GEOSCIENCE and REMOTE SENSING

Editor: Steven C. Reising



See page 3 for a description of image.



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The following is the schedule for the GRS-S Newsletter. If you would like to contribute an article, please submit your input according to this schedule. Input is preferred in Microsoft Word, WordPerfect or ASCII for IBM format (please send disk and hard copy) as IEEE now uses electronic publishing. Other word processing formats, including those for Macintosh, are also acceptable, however, please be sure to identify the format on the disk and include the hard copy.

GRS-S Newsletter Schedule

Month	June	Sept	Dec	March
Input	April 15	July 15	Oct 15	Jan 15

IEEE GRSS AdCom, Officers and Committee Chairs – 2002 GRS-29 (Division IX)

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Constitution and Bylaws Kiyo Tomiyasu Fellow Evaluation Nahid Khazenie	Wooil M. Moon IGARSS 2006 V. Chandrasekar A. J. Gasiewski	Werner Wiesbeck (Senior Past President) Nahid Khazenie (Past President)

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I would like to thank our outgoing President, Prof. Werner Wiesbeck, for the tremendous amount of time and energy he has devoted as a volunteer over the last two years to promote and fulfill the mission of our Society. The many advances during his term are outlined on this page in the first message from the incoming President, Charles Luther. I very much look forward to working for and with Chuck Luther on his new initiatives for the Geoscience and Remote Sensing Society.

This issue of the Newsletter features a NOAA article on the contributions of remote sensing to recovery efforts after the 9/11 terrorist attacks, an industrial profile, a book review, proposed amendments to the GRS-S Constitution and Bylaws, and a new organizational chart of the GRS-S AdCom. First, the cover image and accompanying article on p. 6 show and describe one way in which remote sensing systems have aided our domestic recovery. In his Message from the President, Chuck Luther invites our Society's members to explore and discuss how the remote sensing community can focus its resources and efforts to search for ways to detect and minimize threats from terrorism.

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Message from the President



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Dear GRS-S Members:

It is with great enthusiasm that I assume the leadership role for the IEEE Geoscience and Remote Sensing Society for the year 2002. I have been either an affiliate or full member of this Society since 1984, and have played an active part in the Society's growth and maturation. Having seen the quality of leadership that guided this Society during that time, I feel especially honored to have been chosen to lead the GRS-S for the coming year.

I would like to start my term by affirming that the State of Affairs for the GRS-S Society is exceptional, thanks to the sterling efforts of the Administrative Committee during the past two years, under the leadership of the outgoing President, Dr. Werner Wiesbeck. Under his charge, we have experienced several significant advances. The most notable of these have been

an upturn in the number of members, a progressive growth trend in attendance at the IGARSS Symposia, an increase in the number of TGARS issues per year from 6 to 12, and the initiation of a Sister Society agreement with the Canadian Remote Sensing Society, designed to strengthen the influence and impact of both Societies on the North American Continent. With these, as well as other impressive accomplishments not mentioned, the GRS-S is indeed a Society on the move. On behalf of the entire Society membership, I thank Werner Wiesbeck for his skillful leadership during these past two years.

Therefore, I am taking the reins of this premier organization with one singular motive, or goal: To Make the Best, Better. In that regard I have enumerated a number of new initiatives for the Society, primarily aimed at increasing the value of the Society.

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Cover Figure Information

LIDAR image of lower Manhattan, New York, rendered Sept. 27, 2001 by the U.S. Army Joint Precision Strike Demonstration from data collected by NOAA.

NOAA's aircraft flew five missions from Sept. 23 to Oct. 15 over the World Trade Center to map ground zero using aerial photography and Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) technology.

Credit: NOAA

See the article beginning on p. 6 for details.



Editor's Comments

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Second, the industrial profile features Gematronik GmbH, in Neuss, Germany, a premier manufacturer of weather radar systems. The article focuses on innovations designed to compensate for range ambiguities in order to provide faster, more accurate volume scans of precipitation. Third, one of our Society's Past Presidents, Dr. Keith Raney, provides a review of Dr. Herbert Kramer's comprehensive volume on space-based and airborne systems for remote sensing of the Earth. Fourth, Dr. Kiyo Tomiyasu, one of our Society's Honorary Life Members, presents proposed amendments to the GRS-S Constitution and Bylaws for comment by the membership. Finally, the new GRS-S Administrative Committee officers and committee chairs are listed in an organizational chart on p. 11. Along with our incoming President Chuck Luther, I encourage all of us to find ways we can help "To Make the Best, Better."

President's Message

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ety to its membership, increasing the impact and influence of the Society on the international Remote Sensing community, and positioning the society to better contribute to the solution of environmental, economic, and social problems worldwide. These initiatives include to:

- (a) Initiate agreements/joint activities with other select Societies through which the goals and objectives of the GRS-S and the participating Societies can be better achieved, and the Remote Sensing community better served.
- (b) Increase the number of technical publications available to GRS-S members through cooperative arrangements with other appropriate Societies.
- (c) Involve industry in Society activities to a greater extent, with the goal of creating mutual industry/Society benefit.
- (d) Complete the launching of the new publication, GRS Letters, to enable a quicker, more informal communication outlet for preliminary research results, new ideas, etc., which can benefit the community and industry through early exposure.
- (e) Increase membership in the society from the current 2400 to 3000.

In addition to these initiatives, there are critical issues of Homeland Defense, a problem of international scope that cannot be ignored by a Society such as ours. This issue has been raised before, and it is intensifying in nature and scope. One has only to note the devastating effects of terrorist attacks, as cap-

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NOAA Remote Sensing Expertise Aids World Trade Center Recovery Efforts

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Washington, DC 20230 URL: http://noaanews.noaa.gov

NOAA's aircraft flew five missions totaling more than 16 hours over the World Trade Center after the events of September 11 to aid in recovery efforts. NOAA's Citation jet mapped ground zero using aerial photography and light detection and ranging (LIDAR) technology. The flights began September 23 and ended October 15. Each flight lasted about four hours.

The plane flew at an altitude of between 3,000 and 7,000 feet during its various flyovers. Teams from NOAA's National Geodetic Survey and Aircraft Operations Center worked on scene at the request of the U.S. Defense Department. NOAA's jet also took high-resolution photos of the area. These photos show ground zero in great detail. They also allow the recovery crews to see how far debris fell from the site. The NOAA jet also flew a mission over the Pentagon.

NOAA's efforts in New York began on the ground on September 15 as NGS field survey personnel provided the necessary ground support and calibration expertise for the airborne imaging sensors, high-resolution cameras and laser ranging devices. These airborne and ground-based systems produced very accurate map products at ground zero and the surrounding area affected by the terrorist attack. The NOAA team used the global positioning system (GPS) to position both ground and airborne mapping sensors.

The NOAA Citation jet, usually used for remote sensing and high-resolution photography for coastal mapping, was outfitted with an Optech LIDAR. Collecting both LIDAR data and high-resolution photography, the Citation flew over a five-square kilometer area of lower Manhattan. The U.S. Army

Joint Precision Strike Demonstration initiated and coordinated the entire effort. They worked closely with NOAA, Optech Inc. and the University of Florida to produce the images and map products.

After the initial flights of September 23 and 26, the NOAA jet flew three more missions where the entire area of lower Manhattan was mapped using the LIDAR equipment, which was furnished by Optech Inc. of Toronto, Canada. The images were rendered by the U.S. Army from the data collected by NOAA's aircraft.

The data collected by the LIDAR equipment helped to produce 3-D images of the site where crews completed their recovery and cleanup efforts. These images helped to identify the height of the rubble so that the appropriate cranes could be used to remove it. The data collected from the flyovers provided building and utility engineers the information needed to locate original foundation support structures, elevator shafts and basement storage areas. This allowed the crews to pinpoint their digging and recovery efforts.

The first mission over the World Trade Center site proved to be an emotional one for the NOAA crew. Lt. Cdr. Brad Kearse, who piloted the plane, said that as the aircraft neared ground zero everyone fell silent. "It was the quietest flight that I can remember. No one said a word for more than three-and-a-half hours. The crew went about its business of mapping the site and occasionally looking out the window to view the devastation below."

NOAA, as well as other federal agencies, is now doing an inventory of its assets to see how they can help in the effort of homeland security.

Call For Nominations for the GRS-S Administrative Committee

DEADLINE: JUNE 15, 2002

The Nominations Committee calls upon our membership to nominate members to serve on the GRSS AdCom. A **nominating petition** carrying a minimum of five names of Society members, excluding students, shall automatically place that nominee on the slate although the Nominations Committee may choose to include a name on the slate regardless of the number of names on the nominating petition. Your nominees should **confirm in writing** their willingness to stand for election.

A brief biography of the nominee, similar to that used for TGARS authors, will be required and should be **submitted** with the nominating petition **by June 15, 2002**, to the GRS-S Nominations Committee, c/o David Weissman, Nominations Chair, Hofstra University, Department of Engineering, 104 Weed Hall, Hempstead, New York 11549, U.S.A., Fax: (631) 269-5260; E-mail: eggdew@hofstra.edu

The slate derived by the Nominations Committee shall be presented to the Society membership at large via mail ballot, and the three candidates receiving the greatest number of votes shall be elected. The Administrative Committee shall hold an Annual Meeting in November 2002 after the results of this vote are known at which time elections will be held to fill the remaining two regular vacancies in the Administrative Committee to occur on January 1, 2003.

Our AdCom consists of 15 elected persons, each of whom serves for three years. Their terms are overlapping to assure continuity. Additional information on the Society and the AdCom is available at http://ewh.ieee.org/soc/grss.

There is no remuneration for serving on the AdCom, other than the knowledge and recognition of having made additional contributions to the well-being of our colleagues and our profession.

We need your involvement and support!



INDUSTRIAL PROFILE Gematronik: Next-Generation Doppler Weather Radar with Second Trip Recovery

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Introduction

Gematronik was founded in 1961 to provide logistics, installation, maintenance services and training for military and surveillance radars. In the 1970s Gematronik developed the first weather radar of the METEOR series. This type of radar provides reflectivity data representing precipitation intensity. In 1987 Gematronik introduced the first Doppler radar, METEOR 360, to measure the radial velocity of meteorological targets. The next-generation weather radars, METEOR 500/1500, were introduced successfully in 1998. They feature an advanced digital receiver and signal processor, a new radar control and monitoring system, and visualization and control software.

Today Gematronik is a worldwide leader in manufacturing weather radar systems, with a full product line of magnetron and klystron radars operating at C-band and S-band. They also offer international turnkey project management. A comprehensive METEOR radar network is now being realized in Poland and Venezuela.

Doppler Weather Radars

Doppler weather radars measure the radial velocity and reflectivity of particles in the atmosphere, mainly of precipitation. The rainfall rate can then be estimated from reflectivity measurements. Doppler information is valuable for weather forecasters, especially in severe weather where it allows the identification of rotation signatures (indicative of tornado risk), and of divergence signatures (indicative of strong downdrafts when observed near the surface).

Gematronik weather radars are available at two different frequency bands: C-band and S-band. For moderate climate conditions most weather services use C-band radars operating at a frequency between 5.5 and 5.8 GHz. In tropical areas with severe rainfalls and in hurricane-prone areas S-band radars are preferred, operating at frequencies between 2.7 and 2.9 GHz. The longer wavelength encounters less attenuation due to precipitation, hence it causes fewer errors in rainfall rate estimation. The maximum range is 500 km for reflectivity data and 250 km for velocity data. A typical volume scan can be run in 5 to 15 minutes, and 10 to 12 elevations are required for each scan.

Gematronik Doppler weather radars are designed for continuous, unmanned operation. Racon®, the advanced radar control



Figure 1: Meteor 1500S, a klystron-based, S-band Doppler weather radar, in Ken Ting, Taiwan.

and monitoring system, allows remote control and real-time system and data monitoring. After each scan the meteorological application software processes the selected radar products. This software, called Rainbow[®], includes products for nowcasting, forecasting, severe weather detection, tracking and warning, hydrology and airport surveillance. It is utilized by weather services, airport authorities, hydrologists and research institutes worldwide. Doppler radar products are used to detect and predict severe weather conditions, such as thunderstorms, localized microbursts, gust fronts, wind shifts and severe precipitation.

Second-Trip Recovery Mode

If backscattered signals from distant targets reach the antenna after a subsequent pulse has been emitted, the echo will



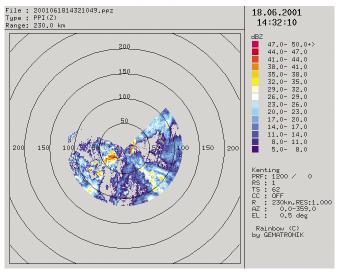


Figure 2: A radar scan from Ken Ting, Taiwan with 1200 Hz PRF and an unambiguous range of 125 km.

be displayed in the wrong range interval, resulting in a second-trip echo. In order to correct this, Gematronik implemented second-trip echo recovery [1], an advanced digital signal processing technology for the klystron weather radar, METEOR 1500. An important component required for this signal processing feature is a programmable signal source capable of synthesizing flexible IF waveforms with low phase noise. These waveforms can be realized with the help of a dual-channel IF waveform generator developed by Lassen Research [2]. This waveform generator is designed to work with the Gematronik digital receiver and is fully programmable and controlled online by the signal processor Aspen® DRX.

Waveform Generator Application

The dual-channel IF waveform generator provides features such as pulse-to-pulse phase coding or pulse compression to support second-trip echo suppression or recovery. The waveform generator can support virtually any type of waveform, including phase-coded sequences, nonlinear FM sequences, complex Doppler-tolerant waveforms, and frequency-hopping sequences. Long compression waveforms suitable for solid-state transmitters are supported by the large waveform memory, and it is possible to store several waveforms to create phase sequences of compressed waveforms, for Doppler simulation or second-trip echo recovery. Additionally, the waveform generator optimizes the use of the occupied bandwidth and provides pre-distortion of exciter signals in order to improve the sub-clutter visibility of the radar.

Example of Second-Trip Recovery in Ken Ting, Taiwan

In Taiwan three METEOR 1500S weather radars are operating in second-trip recovery mode. Example observations from Ken Ting, Southern Taiwan (Figure 1) are shown as PPI

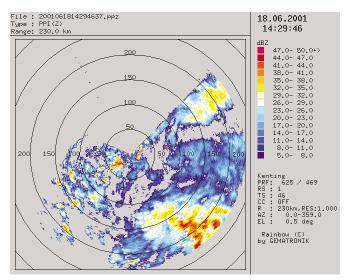


Figure 3: A radar scan from Ken Ting, Taiwan with 625 Hz PRF and an unambiguous range of 240 km.

(Plan Position Indicator) displays (Figures 2-4) of corrected reflectivity data.

Figure 2 shows a normal scan with a pulse repetition frequency of 1200 Hz, resulting in an unambiguous range of 125 km. Second-trip echoes are visible in southeast between 50 km and 100 km range. Figure 3 includes a normal scan with a pulse repetition frequency of 625 Hz, resulting in an unambiguous range of 240 km. This reflectivity display is free of second-trip echoes. Finally, Figure 4 shows a scan with a pulse repetition frequency of 1300 Hz in second-trip recovery mode, resulting in an unambiguous range of 230 km. The second trip echoes that were detected in Figure 2 are displayed in the correct range interval in Figure 4. Additional second-trip signals have been moved to their correct positions.

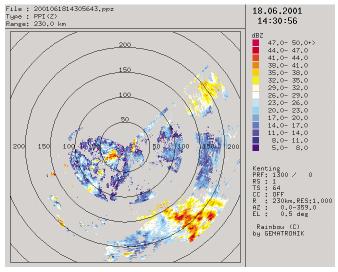


Figure 4: A radar scan from Ken Ting, Taiwan with 1300 Hz PRF and an unambiguous range of 230 km.



The second-trip recovery mode is a valuable method to reduce the probability of occurrence of velocity and range ambiguities. It also increases the coverage of radar data. With this innovation, radar scans can be performed up to large ranges with high pulse repetition frequencies. We anticipate that in the future phase coding technology will be used extensively for second-trip recovery. Currently, phase coding for second-trip recovery has been proposed for scanning the lowest elevations using the WSR-88D weather radar network (NEXRAD) [3].

Additional information on Doppler weather radar design, performance and application are available at: .

References

[1] Siggia, A., Random Phase Codes for Doppler Weather Radars, Master's Thesis, MIT, 1983.

- [2] Lee, R. (1), A. Volpi (2), J. Borgmann (3), and F. Gekat (3), Digital waveform generator for weather radars, *30th International Conference on Radar Meteorology*, AMS Conference, Munich, Germany, July 2001.
- [3] Zrnic, D. S., and R. D. Cook, Evaluation of techniques to mitigate range and velocity ambiguities on the WSR-88D, 82nd AMS Annual Meeting, 18th International Conf. on Interactive Information Processing Systems for Meteorology, Hydrology, and Oceanography, Orlando, Florida, January 2002.
 - (1) Lassen Research, Manton, California, USA.
 - (2) Eldes Lassen International, Florence, Italy.
 - (3) Gematronik GmbH, Neuss, Germany.

Amendments to GRS-S Constitution and Bylaws

Kiyo Tomiyasu

Over the past several years, the activities of the IEEE Geoscience and Remote Sensing Society (GRS-S) have increased significantly, as evidenced by (a) the expanded volume of the *IEEE Transactions on Geoscience and Remote Sensing*, and (b) the number of and size of GRS-S sponsored and co-sponsored conferences and symposia.

To support and administer these enhanced activities, the Administrative Committee (AdCom) of GRS-S discussed and passed amendments to its Constitution and Bylaws at its meeting on February 3, 2002. The amendments increase the number of members on AdCom, and the quorum required for conducting its meetings. These amendments are published in this *GRS-S Newsletter* for approval by the GRS-S membership as required by the GRS-S Constitution and Bylaws. If no objections are communicated to me by June 15, 2002, these Amendments will be considered final, and forwarded to IEEE Headquarters.

The words to be deleted are in <u>italics</u> <u>and underlined</u>, and the amended words are in **bold** font.

CONSTITUTION

Paragraph VI.1: AdCom Size

The Society shall be managed by an Administrative Committee (AdCom) of no less than <u>12</u> **15** and no more than <u>15</u> **18** members of the Society, plus Past Presidents and additional Ex-Officio Members as provided in the Bylaws.

BYLAWS

Paragraph V.1: The Administrative Committee The Administrative Committee consists of <u>12</u> **15** to <u>15</u> **18** members elected in accordance with Paragraph II plus the Past-Presidents and additional Ex-Officio members as appointed. The Administrative Committee is also referred to as the AdCom.

Paragraph III.3: Quorum

The number of Administrative Committee members that constitutes a quorum will depend upon the total number of members on the Administrative Committee. A quorum of the AdCom will be one third of the membership but not less than $\underline{5}$ **6**. An Ex-Officio member is not included in the quorum count.

Please contact:

Dr. K. Tomiyasu
Chairman, IEEE GRS-S Constitution and
Bylaws Committee
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Paoli, PA 19301-1211
Tel. 610-531-5740
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BOOK REVIEW

Observation of the Earth and Its Environment— Survey of Missions and Sensors, 4th Edition

by Herbert J. Kramer, Springer-Verlag, Berlin, 2001, ISBN 3-540-42388-5, \$199. 522 figures, 857 tables, 1510 pages (hard copy), 1923 pages (CD-ROM).

Reviewed by R. Keith Raney, Ph.D., Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics Laboratory.

Simply stated, this remarkable book is an essential resource for anyone concerned with any aspect of Earth-centered remote sensing. Now in its fourth Edition, and blessed for the first time with a complete CD-ROM (that includes more than 400 pages of resource material that is not in the hard copy), this encyclopedic monograph captures the entire field of space-based and airborne systems, instruments, campaigns, and much more. Although the price might dissuade purchase for personal use, at less than 1/10th the cost of a single frame of decent space-based imagery, it is a steal. No laboratory, agency, technical library, or serious practitioner concerned with remotely sensed data or systems should be without this work.

Dr. Kramer has chosen—wisely in my view—to make extensive use of tables. These invariably present a wealth of information in a relatively small amount of space. In each case, be it instrument, spacecraft, or mission, one has the impression that details of internal design reviews are being summarized. Since such specifics are presented for more than 500 topical entries, the sheer quantity of information is awesome. These tables are supplemented by 522 figures that include instrument and spacecraft layouts, and in some cases, diagrams that explain the inner workings of selected instruments.

The work includes more than 2000 references, most of which have appeared in the last five years. References are presented as footnotes on the page where they are cited, which is a thoughtful gesture for the reader, especially in a book more than 5 cm thick.

Unlike previous editions, this volume includes a brief history of Earth observation (Part A) that in 160 pages provides a detailed telescopic view of the field, a review of the basic physics that enable and constrain Earth observation, an introduction to spacecraft systems, overviews of operational meteorological missions, and navigation and orbital issues, among other topics. Initial progress toward international cooperation is outlined and complemented by specifics elsewhere in the book on World Data Centers (WDC), the Committee on Earth Observation Satellites (CEOS), and national agencies. As in previous editions, the section on reference data and definitions (Part O) offers concise descriptions of most classes of sensors. The excellent and timely review of orbit options for single- and multiple-satellite systems includes a description of the "cartwheel" constellation now in consideration for solid Earth applications using interferometric synthetic aperture radar. The description of over 200 airborne sensors appears in Part

P (only on the CD-ROM). The three Appendices include an extensive glossary, a list of acronyms and abbreviations, and a 34-page list of individual sensors, each succinctly defined and cross-referenced to supporting in-text articles.

The organization of the book departs from that of its predecessors. Spaceborne missions are grouped according to themes (Parts B through N) selected by Dr. Kramer's own judgment. Whereas this scheme takes some getting used to, with a bit of practice it proves to be very helpful. For example, the TOPEX/Poseidon (T/P) mission, dedicated to investigating dynamic ocean topography with radar altimeters, is found in Part E – Geodynamic/Earth-System Missions – along with only about twenty others that also fit the theme, such as GRACE, GOCE, and CryoSat. That is a far more manageable set than an extensive chronological or alphabetical listing can offer, which these days would run to many hundreds of items, most of which would be irrelevant to a given theme. The four-page T/P discussion provides a detailed summary of the spacecraft and its systems, the primary and supporting payload instruments, the original science objectives, and ten references sufficient to carry the interested reader to the next level. This example is illustrative of all cases that I pursued for which I know the territory. The data provided are accurate, extensive, and up-to-date. Mission themes include commercial satellites, meteorology, Earth monitoring and environment, solar-terrestrial science, and space station-based missions, among others.

The CD-ROM includes an Adobe ReaderTM and search engine. Search capability is new with this Edition, and is invaluable. As a test case, I found several dozen hits throughout the book on "TOPEX." Items that were found include: KITSAT-1, which in 1992 shared the launch with T/P; DORIS and GPS navigation; major measurement missions such as WOCE (World Ocean Circulation Experiment); a description of the three-frequency microwave radiometer that is part of the T/P payload; and the Jason-1/TOPEX tandem mission, among others. Keyword searches also find reference citations, which is a valuable tool in its own right.

Dr. Kramer graciously acknowledges the more than 500 individuals who provided project information for this edition. It is clear that the author has invested an incredible amount of effort to compile so much rich detail in such an accessible format and pleasing style. There is no alternative reference to be found anywhere that approaches the scope and depth of this modern classic.

Dr. R. Keith Raney Johns Hopkins Univ. Applied Physics Lab Space Dept., Johns Hopkins Rd. Laurel, MD 20723 6099 E Mail: keith.raney@jhuapl.edu



IEEE Geoscience and Remote Sensing Society Administrative Committee Organization 2002





Remote Sensing Symposium

jointly held with the

24th Canadian Symposium on Remote Sensing

24-28 June 2002

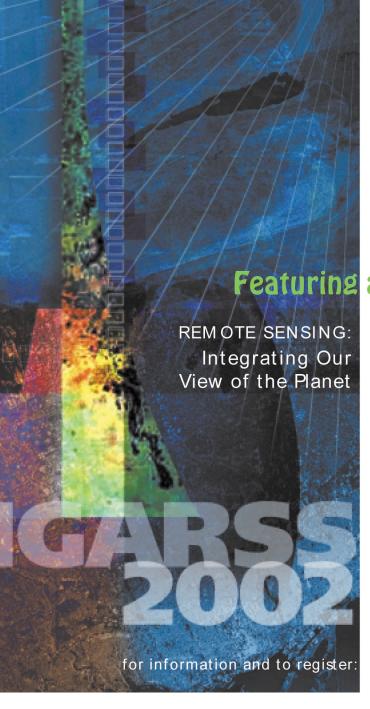
Westin Harbour Castle Toronto Canada

Featuring an expanded tradeshow!

The first 100 qualified applicants receive a complimentary one-year IEEE GRSS membership Visit the IEEE GRSS booth for more information.

Early Registration Deadline: 10May 2002

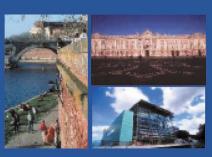
www.igarss02.ca

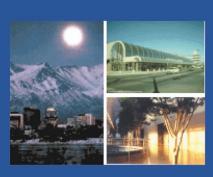


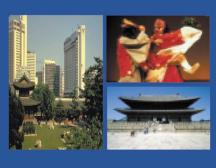
IEEE INTERNATIONAL GEOSCIENCE AND REMOTE SENSING SYMPOSIUM

C S S S S S S











FUTURE SYMPOSIA LOCATIONS

IGARSS'02

24-28 June 2002 • Toronto Canada Westin Harbour Castle Ellsworth LeDrew, University of Waterloo

Ellsworth LeDrew, University of Waterloo General Chairman (ells@watleo.uwaterloo.ca)

See advertisement and reg form in this publication. Early registration deadline: 10 May 2002.

IGARSS'03

21-25 July 2003 • Toulouse France Pierre Baudis Congress Centre Didier Massonet, CNES General Chairman (didier.massonnet@cst.cnes.fr)

IGARSS'04

20-24 September 2004 • Anchorage Alaska William A. Egan Convention Center Verne Kaupp, University of Missouri-Columbia General Chairman (KauppV@missouri.edu)

IGARSS'05

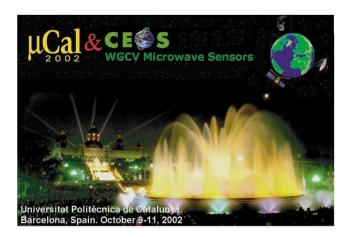
Date Pending • Seoul Korea COEX Convention and Exhibition Center Wooil Moon, Seoul National University, Seoul Korea General Chairman (wmoon@eos1.snu.ac.kr)

IGARSS'06.

24-28 July 2006 • Denver Colorado USA Colorado Convention Center

A.J. Gasiewski, NOAA (al.gasiewski@noaa.gov) and V. Chandrasekar, Colorado State University (chandra@engr.colostate.edu) General Co-Chairmen





ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

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Adriano Camps - UPC

Co-Chairs:

Paul Racette - NASA/GSFC Manuel Martín-Neira - ESA/ESTEC **Technical Program Committee** Ignasi Corbella - UPC Nicolas Floury - ESA/ESTEC Al Gasiewski - NOAA/ETL Martti Hallikainen - HUT Tim Hewison - UK Met Office Elena Lobl - Earth System Science Lab Jeff Piepmeier - NASA/GSFC Alan Tanner - NASA/JPL James Shiue - NASA/GSFC Karen St. Germain - NRL Chris Ruf - Univ. Michigan Niels Skou - TUD

Bill Wilson - NASA/JPL

Ajuntament de Barcelo



ANNOUNCEMENT

The Second International Microwave Radiometer Calibration Workshop

μCal 2002

and

Meeting of the Conference on Earth Observation Satellites - Calibration and Validation Subgroup on Microwave Sensors (CEOS WGCV Microwave Sensors)

will be held on 9-11 October 2002 at the Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya (UPC) Barcelona, Spain.

The joint uCal 2002 and CEOS WGCV Microwave Sensors workshop is focused on microwave radiometer calibration and design. The workshop will be conducted as a single forum of serial oral sessions. Posters presentations and commercial and sponsor exhibits will be displayed throughout the workshop. The microwave radiometer community is invited to participate in this meeting and present new research results on the following topics:

- · calibration requirements and error budget analysis,
- standard terminology and techniques.
- applications demanding improved calibration,
- calibration reference design and analysis,
- calibration facilities,
- design and calibration of:
 - polarimeters,
 - real aperture systems,
 - synthetic aperture systems.
 - interferometers,
 - airborne, spaceborne and ground-based
- calibration/validation of spaceborne sensors using airborne or other vicarious calibrations.

Registration information is available on the conference web site:

www.ope-uex.com/ucal02_ceos

Schedule:

First Announcement - April 1 Second Announcement – June 24 Abstracts Due – July 15 (500-word PDF file) Notification of Speakers – July 27



Call for Comments on Geographic Information Standards

The Data Archival and Distribution Technical Committee, in conjunction with the Data Fusion Technical Committee, is coordinating comments from the IEEE Geoscience and Remote Sensing Society on the standards development of ISO TC 211 Geographic Information/Geomatics. The makeup, scope, and other details of TC 211 can be found at http:// www.isotc211.org/. At present there are two draft standards available for comment. These are DIS 19109, "Geographic Information - Rules for application schema" and DIS 19119, "Geographic Information – Services". The scope of the "Rules for application schema" standard is the definition of the rules for defining an application schema, including the principles for classification of geographic objects and their relationships to an application schema. The scope for the "Services" standard is the identification and definition of the service interfaces used for geographic information and definition of the relationship to the Open Systems Environment model. The procedure for obtaining copies of the draft standards is posted at http://www.dfc-grss.org/standards.html.

Draft comments must be forwarded to ISO through IEEE GRS-S by 24 June 2002. Therefore, to permit adequate time to consolidate the society's comments, anyone interested in making comments is asked to send them to the Chair of the Data Archival and Distribution Technical Committee by 14 June 2002. Please send comments, along with your name, organization, and IEEE membership number to:

Dr. Roger L. King Chair, Data Archival and Distribution Technical Committee Computational Geospatial Technologies Center Box 9627 Mississippi State University Mississippi State, MS 39762-9627 USA

Phone: 662-325-2168 Fax: 662-325-7692

E-mail: rking@ece.msstate.edu

President's Message

continued from page 4

tured on the cover of this Newsletter, to fully appreciate the urgency of this problem. A pertinent question for our Society is—considering prevailing threats from conventional, and increasingly, from nuclear, biological and chemical terrorism—can we better position our Society to focus more specifically on research issues that might lead to the development of systems, techniques or methodologies for detecting or minimizing such threats? Our Society is particularly well suited to grapple with such difficult issues, and I expressly invite your ideas/suggestions regarding how we might contribute to this effort.

As you are aware, our Society's budget, as well as the budgets of all IEEE Societies, has been under siege for the past two years due to unrealistic revenue expectations built into the IEEE budget by IEEE Headquarters, resulting in budget deficits of huge proportions. Significant drawdowns of our Society's revenues by the IEEE parent organization have been made to address these deficits. These drawdowns on our reserves are severely impeding our efforts to start new initiatives required to effectively pursue the goals and objectives of the Society. Significant pressure is being put on the IEEE Headquarters to reform the budgeting process.

Despite these difficulties, my goal remains: To Make the Best, Better. However, I will need to enlist your help in this process. Briefly, a few ways that you can help are:

- 1. Join the campaign to increase membership by enlisting a friend/colleague to join our premier organization. This alone can have a tremendous impact on our membership.
- 2. Join and participate in one of the Society's dynamic Technical Committees. Visit the Society's web site (http://ewh.ieee.org/soc/grss) for details.
- 3. Attend the Annual IGARSS Symposia and share the latest results from your Remote Sensing research, or contribute to discussions regarding future directions for the international Remote Sensing community. IGARSS '02 will be held in Toronto, Canada, at the Westin Harbour Castle Hotel and Conference Center, an excellent venue on the shores of Lake Ontario. It features an outstanding Technical Program encompassing several new topics, and a Social Program designed to show off the city's many fine attributes.

I thank you in advance for your interest, enthusiasm, and support; all of which are critical to making my term as president a success. I look forward to meeting you personally at IGARSS'02.

Charles A. Luther GRS-S President

UPCOMING CONFERENCES

See also http://www.techexpo.com/events or http://www.papersinvited.com for more conference listings.

Name: Ninth International Conference on Ground

Penetrating Radar (GPR)

Dates: April 29 – May 2, 2002 Location: Santa Barbara, California

Contact: Dr. Hua Lee

Dept. of Electrical and Computer Engineering University of California, Santa Barbara

Santa Barbara, CA 93106 USA

Fax: +1-805-893-3262 Email: apr2002@nv.doe.gov

URL: http://www.ece.ucsb.edu/gpr2002

Name: EUSAR 2002: 4th European Conference on

Synthetic Aperture Radar
Dates: June 4-6, 2002

Location: Cologne (Köln), Germany

Contact: Dr. K. Krücker

FFM-FGAN, Neuenahrer Str. 20 D-53343 Wachtberg, Germany

Phone: +49-228-9435-226 Fax: +49-228-9435-627 Email: eusar2002@fgan.de

URL: http://www.fhr.fgan.de/eusar

Name: Third International Symposium on Remote

Sensing of Urban Areas

Dates: June 11-13, 2002 Location: Istanbul, Turkey

Contact: Prof. Filiz Sunar Erbek, Symposium Secretariat

Istanbul Technical University Maslak, Istanbul 80626, Turkey

Email: fsunar@srv.ins.itu.edu.tr

URL: http://www.ins.itu.edu.tr/rsurban3

Name: 2002 IEEE AP/S International Symposium

and USNC/URSI National Radio Science

Meeting

Dates: June 16-21, 2002 Location: San Antonio, Texas Contact: Prof. Robert Nevels

Department of Electrical Engineering

Texas A&M University

College Station, TX 77843 USA

Email: nevels@ee.tamu.edu

URL: http://www.ieeeaps.org/2002APSURSI

Name: PIERS 2002: Progress in Electromagnetic

Research Symposium

Dates: July 1-5, 2002

Location: Cambridge, Massachusetts Contact: Professor J. A. Kong

Room 26-305, 77 Massachusetts Avenue

Cambridge, MA 02139 USA

Tel: 617-258-9525 Fax: 617-258-8766

Email: piers@ewt.mit.edu, kong@mit.edu

URL: http://www.piers.org

Name: 6th WSES/IEEE Multiconference on Circuits,

Systems, Communications and Computers

(CSCC 2002)

Dates: July 7-14, 2002

Location: Rethymna Beach, Crete Island, Greece

Contact: Prof. Nikos Mastorakis Phone: +00301-458-1370 Email: cscc@worldses.org

URL: http://www.softlab.ntua.gr/~mastor/cscc02.htm

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