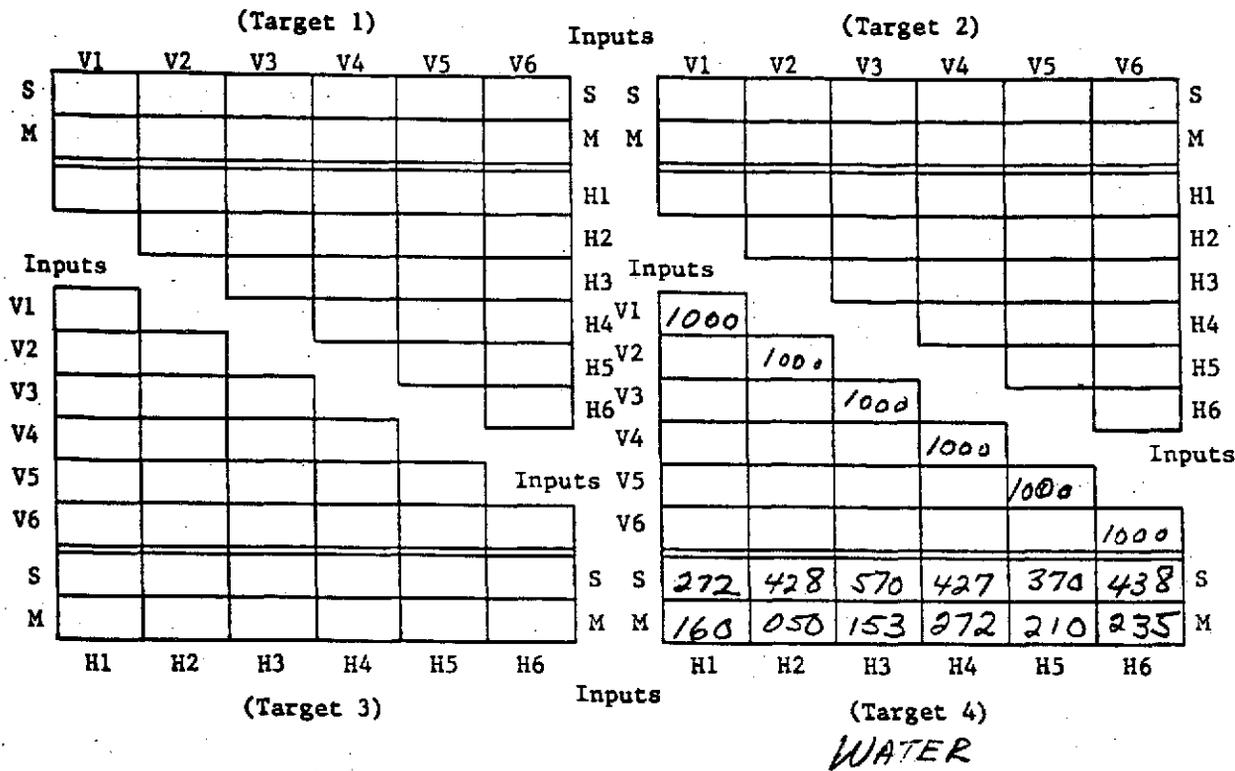
1 -10φ

2 100L

3 -10φ3

Date 9-27-71

Job No. 022 B



Job No. 022B Date 4-27-71

Sync signal:

GOOD

60 Hz GOOD

Tape quality:

Signal variations: PREPROCESSING REQUIRED TO REMOVE CROSS-FLIGHT SIGNAL VARIATIONS. ALONG-FLIGHT SIGNAL VARIATIONS PREVENTED GOOD WATER RECOGNITION.

Preprocessing problems:

CROSS-FLIGHT CORRECTION DIFFERENT FOR LAND AND WATER AREAS.

Processing problems:

SOME EVIDENCE OF NON-OPTIMUM PREPROCESSING SHOW AS POOR EDGE RECOGNITION.

Date	Job No.
A-28-71	022, A, B