

Identifying pure urban image spectra using a learning urban image spectral archive (LUISA)

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Supported by:



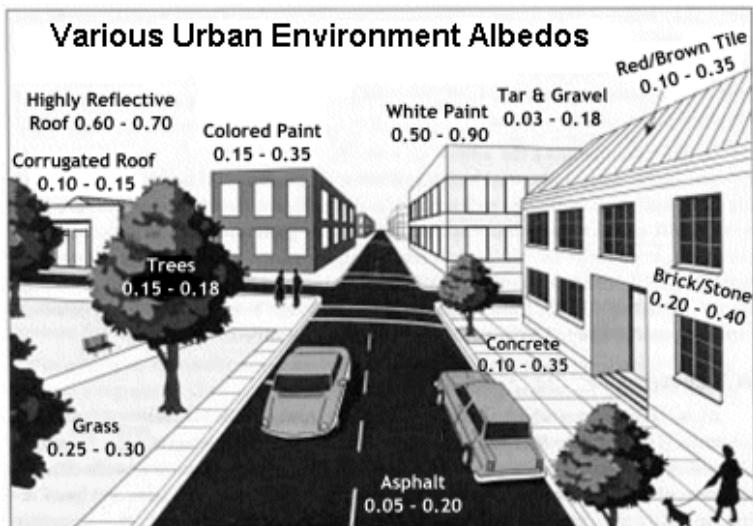
Federal Ministry
for Economic Affairs
and Energy

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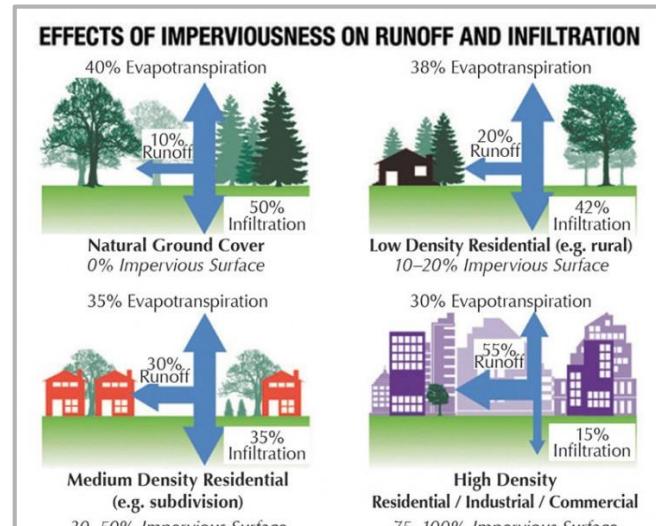
on the basis of a decision
by the German Bundestag

Introduction

- **Urban surface materials** are essential for several urban studies (e.g. urban microclimate, surface runoff)

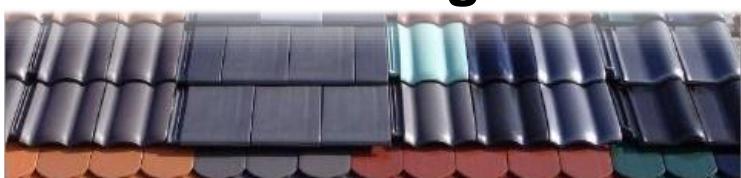


Source: http://www.ghcc.msfc.nasa.gov/urban/urban_heat_island.html



Source: http://www.bayjournal.com/images/article_images/large/2015-07-utility-1.jpg

Coating



<http://bst-dachprofi.de/02c5ce98c20783a01/index.php>

Coating

Urban complexity



Trends



http://www.dach.de/uploads/tx_pxteaser/rathscheide_pompe.jpg

Trends

Usage of material



Usage of material

Aging

<http://www.loudmouthpress.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/roof-tiles-620x350.jpg>

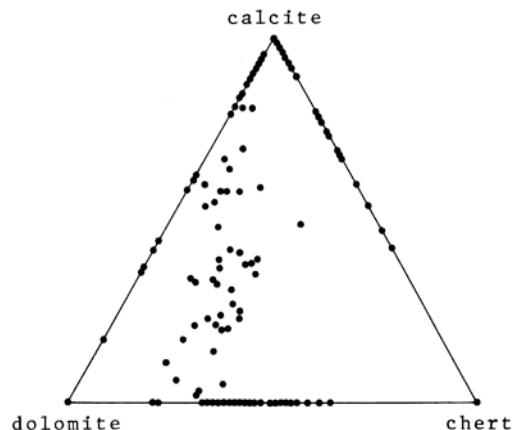
Aging

Spatial Resolution



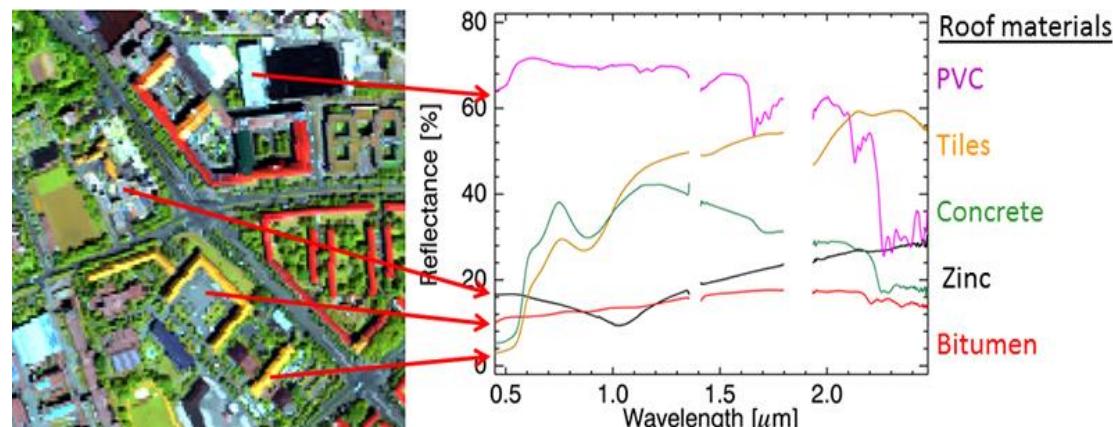
Pure urban surface materials

Automated endmember extraction



Source:
<http://www.kgs.ku.edu/Publications/Bulletins/PS3/gifs/fig23.gif>

Comparison with spectral libraries



Source: <http://www.enmap.org/?q=terrestrialUrban>

LUISA – Learning urban image spectral archive

- Image-based identification of urban surface materials
- Generic urban spectral archive – consideration of incompleteness
- Usage of extracted pure material spectra for further applications

LUISA - Concept

High resolution hyperspectral imagery

Learning urban image spectral archive (LUISA)

LUISA-A

- Spectral archive
- Generically structured
- Continuously expandable
- Universally applicable due to:
 - sensor-based resampling
 - spectral redundancy reduction (ISODATA)
- Based on >5,200 image spectra and different areas
- Focus on artificial materials

LUISA-T

- Automatic identification of pure pixels

known pure pixels

Similarity Analysis

Pure pixel Thresholding

→ mask of pure labeled pixels

unknown pure pixels

Dissimilarity Analysis

Similarity Analysis

Temporary Spec. Lib.

Mixed pixel removal

Intra-/Inter-Class-Homogeneity

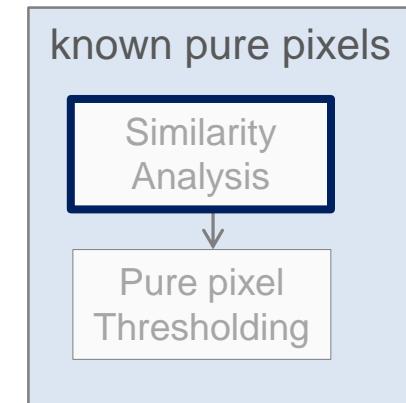
→ mask of categorized unknown pure pixels

Result: scene-based spectral library of pure material spectra

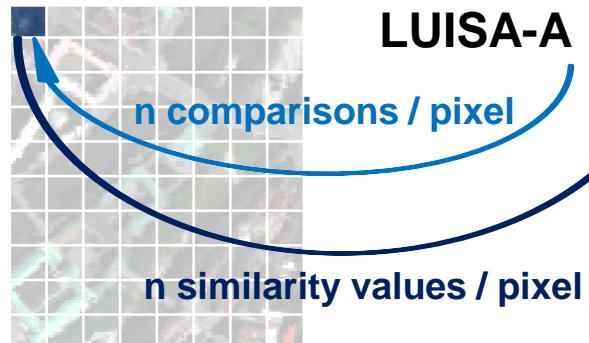
LUISA-A Hierarchy

EAGLE * (EIONET Action Group on Land Monitoring in Europe)				extended LUISA Hierarchy		
Abiotic	Natural Surfaces	Unconsolidated	Exposed soil	Non-contaminated	Soil	[instances]
				Contaminated	Sand	
		Gravel				
		Consolidated	Rocks			
	Artificial surfaces	Impervious and partially pervious	Overbuilt	Mineral	Clay tiles	
					Concrete	
				Metallic	Copper	
					Aluminum	
					Zinc	
				Hydrocarbon	Polyethylene	
	Biotic	Pervious (not partially pervious)	Non-overbuilt (other constructions)		Bitumen	
					Tar paper	
					Polyvinylchloride	
				Biomass		
				Opaque		
				Mineral	Concrete	
Water	Waste materials		Cobblestone	
	Other artificial surfaces		Loose chippings	
			Tartan	
			Synthetic turf	
			Asphalt	

LUISA-T: Pure Pixels



Similarity Analysis



Similarity Value	Class Relationship
0.000001	Asphalt [1]
0.000003	Concrete [3]
0.000008	Asphalt [2]
0.000012	Concrete [1]
0.000056	Concrete [6]
0.000082	Concrete [4]
0.000083	Bitumen [5]
0.000090	Concrete [2]
0.000095	Asphalt [5]
0.000320	Bitumen [2]
0.000336	Tar Paper [1]
...	...
...	...

Statistically dominant similarity class

- Selection of similarity measure
- Pixel-wise comparison with LUISA-A spectra
- Ranking of similarity values
- Determination of statistically dominant similarity class (pre-classification)

Similarity Measure
SAM (Spectral Angle Mapper)
SID (Spectral Information Differgence)
SID-SAM
SCM (Spectral Correlation Measure)
SCA (Spectral Correlation Angle)
SID-SCA
JMD (Jeffries-Matusita Distance)
JMD-SAM

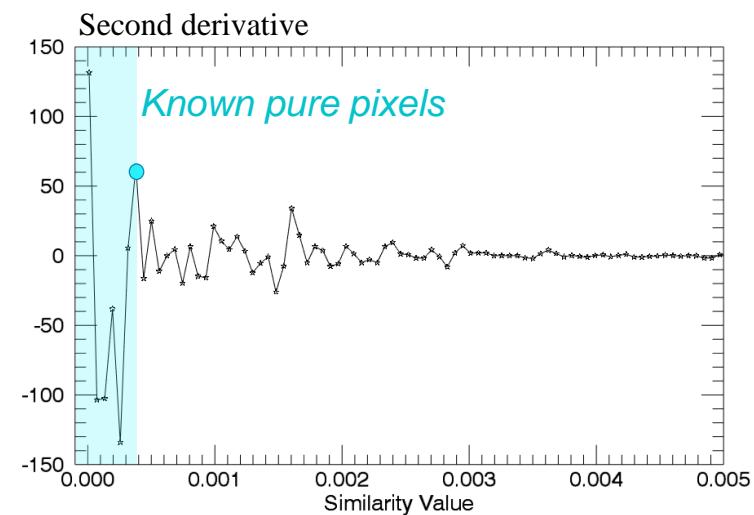
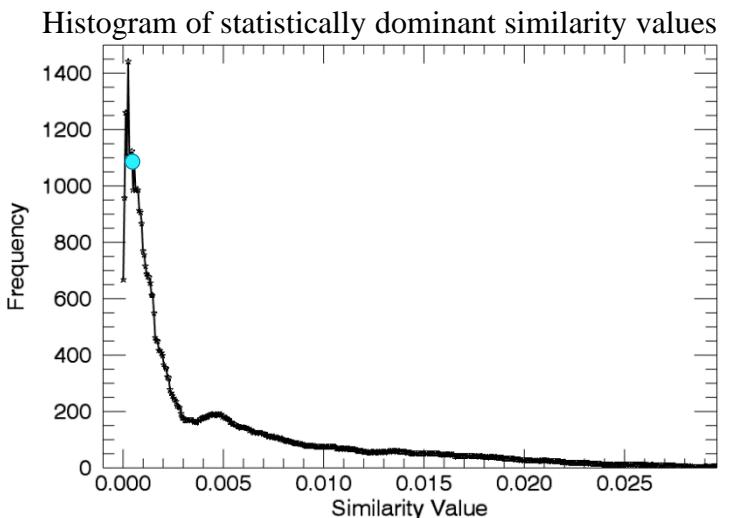
LUISA-T: Pure Pixels

known pure pixels

Similarity
Analysis

↓
Pure pixel
Thresholding

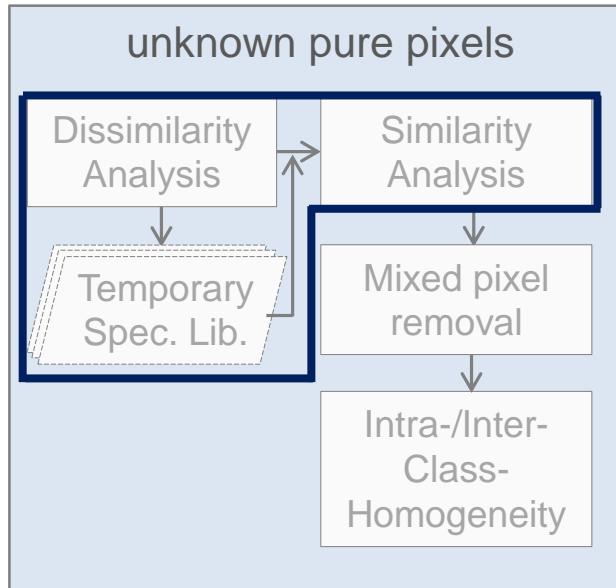
Automated pure pixel thresholding



- Separation of artificial and natural pixels
- Histogram statistics of statistically dominant similarity values
- Median filtered histogram
- Thresholding point: highest change between similarity and dissimilarity → local maxima of second derivative

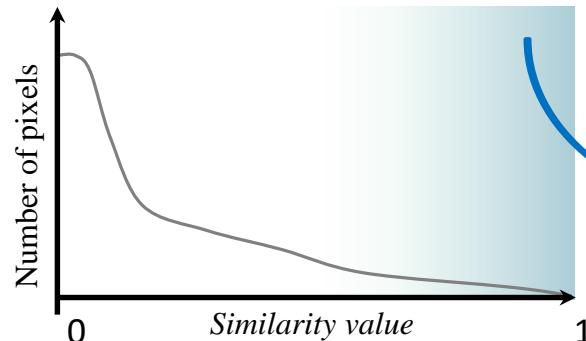
→ mask of pure labeled pixels

LUISA-T: Unknown Pure Pixels



Potentially pure unknown pixels

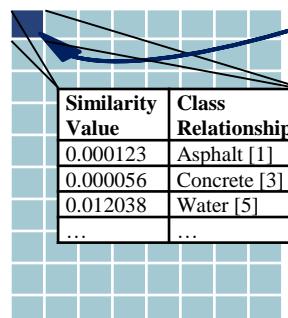
Histogram of statistically dominant similarity values



Temporary Spectral Library
n comparisons / pixel

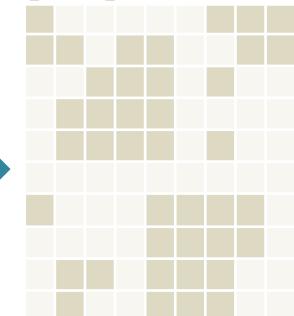


n similarity values / pixel



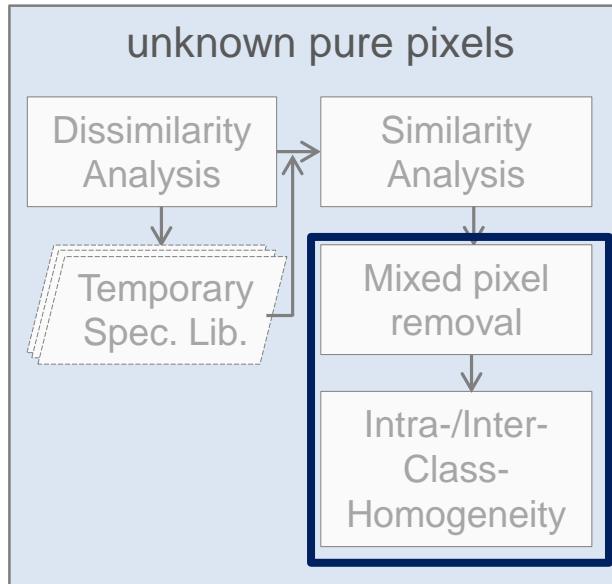
better (lower) similarity values
than first similarity analysis?

Potentially unknown pure pixels



- Extraction of unsimilar spectra (dissimilarity analysis)
- Integrate outliers (similarity analysis)
- Spectral mixtures or pure unknown pixels

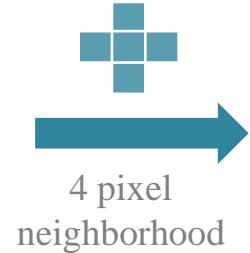
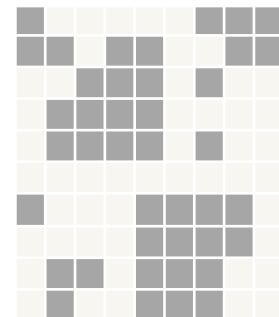
LUISA-T: Unknown Pure Pixels



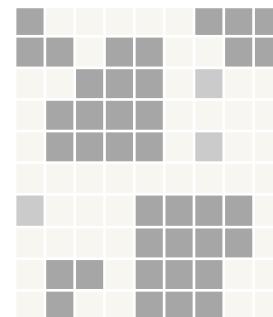
→ mask of
categorized unknown
pure pixels

Mixed pixel removal and identification of material classes

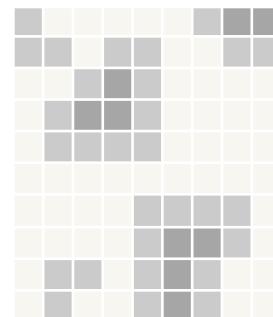
Potentially unknown
pure pixels



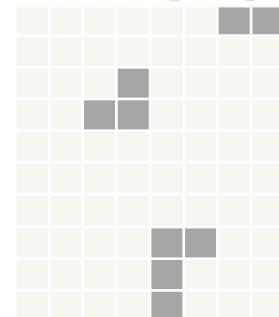
Outlier erosion



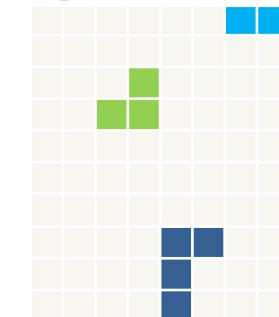
Border erosion



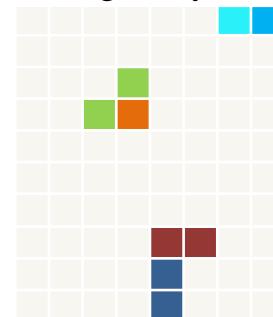
Unknown pure pixel



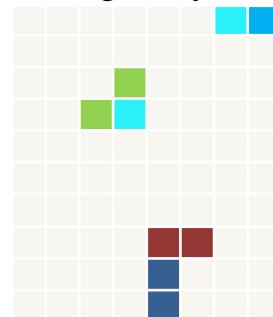
Spatial clusters



Spectral intra-class
homogeneity



Spectral inter-class
homogeneity



- Mixed pixels typically occur at/in object borders and single pixels (too small objects)
- Material classes are spectrally homogeneous and spatially independent

Applying LUISA



Ludwigsburg, Germany

Sensor: HyMap

Date of acquisition: August 4th, 2010

Spatial resolution: 4m

Number of spectral bands: 110

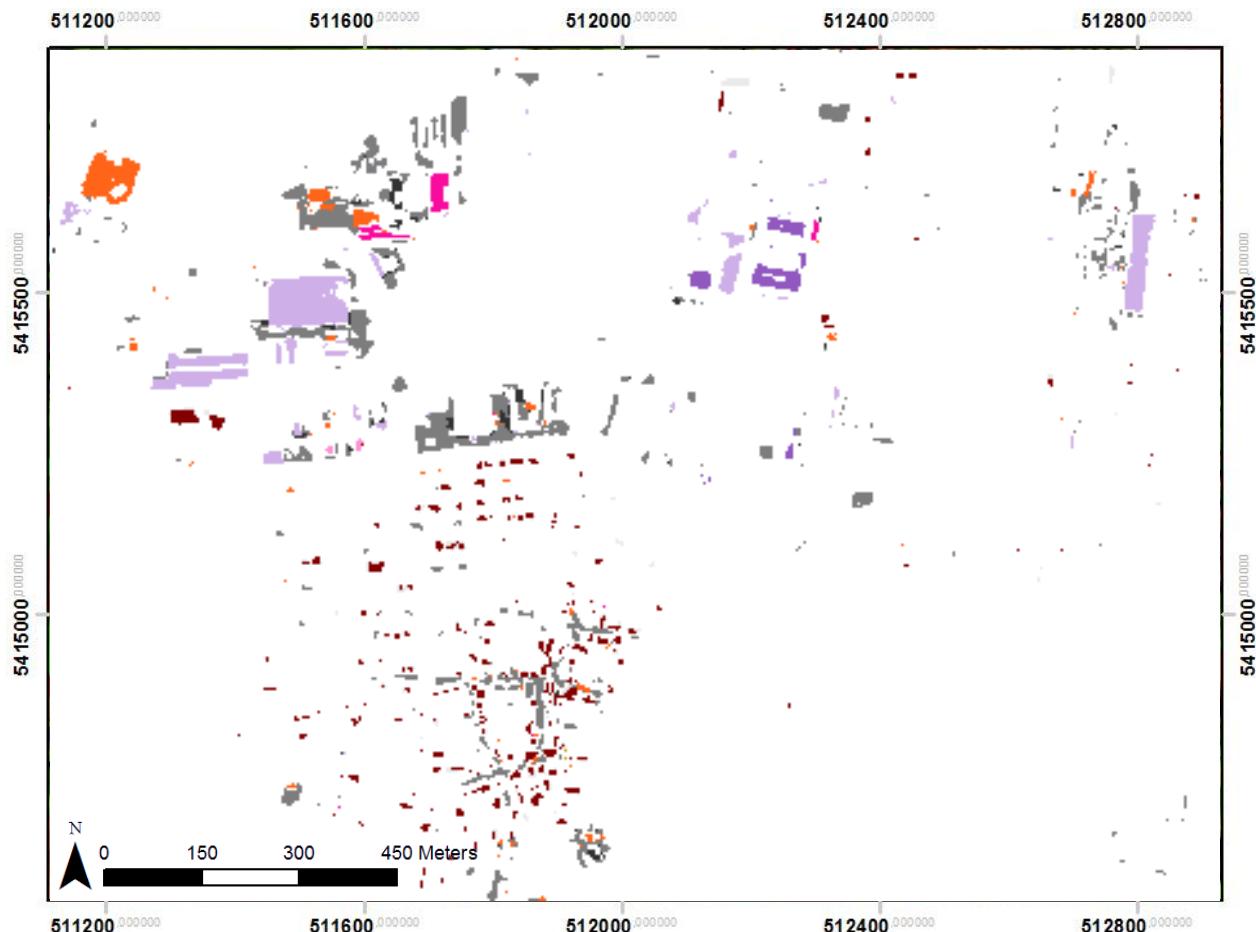
Band combination: R=1671nm, G=727nm, B=544nm

LUISA Pre-processing: iAS filtered ([Rogge & Rivard, 2010](#))

Rogge, D. and Rivard, B., —Iterative spatial filtering for reducing intra-class spectral variability and noise.||
Proc. Hyperspectral Image and Signal Processing: Evolution in Remote Sensing (WHISPERS), 1-4, (2010).



Applying LUISA

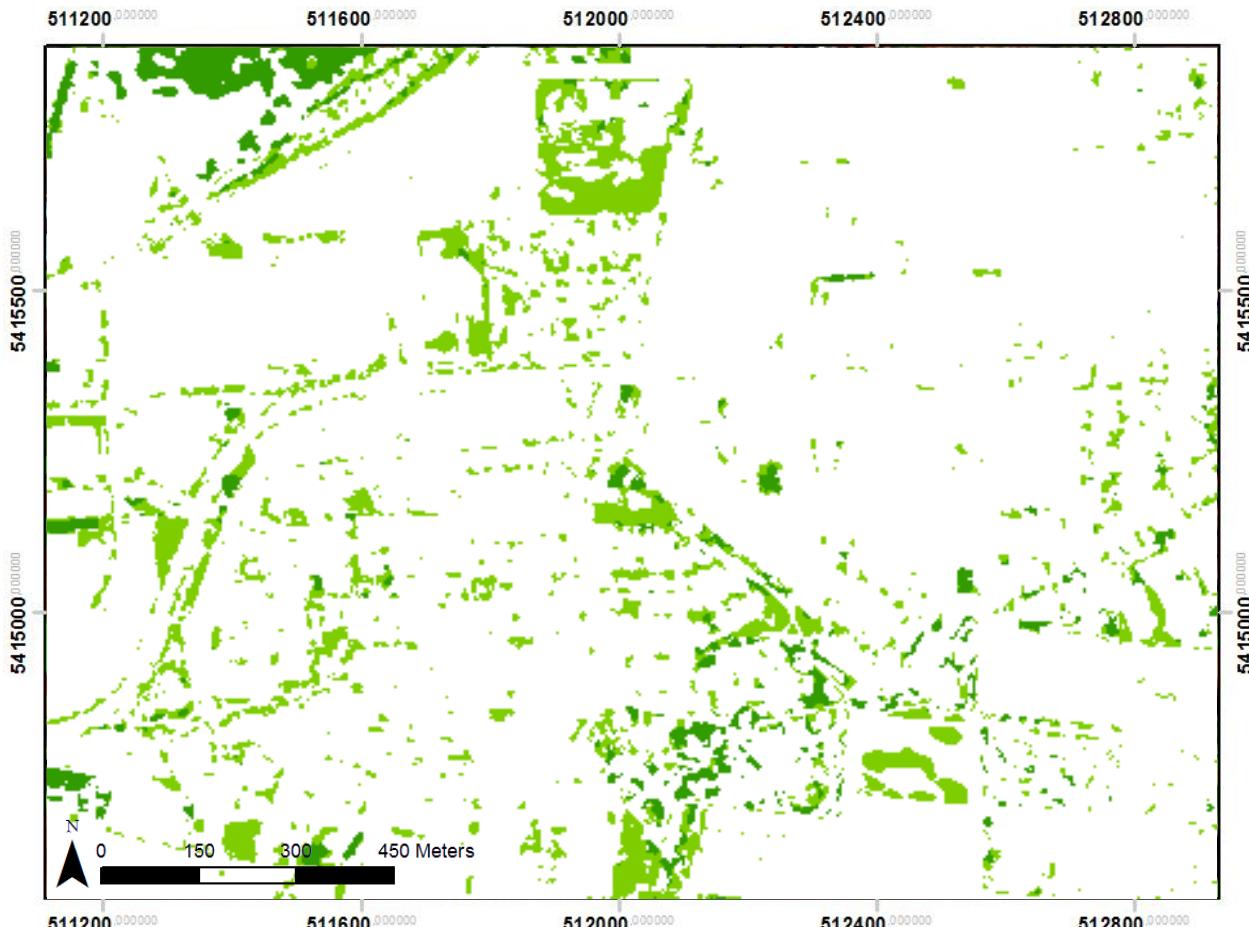


Legend material classes	aluminium	asphalt
bitumen	concrete on roofs	vegetation
polyethylene	roofing tiles	unknown abiotic material class 1
PVC	red loose chippings	unknown abiotic material class 2
	concrete on streets	unknown or material mixture

Artifical pure materials:

- Similarity Measure: SID-SCA
- 11.8% pure urban pixels
- Similarity threshold: 0.000378329

Applying LUISA

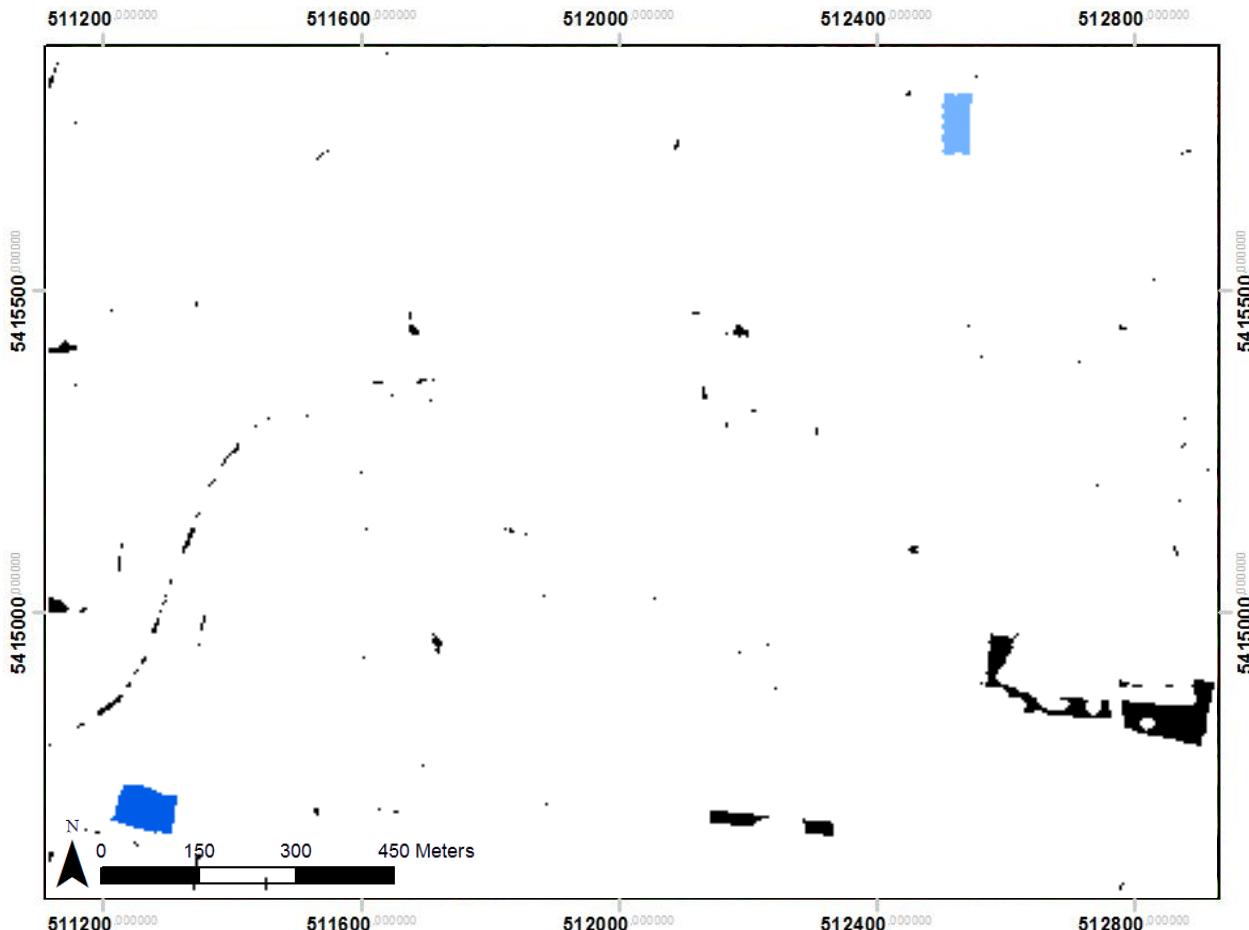


Legend material classes	aluminium	asphalt
bitumen		concrete on roofs
polyethylene	roofing tiles	vegetation
PVC	red loose chippings	unknown abiotic material class 1
	concrete on streets	unknown abiotic material class 2
		unknown or material mixture

Natural pure materials:

- Similarity Measure: SID-SCA
- 21.01% pure natural pixels
- Similarity threshold: 0.00006465168

Applying LUISA



Unknown artifical pure materials:

- 8 unknown material classes
- Similarity threshold (SAM): 0.1

Legend material classes	aluminium	asphalt
bitumen		
polyethylene		
PVC		
concrete on roofs		
roofing tiles		
red loose chippings		
vegetation		
unknown abiotic material class 1		
unknown abiotic material class 2		
concrete on streets		
unknown or material mixture		

Validating LUISA results



Legend material classes		aluminium	asphalt
		concrete on roofs	vegetation
bitumen		roofing tiles	unknown abiotic material class 1
polyethylene		red loose chippings	unknown abiotic material class 2
PVC		concrete on streets	unknown or material mixture

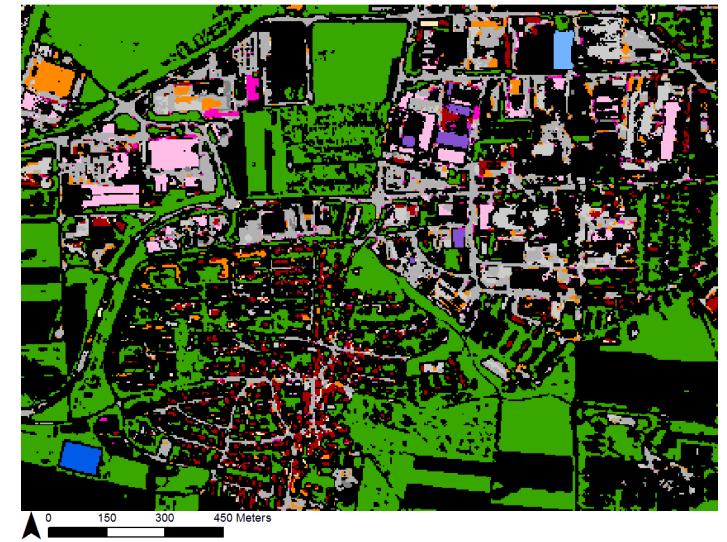
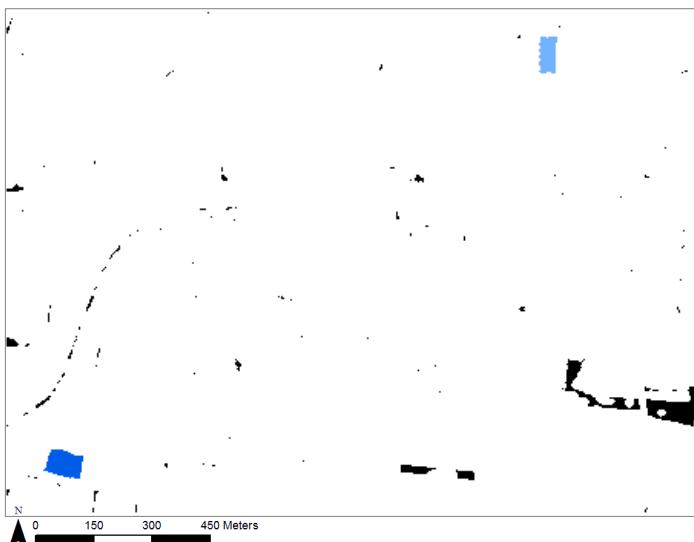
Post-classification:

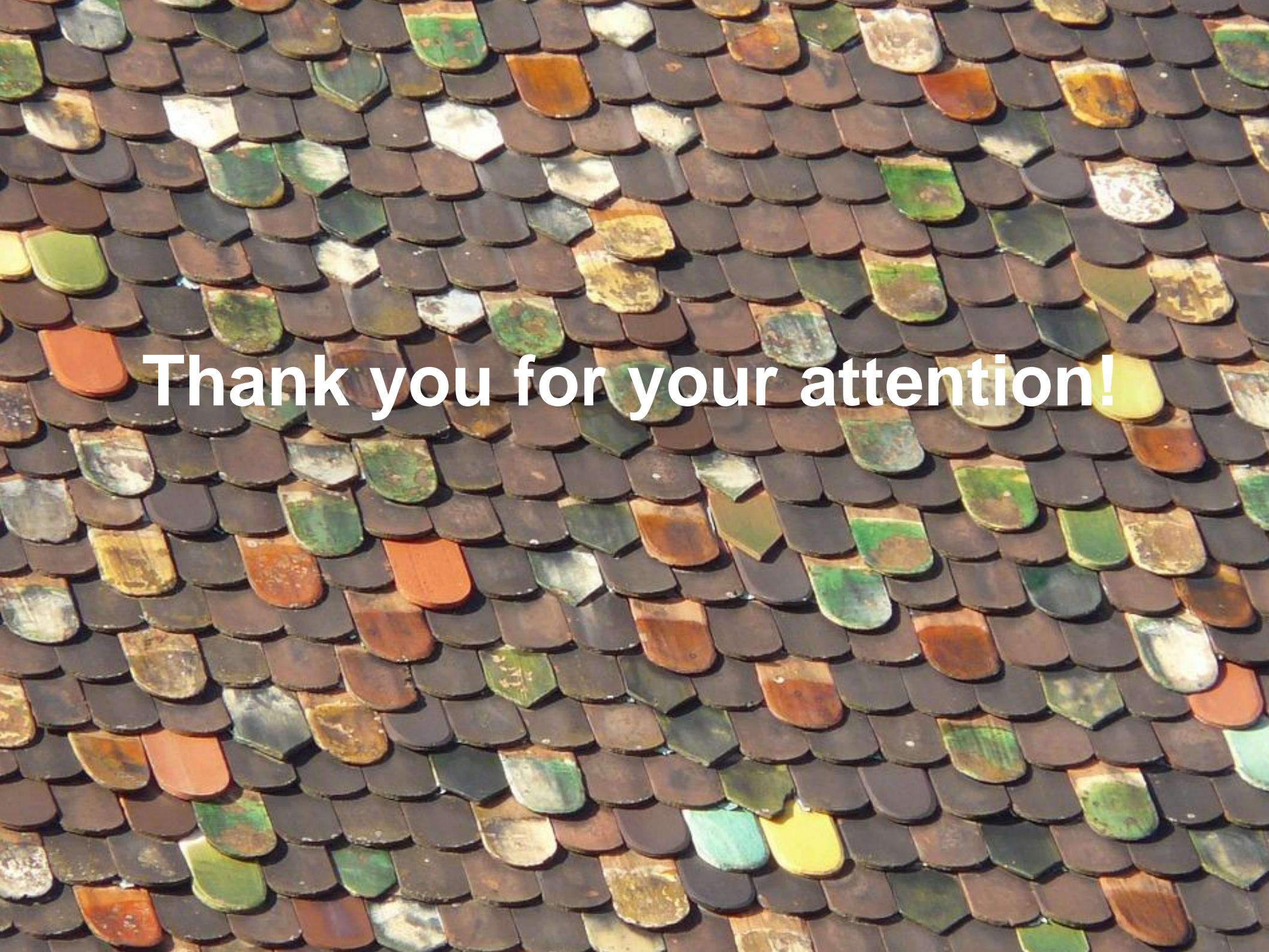
- Maximum likelihood classifier
- Applying extracted pure pixels as training data
- Validation based field data and expert knowledge

Overall accuracy: 79.8%
Kappa: 0.76

Conclusion and Outlook

- **Automatic derivation of pure material spectra** from an urban high resolution hyperspectral imagery
 - Derivation of **unknown material** spectra
 - Consideration of an **incomplete spectral archive** → universally applicable
 - **Usage** of extracted pure material spectra for **further application**
-
- **Removal of remaining mixed pixel** from mask of unknown pure pixels
 - Consideration of **albedo** is crucial for mapping urban surface materials!!





Thank you for your attention!