

WE

# eur PLANET 2024

Research Infrastructure





Geology & Planetary Mapping

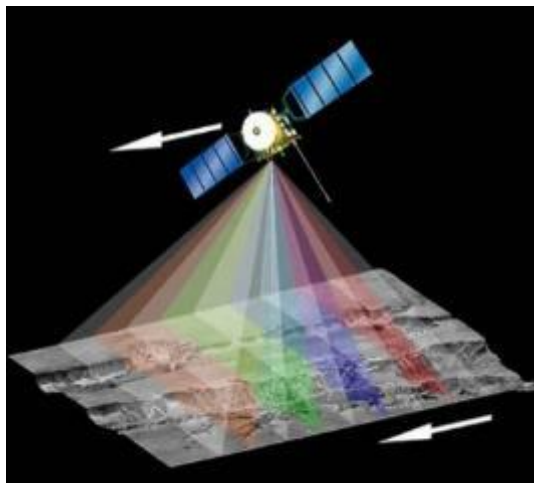
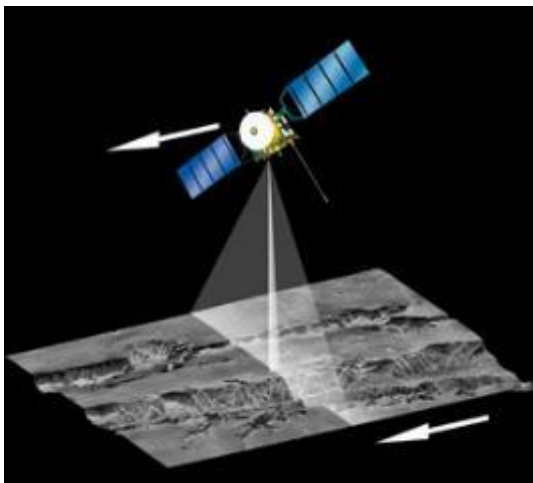
# Winter School

**Compositional data handling:**  
**1<sup>st</sup> part: reflectance spectroscopy**  
**brief introduction**

**Cristian Carli - IAPS-INAF**

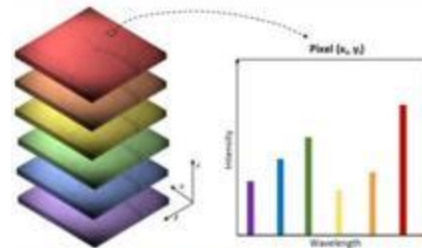


## Multi- or Hyper-spectral imaging



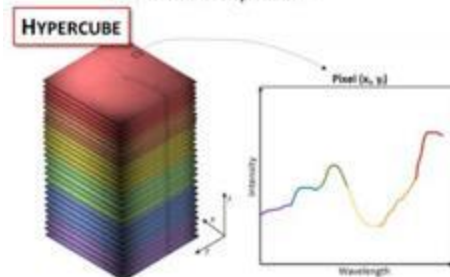
### MULTISPECTRAL IMAGING

- N separated bands



### HYPERSPECTRAL IMAGING

- Continuous spectrum



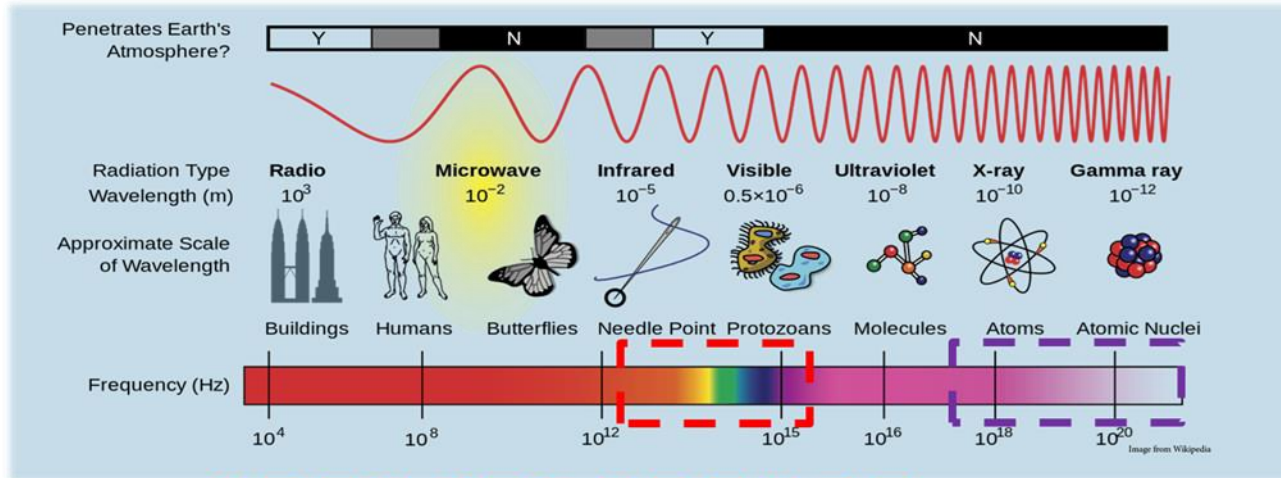
Source: Nireos, Adapted from Giannoni et al 2018 J. Opt. 20 044009



# GMAP

Geological Mapping

## Remote sensing composition:



→ increasing energy & wavenumber  
← Increasing wavelength

Composition of different minerals  
molecular electronic

Composition of different elements



## Interaction

electronic transition

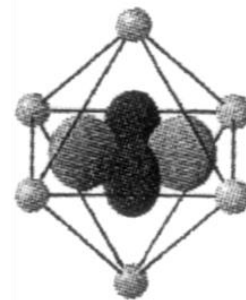
molecular transition

# Spectroscopy:

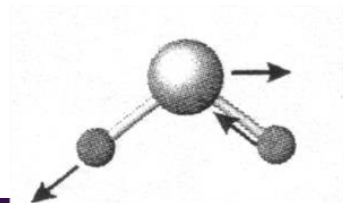
is a technique of investigation that exploits the interaction between energy and matter

between electro magnetic radiation and surface

- electron excitation
- transitional metal → incomplete d/f orbital
- if enough energy an electron can jump to an higher quantum energetic level



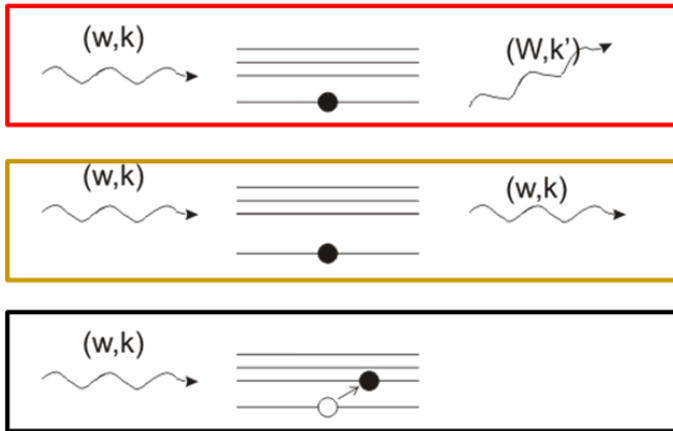
- alteration of external electronic orbital – electronic energy states
- atoms vibration one respect to the other – vibrationa energy states
- atoms rotation one respect to the other – rotational energy states



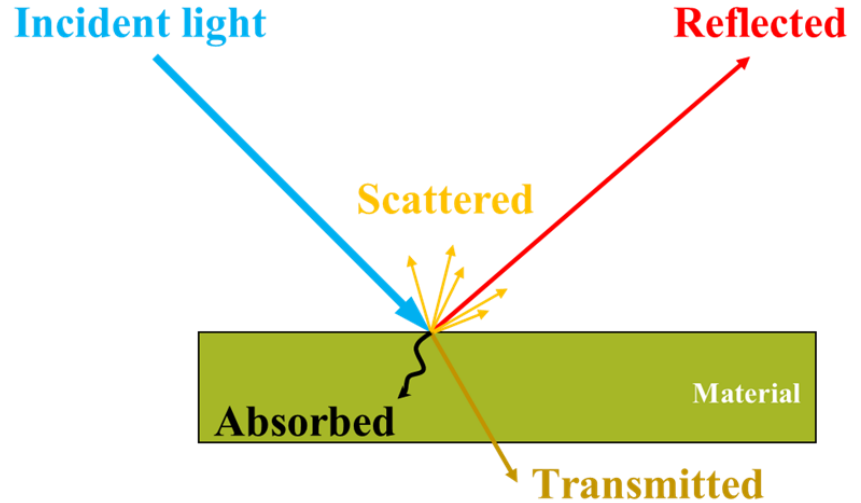
# Spectroscopy:

The reflectance-emittance spectroscopy is a technique that exploits the interaction between E.M. radiation and matter

## What happens when light hits a material?



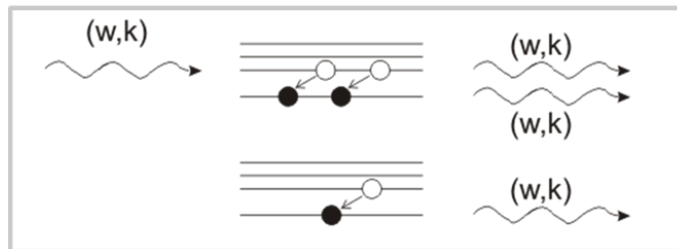
Geiger 2004



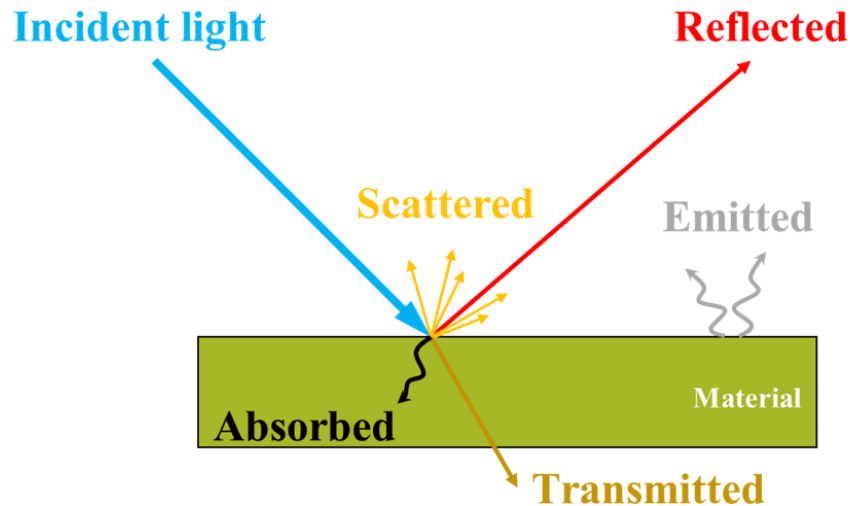
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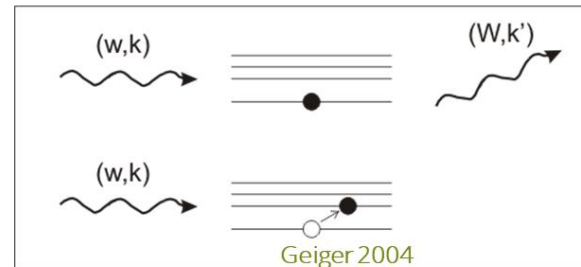
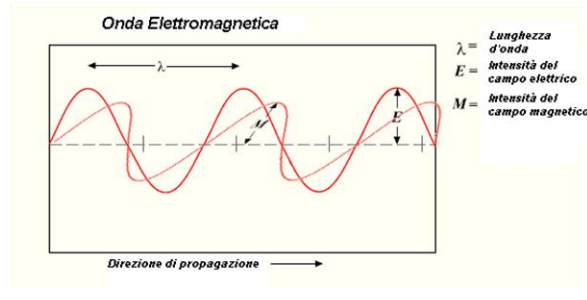
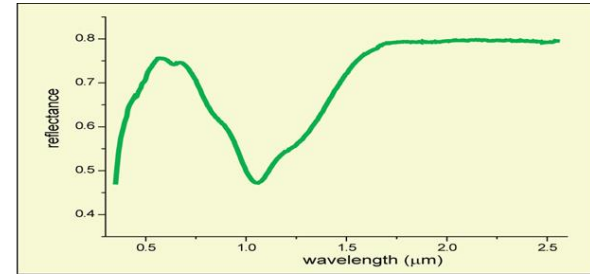


Geiger 2004

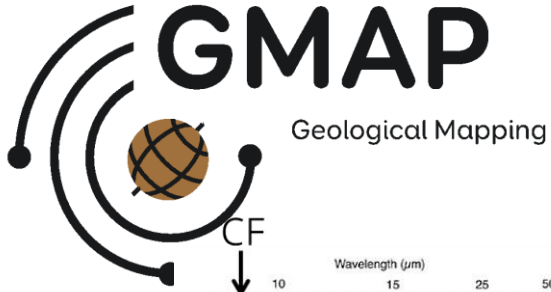


# Reflectance

The reflectance spectroscopy is the study of the reflected or diffuse light, from a body, as a function of the wavelength

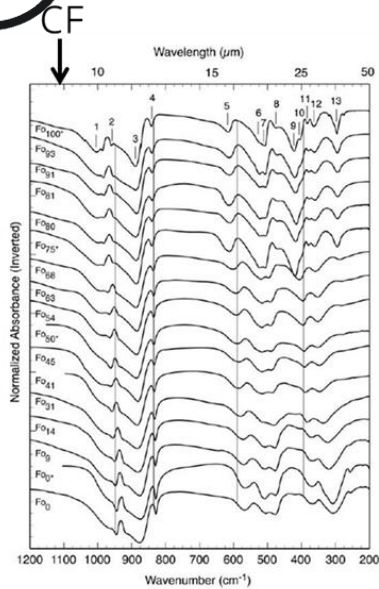




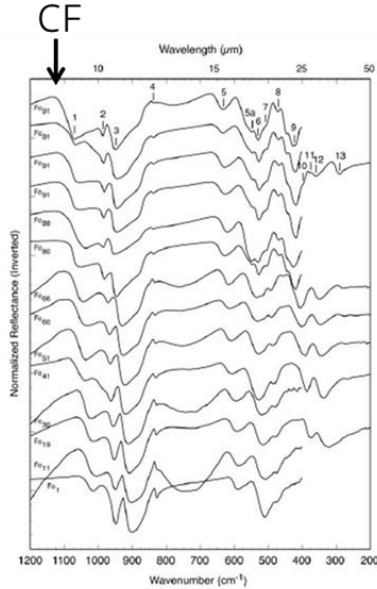


# Emittance

The *emittance* is the energy radiated by the surface of a body per second per unit area

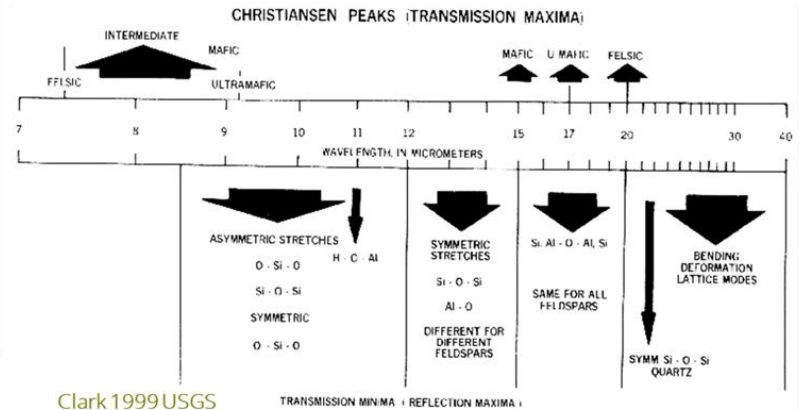


Hamilton et al 2005 Chemie der Erde



Minimum of reflectance  
(Christiansen feature- CF)

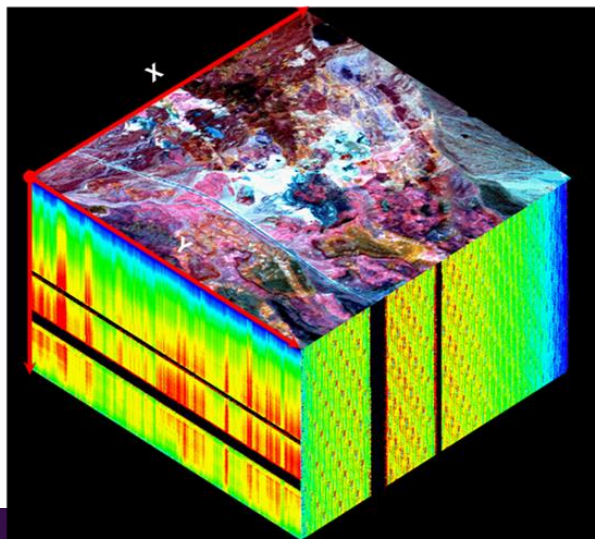
Asymmetric and symmetric stretches



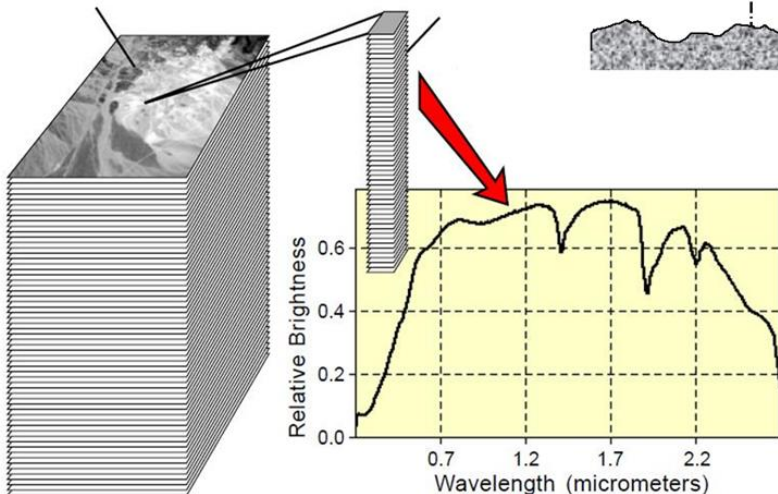
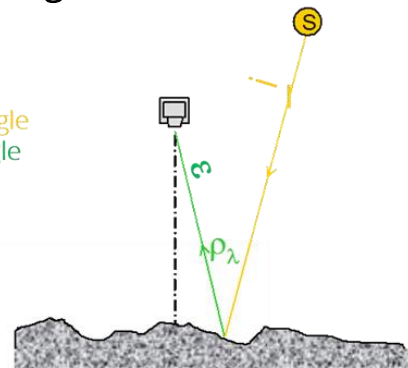
## Data Set:

Often data are hyper- or multi-spectral images, we can consider them as a 3D data, called "cube"

Images / data cube:

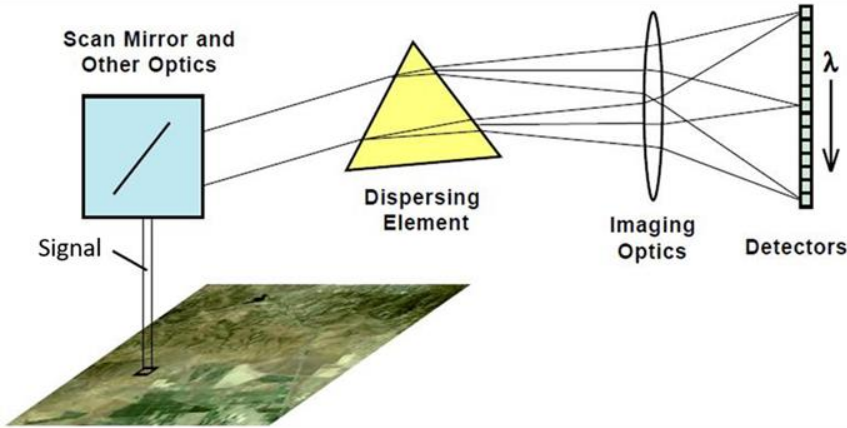


Incidence angle  
Emission angle  
Phase angle

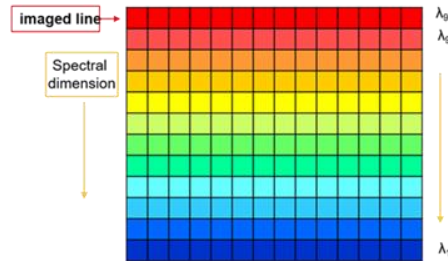
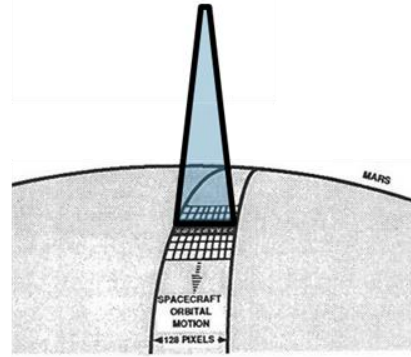




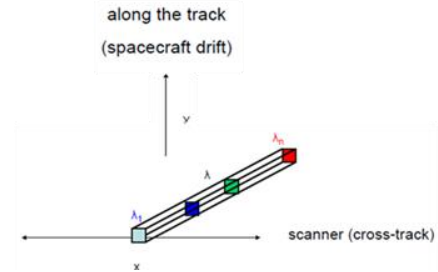
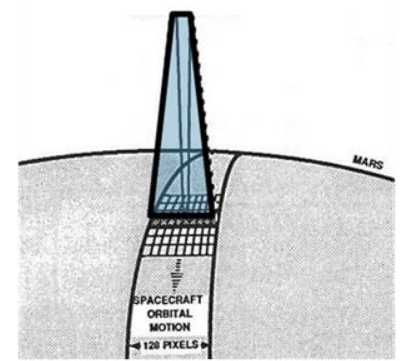
# Data Set:



## PUSH BROOM mode



## WHISK BROOM mode

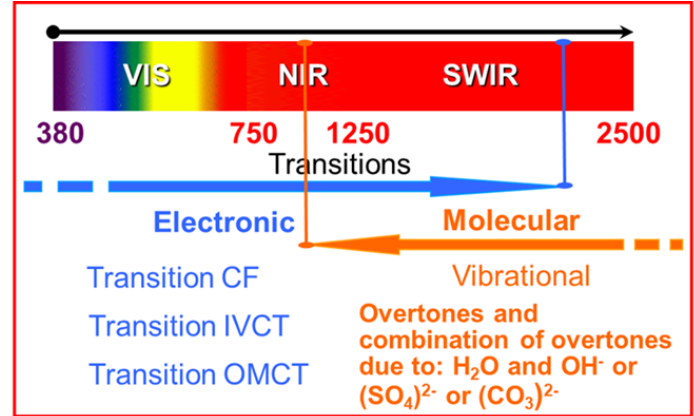




# VNIR Reflectance spectra:

Often data are hyper- or multi-spectral images, we can consider them as a 3D data, called "cube"

The spectroscopy of reflectance is the study of the reflected or scattered light, from a body, as a function of the wavelength



Reflectance spectra are controlled by several factors



concentration of minerals,  
dimension of crystals,  
opacity,  
type of surface



# VNIR Reflectance spectra:

## Absorption parameters

**Band minimum**



**energy**



**ions in selected  
site of  
coordination**

**Band depth**



**intensity of  
absorption**



**probability that  
transition occurs**

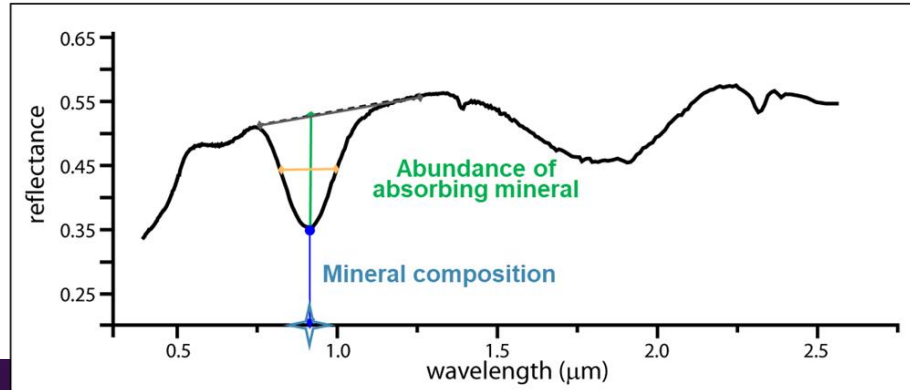
**Band width**



**vibronic process**



**geometry  
variation of site**

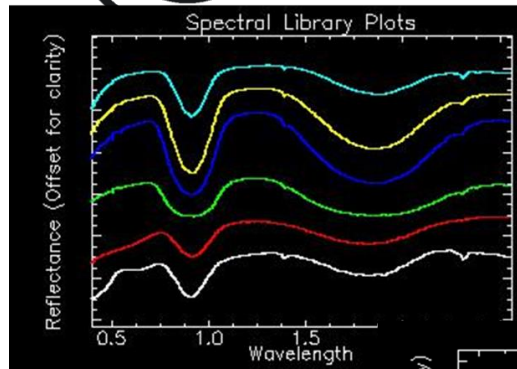


# VNIR Reflectance spectra:

electronic

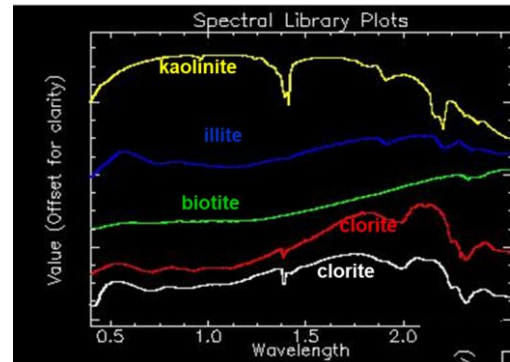
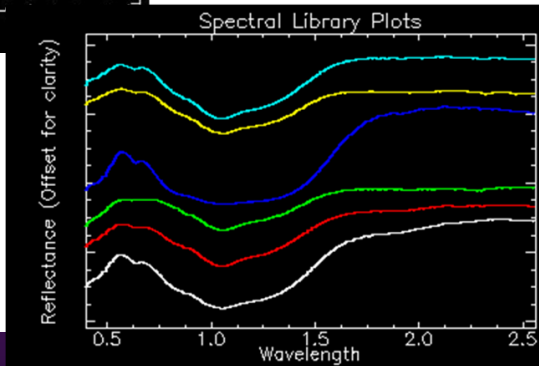
Absorption types:

molecular



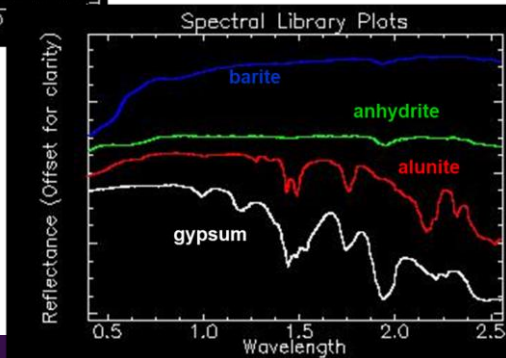
pyroxene

olivine



Hydrated silicates

Hydrated sulfates



# VNIR image analysis:

## Different approaches:

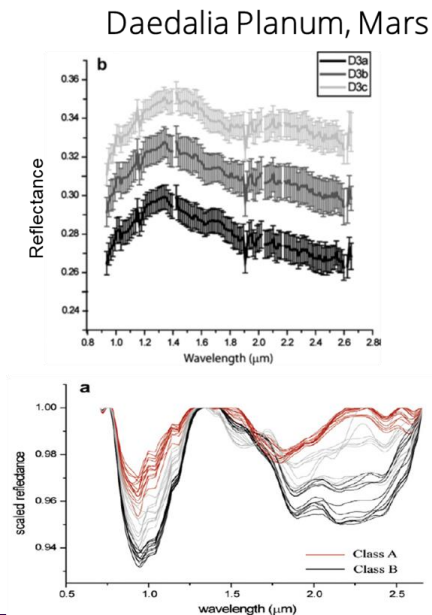
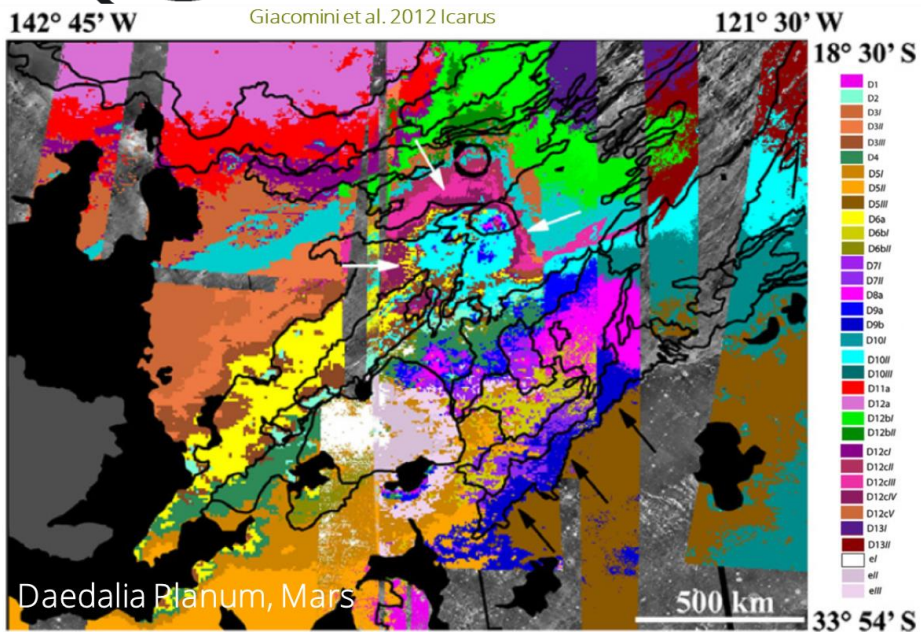
### Hyperspectral classification:

- Take into account all the spectra information;
- Permit to classify units directly;
- More complex classification level, and often require a supervision to select endmembers

### Spectral Parameters:

- Simplify the spectral analysis;
- Reduce the calculation-weight;
- Permit comparison between different portion of the spectral range (e.g. different absorption bands, different slopes)

# VNIR image analysis: Hyperspectral classification:



Supervised classifier

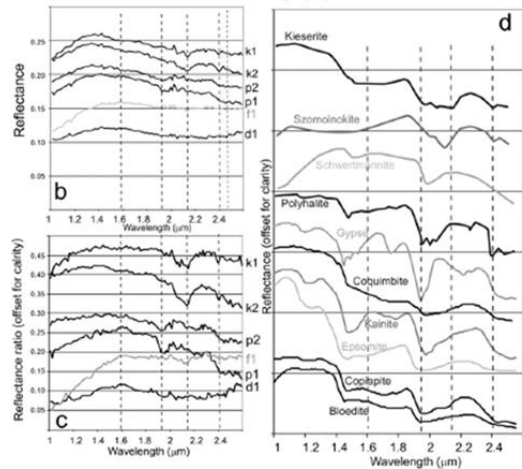


Spectral  
Angle  
Mapper

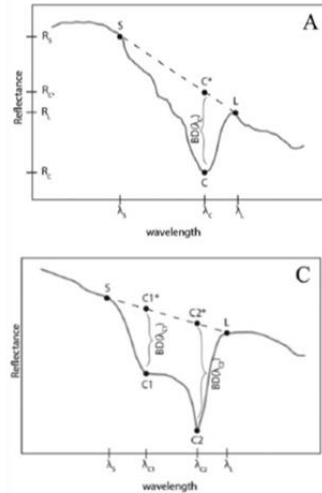




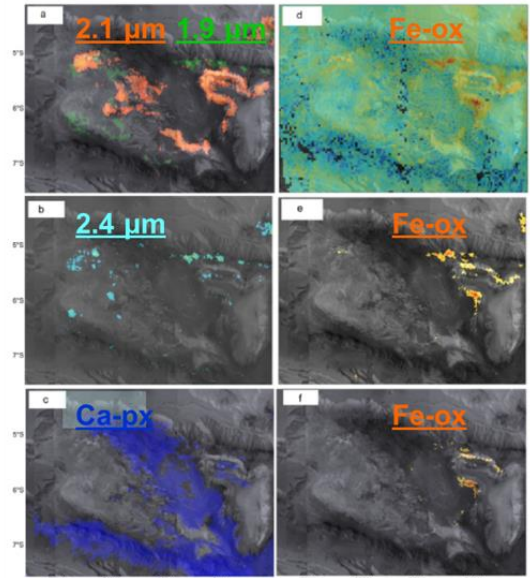
## VNIR image analysis: Spectral parameters:



Mangold et al. 2007 JGR



Viviano-Becket et al. 2014 JGR



Mangold et al. 2007 JGR

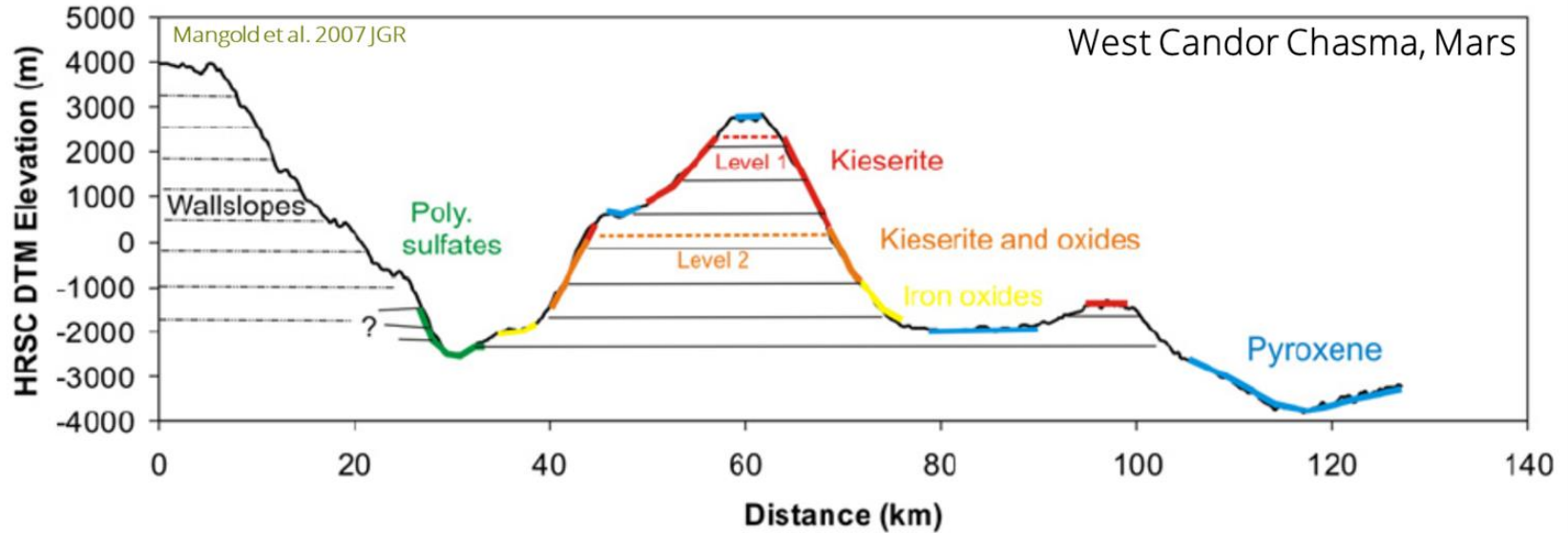


# GMAP

Geological Mapping

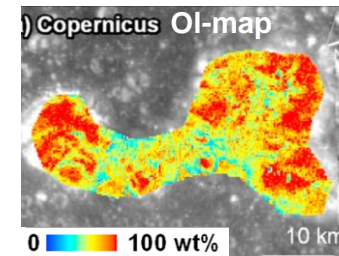
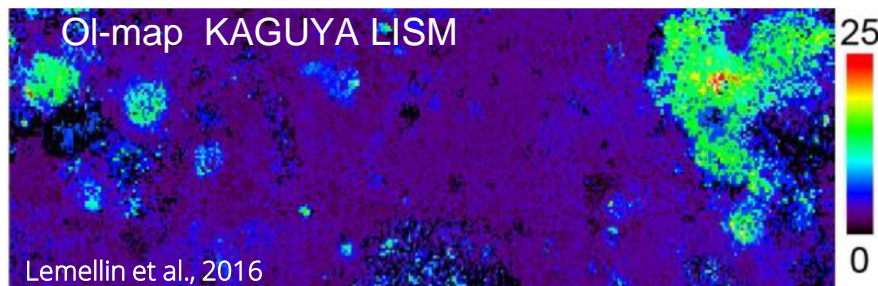
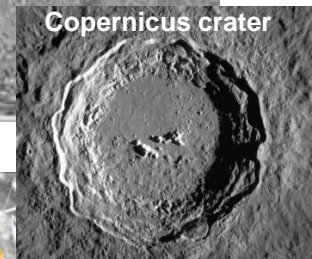
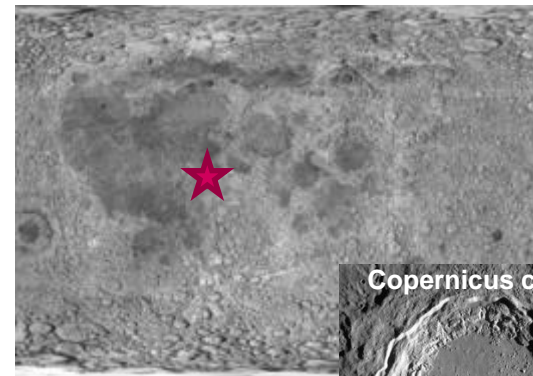
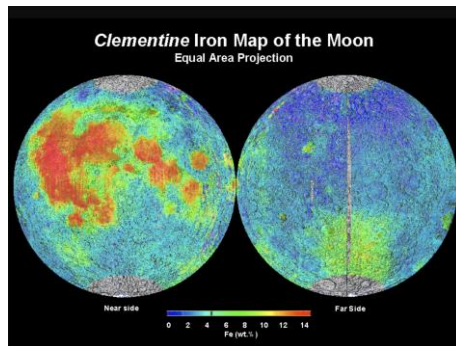
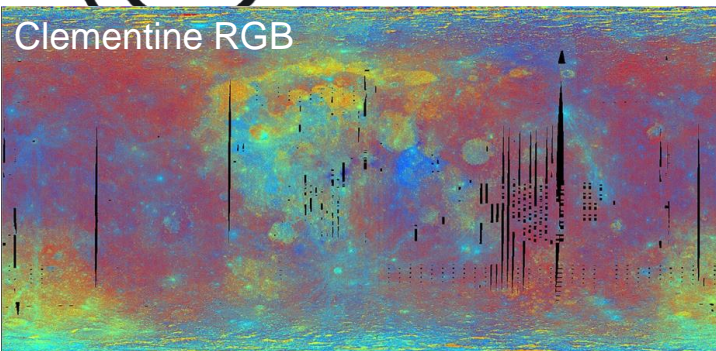
## VNIR image analysis:

### Spectral parameters:



See following Zambon F. talk  
and Moon ex. tomorrow

# Moon



Lemellin et al., 2015





Geological Mapping

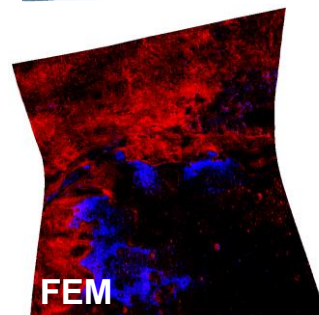
CRISM

See following Baschetti B. talk  
and Mars ex. on Thursday

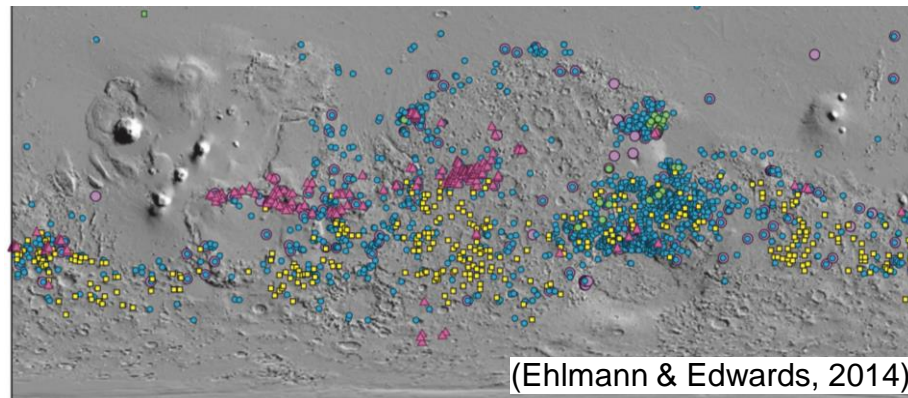
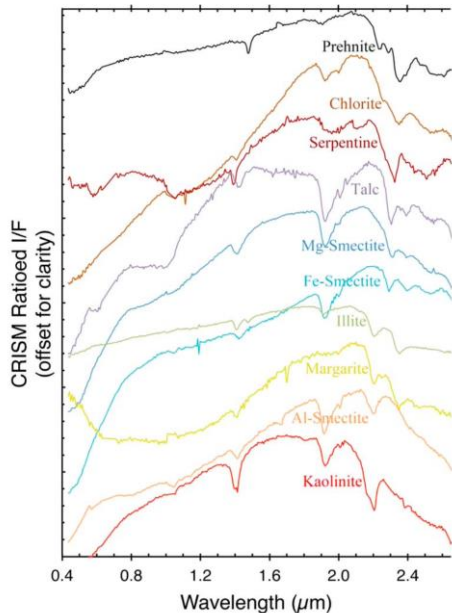
# Mars



True color image

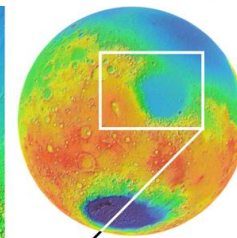
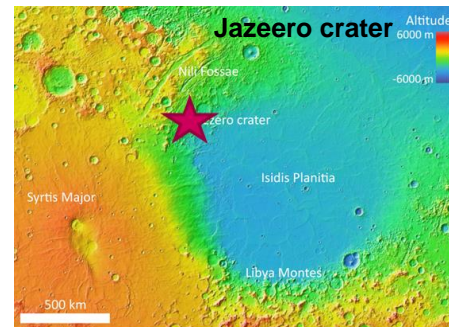


FEM



(Ehlmann & Edwards, 2014)

● Phyllosilicates    ● Silica    ● Chlorides    ● Carbonates    ▲ Sulfates



Mandon et al., 2020



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 871149.



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