

Seasonal albedo changes as derived from OMEGA/MEX RGB global maps

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Global seasonal RGB composite maps have been computed by mosaiking OMEGA orbits

from #228_0 to #751_1, corresponding to the northern hemisphere **spring season** (Solar Longitude Ls = 0°-90°) for Martian Year (MY) 27.

From #886_0 to #1513_5, corresponding to the northern hemisphere **summer season** (Solar Longitude Ls = 90°-180°) for MY 27.

from #1523_0 to #2037_5, corresponding to the northern hemisphere **fall season** (Solar Longitude Ls = 180°-270°) for MY27.

From #2039_0 to #2579_1, corresponding to the northern hemisphere **winter season** (Solar Longitude Ls = 270°-360°) for MY 27.

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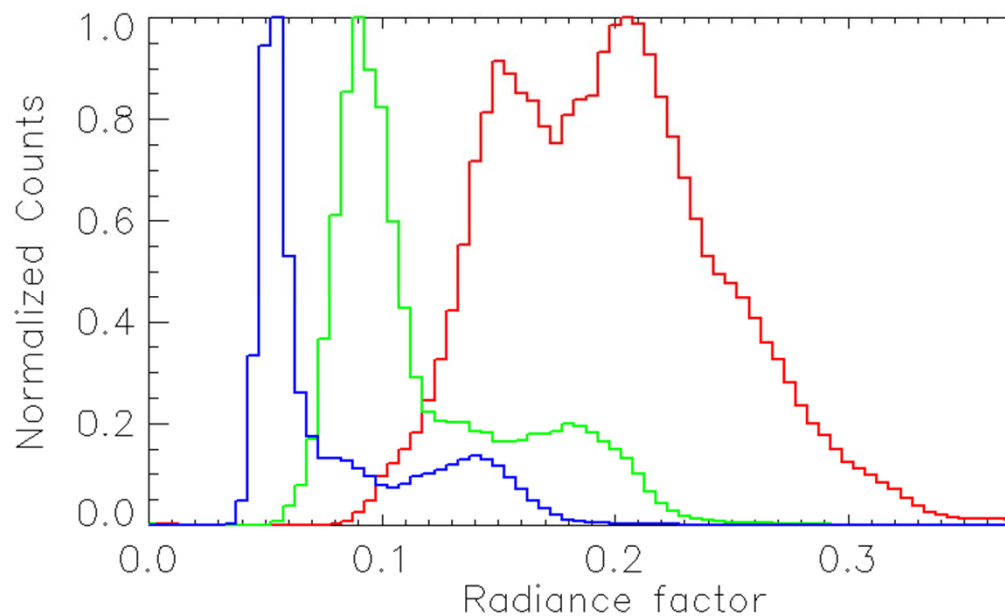
From #886_0 to #1513_5, corresponding to the northern hemisphere **summer season** (Solar Longitude Ls = 90°-180°) for MY 27.

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OMEGA/VNIR RGB channels

	λ (μm)	Lower Limit (Rad. Factor)	Upper Limit (Rad. Factor)
R	0.588	0.09	0.33
G	0.514	0.05	0.20
B	0.439	0.03	0.15



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For each season we also computed

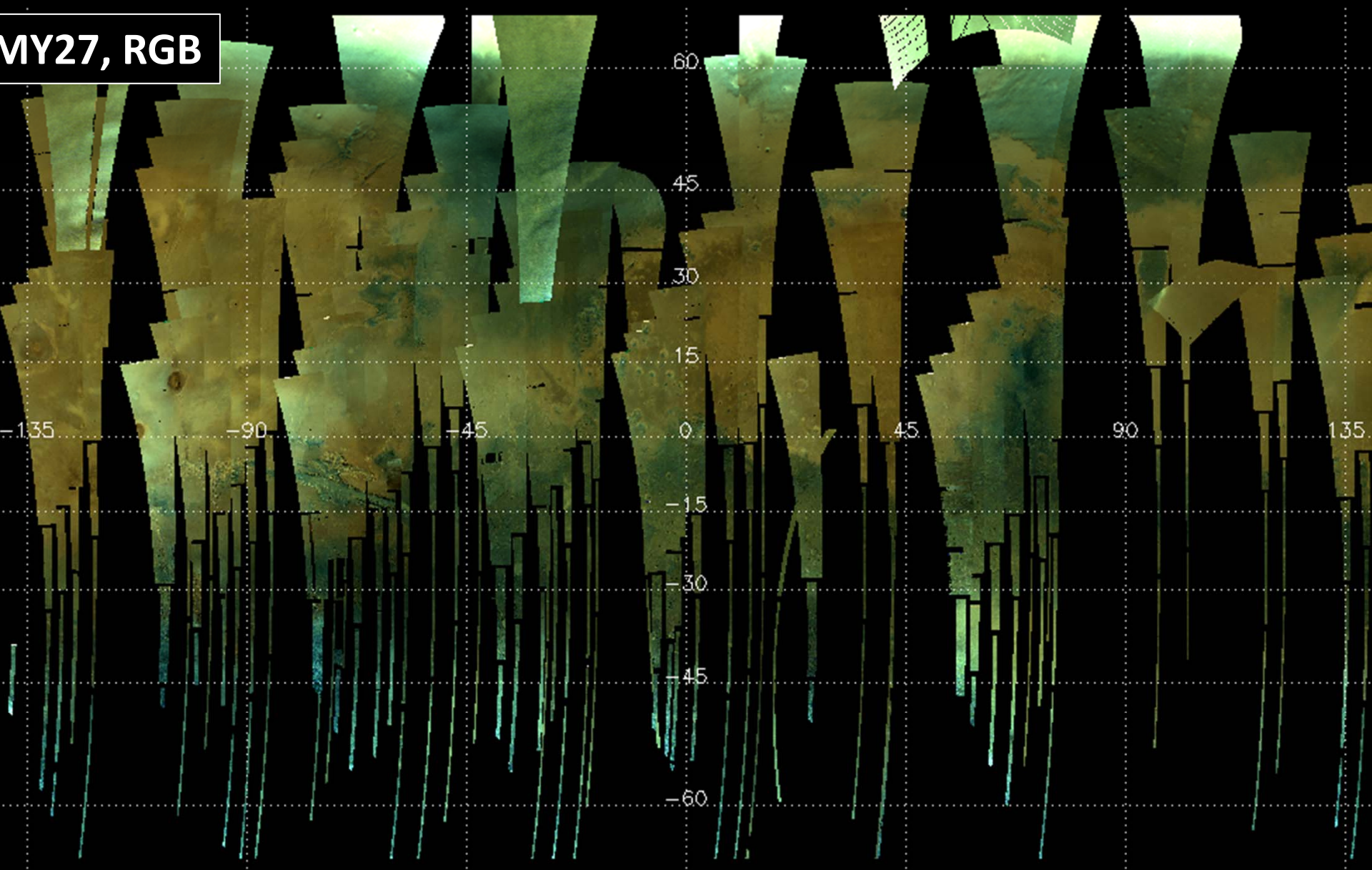
Cloud Index (CI, Langevin et al., 2007) as the ratio Reflectance Factor

$RF@3.40\mu m / RF@3.52\mu m$

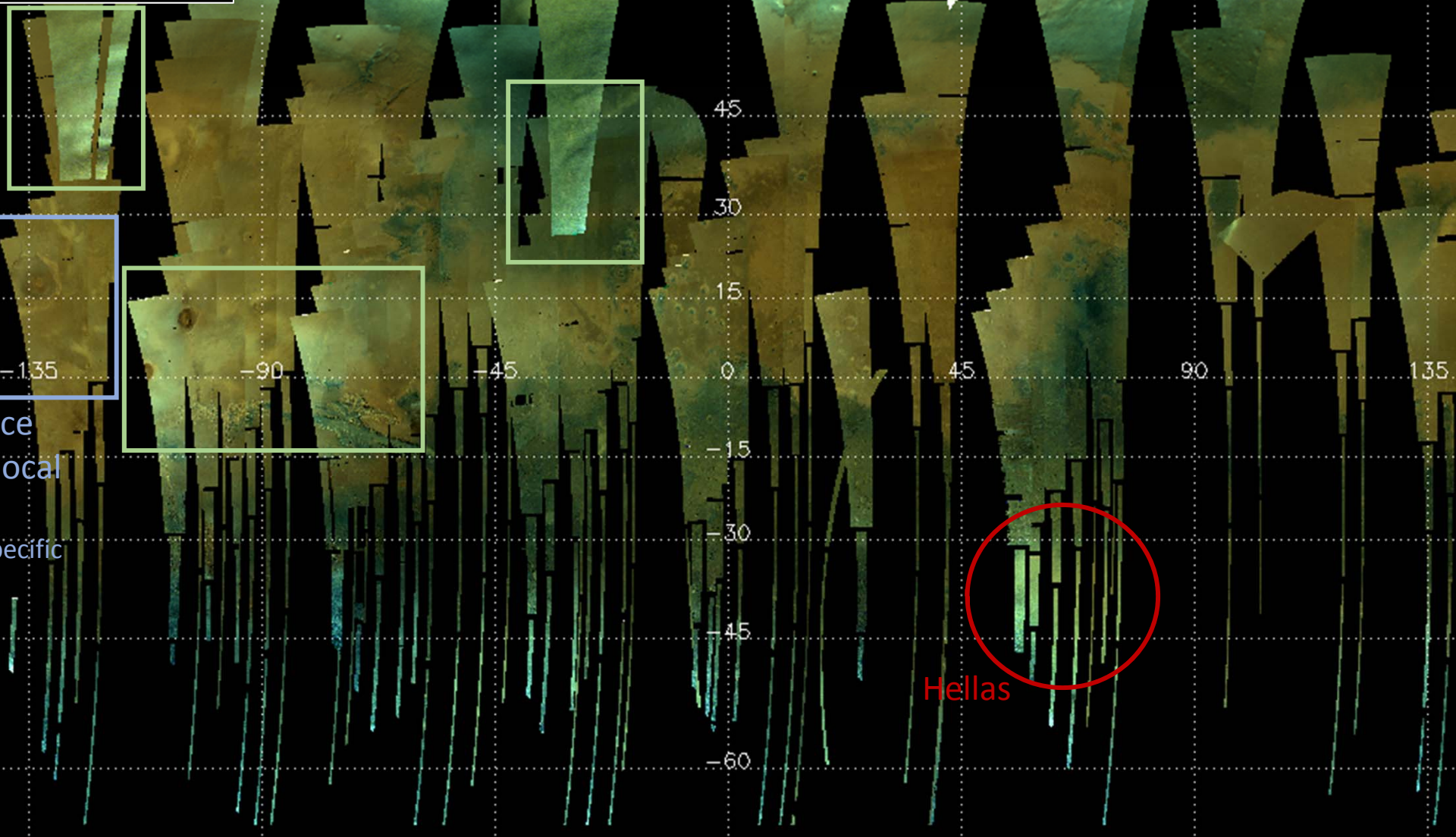
$RF@3.2\mu m$

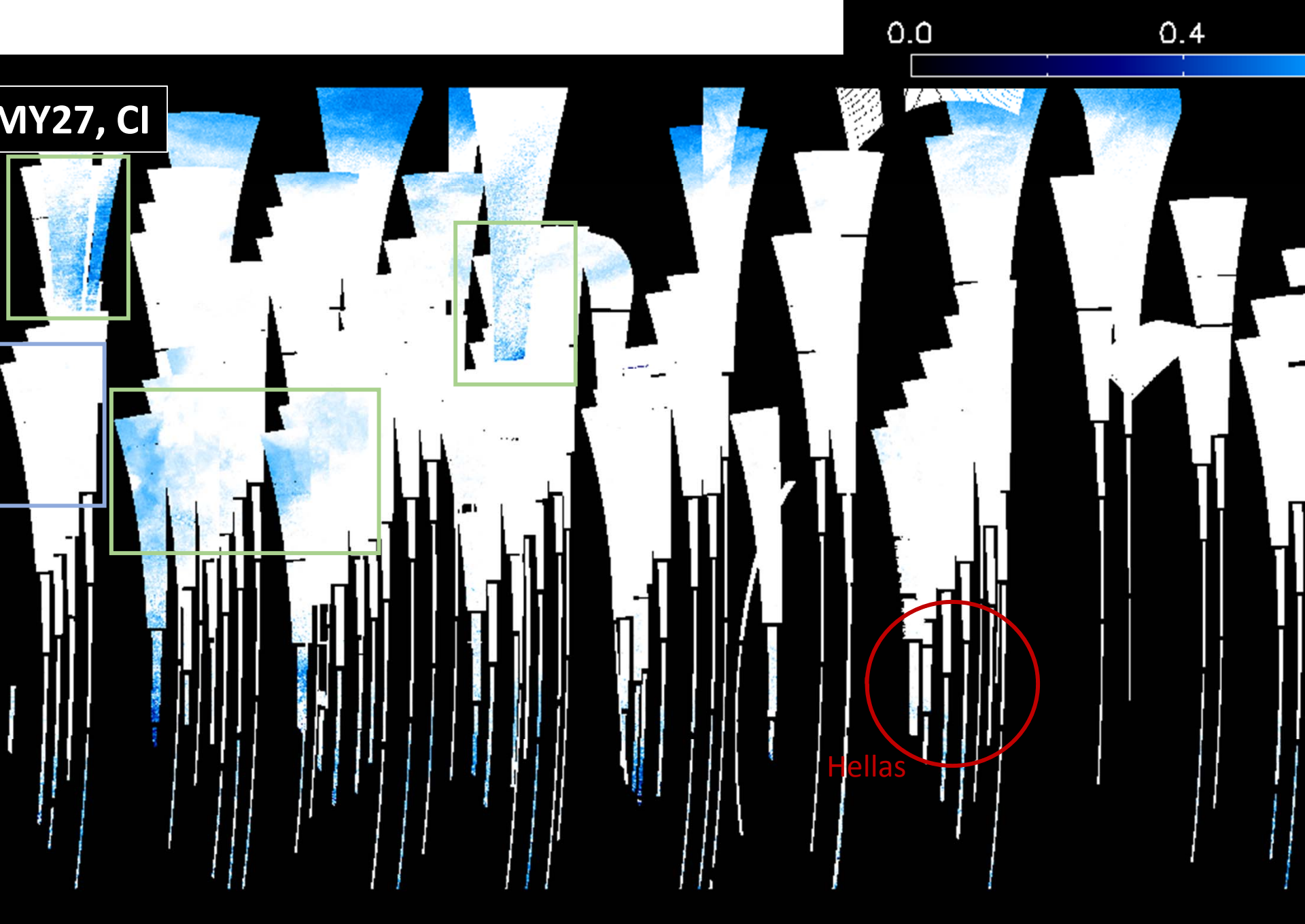
Equalized RGB images

MY27, RGB



MY27, RGB





MY27, RF@3.2 μ m

0.0

0.1

-135

-90

-45

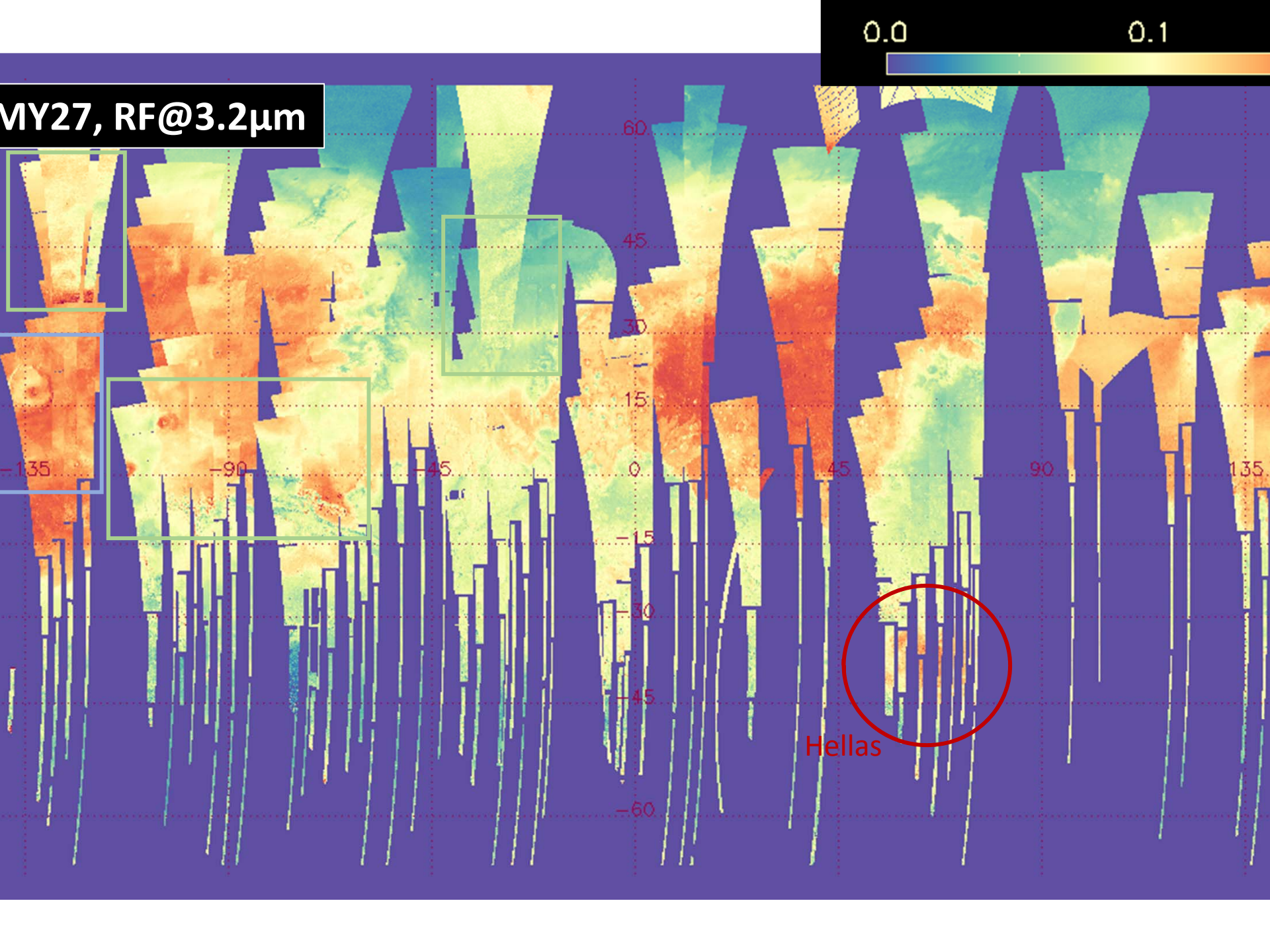
0

45

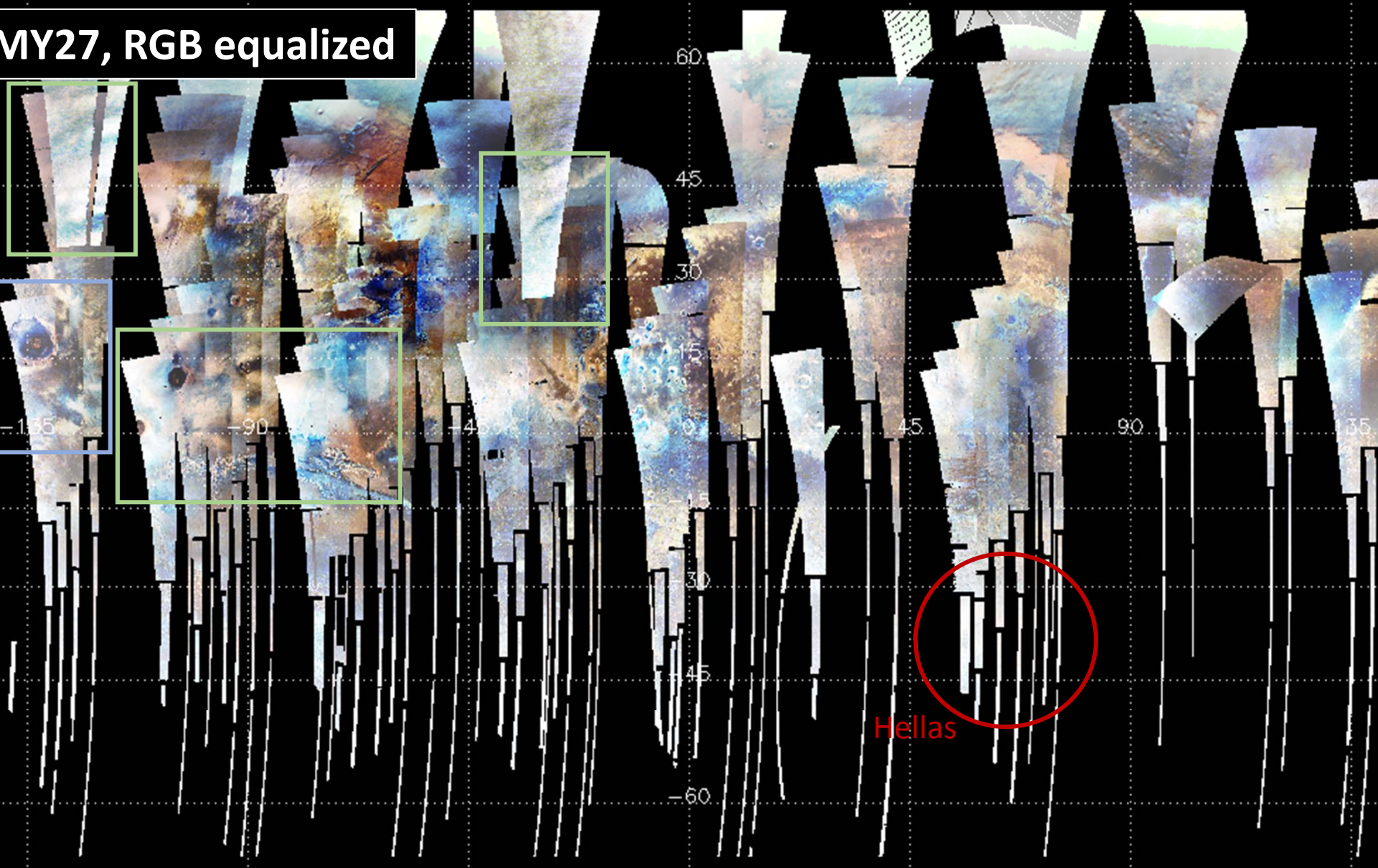
90

135

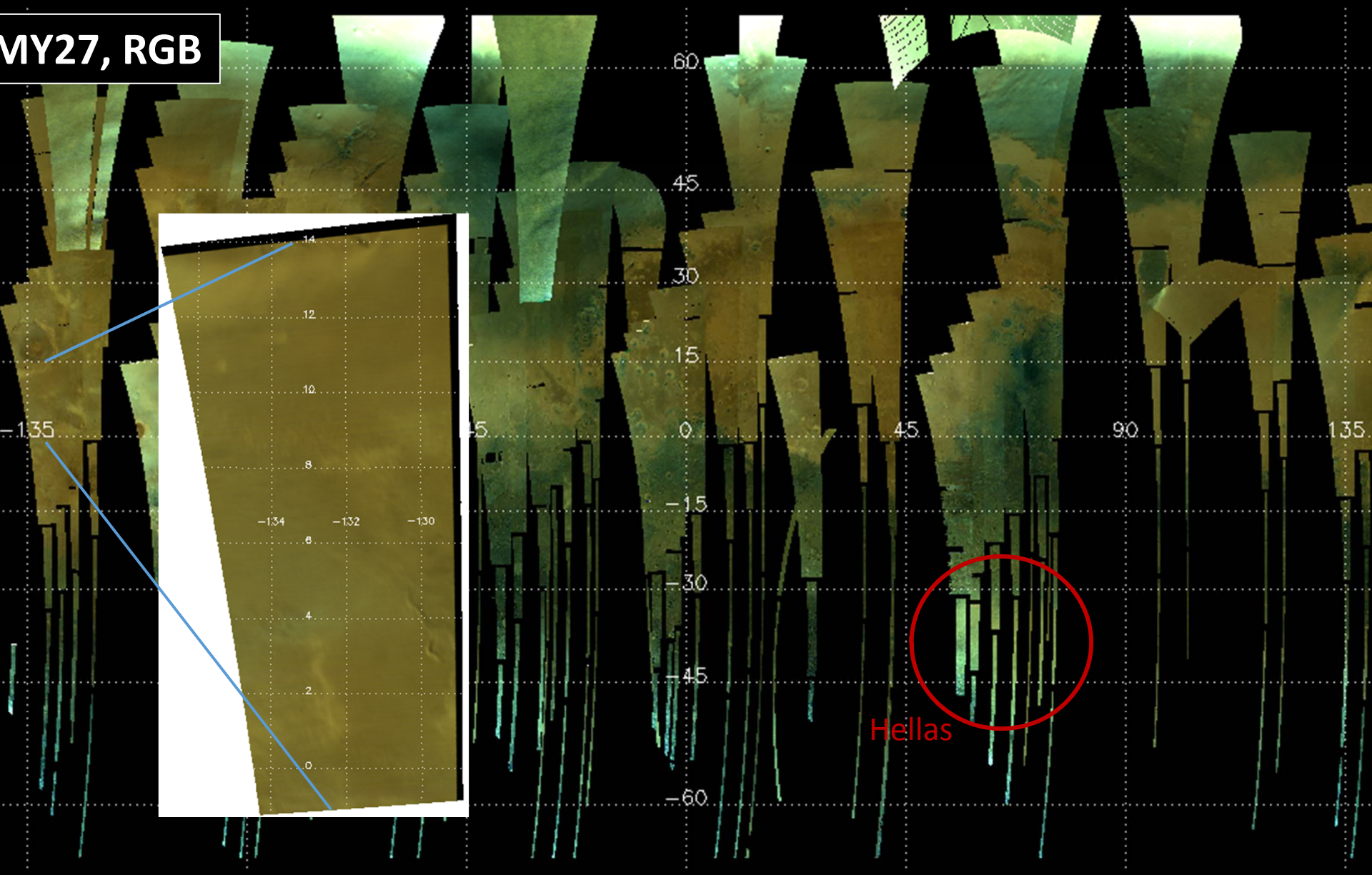
Hellas



MY27, RGB equalized



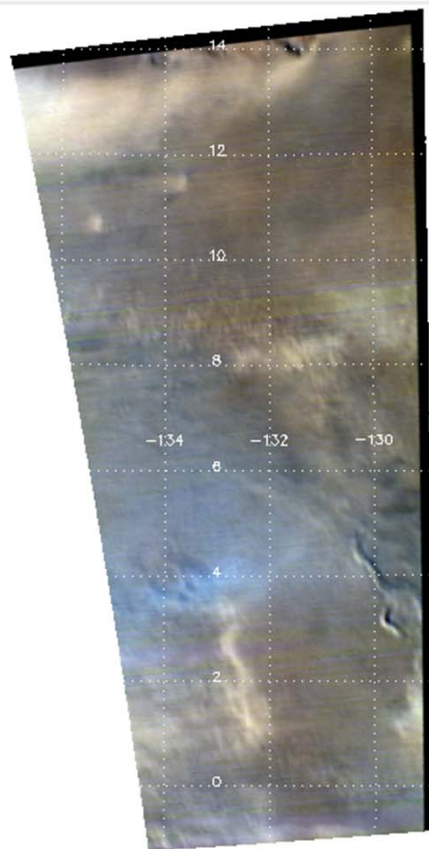
MY27, RGB



and
s

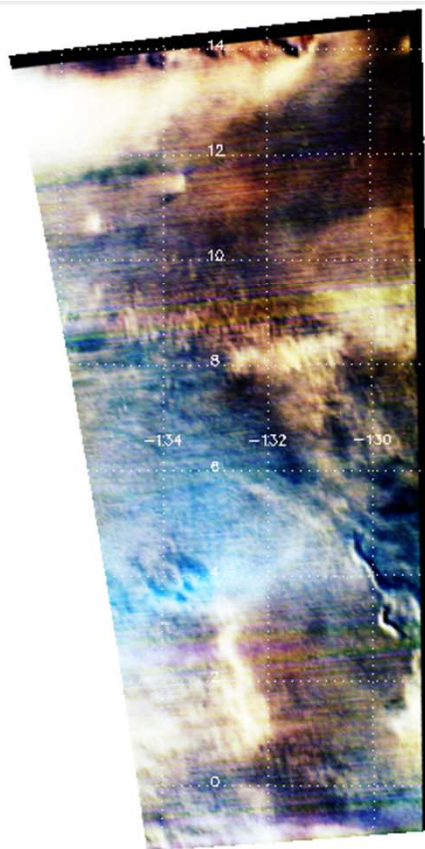
RGB

Session Optimized
Upper and Lower Limits

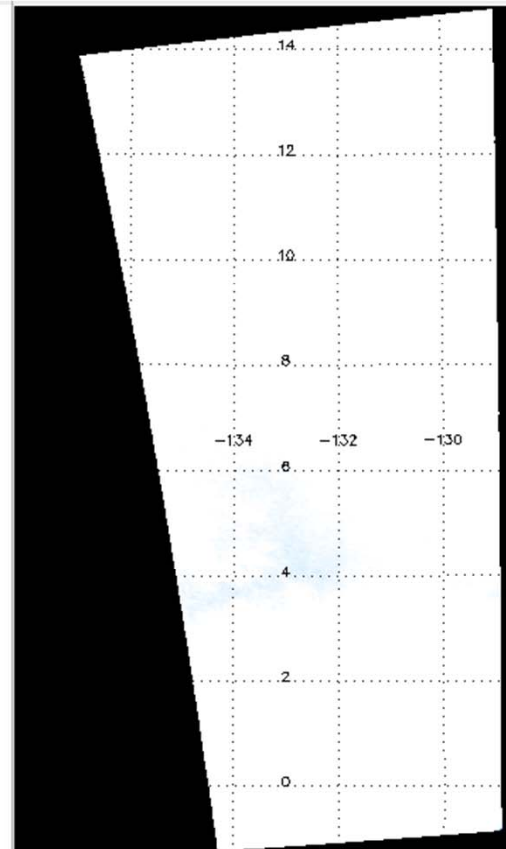
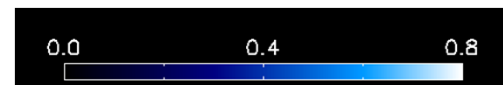


RGB

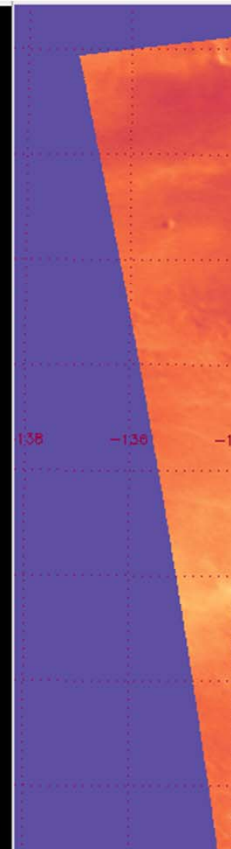
Equalized



CI



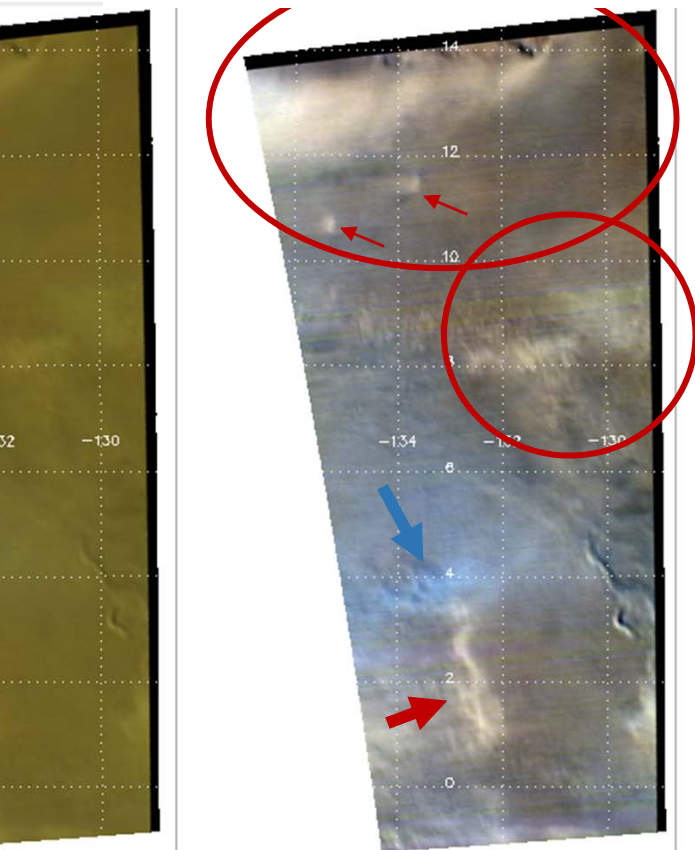
RF



and
s

RGB

Session Optimized
Upper and Lower Limits

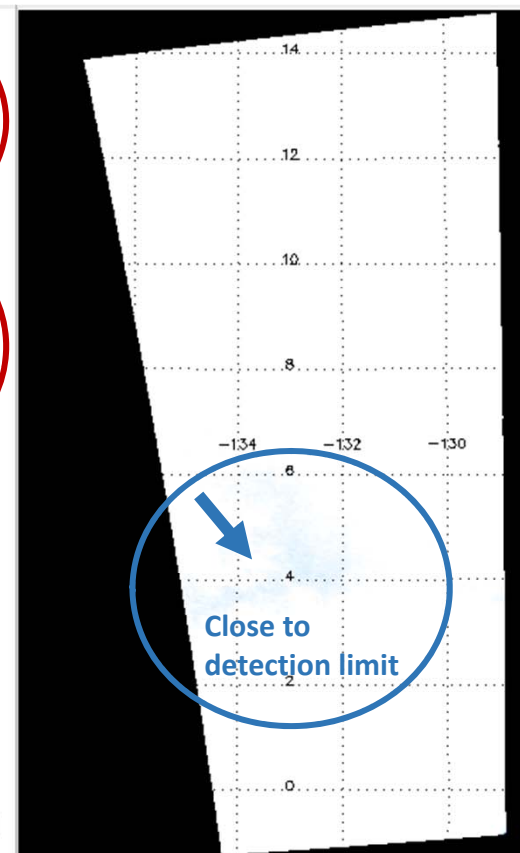
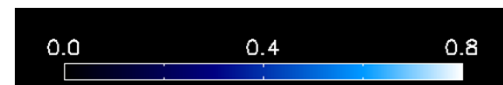


RGB

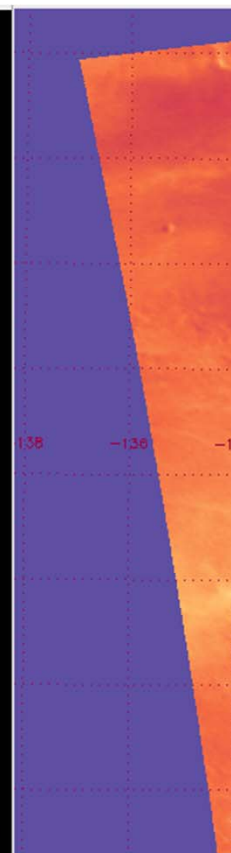
Equalized



CI



RFQ

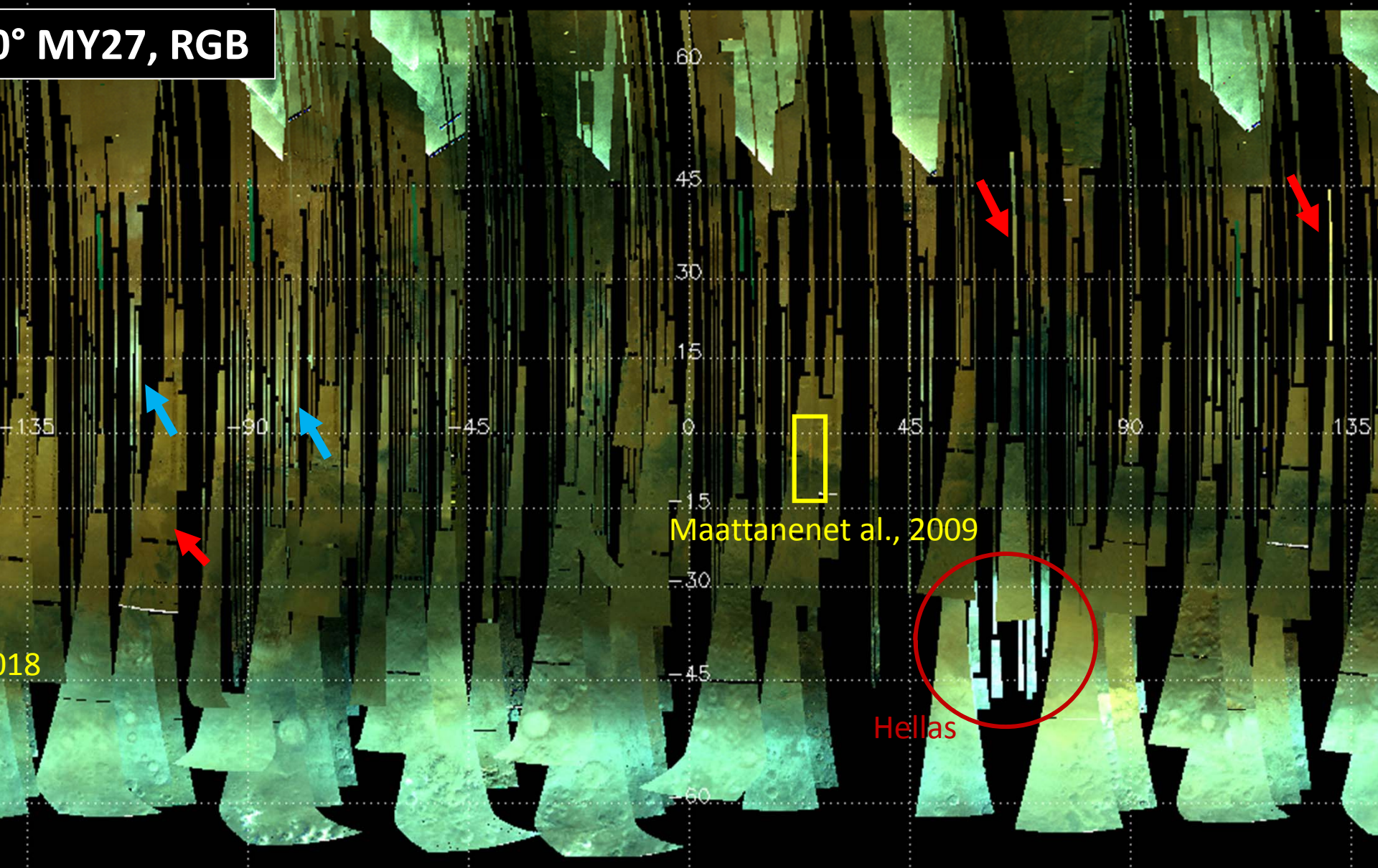


0° MY27

0° MY27, RGB



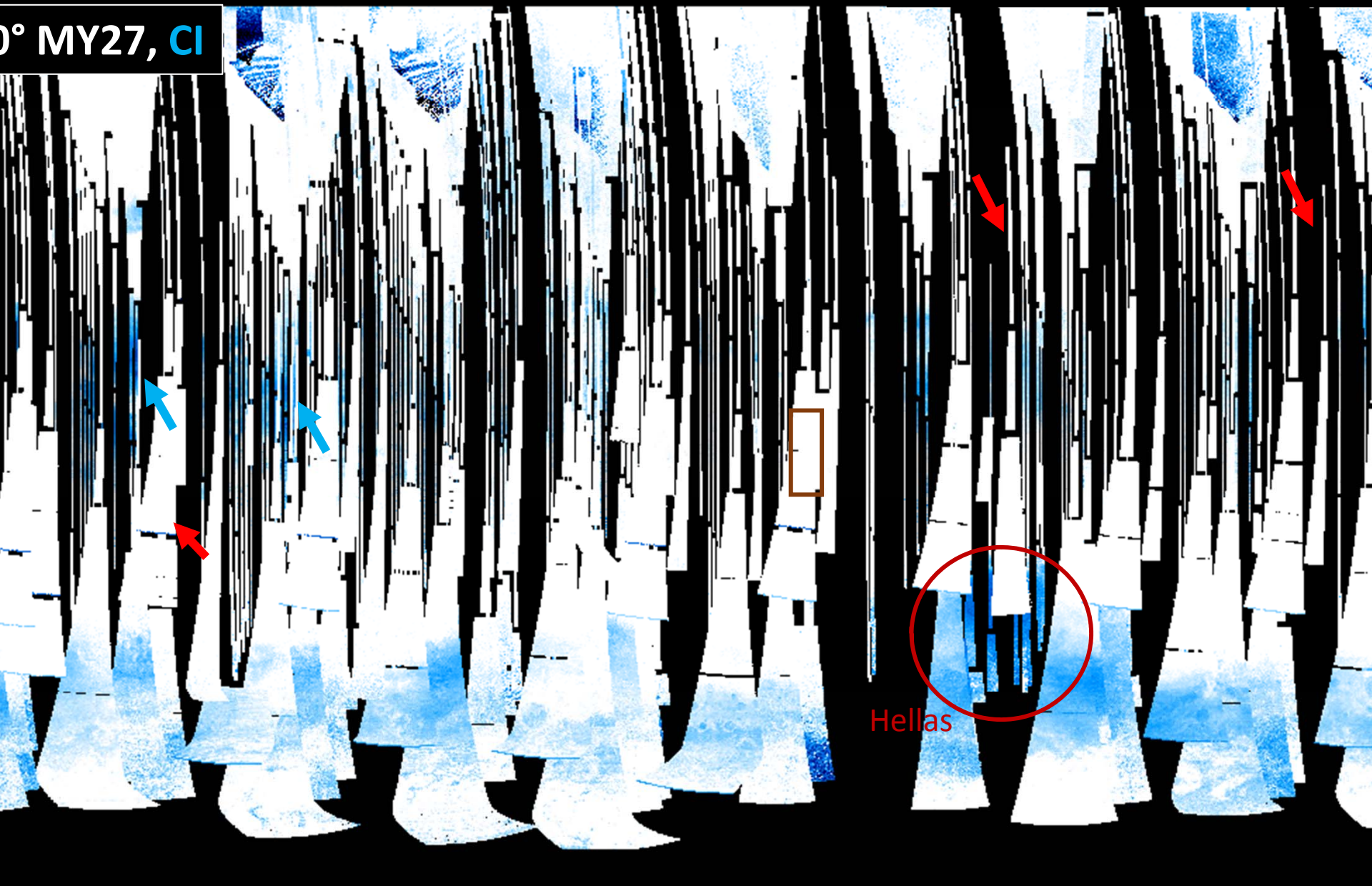
0° MY27, RGB



0° MY27, CI

0.0

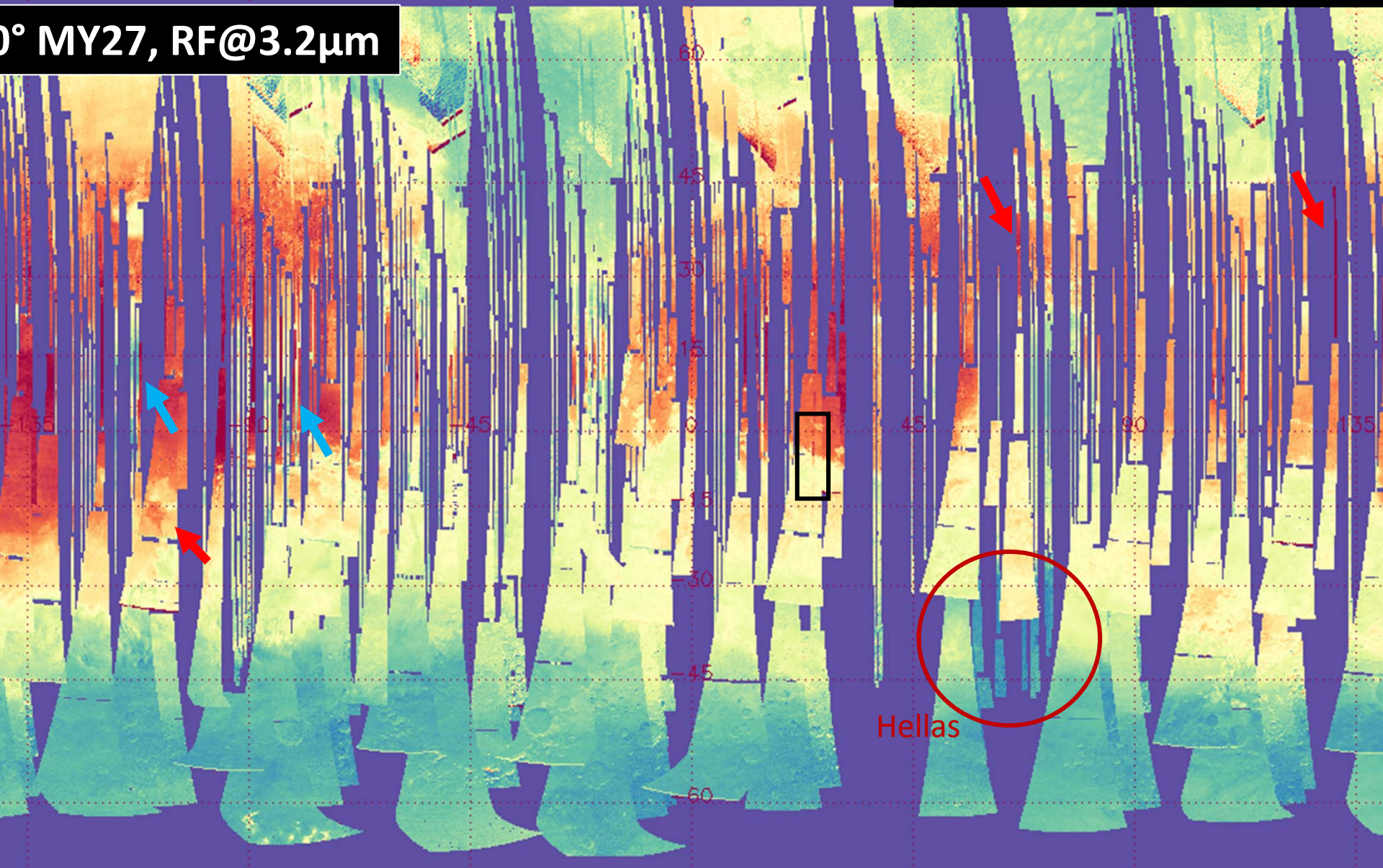
0.4



0° MY27, RF@3.2 μ m

0.0

0.1

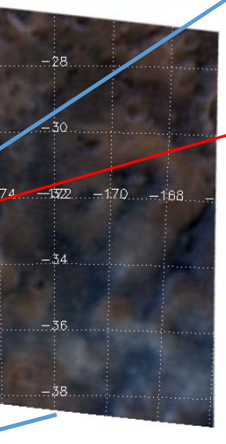


0° MY27, RGB equalized



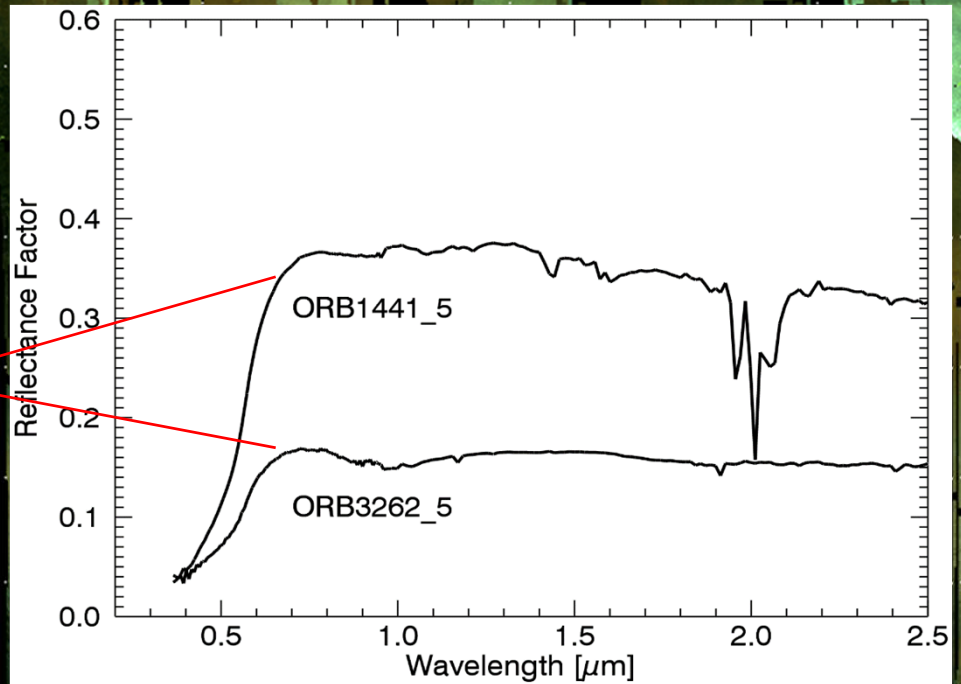
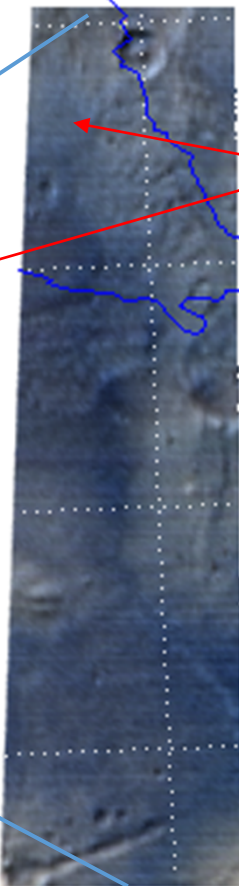
0° MY27, RGB

on # 1141_5



018

Session # 3262_5



135

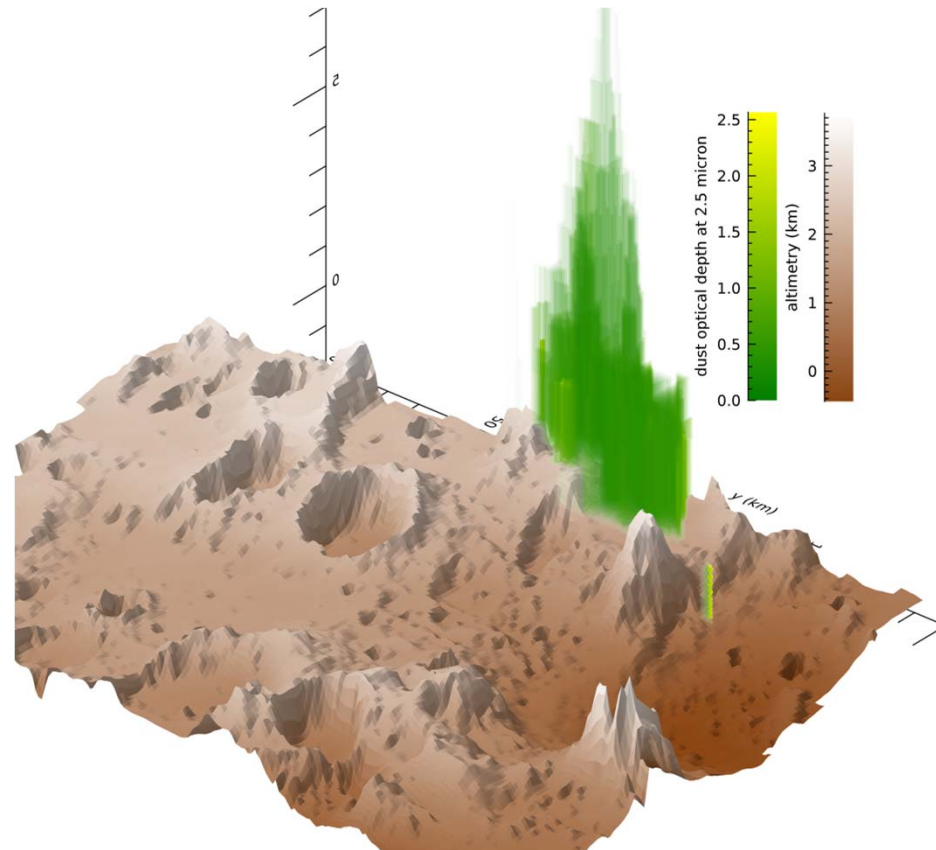
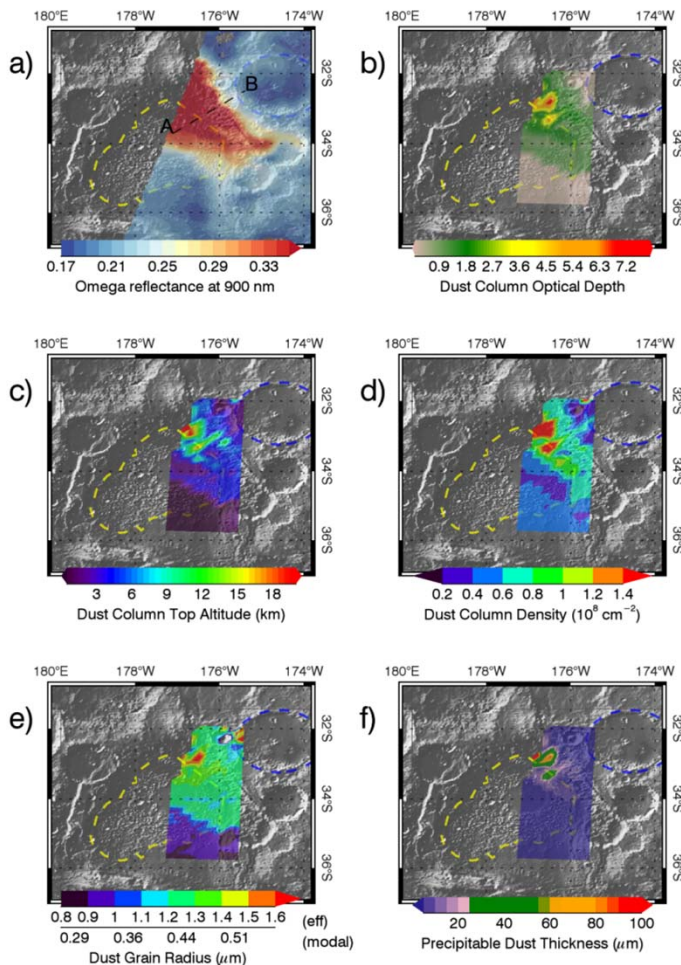
-30

-45

-60

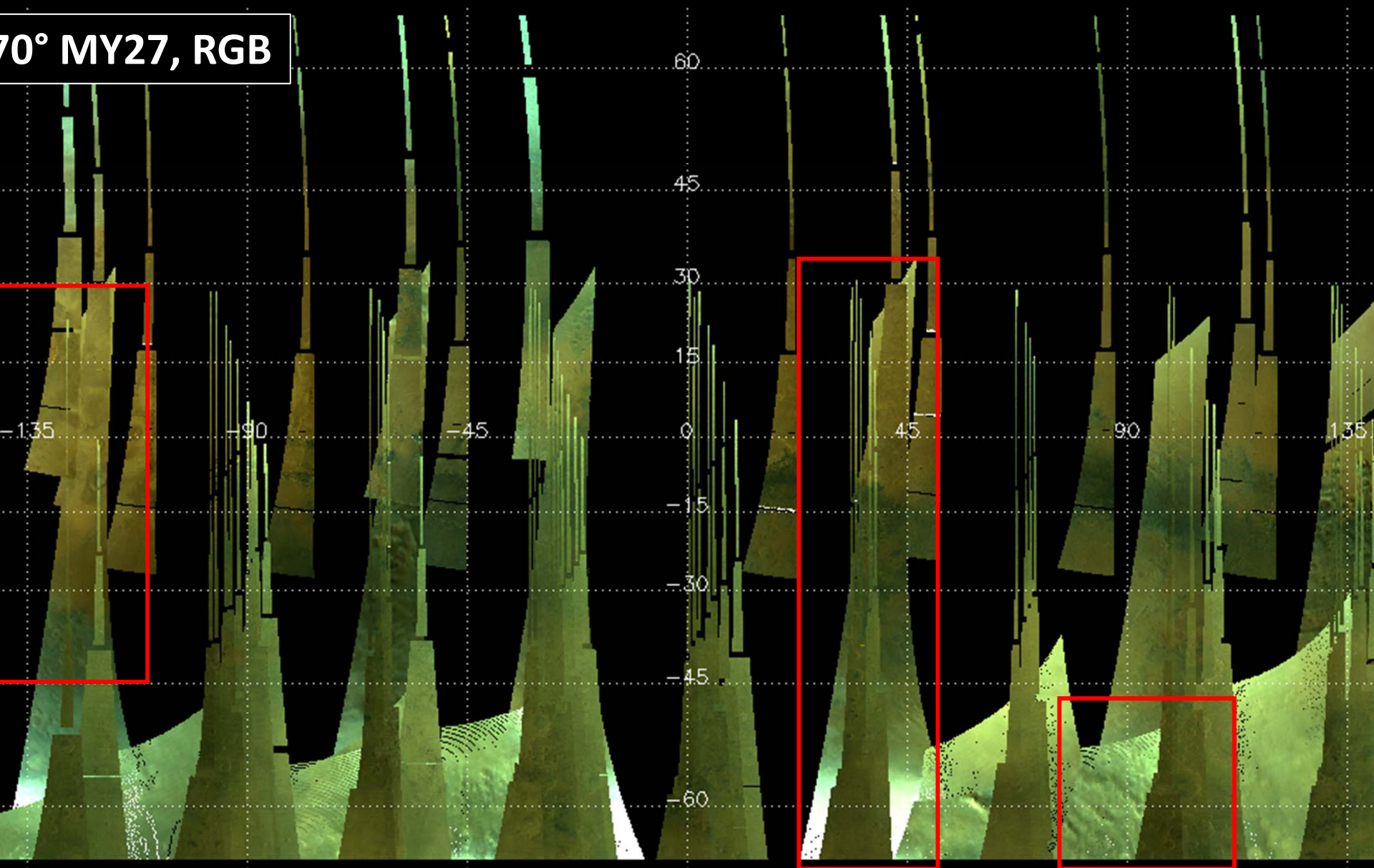
is dust storm, identified in southern winter RGB maps in Atlantis Chaos, has been studied in Oliva et al. (2018).

st properties (grain size and optical depth) and top altitude have been retrieved to achieve a 3D reconstruction of the storm event.



70° MY27

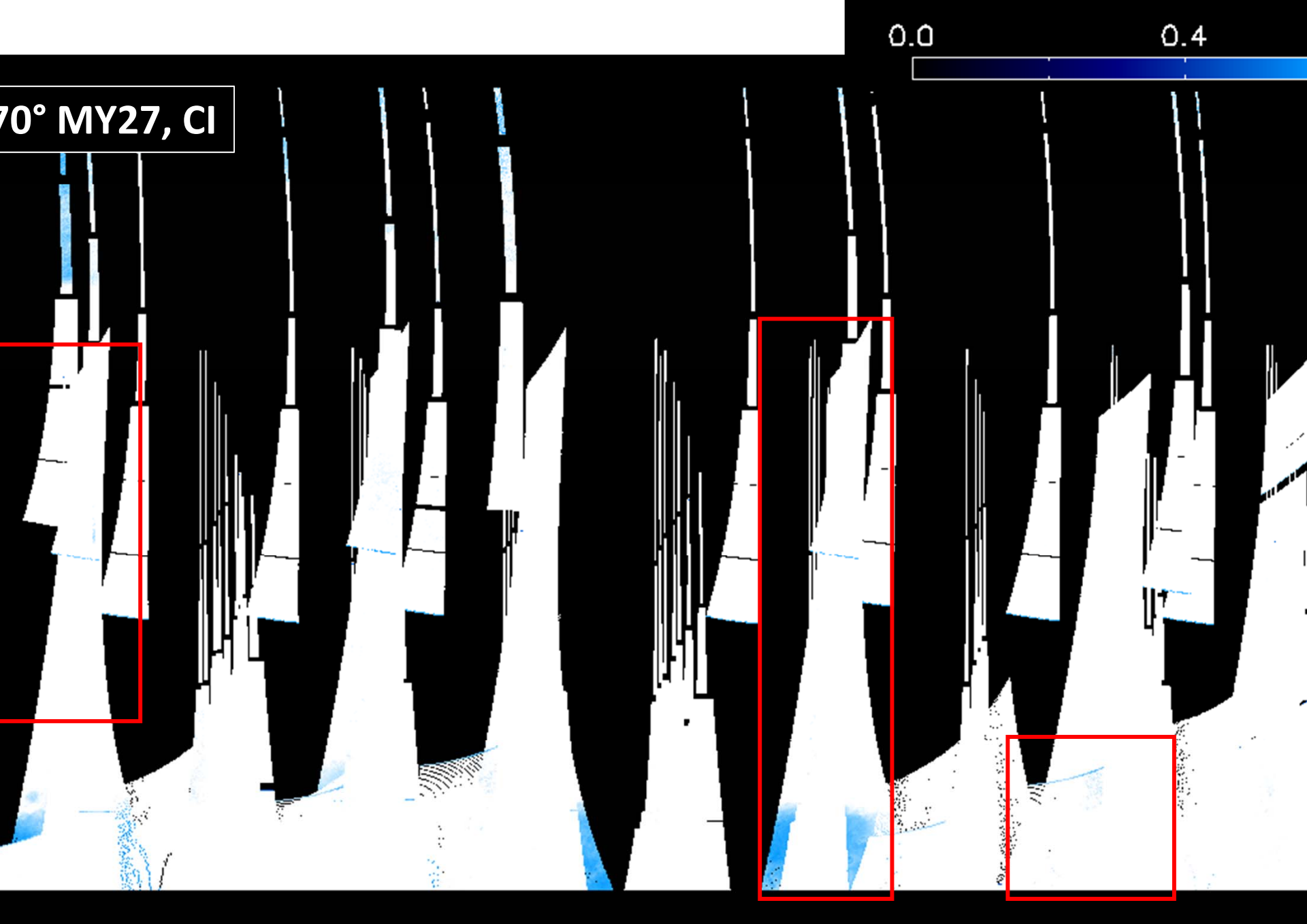
70° MY27, RGB



70° MY27, CI

0.0

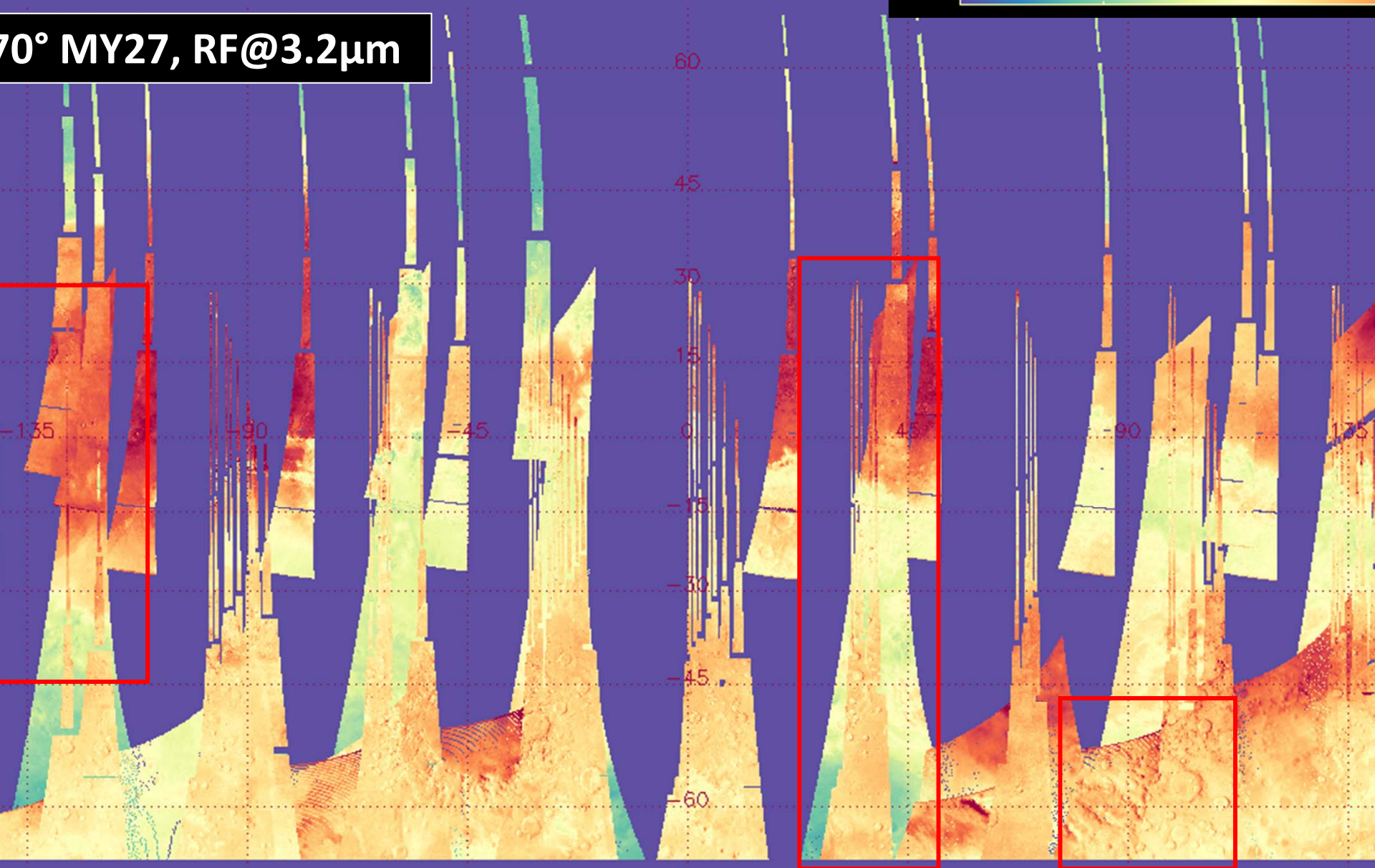
0.4



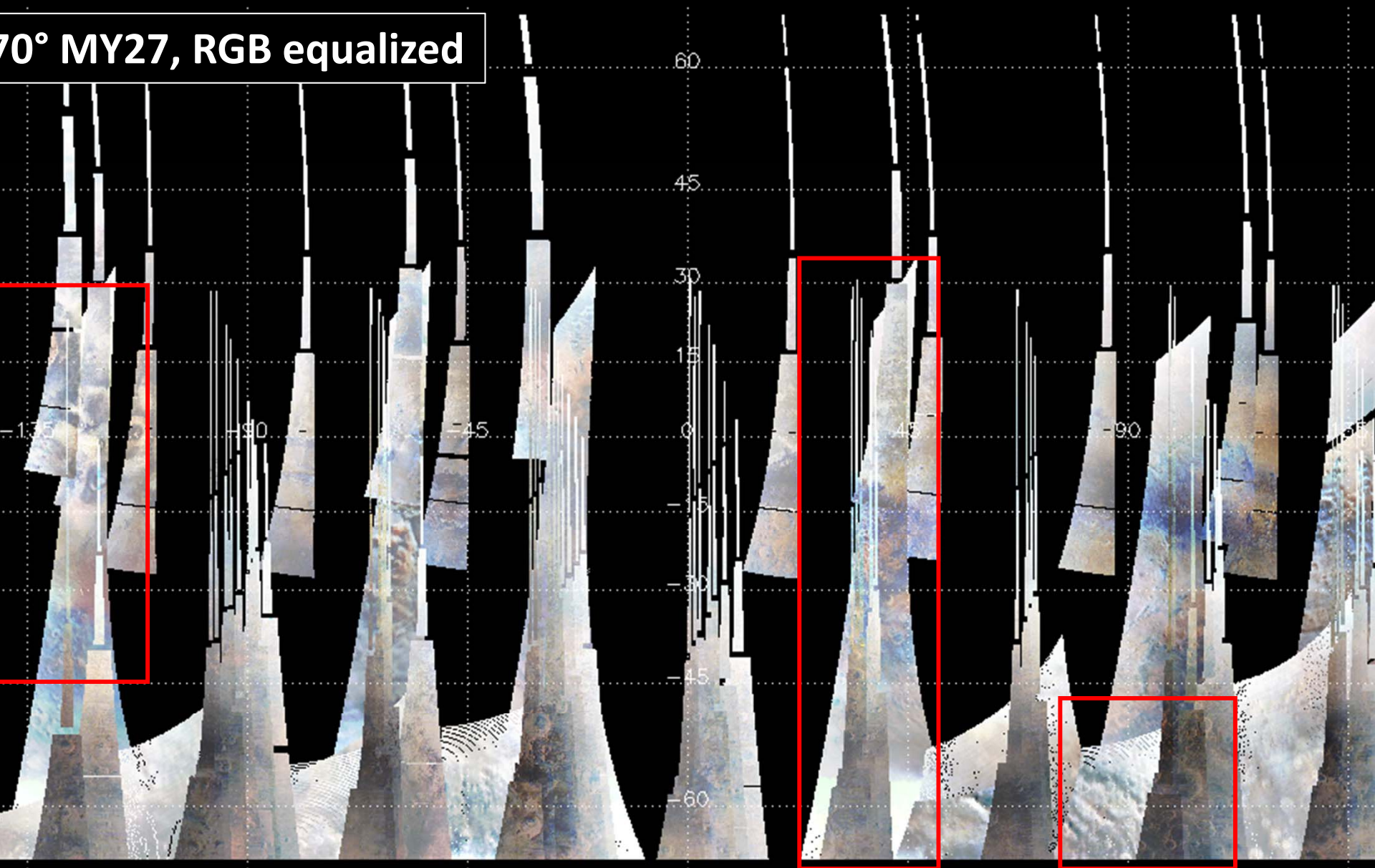
70° MY27, RF@3.2 μ m

0.0

0.1

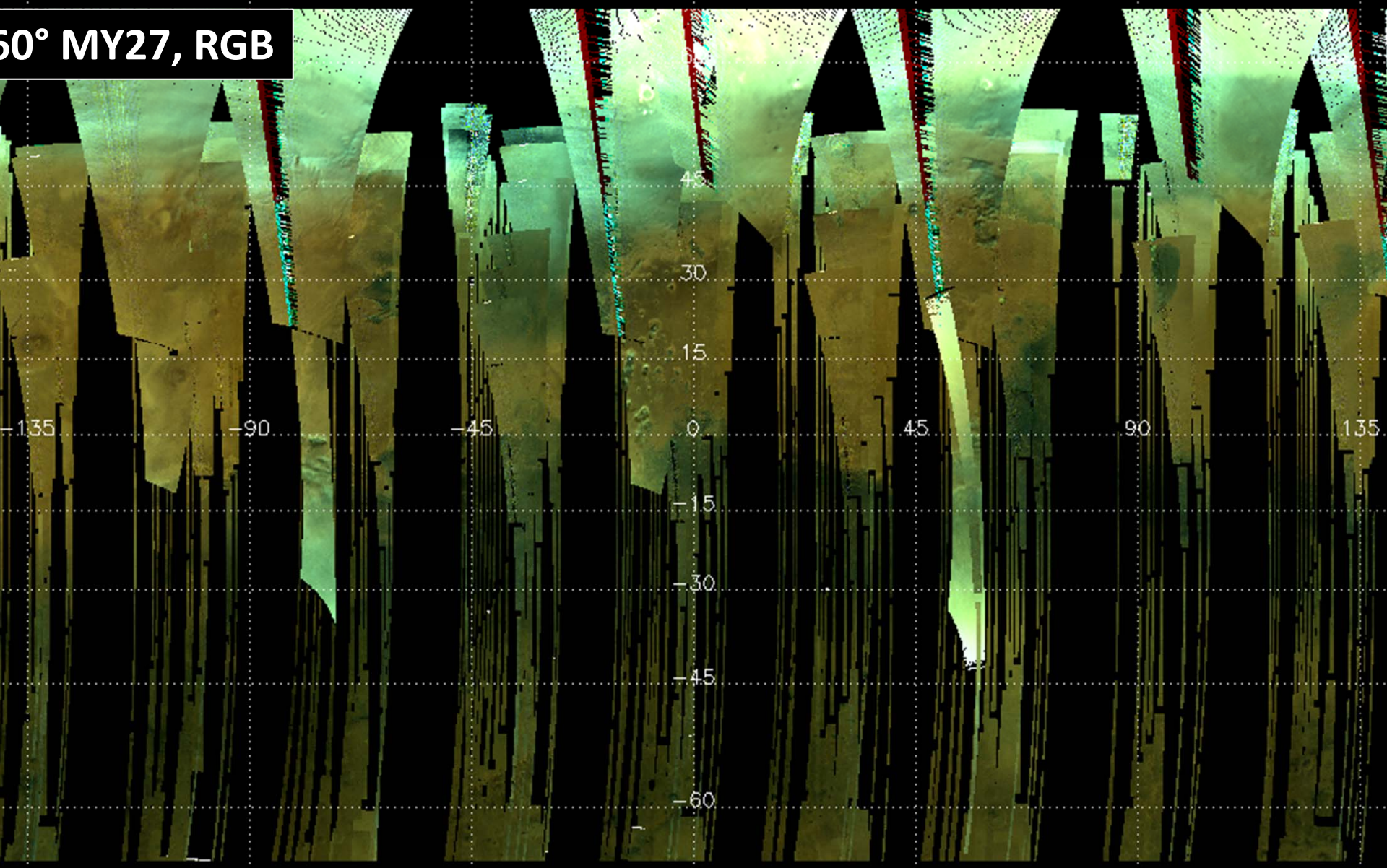


70° MY27, RGB equalized

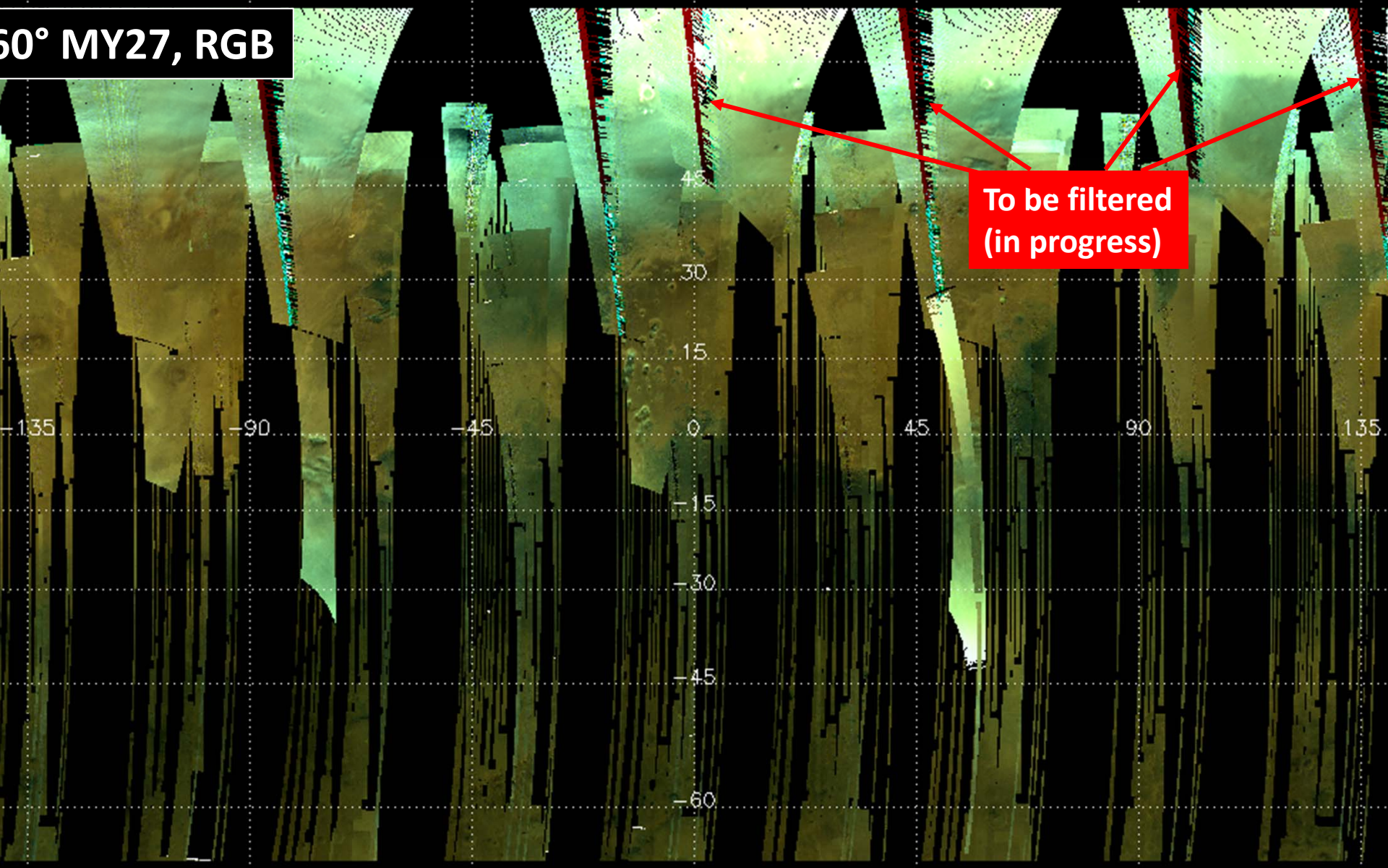


50° MY27

50° MY27, RGB



50° MY27, RGB



0.0

0.4

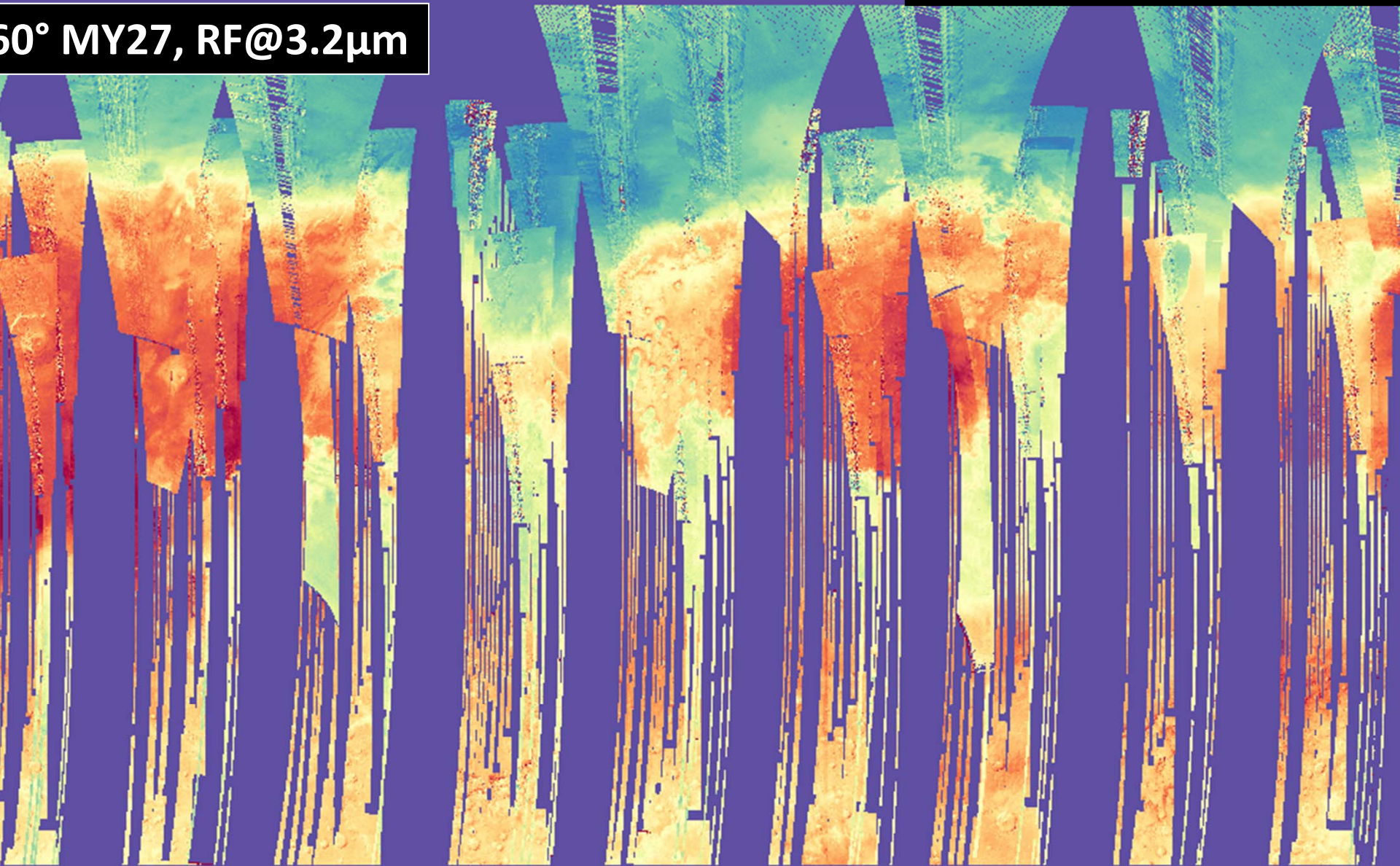
50° MY27, CI



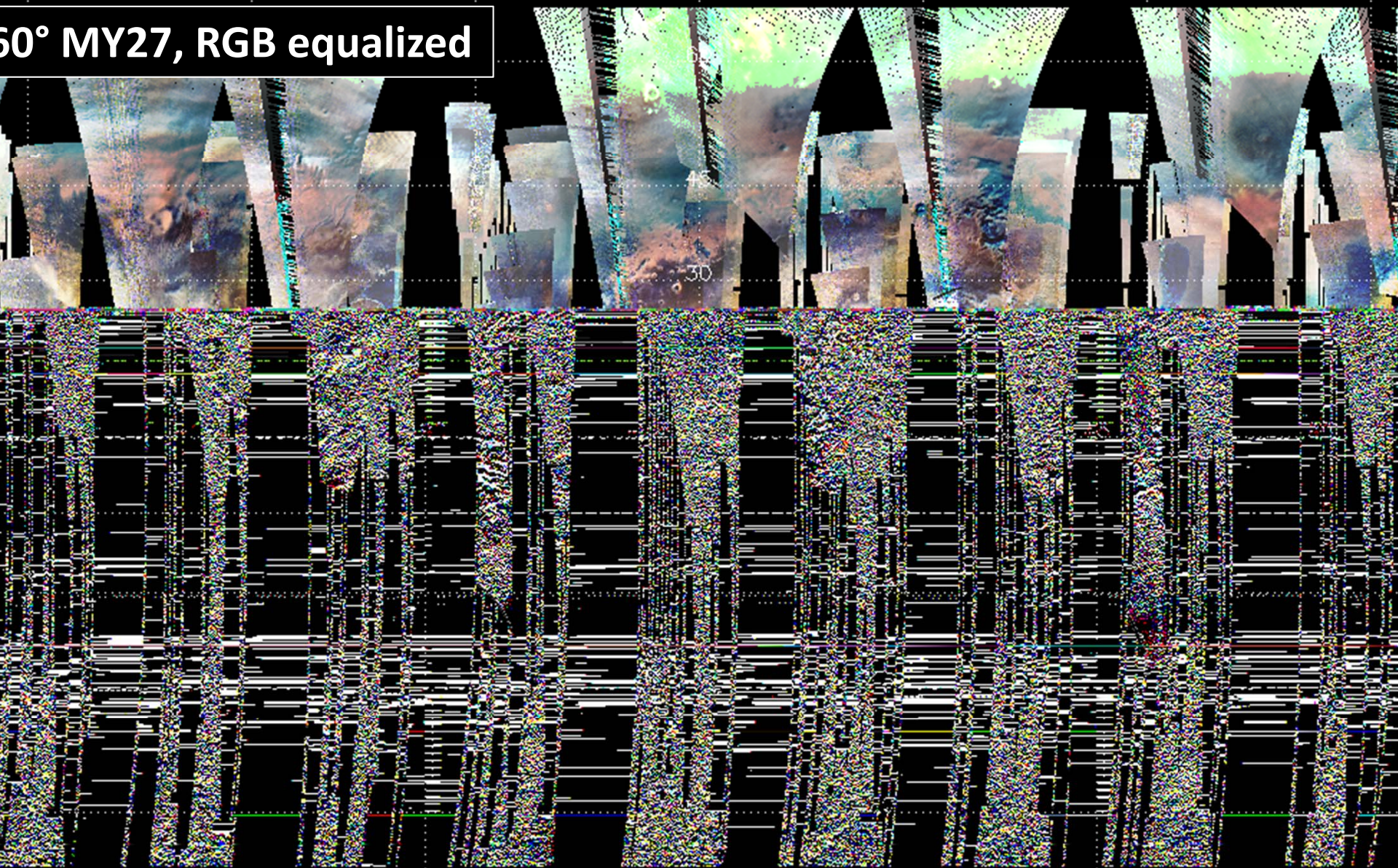
50° MY27, RF@3.2 μ m

0.0

0.1



50° MY27, RGB equalized



Conclusions

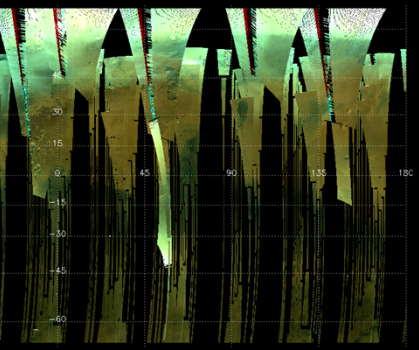
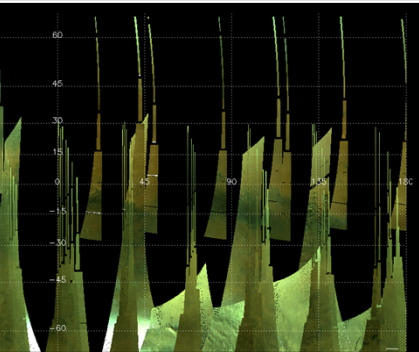
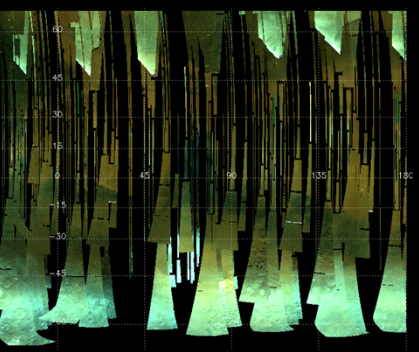
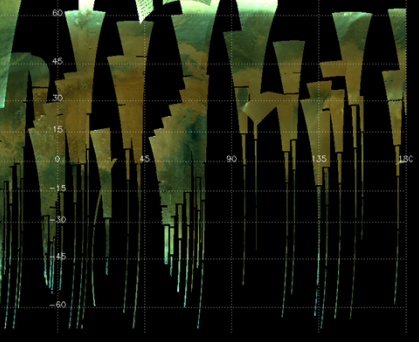
- **OMEGA RGB seasonal maps** can be used to monitor changes in albedo induced by aerosols and make an inventory of regional dust events

(delivered to ESA PSA for MY27)

- **OMEGA single session optimized/equalized RGB images** can be used to detect and map very thin water ice clouds and local dust event

(very informative data products for ESA PSA: they provide the coverage and a preliminary assessment of aerosols content for each OMEGA session)

THANKS UPWARDS!!!



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Specific questions:

francesca.altieri@iaps.inaf.it

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