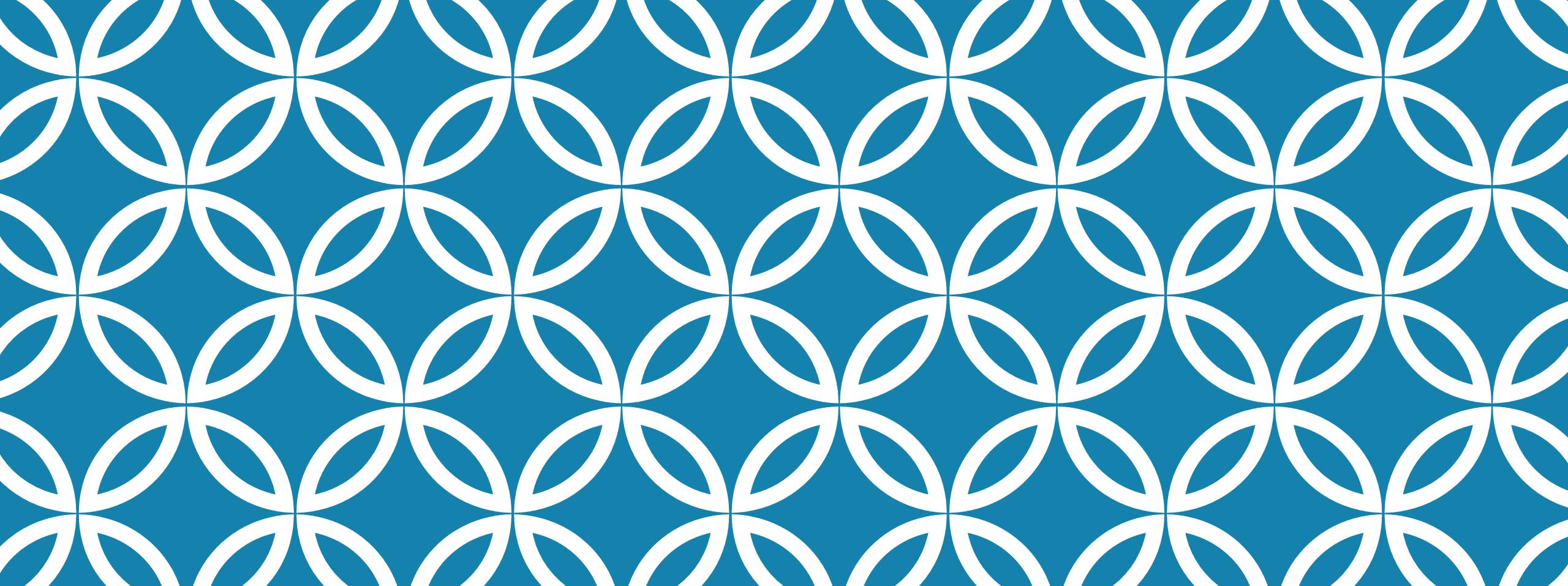


# Advanced Remote Sensing

+  
Sample assignments



# ADVANCED REMOTE SENSING ASSIGNMENT

Part II : Object features for  
classification



**EXAMPLE 1 + 2**

Default Workspace - Developer - [QB\_MGI31\_subset\_SBG]

File View Image Objects Analysis Architect Classification Process Tools Window Help

Workspace

Name  
\* QB\_MGI31\_subset\_SBG

Scene name: QB\_MGI31\_subset\_SBG  
State: Created  
Time:  
Remarks:  
Last updated: 2023-01-11 18:18:08  
Export Specification

447, 387 = (429094.55, 295620.30) Zoom:300% Dist: 172.27 Meters

main

Process Tree

0.016 chess board: 10 creating 'chess'

Main

Feature View

Search feature

Customized features

- Create new 'Arithmetic Feature'
- Create new 'Relational Feature'
- Object
  - NDVI
- Process

Object features

- Image layer
  - Mean
    - AQ
    - B
    - G
    - NIR
    - R
  - Mode
  - Pixel-based

View Settings Class Hierarchy Feature View

Object information

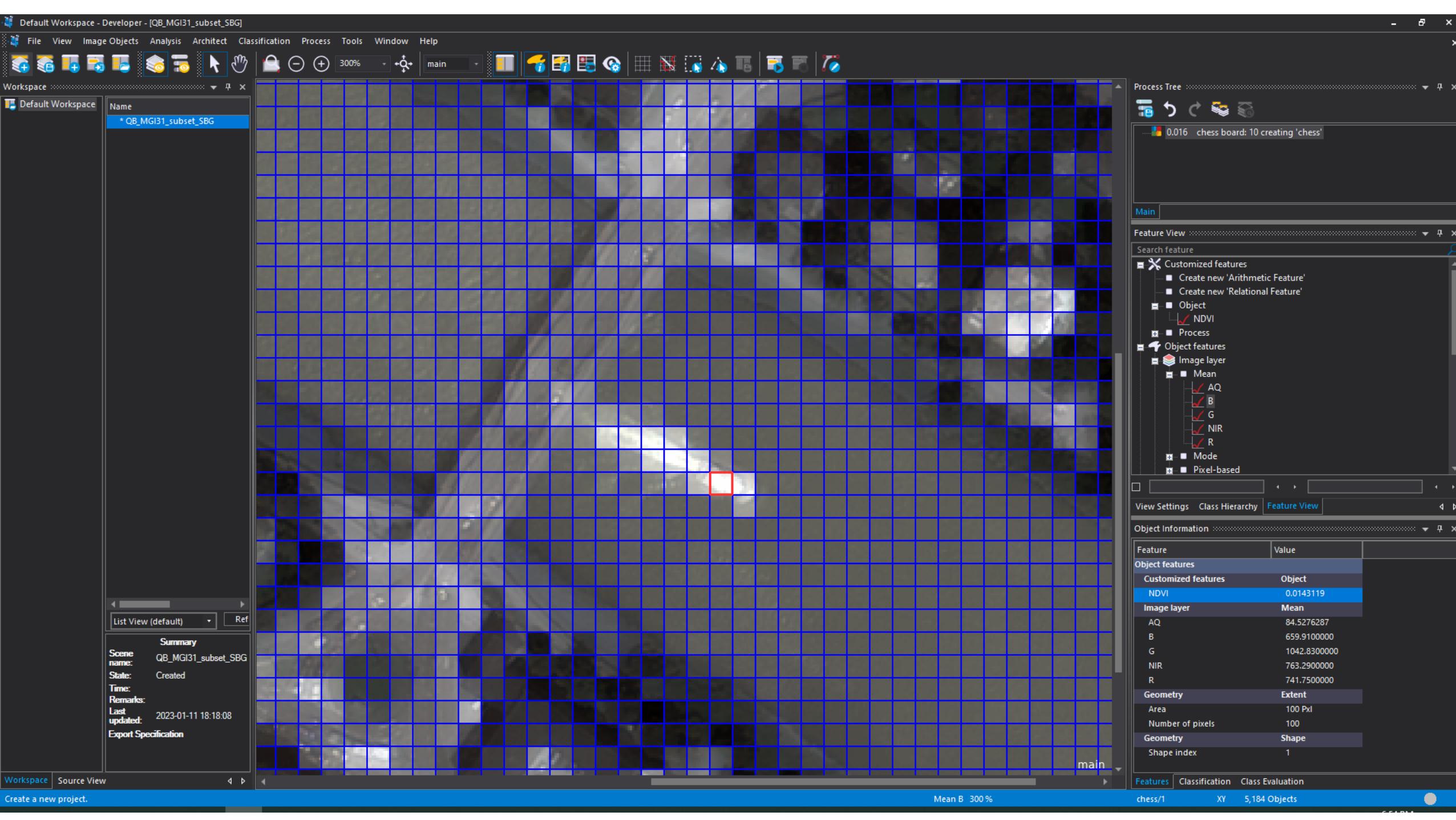
Feature	Value
Object features	Object
Customized features	NDVI
Image layer	Mean
AQ	99.8842817
B	266.4200000
G	376.4800000
NIR	85.4800000
R	179.2400000
Geometry	Extent
Area	100 Pxl
Number of pixels	100
Geometry	Shape
Shape index	1

Features Classification Class Evaluation

chess/1 XY 5,184 Objects

Mean B 300 %

This screenshot shows a geospatial analysis software interface. The main workspace displays a satellite image with a blue grid overlay. A small red square highlights a specific area on the right side of the grid. The top menu bar includes options like File, View, Image Objects, Analysis, Architect, Classification, Process, Tools, Window, and Help. The left sidebar shows the workspace name 'QB\_MGI31\_subset\_SBG' and a summary of the scene. The right panel contains a 'Process Tree' with a single step '0.016 chess board: 10 creating 'chess''. Below it is a 'Feature View' section with a tree view of 'Customized features' (NDVI) and 'Object features' (Image layer Mean: AQ, B, G, NIR, R). A 'Feature View' tab is selected. The 'Object information' panel shows detailed statistics for the highlighted area, including mean values for each band (AQ: 99.8842817, B: 266.4200000, G: 376.4800000, NIR: 85.4800000, R: 179.2400000), extent (100 Pxl), and shape (1). The bottom navigation bar includes tabs for 'Workspace', 'Source View', 'Features', 'Classification', and 'Class Evaluation'.



# QUESTION 1:

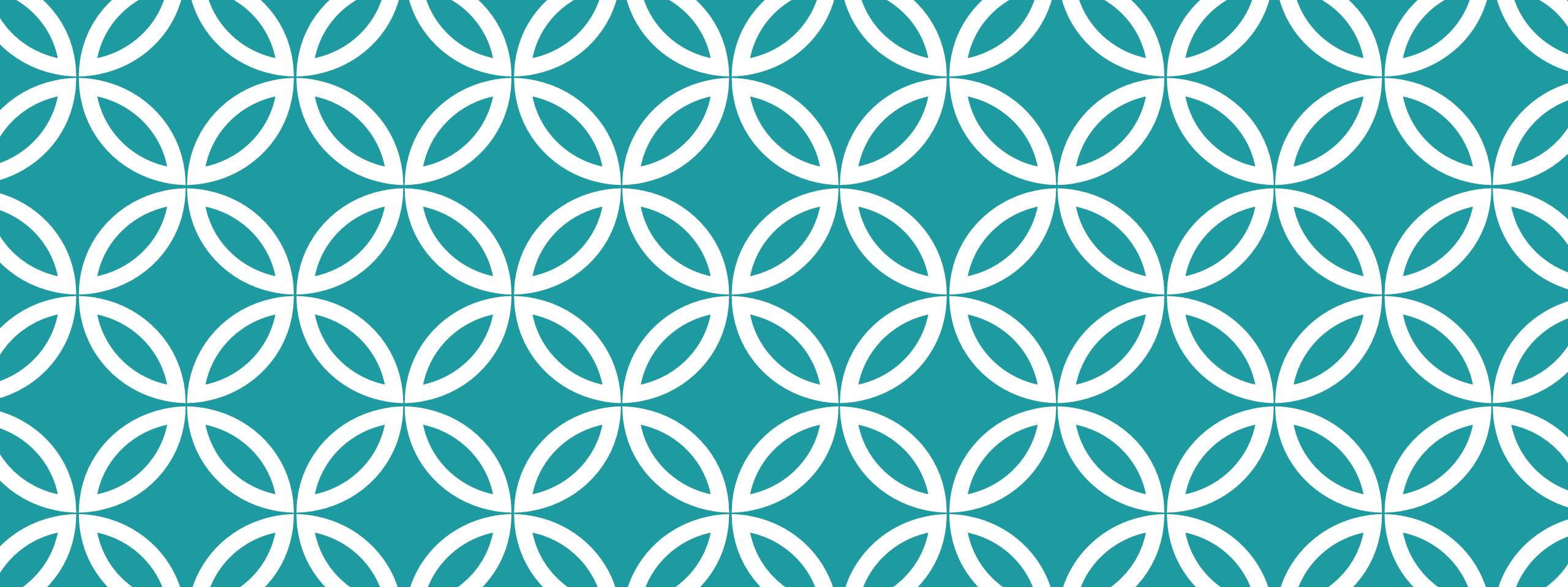
What becomes obvious if you compare the values for the two objects of the chessboard segmentation?

- The object representing a part of the boat is more reflective in all bands than the river which absorbs most wavelenghts

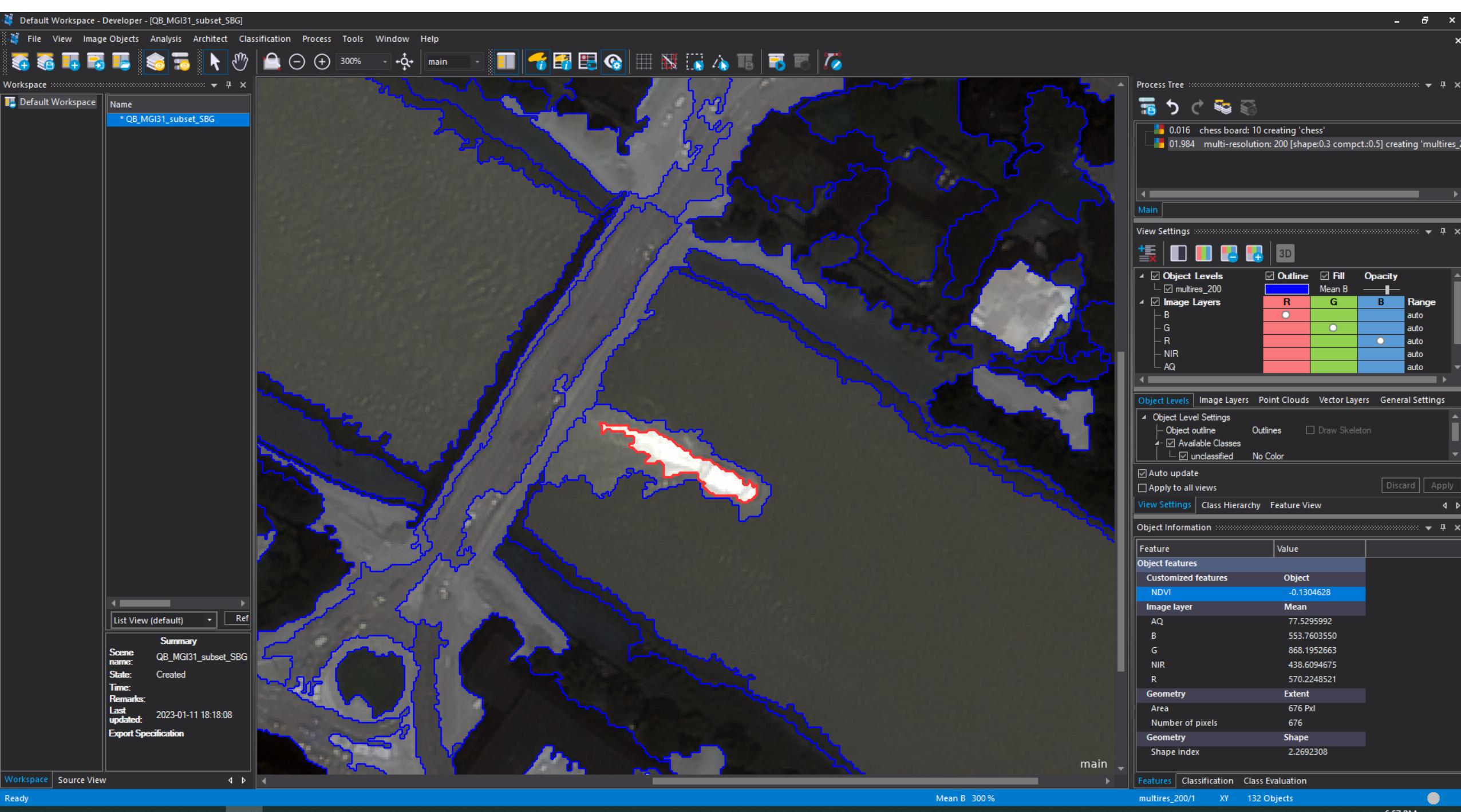
## QUESTION 2:

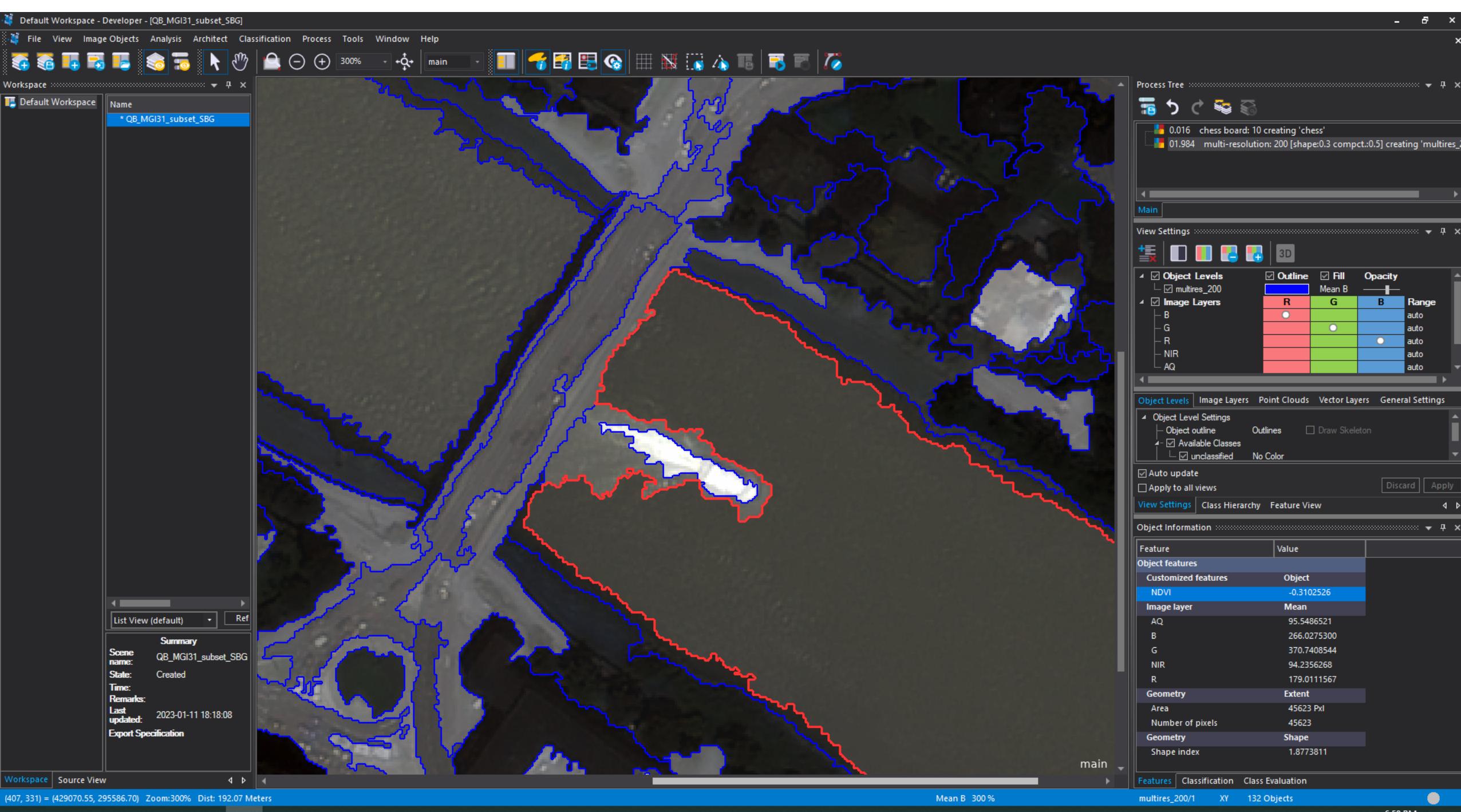
Which features don't make that much sense in the case of the chessboard classification?

- The geometry , since all the objects have the same geometry.
- The multisegmentation classification gives more meaningful objects since it takes into consideration the shape as well as the spectral properties:



**EXAMPLE 3 + 4**





Default Workspace - Developer - [QB\_MGI31\_subset\_SBG]

File View Image Objects Analysis Architect Classification Process Tools Window Help

Workspace

Name  
\* QB\_MGI31\_subset\_SBG

Process Tree

- 0.016 chess board: 10 creating 'chess'
- 01.984 multi-resolution: 200 [shape:0.3 compct:0.5] creating 'multires\_200'
- <0.001s with NDVI >= 0.25 at multires\_200: Vegetation
- <0.001s with NDVI <= -0.15 at multires\_200: Water

Main

View Settings

Object Levels

- Object Levels
- multires\_200

Image Layers

- Image Layers
- B
- G
- R
- NIR
- AQ

Outline  Fill  Opacity

Class Col Range

R	G	B
auto	auto	auto
●	●	●

Object Levels Image Layers Point Clouds Vector Layers General Settings

Object Level Settings

- Object outline  Outlines  Draw Skeleton
- Available Classes
- unclassified  No Color

Auto update   
 Apply to all views  Discard  Apply

View Settings Class Hierarchy Feature View

Object Information

Feature	Value
Object features	Object
Customized features	NDVI
NDVI	-0.3102526
Image layer	Mean
AQ	95.5486521
B	266.0275300
G	370.7408544
NIR	94.2356268
R	179.0111567
Geometry	Extent
Area	45623 Pixel
Number of pixels	45623
Geometry	Shape
Shape index	1.8773811

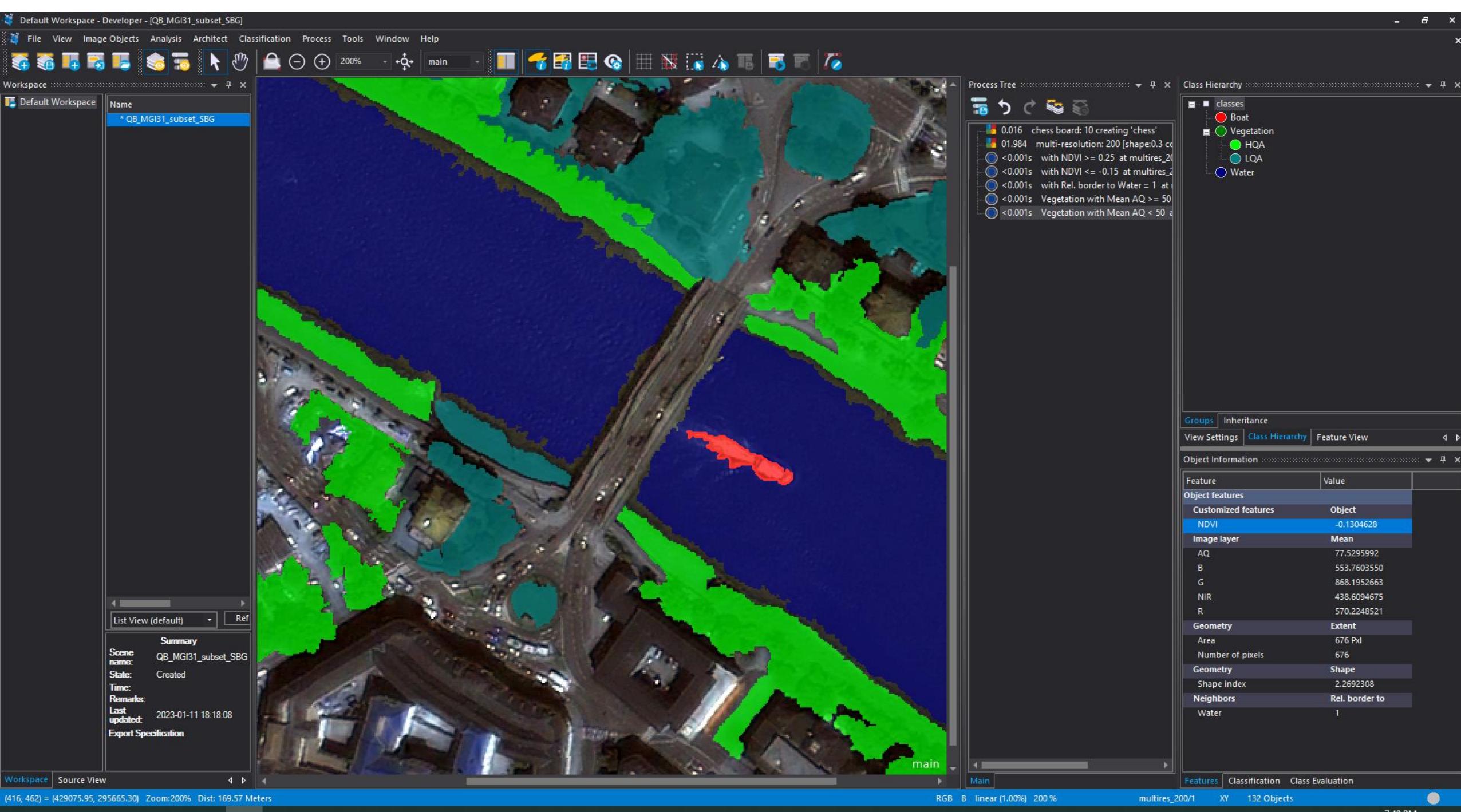
main

Features Classification Class Evaluation

Ready

RGB B linear (1.00%) 100 %

multires\_200/1 XY 132 Objects



Default Workspace - Developer - [QB\_MGI31\_subset\_SBG]

File View Image Objects Analysis Architect Classification Process Tools Window Help

Workspace

Name  
\* QB\_MGI31\_subset\_SBG

Process Tree

- 0.016 chess board: 10 creating 'chess'
- 01.984 multi-resolution: 200 [shape:0.3 cc]
- <0.001s with NDVI >= 0.25 at multires\_200
- <0.001s with NDVI <= -0.15 at multires\_200
- <0.001s with Rel. border to Water = 1 at multires\_200
- <0.001s Vegetation with Mean AQ >= 50
- <0.001s Vegetation with Mean AQ < 50

Class Hierarchy

- classes
- Boat
- Vegetation
- Water

Groups Inheritance

View Settings Class Hierarchy Feature View

Object Information

Feature	Value
Object features	Object
Customized features	NDVI
NDVI	-0.1304628
Image layer	Mean
AQ	77.5295992
B	553.7603550
G	868.1952663
NIR	438.6094675
R	570.2248521
Geometry	Extent
Area	676 Pxl
Number of pixels	676
Geometry	Shape
Shape index	2.2692308
Neighbors	Rel. border to
Water	1

Workspace Source View

Create a new project.

RGB B linear (1.00%) 200 % multires\_200/1 XY 132 Objects

The screenshot displays a satellite imagery classification application. The central feature is a map of a coastal urban area, showing buildings, roads, and green spaces. A red polygon highlights a specific region of interest. The left side of the interface includes a workspace summary and a detailed scene summary. The right side contains several panels: a process tree showing the classification workflow, a class hierarchy for object types like Boat, Vegetation, and Water, and an object information table with various metrics such as NDVI, geometry, and neighbors. The bottom of the screen shows standard software controls for image processing and navigation.

What happens if you collapse the vegetation super-class?

- The extra subclasses taking into consideration the air quality aren't displayed and only the superclass Vegetation (classified from only NDVI values) is shown.

Part2ARS - Developer - [QB\_MGI31\_subset\_SBG]

File View Image Objects Analysis Architect Classification Process Tools Window Help

Workspace

Part2ARS

Name  
\* QB\_MGI31\_subset\_SBG

Process Tree

- 0.016 chess board: 10 creating 'chess'
- 01.984 multi-resolution: 200 [shape:0.3 c
- <0.001s with NDVI >= 0.25 at multires\_200
- <0.001s with NDVI <= -0.15 at multires\_200
- <0.001s with Rel. border to Water = 1 at
- <0.001s Vegetation with Mean AQ >= 50
- <0.001s Vegetation with Mean AQ < 50

Feature View

Search feature

- Vector features
- Point features (point cloud)
- Map features
  - Map
  - Region
  - Objects
    - Area of classified objects
      - Create new 'Area of classified objects'
      - HQA (m<sup>2</sup>)
      - LQA (m<sup>2</sup>)
      - Vegetation (m<sup>2</sup>)
    - Area of classified objects in region
    - Area percentage of
    - Existence of object level
    - Histogram of object value
    - Layer StdDev of classified objects
    - Layer mean of classified objects
    - Number of classified objects
      - Create new 'Number of classified objects'

View Settings Class Hierarchy Feature View

Object Information

Feature	Value
NDVI	-0.1304628
Image layer	Mean
AQ	77.5295992
B	553.7603550
G	868.1952663
NIR	438.6094675
R	570.2248521
Geometry	Extent
Area	676 Pxl
Number of pixels	676
Geometry	Shape
Shape index	2.2692308
Neighbors	Rel. border to
Water	1
Project/Map features	
Objects	Number of classifi...
Water	3
Objects	Area of classified ...
HQA	39163.3200000 m <sup>2</sup>
LQA	17954.2800000 m <sup>2</sup>
Vegetation	57117.6000000 m <sup>2</sup>

main

Source View

(110, 722) = {428892.35, 295821.30} Dist: 404.89 Meters

RGB B linear (1.00%) 100% multires\_200/1 XY 132 Objects

## QUESTION 3:

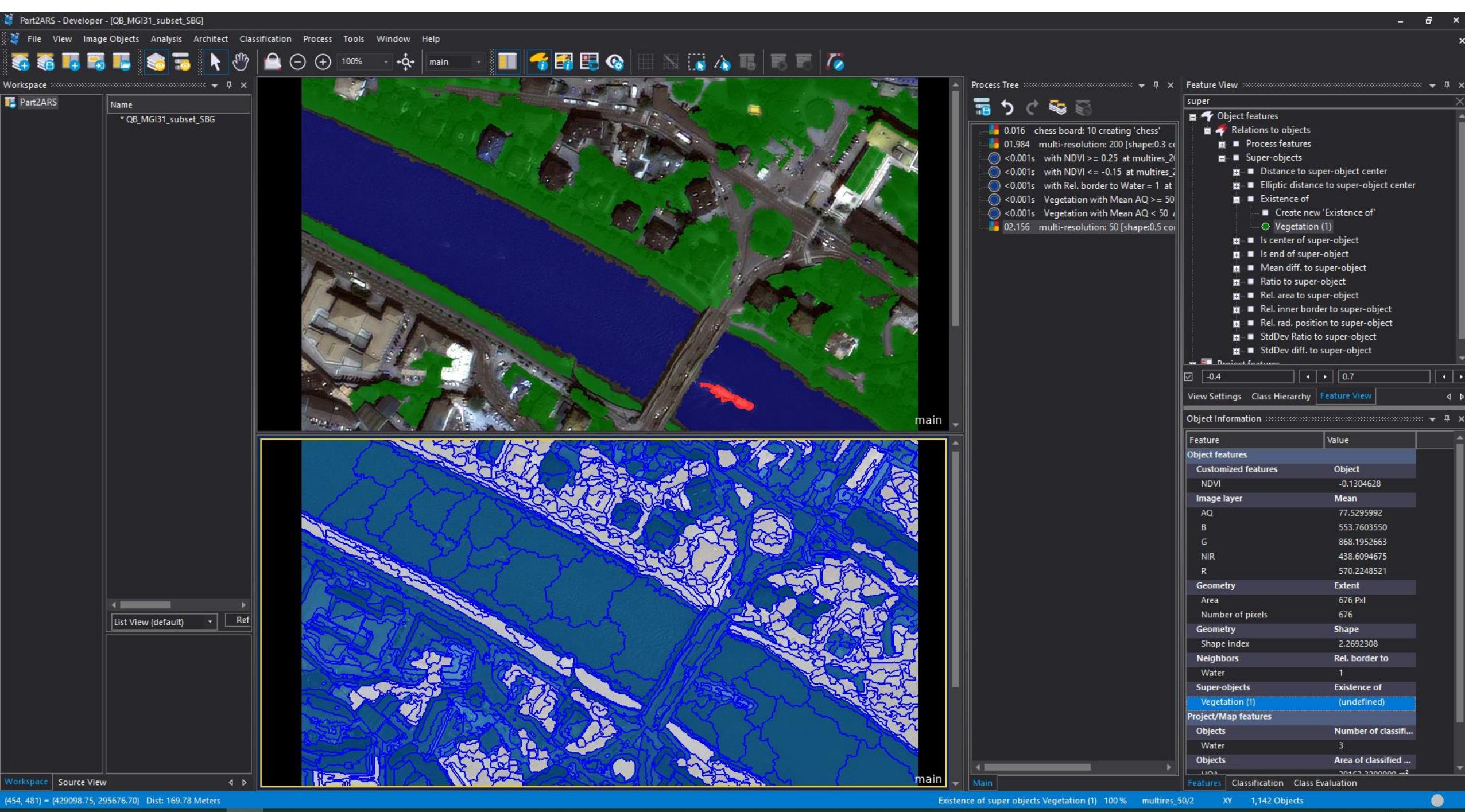
How many objects were classified as „water”?

- There were 3 objects classified as water

## QUESTION 4

What is the area of the whole vegetation class (if you select the vegetation class to generate the feature, it will summarize the values from the grouped sub-classes)?

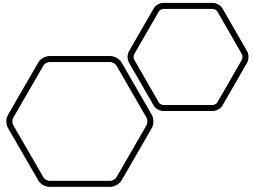
- Yes. If only the vegetation class is selected, its subclasses (High and Low Quality vegetation) will be summarized.



# QUESTION 5

What is the meaning of the distance value when you create the feature?

- The distance value refers to the hierachal relation between the objects in the finer segmentation (scale 50) and the super objects in the coarser segmentation (scale 200). A distance value of 1 for the vegetation means that if an object from segmentation 50 exists within an object of the segmentation 200, it will be detected and considered as belonging to the same class.



Hyperspectral unmixing

# Hyperspectral imagery assignment

**Data Sources**

**Classification workflow**

- Classification Workflow (advanced)
- Classification Workflow (deprecated)

**EnPT (EnMAP Processing Tool)**

- EO Time Series Viewer

**GFZ EnGeoMAP**

- Image Math (deprecated)

**Raster math**

- Regression Dataset Manager

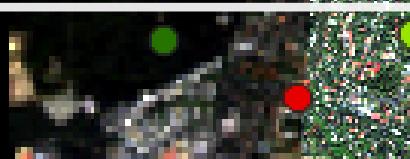
**Regression workflow**

- Regression Workflow (deprecated)

**Regression-based unmixing**

**Soil Applications**

**Agricultural Applications**





Parameters

Log

Endmember dataset



## Regression-based unmixing

Implementation of the regression-based unmixing approach "[Ensemble](#)"

Raster layer

enmap\_berlin.bsq [EPSG:32633]

Regressor

RandomForestRegressor

```
1 from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor  
2 regressor = RandomForestRegressor(n_estimators=100, oo
```

- Create classification dataset (from categorized vector layer and feature raster)
- Create classification dataset (from categorized raster layer and feature raster)
- Create classification dataset (from categorized spectral library)
- Create classification dataset (from categorized vector layer with attribute table)
- Create classification dataset (from table with categories and feature fields)
- Create classification dataset (from Python code)
- Create classification dataset (from text files)
- Create classification dataset (from JSON file)

A raster layer to be unmixed.

### Regressor

Scikit-Learn Python code specifying a regressor

# Creating a classification dataset

Scikit-learn python code. See [RandomForestRegressor](#) for information on different parameters.

Number of mixtures per class.

### Proportion of background mixtures (%)

## Raster layer with features

 enmap\_berlin.bsq [EPSG:32633]

### Advanced Parameters

Field with class values [optional]

abc level\_1

Minimum pixel coverage

50

 Majority voting

Output dataset

[Save to temporary file]

## layer and feature raster)

Create a classification dataset by sampling data for pixels that match the given categories and store the result as a pickle file.

If the layer is not categorized, or the field with class values is selected manually, categories are derived from the sampled target data  $y$ . To be more precise: i) category values are derived from unique attribute values (after excluding no data or zero data values), ii) category names are set equal to the category values, and iii) category colors are picked randomly.

## Categorized vector layer

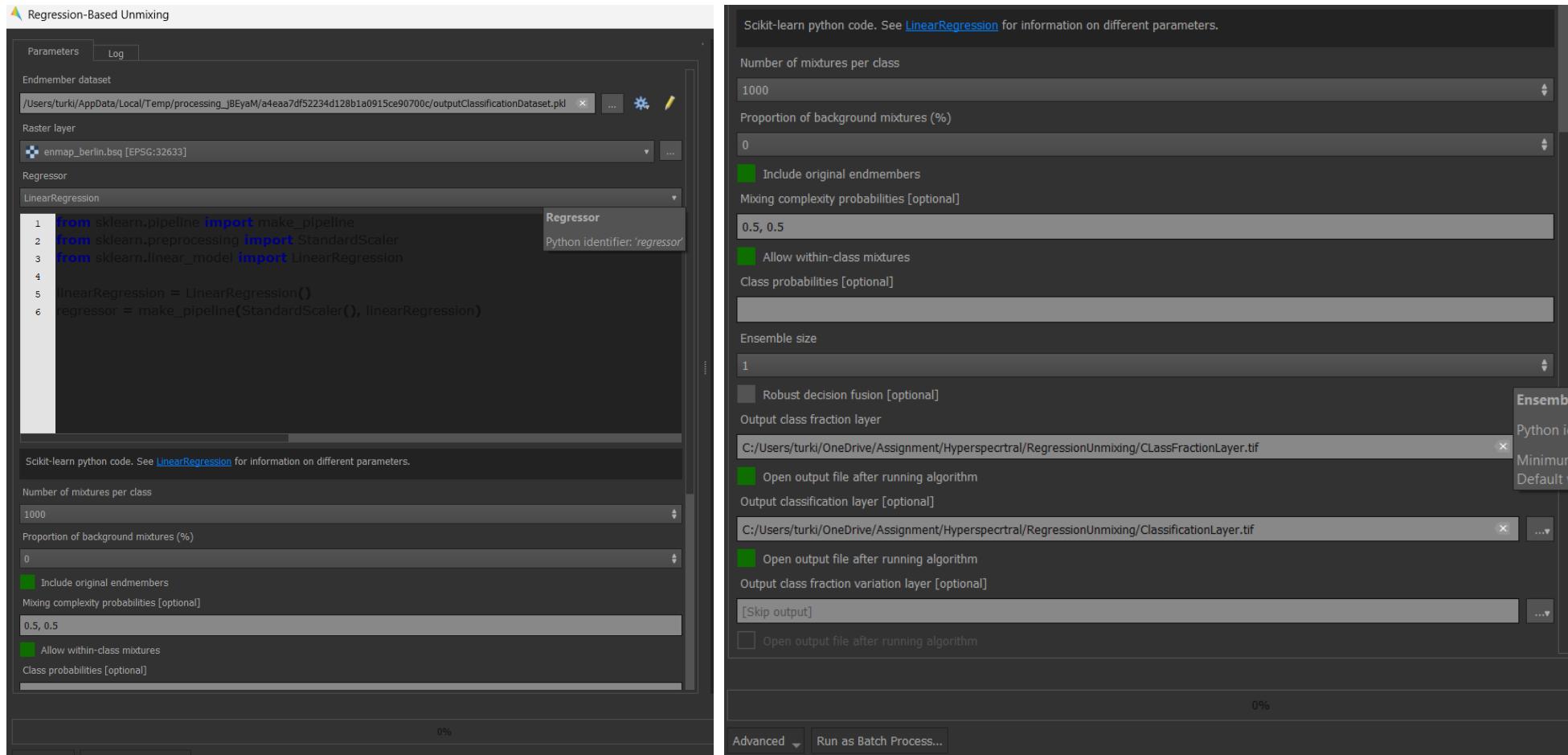
Categorized vector layer specifying sample locations and target data  $y$ . If required, the layer is reprojected and rasterized internally to match the feature raster grid.

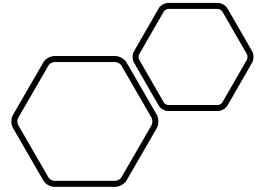
# Setting up the classification dataset

## Raster layer with features

Raster layer used for sampling feature data  $X$ .

# Executing the Regression model

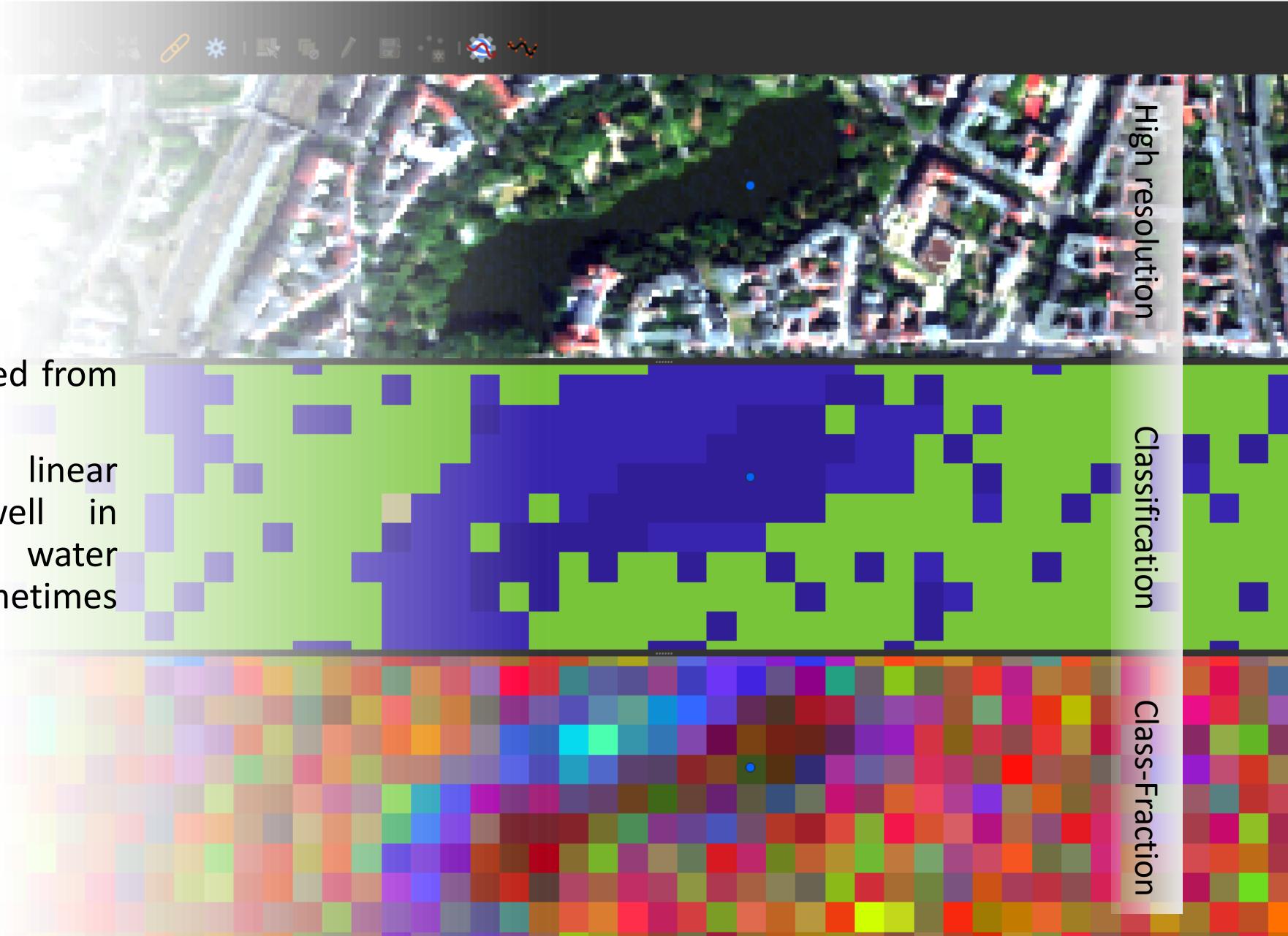




# Comparing results

# Water

- Water is well distinguished from other endmembers
- We can see that the linear regression performed well in distinguishing water and water fraction, although it is sometimes confused with vegetation



High resolution

Classification

Class-Fraction

Soil

- The classification performs well in differentiating patches of bare soil
- Bare soil has a predominant fraction and can be characterized clearly

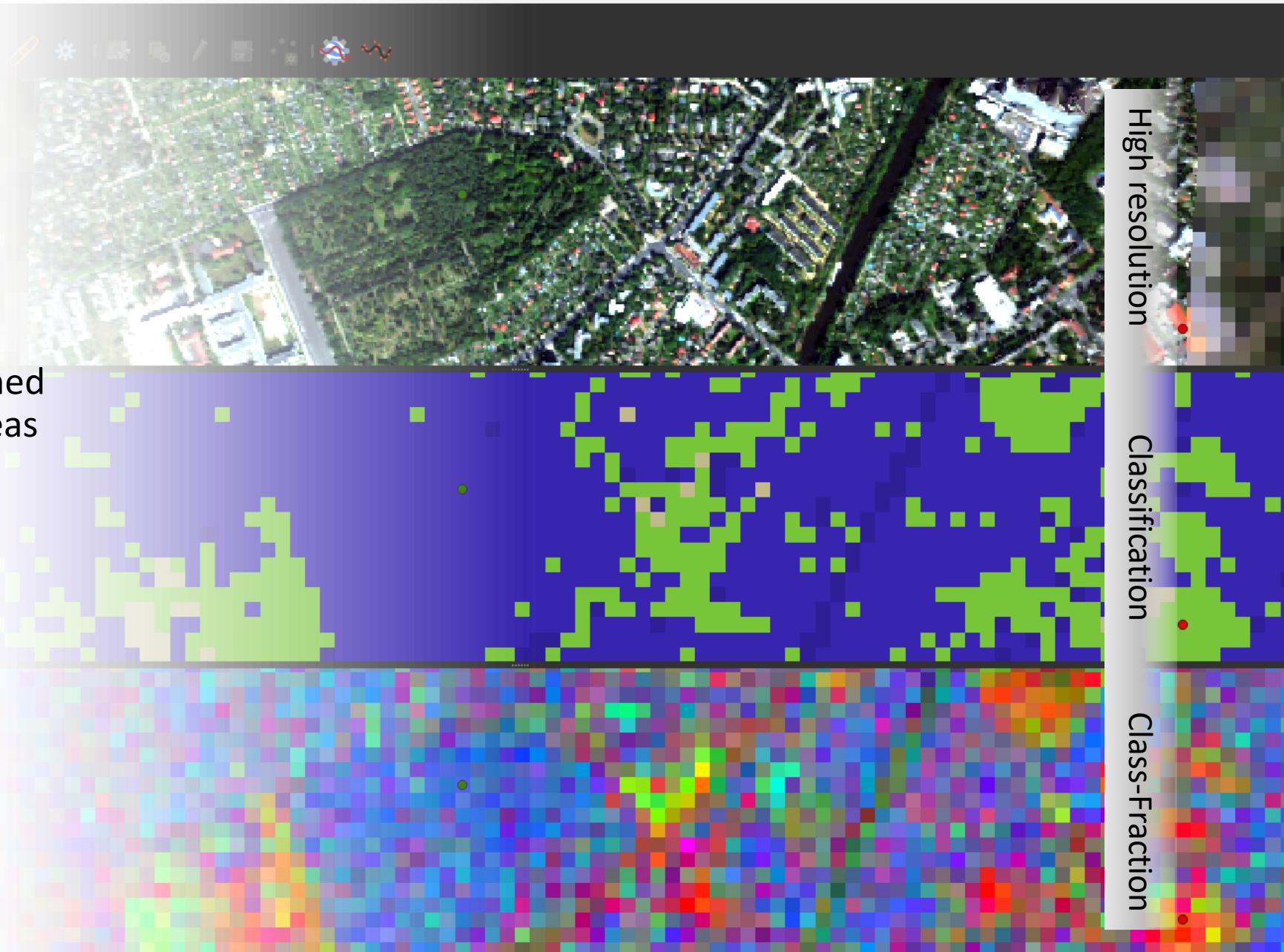


Recherche



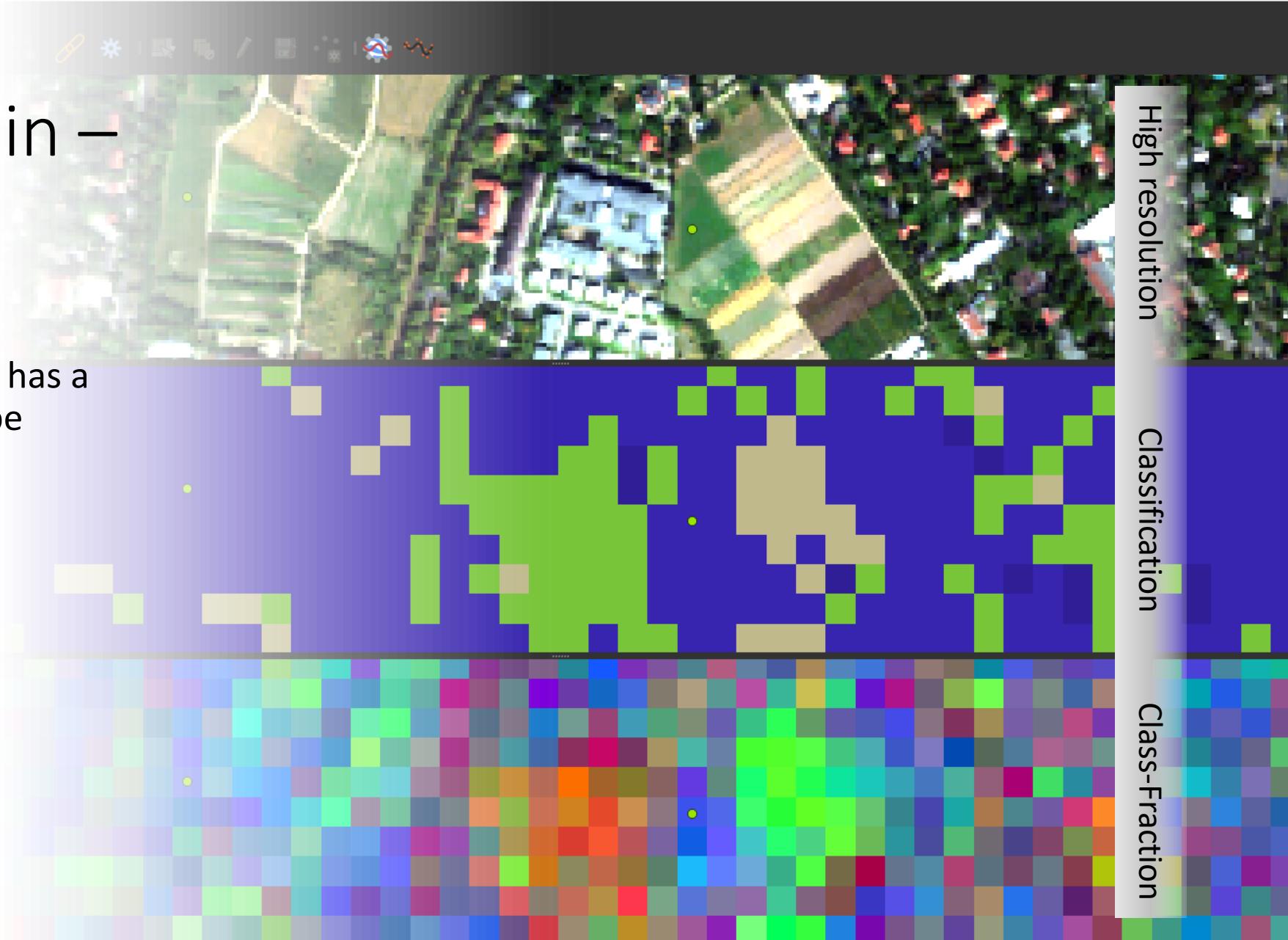
# Vegetation (dense – trees)

- Dense vegetation is discerned with fuzzy limits, but with areas with major fraction



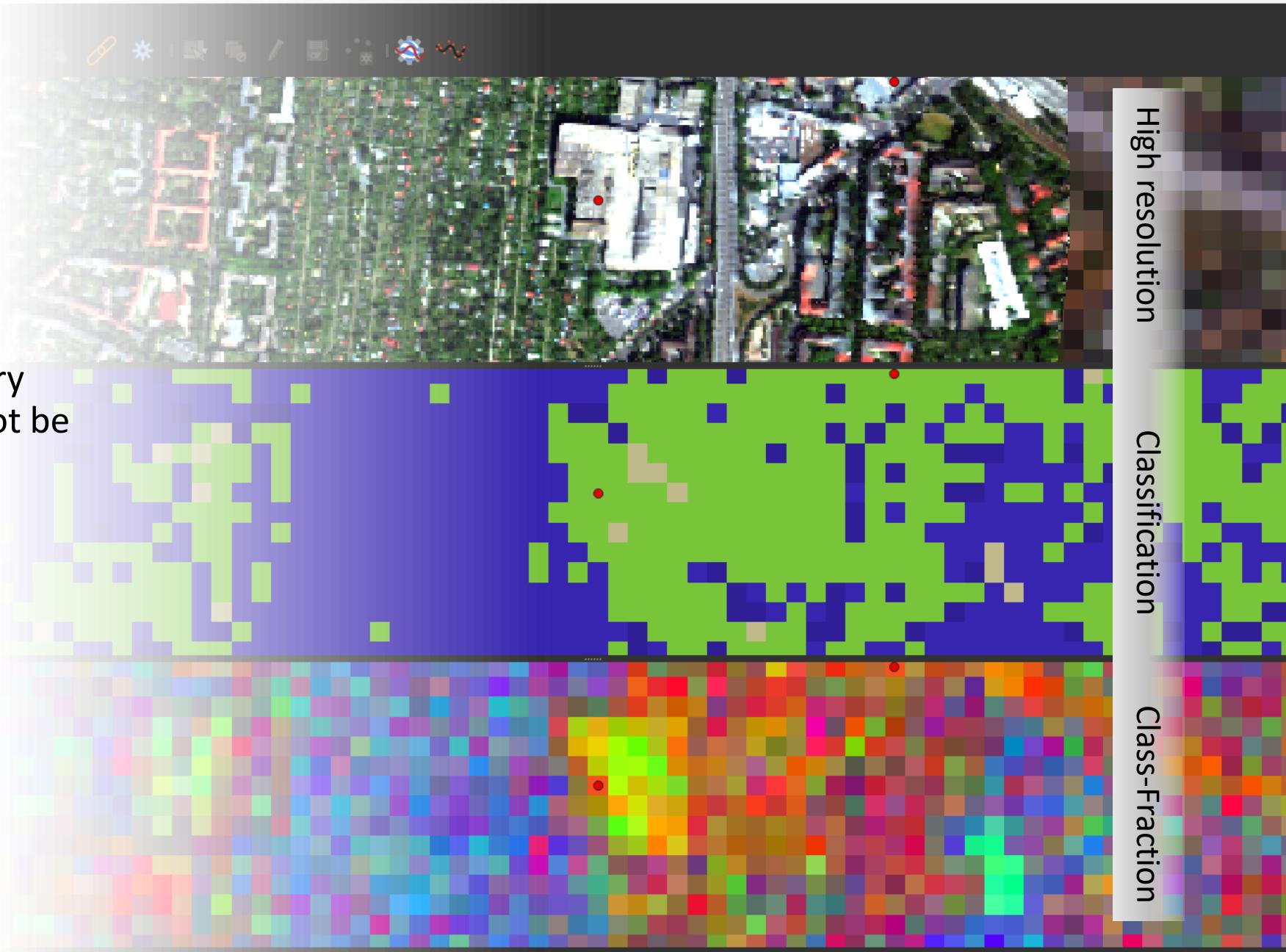
# Vegetation (thin – grass)

- Thin vegetation and grass has a mixed fraction and cannot be detected simply



# Impervious

- Impervious areas have very mixed fractions and cannot be detected clearly



Recherche

