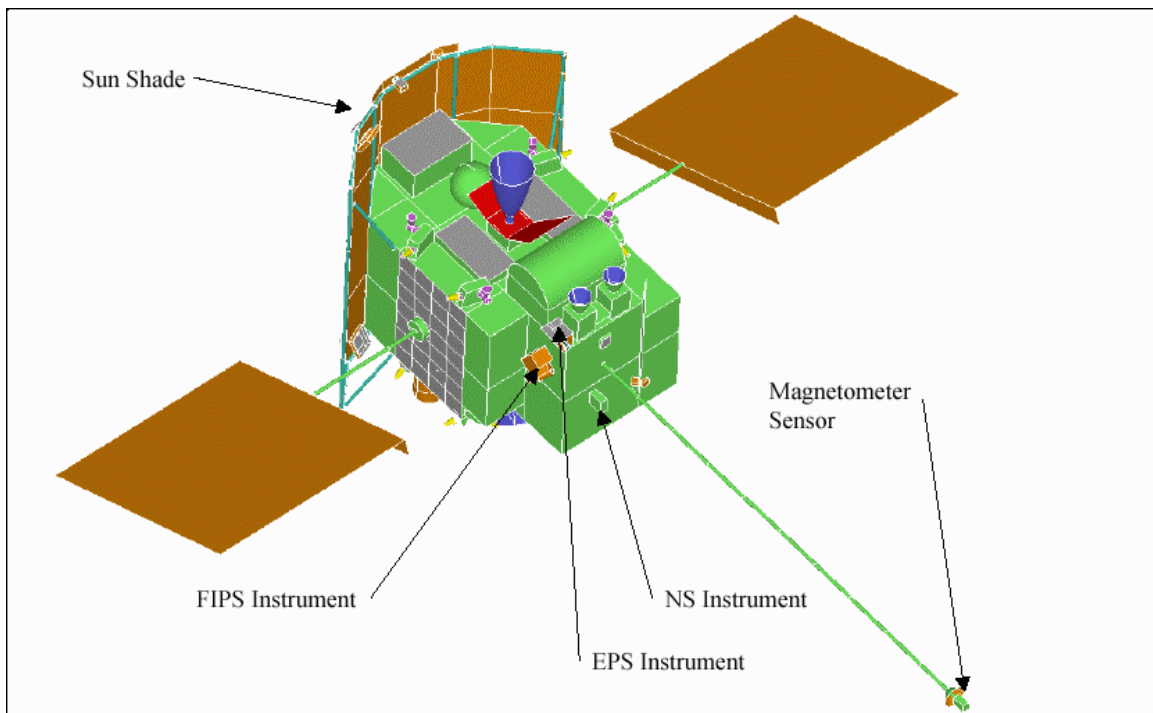


MESSENGER: Software Interface Specification for the Reduced Data Records of the Magnetometer

Version 1d



Prepared by:

Haje Korth
Johns Hopkins University
Applied Physics Laboratory
1100 Johns Hopkins Rd.
Laurel, MD 20723

Document Review

This document and the archive it describes have been through PDS Peer Review and have been accepted into the PDS archive.

Haje Korth, MESSENGER MAG Instrument Scientist, has reviewed and approved this document.

Steve Joy, PDS PPI Node Representative, has reviewed and approved this document.

Susan Ensor, MESSENGER Science Operations Center Lead, has reviewed and approved this document.

Change Log

DATE	SECTIONS CHANGED	REASON FOR CHANGE	REVISION
11/28/12	6.4	Correction of typographical errors	1a
11/25/14	Multiple	Changed occurrences of “Experimental” to “Experiment” in relation to EDR.	1b
01/12/2016	Multiple	Changed document to reflect final data processing including description of averaging technique with improved frequency response.	1c
01/16/2016	Multiple	Final minor edits.	1d

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1. Purpose and Scope of Document

1.1 Purpose

This document provides users of the MESSENGER Magnetometer (MAG) data products with a detailed description of the generation, validation, and storage of Reduced Data Record data products from the MAG instrument (see Figure 1). The MESSENGER MAG data products are deliverables to the Planetary Data System (PDS) and the scientific community that it supports. All data formats are based on the PDS standard.

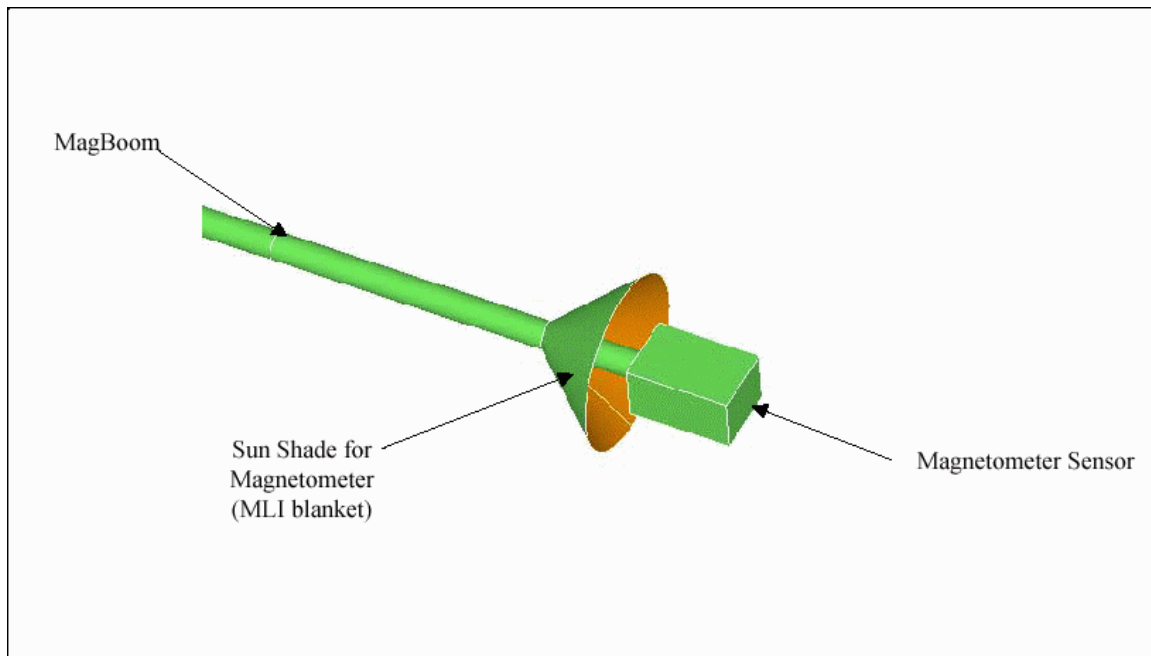


Figure 1: MAG Instrument.

1.2 Scope

This Software Interface Specification (SIS) is useful to those who wish to understand the format and content of the MESSENGER Magnetometer Reduced Data Record (RDR) data products. Typically, these individuals include software engineers, data analysts, and planetary scientists. The SIS applies to RDR data products produced during the course of the MESSENGER mission. Descriptions of Experiment Data Records (EDRs) and Calibrated Data Records (CDRs) are outside the scope of this SIS and are described in separate SIS documents – the MAG EDR SIS and MAG CDR SIS, respectively.

In addition, this SIS describes the MAG documentation volume, which contains products related to the EDR, CDR, and RDR level archives. The contents of the documentation volume provide the information needed to understand and use the EDR, CDR, and RDR data products for science analysis. Sufficient information to allow investigators to

generate CDR-level data from the EDR products is provided in the accompanying document MAG_EDR2CDR.PDF. This document includes calibration conversion tables, time latency correction values, and offset corrections as well as descriptions of the algorithms for their use, including key sections of high level source code to accurately capture critical logic or routine call sequences. The software required to execute the calibration is specifically excluded.

The RDR magnetic field data are high-level processed data and were produced from medium-level CDR data. The RDR products contain time-averaged magnetic field data, which have been converted to physical units, transformed into physical coordinate systems, and tagged with averaged time stamps and spacecraft location. Release notes contain data quality and ancillary information for each RDR product that allow exact reconstruction from EDR to CDR to RDR level data products. All data processing steps from the EDR to the CDR level are reversible, i.e., the EDRs can be reconstructed from the CDR data. In contrast, the processing from CDR to RDR level data involves irreversible data reduction techniques such as data averaging. The processing steps taken and algorithms used to generate CDRs from EDR data are described in the calibration description given in the companion document MAG_EDR2CDR.PDF. The data reduction algorithms applied to CDR data to generate RDRs are described below.

2. Applicable Documents

The following documents are relevant to the MAG RDR SIS and are referenced herein:

- 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.
- Planetary Data System Standards Reference, March 20, 2006, Version 3.7, JPL D-7669, Part-2.
- Planetary Data System Archive Preparation Guide, August 29, 2006, Version 1.1, JPL D-31224.
- MESSENGER Data Management and Archiving Plan, The Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics Laboratory, Document ID number 7384-9019.
- [PLR] Appendix 7 to the discovery program Plan; Program Level Requirement for the MESSENGER Discovery project; June 20, 2001.
- MESSENGER: Software Interface Specification for Experiment Data Records of the Magnetometer, The Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics Laboratory, September 25, 2006.
- MESSENGER: Software Interface Specification for Calibrated Data Records of the Magnetometer, The Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics Laboratory, January 9, 2012.
- B. J. Anderson et al., The Magnetometer Instrument on MESSENGER, *Space Sci. Rev.*, 131, 417-350, doi:10.1007/s11214-007-9246-7, 2007.
- Calibration description MAG_EDR2CDR.PDF included in the documentation volume.
- Anderson, B. J., C. L. Johnson, and H. Korth (2013), A magnetic disturbance index for Mercury's magnetic field derived from MESSENGER Magnetometer data, *Geochem. Geophys. Geosyst.*, 14, 3875–3886, doi: 10.1002/ggge.20242.

- Johnson, C. L., M. E. Purucker, H. Korth, B. J. Anderson, R. M. Winslow, M. M. H. Al Asad, J. A. Slavin, I. I. Alexeev, R. J. Phillips, M. T. Zuber, and S. C. Solomon (2012), MESSENGER observations of Mercury's magnetic field structure, *J. Geophys. Res.*, 117, E00L14, doi: 10.1029/2012JE004217.

3. Relationships with Other Interfaces

The MAG RDR data products were hosted at the Science Operations Center (SOC). The data products were transferred to the PDS Planetary Plasma Interactions (PPI) Node according to the delivery schedule in the MESSENGER Data Management and Archiving Plan. The data within the RDR files are stored in PDS ASCII TABLE objects.

4. Roles and Responsibilities

The roles and responsibilities of the instrument teams, the Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics Laboratory (APL), Applied Coherent Technology (ACT), and the Planetary Data System (PDS) are defined in the MESSENGER Data Management and Archiving Plan.

5. Data Product Characteristics and Environment

5.1 Overview

The primary objective for the MAG instrument is to gather data to determine the structure of Mercury's magnetic field. To do this, the instrument made comprehensive measurements of the strength and geometry of the magnetic field. The data can also be used to resolve fields due to magnetospheric currents, which reflect the structure and dynamics of Mercury's magnetosphere. Finally, the MAG data support particle measurements made by the Energetic Particle and Plasma Spectrometer (EPPS). An overview of the MAG instrument is provided in section 7.7 and a detailed description can be found in *Anderson et al.* [2007].

5.2 Data Product Overview

This document contains information on the MAG RDR products. The MAG RDR products are comprised of time averages of the Science (SCI) CDRs containing the observations in various physical coordinate systems. For each Science CDR, one or more RDR files with different averaging time intervals were produced. The number of RDR products generated depends on mission phase and coordinate systems applicable to the environment and were chosen based on their usefulness to scientific analyses. Each MAG RDR data product consists of two files. The first file contains the data in ASCII table fixed format. The second file is a detached PDS label file, which describes the contents of the ASCII table file. The label file defines the start and end time of the observation, product creation time, the structure of the ASCII table and each of the different fields within the table. The label file also contains the release notes for the data file, giving ancillary information used for the CDR conversion, such as calibration parameters and SPICE kernels, and the data quality assessment. One set of these two files contains the observations collected on a given UTC day in a given coordinate system.

5.2.1 Science RDR Products

The MAG RDRs contain derived data records comprised of calibrated 3-axis field samples from the magnetometer averaged over several time intervals proven useful for scientific analysis. The time averages were computed from records of the CDR data product, the processing of which is described in the MAG_EDR2CDR procedure located in the documentation volume. The time averages of the CDR data were computed as follows. First, a three-pass box-car average [cf. *Anderson et al.*, 2013] using different sample windows to optimize the period response function was applied to each component of the magnetic field vector samples. The sample windows, $[w_1, w_2, w_3]$, depend on sample rate and averaging time and are shown in Table 1 for the most common sample rates used during the mission. The averaging windows were applied in the order w_1 , w_2 , and w_3 . The time series averages of the magnetic field were then obtained by sub-sampling of the filtered time series in increments of the averaging time intervals, Δt . For data represented in J2K, RTN, MSO, and MBF coordinates, $\Delta t = 1, 5, 10$, or 60 seconds was used. Data in sensor and spacecraft coordinates averages were only produced at intervals $\Delta t = 1$ second. Finally, position data were obtained from the SPICE kernels at the sub-sampled time tags, and the time-averaged data record were written to file.

Table 1. Sample windows for three-pass box-car filter.

Sample Rate [1/s]	Averaging Time			
	1 s	5 s	10 s	60 s
1	[1,1,3]	[4,3,7]	[7,5,9]	[42,31,55]
2	[1,1,3]	[7,5,9]	[14,11,19]	[84,61,109]
20	[14,11,19]	[70,51,91]	[140,101,181]	[840,601,1081]

The vector field data are available in the following geophysical coordinate systems:

1. Sensor and spacecraft coordinates as defined in Figure 2. The transformation between the two coordinate systems is reported in the magnetometer instrument paper [*Anderson et al.*, 2007];
2. J2000 coordinates, defined with +X pointing toward the mean vernal equinox, +Z pointing along the mean rotation axis of the Earth on 1 Jan 2000 at 12:00:00.00 Barycentric Dynamical Time (TDB), which corresponds to JD 2451545.0 TDB, and +Y completing the right handed system;
3. Radial-Tangential-Normal (RTN) coordinates, defined as +R pointing from the Sun to the spacecraft, +T pointing in direction of the cross-product of the Sun spin axis and the Sun-to-spacecraft vector, and +N completing the right-system and is positive to the north;
4. Mercury solar orbital (MSO) coordinates, defined as +X pointing from Mercury center toward the Sun, +Z pointing northward perpendicular to Mercury's orbital plane, and +Y completing the right handed system. Venus-centered Venus solar orbital (VSO) coordinates are similarly defined. Solar orbital coordinates are only available for planetary flyby and orbital data;
5. Mercury body fixed (MBF) coordinates, Cartesian X, Y, Z coordinates defined relative to the planet's center, with +Z parallel to Mercury's rotation axis directed to the north ecliptic, +X directed to the prime meridian in the equator (0° latitude),

and +Y completes the right handed system. Body fixed coordinates are only available for planetary flyby and orbital data.

For planetary missions it is customary to provide magnetic field data in solar magnetospheric coordinates. In this the solar magnetospheric coordinate system, the +X axis points from the planet center to the Sun, the +Y axis is defined to be perpendicular to the planet's magnetic pole so that the X-Z plane contains the dipole axis, and +Z completes the right-handed system. The Mercury solar magnetospheric (MSM) coordinates are particularly easy to obtain because the internal dipole field is aligned with the planetary rotation axis. The dipole field is offset from the planet center along the rotation axis by 479 km to the north [Johnson *et al.*, 2012], so that the MSO and MSM coordinate systems are related by a simple translation in which the Z_{MSM} coordinate is obtained as $Z_{MSM} = Z_{MSO} - 479$ km. Since the MSO and MSM coordinate systems are not rotated with respect to each other, the magnetic field vectors are identical in both coordinate systems.

All RDR products contain UTC and MET time stamps, number of samples in the interval, and the mean and standard deviation of the magnetic field vectors in the respective coordinate system. In addition, RDR products representing data in J2000, RTN, MSO, and MBF coordinates contain the mean spacecraft position. The MET used in the MAG RDRs is a derived quantity as defined in section 6.3.

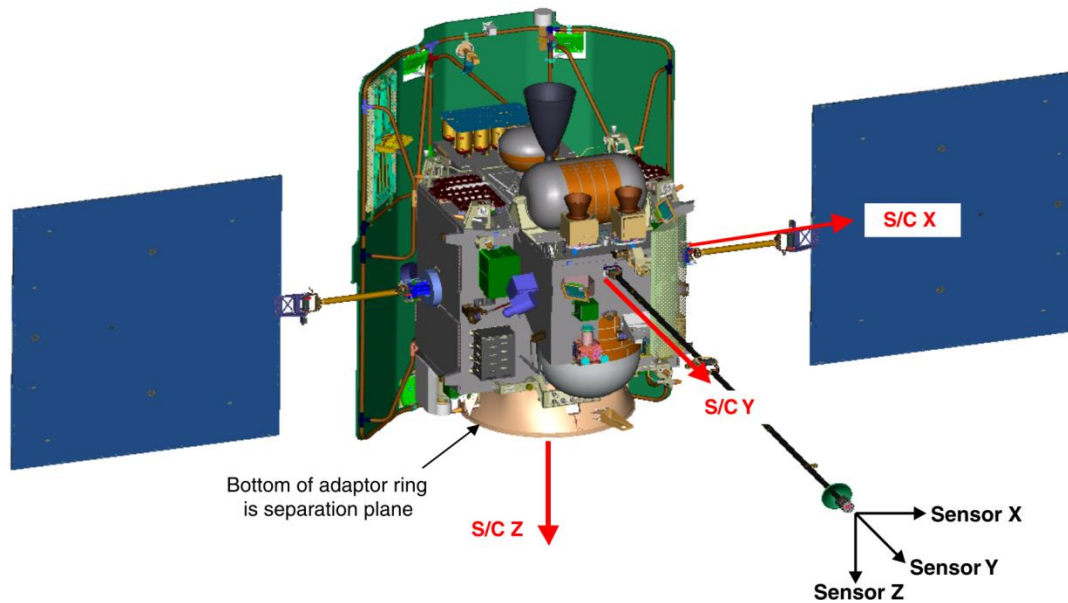


Figure 2: Spacecraft and MAG sensor coordinates.

5.3 Data Processing

5.3.1 Data Processing Level

The data processing levels are as follows. All data levels refer to CODMAC definitions reproduced in the Appendix. The spacecraft data downlink was telemetered through NASA's Deep Space Network (DSN) managed by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, CA, and then forwarded to APL. At APL, these data were transmitted to the MESSENGER Science Operations Center (SOC), operated jointly by APL and ACT and located at APL, in the form of CCSDS packets (Level 1 data). The Level 1 MAG raw time series and engineering data were then broken out of the data stream and stored online at the SOC. The Level 1 data were then ingested by an automatic data processing system to generate Level 2 data (EDRs), which were stored in a database reserved for the MAG sensor. Subsequently, the Level 2 data were processed to Level 3 data (CDRs) containing calibrated, UTC time-tagged observations in various coordinate systems and stored at the SOC. Finally, the Level 3 data products were time averaged to yield Level 4 data (RDRs). Each product has a unique file name and conforms to the file naming convention in section 6.2.

5.3.2 Data Product Generation

The MAG RDR production was implemented at the SOC using data processing routines supplied by the MAG team. The RDR product generation is applied to the CDR data products, which include application of the pre-flight gain and matrix conversion calibrations, conversion of the time stamp from MET to UTC, and spacecraft position from the SPICE kernels in relevant reference coordinate systems described in section 5.2.1. The EDR-to-CDR processing steps are described in detail in the calibration document MAG_EDR2CDR.PDF included in the documentation volume. In the final processing stage, time averages were computed to yield the RDR data products. The RDR data products were made available to the MESSENGER Science Team for initial evaluation and validation via the SOC web site. At the end of the evaluation and validation period, the data were organized and stored in the directory structure described in section 6.8 for transmittal to the PPI Node. The transmittal process is described in section 5.3.3.

The MAG RDR data processing flow is outlined in **Error! Reference source not found.** MAG RDR processing was automated and continuously probed the availability of updated calibration parameters and newly-generated CDRs at the SOC. The MAG calibration includes parameters, which were periodically updated following in-flight calibration activities. If updated calibration parameters were available, the entire RDR data set was reprocessed, and the product version number was incremented in the file name as well as in the PRODUCT_VERSION_ID in the label. Finally, the DATASET.CAT files were updated to indicate the changes associated with the new version and the level (% difference) of the change. After ensuring that existing RDR data volume was up to date, the processing software inquired if new CDRs arrived at the SOC and, if so, generated the RDR products and delivered them to the SOC. At the SOC, these products were immediately available to the science team for further analysis. Both new and revised MAG RDRs were merged into the MAG RDR data volume and transmitted

to PDS following the delivery schedule described in the MESSENGER Data Management and Archiving Plan.

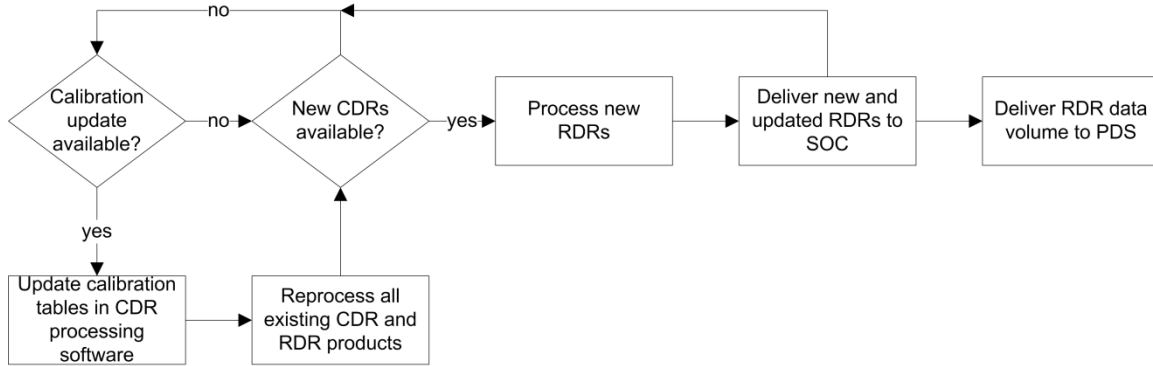


Figure 3: RDR processing flow

The documentation volume was updated to reflect data quality information for each data release as well as product and calibration updates as appropriate. PDS provides public access to the data products through its online distribution system. The products are used for engineering support, direct science analysis, and construction of other science products.

5.3.3 Data Flow

The MESSENGER SOC operated under the auspices of the MESSENGER Project Scientist to plan data acquisition, generate, and validate data archives. The SOC supported and worked with the Mission Operations Center (MOC), the Science Team, instrument scientists, and the PDS. At the SOC, “quick look” plots were generated from the EDR, CDR, and RDR products, which were used by the science and instrument teams to monitor instrument performance and data product validation. The RDR products delivered to PDS contain the full range of data as specified in this SIS.

The data flow diagram (**Error! Reference source not found.**) shows the general flow of data within the MESSENGER project and to the PDS. The MOC handles Level 1 data flow from DSN and the SOC converted the raw telemetry into EDRs, which were subsequently converted into CDRs and RDRs. The Science Team validated the CDRs and RDRs. Corrections and changes to the CDRs and RDRs were implemented by the MAG instrument team. Documentation and CDRs/RDRs were delivered to the PDS PPI node. All SPICE Kernels used in CDR processing were delivered to the PDS Navigation and Ancillary Information (NAIF) node.

The MESSENGER SOC delivered the MAG RDR data volume to the PDS PPI node in standard product packages. Each package, consisting of data and ancillary data files, was organized by directory structures consistent with the volume design described in section 6.8. The initial release also contained the documents and required files for the MAG documentation volume, organized by directory structures as described in section 6.7. Subsequent releases to the MAG documentation volume contained, as appropriate, updates to the data calibration and processing.

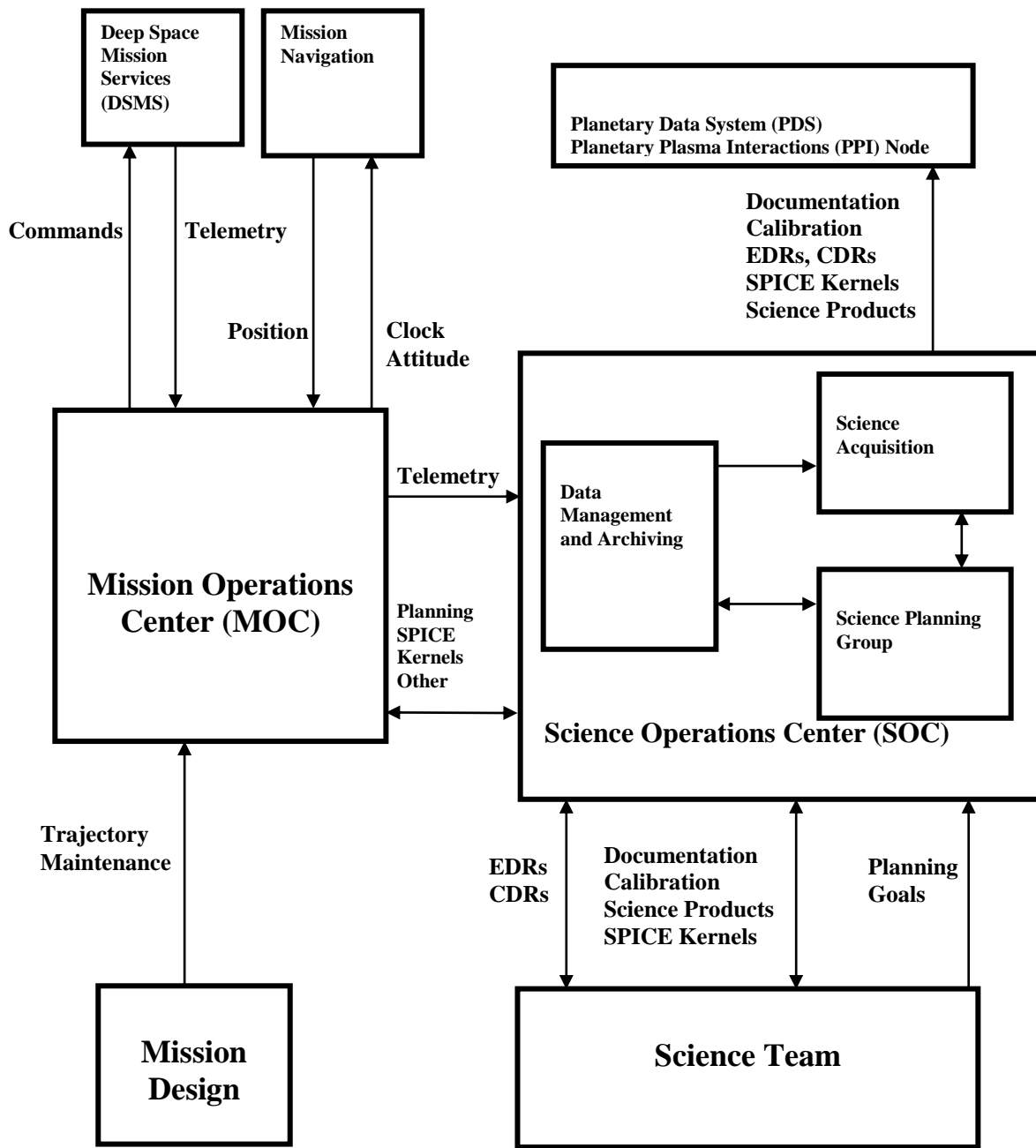


Figure 4: Data flow.

In preparation for the delivery, the directory structure was compressed into one or multiple zip archives for transfer to the PPI node. The zip archive preserves the directory structure internally so that it can be recreated after delivery to the PDS node. The zip archive file was transferred to the PDS node. A checksum file for the archive was created

using the MD5 algorithm and provided an independent method of verifying the integrity of the zip file after it was sent. Within days of receipt, the PDS node acknowledged receipt of the archive and checksum file. If acknowledgment was not received, or if problems were reported, the MESSENGER SOC took corrective action.

The PDS node uncompressed the zip archive file and checked the data integrity using the checksum file. The node then performed any additional verification and validation of the data and reported any discrepancies or problems to the MESSENGER SOC. The node typically performed these checks within a two-week period. After inspection was completed to the satisfaction of the PDS node, the node issued an acknowledgment of successful receipt of the data to the MESSENGER SOC.

Following receipt of a data, the PDS node organized the data into a PDS volume archive structure in its online data system. When updated products were received by the PDS, previously delivered versions of the files were marked as SUPERCEDED and the latest release was made available online. Superseded versions of the files were maintained by the PDS. Newly delivered data were made publicly available from PDS once accompanying labels and other documentation had been validated.

5.3.4 Labeling and Identification

The label area of the RDR data files conform to the PDS version 3.7 standards. For more information on this standard consult the PDS Standards Reference Document. The purpose of the PDS label is to describe the data and provide ancillary information. The label file is detached and separate from the RDR data file. The data file itself contains the data in an ASCII table format. There is one detached PDS label file for every data file. There is a single standard RDR data product, which is described in section 5.2. The DATA_SET_ID for the MAG RDR data volume is MESS-E/V/H/SW-MAG-4-SUMM-CALIBRATED-Vx, where Vx represents the release version number. The data products are identified via the PRODUCT_ID keyword and the file naming convention (section 6.2). Example label files for each RDR data product are shown in the Appendix (sections 8.1–8.4). Details about the table structure for each data file are specified in section 6.3.

5.4 Standards Used in Generating Data Products

5.4.1 PDS Standards

The MAG RDR products are constructed according to the data object concepts developed by the PDS. By adopting the PDS format, the MAG RDR products are consistent in content and organization with other planetary data collections. In the PDS standard, the RDR data file is grouped into objects with PDS labels describing each object. Each RDR product consists of two files:

- A data file containing an ASCII table object (the primary data) in fixed-field format. This makes the data easy to read by many commercial off-the-shelf programs.
- A label file, which serves as a high-level description of the fields in the data file. The label file also contains the product release notes specifying the data quality

and ancillary information applied in the conversion chain from the EDR to CDR to RDR processing levels.

5.4.2 Time Standards

The time fields in the CDR table objects reference both Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) and the Mission Elapsed Time (MET). The MET is the spacecraft time in seconds that is transmitted to the MESSENGER subsystems by the Integrated Electronics Module (IEM). MET = 0 is August 3, 2004 05:59:16 UTC, which is 1000 seconds prior to MESSENGER launch. Due to relativistic effects, clock drift, and circumstances occurring during the mission, the MET is not a true account of seconds since launch. Following a planned spacecraft clock reset¹ on January 8, 2013, partition numbers (1/, or 2/) were added to product labels to disambiguate MET seconds after the spacecraft clock reset (if partition number is not present, SPICE defaults to partition 1/). The MESSENGER spacecraft clock coefficients file is used in conjunction with the leap seconds kernel file in order to calculate the conversion between MET and UTC. A description of the conversions including both instrument latency corrections and the required calls using the SPICE toolkit is given in the calibration description MAG_EDR2CDR.PDF.

5.4.3 Data Storage Conventions

The data were organized following PDS standards and stored on hard disk for rapid access during mission operations. The RDR data and labels are stored in ASCII text files, and the lines are terminated by a carriage return/line feed combination. The MESSENGER SOC transferred data to PDS via the delivery methods detailed in section 5.3.3. After verification of the data transfer, PDS provided public access to MESSENGER science data products through its online data distribution system.

5.5 Data Validation

The final MAG RDR archive volume includes all data acquired during the MESSENGER mission. Before MAG boom deployment the data are corrupted by uncorrectable contamination from near-field spacecraft generated signals. After boom deployment in March 2005, data obtained with the MAG sensor in darkness are corrupted by signals due to a design error in the magnetometer heater control. A software heater control that avoids operation causing this contamination was implemented in stages and fully implemented in March 2007. Periods with correctable and uncorrectable contamination signals are indicated by the data quality flag provided in the release notes.

The initial release of the MAG RDR data volumes occurred during the first RDR delivery date as stated in the MESSENGER Data Management and Archiving Plan. This delivery was accompanied by an update to the documentation volume. Updates to the data volume were made according to the schedule in the MESSENGER Data Management and

¹ See instrument host catalog file in MAG document volume for more information on MESSENGER spacecraft clock reset.

Archiving Plan. Updates to the documentation volume were made to the same schedule to document release data quality as well as product and calibration updates as appropriate.

PDS standards recommended that all data included in the formal archive be validated through a peer-review process. Only those data indicated as free of contamination or containing correctable contamination were subject to validation of the data quality. This process was designed to ensure that both the data and documentation are of sufficient quality to be useful to future generations of scientists. The process consisted of several steps, most of which occurred in the PDS peer review. This peer review was conducted before any volumes were produced and released to PDS.

The peer review panel consisted of members of the MAG team, members of ACT, the PPI node of PDS, and at least one outside scientist actively working in the field of planetary, terrestrial or interplanetary magnetic fields research. The PDS personnel were responsible for validating that the volumes are fully compliant with PDS standards. The instrument team, ACT, and outside reviewers were responsible for verifying the content of the data set, the completeness of the documentation, and the usability of the data in its archive format.

The peer review validated the documentation and data archive volumes. The review panel reviewed this document and verified that the volumes and RDRs produced to this specification constitute a stand-alone data set with sufficient information to allow independent analysis. The peer review also validated the MAG RDR data in a two-step process. The first step consisted of reviewing a sample data set for compliance with the PDS standards. The sample data set was delivered and reviewed in conjunction with delivery and review of this SIS document. The second step consisted of examination of the data to ensure usability and completeness. The PDS personnel were responsible for validating that the RDR data set is fully compliant with PDS standards. The instrument team, ACT, and the outside science reviewers were responsible for verifying the content of the data set, the completeness of the documentation, and the usability of the data in its archive format.

Any deficiencies in the archive data or documentation volumes were recorded as liens against the product by the review panel. The sample data set was created using software provided by the MAG team. Once the sample data were validated, and all liens placed against the product or product generation software were resolved. The same software was used to generate subsequent data products in an automated fashion.

During automated production, the data file content was spot checked by members of the MAG team. For this purpose, the MAG team provided software to routinely generate “Quick look” products, which were examined by members of the MAG team on a regular basis during the MESSENGER mission. In addition, the data were actively used by team members to perform their analysis. Any discrepancies in the data noted during these activities were investigated. If the discrepancy was a data error, the response depended on the source of the error. If the error was in the software producing the data product, the error was corrected and the data products affected were reproduced. If there was a

correctable error in a data file, the file was replaced. If an error in a data file was uncorrectable, the error was identified in the data quality flag and described in the cumulative errata file included in the archive volume. The structure of data files and labels was spot checked by the PPI node for compliance with PDS standards and this SIS.

6. Detailed Data Product Specifications

6.1 Data Product Structure and Organization

The MESSENGER MAG RDR data set was archived at the PDS PPI Node as a data archive volume. The RDR data set in the data archive volume stores the data in calibrated form while time averaging the original data over intervals of different lengths. The automated production and release of the RDRs thereby lent itself to a regular release schedule as shown in the MESSENGER Data Management and Archiving Plan. When errors were discovered, the data were replaced with corrected RDRs on the next scheduled delivery date.

The calibration parameters and procedures, required to convert EDRs into CDR and RDR products, are archived at the PDS PPI Node in the MAG documentation volume. The MAG documentation volume is referenced by all MAG data archive volumes (EDR, CDR, and RDR), and contains the MAG SIS documents, calibration tables and procedures, and other documents applicable to these data archive volumes. An update to the MAG documentation volume accompanied the initial release of the RDR data archive. The updated documentation release contained the initial RDR level documentation and the parameters derived from the ground and in-flight calibration tests. After the initial release, updates to data quality information and to the documentation and calibration of any applicable products were made for subsequent releases.

6.2 File Naming Conventions

The file names for PDS data volumes are restricted to a maximum 36-character file name and a 3-character extension name with a period separating the file and extension names. For all MAG RDR data products the base form of the RDR file name (without the file extension) is: “MAGCCRRRTTTYDDDD_II_V##”.

The ASCII table files are defined by the file extension “.TAB” and the detached PDS label file with the file extension “.LBL”. The file naming convention of the presently existing RDR products is as follows.

MAG: Instrument name
 CCC: Coordinate system:
 SC_ – MAG sensor and MESSENGER spacecraft
 J2K – J2000
 MSO – Mercury solar orbital
 MBF – Mercury body fixed
 RTN – Radial-Tangential-Normal

RRR: Record type:
 SCI – Science

TTT: Data Reduction Method:
AVG – Time averaging

YY: Last two digits of the year in which the data were acquired.

DDD: Three-digit day of year in which the data were acquired.

II: Averaging time interval in seconds.

V##: Two-digit version number. For simplicity, the version number of the RDR data products corresponds to that of the CDR products from which these data were derived. The initial version number for RDR products is “V05”. The version number increments to “V06”, “V07”, etc., for each successive version of the RDR product that is produced. A new version of the RDR product may be produced as a result of an error in the product or as a result of errors discovered in the product generation process.

6.3 Data Format Description

The MAG RDR data are stored in ASCII table format. A detached PDS label file provides a detailed description of the structure of the ASCII table and the product release notes. The release notes contain the data quality assessment and ancillary information of the conversion from the EDR to the CDR data, which form the underlying data set for the RDR products. The following tables present the structure of the data tables in a user-friendly format. The fields are numbered according to their column order in the table. Data_Type refers to the PDS standards data type for a particular column in the table.

6.3.1 MAG SC Coordinates Science RDR ASCII Table

The file naming convention for these products is MAGSC_SCI AVGYYDDD_II_V## as defined in section 6.2. The columns contain the following data:

1. YEAR

Bytes: 4

Data_Type: ASCII_INTEGER

UTC year associated with the center time of the averaging interval for the magnetic field samples Bx, By, Bz in each record.

2. DAY_OF_YEAR

Bytes: 3

Data_Type: ASCII_INTEGER

UTC day of year associated with the center time of the averaging interval for the magnetic field samples Bx, By, Bz in each record.

3. HOUR

Bytes: 2

Data_Type: ASCII_INTEGER

UTC hour associated with the center time of the averaging interval for the magnetic field samples Bx, By, Bz in each record.

4. MINUTE

Bytes: 2

Data_Type: ASCII_INTEGER

UTC minute associated with the center time of the averaging interval for the magnetic field samples Bx, By, Bz in each record.

5. SECOND

Bytes: 6

Data_Type: ASCII_REAL

UTC second associated with the center time of the averaging interval for the magnetic field samples Bx, By, Bz in each record.

6. TIME_TAG

Bytes: 13

Data_Type: ASCII_REAL

A derived value for the timetag associated with the center time of the averaging interval of the Bx, By, Bz samples in each record. The derived value is created by the following formula:

$MET + 0.05 * \text{delta_ts} + (\text{dt_sample}) * (I - 1) - \text{latency}$.

MET is the mission elapsed time for the entire science packet.

delta_ts is the delta time in seconds between the MET and the first sample in the downloaded science packet.

dt_sample is the time between samples in seconds and given by

$\text{dt_sample} = 1 / \text{sample_rate}$ where sample_rate is the reported sample rate in samples per second.

I is the incremental counter for each data sample in the science packet. I=1 is the first sample in the packet.

Latency is the sample rate-dependent delay of the time stamp recording relative to the actual time of observation.

7. NAVG

Bytes: 6

Data_Type: ASCII_INTEGER

Number of samples in averaging interval.

8. BX_SENSOR

Bytes: 10

Data_Type: ASCII_REAL

Average X axis magnetic field value in sensor coordinates in units of nano-Tesla.

9. BY_SENSOR

Bytes: 10

Data_Type: ASCII_REAL

Average Y axis magnetic field value in sensor coordinates in units of nano-Tesla.

10. BZ_SENSOR

Bytes: 10

Data_Type: ASCII_REAL

Average Z axis magnetic field value in sensor coordinates in units of nano-Tesla.

11. DBX_SENSOR

Bytes: 10

Data_Type: ASCII_REAL

Standard deviation of X axis magnetic field values in sensor coordinates and units of nano-Tesla.

12. DBY_SENSOR

Bytes: 10

Data_Type: ASCII_REAL

Standard deviation of Y axis magnetic field values in sensor coordinates and units of nano-Tesla.

13. DBZ_SENSOR

Bytes: 10 Data_Type: ASCII_REAL

Standard deviation of Z axis magnetic field values in sensor coordinates and units of nano-Tesla.

14. BX_SPACECRAFT

Bytes: 10 Data_Type: ASCII_REAL

Average X axis magnetic field value in spacecraft coordinates in units of nano-Tesla.

15. BY_SPACECRAFT

Bytes: 10 Data_Type: ASCII_REAL

Average Y axis magnetic field value in spacecraft coordinates in units of nano-Tesla.

16. BZ_SPACECRAFT

Bytes: 10 Data_Type: ASCII_REAL

Average Z axis magnetic field value in spacecraft coordinates in units of nano-Tesla.

17. DBX_SPACECRAFT

Bytes: 10 Data_Type: ASCII_REAL

Standard deviation of X axis magnetic field values in spacecraft coordinates and units of nano-Tesla.

18. DBY_SPACECRAFT

Bytes: 10 Data_Type: ASCII_REAL

Standard deviation of Y axis magnetic field values in spacecraft coordinates and units of nano-Tesla.

19. DBZ_SPACECRAFT

Bytes: 10 Data_Type: ASCII_REAL

Standard deviation of Z axis magnetic field values in spacecraft coordinates and units of nano-Tesla.

6.3.2 MAG J2000 Coordinates Science RDR ASCII Table

The file naming convention for these products is MAGJ2KSCIAVGYYDDD_II_V## as defined in section 6.2. The columns contain the following data:

1. YEAR

Bytes: 4 Data_Type: ASCII_INTEGER

UTC year associated with the center time of the averaging interval for the magnetic field samples Bx, By, Bz in each record.

2. DAY_OF_YEAR

Bytes: 3 Data_Type: ASCII_INTEGER

UTC day of year associated with the center time of the averaging interval for the magnetic field samples Bx, By, Bz in each record.

3. HOUR

Bytes: 2

Data_Type: ASCII_INTEGER

UTC hour associated with the center time of the averaging interval for the magnetic field samples Bx, By, Bz in each record.

4. MINUTE

Bytes: 2

Data_Type: ASCII_INTEGER

UTC minute associated with the center time of the averaging interval for the magnetic field samples Bx, By, Bz in each record.

5. SECOND

Bytes: 6

Data_Type: ASCII_REAL

UTC second associated with the center time of the averaging interval for the magnetic field samples Bx, By, Bz in each record.

6. TIME_TAG

Bytes: 13

Data_Type: ASCII_REAL

A derived value for the timetag associated with the center time of the averaging interval of the Bx, By, Bz samples in each record. The derived value is created by the following formula:

$$\text{MET} + 0.05 * \text{delta_ts} + (\text{dt_sample}) * (\text{I} - 1) - \text{latency}.$$

MET is the mission elapsed time for the entire science packet.

delta_ts is the delta time in seconds between the MET and the first sample in the downloaded science packet.

dt_sample is the time between samples in seconds and given by

$\text{dt_sample} = 1/\text{sample_rate}$ where sample_rate is the reported sample rate in samples per second.

I is the incremental counter for each data sample in the science packet. I=1 is the first sample in the packet.

Latency is the sample rate-dependent delay of the time stamp recording relative to the actual time of observation.

7. NAVG

Bytes: 6

Data_Type: ASCII_INTEGER

Number of samples in averaging interval.

8. X_J2000

Bytes: 14

Data_Type: ASCII_REAL

Average X position in J2000 coordinates in units of kilometers.

9. Y_J2000

Bytes: 14

Data_Type: ASCII_REAL

Average Y position in J2000 coordinates in units of kilometers.

10. Z_J2000

Bytes: 14

Data_Type: ASCII_REAL

Average Z position in J2000 coordinates in units of kilometers.

11. BX_J2000

UTC minute associated with the center time of the averaging interval for the magnetic field samples Bx, By, Bz in each record.

5. SECOND

Bytes: 6 Data_Type: ASCII_REAL

UTC second associated with the center time of the averaging interval for the magnetic field samples Bx, By, Bz in each record.

6. TIME_TAG

Bytes: 13 Data_Type: ASCII_REAL

A derived value for the timetag associated with the center time of the averaging interval of the Bx, By, Bz samples in each record. The derived value is created by the following formula:

$MET + 0.05 * \text{delta_ts} + (\text{dt_sample}) * (I - 1) - \text{latency}$.

MET is the mission elapsed time for the entire science packet.

delta_ts is the delta time in seconds between the MET and the first sample in the downloaded science packet.

dt_sample is the time between samples in seconds and given by

$\text{dt_sample} = 1 / \text{sample_rate}$ where sample_rate is the reported sample rate in samples per second.

I is the incremental counter for each data sample in the science packet. I=1 is the first sample in the packet.

Latency is the sample rate-dependent delay of the time stamp recording relative to the actual time of observation.

7. NAVG

Bytes: 6 Data_Type: ASCII_INTEGER

Number of samples in averaging interval.

8. X_MSO

Bytes: 14 Data_Type: ASCII_REAL

Average X position in Mercury solar orbital (MSO) coordinates in units of kilometers.

9. Y_MSO

Bytes: 14 Data_Type: ASCII_REAL

Average Y position in Mercury solar orbital (MSO) coordinates in units of kilometers.

10. Z_MSO

Bytes: 14 Data_Type: ASCII_REAL

Average Z position in Mercury solar orbital (MSO) coordinates in units of kilometers.

11. BX_MSO

Bytes: 10 Data_Type: ASCII_REAL

Average X axis magnetic field value in Mercury solar orbital (MSO) coordinates in units of nano-Tesla.

12. BY_MSO

Bytes: 10 Data_Type: ASCII_REAL

Average Y axis magnetic field value in Mercury solar orbital (MSO) coordinates in units of nano-

Tesla.

13. BZ_MSO

Bytes: 10

Data_Type: ASCII_REAL

Average Z axis magnetic field value in Mercury solar orbital (MSO) coordinates in units of nano-Tesla.

14. DBX_MSO

Bytes: 10

Data_Type: ASCII_REAL

Standard deviation of X axis magnetic field values in Mercury solar orbital (MSO) coordinates and units of nano-Tesla.

15. DBY_MSO

Bytes: 10

Data_Type: ASCII_REAL

Standard deviation of Y axis magnetic field values in Mercury solar orbital (MSO) coordinates and units of nano-Tesla.

16. DBZ_MSO

Bytes: 10

Data_Type: ASCII_REAL

Standard deviation of Z axis magnetic field values in Mercury solar orbital (MSO) coordinates and units of nano-Tesla.

6.3.4 MAG Mercury Body-fixed (MBF) Coordinates Science RDR ASCII Table

The file naming convention for these products is MAGMBFSCIAVGYYDDD_II_V## as defined in section 6.2. The columns contain the following data:

1. YEAR

Bytes: 4

Data_Type: ASCII_INTEGER

UTC year associated with the center time of the averaging interval for the magnetic field samples Bx, By, Bz in each record.

2. DAY_OF_YEAR

Bytes: 3

Data_Type: ASCII_INTEGER

UTC day of year associated with the center time of the averaging interval for the magnetic field samples Bx, By, Bz in each record.

3. HOUR

Bytes: 2

Data_Type: ASCII_INTEGER

UTC hour associated with the center time of the averaging interval for the magnetic field samples Bx, By, Bz in each record.

4. MINUTE

Bytes: 2

Data_Type: ASCII_INTEGER

UTC minute associated with the center time of the averaging interval for the magnetic field samples Bx, By, Bz in each record.

5. SECOND

Bytes: 6 Data_Type: ASCII_REAL

UTC second associated with the center time of the averaging interval for the magnetic field samples Bx, By, Bz in each record.

6. TIME_TAG

Bytes: 13 Data_Type: ASCII_REAL

A derived value for the timetag associated with the center time of the averaging interval of the Bx, By, Bz samples in each record. The derived value is created by the following formula:

$$\text{MET} + 0.05 * \text{delta_ts} + (\text{dt_sample}) * (\text{I}-1) - \text{latency.}$$

MET is the mission elapsed time for the entire science packet.

delta_ts is the delta time in seconds between the MET and the first sample in the downloaded science packet.

dt_sample is the time between samples in seconds and given by

$$\text{dt_sample} = 1/\text{sample_rate}$$

where sample_rate is the reported sample rate in samples per second.

I is the incremental counter for each data sample in the science packet. I=1 is the first sample in the packet.

Latency is the sample rate-dependent delay of the time stamp recording relative to the actual time of observation.

7. NAVG

Bytes: 6 Data_Type: ASCII_INTEGER

Number of samples in averaging interval.

8. X_MBF

Bytes: 14 Data_Type: ASCII_REAL

Average X position in Mercury body-fixed (MBF) coordinates in units of kilometers.

9. Y_MBF

Bytes: 14 Data_Type: ASCII_REAL

Average Y position in Mercury body-fixed (MBF) coordinates in units of kilometers.

10. Z_MBF

Bytes: 14 Data_Type: ASCII_REAL

Average Z position in Mercury body-fixed (MBF) coordinates in units of kilometers.

11. BX_MBF

Bytes: 10 Data_Type: ASCII_REAL

Average X axis magnetic field value in Mercury body-fixed (MBF) coordinates in units of nano-Tesla.

12. BY_MBF

Bytes: 10 Data_Type: ASCII_REAL

Average Y axis magnetic field value in Mercury body-fixed (MBF) coordinates in units of nano-Tesla.

13. BZ_MBF

5. SECOND

Bytes: 6

Data_Type: ASCII_REAL

UTC second associated with the center time of the averaging interval for the magnetic field samples Bx, By, Bz in each record.

6. TIME_TAG

Bytes: 13

Data_Type: ASCII_REAL

A derived value for the timetag associated with the center time of the averaging interval of the Bx, By, Bz samples in each record. The derived value is created by the following formula:

$$\text{MET} + 0.05 * \text{delta_ts} + (\text{dt_sample}) * (\text{I}-1) - \text{latency}.$$

MET is the mission elapsed time for the entire science packet.

delta_ts is the delta time in seconds between the MET and the first sample in the downloaded science packet.

dt_sample is the time between samples in seconds and given by

$$\text{dt_sample} = 1/\text{sample_rate}$$

where sample_rate is the reported sample rate in samples per second.

I is the incremental counter for each data sample in the science packet. I=1 is the first sample in the packet.

Latency is the sample rate-dependent delay of the time stamp recording relative to the actual time of observation.

7. NAVG

Bytes: 6

Data_Type: ASCII_INTEGER

Number of samples in averaging interval.

8. RDIST

Bytes: 14

Data_Type: ASCII_REAL

Average radial distance of the MESSENGER spacecraft from the Sun in units of kilometers.

9. LATITUDE_ECLIP

Bytes: 12

Data_Type: ASCII_REAL

Average northward latitude of the MESSENGER spacecraft above instantaneous ecliptic plane in units of degrees.

10. AZIMUTH_ECLIP

Bytes: 12

Data_Type: ASCII_REAL

Average azimuth angle of the MESSENGER spacecraft in the instantaneous ecliptic plane with respect to the Earth-Sun line in units of degrees, positive in direction of the Earth's orbital motion.

11. BR

Bytes: 10

Data_Type: ASCII_REAL

Average magnetic field value in units of nano-Tesla in Sun-to-spacecraft direction.

12. BT

Bytes: 10

Data_Type: ASCII_REAL

Average magnetic field value in units of nano-Tesla in the tangential direction given by the cross product of the Sun spin axis and the Sun-to-spacecraft vector.

13. BN

Bytes: 10 Data_Type: ASCII_REAL

Average magnetic field value in units of nano-Tesla in direction of the cross product of the Sun-to-spacecraft vector and the tangential direction.

14. DBR

Bytes: 10 Data_Type: ASCII_REAL

Standard deviation of magnetic field values in units of nano-Tesla in Sun-to-spacecraft direction.

15. DBT

Bytes: 10 Data_Type: ASCII_REAL

Standard deviation of magnetic field values in units of nano-Tesla in the tangential direction given by the cross product of the Sun spin axis and the Sun-to-spacecraft vector.

16. DBN

Bytes: 10 Data_Type: ASCII_REAL

Standard deviation of magnetic field values in units of nano-Tesla in direction of the cross product of the Sun-to-spacecraft vector and the tangential direction.

6.4 Label and Header Descriptions

The following are the keyword definitions for the detached PDS label file accompanying the ASCII data file. The detached PDS label file has the same name as the data file it describes, except for the extension .LBL to distinguish it as a label file.

PDS_VERSION_ID

Represents the version number of the PDS standards documents that is valid when a data product label is created. PDS3 is used for the MESSENGER data products.

FILE_RECORDS

Indicates the number of physical file records, including both label records and data records.

RECORD_TYPE

Indicates the record format of a file. Note: In the PDS, when record_type is used in a detached label file it always describes its corresponding detached data file, not the label file itself. The use of record_type along with other file-related data elements is fully described in the PDS Standards Reference.

RECORD_BYTES

Indicates the number of bytes in a physical file record, including record terminators and separators. Note: In the PDS, the use of record_bytes, along with other file-related data elements is fully described in the Standards Reference.

PRODUCT_ID

Represents a permanent, unique identifier assigned to a data product by its producer. For the MAG RDRs it is the base file naming convention (section 6.2) without the file extensions.

SOURCE_PRODUCT_ID

Represents the unique identifier of the EDR data product that was the source data for the RDR product.

PRODUCT_VERSION_ID

Defines the version of the RDR product. Version numbering follows that of the underlying CDR products and, because the RDR products are delivered on a delayed schedule, do not necessarily start at "V01". The underlying CDR products are regenerated when errors in the product or the software creating the product are identified.

PRODUCT_CREATION_TIME

Defines the UTC system format time when a product was created.

PRODUCT_TYPE

Identifies the type or category of a product within a data set.

STANDARD_DATA_PRODUCT_ID

Used to link a MAG RDR file to one of the five types of MAG data products defined within the MAG RDR SIS.

SOFTWARE_NAME

Identifies the data processing software used to convert from CDR into RDR products.

SOFTWARE_VERSION_ID

Identifies the version of the data processing software used to generate the CDR products, on which the RDR products are based, from the EDR products.

INSTRUMENT_HOST_NAME

Specifies the host on which the MAG instrument is based, the MESSENGER spacecraft.

INSTRUMENT_NAME

Provides the full name of the MAG instrument.

INSTRUMENT_ID

Provides an abbreviated name or acronym which identifies an instrument.

DATA_SET_ID

The data_set_id element is a unique alphanumeric identifier for a data set or a data product. The data_set_id for the MAG RDRs is MESS-E/V/H/SW-MAG-4-SUMM-CALIBRATED-V1.0.

MISSION_PHASE_NAME

Provides the commonly used identifier of a mission phase.

TARGET_NAME

The target_name element identifies a target. The target may be a planet, satellite, ring, region, feature, asteroid or comet.

START_TIME

Provides the date and time of the beginning of an event or observation in UTC system format.

STOP_TIME

Provides the date and time of the end of an observation or event in UTC system format.

SPACECRAFT_CLOCK_START_COUNT

Provides the value of the spacecraft clock at the beginning of a time period of interest.

SPACECRAFT_CLOCK_STOP_COUNT

Provides the value of the spacecraft clock at the end of a time period of interest.

^TABLE

This is a pointer to the external data file containing the ASCII table. The TABLE object is a uniform collection of rows containing ASCII values stored in columns. The TABLE content is identified in the DESCRIPTION field and the release notes, described in section 6.5, are captured in the NOTE field.

6.5 Release Notes

The purpose of the release notes is twofold. First, the release notes contain the data quality assessment, represented by a three-digit code, denoted SHC, which is defined in Table 2. S indicates the configuration of the sensor. H indicates the sensor survival heater control mode being used. C indicates the presence of contamination in the data and whether contamination, if present, is judged to be correctable to meet the science requirement of 1 nT. Second, the release notes contain ancillary information used to generate the CDR products used to derive the RDRs from EDR-level data. This includes the magnetometer offsets, which are updated from in-flight data analysis on a regular basis, and the SPICE kernels used for deriving UTC time and spacecraft position and orientation.

Table 2: MAG data quality flag definitions.

S: Sensor Configuration	Definition
0	Sensor stowed – prior to boom deployment
1	Boom deployed – SC +Y axis to Sun - sensor in sunlight
2	Boom deployed – SC –Y axis to Sun - sensor in shadow

H: Heater Mode	Definition
0	Hardware regulation (MAG FSW V8)
1	Software regulation version 1 (MAG FSW V9)
2	Software regulation version 2 (MAG FSW V10)

C: Contamination	Definition
0	No contamination signals known to be present
1	Uncorrectable contamination signals present
2	Contamination signals present but correctable

6.6 Archive Volume and File Size

The PDS MAG archive consists of the EDR, CDR, and RDR data volumes and the documentation volume. The RDR archive volume contains the derived data products and required ancillary files for conforming to PDS volume archive standards. The latter include the Index files, AAREADME.TXT, etc. The data volume was estimated from the number of bytes per record and the length of the averaging interval. The typical volume for on-orbit operation is given in Table 3. The record lengths for data in J2K, MSO, and MBF coordinates are identical, and the placeholder CCC has been used in the table.

Table 3: MAG RDR daily data volume estimates.

CDR Product	Record Bytes	Volume [MB]
MAGSC_SCI AVG_01	176	14.5
MAGR TN SC I AVG_01	151	12.4
MAGR TN SC I AVG_05	151	2.5
MAGR TN SC I AVG_10	151	1.2
MAGR TN SC I AVG_60	151	0.2

MAGCCCSCIAVG_01	155	12.8
MAGCCCSCIAVG_05	155	2.6
MAGCCCSCIAVG_10	155	1.3
MAGCCCSCIAVG_60	155	0.2

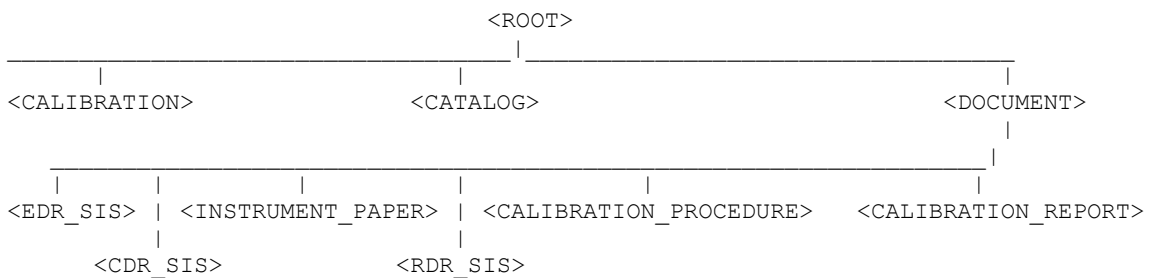
The MAG documentation volume contains products related to the MAG EDR, CDR, and RDR data archives with each level of documentation provided with the initial release of the corresponding dataset and updated as needed with subsequent data releases. The documentation volume contains the following products:

1. All required PDS catalog files for the EDR, CDR, and RDR archives (dataset, instrument, mission, etc.).
2. The EDR, CDR, and RDR SIS documents.
3. The MAG calibration report.
4. A MAG calibration procedures document. This contains appropriate pseudo-code for calibrating the data, converting the time word (MET to UTC), and transforming the data into useful coordinate systems.
5. Calibration tables including: sensor offsets time series, gains for each gain state, and the matrices required to orthogonalize the field vector components and orient them in the spacecraft frame.
6. Other documents considered useful by the MESSENGER project or MAG team (i.e. “data processing guide”).

6.7 Directory Structure and Contents for the MAG Documentation Volume

The following illustration shows the directory structure overview for the MAG documentation volume. This volume was periodically updated as knowledge of the instrument, its calibration, and its operation improved over time. An update of this volume that includes the calibration procedure including parameters derived from the ground and in-flight calibration tests accompanied the initial release of the RDR data archive. Additional updates occurred to incorporate data quality information for each data release and updates to products and calibration as appropriate.

Documentation Volume Directory Structure



6.7.1 Directory Contents

<ROOT> Directory

This is the top-level volume directory. The following are files contained in the root directory.

AAREADME.TXT - This general information file provides users with an overview of the contents and organization of the associated volume, general instructions for its use, and contact information.

VOLDESC.CAT - PDS file containing the VOLUME object giving a high-level description of the contents of the volume. Information includes: production date, producer name and institution, volume ID, etc.

ERRATA.TXT - Text file for identifying and describing errors and/or anomalies found in the current volume, and possibly previous volumes of a set. Any known errors for the associated volume are documented in this file.

<CALIBRATION> Directory

This contains the calibration tables needed to analyze the MAG EDR data. The calibration tables are in ASCII comma separated value format.

CALINFO.TXT - This is a brief description of the directory content and naming conventions.

<CATALOG> Directory

This subdirectory contains the catalog object files for the entire volume. The following files are included in the catalog subdirectory.

CATINFO.TXT: Identifies and describes the function of each file in the catalog directory.

DATASET.CAT: Describes the general content of the data set and includes information about the duration of the mission and the person or group responsible for producing the data.

INSTRUMENT.CAT: Describes physical attributes of the MAG instrument and provides relevant references to published literature.

INSTRUMENT_HOST.CAT: Describes the MESSENGER spacecraft.

MISSION.CAT: Describes the scientific goals and objectives of the MESSENGER program. It also identifies key people and institutions.

PERSON.CAT: Lists and provides contact information for the people involved in the MESSENGER mission, including those involved with MAG.

REF.CAT: Provides references to scientific papers and other publications of interest to those using the data, both for MAG and the mission as a whole.

< DOCUMENT > Directory

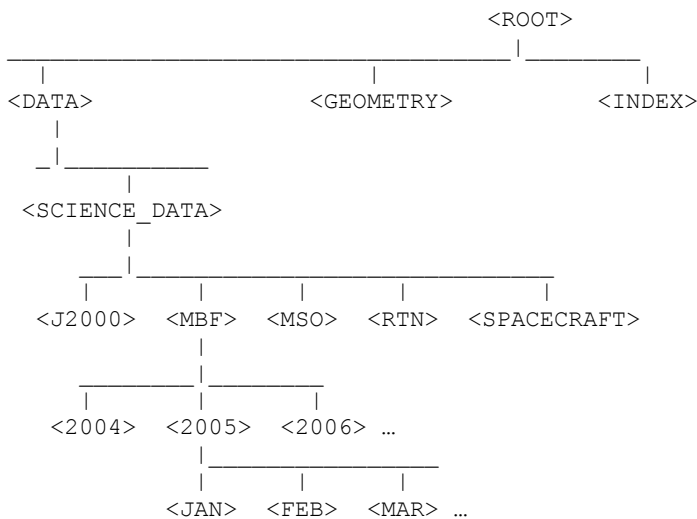
This subdirectory contains the documentation that is needed to understand and analyze the EDR, CDR, and RDR data volumes. The documents are separated into individual subdirectories according to the document type. The document types are not restricted to the four shown in the graphical depiction of the directory structure. There are additional document types as needed to categorize each document. The following file is included in the subdirectory.

DOCINFO.TXT: Identifies and describes the function of each file in the DOCUMENT directory.

6.8 Directory Structure and Contents for MAG RDR Data Volume

The following illustration shows the directory structure overview for the MAG data volume. This volume contains the MAG RDR products and any additional files required for the volume to be compliant with PDS volume standards. The content of the volume is expected to remain fairly static except for periodic releases according to the schedule in the MESSENGER Data Management and Archiving Plan. Revised RDRs (as needed) were delivered according to the same schedule. Revised RDRs were identified with an updated version number in the filename according to the file naming convention in section 6.2.

Data Volume Directory Structure



6.8.1 Directory Contents

<ROOT> Directory

This is the top-level directory of the data volume. The following are files contained in the root directory.

AAREADME.TXT - This general information file provides users with an overview of the contents and organization of the associated volume, general instructions for its use, and contact information.

VOLDESC.CAT - This PDS file contains the VOLUME object and gives a high-level description of the contents of the volume. Information includes: production date, producer name and institution, volume ID, etc.

ERRATA.TXT - Text file for identifying and describing errors and/or anomalies found in the current volume, and possibly previous volumes of a set. Any known errors for the associated volume are documented in this file. This includes revised RDRs meant to replace RDRs in a previous PDS delivery.

<DATA> Directory

This subdirectory contains the RDR data products grouped by COORDINATE SYSTEM and within coordinate system directories by YEAR and MONTH directories. The coordinate systems are abbreviated as noted in section 5.2.

<GEOMETRY> Directory

This subdirectory contains information about the files (e.g. SPICE kernels, etc) needed to determine the observation geometry for the data.

GEOMETRY.TXT : Identifies and describes the SPICE kernels that a user must have in order to determine observation geometry for the data. The SPICE kernel files are archived with the PDS NAIF node.

<INDEX> Directory

This subdirectory contains the indices for all data products on the volume. The following files are contained in the index subdirectory.

INDXINFO.TXT - Identifies and describes the function of each file in the index subdirectory. This includes a description of the structure and contents of each index table in the subdirectory AND usage notes.

INDEX.TAB - The RDR index file is organized as a table. There is one entry for each of the data files included in the MAG RDR data set.

INDEX.LBL - Detached PDS label for INDEX.TAB.

6.9 Error Handling

The possibility existed that errors be discovered in the archive during the ongoing validation effort detailed in section 5.5. An ERRATA report file was maintained to track and document all discovered uncorrectable errors that may occur during the mission. Correctable errors, such as revised RDRs or RDRs that were missing from a previous PDS delivery were provided at the next scheduled PDS delivery or at the final delivery date (schedule is in the MESSENGER Data Management and Archiving Plan). PDS replaced the outdated files with the revised RDR files in the data directories of the archive volume. The ERRATA report file is archived in the ROOT directory of the MAG documentation and data volumes.

7. Archive Delivery to PDS

The MESSENGER MAG data archives were transferred from the SOC to the PDS PPI Node using the transfer process detailed in section 5.3.3. The transfers took place according to the schedule set in the MESSENGER Data Management and Archiving Plan.

8. Appendices

8.1 Appendix – MAG SC Coordinates Science RDR PDS Label

```

PDS_VERSION_ID           = PDS3

/**** FILE FORMAT ****/
RECORD_TYPE               = FIXED_LENGTH
RECORD_BYTES              = 176
FILE_RECORDS              = <file_records>
^TABLE                    = "<file_name>"

/**** GENERAL DATA DESCRIPTION PARAMETERS ****/
DATA_SET_ID               = "MESS-E/V/H/SW-MAG-4-SUMM-CALIBRATED-V1.0"
INSTRUMENT_HOST_NAME      = "MESSENGER"
INSTRUMENT_NAME           = "MAGNETOMETER"
INSTRUMENT_ID             = "MAG"
PRODUCT_ID                = "<product_id>"
SOURCE_PRODUCT_ID         = "<source_product_id>"
PRODUCT_VERSION_ID        = "<product_version_id>"
PRODUCT_CREATION_TIME     = <product_creation_time>
PRODUCT_TYPE              = "RDR"
STANDARD_DATA_PRODUCT_ID = "MAGSC_SCIAVG"
SOFTWARE_NAME              = "MSGR_MAG_CDR2RDR"
SOFTWARE_VERSION_ID       = "<cdr2rdr_software_version>"

MISSION_PHASE_NAME        = "<mission_phase_name>"
TARGET_NAME                = "<target_name>"
START_TIME                 = <start_time>
STOP_TIME                  = <stop_time>
SPACECRAFT_CLOCK_START_COUNT = "<spacecraft_clock_start_time>"
SPACECRAFT_CLOCK_STOP_COUNT = "<spacecraft_clock_stop_time>"

```

```

OBJECT          = TABLE
COLUMN         = 19
INTERCHANGE_FORMAT = ASCII
ROW_BYTES      = 176
ROWS           = <rows>
DESCRIPTION    = "
The table contains the timetags and 3-axis calibrated samples of the magnetic
field in sensor and spacecraft coordinates in units of nano-Tesla. The data
represent averages from MAG science packets over the interval given in the
file name in units of seconds generated on a given day. START_TIME and
STOP_TIME correspond to the TIME_TAG values of the first row and last row in
the table, respectively."

NOTE           = "
<NOTESPLACEHOLDER> "

OBJECT          = COLUMN
NAME           = YEAR
COLUMN_NUMBER  = 1
START_BYTE     = 1
BYTES          = 4
DATA_TYPE      = ASCII_INTEGER
FORMAT         = "I4"
DESCRIPTION    = "UTC year associated with the center time
of the averaging interval for the magnetic field samples Bx, By, Bz in
each record."
END_OBJECT = COLUMN

OBJECT          = COLUMN
NAME           = DAY_OF_YEAR
COLUMN_NUMBER  = 2
START_BYTE     = 6
BYTES          = 3
DATA_TYPE      = ASCII_INTEGER
FORMAT         = "I3"
DESCRIPTION    = "UTC day of year associated with the center time
of the averaging interval for the magnetic field samples Bx, By, Bz in
each record."
END_OBJECT = COLUMN

OBJECT          = COLUMN
NAME           = HOUR
COLUMN_NUMBER  = 3
START_BYTE     = 10
BYTES          = 2
DATA_TYPE      = ASCII_INTEGER
FORMAT         = "I2"
DESCRIPTION    = "UTC hour associated with the center time
of the averaging interval for the magnetic field samples Bx, By, Bz in
each record."
END_OBJECT = COLUMN

OBJECT          = COLUMN
NAME           = MINUTE
COLUMN_NUMBER  = 4
START_BYTE     = 13
BYTES          = 2
DATA_TYPE      = ASCII_INTEGER
FORMAT         = "I2"
DESCRIPTION    = "UTC minute associated with the center time
of the averaging interval for the magnetic field samples Bx, By, Bz in
each record."
END_OBJECT = COLUMN

OBJECT          = COLUMN
NAME           = SECOND
COLUMN_NUMBER  = 5
START_BYTE     = 16
BYTES          = 6
DATA_TYPE      = ASCII_REAL

```

```

FORMAT                = "F6.3"
DESCRIPTION           = "UTC second associated with the center time
of the averaging interval for the magnetic field samples Bx, By, Bz in
each record."
END_OBJECT = COLUMN

OBJECT                = COLUMN
NAME                  = TIME_TAG
COLUMN_NUMBER         = 6
START_BYTE            = 23
BYTES                 = 13
DATA_TYPE             = ASCII_REAL
FORMAT                = "F13.3"
DESCRIPTION           = "A derived value for the timetag associated
with the center time of the averaging interval of the Bx, By, Bz samples
in each record. The derived value is created by the following formula:
MET + 0.05 * delta_ts + (dt_sample)*(I-1) - latency.
MET is the mission elapsed time for the entire science packet.
delta_ts is the delta time in seconds between the MET and
the first sample in the downloaded science packet.
dt_sample is the time between samples in seconds and given by
dt_sample = 1/sample_rate where sample_rate is the reported
sample rate in samples per second.
I is the incremental counter for each data sample in the
science packet. I=1 is the first sample in the packet.
Latency is the sample rate-dependent delay of the time stamp
recording relative to the actual time of observation.
"
END_OBJECT           = COLUMN

OBJECT                = COLUMN
NAME                  = NAVG
COLUMN_NUMBER         = 7
START_BYTE            = 37
BYTES                 = 6
DATA_TYPE             = ASCII_INTEGER
FORMAT                = "I6"
DESCRIPTION           = "Number of samples in averaging interval."
END_OBJECT           = COLUMN

OBJECT                = COLUMN
NAME                  = BX_SENSOR
COLUMN_NUMBER         = 8
START_BYTE            = 44
BYTES                 = 10
DATA_TYPE             = ASCII_REAL
FORMAT                = "F10.3"
DESCRIPTION           = "Average X axis magnetic field value in sensor
coordinates in units of nano-Tesla."
END_OBJECT           = COLUMN

OBJECT                = COLUMN
NAME                  = BY_SENSOR
COLUMN_NUMBER         = 9
START_BYTE            = 55
BYTES                 = 10
DATA_TYPE             = ASCII_REAL
FORMAT                = "F10.3"
DESCRIPTION           = "Average Y axis magnetic field value in sensor
coordinates in units of nano-Tesla."
END_OBJECT           = COLUMN

OBJECT                = COLUMN
NAME                  = BZ_SENSOR
COLUMN_NUMBER         = 10
START_BYTE            = 66
BYTES                 = 10
DATA_TYPE             = ASCII_REAL
FORMAT                = "F10.3"
DESCRIPTION           = "Average Z axis magnetic field value in sensor
coordinates in units of nano-Tesla."

```

```

END_OBJECT          = COLUMN

OBJECT              = COLUMN
NAME                = DBX_SENSOR
COLUMN_NUMBER      = 11
START_BYTE         = 77
BYTES              = 10
DATA_TYPE          = ASCII_REAL
FORMAT             = "F10.3"
DESCRIPTION        = "Standard deviation of X axis magnetic field
                    values in sensor coordinates and units of nano-Tesla."
END_OBJECT          = COLUMN

OBJECT              = COLUMN
NAME                = DBY_SENSOR
COLUMN_NUMBER      = 12
START_BYTE         = 88
BYTES              = 10
DATA_TYPE          = ASCII_REAL
FORMAT             = "F10.3"
DESCRIPTION        = "Standard deviation of Y axis magnetic field
                    values in sensor coordinates and units of nano-Tesla."
END_OBJECT          = COLUMN

OBJECT              = COLUMN
NAME                = DBZ_SENSOR
COLUMN_NUMBER      = 13
START_BYTE         = 99
BYTES              = 10
DATA_TYPE          = ASCII_REAL
FORMAT             = "F10.3"
DESCRIPTION        = "Standard deviation of Z axis magnetic field
                    values in sensor coordinates and units of nano-Tesla."
END_OBJECT          = COLUMN

OBJECT              = COLUMN
NAME                = BX_SPACECRAFT
COLUMN_NUMBER      = 14
START_BYTE         = 110
BYTES              = 10
DATA_TYPE          = ASCII_REAL
FORMAT             = "F10.3"
DESCRIPTION        = "Average X axis magnetic field value in spacecraft
                    coordinates in units of nano-Tesla."
END_OBJECT          = COLUMN

OBJECT              = COLUMN
NAME                = BY_SPACECRAFT
COLUMN_NUMBER      = 15
START_BYTE         = 121
BYTES              = 10
DATA_TYPE          = ASCII_REAL
FORMAT             = "F10.3"
DESCRIPTION        = "Average Y axis magnetic field value in spacecraft
                    coordinates in units of nano-Tesla."
END_OBJECT          = COLUMN

OBJECT              = COLUMN
NAME                = BZ_SPACECRAFT
COLUMN_NUMBER      = 16
START_BYTE         = 132
BYTES              = 10
DATA_TYPE          = ASCII_REAL
FORMAT             = "F10.3"
DESCRIPTION        = "Average Z axis magnetic field value in spacecraft
                    coordinates in units of nano-Tesla."
END_OBJECT          = COLUMN

OBJECT              = COLUMN
NAME                = DBX_SPACECRAFT
COLUMN_NUMBER      = 17

```

```

START_BYTE           = 143
BYTES                = 10
DATA_TYPE            = ASCII_REAL
FORMAT               = "F10.3"
DESCRIPTION          = "Standard deviation of X axis magnetic field
                      values in spacecraft coordinates and units of nano-Tesla."
END_OBJECT           = COLUMN

OBJECT               = COLUMN
NAME                 = DBY_SPACECRAFT
COLUMN_NUMBER        = 18
START_BYTE           = 154
BYTES                = 10
DATA_TYPE            = ASCII_REAL
FORMAT               = "F10.3"
DESCRIPTION          = "Standard deviation of Y axis magnetic field
                      values in spacecraft coordinates and units of nano-Tesla."
END_OBJECT           = COLUMN

OBJECT               = COLUMN
NAME                 = DBZ_SPACECRAFT
COLUMN_NUMBER        = 19
START_BYTE           = 165
BYTES                = 10
DATA_TYPE            = ASCII_REAL
FORMAT               = "F10.3"
DESCRIPTION          = "Standard deviation of Z axis magnetic field
                      values in spacecraft coordinates and units of nano-Tesla."
END_OBJECT           = COLUMN

END_OBJECT           = TABLE
END

```

8.2 Appendix – MAG J2000 Coordinates Science RDR PDS Label

```

PDS_VERSION_ID      = PDS3

/*** FILE FORMAT ***/
RECORD_TYPE          = FIXED_LENGTH
RECORD_BYTES         = 155
FILE_RECORDS         = <file_records>
^TABLE               = "<file_name>"

/*** GENERAL DATA DESCRIPTION PARAMETERS ***/
DATA_SET_ID          = "MESS-E/V/H/SW-MAG-4-SUMM-CALIBRATED-V1.0"
INSTRUMENT_HOST_NAME = "MESSENGER"
INSTRUMENT_NAME      = "MAGNETOMETER"
INSTRUMENT_ID        = "MAG"
PRODUCT_ID           = "<product_id>"
SOURCE_PRODUCT_ID    = "<source_product_id>"
PRODUCT_VERSION_ID   = "<product_version_id>"
PRODUCT_CREATION_TIME = <product_creation_time>
PRODUCT_TYPE         = "RDR"
STANDARD_DATA_PRODUCT_ID = "MAGJ2KSCIAVG"
SOFTWARE_NAME        = "MSGR_MAG_CDR2RDR"
SOFTWARE_VERSION_ID  = "<cdr2rdr_software_version>"

MISSION_PHASE_NAME   = "<mission_phase_name>"
TARGET_NAME          = "<target_name>"
START_TIME           = <start_time>
STOP_TIME            = <stop_time>
SPACECRAFT_CLOCK_START_COUNT = <spacecraft_clock_start_time>
SPACECRAFT_CLOCK_STOP_COUNT = <spacecraft_clock_stop_time>

OBJECT               = TABLE
COLUMNS              = 16
INTERCHANGE_FORMAT    = ASCII
ROW_BYTES             = 155
ROWS                  = <rows>
DESCRIPTION           = "

```

The table contains the timetags, spacecraft position, and 3-axis calibrated samples of the magnetic field in J2000 coordinates in units of nano-Tesla. The data represent averages from MAG science packets over the interval given in the file name in units of seconds generated on a given day. START_TIME and STOP_TIME correspond to the TIME_TAG values of the first row and last row in the table, respectively."

```

NOTE                                     = "
<NOTESPLACEHOLDER> "

OBJECT                                   = COLUMN
NAME                                     = YEAR
COLUMN_NUMBER                           = 1
START_BYTE                               = 1
BYTES                                     = 4
DATA_TYPE                                = ASCII_INTEGER
FORMAT                                    = "I4"
DESCRIPTION                              = "UTC year associated with the center time
of the averaging interval for the magnetic field samples Bx, By, Bz in
each record."
END_OBJECT = COLUMN

OBJECT                                   = COLUMN
NAME                                     = DAY_OF_YEAR
COLUMN_NUMBER                           = 2
START_BYTE                               = 6
BYTES                                     = 3
DATA_TYPE                                = ASCII_INTEGER
FORMAT                                    = "I3"
DESCRIPTION                              = "UTC day of year associated with the center
time of the averaging interval for the magnetic field samples Bx, By, Bz
in each record."
END_OBJECT = COLUMN

OBJECT                                   = COLUMN
NAME                                     = HOUR
COLUMN_NUMBER                           = 3
START_BYTE                               = 10
BYTES                                     = 2
DATA_TYPE                                = ASCII_INTEGER
FORMAT                                    = "I2"
DESCRIPTION                              = "UTC hour associated with the center time
of the averaging interval for the magnetic field samples Bx, By, Bz in
each record."
END_OBJECT = COLUMN

OBJECT                                   = COLUMN
NAME                                     = MINUTE
COLUMN_NUMBER                           = 4
START_BYTE                               = 13
BYTES                                     = 2
DATA_TYPE                                = ASCII_INTEGER
FORMAT                                    = "I2"
DESCRIPTION                              = "UTC minute associated with the center time
of the averaging interval for the magnetic field samples Bx, By, Bz in
each record."
END_OBJECT = COLUMN

OBJECT                                   = COLUMN
NAME                                     = SECOND
COLUMN_NUMBER                           = 5
START_BYTE                               = 16
BYTES                                     = 6
DATA_TYPE                                = ASCII_REAL
FORMAT                                    = "F6.3"
DESCRIPTION                              = "UTC second associated with the center time
of the averaging interval for the magnetic field samples Bx, By, Bz in
each record."
END_OBJECT = COLUMN

OBJECT                                   = COLUMN

```



```

NAME                               = TIME_TAG
COLUMN_NUMBER                       = 6
START_BYTE                           = 23
BYTES                                 = 13
DATA_TYPE                             = ASCII_REAL
FORMAT                               = "F13.3"
DESCRIPTION                           = "A derived value for the timetag associated
with the center time of the averaging interval of the Bx, By, Bz samples
in each record. The derived value is created by the following formula:
MET + 0.05 * delta_ts + (dt_sample)*(I-1) - latency.
MET is the mission elapsed time for the entire science packet.
delta_ts is the delta time in seconds between the MET and
the first sample in the downloaded science packet.
dt_sample is the time between samples in seconds and given by
dt_sample = 1/sample_rate where sample_rate is the reported
sample rate in samples per second.
I is the incremental counter for each data sample in the
science packet. I=1 is the first sample in the packet.
Latency is the sample rate-dependent delay of the time stamp
recording relative to the actual time of observation.
"
END_OBJECT                           = COLUMN

OBJECT                               = COLUMN
NAME                                 = NAVG
COLUMN_NUMBER                         = 7
START_BYTE                             = 37
BYTES                                 = 6
DATA_TYPE                             = ASCII_INTEGER
FORMAT                               = "I6"
DESCRIPTION                           = "Number of samples in averaging interval."
END_OBJECT                             = COLUMN

OBJECT                               = COLUMN
NAME                                 = X_J2000
COLUMN_NUMBER                         = 8
START_BYTE                             = 44
BYTES                                 = 14
DATA_TYPE                             = ASCII_REAL
FORMAT                               = "F14.3"
DESCRIPTION                           = "Average X position in J2000 coordinates in
units of kilometers."
END_OBJECT                             = COLUMN

OBJECT                               = COLUMN
NAME                                 = Y_J2000
COLUMN_NUMBER                         = 9
START_BYTE                             = 59
BYTES                                 = 14
DATA_TYPE                             = ASCII_REAL
FORMAT                               = "F14.3"
DESCRIPTION                           = "Average Y position in J2000 coordinates in
units of kilometers."
END_OBJECT                             = COLUMN

OBJECT                               = COLUMN
NAME                                 = Z_J2000
COLUMN_NUMBER                         = 10
START_BYTE                             = 74
BYTES                                 = 14
DATA_TYPE                             = ASCII_REAL
FORMAT                               = "F14.3"
DESCRIPTION                           = "Average Z position in J2000 coordinates in
units of kilometers."
END_OBJECT                             = COLUMN

OBJECT                               = COLUMN
NAME                                 = BX_J2000
COLUMN_NUMBER                         = 11
START_BYTE                             = 89
BYTES                                 = 10

```

```

DATA_TYPE           = ASCII_REAL
FORMAT              = "F10.3"
DESCRIPTION         = "Average X axis magnetic field value in J2000
coordinates in units of nano-Tesla."
END_OBJECT          = COLUMN

OBJECT              = COLUMN
NAME                = BY_J2000
COLUMN_NUMBER       = 12
START_BYTE          = 100
BYTES               = 10
DATA_TYPE           = ASCII_REAL
FORMAT              = "F10.3"
DESCRIPTION         = "Average Y axis magnetic field value in J2000
coordinates in units of nano-Tesla."
END_OBJECT          = COLUMN

OBJECT              = COLUMN
NAME                = BZ_J2000
COLUMN_NUMBER       = 13
START_BYTE          = 111
BYTES               = 10
DATA_TYPE           = ASCII_REAL
FORMAT              = "F10.3"
DESCRIPTION         = "Average Z axis magnetic field value in J2000
coordinates in units of nano-Tesla."
END_OBJECT          = COLUMN

OBJECT              = COLUMN
NAME                = DBX_J2000
COLUMN_NUMBER       = 14
START_BYTE          = 122
BYTES               = 10
DATA_TYPE           = ASCII_REAL
FORMAT              = "F10.3"
DESCRIPTION         = "Standard deviation of X axis magnetic field values
in J2000 coordinates and units of nano-Tesla."
END_OBJECT          = COLUMN

OBJECT              = COLUMN
NAME                = DBY_J2000
COLUMN_NUMBER       = 15
START_BYTE          = 133
BYTES               = 10
DATA_TYPE           = ASCII_REAL
FORMAT              = "F10.3"
DESCRIPTION         = "Standard deviation of Y axis magnetic field values
in J2000 coordinates and units of nano-Tesla."
END_OBJECT          = COLUMN

OBJECT              = COLUMN
NAME                = DBZ_J2000
COLUMN_NUMBER       = 16
START_BYTE          = 144
BYTES               = 10
DATA_TYPE           = ASCII_REAL
FORMAT              = "F10.3"
DESCRIPTION         = "Standard deviation of Z axis magnetic field values
in J2000 coordinates and units of nano-Tesla."
END_OBJECT          = COLUMN

END_OBJECT          = TABLE
END

```

8.3 Appendix – MAG MSO Coordinates Science RDR PDS Label

```

PDS_VERSION_ID          = PDS3

/**** FILE FORMAT ****/
RECORD_TYPE             = FIXED_LENGTH
RECORD_BYTES           = 155
FILE_RECORDS           = <file_records>
^TABLE                  = "<file_name>"

/**** GENERAL DATA DESCRIPTION PARAMETERS ****/
DATA_SET_ID            = "MESS-E/V/H/SW-MAG-4-SUMM-CALIBRATED-V1.0"
INSTRUMENT_HOST_NAME  = "MESSENGER"
INSTRUMENT_NAME       = "MAGNETOMETER"
INSTRUMENT_ID         = "MAG"
PRODUCT_ID            = "<product_id>"
SOURCE_PRODUCT_ID     = "<source_product_id>"
PRODUCT_VERSION_ID    = "<product_version_id>"
PRODUCT_CREATION_TIME = <product_creation_time>
PRODUCT_TYPE         = "RDR"
STANDARD_DATA_PRODUCT_ID = "MAGMSOSCIAVG"
SOFTWARE_NAME         = "MSGR_MAG_CDR2RDR"
SOFTWARE_VERSION_ID   = "<cdr2rdr_software_version>"

MISSION_PHASE_NAME    = "<mission_phase_name>"
TARGET_NAME           = "<target_name>"
START_TIME            = <start_time>
STOP_TIME             = <stop_time>
SPACECRAFT_CLOCK_START_COUNT = <spacecraft_clock_start_time>
SPACECRAFT_CLOCK_STOP_COUNT   = <spacecraft_clock_stop_time>

OBJECT                = TABLE
  COLUMNS              = 16
  INTERCHANGE_FORMAT   = ASCII
  ROW_BYTES            = 155
  ROWS                 = <rows>
  DESCRIPTION          = "
    The table contains the timetags, spacecraft position, and 3-axis calibrated
    samples of the magnetic field in Mercury solar orbital (MSO) coordinates in
    units of nano-Tesla. The data represent averages from MAG science
    packets over the interval given in the file name in units of seconds
    generated on a given day. START_TIME and STOP_TIME correspond to the
    TIME_TAG values of the first row and last row in the table, respectively."

NOTE                  = "
<NOTESPLACEHOLDER> "

OBJECT                = COLUMN
  NAME                 = YEAR
  COLUMN_NUMBER        = 1
  START_BYTE           = 1
  BYTES                = 4
  DATA_TYPE           = ASCII_INTEGER
  FORMAT               = "I4"
  DESCRIPTION          = "UTC year associated with the center time
    of the averaging interval for the magnetic field samples Bx, By, Bz in
    each record."
  END_OBJECT           = COLUMN

OBJECT                = COLUMN
  NAME                 = DAY_OF_YEAR
  COLUMN_NUMBER        = 2
  START_BYTE           = 6
  BYTES                = 3
  DATA_TYPE           = ASCII_INTEGER
  FORMAT               = "I3"
  DESCRIPTION          = "UTC day of year associated with the center
    time of the averaging interval for the magnetic field samples Bx, By, Bz
    in each record."
  END_OBJECT           = COLUMN

```

```

OBJECT          = COLUMN
NAME            = HOUR
COLUMN_NUMBER  = 3
START_BYTE     = 10
BYTES          = 2
DATA_TYPE      = ASCII_INTEGER
FORMAT         = "I2"
DESCRIPTION    = "UTC hour associated with the center time
  of the averaging interval for the magnetic field samples Bx, By, Bz in
  each record."
END_OBJECT = COLUMN

OBJECT          = COLUMN
NAME            = MINUTE
COLUMN_NUMBER  = 4
START_BYTE     = 13
BYTES          = 2
DATA_TYPE      = ASCII_INTEGER
FORMAT         = "I2"
DESCRIPTION    = "UTC minute associated with the center time
  of the averaging interval for the magnetic field samples Bx, By, Bz in
  each record."
END_OBJECT = COLUMN

OBJECT          = COLUMN
NAME            = SECOND
COLUMN_NUMBER  = 5
START_BYTE     = 16
BYTES          = 6
DATA_TYPE      = ASCII_REAL
FORMAT         = "F6.3"
DESCRIPTION    = "UTC second associated with the center time
  of the averaging interval for the magnetic field samples Bx, By, Bz in
  each record."
END_OBJECT = COLUMN

OBJECT          = COLUMN
NAME            = TIME_TAG
COLUMN_NUMBER  = 6
START_BYTE     = 23
BYTES          = 13
DATA_TYPE      = ASCII_REAL
FORMAT         = "F13.3"
DESCRIPTION    = "A derived value for the timetag associated
  with the center time of the averaging interval of the Bx, By, Bz samples
  in each record. The derived value is created by the following formula:
  MET + 0.05 * delta_ts + (dt_sample)*(I-1) - latency.
  MET is the mission elapsed time for the entire science packet.
  delta_ts is the delta time in seconds between the MET and
  the first sample in the downloaded science packet.
  dt_sample is the time between samples in seconds and given by
  dt_sample = 1/sample_rate where sample_rate is the reported
  sample rate in samples per second.
  I is the incremental counter for each data sample in the
  science packet. I=1 is the first sample in the packet.
  Latency is the sample rate-dependent delay of the time stamp
  recording relative to the actual time of observation.
  "
END_OBJECT = COLUMN

OBJECT          = COLUMN
NAME            = NAVG
COLUMN_NUMBER  = 7
START_BYTE     = 37
BYTES          = 6
DATA_TYPE      = ASCII_INTEGER
FORMAT         = "I6"
DESCRIPTION    = "Number of samples in averaging interval."
END_OBJECT = COLUMN

```

```

OBJECT          = COLUMN
NAME            = X_MSO
COLUMN_NUMBER  = 8
START_BYTE     = 44
BYTES          = 14
DATA_TYPE      = ASCII_REAL
FORMAT         = "F14.3"
DESCRIPTION    = "Average X position in Mercury solar orbital
(MSO) coordinates in units of kilometers."
END_OBJECT     = COLUMN

OBJECT          = COLUMN
NAME            = Y_MSO
COLUMN_NUMBER  = 9
START_BYTE     = 59
BYTES          = 14
DATA_TYPE      = ASCII_REAL
FORMAT         = "F14.3"
DESCRIPTION    = "Average Y position in Mercury solar orbital
(MSO) coordinates in units of kilometers."
END_OBJECT     = COLUMN

OBJECT          = COLUMN
NAME            = Z_MSO
COLUMN_NUMBER  = 10
START_BYTE     = 74
BYTES          = 14
DATA_TYPE      = ASCII_REAL
FORMAT         = "F14.3"
DESCRIPTION    = "Average Z position in Mercury solar orbital
(MSO) coordinates in units of kilometers."
END_OBJECT     = COLUMN

OBJECT          = COLUMN
NAME            = BX_MSO
COLUMN_NUMBER  = 11
START_BYTE     = 89
BYTES          = 10
DATA_TYPE      = ASCII_REAL
FORMAT         = "F10.3"
DESCRIPTION    = "Average X axis magnetic field value in
Mercury solar orbital (MSO) coordinates in units of nano-Tesla."
END_OBJECT     = COLUMN

OBJECT          = COLUMN
NAME            = BY_MSO
COLUMN_NUMBER  = 12
START_BYTE     = 100
BYTES          = 10
DATA_TYPE      = ASCII_REAL
FORMAT         = "F10.3"
DESCRIPTION    = "Average Y axis magnetic field value in
Mercury solar orbital (MSO) coordinates in units of nano-Tesla."
END_OBJECT     = COLUMN

OBJECT          = COLUMN
NAME            = BZ_MSO
COLUMN_NUMBER  = 13
START_BYTE     = 111
BYTES          = 10
DATA_TYPE      = ASCII_REAL
FORMAT         = "F10.3"
DESCRIPTION    = "Average Z axis magnetic field value in
Mercury solar orbital (MSO) coordinates in units of nano-Tesla."
END_OBJECT     = COLUMN

OBJECT          = COLUMN
NAME            = DBX_MSO
COLUMN_NUMBER  = 14
START_BYTE     = 122
BYTES          = 10

```

```

DATA_TYPE           = ASCII_REAL
FORMAT              = "F10.3"
DESCRIPTION         = "Standard deviation of X axis magnetic field
values in Mercury solar orbital (MSO) coordinates and units of nano-Tesla."
END_OBJECT          = COLUMN

OBJECT              = COLUMN
NAME                = DBY_MSO
COLUMN_NUMBER       = 15
START_BYTE          = 133
BYTES               = 10
DATA_TYPE           = ASCII_REAL
FORMAT              = "F10.3"
DESCRIPTION         = "Standard deviation of Y axis magnetic field
values in Mercury solar orbital (MSO) coordinates and units of nano-Tesla."
END_OBJECT          = COLUMN

OBJECT              = COLUMN
NAME                = DBZ_MSO
COLUMN_NUMBER       = 16
START_BYTE          = 144
BYTES               = 10
DATA_TYPE           = ASCII_REAL
FORMAT              = "F10.3"
DESCRIPTION         = "Standard deviation of Z axis magnetic field
values in Mercury solar orbital (MSO) coordinates and units of nano-Tesla."
END_OBJECT          = COLUMN

END_OBJECT          = TABLE
END
    
```

8.4 Appendix – MAG MBF Coordinates Science RDR PDS Label

```

PDS_VERSION_ID     = PDS3

/**** FILE FORMAT ****/
RECORD_TYPE        = FIXED_LENGTH
RECORD_BYTES       = 155
FILE_RECORDS       = <file_records>
^TABLE             = "<file_name>"

/**** GENERAL DATA DESCRIPTION PARAMETERS ****/
DATA_SET_ID        = "MESS-E/V/H/SW-MAG-4-SUMM-CALIBRATED-V1.0"
INSTRUMENT_HOST_NAME = "MESSENGER"
INSTRUMENT_NAME    = "MAGNETOMETER"
INSTRUMENT_ID      = "MAG"
PRODUCT_ID         = "<product_id>"
SOURCE_PRODUCT_ID  = "<source_product_id>"
PRODUCT_VERSION_ID = "<product_version_id>"
PRODUCT_CREATION_TIME = <product_creation_time>
PRODUCT_TYPE       = "RDR"
STANDARD_DATA_PRODUCT_ID = "MAGMBFSCI AVG"
SOFTWARE_NAME      = "MSGR_MAG_CDR2RDR"
SOFTWARE_VERSION_ID = "<cdr2rdr_software_version>"

MISSION_PHASE_NAME = "<mission_phase_name>"
TARGET_NAME        = "<target_name>"
START_TIME         = <start_time>
STOP_TIME          = <stop_time>
SPACECRAFT_CLOCK_START_COUNT = <spacecraft_clock_start_time>
SPACECRAFT_CLOCK_STOP_COUNT = <spacecraft_clock_stop_time>

OBJECT             = TABLE
COLUMNS           = 16
INTERCHANGE_FORMAT = ASCII
ROW_BYTES          = 155
ROWS               = <rows>
DESCRIPTION        = "
The table contains the timetags, spacecraft position, and 3-axis calibrated
samples of the magnetic field in Mercury body fixed (MBF) coordinates in
    
```

units of nano-Tesla. The data represent averages from MAG science packets over the interval given in the file name in units of seconds generated on a given day. START_TIME and STOP_TIME correspond to the TIME_TAG values of the first row and last row in the table, respectively."

```

NOTE                                     = "
<NOTESPLACEHOLDER> "

OBJECT                                   = COLUMN
NAME                                    = YEAR
COLUMN_NUMBER                           = 1
START_BYTE                               = 1
BYTES                                    = 4
DATA_TYPE                               = ASCII_INTEGER
FORMAT                                   = "I4"
DESCRIPTION                              = "UTC year associated with the center
  of the averaging interval for the magnetic field samples Bx, By, Bz in
  each record."
END_OBJECT = COLUMN

OBJECT                                   = COLUMN
NAME                                    = DAY_OF_YEAR
COLUMN_NUMBER                           = 2
START_BYTE                               = 6
BYTES                                    = 3
DATA_TYPE                               = ASCII_INTEGER
FORMAT                                   = "I3"
DESCRIPTION                              = "UTC day of year associated with the center
  time of the averaging interval for the magnetic field samples Bx, By, Bz
  in each record."
END_OBJECT = COLUMN

OBJECT                                   = COLUMN
NAME                                    = HOUR
COLUMN_NUMBER                           = 3
START_BYTE                               = 10
BYTES                                    = 2
DATA_TYPE                               = ASCII_INTEGER
FORMAT                                   = "I2"
DESCRIPTION                              = "UTC hour associated with the center
  of the averaging interval for the magnetic field samples Bx, By, Bz in
  each record."
END_OBJECT = COLUMN

OBJECT                                   = COLUMN
NAME                                    = MINUTE
COLUMN_NUMBER                           = 4
START_BYTE                               = 13
BYTES                                    = 2
DATA_TYPE                               = ASCII_INTEGER
FORMAT                                   = "I2"
DESCRIPTION                              = "UTC minute associated with the center
  of the averaging interval for the magnetic field samples Bx, By, Bz in
  each record."
END_OBJECT = COLUMN

OBJECT                                   = COLUMN
NAME                                    = SECOND
COLUMN_NUMBER                           = 5
START_BYTE                               = 16
BYTES                                    = 6
DATA_TYPE                               = ASCII_REAL
FORMAT                                   = "F6.3"
DESCRIPTION                              = "UTC second associated with the center
  of the averaging interval for the magnetic field samples Bx, By, Bz in
  each record."
END_OBJECT = COLUMN

OBJECT                                   = COLUMN
NAME                                    = TIME_TAG
COLUMN_NUMBER                           = 6

```

```

START_BYTE           = 23
BYTES                = 13
DATA_TYPE            = ASCII_REAL
FORMAT               = "F13.3"
DESCRIPTION          = "A derived value for the timetag associated
with the center time of the averaging interval of the Bx, By, Bz samples
in each record. The derived value is created by the following formula:
    MET + 0.05 * delta_ts + (dt_sample)*(I-1) - latency.
MET is the mission elapsed time for the entire science packet.
delta_ts is the delta time in seconds between the MET and
the first sample in the downloaded science packet.
dt_sample is the time between samples in seconds and given by
dt_sample = 1/sample_rate where sample_rate is the reported
sample rate in samples per second.
I is the incremental counter for each data sample in the
science packet. I=1 is the first sample in the packet.
Latency is the sample rate-dependent delay of the time stamp
recording relative to the actual time of observation.
"
END_OBJECT           = COLUMN

OBJECT               = COLUMN
NAME                 = NAVG
COLUMN_NUMBER        = 7
START_BYTE           = 37
BYTES                = 6
DATA_TYPE            = ASCII_INTEGER
FORMAT               = "I6"
DESCRIPTION          = "Number of samples in averaging interval."
END_OBJECT           = COLUMN

OBJECT               = COLUMN
NAME                 = X_MBF
COLUMN_NUMBER        = 8
START_BYTE           = 44
BYTES                = 14
DATA_TYPE            = ASCII_REAL
FORMAT               = "F14.3"
DESCRIPTION          = "Average X position in Mercury body fixed
(MBF) coordinates in units of kilometers."
END_OBJECT           = COLUMN

OBJECT               = COLUMN
NAME                 = Y_MBF
COLUMN_NUMBER        = 9
START_BYTE           = 59
BYTES                = 14
DATA_TYPE            = ASCII_REAL
FORMAT               = "F14.3"
DESCRIPTION          = "Average Y position in Mercury body fixed
(MBF) coordinates in units of kilometers."
END_OBJECT           = COLUMN

OBJECT               = COLUMN
NAME                 = Z_MBF
COLUMN_NUMBER        = 10
START_BYTE           = 74
BYTES                = 14
DATA_TYPE            = ASCII_REAL
FORMAT               = "F14.3"
DESCRIPTION          = "Average Z position in Mercury body fixed
(MBF) coordinates in units of kilometers."
END_OBJECT           = COLUMN

OBJECT               = COLUMN
NAME                 = BX_MBF
COLUMN_NUMBER        = 11
START_BYTE           = 89
BYTES                = 10
DATA_TYPE            = ASCII_REAL
FORMAT               = "F10.3"

```



```

        DESCRIPTION          = "Average X axis magnetic field value in
        Mercury body fixed (MBF) coordinates in units of nano-Tesla."
    END_OBJECT              = COLUMN

OBJECT                      = COLUMN
    NAME                    = BY_MBF
    COLUMN_NUMBER           = 12
    START_BYTE              = 100
    BYTES                   = 10
    DATA_TYPE              = ASCII_REAL
    FORMAT                  = "F10.3"
    DESCRIPTION             = "Average Y axis magnetic field value in
        Mercury solar orbital (MBF) coordinates in units of nano-Tesla."
    END_OBJECT              = COLUMN

OBJECT                      = COLUMN
    NAME                    = BZ_MBF
    COLUMN_NUMBER           = 13
    START_BYTE              = 111
    BYTES                   = 10
    DATA_TYPE              = ASCII_REAL
    FORMAT                  = "F10.3"
    DESCRIPTION             = "Average Z axis magnetic field value in
        Mercury body fixed (MBF) coordinates in units of nano-Tesla."
    END_OBJECT              = COLUMN

OBJECT                      = COLUMN
    NAME                    = DBX_MBF
    COLUMN_NUMBER           = 14
    START_BYTE              = 122
    BYTES                   = 10
    DATA_TYPE              = ASCII_REAL
    FORMAT                  = "F10.3"
    DESCRIPTION             = "Standard deviation of X axis magnetic field
        values in Mercury body fixed (MBF) coordinates and units of nano-Tesla."
    END_OBJECT              = COLUMN

OBJECT                      = COLUMN
    NAME                    = DBY_MBF
    COLUMN_NUMBER           = 15
    START_BYTE              = 133
    BYTES                   = 10
    DATA_TYPE              = ASCII_REAL
    FORMAT                  = "F10.3"
    DESCRIPTION             = "Standard deviation of Y axis magnetic field
        values in Mercury body fixed (MBF) coordinates and units of nano-Tesla."
    END_OBJECT              = COLUMN

OBJECT                      = COLUMN
    NAME                    = DBZ_MBF
    COLUMN_NUMBER           = 16
    START_BYTE              = 144
    BYTES                   = 10
    DATA_TYPE              = ASCII_REAL
    FORMAT                  = "F10.3"
    DESCRIPTION             = "Standard deviation of Z axis magnetic field
        values in Mercury body fixed (MBF) coordinates and units of nano-Tesla."
    END_OBJECT              = COLUMN

END_OBJECT                  = TABLE
END
    
```

8.5 Appendix – MAG RTN Coordinates Science RDR PDS Label

```

PDS_VERSION_ID             = PDS3

/**/ FILE FORMAT /**/

RECORD_TYPE                = FIXED_LENGTH
RECORD_BYTES               = 151
FILE_RECORDS               = <file_records>
    
```

```

^TABLE                                     = "<file_name>"

/** GENERAL DATA DESCRIPTION PARAMETERS **/
DATA_SET_ID                               = "MESS-E/V/H/SW-MAG-4-SUMM-CALIBRATED-V1.0"
INSTRUMENT_HOST_NAME                      = "MESSENGER"
INSTRUMENT_NAME                           = "MAGNETOMETER"
INSTRUMENT_ID                             = "MAG"
PRODUCT_ID                                = "<product_id>"
SOURCE_PRODUCT_ID                         = "<source_product_id>"
PRODUCT_VERSION_ID                        = "<product_version_id>"
PRODUCT_CREATION_TIME                     = <product_creation_time>
PRODUCT_TYPE                              = "RDR"
STANDARD_DATA_PRODUCT_ID                  = "MAGRTNSCIAVG"
SOFTWARE_NAME                             = "MSGR_MAG_CDR2RDR"
SOFTWARE_VERSION_ID                       = "<cdr2rdr_software_version>"

MISSION_PHASE_NAME                        = "<mission_phase_name>"
TARGET_NAME                               = "<target_name>"
START_TIME                                = <start_time>
STOP_TIME                                 = <stop_time>
SPACECRAFT_CLOCK_START_COUNT              = <spacecraft_clock_start_time>
SPACECRAFT_CLOCK_STOP_COUNT               = <spacecraft_clock_stop_time>

OBJECT                                     = TABLE
  COLUMNS                                 = 16
  INTERCHANGE_FORMAT                      = ASCII
  ROW_BYTES                               = 151
  ROWS                                     = <rows>
  DESCRIPTION                             = "
    The table contains the timetags and 3-axis calibrated samples of the
    magnetic field in heliospheric RTN coordinates in units of nano-Tesla, Br,
    Bt, Bn. The spacecraft position is identified by radial distance from the
    Sun, latitude above the ecliptic plane, and azimuth with respect to the
    Earth-Sun line in the ecliptic plane. The data represent averages from
    MAG science packets over the interval given in the file name in units of
    seconds generated on a given day. START_TIME and STOP_TIME correspond to the
    TIME_TAG values of the first row and last row in the table, respectively."

NOTE                                       = "
<NOTESPLACEHOLDER>
"

OBJECT                                     = COLUMN
  NAME                                    = YEAR
  COLUMN_NUMBER                           = 1
  START_BYTE                               = 1
  BYTES                                    = 4
  DATA_TYPE                              = ASCII_INTEGER
  FORMAT                                  = "I4"
  DESCRIPTION                             = "UTC year associated with the center
    of the averaging interval for the magnetic field samples Br, Bt, Bn in
    each record."
END_OBJECT = COLUMN

OBJECT                                     = COLUMN
  NAME                                    = DAY_OF_YEAR
  COLUMN_NUMBER                           = 2
  START_BYTE                               = 6
  BYTES                                    = 3
  DATA_TYPE                              = ASCII_INTEGER
  FORMAT                                  = "I3"
  DESCRIPTION                             = "UTC day of year associated with the center
    time of the averaging interval for the magnetic field samples Br, Bt, Bn
    in each record."
END_OBJECT = COLUMN

OBJECT                                     = COLUMN
  NAME                                    = HOUR
  COLUMN_NUMBER                           = 3
  START_BYTE                               = 10
  BYTES                                    = 2

```

```

DATA_TYPE          = ASCII_INTEGER
FORMAT             = "I2"
DESCRIPTION        = "UTC hour associated with the center time
of the averaging interval for the magnetic field samples Br, Bt, Bn in
each record."
END_OBJECT = COLUMN

OBJECT             = COLUMN
NAME              = MINUTE
COLUMN_NUMBER     = 4
START_BYTE       = 13
BYTES            = 2
DATA_TYPE        = ASCII_INTEGER
FORMAT           = "I2"
DESCRIPTION      = "UTC minute associated with the center time
of the averaging interval for the magnetic field samples Br, Bt, Bn in
each record."
END_OBJECT = COLUMN

OBJECT             = COLUMN
NAME              = SECOND
COLUMN_NUMBER     = 5
START_BYTE       = 16
BYTES            = 6
DATA_TYPE        = ASCII_REAL
FORMAT           = "F6.3"
DESCRIPTION      = "UTC second associated with the center time
of the averaging interval for the magnetic field samples Br, Bt, Bn in
each record."
END_OBJECT = COLUMN

OBJECT             = COLUMN
NAME              = TIME_TAG
COLUMN_NUMBER     = 6
START_BYTE       = 23
BYTES            = 13
DATA_TYPE        = ASCII_REAL
FORMAT           = "F13.3"
DESCRIPTION      = "A derived value for the timetag associated
with center time of the averaging interval for the Br, Bt, Bn samples
in each record. The derived value is created by the following formula:
MET + 0.05 * delta_ts + (dt_sample)*(I-1) - latency.
MET is the mission elapsed time for the entire science packet.
delta_ts is the delta time in seconds between the MET and
the first sample in the downloaded science packet.
dt_sample is the time between samples in seconds and given by
dt_sample = 1/sample_rate where sample_rate is the reported
sample rate in samples per second.
I is the incremental counter for each data sample in the
science packet. I=1 is the first sample in the packet.
Latency is the sample rate-dependent delay of the time stamp
recording relative to the actual time of observation.
"
END_OBJECT = COLUMN

OBJECT             = COLUMN
NAME              = NAVG
COLUMN_NUMBER     = 7
START_BYTE       = 37
BYTES            = 6
DATA_TYPE        = ASCII_INTEGER
FORMAT           = "I6"
DESCRIPTION      = "Number of samples in averaging interval."
END_OBJECT = COLUMN

OBJECT             = COLUMN
NAME              = RDIST
COLUMN_NUMBER     = 8
START_BYTE       = 44
BYTES            = 14
DATA_TYPE        = ASCII_REAL

```

```

FORMAT                = "F14.3"
DESCRIPTION            = "Average radial distance of the MESSENGER
  spacecraft from the Sun in units of kilometers."
END_OBJECT            = COLUMN

OBJECT                = COLUMN
NAME                  = LATITUDE_ECLIP
COLUMN_NUMBER        = 9
START_BYTE           = 59
BYTES                = 12
DATA_TYPE            = ASCII_REAL
FORMAT               = "F12.7"
DESCRIPTION          = "Average northward latitude of the MESSENGER
  spacecraft above instantaneous ecliptic plane in units of degrees."
END_OBJECT            = COLUMN

OBJECT                = COLUMN
NAME                  = AZIMUTH_ECLIP
COLUMN_NUMBER        = 10
START_BYTE           = 72
BYTES                = 12
DATA_TYPE            = ASCII_REAL
FORMAT               = "F12.7"
DESCRIPTION          = "Average azimuth angle of the MESSENGER
  spacecraft in the instantaneous ecliptic plane with respect to the
  Earth-Sun line in units of degrees, positive in direction of the Earth's
  orbital motion."
END_OBJECT            = COLUMN

OBJECT                = COLUMN
NAME                  = BR
COLUMN_NUMBER        = 11
START_BYTE           = 85
BYTES                = 10
DATA_TYPE            = ASCII_REAL
FORMAT               = "F10.3"
DESCRIPTION          = "Average magnetic field value in units of
  nano-Tesla in Sun-to-spacecraft direction."
END_OBJECT            = COLUMN

OBJECT                = COLUMN
NAME                  = BT
COLUMN_NUMBER        = 12
START_BYTE           = 96
BYTES                = 10
DATA_TYPE            = ASCII_REAL
FORMAT               = "F10.3"
DESCRIPTION          = "Average magnetic field value in units of
  nano-Tesla in the tangential direction given by the cross product of the
  Sun spin axis and the Sun-to-spacecraft vector."
END_OBJECT            = COLUMN

OBJECT                = COLUMN
NAME                  = BN
COLUMN_NUMBER        = 13
START_BYTE           = 107
BYTES                = 10
DATA_TYPE            = ASCII_REAL
FORMAT               = "F10.3"
DESCRIPTION          = "Average magnetic field value in units of
  nano-Tesla in direction of the cross product of the Sun-to-spacecraft
  vector and the tangential direction."
END_OBJECT            = COLUMN

OBJECT                = COLUMN
NAME                  = DBR
COLUMN_NUMBER        = 14
START_BYTE           = 118
BYTES                = 10
DATA_TYPE            = ASCII_REAL
FORMAT               = "F10.3"

```

```

DESCRIPTION          = "Standard deviation of magnetic field values
  in units of nano-Tesla in Sun-to-spacecraft direction."
END_OBJECT           = COLUMN

OBJECT               = COLUMN
NAME                 = DBT
COLUMN_NUMBER        = 15
START_BYTE           = 129
BYTES                = 10
DATA_TYPE            = ASCII_REAL
FORMAT               = "F10.3"
DESCRIPTION          = "Standard deviation of magnetic field values
  in units of nano-Tesla in the tangential direction given by the cross
  product of the Sun spin axis and the Sun-to-spacecraft vector."
END_OBJECT           = COLUMN

OBJECT               = COLUMN
NAME                 = DBN
COLUMN_NUMBER        = 16
START_BYTE           = 140
BYTES                = 10
DATA_TYPE            = ASCII_REAL
FORMAT               = "F10.3"
DESCRIPTION          = "Standard deviation of magnetic field values
  in units of nano-Tesla in direction of the cross product of the
  Sun-to-spacecraft vector and the tangential direction."
END_OBJECT           = COLUMN

END_OBJECT           = TABLE
END

```

8.6 Appendix – SPICE Kernel Files Used in MESSENGER Data Products

The following SPICE kernel files are used to compute the UTC time and any geometric quantities found in the PDS labels. Kernel files were generated throughout the mission with a file-naming convention specified by the MESSENGER project. The SPICE kernels are archived separately in the SPICE data volume with the VOLUME_SET_NAME “MESSENGER: GEOMETRY” and the VOLUME_SET_ID “USA_NASA_PDS_MESSNAIF_1001”.

*.bsp:

MESSENGER spacecraft ephemeris file. Also known as the Planetary Spacecraft Ephemeris Kernel (SPK) file.

*.bc:

MESSENGER spacecraft orientation file. Also known as the Attitude C-Kernel (CK) file.

*.tf:

MESSENGER reference frame file. Also known as the Frames Kernel. Contains the MESSENGER spacecraft, science instrument, and communication antennae frame definitions.

*.ti:

MESSENGER instrument kernel (I-kernel). Contains references to mounting alignment, operating modes, and timing as well as internal and field of view geometry for the MESSENGER Magnetometer.

***.tsc:**

MESSENGER spacecraft clock coefficients file. Also known as the Spacecraft Clock Kernel (SCLK) file.

***.tpc:**

Planetary constants file. Also known as the Planetary Constants Kernel (PcK) file.

***.tls:**

NAIF leapseconds kernel file. Used in conjunction with the SCLK kernel to convert between Universal Time Coordinated (UTC) and MESSENGER Mission Elapsed Time (MET). Also called the Leap Seconds Kernel (LSK) file.

8.7 Appendix – MAG Instrument Overview

MAG Software Functionality

The MAG software receives vector magnetic field samples, 20 bits per X, Y, and Z axes, from the MAG electronics at 20 Hz. After bias removal, it filters and sub samples this data to generate output data samples at the commanded rate: 0.01, 0.02, 0.05, 0.1, 0.2, 0.5, 1, 2, 5, 10 or 20 samples/second. The MAG software consistently builds science records with compressed (if commanded) MAG data obtained from the above processing for transmission to the DPU via CCSDS telemetry packets.

The MAG software collects burst data consisting of 8 minutes of 20 sample/s data during a commandable time period during orbit. The detection is done by passing the field samples of a selected axis from the bias removal logic through a 1 to 10 Hz pass band filter and determining a log AC value from this data. If this value indicates that the magnetic field is fluctuating above a trigger level, burst data over eight consecutive minutes is collected, compressed and sent to the DPU via CCSDS telemetry packets.

The MAG software also controls the MAG electronics via memory mapped I/O. The commands sent to the MAG instrument control the range of the MAG probe and set two calibration modes in the MAG electronics.

Finally, the MAG software collects housekeeping data indicating the state of the MAG instrument and software for packaging into low rate housekeeping (LRH) telemetry packets.

MAG Electronics

MAG is a three-axis ring-core fluxgate magnetometer with low-noise electronics. It is mounted on a 3.6 meter boom in the anti-sunward direction. The MAG has +/-1530 and +/-51300 nT ranges with 20-bit internal resolution, 17-bit output resolution. (See Figure 3, Figure 4, and Figure 5).

The MAG probe samples X, Y, and Z axes magnetic field values at a rate of 20 samples/s. The data passes through an A/D converter where it is also filtered by the hardware.

The MAG software interfaces with the MAG electronics via memory mapped I/O for data collection, range control, and electronics calibration.

Software External Interfaces and High-level Functionality

A summary of MAG instrument application software high-level functionality is listed below.

- 1) DPU Interface
 - receive S/C time and commands from DPU
 - provide instrument state, telemetry, and turn-off requests to DPU
- 2) Magnetometer Instrument Interface
 - range control, calibration, science data collection
- 3) MAG Field Sample Processing
 - bias removal, anti-alias filtering, output subsampling
- 4) Burst Detection and Burst Data Collection.
- 5) Science Data and Burst Data Compression
- 6) Command Handling
 - command / macro execution
- 7) Telemetry Handling
 - generation, buffering, and delivery to DPU
- 8) Fault Detection and Recovery

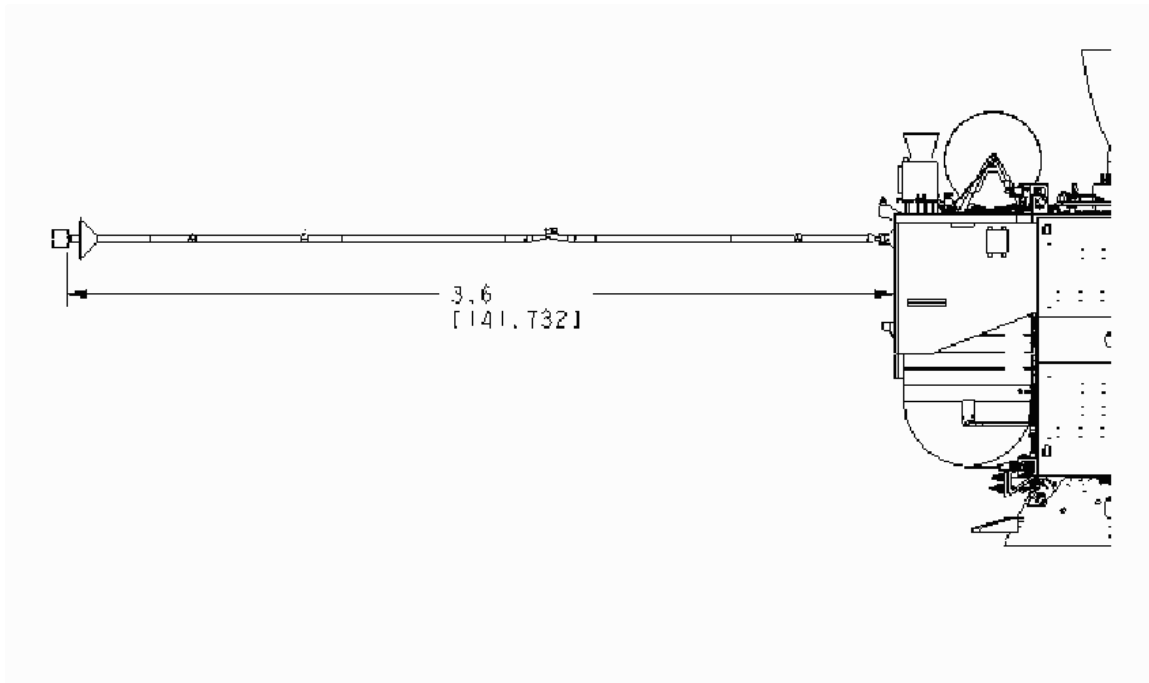


Figure 3 Magnetometer Deployment.

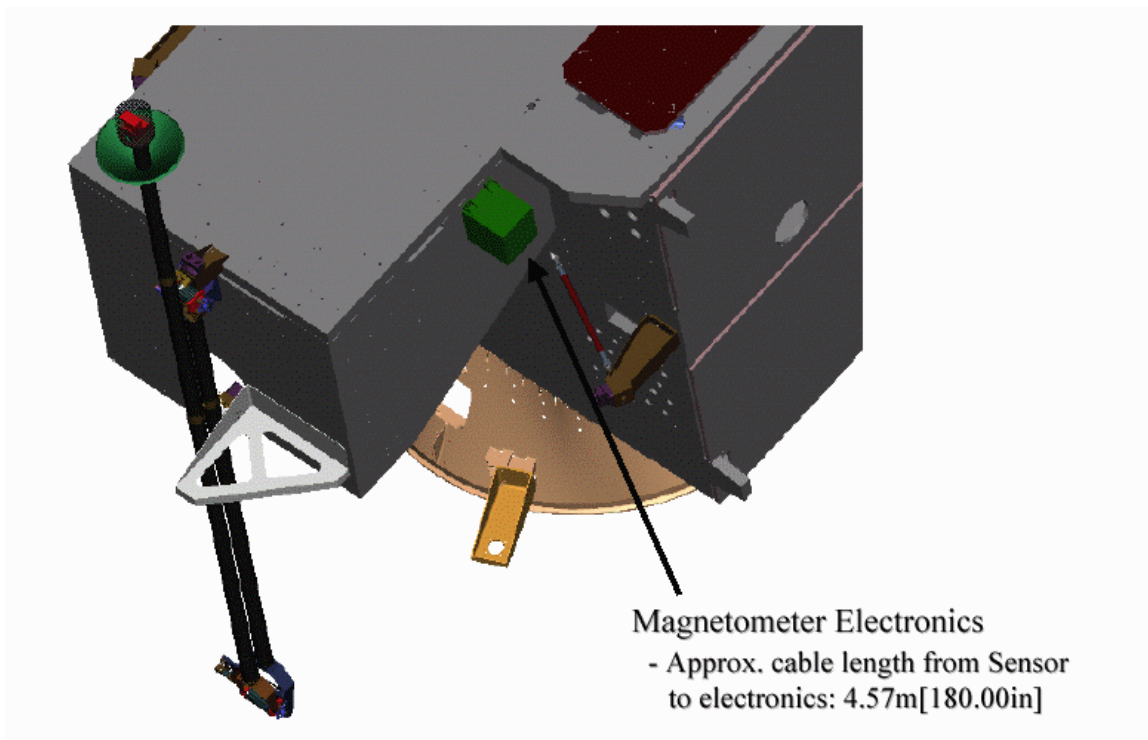


Figure 4 Location of the Magnetometer Electronics.

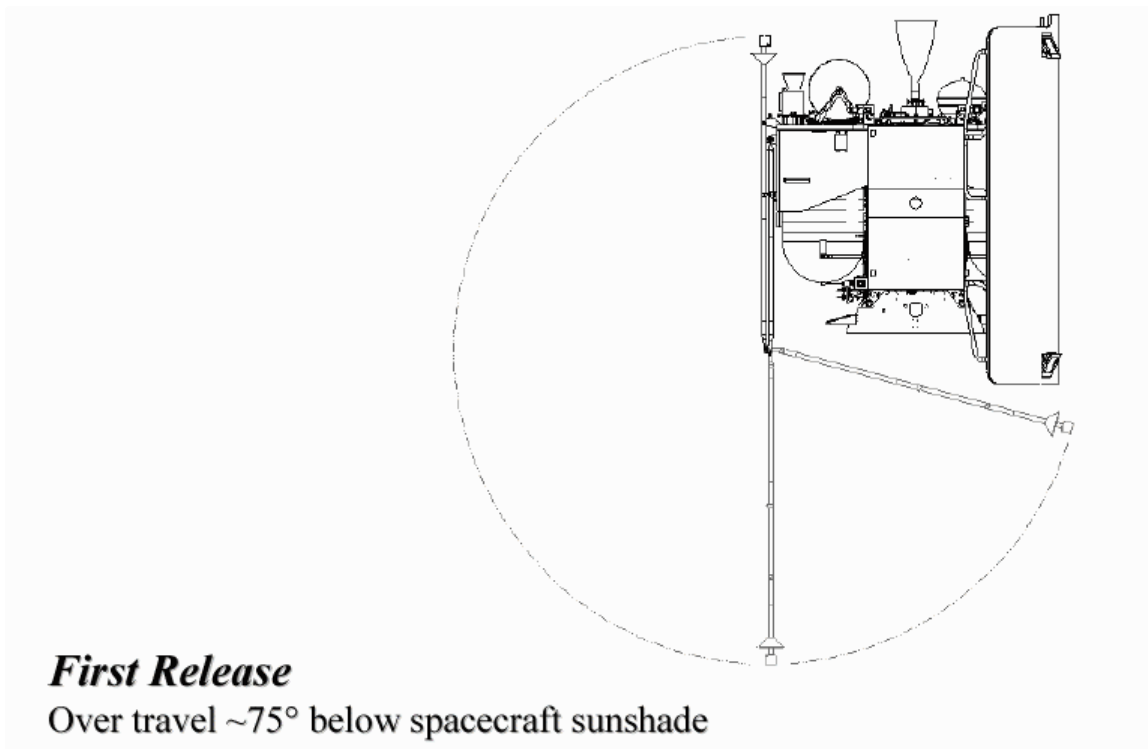


Figure 5 Magnetometer Boom Deployment.

8.8 Appendix – Data Archive Terms

Definition of Terms:

Archive	An archive consists of one or more data sets along with all the documentation and ancillary information needed to understand and use the data. An archive is a logical construct independent of the medium on which it is stored.
Archive volume, archive volume set	A volume is a unit of medium on which data products are stored; for example, one DVD. An archive volume is a volume containing all or part of an archive; that is, data products plus documentation and ancillary files. When an archive spans multiple volumes, they are called an archive volume set. Usually the documentation and some ancillary files are repeated on each volume of the set, so that a single volume can be used alone.
Data Product	A labeled grouping of data resulting from a scientific observation, usually stored in one file. A product label identifies, describes, and defines the structure of the data. An example of a data product is a planetary image, a spectrum table, or a time series table.
Data Set	An accumulation of data products. A Data set together with supporting documentation and ancillary files is an archive.
Experiment Data Records	NASA Level 0 data for a given instrument; raw data. Same as CODMAC Level 2.
Reduced data records	Science data that have been processed from raw data to NASA Level 1 or higher. See Section 8.9 for definitions of processing levels.
Standard data product	A data product that has been defined during the proposal and selection process and that is contractually promised by the PI as part of the investigation. Standard data products are generated in a predefined way, using well-understood procedures, and processed in “pipeline” fashion.

8.9 Appendix – CODMAC and NASA Data Levels

CODMAC/NASA Definition of processing levels for science data sets

CODMAC Level	Proc. Type	Data Processing Level Description
1	Raw Data	Telemetry data stream as received at the ground station, with science and engineering data embedded. Corresponds to NASA packet data.
2	Edited Data	Instrument science data (e.g. raw voltages, counts) at full resolution, time ordered, with duplicates and transmission errors removed. Referred to in the MESSENGER program as Experiment Data Records (EDRs). Corresponds to NASA Level 0 data.
3	Calibrated Data	Edited data that are still in units produced by instrument, but have transformed (e.g. calibrated, rearranged) in a reversible manner and packaged with needed ancillary and auxiliary data (e.g. radiances with calibration equations applied). Referred to in the MESSENGER Program as Calibrated Data Records (CDRs). In some cases these also qualify as derived data products (DDRs). Corresponds to NASA Level 1A.
4	Resampled data	Irreversibly transformed (e.g. resampled, remapped, calibrated) values of the instrument measurements (e.g. radiances, magnetic field strength). Referred to in the MESSENGER program as either derived data products (DDPs) or derived analysis products (DAPs). Corresponds to NASA Level 1B.
5	Derived Data	Derived results such as maps, reports, graphics, etc. Corresponds to NASA Levels 2 through 5
6	Ancillary Data	Non-Science data needed to generate calibrated or resampled data sets. Consists of instrument gains, offsets; pointing information for scan platforms, etc.
7	Corrective Data	Other science data needed to interpret space-borne data sets. May include ground based data observations such as soil type or ocean buoy measurements of wind drift.
8	User Description	Description of why the data were required, any peculiarities associated with the data sets., and enough documentation to allow secondary user to extract information from the data.

The above is based on the national research council committee on data management and computation (CODMAC) data levels.

8.10 Appendix – Acronyms

ACT	Applied Coherent technology Corporation
APL	The Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics Laboratory
ASCII	American Standard Code for Information Interchange
CCSDS	Consultative Committee for Space Data Systems
CDR	Calibrated Data Record
CK	Camera Kernel (SPICE)
CoDMAC	Committee on Data Management and Computation
Co-I	Co-Investigator
DN	Digital number, the raw telemetry count
DPU	Data Processing Unit
DSN	Deep Space Network
EDR	Experiment Data Records
EPPS	Energetic Particle and Plasma Spectrometer
ET	Ephemeris Time
FIPS	Fast Imaging Plasma Spectrometer
FOV	Field-of-View
FTP	File Transfer protocol
GC	Geochemistry Group
GP	Geophysics Group
GRNS	Gamma-ray and Neutron Spectrometer
GSFC	Goddard Space Flight Center
I&T	Integration and Test
I2C	Inter-Integrated Circuit
IEM	Integrated Electronic Module
LSK	Leapseconds Kernel (SPICE)
MAG	Magnetometer
MASCS	Mercury Atmospheric and Surface Composition Spectrometer
MBF	Mercury Body Fixed Coordinate System
MDIS	Mercury Dual Imaging System
MESSENGER	MErcury, Surface, Space ENvironment, Geochemistry, and Ranging
MET	Mission Elapsed Time
MLA	Mercury Laser Altimeter
MOC	Mission Operations Center
MSM	Mercury Solar Magnetospheric Coordinate System
MSO	Mercury Solar Orbital Coordinate System
NAIF	Navigation and Ancillary Information Facility
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
PCK	Planetary Constant Kernel (SPICE)
PDS	Planetary Data System
RDR	Reduced Data Record
RTN	Radial-Tangential-Normal Coordinate System
SCLK	Spacecraft Clock Kernel (SPICE)
SOC	Science Operations Center
SPICE	Spacecraft, Planet, Instrument, C-matrix Events, refers to the kernel files and NAIF Software used to generate viewing geometry
SPK	Spacecraft and Planets Kernel (SPICE)
UTC	Coordinated Universal Time
XRS	X-Ray Spectrometer