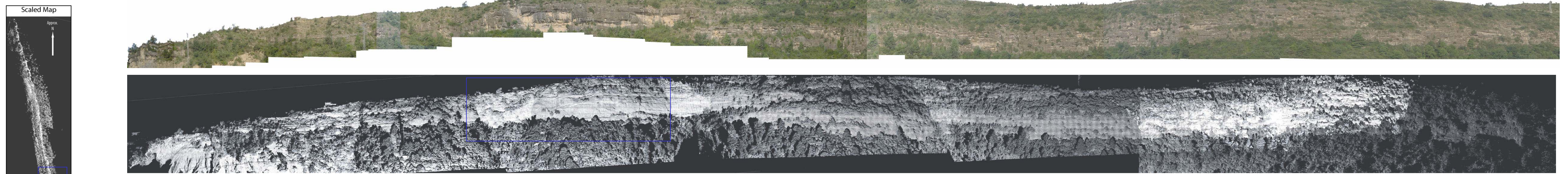
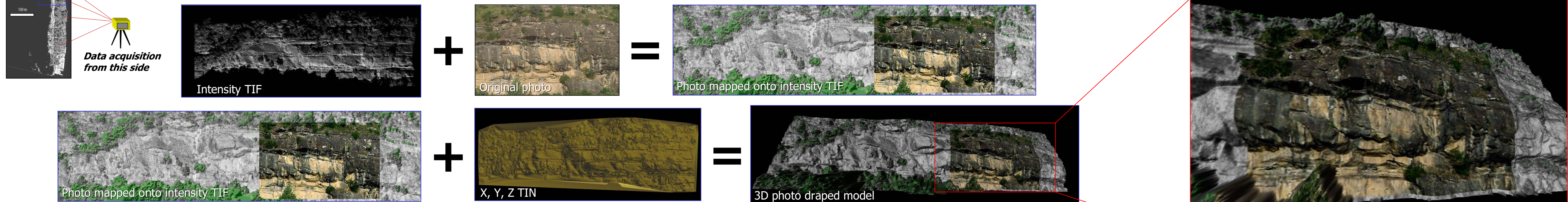


# Deep-water Clastic Case Studies

## Ainsa, Northern Spain (photo drape)

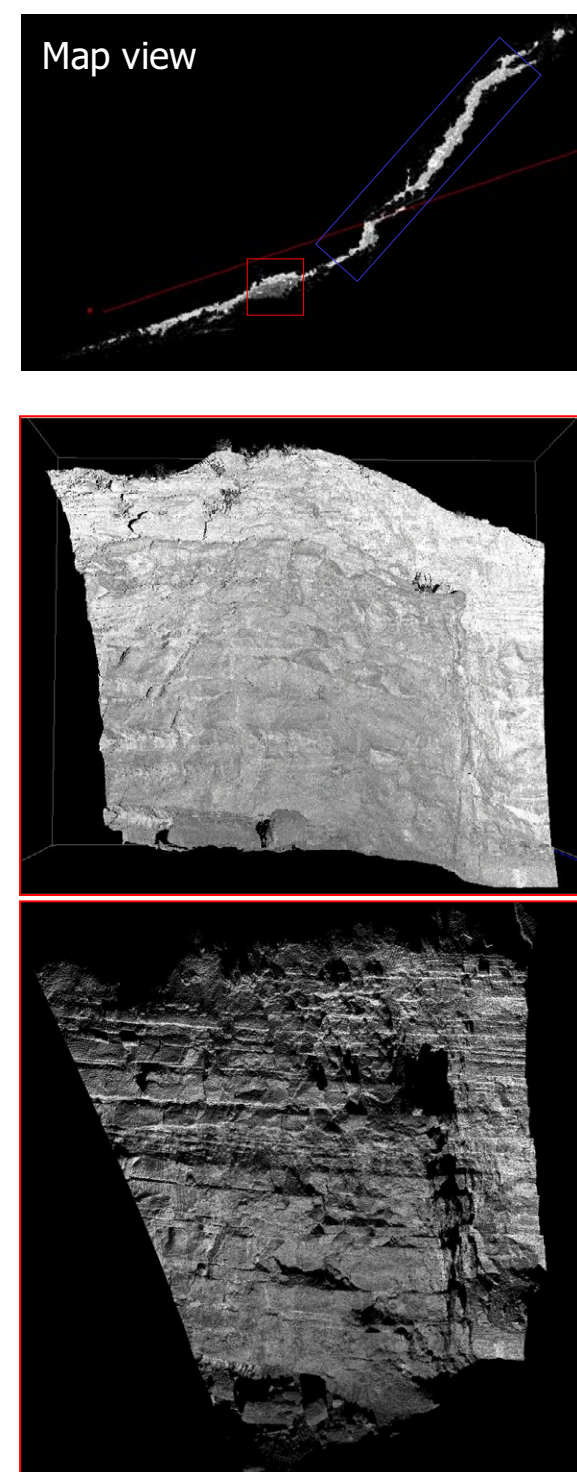


The map view of the Ainsa 2 outcrop (left) shows the general outcrop trend. Data were acquired with ILRIS 3D from the east side. A standard 35 mm photo mosaic (top) and a merged ILRIS 3D x, y, z, and intensity image (above) looking from the same vantage point, are both displayed for comparison. Note the poor intensity returns from vegetation. These can be used to assist in the composition of vegetation removal algorithms.

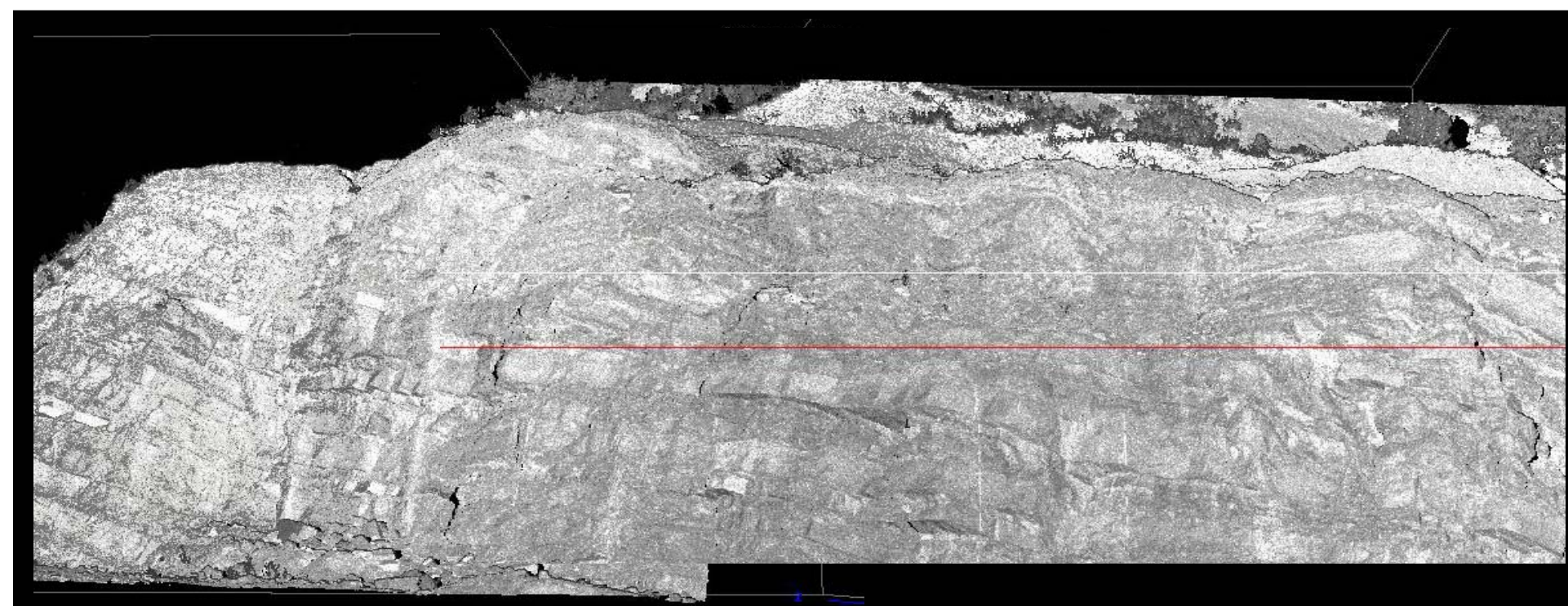


This deep-water sandstone outcrop from Northern Spain was selected to demonstrate the minimum level of resolution currently being achieved at the Jackson School of Geosciences at the University of Texas at Austin. The green pixels in the intensity images above are keyed to a linear cutoff of intensity values coded to display as green. Combining the image RGB and Intensity image improves the ability for us to remove vegetation without losing valuable geological details. It also opens up the potential to use gated logic statements to filter out unwanted data or enhance desired data, like sand to shale ratios.

## Ainsa Quarry, Northern Spain (variable perspective)



The two images above illustrate perspective correction possibilities with using LIDAR.



The photo mosaic (center top) was taken from the same perspective as the ILRIS 3D data (center bottom). The images to the right show the same outcrop as taken from an ultra-light aircraft (upper right) and the same ILRIS 3D dataset tilted to adjust the perspective (lower right).

