## **Results and Discussion**

## TABLE 1

Summary of the Flight Lines Flown During the Open Skies Trial Overflight of 16 January 1992.

Line	Feet AGL	Sensor	Target
1	20,800	SAR	CFB Trenton
2	20,800	SAR	GM car factory
2	20,800	SAR	nuclear power plant
5	4,700	Photo	nuclear power plant
5	4,700	Photo	GM car factory
4	5,900	Photo	CFB Trenton
3	20,800	SAR	City
6	5,900	Photo	City
	1 2 2 5 5 4 3	1 20,800 2 20,800 2 20,800 5 4,700 5 4,700 4 5,900 3 20,800	1 20,800 SAR 2 20,800 SAR 2 20,800 SAR 5 4,700 Photo 5 4,700 Photo 4 5,900 Photo 3 20,800 SAR

## Notes:

- 1. SAR line altitudes are at the optimum for the CCRS aircraft.
- 2. The planned altitude to acquire the aerial photography was 5,900 feet (1,800 metres) AGL which would correspond to 30 cm ground resolution with the RC-10 aerial camera.

Because of the short turnaround time required, the SAR data and aerial photographic film were immediately processed on a commercial basis by two companies; Intera Kenting (SAR) and IMc Photographic Services Inc. (photography). The SAR imagery and photographic prints were delivered by noon on 17 January 1992, providing a turnaround of less than 24 hours.

## 4.0 Results and Discussion

This section of the report provides examples of the photography and SAR imagery collected during the trial overflight.

FIGURE 3 shows Rockcliffe airfield in Ottawa. Many small aircraft are parked on the north side of the taxiway. Some larger aircraft are parked on the east side of the large triangular hangar. Aircraft can be detected but they are not recognizable using the SAR imagery. For example, there is some rubble located in the middle of the field southeast of the triangular hangar. In the SAR imagery, the return from this rubble appears very