

MAPPING GLAUCONITE UNITES WITH USING REMOTE SENSING TECHNIQUES IN NORTH EAST OF IRAN

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ABSTRACT:

Glauconite is a greenish ferric-iron silicate mineral with micaceous structure, characteristically formed in shallow marine environments. Glauconite has been used as a pigmentation agent for oil paint, contaminants remover in environmental studies and a source of potassium in plant fertilizers, and other industries. Koppeh-dagh basin is extended in Iran, Afghanistan and Turkmenistan countries and Glauconite units exist in this basin. In this research for enhancing and mapping glauconitic units in Koppeh-dagh structural zone in north east of Iran, remote sensing techniques such as Spectral Angle Mapper classification (SAM), band ratio and band composition methods on SPOT, ASTER and Landsat data in 3 steps were applied.

1.1 Introduction

Glauconite is a greenish ferric-iron silicate mineral with micaceous structure, The chemical formula of this mineral is: $[(K,Na)(Fe^{3+},Al,Mg)_2(Si, Al)_4O_{10}(OH)_2]$, Glauconite characteristically is formed on submarine elevations ranging in depth from 30 to 1,000 metres below sea level. Glauconite is abundant only in sea-floor areas that are isolated from large supplies of land-derived sediment. It forms by three principal processes: alteration of the fecal pellets of bottom-dwelling organisms; modification of particles of illitic and biotitic clays by seawater; and direct precipitation from seawater. Particles of Glauconite are generally sand-sized or finer (Encyclopaedia Britannica, 2008).

Because of its potash and phosphate content, greensand was mined and marketed as a natural fertilizer and soil conditioner for more than 100 years (Spoljaric, 1994). In the early 1900s the Base Exchange properties of Glauconite were recognized for water treatment and the mineral gained acceptance as a water softener (Spoljaric, 1994). By filtration through glauconitic greensands can remove contaminants from landfill leachates (Spoljaric, 1974). Also this mineral has used as a pigmentation for paint industry and modern poetry.

Consider in economic and environmental cleaner importance of this mineral, Investigation of it is important in industrial development.

This research was done in 3 steps: 1- select suitable area with Landsat data; 2- detailed studies and SAM analysis with ASTER data and 3- processing multispectral SPOT image with 2.5 meter resolution for separating units with high anomaly of Glauconite.

In order to identify Glauconite in Koppeh-dagh range, four study areas include: 1- Abgarm, 2- Sanganeh; 3- Hamam ghalee; and 4- Zavin were selected based on geology maps, field sampling and processing Landsat ETM+ images.

Because of the same results in the four study area, only the result of Abgarm area will be discussed here.

The results of this study should have considerable potential to evaluate the use of multispectral remote sensing for geological purposes (mapping Glauconite) in Koppeh-dagh.

1.2 Geological setting

The investigated area is located in North east of Razavi Khorasan province, north east of Iran, in Koppeh-dagh region (FIG.1). The Koppeh-dagh zone elongate SE- NW direction and tectonic activity is low in this area. Therefore all formation in these area located conform that comprise Jurassic to Paleocene-Eocene age include Kashafrud, Chamanbid, Muzduran, Shurijeh, Tirgan, Sanganeh, Itamir, Ab- deraz, Ab-talkh, Kalat, Pesteh ligh, Chehel Kaman and Khangiran (Afshar harb, 1995). The case study is located in 1:100.000 geological map of Chahchahe (FIG.2) and Glauconitic sandstone are more abundance in Neyzar and Itamier formations.

Since that abundance of Glauconite is not the same in all these formations, remote sensing techniques are used for determination of sections that are more abundant in Glauconite.

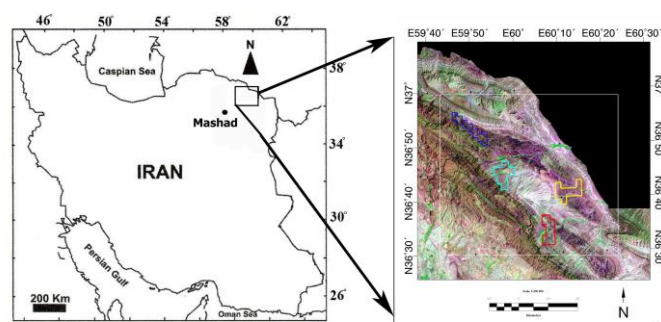


Figure 1. Locations of the four study area. Abgarm polygon is in Red colour in the below of 3 other area (Hamam Galee in dark blue, Zavin in cyan and Sanganeh in yellow) in the Landsat image (right image).

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1.3 Remote sensing method

Remote sensing techniques are low-cost and short term method for reconnaissance minerals in widespread areas.

One of the key idea of remote sensing techniques in exploration geology is that it is applied to rocks, minerals, and structures associated with a particular ore, and not the ore itself. There are very logical reasons for this procedure (Vincent 1997).

Advancement in the interpretation and analysis of satellite images enable experts at mineral exploration to increasingly use image processing techniques for identifying, mapping and assessing the different types of mineral deposits.

ASTER and Landsat are two important commercial satellite that were launched to study by remote sensing different aspect of the earth surface, especially mineral resources (Abrams and Hook, 2000).

In this study, ASTER, Landsat and SPOT satellite images were used, and efficient method were being used for mineral mapping such as: Band ratio, Spectral Angle Mapper (SAM).

Processing satellite data in this research were done by ENVI 4.7version, ER Mapper7.01 version and Geomathica10 software's.

Landsat ETM+ scene with p160r034_7p19990805_z40 ID was acquired on 05/08/1999, ASTER scene level - 1b_080302_364.hdf that was acquired in 02/11/2001, and multi spectral SPOT-5 data with SPOTCOV_IRC_N36E060-A ID and dataset_production_date: 2007-10-16 were used.

The result of the mineral mapping was checked on the ground to verify the result of image processing.

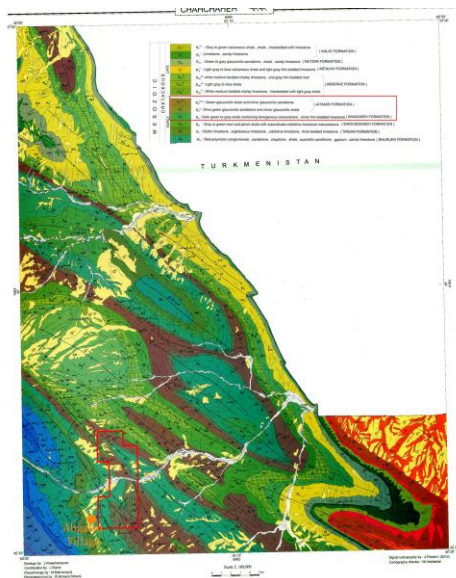


Figure 2. Location of the study area (red polygon) on Chahchahe geological map with 100.000 scale (geological survey of Iran 2010).

1.4 Result and discussion

1.4.1- Landsat image processing

The Enhanced Thematic mapper (ETM) plus sensor was launched on April 15, 1999 on the Landsat 7 spacecraft. The sensor uses the whiskbroom scanner, common to the Thematic Mapper (TM) sensor family that was flown on Landsat's 4 and 5. The sensor improved with several evolutionary refinements

including the addition of a 15-m resolution panchromatic band and a higher resolution (60 m) thermal band (Markham et al. 2008).

Lithological mapping using Landsat(TM) and remote sensing techniques like band ratio has been used increasingly by several authors (e.g. Abrams, 1983; Kaufmann, 1988; Abdelsalam and Stern, 1999;).

At the first stage of this research, Landsat, ETM+ data were applied, besides geological map and field information, color composition RGB: 371 (Fig. 3) was used and Glauconite units enhanced in green color. Band ratio transformation was also useful for qualitative detection of Glauconite. In the RGB: 5/7, - 3/2, 3/1, the area in dark green to brown colors show Glauconitic area.

SAM method didn't have acceptable result for determining Glauconite. According to this fact that Glauconite is a hydroxyl mineral, and considering the spectral reflectance of Glauconite (see FIG.5), we need more range of VNIR and SWIR spectrum and bands, therefore ASTER data processing was used for determining this mineral by SAM method in the next step.

SATELLITE PHOTOMAP OF ABGARM

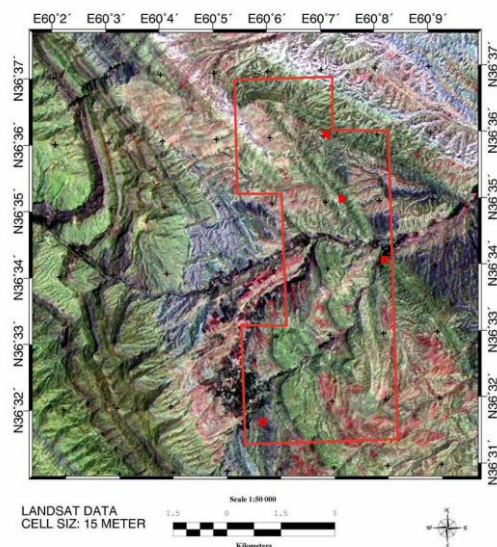


Figure 3. Landsat ETM+ color image RGB: 371, Glauconite units are in green color and check points are red.

1.4.2-ASTER image processing and SAM method

Since 2000, Advanced Spaceborne Thermal Emission and Reflection Radiometer (ASTER) multispectral data have been used in mineralogical and lithological studies (Ninomiya, 2002, 2004; Rowan et al., 2003; Rowan and Mars, 2003; Di Tommaso and Rubinstein, 2006).

The ASTER orthorectified relative reflectance VNIR and SWIR subsystems were processed and analyzed using the VNIR 15 m resolution spatially registered to 30 m of SWIR spatial resolution, thus forming a nine band image data set VNIR+SWIR in 30 m spatial resolution with easy integration to a geographical information system (GIS). It allows many useful band combinations for qualitative analysis and quick detection Of alteration minerals and also has a high accuracy geolocation (Fujisada et al., 2001).

AlOH, Mg-OH reveal a clear absorption in 2.2 and 2.3 μm , respectively, (equal to band 6 of ASTER), and 3.2 μm (equal to band 8 of ASTER), with using these two band (6 and 8) Aluminium mineral such as mica can be traced (Rowan et al., 2006). So in order to identification Glauconitic limited area,

SWIR color composition in RGB: 468 was used, Glauconite zones are shown in greenish blue color (FIG.4).

Also the Spectral Angle Mapper (SAM) technique (Kruse et al., 1993) was applied to enhancing Glauconitic mineral in study area.

The reference spectra were extracted from the United States Geological Survey (USGS) mineral spectral library (Fig.5), and were resampled to the same ASTER bands width. Similarities between image spectra and reference spectra were calculated. After selecting minimum threshold Small SAM indicates better similarities between pixel spectra and references, final results were showed by specification of threshold for Glauconite on band 1 of ASTER with 15 meter spatial resolution (Fig.6),

SATELLITE PHOTOMAP OF ABGARM

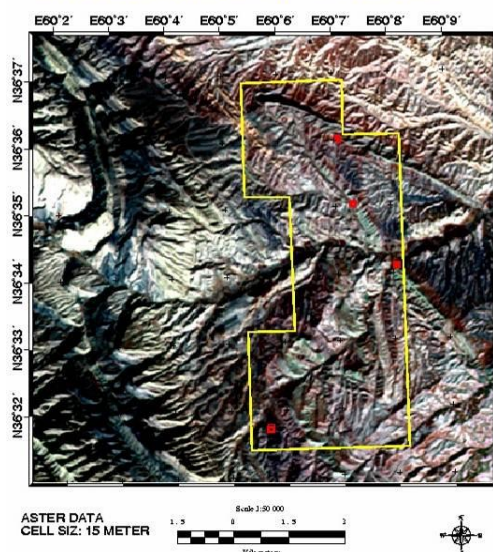


Figure 4. ASTER colour image RGB: 468, Glauconite units are in greenish blue color (check points are red).

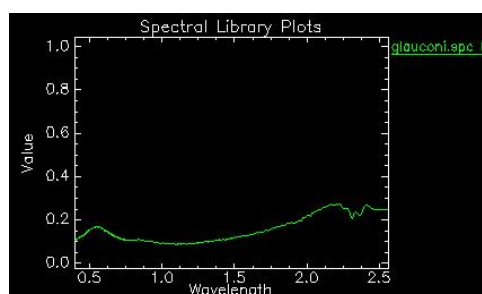


Figure 5. Spectral Library Plot for Glauconite mineral (ENVI spectral library)

The results of Spectral angle mapper (SAM) classification method determined Glauconitic zones in Abgarm area (Fig.6), these zones are coincidence with the some parts of Glauconite units in geological map, and also some area that have Glauconite and not specified in the map, Field sampling confirm SAM processing information.

1.4.3- SPOT imagery processing

The SPOT system has been operational since 1986 when SPOT1 was launched. SPOT 2 was placed in orbit in January 1990, followed by SPOT 3 in September 1993, SPOT 4 in March 1998 and SPOT 5 in May 2002 (Table .1).System

continuity will be assured by the SPOT 6 (2013) and SPOT 7 (2014) constellation.

SPOT-5 satellite that was used in this research (table 1) offers greatly enhanced capabilities, which provide additional cost-effective imaging solutions. The coverage offered by SPOT-5 is a key asset for applications such as medium-scale mapping (at 1:25000 and 1:10,000 locally), urban and rural planning, oil and gas exploration, and natural disaster management.

SPOT-5's other key feature is the unprecedented acquisition capability of the on-board HRS stereo viewing instrument, which cover vast areas in a single can pass. Stereo satellite imagery is vital for applications that call for 3D terrain modelling and computer environments, such as flight simulator databases, pipeline corridors, and mobile phone network planning. 2.5-metre colour products are derived from images acquired by SPOT 5.

SATELLITE PHOTOMAP OF ABGARM

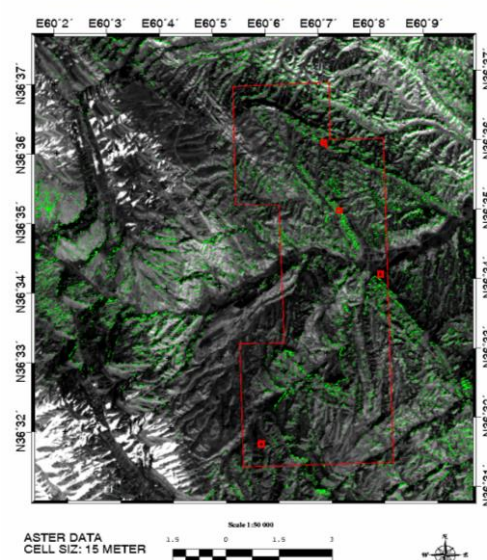


Figure 6. Spectral angle mapper (SAM) classification result for Glauconite mineral with checking point (red).

Sensors	Electromagnetic Spectrum	Pixels Size	Spectral bands
SPOT 5	Panchromatic	2.5 m or 5 m	0.48 - 0.71 μ m
	B1 : green	10 m	0.50 - 0.59 μ m
	B2 : red	10 m	0.61 - 0.68 μ m
	B3 : near-infra-red	10 m	0.78 - 0.89 μ m
SPOT 4	B4 : short-wave infrared (SWIR)	20 m	1.58 - 1.75 μ m
	Monospectral	10 m	0.61 - 0.68 μ m
	B1 : green	20 m	0.50 - 0.59 μ m
	B2 : red	20 m	0.61 - 0.68 μ m
SPOT 1 SPOT 2 SPOT 3	B3 : near-infra-red	20 m	0.78 - 0.89 μ m
	B4 : short-wave infrared (SWIR)	20 m	1.58 - 1.75 μ m
	Panchromatic	10 m	0.50 - 0.73 μ m
	B1 : green	20 m	0.50 - 0.59 μ m
	B2 : red	20 m	0.61 - 0.68 μ m
	B3 : near-infra-red	20 m	0.78 - 0.89 μ m

Table 1. SPOT satellites information (from spotimage.com)

Due to the characteristics of SPOT images especially high resolution factor, for separation Glauconite units, multispectral SPOT-5 image with 2.5 meter resolution was used. This data are obtained by merging two separate images, one in panchromatic mode at 2.5-metre resolution and the other in three-band multispectral mode at 10-metre resolution. At the first, Glauconite raster data was derived from SAM method on ASTER data (FIG.6) were converted to vector data, in shp format, then these vectors were overlapped on the SPOT image for this area in RGB 321(Fig.7), and finally, satellite photomap

of studied area in 10.000 scale were prepared. This satellite photomap was used for Identifying potential areas for final sampling and final checking. With this method and doing these 3 steps, actual locations of Glauconite were determined. results show Glauconite areas with the high accuracy.

CONCLUSION

Remote sensing techniques were done in study area for mapping the areas with highest purity of Glauconite mineral. Landsat images processing with areal geological map caused to primary identification of high anomaly areas that were conducted as a base for ASTER images processing. Glauconitic zones were distinguished by SAM classification method on ASTER data, then the raster data convert to vector format and overlapped on SPOT image, and actual locations of Glauconite mineral were known.

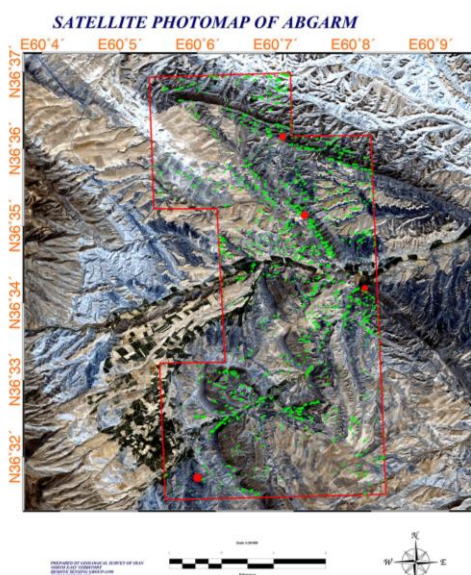


Figure7. SPOT image with Glauconite vectors that derived from SAM method on ASTER data

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