

MATISSE for VESPA tutorial

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7th March 2018

MATISSE has been recently upgraded in order to retrieve data from the repositories available in VESPA. The first dataset for which this functionality has been activated is that from the imaging spectrometer VIRTIS onboard ESA's Venus Express. In the following, an example of the usage of MATISSE with VESPA will be described.

Warning: This example has been ran with Chrome browser, as Firefox could present some problems in the connections.

From the VESPA portal (<http://vespa.obspm.fr/>) search for observations acquired on Venus (i.e., Target Name = Venus). In this example we are looking for a specific observation, that described in the work by [Muller et al. \(2008\)](#) focused on the thermal emission from the surface of Venus. Therefore, we can proceed by specifically searching for the image cube shown in Fig. 9 of that paper, the VI0373_01 (second cube acquired in orbit 373 by the infrared channel of the instrument), by typing this in the "Obs ID" field in the VESPA query mask (Fig. 1) and then clicking "Submit".

Fig.1: The selection mask of VESPA

From the EPN Resources table displayed, the table button on the right of “VVE_x – VIRTIS Venus Express nominal mission” (it should be the only green line – Fig. 2) has to be clicked and the table with the two cubes (one for the observation and one for the geometries) found will appear.

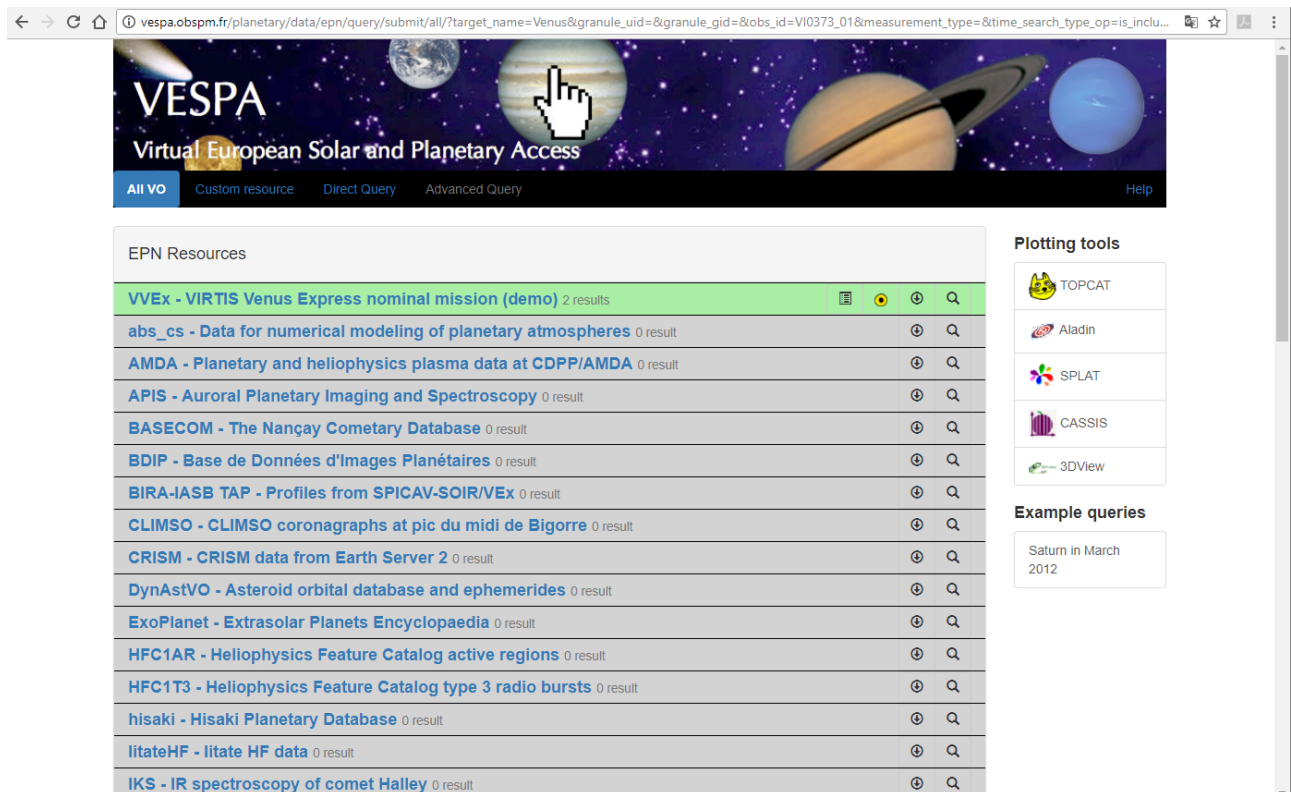


Fig. 2: The EPN Resources table of VESPA

At this point TOPCAT (available at <http://www.star.bris.ac.uk/~mbt/topcat/topcat-full.jnlp>) must be launched, then MATISSE must be open in the browser (<https://tools.asdc.asi.it/matisse.jsp> - without closing the VESPA page).

From the MATISSE homepage we need to click on the “Register with SAMP HUB” button, taking care to an icon that will likely appear on the right end of the address bar of Chrome (Fig. 3).

Warning: this last step is of capital importance and is due to the connection between a secure http protocol (the https of MATISSE) and a standard one (the http localhost by TOPCAT): browsers tend to avoid these connections, but this is the only way MATISSE can receive data from VESPA.



Fig. 3: The mixed content alert icon from Chrome

After the authorization to proceed with mixed content has been provided, it is needed to click once again on the “Register with SAMP HUB” button and then on “YES” in the window that will appear (Fig. 4). Now the MATISSE SAMP HUB is active as evidenced in the homepage of the tool.

Warning: MATISSE SAMP HUB must be activated again every time the MATISSE home page is accessed (also after clicking the “Back” button in the output page).

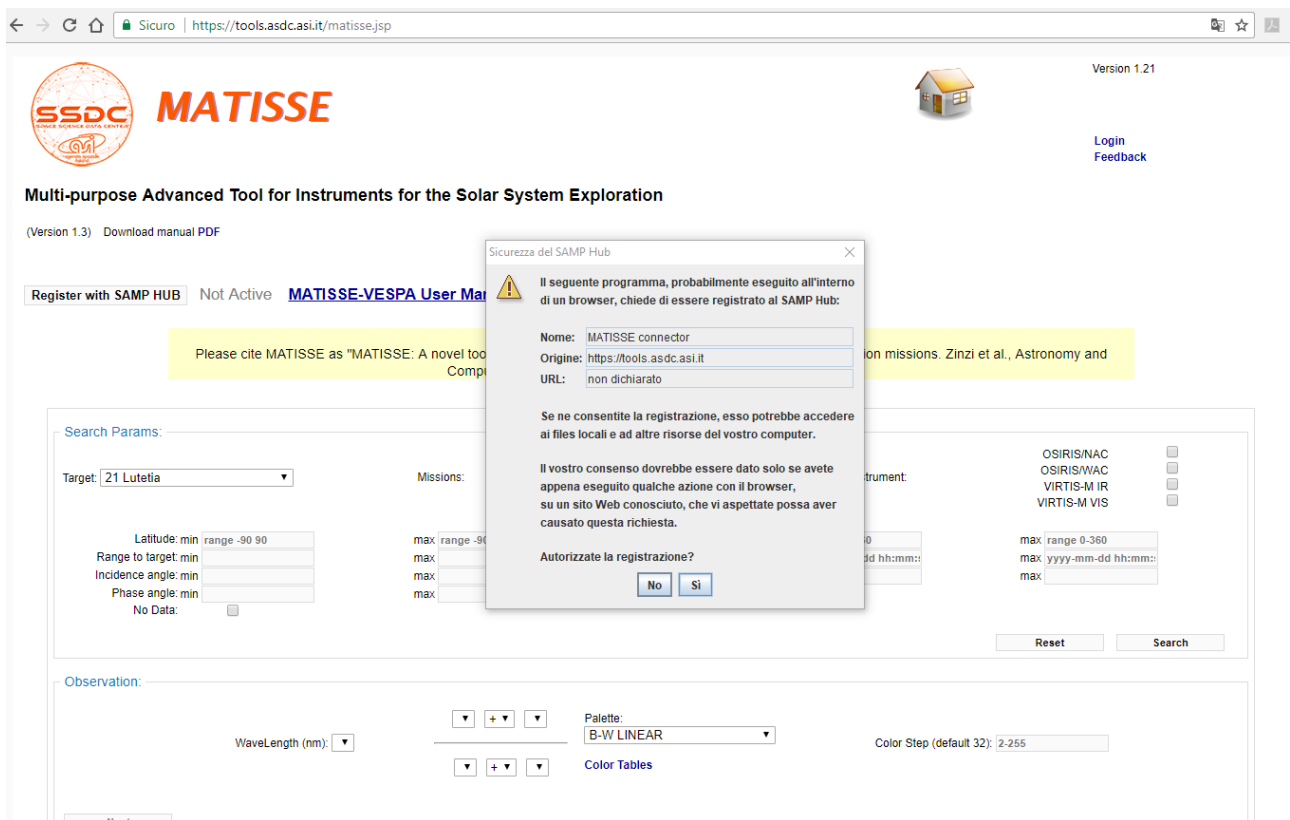


Fig. 4: The authorization window from MATISSE. A similar one is displayed by VESPA

To send data to MATISSE from VESPA one of the two rows (no matter which) of the VESPA table has to be selected and sent as tables by clicking on “Data Selection” and then “Send Tables” (Fig. 5). Finally, the file is displayed in the “Observation” section of the MATISSE homepage.

VESPA
Virtual European Solar and Planetary Access

All VO Custom resource Direct Query Advanced Query Help

Results in service VVEx

Show 10 entries

Column visibility Show all Hide all

Select All in current page Reset Selection

granule_uid	dataprodct_type	target_name	time_min (d)	time_max (d)	access_url
VI0373_01G	spectral_cube	Venus	2007-04-28T22:10:39.959	2007-04-28T23:44:59.788	ftp://psa.esac.esa.i...
VI0373_01C	spectral_cube	Venus	2007-04-28T22:10:39.959	2007-04-28T23:44:59.788	ftp://psa.esac.esa.i...

Showing 1 to 2 of 2 entries 1 row selected

Data Selection Metadata Selection All Data All Metadata

- Download
- Send Tables
- Send Spectra
- Send Images
- Send CDF
- Send VIRTIS PDS cubes

Plotting tools

- TOPCAT
- Aladin
- SPLAT
- CASSIS
- 3DView

Example queries

Earth Footprints

Saturn in March 2012

Observatory 2016 - VESPA Tutorials
helpdesk: support.epntap@obspm.fr

PADC France

EUROPLANET

Fig. 5: The VESPA table page ready to send the data to MATISSE

In order to proceed with the example, we want to access the 1025 nm image, since this is representative of the surface temperature of Venus: this could be done by selecting the observation and choosing 1025 nm from the “Wavelength” selector (Fig. 6).

It is possible to select a different color palette: by clicking “Submit”, the MATISSE pipeline starts.

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(Version 1.3) [Download manual PDF](#)

Register with SAMP HUB Active [MATISSE-VESPA User Manual](#)

For support and info please contact [Angelo Zinzi](#)
 Please cite MATISSE as "MATISSE: A novel tool to access, visualize and analyse data from planetary exploration missions. Zinzi et al., Astronomy and Computing, 2016, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ascom.2016.02.006>"

Search Params:

Target: Venus Missions: VEX ☒ Instrument: VIRTIS-M-VIS-VEX (Ext) ☐
 VIRTIS-M-IR-VEX (Ext) ☐

Latitude: min range -90 90 max range -90 90 Longitude: min range 0-360 max range 0-360
 Range to target: min max Acquisition time: min yyyy-mm-dd hh:mm:ss max yyyy-mm-dd hh:mm:ss
 Incidence angle: min max Emergence angle: min max
 Phase angle: min max
 No Data: ☐

Reset Search

Observation:

WaveLength (nm): 1025 Palette: B-W LINEAR Color Step (default 32): 2-255
Color Tables Show / hide columns

Show 10 entries

Name	Longitude min	Longitude max	Latitude min	Range to target min	Range to target max	Incidence angle min	Incidence angle max	Emergence angle min	Emergence angle max	Phase angle min	Phase angle max
VI0373_01	0.0002	359.999	-52.9085	-2147480	54103.5	-214748	179.944	-214748	90	-214748	103.377

Showing 1 to 1 of 1 entries

Next First Previous 1 Next Last Submit

Fig. 6: The MATISSE page during the wavelength selection

After some minutes (generally up to 5), the output page of MATISSE will be displayed, with the projected images, one zoomed over the image margins and one global (Fig. 7).

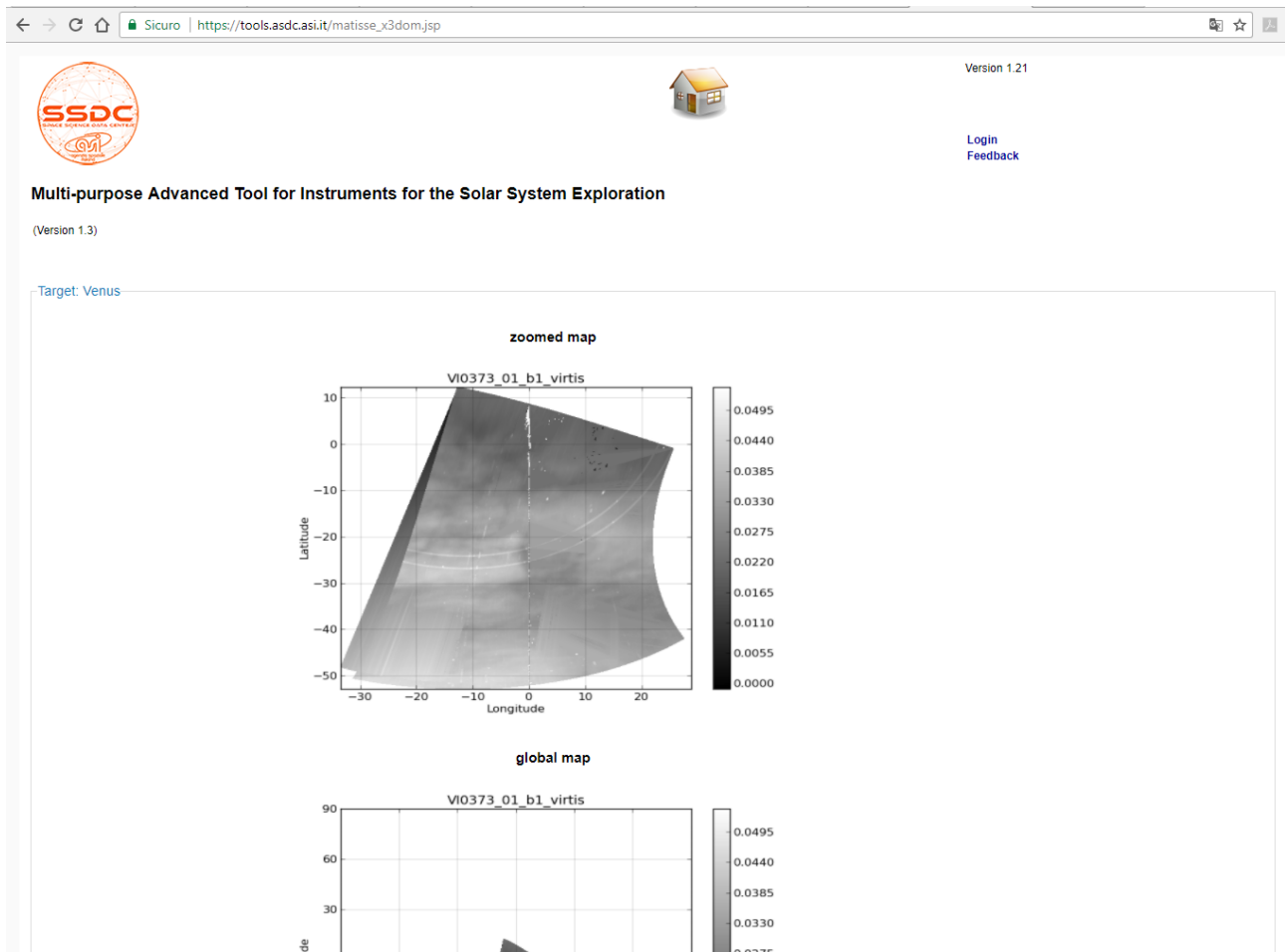


Fig. 7: The output page of MATISSE

From the links located on the bottom left of the page it is possible to download either 2D (GeoTIFF, FITS and ENVI) or a 3D (Paraview) file, which can be passed to other environments for further analysis (all these files comprise latitude, longitude and data values). These files are comprised in two “tarred” files (one for the 2D and one for the 3D).

In particular, by opening the FITS file in JS9 (<https://js9.si.edu/>) it is possible to obtain an image corresponding to the Fig. 9a of the paper by Muller et al.: the added value provided by the MATISSE tool is that the image generated by it is projected, differently from what shown in the cited paper.

The GeoTIFF file generated by MATISSE could be opened with QGIS or ArcGIS and a longlat projection is adopted (i.e., this projection is defined as `+proj=longlat +a=a_radius +b=b_radius +c=c_radius +no_defs`). However, by using the fits2vrt Python package (<https://github.com/epn-vespa/fits2vrt>) it is possible to obtain, from the FITS file in input, a virtual GDAL header capable of using the FITS file to produce a GIS raster file projected in the appropriate coordinate in meters.