

UPGRADE OF THE MARTIAN IRON MINERALOGY MAPS

F.G. Carrozzo⁽¹⁾, F. Altieri⁽¹⁾, M. Vincendon⁽²⁾, Y. Daydou^(3,4), G. Bellucci⁽¹⁾, E. D'Aversa⁽¹⁾, F. Poulet⁽²⁾, J.-P. Bibring⁽²⁾

(1) Istituto Nazionale di Astrofisica – Istituto di Astrofisica e Planetologia Spaziali (INAF-IAPS), Via del Fosso del Cavaliere 100, 00133, Rome, Italy; (2) Institut d'Astrophysique Spatiale d'Orsay, Université Paris Sud/CNRS; (3) Université de Toulouse, UPS-OMP, Toulouse, France; (4) CNRS, IRAP, Toulouse, France.

The goal of this paper is the mapping the 1 μm in order to study the Martian mineralogy on a global scale using the OMEGA spectrometer on board of Mars Express.

OMEGA [2] is the imaging spectrometer on board of Mars Express probe. It consists of three spectral channels: the VNIR channel working in the visible-near infrared wavelengths (0.35-1.05 μm), the SWIR channel operating in the 0.92-2.7 μm range and the LWIR channel covering the 2.7-5.1 μm one. An automatic method to co-register the VNIR and SWIR channels to recover the whole spectral range where they overlap has been implemented, thus allowing the study of the 1 μm band.

This work is an upgrade of Carrozzo et al. [1] where a gap in the data coverage existed. The previous maps were based on the data coverage until December 2005, while now they are built using the data acquired up to August 2010. The extended maps are based on the nine spectral indices reported in Table 1. The method used to co-register the VNIR and SWIR channels has been also implemented with a new algorithm that allow a better spatial and spectral alignment. This work, together with the results of other authors [3, 4, 5], completes the global mapping of the Martian mineralogy.

Reference:

[1] Carrozzo F. G. et al. (2012). Iron mineralogy of the surface of Mars from the 1 mm band, Journal of Geophysical Research, 117(E00J17), doi: 10.1029/2012JE004091.

[2] Bibring J.-P., et al. (2004). OMEGA: Observatoire pour la Minéralogie, l'Eau, les Glaces et l'Activité. In: Wilson, A. (Ed.), Mars Express: The Scientific Payload, European Space Agency, Publication WSA-SP 1240, pp. 37–49.

[3] Ody A. et al. (2012). Global maps of anhydrous minerals at the surface of Mars from OMEGA/MEx, Journal of Geophysical Research, Volume 117, CiteID E00J14.

[4] Pelkey S.M. et al. (2007). CRISM multispectral summary products: Parameterizing mineral diversity on Mars from reflectance Journal of Geophysical Research, Volume 112, Issue E8, CiteID E08S14.

[5] Poulet F. et al. (2007). Martian surface mineralogy from Observatoire pour la Minéralogie, l'Eau, les Glaces et l'Activité on board the Mars Express spacecraft (OMEGA/MEx): Global mineral maps, Journal of Geophysical Research, Volume 112, Issue E8, CiteID E08S02.

Name	Spectral index	Formula
λVNIR	λ position of the peak in the VNIR	-
λSWIR	λ position of the peak in the SWIR	-
RHP685	relative height of peak at 0.685 μm	$R685/(0.5 \cdot R625 + 0.5 \cdot R782)$
BW1000	band width at 1 μm	$\lambda\text{SWIRpeak} - \lambda\text{VNIRpeak}$
BI1000	band integral at 1 μm	$\frac{1}{\Delta\lambda} \frac{\sum Rch \Delta\lambda ch}{\sum ch(VNIRpeak, SWIRpeak)}$
SHVNIR1000	shoulder height at 1 μm in the VNIR	$R\text{VNIRpeak}/R937$
SHSWIR1000	shoulder height at 1 μm in the SWIR	$SWIRpeak/R1124$
DUSTINDEX	dust index	$SWIRpeak/VNIRpeak$
OLVINDEX	olivine index	$\frac{R1743/R1343}{R1300/R1213}$

Table 1. Summary of OMEGA spectral indexes used in this study.