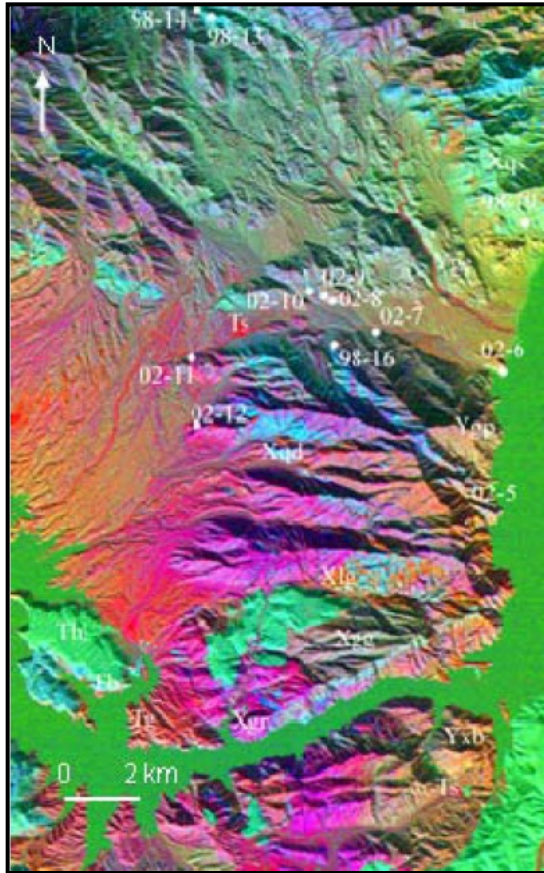


TQ5. Earth Surface Composition and Change

What is the composition and temperature of the exposed surface of the Earth? How do these factors change over time and affect land use and habitability?

TQ5a: What is the spectrally observable mineralogy of the Earth's surface and how does this relate to geochemical and surficial processes? (DS 114)



Simulated HypsIRI image for the area around Lake Mead, Nevada. Three TIR bands are processed with a decorrelation stretch algorithm and displayed in red, green and blue respectively, demonstrating the potential of TIR bands to uniquely map surficial geology. Image Credits: Simon Hook, JPL

Science Issue:

- Composition of the exposed surface and of the Earth holds clues to the origin of the surface material.
- Geochemical and surficial process constantly alter the composition of the material.
- Between day and night Earth surface composition remains the same but temperature changes, due to thermal inertia.
- Emissivity variations are useful to discriminate the felsic and mafic rock composition, and for mapping structures.
- Can mapping the spectrally observable mineralogy help to identify areas of mineralization? Can we improve our understanding of the geology and evolution of areas that are currently not well mapped?

Tools:

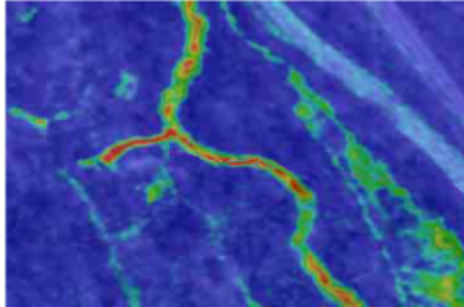
- HypsIRI day and night TIR images over selected sites.
- Field observations and published geological maps.
- Temperature emissivity separation (TES) algorithms.

Approach:

- Develop and apply TES algorithm.
- Correlate emissivity in processed images to lithology based on the knowledge that framework silicates, such as quartz and feldspar, show min. emissivity at shorter wavelengths (8.5 μm). Silicates with sheet, chain, and isolated tetrahedral structure show minimum emissivity at progressively longer wavelengths (Hunt, 1980).
- Map temperatures during day and night to extract further information about properties of surface (thermal inertia).

TQ5b: What is the nature and extent of man-made disturbance of the Earth's surface associated with exploitation of renewable and non-renewable resources? How do these vary over time? (DS 227)

Airborne TIR image (top) showing elevated temperatures in shades of red, orange and green.



Corresponding field photo showing Acid Mine Drainage. The impact occurs at different spatial scales. Source: Ackman T.E., 2003.



Science Issue:

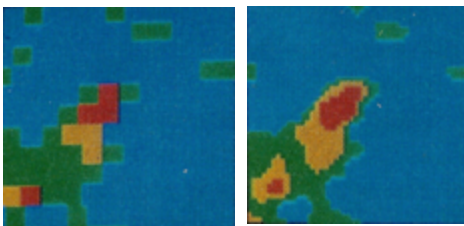
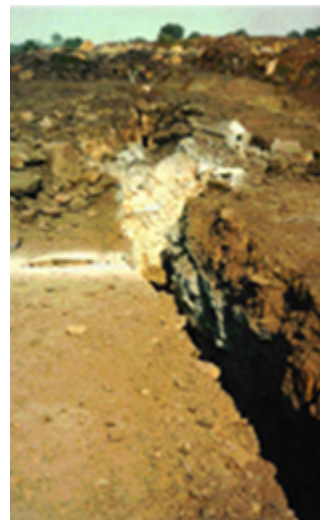
- Mining of non-renewable resources such as oil and gas, coal, other minerals are almost always associated with adverse environmental impacts such as acid mine drainage, locally exposed dry patches, thermal plumes, etc. Impacted regions often show difference in surface composition and temperature from the background that can be detected and monitored using time sequential TIR images.

Tools:

- HypsIRI TIR data, preferably day and night images, at spatial resolution ≤ 60 m and $NE\Delta T < 0.2$ K and monthly temporal repeat.
- Mining area maps, information on associated structures eg. power plants, mineral processing facilities.
- Field based temperature measurements. Modeled or real data on rate of change of anomaly area, if possible.

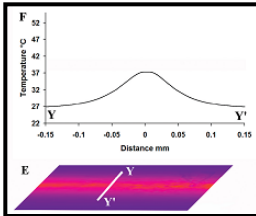
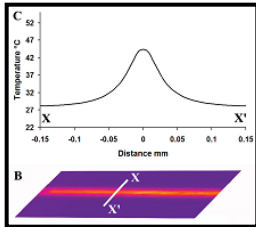
Approach:

- Calculate temperature image after accounting for target emissivity. Ascertain a threshold to delineate the anomalous areas from background based on a image statistics, slope change in histogram, or guided by field knowledge.
- Monitor changes in temperature anomaly with time using multi-temporal data. Correlate mapped changes with known increase/decrease in resource exploitation activities.



Barren, locally warmer patches in a coal mining area (left). Landsat TM TIR band picks up the temperature anomalies associated with such patches (top). Source: Gupta & Prakash, IJRS, 1998.

TQ5c: How do surface temperature anomalies relate to deeper thermal sources, such as hydrothermal systems, buried lava tubes, underground coal fires and engineering structures? How do changes in the surface temperatures relate to changing nature of the deep seated hot source? (DS 243)



Active lava tube, Kilauea Volcano, Hawaii. Photo Credit: Heliker C.



Underground coal fires in Jharia coalfield, India. Photo credit: Prakash A.

Science Issue:

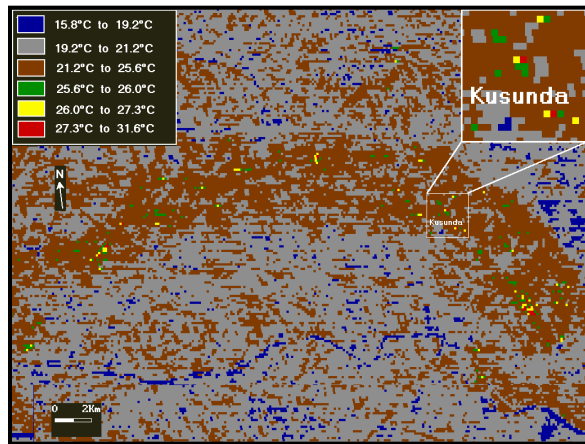
- Locating underground sources of heat, estimating their depth, characterizing their nature (size, intensity), monitoring changes if any, is important for understanding processes operating in the Earth's interior (lava tubes), surface impacts of these sources (underground coal fires), and for maintaining critical infrastructure (thermosyphons installed to prevent permafrost from thawing).
- Can the surface temperature anomaly caused by these sources provide insight to the above issues?

Tools:

- HypsIRI day and night TIR images taken in 3+ bands in 8-12 μm range with $\text{NE}\Delta\text{T} < 0.2 \text{ K}$; Spatial resolution $\leq 60 \text{ m}$; temporal repeat weekly.
- Numerical models for depth estimation based on linear heat flow in a semi-infinite medium. Field information for validation, if available.

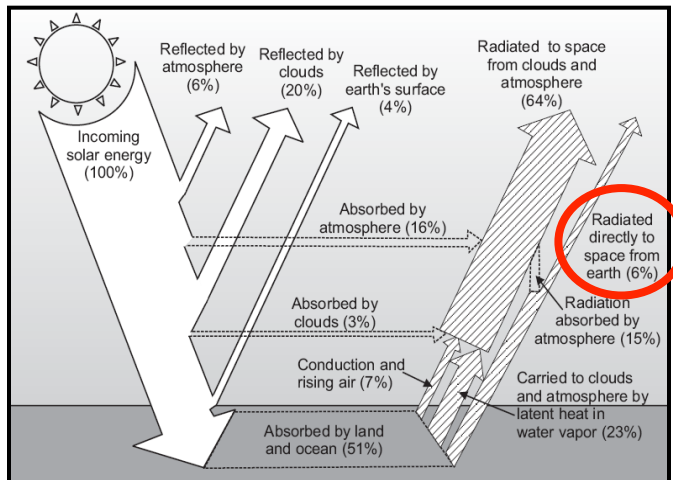
Approach:

- Generate temperature image account for target emissivity.
- Extract several temperature profiles across the identified hot spots, extending profile to the background temp areas.
- Fit extracted temperature profile to empirically derived or physical depth models. Monitor temperature profile to estimate change in nature or depth of source.

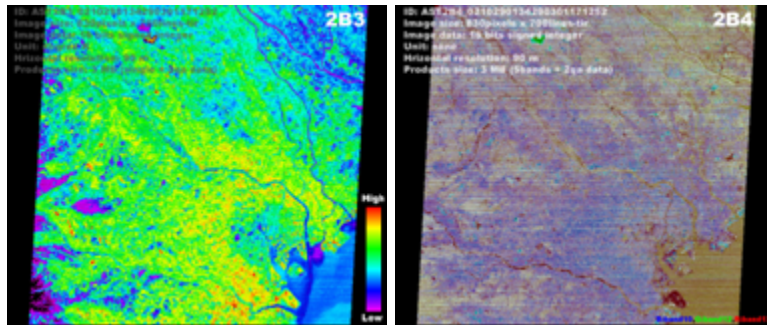


Processed Landsat TM Band 6 image showing locations of underground coal fires, Jharia Coalfield, India. Prakash et al., IJRS, 1997.

TQ5d: What is the spatial distribution pattern of Earth surface temperatures and emissivities and how do these influence the Earth's heat budget?



Earth's Heat Energy Budget. Source: Manual of Remote Sensing, 2008. After NASA's Earth Radiation Budget Experiment.



Earth surface temperature (left) and emissivity derived from ASTER's five TIR channels using the established temperature emissivity separation (TES) algorithm. Source: Aster data products.

Science Issue:

- Land surface has diverse composition with variable emissivity.
- Amount of energy emitted by the land surface is not well understood.

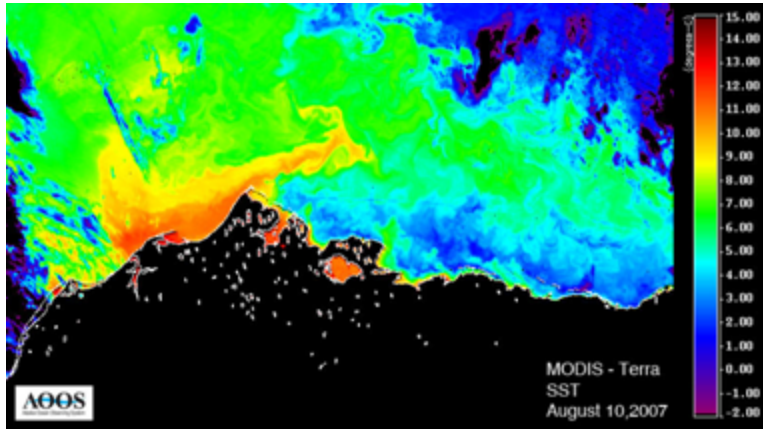
Tools:

- HypsIRI TIR data, 7 bands in 8-12 μm range with $\text{NE}\Delta\text{T} < 0.2 \text{ K}$; spatial resolution $\leq 60 \text{ m}$.
- Atmospherically corrected ground emissivity data.
- Accurate methods of temperature emissivity separation applicable to wide range of materials is needed.
- Current models and estimates of Earth's heat budget.

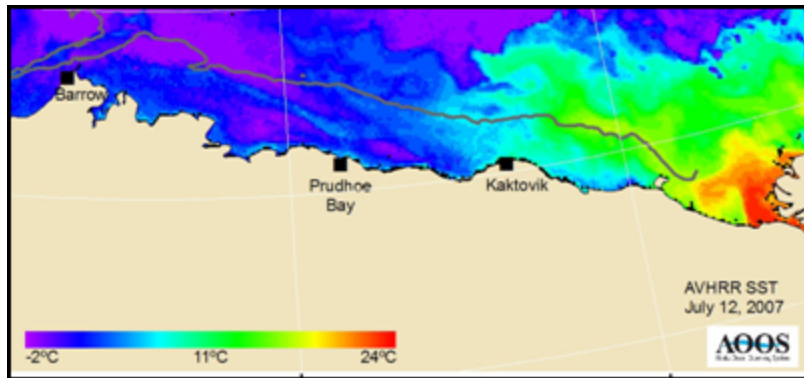
Approach:

- Develop and apply accurate TES algorithm.
- Generate temperature and emissivity products for a variety of Earth surface cover types.
- Estimate global scale temperature emissivity distribution pattern to serve as input to refine current assumptions in Earth heat budget calculation.

TQ5e: What are the water surface temperature distributions in coastal, ocean, and inland water bodies, how do they change, and how do they influence aquatic ecosystems? (DS 378)



SST derived from processes MODIS TIR image of the Arctic Alaska coast. Influence of wind in causing intrusion of warm waters onto the shelf in the western Beaufort Sea is seen. Okkonen et al, 2008 (submitted to JGR)



Processed AVHRR TIR image of the coast of the Arctic Alaska coast. Outflow from the Mackenzie River influences temperatures in coastal waters, breakup of sea ice, and thermal habitats of a variety of flora and fauna. Okkonen et al, 2008 (submitted to JGR)

Science Issue:

- Aquatic habitats are subject of dynamic temperature regimes, eg. coastal water temperatures vary due to temperatures of the neighboring land surface, outflow from rivers, general ocean circulation patterns, and local wind conditions.
- Flora and fauna in aquatic environments are sensitive to the water temperatures.
- The dynamics of the water temperatures and the controlling processes are not well understood.

Tools:

- HypsIRI TIR data with $NE\Delta T < 0.2$ K and weekly temporal repeat.
- Ancillary data such as high-resolution hydrography and acoustic Doppler current profiler measured currents, bathymetric information, when possible.

Approach:

- Derive water surface temperature images from HypsIRI TIR bands using established temperature estimation algorithm.
- Relate spatial temperature distribution pattern to local conditions (wind, riverine outflow, etc.)
- Relate surface temperature to bulk water temperature where ancillary data is available.