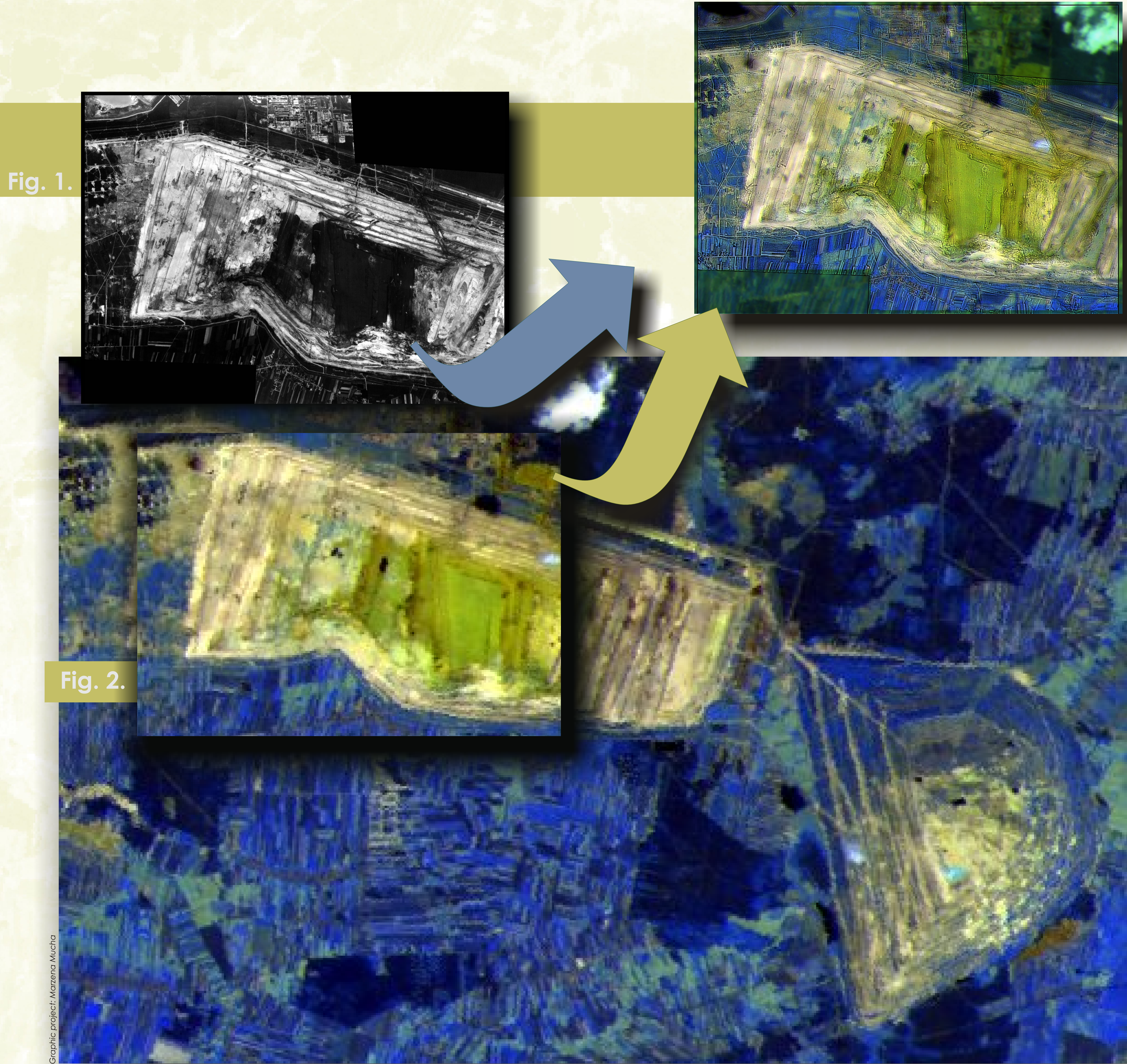


MERGING LANDSAT TM IMAGES AND AIRBORNE PHOTOGRAPHS FOR MONITORING OF OPEN-CAST MINE AREA

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Problem definition

Merging of the multispectral Landsat TM (30 m spatial resolution, vide Fig. 2.) and digital airborne photographs (2 m spatial resolution, vide Fig. 1.) of the largest lignite open pit mine in Poland might produce a usefull data for:

- geological features discrimination;
- inventory of mining operation;
- reclamation activity registration.

Metodology

Preprocessing (creating data sets):

- image registration;
- resampling of the multispectral data;
- atmospheric effect removing;
- digital mask of open-pit mine area.

Merging methods:

- IHS (Intensity, Hue, Saturation);
- HPF (High Pass Filter);
- PCA (Principal Component Analysis);
- The Brovey transform;
- Clische's et al. method;
- Jaakkola's method.

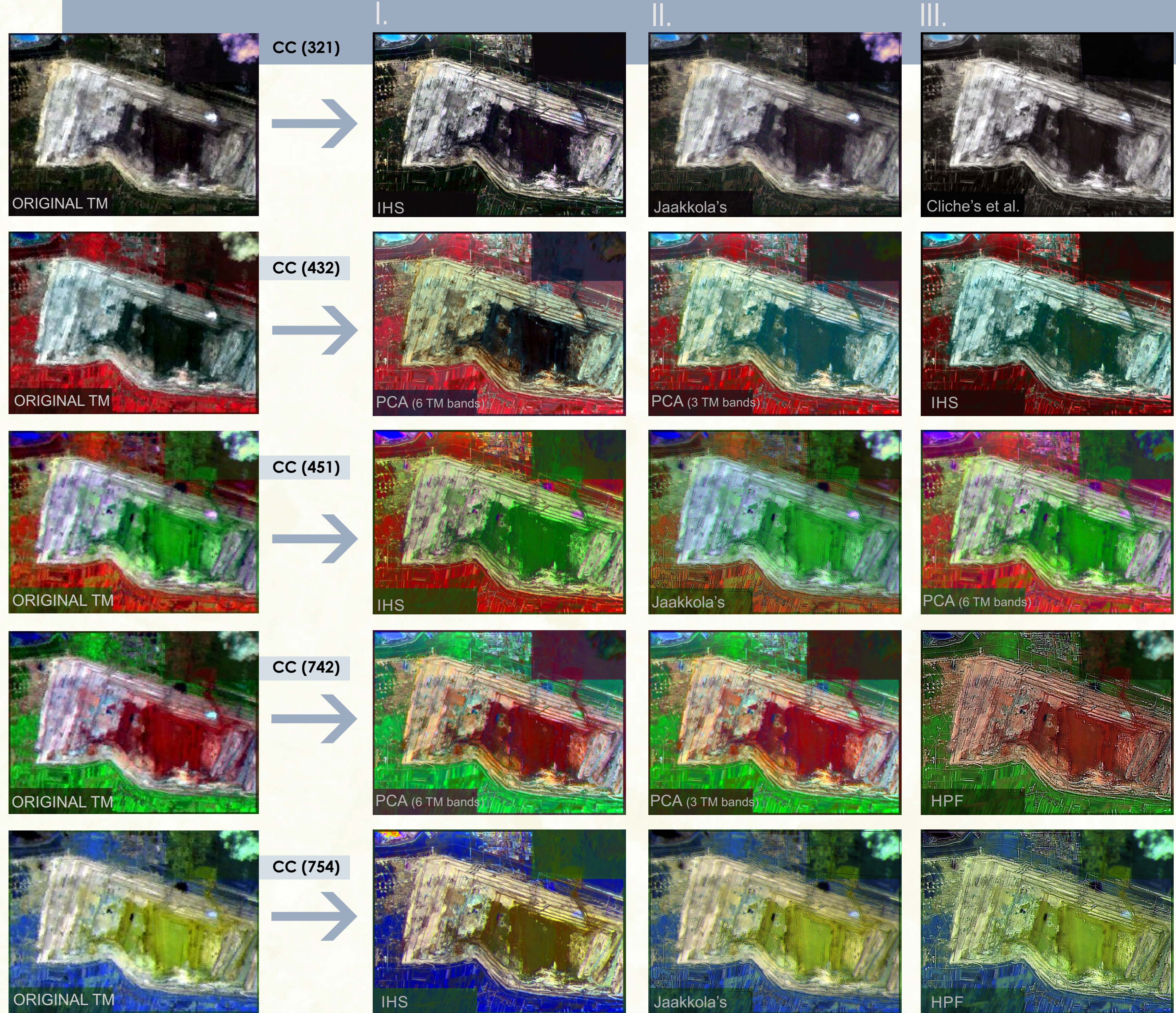
Evaluation criteria

Visual interpretation

Statistical analysis methods:

- Optimum Index Factor (OIF);
- Determinant - analysis method (DET);
- Relative Average Spectral Error (RASE);
- Correlation analysis.

Visual ranking



The ranks of merging methods based on the visual comparison of the IHS and PCA methods, are the best for TM (754), TM (432) and TM (742) bands combination (vide plate and Table 1.).

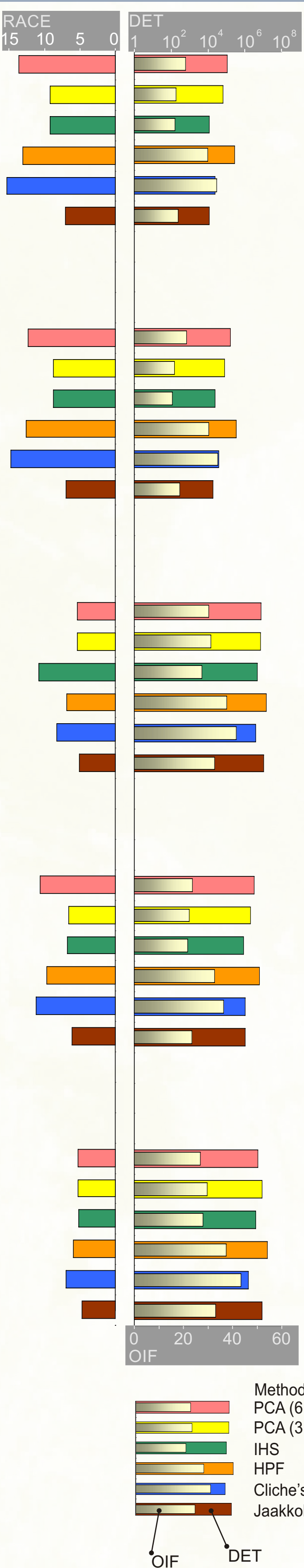
Method	CC 321	CC 431	CC 432	CC 451	CC 742	CC 754
PCA - 6 bands	4	6	6	5	6	5
PCA - 3 bands	4	5	5	5	6	5
IHS	6	6	5	6	5	6
HPF	2	5	4	5	5	3
Clische's et al.	4	4	3	4	4	5
Jaakkola's	5	5	4	5	4	6
Brovey's - 6 bands	2	3	3	2	3	2
Brovey's - 3 bands	1	4	4	2	2	3

The mining infrastructure elements machines, transportation facility, buildings etc. are clearly, visible and recognisable on the fusion products.

The Jaakkola's and Clische's et al. methods became the best to preserve the multispectral content of the original Landsat TM bands (vide Table 2.).

Method	Comp	nTM1	nTM2	nTM3	nTM4	nTM5	nTM6
PCA - 6 bands	all	0.715	0.513	0.721	0.589	0.588	0.7
PCA - 3 bands	all	0.733	0.587	0.730	0.731	0.731	0.7
IHS	all	0.687	0.711	0.731	0.731	0.731	0.7
HPF	all	0.657	0.584	0.617	0.730	0.814	0.8
Clische's et al.	all	0.720	0.730	0.730	0.822	0.582	0.6
Jaakkola's	all	0.720	0.730	0.730	0.822	0.582	0.6
Brovey's - 6 bands	all	0.720	0.730	0.730	0.822	0.582	0.6
Brovey's - 3 bands	all	0.720	0.730	0.730	0.822	0.582	0.6
IHS	all	0.720	0.730	0.730	0.822	0.582	0.6
HPF	all	0.687	0.711	0.731	0.731	0.731	0.7
Clische's et al.	all	0.580	0.493	0.622	0.582	0.588	0.5
Jaakkola's	all	0.585	0.517	0.515	0.585	0.559	0.7
Brovey's - 6 bands	all	0.585	0.517	0.515	0.585	0.559	0.7
Brovey's - 3 bands	all	0.585	0.517	0.515	0.585	0.559	0.7

The HPF, IHS and PCA methods distort more or less the spectral characteristic of the satellite TM data depending on the particular band combinations (vide Table



Statistically (OIF, DET and RASE factor) high ranks for Landsat TM (541), TM (754) were obtained

The spatial resolution limitations in the Landsat TM data might be effectively reduced by the merging with digital high-resolution aerial photographs.