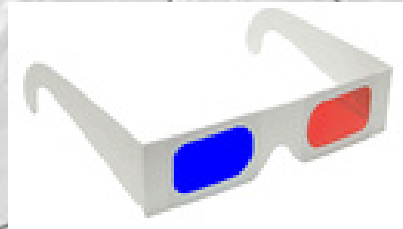




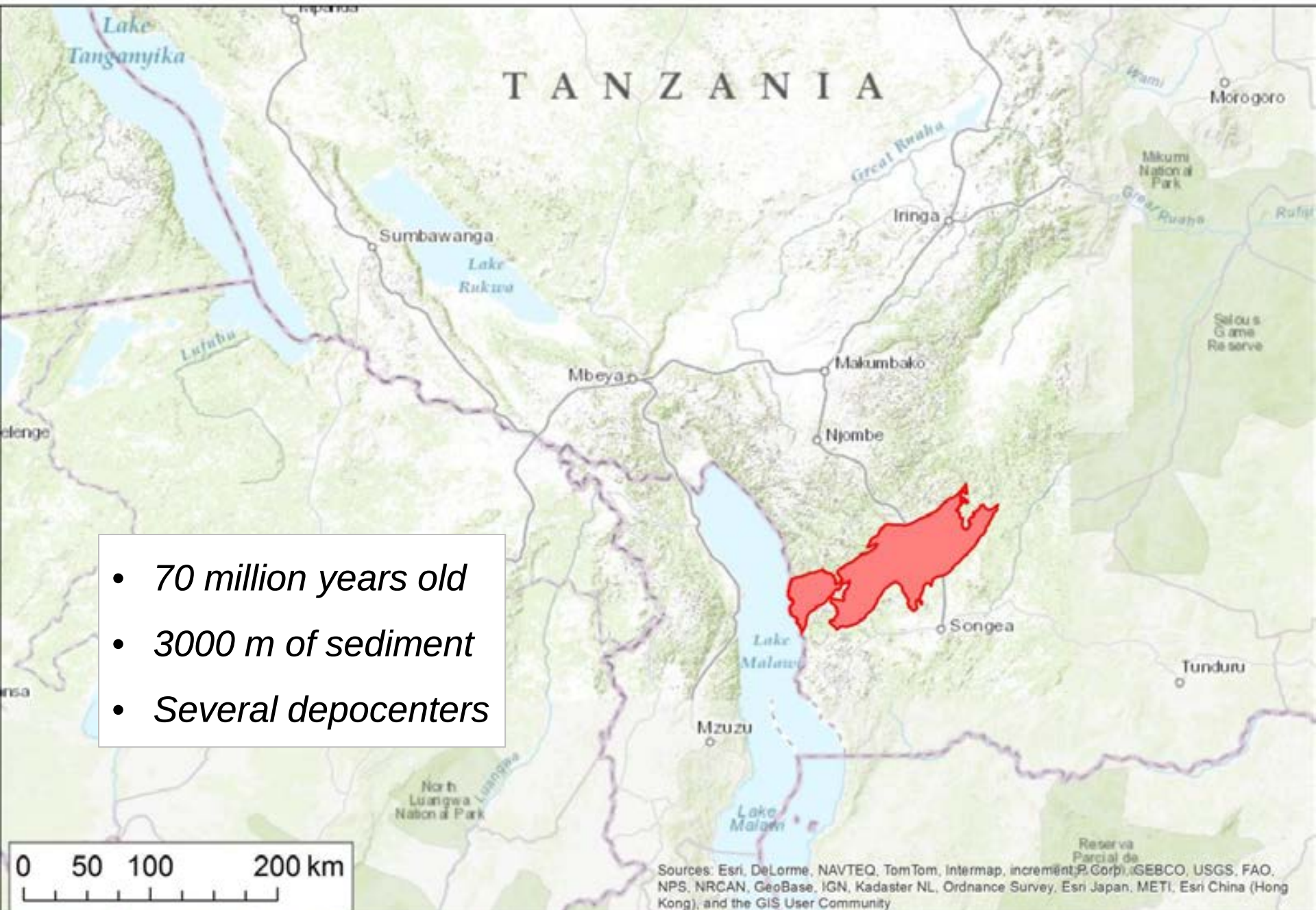
Regional Geologic Remote Sensing, Ruhuhu Basin, Tanzania *(a virtually unexplored rift basin)*

James Ellis, Ellis GeoSpatial, USA

Justyn Wood, Australia



Ruhuhu Basin, Tanzania





Why was Remote Sensing Used?

- 1) improve understanding of geology,**
- 2) find some new exploration leads,**
- 3) support seismic planning,**
- 4) build a regional GIS database that enables integration of other surface & subsurface data.**

Data

1) Landsat 5 & 8

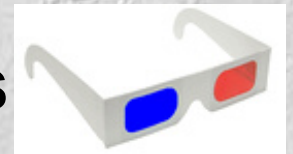
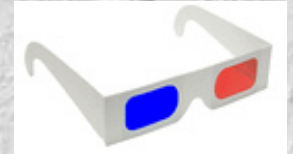
2) SRTM DEM

Synthetic Stereo DEMs

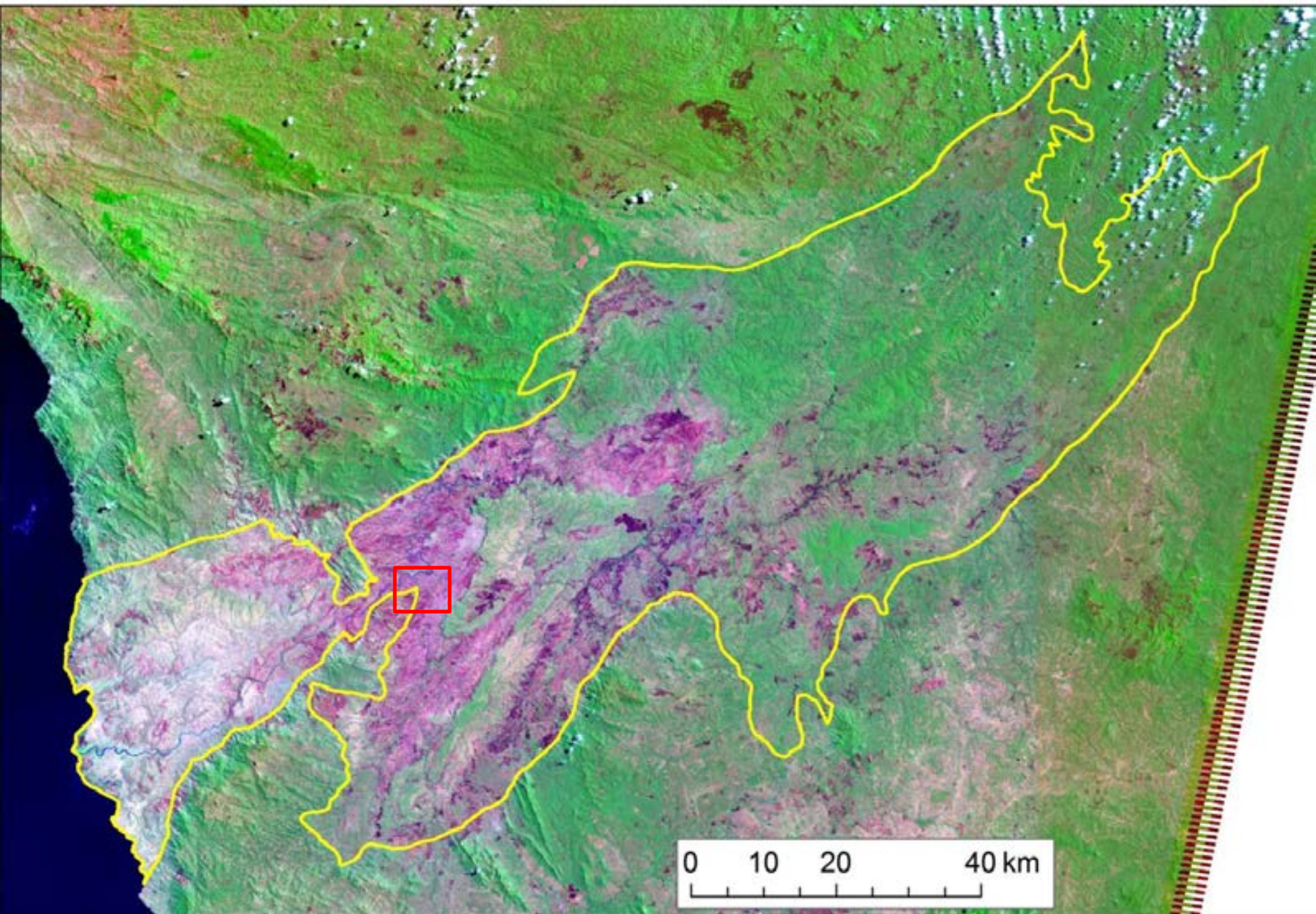
3) ASTER Color IR

4) ASTER overlapping stereo bands

5) ASTER Thermal IR

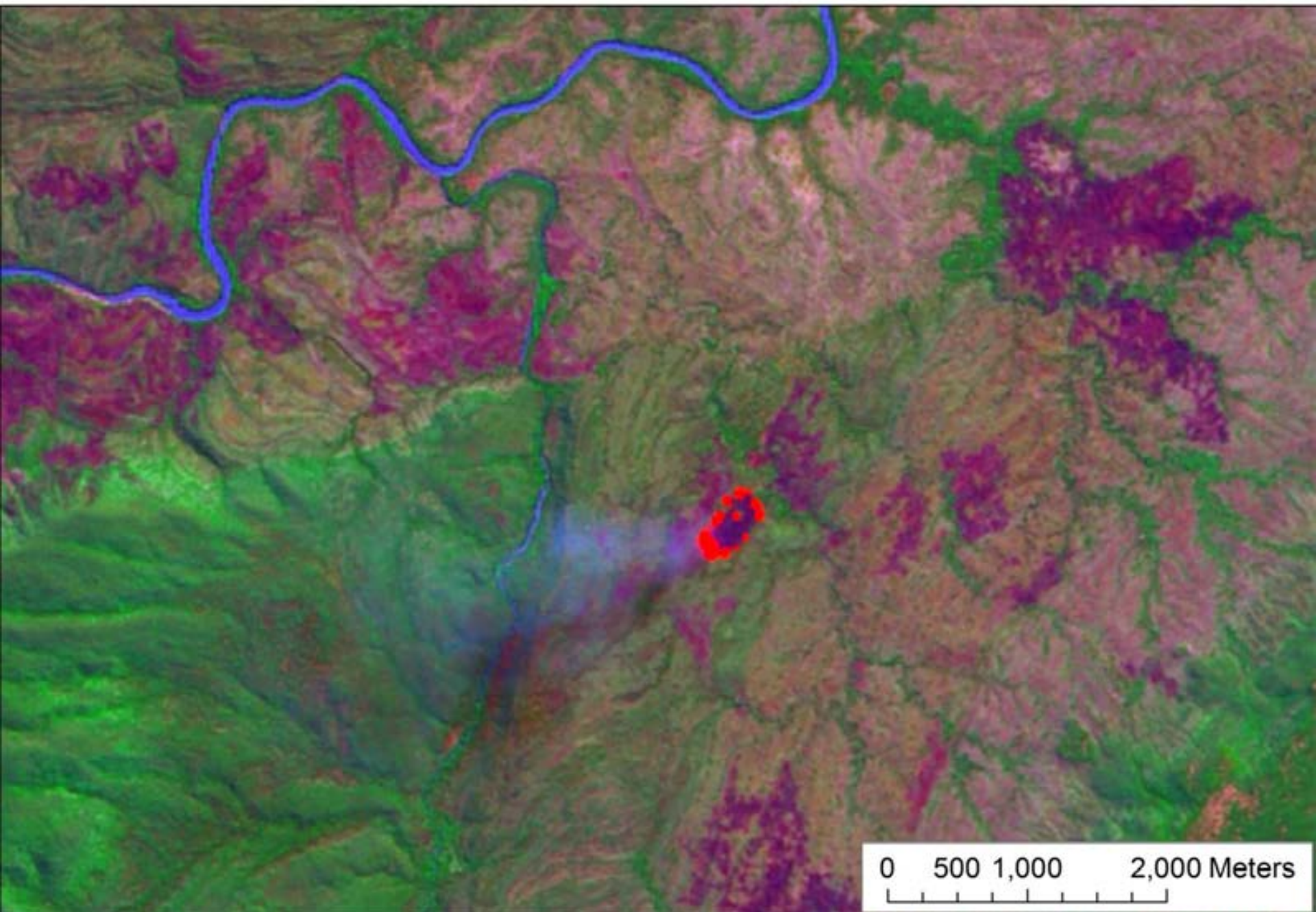


Landsat TM Sep 2005 30 m 742 as RGB





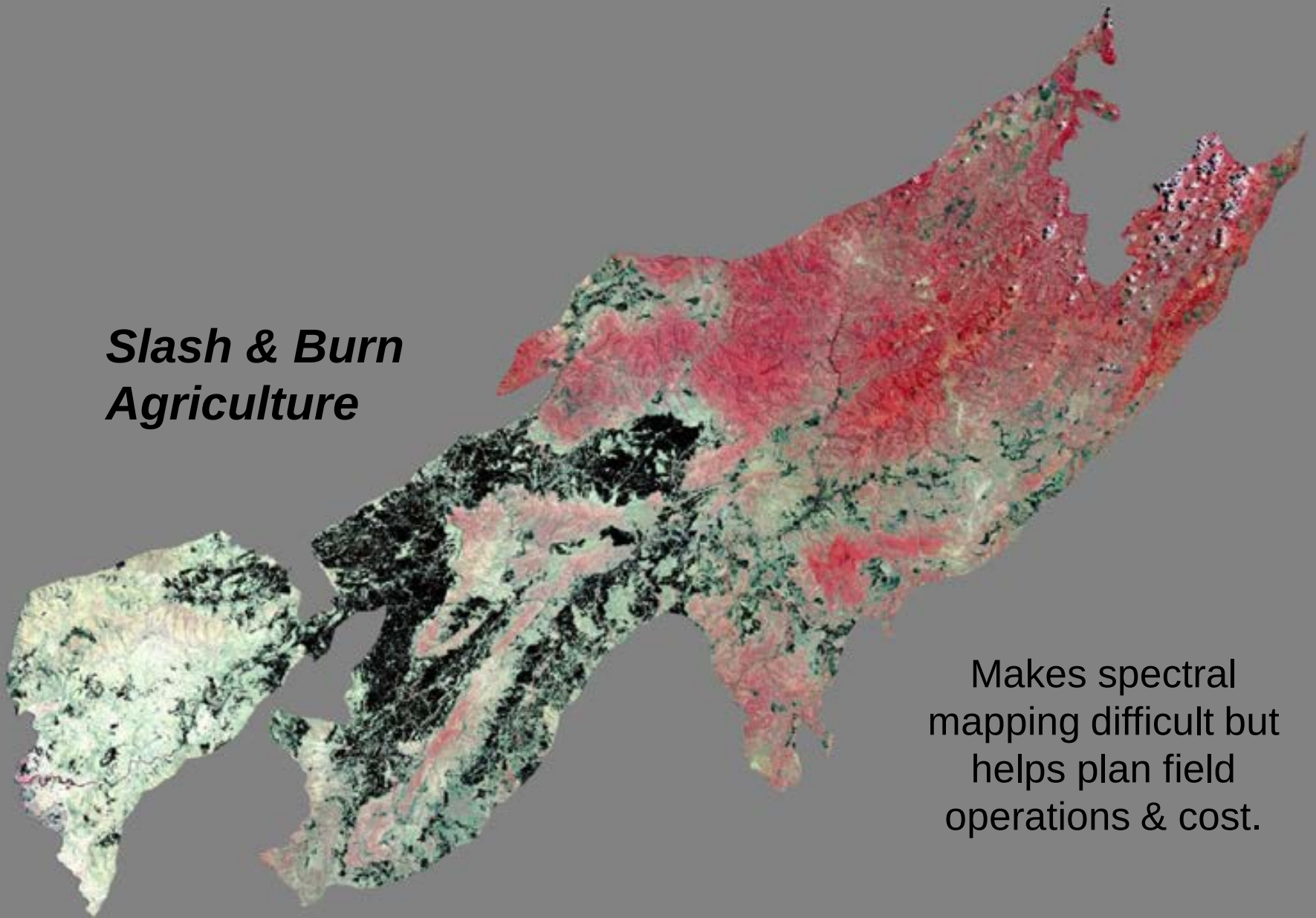
Landsat 8 Enhanced Color (753 as RGB) Purple = Burn Scars





Burn Areas (black) with CIR image (vegetation shades of red)

*Slash & Burn
Agriculture*

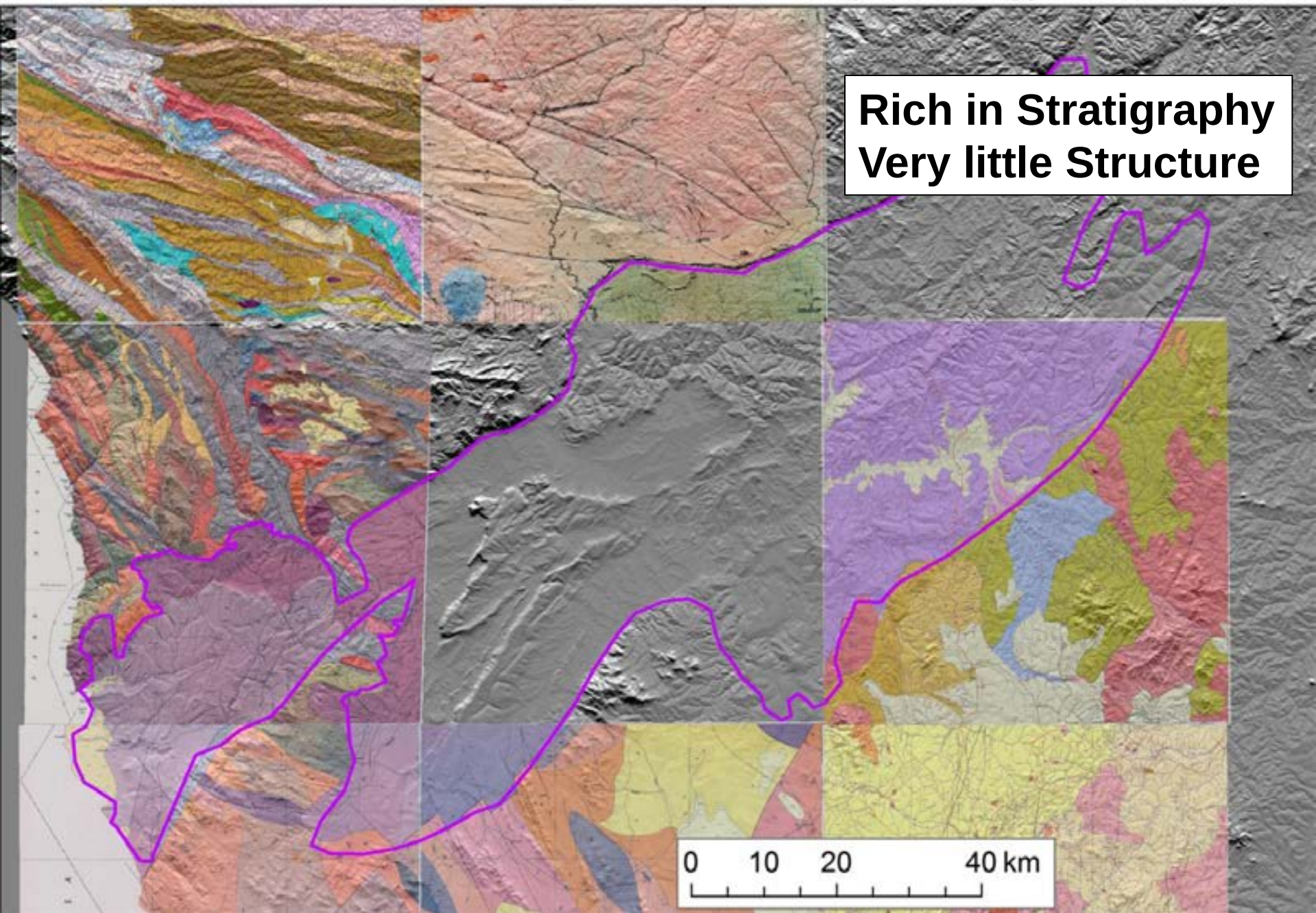


Makes spectral
mapping difficult but
helps plan field
operations & cost.



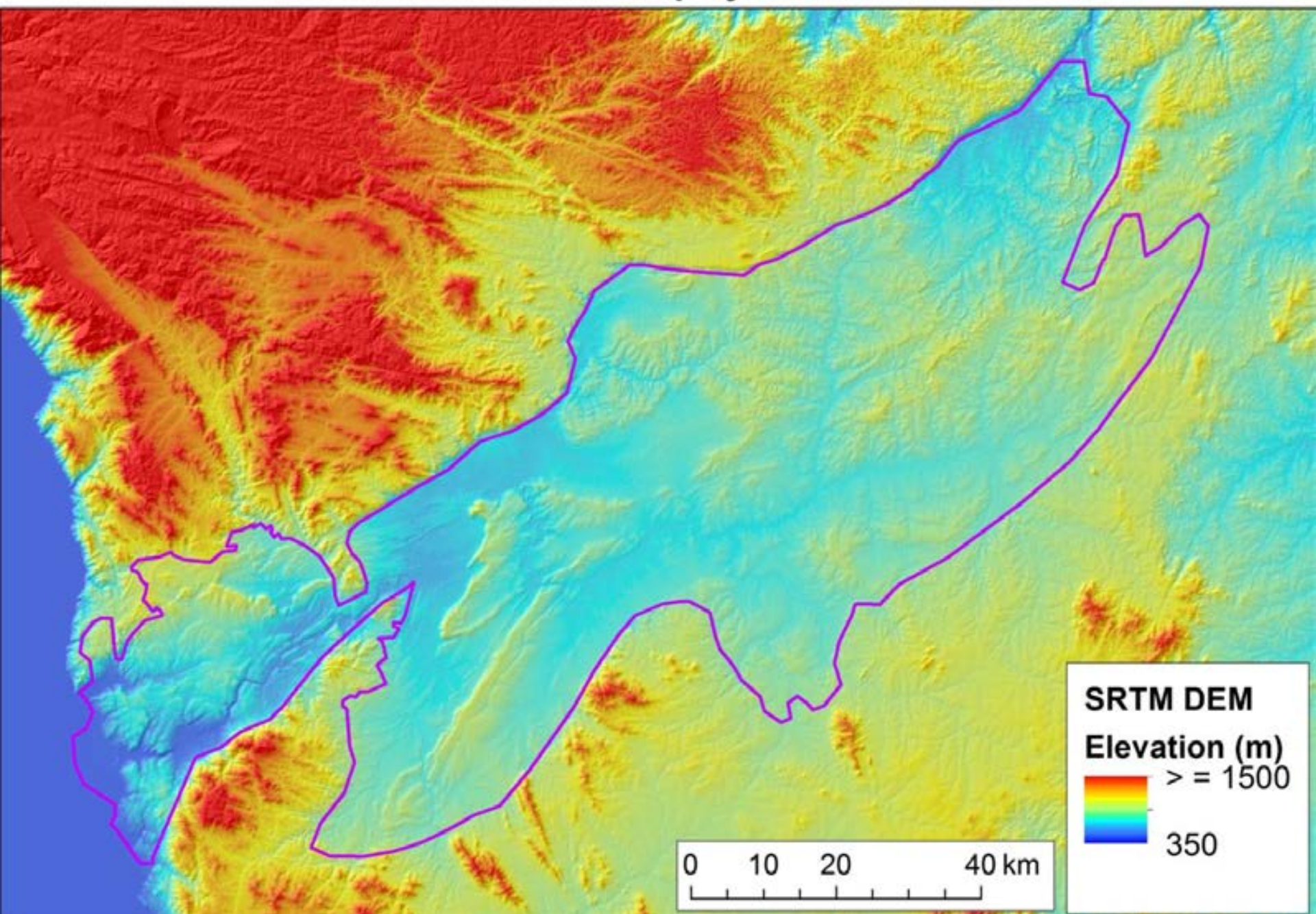
1950-1960 1:100,000 Geologic Maps, Ministry of Energy & Minerals

Rich in Stratigraphy
Very little Structure



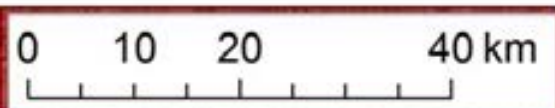


Ruhuhu Basin Outline Displayed on the SRTM DEM



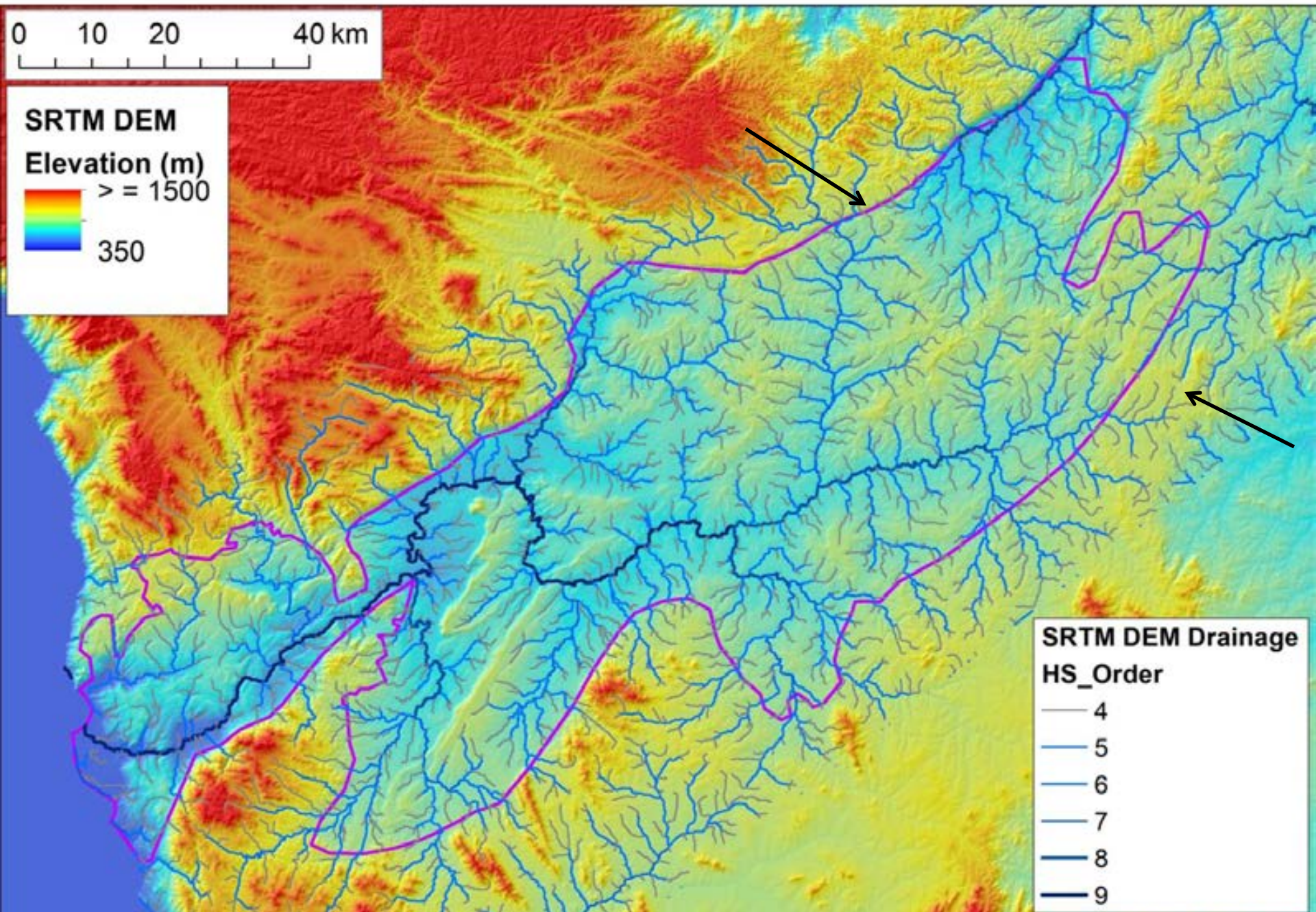
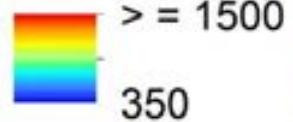


Drainage Patterns in the Ruhuhu Basin, Tanzania



SRTM DEM

Elevation (m)

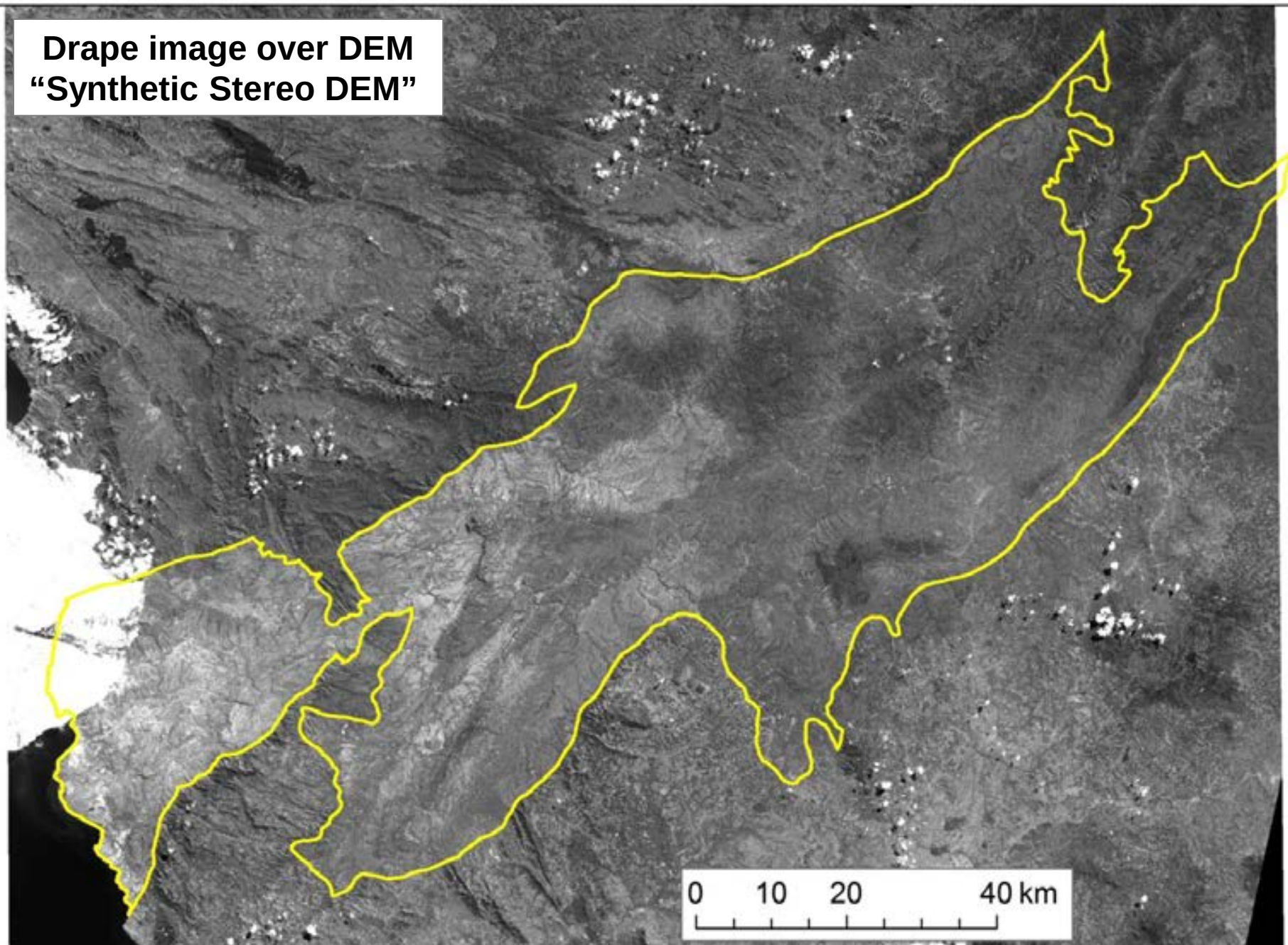


**SRTM DEM Drainage
HS_Order**

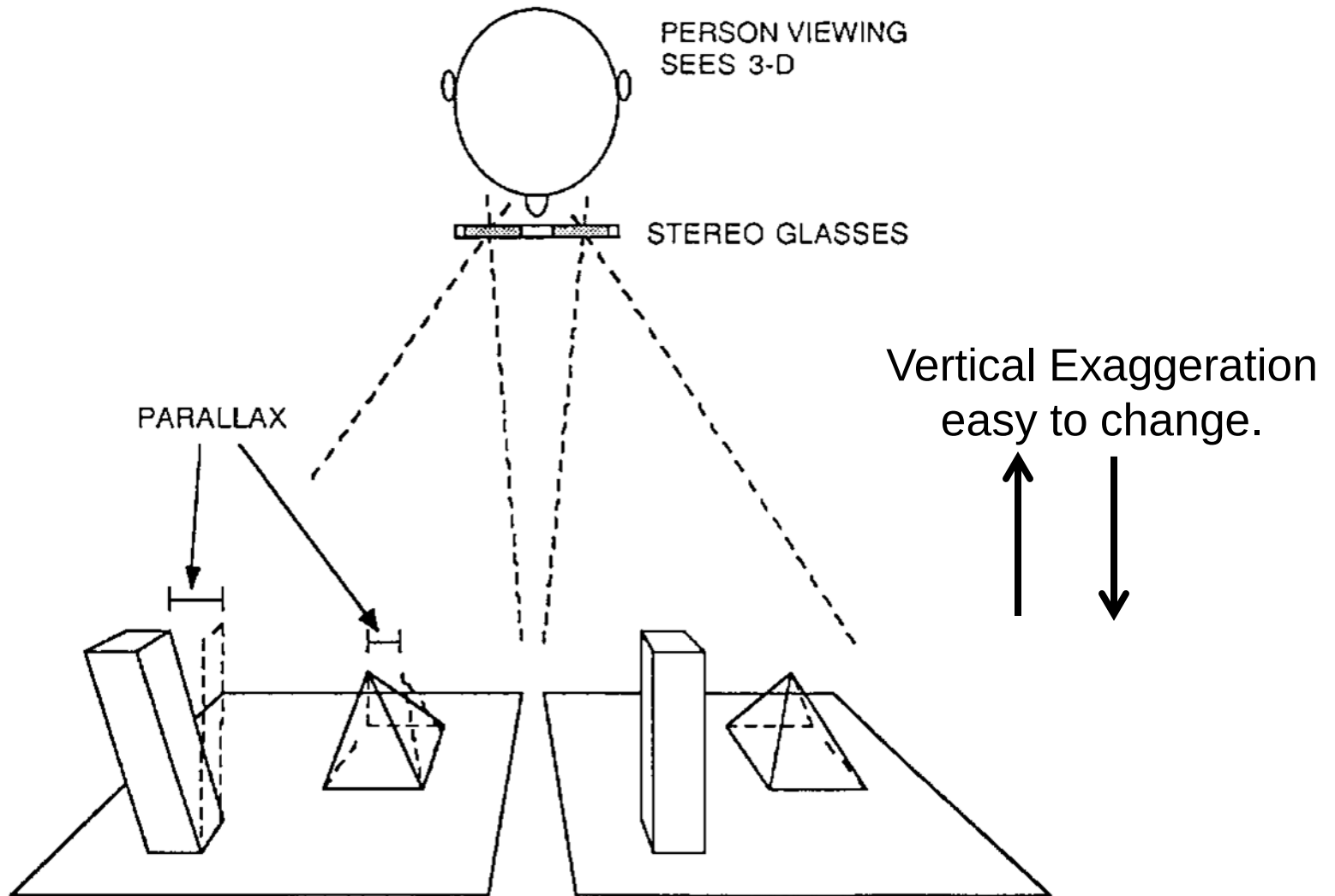




Drape image over DEM
"Synthetic Stereo DEM"



Creating a Synthetic Stereo DEM

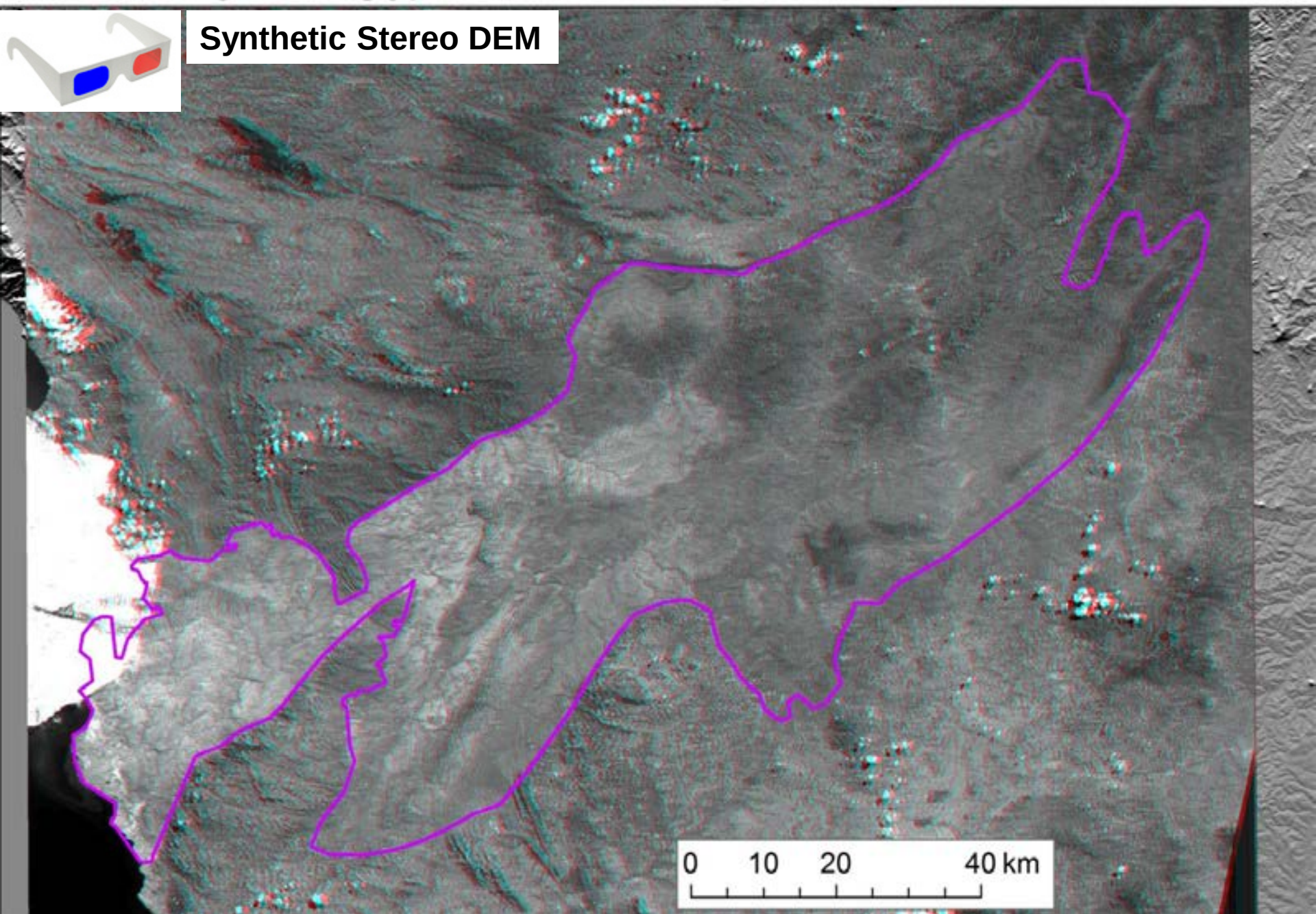




Red/Cyan Anaglyph 15m Landsat8 pan over SRTM DEM 8X VE

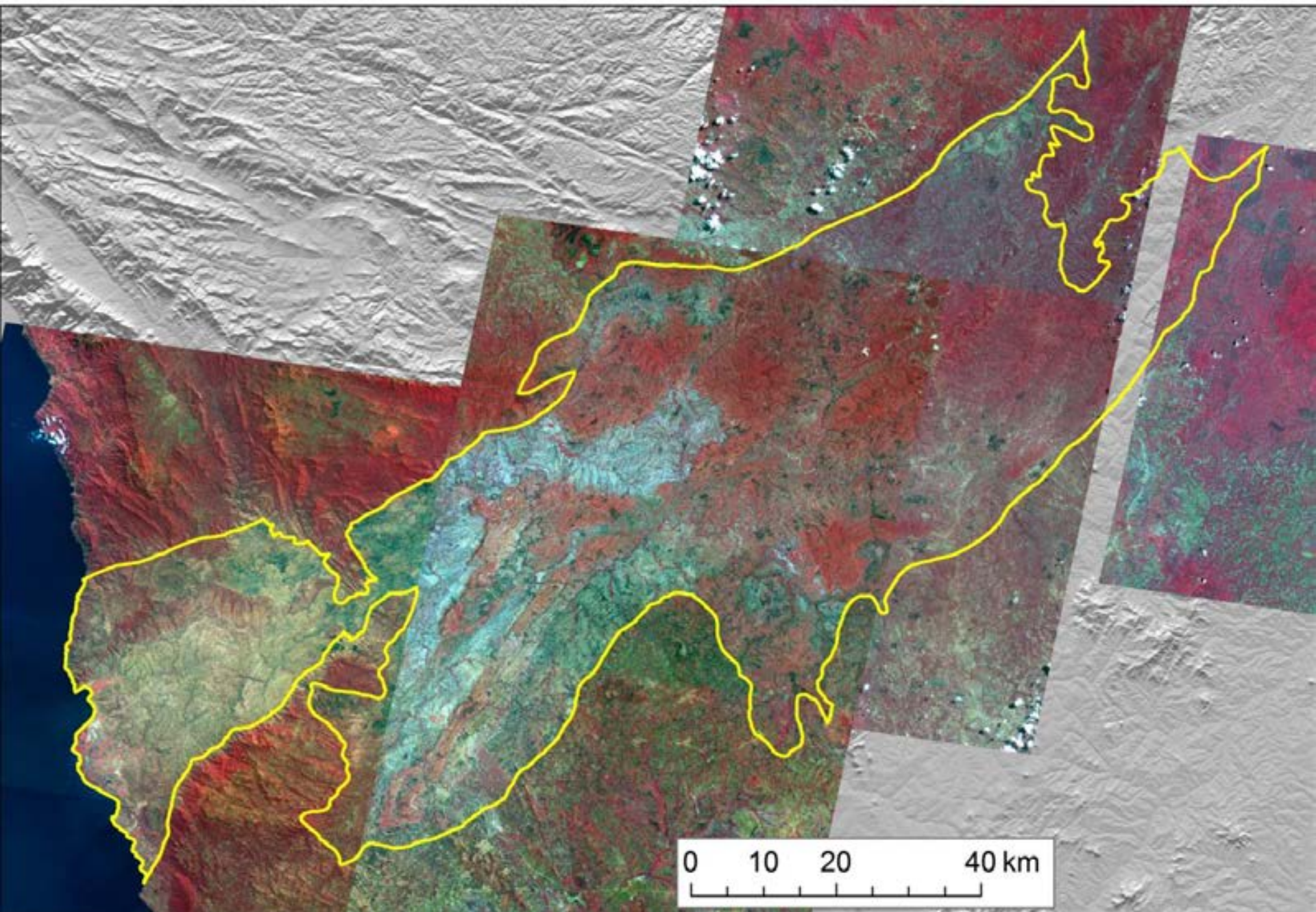


Synthetic Stereo DEM



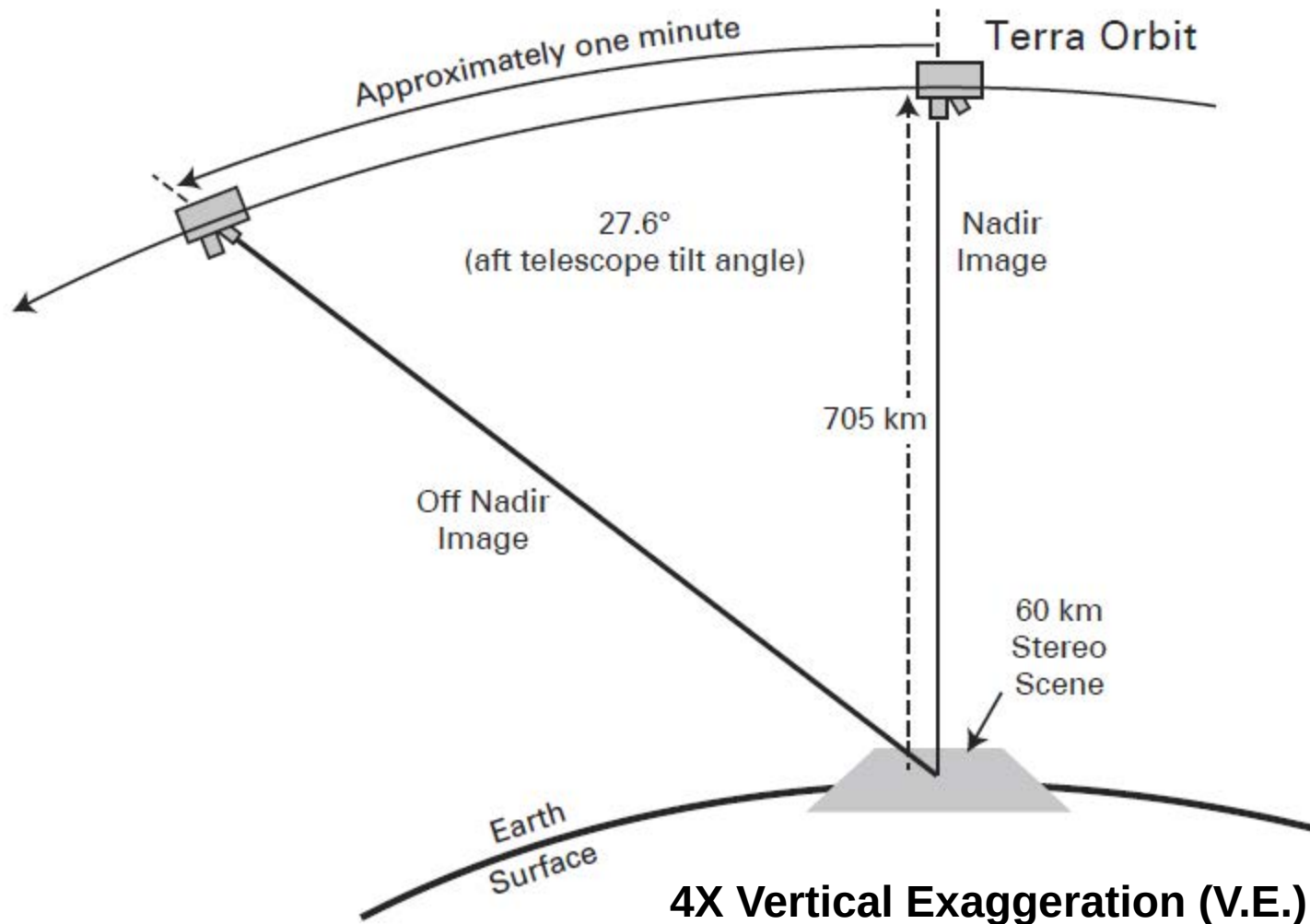


ASTER CIR 15 m 2012-2013 imagery

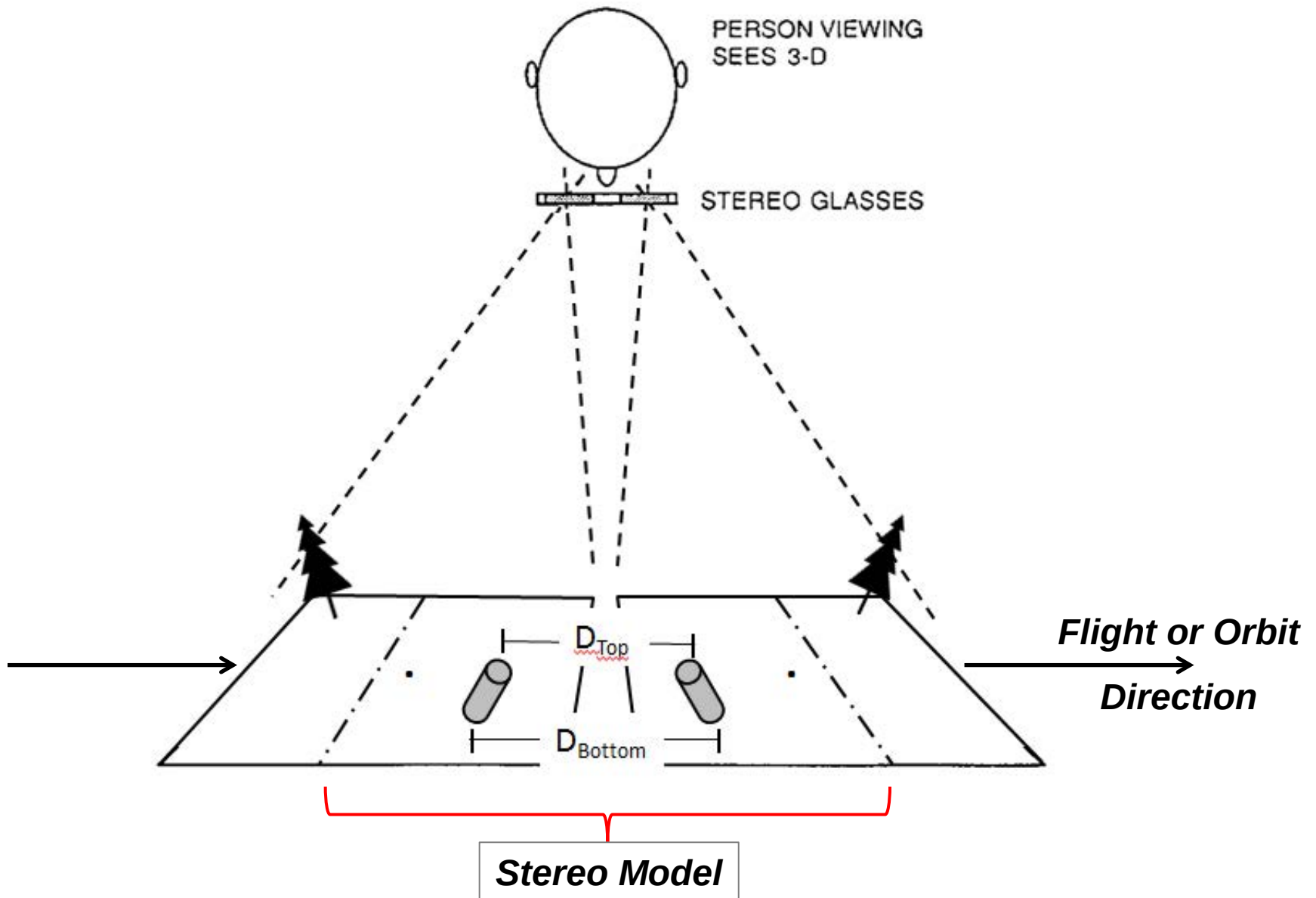




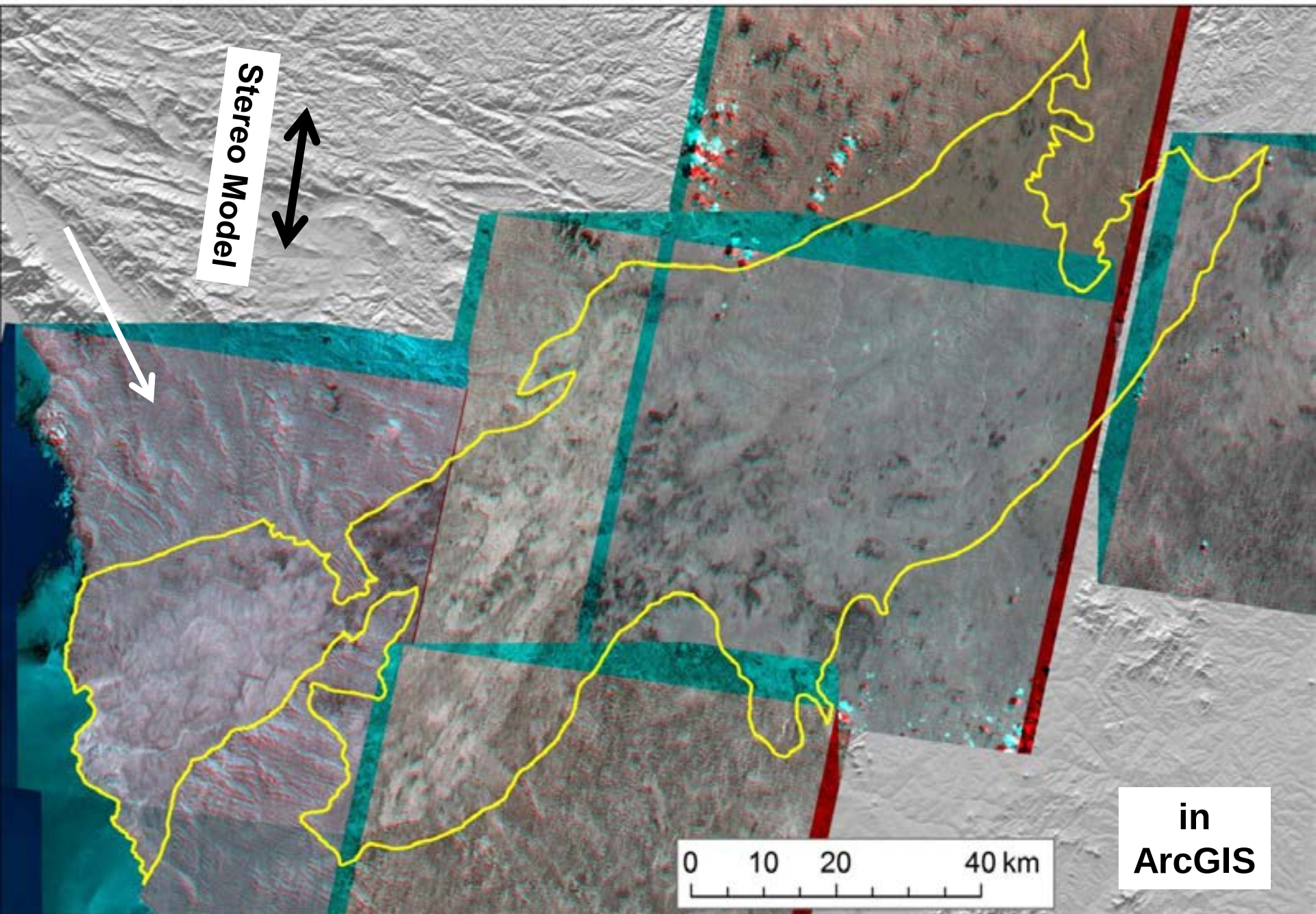
Overlapping ASTER NIR grayscale images enable stereoscopic viewing

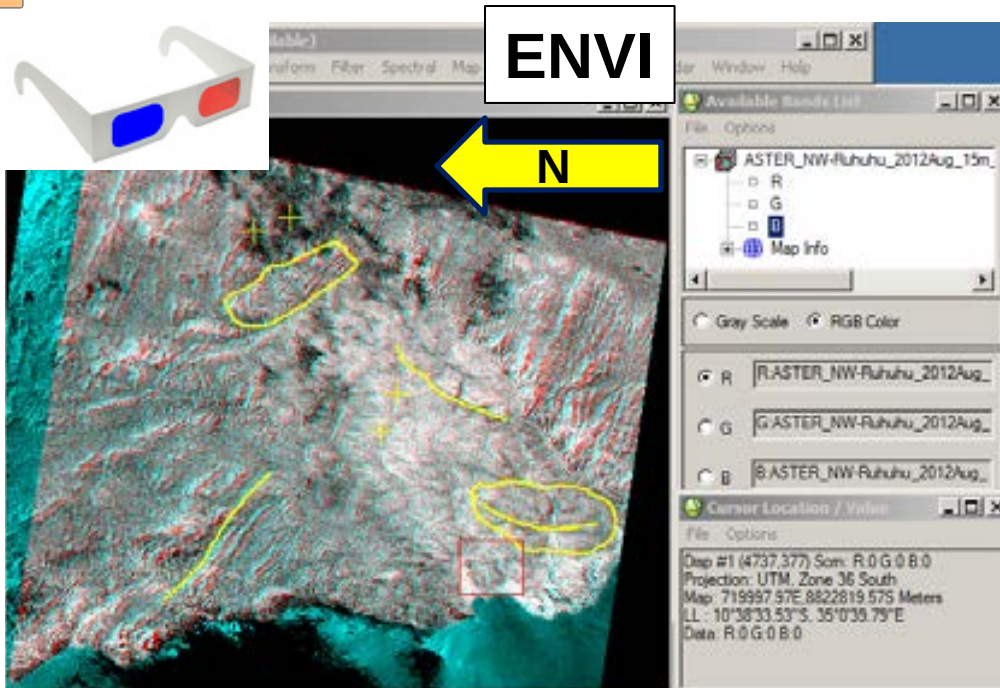


Overlapping images enable stereoscopic viewing



ASTER Stereo from Overlapping Band 3 (NIR) Nadir & Off-Nadir Images

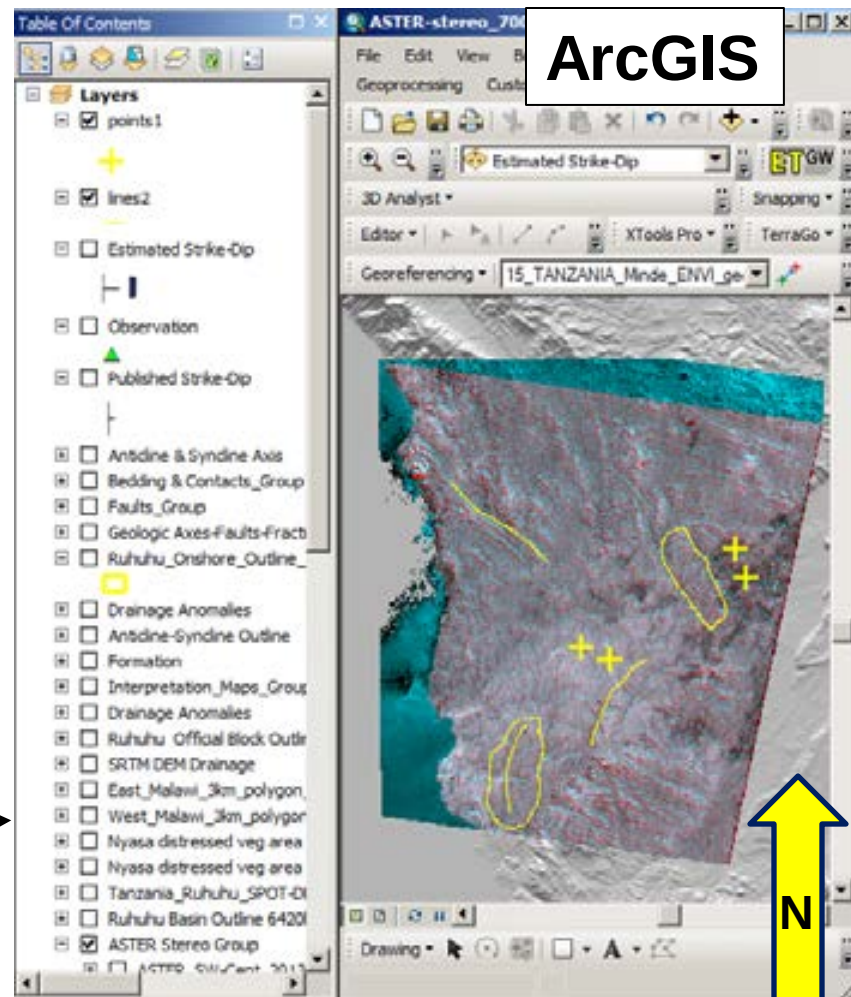




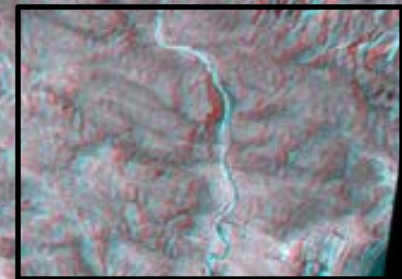
ASTER stereo
model rotated 90°
and interpreted with
red/cyan glasses.
Coordinates preserved!
Vector maps created.

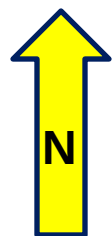
Stereo interpretation
(vector maps)
loads into GIS
in correct map space!

ASTER Stereo Mapping Work Process



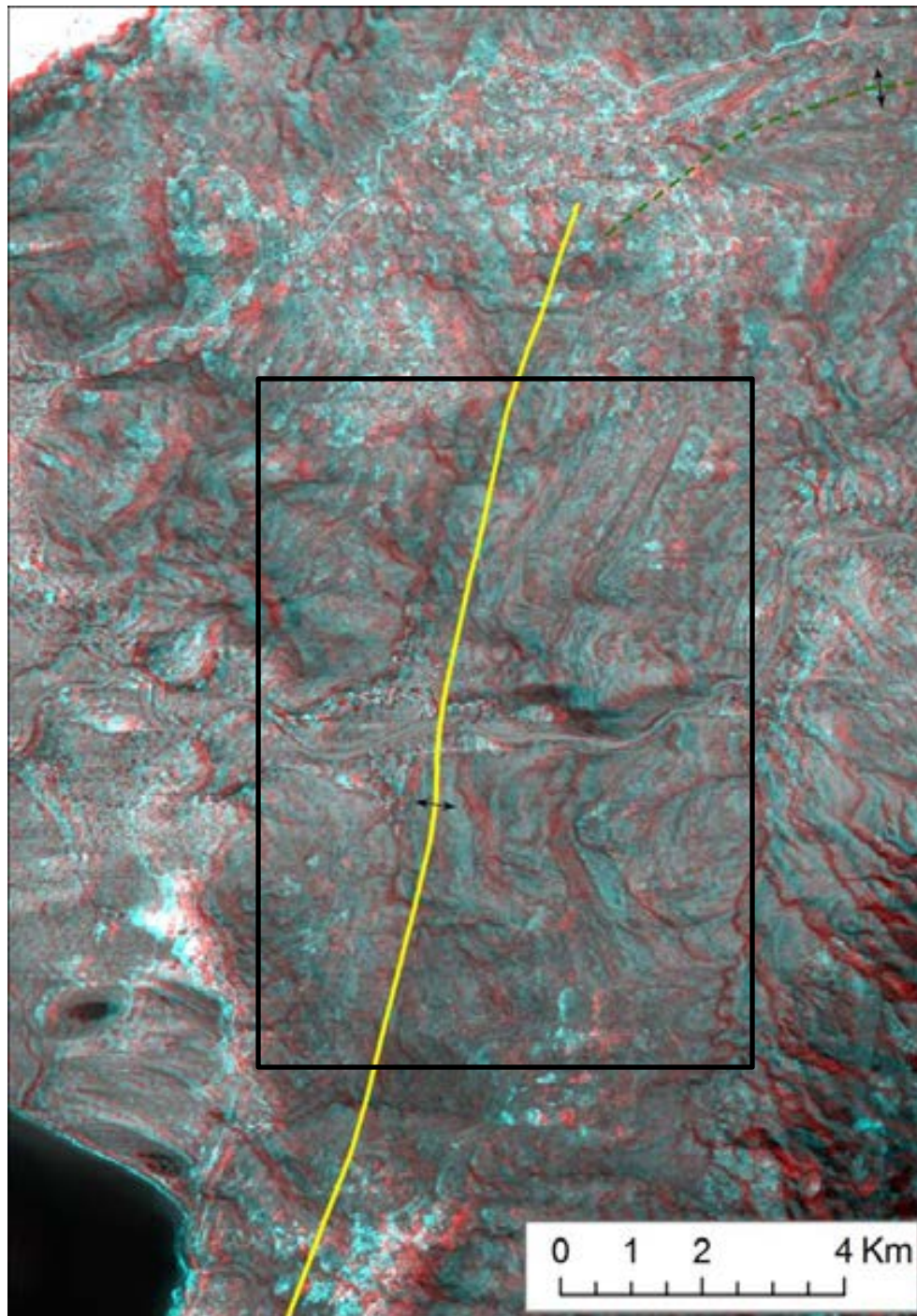
Overlapping ASTER images





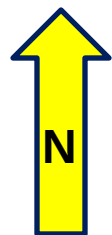
Landsat 15 meter
Pan image draped
On STRM DEM

8X vertical
exaggeration



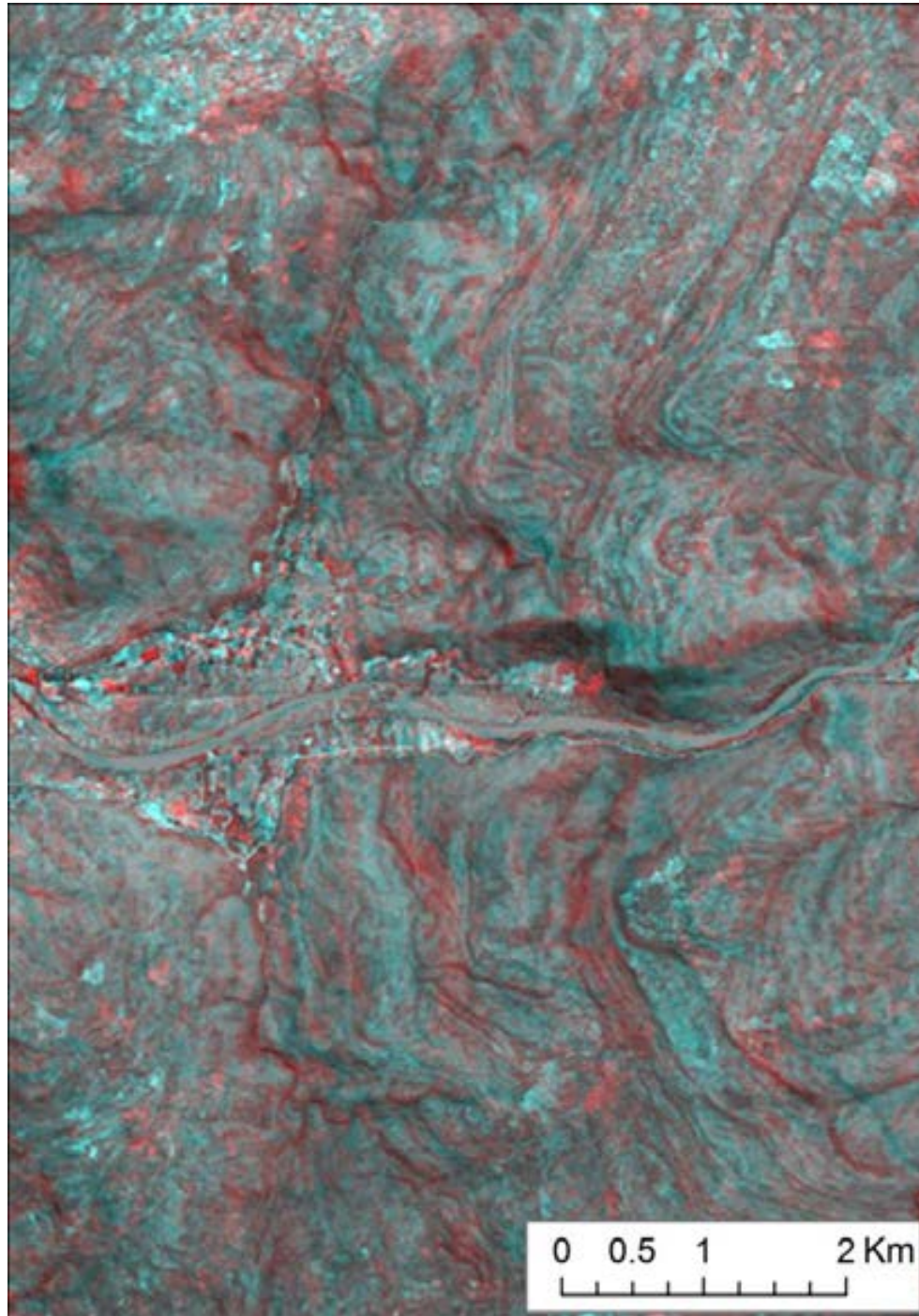
**Synthetic Stereo
DEM**

Viewed in ArcGIS



Landsat 15 meter
Pan image draped
On STRM DEM

8X vertical
exaggeration



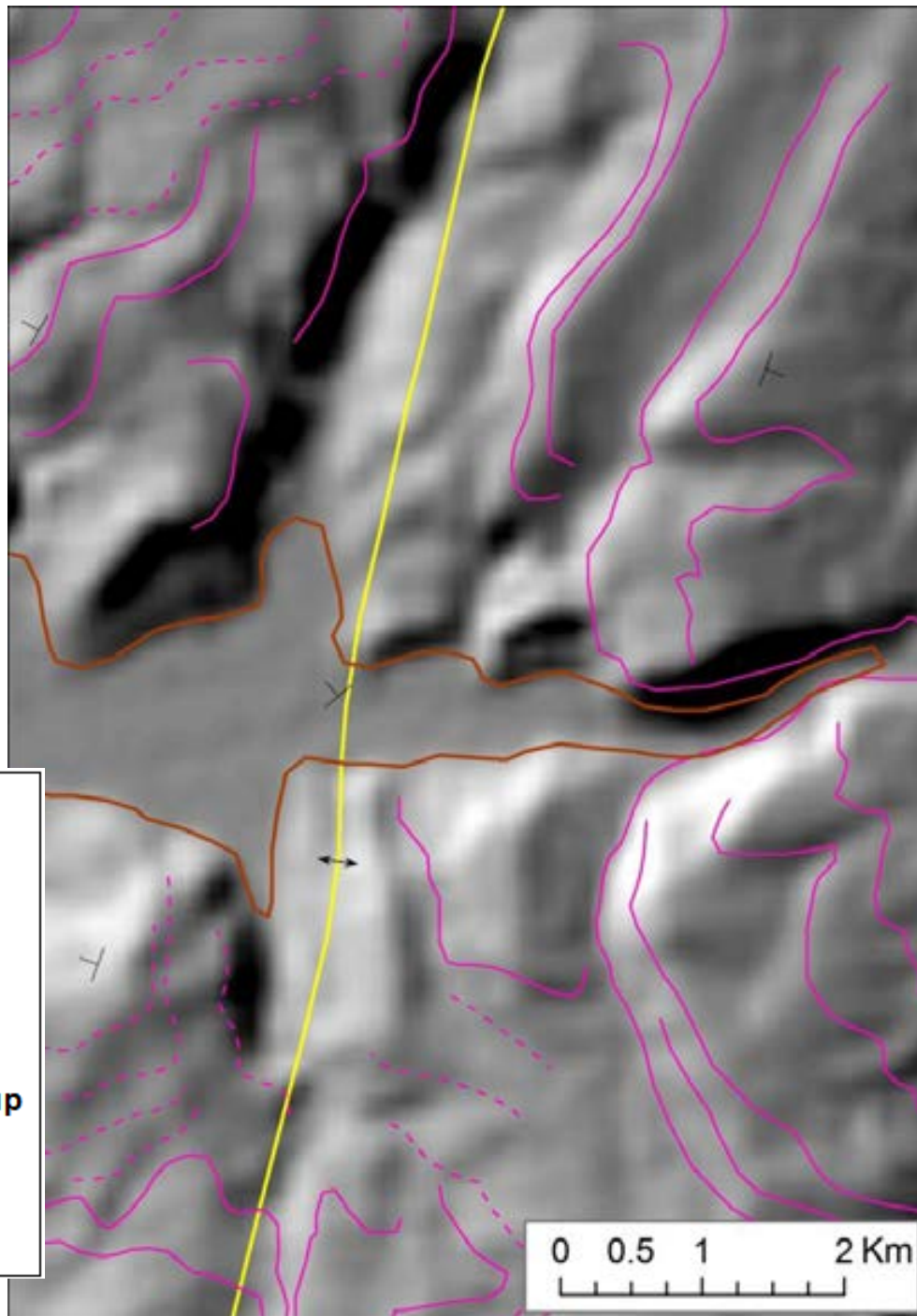
**Synthetic Stereo
DEM**

Viewed in ArcGIS



Hillshade SRTM DEM

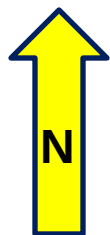
Difficult to
estimate
dips accurately.



*DEM grid size
controls quality
of dip estimates
from Synthetic
Stereo DEMs*

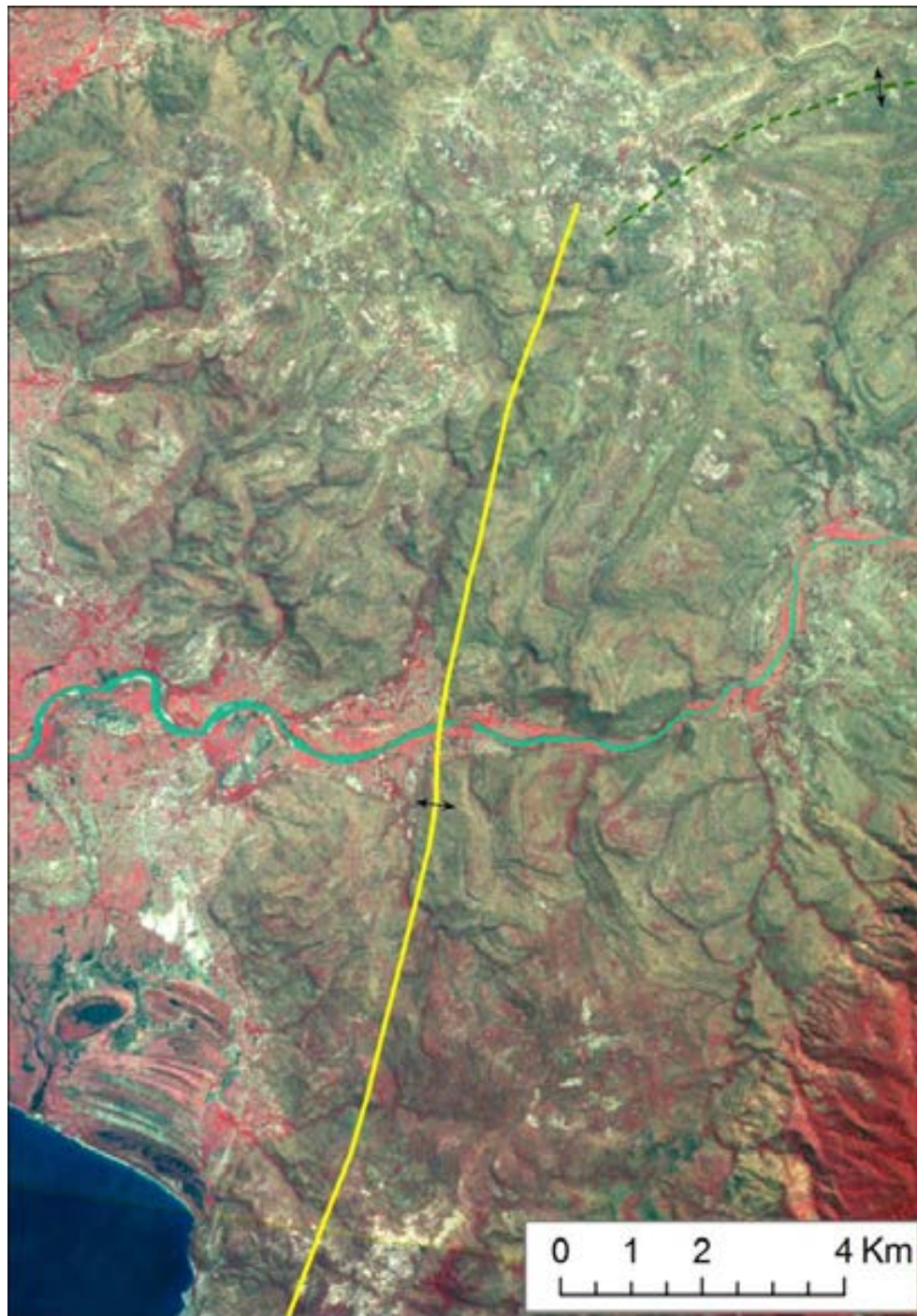
*Landcover?
Type of DEM?*

*Top of canopy
(DSM)
vs.
Bare Earth (\$) DTM*

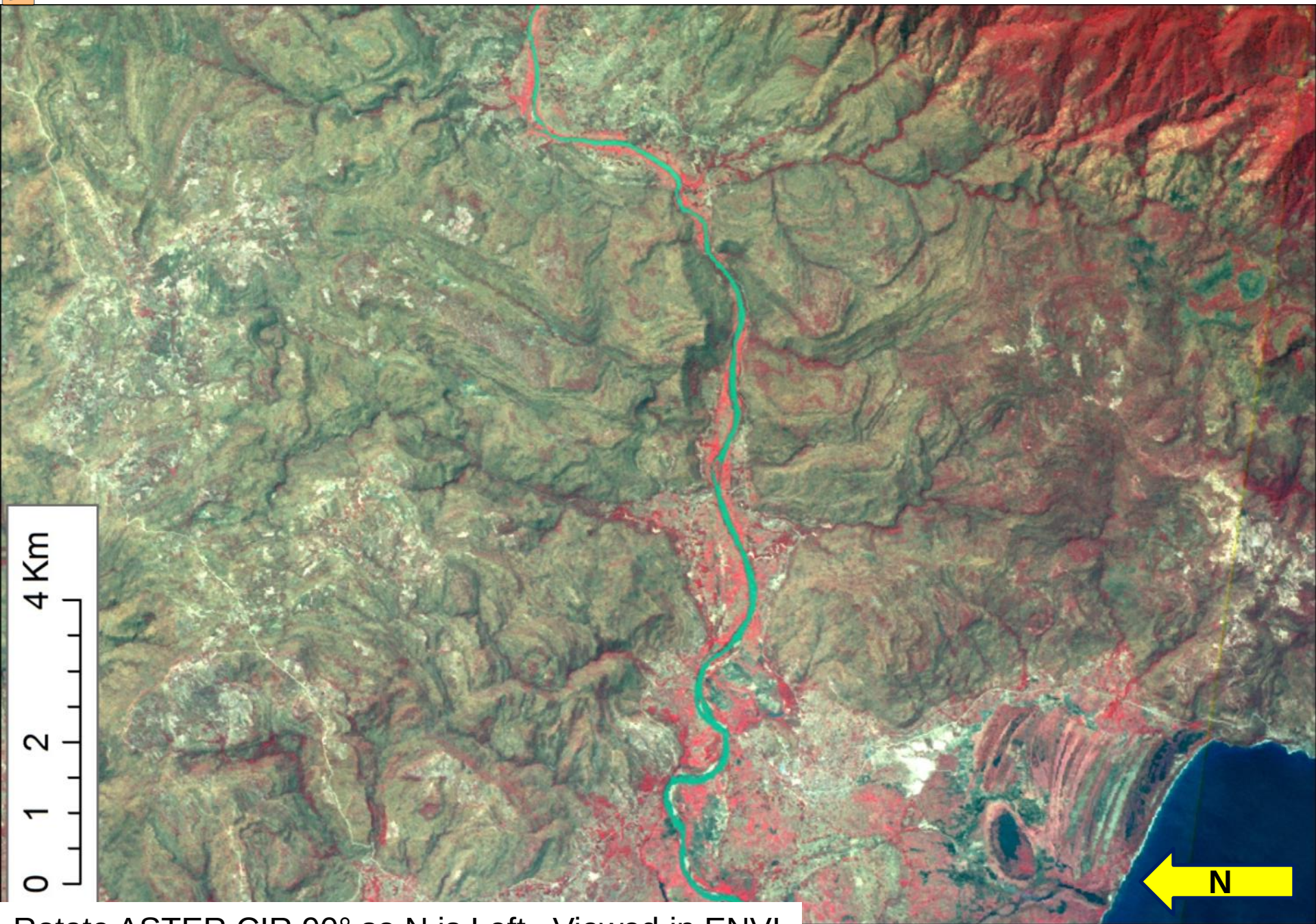


ASTER 15 m
CIR image

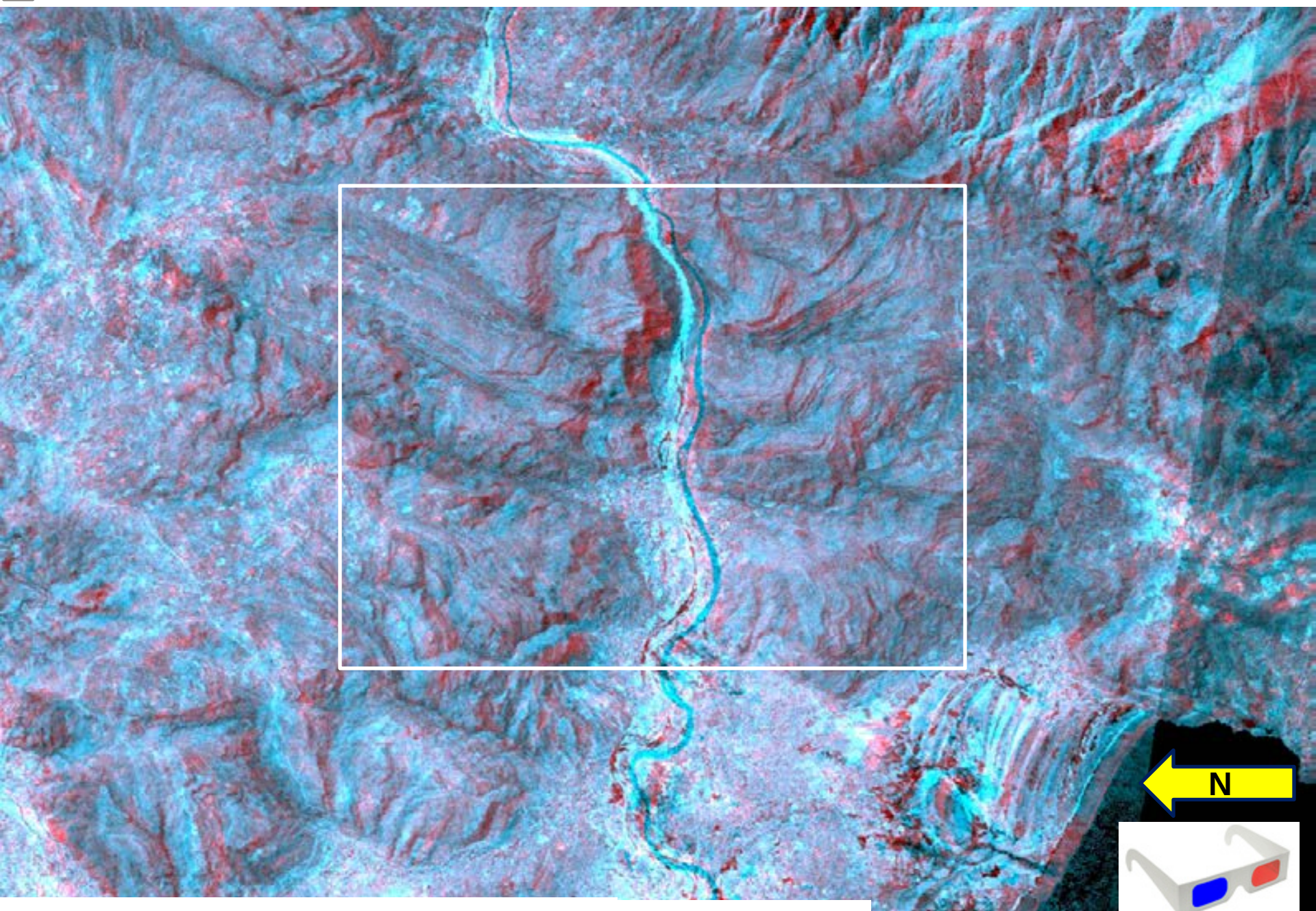
Anticline Axis
Yellow line



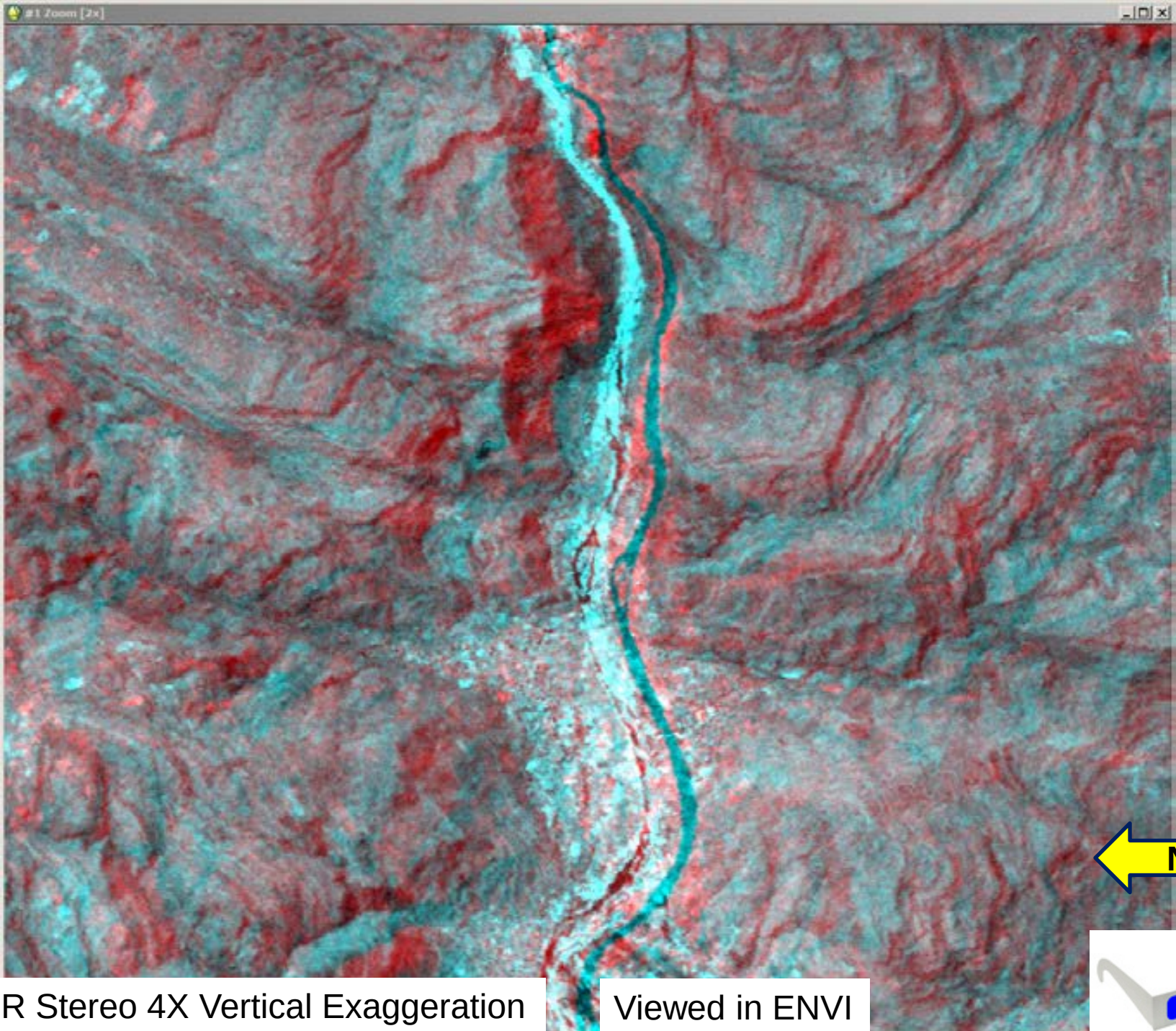
Viewed in ArcGIS



Rotate ASTER CIR 90° so N is Left. Viewed in ENVI



ASTER Stereo 4X Vertical Exaggeration Viewed in ENVI



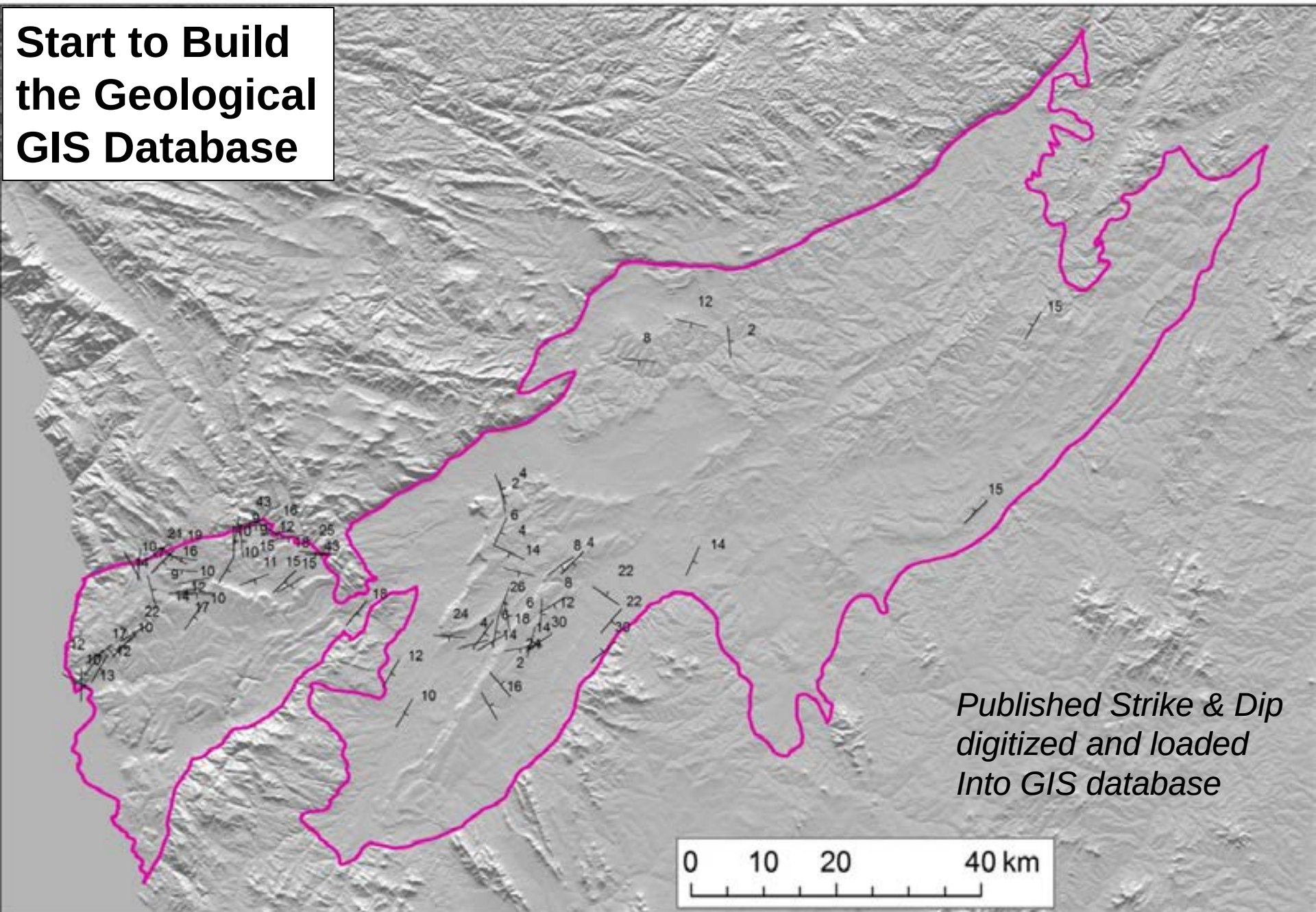
ASTER Stereo 4X Vertical Exaggeration

Viewed in ENVI



Published Strike & Dip

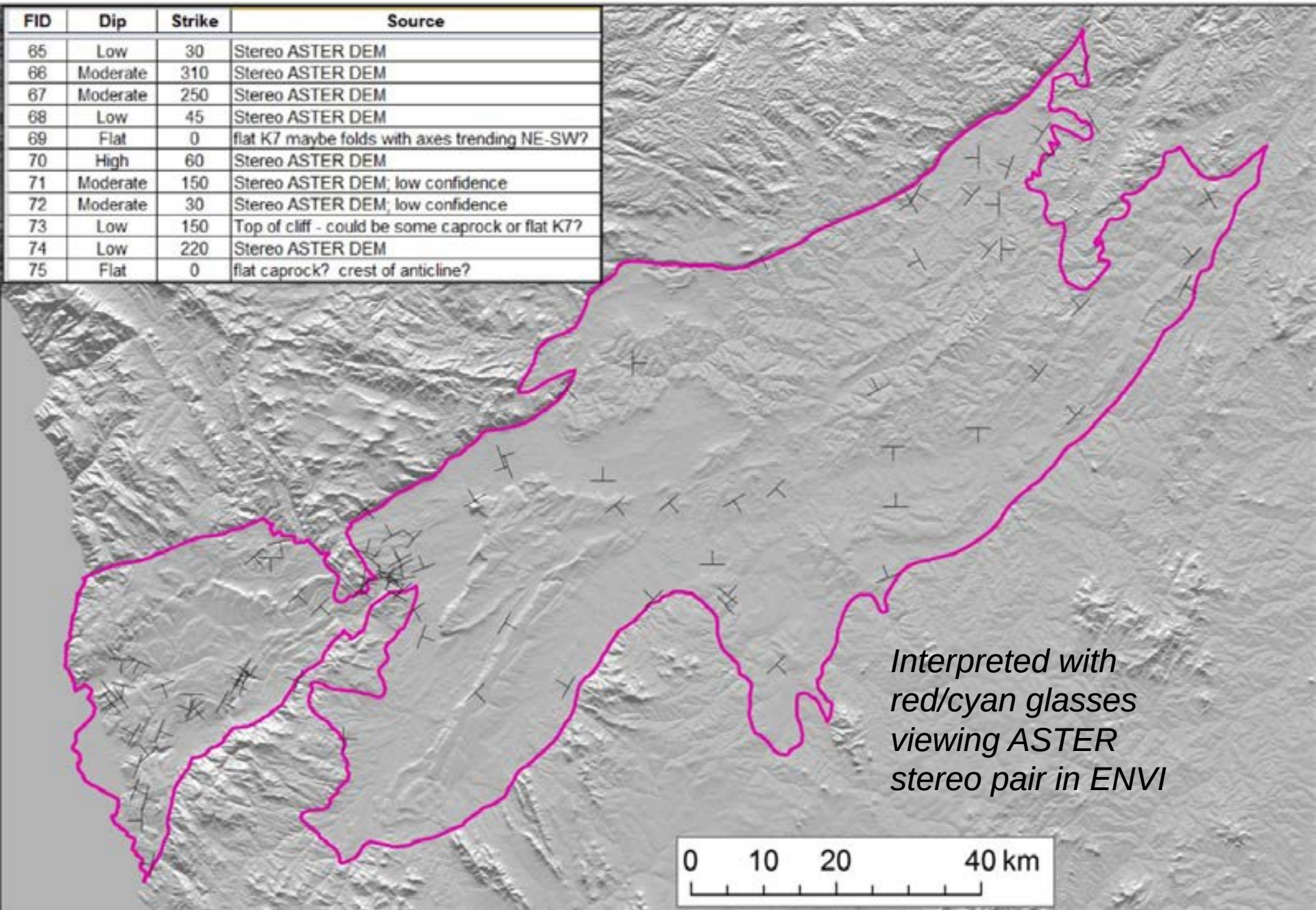
**Start to Build
the Geological
GIS Database**





Estimated Strike & Dip

FID	Dip	Strike	Source
65	Low	30	Stereo ASTER DEM
66	Moderate	310	Stereo ASTER DEM
67	Moderate	250	Stereo ASTER DEM
68	Low	45	Stereo ASTER DEM
69	Flat	0	flat K7 maybe folds with axes trending NE-SW?
70	High	60	Stereo ASTER DEM
71	Moderate	150	Stereo ASTER DEM; low confidence
72	Moderate	30	Stereo ASTER DEM; low confidence
73	Low	150	Top of cliff - could be some caprock or flat K7?
74	Low	220	Stereo ASTER DEM
75	Flat	0	flat caprock? crest of anticline?



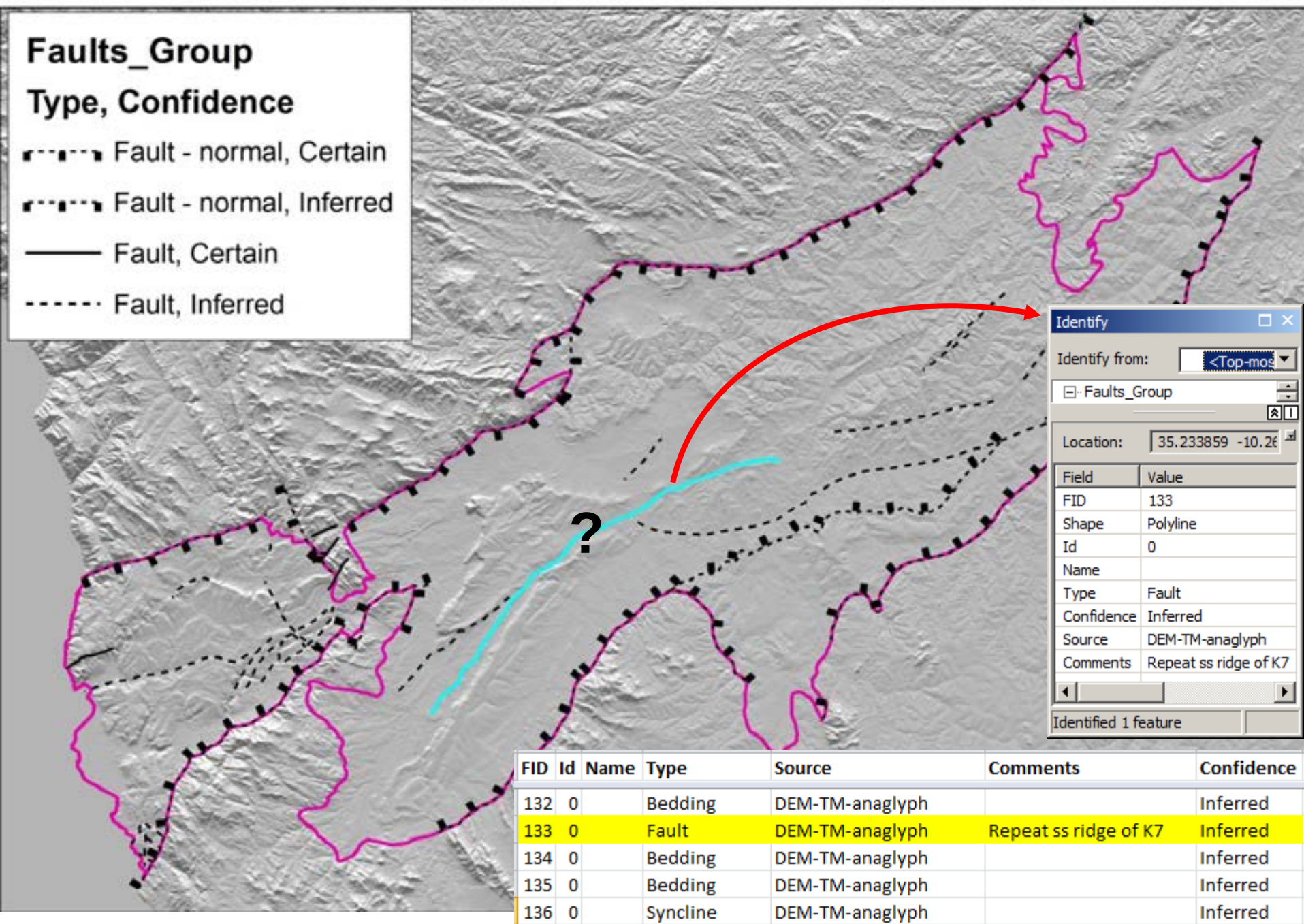


Attribute polygons, lines & points as you map!

Faults_Group

Type, Confidence

- Fault - normal, Certain
- Fault - normal, Inferred
- Fault, Certain
- Fault, Inferred



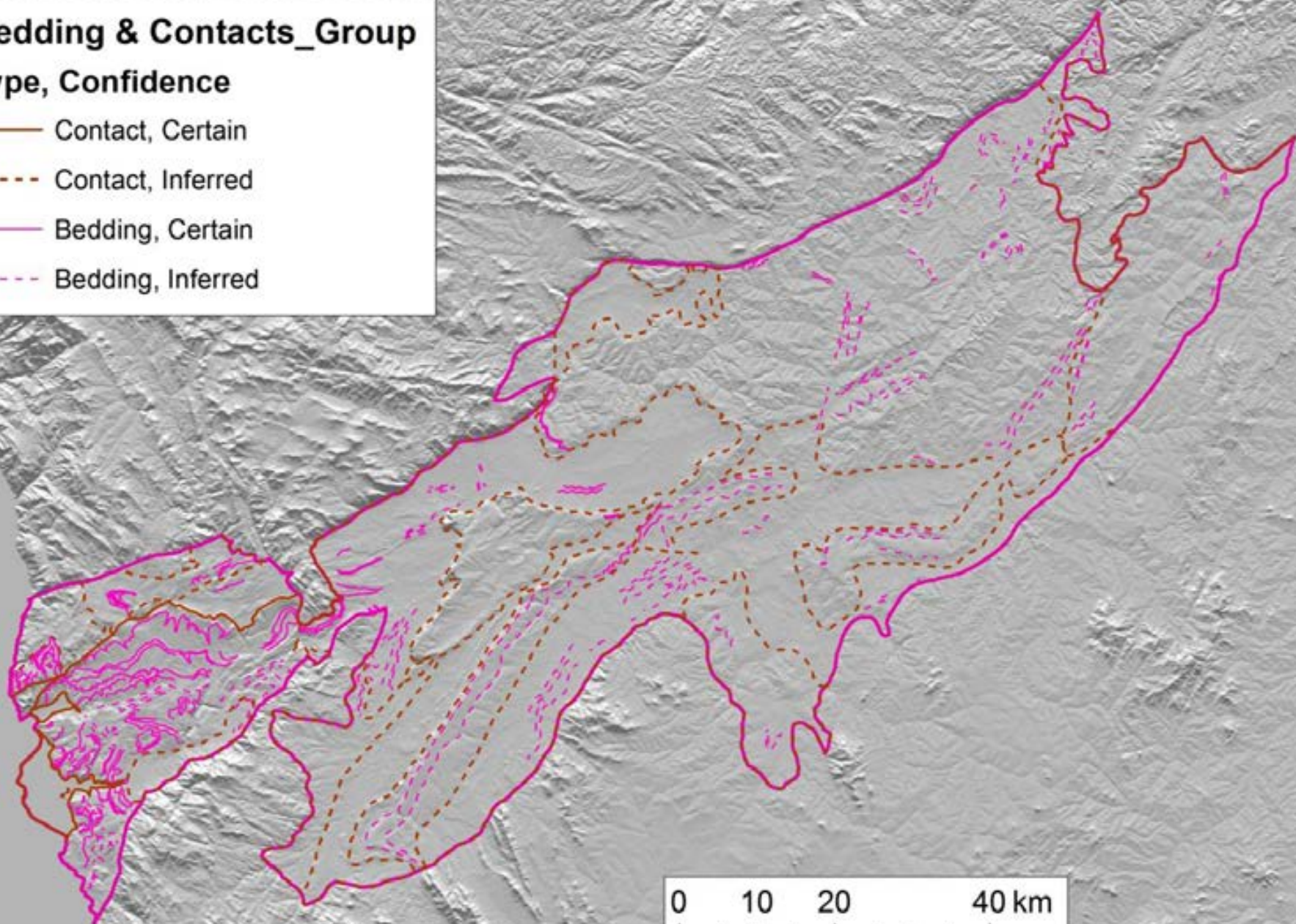


Bedding & Contacts

Bedding & Contacts_Group

Type, Confidence

- Contact, Certain
- - - Contact, Inferred
- Bedding, Certain
- - - Bedding, Inferred



0 10 20 40 km

Interpreted Anticlines & Synclines, Formations

Formation Name

- Qal
- K1-4
- K1-4?
- K5-6
- K7
- K7?
- K8
- K8?
- K7-8?

Anticline-Syncline Outline

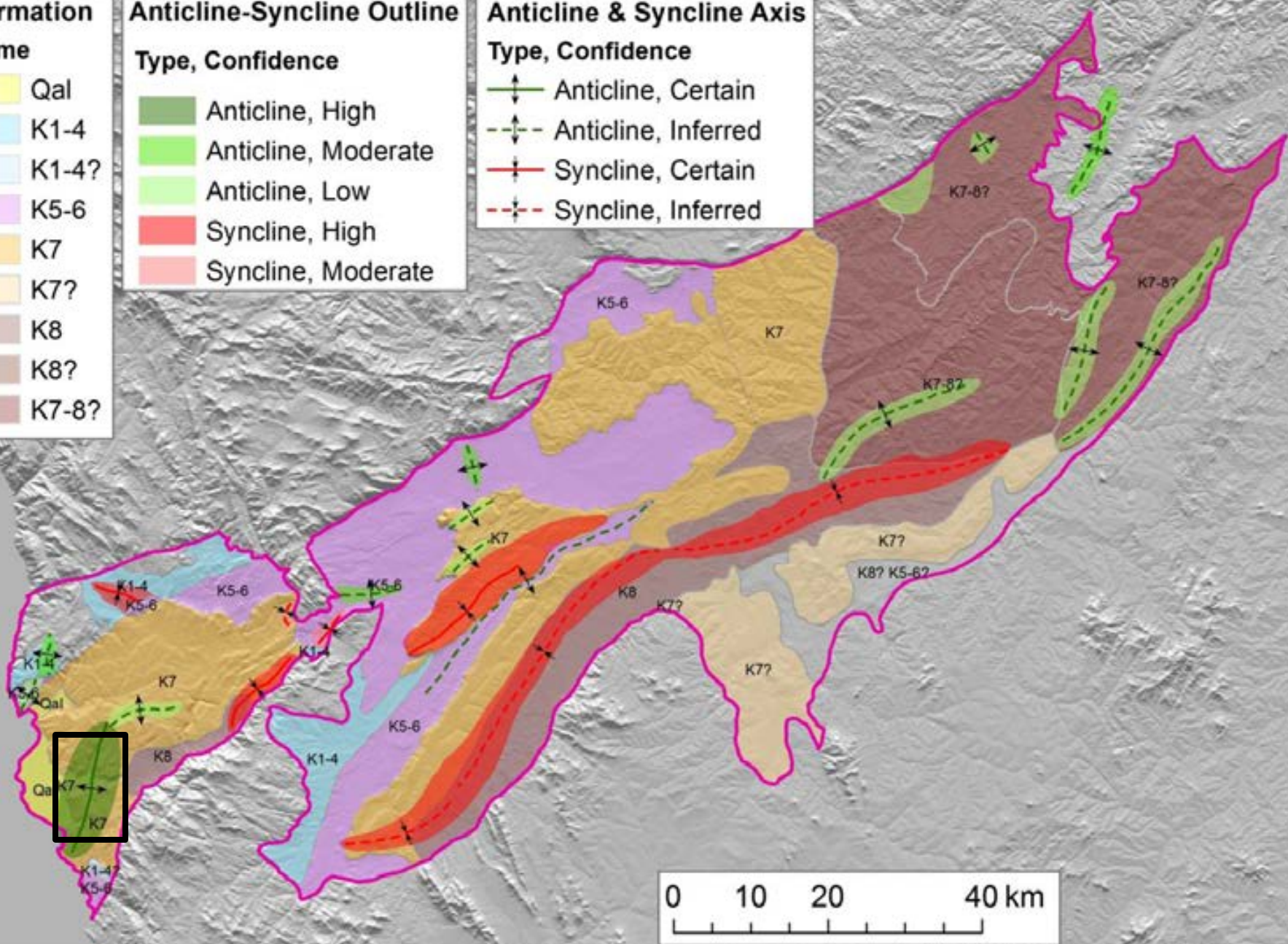
Type, Confidence

- Anticline, High
- Anticline, Moderate
- Anticline, Low
- Syncline, High
- Syncline, Moderate

Anticline & Syncline Axis

Type, Confidence

- Anticline, Certain
- Anticline, Inferred
- Syncline, Certain
- Syncline, Inferred



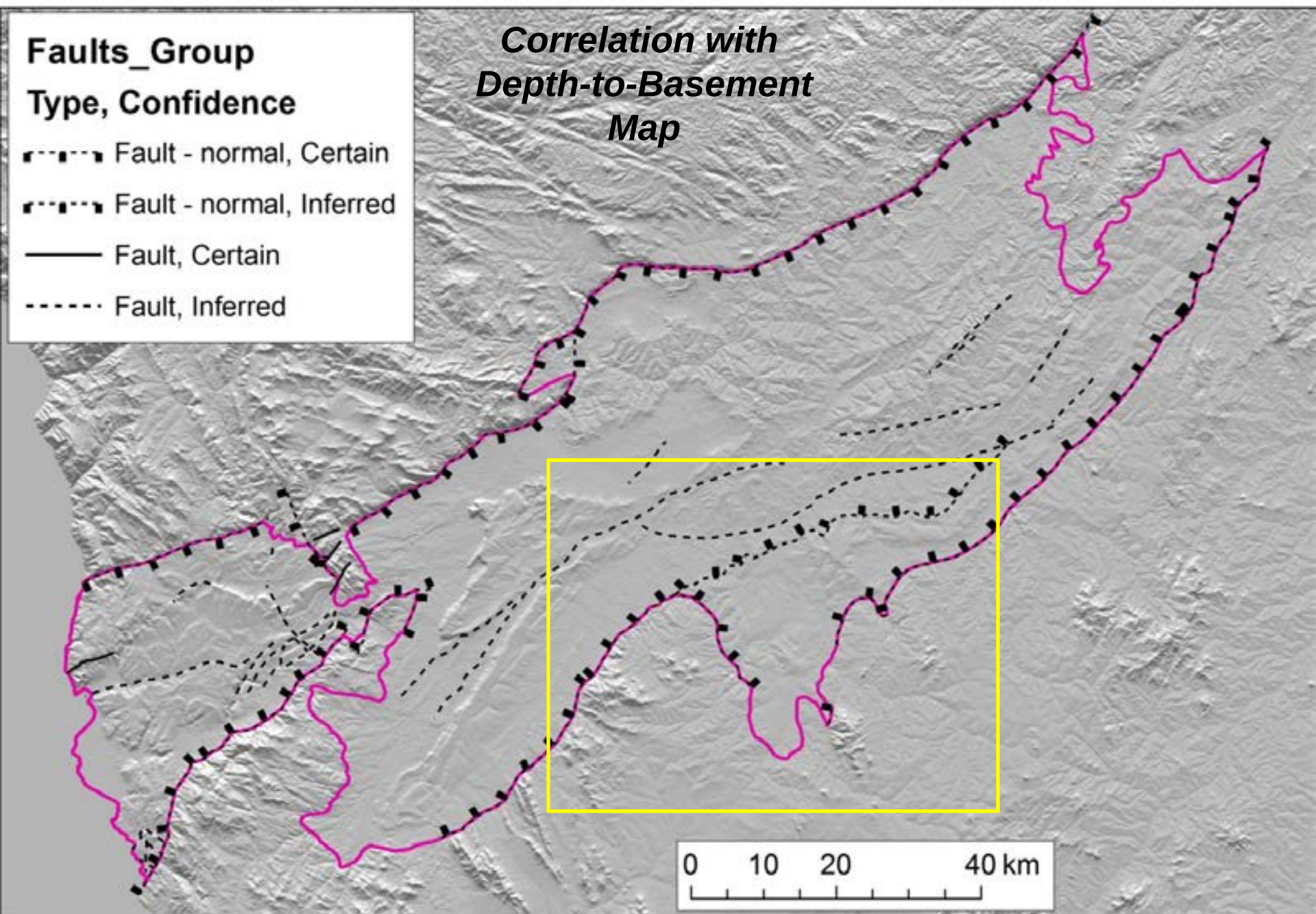


Interpreted Faults

Faults_Group Type, Confidence

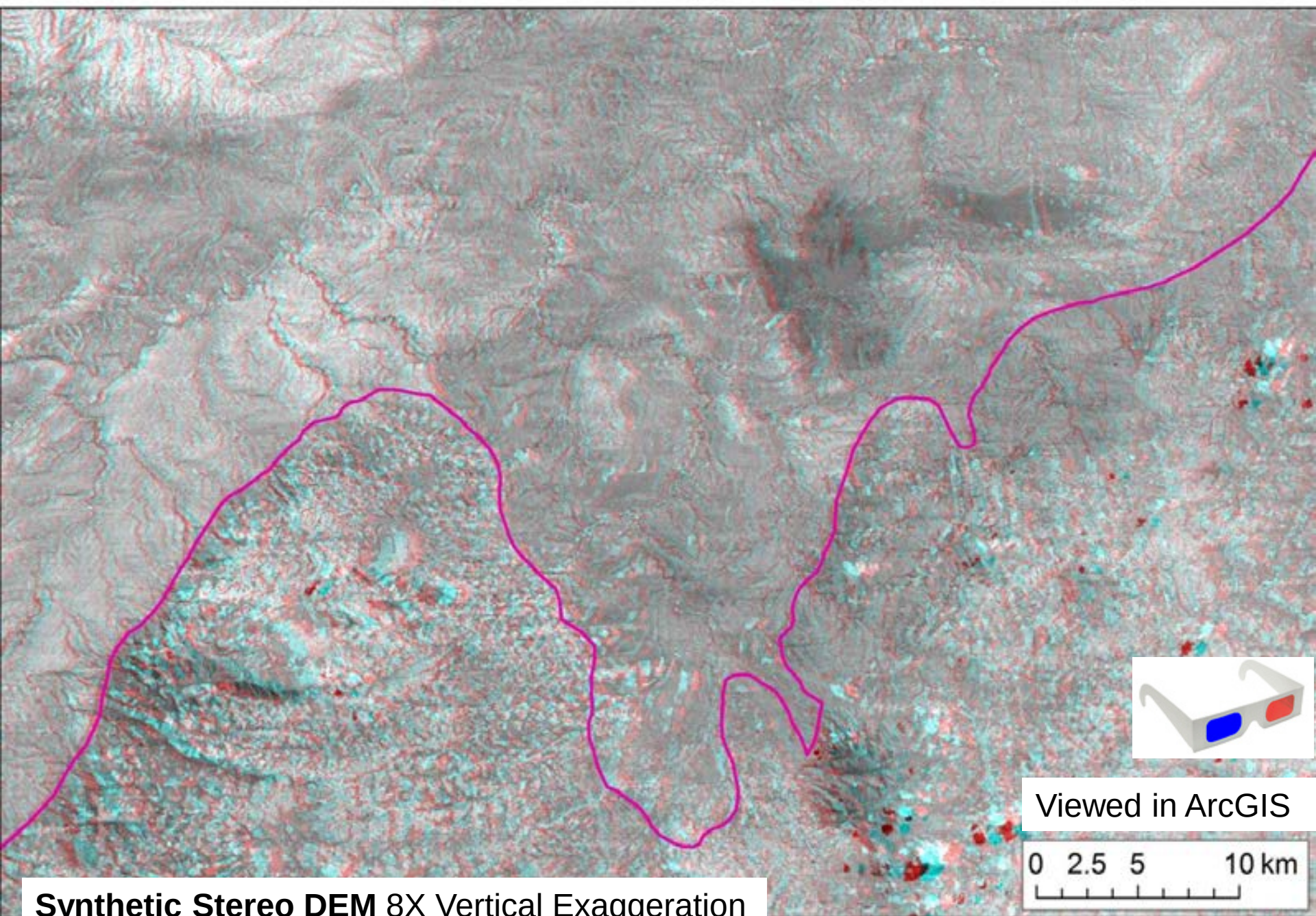
- Fault - normal, Certain
- .-.- Fault - normal, Inferred
- Fault, Certain
- Fault, Inferred

*Correlation with
Depth-to-Basement
Map*

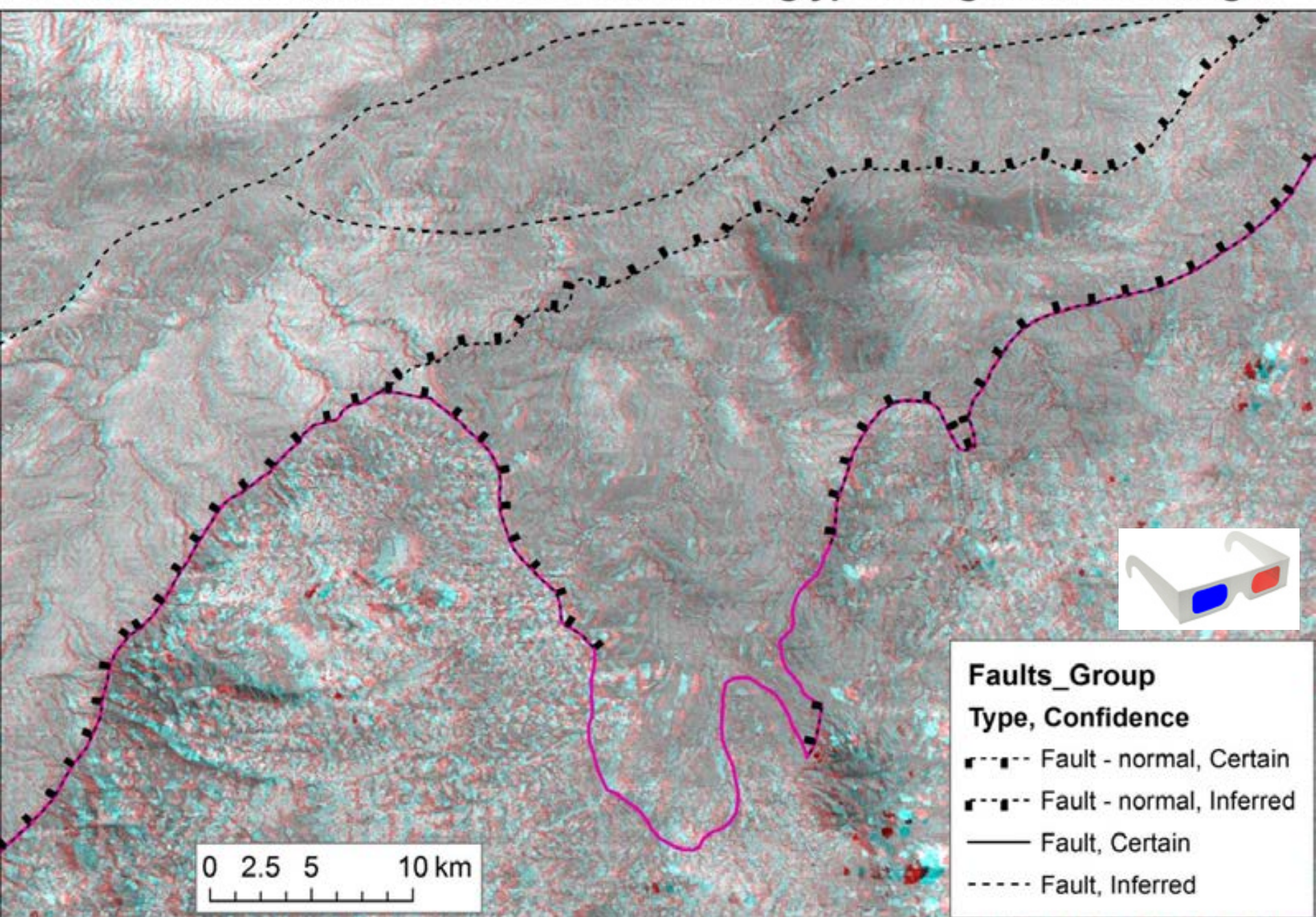




Landsat Pan + SRTM DEM 8X Anaglyph along Southern Margin



Faults with Landsat Pan + SRTM DEM 8X Anaglyph along Southern Margin





Interpreted Fault Correlates with Depth to Basement Map

Faults_Group

Type, Confidence

--- Fault - normal, Certain

--- Fault - normal, Inferred

— Fault, Certain

--- Fault, Inferred

Meters
(ASL)

1590

540

-500

-1550

-1600

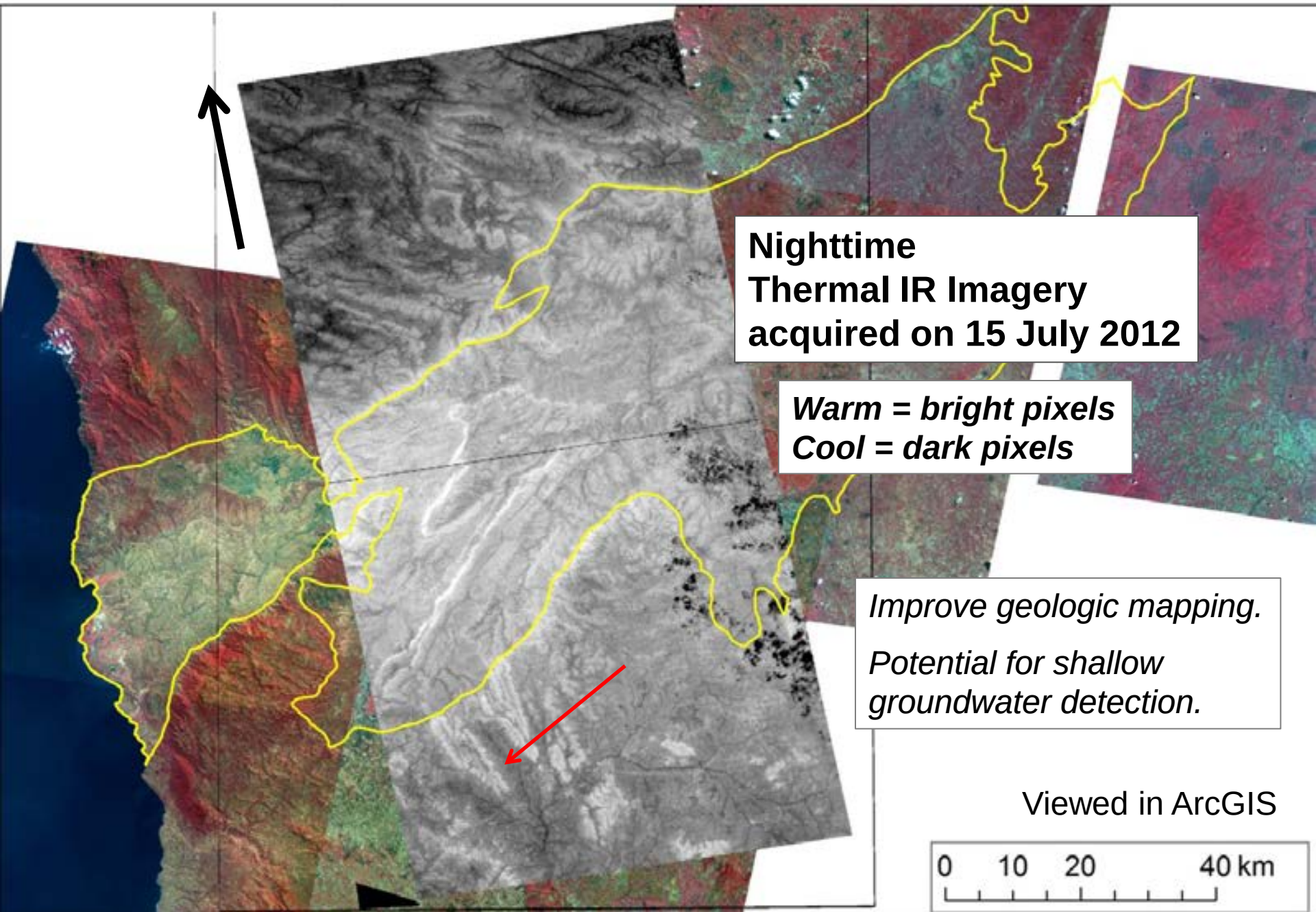
-3650

0 2.5 5 10 km

Based on aeromagnetic and satellite gravity data

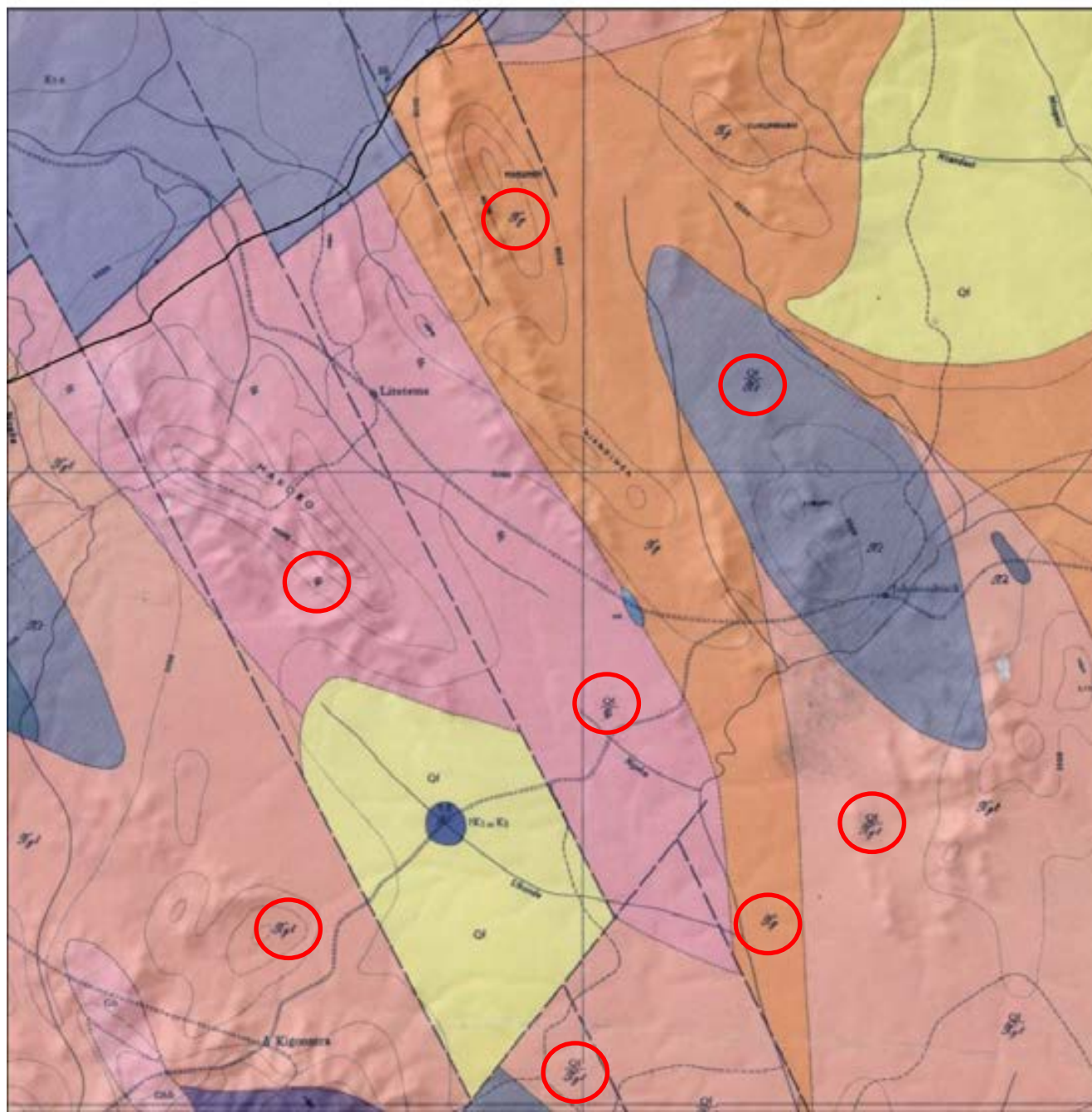


ASTER Nighttime Surface Temperature Images (AST_08)





Published 1:100,000 Geologic Map

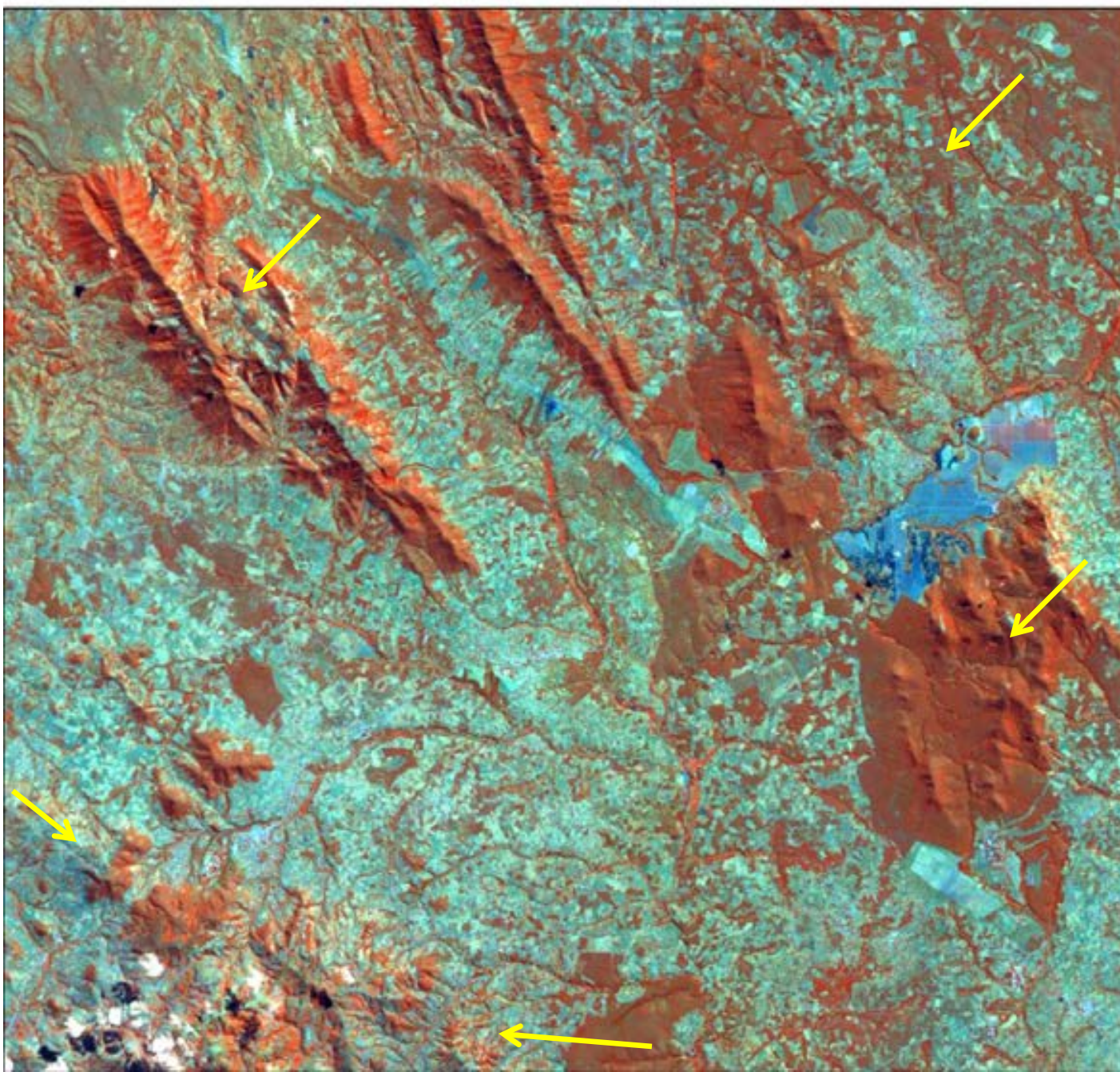


***Geologist identified
igneous &
metamorphic rocks -
over 600,000,000
years old.***

0 2 4 8 km

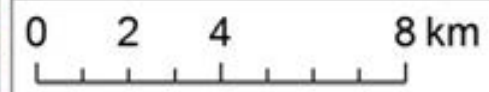


Landsat OLI Total IR Bands 5-6-7 as R-G-B



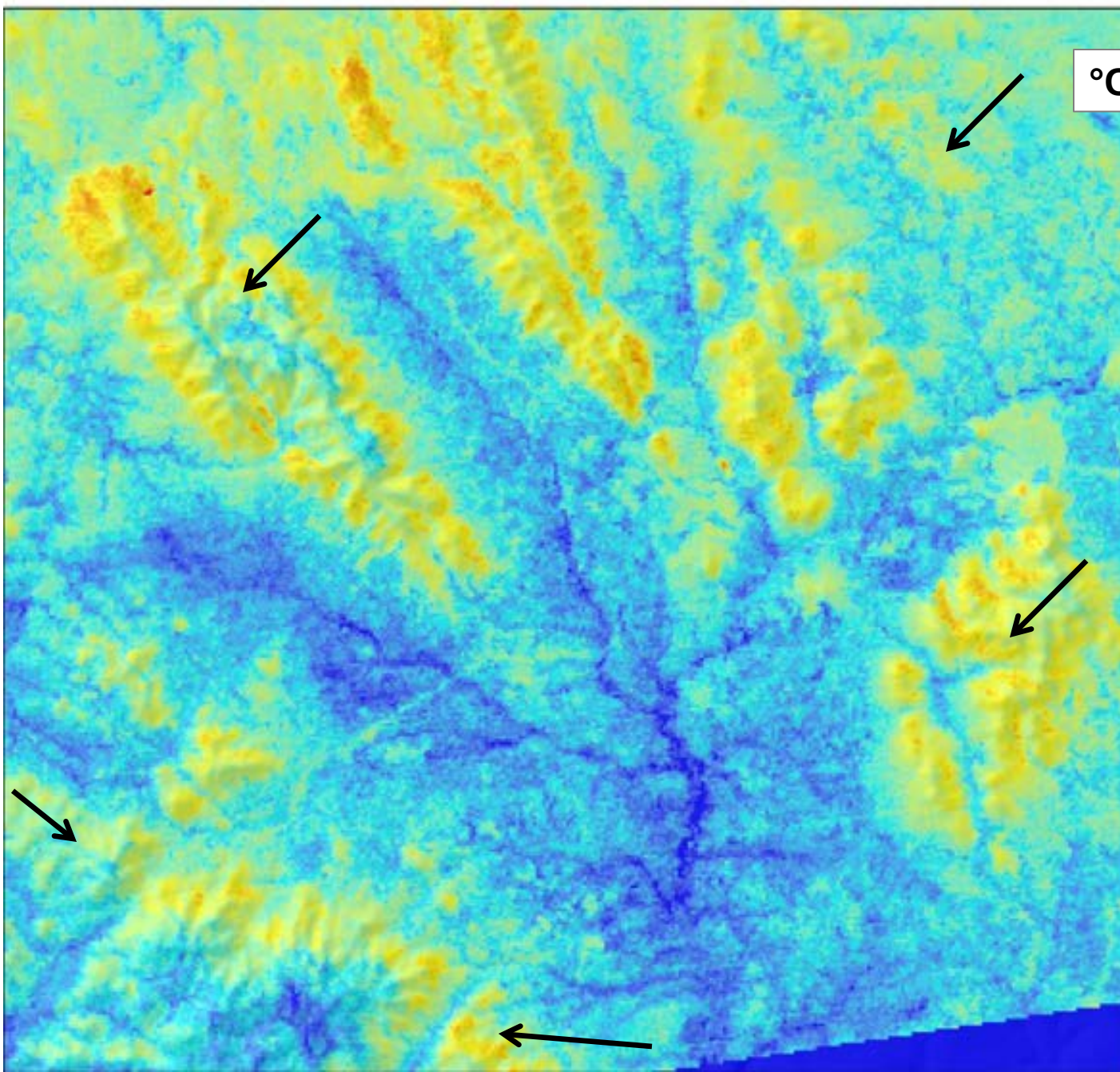
*Tough place
to map geology.*

*Agriculture &
vegetated terrain.*

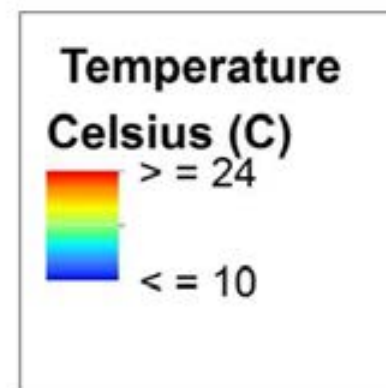




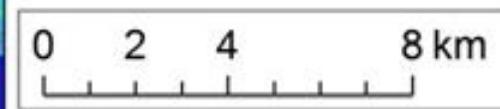
ASTER Nighttime Surface Temperature Images (AST_08)



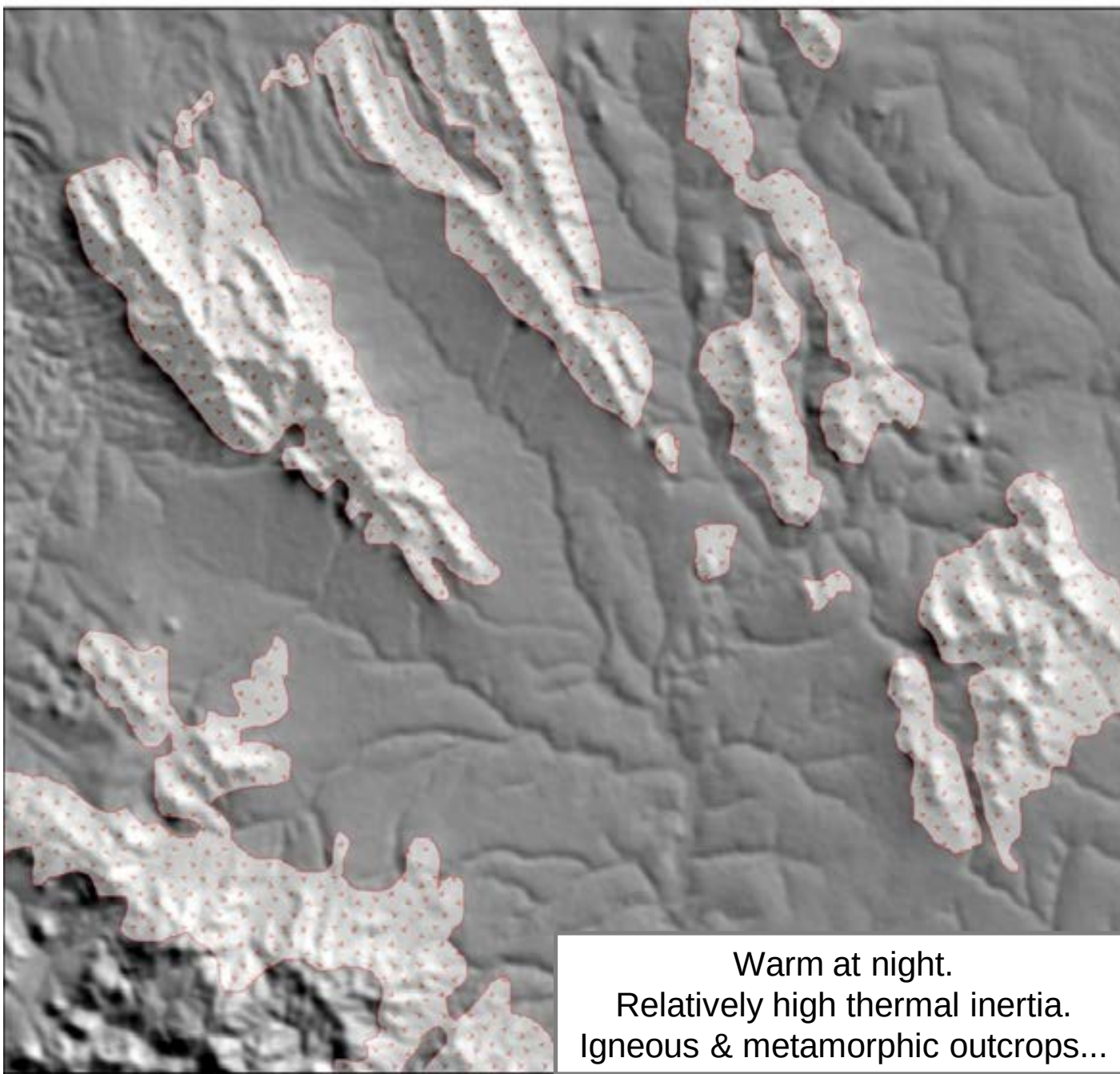
$$^{\circ}\text{C} = (\text{DN} - 2730) * 0.1$$



15 July 2012

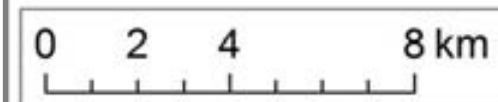


Interpretation of ASTER Nighttime TIR Temperature Image (AST_08)



 Similar Temperature

Warm at night.
Relatively high thermal inertia.
Igneous & metamorphic outcrops...



In Conclusion – Some Best Practices For Exploration:

- Download & Evaluate as many images as possible.
 - *NEW* Sentinel-2, Sentinel-1, PALSAR-2, WV-3 VNIR-SWIR (\$)
- Leverage DEMs and stereo mapping.
 - Synthetic Stereo DEMs (Change V. E., Dependent on DEM).
 - Overlapping imagery (creates a true Stereo Model).
- Attribute interpretation polygons, polylines & points *while* mapping.
 - Enables informative & useful map symbology.
- Build a GIS database.

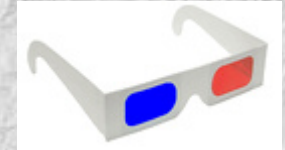
Acknowledgements

Landsat, SRTM, ASTER VNIR Courtesy of USGS.

ASTER TIR (AST_08) Courtesy NASA LP DAAC (EarthData).

Software: *Harris ENVI, ESRI ArcGIS Desktop, Hexagon ERDAS Imagine, RiverTools.*

The End



Questions? Comments?

jellis@ellis-geospatial.com

www.ellis-geospatial.com

***Keep the stereo glasses – give them to a young person
and direct them to NASA's Mars 3D website.***

check the ad on the side....



New College Textbook available Early 2020!

Remote Sensing Principles, Interpretation and Applications, 4th Ed.

Floyd Sabins & James Ellis

***17 Chapters (6 new) – Geology, DEMs, GIS, drones, renewables, environment, climate, etc.
483 B&W Figures (54% new), 81 color images (86% new).***

Remote Sensing Digital Database – 6 GB, 27 examples organized by textbook chapters.

Download multispectral, thermal IR, radar, hyperspectral, drone data.

Image Processing Lab Manual (12 step-by-step exercises) using textbook examples.

