

General Disclaimer

One or more of the Following Statements may affect this Document

- This document has been reproduced from the best copy furnished by the organizational source. It is being released in the interest of making available as much information as possible.
- This document may contain data, which exceeds the sheet parameters. It was furnished in this condition by the organizational source and is the best copy available.
- This document may contain tone-on-tone or color graphs, charts and/or pictures, which have been reproduced in black and white.
- This document is paginated as submitted by the original source.
- Portions of this document are not fully legible due to the historical nature of some of the material. However, it is the best reproduction available from the original submission.

"Made available under NASA sponsorship
in the interest of early and wide dis-
semination of Earth Resources Survey
Program information and without liability
for any use made thereof."

RECEIVED
NASA STI FACILITY
ACQ. BR.

F MAY 28 1976 Excl
019452
1 2 3 4 5

28990 Investigation of environmental
Change pattern in Japan
(Land Use Classification by
Spectral Pattern Analysis-
Preliminary Report)

E7.6-10362
CR-147956

Dr. Shunji MURAI

Co-Investigator

Institute of Industrial Science
University of Tokyo

(E76-10362) INVESTIGATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL
CHANGE PATTERN IN JAPAN. LAND USE
CLASSIFICATION BY SPECTRAL PATTERN ANALYSIS;
PRELIMINARY REPORT QUARTERLY REPORT
(SCIENCE UNIV. OF TOKYO (JAPAN).) 4 P HC

N76-25609
HC \$3.50

UNCLAS
G3/43 00362

Quarterly Report

April 19, 1976

LAND USE CLASSIFICATION BY SPECTRAL PATTERN ANALYSIS

- PRELIMINARY REPORT -

Dr. Shunji MURAI
Associate Professor

Institute of Industrial Science
University of Tokyo

INTRODUCTION

The automated classification of land use has been based upon the statistic analysis with the use of training sets carefully selected in the training area. The clustering has been also another automated classification technique for land use.

However, these techniques do not use the patterns of spectral radiance curve obtained from the four spectrum bands, but the vectors of the four spectral values.

Land use classification by the spectral pattern analysis is being studied by the author. The results obtained from the preliminary study show that three typical patterns can be recognized which correspond to the three primary components of land use; water, vegetation and non-organic matter, which were defined in the previous report by the author.

TECHNIQUES

The spectral radiance curves are classified into 27 different patterns as shown in Fig. 1.

The input data for the pattern analysis are obtained from the preprocessing, by which the original digital values stored in the LANDSAT MSS CCT are converted into the spectral radiance.

The pattern analysis was tested for Chiba Area, in which the ground truth data are acquired from the national land use map of 1:50,000 with the grids of 100 meters x 100 meters, and the LANDSAT MSS digital data are geometrically corrected so as to correspond to the above mentioned grid.

Further detail classification for the data in the same pattern is now being discussed and tested. The principal component analysis will be one of the effective procedure which represents the trend of spectral radiance in the same pattern.

RESULT

Three major patterns were obtained which correspond to the three primary components, water, vegetation and non-organic matter, as shown in Table 1. The table shows that the land use is composed of the mixture of vegetation and non-organic matter. The more detail classification for land use will be given in the final report.

Table 1

Pattern No.	Vegetation		Non-Organic Matter		Water		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
19	12,220	75.6	3,886	24.0	50	0.4	16,156	
25	4,129	32.3	8,644	67.7	0	0.0	12,773	
27	0	0.0	207	1.7	12,223	98.3	12,430	
Total	16,349		12,737		12,273		41,359	

Remarks

- (1) Non-organic matter includes bare soil, sand, rock, concrete, asphalt and so on, which are detected in the town, open space, construction, site, coast, industrial zone, partly residential zone, even agricultural field and so on.
- (2) Vegetation is included in the forest, residential area, agricultural field and so on.

CLASSIFICATION OF PATTERN

CASE	SYMBOL	PATTERN
1	$\text{IPT}(1,1,1) ; (+,+,+)$	
2	$\text{IPT}(1,1,2) ; (+,+,0)$	
3	$\text{IPT}(1,1,3) ; (+,+,-)$	
4	$\text{IPT}(1,2,1) ; (+,0,+)$	
5	$\text{IPT}(1,2,2) ; (+,0,0)$	
6	$\text{IPT}(1,2,3) ; (+,0,-)$	
7	$\text{IPT}(1,3,1) ; (+,-,+)$	
8	$\text{IPT}(1,3,2) ; (+,-,0)$	
9	$\text{IPT}(1,3,3) ; (+,-,-)$	
10	$\text{IPT}(2,1,1) ; (0,+,+)$	
11	$\text{IPT}(2,1,2) ; (0,+,0)$	
12	$\text{IPT}(2,1,3) ; (0,+,-)$	
13	$\text{IPT}(2,2,1) ; (0,0,+)$	
14	$\text{IPT}(2,2,2) ; (0,0,0)$	
15	$\text{IPT}(2,2,3) ; (0,0,-)$	
16	$\text{IPT}(2,3,1) ; (0,-,+)$	
17	$\text{IPT}(2,3,2) ; (0,-,0)$	
18	$\text{IPT}(2,3,3) ; (0,-,-)$	
19	$\text{IPT}(3,1,1) ; (-,+,+)$	
20	$\text{IPT}(3,1,2) ; (-,+,0)$	
21	$\text{IPT}(3,1,3) ; (-,+,-)$	
22	$\text{IPT}(3,2,1) ; (-,0,+)$	
23	$\text{IPT}(3,2,2) ; (-,0,0)$	
24	$\text{IPT}(3,2,3) ; (-,0,-)$	
25	$\text{IPT}(3,3,1) ; (-,-,+)$	
26	$\text{IPT}(3,3,2) ; (-,-,0)$	
27	$\text{IPT}(3,3,3) ; (-,-,-)$	