

## NOMINAL SITUATION (update)

MISR Level 1 products generated with the Camera Geometric Model (CGM) versions 5 and 6 represent a significant improvement in terms of georectification and coregistration accuracy if compared with the data produced with the previous CGM version 4. CGM version 5 is based on a full in-flight geometric calibration utilizing 120 Ground Control Points (GCP's) and MISR image data obtained during a time period of 45 days. As a result, the expected mean geolocation error for eight out of nine cameras is below 60 meters with the standard deviations ranging between 100 meters for the nadir view angle, up to 300 meters for the most oblique angles (i.e., the D forward camera). A verification of these estimates was performed using data acquired from September of 2000 to July 2001. However, georectification performances associated with the Da camera were not expected and behavior of the CGM model for that camera is still not understood. Significant bias of about 300 m in along-track and 100 m in cross-track direction has been observed since the beginning of this quality assessment. An attempt to recalibrate the CGM for the Da camera, using the the same approach as for the other eight cameras, did not provide much better results. There are some indications that occasionally corrupted image data may not be handled properly, thus resulting in slight inconsistency between Da image data and time sequence. This and other assumptions regarding behavior of Da camera pointing are currently under investigation.

## ANOMALIES

It should also be noted that occasional and temporary degradations in attitude accuracy have been observed. These attitude degradations ultimately impact product geolocation and registration. Nevertheless, we expect a very small percentage of data to be affected. There is a list of orbits suspected to suffer from poor attitude accuracy due to orbit maneuvers or orbit attitude data loss.