Analysis of Mars Color Camera (MCC) of Mars Orbiter Mission (MOM)

STRUCTURE

Introduction:

About Mars Color Camera

Part:1

- ["] Browsing of Mars Color Camera (MCC) data in Long Term Data Archive (LTA)
- ["] Downloading of MCC data
- Getting meta-data information about MCC data

Part:2

- ⁷ Loading MOLA global topography data as contextual information
- ["] Loading of MCC data sets in GIS Software
- ["] Loading of Mars Nomenclature
- Loading of other Global data sets (MDIM-2.1, MOC-WA) as contextual information
- Mapping of various morphological features

About Mars Color Camera (MCC)

Orbit of MOM: 443 x71149 km Exposure time (ms) - Total 16 ground programmable exposures ranging from 34 ms to 490 ms Spectral region (micrometer) = 0.4-0.7



Mars Colour Camera

Coverage of MCC as on 09-05-2015



Foot prints of MCC shown as polygons



Foot prints of MCC shown as Pin/Point

Browsing MCC data in Long Term Data Archive (LTA)

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MAP view of MCC data coverage : Pin view

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MAP view of MCC data coverage : Polygon view



MCC data search by Date



MCC data browse using Map search Case study: Ophir Catena from Valles Marineris region

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MCC data browse using Map search Case study: Ophir Catena from Valles Marineris region



MCC data search by giving Longitude and Latitude extent of Region of Interest

Case study: Pital crater from Valles Marineris region

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3	MCC_MRD_20141110T172436240_D_GDS	5.9195805,	-4.5663285	-13.27576,	-24.314198	11990.726	-		í	

No. of products : 3

Export as XLS Custom View View Selected Products on map

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Footprints of Mars Color Camera data sets over Pital crater in ophir planum region

This region having both high and coarse resolution data sets of MCC





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	Custom View Products											
S. N	Start Date 🔺	Space	MCC H	Version V2	OD <	Integration	Mr1Ex	Product Creation Time	Location	Images	Label	✓
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2	2015-04-23 07:23:06.0	852.43	44.334	V2	1	0.8 ms	4	2016-01-19 21:37:10.0			i	V

Meta information about data: Details about mission phase, start time and Exposure ID, integration time

MCC_MRD_20141110T172436240_D_GDS_V2_POST -	MCC_MRD_20141110T172436240_D_GDS_V2_POST
MCC_MRD_20141110T172436240_D_GDS_V2_POST PDS_VERSION_ID = PDS3 LABEL_REVISION_NOTE = "2013-04-22, MR1-ISRO-SAC-DP-TEAM" /* FILE_CHARACTERISTICS */ FILE_NAME = "MCC_MRD_20141110T172436240_D_GDS.IMG" RECORD_TYPE = FIXED_LENGTH RECORD BYTES = 8192 FILE_RECORDS = 2048 /* POINTERS TO DATA OBJECTS */ ''IMAGE = "MCC_MRD_20141110T172436240_D_GDS.IMG" /* IDENTIFICATION DATA ELEMENTS */ RELEASE_ID = 1 DATA_SET_ID = 1 DATA_SET_ID = "MR1ORB-M-MCC-3-MOP-RDR-RAD-V1.0" DATA_SET_NAME = "MR1 ORBITER MARS MCC 3 MOP RDR RAD V1.0 PRODUCT_ID = MCC_MRD_20141110T172436240_D_GDS PRODUCT_TYPE = "RDR" PRODUCER_ID = "MR1-ISRO-SAC-DP-TEAM" PRODUCER_FULL_NAME = "MARS 1 ISRO SAC DATA PROCESSING TEAM"	MCC_MRD_20141110T172436240_D_GDS_V2_POST INSTRUMENT_HOST_ID = "MR10RB" INSTRUMENT_HOST_NAME = "MR1 ORBITER" TARGET_NAME = "MARS" TARGET_TYPE = "PLANET" DSN_STATION_NUMBER = GDS START_TIME = 2014-11-10T17:24:36.240 STOP_TIME = 2014-11-10T17:24:36.240 STOP_ORBIT_NUMBER = 000039 STOP_ORBIT_NUMBER = 000039 IMAGE_OBSERVATION_TYPE = "REGULAR" /* DESCRIPTIVE DATA ELEMENTS */ INSTRUMENT_ID = "MCC" INSTRUMENT_NAME = "MARS COLOUR CAMERA" INSTRUMENT_TYPE = "REGULAR" /* INSTRUMENT_NAME = "MARS COLOUR CAMERA" INSTRUMENT_TYPE = "ISRO PROPRIETRY"
PRODUCER_INSTITUTION_NAME = " SPACE APPLICATIONS CENTRE ISRO, AHMEDABAD INDIA	FILTER_NAME = "BAYER FILTER" FILTER_NUMBER = "3"
PROCESSING_LEVEL_ID = "3" PROCESSING_LEVEL_DESC = "2 Experiment Data Record,	FILTER_TEMPERATURE = "N/A" FILTER_TYPE = "ORGANIC" CENTER_FILTER_WAVELENGTH = "N/A" MR1:EXPOSURE_ID = 3 LINE_EXPOSURE_DURATION = "0.4 <ms>"</ms>
MISSION_PHASE_NAME = "MARS ORBITAL PHASE"	DETECTOR_ID = "CMV4000"
SPACECRAFT_ORIENTATION_DESC = "0 means descending, 1 means ascending"	DETECTOR_DESC = " CMV4000 - a high resolution, high speed snapshot colour CMOS image sensor "
SPACEURAFT_PUINTING_MODE = NULL	DETECTOR_TYPE = "CMOS IMAGE SENSOR" Continue

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S. No	Start Date 🔺	Space	МССН	Version V2	OD <	Integration	Mr1 Ex	Product Creation Time	Location	Images	Label	
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2	2015-04-23 07:23:06.0	852.43	44.334	V2	1	0.8 ms	4	2016-01-19 21:37:10.0			i	

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MCC_MRD_20141110T172436240_D_GDS_V2_POST

/* GEOMETRY DATA	ELEMENTS */	
SPACECRAFT_ALTI	TUDE = 119	90.7257890625
NOTE	Environmentation of the second of the sec	amera (NCC) is a camera operating (0.4-0.7) tion camera Orbiter Mission. of topography Ips in erstanding of events ust devils etc. cal orbit of around mars, ces lars and its ly elliptical orbit 's mission allow d scenes at high is well as providing the full globe. on of the orbit. from Space Applications id, India

Information about S/C Altitude in km

MCC_MRD_20141110T172436240_D_GDS_V2_POST

Scientific Objective :-1. To map various morphological features on Mars with varying resolution and scales using the unique elliptical orbit. 2. To map the geological setting around sites of Methane emission source. To provide context information. for other science payloads. Sensor Configuration :-MCC uses a multi-element lens assembly. and a 2Kx2K area array detector with RGB Bayer pattern to take images. The f/4 lens has a focal length of 105mm with a circularly symmetric field of view of plusminus4.4deg. The detector has 2048 x 2048 elements on a pixel pitch of 5.5 microns Salient Features:-Spacecraft Altitude (km) - 372x80000 2. Resolution (m) - 19.5@Periareion 3. Frame Size (km) - 40x40@Periareion (Full Mars disc from 63000km Apoareion) 4. Spectral region (micrometer) - 0.4-0.7 5. Frame rate - 1s (frame selection at 1s, 8s or 15s period by BDH through ground commanding) 6. Exposure time (ms) - Total 16 ground programmable exposures ranging from 34 ms to 490 ms 8. System MTF@46 LP/mm ()-greater than 15

SNR @9. Near Saturation - greater than 50"

Information about Sensor parameters

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S. No	Start Date 🔺	Space	MCC H	Versior V2	OD <	Integration	Mr1 Ex	Product Creation Time	Location	Images	Label	
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2	2015-04-23 07:23:06.0	852.43	44.334	V2	1	0.8 ms	4	2016-01-19 21:37:10.0			i	~

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MCC_MRD_20141110T172436240_D_GDS_V2_POST

/* RETICLE POINT LAT-LON INFORMATION */ GROUP = UPPER LEFT RETICLE_POINT = "1" RETICLE POINT NUMBER RETICLE POINT LATITUDE = 5.9195803098 RETICLE POINT LONGITUDE = 293.2748978860 END GROUP = UPPER LEFT RETICLE POINT GROUP = UPPER MID RETICLE POINT RETICLE POINT NUMBER = "2" RETICLE POINT LATITUDE = 0.6240662605RETICLE POINT LONGITUDE = 302,5348472431 END GROUP = UPPER MID RETICLE POINT GROUP = UPPER RIGHT RETICLE POINT = "3" RETICLE POINT NUMBER RETICLE POINT LATITUDE = -4.5663286733 RETICLE POINT LONGITUDE = 312.6550636945 END GROUP = UPPER RIGHT RETICLE POINT GROUP = MID LEFT RETICLE POINT = "4" RETICLE POINT NUMBER RETICLE POINT LATITUDE = -3.8308795682= 288.0341674576 RETICLE POINT LONGITUDE END GROUP = MID LEFT RETICLE POINT GROUP = MIDDLE MID RETICLE POINT RETICLE POINT NUMBER = "5" RETICLE POINT LATITUDE = -9.0632666903 RETICLE POINT LONGITUDE = 297.2905208339 END GROUP = MIDDLE MID RETICLE POINT GROUP = MID RIGHT RETICLE POINT = "6" RETICLE POINT NUMBER RETICLE POINT LATITUDE =-14.3816647885 RETICLE POINT LONGITUDE = 307.4626898715 END GROUP = MID RIGHT RETICLE POINT GROUP = LOWER_LEFT_RETICLE POINT

MCC_MRD_20141110T172436240_D_GDS_V2_POST

	_	
	RETICLE_POINT_NUMBER = "	9"
	RETICLE POINT LATITUDE = -	24.3141984835
	RETICLE POINT LONGITUDE =	302.3444278499
	END GROUP = LOWER	RIGHT RETICLE POINT
	/* IMAGE DATA OBJECT DESCRIPTIO	N */
	OBJECT = IMAGE	
	LINES = 2048	
	LINE SAMPLES = 2048	
	SAMPLE TVPE = PC PE	- 41
	SAMPLE BITS = 32	
	SAMPLE BIT MASK = "20#	
		: / 977905 9 0/5798"
	MINIMUM - 0.350220	1 977015 0 556906"
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	- 4.201004,2	750000 0 940577 0 1075418
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	LINE_DISPLAY_DIRECTION = "L	
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Ì		20.00 H 200002 <hr/>
	CHECKSUM = 2300130	1999
	BANDS = 3	
	BAND_SEQUENCE = "REL	J, GREEN, BLUE"
	BAND_STORAGE_TYPE = "t	SAND_SEQUENTIAL"
	MR1:MCC_RED_RADIANCE_MAX	= 10.292755
	MR1:MCC_RED_RADIANCE_MIN	= -0.237878
	MR1:MCC_GREEN_RADIANCE_MAX	= 9.529778
	MR1:MCC_GREEN_RADIANCE_MIN	= -0.266681
	MR1:MCC_BLUE_RADIANCE_MAX	= 8.805314
	MR1:MCC_BLUE_RADIANCE_MIN	= -0.230326
	END_OBJECT = IMAGE	
	END	

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Information about 9 Corner co-ordinates, Spatial resolution

Downloading of selected data sets

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2	2015-04-23 07:23:06.0	852.43	44.334	√2	1	0.8 ms	4	2016-01-19 21:37:10.0	*		i	~

No. of products : 2

Export as XLS View Selected Products on map

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2016-02-15_19-31-04 R ZIP archive odified: 15 February L9:36		Create Shortcut Delete Rename
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Extracting MCC data from *.tar file

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les_marineris-LTA-DATA	₽VOLDESC.CAT	3 KB
Documents		





Preview of *.PNG file in **BROWSE** folder



Date









Mars Colour Camera (MCC)



Experimenter to Archive Interface Control Document [EAICD] ISRO Science Data Archive

BROWSE	D:\MDA-Meeting-Datasets\Valles_marineris-LTA-DATA\MR10RB-M-MCC-3-MOP-RDR-RAD-V1.0\EXTRAS\201411				
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©EXTRAS	y this file	MCC_MRD_20141110T172436240_D_GDS_sclk.tsc	TSC File		
	ish this file to the Web	MCC_MRD_20141110T172436240_D_GDS_qmf.bc	BC File		
	ail this file	MCC_MRD_20141110T172436240_D_GDS_qib.bc	BC File		
	: this file	MCC_MRD_20141110T172436240_D_GDS_qef.bc	BC File		
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EXTRAS foler consists of areo-refenced image (*.TIF) and SPICE related parameters for set-1 in this study

Base map Preparation in ARC GIS software

1) Loading of global MOLA topography data using Add Data button

(for Seamless compatibility over various data source)

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Datasets and Layers (".iyr)				

2) Changing color palette of topography map



3) Adding Grid lines and annotations to map



Changing the style of annotations/Labels of map

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Seconds Show zero seconds Font: Arial Size: 3 Color: Apply	
OK Cancel Apply	

Adding Legend to map



QUntitled - ArcMap - ArcInfo



Legend **MOLA topogaphy** Value High : 21249 Low: -8208

180°

-60° N

-30° N

-30° S

60° S

180°

Legend

Value High : 21249

MOLA topogaphy

Low: -8208

-0°



Adding MCC data set-2 of high spatial resolution



Adding Mars Nomenclature file to map







68° W

64° W

60° W

72° W

56° W

Adding ``Mars Digital Image Mosaic'' (MDIM-2.1) as a reference image





Loading MOC-WA data in ARCMAP as a reference image





MCC: 623 meter,44 m/pixel





MDIM:231 m/pixel

MOC: resolution 231 meters

Creating shapefiles (Polygons) for digitization of areas from MCC, MOC, MDIM images using Arc catalogue



High resolution image of Pital crater in Ophir Planum region



Pital crater is an impact crater having a diameter of ~40 km and located at 9°S, 62° W.

Wall of the crater and chain of small impact craters are clearly seen in this image.

Date of Acquisition: 23-04-2015 Space craft Altitude: 800 km Spatial resolution: 44m.



High resolution images of Impact crater SE of Bernard crater in Terra Sirenum region



A concentric crater (1) imposed super over graben is also seen in this high resolution image. The relative position of this crater with respect to graben indicates that crater is younger than graben system. Larger crater having the diameter of 6 NE-SW km. Three trending grabens, and craters of various dimensions are clearly seen in this image. Part of regional graben system (2) of length 600 km is seen in this image.

Date of Acquisition: 13-03-2015 Space craft Altitude: 442 km Spatial resolution: 23m.



Tectonic features: Regional faults cutting across craters in the Region around Comas Sola crater



A set of regional faults cutting across various craters, south of Comas sola crater are seen clearly in this image. Craters of various dimensions and wind streaks in bottom right side portion of the image are also clearly seen.

Date of Acquisition: 13-03-2015 Space craft Altitude: 3453 km Spatial resolution: 179 m



Tectonic features: Wrinkle ridges Hesperia Planum region



Wrinkle ridges and craters of smaller diameters are clearly seen in this image. Wrinkle ridges on planetary surface are formed due to compressional stress regime. Ridge means linear/ curvilinear elongated raised structure.

Date of Acquisition: 31-01-2015 Space craft Altitude: 1132km. Spatial resolution: 58m



Volcanic features: Tyrrhenus Mons Hesperia Planum region



Tyrrhenus Mons is a volcano present in the Hesperin planum, located at ~21°S, 106°E on Mars. Tyrrhenus Mons is having base diameter ~269 km..]

Volcanism in Tyrrhenus Mons region occured around ~3.9 billion years ago. Concentric fractures systems seen in the MCC images are possibly formed by extensional stresses within the surface of Mars.

Impressions of wind streaks can also be seen in this image.

Date of Acquisition: 25-02-2015 Space craft Altitude: 3192 km. Spatial resolution: 166 m



Image of Wind streaks near to Kinkora crater observed by MCC



Wind streaks aligned along NW-SE direction are seen in this image. NE-SW aligned wrinkle ridge system to the west of Kinkora crater is also seen in this image.

Date of Acquisition: 16-02-2015 **Space craft Altitude:** 2286 km **Spatial resolution:** 119 m **Location:** 25°S, 112° E.



Global views of Mars captured during apo-imaging



4-10-2014





Thank You

Remote sensing data sets of Mars

sno	Instrument	horizontal resolution	DEM vertical resolutio	Satellite/Mi sson	Mission launch date	Martian orbit	Coverage
1	Mars Orbiter Laser Altimeter	128 pixel per degree (460 m) for equatorial regions	1m	Mars Global Surveyor	07-Nov-96	March,1999- june30,2001)	Full globe coverage
2	Viking Orbiter 1,2 Digital image mosaics	925 meters/pixel		Viking Orbiter		1976-1980	part of the globe
3	Mars Orbiter Camera (MOC) Wide angle camera	red and blue wide angle cameras for context (240 m per pixel)		Mars Global Surveyor	07-NOV-96	September 1997 and November 2006	Full globe coverage
3	Mars Orbiter Camera (MOC) Narrow angle camera	grayscale (black-and- white) high resolution images (typically 1.5 to 12 m per pixel)		Mars Global Surveyor	07-NOV-96	September 1997 and November 2006	Full globe coverage
4	High resolution Stereo Camera (HRSC) Digital Elevation Model (DEM)	Ortho images:12.5/25 /50m; DTM: 50m/75m/100m	1 m	Mars Express	02-07-2003	December,2003 to <mark>till</mark> date	part of the globe
5	High resolution Imaging Science Experiment (HiRISE)	images:25-30 cm/pixel DTM: 50m/pixel	1m	Mars Reconnaiss ance Orbiter	12-Aug-05	Dec. 7, 2006 till date	part of the globe
6	Compact Reconnaissance Imaging Spectrometer from Mars (CRISM)	18m/pixel		Mars Reconnaiss ance Orbiter	12-Aug-05	Dec. 7, 2006 till date	Part of the Globe

Viking MDIM2.1 Colorized Global Mosaic 232m

This global image map of Mars has a resolution of 256 pixels/degree (scale approximately 231 m/pixel at the equator). The colorized mosaic was completed by NASA AMES which warped the original Viking colorized mosaic and blended over the lastest black/white mosaic (MDIM 2.1). The positional accuracy of features in MDIM 2.1 is estimated to be roughly one pixel (200 m), compared to 3 km for MDIM 2.0 released in 2001 and >6 km for MDIM 1.0 released in 1991

Details of Global data sets of Mars

MGS MOC WA Atlas Mosaic (MSSS)

This mosaic was generated by MSSS and ASU using Mars Global Surveyor (MGS) Mars Orbiter Camera (MOC) Wide Angle red images. For more details see:

ftp://pdsimage2.wr.usgs.gov/pub/pigpen/mars/moc/msss_atlas_ocentric/MOC_WA_Atlas_256ppd_readme.txt
Data Source:

ftp://pdsimage2.wr.usgs.gov/pub/pigpen/mars/moc/

MGS MOLA Shaded Relief

This is a shaded relief map from Mars Global Surveyor (MGS) MOLA instrument. Data Source: ftp://pdsimage2.wr.usgs.gov/pub/pigpen/mars/mola/Colorshade_global_megt128ppd_merged64ppd/

MGS MOLA Topography (Goddard)

This basemap layer was generated from Mars Global Surveyor (MGS) MOLA instrument data. For more details see: <u>ftp://pdsimage2.wr.usgs.gov/pub/pigpen/mars/mola/mola128_88Nto88S_Simp_clon0.txt</u> Data Source: <u>ftp://pdsimage2.wr.usgs.gov/pub/pigpen/mars/mola/mola128_88Nto88S_Simp_clon0.zip</u>

MGS TES Global Albedo

This basemap layer is a Mars Global Surveyor (MGS) TES bolometric albedo global map by Christensen. For more details see: http://pdsimage2.wr.usgs.gov/pub/pigpen/mars/tes/tes_global_albedo_simp0.txt Data Source:

ftp://pdsimage2.wr.usgs.gov/pub/pigpen/mars/tes/tes_global_albedo_simp0.zip

MGS TES Thermal Inertia Day (Putzig et al.)

This basemap users thermal inertia maps derived from Mars Global Surveyor (MGS) Thermal Emission Spectrometer (TES) observations of the surface temperatures of Mars taken over three Mars-years from orbit 1583 to 24346. The maps were produced by Nathaniel E. Putzig at University of Colorado.

For more details see:

ftp://pdsimage2.wr.usgs.gov/pub/pigpen/mars/tes/putzig_thermal_inertia/TES_Thermal_Intertia_Putzig2007_Readme.txt
Data Source:
ftp://pdsimage2.wr.usgs.gov/pub/pigpen/mars/tes/putzig_thermal_inertia/

Odyssey THEMIS Day IR Global Mosaic

This global mosaic was generated by THEMIS team/ASU using Mars Odyssey THEMIS IR data.

ftp://pdsimage2.wr.usgs.gov/pub/pigpen/mars/themis/themis_ir_global_mosaic/Global_IRday_512ppd/PGM_THEMIS_IRday_clon0_worldfiles_README.txt Data Source:

ftp://pdsimage2.wr.usgs.gov/pub/pigpen/mars/themis/themis_ir_global_mosaic/Global_IRday_512ppd/

MOC_WA_Atlas_256ppd_mosaic_west_geotiff

Original MSSS Text:

This mosaic was assembled from Wide Angle red images (primarily those acquired in May-June 1999) from the Mars Orbiter Camera.

The mosaic has been produced at 64 and 256 pixels/degree. All quadrangles are complete except for the polar regions (MC-01 and MC-30) and areas on quads MC-24 through MC-29 south of 60S; these should be completed by early 2002.

Processing Flow

This mosaic is built entirely from MOC images, most acquired during the Geodesy Campaign (mapping cycle M01) and some in mapping cycles M00, M02, and M03. Where possible, nadir-looking images were used; some remaining gaps needed to be filled with off-nadir images. South polar coverage is provided by images taken in mapping cycles M10-M11. Additional south polar coverage will be acquired during the 2002 summer solstice.

Each image was systematically processed by removing pixel-to-pixel variation and matching brightness to a lowresolution base map built by hand from MOC daily global map swaths. It was then map-projected, using the MOLA Digital Terrain Model to provide "orthophoto" topographic control (control sampling of 16 pixel/degree). Images with downlink data loss or corruption were processed with and without all corrupted fragments replaced by black, and the versions with errors present added to the mosaic only at the end.

Mosaicking was performed in two steps. In the first step, large barely-overlapping image swaths were mosaicked using linear blending of the overlap regions to reduce the visual impact of the seam. In the second step, smaller fill images were added only in regions without coverage from the first step.

Finally, the small gaps between adjacent swaths caused by slight timing mismatches between the end of one image and the start of the next on the same orbit were filled by linear interpolation.

All of this processing was performed automatically by software written at MSSS. Once the images were selected, processing required less than 48 hours on a Sun SunBlade 1000 system with dual 750-Mhz UltraSPARC III processors and 4 GB of RAM.