

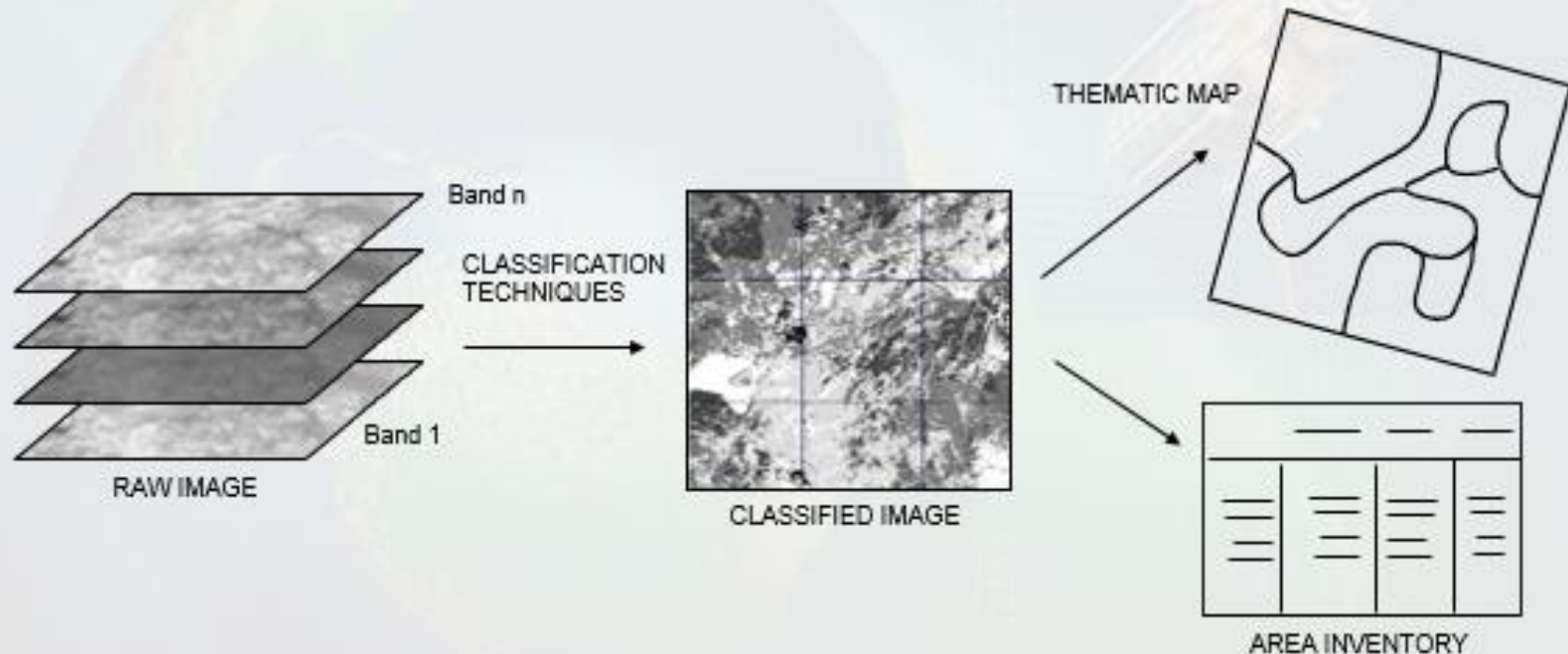
The background of the slide features a stylized illustration of a satellite in orbit. The satellite, with its solar panels and antenna, is positioned in the upper right quadrant. Below it, a portion of the Earth is visible, showing the Americas. Concentric, semi-transparent circles emanate from the satellite, representing the range of its remote sensing capabilities. The overall color palette is a mix of light blues, greens, and yellows, giving it a technological and scientific feel.

Fundamentals of Satellite Remote Sensing

Digital Image Processing Lec. 2

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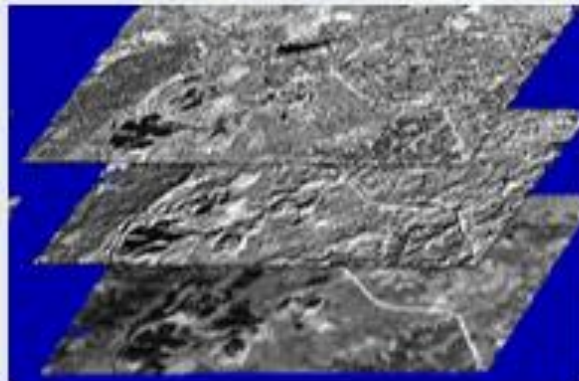
Fundamentals of digital image classification



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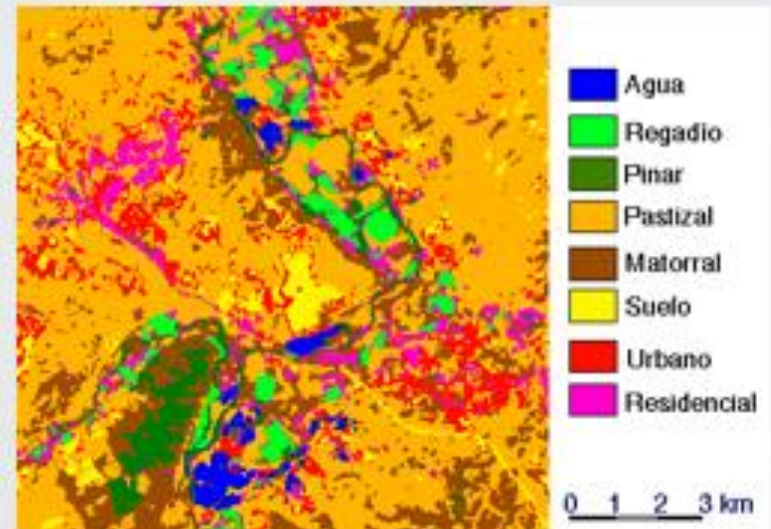
Land Cover

- Visual or digital interpretation



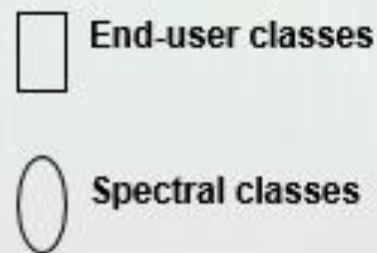
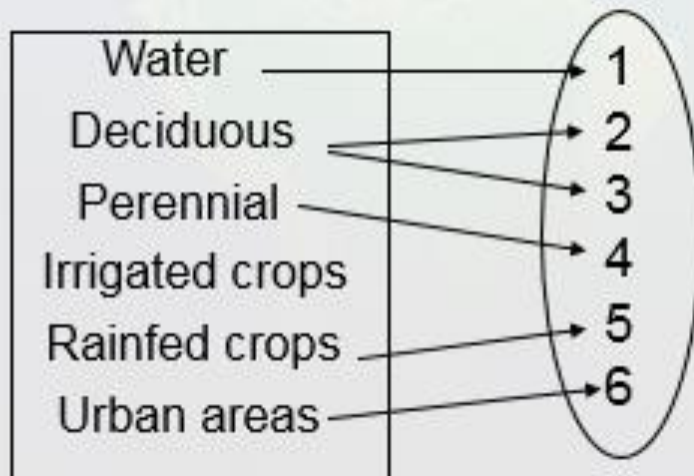
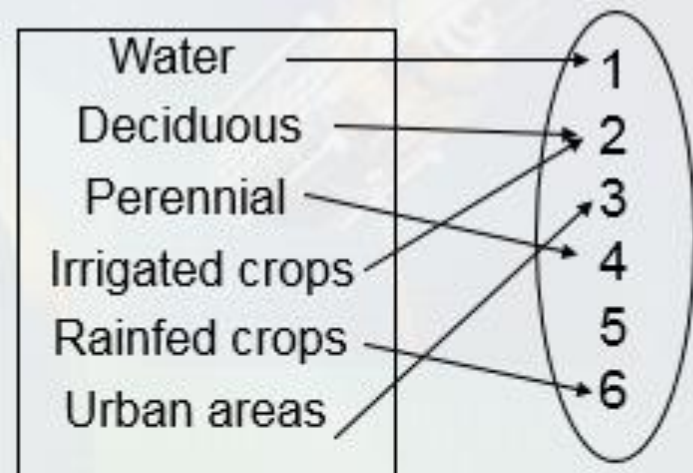
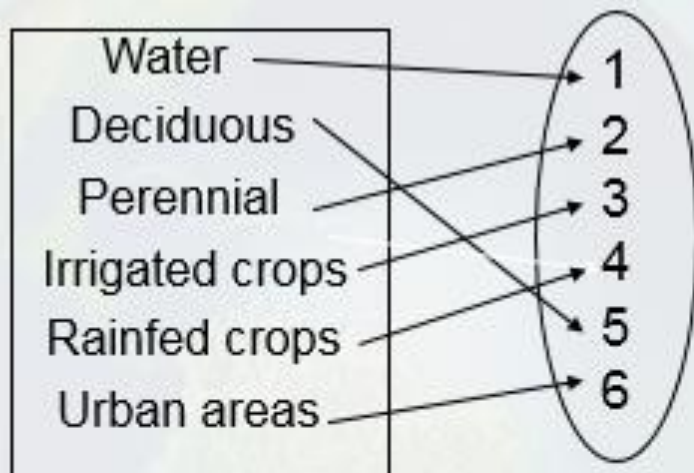
Clasificación

Categorizing
Borders



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Relations between spectral and end-user classes



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When discrimination problems are found...

- Modify the legend (if end-user agrees!!).
- Use non-spatial criteria: textures, context.
- Use ancillary information: DEM, property limits, soil maps...
- Use images from another dates.

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Classification phases

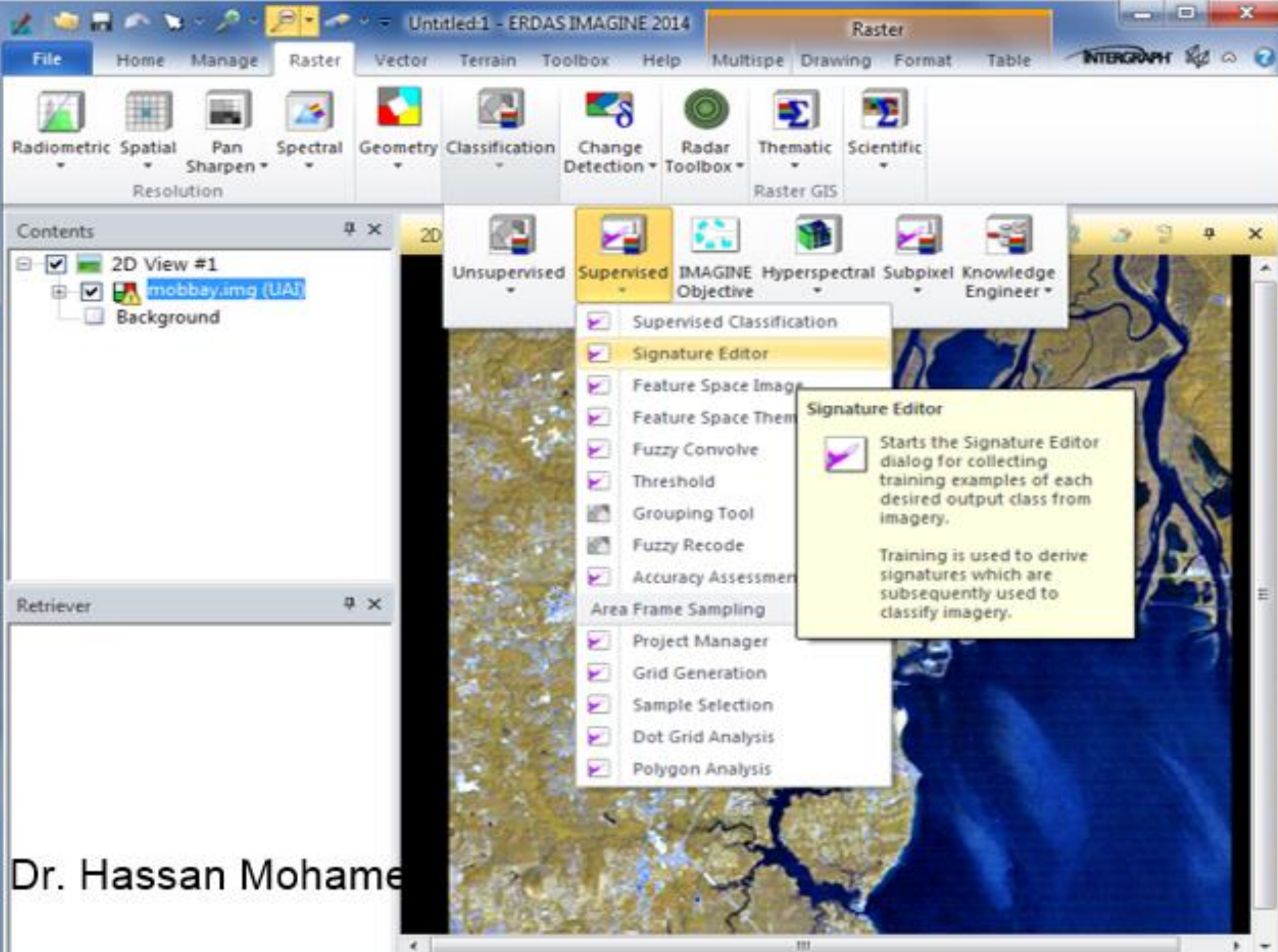
- Training (define quantitatively the required classes):
 - Supervised.
 - Unsupervised.
- Assignment (include all pixels in any of the defined categories).
- Assessment of the results.

<http://gisgeography.com/image-classification-techniques-remote-sensing/>

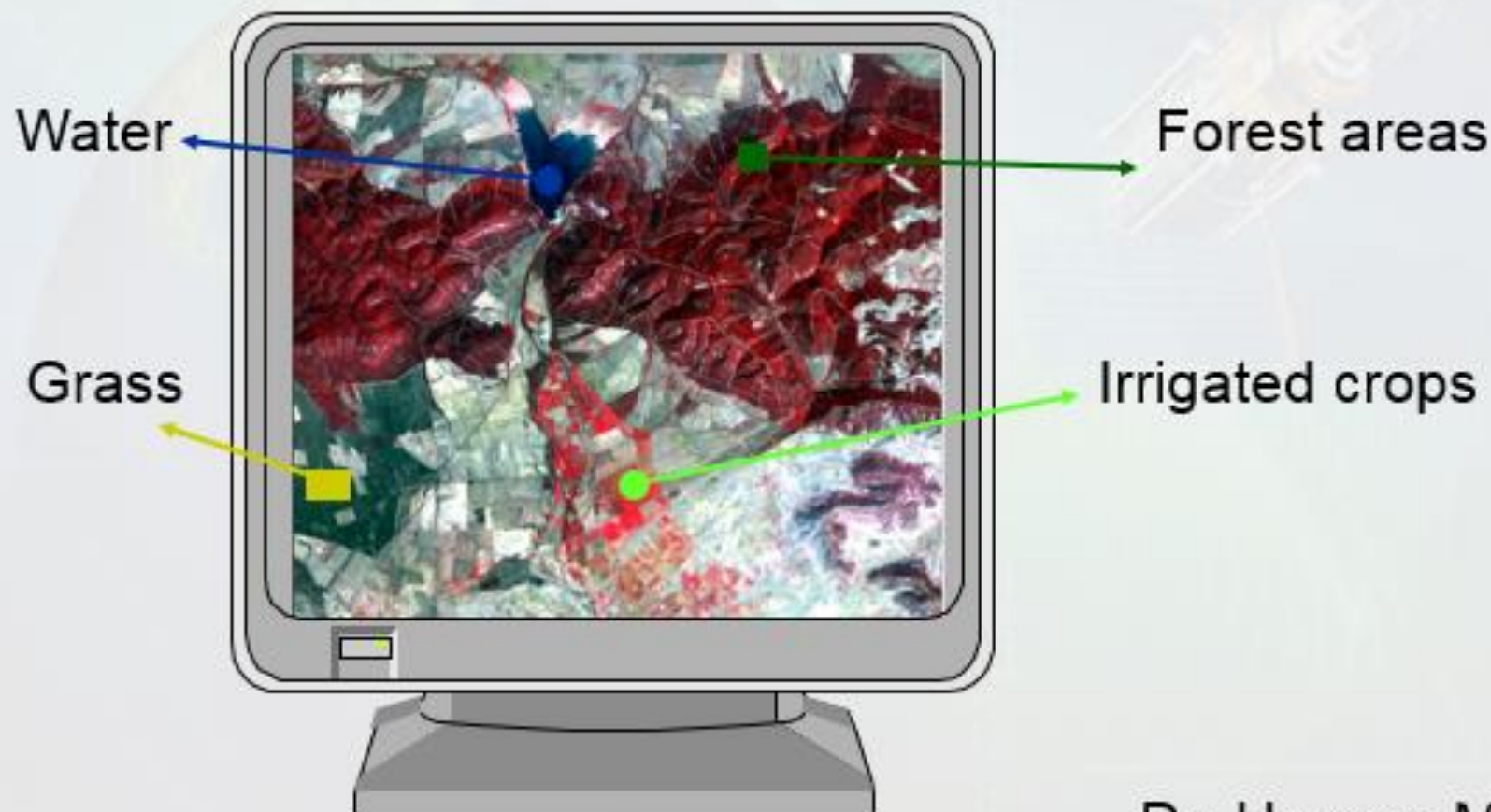
<http://www.sc.chula.ac.th/courseware/.htm18/Lecture/remote2309507>

<http://gisgeography.com/open-source-remote-sensing-software-packages/>

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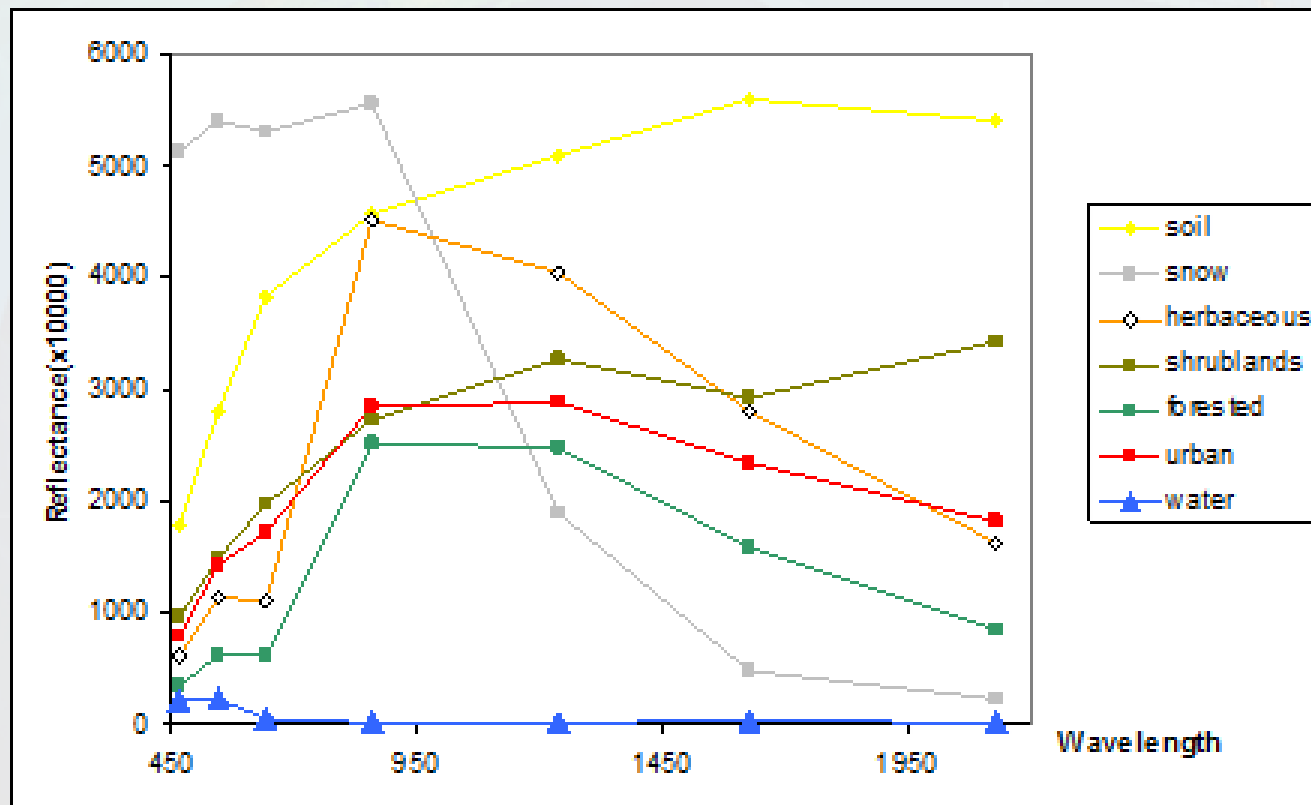
Supervised training



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Identification of training areas

Spectral training signatures graph



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Portable radiometers are very useful during the training phase



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Spectro-radiometric measurements in the field are useful to select the most convenient sensor and spectral bands



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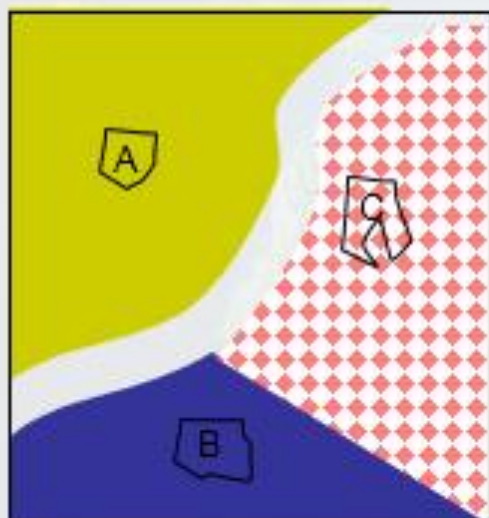
Methods to extract training fields

- Polygon digitizing
 - Be aware of spatial autocorrelation.
 - Border effects.
- Seeds.
 - Spectral Distance.
 - Spatial Distance.

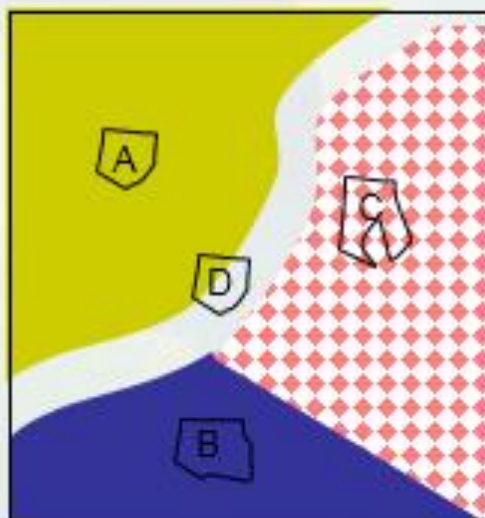


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Problems while selecting training fields



a) homogeneous areas



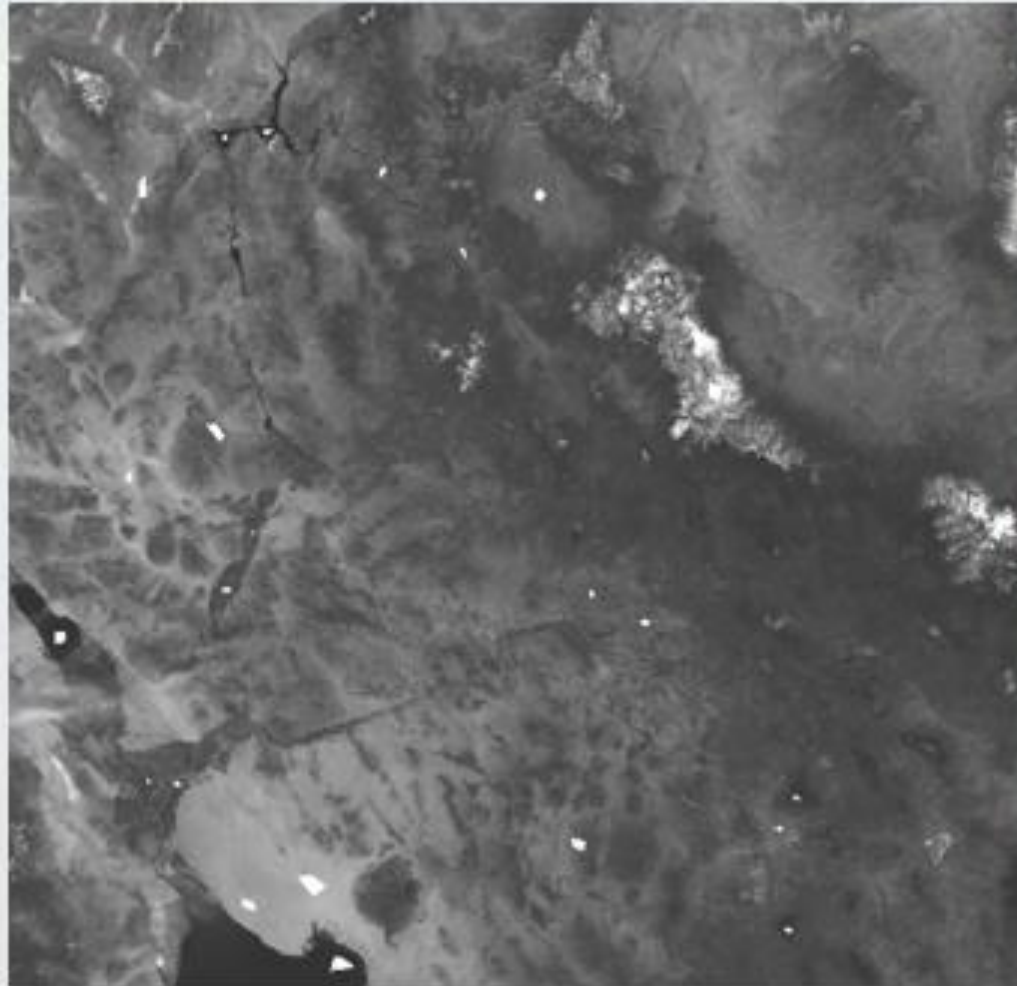
b) Heterogeneous areas



c) Heterogeneous categories

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Training fields in the study area



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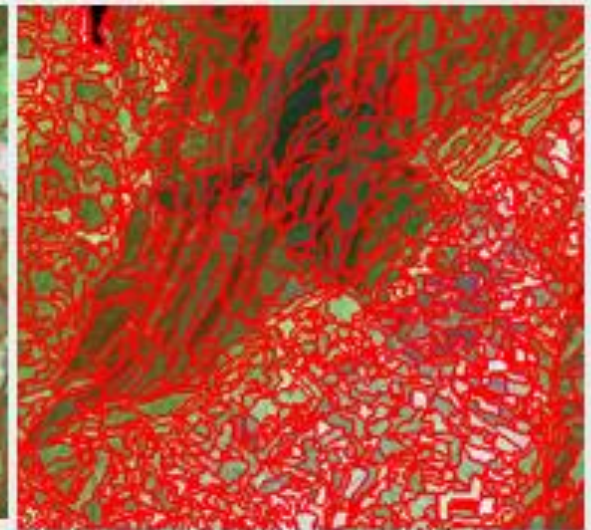
Training selection after segmenting the image



Original



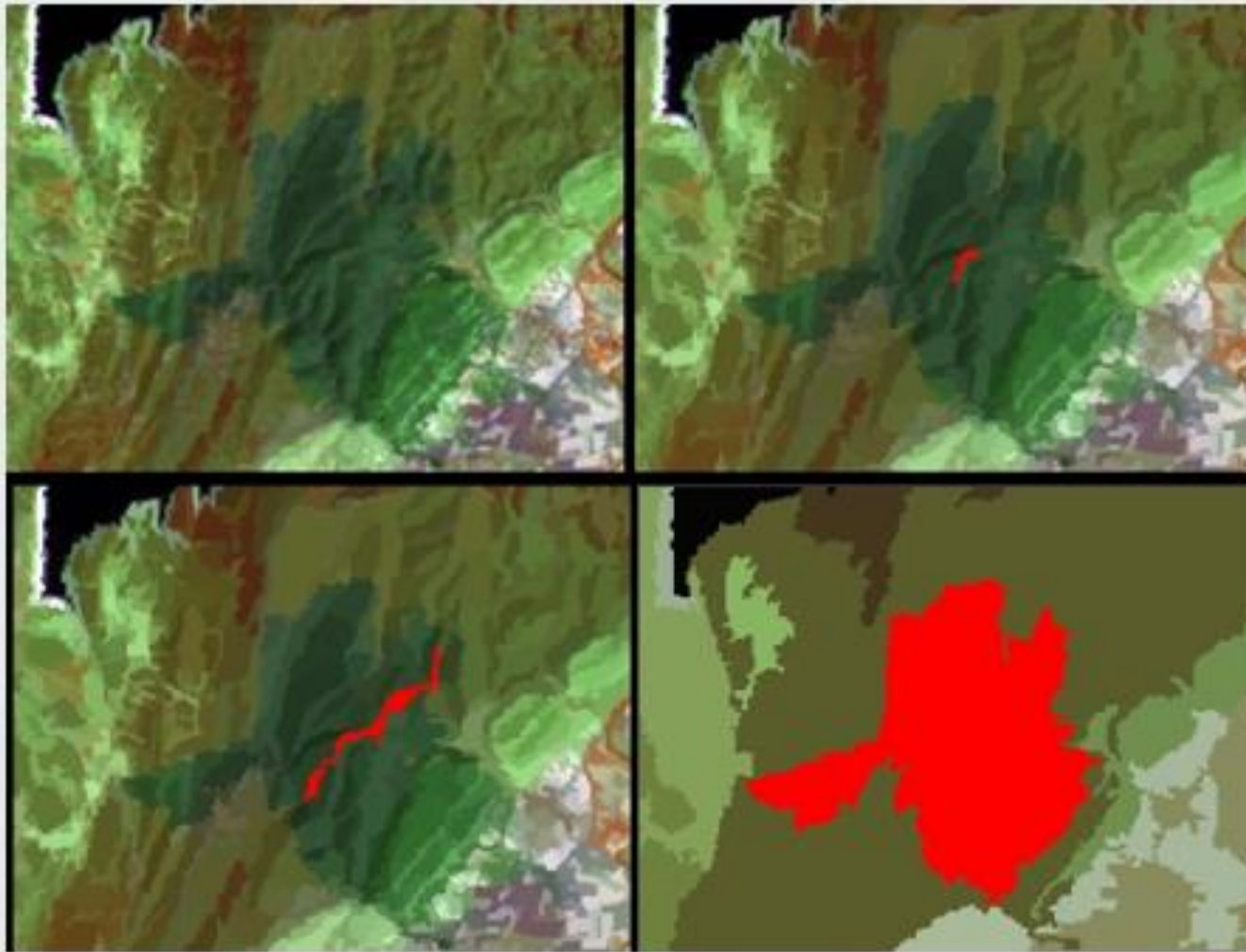
Segmented



Polygon Limits

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Multisegmentation



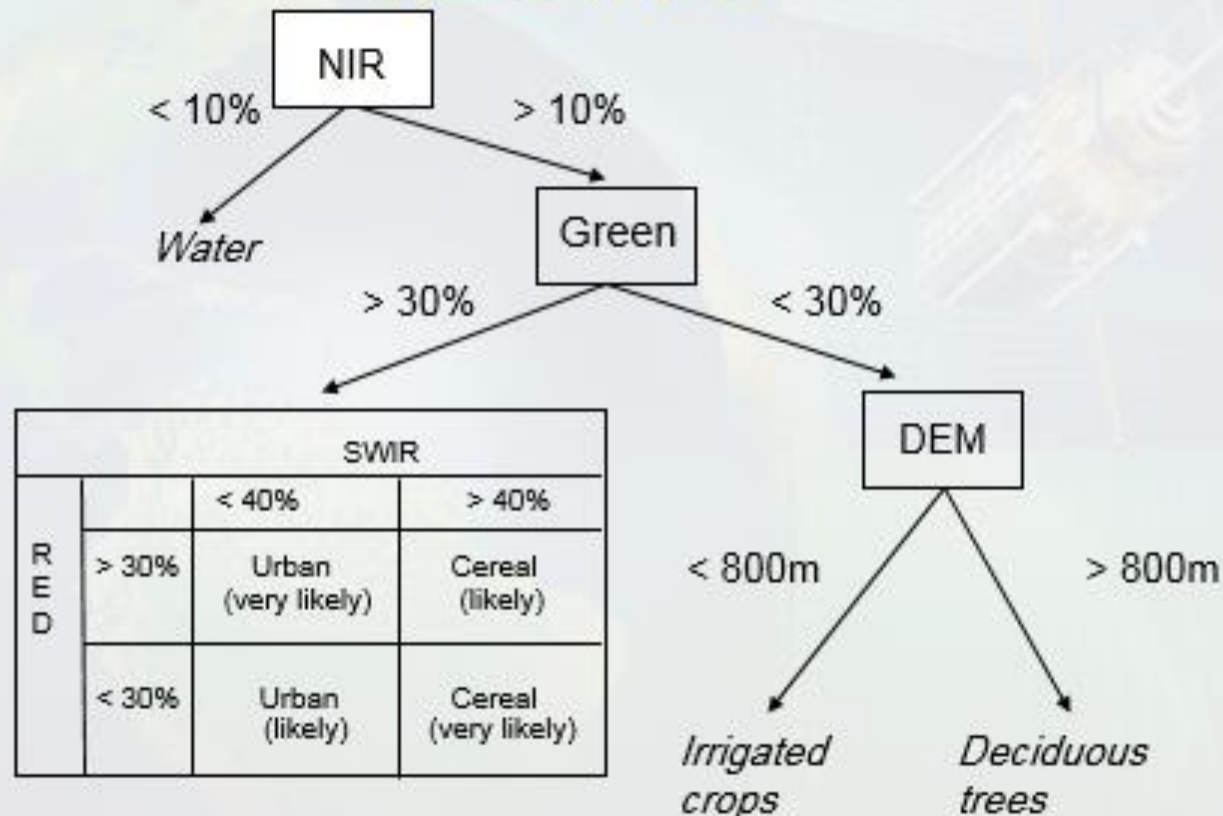
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Other classification criteria

- Decision tree classifier.
- Contextual classifiers:
- Fuzzy classification.
- Neural network classifier.

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Example of a simple decision tree classifier



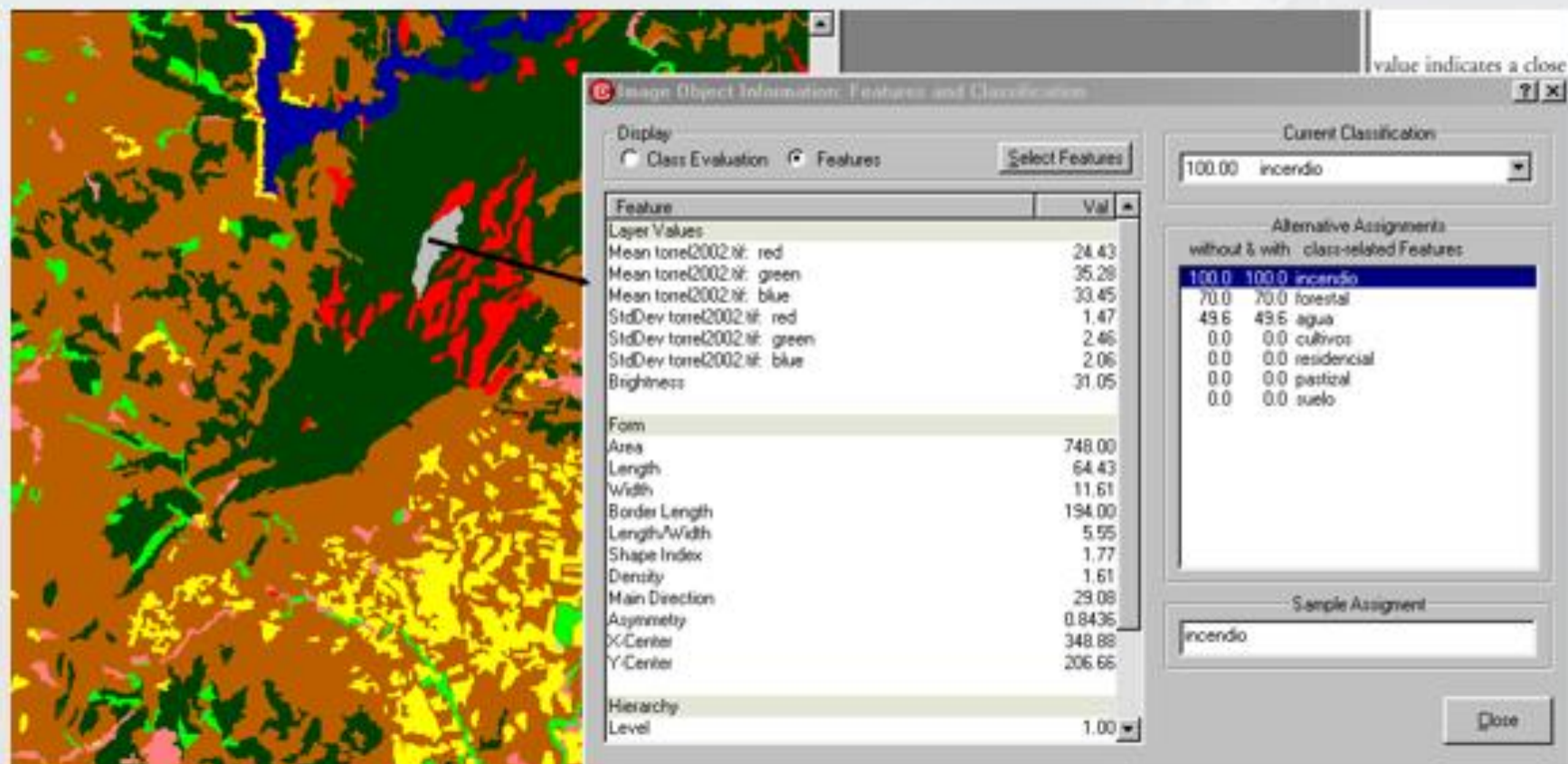
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Contextual classifiers

- Use objects instead of pixels.
- Objects are defined by spatial and spectral properties.
- Spatial properties are used in the classification, not just the spectral variables.

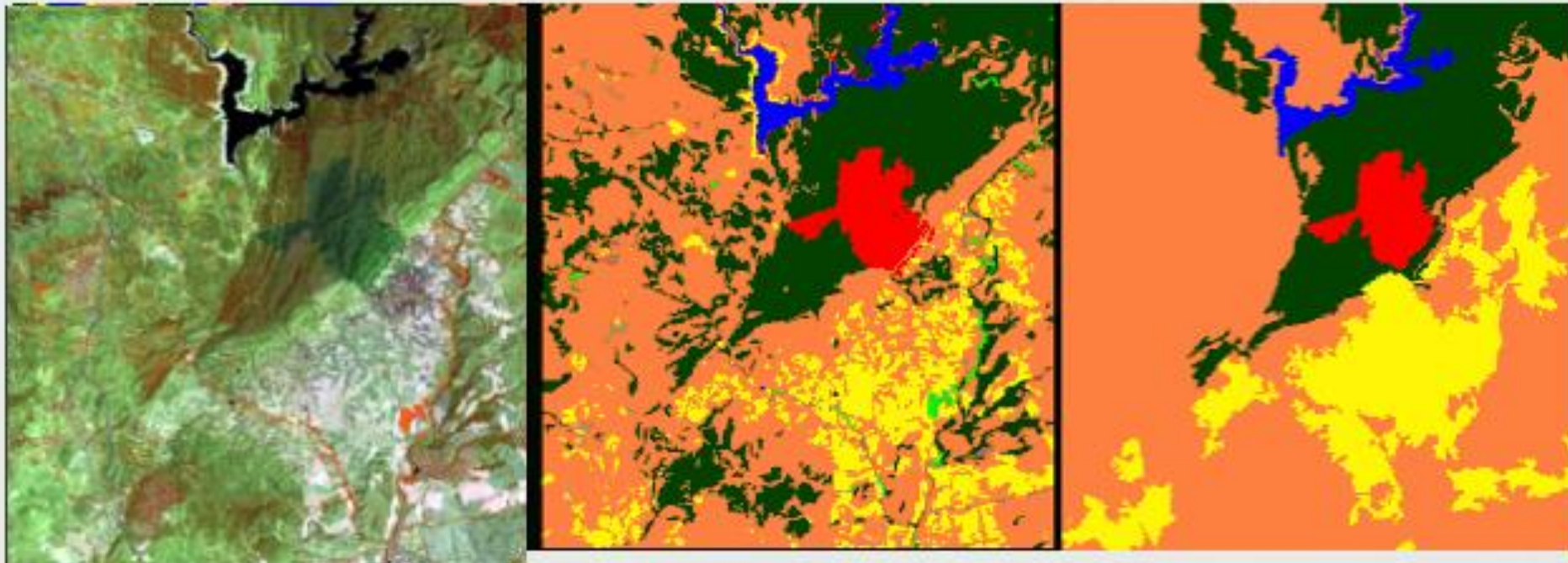
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Objects can be characterized by spatial and spectral variables



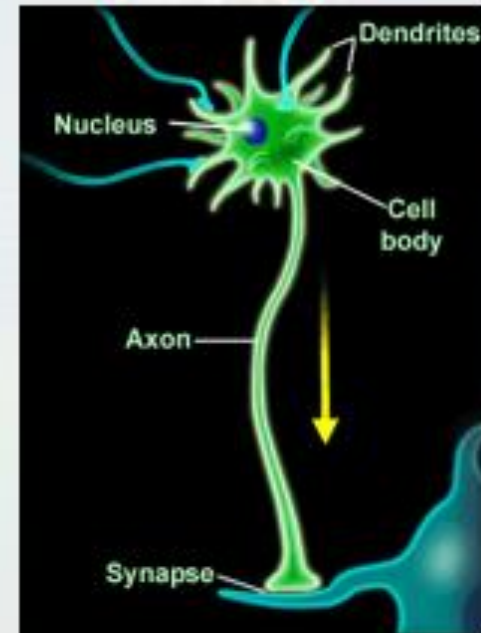
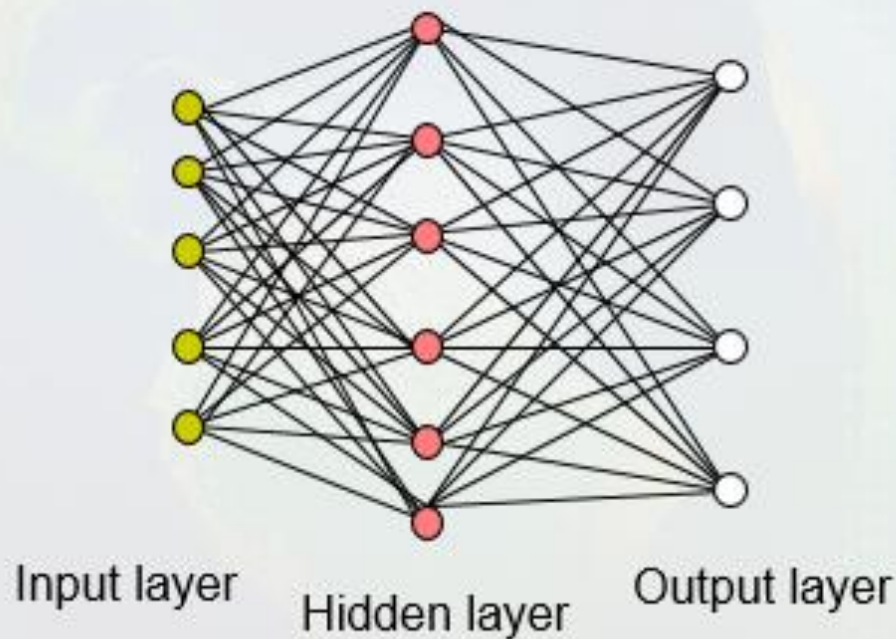
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Classification can be adapted to the size of the objects



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Neural network classifiers



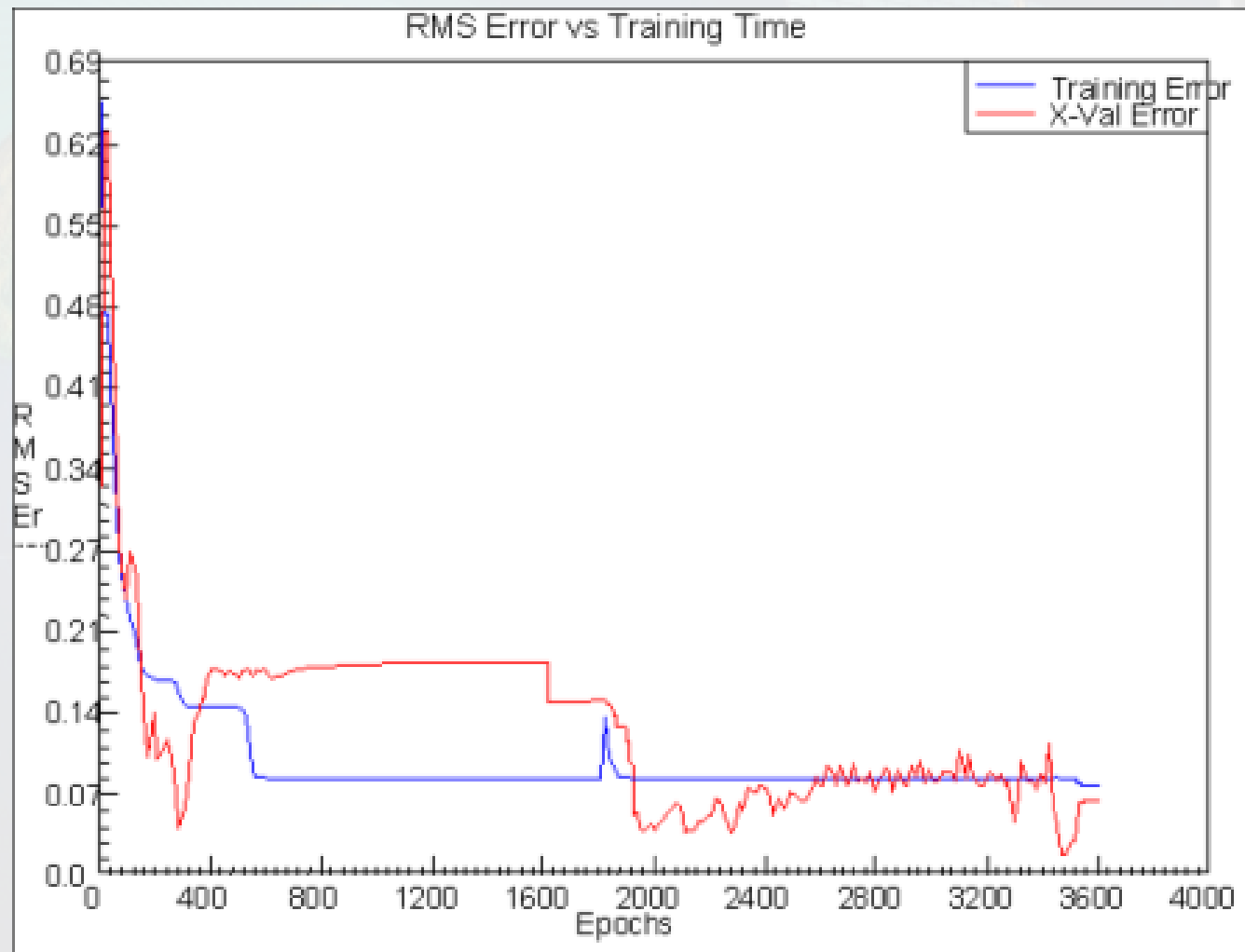
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Neural network structure

- Network Topology:
 - Number of layers.
 - Number of neurons.
- Learning algorithm: back propagation, quick-pro, unsupervised.
- Number of iterations.
- Error levels.

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Learning process of an ANN



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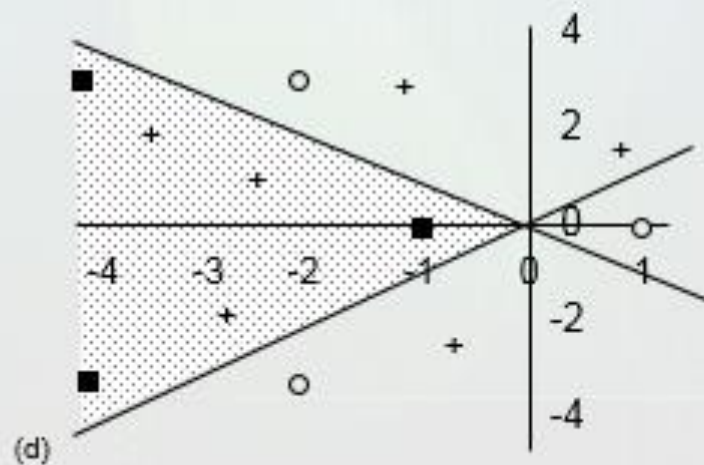
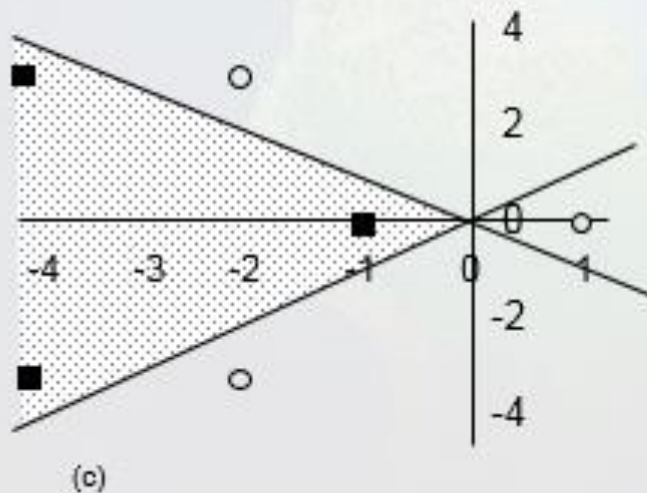
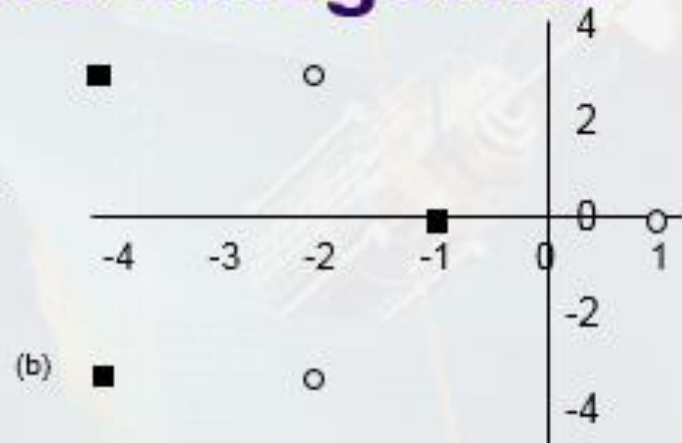
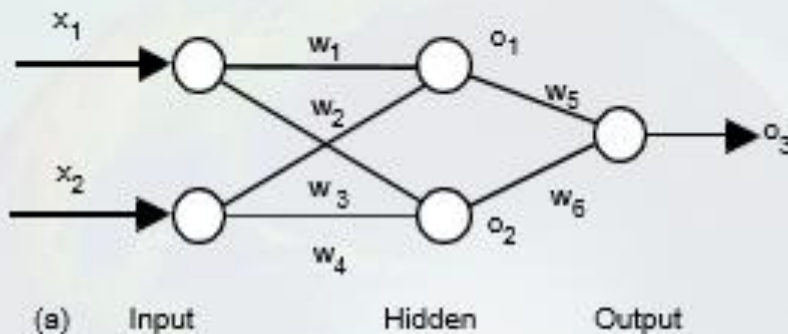
Variation of weights during the network learning

Iteration	w_1	w_2	w_3	w_4	w_5	w_6	Error
0	0.050	0.100	0.300	0.150	1.000	0.500	0.461
1	0.375	0.051	0.418	0.121	0.951	0.520	0.424
5	0.606	0.007	0.570	0.117	1.240	0.909	0.391
10	0.642	-0.072	0.641	0.196	1.464	1.034	0.378
50	2.224	-2.215	2.213	2.216	3.302	3.259	0.040
150	2.810	-2.834	2.810	2.835	4.529	4.527	0.007
250	2.901	-2.976	2.902	2.977	4.785	4.784	0.005

After Richards, 1993

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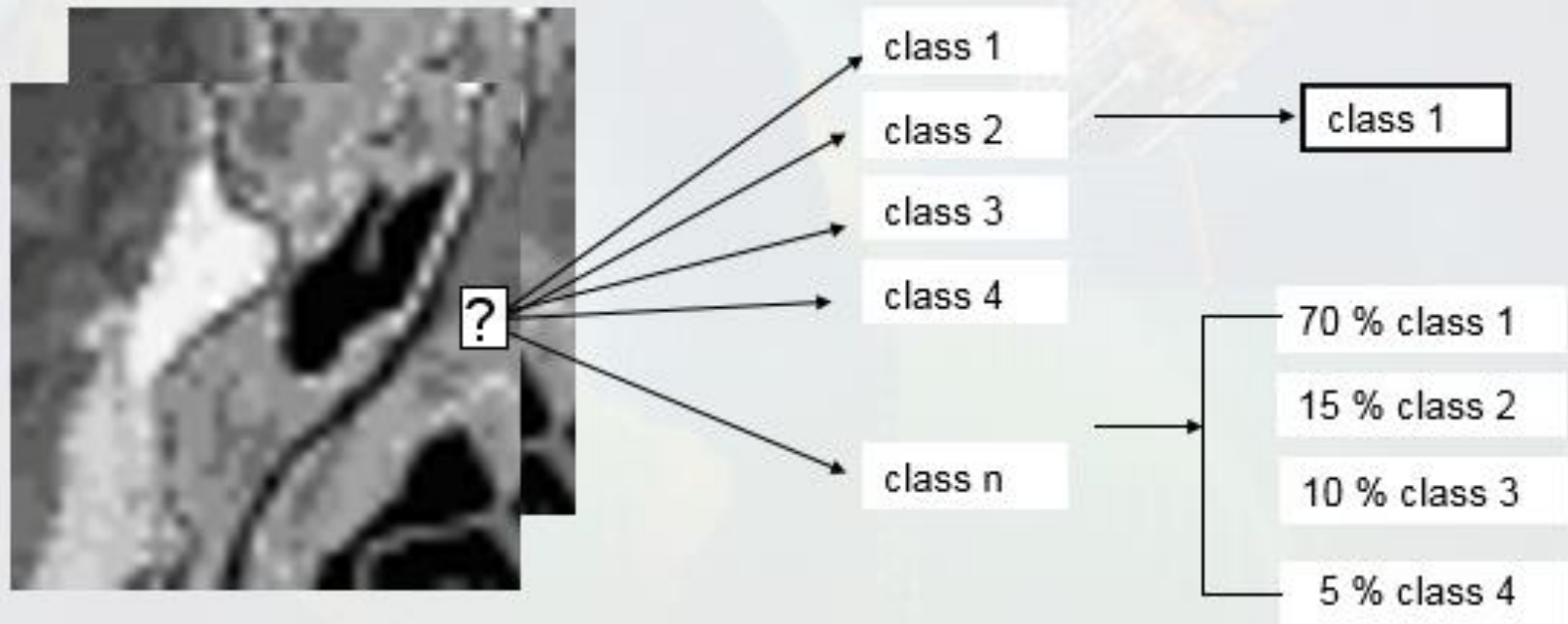
An example of using an ANN for classification of two categories



(adapted from Richards, 1993).

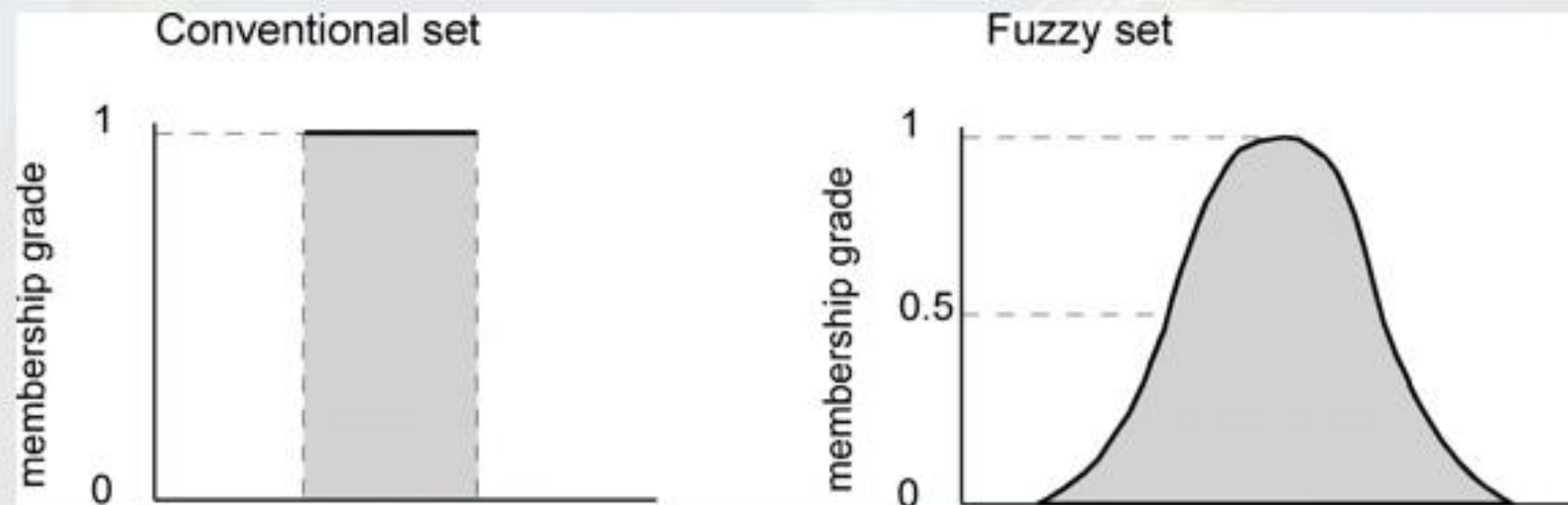
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Basis of fuzzy classification system



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Crisp vs Fuzzy sets



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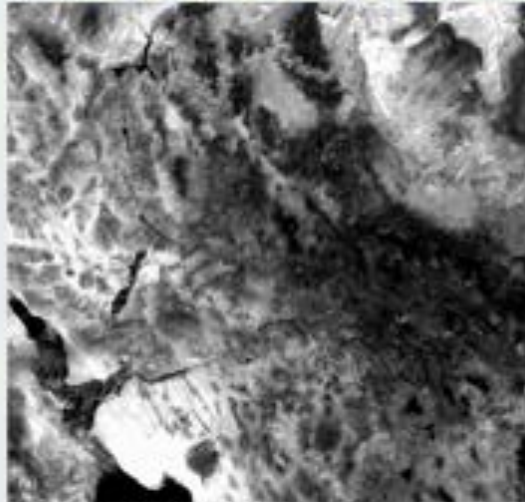
Types of fuzzy classifications

- Fuzzy k- or c-means (FCM)
 - Parametric, similar to unsupervised clustering, performed on one 'layer' (or band) only. It uses the c-means algorithm of Bezdek
- Fuzzy maximum likelihood
 - Uses the 'hard' mean and 'hard' covariance matrix. Based on Wang's proposition for resolving mixed pixels, fuzzy membership grades for each pixel.
- Fuzzy rule based
 - Requires 'fuzzification' of the layer(s), inference and 'de-fuzzification'.

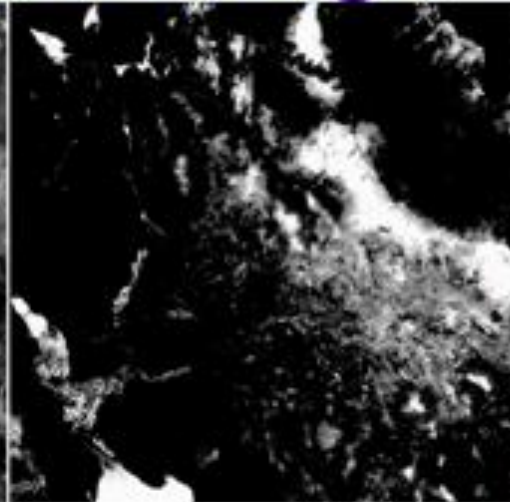
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Examples of fuzzy classification of the MODIS image

(a) Soil



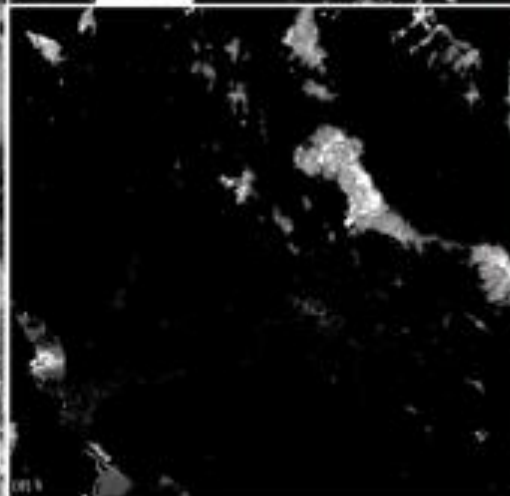
(b) Water



(c) Green vegetation



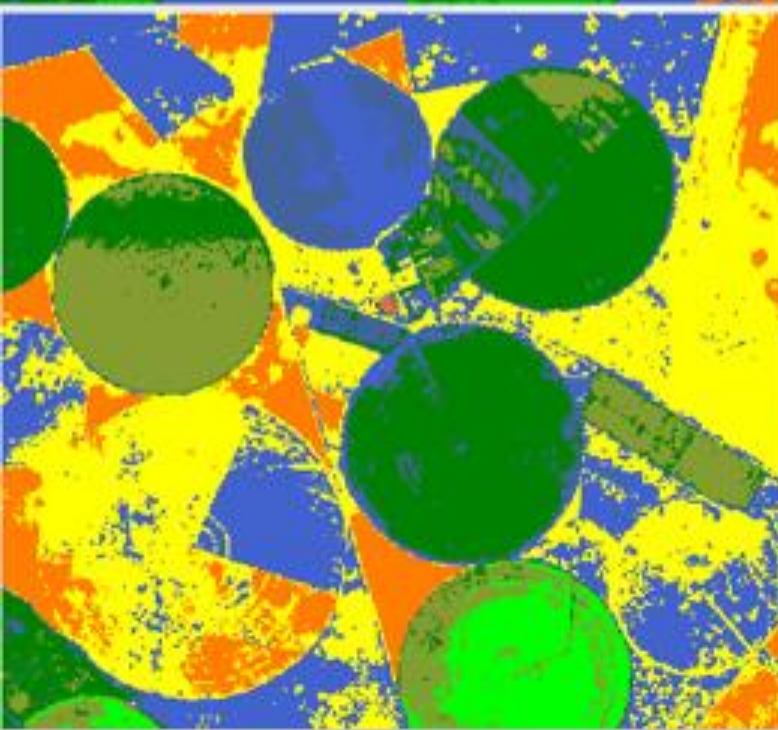
(d) Snow



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- Alfalfa
- Wheat
- Legumes
- Soil
- Water

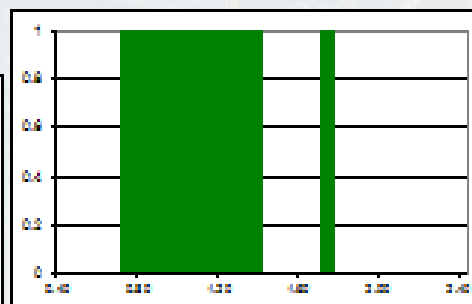
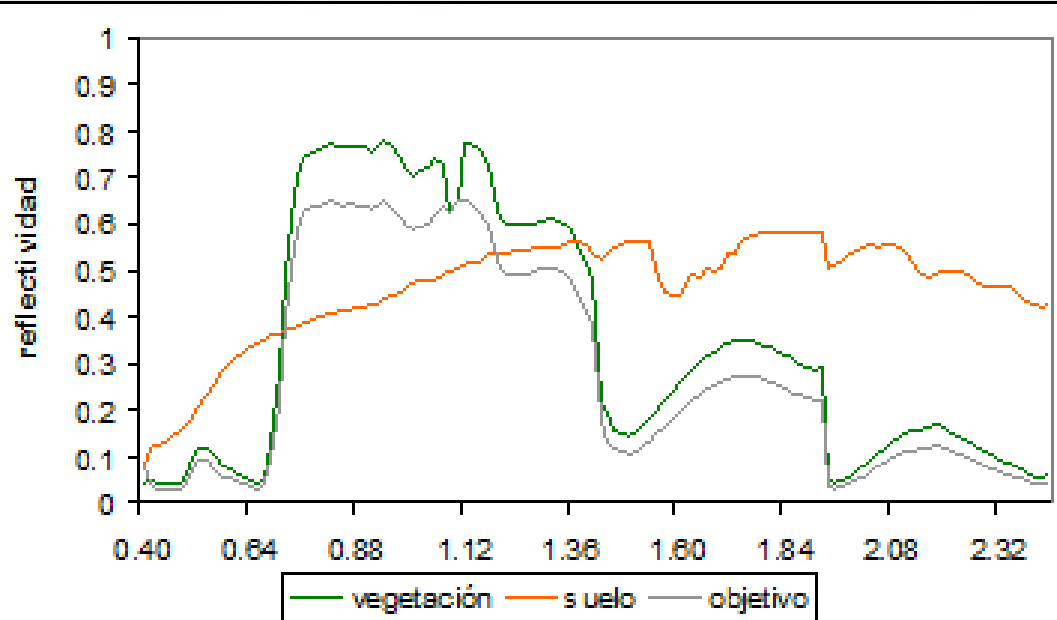


- Alf/Wh/Leg
- Alf/Wh/Leg
- Wh/Alf/Leg
- Leg/Alf/Soil
- Leg/Alf/Wh
- Leg/Soil/Alf
- Soil/Leg/Alf

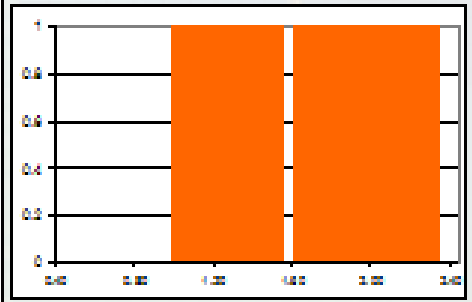
Hard / soft classifier

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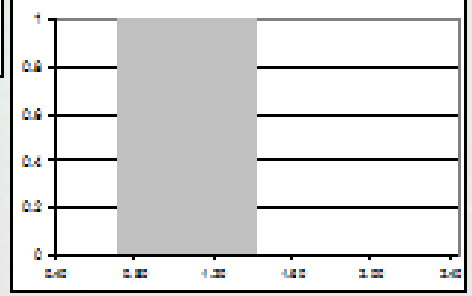
Basis of classification by binary encoding



Vegetation



Soil



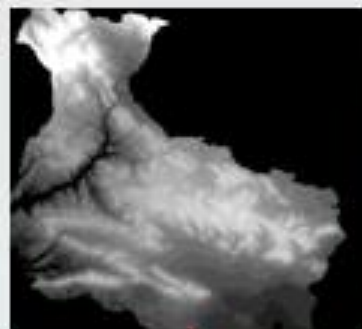
Target

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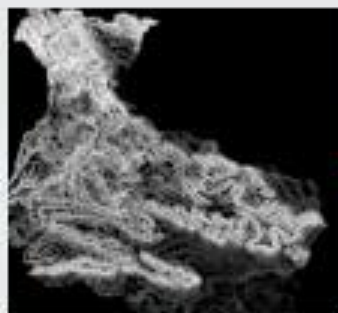
Classification with ancillary information

- To stratify the image before the classification: i.e. bioclimatic regions.
- To include additional layers in the classification (DTM, slopes, rainfall...).
- To modify assignments after the classification: boundaries or properties, soil maps, etc.

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DTM



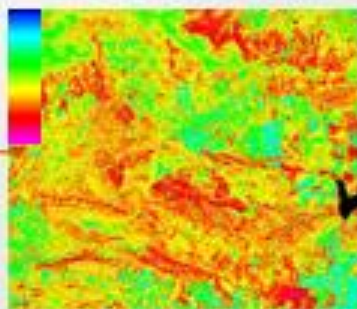
Slope



**Calibrated
bands**



**Raw bands:
TM1-TM7**



**Spectral
unmixing
and NDVI**



Texture



Fuel Mapping

After Riaño et al, 2002

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Change detection

Change detection involves the use of multi-temporal data sets to discriminate areas of land cover change between dates of imaging. Ideally, change detection procedure should involve data acquired by the same (or similar) sensor and be recorded using the same spatial resolution, viewing geometry, spectral bands, radiometric resolution, and time of day. Often anniversary dates are used to minimize sun angle and seasonal differences. Accurate spatial registration of various dates of imagery is also a requirement for effective change detection. Registration to within 0.25 to 0.5 pixel is generally required. Clearly, when misregistration is greater than one pixel, numerous errors will result when comparing the images.

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Change detection



1984

2000

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Change detection methods

- **Image Differencing**

The most common and simple method

- **Image ratioing**

- Division of one image by another
- Operates on individual image bands
- Areas of 'change' may be thresholded (e.g., $> +25\%$ and $< -25\%$)

- **Post-classification comparison**

- Each image is classified independently, reducing preprocessing need
- Resulting classifications are compared to identify change
- Change detection results affected by accuracy of input classifications

- **Change vector analysis**

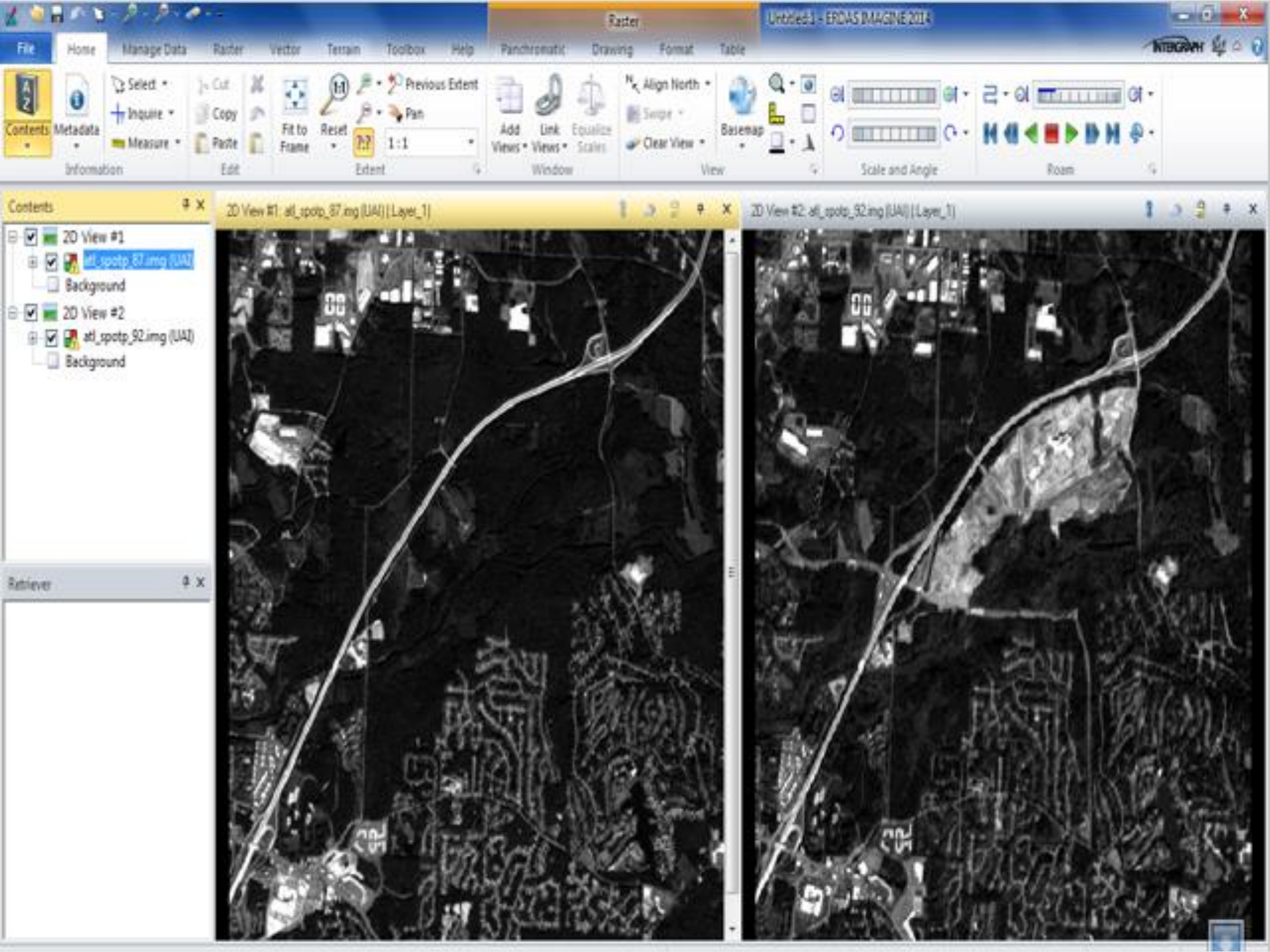
- Compares spectral properties of image pixels between dates
- Expresses change as vectors in spectral space

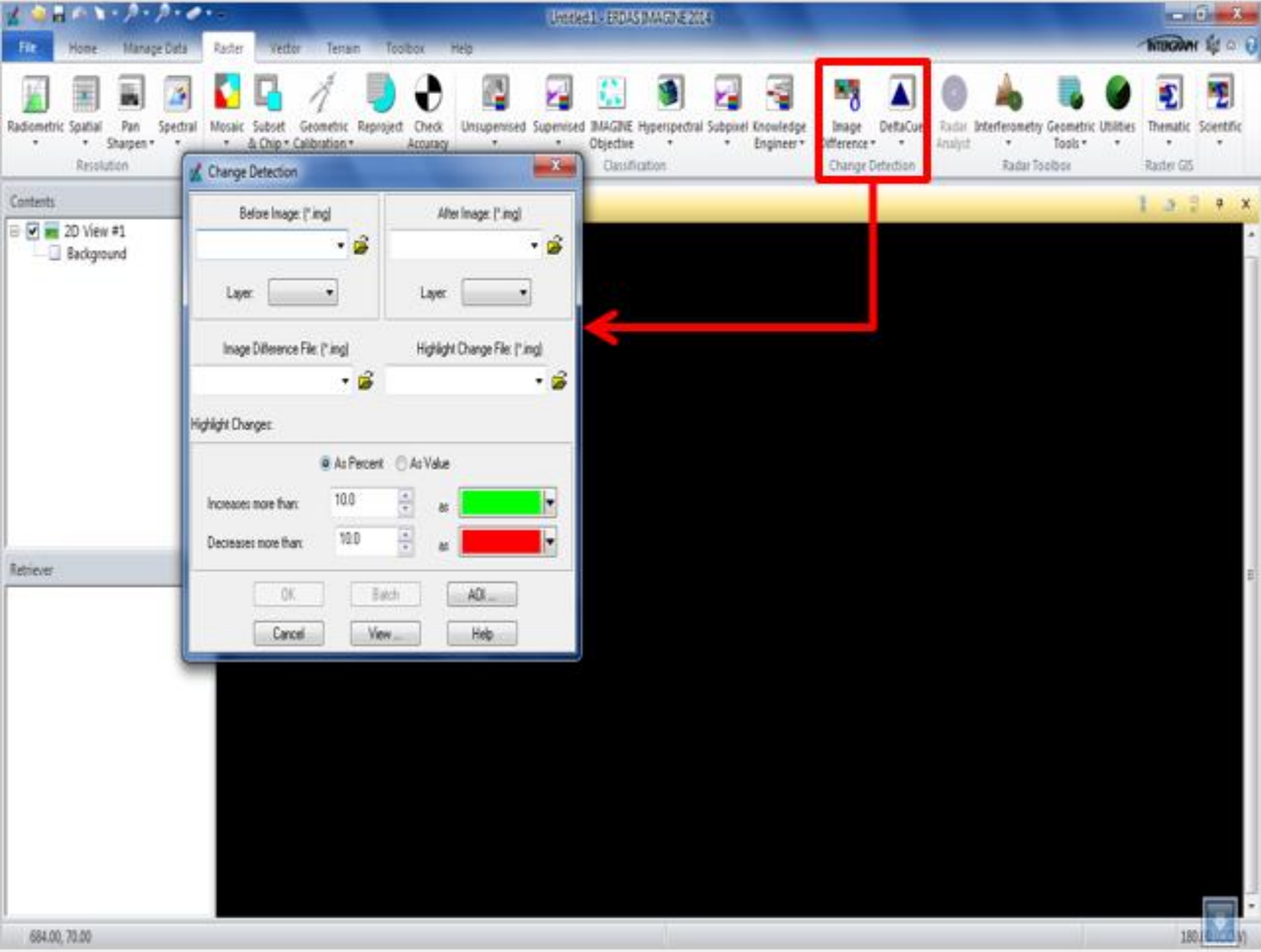
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Image differencing

- Image differencing or image subtraction simply involves the subtraction of one image from another
- No change = zero, change = +ve or -ve values
- Operates on individual image bands
- Areas of 'change' may be thresholded (e.g., $> +25\%$ and $< -25\%$)

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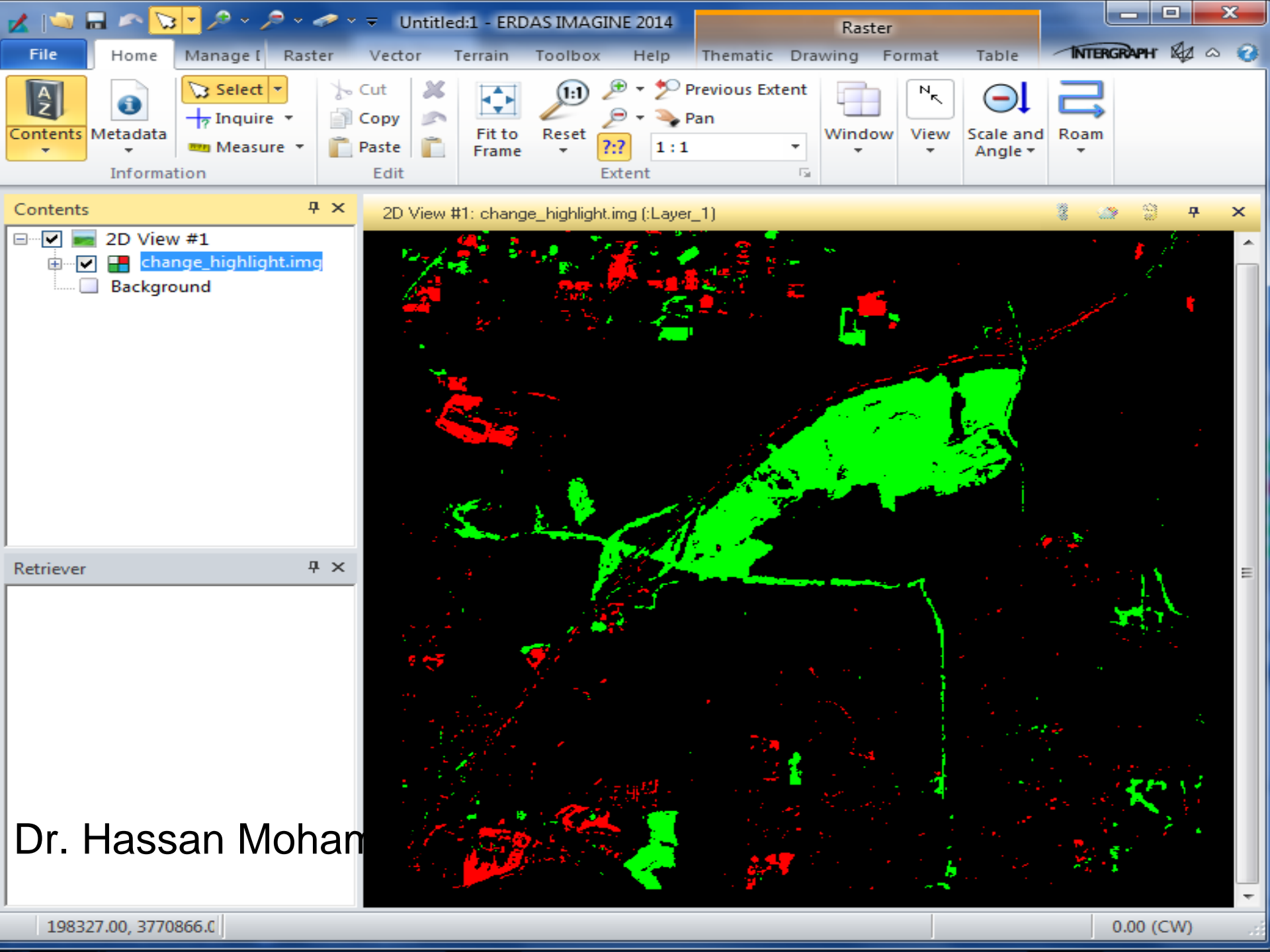
INTERGRAPH

Contents

- 2D View #1
 - change_diff.img
 - Background

Retriever





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Thank You!

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