

MESSENGER Advanced Product Specification

VIRS Spectral Cube of Mercury (MEAP-1)

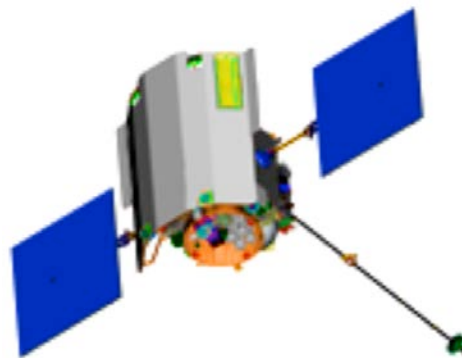
UVVS Spectral Cube of Mercury (MEAP-2)

Mercury Energetic Event Table (MEAP-3)

Mercury Thermal Neutron Map (MEAP-4)

Enhanced Gamma-Ray Spectrometer Data Set (MEAP-5)

Version 4.0
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MEAP

Prepared by:

Noam Izenberg
David Lawrence
Patrick Peplowski
Applied Physics Laboratory

Jennifer Ward
PDS Geosciences Node
Washington University

Document Review

This document and the archive it describes was submitted to PDS review September 28, 2016 for acceptance into the PDS archive.

Noam Izenberg, MEAP project lead and MASCS instrument scientist and VIRS and UVVS Cube creator, David Lawrence, NS instrument scientist and EE Table creator, Patrick Peplowski, GRS Instrument scientist and Thermal Neutron Map creator have reviewed and approved this document.

Susan Slavney, PDS Node Representative, has reviewed and approved this document.

Document Change History

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2.0	2/2/17	N. Izenberg, D. Lawrence, P. Peplowski, J. Ward	5.1.3, 5.2.3, 5.4.3.3, 5.4.3.4, 9.4	Revisions resulting from MEAP-1, -3, and -4 peer review.
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4.0	4/30/19	N. Izenberg	5.2.1, 5.2.2, 7.1.7.2	Answering liems. Added base maps for VIRS and UVVS Cubes, renumbered figures. ENVI cube note.

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1 Purpose and Scope of Document

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this document is to provide users of the MESSENGER advanced products (MEAPs) with a detailed description of each product. There are five MEAPs in all:

MEAP-1: VIRS Spectral Cube of Mercury DAP (VIRS Cube)

MEAP-2: UVVS Spectral Cube of Mercury DAP (UVVS Cube)

MEAP-3: Mercury Energetic Electron Event Tables DDR (EETs)

MEAP-4: Mercury Thermal Neutron Map DAP (TN Map)

MEAP-5: Enhanced Gamma Ray Spectrometry Data Set RDR (GRS Enhanced)

The Visible and Infrared Spectrograph (VIRS) Cube, Ultraviolet to Visible Spectrometer (UVVS) Cube, and Gamma Ray Spectrometer (GRS) TN Map are all Derived Analysis Products (DAP). The Neutron Spectrometer (NS) EETs are Derived Data Records (DDR). The GRS Enhanced Data set is a Reduced Data Record (RDR). MEAP data products are deliverables to the Planetary Data System (PDS) and the scientific community that it supports. All data formats are compliant with PDS4 standards. In addition, this Specification documents the format and content of the MEAP PDS4 archive bundle, the structure in which the data products, documentation, and supporting material are stored. This document is both a data product specification and an archive bundle specification.

The VIRS and UVVS are components of the Mercury Atmosphere and Surface Composition Spectrometer (MASCS). However, they are two separate instruments, each with its own optics, data acquisition, and format, and independent documentation. The VIRS Cube (MEAP-1) refers to the VIRS component of MASCS. The UVVS Cube (MEAP-2) refers to the UVVS component of MASCS.

The GRS and NS instruments are generally referred to as the GRNS instrument. However, they are two separate sensors, each with its own electronics, data acquisition, and format, and independent documentation. MEAP-3 refers to the NS instrument, and MEAP-4 and -5 refer to the GRS instrument.

1.2 Scope

The goal of this document is to provide thorough and complete information, so that PDS users can read and understand the data products long after the completion of the MESSENGER mission. As such, this document provides a common reference for scientists, data analysts, software engineers and researchers to access and understand the MEAP archived data.

2 Applicable Documents

This Specification references the following documents:

1. Planetary Data System Standards Reference, Version 1.5.0.0, Sept. 26, 2015.
2. Planetary Science Data Dictionary Document, Version 1.5.0.0, Sept. 26, 2015.
3. Planetary Data System (PDS) PDS4 Information Model Specification, Version 1.5.0.0, Sept. 26, 2015.
4. Data Providers' Handbook: Archiving Guide to the PDS4 Data Standards, Version 1.4.1, Feb. 23, 2016.
5. MESSENGER Mercury: Surface, Space Environment, Geochemistry, Ranging; A mission to Orbit and Explore the Planet Mercury, Concept Study, March 1999. Document ID number FG632/99-0479.
6. GRS Flight Software Specification, Draft Dec 15, 2003.
7. MESSENGER Experiment Data Record (EDR) Software Interface Specification for the Gamma Ray Spectrometer.
8. MESSENGER Data Management and Science Analysis Plan. The Johns Hopkins University, APL.
9. MESSENGER Project Archive Generation, Validation, and Distribution Plan.
10. MESSENGER Mercury: Surface, Space Environment, Geochemistry, Ranging; A mission to Orbit and Explore the Planet Mercury, Concept Study, March 1999.
11. [PLR] Appendix 7 to the Discovery Program Plan; Program Level Requirement for the MESSENGER Discovery project, June 20, 2001.
12. The MESSENGER Gamma-Ray and Neutron Spectrometer, Space Science Reviews 131, 339-391, 2007.
13. MESSENGER Gamma Ray Spectrometer Calibrated Data Record, Reduced Data Record, and Derived Analysis Product Software Interface Specification.
14. Peplowski, P. N. et al., Geochemical terranes of Mercury's northern hemisphere as revealed by MESSENGER neutron measurements, Icarus 253, 346–363, 2015.
15. MESSENGER X-Ray Spectrometer Calibrated and Reduced Data Record Software Interface Specification.
16. MESSENGER Mercury: Surface, Space Environment, Geochemistry, Ranging; A mission to Orbit and Explore the Planet Mercury, Concept Study, March 1999. Document ID number FG632/99-0479.
17. MESSENGER MASCS VIRS Calibrated Data Record, Derived Data Record, and Derived Analysis Product Software Interface Specification.
18. MESSENGER Advanced Products: UV-NIR Hyperspectral Cubes, Energetic Electron Events, Thermal Neutron Maps, and Enhanced Gamma Ray Data Set, NASA PDART grant proposal NNX15AJ46G.
19. MESSENGER Neutron Spectrometer Calibrated and Derived Data Record Software Interface Specification.
20. Lawrence, David J., Brian J. Anderson, Daniel N. Baker, William C. Feldman, George C. Ho, Haje Korth, Ralph L. McNutt et al. "Comprehensive survey of energetic electron events in Mercury's magnetosphere with data from the MESSENGER Gamma-Ray and Neutron Spectrometer." Journal of Geophysical Research: Space Physics 120, no. 4 (2015): 2851-2876, doi:10.1002/2014JA020792.

21. MESSENGER MASCS UVVS Calibrated Data Record, Derived Data Record, and Derived Analysis Product Software Interface Specification.
22. MESSENGER MDIS CDR/RDR Software Interface Specification.
23. Evans, L.G., et al. (2017), “The MESSENGER Gamma-Ray Spectrometer: Calibration and Operation”, *Icarus* 288, 186-200.
24. Peplowski, P.N., et al. (2012), Variations in the abundances of potassium and thorium on the surface of Mercury: Results from the MESSENGER Gamma-Ray Spectrometer, *Journal of Geophysical Research*, 117, E00L04, doi:10.1029/2012JE004141.

3 Relationships with other Interfaces

The VIRS Cube DAP data products are dependent on the VIRS Derived Data Record (DDR) data products. Changes to the DDR product, or the CDR product that produces the DDR product will require revisions to the associated DAP product. The VIRS Cube data products are also dependent on valid SPICE Kernel generation for timing and spatial information. Changes or revisions to the SPICE Kernel will result in revisions to the VIRS Cube DAP products. Changes to data processing programs that derive the DAP from DDR may also result in revised data products.

The UVVS Cube DAP data products are dependent on the UVVS Derived Data Record (DDR) data products. Changes to the DDR product, or the CDR product that produces the DDR product will require revisions to the associated DAP product. The UVVS Cube data products are also dependent on valid SPICE Kernel generation for timing and spatial information. Changes or revisions to the SPICE Kernel will result in revisions to the UVVS Cube DAP products. Changes to data processing programs that derive the DAP from DDR may also result in revised data products.

The NS EET DDR data product is dependent on the NS Calibrated Data Record (CDR) data products. Changes to the CDR product will require revisions to the associated DAP product. The NS EET DDR product is also dependent on valid SPICE Kernel generation for timing and spatial information. Changes or revisions to the SPICE Kernel will result in revisions to the NS EET DDR. Changes to data processing programs that derive the DDR from CDR may also result in revised data product.

The GRS TN Map DAP data products are dependent on the GRS Calibrated Data Record (CDR) data products. Changes to the CDR product will require revisions to the associated DAP product. The GRS DAP data products are also dependent on valid SPICE Kernel generation for timing and spatial information. Changes or revisions to the SPICE Kernel will result in revisions to the GRS DAP products. Changes to data processing programs that derive the DAP from CDR may also result in revised CDR data products.

The GRS Enhanced RDR data product is dependent on the GRS Calibrated Data Record (CDR) data products. Changes to the CDR product will require revisions to the associated RDR product. The GRS Enhanced RDR product is also dependent on valid SPICE Kernel generation for timing and spatial information. Changes or revisions to the SPICE Kernel

will result in revisions to the GRS Enhanced RDR. Changes to data processing programs that derive the RDR from CDR may also result in revised data products.

4 Roles and Responsibilities

The MEAP project PI (Noam Izenberg) is ultimately responsible for delivery and support of all MESSENGER Advanced Products. David J. Lawrence is the cognizant MEAP project Co-I and responsible for generation and validation of MEAP-3. Patrick Peplowski is the cognizant MEAP project Co-I and responsible for generation and validation of MEAP-4 and -5. Applied Coherent Technology Corporation (ACT) provides some archiving support, and the PDS has review and interface roles outlined in the MESSENGER Advanced Products: UV-NIR Hyperspectral Cubes, Energetic Electron Events, Thermal Neutron Maps, and Enhanced Gamma Ray Data Set proposal (NNH14ZDA001N-PDART).

5 Data Product Characteristics and Environment

5.1 Overview

The data for all MEAPs were acquired during 3 years of primary-plus-extended missions of MESSENGER from 18 March 2011 to 17 March 2014. During that time, MASCS obtained over 5 million VIRS reflectance spectra and 3200 UVVS spectra, the NS recorded over 2700 EE events, and the GRS recorded over 2 million gamma-ray and neutron spectra. Standard data products for all instruments were delivered to the scientific community in calibrated form via the PDS by the MESSENGER mission.

5.1.1 VIRS Cube DAP

MASCS VIRS provided spectral observations from 300 nm to 1450 nm at a 5 nm spectral resolution. During the primary and extended missions in orbit around Mercury, VIRS acquired over 5 million spectra of Mercury's surface. VIRS orbital observations had varying spatial resolutions, as spacecraft altitude and ground speed changes the size and smear of the 0.023° circular field of view.

During the primary and extended missions, VIRS accumulated over 8000 ground tracks across the planet to create a global spectral dataset. Spacecraft pointing constraints limited VIRS' viewing geometry to a phase angle (α) of 78°-102° and average incidence (i) and emission (e) angles of 45° each. A large number of observations were only possible at relatively high incidence or emission angles. In addition, the progression of MESSENGER's orbit around Mercury resulted in an extremely variable thermal environment, which affected background signal levels and thus the data quality in near infrared wavelengths.

Calibration of MASCS data was part of the standard pipeline for data disseminated to the public. Calibrated radiance, and derived surface reflectance VIRS data was a standard released product of the MESSENGER mission. The processes of radiance calibration, reflectance conversion, and photometric are detailed in the VIRS SIS (Document 17).

While individual spectra can be valuable, the global perspective is essential to understand spatial relationships and correlation with geology. Fig. 1 shows an integrated global map at 750 nm observations of Mercury from VIRS to date. It is a delivered PDS DAP (the only map product delivered by VIRS), but also a de-facto prototype layer of the 105 layer global spectral cube. The map is color-coded reflectance with hotter colors representing brighter surface features (up to reflectance values of ~ 0.13).

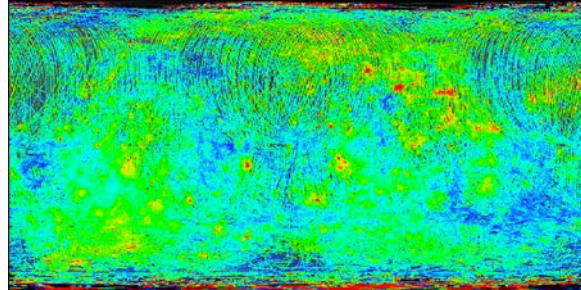


Figure 1. Global 750-nm reflectance map from VIRS data photometrically corrected to $i=45^\circ$, $e=45^\circ$, $\alpha=90^\circ$.

5.1.2 UVVS Cube DAP

MASCS UVVS was a scanning grating spectrometer that, in surface observation configuration, provided spectral observations from 210 nm to 300 nm across 660 grating steps. The $0.05^\circ \times 0.04^\circ$ entrance aperture for UVVS was both slightly offset from and significantly larger than VIRS. In order to obtain a surface measurement, the instrument footprint had to be held stationary on a target point for approximately 35 seconds while the grating scanned. This required a dedicated targeting and tracking spacecraft operation, which was why UVVS data was only taken at discrete grid points and specific targets. MESSENGER's highly elliptical orbit restricted this campaign mostly to the southern hemisphere UVVS calibration (see Document 21).

Fig. 2 shows a map view displaying 4529 individual UVVS footprint locations, color coded with a ratio of 215 nm to 290 nm reflectance where lower (bluer) values may indicate potentially lower iron content.

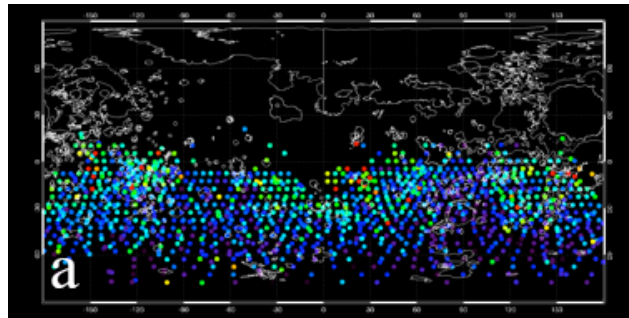


Figure 2. Southern hemisphere point map of UVVS-measured reflectance ratio 215 nm / 290 nm. Blue-Red for low-high ratio values.

5.1.3 EET DDR

The Neutron Spectrometer (NS) was one of the instruments onboard the MESSENGER spacecraft. It was designed to observe the neutrons emitted from Mercury's surface in the thermal, epithermal, and fast energy ranges, from ~ 0.01 eV to 7 MeV, that were produced by nuclear reactions by the cosmic ray background (CRB). The NS was designed to separately measure thermal and epithermal neutrons using the Doppler filter technique.

The NS indirectly detected energetic electron (EE) events via bremsstrahlung photons that were emitted when instrument and spacecraft materials stopped electrons with energies of tens to hundreds of keV (Lawrence et al., 2015). NS data taken after 18 March 2011 identified over 4000 EE events. The duration of EE events ranged from tens of seconds to almost 20 minutes. EE events were classified as bursty or smooth, such that bursty events showed large count rate variability within an event, and smooth events showed small count rate variability. Almost all EE events were detected within Mercury's magnetosphere on closed field lines. The occurrences of EE events are stochastic in nature, but are located in well-defined regions with clear boundaries that persist in time, and form "quasi-permanent structures". Bursty events occur closer to dawn and at higher latitudes compared to smooth events, which are seen near noon-to-dusk local times at lower latitudes. A subset of EE events showed strong periodicities that ranged from hundreds of seconds to tens of milliseconds.

The NS had an order-of-magnitude larger sensitivity for EE events than the MESSENGER Energetic Particle Spectrometer (EPS). At the time that the MESSENGER data archive was being planned, it was not anticipated that the NS would provide such a robust measure of EE events. Now that its capability has been demonstrated, these data provide a valuable resource for many kinds of studies of Mercury's magnetosphere.

5.1.4 TN Map DAP

MESSENGER Gamma-Ray Spectrometer (GRS) Anti-Coincidence Shield (ACS) data have been used to map variations in thermal neutron (TN) absorbing elements across Mercury's surface. This information has been used to map major geochemical units across the same region.

The MESSENGER Gamma-Ray Spectrometer (GRS) consisted of a high-purity Ge (HPGe) sensor surrounded by a BC454 anti-coincidence shield (ACS) for background reduction. The HPGe offered exceptional energy resolution, which was necessary to characterize many elements of interest on Mercury (e.g. Na, Cl). HPGe had to be operated at cryogenic temperatures, and as a result the GRS included a cryocooler to keep the sensor at <90 K. The ACS measured incident neutrons and charged particles, the latter providing a veto signal to reduce backgrounds in the HPGe resulting from galactic cosmic rays.

The GRS operated at peak performance from shortly after MESSENGER's orbit insertion about Mercury (18 March 2011) until 11 October 2011. Data acquired after 11 October 2011 was subject to periodic degradation in HPGe energy resolution due to anomalous low-energy counts. The HPGe detector was operated intermittently in 2012 until the failure of the cryocooler on 15 June. The failure occurred after ~9,500 hours of operation, well past the estimated cooler lifetime of 8,000. The ACS was operated near continuously, and on 25 February 2013, a flight software upgrade was uploaded to optimize ACS neutron measurements. ACS neutron measurements are complementary to those of the MESSENGER Neutron Spectrometer.

The Thermal Neutron map is derived from data collected from 1 March 2013 to 28 Feb 2014; one year of data collection that began shortly after the GRS shield was reprogrammed for the enhanced neutron measurements.

Analysis of ACS datasets have led to the first map of variable abundances of thermal neutron absorbing elements on Mercury's surface. Because this product was not anticipated during the formulation of the MESSENGER mission, it was not incorporated into MESSENGER PDS deliveries.

5.1.5 GRS Enhanced Spectra (RACs)

GRS enhanced data products are PDS4-compliant versions of the GRS HPGe gamma-ray spectra CDR data products, with an additional entry that logs the low-energy count rate as a means to filter data product quality. GRS enhanced products, denoted as RACs to differentiate them from CDRs and RDRs, contain the 16384-channel gamma-ray energy deposition spectra and associated spacecraft ephemeris and housekeeping data contained in the final delivery of MESSENGER GRS CDRs. Data are a time-series of records, collected in a single day, representing the accumulation times over which MESSENGER GRS data were acquired. Spectra products reported in the RAC are the “anti-coincidence” (ANC) spectra – data that corresponds to HPGe events without a coincident event in the GRS ACS (see section 5.1.4). ACS anti-coincidence removes backgrounds from charged particles, providing higher signal-to-background than the raw HPGe spectra.

The additional entry, denoted as “LE_COUNT_RATE”, records the number of events in the spectrum with energy less than 50 keV, in units of counts per second (cps), for each spectral accumulation. This value was calculated by summing the number of events in the energy range and dividing by the live time of the measurement. Live time calculations are discussed in Peplowski et al. (2012). LE_COUNT_RATE is a proxy for low-energy noise present in the GRS measurements (Evans et al., 2017), a problem that started on 11 October 2012 and that resulted in degradation of the energy resolution of the GRS measurements. LE_COUNT_RATE values >200 cps correspond to significantly degraded performance, lower values are considered acceptable for science analysis.

Inclusion of the LE_COUNT_RATE allows for data acquired post onset of the low-energy noise problem to be used in the analysis of GRS spectra products. For nominal data selection criteria (e.g. Peplowski et al., 2012), application of a LE_COUNT_RATE threshold of <100 cps can increase the total amount of GRS data available for science by >25%. Exact gains depend on data selection criteria. As the GRS measurements were count-rate limited, the RAC data products facilitate identification of new elements on Mercury improvement to the statistical precision of existing elements, and/or new spatially resolved measurements of varying surface composition.

5.2 Data Product Overview

5.2.1 VIRS Cube DAP Overview

The VIRS Spectral Cube is spatially mosaicked into 54 non-overlapping, 64 pixel/degree tiles similar to the Mercury Dual Imaging System's (MDIS) 8-color imaging RDR of Mercury (Applicable Document 22). Each tile corresponds to the NW, NE, SW, or SE quadrant of one of the pre-existing Mercury non-polar charts, or one of the two polar charts. A base map showing the distribution of VIRS footprints in each tile is shown in Fig. 3.

Map tiles are named based on the quadrant of the Mercury chart they span:

VIRS_CUBE_64PPD_Hxxdd.IMG

where:

Hxx = Mercury chart designation

dd = Quadrant within Mercury chart (NW, NE, SW, or SE), or a polar chart (NP, SP)

The following is an example file name with a description of the individual components:

VIRS_CUBE_64PPD_H06NW.IMG

For this image:

Resolution = 64 pixels/degree (64PPD)

Mercury chart = Kuiper (H06)

Quadrant = Northwest (NW)

Each VIRS Cube tile contains the full VIRS Cube for a non-overlapping geographic section of the Mercury globe. Each VIRS Cube tile is accompanied by an ENVI (Exelis Visual Information Solutions, Inc.) header file of the same name with the extension “.HDR”, allowing the user to load the PDS image file into the ENVI software application, and a PDS4 label with the extension “.XML”.

The VIRS Wavelength table (VIRS_WAVELENGTHS.TAB) is an ASCII table with two columns and 105 records. The columns indicate channel number and center wavelength, and correspond to the wavelength layers of each VIRS cube tile.



Figure 3. VIRS Cube footprint locations on MDIS base map with tile outlines.

VIRS footprint color is determined as Izenberg et al., (2014):

Red = reflectance ratio 415 nm / 750 nm;
 Green = surface reflectance at 575 nm;
 Blue = reflectance ratio 390 nm / 390 nm;

5.2.2 UVVS Cube DAP Overview

The UVVS Spectral Cube comprises 3 separate sub-cubes: 1) the Reflectance Cube; 2) the Footprint ID Cube; and 3) the Backplanes Cube, schematically illustrated in Fig. 4.

Reflectance and Footprint ID Cube data is spatially mosaicked as described below and in Figure 2 into 43 non-overlapping, 64 pixel/degree tiles similar to the Mercury Dual Imaging System's (MDIS) 8-color imaging RDR of Mercury (Applicable Document 22). The UVVS cube data set has surface data on only 43 out of 54 total geographic tiles, thus only 43 tiles are archived for the UVVS Spectral Cube. Each tile corresponds to the NW, NE, SW, or SE quadrant of one of the pre-existing Mercury non-polar charts, or one of the two polar charts. Tiles for the UVVS are shown in Table 1. A base map showing the distribution of UVVS footprints in each tile is shown in Fig. 5.

Table 1.

Mercury Chart	Quadrant Tiles with UVVS Cube data
H01 Borealis	none
H02 Victoria	NE, NW, SW
H03 Shakespeare	none
H04 Raditladi	SE, SW
H05 Hokusai	SE
H06 Kuiper	NE, NW, SE, SW
H07 Beethoven	NE, NW, SE, SW
H08 Tolstoj	NE, NW, SE, SW
H09 Eminescu	NE, NW, SE, SW
H10 Derain	NE, NW, SE, SW
H11 Discovery	NE, NW, SE, SW
H12 Michaelangelo	NE, NW, SE, SW
H13 Neruda	NE, NW, SE, SW
H14 Debussy	NE, NW, SE, SW
H15 Bach	SP (South Polar)

1) Reflectance Cube: Cube of UVVS reflectance spectra. Each plane within the cube contains the reflectance values of its respective spectral bands (46 each, of ~2 nm width, from 210 to 300 nm) for each UVVS observation falling in that tile. The reflectance values for each footprint at each wavelength are mapped for each pixel of the footprint's coverage at each wavelength. Because most UVVS spectra travel or smear across the surface, one wavelength's footprint on the surface will not fall on exactly the same location as the next. Each UVVS Reflectance Cube tile is a cartographic product.

2) Footprint IDs Cube: This is the mapping cube comprising 46 bands, one for each UVVS cube wavelength. Each map layer contains the geographic footprint of each individual wavelength of the UVVS spectrum. This cube maps each pixel in a spectral band to the footprint id that pixel value belongs to. This allows us to map each pixel in the spectral cube to the id of the footprint used for creating that cube. This is important for spectra where UVVS footprints overlap. For a given spectrum spectral quality similar to that of the VIRS cube determines which UVVS spectrum is used for that pixel, so in rare cases, adjacent pixels in the Reflectance Cube may have different footprint IDs in this cube. The UVVS FID Cube has the same size in rows, columns and bands as the UVVS Spectral Cube and is a cartographic product.

3) Backplanes Cube: Backplane values table. This cube contains one band for each backplane (9 in total), one row for each footprint (4529 total), one column for each cube wavelength (46). In figure 4, footprint i would map to row i in the backplanes cube. The file size is small:

$4529 \text{ (footprints)} * 46 \text{ (wl cube bands)} * 9 \text{ (backplanes)} * 32 \text{ (float)} = \sim 8 \text{ MB.}$

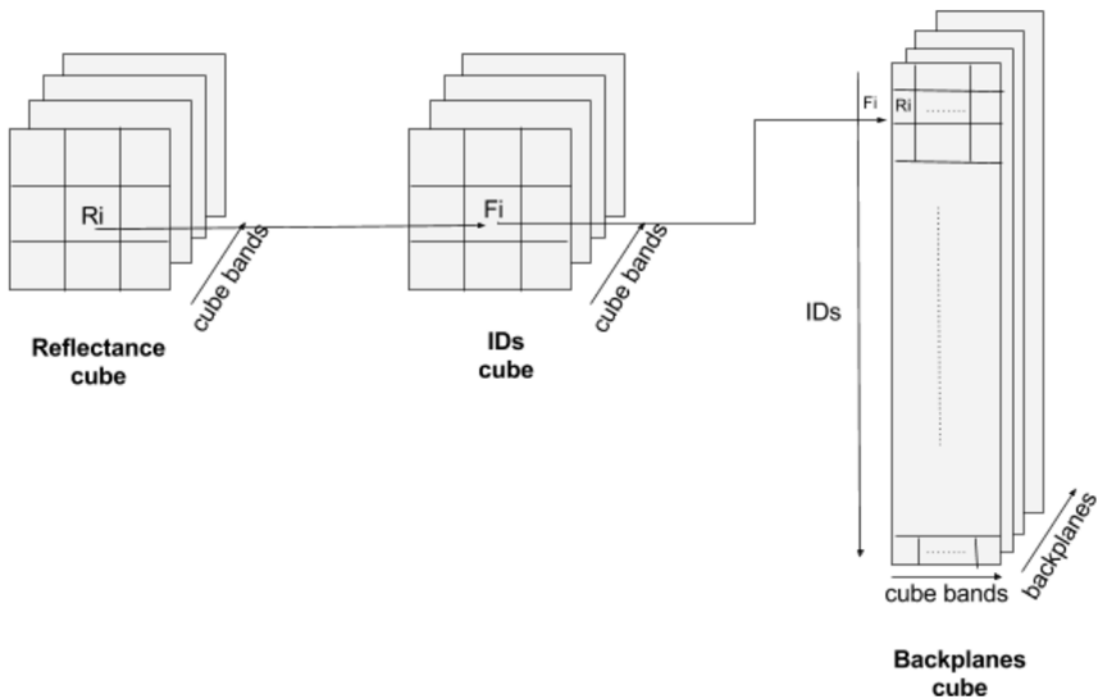


Figure 4. UVVS subcube schematic. Reflectance Cube (R), Footprint ID Cube (F), and Backplanes Cube.

Map tiles are named based on the quadrant of the Mercury chart they span:

UVVS_CUBE_64PPD_Hxxdd.IMG

Or

UVVS_CUBE_64PPD_Hxxdd_fid.IMG

where:

Hxx = Mercury chart designation

dd = Quadrant within Mercury chart (NW, NE, SW, or SE), or a polar chart (NP, SP)

fid = footprint ID cube. Files without this suffix are the spectral reflectance cubes themselves.

And

UVVS_CUBE_BACK.IMG

The backplanes cube is a single file of 4529 (footprints) * 46 (wl cube bands) * 9 (backplanes).

The following is an example file name with a description of the individual components:

UVVS_CUBE_64PPD_H12NW.IMG

For this image:

Resolution = 64 pixels/degree (64PPD)
Mercury chart = Michaelangelo (H12)
Quadrant = Northwest (NW)

Each UVVS Cube tile contains the full UVVS Cube for a non-overlapping geographic section of the Mercury globe. Each UVVS Cube tile is accompanied by an ENVI (Exelis Visual Information Solutions, Inc.) header file of the same name with the extension “.HDR”, allowing the user to load the PDS image file into the ENVI software application, and a PDS4 label with the extension “.XML”.

The UVVS Wavelength table (UVVS_WAVELENGTHS.TAB) is an ASCII table with two columns and 46 records. The columns indicate channel number and center wavelength, and correspond to the wavelength layers of each UVVS cube tile.

ENVI note: UVVS cube files open in ENVI, but it may be difficult to locate the actual data in the cube in ENVI because most of the quadrant is null (-999) data and ENVI defaults to stretch on the full extent of the cube. This is primarily an ENVI issue, but ENVIS is a commonly used spectral analysis tool and it can sometimes be challenging to adjust the stretch appropriately as there are generally only a few footprints in any given quad.

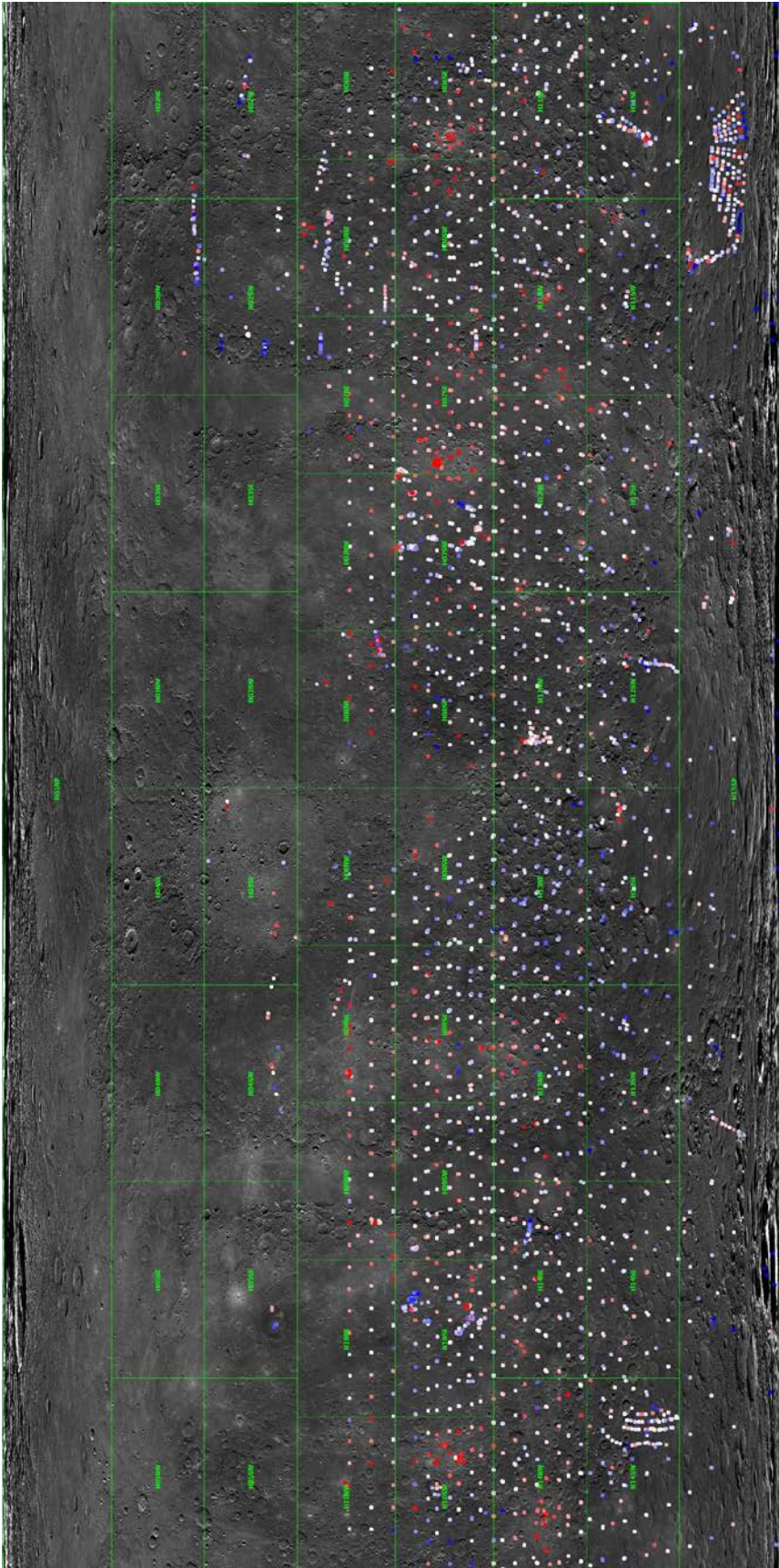


Figure 5. UVVS Cube locations on MDIS base map with tile outlines. UVVS spot locations are for the 280 nm band, color coded by relative reflectance: low - average - high corresponding to blue - white - red.

5.2.3 EET Overview

The archive of NS energetic event detections is organized into three event-based tables. The tables include event characteristics, timings, intensities, and other information derived from the NS calibrated data.

The DDR data files are named “ELE_EVT_12HR_ORBIT_2011-2012.TAB”, “ELE_EVT_8HR_ORBIT_2012-2013.TAB”, and “ELE_EVT_8HR_ORBIT_2014-2015.TAB” and are accompanied by labels named “ELE_EVT_12HR_ORBIT_2011-2012.XML”, “ELE_EVT_8HR_ORBIT_2012-2013.XML”, and “ELE_EVT_8HR_ORBIT_2014-2015.XML”.

See the following paper for further details on DDR table generation:

Lawrence, David J., Brian J. Anderson, Daniel N. Baker, William C. Feldman, George C. Ho, Haje Korth, Ralph L. McNutt et al. "Comprehensive survey of energetic electron events in Mercury's magnetosphere with data from the MESSENGER Gamma-Ray and Neutron Spectrometer." *Journal of Geophysical Research: Space Physics* 120, no. 4 (2015): 2851-2876, doi: 10.1002/2014JA020792.

Processing steps include:

Fundamental Borated Plastic (BP) versus fast neutron analysis that picks out time periods where the BP low-energy spectral counts rise 5-sigma above the background baseline (see Lawrence et al., 2015). Here low-energy spectral counts are those that are in the lowest 12 channels (channels 0 to 11) of each 64-channel BP 20-s spectral accumulation (see Section 3.1 of Lawrence et al., 2015). The indices for these times are flagged. These flags guide the final processing to get data subsets of each EE event. This processing includes the following:

- Picking out the time series portion of the event when it rises and falls below the 5-sigma threshold for at least five consecutive accumulation times. The maximum time limit for the events is 60 20-sec time increments. The boundaries of the event are when the signal-to-noise falls below 3 at the beginning and end.
- Picking out single accumulation-time events that rise above 9-sigma.

A detailed description of the algorithm used to pick out the EE events is given in Section 4 of Lawrence et al. (2015).

Tables are divided into times of coverage with the following increments:

- 12-hr orbit, 2011-2012: This is data from the 12-hour orbit, taken during 2011 and 2012.
- 8-hr orbit, 2012-2013: This is data taken from the 8-hour orbit, taken during 2012 and 2013. The data from 2011 to 2013 encompasses the entire dataset reported in Lawrence et al. (2015) and contains 2711 events.

8-hr orbit, 2014-2015: This is data taken from the 8-hour orbit in the years 2014 and 2015. This contains an additional 1400 events. The total number of detected EE events for the mission is therefore $2711 + 1400 = 4111$.

5.2.4 TN Map Overview

ACS measurements of Mercury originating neutrons have been used to map variations in the abundances of thermal-neutron-absorbing elements across Mercury's surface. The GRS thermal neutron map (MEAP-4), shown in Fig. 6, illustrates variations in the macroscopic neutron absorption cross section (Σ_a) across the northern hemisphere. Σ_a is a bulk parameter that describes the total neutron absorption capacity of the regolith to depths of 10s of cm. Major neutron absorbing elements on Mercury include Cl, Na, and Fe. The creation of the ACS-derived Σ_a map uses the identical map product format used for the GRS K and XRS Mg/Si, Ca/Si, Fe/Si, and S/Si PDS maps (See Applicable Documents 13 and 15).

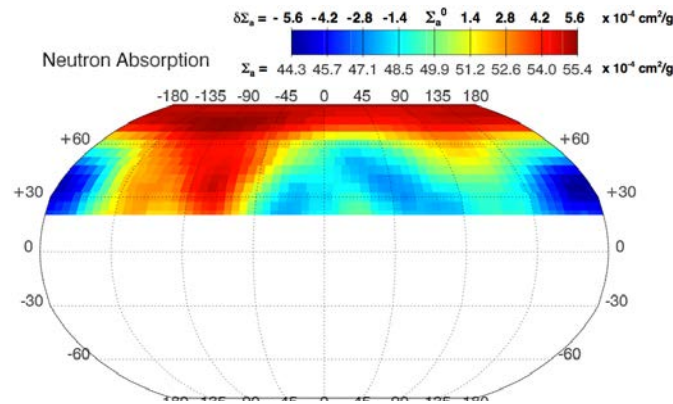


Figure 6. Thermal neutron absorption (Σ_a) mapped across Mercury's northern hemisphere. Σ_a is a bulk parameter that describes the total neutron absorption capacity of the regolith to depths of 10s of cm. The top scale bar values report variability in absorption ($\delta\Sigma_a$), and the bottom scale bar values report a best estimate of the absolute values.

The thermal neutron map data file ("THERMAL_NEUTRON_MAP.IMG") contains all relevant data for the map. The map is also provided in jpeg2000 format, along with a PDS label file ("THERMAL_NEUTRON_MAP.XML").

Production of the thermal neutron absorption map was as follows: 1. Raw ACS energy deposition spectra were fit and the neutron capture peak area was extracted, 2. Peak areas were temperature corrected, 3. Peak areas were normalized to a reference altitude (1000 km) altitude and vertical Doppler velocity (0) via comparison to modeled count rates, Peak areas were normalized to a reference galactic cosmic ray flux value, sampled via the NS triple coincidence count, to a value of 26.5 triples/sec, and finally 4. Peak areas were

empirically corrected to a constant (nadir) viewing geometry. See the following paper (Applicable Document 14) for further details on thermal neutron map generation:

Peplowski, Patrick N., David J. Lawrence, William C. Feldman, John O. Goldsten, David Bazell, Larry G. Evans, James W. Head, Larry R. Nittler, Sean C. Solomon, and Shoshana Z. Weider. "Geochemical terranes of Mercury's northern hemisphere as revealed by MESSENGER neutron measurements." *Icarus* 253 (2015): 346-363.

5.2.5 GRS Enhanced Spectra (RAC) Overview

GRS RACs are collections of daily gamma-ray spectra, acquired by the MESSENGER GRS HPGe gamma-ray sensor. Each file contains the 16384-channel gamma-ray energy deposition spectrum, recorded in anti-coincidence mode (Section 5.1.5). Spectral channel corresponds to gamma-ray energy deposition as:

$$\text{Energy (keV)} = 0.60017 \times \text{channel} + 0.5856 \text{ keV},$$

as reported by Evans et al. (2017). Along with the energy deposition spectra, 43 separate instrument housekeeping values and 15 separate spacecraft ephemeris values are included in the RAC files. With the exception of the new "LE_COUNT_RATE" values, the housekeeping and ephemeris are reproduced from the corresponding CDR values.

Production of the RAC files was as follows: 1) Each MESSENGER GRS CDR was loaded into an IDL routine and the energy calibration (above) was applied. 2) For each GRS data accumulation period (typically ~100-200 accumulations, i.e. spectra, per CDR), the number of counts in the low-energy (LE) band, corresponding to energies <50 keV, was summed. 3) The per accumulation measurement livetime was obtained using the commanded accumulation time and the HPGe pulser following Peplowski et al. (2012). 4) The number of counts in the LE band was divided by the detector livetime to obtain the count rate in units of counts per second (cps). 5) This new "LE_COUNT_RATE" value was added to the housekeeping data structure. Finally, 6) the CDRs plus new "LE_COUNT_RATE" value was converted to a PDS4-complaint binary file and labeled as RAC (Figure 7).

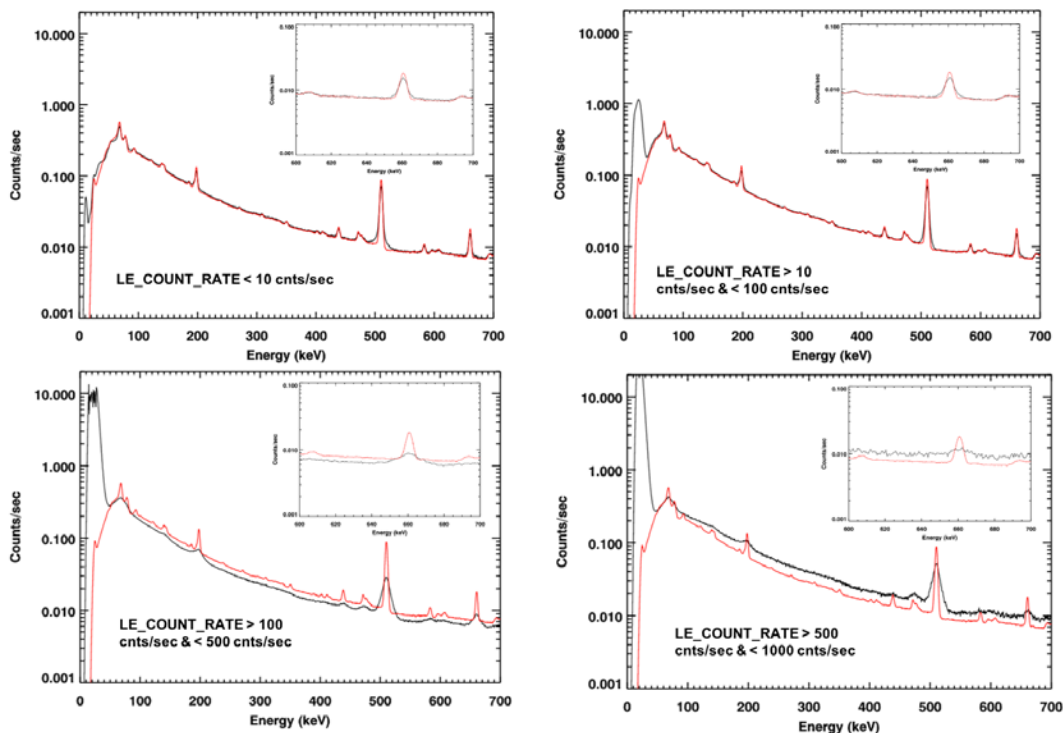


Figure 7. GRS gamma-ray energy deposition spectra for (red) pre-low-energy-count-rate problem, and (black) post-problem, gated on difference `LE_COUNT_RATE` values. Inset shows the 661-keV reference gamma-ray line. As shown, with increasing `LE_COUNT_RATE`, the energy resolution (gamma-ray peak width) increases, degrading the performance of the system. The count rate anomaly is clearly seen as the increase in low-energy events (energy < 50 keV).

We opted to report the `LE_COUNT_RATE` value, instead of a simple threshold, to preserve the ability of future researchers to decide on their own `LE_COUNT_RATE` value thresholds. The lower the `LE_COUNT_RATE`, the better the energy resolution of the measurements are (Evans et al., 2017), however the energy resolution needed for an investigation depends on the details of that investigation (e.g. signal-to-background of the gamma-ray peak of interest, separation from the closest neighboring gamma-ray peak, etc.).

When using the RAC data products, ephemeris (e.g. spacecraft altitude, sub-spacecraft latitude and longitude, GRS pointing) are needed for data selection. Similarly, housekeeping data (e.g. detector temperature, measurement quality flag, etc.) are useful for ensuring data quality. Due to the low count rates, data meeting all desired ephemeris and housekeeping criteria should be summed prior to data reduction (e.g. Peplowski et al., 2012).

Evans, L. G., et al. (2017), The MESSENGER Gamma-Ray Spectrometer: Calibration and Operation, *Icarus* 288, 186-200.

Peplowski, P.N., et al. (2012), Variations in the abundances of potassium and thorium on the surface of Mercury: Results from the MESSENGER Gamma-Ray Spectrometer, Journal of Geophysical Research, 117, E00L04, doi:10.1029/2012JE004141.

5.3 Data Processing

5.3.1 Data Processing Level

Data processing levels mentioned in this document refer to PDS4 processing levels. Table 2 provides a description of these levels along with the equivalent designations used in other systems. All MEAP data products described in this document are derived data.

Table 2: Data processing level definitions

PDS4 processing level	PDS4 processing level description	CODMAC Level (used in PDS3)	NASA Level (used in PDS3)
Raw	Original data from an experiment. If compression, reformatting, packetization, or other translation has been applied to facilitate data transmission or storage, those processes are reversed so that the archived data are in a PDS approved archive format. Often call EDRs (Experimental Data Records).	1	0
Partially Processed	Data that have been processed beyond the raw stage but which have not yet reached calibrated status. These and more highly processed products are often called RDRs (Reduced Data Records).	2	1A
Calibrated	Data converted to physical units, which makes values independent of the experiment.	3	1B
Derived	Results that have been distilled from one or more calibrated data products (for example, maps, gravity or magnetic fields, or ring particle size distributions). Supplementary data, such as calibration tables or tables of viewing geometry, used to interpret observational data should also be classified as 'derived' data if not easily matched to one of the other three categories.	4+	2+

5.3.2 Data Product Generation

The VIRS and UVVS Cubes were produced at the Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics Laboratory (APL) and Applied Coherent Technologies (ACT). The NS DDR and GRS DAP and RDR files were produced at APL. All products are provided to the MEAP project and MESSENGER Science Operations Center (SOC) operated jointly by APL and ACT. APL is responsible for converting the data to the proper PDS labeled format. The

MEAP data products are made available to the MEAP Team for initial evaluation and validation. At the end of the evaluation and validation period, the data are organized and stored on the best-determined media and made available to the PDS for distribution to the science community. These products will be used for direct science analysis, and construction of other science products.

5.3.3 Data Flow

The MEAP Project and Co-Is generate and validate data archives under the auspices of the MEAP PI. The MEAP personnel work with the MESSENGER SOC through ACT, and the PDS. A primary data server residing at the SOC, located at the Johns Hopkins University/Applied Physics Lab (JHU/APL), serves as a data storage facility for all MESSENGER archival data. For all MEAPs, APL has utilized instrument EDR, CDR and DDR data from the SOC and PDS archives, derived the MEAPs from the data, and returned the data to the SOC for storage and distribution.

5.4 Standards Used in Generating Data Products

All MEAPs and labels comply with Planetary Data System standards, including the PDS4 data model, as specified in Applicable Documents 1, 2 and 3.

5.4.1 Coordinate Systems

The coordinate systems in use are: the celestial reference system for target and spacecraft position and velocity vectors and camera pointing and the planetary coordinate system for geometry vectors and target location. The celestial coordinate system is J2000 (Mean of Earth equator and equinox of J2000). The planetary coordinate system is planetocentric.

The list below describes the computational assumptions for the geometric and viewing data provided in the PDS label:

Latitudes and longitudes are planetocentric.

Distances are in km, speeds in km/sec, angles, in degrees, angular rates in degrees/sec, unless otherwise noted.

Angle ranges are 0 to 360 degrees for azimuths and local hour angle. Longitudes range from 0 to 360 degrees (positive to the East). Latitudes range from -90 to 90 degrees.

5.4.2 Geometric Elements

The timing and spatial information that is packaged with the MEAPs are the timing and spatial values derived from the appropriate SPICE kernels collected for each day of the mission. SPICE is an acronym for **S**pacecraft, **P**lanet, **I**nstrument, **C**-matrix, and **E**vent kernels. SPICE kernels are provided by the Navigational Ancillary Information Facility (NAIF) at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, and are the standard for all timing and spatial data transformations.

5.4.3 Data Storage Conventions

5.4.3.1 The VIRS Cube

VIRS Cube DAPs are stored in binary IMG format. The wavelength file is in ASCII Table format.

The VIRS Cube DAPs are present in the VIRS directory within the IMAGECUBE collection. Within the VIRS directory, the DAPs are organized into subdirectories based on the Mercury Chart containing the DAP. Latitude and longitude limits of Mercury Charts, as named at the end of mission delivery, are:

Table 3: Mercury Chart definitions

Quadrangle	Subdirectory	Latitude (degrees)	Longitude (degrees east)
H-1 Borealis	H01	65 to 90	0 to 360
H-2 Victoria	H02	22.5 to 65	270 to 360
H-3 Shakespeare	H03	22.5 to 65	180 to 270
H-4 Raditladi	H04	22.5 to 65	90 to 180
H-5 Hokusai	H05	22.5 to 65	0 to 90
H-6 Kuiper	H06	-22.5 to 22.5	288 to 360
H-7 Beethoven	H07	-22.5 to 22.5	216 to 288
H-8 Tolstoj	H08	-22.5 to 22.5	144 to 216
H-9 Eminescu	H09	-22.5 to 22.5	72 to 144
H-10 Derain	H10	-22.5 to 22.5	0 to 72
H-11 Discovery	H11	-65 to -22.5	270 to 360
H-12 Michelangelo	H12	-65 to -22.5	180 to 270
H-13 Neruda	H13	-65 to -22.5	90 to 180
H-14 Debussy	H14	-65 to -22.5	0 to 90
H-15 Bach	H15	-90 to -65	0 to 360

5.4.3.2 The UVVS Cube

UVVS Cube DAPs (spectral cube and FID cube) are stored in binary IMG format in their respective quadrangle directories. The backplane cube is a binary IMG format file in the same directory level as the quadrangle folders. The wavelength file is in ASCII Table format at the same level as the backplane cube.

The UVVS Cube DAPs are present in the UVVS directory within the IMAGECUBE collection. Within the UVVS directory, the DAPs are organized into subdirectories based on the Mercury Chart containing the DAP (See Tables 1, 3).

5.4.3.3 *The EETs*

EETs are stored in ASCII Table format. The number of columns is determined by the number of parameters (22) recorded each for energetic event, and the number of records are determined by the number of events. There are 3 tables corresponding to different periods during MESSENGER's orbital mission.

NOTE 1: The MESSENGER spacecraft clock rolled over and was intentionally reset on 9 January 2013. As a consequence, the mission elapsed time (MET) clock jumps from large values prior to 9 January 2013 to small values on 9 January 2013. The latter times represent a new partition in the time-series dataset. More information about this issue is described in the file 'instrument_host.pdf' located in the document collection of this bundle.

NOTE 2: In a small number of cases, the periapsis altitude has values of 0. This is due to an artifact in the algorithm that determines this value. Since this value is determined by the spacecraft orbit, approximate periapsis latitude values can be determined by interpolating from the values of events located nearby in time.

Table 4: EET parameter definitions

Parameter	Description
Event number	Unique identifier for each EE event.
Event length	Duration of the event in number of 20-second accumulations.
Day of year	Day of year on which the 20-second accumulation occurs.
Month	Month in which the 20-second accumulation occurs.
Day	Day in month in which the 20-second accumulation occurs.
Year	Year in which the 20-second accumulation occurs.
Hour	Hour within the day in which the 20-second accumulation occurs.
Minute	Minute within the hour in which the 20-second accumulation occurs.
Second	Second within the minute in which the 20-second accumulation occurs.
MET	Mission elapsed time, and is the mission tag time in seconds of the start of the associated accumulated period. Times prior to 9 January 2013 are in the first MET partition; times on and after 9 January 2013 are in the second MET partition.

Orbit number	Orbit number is defined as starting at apoherm and is calculated using the MET value and the appropriate SPICE kernels. Orbit numbering does not start until MESSENGER performs the Mercury orbit insertion. Until that time the value for orbit number is 0.
Altitude	Spacecraft altitude above the subsatellite point on the target in units of km.
Latitude	Target-centric latitude of the spacecraft subsatellite point in degrees.
Longitude	Target-centric longitude of the spacecraft subsatellite point in degrees.
Local time	Local time of the spacecraft subsatellite point in hours from 0 to 24.
Beta angle	Angle of the normal of the spacecraft orbital plane with respect to Mercury-to-Sun vector in degrees.
Sun distance	Distance of the spacecraft to the Sun in units of km.
Periapsis latitude	Target-centric latitude of the spacecraft when it is at the periapsis (lowest) altitude for the given orbit number.
Event length, minutes	Length of the EE event in minutes. The value is repeated for 'Event Length' rows in the file.
Signal-to-noise	Event signal-to-noise, and is the measure of the size of the event within each 20-second accumulation.
BP total	Total counts within the Borated Plastic sensor 64-channel, 20-s spectral accumulation.
BP low	Total counts within the lowest 12 channels of the Borated Plastic sensor, 20-s spectral accumulation.

5.4.3.4 *The TN Map*

The TN Map is stored in two formats, IMG and JPEG2000. The image file has 259200 elements, which corresponds to the original 720 x 360 degree map (0.5 degree wide pixels in east longitude, latitude). The elements are arranged from the top (90 lat, -180 lon) across, then down (last entry is -90, 360). Each element is a byte. Pixel values range from 0 to 255, converting them to physical units (10^{-4} cm²/g) requires multiplying the pixel value by 0.222860. Pixel values of zero are unmapped, and this corresponds to all latitudes less than (south) of 20 deg N.

5.4.3.5 *GRS Enhanced Dataset (RAC)*

The RAC files are binary data products produced to PDS4 standards. Individual data entries, format, and units are detailed here, additional details can be found in the RAC label file.

Name	Column #	Bytes	Data Type	Start Byte	Units	Description
MET	1	4	Integer	1	Sec	Mission elapsed time
Accum_Time	2	4	Integer	5	Sec	Data accumulation time
Midpoint MET	3	4	Integer	9	Sec	MET @ midpoint of obs.
Orbit Number	4	2	Integer	13	n/a	Unique orbit identifier
Start Bin	5	2	Integer	15	n/a	Start bin of HPGe detector
Number of Bins	6	2	Integer	17	n/a	# of bins in HPGe spectrum
GRS Priority Level	7	2	Integer	19	n/a	Priority of science packet
Missing Data Packets	8	2	Integer	21	n/a	Indicates missing telemetry
Bad Data Flag	9	2	Integer	23	n/a	Indicates problems with data. See label file for details.
LE_Count_Rate	10	4	Real	25	Counts/sec	Count rate for energy <50 keV events. Diagnostic of data quality (see section 5.3.5).
CAL_AC	11	65536	Real	29	n/a	Counts per spectral bin for each accumulation period
UTC_Midpoint_MET	12	23	Character	65565	n/a	Midpoint MET in UTC
Mercury_Centric_Latitude	13	8	Real	65588	Degree	Sub-spacecraft latitude @ midpoint time of accumulation
Mercury_Centric_Longitude	14	8	Real	65596	Degree	Sub-spacecraft longitude @ midpoint time of accumulation
Instr_Boresight_Mercury_X	15	8	Real	65604	km	GRS boresight (x) on Mercury at accumulation midpoint time
Instr_Boresight_Mercury_Y	16	8	Real	65612	km	GRS boresight (y) on Mercury at accumulation midpoint time
Instr_Boresight_Mercury_Z	17	8	Real	65620	km	GRS boresight (z) on Mercury at accumulation midpoint time
SCALT	18	8	Real	65628	km	Sub-spacecraft altitude @ midpoint time of accumulation
Delta_Angle	19	8	Real	65636	Degree	Diff. between instrument y and north, at mid. of accum.
Mercury_Sol	20	8	Real	65644	Degree	Longitude of sun at 0 hrs on date of record
Local_Hour	21	1	Integer	65652	Hr	Local sun hour at sub-spacecraft point
Local_Minute	22	1	Integer	65653	Min	Local sun min at sub-spacecraft point
Pointing	23	1	Boolean	65654	n/a	True if pointing data available
Intersecting	24	1	Boolean	65655	n/a	True if pointing vector intersects Mercury
Nadir_Angle	25	8	Real	65656	Degree	Angle between GRS boresight and spacecraft-to-Mercury center vector
Azimuth	26	8	Real	65664	Degree	Rotation of the SC about the GRS boresight vector

Twist_Angle	27	8	Real	65672	Degree	Rotation of the SC about the z-axis.
HPGe_Temp_1	28	8	Real	65680	DegK	HPGe detector temperature
HPGe_Temp_2	29	8	Real	65688	DegK	HPGe detector temperature
Calib_Avg_Det_Temp	30	8	Real	65696	DegK	Ave. detector temp.
Preamp_Temp	31	8	Real	65704	DegC	Average pre-amp. Temp.
Shaper_Temp	32	8	Real	65712	DegC	Average shaper temp.
HV_Monitor	33	8	Real	65720	Volts	HPGe bias voltage
HPGe_Raw_Events	34	4	Integer	65728	n/a	Counter for HPGe raw events
Shield_Raw_Events	35	4	Integer	65732	n/a	Counter for shield raw events
Accumulated_Dead_Time	36	4	Integer	65736	n/a	Counter for accumulated deadtime
HPGe_Charge_Resets	37	4	Integer	65740	n/a	Number of HPGe charge resets
Shield_Charge_Resets	38	4	Integer	65744	n/a	Number of shield charge resets
All_Events	39	4	Integer	65748	n/a	Total count of gamma events
All_Ch0_Ch1_Events	40	4	Integer	65752	n/a	Ch 0 and 1 events. Excludes inverted, pileup, and pulser events
All_Ch0_Events	41	4	Integer	65756	n/a	All single Ch 0 events
All_Ch1_Events	42	4	Integer	65760	n/a	All single Ch 1 events
Invalid_Single_Ch0	43	4	Integer	65764	n/a	Single ch 0 out-of-range events
Invalid_Single_Ch1	44	4	Integer	65768	n/a	Single ch 1 out-of-range events
Invalid_Coincident_Ch0	45	4	Integer	65772	n/a	Ch 0 out-of-range coincidence events
Invalid_Coincident_Ch1	46	4	Integer	65776	n/a	Ch 1 out-of-range coincidence events
Valid_Single_Ch0	47	4	Integer	65780	n/a	Single Ch0 valid events
Valid_Coincident_Ch0	48	4	Integer	65784	n/a	Coincidence Ch0 valid events
Valid_Single_Ch1	49	4	Integer	65768	n.a	Single Ch1 valid events
Valid_Coincident_Ch1	50	4	Integer	65792	n/a	Coincidence Ch1 valid events
All_Valid_Coincident	51	4	Integer	65796	n/a	Valid Ch 0 and Ch 1 coincidence events
Inverted_Ch0	52	4	Integer	65800	n/a	Ch 0 inverted events
Ch0_Pileup_Reject	53	4	Integer	65804	n/a	Ch 0 pileup rejected events
FIFO_Full_Count	54	4	Integer	65808	n/a	Hardware FIFO flag test, all events
Pulser_Energy_Sum	55	4	Integer	65812	n/a	Pulser energy sum
Pulser_Energy_Sum2	56	4	Integer	65816	n/a	Pulser energy sum squared
Pulser_Events	57	4	Integer	65820	n/a	Number of valid pulser events
Invalid_Pulser_Events	58	4	Integer	65824	n/a	Out-of-range pulser events
Neutron_Events	59	4	Integer	65828	n/a	Coincident events w/ neutron criteria
Pulser_Offset	60	4	Integer	65832	n/a	Pulser energy offset

5.4.4 Data Validation

All MEAPs are validated by the MEAP Cognizant Co-Is for science content and for compliance with PDS archive standards. All MEAPs and documentation will be submitted to a peer review committee for science review according to PDS policy.

5.4.5 Software

The information in the PDS labels includes complete software-readable descriptions of data file formats, so that users may write custom software to read the products if desired.

6 MEAP Archive Organization, Identifiers and Naming Conventions

This section describes the basic organization of the MEAP data archive under the PDS4 Information Model (IM) (Applicable Documents 1 and 3), including the naming conventions used for the bundle, collection, and product unique identifiers. The formation of logical identifiers is described in section 4.1. Bundles, collections and products are defined in sections 6.2-6.4.

6.1 Logical Identifiers

Every product in PDS is assigned an identifier which allows it to be uniquely identified across the system. This identifier is referred to as a Logical Identifier or LID. A LIDVID (Versioned Logical Identifier) includes product version information, and allows different versions of a specific product to be referenced uniquely. A product's LID and VID are defined as separate attributes in the product label. LIDs and VIDs are assigned by PDS and are formed according to the conventions described in the following sections. The uniqueness of a product's LIDVID may be verified using the PDS Registry and Harvest tools. More information on LIDs and VIDs may be found in section 6d of the PDS Standards Reference (Applicable Document 1) and in chapter 5 of the Data Providers' Handbook (Applicable Document 4).

6.1.1 LID Formation

LIDs take the form of a Uniform Resource Name (URN). LIDs are restricted to ASCII lower case letters, digits, dash, underscore, and period. Colons are also used, but only to separate prescribed components of the LID. Within one of these prescribed components dash, underscore, or period are used as separators. LIDs are limited in length to 255 characters.

MEAP LIDs are formed according to the following conventions:

- Bundle LIDs are formed by appending a bundle specific ID to the PDS base ID:

urn:nasa:pds:<bundle ID>

Example: urn:nasa:pds:izenberg_pdart14_meap

The bundle ID must be unique across all bundles archived with the PDS.

- Collection LIDs are formed by appending a collection specific ID to the collection's parent bundle LID:

urn:nasa:pds:<bundle ID>:<collection ID>

Example: urn:nasa:pds:izenberg_pdart14_meap:data_tnmap

Since the collection LID is based on the bundle LID, which is unique across PDS, the only additional condition is that the collection ID must be unique across the bundle. Collection IDs correspond to the collection type (e.g. "data", "document", etc.). Additional descriptive information may be appended to the collection type

(e.g. “data_raw”, “data_calibrated”, etc.) to insure that multiple collections of the same type within a single bundle have unique LIDs.

- Basic product LIDs are formed by appending a product-specific ID to the product’s parent collection LID:

urn:nasa:pds:<bundle ID>:<collection ID>:<product ID>

Example:

urn:nasa:pds:izenberg_pdart14_meap:data_tnmap:thermal_neutron_map

Since the product LID is based on the collection LID, which is unique across PDS, the only additional condition is that the product ID must be unique across the collection. For MEAP data products, the product LID is the same as the data file name without the extension.

6.1.2 VID Formation

Product Version IDs consist of major and minor components separated by a “.” (M.n). Both components of the VID are integer values. The major component is initialized to a value of “1”, and the minor component is initialized to a value of “0”. The minor component resets to “0” when the major component is incremented. The PDS Standards Reference 1 specifies rules for incrementing major and minor components.

6.1.3 File Naming Convention

The MEAP-1 DAPs are named:

“VIRS_CUBE_64PPD_HXXDD.IMG”

where XX is Mercury chart, and DD is quadrant within the chart.

The MEAP-1 wavelength file is named:

“VIRS_WAVELENGTHS.TAB”

and is an ASCII file 2 columns by 105 records long with the layer numbers and wavelengths of the spectral layers of the VIRS Cube.

The MEAP-2 DAP names are named:

“UVVS_CUBE_64PPD_HXXDD.IMG”

and

“UVVS_CUBE_64PPD_HXXDD_FID.IMG”

where XX is Mercury chart, and DD is quadrant within the chart.

The single backplane cube is named:

UVVS_CUBE_BACK.IMG

The MEAP-2 wavelength file is named:

“UVVS_WAVELENGTHS.TAB”

The MEAP-3 EETs are named:

“ELE_EVT_12HR_ORBIT_2011-2012.TAB”

This is data from the 12-hour orbit, taken during 2011 and 2012.

“ELE_EVT_8HR_ORBIT_2012-2013.TAB”

This is data taken from the 8-hour orbit, taken during 2012 and 2013. The data from 2011 to 2013 encompasses the entire dataset reported in Lawrence et al. (2015) and contains 2711 events.

“ELE_EVT_8HR_ORBIT_2014-2015.TAB”

This is data taken from the 8-hour orbit in the years 2014 and 2015. This contains an additional 1400 events. The total number of detected EE events for the mission is therefore $2711 + 1400 = 4111$.

The MEAP-4 thermal neutron map is named:

“THERMAL_NEUTRON_MAP.XXX”, where the file extension, “.XXX” is either IMG or jpeg2000 (JP2).

The MEAP-5 RAC files are named

GRS_RAC_YYYYDDDZZZ.DAT, where YYYY is the year and DDD is the day of year.

6.2 Bundles

The highest level of organization for a PDS archive is the bundle. A bundle is a set of one or more related collections which may be of different types. A collection is a set of one or more related basic products which are all of the same type. Bundles and collections are logical structures, not necessarily tied to any physical directory structure or organization.

The complete MEAP archive is organized into 1 bundle:

urn:nasa:pds:izenberg_pdart14_meap.

6.3 Collections

Collections consist of basic products all of the same type. The MEAP Bundle contains the collections listed in Table 5.

Table 5: Collections in the MEAP Bundle

Collection Logical Identifier	Collection Type	Description
urn:nasa:pds:izenberg_pdart14_meap:data_tnmap	Image file in standard PDS4 IMG format with supplemental image file in JPEG2000 format.	Izenberg PDART 2014 MESSENGER Advanced Products Thermal Neutron Map Collection
urn:nasa:pds:izenberg_pdart14_meap:data_imagecube	Image files in standard PDS4 IMG format.	Izenberg PDART 2014 MESSENGER Advanced Products Image Cube

		Collection
urn:nasa:pds:izenberg_pdart14_meap:data_eetable	ASCII tables in standard PDS4 TAB format.	Izenberg PDART 2014 MESSENGER Advanced Products Energetic Electrons Table Collection
urn:nasa:pds:izenberg_pdart14_meap:data_grsspectra	Binary tables in standard PDS4 DAT format.	Izenberg PDART 2014 MESSENGER Advanced Products GRS Spectra Collection
urn:nasa:pds:izenberg_pdart14_meap:document	Document files in PDF/A format.	Izenberg PDART 2014 MESSENGER Advanced Products Document Collection

6.4 Products

A PDS product consists of one or more digital objects and an accompanying PDS label file. PDS labels provide identification and description information for labeled objects. The PDS label includes a Logical Identifier (LID) by which any PDS labeled product is uniquely identified throughout all PDS archives. PDS4 labels are XML-formatted ASCII files.

The LID for a product in all the Collections consists of the collection LID concatenated with the file name, without the extension.

Example LID for the thermal neutron map product:

urn:nasa:pds:izenberg_pdart14_meap:data_tnmap:thermal_neutron_map.

6.5 Document Collection

Documents are also considered products by PDS, and have LIDs, VIDs and PDS4 labels just as data products do. The MEAP bundle includes a Document Collection, which consists of documents relevant to the MESSENGER mission and its instruments, as well as the Specification documents for each of the data product collections.

Table 1: Documents in the MEAP Document Collection

Product Logical Identifier	Description
urn:nasa:pds:izenberg_pdart14_meap:document:meap	MEAP Specification (the document you're reading)

urn:nasa:pds:izenberg_pdart14_meap:document:mission	MESSENGER mission description
urn:nasa:pds:izenberg_pdart14_meap:document:instrument_host	MESSENGER spacecraft description
urn:nasa:pds:izenberg_pdart14_meap:document:grs_inst	GRS instrument description
urn:nasa:pds:izenberg_pdart14_meap:document:ns_inst	NS instrument description
urn:nasa:pds:izenberg_pdart14_meap:document:mascs_inst	MASCS instrument description

7 MEAP Formats

Data that comprise the MEAP archive are formatted in accordance with PDS specifications (see Applicable Documents [1], [2], and [3]). This section provides details on the formats used for each of the products included in the archive.

7.1 *VIRS Cube Data Product Format*

VIRS Cubes are stored in Binary format.

A VIRS Cube DAP:

- Consists of map-projected photometrically normalized I/F DDRs mosaicked into a hyperspectral map tile. Individual footprint pixels where VIRS data exists are determined by 'best' VIRS spectra, determined by a quality factor using favorable geometry ($\max(\cos(e) * \cos(i))$) and spatial coverage (smaller footprints are given higher quality factor). All hyperspectral data:

- Contains VIRS spectral data in I/F corrected photometrically to $i=45$ degrees, $e=45$, phase angle 90 degrees, at a resolution of 64 pixels per degree (~665 m/pixel at the equator);

- Represents one latitude-longitude bin in a hyperspectral cube;

- Is composed of up to 105 spectral bands corresponding to 105 binned wavelengths of the VIRS spectrum from 300 to 1450 nm, with ~9.3 nm wavelength bins between 300 and 900 nm and ~14 nm wavelength bins between 900 and 1450 nm.

- 8 backplanes for the hyperspectral data:

- (a) incidence angle of the original spectrum, (b) emission angle of the original spectrum, (c) phase angle of the original spectrum, (d) observation area of the VIRS spectrum (e) Temperature of the NIR detector (f) CDR Date (YYDOY) of VIRS observation (g) CDR time (HHMMSS) of VIRS observation (h) CDR Spectrum number of VIRS observation.

An example label is given in Appendix B. Pixel scale vs. pixel resolution label note: pixel scale [pixel_scale_x and _y (pixels/degree)] applies to the map projection at the equator, but the pixel resolution [pixel_resolution_x and _y (meters/pixel)] applies to the individual tile, and therefore resolution should be used when working with a single tile.

7.2 *UVVS Cube Data Product Format*

UVVS Cubes are stored in Binary format.

A VIRS Spectral Cube DAP:

- Consists of map-projected photometrically normalized I/F DDRs mosaicked into a hyperspectral map tile. Individual footprint pixels where UVVS data exists and multiple observations overlap are determined by 'best' UVVS spectra, determined by a quality factor using favorable geometry ($\max(\cos(e) * \cos(i))$) and spatial coverage (smaller footprints are given higher quality factor). All hyperspectral data:

- Contains UVVS spectral data in I/F corrected photometrically to $i=45$ degrees, $e=45$, phase angle 90 degrees, at a resolution of 64 pixels per degree (~665 m/pixel at the equator);

- Represents one latitude-longitude bin in a hyperspectral cube;
- Is composed of up to 46 spectral bands corresponding to 660 binned steps of the UVVS spectrum from 210 to 300 nm, with ~2 nm wavelength bins.

A UVVS Footprint ID Cube DAP:

- Is the same dimensions as the UVVS Spectral Cube.
- Consists of a pixel by pixel identification of the observation from which the spectral data in the corresponding pixel of the Spectral Cube DAP.

The Backplane Cube DAP:

- Contains one band for each backplane (9 in total), one row for each footprint (4529 total), one column for each cube wavelength (46).

- 8 backplanes for the hyperspectral data:

(a) incidence angle of the original spectrum, (b) emission angle of the original spectrum, (c) phase angle of the original spectrum, (d) observation area of the UVVS center step footprint of the UVVS spectrum (e) drift of the instantaneous footprint in km across the surface from first to last step (f) smear of the footprint in fractions of the instantaneous field of view (g) qualitative measure of surface variability (h) DDR date and (i) DDR time of UVVS observation.

An example label is given in Appendix B. Pixel scale vs. pixel resolution label note: pixel scale [pixel_scale_x and _y (pixels/degree)] applies to the map projection at the equator, but the pixel resolution [pixel_resolution_x and _y (meters/pixel)] applies to the individual tile, and therefore resolution should be used when working with a single tile.

7.3 Energetic Event Table Data Product Format

EETs are stored in ASCII Table format. The number of columns is determined by the number of parameters (22) recorded each energetic event, and the number of records are determined by the number of events. There are 3 tables corresponding to different periods during MESSENGER's orbital mission:

- 12-hr orbit, 2011-2012: This is data from the 12-hour orbit, taken during 2011 and 2012.
- 8-hr orbit, 2012-2013: This is data taken from the 8-hour orbit, taken during 2012 and 2013. The data from 2011 to 2013 encompasses the entire dataset reported in Lawrence et al. (2015) and contains 2711 events.
- 8-hr orbit, 2014-2015: This is data taken from the 8-hour orbit in the years 2014 and 2015. This contains an additional 1400 events. The total number of detected EE events for the mission is therefore $2711 + 1400 = 4111$.

An example label is given in Appendix B.

7.4 Thermal Neutron Map Data Product Format

The thermal neutron map is stored in two formats, IMG and JPEG2000. The JPEG2000 version is considered a supplemental product. The PDS4 label describes both versions of the data product.

The image file has 259200 elements, which corresponds to the original 720 x 360 degree map (0.5 degree wide pixels in east longitude, latitude). The elements are arranged from the top (90 lat, 0 lon) across, then down (last entry is -90, 360). Each element is a byte. Pixel values range from 0 to 255, converting them to physical units (10^{-4} cm²/g) requires multiplying the pixel value by 0.222860. Pixel values of zero are unmapped, and this corresponds to all latitudes less than (south) of 20 deg N.

An example label is given in Appendix B.

7.5 GRS Enhanced Data Set Data Product Format

The GRS RAC files are binary data files. Each file represents a collection of GRS measurements (energy spectra), instrument housekeeping, and spacecraft ephemeris corresponding to all data collected during a given Earth day. Within each file are entries for every GRS data accumulation within that given day. Unless otherwise noted, the housekeeping and ephemeris for the midpoint time of that data accumulation. Data accumulations are typically ~60 s long while MESSENGER is close to Mercury (altitude < 4000 km), and >> 60 s long while MESSENGER is far from Mercury (altitude > 4000 km). RAC files were only produced for GRS data acquired while the MESSENGER spacecraft was orbiting Mercury. Energy spectral data is recorded for the “anti-coincidence” mode only. This data represents HPGe events without a coincidence event in the Shield, a means to filter out background-inducing charged particle events.

A sample label is given in Appendix B.

7.6 Document Product Formats

Documents in this archive are provided as PDF/A (www.pdffa.org/download/pdffa-in-a-nutshell) or as plain ASCII text if no special formatting is required. Figures that accompany documents may be embedded in the PDF/A files or provided as separate TIFF, GIF, JPEG, or PNG files.

7.7 PDS Labels

Each MEAP product is accompanied by a PDS4 label. PDS4 labels are ASCII text files written in the eXtensible Markup Language (XML). Product labels are detached from the files they describe (with the exception of the Product_Bundle label). There is one label for every product. A PDS4 label file usually has the same name as the data product it describes, but always with the extension “.xml”.

For the MEAP archive, the structure and content of PDS labels conforms to the PDS master schema and schematron based upon the PDS Information Model 1.5.0.0. By use of an XML editor the schema and schematron may be used to validate the structure and content of the product labels. In brief, the schema is the XML model that PDS4 labels must follow, and the schematron is a set of validation rules that are applied to PDS4 labels.

The PDS master schema and schematron documents are produced, managed, and supplied by the PDS.

Sample PDS labels for the MEAP data products are shown in Appendix B.

8 Appendix A- Glossary

Many of these definitions are taken from Appendix A of the PDS4 Concepts Document, pds.nasa.gov/pds4/doc/concepts. The reader is referred to that document for more information.

Archive – A place in which public records or historical documents are preserved; also the material preserved – often used in plural. The term may be capitalized when referring to all of PDS holdings – the PDS Archive.

Basic Product – The simplest product in PDS4; one or more data objects (and their description objects), which constitute (typically) a single observation, document, etc. The only PDS4 products that are *not* basic products are collection and bundle products.

Bundle Product – A list of related collections. For example, a bundle could list a collection of raw data obtained by an experiment during its mission lifetime, a collection of the calibration products associated with the experiment, and a collection of all documentation relevant to the first two collections.

Class – The set of attributes (including a name and identifier) which describes an item defined in the PDS Information Model. A class is generic – a template from which individual items may be constructed.

Collection Product – A list of closely related basic products of a single type (e.g. observational data, browse, documents, etc.). A collection is itself a product (because it is simply a list, with its label), but it is not a *basic* product.

Data Object – A generic term for an object that is described by a description object. Data objects include both digital and non-digital objects.

Description Object – An object that describes another object. As appropriate, it will have structural and descriptive components. In PDS4 a ‘description object’ is a digital object – a string of bits with a predefined structure.

Digital Object – An object which consists of real electronically stored (digital) data.

Identifier – A unique character string by which a product, object, or other entity may be identified and located. Identifiers can be global, in which case they are unique across all of PDS (and its federation partners). A local identifier must be unique within a label.

Label – The aggregation of one or more description objects such that the aggregation describes a single PDS product. In the PDS4 implementation, labels are constructed using XML.

Logical Identifier (LID) – An identifier which identifies the set of all versions of a product.

Versioned Logical Identifier (LIDVID) – The concatenation of a logical identifier with a version identifier, providing a unique identifier for each version of product.

Manifest - A list of contents.

Metadata – Data about data – for example, a ‘description object’ contains information (metadata) about an ‘object.’

Object – A single instance of a class defined in the PDS Information Model.

PDS Information Model – The set of rules governing the structure and content of PDS metadata. While the Information Model (IM) has been implemented in XML for PDS4, the model itself is implementation independent.

Product – One or more tagged objects (digital, non-digital, or both) grouped together and having a single PDS-unique identifier. In the PDS4 implementation, the descriptions are combined into a single XML label. Although it may be possible to locate individual objects within PDS (and to find specific bit strings within digital objects), PDS4 defines ‘products’ to be the smallest granular unit of addressable data within its complete holdings.

Tagged Object – An entity categorized by the PDS Information Model, and described by a PDS label.

Registry – A data base that provides services for sharing content and metadata.

Repository – A place, room, or container where something is deposited or stored (often for safety).

XML – eXtensible Markup Language.

XML schema – The definition of an XML document, specifying required and optional XML elements, their order, and parent-child relationships.

9 Appendix B- MEAP PDS Label Files

9.1 *VIRS Cube*

9.1.1 Tile file

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<?xml-model href="http://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/pds/v1/PDS4_PDS_1500.sch"
schematypens="http://purl.oclc.org/dsdl/schematron"?>
<?xml-model href="http://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/disp/v1/PDS4_DISP_1500.sch"
schematypens="http://purl.oclc.org/dsdl/schematron"?>
```



```

<?xml-model href="http://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/sp/v1/PDS4_SP_1100.sch"
schematypens="http://purl.oclc.org/dsdl/schematron"?>
<?xml-model href="http://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/cart/v1/PDS4_CART_1500.sch"
schematypens="http://purl.oclc.org/dsdl/schematron"?>
<Product_Observational xmlns="http://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/pds/v1"
  xmlns:pds="http://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/pds/v1"
  xmlns:disp="http://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/disp/v1"
  xmlns:sp="http://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/sp/v1"
  xmlns:cart="http://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/cart/v1"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:schemaLocation="http://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/pds/v1
http://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/pds/v1/PDS4_PDS_1500.xsd
http://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/disp/v1 http://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/disp/v1/PDS4_DISP_1500.xsd
http://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/sp/v1 http://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/sp/v1/PDS4_SP_1100.xsd
http://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/cart/v1
http://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/cart/v1/PDS4_CART_1500.xsd">
  <Identification_Area>
    <!-- A product is one multiband image tile. 54 tiles cover the whole planet. -->

<logical_idenfier>urn:nasa:pds:izenberg_pdart14_meap:imagecube:virs_cube_64ppd_h06nw</l
ogical_idenfier>
    <version_id>1.0</version_id>
    <title>VIRS Spectral Cube of Mercury Tile 06NW</title>
    <information_model_version>1.5.0.0</information_model_version>
    <product_class>Product_Observational</product_class>
  </Identification_Area>
  <Observation_Area>
    <Time_Coordinates>
      <start_date_time>2004-08-13Z</start_date_time>
      <stop_date_time>2015-04-30Z</stop_date_time>
    </Time_Coordinates>
    <Investigation_Area>
      <name>MESSENGER</name>
      <type>Mission</type>
      <Internal_Reference>

<lid_reference>urn:nasa:pds:context:investigation:mission.messenger</lid_reference>
      <reference_type>data_to_investigation</reference_type>
    </Internal_Reference>
    </Investigation_Area>
    <Observing_System>
      <name>MESSENGER MASCS</name>
      <Observing_System_Component>
        <name>MESSENGER</name>
        <type>Spacecraft</type>
        <Internal_Reference>

<lid_reference>urn:nasa:pds:context:instrument_host:spacecraft.mess</lid_reference>
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      </Internal_Reference>
      </Observing_System_Component>
      <Observing_System_Component>
        <name>MASCS</name>
        <type>Instrument</type>
        <Internal_Reference>

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        <reference_type>is_instrument</reference_type>
      </Internal_Reference>
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    </Observing_System>
    <Target_Identification>
      <name>Mercury</name>
      <type>Planet</type>
      <Internal_Reference>
        <lid_reference>urn:nasa:pds:context:target:planet.mercury</lid_reference>
        <reference_type>data_to_target</reference_type>
      </Internal_Reference>
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    <Discipline_Area>

```

```

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      <disp:Local_Internal_Reference>

<local_identifier_reference>Spectral_Cube_Object</local_identifier_reference>

<local_reference_type>display_settings_to_array</local_reference_type>
    </disp:Local_Internal_Reference>
    <disp:Display_Direction>
      <disp:horizontal_display_axis>Sample</disp:horizontal_display_axis>
      <disp:horizontal_display_direction>Left to
Right</disp:horizontal_display_direction>
      <disp:vertical_display_axis>Line</disp:vertical_display_axis>
      <disp:vertical_display_direction>Top to
Bottom</disp:vertical_display_direction>
    </disp:Display_Direction>
  </disp:Display_Settings>

  <sp:Spectral_Characteristics>
    <sp:bin_width_desc>Bin width is a straightforward average of several
spectral pixels of VIRS DDR (4 pixels for VIS detector, six for
NIR, resulting in spectral binds about 9.4 nm across for VIS
detector, and about 14 nm across for the NIR detector. For the bin
width info of each spectral pixel, see the VIRS CDR/DDR/DAP SIS.
    </sp:bin_width_desc>
    <sp:Local_Internal_Reference>

<sp:local_identifier_reference>Spectral_Cube_Object</sp:local_identifier_reference>

<sp:local_reference_type>spectral_characteristics_to_array_object</sp:local_reference_type>
    </sp:Local_Internal_Reference>
    <sp:Spectral_Lookup>
      <sp:Local_Internal_Reference>

<sp:local_identifier_reference>VIRS_Wavelength_File</sp:local_identifier_reference>

<sp:local_reference_type>spectral_characteristics_to_bin_center_values</sp:local_reference_type>
    </sp:Local_Internal_Reference>
    <sp:Internal_Reference>

<lid_reference>urn:nasa:pds:izenberg_pdart14_meap:imagecube:virs_wavelengths</lid_reference>

    <reference_type>data_to_ancillary_data</reference_type>
    </sp:Internal_Reference>
  </sp:Spectral_Lookup>
</sp:Spectral_Characteristics>

  <cart:Cartography>
    <cart:Spatial_Domain>
      <cart:Bounding_Coordinates>
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72.000000</cart:west_bounding_coordinate>
        <cart:east_bounding_coordinate unit="deg">-
36.000000</cart:east_bounding_coordinate>
        <cart:north_bounding_coordinate
unit="deg">22.500000</cart:north_bounding_coordinate>
        <cart:south_bounding_coordinate unit="deg">-
0.000000</cart:south_bounding_coordinate>
      </cart:Bounding_Coordinates>
    </cart:Spatial_Domain>
    <cart:Spatial_Reference_Information>
      <cart:Horizontal_Coordinate_System_Definition>
        <cart:Planar>
          <cart:Map_Projection>

<cart:map_projection_name>Equirectangular</cart:map_projection_name>
          <cart:Equirectangular>
            <cart:longitude_of_central_meridian unit="deg">-
54.00</cart:longitude_of_central_meridian>

```

```

        <cart:latitude_of_projection_origin
unit="deg">0</cart:latitude_of_projection_origin>
        </cart:Equirectangular>
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        <cart:planar_coordinate_encoding_method>Coordinate
Pair</cart:planar_coordinate_encoding_method>
        <cart:Coordinate_Representation>
        <cart:pixel_resolution_x
unit="m/pixel">665.243153</cart:pixel_resolution_x>
        <cart:pixel_resolution_y
unit="m/pixel">665.243153</cart:pixel_resolution_y>
        <cart:pixel_scale_x
unit="pixel/deg">64</cart:pixel_scale_x>
        <cart:pixel_scale_y
unit="pixel/deg">64</cart:pixel_scale_y>
        </cart:Coordinate_Representation>
        </cart:Planar_Coordinate_Information>
        <cart:Geo_Transformation>
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10000000000000000000000000000000.000000</cart:upperleft_corner_x>
        <cart:upperleft_corner_y unit="m">-
10000000000000000000000000000000.000000</cart:upperleft_corner_y>
        </cart:Geo_Transformation>
        </cart:Planar>
        <cart:Geodetic_Model>
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        <cart:spheroid_name>Mercury</cart:spheroid_name>
        <cart:semi_major_radius
unit="km">2439.4</cart:semi_major_radius>
        <cart:semi_minor_radius
unit="km">2439.4</cart:semi_minor_radius>
        <cart:polar_radius unit="km">2439.4</cart:polar_radius>
        <cart:longitude_direction>Positive
East</cart:longitude_direction>
        </cart:Geodetic_Model>
        </cart:Horizontal_Coordinate_System_Definition>
        </cart:Spatial_Reference_Information>
        </cart:Cartography>

    </Discipline_Area>
</Observation_Area>

<File_Area_Observational>
    <File>
        <file_name>virs_cube_64ppd_h06nw.img</file_name>
        <creation_date_time>2016-05-04T14:53:40</creation_date_time>
        <file_size unit="byte">1499627520</file_size>
        <comment>VIRS Image Cube Tile 06NW in standard PDS4 IMG format.
The image cube has 105 spectral bands and 8 backplanes.</comment>
    </File>

    <!-- Image Cube Core -->
    <Array_3D_Spectrum>
        <name>VIRS Image Cube Tile 06NW</name>
        <local_identifier>Spectral_Cube_Object</local_identifier>
        <offset unit="byte">0</offset>
        <axes>3</axes>
        <axis_index_order>Last Index Fastest</axis_index_order>
        <description>The core of the image cube has 105 spectral bands with center
wavelengths from 303 to 1448 nanometers. Wavelengths are given
in the VIRS Wavelength file. Bands have 1440 lines and 2304
4-byte floating-point pixels per line. Bands are stored
sequentially in the cube.</description>
        <Element_Array>
            <!-- Pixels are floating-point, 4-byte, single-precision, LSB ("Intel")
values -->
            <data_type>IEEE754LSBSingle</data_type>
            <unit>Reflectance</unit>
        </Element_Array>
        <Axis_Array>

```

```

        <axis_name>Band</axis_name>
        <elements>105</elements>
        <sequence_number>1</sequence_number>
    </Axis_Array>
    <Axis_Array>
        <axis_name>Line</axis_name>
        <elements>1440</elements>
        <sequence_number>2</sequence_number>
    </Axis_Array>
    <Axis_Array>
        <axis_name>Sample</axis_name>
        <elements>2304</elements>
        <sequence_number>3</sequence_number>
    </Axis_Array>
    <Special_Constants>
        <missing_constant>-999.0</missing_constant>
    </Special_Constants>
</Array_3D_Spectrum>

<!-- Backplane 1 -->
<Array_2D_Image>
    <name>Incidence Angle</name>
    <offset unit="byte">1393459200</offset> <!-- 105 bands * lines * samples * 4
bytes -->
    <axes>2</axes>
    <axis_index_order>Last Index Fastest</axis_index_order>
    <description>The Incidence Angle backplane contains the incidence angle of
        MASCS/VIRS observations used in cube</description>
    <Element_Array>
        <!-- Pixels are floating-point, 4-byte, single-precision, LSB ("Intel")
values -->
        <data_type>IEEE754LSBSingle</data_type>
        <unit>degree</unit>
    </Element_Array>
    <Axis_Array>
        <axis_name>Line</axis_name>
        <elements>1440</elements>
        <sequence_number>1</sequence_number>
    </Axis_Array>
    <Axis_Array>
        <axis_name>Sample</axis_name>
        <elements>2304</elements>
        <sequence_number>2</sequence_number>
    </Axis_Array>
</Array_2D_Image>

<!-- Backplane 2 -->
<Array_2D_Image>
    <name>Emission Angle</name>
    <offset unit="byte">1406730240</offset> <!-- 106 bands * lines * samples * 4
bytes -->
    <axes>2</axes>
    <axis_index_order>Last Index Fastest</axis_index_order>
    <description>The Emission Angle backplane contains the emission angle of
        MASCS/VIRS observations used in cube</description>
    <Element_Array>
        <!-- Pixels are floating-point, 4-byte, single-precision, LSB ("Intel")
values -->
        <data_type>IEEE754LSBSingle</data_type>
        <unit>degree</unit>
    </Element_Array>
    <Axis_Array>
        <axis_name>Line</axis_name>
        <elements>1440</elements>
        <sequence_number>1</sequence_number>
    </Axis_Array>
    <Axis_Array>
        <axis_name>Sample</axis_name>
        <elements>2304</elements>
        <sequence_number>2</sequence_number>
    </Axis_Array>

```

```

</Array_2D_Image>

<!-- Backplane 3 -->
<Array_2D_Image>
  <name>Phase Angle</name>
  <offset unit="byte">1420001280</offset> <!-- 107 bands * lines * samples * 4
bytes -->
  <axes>2</axes>
  <axis_index_order>Last Index Fastest</axis_index_order>
  <description>The Phase Angle backplane contains the phase angle of
    MASCS/VIRS observations used in cube</description>
  <Element_Array>
    <!-- Pixels are floating-point, 4-byte, single-precision, LSB ("Intel")
values -->
    <data_type>IEEE754LSBSingle</data_type>
    <unit>deg</unit>
  </Element_Array>
  <Axis_Array>
    <axis_name>Line</axis_name>
    <elements>1440</elements>
    <sequence_number>1</sequence_number>
  </Axis_Array>
  <Axis_Array>
    <axis_name>Sample</axis_name>
    <elements>2304</elements>
    <sequence_number>2</sequence_number>
  </Axis_Array>
</Array_2D_Image>

<!-- Backplane 4 -->
<Array_2D_Image>
  <name>Observation Area</name>
  <offset unit="byte">1433272320</offset> <!-- 108 bands * lines * samples * 4
bytes -->
  <axes>2</axes>
  <axis_index_order>Last Index Fastest</axis_index_order>
  <description>The Observation Area backplane contains the area of
    MASCS/VIRS observations used in cube</description>
  <Element_Array>
    <!-- Pixels are floating-point, 4-byte, single-precision, LSB ("Intel")
values -->
    <data_type>IEEE754LSBSingle</data_type>
    <unit>km**2</unit>
  </Element_Array>
  <Axis_Array>
    <axis_name>Line</axis_name>
    <elements>1440</elements>
    <sequence_number>1</sequence_number>
  </Axis_Array>
  <Axis_Array>
    <axis_name>Sample</axis_name>
    <elements>2304</elements>
    <sequence_number>2</sequence_number>
  </Axis_Array>
</Array_2D_Image>

<!-- Backplane 5 -->
<Array_2D_Image>
  <name>NIR Temperature</name>
  <offset unit="byte">1446543360</offset> <!-- 109 bands * lines * samples * 4
bytes -->
  <axes>2</axes>
  <axis_index_order>Last Index Fastest</axis_index_order>
  <description>The NIR Temperature backplane contains the NIR detector
    temperature of MASCS/VIRS observations used in cube</description>
  <Element_Array>
    <!-- Pixels are floating-point, 4-byte, single-precision, LSB ("Intel")
values -->
    <data_type>IEEE754LSBSingle</data_type>
    <unit>degC</unit>
  </Element_Array>

```

```

    <Axis_Array>
      <axis_name>Line</axis_name>
      <elements>1440</elements>
      <sequence_number>1</sequence_number>
    </Axis_Array>
    <Axis_Array>
      <axis_name>Sample</axis_name>
      <elements>2304</elements>
      <sequence_number>2</sequence_number>
    </Axis_Array>
  </Array_2D_Image>

  <!-- Backplane 6 -->
  <Array_2D_Image>
    <name>Source CDR Date</name>
    <offset unit="byte">1459814400</offset> <!-- 110 bands * lines * samples * 4
bytes -->
    <axes>2</axes>
    <axis_index_order>Last Index Fastest</axis_index_order>
    <description>The Source CDR Date backplane contains the CDR Date of
      MASCS/VIRS observations used in cube.
      Date is encoded in the integer part of the real value as YYDOY.
      The CDR date, CDR time can be used to find the CDR/DDR file where the
observation
      source data is stored, while the spectrum number can be used to find the
CDR/DDR
      record associated to the observation.</description>
    <Element_Array>
      <!-- Pixels are floating-point, 4-byte, single-precision, LSB ("Intel")
values -->
      <data_type>IEEE754LSBSingle</data_type>
    </Element_Array>
    <Axis_Array>
      <axis_name>Line</axis_name>
      <elements>1440</elements>
      <sequence_number>1</sequence_number>
    </Axis_Array>
    <Axis_Array>
      <axis_name>Sample</axis_name>
      <elements>2304</elements>
      <sequence_number>2</sequence_number>
    </Axis_Array>
  </Array_2D_Image>

  <!-- Backplane 7 -->
  <Array_2D_Image>
    <name>Source CDR Time</name>
    <offset unit="byte">1473085440</offset> <!-- 111 bands * lines * samples * 4
bytes -->
    <axes>2</axes>
    <axis_index_order>Last Index Fastest</axis_index_order>
    <description>The Source CDR Time backplane contains the CDR Time of
      MASCS/VIRS observations used in cube.
      Time is encoded in the integer part of the real value as HHMMSS.
      The CDR date, CDR time can be used to find the CDR/DDR file where the
observation
      source data is stored, while the spectrum number can be used to find the
CDR/DDR
      record associated to the observation.</description>
    <Element_Array>
      <!-- Pixels are floating-point, 4-byte, single-precision, LSB ("Intel")
values -->
      <data_type>IEEE754LSBSingle</data_type>
    </Element_Array>
    <Axis_Array>
      <axis_name>Line</axis_name>
      <elements>1440</elements>
      <sequence_number>1</sequence_number>
    </Axis_Array>
    <Axis_Array>
      <axis_name>Sample</axis_name>

```

```

        <elements>2304</elements>
        <sequence_number>2</sequence_number>
      </Axis_Array>
    </Array_2D_Image>

    <!-- Backplane 8 -->
    <Array_2D_Image>
      <name>Source CDR Spectrum Number</name>
      <offset unit="byte">1486356480</offset> <!-- 112 bands * lines * samples * 4
bytes -->
      <axes>2</axes>
      <axis_index_order>Last Index Fastest</axis_index_order>
      <description>The Source CDR Spectrum Number backplane contains the spectrum
number of
      MASCS/VIRS observations used in cube.
      The CDR date, CDR time can be used to find the CDR/DDR file where the
observation
      source data is stored, while the spectrum number can be used to find the
CDR/DDR
      record associated to the observation.</description>
    <Element_Array>
      <!-- Pixels are floating-point, 4-byte, single-precision, LSB ("Intel")
values -->
      <data_type>IEEE754LSBSingle</data_type>
    </Element_Array>
    <Axis_Array>
      <axis_name>Line</axis_name>
      <elements>1440</elements>
      <sequence_number>1</sequence_number>
    </Axis_Array>
    <Axis_Array>
      <axis_name>Sample</axis_name>
      <elements>2304</elements>
      <sequence_number>2</sequence_number>
    </Axis_Array>
  </Array_2D_Image>

</File_Area_Observational>

<File_Area_Observational_Supplemental>
  <File>
    <file_name>virs_cube_64ppd_h06nw.hdr</file_name>
    <comment>Supplemental information used to display image with ENVI commercial
software</comment>
  </File>
  <Stream_Text>
    <offset unit="byte">0</offset>
    <parsing_standard_id>7-Bit ASCII Text</parsing_standard_id>
    <record_delimiter>Carriage-Return Line-Feed</record_delimiter>
  </Stream_Text>
</File_Area_Observational_Supplemental>

</Product_Observational>

```

9.1.2 Wavelength file

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<?xml-model href="http://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/pds/v1/PDS4_PDS_1500.sch"
schematypens="http://purl.oclc.org/dsdl/schematron"?>
<Product_Ancillary xmlns="http://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/pds/v1"
  xmlns:pds="http://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/pds/v1"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:schemaLocation="http://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/pds/v1
http://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/pds/v1/PDS4_PDS_1500.xsd">
  <Identification_Area>

    <logical_identifier>urn:nasa:pds:izenberg_pdart14_meap:imagecube:virs_wavelengths</logica
l_identifier>
    <version_id>1.0</version_id>

```

```

<title>Wavelength centers of VIRS Spectral Cube bands</title>
<information_model_version>1.5.0.0</information_model_version>
<product_class>Product_Ancillary</product_class>
</Identification_Area>
<Context_Area>
  <comment>Band widths are different for VIS detector and NIR detector. VIS
detector bands (shortward of 900 nm)
  are averages of 4 VIS detector pixels with total bandwidth of ~9.3 nm per
band.
  NIR bands are averages of 6 NIR detector pixels with bandwidths of ~14.0 nm
per band.
</comment>
  <Time_Coordinates>
    <start_date_time>2004-08-13Z</start_date_time>
    <stop_date_time>2015-04-30Z</stop_date_time>
  </Time_Coordinates>
  <Investigation_Area>
    <name>MESSENGER</name>
    <type>Mission</type>
    <Internal_Reference>
      <lid_reference>urn:nasa:pds:context:investigation:mission.messenger</lid_reference>
      <reference_type>data_to_investigation</reference_type>
    </Internal_Reference>
  </Investigation_Area>
  <Observing_System>
    <name>MESSENGER MASCS</name>
    <Observing_System_Component>
      <name>MESSENGER</name>
      <type>Spacecraft</type>
      <Internal_Reference>
        <lid_reference>urn:nasa:pds:context:instrument_host:spacecraft.mess</lid_reference>
        <reference_type>is_instrument_host</reference_type>
      </Internal_Reference>
    </Observing_System_Component>
  </Observing_System>
  <Target_Identification>
    <name>Mercury</name>
    <type>Planet</type>
    <Internal_Reference>
      <lid_reference>urn:nasa:pds:context:target:planet.mercury</lid_reference>
      <reference_type>collection_to_target</reference_type>
    </Internal_Reference>
  </Target_Identification>
</Context_Area>
<File_Area_Ancillary>
  <File>
    <file_name>virs_wavelengths.tab</file_name>
    <local_identifier>VIRS_Wavelength_File</local_identifier>
    <creation_date_time>2016-04-19T18:07:00</creation_date_time>
  </File>
  <Table_Character>
    <offset unit="byte">0</offset>
    <records>105</records>
    <record_delimiter>Carriage-Return Line-Feed</record_delimiter>
    <Record_Character>
      <fields>2</fields>
      <groups>0</groups>
      <record_length unit="byte">10</record_length>
      <Field_Character>
        <name>Band Number</name>
        <field_number>1</field_number>
        <field_location unit="byte">1</field_location>
        <data_type>ASCII_Integer</data_type>
        <field_length unit="byte">3</field_length>
      </Field_Character>
      <Field_Character>
        <name>Center Wavelength</name>
        <field_number>2</field_number>
        <field_location unit="byte">5</field_location>

```



```

        <data_type>ASCII_Integer</data_type>
        <field_length unit="byte">4</field_length>
        <unit>nm</unit>
      </Field_Character>
    </Record_Character>
  </Table_Character>
</File_Area_Ancillary>
</Product_Ancillary>

```

9.2 UVVS Cube

9.2.1 Tile Spectral file

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<?xml-model href="https://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/pds/v1/PDS4_PDS_1900.sch"
schematypens="http://purl.oclc.org/dsdl/schematron"?>
<?xml-model href="https://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/disp/v1/PDS4_DISP_1700.sch"
schematypens="http://purl.oclc.org/dsdl/schematron"?>
<?xml-model href="https://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/sp/v1/PDS4_SP_1100.sch"
schematypens="http://purl.oclc.org/dsdl/schematron"?>
<?xml-model href="https://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/cart/v1/PDS4_CART_1700.sch"
schematypens="http://purl.oclc.org/dsdl/schematron"?>

<Product_Observational xmlns="http://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/pds/v1"
  xmlns:disp="http://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/disp/v1"
  xmlns:sp="http://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/sp/v1"
  xmlns:cart="http://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/cart/v1"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:schemaLocation="
    http://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/pds/v1 https://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/pds/v1/PDS4_PDS_1900.xsd
    http://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/disp/v1 https://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/disp/v1/PDS4_DISP_1700.xsd
    http://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/sp/v1 https://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/sp/v1/PDS4_SP_1100.xsd
    http://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/cart/v1 https://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/cart/v1/PDS4_CART_1700.xsd">

  <Identification_Area>
    <!-- A product is one multiband image tile. 54 tiles cover the whole planet. -->
  >
    <logical_identifier>
      urn:nasa:pds:izenberg_pdart14_meap:data_imagecube:uvvs_cube_64ppd_h02ne
    </logical_identifier>
    <version_id>1.0</version_id>
    <title>UVVS Spectral Cube of Mercury Tile 02NE</title>
    <information_model_version>1.8.0.0</information_model_version>
    <product_class>Product_Observational</product_class>
    <Citation_Information>
      <author_list>Izenberg, N.; Mauceri, C.</author_list>
      <publication_year>2018</publication_year>
      <description>NASA Planetary Data System / Applied Coherent
        Technology Corporation / Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics
        Laboratory</description>
    </Citation_Information>
  </Identification_Area>

  <Observation_Area>
    <Time_Coordinates>
      <start_date_time>2004-08-13Z</start_date_time>
      <stop_date_time>2015-04-30Z</stop_date_time>
    </Time_Coordinates>
    <Investigation_Area>
      <name>MESSENGER</name>
      <type>Mission</type>
      <Internal_Reference>

<lid_reference>urn:nasa:pds:context:investigation:mission.messenger</lid_reference>
      <reference_type>data_to_investigation</reference_type>
      </Internal_Reference>
    </Investigation_Area>

```

```

    <Observing_System>
      <name>MESSENGER_MASCS</name>
      <Observing_System_Component>
        <name>MESSENGER</name>
        <type>Spacecraft</type>
        <Internal_Reference>

<lid_reference>urn:nasa:pds:context:instrument_host:spacecraft.mess</lid_reference>
      <reference_type>is_instrument_host</reference_type>
      </Internal_Reference>
    </Observing_System_Component>
    <Observing_System_Component>
      <name>MASCS</name>
      <type>Instrument</type>
      <Internal_Reference>

<lid_reference>urn:nasa:pds:context:instrument:mascs.mess</lid_reference>
      <reference_type>is_instrument</reference_type>
      </Internal_Reference>
    </Observing_System_Component>
  </Observing_System>
  <Target_Identification>
    <name>Mercury</name>
    <type>Planet</type>
    <Internal_Reference>
      <lid_reference>urn:nasa:pds:context:target:planet.mercury</lid_reference>
      <reference_type>data_to_target</reference_type>
    </Internal_Reference>
  </Target_Identification>

  <Discipline_Area>
    <disp:Display_Settings>
      <Local_Internal_Reference>

<local_identifier_reference>Spectral_Cube_Object</local_identifier_reference>

<local_reference_type>display_settings_to_array</local_reference_type>
    </Local_Internal_Reference>
    <disp:Display_Direction>
      <disp:horizontal_display_axis>Sample</disp:horizontal_display_axis>
      <disp:horizontal_display_direction>Left to
Right</disp:horizontal_display_direction>
      <disp:vertical_display_axis>Line</disp:vertical_display_axis>
      <disp:vertical_display_direction>Top to
Bottom</disp:vertical_display_direction>
    </disp:Display_Direction>
  </disp:Display_Settings>

  <sp:Spectral_Characteristics>
    <sp:bin_width_desc> Bin width is an average of spectral pixels of the UVVS
DDR (2 DDR pixels of the MUV detector) into 46 channels (~2 nm each) with band centers
from 210 to 300 nm. (see UVVS CDR/DDR/DAP SIS).
    </sp:bin_width_desc>
    <sp:Local_Internal_Reference>

<sp:local_identifier_reference>Spectral_Cube_Object</sp:local_identifier_reference>

<sp:local_reference_type>spectral_characteristics_to_array_object</sp:local_reference_type>
  </sp:Local_Internal_Reference>
  <sp:Spectral_Lookup>
    <!-- The sp:Internal_Reference class occurs twice here as required by
PDS4_SP_1100.xsd -->
    <sp:Internal_Reference>

<lid_reference>urn:nasa:pds:izenberg_pdart14_meap:imagecube:uvvs_wavelengths</lid_referen
ce>

<reference_type>spectral_characteristics_to_bin_center_values</reference_type>
  </sp:Internal_Reference>

```

```

    <sp:Internal_Reference>

    <lid_reference>urn:nasa:pds:izenberg_pdart14_meap:imagecube:uvvs_wavelengths</lid_referen
    ce>

    <reference_type>spectral_characteristics_to_bin_center_values</reference_type>
      </sp:Internal_Reference>
    </sp:Spectral_Lookup>
  </sp:Spectral_Characteristics>

  <cart:Cartography>
    <cart:Spatial_Domain>
      <cart:Bounding_Coordinates>
        <cart:west_bounding_coordinate unit="deg">-
45.000000</cart:west_bounding_coordinate>
        <cart:east_bounding_coordinate
unit="deg">0.012801</cart:east_bounding_coordinate>
        <cart:north_bounding_coordinate
unit="deg">65.000000</cart:north_bounding_coordinate>
        <cart:south_bounding_coordinate
unit="deg">43.734375</cart:south_bounding_coordinate>
      </cart:Bounding_Coordinates>
    </cart:Spatial_Domain>
    <cart:Spatial_Reference_Information>
      <cart:Horizontal_Coordinate_System_Definition>
        <cart:Planar>
          <cart:Map_Projection>

          <cart:map_projection_name>Equirectangular</cart:map_projection_name>
            <cart:Equirectangular>
              <cart:standard_parallel_1
unit="deg">43.75</cart:standard_parallel_1>
              <cart:longitude_of_central_meridian unit="deg">-
22.50</cart:longitude_of_central_meridian>
              <cart:latitude_of_projection_origin
unit="deg">0.0</cart:latitude_of_projection_origin>
            </cart:Equirectangular>
          </cart:Map_Projection>
          <cart:Planar_Coordinate_Information>
            <cart:planar_coordinate_encoding_method>Coordinate
Pair</cart:planar_coordinate_encoding_method>
            <cart:Coordinate_Representation>
              <cart:pixel_resolution_x
unit="m/pixel">665.243153</cart:pixel_resolution_x>
              <cart:pixel_resolution_y
unit="m/pixel">665.243153</cart:pixel_resolution_y>
              <cart:pixel_scale_x
unit="pixel/deg">64.000000</cart:pixel_scale_x>
              <cart:pixel_scale_y
unit="pixel/deg">64.000000</cart:pixel_scale_y>
            </cart:Coordinate_Representation>
          </cart:Planar_Coordinate_Information>
          <cart:Geo_Transformation>
            <cart:upperleft_corner_x unit="m">-
691988.658511</cart:upperleft_corner_x>
            <cart:upperleft_corner_y
unit="m">2767411.515255</cart:upperleft_corner_y>
          </cart:Geo_Transformation>
        </cart:Planar>
        <cart:Geodetic_Model>
          <cart:latitude_type>planetocentric</cart:latitude_type>
          <cart:spheroid_name>Mercury</cart:spheroid_name>
          <cart:semi_major_radius
unit="km">2439.4</cart:semi_major_radius>
          <cart:semi_minor_radius
unit="km">2439.4</cart:semi_minor_radius>
          <cart:polar_radius unit="km">2439.4</cart:polar_radius>
          <cart:longitude_direction>Positive
East</cart:longitude_direction>
        </cart:Geodetic_Model>
      </cart:Horizontal_Coordinate_System_Definition>
    </cart:Spatial_Reference_Information>
  </cart:Cartography>

```

```

        </cart:Spatial_Reference_Information>
    </cart:Cartography>

    </Discipline_Area>
</Observation_Area>

<Reference_List>
    <External_Reference>
        <reference_text>This MESSENGER MASCS UVVS spectral cube was produced by
Applied Coherent Technology Corporation.</reference_text>
    </External_Reference>
</Reference_List>

<File_Area_Observational>
    <File>
        <file_name>uvvs_cube_64ppd_h02ne.img</file_name>
        <creation_date_time>2017-10-11T15:09:27</creation_date_time>
        <file_size unit="byte">521132344</file_size>
        <comment>UVVS Image Cube Tile 02NE in standard PDS4 IMG format.
            The image cube has 46 spectral bands.</comment>
    </File>

    <!-- Image Cube Core -->
    <Array_3D_Spectrum>
        <name>UVVS Image Cube Tile 02NE</name>
        <local_identifier>Spectral_Cube_Object</local_identifier>
        <offset unit="byte">0</offset>
        <axes>3</axes>
        <axis_index_order>Last Index Fastest</axis_index_order>
        <description>The core of the image cube has 46 spectral bands with center
            wavelengths from 210 to 300 nanometers. Wavelengths are given
            in the UVVS Wavelength file. Bands have 1361 lines and 2081
            4-byte floating-point LSB pixels per line. Bands are stored
            sequentially in the cube.</description>
        <Element_Array>
            <!-- Pixels are floating-point, 4-byte, single-precision, LSB ("Intel")
values -->
                <data_type>IEEE754LSBSingle</data_type>
                <unit>Reflectance</unit>
            </Element_Array>
            <Axis_Array>
                <axis_name>Band</axis_name>
                <elements>46</elements>
                <sequence_number>1</sequence_number>
            </Axis_Array>
            <Axis_Array>
                <axis_name>Line</axis_name>
                <elements>1361</elements>
                <sequence_number>2</sequence_number>
            </Axis_Array>
            <Axis_Array>
                <axis_name>Sample</axis_name>
                <elements>2081</elements>
                <sequence_number>3</sequence_number>
            </Axis_Array>
            <Special_Constants>
                <missing_constant>-999.0</missing_constant>
            </Special_Constants>
        </Array_3D_Spectrum>

    </File_Area_Observational>

    <File_Area_Observational_Supplemental>
        <File>
            <file_name>uvvs_cube_64ppd_h02ne.hdr</file_name>
            <comment>Supplemental information used to display image with ENVI commercial
software</comment>
        </File>
        <Stream_Text>
            <offset unit="byte">0</offset>
            <parsing_standard_id>7-Bit ASCII Text</parsing_standard_id>

```

```

        <record_delimiter>Carriage-Return Line-Feed</record_delimiter>
      </Stream_Text>
    </File_Area_Observational_Supplemental>

  </Product_Observational>

```

9.2.2 Tile FID File

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<?xml-model href="https://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/pds/v1/PDS4_PDS_1900.sch"
schematypens="http://purl.oclc.org/dsdl/schematron"?>
<?xml-model href="https://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/disp/v1/PDS4_DISP_1700.sch"
schematypens="http://purl.oclc.org/dsdl/schematron"?>
<?xml-model href="https://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/sp/v1/PDS4_SP_1100.sch"
schematypens="http://purl.oclc.org/dsdl/schematron"?>
<?xml-model href="https://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/cart/v1/PDS4_CART_1700.sch"
schematypens="http://purl.oclc.org/dsdl/schematron"?>

<Product_Observational xmlns="http://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/pds/v1"
  xmlns:disp="http://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/disp/v1"
  xmlns:sp="http://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/sp/v1"
  xmlns:cart="http://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/cart/v1"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:schemaLocation="
    http://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/pds/v1 https://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/pds/v1/PDS4_PDS_1900.xsd
    http://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/disp/v1 https://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/disp/v1/PDS4_DISP_1700.xsd
    http://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/sp/v1 https://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/sp/v1/PDS4_SP_1100.xsd
    http://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/cart/v1
    http://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/cart/v1/PDS4_CART_1700.xsd">

  <Identification_Area>
    <!-- A product is one multiband image tile. 54 tiles cover the whole planet. -->

    <logical_idenfier>urn:nasa:pds:izenberg_pdart14_meap:data_imagecube:uvvs_cube_64ppd_h02
    ne_fid</logical_idenfier>
    <version_id>1.0</version_id>
    <title>UVVS Spectral Footprints IDs Cube of Mercury Tile 02NE</title>
    <information_model_version>1.9.0.0</information_model_version>
    <product_class>Product_Observational</product_class>
  </Identification_Area>

  <Observation_Area>
    <Time_Coordinates>
      <start_date_time>2004-08-13Z</start_date_time>
      <stop_date_time>2015-04-30Z</stop_date_time>
    </Time_Coordinates>
    <Investigation_Area>
      <name>MESSENGER</name>
      <type>Mission</type>
      <Internal_Reference>

<lid_reference>urn:nasa:pds:context:investigation:mission.messenger</lid_reference>
      <reference_type>data_to_investigation</reference_type>
    </Internal_Reference>
    </Investigation_Area>
    <Observing_System>
      <name>MESSENGER MASCS</name>
      <Observing_System_Component>
        <name>MESSENGER</name>
        <type>Spacecraft</type>
        <Internal_Reference>

<lid_reference>urn:nasa:pds:context:instrument_host:spacecraft.mess</lid_reference>
        <reference_type>is_instrument_host</reference_type>
      </Internal_Reference>
      </Observing_System_Component>
      <Observing_System_Component>
        <name>MASCS</name>
        <type>Instrument</type>
        <Internal_Reference>

```

```

<lid_reference>urn:nasa:pds:context:instrument:mascs:mess</lid_reference>
  <reference_type>is_instrument</reference_type>
  </Internal_Reference>
</Observing_System_Component>
</Observing_System>
<Target_Identification>
  <name>Mercury</name>
  <type>Planet</type>
  <Internal_Reference>
    <lid_reference>urn:nasa:pds:context:target:planet:mercury</lid_reference>
    <reference_type>data_to_target</reference_type>
  </Internal_Reference>
</Target_Identification>

<Discipline_Area>
  <disp:Display_Settings>
    <Local_Internal_Reference>

<local_identifier_reference>Spectral_Cube_Object</local_identifier_reference>

<local_reference_type>display_settings_to_array</local_reference_type>
  </Local_Internal_Reference>
  <disp:Display_Direction>
    <disp:horizontal_display_axis>Sample</disp:horizontal_display_axis>
    <disp:horizontal_display_direction>Left to
Right</disp:horizontal_display_direction>
    <disp:vertical_display_axis>Line</disp:vertical_display_axis>
    <disp:vertical_display_direction>Top to
Bottom</disp:vertical_display_direction>
  </disp:Display_Direction>
</disp:Display_Settings>

  <sp:Spectral_Characteristics>
    <sp:bin_width_desc> Bin width is an average of spectral pixels of the
UVVS DDR (2 DDR pixels of the MUV detector) into 46 channels (~2 nm each) with band
centers from 210 to 300 nm. (see UVVS CDR/DDR/DAP SIS).
    </sp:bin_width_desc>
    <sp:Local_Internal_Reference>

<sp:local_identifier_reference>Spectral_Cube_Object</sp:local_identifier_reference>

<sp:local_reference_type>spectral_characteristics_to_array_object</sp:local_reference_type>
e>
  </sp:Local_Internal_Reference>
  <sp:Spectral_Lookup>
    <!-- The sp:Internal_Reference class occurs twice here as required by
PDS4_SP_1100.xsd -->
    <sp:Internal_Reference>

<lid_reference>urn:nasa:pds:izenberg_pdart14_meap:imagecube:uvvs_wavelengths</lid_referen
ce>

<reference_type>spectral_characteristics_to_bin_center_values</reference_type>
  </sp:Internal_Reference>
  <sp:Internal_Reference>

<lid_reference>urn:nasa:pds:izenberg_pdart14_meap:imagecube:uvvs_wavelengths</lid_referen
ce>

<reference_type>spectral_characteristics_to_bin_center_values</reference_type>
  </sp:Internal_Reference>
  </sp:Spectral_Lookup>
</sp:Spectral_Characteristics>

  <cart:Cartography>
    <cart:Spatial_Domain>
      <cart:Bounding_Coordinates>
        <cart:west_bounding_coordinate unit="deg">-
45.000000</cart:west_bounding_coordinate>

```

```

        <cart: east_bounding_coordinate
unit="deg">0.012801</cart: east_bounding_coordinate>
        <cart: north_bounding_coordinate
unit="deg">65.000000</cart: north_bounding_coordinate>
        <cart: south_bounding_coordinate
unit="deg">43.734375</cart: south_bounding_coordinate>
        </cart: Bounding_Coordinates>
    </cart: Spatial_Domain>
    <cart: Spatial_Reference_Information>
        <cart: Horizontal_Coordinate_System_Definition>
            <cart: Planar>
                <cart: Map_Projection>

<cart: map_projection_name>Equirectangular</cart: map_projection_name>
                <cart: Equirectangular>
                    <cart: standard_parallel_1
unit="deg">43.75</cart: standard_parallel_1>
                    <cart: longitude_of_central_meridian unit="deg">-
22.50</cart: longitude_of_central_meridian>
                    <cart: latitude_of_projection_origin
unit="deg">0.0</cart: latitude_of_projection_origin>
                    </cart: Equirectangular>
                </cart: Map_Projection>
                <cart: Planar_Coordinate_Information>
                    <cart: planar_coordinate_encoding_method>Coordinate
Pair</cart: planar_coordinate_encoding_method>
                    <cart: Coordinate_Representation>
                        <cart: pixel_resolution_x
unit="m/pixel">665.243153</cart: pixel_resolution_x>
                        <cart: pixel_resolution_y
unit="m/pixel">665.243153</cart: pixel_resolution_y>
                        <cart: pixel_scale_x
unit="pixel/deg">64.000000</cart: pixel_scale_x>
                        <cart: pixel_scale_y
unit="pixel/deg">64.000000</cart: pixel_scale_y>
                    </cart: Coordinate_Representation>
                </cart: Planar_Coordinate_Information>
                <cart: Geo_Transformation>
                    <cart: upperleft_corner_x unit="m">-
691988.658511</cart: upperleft_corner_x>
                    <cart: upperleft_corner_y
unit="m">2767411.515255</cart: upperleft_corner_y>
                    </cart: Geo_Transformation>
                </cart: Planar>
                <cart: Geodetic_Model>
                    <cart: latitude_type>planetocentric</cart: latitude_type>
                    <cart: spheroid_name>Mercury</cart: spheroid_name>
                    <cart: semi_major_radius
unit="km">2439.4</cart: semi_major_radius>
                    <cart: semi_minor_radius
unit="km">2439.4</cart: semi_minor_radius>
                    <cart: polar_radius unit="km">2439.4</cart: polar_radius>
                    <cart: longitude_direction>Positive
East</cart: longitude_direction>
                </cart: Geodetic_Model>
            </cart: Horizontal_Coordinate_System_Definition>
        </cart: Spatial_Reference_Information>
    </cart: Cartography>

</Discipline_Area>
</Observation_Area>

<File_Area_Observational>
    <File>
        <file_name>uvvs_cube_64ppd_h02ne_fid.img</file_name>
        <creation_date_time>2017-10-11T15:26:03</creation_date_time>
        <file_size unit="byte">260566172</file_size>
        <comment>UVVS Spectral Footprint ID Image Cube Tile 02NE in standard PDS4 IMG
format.
        The image cube has 46 spectral bands.</comment>
    </File>

```

```

    <!-- Image Cube Core -->
    <Array_3D_Spectrum>
      <name>UVVS Footprint ID Image Cube Tile 02NE</name>
      <local_identifier>Spectral_Cube_Object</local_identifier>
      <offset unit="byte">0</offset>
      <axes>3</axes>
      <axis_index_order>Last Index Fastest</axis_index_order>
      <description>The core of the image cube has 46 spectral footprint ID bands
with center
      wavelengths from 210 to 300 nanometers. Wavelengths are given
      in the UVVS Wavelength file. Bands have 1361 lines and 2081
      2-byte signed LSB integer pixels per line. Bands are stored
      sequentially in the cube.</description>
    <Element_Array>
      <!-- Pixels are integer, 2-byte, LSB ("Intel") values -->
      <data_type>SignedLSB2</data_type>
    </Element_Array>
    <Axis_Array>
      <axis_name>Band</axis_name>
      <elements>46</elements>
      <sequence_number>1</sequence_number>
    </Axis_Array>
    <Axis_Array>
      <axis_name>Line</axis_name>
      <elements>1361</elements>
      <sequence_number>2</sequence_number>
    </Axis_Array>
    <Axis_Array>
      <axis_name>Sample</axis_name>
      <elements>2081</elements>
      <sequence_number>3</sequence_number>
    </Axis_Array>
    <Special_Constants>
      <missing_constant>-999.0</missing_constant>
    </Special_Constants>
    </Array_3D_Spectrum>

  </File_Area_Observational>

  <File_Area_Observational_Supplemental>
    <File>
      <file_name>uvvs_cube_64ppd_h02ne_fid.hdr</file_name>
      <comment>Supplemental information used to display image with ENVI commercial
software</comment>
    </File>
    <Stream_Text>
      <offset unit="byte">0</offset>
      <parsing_standard_id>7-Bit ASCII Text</parsing_standard_id>
      <record_delimiter>Carriage-Return Line-Feed</record_delimiter>
    </Stream_Text>
  </File_Area_Observational_Supplemental>

</Product_Observational>

```

9.2.3 Backplane File

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<?xml-model href="https://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/pds/v1/PDS4_PDS_1700.sch"
schematypens="http://purl.oclc.org/dsdl/schematron"?>
<?xml-model href="https://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/disp/v1/PDS4_DISP_1700.sch"
schematypens="http://purl.oclc.org/dsdl/schematron"?>
<?xml-model href="https://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/sp/v1/PDS4_SP_1100.sch"
schematypens="http://purl.oclc.org/dsdl/schematron"?>
<?xml-model href="https://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/cart/v1/PDS4_CART_1700.sch"
schematypens="http://purl.oclc.org/dsdl/schematron"?>

<Product_Observational xmlns="http://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/pds/v1"
  xmlns:disp="http://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/disp/v1"
  xmlns:sp="http://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/sp/v1"
  xmlns:cart="http://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/cart/v1"

```


MEAP Spec V3.0

```
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xsi:schemaLocation="
http://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/pds/v1 http://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/pds/v1/PDS4_PDS_1700.xsd
http://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/disp/v1 http://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/disp/v1/PDS4_DISP_1700.xsd
http://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/sp/v1 http://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/sp/v1/PDS4_SP_1100.xsd
http://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/cart/v1
http://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/cart/v1/PDS4_CART_1700.xsd">

  <Identification_Area>
    <!-- multiband image. -->

    <logical_identifier>urn:nasa:pds:izenberg_pdart14_meap:data_imagecube:uvvs_cube_back</logical_identifier>
    <version_id>1.0</version_id>
    <title>UVVS Spectral Cube Backplanes</title>
    <information_model_version>1.7.0.0</information_model_version>
    <product_class>Product_Observational</product_class>
  </Identification_Area>

  <Observation_Area>
    <Time_Coordinates>
      <start_date_time>2004-08-13Z</start_date_time>
      <stop_date_time>2015-04-30Z</stop_date_time>
    </Time_Coordinates>
    <Investigation_Area>
      <name>MESSENGER</name>
      <type>Mission</type>
      <Internal_Reference>

        <lid_reference>urn:nasa:pds:context:investigation:mission.messenger</lid_reference>
        <reference_type>data_to_investigation</reference_type>
      </Internal_Reference>
    </Investigation_Area>
    <Observing_System>
      <name>MESSENGER_MASCS</name>
      <Observing_System_Component>
        <name>MESSENGER</name>
        <type>Spacecraft</type>
        <Internal_Reference>

          <lid_reference>urn:nasa:pds:context:instrument_host:spacecraft.mess</lid_reference>
          <reference_type>is_instrument_host</reference_type>
        </Internal_Reference>
      </Observing_System_Component>
      <Observing_System_Component>
        <name>MASCS</name>
        <type>Instrument</type>
        <Internal_Reference>

          <lid_reference>urn:nasa:pds:context:instrument:mascs.mess</lid_reference>
          <reference_type>is_instrument</reference_type>
        </Internal_Reference>
      </Observing_System_Component>
    </Observing_System>
    <Target_Identification>
      <name>Mercury</name>
      <type>Planet</type>
      <Internal_Reference>
        <lid_reference>urn:nasa:pds:context:target:planet.mercury</lid_reference>
        <reference_type>data_to_target</reference_type>
      </Internal_Reference>
    </Target_Identification>

    <Discipline_Area>
      <disp:Display_Settings>
        <Local_Internal_Reference>

          <local_identifier_reference>Spectral_Cube_Object</local_identifier_reference>

          <local_reference_type>display_settings_to_array</local_reference_type>
        </Local_Internal_Reference>
      </disp:Display_Settings>
    </Discipline_Area>
  </Observation_Area>
</Observation_Area>
```

```

        </Local_Internal_Reference>
        <disp:Display_Direction>
            <disp:horizontal_display_axis>Sample</disp:horizontal_display_axis>
            <disp:horizontal_display_direction>Left to
Right</disp:horizontal_display_direction>
            <disp:vertical_display_axis>Line</disp:vertical_display_axis>
            <disp:vertical_display_direction>Top to
Bottom</disp:vertical_display_direction>
        </disp:Display_Direction>
    </disp:Display_Settings>

    <sp:Spectral_Characteristics>
        <sp:Local_Internal_Reference>

<sp:local_identifier_reference>Spectral_Cube_Object</sp:local_identifier_reference>

<sp:local_reference_type>spectral_characteristics_to_array_object</sp:local_reference_type>
    </sp:Local_Internal_Reference>
    <sp:Spectral_Lookup>
        <sp:Local_Internal_Reference>

<sp:local_identifier_reference>UVVS_Wavelength_File</sp:local_identifier_reference>

<sp:local_reference_type>spectral_characteristics_to_bin_center_values</sp:local_reference_type>
    </sp:Local_Internal_Reference>
    <sp:Internal_Reference>

<lid_reference>urn:nasa:pds:izenberg_pdart14_meap:imagecube:uvvs_wavelengths</lid_reference>
    <reference_type>data_to_ancillary_data</reference_type>
    </sp:Internal_Reference>
    </sp:Spectral_Lookup>
</sp:Spectral_Characteristics>

</Discipline_Area>
</Observation_Area>

<File_Area_Observational>
    <File>
        <file_name>uvvs_cube_back.img</file_name>
        <creation_date_time>2017-10-11T15:09:27</creation_date_time>
        <file_size unit="byte">7500024</file_size>
        <comment>UVVS Backplanes Image Cube in standard PDS4 IMG format.
The image cube has 9 bands.</comment>
    </File>

    <!-- Backplane 1 -->
    <Array_2D_Image>
        <name>Incidence Angle</name>
        <offset unit="byte">0</offset> <!-- 0 bands * lines * samples * 4 bytes -->
        <axes>2</axes>
        <axis_index_order>Last Index Fastest</axis_index_order>
        <description>The Incidence Angle backplane contains the incidence angle of
MASCS/UVVS observations used in spectral cube</description>
        <Element_Array>
            <!-- Pixels are floating-point, 4-byte, single-precision, LSB ("Intel")
values -->
            <data_type>IEEE754LSBSingle</data_type>
            <unit>degree</unit>
        </Element_Array>
        <Axis_Array>
            <axis_name>Line</axis_name>
            <elements>4529</elements>
            <sequence_number>1</sequence_number>
        </Axis_Array>
        <Axis_Array>
            <axis_name>Sample</axis_name>
            <elements>46</elements>
            <sequence_number>2</sequence_number>

```

```

        </Axis_Array>
    </Array_2D_Image>

    <!-- Backplane 2 -->
    <Array_2D_Image>
        <name>Emission Angle</name>
        <offset unit="byte">833336</offset> <!-- 1 bands * lines * samples * 4 bytes
-->

        <axes>2</axes>
        <axis_index_order>Last Index Fastest</axis_index_order>
        <description>The Emission Angle backplane contains the emission angle of
            MASCS/UVVS observations used in spectral cube</description>
        <Element_Array>
            <!-- Pixels are floating-point, 4-byte, single-precision, LSB ("Intel")
values -->
            <data_type>IEEE754LSBSingle</data_type>
            <unit>degree</unit>
        </Element_Array>
        <Axis_Array>
            <axis_name>Line</axis_name>
            <elements>4529</elements>
            <sequence_number>1</sequence_number>
        </Axis_Array>
        <Axis_Array>
            <axis_name>Sample</axis_name>
            <elements>46</elements>
            <sequence_number>2</sequence_number>
        </Axis_Array>
    </Array_2D_Image>

    <!-- Backplane 3 -->
    <Array_2D_Image>
        <name>Phase Angle</name>
        <offset unit="byte">1666672</offset> <!-- 2 bands * lines * samples * 4 bytes
-->

        <axes>2</axes>
        <axis_index_order>Last Index Fastest</axis_index_order>
        <description>The Phase Angle backplane contains the phase angle of
            MASCS/UVVS observations used in spectral cube</description>
        <Element_Array>
            <!-- Pixels are floating-point, 4-byte, single-precision, LSB ("Intel")
values -->
            <data_type>IEEE754LSBSingle</data_type>
            <unit>deg</unit>
        </Element_Array>
        <Axis_Array>
            <axis_name>Line</axis_name>
            <elements>4529</elements>
            <sequence_number>1</sequence_number>
        </Axis_Array>
        <Axis_Array>
            <axis_name>Sample</axis_name>
            <elements>46</elements>
            <sequence_number>2</sequence_number>
        </Axis_Array>
    </Array_2D_Image>

    <!-- Backplane 4 -->
    <Array_2D_Image>
        <name>Observation Area</name>
        <offset unit="byte">2500008</offset> <!-- 3 bands * lines * samples * 4 bytes
-->

        <axes>2</axes>
        <axis_index_order>Last Index Fastest</axis_index_order>
        <description>The Observation Area backplane contains the area of
            MASCS/UVVS observations used in spectral cube</description>
        <Element_Array>
            <!-- Pixels are floating-point, 4-byte, single-precision, LSB ("Intel")
values -->
            <data_type>IEEE754LSBSingle</data_type>
            <unit>km**2</unit>

```

```

        </Element_Array>
        <Axis_Array>
            <axis_name>Line</axis_name>
            <elements>4529</elements>
            <sequence_number>1</sequence_number>
        </Axis_Array>
        <Axis_Array>
            <axis_name>Sample</axis_name>
            <elements>46</elements>
            <sequence_number>2</sequence_number>
        </Axis_Array>
    </Array_2D_Image>

    <!-- Backplane 5 -->
    <Array_2D_Image>
        <name>Drift</name>
        <offset unit="byte">3333344</offset> <!-- 4 bands * lines * samples * 4 bytes
-->
        <axes>2</axes>
        <axis_index_order>Last Index Fastest</axis_index_order>
        <description>The Drift backplane contains the UVVS drift Distance from first
to last step</description>
        <Element_Array>
            <!-- Pixels are floating-point, 4-byte, single-precision, LSB ("Intel")
values -->
            <data_type>IEEE754LSBSingle</data_type>
            <unit>km</unit>
        </Element_Array>
        <Axis_Array>
            <axis_name>Line</axis_name>
            <elements>4529</elements>
            <sequence_number>1</sequence_number>
        </Axis_Array>
        <Axis_Array>
            <axis_name>Sample</axis_name>
            <elements>46</elements>
            <sequence_number>2</sequence_number>
        </Axis_Array>
    </Array_2D_Image>

    <!-- Backplane 6 -->
    <Array_2D_Image>
        <name>Smear</name>
        <offset unit="byte">4166680</offset> <!-- 5 bands * lines * samples * 4 bytes
-->
        <axes>2</axes>
        <axis_index_order>Last Index Fastest</axis_index_order>
        <description>The Smear backplane contains the UVVS smear as a percentage of
footprint size</description>
        <Element_Array>
            <!-- Pixels are floating-point, 4-byte, single-precision, LSB ("Intel")
values -->
            <data_type>IEEE754LSBSingle</data_type>
        </Element_Array>
        <Axis_Array>
            <axis_name>Line</axis_name>
            <elements>4529</elements>
            <sequence_number>1</sequence_number>
        </Axis_Array>
        <Axis_Array>
            <axis_name>Sample</axis_name>
            <elements>46</elements>
            <sequence_number>2</sequence_number>
        </Axis_Array>
    </Array_2D_Image>

    <!-- Backplane 7 -->
    <Array_2D_Image>
        <name>Surface Variability</name>
        <offset unit="byte">5000016</offset> <!-- 6 bands * lines * samples * 4 bytes
-->

```

```

        <axes>2</axes>
        <axis_index_order>Last Index Fastest</axis_index_order>
        <description>The Surface Variability backplane contains a code for UVVS
Footprint Heterogeneity
        (0:No evaluation, 1:Footprint on uniform landscape, 2:Small craters or
topography variation within UVVS footprint,
        3:Large craters or topographic variation within UVVS
footprint)</description>
        <Element_Array>
        <!-- Pixels are floating-point, 4-byte, single-precision, LSB ("Intel")
values -->
                <data_type>IEEE754LSBSingle</data_type>
        </Element_Array>
        <Axis_Array>
                <axis_name>Line</axis_name>
                <elements>4529</elements>
                <sequence_number>1</sequence_number>
        </Axis_Array>
        <Axis_Array>
                <axis_name>Sample</axis_name>
                <elements>46</elements>
                <sequence_number>2</sequence_number>
        </Axis_Array>
        </Array_2D_Image>

        <!-- Backplane 8 -->
        <Array_2D_Image>
                <name>Source DDR Date</name>
                <offset unit="byte">5833352</offset> <!-- 7 bands * lines * samples * 4 bytes
-->
                <axes>2</axes>
                <axis_index_order>Last Index Fastest</axis_index_order>
                <description>The Source DDR Date backplane contains the DDR Date of
                MASCS/UVVS observations used in cube.
                Date is encoded in the integer part of the real value as YYDOY.
                The DDR date, DDR time can be used to find the DDR file where the
observation
                source data is stored.</description>
                <Element_Array>
                <!-- Pixels are floating-point, 4-byte, single-precision, LSB ("Intel")
values -->
                        <data_type>IEEE754LSBSingle</data_type>
                </Element_Array>
                <Axis_Array>
                        <axis_name>Line</axis_name>
                        <elements>4529</elements>
                        <sequence_number>1</sequence_number>
                </Axis_Array>
                <Axis_Array>
                        <axis_name>Sample</axis_name>
                        <elements>46</elements>
                        <sequence_number>2</sequence_number>
                </Axis_Array>
                </Array_2D_Image>

                <!-- Backplane 9 -->
                <Array_2D_Image>
                        <name>Source CDR Time</name>
                        <offset unit="byte">6666688</offset> <!-- 8 bands * lines * samples * 4 bytes
-->
                        <axes>2</axes>
                        <axis_index_order>Last Index Fastest</axis_index_order>
                        <description>The Source DDR Time backplane contains the DDR Time of
                        MASCS/UVVS observations used in cube.
                        Time is encoded in the integer part of the real value as HHMMSS.
                        The DDR date, DDR time can be used to find the DDR file where the
observation
                        source data is stored.</description>
                        <Element_Array>
                        <!-- Pixels are floating-point, 4-byte, single-precision, LSB ("Intel")
values -->

```

```

        <data_type>IEEE754LSBSingle</data_type>
      </Element_Array>
    <Axis_Array>
      <axis_name>Line</axis_name>
      <elements>4529</elements>
      <sequence_number>1</sequence_number>
    </Axis_Array>
    <Axis_Array>
      <axis_name>Sample</axis_name>
      <elements>46</elements>
      <sequence_number>2</sequence_number>
    </Axis_Array>
  </Array_2D_Image>

</File_Area_Observational>

<File_Area_Observational_Supplemental>
  <File>
    <file_name>uvvs_cube_64ppd_h02ne.hdr</file_name>
    <comment>Supplemental information used to display image with ENVI commercial
software</comment>
  </File>
  <Stream_Text>
    <offset unit="byte">0</offset>
    <parsing_standard_id>7-Bit ASCII Text</parsing_standard_id>
    <record_delimiter>Carriage-Return Line-Feed</record_delimiter>
  </Stream_Text>
</File_Area_Observational_Supplemental>

</Product_Observational>

```

9.2.4 Wavelength file

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<?xml-model href="http://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/pds/v1/PDS4_PDS_1500.sch"
schematypens="http://purl.oclc.org/dsdl/schematron"?>
<Product_Ancillary xmlns="http://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/pds/v1"
  xmlns:pds="http://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/pds/v1"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:schemaLocation="http://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/pds/v1
http://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/pds/v1/PDS4_PDS_1500.xsd">
  <Identification_Area>

<logical_identifier>urn:nasa:pds:izenberg_pdart14_meap:imagecube:uvvs:wavelengths</logical
l_identifier>
    <version_id>1.0</version_id>
    <title>Wavelength centers of UVVS Spectral Cube bands</title>
    <information_model_version>1.5.0.0</information_model_version>
    <product_class>Product_Ancillary</product_class>
  </Identification_Area>
  <Context_Area>
    <comment>Band widths are synthesized from UVVS MUV DDR. Channels are ~2nm bins of
the 210 - 300 nm wavelength range of the 660-step UVVS surface scans of Mercury.
    </comment>
    <Time_Coordinates>
      <start_date_time>2004-08-13Z</start_date_time>
      <stop_date_time>2015-04-30Z</stop_date_time>
    </Time_Coordinates>
    <Investigation_Area>
      <name>MESSENGER</name>
      <type>Mission</type>
      <Internal_Reference>

<lid_reference>urn:nasa:pds:context:investigation:mission:messenger</lid_reference>
      <reference_type>data_to_investigation</reference_type>
    </Internal_Reference>
    </Investigation_Area>
    <Observing_System>
      <name>MESSENGER MASCS</name>
      <Observing_System_Component>
        <name>MESSENGER</name>

```

```

        <type>Spacecraft</type>
        <Internal_Reference>

<lid_reference>urn:nasa:pds:context:instrument_host:spacecraft.mess</lid_reference>
    <reference_type>is_instrument_host</reference_type>
    </Internal_Reference>
    </Observing_System_Component>
</Observing_System>
<Target_Identification>
    <name>Mercury</name>
    <type>Planet</type>
    <Internal_Reference>
        <lid_reference>urn:nasa:pds:context:target:planet.mercury</lid_reference>
        <reference_type>collection_to_target</reference_type>
    </Internal_Reference>
</Target_Identification>
</Context_Area>
<File_Area_Ancillary>
    <File>
        <file_name>uvvs_wavelengths.tab</file_name>
        <local_identifiser>UVVS_Wavelength_File</local_identifiser>
        <creation_date_time>2017-10-11T10:18:00</creation_date_time>
    </File>
    <Table_Character>
        <offset unit="byte">0</offset>
        <records>46</records>
        <record_delimiter>Carriage-Return Line-Feed</record_delimiter>
        <Record_Character>
            <fields>2</fields>
            <groups>0</groups>
            <record_length unit="byte">8</record_length>
            <Field_Character>
                <name>Band Number</name>
                <field_number>1</field_number>
                <field_location unit="byte">1</field_location>
                <data_type>ASCII_Integer</data_type>
                <field_length unit="byte">2</field_length>
            </Field_Character>
            <Field_Character>
                <name>Center Wavelength</name>
                <field_number>2</field_number>
                <field_location unit="byte">4</field_location>
                <data_type>ASCII_Integer</data_type>
                <field_length unit="byte">3</field_length>
                <unit>nm</unit>
            </Field_Character>
        </Record_Character>
    </Table_Character>
</File_Area_Ancillary>
</Product_Ancillary>

```

9.3 EET

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<?xml-model href="http://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/pds/v1/PDS4_PDS_1500.sch"
schematypens="http://purl.oclc.org/dsdl/schematron"?>

<Product_Observational xmlns="http://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/pds/v1"
    xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
    xsi:schemaLocation="http://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/pds/v1
http://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/pds/v1/PDS4_PDS_1500.xsd">
    <Identification_Area>

<logical_identifiser>urn:nasa:pds:izenberg_pdart14_meap:eetable:ele_evt_8hr_orbit_2012-
2013</logical_identifiser>
    <version_id>1.0</version_id>
    <title>Mercury Energetic Electrons Events Table</title>
    <information_model_version>1.5.0.0</information_model_version>
    <product_class>Product_Observational</product_class>
    <Modification_History>

```

```

      <Modification_Detail>
        <modification_date>2016-04-12</modification_date>
        <version_id>1.0</version_id>
        <description>Izenberg PDART 2014 MEAP Energetic Electron Events
Table</description>
      </Modification_Detail>
    </Modification_History>
  </Identification_Area>
  <Observation_Area>
    <Time_Coordinates>
      <start_date_time>2012-04-21Z</start_date_time>
      <stop_date_time>2013-12-26Z</stop_date_time>
    </Time_Coordinates>
    <Primary_Result_Summary>
      <purpose>Science</purpose>
      <processing_level>Derived</processing_level>
      <description>Data from the MESSENGER Neutron Spectrometer (NS) have been used
to detect
      and characterize energetic electron (EE) events within Mercury's
magnetosphere.</description>
    </Primary_Result_Summary>
    <Investigation_Area>
      <name>MESSENGER</name>
      <type>Mission</type>
      <Internal_Reference>

<lid_reference>urn:nasa:pds:context:investigation:mission:messenger</lid_reference>
      <reference_type>data_to_investigation</reference_type>
    </Internal_Reference>
    </Investigation_Area>
    <Observing_System>
      <name>MESSENGER NS</name>
      <Observing_System_Component>
        <name>MESSENGER</name>
        <type>Spacecraft</type>
        <Internal_Reference>

<lid_reference>urn:nasa:pds:context:instrument_host:spacecraft:mess</lid_reference>
        <reference_type>is_instrument_host</reference_type>
      </Internal_Reference>
      </Observing_System_Component>
    </Observing_System_Component>
      <name>NS</name>
      <type>Instrument</type>
      <Internal_Reference>

<lid_reference>urn:nasa:pds:context:instrument:instrument.ns__mess</lid_reference>
      <reference_type>is_instrument</reference_type>
    </Internal_Reference>
    </Observing_System_Component>
  </Observing_System>
  <Target_Identification>
    <name>Mercury</name>
    <type>Planet</type>
    <Internal_Reference>
      <lid_reference>urn:nasa:pds:context:target:planet.mercury</lid_reference>
      <reference_type>collection_to_target</reference_type>
    </Internal_Reference>
  </Target_Identification>
</Observation_Area>
<Reference_List>
  <External_Reference>
    <doi>10.1126/science.1211141</doi>
    <reference_text>Ho et al., 2011, MESSENGER observations of transient bursts
of
    energetic electrons in Mercury's magnetosphere, Science, 333, 1865-8.
  </reference_text>
  </External_Reference>
</Reference_List>
<File_Area_Observational>
  <File>

```



```

    <file_name>ele_evt_8hr_orbit_2012-2013.tab</file_name>
    <creation_date_time>2016-03-16T13:20:13Z</creation_date_time>
    <file_size unit="byte">10879836</file_size>
  </File>
  <Header>
    <offset unit="byte">0</offset>
    <object_length unit="byte">354</object_length>
    <parsing_standard_id>7-Bit ASCII Text</parsing_standard_id>
    <description>The first row of the table contains column
headings.</description>
  </Header>
  <Table_Character>
    <name>Energetic Electron events, 8 hour orbit, 2012-2013</name>
    <offset unit="byte">355</offset>
    <records>30733</records>
    <record_delimiter>Carriage-Return Line-Feed</record_delimiter>
    <Record_Character>
      <fields>22</fields>
      <groups>0</groups>
      <record_length unit="byte">354</record_length>
      <Field_Character>
        <name>Event Number</name>
        <field_number>1</field_number>
        <field_location unit="byte">1</field_location>
        <data_type>ASCII_Real</data_type>
        <field_length unit="byte">16</field_length>
        <description>EE event number. The value is repeated for 'Event
Length' rows in the file.</description>
      </Field_Character>
      <Field_Character>
        <name>Event Length</name>
        <field_number>2</field_number>
        <field_location unit="byte">17</field_location>
        <data_type>ASCII_Real</data_type>
        <field_length unit="byte">16</field_length>
        <description>Number of 20-second accumulations. The value is
repeated
for 'Event Length' rows in the file.</description>
      </Field_Character>
      <Field_Character>
        <name>Day of Year</name>
        <field_number>3</field_number>
        <field_location unit="byte">33</field_location>
        <data_type>ASCII_Real</data_type>
        <field_length unit="byte">16</field_length>
        <description>Day of year on which the 20-second accumulation
occurs.</description>
      </Field_Character>
      <Field_Character>
        <name>Month</name>
        <field_number>4</field_number>
        <field_location unit="byte">49</field_location>
        <data_type>ASCII_Real</data_type>
        <field_length unit="byte">16</field_length>
        <description>Month in which the 20-second accumulation
occurs.</description>
      </Field_Character>
      <Field_Character>
        <name>Day</name>
        <field_number>5</field_number>
        <field_location unit="byte">65</field_location>
        <data_type>ASCII_Real</data_type>
        <field_length unit="byte">16</field_length>
        <description>Day in the month in which the 20-second
accumulation occurs.</description>
      </Field_Character>
      <Field_Character>
        <name>Year</name>
        <field_number>6</field_number>
        <field_location unit="byte">81</field_location>
        <data_type>ASCII_Real</data_type>

```

```

        <field_length unit="byte">16</field_length>
        <description>Year in which the 20-second accumulation
            occurs.</description>
    </Field_Character>
    <Field_Character>
        <name>Hour</name>
        <field_number>7</field_number>
        <field_location unit="byte">97</field_location>
        <data_type>ASCII_Real</data_type>
        <field_length unit="byte">16</field_length>
        <description>Hour within the day in which the 20-second
            accumulation occurs.</description>
    </Field_Character>
    <Field_Character>
        <name>Minute</name>
        <field_number>8</field_number>
        <field_location unit="byte">113</field_location>
        <data_type>ASCII_Real</data_type>
        <field_length unit="byte">16</field_length>
        <description>Minute within the hour in which the 20-second
            accumulation occurs.</description>
    </Field_Character>
    <Field_Character>
        <name>Second</name>
        <field_number>9</field_number>
        <field_location unit="byte">129</field_location>
        <data_type>ASCII_Real</data_type>
        <field_length unit="byte">16</field_length>
        <description>Second within the minute in which the
            20-second accumulation occurs.</description>
    </Field_Character>
    <Field_Character>
        <name>MET</name>
        <field_number>10</field_number>
        <field_location unit="byte">145</field_location>
        <data_type>ASCII_Real</data_type>
        <field_length unit="byte">16</field_length>
        <unit>s</unit>
        <description>Mission elapsed time, and is the mission tag
            time in seconds of the start of the associated
            accumulated period.</description>
    </Field_Character>
    <Field_Character>
        <name>Orbit Number</name>
        <field_number>11</field_number>
        <field_location unit="byte">161</field_location>
        <data_type>ASCII_Real</data_type>
        <field_length unit="byte">16</field_length>
        <description>Unique identifier for a given orbit of
            MESSENGER around Mercury. Orbit number is defined as
            starting at apoherm and is calculated using the MET
            value and the appropriate SPICE kernels. Orbit
            numbering does not start until MESSENGER performs the
            Mercury orbit insertion. Until that time the value for
            orbit number is 0.</description>
    </Field_Character>
    <Field_Character>
        <name>Altitude</name>
        <field_number>12</field_number>
        <field_location unit="byte">177</field_location>
        <data_type>ASCII_Real</data_type>
        <field_length unit="byte">16</field_length>
        <unit>km</unit>
        <description>Spacecraft altitude above the subsatellite
            point on the target in units of km.</description>
    </Field_Character>
    <Field_Character>
        <name>Latitude</name>
        <field_number>13</field_number>
        <field_location unit="byte">193</field_location>
        <data_type>ASCII_Real</data_type>

```

```

    <field_length unit="byte">16</field_length>
    <unit>deg</unit>
    <description>Target-centric latitude of the spacecraft
      subsatellite point in degrees.</description>
  </Field_Character>
  <Field_Character>
    <name>Longitude</name>
    <field_number>14</field_number>
    <field_location unit="byte">209</field_location>
    <data_type>ASCII_Real</data_type>
    <field_length unit="byte">16</field_length>
    <unit>deg</unit>
    <description>Target-centric longitude of the spacecraft
      subsatellite point in degrees.</description>
  </Field_Character>
  <Field_Character>
    <name>Local Time</name>
    <field_number>15</field_number>
    <field_location unit="byte">225</field_location>
    <data_type>ASCII_Real</data_type>
    <field_length unit="byte">16</field_length>
    <unit>hr</unit>
    <description>Local time of the spacecraft subsatellite
      point in hours from 0 to 24.</description>
  </Field_Character>
  <Field_Character>
    <name>Beta Angle</name>
    <field_number>16</field_number>
    <field_location unit="byte">241</field_location>
    <data_type>ASCII_Real</data_type>
    <field_length unit="byte">16</field_length>
    <unit>deg</unit>
    <description>Angle of the normal of the spacecraft
      orbital plane with respect to Mercury-to-Sun vector
      in degrees.</description>
  </Field_Character>
  <Field_Character>
    <name>Sun Distance</name>
    <field_number>17</field_number>
    <field_location unit="byte">257</field_location>
    <data_type>ASCII_Real</data_type>
    <field_length unit="byte">16</field_length>
    <unit>km</unit>
    <description>Distance of the spacecraft to the Sun in
      units of km.</description>
  </Field_Character>
  <Field_Character>
    <name>Periapsis Latitude</name>
    <field_number>18</field_number>
    <field_location unit="byte">273</field_location>
    <data_type>ASCII_Real</data_type>
    <field_length unit="byte">16</field_length>
    <unit>deg</unit>
    <description>Target-centric latitude of the spacecraft
      when it is at the periapsis (lowest) altitude for the
      given orbit number.</description>
  </Field_Character>
  <Field_Character>
    <name>Event Length Minute</name>
    <field_number>19</field_number>
    <field_location unit="byte">289</field_location>
    <data_type>ASCII_Real</data_type>
    <field_length unit="byte">16</field_length>
    <unit>min</unit>
    <description>Length of the EE event in minutes. The
      value is repeated for 'Event Length' rows in the file.
    </description>
  </Field_Character>
  <Field_Character>
    <name>SN</name>
    <field_number>20</field_number>

```

```

        <field_location unit="byte">305</field_location>
        <data_type>ASCII_Real</data_type>
        <field_length unit="byte">16</field_length>
        <unit>none</unit>
        <description>Event signal-to-noise, and is the measure
          of the size of the event within each 20-second
          accumulation.</description>
      </Field_Character>
      <Field_Character>
        <name>BP_TOT</name>
        <field_number>21</field_number>
        <field_location unit="byte">321</field_location>
        <data_type>ASCII_Real</data_type>
        <field_length unit="byte">16</field_length>
        <description>Total counts within the Borated Plastic
          Sensor, 64-channel, 20-s accumulation.</description>
      </Field_Character>
      <Field_Character>
        <name>BP_LOW</name>
        <field_number>22</field_number>
        <field_location unit="byte">337</field_location>
        <data_type>ASCII_Real</data_type>
        <field_length unit="byte">16</field_length>
        <description>Total counts within the lowest 12 channels
          of the Borated Plastic sensor, 64-channel, 20-s
          accumulation.</description>
      </Field_Character>
    </Record_Character>
  </Table_Character>
</File_Area_Observational>
</Product_Observational>

```

9.4 TN Map

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<?xml-model href="http://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/pds/v1/PDS4_PDS_1500.sch"
schematypens="http://purl.oclc.org/dsdl/schematron"?>
<?xml-model href="http://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/disp/v1/PDS4_DISP_1500.sch"
schematypens="http://purl.oclc.org/dsdl/schematron"?>
<?xml-model href="http://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/cart/v1/PDS4_CART_1500.sch"
schematypens="http://purl.oclc.org/dsdl/schematron"?>

<Product_Observational xmlns="http://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/pds/v1"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xmlns:disp="http://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/disp/v1"
  xmlns:cart="http://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/cart/v1"

  xsi:schemaLocation="http://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/pds/v1
http://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/pds/v1/PDS4_PDS_1500.xsd
http://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/disp/v1
http://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/disp/v1/PDS4_DISP_1500.xsd
http://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/cart/v1
http://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/cart/v1/PDS4_CART_1500.xsd">
  <Identification_Area>

    <logical_identifier>urn:nasa:pds:izenberg_pdart14_meap:tnmap:thermal_neutron_map</logical
    _identifier>
    <version_id>1.0</version_id>
    <title>Mercury Thermal Neutron Map</title>
    <information_model_version>1.5.0.0</information_model_version>
    <product_class>Product_Observational</product_class>
    <Modification_History>
      <Modification_Detail>
        <modification_date>2016-03-18</modification_date>
        <version_id>1.0</version_id>
        <description>Initial version of the Izenberg PDART 2014 MEAP Thermal Neutron
        Map Product</description>
      </Modification_Detail>
    </Modification_History>
  </Identification_Area>

```

```

<Observation_Area>
  <Time_Coordinates>
    <start_date_time>2004-08-13Z</start_date_time>
    <stop_date_time>2015-04-30Z</stop_date_time>
  </Time_Coordinates>
  <Primary_Result_Summary>
    <purpose>Science</purpose>
    <processing_level>Derived</processing_level>
    <description>MESSENGER Gamma-Ray Spectrometer (GRS) Anti-Coincidence Shield
(ACS) data
    have been used to map variations in thermal neutron absorbing elements across
    Mercury's surface.</description>
  </Primary_Result_Summary>
  <Investigation_Area>
    <name>MESSENGER</name>
    <type>Mission</type>
    <Internal_Reference>

<lid_reference>urn:nasa:pds:context:investigation:mission.messenger</lid_reference>
    <reference_type>data_to_investigation</reference_type>
  </Internal_Reference>
</Investigation_Area>
  <Observing_System>
    <name>MESSENGER GRS</name>
    <Observing_System_Component>
      <name>MESSENGER</name>
      <type>Spacecraft</type>
      <Internal_Reference>

<lid_reference>urn:nasa:pds:context:instrument_host:spacecraft.mess</lid_reference>
        <reference_type>is_instrument_host</reference_type>
      </Internal_Reference>
    </Observing_System_Component>
  <Observing_System_Component>
    <name>GRS</name>
    <type>Instrument</type>
    <Internal_Reference>

<lid_reference>urn:nasa:pds:context:instrument:instrument.grs_mess</lid_reference>
        <reference_type>is_instrument</reference_type>
      </Internal_Reference>
    </Observing_System_Component>
  </Observing_System>
  <Target_Identification>
    <name>Mercury</name>
    <type>Planet</type>
    <Internal_Reference>
      <lid_reference>urn:nasa:pds:context:target:planet.mercury</lid_reference>
      <reference_type>collection_to_target</reference_type>
    </Internal_Reference>
  </Target_Identification>

  <Discipline_Area>
    <disp:Display_Settings>
      <disp:Local_Internal_Reference>
        <local_identifier_reference>Image_Object</local_identifier_reference>

<local_reference_type>display_settings_to_array</local_reference_type>
      </disp:Local_Internal_Reference>
      <disp:Display_Direction>
        <disp:horizontal_display_axis>Sample</disp:horizontal_display_axis>
        <disp:horizontal_display_direction>Left
Right</disp:horizontal_display_direction>
        <disp:vertical_display_axis>Line</disp:vertical_display_axis>
        <disp:vertical_display_direction>Top
Bottom</disp:vertical_display_direction>
      </disp:Display_Direction>
    </disp:Display_Settings>

    <cart:Cartography>
      <cart:Spatial_Domain>

```

```

        <cart:Bounding_Coordinates>
            <cart:west_bounding_coordinate unit="deg">-
180.0</cart:west_bounding_coordinate>
            <cart:east_bounding_coordinate
unit="deg">180.0</cart:east_bounding_coordinate>
            <cart:north_bounding_coordinate
unit="deg">90.0</cart:north_bounding_coordinate>
            <cart:south_bounding_coordinate unit="deg">-
90.0</cart:south_bounding_coordinate>
        </cart:Bounding_Coordinates>
    </cart:Spatial_Domain>
    <cart:Spatial_Reference_Information>
        <cart:Horizontal_Coordinate_System_Definition>
            <cart:Planar>
                <cart:Map_Projection>

<cart:map_projection_name>Equirectangular</cart:map_projection_name>
                <cart:Equirectangular>
                    <cart:longitude_of_central_meridian
unit="deg">0.0</cart:longitude_of_central_meridian>
                    <cart:latitude_of_projection_origin
unit="deg">0.0</cart:latitude_of_projection_origin>
                </cart:Equirectangular>
            </cart:Map_Projection>
            <cart:Planar_Coordinate_Information>
                <cart:planar_coordinate_encoding_method>Coordinate
Pair</cart:planar_coordinate_encoding_method>
                <cart:Coordinate_Representation>
                    <cart:pixel_resolution_x
unit="km/pixel">21</cart:pixel_resolution_x>
                    <cart:pixel_resolution_y
unit="km/pixel">21</cart:pixel_resolution_y>
                    <cart:pixel_scale_x
unit="pixel/deg">2</cart:pixel_scale_x>
                    <cart:pixel_scale_y
unit="pixel/deg">2</cart:pixel_scale_y>
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            <cart:Geo_Transformation>
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unit="km">2440.</cart:semi_major_radius>
            <cart:semi_minor_radius
unit="km">2440.</cart:semi_minor_radius>
            <cart:polar_radius unit="km">2440.</cart:polar_radius>
            <cart:longitude_direction>Positive
East</cart:longitude_direction>
        </cart:Geodetic_Model>
    </cart:Horizontal_Coordinate_System_Definition>
</cart:Spatial_Reference_Information>
</cart:Cartography>

</Discipline_Area>
</Observation_Area>
<Reference_List>
    <External_Reference>
        <doi>10.1016/j.icarus.2015.02.002</doi>
        <reference_text>Peplowski et al., 2015, Geochemical terranes of Mercury's
            northern hemisphere as revealed by MESSENGER neutron measurements, Icarus,
            253, 346-363.</reference_text>
    </External_Reference>
</Reference_List>

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<File_Area_Observational>
  <File>
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    <creation_date_time>2016-03-18T17:32Z</creation_date_time>
    <file_size unit="byte">259200</file_size>
    <comment>Image file in standard PDS4 IMG format</comment>
  </File>
  <Array_2D_Image>
    <name>Mercury Thermal Neutron Map</name>
    <local_identifier>Image_Object</local_identifier>
    <offset unit="byte">0</offset>
    <axes>2</axes>
    <axis_index_order>Last Index Fastest</axis_index_order>
    <description>From Patrick Peplowski:
      The file has 259200 elements, which corresponds to
      the original 720 x 360 degree map (0.5 degree wide pixels
      in east longitude, latitude). As requested, the elements
      are arranged from the top (90 lat, -180 lon) across, then
      down (last entry is -90, 360). Each element is a byte.
      Pixel values range from 0 to 255, converting them to physical
      units (10^-4 cm^2/g) requires multiplying the pixel value by
      0.222860. Pixel values of zero are unmapped, and this
      corresponds to all latitudes less than (south) of 20 deg N.
    </description>
    <Element_Array>
      <data_type>UnsignedByte</data_type>
      <unit>10^-4 cm^2/g</unit>
      <scaling_factor> 0.222860</scaling_factor>
      <value_offset>0</value_offset>
    </Element_Array>
    <Axis_Array>
      <axis_name>Line</axis_name>
      <elements>360</elements>
      <sequence_number>1</sequence_number>
    </Axis_Array>
    <Axis_Array>
      <axis_name>Sample</axis_name>
      <elements>720</elements>
      <sequence_number>2</sequence_number>
    </Axis_Array>
  </Array_2D_Image>
</File_Area_Observational>
<File_Area_Observational_Supplemental>
  <File>
    <file_name>thermal_neutron_map.jp2</file_name>
    <comment>Image file in JPEG2000 format</comment>
  </File>
  <Encoded_Image>
    <offset unit="byte">0</offset>
    <encoding_standard_id>J2C</encoding_standard_id>
  </Encoded_Image>
</File_Area_Observational_Supplemental>
</Product_Observational>

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9.5 GRS Enhanced (RAC) Spectra

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<?xml-model href="http://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/pds/v1/PDS4_PDS_1800.sch"
schematypens="http://purl.oclc.org/dsdl/schematron"?>

<Product_Observational xmlns="http://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/pds/v1"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:schemaLocation="http://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/pds/v1
http://pds.nasa.gov/pds4/pds/v1/PDS4_PDS_1800.xsd">
  <Identification_Area>

    <logical_identifier>urn:nasa:pds:izenberg_pdart14_meap:data_grsspectra:grs_rac2011290zzz<
    /logical_identifier>
    <version_id>1.0</version_id>
    <title>Mercury Enhanced Gamma Ray Spectrometry Data</title>
    <information_model_version>1.8.0.0</information_model_version>

```

```

    <product_class>Product_Observational</product_class>
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      <Modification_Detail>
        <modification_date>2017-10-19</modification_date>
        <version_id>1.0</version_id>
        <description>Izenberg PDART 2014 MEAP Enhanced Gamma Ray Spectrometry
Data.</description>
      </Modification_Detail>
    </Modification_History>
  </Identification_Area>
  <Observation_Area>
    <Time_Coordinates>
      <start_date_time>2011-10-17T00:12:25.281Z</start_date_time>
      <stop_date_time>2011-10-17T23:43:49.281Z</stop_date_time>
    </Time_Coordinates>
    <Primary_Result_Summary>
      <purpose>Science</purpose>
      <processing_level>Derived</processing_level>
      <description>A recently developed algorithm was used to characterize the
quality of the
      MESSENGER Gamma-Ray Spectrometer (GRS) orbital measurements, information that
can be used
      to greatly increase the total quantity of high quality gamma-ray spectra
useable for
      examining Mercury's surface composition. See description of "LE_COUNT_RATE"
for details.
    </description>
  </Primary_Result_Summary>
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    <name>MESSENGER</name>
    <type>Mission</type>
    <Internal_Reference>

<lid_reference>urn:nasa:pds:context:investigation:mission.messenger</lid_reference>
      <reference_type>data_to_investigation</reference_type>
    </Internal_Reference>
  </Investigation_Area>
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    <Observing_System_Component>
      <name>MESSENGER</name>
      <type>Spacecraft</type>
      <Internal_Reference>

<lid_reference>urn:nasa:pds:context:instrument_host:spacecraft.mess</lid_reference>
        <reference_type>is_instrument_host</reference_type>
      </Internal_Reference>
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  <Observing_System_Component>
    <name>GRS</name>
    <type>Instrument</type>
    <Internal_Reference>

<lid_reference>urn:nasa:pds:context:instrument:grs.mess</lid_reference>
      <reference_type>is_instrument</reference_type>
    </Internal_Reference>
  </Observing_System_Component>
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  <Target_Identification>
    <name>Mercury</name>
    <type>Planet</type>
    <Internal_Reference>
      <lid_reference>urn:nasa:pds:context:target:planet.mercury</lid_reference>
      <reference_type>collection_to_target</reference_type>
    </Internal_Reference>
  </Target_Identification>
</Observation_Area>
  <Reference_List>
    <External_Reference>
      <doi>10.1016/j.icarus.2017.01.022</doi>
    </External_Reference>
  </Reference_List>

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        <reference_text>Evans, L.G., Peplowski, P.N., Rhodes, E.A., Goldsten, J.O.,
Starr, R.D. and
        Solomon, S.C., 2017. The MESSENGER Gamma-Ray Spectrometer: Calibration
and operations.
        Icarus, 288, pp.186-200.</reference_text>
    </External_Reference>
    <External_Reference>
        <doi>10.1029/2012JE004141</doi>
        <reference_text>Peplowski, P.N., Lawrence, D.J., Rhodes, E.A., Sprague, A.L.,
McCoy, T.J.,
        Denevi, B.W., Evans, L.G., Head, J.W., Nittler, L.R., Solomon, S.C. and
        Stockstill-Cahill, K.R., 2012. Variations in the abundances of potassium
and thorium on
        the surface of Mercury: Results from the MESSENGER Gamma-Ray
Spectrometer. Journal of
        Geophysical Research: Planets, 117(E12).</reference_text>
    </External_Reference>
</Reference_List>
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    <File>
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        <file_size unit="byte">10994445</file_size>
    </File>
    <Table_Binary>
        <name>Mercury Enhanced Gamma Ray Spectrometry Data</name>
        <offset unit="byte">0</offset>
        <records>167</records>
        <Record_Binary>
            <fields>59</fields>
            <groups>1</groups>
            <record_length unit="byte">65835</record_length>
            <Field_Binary>
                <name>MET</name>
                <field_number>1</field_number>
                <field_location unit="byte">1</field_location>
                <data_type>UnsignedMSB4</data_type>
                <field_length unit="byte">4</field_length>
                <unit>s</unit>
                <description>Mission elapsed time, in seconds, corresponding to the
start of the accumulation period for the spectra.</description>
            </Field_Binary>
            <Field_Binary>
                <name>ACCUM_TIME</name>
                <field_number>2</field_number>
                <field_location unit="byte">5</field_location>
                <data_type>UnsignedMSB4</data_type>
                <field_length unit="byte">4</field_length>
                <unit>s</unit>
                <description>Accumulation time, in seconds, of the HPGe
detector.</description>
            </Field_Binary>
            <Field_Binary>
                <name>MIDPOINT_MET</name>
                <field_number>3</field_number>
                <field_location unit="byte">9</field_location>
                <data_type>UnsignedMSB4</data_type>
                <field_length unit="byte">4</field_length>
                <unit>s</unit>
                <description>The mission elapsed time at the midpoint of the HPGe Raw
observation. Defined as:
MET at the start of the observation + (ACCUM_TIME /
2).</description>
            </Field_Binary>
            <Field_Binary>
                <name>ORBIT_NUMBER</name>
                <field_number>4</field_number>
                <field_location unit="byte">13</field_location>
                <data_type>UnsignedMSB2</data_type>
                <field_length unit="byte">2</field_length>
                <description>Orbit number is a unique identifier for a given orbit of

```

the MESSENGER spacecraft around Mercury. Orbit number is defined as starting at apoherm and is calculated using the MET value and the appropriate SPICE kernels. Orbit numbering does not start until MESSENGER performs the Mercury orbit insertion. Until that time the value for orbit number is 0.</description>

```

</Field_Binary>
<Field_Binary>
  <name>START_BIN</name>
  <field_number>5</field_number>
  <field_location unit="byte">15</field_location>
  <data_type>UnsignedMSB2</data_type>
  <field_length unit="byte">2</field_length>
  <description>Start Bin of the HPGe detector.</description>
</Field_Binary>
<Field_Binary>
  <name>NUMBER_OF_BINS</name>
  <field_number>6</field_number>
  <field_location unit="byte">17</field_location>
  <data_type>UnsignedMSB2</data_type>
  <field_length unit="byte">2</field_length>
  <description>Number of bins in the raw spectra.</description>
</Field_Binary>
<Field_Binary>
  <name>GRS_PRIORITY_LEVEL</name>
  <field_number>7</field_number>
  <field_location unit="byte">19</field_location>
  <data_type>UnsignedMSB2</data_type>
  <field_length unit="byte">2</field_length>
  <description>Indicates the type of priority assigned to the science
    packet. The priority level is tied to the ApID of the packet.
    Priority level varies from 0-3, 0 being highest and 3 being lowest
    priority.</description>
</Field_Binary>
<Field_Binary>
  <name>MISSING_DATA_PACKETS</name>
  <field_number>8</field_number>
  <field_location unit="byte">21</field_location>
  <data_type>UnsignedMSB2</data_type>
  <field_length unit="byte">2</field_length>
  <description>The value represents a 16-bit binary number where each
    bit indicates whether an HPGe Raw telemetry packet is missing from
    the EDR. Each HPGe Raw EDR consists of information extracted from 16
    telemetry packets in a complete observation. The least significant bit is a
    flag corresponding to the first of 16 packets and the most significant
    bit is a flag corresponding to the 16th packet. A bit value of 1
    indicates that a given packet is missing from the EDR.
    For example, a value of 0 in this column indicates that the
    spectra from all 16 packets have been downloaded and included in the HPGE_RAW
    spectra for this EDR. A value of 3 indicates that the spectra information
    from the first and second packets are missing and therefore spectral
    bins 0-2047 should be discounted from analysis of the HPGE_RAW
    spectra.</description>
</Field_Binary>
<Field_Binary>
  <name>BAD_DATA_FLAG</name>
  <field_number>9</field_number>
  <field_location unit="byte">23</field_location>

```

<data_type>UnsignedMSB2</data_type>
 <field_length unit="byte">2</field_length>
 <description>Intended for use as a bit-string bad data flag to
 indicate specific problems associated with the data. Values are
 expected to be assigned to specific bits as problems are identified during
 the course of the mission.
 Bit 1 - The high voltage is not on, is being ramped or has not
 been stable long enough.
 Bit 2 - Indicates a change in the analog pulse processing system
 gain setting.
 Bit 3 - Indicates a spectrum where the temperatures used for
 correction have fluctuated by greater than 5 percent
 from previous readings.
 Bit 4 - Indicates gamma spectra collected during a solar
 particle event. These spectra should not be combined
 with spectra collected under normal solar conditions.
 Bit 5 - Pulser data is not combined with the spectrum.
 Bit 6 - Indicates gamma spectra collected during a solar flare
 event. These spectra should not be combined with spectra
 collected under normal solar conditions.
 Bit 7 - Indicates gamma spectra collected during periods of
 decreased GS detector spectral resolution. These spectra
 should not be combined with spectra collected under
 'normal' detector conditions.
 Bit 8 - Not all data channels were received on the ground.
 Bit 9 - Indicates a unique problem with single spectrum.
 Bit 10 - The high voltage has not been stable long enough.
 Bit 11 - This data was taken during a time when the spectra
 were particularly noisy. Many channels have far too
 many counts, especially the lower channels.</description>
 </Field_Binary>
 <Field_Binary>
 <name>LE_COUNT_RATE</name>
 <field_number>10</field_number>
 <field_location unit="byte">25</field_location>
 <data_type>IEEE754MSBSingle</data_type>
 <field_length unit="byte">4</field_length>
 <description>Number of events in the spectrum with energy less than
 50 keV,
 summing in units of counts per second (cps). This value was calculated by
 the number of events in the energy range and dividing by the live
 time of the measurement.
 Live time calculations are discussed in Peplowski et al. (2012).
 LE_COUNT_RATE is a proxy for low-energy noise present in the GRS
 measurements (Evans et al., 2017), a problem that started on 11 October 2012
 and that resulted in degradation of the energy resolution of the GRS
 measurements. LE_COUNT_RATE values >200 cps correspond to significantly
 degraded performance, lower values are considered acceptable for science
 analysis.</description>
 </Field_Binary>
 <Group_Field_Binary>
 <repetitions>16384</repetitions>
 <fields>1</fields>
 <groups>0</groups>
 <group_location unit="byte">29</group_location>
 <group_length unit="byte">65536</group_length>
 <Field_Binary>
 <name>CAL_AC</name>
 <field_number>1</field_number>
 <field_location unit="byte">1</field_location>
 <data_type>IEEE754MSBSingle</data_type>
 <field_length unit="byte">4</field_length>
 <description>Anti-coincident (AC) spectra accumulated by the HPGe

bins after

detector. Contains the corrected counts in each of the 16384

1 accumulation period.</description>

```

</Field_Binary>
</Group_Field_Binary>
<Field_Binary>
  <name>UTC_MIDPOINT_MET</name>
  <field_number>11</field_number>
  <field_location unit="byte">65565</field_location>
  <data_type>ASCII_Date_Time_YMD_UTC</data_type>
  <field_length unit="byte">23</field_length>
  <description>MIDPOINT_MET converted to UTC, stored as
    yyyy-mm-ddThh:mm:ss.sss.</description>
</Field_Binary>
<Field_Binary>
  <name>MERCURY_CENTRIC_LATITUDE</name>
  <field_number>12</field_number>
  <field_location unit="byte">65588</field_location>
  <data_type>IEEE754MSBDouble</data_type>
  <field_length unit="byte">8</field_length>
  <unit>deg</unit>
  <description>Sub spacecraft latitude in Mercury fixed coordinates
    at the middle of the collection interval.</description>
</Field_Binary>
<Field_Binary>
  <name>MERCURY_CENTRIC_LONGITUDE</name>
  <field_number>13</field_number>
  <field_location unit="byte">65596</field_location>
  <data_type>IEEE754MSBDouble</data_type>
  <field_length unit="byte">8</field_length>
  <unit>deg</unit>
  <description>Sub spacecraft longitude in Mercury fixed coordinates at
    the middle of the collection interval. Longitude increases
    towards the
    East.</description>
</Field_Binary>
<Field_Binary>
  <name>INSTR_BORESIGHT_MERCURY_X</name>
  <field_number>14</field_number>
  <field_location unit="byte">65604</field_location>
  <data_type>IEEE754MSBDouble</data_type>
  <field_length unit="byte">8</field_length>
  <unit>km</unit>
  <description>Sub instrument boresight (x component) in Mercury fixed
    coordinates at the middle of the collection
    interval.</description>
</Field_Binary>
<Field_Binary>
  <name>INSTR_BORESIGHT_MERCURY_Y</name>
  <field_number>15</field_number>
  <field_location unit="byte">65612</field_location>
  <data_type>IEEE754MSBDouble</data_type>
  <field_length unit="byte">8</field_length>
  <unit>km</unit>
  <description>Sub instrument boresight (y component) in Mercury fixed
    coordinates at the middle of the collection
    interval.</description>
</Field_Binary>
<Field_Binary>
  <name>INSTR_BORESIGHT_MERCURY_Z</name>
  <field_number>16</field_number>
  <field_location unit="byte">65620</field_location>
  <data_type>IEEE754MSBDouble</data_type>
  <field_length unit="byte">8</field_length>
  <unit>km</unit>
  <description>Sub instrument boresight (z component) in Mercury fixed
    coordinates at the middle of the collection
    interval.</description>
</Field_Binary>
<Field_Binary>
  <name>SCALT</name>

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```

    <field_number>17</field_number>
    <field_location unit="byte">65628</field_location>
    <data_type>IEEE754MSBDouble</data_type>
    <field_length unit="byte">8</field_length>
    <unit>km</unit>
    <description>Mercury centric altitude of the sub-spacecraft point
      in Mercury-fixed rotating frame at the middle of the collection
      interval.</description>
  </Field_Binary>
  <Field_Binary>
    <name>DELTA_ANGLE</name>
    <field_number>18</field_number>
    <field_location unit="byte">65636</field_location>
    <data_type>IEEE754MSBDouble</data_type>
    <field_length unit="byte">8</field_length>
    <unit>deg</unit>
    <description>Difference between instrument +y direction and true
north
      at the middle of the collection interval.
    </description>
  </Field_Binary>
  <Field_Binary>
    <name>MERCURY_SOL</name>
    <field_number>19</field_number>
    <field_location unit="byte">65644</field_location>
    <data_type>IEEE754MSBDouble</data_type>
    <field_length unit="byte">8</field_length>
    <unit>deg</unit>
    <description>Longitude of the Sun at 0 hours UT on the date of the
Observers
      record. Taken from the Association of Lunar and Planetary
      'Ephemeris for Physical Observation of Mercury'.</description>
  </Field_Binary>
  <Field_Binary>
    <name>LOCAL_HOUR</name>
    <field_number>20</field_number>
    <field_location unit="byte">65652</field_location>
    <data_type>UnsignedByte</data_type>
    <field_length unit="byte">1</field_length>
    <unit>hours</unit>
    <description>Local Sun hour at the sub-spacecraft
point.</description>
  </Field_Binary>
  <Field_Binary>
    <name>LOCAL_MINUTE</name>
    <field_number>21</field_number>
    <field_location unit="byte">65653</field_location>
    <data_type>UnsignedByte</data_type>
    <field_length unit="byte">1</field_length>
    <unit>minutes</unit>
    <description>Local Sun minute at the sub-spacecraft
point.</description>
  </Field_Binary>
  <Field_Binary>
    <name>POINTING</name>
    <field_number>22</field_number>
    <field_location unit="byte">65654</field_location>
    <data_type>UnsignedByte</data_type>
    <field_length unit="byte">1</field_length>
    <description>1 if pointing data was available.</description>
  </Field_Binary>
  <Field_Binary>
    <name>INTERSECTING</name>
    <field_number>23</field_number>
    <field_location unit="byte">65655</field_location>
    <data_type>UnsignedByte</data_type>
    <field_length unit="byte">1</field_length>
    <description>1 if the pointing vector intersects
Mercury.</description>
  </Field_Binary>
  <Field_Binary>

```

```

<name>NADIR_ANGLE</name>
<field_number>24</field_number>
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<field_length unit="byte">8</field_length>
<unit>deg</unit>
<description>Spacecraft attitude during orbits and flybys is
  defined by two additional coordinate systems, the GRS LVLH
  (Local Vertical Local Horizontal) frame and the spacecraft fixed
  frame, and by the rotation of the spacecraft frame with respect
  to the GRS LVLH frame. In the GRS LVLH frame, the Z axis is
  aligned with the vector from the spacecraft to the planet center
  (the nadir direction), the Y axis is the negative of the cross
  product of the position and velocity vectors, and the X axis
  points in the instantaneous direction of motion, completing a
  right-handed coordinate system. The Z axis is along the viewing
  direction of the instrument deck inside the adapter ring and of
  the GRS just outside the adapter ring, the Y axis is directed
from
  the spacecraft along the magnetometer boom, and the X-axis is
  parallel to the solar panel booms, forming a right-handed
  coordinate system. The spacecraft attitude is specified by the
frame
  rotation of the spacecraft fixed frame Z axis in the GRS LVLH
  and a twist angle about the Z axis. The Z axis rotation is given
by
  a nadir angle and an azimuth angle, where the nadir angle is 0
  degrees when the spacecraft Z axis points along the + Z LVLH axis
  and 180 degrees when it points along -Z in the LVLH frame, and
the
  LVLH azimuth angle is measured counterclockwise about the Z LVLH
  axis from the X LVLH axis. The twist angle is measured positive
  about the +Z spacecraft axis. See section 5.4.2 in the
GRS_CDR_SIS
  for further details.</description>
</Field_Binary>
<Field_Binary>
  <name>AZIMUTH</name>
  <field_number>25</field_number>
  <field_location unit="byte">65664</field_location>
  <data_type>IEEE754MSBDouble</data_type>
  <field_length unit="byte">8</field_length>
  <unit>deg</unit>
  <description>Spacecraft attitude during orbits and flybys is
    defined by two additional coordinate systems, the GRS LVLH
    (Local Vertical Local Horizontal) frame and the spacecraft fixed
    frame, and by the rotation of the spacecraft frame with respect
    to the GRS LVLH frame. In the GRS LVLH frame, the Z axis is
    aligned with the vector from the spacecraft to the planet center
    (the nadir direction), the Y axis is the negative of the cross
    product of the position and velocity vectors, and the X axis
    points in the instantaneous direction of motion, completing a
    right-handed coordinate system. The Z axis is along the viewing
    direction of the instrument deck inside the adapter ring and of
    the GRS just outside the adapter ring, the Y axis is directed
from
    the spacecraft along the magnetometer boom, and the X-axis is
    parallel to the solar panel booms, forming a right-handed
    coordinate system. The spacecraft attitude is specified by the
frame
    rotation of the spacecraft fixed frame Z axis in the GRS LVLH
    and a twist angle about the Z axis. The Z axis rotation is given
by
    a nadir angle and an azimuth angle, where the nadir angle is 0
    degrees when the spacecraft Z axis points along the + Z LVLH axis
    and 180 degrees when it points along -Z in the LVLH frame, and
the
    LVLH azimuth angle is measured counterclockwise about the Z LVLH
    axis from the X LVLH axis. The twist angle is measured positive
    about the +Z spacecraft axis. See section 5.4.2 in the
GRS_CDR_SIS

```

for further details.</description>
 </Field_Binary>
 <Field_Binary>
 <name>TWIST_ANGLE</name>
 <field_number>26</field_number>
 <field_location unit="byte">65672</field_location>
 <data_type>IEEE754MSBDouble</data_type>
 <field_length unit="byte">8</field_length>
 <unit>deg</unit>
 <description>Spacecraft attitude during orbits and flybys is defined by two additional coordinate systems, the GRS LVLH (Local Vertical Local Horizontal) frame and the spacecraft fixed frame, and by the rotation of the spacecraft frame with respect to the GRS LVLH frame. In the GRS LVLH frame, the Z axis is aligned with the vector from the spacecraft to the planet center (the nadir direction), the Y axis is the negative of the cross product of the position and velocity vectors, and the X axis points in the instantaneous direction of motion, completing a right-handed coordinate system. The Z axis is along the viewing direction of the instrument deck inside the adapter ring and of the GRS just outside the adapter ring, the Y axis is directed from the spacecraft along the magnetometer boom, and the X-axis is parallel to the solar panel booms, forming a right-handed coordinate system. The spacecraft attitude is specified by the rotation of the spacecraft fixed frame Z axis in the GRS LVLH frame by a nadir angle and a twist angle about the Z axis. The Z axis rotation is given by a nadir angle and an azimuth angle, where the nadir angle is 0 degrees when the spacecraft Z axis points along the + Z LVLH axis and 180 degrees when it points along -Z in the LVLH frame, and the LVLH azimuth angle is measured counterclockwise about the Z LVLH axis from the X LVLH axis. The twist angle is measured positive about the +Z spacecraft axis. See section 5.4.2 in the GRS_CDR_SIS for further details.</description>
 </Field_Binary>
 <Field_Binary>
 <name>HPGE_TEMP_1</name>
 <field_number>27</field_number>
 <field_location unit="byte">65680</field_location>
 <data_type>IEEE754MSBDouble</data_type>
 <field_length unit="byte">8</field_length>
 <unit>degK</unit>
 <description>Channel 00, HPGE Detector Temperature 1, smoothed and interpolated to the center of the collection interval.</description>
 </Field_Binary>
 <Field_Binary>
 <name>HPGE_TEMP_2</name>
 <field_number>28</field_number>
 <field_location unit="byte">65688</field_location>
 <data_type>IEEE754MSBDouble</data_type>
 <field_length unit="byte">8</field_length>
 <unit>degK</unit>
 <description>Channel 01, HPGE Detector Temperature 2, smoothed and interpolated to the center of the collection interval.</description>
 </Field_Binary>
 <Field_Binary>
 <name>CALIB_AVG_DET_TEMP</name>
 <field_number>29</field_number>
 <field_location unit="byte">65696</field_location>
 <data_type>IEEE754MSBDouble</data_type>
 <field_length unit="byte">8</field_length>
 <unit>degK</unit>
 <description>Calibrated, averaged detector temperature, smoothed and interpolated to the center of the collection interval.</description>

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    </Field_Binary>
    <Field_Binary>
      <name>PREAMP_TEMP</name>
      <field_number>30</field_number>
      <field_location unit="byte">65704</field_location>
      <data_type>IEEE754MSBDouble</data_type>
      <field_length unit="byte">8</field_length>
      <unit>degC</unit>
      <description>Channel 04, Pre Amp Temperature,
        smoothed and interpolated to the center of the collection
interval.</description>
    </Field_Binary>
    <Field_Binary>
      <name>SHAPER_TEMP</name>
      <field_number>31</field_number>
      <field_location unit="byte">65712</field_location>
      <data_type>IEEE754MSBDouble</data_type>
      <field_length unit="byte">8</field_length>
      <unit>degC</unit>
      <description>Channel 05, Shaper Temperature,
        smoothed and interpolated to the center of the collection
interval.</description>
    </Field_Binary>
    <Field_Binary>
      <name>HV_MONITOR</name>
      <field_number>32</field_number>
      <field_location unit="byte">65720</field_location>
      <data_type>IEEE754MSBDouble</data_type>
      <field_length unit="byte">8</field_length>
      <unit>volts</unit>
      <description>Channel 07, HV Monitor,
        smoothed and interpolated to the center of the collection
interval.</description>
    </Field_Binary>
    <Field_Binary>
      <name>HPGE_RAW_EVENTS</name>
      <field_number>33</field_number>
      <field_location unit="byte">65728</field_location>
      <data_type>UnsignedMSB4</data_type>
      <field_length unit="byte">4</field_length>
      <description>Counter of HPGe Raw events.</description>
    </Field_Binary>
    <Field_Binary>
      <name>SHIELD_RAW_EVENTS</name>
      <field_number>34</field_number>
      <field_location unit="byte">65732</field_location>
      <data_type>UnsignedMSB4</data_type>
      <field_length unit="byte">4</field_length>
      <description>Counter for SHIELD raw events.</description>
    </Field_Binary>
    <Field_Binary>
      <name>ACCUMULATED_DEAD_TIME</name>
      <field_number>35</field_number>
      <field_location unit="byte">65736</field_location>
      <data_type>UnsignedMSB4</data_type>
      <field_length unit="byte">4</field_length>
      <description>Counter for accumulated dead time.</description>
    </Field_Binary>
    <Field_Binary>
      <name>HPGE_CHARGE_RESETS</name>
      <field_number>36</field_number>
      <field_location unit="byte">65740</field_location>
      <data_type>UnsignedMSB4</data_type>
      <field_length unit="byte">4</field_length>
      <description>Number of HPGe charge resets.</description>
    </Field_Binary>
    <Field_Binary>
      <name>SHIELD_CHARGE_RESETS</name>
      <field_number>37</field_number>
      <field_location unit="byte">65744</field_location>
      <data_type>UnsignedMSB4</data_type>

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        <field_length unit="byte">4</field_length>
        <description>Number of SHIELD charge resets.</description>
    </Field_Binary>
    <Field_Binary>
        <name>ALL_EVENTS</name>
        <field_number>38</field_number>
        <field_location unit="byte">65748</field_location>
        <data_type>UnsignedMSB4</data_type>
        <field_length unit="byte">4</field_length>
        <description>Total count of gamma events.</description>
    </Field_Binary>
    <Field_Binary>
        <name>ALL_CH0_CH1_EVENTS</name>
        <field_number>39</field_number>
        <field_location unit="byte">65752</field_location>
        <data_type>UnsignedMSB4</data_type>
        <field_length unit="byte">4</field_length>
        <description>All channel 0 and channel 1 events. Excludes inverted
            Channel 0, Pileups, and Pulser events.</description>
    </Field_Binary>
    <Field_Binary>
        <name>ALL_CH0_EVENTS</name>
        <field_number>40</field_number>
        <field_location unit="byte">65756</field_location>
        <data_type>UnsignedMSB4</data_type>
        <field_length unit="byte">4</field_length>
        <description>All single Channel 0 events - either singlet or fails
            crossing time criterion.</description>
    </Field_Binary>
    <Field_Binary>
        <name>ALL_CH1_EVENTS</name>
        <field_number>41</field_number>
        <field_location unit="byte">65760</field_location>
        <data_type>UnsignedMSB4</data_type>
        <field_length unit="byte">4</field_length>
        <description>All single Channel 1 events - either singlet or fails
            crossing time criterion.</description>
    </Field_Binary>
    <Field_Binary>
        <name>INVALID_SINGLE_CH0</name>
        <field_number>42</field_number>
        <field_location unit="byte">65764</field_location>
        <data_type>UnsignedMSB4</data_type>
        <field_length unit="byte">4</field_length>
        <description>Single channel 0 out-of-range events.</description>
    </Field_Binary>
    <Field_Binary>
        <name>INVALID_SINGLE_CH1</name>
        <field_number>43</field_number>
        <field_location unit="byte">65768</field_location>
        <data_type>UnsignedMSB4</data_type>
        <field_length unit="byte">4</field_length>
        <description>Single channel 1 out-of-range events.</description>
    </Field_Binary>
    <Field_Binary>
        <name>INVALID_COINCIDENT_CH0</name>
        <field_number>44</field_number>
        <field_location unit="byte">65772</field_location>
        <data_type>UnsignedMSB4</data_type>
        <field_length unit="byte">4</field_length>
        <description>Channel 0 out-of-range coincidence events.</description>
    </Field_Binary>
    <Field_Binary>
        <name>INVALID_COINCIDENT_CH1</name>
        <field_number>45</field_number>
        <field_location unit="byte">65776</field_location>
        <data_type>UnsignedMSB4</data_type>
        <field_length unit="byte">4</field_length>
        <description>Channel 1 out-of-range coincidence events.</description>
    </Field_Binary>
    <Field_Binary>

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        <name>VALID_SINGLE_CH0</name>
        <field_number>46</field_number>
        <field_location unit="byte">65780</field_location>
        <data_type>UnsignedMSB4</data_type>
        <field_length unit="byte">4</field_length>
        <description>Single channel 0 valid events only.</description>
    </Field_Binary>
    <Field_Binary>
        <name>VALID_COINCIDENT_CH0</name>
        <field_number>47</field_number>
        <field_location unit="byte">65784</field_location>
        <data_type>UnsignedMSB4</data_type>
        <field_length unit="byte">4</field_length>
        <description>Coincidence channel 0 valid events.</description>
    </Field_Binary>
    <Field_Binary>
        <name>VALID_SINGLE_CH1</name>
        <field_number>48</field_number>
        <field_location unit="byte">65788</field_location>
        <data_type>UnsignedMSB4</data_type>
        <field_length unit="byte">4</field_length>
        <description>Single channel 1 valid events only.</description>
    </Field_Binary>
    <Field_Binary>
        <name>VALID_COINCIDENT_CH1</name>
        <field_number>49</field_number>
        <field_location unit="byte">65792</field_location>
        <data_type>UnsignedMSB4</data_type>
        <field_length unit="byte">4</field_length>
        <description>Coincidence channel 1 valid events.</description>
    </Field_Binary>
    <Field_Binary>
        <name>ALL_VALID_COINCIDENT</name>
        <field_number>50</field_number>
        <field_location unit="byte">65796</field_location>
        <data_type>UnsignedMSB4</data_type>
        <field_length unit="byte">4</field_length>
        <description>All valid coincidence events - both Channel 0 and
Channel
        1 valid.</description>
    </Field_Binary>
    <Field_Binary>
        <name>INVERTED_CH0</name>
        <field_number>51</field_number>
        <field_location unit="byte">65800</field_location>
        <data_type>UnsignedMSB4</data_type>
        <field_length unit="byte">4</field_length>
        <description>Channel 0 events flagged 'inverted' by the
hardware.</description>
    </Field_Binary>
    <Field_Binary>
        <name>CH0_PILEUP_REJECT</name>
        <field_number>52</field_number>
        <field_location unit="byte">65804</field_location>
        <data_type>UnsignedMSB4</data_type>
        <field_length unit="byte">4</field_length>
        <description>Channel 0 pileup rejected events. Only if pileup
rejection
        is enabled.</description>
    </Field_Binary>
    <Field_Binary>
        <name>FIFO_FULL_COUNT</name>
        <field_number>53</field_number>
        <field_location unit="byte">65808</field_location>
        <data_type>UnsignedMSB4</data_type>
        <field_length unit="byte">4</field_length>
        <description>Hardware FIFO full flag tested for all
events.</description>
    </Field_Binary>
    <Field_Binary>
        <name>PULSER_ENERGY_SUM</name>

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        <field_number>54</field_number>
        <field_location unit="byte">65812</field_location>
        <data_type>UnsignedMSB4</data_type>
        <field_length unit="byte">4</field_length>
        <description>Pulser energy sum. Summation of (Pulser Energy -
Offset).</description>
    </Field_Binary>
    <Field_Binary>
        <name>PULSER_ENERGY_SUM2</name>
        <field_number>55</field_number>
        <field_location unit="byte">65816</field_location>
        <data_type>UnsignedMSB4</data_type>
        <field_length unit="byte">4</field_length>
        <description>Pulser energy sum squared. Summation of square of
(Pulser Energy - Offset).</description>
    </Field_Binary>
    <Field_Binary>
        <name>PULSER_EVENTS</name>
        <field_number>56</field_number>
        <field_location unit="byte">65820</field_location>
        <data_type>UnsignedMSB4</data_type>
        <field_length unit="byte">4</field_length>
        <description>Number of valid pulser events.</description>
    </Field_Binary>
    <Field_Binary>
        <name>INVALID_PULSER_EVENTS</name>
        <field_number>57</field_number>
        <field_location unit="byte">65824</field_location>
        <data_type>UnsignedMSB4</data_type>
        <field_length unit="byte">4</field_length>
        <description>Out-of-range pulser events.</description>
    </Field_Binary>
    <Field_Binary>
        <name>NEUTRON_EVENTS</name>
        <field_number>58</field_number>
        <field_location unit="byte">65828</field_location>
        <data_type>UnsignedMSB4</data_type>
        <field_length unit="byte">4</field_length>
        <description>Coincidence events that meet neutron
criterion.</description>
    </Field_Binary>
    <Field_Binary>
        <name>PULSER_OFFSET</name>
        <field_number>59</field_number>
        <field_location unit="byte">65832</field_location>
        <data_type>UnsignedMSB4</data_type>
        <field_length unit="byte">4</field_length>
        <description>Pulser energy offset used to form PULSER_ENERGY_SUM
and PULSER_ENERGY_SUM2.</description>
    </Field_Binary>
</Record_Binary>
</Table_Binary>
</File_Area_Observational>
</Product_Observational>

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