



Mineral Identification using Tetracorder during the TREX Field Campaign

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Local hyperspectral surveys bridge the gap from orbital to *in situ* data



10^1 m

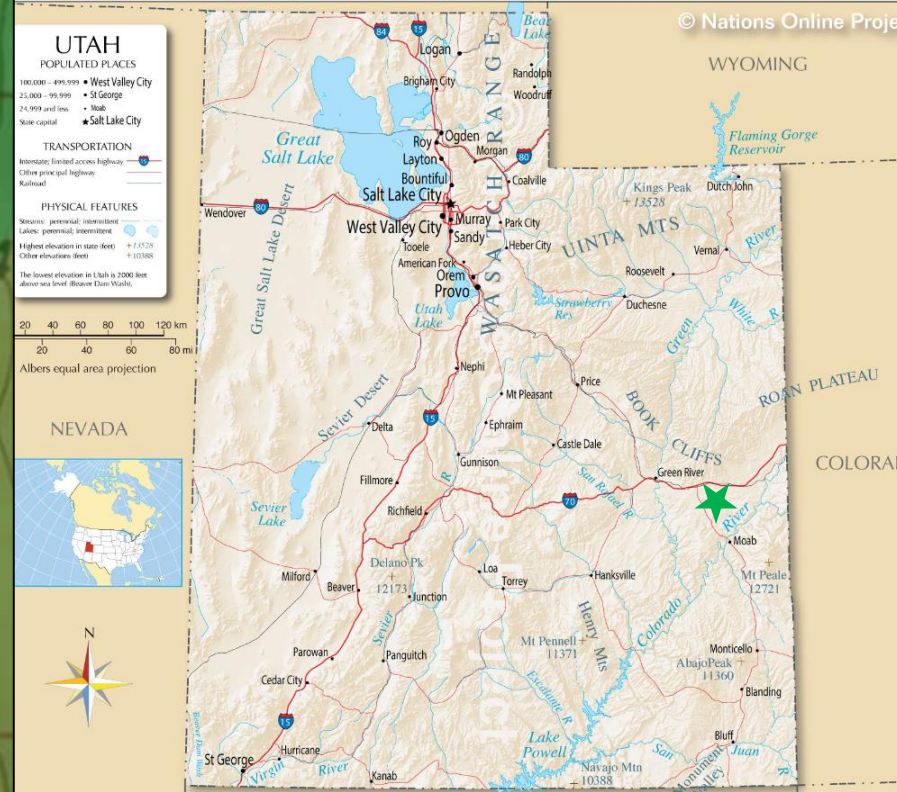
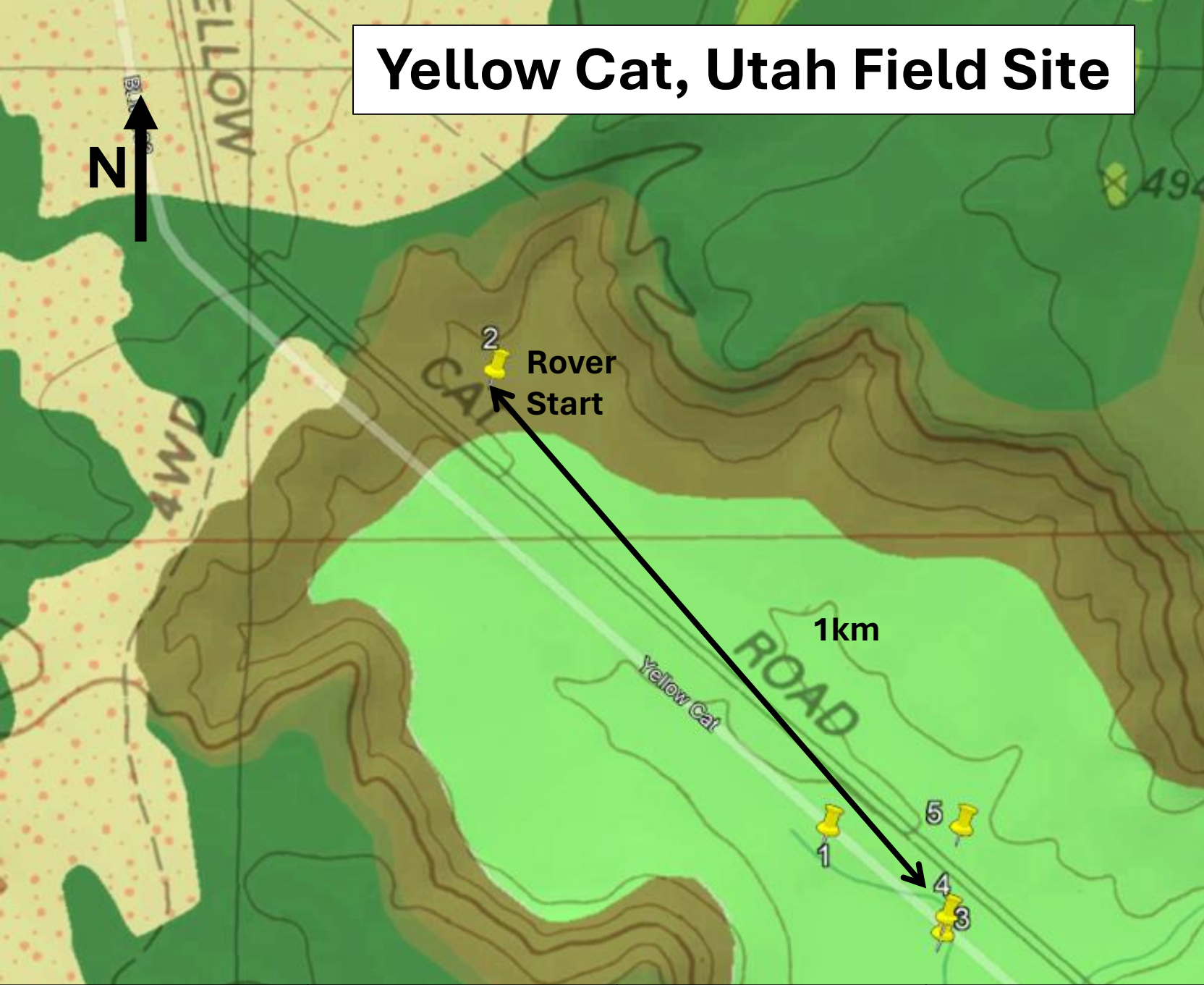


10^{-1} m



10^{-2} m

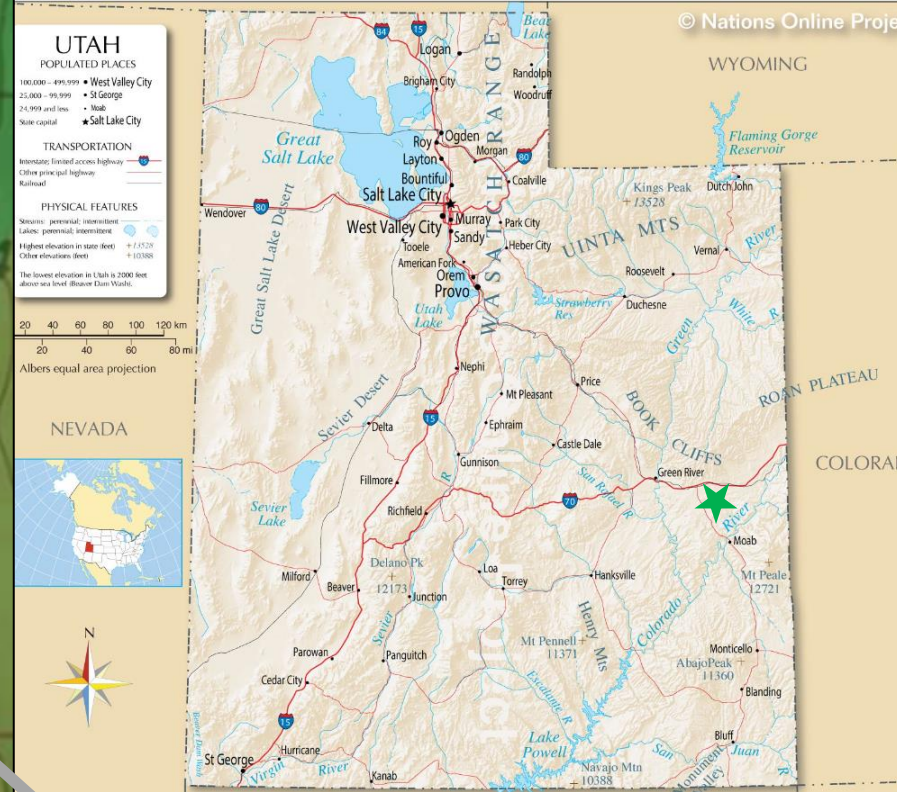
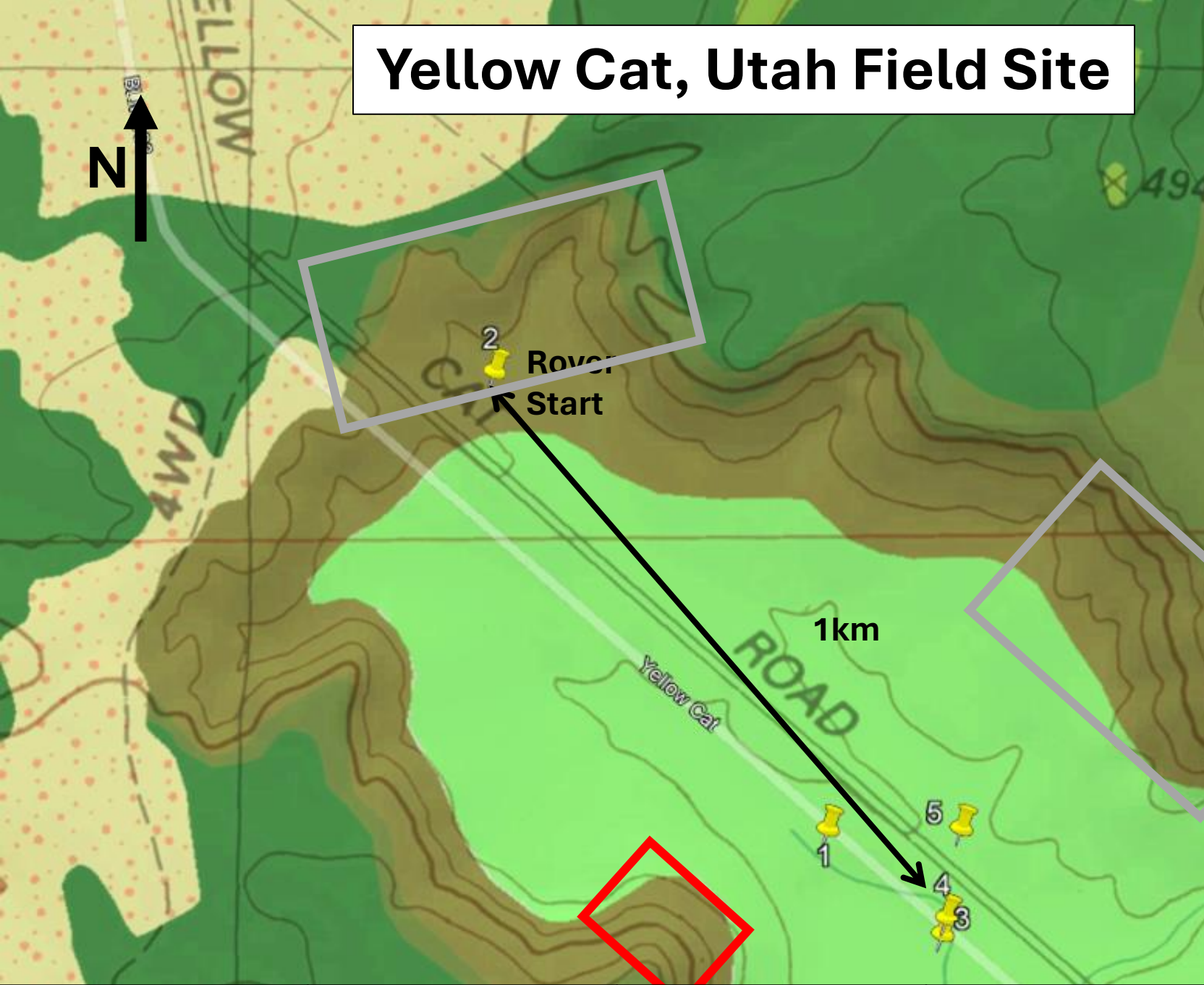
Yellow Cat, Utah Field Site



- Yellow Pins: Hyperspectral Scan
- Contour Interval = 40ft (12.2m)
- Map: Utah Geologic Survey, Mollie Hogans Quad

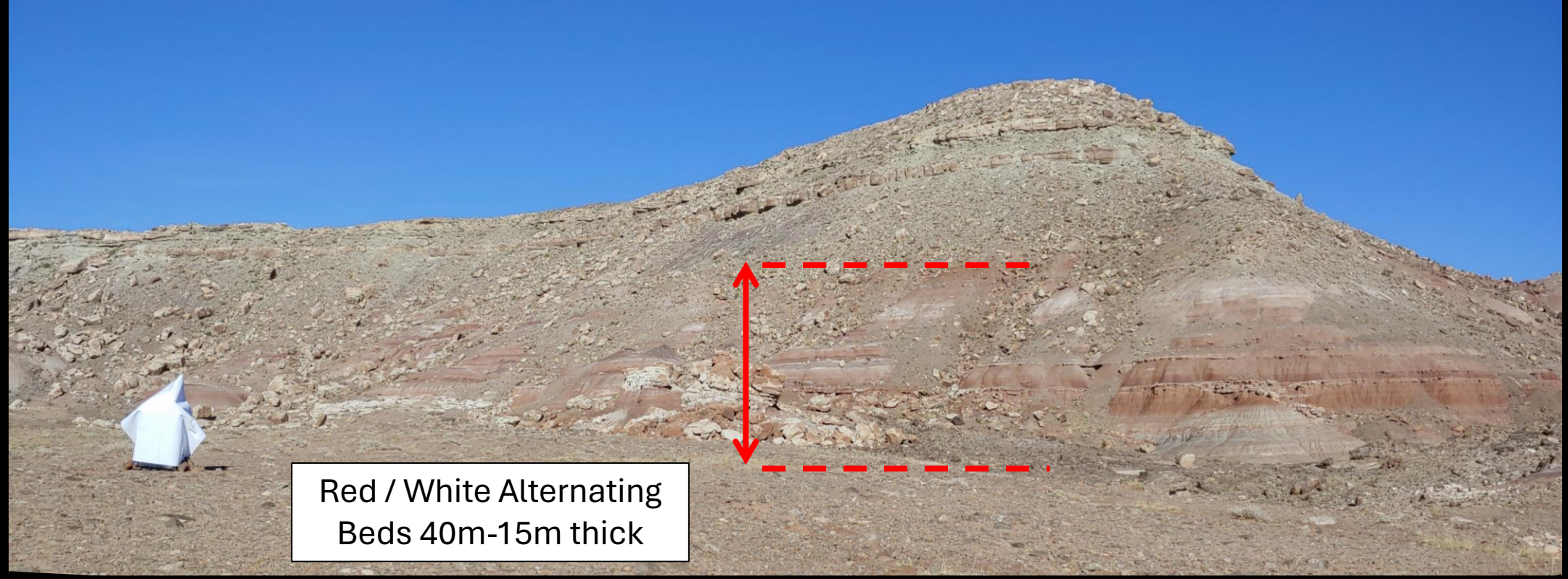
Formation	Member	Map Symbol
Cedar Mountain	Ruby Ranch	Kcmr
	Poison Strip	Kcmp
	Yellow Cat	Kcmy
Morrison	Brushy Basin	Jmb

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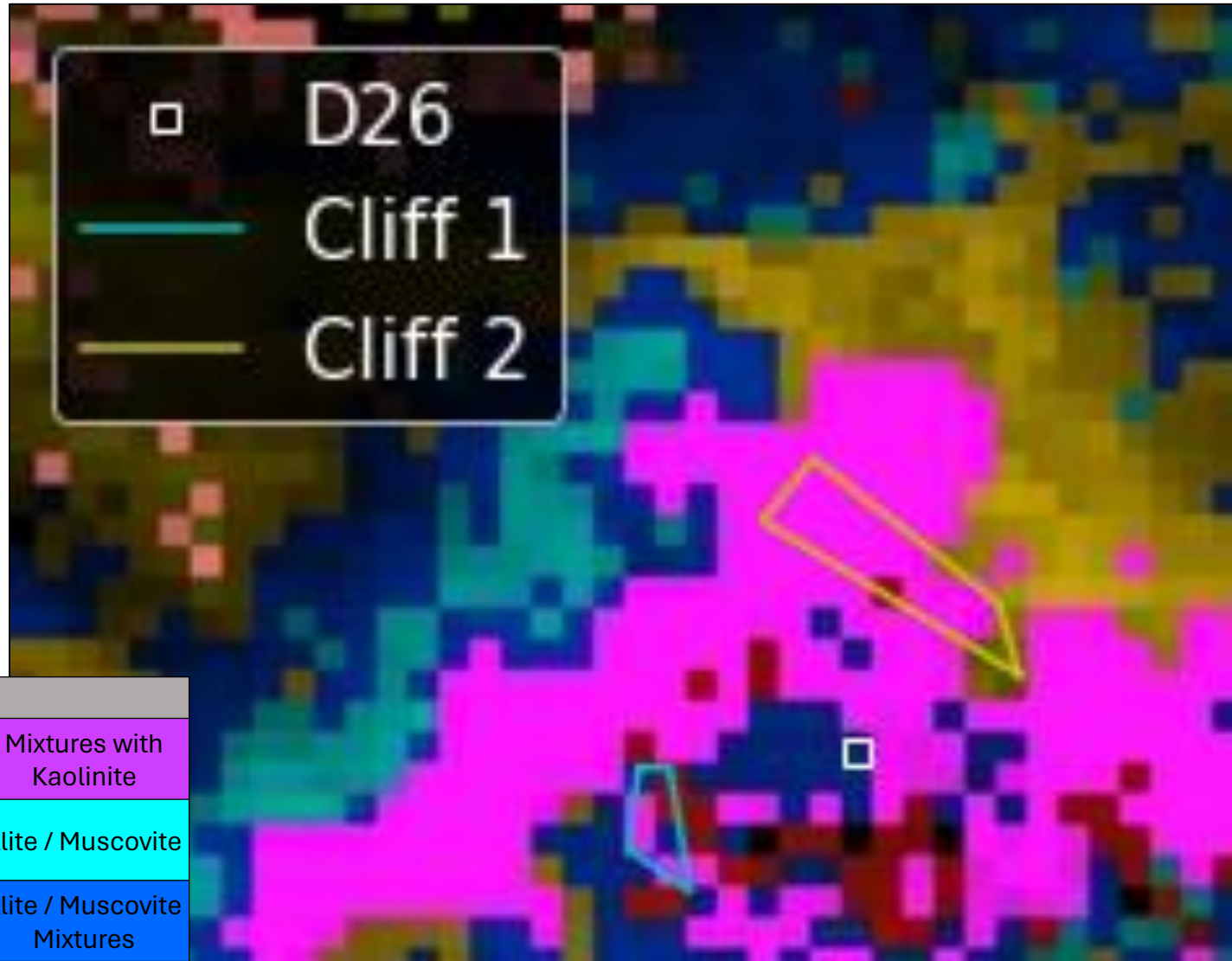
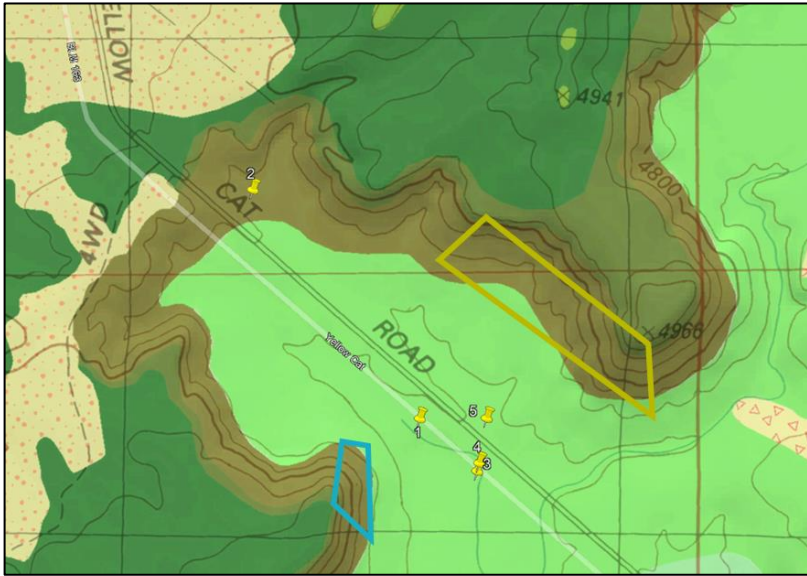


Red / White Alternating
Beds 40m-15m thick

Cliffs provide important geologic context to material found in float during rover / astronaut traverse

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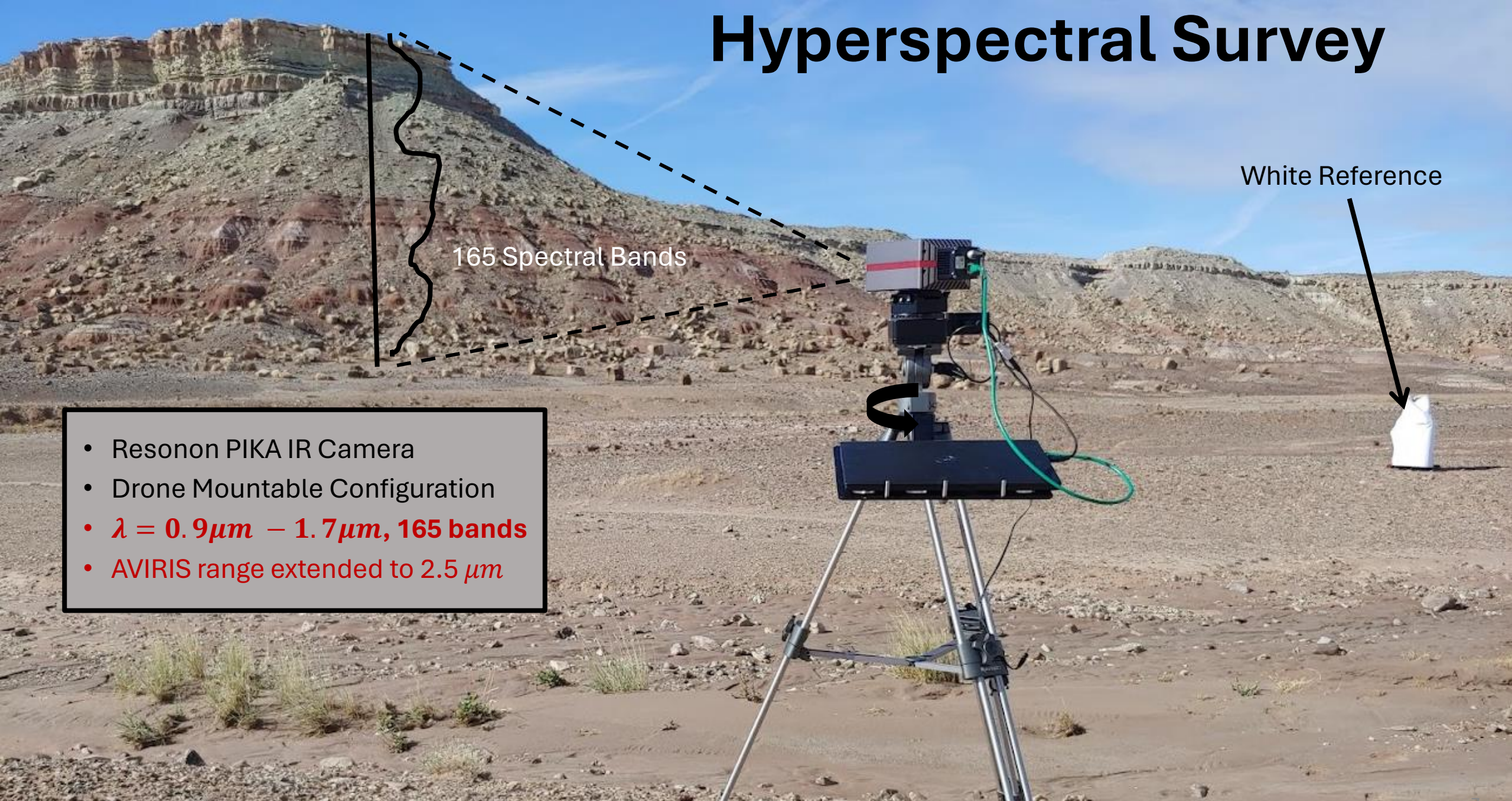
Tetracorder Results from AVIRIS (18m/pixel)



Kaolinite, Illite/Muscovite mixtures identified in Cliff 1 and Cliff 2

Sulfates	Other Minerals	Carbonates	Clays	
Gypsum	Chlorites, Serpentine, other	Calcite	Montmorillonite group	Mixtures with Kaolinite
Mixtures with Gypsum	Zeolites	Mixtures with Calcite	Mixtures with Mont. Group	Illite / Muscovite
Other Sulfates		Other Carbonates	Kaolinite Group	Illite / Muscovite Mixtures

Hyperspectral Survey

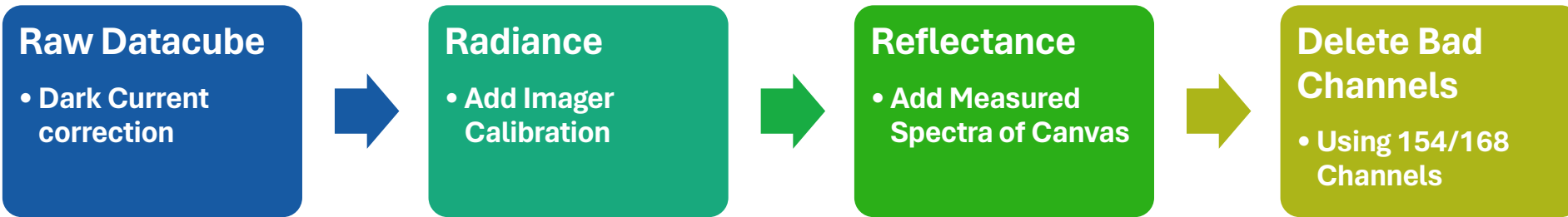


165 Spectral Bands

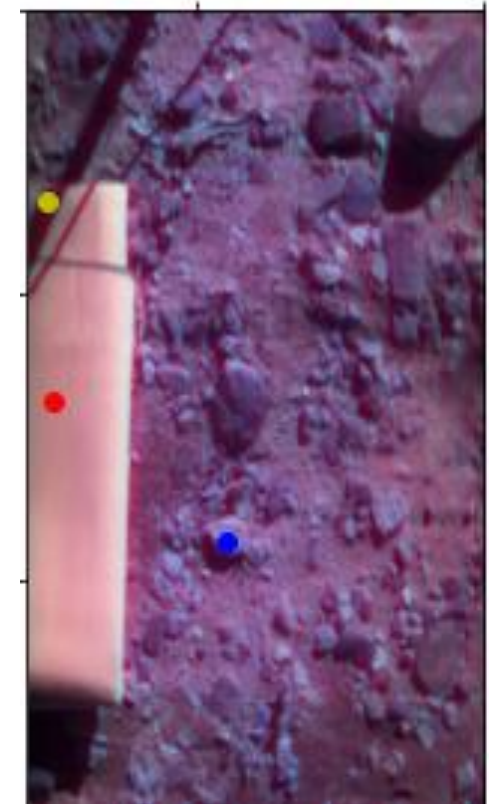
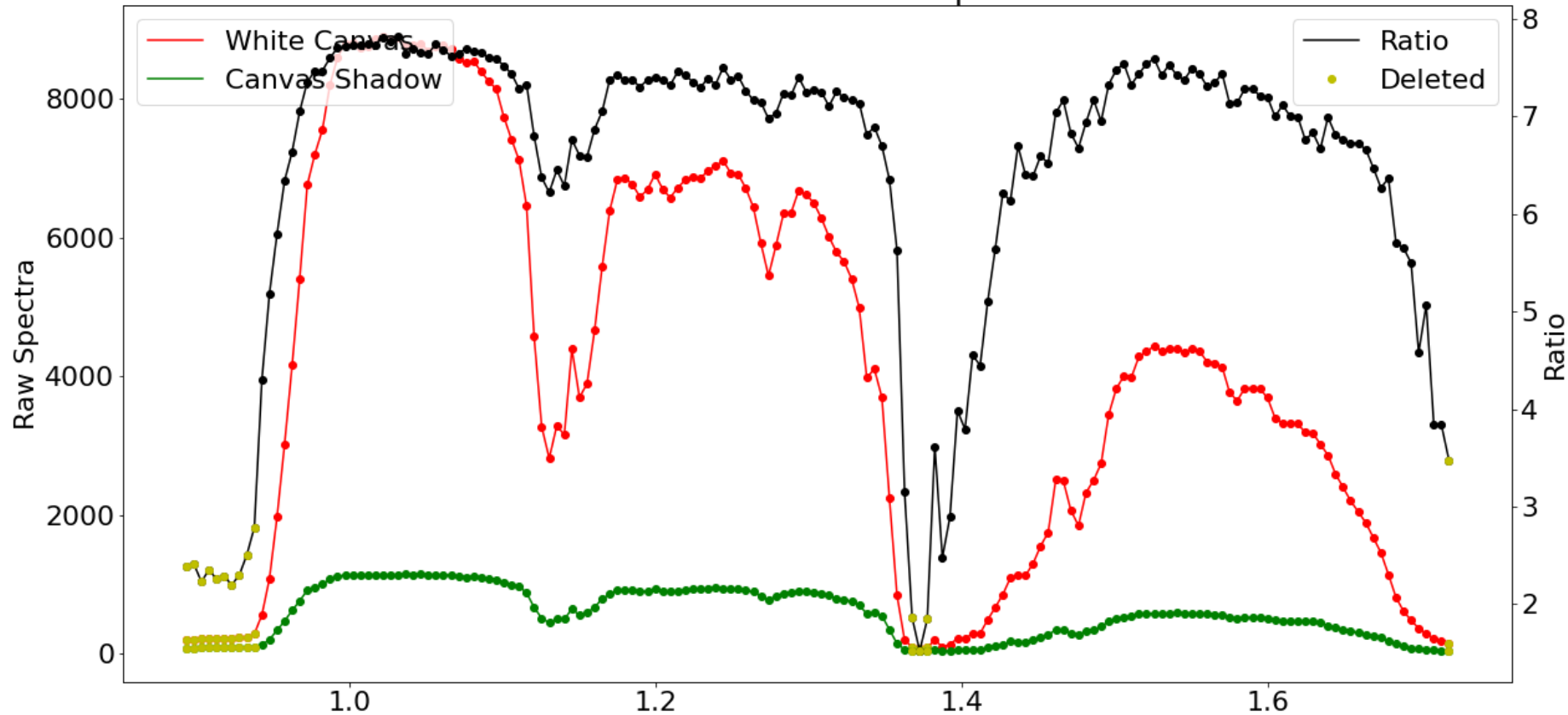
White Reference

- Resonon PIKA IR Camera
- Drone Mountable Configuration
- $\lambda = 0.9\mu\text{m} - 1.7\mu\text{m}$, 165 bands
- AVIRIS range extended to $2.5\mu\text{m}$

PikaIR Data Yields Signal near the Water Absorption Band



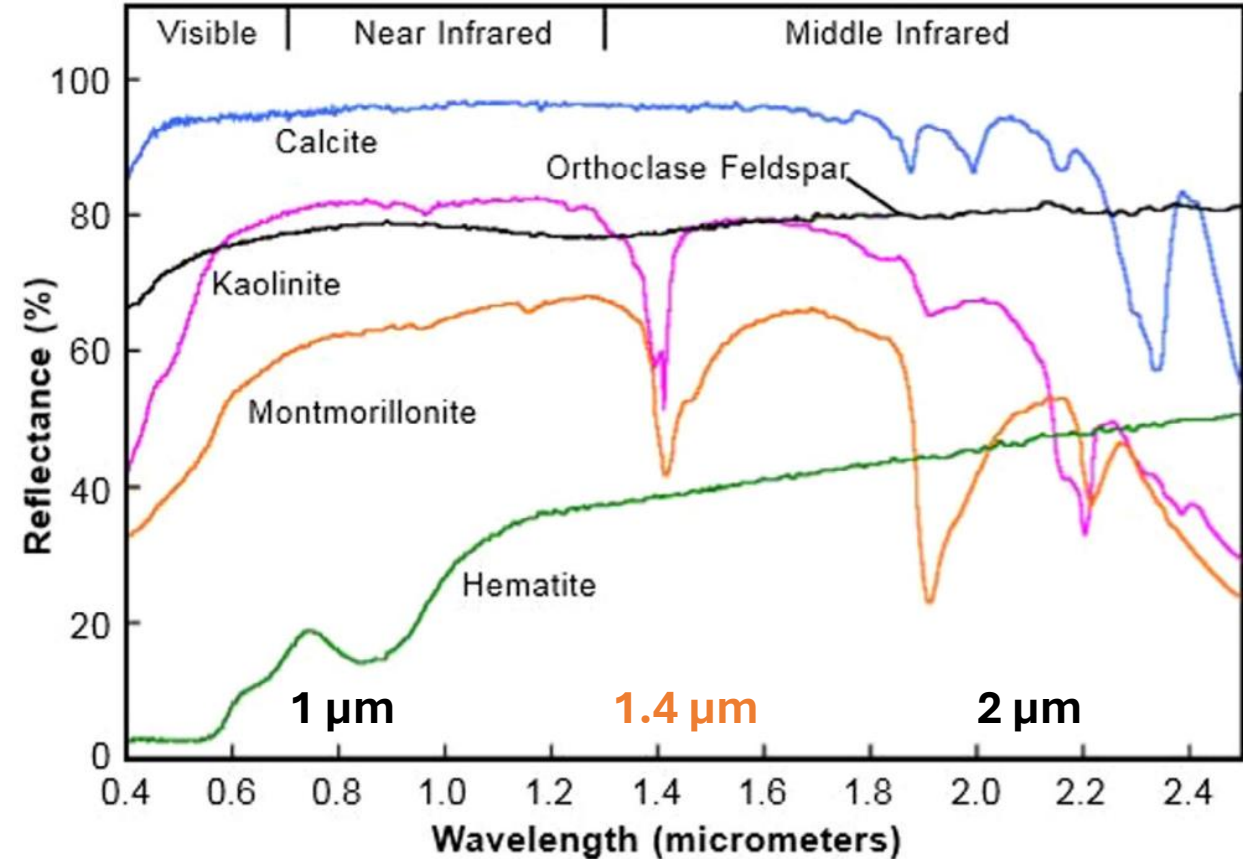
Raw PikaIR Datacube Spectra



Tetracorder Expert System

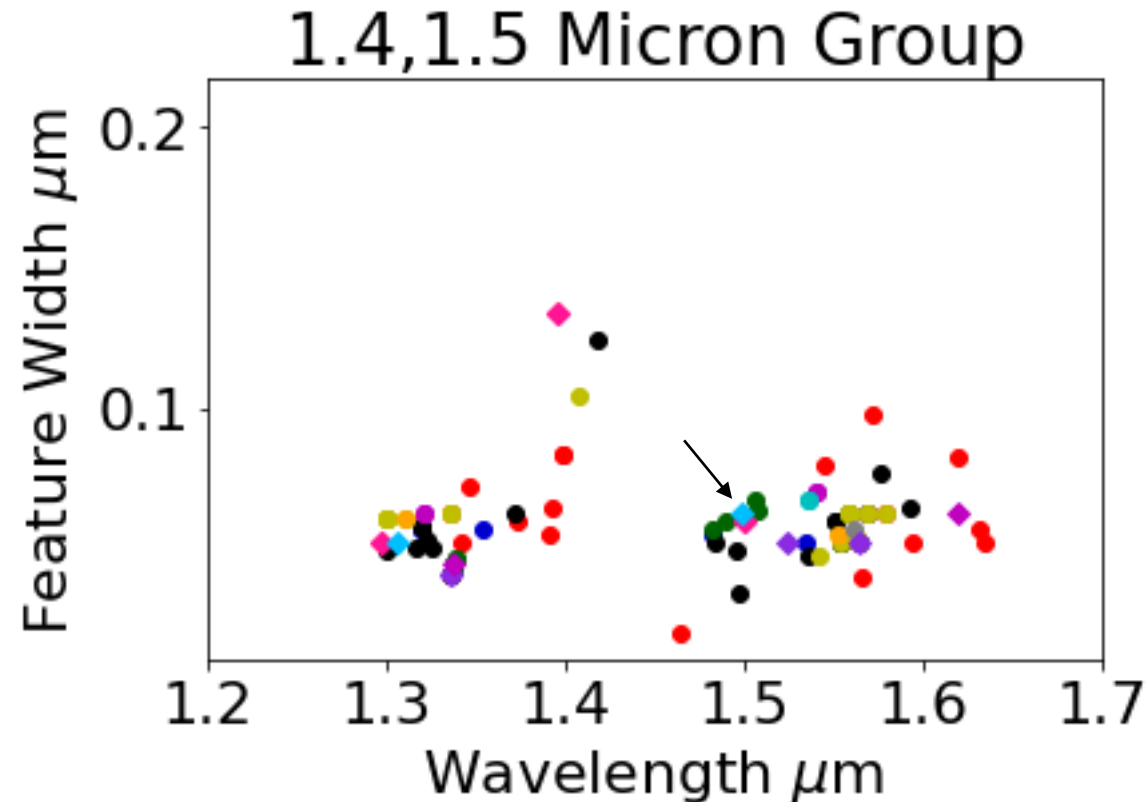
- Input: Calibrated PikaIR Datacube
- USGS Mineral Library convolved to match PikaIR channels
- Tetracorder Output:
 - **Fit:** Weighted correlation coefficient calculation
 - **Depth:** Weighted band depth calculation
 - **F*D:** Weighted fit times band depth calculation
- Developed for use with AVIRIS (0.35-2.5 μm)
- Python script to group spectra for mineral ID
 - Use Tetracorder results as inputs
 - Set a threshold for mineral ID
 - Compute average spectra of a group
- Manual mineral ID by comparing library spectra

Tetracorder Mineral Groups (Clark+ 1999)



Width and Position of 1.4 μm Features

- Many positions overlap with similar shapes- are they unique enough for ID?
- Do more minerals need to be added to the library?
- Example: Kaolinite, Halloysite, Montmorillonite, and Gypsum



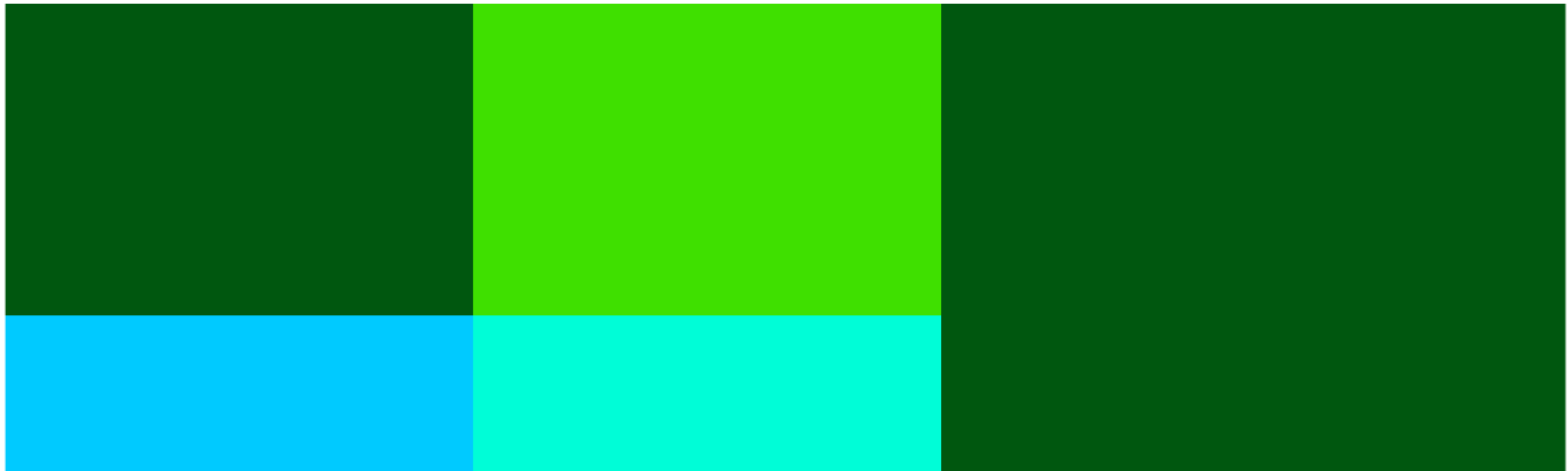
- Sulfate
- Neosilicate
- Phyllosilicate
- Gibbsite
- Zeolite
- Vegetation
- Water
- Opal
- Scapolite
- Sodalite
- Elbaite
- Tourmaline
- Mica
- Kaolinite
- Halloysite
- Montmorillonite
- Gypsum

AVIRIS Results editing Tetracorder processing to use the PikaIR Spectral Range for Cliff 1

- Zeolite_natrolite
- sulfate_na82alun100c
- ulexite
- sulfate_kalun150c

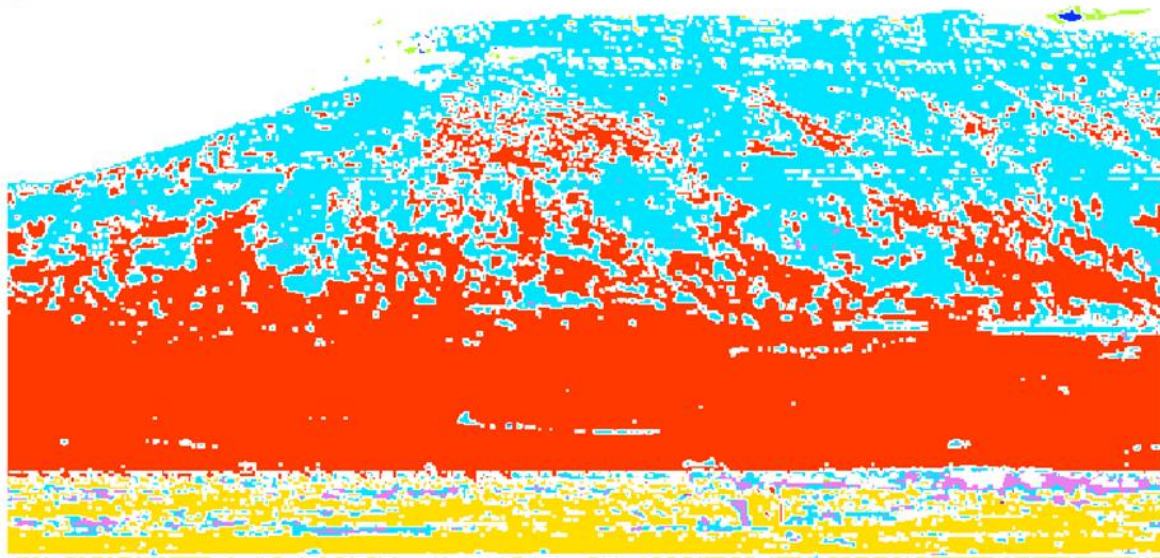
This mineral ID for cliff 1 is **not reliable**:

1. AVIRIS is averaging over too broad a range (18m/pixel) at a poor angle (imaging steep cliff from overhead).
2. Tetracorder isn't designed to work in reduced spectral range 0.9-1.7 μ m.

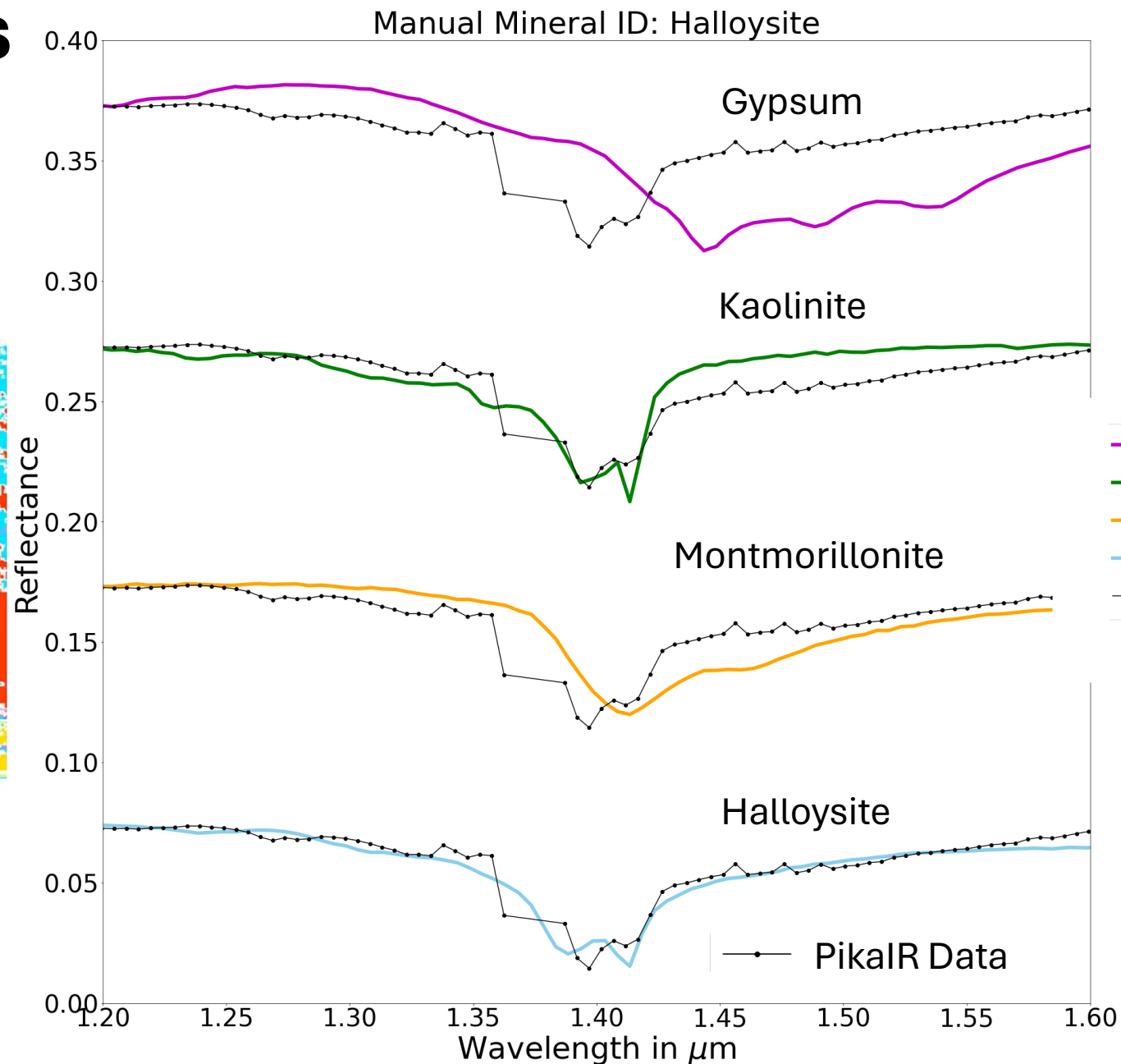


Cliff 1 Mineral ID Results

- ohb_1.438_sulfate-alunite-na
- ohb_1.410_kaolgrp-halloysite
- ohb_1.425_sulfate-alunite



Halloysite is the best fit in the top of the cliff. Identification of the other minerals is in process.



Conclusion: Hyperspectral surveys provide valuable context for geologic origins

- Commercial drone-mountable instruments (e.g. PikaIR) have a **limited spectral range**, but close distance to target (50m vs. 10,000m) enables some signal through atmospheric **water band**
- Developing semi-autonomous mineral ID could enable surface exploration in the outer solar system

Next Steps:

- Complete processing cliffs 2 and 3 from Yellow Cat, compare with TREX team VNIR and FTIR data
- More minerals may need to be added to the library
- Contact me about a postdoc!

