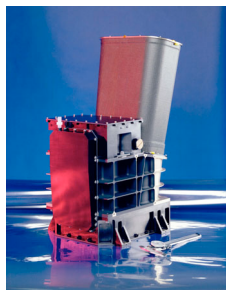




MARS STUDENT IMAGING PROJECT

ASU MARS EDUCATION PROGRAM

Additional Instruments in JMARS



NAME: THEMIS (TH _____ E _____ I _____ S _____)
SPACECRAFT: Mars Odyssey Spacecraft
DATA TYPE: _____
MAX RESOLUTION: Visible = 18m/pixel, Infrared = 100m/pixel
OPERATED BY: Arizona State University



NAME: HiRISE (Hi _____ -R _____ I _____ S _____ E _____)
SPACECRAFT: Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter
DATA TYPE: _____
MAX RESOLUTION: Visible = 0.3m/pixel
OPERATED BY: University of Arizona



NAME: CTX (C _____)
SPACECRAFT: Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter
DATA TYPE: _____
MAX RESOLUTION: Visible = 6m/pixel
OPERATED BY: Malin Space Science Systems



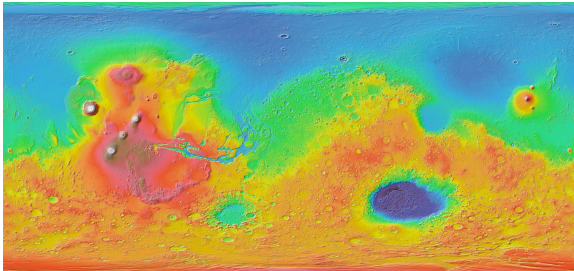
NAME: TES (T _____ E _____ S _____)
SPACECRAFT: Mars Global Surveyor
DATA TYPE: _____
MAX RESOLUTION: 3km/pixel
OPERATED BY: Arizona State University



MARS STUDENT IMAGING PROJECT

ASU MARS EDUCATION PROGRAM

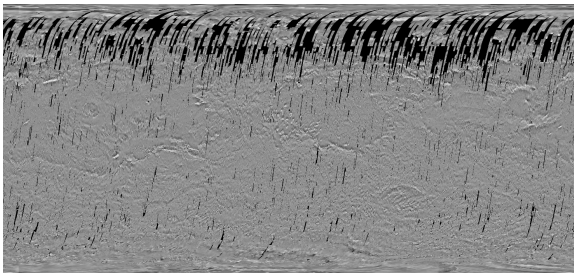
Important Maps in JMARS



NAME: _____

What Does It Show:

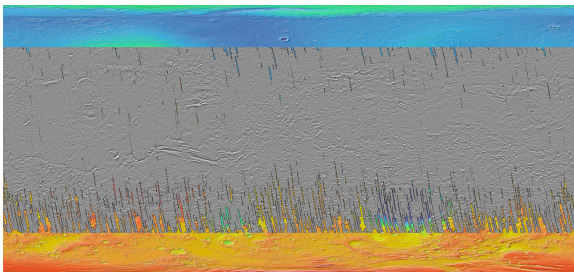
The topographic data has been color-coded to make it easier to read. Warm colors (orange, red, etc) indicate high elevations and cool colors (blue, purple, etc) indicate low elevations.



NAME: _____

What Does It Show:

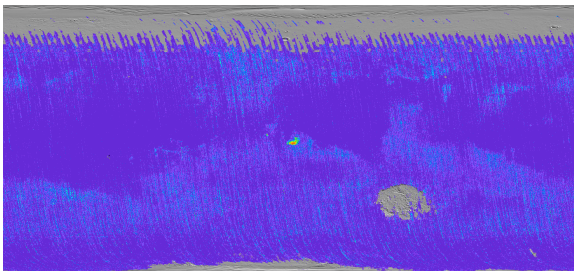
The infrared data gives the temperature of the surface during the day. Dense material (ie: bedrock) will warm slowly and appear dark. Less dense material (ie: sand) will warm quickly and appear bright. Gaps in coverage are shown in black.



NAME: _____

What Does It Show:

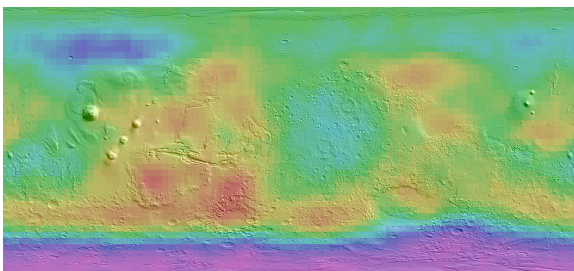
The infrared data gives the temperature of the surface during the night. Dense material (ie: bedrock) will cool slowly and appear bright. Less dense material (ie: sand) will cool quickly and appear dark. Gaps in coverage, including the poles, are transparent.



NAME: _____

What Does It Show:

This map was generated using TES spectra and shows how much hematite is on the surface. Warm colors indicate a high amount; cool colors indicate a low amount. Gaps in coverage are transparent.



NAME: _____

What Does It Show:

Epithermal neutrons from space hit Mars and are reflected back to the detector on Mars Odyssey. Warm colors represent areas that reflect a lot of epithermal neutrons; the cool colors represent areas that absorb them. On Mars the best absorbers of epithermal neutrons are H₂O molecules, so the warm color areas have less H₂O and the cool color areas have more H₂O.