NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS REPORT

4322

SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC AND COLORIMETRIC

CHANGE IN THE LEAF OF A WHITE OAK TREE

UNDER CONDITIONS OF

NATURAL DRYING AND EXCESSIVE MOISTURE

By

Harry J. Keegan,

John C. Schleter,

and

Wiley A. Hall, Jr.

To

U. S. Department of the Air Force Aerial Reconnaissance Laboratory Wright Air Development Center Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Sinclair Weeks, Secretary

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS A. V. Astin, Director



THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

The scope of activities of the National Bureau of Standards is suggested in the following listing of the divisions and sections engaged in technical work. In general, each section is engaged in specialized research, development, and engineering in the field indicated by its title. A brief description of the activities, and of the resultant reports and publications, appears on the inside of the back cover of this report.

Electricity and Electronics. Resistance and Reactance. Electron Tubes. Electrical Instruments. Magnetic Measurements. Process Technology. Engineering Electronics. Electronic Instrumentation. Electrochemistry.

Optics and Metrology. Photometry and Colorimetry. Optical Instruments. Photographic Technology. Length. Engineering Metrology.

Heat and Power. Temperature Measurements. Thermodynamics. Cryogenic Physics. Engines and Lubrication. Engine Fuels.

Atomic and Radiation Physics. Spectroscopy. Radiometry. Mass Spectrometry. Solid State Physics. Electron Physics. Atomic Physics. Nuclear Physics. Radioactivity. X-rays. Betatron. Nucleonic Instrumentation. Radiological Equipment. AEC Radiation Instruments.

Chemistry. Organic Coatings. Surface Chemistry. Organic Chemistry. Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Chemistry. Electrodeposition. Gas Chemistry. Physical Chemistry. Thermochemistry. Spectrochemistry. Pure Substances.

Mechanics. Sound. Mechanical Instruments. Fluid Mechanics. Engineering Mechanics. Mass and Scale. Capacity, Density, and Fluid Meters. Combustion Controls.

Organic and Fibrous Materials. Rubber. Textiles. Paper. Leather. Testing and Specifications. Polymer Structure. Organic Plastics. Dental Research.

Metallurgy. Thermal Metallurgy. Chemical Metallurgy. Mechanical Metallurgy. Corrosion.

Mineral Products. Porcelain and Pottery. Glass. Refractories. Enameled Metals. Concreting Materials. Constitution and Microstructure.

Building Technology. Structural Engineering. Fire Protection. Heating and Air Conditioning. Floor, Roof, and Wall Coverings. Codes and Specifications.

Applied Mathematics. Numerical Analysis. Computation. Statistical Engineering. Mathematical Physics.

Data Processing Systems. Components and Techniques. Digital Circuitry. Digital Systems. Analogue Systems.

Cryogenic Engineering. Cryogenic Equipment. Cryogenic Processes. Properties of Materials. Gas Liquefaction.

Radio Propagation Physics. Upper Atmosphere Research. Ionospheric Research. Regular Propagation Services.

Radio Propagation Engineering. Frequency Utilization Research. Tropospheric Propagation Research.

Radio Standards. High Frequency Standards. Microwave Standards.

• Office of Basic Instrumentation

• Office of Weights and Measures

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS REPORT

NBS PROJECT

NBS REPORT

0201-20-2325

September 1955

4322

SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC AND COLORIMETRIC

CHANGE IN THE LEAF OF A WHITE OAK TREE

UNDER CONDITIONS OF

NATURAL DRYING AND EXCESSIVE MOISTURE

By

Harry J. Keegan, John C. Schleter, and Wiley A. Hall, Jr., Photometry and Colorimetry Section Optics and Metrology Division

To

U. S. Department of the Air Force Aerial Reconnaissance Laboratory Wright Air Development Center Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio

Air Force Contract No. AF 33(616)-52-21 Task Number 62104



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

The publication, unless permissio 25, D. C. Such j cally prepared i Approved for public release by the director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) on October 9, 2015

or in part, is prohibited 'Standards, Washington report has been specifir report for its own use.



PREFACE

This is one of a series of NBS reports of spectrophometric and colorimetric work done under NBS Project No. 0203 - 20 -2325 entitled Color Recommaissance Studies, financed by the Aerial Reconnaissance Laboratory, Wright Air Development Center, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio; Air Force Contract No. 33 (616) 52-21. It is coordinated with Air Force Contract No. 33 (616) - 262 under Dr. Hugh T. O'Neill, O'Neill Associates, Annapolis, Maryland, who requested the NBS to perform this year-long test of leaves of white oak trees.

> Harry J. Keegan Project Leader

· · ·

SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC AND COLORIMETRIC CHANGE IN THE LEAF OF A WHITE OAK TREE UNDER CONDITIONS OF NATURAL DRYING AND EXCESSIVE MOISTURE

Harry J. Keegan, John C. Schleter, and Wiley A. Hall, Jr.

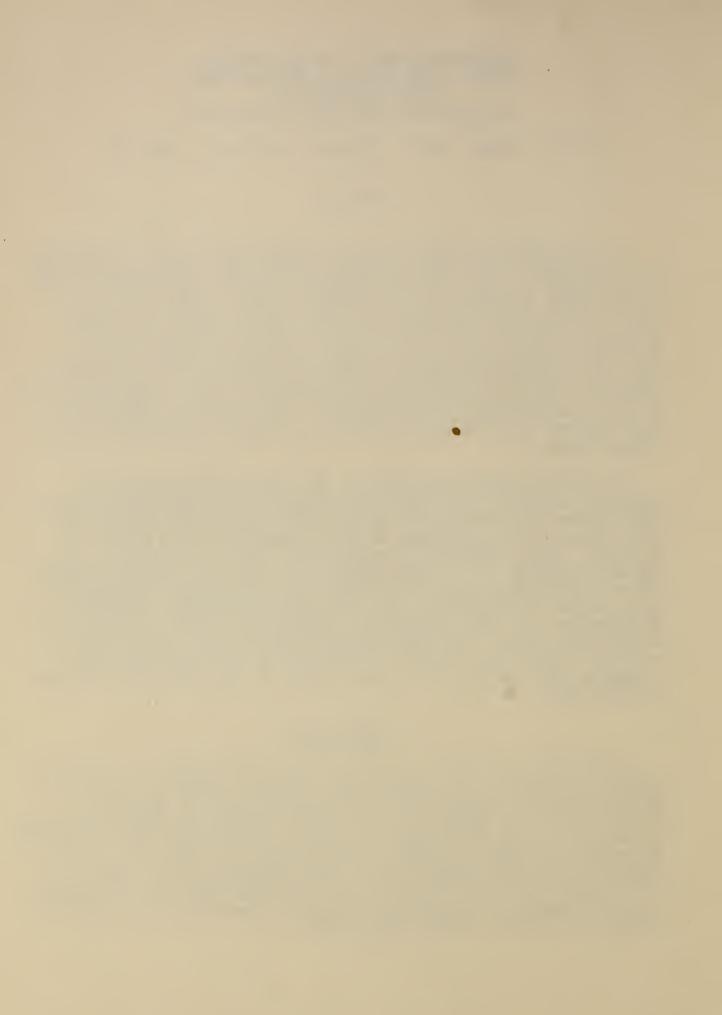
Abstract

In the detection of an object in a scene from an aerial photograph, it is necessary to know both spectrophotometrically and colorimetrically how the object differs from the surround, and what changes there may be in the common surrounds, such as, leaves of trees, grass, rocks and soils, ice and snow, and water. As the leaves of trees are a common background in many parts of the world, Dr. Hugh T. O'Neill, O'Neill Associates, Annapolis, Maryland, under a coordinated Air Force contract, requested the National Bureau of Standards to determine the spectrophotometric change in White Oak (Quercus alba L.) leaves under conditions of natural drying and excessive moisture. This tree was selected for study because of its prominence, especially in the Eastern part of the United States.

One set of leaves was allowed to dry at room temperature and humidity; another set was immersed in water at all times except during measurements. Measurements of spectral directional reflectance were made periodically at intervals of hours, then weeks, then months for one year. These measurements were made for both the visible and near infrared spectrum, 400 to 1080 millimicrons. For the visible spectrum, 400 to 750 millimicrons, C.I.E. chromaticity coordinates and daylight reflectances are reported as well as Munsell renotations, ISCC-NBS color designations, and color differences in NBS units, (ΔE), for both the wet and dry leaves. From this information predictions may be made of the time change in the leaf of a White Oak tree from the time that it appears on the tree until it is dead either on the tree or on the floor of the forest.

I. Introduction

The overall objective of this Air Force investigation is stated as follows: "To develop by visible, near infrared, and near ultraviolet spectrophotometry, methods for the detection of objects from color reconnaissance; to study the colors, tonal contrast, and color separation necessary in aerial photography to yield maximum information; to determine the wavelength region at which the film manufacturer should strive to obtain maximum sensitivity to yield clear separation of an object from its adjacent area rather than to yield true color fidelity; to determine the characteristics required in a sensitized material for the rapid and accurate extraction of this information".



This report is concerned solely with the spectrophotometric and colorimetric changes that appear in the background of an aerial scene; namely the leaves of trees, and in particular the leaves of the White Oak tree (Quercus alba L.). It is believed that the accumulation of this type of information is a necessary step toward attaining the overall objection of this investigation.

II. Material.

The white oak tree, from which one of the authors (JCS) picked the leaves on September 24, 1952, is located about 100 feet east of the East Building on the grounds of the National Bureau of Standards in Washington, D. C. The leaves of this tree were selected for their freshness and all of them were taken from the same leaf cluster on the same branch of the one tree. They were separated into two groups and both sets were immediately spectrophotometered. In each case the ventral side of the second leaf, the backing leaf, was stapled to the dorsal side of the first leaf. All measurements were made on the ventral side of the first leaf. Each pair of samples was backed with black paper on a wooden block for all of the measurements. Essentially the same part of each leaf was chosen for the repeat measurements, throughout the year period. Twenty-five sets of measurements were made, three the first day, two the second and third days, then one each on the sixth and eighth days, and one each week until the fifth week, then on tenth, twelfth, and sixteenth weeks, after that one measurement was made each four weeks up to and including the fifty-second week. All this time the "wet" sample was kept immersed in distilled water in a large (4 liter) clear glass beaker, and the "dry" sample was kept in a similar glass beaker without water. The beakers were placed near an east window and were not moved during the year period. Each month or when needed, additional distilled water was added to keep the submerged sample wet.

III. Spectrophotometric Measurements.

Measurements of spectral directional reflectance were made on the NBS General Electric recording spectrophotometer [1, 2]* for the condition of included specular component of the reflected radiant energy and for the spectral range 400 to 1080 millimicrons. Slits of approximately 10 millimicrons of spectral width were used for the measurements in the visible spectrum 400 to 750 millimicrons, and 20 millimicrons of spectral width for the near infrared spectrum 730 to 1080 millimicrons. All recordings were made with calibration curves of standard didymium and Vitrolite glasses for making wavelength and photometric scale corrections [3]; zero curve corrections were also made. Each of the fifty curve sheets were read and corrected at each ten millimicron interval between h00 and 1080 millimicrons.

* Figures in brackets indicate the index reference pp. 6 and 7 of this report.

As a final run, on the day following the above study, each of the two sets of leaves was unstapled and spectral directional reflectance measurements were made for the ventral side of each of the two measured and the two backing leaves, for the spectral region 400 to 1080 millimicrons.

IV. Spectrophotometric Results.

The results of this spectrophotometric study of the leaf of a white oak tree for the one year period are shown on the 52 Ozalid prints of the original recordings in Appendix A of this report. There are 26 graphs of the visible spectrum and 26 of the near infrared spectrum; for each set of measurements the infrared graph sheet follows its companion visible spectrum graph*.

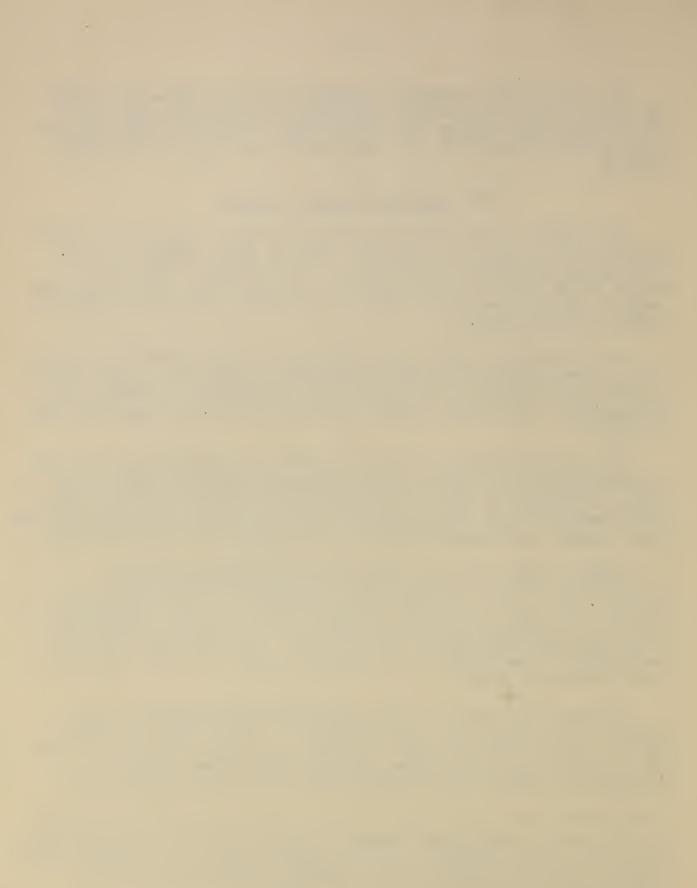
The numbering system used to designate the time intervals at which the spectrophotometric measurements were made during the one year period and the serial numbers of the graph sheets in Appendix A showing these measurements, for both the visible and near infrared spectrum, are given in Table I.

The corrected values of spectral directional reflectance of 27 sets of determinations of the wet and dry White Oak leaf are listed in the tables of Appendix B. For wavelengths 730, 740, and 750 millimicrons, which spectral region appears on both the visible and on the near infrared graph sheets, the average values for both determinations are reported.

Eight of these sets of spectrophotometric measurements are illustrated in Figure 1, which shows the visible and near infrared spectral directional reflectance curves of the two leaves of the white oak tree, one kept dry (dashed curves) and the other kept immersed in distilled water (solid curve) for one year. The eight pairs of curves were selected from 25 pairs of measurements made on the same specimens over the one-year period.

The same eight sets of spectrophotometric measurements for the visible spectrum only are shown in Figure 2. It is with the visible spectrum that the rest of this report is concerned in the determination of the chromaticity coordinates, daylight reflectances, Munsell renotations, ISCC-NBS color designations and color differences. [4]

* In a later report, these companion graph sheets will be consolidated and issued with a continuous wavelength scale; they will be issued in the form of transparent foils (11 by 15 inches). These graphs will be issued in specially prepared loose-leaf binders.



V. Colorimetric Computations.

The corrected spectral directional reflectances for the visible spectrum 380 to 750 millimicrons for the 25 determinations made on the wet sample and for the 25 determinations made on the dry sample were integrated into the C.I.E. Standard Observer and Coordinate System [5] for Source C, representative of average daylight. These colorimetric computations yielded the chromaticity coordinates and daylight reflectances listed in Tables II and III.

The area of the C.I.E. chromaticity diagram that the above data occupy is shown in Figure 3, and an enlargement of the indicated area is shown in Figure 4.

VI. Munsell Renotations and ISCC-NBS Color Designations.

By the use of the above C.I.E. chromaticity coordinates and daylight reflectances of the two sets of 25 determinations for the wet and dry leaves, the Munsell renotations were obtained from graphs of conversion from the C.I.E. system to the Munsell system [6]. These Munsell renotations were then converted into terms of the ISCC-NBS color designations [7]. Both the Munsell renotations and the ISCC-NBS color designations of all 50 determinations on the wet and dry leaves are shown in Tables IV and V.

The colorimetric change in these leaves are shown in Figure 5 as a schematic illustration of ideal Munsell space represented as a cylinder with a section of the cylinder removed to show the vertical and horizontal projections of the loci of the leaf changes. These changes are further illustrated in Figure 6, and in the isometric illustration of Figure 7.

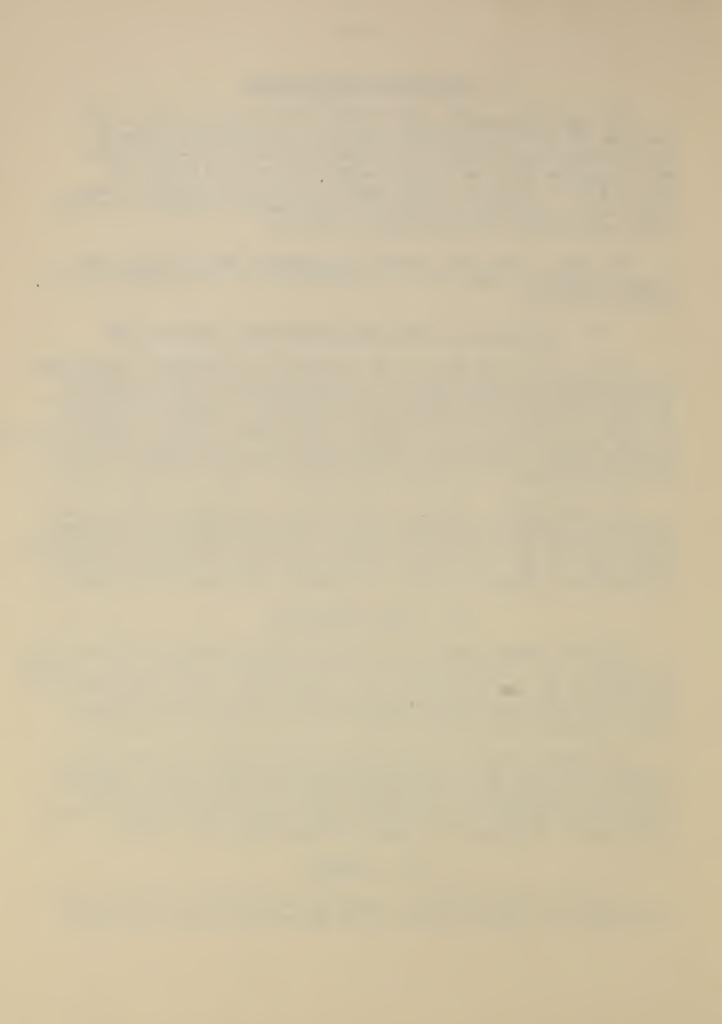
VII. Color Difference.

From the Munsell renotations of the 50 determinations of the wet and dry leaves, color differences in terms of NBS units, (ΔE), were computed, by means of the Godlove formula [8], between the initial measurement and each of the succeeding measurements for both the wet and dry leaves. These differences are listed in Table VI, and illustrated in Figure 8.

In addition, and as a final check, the two sets of leaves were unstapled, each leaf was spectrophotometered, and the data was converted into C.I.E. chromaticity coordinates, daylight reflectances, Munsell renotations, ISCC-NBS color designations, and NBS units, ($\triangle E$), of color differences. These data are shown in Tables VII, VIII, and IX.

VIII. Summary.

A series of measurements of spectral directional reflectance have been made on two sets of leaves of the White Oak tree for a period of



one year. One set of leaves was kept at room temperature and humidity, the other set was kept immersed in distilled water at the same room temperature. These measurements were made for both the visible (400 -750 millimicrons) and the near infrared (730 - 1080 millimicrons) spectral regions.

The data from these visible spectrum measurements were converted into colorimetric terms of the C.I.E. system, the Munsell system, the ISCC-NBS color designations, and NBS units of color differences.

After the one-year study, each leaf (the measured sample and the backing sample, both wet and dry) was spectrophotometered and the data converted into colorimetric terms as used for the other determinations.

IX. Conclusions.

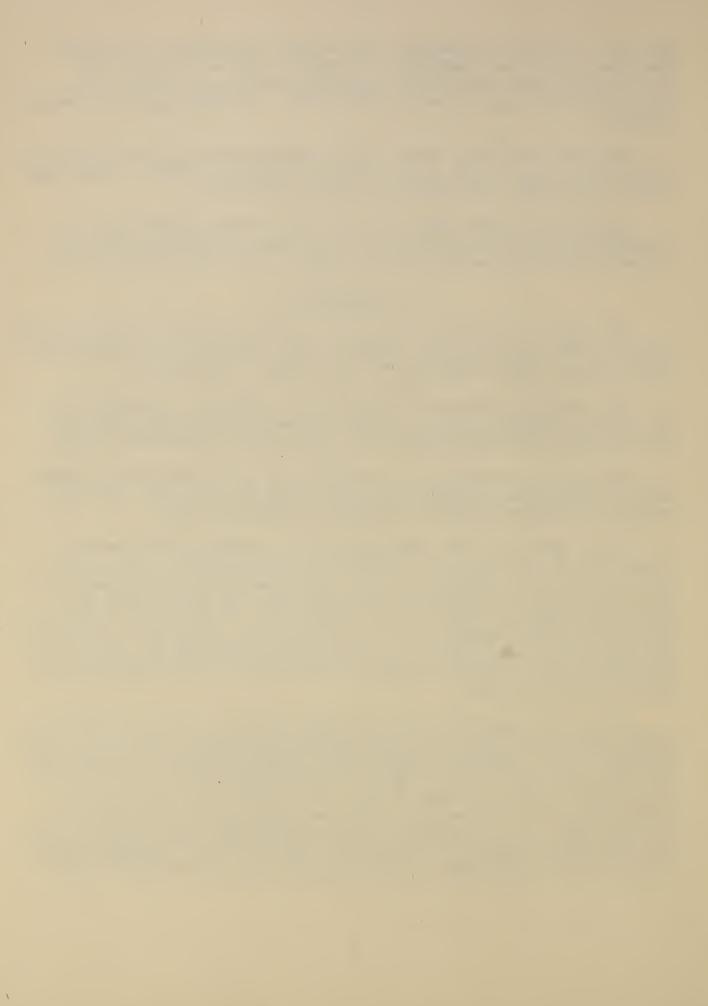
The leaf of the white oak tree in both the wet and dry state gradually ages in color from the green towards the red; that is, from grayish olive green to dark grayish brown and to light brown, respectively.

The daylight reflectance of the dry leaf gradually increases with age from approximately 8% to 19% while the wet leaf gradually decreases in reflectance from approximately 8% to 4% during the one-year period.

The dry leaf becomes more saturated in color for the first 20 hours after picking, then gradually loses saturation until 20 days, and then regains its saturation and is a maximum at the year's end.

Fig. 1 shows that the wavelength region of greatest reflectance change for the dry leaf is in the visible spectrum between 670 and 680 millimicrons (the chlorophyll band). These changes are associated with the disappearance of chlorophyll from the leaf, and they provide the basis for a determination, to the nearest week, of the length of time the dry leaf has been separated from the tree over the range of 1 to 40 weeks. To facilitate such a detection by aerial photography the film should have its sensitivity confined as closely as possible to the wavelength region 500 to 700 millimicrons.

Fig. 1 also shows that the wavelength region of greatest reflectance change for the wet leaf is in the near infrared between 750 and 900 millimicrons. These changes are associated with the penetration of water into the leaf, and they provide a basis for determining whether the leaf has been separated from the tree for two weeks or less, for about three or four weeks, or for six weeks or more; see ozalid prints in Appendix A. To facilitate such a detection by aerial photography the film should have its sensitivity confined as closely as possible to the wavelength region 700 to 1,000 millimicrons. During the first two weeks the leaf rather



successfully resists water penetration, but after six weeks the penetration is substantially complete, the leaf having become water-logged.

Fig. 1 shows two spectral regions (630 and 700 millimicrons) for the wet leaf in which the reflectance is substantially constant with time although in other spectral regions gross changes are evident. Such a crossing point is known as an isosbestic point [9], and it characterizes pigmented structures in which one pigment is converted into another of the same absorption coefficient at that wavelength. Note, however, that the reflectance of the wet leaf does not rise substantially above its original value until the leaf has been separated from the tree for 24 weeks and has become thoroughly waterlogged. It seems likely that this rise is due to physical escape of chlorophyll from the leaf structure, rather than to the formation of another compound, and this view is substantiated by the fact that the water in which the leaf was stored showed a greenish color at this stage.

Fig. 1 also shows a spectral region (about 720 millimicrons) in which the reflectance of the dry leaf is substantially constant. This suggests that the chlorophyll in the dry leaf is changing to a brown pigment, but the absence of an approach to an isosbestic point between 800 and 1,000 millimicrons shows that this simple explanation is untenable. Perhaps, the explanation is that the chlorophyll changes to a brown pigment [10] that is more, though not perfectly, stable.

Fig. 8 supplements the analytical information given in Figs 4 to 7 by showing the noticeability of the color changes in NBS units. The rapid color change of the leaves due to waterlogging after being kept wet for three weeks is particularly striking.

No comparable study to the present one could be found in the scientific literature. The only work related to the spectral reflectance of tree leaves of interest to this project is that of Krinov [11].

X. Acknowledgments.

The authors wish to acknowledge the assistance of Miss Gladys M. Haas in reading and reducing some of the data in the near-infrared spectrum used in Figure 1, and listed in Appendix B.

XI. Bibliography.

A. C. Hardy, A new recording spectrophotometer, J. Opt. Soc. Am. 25, 305 (1935); also A. C. Hardy, History of the design of the recording spectrophotometer, J. Opt. Soc. Am. 28, 360 (1938).

- [2] J. L. Michaelson, Construction of the General Electric recording spectrophotometer, J. Opt. Soc. Am. 28, 365 (1938).
- [3] K. S. Gibson and H. J. Keegan, Calibration and operation of the General Electric recording spectrophotometer of the National Bureau of Standards, J. Opt. Soc. Am. 28, 372 (1938); also H. J. Keegan and K. S. Gibson, On the use of working standards of didymium and Vitrolite glasses for spectrophotometric measurements, J. Opt. Soc. Am. 34, 770 (1944).
- [4] D. B. Judd, Colorimetry, NBS Circular C478, pp. 4, 40, and 50, March 1950.
- [5] Proceedings, Eighth Session, Commission Internationale de l'Eclairage, Cambridge, England, pp. 19 to 29, September 1931.
- [6] S. M. Newhall, D. Nickerson, and D. B. Judd, Final report of the OSA subcommittee on the spacing of the Munsell colors, J. Opt. Soc. Am. 33, 385 (1943).
- [7] K. L. Kelly and D. B. Judd, The ISCC-NBS method of designating colors and a dictionary of color names, NBS Circular C553, 1955.
- [8] I. H. Godlove, Improved color-difference formula with applications to the perceptibility and acceptability of fading, J. Opt. Soc. Am. 41, 760 (1951).
- [9] E. Sager, H. J. Keegan, and S. F. Acree, Basic ionization constant of metacresolsolfonphthalein; pH values and salt effects, J. Research NBS 31, 330 (1943); RP 1569.
- [10] H. J. McNicholas, The visible and ultraviolet absorption spectra of carotin and xanthophyll and the changes accompanying oxidation, J. Research NBS 7, 171 (1931); RP 337.
- [11] E. L. Krinov, Spectral reflectance properties of natural formations, Academy of Sciences, USSR, translated by G. Belkov, Nat. Res. Coun. Can., Tech. Trans. TT-439, Ottawa, 1953.

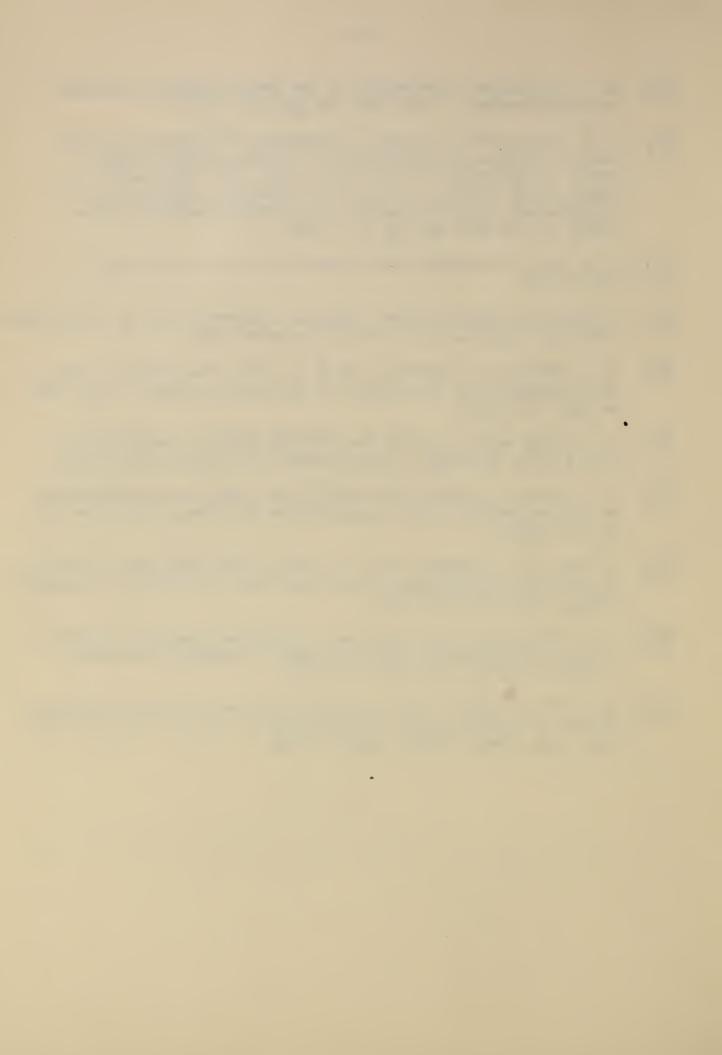


Figure 1.

Visible and near infrared spectral directional reflectance curves of two sets of white oak leaves, one kept dry (dashed curves) and the other kept immersed in distilled water (solid curves). The eight pairs of curves were selected from the 25 pairs of measurements made on the same specimens over a period of one year. (See Appendixes A and B to this report for all of the curves and data; see Table I for the numbering system.)

.

Figure 2.

Spectral directional reflectance of the same white oak leaves illustrated in Figure 1, but for the visible spectrum only.

Figure 3.

Chromaticity diagram of the International Commission on Illumination (C.I.E.). The indicated area shows the part of this diagram applying to this report. It also is the area shown in Figure 4.

Figure 4.

Segment of the C.I.E. Chromaticity Diagram showing dominant wavelength, excitation purity, and chromaticity coordinates of the wet and dry white oak leaves (Figures 1 and 2) measured 25 times during one year. The two solid lines illustrate the two paths of the color changes smoothed in Munsell Ideal Space (Figures 6 and 7) and transformed back into C.I.E. space. (For numbering system see Table I.)

Figure 5.

Schematic illustration of Munsell Ideal Space represented as a cylinder with a section of the cylinder removed to show the horizontal and vertical projections of the loci of the color changes of the wet and dry white oak leaves.

Figure 6.

Vertical and horizontal projections of the paths of color change of the wet and dry leaves illustrated in Figure 5. The lower diagram shows the Munsell Hue and Munsell Chroma of the 25 pairs of measurements of these leaves for a period of one year. The upper diagram shows the Munsell Value of these measurements plotted against the Munsell Hue and Munsell Chroma points projected from the lower diagram. (For numbering system, see Table I.) In both segments of the diagram, the closed circles indicate the dry leaf and the open circles the wet leaf.

Figure 7.

Schematic isometric illustration of the paths of color change of the wet and dry white oak leaves in Munsell Ideal Space. The points illustrated were obtained from the eight pairs of spectrophotometric curves shown in Figure 2.

Figure 8.

Color-difference computed by the Godlove [8] color-difference formula, converted into NBS units, and plotted against time for the wet and dry white oak leaves. Each color-difference indicated is relative to the initial measurement.



Table I

Numbering System Used To Designate The Time Intervals At Which Spectrophotometric Measurements Were Made During The One Year Period, And The Serial Numbers Of The Original Recording Sheets.

		Hours	Weeks	GE Graph Sheet	Serial Number
Run	Date	After	After	Visible	Near Infrared
No.	Measured	Picking	Picking	Spectrum	Spectrum
1	9-24-52	1/2		GE II-1018	GE II-1019
2	9-24-52	3		1020	1021
3	9-24-52	5		1022	1023
4	9-25-52	22		1024	1025
5	9-25-52	27		1026	1027
6 7 8 9 10	9-26-52 9-26-52 9-29-52 10- 1-52 10- 8-52	45-1/2 51-1/2 121 168 336	1 2	1028 1030 1033 1043 1054	1029 1031 1034 1044 1055
11	10-15-52	504	3	1061	1062
12	10-22-52	672	4	1067	1068
13	10-29-52	840	5	1074	1075
14	12- 3-52	1680	10	1091	1092
15	12-17-52	2016	12	1103	1104
16	1-14-53	2688	16	1117	1118
17	2-11-53	3360	20	1126	1127
18	3-11-53	4032	24	1146	1147
19	4- 8-53	4704	28	1182	1183
20	5- 6-53	5376	32	1204	1205
21	6- 3-53	6048	36	1234	1235
22	7- 1-53	6720	40	1245	1246
23	7-29-53	7392	44	1250	1251
24	8-26-53	8064	48	1262	1263
25	9-23-53	8736	52	1269	1270



Table II

White Oak Leaf (Quercus alba L.) KEPT WET

Chromaticity Coordinates And Daylight Reflectances Of A Wet White Oak Leaf** Obtained From Spectrophotometric Measurements.

Run No.	Chroma Coordi <u>x</u>	ticity nates y	Daylight Reflectance <u>Y(%)</u>
1 ** 2 3 4 5	0.332 .332 .332 .333 .333		7•9 7•5 7•5 7•5 7•5 7•3
6	•335	•391	7.5
7	•331	•384	7.2
8	•342	•405	6.5
9	•331	•386	6.9
10	•333	•383	6.9
11	.330	.378	6.5
12	.324	.338	5.2
13	.317	.323	4.3
14	.331	.332	4.3
15	.328	.328	4.4
16	.330	• 332	4.3
17	.338	• 340	4.2
18	.340	• 336	3.8
19	.346	• 336	3.9
20	.341	• 330	3.3
21	.346	•334	3.4
22	.350	•339	3.6
23	.342	•332	4.0
24	.339	•331	3.9
25	.341	•331	4.1

**The initial measurement was made on a dry leaf.



Table III

White Oak Leaf (Quercus alba L.) KEPT DRY

Chromaticity Coordinates And Daylight Reflectances Of A Dry White Oak Leaf Obtained From Spectrophotometric Measurements.

Run No.		aticity inates y	Daylight Reflectance $\underline{Y(\%)}$
1	0.330	0.385	7.7
2	.338	.395	8.7
3	.340	.398	9.3
4	.348	.400	11.4
5	.345	.392	11.7
6	•346	• 390	12.4
7	•346	• 392	11.4
8	•346	• 389	11.8
9	•346	• 388	11.2
10	•343	• 380	12.5
11	•344	• 383	13.1
12	•343	• 378	13.7
13	•341	• 375	14.0
14	•345	• 373	14.6
15	•343	• 369	14.9
16	• 346	• 369	14.9
17	• 348	• 365	15.5
18	• 357	• 364	15.9
19	• 367	• 367	17.2
20	• 378	• 374	17.5
21	• 386	.371	19.1
22	• 394	.374	19.7
23	• 396	.374	19.2
24	• 398	.373	19.0
25	• 397	.371	19.3



Table IV

White Oak Leaf (Quercus alba L.) KEPT WET

Munsell Renotations And ISCC-NBS Color Designations Of A Wet White Oak Leaf Derived From Chromaticity Coordinates And Daylight Reflectances Computed From Spectrophotometric Data.

Run	Munsell	ISCC-NBS
No.	Renotations	Color Designations
1	5.9GY-3.3/2.5**	Grayish olive green
2	5.8GY-3.2/2.6	Grayish olive green
3	5.6GY-3.2/2.4	Grayish olive green
4	5.5GY-3.2/2.4	Grayish olive green
5	5.6GY-3.2/2.4	Grayish olive green
6	5.5GY-3.2/2.6	Grayish olive green
7	5.7GY-3.1/2.4	Grayish olive green
8	5.2GY-3.0/2.9	Grayish olive green
9	5.8GY-3.1/2.4	Grayish olive green
10	5.4GY-3.1/2.3	Grayish olive green
11	5.5GY-3.0/2.2	Grayish olive green
12	10.0 Y-2.7/0.7	Olive gray
13	4.9 Y-2.4/0.2	Black
14	0.2 Y-2.4/0.6	Brownish black
15	7.7YR-2.4/0.5	Brownish black to black
16	1.1 Y-2.4/0.6	Dark olive brown
17	2.3 Y-2.4/0.8	Dark olive brown
18	9.6YR-2.2/0.8	Dark grayish yellowish brown
19	9.0YR-2.3/1.0	Dark grayish yellowish brown
20	5.1YR-2.1/0.8	Dark grayish brown
21	6.5YR-2.1/0.9	Dark grayish brown
22	7.5YR-2.2/1.1	Dark grayish brown
23	7.8YR-2.3/0.9	Dark grayish brown
24	6.4YR-2.3/0.8	Dark grayish brown
25	5.8YR-2.3/0.9	Dark grayish brown

**Average wet and dry chromaticity coordinates (x,y) and daylight reflectances (Y) used. x = 0.331, y = 0.386, Y = 7.8%.



Table V

White Oak Leaf (Quercus alba L.) KEPT DRY

Munsell Renotations And ISCC-NBS Color Designations Of A Dry White Oak Leaf Derived From Chromaticity Coordinates And Daylight Reflectances Computed From Spectrophotometric Data.

Run	Munsell	ISCC-NBS
No.	Renotations	Color Designations
1 2 3 4 5	5.9GY-3.3/2.5** 5.4GY-3.4/2.6 5.3GY-3.6/2.9 3.7GY-3.9/3.0 3.5GY-4.0/2.7	Grayish clive green Grayish olive green Grayish olive green to moderate olive green Grayish olive green
6	3.4GY-4.1/2.7	Grayish olive green
7	3.5GY-3.9/2.7	Grayish olive green
8	2.9GY-4.0/2.6	Grayish olive green
9	2.4GY-3.9/2.6	Grayish olive green
10	2.5GY-4.1/2.3	Grayish olive green
11	2.8GY-4.2/2.5	Grayish olive green
12	2.4GY-4.2/2.3	Grayish olive green
13	2.4GY-4.3/2.0	Grayish olive green
14	0.9GY-4.4/1.9	Grayish olive
15	0.5GY-4.4/1.8	Grayish olive
16	9.8 Y-4.4/2.0	Grayish olive
17	7.4 Y-4.5/1.9	Light olive gray to grayish olive
18	3.6 Y-4.5/2.1	Light olive brown to moderate olive brown
19	1.8 Y-4.7/2.5	Light olive brown
20	1.4 Y-4.7/3.0	Light olive brown
21	9.0YR-4.9/3.4	Moderate yellowish brown
22	8.9YR-5.0/3.8	Moderate yellowish brown
23	8.4YR-4.9/3.8	Moderate yellowish brown
24	8.0YR-4.9/3.9	Light brown to moderate yellowish brown
25	7.7YR-4.9/3.9	Light brown

** Average wet and dry chromaticity coordinates (x,y) and daylight reflectances (Y) used. x = 0.331, y = 0.386, Y = 7.8%.



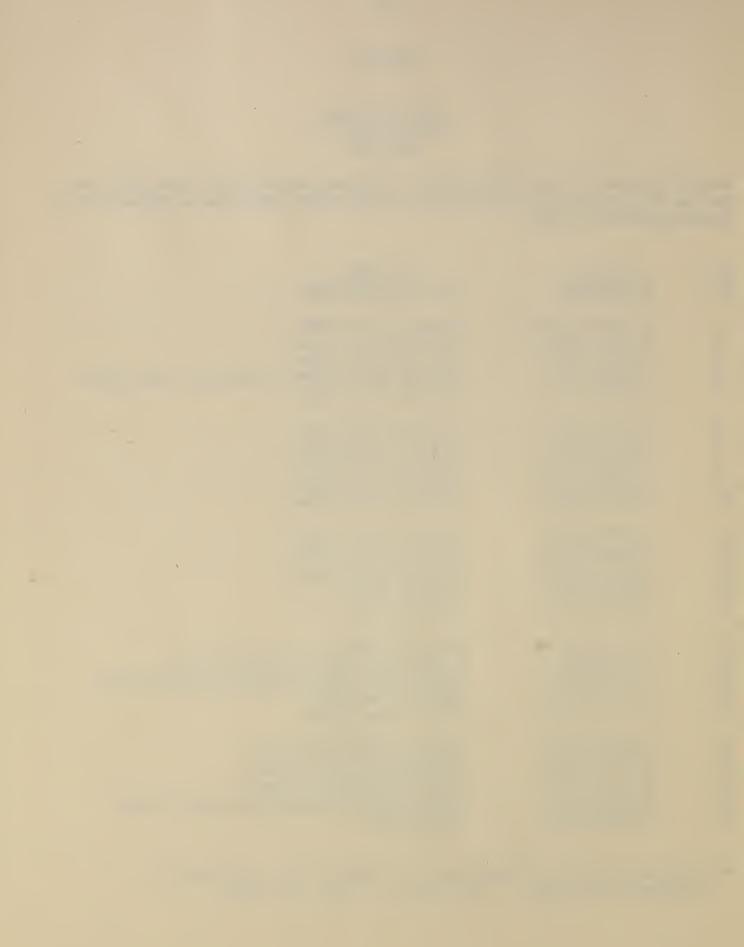


Table VI

White Oak Leaves (Quercus alba L.)

Color Differences Between The Initial Measurements And Each Of The 24 Successive Measurements For Both The Wet And Dry White Oak Leaves Taking As Zero The First Determination At 1/2 Hour After The Leaves Were Picked And Considering, For The Purpose Of Color Differences, The First Determination As Zero Hours.

Determinations Between Runs	Color Difference					
Number:	Wet Leaf	Dry Leaf				
l and l	0.0	0.0				
l and 2	2.0	2.0				
l and 3	2.0	6.4				
l and 4	2.0	12.4				
l and 5	2.0	14.2				
l and 6	2.0	16.2				
l and 7	4.0	12.2				
l and 8	6.4	14.2				
l and 9	4.0	12.4				
l and 10	4.0	16.2				
l and ll	6.2	18.2				
l and l2	15.2	18.2				
l and l3	21.5	20.3				
l and l4	21.2	22.4				
l and 15	21.4	22.6				
l and 16	21.2	22.6				
l and 17	20.8	24.8				
l and 18	24.6	25.6				
l and 19	22.8	30.0				
l and 20	26.8	30.6				
1 and 21	26.7	35.6				
1 and 22	24.8	38.0				
1 and 23	23.0	36.4				
1 and 24	23.2	36.8				
1 and 25	23.3	36.8				



-22-

Table VII

White Oak Leaves (Quercus alba L.)

Chromaticity Coordinates And Daylight Reflectances Of The Measured Wet White Oak Leaf (Now Dried), The Backing Wet White Oak Leaf (Now Dried), The Measured Dry White Oak Leaf, And The Backing Dry White Oak Leaf Obtained From Spectrophotometric Measurements Made After A Period Of One Year.

- Samole	GE Graph Sheet Visible Spectrum	Serial Number Near Infrared Spectrum	Chroma Coordi x	ticity nates 	Daylight Reflectance Y(%)	
Measured Leaf	GE II-1272	GE II-1273	0.365		11.3	
KEPT WET (Now Dried)						
Backing Leaf KEPT WET	1272	1273	. 366	• 354	10.6	
(Now Dried)						
Measured Leaf KEPT DRY	1272	1273	.400	•372	18.9	
Backing Leaf** KEPT DRY	* 1272	1273	• 353	•365	18.7	

****This backing leaf has a chromaticity similar to the measured leaf after 24** weeks of drying thus giving some indication that light is needed to reduce the absorption band of chlorophyll.

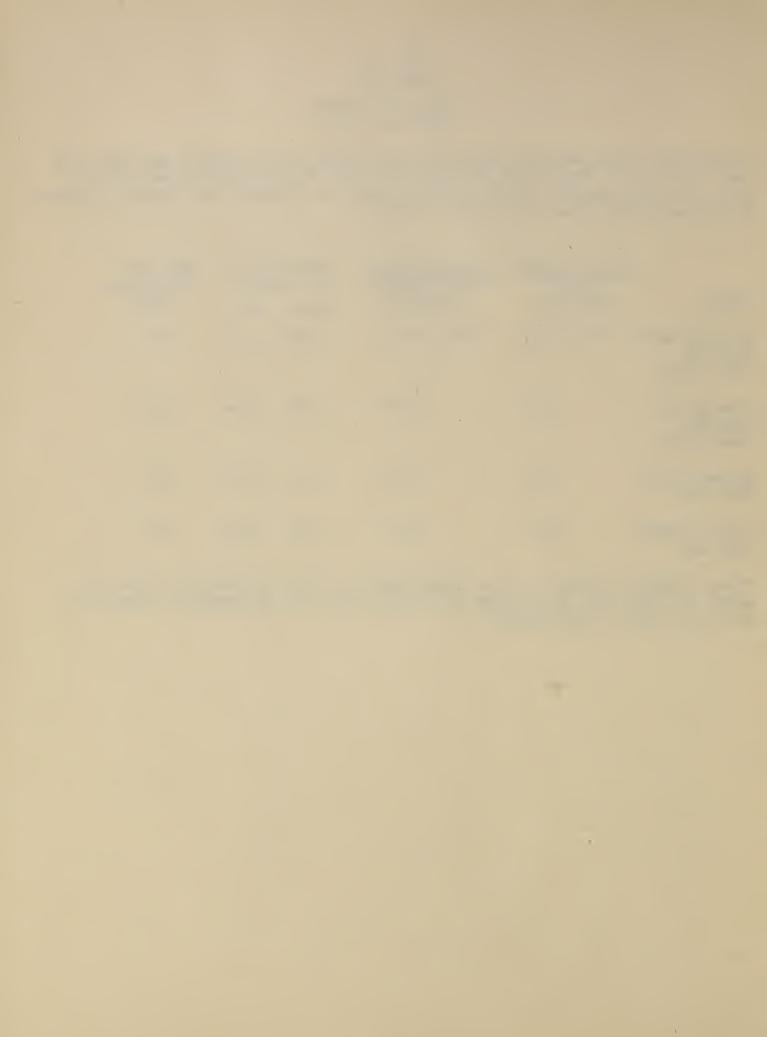


Table VIII

White Oak Leaves (Quercus alba L.)

Munsell Renotations And ISCC-NBS Color Designations Of The Measured Wet White Oak Leaf (Now Dried), The Backing Wet White Oak Leaf (Now Dried), The Measured Dry White Oak Leaf, And The Backing Dry White Oak Leaf Derived From Chromaticity Coordinates And Daylight Reflectances Computed From Spectrophotometric Measurements Made After A Period Of One Year.

Sample	Munsell Renotation	ISCC-NBS Color Designation
Measured Leaf KEPT WET (Now Dried)	9.3YR-3.9/2.0	Grayish yellowish brown
Backing Leaf KEPT WET (Now Dried)	8.7YR-3.8/1.9	Grayish yellowish brown
Measured Leaf KEPT DRY	7.6YR-4.9/3.9	Light brown
Backing Leaf KEPT DRY	5.1 Y-4.9/2.1	Light grayish olive



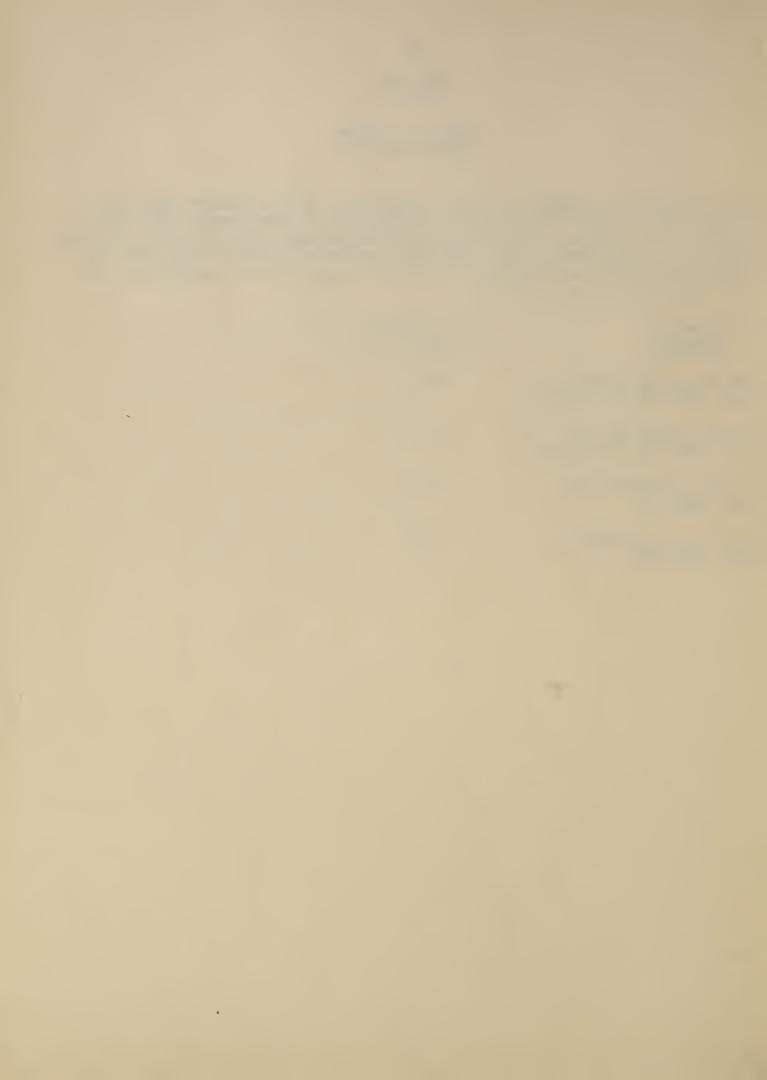
-24-

Table IX

White Oak Leaves (Quercus alba L.)

Color Differences Between The Initial Measurement And The Measured Wet White Oak Leaf (Now Dried), The Backing Wet White Oak Leaf (Now Dried), The Measured Dry White Oak Leaf, And The Backing Dry White Oak Leaf, Measured After A Period Of One Year, And Taking As Zero The First Determination At 1/2 Hour After The Leaves Were Picked And Considering, For The Purpose Of Color Differences, The First Determination As Zero Hours.

Determinations Between	Color Difference <u>A</u> E
Run No. 1 and Measured Leaf, KEPT WET (Now Dried)	16.6
Run No. 1 and Backing Leaf, KEPT WET (Now Dried)	15.3
Run No. 1 and Measured Leaf, KEPT DRY	37.0
Run No. 1 and Backing Leaf, KEPT DRY	33.0



Appendix A

Ozalid prints of the 26 sets of spectral directional reflectance measurements made on two sets of leaves of a White Oak tree; one set kept dry, the other kept immersed for one year in distilled water. Please note that the curves on four of the near infrared graph sheets are erroneous between approximately 950 and 1080 millimicrons, and should not be used in this region of the spectrum. They are: GE II-1235, -1246, -1251, and -1263.

Appendix B

Tables of spectral directional reflectances 400 -1080 millimicrons of 25 sets of determinations on wet and dry samples of White Oak tree leaves made over a period of one year at the time intervals indicated in Table 1. Also included are the spectral directional reflectances of the two backing leaves after the year's end and reported in Tables VII, VIII, and IX.

The near infrared data on Runs 21, 22, 23, and 24 are given for those portions of the spectrophotometric curves found to be usable. Runs 21 and 22 are given to 940 mµ and Run 24 to 990 mµ. While all of the data on Run 23 is reported the values between 950 and 1080 mµ are extrapolated.

Run Number 1					I	Run Number 2				Run Number 3			
	Nave ength mu	R _λ	Wave Length <u>mu</u>	R _λ	Wave Length <u>mµ</u>	\mathbb{R}_{λ}	Wave Length mu	R _λ	Wave Length <u>mu</u>	R _λ	Wave Length <u>mµ</u>	R _λ	
	400 10 20 30 40	0.041 .043 .045 .046 .047	750 60 70 80 90	0.489 .500 .512 .516 .518	400 10 20 30 40	0.040 .043 .043 .044 .044	750 60 70 80 90	0.472 .492 .503 .507 .511	400 10 20 30 40	0.041 .043 .044 .045 .045	750 60 70 80 90	0.477 .499 .510 .514 .519	
	450 60 70 80 90	.048 .048 .049 .049 .049 .050	800 10 20 30 40	.522 .523 .524 .526 .528	450 60 70 80 90	.045 .046 .046 .046 .046	800 10 20 30 40	.512 .515 .517 .518 .520	450 60 70 80 90	• 046 • 046 • 047 • 047 • 048	800 10 20 30 40	.522 .525 .528 .529 .531	
	500 10 20 30 40	.051 .058 .072 .091 .100	850 60 70 80 90	.529 .530 .531 .532 .533	500 10 20 30 40	.048 .054 .067 .086 .095	850 60 70 80 90	•522 •522 •523 •525 •526	500 10 20 30 40	•049 •055 •069 •085 •093	850 60 70 80 90	•532 •534 •536 •537 •538	
	550 60 70 80 90	.103 .100 .088 .077 .072	900 10 20 30 40	• 534 • 535 • 535 • 535 • 535	550 60 70 80 90	.098 .095 .084 .073 .068	900 10 20 30 40	•528 •528 •528 •528 •527 •528	550 60 70 80 90	.096 .094 .084 .074 .069	900 10 20 30 40	•540 •540 •541 •540 •540	
	600 10 20 30 40	.070 .065 .061 .059 .057	950 60 70 80 90	•534 •533 •531 •529 •530	600 10 20 30 迠0	.065 .062 .057 .055 .054	950 60 70 80 90	•526 •524 •522 •521 •520	600 10 20 30 40	.066 .063 .059 .057 .055	950 60 70 80 90	•540 •536 •533 •532 •532	
	650 60 70 80 90	•053 •050 •046 •046 •052	1000 10 20 30 40	•530 •531 •532 •532 •533	650 60 70 80 90	.050 .048 .045 .044 .044	1000 10 20 30 40	.520 .520 .520 .521 .523	650 60 70 80 90	.052 .050 .046 .045 .051	1000 10 20 30 40	•533 •534 •536 •536 •537	
	700 10 20 30 40	.096 .181 .285 .381 .450	1050 60 70 80	•533 •533 •532 •532	700 10 20 30 40	.089 .169 .269 .368 .434	1050 60 70 80	•524 •525 •526 •526	700 10 20 30 40	.096 .176 .276 .372 .440	1050 60 70 80	•537 •537 •538 •538	





Spectral Directional Reflectance, R_{λ} , Obtained from Measurements Made On A General Electric Recording Spectrophotometer (See Appendix A For Copies Of The Original Recording Sheets).

Run Number 4						Run Number 5				Run Number 6			
	Wave Length mµ.	R _λ	Wave Length mu	R _λ	Wave Length 	R _λ	Wave Length <u>mµ</u>	R _λ	Wave Length <u>mu</u>	R _λ	Wave Length <u>mµ</u>	R _λ	
	400	0.041	750	0.452	400	0.040	750	0.458	400	0.034	750	0.449	
	10	.042	60	.470	10	.042	60	.476	10	.036	60	.466	
	20	.044	70	.479	20	.042	70	.486	20	.039	70	.477	
	30	.045	80	.484	30	.044	80	.491	30	.041	80	.482	
	40	.045	90	.488	40	.044	90	.496	40	.042	90	.487	
	450	. 046	800	.490	450	•045	800	.498	450	.044	800	.491	
	60	. 047	10	.492	60	•046	10	.501	60	.045	10	.493	
	70	. 048	20	.494	70	•046	20	.503	70	.046	20	.495	
	80	. 048	30	.496	80	•046	30	.505	80	.047	30	.497	
	90	. 048	40	.498	90	•046	40	.506	90	.048	40	.499	
(C)	500	.050	850	•498	500	.048	850	.507	500	.049	850	•501	
	10	.055	60	•499	10	.054	60	.509	10	.055	60	•502	
	20	.068	70	•500	20	.068	70	.510	20	.068	70	•503	
	30	.084	80	•502	30	.083	80	.511	30	.084	80	•505	
	40	.092	90	•502	40	.091	90	.512	40	.093	90	•506	
	550	.096	900	•504	550	•095	900	.513	55 0	.096	900	•507	
	60	.094	10	•504	60	•092	10	.513	60	.094	10	•508	
	70	.084	20	•504	70	•082	20	.514	70	.084	20	•507	
	80	.075	30	•503	80	•072	30	.514	80	.074	30	•507	
	90	.069	40	•503	90	•067	40	.513	90	.068	40	•507	
	600	.067	950	.500	600	.065	950	.511	600	•066	950	•506	
	10	.064	60	.498	10	.062	60	.509	10	•062	60	•502	
	20	.060	70	.496	20	.058	70	.506	20	•058	70	•499	
	30	.057	80	.494	30	.056	80	.506	30	•057	80	•498	
	40	.056	90	.494	40	.055	90	.507	40	•055	90	•500	
	650 60 70 80 90	.052 .050 .047 .045 .052	1000 10 20 30 40	.494 .494 .494 .494 .494 .495	650 60 70 80 90	.051 .048 .045 .045 .050	1000 10 20 30 40	.507 .508 .510 .513 .515	650 60 70 80 90	.051 .048 .046 .045 .051	1000 10 20 30 40	.500 .502 .503 .506 .507	
	700 10 20 30 40	.099 .176 .266 .357 .420	1050 60 70 80	.495 .495 .496 .496	700 10 20 30 40	.095 .173 .267 .360 .423	1050 60 70 80	.516 .518 .518 .518	700 10 20 30 40	.096 .175 .271 .355 .416	1050 60 70 80	.508 .510 .510 .510	



Spectral Directional Reflectance, R_{λ} , Obtained From Measurements Made On A General Electric Recording Spectrophotometer (See Appendix A For Copies Of The Original Recording Sheets).

Run Number 7					Run Number 8				Run Number 9			
	Wave Length mu	R _λ	Wave Length <u>mµ</u>	Rλ	Wave Length mu	R _λ	Wave Length mµ	R _λ	Wave Length <u>m</u> u	Rλ	Wave Length <u>mµ</u>	R _λ
	400 10 20 30 40	0.039 .041 .043 .044 .044	750 60 70 80 90	0.440 .456 .462 .466 .469	400 1.0 20 30 40	0.025 .028 .029 .031 .032	750 60 70 80 90	0.438 .474 .484 .490 .494	400 10 20 30 40	0.037 .039 .040 .041 .041	750 60 70 80 90	0.438 .457 .465 .471 .476
	450 60 70 80 90	.045 .046 .046 .046 .046	800 10 20 30 40	.471 .473 .474 .477 .478	450 60 70 80 90	.034 .035 .036 .037 .039	800 10 20 30 40	.498 .500 .502 .504 .507	450 60 70 80 90	.042 .043 .043 .043 .043 .044	800 10 20 30 40	.479 .482 .485 .487 .489
	500 10 20 30 40	.048 .052 .066 .082 .090	850 60 70 80 90	.479 .481 .482 .483 .484	500 10 20 30 40	.040 .046 .059 .074 .082	850 60 70 80 90	.508 .510 .512 .513 .514	500 10 20 30 40	.045 .051 .064 .079 .086	850 60 70 80 90	.491 .492 .494 .497 .497
	550 60 70 80 90	.093 .090 .080 .071 .066	900 10 20 30 40	.485 .486 .486 .485 .485 .486	550 60 70 80 90	085 082 073 064 059	900 10 20 30 40	.516 .516 .517 .517 .517	550 60 70 80 90	.089 .087 .077 .068 .063	900 10 20 30 40	•501 •503 • 503 •505 •506
	600 1.0 20 30 40	•063 •060 •056 •055 •053	950 60 70 80 90	.484 .482 .478 .478 .478	600 10 20 30 40	.057 .054 .050 .049 .047	950 60 70 80 90	.515 .512 .510 .510 .510	600 10 20 30 40	.061 .057 .054 .052 .050	950 60 70 80 90	.504 .502 .501 .503 .505
	650 60 70 80 90	.050 .046 .044 .044 .044	1000 10 20 30 40	.479 .481 .483 .485 .486	650 60 70 80 90	.044 .042 .040 .039 .044	1000 10 20 30 山0	.512 .513 .515 .516 .517	650 60 70 80 90	.046 .044 .047 .047 .047	1000 10 20 30 40	.507 .501 .503 .506 .510
	700 10 20 30 40	.088 .166 .261 .348 .405	1050 60 70 80	.487 .489 .489 .490	700 10 20 30 40	.088 .160 .242 .343 .454	1050 60 70 80	.519 .519 .519 .519	700 10 20 30 40	.093 .173 .263 .349 .406	1050 60 70 80	.512 .514 .514 .515

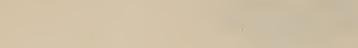


2



N.

	tun Nur	nber 10			tun Nun	iber 11		Run Number 12			
Wave Length <u>mu</u>	R _λ	Wave Length <u>mu</u>	R _λ	Wave Length <u>mu</u>	Rλ	Wave Length <u>mu</u>	R _λ	Wave Length <u>mu</u>	R _λ	Wave Length <u>mu</u>	R _λ
400	0.038	750	0.424	400	0.035	750	0.359	400	0.041	750	0.223
10	.039	60	.446	1.0	.038	60	.371	10	.042	60	.241
20	.041	70	.455	20	.039	70	.380	20	.043	70	.254
30	.042	80	.461	30	.040	80	.386	30	.044	80	.266
40	.043	90	.464	40	.041	90	.381	40	.044	90	.277
450	• 043	800	.468	450	.042	800	.395	450	. Olılı	800	.288
60	• 044	10	.471	60	.043	10	.400	60	. Olılı	10	.300
70	• 044	20	.474	70	.043	20	.405	70	. Olılı	20	.310
80	• 044	30	.476	80	.043	30	.409	80	. Olılı	30	.322
90	• 044	40	.478	90	.043	4,0	.414	90	. Olılı	40	.332
500	.046	850	.480	500	• 0145	850	.417	500	.044	850	•342
10	.051	60	.482	10	• 0149	60	.421	10	.046	60	•351
20	.064	70	.483	20	• 059	70	.425	20	.049	70	•360
30	.077	80	.485	30	• 072	80	.430	30	.051	80	•369
40	.085	90	.487	40	• 080	90	.433	40	.053	90	•378
550	.088	900	.488	550	.083	900	•437	550	.055	900	.386
60	.086	10	.489	60	.081	10	•441	60	.056	10	.393
70	.078	20	.490	70	.073	20	•444	70	.055	20	.399
80	.069	30	.489	80	.065	30	•446	80	.054	30	.403
90	.064	40	.489	90	.060	40	•448	90	.053	40	.408
600	.062	950	.487	600	.058	950	.148	600	.052	950	.410
10	.060	60	.485	10	.055	60	.448	10	.051	60	.411
20	.056	70	.482	20	.052	70	.447	20	.051	70	.411
30	.055	80	.483	30	.051	80	.447	30	.050	80	.414
40	.052	90	.484	40	.051	90	.447	40	.049	90	.417
650	.049	1000	.484	650	.046	1000	.448	650	.046	1000	.420
60	.046	10	.487	60	.045	10	.450	60	.045	10	.423
70	.043	20	.487	70	.042	20	.452	70	.043	20	.426
80	.043	30	.488	80	.041	30	.452	80	.043	30	.429
90	.052	40	.490	90	.045	40	.452	90	.050	40	.432
700 10 20 30 40	.100 .171 .260 .340 .393	1050 60 70 80	.490 .491 .492 . 4 93	700 10 20 30 40	.079 .148 .226 .292 .336	1050 60 70 80	.452 .452 .452 .452	700 10 20 30 40	.083 .126 .160 .200 .209	1050 60 70 80	



Run Number 13					Construction of the local division of the lo	Run Nur	mber 14			Run Number 15			
	Wave ength mu	R _λ	Wave Length <u>mu</u>	R _λ	Wave Length <u>mu</u>	Rλ	Wave Length <u>mµ</u>	R _λ	Wave Length <u>mu</u>	Rλ	Wave Length <u>mµ</u>	R _λ	
	400	0.038	750	0.187	400	0.032	750	0.135	〕400	0.035	750	0.128	
	10	.039	60	.202	10	.033	60	.148	10	.037	60	.140	
	20	.040	70	.214	20	.034	70	.158	20	.038	70	.149	
	30	.040	80	.228	30	.035	80	.166	30	.039	80	.159	
	40	.040	90	.238	40	.036	90	.176	40	.039	90	.170	
	450	.040	800	.253	450	•036	800	.185	450	.039	800	.179	
	60	.040	10	.264	60	•038	10	.194	60	.039	10	.189	
	70	.041	20	.275	70	•038	20	.202	70	.040	20	.198	
	80	.041	30	.287	80	•038	30	.210	80	.040	30	.207	
	90	.041	40	.298	90	•039	40	.219	90	.040	40	.216	
L.V	500	.041	850	• 309	500	.039	850	.227	500	.040	850	.223	
	10	.042	60	• 318	10	.040	60	.235	10	.041	60	.231	
	20	.044	70	• 328	20	.040	70	.240	20	.042	70	.238	
	30	.045	80	• 337	30	.041	80	.247	30	.042	80	.246	
	40	.046	90	• 344	40	.041	90	.255	40	.043	90	.253	
	550	.047	900	•354	550	.042	900	.262	550	.043	900	.262	
	60	.048	10	•363	60	.043	10	.268	60	.044	10	.268	
	70	.049	20	•369	70	.044	20	.273	70	.045	20	.275	
	80	.050	30	•374	80	.045	30	.277	80	.046	30	.280	
	90	.050	40	•379	90	.046	40	.281	90	.046	40	.284	
	600	• 050	950	•382	600	.046	950	.284	600	.047	950	.287	
	10	• 050	60	•384	10	.046	60	.286	10	.047	60	.290	
	20	• 050	70	•387	20	.047	70	.289	20	.048	70	.295	
	30	• 050	80	•390	30	.049	80	.293	30	.049	80	.297	
	40	• 049	90	•394	40	.049	90	.296	40	.049	90	.303	
	650 60 70 80 90	.047 .045 .044 .044 .044	1000 10 20 30 40	. 399 . 403 . 407 . 412 . 416	650 60 70 80 90	.048 .046 .045 .047 .055	1000 10 20 30 40	.300 .304 .308 .313 .317	650 60 70 80 90	.049 .048 .047 .049 .056	10 20	•307 •311 •315 •320 •323	
	700 10 20 30 40	.084 .118 .142 .161 .176	1050 60 70 80	.419 .423 .425 .428	700 10 20 30 40	.070 .086 .101 .113 .124	1050 60 70 80	•320 •323 •326 •330	700 10 20 30 40	.069 .084 .098 .107 .119	1050 60 70 80	•325 •329 •330 •332	

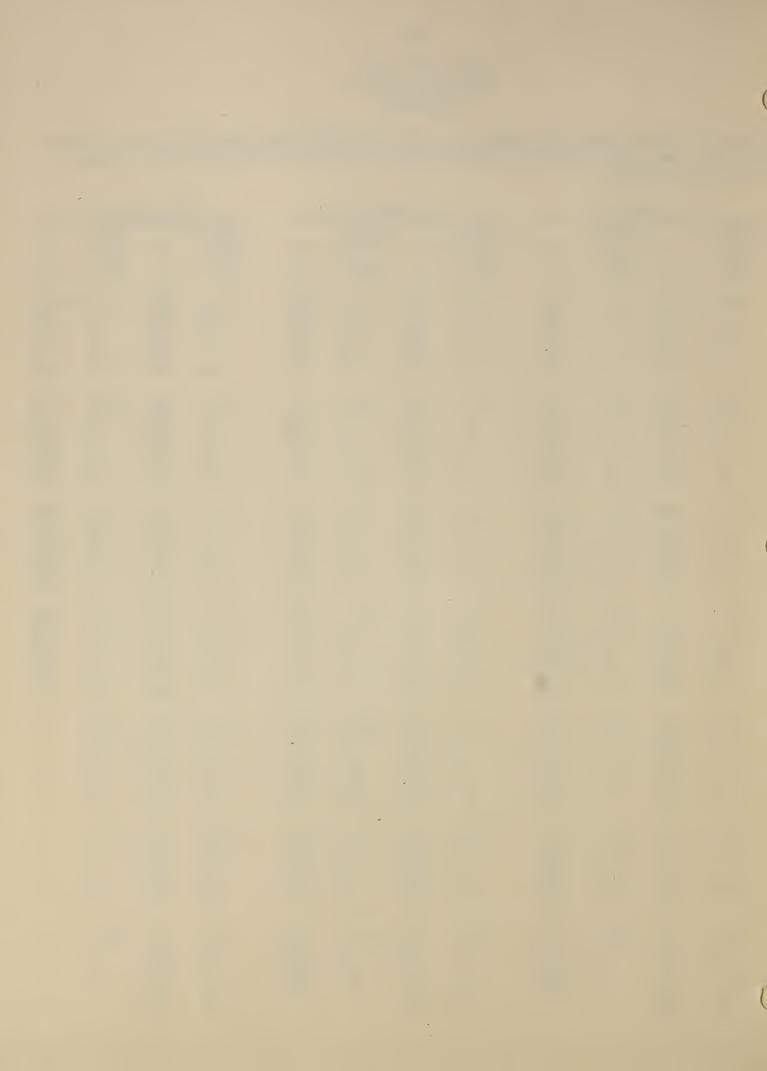


Run Number 16					Run Number 17					Run Number 18			
	Wave Length 	R _λ	Wave Length <u>mµ</u>	R _λ	Wave Leng th <u>mµ</u>	R _λ	Wave Length <u>mu</u>	R _λ	Wave Length <u>mu</u>	Rλ	Wave Length <u>mu</u>	R _λ	
	400	0.031	750	0.127	400	0.028	750	0.115	400	0.026	750	0.107	
	10	.033	60	.141	10	.029	60	.128	10	.028	60	.120	
	20	.034	70	.152	20	.030	70	.138	20	.029	70	.129	
	30	.036	80	.163	30	.031	80	.148	30	.029	80	.138	
	40	.036	90	.174	40	.033	90	.159	40	.030	90	.147	
	450	• 037	800	.184	450	.033	800	.169	450	.030	800	.156	
	60	• 038	10	.194	60	.034	10	.179	60	.031	10	.165	
	70	• 038	20	.203	70	.035	20	.189	70	.032	20	.174	
	80	• 039	30	.214	80	.036	30	.197	80	.032	30	.183	
	90	• 039	40	.223	90	.037	40	.206	90	.033	40	.191	
	500	.039	850	。232	500	.038	850	.215	500	.033	850	.198	
	10	.040	60	。239	10	.038	60	.221	10	.034	60	.205	
	20	.040	70	。246	20	.040	70	.228	20	.035	70	.211	
	30	.041	80	。254	30	.040	80	.235	30	.035	80	.218	
	40	.041	90	。262	40	.041	90	.244	40	.036	90	.226	
	550	. 042	900	.271	550	.041	900	.252	550	.036	900	.236	
	60	. 043	10	.280	60	.042	10	.260	60	.037	10	.244	
	70	. 044	20	.286	70	.043	20	.266	70	.039	20	.251	
	80	. 044	30	.291	80	.044	30	.272	80	.039	30	.257	
	90	. 044	40	.297	90	.044	40	.277	90	.041	40	.261	
	600	.045	950	.300	600	.045	950	.279	600	.041	950	.264	
	10	.046	60	.303	10	.046	60	.283	10	.042	60	.267	
	20	.047	70	.306	20	.047	70	.285	20	.044	70	.270	
	30	.048	80	.310	30	.049	80	.289	30	.045	80	.273	
	40	.048	90	.314	40	.049	90	.293	40	.045	90	.277	
	650	.048	1000	。319	650	.049	1000	.298	650	.047	1000	.281	
	60	.047	10	。322	60	.049	10	.302	60	.048	10	.285	
	70	.047	20	。328	70	.049	20	.308	70	.048	20	.290	
	80	.049	30	。330	80	.051	30	.312	80	.051	30	.292	
	90	.056	40	。334	90	.051	40	.314	90	.056	40	.295	
()	700 10 20 30 40	.067 .080 .092 .104 .116	1.050 60 70 80	•337 •340 •344 •344	700 10 20 30 40	.066 .075 .086 .094 .104	1050 60 70 80	.317 .321 .323 .326	700 10 20 30 40	.063 .071 .078 .089 .098	1050 60 70 80	.299 .300 .301 .304	



))

	Construction of the second sec	Run Nur	ber 19			Run Nun	iber 20		Run Number 21			
	Wave Length <u>mu</u>	R _λ	Wave Length <u>mu</u>	R _λ	Wave Length mµ	R _λ	Wave Length <u>mµ</u>	R _λ	Wave Length mu	R _λ	Wave Length mµ	Rλ
	400 10 20 30 40	0.027 .028 .029 .030 .030	750 60 70 80 90	0.116 .128 .138 .146 .155	400 10 20 30 40	0.025 .026 .026 .027 .028	750 60 70 80 90	0.097 .100 .109 .117 .126	400 10 20 30 40	0.026 .025 .026 .026 .027	750 60 70 80 90	0.099 .102 .111 .120 .129
	450 60 70 80 90	.031 .032 .032 .032 .033	800 10 20 30 40	.164 .174 .178 .190 .198	450 60 70 80 90	.028 .028 .028 .028 .028	800 10 20 30 40	.136 .145 .153 .162 .171	450 60 70 80 90	.027 .028 .028 .029 .029	800 10 20 30 40	.139 .149 .158 .167 .176
0	500 10 20 30 40	.033 .034 .034 .035 .036	850 60 70 80 90	.205 .210 .214 .221 .229	500 10 20 30 40	.028 .029 .029 .030 .031	850 60 70 80 90	.178 .183 .189 .196 .204	500 10 20 30 40	.030 .030 .030 .031 .031	850 60 70 80 90	.184 .191 .197 .204 .214
	550 60 70 80 90	.037 .038 .040 .041 .042	900 10 20 30 40	.239 .247 .254 .259 .263	550 60 70 80 90	.031 .032 .033 .034 .035	900 10 20 30 40	.215 .225 .232 .238 .242	550 60 70 80 90	.032 .033 .034 .035 .036	900 10 20 30 40	•228 •238 •246 •252 •256
	600 10 20 30 40	.044 .045 .046 .049 .050	950 60 70 80 90	。265 。267 。270 。273 。277	600 10 20 30 40	.036 .037 .038 .040 .043	950 60 70 80 90	.246 .248 .251 .255 .258	600 10 20 30 40	•037 •039 •041 •043 •045	950 60 70 80 90	60 93 93 93 93 93 93 93
	650 60 70 80 90	.051 .054 .056 .059 .064	1000 10 20 30 40	281 285 289 292 296	650 60 70 80 90	.044 .047 .050 .053 .058	1000 10 20 30 40	.262 .267 .270 .274 .274	650 60 70 80 90	.048 .051 .054 .058 .064	1000 10 20 30 40	6) 63 63
	700 10 20 30 40	.071 .079 .087 .097 .106	1050 60 70 80	.298 .302 .303 .305	700 10 20 30 40	.064 .071 .078 .082 .090	1050 60 70 80	.280 .284 .286 .286	700 10 20 30 40	.070 .077 .085 .085 .085	1050 60 70 80	8



-34-

White Oak Leaf (Quercus alba L.) KEPT WET

Spectral Directional Reflectance, R_{λ} , Obtained From Measurements Made On A General Electric Recording Spectrophotometer (See Appendix A For Copies Of The Original Recording Sheets).

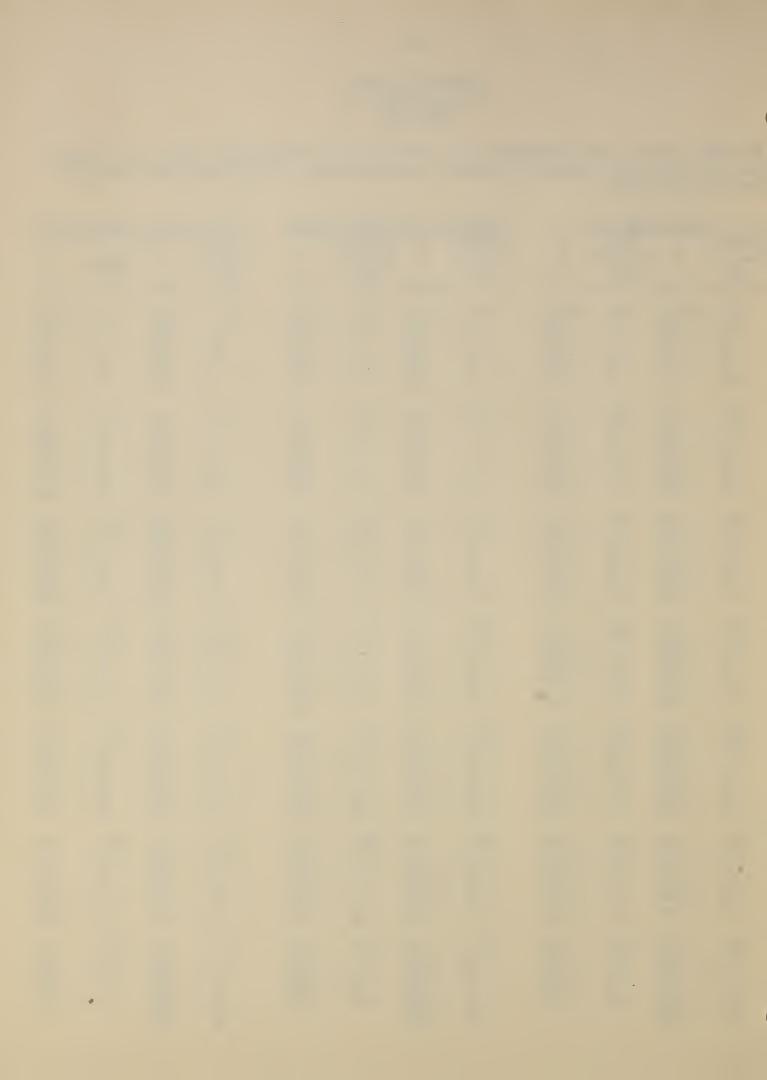
	lun Nur	nber 22		Contraction of the State of the	Run Nun	iber 23		Run Number 24 Wave Wave			
Wave Length <u>mu</u>	R _λ	Wave Length <u>mµ</u>	R _λ	Wave Length mu	R _λ	Wave Length <u>mµ</u>	R _λ	Wave Length <u>mu</u>	R _λ	Wave Length <u>mµ</u>	R _λ
400 10 20 30 40	0.023 .024 .025 .026 .027	750 60 70 80 90	0.116 .124 .133 .141 .149	400 10 20 30 40	0.028 .030 .032 .032 .033	750 60 70 80 90	0.115 .118 .127 .136 .145	400 10 20 30 40	0.029 .030 .031 .032 .032	750 60 70 80 90	0.113 .121 .130 .138 .148
450 60 70 80 90	.028 .028 .029 .029 .029	800 10 20 30 40	.158 .168 .177 .185 .192	450 60 70 80 90	.033 .034 .034 .034 .034	800 10 20 30 40	.154 .163 .172 .182 .190	450 60 70 80 90	.033 .033 .033 .033 .034	800 10 20 30 40	.157 .167 .176 .184 .192
500 10 20 30 40	.030 .030 .032 .033 .033	850 60 70 80 90	.198 .203 .207 .212 .220	500 10 20 30 40	.035 .036 .036 .037 .037	850 60 70 80 90	.196 .201 .206 .213 .222	500 10 20 30 40	.034 .035 .036 .036 .037	850 60 70 80 90	.198 .205 .211 .217 .227
550 60 70 80 90	.034 .035 .036 .038 .038	900 10 20 30 40	.231 .240 .245 .248 .250	550 60 70 80 90	.038 .040 .040 .041 .043	900 10 20 30 40	.232 .243 .251 .256 .260	550 60 70 80 90	.038 .038 .039 .040 .041	900 10 20 30 40	.237 .247 .256 .262 .267
600 10 20 30 40	.040 .041 .043 .046 .049	950 60 70 80 90	63 68 68 63	600 10 20 30 40	.044 .046 .048 .050 .051	950 60 70 80 90	.262 .264 .265 .266 .268	600 10 20 30 40	.042 .044 .046 .048 .050	950 60 70 80 90	.269 .272 .274 .278 .281
650 60 70 80 90	.051 .054 .058 .062 .068	1000 10 20 30 40	65 63 63 63 65	650 60 70 80 90	.056 .059 .061 .066 .072	1000 10 20 30 40	.269 .270 .270 .265 .257	650 60 70 80 90	.052 .055 .058 .062 .067	1000 10 20 30 40	, 43 63 68 88
700 10 20 30 40	.075 .082 .090 .097 .104	1050 60 70 80	8	700 10 20 30 40	.080 .087 .095 .099 .107	1050 60 70 80	.248 .237 .223 .210	700 10 20 30 40	.074 .080 .088 .096 .104	1050 60 70 80	6 6 6 6



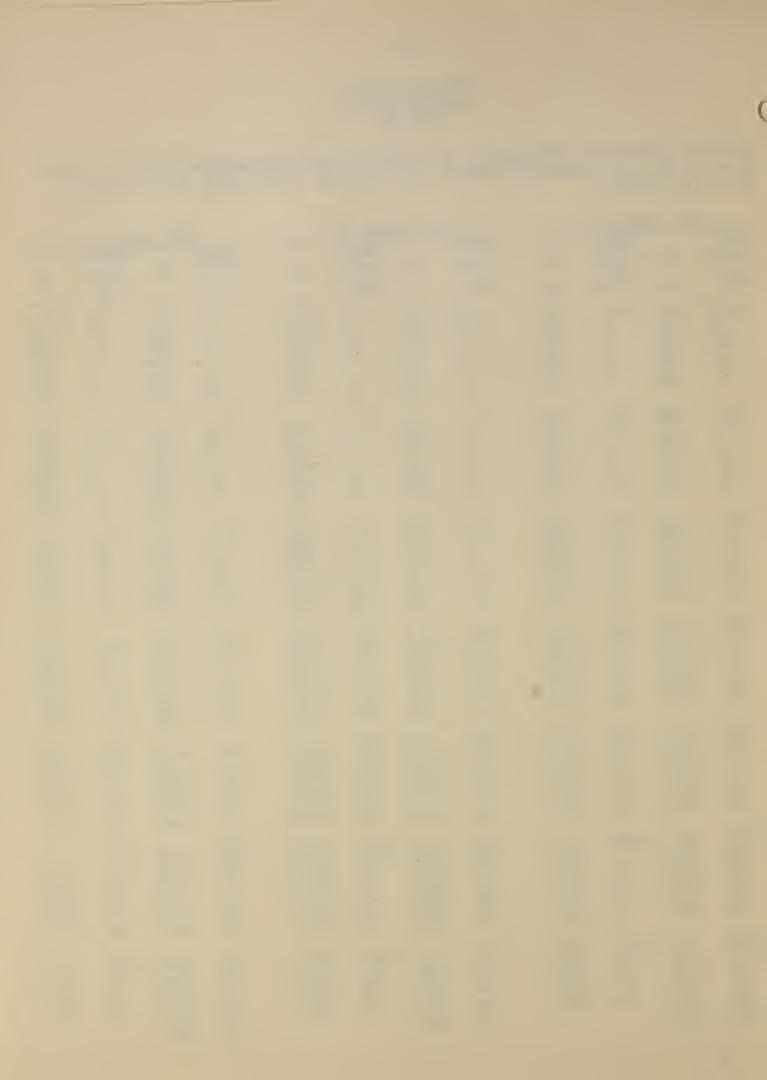
-35-

White Oak Leaf (Quercus alba L.) KEPT WET

Comment of the second second	lun Nur	mber 25		Construction of the owner of the owner of the owner of the owner owner owner owner owner owner owner owner owner	ed Leaf (Now Dried) Backing Leaf (Now Dried)					ried)	
Wave Length <u>mu</u>	R _λ	Wave Length <u>mu</u>	Rλ	Wave Length <u>mu</u>	R _λ	Wave Length <u>mu</u>	R _λ	Wave Length <u>mu</u>	Rλ	Length mµ	R _λ
400	0.031	750	0.118	400	0.052	750	0.255	400	0.049	750	0.268
10	.032	60	.129	10	.057	60	.266	10	.057	60	.281
20	.033	70	.138	20	.061	70	.277	20	.061	70	.294
30	.033	80	.147	30	.066	80	.288	30	.064	80	.308
40	.034	90	.156	40	.070	90	.299	40	.067	90	.321
450 60 70 80 90	034 035 035 035 035 035	800 10 20 30 40	.166 .174 .185 .193 .201	450 60 70 80 90	.074 .078 .081 .084 .087	800 10 20 30 40	.311 .322 .332 .343 .353	450 60 70 80 90	.070 .073 .074 .078 .081	800 10 20 30 40	• 334 • 348 • 361 • 372 • 384
500	•035	850	•208	500	.090	850	.362	500	.084	850	.395
10	•036	60	•213	10	.093	60	.371	10	.087	60	.404
20	•037	70	•217	20	.097	70	.378	20	.090	70	.414
30	•038	80	•224	30	.100	80	.386	30	.094	80	.424
40	•038	90	•233	40	.104	90	.397	40	.098	90	.435
550	.039	900	.244	550	.108	900	.422	550	.101	900	.447
60	.040	10	.254	60	.113	10	.426	60	.106	10	.460
70	.041	20	.262	70	.117	20	.437	70	.110	20	.470
80	.042	30	.267	80	.121	30	.446	80	.115	30	.480
90	.043	40	.271	90	.126	40	.455	90	.120	40	.489
600	•045	950	.273	600	.131	950	.462	600	.125	950	.496
10	•046	60	.276	10	.136	60	.468	10	:129	60	.503
20	•049	70	.277	20	.141	70	.476	20	.135	70	.510
30	•050	80	.282	30	.146	80	.482	30	.141	80	.516
40	•052	90	.285	40	.153	90	.488	40	.141	90	.521
650	.055	1000	•289	650	.158	1000	.494	650	.152	1000	。526
60	.058	10	•292	60	.166	10	.499	60	.156	10	•531
70	.061	20	•296	70	.174	20	.503	70	.163	20	•536
80	.066	30	•301	80	.181	30	.509	80	.172	30	•541
90	.071	40	•305	90	.190	40	.514	90	.183	40	•544
700 10 20 30 40	.076 .084 .091 .101 .109	1050 60 70 80	.307 .312 .312 .312 .314	700 10 20 30 40	.200 .210 .221 .233 .244	1050 60 70 80	.521 .521 .524 .528	700 10 20 30 40	.196 .210 .225 .240 .254	1050 60 70 80°	



		an Nur	and the second sec			Run Number 2 Run Number 3						
	Wave Length mu	R _λ	Wave Length <u>mu</u>	R _λ	Wave Length <u>mu</u>	Rλ	Wave Length <u>mu</u>	R _λ	Wave Length mu	R _λ	Wave Length mu	R _λ
	400 10 20 30 40	0.041 .043 .045 .046 .047	750 60 70 80 90	0.482 .500 .512 .516 .518	400 10 20 30 40	0.042 .044 .046 .046 .048	750 60 70 80 90	0.495 .517 .528 .532 .535	400 10 20 30 40	0.041 .044 .046 .048 .049	750 60 70 80 90	0.498 .518 .528 .533 .538
	450 60 70 80 90	.048 .048 .049 .049 .049	800 10 20 30 40	•522 •523 •524 •526 •528	450 60 70 80 90	.049 .050 .051 .051 .052	800 10 20 30 40	•537 •539 •541 •542 •544	450 60 70 80 90	.051 .052 .053 .054 .055	800 10 20 30 40	•539 •543 •544 •546 •548
)	500 10 20 30 40	.051 .058 .072 .089 .097	850 60 70 80 *90	.529 .530 .531 .532 .533	500 10 20 30 40	.054 .063 .079 .097 .108	850 60 70 80 90	.546 .546 .547 .548 .549	500 10 20 30 40	.058 .068 .087 .106 .115	850 60 70 80 90	•549 •550 •552 •552 •553
	550 60 70 80 90	.100 .096 .085 .074 .070	900 10 20 30 40	•534 •535 •535 •535 •535	550 60 70 80 90	.112 .109 .097 .086 .081	900 10 20 30 40	•550 •552 •552 •552 •553	550 60 70 80 90	.119 .115 .104 .092 .086	900 10 20 30 40	•555 •556 •558 •557 •558
	600 10 20 30 40	•067 •064 •060 •058 •057	80	•534 •533 •531 •529 •530	600 10 20 30 40	.078 .074 .069 .067 .065	950 60 70 80 90	•552 •551 •551 •551 •550	600 10 20 30 40	.084 .079 .074 .072 .069	950 60 70 80 90	•558 •558 •557 •556 •556
	650 60 70 80 90	.053 .050 .046 .046 .052	10 20 30	•530 •531 •532 •532 •533	650 60 70 80 90	.060 .056 .051 .050 .057	1000 10 20 30 40	•550 •549 •549 •550 •552	650 60 70 80 90	.063 .059 .052 .051 .062	1000 10 20 30 40	•556 •557 •558 •558 •559
	700 10 20 30 40	.093 .174 .276 .374 .442	60 70 80	•533 •533 •532 •532	700 10 20 30 40	.099 .183 .282 .383 .453	1050 60 70 80	•552 •552 •552 •552	700 1.0 20 30 40	.114 .200 .300 .395 .462	1050 60 70 80	•559 •560 •559 •559



	lun Nun	the second se		Run Number 5 Run Number 6							
Wave Length mu	R _λ	Wave Length <u>mu</u>	Rλ	Wave Length <u>mu</u>	R _λ	Wave Length <u>mu</u>	R _λ	Wave Length mu	R _λ	Wave Length mu	R _λ
400	0.044	750	0.502	400	0.046	750	0.491	400	0.047	750	0.496
10	.048	60	.519	10	.051	60	.507	10	.053	60	.511
20	.052	70	.528	20	.056	70	.516	20	.060	70	.521
30	.055	80	.534	30	.060	80	.522	30	.064	80	.528
40	.057	90	.540	40	.063	90	.528	40	.067	90	.535
450	.060	800	•544	450	.066	800	•534	450	.070	800	•541
60	.062	10	•549	60	.068	10	•540	60	.073	10	•546
70	.064	20	•553	70	.069	20	•543	70	.074	20	•548
80	.065	30	•557	80	.070	30	•547	80	.076	30	•554
90	.066	40	•562	90	.073	40	•552	90	.078	40	•559
500	.072	850	.565	500	.078	850	•557	500	.084	850	•563
10	.085	60	.569	10	.091	60	•561	10	.097	60	•566
20	.106	70	.572	20	.111	70	•564	20	.117	70	•570
30	.124	80	.574	30	.128	80	•568	30	.134	80	•574
40	.134	90	.578	40	.135	90	•570	40	.142	90	•577
550	.149	900	.581	550	.141	900	•573	550	.147	900	•581
60	.137	10	.582	60	.140	10	•576	60	.147	10	•583
70	.126	20	.584	70	.130	20	•578	70	.137	20	•585
80	.116	30	.586	80	.120	30	•581	80	.128	30	•587
90	.111	40	.588	90	.116	40	•583	90	.124	40	•590
600	.109	950	•589	600	.113	950	.585	600	.121	950	•591
10	.103	60	•591	10	.107	60	.588	10	.115	60	•593
20	.097	70	•591	20	.102	70	.588	20	.110	70	•595
30	.096	80	•591	30	.100	80	.590	30	.108	80	•596
40	.092	90	•591	40	.097	90	.591	40	.104	90	•596
650	.085	1000	•591	650	.090	1000	•592	650	.097	1000	.596
60	.075	10	•591	60	.081	10	•595	60	.089	10	.600
70	.068	20	•592	70	.074	20	•595	70	.080	20	.600
80	.067	30	•593	80	.073	30	•596	80	.080	30	.602
90	.091	40	•593	90	.093	40	•598	90	.103	40	.604
700 10 20 30 40	.177 .294 .387 .450 .484	1050 60 70 80	•593 •593 •593 •593	700 10 20 30 40	.177 .286 .380 .439 .472	1050 60 70 80	.599 .602 .602 .603	700 10 20 30 40	.185 .291 .387 .442 .477	1050 60 70 80	

	and the second s	lun Nur	Concession of the local division of the		and the second se	Run Nur	Contraction of the local division of the		Run Number 9 Wave Wave			
	Wave Length mu	R _λ	Wave Length <u>mu</u>	Rλ	Wave Length <u>mu</u>	R _λ	Wave Length mu	Rλ	Wave Length mu	R _λ	Wave Length <u>mu</u>	Rλ
	400	0.044	750	0.483	400	0.045	750	0.480	400	0.044	750	0.474
	10	.049	60	.499	10	.052	60	.497	10	.050	60	.490
	20	.054	70	.509	20	.057	70	.507	20	.055	70	.500
	30	.058	80	.517	30	.061	80	.514	30	.058	80	.508
	40	.060	90	.522	40	.064	90	.520	40	.061	90	.515
	450	• 063	800	•528	450	.068	800	.526	450	.064	800	.520
	60	• 066	10	•532	60	.070	10	.532	60	.066	10	.526
	70	• 066	20	•537	70	.071	20	.537	70	.068	20	.531
	80	• 068	30	•542	80	.073	30	.542	80	.069	30	.536
	90	• 070	40	•546	90	.075	40	.547	90	.071	40	.542
)	500	.075	850	•552	500	.081	850	•552	500	.077	850	•547
	10	.088	60	•556	10	.093	60	•557	10	.089	60	•552
	20	.107	70	•560	20	.111	70	•561	20	.101	70	•555
	30	.124	80	•564	30	.127	80	•564	30	.119	80	•560
	40	.131	90	•567	40	.133	90	•568	40	.125	90	•563
	550	.136	900	•570	550	.139	900	•572	550	.132	900	•567
	60	.135	10	•572	60	.140	10	•574	60	.133	10	•570
	70	.126	20	•574	70	.131	20	•576	70	.125	20	•572
	80	.118	30	•576	80	.124	30	•579	80	.117	30	•576
	9 0	.113	40	•579	90	.119	40	•582	90	.113	40	•578
	600	.111	950	.580	600	.116	950	•584	600	.110	950	.581
	10	.105	60	.583	10	.111	60	•586	10	.104	60	.584
	20	.100	70	.584	20	.106	70	•588	20	.100	70	.584
	30	.099	80	.585	30	.104	80	•589	30	.099	80	.586
	40	.095	90	.585	40	.100	90	•589	40	.094	90	.588
	650	.088	1000	•587	650	.092	1000	•591	650	.086	1000	•590
	60	.079	10	•588	60	.083	10	•592	60	.078	10	•591
	70	.072	20	•590	70	.076	20	•593	70	.070	20	•592
	80	.071	30	•591	80	.076	30	•595	80	.071	30	•593
	90	.071	40	•592	90	.100	40	•597	90	.097	40	•596
	700 10 20 30 40	.164 .275 .371 .432 .464	1050 60 70 80	•594 •595 •595 •596	700 10 20 30 40	.186 .288 .375 .429 .461	1050 60 70 80	•598 •599 •599 •599	700 10 20 30 40	.176 .285 .370 .423 .454	1050 60 70 80	•599 •599 •599 ∘599



-

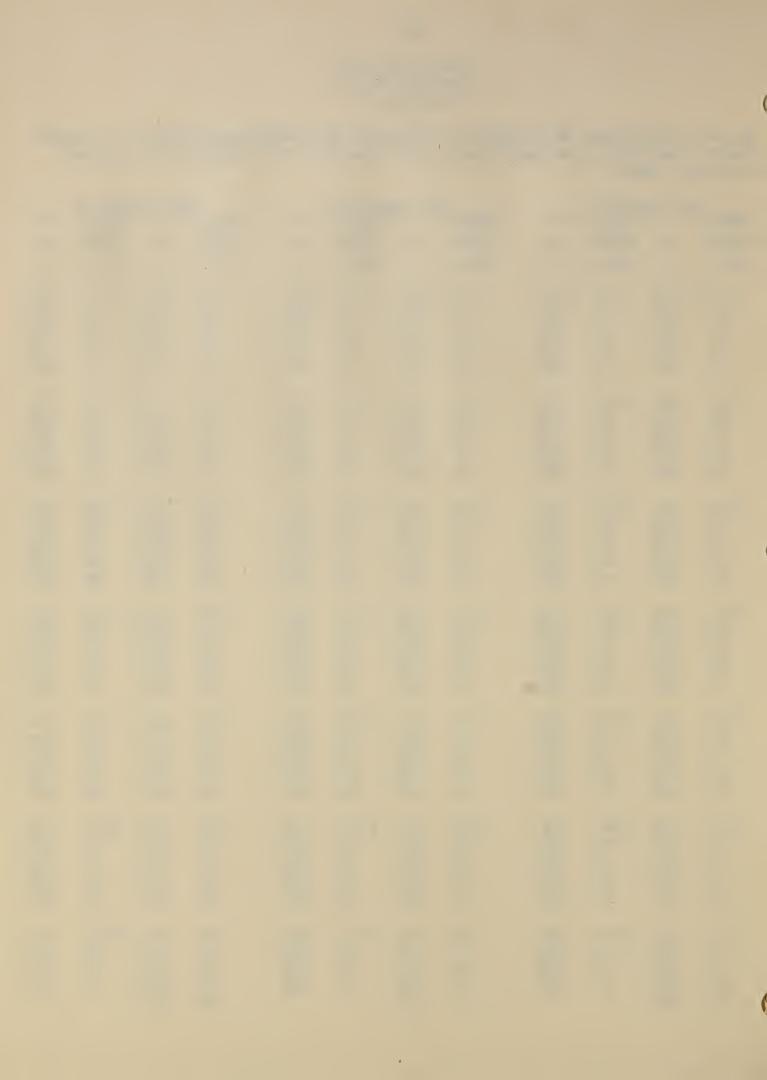
Run Number 10						Run Nun	ber 11		F			
	Wave Length mu	R _λ	Wave Length mu	R _λ	Wave Length <u>m</u> u	R _λ	Wave Length <u>mu</u>	R _λ	Wave Length <u>m</u> u	R _λ	Wave Length <u>mu</u>	Rλ
	400	0.048	750	0.463	400	0.048	750	0.457	100	0.050	750	0.443
	10	.057	60	.477	10	.056	60	.475	10	.060	60	.460
	20	.064	70	.490	20	.064	70	.486	20	.068	70	.472
	30	.069	80	.497	30	.070	80	.495	30	.074	80	.482
	40	.073	90	.505	40	.074	90	.502	40	.079	90	.490
	450	•077	800	.511	450	.079	800	•508	450	.084	800	•497
	60	•079	10	.518	60	.082	10	•514	60	.089	10	•503
	70	•080	20	.523	70	.084	20	•520	70	.090	20	•510
	80	•082	30	.528	80	.086	30	•525	80	.093	30	•516
	90	•086	40	.536	90	.091	40	•531	90	.098	40	•523
	500	.092	850	•542	500	.098	850	•537	500	.107	850	•529
	10	.104	60	•546	10	.111	60	•543	10	.119	60	•533
	20	.119	70	•549	20	.126	70	•547	20	.132	70	•539
	30	.131	80	•553	30	.137	80	•550	30	.142	80	•543
	40	.136	90	•558	40	.142	90	•554	40	.147	90	•546
	550	.142	900	• 562	550	.148	900	•558	550	.152	900	•550
	60	.143	10	• 564	60	.150	10	•561	60	.153	10	•553
	70	.138	20	• 568	70	.144	20	•564	70	.148	20	•556
	80	.131	30	• 570	80	.137	30	•566	80	.143	30	•559
	90	.128	40	• 573	90	.133	40	•570	90	.143	40	•562
	600	.124	950	•576	600	.130	950	•573	600	.137	950	.566
	10	.120	60	•578	10	.126	60	•574	10	.133	60	.568
	20	.115	70	•580	20	.122	70	•575	20	.129	70	.571
	30	.114	80	•582	30	.120	80	•577	30	.127	80	.573
	40	.109	90	•584	40	.117	90	•578	40	.123	90	.575
	650	•101	1000	•586	650	.108	1000	•578	650	.114	1000	•577
	60	•092	10	•587	60	.101	10	•579	60	.106	10	•580
	70	•085	20	•590	70	.091	20	•580	70	.098	20	•581
	80	•084	30	•590	80	.088	30	•580	80	.097	30	•584
	90	•114	40	•594	90	.113	40	•580	90	.124	40	•586
	700 10 20 30 40	.192 .289 .366 .413 .443	1050 60 70 80	•595 •598 •598 •600	700 10 20 30 迠0	.190 .285 .357 .408 .440	1050 60 70 80	•580 •580 •580 •580	700 10 20 30 40	.196 .283 .351 .394 .424	1050 60 70 80	.586 .588 .588 .590



-40-

White Oak Leaf (Quercus alba L.) KEPT DRY

Run Number 13						Run Nun	nber 14		Run Number 15 Wave Wave			
	Wave Length mµ	R _λ	Wave Length <u>mu</u>	R _λ	Wave Length <u>mu</u>	R _λ	Wave Length <u>mu</u>	R _λ	Wave Length <u>mu</u>	R _λ	Wave Length <u>mu</u>	R _λ
	400	0.052	750	0.435	400	0.055	750	0.414	400	0.057	750	0.394
	10	.063	60	.452	10	.067	60	.437	10	.068	60	.413
	20	.072	70	.464	20	.076	70	.451	20	.079	70	.428
	30	.079	80	.474	30	.082	80	.462	30	.086	80	.438
	40	.083	90	.482	40	.087	90	.472	40	.092	90	.450
	450	.090	800	.491	450	.092	800	.480	450	.097	800	.457
	60	.093	10	.498	60	.097	10	.489	60	.102	10	.465
	70	.094	20	.504	70	.099	20	.500	70	.104	20	.472
	80	.098	30	.511	80	.103	30	.503	80	.109	30	.479
	90	.103	40	.516	90	.110	40	.510	90	.115	40	.486
)	500	.112	850	.522	500	.118	850	.516	500	.123	850	.494
	10	.124	60	.528	10	.129	60	.521	10	.133	60	.499
	20	.136	70	.533	20	.141	70	.527	20	.143	70	.504
	30	.146	80	.537	30	.149	80	.531	30	.150	80	.509
	40	.149	90	.540	40	.154	90	.536	40	.155	90	.513
	550	.155	900	•545	550	.158	900	•539	550	.159	900	•517
	60	.156	10	•548	60	.160	10	•543	60	.162	10	•520
	70	.152	20	•552	70	.157	20	•547	70	.159	20	•524
	80	.147	30	•555	80	.154	30	•550	80	.157	30	•527
	90	.144	40	•557	90	.151	40	•554	90	.156	40	•530
	600	.142	950	•561	600	.150	950	•557	600	.154	950	•534
	10	.138	60	•563	10	.147	60	•562	10	.152	60	•539
	20	.134	70	•567	20	.144	70	•564	20	.150	70	•543
	30	.132	80	•570	30	.144	80	•568	30	.149	80	•547
	40	.127	90	•573	40	.138	90	•572	40	.145	90	•551
	650	.119	1000	•576	650	.129	1000	•576	650	.136	1000	•554
	60	.110	10	•580	60	.120	10	•578	60	.128	10	•558
	70	.101	20	•583	70	.112	20	•584	70	.120	20	•563
	80	.103	30	•585	80	.116	30	•587	80	.124	30	•569
	90	.130	40	•590	90	.148	40	•591	90	.151	40	•572
	700 10 20 30 40	.200 .275 .340 .385 .415	1050 60 70 80	•593 •597 •598 •599	700 10 20 30 40	.206 .268 .322 .368 .396	1050 60 70 80	•593 •596 •598 •601	700 10 20 30 40	.204 .260 .309 .349 .376	1050 60 70 80	•573 •577 •579 •580

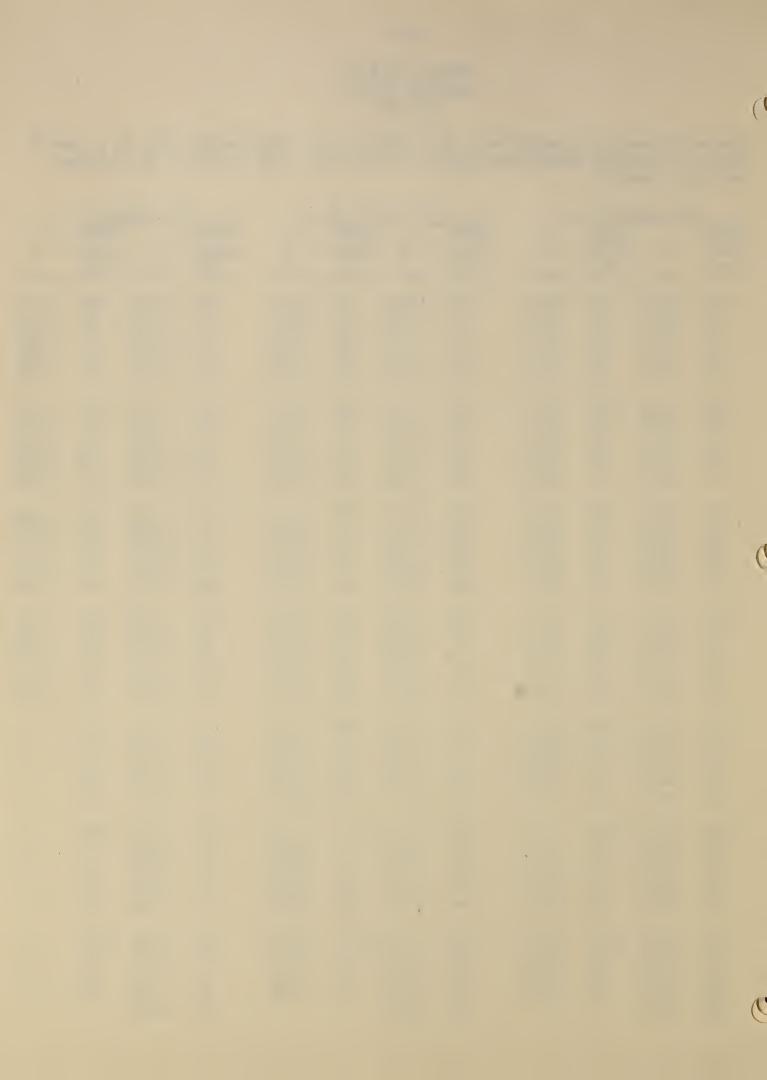


-41-

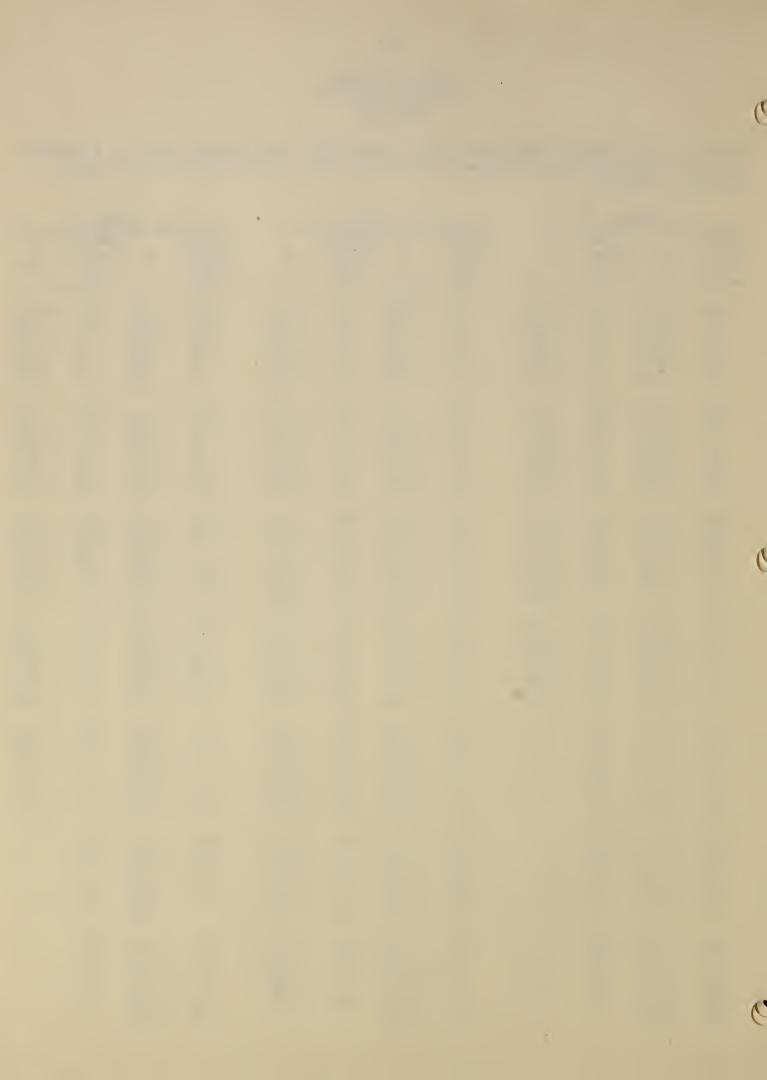
Run Number 16					and the second s	Run Nur	ber 17			Run Number 18 Wave Wave			
	Wave Length mu	R _λ	Wave Length <u>mµ</u>	R _λ	Wa ve Length <u>mµ</u>	R _λ	Wave Length <u>mµ</u>	R _λ	Wave Length <u>m</u> u	R _λ	Wave Length <u>mµ</u>	Rλ	
	400	0.056	750	0.392	400	0.058	750	0.374	400	0.058	750	0.363	
	10	.068	60	.411	10	.073	60	.392	10	.071	60	.379	
	20	.077	70	.425	20	.083	70	.405	20	.082	70	.392	
	30	.085	80	.437	30	.091	80	.418	30	.090	80	.404	
	40	.090	90	.449	40	.097	90	.428	40	.097	90	.414	
	450	.096	800	.458	450	.102	800	•437	450	.102	800	.422	
	60	.100	10	.466	60	.106	10	•445	60	.107	10	.432	
	70	.102	20	.473	70	.110	20	•453	70	.111	20	.438	
	80	.107	30	.480	80	.114	30	•460	80	.116	30	.444	
	90	.114	40	.488	90	.120	40	•467	90	.121	40	.450	
	500	.122	850	.494	500	.127	850	•473	500	.127	850	.457	
	10	.131	60	.499	10	.136	60	•479	10	.135	60	.463	
	20	.141	70	.504	20	.144	70	•486	20	.142	70	.469	
	30	.148	80	.511	30	.151	80	•490	30	.149	80	.473	
	40	.153	90	.513	40	.156	90	•494	40	.155	90	.478	
	550	.158	900	•518	550	.160	900	.498	550	.161	900	.482	
	60	.160	10	•521	60	.164	10	.501	60	.165	10	.486	
	70	.159	20	•526	70	.164	20	.505	70	.168	20	.490	
	80	.158	30	•529	80	.165	30	.509	80	.171	30	.494	
	90	.158	40	•534	90	.166	40	.513	90	.175	40	.498	
	600	.158	950	•537	600	.167	950	.518	600	.179	950	.504	
	10	.155	60	•542	10	.167	60	.524	10	.181	60	.510	
	20	.154	70	•546	20	.166	70	.528	20	.183	70	.515	
	30	.153	80	•550	30	.167	80	.535	30	.184	80	.521	
	40	.148	90	•555	40	.163	90	.540	40	.184	90	.526	
	650	.140	1000	•560	650	.155	1000	•545	650	.179	1000	•534	
	60	.132	10	•563	60	.148	10	•553	60	.173	10	•539	
	70	.126	20	•569	70	.142	20	•558	70	.169	20	•545	
	80	.132	30	•573	80	.149	30	•562	80	.177	30	•550	
	90	.163	40	•576	90	.178	40	•565	90	.208	40	•555	
	700 10 20 30 40	.211 .260 .307 .346 .373	1050 60 70 80	• 577 • 581 • 581 • 582	700 10 20 30 40	.220 .261 .302 .334 .357	1050 60 70 80	•569 •573 •576 •576	700 10 20 30 40	•238 •270 •300 •323 •348	1050 60 70 80	•560 •564 •567 •570	



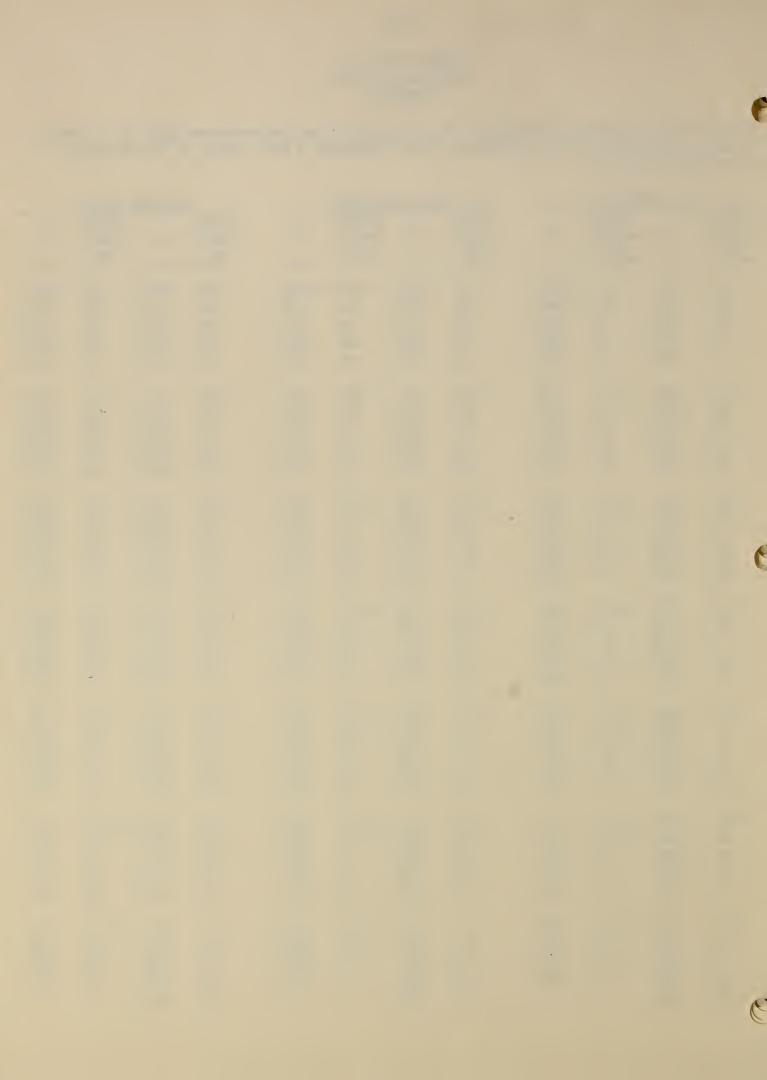
Run Number 19 Wave Wave						and the second se	nber 20			10 .070 60 20 .082 70			
	Wave Length mu	R _λ	Wave Length <u>mu</u>	R _λ	Wave Lengt <u>mu</u>		Wave Length <u>mµ</u>	R _λ	Lengt	h R _{\lambda}	Length	R _λ	
	400 10 20 30 40	0.059 .072 .082 .092 .097	750 60 70 80 90	0.393 .409 .422 .433 .443	400 10 20 30 40	.066 .071 .083	750 60 70 80 90	0.415 .431 .442 .454 .464	10	.070 .082 .091	60 70 80	0.420 .436 .446 .455 .463	
	450 60 70 80 90	.104 .108 .114 .119 .125	800 10 20 30 40	.452 .461 .467 .474 .480	450 60 70 80 90	.101 .106 .112	800 10 20 30 40	.471 .480 .487 .493 .499	450 60 70 80 90	.110 .115 .122	10 20 30	.470 .476 .484 .489 .495	
)	500 10 20 30 40	.132 .140 .148 .156 .163	850 60 70 80 90	.486 .492 .497 .502 .505	500 10 20 30 40	.135 .144 .153	850 60 70 80 90	•506 •510 •515 •520 •522	500 10 20 30 40	.143 .152 .163	60	•501 •506 •511 •515 •518	
	550 60 70 80 90	.170 .177 .183 .188 .194	900 10 20 30 40	•509 •512 •517 •520 •524	550 60 70 80 90	.180 .188 .193	900 10 20 30 40	•526 •530 •533 •536 •539	550 60 70 80 90	.193 .203 .213	20 30	•522 •524 •528 •532 •535	
	600 10 20 30 40	.200 .205 .209 .213 .214	950 60 70 80 90	.528 .532 .537 .542 .547	600 10 20 30 40	.215 .221 .225	60 70	• 543 • 547 • 549 • 552 • 556	600 10 20 30 40	• 252 • 260 • 265	60 70 80	80 63 63 63 63 63	
	650 60 70 80 90	.210 .206 .203 .211 .235	1000 10 20 30 40	•551 •556 •557 •563 •567	650 60 70 80 90	• • 220 • 218 • 222	10 20 30	• 558 • 560 • 564 • 565 • 566	650 60 70 80 90	•267 •268 •278	10 20 30	63 63 60 60	
	700 10 20 30 40	•270 •302 •332 •359 •378	1050 60 70 80	•568 •573 •572 •572	700 10 20 30 40	• • 323 • • 353 • • 380	60 70 80	•568 •571 •572 •573	700 10 20 30 40	• 354 • 373 • 394	60 70 80	65 63 68	



	and the second s	an Nur	nber 22			lun Nun	nber 23		F			
	Wave Length mu	R _λ	Wave Length <u>mµ</u>	R _λ	Wave Length mu	R _λ	Wave Length <u>mu</u>	Rλ	Wave Length <u>mu</u>	R _λ	Wave Length mu	R _λ
	400 10 20 30 40	0.055 .068 .080 .089 .096	750 60 70 80 90	0.449 .470 .480 .488 .496	400 10 20 30 40	0.056 .067 .078 .086 .092	750 60 70 80 90	0.455 .468 .477 .486 .494	400 10 20 30 40	0.058 .068 .078 .086 .092	750 60 70 80 90	0.462 .472 .482 .490 .497
	450 60 70 80 90	.100 .107 .112 .118 .125	800 10 20 30 40	.503 .510 .516 .522 .526	450 60 70 80 90	.097 .104 .108 .114 .120	800 10 20 30 40	.502 .509 .514 .519 .525	450 60 70 80 90	.097 .102 .107 .113 .118	800 10 20 30 40	.506 .511 .519 .523 .530
)	500 10 20 30 40	.132 .142 .151 .163 .175	850 60 70 80 90	.531 .536 .539 .541 .542	500 10 20 30 40	.128 .135 .146 .157 .169	850 60 70 80 90	.531 .533 .538 .543 .546	500 10 20 30 40	.125 .133 .143 .154 .165	850 60 70 80 90	•534 •539 •542 •545 •549
	550 60 70 80 90	.187 .198 .210 .223 .236	900 10 20 30 40	•545 •545 •545 •546 •546	550 60 70 80 90	.181 .193 .206 .219 .232	900 10 20 30 40	•548 •550 •552 •553 •556	550 60 70 80 90	.178 .191 .203 .216 .230	900 10 20 30 40	•554 •555 •559 •560 •564
	600 10 20 30 40	.248 .260 .272 .283 .290	950 60 70 80 90		600 10 20 30 40	.245 .257 .270 .281 .290	950 60 70 80 90	•556 •557 •555 •554 •555	600 10 20 30 40	.244 .257 .271 .284 .294	950 60 70 80 90	.565 .566 .567 .571 .572
	650 60 70 80 90	.293 .294 .297 .311 .337	1000 10 20 30 40		650 60 70 80 90	.295 .296 .300 .314 .340	1000 10 20 30 40	•552 •550 •549 •533 •528	650 60 70 80 90	.300 .305 .310 .323 .348	1000 10 20 30 40	
•	700 10 20 30 40	.364 .388 .407 .427 .440	1050 60 70 80		700 10 20 30 40	.367 .391 .411 .430 .444	1050 60 70 80	.512 .500 .494 .468	700 10 20 30 40	•374 •397 •418 •436 •450	1050 60 70 80	



Run Number 25 Wave Wave						leasure	ed Leaf			Backing Leaf Wave Wave Length Ry Length Ry			
	Length mu	R _λ	Wave Length <u>mu</u>	R _λ	Wave Length mu	$\mathbb{R}_{\lambda}^{\cdot}$	Wave Length <u>mu</u>	R _λ	Length	Rλ	Wave Length <u>mµ</u>	R _λ	
	400	0.061	750	0.458	400	0.057	750	0.465	400	0.057	750	0.447	
	10	.072	60	.468	10	.068	60	.478	1.0	.076	60	.464	
	20	.081	70	.478	20	.078	70	.487	20	.093	70	.480	
	30	.088	80	.486	30	.085	80	.495	30	.107	80	.494	
	40	.095	90	.494	40	.091	90	.506	40	.116	90	.505	
	450	.100	800	.501	450	.097	800	.512	450	.121	800	.516	
	60	.105	10	.508	60	.100	10	.519	60	.127	10	.526	
	70	.109	20	.514	70	.105	20	.525	70	.131	20	.534	
	80	.115	30	.520	80	.110	30	.530	80	.136	30	.542	
	90	.121	40	.526	90	.116	40	.535	90	.143	40	.547	
	500	.127	850	.531	500	.123	850	•541	500	.150	850	•554	
	10	.135	60	.535	10	.130	60	•545	10	.159	60	•560	
	20	.144	70	.537	20	.140	70	•550	20	.168	70	•565	
	30	.156	80	.543	30	.150	80	•553	30	.177	80	•569	
	40	.168	90	.544	40	.163	90	•556	40	.184	90	•573	
	550	.180	900	•549	550	.178	900	•560	550	.192	900	• 578	
	60	.193	10	•552	60	.188	10	•563	60	.198	10	• 581	
	70	.205	20	•554	70	.201	20	•565	70	.201	20	• 584	
	80	.218	30	•557	80	.216	30	•568	80	.204	30	• 588	
	90	.232	40	•561	90	.228	40	•572	90	.205	40	• 592	
	600	.246	950	.562	600	.245	950	•573	600	•207	950	• 595	
	10	.260	60	.564	10	.259	60	•576	10	•206	60	• 598	
	20	.274	70	.566	20	.272	70	•576	20	•206	70	• 600	
	30	.287	80	.567	30	.285	80	•579	30	•207	80	• 602	
	40	.297	90	.569	40	.297	90	•581	40	•203	90	• 606	
	650	• 304	1000	•571	650	•304	1000	•583	650	.193	1000	.609	
	60	• 309	10	•573	60	•309	10	•585	60	.182	10	.610	
	70	• 314	20	•575	70	•315	20	•588	70	.174	20	.616	
	80	• 328	30	•577	80	•328	30	•590	80	.181	30	.617	
	90	• 352	40	•579	90	•351	40	•591	90	.214	40	.621	
	700 10 20 30 40	• 377 • 398 • 416 • 433 • 447	1050 60 70 80	•581 •584 •585 •586	700 10 20 30 40	•378 •400 •420 •440 •453	1050 60 70 80	•596 •597 •598 •604	700 10 20 30 40	.263 .313 .360 .395 .425	1050 60 70 80	•625 •627 •628 •634	



THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

Functions and Activities

The functions of the National Bureau of Standards are set forth in the Act of Congress, March 3, 1901, as amended by Congress in Public Law 619, 1950. These include the development and maintenance of the national standards of measurement and the provision of means and methods for making measurements consistent with these standards; the determination of physical constants and properties of materials; the development of methods and instruments for testing materials, devices, and structures; advisory services to Government Agencies on scientific and technical problems; invention and development of devices to serve special needs of the Government; and the development of standard practices, codes, and specifications. The work includes basic and applied research, development, engineering, instrumentation, testing, evaluation, calibration services, and various consultation and information services. A major portion of the Bureau's work is performed for other Government Agencies, particularly the Department of Defense and the Atomic Energy Commission. The scope of activities is suggested by the listing of divisions and sections on the inside of the front cover.

Reports and Publications

The results of the Bureau's work take the form of either actual equipment and devices or published papers and reports. Reports are issued to the sponsoring agency of a particular project or program. Published papers appear either in the Bureau's own series of publications or in the journals of professional and scientific societies. The Bureau itself publishes three monthly periodicals, available from the Government Printing Office: The Journal of Research, which presents complete papers reporting technical investigations; the Technical News Bulletin, which presents summary and preliminary reports on work in progress; and Basic Radio Propagation Predictions, which provides data for determining the best frequencies to use for radio communications throughout the world. There are also five series of nonperiodical publications: The Applied Mathematics Series, Circulars, Handbooks, Building Materials and Structures Reports, and Miscellaneous Publications.

Information on the Bureau's publications can be found in NBS Circular 460, Publications of the National Bureau of Standards (\$1.25) and its Supplement (\$0.75), available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office. Inquiries regarding the Bureau's reports and publications should be addressed to the Office of Scientific Publications, National Bureau of Standards, Washington 25, D. C.

