

*

2007/6/19:

2007/12/5:

(Radiometric Measurement)

()

TM

(0.63-0.69)

Abstract

Spectral reflection properties of contaminated water were studied and experimentally measured using (Radiometric Measurement). An experimental simulating system was designed to measure contaminated water reflection in similar conditions to those of the marsh water regarding the rate of suspended solids and in similar spectral bands to those used in the detectors of landsat satellite (TM sensor) using the local measurement radiometer. It is an attempt to estimate the rate of suspended solid and dissolved objects through measuring spectral reflection to choose the best spectral bands which can achieve such relation and to make use of the results of experimental spectral reflection simulation of marsh water in categorizing space photos type and depth and to estimate the rate of suspended solids and salts and eventually to combine experimental measurements with space photo to obtain a conclusion of marsh water properties (0.63-0.69 μ m) band can achieve best relation between suspended solids with surface water reflectance.

1.المقدمة

)
([1].

[2] .

(1)

[3] .()

[2] .

(0.69-0.45)

TM

()

.2

(Spectral reflectance R%)

(Irradiance) (Radiance)

(Irradiance) (E)
(watt/m²)
(Radiance) (L)

$$\text{Spectral Reflectance} = \frac{\text{Radiance (Volt)} \times \text{Calibration Factor}}{\text{Irradiance (Volt)} \times \text{Calibration Factor}}$$

Irradiance (Volt) × Calibration Factor

:

71 (Aperture [4] . Reflectance)

C1

.3

(60×60×60)

(2)

V1 .

(Radiometer)

$$E = C2 V2$$

(0.45-0.69)

(0.45-0.55)

(0.55-0.59)

(0.59-0.63)

(0.63-0.69)

()

[6].

(R)

(Jackson :)

1980)

$$R=L(\lambda) / I(\lambda)$$

L(λ)

I(λ)

[2]

(distilled water)

_____.

(60)

. (2)

(15-5)

[6].

(3·2·1)

_____.

_____.

)

(

(0.63-0.69)

[5]

.()

(3)

(0.65-0.7)

(0.63-0.69)

.1

.4

(0.45-0.69)

.2

.3

1988

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 3.Ziboon , Abdul Razzak T., Estimating Water Quality from Satellite Image Reflectance Data, Ministry of Higher Education & Scientific Research / University of Technology,p3,2004 .4

(4)

: : : : : 2005/2/15 :
 : 60 : . / 400=
 11:00

Sensor height (cm)	$\lambda=0.45-0.55\mu\text{m}$	$\lambda=0.55-0.59\mu\text{m}$	$\lambda=0.59-0.63\mu\text{m}$	$\lambda=0.63-0.69\mu\text{m}$
110	12.65	22.71	29.80	25.43
120	12.74	23.11	31.67	25.96
130	13.03	23.91	32.00	26.72
140	13.72	24.35	32.87	28.13
150	13.97	25.05	34.23	31.75

(5)

: : : : : 2005/2/15 :
 11:15 : 60 : . / 600=

Sensor height (cm)	$\lambda=0.45-0.55\mu\text{m}$	$\lambda=0.55-0.59\mu\text{m}$	$\lambda=0.59-0.63\mu\text{m}$	$\lambda=0.63-0.69\mu\text{m}$
110	12.84	23.13	30.55	28.35
120	13.08	23.90	32.20	30.52
130	13.17	24.16	33.31	32.00
140	13.41	25.44	35.25	32.50
150	13.92	26.95	37.25	35.96

(6)

: : : 2005/2/15 :
11:30 : **60** : . / **800=**

Sensor height (cm)	$\lambda=0.45-0.55\mu\text{m}$	$\lambda=0.55-0.59\mu\text{m}$	$\lambda=0.59-0.63\mu\text{m}$	$\lambda=0.63-0.69\mu\text{m}$
110	12.95	23.85	32.11	33.60
120	13.17	24.16	33.00	35.55
130	13.27	24.74	35.33	35.98
140	13.46	25.72	36.69	36.20
150	13.85	27.25	39.10	37.08

(7)

: : 2005 /2/15 :
11:55 : **60** : . / **1000=**

Sensor height (cm)	$\lambda=0.45-0.55\mu\text{m}$	$\lambda=0.55-0.59\mu\text{m}$	$\lambda=0.59-0.63\mu\text{m}$	$\lambda=0.63-0.69\mu\text{m}$
110	13.13	23.11	33.16	35.12
120	13.25	24.61	36.11	36.72
130	13.41	25.42	39.19	38.67
140	13.82	26.11	41.22	39.18
150	14.00	27.45	43.16	41.55

(8)

10:45 : 60 : . / 2000= 2005/2/16 :

Sensor height (cm)	$\lambda=0.45-0.55\mu\text{m}$	$\lambda=0.55-0.59\mu\text{m}$	$\lambda=0.59-0.63\mu\text{m}$	$\lambda=0.63-0.69\mu\text{m}$
110	13.41	21.77	35.55	32.48
120	13.55	21.01	36.12	33.26
130	13.74	21.86	36.69	32.72
140	13.69	21.44	37.5	34.25
150	13.83	22.71	37.84	34.84

(9)

11:00 : 60 : . / 3000= 2005/2/16 :

Sensor height (cm)	$\lambda=0.45-0.55\mu\text{m}$	$\lambda=0.55-0.59\mu\text{m}$	$\lambda=0.59-0.63\mu\text{m}$	$\lambda=0.63-0.69\mu\text{m}$
110	13.27	22.03	38.65	35.66
120	13.31	20.93	39.04	35.89
130	13.64	20.84	40.20	36.92
140	13.64	21.52	41.37	36.92
150	13.64	21.69	41.5	37.27

جدول (10) العلاقة بين الانعكاسية الطيفية وتركيز المواد الصلبة الذائبة بالماء باستخدام جهاز الراديوميتر.

التاريخ : 2005/2/16 الطقس : صحو المكان : الجامعة التكنولوجية النموذج : ماء تركيز المواد الصلبة الذائبة = 4000 ملغم / لتر. عمق الماء : 60 سم الوقت : 11:15 صباحاً

Sensor height (cm)	$\lambda=0.45-0.55\mu\text{m}$	$\lambda=0.55-0.59\mu\text{m}$	$\lambda=0.59-0.63\mu\text{m}$	$\lambda=0.63-0.69\mu\text{m}$
110	13.08	20.93	39.42	35.66
120	13.41	20.84	39.94	35.77
130	13.60	20.93	40.98	37.15
140	13.74	20.93	41.50	37.61
150	13.69	20.93	42.28	37.61

(11)

2005/2/16 :
: / 5000=
60 : :
11:30 :

Sensor height (cm)	$\lambda=0.45-0.55\mu\text{m}$	$\lambda=0.55-0.59\mu\text{m}$	$\lambda=0.59-0.63\mu\text{m}$	$\lambda=0.63-0.69\mu\text{m}$
110	13.60	21.18	40.89	36.81
120	13.64	21.35	41.32	37.84
130	14.02	22.20	41.76	38.07
140	13.98	22.03	42.15	38.64
150	14.07	22.37	43.06	38.87

