Department of the Interior U.S. Geological Survey

LANDSAT 7 RAW COMPUTER COMPATIBLE (RCC) DATA FORMAT CONTROL BOOK (DFCB)

Version 4

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Prepared By:		Approved By:	
D. Strande IGS Data Quality Analysi SAIC	Date	K. Kline Landsat Mission M U.S. Geological So	•
Reviewed By:			
M. Headley Landsat MMO Systems I SAIC	Date Engineer		

USGS EROS Data Center Sioux Falls, South Dakota

Executive Summary

This Data Format Control Book (DFCB) provides the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) and the Landsat 7 (L7) International Ground Stations (IGSs) with a clear and concise reference document to assist in the generation, archival, validation, and exchange of L7 Raw Computer Compatible (RCC) data.

This document is under the control of the L7 Configuration Control Board (LCCB). L7 Configuration Change Requests (LCCR) to this document, as well as supportive material justifying the proposed changes, should be submitted to the Mission Management Office (MMO) located at the USGS/EROS Data Center (EDC) near Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

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Section 1 Raw Computer Compatible Data Format

The RCC data format is comprised of wideband data downlinked from the L7 spacecraft and is stored on tape media. This format supports either a single or multiple L7 downlinks.

1.1 Wideband Data

The L7 science payload data from the Enhanced Thematic Mapper Plus (ETM+) instrument is referred to as "wideband data." Onboard the spacecraft, the image data, along with ancillary attitude and ephemeris data, are organized into two separate data stream formats. These formats are then multiplexed and transmitted to a ground receiving station over two Asynchronous Quadrature Phase Shift Keying (AQPSK) 75Mbps (I & Q) channels. Within the I and Q downlink channels are contained two data "Formats." Format 1 contains ETM+ image bands 1 through 6L, and format 2 contains bands 6H, 7, and the panchromatic band (band 8).

For the purposes of generating the L7 archive and exchange format, it is necessary to de-interleave the bit streams for the two channels and provide the channels in two separate data files in a computer compatible byte format. If an International Ground Station collects and archives their raw data in an interleaved (multiplexed) format, the two channels must be de-interleaved (demultiplexed) when the data is provided to the USGS. Although the serial data must be de-interleaved, it does not have to be byte-aligned. When reconstructing the serial data stream, the data must conform to the specifications of the L7 System Data Format Control Book (DFCB) Volume IV – Wideband Data (Reference Document 2).

1.2 Writing Raw CC Data to Tape Media

1.2.1 Single L7 Downlink

Each L7 downlink results in the generation of two data files—one containing the I channel data and the other containing the Q channel data. When these two files are written to tape, each file is written using the UNIX tar command. A single L7 downlink, written to tape media, will consist of two separate tar files—not a single tar file containing both data files. The following example illustrates the UNIX commands to write a single contact, containing two separate data files, to tape media:

I Channel File: tar -cvfK /dev/rmt/tpsxxxxnrnsv L7ET2002116140053EDC011I01.data

Q Channel File: tar -cvfK /dev/rmt/tpsxxxxnrnsv L7ET2002116140053EDC011Q01.data

These example commands will create each tar file for a single downlink and will not rewind the tape so that the second file can be appended to the tape media appropriately. See Section 2.1 for RCC file naming conventions.

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1.2.2 Multiple L7 Downlinks

When recording multiple downlinks to tape media, the single downlink process outlined previously shall be followed. After the first downlink is written to tape media, the second and any subsequent downlinks shall be written to tape using the tar command sequence specified for a single downlink. For example, five separate downlinks, when written to tape, will result in ten separate tar files on the same tape media. Each downlink, consisting of an I and Q channel tar file pair, must be contained on a single tape. Also, spanning data file pairs across multiple tapes is not permitted. See Section 2.1 for RCC file naming conventions.

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Section 2 Media Formatting

This section outlines the RCC data file naming convention.

2.1 Raw CC Data File Naming Convention

The raw computer compatible data file naming convention is as follows:

VNIMYYYYDOYHHMMSSGSICDIAVV.data

Table 2-1 outlines the parameters that comprise the raw computer compatible file naming convention. All parameters for a given downlink's data file pair must be identical except for the "AQPSK Channel" identifier (I or Q). The AQPSK Channel identifier must be different for a given downlink's data file pair. For an example, see Section 2.2.

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Parameter	Filename Positions	Description
Vehicle Series	V	"L" for Landsat.
Vehicle Number	N	"7" for Landsat 7.
Instrument		"E" for ETM+.
Sensor Mode	M	"M" Reserved for sensors with multiple
		operating modes. Use "T" for Landsat
		7.
Year	YYYY	The year that the ETM+ data were
		downlinked by the L7 spacecraft.
Day of Year	DOY	Julian day of year that the ETM+ data
		were downlinked by the L7 spacecraft.
Hour	HH	GMT hour of day that the ETM+ data
		were downlinked by the L7 spacecraft.
Minute	MM	Minute of hour the ETM+ data were
		downlinked by the L7 spacecraft.
Second	SS	Second of the minute the ETM+ data
		were downlinked by the L7 spacecraft.
Ground Station	GSI	Ground station identifier of the station
Identifier		the L7 spacecraft downlinked the ETM+
		data to.
Capture Device	CDI	"C" = Alpha or numeric character.
Identifier		"D" = Alpha or numeric character.
		"I" = Either an alpha or numeric
		character may be used for stations
		receiving single downlinks. Stations
		receiving dual downlinks shall ensure
		the "I" position is a unique numeric
		character (0-9).
		The CDI for a given I and Q channel file
		pair must be identical.
AQPSK Channel	A	Channel identifier – either "I" or "Q".
/ WI OR OHAIIIE		Unique identifier for two corresponding
		files.
VV	Version	2-digit file version number (starting with
	. 5.5.5.1	01).
		/-
		Any ground station not participating in
		versioning data will always use 00.
.data	.data	".data" = File extension for the raw
		wideband data in binary format.
		Required.

Table 2-1. Raw Computer Compatible Data File Naming Convention Parameters

2.2 Example RCC File Names

The contents of the transmittal tape media containing a single downlink should resemble the following for an IGS not using file versioning.

RCC File Name	<u>File size in bytes</u>
L7ET2001116140053DKI012I00.data	6165626880
L7ET2001116140053DKI012Q00.data	6165626880

The contents of the transmittal tape media containing three separate downlinks should resemble the following. Note: File sizes may differ slightly between the I and the Q channels.

RCC File Name	File size in bytes
L7ET2001214123458EDC011I02.data	6249512960
L7ET2001214123458EDC011Q02.data	6248437920
L7ET2002116140053EDC012I01.data	3165626880
L7ET2002116140053EDC012Q01.data	3165626880
L7ET2003120142515HIT011I00.data	5918162944
L7ET2003120142515HIT011Q00.data	5918162944

Appendix A Abbreviations and Acronyms

AQPSK Asynchronous Quadrature Phase Shift Keying

CDI Capture Device Identifier

DFCB Data Format Control Book

EDC EROS Data Center

EROS Earth Resource Observing Systems
ETM+ Enhanced Thematic Mapper Plus

GMT Greenwich Mean Time
GSI Ground Station Identifier

I Channel

IC International Cooperator

IGS International Ground Station

ITSS Information Technology and Scientific Services

L7 Landsat 7

LCCB Landsat Configuration Control Board

LCCR Landsat Configuration Change Request

Mbps Megabits per second

MMO Mission Management Office

MOU Memorandum Of Understanding

RCC Raw Computer Compatible

Q Channel

USGS U.S. Geological Survey

UNIX Bell Laboratories trademark for operating system language and

time-sharing

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References

Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) Between the US Government and International Cooperators.

Landsat 7 System Data Format Control Book (DFCB) Volume IV – Wideband Data.

Landsat 7 Data Exchange Implementation Plan.

Landsat 7 Data Quality Validation Plan Between The United States Geological Survey And The International Ground Stations.