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Lithological Classification Based on ASTER Data by Minimum Noise Fraction Transform

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Abstract: In lithology classification there are not obvious rules from the shape to size. There is no clear dividing line between different lithologies, difficult than land classification by remote sensing data. Lithology classification results are not effective by ordinary supervised classification methods. Our survey uses ASTER multispectral data to summarize a set of technical processes about lithological classification based on the minimum noise fraction transform. According to the geometry vertex of 2D scatter plot chart to extract the lithological classification of samples, spectral angle mapper is used at Fuye iron located in Rutog County of Tibet, in post-processing by median filtering on the classification results. The classification results are in good agreement with the actual situation, and the overall classification accuracy reaches 83.33%.

Key words: lithology classification; ASTER; minimum noise fraction transforms

广西藤县西部大燕山首次发现早白垩世火山岩

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广西藤县西部兰洞、索雅、太平、大燕山、金鸡一带白垩纪地层较发育, 1:20万桂平幅区调将其划分为上、下两统, 岩性为一套厚达2 000余m的陆相红色碎屑岩, 其中上统底部和下部普遍夹1~2层火山岩, 火山岩岩石类型主要为酸性凝灰岩及凝灰熔岩, 厚10~50m不等。关于火山岩时代, 广西区域地质志及1:50万广西地质图均将其划为晚白垩世西垌组, 由于缺乏生物化石资料对比, 时代依据不足。为了确定该套火山岩地质时代, 笔者于2012年6月对大燕山一带的火山岩采同位素年龄样测试。样品采于大燕山南约1 200m的潭水村边(样品编号: 潭水-1, 地理坐标: 110°48'56", 23°23'53"), 岩性为酸性凝灰岩, 经挑选锆石送天津地质矿产研究所作U-Pb法测试, 获得(104.52 ± 0.53) Ma测年值, 说明火山岩时代属早白垩世。该年龄值属首次发现, 为今后解决桂东南地区白垩纪火山岩划分对比及地质时代具有重要意义。

据区域资料分析, 桂东南地区金鸡、象棋、自良、博白等白垩纪盆地中的火山岩与大燕山一带的火山岩具有许多相似之处, 即具有相似的岩性和相同的地质构造背景, 上述火山岩很可能都是早白垩世火山岩, 而不是晚白垩世火山岩。以往将桂东南地区白垩纪火山岩时代全部划为晚白垩世, 不符合实际情况, 值得再研究确定。