Reflectance and thermal infrared aircraft scanner images of Newberry Caldera, Oregon

by

Susanne Miller, Charles Nelms, and Kenneth Watson

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This report is preliminary and has not been edited or reviewed for conformity with U.S. Geological Survey standards.
Multispectral reflectance and thermal infrared aircraft scanner data of the Newberry Caldera area, Oregon, were acquired September 4-6, 1977. Mount Newberry is a composite shield volcano with a caldera at its summit which now contains sizable lakes and a variety of exposed volcanic flows. The caldera is located just south of Bend, Oregon, and about 64 km east of the crest of the Cascade Range. The data-acquisition area is bounded by lat 43°37.5' to 43°52.5' N. and long 121°07.5' to 121°22.5' W.

The images were acquired using a Texas Instrument RS14A multispectral scanner mounted in a Porter STOL aircraft. The scanner has a thermal channel of 7.5-12.5 μm and five visible and near-infrared bands: 0.4-0.5 μm, 0.5-0.6 μm, 0.6-0.7 μm, 0.7-0.8 μm, and 0.8-1.1 μm. All channels have a 3.0 milliradian instantaneous field-of-view, and the cross-track scan has a swath width of 80°. Gyroscopic compensation (±8°) was provided for the image data, and all channels of data were recorded as an FM modulated signal on magnetic tape. Hot and cold blackbody calibration data were recorded for each scan line.

Figure 1 shows the nominal flight line ground track and line numbers for data acquired at four altitudes above sea level: 6,100 m, 5,000 m, 3,500 m, and 2,900 m. The actual coverage can be determined from figures 2-38 for the four acquisition times of approximately 1000, 1200, 1400, and 2400 hours local solar time. The following table summarizes the altitude, swath width, and ground resolution of each flight line:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FLIGHT LINE NO.</th>
<th>ALTITUDE (m)</th>
<th>SWATH WIDTH (m)</th>
<th>GROUND RESOLUTION (m)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,2</td>
<td>6,100</td>
<td>7,200</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,4,5</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>5,300</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6,7,8,9,10,11</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>2,800</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12,13,14</td>
<td>2,900</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figures 2-38 are film prints of the thermal data and the 0.7-0.8 μm reflectance-channel data. These images are presented in the following order: by flight-line altitude; then, reflectance and thermal data; and finally, time of acquisition. Flight lines 1-11 were flown as close to north/south as possible. The winds aloft sometimes forced the aircraft to crab, and these images show coverage variations and geometric distortions. The last figure, figure 39, is a generalized geologic map of the caldera area published by the State of Oregon, Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (Higgins and Waters, 1968). The various flows can be located on the thermal images by noting their relationship to the two lakes.

Interpretation of thermal-image data requires some caution. Ground-temperature variations are caused by meteorological factors, physical-property differences, topographic effects, and near-surface geothermal heat flow (Watson, 1975; Kahle, 1977; Miller and Watson, 1977). The scanner records radiance data which include atmospheric effects. Light tones are warm for the thermal data and high reflectance for the 0.7-0.8 μm data. No interpretation has been applied to this data set.

Use of brand names in this report is for descriptive purposes only and does not constitute endorsement by the U.S. Geological Survey.
REFERENCES


Watson, Kenneth, 1975, Geologic applications of thermal infrared images: Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers Proceedings, v. 63, no. 1, p. 128-137.
Figure 1.—Nominal flight line ground track and line numbers for data of the Newberry Caldera area. ———— 1.74 km
Figure 2.—Newberry Caldera reflectance data (0.7 to 0.8 μm) acquired at 6100 m.
Figure 3.—Newberry Caldera reflectance data (0.7 to 0.8 μm) acquired at 6100 m.
Figure 4.—Newberry Caldera reflectance data (0.7 to 0.8 μm) acquired at 6100 m.
Figure 5.—Newberry Caldera thermal Infrared data (8.0 to 14.0 μm) acquired at 6100 m.
Line no. 1, 1116 hr. solar time, Sept. 6, 1977

Line no. 2, 1123 hr. solar time, Sept. 6, 1977

Figure 6.—Newberry Caldera thermal infrared data (8.0 to 14.0 μm) acquired at 6100 m.
Figure 7.—Newberry Caldera thermal infrared data (8.0 to 14.0 μm) acquired at 6100 m.
Figure 8.—Newberry Caldera thermal infrared data (8.0 to 14.0 μm) acquired at 6100 m.
Figure 9.—Newberry Caldera reflectance data (0.7 to 0.8 μm) acquired at 5000 m.
Line no. 3, 1133 hr. solar time, Sept. 6, 1977
Line no. 4, 1139 hr. solar time, Sept. 6, 1977
Line no. 5, 1145 hr. solar time, Sept. 6, 1977

Figure 10.—Newberry Caldera reflectance data (0.7 to 0.8 μm) acquired at 5000 m.
Figure 11.—Newberry Caldera reflectance data (0.7 to 0.8 μm) acquired at 5000 m.
Figure 12.—Newberry Caldera thermal infrared data (8.0 to 14.0 μm) acquired at 5000 m.
Figure 13.—Newberry Caldera thermal infrared data (8.0 to 14.0 μm) acquired at 5000 m.
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Figure 30.—Newberry Caldera reflectance data (0.7 to 0.8 μm) acquired at 2900 m. (The actual orientation of Line 12 is east-west, see Figure 1)
Figure 31.—Newberry Caldera reflectance data (0.7 to 0.8 μm) acquired at 2900 m. (The actual orientation of Line 12 is east-west, see Figure 1)
Figure 33. —Newberry Caldera thermal infrared data (8.0 to 14.0 \textmu m) acquired at 2900 m.
Figure 36.—Newberry Caldera reflectance data (0.7 to 0.8 µm) acquired at 2900 m. (The actual orientation of Line 14 is NW-SE)
Figure 36.—(Continued)
Figure 37.—Newberry Caldera thermal infrared data (8.0 to 14.0 μm) acquired at 2900 m. (The actual direction of Line 14 is NW-SE, see Figure 1)
Line no. 14, 1047 hr. solar time, Sept. 4, 1977

Figure 37.—(Continued)
Line no. 14, 0032 hr. solar time, Sept. 5, 1977

Figure 38.—Newberry Caldera thermal infrared data (8.0 to 14.0 µm) acquired at 2900 m. (The actual orientation of Line 14 is NW-SE, see Figure 1)
Figure 39.—Generalized geologic map of Newberry Caldera (Higgins and Waters, 1968).
Figure 32.—Newberry Caldera thermal infrared data (8.0 to 14.0 μm) acquired at 2900 m. (The actual orientation of Line 12 is east-west, see Figure 1)
Figure 34.—Newberry Caldera reflectance data (0.7 to 0.8 μm) acquired at 2900 m. (The actual orientation of Line 13 is NE-SW, see Figure 1)
Figure 35.—Newberry Caldera thermal infrared data (8.0 to 14.0 μm) acquired at 2900 m.
(The actual orientation of Line 13 is NE-SW)