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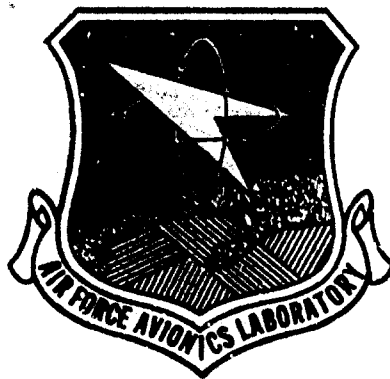
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TARGET SIGNATURE ANALYSIS CENTER: DATA COMPILATION

Infrared and Optical Sensor Laboratory
Willow Run Laboratories
Institute of Science and Technology
The University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan

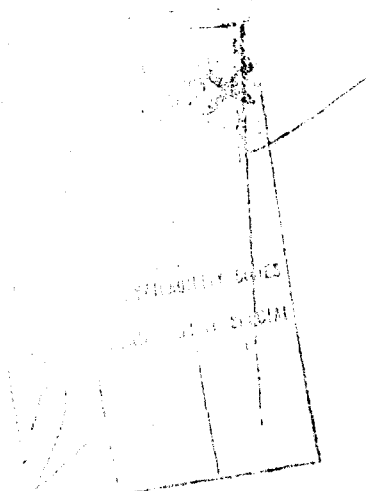


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Air Force Avionics Laboratory
Research and Technology Division
Air Force Systems Command
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio

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NOTICES

Sponsorship. The work reported herein was conducted by the Willow Run Laboratories of the Institute of Science and Technology for the Air Force Avionics Laboratory, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, under Contract F33615-67-C-1293 (continuation of Contracts AF 33(657)-10974 and AF 33(615)-3654). Contracts and grants to The University of Michigan for the support of sponsored research are administered through the Office of the Vice-President for Research.

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NOTE TO USERS

Target Signature Analysis Center: Data Compilation is a periodically updated publication of the optical and microwave target and background data stored on magnetic tape at the Target Signature Analysis Center established at The University of Michigan and sponsored by the Air Force Avionics Laboratory. Separate volumes are maintained for classified and unclassified data. The compilation is distributed in loose-leaf form so that supplemental publications can be readily integrated in accordance with the established indexing system. The complete publication history of the Target Signature Analysis Center: Data Compilation is summarized in the foreword to the enclosed document.

This present document is the fourth publication of unclassified data and the eighth publication in the overall compilation. It consists of optical data, revised explanatory text, and composite cross indexes, and is meant to be integrated with the previous unclassified publications. The following suggestions are made for revising the existing unclassified Data Compilation and adding the enclosed material.

- (1) Remove and destroy previously published cover, Notices, and all front matter (dated August 1968). Insert corresponding new pages, supplied herewith.
- (2) Remove and destroy all numbered text pages and Distribution List (dated August 1968 or earlier) from the previously integrated compilation (pp. 1 through 72).
- (3) Insert new section 1 (Introduction, pp. 1-1 through 1-11).
- (4) Insert new section 2 (Cumulative Subject Cross Index, pp. 2-1 through 2-9).
- (5) Insert new text for section 3 (Optical Spectral Data, pp. 3-1 through 3-46). Following p. 3-46, insert optical data sheets and dividers AA through CJ from previous compilations.
- (6) Following p. CJ-14, insert new text for section 4 (Optical Reflectance Distribution Function Data, pp. 4-1 through 4-17), followed by the enclosed reflectance distribution data sheets.
- (7) Following p. (f)CJA 25, insert new text for section 5 (Radar (Active Microwave) Data, pp. 5-1 through 5-10). Following p. 5-10, insert radar data sheets and dividers from previous compilations.
- (8) Insert new text for section 6 (Passive Microwave Data, pp. 6-1 through 6-3). Following p. 6-3, insert passive microwave data sheets from previous compilations.
- (9) Insert new distribution list.
- (10) Remove and destroy DD Form 1473, and replace it with the new page supplied herewith.

January 1969

**TARGET SIGNATURE ANALYSIS CENTER:
DATA COMPILATION
Seventh Supplement**

Dwayne Carmer

January 1969

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FOREWORD

This is the eighth publication overall and the fourth unclassified publication of the Target Signature Analysis Center: Data Compilation (July 1966). It was prepared at the Willow Run Laboratories, a unit of The University of Michigan's Institute of Science and Technology. The preparation was begun under Air Force Contract AF 33(657)-10974 and continued under Contracts AF 33(615)-3654 and F33615-67-C-1293. The originator's report number is 8492-35-B. The work was administered under the direction of the Air Force Avionics Laboratory, Research and Technology Division, Air Force Systems Command, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, with Mr. Bruno K. Wernicke as the project engineer.

Dwayne Carmer is author of this supplement, under the direction of Howard Courtney, Principal Investigator. The author gratefully acknowledges the assistance of Glenn Curtis, who was responsible for processing the data included with the present in this revision. Contributors to previous supplements include Dianne Earing, Dr. I. W. Ginsberg, Elmer Haag, and Jerry Beard.

PUBLICATION HISTORY OF THE TARGET SIGNATURE ANALYSIS CENTER: DATA COMPILATION

<u>Report</u>	<u>Author</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>WRL Report No.</u>	<u>AD Number (DDC)</u>
Unclassified Publications				
Original Compilation	Dianne Earing James A. Smith	July 1966	7850-2-B	AD 489 968
Second Supplement	Dianne Earing	July 1967	8492-5-B	AD 819 712
Fifth Supplement	Dianne Earing	August 1968	8492-15-B	AD 840 091
Seventh Supplement	Dwayne Carmer	January 1969	8492-35-B	-
Classified Publications				
First Supplement	Dianne Earing	December 1966	7850-9-B	AD 379 650
Third Supplement	Dianne Earing	October 1967	8492-12-B	AD 384 874
Fourth Supplement	Dianne Earing Elmer Haag	December 1967	8492-14-B	AD 391 239
Sixth Supplement	Dianne Earing	November 1968	8492-25-B	AD 394 783
Eighth Supplement	Dwayne Carmer	January 1969	8492-43-B	-

January 1969

ABSTRACT

This supplement to the Target Signature Analysis Center: Data Compilation augments an ordered, indexed compilation of reflectances, radar cross sections, and apparent temperatures of target and background materials. The Data Compilation includes spectral reflectances and transmittances in the optical region from 0.3 to 15 μ and normalized radar cross sections (active) and apparent temperatures (passive), plotted as functions of aspect or depression angle, at millimeter wavelengths. When available, the experimental parameters associated with each curve are listed to provide the user with a description of the important experimental conditions.

This supplement contains the initial addition of reflectance distribution function data to the unclassified compilation. The data are presented in tabular form as a function of reflection angle for fixed incidence angles and discrete wavelengths in the visible and near-infrared spectral regions. These data were obtained from the Laboratory Measurements Phase of the Target Signature Measurements Program conducted at The University of Michigan and sponsored by the Air Force Avionics Laboratory. The unclassified compilation, including these data, consists of about 4300 curves and 112 tables (in general, each table is the equivalent of four unique curves).

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**TARGET SIGNATURE ANALYSIS CENTER:
DATA COMPILATION
Seventh Supplement**

**1
INTRODUCTION**

The Target Signature Analysis Center established at the Willow Run Laboratories of The University of Michigan's Institute of Science and Technology and sponsored by the Air Force Avionics Laboratory comprises a document collection, a data library, and a staff of analysts. It provides a centralized source of data and analysis techniques useful for improving remote sensors. The routine functions of the Center include collecting, evaluating, and categorizing data on the properties of various target and background objects. In the optical portion of the electromagnetic spectrum from 0.3 to 15 μ , the data are primarily on reflectance and transmittance; at microwave frequencies, they consist of normalized radar cross sections (active) and apparent temperatures (passive). The primary source of data is reports published by laboratories making such measurements. In some instances, unpublished data have also been acquired directly from an experimenter.

Each document received by the Analysis Center is examined for data to be added to the library. Selected data are then manually digitized using an established format. Coded descriptors are assigned to each curve for retrieval purposes, and the conditions of each experiment are recorded. Data points and the descriptive and parametric information are also stored on magnetic tape. Since the parameters required to define radar measurements differ in many respects from those required for optical measurements, separate formats were designed to handle the different types of information. However, a general format has recently been devised and will eventually be used for all data. This new format is discussed in section 6 and has been used for processing the passive microwave data.

Optical ($0.3 < \lambda < 1000 \mu$) and microwave ($\lambda > 1000 \mu$) instruments were used to obtain the data reported here; the experiments were conducted during the last three decades. Three types of measurements are represented:

- (1) Laboratory measurements of materials such as leaves, soil, and paints
- (2) Ground-based field measurements of objects such as plants, soil plots, and vehicles
- (3) Airborne measurements of scenes

In the optical portion of the spectrum, laboratory measurement programs are far more abundant than either ground-based field measurements or airborne measurement programs. In the microwave region, field and airborne instrument measurements predominate. There

is a much larger amount of data on background materials (e.g., leaves, crops, and soils) than on man-made materials. The reason is that most of the past measurements were performed by scientists in the fields of botany, agronomy, and natural science, and, therefore, the primary motivation for these measurements was an interest in natural objects.

This data compilation is the product of a survey of existing data on target and background materials and is intended to present the results of such a survey in a single source. The picture it presents of natural and man-made objects in the real world and their interaction with electromagnetic radiation is in no way complete. Although many data have been gathered on some materials and at a few wavelengths, data are completely lacking for other materials and other wavelengths. Moreover, even the existing data are not accompanied with all the parametric and support information required for their adequate interpretation. The extensive Target Signature Measurements Program currently sponsored by the Air Force Avionics Laboratory is planned to fill existing data gaps. This program provides for laboratory and field measurements of target and background materials and objects at both optical and microwave frequencies. In the optical region, bidirectional and directional reflectances are under investigation. In the microwave region, optical simulation studies are being conducted, and existing radiometric (passive) data are being collected. Some of the data from this program, specifically reflectance data in the 0.3- to 2.5- μ spectral interval and reflectance distribution data at laser wavelengths are included in this compilation.

Only unclassified data from the Target Signature Analysis Center's collection are included in this supplement. The classified data have been published separately and are referenced in the foreword to this publication. Each data curve or data table has been assigned alphabetic descriptor codes to describe the object measured, the instrumentation used, the optical property measured, and the spectral interval employed. An alphabetically arranged list of these codes is given in table 1-1. The data curves in this publication have been grouped according to the coded descriptor that best describes the object measured. This prime descriptor, a page number, and the common name(s) of the objects are arranged as a cross index in section 2, which will be revised as future supplements are published, thus making it cumulative.

Section 3 contains optical spectral data as well as (a) a theoretical treatment of reflectance, (b) a description of some of the instruments used to collect these data, and (c) a summary of experiments yielding optical spectral data. The data sources in the TSAC collection are listed with the experiments included in the summary; the additional references also noted there are listed in section 3.6, which cites the literature sources for all of section 3. Section 3 is thus self-contained, to facilitate future additions to the compilation.

Section 4 contains optical data of the bidirectional reflectance or reflectance distribution function type. Although covered conceptually in section 3, a definition of the reflectance distribution function is given in section 4 along with some equations for the application of such data and a description of the instruments used for data collection. Section 4.5 lists the literature sources for this material.

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Section 5 contains active microwave data of two types: averaged normalized radar cross sections as a function of aspect angle, with frequency as a parameter, and cumulative probability distribution vs. radar cross section. The curves are grouped according to the type of object measured. Instrumentation and TSAC literature sources comprise section 5.3; again, section 5 is thus self-contained.

Section 6 contains passive microwave data and a generalized parameter list that is part of an expanded version developed from the parameter system used in sections 3 and 4. Later data compilations will make use of this generalized list.

TABLE 1-1. TARGET SIGNATURE SUBJECT-CODE LIST

A	TARGETS	AE	Materials
AA	Ground	AEA*	Aluminum
AAA	Buildings	AEB	Asphalt
AAAA	Steel	AEC	Brick
AAAB	Brick, Stone, Concrete	AED	Burlap
AAAC	Wood Frame	AEE	Canvas
AAAD	Stick Huts	AEF	Cinder
AAAE	Mud Huts	AEG	Concrete
AAB	Guns	AEH	Dirt
AABA	Artillery	AEI*	Galvanized Steel
AABB	Rifles	AEJ	Glass
AAC	Industrial Facilities	AEK	Gravel
AACA	Power Stations	AEL	Metal
AACB	Shipyards	AELA	Aluminum
AAD	Military Facilities	AELB	Brass
AA DA	Communication Centers	AELC	Bronze
AADB	Fortifications	AELD	Copper
AADC	Launching Sites	AELE	Steel
AADCA	Antiaircraft	AELEA	Galvanized
AADD	Marshalling Yards	AELEB	Stainless
AADE	Supply Depots	AEM	Paint
AAE	Airfields	AEMA	White Pigments
AAF	Railroad	AEMAA	Zinc Oxide (Zinc White)
AAFA	Tracks	AEMAB	Lead Basic Carbonate (White Lead)
AAFB	Yards		Titanium Dioxide
AAG	Roads	AEMAC	Green Pigments
AAH	Bridges	AEMB	Chromic Oxide (Chrome Green)
AAI	Dams	AEMBA	Red Pigments
AAJ	Locks		Ferric Oxide (Hematite)
AAK	Personnel	AEMC	Trilead Tetroxide (Red Lead)
AAKA	Clothing	AEMCA	
AAKAA	Cotton Fibers (Cellulose)	AEMCB	
AAKAB	Synthetic Fibers		
AAKAC	Wool Fibers	AEMD	Metallic Pigments
AAKAD	Noncloth Items	AEMDA	Aluminum Powder
AAKB	Troop Concentrations	AEME	Other Pigments (Color Unknown)
AAKC	Skin		Mica
AAKCA	Asiatic	AEMEA	Aluminum Silicate
AAKCB	Caucasian	AEMEB	Mediums, Thinners, Driers
AAKCC	Negro	AEMF	Resin
AAL	Vehicles	AEMFA	Oleo
AALA	Aircraft	AEMFAA	Alkyd
AALB	Armored	AEMFAB	Ester
AALC	Convoys	AEMFB	Xylene
AALD	Earth-Moving	AEMFC	Primer
AALE	Tanks	AEMG	
AALF	Trucks	AEN	Paper/Cardboard
AB	Marine	AEO	Plastic
ABA	Submarine	AEP	Rubber
ABB	Surface Vessels	AEQ	Tar
ABBA	Barges	AER	Tile
ABBB	Landing Craft	AES	Varnish
AC	Camouflage	AET	Wood
AD	Decoys	AF	Radiation Control
		AFA	Antireflection Coating

*Not being used in the present system.

TABLE 1-1. TARGET SIGNATURE SUBJECT-CODE LIST (Continued)

AFB	Shielding	BCF	Overcast
AFC	Temperature Control	BD	Season
AG	Signatures	BDA	Summer
AH	Geometric Shapes	BDB	Fall
AHA	Flat Plates	BDC	Winter
AHB	Dihedrals (Concave)	BDD	Spring
AHC	Trihedrals (Concave)	BE	Terrain Uniformity
AHD	Spheres and Spheroids	BEA	Flat
AHE	Cylindrical Shapes	BEB	Rolling
AHF	Conical Shapes	BEC	Hilly
AHG	Wedges	BED	Mountainous
AHH	Dipoles	BEE*	Rural
AHI	Rayleigh Scatters	BEF*	Urban
AHJ	Other	BF	Soil
AI	Contaminants	BFA*	Cultivated
AIA	Corrosion	BFB*	Uncultivated
AIB	Dew	BFC	Coarse Textured
AIC	Dirt	BFCA	Sand
AID	Dust	BFCB	Loamy Sand
AIE	Oxide	BFD	Moderately Coarse Textured
AIF	Rust	BFDA	Sandy Loam
AIG	None Visible	BFDB	Fine Sandy Loam
		BFE	Medium Textured
B	BACKGROUNDS	BFEA	Loam
BA	Atmosphere	BFEB	Silt Loam
BAA	Constituents	BFEC	Silt
BAAA	Aerosols	BFF	Moderately Fine Textured
BAAB	Dust	BFFA	Clay Loam
BAAC	Fog	BFFB	Sandy Clay Loam
BAAD	Gases	BFFC	Silty Clay Loam
BAAE	Haze	BFG	Fine Textured
BAAF	Rain	BFGA	Sandy Clay
BAAG	Smog	BFGB	Silty Clay
BAAH	Smoke	BFGC	Clay
BAAI	Snow	BFH	Other Constituents
BAAJ	Spray	BFHA	Organic Material
BAAK	Water Vapor	BFHB	Gravel (Less Than 3-in. Diameter)
BAB	Sky		Cobbles (3- to 10-in. Diameter)
BB	Clouds	BFHC	Stones (Greater Than 10-in. Diameter)
BBA	Cumulonimbus		Bedrock
BBB	Cirrus	EFHD	Salt
BBC	Cirrocumulus		Series
BBD	Cirrostratus	BFHE	Aguan
BBE	Alto cumulus	BFHF	Aiken
BBF	Altostratus	BFI	Akron.
BBG	Cumulus	BFIA	Alamance
BBH	Nimbostratus	BFIB	Albion
BBI	Stratocumulus	BFIC	Alonso
BC	Light Conditions	BFID	Barnes
BCA	Day	BFIE	Blakely
BCB	Sunrise or Sunset	BFIF	Clareville
BCC	Twilight	BFIG	
BCD	Night	BFIH	
BCE	Clear	BFII	

*Not being used in the present system.

TABLE 1-1. TARGET SIGNATURE SUBJECT-CODE LIST (Continued)

BFLJ	Clarion	BGBAA	Sphagnum Moss
BFLK	Collington	BGC	Vascular
BFL	Colts Neck	BGCA	Banana Family
BFLM	Decatur	BGCAA	Banana
BFLN	Dublin	BGCB	Bromeliaceae Family
BFL	Gooch	BGCBA	Bunch Grass
BFLP	Grady	BGCC	Buckwheat Family
BFLQ	Greenville	BGCCA	Buckwheat
BFLR	Guthrie	BGCD	Composite Family
BFLS	Hainamamu		(cf. Ligneous)
BFLT	Hall	BGCDA	Daisy
BFLU	Hamakua	BGCDB	Goldenrod
BFLV	Herradura	BGCDC	Ragweed
BFLW	Joplin	BGCDD	Sunflower
BFLX	Marias	BGCE	Convolvulus Family
BFLY	Marshall	BGCEA	Sweet Potato
BFLZ	Matanzas	BGCF	Crowfoot Family
BFJ	Series (Continued)	EGCFA	Crowfoot
BFJA	Maury	BGCG	Duckweed Family
BFJB	Moaula	BGCGA	Duckweed
BFJC	Naalehu	BGCH	Evening-Primrose Family
BFJD	Onomea	BGCHA	Willow Herb
BFJE	Ookala		(cf. Willow Family)
BFJF	Orangeburg	BGCI	Fern Family
BFJG	Oriente	BGCIA	Bracken Fern
BFJH	Orman	BGCJ	Flax Family
BFJI	Pallman	BGCJA	Flax
BFJJ	Penn	BGCK	Goosefoot Family
BFJK	Pierre	BGCKA	Pigweed
BFJL	Putnam	BGCKB	Sugar Beet
BFJM	Quibdo	BGCL	Gourd Family
BFJN	Rubicon	BGCLA	Squash
BFJO	Ruston	BGCM	Grass Family
BFJP	Santa Barbara	BGCM A	Barley
BFJQ	Texas Dune	BGCM B	Bermuda Grass
BFJR	Tifton	BGCM C	Corn
BFJS	Tillman	BGCM D	Creeping Grass
BFJT	Tilzit	BGCM E	Fescue
BFJU	Vernon	BGCM F	Foxtail
BFJV	Weld	BGCM G	Ilyas
BFJ V	Windthorst	BGCM H	Millet
BFJ X	Yolo	BGCM I	Oats
BFJY	Zanesville	BGCM J	Reeds
BFK	Minerals	BGCM K	Rice
BFL	Chemicals	BGCM L	Rye
BFM	Moisture Content	BGCM M	Selin
BFMA	Dry	BGCM N	Timothy
BFMB	Damp	BGCM O	Vetch
BFMC	Saturated	BGCM P	Wheat
BG	Vegetation	BGCN	Heath Family (see also
BGA	Herbaceous, Algae Fungi		Ligneous)
BGAA	Cladoniaceae Family	BGCNA	European Blueberry
BGAAA	Reindeer Moss	BGCNB	Heather
BGB	Moss-Liverwort	BGCO	Mallow Family
BGBA	Sphagnum Family	BGCOA	Cotton

TABLE 1-1. TARGET SIGNATURE SUBJECT-CODE LIST (Continued)

BGCP	Mustard Family	BGDLC	Hazelnut
BGCPA	Cabbage	BGDLD	Hornbeam
BGCPB	Mustard	BGDLE	Ironwood (cf. Ebony Family)
BGCQ	Nightshade Family		Heath Family (cf. Herbaceous)
BGCQA	Potatoes	BGDM	Mountain Laurel
BGCQB	Tomatoes		Holly Family
BGCR	Pea (or Pulse) Family (see also Ligneous)	BGDMA	Holly
BGCRA	Alfalfa	BGDN	Honeysuckle Family
BGCRB	Clover	BGDNA	Viburnum
BGCRC	Coffee Plant	BGDO	Laurel Family
BGCRD	Lentil	BDGOA	Laurel
BGCRE	Lima Bean	BGDP	Sassafrass
BGCRF	Pea	BGDPA	Lily Family
BGCRG	Peanut	BGDPB	Yucca
BGCRH	Soybean	BGDQ	Linden Family
BGCRI	String Bean	BGDQA	Basswood
BGCS	Plantain Family	BGDR	Linden
BGCSA	Plantain	BGDRA	Logania Family
BGCT	Sedge Family	BGDRB	Privet (Ligustrum)
BGCTA	Cotton Grass	BGDS	Magnolia Family
BGCTB	Sedge	BGDSA	Magnolia
BGD	Ligneous	BGDT	Tulip
BGDA	Arecaceae Family	BGDTA	Tulip Poplar
BGDAA	Areca Palm	BGDTB	Maple Family
BGDB	Beech Family	BGDTC	Maple
BGDBA	Beech	BGDU	Mulberry Family
BGDDB	Chestnut	BGDUA	Rubber
BGDBC	Oak	BGDV	Olive Family
BGDC	Bignonia Family	BGDVA	Ash
BGDCA	Catalpa	BGDW	Pine Family
BGDD	Calycanthaceae Family	BGDWA	Cedar
BGDDA	Meratia Praecox	BGDY	Fir
BGDE	Carduacea Family	BGDZ	Juniper
BGDEA	Rabbit Brush	BGDZA	Larch
BGDF	Cashew Family	BGE	Pine
BGDFA	Chinese Pistachio	BGEA	Spruce
BGDFB	Sumach	BGEAA	Plane-Tree Family
BGDG	Composite Family (cf. Herbaceous)	BGEAB	Sycamore
BGDGA	Sagebrush	BGEAC	Pea Family (cf. Herbaceous)
BGDGB	Wormwood	BGEAD	Locust
BGDH	Dogwood Family	BGEAE	Ligneous (Continued)
BGDHA	Dogwood	BGEAF	Rose Family
BGDI	Ebony Family	BGEAG	Blackberry
BGDIA	Ironwood (cf. Hazel Family)	BGEB	Cherry
BGDIB	Persimmon	BGEBA	Hawthorn
BGDJ	Elm Family	BGEC	Juneberry
BGDJA	Elm	BGECA	Peach
BGDK	Figwort Family		Pin Cherry
BGDKA	Paulowina		Plum
BGDL	Hazel Family		Sour Gum Family
BGDLA	Alder		Gum
BGDLB	Birch		Trumpet-Creeper Family
			Calabash

TABLE 1-1. TARGET SIGNATURE SUBJECT-CODE LIST (Continued)

BGED	Vine Family	BJCD	Pasture or Grain
BGEDA	Virginia Creeper	BJCE	Rice Paddy
BGEE	Walnut Family		
BGEEA	Hickory	C	EQUIPMENT
BGEF	Willow Family	CA	Radar
BGEFA	Aspen	CAA	Coherent
BGEFB	Poplar	CAB	Noncoherent
BGEFC	Willow (cf. Evening Primrose Family)	CAC	Pulse
	Dwarf	CAD	CW
BGEFCA	Ground	CAE	MTI
BGEFCB	Witch Hazel Family	CAF	Resolution Limited by Antenna
BGEG	Sweet Gum	CAG	Synthetic Aperture
BGEGA	Leaf	CB	Radiometer
BGF	Narrow	CBA	Optical (Wavelength Less Than 1000 μ)
BGFA	Broad		Microwave (Wavelength Greater Than or Equal to 1000 μ)
BGFB	Coriaceous (Leathery)	CBB	Unmodulated
BGFBA	Membranous	CBBA	Post-Detection Modulated
BGFBB	Lower Leaf Surface	CBBE	Signal Modulated
BGFBC	Upper Leaf Surface	CBBC	Cross Correlated
BGFBD	Young (Spring)	CBBD	Two-Channel Subtraction
BGFCE	Mature (Summer)	CBBE	Spectrograph
BGFDE	Old (Fall)	CC	Eastman Kodak
BGFDF	Dry	CCA	Spectrometer
BGFDE	Bark	CD	Beckman
BGFDF	Twig	CDA	Model DU
BGFDE	Water	CDAA	Model DK-1
BGFDE	Formations	CDAB	Model DK-2
BGFDE	Lake	CDAC	Microspec
BGFDE	Puddle	CDAD	General Electric
BGFDE	River	CDB	Perkin-Elmer
BGFDE	Sea	CDC	Model 12
BGFDE	State	CDCA	Model 21
BGFDE	Ice	CDCB	Interference
BGFDE	Ice and Liquid	CDD	Cary
BGFDE	Liquid	CDE	Model 14
BGFDE	Snow	CDEA	Model 90
BGFDE	Climate	CDEB	Platform
BGFDE	Composite Backgrounds	CE	Aircraft
BGFDE	Urban	CEA	Balloon
BGFDE	Villages	CEB	Ground
BGFDE	Towns	CEC	Laboratory
BGFDE	Cities	CED	Shipborne
BGFDE	Rural-Uncultivated	CEE	Optical
BGFDE	Jungle	CF	Ultraviolet
BGFDE	Forest	CFA	Visible
BGFDE	Grassplains	CFB	Infrared
BGFDE	Marsh	CFC	Active
BGFDE	Tundra	CFD	Passive
BGFDE	Desert	CFE	Detectors
BGFDE	Rural-Cultivated	CG	Filters
BGFDE	Orchard	CH	Image Tubes
BGFDE	Bushes and Shrubs	CI	Materials
BGFDE	Plowed Fields	CJ	

TABLE 1-1. TARGET SIGNATURE SUBJECT-CODE LIST (Continued)

CJA	Reflectance Standards (Optical)	DDBB	Elliptic
CJAA	Magnesium Oxide	DDBBA	Right
CJAAA	Smoked	DDBBB	Left
CJAAB	Pressed	DDBC	Linear
CJAB	Magnesium Carbonate	DDBCA	Perpendicular
CJAC	Sulphur	DDBCB	Parallel
CJAD	Aluminum	DDBD	Random
CJADA	Mirror	DE	Refraction
CJADB	Sandblasted	DF	Reflectance
CJAE	Sapphire Felt	DFA	Directional
CJAF	Other Specular Standards	DFAA	Specular Included
CJAG	Other Diffuse Standards	DFAB	Specular Not Included
CJB	Reflectance Standards (Microwave)	DFB	Specular
CJBA	Metallic Sphere	DFC	Standard
CJBB	Luneberg Reflector	DFCA	Baryte
CJBC	Corner Reflector	DFCB	Flowers of Sulfur
CK	Evaluation	DFCC	Gypsum
CKA	Noise	DFCD	Magnesium Carbonate
CL	Reflectometer (Bidirectional)	DFCE	Magnesium Oxide
CLA	EGR	DFCF	Paper
CLB	PGR	DFCG	Rhodium Mirror
CM	Polarimeter	DFCH	Aluminum Mirror
		DFD	Bidirectional
		DFE	Total (Albedo)
		DFF	Absolute
D	RADIATION	DG	Scintillation
DA	Pattern	DH	Solar Influence
DAA	Aspect Dependence	DI	Transmittance
DAB	Optical Cross Section	DIA	Directional
DAC	Radar Cross Section (σ)	DIB	Bidirectional
DACA	Normalized (σ_0)	DJ	Emission
DB	Attenuation	DJA	Atmosphere
DBA	Absorption	DJB	Emissivity
DBB	Scatter	DJC	Emittance
DBBA	Backscatter Coefficient (ρ)	DJD	Blackbody
DC	Modulation	DJE	Greybody
DD	Polarization	DJF	Fluorescence
DDA	Radar	DJG	Thermal
DDAA	Circular	DK	Artificial Sources
DDAAA	Right	DKA	Arc
DDAAB	Left	DKB	Beacon
DDAB	Elliptic	DKC	Flame
DDABA	Right	DKD	Flare
DDABB	Left	DKE	Gas
DDAC	Linear	DKF	Gas Discharge
DDACA	Horizontal or Perpendicular	DKG	Globar
	Vertical or Parallel	DKH	Incandescent Lamp
DDACB	Oblique	DKI	Maser, Laser, Iraser, Uvaser
DDACC	Cross-Polarized	DKJ	Mantle
DDACCA	Parallel-Polarized	DKK	Nernst Glower
DDACCB		DKL	Nuclear Explosion
DDAD	Random	DKM	Oscillator
DDB	Optical	DKN	Shock Tube
DDBA	Circular	DKO	Spark
DDBAA	Right	DKP	Vapor Lamp
DDBAB	Left	DKQ	Monochromator

TABLE 1-1. TARGET SIGNATURE SUBJECT-CODE LIST (Continued)

DL	Natural Sources	ECCJ	1.9- μ band
DLA	Aurora	ECCK	2.2- μ band
DLB	Airglow	ECCL	2.7- μ band
DLC	Lightning	ECCM	4.3- μ band
DLD	Lunar	ECCN	6.3- μ band
DLE	Planetary	ECCO	9.6- μ band
DLF	Solar	ECCP	Other
DLG	Stellar	ECD	Line
DLH	Zodiacal Light	ED	Radio Frequency
DLI	Sky	EDA	EHF (30 to 300 GHz)
DM	Flux	EDAN	V Band (46 to 56 GHz)
DN	Radiance	EDAQ	Q Band (36 to 46 GHz)
DO	Coherence	EDAT	Upper K_a Band (30 to 36 GHz)
DP	Diffraction	EDB	SHF (3 to 30 GHz)
DQ	Apparent Temperature	EDBF	Lower K_a Band (20.9 to 30 GHz)
DQA	Antenna	EDBJ	K_u Band (10.9 to 20.9 GHz)
DQB	Target	EDBM	X Band (5.2 to 10.9 GHz)
DQC	Contrast	EDBP	Upper S Band (3.0 to 5.2 GHz)
E	SPECTRA	EDC	UHF (0.3 to 3 GHz)
EA	Gamma Rays	EDCE	Lower S Band (1.55 to 3.0 GHz)
EB	X-Rays	EDCH	L Band (0.39 to 1.55 GHz)
EC	Optical	EDCK	P Band (2.25 to 3.90 GHz)
ECA	Ultraviolet	EDD	VHF (30 to 300 MHz)
ECAA	Less than 0.1 μ	EDE	HF (3 to 30 MHz)
ECAB	0.1 to 0.2 μ	EDF	MF (0.3 to 3 MHz)
ECAC	0.2 to 0.3 μ	EDG	LF (30 to 300 kHz)
ECAD	0.3 to 0.4 μ	EDH	VLF (3 to 30 kHz)
ECB	Visible (0.4 to 0.7 μ)	F	OPERATIONS
ECBA	Chromaticity	FA	Detection
ECBB	Color	FB	Discrimination
ECBBA	Blue	FC	Reconnaissance
ECBBB	Green	FD	Surveillance
ECBBC	Yellow	FE	Imaging
ECBBD	Orange	FEA	Photography
ECBBE	Red	FEB	Scanning
ECBBF	Brown	FEC	Contrast
ECBBG	Field Drab	FED	Resolution
ECBBH	Khaki	FEE	Display
ECBBI	Olive Drab	FF	Filtering
ECBBJ	White	FFA	Spatial
ECBBK	Grey	FFB	Spectral
ECBBL	Black	FG	Measurement
ECC	Infrared	FGA	Temperature
ECCA	0.7 to 1.5 μ	FGB	Time
ECCB	1.5 to 3.0 μ	FGC	Position
ECCC	3 to 5 μ	FGD	Range
ECCD	5 to 8 μ	FGE	Angle
ECCE	8 to 15 μ	FGF	Velocity
ECCF	15 to 50 μ		
ECOG	50 to 100 μ		
ECCH	100 to 1000 μ		
ECCI	1.4- μ band		

TABLE 1-1. TARGET SIGNATURE SUBJECT-CODE LIST (Concluded)

FGG	Acceleration	GE	One-Dimensional
FH	Calibration	GF	Two-Dimensional
FI	Homing	GG	Linear
FJ	Pattern Recognition		
G	ANALYSIS	H	ACOUSTICS
GA	Mathematical	HA	Attenuation
GAA	Model	HAA	Absorption
GB	Statistical	HAB	Scatter
GBA	Distribution	HABA	Backscatter Coefficient
GBAA	Gaussian	HB	Modulation
GBB	Process	HC	Refraction
GBBA	Ergodic	HD	Reflectance
GBBB	Stationary	HE	Transmission
GBEC	Nonstationary	HF	Emission
GC	Information Processing	HG	Artificial Sources
GCA	Digital	HH	Natural Sources
GD	Correlation	HI	Flux
GDA	Auto-	HJ	Diffraction
GDB	Cross-	HK	Frequency Spectrum
		HL	Correlation

CUMULATIVE SUBJECT CROSS INDEX

Airfields	AAE 1	Blackberry	BGD 226
Alclad	AEA 7 (f)AEL 9, 10	Blacktop	See Asphalt
Alder	BGD 46	Bracken Fern	BGC 3
Alfalfa	BGC 106-111 3133: 45, 52, 53, 57, 62, 65, 67, 77, 3135: 1	Bramble Briar	BGD 225
Alkyd	AEM 52, 53, 76, 77, 91	Brass	AEL 6
Alloys	See Metals	Brick	AEC 1, 2
Alumina	AEA 5, 6 (Also see aluminum oxide)	Bridges	AAH 1
Aluminum	AEA 1, 3, 4, 7-9 (f)AEL 7, 8	Bromegrass	BGC 12
Aluminum Alclad	AEA 7 (f)AEL 9, 10	Bronze	AEL 50-52
Aluminum Bronze	AEL 21, 22	Buckeye	BGD 303
Aluminum Mirror	CJ 9	Buildings	AAA 1, 2 (Also see specif- ic building materials)
Aluminum Oxide	AEA 2 CJ 10 (f)AEM 1-3	Burdock	BGC 146
Aluminum Paint	AEM 37, 39, 82- 85, 101	Burlap	AED 1-5 AEM 15
Aluminum Silicate Paint	AEM 50, 51, 102, 104	Cabbage	BGC 103, 104
Apple	BG 7, 8	Calabash	BGD 232
Ash	BGD 225, 374 BGD 107, 121 3134: 7	Calcium Carbonate	BFK 1
Aspen	BGD 258, 261, 376, 382	Calcium Oxide	CJ 11
Asphalt	AAE 1 AAG 5 AEB 1, 2 AEK 1 3290: 7, 29	Calcium Sulfate	BFK 1
Bakelite	AEO 3	Camouflage	AAKA 2 AED 1-5 AEE 1, 2 AEM 70
Balsam Poplar	BGD 263	Canvas	AEE 1, 2 AEM 70
Barium Sulfide	CJ 12	Carbon (Carbon Black)	AEL 20 BFL 1 (Also see Graphite)
Bark	BGD 9, 12, 51, 71, 196, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233	Cardboard	AE 1 AEG 1-4 AER 3
Barley	BGC 31, 35	Catalpa	BGD 30-32, 336
Basalt	BFHD 3, 8	Caucasian Skin	AAK 1, 2, 4, 5, 7
Basswood	BGD 56, 68, 345	Cedar	BGD 122, 123, 358, 404
Beech	BGD 2, 3, 317, 320	Cement	AE 1 AEG 1-4 AER 3
Bermuda Grass	BGC 55 3133: 13	Ceramic	(f)CJA 8-25 (Also see fiber- frax)
Birch	BGD 47, 51, 342 3134: 7	Ceramic Insulating Felt	BGD 226, 227, 230
Birdsfoot Trefoil	BGC 106	Cherry	BFHD 3, 5, 7, 8 BGD 320
		Chert	BGD 33
		Chestnut	BGD 328, 329, 358
		Chinese Pistachio	
		Chlorophyll	
		Chrome Oxide Paint (Chrome Green)	AEM 18-25
		Chromium (Plating)	AEL 6, 39, 40 (f)AEL 1-6
		Chromium (Pure)	AEL 1

Cinder	AEF 1 3290: 48-50, 52, 53	Crow Foot	BGC 2
Cinder Block	AEF 1	Daisies	BGC 1
Clay	See Soil	Desert	3137: 1-12 (Al- so see Sand)
Clay Loam	BFFA 1-10	Dieffenbachia	BGD 315
Cloth		Diorite	BFHD 3, 9, 10
Burlap	AED 1-5 AEM 15	Dirt	AAG 1-3 AEH 2 AEM 54, 67 (Also see Soil)
Canvas	AEE 1, 2 AEM 70	Dogwood	BGD 36-43
Cotton	AAKA 1, 6, 14- 28, 33, 35	Dolerite	BFHD 3, 10
Nylon	AAKA 6, 28-31, 37-57 (f)AAKA 1-6	Dracaena	BGC 145
Orlon	AAKA 31	Duckweed	BGC 2 BH 2
Rayon	AAKA 32, 34, 36	Elm	BG 8 BGD 45, 46, 337-340
Tape	AE 2	Enamel	See Paint
Vinyl	AAKA 6 AEO 2-5	Factories	3201: 1-4
Wool	AAKA 1, 2, 6- 14, 33, 36	Fallow	BG 4
Clothing	AAKA 1-57	Farmland	3135: 1-8 (Also see Crops and Rural Terrain)
Clover	BGC 68-70, 111, 112	Felsite	BFHD 6, 11
Cobalt	AEL 23	Fern	BGC 181
Cobblestone	AAG 3, 5	Ferric Oxide Paint	AEM 26-37, 82
Cocklebur	BGC 145	Fescue	BGC 56
Coconut Palm	BGD 316, 317	Fiberirax	CJ 10, 11 (f)CJA 8-25
Coffee	BGC 112	Field	AAA 1 BE 3, 4, 11-14 BG 3, 4 BGC 2, 13, 15- 28, 65, 68-70 113, 143 3133: 1-82
Coleus	BGD 304-314	Fine Sandy Loam	BFDB 1-6
Concrete	AE 1 AEG 1-4 3290: 29, 39, 51	Fir	BGD 123-125 3134: 6
Copper	AEL 6, 24, 46, 47 (f)AEL 11-22	Fir Board	AET 3
Coral	BFHD 6, 11, 12	Flags (Weeds)	3133: 11, 12, 26, 27
Corn	BGC 35-55, 148, 149, 181-183 3133: 62-64 3135: 1	Flagstone	AAG 5
Cotton	BGC 99-102, 159-179 CJ 12 3133: 56, 57	Flax	BGC 3, 4
Cotton (Cloth)	AAKA 1, 6, 14- 28, 33, 35	Fluorite	BFK 3
Cottonwood	BGD 235-258, 375, 376, 408, 409	Foliage	See Vegetation
Creosote	AET 1	Foxtail	BGC 56, 57
Crops	AAA 1 BE 14 3133: 1-82 3135: 1-8 (Also see specific crops, e.g., Corn, Wheat, etc.)	Gabbro	BFHD 8
		Galvanite	AEM 38
		Galvanized Iron	AEL 19
		Geranium	BGD 303, 304, 312, 313
		Ginigo Biloba	BGD 303
		Glass	AE 1, 2 CJ 13
		Gold	AEL 7, 41-44
		Gold Paint	AEM 37, 100
		Goldenrod	BGD 34

Granite	AE 2 BFHD 2, 4, 5, 7, 10	Lava	BFHD 2
Graphite	BFK 2	Lead Basic Carbonate (White Lead)	AEM 9-12, 19- 21
Grass	BG 4 BGC 9, 12-31, 35, 55, 56, 58- 60, 143, 146- 148 3133: 1-11, 13- 24, 29-34, 38- 44, 46-49, 52, 53, 57-61, 63, 66, 77	Lentil	BGC 113
Gravel	AEK 1 BFHD 1-12 3290: 1, 6, 26, 29, 40, 43, 48, 51 (f)BGCM 1-6	Lichens	BG 9
Ground Targets	See individual targets, e.g., Buildings, Air- fields, Person- nel, Roads, Bridges, Vehi- cles, Industrial Facilities, etc.	Lilac	BGD 356, 357
Haloxyton	BG 8	Lima Beans	BGC 113, 114
Hastelloy	AEL 3, 31, 32	Limestone	BFHA 1 BFHD 4, 7 BGD 69
Hawthorne	BGD 227	Linden	BGD 69
Hay	BG 9 (Also see Straw)	Linseed Oil	AEM 52, 89
Hazelnut	BGD 51, 52	Loam	BFEA 1-9
Heather	BGC 99	Loamy Sand	BFCB 1
Hemlock	3134: 7	Locust	EGD 223, 224
Hibiscus	BGC 158, 159	Loess	3131: 53-58
Hickory	BGD 232, 234	Log	AAA 2
Holly	BGD 54	Lucite	AEO 2
Hornbean	BGD 53	Madrone	BGD 342, 343
Ice	3122: 1-9	Magnesium	AEL 9, 29
Ilyas	BGC 58, 59	Magnesium Carbonate	CJ 8, 9
Inconel	AEL 2, 3, 8, 45	Magnesium Citrate	CJ 12
Indian Mallow	BGC 158	Magnesium Oxide	CJ 7, 14 (f)CJA 1-6
Insulating Felt	(f)CJA 8-25	Magnolia	BGD 70, 345
Iron	AEL 1, 25	Manzanita	BGC 156, 157
Lanwood	BGD 44	Maple	BGD 72-106, 345-353, 400, 402, 403
Juneberry	BGD 228	Marsh	3136: 1-3
Juniper	BGD 125, 126, 358, 359	Marsh Grass	3136: 2, 3
Kaolin	AEM 66	Meadow	See Field
Khaki	AAKA 1	Merion Blue Grass	(f)BGCM 1-6
Kovar	AEL 8	Mesquite	BGD 223
Lacquer	AEM 89	Metals	
Lake	See Water	Alclad	AEA 7 (f)AEL 9, 10
Larch	BGD 126, 127	Aluminum	AEA 1, 3, 4, 7-9 (f)AEL 7, 8
Laurel	AEM 15	Aluminum Bronze	AEL 21, 22
		Brass	AEL 6
		Bronze	AEL 50-52
		Chromium (Plating)	AEL 6, 39, 40 (f)AEL 1-6
		Chromium (Pure)	AEL 1
		Cobalt	AEL 23
		Copper	AEL 6, 24, 46, 47 (f)AEL 11-22
		Galvanized Iron	AEL 19
		Gold	AEL 7, 41-44
		Hastelloy	AEL 3, 31, 32
		Inconel	AEL 2, 3, 8, 45
		Iron	AEL 1, 25
		Kovar	AEL 8
		Magnesium	AEL 9, 29
		Molybdenum	AEL 2, 8, 29, 30, 49, 50
		Nickel	AEL 9, 10, 30, 31, 52, 53

Palladium	AEL 12, 32, 41	Uniform (Cloth)	AAKA 2, 6, 28-30
Platinum	AEL 10, 11 AEM 105	Vehicle	AE 2
Rhodium	AEL 11, 12, 46	Opal	CJ 13
Silver	AEL 12, 13, 37-40	Oriental Skin	AAK 3
Stainless Steel	AEL 1, 13, 15, 20, 25, 28, 44, 45	Orlon	AAKA 31
Steel (Mild)	AEL 5, 35-39	Paint	
Tantalum	AEL 47-49	Alkyd	AEM 52, 53, 76, 77, 91
Titanium	AEA 6 AEL 3-5, 16-19, 32-35, 45	Aluminum	AEM 37, 39, 82-85, 101
Zinc	AEL 19	Aluminum Silicate	AEM 50, 51, 102, 104
Mica	BFK 3	Black	AEM 1, 4, 54, 63, 65, 71, 91-93 (f)AEM 1-9
Mica Paint	AEM 49, 50, 66	Blue	AEM 3, 4, 54, 55
Milkweed	BGC 144	Brown	AEM 1, 58, 59
Millet	BGC 61	Clear Finishes	AEM 3, 87-90
Minerals	BFK 1-3	Chrome Oxide (Chrome Green)	AEM 18-25
Mint	BGC 144	Dirt Covered	AEM 54, 67
Mockernut	BGD 233	Driers, Thinners, Mediums	AEM 52, 87-90 (Also see Alkyd, Resin)
Molybdenum	AEL 2, 8, 29, 30, 49, 50	Ferric Oxide	AEM 26-37, 82
Moss	BFHD 2 BG 2, 4 BGA 1 BGB 1-3	Foreign	AALF 1 AEM 86, 87
Mountain Laurel	BGD 53-55	Gold	AEM 37, 100
Mountains	See Terrain	Green	AALF 1 AEM 12-25
Mud	AAG 3 BF 13, 14	Gray	AEM 2, 4, 63, 64, 66, 70, 93, 94
Mulberry	BGD 353 (f)BGDV 1-6	Lead Basic Carbonate (White Lead)	AEM 9-12, 19-21
Mullein	BGD 341	Metallic	AEM 37-39, 82-86
Mustard	BGC 104	Mica	AEM 49, 50, 66
Mylar	AEO 3	Olive Drab	AEM 13, 14, 16, 17, 78-82, 95-100 (f)AEM 20-39
Negro Skin	AAK 1, 3-7	Orange	AEM 2
Nickel	AEL 9, 10, 30, 31, 52, 53	Plastic Laminate	AEM 104, 105
Nylon	AAKA 6, 28-31 37-57 (f)AAKA 1-6	Platinum	AEM 100, 101
Oak	BGC 7-29, 320-336, 384-400, 402 3134: 4	Primer	AEM 26, 37
Oats	BGC 62-65 3133: 56, 71, 75, 82	Red	AAA 1 AEM 25-37, 81
Olive Drab		Resin	AEM 68, 76, 77, 85, 86, 90, 91
Burlap	AED 3-5	Silver	AEM 101
Canvas	AEE 1	Stain	AEM 4
Paint	AEM 13, 14, 16, 17, 78-82, 95-100 (f)AEM 20-39	Turquoise	AEM 2
Plastic	AEO 4, 5	Velvet (3M) Black	(f)AEM 10-19

Velvet (3M) White	(f)AEM 4-9	Quartz	BFK 3
White	AEM 5-12, 71-78, 94, 95	Quartzite	BFHD 6, 11, 12
	(f)AEM 10-19	Ragweed	BGC 1
Yellow	AEM 60, 61	Railroad	3135: 7
Zinc (Galvanite)	AEM 38	Rayon	AAKA 32, 34, 36
Zinc Oxide (Zinc White)	AEM 6-9, 18, 19	Redbud	BGD 373
Palladium	AEL 12, 32, 41	Reeds	BGC 65
Palmetto	BGD 317	Reflectance Standards	
Paper	AEN 1-17	Aluminum Mirror	CJ 9
Parachutes	AAKA 37-57	Fiberfrax	CJ 10, 11
	(f)AAKA 1-6	Magnesium Oxide	(f)CJA 8-25
Pararubber	BGD 355, 356		CJ 7, 14
Paulowina	BGD 46	Velvet Paint (3M)	(f)CJA 1-6
Pavement	3290: 1-53 (Also see Roads)	White	(f)AEL 4-9
		Reindeer Moss	BGA 1
Pea	BGC 114	Residential Area	3202: 1, 2
Peach	BGD 228, 229	Resin Paint	AEM 68, 76, 77, 85, 86, 90, 91
Peanuts	BGC 114-116		AEL 11, 12, 46
Pear	BGD 226	Rhodium	BGC 66
Pebbles	AEB 1	Rice	See Water
	AEG 1	River	AAA 1
	BFCA 6	Roads	AAG 1-5
Persimmon	BGD 44		(Also see Pavement and specific road materials, e.g., Asphalt, Cinder, Concrete, Gravel, Dirt, etc.)
Personnel	See Cloth and Skin	Rock	AEK 1
			BE 11
Philodendron	BGD 316		BFHD 1
Pigweed	BGC 5	Roofing Materials	AAA 1, 2
Pine	BE 8		AER 1
	BGD 127-195, 359, 360, 403-406	Rubber	AEP 1, 2
	3132: 1	Rubber Leaf	BGD 106, 353-355
	3134: 4, 6, 7	Runway	AAE 1
Pinyon	BGD 121, 122	Rust	AE 2
Pitch	AEQ 1		AEL 5
Plantain	BGC 142	Rye	BGC 66, 67
Plastic	AEO 1-5	Rye Grass	3133: 24, 25
Plastic Laminate Paint	AEM 104, 105	Sagebrush	BGD 35
Platinum	AEL 10, 11	Salt	BE 7, 15
	AEM 105		BF 17
Platinum Paint	AEM 100, 101		BFK 2
Plum	BG 7		3131: 58
	BGD 227, 230, 231, 374	Sand	See Soil
Podsol	AAG 2	Sandstone	BFHD 5
	BFA 1-5	Sandy Loam	See Soil
Pond	See Water	Sapphire Felt	CJ 10, 11
Poplar	BGD 262-288, 382, 383	Saran	AEM 52
		Sassafras	BGD 55, 344
Porphytic	BFHD 9	Sauereisen	AE 3
Potassium Nitrate	BFK 2		
Potato	BGC 1, 104, 179, 180		
Pottery	AER 2		
Primer	AEM 26, 37		
Pyrite	BFK 3		

Sawdust	AE 2	Sandy Loam	AAG 1
Sea	BH 6		BFDA 1-8
	3123: 1-15		3133: 29-39,
Sedge	BH 2, 3		42-46
	BGC 143	Shale	BF 17
Selin	BGC 68	Silt	BFEC 1
Shale	BF 17	Silt Loam	BFEB 1-11
Shellac	AEM 90	Silty Clay Loam	BFFC 1
Shingles	AAA 1	Sorghum	BGC 9-12
Silt	BF EC 1	Soybeans	BGC 116-141
Siltstone	BFHD 6, 8, 11		3133: 52, 54,
Silt Loam	BFEB 1-11		55, 59, 60, 77-
Silty Clay Loam	BFFC 1		79
Silver	AEL 12, 13,	Sphagnum Moss	BGB 1, 2
	37-40	Spruce	BGD 195, 196,
Silver Paint	AEM 101		361, 406, 407
Skin		Squash	BGC 8
Caucasian	AAK 1, 2, 4, 5,	Stainless Steel	AEL 1, 13, 15,
	7		20, 25, 28, 44,
Negro	AAK 1, 3-7		45
Oriental	AAK 3	Stee' (Mild)	AEL 5, 35-39
Sky	(P)BAB	Stones	BFHD 1
Snow	BH 7-14		3290: 44-47
	3133: 28, 34,	Straw	AAA 1, 2
	38, 47, 51		BG 1
	3290: 37-39		BGC 65, 67, 99,
Sod	(f)BGCM 1-6		113
Sodium Carbonate	BFK 1	Stream	See Water
Sodium Chloride	BFK 2	String Beans	BGC 141, 142
Sodium Nitrate	BFK 1	Sudan Grass	3133: 8-11
Sodium Silicate	AEH 2	Sugar Beet	BGC 6-8
	BFK 2, 3	Sulphur	BFL 1
	BFL 1, 2		CJ 9
Soil			(f)CJA 7
Clay	BFGC 1-5	Sumach	BGD 33, 34
	3131: 31-43	Sunflower	BGC 1
Clay Loam	BFFA 1-10	Swamps	See Marsh
Cultivated	BFA 1-7	Sweetgum	BG 5
	BFDA 6-8		BGD 291-302,
	3131: 44-52		374
Dirt	AAG 1-3	Sweet Potato	BGC 1
	AEH 2	Sycamore	BGD 196-223,
	AEM 54, 67		361-372, 407,
	3290: 52, 53		408
Fine Sandy Loam	BFDB 1-6	Tantalum	AEL 47-49
Lava	BFHD 2	Tape (Cloth)	AE 2
Loam	BFEA 1-9	Tar	AEQ 1, 2
Loamy Sand	BFCB 1	Targets	See Ground
Loess	3131: 53-58		Targets and
Miscellaneous	BF 1-18		specific types
Rock	AEK 1		of targets
	BE 11	Tar Paper	AEQ 2
	BFHD 1	Tarpaulin	(f)AEE 1, 2
Sand	AEM 67	Target Materials	See specific
	BE 1-3, 5, 6,		materials such
	9-11		as Asphalt,
	BFCA 1-14	Target Materials (Misc.)	Brick, etc.
	3131: 1-30	Terra Cotta	AE 1-3
	(Also see		AE 1
	Desert)		

Terrain	BE 1-14 BF 10-13	Bermuda Grass	BGC 35 3133: 13
Flat	BE 2-7	Birch	BGD 47, 51, 342 3134: 7
Hilly	BE 7, 8	Birdsfoot Tuff	BGC 106
Ice, Water, and Land	3154: 1-3	Blackberry	BGD 226
Mountains	BE 9-11 3137: 2, 7-11	Bracken Fern	BGC 3
Rural	BE 12-14	Bramble Briar	BGD 225
Water and Land	3152: 1	Bromegrass	BGC 12
Water, Ice, Land, and Small Buildings	3303: 1	Buckeye	BGD 303
Wooded	BE 1, 8 BH 9 3132: 1 3134: 1-7 3136: 3	Burdock	BGC 146
Tile	AER 1-3	Cabbage	BGD 103, 104
Timothy	BGC 68-70	Calabash	BGD 232
Titanium	AEA 6 AEL 3-5, 16- 19, 32-35, 45	Catalpa	BGD 30-32, 336
Titanium Dioxide	CJ 11	Cedar	BGD 122, 123, 358, 404
Tomato	BGC 104, 105	Cherry	BGD 226, 277, 230
Tourmaline	AEM 67	Chestnut	BGD 320
Tree	BE 4 BGD 1, 2, 6, 22, 23, 196, 259	Chinese Pistachio	BGD 33
Tropical Vegetation	BG 1, 5 BGD 2, 106	Clover	BGC 68-70, 111, 112
Truck	AALF 1	Cocklebur	BGC 145
Tuff	AE 1	Coconut Palm	BGD 316, 317
Tulip	BGD 70, 71	Coffee	BGC 112
Tulip Poplar	BGD 71, 72	Coleus	BGD 304-314
Tupelo Gum	BGD 231	Corn	BGC 35-55, 148, 149, 181-183 3133: 62-64 3135: 1
Turpentine	AEM 52, 89	Cotton	BGC 99-102, 159-179 CJ 12 3133: 56, 57
Uniforms	AAKA 1-57	Cottonwood	BGD 235-258, 375, 376, 408, 409
Vegetation		Crow Foot	BGC 2
Alder	BGD 46	Daisies	BGC 1
Alfalfa	BGC 106-111 3133: 45, 52, 53, 57, 62, 65, 67, 77 3135: 1	Dieffenbachia	BGD 315
Apple	BG 7, 8 BGD 225, 374	Dogwood	BGD 36-43
Ash	BGD 107, 121 3134: 7	Dracaena	BGC 145
Aspen	BGD 258-261, 376-382	Duckweed	BGC 2 BH 2
Balsam Poplar	BGD 263	Elm	BG 8 BGD 45, 46, 337-340 3134: 7
Bark	BGD 9, 12, 51, 71, 196, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233	Fallow	BG 4
Barley	BGC 31-35	Fern	BGC 181
Basswood	BGD 56, 68, 345	Fescue	BGC 56
Beech	BGD 2, 6, 317, 320	Field	AAA 1 BE 3, 4, 11-14 BG 3, 4 BGC 2, 13, 15- 28, 65, 68-70, 113, 143 3133: 1-82

Fir	BGD 123-125 3134: 6	Mountain Laurel	BGD 53-55
Flax	BGC 3, 4	Mulberry	BGD 353 (f)BGDV 1-6
Foxtail	BGC 56, 57	Mullein	BGD 341
Geranium	BGD 303, 304, 312, 313	Mustard	BGC 104
Ginkgo Biloba	BGD 303	Oak	AET 1 BGD 7-29, 320- 336, 384-400, 402 3134: 4
Goldenrod	BGD 34	Oats	BGC 62-65 3133: 56, 71, 75, 82
Grass	BG 4 BGC 9, 12-31, 35, 55, 56, 58- 60, 143, 146- 148 3133: 1-11, 13- 24, 29-34, 38- 44, 46-49, 52, 53, 57-61, 63, 66, 77	Pea	BGC 114
Haloxydon	BG 8	Peach	BGD 228, 229
Hawthorne	BGD 227	Peanuts	BGC 114-116
Hay	BG 9 (Also see Straw)	Pear	BGD 226
Hazelnut	BGD 51, 52	Persimmon	BGD 44
Heather	BGC 99	Philodendron	BGD 316
Hemlock	3134: 7	Pigweed	BGC 5
Hibiscus	BGC 158, 159	Pine	BE 8 BGD 127-195, 359, 360, 403- 406 3132: 1 3134: 4, 6, 7
Hickory	BGD 232, 234	Pinyon	BGD 121, 122
Holly	BGD 54	Plantain	BGC 142
Hornbean	BGD 53	Plum	BG 7 BGD 227, 230, 231, 374
Ilyas	BGC 58, 59	Poplar	BGD 262-288, 382, 383
Indian Mallow	BGC 158	Potato	BGD 1, 104, 179, 180
Ironwood	BGD 44	Ragweed	BGC 1
Juneberry	BGD 228	Redbud	BGD 373
Juniper	BGD 125, 126, 358, 359	Reeds	BGC 65
Larch	BGD 126, 127	Reindeer Moss	BGA 1
Lentil	BGC 113	Rice	BGC 66
Lichens	BG 9	Rubber Leaf	BGD 106, 353- 355
Lilac	BGD 356, 357	Rye	BGC 66, 67
Lima Beans	BGC 113, 114	Rye Grass	3133: 24, 25
Linden	BGD 69	Sagebrush	BGD 35
Locust	BGD 223, 224	Sassafras	BGD 55, 344
Madrone	BGD 342, 343	Sedge	BGC 143 BH 2, 3
Magnolia	BGD 70, 345	Selin	BGC 68
Manzanita	BGC 156, 157	Sorghum	BGC 9-12
Maple	BGD 72-106, 345-353, 400, 402, 405	Soybeans	BGC 118-141 3133: 52, 54, 55, 59, 60, 77- 79
Marsh Grass	3136: 2, 3	Sphagnum Moss	BGB 1, 2
Merion Blue Grass	(f)BGC 1-6	Spruce	BGD 195, 196, 361, 406, 407
Mesquite	BGD 223	Squash	BGC 8
Milkweed	BGC 144		
Millet	BGC 61		
Mint	BGC 144		
Mockernut	BGD 233		
Moss	BFHD 2 BG 2, 4 BGA 1 BGB 1-3		

Straw	AAA 1, 2 BG 1 BGC 65, 67, 99, 113	Yucca	BGD 56
String Beans	BGC 141, 142	Vehicles	AALF 1
Sudan Grass	3133: 8-11	Velvet Paint (3M) Black	(f)AEM 10-19
Sugar Beet	BGC 6-8	Velvet Paint (3M) White	(f)AEM 4-9
Sumach	BGD 33, 34	Vetch	BGC 70
Sunflower	BGC 1	Viburnum	BGD 33
Sweetgum	BG 5 BGD 291-302, 374	Vinyl	AAKA 6 AEO 2-5 BGD 232, 375
Sweet Potato	BGC 1	Virginia Creeper	BGD 232
Sycamore	BGD 196-223, 361-372, 407, 408	Walnut	BGD 232
Timothy	BGC 68-70	Water	BF 13 BG 2 BGC 65 BH 1-14 3123: 1-15 3136: 2, 3
Tomato	BGC 104, 105	Weeds	BG 3 BGC 1 BH 2, 3 3133: 11, 12, 26, 27, 38, 44 BGC 70-99, 150-156, 3133: 68-70, 80-82 3135: 1
Tree	BE 4 EGD 1, 2, 6, 22, 23, 196, 259	Wheat	BGD 289, 290 AAA 2 AAG 5 AAH 1 AET 1-3 AEM 4 AAKA 1-2, 6- 14, 33, 36 BGD 35, 36
Tropical Vegetation	BG 1, 5 BGD 2, 106	Willow	BGD 289, 290
Tulip	BGD 70, 71	Wood	AAA 2 AAG 5 AAH 1 AET 1-3 AEM 4
Tulip Poplar	BGD 71, 72	Wood Stain	AEM 4
Tupilo Gum	BGD 231	Wool	AAKA 1-2, 6- 14, 33, 36 BGD 35, 36
Vetch	BGC 70	Wormwood	BGD 35, 36
Viburnum	BGD 33	Yantak	BG 4
Virginia Creeper	BGD 232, 375	Yucca	BGD 56
Walnut	BGD 232	Zinc	AEL 19
Weeds	BG 3 BGC 1 BH 2, 3 3133: 11, 12, 26, 27, 38, 44	Zinc (Galvanite) Paint	AEM 38
Wheat	BGC 70-99, 150-156 3133: 68-70, 80-82 3135: 1	Zinc Oxide (Zinc White)	AEM 6-9, 18, 19
Willow	BGD 289, 290		
Wormwood	BGD 35, 36		
Yantak	BG 4		

3
OPTICAL SPECTRAL DATA

3.1. THEORY OF REFLECTANCE

The purpose of this discussion is to enable the user of this data compilation to consider the data in a proper perspective. The "reflectance" alone, for example, does not sufficiently describe the results of an experiment to allow the results to be used indiscriminately. One must have knowledge of the measuring instrument's characteristics, since they have measurable effect on interpretation of the output. Some important instrument parameters include spectral resolution, the solid angle of effective viewing, and characteristics of the radiation source.

Our present understanding of radiation theory does not permit an analytical description, in closed form, of the exact relationship between the radiation emitted by a source (whether natural or artificial) and the radiation received by a remote sensor after this radiation has been reflected by an object under surveillance. There are well known laws to describe the simple case of an electromagnetic wave incident upon a perfectly planar interface between two media. In this case, the reflected wave depends upon the radiation wavelength, the angle of incidence, and the physical properties (permittivity, permeability, and conductivity) of the two adjoining media. The laws governing such a case are sufficiently understood so that the refractive index and extinction coefficient of materials involved may be found by determining the reflection coefficients of the materials. For the more complicated case involving a surface with periodic or random surface irregularities, an analytic determination of the properties of the reflected electromagnetic field may only be approximated.

In the past ten years many papers have been published on scattering, or reflection from rough surfaces. Many theories have been developed, but none is both general and rigorous at the same time. To perform reasonably simple numerical calculations on the basis of these theories, certain simplifying assumptions are introduced, usually including one or more of the following:

- (1) The dimensions of scattering elements of the rough surface are either much smaller or much greater than the wavelength of the incident radiation.
- (2) The radii of curvature of the scattering elements are much greater than the wavelength of the incident radiation.
- (3) Shadowing or obscuration effects occurring at the surface may be neglected.
- (4) Only the far field is to be considered.
- (5) Multiple reflections may be neglected.
- (6) Consideration is restricted to a particular model of surface roughness (e.g., sawtooth, sinusoidal protrusions of definite shape and in random position, with random variations in height given by their statistical distribution and correlation function).

Electromagnetic scattering theory has been used in the past to compute radiation backscatter from targets in the microwave region of the spectrum, where the radiation wavelength is much greater than the minute irregularities of the target surface and where the conductivity of the target material is infinite. In the optical region, where materials have finite conductivity and the surface irregularities have a wide range in size relative to the radiation wavelength, present electromagnetic scattering theory is applicable to only a few special cases, so the only way to determine reflectance in this region for target and background objects is by experimentation.

One can arrive at the most general definition of reflectance ρ' (called bidirectional reflectance [3-1] by considering an infinitesimal element of surface, dA , upon which radiation of infinitesimal solid angle $d\omega_i$ and radiance L_i is incident. Taking a coordinate system fixed with respect to dA , with polar angle θ' measured from the normal and azimuth angle ϕ' measured from a fixed line (see fig. 3-1), the contribution to the reflected radiance, $dL_r(\theta_r', \phi_r')$, in the reflected pencil for the direction (θ_r', ϕ_r') is

$$dL_r(\theta_r', \phi_r') = \rho' L_i(\theta_i', \phi_i') \cos \theta_i' d\omega_i' \quad (3-1)$$

Generally, ρ' is a function of the incident and reflected directions $(\theta_i', \phi_i'$ and θ_r', ϕ_r' respectively), the polarization (P), the wavelength (λ), and the optical parameters of the material on either side of the surface. Total radiance in a given reflected direction is obtained by integrating

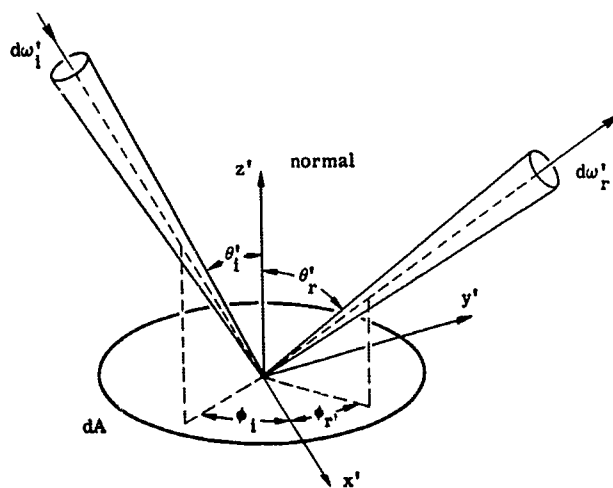


FIGURE 3-1. LOCAL COORDINATE SYSTEM FOR DETERMINING BIDIRECTIONAL REFLECTANCE

equation 1 over all incident directions, which yields

$$L_r(\theta'_r, \phi'_r) = \int \rho' L_i(\theta'_i, \phi'_i) \cos \theta'_i d\omega'_i \quad (3-2)$$

Also, by Helmholtz's reciprocity theorem, if the directions of the incident and reflected pencils are interchanged, the bidirectional reflectance is unchanged, i.e.,

$$\rho'(\theta'_1, \phi'_1; \theta'_2, \phi'_2; P; \lambda) = \rho'(\theta'_2, \phi'_2; \theta'_1, \phi'_1; P; \lambda) \quad (3-3)$$

Since the optical constants of materials may change from point to point, bidirectional reflectance becomes a function of the location of dA. If it is then assumed that the surface can be described by $z' = f(x', y')$, the correct functional dependence for reflectance is

$$\rho'(\theta'_1, \phi'_1; \theta'_2, \phi'_2; P; \lambda; x', y', z')_{z'=f(x', y')}$$

Generally, the direction of the normal to dA is also a function of the location of dA on the surface of the object. Hence, even if the incident and reflected radiation have a constant direction with respect to the (x', y', z') coordinates, the angles (θ'_i, ϕ'_i) and (θ'_r, ϕ'_r) (taken with respect to the local normal) would be a function of location of the surface element dA. For convenience, a second, absolute coordinate system is usually introduced, viz., (x, y, z) . The x - y plane of this system is coincident with the average value of $z' = f(x', y')$ along the surface A, and is, therefore, the "average" plane of the reflector. The normal to this average plane is parallel to the z axis. Instead of referring the incident and reflected radiation to the local coordinates, they are then referred to the absolute system, with θ as the polar angle and ϕ as the azimuthal angle. The bidirectional reflectance with respect to this system is

$$\rho'(\theta_i, \phi_i; \theta_r, \phi_r; P; \lambda; x, y)$$

Another type of reflectance commonly considered is the directional reflectance ρ_d which is a function of only one direction, either the incident or reflected direction. In the case where reflected power is integrated over a hemisphere and incident power is from a specific direction, directional reflectance is denoted by ρ_{di} . The incident power $d\Phi_i$ is

$$d\Phi_i = dL_i(\theta_i, \phi_i) \cos \theta_i d\omega_i dA \quad (3-4)$$

and using equation 3-2,

$$dL_r = \rho' \frac{d\Phi_i}{dA} \quad (3-5)$$

Since the reflected power $d\phi_r$ is given by

$$d\phi_r = dA \int_{2\pi} dL_r \cos \theta_r d\omega_r = d\phi_i \int_{2\pi} \rho' \cos \theta_r d\omega_r \quad (3-6)$$

therefore,

$$\rho_{di}(\theta_i, \phi_i; P; \lambda; x, y) = \int_{2\pi} \rho' \cos \theta_r d\omega_r \quad (3-7)$$

When dA is uniformly illuminated from all directions ($L_i = \text{constant}$), the corresponding directional reflectance, ρ_{dr} , is defined as the ratio of the radiance reflected in a given direction to the incident radiance. To proceed as previously,

$$L_r = \int_{2\pi} \rho' L_i \cos \theta_i d\omega_i = L_i \int_{2\pi} \rho' \cos \theta_i d\omega_i$$

and, thus,

$$\rho_{dr}(\theta_r, \phi_r; P; \lambda; x, y) = \int_{2\pi} \rho' \cos \theta_i d\omega_i \quad (3-8)$$

From comparison of equations 3-7 and 3-8,

$$\rho_{di}(\theta, \phi; P; \lambda; x, y) = \rho_{dr}(\theta, \phi; P; \lambda; x, y) = \rho_d \quad (3-9)$$

ρ_d is called directional reflectance.

3.2. INSTRUMENTATION

This section describes several types of instruments used to generate the optical data included in this compilation. An expression is derived for the "reflected quantity" measured by each type.

3.2.1. GENERAL ELECTRIC SPECTROPHOTOMETER [3-2]. A schematic diagram of this measurement apparatus is presented in figure 3-2. Monochromatic radiation from the source passes through a Nicol prism (N_1) and then through a Wollaston prism (W_1) oriented to N_1 at an azimuth angle α . The prism W_1 converts the radiation into two linearly polarized beams, the polarization of one of which is perpendicular to that of the other. The beams then pass through a rapidly rotating Nicol prism (N_2) and into the integrating sphere where, with the same angle of incidence, one impinges on a reference and the other on the sample materials. A detector looks into the sphere in a direction perpendicular to the plane of the two incident beams. The integrating sphere is coated with a diffuse reflector (MgO), the reflectance of which is assumed independent of polarization.

If f is used to denote the frequency of rotation of N_2 and t the time, the subscripts 1 and 2 to distinguish the beams incident on reference and sample respectively, the symbols \perp and \parallel

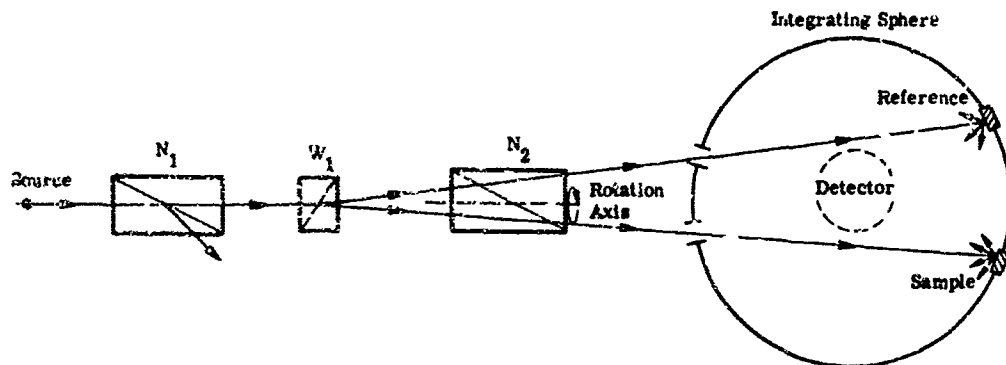


FIGURE 3-2. SCHEMATIC OF THE GENERAL ELECTRIC SPECTROPHOTOMETER

to represent the polarizations perpendicular to each other, and the superscripts *i* and *r* to represent incident and reflected radiation respectively, then the power at the detector (except for a factor dependent on the reflectance of the sphere) is

$$\Phi = \Phi_1^r + \Phi_2^r \quad (3-10)$$

The beams emerging from W_1 are linearly polarized and their powers given by

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_1' &= \Phi_0 \sin^2 \alpha \\ \Phi_2' &= \Phi_0 \cos^2 \alpha \end{aligned} \quad (3-11)$$

where Φ_0 is the power from N_1 . The prism N_2 passes that portion of the power polarized in a fixed direction, so that

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_1^i &= \Phi_1' \sin^2 (2\pi ft) = \Phi_0 \sin^2 \alpha \sin^2 (2\pi ft) \\ \Phi_2^i &= \Phi_2' \cos^2 (2\pi ft) = \Phi_0 \cos^2 \alpha \cos^2 (2\pi ft) \end{aligned} \quad (3-12)$$

If it is assumed that the directional reflectance of the reference, $\rho_{d,1}(\lambda)$, is independent of polarization,

$$\Phi_1^r = \rho_{d,1}(\lambda) \Phi_1^i = \rho_{d,1}(\lambda) \Phi_0 \sin^2 \alpha \sin^2 (2\pi ft) \quad (3-13)$$

If the polarization symbols \parallel and \perp are taken to refer to the polarization parallel to the directions in which beam 2 emerging from N_2 is maximum and minimum, respectively, then the power reflected from the sample is

$$\Phi_2^r = \Phi_0 \cos^2 \alpha \cos^2 (2\pi ft) [\rho_{d,2}(\parallel, \lambda) \cos^2 (2\pi ft) + \rho_{d,2}(\perp, \lambda) \sin^2 (2\pi ft)] \quad (3-14)$$

The power at the detector is then*

$$\Phi = \Phi_0 \left\{ \rho_1 \sin^2 \alpha \sin^2 (2\pi ft) + \cos^2 \alpha \cos^2 (2\pi ft) \left[\rho_2(\parallel, \lambda) \cos^2 (2\pi ft) + \rho_2(\perp, \lambda) \sin^2 (2\pi ft) \right] \right\} \quad (3-15)$$

Rearranging terms gives

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi = & 1/2 \left\{ \rho_1(\lambda) \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha \left[\frac{3}{2} \rho^2(\parallel, \lambda) + \frac{1}{2} \rho_2(\perp, \lambda) \right] \right\} \\ & - 1/2 \left[\rho_1(\lambda) \sin^2 \alpha - \rho_2(\parallel, \lambda) \cos^2 \alpha \right] \cos (4\pi ft) \\ & + 1/8 \left[\rho_2(\parallel, \lambda) - \rho_2(\perp, \lambda) \right] \cos (3\pi ft) \cos^2 \alpha \end{aligned} \quad (3-16)$$

The a-c portion of the output from the detector, having a frequency of $2f$, is fed to a motor which rotates N_1 so that it takes that position for which

$$\rho_1(\lambda) \sin^2 \alpha = \rho_2(\parallel, \lambda) \cos^2 \alpha \quad (3-17)$$

A simple measurement of α allows $\rho_2(\parallel, \lambda)$ to be computed from

$$\rho_2(\parallel, \lambda) = \rho_1 \tan^2 \alpha \quad (3-18)$$

when the reflectance of the reference, $\rho_1(\lambda)$, is known. The directional reflectance ρ_2 is, of course, a function of the direction of incidence, and, therefore, the calculated value is correct only for that particular direction.

Since the incident beam is not infinitesimally narrow, it illuminates a finite, albeit small, area of the sample. Therefore, the computed directional reflectance of the sample is really the true reflectance averaged over the illuminated area,

$$\bar{\rho}_2(\parallel, \lambda) = \frac{1}{A} \int_A \rho_2(\parallel; \lambda; x, y) dx dy \quad (3-19)$$

where A is the illuminated area of the sample, and similarly for ρ_1 . Hence, in terms of the reference $\bar{\rho}_1$, the reflectance of the sample is

$$\frac{\bar{\rho}_2(\parallel, \lambda)}{\bar{\rho}_1(\lambda)} = \tan^2 \alpha$$

3.2.2. BECKMAN DK-2 SPECTROPHOTOMETER WITH REFLECTANCE ATTACHMENT. Figure 3-3 is an illustration of this measuring device. Monochromatic light is reflected from an oscillating plane mirror (M_1) alternately to one of two spherical mirrors (M_2 and M_3). M_1 is

*The subscript d has been dropped.

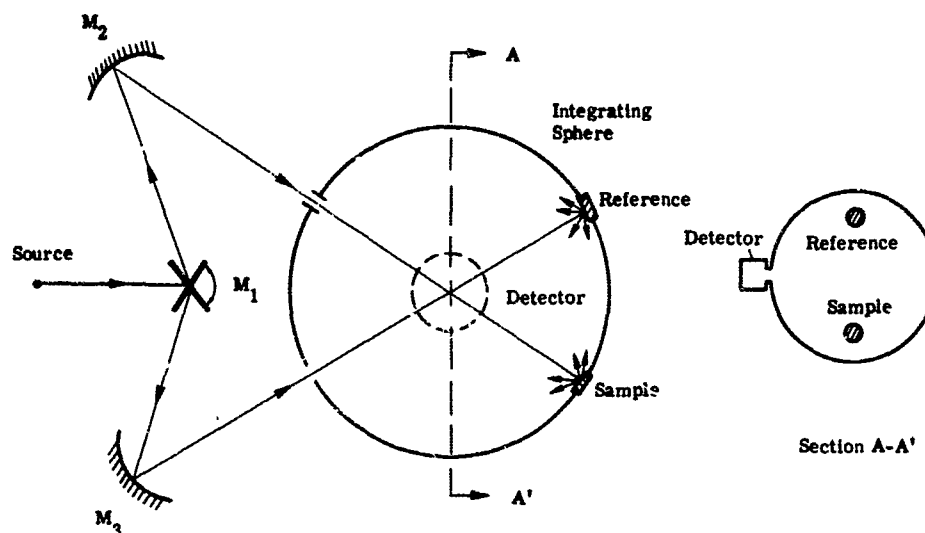


FIGURE 3-3. SCHEMATIC OF THE BECKMAN SPECTROPHOTOMETER WITH REFLECTANCE ATTACHMENT

positioned in the focal planes of M_2 and M_3 . Thus, the radiation is reflected alternately, with little divergence, onto the reference and the sample at normal incidence. The detector compares the reflected power from the reference and sample and gives the ratio of the two.

Because the monochromator is a prism instrument, the radiation incident on M_1 is slightly polarized. More polarization results from reflection from the plane and spherical mirrors. Radiation entering the integrating sphere is probably elliptically polarized. If the subscripts 1 and 2 are used for quantities referring to the reference and sample respectively, and $\rho_d(P, \lambda, n)$ is taken to represent the directional reflectance at normal incidence, wavelength λ , and polarization P , the reflected powers are

$$\Phi_1^r = \rho_{d,1}(\lambda, n)\Phi_0 \quad (3-20)$$

$$\Phi_2^r = \rho_{d,2}(P, \lambda, n)\Phi_0$$

where Φ_0 is the incident power of wavelength λ and polarization P . It is assumed that the reflectance of the reference is not polarization dependent.

Because the radiation is incident normal to the reflectors, that portion of the power which is specularly reflected will exit through the entrance ports undetected. If $\rho_s(P, \lambda, n)$ is taken as the specular reflectance for normal incidence, wavelength λ , and polarization P , then the specularly reflected powers are $\rho_{s,1}(\lambda, n)\Phi_0$ and $\rho_{s,2}(P, \lambda, n)\Phi_0$ for the reference and sample respectively. If the incident radiation had no divergence and filled the whole entrance port,

none of the specularly reflected radiation would be detected. However, because of the divergence of the incident beam and the configuration of the equipment, only a fraction k of this radiation would be undetected. Therefore, the detected powers are

$$\begin{aligned}\Phi_1^r &= [\rho_{d,1}(\lambda, n) - k\rho_{s,1}(\lambda, n)]\Phi_0 \\ \Phi_2^r &= [\rho_{d,2}(P, \lambda, n) - k\rho_{s,2}(P, \lambda, n)]\Phi_0\end{aligned}\tag{3-21}$$

The same value of k is used for both reference and sample because of symmetry. The value reported by the detector represents the ratio

$$\frac{\rho_{d,2}(P, \lambda, n) - k\rho_{s,2}(P, \lambda, n)}{\rho_{d,1}(\lambda, n) - k\rho_{s,1}(\lambda, n)} = \frac{\Phi_1^r}{\Phi_2^r}$$

Again, the indicated reflectances are averages over the illuminated areas.

3.2.3. COBLENTZ HEMISPHERE USED BY NEW YORK UNIVERSITY. This measurement apparatus uses a hemispherical specular reflector (see fig. 3-4) with the sample and detector located a small distance from and diametrically opposite to the center of the sphere. Through an entrance port, well collimated, monochromatic radiation becomes incident on the sample at a fixed angle. Because of imaging problems associated with the off-center location of the sample, the aperture of the detector should be larger than the sample to guarantee that most of the radiation reflected from the hemisphere is detected. With $L_i(\lambda; P_i; \theta_i, \phi_i)$ representing the radiance with wavelength λ and polarization P_i incident on the sample in the direction (θ_i, ϕ_i) , the radiance reflected by the sample, L_r , is

$$L_r(\lambda; P_r; \theta_r, \phi_r) = \rho'(\lambda; P_i; \theta_r, \phi_r; \theta_i, \phi_i)L_i \cos \theta_i d\omega_r\tag{3-22}$$

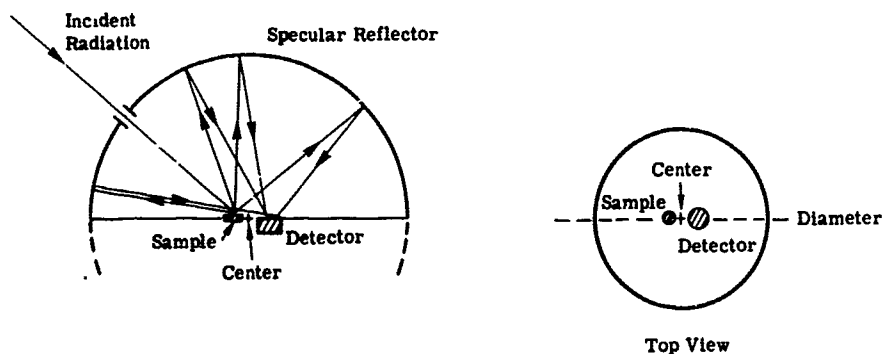


FIGURE 3-4. SCHEMATIC OF THE COBLENTZ HEMISPHERICAL REFLECTANCE ATTACHMENT USED BY NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

where the subscript r designates reflected radiation and ρ' is the bidirectional reflectance for incident polarization P_i . Given the directions of incidence and reflection, P_i , and λ , P_r may be determined.

If it can be assumed that the distance from the sample to the center of the sphere is very small compared to the radius of the sphere and that the area being illuminated is small, then the reflected radiance is approximately normally incident on the sphere. For normal incidence, the reflectance of the sphere, ρ_s , is independent of polarization of the incident radiation and depends only on its wavelength. The power Φ at the detector is, thus,

$$\Phi = \rho_s(\lambda) L_i \cos \theta_i d\omega_i A \int_{\omega_r=2\pi} \rho'(\lambda; P_i; \theta_r, \phi_r; \theta_i, \phi_i) \cos \theta_r d\omega_r \quad (3-23)$$

where N_i is taken as uniform across the illuminated area A , ω_r as the solid angle for reflection from the sample, and ρ' as the bidirectional reflectance averaged over A . From the definition for ρ_d ,

$$\Phi = L_i \cos \theta_i d\omega_i A \rho_d(\lambda; P_i; \theta_i, \phi_i) \quad (3-24)$$

By making two measurements, one with the sample and one with a reference having a directional reflectance $\rho_{d,1}$ which is known,

$$\frac{\rho_d(\lambda; P_i; \theta_i, \phi_i)}{\rho_{d,1}(\lambda; P_i; \theta_i, \phi_i)} = \frac{\Phi}{\Phi_1} \quad (3-25)$$

is obtained, where the power reflected from the reference and the reflectances are averaged over the illuminated areas.

Equation 3-24 represents the power incident in the plane of the detector. In reality, however, the acceptance angle of the detector, ω_d , is less than 2π , so the power received by the detector, Φ_{rec} , is given by

$$\Phi_{rec} = (\omega_d / 2\pi) \Phi$$

At angles of grazing incidence in the plane of the detector, radiation is reflected by the detector and is strongly polarized. This radiation is reflected off the hemisphere and onto the sample. Therefore, there will be some error caused by multiple reflections, and these reflections will be more strongly polarized than the initial radiation from the monochromator.

3.2.4. PORTABLE SPECTROPHOTOMETER USED BY USAERDL. This instrument is shown in figure 3-5. White, unpolarized radiation from the source is reflected from a plane mirror (M_1) onto the sample. Radiation reflected from the sample is focused onto the detector aperture by a spherical mirror (M_2). The detector is located in the focal plane of M_2 and thus

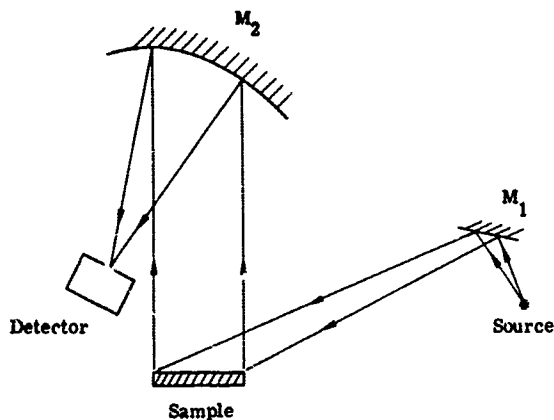


FIGURE 3-5. SCHEMATIC OF THE USAERDL PORTABLE SPECTROPHOTOMETER

receives only the radiation reflected normally from the sample. In practice, the detector is a monochromator, so only radiation at a particular wavelength λ is sensed. The source and M_1 can be moved about to give different angles of incidence on the sample. As a result of reflection from M_1 the radiance incident on the sample is probably partially polarized.

The spectral radiance incident on an area dA of the sample located at (x, y) is $L_1(\lambda; P; \theta_i, \phi_i; x, y)$, where P is the polarization for the incident direction (θ_i, ϕ_i) . For this particular configuration, (θ_i, ϕ_i) is determined by (x, y) . The spectral power reflected normally ($\theta_r = 0^\circ$) by each dA is $d\Phi$:

$$d\Phi = dA L_1(\lambda, P) \left[\int_{\Delta\omega_i} \rho'(\lambda; P; \theta_i, \phi_i; n; x, y) \cos \theta_i d\omega_i \right] d\omega_r \quad (3-26)$$

where ρ' is the spectral bidirectional reflectance for radiation of polarization P which is incident from (θ_i, ϕ_i) on the area at (x, y) and reflected normally (indicated by the symbol n); $\Delta\omega_i$ is the solid angle of the source as seen from the sample, and it is assumed that L_1 is constant* in each $\Delta\omega_i$. The total power Φ reflected normally by the sample (of area A) is

$$\Phi = L_1(\lambda, P) \left[\int_A \int_{\Delta\omega_i} \rho'(\lambda; P; \theta_i, \phi_i; n; x, y) \cos \theta_i d\omega_i dA \right] d\omega_r \quad (3-27)$$

*It has been assumed that $\Delta\omega_i$ is small enough so that a constant, meaningful polarization can be associated with the pencil of radiation.

For a reference with bidirectional reflectance ρ'_R that is independent of position and polarization, the detected power Φ is

$$\Phi' = L_1(\lambda, P)A \left[\int_{\Delta\omega_1} \rho'_R(\lambda; \theta_1, \phi_1; n) \cos \theta_1 d\omega_1 \right] d\omega_R \quad (3-28)$$

The ratio of the power detected from the sample to that from the reference is

$$\frac{\Phi}{\Phi'} = \frac{\int_{\Delta\omega_1} \bar{\rho}'(\lambda; P; \theta_1, \phi_1; n) \cos \theta_1 d\omega_1}{\int_{\Delta\omega_1} \rho'_R(\lambda; \theta_1, \phi_1; n) \cos \theta_1 d\omega_1} \quad (3-29)$$

where $\bar{\rho}'$ is the average of ρ' over the area A , i.e.,

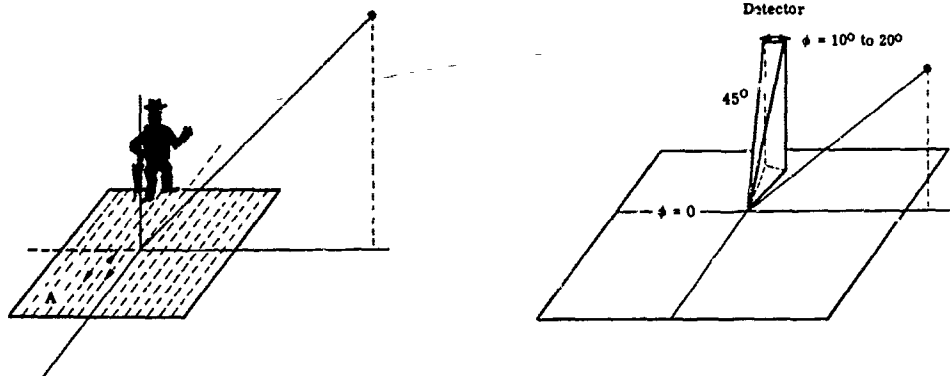
$$\bar{\rho}' = \frac{1}{A} \int_A \rho' dA \quad (3-30)$$

With $\Delta\omega_1$ so small that quantities may be considered constant throughout it, equation 3-29 becomes

$$\frac{\bar{\rho}'(\lambda; P; \theta_1, \phi_1; n)}{\rho'_R(\lambda; \theta_1, \phi_1; n)} = \frac{\Phi}{\Phi'} \quad (3-31)$$

In practice, the beam incident on the sample in this case is divergent. Since reflectance for most objects exhibits angular dependence, and since a divergent beam represents a range of incidence angles, it intuitively appears that the divergence angle will affect the final reflectance value.

3.2.5. KRINOV'S FIELD MEASUREMENTS [3-3]. The methods described in this section were used for field measurements with the sun and a clear sky as the radiation source. The measurement procedure varied depending upon whether the surface measured was horizontal or vertical. For horizontal surfaces, the detector was oriented in one of two positions: looking directly downward or looking downward at 45° to the vertical. To establish a reference system for further discussion, all azimuth values are relative to the sun which is defined to be at an azimuth of 180° ; angles are considered positive when measured clockwise from the zero-azimuth line. When looking downward, the detector was either moved back and forth along the 90° - 270° line over a large area (cf. fig. 3-6a) or rotated 5° to 10° about a vertical axis coincident with its viewing direction (cf. fig. 3-6b). In the first case, when the detector was moved back and forth over a large area of the ground being observed, the instrument was always oriented normal to the ground. In effect, the measurement was bidirectional if it can be assumed that all the incident radiation emanates from the sun. Under this assumption, $\rho'(\theta_1, \phi_1; \theta_R, \phi_R) = \rho'(\theta_{\text{sun}}, 180; 0, 0)$. This measurement is integrated over the area of the ground observed. In the second case, the



(a) Horizontal surfaces: man walks over area A to be measured with the spectrograph; spectrograph is oriented normal to ground and looking downward for as much as 30 min.

(b) Horizontal surfaces: $\theta = 45^\circ$; $\phi = 270^\circ$; spectrograph rotated 10 to 20° in azimuth.

FIGURE 3-6. SCHEMATIC OF MEASUREMENT CONFIGURATION USED BY KRINOV

spectrograph was mounted on a tripod and directed at the sample at an angle of 45° from the normal and an azimuth of 270° . The spectrograph was then rotated on the tripod through an azimuth of 10° to 20° . When measuring vertical surfaces, i.e., trees, cliffs, or walls, the spectrograph was directed horizontally or slightly upward at the surface and at azimuths of 45° or 315° , and the instrument was then also rotated through a small azimuth.

Because the incident radiation comes from the sun and clear sky, the incident spectral radiance is very dependent on angle and not quite unpolarized (particularly in the blue region of the spectrum): $L_i(\lambda; P_i; \theta_i, \phi_i)$, with (θ_i, ϕ_i) the direction of incidence and P_i the polarization. Also, the time of day, season, and atmospheric condition act as variables. $d\Phi_s$ is the spectral power reflected by a surface element dA and into the rather large solid angle ω_D which subtends the detector:

$$d\Phi_s(\lambda) = dA \int_{\omega_D} d\omega_D \int_{\omega_i=2\pi} \rho'(\lambda; P_i; \theta_i, \phi_i; \theta_r, \phi_r) L_i(\lambda; P_i; \theta_i, \phi_i) \cos \theta_i d\omega_i \quad (3-32)$$

where (θ_r, ϕ_r) is the direction of reflectance, ω_i the solid angle of incidence, and ρ' the bidirectional reflectance. The recorder for this system is photographic film, hence the system records energy. Assuming the detector views an area A at any time and scans at a constant rate over a time T, and that L_i is independent of time, then the spectral energy reflected by the sample, $Q_s(\lambda)$, is

$$Q_s(\lambda) = TA \int_{\omega_D} d\omega_D \int_{\omega_i=2\pi} \bar{\rho}'(\lambda; P_i; \theta_i, \phi_i; \theta_r, \phi_r) L_i(\lambda; P_i; \theta_i, \phi_i) \cos \theta_i d\omega_i \quad (3-33)$$

where $\bar{\rho}'$ is ρ' averaged over the scanned area A_s , i.e.,

$$\bar{\rho}' = \frac{1}{A_s} \int_{A_s} \rho' dA$$

The sample can be replaced by a reference the reflectance of which, ρ'_r does not vary with position, and the film exposed for a time T without scanning. The reflected spectral energy $Q_R(\lambda)$ is then

$$Q_R(\lambda) = TA \int_{\omega_D} d\omega_D \int_{\omega_i=2\pi} \rho'_r(\lambda; P_i; \theta_i, \phi_i; \theta_r, \phi_r) L_i \cos \theta_i d\omega_i \quad (3-34)$$

A comparison of $Q_s(\lambda)$ and $Q_R(\lambda)$ may then be made.

For a second case referred to above, the results are the same if A_s is set equal to A, since it may be assumed that A is imaged onto a small area of the film and the average of $Q_s(\lambda)$ over this small area is taken. With the detector pointed downwards at 45° to the vertical and at an azimuth of 90° or 225° the results are obtained as shown with appropriate changes in θ_r and ϕ_r . Similar equations may be derived for vertical surfaces.

3.2.6. HOHLRAUM REFLECTANCE ATTACHMENT. This interesting apparatus for determining spectral reflectance is shown in figure 3-7. It consists of a blackbody cavity with a

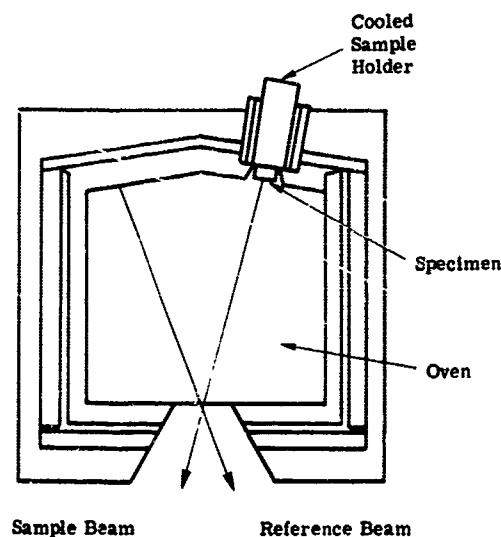


FIGURE 3-7. SCHEMATIC OF THE HOHLRAUM REFLECTANCE ATTACHMENT

viewing port. The viewing port is small enough so that the radiation in the cavity closely approximates the blackbody case, and the portions of the inner wall visible through the port occupy only a small solid angle. The sample is water cooled and is oriented with its normal at an angle of 13° to the viewing direction. If dA is again taken to represent the area of the sample viewed and ρ' to represent the bidirectional reflectance, the spectral power Φ_r reflected by the sample through the viewing port is

$$\Phi_r(\lambda) = dA L_r(\lambda) \cos(13^\circ) d\omega_r = d\Sigma d\omega_s L_r(\lambda) \quad (3-35)$$

where $L_r(\lambda)$ is the reflected spectral radiance, $d\omega_r$ the solid angle subtended by the viewing port at the sample, $d\Sigma$ the area of the detector (considered small), and $d\omega_s$ the solid angle subtended by the sample at the detector ($d\omega_s$ is considered normal to $d\Sigma$).

$$L_r(\lambda) = \int_{\omega_i} \rho'(\lambda; P_i; \theta_i, \phi_i; \theta_r, \phi_r) L_i(\lambda) \cos \theta_i d\omega_i \quad (3-36)$$

where $L_i(\lambda)$ is the incident spectral radiance, (θ_i, ϕ_i) the incident direction, ω_i the angle subtended at the sample by the entrance to the sample holder, and P_i the polarization of the incident radiation. The incident radiation is blackbody type and hence unpolarized; furthermore, the incident spectral radiance is a constant. Therefore,

$$\Phi_r(\lambda) = d\Sigma d\omega_s L_i(\lambda) \int_{\omega_i} \rho'(\lambda; P_i; \theta_i, \phi_i; 13^\circ, \phi_r) \cos \theta_i d\omega_i \quad (3-37)$$

Next, the detector is moved to view a flat area dA of the cavity wall far from the sample holder. The resulting spectral power, Φ_w , there is

$$\Phi_w(\lambda) = dA d\omega_w L_i(\lambda) \cos \theta_w = d\Sigma d\omega_s L_i(\lambda) \quad (3-38)$$

where θ_w is the angle between the viewing direction and the normal to the wall, and $d\omega_w$ is the solid angle subtended by the viewing port at the area dA on the wall. The ratio of the spectral powers detected is

$$\frac{\Phi_w(\lambda)}{\Phi_r(\lambda)} = \int_{\omega_i} \rho'(\lambda; P_i; \theta_i, \phi_i; 13^\circ, \phi_r) \cos \theta_i d\omega_i \quad (3-39)$$

Hence, the detector can be interpreted as giving the spectral bidirectional reflectance for unpolarized light, integrated over the projected solid angle of the source (as seen by the sample). Since it was assumed that the detector viewed only a very small area, dA , of the sample, the

bidirectional reflectance appearing under the integral applies only to that area. In some instances, the sample has been placed at the wall of the Hohlraum cavity instead of further into the sample holder. The ratio of powers detected is then

$$\frac{\Phi_w(\lambda)}{\Phi_s(\lambda)} = \int_{\omega_i=2\pi} \rho'(\lambda; P_i; \theta_i, \phi_i; 13^\circ, \phi_r) \cos \theta_i d\omega_i = \rho_d(\lambda; P_i; 13^\circ, \phi_r)$$

Once again, the reflectance measured is an average over the illuminated area.

3.2.7. DETROIT ARSENAL REFLECTANCE MEASUREMENTS [3-4]

The measurements reported herein from the Detroit Arsenal were made with a Perkin-Elmer Recording Spectrometer and a Coblentz hemispherical reflectance attachment. Figure 3-8 is a schematic diagram of the measurement apparatus. Basically, the incident radiation, which is very nearly monochromatic, is focused on the sample through a small hole in the hemisphere. The sample is located at a small distance from the sphere's center. Energy reflected by the sample in any direction is re-reflected by the gold-coated hemisphere (a specular reflector)

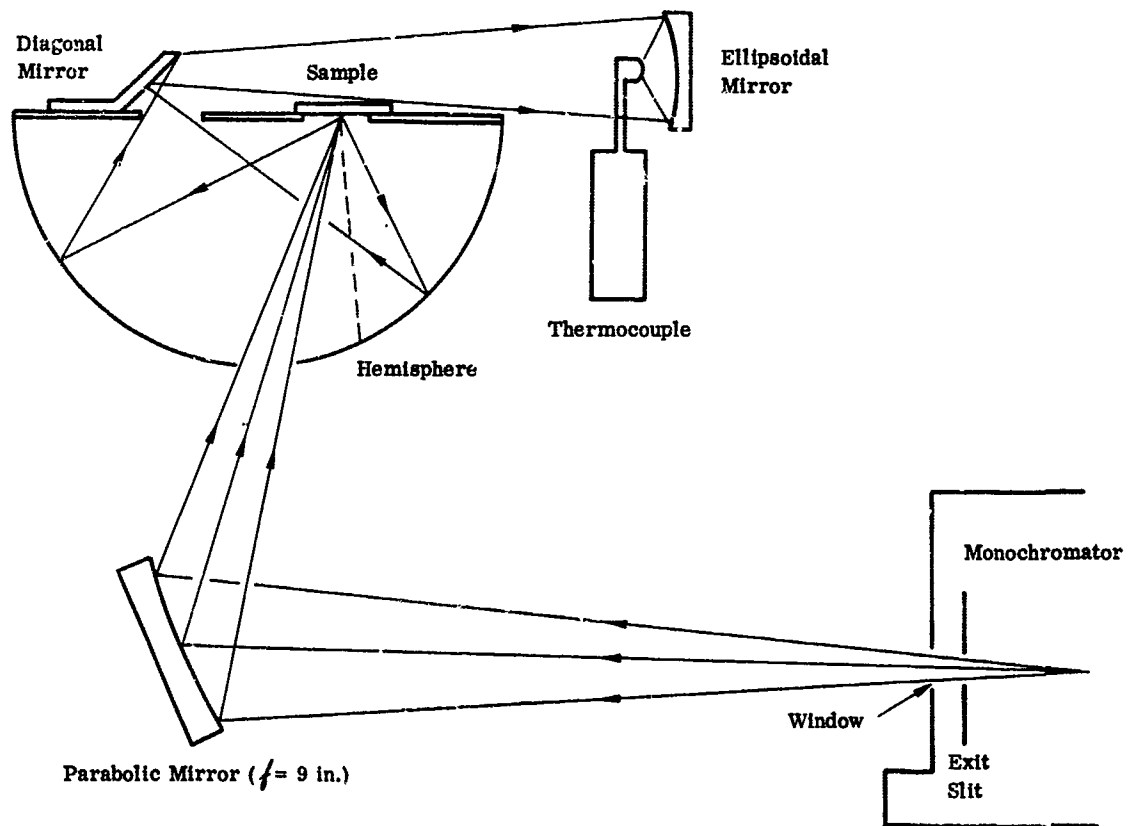


FIGURE 3-8. COBLENTZ HEMISPHERE USED BY DETROIT ARSENAL
Unclassified

and focused at a spot in the sample plane diametrically opposite the sample. By a system of mirrors the collected energy is focused on the detector.

The instrument was calibrated separately for specular reflectors and for diffuse reflectors. For specular reflectors, an evaporated aluminum standard of known reflectance was placed in the sample location, and the instrument slit widths were adjusted until the reading coincided with the predetermined value. The slit width was recorded for that wavelength and the procedure repeated at 10- μ intervals between 1 and 12 μ . The first wavelength read was 1 μ . The resulting set of slit widths was used for all samples considered specular, and the reading was recorded as reflectance. In the case of a diffuse reflector, the same procedure was followed using a smoked MgO standard.

3.2.8. NOTS POLARIZATION MEASUREMENTS [3-5]

The data obtained at the Naval Ordnance Test Station (NOTS), China Lake, Calif., consist of measurements of the degree of linear polarization of light reflected from target and background objects. The data result from a joint laboratory and field study and are reported in three forms:

- (1) P_L vs. λ
- (2) P_L vs. θ
- (3) P_L vs. ϕ

where P_L = degree of linear polarization

λ = wavelength

θ = zenith angle of observation

ϕ = azimuth angle of observation

Field measurements were made using a specially designed polarimeter consisting of a Polaroid HN-22 high extinction linear polarization filter, an f/4 250-mm telephoto lens, an eyepiece to observe the field of view, and an RCA 200-4-25-2.0 silicon photodetector (fig. 3-9). The wavelength was monitored by inserting any one of a series of 20-m μ optical bandpass filters behind the polarization analyzer. The filters were centered at the following peak wavelengths: 486, 520, 546, 579, 589, 656, and 706 m μ . The detector field of view was 2 $^\circ$.

The polarimeter was mounted on a tripod for measuring terrain. The positions of the sun and polarimeter with respect to the observed ground were recorded using the notation shown in figure 3-3. The polarization analyzer was then rotated and currents corresponding to the maximum and minimum transmitted fluxes (I_1 and I_2) were recorded. The degree of linear polarization was calculated from the following equation:

$$P_L = \frac{I_1 - I_2}{I_1 + I_2}$$

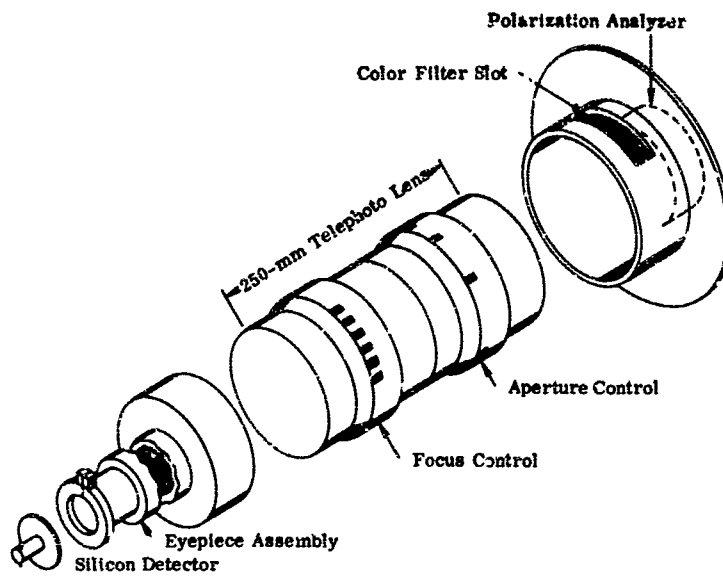


FIGURE 3-9. PHOTOELECTRIC FIELD POLARIMETER

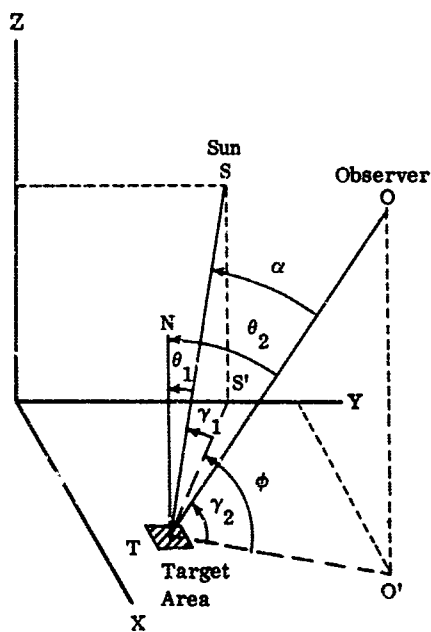


FIGURE 3-10. GEOMETRY OF FIELD MEASUREMENTS

Laboratory measurements were conducted in much the same way as the field studies. The instrument (fig. 3-11) differed basically from the field instrument in two respects: (1) an artificial source was used rather than the natural illumination, and (2) the source and the detector were coplanar; for the field measurements, the detector could be situated at any desired azimuth in relation to the sun. The source was fixed, while the sample could be tilted to allow various incidence angles. The detector could also be moved independent of the sample holder to permit several viewing angles.

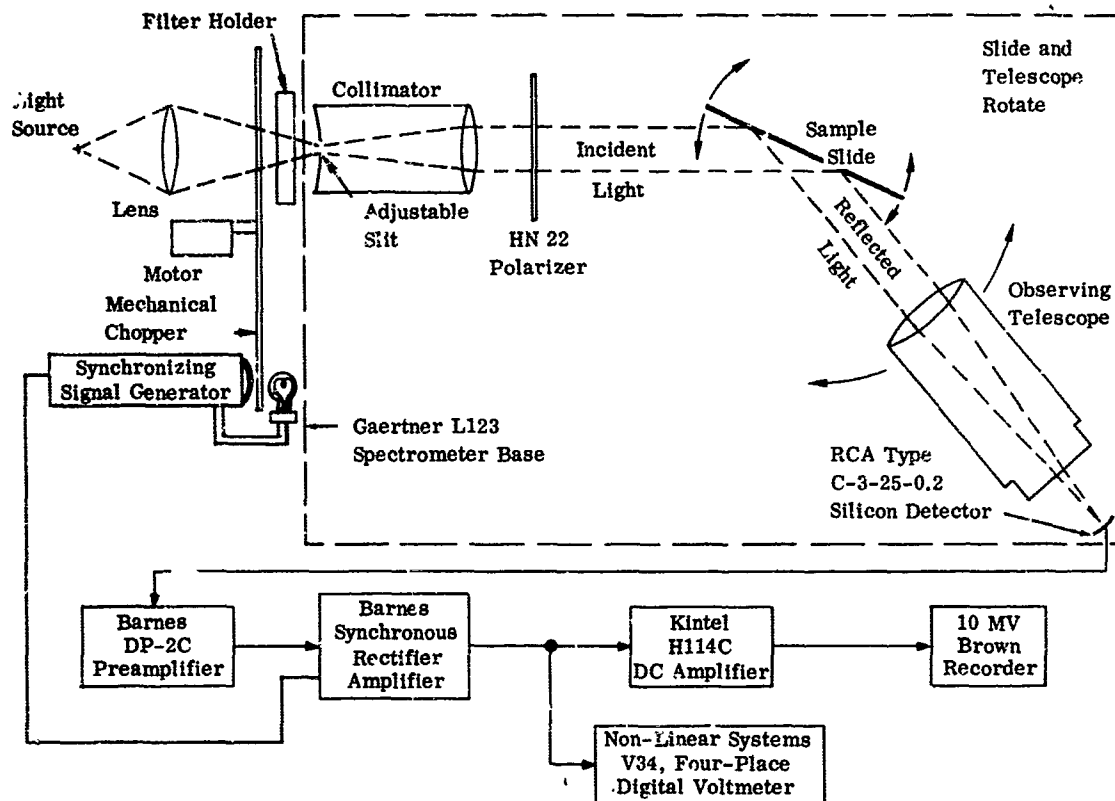


FIGURE 3-11. LABORATORY POLARIMETER AND INSTRUMENTATION

The illumination angles used in this study were 30° , 60° , and 80° , and the observation angle varied from 5° to 85° .

The polarizer was inserted in the incident beam in first the perpendicular and then the parallel orientation. Light reflected from the sample, V_{\perp} and V_{\parallel} respectively, was recorded.

Here the degree of linear polarization, P_L , is given by

$$P_L = \frac{V_{\perp} - CV_{\parallel}}{V_{\perp} + CV_{\parallel}}$$

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where $V_{\perp i,r}$ = voltage observed upon reflection in the direction θ_r of perpendicularly polarized light at an incidence angle θ_i
 $V_{\parallel i,r}$ = voltage observed upon reflection in the direction θ_r of parallel polarized light at an incidence angle θ_i

3.2.9. CARY 14R REFLECTOMETER. This instrument is shown schematically in figure 3-12. Sample illumination was achieved by placing a high intensity source at a small port in the bottom of the integrating sphere. The sample is thus illuminated by a broad spectral band, hemispherical source. A double prism grating monochromator then alternately looks at a $MgCO_3$ reference and the sample. This instrument may be operated over the 0.2- to 2.2- μ range.

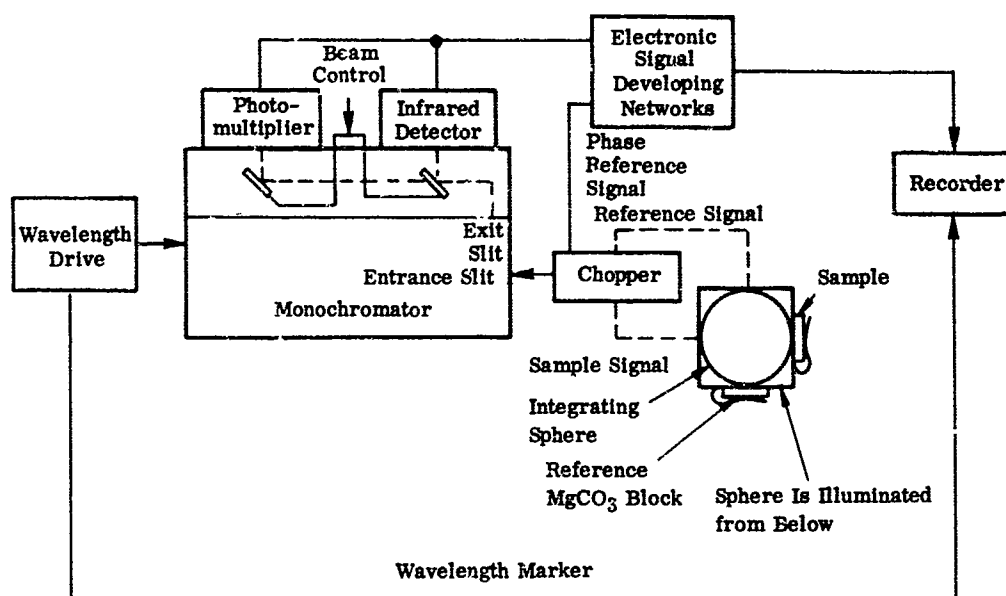


FIGURE 3-12. CARY 14R REFLECTOMETER [3-6]

3.2.10. PERKIN-ELMER NORMAL INCIDENCE REFLECTOMETER. This instrument is shown schematically in figure 3-13. In operation, broad spectral band light is collected and focused on the sample at the reflectance unit (fig. 3-14). Light reflected from the sample is collected and focused onto the entrance slit of a Perkin-Elmer Model 99 monochromator where it is analyzed spectrally from 0.2 to 0.4 μ . The measurements were made using a $MgCO_3$ reflectance standard.

3.3. ABSOLUTE REFLECTANCE

As is apparent from the earlier discussion, the measurement of reflectance is usually made relative to an arbitrary standard, and it is presented in that manner in many cases in this com-

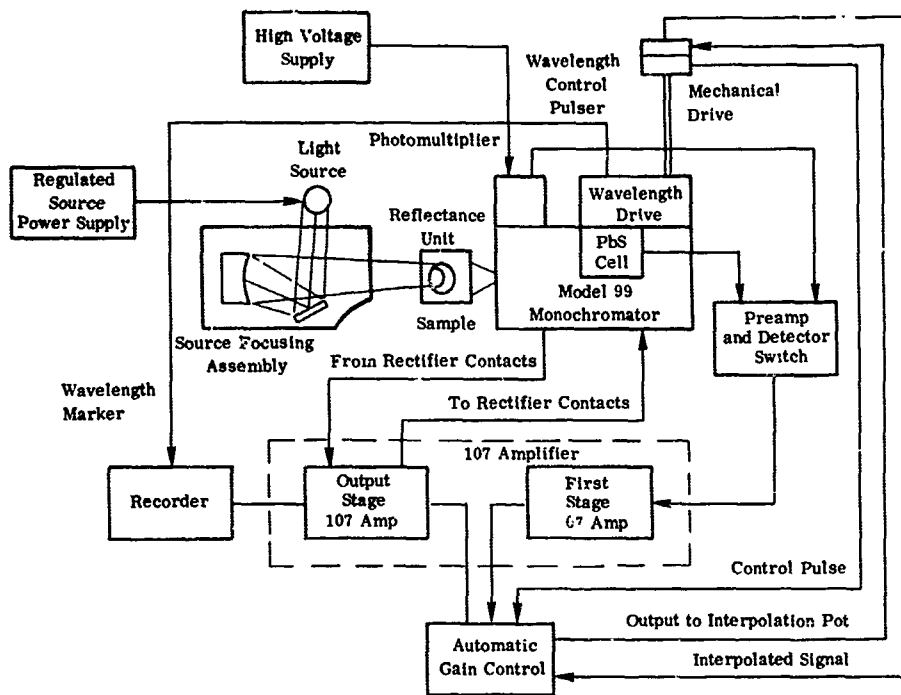


FIGURE 3-13. PERKIN-ELMER NORMAL INCIDENCE REFLECTOMETER [3-6]

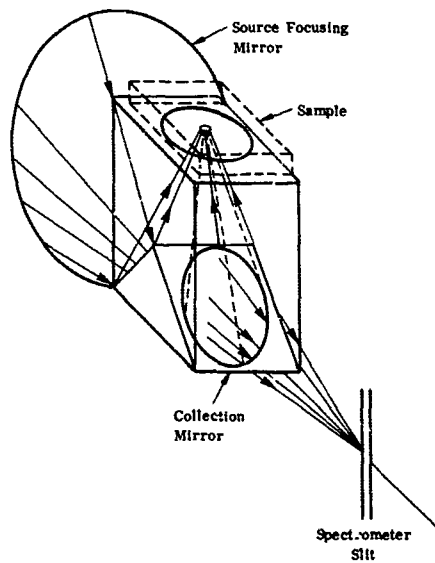


FIGURE 3-14. PERKIN-ELMER REFLECTANCE UNIT [3-6]

pilation. To convert such data to absolute values requires knowledge of the absolute reflectance of the standard used. An absolute measurement is of the following form:

$$\rho_d(\theta_i, \phi_i)_{\text{abs}} = \frac{p_{r,x}}{p_i} \quad (3-40)$$

where p_i is the power incident on the sample in the direction (θ_i, ϕ_i) , and $p_{r,x}$ is the power reflected into a hemisphere by the sample. On the other hand, a relative measurement has the form

$$\rho_d(\theta_i, \phi_i)_{\text{rel}} = \frac{p_{r,x}}{p_{r,st}} \quad (3-41)$$

where, again, $p_{r,x}$ is the power reflected into a hemisphere by the sample, while $p_{r,st}$ is the power reflected into a hemisphere by some reflectance standard.

If the absolute directional reflectance of the standard, $\rho_{d,st}(\theta_i, \phi_i)_{\text{abs}}$ is known, the absolute reflectance of the sample can be calculated:

$$\rho_d(\theta_i, \phi_i)_{\text{abs}} = \frac{p_{r,st}}{p_i}$$

or

$$p_{r,st} = \rho_{d,st}(\theta_i, \phi_i)_{\text{abs}} p_i \quad (3-42)$$

Substituting equation 42 into equation 41 yields

$$\rho_d(\theta_i, \phi_i)_{\text{rel}} = \frac{p_{r,x}}{\rho_{d,st}(\theta_i, \phi_i)_{\text{abs}} p_i}$$

$$\rho_d(\theta_i, \phi_i)_{\text{rel}} = \frac{\rho_d(\theta_i, \phi_i)_{\text{abs}}}{\rho_{d,st}(\theta_i, \phi_i)_{\text{abs}}}$$

and, therefore,

$$\rho_d(\theta_i, \phi_i)_{\text{abs}} = \rho_d(\theta_i, \phi_i)_{\text{rel}} \rho_{d,st}(\theta_i, \phi_i)_{\text{abs}}$$

Thus, to obtain absolute values of the reflectance of a sample, it is necessary to multiply the relative reflectance of the sample by the absolute reflectance of the standard as measured at the same wavelength, incidence angle, etc.

To facilitate these computations, recommended values for the absolute reflectance of three commonly used reflectance standards, MgO , BaSO_4 , and MgCO_3 , are presented in figures 3-15 through 3-17. The reader is cautioned that although these curves are considered to represent the best data currently available, they are nevertheless subject to the errors inherent in the instrumentation used. If highly accurate results are necessary, the references cited should be consulted for a description of the measurement techniques and error analyses associated with the data. Section 3.4 indicates which of the optical data are reported as absolute and which as relative. For the relative data, the reflectance standard has also been designated.

It should also be noted that even after corrections for the standard are applied to data in this compilation, the curves may or may not more truly represent absolute reflectance. This is because the reflectance of such standards may vary within a few percent on the basis of preparation techniques, thickness and age of the samples, their exposure to ultraviolet radiation, etc. Since very few of the experiments considered have indicated in their reports the absolute reflectance of the standard used or completely described its preparation, it is impossible to say that the absolute reflectance shown in figures 3-15 through 3-17 is identical to that of the standard used in a given experiment.

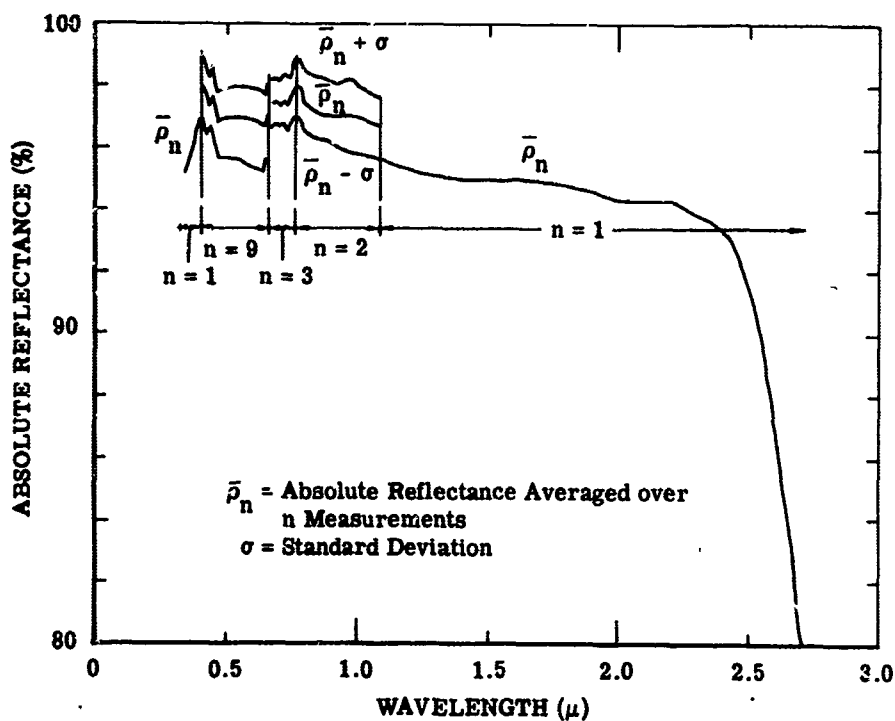


FIGURE 3-15. ABSOLUTE REFLECTANCE OF SMOKED MgO [3-7, 3-8, 3-9]

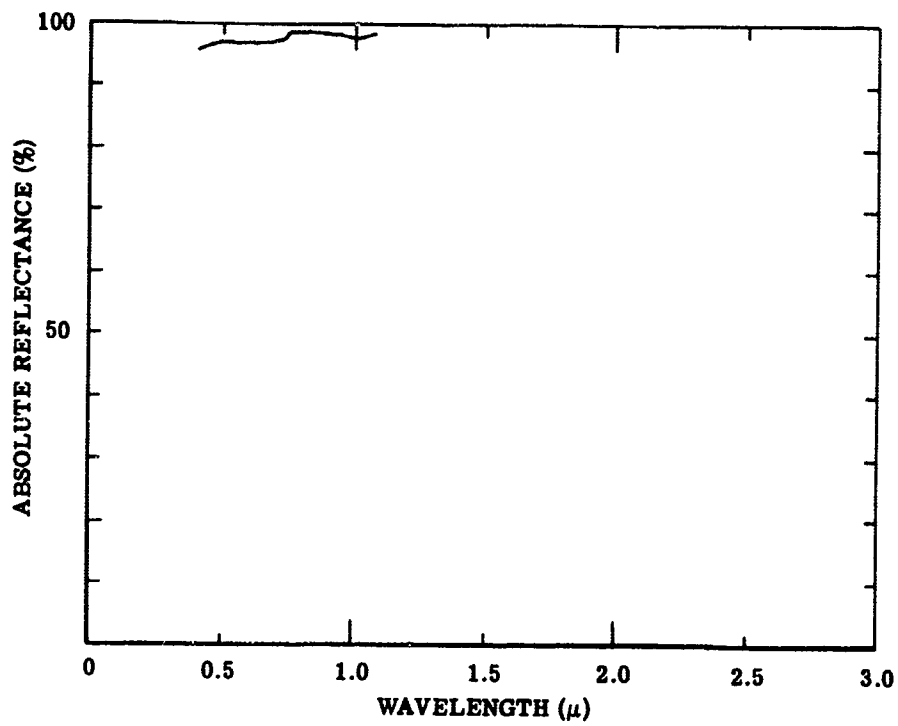


FIGURE 3-16. ABSOLUTE REFLECTANCE OF PRESSED BaSO₄ [3-8]

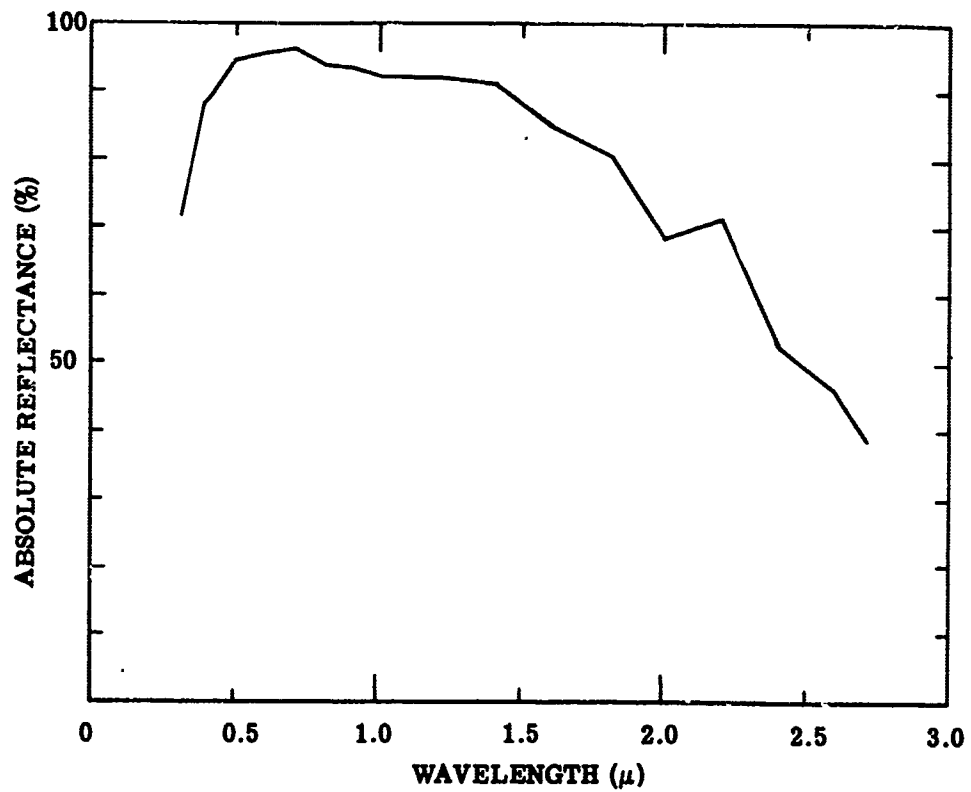


FIGURE 3-17. ABSOLUTE REFLECTANCE OF PRESSED MgCO₃ [3-7]

3.4. SUMMARY OF EXPERIMENTS YIELDING OPTICAL DATA

The documents from which the unclassified optical data have been extracted are briefly summarized on the following pages. These summaries are included to facilitate use of the data presented in section 3.7. Information on the experimental platform, instrumentation, reflectance standards (for relative data) and other related matters has been included, and additional references describing some of the instrumentation in greater detail are cited. As already indicated, the code consisting of the letter B and five digits at the beginning of each entry is the accessions number assigned to the document by the Target Signature Analysis Center. All curves extracted from the document carry this accessions number plus a number from 001 to 999, which is an arbitrary designation assigned to specific curves. The two numbers together constitute a curve's identification number. Bibliographical information on each of the documents is stated; the user is referred to the original source if more detailed information is required.

January 1969

B-00829. Hopkins: Reflectance Curves of Various Leaves, unpub., USAERDL, Ft. Belvoir, Va., 1955 (est.).

Platform: laboratory

Instrument: USAERDL spectrophotometer (original design)

Quantity measured: ρ_d

Wavelength range: 0.9 to 2.7 μ

Reflectance attachment: integrating sphere

Reflectance standard: MgO

Comments: This instrument is no longer in operation. Basically, it consisted of a Gaertner monochromator coupled with an integrating sphere.

B-00830. Hopkins: Reflectance Curves of Various Soils, unpub., USAERDL, Ft. Belvoir, Va., 1955 (est.).

Platform: laboratory

Instrument 1: Beckman DU spectrophotometer

Quantity measured: ρ_d

Wavelength range: 0.4 to 1.2 μ

Reflectance attachment: ellipsoidal mirror that collects radiation diffusely reflected from the sample

Reflectance standard: MgO

Additional reference: 3-10

Instrument 2: USAERDL spectrophotometer (original design)

Quantity measured: ρ_d

Wavelength range: 0.9 to 2.7 μ

Reflectance attachment: integrating sphere

Reflectance standard: MgO

Comments: This instrument is no longer in operation. Basically, it consisted of a Gaertner monochromator coupled with an integrating sphere.

B-01035. Sigler: Airborne Rapid Scan Spectrometer and Earth Reflectance Measurements as a Function of Altitude (Final Report), Inst. Div., Radiation, Inc., Orlando, Fla., July 1957.

Platform: airborne

Instrument: Perkin-Elmer 108 rapid-scan spectrometer

Quantity measured: α (albedo)

Wavelength range: 0.4 to 3.0 μ

Reflectance standard: data are absolute

Comments: These data were obtained by rotating a periscope (installed through a hole in the side of the aircraft) 180° to alternately view the sky radiation and that reflected by the earth.

B-01049. Billings: Reflection of Visible and Infrared Radiation from Leaves of Different Ecological Groups, Am. J. Bot., Vol. 38, 1951.

Platform: laboratory

Instrument: Beckman DU spectrophotometer

Quantity measured: ρ_d

Wavelength range: 0.4 to 1.1 μ

Reflectance attachment: ellipsoidal mirror that collects radiation diffusely reflected from the sample

Reflectance standard: MgCO₃

Additional reference: 3-10

B-01175. Derksen. Monahan: A Reflectometer for Measuring Diffuse Reflectance in the Visible and Infrared Regions, J. Opt. Soc. Am., Vol. 42, No. 4, 1952.

Platform: laboratory

Instrument 1: General Electric spectrophotometer

Quantity measured: ρ_d
Wavelength range: 0.4 to 1.0 μ
Reflectance attachment: integrating sphere
Reflectance standard: MgO
Additional references: 3-2, 3-11, 3-12
Comments: See section 3.2.1.

Instrument 2: Perkin-Elmer 12-B spectrometer

Quantity measured: ρ_d
Wavelength range: 1.0 to 2.7 μ
Reflectance attachment: Coblentz hemisphere
Reflectance standard: MgO
Additional references: 3-13, 3-14
Comments: See section 3.2.3.

B-01176. Wright: Spectral Reflectance Characteristics of Camouflage Greens Versus Camouflage Detection, IRMA III Report No. 1281, USAERDL, Ft. Belvoir, Va., March 1953.

Platform: laboratory

Instrument: General Electric spectrophotometer

Quantity measured: ρ_d
Wavelength range: 0.4 to 1.08 μ
Reflectance attachment: integrating sphere
Reflectance standard: MgO
Additional references: 3-2, 3-11, 3-12
Comments: See section 3.2.1.

B-01337. Dvornik, Orr, Young: Reflectance Curves of Soil, Rocks, Vegetation, and Pavement, Report No. 1746R, USAERDL, Ft. Belvoir, Va., April 1963.

Platform: ground-based field

Instrument: USAERDL portable spectrophotometer

Quantity measured: ρ'
Wavelength range: 0.25 to 2.5 μ
Reflectance attachment: collecting mirror
Reflectance standard: measured relative to thermoglass and values converted to MgO
Additional reference: 3-15
Comments: See section 3.2.4.

B-01339. Haas et al.: Spectrophotometric and Colorimetric Study of Color Transparencies of Some Natural Objects, Report No. 4794, NBS, Washington, D. C., March 1957.

Platform: laboratory

Instrument: General Electric spectrophotometer

Quantity measured: ρ_d
Wavelength range: 0.4 to 1.08 μ
Reflectance attachment: integrating sphere
Reflectance standard: MgO
Additional references: 3-2, 3-11, 3-12
Comments: See section 3.2.1.

B-01352. Haas, et al.: Spectrophotometric and Colorimetric Study of Diseased and Rust Resisting Cereal Crops, Report No. 4591, NBS, Washington, D. C., July 1956.

Platform: laboratory

Instrument: General Electric spectrophotometer

Quantity measured: ρ_d

Wavelength range: 0.4 to 1.08 μ

Reflectance attachment: integrating sphere

Reflectance standard: MgO

Additional references: 3-2, 3-11, 3-12

Comments: See section 3.2.1.

B-01353. Hall, Keegan, Schleter: Spectrophotometric and Colorimetric Change in the Leaf of a White Oak Tree under Conditions of Natural Drying and Excessive Moisture, Report No. 4322, NBS, Washington, D. C., September 1955.

Platform: laboratory

Instrument: General Electric spectrophotometer

Quantity measured: ρ_d

Wavelength range: 0.4 to 1.08 μ

Reflectance attachment: integrating sphere

Reflectance standard: MgO

Additional references: 3-2, 3-11, 3-12

Comments: See section 3.2.1.

B-01367. Haas et al.: Spectrophotometric and Colorimetric Study of Foliage Stored in Covered Metal Containers, Report No. 4370, NBS, Washington, D. C., November 1955.

Platform: laboratory

Instrument: General Electric spectrophotometer

Quantity measured: ρ_d

Wavelength range: 0.4 to 1.08 μ

Reflectance attachment: integrating sphere

Reflectance standard: MgO

Additional references: 3-2, 3-11, 3-12

Comments: See section 3.2.1.

B-01368. Haas et al.: Spectrophotometric and Colorimetric Record of Some Leaves of Trees, Vegetation and Soils, Report No. 4528, NBS, Washington, D. C., April 1956.

Platform: laboratory

Instrument: General Electric spectrophotometer

Quantity measured: ρ_d

Wavelength range: 0.4 to 1.08 μ

Reflectance attachment: integrating sphere

Reflectance standard: MgO

Additional references: 3-2, 3-11, 3-12

Comments: See section 3.2.1.

B-01370. Duntley: Reflectance of Natural Terrains, Report No. OSRD 6554, Louis Comfort Tiffany Foundation, Oyster Bay, N. Y., September 1945.

Platform: airborne

Instrument: Eastman Kodak spectrogeograph

Quantity measured: α (albedo)

Wavelength range: 0.43 to 0.73 μ

Reflectance standard: data are absolute

Comments: The data were obtained by rotating a periscope (installed through a hole in the side of the aircraft) 180° to alternately view the sky radiation and that reflected by the earth. The spectrophotometric curves obtained were derived from densitometer readings of spectrograms.

B-01643. Reflectance Data on Crops (unpub.), Mine Detection Branch, USAERDL, Ft. Belvoir, Va., 1962 (est.).

Platform: ground-based field

Instrument: USAERDL portable spectrophotometer

Quantity measured: ρ'

Wavelength range: 0.25 to 2.5 μ

Reflectance attachment: collecting mirror

Reflectance standard: measured relative to thermoglass and values converted to MgO

Additional reference: 3-15

Comments: See section 3.2.4.

B-01761. Shull: A Spectrophotometric Study of Reflection of Light from Leaf Surfaces, Botan. Gaz., Vol. 87, 1929.

Platform: laboratory

Instrument: spectrophotometer (original design)

Quantity measured: ρ_d

Wavelength range: 0.43 to 0.70 μ

Reflectance attachment: integrating sphere

Reflectance standard: MgCO₃

B-01813. Kronstein: Research, Studies, and Investigations on Spectral Reflectances and Absorption Characteristics of Camouflage Paint Materials and Natural Objects, Final Report, Contract DA-44-009 ENG-1447, New York Univ., New York, March 1955.

Platform: laboratory

Instrument 1: Beckman DK-2 spectrophotometer

Quantity measured: ρ_d

Wavelength range: 0.4 to 2.5 μ

Reflectance attachment: integrating sphere

Reflectance standard: data obtained relative to MgCO₃, but values converted to absolute

Comments: See section 3.2.2.

Instrument 2: Perkin-Elmer Model 12 and Model 112 spectrophotometers

Quantity measured: ρ_d

Wavelength range: 2.5 to 15 μ

Reflectance attachment: Coblentz hemisphere

Reflectance standard: Specular samples were measured relative to a rhodium mirror and diffuse samples relative to flowers of sulphur. Data have been converted to absolute values.

Comments: See section 3.2.3.

B-01948. Dinger: The Absorption of Radiant Energy in Plants, Ph.D thesis, Iowa State Univ., Iowa City, 1941.

Platform: laboratory

Instrument: photometric goniometer (original design)

Quantity measured: ρ' , τ' (bidirectional transmittance)

Wavelength range: 0.35 to 0.75 μ

Reflectance standard: bond paper

Comments: Reflectance data were obtained by focusing monochromatic light on the sample at normal incidence, then examining the reflected component at 10° off normal. Bond paper, believed by the experimenter to have scattering properties similar to those of foliage, was measured in the same way, and the ratio of the two quantities is the reported reflectance. Transmittance measurements relative to bond paper were also made.

B-02250. Haas et al.: Spectrophotometric and Colorimetric Study of Color Transparencies of Some Man-Made Objects, Report No. 4953, NBS, Washington, D. C., November 1957.

Platform: laboratory

Instrument: General Electric spectrophotometer

Quantity measured: ρ_d , τ_d

Wavelength range: 0.4 to 1.08 μ

Reflectance attachment: integrating sphere

Reflectance standard: MgO

Additional references: 3-2, 3-11, 3-12

Comments: For transmittance measurements, the sample was placed at one of the entrance ports of the sphere, and MgO covered both the sample and reference ports. See section 3.2.1 also.

B-02418. Spectral Reflectance of Several Crops (unpub.), Purdue Univ., Lafayette, Ind., 1964.

Platform: laboratory

Instrument: Beckman DK-2 spectrophotometer

Quantity measured: ρ_d

Wavelength range: 0.28 to 2.6 μ

Reflectance attachment: integrating sphere

Reflectance standard: MgO

Comments: See section 3.2.2.

B-03070. Gates et al.: Spectral Properties of Plants, Appl. Opt., Vol. 4, No. 1, 1965.

Platform: laboratory

Instrument 1: General Electric spectrophotometer

Quantity measured: ρ_d, τ_d

Wavelength range: 0.4 to 1.08 μ

Reflectance attachment: integrating sphere

Reflectance standard: MgO

Additional references: 3-2, 3-11, 3-12

Comments: See section 3.2.1. For transmittance measurements, the sample was placed at one of the entrance ports of the sphere, and MgO covered both the sample and reference ports.

Instrument 2: Cary 14 spectrophotometer

Quantity measured: ρ_d

Wavelength range: 0.385 to 2.2 μ

Reflectance attachment: integrating sphere (Cary 1411)

Reflectance standard: MgO

Additional reference: 3-16

Comments: Operation is similar to that of the integrating sphere discussed in section 3.2.2. However, in this experiment the sample was illuminated with white light, and the radiation was spectrally dispersed after reflection. Also, the sample was viewed at 60° off normal.

B-03117. Turner: Reflectance Properties of Thin Films and Multilayers, Presented at Conf. on Radiative Transfer from Solid Materials, Boston, Mass., December 1960.

No descriptive information on these data was available.

B-03231. Dunkle, Gier: Spectral Reflectivity of Certain Minerals and Similar Inorganic Materials, Inst. Eng. Res., Univ. of Calif., Berkeley, January 1954, AD 26 394.

Platform: laboratory

Instrument: Perkin-Elmer spectrophotometer

Quantity measured: ρ_d

Wavelength range: 1.0 to 15.0 μ

Reflectance attachment: Hohlraum

Reflectance standard: data are absolute

Comments: See section 3.2.6.

B-03256. Clark, Hardy, Vinegar: Goniometric Spectrometer for the Measurement of Diffuse Reflectance and Transmittance of Skin in the Infrared Region, J. Opt. Soc. Am., Vol. 43, No. 11, 1953.

Platform: laboratory

Instrument: goniometer coupled with a Wadsworth-Littrow spectrometer

Quantity measured: ρ_d

Wavelength range: 0.55 to 2.5 μ

Reflectance attachment: see comments below

Reflectance standard: data are absolute

Comments: Measurement of diffuse reflectance was obtained by illuminating the sample with monochromatic light and automatically scanning the detector about the sample. The detector thus recorded the reflectance integrated over 180°. This process was repeated at several discrete wavelengths.

B-03258. Ashburn, Wilson: Spectral Diffuse Reflectance of Desert Surfaces, J. Opt. Soc. Am., Vol. 46, No. 8, 1956.

Platform: ground-based field and airborne

Instrument: albedometer (original design)

Quantity measured: α (albedo)

Wavelength range: 0.4 to 0.65 μ

Reflectance attachment: integrating sphere

Reflectance standard: unspecified, if any

Additional reference: 3-17

Comments: No information on whether the data are absolute or relative was available.

B-03303. Jacquez, Kuppenheim: Spectral Reflectance of Human Skin in the Region 235-1000 Millimicrons, J. Appl. Physiol., Vol. 7, March 1955.

Platform: laboratory

Instrument 1: Beckman DU spectrophotometer

Quantity measured: ρ_d

Wavelength range: 0.235 to 0.70 μ

Reflectance attachment: ellipsoidal mirror that collects radiation diffusely reflected from the sample

Reflectance standard: MgO

Additional reference: 3-10

Instrument 2: General Electric spectrophotometer

Quantity measured: ρ_d

Wavelength range: 0.4 to 1.0 μ

Reflectance attachment: integrating sphere

Reflectance standard: MgO

Additional references: 3-2, 3-11, 3-12

Comments: See section 3.2.1.

B-03304. Dimmitroff et al.: Spectral Reflectance of Human Skin in the Region 0.7-2.6 Microns, J. Appl. Physiol., Vol. 8, November 1955.

Platform: laboratory

Instrument 1: General Electric spectrophotometer

Quantity measured: ρ_d

Wavelength range: 0.4 to 0.7 μ

Reflectance attachment: integrating sphere

Reflectance standard: MgO

Additional references: 3-2, 3-11, 3-12

Comments: See section 3.2.1

Instrument 2: Perkin-Elmer infrared spectrometer

Quantity measured: ρ_d

Wavelength range: 0.7 to 2.6 μ

Reflectance attachment: integrating sphere

Reflectance standard: MgO

Additional references: 3-13, 3-18

Comments: This instrument is similar in operation to the Beckman DK-2 spectrophotometer discussed in section 3.2.2.

B-03305. Heer, Kuppenheim: Spectral Reflectance of White and Negro Skin between 440 and 1000 Millimicrons, J. Appl. Physiol., Vol. 4, April 1952.

Platform: laboratory

Instrument: General Electric spectrophotometer

Quantity measured: ρ_d

Wavelength range: 0.431 to 1.0 μ

Reflectance attachment: integrating sphere

Reflectance standard: MgO

Additional references: 3-2, 3-11, 3-12

Comments: See section 3.2.1.

B-03333. Infrared Optical Measurements, Report No. 8626, NBS, Washington, D. C., December 1964.

Platform: laboratory

Instrument 1: General Electric spectrophotometer

Quantity measured: ρ_d

Wavelength range: 0.4 to 1.08 μ

Reflectance attachment: integrating sphere

Reflectance standard: MgO

Additional references: 3-2, 3-11, 3-12

Comments: See section 3.2.1.

Instrument 2: Cary 14 spectrophotometer

Quantity measured: ρ_d

Wavelength range: 0.26 to 2.2 μ

Reflectance attachment: integrating sphere (Cary 1411)

Reflectance standard: MgO

Additional reference: 3-16

Comments: Operation is similar to that of the integrating sphere discussed in section 3.2.2. However, in this experiment the sample was illuminated with white light, and the radiation was spectrally dispersed after reflection. Also, the sample was viewed at 60° off normal.

Instrument 3: Cary 90 spectrophotometer

Quantity measured: ρ_d

Wavelength range: 2.5 to 15 μ

Reflectance attachment: white hemisphere

Reflectance standard: data are absolute

Additional reference: 3-19

Comments: The White attachment is basically a Coblenz-type hemisphere (see sec. 3.2.3). The sample was hemispherically illuminated with white light, and the reflected radiation was viewed slightly off normal.

B-03355. Miscellaneous data from several sources including N. Y. Univ., Syracuse Univ., and Detroit Arsenal, Warren, Mich. (unpub.), 1950 (est.).

Platform: laboratory

Instrument: see comments below

Quantity measured: ρ_d , τ

Wavelength range: 0.4 to 15.0 μ

Reflectance attachment: see comments below

Reflectance standard: see comments below

Comments: Several unpublished, miscellaneous curves from various sources are collected here. Curves B-03355-001 through B-03355-006 are transmission data on optical materials, and no descriptive information on the instrumentation for them was available. Curves B-03355-007 through B-03355-009 are the reflectance of water from 1 to 15 μ , for angles of incidence of 0°, 60°, and 80°. Again, no descriptive information on this experiment was available. Curves B-03355-010 through B-03355-037 are reflectance data on foliage species for the visible and near-infrared regions and appear to be standard spectrophotometric curves (ρ_d). Curves B-03355-039 through B-03355-046 are the reflectance (ρ_d) of paints in the 0.4 to 2.6- μ interval and are believed to have been obtained, relative to MgO, on the Beckman DK-2 spectrophotometer (see sec. 3.2.2). Curves B-03355-047 through B-03355-053 were obtained on the Bausch and Lomb spectrophotometer (see under B-04642).

B-03374. Olson et al.: An Analysis of Measurements of Light Reflectance from Tree Foliage Made during 1960 and 1961, Report on Contract NR-387-025, Agricultural Expt. Sta., University of Illinois, Urbana, June 1964, AD 608-114.

Platform: laboratory

Instrument: General Electric spec photometer

Quantity measured: ρ_d

Wavelength range: 0.4 to 0.7 μ

Reflectance attachment: integrating sphere

Reflectance standard: MgO

Additional references: 3-2, 3-11, 3-12

Comments: See section 3.2.1.

B-03463. Specular Spectral Reflectance of Paints from 0.4 to 40.0 Microns, Report No. 31, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D. C., April 1964.

Platform: laboratory

Instrument 1: Cary 14 spectrophotometer

Quantity measured: ρ'

Wavelength range: 0.4 to 2.5 μ

Reflectance attachment: Cary Model 1413 specular-reflectance attachment

Reflectance standard: aluminum mirror

Comments: Angle of incidence was 8° off normal.

Instrument 2: Beckman IR-7 spectrophotometer

Quantity measured: ρ'

Wavelength range: 2.5 to 15 μ

Reflectance attachment: Cary Model 24425 specular-reflectance attachment

Reflectance standard: aluminum mirror

Comments: Angle of incidence was 30° off normal.

B-03559. Barrow: Calibration on the Spectral Directional Reflectance of Six Samples of Red Pine Needles (unpub.), NBS, Test No. G-35201-1, Agr. Res. Serv., Beltsville, Md., November 1964.

Platform: laboratory

Instrument 1: General Electric spectrophotometer

Quantity measured: ρ_d
Wavelength range: 0.4 to 1.08 μ
Reflectance attachment: integrating sphere
Reflectance standard: MgO
Additional references: 3-2, 3-11, 3-12
Comments: See section 3.2.1.

Instrument 2: Cary 14 spectrophotometer

Quantity measured: ρ_d
Wavelength range: 0.26 to 2.2 μ
Reflectance attachment: integrating sphere (Cary 1411)
Reflectance standard: MgO
Additional reference: 3-16
Comments: Operation is similar to that of the integrating sphere discussed in section 3.2.2. However, in this experiment, the sample was illuminated with white light, and the radiation was spectrally dispersed after reflection. Also, the sample was viewed at 60° off normal.

Instrument 3: Cary 90 spectrophotometer

Quantity measured: ρ_d
Wavelength range: 2.5 to 15 μ
Reflectance attachment: White hemisphere
Reflectance standard: data are absolute
Additional reference: 3-19
Comments: The White attachment is basically a Coblenz-type hemisphere (see sec. 3.2.3). The sample was hemispherically illuminated with white light, and the reflected radiation was viewed slightly off normal.

B-03804. Morris, Olson: Determination of Emissivity and Reflectivity Data on Aircraft Structural Materials, Part II, Supplement I, Report No. 56-222, Armour Res. Foundation, Chicago, Ill., October 1958, AD 202 494.

Platform: laboratory

Instrument 1: original design using a Perkin-Elmer monochromator

Quantity measured: ρ_d
Wavelength range: 0.3 to 0.4 μ and 0.7 to 2.7 μ
Reflectance attachment: integrating sphere
Reflectance standard: data obtained relative to MgCO₃, but values converted to absolute
Comments: The instrument is similar in operation to the Beckman DK-2 spectrophotometer discussed in section 3.2.2, except that it is operated in the single-beam mode. Ratio recording is achieved by the substitution method.

Instrument 2: General Electric spectrophotometer

Quantity measured: ρ_d
Wavelength range: 0.4 to 0.7 μ
Reflectance attachment: integrating sphere
Reflectance standard: data obtained relative to MgCO₃, but values converted to absolute
Additional references: 3-2, 3-11, 3-12
Comments: See section 3.2.1.

B-03856. Betz et al.: Techniques for Measurements of Total Normal Emissivity, Solar Absorptivity and Presentation of Results, Armour Res. Foundation, Chicago, Ill., October 1958.

Platform: laboratory

Instrument 1: General Electric spectrophotometer

Quantity measured: ρ_d

Wavelength range: 0.4 to 0.7 μ

Reflectance attachment: integrating sphere

Reflectance standard: data obtained relative to $MgCO_3$, but values converted to absolute

Additional references: 3-2, 3-11, 3-12

Comments: See section 3.2.1.

Instrument 2: Original design using a Perkin-Elmer monochromator

Quantity measured: ρ_d

Wavelength range: 0.3 to 0.4 μ and 0.7 to 2.7 μ

Reflectance attachment: integrating sphere

Reflectance standard: data obtained relative to $MgCO_3$, but values converted to absolute

Comments: This instrument is similar to the integrating sphere device described in section 3.2.1. The sample and reference are alternately illuminated with monochromatic energy $\mu 90^\circ$ off normal.

B-03959. Edwards, Hall: Far Infrared Reflectance of Spacecraft Coatings, presented at the AIAA Thermophysics Specialist Conference, Monterey, Calif., September 1965.

Platform: laboratory

Instrument 1: Perkin-Elmer 98 monochromator coupled with an integrating sphere (original design)

Quantity measured: ρ_d

Wavelength range: 0.33 to 2.5 μ

Reflectance attachment: integrating sphere

Reflectance standard: data are absolute

Additional reference: 3-20

Comments: This instrument operates in the single-beam mode.

Instrument 2: Perkin-Elmer 98 monochromator with Hohlraum attachment

Quantity measured: ρ_d

Wavelength range: 1.5 to 15 μ

Reflectance attachment: Hohlraum

Reflectance standard: data are absolute

Additional references: 3-21 through 3-25

Comments: See section 3.2.6.

B-03960. Albright et al.: Solar Absorptance and Thermal Emittance of Aluminum Coated with Surface Films of Evaporated Aluminum Oxide, presented at the AIAA Thermophysics Specialist Conference, Monterey, Calif., September 1965.

Platform: laboratory

Instrument: Perkin-Elmer Model 13 and Model 20 spectrophotometers

Quantity measured: ρ'

Wavelength range: 5 to 15 μ

Reflectance attachment: specular-reflectance attachment

Reflectance standard: not specified

B-03995. Krinov: Spectral Reflectance Properties of Natural Formations (trans. by Belkov), Technical Translation No. 439, Nat. Res. Council of Canada, Ottawa, 1953.

Platform: Ground-based field and airborne

Instrument: several spectrographs

Quantity measured: ρ'

Wavelength range: 0.4 to 0.9 μ

Reflectance attachment: none

Reflectance standard: barite paper, gypsum

Comments: See section 3.2.5.

B-04424. Hall: Measurement on the Optical Properties of Snow, unpub., Willow Run Laboratories of the Institute of Science and Technology, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, 1965 (est.).

Platform: laboratory

Instrument: interferometric device

Quantity measured: ρ'

Wavelength range: 0.95 to 2.7 μ

Reflectance standard: flowers of sulphur

B-04616. Myers, Thomas: Reflectance of Cotton Leaves Under Various Conditions of Drying (unpub. data), U. S. Dept. of Agr., Agr. Res. Serv., Weslaco, Texas, June 1966.

Platform: laboratory

Instrument: Beckman DK-2 spectrophotometer

Quantity measured: ρ_d, τ_d

Wavelength range: 0.5 to 2.5 μ

Reflectance attachment: integrating sphere

Reflectance standard: MgO for ρ_d , but values of τ_d are absolute

Comments: For transmittance measurements, the sample was positioned at one of the entrance ports of the integrating sphere, and MgO was placed at both the sample and reference ports (cf. fig. 3-3). Thus, energy transmitted into a hemisphere was seen by the detector. (See section 3.2.2.)

B-04642. Wilburn: Spectra Notebook, Vol. I; Material, Target and Background Data, Tech. Report No. 8863, Components Research and Development Laboratories, U. S. Army Tank Automotive Center, Warren, Mich., May 1965.

Platform: laboratory

Instrument: Bausch and Lomb 808 spectrophotometer

Quantity measured: ρ_d

Wavelength range: 0.4 to 0.7 μ

Reflectance attachment: integrating sphere

Reflectance standard: MgO

B-04802. Korbil: Thermal and Optical Characteristics of Eniwetok Sand (Final Report), Materials Lab., New York Naval Shipyard, Brooklyn, N. Y., November 1952.

Platform: laboratory

Instrument: General Electric spectrophotometer

Quantity measured: ρ_d

Wavelength range: 0.4 to 1.08 μ

Reflectance attachment: integrating sphere

Reflectance standard: MgO

Additional references: 3-2, 3-11, 3-12

Comments: See section 3.2.1.

B-04803. Cooper, Derksen: Spectral Reflectance and Transmittance of Forest Fuel Materials (Final Report), Material Lab., New York Naval Shipyard, Brooklyn, N. Y., March 1952.

Platform: laboratory

Instrument 1: General Electric spectrophotometer

Quantity measured: ρ_d, τ_d

Wavelength range: 0.4 to 1.0 μ

Reflectance attachment: integrating sphere

Reflectance standard: ρ_d data obtained relative to MgO, but values converted to absolute; values of τ_d are absolute

Additional references: 3-2, 3-11, 3-12

Comments: For transmittance measurements, the sample was placed at one of the entrance ports of the integrating sphere, and MgO covered both the sample and reference ports. See section 3.2.1 also.

Instrument 2: Perkin-Elmer infrared spectrometer

Quantity measured: ρ_d, τ_d

Wavelength range: 1.0 to 2.7 μ

Reflectance attachment: Coblentz hemisphere

Reflectance standard: ρ_d data obtained relative to MgO, but converted to absolute; values of τ_d are absolute

Additional references: 3-13, 3-14

Comments: See section 3.2.3.

B-04804. Hovis: Infrared Reflectivity of Some Common Minerals, Appl. Opt., Vol. 5, No. 2 (1966).

Platform: laboratory

Instrument 1: Beckman DK-2 spectrophotometer

Quantity measured: ρ_d

Wavelength range: 0.5 to 2.5 μ

Reflectance attachment: integrating sphere

Reflectance standard: unspecified

Comments: See section 3.2.2.

Instrument 2: Cary 90 spectrophotometer

Quantity measured: ρ_d

Wavelength range: 2.5 to 6.0 μ

Reflectance attachment: White hemisphere

Reflectance standard: data are absolute

Additional reference: 3-19

Comments: The White attachment is basically a Coblentz type hemisphere (see sec. 3.2.3). The sample was hemispherically illuminated with white light, and the reflected radiation was viewed slightly off normal.

B-04805. Byrne, Mancinelli: Optical Transmittance, Reflectance, and Absorptance of Materials (Final Report), Materials Lab., New York Naval Shipyard, Brooklyn, N. Y., March 1954.

Platform: laboratory

Instrument 1: Beckman DU spectrophotometer

Quantity measured: ρ_d , τ_d

Wavelength range: 0.22 to 0.4 μ

Reflectance attachment: ellipsoidal mirror that collects radiation diffusely reflected from the sample

Reflectance standard: ρ_d data obtained relative to MgO, but values converted to absolute; values of τ_d are absolute

Additional reference: 3-10

Instrument 2: General Electric spectrophotometer

Quantity measured: ρ_d , τ_d

Wavelength range: 0.4 to 1.0 μ

Reflectance attachment: integrating sphere

Reflectance standard: ρ_d data obtained relative to MgO, but values converted to absolute; values of τ_d are absolute

Additional references: 3-2, 3-11, 3-12

Comments: For transmittance measurements, the sample was placed at one of the entrance ports of the integrating sphere, and MgO covered both the sample and reference ports.

See section 3.2.1 also.

Instrument 3: Perkin-Elmer infrared spectrometer

Quantity measured: ρ_d , τ_d

Wavelength range: 1.0 to 2.7 μ

Reflectance attachment: Coe hemispherical

Reflectance standard: ρ_d data obtained relative to MgO, but converted to absolute; values of τ_d are absolute

Additional references: 3-13, 3-14

Comments: See section 3.2.3.

B-04806. Byrne, Schilling: Spectral Reflectance and Transmittance of Interior Fuel Materials (Final Report), Materials Lab., New York Naval Shipyard, Brooklyn, N. Y., November 1953.

Platform: laboratory

Instrument 1: Beckman DU spectrophotometer

Quantity measured: ρ_d , τ_d

Wavelength range: 0.22 to 0.4 μ

Reflectance attachment: ellipsoidal mirror that collects radiation diffusely reflected from the sample

Reflectance standard: ρ_d data obtained relative to MgO, but values converted to absolute; values of τ_d are absolute

Additional reference: 3-10

Instrument 2: General Electric spectrophotometer

Quantity measured: ρ_d , τ_d

Wavelength range: 0.4 to 1.0 μ

Reflectance attachment: integrating sphere

Reflectance standard: ρ_d data obtained relative to MgO, but values converted to absolute; values of τ_d are absolute

Additional references: 3-2, 3-11, 3-12

Comments: For transmittance measurements, the sample was placed at one of the entrance ports of the integrating sphere, and MgO covered both the sample and reference ports. See section 3.2.1 also.

Instrument 3: Perkin-Elmer infrared spectrometer

Quantity measured: ρ_d , τ_d

Wavelength range: 1.0 to 2.7 μ

Reflectance attachment: Coblentz hemisphere

Reflectance standard: ρ_d data obtained relative to MgO, but converted to absolute; values of τ_d are absolute

Additional references: 3-13, 3-14

Comments: See section 3.2.3.

B-04879. Edwards et al.: Basic Studies on the Use and Control of Solar Energy (Annual Report, Aug. 1959 to Aug. 1960), Univ. of California, Los Angeles, October 1960.

Platform: laboratory

Instrument 1: Beckman DK-2 spectrophotometer

Quantity measured: ρ_d

Wavelength range: 0.25 to 2.5 μ

Reflectance attachment: integrating sphere

Reflectance standard: data obtained relative to MgO, but values converted to absolute

Comments: See section 3.2.2.

Instrument 2: General Electric spectrophotometer

Quantity measured: ρ_d

Wavelength range: 0.4 to 1.0 μ

Reflectance attachment: integrating sphere

Reflectance standard: data obtained relative to MgCO₃, but values converted to absolute

Additional references: 3-2, 3-11, 3-12

Comments: See section 3.2.1.

Instrument 3: Perkin-Elmer spectrophotometer

Quantity measured: ρ_d

Wavelength range: 1.25 to 15 μ

Reflectance attachment: Hohlraum

Reflectance standard: data are absolute

Comments: See section 3.2.6.

B-05289. Ohlsen, Etemad: Spectral and Total Radiation Data of Various Aircraft Materials, North American Aviation, Inc., Los Angeles Div., Eng. Dept., Los Angeles, Calif., 23 July 1957.

Platform: laboratory

Instrument 1: General Electric spectrophotometer

Quantity measured: ρ_d

Wavelength range: 0.4 to 1.0 μ

Reflectance attachment: integrating sphere

Reflectance standard: data obtained relative to $MgCO_3$, but values converted to absolute

Comments: See section 3.2.1.

Instrument 2: Original design using a Perkin-Elmer 83 monochromator

Quantity measured: ρ_d

Wavelength range: 1 to 25 μ

Reflectance attachment: Hohlraum

Reflectance standard: Data are absolute

Comments: A Hohlraum device is discussed in section 3.2.6.

B-05370. Betz et al.: Determination of Emissivity and Reflectivity Data on Aircraft Structural Materials, Part I: Techniques for Measurements of Total Normal Emissivity and Reflectivity with Some Data on Copper and Nickel, Document Service Center, Knott Bldg., Dayton, Ohio, October 1956.

Platform: laboratory

Instrument: General Electric spectrophotometer

Quantity measured: ρ_d

Wavelength range: 0.38 to 0.7 μ

Reflectance attachment: integrating sphere

Reflectance standard: MgO

Additional references: 3-2, 3-11, 3-12

Comments: See section 3.2.1.

B-013522. Funai, Starr, Streed: Principles of Infrared Camouflage for Low Temperature Targets, Naval Civil Engineering Lab., Port Hueneme, Calif., July 1953, AD 139 720.

Platform: laboratory

Instrument: Beckman IR-3 spectrophotometer

Quantity measured: ρ_d

Wavelength range: 1.8 to 13 μ

Reflectance attachment: Hohlraum

Reflectance standard: data are absolute

Comments: See section 3.2.6.

B-19999, B-20000, B-20001, B-20002. Reflectance of Target and Background Materials, unpublished data from the Air Force Target Signature Measurement Program, Willow Run Laboratories, Institute of Science and Technology, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, 1967.

Platform: laboratory

Instrument: Beckman DK-2 spectrophotometer

Quantity measured: ρ_d , τ_d

Wavelength range: 0.28 to 2.6 μ

Reflectance attachment: integrating sphere

Reflectance standard: MgO for ρ_d , but values of τ_d are absolute

Comments: For transmittance measurements, the sample was positioned at one of the entrance ports of the integrating sphere, and MgO was placed at both the sample and reference ports (cf. fig. 3-3). Thus, energy transmitted into a hemisphere was seen by the detector. See section 3.2.2 also.

3.5. DATA FORMAT

In order to transfer a data curve from a source document to the Target Signature Library, the curve is first semi-automatically digitized and keypunched on IBM cards. Great care is exercised to preserve all significant details of the original curve except those attributable to instrument noise. Data points are taken in such a way that the new curve formed by connecting the data points with straight lines will duplicate the original curve. In essence, this amounts to taking data points at all significant inflection points on the original curve, so that relatively few data points are required to describe a smooth curve, although many points may be required to describe a highly erratic curve. The keypunched cards are the mechanism for transferring the data to magnetic tape in the Target Signature Library and for printing out data curves in a standard format on a plotting machine.

The header information above each of the data curves includes the curve's identification number, the curve's title, subject codes, and parameter information. The identification number consists of the internal control letter B and eight digits. The first five digits identify the document from which the data were taken. (Section 3.4 lists the documents by control letter and these five digits.) The last three digits of the identification number have been arbitrarily assigned by the Target Signature Analysis Center for retrieval and to identify a particular curve within a given source document. The subject code is a group of letters assigned to each curve to permit retrieval by subject. Each letter represents a specific descriptor, and each curve is assigned as many letters and as many codes as are required to describe it adequately. The Target Signature Subject-Code List (table 1-1) explains these codes. As an example, a curve may be described as follows:

Object measured: loam (BFEA)

Instrumentation: General Electric spectrophotometer (CDB)

Experimental platform: Laboratory (CED)

Quantity measured: Directional reflectance with the specular component included in the measurement (DFAA)

Reflectance standard: MgO (DFCE)

Spectral interval: 0.4 to 0.7 μ (ECB) and 0.7 to 1.5 μ (ECCA)

The conditions of the experiment, called parameter information, are also listed on the printed header in abbreviated form. This information is derived from the original source when possible. For many of the data, very few parameter entries appear either because the source did not document all of the experimental parameters or because some parameters are not applicable to all measurements, e.g., altitude and range are not parameters for laboratory measurements. Table 3-1 is the key for interpreting this parameter information. Figure 3-18 illustrates the angle parameters pertinent to some measurements.

The optical data in this section are arranged according to the subject code most descriptive of the object or sample measured. Since the Target Signature Subject-Code List contains a large number of specific types of target and background categories, it was necessary in some cases to group the data into somewhat broader categories. These are cross-indexed by subject in section 2.

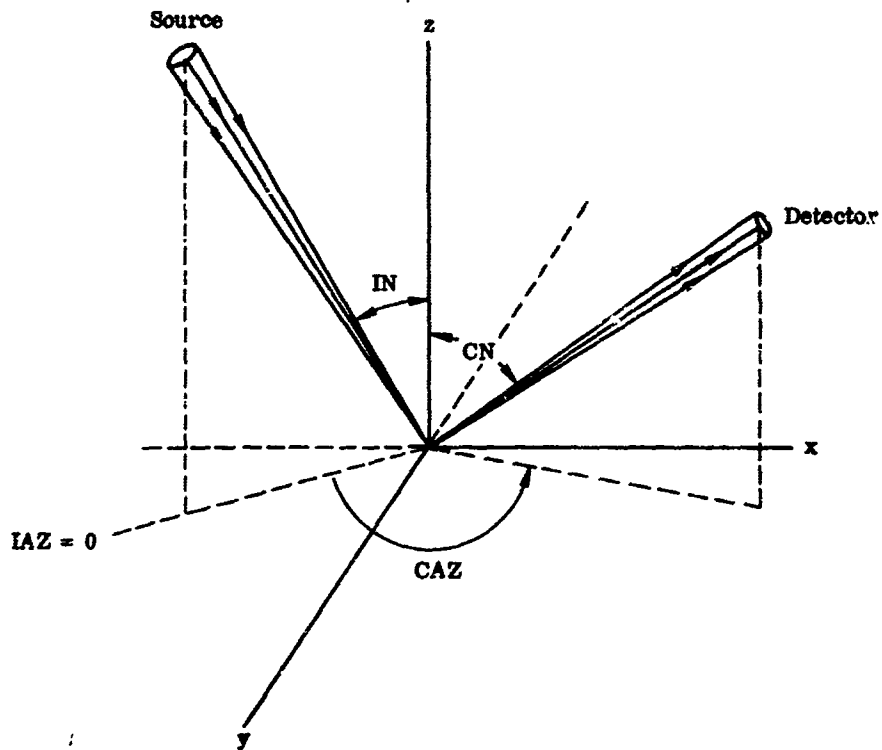


FIGURE 3-18. GEOMETRY FOR SOME SPECIFIED OPTICAL DATA PARAMETERS

TABLE 3-1. OPTICAL DATA PARAMETERS

DATE	Date of measurement (day, month, and year)
TIME	Time of measurement (24-hour clock)
LAT	Latitude of measurement (field measurement) or of location at which specimen was collected (laboratory measurement)
LONG	Longitude of measurement or of location at which specimen was collected, as with LAT
ALT	Altitude of experimental platform (thousand. of feet)
RANGE	Slant range (thousands of feet)
DAYS RE	Number of days sample had been removed from its natural environment
IN*	Incidence angle (degrees from normal)
IAZ*	Azimuth of incident radiation (degrees)
CN**	Collection angle (degrees from normal)
CAZ**	Azimuth of collection angle (degrees)
IRR	Type of target irradiation coded as follows: A Sun B Moon C Skylight (extended source) D Laser E Other artificial point sources
OBST	Obstructions in the air that prevent a clear view of the target, coded as follows: A Smoke B Haze C Dust D Sand E Fog F Drizzle G Rain H Snow I Hail
TTEMP	Temperature of target or measured object (°K)
WIND SP	Average wind speed (mph)
WIND DI	Wind direction
CLD	Total cloud cover coded as follows: A 0 to 0.1 B 0.2 to 0.5 C 0.6 to 0.8 D 0.9 to 1.0
VIS	Visibility (miles)
TEMP	Temperature of environment (°F)
DEW PT	Dew point temperature (°F)
N AVE	Number of curves or measurements averaged to make up this curve

* These angles are defined only if the major portion of radiation incident on the target comes from a point source, e.g., the sun (see fig. 3-18).

** These angles are defined when the target is observed from one direction (see fig. 3-18).

3.6. REFERENCES FOR SECTION 3

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- 3-7. H. T. Betz et al., *Determination of Emissivity and Reflectivity Data on Aircraft Structural Materials, Part II: Techniques for Measurement of Total Normal Emissivity, Normal Spectral Emissivity, Solar Absorptivity, and Presentation of Results*, Armour Research Foundation, Chicago, October 1958, AD 202 493.
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Insert Optical Spectral Data Sheets Here

OPTICAL REFLECTANCE DISTRIBUTION FUNCTION DATA

The data treated in this section were obtained through a reflectance measurement of a different type than that used for the data of section 3. As pointed out in section 3.1, the term "reflectance" by itself is vague and should not be used unless the exact type of reflectance is indicated. The common concept for reflectance employs a dimensionless quantity, perhaps as a function of wavelength and always between the values 0 and 1 (or 0% and 100%). Further, it is assumed that the total power reflected by a surface is collected and the ratio of this to the total incident power is the reflectance of that surface; however, situations where total powers are involved seldom occur naturally. Laboratory instruments have been built to approximate or simulate the conditions for such a total reflectance measurement, but each type of instrument (sec. 3.2) really measures only its particular type of reflectance.

Section 3.1 contains a derivation of a "general reflectance" ρ' , called bidirectional reflectance, which is based on a directional source and a point receiver; thus the problems of collecting all reflected power or illuminating the surface from all directions are avoided. However, ρ' is not really a reflectance. Since the initial publication of that derivation, the symbol ρ' has been changed to f_r and the name from "bidirectional reflectance" to "quadrivariate reflectance distribution function" (4RDF) [4-1] (this notation is used in this section). This was necessary because f_r is not simply a ratio of reflected to incident powers but is a measure of power per unit projected solid angle reflected in a given direction to power incident from a given source direction. Thus, f_r with units of reciprocal steradians (sr^{-1}), is not bounded by 0 and 1, and can vary with the source and receiver angles. This is the type of reflectance that occurs naturally and is of most value to the analysis of remote sensory systems.

A formal definition of the reflectance distribution function and some mathematical manipulations of 4RDF are given in section 4.1; section 4.2 contains equations illustrating how the 4RDF data can be applied to sensor systems. A description of the instrument used for collection of 4RDF data is given in section 4.3. The format used for presenting the data in this compilation is explained in section 4.4.

4.1. DEFINITION OF THE REFLECTANCE DISTRIBUTION FUNCTION 4RDF

The definition given here is based on the treatment of reflectance and emissivity in the Handbook of Military Infrared Technology [4-1]. However, the symbols and terminology are those used in reference 4-2.

Consider radiant power incident on an element of surface area δA from direction θ_1, ϕ_1 and contained within the a beam of solid angle $d\omega_1$, where θ_1 is the polar and ϕ_1 the azimuth angle relative to a coordinate system fixed to area δA , as shown in figure 4-1. If the radiant power source has a radiance of $L_1(\theta_1, \phi_1)$ in direction θ_1, ϕ_1 , then the power incident on the surface from this source is

$$\begin{aligned}\delta P_i &= L_i(\theta_i, \phi_i) \cos \theta_i \delta A d\omega_i \\ &= \delta E(\theta_i, \phi_i) \delta A\end{aligned}\quad (4-1)$$

where

$$d\omega_i = \sin \theta_i d\theta_i d\phi_i$$

and

$$\delta E = L_i d\omega_i \cos \theta_i$$

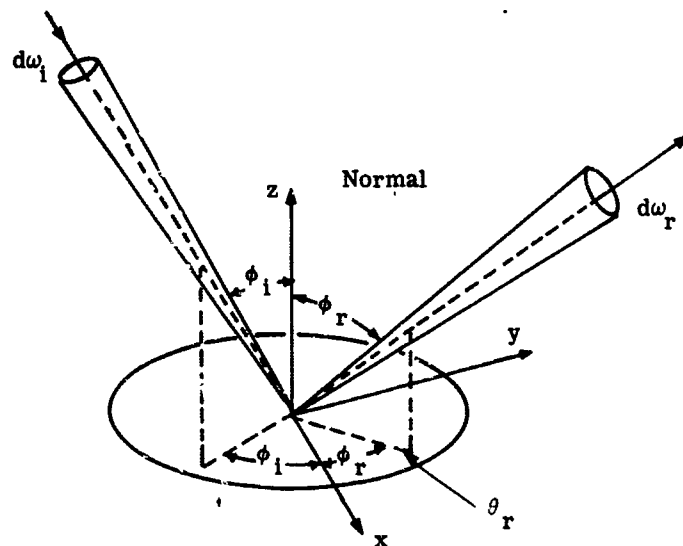


FIGURE 4-1. LOCAL COORDINATE SYSTEM FOR DETERMINING BIDIRECTIONAL REFLECTANCE

Now considering only the incident power δP_i from direction θ_i, ϕ_i , the radiant intensity $\delta I_r(\theta_r, \phi_r)$ of the area δA in direction θ_r, ϕ_r due to reflection or scattering is

$$\delta I_r(\theta_r, \phi_r) = \delta P_i(\theta_i, \phi_i) f_r(\theta_i, \phi_i; \theta_r, \phi_r) \cos \theta_r \quad (4-2)$$

and since

$$\frac{\delta I_r}{\cos \theta_r \delta A} = \delta L_r$$

and

$$\frac{\delta P_i}{\delta A} = \delta E$$

we have the reflected radiance relation

$$\delta L_r(\theta_r, \phi_r) = \delta E(\theta_i, \phi_i) f_r(\theta_i, \phi_i; \theta_r, \phi_r) \quad (4-3)$$

In equations 4-2 and 4-3, f_r is defined as the operator that acts on incident power or irradiance to give the reflected radiant intensity or reflected radiance, respectively, of an element δA that is a reflector or scatterer. Explicitly,

$$f_r(\theta_i, \phi_i; \theta_r, \phi_r) = \frac{\delta L_r(\theta_r, \phi_r)}{\delta E(\theta_i, \phi_i)} = \frac{\delta L_r(\theta_r, \phi_r)}{L_i(\theta_i, \phi_i) \cos \theta_i d\omega_i} \quad (4-4)$$

(The geometrical factor $\cos \theta_i$ in equation 4-2 does not appear in equation 4-3 because radiance is defined as watts per square centimeter per projected unit solid angle in the direction of propagation.) The reflectance distribution function, f_r , is thus the ratio of reflected radiance to irradiance, each quantity having a direction associated with it. If certain conditions are met, one may apply a theorem of reciprocity [4-3], generally attributed to Helmholtz, which states that the respective directions may be interchanged; i.e.,

$$f_r(\theta_1, \phi_1; \theta_2, \phi_2) = f_r(\theta_2, \phi_2; \theta_1, \phi_1)$$

From equation 4-4:

$$\delta L_r(\theta_r, \phi_r) = f_r \delta E(\theta_i, \phi_i) = f_r \frac{\delta P_i(\theta_i, \phi_i)}{\delta A}$$

But, the total power reflected by δA due to δE is

$$\begin{aligned} P_r &= \delta A \int_h \delta L_r(\theta_r, \phi_r) \cos \theta_r d\omega_r \\ &= \delta A \int_h f_r \frac{\delta P_i(\theta_i, \phi_i)}{\delta A} \cos \theta_r d\omega_r \end{aligned}$$

where the integral is over the hemisphere above δA .

Now, if $\delta P_i(\theta_i, \phi_i)$ is the only source power considered and all its rays are contained within a small solid angle $d\omega_i$, then

$$\begin{aligned} P_r &= P_i(\theta_i, \phi_i) \int_h f_r(\theta_i, \phi_i; \theta_r, \phi_r) \cos \theta_r d\omega_r \\ \frac{P_r}{P_i(\theta_i, \phi_i)} &= \int_h f_r(\theta_i, \phi_i; \theta_r, \phi_r) \cos \theta_r d\omega_r \end{aligned}$$

Now, it is recognized that

$$\frac{P_r}{P_i(\theta_i, \phi_i)} = \rho_{di}$$

where ρ_{di} is the quantity obtained when a detector is at one port of an integrating sphere and a sample at another port of the sphere is illuminated by a small beam of light from direction θ_i, ϕ_i . Thus,

$$\int_h f_r(\theta_i, \phi_i; \theta_r, \phi_r) \cos \theta_r d\omega_r = \rho_{di} \quad (4-5)$$

But,

$$\int_h \cos \theta_r d\omega_r = \pi$$

therefore,

$$\frac{\int_h f_r(\theta_i, \phi_i; \theta_r, \phi_r) \cos \theta_r d\omega_r}{\int_h \cos \theta_r d\omega_r} = \frac{\rho_{di}}{\pi}$$

Now, the notation \bar{f}_r is defined as

$$\bar{f}_r(\theta_i, \phi_i) = \frac{\int_h f_r(\theta_i, \phi_i; \theta_r, \phi_r) \cos \theta_r d\omega_r}{\int_h \cos \theta_r d\omega_r} \quad (4-6)$$

where \bar{f}_r is a weighted average of f_r over the hemisphere. Because of the reciprocity theorem,

$$\bar{f}_r(\theta_i, \phi_i) = \bar{f}_r(\theta_r, \phi_r) = \bar{f}_r(\theta, \phi)$$

or, in the former notation

$$\rho_{di} = \rho_{dr} = \rho_d$$

Note, however that

$$\rho_d \neq \bar{f}_r(\theta, \phi)$$

but rather,

$$\rho_d = \pi \bar{f}_r(\theta, \phi)$$

The terms $f_r(\theta_i, \phi_i; \theta_r, \phi_r)$ and $\bar{f}_r(\theta, \phi)$ also have the names "quadravariant reflectance distribution function" and "bivariant reflectance distribution function," which are shortened to the acronyms 4RDF and 2RDF, respectively. For a further discussion of f_r and different types of \bar{f}_r derived from it, i.e., f_r averaged over other angles, see reference 4-2, where f_r is termed f_4 .

4.2. SOME EQUATIONS FOR THE APPLICATION OF 4RDF DATA

Reflection characteristics of targets and backgrounds are generally used with appropriate equations to predict the operational capabilities of active or semi-active detection or mapping systems. In the past, most of the reflectance data has necessarily been of the ρ_d type, i.e., reflectance, without consideration of how the reflected power is distributed throughout the hemi-

sphere. It should be obvious that generally much better predictions could be made for the operation of such systems if reflectance distribution function data were used. Errors caused by assuming a target to be a diffuse reflector, i.e., taking ρ_d and dividing by π , when in actuality it is a forward scatter or a backscatter, would be completely eliminated.

The price one pays to obtain these better predictions, in addition to the data acquisition costs, is the necessity of working with large amounts of data since $f_r(\theta_i, \phi_i; \theta_r, \phi_r)$ or 4RDF varies with both source and receiver directions.* The manner in which 4RDF varies depends on the particular surface considered and the polarization states of the source and receiver, as shown by the data in section 4.5. Much of the variation in 4RDF as a function of receiver angle (θ_r) is unimportant when application is made to active detection or mapping systems where the source and receiver are typically colinear or separated by only a small bistatic angle. For such a system, only those data points where the receiver angle is close, or equal, to the incidence angle would be needed. On the other hand, all the 4RDF data is necessary when application is made to semi-active systems where a flare or the sun is the source and the receiver can be almost anywhere.

The determination of relative contrast in a proposed strip map or other scene could be made very accurately by ranking the $f_r(\theta_r, \phi_r; \theta_i, \phi_i)$ values for all targets and backgrounds that are to be included. An important assumption here is that 4RDF data are available for the targets and backgrounds considered or that mathematical models for these have been formulated from data collected for the basic materials. A similar ranking of ρ_d (or \bar{I}_r or 2RDF in the new notation) values for the same targets and backgrounds could not be depended upon to predict relative contrast unless the angular reflection properties of everything in the scene were the same. This is certainly possible but not very probable.

An important advantage to using 4RDF data lies in the polarization parameters that can be exploited to enhance contrast. Since all four polarization components** usually have different values, there are many combinations—sums, differences, and ratios—that could be used with appropriate instrumentation to change the contrast between specified targets or target classes and their backgrounds. A simple illustration of this is the blinking effect one observes when a polaroid filter is rotated between one's eye and a sun-lighted automobile. Extensive analysis is needed to determine the optimum source polarization plane or planes, receiver analyzer orientations, and/or signal processing; but the effort would pay off, especially when new detection or mapping systems are designed.

*The reflectance distribution function also varies with wavelength just as ρ_d does; in fact, it may be possible (for certain targets and certain angles) to determine the λ -dependence of f_r data through ρ_d versus λ measurements. Such a procedure would certainly not apply for incidence angles near grazing, for targets with surface textures whose dimensions are comparable to the wavelengths employed, or in spectral regions where absorption bands occur.

**See discussion of polarization at the beginning of section 4.4.

For a given system design, the received power for calculation of signal-to-noise ratios can be computed with 4RDF data in the following manner. By definition from equation 4-4,

$$f_r(\theta_i, \phi_i; \theta_r, \phi_r) = \frac{\delta L_r(\theta_r, \phi_r)}{L_i(\theta_i, \phi_i) d\Omega_i} \quad (4-4a)$$

or

$$\delta L_r(\theta_r, \phi_r) = f_r(\theta_i, \phi_i; \theta_r, \phi_r) L_i(\theta_i, \phi_i) d\Omega_i$$

where subscripts r and i refer to reflected and incident, respectively

$d\Omega_i = d\omega_i \cos \theta_i$ is the projected solid angle through which the source illuminates the target surface

L is radiance

A specified λ and $\Delta\lambda$ are assumed. The radiant power P passing through a remote aperture and coming from a surface with a radiance L is

$$P = LA\Omega$$

where A is the area of the radiating (or reflecting) surface

Ω is the projected solid angle subtended by the receiving aperture

$\Omega = \omega \cos \theta$, where θ is the angle between the surface normal and the receiving aperture normal and ω is the total solid angle. It is assumed here that ω is small and that the receiver is pointed directly toward the area A. Thus, in general, these equations give

$$P(\theta_r, \phi_r) = \left[\int_{\omega_i} f_r(\theta_i, \phi_i; \theta_r, \phi_r) L_i(\theta_i, \phi_i) d\Omega_i \right] A\Omega_r$$

where the integral is over the input solid angle. The term in brackets is the target radiance L_r due to reflection of a source that subtends a solid angle ω_i and has a radiance L_i . A is the area within the field of view subject to L_i , and Ω_r is the projected solid angle of the receiver.

This general equation can be simplified when certain conditions exist: if f_r does not vary over the range of incidence angles considered, it can be moved outside the integral; the remaining integral is the irradiance on the target E. Thus, under these conditions,

$$P(\theta_r, \phi_r) = f_r(\theta_i, \phi_i; \theta_r, \phi_r) E(\theta_i, \phi_i) A\Omega_r$$

At least five different equations can be derived for received power depending on the illumination source and/or the receiver field of view.

Case I. Solar or other source for which irradiance is known

In a selected wavelength band and assuming the field of view to be always fully illuminated,

$$P = f_r(\theta_i, \phi_i; \theta_r, \phi_r) E_s \cos \theta_i A_r \frac{\pi}{4} \alpha^2 S_a \quad (4-7)$$

where $f_r(\theta_i, \phi_i; \theta_r, \phi_r)$ is the reflectance distribution function of the surface and is a function of source and receiver directions relative to the surface under study

E_s is the irradiance on a surface normal to the source

θ_i is the incident polar angle ($E_s \cos \theta_i$ is thus the target irradiance E)

A_r is the receiver aperture area

α is the total angle field of view

S_a is the loss term to account for atmospheric scattering or absorption

Note that equation 4-7 is independent of range since, when range is decreased, the target area decreases and the receiver solid angle increases.

Case II. Laser or other source with small beam properties arranged coaxially with a receiver

In a selected wavelength band and assuming the illuminated area to be larger than field of view,

$$P = f_r(\theta_i, \phi_i; \theta_r, \phi_r) P_t \frac{\alpha^2 A_r}{\gamma^2 R^2} \cos \theta S_a^2 \quad (4-8)$$

where P_t is the total transmitted power

R is the range to the target

θ is the polar angle of incidence and reflection

γ is the half-power beam divergence angle of the transmitter and other terms are as in equation 4-7

The loss term is now squared since there is two-way propagation. When the receiver field of view α is smaller than the transmitter beam divergence γ , their ratio correctly weights the P_t term to account for power transmitted but not useful. When α is larger than γ , the ratio term drops out; i.e., for a field of view larger than the beam divergence

$$P = f_r(\theta_i, \phi_i; \theta_r, \phi_r) P_t \frac{A_r}{R^2} \cos \theta S_a^2 \quad (4-9)$$

Case III. Laser or other source with small beam properties not arranged coaxially with a receiver

In a selected wavelength band and assuming the illuminated area to be larger than the field of view,

$$P = f_r(\theta_i, \phi_i; \theta_r, \phi_r) P_t \frac{\alpha^2}{\gamma^2} \frac{A_r}{R_t^2} \cos \theta_i \frac{1}{R_t^2} S_{a_t} S_{a_r}$$

where θ_i is the polar angle of incidence

R_t is the range of the target from the transmitter

S_{a_t} and S_{a_r} are loss terms for the paths to the target from the transmitter and to the receiver from the target, respectively

Just as in equation 4-9 when α is larger than γ , their ratio drops out; i.e.,

$$P = f_r(\theta_i, \phi_i; \theta_r, \phi_r) P_t A_r \cos \theta_i \frac{1}{R_t^2} S_{a_t} S_{a_r} \quad (4-10)$$

In all of these equations one must be careful that the $f_r(\theta_i, \phi_i; \theta_r, \phi_r)$ used applies to the entire target area. If this is not possible, an averaged value should be used based on the relative areas of the several materials or objects comprising the target or filling the field of view.

4.3. DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTATION

The instrument used in the Target Signature Measurements Program (laboratory phase) at The University of Michigan to collect the data presented in this section is called the breadboard gonireflectometer or "BGR" [4-2]. It is a table-top instrument comprising two radiation sources, a receiver, a sample mount, signal-processing electronics, and chart recorder. One source is a plane-polarized He-Ne laser (Spectra-Physics Model 130B) operating at a wavelength of 0.6328 μm . The other source is a tungsten-quartz iodine lamp with a 250-mm grating monochromator (Bausch and Lomb with slits set for $\Delta\lambda = \pm 50 \text{ \AA}$ bandwidth) for operation from 0.3 to 1.4 μ . However, the spectral interval is restricted by the detector in the receiver and the power available from the lamp. The receiver uses an S-1 response photomultiplier (RCA-7102) and has a two-element optical system and field stop that defines a field of view of 7.5 cm at a range of 53 cm and focuses the entrance aperture onto the photocathode. An adjustable iris at the entrance sets the aperture to about 3-cm diameter so that a solid angle of 0.0025 sr is defined for collection of reflected radiation.

Samples are mounted vertically on a hand-operated rotary table set in the path of the source beam to achieve the desired incidence angle. The receiver is mounted on a stand so that the source beam, the sample normal, and the receiver viewing direction all lie in a common plane parallel to the table top. The coordinate system used for a typical measurement is shown in figure 4-2. The choice of the $\phi = 0$ reference line on the sample is arbitrary.

The laser beam is diverged with a negative lens to yield an illuminated spot on the sample, about 2.5-cm diameter at normal incidence; the beam divergence angle (total) is less than 32 mrad. At the exit slits of the monochromator, a two-element optical system and an iris are used to focus a round spot on the sample. The maximum convergence of these rays forming the illuminated spot is less than 40 mrad total angle. The iris is used to reduce the spot size when necessary so that the illuminated area (an ellipse for large incidence angles) is not larger than the field of view of the receiver.

Polaroid filters, HN22 for the visible and HR for the near-IR spectral region, are used to polarize the beam from the monochromator, rotate the polarized beam from the laser, and serve as analyzers in front of the receiver entrance aperture. Inherent sensitivity of the receiver to the polarization of the input beam was checked by rotating the photomultiplier and then the optics about the longitudinal axis of the beam and was found to be negligible in both cases.

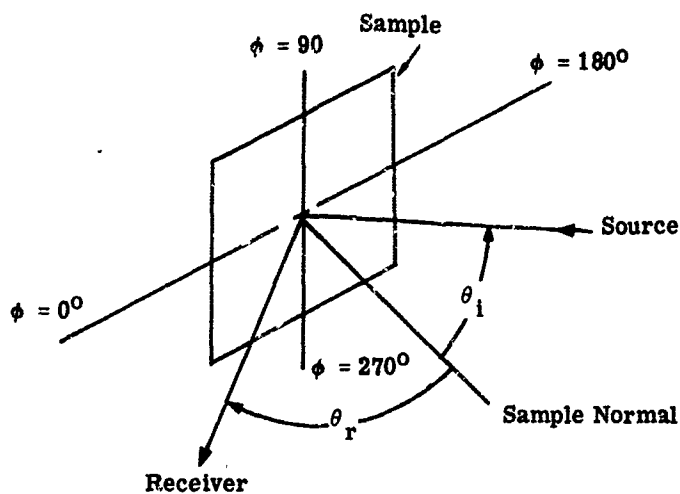


FIGURE 4-2. SAMPLE COORDINATE SYSTEM. Typical for measurements in the $\phi = 0^\circ$ and $\phi = 180^\circ$ planes.

The beams from the sources are chopped mechanically at a 90-Hz rate to allow use of narrowband filtering and a homodyne detector system. Precision electrical attenuators are used in the signal line between the receiver and the filter-homodyne detector so that only a small dynamic range is required for these systems. The attenuators are used over a range of 3 decades, and a test of system linearity over this range with calibrated neutral-density filters gave results of $\pm 3\%$, which is comparable to the linearity of the photomultiplier alone. The dc output signal from the homodyne detector is recorded on a strip chart, signal vs. time, and the noise can be averaged out for seconds or minutes when necessary.

Calibration of the entire instrument is accomplished in the following manner. A calibrated neutral-density filter of sufficient density is placed between the source and receiver, and a signal proportional to the incident power is obtained. Such calibrations are repeated at half-hour intervals or before and after each run to insure good calibration values. Since the source power is usually constant, as shown by a monitor detector, calibration values are also constant.

The measured values of $f_r(\theta_i, \phi_i; \theta_r, \phi_r)$ are obtained for a given set of polarization conditions by use of the equation

$$f_r(\theta_i, \phi_i; \theta_r, \phi_r) = \frac{V_r(\theta_r, \phi_r)K_r}{V_c K_c K_{NDF} \omega_r \cos \theta_r}$$

where

V_r is the voltage from the receiver due to reflected power

K_r is precision attenuator setting for voltage V_r

V_c is the calibration voltage (as measured or a linear interpolation if successive values differ)

K_c is the precision attenuator setting for voltage V_c

K_{NDF} is the attenuation of the calibrated neutral density filter used during the calibration measurement

$\omega_r \cos \theta_r$ is the projected solid angle of the receiver as seen from the sample surface

An error analysis considering all factors of the measurement to have normally distributed errors within measured or factory-specified limits resulted in a 50% probable error of $\pm 5\%$ on a stated value of f_r . Most of this error is due to uncertainties in the calibration of the neutral-density filter.

Since spatial coherence of the incident radiation beam may be a significant parameter of the reflection process, a Young's double-slit interference experiment was performed with the laser beam to determine its partial coherence factor. According to coherence theory [4-4] the real part of the complex partial coherence factor $|\gamma_{12}|$ can be obtained under certain conditions by measuring the visibility of fringes produced by a pair of illuminated slits. Visibility is defined here as

$$V = \frac{I_{\text{max}} - I_{\text{min}}}{I_{\text{max}} + I_{\text{min}}}$$

where I_{max} is the light intensity at a bright part of the interference pattern and I_{min} is the light intensity at the darker part. The required conditions for such a measurement are (a) that the slit widths be small relative to the distance from slit plane to the fringe observation plane, and (b) that monochromatic radiation be used.

In the experiment, slits of about 0.25-mm width separated by about 0.25 mm were illuminated by the laser beam after passing through the negative diverging lens. The visibility of the fringe pattern was measured at a distance of about 0.75 m with a photomultiplier having a small (0.2 mm) aperture. In moving the slit pair across the width of the laser beam, visibilities or $|\gamma_{12}|$ values between 0.83 to 0.98 were obtained. It was observed that dust particles on the lens caused the lower values of $|\gamma_{12}|$.

4.4. DATA FORMAT

The data are presented in a tabular format with certain parameters listed in a header. The f_r values in the table are those measured as well as one computed value. During the measurement, the source may be linearly polarized or unpolarized and the receiver may or may not employ a linear polarization analyzer. These possible conditions on the source and receiver result in nine different values of f_r if the planes of linear polarization take on orthogonal values relative to a reference plane. The reference plane is usually that formed by the normal to the sample surface (or average surface if it has some contour) and the illuminating beam direction. The nine values of f_r are identified by the letters ll , lp , pl , pp , lt , pt , ol , op , and ot , where l = parallel, p = perpendicular, t = no analyzer on the receiver (total signal received), and o = source not polarized (or strictly speaking, randomly polarized). The first letter of each pair refers to the source polarization and the second to that of the receiver. The first four values

of f_r , namely, $f_r(\ell\ell)$, $f_r(\ell p)$, $f_r(p\ell)$, and $f_r(pp)$ * are the basic ones, and the others can be derived from them. The computed value given in the tables is $f_r(ot)$, obtained by the equation:

$$f_r(ot) = \frac{f_r(\ell\ell) + f_r(\ell p)}{2} + \frac{f_r(pp) + f_r(p\ell)}{2}$$

The other values can be computed by the following equations:

$$f_r(\ell t) = f_r(\ell\ell) + f_r(\ell p)$$

$$f_r(p t) = f_r(pp) + f_r(p\ell)$$

$$f_r(o\ell) = \frac{f_r(\ell\ell) + f_r(p\ell)}{2}$$

$$f_r(op) = \frac{f_r(pp) + f_r(\ell p)}{2}$$

Each of the four basic components has an ideal value of $1/2\pi = 0.159 \text{ sr}^{-1}$, which would apply for a perfectly diffuse reflector with 100% efficiency (no absorption or transmission). This value would also be independent of angle, that is, constant, for such an ideal diffuse reflector.

Because subscripts and lower case letters are not available in the computer printouts used for the data in this section, the notation RDF(LL), RDF(LP), RDF(PL), RDF(PP), and RDF(OT) are used instead of $f_r(\ell\ell)$, etc. The notation 1/SR used in the printout with RDF(LL), etc., refers to the units of RDF, in reciprocal steradians.

The data are arranged according to the prime subject code for each sample derived from the Target Signature Subject-Code List (table 1-1). These codes are prefixed with the letter f, and the filing divider sheets are labeled (f)AEM, etc., to distinguish between these data and those of section 3. The various parts of a typical page of tabular data and header information are shown and identified in table 4-1. Several pages are required to present all the data for a given sample.

Each page of data contains:

- (a) Sample number and area/condition number
- (b) Title and short description
- (c) Subject codes
- (d) Data set numbers included on that page
- (e) Parameter information: the type of source, the coherence factor, if it applies, and the instrumentation used, the accuracy of the data, the number of data sets averaged, the angles $\theta_i, \phi_i, \theta_r, \phi_r, \beta = |\theta_i - \theta_r|$ if β is fixed, and the wavelength of the source (a fixed quantity)

*The complete notation for the reflectance distribution function with all angles and polarization parameters included is $f_r(\theta_i, \phi_i, \ell; \theta_r, \phi_r, \ell)$, $f_r(\theta_i, \phi_i, \ell; \theta_r, \phi_r, p)$, etc., where items to the left of the semicolon within the parentheses refer to the source and those to the right to the receiver.

- (f) Data set numbers for each measured quantity
- (g) A table of measured RDF values, one computed RDF value, and the variable angle
- (h) Repeat of (f) and (g) when one of fixed angles changes value

Identification is provided by a letter (see table 4-2) to designate the agency that supplied the measurement data, followed by a 5-digit number that is assigned by the TSAC library to each sample, material, or object that has been measured. These six characters are followed by a dash and 3 digits designating a particular numbered area on the sample or designating (by an arbitrary number) a changed condition of the sample; that is, a new area/condition number would be assigned if the sample had been clean and was allowed to become dirty. The letter, the sample number, and the area/condition number comprise the ID number for that sample. Note the parts of this number identified in table 4-1. Data set numbers are assigned to a group of data points that has in common one variable, all other parameters including polarization being fixed. For example, one data set might contain RDF(LL) data where θ_i , ϕ_i , ϕ_r and the polarization parameters are fixed and θ_r is variable; when ϕ_r is changed to some other value a new data set number is assigned, etc. If the angle parameters are the same but the wavelength or the source type is changed, a new data set number is again assigned. Note the assignment of data set numbers in table 4-1. A similar rule is followed in assigning data set numbers for data when the bistatic angle $\beta = |\theta_i - \theta_r|$ is fixed during the measurement, although in this case two angles are varying at once.

Since the f_r data (see sec. 2 for a cross index) are given in a tabular format, several graphs of f_r versus θ_r are included here to help the reader visualize the spatial variation of f_r for various incidence angles. Four different types of materials were chosen, and for reasons of clarity the function plotted is $f_r(\theta)$ rather than the four basic components; i.e., for these data the source is unpolarized and no analyzer is used on the receiver. A polar coordinate system was chosen as the graphic format because the resulting figure is symbolic of the reflection or scattering process. Figures 4-3a and b show the somewhat diffuse reflection distribution function of 3M white velvet paint, and figure 4-4 shows data for an orange-colored nylon cloth which exhibits both forward scatter and backscatter. Logarithmic scales are used in figures 4-5 and 4-3a and b to accommodate the large dynamic range of the forward-scatter values of an olive drab paint and a mulberry leaf, respectively.

TABLE 4-1. IDENTIFICATION OF ITEMS ON TYPICAL DATA PAGE

Sample No. Area/Condition No.
 A01027-003
 ID No.
 TITLE
 Prefix Letter for O.D. PAINT USED ON MAZ-270 7 TON TRUCK, 1 COAT APPLIED
 Measuring Agency ON 2 COATS OF ZINC CHROMATE PRIMER ON ANODIZED ALUMINUM.
 (Table 4-2) SUBJECT CODES
 AEMB EC881
 See table 1-1 DATA SET NUMBERS 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 See table 1-1
 PARAMETER INFORMATION
 SOURCE= DKT GAMMA(I)=.90 INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
 ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
 THETA(I)= 0 PHI(I)= 0 WAVELENGTH= .633

DATA SET NUMBER	PHI(R)	THETA(R)	1	2	3	4	COMPUTED
	= 0	(DEG)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
			(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
		0.00					Units of RDF
		10.00	.1127	.0050	.0042	.1149	.118
		20.00	.0384	.0043	.0039	.0411	.044
		30.00	.0170	.0041	.0039	.0189	.022
		40.00	.0107	.0041	.0039	.0119	.015
		50.00	.0086	.0043	.0038	.0094	.013
		60.00	.0077	.0042	.0036	.0084	.012
		70.00	.0078	.0045	.0037	.0080	.012
		80.00	.0072	.0041	.0035	.0081	.011

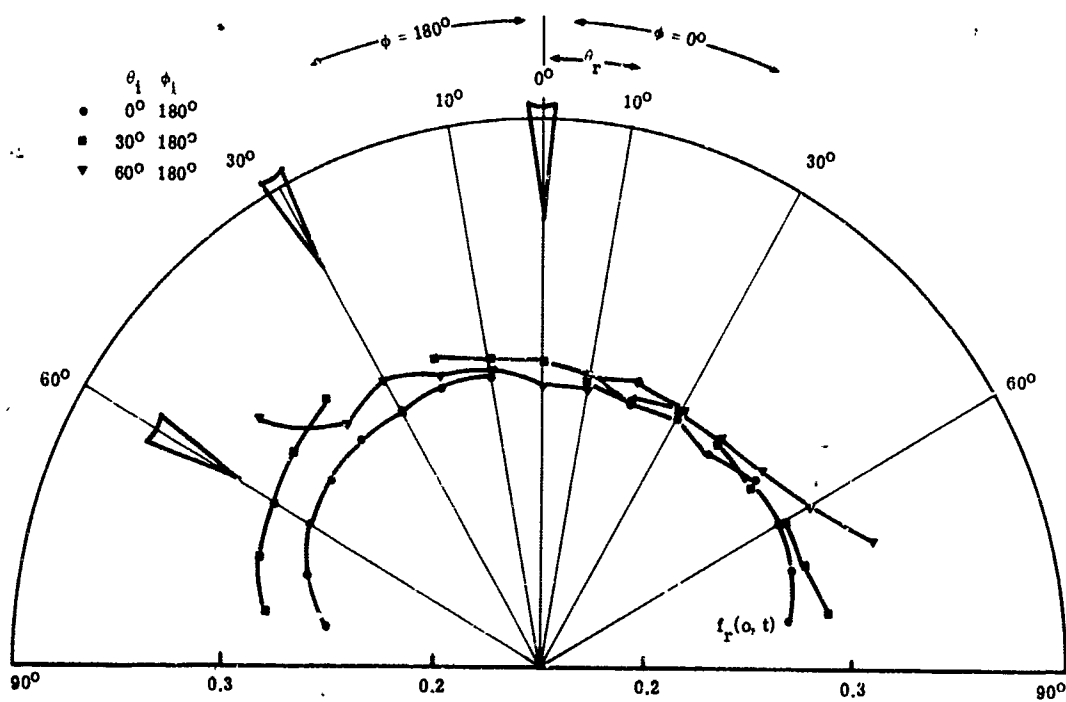
Change of ϕ_r

New Data Set No.

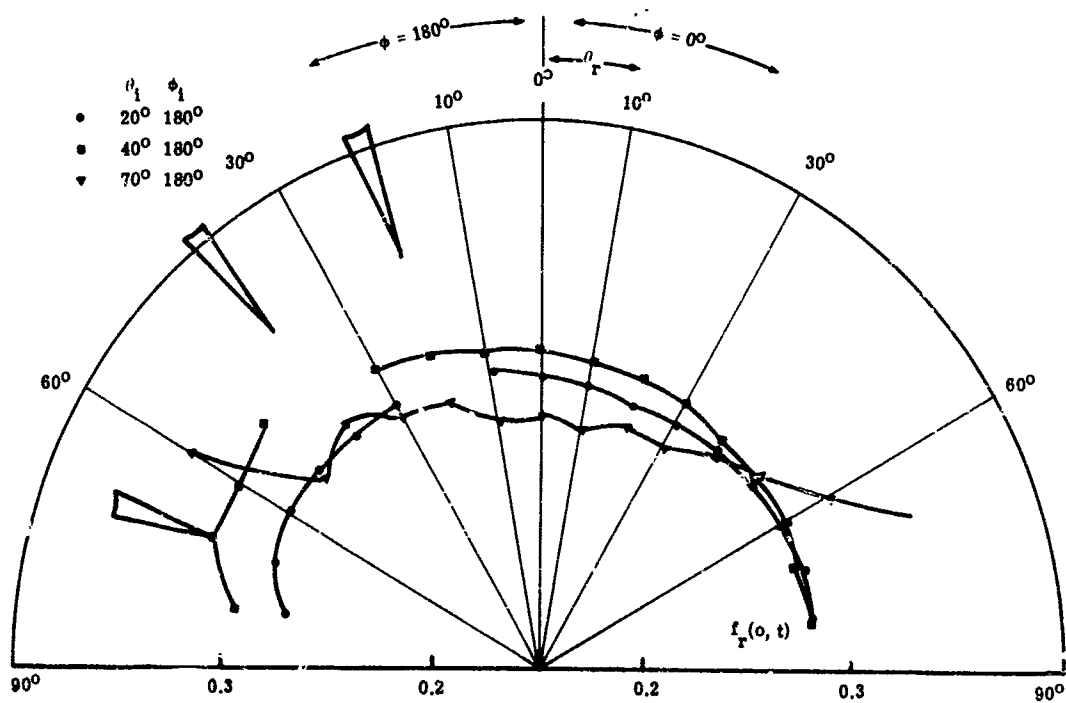
DATA SET NUMBER	PHI(R)	THETA(R)	5	6	7	8	COMPUTED
	=180.0	(DEG)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
			(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
		0.00					
		10.00	.1124	.0052	.0042	.1175	.120
		20.00	.0384	.0042	.0039	.0417	.044
		30.00	.0170	.0035	.0039	.0184	.021
		40.00	.0107	.0039	.0039	.0116	.015
		50.00	.0086	.0042	.0038	.0097	.013
		60.00	.0077	.0042	.0036	.0085	.012
		70.00	.0078	.0045	.0037	.0082	.012
		80.00	.0072	.0044	.0035	.0085	.012

TABLE 4-2. CODE LIST FOR MEASURING AGENCY

Prefix Letters	Organization
A	The University of Michigan Target Signature Measurements
B	The University of Michigan Target Signature Analysis Center Document Library Reports
C	The University of Michigan C. Olson
D	National Bureau of Standards
E	Texas Instruments Inc.



(a) Incidence angle = 0° , 30° , 60° .



(b) Incidence angle = 20° , 40° , 70° .

FIGURE 4-3. REFLECTANCE DISTRIBUTION FUNCTION $f_r(\theta, t)$ VS. RECEIVER ANGLE θ FOR 3M WHITE VELVET PIGMENT. $\lambda = 1.06 \mu\text{m}$. Sample ID No. A01290-001. Arrowheads indicate value of θ_i , incidence angle of source.

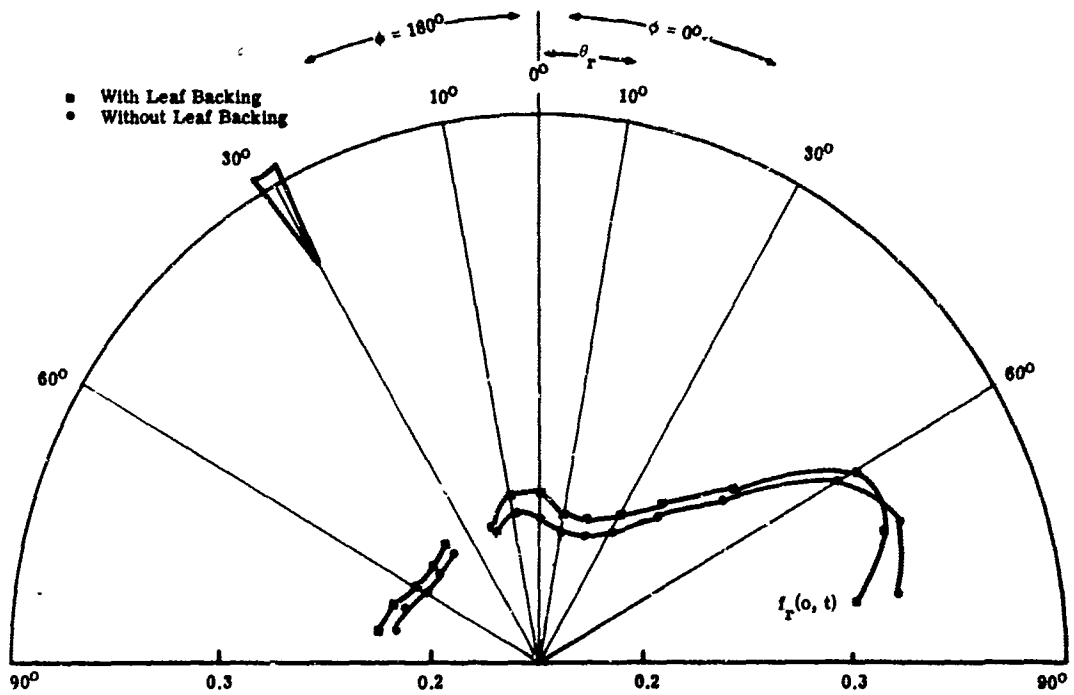


FIGURE 4-4. REFLECTANCE DISTRIBUTION FUNCTION $f_r(o, t)$ VS. RECEIVER ANGLE θ_r FOR ORANGE-COLORED NYLON CLOTH. $\lambda = 0.6328 \mu\text{m}$. Sample ID No. A01059-14 and -15. Arrowheads indicate value of θ_i , incidence angle of source.

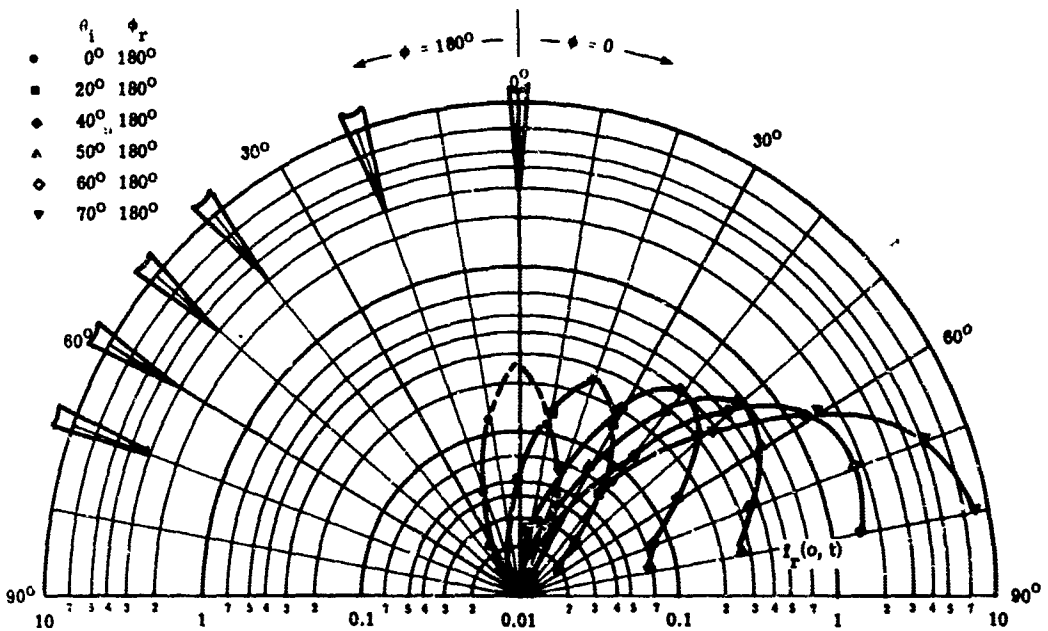
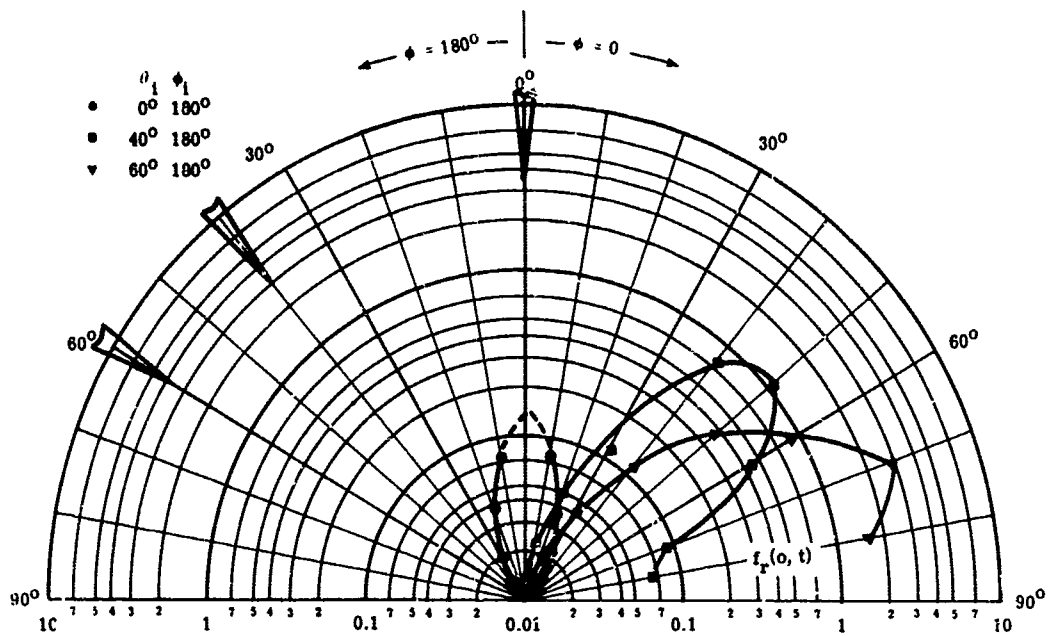
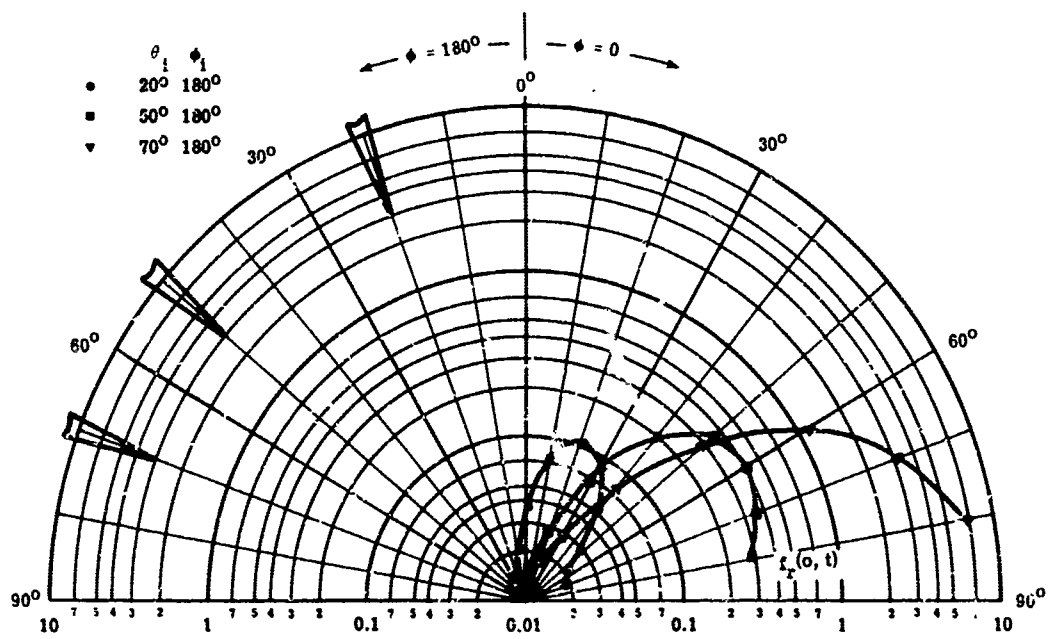


FIGURE 4-5. REFLECTANCE DISTRIBUTION FUNCTION $f_r(o, t)$ VS. RECEIVER ANGLE θ_r FOR AN OLIVE DRAB PAINT. $\lambda = 0.6328 \mu\text{m}$. Sample ID No. A01027-003. Arrowheads indicate value of θ_i , incidence angle of source.



(a) Incidence angle = $0^\circ, 40^\circ, 60^\circ$.



(b) Incidence angle = $20^\circ, 50^\circ, 70^\circ$.

FIGURE 4-6. REFLECTANCE DISTRIBUTION FUNCTION $f_r(o, t)$ VS. RECEIVER ANGLE θ_r FOR A MULBERRY LEAF. $\lambda = 0.6328 \mu\text{m}$. Sample ID No. A01324-001. Arrowheads indicate value of θ_i , incidence angle of source.

4.5. REFERENCES FOR SECTION 4

- 4-1. W. L. Wolfe (ed.), Handbook of Military Infrared Technology, Office of Naval Research, Washington, D. C., 1965, Chapter 2, p. 25.
- 4-2. Target Signature Measurements (U), Final Report, Rept. 8047-28-F, AFAL-TR-68-198, Willow Run Laboratories of the Institute of Science and Technology, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, September 1968 (CONFIDENTIAL). AD 932 735
- 4-3. A. T. DeHoop, A Reciprocity Theorem for the Electromagnetic Field Scattered by an Obstacle, Appl. Sci. Res., Sec. B, Vol. 8, p. 135, 1960.
- 4-4. M. Born and E. Wolf, Principles of Optics, Macmillan, 1964, Chapter 10.

(f)AAK 1

AC1057-C14

TITLE

NYLON CLOTH USED FOR PERSONNEL PARACHUTES, PLAIN WEAVE WITH
RIB STOP PATTERN, 1.1 OZ MAX WT/SQ YD, SHRUNK,
MIL-C-7020(ASG), TYPE I, UNDYED, (1 LAYER).

SUBJECT CODES

AAKAE ECBBJ

DATA SET NUMBERS

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKI GAMMA(O)=.90 INSTRUMENTATION= CLA

ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1

THETA(I)= 30.00 PHI(I)=180.00 WAVELENGTH= .633

DATA SET NUMBER		1	2	3	4	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	0.00	.1053	.0141	.0139	.1308	.132
	10.00	.0913	.0142	.0145	.1156	.118
	20.00	.0942	.0168	.0172	.1182	.123
	30.00	.1055	.0228	.0220	.1326	.141
	40.00	.1210	.0302	.0285	.1539	.167
	50.00	.1528	.0433	.0386	.2046	.220
	60.00	.2035	.0656	.0571	.3020	.314
	70.00	.2634	.0928	.0826	.4390	.439
	80.00	.1969	.0785	.0635	.4049	.372

DATA SET NUMBER		5	6	7	8	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 180.0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SP)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	0.00	.1053	.0141	.0139	.1308	.132
	10.00	.1382	.0143	.0144	.1657	.166
	20.00	.1125	.0145	.0144	.1474	.144
	30.00					
	40.00	.1067	.0182	.0163	.1542	.148
	50.00	.0897	.0194	.0168	.1411	.133
	60.00	.0882	.0217	.0174	.1300	.129
	70.00	.1009	.0250	.0196	.1437	.145
	80.00	.0985	.0261	.0209	.1246	.135

January 1969

(f)AAK 2

AC105E-C14

TITLE

NYLON CLOTH USED FOR PERSONNEL PARACHUTES, PLAIN WEAVE WITH
RIB STOP PATTERN, 1.1 OZ MAX WT/SQ YD, SPRUNK,
MIL-C-7C20(ASG), TYPE I, CLIVE GREEN (ARMY 106), (1 LAYER).

SUBJECT CODES

AAKAB ECBBI

DATA SET NUMBERS

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKI GAMMA(0)=.90 INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(I)= 30.00 PHI(I)=180.00 WAVELENGTH= .633

DATA SET NUMBER	1	2	3	4	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
THETA(R)					
(DEG)					
0.00	.0549	.0048	.0050	.0624	.064
10.00	.0467	.0053	.0053	.0597	.059
20.00	.0468	.0059	.0058	.0656	.062
30.00	.0483	.0075	.0071	.0753	.069
40.00	.0496	.0089	.0089	.0866	.077
50.00	.0535	.0116	.0110	.1065	.091
60.00	.0626	.0178	.0164	.1570	.127
70.00	.0613	.0208	.0168	.1915	.145
80.00	.0516	.0166	.0133	.1933	.137

DATA SET NUMBER	5	6	7	8	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
=180.0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
THETA(R)					
(DEG)					
0.00	.0549	.0048	.0050	.0624	.064
10.00	.0502	.0046	.0048	.0532	.056
20.00	.0423	.0046	.0045	.0424	.047
30.00					
40.00	.0405	.0051	.0047	.0403	.045
50.00	.0369	.0056	.0050	.0390	.043
60.00	.0351	.0063	.0052	.0395	.043
70.00	.0373	.0069	.0053	.0424	.046
80.00	.0368	.0087	.0057	.0452	.048

January 1969

(f)AAK 3

AC1C55-C14

TITLE

NYLON CLOTH USED FOR PERSONNEL PARACHUTES, PLAIN WEAVE WITH
RIB STOP PATTERN, 1.1 OZ MAX WT/SQ YD, SHRUNK,
MIL-C-7C20(ASG), TYPE I, CRANGE (FED 12197) (1 LAYER).

SUBJECT CODES

AAKAB ECBBD

DATA SET NUMBERS

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKI GAMMA(O)=.90 INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(I)= 30.00 PHI(I)=180.00 WAVELENGTH= .633

DATA SET NUMBER	1	2	3	4	COMPUTED	
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	0.00	.1000	.0159	.0179	.1253	.130
	10.00	.0837	.0173	.0184	.1115	.115
	20.00	.0866	.0199	.0206	.1135	.120
	30.00	.0967	.0260	.0262	.1271	.138
	40.00	.1209	.0364	.0358	.1566	.175
	50.00	.1454	.0509	.0487	.2001	.223
	60.00	.1885	.0786	.0710	.3087	.323
	70.00	.2094	.0852	.0719	.3615	.364
	80.00	.1791	.0739	.0564	.3774	.343

DATA SET NUMBER	5	6	7	8	COMPUTED	
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
=180.0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	0.00	.1000	.0159	.0179	.1253	.130
	10.00	.1040	.0149	.0174	.1339	.135
	20.00	.0909	.0148	.0161	.1198	.121
	30.00	.0915	.0180	.0183	.1278	.128
	40.00	.0819	.0202	.0197	.1264	.124
	50.00	.0813	.0228	.0204	.1204	.122
	70.00	.0932	.0259	.0225	.1351	.138
	80.00	.0935	.0261	.0218	.1373	.139

January 1969

(f)AAK 4

AC1059-C15

TITLE

NYLON CLC TH USED FOR PERSONNEL PARACHUTES, PLAIN WEAVE WITH RIB STOP PATTERN, 1.1 CZ MAX WT/SQ YD, SHRUNK, MIL-C-7020 (ASG), TYPE I, CRANGE (FEC 1219) (CN 4 LAYERS CF SYCAMORE LEAV.

SUBJECT CODES

AAKAB ECBBB

DATA SET NUMBERS

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DK1 GAMMA(O)=.90 INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(I)= 30.00 PHI(I)=180.00 WAVELENGTH= .633

DATA SET NUMBER	1	2	3	4	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
C.00	.1198	.0207	.0216	.1392	.151
10.00	.0982	.0226	.0229	.1191	.131
20.00	.0985	.0260	.0262	.1214	.136
30.00	.1087	.0324	.0319	.1357	.154
40.00	.1272	.0424	.0402	.1627	.186
50.00	.1544	.0581	.0538	.2145	.240
60.00	.2038	.0881	.0760	.3229	.345
70.00	.2029	.0844	.0683	.3342	.345
80.00	.1639	.0678	.0492	.3225	.302

DATA SET NUMBER	5	6	7	8	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
=180.0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
C.00	.1198	.0207	.0216	.1392	.151
10.00	.1173	.0195	.0200	.1446	.151
20.00	.1032	.0166	.0196	.1179	.129
30.00	.1045	.0214	.0216	.1271	.137
40.00	.0946	.0235	.0228	.1280	.134
50.00	.0937	.0259	.0236	.1200	.132
70.00	.1058	.0281	.0245	.1340	.146
80.00	.1114	.0291	.0233	.1464	.155

January 1969

(f)AAK 5

AC106C-C14

TITLE

NYLON CLOTH USED FOR PERSONNEL PARACHUTES, PLAIN WEAVE WITH
RIB STOP PATTERN, 1.1 OZ MAX WT/SQ YD, SHRUNK,
MIL-C-7020(ASG), SAND (AF 1005) (1 LAYER).

SUBJECT CODES

AAKAB ECBBF

DATA SET NUMBERS

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DXI GAMMA(O)=.90 INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(I)= 30.00 PHI(I)=180.00 WAVELENGTH= .633

DATA SET NUMBER		1	2	3	4	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	0.00	.0836	.0073	.0074	.0946	.096
	10.00	.0805	.0072	.0075	.0698	.072
	20.00	.0804	.0087	.0090	.0692	.074
	30.00	.0866	.0124	.0123	.0816	.086
	40.00	.0713	.0171	.0158	.0987	.101
	50.00	.0884	.0263	.0236	.1352	.137
	60.00	.1272	.0493	.0429	.2252	.222
	70.00	.1392	.0528	.0449	.2759	.256
	80.00	.1098	.0341	.0251	.2390	.204

DATA SET NUMBER		5	6	7	8	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 180.0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	0.00	.0836	.0073	.0074	.0946	.096
	10.00	.0844	.0070	.0070	.1044	.101
	20.00	.0687	.0068	.0068	.0818	.082
	30.00					
	40.00	.0644	.0077	.0078	.0812	.081
	50.00	.0528	.0074	.0073	.0741	.071
	60.00	.0511	.0081	.0074	.0625	.065
	70.00	.0599	.0091	.0075	.0706	.074
	80.00	.0612	.0095	.0064	.0734	.075

January 1969

(f)AAK 6

AC1061-C14

TITLE

NYLON CLOTH USED FOR CARGO PARACHUTES, DCBBY WEAVE,
2.25 OZ MAX WT/SQ YD, UNSHRLAK, MIL-C-7350(ASG), TYPE I,
CLIVE GREEN (ARMY 106) (1 LAYER).

SUBJECT CODES

AAKAB EC8BI

DATA SET NUMBERS

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DK1 GAMMA(G)=.9C INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(I)= 30.00 PHI(I)=180.00 WAVELENGTH= .633

DATA SET NUMBER	1	2	3	4	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
THETA(R)					
(DEG)					
0.00	.0395	.0057	.0059	.0423	.047
10.00	.0401	.0070	.0072	.0455	.050
20.00	.0448	.0094	.0097	.0541	.059
30.00	.0507	.0138	.0139	.0696	.074
40.00	.0424	.0150	.0143	.0662	.069
50.00	.0388	.0165	.0154	.0704	.071
60.00	.0396	.0185	.0168	.0809	.078
70.00	.0405	.0191	.0169	.0933	.085
80.00	.0479	.0174	.0145	.1040	.092

DATA SET NUMBER	5	6	7	8	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
=180.0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
THETA(R)					
(DEG)					
0.00	.0395	.0057	.0059	.0423	.047
10.00	.0409	.0051	.0054	.0461	.049
20.00	.0428	.0049	.0048	.0452	.049
30.00					
40.00	.0314	.0045	.0043	.0317	.036
50.00	.0240	.0043	.0039	.0253	.029
60.00	.0215	.0044	.0038	.0203	.025
70.00	.0223	.0046	.0037	.0210	.026
80.00	.0261	.0049	.0037	.0244	.030

January 1969

(f)AEE 1

AC151C-001

TITLE

C.D. CANVAS TARPULIN, 24 IN. X 20-1/2 IN., TAKEN FROM A
U.S. 18 TON M4A HIGH SPEED TRACTOR.

SUBJECT CCDES

AEE ECBBI

DATA SET NUMBERS

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKH GAMMA(C)= INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(I)= 0 PHI(I)= 0 WAVELENGTH= .633

DATA SET NUMBER	1	2	3	4	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
THETA(R)					
(DEG)					
C.00					
10.00	.016	.007	.006	.016	.023
20.00	.014	.006	.006	.015	.021
30.00	.013	.006	.006	.014	.019
40.00	.012	.006	.006	.014	.019
50.00	.012	.006	.006	.015	.020
60.00	.011	.007	.006	.016	.020
70.00	.011	.007	.007	.016	.022
80.00	.011	.007	.007	.019	.022

DATA SET NUMBER	5	6	7	8	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 180.0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
THETA(R)					
(DEG)					
C.00					
10.00	.017	.007	.007	.016	.024
20.00	.015	.006	.006	.015	.021
30.00	.014	.006	.006	.015	.021
40.00	.013	.006	.006	.015	.020
50.00	.012	.007	.007	.016	.021
60.00	.012	.007	.007	.017	.022
70.00	.012	.008	.007	.019	.023
80.00	.013	.008	.008	.023	.026

January 1969

(f) AEE 2

AC151C-C01

TITLE

C.D. CANVAS TARPALLIN, 24 IN. X 20-1/2 IN., TAKEN FROM A
U.S. 18 TON M4A HIGH SPEED TRACTOR.

SUBJECT CODES

AEE ECBBI

DATA SET NUMBERS

9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKH GAMMA(G)= INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCLACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(I)= 45.00 PHI(I)=180.00 WAVELENGTH= .633

DATA SET NUMBER		9	10	11	12	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	5.00	.C11	.006	.006	.014	.018
	15.00	.C10	.006	.006	.015	.019
	25.00	.C10	.006	.006	.016	.019
	35.00	.C10	.006	.006	.018	.020
	45.00	.C10	.007	.006	.021	.022
	55.00	.C11	.007	.007	.025	.025
	65.00	.C12	.008	.007	.030	.028
	75.00	.C16	.009	.008	.037	.035
	85.00	.C23	.011	.010	.053	.049

DATA SET NUMBER		13	14	15	16	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 180.0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	5.00	.C12	.006	.006	.013	.018
	15.00	.C13	.006	.006	.014	.019
	25.00	.C15	.007	.007	.015	.022
	35.00	.C18	.007	.007	.017	.024
	45.00					
	55.00	.C21	.009	.009	.020	.029
	65.00	.C19	.009	.009	.019	.028
	75.00	.C19	.009	.009	.020	.028
	85.00	.C19	.010	.009	.022	.030

January 1969

(f)AEG 1

AC1329-CG1

TITLE

OLD CONCRETE (20 YEARS) FROM WILLOW RUN AIRPORT APRCA.

SUBJECT CODES

AEG

DATA SET NUMBERS

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DFI GAMMA(O)=.90 INSTRUMENTATION= CLA

ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1

THETA(I)= 0 PHI(I)= 0 WAVELENGTH= .633

DATA SET NUMBER	1	2	3	4	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
THETA(R)					
(DEG)					
0.00					
10.00	.0654	.0491	.0439	.0704	.114
20.00	.0603	.0479	.0425	.0658	.108
30.00	.0582	.0450	.0438	.0605	.104
40.00	.0551	.0442	.0424	.0602	.101
50.00	.0497	.0435	.0399	.0601	.097
60.00	.0502	.0424	.0412	.0590	.096
70.00	.0469	.0418	.0399	.0600	.094
80.00	.0458	.0412	.0399	.0608	.094

DATA SET NUMBER	5	6	7	8	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 180.0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
THETA(R)					
(DEG)					
0.00					
10.00	.0640	.0449	.0430	.0626	.107
20.00	.0609	.0446	.0427	.0612	.105
30.00	.0552	.0408	.0400	.0556	.096
40.00	.0530	.0419	.0400	.0562	.096
50.00	.0509	.0413	.0394	.0564	.094
60.00	.0482	.0422	.0390	.0593	.094
70.00	.0442	.0396	.0370	.0567	.089
80.00	.0391	.0372	.0330	.0558	.083

January 1969

(f)AEG 2

AC1329-C01

TITLE

OLD CONCRETE (20 YEARS) FROM WILLOW RUN AIRPORT APRON.

SUBJECT CODES

AEG

DATA SET NUMBERS

9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKI GAMMA(C)=.90 INSTRUMENTATION= CLA

ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1

THETA(I)= 20.00 PHI(I)=180.00 WAVELENGTH= .633

DATA SET NUMBER		9	10	11	12	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	0.00	.0612	.0481	.0433	.0648	.109
	10.00	.0583	.0442	.0434	.0605	.103
	20.00	.0544	.0432	.0420	.0594	.100
	30.00	.0493	.0420	.0393	.0605	.096
	40.00	.0499	.0418	.0415	.0600	.097
	50.00	.0473	.0418	.0393	.0602	.094
	60.00	.0460	.0403	.0406	.0626	.095
	70.00	.0488	.0417	.0405	.0694	.100
	80.00	.0461	.0359	.0384	.0703	.097

DATA SET NUMBER		13	14	15	16	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
=180.0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	0.00	.0612	.0481	.0433	.0648	.109
	10.00	.0671	.0497	.0447	.0703	.116
	20.00					
	30.00	.0663	.0463	.0434	.0655	.111
	40.00	.0633	.0462	.0442	.0631	.108
	50.00	.0576	.0427	.0412	.0572	.099
	60.00	.0541	.0423	.0414	.0567	.097
	70.00	.0502	.0417	.0393	.0541	.093
	80.00	.0450	.0384	.0355	.0526	.086

January 1969

(1)AEG 3

AC1329-C01

TITLE
CLD CONCRETE (20 YEARS) FROM WILLOW RUN AIRPORT APRON.

SUBJECT CODES

AEG

DATA SET NUMBERS

17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKI GAMMA(0)=.90 INSTRUMENTATION= CLA

ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1

THETA(I)= 40.00 PHI(I)=180.00 WAVELENGTH= .633

DATA SET NUMBER	17	18	19	20	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RCF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
THETA(R)					
(DEG)					
C.00	.0556	.0440	.0427	.0600	.101
10.00	.0498	.0440	.0400	.0611	.097
20.00	.0507	.0419	.0416	.0603	.097
30.00	.0479	.0423	.0408	.0631	.097
40.00	.0481	.0410	.0410	.0655	.098
50.00	.0492	.0434	.0398	.0726	.102
60.00	.0478	.0411	.0396	.0742	.101
70.00	.0452	.0387	.0355	.0774	.098
80.00	.0471	.0357	.0347	.0837	.101

DATA SET NUMBER	21	22	23	24	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RCF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 180.0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
THETA(R)					
(DEG)					
C.00	.0556	.0440	.0427	.0600	.101
10.00	.0594	.0462	.0441	.0618	.106
20.00	.0646	.0495	.0455	.0698	.115
30.00	.0726	.0503	.0479	.0748	.123
40.00					
50.00	.0741	.0506	.0486	.0711	.122
60.00	.0717	.0502	.0489	.0703	.121
70.00	.0635	.0468	.0445	.0599	.107
80.00	.0553	.0411	.0408	.0543	.096

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(f)AEG 4

AC1325-C01

TITLE

CLD CONCRETE (20 YEARS) FROM WILLCH RUN AIRPORT APRCN.
SUBJECT CODES

AEG

DATA SET NUMBERS

25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKI GAMMA(C)=.90 INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(I)= 50.00 PHI(I)=180.00 WAVELENGTH= .633

DATA SET NUMBER	25	26	27	28	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
THETA(R)					
(DEG)					
0.00	.0505	.0442	.0403	.0610	.098
10.00	.0508	.0427	.0426	.0600	.098
20.00	.0480	.0419	.0405	.0625	.096
30.00	.0466	.0409	.0409	.0649	.097
40.00	.0493	.0427	.0416	.0705	.102
50.00	.0492	.0411	.0392	.0782	.104
60.00	.0459	.0391	.0356	.0836	.102
70.00	.0484	.0374	.0349	.0914	.106
80.00	.0513	.0350	.0329	.0997	.109

DATA SET NUMBER	29	30	31	32	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 180.0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
THETA(R)					
(DEG)					
0.00	.0505	.0442	.0403	.0610	.098
10.00	.0566	.0455	.0435	.0621	.104
20.00	.0620	.0472	.0458	.0647	.110
30.00	.0678	.0527	.0473	.0741	.121
40.00	.0776	.0573	.0513	.0814	.134
50.00					
60.00	.0832	.0547	.0538	.0818	.137
70.00	.0790	.0560	.0535	.0757	.132
80.00	.0668	.0495	.0473	.0633	.113

January 1969

(f)AEG 5

AC1325-C01

TITLE

CLD CONCRETE (20 YEARS) FROM WILLCOX RUN AIRPORT APRON.

SUBJECT CODES

AEG

DATA SET NUMBERS

33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKI GAMMA(G)=.90 INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(I)= 60.00 PHI(I)=180.00 WAVELENGTH= .633

DATA SET NUMBER	33	34	35	36	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	.0477	.0418	.0393	.0599	.094
C.00	.0443	.0399	.0372	.0614	.091
10.00	.0444	.0401	.0372	.0618	.092
20.00	.0467	.0432	.0408	.0715	.101
30.00	.0467	.0413	.0382	.0759	.101
40.00	.0449	.0386	.0352	.0835	.101
50.00	.0504	.0376	.0356	.0941	.109
60.00	.0547	.0328	.0330	.1065	.113
70.00	.0609	.0310	.0301	.1234	.123
80.00					

DATA SET NUMBER	37	38	39	40	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 180.0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	.0477	.0418	.0393	.0599	.094
C.00	.0498	.0440	.0399	.0621	.098
10.00	.0576	.0454	.0438	.0598	.103
20.00	.0641	.0490	.0467	.0667	.113
30.00	.0723	.0568	.0506	.0778	.129
40.00	.0872	.0625	.0561	.0886	.147
50.00					
60.00	.0969	.0648	.0622	.0937	.159
70.00	.0833	.0618	.0571	.0842	.143
80.00					

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(f)AEG 6

AC1325-C01

TITLE

CLD CONCRETE (20 YEARS) FROM WILLOW RUN AIRPORT APRON.

SUBJECT CODES

AEG

DATA SET NUMBERS

41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKI GAMMA(C)=.90 INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(I)= 70.00 PHI(I)=180.00 WAVELENGTH= .632

DATA SET NUMBER	41	42	43	44	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
0.00	.0458	.0401	.0385	.0589	.092
10.00	.0460	.0378	.0396	.0593	.091
20.00	.0471	.0400	.0402	.0671	.097
30.00	.0459	.0385	.0381	.0721	.097
40.00	.0458	.0248	.0365	.0779	.093
50.00	.0492	.0353	.0348	.0903	.105
60.00	.0528	.0340	.0320	.1060	.112
70.00	.0667	.0313	.0316	.1348	.132
80.00	.0997	.0306	.0308	.1889	.175

DATA SET NUMBER	45	46	47	48	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
=180.0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
0.00	.0458	.0401	.0385	.0589	.092
10.00	.0504	.0414	.0417	.0572	.095
20.00	.0510	.0442	.0404	.0609	.098
30.00	.0593	.0468	.0456	.0625	.107
40.00	.0675	.0498	.0496	.0693	.118
50.00	.0802	.0623	.0556	.0847	.141
60.00	.1019	.0716	.0648	.1025	.170
70.00					
80.00	.1203	.0793	.0761	.1134	.195

January 1969

(f)AEL 1

AC1194-C01

TITLE

CHROME-PLATED GLASS BEADS, 3 MM DIA. BEADS IN REGULAR ARRAY,
ON 4 IN. SQ. ALUMINUM SUBSTRATE.

SUBJECT CODES

AEL CJAG

DATA SET NUMBERS

1, 2, 3, 4

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKH GAMMA(O)= INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(I)= 0 PHI(I)= 0 WAVELENGTH= .633

DATA SET NUMBER	1	2	3	4	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RCF(LL)	RCF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
THETA(R)					
(DEG)					
C.00					
10.00	.0962	.0039	.0035	.0984	.101
20.00	.0482	.0036	.0033	.0464	.051
30.00	.0321	.0035	.0036	.0339	.037
40.00	.0322	.0036	.0037	.0365	.038
50.00	.0326	.0038	.0041	.0439	.042
60.00	.0344	.0039	.0044	.0517	.047
70.00	.0415	.0032	.0046	.0698	.060
80.00	.0335	.0013	.0023	.0644	.051

January 1969

(f)AEL 2

AC1194-C01

TITLE

CHROME-PLATED GLASS BEADS, 3 MM DIA. BEADS IN REGULAR ARRAY,
ON 4 IN. SQ. ALUMINUM SUBSTRATE.

SUBJECT CODES

AEL CJAG

DATA SET NUMBERS

5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKH GAMMA(O)= INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(I)= 40.00 PHI(I)= 180.0 WAVELENGTH= .633

DATA SET NUMBER	5	6	7	8	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RCF(LL)	RCF(PL)	RCF(LP)	RCF(PP)	RCF(OT)
= 0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
C.00	.0333	.0044	.0037	.0358	.039
10.00	.0334	.0046	.0039	.0413	.042
20.00	.0332	.0052	.0040	.0467	.045
30.00	.0340	.0057	.0045	.0559	.050
40.00	.0370	.0067	.0057	.0725	.061
50.00	.0714	.0111	.0097	.1571	.125
60.00	.0387	.0067	.0073	.1059	.079
70.00	.0387	.0076	.0097	.1492	.103
80.00	.0466	.0022	.0027	.2975	.175

DATA SET NUMBER	9	10	11	12	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RCF(LL)	RCF(PL)	RCF(LP)	RCF(PP)	RCF(OT)
= 180.0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
C.00	.0333	.0044	.0037	.0358	.039
10.00	.0320	.0044	.0036	.0356	.038
20.00	.0360	.0046	.0038	.0353	.040
30.00	.0461	.0050	.0055	.0383	.047
40.00					
50.00	.0592	.0050	.0043	.0502	.059
60.00	.0749	.0038	.0036	.0625	.072
70.00	.0324	.0028	.0027	.0307	.034
80.00	.0120	.0015	.0017	.0099	.013

January 1969

(f)AEL 3

AC1272-C01

TITLE

CHROME-PLATED GLASS BEADS, 3 MM DIA. BEAD IN REGULAR ARRAY
CN 9 IN. DIA. ALLMINLP SLBSTRATE USED AS FIELD STANDARD BY
TEXAS INSTRUMENTS.

SUBJECT CODES

AEL AHD CJAG

DATA SET NUMBERS

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKH GAMMA(0)= INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCLRACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(I)= 0 PHI(I)= 0 WAVELENGTH= 1.060

DATA SET NUMBER	1	2	3	4	COMPUTED	
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	C.00					
	10.00	.2014	.0021	.0023	.1969	.201
	20.00	.1656	.0019	.0021	.1615	.166
	30.00	.1319	.0020	.0021	.1290	.132
	40.00	.1428	.0019	.0019	.1462	.146
	50.00	.1772	.0019	.0021	.1948	.188
	60.00	.2257	.0024	.0023	.2625	.246
	70.00	.2128	.0025	.0025	.2748	.246
	80.00	.1961	.0027	.0025	.2836	.242

DATA SET NUMBER	5	6	7	8	COMPUTED	
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
=180.0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	C.00					
	10.00	.1000	.0022	.0020	.1755	.180
	20.00	.1520	.0017	.0018	.1504	.153
	30.00	.1310	.0018	.0018	.1361	.135
	40.00	.1254	.0021	.0022	.1476	.144
	50.00	.1689	.0018	.0020	.1919	.182
	60.00	.1833	.0019	.0020	.2246	.206
	70.00	.1572	.0019	.0019	.2107	.186
	80.00	.1274	.0018	.0017	.1912	.161

January 1969

(f)AEL 4

AC1272-C01

TITLE

CHROME-PLATED GLASS BEADS, 3 MM DIA. BEADS IN REGULAR ARRAY
ON 9 IN. DIA. ALUMINUM SUBSTRATE USED AS FIELD STANDARD BY
TEXAS INSTRUMENTS.

SUBJECT CODES

AEL AHD CJAG

DATA SET NUMBERS

9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= CKH GAMMA(0)= INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(1)= 30.00 PHI(1)= 180.0 WAVELENGTH= 1.060

DATA SET NUMBER	9	10	11	12	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
THETA(R)					
(DEG)					
C.00	.1305	.0017	.0020	.1307	.132
10.00	.1576	.0049	.0056	.1707	.169
20.00	.2139	.0143	.0153	.2579	.251
30.00	.2370	.0252	.0270	.3391	.314
40.00	.2663	.0267	.0291	.3782	.350
50.00	.2600	.0252	.0282	.3781	.346
60.00	.2211	.0256	.0286	.3580	.317
70.00	.2760	.0167	.0189	.4859	.399
80.00	.2668	.0076	.0082	.5693	.436

DATA SET NUMBER	13	14	15	16	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 180.0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
THETA(R)					
(DEG)					
C.00	.1305	.0017	.0020	.1307	.132
10.00	.1300	.0014	.0016	.1271	.130
20.00	.1427	.0015	.0018	.1351	.143
30.00					
40.00	.0915	.0016	.0016	.0911	.093
50.00	.0578	.0012	.0013	.0560	.058
60.00	.0078	.0011	.0010	.0080	.009
70.00	.0039	.0011	.0010	.0039	.005
80.00	.0037	.0013	.0011	.0032	.005

January 1969

(f)AEL 5

AC1272-C01

TITLE

CHROME-PLATED GLASS BEADS, 3 MM DIA. BEADS IN REGULAR ARRAY
ON 9 IN. DIA. ALUMINUM SUBSTRATE USED AS FIELD STANDARD BY
TEXAS INSTRUMENTS.

SUBJECT CODES

AEL AHD CJAG

DATA SET NUMBERS

17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKH GAMMA(O)= INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(I)= 60.00 PHI(I)= 180.0 WAVELENGTH= 1.060

DATA SET NUMBER	17	18	19	20	COMPUTED	
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	0.00	.1723	.0021	.0025	.2092	.193
	10.00	.2000	.0056	.0057	.2682	.240
	20.00	.1837	.0088	.0091	.2731	.237
	30.00	.2052	.0222	.0253	.3389	.296
	40.00	.2670	.0372	.0422	.5231	.435
	50.00	.3580	.0491	.0561	.8129	.639
	60.00	.4040	.0571	.0667	1.081	.804
	70.00	.4245	.0479	.0579	1.418	.974
	80.00	.4144	.0319	.0440	2.073	1.282

DATA SET NUMBER	21	22	23	24	COMPUTED	
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 180.0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	0.00	.1723	.0021	.0025	.2092	.193
	10.00	.1148	.0015	.0018	.1360	.127
	20.00	.0759	.0012	.0015	.0838	.081
	30.00	.0126	.0010	.0012	.0128	.014
	40.00	.0053	.0011	.0013	.0047	.006
	50.00	.0039	.0012	.0013	.0031	.005
	60.00					
	70.00	.0035	.0015	.0014	.0028	.005
	80.00	.0033	.0014	.0013	.0028	.004

January 1969

(f)AEL 6

AC1272-C01

TITLE

CHROME-PLATED GLASS BEADS, 3 MM DIA. BEADS IN REGULAR ARRAY
ON 9 IN. DIA. ALUMINUM SUBSTRATE USED AS FIELD STANDARD BY
TEXAS INSTRUMENTS.

SUBJECT CODES

AEL AHD CJAG

DATA SET NUMBERS

25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKH GAMMA(C)= INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(I)= 80.00 PHI(I)= 180.0 WAVELENGTH= 1.060

DATA SET NUMBER	25	26	27	28	COMPUTED	
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	0.00	.1602	.0019	.0021	.2549	.210
	10.00	.1998	.0030	.0029	.3510	.278
	20.00	.1980	.0036	.0038	.3828	.294
	30.00	.1810	.0047	.0044	.4129	.302
	40.00	.1686	.0058	.0057	.4654	.323
	50.00	.2285	.0129	.0131	.8310	.543
	60.00	.3117	.0232	.0250	1.710	1.035
	70.00	.3338	.0269	.0269	2.275	1.331
	80.00	.5125	.0301	.0228	3.155	1.860

DATA SET NUMBER	29	30	31	32	COMPUTED	
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 180.0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	0.00	.1602	.0019	.0021	.2549	.210
	10.00	.0279	.0010	.0016	.0393	.035
	20.00	.0074	.0007	.0014	.0078	.009
	30.00	.0040	.0008	.0014	.0030	.005
	40.00	.0033	.0008	.0013	.0023	.004
	50.00	.0029	.0009	.0014	.0019	.004
	60.00	.0030	.0009	.0014	.0020	.004
	70.00	.0039	.0003	.0016	.0023	.004
	80.00					

January 1969

(f)AEL 7

AC1197-C01

TITLE
SANDBLASTED ST ALLMINUM (FINE).
SUBJECT CODES
AELA CJADB
DATA SET NUMBERS
1, 2, 3, 4
PARAMETER INFORMATION
SOURCE= DKH GAMMA(O)= INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCLRACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(I)= 10.00 PHI(I)= 180.0 WAVELENGTH= .540

DATA SET NUMBER	1	2	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RCF(LT)	RCF(PT)	RCF(OT)
= 0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
THETA(R)			
(DEG)			
0.00	.3188	.3197	.319
10.00	.3524	.3541	.353
20.00	.3221	.3268	.325
30.00	.2842	.2913	.288
40.00	.2476	.2558	.252
50.00	.2135	.2311	.222
60.00	.1937	.2118	.203
70.00	.1770	.1941	.186
80.00	.1354	.1729	.156

DATA SET NUMBER	3	4	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RCF(LT)	RCF(PT)	RCF(OT)
= 180.0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
THETA(R)			
(DEG)			
0.00	.3188	.3197	.319
10.00			
20.00	.2336	.2382	.236
30.00	.2004	.2044	.202
40.00	.1686	.1815	.175
50.00	.1569	.1682	.163
60.00	.1453	.1574	.151
70.00	.1298	.1386	.134

January 1969

(f)AEL 8

AC1197-CC2

TITLE

SANDBLASTED ST ALUMINUM (FINE).

SUBJECT CODES

AELA CJADB

DATA SET NUMBERS

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKH GAMMA(C)= INSTRUMENTATION= CLA

ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1

THETA(I)= 10.00 PHI(I)= 180.0 WAVELENGTH= 1.080

DATA SET NUMBER	1	2	3	4	COMPUTED	
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	C.00	.3359	.0432	.0398	.3121	.368
	1C.00	.3899	.0468	.0412	.3722	.425
	2C.00	.3350	.0437	.0380	.3260	.371
	3C.00	.2767	.0400	.0345	.2730	.312
	4C.00	.2200	.0372	.0332	.2286	.261
	5C.00	.1924	.0348	.0315	.2010	.230
	6C.00	.1682	.0335	.0310	.1800	.207
	7C.00	.1507	.0307	.0274	.1642	.186
	8C.00	.1352	.0267	.0238	.1525	.171

DATA SET NUMBER	5	6	7	8	COMPUTED	
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 180.0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	C.00	.3359	.0432	.0398	.3121	.368
	1C.00					
	2C.00	.2341	.0357	.0335	.2027	.253
	3C.00	.1892	.0341	.0312	.1672	.211
	4C.00	.1531	.0304	.0295	.1450	.179
	5C.00	.1342	.0263	.0275	.1248	.156
	6C.00	.1228	.0265	.0263	.1158	.146
	7C.00	.1157	.0224	.0253	.1050	.134
	8C.00	.1031	.0226	.0227	.0866	.118

January 1969

(f)AEL 9

AC1236-C01

TITLE

ALUMINUM ALCLAD PANEL USED AS LABORATORY STANDARD BY
TEXAS INSTRUMENTS

SUBJECT CODES

AELA CJAD

DATA SET NUMBERS

1, 2, 3, 4

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKH GAMMA(C)= INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(I)= 0 PHI(I)= 0 WAVELENGTH= 1.060

DATA SET NUMBER	1	2	COMPUTED	
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RDF(LT)	RDF(PT)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	0.00			
	10.00	.2288	.2248	.227
	20.00	.0432	.0434	.044
	30.00	.0184	.0178	.018
	40.00	.0111	.0101	.011
	50.00	.0086	.0067	.008
	60.00	.0077	.0049	.006
	70.00	.0075	.0038	.006
	80.00	.0079	.0031	.006

DATA SET NUMBER	3	4	COMPUTED	
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RDF(LT)	RDF(PT)	RDF(OT)
= 180.0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	0.00			
	10.00	.2263	.2217	.224
	20.00	.0434	.0427	.043
	30.00	.0186	.0181	.018
	40.00	.0116	.0105	.011
	50.00	.0088	.0070	.008
	60.00	.0080	.0050	.006
	70.00	.0080	.0036	.006
	80.00	.0085	.0029	.006

January 1969

(f)AEL 10

AC1336-C01

TITLE

ALUMINUM ALCLAD PANEL USED AS LABORATORY STANDARD BY
TEXAS INSTRUMENTS

SUBJECT CODES

AELA CJAD

DATA SET NUMBERS

5, 6, 7, 8

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKH GAMMA(O)= INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(I)= 60.00 PHI(I)=180.00 WAVELENGTH= 1.060

DATA SET NUMBER	5	6	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LT)	RDF(PT)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
THETA(R)			
(DEG)			
0.00	.0071	.0042	.006
10.00	.0097	.0062	.008
20.00	.0148	.0104	.013
30.00	.0278	.0220	.025
40.00	.0762	.0683	.072
50.00	.4055	.4151	.410
60.00	134.61	149.51	142.060
70.00	.8373	.8487	.843
80.00	.2393	.1624	.201

DATA SET NUMBER	7	8	COMPLETED
PHI(R)	RDF(LT)	RDF(PT)	RDF(OT)
=180.0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
THETA(R)			
(DEG)			
0.00	.0071	.0042	.006
10.00	.0058	.0032	.004
20.00	.0050	.0025	.004
30.00	.0047	.0023	.003
40.00	.0040	.0021	.003
50.00	.0050	.0022	.004
60.00			
70.00	.0074	.0029	.005
80.00	.0145	.0062	.010

January 1969

(f)AEL 11

AC1296-CC1

TITLE

COPPER PLATED, SANDBLASTED STAINLESS STEEL USED AS
LABORATORY STANDARD BY TEXAS INSTRUMENTS, 4 INCHES SQUARE.
(SAMPLE 1196 REPLATED)

SUBJECT CODES

AELC AHA CJAG

DATA SET NUMBERS

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKH GAMMA(C)= INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(I)= 0 PHI(I)= 0 WAVELENGTH= 1.060

DATA SET NUMBER	1	2	3	4	COMPUTED	
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	C.00					
	10.00	.1519	.0669	.0648	.1978	.261
	20.00	.2026	.0645	.0649	.1968	.264
	30.00	.2144	.0638	.0649	.2050	.274
	40.00	.2203	.0597	.0623	.2065	.274
	50.00	.2347	.0567	.0603	.2212	.286
	60.00	.2450	.0523	.0556	.2327	.293
	70.00	.2570	.0457	.0492	.2402	.296
	80.00	.2685	.0357	.0384	.2532	.298

DATA SET NUMBER	5	6	7	8	COMPUTED	
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 180.0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	C.00					
	10.00	.1514	.0641	.0643	.1894	.255
	20.00	.1925	.0635	.0625	.1915	.255
	30.00	.1945	.0610	.0600	.1959	.256
	40.00	.2069	.0580	.0589	.2037	.264
	50.00	.2172	.0556	.0557	.2139	.271
	60.00	.2263	.0512	.0511	.2258	.277
	70.00	.2355	.0453	.0457	.2382	.282
	80.00	.2543	.0375	.0366	.2596	.294

January 1969

(f)AEL 12

AC1296-C01

TITLE

COPPER PLATED, SANDBLASTED STAINLESS STEEL USED AS
LABORATORY STANDARD BY TEXAS INSTRUMENTS, 4 INCHES SQUARE.
(SAMPLE 1196 REPLATED)

SUBJECT CODES

AELD AHA CJAG

DATA SET NUMBERS

9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKH GAMMA(C)= INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(I)= 20.00 PHI(I)=180.00 WAVELENGTH= 1.060

DATA SET NUMBER		9	10	11	12	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	0.00	.1971	.0402	.0639	.1187	.210
	10.00	.2021	.0402	.0672	.1208	.215
	20.00	.2012	.0390	.0648	.1219	.213
	30.00	.2140	.0398	.0643	.1315	.225
	40.00	.2285	.0382	.0623	.1399	.234
	50.00	.2526	.0367	.0604	.1544	.252
	60.00	.2773	.0325	.0580	.1683	.268
	70.00	.3220	.0297	.0518	.1977	.301
	80.00	.3755	.0257	.0451	.2365	.341

DATA SET NUMBER		13	14	15	16	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
=180.0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	0.00	.1971	.0402	.0639	.1187	.210
	10.00	.2007	.0402	.0648	.1231	.214
	20.00					
	30.00	.2083	.0390	.0646	.1273	.220
	40.00	.2060	.0373	.0607	.1267	.215
	50.00	.2027	.0354	.0570	.1229	.209
	60.00	.2017	.0326	.0529	.1222	.205
	70.00	.2007	.0284	.0466	.1194	.198
	80.00	.1975	.0230	.0375	.1172	.188

January 1969

(f)AEL 13

AC1296-CC1

TITLE

COPPER PLATED, SANDBLASTED STAINLESS STEEL USED AS
LABORATORY STANDARD BY TEXAS INSTRUMENTS, 4 INCHES SQUARE.
(SAMPLE 1196 REPLATED)

SUBJECT CODES

AELC AHA CJAG

DATA SET NUMBERS

17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKH GAMMA(O)= INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(I)= 30.00 PHI(I)=180.00 WAVELENGTH= 1.060

DATA SET NUMBER	17	18	19	20	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= C	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
THETA(R)					
(DEG)					
C.00	.1969	.0662	.0610	.2054	.265
10.00	.2014	.0629	.0621	.2010	.264
20.00	.2076	.0623	.0634	.2094	.271
30.00	.2151	.0632	.0631	.2173	.279
40.00	.2332	.0621	.0621	.2370	.297
50.00	.2553	.0589	.0583	.2602	.316
60.00	.2934	.0561	.0564	.3030	.354
70.00	.3423	.0508	.0512	.3641	.404
80.00	.4384	.0460	.0476	.4710	.501

DATA SET NUMBER	21	22	23	24	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
=180.0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
THETA(R)					
(DEG)					
C.00	.1969	.0662	.0610	.2054	.265
10.00	.2009	.0638	.0603	.2011	.263
20.00	.205	.0644	.0620	.2107	.270
30.00					
40.00	.1975	.0628	.0599	.2059	.263
50.00	.1912	.0572	.0545	.1949	.249
60.00	.1828	.0526	.0498	.1855	.235
70.00	.1736	.0457	.0434	.1771	.220
80.00	.1709	.0377	.0335	.1709	.207

January 1969

(f)AEL 14

AC1296-C01

TITLE

COPPER PLATED, SANDBLASTED STAINLESS STEEL USED AS
LABORATORY STANDARD BY TEXAS INSTRUMENTS, 4 INCHES SQUARE.
(SAMPLE 1196 REPLATED)

SUBJECT CODES

AELC AHA CJAG

DATA SET NUMBERS

25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKH GAMMA(C)= INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(I)= 40.00 PHI(I)=180.00 WAVELENGTH= 1.060

DATA SET NUMBER	25	26	27	28	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
THETA(R)					
(DEG)					
C.00	.2038	.0600	.0582	.2034	.263
10.00	.2118	.0600	.0601	.2093	.271
20.00	.2156	.0599	.0590	.2140	.274
30.00	.2252	.0598	.0602	.2263	.286
40.00	.2397	.0588	.0589	.2426	.300
50.00	.2678	.0578	.0577	.2749	.329
60.00	.3029	.0546	.0535	.3194	.365
70.00	.3718	.0494	.0521	.3990	.436
80.00	.4988	.0463	.0495	.5429	.569

DATA SET NUMBER	29	30	31	32	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
=180.0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
THETA(R)					
(DEG)					
C.00	.2038	.0600	.0582	.2034	.263
10.00	.2047	.0603	.0597	.2037	.264
20.00	.1995	.0595	.0578	.1982	.257
30.00	.1984	.0594	.0599	.2012	.259
40.00					
50.00	.1968	.0578	.0550	.1912	.250
60.00	.1855	.0521	.0523	.1762	.233
70.00	.1747	.0452	.0447	.1630	.214
80.00	.1644	.0365	.0357	.1527	.195

January 1969

(f)AEL 15

AC1296-G01

TITLE

COPPER PLATED, SANDBLASTED STAINLESS STEEL USED AS
LABORATORY STANDARD BY TEXAS INSTRUMENTS, 4 INCHES SQUARE.
(SAMPLE 1196 REPLATED)

SUBJECT CODES

AELC AHA CJAG

DATA SET NUMBERS

33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKH GAMMA(O)= INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCLRACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(I)= 60.00 PHI(I)=180.00 WAVELENGTH= 1.060

DATA SET NUMBER	33	34	35	36	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
THETA(R)					
(DEG)					
C.00	.2332	.0520	.0526	.2248	.281
10.00	.2410	.0531	.0521	.2441	.295
20.00	.2557	.0549	.0517	.2663	.314
30.00	.2791	.0543	.0535	.2904	.339
40.00	.2991	.0537	.0528	.3156	.361
50.00	.3231	.0539	.0534	.3527	.392
60.00	.3712	.0536	.0505	.4168	.446
70.00	.4540	.0496	.0503	.5326	.543
80.00	.6281	.0512	.0537	.7913	.762

DATA SET NUMBER	37	38	39	40	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
=180.0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
THETA(R)					
(DEG)					
C.00	.2332	.0520	.0526	.2248	.281
10.00	.2162	.0522	.0525	.2087	.265
20.00	.1966	.0504	.0516	.1910	.245
30.00	.1895	.0514	.0522	.1805	.237
40.00	.1791	.0495	.0509	.1679	.224
50.00	.1880	.0516	.0528	.1778	.235
60.00					
70.00	.1943	.0481	.0482	.1809	.236
80.00	.1801	.0409	.0390	.1620	.211

January 1969

(f)AEL 16

AC1296-C01

TITLE

COPPER PLATED, SANDBLASTED STAINLESS STEEL USED AS
LABORATORY STANDARD BY TEXAS INSTRUMENTS, 4 INCHES SQUARE.
(SAMPLE 1196 REPLATED)

SUBJECT CODES

AELC AFA CJAG

DATA SET NUMBERS

41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKH GAMMA(C)= INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(I)= 70.00 PHI(I)=180.00 WAVELENGTH= 1.060

DATA SET NUMBER	41	42	43	44	COMPUTED	
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	C.00	.2204	.0426	.0445	.2157	.262
	10.00	.2580	.0469	.0474	.2532	.303
	20.00	.2885	.0491	.0497	.2880	.338
	30.00	.3167	.0479	.0489	.3221	.368
	40.00	.3481	.0510	.0483	.3621	.405
	50.00	.3780	.0508	.0462	.4303	.453
	60.00	.4237	.0510	.0494	.5659	.545
	70.00	.5658	.0497	.0521	.9073	.787
	80.00	.8204	.0583	.0648	1.251	1.097

DATA SET NUMBER	45	46	47	48	COMPUTED	
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
=180.0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	C.00	.2204	.0426	.0445	.2157	.262
	10.00	.1958	.0415	.0429	.1891	.235
	20.00	.1775	.0416	.0435	.1714	.217
	30.00	.1612	.0406	.0421	.1539	.199
	40.00	.1567	.0406	.0429	.1481	.194
	50.00	.1515	.0392	.0402	.1421	.186
	60.00	.1767	.0436	.0460	.1664	.216
	70.00					
	80.00	.2192	.0449	.0456	.2228	.266

January 1969

(f)AEL 17

AC1332-CC1

TITLE

COPPER-PLATED, SANDBLASTED STAINLESS STEEL, 3 INCHES SQUARE.

SUBJECT CODES

AELC AHA CJAG

DATA SET NUMBERS

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKH GAMMA(O)= INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(I)= 0 PHI(I)= C WAVELENGTH= 1.060

DATA SET NUMBER	1	2	3	4	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SP)	(1/SR)
THETA(R)					
(DEG)					
C.CO					
1C.CO	.2122	.0797	.0820	.2061	.290
2C.CO	.2128	.0774	.0783	.2071	.288
3C.CO	.2212	.0737	.0751	.2150	.292
4C.CO	.2271	.0688	.0696	.2197	.293
5C.CO	.2367	.0640	.0654	.2321	.299
6C.CO	.2375	.0568	.0584	.2350	.294
7C.CO	.2412	.0478	.0484	.2391	.288
8C.CO	.2526	.0356	.0367	.2565	.291

DATA SET NUMBER	5	6	7	8	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 180.0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
THETA(R)					
(DEG)					
C.CO					
1C.CO	.2076	.0768	.0815	.1940	.280
2C.CO	.2139	.0723	.0783	.1974	.281
3C.CO	.2213	.0690	.0736	.2059	.285
4C.CO	.2296	.0648	.0705	.2134	.289
5C.CO	.2381	.0593	.0639	.2216	.291
6C.CO	.2491	.0522	.0569	.2327	.295
7C.CO	.2557	.0447	.0477	.2395	.294
8C.CO	.2681	.0318	.0363	.2528	.295

January 1969

(f)AEL 18

AC1332-C01

TITLE
COPPER-PLATED, SANDBLASTED STAINLESS STEEL, 3 INCHES SQUARE.
SUBJECT CODES
AELC AHA CJAG
DATA SET NUMBERS
9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16
PARAMETER INFORMATION
SOURCE= DKH GAMMA(G)= INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(I)= 20.00 PHI(I)=180.00 WAVELENGTH= 1.060

DATA SET NUMBER	9	10	11	12	COMPUTED	
PHI(R) = 0	THETA(R) (DEG)	RDF(LL) (1/SR)	RDF(PL) (1/SR)	RDF(LP) (1/SR)	RDF(PP) (1/SR)	RDF(OT) (1/SR)
	0.00	.2103	.0745	.0751	.2036	.282
	10.00	.2031	.0747	.0755	.2022	.278
	20.00	.2016	.0719	.0726	.1982	.272
	30.00	.2122	.0703	.0713	.2097	.282
	40.00	.2256	.0654	.0676	.2263	.292
	50.00	.2465	.0580	.0622	.2480	.307
	60.00	.2714	.0497	.0578	.2725	.326
	70.00	.3095	.0416	.0516	.3071	.355
	80.00	.3438	.0282	.0381	.3420	.376

DATA SET NUMBER	13	14	15	16	COMPUTED	
PHI(R) =180.0	THETA(R) (DEG)	RDF(LL) (1/SR)	RDF(PL) (1/SR)	RDF(LP) (1/SR)	RDF(PP) (1/SR)	RDF(OT) (1/SR)
	0.00	.2103	.0745	.0751	.2036	.282
	10.00	.2237	.0757	.0762	.2189	.297
	20.00					
	30.00	.2312	.0716	.0728	.2227	.299
	40.00	.2290	.0649	.0681	.2206	.291
	50.00	.2193	.0581	.0614	.2116	.275
	60.00	.2175	.0519	.0537	.2087	.266
	70.00	.2089	.0431	.0451	.2025	.250
	80.00	.2130	.0309	.0337	.2015	.240

January 1969

(f)AEL 19

AC1332-C01

TITLE

COPPER-PLATED, SANDBLASTED STAINLESS STEEL, 3 INCHES SQUARE.

SUBJECT CCDES

AELD AHA CJAG

DATA SET NUMBERS

17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKH GAMMA(O)= INSTRUMENTATION= CLA

ACCLRACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1

THETA(I)= 30.00 PHI(I)=180.00 WAVELENGTH= 1.060

DATA SET NUMBER		17	18	19	20	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	0.00	.2212	.0724	.0750	.2152	.292
	10.00	.2062	.0718	.0726	.2062	.278
	20.00	.2054	.0711	.0712	.2067	.277
	30.00	.2067	.0694	.0683	.2101	.277
	40.00	.2206	.0667	.0655	.2253	.289
	50.00	.2435	.0639	.0613	.2517	.310
	60.00	.2844	.0575	.0597	.2876	.345
	70.00	.3302	.0503	.0527	.3367	.385
	80.00	.4115	.0432	.0460	.4195	.460

DATA SET NUMBER		21	22	23	24	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
=180.0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	0.00	.2212	.0724	.0750	.2152	.292
	10.00	.2232	.0710	.0725	.2123	.289
	20.00	.2315	.0711	.0724	.2238	.299
	30.00					
	40.00	.2294	.0662	.0659	.2189	.290
	50.00	.2136	.0590	.0606	.2061	.270
	60.00	.2039	.0514	.0517	.1945	.251
	70.00	.1570	.0423	.0430	.1860	.234
	80.00	.1826	.0307	.0305	.1751	.209

January 1969

AC1332-CC1

TITLE

COPPER-PLATED, SANDBLASTED STAINLESS STEEL, 3 INCHES SQUARE.

SUBJECT CODES

AELD AHA CJAG

DATA SET NUMBERS

25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32

PARAMETER INFORMATICA

SOURCE= DKH GAMMA(C)= INSTRUMENTATION= CLA

ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1

THETA(I)= 40.00 PHI(I)=180.00 WAVELENGTH= 1.060

DATA SET NUMBER	25	26	27	28	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
0.00	.2331	.0642	.0709	.2113	.290
10.00	.2240	.0648	.0677	.2181	.287
20.00	.2200	.0640	.0638	.2155	.282
30.00	.2195	.0632	.0638	.2154	.281
40.00	.2288	.0593	.0615	.2263	.288
50.00	.2496	.0561	.0587	.2488	.307
60.00	.2860	.0504	.0530	.2894	.339
70.00	.3496	.0444	.0488	.3552	.359
80.00	.4494	.0348	.0395	.4685	.496

DATA SET NUMBER	29	30	31	32	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 180.0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
0.00	.2331	.0642	.0709	.2113	.290
10.00	.2374	.0646	.0720	.2152	.295
20.00	.2276	.0644	.0691	.2114	.286
30.00	.2317	.0629	.0688	.2125	.288
40.00					
50.00	.2126	.0565	.0585	.2027	.265
60.00	.2023	.0498	.0521	.1893	.247
70.00	.1856	.0394	.0420	.1736	.220
80.00	.1786	.0315	.0312	.1645	.203

January 1969

(f)AEL 21

AC1332-CC1

TITLE
COPPER-PLATED, SANDBLASTED STAINLESS STEEL, 3 INCHES SQUARE.
SUBJECT CODES
AELC AHA CJAG
DATA SET NUMBERS
33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40
PARAMETER INFORMATION
SOURCE= DKH GAMMA(G)= INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(I)= 60.00 PHI(I)=180.00 WAVELENGTH= 1.060

DATA SET NUMBER	33	34	35	36	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RCF(LL)	RCF(PL)	RCF(LP)	RCF(PP)	RCF(OT)
= 0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
THETA(R)					
(DEG)					
C.00	.2375	.0570	.0572	.2371	.294
10.00	.2560	.0575	.0577	.2488	.310
20.00	.2640	.0574	.0583	.2585	.319
30.00	.2772	.0567	.0571	.2742	.333
40.00	.2845	.0561	.0559	.2833	.340
50.00	.2958	.0531	.0537	.3019	.352
60.00	.3294	.0493	.0502	.3430	.386
70.00	.3826	.0438	.0462	.4095	.441
80.00	.5219	.0352	.0437	.5773	.589

DATA SET NUMBER	37	38	39	40	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RCF(LL)	RCF(PL)	RCF(LP)	RCF(PP)	RCF(OT)
=180.0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
THETA(R)					
(DEG)					
C.00	.2375	.0570	.0572	.2371	.294
10.00	.2258	.0554	.0566	.2202	.279
20.00	.2097	.0523	.0545	.2028	.260
30.00	.2072	.0523	.0544	.1978	.256
40.00	.2000	.0494	.0515	.1882	.245
50.00	.2049	.0498	.0524	.1983	.253
60.00					
70.00	.2134	.0425	.0437	.2050	.252
80.00	.1833	.0314	.0323	.1764	.212

January 1969

AC1332-C01

TITLE
COPPER-PLATED, SANDBLASTED STAINLESS STEEL, 3 INCHES SQUARE.

SUBJECT CODES

AELC AHA CJAG

DATA SET NUMBERS

41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKH GAMMA(0)= INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
 ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
 THETA(1)= 70.00 PHI(1)=180.00 WAVELENGTH= 1.060

DATA SET PHI(R) = 0	NUMBER THETA(R) (DEG)	41 RDF(LL) (1/SR)	42 RDF(PL) (1/SR)	43 RDF(LP) (1/SR)	44 RDF(PP) (1/SR)	COMPUTED RDF(OT) (1/SR)
	0.00	.2400	.0504	.0462	.2394	.288
	10.00	.2515	.0483	.0449	.2619	.303
	20.00	.2742	.0484	.0463	.2808	.325
	30.00	.2893	.0479	.0470	.2964	.340
	40.00	.3066	.0479	.0466	.3237	.362
	50.00	.3148	.0424	.0426	.3340	.367
	60.00	.3335	.0402	.0404	.3612	.388
	70.00	.3745	.0347	.0356	.4326	.439
	80.00	.4886	.0329	.0335	.5977	.576

DATA SET PHI(R) =180.0	NUMBER THETA(R) (DEG)	45 RDF(LL) (1/SR)	46 RDF(PL) (1/SR)	47 RDF(LP) (1/SR)	48 RDF(PP) (1/SR)	COMPUTED RDF(OT) (1/SR)
	0.00	.2400	.0504	.0462	.2394	.288
	10.00	.2213	.0448	.0465	.2155	.264
	20.00	.2079	.0458	.0456	.2066	.253
	30.00	.1930	.0439	.0436	.1924	.236
	40.00	.1929	.0415	.0439	.1811	.230
	50.00	.1815	.0363	.0380	.1670	.211
	60.00	.2151	.0410	.0443	.2039	.252
	70.00					
	80.00	.2298	.0345	.0373	.2081	.255

January 1969

(f)AEM 1

AC1187-C01

TITLE

BLACK PAINT (AF3621-73-0C0C-8730) THINNED 1 TO 1 WITH
AMYL ACETATE, 2 CCATS APPLIED 5 MIN. APART, SPRAYED ON
120 GAUGE STEEL.

SUBJECT CODES

AEM ECBBL

DATA SET NUMBERS

1, 2, 3, 4

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKI GAMMA(0)=.90 INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(I)= 0 PHI(I)= 0 WAVELENGTH= .633

DATA SET NUMBER	1	2	3	4	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
THETA(R)					
(DEG)					
0.00					
10.00	.1176	.0000	.0000	.1795	.149
15.00	.0369	.0000	.0000	.0544	.046
20.00	.0142	.0000	.0001	.0199	.017
30.00	.0034	.0001	.0001	.0047	.004
45.00	.0011	.0001	.0001	.0018	.002
60.00	.0007	.0001	.0001	.0013	.001
70.00	.0006	.0001	.0001	.0013	.001
80.00	.0006	.0002	.0001	.0013	.001

January 1969

(f)AEM 2

AC1187-C01

TITLE

BLACK PAINT (AF3621-73-0000-8730) THINNED 1 TO 1 WITH
AMYL ACETATE, 2 COATS APPLIED 5 MIN. APART, SPRAYED ON
120 GAUGE STEEL.

SUBJECT CODES

AEM EC8BL

DATA SET NUMBERS

5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKI GAMMA(0)=.90 INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(1)= 45.00 PHI(1)= 180.0 WAVELENGTH= .633

DATA SET NUMBER	5	6	7	8	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
0.00	.0006	.0000	.0000	.0007	.001
15.00	.0013	.0000	.0000	.0022	.002
35.00	.0297	.0009	.0006	.1370	.084
45.00	.4146	.0000	.0138	3.975	2.202
55.00	.0299	.0000	.0031	.7923	.413
65.00	.0010	.0000	.0005	.0916	.047
80.00	.0010	.0000	.0000	.0198	.010

DATA SET NUMBER	9	10	11	12	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 180.0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
0.00	.0006	.0000	.0000	.0007	.001
15.00	.0006	.0000	.0000	.0005	.001
35.00	.0006	.0000	.0000	.0004	.001
45.00					
55.00	.0005	.0000	.0000	.0004	.000
70.00	.0005	.0000	.0000	.0004	.000
80.00	.0005	.0000	.0000	.0004	.000

January 1969

(4)AEM 3
(1)AEM 3

AC1187-C01

TITLE

BLACK PAINT (AF3621-73-CCOC-8730) THINNED 1 TO 1 WITH
AMYL ACETATE, 2 COATS APPLIED 5 MIN. APART, SPRAYED ON
120 GAUGE STEEL.

SUBJECT CODES

AEM EC8BL

DATA SET NUMBERS

13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKI GAMMA(0)=.90 INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(1)= 70.00 PHI(1)= 180.0 WAVELENGTH= .633

DATA SET NUMBER	13	14	15	16	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
THETA(R)					
(DEG)					
0.00	.0004	.0000	.0000	.0005	.000
20.00	.0004	.0000	.0000	.0010	.001
40.00	.0005	.0000	.0001	.0107	.006
50.00		.0000		.0824	
60.00	.0014	.0000	.0050	1.155	.611
65.00	.8031	.0000	.0371	9.368	5.104
70.00	8.340	.0000	.2453	64.830	36.708
75.00	5.446	.0000	.1297	34.154	19.865
80.00	1.256	.0000	.0193	5.953	3.614

DATA SET NUMBER	17	18	19	20	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 180.0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
THETA(R)					
(DEG)					
0.00	.0004	.0000	.0000	.0005	.000
20.00	.0004	.0000	.0000	.0004	.000
40.00	.0005	.0000	.0000	.0004	.000
60.00	.0004	.0000	.0001	.0005	.001
70.00					
80.00	.0006	.0000	.0001	.0009	.001

January 1969

(f)AEM 4

AC1237-001

TITLE

2 COATS 3M BLACK VELVET PAINT COVERING 30 PERCENT OF ALUMINUM ALCLAD PANEL IN PCLKA-DCTTEC PATTERN USED AS LABORATORY STANDARD BY TEXAS INSTRUMENTS.

SUBJECT CODES

AEM ECBBL AELA CJAG

DATA SET NUMBERS

1, 2, 3, 4

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKH GAMMA(0)= INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(1)= C PHI(1)= 0 WAVELENGTH= 1.060

DATA SET NUMBER	1	2	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LT)	RDF(PT)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
THETA(R)			
(DEG)			
C.00			
10.00	.1873	.1701	.179
20.00	.0404	.0370	.039
30.00	.0175	.0164	.017
40.00	.0106	.0102	.010
50.00	.0084	.0082	.008
60.00	.0074	.0074	.007
70.00	.0070	.0071	.007
80.00	.0097	.0085	.009

DATA SET NUMBER	3	4	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LT)	RDF(PT)	RDF(OT)
=180.0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
THETA(R)			
(DEG)			
C.00			
10.00	.1884	.1706	.179
20.00	.0402	.0368	.039
30.00	.0172	.0165	.017
40.00	.0110	.0107	.011
50.00	.0084	.0085	.008
60.00	.0075	.0076	.008
70.00	.0072	.0074	.007
80.00	.0073	.0086	.008

January 1969

(f)AEM 5

AC1337-C01

TITLE

3 CCATS 3M BLACK VELVET PAINT COVERING 30 PERCENT OF ALUMINUM ALCLAD PANEL IN POLKA-DOTTED PATTERN USED AS LABORATORY STANDARD BY TEXAS INSTRUMENTS.

SUBJECT CODES

AEM ECBBL AELA CJAC

DATA SET NUMBERS

5, 6, 7, 8

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKH GAMMA(G)= INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(I)= 60.00 PHI(I)=180.00 WAVELENGTH= 1.060

DATA SET NUMBER		5	6	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RDF(LT)	RDF(PT)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	0.00	.0073	.0071	.007
	10.00	.0093	.0096	.009
	20.00	.0133	.0142	.014
	30.00	.0245	.0261	.025
	40.00	.0644	.0678	.066
	50.00	.3065	.3216	.314
	60.00	76.047	84.581	80.314
	70.00	.7653	.8295	.797
	80.00	.2339	.2416	.238

DATA SET NUMBER		7	8	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RDF(LT)	RDF(PT)	RDF(OT)
=180.0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	0.00	.0073	.0071	.007
	10.00	.0065	.0060	.006
	20.00	.0061	.0052	.006
	30.00	.0060	.0049	.005
	40.00	.0053	.0041	.005
	50.00	.0068	.0051	.006
	60.00			
	70.00	.0096	.0072	.008
	80.00	.0177	.0161	.017

January 1969

(f)AEM 6

AC1338-C01

TITLE

2 COATS 3M BLACK VELVET PAINT COVERING 64.4 PERCENT OF ALUMINUM ALCLAD PANEL IN PCLKA-DCTTEC PATTERN USED AS LABORATORY STANDARD BY TEXAS INSTRUMENTS.

SUBJECT CODES

AEM ECBBL AELA CJAC

DATA SET NUMBERS

1, 2, 3, 4

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKH GAMMA(O)= INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(I)= 0 PHI(I)= 0 WAVELENGTH= 1.060

DATA SET NUMBER	1	2	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LT)	RDF(PT)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
0.00			
10.00	.1324	.1395	.126
20.00	.0409	.0374	.039
30.00	.0219	.0203	.021
40.00	.0152	.0144	.015
50.00	.0120	.0119	.012
60.00	.0105	.0113	.011
70.00	.0096	.0114	.011
80.00	.0088	.0133	.011

DATA SET NUMBER	3	4	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LT)	RDF(PT)	RDF(OT)
= 180.0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
0.00			
10.00	.1427	.1266	.135
20.00	.0409	.0368	.039
30.00	.0220	.0206	.021
40.00	.0149	.0147	.015
50.00	.0116	.0123	.012
60.00	.0105	.0114	.011
70.00	.0099	.0120	.011
80.00	.0093	.0139	.012

January 1969

(f)AEM 7

AC1238-001

TITLE

2 CCATS 3M BLACK VELVET PAINT COVERING 64.4 PERCENT OF ALUMINUM ALCLAD PANEL IN PCLKA-DCTTEC PATTERN USED AS LABORATORY STANDARD BY TEXAS INSTRUMENTS.

SUBJECT CODES

AEM EC8BL AELA CJAG

DATA SET NUMBERS

5, 6, 7, 8

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DXH GAMMA(C)= INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(I)= 60.00 PHI(I)=180.00 WAVELENGTH= 1.060

DATA SET NUMBER	5	6	COMPUTED	
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RCF(LT)	RCF(PT)	RCF(OT)
= 0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	0.00	.0099	.0106	.010
	10.00	.0123	.0142	.013
	20.00	.0167	.0203	.019
	30.00	.0279	.0347	.031
	40.00	.0631	.0760	.070
	50.00	.2567	.2890	.273
	60.00	38.542	46.418	42.480
	70.00	.3650	.4703	.418
	80.00	.1271	.2016	.164

DATA SET NUMBER	7	8	COMPUTED	
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RCF(LT)	RCF(PT)	RCF(OT)
=180.0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	0.00	.0099	.0106	.010
	10.00	.0090	.0090	.009
	20.00	.0084	.0076	.008
	30.00	.0084	.0072	.008
	40.00	.0076	.0061	.007
	50.00	.0096	.0077	.009
	60.00			
	70.00	.0123	.0099	.011
	80.00	.0176	.0178	.018

January 1969

(f)AEM 8

AC1235-C01

TITLE

3 COATS OF 3M BLACK VELVET PAINT ON ALUMINUM ALCLAD
PANEL SUBSTRATE USED AS LABORATORY STANDARD BY
TEXAS INSTRUMENTS.

SUBJECT CODES

AEM ECBBL CJAG

DATA SET NUMBERS

1, 2, 3, 4

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKH GAMMA(C)= INSTRUMENTATION= CLA

ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1

THETA(I)= 0 PHI(I)= 0 WAVELENGTH= 1.060

DATA SET NUMBER	1	2	COMPUTED	
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RDF(LT)	RDF(PT)	
= 0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	
	0.00			
	10.00	.0076	.0070	.007
	20.00	.0072	.0072	.007
	30.00	.0069	.0077	.007
	40.00	.0065	.0084	.007
	50.00	.0061	.0095	.008
	60.00	.0057	.0109	.008
	70.00	.0053	.0133	.009
	80.00	.0049	.0173	.011

DATA SET NUMBER	3	4	COMPUTED	
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RDF(LT)	RDF(PT)	
= 180.0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	
	0.00			
	10.00	.0076	.0069	.007
	20.00	.0072	.0071	.007
	30.00	.0069	.0075	.007
	40.00	.0066	.0084	.008
	50.00	.0062	.0093	.008
	60.00	.0058	.0109	.008
	70.00	.0055	.0133	.009
	80.00	.0055	.0178	.012

January 1969

(f)AEM 0

AC1335-C01

TITLE
3 CCATS OF 3M BLACK VELVET PAINT ON ALUMINUM ALCLAD
PANEL SUBSTRATE LSEC AS LABORATORY STANDARD BY
TEXAS INSTRUMENTS.

SUBJECT CODES
AEM ECBBL CJAG

DATA SET NUMBERS
5, 6, 7, 8

PARAMETER INFORMATION
SOURCE= DKH GAMMA(O)= INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(I)= 60.00 PHI(I)=180.00 WAVELENGTH= 1.060

DATA SET NUMBER	5	6	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LT)	RDF(PT)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
THETA(R)			
(DEG)			
0.00	.0056	.0101	.008
10.00	.0048	.0120	.008
20.00	.0041	.0143	.009
30.00	.0032	.0182	.011
40.00	.0025	.0238	.013
50.00	.0023	.0330	.018
60.00	.0037	.0493	.026
70.00	.0102	.0819	.046
80.00	.0322	.1519	.092

DATA SET NUMBER	7	8	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LT)	RDF(PT)	RDF(OT)
= 180.0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
THETA(R)			
(DEG)			
0.00	.0056	.0101	.008
10.00	.0062	.0093	.008
20.00	.0069	.0085	.008
30.00	.0077	.0083	.008
40.00	.0074	.0071	.007
50.00	.0100	.0092	.010
60.00			
70.00	.0128	.0119	.012
80.00	.0070	.0191	.013

January 1969

(f)AEM 10

AC129C-001

TITLE

3M WHITE VELVET PAINT (TWO COATS) ON ONE COAT ZINC CHROMATE
PRIMER ON ANODIZED ALUMINUM SUBSTRATE (6 IN. SQ.).

SUBJECT CODES

AEMA ECBBJ CJAG

DATA SET NUMBERS

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKH GAMMA(C)= INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCLRACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(I)= 0 PHI(I)= 0 WAVELENGTH= 1.060

DATA SET NUMBER	1	2	3	4	COMPUTED	
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	0.00					
	10.00	.1559	.1330	.1297	.1519	.285
	20.00	.1529	.1323	.1272	.1440	.278
	30.00	.1516	.1317	.1314	.1471	.281
	40.00	.1482	.1288	.1309	.1433	.276
	50.00	.1521	.1304	.1332	.1447	.280
	60.00	.1510	.1293	.1329	.1450	.279
	70.00	.1487	.1275	.1319	.1461	.277
	80.00	.1443	.1226	.1246	.1438	.268

DATA SET NUMBER	5	6	7	8	COMPUTED	
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 180.0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	0.00					
	10.00	.1580	.1324	.1303	.1489	.285
	20.00	.1551	.1346	.1333	.1483	.286
	30.00	.1515	.1326	.1329	.1471	.282
	40.00	.1502	.1347	.1308	.1504	.283
	50.00	.1457	.1334	.1287	.1496	.279
	60.00	.1427	.1333	.1261	.1493	.276
	70.00	.1363	.1301	.1200	.1478	.267
	80.00	.1283	.1237	.1107	.1454	.254

January 1969

(f)AEM 11

AC129C-C01

TITLE
3M WHITE VELVET PAINT (TWC CCATS) ON ONE COAT ZINC CHROMATE
PRIMER ON ANODIZED ALUMINUM SUBSTRATE (6 IN. SQ.).

SUBJECT CCDES
AEMA ECBBJ CJAG

DATA SET NUMBERS
9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16

PARAMETER INFORMATION
SOURCE= DKH GAMMA(C)= INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(I)= 20.00 PHI(I)= 180.0 WAVELENGTH= 1.060

DATA SET NUMBER	9	10	11	12	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
THETA(R)					
(DEG)					
C.00	.1590	.1286	.1349	.1416	.282
10.00	.1568	.1259	.1376	.1422	.281
20.00	.1513	.1264	.1341	.1405	.276
30.00	.1509	.1275	.1361	.1430	.279
40.00	.1480	.1311	.1348	.1464	.280
50.00	.1458	.1345	.1331	.1496	.281
60.00	.1414	.1331	.1285	.1540	.278
70.00	.1394	.1351	.1262	.1638	.282
80.00	.1354	.1325	.1194	.1699	.279

DATA SET NUMBER	13	14	15	16	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 180.0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
THETA(R)					
(DEG)					
C.00	.1590	.1286	.1349	.1416	.282
10.00	.1648	.1292	.1363	.1478	.289
20.00					
30.00	.1676	.1253	.1387	.1457	.289
40.00	.1638	.1282	.1390	.1433	.287
50.00	.1605	.1294	.1372	.1445	.286
60.00	.1584	.1338	.1357	.1493	.289
70.00	.1552	.1318	.1325	.1486	.284
80.00	.1501	.1275	.1259	.1439	.274

January 1969

(f)AEM 14

AC129C-001

TITLE
3M WHITE VELVET PAINT (TWO COATS) ON ONE COAT ZINC CHROMATE
PRIMER ON ANODIZED ALUMINUM SUBSTRATE (6 IN. SQ.).

SUBJECT CODES

AEMA ECBBJ CJAG

DATA SET NUMBERS

33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKH GAMMA(O)= INSTRUMENTATION= CLA

ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1

THETA(I)= 60.00 PHI(I)= 180.0 WAVELENGTH= 1.06C

DATA SET PHI(R) = 0	NUMBER THETA(R) (DEG)	33 RDF(LL) (1/SR)	34 RDF(PL) (1/SR)	35 RDF(LP) (1/SR)	36 RDF(PP) (1/SR)	COMPUTED RDF(OT) (1/SR)
	C.00	.1556	.1210	.1400	.1389	.278
	10.00	.1558	.1205	.1428	.1410	.280
	20.00	.1505	.1225	.1404	.1474	.280
	30.00	.1490	.1243	.1404	.1530	.283
	40.00	.1444	.1252	.1359	.1617	.284
	50.00	.1448	.1271	.1339	.1732	.289
	60.00	.1483	.1234	.1326	.1911	.298
	70.00	.1578	.1215	.1295	.2278	.318
	80.00	.1907	.1225	.1286	.3287	.385

DATA SET PHI(R) = 180.0	NUMBER THETA(R) (DEG)	37 RDF(LL) (1/SR)	38 RDF(PL) (1/SR)	39 RDF(LP) (1/SR)	40 RDF(PP) (1/SR)	COMPUTED RDF(OT) (1/SR)
	C.00	.1556	.1210	.1400	.1389	.278
	10.00	.1613	.1269	.1431	.1451	.288
	20.00	.1641	.1267	.1432	.1444	.289
	30.00	.1748	.1311	.1460	.1491	.300
	40.00	.1766	.1243	.1428	.1416	.293
	50.00	.2025	.1337	.1543	.1613	.326
	60.00					
	70.00	.2314	.1493	.1675	.1814	.365
	80.00	.2231	.1484	.1645	.1740	.355

January 1969

(f)AEM 15

AC129C-C01

TITLE

3M WHITE VELVET PAINT (TWO COATS) ON ONE COAT ZINC CHROMATE
PRIMER ON ANODIZED ALUMINUM SUBSTRATE (6 IN. SQ.).

SUBJECT CODES

AEMA EC88J CJAG

DATA SET NUMBERS

41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKH GAMMA(C)= INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCLRACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(I)= 70.00 PHI(I)= 180.0 WAVELENGTH= 1.060

DATA SET NUMBER	41	42	43	44	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
THETA(R)					
(DEG)					
C.00	.1458	.1174	.1322	.1384	.267
10.00	.1368	.1165	.1255	.1405	.260
20.00	.1395	.1173	.1293	.1472	.267
30.00	.1368	.1165	.1262	.1532	.266
40.00	.1401	.1174	.1302	.1657	.277
50.00	.1431	.1151	.1298	.1822	.285
60.00	.1536	.1138	.1292	.2159	.306
70.00	.1877	.1171	.1296	.2990	.367
80.00	.3114	.1161	.1363	.5540	.559

DATA SET NUMBER	45	46	47	48	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 180.0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
THETA(R)					
(DEG)					
C.00	.1458	.1174	.1322	.1394	.267
10.00	.1464	.1164	.1305	.1353	.264
20.00	.1574	.1220	.1376	.1397	.278
30.00	.1631	.1220	.1388	.1403	.282
40.00	.1709	.1295	.1416	.1504	.296
50.00	.1645	.1234	.1300	.1432	.281
60.00	.2103	.1457	.1539	.1796	.345
70.00					
80.00	.2668	.1745	.1779	.2226	.421

January 1969

(f)AEM 16

AC1292-C01

TITLE

3M WHITE VELVET PAINT (TWO COATS) ON ONE COAT ZINC CHROMATE
PRIMER ON ANODIZED ALUMINUM SUBSTRATE (11 IN. SQ.).

SUBJECT CODES

AEMA ECBBJ CJAG

DATA SET NUMBERS

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKH GAMMA(C)= INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(I)= 0 PHI(I)= 0 WAVELENGTH= 1.060

DATA SET NUMBER	1	2	3	4	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
THETA(R)					
(DEG)					
C.00					
10.00	.1730	.1508	.1432	.1698	.318
20.00	.1665	.1502	.1417	.1645	.311
30.00	.1639	.1528	.1433	.1694	.315
40.00	.1593	.1475	.1400	.1653	.306
50.00	.1567	.1478	.1385	.1636	.303
60.00	.1526	.1457	.1353	.1629	.298
70.00	.1464	.1397	.1291	.1594	.287
80.00	.1351	.1269	.1160	.1488	.263

DATA SET NUMBER	5	6	7	8	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 180.0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
THETA(R)					
(DEG)					
C.00					
10.00	.1689	.1491	.1416	.1701	.315
20.00	.1643	.1489	.1418	.1664	.311
30.00	.1589	.1462	.1399	.1624	.304
40.00	.1592	.1467	.1409	.1629	.305
50.00	.1551	.1452	.1377	.1619	.300
60.00	.1504	.1427	.1340	.1601	.294
70.00	.1436	.1384	.1281	.1589	.285
80.00	.1357	.1298	.1176	.1530	.268

January 1969

(f)AEM 17

AC1292-CC2

TITLE

3M WHITE VELVET PAINT (TWO COATS) ON ONE COAT ZINC CHROMATE
PRIMER ON ANODIZED ALUMINUM SUBSTRATE (11 IN. SQ.).

SUBJECT CODES

AEMA ECBBJ CJAG

DATA SET NUMBERS

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKI GAMMA(C)=.90 INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(I)= 0 PHI(I)= 0 WAVELENGTH= 1.060

DATA SET NUMBER	1	2	3	4	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
0.00					
10.00	.1738	.1507	.1503	.1698	.325
20.00	.1748	.1502	.1479	.1645	.319
30.00	.1742	.1528	.1524	.1694	.324
40.00	.1685	.1474	.1487	.1653	.315
50.00	.1673	.1477	.1463	.1636	.312
60.00	.1620	.1457	.1442	.1629	.307
70.00	.1571	.1397	.1373	.1594	.297
80.00	.1473	.1269	.1278	.1488	.275

DATA SET NUMBER	5	6	7	8	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 180.0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
0.00					
10.00	.1805	.1414	.1510	.1613	.317
20.00	.1770	.1423	.1517	.1590	.315
30.00	.1739	.1408	.1513	.1564	.311
40.00	.1708	.1423	.1511	.1581	.311
50.00	.1675	.1420	.1483	.1583	.308
60.00	.1626	.1405	.1439	.1577	.302
70.00	.1538	.1373	.1358	.1577	.292
80.00	.1375	.1299	.1164	.1530	.269

January 1969

(f)AEM 18

AC1292-C03

TITLE

3M WHITE VELVET PAINT (TWO COATS) ON ONE COAT ZINC CHROMATE
PRIMER ON ANODIZED ALUMINUM SUBSTRATE (11 IN. SQ.).

SUBJECT CODES

AEMA ECBBJ CJAG

DATA SET NUMBERS

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKI GAMMA(0)=.90 INSTRUMENTATION= CLA

ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1

THETA(I)= C PHI(I)= C WAVELENGTH= 1.060

DATA SET NUMBER	1	2	3	4	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
THETA(R)					
(DEG)					
C.00					
10.00	.1860	.1485	.1556	.1679	.329
20.00	.1770	.1476	.1492	.1626	.318
30.00	.1736	.1500	.1529	.1663	.321
40.00	.1681	.1468	.1478	.1623	.313
50.00	.1656	.1467	.1458	.1623	.310
60.00	.1625	.1452	.1433	.1625	.307
70.00	.1559	.1425	.1382	.1607	.299
80.00	.1484	.1356	.1279	.1578	.285

DATA SET NUMBER	5	6	7	8	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 180.0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
THETA(R)					
(DEG)					
C.00					
10.00	.1822	.1500	.1525	.1693	.327
20.00	.1776	.1503	.1524	.1666	.323
30.00	.1732	.1482	.1517	.1635	.318
40.00	.1721	.1490	.1514	.1640	.318
50.00	.1684	.1459	.1497	.1614	.313
60.00	.1659	.1448	.1473	.1630	.310
70.00	.1577	.1383	.1410	.1563	.297
80.00	.1430	.1255	.1240	.1463	.269

January 1969

(I)AEM 19

AC1292-C03

TITLE

3M WHITE VELVET PAINT (TWC COATS) ON ONE COAT ZINC CHROMATE
PRIMER ON ANODIZED ALUMINUM SUBSTRATE (11 IN. SG.).

SUBJECT CODES

AEMA ECBBJ CJAG

DATA SET NUMBERS

9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKI GAMMA(G)=.90 INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(I)= 60.00 PHI(I)= 180.0 WAVELENGTH= 1.060

DATA SET NUMBER		9	10	11	12	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	0.00	.1603	.1412	.1451	.1602	.303
	10.00	.1553	.1381	.1423	.1576	.297
	20.00	.1517	.1372	.1401	.1607	.295
	30.00	.1508	.1368	.1407	.1667	.298
	40.00	.1478	.1349	.1384	.1708	.296
	50.00	.1483	.1309	.1357	.1801	.298
	60.00	.1492	.1285	.1331	.1975	.304
	70.00	.1566	.1258	.1295	.2364	.324
	80.00	.1894	.1246	.1263	.3403	.390

DATA SET NUMBER		13	14	15	16	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 180.0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	0.00	.1603	.1412	.1451	.1602	.303
	10.00	.1653	.1425	.1478	.1598	.308
	20.00	.1720	.1454	.1516	.1626	.316
	30.00	.1830	.1500	.1546	.1696	.329
	40.00	.1713	.1352	.1398	.1541	.300
	50.00	.2152	.1596	.1655	.1878	.364
	60.00					
	70.00	.2427	.1736	.1779	.2076	.401
	80.00	.2280	.1679	.1731	.1922	.381

January 1969

(f)AEM 20

AC1027-003

TITLE

C.D. PAINT USED ON MAZ-200 7 TCN TRUCK, 1 COAT APPLIED
ON 2 COATS OF ZINC CHROMATE PRIMER ON ANODIZED ALUMINUM.
SAMPLE PREPARED AT U. CF M.

SUBJECT CODES

AEMB EC8BI

DATA SET NUMBERS

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKI GAMMA(O)=.90 INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(I)= C PHI(I)= 0 WAVELENGTH= .633

DATA SET NUMBER	1	2	3	4	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
0.00					
10.00	.1127	.0050	.0042	.1149	.118
20.00	.0384	.0043	.0039	.0411	.044
30.00	.0170	.0041	.0039	.0189	.022
40.00	.0107	.0041	.0039	.0119	.015
50.00	.0084	.0043	.0038	.0094	.013
60.00	.0077	.0042	.0036	.0084	.012
70.00	.0078	.0045	.0037	.0080	.012
80.00	.0072	.0041	.0035	.0081	.011

DATA SET NUMBER	5	6	7	8	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
=180.0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
0.00					
10.00	.1124	.0052	.0042	.1175	.120
20.00	.0384	.0042	.0039	.0417	.044
30.00	.0170	.0035	.0039	.0184	.021
40.00	.0107	.0039	.0039	.0116	.015
50.00	.0086	.0042	.0038	.0097	.013
60.00	.0077	.0042	.0036	.0085	.012
70.00	.0078	.0045	.0037	.0082	.012
80.00	.0072	.0044	.0035	.0085	.012

January 1969

(f)AEM 21

AC1027-003

TITLE

C.D. PAINT USED ON MAZ-200 7 TON TRUCK, 1 CCAT APPLIED
ON 2 COATS OF ZINC CHROMATE PRIMER ON ANODIZED ALUMINUM.
SAMPLE PREPARED AT U. OF M.

SUBJECT CODES

AEMB ECBBI

DATA SET NUMBERS

9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKI GAMMA(0)=.90 INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(I)= 20.00 PHI(I)=180.00 WAVELENGTH= .633

DATA SET NUMBER	9	10	11	12	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	.0421	.0041	.0041	.0448	.048
0.00	.1140	.0051	.0041	.1401	.132
10.00	.1936	.0054	.0047	.2750	.239
20.00	.1109	.0053	.0042	.1946	.158
30.00	.0364	.0005	.0040	.0778	.059
40.00	.0149	.0049	.0041	.0352	.030
50.00	.0094	.0049	.0040	.0213	.020
60.00	.0077	.0049	.0036	.0177	.017
70.00	.0072	.0045	.0037	.0192	.017
80.00					

DATA SET NUMBER	13	14	15	16	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 180.0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	.0421	.0041	.0041	.0448	.048
0.00	.0184	.0046	.0041	.0197	.023
10.00	.0104	.0047	.0039	.0105	.015
20.00	.0091	.0046	.0040	.0091	.013
30.00	.0085	.0046	.0038	.0093	.013
40.00	.0082	.0047	.0037	.0078	.012
50.00	.0080	.0046	.0034	.0074	.012
60.00	.0074	.0045	.0033	.0070	.011
70.00					
80.00					

January 1969

(f)AEM 22

AG1027-003

TITLE

C.D. PAINT USED ON MAZ-200 7 TON TRUCK, 1 COAT APPLIED
ON 2 COATS OF ZINC CHROMATE PRIMER ON ANODIZED ALUMINUM.
SAMPLE PREPARED AT U. OF M.

SUBJECT CODES

AEMB ECBBI

DATA SET NUMBERS

17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKI GAMMA(0)=.90 INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(I)= 40.00 PHI(I)=180.00 WAVELENGTH= .633

DATA SET NUMBER	17	18	19	20	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
THETA(R)					
(DEG)					
C.00	.0110	.0039	.0042	.0119	.015
10.00	.0169	.0041	.0044	.0233	.024
20.00	.0367	.0046	.0043	.0719	.059
30.00	.0956	.0062	.0049	.2748	.191
40.00	.1400	.0079	.0050	.6384	.396
50.00	.0651	.0076	.0051	.5414	.310
60.00	.0174	.0063	.0049	.2621	.145
70.00	.0083	.0059	.0045	.1378	.078
80.00	.0100	.0057	.0042	.1217	.071

DATA SET NUMBER	21	22	23	24	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
=180.0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
THETA(R)					
(DEG)					
C.00	.0110	.0039	.0042	.0119	.015
10.00	.0096	.0041	.0043	.0093	.014
20.00	.0092	.0041	.0041	.0085	.013
30.00	.0099	.0044	.0044	.0089	.014
40.00					
50.00	.0105	.0048	.0045	.0089	.014
60.00	.0100	.0048	.0042	.0080	.014
70.00	.0094	.0048	.0040	.0073	.013
80.00	.0086	.0046	.0034	.0067	.012

January 1969

(f)AEM 23

AC1027-003

TITLE

C.D. PAINT USED ON MAZ-200 7 TON TRUCK, 1 COAT APPLIED
ON 2 COATS OF ZINC CHROMATE PRIMER ON ANODIZED ALUMINUM.
SAMPLE PREPARED AT U. CF M.

SUBJECT CODES

AEMB EC881

DATA SET NUMBERS

25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKI GAMMA(O)=.90 INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(I)= 50.00 PHI(I)=180.00 WAVELENGTH= .633

DATA SET NUMBER	25	26	27	28	COMPUTED	
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	0.00	.0081	.0037	.0038	.0096	.013
	10.00	.0097	.0038	.0039	.0147	.016
	20.00	.0144	.0040	.0041	.0340	.028
	30.00	.0269	.0047	.0057	.1173	.077
	40.00	.0513	.0068	.0047	.4726	.268
	50.00	.0474	.0094	.0052	1.189	.626
	60.00	.0108	.0091	.0051	1.141	.583
	70.00	.0117	.0086	.0045	.6697	.347
	80.00	.0322	.0083	.0042	.5032	.274

DATA SET NUMBER	29	30	31	32	COMPUTED	
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
=180.0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	0.00	.0081	.0037	.0038	.0096	.013
	10.00	.0076	.0039	.0037	.0083	.012
	20.00	.0081	.0040	.0039	.0080	.012
	30.00	.0084	.0042	.0038	.0078	.012
	40.00	.0096	.0045	.0042	.0086	.013
	50.00					
	60.00	.0102	.0047	.0040	.0085	.014
	70.00	.0095	.0048	.0036	.0075	.013
	80.00	.0090	.0048	.0036	.0073	.012

January 1969

(f)AEM 24

AC1C27-C03

TITLE

C.D. PAINT USED ON 7AZ-200 7 TON TRUCK, 1 COAT APPLIED
ON 2 COATS OF ZINC CHROMATE PRIMER ON ANODIZED ALUMINUM.
SAMPLE PREPARED AT U. CF M.

SUBJECT CODES

AEMB ECBBI

DATA SET NUMBERS

33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKI GAMMA(C)=.90 INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(I)= 60.00 PHI(I)=180.00 WAVELENGTH= .633

DATA SET NUMBER		33	34	35	36	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	0.00	.0079	.0038	.0042	.0091	.013
	10.00	.0083	.0039	.0045	.0123	.015
	20.00	.0095	.0041	.0045	.0222	.020
	30.00	.0118	.0043	.0048	.0599	.040
	40.00	.0147	.0048	.0050	.2300	.127
	50.00	.0107	.0078	.0057	1.020	.522
	60.00	.0281	.0100	.0074	2.919	1.482
	70.00	.1683	.0102	.0069	3.324	1.755
	80.00	.3516	.0080	.0061	2.578	1.472

DATA SET NUMBER		37	38	39	40	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
=180.0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	0.00	.0079	.0038	.0042	.0091	.013
	10.00	.0077	.0038	.0042	.0075	.012
	20.00	.0079	.0035	.0042	.0070	.011
	30.00	.0085	.0038	.0043	.0071	.012
	40.00	.0091	.0040	.0043	.0075	.012
	50.00	.0107	.0045	.0045	.0085	.014
	60.00					
	70.00	.0119	.0048	.0045	.0088	.015
	80.00	.0111	.0047	.0041	.0092	.015

January 1969

(f)AEM 25

AC1027-003

TITLE

C.D. PAINT USED ON MAZ-200 7 TCN TRUCK, 1 COAT APPLIED
ON 2 COATS OF ZINC CHROMATE PRIMER ON ANODIZED ALUMINUM.
SAMPLE PREPARED AT U. CF M.

SUBJECT CODES

AEMB EC881

DATA SET NUMBERS

41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKI GAMMA(0)=.90 INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(1)= 70.00 PHI(1)=180.00 WAVELENGTH= .633

DATA SET NUMBER	41	42	43	44	COMPUTED	
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	0.00	.0073	.0035	.0042	.0085	.012
	10.00	.0071	.0034	.0042	.0106	.013
	20.00	.0073	.0036	.0043	.0175	.016
	30.00	.0076	.0039	.0045	.0404	.028
	40.00	.0073	.0047	.0045	.1371	.077
	50.00	.0126	.0077	.0048	.6026	.314
	60.00	.1489	.0193	.0060	2.864	1.519
	70.00	1.253	.0468	.0096	9.211	5.260
	80.00	3.601	.0532	.0177	13.430	8.551

DATA SET NUMBER	45	46	47	48	COMPUTED	
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 180.0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	0.00	.0073	.0035	.0042	.0085	.012
	10.00	.0072	.0033	.0040	.0066	.011
	20.00	.0076	.0034	.0042	.0068	.011
	30.00	.0080	.0035	.0041	.0061	.011
	40.00	.0090	.0037	.0043	.0069	.012
	50.00	.0101	.0040	.0045	.0074	.013
	60.00	.0121	.0045	.0046	.0093	.015
	70.00					
	80.00	.0159	.0058	.0050	.0161	.021

January 1969

(f)AEM 26

AC1044-C03

TITLE

C.D. PAINT USED ON MAZ-200 7 TON TRUCK, 2 COATS APPLIED
ON 2 COATS OF ZINC CHROMATE PRIMER ON ANODIZED ALUMINUM.
SAMPLE PREPARED AT U. CF M.

SUBJECT CODES

AEMB EC881

DATA SET NUMBERS

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DK1 GAMMA(C)=.90 INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(I)= C PHI(I)= 0 WAVELENGTH= .633

DATA SET NUMBER	1	2	3	4	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
C.00					
10.00	.1156	.0044	.0042	.1159	.120
20.00	.0405	.0040	.0039	.0417	.045
30.00	.0186	.0039	.0038	.0196	.023
40.00	.0113	.0039	.0039	.0123	.016
50.00	.0089	.0043	.0036	.0099	.013
60.00	.0078	.0042	.0037	.0090	.012
70.00	.0072	.0044	.0034	.0085	.012
80.00	.0071	.0043	.0035	.0090	.012

DATA SET NUMBER	5	6	7	8	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
=180.0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
C.00					
10.00	.1139	.0042	.0041	.1151	.119
20.00	.0442	.0041	.0039	.0476	.050
30.00	.0185	.0042	.0039	.0210	.024
40.00	.0113	.0043	.0038	.0129	.016
50.00	.0090	.0043	.0037	.0102	.014
60.00	.0081	.0045	.0037	.0092	.013
70.00	.0074	.0045	.0037	.0085	.012
80.00	.0071	.0046	.0032	.0090	.012

January 1969

(f)AEM 27

AC1044-003

TITLE

C.D. PAINT USED ON MAZ-200 7 TON TRUCK, 2 COATS APPLIED
ON 2 COATS OF ZINC CHROMATE PRIMER ON ANODIZED ALUMINUM.
SAMPLE PREPARED AT U. CF M.

SUBJECT CODES

AEMB ECBBI

DATA SET NUMBERS

9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKI GAMMA(0)=.90 INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(I)= 20.00 PHI(I)=180.00 WAVELENGTH= .633

DATA SET NUMBER	9	10	11	12	COMPUTED	
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	0.C0	.0447	.0040	.0039	.0483	.050
	10.C0	.1091	.0041	.0042	.1276	.122
	20.C0	.1565	.0043	.0041	.2076	.186
	30.C0	.0987	.0043	.0040	.1559	.131
	40.C0	.0366	.0044	.0041	.0732	.059
	50.C0	.0155	.0046	.0041	.0354	.030
	60.C0	.0096	.0044	.0039	.0215	.020
	70.C0	.0077	.0046	.0037	.0179	.017
	80.C0	.0070	.0044	.0034	.0192	.017

DATA SET NUMBER	13	14	15	16	COMPUTED	
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
=180.0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	0.C0	.0447	.0040	.0039	.0483	.050
	10.C0	.0190	.0044	.0042	.0186	.023
	20.C0					
	30.C0	.0105	.0041	.0041	.0098	.014
	40.C0	.0092	.0042	.0040	.0086	.013
	50.C0	.0083	.0043	.0037	.0079	.012
	60.C0	.0082	.0044	.0037	.0074	.012
	70.C0	.0079	.0044	.0033	.0070	.011
	80.C0	.0077	.0039	.0033	.0063	.011

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(f)AEM 28

AC1044-C03

TITLE

C.D. PAINT USED ON MAZ-200 7 TON TRUCK, 2 COATS APPLIED
ON 2 COATS OF ZINC CHROMATE PRIMER ON ANODIZED ALUMINUM.
SAMPLE PREPARED AT U. CF M.

SUBJECT CODES

AEMB ECBBI

DATA SET NUMBERS

17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKI GAMMA(0)=.90 INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(I)= 40.00 PHI(I)=180.00 WAVELENGTH= .633

DATA SET NUMBER	17	18	19	20	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
THETA(R)					
(DEG)					
0.00	.0111	.0039	.0041	.0123	.016
10.00	.0169	.0041	.0040	.0249	.025
20.00	.0370	.0041	.0042	.0771	.061
30.00	.0857	.0045	.0045	.2630	.179
40.00	.1084	.0049	.0048	.5032	.311
50.00	.0531	.0049	.0005	.4465	.252
60.00	.0159	.0049	.0046	.2407	.133
70.00	.0079	.0049	.0044	.1298	.074
80.00	.0091	.0049	.0044	.1170	.068

DATA SET NUMBER	21	22	23	24	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
=180.0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
THETA(R)					
(DEG)					
0.00	.0111	.0039	.0041	.0123	.016
10.00	.0095	.0039	.0041	.0090	.013
20.00	.0092	.0040	.0040	.0084	.013
30.00	.0101	.0043	.0044	.0091	.014
40.00					
50.00	.0099	.0044	.0042	.0083	.013
60.00	.0094	.0047	.0038	.0077	.013
70.00	.0087	.0046	.0035	.0071	.012
80.00	.0084	.0041	.0033	.0065	.011

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(f)AEM 29

AC1C44-003

TITLE

C.D. PAINT USEC ON MAZ-200 7 TON TRUCK, 2 CCATS APPLIED
ON 2 COATS OF ZINC CHROMATE PRIMER ON ANODIZED ALUMINUM.
SAMPLE PREPARED AT U. CF M.

SUBJECT CODES

AEMB - ECBBI

DATA SET NUMBERS

25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKI GAMMA(O)=.90 INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(I)= 50.00 PHI(I)=180.00 WAVELENGTH= .633

DATA SET NUMBER	25	26	27	28	COMPUTED	
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	0.00	.0085	.0040	.0041	.0100	.013
	10.00	.0102	.0039	.0042	.0150	.017
	20.00	.0135	.0041	.0044	.0356	.029
	30.00	.0301	.0045	.0046	.1286	.084
	40.00	.0536	.0050	.0049	.4691	.266
	50.00	.0442	.0060	.0053	1.005	.530
	60.00	.0118	.0073	.0054	.9560	.490
	70.00	.0123	.0067	.0050	.6029	.313
	80.00	.0333	.0056	.0041	.4739	.258

DATA SET NUMBER	29	30	31	32	COMPUTED	
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
=180.0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	0.00	.0085	.0040	.0041	.0100	.013
	10.00	.0085	.0038	.0041	.0082	.012
	20.00	.0087	.0038	.0043	.0078	.012
	30.00	.0089	.0039	.0042	.0077	.012
	40.00	.0103	.0044	.0045	.0086	.014
	50.00					
	60.00	.0106	.0047	.0042	.0084	.014
	70.00	.0096	.0045	.0038	.0073	.013
	80.00	.0090	.0047	.0034	.0066	.012

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(f)AEM 30

A01C44-003

TITLE

C.D. PAINT USED ON MAZ-200 7 TON TRUCK, 2 COATS APPLIED
ON 2 COATS OF ZINC CHROMATE PRIMER ON ANODIZED ALUMINUM.
SAMPLE PREPARED AT U. CF M.

SUBJECT CODES

AEMB ECBBI

DATA SET NUMBERS

33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKI GAMMA(O)=.90 INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(I)= 60.00 PHI(I)=180.00 WAVELENGTH= .633

DATA SET NUMBER	33	34	35	36	COMPUTED	
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	0.00	.0078	.0038	.0041	.0088	.012
	10.00	.0083	.0038	.0043	.0119	.014
	20.00	.0095	.0040	.0045	.0214	.020
	30.00	.0118	.0042	.0046	.0593	.040
	40.00	.0154	.0046	.0049	.2503	.138
	50.00	.0112	.0060	.0058	1.029	.526
	60.00	.0244	.0084	.0067	2.526	1.283
	70.00	.1501	.0100	.0071	2.913	1.540
	80.00	.3329	.0085	.0060	2.412	1.380

DATA SET NUMBER	37	38	39	40	COMPUTED	
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
=180.0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	0.00	.0078	.0038	.0041	.0088	.012
	10.00	.0078	.0037	.0041	.0079	.012
	20.00	.0082	.0036	.0043	.0072	.012
	30.00	.0088	.0037	.0043	.0071	.012
	40.00	.0093	.0039	.0044	.0075	.013
	50.00	.0111	.0044	.0047	.0085	.014
	60.00					
	70.00	.0116	.0047	.0044	.0086	.015
	80.00	.0113	.0051	.0044	.0087	.015

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(f)AEM 31

AC1044-003

TITLE

C.D. PAINT USED ON MAZ-200 7 TON TRUCK, 2 COATS APPLIED
ON 2 COATS OF ZINC CHROMATE PRIMER ON ANODIZED ALUMINUM.
SAMPLE PREPARED AT U. OF M.

SUBJECT CODES

AEMB ECBBI

DATA SET NUMBERS

41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKI GAMMA(O)=.90 INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(I)= 70.00 PHI(I)=180.00 WAVELENGTH= .622

DATA SET NUMBER	41	42	43	44	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	.0071	.0036	.0042	.0084	.012
0.00	.0071	.0036	.0042	.0084	.012
10.00	.0073	.0035	.0042	.0107	.013
20.00	.0075	.0037	.0044	.0168	.016
30.00	.0078	.0037	.0046	.0374	.027
40.00	.0078	.0042	.0049	.1309	.074
50.00	.0129	.0053	.0053	.6307	.327
60.00	.1618	.0098	.0073	3.233	1.706
70.00	1.198	.0182	.0110	9.175	5.201
80.00	3.475	.0245	.0147	12.929	8.222

DATA SET NUMBER	45	46	47	48	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
=180.0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	.0071	.0036	.0042	.0084	.012
0.00	.0071	.0036	.0042	.0084	.012
10.00	.0072	.0034	.0041	.0072	.011
20.00	.0076	.0035	.0041	.0068	.011
30.00	.0083	.0036	.0043	.0066	.011
40.00	.0091	.0036	.0044	.0068	.012
50.00	.0098	.0039	.0045	.0072	.013
60.00	.0120	.0047	.0050	.0087	.015
70.00					
80.00	.0124	.0057	.0037	.0144	.018

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(f)AEM 32

AC1C47-C03

TITLE

2 COATS 529A C.C. PAINT ON 2 COATS ZINC CHROMATE, WET DECKED
ON ANODIZED ALUMINUM, SAMPLE PREPARED AT U. OF M.

SUBJECT CODES

AEMB EC881

DATA SET NUMBERS

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKI GAMMA(O)=.90 INSTRUMENTATION= CLA

ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1

THETA(I)= 0 PHI(I)= 0 WAVELENGTH= .633

DATA SET NUMBER	1	2	3	4	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
C.00					
10.00	.0447	.0025	.0024	.0480	.049
20.00	.0312	.0023	.0022	.0352	.036
30.00	.0216	.0021	.0022	.0272	.027
40.00	.0142	.0025	.0021	.0201	.019
50.00	.0106	.0025	.0023	.0155	.015
60.00	.0081	.0026	.0021	.0131	.013
70.00	.0067	.0029	.0020	.0122	.012
80.00	.0065	.0026	.0026	.0132	.012

DATA SET NUMBER	5	6	7	8	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 180.0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
C.00					
10.00	.0445	.0025	.0024	.0473	.048
20.00	.0337	.0024	.0022	.0373	.038
30.00	.0232	.0024	.0024	.0275	.028
40.00	.0156	.0025	.0022	.0202	.020
50.00	.0110	.0025	.0023	.0152	.015
60.00	.0088	.0026	.0023	.0129	.013
70.00	.0072	.0027	.0026	.0119	.012
80.00	.0065	.0026	.0016	.0137	.012

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(I)AEM 33

AC1047-003

TITLE

2 CCATS 529A C.C. PAINT ON 2 CCATS ZINC CHROMATE, WET DECKED
ON ANODIZED ALUMINUM, SAMPLE PREPARED AT U. CF M.

SUBJECT CODES

AEMB ECBB1

DATA SET NUMBERS

9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DK1 GAMMA(0)=.50 INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(1)= 20.00 PHI(1)=180.00 WAVELENGTH= .633

DATA SET NUMBER	9	10	11	12	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
0.00	.0321	.0023	.0022	.0356	.036
10.00	.0403	.0026	.0021	.0548	.050
20.00	.0422	.0023	.0021	.0654	.056
30.00	.0392	.0024	.0022	.0693	.057
40.00	.0275	.0024	.0023	.0626	.047
50.00	.0181	.0027	.0023	.0532	.038
60.00	.0115	.0027	.0024	.0445	.031
70.00	.0080	.0030	.0023	.0420	.028
80.00	.0057	.0025	.0024	.0469	.029

DATA SET NUMBER	13	14	15	16	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 180.0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
0.00	.0321	.0023	.0022	.0356	.036
10.00	.0242	.0025	.0023	.0240	.026
20.00	.0127	.0027	.0025	.0126	.015
30.00	.0096	.0026	.0024	.0098	.012
40.00	.0082	.0026	.0024	.0081	.011
50.00	.0072	.0024	.0026	.0073	.010
60.00	.0067	.0025	.0020	.0068	.009
70.00	.0065	.0023	.0024	.0070	.009

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(f)AEM 34

AC1047-003

TITLE

2 CCATS 529A C.C. PAINT CN 2 CCATS ZINC CHROMATE, WET CHECKED
CN ANODIZED ALUMINUM, SAMPLE PREPARED AT U. CF M.

SUBJECT CODES

AEMB EC8BI

DATA SET NUMBERS

17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKI GAMMA(O)=.90 INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCLRACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(I)= 40.00 PHI(I)=180.00 WAVELENGTH= .633

DATA SET NUMBER		17	18	19	20	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	0.00	.0140	.0023	.0020	.0188	.019
	10.00	.0202	.0024	.0022	.0328	.029
	20.00	.0267	.0025	.0023	.0592	.045
	30.00	.0320	.0028	.0025	.1043	.071
	40.00	.0310	.0030	.0025	.1585	.098
	50.00	.0225	.0031	.0026	.2078	.118
	60.00	.0114	.0031	.0026	.2249	.121
	70.00	.0058	.0034	.0028	.2384	.125
	80.00	.0087	.0032	.0031	.2734	.144

DATA SET NUMBER		21	22	23	24	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
=180.0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	0.00	.0140	.0023	.0020	.0188	.019
	10.00	.0112	.0024	.0022	.0126	.014
	20.00	.0093	.0024	.0022	.0096	.012
	30.00	.0092	.0027	.0024	.0086	.011
	40.00					
	50.00	.0085	.0028	.0026	.0077	.011
	60.00	.0081	.0026	.0025	.0067	.010
	70.00	.0075	.0029	.0025	.0064	.010
	80.00	.0070	.0031	.0018	.0061	.009

January 1969

(f)AEM 35

AC1047-002

TITLE

2 CCATS 529A C.C. PAINT ON 2 CCATS ZINC CHROMATE, WET DECKED
ON ANODIZED ALUMINUM, SAMPLE PREPARED AT U. OF M.

SUBJECT CODES

AEMB EC881

DATA SET NUMBERS

25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKI GAMMA(0)=.90 INSTRUMENTATION= CLA

ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1

THETA(I)= 50.00 PHI(I)=180.00 WAVELENGTH= .633

DATA SET NUMBER	25	26	27	28	COMPUTED	
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	0.00	.0105	.0024	.0021	.0146	.015
	10.00	.0131	.0024	.0022	.0253	.022
	20.00	.0177	.0026	.0024	.0497	.036
	30.00	.0202	.0027	.0024	.0991	.062
	40.00	.0216	.0032	.0028	.1960	.112
	50.00	.0141	.0034	.0029	.3319	.176
	60.00	.0061	.0037	.0030	.4854	.249
	70.00	.0111	.0043	.0034	.6132	.316
	80.00	.0422	.0040	.0032	.7442	.397

DATA SET NUMBER	29	30	31	32	COMPUTED	
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
=180.0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	0.00	.0105	.0024	.0021	.0146	.015
	10.00	.0085	.0021	.0022	.0098	.011
	20.00	.0078	.0023	.0023	.0081	.010
	30.00	.0077	.0025	.0024	.0074	.010
	40.00	.0086	.0027	.0026	.0077	.011
	50.00					
	60.00	.0090	.0030	.0026	.0076	.011
	70.00	.0084	.0028	.0027	.0069	.010
	80.00	.0080	.0031	.0024	.0072	.010

January 1969

(f)AEM 36

AC1C47-CC3

TITLE

2 CCATS 529A C.C. PAINT CN 2 CCATS ZINC CHROMATE, WET DECKED
CN ANODIZED ALUMINUM, SAMPLE PREPARED AT U. OF M.

SUBJECT CODES

AEMB ECBBI

DATA SET NUMBERS

33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKI GAMMA(G)=.90 INSTRUMENTATION= CLA

ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1

THETA(I)= 60.00 PHI(I)=180.00 WAVELENGTH= .633

DATA SET NUMBER	33	34	35	36	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
THETA(R)					
(DEG)					
C.00	.0079	.0023	.0022	.0124	.012
10.00	.0098	.0023	.0024	.0214	.018
20.00	.0111	.0026	.0025	.0431	.030
30.00	.0124	.0028	.0027	.0931	.056
40.00	.0103	.0030	.0030	.2038	.110
50.00	.0064	.0036	.0031	.4579	.236
60.00	.0140	.0044	.0034	.9055	.464
70.00	.0747	.0048	.0038	1.484	.784
80.00	.2572	.0056	.0043	2.102	1.185

DATA SET NUMBER	37	38	39	40	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
=180.0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
THETA(R)					
(DEG)					
C.00	.0079	.0023	.0022	.0124	.012
10.00	.0074	.0023	.0023	.0087	.010
20.00	.0069	.0023	.0023	.0072	.009
30.00	.0070	.0024	.0024	.0066	.009
40.00	.0076	.0025	.0025	.0065	.010
50.00	.0090	.0030	.0029	.0080	.011
60.00					
70.00	.0101	.0034	.0032	.0085	.013
80.00	.0103	.0035	.0033	.0085	.013

January 1969

(f)AEM 37

AC1047-003

TITLE
2 CCATS 529A C.C. PAINT ON 2 CCATS ZINC CHROMATE, WET DECKED
ON ANODIZED ALUMINUM, SAMPLE PREPARED AT U. OF M.
SUBJECT CODES
AEMB ECBBI
DATA SET NUMBERS
41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48
PARAMETER INFORMATION
SOURCE= DK1 GAMMA(0)=.90 INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(I)= 70.00 PHI(I)=180.00 WAVELENGTH= .633

DATA SET NUMBER	41	42	43	44	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
THETA(R)					
(DEG)					
C.00	.0067	.0022	.0023	.0118	.012
10.00	.0073	.0024	.0024	.0199	.016
20.00	.0075	.0026	.0025	.0394	.026
30.00	.0066	.0025	.0025	.0857	.049
40.00	.0052	.0031	.0029	.2163	.114
50.00	.0117	.0036	.0031	.5459	.282
60.00	.0713	.0048	.0036	1.364	.722
70.00	.4014	.0071	.0054	3.265	1.839
80.00	1.414	.0095	.0072	6.211	3.821

DATA SET NUMBER	45	46	47	48	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
=180.0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
THETA(R)					
(DEG)					
C.00	.0067	.0022	.0023	.0118	.012
10.00	.0064	.0022	.0022	.0084	.010
20.00	.0064	.0022	.0024	.0068	.009
30.00	.0066	.0023	.0025	.0061	.009
40.00	.0073	.0024	.0025	.0062	.009
50.00	.0082	.0030	.0029	.0070	.011
60.00	.0100	.0032	.0030	.0090	.013
70.00					
80.00	.0148	.0046	.0038	.0137	.018

January 1969

(f)AEM 38

AC1509-C01

TITLE

C.D. PAINTED STEEL PLATE, 7-3/4 IN. SQ., TAKEN FROM A U.S.
18 TON M4A HIGH SPEED TRACTOR.

SUBJECT CODES

AEMB ECBBI

DATA SET NUMBERS

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKH GAMMA(0)= INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(I)= C PHI(I)= 0 WAVELENGTH= .633

DATA SET NUMBER	1	2	3	4	COMPUTED	
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	C.00					
	10.00	.025	.008	.008	.025	.033
	20.00	.022	.008	.007	.024	.031
	30.00	.021	.008	.008	.024	.031
	40.00	.020	.009	.008	.024	.031
	50.00	.019	.009	.009	.026	.032
	60.00	.018	.010	.010	.028	.033
	70.00	.018	.011	.011	.030	.035
	80.00	.019	.012	.012	.033	.038

DATA SET NUMBER	5	6	7	8	COMPUTED	
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
=180.0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	C.00					
	10.00	.026	.008	.008	.026	.034
	20.00	.024	.008	.008	.025	.033
	30.00	.022	.008	.008	.025	.032
	40.00	.021	.009	.009	.025	.032
	50.00	.019	.009	.009	.026	.032
	60.00	.019	.010	.010	.029	.034
	70.00	.019	.011	.011	.031	.036
	80.00	.019	.012	.012	.033	.038

January 1969

(f)AEM 39

AC1505-C01

TITLE

C.D. PAINTED STEEL PLATE, 7-3/4 IN. SQ., TAKEN FROM A U.S.
18 TON M4A HIGH SPEED TRACTOR.

SUBJECT CCDES

AGMB ECBBI

DATA SET NUMBERS

9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKH GAMMA(O)= INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(I)= 45.00 PHI(I)=180.00 WAVELENGTH= .633

DATA SET NUMBER	9	10	11	12	COMPUTED	
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RCF(LL)	RCF(PL)	RCF(LP)	RCF(PP)	RCF(OT)
= 0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	5.00	.C19	.009	.009	.026	.032
	15.00	.C19	.010	.009	.030	.034
	25.00	.C18	.010	.010	.036	.037
	35.00	.C18	.011	.011	.044	.042
	45.00	.C19	.013	.012	.055	.050
	55.00	.C22	.013	.013	.068	.058
	65.00	.C27	.015	.015	.084	.071
	75.00	.C38	.016	.017	.108	.090
	85.00	.C58	.019	.019	.141	.119

DATA SET NUMBER	13	14	15	16	COMPUTED	
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RCF(LL)	RCF(PL)	RCF(LP)	RCF(PP)	RCF(OT)
=180.0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	5.00	.C20	.009	.008	.024	.031
	15.00	.C22	.009	.008	.023	.031
	25.00	.C23	.009	.008	.024	.032
	35.00	.C27	.010	.009	.026	.036
	45.00					
	55.00	.C30	.011	.011	.029	.041
	65.00	.C29	.011	.011	.029	.040
	75.00	.C30	.013	.013	.030	.043
	85.00	.C29	.014	.014	.029	.043

January 1969

(f)BGCM 1

AC1327-001

TITLE

MERION BLUE GRASS SOIL FRESHLY OBTAINED, 3 IN. GRASS BLADES,
SANDY LOAM SOIL NOT VISIBLE

SUBJECT CODES

BGCM

DATA SET NUMBERS

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DXI GAMMA(0)=.90 INSTRUMENTATION= CLA

ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1

THETA(I)= 0 PHI(I)= 0 WAVELENGTH= .633

DATA SET NUMBER	1	2	3	4	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
0.00					
10.00	.0068	.0047	.0038	.0084	.012
20.00	.0056	.0052	.0035	.0089	.012
30.00	.0053	.0052	.0035	.0090	.011
40.00	.0050	.0050	.0035	.0085	.011
50.00	.0046	.0051	.0034	.0090	.011
60.00	.0042	.0047	.0031	.0084	.010
70.00	.0039	.0042	.0031	.0071	.009
80.00	.0055	.0057	.0043	.0097	.013

DATA SET NUMBER	5	6	7	8	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 180.0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
0.00					
10.00	.0071	.0043	.0042	.0075	.012
20.00	.0061	.0037	.0037	.0065	.010
30.00	.0051	.0030	.0034	.0052	.008
40.00	.0048	.0023	.0033	.0039	.007
50.00	.0051	.0024	.0035	.0043	.008
60.00	.0045	.0027	.0033	.0043	.007
70.00	.0047	.0025	.0036	.0042	.007
80.00	.0050	.0028	.0039	.0051	.008

January 1969

(f)BGCM 2

AC1327-C01

TITLE
MERICAN BLUE GRASS SCG FRESHLY OBTAINED, 3 IN. GRASS BLADES,
SANCY LCAM SCIL NOT VISIBLE

SUBJECT CODES
BGCP

DATA SET NUMBERS
9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16

PARAMETER INFORMATION
SOURCE= DK1 GAMMA(0)=.90 INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(1)= 20.00 PHI(1)=180.00 WAVELENGTH= .633

DATA SET NUMBER	9	10	11	12	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	.0057	.0048	.0035	.0083	.011
10.00	.0041	.0045	.0028	.0075	.009
20.00	.0032	.0041	.0024	.0068	.008
30.00	.0028	.0039	.0022	.0065	.008
40.00	.0025	.0036	.0019	.0059	.007
50.00	.0038	.0025	.0031	.0036	.006
60.00	.0039	.0024	.0030	.0035	.006
70.00	.0036	.0024	.0027	.0036	.006
80.00	.0048	.0027	.0034	.0040	.007

DATA SET NUMBER	13	14	15	16	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 180.0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	.0057	.0048	.0035	.0083	.011
10.00	.0072	.0050	.0039	.0092	.013
20.00					
30.00	.0092	.0057	.0050	.0107	.015
40.00	.0102	.0050	.0058	.0092	.015
50.00	.0113	.0055	.0064	.0104	.017
60.00	.0126	.0067	.0071	.0132	.020
70.00	.0135	.0078	.0080	.0164	.023
80.00	.0177	.0123	.0109	.0282	.035

January 1969

(1)BGCM 3

AC1327-C01

TITLE

PERICN BLUE GRASS SCD FRESHLY OBTAINED, 3 IN. GRASS BLADES,
SANDY LCAM SOIL NOT VISIBLE

SUBJECT CODES

BGCM

DATA SET NUMBERS

17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKI GAMMA(0)=.90 INSTRUMENTATION= CLA

ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1

THETA(I)= 40.00 PHI(I)=180.00 WAVELENGTH= .633

DATA SET NUMBER	17	18	19	20	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
THETA(R)					
(DEG)					
0.00	.0046	.0032	.0033	.0055	.008
10.00	.0036	.0026	.0027	.0042	.007
20.00	.0025	.0021	.0021	.0033	.005
30.00	.0019	.0025	.0016	.0035	.005
40.00	.0017	.0022	.0014	.0031	.004
50.00	.0017	.0023	.0014	.0031	.004
60.00	.0021	.0026	.0016	.0039	.005
70.00	.0023	.0023	.0017	.0044	.006
80.00	.0029	.0029	.0020	.0045	.006

DATA SET NUMBER	21	22	23	24	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 180.0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
THETA(R)					
(DEG)					
0.00	.0046	.0032	.0033	.0055	.008
10.00	.0058	.0036	.0036	.0066	.010
20.00	.0074	.0041	.0044	.0073	.012
30.00	.0101	.0049	.0051	.0094	.015
40.00					
50.00	.0141	.0082	.0068	.0176	.023
60.00	.0139	.0075	.0068	.0158	.022
70.00	.0130	.0083	.0067	.0179	.023
80.00	.0126	.0094	.0069	.0200	.024

January 1969

(f)BGCM 4

AC1327-C01

TITLE

MERICN BLUE GRASS SCD FRESHLY OBTAINED, 3 IN. GRASS BLADES,
SANDY LOAM SOIL NOT VISIBLE

SUBJECT CODES

BGCM

DATA SET NUMBERS

25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DK1 GAMMA(G)=.90 INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(I)= 50.00 PHI(I)=180.00 WAVELENGTH= .633

DATA SET NUMBER	25	26	27	28	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
THETA(R)					
(DEG)					
0.00	.0036	.0025	.0027	.0042	.006
10.00	.0029	.0020	.0022	.0032	.005
20.00	.0021	.0025	.0017	.0039	.005
30.00	.0016	.0018	.0014	.0024	.004
40.00	.0017	.0016	.0013	.0024	.003
50.00	.0015	.0017	.0011	.0024	.003
60.00	.0015	.0020	.0010	.0030	.004
70.00	.0023	.0022	.0016	.0035	.005
80.00	.0054	.0049	.0032	.0093	.011

DATA SET NUMBER	29	30	31	32	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
=180.0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
THETA(R)					
(DEG)					
0.00	.0036	.0025	.0027	.0042	.006
10.00	.0042	.0028	.0028	.0046	.007
20.00	.0057	.0036	.0037	.0059	.009
30.00	.0086	.0046	.0047	.0081	.013
40.00	.0101	.0058	.0052	.0114	.016
50.00					
60.00	.0128	.0079	.0064	.0162	.022
70.00	.0145	.0080	.0078	.0155	.023
80.00	.0193	.0086	.0109	.0157	.027

January 1969

(f)BGCM 5

AC1227-C01

TITLE

PERICH BLUE GRASS SOIL FRESHLY OBTAINED, 3 IN. GRASS BLADES,
SANDY LOAM SOIL NOT VISIBLE

SUBJECT CODES

BGCM

DATA SET NUMBERS

33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DK1 GAMMA(0)=.90 INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(1)= 60.00 PHI(1)=180.00 WAVELENGTH= .633

DATA SET NUMBER		33	34	35	36	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	0.00	.0016	.0021	.0012	.0030	.004
	10.00	.0018	.0020	.0013	.0029	.004
	20.00	.0017	.0014	.0012	.0020	.003
	30.00	.0012	.0012	.0009	.0018	.003
	40.00	.0011	.0011	.0008	.0018	.002
	50.00	.0010	.0011	.0008	.0017	.002
	60.00	.0010	.0015	.0007	.0022	.003
	70.00	.0040	.0039	.0024	.0070	.009
	80.00	.0046	.0045	.0026	.0092	.010

DATA SET NUMBER		37	38	39	40	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
=180.0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	0.00	.0016	.0021	.0012	.0030	.004
	10.00	.0026	.0023	.0019	.0035	.005
	20.00	.0034	.0028	.0023	.0046	.007
	30.00	.0064	.0045	.0038	.0077	.011
	40.00	.0088	.0059	.0047	.0106	.015
	50.00	.0121	.0069	.0058	.0129	.019
	60.00					
	70.00	.0302	.0124	.0126	.0230	.039
	80.00	.0471	.0173	.0207	.0323	.059

January 1969

(f)BGCM 6

AC1327-001

TITLE

PERICN BLUE GRASS SCC FRESHLY OBTAINED, 3 IN. GRASS BLADES,
SANDY LCAM SOIL NOT VISIBLE

SUBJECT CODES

BGCM

DATA SET NUMBERS

41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DK1 GAMMA(G)=.90 INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(I)= 70.00 PHI(I)=180.00 WAVELENGTH= .633

DATA SET NUMBER	41	42	43	44	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
0.00	.0013	.0015	.0010	.0024	.003
10.00	.0012	.0012	.0009	.0020	.003
20.00	.0010	.0011	.0007	.0018	.002
30.00	.0009	.0010	.0006	.0016	.002
40.00	.0008	.0010	.0006	.0022	.002
50.00	.0009	.0011	.0006	.0017	.002
60.00	.0037	.0024	.0020	.0046	.006
70.00	.0041	.0021	.0020	.0041	.006
80.00	.0024	.0019	.0014	.0036	.005

DATA SET NUMBER	45	46	47	48	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
=180.0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
0.00	.0013	.0015	.0010	.0024	.003
10.00	.0016	.0013	.0012	.0021	.003
20.00	.0026	.0020	.0017	.0036	.005
30.00	.0038	.0028	.0024	.0052	.007
40.00	.0099	.0053	.0050	.0103	.015
50.00	.0159	.0081	.0075	.0152	.023
60.00	.0130	.0087	.0080	.0175	.027
70.00					
80.00	.0517	.0287	.0237	.0688	.086

January 1969

(f)BGDV 1

AC1324-C01

TITLE

MATURE MULBERRY LEAF, 2 FLURS CLC, PICKED FROM THE SCUTHEAST
SIDE OF THE BLSH, IN AUGUST 1967

SUBJECT CODES

BGDV

DATA SET NUMBERS

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKI GAMMA(0)=.90 INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(I)= 0 PHI(I)= 0 WAVELENGTH= .633

DATA SET NUMBER	1	2	3	4	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
THETA(R)					
(DEG)					
C.00					
10.00	.0625	.0043	.0042	.0817	.076
20.00	.0308	.0039	.0038	.0337	.036
30.00	.0172	.0040	.0040	.0169	.021
40.00	.0104	.0042	.0040	.0106	.015
50.00	.0079	.0041	.0039	.0093	.013
60.00	.0071	.0046	.0032	.0087	.012
70.00	.0071	.0042	.0038	.0089	.012
80.00	.0059	.0056	.0034	.0093	.012

DATA SET NUMBER	5	6	7	8	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 180.0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
THETA(R)					
(DEG)					
C.00					
10.00	.0644	.0040	.0039	.0773	.075
20.00	.0348	.0041	.0038	.0348	.039
30.00	.0166	.0038	.0035	.0157	.020
40.00	.0093	.0040	.0040	.0105	.014
50.00	.0083	.0040	.0038	.0092	.013
60.00	.0072	.0043	.0041	.0087	.012
70.00	.0070	.0045	.0038	.0084	.012
80.00	.0052	.0040	.0037	.0091	.011

January 1969

(i)BGDV 2

AC1324-C01

TITLE

MATURE MULBERRY LEAF, 2 FLURS CLC, PICKED FROM THE SOUTHEAST
SIDE OF THE BUSH, IN AUGUST 1967

SUBJECT CODES

BGDV

DATA SET NUMBERS

9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKI GAMMA(O)=.90 INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(I)= 20.00 PHI(I)=180.00 WAVELENGTH= .633

DATA SET NUMBER		9	10	11	12	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	0.00	.0333	.0036	.0038	.0347	.038
	10.00	.0536	.0040	.0040	.0822	.072
	20.00	.0610	.0041	.0043	.1315	.100
	30.00	.0474	.0042	.0041	.1121	.084
	40.00	.0269	.0041	.0040	.0645	.050
	50.00	.0154	.0045	.0045	.0323	.028
	60.00	.0094	.0047	.0043	.0208	.020
	70.00	.0102	.0055	.0041	.0141	.017
	80.00	.0067	.0051	.0042	.0211	.019

DATA SET NUMBER		13	14	15	16	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
=180.0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	0.00	.0333	.0036	.0038	.0347	.038
	10.00	.0172	.0040	.0042	.0150	.020
	20.00					
	30.00	.0089	.0041	.0038	.0083	.013
	40.00	.0075	.0039	.0041	.0074	.011
	50.00	.0066	.0042	.0035	.0070	.011
	60.00	.0065	.0042	.0041	.0065	.011
	70.00	.0066	.0047	.0037	.0068	.011
	80.00	.0050	.0035	.0029	.0061	.009

January 1969

(f)BGDV 3

AC1324-C01

TITLE

MATURE PILLBERRY LEAF, 2 HOURS OLD, PICKED FROM THE SOUTHEAST
SIDE OF THE BUSH, IN AUGUST 1967

SUBJECT CODES

BGDV

DATA SET NUMBERS

17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKI GAMMA(0)=.90 INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCLRACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(I)= 40.00 PHI(I)=180.00 WAVELENGTH= .633

DATA SET NUMBER	17	18	19	20	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	.0104	.0034	.0042	.0105	.014
10.00	.0161	.0036	.0039	.0207	.022
20.00	.0278	.0042	.0042	.0603	.048
30.00	.0416	.0050	.0047	.1683	.110
40.00	.0397	.0052	.0049	.2990	.174
50.00	.0266	.0057	.0051	.3667	.202
60.00	.0132	.0057	.0052	.2618	.143
70.00	.0072	.0062	.0054	.1454	.082
80.00	.0135	.0062	.0059	.1050	.065

DATA SET NUMBER	21	22	23	24	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
=180.0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	.0104	.0034	.0042	.0105	.014
10.00	.0081	.0039	.0038	.0082	.012
20.00	.0075	.0037	.0038	.0071	.011
30.00	.0076	.0042	.0041	.0073	.012
40.00					
50.00	.0074	.0045	.0041	.0068	.011
60.00	.0074	.0041	.0037	.0060	.011
70.00	.0073	.0047	.0035	.0061	.011
80.00	.0065	.0041	.0035	.0065	.010

January 1969

(f)BGDV 4

AC1324-C01

TITLE

MATURE MULBERRY LEAF, 2 FOLRS CLD, PICKED FROM THE SCUTHEAST
SIDE OF THE BLSH, IN AUGUST 1967

SUBJECT CODES

BGDV

DATA SET NUMBERS

25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKI GAMMA(C)=.50 INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCLRACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(I)= 50.00 PHI(I)=180.00 WAVELENGTH= .633

DATA SET NUMBER	25	26	27	28	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
THETA(R)					
(DEG)					
0.00	.0076	.0035	.0038	.0091	.012
10.00	.0099	.0035	.0042	.0135	.016
20.00	.0158	.0044	.0046	.0312	.028
30.00	.0220	.0044	.0043	.1014	.066
40.00	.0264	.0059	.0052	.3399	.189
50.00	.0193	.0070	.0064	.6731	.353
60.00	.0112	.0065	.0067	.7692	.397
70.00	.0227	.0075	.0068	.6034	.350
80.00	.0623	.0060	.0059	.5051	.290

DATA SET NUMBER	29	30	31	32	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
=180.0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
THETA(R)					
(DEG)					
0.00	.0076	.0035	.0038	.0091	.012
10.00	.0068	.0038	.0038	.0072	.011
20.00	.0066	.0038	.0038	.0069	.011
30.00	.0072	.0037	.0038	.0066	.011
40.00	.0077	.0043	.0042	.0069	.012
50.00					
60.00	.0082	.0043	.0042	.0072	.012
70.00	.0077	.0040	.0048	.0066	.012
80.00	.0068	.0046	.0040	.0070	.011

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(f)BGDV 5

AC1324-C01

TITLE

MATURE MULBERRY LEAF, 2 HOURS OLD, PICKED FROM THE SOUTHEAST
SIDE OF THE BUSH, IN AUGUST 1967

SUBJECT CODES

BGDV

DATA SET NUMBERS

33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKI GAMMA(0)=.90 INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(I)= 60.00 PHI(I)=180.00 WAVELENGTH= .633

DATA SET NUMBER		33	34	35	36	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	0.00	.0065	.0036	.0041	.0081	.011
	10.00	.0073	.0038	.0047	.0116	.014
	20.00	.0094	.0046	.0045	.0200	.019
	30.00	.0118	.0050	.0050	.0593	.041
	40.00	.0131	.0053	.0056	.2020	.113
	50.00	.0110	.0065	.0064	.6920	.358
	60.00	.0298	.0083	.0077	1.581	.813
	70.00	.1369	.0092	.0081	2.411	1.283
	80.00	.4272	.0113	.0105	2.788	1.618

DATA SET NUMBER		37	38	39	40	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 180.0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	0.00	.0065	.0036	.0041	.0081	.011
	10.00	.0064	.0036	.0039	.0071	.011
	20.00	.0068	.0034	.0040	.0068	.010
	30.00	.0067	.0037	.0038	.0064	.010
	40.00	.0071	.0041	.0042	.0066	.011
	50.00	.0080	.0047	.0041	.0072	.012
	60.00					
	70.00	.0097	.0050	.0040	.0079	.013
	80.00	.0090	.0035	.0027	.0065	.011

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(f)BGDV 6

AC1324-C01

TITLE

MATURE MULBERRY LEAF, 2 FOLRS CLD, PICKED FROM THE SOUTHEAST
SIDE OF THE BUSH, IN AUGUST 1967

SUBJECT CODES

BGDV

DATA SET NUMBERS

41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKI GAMMA(0)=.90 INSTRUMENTATION= CLA

ACCLRACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1

THETA(I)= 70.00 PHI(I)=180.00 WAVELENGTH= .633

DATA SET NUMBER	41	42	43	44	COMPUTED	
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	0.00	.0062	.0036	.0041	.0082	.011
	10.00	.0065	.0038	.0042	.0108	.013
	20.00	.0072	.0048	.0044	.0191	.018
	30.00	.0081	.0046	.0051	.0367	.027
	40.00	.0093	.0050	.0058	.1258	.073
	50.00	.0202	.0097	.0068	.5335	.285
	60.00	.1146	.0089	.0081	2.037	1.084
	70.00	.5954	.0122	.0107	5.514	3.066
	80.00	2.287	.0180	.0147	11.131	6.725

DATA SET NUMBER	45	46	47	48	COMPUTED	
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
=180.0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	0.00	.0062	.0036	.0041	.0082	.011
	10.00	.0058	.0036	.0038	.0070	.010
	20.00	.0061	.0037	.0036	.0065	.010
	30.00	.0066	.0038	.0039	.0064	.010
	40.00	.0070	.0041	.0044	.0065	.011
	50.00	.0082	.0041	.0045	.0068	.012
	60.00	.0099	.0038	.0053	.0069	.013
	70.00					
	80.00	.0136	.0052	.0050	.0128	.018

January 1969

(f)CJA 1

AC119C-C01

TITLE

SMOKED MAGNESIUM OXIDE ON ALUMINUM PLATE
(APPROXIMATELY 1.75 TO 2 MM DEPOSIT).

SUBJECT CODES

CJAAA

DATA SET NUMBERS

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DX1 GAMMA(0)=.90 INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(1)= C PHI(1)= 0 WAVELENGTH= .633

DATA SET NUMBER	1	2	3	4	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
THETA(R)					
(DEG)					
C.00					
10.00	.1751	.1310	.1352	.1663	.304
20.00	.1746	.1307	.1402	.1636	.305
30.00	.1750	.1320	.1409	.1659	.307
40.00	.1691	.1272	.1389	.1594	.297
50.00	.1625	.1246	.1365	.1600	.292
60.00	.1526	.1187	.1298	.1612	.281
70.00	.1425	.1082	.1270	.1484	.263
80.00	.1280	.1023	.1120	.1561	.249

DATA SET NUMBER	5	6	7	8	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 180.0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
THETA(R)					
(DEG)					
C.00					
10.00	.1760	.1434	.1380	.1806	.319
20.00	.1737	.1373	.1387	.1731	.311
30.00	.1696	.1366	.1365	.1728	.308
40.00	.1654	.1330	.1349	.1651	.299
50.00	.1560	.1277	.1298	.1645	.289
60.00	.1472	.1236	.1247	.1642	.280
70.00	.1322	.1089	.1158	.1487	.253
80.00	.1165	.1024	.1019	.1552	.238

January 1969

(f)CJA 2

AC119C-001

TITLE

SMOKED MAGNESIUM OXIDE ON ALUMINUM PLATE
(APPROXIMATELY 1.75 TO 2 MM DEPOSIT).

SUBJECT CODES

CJAAA

DATA SET NUMBERS

9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKI GAMMA(O)=.90 INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(I)= 20.00 PHI(I)= 180.0 WAVELENGTH= .633

DATA SET NUMBER	9	10	11	12	COMPUTED	
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	0.00	.1536	.1514	.1222	.1844	.306
	10.00	.1540	.1531	.1232	.1885	.309
	20.00	.1493	.1491	.1237	.1850	.304
	30.00	.1458	.1474	.1236	.1872	.302
	40.00	.1387	.1450	.1207	.1839	.294
	50.00	.1346	.1430	.1177	.1880	.292
	60.00	.1281	.1341	.1135	.1928	.284
	70.00	.1182	.1230	.1042	.1935	.269
	80.00	.1132	.1072	.0965	.1932	.255

DATA SET NUMBER	13	14	15	16	COMPUTED	
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 180.0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	0.00	.1538	.1514	.1222	.1844	.306
	10.00	.1625	.1499	.1247	.1838	.310
	20.00	.1693	.1485	.1270	.1867	.316
	30.00	.1699	.1462	.1264	.1870	.315
	40.00	.1681	.1432	.1242	.1850	.310
	50.00	.1581	.1373	.1192	.1847	.300
	60.00	.1406	.1277	.1090	.1752	.276
	80.00	.1345	.1186	.1041	.1689	.263

January 1969

(f)CJA 3

AC119C-001

TITLE

SMOKED MAGNESIUM OXIDE ON ALUMINUM PLATE
(APPROXIMATELY 1.75 TO 2 MM DEPOSITION)

SUBJECT CODES

CJAAA

DATA SET NUMBERS

17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKI GAMMA(0)=.9C INSTRUMENTATION= CL4
ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(1)= 40.00 PHI(1)= 180.0 WAVELENGTH= .633

DATA SET PHI(R) = 0	NUMBER THETA(R) (DEG)	17 RDF(LL) (1/SR)	18 RDF(PL) (1/SR)	19 RDF(LP) (1/SR)	20 RDF(PP) (1/SR)	COMPUTED RDF(OT) (1/SR)
	0.00	.1625	.1276	.1331	.1600	.292
	10.00	.1566	.1300	.1342	.1679	.294
	20.00	.1504	.1285	.1338	.1700	.291
	30.00	.1516	.1297	.1314	.1760	.294
	40.00	.1522	.1286	.1294	.1865	.298
	50.00	.1463	.1268	.1233	.1977	.297
	60.00	.1457	.1217	.1173	.2073	.296
	70.00	.1511	.1121	.1112	.2019	.288
	80.00	.1586	.1030	.0999	.2400	.301

DATA SET PHI(R) = 180.0	NUMBER THETA(R) (DEG)	21 RDF(LL) (1/SR)	22 RDF(PL) (1/SR)	23 RDF(LP) (1/SR)	24 RDF(PP) (1/SR)	COMPUTED RDF(OT) (1/SR)
	0.00	.1625	.1264	.1331	.1587	.290
	10.00	.1649	.1333	.1295	.1680	.298
	20.00	.1709	.1297	.1291	.1633	.296
	30.00	.1741	.1263	.1226	.1607	.292
	40.00					
	50.00	.1846	.1233	.1207	.1715	.300
	60.00	.1777	.1210	.1140	.1690	.291
	70.00	.1716	.1116	.1113	.1588	.276
	80.00	.1567	.1054	.0991	.1571	.259

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(f)CJA 4

AC119C-C01

TITLE

SMOKED MAGNESIUM OXIDE ON ALUMINUM PLATE
(APPROXIMATELY 1.75 TO 2 NM DEPOSIT).

SUBJECT CODES

CJAAA

DATA SET NUMBERS

25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKI GAMMA(C)=.90 INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGE= 1
THETA(I)= 60.00 PHI(I)= 180.0 WAVELENGTH= .633

DATA SET NUMBER		25	26	27	28	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	0.00	.1479	.1229	.1272	.1633	.281
	10.00	.1452	.1248	.1289	.1706	.285
	20.00	.1387	.1268	.1251	.1797	.285
	30.00	.1443	.1246	.1232	.1929	.292
	40.00	.1531	.1237	.1230	.2095	.305
	50.00	.1770	.1212	.1200	.2438	.331
	60.00	.2251	.1201	.1176	.3078	.385
	70.00	.2600	.1137	.1123	.3349	.410
	80.00	.3352	.1077	.1038	.4152	.481

DATA SET NUMBER		29	30	31	32	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 180.0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	0.00	.1479	.1229	.1272	.1633	.281
	10.00	.1555	.1149	.1257	.1586	.277
	20.00	.1630	.1135	.1222	.1533	.276
	30.00	.1751	.1123	.1216	.1534	.281
	40.00	.1822	.1085	.1173	.1510	.279
	50.00	.1922	.1059	.1134	.1533	.282
	60.00					
	70.00	.2077	.0969	.1029	.1643	.286
	80.00	.1938	.0862	.0907	.1519	.261

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(f)CJA 5

AC1317-C01

TITLE

MAGNESIUM OXIDE, PRESSED AT 4200 PSI, AGAINST INK
BLOTTER PAPER.

SUBJECT CODES

CJAAE

DATA SET NUMBERS

1, 2, 3, 4

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKI GAMMA(O)=.90 INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(I)= 0 PHI(I)= 0 WAVELENGTH= .633

DATA SET NUMBER	1	2	3	4	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
THETA(R)					
(DEG)					
C.CC					
1C.CC	.1908	.1437	.1385	.1822	.228
2C.CC	.1794	.1421	.1361	.1799	.319
3C.CC	.1764	.1407	.1400	.1733	.315
4C.CC	.1696	.1416	.1366	.1754	.312
5C.CC	.1633	.1399	.1342	.1763	.306
6C.CC	.1568	.1378	.1316	.1743	.300
7C.CC	.1525	.1376	.1317	.1722	.297
8C.CC	.1451	.1361	.1279	.1744	.292

January 1969

(f)CJA 6

AC1317-C01

TITLE

MAGNESIUM OXIDE, PRESSED AT 4200 PSI, AGAINST INK
BLOTTER PAPER.

SUBJECT CODES

CJAB

DATA SET NUMBERS

5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKI GAMMA(0)=.90 INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(1)= 40.00 PHI(1)= 180.0 WAVELENGTH= .633

DATA SET NUMBER	5	6	7	8	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
C.00	.1763	.1454	.1424	.1813	.323
10.00	.1701	.1420	.1432	.1827	.319
20.00	.1604	.1424	.1384	.1827	.312
30.00	.1603	.1351	.1425	.1812	.312
40.00	.1519	.1410	.1358	.1928	.313
50.00	.1515	.1386	.1351	.1938	.309
60.00	.1491	.1338	.1335	.1920	.304
70.00	.1472	.1302	.1268	.1958	.300
80.00	.1565	.1320	.1220	.2147	.313

DATA SET NUMBER	9	10	11	12	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 180.0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
C.00	.1763	.1454	.1424	.1813	.323
10.00	.1813	.1453	.1468	.1827	.328
20.00	.1923	.1458	.1435	.1861	.334
30.00	.1985	.1460	.1374	.1913	.337
40.00					
47.00	.2157	.1544	.1407	.2108	.361
50.00	.2081	.1501	.1415	.2031	.351
60.00	.2014	.1531	.1379	.1995	.346
70.00	.1924	.1524	.1385	.1943	.339
80.00	.1785	.1459	.1307	.1883	.322

January 1969

(f)CJA 7

AC1192-C01

TITLE

FLOWERS OF SULPHUR, MANUALLY PRESSED INTO PLASTIC CONTAINER
APPROXIMATELY 2.5 X 2.5 X .25 IN.

SUBJECT CODES

CJAC

DATA SET NUMBERS

1, 2, 3, 4

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKI GAMMA(0)=.90 INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(I)= C PHI(I)= 0 WAVELENGTH= .633

DATA SET NUMBER	1	2	3	4	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
THETA(R)					
(DEG)					
C.CC					
1C.CC	.1498	.1390	.1345	.1453	.284
2C.CC	.1487	.1397	.1352	.1457	.285
3C.CC	.1467	.1398	.1350	.1460	.284
4C.CC	.1415	.1346	.1290	.1409	.273
5C.CC	.1386	.1320	.1261	.1391	.268
6C.CC	.1290	.1252	.1202	.1313	.253
7C.CC	.1194	.1184	.1105	.1267	.237
8C.CC	.1031	.1006	.0918	.1109	.203

January 1969

(f)CJA 8

AC1191-C01

TITLE

FIBERFRAX, TYPE 970 JH CERAMIC INSLLATING FELT,
(CARBORLNDUM CO.), CN 1/4 IN. PLYWCCC BACKING.

SUBJECT CCDES

CJAE

DATA SET NUMBERS

1, 2

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKH GAMMA(O)= INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCLRACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(I)= G PHI(I)= 0 WAVELENGTH= .425

DATA SET NUMBER	1	2	COMPUTED	
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RDF(LT)	RDF(PT)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	0.00			
	7.00	.3296	.3296	.330
	10.00	.3264	.3264	.326
	15.00	.3268	.3268	.327

January 1969

(i)CJA 9

AC1191-C01

TITLE
FIBERFRAX, TYPE 970 JH CERAMIC INSULATING FELT,
(CARBORLNDUM CO.), CN 1/4 IN. PLYWOOD BACKING.
SUBJECT CODES
CJAE
DATA SET NUMBERS
3, 4, 5, 6
PARAMETER INFORMATION
SOURCE= DKH GAMMA(0)= INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCLRACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(1)= 80.00 PHI(1)= 180.0 WAVELENGTH= .425

DATA SET NUMBER	3	4	COMPUTED	
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RDF(LT)	RDF(PT)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	0.00	.2646	.3699	.317
	20.00	.3357	.3970	.366
	40.00	.5775	.6817	.630
	60.00	.3620	1.791	1.079
	80.00			

DATA SET NUMBER	5	6	COMPUTED	
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RDF(LT)	RDF(PT)	RDF(OT)
= 180.0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	0.00	.2646	.3699	.317
	20.00	.2346	.3937	.314
	40.00	.2533	.3541	.304
	60.00	.2822	.4933	.388
	70.00	.3352	.5769	.456
	80.00			

January 1969

(i)CJA 10

AC1191-C01

TITLE
FIBERFRAX, TYPE 970 JH CERAMIC INSULATING FELT,
(CARBORLNDUM CC.), CN 1/4 IN. PLYWCCD BACKING.

SUBJECT CODES

CJAE

DATA SET NUMBERS

7, 8, 9, 10

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKH GAMMA(0)= INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(1)= 80.00 PHI(1)= 180.0 WAVELENGTH= .550

DATA SET NUMBER	7	8	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LT)	RDF(PT)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	.0739	.2362	.155
20.00	.2673	.2962	.282
40.00	.4372	.4955	.466
60.00	1.051	1.271	1.161
80.00			

DATA SET NUMBER	9	10	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LT)	RDF(PT)	RDF(OT)
= 180.0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	.0739	.2362	.155
20.00	.1310	.2334	.182
40.00	.2186	.2350	.227
60.00	.3842	.2362	.310
70.00	.6264	.3120	.469
80.00			

January 1969

(f)CJA 11

AC1191-C01

TITLE

FIBERFRAX, TYPE 970 JH CERAMIC INSULATING FELT,
(CARBORUNDUM CO.), CN 1/4 IN. PLYWOOD BACKING.

SUBJECT CODES

CJAE

DATA SET NUMBERS

11, 12, 13, 14

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKH GAMMA(O)= INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCURACY- FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(I)= 30.00 PHI(I)= 180.0 WAVELENGTH= .750

DATA SET NUMBER	11	12	COMPUTED	
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RDF(LT)	RDF(PT)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	0.00	.2173	.2137	.215
	20.00	.2592	.2709	.265
	40.00	.4181	.4480	.433
	60.00	1.017	1.148	1.082
	80.00	4.321	5.447	5.134

DATA SET NUMBER	13	14	COMPUTED	
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RDF(LT)	RDF(PT)	RDF(OT)
= 180.0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	0.00	.2173	.2137	.215
	20.00	.204	.2008	.203
	40.00	.1963	.2069	.202
	60.00	.2160	.2199	.218
	70.00	.2227	.2480	.235
	80.00			

January 1969

(f)CJA 12

AC1191-001

TITLE

FIBERFRAX, TYPE 970 JH CERAMIC INSULATING FELT,
(CARBORLNDUM CO.), CN 1/4 IN. PLYWOOD BACKING.

SUBJECT CODES

CJAE

DATA SET NUMBERS

15, 16, 17, 18

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKH GAMMA(I)= INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCLRACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(I)= 80.00 PHI(I)= 180.0 WAVELENGTH= 1.100

DATA SET NUMBER	15	16	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LT)	RDF(PT)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
THETA(R)			
(DEG)			
0.00	.2166	.2281	.222
20.00	.2677	.2829	.275
40.00	.4239	.4628	.443
60.00	1.087	1.224	1.155
80.00	3.000	6.269	4.634

DATA SET NUMBER	17	18	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LT)	RDF(PT)	RDF(OT)
= 180.0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
THETA(R)			
(DEG)			
0.00	.2166	.2281	.222
20.00	.2039	.2081	.206
40.00	.2033	.2102	.207
60.00	.2014	.2242	.213
70.00	.2069	.2490	.228
80.00			

January 1969

(f)CJA 13

AC1191-CC2

TITLE

FIBERFRAX, TYPE 970 JH CERAMIC INSULATING FELT,
(CARBORUNDUM CO.), ON 1/4 IN. PLYWOOD BACKING.

SUBJECT CODES

CJAE

DATA SET NUMBERS

1, 2, 3, 4

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKH GAMMA(O)= INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCLRACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(I)= 0 PHI(I)= 0 WAVELENGTH= .550

DATA SET NUMBER	1	2	3	4	COMPUTED	
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	0.00					
	7.00	.2142	.1474	.1404	.2063	.354
	10.00	.2031	.1486	.1415	.2045	.349
	15.00	.2025	.1515	.1443	.2059	.352

January 1969

(D)CJA 14

AC1191-CC2

TITLE

FIBERFRAX, TYPE 970 JH CERAMIC INSULATING FELT,
(CARBORLNDUM CC.), CN 1/4 IN. PLYWOOD BACKING.

SUBJECT CODES

CJAE

DATA SET NUMBERS

5, 6, 7, 8

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKH GAMMA(C)= INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(I)= 0 PHI(I)= 0 WAVELENGTH= .750

DATA SET NUMBER	5	6	7	8	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(CT)
= 0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
0.00					
7.00	.1990	.1455	.1400	.1931	.339
10.00	.1951	.1429	.1394	.1908	.334
15.00	.1951	.1466	.1422	.1945	.339

January 1969

(f)CJA 15

AC1191-CC2

TITLE

FIBERFRAX, TYPE 970 JH CERAMIC INSULATING FELT,
(CARBORLNDUM CO.), CN 1/4 IN. PLYWOOD BACKING.

SUBJECT CODES

CJAE

DATA SET NUMBERS

9, 10, 11, 12

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKH GAMMA(O)= INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(I)= C PHI(I)= 0 WAVELENGTH= 1.100

DATA SET NUMBER	9	10	11	12	COMPUTED	
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PF)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	6.00					
	7.00	.1952	.1469	.1390	.1962	.339
	10.00	.1905	.1443	.1395	.1910	.333
	15.00	.1914	.1484	.1427	.1904	.336

January 1969

(f)CJA 16

AC1191-002

TITLE

FIBERFRAX, TYPE 970 JH CERAMIC INSULATING FELT,
(CARBORLNDUM CO.), CN 1/4 IN. PLYWCC BACKING.

SUBJECT CODES

CJAE

DATA SET NUMBERS

13, 14, 15, 16

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKH GAMMA(C)= INSTRUMENTATION= CLA

ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1

THETA(I)= C PHI(I)= C WAVELENGTH= 1.100

DATA SET NUMBER	13	14	15	16	COMPUTED	
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 90.0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	0.00					
	7.00	.1978	.1416	.1408	.1919	.336
	10.00	.1971	.1389	.1402	.1856	.331
	15.00	.1980	.1409	.1429	.1846	.333

January 1969

(f)CJA 17

AC1191-CC2

TITLE

FIBERFRAX, TYPE 970 JH CERAMIC INSULATING FELT,
(CARBORUNDUM CO.), CN 1/4 IN. PLYWOOD BACKING.

SUBJECT CODES

CJAE

DATA SET NUMBERS

17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKH GAMMA(0)= INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(I)= C PHI(I)= 0 WAVELENGTH= .633

DATA SET NUMBER	17	18	19	20	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
THETA(R)					
(DEG)					
C.00					
10.00	.1851	.1270	.1234	.1803	.308
20.00	.1757	.1245	.1252	.1709	.298
30.00	.1671	.1249	.1245	.1584	.287
40.00	.1561	.1201	.1193	.1505	.273
50.00	.1456	.1180	.1107	.1476	.261
60.00	.1389	.1084	.1037	.1375	.244
70.00	.1323	.1001	.0953	.1326	.230
80.00	.1181	.0848	.0799	.1185	.201

DATA SET NUMBER	21	22	23	24	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 180.0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
THETA(R)					
(DEG)					
C.00					
10.00	.1932	.1326	.1316	.1902	.324
20.00	.1817	.1333	.1301	.1792	.312
30.00	.1694	.1276	.1266	.1655	.295
40.00	.1596	.1263	.1218	.1585	.283
50.00	.1463	.1217	.1121	.1505	.265
60.00	.1410	.1122	.1054	.1461	.253
70.00	.1319	.0982	.0949	.1313	.228
80.00	.1194	.0840	.0817	.1183	.202

January 1969

AC1191-CC2

TITLE

FIBERFRAX, TYPE 970 .1H CERAMIC INSULATING FELT,
(CARBORUNDUM CO.), CN 1/4 IN. PLYWOOD BACKING.

SUBJECT CODES

CJAE

DATA SET NUMBERS

25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKH GAMMA(O)= INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(I)= 40.00 PHI(I)= 180.0 WAVELENGTH= .633

DATA SET NUMBER	25	26	27	28	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
C.00	.1543	.1180	.1198	.1532	.273
10.00	.1610	.1234	.1236	.1600	.284
20.00	.1687	.1243	.1275	.1676	.294
30.00	.1817	.1312	.1309	.1855	.315
40.00	.1949	.1356	.1324	.2056	.334
50.00	.2162	.1317	.1298	.2286	.353
60.00	.2405	.1287	.1204	.2556	.373
70.00	.2775	.1177	.1150	.2907	.400
80.00		.1051		.3344	

DATA SET NUMBER	29	30	31	32	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 180.0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
C.00	.1543	.1180	.1198	.1532	.273
10.00	.1536	.1186	.1197	.1520	.272
20.00	.1532	.1147	.1141	.1480	.265
30.00	.1494	.1109	.1101	.1493	.260
40.00					
50.00	.1380	.1031	.1021	.1427	.243
60.00	.1327	.0987	.0955	.1332	.230
70.00	.1200	.0896	.0862	.1210	.208
80.00	.1007		.0712		

January 1969

(f)CJA 19

AC1293-C01

TITLE

FIBERFRAX, TYPE 970 JH CERAMIC INSULATING FELT CN
1/4 IN. PLYWCCD BACKING.

SUBJECT CODES

CJAE ECBBJ

DATA SET NUMBERS

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKH GAMMA(O)= INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(I)= 0 PHI(I)= 0 WAVELENGTH= 1.060

DATA SET NUMBER	1	2	3	4	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
C.00					
10.00	.2068	.1386	.1497	.1939	.344
20.00	.1983	.1369	.1460	.1780	.330
30.00	.1918	.1376	.1467	.1721	.324
40.00	.1811	.1263	.1421	.1615	.306
50.00	.1775	.1222	.1369	.1542	.295
60.00	.1703	.1154	.1293	.1472	.281
70.00	.1615	.1044	.1170	.1399	.261
80.00	.1432	.0897	.1010	.1263	.230

DATA SET NUMBER	5	6	7	8	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
=180.0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
C.00					
10.00	.2090	.1365	.1488	.1917	.343
20.00	.1997	.1353	.1480	.1785	.331
30.00	.1921	.1334	.1458	.1717	.321
40.00	.1847	.1320	.1412	.1641	.311
50.00	.1772	.1254	.1341	.1605	.299
60.00	.1700	.1202	.1266	.1547	.286
70.00	.1582	.1084	.1133	.1455	.263
80.00	.1411	.0916	.0962	.1305	.230

January 1969

(f)CJA 20

AC1293-C01

TITLE

FIBERFRAX, TYPE 970 JH CERAMIC INSULLATING FELT CN
1/4 IN. PLYWCCD BACKING.

SUBJECT CODES

CJAE ECBBJ

DATA SET NUMBERS

9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKH GAMMA(O)= INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(I)= 20.00 PHI(I)=180.00 WAVELENGTH= 1.060

DATA SET NUMBER	9	10	11	12	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
THETA(R)					
(DEG)					
C.00	.1549	.1291	.1434	.1664	.317
10.00	.1546	.1350	.1470	.1763	.328
20.00	.1891	.1370	.1442	.1756	.323
30.00	.1898	.1358	.1463	.1787	.327
40.00	.1864	.1324	.1437	.1716	.317
50.00	.1876	.1283	.1406	.1730	.315
60.00	.1885	.1213	.1307	.1725	.306
70.00	.1908	.1144	.1229	.1759	.302
80.00	.1868	.1002	.1092	.1739	.285

DATA SET NUMBER	13	14	15	16	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
=180.0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
THETA(R)					
(DEG)					
C.00	.1549	.1291	.1434	.1664	.317
10.00	.1500	.1305	.1423	.1735	.318
20.00					
30.00	.1814	.1248	.1379	.1654	.305
40.00	.1734	.1223	.1324	.1555	.292
50.00	.1637	.1154	.1258	.1441	.274
60.00	.1552	.1079	.1179	.1369	.259
70.00	.1412	.0984	.1064	.1266	.236
80.00	.1252	.0853	.0912	.1140	.208

January 1969

(f)CJA 21

AC1293-001

TITLE

FIBERFRAX, TYPE 970 JH CERAMIC INSULATING FELT CN
1/4 IN. PLYWOOD BACKING.

SUBJECT CODES

CJAE ECBBJ

DATA SET NUMBERS

17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKH GAMMA(C)= INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(I)= 30.00 PHI(I)=180.00 WAVELENGTH= 1.060

DATA SET NUMBER	17	18	19	20	COMPUTED	
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	0.00	.1668	.1313	.1296	.1663	.297
	10.00	.1700	.1367	.1325	.1737	.306
	20.00	.1744	.1428	.1355	.1811	.317
	30.00	.1819	.1445	.1407	.1880	.328
	40.00	.1848	.1443	.1386	.1954	.332
	50.00	.1913	.1411	.1350	.2024	.335
	60.00	.2016	.1378	.1321	.2147	.343
	70.00	.2116	.1273	.1226	.2260	.344
	80.00	.2220	.1132	.1116	.2336	.340

DATA SET NUMBER	21	22	23	24	COMPUTED	
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
=180.0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	0.00	.1668	.1313	.1296	.1663	.297
	10.00	.1638	.1269	.1241	.1607	.288
	20.00	.1599	.1258	.1224	.1660	.287
	30.00					
	40.00	.1529	.1212	.1155	.1627	.276
	50.00	.1487	.1191	.1129	.1527	.267
	60.00	.1408	.1132	.1075	.1430	.252
	70.00	.1321	.1048	.0996	.1345	.235
	80.00	.1176	.0942	.0876	.1232	.211

January 1969

(f)CJA 22

AC1292-C01

TITLE

FIBERFRAX, TYPE 970 JH CERAMIC INSULATING FELT CN
1/4 IN. PLYWOOD BACKING.

SUBJECT CODES

CJAE ECBBJ

DATA SET NUMBERS

25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKH GAMMA(C)= INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(I)= 40.00 PHI(I)=180.00 WAVELENGTH= 1.060

DATA SET NUMBER	25	26	27	27	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
THETA(R)					
(DEG)					
0.00	.1620	.1325	.1284	.1655	.294
10.00	.1671	.1370	.1307	.1758	.305
20.00	.1751	.1402	.1340	.1828	.326
30.00	.1873	.1432	.1389	.1978	.334
40.00	.1996	.1435	.1394	.2117	.347
50.00	.2211	.1442	.1390	.2332	.369
60.00	.2456	.1400	.1333	.2591	.389
70.00	.2804	.1333	.1264	.2917	.416
80.00	.3270	.1197	.1134	.3221	.439

DATA SET NUMBER	29	30	31	32	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 180.0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
THETA(R)					
(DEG)					
0.00	.1620	.1325	.1284	.1655	.294
10.00	.1607	.1305	.1262	.1631	.290
20.00	.1567	.1236	.1205	.1570	.279
30.00	.1524	.1235	.1173	.1621	.278
40.00					
50.00	.1449	.1169	.1091	.1568	.264
60.00	.1356	.1124	.1030	.1475	.251
70.00	.1274	.1026	.0936	.1357	.230
80.00	.1148	.0926	.0817	.1245	.207

January 1969

(f)CJA 23

AC1293-001

TITLE

FIBERFRAX, TYPE 970 JH CERAMIC INSULATING FELT CN
1/4 IN. PLYWOOD BACKING.

SUBJECT CODES

CJAE ECBBJ

DATA SET NUMBERS

33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKH GAMMA(C)= INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCLRACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(I)= 5.00 PHI(I)=180.00 WAVELENGTH= 1.060

DATA SET NUMBER		33	34	35	36	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	C.00	.1632	.1239	.1296	.1589	.288
	10.00	.1728	.1268	.1352	.1671	.301
	20.00	.1863	.1323	.1407	.1834	.321
	30.00	.2015	.1372	.1438	.2047	.344
	40.00	.2291	.1435	.1456	.2417	.380
	50.00	.2678	.1464	.1548	.2912	.430
	60.00	.3356	.1466	.1491	.3545	.493
	70.00	.4043	.1406	.1396	.4426	.564
	80.00	.5176	.1315	.1305	.5596	.670

DATA SET NUMBER		37	38	39	40	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
=180.0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	C.00	.1632	.1239	.1296	.1589	.288
	10.00	.1544	.1194	.1237	.1506	.274
	20.00	.1540	.1179	.1217	.1486	.271
	30.00	.1501	.1141	.1153	.1461	.263
	40.00	.1480	.1108	.1122	.1489	.260
	50.00					
	60.00	.1431	.1040	.1050	.1475	.250
	70.00	.1374	.0974	.0979	.1357	.234
	80.00	.1258	.0853	.0862	.1235	.210

January 1960

(f)CJA 24

AC1293-C01

TITLE

FIBERFRAX, TYPE 970 JH CERAMIC INSULATING FELT CN
1/4 IN. PLYWCCD BACKING.

SUBJECT CCDES

CJAE ECBBJ

DATA SET NUMBERS

41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKH GAMMA(Q)= INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(I)= 60.00 PHI(I)=180.00 WAVELENGTH= 1.060

DATA SET NUMBER	41	42	43	44	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
THETA(R)					
(DEG)					
0.00	.1455	.1115	.1139	.1447	.258
10.00	.1569	.1192	.1184	.1619	.278
20.00	.1734	.1231	.1245	.1815	.301
30.00	.1989	.1302	.1297	.2140	.336
40.00	.2402	.1372	.1344	.2671	.389
50.00	.3081	.1442	.1389	.3503	.471
60.00	.4220	.1488	.1414	.4806	.596
70.00	.5859	.1475	.1413	.6731	.774
80.00	.8577	.1414	.1370	.9745	1.055

DATA SET NUMBER	45	46	47	48	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 180.0	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
THETA(R)					
(DEG)					
0.00	.1455	.1115	.1139	.1447	.258
10.00	.1407	.1092	.1121	.1404	.251
20.00	.1371	.1058	.1072	.1331	.242
30.00	.1361	.1045	.1056	.1331	.240
40.00	.1341	.1031	.0999	.1337	.235
50.00	.1342	.1024	.0986	.1452	.240
60.00					
70.00	.1315	.0958	.0900	.1489	.233
80.00	.1305	.0888	.0835	.1408	.222

January 1969

(f)CJA 25

AC1293-C01

TITLE

FIBERFRAX, TYPE 970 JH CERAMIC INSULATING FELT CN
1/4 IN. PLYWOOD BACKING.

SUBJECT CODES

CJAE ECBBJ

DATA SET NUMBERS

49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56

PARAMETER INFORMATION

SOURCE= DKH GAMMA(0)= INSTRUMENTATION= CLA
ACCURACY= FIVE PERCENT NUMBER OF RUNS AVERAGED= 1
THETA(I)= 70.00 PHI(I)=180.00 WAVELENGTH= 1.060

DATA SET NUMBER		49	50	51	52	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	0.00	.1366	.1035	.1033	.1399	.242
	10.00	.1455	.1046	.1061	.1508	.253
	20.00	.1691	.1121	.1133	.1766	.286
	30.00	.2028	.1180	.1182	.2180	.328
	40.00	.2605	.1262	.1249	.2872	.399
	50.00	.3686	.1338	.1351	.4070	.522
	60.00	.5592	.1423	.1406	.6247	.733
	70.00	.8992	.1445	.1468	1.023	1.107
	80.00	1.529	.1460	.1439	1.695	1.757

DATA SET NUMBER		53	54	55	56	COMPUTED
PHI(R)	THETA(R)	RDF(LL)	RDF(PL)	RDF(LP)	RDF(PP)	RDF(OT)
= 180.0	(DEG)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)	(1/SR)
	0.00	.1366	.1035	.1033	.1399	.242
	10.00	.1276	.1000	.0986	.1293	.228
	20.00	.1273	.0997	.1002	.1281	.228
	30.00	.1249	.0965	.0966	.1242	.221
	40.00	.1273	.0980	.0959	.1290	.225
	50.00	.1209	.0878	.0870	.1217	.209
	60.00	.1338	.0942	.0922	.1448	.232
	70.00					
	80.00	.1565	.0952	.0935	.1746	.260

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RADAR (ACTIVE MICROWAVE) DATA

The active microwave data in the TSAC compilation consists of averaged radar cross sections as a function of aspect angle with frequency as a parameter, and cumulative probability distribution vs. radar cross section. The latter data appear only in the classified supplement.

Each radar data curve has been digitized by the same technique as used for the optical data, and the curves are reproduced on uniform grids. Normalized radar cross section σ_0 in decibels is plotted along the ordinate, and the abscissa represents the angle measured from the normal (aspect angle) in degrees. The header information for each curve, which includes the curve's identification number, title, a coded designation for the type of terrain covered, and parameter information, is also supplied by computer.

5.1. DATA FORMAT

A numerical code is used to identify the radar curves. The number of digits in the code is variable, depending on the number of descriptors required for a particular target or background. Table 5-1 contains the key for interpreting this code. The first digit, always a 3, identifies the curve as being radar data. The second digit, either a 1, 2, or 3, indicates that the curve is for a background, target, or combination of terrain and target, respectively. Third, fourth, and fifth digits, when used, represent successively finer subdivisions of the material class involved. Thus, 31312 represents clay, a subset of soil (3131), which in turn is a subset of terrain (313), which is a background material (31) being measured by radar (3). Table 5-1 also indicates which material classes require still additional descriptors. These are designated by the letters A, B, C, C₁, C₂, C₃, etc., as defined in table 5-2. Table 5-3 explains the parameter information appearing in the curve header. In section 5.3 the radar data are grouped according to the first four digits of the curve identification number.

TABLE 5-1. RADAR DATA NUMERICAL CODE

31	BACKGROUND AND TERRAIN
311	Sky
312	H ₂ O States
3122 □ *C ₁ C ₂ C ₃ C ₄	Ice
3123 □ AB	Water
313	Terrain
3131	Soil
31311C ₁ C ₂ C ₃ C ₄	Sand
31312C ₁ C ₂ C ₃ C ₄	Clay
31313C ₁ C ₂ C ₃ C ₄	Loam, cultivated
31314C ₁ C ₂ C ₃ C ₄	Loam, uncultivated
31315C ₁ C ₂ C ₃ C ₄	Rock
31316C ₁ C ₂ C ₃ C ₄	Salt
3132	Trees
31321C ₁ C ₂ C ₃ C ₄	Leaves, laboratory sample
31322C ₁ C ₂ C ₃ C ₄	Bark, laboratory sample
31323C ₁ C ₂ C ₃ C ₄	Broad-leaf trees
31324C ₁ C ₂ C ₃ C ₄	Narrow-leaf trees
31325C ₁ C ₂ C ₃ C ₄	Broad-leaf shrubs
31326C ₁ C ₂ C ₃ C ₄	Narrow-leaf shrubs
3133	Crops
31331C ₁ C ₂ C ₃ C ₄	Grain
31332C ₁ C ₂ C ₃ C ₄	Broad-leaf crops
31333C ₁ C ₂ C ₃ C ₄	Grass
31334C ₁ C ₂ C ₃ C ₄	Mosses, ferns, and fungi
3134XC ₁ C ₂ C ₃ C ₄	Forest, where X is the percentage of cover
3135 □ C ₁ C ₂ C ₃ C ₄	Farmland (including farm buildings, etc.)
3136 □ C ₁ C ₂ C ₃ C ₄	Marsh
3137 □ C ₁ C ₂ C ₃ C ₄	Desert
314	Space
315	Combinations of Ice, H ₂ O, and Land
3151AC ₁ C ₂ C ₃ C ₄ I ₁ I ₁	Ice and H ₂ O
3152AC ₁ C ₂ C ₃ C ₄	H ₂ O and land
3153 □ C ₁ C ₂ C ₃ C ₄ C ₂ ₁	Ice and land
3154AC ₁ C ₂ C ₃ C ₄ C ₂ ₁	Ice, H ₂ O, and land

*The symbol □ indicates a blank space.

TABLE 5-1. RADAR DATA NUMERICAL CODE (Continued)

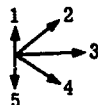
32	TARGET
320	Composite areas
3201 $\square C_1 C_2 C_3 C_4$	Industrial area
3202 $\square C_1 C_2 C_3 C_4$	Residential area
3203 $\square C_1 C_2 C_3 C_4$	Rural town area
321	Buildings and building materials
3211	Materials
32111 $C_1 C_2 C_3 C_4$	Painted lumber
32112 $C_1 C_2 C_3 C_4$	Brick and tile
32113 $C_1 C_2 C_3 C_4$	Asphalt
32114 $C_1 C_2 C_3 C_4$	Glass
3212 $\square C_1 C_2 C_3 C_4$	Concrete buildings
3213 $\square C_1 C_2 C_3 C_4$	Frame buildings
3214 $\square C_1 C_2 C_3 C_4$	Camouflage, decoys, and temporary structures
3215 $\square C_1 C_2 C_3 C_4$	Steel buildings
322 $\square \square C_1 \square \square C_4$	Personnel
323 $\square \square C_1 \square \square C_4$	Surface vehicles
3231 $\square C_1 \square \square C_4$	Trucks, armor, and painted vehicles
324 $\square \square C_1 \square \square C_4$	Aircraft
325 $\square \square C_1 \square \square C_4$	Missiles
328 $\square \square C_1 C_2 C_3 C_4$	Airfields
3290 $D C_1 C_2 C_3 C_4$	Pavement, where D is
	(1) Asphalt (4) Concrete (7) Cinder and gravel
	(2) Brick (5) Gravel (8) Concrete and gravel
	(3) Cinder (6) Stone (9) Cinder and dirt
33	COMBINATIONS OF TERRAIN AND TARGETS
3301 $\square C_1 C_2 C_3 C_4$	Orchard with paved highway
3302 $\square C_1 C_2 C_3 C_4$	Desert, highway, and bridges
3303 $A C_1 C_2 C_3 C_4 C_2 I$	Water, ice, land, and small buildings

TABLE 5-2. SCALES OF ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTORS FOR RADAR DATA

Scale A: Douglas Sea Scale

Code No.	Description	Wave Height (ft)	Wind Speed (knots)
0	Calm	0	0
1	Smooth	< 1	< 6.5
2	Slight	1 to 3	6.5 to 12
3	Moderate	3 to 5	12 to 14.5
4	Rough	5 to 8	14.5 to 18
5	Very rough	8 to 12	18 to 23
6	High	12 to 20	23 to 30
7	Very high	20 to 40	30 to 40
8	Mountainous	> 40	> 40
9	Confused		

Scale B: Wind-Direction Scale



1 indicates antenna direction.

Scale C₁: Season When Measurements Taken

- 1 Summer: June, July, August
- 2 Fall: September, October, November
- 3 Winter: December, January, February
- 4 Spring: March, April, May

Scale C₂: Small-Scale Roughness

- 1 Roughness = < 0.01λ
- 2 Roughness = 0.01λ to 0.05λ
- 3 Roughness = 0.05λ to 0.10λ
- 4 Roughness = 0.10λ to 0.50λ
- 5 Roughness = 0.50λ to 1.00λ
- 6 Roughness = 1.00λ to 5.00λ
- 7 Roughness = 5.00λ to 10.00λ
- 8 Roughness = 10.00λ to 50.00λ
- 9 Roughness = > 50.00λ

Scale C₃: Large-Scale Roughness

- 1 Flat
- 2 Rolling
- 3 Hilly
- 4 Mountainous

Scale C₄: Wetness or Snow

- 1 Dry ground
- 2 Wet ground (rain)
- 3 Partially flooded or swampy
- 4 Snow, < 3λ deep
- 5 Snow, 3 to 10λ deep
- 6 Snow, 10 to 20λ deep
- 7 Snow, 20 to 50λ deep
- 8 Snow, 50 to 100λ deep
- 9 Snow, > 100λ deep

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TABLE 5-3. RADAR DATA PARAMETERS

BAND	Frequency interval of measurement coded as follows:
	B Low frequency
	P 0.225 to 0.390 GHz
	L 0.390 to 1.55
	S 1.55 to 3.90
	C 3.90 to 6.20
	X 6.20 to 10.9
	KU 10.9 to 20.9
	KA 20.9 to 36.0
	Q 36.0 to 46.0
	V 46.0 to 56.0
FREQ	Exact frequency of measurement (gigahertz)
POL	Polarization of transmitted signal and polarization of received signal, coded as follows:
	VV Vertical × vertical
	HV Horizontal × vertical
	RL Right circular × left circular
	RR Right circular × right circular
	AV Average
	HH Horizontal × horizontal
	VH Vertical × horizontal
	LR Left circular × right circular
	LL Left circular × left circular
LAT	Latitude of measurement
LONG	Longitude of measurement
DATE	Date of measurement (day, month, and year)
RADAR TYPE	Coded as follows:
	ACC Airborne cw, coherent
	ACN Airborne cw, noncoherent
	APC Airborne pulse, coherent
	APN Airborne pulse, noncoherent
	GCC Ground cw, coherent
	GCN Ground cw, noncoherent
	GPC Ground pulse, coherent
	GPN Ground pulse, noncoherent
BEAMWIDTH	Beamwidth between half-power points (degrees)
RANGE	Range in thousands of feet followed by an R for slant range or an H for altitude.
AREA	Total sampling area per average point (square feet)
AVERAGING	Degree of averaging, scaled from 1 (instantaneous) to 9 (very heavily averaged)
VARIANCE	Variance about curves (decibels)

5.2. SUMMARY OF EXPERIMENTS YIELDING RADAR DATA

The documents from which the radar data have been extracted are briefly summarized below. These summaries are included to facilitate use of the data presented in section 5.3. Information on the experimental platform, instrumentation, reflectance standards, and other related matters has been included. The code consisting of the letter B and five digits at the beginning of each entry is the accessions number assigned to the document by the Target Signature Analysis Center. All curves extracted from the document carry this accessions number plus a number from 001 to 999 which is an arbitrary designation assigned to specific curves. The two numbers together constitute a curve's identification number. Bibliographical information on each of the documents is included, and the user is referred to the original source if more detailed information is required.

B-03337. Campbell: Backscattering Characteristics of Land and Sea at X-Band, General Precision Laboratory, Inc., Pleasantville, N. Y., May 1958.

Instrumentation

System 1: airborne pulsed radar

Antenna: 18-in.-diameter paraboloid
Polarization: horizontal
Frequency: X-band ($\lambda = 3.4$ cm)
Antenna beamwidth: unspecified
Pulse-repetition frequency: 20 kHz
Pulse duration: $1/4$ μ sec

System 2: airborne pulsed radar

Antenna: a pair of paraboloids, 18-in. diameter
Polarization: vertical, horizontal, cross
Frequency: X-band ($\lambda = 3.4$ cm)
Antenna beamwidth (both azimuth and elevation): $5\ 1/2^\circ$
Pulse-repetition frequency: 50 kHz
Pulse duration: 1 μ sec

Comments: One antenna was arranged to transmit vertically polarized radiation, and the other was arranged to transmit horizontally polarized radiation. For the cross-polarization measurements, the horizontally polarized antenna was used for transmission and the vertically polarized antenna for reception. The antennas were mounted on a servo-controlled platform within a radome on the underside of the C-46 test aircraft. Platform azimuth was adjusted during each run so that the direction of propagation (except for normal incidence) was forward, approximately along the ground track of the aircraft. The platform tilt angle, which determined the radiation incidence angle, was stabilized against aircraft motion about the tilt axis by means of a vertical gyroscope mounted on the platform.

Targets and Backgrounds Observed: wooded land (Connecticut), cultivated land (Virginia), Atlantic Ocean, dry pine forests and grasslands (northern Arizona), irrigated farm land (Chandler, Ariz.), desert and dry lake bed (Amboy, Calif.)

Test Procedure (Property Measured): scattering cross section per unit area

Data

Output form: curves of scattering cross section, $10 \log \sigma_0$ vs. incidence angle; curves are averages of several measurements

B-03539. Measurements of Terrain Backscattering with Airborne X-Band Radar (Final Report), Goodyear Aerospace Corp., Litchfield Park, Ariz., 30 September 1959, AD 229 104.

Instrumentation System: airborne side-looking pulsed radar

Antenna: designed to provide uniform ground illumination angles of incidence from 10° to 70°

Polarization: horizontal

Frequency: 9375 MHz (X-band)

Antenna beamwidths: 4° azimuth, 9.2° elevation

Pulse-repetition frequency: 800 pps

Pulse duration: $0.78 \mu\text{sec}$

Transmitter output power: 50 kw

Targets and Backgrounds Observed: wooded land (New Jersey, Connecticut), cultivated land (Virginia), wooded land with occasional residential and cleared areas (Long Island, N. Y.), water (Long Island Sound, N. Y.)

Test Procedure (Property Measured): ratio of received-to-transmitted rf power levels at X-band

Experimental Parameters Specified

Aspect angle: $10^{\circ} < \theta < 70^{\circ}$

Others: altitude, terrain clearance, slant range

Data

Output form: tables and curves of backscattering coefficient σ_0 vs. aspect angle

Data processing: averages, data spread, probability density function for σ_0

Errors: σ_0 accurate to 1 dB

B-03553. Hagn: An Investigation of the Direct Backscatter of High-Frequency Radio Waves from Land, Sea Water, and Ice Surfaces (Final Report II), Stanford Research Institute, Menlo Park, Calif., May 1962, AD 278 138.

Instrumentation System: airborne high-frequency pulsed radar (a cw mode was also available)

Antenna: a crossed Yagi array was secured to the nose of the aircraft and a dipole under the tail; the two antennas were matched to have a VSWR of less than 1.4:1 when airborne

Polarization: horizontal, vertical, cross

Frequency: 32.8 MHz

Antenna beamwidth

Nose antenna vertical: 140° azimuth, 20° elevation

Nose antenna horizontal: 50° azimuth, 10° elevation

Tail antenna horizontal: 40° azimuth, 5° elevation

Pulse-repetition frequency: variable from 10 to 10,000 pps

Pulse duration: variable from $1 \mu\text{sec}$ to 10 msec

Transmitter output power: variable from 4 w to 4 kw

Targets and Backgrounds Observed: ocean, polar sea ice, selected land surfaces

Test Procedure (Property Measured): backscatter reflection coefficient as a function of incidence angle

Data

Output form: plots of backscatter reflection coefficient ρ vs. angle of incidence

Data processing: averages, data spread computed

B-04333. Grant, Yaplee: Backscattering from Water and Land at Centimeter and Millimeter Wavelengths, Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D. C., 20 March 1957.

Instrumentation System: 2-antenna, zero-intermediate frequency superheterodyne cw Doppler

Antenna: spun aluminum parabolas

Polarization: vertical

Frequency: 3.2 cm at X-band, 1.25 cm at K-band, 8.6 mm at Q-band

Antenna beamwidth (both azimuth and elevation): 3.1° for X-band; 3.4° for K-band, 2.4° for Q-band

Transmitter: low-power klystron transmitting tubes: 2K25 at X-band, 2K50 at K-band, QK-291 at Q-band

Comments in the water-surface measurements, the difference in frequency between the transmitted and received signals was provided by the Doppler shift due to the motion of the water. The frequency response of the audio amplifier was linear down to 20 Hz. A radial velocity of about 0.6 knot on the X-band system and less than 0.2 knot on the Q-band system was necessary to give a 20-Hz Doppler frequency. Only in the case of extremely calm water were velocities lower than this encountered. For calm water and all the land-terrain measurements the difference in frequency between transmitted and received signals was provided by frequency modulating the klystron transmitter.

Targets and Backgrounds Observed: water surfaces, tree-covered terrain, tall dry weeds, wet terrain covered with tall green weeds or flags, short dry grass, green grass, non-homogeneous terrain

Comments: Water-surface data were taken on the Potomac River Bridge, Newburg, Md., where a catwalk 150 ft high provided an unobstructed view of the water at all angles from normal incidence to the horizon. Terrain data were taken from bridges that had approaches at least 100 ft above relatively flat land. The bridges used were the Naches River Bridge, Port Arthur, Tex., the Huey P. Long Bridge, New Orleans, La., and the Eugene Talmadge Bridge, Savannah, Ga.

Test Procedure (Property Measured): readings of the ratio of received power were made every 5° from 0° to 40° and every 10° from 40° to 80°

Experimental Parameters Specified

Wind velocity: 0-25 knots

Data

Output form: curves of average radar cross section of water or land echo per unit area of surface σ_0 vs. angle of incidence

B-04434. MacDonald, Ament, Ringwait: Terrain Clutter Measurements, Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D. C., 21 January 1958, AD 156 184.

Instrumentation System: airborne pulsed radar

Antenna: unspecified

Polarization: horizontal, cross

Frequency: X-band, S-band, L-band

Antenna beamwidth: unspecified

Pulse-repetition frequency: 175 Hz

Pulse duration: $1/2 \mu\text{sec}$

Targets and Backgrounds Observed: rural terrain, urban terrain

Test Procedure (Property Measured): radar ground clutter

Experimental Parameters Specified

Altitude: 2000, 3000, 6000 ft

Depression angle: $1.5^\circ < \theta < 90^\circ$

Aircraft ground speed: 140 knots

Date: February 1956

Location: Annapolis, Baltimore (Md.)

Data

Output form: charts of normalized radar cross section (dB), $10 \log \sigma_0$ vs. depression angle

B-04435. Peake, Taylor: Radar Back-Scattering Measurements from "Moon-Like" Surfaces, Antenna Laboratory, Ohio State University Research Foundation, Columbus, 1 May 1963.

Instrumentation System: single-antenna cw Doppler

Antenna: high-gain pyramidal horns and zoned dielectric lenses designed to give an optimum pattern at operating range of 20 ft

Polarization: horizontal, vertical

Frequency: 10 GHz at X-band, 15.5 GHz at K_u -band, 35 GHz at K_a -band

Transmitter: low-power klystrons, X-12 at X-band and K_u -band, QK-291 at K_a -band

Detector: 1N23 crystals at X-band, 1N26 crystals at K_u -band, 1N53 crystals at K_a -band

Targets and Backgrounds Observed: sand, gravel, stone

Test Procedure (Property Measured): radar backscatter (dB)

Data

Output form: curves of radar backscatter vs. grazing angles of 20° to 80°

Data processing: curves of radar return, $10 \log \gamma$ vs. normalized roughness

B-04436. Cosgriff, Peake, Taylor: Terrain Scattering Properties for Sensor System Design: Terrain Handbook No. 2, sponsored by contracts between U. S. Air Force (ARDC) and U. S. Army Signal Corps and Ohio State University Research Foundation, Columbus, May 1960.

Instrumentation System: single-antenna cw Doppler

Antenna: high-gain pyramidal horns with zoned dielectric lenses designed to give an optimum pattern at operating range of 20 ft

Polarization: horizontal, vertical

Frequency: 10 GHz at X-band, 15.5 GHz at K_u -band, 35 GHz at K_a -band

Transmitter: low-power klystrons, X-13 at X-band, X-12 at K_u -band, QK-291 at K_a -band

Detector: 1N23 crystals at X-band, 1N26 crystals at K_u -band, 1N53 crystals at K_a -band

Targets and Backgrounds Observed: smooth terrain, vegetation, snow- and rain-covered terrain, sea

Test Procedure (Property Measured): radar cross section per unit area of terrain (normalized echo area)

Experimental Parameters Specified

Incidence angle: measurements made at 5° or 10° intervals for incidence angles from 10° to 80° ($\pm 1^\circ$)

Slant range: 20 ft

Effective illuminated area (normal to line of sight): 2.41 ft² at X-band, 2.36 ft² at K_u -band, 0.67 ft² at K_a -band

Data

Output form: curves of radar cross section per unit area of terrain vs. angle of incidence and frequency

Error: measurements accurate to ± 1 dB

Insert Radar Data Sheets Here

6
PASSIVE MICROWAVE DATA

The passive microwave data in this compilation are apparent temperatures (antenna or target) as a function of aspect or depression angle. These data are processed in a manner similar to that used for the optical data in section 3, i.e., each curve is digitized and assigned subject codes (table 1-1), and the parameter information describing the experimental conditions (see table 6-1) is listed. However, the system used to process the microwave data is actually an expanded version of that used with the optical data. It has been designed to handle not only passive microwave data, but also, eventually, both directional and bidirectional reflectance data. Thus, many of the parameters defined in table 6-1 do not apply to the data now in this section, but were included for future data accessions.

There is also a major difference in printed-out format between the curve headers for the optical data and those for the microwave data in this section. For the optical data, all the parameter designations are printed as part of each header whether or not there is specific information on the parameter. For the microwave data, only those parameters for which there are specific entries will appear; parameters that are not applicable or not specified are not included. The data are arranged by subject codes and alphabetically cross-indexed in section 2.

TABLE 6-1. GENERALIZED PARAMETERS FOR PASSIVE MICROWAVE DATA

TIME	
MONTH	Month of measurement
DAY	Day of measurement
YEAR	Year of measurement
TIME	Time of measurement (24-hour clock), Greenwich Standard Time (GMT)
TARGET	
LAT	Latitude (degrees) of measurement (field measurement) or of location at which specimen was collected (laboratory measurement)
LATNS	Latitude, North (N) or South (S)
LONG	Longitude (degrees) of measurement or of location at which specimen was collected, as with LAT
LONG EW	Longitude, East (E) or West (W)
TARALT	Altitude of target above ground (kilometers)
TARZEN	Zenith angle (degrees) of target normal with respect to vertical
TARAZ	Azimuth angle (degrees) of target normal with respect to a $\phi = 0$ reference line defined for a given target
TARUNF	Surface uniformity coded as UNIFRM (uniform) or NONUNF (nonuniform); in radar applications, use subject codes from table 1-1 or the Douglas Sea Scale codes (table 5-2).
TAROPQ	Target opaqueness coded as OPAQUE (opaque), TRANSP (transparent), or TRANSL (translucent)
TARTEM	Target temperature (degrees Kelvin)
TH2OES	Qualitative estimate of free water content coded as DRY, DAMP, WET or PTFL (partially flooded). Indicate snow under TARCS1 or TARCS2.

TABLE 6-1. GENERALIZED (PASSIVE MICROWAVE) DATA PARAMETERS (Continued)

TH2OME	Quantitative measure (percent) of free water content; W indicates percentage by weight, V percentage by volume
HRSREM	Number of hours sample has been removed from its natural environment
TARCS1	Target coating or substrate 1 coded using up to a five-letter code from the Target Signature Subject-Code List (table 1-1) preceded by a C (coating) or S (substrate); snow coatings are indicated using the following letter code at the end of subject code BHBD: A Incomplete cover B Depth 0 to 5 cm C Depth 5 to 20 cm D Depth over 20 cm
TARCS2	Target coating or substrate 2 (see TARCS1)
TARCON	Target contaminant coded using up to a six-letter subject code from table 1-1
TARSRD	Availability of data on the target's surface roughness, coded by AVAIL
TARDCN	Availability of the target's dielectric constant, coded by DC; its index of refraction, coded by N; or both, coded by BOTH
TARINF	Availability of other descriptive information about the target, coded by AVAIL

BACKGROUND

BKG TYP	Predominant background type coded using up to a six-letter subject code from table 1-1
BKG UNF	Background uniformity (see TAR UNF)
BKG OPQ	Background opaqueness (see TAR OPQ)
BKG TEM	Background temperature (see TAR TEM)
BH2OES	Qualitative estimate of free water content (see TH2OES)
BH2OME	Quantitative measure of free water content (see TH2OME)
BK GCS1	Background coating or substrate 1 (see TARCS1)
BK GCS2	Background coating or substrate 2 (see TARCS2)
BK GCON	Background contaminant (see TARCON)
BK GSRD	Availability of data on the background's surface roughness (see TARSRD)
BK GDCN	Availability of the backgrounds dielectric constant, index of refraction, or both (see TARDCN)
BKGINF	Availability of other descriptive information about the background (see TARINF)

METEOROLOGY

Note: These parameters are applicable to field experiments only.

AIRTEM	Ambient or air temperature ($^{\circ}$ K)
BARPRS	Barometric pressure (millibars)
RELHUM	Relative humidity
VISBIL	Visibility (kilometers)
WINDSP	Wind speed (miles per hour)
WINDIR	Wind direction (N, NNE, NE, ENE, etc.); for radar, indicate relative bearing with 0° being from target to receiver and angle measured counterclockwise
OBST	Obstructions in the air preventing a clear view of the target, coded as NONE, FOG, DRIZZL, RAIN, SNOW, HAZE, SMOKE, DUST, or OTHER
PRAMT	Ground accumulation of precipitation in the preceding 24-hour period (centimeters)
CLDCOV	Total cloud cover (percent)

January 1969

TABLE 6-1. GENERALIZED (PASSIVE MICROWAVE) DATA PARAMETERS (Concluded)

SOURCE

Note: These parameters are not applicable to passive-microwave measurement systems.

SORTYP	Type of source coded using table 1-1
SGAMMA	The real part of the coherence function of the source, i.e., the visibility function or $ \gamma_0 $; for radar, 1.0 = coherent, 0.0 = noncoherent
SORPOL	Type of source polarization coded using table 1-1
SORDP	Degree of polarization at the source (percent)
ZENINC	Zenith angle of incidence (degrees)
AZINC	Azimuth angle of incidence (degrees)
SRANGE	Range (distance) from source to target (kilometers)
SORINF	Availability of other descriptive information about the source, coded by AVAIL

RECEIVER

MINST	Measuring instrument coded using table 1-1
ROMEGA	Mean reflected solid angle (steradians)
RRANGE	Range from target to receiver (kilometers)
ZENOBS	Zenith angle of observation (degrees)
AZOBS	Azimuth angle of observation (degrees)
RECPOL	Type of receiver polarization coded using table 1-1
LAMDA	Operating center wavelength λ_c (centimeters)
IFBAND	Intermediate frequency bandwidth or spectral resolution expressed as $\Delta\lambda/\lambda_c$
TIMEC	Time constant for integration time of the receiver (seconds)
INSENS	Availability of data on instrument sensitivity, coded by AVAIL
SYSACC	System accuracy expressed in units of the dependent variable
ANT3DB	3-db antenna beamwidth (degrees)
AVESLL	Average side-lobe level of the antenna (decibels)
RECINF	Availability of other descriptive information about the receiver, coded by AVAIL

GENERAL

PLATF	Experimental platform coded using table 1-1
RELABS*	Dependent variable is indicated as relative (REL) or absolute (ABS)
STAND	Standard used coded using table 1-1
NAVE	Number of curves or measurements averaged to make up this curve
VARNCE	Variance about curves in units of ordinate dimensions

*If ABS (absolute) appears along with an entry for STAND (standard), the measurement was originally done on a relative basis using the indicated standard and later converted to absolute values.

Insert Passive Microwave Data Sheets Here

UNCLASSIFIED

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13. ABSTRACT This supplement to the <u>Target Signature Analysis Center: Data Compilation</u> augments an ordered, indexed compilation of reflectances, radar cross sections, and apparent temperatures of target and background ma- terials. The Data Compilation includes spectral reflectances and transmittances in the optical region from 0.3 to 15 μ and normalized radar cross sections (active) and apparent temperatures (passive), plotted as functions of aspect or depression angle, at millimeter wavelengths. When available, the experimental parameters asso- ciated with each curve are listed to provide the user with a description of the important experimental conditions. This supplement contains the initial addition of reflectance distribution function data to the unclassified compilation. The data are presented in tabular form as a function of reflection angle for fixed incidence angles and discrete wavelengths in the visible and near-infrared spectral regions. These data were obtained from the Laboratory Measurements Phase of the Target Signature Measurements Program conducted at The University of Michigan and sponsored by the Air Force Avionics Laboratory. The unclassified compilation, including these data, consists of about 4300 curves and 112 tables (in general, each table is the equivalent of four unique curves).		

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14. KEY WORDS	LINK A		LINK B		LINK C	
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Targets Backgrounds Reflectance Optical spectrum Radar Passive microwaves Infrared						

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