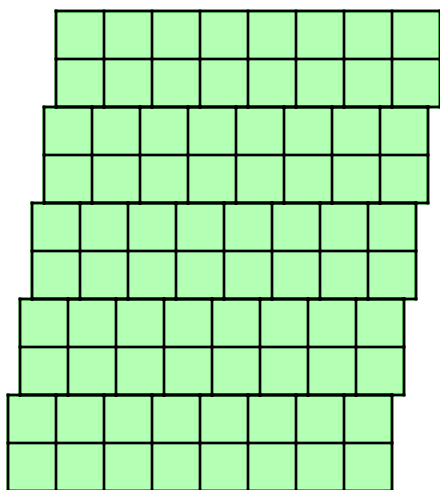


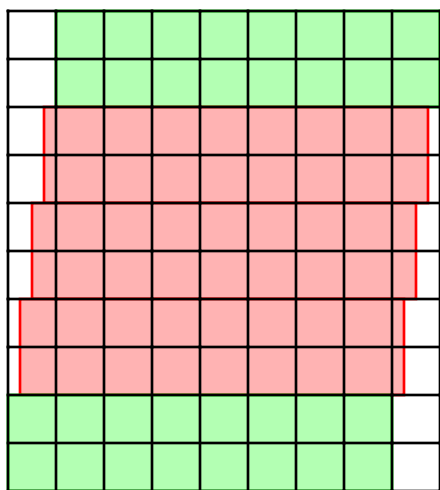
70.4 km resolution

stacked-block grid



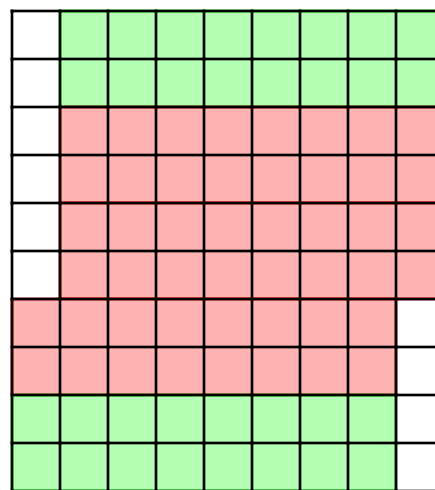
(1a)

conventional grid



(1b)

data shifted to fit conventional grid



(1c)

geolocation error

pixels

kilometers

0 0

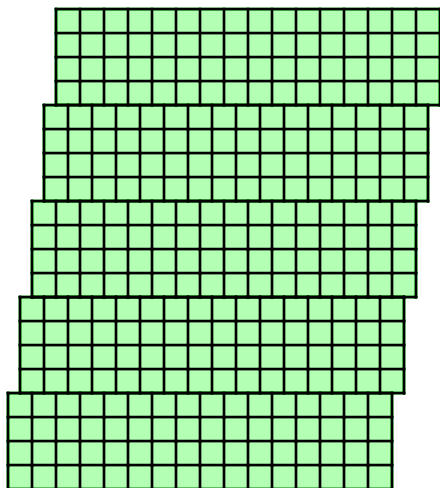
+1/4 +17.6

+1/2 +35.2

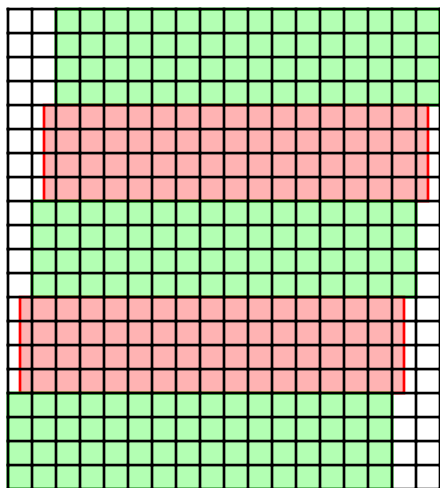
-1/4 -17.6

0 0

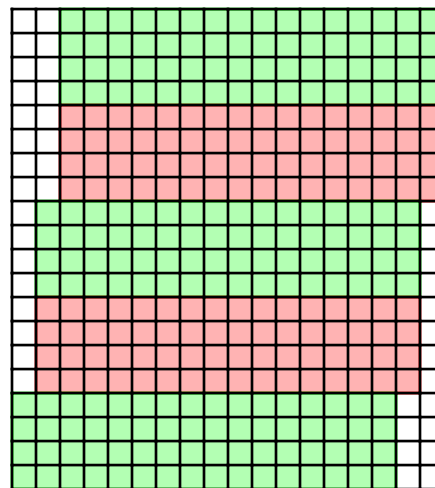
35.2 km resolution



(1d)



(1e)



(1f)

0 0

+1/2 +17.6

0 0

+1/2 +17.6

0 0

Figure 1. Illustrates a geolocation error introduced by resampling MISR data to a conventional HDF-EOS grid. (1a) and (1d) show 5 MISR blocks in a stacked-block HDF-EOS grid, with each block offset 17.6 km with respect to the block above it. At these resolutions, data is computed over an irregular grid with pixels offset by fractions of their size. (1b) and (1e) shows the footprint of the MISR blocks on a conventional HDF-EOS grid. Blocks that do not align with the grid (shown in red) are shifted to the nearest pixel as shown in (1c) and (1f), which introduces a geolocation error of up to one-half a pixel for shifted blocks.