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Remote Sensing to Recognize Static objects

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ABSTRACT

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Remote Sensing to Recognize Static objects

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In pattern recognition of static objects, the objective is to extract basic features for each object and to rely upon these features to distinguish between various kinds of objects. It has been found that there is a need to represent the original objects data in effective ways to overcome the limited digital number representation (0 - 255) for the panchromatic satellite images and the digital number interference of the multi-spectral images. For feature extraction of panchromatic satellite images a frequency analysis using Fourier transform is implemented. However, for the multi-spectral analysis principal components transform has been exploited, since the image elements generated by digital data from various bands often appear similar and convey essentially the same information.

This thesis presents a model-based design that can be used to distinguish between various kinds of objects in image files. This model could be carried out using three applied methods capable of detailed analysis for satellite images. With different features and / or object parameters, users can apply this model in other cases on different objects.

Three approaches have been adopted to extract the features that would enable differentiation between the objects. They are as follows:

First : Fourier Transform, which transforms the image into a frequency domain.

Second: Principal Components, which analyzes the image into its basic orthogonal components.

Third : Region Basde, an approach, which is based on the matching process between the same kinds of features to ensure each object's type.

The model presented in this thesis has successfully led to detecting the features in order to recognize the objects.

Moreover, the model has helped extracting various features for each object for the purpose of future automatic classification.

Contents

<u>Chapter 1: Introduction</u>	1
1.1 Historical Review	1
1.2 Objectives	2
1.3 Thesis organization	3
<u>Chapter 2: Image Processing</u>	5
2.1 Information Extracting By Remote Sensing.	5
2.2 Spectral Factors In Remote Sensing.	7
<u>Chapter3: Digital Image Transformations and Data Models</u>	10
3.1 Statistical Properties Of Texture	10
3.1.1 Texture Transformation	10
3.2 Data Models	11
3.2.1 Univariate Image Statistics	12
3.2.1.1 Histogram	12
3.2.1.2 Normal Distribution	13
3.2.1.3 Cumulative Histogram	15
3.2.1.4 Statistical Parameters	16
3.2.2 Multivariate Image Statistics	18
3.3 Spatial Transforms	20
3.3.1 Fourier Synthesis	22
3.3.2 Discrete Fourier Transform In 2-D	23
3.3.3 Fourier Components	28
3.4 Spectral Transforms and Principal Components	29
<u>Chapter4: Objects Segmentation</u>	33
4.1 The proposed model.	33
4.2 Fourier Transform Analysis	35
4.2.1 The Fourier Transform Calculation	36
4.2.2 Fourier Magnitude	36
4.2.3 Fourier Coefficient	37
4.2.4 Texture Statistics	39
4.3 Principal Component Analysis	39
4.4 Region-Based Analysis	40
<u>Chapter5: Implementation</u>	43
5.1 Fourier Transform analysis	43
5.1.1 Buildings	43

5.1.2 Water	45
5.1.3 Fields	46
5.1.4 Trains	48
5.2 Principal Component analysis	49
5.2.1 Buildings	50
5.2.2 Water	50
5.2.3 Fields	50
5.3 Region-Based analysis	51
5.3.1 Examples	51
5.3.2 Comparison of Statistics	57
5.4 Performance Evaluation	58
5.4.1 Buildings features	58
5.4.2 Water features	60
5.4.3 Fields features	61
5.4.4 Trains features	62
5.5 Discussion	62
5.5.1 Buildings	62
5.5.2 Water	63
5.5.3 Fields	64
5.5.4 Trains	65
5.6 Comparison	66
5.6.1 Comparison with Related Tools	66
5.6.2 Comparison between the fourier analysis and principal component for buildings	67
5.6.3 Comparison between the fourier analysis and principal component for water	68
5.6.4 Comparison between the fourier analysis and principal component for fields	68
<u>Chapter 6: Conclusion, and Future Work</u>	69
6.1 Conclusion	69
6.2 Future work	71
<u>Appendix A: Software Aspects and Specification</u>	72
<u>Appendix B: Software Features</u>	73
<u>Appendix C: Satellite Images Technical Specification</u>	74
<u>References</u>	75

Table of Tables

<i>Table 2.1</i>	THE PRIMARY SPECTRAL REIGONS USED IN EARTH REMOTE SENSING.	8
<i>Table 2.2</i>	MICROWAVE WAVELENGTHS AND FREQUENCIES USED IN REMOTE SENSING.	9
<i>Table 3.1</i>	EXAMPLE LOCAL GRADIENT FILTERS.	21
<i>Table 5.1</i>	BUILDING COEFFICIENT AS A FEATURE.	44
<i>Table 5.2</i>	WATER COEFFICIENT AS A FEATURE.	45
<i>Table 5.3</i>	FIELDS COEFFICIENT AS A FEATURE.	47
<i>Table 5.4</i>	TRAINS COEFFICIENT AS A FEATURE.	49
<i>Table 5.5</i>	BUILDING EIGEN VALUE AS A FEATURE.	50
<i>Table 5.6</i>	WATER EIGEN VALUE AS A FEATURE.	50
<i>Table 5.7</i>	FIELDS EIGEN VALUES AS A FEATURE.	50

Table of Figures

<i>Figure 2.1</i>	AN EXAMPLE OF HOW MAPS AND IMAGERY COMPLEMENT EACH OTHER.	6
<i>Figure 3.1</i>	A DISCRETE NOTATION COMPARED TO A CONTINUOUS NOTATION.	12
<i>Figure 3.2</i>	AN EXAMPLE IMAGE HISTOGRAM COMPARED TO A GAUSSIAN DISTRIBUTION WITH THE SAME MEAN AND VARIANCE.	14
<i>Figure 3.3</i>	COMPARISON OF AN EXAMPLE IMAGE CUMULATIVE HISTOGRAM TO A GAUSSIAN CUMULATIVE HISTOGRAM USING THE SAME DATA.	15
<i>Figure 3.4</i>	VISUALIZATION OF A THREE-BAND MULTISPECTRAL IMAGE PIXEL AS A VECTOR IN THREE-DIMENSIONAL SPACE.	18
<i>Figure 3.5</i>	EXAMPLE OF LOCAL GRADIENT FILTERS.	21
<i>Figure 3.6</i>	DN THRESHOLD APPLIED TO THE GRADIENT MAGNITUDE.	22
<i>Figure 3.7</i>	FOURIER SYNTHESIS OF A 1-D SQUARE WAVE SIGNAL BY SUPERPOSITION OF SINE WAVE SIGNALS.	25
<i>Figure 3.8</i>	FOURIER SYNTHESIS OF A 2-D SQUARE WAVE.	26
<i>Figure 3.9</i>	FOURIER SYNTHESIS OF A TM IMAGE.	32
<i>Figure 4.1</i>	THE PROPOSED MODEL.	34
<i>Figure 4.2</i>	FOURIER COEFFICIENT DEGRADATION.	38
<i>Figure 5.1</i>	SAMPLE IMAGE OF BUILDING NO (1).	43
<i>Figure 5.2</i>	SAMPLE IMAGE OF BUILDING NO (2).	43
<i>Figure 5.3</i>	SAMPLE IMAGE OF BUILDING NO (3).	43
<i>Figure 5.4</i>	SAMPLE IMAGE OF BUILDING NO (4).	43

<i>Figure 5.5</i>	SAMPLE IMAGE OF BUILDING NO (5).	44
<i>Figure 5.6</i>	SAMPLE IMAGE OF BUILDING NO (6).	44
<i>Figure 5.7</i>	SAMPLE IMAGE OF BUILDING NO (7).	44
<i>Figure 5.8</i>	SAMPLE IMAGE OF BUILDING NO (8).	44
<i>Figure 5.9</i>	SAMPLES IMAGE OF WATER NO (1).	45
<i>Figure 5.10</i>	SAMPLES IMAGE OF WATER NO (2).	45
<i>Figure 5.11</i>	SAMPLES IMAGE OF WATER NO (3).	45
<i>Figure 5.12</i>	SAMPLES IMAGE OF WATER NO (4).	45
<i>Figure 5.13</i>	SAMPLE IMAGE OF FIELDS NO (1).	46
<i>Figure 5.14</i>	SAMPLE IMAGE OF FIELDS NO (2).	46
<i>Figure 5.15</i>	SAMPLE IMAGE OF FIELDS NO (3).	46
<i>Figure 5.16</i>	SAMPLE IMAGE OF FIELDS NO (4).	46
<i>Figure 5.17</i>	SAMPLE IMAGE OF FIELDS NO (5).	46
<i>Figure 5.18</i>	SAMPLE IMAGE OF FIELDS NO (6).	46
<i>Figure 5.19</i>	SAMPLE IMAGE OF FIELDS NO (7).	47
<i>Figure 5.20</i>	SAMPLE IMAGE OF FIELDS NO (8).	47
<i>Figure 5.21</i>	SAMPLE IMAGE OF TRAINS NO (1).	48
<i>Figure 5.22</i>	SAMPLE IMAGE OF TRAINS NO (2).	60
<i>Figure 5.23</i>	SAMPLE IMAGE OF TRAINS NO (3).	48
<i>Figure 5.24</i>	SAMPLE IMAGE OF TRAINS NO (4).	48
<i>Figure 5.25</i>	SAMPLE IMAGE OF TRAINS NO (5).	48
<i>Figure 5.26</i>	SAMPLE IMAGE OF TRAINS NO (6).	48
<i>Figure 5.27</i>	SAMPLE IMAGE OF TRAINS NO (7).	49
<i>Figure 5.28</i>	ORIGINAL IMAGE.	51
<i>Figure 5.29</i>	OBJECT1 URBAN FROM THE ORIGINAL IMAGE.	52
<i>Figure 5.30</i>	OBJECT2 URBAN FROM THE ORIGINAL IMAGE.	52
<i>Figure 5.31</i>	OBJECT3 BOAT FROM THE ORIGINAL IMAGE.	53
<i>Figure 5.32</i>	OBJECT4 WATER FROM THE ORIGINAL IMAGE.	53
<i>Figure 5.33</i>	OBJECT1 URBAN AFTER APPLYING (3x3) AS A MASK.	53
<i>Figure 5.34</i>	OBJECT2 URBAN AFTER APPLYING (3x3) MOVING WINDOW AS A MASK.	54
<i>Figure 5.35</i>	MATCHED OBJECT1 AND OBJECT2 WITH THE ORIGINAL IMAGE.	54

<i>Figure 5.36</i>	MATCHED OBJECTS 1,2,3,4 WITH ORIGINAL IMAGE.	55
<i>Figure 5.37</i>	ORIGINAL IMAGE2 WITH (3x3) AS MASK FILTER.	55
<i>Figure 5.38</i>	OBJECT5 FROM ORIGINAL IMAGE 2.	56
<i>Figure 5.39</i>	MATCHED OBJECT5 WITH ORIGINAL IMAGE2.	56
<i>Figure 5.40</i>	COEFFICIENT RANGE OF BUILDINGS OBJECTS.	58
<i>Figure 5.41</i>	EIGEN VALUE RANGE OF BUILDINGS OBJECTS.	59
<i>Figure 5.42</i>	COEFFICIENT RANGE OF WATER OBJECTS.	60
<i>Figure 5.43</i>	EIGEN VALUE RANGE OF WATER OBJECTS.	60
<i>Figure 5.44</i>	COEFFICIENT RANGE OF FIELDS OBJECTS.	61
<i>Figure 5.45</i>	EIGEN VALUE RANGE OF FIELDS OBJECTS.	61
<i>Figure 5.46</i>	EIGEN VALUE RANGE OF TRAINS OBJECTS.	62
<i>Figure 5.47</i>	BUILDINGS EVALUATION.	62
<i>Figure 5.48</i>	WATER EVALUATION.	63
<i>Figure 5.49</i>	FIELDS EVALUATION.	64
<i>Figure 5.50</i>	TRAINS EVALUATION.	65

APPENDIX A : Software aspects and specification:**Software definition:**

The software used while, planning, designing, developing and testing of the model is **ERDAS IMAGINE V8.3.**

System requirements:

Requirements with Windows NT 4.0

System	Intel Pentium (Pentium II or higher recommended).
Operating system	Windows NT 4.0.
Service Pack	Service Pack 4 (or better).
Memory	64 MB .
Hard Disk Space	660 MB.
Display	Super VGA 800 x 600 x 256 colors (1024x768x64k colors recommended).
Install Media	Microsoft window compatible CD-ROM drive.
Mouse	Microsoft window compatible mouse(Microsoft Intellimouse recommended).
Parallel Port	Centronics Parallel port.

Requirements with windows 98

System	Intel Pentium (Pentium II or higher recommended).
Operating system	Windows 98
Memory	64 MB (128 MB highly recommended).
Hard Disk Space	660 MB.
Display	Super VGA 800 x 600 x 256 colors (1024x768x64k colors recommended).
Install Media	Microsoft window compatible CD-ROM drive.
Mouse	Microsoft window compatible mouse(Microsoft Intellimouse recommended).
Parallel Port	Centronics Parallel port.

APPENDIX B : Software Features:

- 1) A map-based graphical tool for indexing, viewing, managing and archiving data .
- 2) The ability to natively display and process a wide variety of raster formats without having to first import them .
- 3) Unequaled power and ease in displaying, combining, analyzing and presenting all types of geographic data.
- 4) Interactively pan, zoom, rotate and enhance data .
- 5) Geographically link or overlay multiple data sets and re-project on-the-fly .
- 6) Quickly and accurately register imagery to the reference system, with over 225 map projections and datum's.
- 7) Visual interpretation, heads-up digitizing and image categorization tools.
- 8) Batch wizard processing to automate production process.
- 9) Fully automated processes speed the creation of single image-map or complete-map series.

APPENDIX C IKONOS SATELLITE IMAGES FEATURE

- 1- SPATIAL RESOLUTION: 1-meter panchromatic, 4-meter multispectral.
- 2- Panchromatic : 0.45-0.90 mm.
- 3- Multispectral : 0.45-0.53 mm (band 1-blue).
: 0.52-0.61 mm (band 2-green).
: 0.64-0.72 mm (band 3-red).
: 0.77-0.88 mm (band 4-near infrared).
- 4- scene size : 11 X 11 km.

LANDSAT SATELLITE IMAGES FEATURE

- 1- SPATIAL RESOLUTION: 15-meter panchromatic, 30-meter multispectral.
- 2- Panchromatic : 0.52-0.90 mm.
- 3- Multispectral : 0.45-0.52 mm (band 1-blue).
: 0.53-0.61 mm (band 2-green).
: 0.63-0.69 mm (band 3-red).
: 0.78-0.90 mm (band 4-near infrared).
: 1.55-1.75 mm (band 5-near infrared).
: 10.4-12.5 mm (band 6-thermal).
: 2.09-2.35 mm (band 7-middle infrared).
- 4- scene size : 185 X 185 km.

1. Introduction

1.1 Historical Review

Recognition, of a pattern, could be of a variety of types, ranging from a template of the pattern, to a set of features or measurements that characterize the pattern, or a structural description based on such features [1]. Various images including satellite, medical image contain significant amount of texture information. Efficient ways of extracting this information using statistical [2] and structural approach [3], [4] to describe the texture pattern have been investigated.

Test results show that the texture features which can effectively define directional and spatial and frequency characteristics of the patterns may lead to good texture analysis and classification results.

Since the introduction of the Fast Fourier Transform, the spectral analysis to extract features has become one of the most frequently used tools in signal and image processing.

Principal component analysis has proven to be of significant value in the analysis of remotely sensed digital data [4]. Principal component transformation is a technique designed to remove or reduce redundancy in multispectral data, this transformation may be applied either as an enhancement operation prior to visual interpretation of the data, or as a preprocessing procedure prior to automated classification of the data.