

Spatial Distribution of Features

Spatial distribution is the proportion of a 2D surface covered by a feature within an area of interest. Of interest are patterns on surfaces and the spatial frequency (including repetitions) of distinctive features that intersect the surface or its component grains (allochthonous, autochthonous), minerals (detrital, chemical), mineraloids (non-X-ray crystalline), and other components (e.g., dispersed organics, fossils, etc.). For example, in basalt, tunnels can be distributed along fractures, starting at a void, and providing an opening for water and / or microorganisms to enter the rock.