ธรณีวิทยาภาพถ่ายและการสำรวจความโน้มถ่วงของภูมิลักษณ์แอ่งยุบวงแหวน บริเวณจังหวัดสุรินทร์และร้อยเอ็ด

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PHOTOGEOLOGY AND GRAVITY SURVEY OF THE ANNULAR DEPRESSION LANDFORM IN PARTS OF CHANGWAT SURIN AND ROI-ET

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กฤษณพล วิชพันธ์ : ธรณีวิทยาภาพถ่ายและการสำรวจความโน้มถ่วงของภูมิลักษณ์แอ่งยุบวงแหวน บริเวณจังหวัดสุรินทร์และร้อยเอ็ค (PHOTOGEOLOGY AND GRAVITY SURVEY OF THE ANNULAR DEPRESSION LANDFORM IN PARTS OF CHANGWAT SURIN AND ROI ET) อ.ที่ปรึกษา : ผศ.ทิวา ศุภจรรยา, อ.ที่ปรึกษาร่วม : ผศ.สมชาย ศรีอิสราพร, 167 หน้า

แอ่งโคราช ในภาคตะวันออกเฉียงเหนือของประเทศไทย รองรับค้วยหมวคหินมหาสารคาม ซึ่งมีชั้น หินเกลือหนาแทรกอยู่ ได้พบลักษณะภูมิประเทศตามธรรมชาติ ที่มีภูมิลักษณ์เป็นแอ่งยุบล้อมรอบเนิน ปรากฏชัด เจนบนภาพถ่ายทางอากาศและภาพจากคาวเทียม เรียกในที่นี้ว่า "ภูมิลักษณ์แอ่งยุบวงแหวน" (Annular Depression Landform หรือ ADL)

พื้นที่ทำการศึกษาครอบคลุมประมาณ 17,255 ตารางกิโลเมตร พบ ADL จำนวน 142 แห่ง สามารถแบ่งกลุ่มตามลักษณะความแตกต่างของแอ่งยุบวงแหวนและเนินออกเป็น 5 กลุ่ม แอ่งยุบวงแหวนระคับ เคียว (ประเภท-1) แอ่งยุบวงแหวนหลายระคับ (ประเภท-2) แอ่งยุบวงแหวนและหลุมยุบประชิคเนิน (ประเภท -3) แอ่งยุบวงแหวนและหลุมยุบบนเนิน (ประเภท-4) และแอ่งยุบวงแหวนล้อมรอบหลายเนิน (ประเภท-5)

จากการสำรวจความโน้มถ่วงของบริเวณที่พบ ADL 4 แห่ง คาคว่าโครงสร้างที่รองรับ ADL น่าจะ เป็นโดมพืบเกลือระดับพื้น

การศึกษาการกระจายตัวของ ADL โดยอาศัยการแปลภาพถ่ายทางอากาศและภาพจากคาวเที่ยม พบ ว่า ADL มีอยู่ทั่วไปในบริเวณที่รองรับด้วยหมวดหินมหาสารคาม ยกเว้นบริเวณที่เป็นเขตน้ำท่วมถึงของแม่น้ำสาย หลัก บางพื้นที่พบว่าการกระจายตัวของ ADL แสดงความสัมพันธ์กับ lineaments, circular feature, anticlinal feature และการศึกษาให้เข้าใจในกลุ่มของ ADL น่าจะแสดงให้เห็นถึงสภาวะการเกิดของแอ่ง ยุบวงแหวน และวิวัฒนาการของโดมหินเกลือ

ผลการศึกษา แสดงให้เห็นถึงประสิทธิภาพของการใช้ภาพถ่ายทางอากาศและภาพจากคาวเที่ยม ใน การสำรวจภูมิลักษณ์แอ่งยุบวงแหวน นอกจากนั้นผลการสำรวจความโน้มถ่วงยังสนับสนุนว่า โครงสร้างทาง ธรณีวิทยาที่รองรับภูมิลักษณ์แอ่งยุบวงแหวน น่าจะเป็นโครงสร้างโคมหินเกลือระคับตื้น ถ้าหากผลการศึกษาเป็น ความจริง การศึกษาภูมิลักษณ์แอ่งยุบวงแหวนนี้ จะเกิดประโยชน์ทั้งในค้านเศรษฐกิจและในค้านวิชาการ ซึ่งจะช่วย เป็นตัวขึ้นำในการศึกษาโครงสร้างธรณีวิทยาชองชั้นหินเกลือต่อไป

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ปีการศึกษา .	2534	

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KRISANAPOL VICHAPAN: PHOTOGEOLOGY AND GRAVITY SURVEY OF ANNULAR

DEPRESSION LANDFORM IN PARTS OF CHANGWAT SURIN AND ROI ET. THESIS

ADVISORS ASST. PROF. THIVA SUPAJANYA, M.Sc., ASST. PROF. SOMCHAI

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Khorat basin in NE Thailand is underlain by Maha Sarakham Formation which includes thick salt layers interbedded. From aerial photograph and Landsats, some unique natural features are well observed. They appear as a ring shape depression around a relatively higher mound(s) which is called in this paper "Annular Depression Landform" (ADL).

142 ADL sites are manifested. They are wildly distributed in the study areas, covering about 17,255 sq.km.. It is possible to classify them into 5 groups based on the distinct landforms as follows; annular depression of a single level (Type-1), annular depression of different levels (Type-2), annular depression with several minor depression adjacent to a mound (Type-3), annular depression with minor depression developed on top of a mound (Type-4), and annular depression with coalescing mounds (Type-5).

The gravity survey was carried out in the four selected ADL areas, in order to obtain the related underlain geological structures. The results show that the ADL features are probably underlain by shallow salt dome.

It is further observed that the ADL are widely distributed in the underlain Maha Sarakham Formation terrain of any type of geology except in the area of flood plains of the major rivers. In some areas, the distribution of ADL has a certain relation with lineaments, circular features and anticlinal features. In addition, it is expected that the grouping of ADL as aforementioned and their distribution may indicate the stages of these formations and salt dome evolution.

From the results of this study, it is quite clear that the aerial photographs and Landsat images are the efficient tools in location the sites ADL. However, with the support of the gravity survey, the shallow salt dome structure can be indicated and if this is possible it will lead to the economic aspect as well as the detailed geologic studies of the salt layers.

ภาควิชา	ธรณีวิทยา
	ธรณีวิทยา
ปีการศึกษา	2534

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CONTENTS

	Page
ABSTRACT IN THAI	. iv
ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH	. v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	. vi
LIST OF TABLES	. x
LIST OF FIGURES	. xii
CHAPTER	
I. INTRODUCTION	. 1
1.1 Study Background	. 1
1.2 Objectives	. 6
1.3 Annular Depression Landform	. 6
1.4 Study Area	. 8
1.4.1 Physiography	. 8
1.4.2 Climate	. 11
1.4.3 Geological Setting	. 14
1.4.3.1 Geological Setting of	
the Khorat Plateau	. 14
1.4.3.2 Geological Setting of	
the Study Area	. 18
1.4.4 The Study of Salt Structure in the	
Northeast Thailand	. 22
II. METHODOLOGY	. 26
2.1 Study Plan	
C. O. Mann and Demote Consins on a Data Course	26

CONTENTS (continued)

							P	age
		2.2.1	Maps					26
		2.2.2	Aerial Ph	notographs	·			29
		2.2.3	Satellite	e Imagery				29
	2.3	Gravity	Survey .					29
III.	IMAG	E INTER	PRETATION	J				35
	3.1	Study	of ADL					35
		3.1.1	Survey o	of ADL Loc	cation			35
		3.1.2	Classif	ication of	` ADL			39
	3.2	Image	Interpret	ation of	Geological	Features	5	55
	3.3	Spatia	l Relatio	onship of	ADL to Geo	logical		
		Featur	es					60
		3.3.1	Spatial	Relations	ship of ADI	Relating	3	
			to Regio	onal Geol	ogy			60
		3.3.2	Spatial	Relations	ship of ADI	Relating	3	
			to Lines	aments			• • • •	64
		3.3.3	Spatial	Relation	ship of ADI	Relating	ğ	
			to Circ	ular and	Anticlinal	Features	• • •	64
IV.	GRAV	ITY SURV	EY				• • • •	69
	4.1	Ban Nam	Om Area					71
	4.2	Ban Khi	Lek Are	a				79
	4.3	Ban Sra	Hong Ar	ea	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			85
	A A	Don Dro	i Vla Ar	03				90

CONTENTS (continue)

	Page
V. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION	97
REFERENCES	
APPENDIX	
BIOGRAPHY	167

LIST OF TABLES

		Pa	ge
Table	1.1	Stratigraphic subdivision of the Khorat Group	
		(after Sombat Yumuang, 1983)	17
Table	2.1	List of maps used in this study	28
Table	2.2	Selected aerial photographs approximately scale	
		1:50,000 used in this study	30
Table	2.3	Selected aerial photographs approximately scale	
		1:15,000 used in this study	33
Table	4.1	Modified data of K-66 borehole and Table A-2 for	
		gravity modelling	78
Table	A-1	Core log discription of selected borehole for	
		calculation model	07
Table	A-2	Densities of sediments and sedimentary rocks 1	18
Table	B1	Subdivided inner zones of Hammer's terrain	
		correction tables for gravity (after Hammer, 1982) 1	39
Table	B2	Average density of surface rocks is estimated	
		by Parasnis method 14	41
Table	Cla	Field gravity survey data of Ban Nam Om Area 1	44
Table	C1b	Reduction gravity data of Ban Nam Om Area 14	45
Table	C2a	Field gravity survey data of Ban Khi Lek Area 14	46
Table	C2b	Reduction gravity data of Ban Khi Lek Area 14	47
Table	C3a	Field gravity survey data of Ban Sra Hong Area 14	48
Table	C3p	Reduction gravity data of Ban Sra Hong Area 14	49
Table	C4a	Field gravity survey data of Ban Phri Khla 18	50
Table	C4b	Reduction gravity data of Ban Phri Khla 18	51
Table	D1	Data of Ban Nam Om Model	53

LIST OF TABLES (CONTINUED)

						page
Table 1	D2 Data	of Bar	Khi	Lek	Model	158
Table 1	D3 Data	of Bar	Sra	Hong	Model	163

LIST OF FIGURES

	Pag	(e
Figure 1.1	Aerial Photograph Showing low topography	
	surrounding mound at Ban Don Kaeo Amphoe	
	Kumphawapi Changwat Udon Thani, Thailand	2
Figure 1.2	Aerial Photograph Showing low topographic	
	around mound at Avery Island salt dome, about	
	16 kilometers southeast of New Iberia,	
	Louisiana, USA	4
Figure 1.3	Sehmatic diagram showing a surface depression	
	of salt dome, this annular, depression is	
	formed surperimposed on the rim syncline	5
Figure 1.4	Showing Annular Depression Landform of Ban Nam	
	Om Amphoe Kaset Wisai Changwat Roi Et; a) on	
	aerial photograph; b) elevation profile	7
Figure 1.5	Map showing location of the study area	9
Figure 1.6	General physiography of the study area 1	.0
Figure 1.7	Temperature, relative humidity, rainfall and	
	evaporation of Changwat Roi-Et (1951-1980),	
	constructed from the data published by	
	Meteorological department, 1982; a) Temperature	
	and relative humidity; b) rainfall and	
	evaporation	2
Figure 1.8	Temperature, relative humidity, rainfall and	
	evaporation of Changwat Surin (1951-1980),	
	constructed from the data published by	
	Meteorological Department, 1982; a) Temperature	
	and relative humidity; b) rainfall and	
	avapaget i an	2

	P	age
Figure 1.9	Generalized geological map of Northeast Thailand	
	and neighbouring areas of Laos	1.6
Figure 1.10	Showing locations maps of potash and rock salt	
	drilled hole in the northeast Thailand	20
Figure 1.11	Schematic column of Maha Sarakham Formation	21
Figure 1.12	Idealized stratigraphic cross section across	
	the study area (after Loffler, Thompson and	
	Montree Liengsakul, 1983)	23
Figure 1.13	Seismic profile showing salt dome in area of	
	Amphoe Borabu	25
Figure 2.1	The summarized flow charts illustrating the	
	study methodology for the study program	27
Figure 3.1	Demonstrating of ADL on topographic map	
	1:50,000 scale, the depression is mapped as	
	natural ponds surrounding mound	37
Figure 3.2	Showing ADL as illustrated of infrared band	
	(Landsat 3) circular dark tone (the point at	
	arrow tip) locating the depression area	38
Figure 3.3a	Showing the ADL feature at Ban Muang Hong	
	Amphoe chaturaphak phiman Changwat Roi Et,	
	delinateed by the aid of stereoscopic viewing	40
Figure 3.3b	Demonstrating a similar feature of ADL but can	
	not be identified as ADL by viewing 3-dimension	41
Figure 3.4	Map showing distribution of ADL in the study	
	area	42

	Pr	age
Figure 3.5	Aerial Photograph showing ADL between Ban	
	Moei and Ban Dong Ling area, Amphoe Kamalasai	
		44
Figure 3.6	Map of Ban Moei and Ban Dong Ling showing	
rigure 3.0		
	depression area and mound, delineated from	45
7.	aerial photograph shown in Figure 3.5	45
Figure 3.7	Aerial Photograph showing ADL at Ban Nam Om	
	Amphoe Kaset Wisai Changwat Roi Et	46
Figure 3.8	Map of Ban Nam Om showing depression area and	
	mound, delineated from aerial photograph shown	
	in Figure 3.7	47
Figure 3.9	Aerial Photograph showing ADL at Ban Saen Si	
	Amphoe Kaset Wisai Changwat Roi Et	48
Figure 3.10	Map of Ban Saen Si showing depression area and	
	mound, delineated from aerial photograph shown	
	in Figure 3.9	49
Figure 3.11	Aerial Photograph showing ADL at Ban Non Tum	
	Amphoe Kaset Wisai Changwat Roi Et	50
Figure 3.12	Map of Ban Non Tum showing depression area and	
	mound, delineated from aerial photgraph shown	
	in Figure 3.11	51
Figure 3.13	Aerial Photograph showing ADI, at Ban Khi Lek	
	Amphoe Tha Tum Changwat Surin	52
Figure 3.14	Map of Ban Khi Lek showing depression area and	
	mound, delineated from aerial photograph shown	
	in Figure 3.13	53
Figure 2 15	Showing classification of ADI	54

	Pa	age
Figure 3.16	Distribution of each type of ADL location	56
Figure 3.17	Mosaic of Landsat-3 imageries (MSS Band 7) of	
	the study area	58
Figure 3.18	Showing regional geologic map of the study area	59
Figure 3.19	Illustrating the regional structure of major	
	geological boundary	61
Figure 3.20	Map showing photolinearment, directly	
	interpreted from mosaic of Landsat-3 imageries	
	of the original scale 1:500,000	62
Figure 3.21	Map showing circular feature and folding,	
	structures interpreted from mosaic of Landsat-3	
	imageries of the original scale 1:500,000	63
Figure 3.22	Map showing distribution of ADL location relating	
	to the regional geology of the study area	65
Figure 3.23	Map showing classifiled ADL distribution and	
	photolinearment	66
Figure 3.24	Map showing classifiled ADL distribution,	
	circular feature and folding	67
Figure 4.1	Map showing location of the gravity survey area	
	in parts of Changwat Surin and Roi Et	70
Figure 4.2	Aerial photograph of Ban Nam Om Area,	
	interpretation of the landform is demonstrated	
	on the overlay	73
Figure 4.3	Map showing survey line, location of station	
	and elevation contour of Ban Nam Om Area	75
Figure 4.4	Showing Rouguer gravity curve of Ban Nam Om	
	Area	76

	Pa	ge
Figure 4.5	Showing a) comparison of observed versus	
	calculated Bouguer gravity of Ban Nam Om Model, b)	
	Ban Nam Om Model and c) elevation profile of	
	Ban Nam Om Area along the survey line	77
Figure 4.6	Aerial Photograph and overlay sheet showing	
	landform of Ban Khi Lek Area	81
Figure 4.7	Map showing survey line, location of gravity	
	survey station and elevation contour of Ban Khi	
	Lek Area	82
Figure 4.8	Showing Bouguer gravity curve of Ban Khi Lek	
	Area	83
Figure 4.9	Showing a) comparison of observed versus	
	calculated Bouguer gravity of Ban Khi Lek	
	Model; b) Ban Khi Lek Model and c) elevation	
	profile of Ban Khi Lek Area along the survey	
	line	84
Figure 4.10	Aerial Photograph and overlay sheet showing	
	landform of Ban Sra Hong Area	87
Figure 4.11	Map showing survey line and location of gravity	
	survey station of Ban Sra Hong Area	88
Figure 4.12	Showing Bouguer gravity curve of Ban Sra Hong	
	Area	89
Figure 4.13	Showing a) comparison of observed versus	
	calculated Bouguer gravity of Ban Sra Hong	
	Model; b) Ban Sra Hong Model and c)	
	elevation profile of Ban Sra Hong Area along	
	the survey line	91

	Page
Figure 4.14	Aerial Photograph and overlay sheet showing
	landform of Ban Phrai Khla Area 93
Figure 4.15	Map showing survey line and location of gravity
	survey station of Ban Phrai Khla Area 94
Figure 4.16	Bouguer gravity curve of Ban Phrai Khla showing
	regional gravity 95
Figure Bl	Showing photograph of the LaCoste-Romberg G
	series Gravimeter (a), and cross section (b) 129
Figure B2	The sequence looping gravity meter observations;
	a) type 1, base station is on observation line;
	b) type 2, base station is outside observation
	line 130
Figure B3	Terrain effect (after Telford et al., 1983) 136
Figure B4	Use of terrain chart with topographic map
	(modified after Telford et al., 1983) 138
Figure B5	Shallow salt dome model diapiric salt stock and
	extrusive salt dome (after Jackson and Talbot,
	1006)