

数値地形図上でのフーリエ変換を用いたクレータ年代学の試み

Approach to crater chronology with Fourier Transform of digital terrain model

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Crater chronology is a method for estimating geological age of planetary surfaces by crater counting. Although this method is widely used, crater counting work takes very long time even by an experienced re-searcher. A cumulative size-frequency distribution of craters can be converted to a geological age in the crater chronology, however, only diameters and cumulative number densities of craters are used in this methodology. Other features such as crater geometry, depth and position are dismissed.

When an image or digital terrain model (DTM) of a cratered terrain are given, diameters and numbers of craters correspond to spatial frequencies and intensities in the Fourier transform domain. If there is a systematic relationship between them, crater chronology might be established in Fourier transform analysis instead of crater counting. This research is a trial of Fourier transform analysis to establish crater chronology without crater counting.

Although Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) specification is affected by remote sensing image's specification, such as contrast, albedo and sun altitude usually, FFT of Digital Terrain Model (DTM) has no effects of these elements. Recently, much DTMs of planetary bodies are processed from many space missions. For example, precise DTMs of the whole moon are produced through the Japanese lunar mission Kaguya. Although statistical analysis of Kaguya's lunar DTMs have been reported, FFT analysis has not been done. We investigate FFT specification of model DTMs of crater terrain.

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