

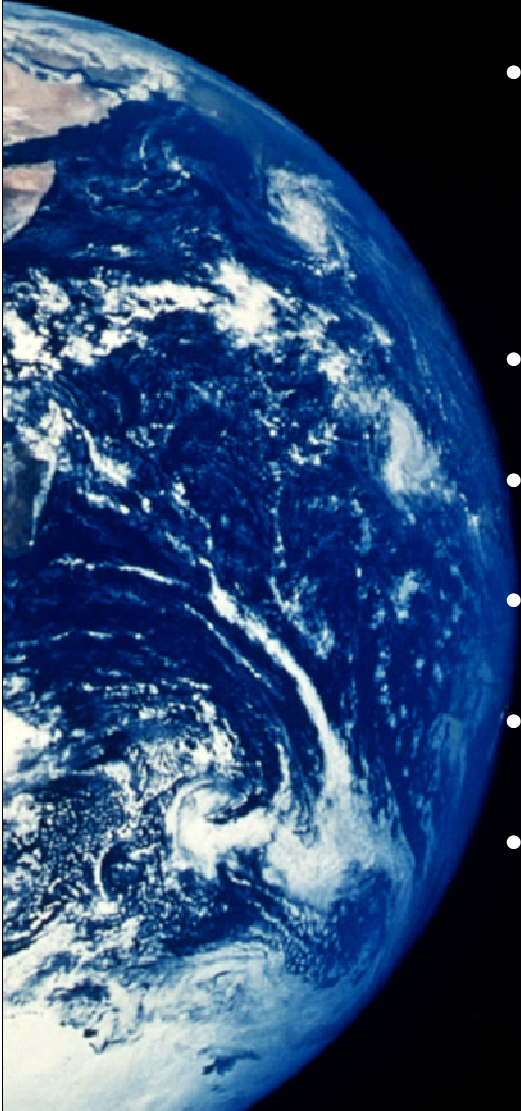


GIS and Remote sensing in geology

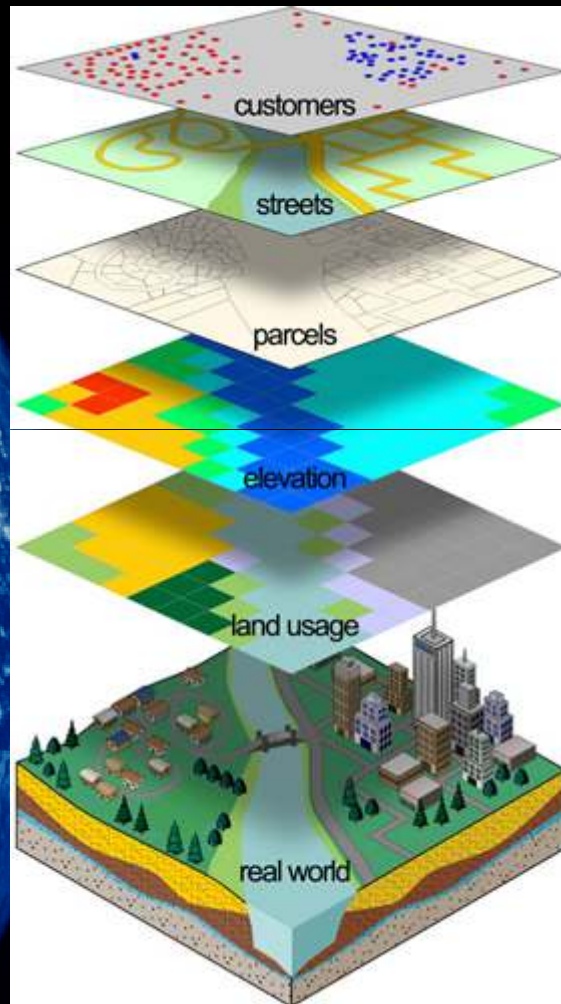
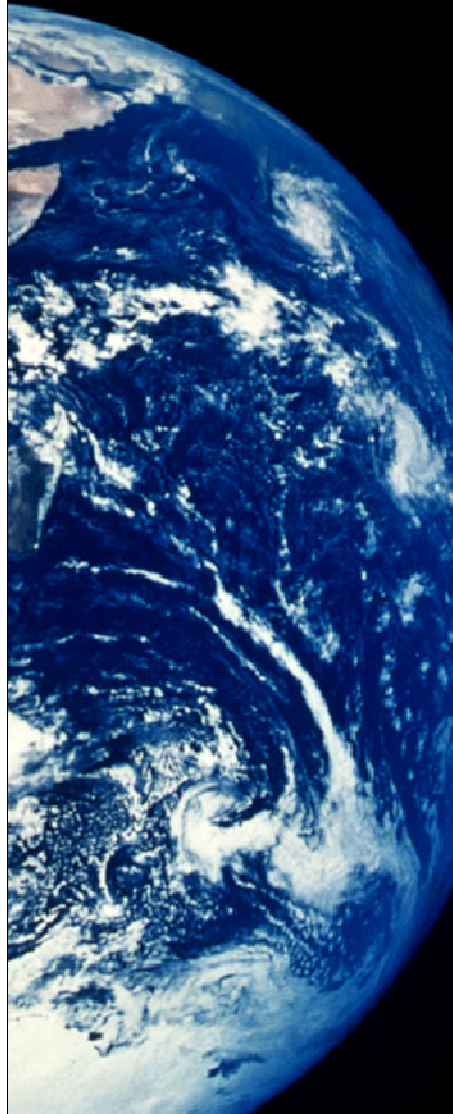
Karel Martínek
Czech Geological Survey
Charles University in Prague

.GIS and Remote sensing in geology course outline

- Introduction to Geoinformation systems (GIS) and Remote sensing (RS)
- Remote sensing – basic principles
- Radar images and applications
- Image analysis
- Image interpretation
- Case studies



Geoinformation systems (GIS)

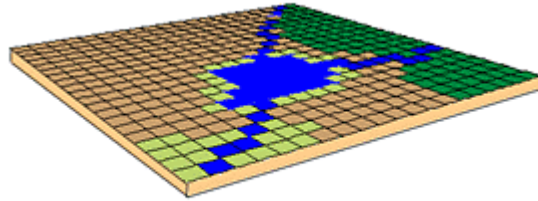


GIS combines various information on the area of interest and thus enables to better insight/ understanding of the site

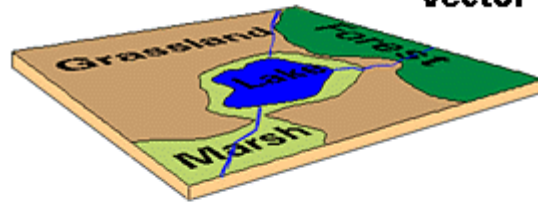
Data types

- Vector
- Raster (grid)
- Text and spreadsheet
- Pictures ... any database data

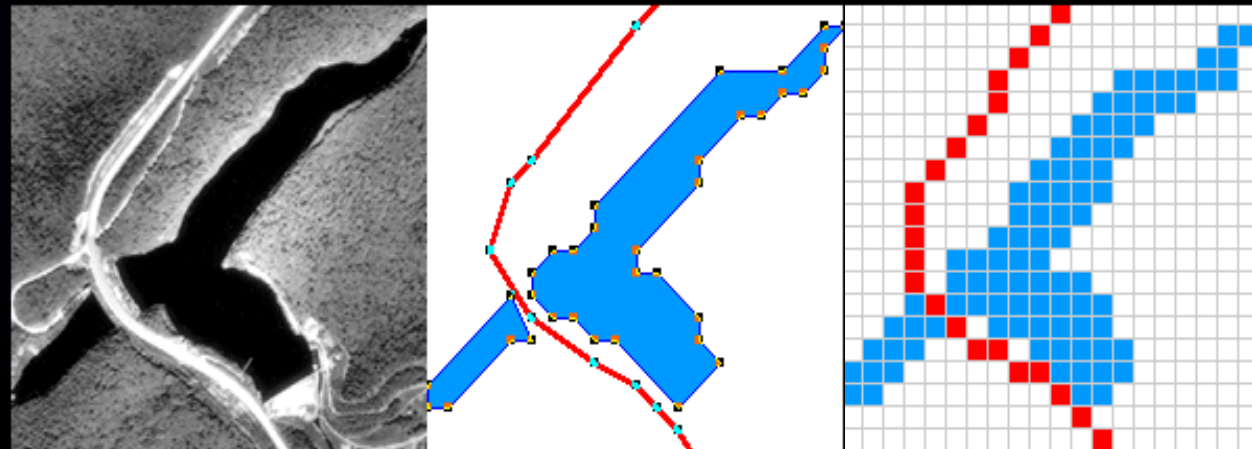
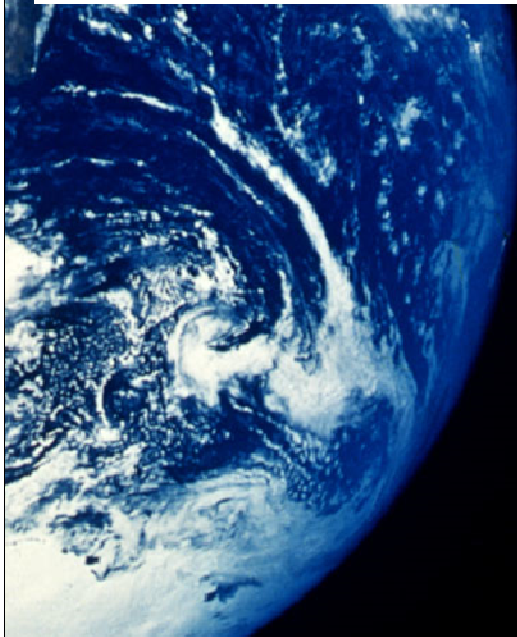
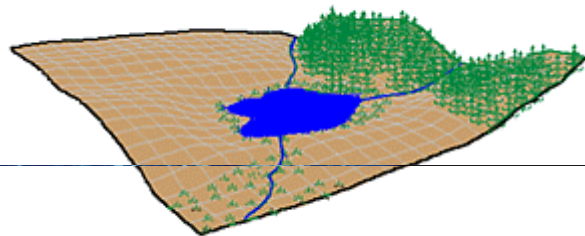
Raster / Image



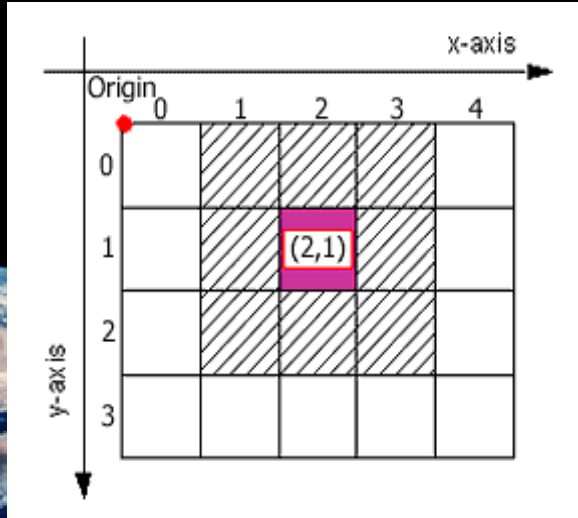
Vector



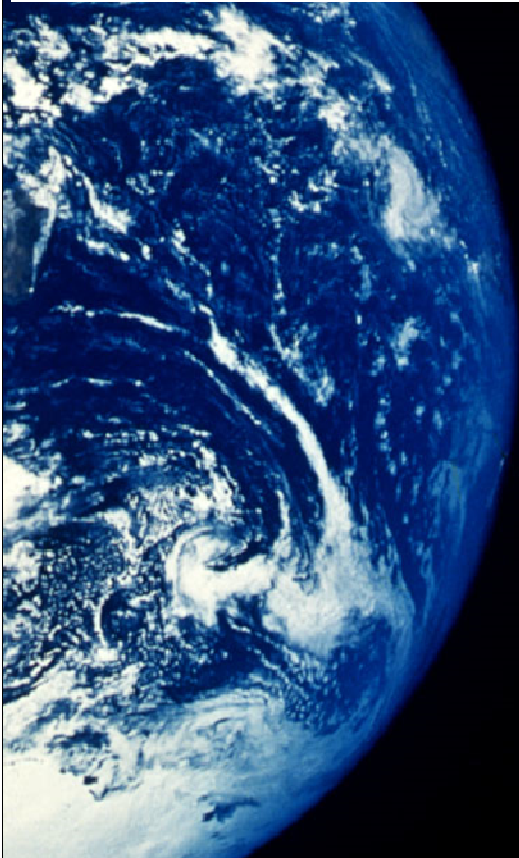
Real World

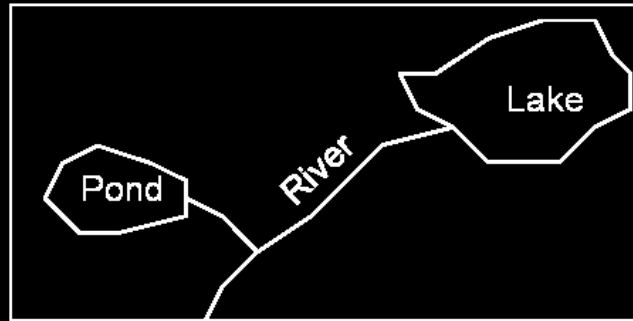
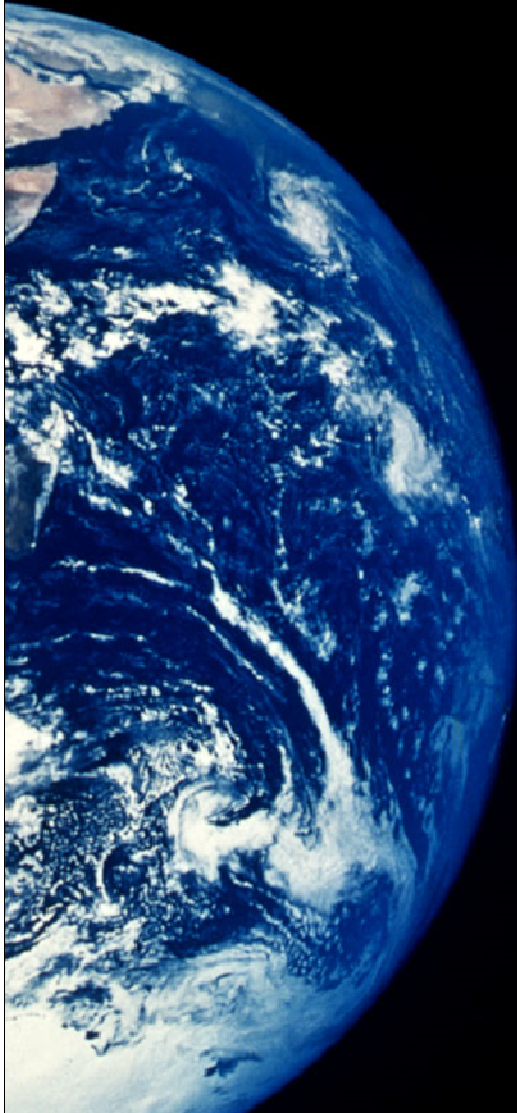


Raster data

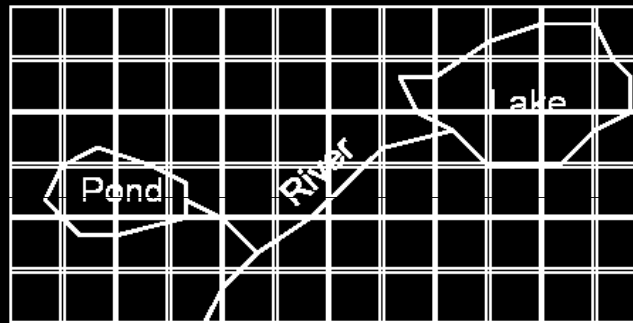


- Cell – basic object and geometric element
- 2D pixel (picture x element)
- 3D voxel (volume x element)
- Important is spatial resolution (cell size)
- Topology is simple (4/8 neighbour cells)





Reality - Hydrography



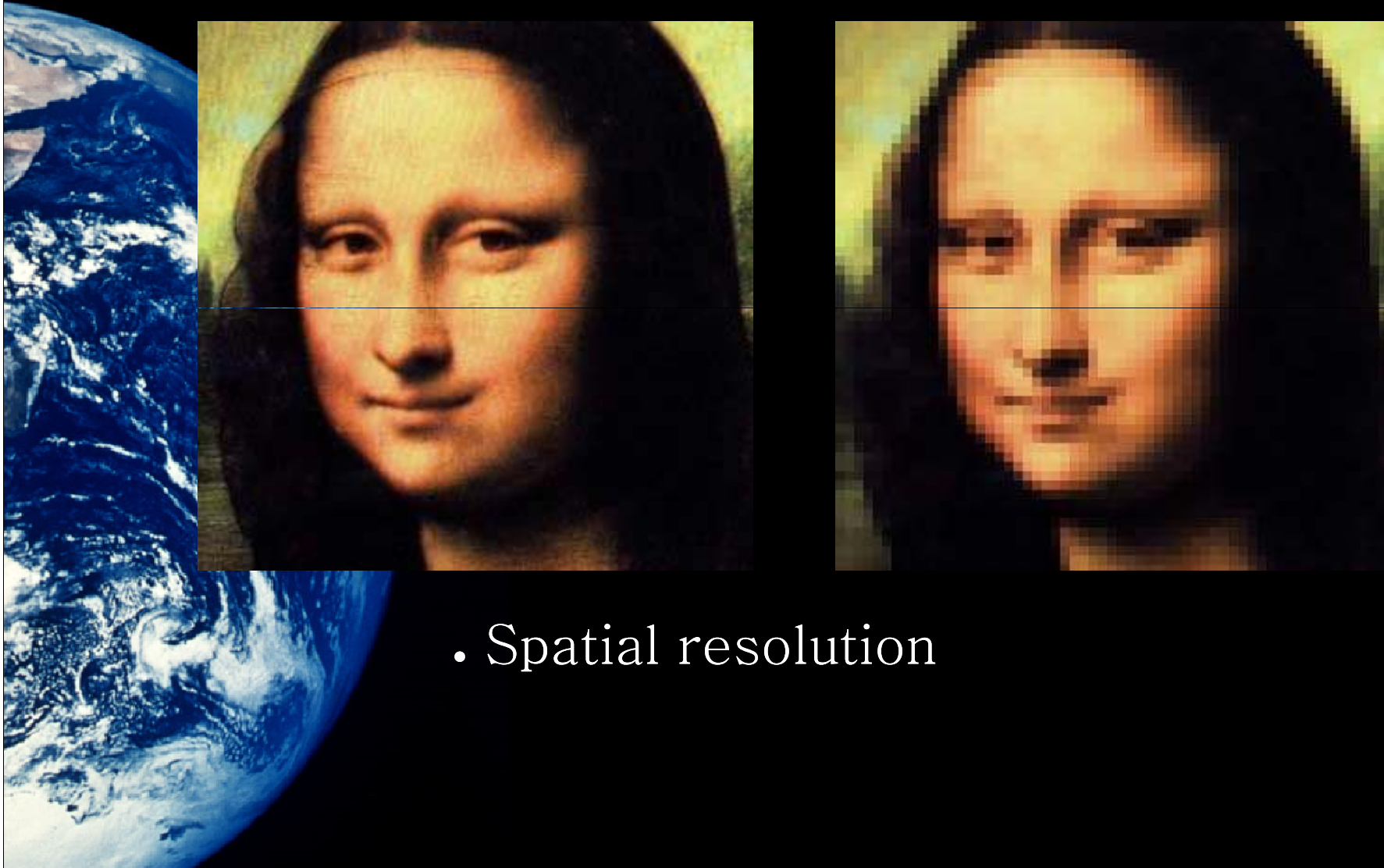
Reality overlaid with a grid

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	0
0	1	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Resulting raster

0 = No Water Feature
1 = Water Body
2 = River

Raster data



- Spatial resolution

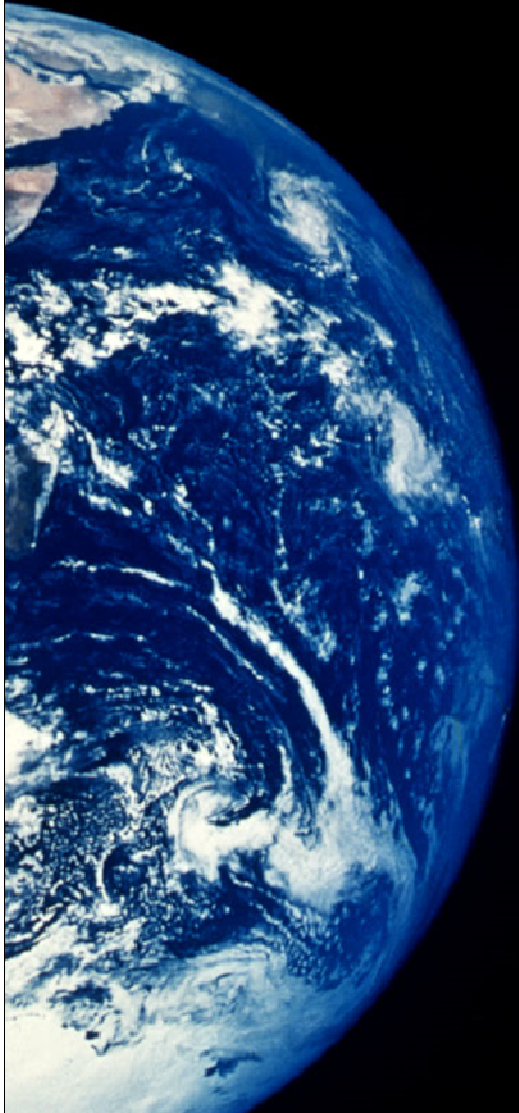
Vector plus/minus

Advantages

- good presentation of features
- compact data
- good quality graphic representation
- operations using topology
- small data volume
- accurate geometric transformations (map projections)

Disadvantages

- more complex data structure
- complexity of calculations of analytic operations
- not suitable for continuous surfaces
- high software requirements



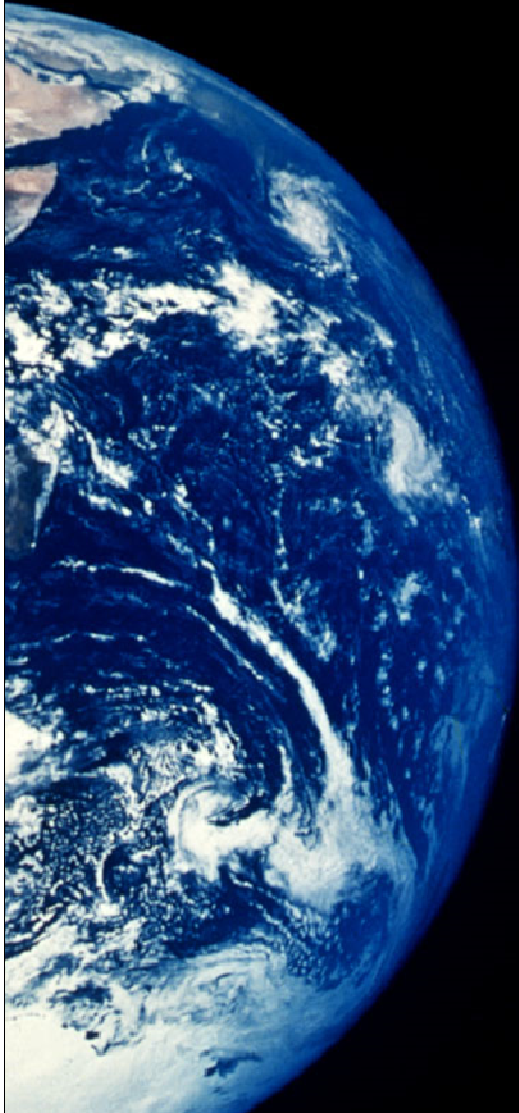
Raster plus/minus

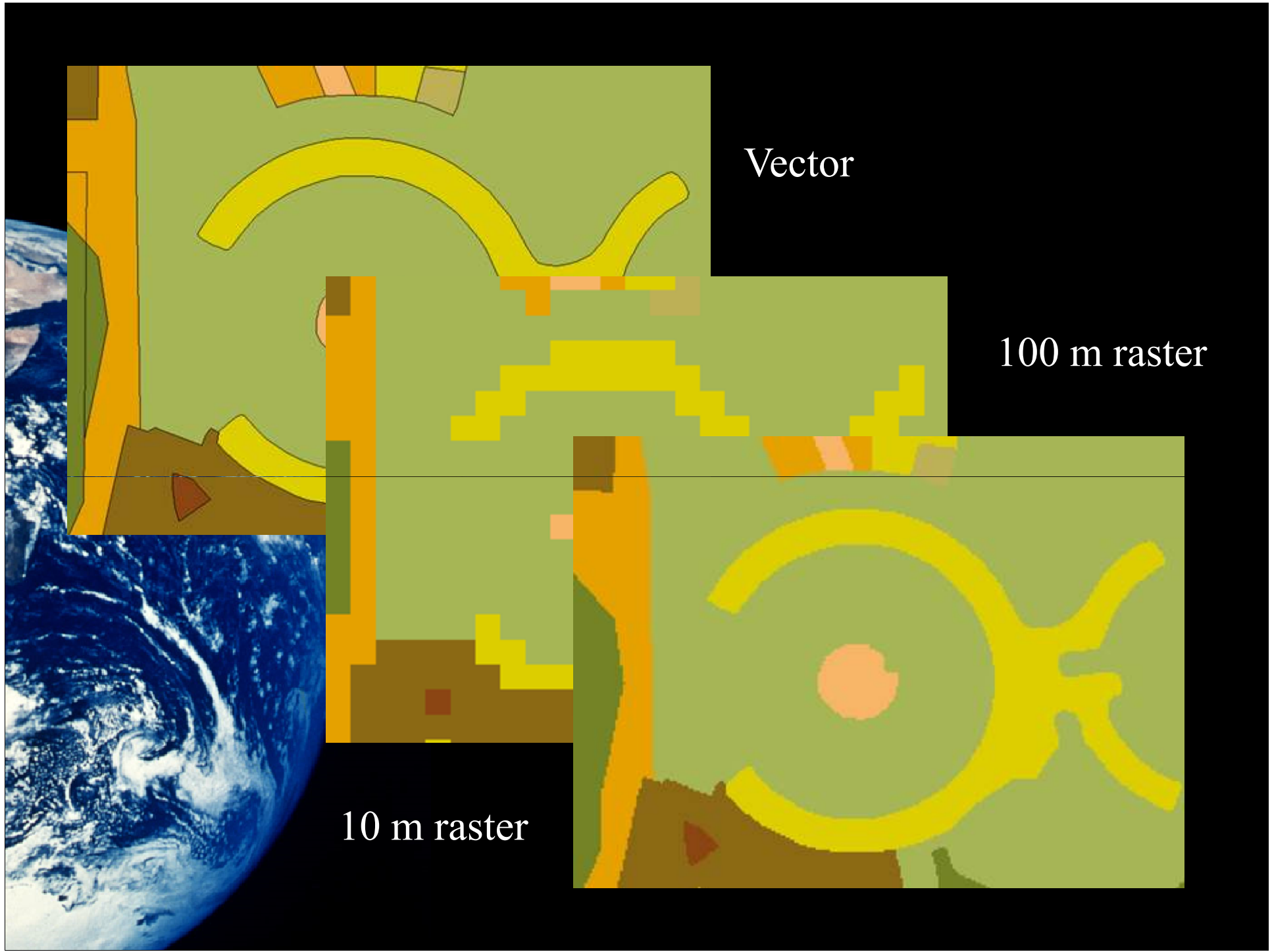
Advantages

- simple data structure
- easy combination with other data (remotely sensed data – images, digital elevation models (DEMs))
- easy calculations of analytic operations
- relatively low software requirements

Disadvantages

- high data volumes
- inaccurate calculations of length and area
- lower quality of graphic outputs
- low level of topology
- inaccurate geometric transformations (map projections)





Vector

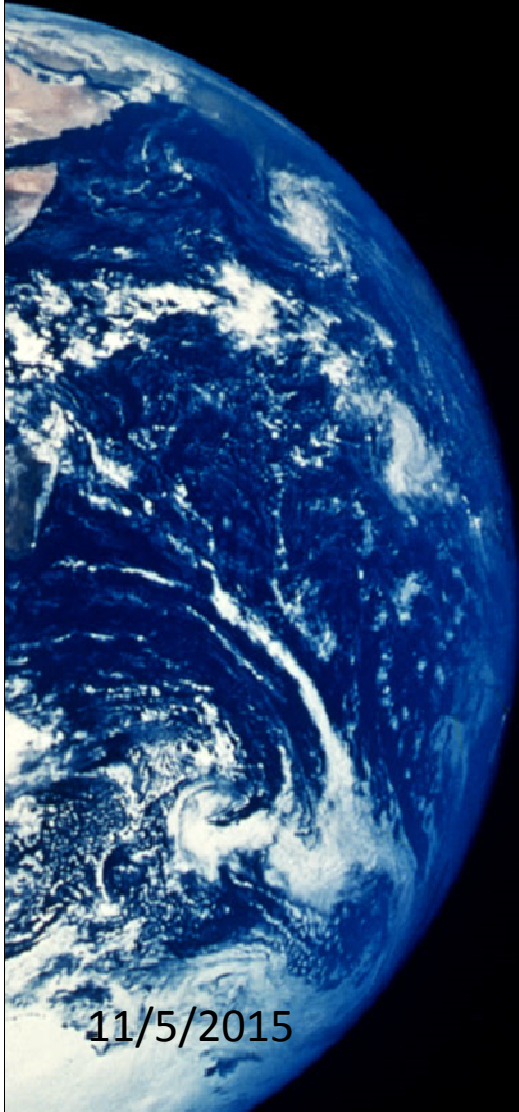
100 m raster

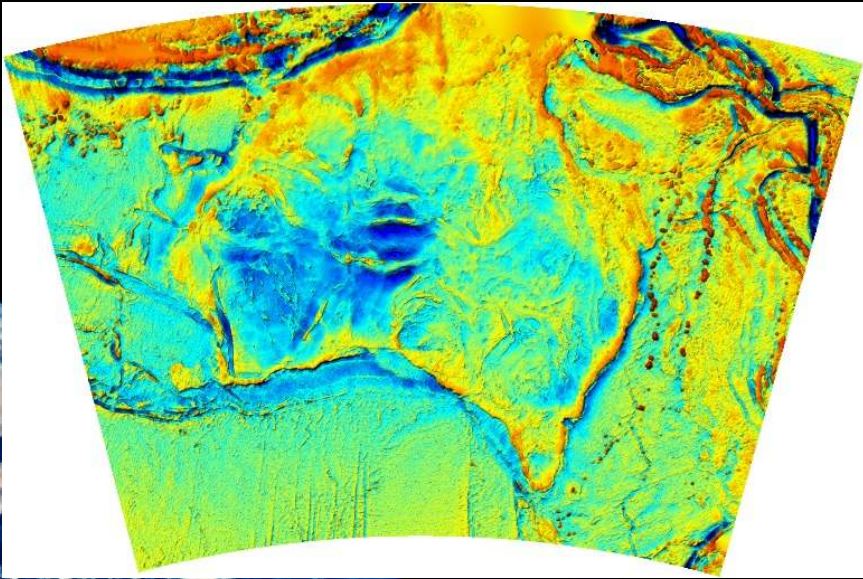
10 m raster

RS – Remote sensing

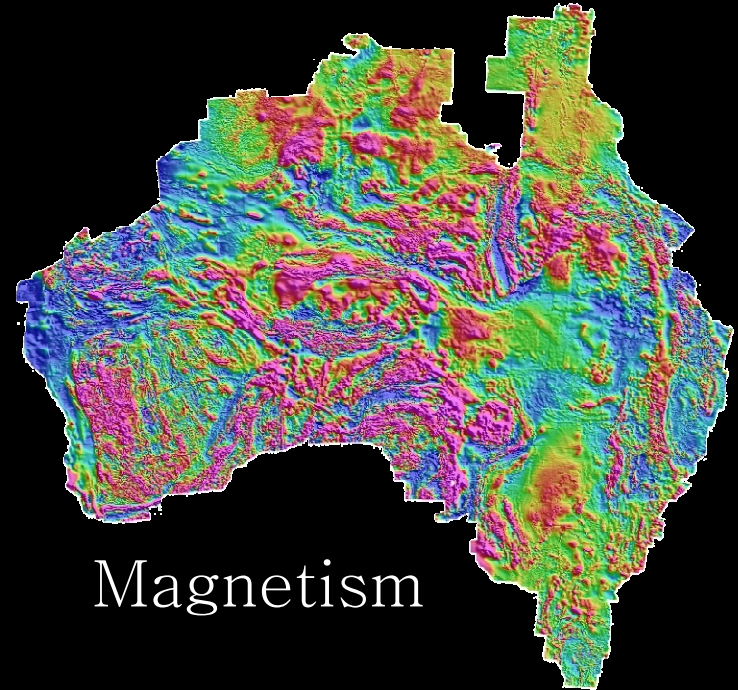
- images – raster data
- airborne, satellite, other
- panchromatic, colour – visible range (VIS), very near infrared (VNIR), short wave IR (SWIR), thermal IR (TIR), radar - microwave
- analog vs. digital - GIS

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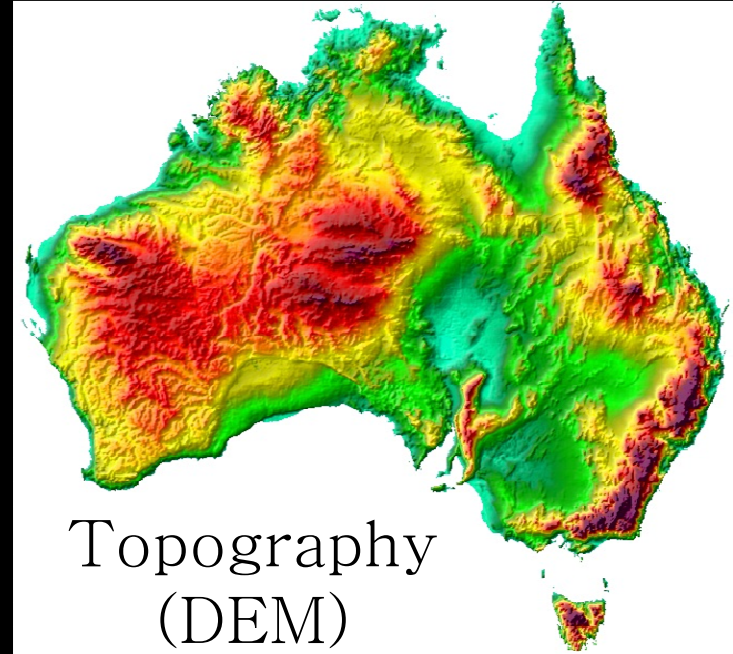
Gravity



Magnetism

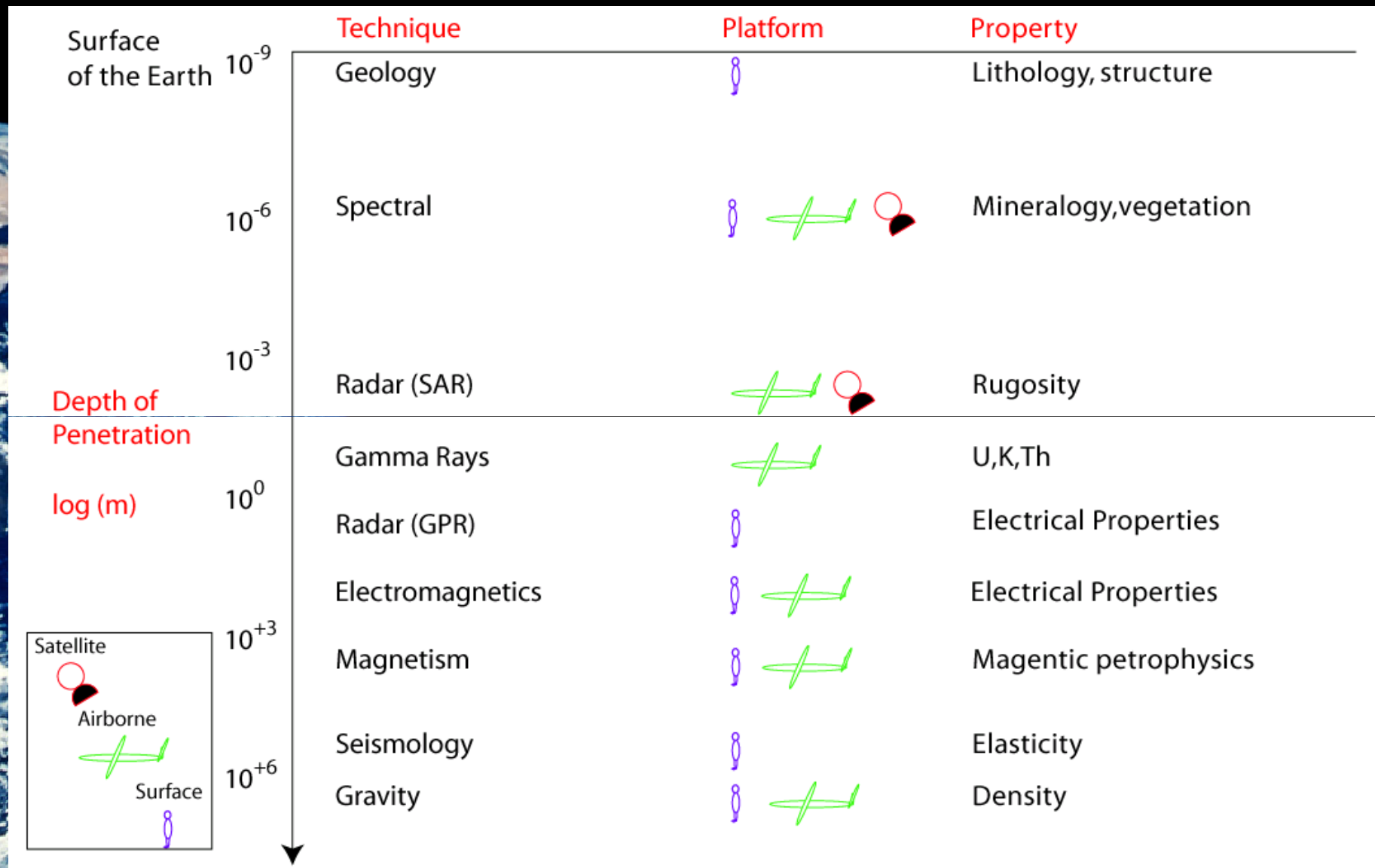


Landsat 7
Mosaic



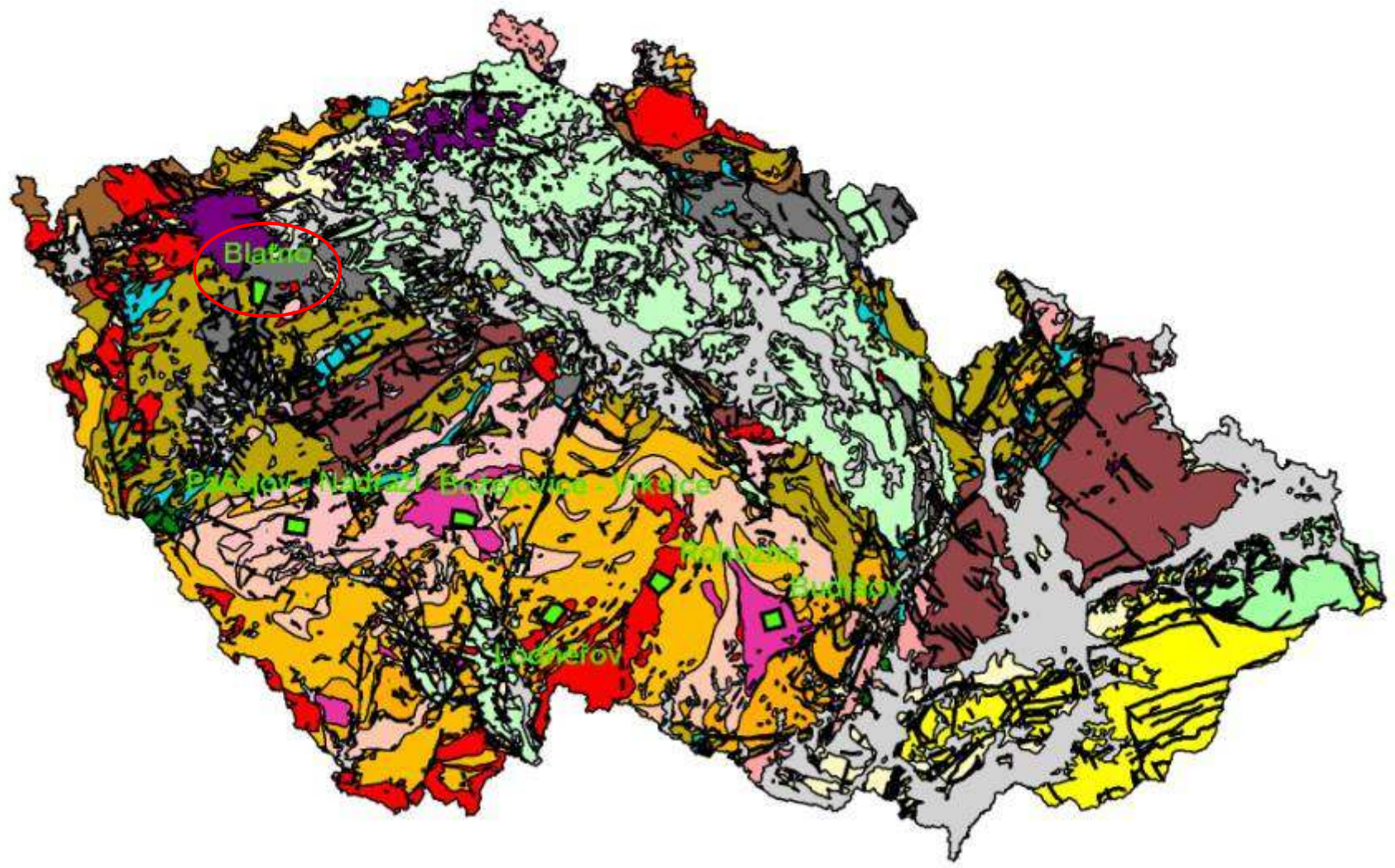
Topography
(DEM)

The depth of penetration of geophysical sensors



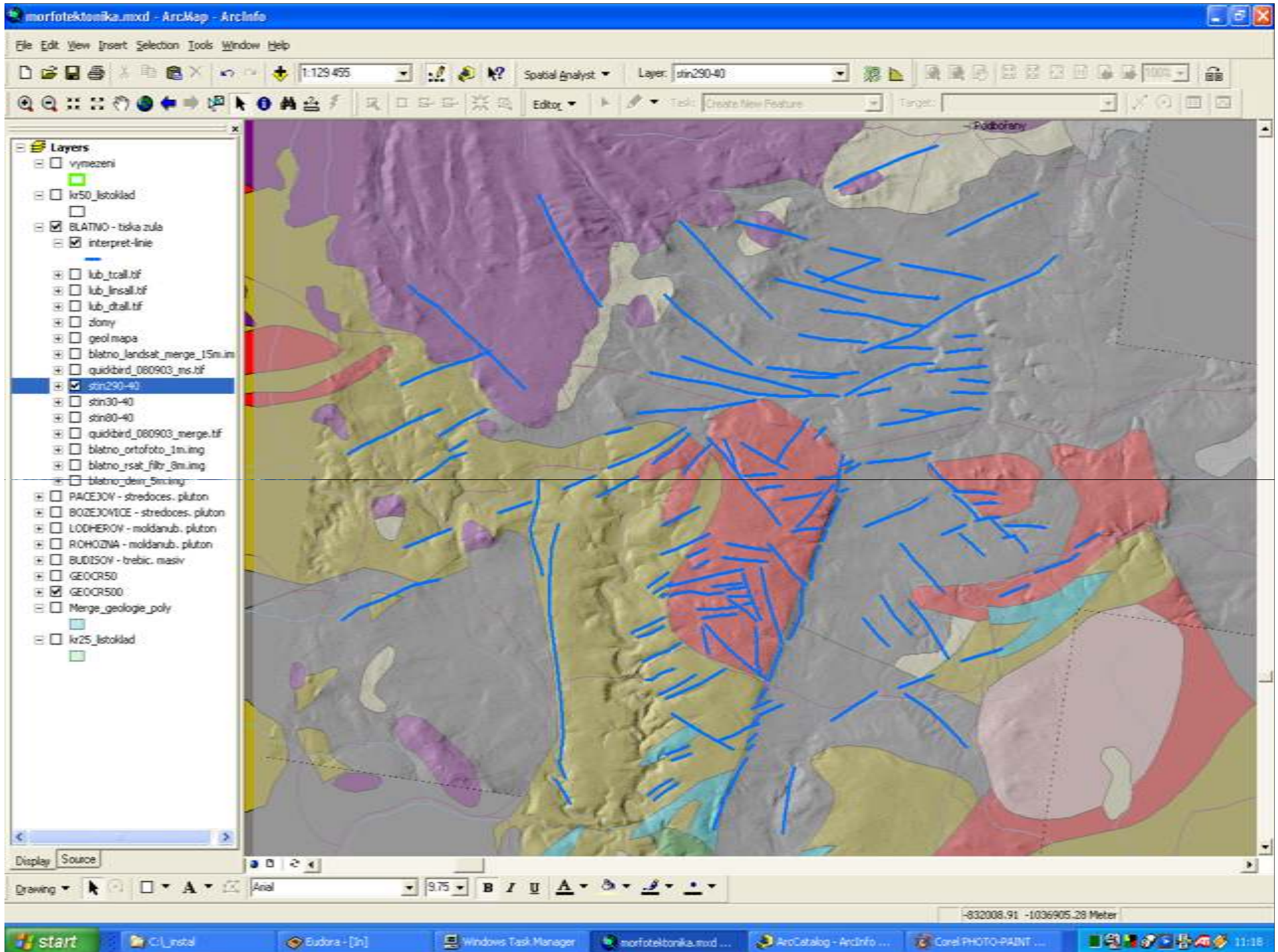
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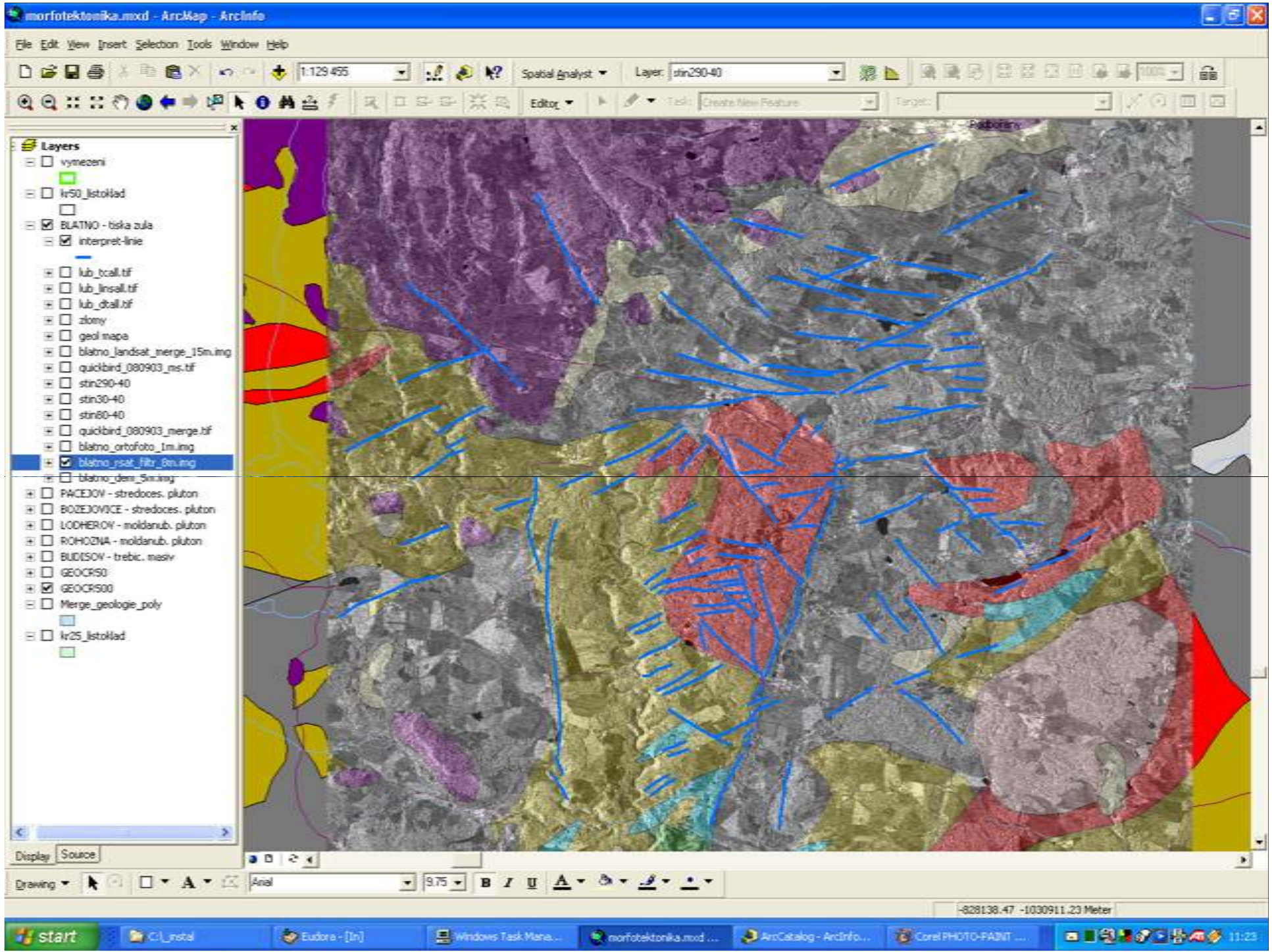


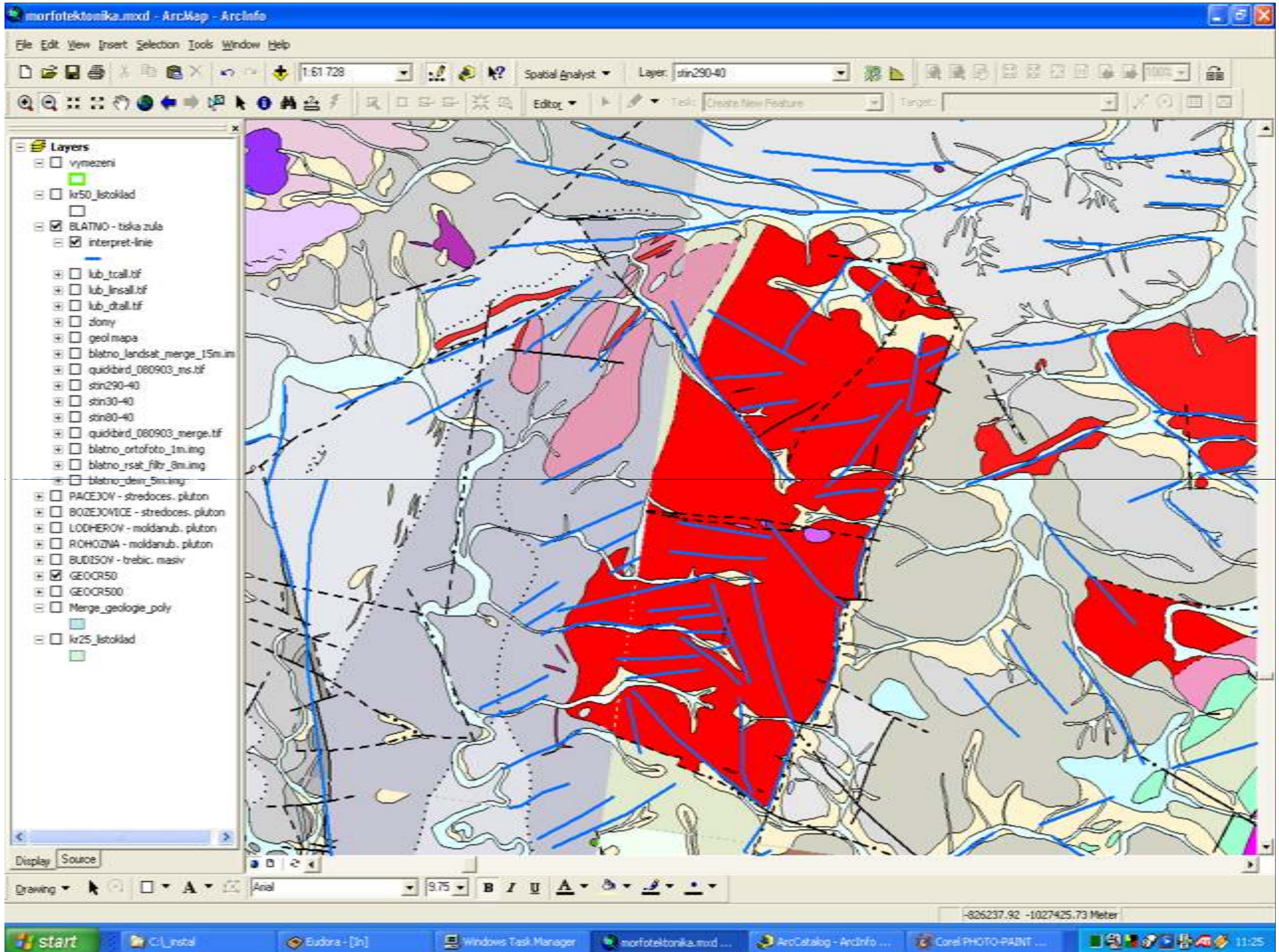


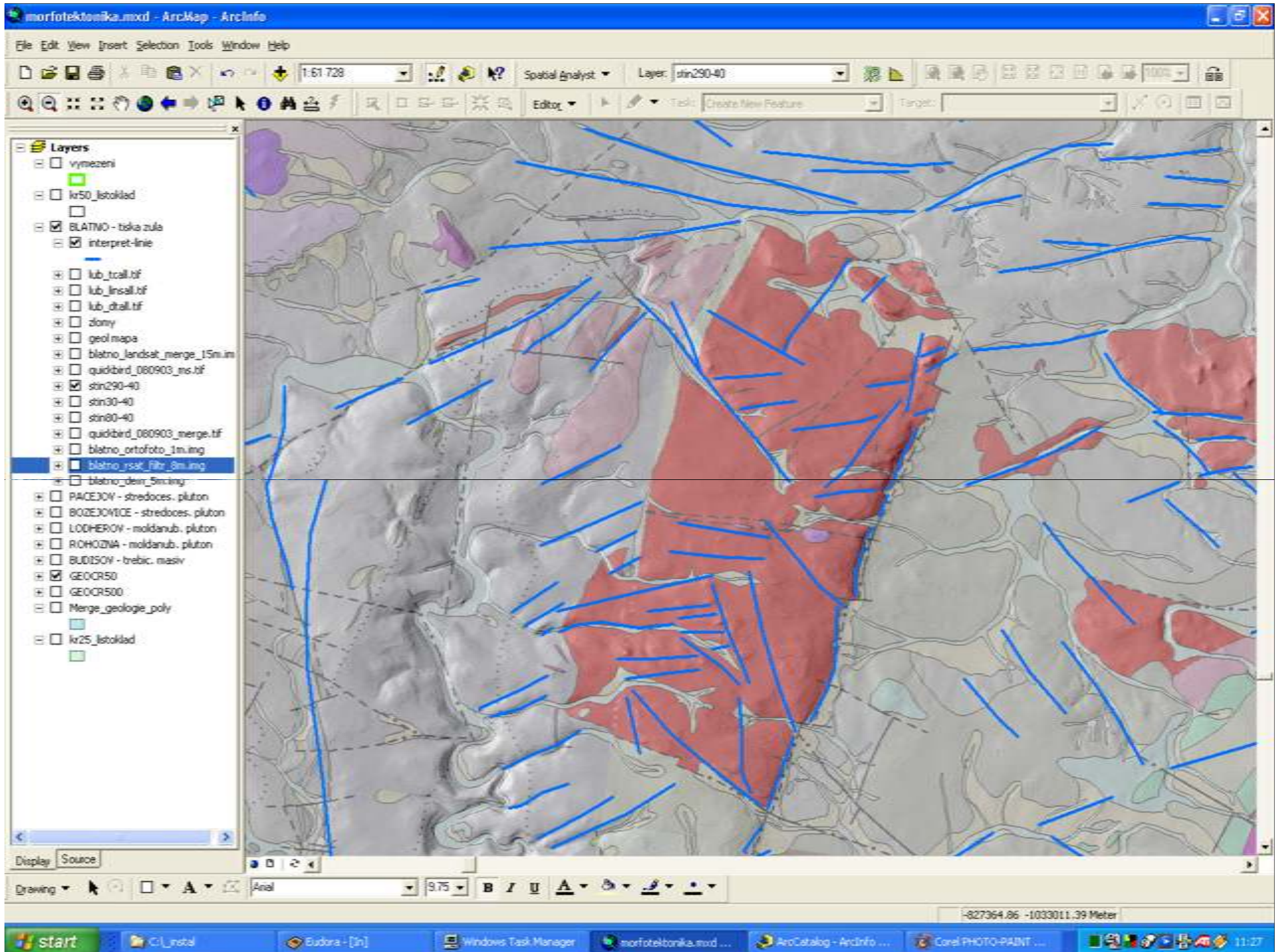
Blatno

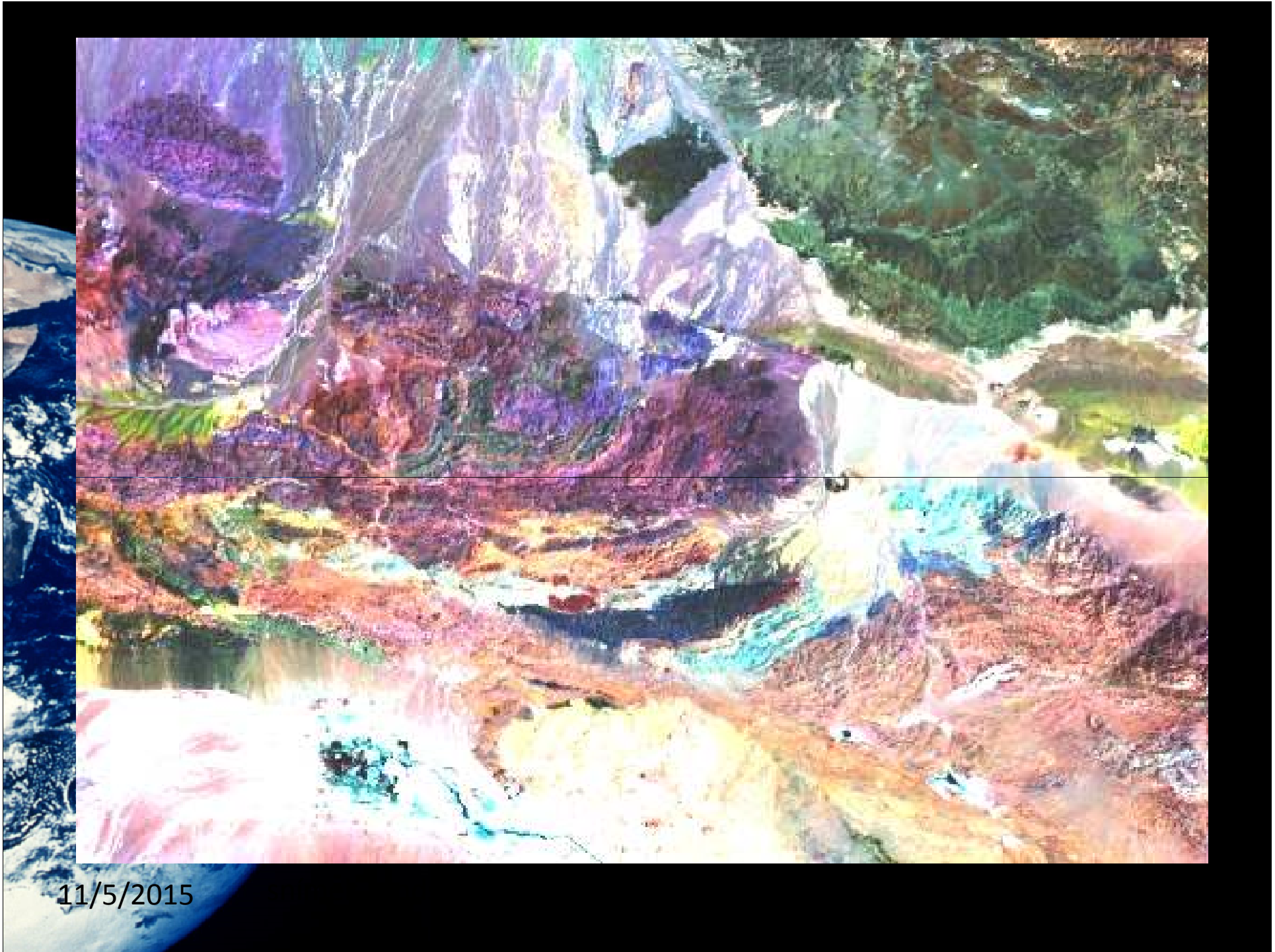
Pirin - Naupol - Beroe - Vitosha - Rila



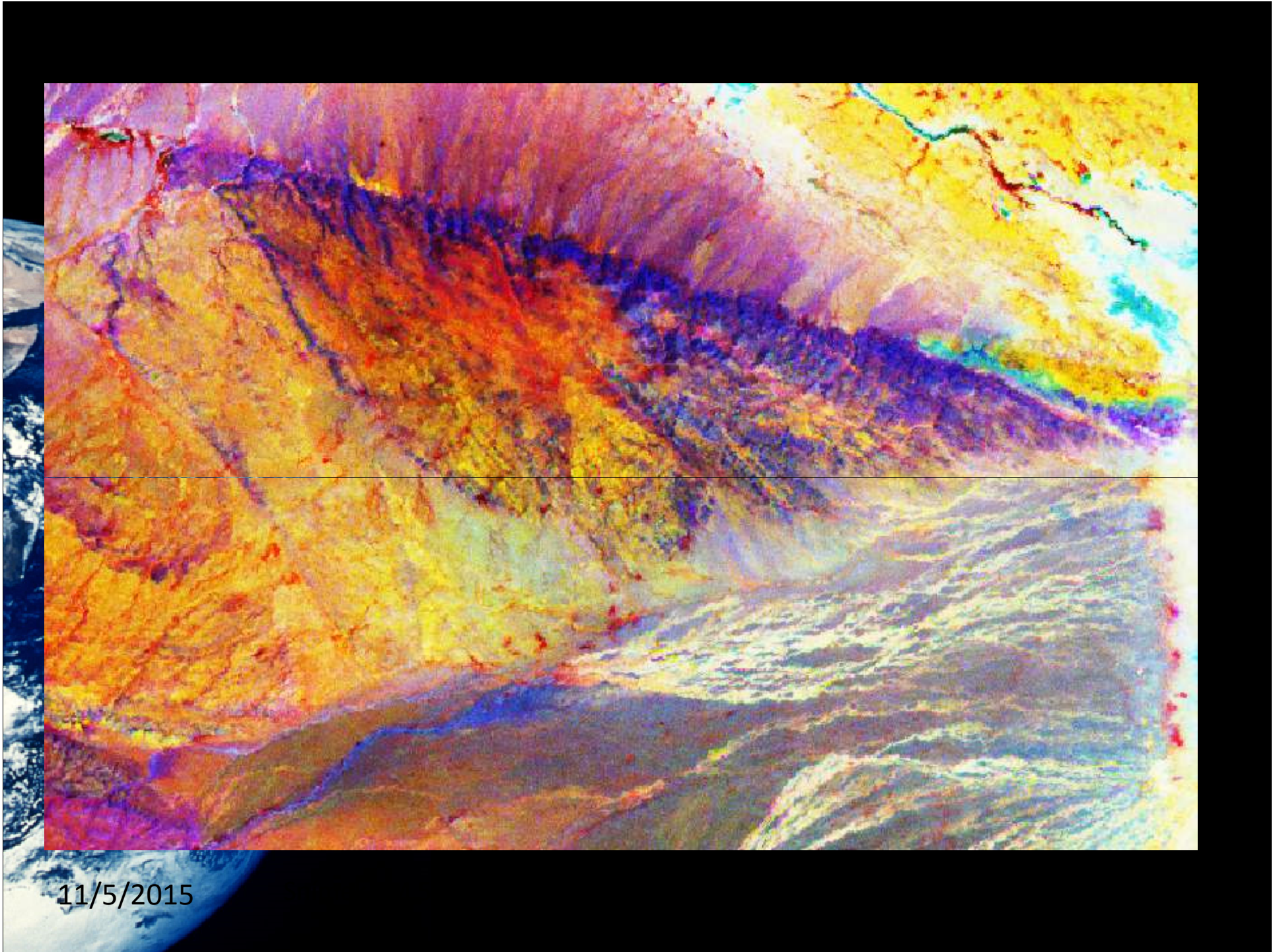








11/5/2015



11/5/2015

Viewer #1 : landsat_tm5_iran.img (:Band_7)(:Band_5)(:Band_3)

File Utility View AOI Raster Help



Landsat TM 753

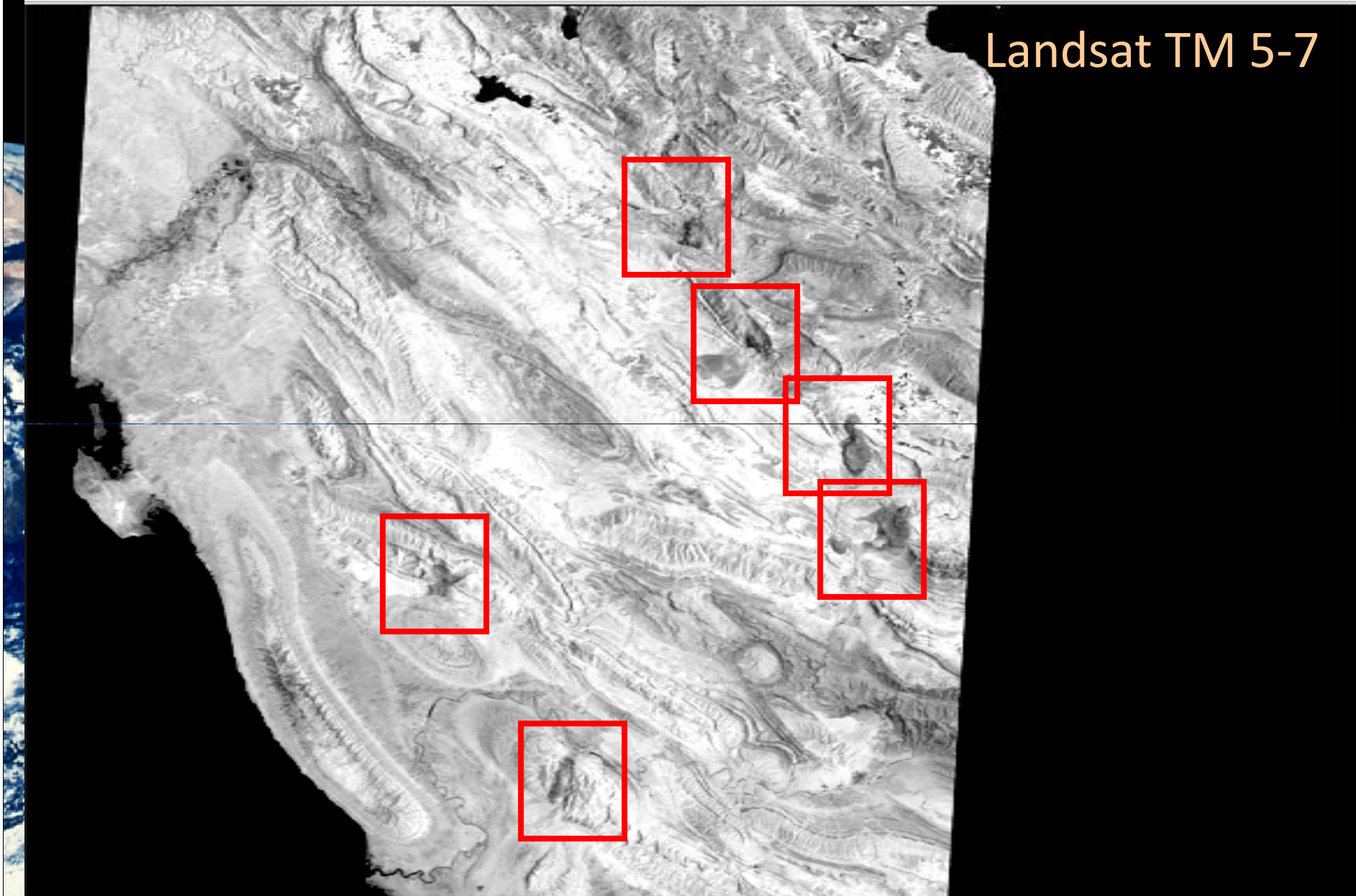


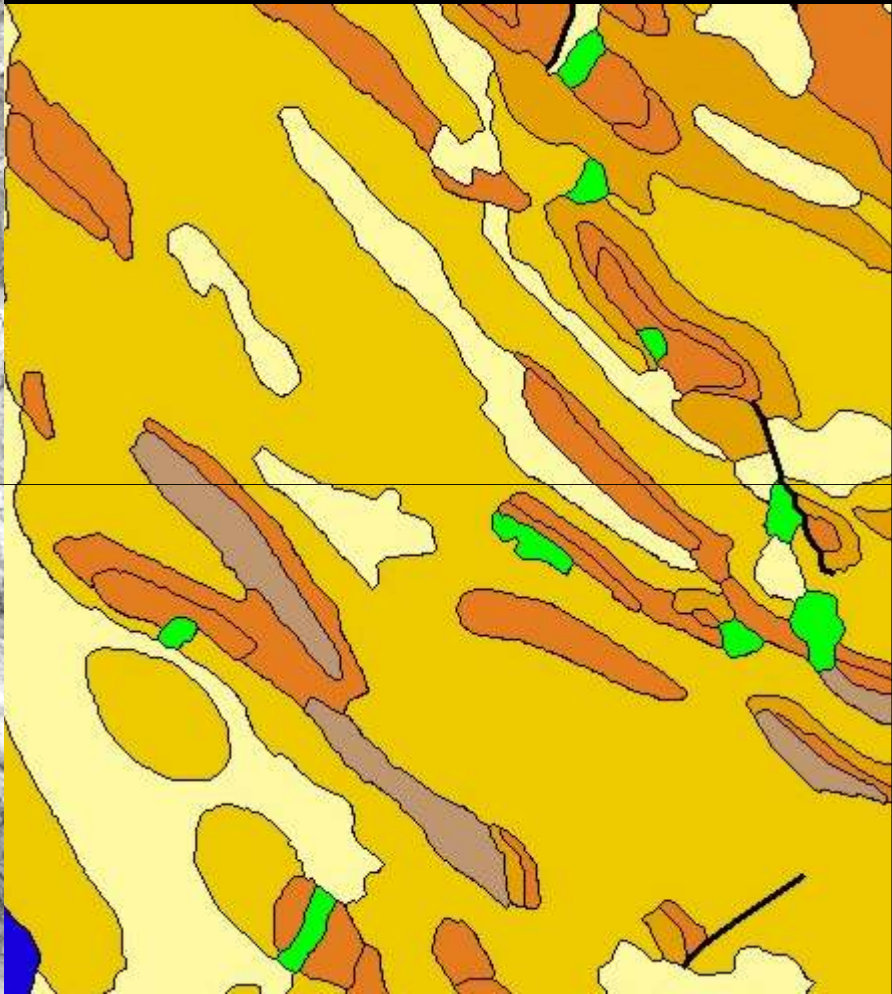
Viewer #1 : iran_gyps5-7.img (Layer_1)

File Utility View AOI Raster Help

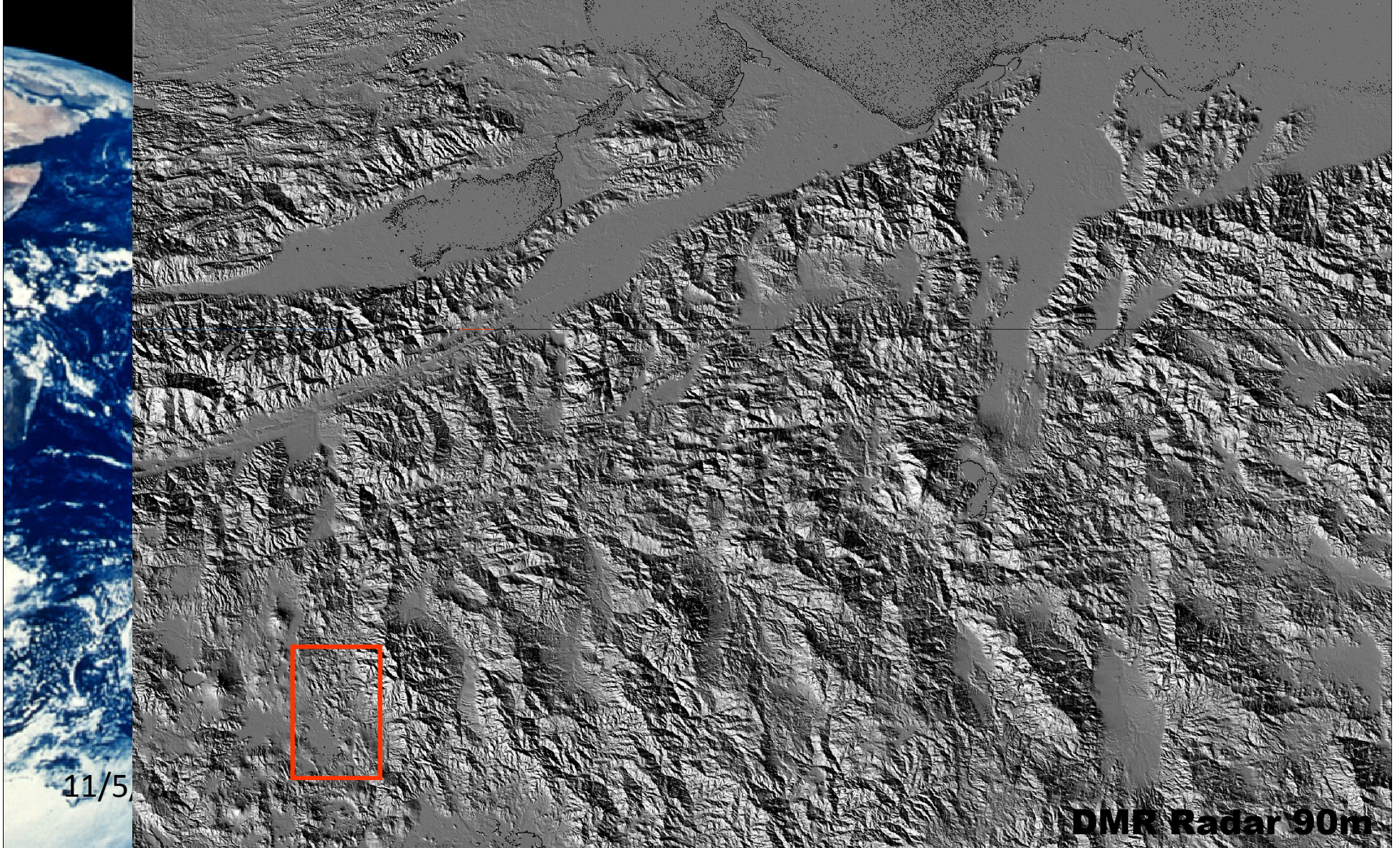


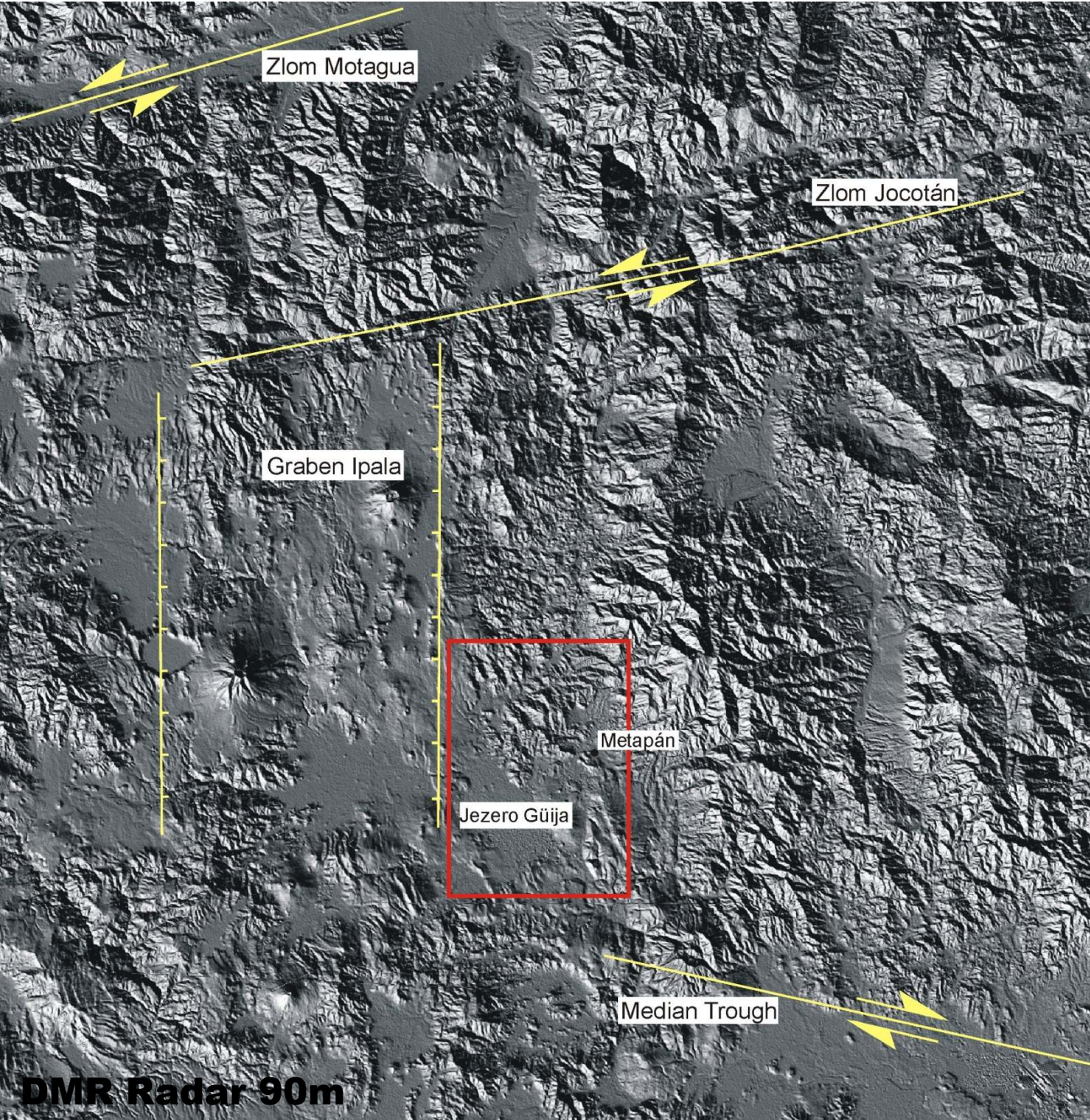
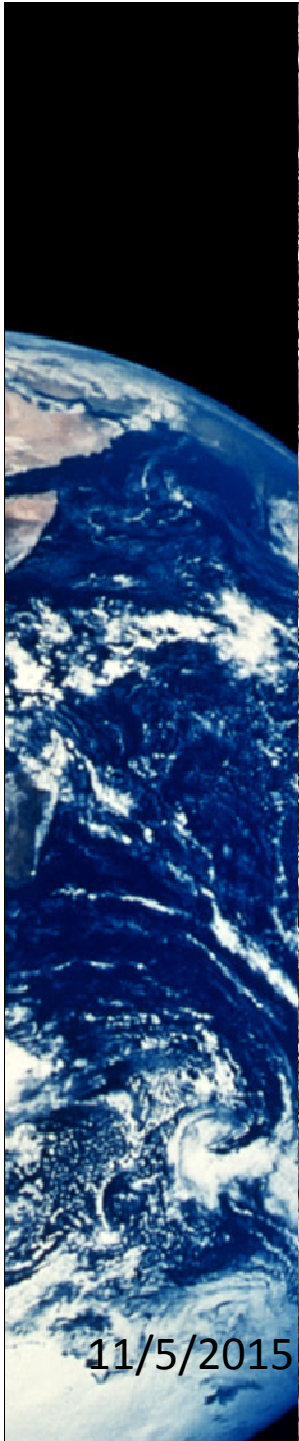
Landsat TM 5-7

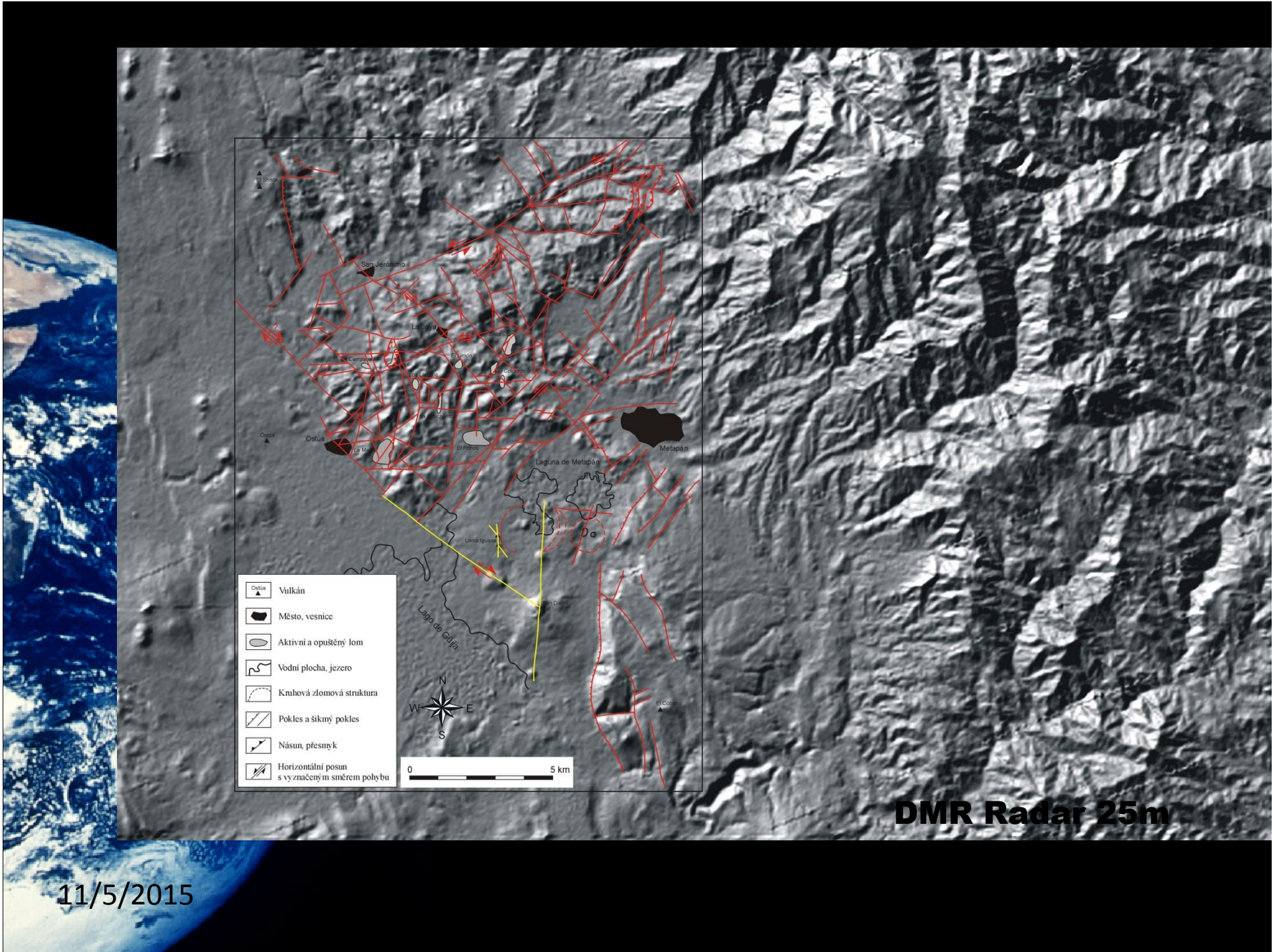


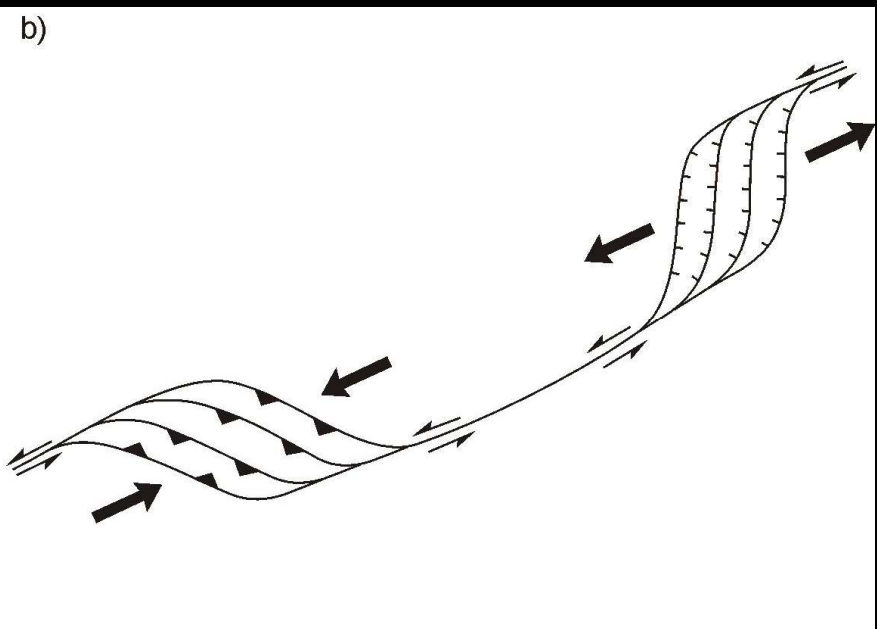
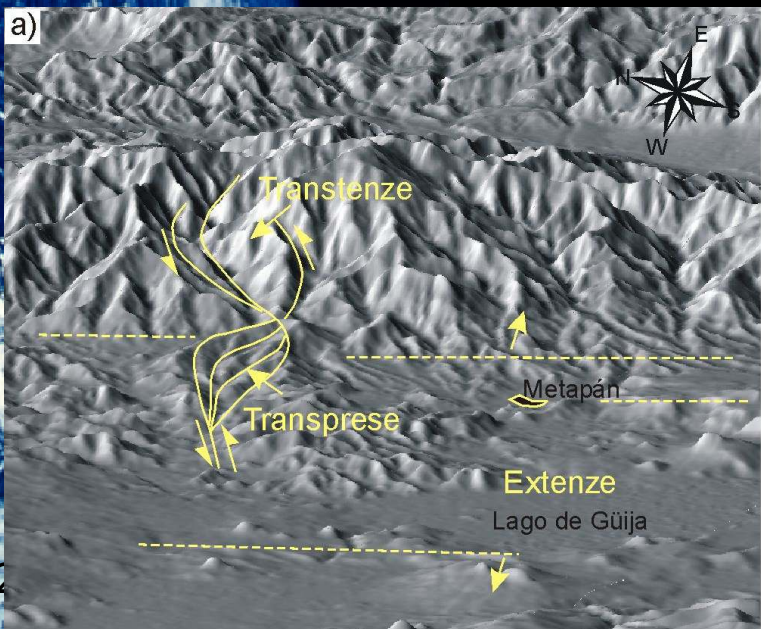
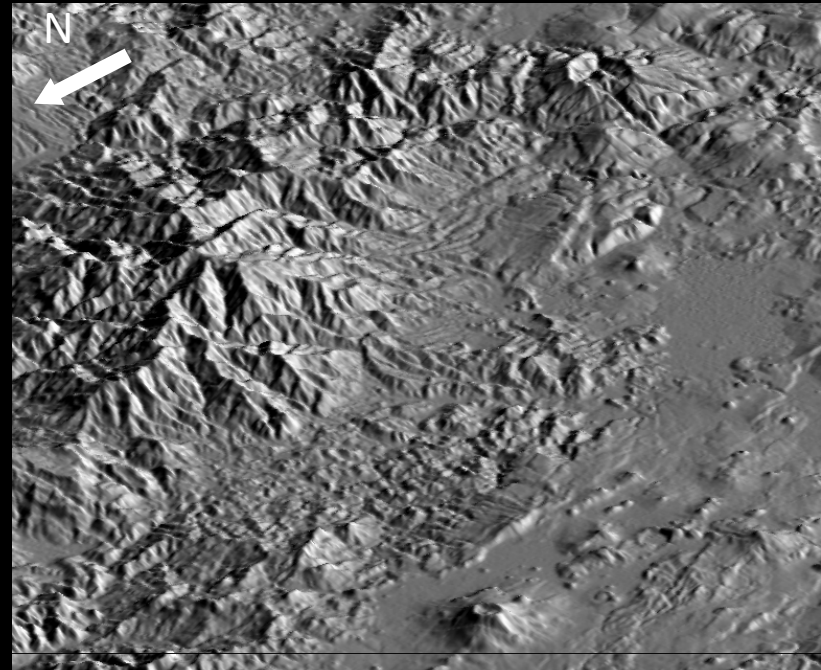
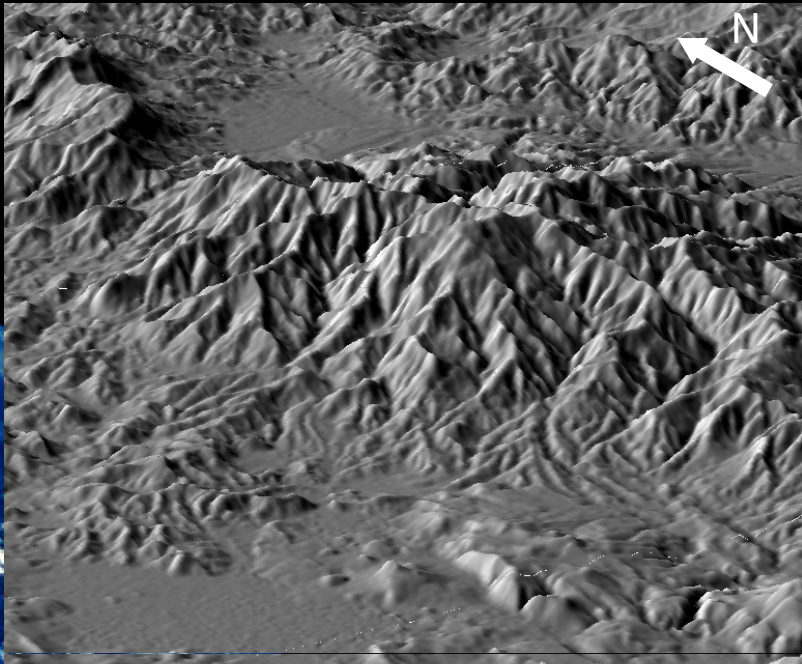
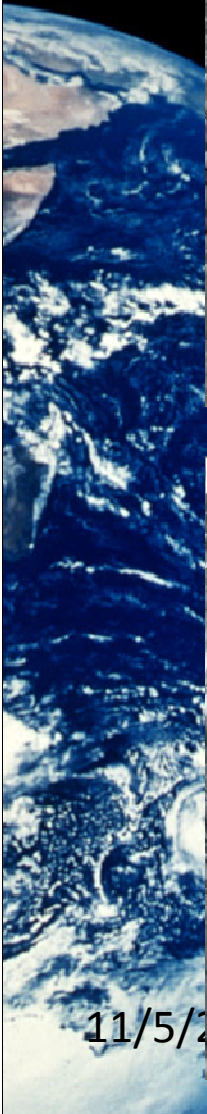


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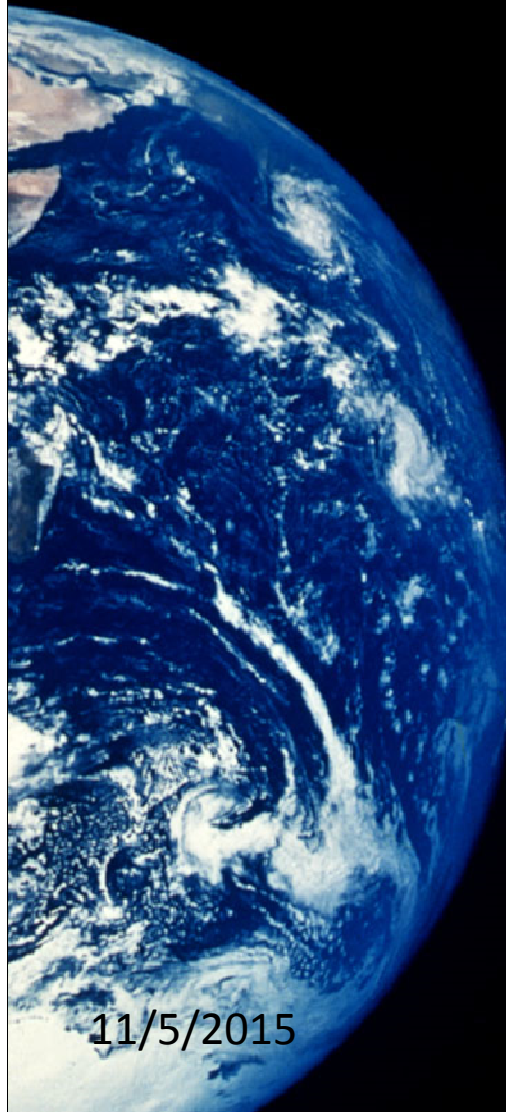




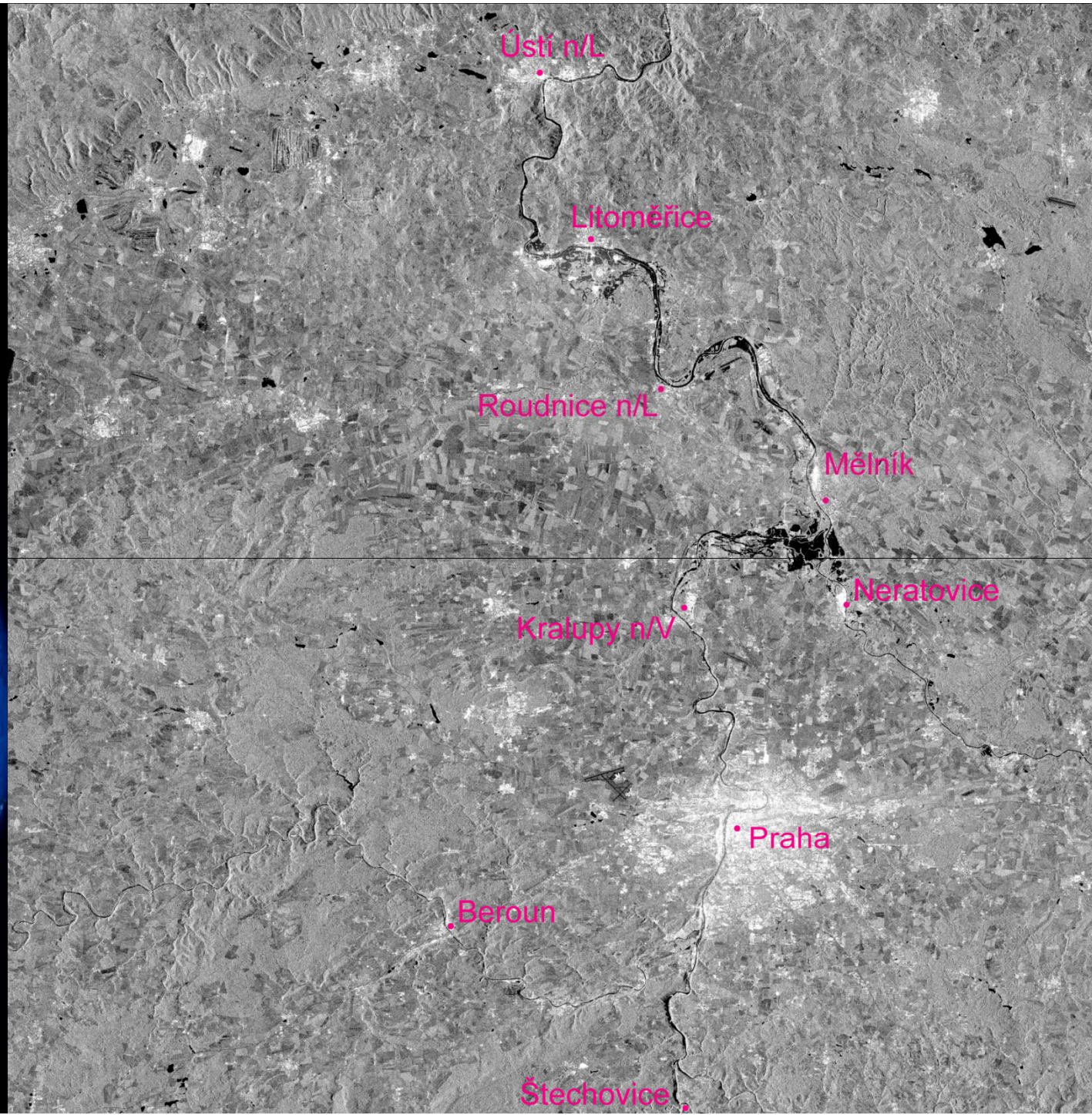


11/5/2

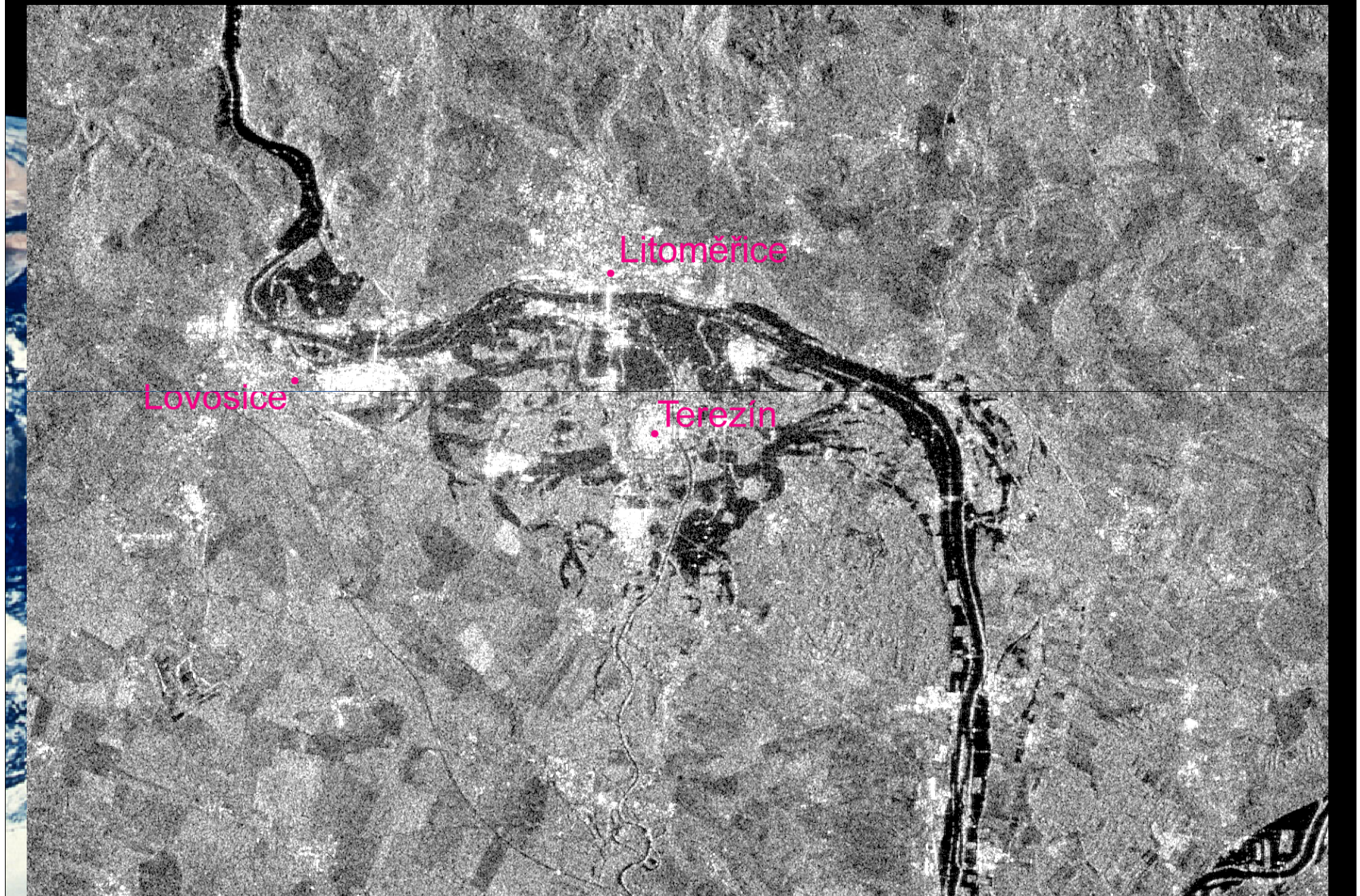
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