Access to the Mars Global Surveyor data through the Planetary Image Atlas.

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The Planetary Image Atlas has been developed by the Imaging Node of the
Planetary Data System (PDS) at JPL and USGS Flagstaff with support from the
Solar System Visualization (SSV) task and the Multimission Image Processing
Laboratory (MIPL) at JPL. The Atlas is designed to be a single
interface, through which a user can search for, display, and download
images and other ancillary data for many planetary missions. It will
eventually replace existing Imaging Node image browsers and catalog
search engines.

Currently, the Atlas supports Galileo and Mars Pathfinder. New Imaging
Node browsers, which are now being incorporated into the Atlas,
include Clementine, Magellan, Mariner 9, Viking Landers and Viking
Orbiters along with several new features which will be accessible by
the end of year 2000.

New datasets being introduced to the Atlas in 2000 and 2001 are from the
Mars Global Surveyor spacecraft. Namely, they are : Mars Orbiter
Camera (MOC) images, Mars Orbiter Laser Altimeter (MOLA) topography
and a subset of the Thermal Emission Spectrometer data (Lambert
albedo), which are released to PDS on a regular schedule. We plan to
add some other products such as MOLA gridded datasets and pulse
widths, TES thermal inertia and dust opacity, as they become available
through PDS.

Among the new features is an ability to locate and display MOLA
topography which was acquired simultaneously with the MOC image. The
search engine will locate MOLA data corresponding to the time of MOC
image exposure. Several options will be available for the data
analysis. The user will be able to plot search results in the Web
browser window or download image and topography data. We also plan to
incorporate into our results some of the TES data. Another feature is
a retrieval of full set of MGS and Viking data for a specific region.
All of the data and products mentioned above can be included along
with the Viking Orbiter images, MOLA gridded topography.

In the long run, the Atlas will be able to output data in formats
compatible with some of the Geographic Information Systems (GIS), such
as ArcView.

This resource can be extensively used by anyone interested in Mars data
research and analysis.