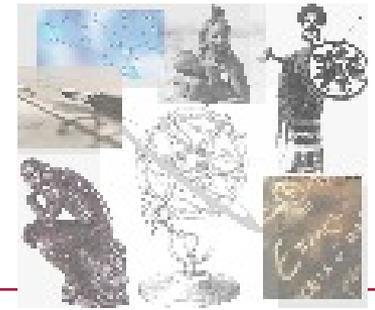




Associazione Culturale Micene
1° Congresso Nazionale
Evoluzione della Scienza e della Tecnica



**Gli ambienti estremi del pianeta Terra
telerilevati da satellite, come analogo dei
paleoambienti di Marte**

Dr. Geol. Paolo Sammartino (Ph.D.)

paolosam@gmail.com



Cosa è il Tele-rilevamento ?



Perchè Tele-rilevamento ?

- ❑ Rilevare da remoto la superficie di un pianeta

In che modo ?

- ❑ Satelliti, Sonde → sensori passivi
↓
sensori attivi



Sonde inviate su Marte (missioni con esito positivo)



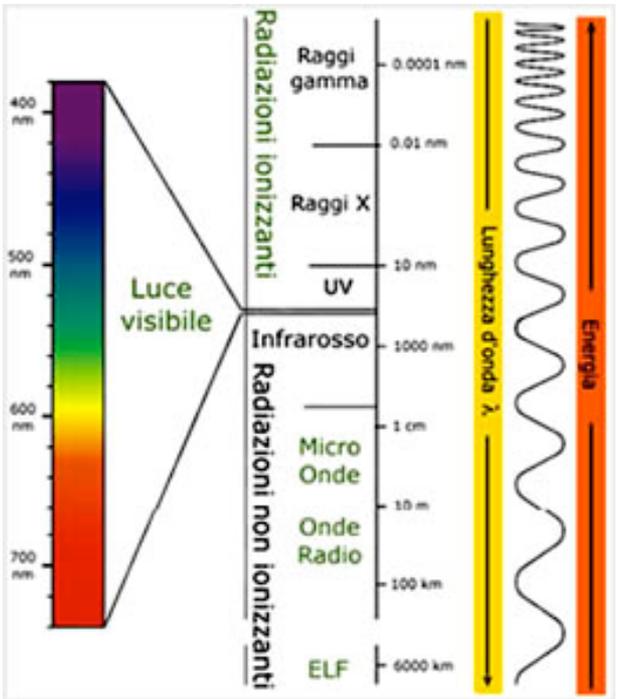
Anno	Sonda
Mariner 4 (USA)	1964
Mariner 6 (USA)	1969
Mariner 7 (USA)	1969
Mars 3 (URSS)	1971
Mariner 9 (USA)	1971
Mars 5 (URSS)	1973
Viking 1 (USA)	1975
Viking 2 (USA)	1975
Mars Global Surveyor (USA)	1996
Mars Pathfinder (USA)	1996
Mars Express (EU)	2003
Mars Exp. Rovers (USA)	2003



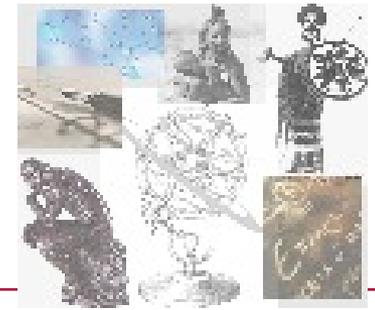
Satelliti di cui si mostreranno i dati (Terra)



Satellite	Anno	Tipo di sensore
Landsat 7 (USA)	1999	Passivo (V-ThIR)
ASTER (USA-JAP)	1999	Passivo (V-ThIR)
ERS 2 (USA)	1995	Attivo (EM)



Credit <http://www.provincia.torino.it/ambiente/inquinamento/elettro/emissioni>



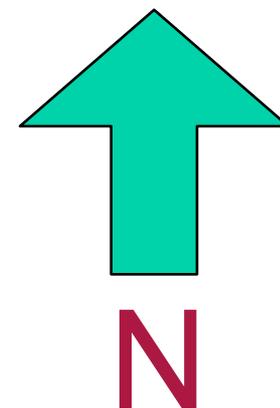
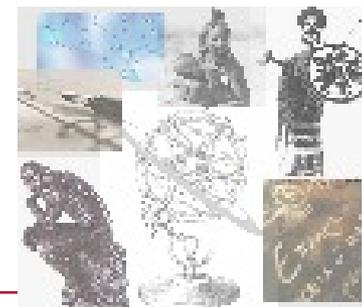
Paleoambienti Africa Settentrionale

Rio Tinto (Spagna)

Paleoambienti marziani

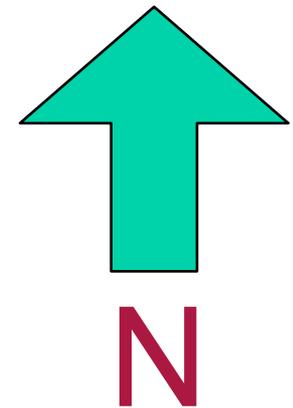
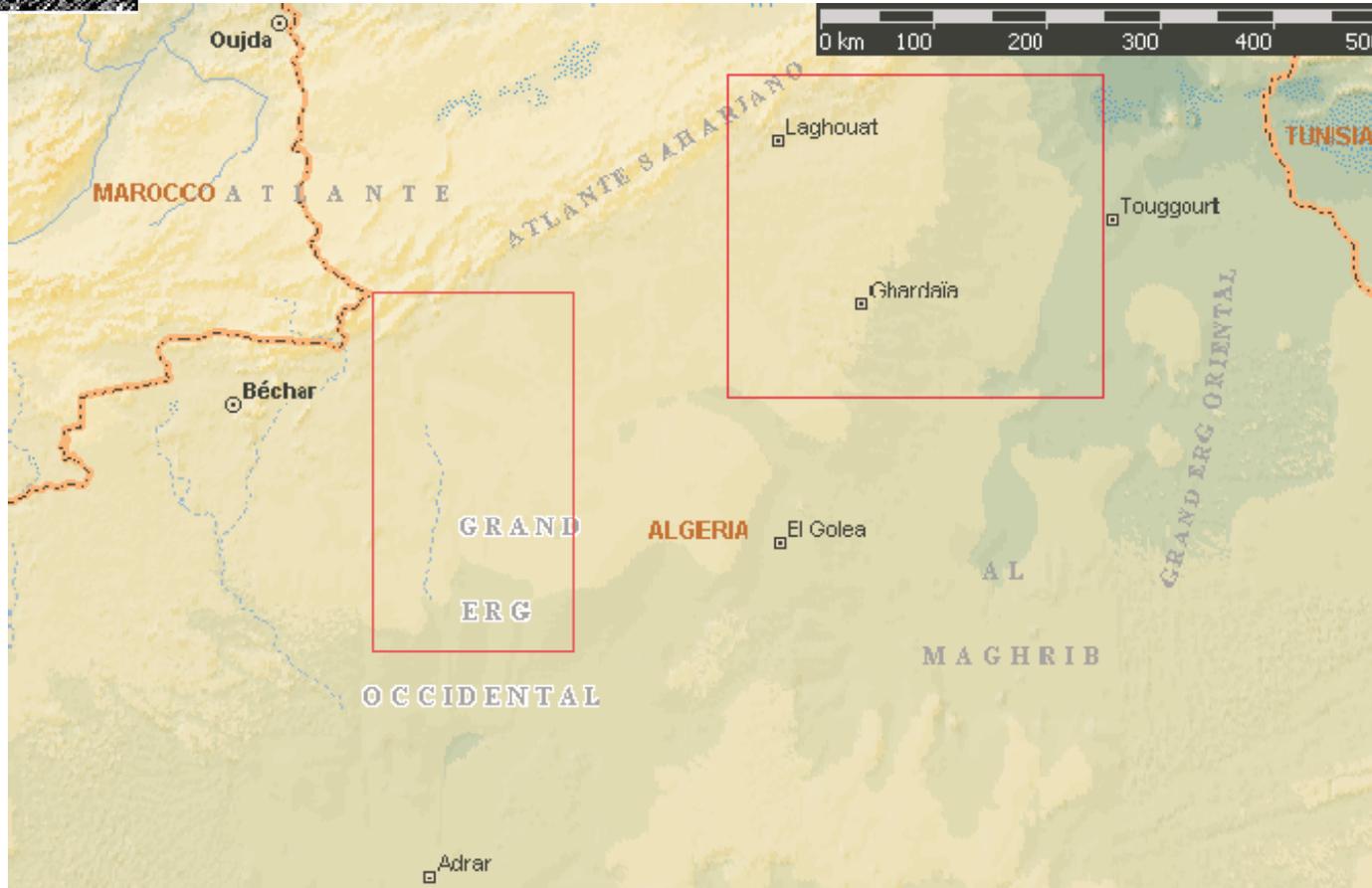
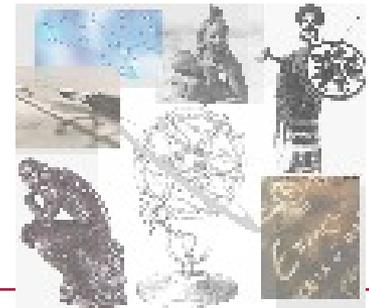


Ricostruzione paleoidrologica Africa Settentrionale



Credit: Microsoft Encarta©

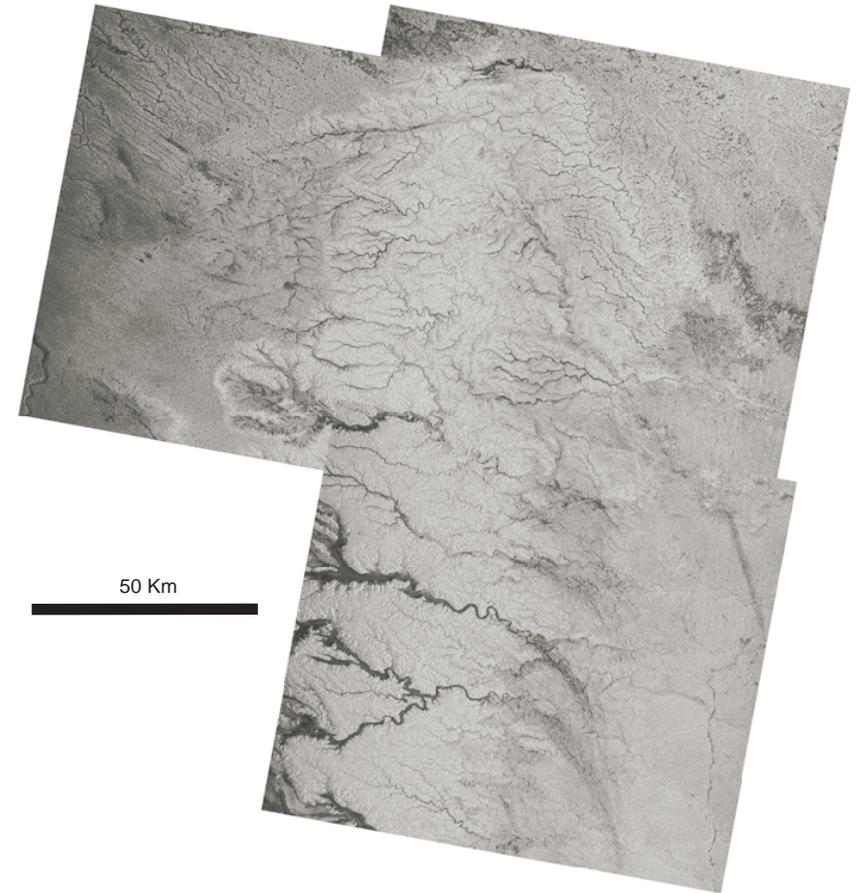
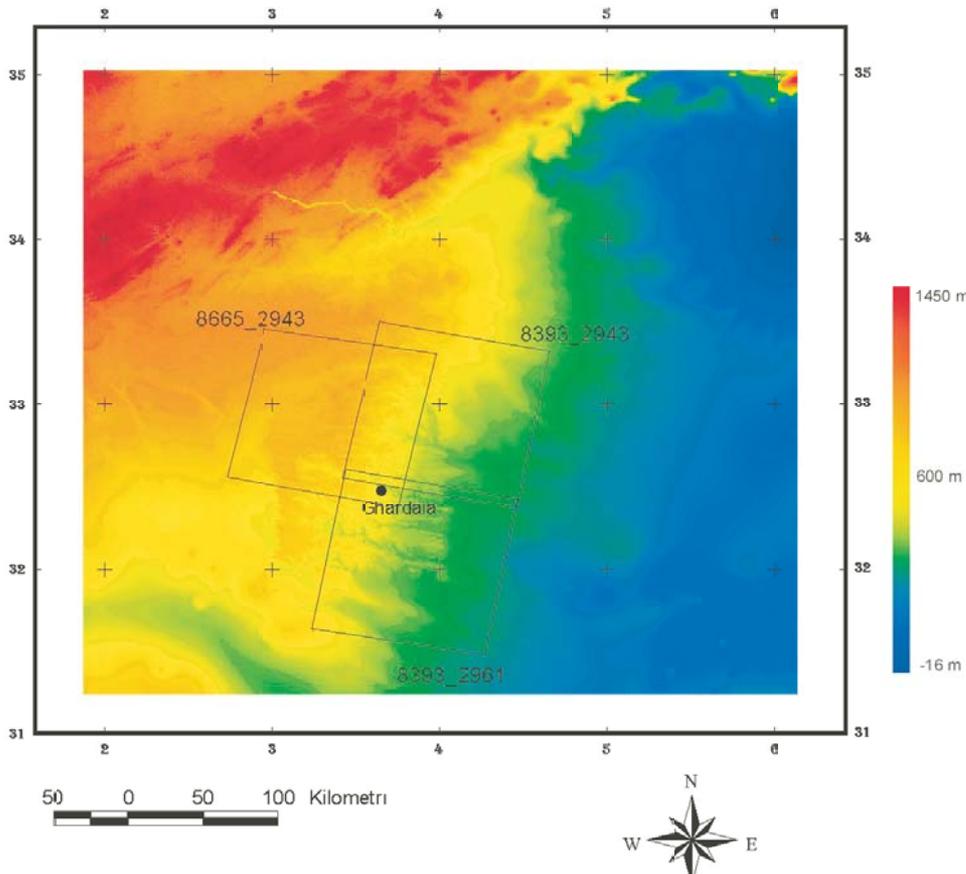
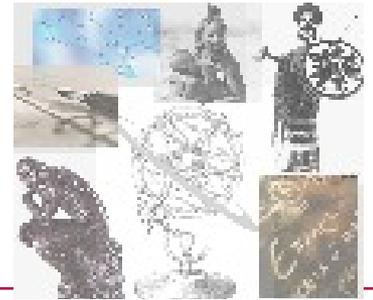
Paleovalli di Gardaia e Oued Namous



Credit: Microsoft Encarta©

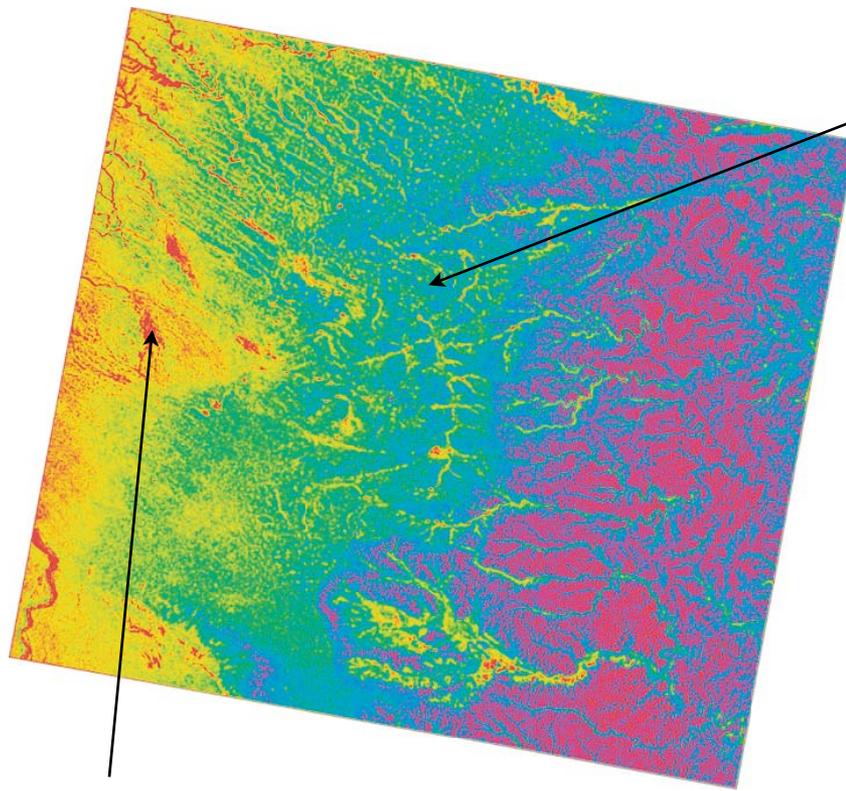
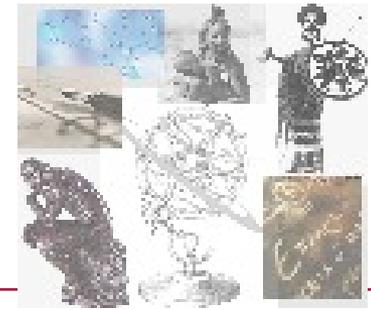


Paleovalli di Gardaia (sensore ERS)





Paleovalli di Gardaia (sensore ERS- Elaborazione C.C.)



Facies detritiche
continentali

Filtri Passa-alto, Filtri Passa-
basso



Elaborazione in colori sintetici



Conversione HSV

Calcari Eocenici-Oligocenici

Alte Frequenze (Hue)

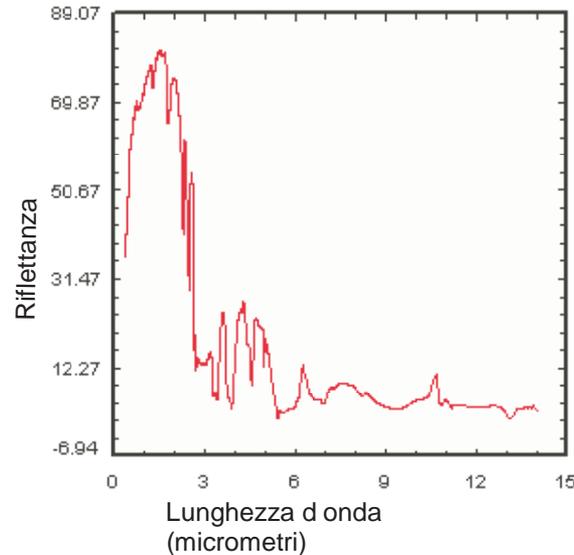
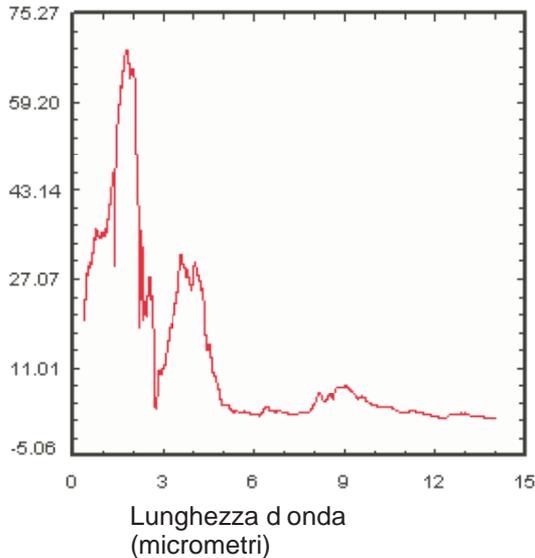
Basse Frequenze (Value)



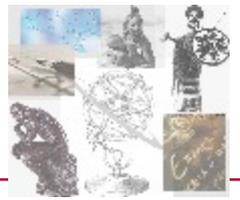
Paleovalli di Gardaia (Elaborazione Librerie Spettrali)



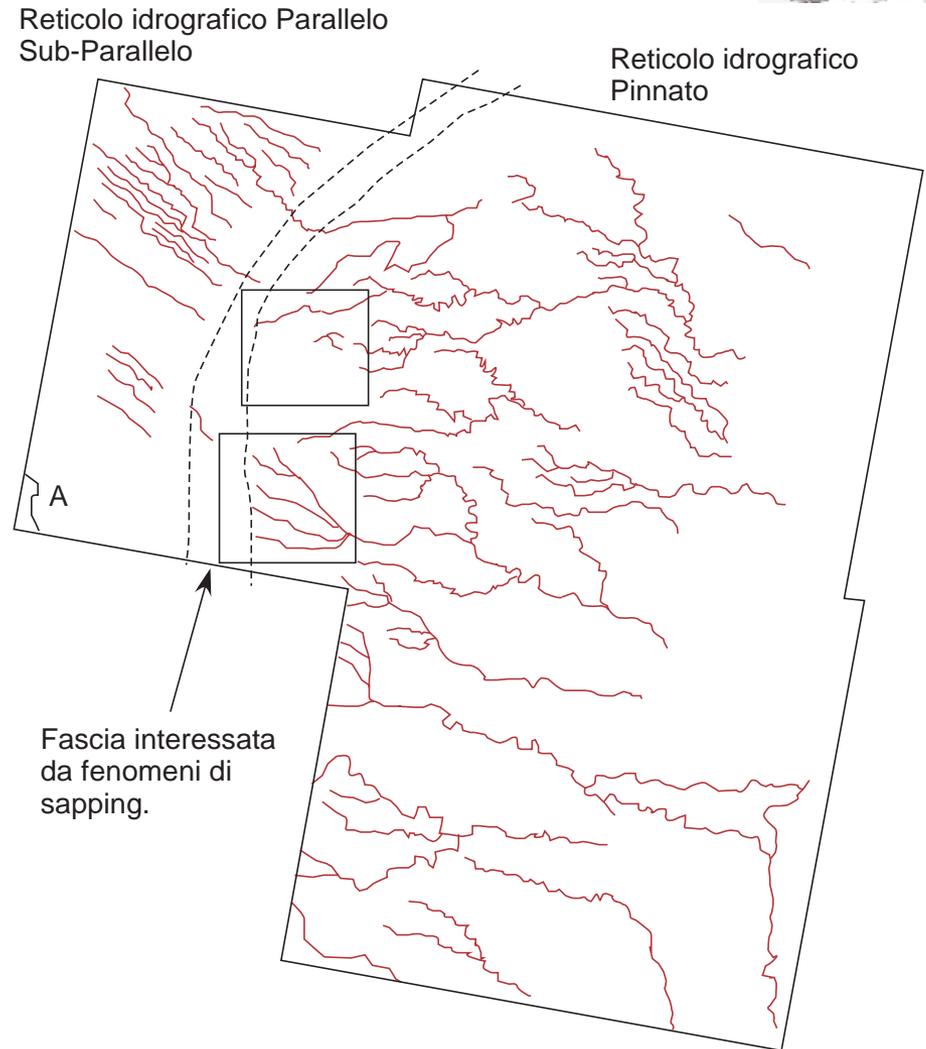
Carbonato Siltoso



Confronto tra Libreria
Spettrale (sinistra) e
Riflettanza misurata

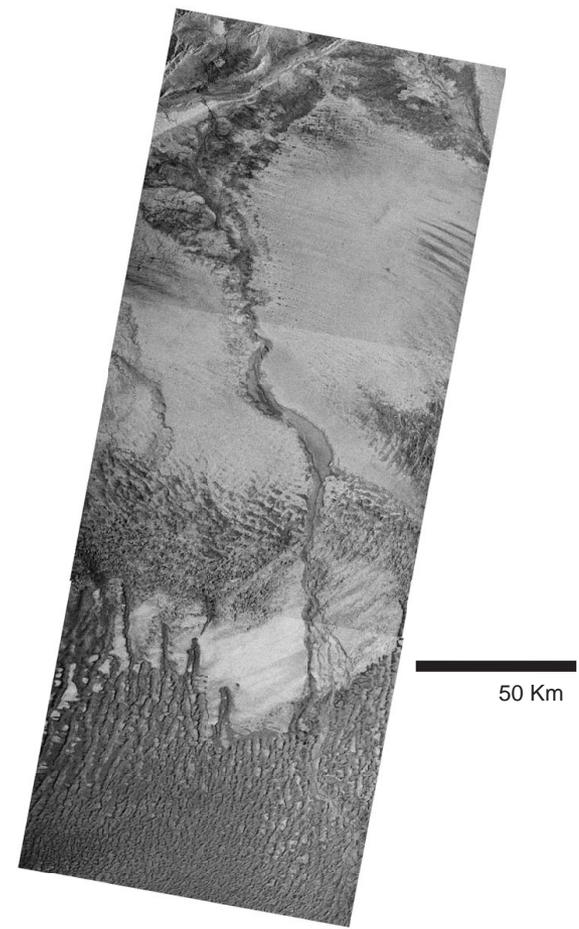
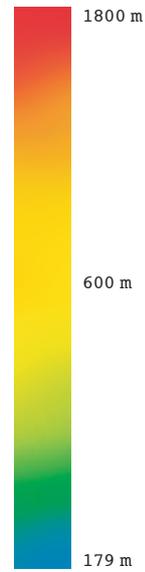
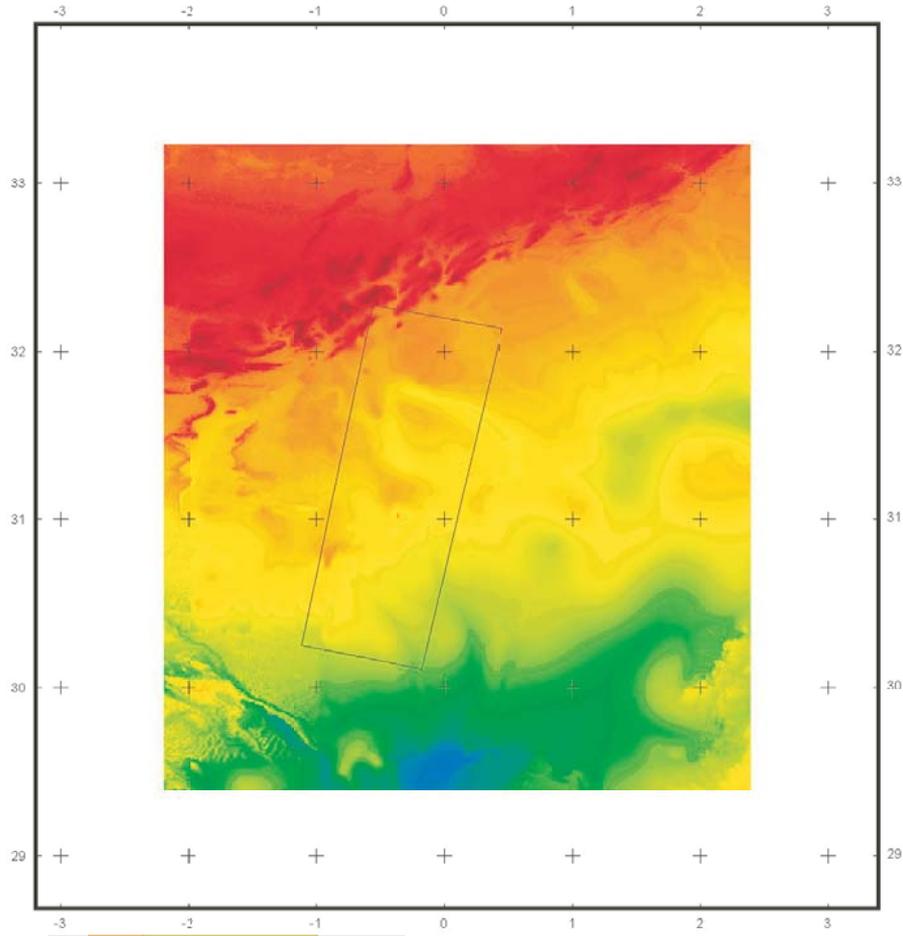
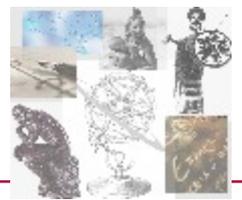


Distribuzione dei drenaggi



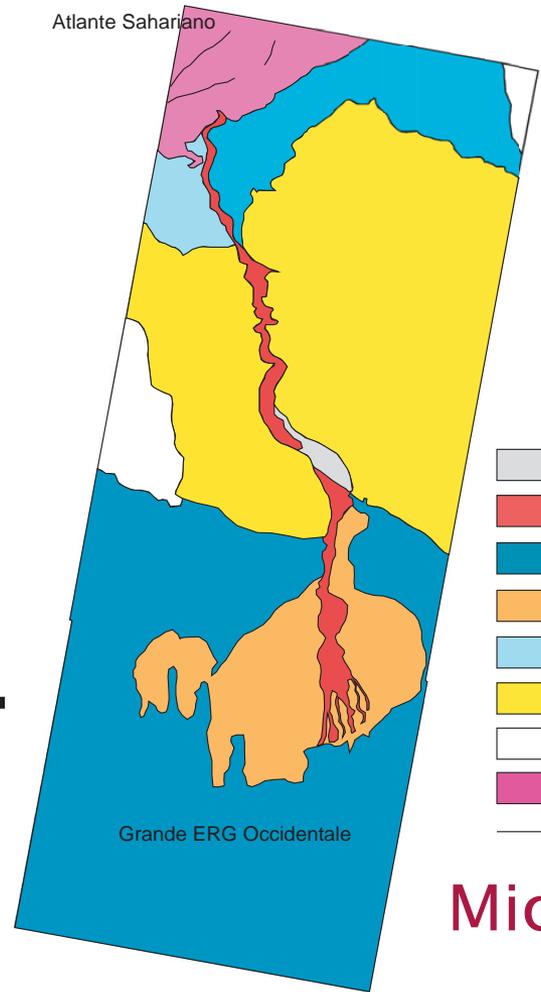
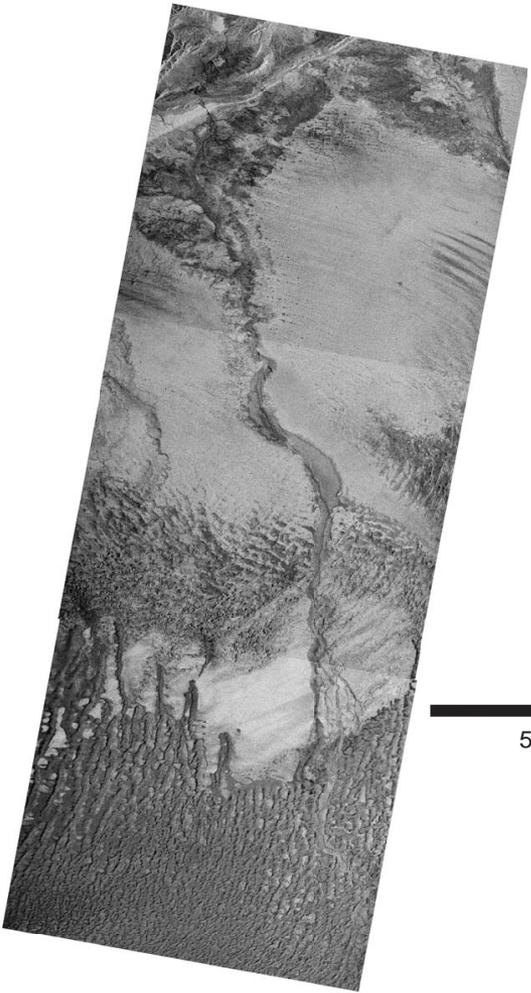


Paleovalli di Oued Namous (Sensore ERS)





Paleovalli di Oued Namous



$$h = \frac{\lambda}{8 \sin \gamma}$$

$$\gamma = 90^\circ - \theta$$



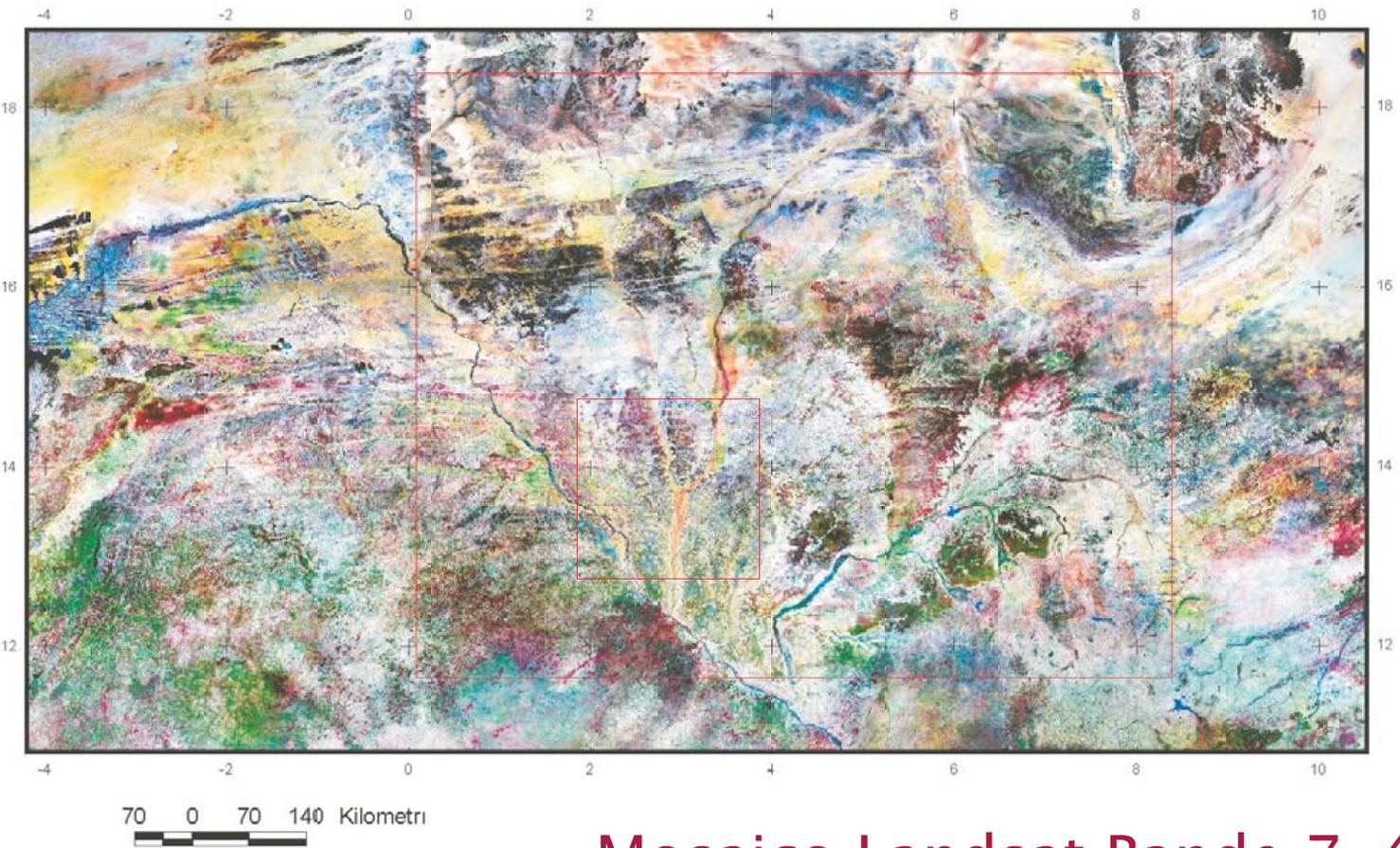
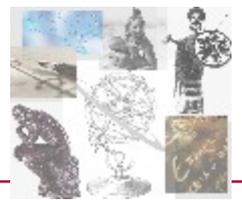
$$h = \frac{5.7 \text{ cm}}{8 \sin 66.802^\circ}$$



Microrilievo 0.26 cm



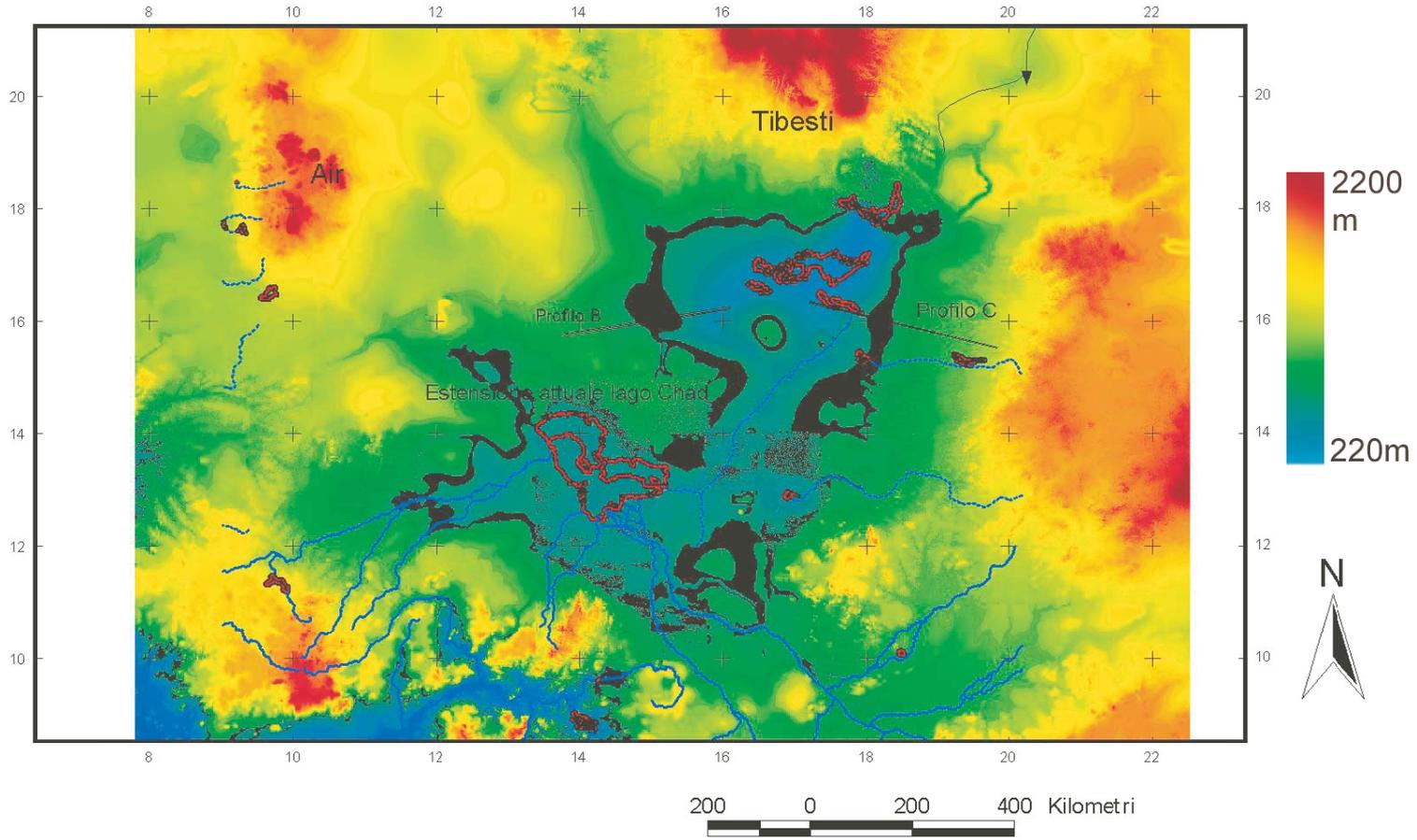
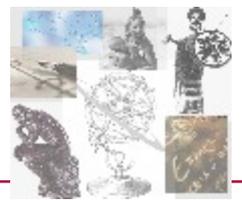
Paleocorso del Niger nell'Olocene



Mosaico Landsat Bande 7-4-2



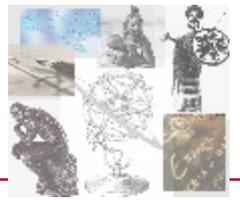
Ricostruzione PaleoChad



Elaborazione digitale Modello Topografico (DEM)



Rio Tinto (Spagna)



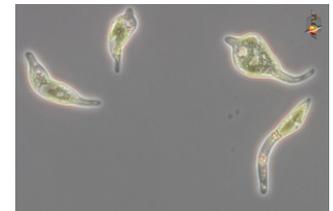
- ❑ Ambiente Estremo
- ❑ Ph 1.7–2.5
- ❑ Deposizione minerali ferrosi



Credit <http://serc.carleton.edu/microbelife/topics/riotinto/index.html>

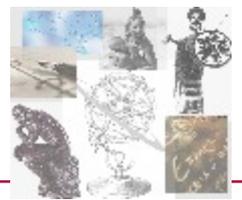
Immagini di Linda Amaral Zettler

- ❑ Presenza vita (batteri chemolitrofici)





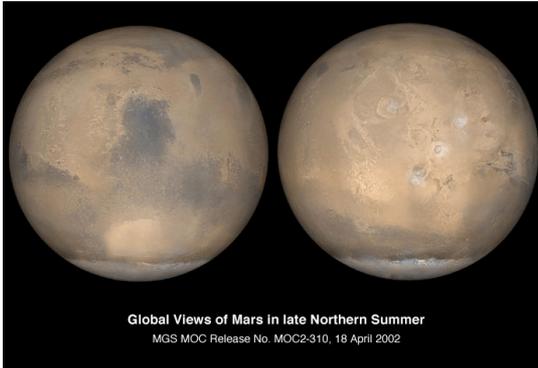
Uno Sguardo a Marte.....



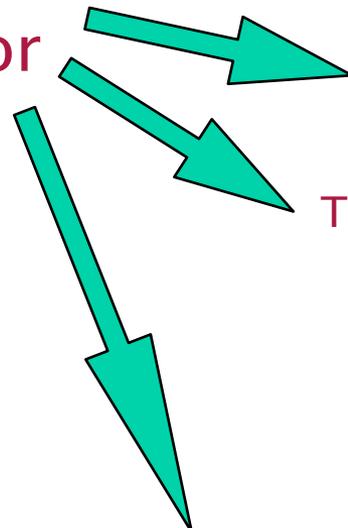
Mars Global Surveyor



M.O.C. (Mars Orbiter Camera)

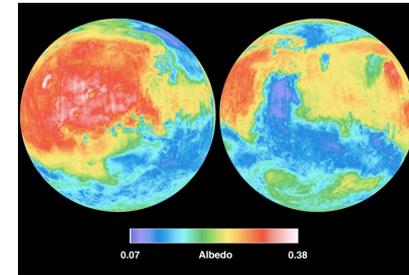


Credit http://mars.jpl.nasa.gov/mgs/mission/sc_instruments.html



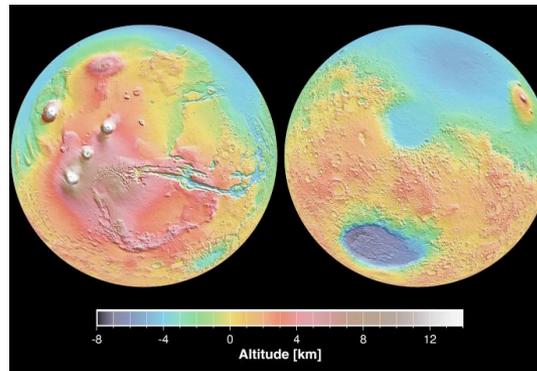
Magnetometro

T.E.S. (Thermal Emission Spectrometer)



Credit http://mars.jpl.nasa.gov/mgs/mission/sc_instruments.html

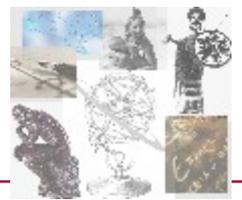
M.O.L.A. (Mars Orbiter Laser Altimeter)



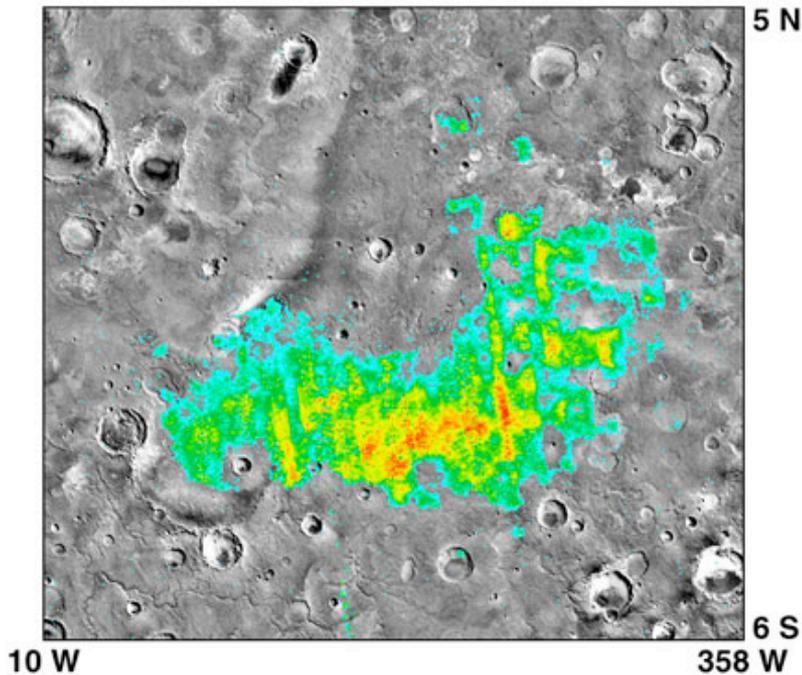
Credit http://mars.jpl.nasa.gov/mgs/mission/sc_instruments.html



Abbondanza di Ematite sul Sinus Meridiani



TES Hematite Abundance



Credit http://marsrovers.nasa.gov/spotlight/images/hematite_sinus_meridiani_tes_hematit_br.jpg

Cosa è TES?

Spettrometro ad emissione termica



Spettroscopia ad emissione termica



Geologia di Marte



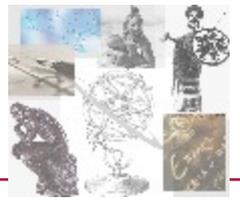
Minerali costituenti rocce



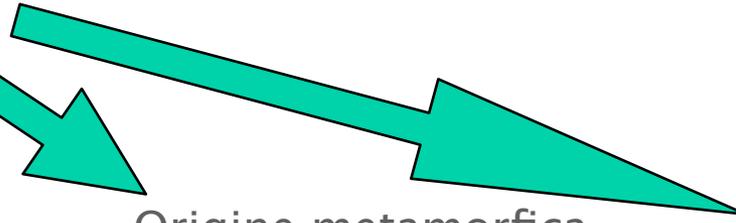
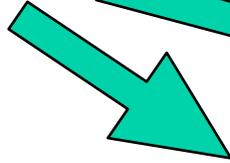
Ematite



Origini possibili dell' Ematite



Ematite
(Fe_2O_3)

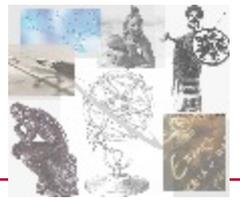


Origine idrotermale
compatibile con la
geologia della zona
con presenza di
ampie zone con
processi fessurativi
in atto

Origine metamorfica
(poco probabile)

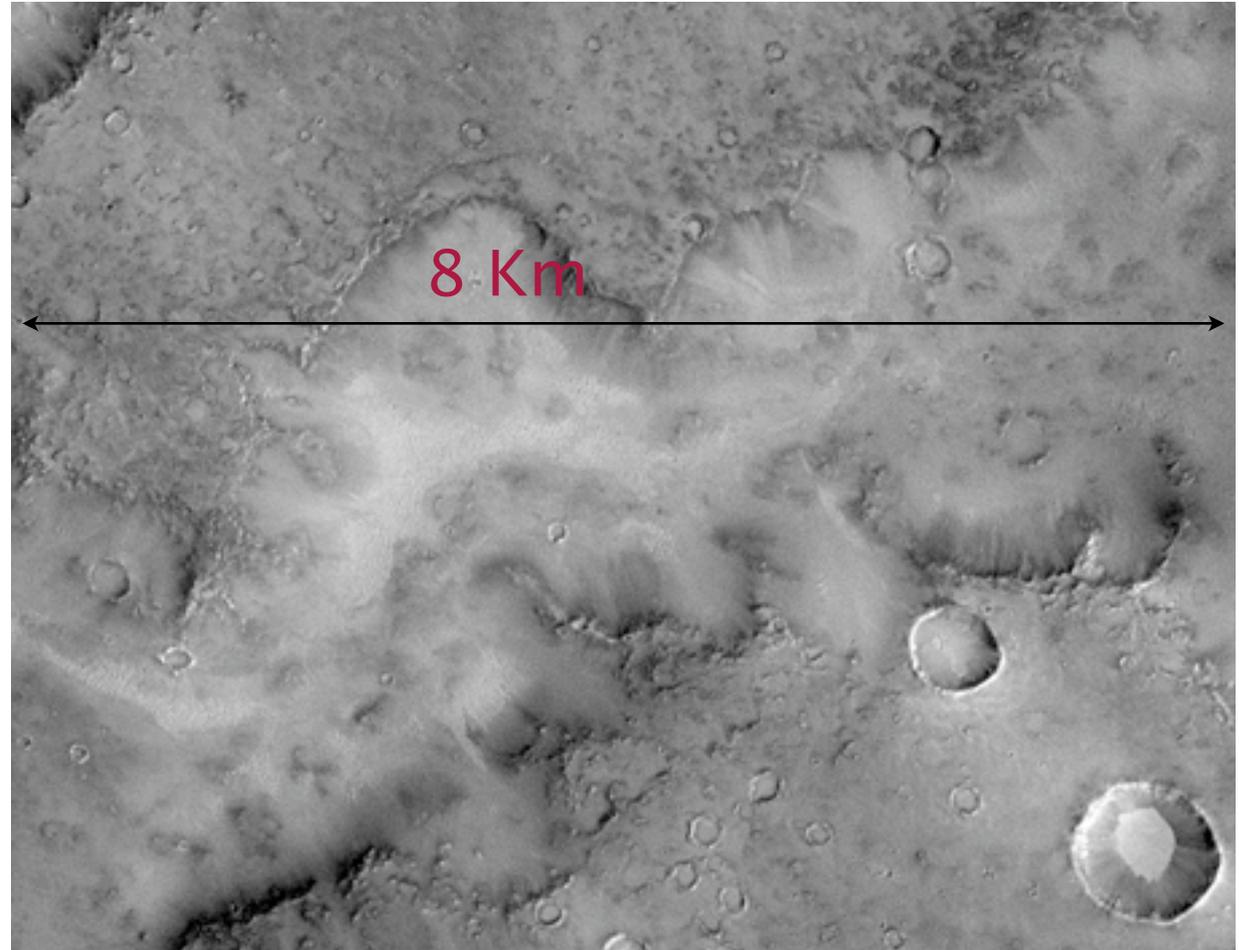
Origine Sedimentaria
depositata sulla Terra
sui fondali oceanici,
ipotesi compatibile
se osserviamo la
topografia fornita da
M.O.L.A.

La geomorfologia e le forme marziane con M.O.C.



Reti di canali

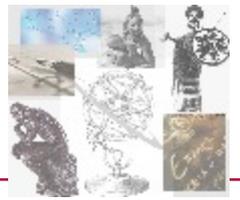
risoluzione 22.4 m/
pixel



MOC 577114354.24106 P241-06 particolare



Conclusioni



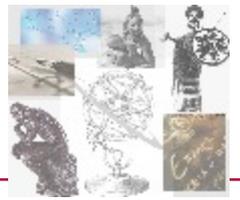
- ❑ L'evoluzione e la trasformazione degli ambienti marziani è in molti casi simile a quella degli ambienti terrestri
- ❑ I tratti evolutivi comuni identificano presenza di acqua nel passato geologico del pianeta Rosso
- ❑ La presenza di acqua può aver potuto rappresentare la vita nel passato geologico di Marte

Quali benefici possono apportare queste tecnologie di rilevamento a distanza nella vita di tutti i giorni?

- ❑ Vantaggi in campo di: monitoraggio frane, preallarmi situazioni rischio vulcanico, pianificazione e analisi delle risorse agricole come i frutteti, identificazione dispersione calore dagli edifici ecc.
- ❑ Ricadute sulla tecnologia di tutti i giorni (ottiche e sensori macchine fotografiche digitali, evoluzione supporti informatici ecc.)



Risorse e citazioni bibliografiche



Riferimenti Bibliografici

- Ricostruzione Paleoidrologica dell'Africa Settentrionale nell'Olocene tramite Dati Satellitari; Degree Thesis; Sammartino P.
- Diverse Origin for Hematite on Mars; 32° LPSC meeting Houston ; Sammartino P. and Komatsu G.

Risorse sulla rete:

<http://mars.jpl.nasa.gov/mgs/>

<http://landsat.gsfc.nasa.gov/>

<http://earth.esa.int/ers/>

<http://asterweb.jpl.nasa.gov/>