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Classification of satellite images using cellular automata

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ABSTRACT

Satellite image classification is a substantial technique that is utilized in faraway sensing for the automatic evaluation and sample attention of the satellite TV for pc information, which provides the mechanical interpretation of a massive amount of data. Image classification introduces to label the photographs into the number of predefined categories. The Satellite Image classification consists of photograph sensors, photograph pre-processing, object detection, object segmentation, attribute extraction, and facts analysis. Many classification strategies have been derived for photograph classification. This paper will cover the study concerning the fundamentals of a number of classification methods used in the satellite tv for pc picture classification have been described. In this paper, a tabular assessment of the beforehand proposed methods has been presented for the better perception of these techniques.

Keywords— *Satellite image classification, Support Vector Machine, K-mean algorithm, Fuzzy classification, Supervised classification, Unsupervised classification.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Satellite imagery made up of the photos of Earth or different planets gathered by satellites. Imaging satellites are done via governments and organizations around the world. Satellite imaging groups sell the photos under the license. Satellite photographs have an indispensable function in offering geographical information. Satellite and far off sensing photographs give the quantitative and efficient data that minimized the complexity of the work and learn about timing. Satellite far off sensing technologies supplies data/images at ordinary time intervals. The volumes of information accumulated at facts facilities are extensive and it is surging exponentially as the science is growing at swiftly and records volumes have been increasing at an exponential scale. There is a strong requisite of valuable and efficient phenomena to extract and interpret valuable records from big satellite TV for pc images. Satellite photograph classification is an effective method to extract facts from a range of satellite images.

Satellite photo classification is a technique of grouping pixels into applicable classes. Satellite photo classification can also be added as extracting information from satellite TV for pc

images. Satellite picture classification is no longer complicated, however, the analyst has to take many judgment and selections in satellite photograph classification procedure. Satellite photo classification associate in the analysis of far off sensing images, spatial statistics mining, studying extraordinary vegetation class such as agriculture and foresters etc. and studying urban and to decide distinctive land use in that area. The latest research work is on satellite picture classification methods and techniques. It defines and offers details on different satellite TV for pc image classification technique [1] to analyze. The latest literature evaluation center of attention on computerized satellite photograph classification methods and techniques. The left paper is equipped in the beneath Section which gives the need of the satellite photograph classification, section3 emphasize a number of satellite TV for pc image classification methods, part 4 provides an explanation for the few latest satellite TV for pc photo classification techniques and area 5 give the conclusion.



Fig. 1: Satellite imaging classification

1.1 Requirement of satellite image classification

Satellite photo classification [2] performs a virtual role in the extract and interpretation of significant statistics from huge satellite images. Satellite photo classification is wanted for:

- Extract the records for an application
- Field study
- Impressive decision making
- Spatial information mining
- Disaster management
- Thematic map organization
- Visual and digital satellite TV for pc image analysis

1.2 Image classification methods in remote sensing

REMOTE sensing [3] has been used in more than a few environmental functions with the essential intention of solving and enhancing all the problems: soil quality survey, water sources survey, meteorology simulations, environmental protection etc. To resolve all these problems, one needs to acquire and technique giant quantities of satellite data, which originate one of the most difficult troubles facing faraway sensing. Among all these techniques used in far flung sensing assist the analyst experts to interpret the records collected, classification algorithms are the most beneficial and promising algorithms.

These classification algorithms for satellite TV for pc pix grouped together as photo pixels into a finite variety of classes, which are useful to interpret a gorgeous deal of facts that contained in the spectral bands. There are basically three sorts of photo classification techniques, these are normally used in Remote Sensing:

- Unsupervised image classification
- Supervised photograph classification
- Object-based picture analysis

1.2.1 Unsupervised classification: It is a technique, in which the outputs (groupings of pixels with frequent characteristics) are based totally on the software program comparison of the picture barring the consumer provides sample classes. The computer uses methods to locate which pixels are related to the classes. The user can also specify that which algorithm the software program can be used that provides desired a variety of output classes however otherwise it does no longer resource in the classification process. However, the user has to have information about the vicinity being classified at some stage in the groupings of pixels with common traits furnished through the laptop , have to relate the actual features of the floor (such as developed areas, coniferous forests, wetlands, etc.).

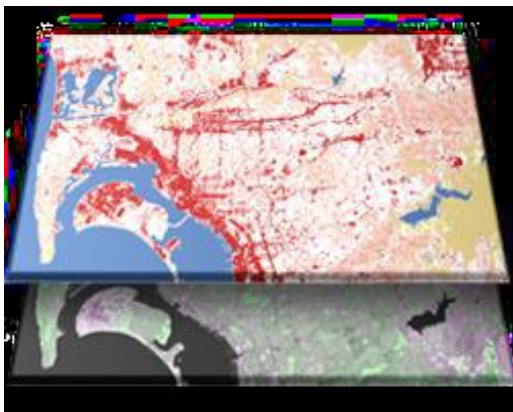


Fig. 2: Unsupervised Classifications

(A) Unsupervised Classification Steps

- Generate is clusters
- Classify is cluster

(B) Advantages

- The scientist has to spend much less time to classify the domain. As an end result, only the wanted photos are classified.
- This strategy is advantageous to classify a rage of data.

(C) Disadvantages

- In this method, there is not give any sort of training, so it requires top-notch expertise about the field or about the method which is appropriate for the desired file.

- With the large statistics units, computation time is large and it generates vain classifier.

1.2.2 Supervised classification: It is based totally on the concept that a person can choose sample pixels in a picture that represent the specific category and then the direct software program is used, these education web sites as references for the classification of all other pixels in the image. Training web sites (also regarded as trying out sets or enter classes) are chosen primarily based on the facts of the user.

The user also units the boundaries for how similar different pixels ought to be to set them together. These bounds are generally set based on the spectral individuality of the education area, plus or certain increment (often primarily based on "brightness" or energy of reflection in unique spectral bands). The user also designates the number of instructions in which the picture is classified. Many analysts use a mixture of supervised and unsupervised classification method to develop concluded output analysis and classify maps.

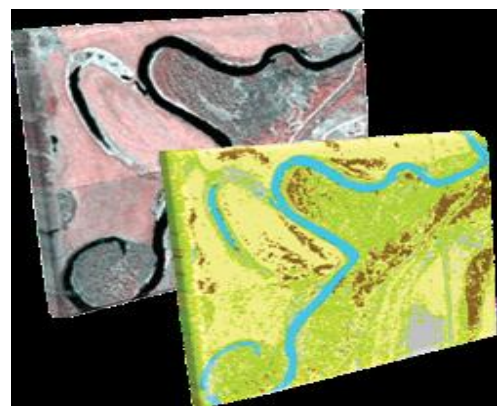


Fig. 3: Supervised classification

(A) Supervised Classification Steps

- Create education file
- Develop Signature file
- Classify image

(B) Advantages

- Errors can find out via operators and they regularly remedy them.
- Expertise know-how necessary so this procedure will supply the correct result.

(C) Disadvantages

- Not appropriate to deal with large information, due to the fact for each field, it requires area experts
- Very Time-consuming. It takes so plenty of time to apprehend pre-labelled samples.

1.2.3 Object-based Image Analysis: Object-Based Photo Evaluation (OBIA), an approach used to analyze digital imagery, was developed and in contrast to regular pixel-based totally picture evaluation (Burnett and Blaschke). While pixel-based photo analysis is based totally on the statistics in each pixel, object-based picture analysis is based on facts from a set of similar pixels known as objects or image objects. More precisely, the image dimension and form of the pixels are the same as those of the different pixels.

Object-Based Nearest Neighbor Classification

Step 1: Perform multiresolution segmentation

Step 2: Select training areas

Step 3: Classify

Step 4: Define statistics

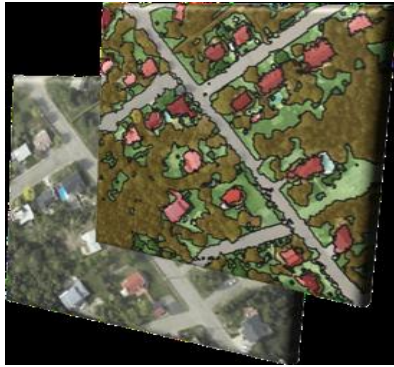


Fig. 4: Object-based Image Analysis

1.3 Issues of classical classification algorithms

Classification algorithms of satellite TV for pc snapshots can be categorised into two foremost strategies supervised and unsupervised algorithms [5]. The use of supervised or unsupervised algorithms in the classification manner depends on the analyst expert information on the satellite TV for pc image study area. Despite a large variety of classification algorithms of satellite TV for pc images, all algorithms have the drawback that prevents them from being reliable in the terms of classification correctness rate. These limitations are amplified when some instructions have a high level of heterogeneity due to the fact it make complicate the combination of pixels with exclusive traits that can also belong to several training (uncertain pixels) or when the photographs are changed with a Gaussian impulse-type noise (noisy pixels), cause the resulting picture to have a lot of tiny areas (often pixel) which are misclassified Contextual and Hierarchical Classification of Satellite Images Based on Cellular Automata.

2. CELLULAR AUTOMATA

A cell automaton [6] is a mathematical representation which consists of a set of cells commonly unfold in a matrix form. In recent years, mobile automata have ended up an effective method utilized in far off sensing mainly to implement any form of simulation manner in satellite images. From a mathematical opinion, a cellular automaton is a set of six components, as shown in the following expression: CA = (d, r, Q, #, V, f) (f) Cellular automaton transition function. It takes as input arguments the states of the modern mobile phone and its locality and returns a new nation for the modern-day phone $d|d > 0$ - spatial dimension of the cellular automaton Q) set of states per cell. The set of states is finite, equal for all of the cells of the cellular automaton (#) the kingdom was known as quiescently. This nation suggests state of no activity in the cells of the cell automaton (r) index that suggests the neighborhood dimension, i.e., how many neighbors interact with each mobile of the cellular automaton (V) Neighborhood vector which has r extraordinary elements from Z^d . The most frequent types of the neighborhood in a cell automaton.

The analyst expert of satellite tv for pc pictures have to set up the favored performance of ACA through the states and which means of the mobile automaton to alter to the classification procedure in order to customise the remaining classification method. In this paper, we have carried out a model of ACA (ACA v1.0) whose important desires are the following: Objective #1. Develop the classification accuracy rate got by using the classical parallelepiped and minimal distance supervised classification algorithms through sources of contextual records to hold away from misclassifying the uncertain or noisy pixels. Objective #2. Obtain a hierarchical classification separated into hierarchical layers of membership diploma to each class. ACA have to arrange only these pixels

which are inside a most spectral house in the featured house with considering to the middle of their corresponding class, and such distance have to elevate in every iteration. Thus, ACA will get a hierarchical classification separated into hierarchical layers of membership degree to every class. ACA is based on the parallelepiped and minimal distance supervised classifiers. The cell automata choose the consequence of one classification algorithm and because of this observe the regulations of its transition function f. In alliteration of the mobile automaton, the authorized spectral radius distance of exploration in the feature space (called threshold) increase. In the first iterations, ACA classifies the pixels whose component with respect to their classification is very small. In the next iterations, the threshold increases again so that the frequent picture pixels are classified. The unsure and noisy pixels are categorised in the preceding iterations. The transition feature f takes into an explanation of the inputs in order to follow the mobile automaton rules: (a) Possible training accessible by means of the chosen supervised algorithm (parallelepiped or minimal distance): instructions set of a present pixel (maybe one category or several training for unsure pixels that are about two or extra classes).

The spectral classification lessons are distinct by way of a parallelepiped or minimal distance algorithm modified with cellular automata techniques. (b) Neighborhood states of present-day pixel neighborhood. This local can be von Neumann, Moore, or prolonged Moore type. The cellular automaton local is selected by the person previous to undergoing the classification manner in order to customize the effect obtained to the diploma that possible. (c) Cellular automaton iteration: The generation of the cellular automaton that specifies the modern-day best stage of the classification procedure. A. Mathematical which means of ACA is based totally on a multi-state cell automaton, and all mobile phone of the grid has three independent and varied states, particularly class, first-rate and type, which preserve up a correspondence to the three objectives outlined. The first state, class, corresponds to the class in which every pixel of the satellite TV for pc image is labeled with the aid of using no longer solely its spectral ideals however additionally contextual information. This state allows us to advance the classification accuracy rate (objective #1 of ACA v1.0). The 2d state, quality, specify the generation number of the mobile automaton in which each photo pixel is classified. This state permits us to reap the hierarchical classification based on hierarchical degrees of membership diploma to every classification (objective #2 of ACA v1.0). The 0.33 state, type, given the additional static values and corresponds to the pixel type: pending, noisy, edge, or focus. This nation gives us to acquire a unique list of uncertain, noisy, and category part pixels (objective #3 of ACA v1.0).

These three levels of cellular automaton can take the following values:

State #1. [Class] = spectral Class (explain by means of the education group) or blank Class (pixels that have not been categorised yet).

State #2. [Quality] = 1...numIterations (iteration of the cell automaton that governs the hierarchical layers of membership degree to every class; the first iterations greater superb in phrases of classification accuracy rate than the remaining ones).

State #3. [Type] = pending (doubtful pixels), noisy (noisy pixels), facet (spatial border pixels of classes) and focus (pixels that are not uncertain, noisy or edge). The country #1 [class]

can get any spectral category before described in the education cluster by means of the analyst expert or empty category (quiescent state) for pixels no longer labeled yet. So, in the first generation of the cell automaton, each phone have naked class in this state.

The country #2 [quality] seize the fee of the cellular automaton new release where the pixel is divided into a cost between 1 and the most range of iterations. This information allows us to comprehend in which generation each pixel is arranged, which allow us to calculate the affiliation degree to its class, as proved in the following formula: $mdx, A = \text{iteration } A, \text{end} - \text{iteration } x, \text{classified } (A) \text{ iteration } A, \text{finish where: } - \text{mdx}, A: \text{membership diploma of pixel } x \text{ to classification } A. - \text{iteration } A, \text{finish: new release in which all the pixels of type } A \text{ have been classified. } - \text{Iteration } x, \text{categorised } (A): \text{new release in which pixel } x \text{ has been categorized into type } A.$ The nation #3 [type] can pick out the type of pixel: uncertain, noisy, side or focus. The mobile automaton policies that produce the three ACA goals are the following:

Rule #1. If the quantity of spectral Class is 0 due to the fact the current pixel has incorrect spectral states: [class] [quality] [type] = {majority class of the neighborhood, iteration, noisy}

Rule #2. If the range of spectral Class is 1 and all the neighborhood category states are empty Class or the same as modern-day pixel then: [class] [quality] [type] = {spectral Class, iteration, focus}

Rule #3. If the quantity of spectral Class is 1 and any local class nation is wonderful from cutting-edge pixel category then: [class] [quality] [type] = {spectral Class, iteration, edge}

Rule #4. If the wide variety of spectral Class is greater than 1 then: [class] [quality] [type] = {majority class of the region amongst the dubious classes, iteration, uncertain}

Main, Spectral and Contextual ACA Algorithms ACA consists of three algorithms: main, spectral and contextual. The most important ACA algorithm executes the iterations of the cellular automaton. In each iteration, we first make a spectral classification of all the pixels no longer classified yet in the satellite photograph and due to this fact we make a contextual classification for pixels that have been classified in the contemporary new release in order to enhance the consequences supplied by way of the spectral classification [7]. The threshold increases its fee in each iteration of the classification process.

2.1 General ACA architecture

The ACA structure is made up of (a) the classification with cellular automata (ACA) and (b) the calculation of quality (classification accuracy rate), as proven in figure 5.

2.1.1 Analysis with Cell Automata (ACA): ACA has eight parameters as statistics arguments and affords a single output: the categorized image. Of the eight input parameters, two are correlated to the authentic image: the photograph loading function that shops the satellite TV for pc picture (image.img=SV), and the class samples loading function that masses the samples of each classification selected by using the analyst specialists (samples.sig= {CV, DR}). With these two components, ACA is programmed to make a supervised classification, although it is primarily based on the outcomes previously obtained by a modified classical supervised classification algorithm (parallelepiped or minimal distance) thru the threshold (the). ACA improves the behavior of these

classifiers through the usage of a cellular automaton, becoming a member of the following parameters to the supervised classification method: states (CA.Q), rules, nearby (CA.r) and iterations (CA.nIter). The user can configure the neighborhood and generation parameters of the cellular automaton before carrying out the classification technique in order to modify the cell automata conduct to the situation vicinity and customise the final results of the classification process.

2.1.2 Quality Calculation: This algorithm takes two pairs as input arguments: the categorized image via ACA (classified image=CA.Q) and the categorised photo via expert subject work (expert categorised image). As a conclusion, this algorithm provides the confusion matrix between these two images, it indicates an index of the environment friendly charge in the cell automaton classification method, and it gives a listing of wrongly categorised pixels that relates the classification to which it clearly matches (expert field work) to the class the place it has been categorized (ACA classification results).

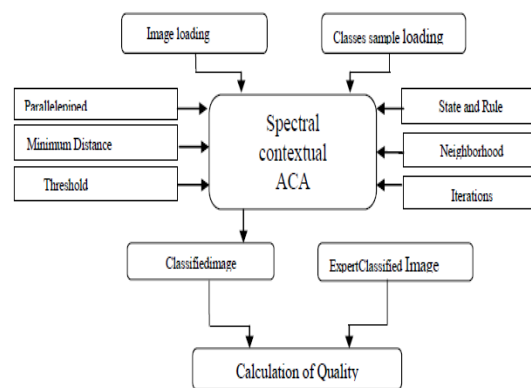


Fig. 5: ACA architecture

3. SATELLITE IMAGE CLASSIFICATION TECHNIQUES

3.1 Supervised classifiers

- Parallelepiped classification
- Minimum Distance Classifier
- Maximum Likelihood Classification
- Support Vector Machines
- K-nearest neighbour algorithm

4. RELATED WORK

D. Menaka, et al [10]: Proposed a new algorithm Sparse SVM classifier. The segmented photographs are categories into small picture patches. After that aspect are extracted from the photograph patches and sparse illustration is applied. Then the sparse illustration is solved again for the check image pixels and optimized to beautify the classification efficiency. The experimental outputs signify that the proposed scheme produces to improve the performance.

T. Subhash, et al, [11]: Illustrated that the principal purpose of this research is to increase a comparative evaluation of a LANDSAT 8 satellite TV for pc picture by means of unsupervised and supervised classification technique. Unsupervised Classification generated sixteen lessons masking the entire region of interest. During the analyzation of satellite image thru supervised classification, it gives the end result of 5 thematic instructions explain via the person based totally on the facts in the field, leaving an unclassified fraction. Comparative analysis of satellite images by the two methods helps enhances the accuracy of image classification.

Sunitha Abburu, et al, [2015] [1]: Described various reviews on satellite TV for pc photo classification techniques and methods. The summary of this paper helps the reader to pick out fabulous satellite TV for pc photo classification approach or technique based totally on the requirements.

5. CONCLUSION

This paper has proposed to learn about and gives brief information about the number of satellite TV for pc photo classification strategies and various classification techniques. All the common approaches for photograph classification can be classified as supervised and unsupervised, or parametric and nonparametric or object-oriented, spectral classifiers, contextual classifiers, sub pixel and per field, and spectral-contextual classifiers or tender and tough classification. The premise of the paper helps to pick out a fabulous satellite image classification method or approach primarily based on the necessities.

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