Applications of UAS thermal infrared cameras to volcanic and geothermal processes

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Why Thermal?

Thermal can see what visual can't



Stromboli (Italy)

Why UAS?

Ability to fly where and when crewed aircraft cannot







Thermal images can be used for SfM Photogrammetry



Applications of TIR-derived DEMs



Colima (Mexico)

Volume change over time



Thiele et al., 2017: "Thermal photogrammetric imaging: A new technique for monitoring dome eruptions"

Applications of uncalibrated thermal orthophotos





Stromboli (Italy)

Applications of Temperature Maps: Heat Flux

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Fig. 8. Expanded area showing (a) temperature calibrated, and (b) heat flux (selected pixels) imagery of Lake Puakohurea in inaccessible terrain (19 cm pixel size) (see black box Fig. 5). Map Datum NZGD2000. Note: Lake is 43 °C where springs inflow (eastern side of the lake), then cools as it flows to the western outflow.

Thermal budgets of hydrothermal features/systems

Harvey et al., 2016

"Drone with thermal infrared camera provides high resolution georeferenced imagery of the Waikite geothermal area, New Zealand"

Applications of Temperature Maps: Change

Change over 2 Years (April 2013 to March 2015)

- **1. Changing hot spring outflow channels**
- 2. New features or features with increased activity
- 3. Features that ceased or decreased activity







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Different surfaces heat at different rates



Thermal Inertia:

a physical material property

$$TI = \sqrt{k\rho c}$$

= $\sqrt{thermal \ conductivity \times density \times specific \ heat}$



Apparent Thermal Inertia (ASTER) North Coulee Rhyolite, Mono Craters (CA) Price et al. (2016; Ramsey et al. (2016)



Time Series of temperature maps, Sierra Negra (Galapagos Islands)

Carr et al., under review



Visual Orthophoto



Broadly applicable to investigations of any surface where properties of gain size, density, and water content may vary



Future Directions: Bridge the gap between satellite and ground-based TIR observations

Kīlauea, December 21, 2020





1cam: 02-09-2021 10:12:33 HST

Future Directions: Take ground-based and satellite TIR techniques to UAS platforms



USGS-HVO Webcam, Halema'uma'u crater, Kīlauea, December 26, 2020



Fig. 4. Modeled surface vesicularity of the 27 February 2005 pyroclastic flow deposit (PFD) on Shiveluch volcano, Russia (Ramsey, 2012). A deconvolution approach using library spectra of glass and a blackbody was applied to the ASTER TIR data in order to map the percent vesicularity of each pixel on the PFD. The results were contoured and draped on the ASTER visible/near infrared image acquired on 12 March 2005. North is up in both images. (A) 12 March 2005. (B) 27 March 2005.

Shiveluch (Russia), vesicularity of pyroclastic flow deposits with ASTER, Ramsey 2012

QUESTIONS?