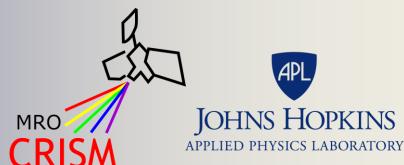
A Brief History of CRISM Observing Modes

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Primary Factors Affecting CRISM Data Characteristics

Changes to instrument hardware

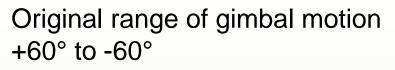
- • Gimbal \rightarrow experienced reduced range of motion through time

Environmental conditions

- ➤ Atmospheric opacity → variable over mission; less surface signal when more dust and ice in the atmosphere
- ➤ Illumination → variable along orbit, with season; less signal at higher incidence angles

Focus of this presentation!

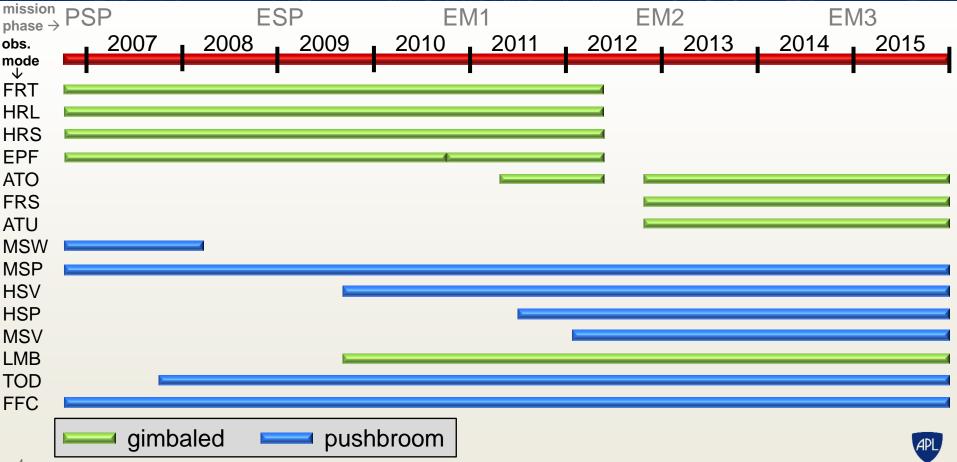
Observing Schematic & Gimbal Range of Motion



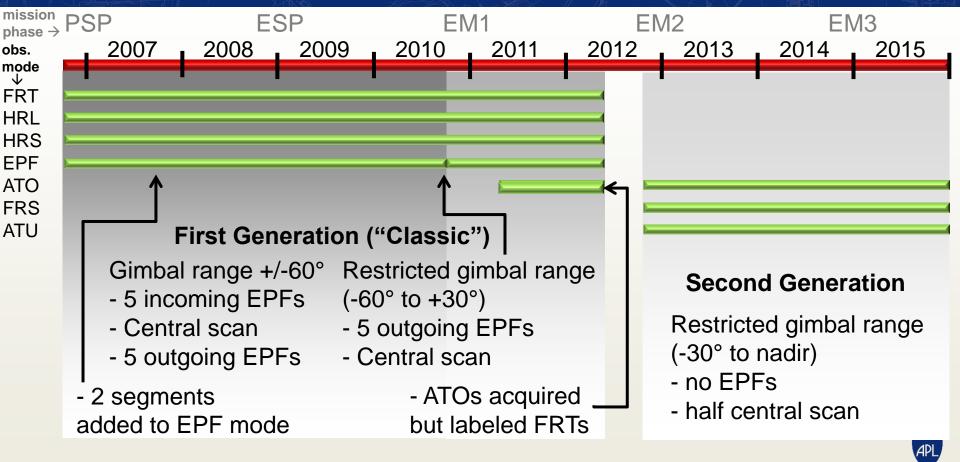


MRO orbit track direction Each dashed line represents an EPF scan, originally 5 on each incoming and outgoing side of the central scan, with 2 scans later added near +/- 20 deg for EPF observing mode -60° -30° nadir $+30^{\circ}$ +60**Gimbal Angle** +30° to nadir (since 2012_275)

Timeline of Observing Modes



Timeline of Observing Modes: Gimbaled (Surface Science)



Classic Targeted Observing Modes: FRT, EPF

~20 m/pix



FRT central scan + EPF sequence

Full Resolution Targeted (FRT) central scan only

- Emission Phase Function (EPF) *mode* consists of 5 (or 6) incoming and outgoing scans plus a 10x-binned, ~200 m/pix central scan
- Each FRT/HRL/HRS also has 5 EPF segments but the central scan is ~20 or ~40 m/pix.



Classic Targeted Observing Modes: HRL, HRS



40 m/pix



Half Resolution Short (HRS)

Half Resolution Long (HRL)



Second Generation Targeted Observing Modes

~20 m/pix (cross-track)



Full Resolution Short (FRS) (~20 m/pix)



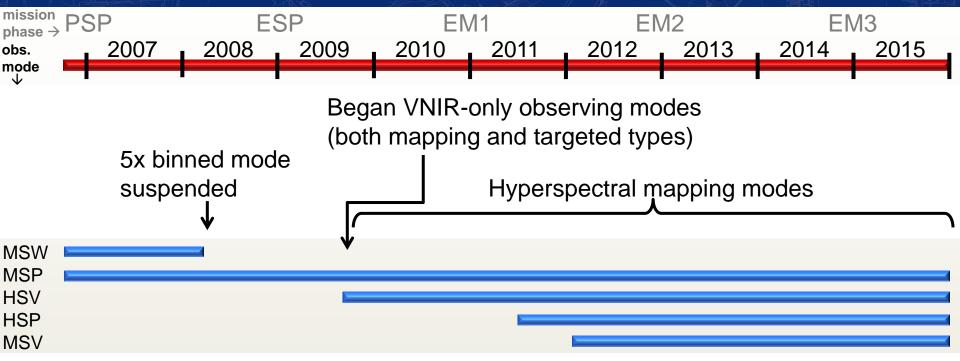
Along Track Oversampled (ATO) (variant of FRT before 2012_142) (highest spatial resolution in center)



ATO (after 2012_142) (up to ~8 m/pix downtrack, but requires special processing for increased resolution)

Along Track Undersampled (ATU) (~40 m/pix downtrack)

Timeline of Observing Modes: Mapping



MSW, MSV = 5x binned = 100 m/pix MSP, HSV, HSP = 10x binned = 200 m/pix

Mapping Modes

100 m/pix

MultiSpectral Window (MSW)

MultiSpectral VNIR (MSV)



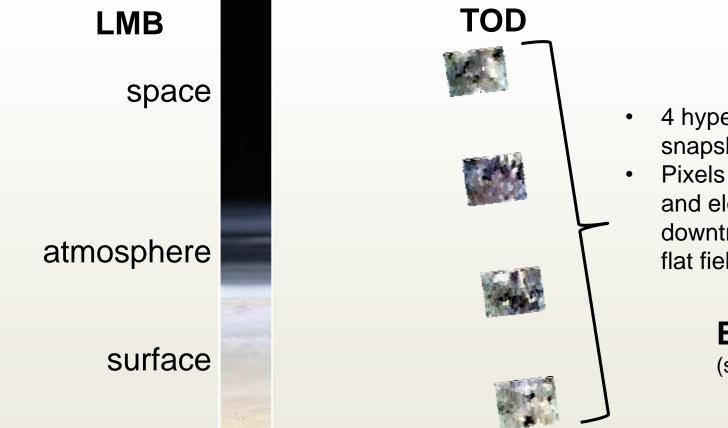
200 m/pix

MultiSPectral Mapping (MSP) HyperSPectral Mapping (HSP) HyperSPectral VNIR (HSV)

All mapping mode observations can vary in length: ~45, 180, or 540 km

Timeline of Observing Modes: **Atmospheric Modes and Calibrations** mission PSP ESP EM₂ EM1 EM3 phase \rightarrow 2009 2011 2013 2007 2008 2010 2012 2014 2015 obs. mode Tracking Optical Depth (TODs): Hyperspectral, **Emission Phase** Function (EPFs) 10x binned snapshots to help fill spatial and (see also slide 5) temporal gaps between targeted observations, generally for atmospheric characterization Flat Field LiMB Scans (LMBs): Requires **C**alibrations spacecraft pitch maneuver to view (FFCs): Acquired limb of planet, low-angle gimbal scan throughout mission EPF LMB TOD FFC gimbaled pushbroom APL

Atmospheric Observations

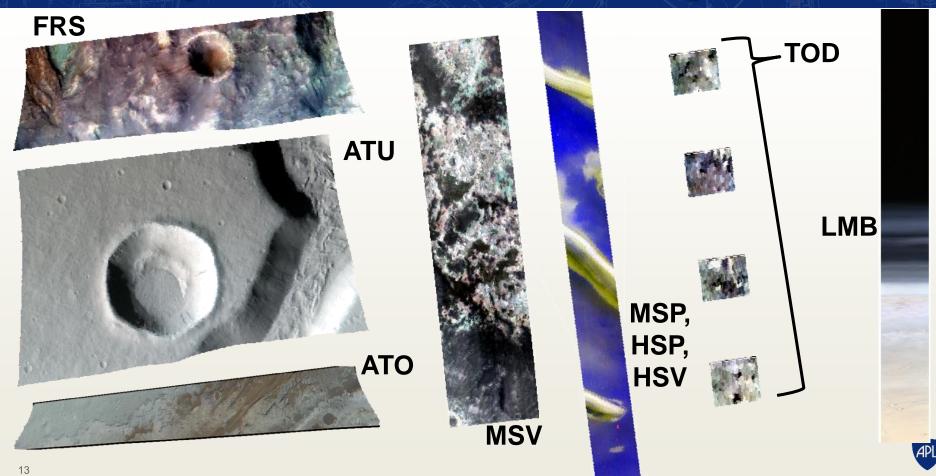


- 4 hyperspectral snapshots of surface
- Pixels are non-square and elongated downtrack – similar to flat fields

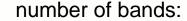
EPF not shown (see slide 5)

APL

Summary: Current Suite of Observing Modes



Summary: Current Observing Mode Spectral Sampling



APL

