

(2004/2/28 2003/8/4)

Thematic Mapper

.Landsat-5

(Band4/Band3)

(Band7/Ban4) (Band7/Band1)

.(Band 7 / Band 4)R, (Band 7 / Band 1)G , (Band 4 / Band 3)B

(Visual C++)

The Investigations of Gypsum Rocks Outcrops in Sheikh-Ibrahim Anticline by Ratio Images

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ABSTRACT

To display the significance of the remotely sensed data in geological exploration, ratio images were used to allocate the prospected area of gypsum rocks. Ratioing operation removes the albedo information and enhances the reflectivity of the cover type. A combination of ratio images based on the spectral characteristics of gypsum rocks was selected. This combination consists of (Band4/Ban3), (Band7/Ban1) and (Band7/Ban4). Gypsum rocks are expected to appear in white tone in ratio images (Band4/Ban3), while it is expected to appear in dark tone in the ratio images (Band7/Ban1) and (Band7/Ban4). However, to exploit the capability of ratio images for better discrimination, these ratio images were combined into a false color composite which reflects the gypsum rocks in blue color in ratio images ((Band 4 / Band 3)G, (Band 7 / Band 1)B and (Band 7 / Band 4)R). To avoid the false ratio value which appears as a result of scattering effective images portrayed in short wavelength, the raw images were subjected to methods of image correction. Finally, all the operations of correction and ratioing were programmed in C++ language. The software is adaptive so that it can be used for any cover type discriminating using any sensor type.

(Gypsum $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$)

.(Plaster)

(2)

.(2002)

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. . . .

(Spectral Rationing)

5—

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(35)

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(5)

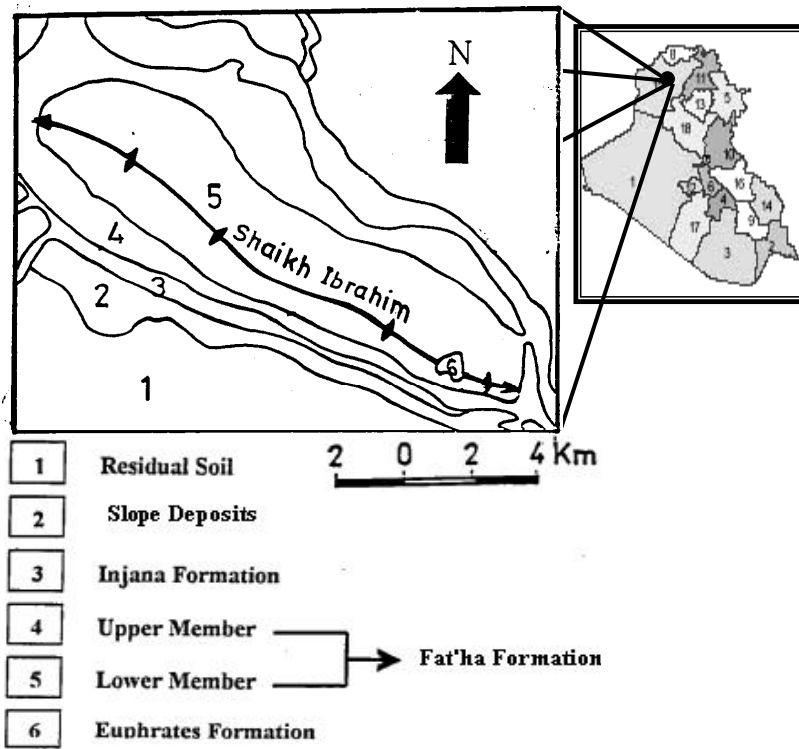
(10)

(1)

()

()

.(Buday, 1980)



.(Geosurve, 1995)

:1

(2)

(μm 0.4-2.5)

(Whitney et al.,1983) in (Tahir,1991)

(Peaks and valleys)

(μm 0.65)

()

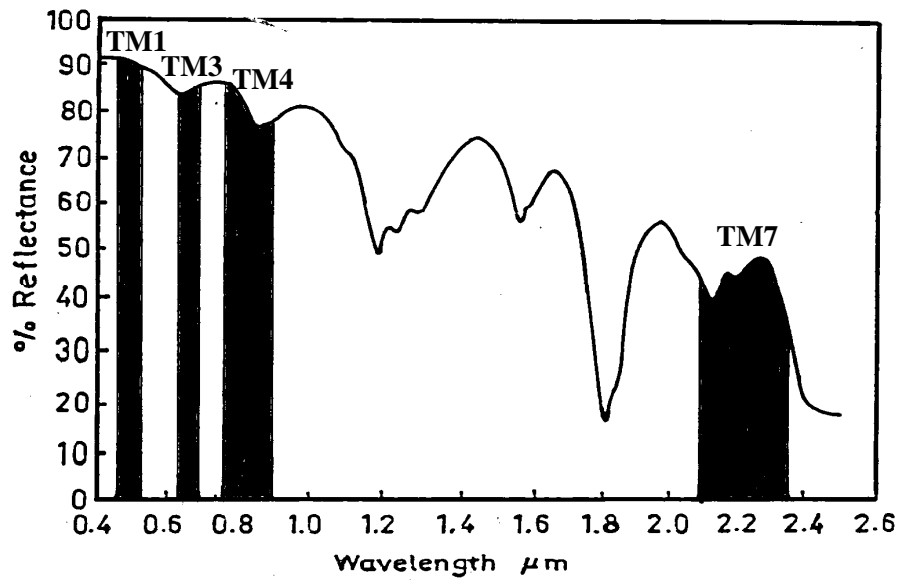
(0.7-1.3 μm)

(0.88-1.2 μm)

(0.75-1.0 μm)

(2.5 μm) (1.9 μm) (1.58 μm)

(1.3 μm)



(Whitney et al., 1983)

:2

:

:

-1

(Detectors)

()

()

(Mather, 1987)

(Spatial Resolution)

: (2)

:

$$\left. \begin{matrix} L1 = kp1 \\ L2 = kp2 \end{matrix} \right\}$$

...(4)

$$\frac{L1}{L2} = \frac{K\rho1}{K\rho2} = \frac{\rho1}{\rho2}$$

...(5)

) (1)

(S, T, H, Cos α)

(K)

(

(albedo)

(3)

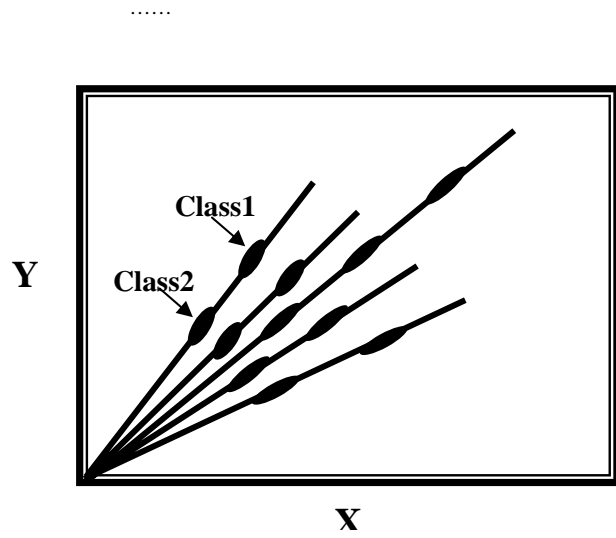
(Tahir, 1991)

) (Gaussian Arrangement)

.(Pixel

(Isoratio contours)

(Albedo)



Y =

X =

.(Tahir, 1991)

:3

: -3

:

-

-

(4)

:

-1

:

TM3

-A

Minimum (Min1)1

TM4

-B

Minimum (Min2)2

Min=Min1-Min2

(Min2) (Min1)

-C

TM3

Min

-D

:

Output Image (Correct Image) = Input Image (Raw Image) - Min

Output Image =

Input Image =

Min =

. TM1

-2

:

Output Image = Input1/Input2

Output Image =

Input1 & Input2 =

-3

:

RGB color (Output) = RGB (Input1,Input2,Input3)

: Output

(Grey Level)

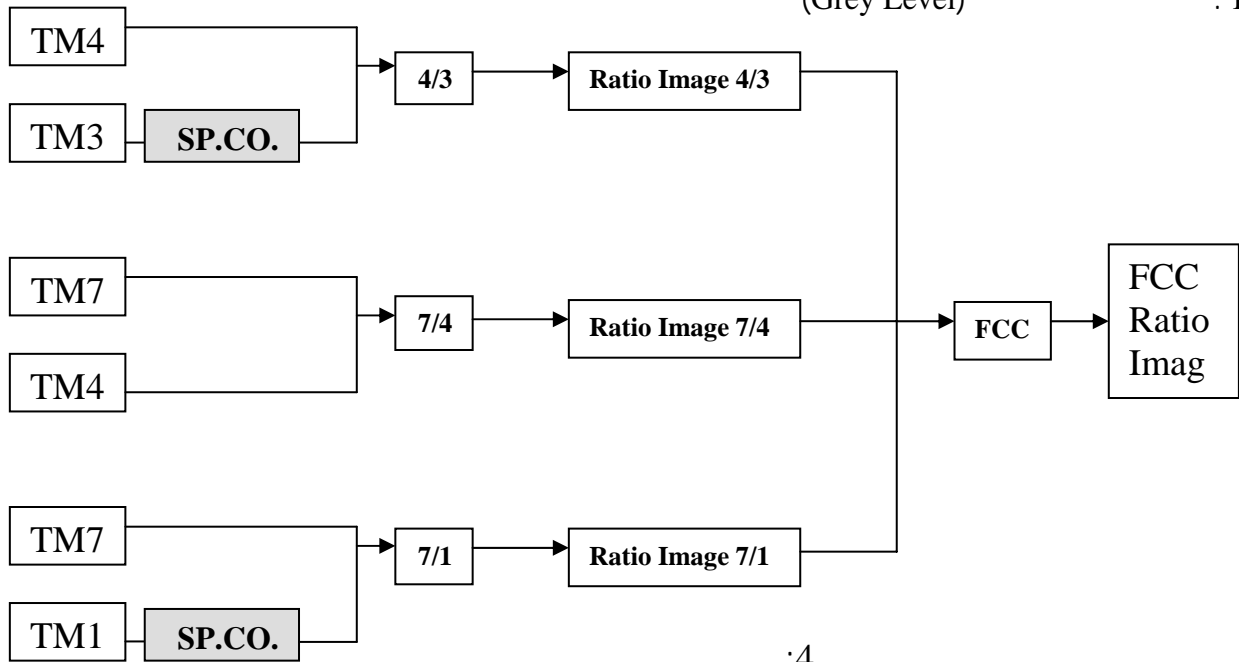
: Input₁

(Grey Level)

: Input₂

(Grey Level)

: Input₃

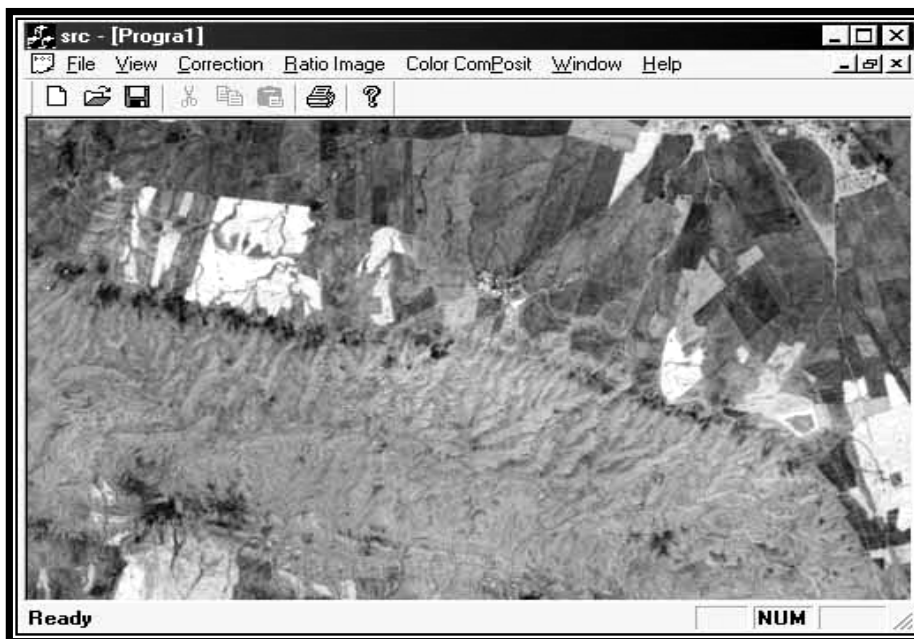


:4

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(Young, 1996) (Visual C++) (++)
 (Windows 98)

.(1)



:1

(TM4)

(TM1,TM3)

(2A-2B)

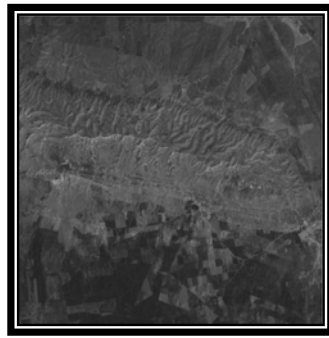
(

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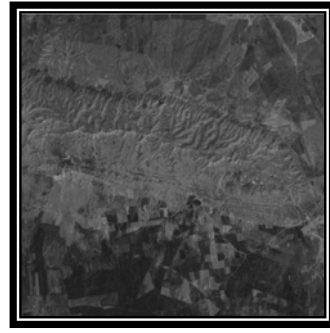
(1)

:1

40	TM1
8	TM3



(A)



(B)

TM1

(A) :2

TM3

(B)

(TM1 TM3)

(TM4, TM7)

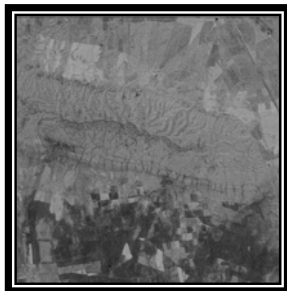
TM7/TM1, TM7/TM4, TM7/TM3 TM4/TM7, TM4/TM3,)

(6)

(3) (TM7/TM1, TM7/TM4 , TM4/TM3)

(TM4/TM1

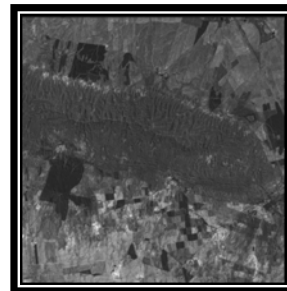
.(2)



(C)



(B)



(A)

:3

TM4/TM3

(st1)

TM7/TM4

(nd2)

TM7/TM1

(rd3)

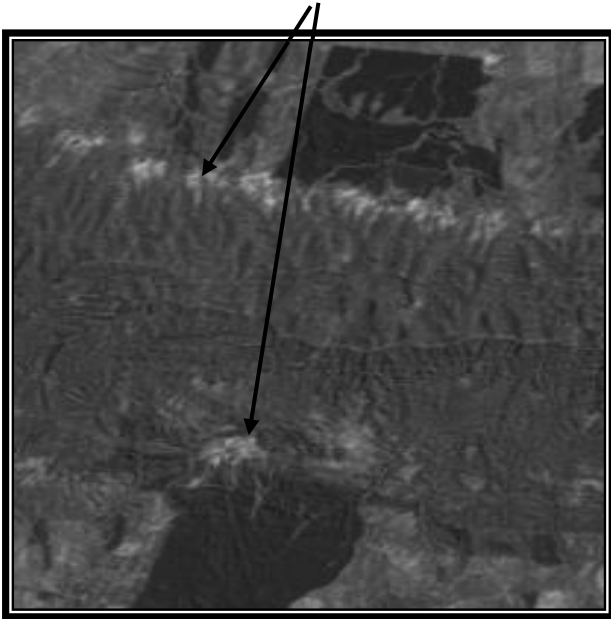
:

.....

(TM4/TM3)

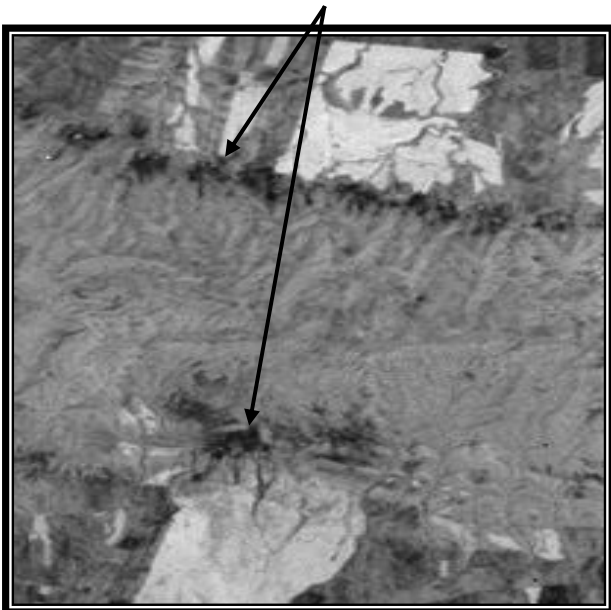
(3A1)

:



:3A1

TM4 /TM3



:3B1

TM7/TM4

$$\frac{\text{NIR}}{\text{Visible(red Zone)}} = \frac{\text{Reflection of Gypsum(High)}}{\text{Reflection of Gypsum(Low)}} = \text{High Reflection of Gypsum}$$

(TM7/TM4) (3B1)

:

$$\frac{\text{MIR}}{\text{NIR}} = \frac{\text{Reflection of Gypsum(Low)}}{\text{Reflection of Gypsum(High)}} = \text{Very Low Reflection of Gypsum}$$

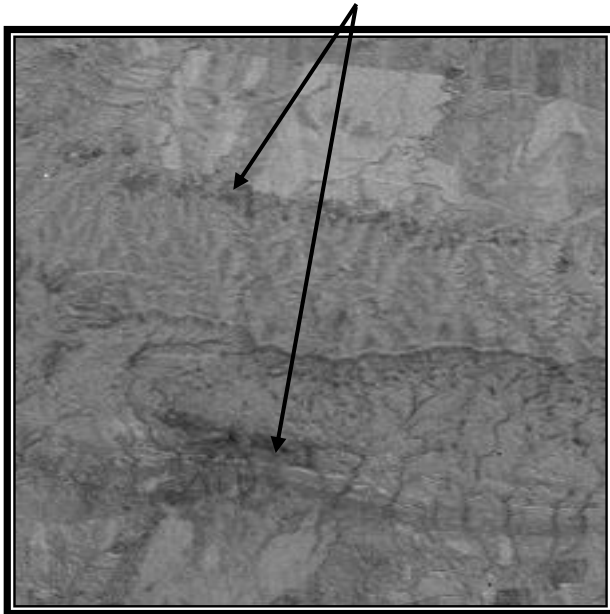
(TM1)

(TM1) (TM7)

:

(3C1)

$$\frac{\text{MIR}}{\text{Visible}} = \frac{\text{Reflection of Gypsum(Low)}}{\text{Reflection of Gypsum(High)}} = \text{Low Reflection of Gypsum}$$



:3C1

TM7/TM1

()

)

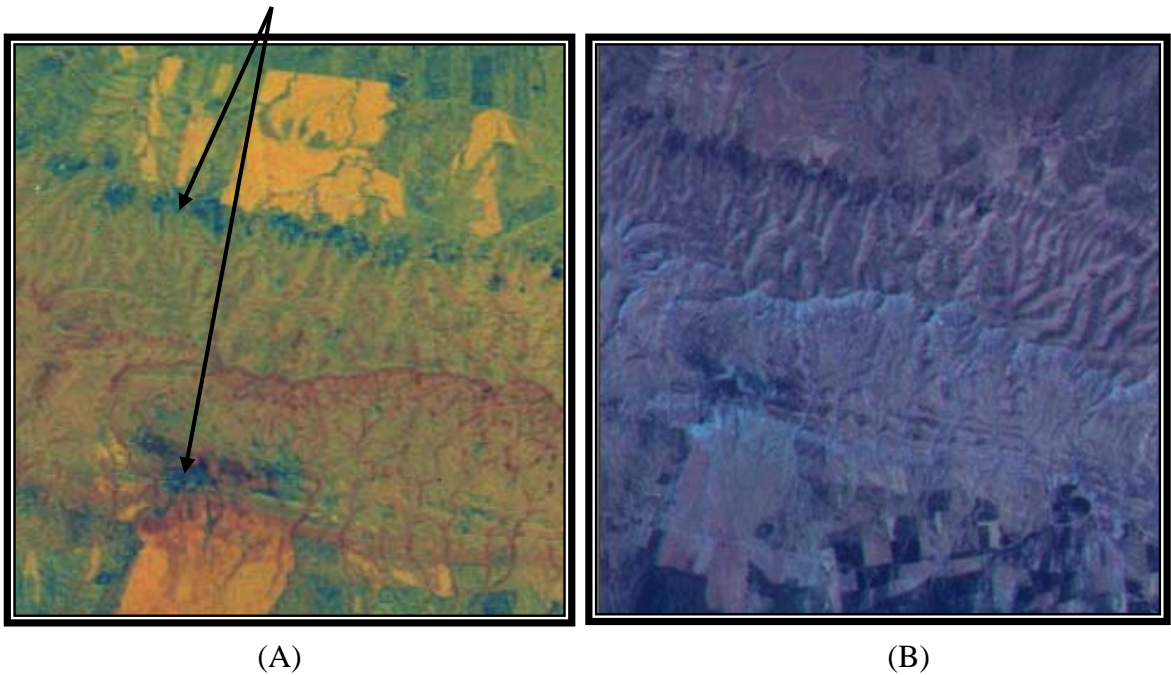
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(4A)

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.(TM7/TM4R),(TM7/TM1G), (TM4/TM3B)

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:4

TM7/TM4 R.C. TM7/ TM1 G.C. TM4/TM3 B.C. : (A)

TM7 R.C. TM3 G.C. TM2 B.C : (B)

(4B)

(4B)

.1

.2

(Iron oxide and Minerals)

.2002

83

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