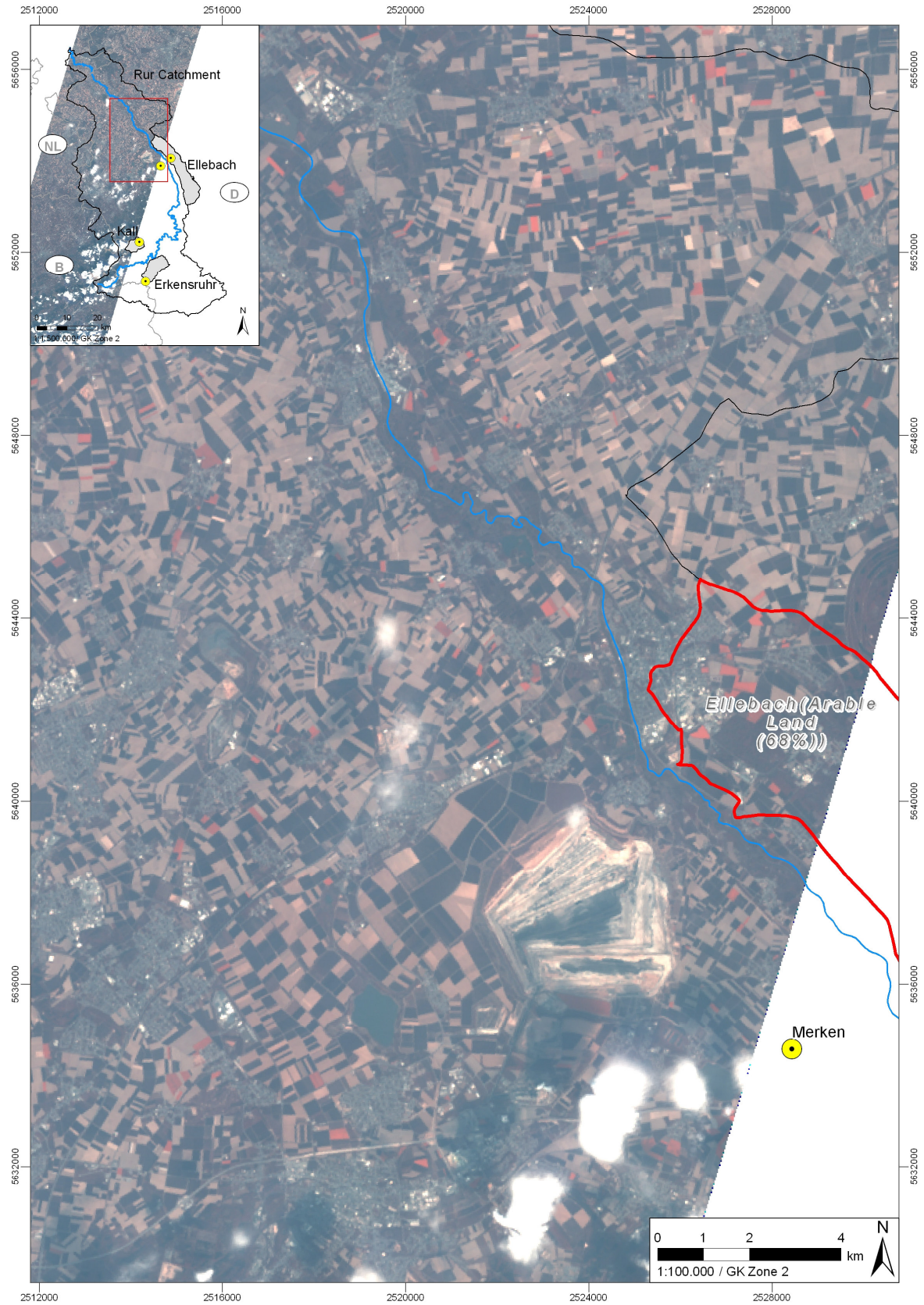


## Documentation – EO-1-ALI-2007-04-23

Content	
files:	<p>data</p> <p>EO1A1970242007113110KO_dat (folder)</p> <p>EO1A1970242007113110KO_B02-10_L1T.dat</p> <p>EO1A1970242007113110KO_B02-10_L1T.aux</p> <p>EO1A1970242007113110KO_B02-10_L1T.dat.aux.xml</p> <p>EO1A1970242007113110KO_B02-10_L1T.hdr</p> <p>EO1A1970242007113110KO_MTL_L1T.tif</p> <p>EO1A1970242007113110KO_SGS_01.fgdc</p> <p>EO1A1970242007113110KO.tgz</p> <p>documentation</p> <p>this file</p> <p>README.txt</p>
data size:	<p>data folder: 666 mb</p> <p>entire folder: 667 mb</p>
extend:	see example
provider:	<p>United States Geological Survey</p> <p><a href="http://www.usgs.gov/">http://www.usgs.gov/</a></p>
language:	english
date of publication:	2007-04-23
date of purchase:	-
Description	
description:	<p>EO-1:</p> <p>The National Aeronautics and Space Administration EO-1 satellite was launched on November 21, 2000 as part of a one-year technology validation/demonstration mission. The Advanced Land Imager (ALI) instrument on EO-1 was used to validate and demonstrate technology for the Landsat Data Continuity Mission (LDCM). The original EO-1 Mission was successfully completed in November 2001. As the end of the Mission approached, the remote sensing research and scientific communities expressed high interest in continued acquisition of image data from EO-1. Based</p>

	<p>on this user interest and willingness to assist in funding continued operations, an agreement was reached between NASA and the United States Geological Survey to allow continuation of the EO-1 Program as an Extended Mission.</p> <p>Ali:</p> <p>The EO-1 ALI is a technology verification instrument under the NMP. The focal plane for this instrument is partially populated with four sensor chip assemblies (SCA) and also covers 3° by 1.625°. Operating in a pushbroom fashion at an orbit of 705 km, the ALI provides Landsat type panchromatic and multispectral bands. These bands have been designed to mimic six Landsat bands with three additional bands covering 0.433-0.453, 0.845-0.890, and 1.20-1.30 µm. The ALI also contains wide-angle optics designed to provide a continuous 15° x 1.625° field of view for a fully populated focal plane with 30-meter resolution for the multispectral pixels and 10-meter resolution for the panchromatic pixels.</p>
more information:	-
abbreviations used in data:	<p>DATA FILE NAMES</p> <p>The file naming convention is as follows:</p> <p>EO1SPPRRRRYYYDDDXXML_GGG_VV where:</p> <p>EO1= Satellite</p> <p>S= Sensor (H=Hyperion, A=ALI)</p> <p>PPP= Target WRS Path</p> <p>RRR= Target WRS Row</p> <p>YYYY= Year of acquisition</p> <p>DDD= Julian day of acquisition</p> <p>X= (0=off; 1=on) Hyperion</p> <p>X= (0=off; 1=on) ALI</p> <p>X= (0=off; 1=on) AC</p> <p>M= Pointing Mode (N=Nadir; P=Pointed within path/row)</p> <p>K= Pointed outside path/row</p> <p>L= Scene Length (F=Full scene, P=Partial scene, Q=Second partial scene, S=Swath, *Other letters may be used to create distinct entity IDs)</p> <p>GGG= Ground/Receiving Station</p> <p>VV= Version Number</p>

## Example



Part of the EO1A1970242007113110KO data: Bands R3-G2-B1 shown in ArcGIS

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