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COMMUNITY USER WORKSHOP
ON PLANETARY LIBS (CHEMCAM)
DATA

The ChemCam Remote Micro-Imager

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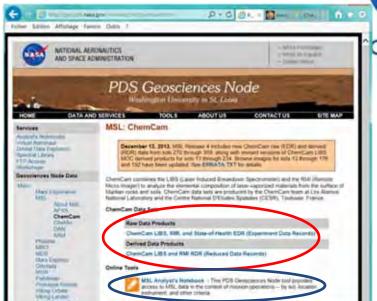


Access to the RMI data

(see details in the presentation by N. Lanza)

- Raw image:
 - Filename: CR0_*EDR_*.IMG
 - ASCII header and binary data
- Processed image:
 - Filenames: CRO_*PRC_*.TIF and .LBL
 - TIFF image with separated labels
 (little endian, image scaled on unisgned 16-bit entities)
- Raw and Processed images are available on the PDS website and on the Analyst Notebook website
 - http://pds-geosciences.wustl.edu/missions/msl/chemcam.htm
 - https://an.rsl.wustl.edu/msl/mslbrowser/default.aspx
- Image mosaics:
 - Filenames: CRM_*_Target_Name_*.PNG
 - Include annotations and pit localizations
 - Available on the ChemCam website at:

http://results.msl-chemcam.com



~1600 raw full-frame images available up to Sol 449

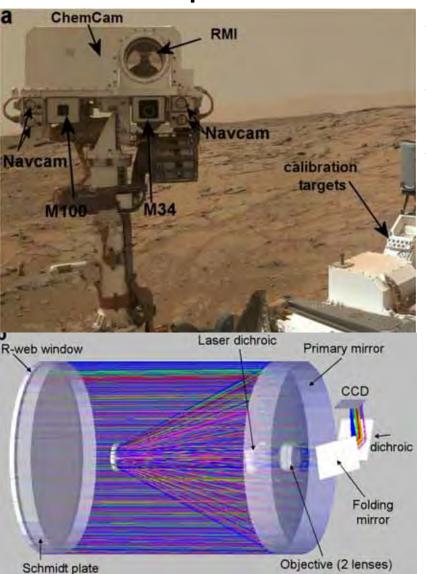


345 mosaics available up to Sol 349

See details in Maurice et al. 2012

Chēm Cam

RMI Description

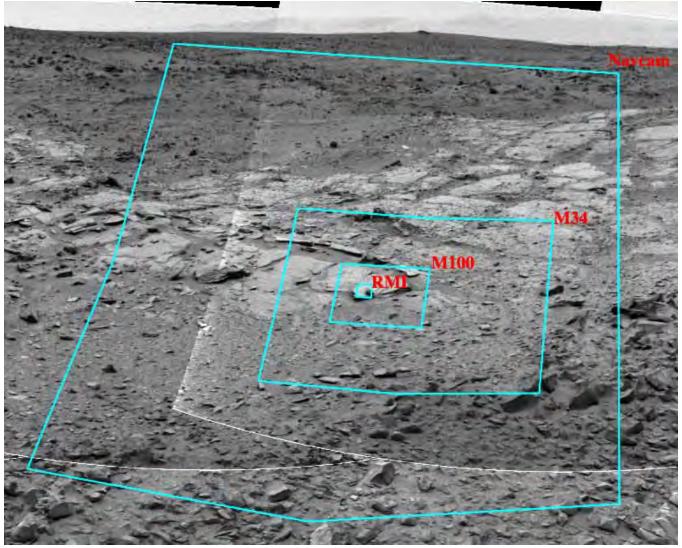


- Co-aligned with the other mast-mounted cameras, though the point of view is slightly different.
- A Schmidt Cassegrain telescope dually used for laser and imaging (compromise design).
- Among the highest spatial resolution of the imagers on board.

Aperture	110 mm
f/	4
Focus Range	1.2 m to infinity
Detector size	1024x1024 useful pixels of 14x14 μm
Pixel scale and resolution	19.6 μrad/pixel (resolution of 2 pixels, i.e. ~80 μm at 2 m, 4 mm at 100 m)
Field of view	20 mrad (1024x1024 useful pixels)
Wavelength range	240-900 nm (panchromatic)
Exposure range	2 ms – 65 s
MTF at Nyquist	0.10-0.44
Radiometric precision	10 bits/pixel
Depth of field	~2 mm at 2 m; 1.2 cm at 7 m
SNR	>200:1 for well-exposed images

Cham Cam

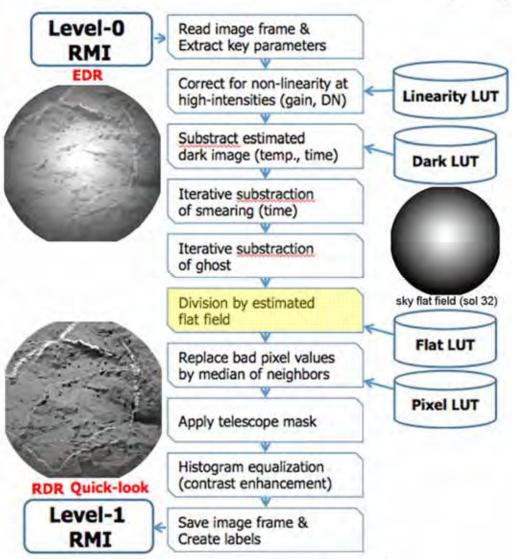
Field of view: the narrowest



(approximate relative sizes and locations of the mast cameras projected on a NavCam mosaic)

Chēm Cam

Partial Radiometric Corrections (PRC)



- The first objective of these products is the provide high-resolution context images of the laser pit localizations;
 - ➤ But the quality of each image make it a science product by itself. ←
- The default processing does not apply a full radiometric calibration, and does not necessarily preserve the original dynamic of the raw image.
- The current processing uses a flat field estimate derived for a focus position at 2m;
 - ➤ The team is working on getting more flight data to correct this effect more accurately.
- This processing pipeline will improve in the future. Check for updates!

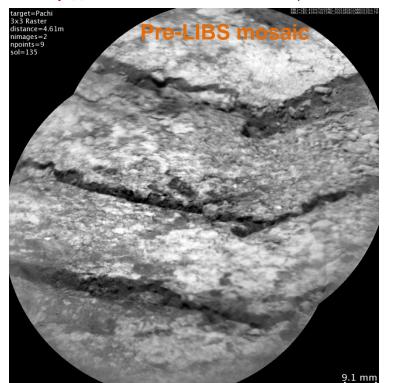
*LUT: Lookup table



Before/After: Localization of laser pits and mosaics

- Context for LIBS shots, with images taken before and after laser shots
 - <u>Default activity</u>: RMI image, LIBS spectra (raster), RMI image;
 - The spacing between two successive images is chosen to cover the LIBS area in both images.
- LIBS and RMI are boresighted (same optics), therefore the laser position in the image is known.
- Custom mosaics can be computed using a stitching software such as Hugin (free), Image
 Composite Editor (free), Photoshop, or Ptgui, or they can be directly found in ChemCam's website
 - http://results.msl-chemcam.com (after LIBS annotated mosaics, scaled at 75% for the website).

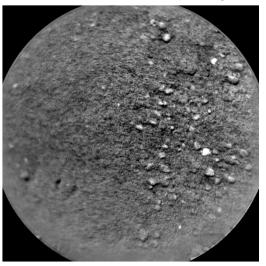
Target
"Pachi"
(soil in
rover
tracks)





Other RMI Special Products (for publications or presentations)

- Time lapse animation
 - Example: Sutton_Inlier,
 Sol 271 (series of 16 images interspersed with 100 laser shots)
 - http://mars.jpl.nasa.gov/msl/multimedia/images/?ImageID=5364

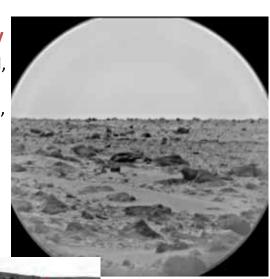


- Color merges
 - Example:
 Link Sol 27
 (Black and
 white RMI is
 merged with
 the color of
 Mascam
 acquired at a
 lower spatial
 resolution)



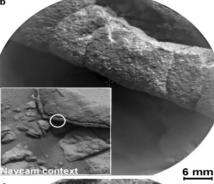
Imaging up to infinity

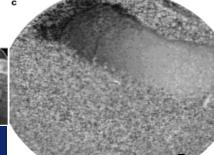
Example: Green_Head,
 Sol 284 (thanks to its high spatial resolution,
 RMI can be used as a reconnaissance tool)



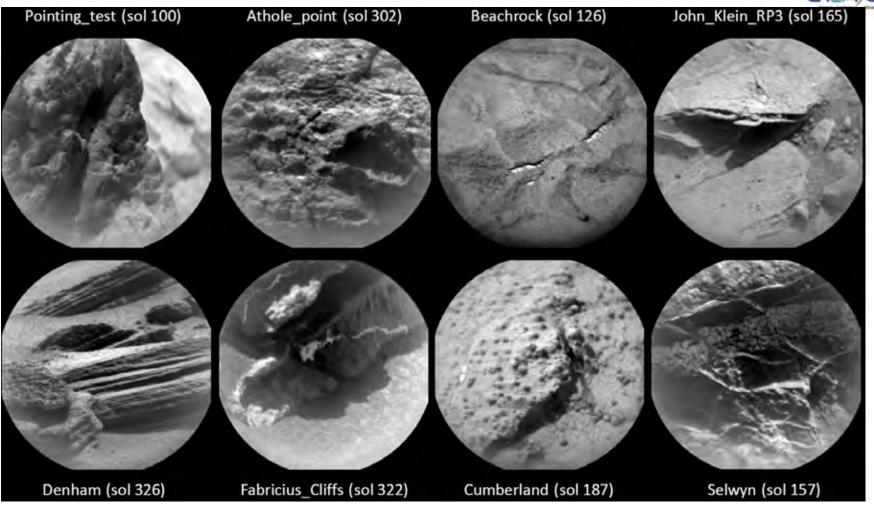
3D information using Z-stack

 Example: Tindir_1, Sol 159 (Series of RMIs acquired with varying focus distance to increase the depth of field and retrieve the 3D shape)





RMI for standalone textural analysis



RMI reveals the diversity of textures and morphologies of martian soils and rocks at Gale crater.

Chem Cam

More Information...

• Posters:

- Determination of the first level Image processing of the ChemCam RMI instrument for MSL, Dufour et al., International Conference on Space Optics, 2010
 - http://www.msl-chemcam.com/doc/documents/585/Dufour2010_poster.pdf
- Mars imaging by the ChemCam Remote Microscopic Imager (RMI) onboard Curiosity: The first three months, Le Mouélic et al., Lunar and Planet. Sci. Conf. 44th, 1213, 2013
 - http://www.msl-chemcam.com/doc/documents/586/Poster LPSC2013 Lemouelic ChemCamRMI.pdf
 - and visit the new poster Tuesday (#1361).

• References:

- The ChemCam instrument suite on the Mars Science Laboratory (MSL) rover: body unit and combined systems, Wiens et al., Space Sci. Rev., 170:167-227, 2012
 - http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11214-012-9902-4
- The ChemCam instrument suite on the Mars Science Laboratory (MSL) rover: Science objectives and mast unit description, Maurice et al., Space Sci. Rev., 170:95-166, 2012
 - http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11214-012-9912-2
- The ChemCam Remote Micro-Imager at Gale crater: Review of the first year on Mars , Le Mouélic et al., submitted to Icarus
 - http://www.msl-chemcam.com/doc/documents/574/Le%20Mouelic_RMI%20submitted.pdf (preprint)

Visit the ChemCam website: http://msl-chemcam.com/

Thank You!

