



# Mapping Geologic Surfaces

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# Goals



- **Start with:** Raw DN data from the PGC (georeferenced tiffs)
- **End with:** Land surface characterization, first attempt at automatically identifying surfaces based on spectral properties



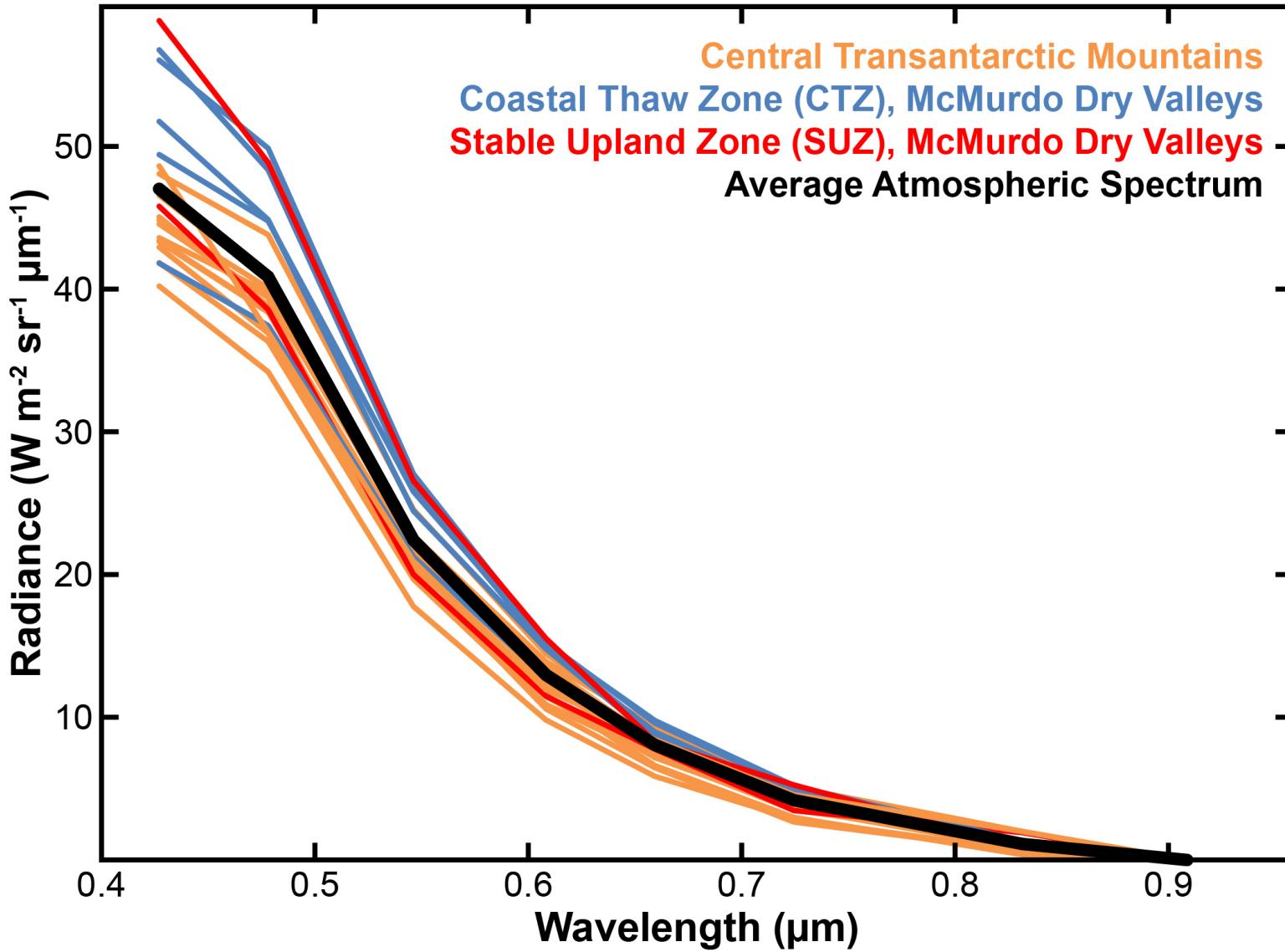
# Goals



- **Start with:** Raw DN data from the PGC (georeferenced tiffs)
  - Convert **raw DN data** to **top-of-atmosphere radiance**
  - Utilize shadowed landscapes to derive the **spectral signature of atmosphere**
  - Remove **snow/ice/water** using spectral ratios and parameters
  - Remove **shadows** using spectral ratios and parameters
  - Convert **top-of-atmosphere radiance** to **surface radiance**
  - Remove **topographic influences** using PGC-derived **digital elevation models**
  - Convert **surface radiance** to **surface reflectance**
  - Derive **spectral parameters** to isolate different types of **surfaces** and **lithologies**
  - Apply spectral parameters and explore **parameter space** to identify unique clusters
  - Define **boundaries** to unique clusters and **assign different surface types**
- **End with:** Land surface characterization, first attempt at automatically identifying surfaces based on spectral properties



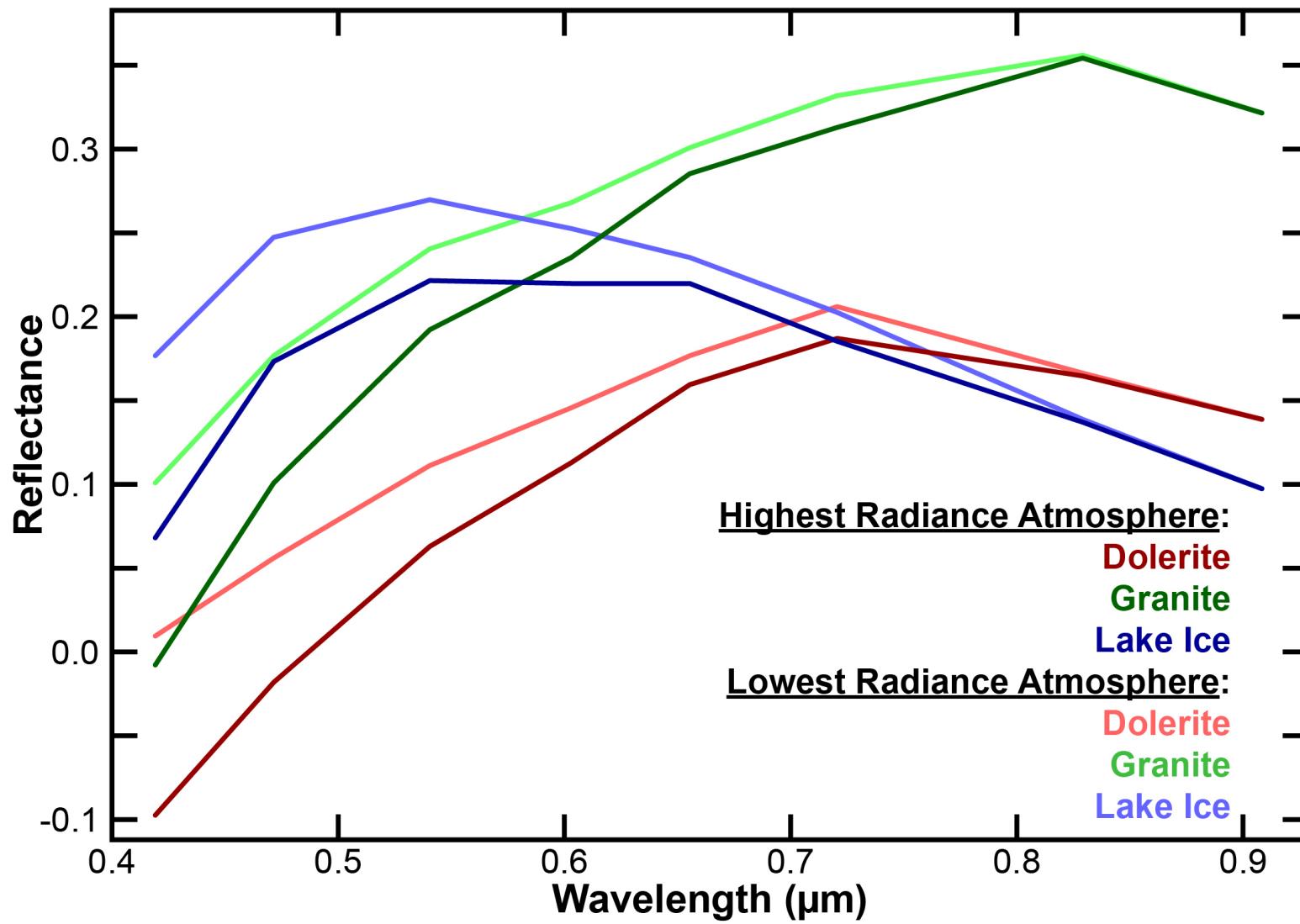
# Atmospheric Correction



Derived atmospheric spectra from several images throughout the Transantarctic Mountains – lots of variety!



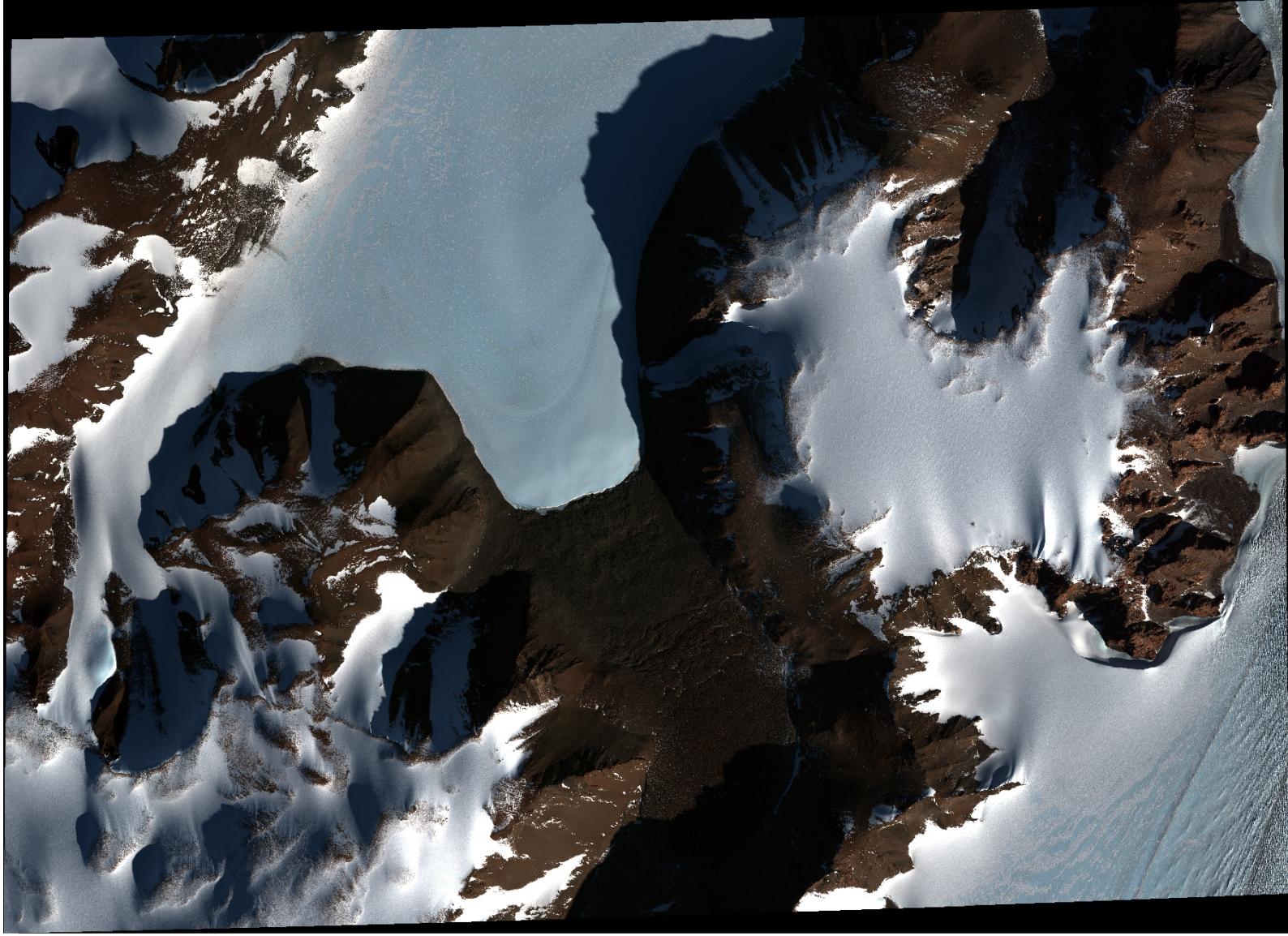
# Atmospheric Correction



Derived atmospheric spectra from several images throughout the Transantarctic Mountains – lots of variety!



# Complex Surfaces



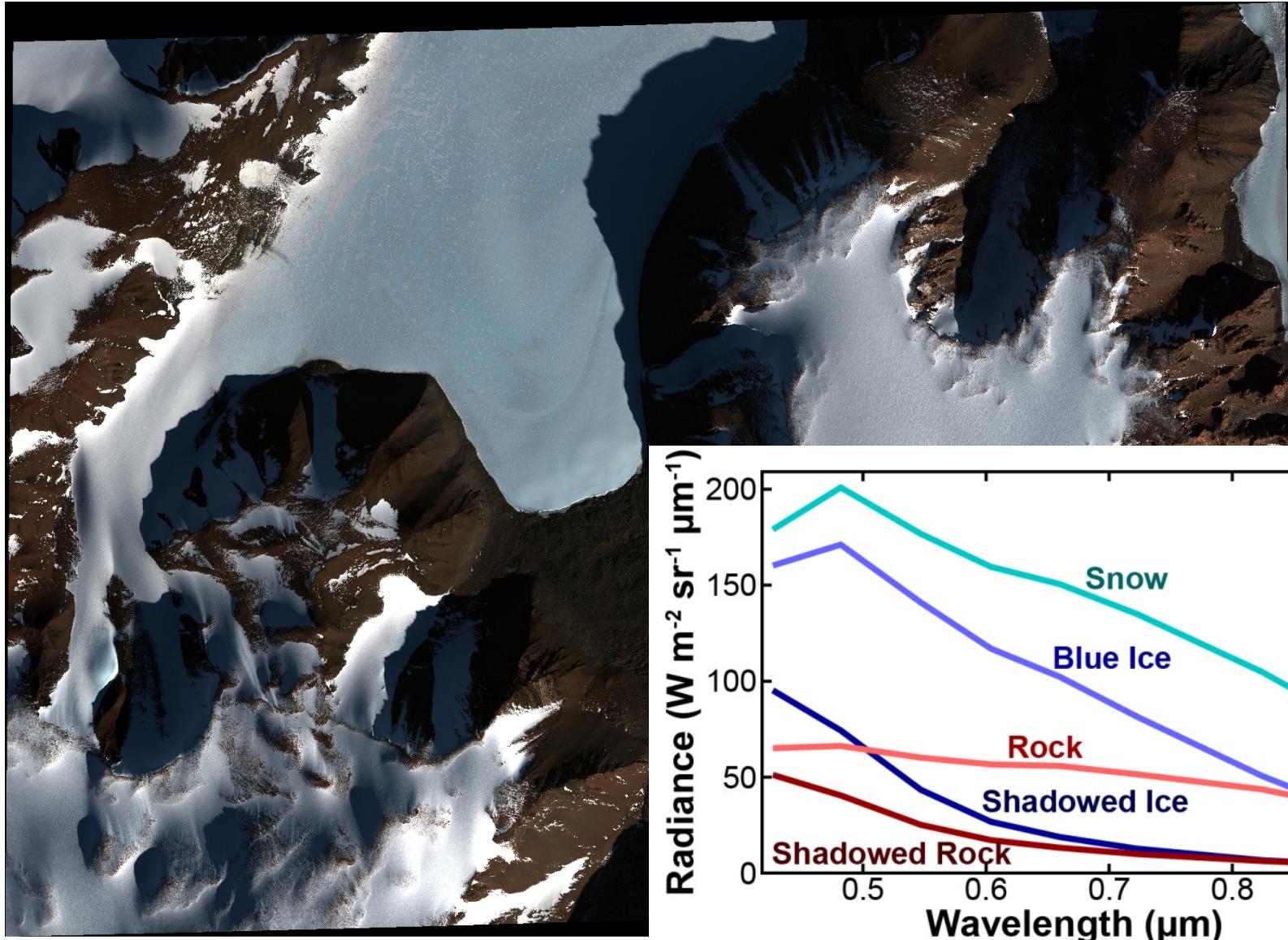
WorldView-2 Image 17JAN14172418-M1BS-056683270010 | Ong Valley, Miller Range, Antarctica | True Color Visible Image

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**ICEBERG:** Imagery Cyberinfrastructure and Extensible Building-Blocks to Enhance Research in the Geosciences



# Complex Surfaces

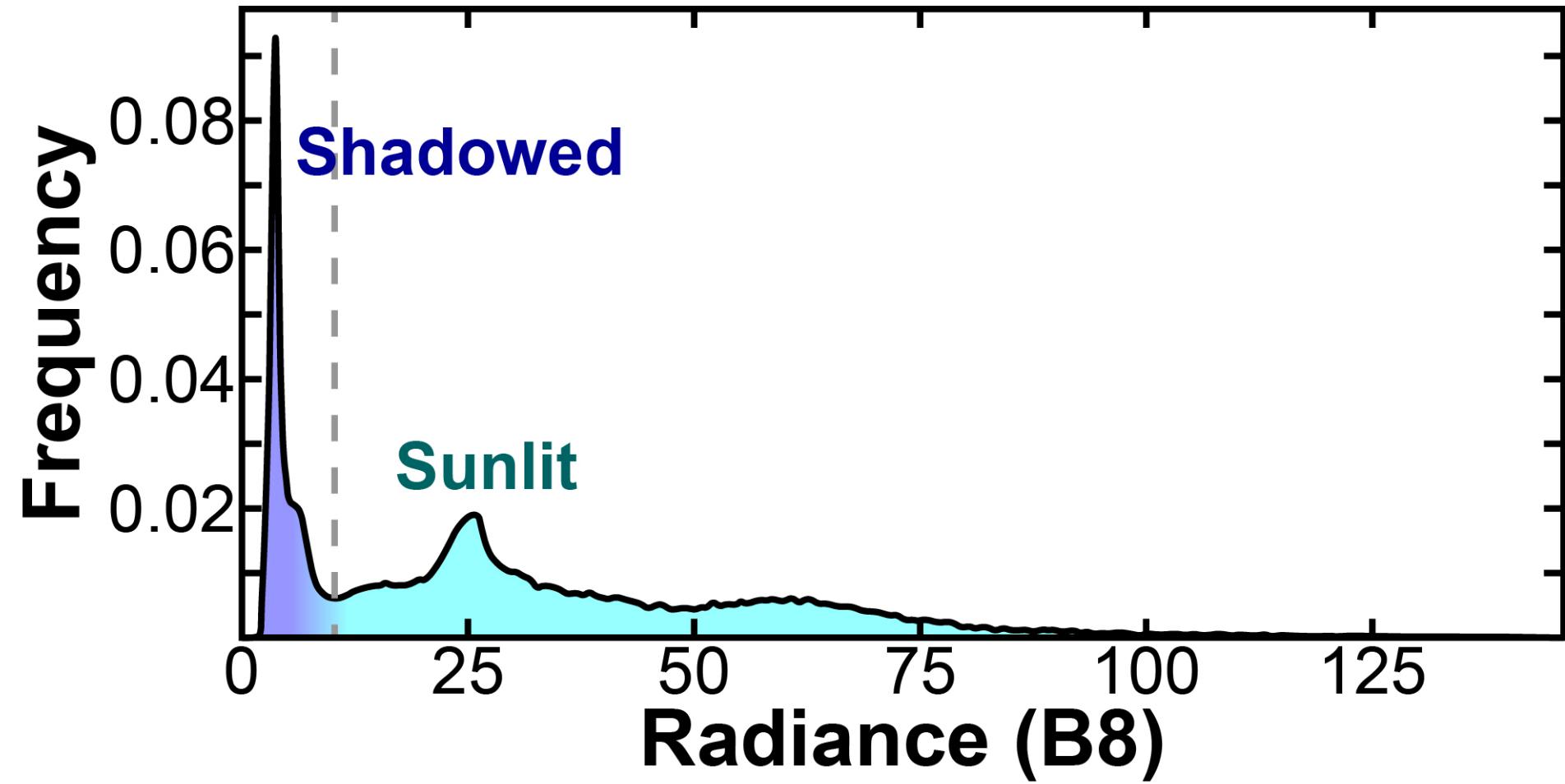


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# Spectral Separability

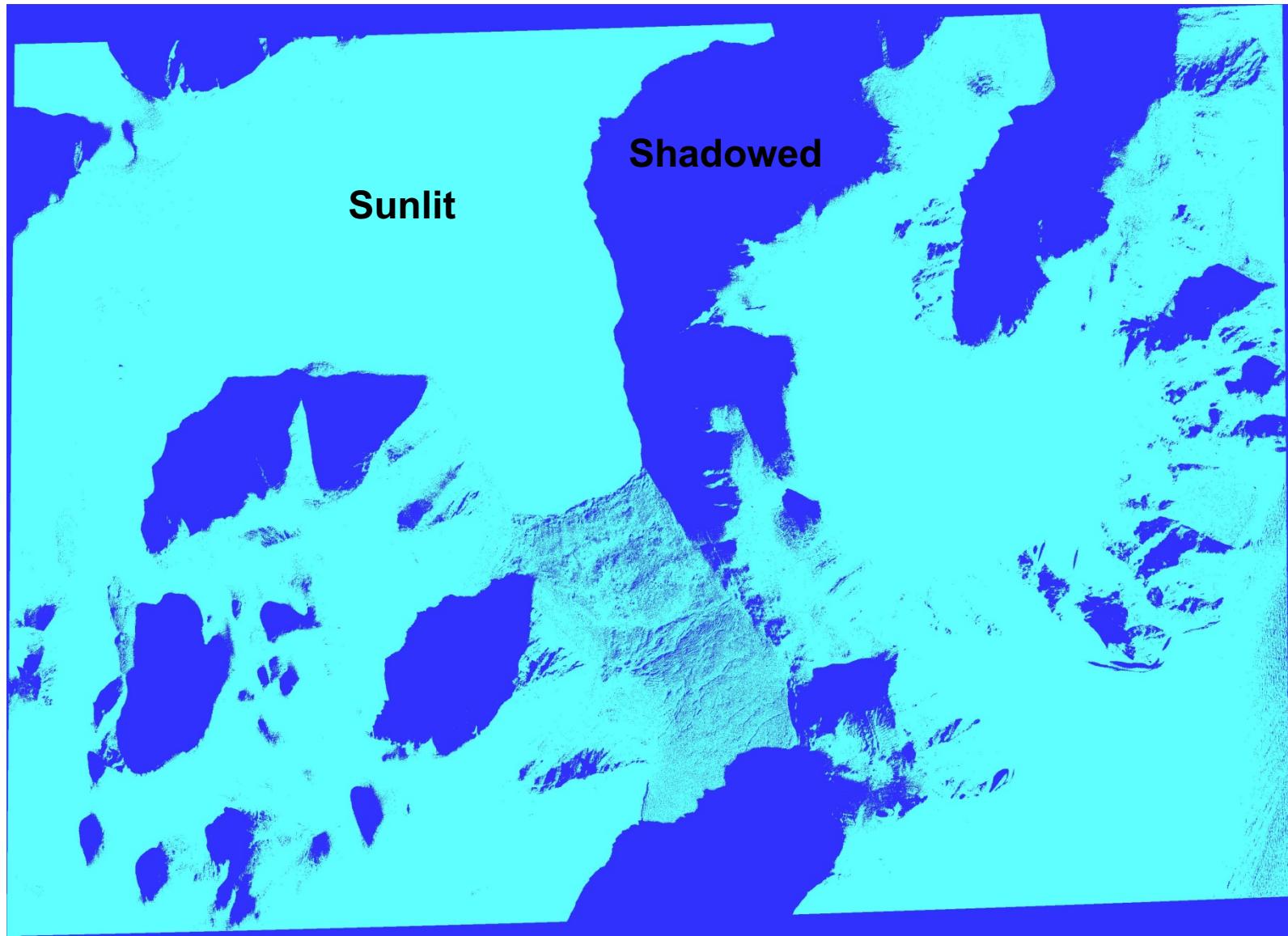


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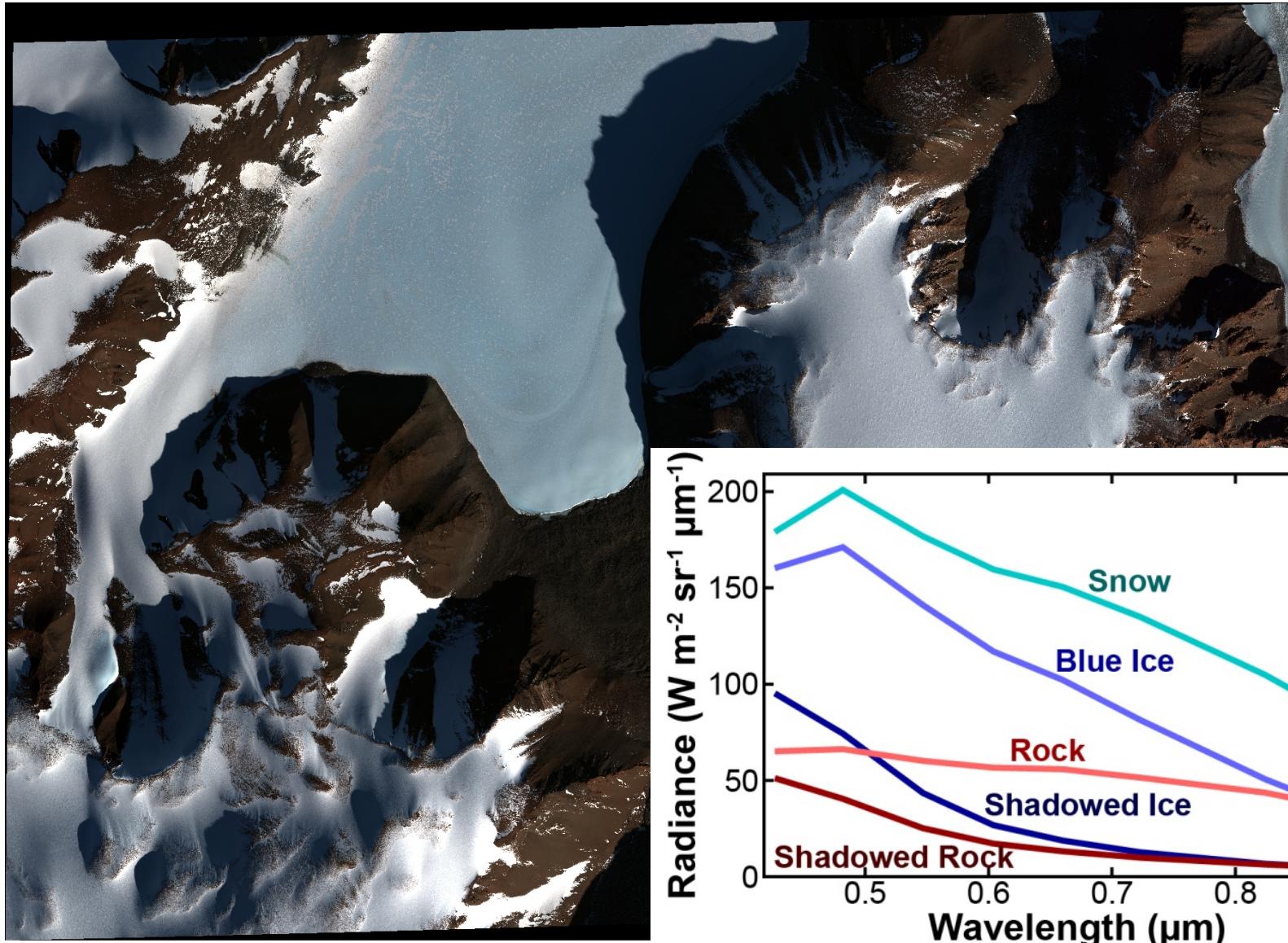
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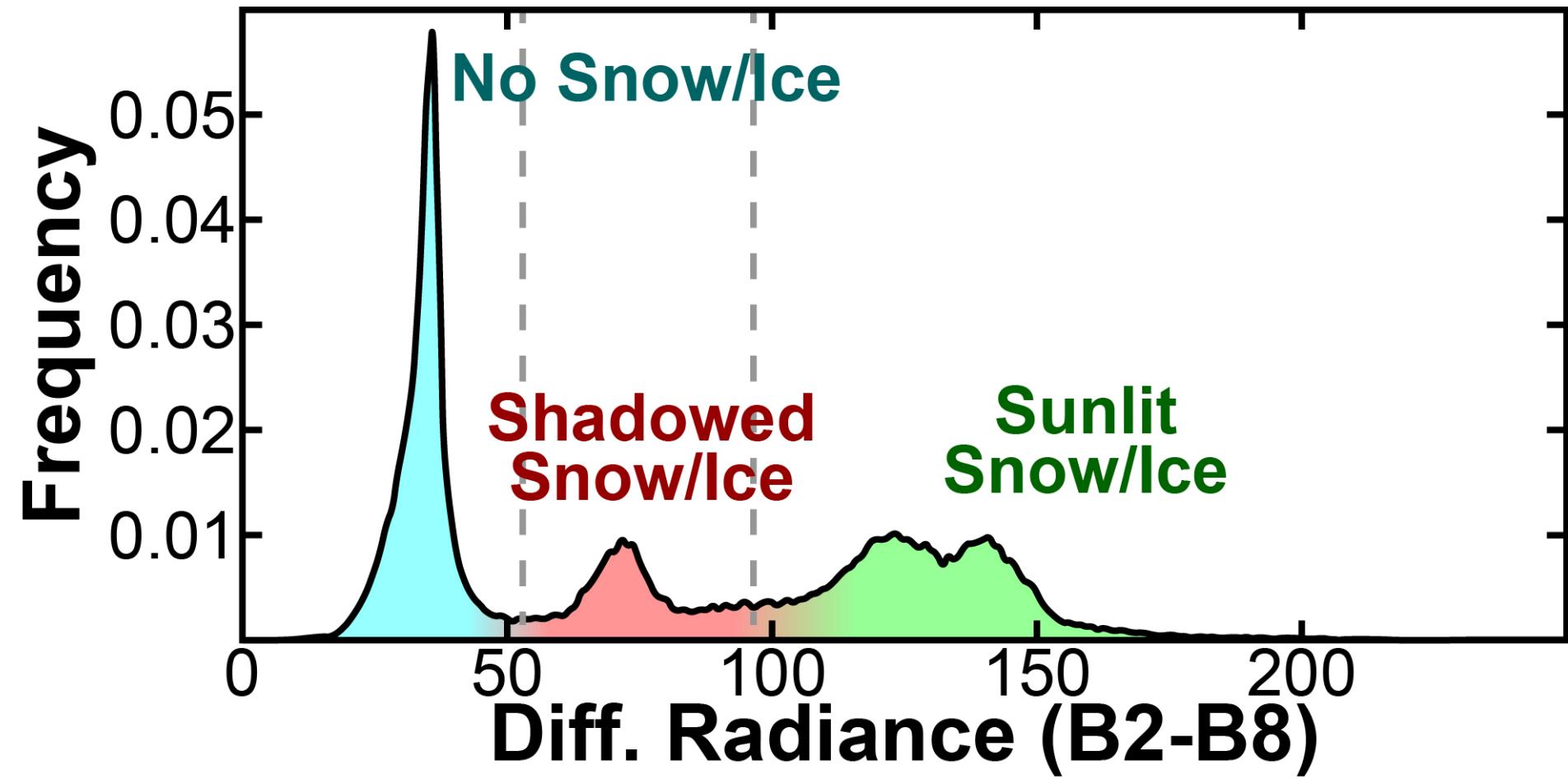


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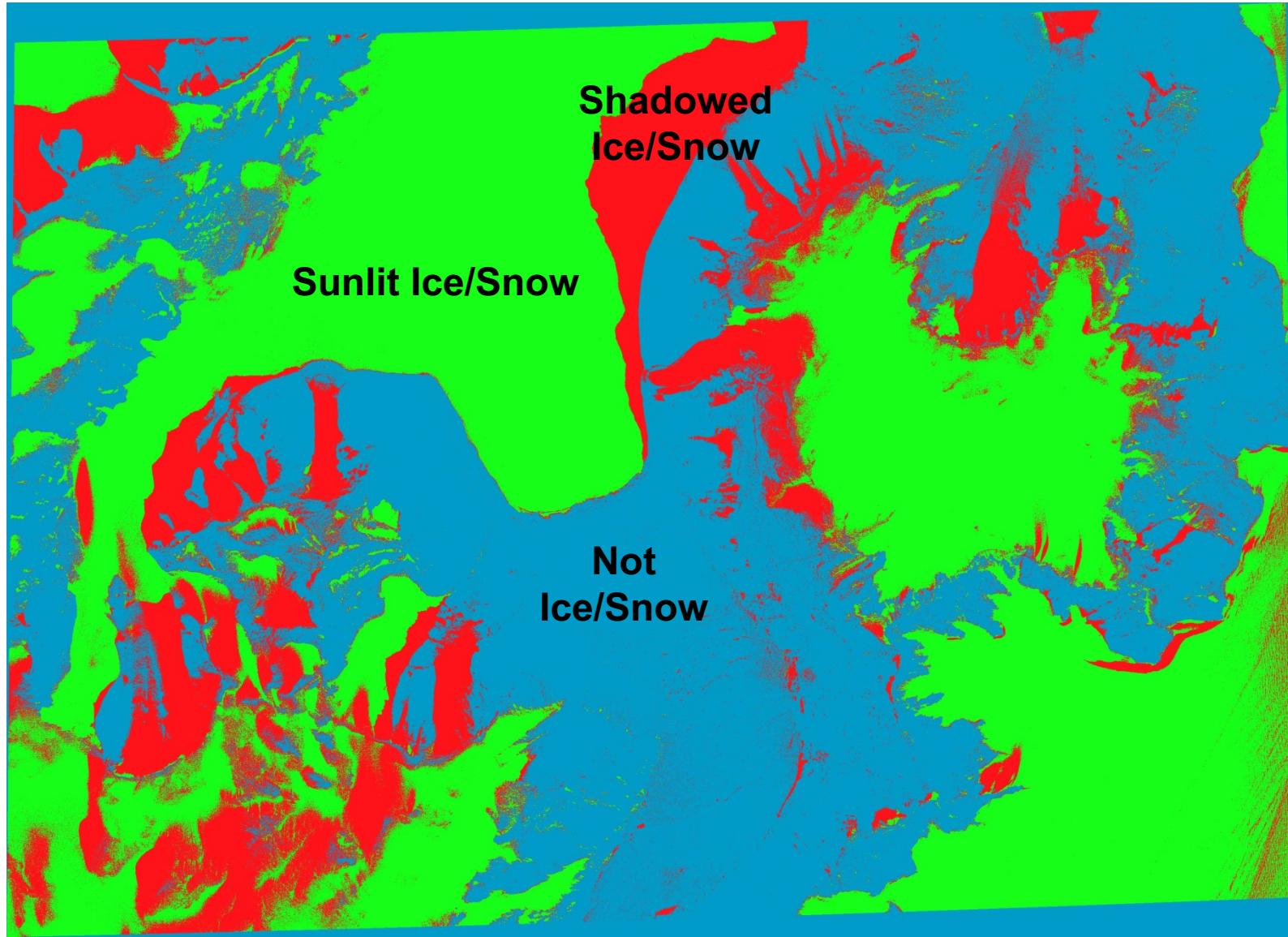


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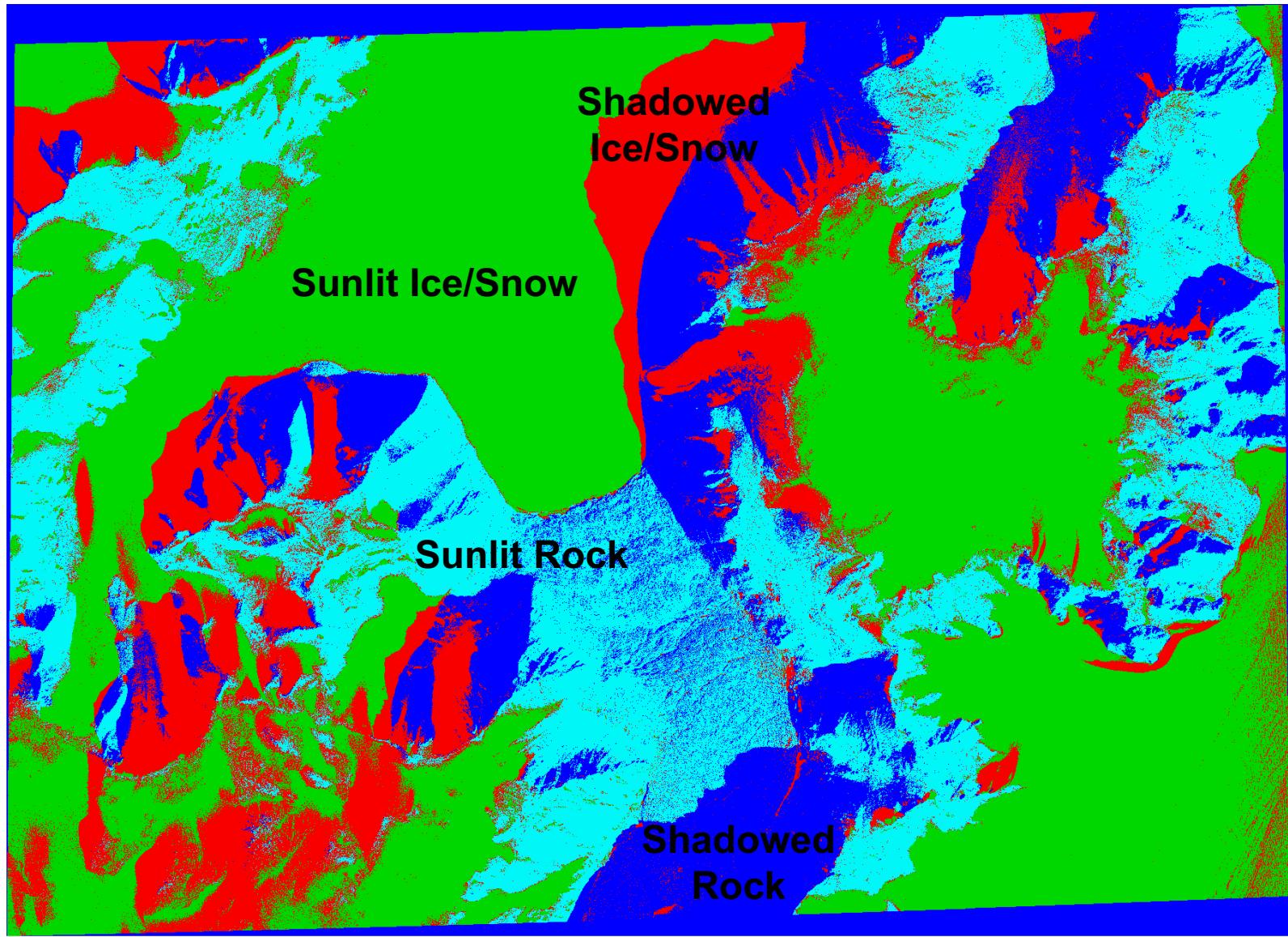
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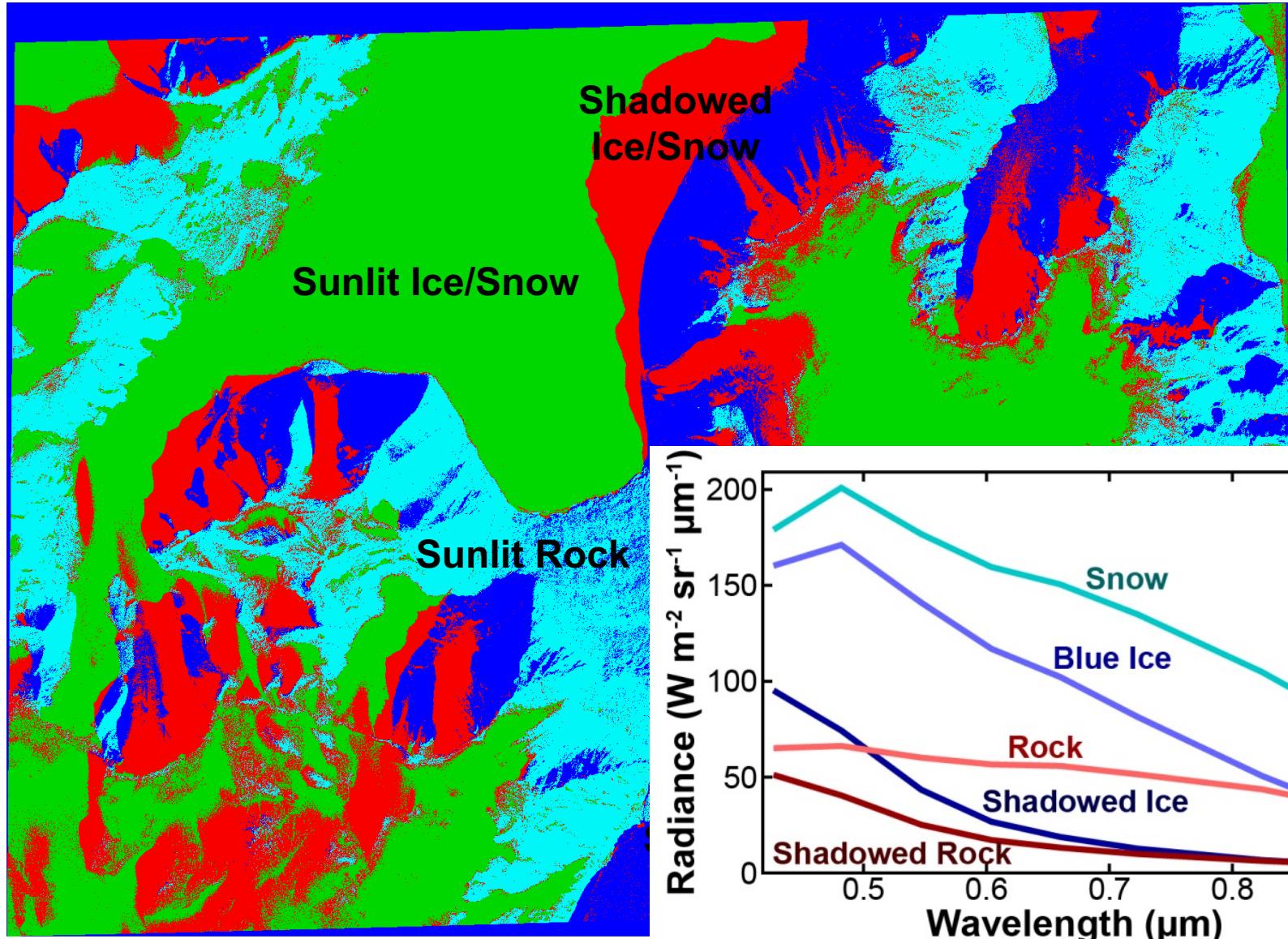
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# Goals



- **Start with:** Raw DN data from the PGC (georeferenced tiffs)
  - Convert raw DN data to **top-of-atmosphere radiance**
    - Can be easily automated – uses only image metadata
  - Utilize shadowed landscapes to derive the **spectral signature of atmosphere**
    - I *think* will be difficult to automate – will likely require human validation
  - Remove **snow/ice/water** using spectral ratios and parameters
    - Automation may be possible – will depend on required “level of certainty”
  - Remove **shadows** using spectral ratios and parameters
    - Automation may be possible – will depend on required “level of certainty”
  - Convert **top-of-atmosphere radiance** to **surface radiance**
    - Can be easily automated – subtraction of atmospheric spectrum from each pixel in image
  - Remove **topographic influences** using PGC-derived **digital elevation models**
    - Can likely be automated – will depend on accuracy of georeferencing and percentage of gaps in DEMs
  - Convert **surface radiance** to **surface reflectance**
    - Can be easily automated – uses image metadata and solar irradiance standards
  - Derive **spectral parameters** to isolate different types of **surfaces and lithologies**
    - Can be automated after derived by hand
  - Apply spectral parameters and explore **parameter space** to identify unique clusters
    - Identifying clusters can be easily automated, if present
  - Define **boundaries** to unique clusters and assign **different surface types**
    - Will be difficult to both determine and automate – spectral separability of different rock types known to be difficult
- **End with:** Land surface characterization, first attempt at automatically identifying surfaces based on spectral properties