

052677
NAS9-14970
T-1314/4
MA-129TA

Final Technical Report

NASA Contract NAS9-14970

June 1, 1976 - May 31, 1977

D. A. Landgrebe, Purdue University
Principal Investigator

J. D. Erickson, NASA/JSC
Technical Monitor

Volume I of III

Submitted by

The Laboratory for Applications of Remote Sensing
Purdue University West Lafayette, Indiana

1977

NAS9-14970
T-1314/4
MA-129TA
~~III~~ DRA

NASA-CR-151454
7.7-10182

"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."

Final Technical Report

(E77-10182) [APPLICATIONS OF REMOTE SENSING, VOLUME 1] Final Technical Report,
1 Jun. 1976 - 31 May 1977 (Purdue Univ.)
196 p HC A09/MF A01 CSCL 05B G3/43
N77-30548 Unclas 00182

NASA Contract NAS9-14970

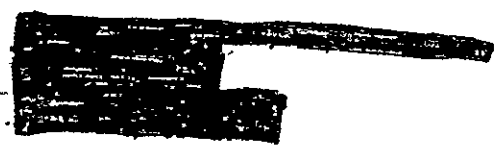
June 1, 1976 - May 31, 1977

D. A. Landgrebe, Purdue University

Principal Investigator

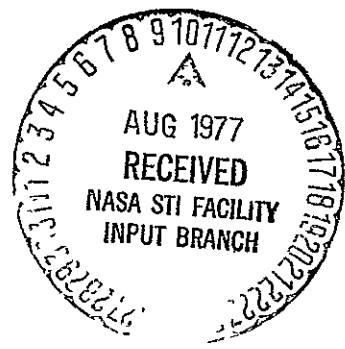
J. D. Erickson, NASA/JSC

Technical Monitor



Volume I of III

Original photography may be purchased from:
EROS Data Center
Sioux Falls, SD 57198



Submitted by

The Laboratory for Applications of Remote Sensing
Purdue University West Lafayette, Indiana

1977

**PURDUE
UNIVERSITY** LABORATORY FOR APPLICATIONS
OF REMOTE SENSING

June 28, 1977

National Aeronautics and Space
Administration
Scientific and Technical
Information Facility, Code KS
Washington, D.C. 20546

Dear Sirs:

The report listed below is submitted in accord with Contract
NAS9-14970, Article XVI - Reports of Work and Documentation.

"Final Technical Report", Volumes I, II, and III, NASA
Contract NAS9-14970, June 1, 1976 - May 31, 1977 by the
Laboratory for Applications of Remote Sensing.

We have also provided a space below for you to indicate that
this document has been placed in the public domain in accord with
Article XX - Limitations on Earth Resources Data.

, Very truly yours,


D. A. Landgrebe
Director, LARS

DAL:jh
Enclosures 1 copy of the 3 volumes

This is to certify the above document has been placed in
the public domain.

Signed _____

Title _____



1220 Potter Drive
West Lafayette, Indiana 47906
(317) 749-2052

Table of Contents

Preface ii
Table I iii

RESEARCH TASKS

Volume I

2.1 Test of Boundary Finding/Per Field Classification . . 2.1-1

Volume II

2.2 Stratification of Scene Characteristics 2.2-1
2.2a Stratification by Machine Clustering. 2.2a-1
2.2b Digitization and Registration Ancillary Data. . 2.2b-1
2.2c Crop Inventory Using Full-Frame
Classification. 2.2c-1

Volume III

2.3 IACIE Field Measurements. 2.3-1
2.4 Scanner System Parameter Selection 2.4-1
2.5 Technology Transfer 2.5-1
2.6 Large Area Crop Inventory Design. 2.6-1
2.7 Forestry Applications Project 2.7-1
2.8 Regional Applications Project 2.8-1
2.9 Interpretation of Thermal Band Data 2.9-1
2.10 Super Site Data Management. 2.10-1
2.11 Soil Classification and Survey. 2.11-1
2.12 Improved Analysis Techniques for Multitemporal
Data. 2.12-1

Preface

This report provides a summary of results for the past year's effort under contract NAS9-14970. The contract called for work on a wide variety of separate and distinct but related tasks. Below is a list of the tasks as contained in the original Work Statement.

As a result of this contract a large volume of results has been generated. Technical and research reports previously submitted or presently being published are listed in Table I.

Because of the diversity present in the task list for the contract, each major subdivision of this report has been written to be relatively self-contained. We hope this will facilitate use of the report by readers with different interests.

Many of the tasks below are continuing; as a result, the discussion presented relative to them constitutes a progress report. Task 2.1 and 2.2 are not continuing, thus the discussion relative to them is more complete.

The various tasks have been managed by various Purdue staff members during the year. It is appropriate that the contributions of these people be recognized.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Purdue Task Manager</u>
2.1 Test of Boundary Finding/Per Field Classification (ECHO)	P.H. Swain
2.2 Stratification of Scene Characteristics	P.H. Swain
2.2a Stratification by Machine Clustering	
2.2b Digitization and Registration of Ancillary Data	
2.2c Crop Inventory Using Full-Frame Classification	
2.3 LACIE Field Measurements	M.E. Bauer
2.4 Scanner System Parameter Selection	P.A. Anuta
2.5 Technology Transfer	J.C. Lindenlaub
2.6 Large Area Crop Inventory Design	M.E. Bauer
2.7 Forestry Applications Project	R.P. Mroczynski
2.8 Regional Applications Project	R.A. Weismiller
2.9 Interpretation of Thermal Band Data	L.F. Silva
2.10 Super Site Data Management	L.F. Silva
2.11 Soil Classification and Survey	M.F. Baumgardner
2.12 Improved Analysis Techniques for Multitemporal Data	P.H. Swain

The efforts of Dr. J.D. Erickson, the contract Technical Monitor and Mr. M.C. Trichel are especially to be noted and gratefully acknowledged.

Table I. Technical and Research Reports

- 052977 Davis. The Focus Series: A Collection of Single-Concept Remote Sensing Educational Materials.
- 042777 Russell and Lindenlaub. Disseminating Technological Information on Remote Sensing to Potential Users.
- 120776 Vanderbilt, Silva and Bauer. A Laser Technique for Characterizing the Geometry of Plant Canopies.
- 091576 DeWitt and Robinson. Description and Evaluation of a Bidirectional Reflectance Factor Reflectometer.
- 070676 Kristof, Russell, Cary, Lube and Weismiller. Determining Land Use Patterns Through Man-Machine Analysis of LANDSAT Data - A Tutorial Simulation.
- 111076 Russell. Systematically Disseminating Technological Information to Potential Users.
- 110976 Landgrebe, Simmons and Biehl. An Empirical Study of Scanner System Parameters.
- 090776 Svedlow, McGillem, and Anuta. Analytical and Experimental Design and Analysis of an Optimal Processor for Image Registration.
- 082776 Montgomery, Baumgardner and Weismiller. An Investigation of the Relationship Between Spectral Reflectance and the Chemical, Physical, and Genetic Characteristics of Soils.
- 062176 Wiersma and Landgrebe. The Use of Spatial Characteristics for the Improvement of Multispectral Classification of Remotely Sensed Data.
- 052576 Lindenlaub and Lube. Matrix of Education of Training Materials in Remote Sensing.
- 051576 Bauer and Davis. Stratification of Landsat Data by Clustering.
- *032576 Todd, Mausel, and Baumgardner. Urban Land Use Monitoring from Computer-Implemented Processing of Airborne Multispectral Data.
- *031276 Mausel, Todd and Baumgardner. An Analysis of Metropolitan Land-Use by Machine Processing of Earth Resources Technology Satellite Data.
- 052075 DeWitt and Robinson. Description and Operation of a Field Rated ERTS-Band Transmissometer.

* Papers reporting earlier SRT work which has just appeared in print.

OTHER REPORTS

Biehl and Simmons.

Field Measurements Data Library Catalog, Volume I, 1974-75 Crop.
October 29, 1976.

Biehl and Simmons.

Field Measurements Data Library Catalog, Volume II, 1975-76 Crop.
December 1, 1976.

2.1 Test of Boundry Finding/Per field Classification

INTRODUCTION

One might wish to adopt a new classification technique for one of three reasons:

- It provides greater accuracy than the currently implemented technique..
- The new technique is less expensive than the current technique.
- The classification results produced by the new technique are easier to use and interpret than those currently produced.

The ECHO* classification algorithms developed at the Laboratory for Applications of Remote Sensing (LARS) have shown promise in all three areas listed above.¹

Contemporary classifiers for analysis of remotely sensed data compare the spectral measurements from each feature of each point to class statistics, computing a likelihood of discriminant function associated with each class, and categorizing the point according to the class with the largest discriminant function value. Each point is classified individually on the basis of its spectral measurements alone. One premise of this technique is that the objects of interest are large in comparison to the size of a point. If this were not so, a large proportion of points would be composites of several classes, making statistical pattern classification unreliable since pre-specified categories would be inadequate to describe actual states of nature. From this premise it follows that objects are represented by arrays of points, and that a statistical dependence exists between consecutive points. Contemporary classifiers fail to exploit the statistical dependence between adjacent points when assigning classes.

*ECHO stands for Extraction and Classification of Homogeneous Objects

Giving no consideration to the spectral response of adjacent points contributes to a "salt and pepper" effect in classification results. While the results produced may be accurate, they may be too complex, and can even be confusing when attempting to produce a useful analysis product such as a forest inventory map.² Consequently time and effort have been invested in developing smoothing programs which "clean-up" the "salt and pepper" effects in classification results.²

The ECHO processors benefit from spatial information by first aggregating into groups points whose spectral responses are not significantly different in a statistical sense, and then applying a maximum likelihood classification rule to these homogeneous groups. Homogeneous objects are identified in a three step process. First, cells are formed by systematically partitioning the data into N by N sized blocks of pixels. The statistics of each cell are then compared to a homogeneity criterion. Points which do not comprise homogeneous groups are classified on a point-by-point basis, just as contemporary classifiers classify all points. Statistics of adjoining homogeneous cells are then compared to annexation thresholds. Adjoining cells which appear to belong to the same statistical population are combined into a single object.

Two separate ECHO algorithms have been developed. The first, Supervised ECHO, makes use of pre-specified class statistics to identify homogeneous objects. The second, Nonsupervised ECHO, identifies homogeneous objects without the use of class statistics. Consequently, those objects identified by the Nonsupervised algorithm may be used to aid in the training process.

Past Work at LARS

Much of the background research on the ECHO concept was performed at LARS during 1975 and is documented in the Final Report for 1975,³ R. L. Ketting's

doctoral thesis,¹ a LARS Information Note,⁴ and in symposium proceedings.⁵

The partitioning of a data set into homogeneous objects can occur in one of two general approaches. One can utilize a disjunctive approach, starting with large areas and repeatedly subdividing them until each unit appears to be homogeneous. Alternatively, one can choose a conjunctive approach where adjacent units which appear to belong to a single object are combined. One advantage to the conjunctive approach is, if second order statistics are to be used, the second order statistics of the combined area can be calculated from the second order statistics of each constituent unit. The statistics for each subdivision of the initial partition made under the disjunctive approach must be recalculated starting with the individual pixel values, however. Hence the conjunctive approach is potentially faster than the disjunctive approach.

Prior to the 1975 work, Rodd's conjunctive partitioning algorithm⁶ was combined with a minimum distance sample classifier and an improvement in classification accuracy over conventional classification was observed, however processing time was increased.⁴ Gupta and Wintz,⁷ added a second order statistics test to Rodd's first order test, but obtained essentially the same results at an increase in processing time. Robertson⁸ implemented a disjunctive partitioning algorithm with a minimum distance classifier which achieved the same classification accuracy as the conventional point-by-point classifier with an order of magnitude increase in computer time.

During 1975 new statistical criteria were applied to the partitioning algorithm producing a "Supervised" field extraction routine to add to the Nonsupervised routine. In addition, the sample classifier utilized by ECHO was altered from a minimum distance strategy to a maximum likelihood strategy. Experimental results were obtained for two aircraft and two LANDSAT-1 data sets which indicated that ECHO algorithms improved classification accuracies for the four tested areas and that they reduced the CPU

time required to perform the classifications.

FORTTRAN programs were produced implementing the Supervised and Nonsupervised algorithms in two phases. Channel selection, cell size, and cell homogeneity criteria were specified in the first phase of the Supervised processor, annexation in the second. For the Nonsupervised processor, only channel selection and cell size were specified in phase one, cell homogeneity and annexation thresholds were specified in phase two. The Nonsupervised processor did not have the capability to "split" cells; i.e. the constituent points in a singular cell had to be classified as a small sample rather than point-by-point.

Documentation of these programs consisted of commented program listings and a thesis.³

Objectives of the 1976-1977 Task

The objectives of the FY77 work were to:

- 1) Deliver to NASA documented FORTRAN programs implementing the ECHO algorithms, and to make improvements to those algorithms, where appropriate.
- 2) Systematically test the algorithms on MSS data for agricultural regions as observed by the LANDSAT satellites, aircraft scanners, and on the simulated Thematic Mapper data.
- 3) Provide products enabling the determination of the utility of the object maps to a LACIE Analyst Interpreter in the selection and labeling of training fields.

DESCRIPTION OF WORK

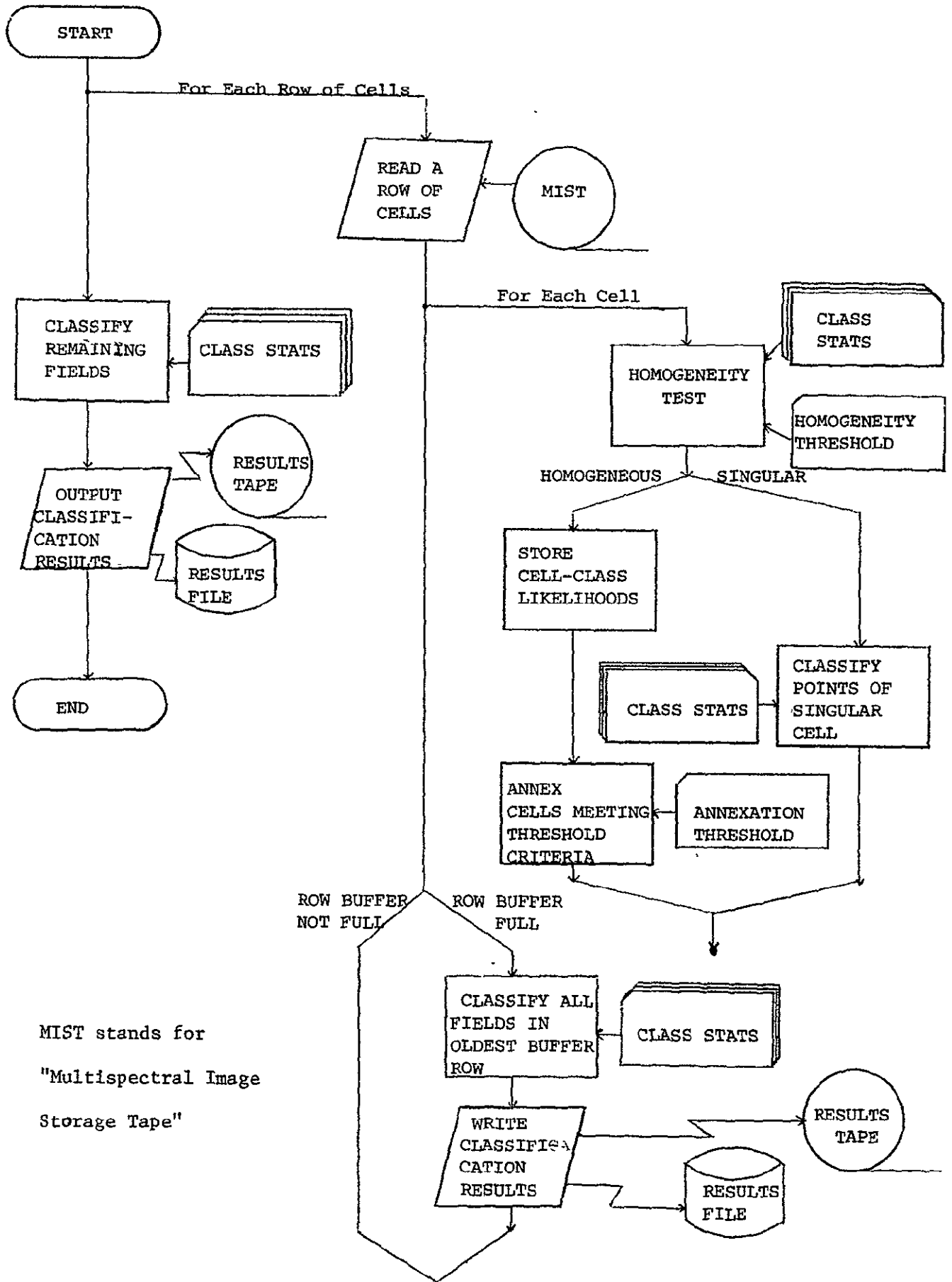
A. Documented Fortran Programs

1. Supervised Processor

FORTTRAN listings and program abstracts for the Supervised ECHO processor are presented in Appendix A. This processor requires class statistics for field extraction as well as for classification. The general flow of this algorithm is presented in Figure 1. The software is designed to function in either a single phase or a two phase mode. The two phase approach accomplishes channel selection, cell size, and cell homogeneity criteria in phase one; annexation tests take place during phase two. The intermediate results between phases are stored on magnetic tapes. The final results are written either on disk or on tape. Functioning in the two phase mode allows the analyst to vary the annexation threshold and, thus, to produce several results outputs without repeating the expensive cell homogeneity test.

The single step approach allows the analyst to specify all the necessary input parameters on a single control card deck and produce classification results without the necessity of an intermediate tape. When the analyst wishes to produce classifications with varying annexation thresholds for a particular area, it is less expensive in terms of computer time to utilize the two phase approach. When a single annexation threshold is desired, it is more efficient to use the single phase approach. The Supervised ECHO processor determines whether a single phase classification, the first phase of a two phase classification, or the second phase of a two phase classification is to be generated based on the control cards specified.

FIGURE 1
SUPERVISED ECHO FLOW



Input and output requirements for each processing mode of the Supervised processor are summarized in Table 2.1-1 and Table 2.1-2.

TABLE 2.1-1
 Supervised ECHO
 Single Phase Mode

Input	Output
Cell Width Parameter	Results File
Cell Homogeneity Threshold	Classification Map (optional)
Annexation Threshold	Singular Cell Map (optional)
Channel Selection	
Specification of the Area to Classify	
Multispectral Image Storage Tape (MIST)	
Specification of Results Destination	
Class Statistics	

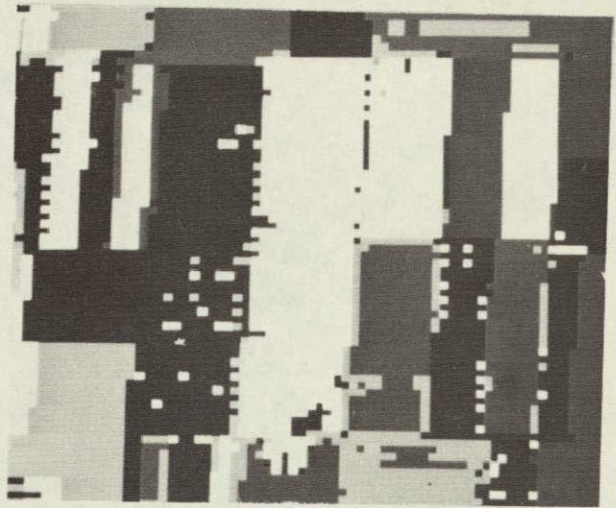
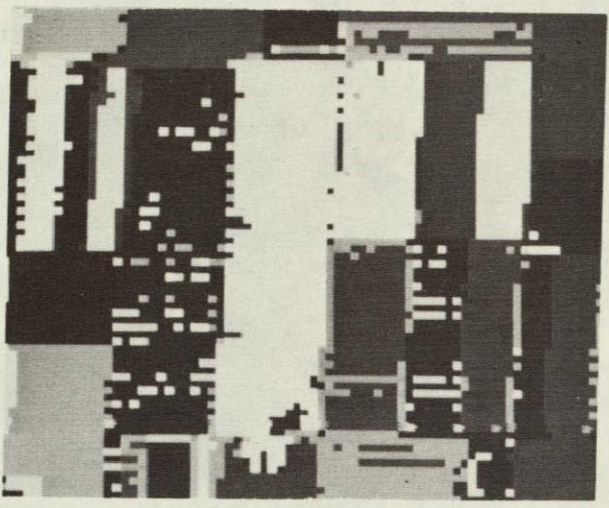
TABLE 2.1-2

Two Phase Mode

Supervised ECHO

<u>Input</u>	<u>Output</u>
Phase One	
Cell Width Parameter	Intermediate Results Tape
Cell Homogeneity Threshold	Singular Cell Map (optional)
Channel Selection	
Specification of the Area to Classify	
Multispectral Image Storage Tape	
Intermediate Tape and File Specifications	
Class Statistics	
Phase Two	
Intermediate Results Tape File	Results File Classification Map (optional)
Annexation Threshold	
Specification of Results Destination	

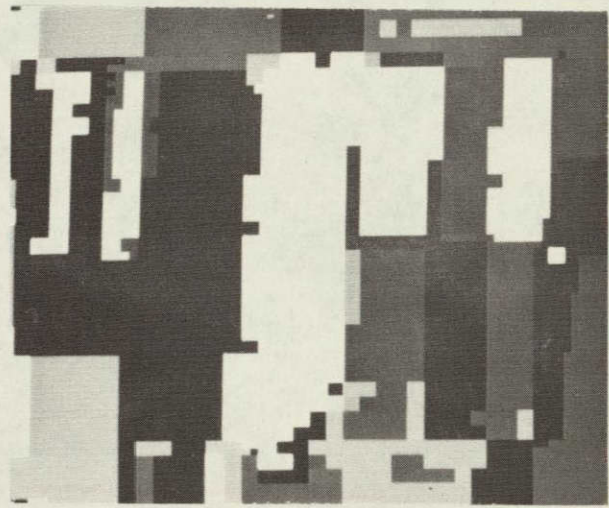
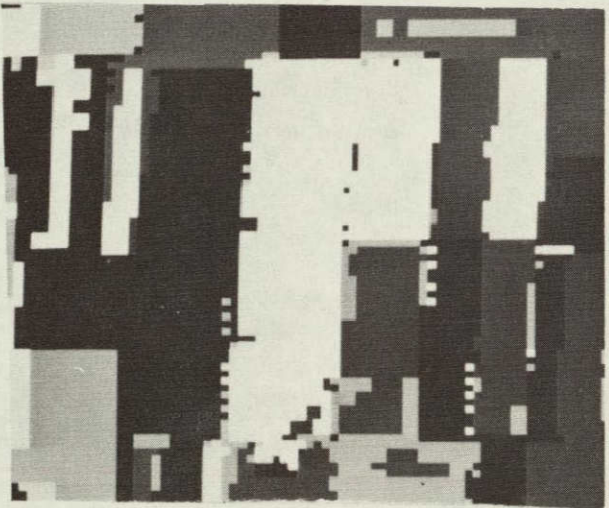
Figure 2
Effects of Cell Homogeneity Threshold



Perpoint

Low Homogeneity Threshold

87.5%	Field Center Pixel Performance	90.0%
7.3%	RMS Proportion Error	2.5%
1200 Seconds	CPU Time	754 Seconds
34.8%	Classification Variability	29.9%

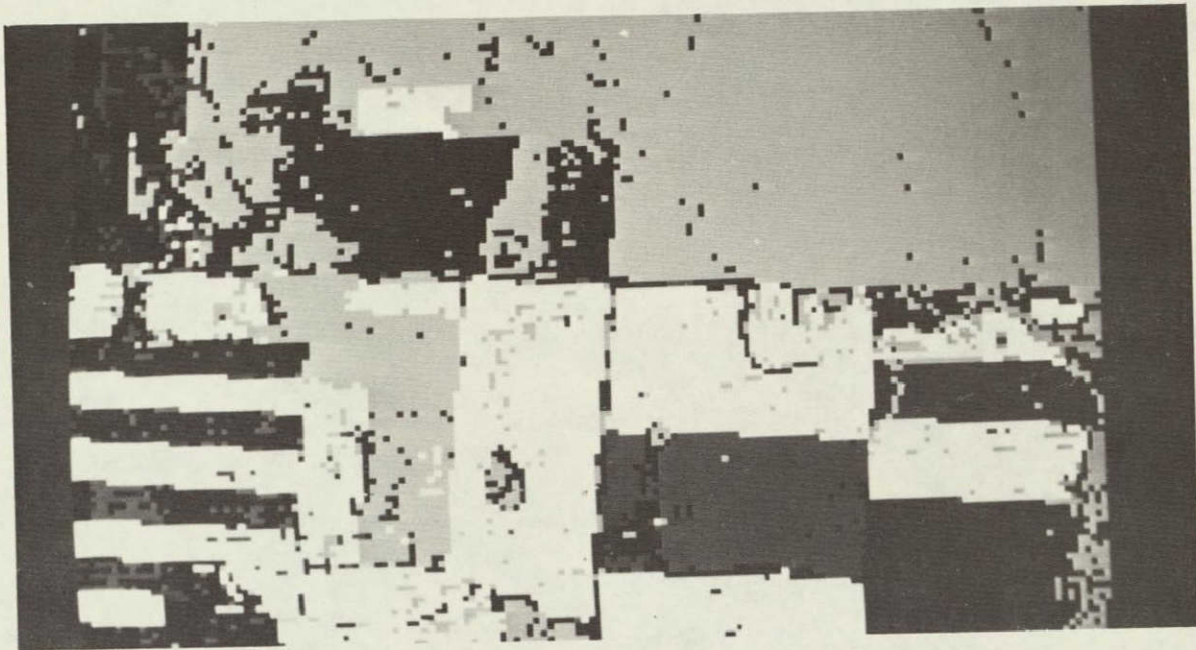


Medium Homogeneity Threshold

Large Homogeneity Threshold

91.4%	Field Center Pixel Performance	90.7%
2.5%	RMS Proportion Error	2.8%
494 Seconds	CPU Time	370 Seconds
22.5%	Classification Variability	18.6%

Figure 3



Photographs of classification results of aircraft data collected over Williams County, Kansas. Notice the "salt and pepper" in the perpoint results (above). The ECHO results (below) have both higher classification performance and lower classification variability. The ECHO classification was produced using 40% of the CPU time required to produce the perpoint classification.



2. Nonsupervised Processor

Output products for this task included those allowing the determination of the utility of the resulting object map to the LACIE Analyst Interpreter for identifying and labeling training fields. Since the Supervised processor utilizes class statistics for the identification of homogeneous objects, it has only limited value as a training aid. The Nonsupervised processor, on the other hand, does not require class statistics for object extraction, and thus, may prove quite beneficial as a training aid, serving, in a sense, as a spatial clustering algorithm.

The Nonsupervised processor utilizes a homogeneity test which compares σ_{ij}/μ_{ij} to a threshold t_i ; where i refers to feature or channel and j refers to the cell. If the standard deviation divided by the mean for feature i exceeds the user-specified threshold t_i , the cell is "singular" and elements of the cell will be classified on a point-by-point basis. Cells are annexed to fields on the basis of a two-step test, 1) that the channel variances of the field are equivalent to the channel variances of the cell and 2) that the channel means of the field are equivalent to the channel means of the cell. Should either of these criteria not be met for any channel, annexation will not take place.

The research software was designed to run in two phases. The first phase merely calculated the cell mean and covariance matrices and wrote them on tape; the second phase proceeded to perform field extraction followed by classification. This process has two disadvantages. First, although an object map could be produced, it had to be produced in phase two, the same phase that required a class statistics deck for input in order to perform the classification. Second, since only cell mean and covariance matrices were written on the intermediate tape, when singular cells were

identified in phase two, they had to be classified as small samples, a cell at a time, rather than on a point-by-point basis, because data values for individual points were not available to the phase two classifier.

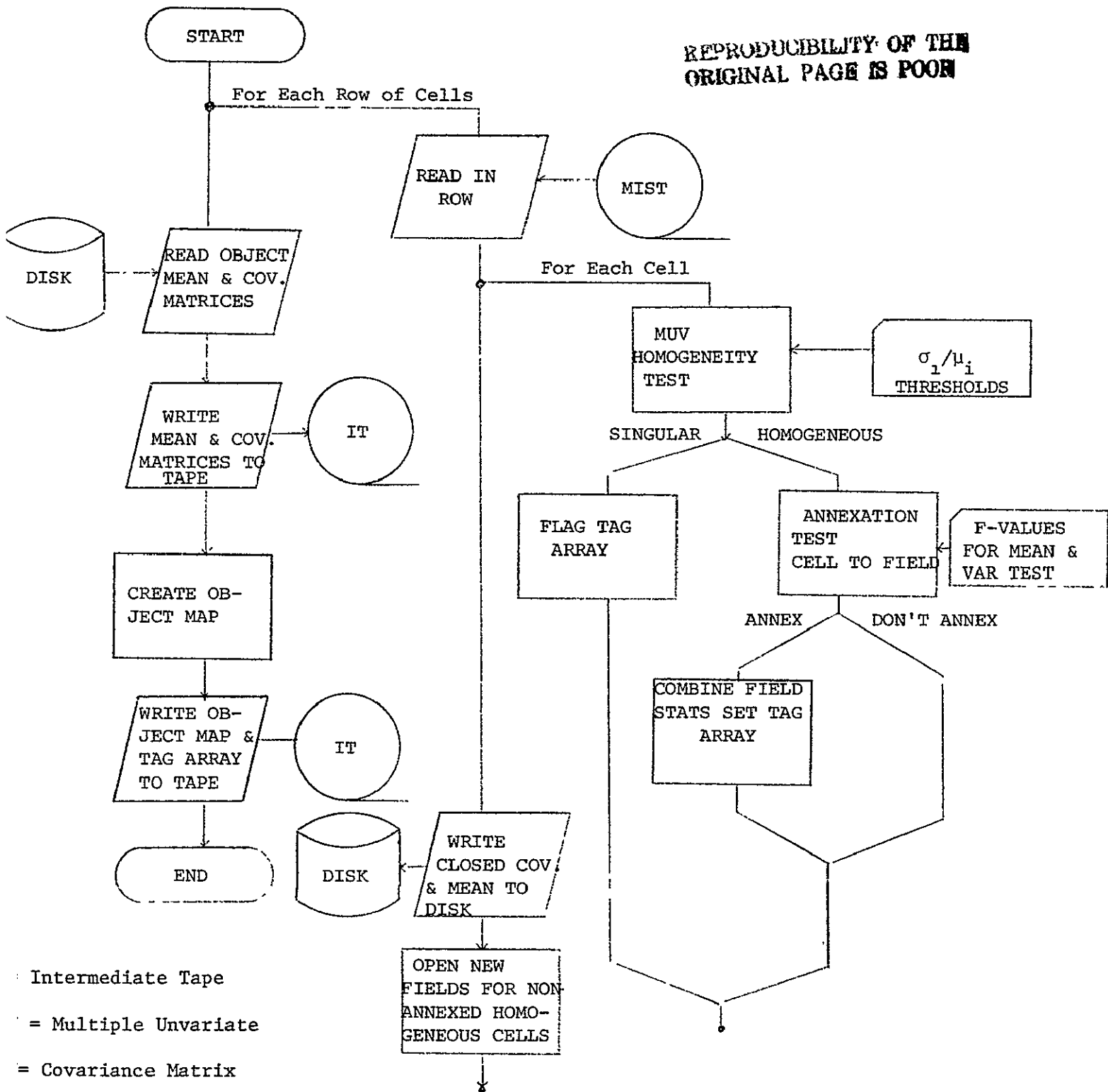
The software was restructured to move the field extraction algorithm into phase one of the processor and produce an intermediate tape which contains:

1. class means and covariance matrices for each homogeneous object identified.
2. an object map containing the mean for channel i of object j in every pixel of object j and the original data values for those pixels belonging to singular cells.
3. a tag array identifying whether a pixel falls in a singular cell (and should be classified individually), or in a homogeneous object (and hence should receive a class assignment based on the sample classification of the object to which it belongs).

The second phase of the restructured Nonsupervised processor reads the intermediate tape and the class statistics deck, performs a maximum likelihood sample classification (utilizing second order statistics where possible) on the objects identified, and a maximum likelihood point-by-point classification on points falling in singular cells. Figure 4A presents the general processing flow for phase one (field extraction) of the Nonsupervised processor. The general processing flow for phase two (classification) is presented in Figure 4B. Inputs to outputs from the Nonsupervised ECHO processor's two phases are described in Table 2.1-3.

GENERAL FLOW OF
NONSUPERVISED ECHO

PHASE 1



GENERAL FLOW OF
NONSUPERVISED ECHO
PHASE 2

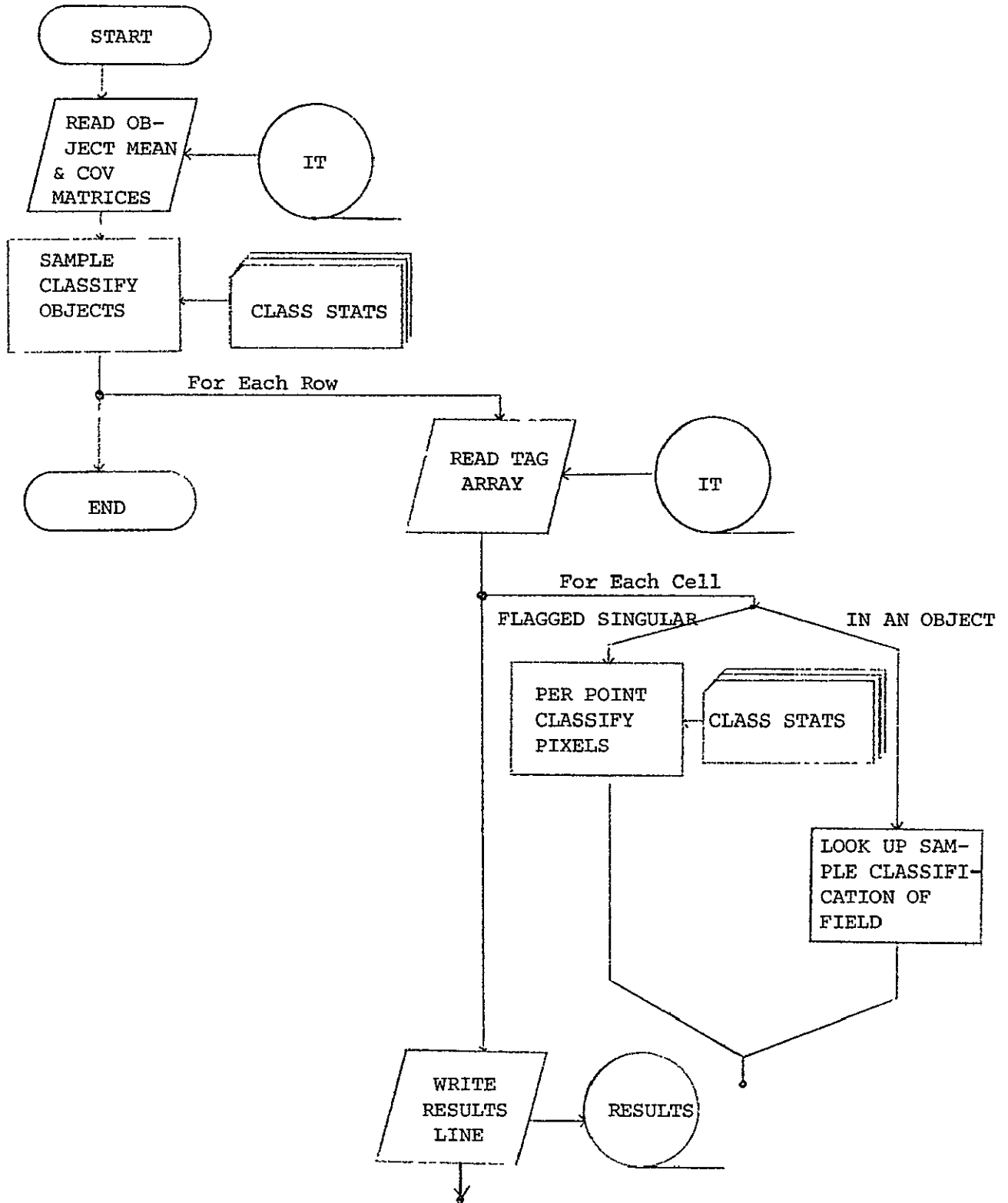


TABLE 2.1-3
 NONSUPERVISED ECHO
 PROCESSOR

<u>INPUT</u>	<u>OUTPUT</u>
<u>Phase One:</u>	
Channel Selection	Intermediate Tape containing
Cell Width	object map, object statistics
Cell Homogeneity Thresholds	and pixel tag array.
(σ_i/μ_i for channel i)	
Annexation Thresholds	
(mean and variance)	
Multispectral Image Storage	
Tape	
Intermediate Results Tape	
and File Specification	
<u>Phase Two:</u>	
Class Statistics	Results File
Intermediate Tape from	
Phase One	
Specification of Results	
Tape and File	

B. Tests of the ECHO algorithms

1. Data Sets

The second objective of Task 2.1 is to test the ECHO algorithms on MSS data for agricultural regions. Data sets are to include LANDSAT, aircraft, and simulated Thematic Mapper data. Ten LANDSAT, three aircraft and eight simulated Thematic Mapper (2 sites and 4 resolutions) data sets were selected for the analysis. One bitemporal data set was examined separately. These data sets are summarized in Table 2.1-4

TABLE 2.1-4

Data Sets

(LANDSAT)

	CHANNEL NUMBER	WAVE BAND μM		
	1,5,9	.5-.6		
	2,6,10	.6-.7		
	3,7,11	.7-.8		
	4,8,12	.8-1.1		
Area	Channels Used	Data Collected	Data Set	
Graham County, Kansas	9, 10, 11, 12	5/26/74	LACIE/SRS	
Grant County, Kansas	5, 6, 7, 8	5/19/74	LACIE/SRS	
Haskell County, Kansas	9, 10, 11, 12	5/27/74	LACIE/SRS	
Kearny County, Kansas	9, 10, 11, 12	5/27/74	LACIE/SRS	
Huntington County, Indiana	1, 2, 3, 4,	7/7/73	CITARS	
Shelby County, Indiana	1, 2, 3, 4	9/7/73	CITARS	
White County, Indiana	1, 2, 3, 4	8/21/73	CITARS	
Livingston County, Illinois	1, 2, 3, 4	7/16/73	CITARS	
Fayette County, Illinois	1, 2, 3, 4	8/21/73	CITARS	
Lee County, Illinois	1, 2, 3, 4	8/5/73	CITARS	

TABLE 2.1-4 (Continued)

Simulated Thematic Mapper

TM CHANNEL NUMBER	WAVE BAND μM
1	.45-.52
2	.52-.60
3	.63-.69
4	.74-.80
5	.80-.91
6	1.55-1.75
7	10.4-12.5
8	.74-.91

Area	Channels Used	Date	Resolution
Williams County, ND	1, 2, 3, 6, 8	8/15/75	30m
Williams County, ND	1, 2, 3, 6, 8	8/15/75	40m
Williams County, ND	1, 2, 3, 6, 8	8/15/75	50m
Williams County, ND	1, 2, 3, 6, 8	8/15/75	60m
Finney County, Kansas	2, 3, 5, 6, 7	7/6/75	30m
Finney County, Kansas	2, 3, 5, 6, 7	7/6/75	40m
Finney County, Kansas	2, 3, 5, 6, 7	7/6/75	50m
Finney County, Kansas	2, 3, 5, 6, 7	7/6/75	60m

TABLE 2.1-4 (Continued)

Aircraft		
Area	Wavebands Used (μM)	Data Collected
Williams County, ND	.4-.49, .59-.64, .65-.69,	8/15/75
Finney County, Kansas	.82-.88, 1.53-1.62, 10.1-11.0	7/6/75
Tippecanoe County, IN	.52-.57, .61-.70, .72-.92, 1.0-1.4, 1.5-1.8	8/13/71

Bitemporal			
Area	Wavebands Used for Each Date	Dates	Data Set
Grant County, Kansas	.5-.6, .6-.7,	5/9/74	LACIE/SRS
	.7-.8, .8-1.1	6/14/74	

2. Training Procedures

a. LANDSAT Data Sets

The LACIE training sets were created using ground truth information provided by JSC for both test and training fields. Odd-numbered fields appearing in each subclass were used for training; even-numbered fields were used for test. For Graham and Grant counties, statistics were generated by using the STATISTICS processor. For Haskell and Kearny counties statistics were secured by clustering the training fields of each class into four subclasses which were then pooled on the basis of output from the SEPARABILITY processor. It should be noted that both training and test fields for the LACIE/SRS data are large enough to inset field boundaries approximately two pixels inside estimated field boundaries. This inset allows for any image misregistration which may occur between any two dates on the multitemporal input runs. Proportion estimates for the 1974 LACIE/SRS segments were provided in ground truth packets provided by JSC.

The CITARS training sets were originally created by a supervised procedure using ground truth information provided by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Services (ASCS) to select both the training and test fields.⁹ Those training sets were used without change in the ECHO tests.

Six counties in the CITARS experiment were used as test sites. A data set free of clouds which occurred late in the growing season was required for each of the six counties. Dates from July, August or early September were selected. The classification results for all of the CITARS experiments are catalogued on a series of LARS tapes. The desired data sets were located on the catalogued CITARS tapes and the statistics which had been used for the CITARS experiment were obtained by using the LARSYS PUNCHSTATISTICS processor. The pooling of classes was determined by running

the PRINTRESULTS processor and requesting training field results. This combination of requests produces a table of available classes in the statistics deck and also the informational names under which they were classified. By using this list it was possible to reconstruct the combinations of spectral classes and pooled spectral classes which were needed to reproduce the original classification.

Training and test fields for each CITARS classification were secured and appropriate control cards added to evaluate the ECHO classifications of CITARS data sets. The proportion estimates used for the CITARS evaluation are estimates of the proportions of the various classes for the entire county made by the SRS.

b. Simulated Thematic Mapper Data Sets

Training sets from the simulated Thematic Mapper tests performed at LARS in 1976 were used for ECHO analysis. These training sets were generated by selecting fields of known cover types and clustering each informational class separately to define subclasses.

Color infrared photographic mosaic prints were made from photographic data collected concurrently with the scanner data. Informational class information provided by ground observations was transferred to clear plastic overlays on the mosaic print. The analyst could then easily locate the corresponding fields in his cluster maps and assign the field coordinates to the informational classes.

Statistics were calculated for each training area and compared using the SEPARABILITY processor. Similar classes were combined, where indicated, and the data set was used to classify the flightline. Training areas were not excluded from the test fields since the test fields had been pre-selected for the entire flightline.

Two to four subclasses were found in each informational class. The Kansas flight was an exception. Because of severe line-to-line changes in signal level in the original 6 meter scanner data, the analyst was forced to create more spectral classes to account for the within-class variations due to excessive noise. This was most apparent in the 30 and 40 meter resolution data. The effect was reduced but not eliminated in the 50 and 60 meter resolution data. Alternate fields were used for training and test decks, respectively. The procedure was repeated for each of the four resolution sizes. As resolution size increased, the number of spectral classes decreased.

The entire training set selection procedure was repeated for each resolution size so that any effects on training set selection which might be caused by data resolution would be included in the analysis results. An example is the increasing difficulty and eventual impossibility of selecting samples from small, or narrow, fields as the resolution size increases.

c. Aircraft

Six Meter NASA Aircraft Scanner Data

The two 6-meter aircraft scanner data sets used to generate the simulated Thematic Mapper data set were used. The same training and test fields used for the Thematic Mapper were available in the six meter data set. Because of the vary large number of data points in the full data set, only the first two miles (one third of the total flight line) were used for the ECHO evaluations.

These data sets were not corrected for sun and scanner angle effects. To compensate for these angle effects, training fields were distributed across the width of the flight line. At least six fields in each informational class were used in the training set. Fields from informational

classes were clustered together into five spectral classes. All spectral classes from all informational classes were combined into a statistics deck and appropriate pooling was done based on SEPARABILITY results. The classification results were strongly influenced by angle effects.

Flightline 210, Corn Blight Watch Experiment

Training and test fields from the Michigan Scanner data set were located on the LARS display system using ground information collected during the Corn Blight Watch Experiment. At least six fields were selected to represent each informational class. Each informational class was then clustered to produce five spectral subclasses. All spectral classes were combined and processed with SEPARABILITY to select the subset of the original 12 channels which was to be used for classification. A subset of five channels was chosen and the training set was again processed with SEPARABILITY to determine which classes should be pooled.

d. Bitemporal Data Set

A bitemporal data set from Grant County, Kansas was created by selecting data from a spring date and a mid-summer date. Training and test fields were available from the LACIE data and were edited to reduce the number of single line training fields by about 30 percent. Data from the two dates were clustered together within each informational class with four spectral classes requested. Classes were grouped as indicated by the CLUSTER algorithm and classes with fewer than 50 points were deleted.

3. Dependent Variables

There are six variables which were monitored to evaluate the ECHO algorithm:

- CPU time
- Field center pixel classification performance
- Training field classification performance
- Full field classification performance
- RMS proportion estimate error
- Classification variability

These variables are related to the stated reasons for adopting a new classification technique listed in the introduction. The CPU time required to perform a classification is one way to measure the cost of classification. Field center pixel, full field, and training field performances and RMS proportion estimate error are all ways to evaluate the accuracy of the classifier. Classification variability is a measure of "salt and pepper effect" in classification results.

The CPU time required to execute each of the ECHO classifications has been recorded so that the effects of varying the cell homogeneity and annexation thresholds may be monitored. The CPU times required to perform the perpoint classifications have been adjusted to reflect the increased efficiency of the LARSYS perpoint classifier which is coded in assembly language. Thus, the CPU time recorded for a perpoint classification is what a FORTRAN classifier would have required to perform the classification.

The indices of classification performance were applied in several ways. Classification accuracy (identification) was evaluated utilizing field center pixel, "full field" and test field sample performance for all data sets. Proportion estimation was carried out for the LANDSAT

and Simulated Thematic Mapper data sets.

The training performance is the overall classification accuracy (number of training pixels correctly classified divided by the total number of training pixels) of the pixels used to calculate the class statistics. Field center pixel performance is the overall classification accuracy of field center pixels. Field center pixels are pixels inset at least one pixel from the field boundaries. For the registered LACIE/SRS data the field center pixels are inset at least two pixels from the field boundary. Although this procedure insures that the pixels examined are not mixture pixels, it has the unfortunate effect of eliminating smaller fields from consideration. The third measure of classification accuracy, "full field" performance, includes those pixels on the boundaries of the fields in the classification performance. The "full field" pixels were generated by expanding the field center pixel boundaries one pixel in all directions.

The RMS error of informational class proportion estimates for each flightline was found by calculating the percent of the flightline classified as a particular class and comparing it with the ground-collected estimate using equation (1).

$$\text{RMS Error} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^N (C_i - C'_i)^2}{N}} \quad (1)$$

where, N = number of informational classes

C_i = percent classified as informational class i

C'_i = percent of class i estimated from ground-collected data

RMS error is calculated for the LANDSAT and Thematic Mapper data runs. The Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS) provided the ground truth proportion estimates for the simulated Thematic

Mapper data set. Proportion estimates for the 1974 LACIE/SRS segments were provided in ground truth packets received from JSC. The SRS county proportion estimates were used to calculate RMS proportion error for the CITARS data set.

Average variability is a measure of the rate of change from one information class to another. It should reflect the degree to which ECHO reduces the "salt and pepper" effect which is sometimes present in per-point classifications. Variability is calculated by systematically selecting 50 lines of the classified area, counting the number of information class changes, and dividing by the number of opportunities for class changes.

$$\text{Variability} = \text{NCC} / (50 * (\text{NS} - 1)) \quad (2)$$

Where

NCC = the number of class changes over the 50 selected lines

NS = the number of classified pixels/line

4. Results

This section outlines the results of the tests performed on the Supervised processor. Results are discussed separately for each scanner type, LANDSAT, simulated Thematic Mapper, and aircraft, followed by a summary of results for all three data types.

a. LANDSAT Results

Training and test information for the 10 data sets comprising the LANDSAT test data were drawn from the 1974 Kansas LACIE/SRS data sets and the 1973 CITARS data sets. One bitemporal and four unitemporal analyses were performed on the LACIE/SRS data sets. Six unitemporal analyses were performed on the CITARS data sets.

i. LACIE/SRS Results

Figures 5 through 10 present the average results for the four LACIE/SRS sites examined at a cell width of two for six cell homogeneity and four annexation parameters. Figure 5 plots the average CPU time in seconds required by the perpoint classifier (represented by the line of P's) versus the CPU time required by the average of the four LACIE/SRS data sets at each of 24 ECHO parameter settings for 2 by 2 pixel cells. The horizontal axis is the cell homogeneity threshold. As this threshold increases, it becomes more likely a cell will be classified as a unit, less likely that a cell will be split and its constituent pixels classified individually. The dependent variable, CPU time, appears on the vertical axis. The cell to field annexation parameter for each cell homogeneity threshold appears on the plot. When two or more annexation thresholds achieve the same performance, a star appears in that position on the plot. It can be seen from Figure 5 that as the cell homogeneity parameter increases, the CPU time required to classify the area decreases. Additionally, as the annexation parameter increases from zero to four, the CPU time required for the classification is reduced. These results are expected because fewer

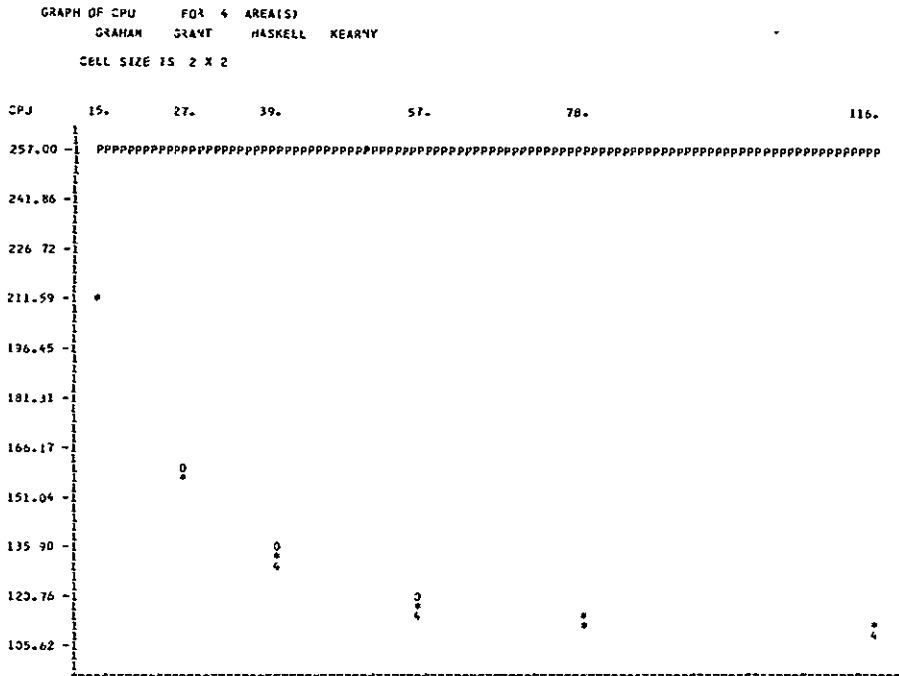


FIGURE 5
 LACIE/SRS CPU TIME

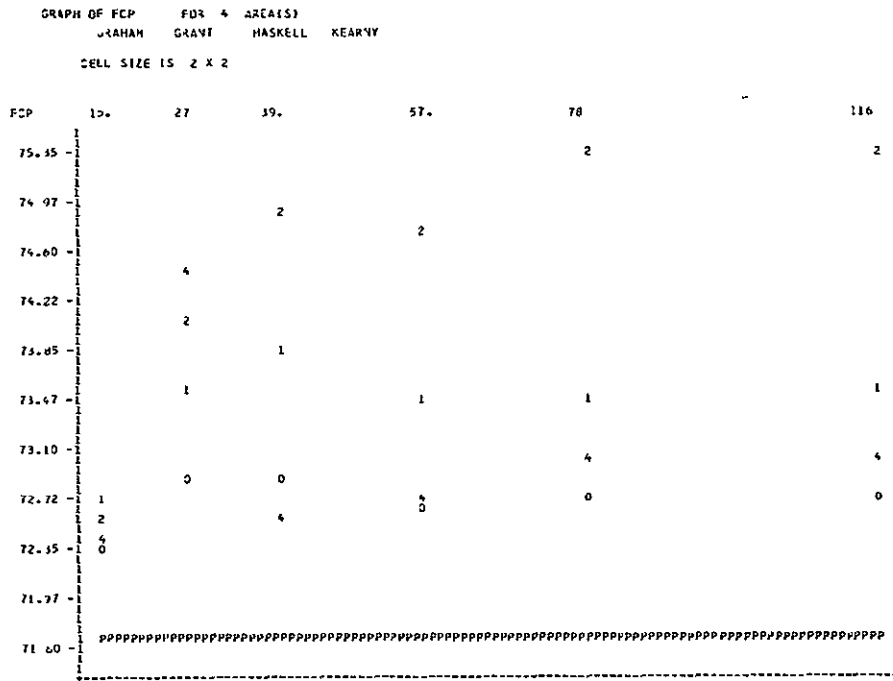


FIGURE 6
 LACIE/SRS FILLED CUMULATIVE PERFORMANCE

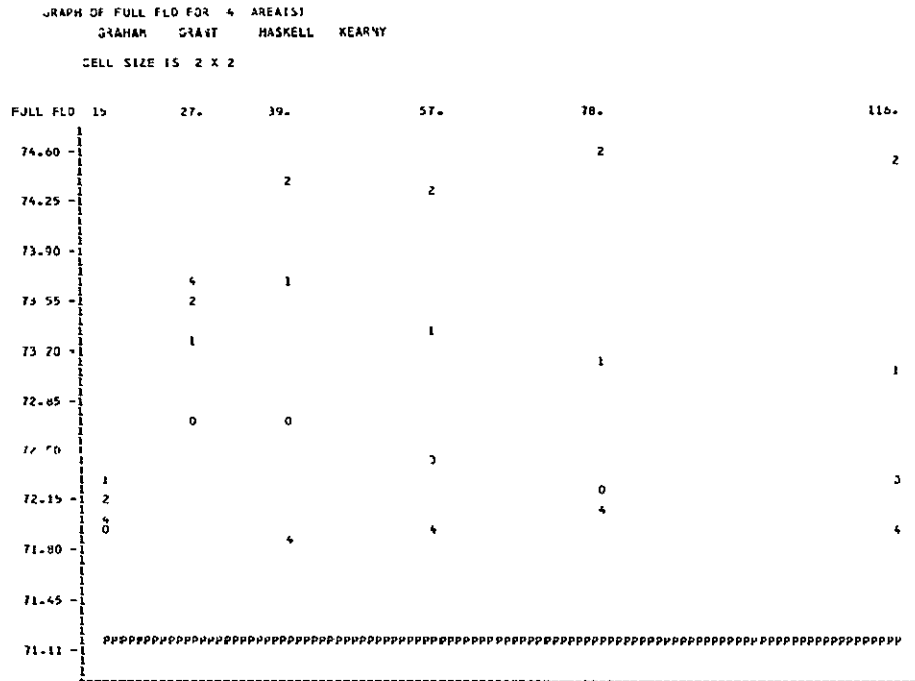


FIGURE 7
 LACIF/SRS FULL FIELD PERFORMANCE

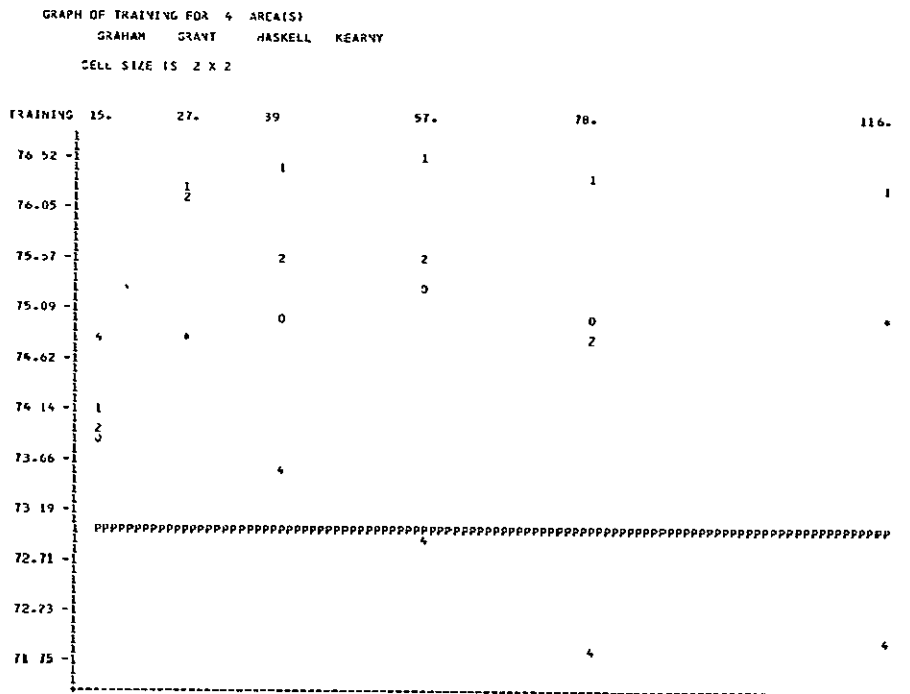


FIGURE 8
 LACIF/SRS TRAINING PERFORMANCE

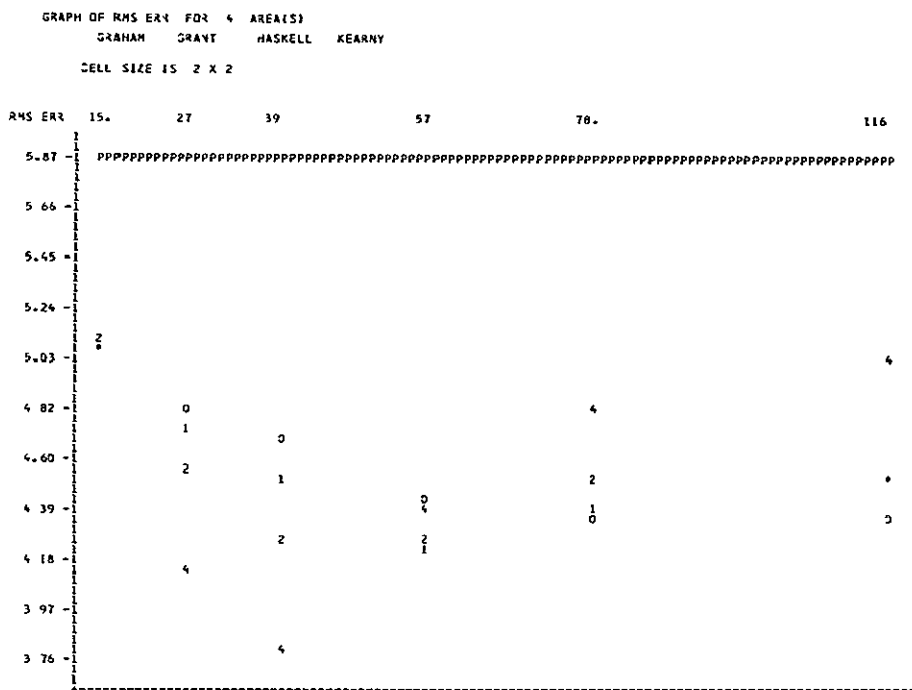


FIGURE 9
 LACIE/SRS RMS PROPORTION ESTIMATION ERROR

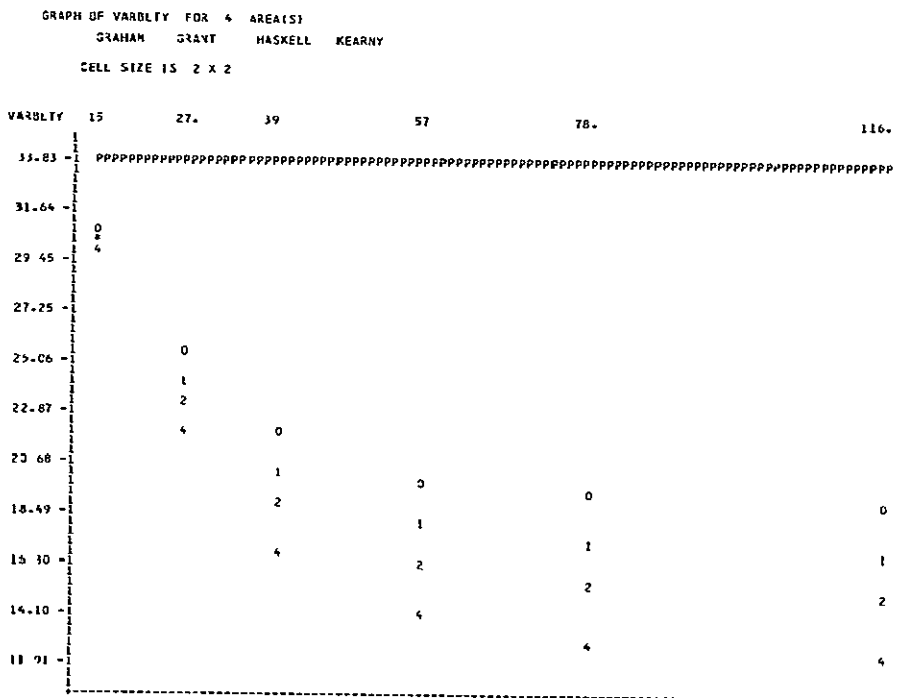


FIGURE 10
 LACIE/SR CLASSIFICATION VARIABILITY

TABLE 2.1-5

EFFECT OF ECHO PARAMETERS ON INDIVIDUAL 1974 LACIE DATA SETS

ABBREVIATIONS:

CPU	CENTRAL PROCESSING UNIT TIME
FCP	FIELD CENTER PIXEL PERFORMANCE
FULL	FULL FIELD PERFORMANCE
TRAIN	TRAINING FIELD PERFORMANCE
RMS	RMS PROPORTION ERROR
VAR	CLASSIFICATION VARIABILITY
CELW	CELL WIDTH
HOM	CELL HOMOGENEITY THRESHOLD
ANN	ANNEXATION THRESHOLD

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE RESULTS (ENTRIES ARE SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS):

	CELW	HOM	ANN	CELW X HOM	CELW X ANN	HOM X ANN
Graham County, Kansas						
CPU	.1	.1	7.5	.1	24.7	99.9
FCP	.1	.1	18.7	.1	.1	18.9
FULL	.1	.1	99.9	.1	1.6	33.6
TRAIN	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2
RMS	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	99.9
VAR	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
Grant County, Kansas						
CPU	.1	.1	.8	.1	2.2	99.9
FCP	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	99.9
FULL	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	99.9
TRAIN	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	34.9
RMS	.1	.1	99.9	.1	99.9	41.8
VAR	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	40.3
Haskell County, Kansas						
CPU	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1	33.0
FCP	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	25.5
FULL	.1	.1	.3	.1	.1	33.5
TRAIN	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	29.5
RMS	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	9.1
VAR	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	27.1

TABLE 2.1-5 (Continued)

EFFECT OF ECHO PARAMETERS ON INDIVIDUAL 1974 LACIE DATA SETS

	CELW	HOM	ANN	CELW X HOM	CELW X ANN	HOM X ANN
Kearny County, Kansas						
CPU	.1	.1	.1	.1	.4	99.9
FCP	.1	.1	6.5	.1	.1	99.9
FULL	.1	.1	1.6	.1	.1	99.9
TRAIN	.1	.1	.3	.1	.1	13.0
RMS	.1	.1	.1	.1	15.3	2.0
VAR	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1

Table 2.1-6

EFFECT OF ECHO PARAMETERS ON FOUR LACIE DATA SETS

	<u>Cell Width</u>	<u>Cell Homogeneity Threshold</u>	<u>Annexation Threshold</u>	<u>Cell Width X Cell Homogeneity Threshold</u>	<u>Cell Width X Annexation Threshold</u>	<u>Cell Homogeneity Threshold X Annexation Threshold</u>
Degrees of Freedom	2,6	5,15	3,9			
CPU Time		1	1	.1	99.9	99.9
Field Center Pixel Performance	5	5		.1	.4	99.9
Full Field Performance	5	1	25	.1	.6	99.9
Training Performance	10	1		.1	.1	99.9
RMS Error		25		.1	99.9	99.9
Classification Variability	5	1	1	.1	.1	13.6

Entires are Significance Levels

classifications are necessary when there are fewer cells which must be classified on a point-by-point basis (due to the increased cell homogeneity parameter), and fewer classifications are required when a scene is composed of a few large objects rather than many small objects (the effect of increasing the annexation parameter). Both of these effects are statistically significant at a 1% confidence level.

The statistical significance levels of the various ECHO parameters on each of the six dependent variables (CPU time, field center pixel performance, "full field" performance, training field performance, RMS proportion error, and classification variability) for each of the LACIE data sets are presented in Table 2.1-5. Table 2.1-6 presents the statistical significance levels of the ECHO parameters on the dependent variables for the four LACIE data sets combined.

Parameter Considerations

For the LACIE data runs, cell widths were sampled at 2, $\sqrt{\text{average field size}/2} + 1$, and $\sqrt{\text{average fields size}}$; hence cell widths sampled were 2, 5 or 6, and 8 or 9. The field center pixel performances at the 2 by 2 cell size tended to be superior to those at 5 by 5 or 6 by 6; RMS proportion estimation errors of 2 by 2 cells were about equivalent to those of the 5 by 5 or 6 by 6 cells; and less computer time was required for the 5 by 5 or 6 by 6 sized cells than the 2 by 2 cells.

Graham County was also sampled at cell sizes 3 by 3 and 4 by 4 to observe what effects intermediate cell sizes might have. Results for the optimal values of these parameters are presented below:

Graham County, Kansas

Optimal Results

Cell Size	CPU Range (Sec)	FCP Performance %	RMS Error %
2x2	109-73	93.9	0.1
3x3	101-59	94.3	0.1
4x4	95-50	93.9	0.0
6x6	98-51	93.3	0.7
Perpoint	121	89.9	1.2

These results tend to indicate that cell width may be optimized for the LACIE/SRS runs when it is in the neighborhood of the fourth root of the average field size. This value is between three and four for Graham County.

For the 2 by 2 tests (performed on all four LACIE/SRS sites) the optimal cell homogeneity parameter, based on the three fields performance criteria, appears to be 78. However, on the basis of RMS error, the optimal homogeneity parameter tested is 39.

Due to the two pixel inset used to avoid mixture pixels and registration error for the LACIE/SRS field coordinates, small fields were not used for training or test purposes. Since only relatively large fields are included in the training decks, the effects that increasing the cell homogeneity parameter may have on the small fields is not reflected in the field center pixel performance results. Consequently, for the LACIE results, 39 is probably closer to the optimal homogeneity parameter than 78. Support for this conclusion is provided by the results in Figure 8. The "full field" performance measures the performance of the large test fields, including the points which contain the field boundaries. "Full field" test fields are composed of the pixels contained in the field center pixel test fields

plus those pixels on the borders of the field ("fringe pixels"). Since for the LACIE data sets, the performance of the field center pixels improves by .5% between cell homogeneity values 39 and 78 while the full field performance only improved by .2%, it would appear that the performance of the "fringe pixels" is degraded between homogeneity parameters 39 and 78. Those small fields not included in the test decks will be composed primarily of "fringe pixels".

It can be noted by examining Figures 6 through 9 that the effect of annexation increases as the cell homogeneity parameter increases. This result is expected since a cell A only has the opportunity to be annexed to adjoining cell B when both cells A and B are homogeneous. The higher the cell homogeneity parameter, the more likely it becomes that both A and B will be homogeneous.

Figure 10 is typical of all the variability results: as the homogeneity and annexation parameters increase, the classification variability decreases.

LACIE/SRS Conclusions

1. CPU time and classification variability decrease as cell homogeneity and cell to field annexation parameters increase (1% significance level).
2. The optimal cell width parameter may fall between two and average field size/2 + 1. The fourth root of the average field size may be an appropriate value.
3. For these data sets, the optimal annexation value appears to be in the neighborhood of two based on field center pixel and full field performances.
4. For a cell width of two, the optimal cell homogeneity parameter is in the neighborhood of 39, based on RMS proportion estimate error.

ii. CITARS Results

Figures 11 through 16 present plots for the 2 by 2 cell size Supervised ECHO results achieved from the CITARS data sets. Characteristic differences between the CITARS and the LACIE/SRS data sets include:

- * The CITARS data set has a much smaller average field size than the LACIE/SRS set.
- * The information classes are different. CITARS information classes are Corn, Soybeans and Other; LACIE/SRS classes are Wheat and Other.
- * The ground truth proportion estimates used for the LACIE/SRS sites were for the area of the LACIE segment. The ground truth proportion estimates used for the CITARS sites are for the whole county in which the data set lies, not for that area of the county which was actually sampled.

Analysis of variance results for the six CITARS data sets are presented in Tables 2.1-7 and 2.1-8. Table 2.1-7 presents results for each data set individually. Table 2.1-8 presents the analysis of variance results for the combined CITARS data sets.

As with the 1974 LACIE/SRS data sets, the CPU time decreased as cell homogeneity and annexation parameters increase.

However, though Figure 5 (CPU time for the LACIE/SRS data set) and Figure 11 (CITARS CPU time) have the same general shape, there is one important difference: the CPU time required to perform the ECHO classification is a higher percentage of the CPU time required to perform the perpoint classification for each cell homogeneity value. This is a reflection of the smaller field size in the CITARS data set. Since fields are smaller, more boundaries and fewer homogeneous cells exist. As a result, more cells must be classified on a point-by-point basis and more CPU time

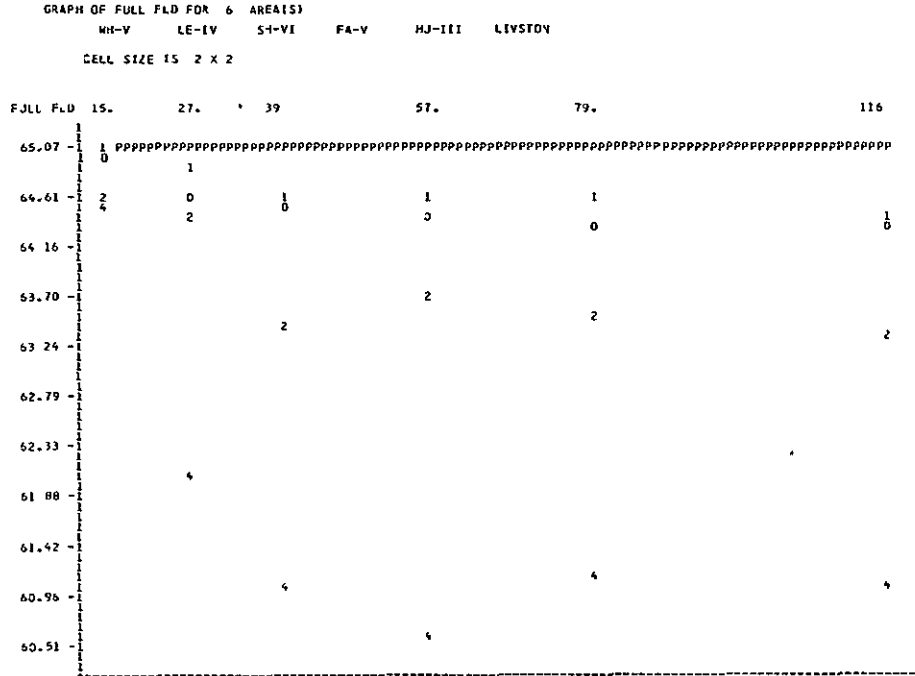


FIGURE 13
 CITARS FULL FELD PERFORMANCE

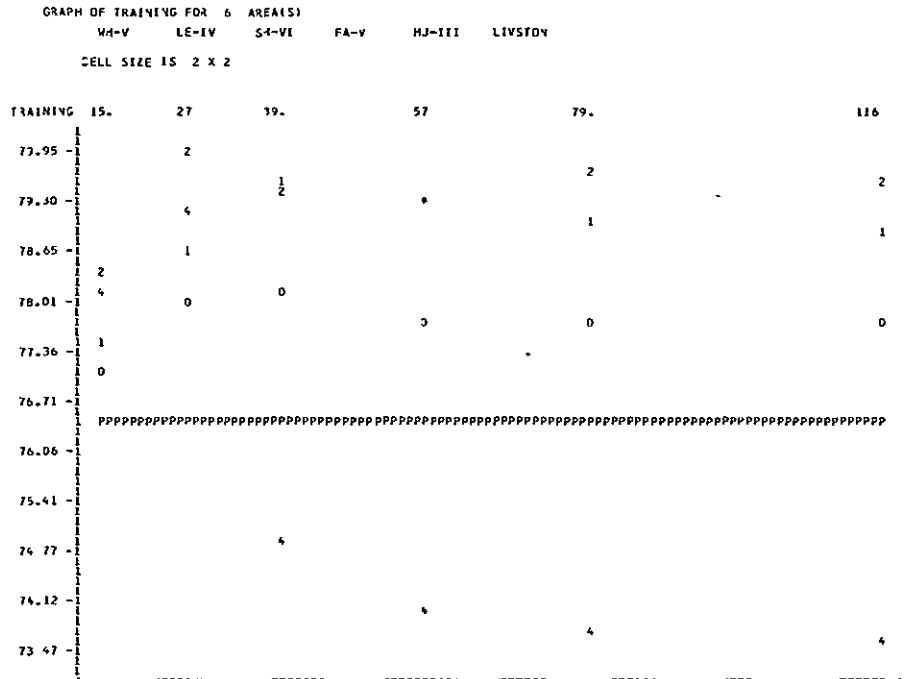


FIGURE 14
 CITARS TRAINING ACCURACY

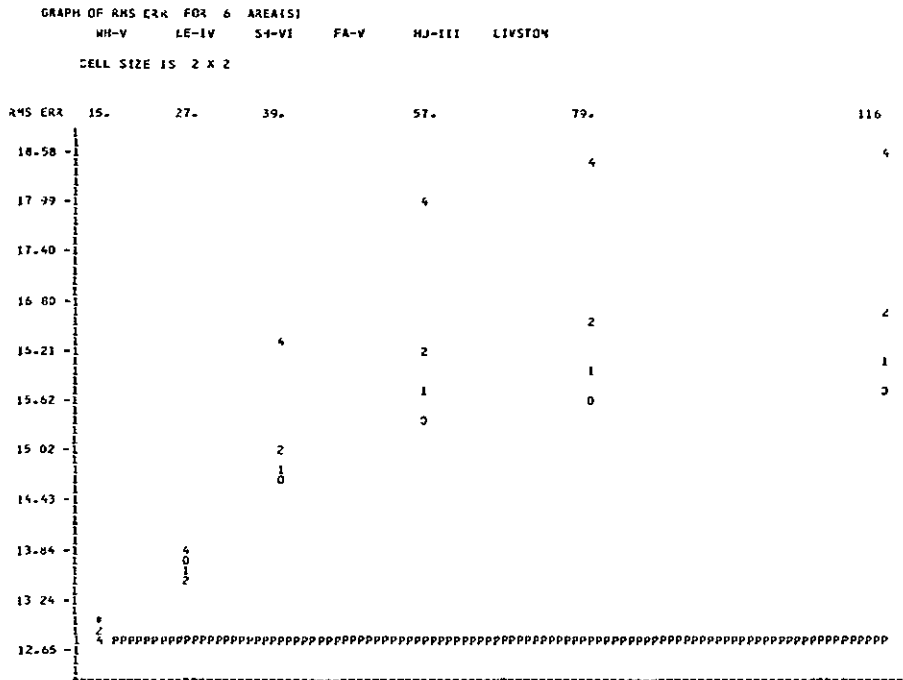


FIGURE 15
CITARS RMS PROPORTION ESTIMATE ERROR

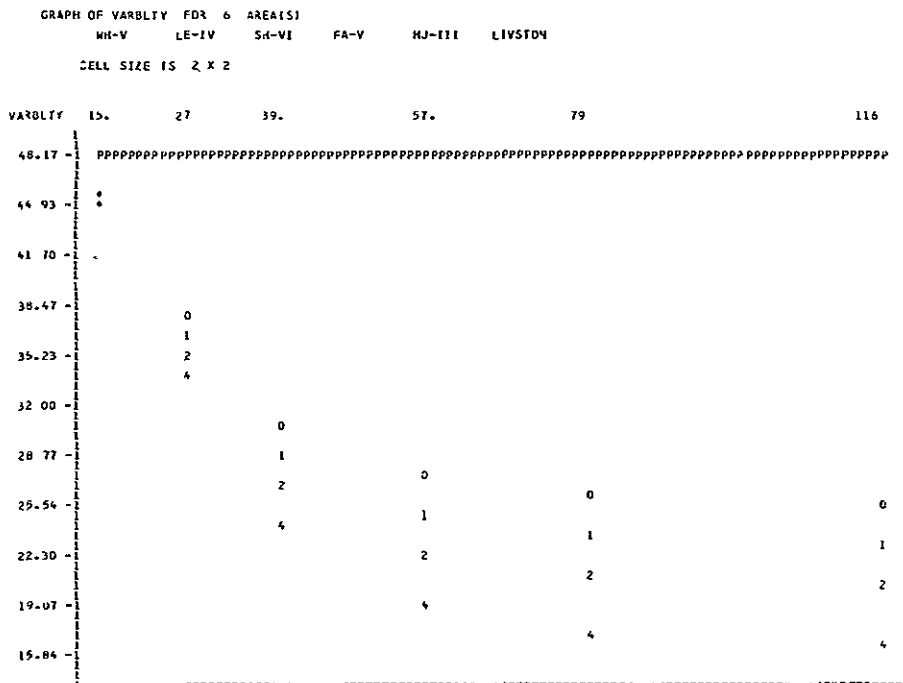


FIGURE 16
CITARS CLASSIFICATION VARIABILITY

TABLE 2.1-7

EFFECT OF ECHO PARAMETERS ON INDIVIDUAL CITARS DATA SETS

ABBREVIATIONS:

CPU	CENTRAL PROCESSING UNIT (COMPUTER) TIME
FCP	FIELD CENTER PIXEL PERFORMANCE
FULL	FULL FIELD PERFORMANCE
TRAIN	TRAINING FIELD PERFORMANCE
RMS	RMS PROPORTION ESTIMATE ERROR
VAR	CLASSIFICATION VARIABILITY
CELW	CELL WIDTH
HOM	CELL HOMOGENEITY THRESHOLD
ANN	ANNEXATION THRESHOLD

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE RESULTS (ENTRIES ARE SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS):

	CELW	HOM	ANN	CELW X HOM	CELW X ANN	HOM X ANN
Huntington County, Indiana						
CPU	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	12.7
FCP	.7	.1	99.9	.1	.3	5.9
FULL	37.4	.1	37.1	.1	1.3	20.6
TRAIN	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	12.9
RMS	.1	.1	99.9	.1	32.7	39.2
VAR	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
Shelby County, Indiana						
CPU	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	44.7
FCP	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
FULL	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
TRAIN	.1	.4	.1	27.2	.1	.8
RMS	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
VAR	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
White County, Indiana						
CPU	.1	.1	.1	.1	.4	99.9
FCP	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	99.9
FULL	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	22.8
TRAIN	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	99.9
RMS	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	43.1
VAR	.1	.1	.1	1 .1	.1	.2

TABLE 2.1-7 (Continued)

EFFECT OF ECHO PARAMETERS ON INDIVIDUAL CITARS DATA SETS

	CELW	HOM	ANN	CELW X HOM	CELW X ANN	HOM X ANN
Livingston County, Illinois						
CPU	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	23.0
FCP	.1	14.8	.1	.1	.1	22.1
FULL	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	3.2
TRAIN	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	18.7
RMS	.1	.1	.1	.1	1.8	12.9
VAR	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
Fayette County, Illinois						
CPU	.1	.1	1.1	.1	3.2	99.9
FCP	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	17.8
FULL	.1	.1	.1	.1	1.8	17.1
TRAIN	.1	.1	2.9	12.6	.4	99.9
RMS	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
VAR	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.3
Lee County, Illinois						
CPU	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	17.3
FCP	.1	.1	34.9	39.4	.1	99.9
FULL	.1	.1	99.9	7.5	.1	99.9
TRAIN	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	11.0
RMS	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
VAR	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	1.8

Table 2.1-8

EFFECT OF ECHO PARAMETERS ON SIX CITARS DATA SETS

	<u>Cell Width</u>	<u>Cell Homogeneity Threshold</u>	<u>Annexation Threshold</u>	<u>Cell Width X Cell Homogeneity Threshold</u>	<u>Cell Width X Annexation Threshold</u>	<u>Cell Homogeneity Threshold X Annexation Threshold</u>
Degrees of Freedom	2,10	5,25	3,15			
CPU Time	1	1	1	.1	19.3	99.9
Field Center Pixel Performance	10	10	25	.1	.1	34.1
Full Field Performance	10	5	25	.1	.1	99.9
Training Performance	1	1	25	.1	.1	12.0
RMS Error	99	10	25	.1	.1	28.2
Classification Variability	1	1	1	.1	.1	.1

Entries are Significance Levels

is required to perform those point-by-point classifications. For the smallest cell homogeneity parameter, ECHO takes more time on the average than the perpoint classifier. This is due to a great majority of the cells being split. For a cell that is split, the ECHO processor must first gather statistics and perform the homogeneity test, at some expense in CPU time. Then each point of the singular cell must be classified on a point-by-point basis which takes approximately the same CPU time as the perpoint classifier. Hence, when the great majority of cells are singular, ECHO is less efficient, in terms of CPU time, than the perpoint classifier.

By examining the CITARS field center pixel performance (Figure 12) in light of the LACIE/SRS results, two conclusions can be drawn:

1. The improvement in classification accuracy the ECHO procedure provides is reduced for the CITARS data sets, as compared to the LACIE set.
2. The optimal annexation parameter is smaller for the CITARS data sets than for the LACIE data sets.

It is evident by comparing Figures 12 and 14, that the CITARS training set is not representative of the test fields for the ECHO data sets. The performance of the training fields using ECHO is markedly superior to the performance of those same fields using the perpoint classifier. However, the field center pixel performance of the ECHO algorithm is only marginally superior in magnitude to the performance of the perpoint classifier. This indicates that on the data which the statistics truly represent, ECHO performance is superior; when the first and second order statistics fail to properly represent the classes, especially in areas with small field sizes, ECHO's performance may be no better than that of the perpoint classifier.

The average RMS error achieved by ECHO for the six CITARS data sets is inferior to the average RMS error achieved by the perpoint classifier using the same class statistics. On a flightline by flightline basis,

ECHO's RMS proportion estimate error was higher than the perpoint RMS error for three of the data sets and lower than the perpoint RMS error for the other three data sets. This may be partially due to one or more of the following:

- * The RMS error values are generally high. The proportion estimates used for "truth" are the SRS estimates for the counties as a whole, not for the individual areas classified. Hence, if an area classified is not a good approximation of the county as a whole, the validity of the RMS results must be questioned.
- * The training fields do not appear to be a good representation of the test fields. If the training statistics do not represent the scene as a whole, ECHO performance may suffer to a greater extent than the perpoint performance.
- * When the average field size is small, there will be a high proportion of "mixture" cells (cells containing points of more than one class). Should a cell containing pixels of differing classes pass the homogeneity criteria, it is likely to be categorized into the class with the highest variance. Thus as the cell homogeneity criteria becomes larger, the RMS error would tend to increase. (An observed result - see Figure 15.)

The effect of cell width on RMS error was not significant when all the CITARS data sets are considered at once. However, cell width produced significantly different results in terms of RMS error for each of the six data sets taken individually. The effects of increasing cell width were opposite for different data sets.

Conclusions

* As the field size becomes smaller, the improvement in classification accuracy provided by the supervised ECHO algorithm is reduced. At the same time, due to the increased number of singular cells, the CPU time which Supervised ECHO requires increases.

* When the training set is representative of the data, ECHO's classification performance continues to be superior to that of the per-point classifier for scenes with average fields at or below 16 to 20 pixels.

* Due to the mixture-cell, large-variance-class problem, ECHO may or may not degrade RMS proportion Estimation for areas with relatively small fields.

iii. Bitemporal Results

Figures 17 through 22 illustrate the Supervised ECHO results for the Bitemporal analysis. Figures 17a through 22a are the results of a unitemporal analysis of the same area. The training for the bitemporal analysis was done independently of the training for the unitemporal analysis. Comparing Figures 18 and 18a it can be seen that the ECHO field center pixel performance is a greater improvement over the perpoint classifier's performance in the unitemporal case. This may partially be a result of some misregistration between dates making object extraction more difficult and partially a function of the different training statistics used for the separate classifications.

With the larger number of channels in the multirate classification, the optimal homogeneity threshold is higher than it would be for the single date classification. This is expected as, for the Supervised algorithm, the homogeneity criteria approximates to a chi-squared statistic with (number of channels) times (cell width squared) degrees of freedom. For the same significance level of test, the cell homogeneity criteria should be higher for the eight channel data than for the four channel data.

Based on the field center pixel performance and the RMS proportion error results, the optimal settings of the homogeneity and annexation parameters appear to be in the neighborhood of 180 and 1, respectively.

Note that although the multitemporal analysis does not greatly improve the field center pixel classification accuracy, it does (especially for the perpoint classifier) substantially reduce the RMS proportion estimate error. In the Bitemporal analysis the perpoint RMS error is only .2%, leaving ECHO little room for improvement. Note also that for several ECHO parameter settings in the unitemporal analysis, ECHO performs with an RMS

GRAPH OF CPU FOR 1 AREA(S)
 GRANTDI
 CELL SIZE IS 2 X 2

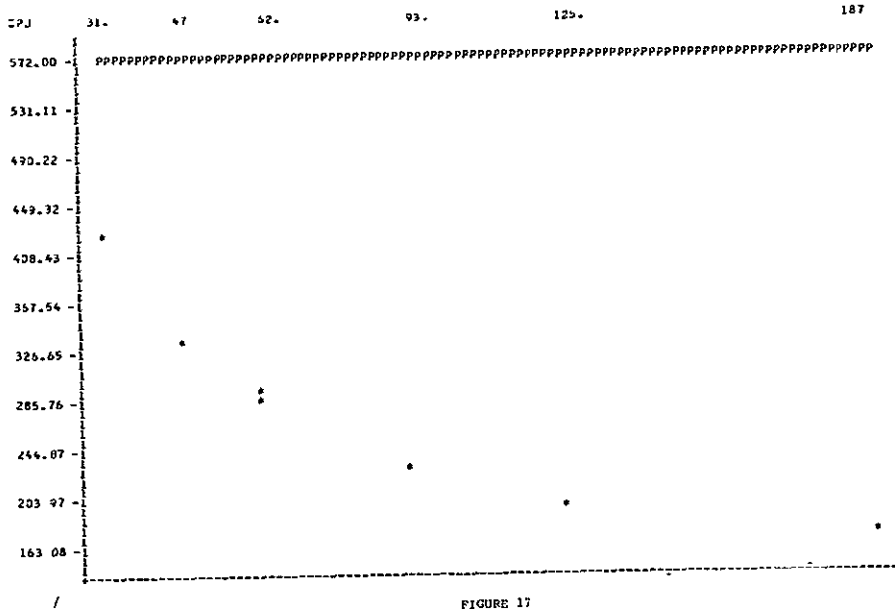
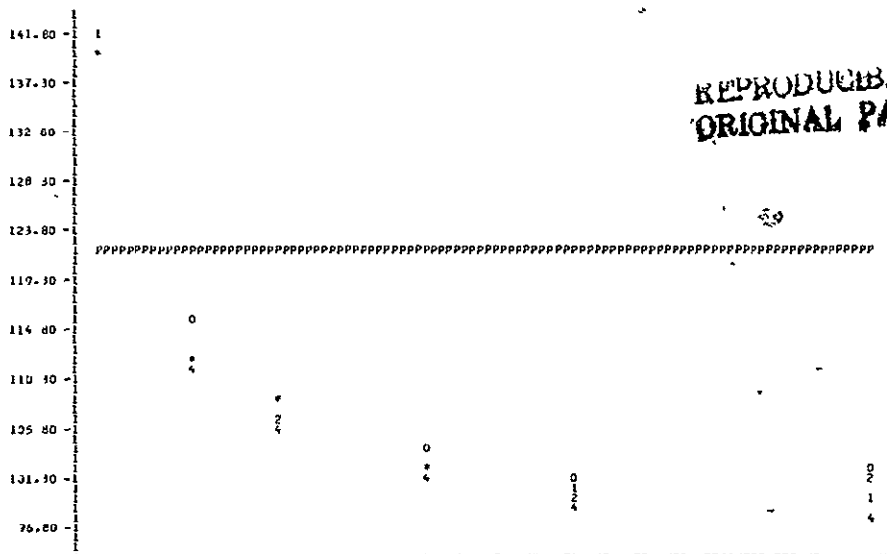


FIGURE 17
 GRANT COUNTY BITEMPORAL CPU TIMES

AREA GRANT CELL WIDTH 2
 DEPENDENT VARIABLE CPU NUMBER OF AREAS = 2
 15.3 27.3 39.2 58.8 78.5 117.7



REPRODUCIBILITY OF THE ORIGINAL PAGE IS POOR

FIGURE 17a
 GRANT COUNTY UNITTEMPORAL CPU TIMES

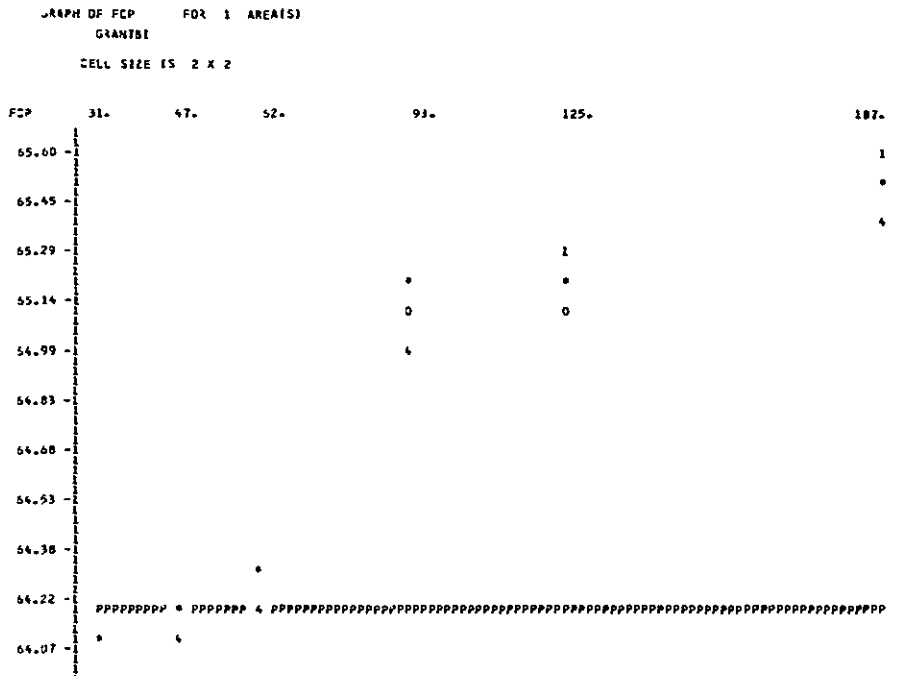


FIGURE 18
GRANT COUNTY BITEMPORAL FIELD CENTER PIXEL PERFORMANCE

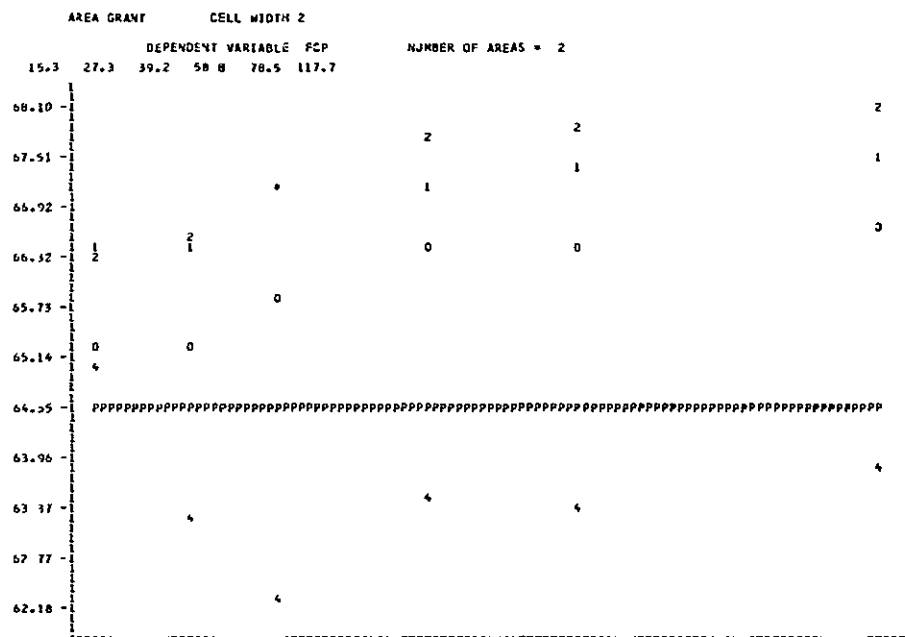


FIGURE 18a
GRANT COUNTY UNITEMPORAL FIELD CENTER PIXEL PERFORMANCE

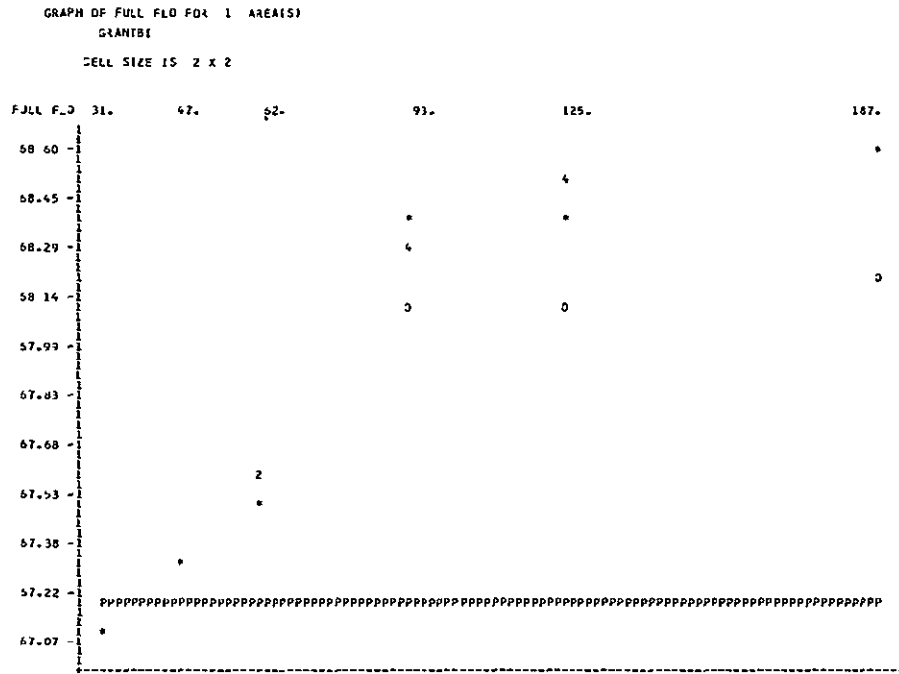


FIGURE 19
 GRANT COUNTY BITEMPORAL FULL FIELD PERFORMANCE

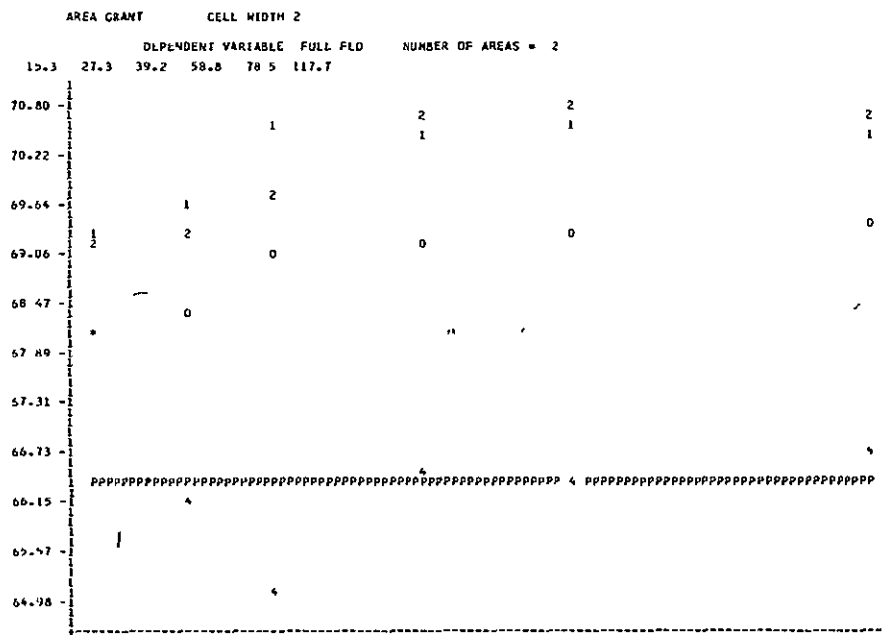


FIGURE 19a
 GRANT COUNTY BITEMPORAL FULL FIELD PERFORMANCE

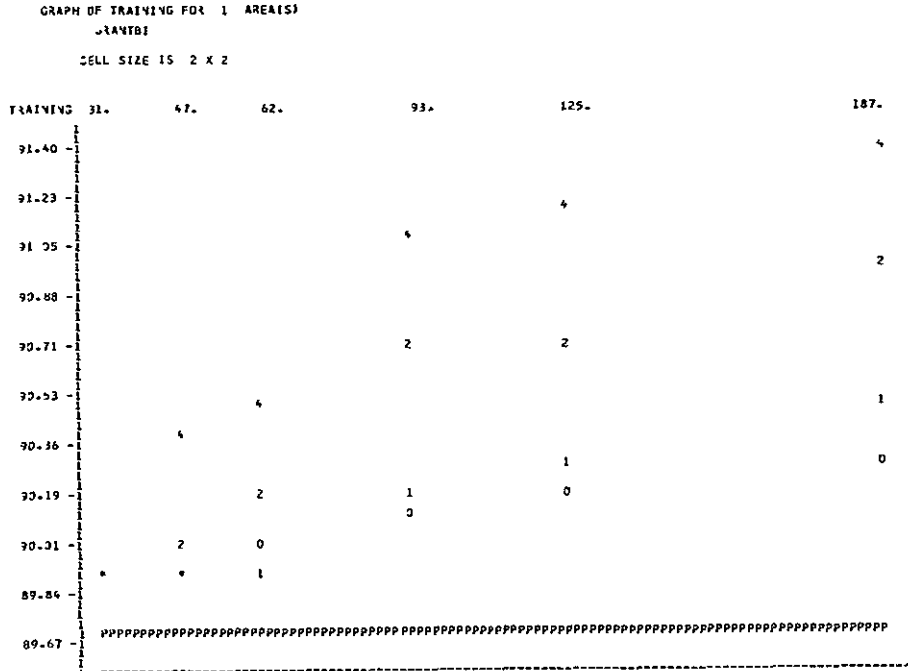


FIGURE 20
 GRANT COUNTY BITEMPORAL TRAINING FIELD PERFORMANCE

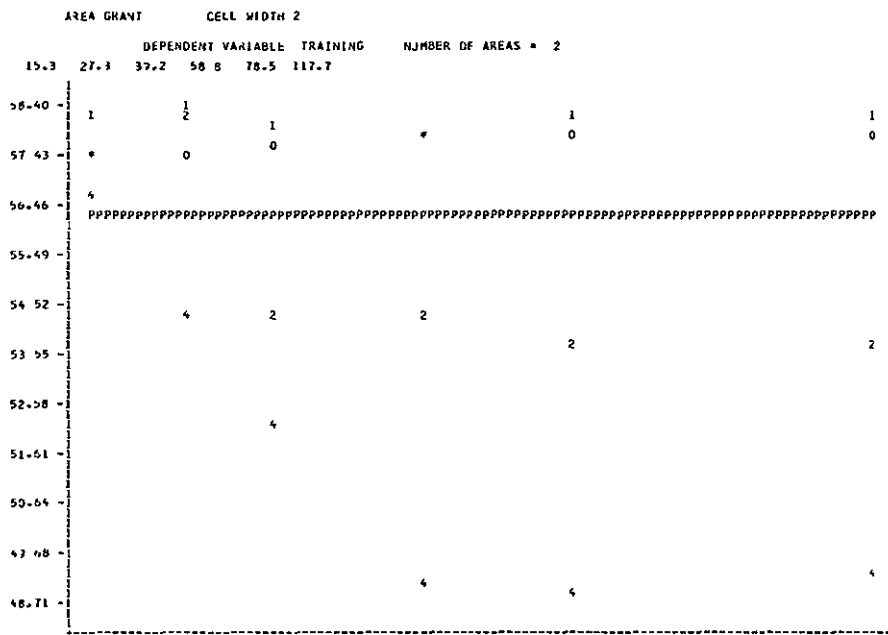


FIGURE 20a
 GRANT COUNTY UNITEMPORAL TRAINING FIELD PERFORMANCE

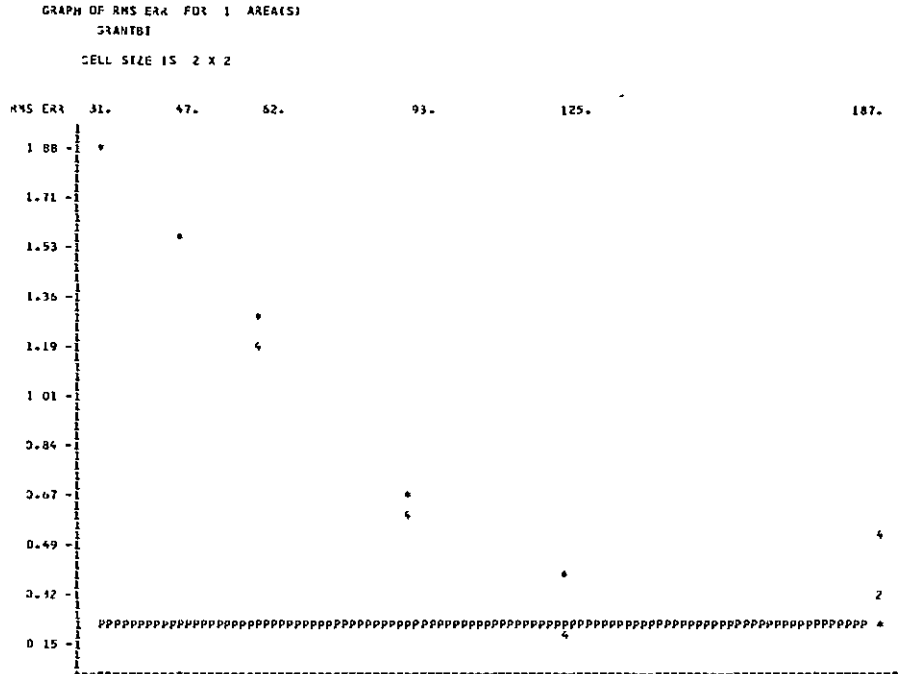


FIGURE 21
 GRANT COUNTY BITEMPORAL RMS PROPORTION ESTIMATE ERROR

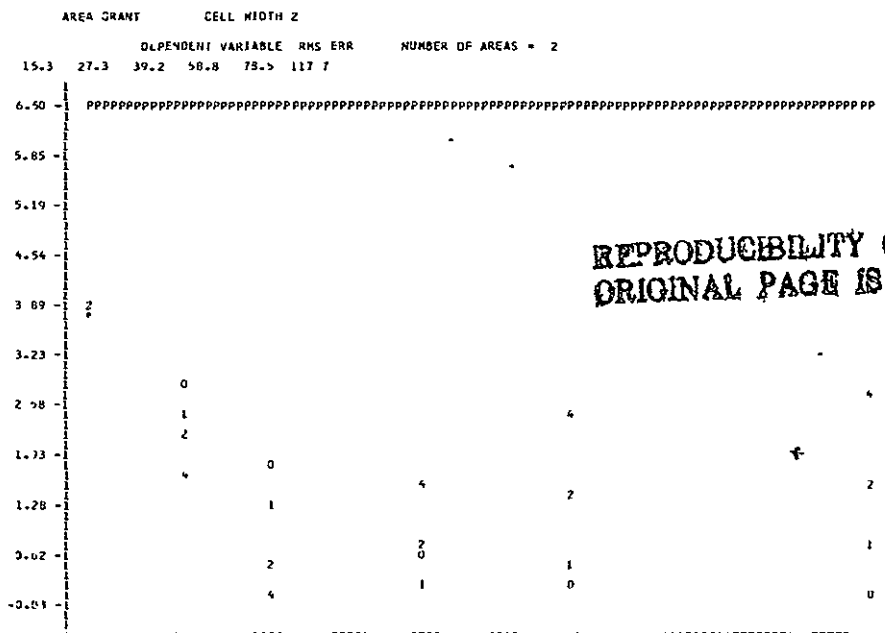


FIGURE 21a
 GRANT COUNTY UNITEMPORAL RMS PROPORTION ESTIMATE ERROR

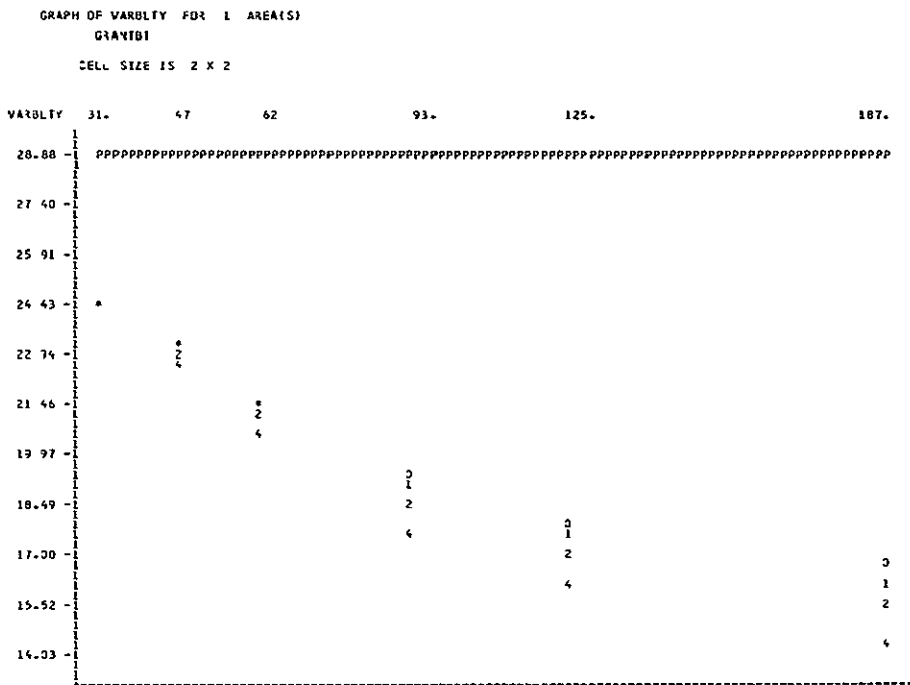


FIGURE 22
 GRANT COUNTY BITEMPORAL CLASSIFICATION VARIABILITY

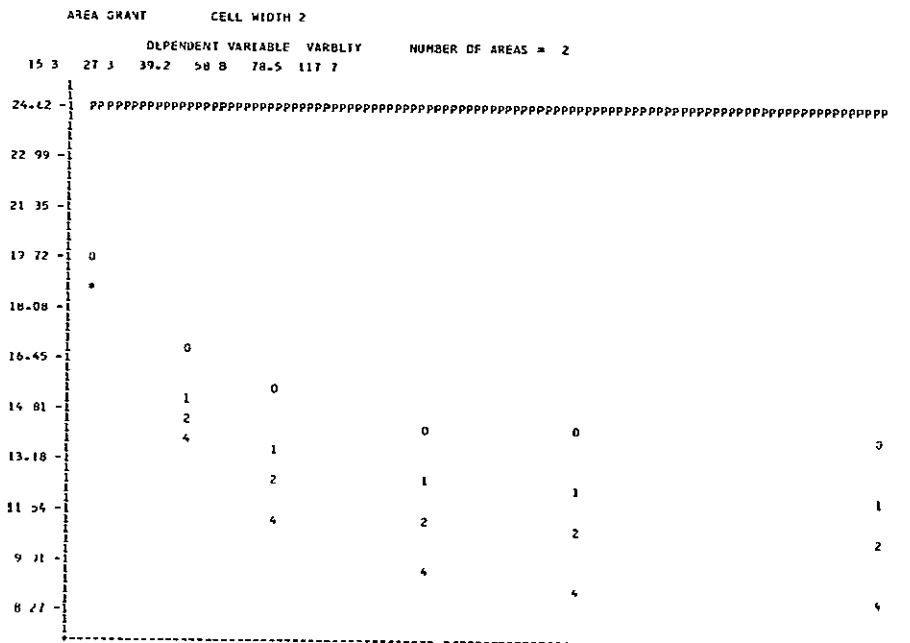


FIGURE 22a
 GRANT COUNTY UNITEMPORAL CLASSIFICATION VARIABILITY

proportion estimate error of under .5% while the perpoint classifier is functioning with a 6.5% RMS error.

In the multitemporal case, ECHO requires less CPU time than the perpoint classifier for all parameter settings. This is not true in the unitemporal case.

Bitemporal Conclusions

* The Supervised ECHO processor produced classifications superior to those produced by the perpoint classifier in terms of CPU time and field center pixel accuracy for the frame analyzed.

* The optimal homogeneity parameter for bitemporal analysis appears to be much larger than for the unitemporal case.

* The CPU time required and classification variability produced by ECHO are smaller than those of the perpoint classifier.

iv. Overall LANDSAT Results

Table 2.1-9 summarizes the effects of the ECHO parameter settings on the six dependent variables. Figures 23 through 28 plot the average ECHO performance at the various ECHO parameter settings versus the average perpoint performance for the ten LANDSAT data sets.

The cell width setting effects are significant for all dependent variables for all LANDSAT data sets considered individually, and are significant for all dependent variables except RMS proportion error when all LANDSAT data sets are considered together, using data sets as blocks.

When the LACIE and CITARS LANDSAT runs are considered separately, cell width is significant for CPU time, training performance, and classification variability for the CITARS data sets and for CPU time, field center pixel performance, "full field" performance, and classification variability in the LACIE data sets.

The statistically significant (5% significance level) overall cell width effects for the LANDSAT data sets are:

- As cell width increases, CPU time decreases.
- As cell width increases, field center pixel, "full field" and training field performances decrease.
- As cell width increases, classification variability decreases.

Though not statistically significant, the trend is for RMS error to increase as cell width increases. Two things should be noted about the cell width overall results:

- * It is not uniformly true that all cell width increases, field center pixel, "full field" and training field performances decrease.

Table 2.1-9

EFFECT OF ECHO PARAMETERS ON SIX VARIABLES USING DATA SET
AS A BLOCK (ALL TEN LANDSAT DATA SETS)

	<u>Cell Width</u>	<u>Cell Homogeneity Threshold</u>	<u>Annexation Threshold</u>	<u>Cell Width X Cell Homogeneity Threshold</u>	<u>Cell Width X Annexation Threshold</u>	<u>Cell Homogeneity Threshold X Annexation Threshold</u>
Degrees of Freedom	2,18	5,45	3,27			
CPU Time	5	1	1	.1	99.9	99.9
Field Center Pixel Performance	1	1	25	.1	.1	31.5
Full Field Performance	1	1	25	.1	.1	99.9
Training Performance	1	1	10	.1	.1	1.1
RMS Error	25	10	25	.1	3.2	99.9
Classification Variability	1	1	1	.1	.1	.1

Entries are Significance Levels

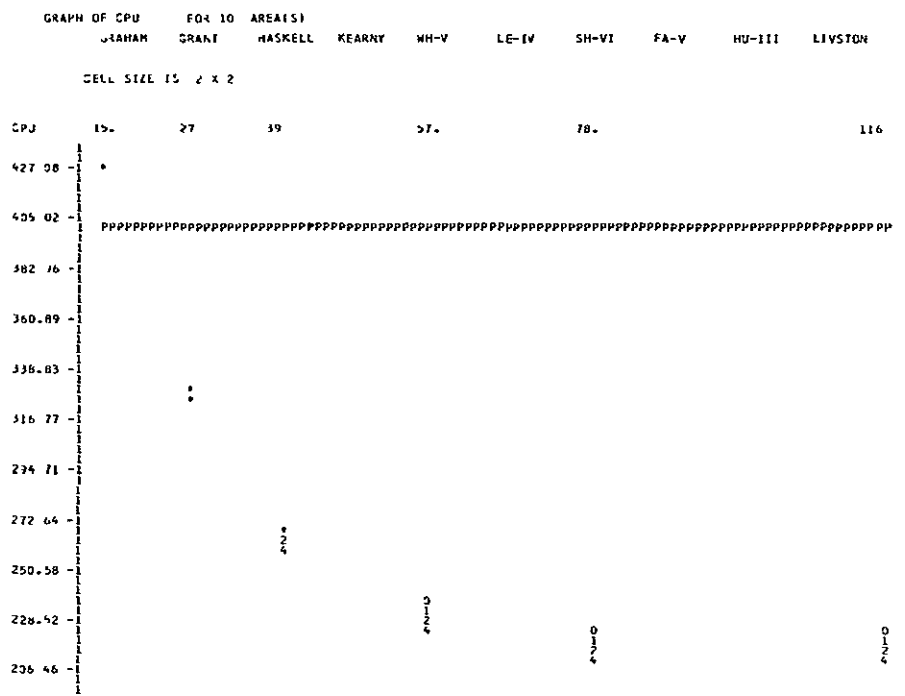


FIGURE 23
LANDSAT CPU TIMES



FIGURE 24
LANDSAT FIELD CENTER PIXEL PERFORMANCE

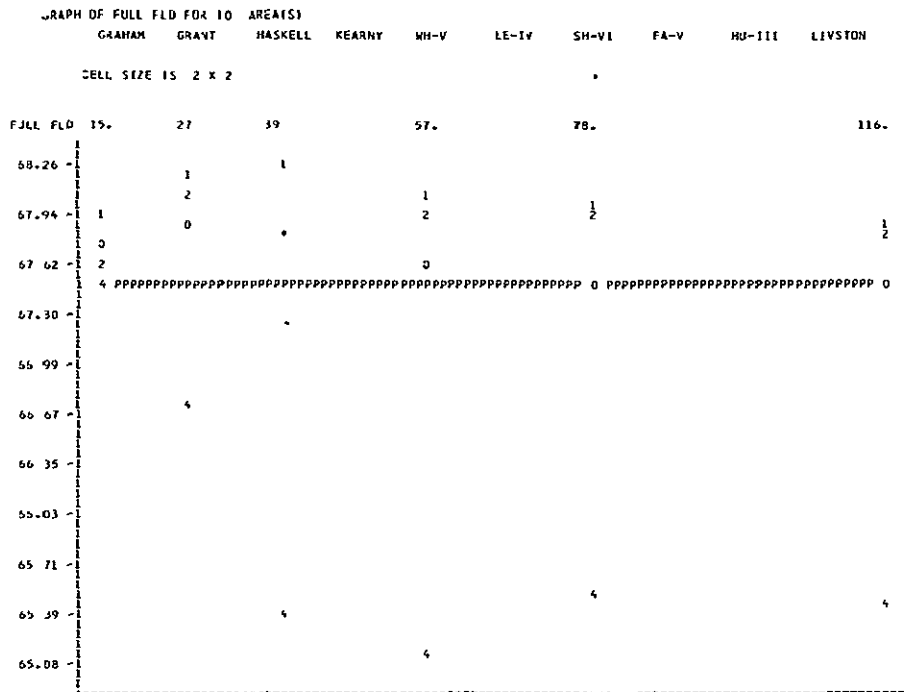


FIGURE 25
LANDSAT FULL FIELD PERFORMANCE

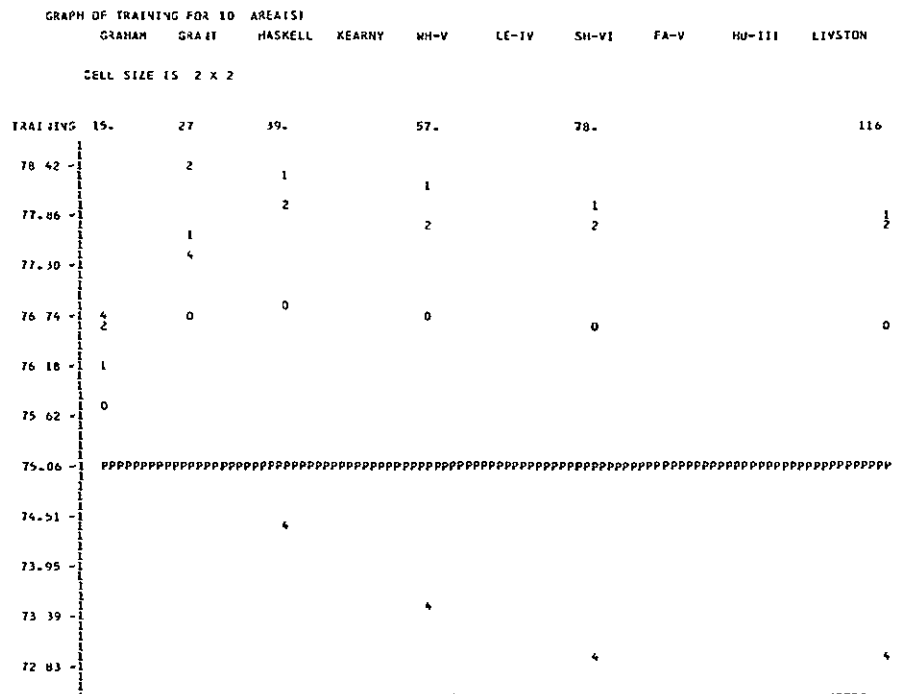


FIGURE 26
LANDSAT TRAINING FIELD PERFORMANCE

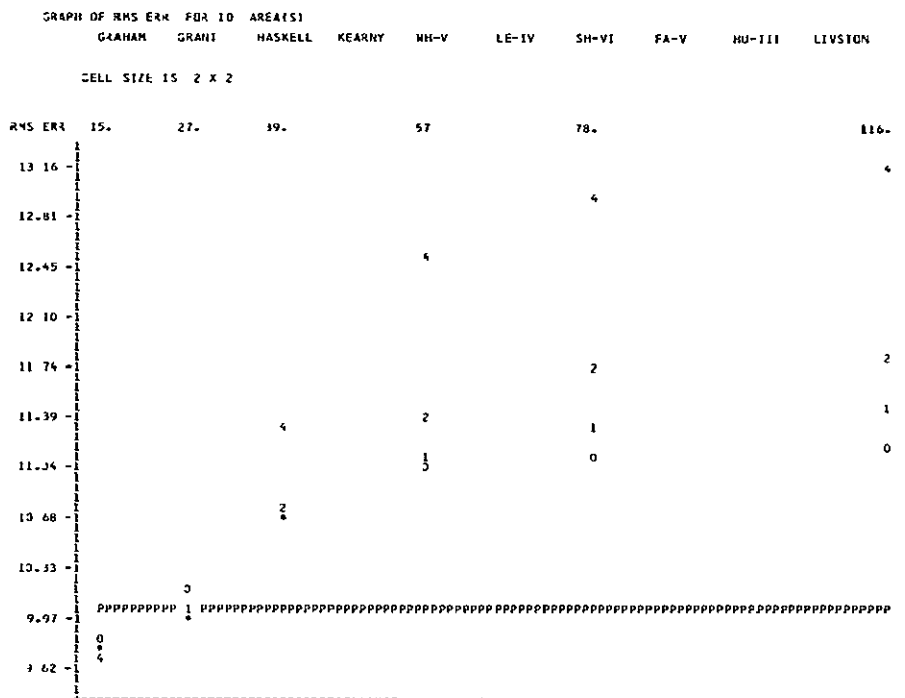
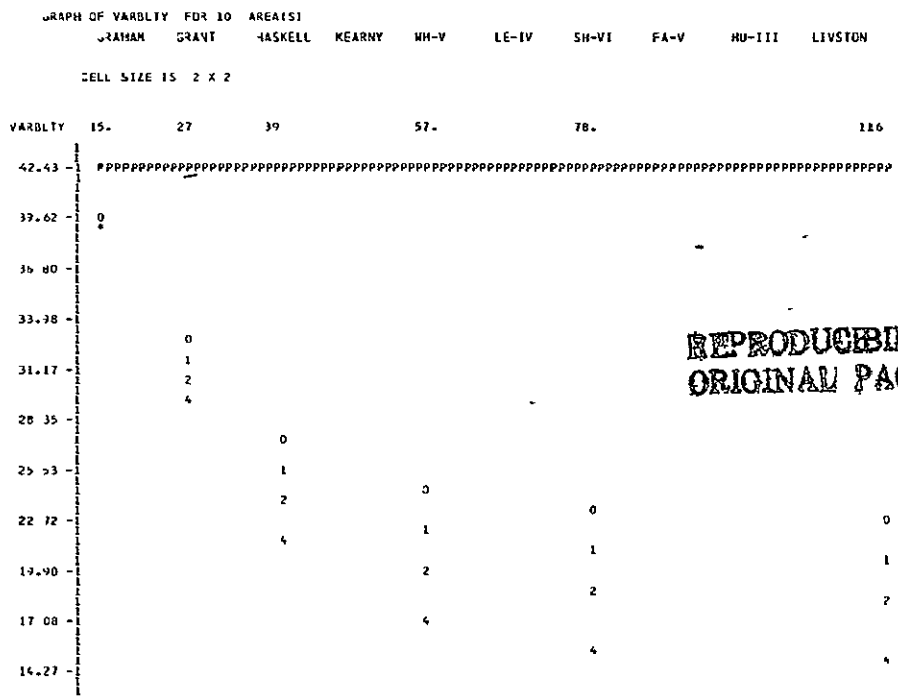


FIGURE 27
LANDSAT RMS PROPORTION ESTIMATE ERRORS



REPRODUCIBILITY OF THE ORIGINAL PAGE IS POOR

FIGURE 28
LANDSAT CLASSIFICATION VARIABILITY

* Since not all cell widths were sampled between two and the $\sqrt{\text{average field size}/2 + 1}$, it may be true that the optimal cell width for a data set lies between these two parameters. Indications from the Graham County analysis are that the optimal cell width may be in the neighborhood of the fourth root of the average field size. The cell homogeneity threshold is significant for all dependent variables both when all LANDSAT data sets are considered individually and when all LANDSAT data sets are considered together.

The cell homogeneity threshold is significant for CPU time, "full field" performance, training performance, and classification variability for the combined CITARS data sets and is significant for CPU time, field center pixel performance, "full field" performance, training performance and classification variability in the combined LACIE data sets.

The statistically significant overall effects of the cell homogeneity parameter are:

- * As the homogeneity parameter increases, CPU time and variability decrease.
- * As the homogeneity parameter increases, field center pixel, "full field" and training performances decrease. Figures 24 through 26 indicate, however, that for the first two or three homogeneity threshold values, as the homogeneity threshold increases, the performances also increase.

As the homogeneity parameter increases, RMS error shows a trend towards increasing (Figure 27) though this trend is not significant at a 5% confidence level.

The annexation parameter is significant in 86% of the 60 cases in the LANDSAT data sets. It is significant only for CPU time and classification variability when the CITARS or the LACIE or all the LANDSAT data sets are

considered together. This indicates that the proper annexation parameter is highly data dependent. As the annexation threshold increases, CPU time and classification variability tend to decrease.

The interaction of cell width and the cell homogeneity threshold is significant in 95% of the 60 cases of 6 dependent variables and 10 LANDSAT data sets. This interaction is significant for all dependent variables when the CITARS or the LACIE or all LANDSAT data sets are considered together.

The interaction of cell width and annexation parameter is significant in 93% of the 60 LANDSAT cases. When all the LANDSAT data sets are considered together, the cell width-annexation interaction is significant for all dependent variables except CPU time. This is also true for the CITARS data sets. However, for the LACIE data sets, the interaction is not significant for RMS proportion error.

The cell homogeneity-annexation interaction was significant in 30% of the 60 individual LANDSAT data set ANOVAs, being significant in 90% of the data sets for variability and 50% of the data sets for RMS proportion error. When the 10 LANDSAT data sets are considered together, the cell homogeneity-annexation interaction is significant for training performance and variability. When considering only the CITARS or only the LACIE data sets, the interaction is significant for variability alone.

ECHO-Perpoint LANDSAT Comparison

When the optimal parameter setting for each dependent variable was selected from the ECHO results and compared to the perpoint results for the 10 LANDSAT data sets the following results were obtained:

- ECHO was faster than the perpoint classifier (.1% confidence level).
- ECHO's field center pixel, "full field", and training field performances were superior to those of the perpoint classifier (1.3, 5.7, .1% confidence levels, respectively).
- ECHO had a lower RMS proportion estimate error (4.4% confidence level).
- ECHO had less classification variability than the perpoint classifier (.1% confidence level).

b. Simulated Thematic Mapper Results

The analyses of variance for the effects of the ECHO parameters on the eight simulated Thematic Mapper data sets (two sites, four resolutions) are presented in Table 2.1-10. Results for the eight data sets considered together are presented in Table 2.1-11.

Cell width is significant for all dependent variables and all Thematic Mapper data sets individually. When the Thematic Mapper data sets are considered together, using site as a block and resolution as a fixed factor, cell width is significant only for training performance and classification variability. As cell width increases, classification variability decreases. As cell width increases, training performance decreases. Trends which can be noted, but which are not statistically significant at the sample size used include: as cell width increases, CPU time, field center pixel performance, and "full field" performance decrease. It may be true that a cell width between two and the square root of the average field size divided by two would be superior to those cell sizes tested in terms of CPU time, RMS error, and field center pixel, "full field" and training field performances.

The cell homogeneity parameter is significant for all dependent variables in all Thematic Mapper data sets individually. When the data sets are considered together, the cell homogeneity parameter is significant for CPU time, "full field" performance, training performance and variability. As the cell homogeneity parameter increases, the CPU time and classification variability decreases (1% significance level). "Full field" and training field performance decrease over the range of homogeneity threshold tested (1% confidence level). The graph indicates that RMS proportion error increases as the cell homogeneity criteria increases. However, this is not a consistent trend in the eight data sets and is not statistically significant.

TABLE 2.1-10

EFFECT OF ECHO PARAMETERS ON INDIVIDUAL SIMULATED THEMATIC MAPPER DATA SETS

ABBREVIATIONS:

CPU	CENTRAL PROCESSING UNIT (COMPUTER) TIME
FCP	FIELD CENTER PIXEL PERFORMANCE
FULL	FULL FIELD PERFORMANCE
TRAIN	TRAINING FIELD PERFORMANCE
RMS	RMS PROPORTION ERROR
VAR	CLASSIFICATION VARIABILITY
CELW	CELL WIDTH
HOM	CELL HOMOGENEITY THRESHOLD
ANN	ANNEXATION THRESHOLD

	CELW	HOM	ANN	CELW X HOM	CELW X ANN	HOM X ANN
Williams County, North Dakota - 30 meter resolution						
CPU	.1	.1	99.9	.1	99.9	31.8
FCP	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	20.5
FULL	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	28.7
TRAIN	.1	.1	4.9	.1	2.3	99.9
RMS	.1	1.0	4.4	.1	4.1	44.7
VAR	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	46.3
Williams County, North Dakota - 40 meter resolution						
CPU	.1	.1	99.9	1.6	99.9	99.9
FCP	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	99.9
FULL	1.9	.1	8.9	.1	3.0	40.5
TRAIN	.1	.1	99.9	.1	99.9	99.9
RMS	.1	.1	99.9	.1	99.9	27.1
VAR	.1	.1	99.9	.5	99.9	46.0
Williams County, North Dakota - 50 meter resolution						
CPU	.1	.1	99.9	.1	99.9	99.9
FCP	.1	.1	99.9	.1	9.1	99.9
FULL	.1	.1	99.9	.1	36.3	99.9
TRAIN	.1	.1	5.6	.1	42.7	34.2
RMS	.1	.1	.1	.1	.8	.1
VAR	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	15.5

TABLE 2.1-10 (Continued)

EFFECT OF ECHO PARAMETERS ON INDIVIDUAL SIMULATED THEMATIC MAPPER DATA SETS

	CELW	HOM	ANN	CELW X HOM	CELW X ANN	HOM X ANN
Williams County, North Dakota - 60 meter resolution						
CPU	.1	.1	99.9	.1	99.9	99.9
FCP	.1	.1	19.8	.1	8.7	99.9
FULL	.1	.1	2.1	.1	.7	99.9
TRAIN	.1	.1	14.6	.1	99.9	99.9
RMS	.3	.1	99.9	9.2	26.4	99.9
VAR	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	11.6
Finney County, Kansas - 30 meter resolution						
CPU	.1	.1	39.7	.1	15.0	3.4
FCP	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	29.4
FULL	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	38.6
TRAIN	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	99.9
RMS	.1	.1	16.7	.1	44.4	24.9
VAR	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	37.5
Finney County, Kansas - 40 meter resolution						
CPU	.1	.1	10.4	.1	1.5	9.4
FCP	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	46.2
FULL	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	47.4
TRAIN	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	99.9
RMS	.1	.1	7.8	.1	4.4	99.9
VAR	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	43.4
Finney County, Kansas - 50 meter resolution						
CPU	.1	.1	99.9	.1	99.9	99.9
FCP	.1	.1	9.6	.1	2.7	99.9
FULL	.1	.1	.3	.1	17.3	29.7
TRAIN	.1	.1	7.5	.1	8.7	99.9
RMS	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	2.3
VAR	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	44.0
Finney County, Kansas - 60 meter resolution						
CPU	.1	.1	99.9	.1	99.9	99.9
FCP	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	47.0
FULL	.1	.1	.7	.1	.1	99.9
TRAIN	.1	.1	.7	.1	.2	99.9
RMS	.1	.1	16.9	.1	13.4	47.3
VAR	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	99.9

Table 2.1-11

EFFECT OF ECHO ON SIX VARIABLES USING SITE AS A BLOCK AND RESOLUTION AS A FIXED FACTOR

(Eight Thematic Mapper Data Sets)

	<u>Cell Width</u>	<u>Cell Homogeneity Threshold</u>	<u>Annexation Threshold</u>	<u>Cell Width X Cell Homogeneity Threshold</u>	<u>Cell Width X Annexation Threshold</u>	<u>Cell Homogeneity Threshold X Annexation Threshold</u>
Degrees of Freedom	2,2	5,5	3,3			
CPU Time	10	1		.1	99	99
Field Center Pixel Performance	25		25	.1	99	99
Full Field Performance	25	1	25	.1	99	99
Training Performance	5	1		.1	99	99
RMS Error		25	10	.1	99	99
Classification Variability	1	1	1	.1	.1	99

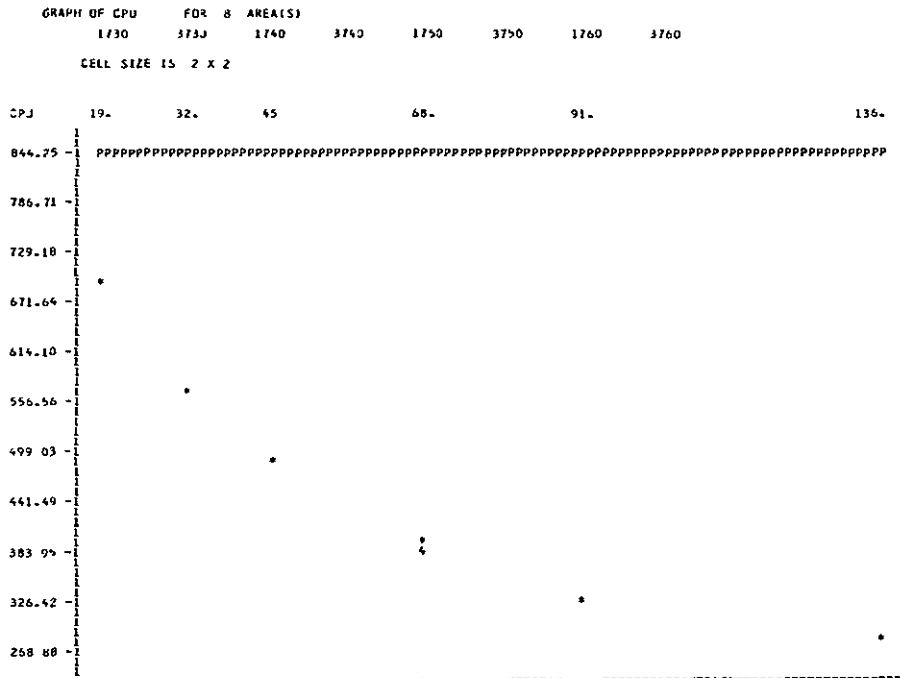


Figure 29
 Simulated Thematic Mapper CPU Time

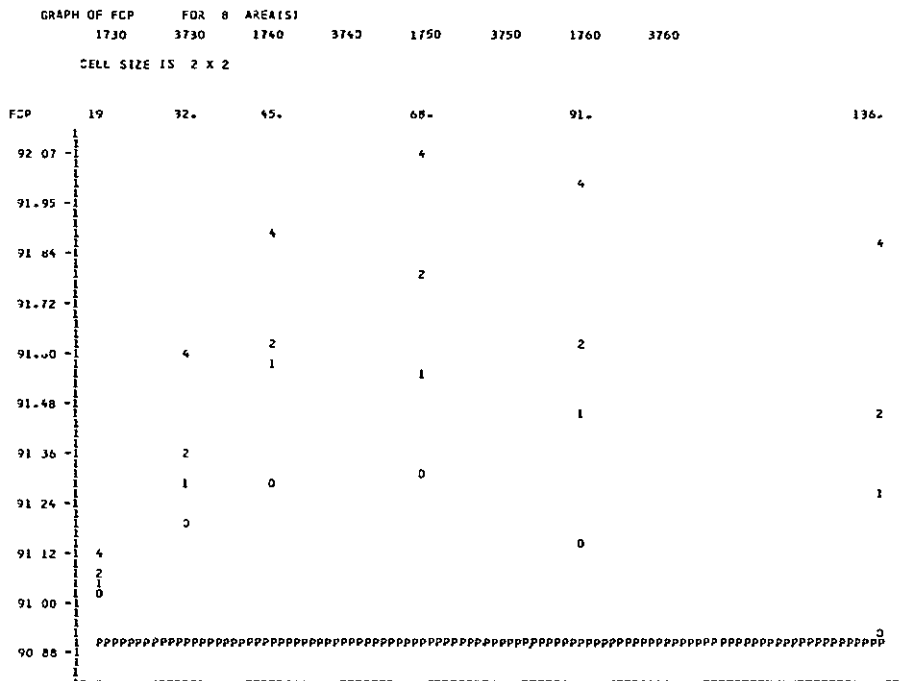


Figure 30
 Simulated Thematic Mapper Field Center Pixel Performance

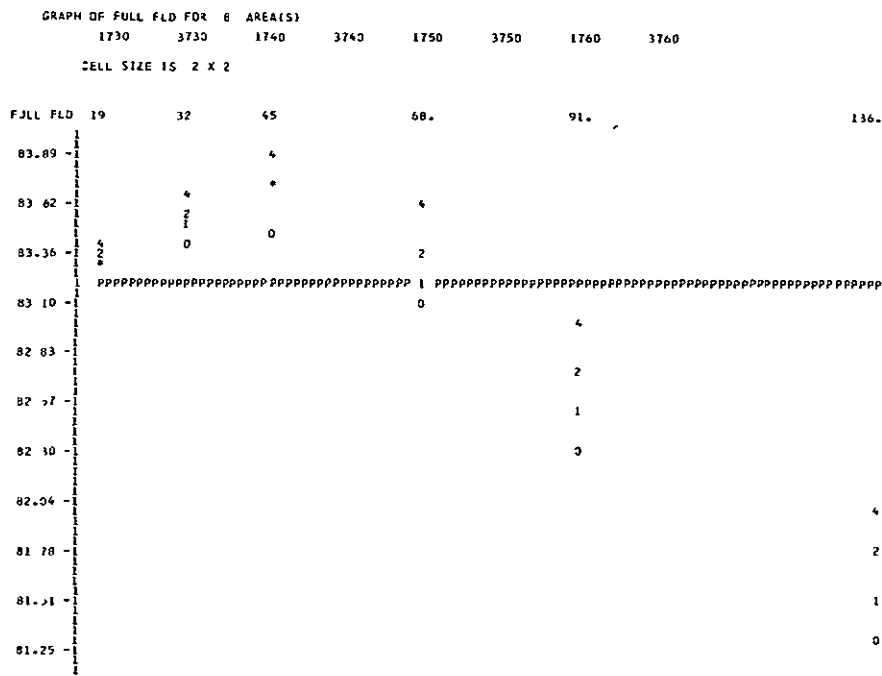


Figure 31
 Simulated Thematic Mapper Full Field Performances

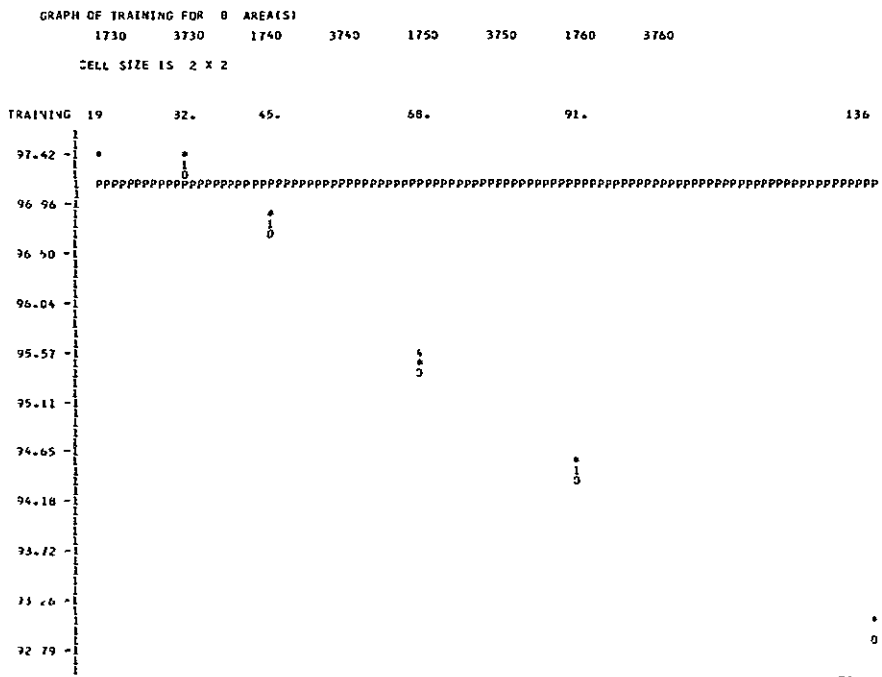


Figure 32
 Simulated Thematic Mapper Training Performances

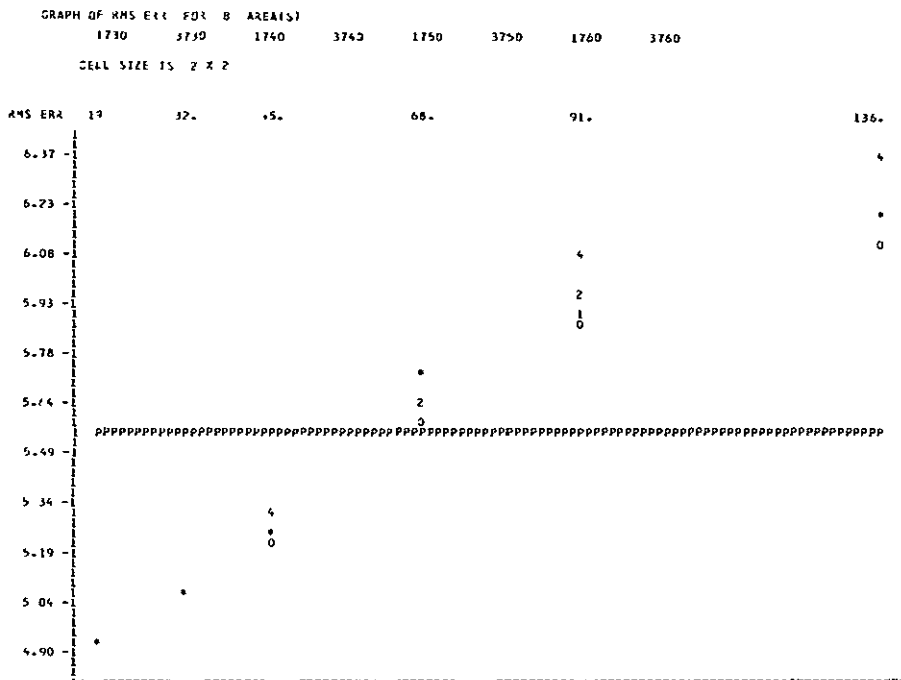
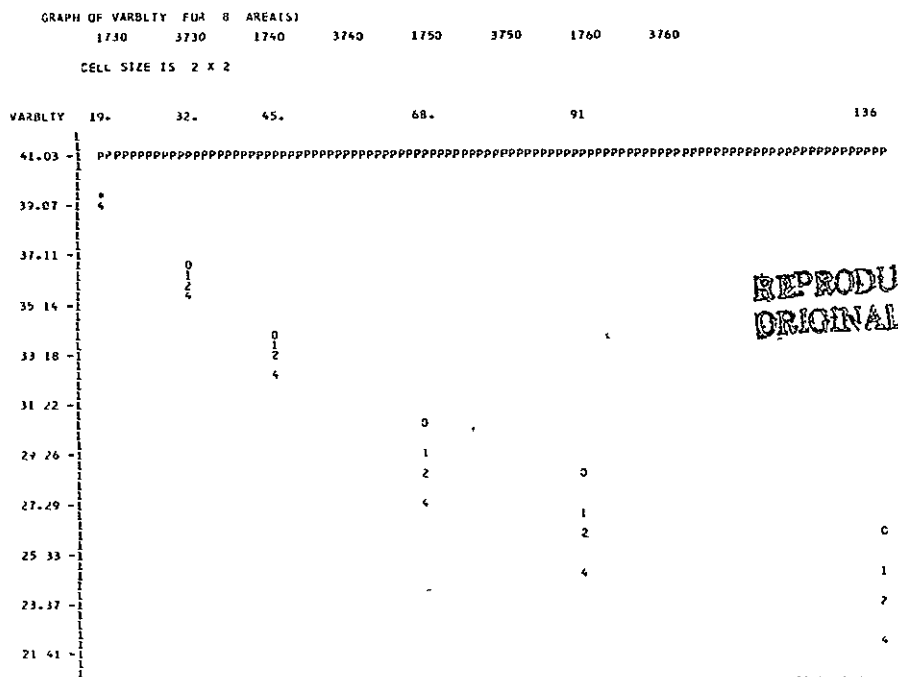


Figure 33
Simulated Thematic Mapper RMS Proportion Errors



REPRODUCIBILITY OF THE ORIGINAL PAGE IS POOR

Figure 34
Simulated Thematic Mapper Classification Variability

The annexation parameter is significant in 63% of the 48 cases involving 6 dependent variables and 2 sites and 4 resolutions of thematic mapper data. It is never significant for CPU time in the individual data sets. When the Thematic Mapper data sets are considered together, the annexation parameter is significant only for variability. As the annexation parameter increases, classification variability decreases.

The interaction of cell width and cell homogeneity is significant for all dependent variables both when the Thematic Mapper data sets are considered together or individually.

The interaction of cell width and annexation is also significant in 63% of the 48 cases in the Thematic Mapper data sets. It is significant only for variability when all the Thematic Mapper data sets are considered together.

The interaction of cell homogeneity and annexation is significant in 8% of the 48 cases of the individual Thematic Mapper data sets and is not significant for any dependent variable when the Thematic Mapper data sets are considered together.

Comparison of the ECHO and the Perpoint Classifier

F-values for the analysis of variance comparing the effects of classification method (ECHO versus perpoint) and resolution size (30, 40, 50 and 60 meters) to the six variables for the optimum parameter setting of the Supervised ECHO classifier for each of the dependent variables is presented in Table 2.1-12.

Table 2.1-12

	Method	Resolution
CPU Time	1204.39*	9.86**
Field Center Pixel Performance	147.63***	1.25
Full Field Performance	74.21***	1.47
Training Field Performance	15.21+	.62
RMS Proportion Error	2.62	.21
Classification Variability	13547.44**	7.23***
Degrees of Freedom	(1,1)	(3,3)

* significant at 1% confidence level

** significant at 5% confidence level

*** significant at a 10% confidence level

+ significant at a 25% confidence level

Classification variability is reduced as resolution is increased. This result is expected since the field which is 10 pixels wide in the 30 meter data is only 5 pixels wide in the 60 meter data. The CPU time required to perform the classification is increased as the resolution increases.

Results based on classification method are hampered by having only (1,1) degrees of freedom. ECHO requires less CPU time and has less classification variability than the perpoint classifier at a 1% confidence level.

ECHO field center pixel and "full field" performance appear to be superior to the perpoint classifier at a 10% confidence level.

More repetitions are necessary before it can be demonstrated that ECHO RMS error is significantly less than that of the perpoint classifier for the Thematic Mapper data.

c. Aircraft Results

Tables 2.1-13 and 2.1-14 summarize the analysis of variance results for the effect of the ECHO parameters on the three aircraft data sets taken individually and taken as a block. Figures 35 through 39 present the CPU time, field center pixel performance, "full field" performance, training field performance, and classification variability. RMS values were not calculated because ground truth proportion estimates were not available for all three aircraft sites. The aircraft data sets were sampled only at the 2 by 2 cell size.

As the cell homogeneity parameter increases, field center pixel and training field performance increase (5% confidence levels). As with the LANDSAT and simulated Thematic Mapper data sets, classification variability decreases as annexation and cell selection threshold increase.

The effect of the annexation parameter increases as the cell homogeneity parameter increases for training field performance, classification variability and CPU time.

ECHO - Perpoint Comparison

Though only three aircraft data sets were tested, the Supervised ECHO processor produced results which had significantly less variability than the results produced by the perpoint classifier (5% confidence level). The comparison between the perpoint and the ECHO processor is approaching statistical significance for the other four variables. The following statements can be made for the aircraft data sets at a 15% confidence level.

- * ECHO requires less computer time than the perpoint classifier,
- * ECHO has higher field center pixel, "full field" and training performances than the perpoint classifier.

For the aircraft data sets, the cell homogeneity value appears to maximize performance for a value in the neighborhood of 70 and an annexation threshold of 4 seems to be optimal.

Table 2.1-13

INDIVIDUAL AIRCRAFT DATA SETS
(Entries are Significance Levels)

Finney County, North Dakota*

	<u>Annexation Threshold</u>	<u>Cell Homogeneity Threshold</u>
CPU Time	.2	.1
Field Center Pixel Performance	.1	.1
Full Field Performance	.1	.1
Training Field Performance	.1	.1
Classification Variability	.1	.1

Williams County, Kansas*

	<u>Annexation Threshold</u>	<u>Cell Homogeneity Threshold</u>
CPU Time	11.2	.1
Field Center Pixel Performance	.2	.1
Full Field Performance	.1	.1
Training Field Performance	.5	.1
Classification Variability	.1	.1

Tippecanoe County, Indiana*

	<u>Annexation Threshold</u>	<u>Cell Homogeneity Threshold</u>
CPU Time	.5	.1
Field Center Pixel Performance	2.4	4.0
Full Field Performance	1.7	21.5
Training Field Performance	.1	.1
Classification Variability	.1	.1

* Degrees of freedom for the Annexation Threshold test are 3,15 and Degrees of freedom for the Cell Homogeneity Threshold are 5,15.

Table 2.1-14

RESULTS FOR ECHO CLASSIFICATIONS OF
AIRCRAFT DATA, USING ALL THREE DATA SETS

	<u>Cell Homogeneity</u>	<u>Annexation Threshold</u>	<u>Interaction</u>
Degrees of Freedom	5,10	3,6	15,30
Field Center Pixel Performance	3.92***	2.516 ^o	1.609 ^o
Full Field Performance	0.92	2.88	1.75***
Training Field Performance	6.84*	4.64***	5.47*
Classification Variability	18.80*	63.33*	21.78*
CPU Time	1.81 ^o	1.78 ^o	3.20*

* sig 1%

** sig 5%

*** sig 10%

^o sig 25%

Table entries are F values.
← Sig. level indicated by
symbols.

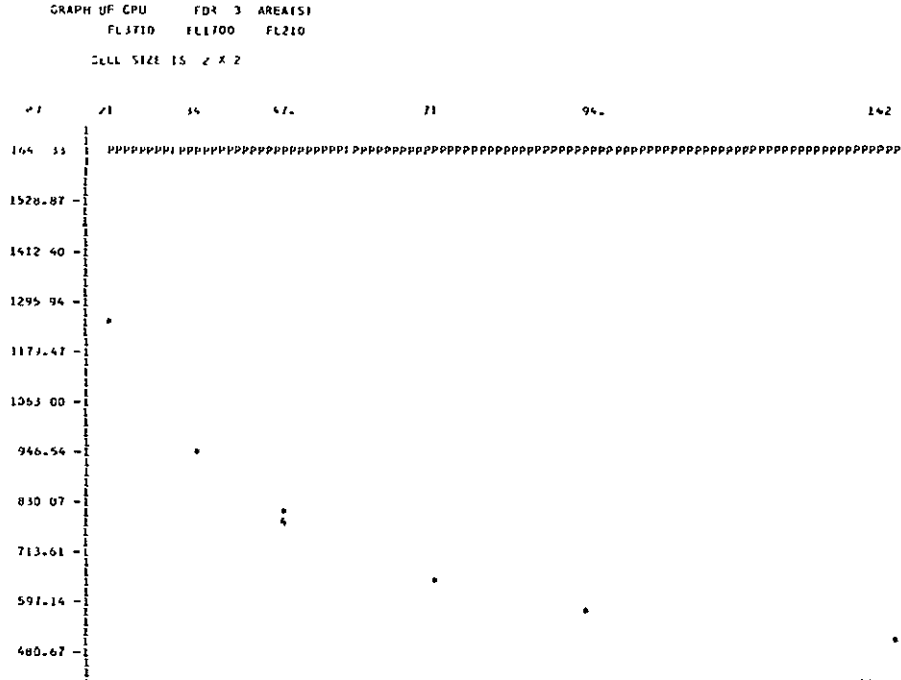


Figure 35
 Aircraft CPU time

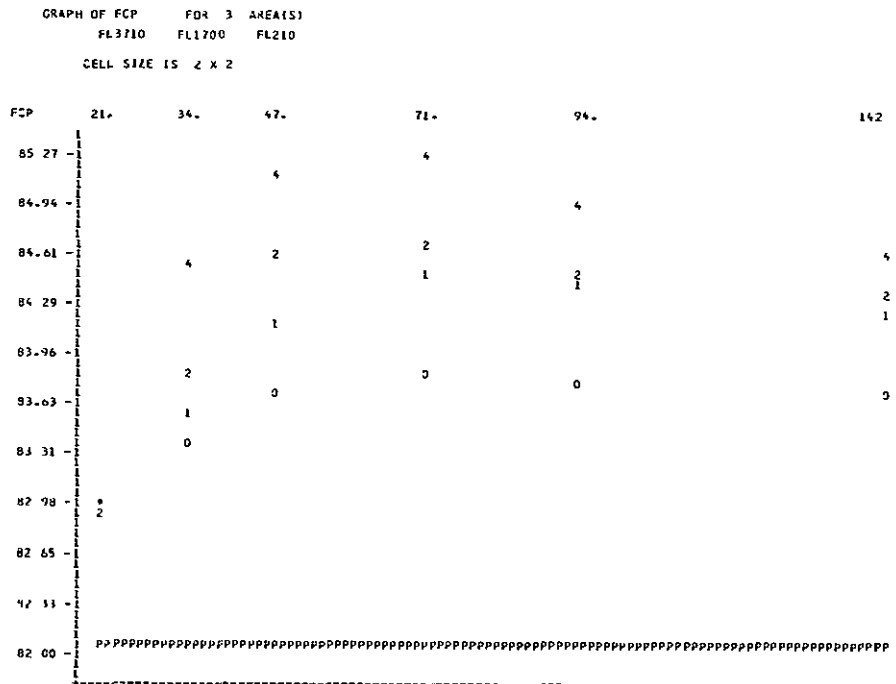


Figure 36
 Aircraft Field Center Pixel Performance

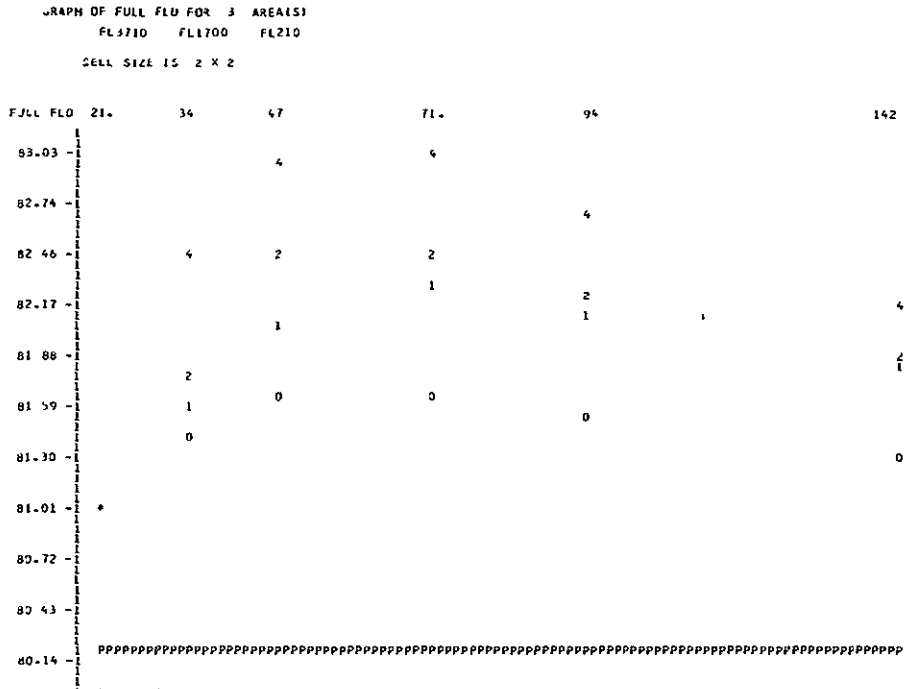


Figure 37
 Aircraft Full Field Performance

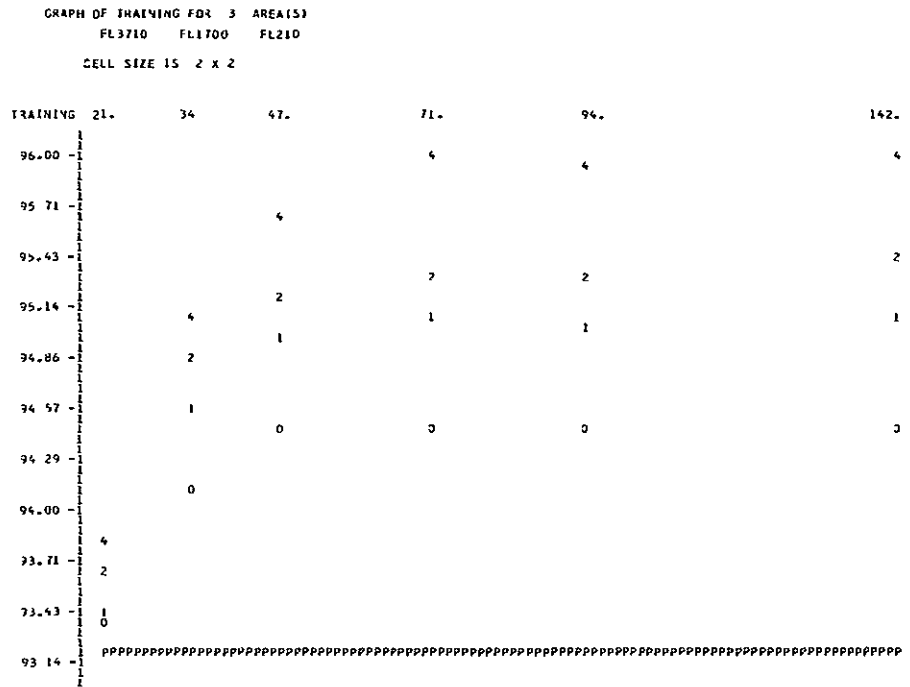


Figure 38
 Aircraft Training Field Performance

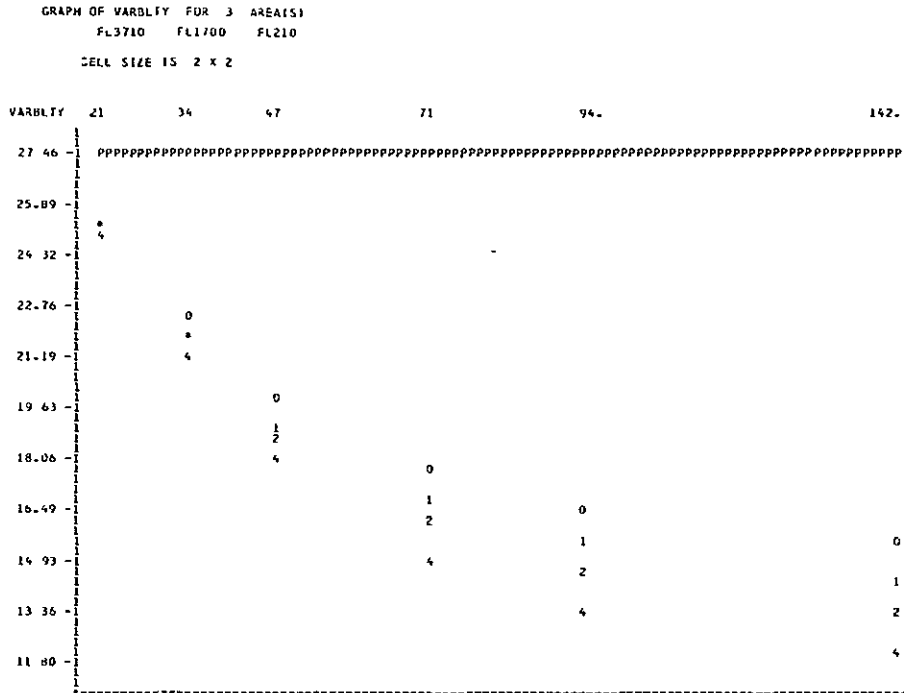


Figure 39
 Aircraft Classification Variability

REPRODUCIBILITY OF THE ORIGINAL PAGE IS POOR

C. Products for LACIE/AI Evaluation

Magnetic computer tapes containing examples of object maps produced by the Nonsupervised field extraction algorithm are provided in Universal format. Object map tapes are multispectral image storage tapes which have had the data values altered for pixels falling within objects identified by the algorithm. The mean response for the pixels comprising the object replaces the individual response for each constituent pixel of the object.

SUMMARY

The ECHO processor developed at LARS has been implemented in documented FORTRAN programs.

The Supervised ECHO processor has been tested over LANDSAT, simulated Thematic Mapper and aircraft data sets. Evaluations of those tests indicate that:

- * ECHO is less expensive than the perpoint classification algorithm (statistically significant for LANDSAT and simulated Thematic Mapper data sets at a 1% confidence level and at a 15% confidence level for the aircraft data sets).
- * ECHO provides better field center pixel and "full field" classification performance than the perpoint classifier (5% confidence level on LANDSAT data, 10% confidence level on simulated Thematic Mapper data, 15% confidence level on aircraft data).
- * ECHO RMS proportion error is significantly less than that of the perpoint classifier at optimal parameter settings for the LANDSAT data. Proportion estimation for the Thematic Mapper data set was not significantly different for the two classification methods.

* ECHO classification results are less variable than the classification results of the perpoint classifier. This result is statistically significant at a 5% confidence level for all data sets.

The effects of the three ECHO parameters on six variables were monitored. In general, cell homogeneity had the strongest effect on the six variables. Cell width had a strong effect on the variables when the data sets were considered individually. However, when the data sets were considered together, the effect of cell width was not significant for RMS error and was less significant than the cell homogeneity parameter for field center pixel and "full field" performances, indicating the effects of cell width are sometimes opposite in direction for differing data sets. The annexation threshold had a significant effect on classification variability and CPU time but a weak effect on the other variables.

CONCLUSIONS

ECHO successfully exploits the redundancy of states characteristics of sampled imagery of ground scenes to achieve better classification accuracy, reduce the number of classifications required, and reduce the variability of the classification results. The information required to produce ECHO classifications are cell size, cell homogeneity, and cell-to-field annexation parameters, input data, and a class-conditional marginal density statistics deck.

Future research should be directed towards developing methods for utilizing the information produced by the ECHO processors to aid in the training process. For example, the singular cell map produced by the Supervised ECHO processor (see Figure 40) provides information on training adequacy. Singular cells are represented on this map by 0's. For the Supervised processor, cells are identified as being singular when the likelihood of the cell belonging to the most likely of the available classes falls below a threshold. Therefore, when a cell is categorized as "singular", it is either because it contains pixels from more than one class, or because the spectral class of the field is not represented in the available class statistics. Large groups of contiguous singular cells will occur when one or more spectral classes have been omitted. The singular cell map may indicate where additional training statistics should be collected.

The intermediate tape produced by the Nonsupervised ECHO processor contains the statistics for each homogeneous object identified by the field extraction routine. It is possible that this spectral-spatial cluster will contain all the information an analyst will need to produce a class statistics deck superior to what would be produced by traditional training procedures for a smaller investment of analyst time than is now required.

Lastly, background research should be performed to determine what training techniques are optimal for a field classifier. ECHO performance may be enhanced by utilizing training techniques developed specifically for it, rather than techniques which are optimal for the perpoint classifier.

References

1. Kettig, R. L. 1975.
Computer Classification of Remotely Sensed Multispectral Image Data by Extraction and Classification of Homogeneous Objects.
Ph.D. Thesis, School of Electrical Engineering, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana.
2. Davis, W. A. and Peet, F. G. 1977.
A Method of Smoothing Digital Thematic Maps.
Remote Sensing of Environment, Volume 6, pp. 45-49
3. Landgrebe, D. A. 1975.
Final Report, NASA Contract NAS9-14016, June 1, 1974-May 31, 1975.
pp. X-1 - X-11.
4. Kettig, R. L. and Landgrebe, D. A. 1973.
Automatic Boundary Finding and Sample Classification of Remotely Sensed Multispectral Data.
LARS Information Note 041773, Laboratory for Applications of Remote Sensing, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana.
5. Kettig, R. L. and Landgrebe, D. A. 1975.
Classification of Multispectral Image Data by Extraction and Classification of Homogeneous Objects.
Proceedings Symposium on Machine Processing of Remotely Sensed Data
Purdue University, IEEE Catalog No. 75CH1009-0-C.
6. Rodd, E. M. 1972.
Closed Boundary Field Selection in Multispectral Digital Images.
IBM Publication No. 320.2420.
7. Gupta, J. N. and Wintz, P. A. 1973.
Closed Boundary Finding, Feature Selection, and Classification Approach

to Multi-Image Modeling.

LARS Information Note 062773, Laboratory for Applications of Remote Sensing, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana.

8. Robertson, T. V. 1973.

Extraction and Classification of Objects in Multispectral Images. Proceedings of the Conference on Machine Processing of Remotely Sensed Data, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana, Section 3B, pp. 27-34.

9. Bauer, M. E., Cary, T. K., Davis, B. J., and Swain, P. H. 1975.

Crop Identification Technology Assessment for Remote Sensing (CITARS), Volume VI: Data Processing at the Laboratory for Applications of Remote Sensing, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Houston, Texas.

JSC 09389.

APPENDIX A

TASK 2.1

PROGRAM ABSTRACTS AND LISTINGS FOR THE
SUPERVISED ECHO PROCESSOR

LARS Program Abstract _____

MODULE IDENTIFICATION

Module Name: SECSUP Function Name: SECSUP

Purpose: Supervised ECHO supervisor routine.

System/Language: CMS/FORTRAN

Author: P. D. Alenduff Date: 03/30/77

Latest Revisor: _____ Date: _____

MODULE ABSTRACT

SECSUP is the supervisor routine for the supervised ECHO classifier.

PURDUE UNIVERSITY
Laboratory for Applications of Remote Sensing
1220 Potter Drive
West Lafayette, Indiana 47906

1. Module Usage

SECSUP

Calling sequence:

```
CALL SECSUP
```

SECSUP is the supervisor routine for the supervised ECHO classifier. It is called with no arguments.

2. Internal Description

The program SECSUP basically controls the program sequencing for the many subprograms involved in the supervised ECHO classifier. Two subroutines are called by SECSUP: SECRDR and SECINT.

SECRDR is the control card reader for reading the user input data cards and is called first. SECINT is the initialization routine for the SECHO function and is called to handle utilization of all input/output operations as well as classification processing. For more detailed descriptions of these modules, see their program abstracts.

Two common blocks are used in SECSUP. GLOCOM, the main LARSYS common block and SECCOM, the common block for the supervised ECHO function are included.

3. Input Description

Not applicable

4. Output Description

Two messages are produced and written to unit TYPEWR, the console.

SUPERVISED ECHO FUNCTION REQUESTED

Signifies beginning of the function.

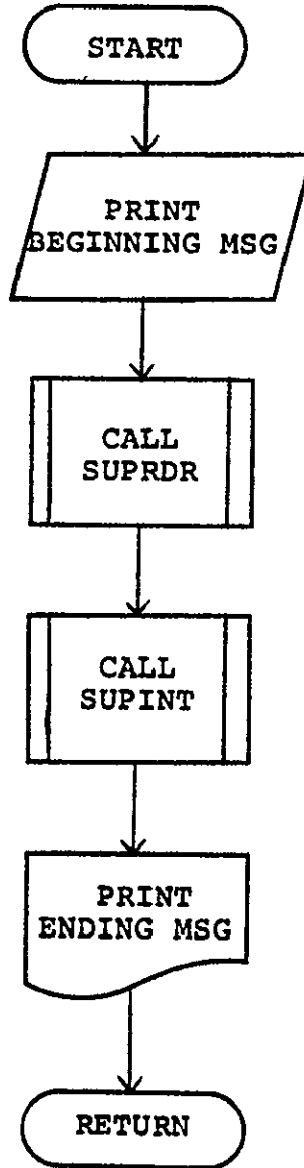
SUPERVISED ECHO FUNCTION COMPLETED

Signifies end of the function.

5. Supplemental Information

Two COMMON blocks are included in SECSUP: GLOCOM
SECCOM

6. Flowchart



```
C      SECSUP  LARS   XXXX                               SEC00010
C      *****                                         SEC00020
C      SEC00030
C      SEC00040
C      SEC00050
C      SEC00060
C      SEC00070
C      *****                                         SEC00080
C      SEC00090
0001      SUBROUTINE SECSUP                               SEC00100
C      SEC00110
0002      IMPLICIT INTEGER * 4 (A-Z)                     SEC00120
C      SEC00130
0003      COMMON /GLOCOM/ BLANK, CARD(20), CHKOUT, COPFIL, CLASSR, CLASSX, SEC00140
1          CLUSTX, CONPUT, CPYOUT, CRDRR, CRDSEQ, DATAPE, SEC00150
2          DUPLTP, DUPRUN, ERRMSG, FBPNT, SEC00160
3          FILESV, FLDBND, HDATA, HEAD(88), ID(200), IMAGEX, SEC00170
4          IMARK, KEYBD, MAPTAP, MAXCHA, MAXCLS, SEC00180
5          PAGESZ, PNCH, POINT, PRESUX, PRNTR, READIN, SEC00190
6          RESTRT, RUNFIL, RUNTAB(10,3), SEC00200
7          SDATA, SEPARX, SEPTPX, SPARE(10), TEMPAS(30), SEC00210
8          TPSTAT(6), TIFLIX, TYPEWR, SEC00220
9          TOP, ARRAY(12500) SEC00230
C      SEC00240
0004      REAL * 8 ARRAY SEC00250
0005      REAL * 4 FRQCAL(5,30) SEC00260
0006      INTEGER * 4 COMENT(16), DATE(5), HED1(16), HED2(16), TIME(5) SEC00270
0007      INTEGER * 2 BLANK2 SEC00280
0008      LOGICAL * 4 CHKOUT SEC00290
0009      LOGICAL * 1 BLANK1 SEC00300
0010      EQUIVALENCE (DATSAV, ID(1)), (CURRUN, ID(3)), (FRQCAL(1), ID(51)), SEC00310
1          (HED1(1), HEAD(8)), (DATE(1), HEAD(26)), (HED2(1), HEAD(39)), SEC00320
2          (TIME(1), HEAD(58)), (COMENT(1), HEAD(72)), SEC00330
3          (MAPSAV, TPSTAT(1)), SEC00340
4          (SEPSCR, TPSTAT(2)), (DUPIN, TPSTAT(3)), (DASTAT, TPSTAT(4)), SEC00350
5          (COPSER, TPSTAT(5)), (TRAOUT, TPSTAT(6)), SEC00360
6          (BLANK, BLANK2, BLANK1) SEC00370
C      SEC00380
C      SEC00390
0011      COMMON /SECCOM/ BUFROZ, CSELEC, CSET(3,30), CSET3(3,30), THRES, CELSZ, SEC00400
1          CELWTH, INFO(17), INPUT, INTTAP, INTFIL, JPTS, LINES, NOCLS, NOFET, SEC00410
2          NOFET3, NOPOOL, NWORD, NWORD2, NVR, OUTPUT, POLNAM(2,60), PREFIX(2), SEC00420
3          PTS, ROTAPE, RQFILE, SYNCNT, VARSZ3, CSEL(30), CSEL3(30), SEC00430
4          FETVEC(30), FETVC3(30), POLPTR(2,60), POLSTK(60), SEC00440
5          CDFLAG, CLSMAP, CSET1(3,30), OBJMAP, PHASE1, PHASE2, POLNM1(60), SEC00450
          PRSTAT, SYM(60), SYMMTX(60) SEC00460
C      SEC00470
0012      REAL * 4 CSELEC, CSET, CSET3, THRES SEC00480
C      SEC00490
0013      INTEGER * 2 CSEL, CSEL3, FETVEC, FETVC3, POLPTR, POLSTK SEC00500
C      SEC00510
0014      LOGICAL * 1 CDFLAG, CLSMAP, CSET1, OBJMAP, PHASE1, PHASE2, POLNM1, SEC00520
          PRSTAT SEC00530
C      SEC00540
C      SEC00550
C      SEC00560
C      SEC00570
0015      WRITE (TYPEWR,100) SEC00580
0016      100 FORMAT(' I0000 SUPERVISED ECHO FUNCTION REQUESTED (SECSUP)') SEC00590
0017      CALL SECRDR SEC00600
C      SEC00610
C      SEC00620
C      SEC00630
0018      CALL SECINT SEC00640
C      SEC00650
0019      WRITE (TYPEWR,9000) SEC00660
0020      9000 FORMAT(' I0000 SUPERVISED ECHO FUNCTION COMPLETED (SECSUP)') SEC00670
0021      RETURN SEC00680
0022      END SEC00690
```

REPRODUCIBILITY OF THIS
ORIGINAL PAGE IS POOR

LARS Program Abstract _____

MODULE IDENTIFICATION

Module Name: SECCOM Function Name: SECSUP

Purpose: Common block for supervised ECHO function

System/Language: CMS/FORTRAN

Author: P. D. Alenduff Date: 03/30/77

Latest Revisor: _____ Date: _____

MODULE ABSTRACT

SECCOM is the common block for the supervised ECHO classifier.

PURDUE UNIVERSITY
Laboratory for Applications of Remote Sensing
1220 Potter Drive
West Lafayette, Indiana 47906

2
71

SECCOM

Variable Description

BUFROZ	INTEGER*4 Number of rows of cells in buffer.
CSELEC	REAL*4 Cell selection parameter.
CSET (3,30)	REAL*4 Channel calibration code vector from statistics.
CSET3 (3,30)	REAL*4 Channel calibration code vector from channels card.
THRES	REAL*4 Annexation threshold.
CELSIZ	INTEGER*4 Number of data points in a cell.
CELWTH	INTEGER*4 Number of rows in cell.
INFO (16)	INTEGER*4 Array for storing field description information and areas to be classified.
INPUT	INTEGER*4 Unit number for input tape.
INTTAP	INTEGER*4 Tape number of intermediate tape.
INTFIL	INTEGER*4 File number of intermediate tape.
JPTS	INTEGER*4 Number of cells horizontally in data area.
LINES	INTEGER*4 Number of rows of cells in area to be processed.
NOCLS	INTEGER*4 Number of classes in statistics deck.

NOFET	INTEGER*4	Number of channels in statistics deck.
NOFET3	INTEGER*4	Number of channels to be used in classification.
NOPOOL	INTEGER*4	Number of pools to be used in classification.
NWORD	INTEGER*4	Integer array word counter.
NWORD2	INTEGER*4	Integer word counter.
NVR	INTEGER*4	Number of channels on data tape.
OUTPUT	INTEGER*4	Unit number of output file.
POLNAM (2,60)	INTEGER*4	Names of statistics classes.
PREFIX(2)	INTEGER*4	Prefix information used in writing results.
RQTAPE	INTEGER*4	Tape number of the results tape.
RQFILE	INTEGER*4	File number of the results file.
SYMCNT	INTEGER*4	Number of user supplied symbols.
VARZ3	INTEGER*4	Number of words to store half of a triangular covariance matrix for classes (channels * (channels + 1))/2.
CSEL(30)	INTEGER*2	Channel select vector from statistics.

CSEL3(30)	INTEGER*2 Channel select vector from channels card.
FETVEC(30)	INTEGER*2 Array of channel numbers from statistics deck.
FETVC3(30)	INTEGER*2 Array of channel numbers from channels card.
POLPTR(2,60)	INTEGER*2 Array of classification pools and pooling information.
POLSTK(60)	INTEGER*2 Array of stacked class numbers organized by pool request.
CDFLAG	LOGICAL*1 Logical variable signalling input of statistics on cards in control card deck.
CLSMAP	LOGICAL*1 Logical variable requesting production of classification map.
CSET1(3,30)	LOGICAL*1 Logical array indicating storage of calibration values by user.
OBJMAP	LOGICAL*1 Logical variable requesting production of singular cell map in phase 2 (annexation).
PHASE1	LOGICAL*1 Logical variable requesting initial cell processing is to be carried out.
PHASE2	LOGICAL*1 Logical variable indicating annexation of cells is to be carried out.
POLNM1(60)	LOGICAL*1 Logical array signalling that the name for POOL (I) has been stored.

PRSTAT	LOGICAL*1 Logical variable indicating request to print statistics information.
SYM(60)	LOGICAL*1 Array of user supplied symbols.
SYMMTX(60)	LOGICAL*1 Array of default symbols.


```

C      SECCOM  LARS  XXXX
C      *****
C      SECCOM - COMMON BLOCK FOR SUPERVISED ECHO
C      WRITTEN 11/22/76 BY P.D. ALENDUFF
C      *****
C      VARIABLES USED IN SECCOM - COMMON BLOCK FOR SUPERVISED ECHO
0001      BLOCK DATA
C      IMPLICIT INTEGER * 4 (A-Z)
0002      COMMON /SECCOM/ BUFROZ,CSELEC,CSET(3,30),CSET3(3,30),THRES,CELSIZ,
1 CELWTH,INFO(17),INPUT,INTTAP,INTFIL,JPTS,LINES,NOCLS,NOFET,SUP00010
2 NOFET3,NOPOOL,NWORD,NWORD2,NVR,OUTPUT,POLNAM(2,60),PREFIX(2),SUP00020
3 PTS,RQTAPE,RQFILE,SYMCNT,VARSZ3,CSEL(30),CSEL3(30),SUP00030
4 FETVEC(30),FETVC3(30),POLPTR(2,60),POLSTK(60),SUP00040
5 CDFLAG,CLSMAP,CSET1(3,30),OBJMAP,PHASE1,PHASE2,POLNM1(60),SUP00050
C      REAL * 4 CSELEC,CSET,CSET3,THRES
0004      SUP00060
C      INTEGER * 2 CSEL,CSEL3,FETVEC,FETVC3,POLPTR,POLSTK
0005      SUP00070
C      LOGICAL * 1 CDFLAG,CLSMAP,CSET1,OBJMAP,PHASE1,PHASE2,POLNM1,
1 PRSTAT
0006      SUP00080
C      DATA SYMMTX/'1','2','3','4','5','6','7','8','9','A','B',
1 'C','D','E','F','G','H','I','J','K','L','M','N',
2 'O','P','Q','R','S','T','U','V','W','X','Y','Z',
3 '0','+','=','*','$','/','&','(',')',
4 '1','2','3','4','5','6','7','8','9','A','B','C',
5 'D','E','F','G'
0007      SUP00090
C      END
0008      SUP00100

```

REPRODUCIBILITY OF THE ORIGINAL PAGE IS POOR

LARS Program Abstract _____

MODULE IDENTIFICATION

Module Name: SECRDR Function Name: SECSUP

Purpose: Control card reader for Supervised ECHO Function

System/Language: CMS/FORTRAN

Author: P. D. Alenduff Date: 3/30/77

Latest Revisor: _____ Date: _____

MODULE ABSTRACT

SECRDR is the control card reader for the Supervised ECHO function. After user requests are read, many different checks are made to detect any control card errors. The input or output classification or intermediate tapes are then mounted on the appropriate devices, and an options list is printed to document user selections.

PURDUE UNIVERSITY
Laboratory for Applications of Remote Sensing
1220 Potter Drive
West Lafayette, Indiana 47906

1. Module Usage

SECRDR

Calling sequence:

```
CALL SECRDR
```

SECRDR is called without parameters to read user option selections and detect any errors on specified combinations of options. Upon error detection, either corrected data is requested or the function is terminated following an information message detailing the error. Output and/or intermediate tapes and the multispectral image storage tape are mounted and a list of selected options is produced.

2. Internal Description

SECRDR first performs initialization on all variables stored in SECCOM common block to set up any default options and clear any previously selected options. Control card decoding is heavily dependent upon LARSYS control card processing routines CTLWRD and BCDVAL. CTLWRD is called with a list of acceptable keywords to read input control cards. The number of the matching keyword is returned to SECRDR and a branch is made to the code that will appropriately decode the remainder of the control card. Other special purpose LARSYS routines used for control card decoding include CHANEL for decoding the CHANNELS card, and POLSCN for decoding the CLASSES card.

After encountering a DATA or END card, a check is made for a request of at least one channel on the CHANNELS card. The cell width parameter is then checked to be greater than or equal to 2. The cell selection option must also be non-negative, and annexation threshold THRES must be zero or positive. If both

an object map and classification map are requested, only an object map is produced. At this point, tape and disk parameters are checked. If OPTIONS INTERMEDIATE (start processing with the intermediate tape) is selected, a tape number must be supplied. If an intermediate tape number is supplied, a file number must also be specified.

Upon specification of OPTIONS INTERMEDIATE, processing begins with the intermediate tape and a results file is produced. If, however, no OPTIONS INTERMEDIATE request is made and both an intermediate tape number and a results location is specified, a conflict is recognized and EXECUTION is terminated. If a results location is needed and none is specified, more data is requested. A file number must be specified when a tape location is selected. Specifications of both tape and disk options for classification results information causes termination.

After the error checking sequence is finished, tapes are mounted on the appropriate devices by calls to MTAPE. Initialization, if requested, is performed on the results or intermediate tape. A list of the selected options is then produced. Both GLOCOM and SECCOM common blocks are used by SECRDR.

3. Input Description

Input data is read from unit READIN in GLOCOM which is either CRDRDR, the card reader, or KEYBD, the console keyboard, when cards are typed in by the user. This selection is accomplished by the LARSYS system.

4. Output Description

Output is written to both PRNTR, the printer, and TYPEWR,

an object map and classification map are requested, only an object map is produced. At this point, tape and disk parameters are checked. If OPTIONS INTERMEDIATE (start processing with the intermediate tape) is selected, a tape number must be supplied. If an intermediate tape number is supplied, a file number must also be specified.

Upon specification of OPTIONS INTERMEDIATE, processing begins with the intermediate tape and a results file is produced. If, however, no OPTIONS INTERMEDIATE request is made and both an intermediate tape number and a results location is specified, a conflict is recognized and EXECUTION is terminated. If a results location is needed and none is specified, more data is requested. A file number must be specified when a tape location is selected. Specifications of both tape and disk options for classification results information causes termination.

After the error checking sequence is finished, tapes are mounted on the appropriate devices by calls to MTAPE. Initialization, if requested, is performed on the results or intermediate tape. A list of the selected options is then produced. Both GLOCOM and SECCOM common blocks are used by SECRDR.

3. Input Description

Input data is read from unit READIN in GLOCOM which is either CRDRDR, the card reader, or KEYBD, the console keyboard, when cards are typed in by the user. This selection is accomplished by the LARSYS system.

4. Output Description

Output is written to both PRNTR, the printer, and TYPEWR,

the console device. A variety of error messages is produced by SECRDR, and brief list follows:

ERROR IN TAPE OR FILE SPECIFICATION-TYPE CORRECT CARD

A non-numeric character was entered as either a tape or file number.

ERROR IN PARAMETER VALUE SPECIFICATION-TYPE CORRECT CARD

A non-numeric character was specified as the cell size, cell selection, or annexation value.

YOU HAVE ENTERED X SYMBOLS. THE MAXIMUM ALLOWED IS 60. EXCESS SYMBOLS WILL NOT BE USED.

The maximum number of symbols that can be stored is 60.

Only the first 60 can be used.

CELL SIZE MUST BE GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO TWO-DEFAULT OF 2

ASSUMED-TYPE CORRECT CARD

The CELL SIZE (X) parameter cannot be less than 2. A corrected card must be supplied.

CELL SELECTION PARAMETER MUST BE GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO ZERO-TYPE CORRECT CARD

The CELL SELECT (X) entry cannot be negative, a new card is requested.

ANNEXATION THRESHOLD MUST BE NON-NEGATIVE. TYPE A CORRECTED ANNEXATION THRESHOLD CARD.

The THRES specified is negative. The user is requested to correct the error.

BOTH SINGULAR CELL AND CLASSIFICATION MAPS REQUESTED. ONLY OBJECT MAP WILL BE PRODUCED

Only one map can be produced during annexation. If both are requested, only the singular cell map will be printed.

REPRODUCIBILITY OF THE
ORIGINAL PAGE IS POOR

NO INTERMEDIATE TAPE SUPPLIED FOR OPTIONS INTERMEDIATE. TYPE
IN INTERMEDIATE CARD

When requesting that processing start from an intermediate
tape, an intermediate tape number must be specified.
INTERMEDIATE FILE OR INITIALIZE MUST BE SPECIFIED. TYPE
ADDITIONAL INTERMEDIATE CARD

When producing an intermediate tape, some indication of
file number must be given.
BOTH INTERMEDIATE TAPE AND RESULTS LOCATION SPECIFIED WITHOUT
OPTIONS INTERMEDIATE-JOB TERMINATED

It is impossible to determine which part of the classifi-
cation should be performed when this set of options is
supplied. Execution is terminated.
EITHER INTERMEDIATE TAPE OR RESULTS LOCATION MUST BE SPECIFIED
WITHOUT OPTIONS INTERMEDIATE. TYPE IN ADDITIONAL CARD

Some output file is needed for processing. Additional
information is requested.
EITHER RESULTS FILE OR INITIALIZE MUST BE REQUESTED. TYPE IN
ADDITIONAL RESULTS CARD

When producing a results tape, some indication of file
number must be given.
NO RESULTS DESTINATION SPECIFIED-TYPE IN RESULTS CARD
Either tape and file or disk must be specified when results
will be produced. Additional information is requested.
BOTH RESULTS TAPE PARAMETERS AND DISK SPECIFIED-FUNCTION
TERMINATED

Either tape or disk can be selected for results but not
both.

BOTH FILE AND INITIALIZE REQUESTED FOR INTERMEDIATE TAPE-
FILE REQUEST IGNORED

The intermediate output tape is initialized. Only file
1 can be initialized.

BOTH FILE AND INITIALIZE REQUESTED FOR RESULTS TAPE-FILE
REQUEST IGNORED

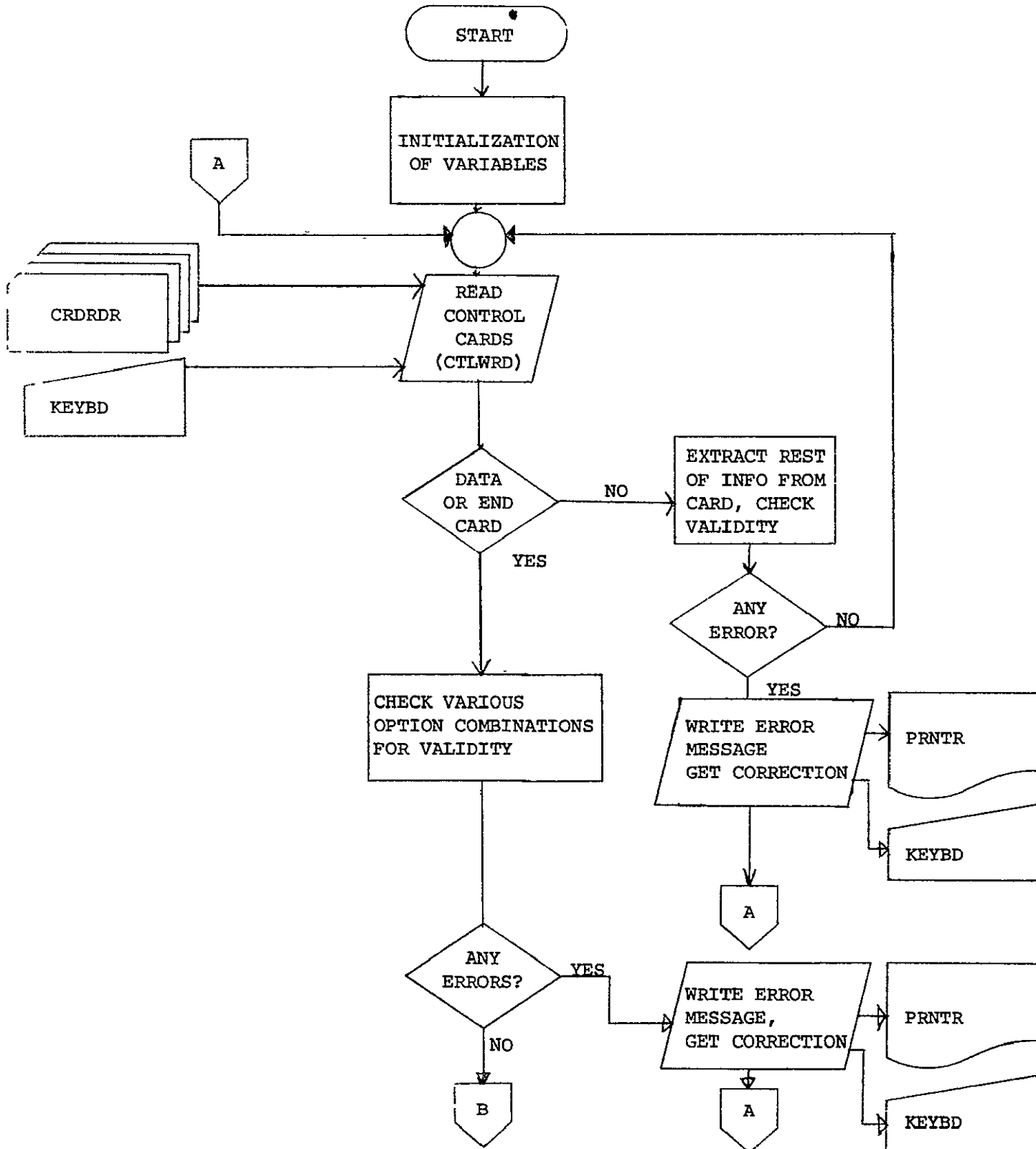
The results tape is initialized. Only file 1 can be
initialized.

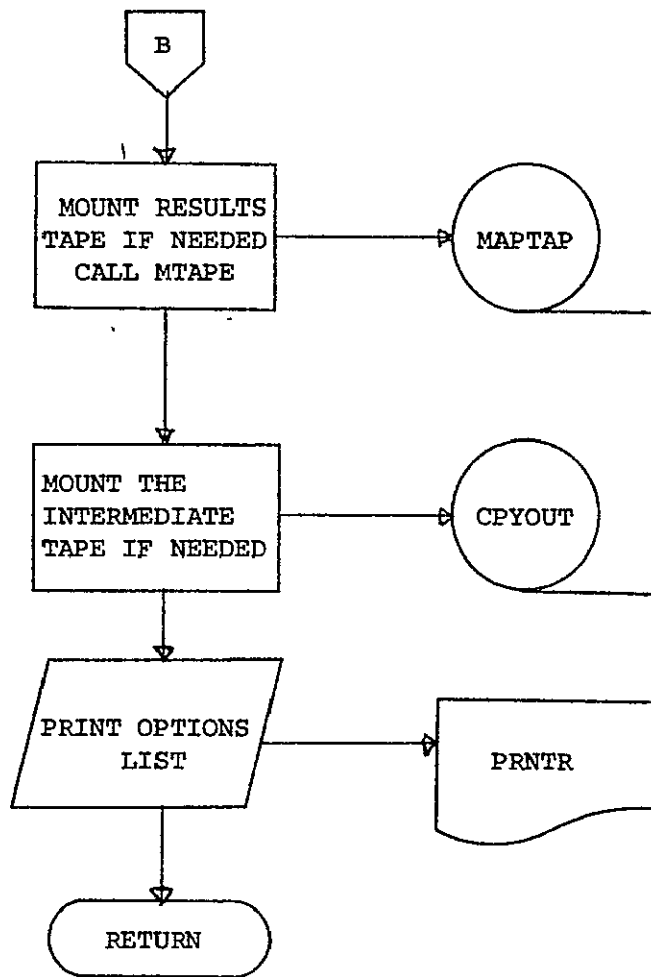
In addition to these messages, the list of options selected
is printed on the unit PRNTR.

5. Supplemental Information

Common blocks GLOCOM and SECCOM are used by SECRDR.

REPRODUCIBILITY OF THE ORIGINAL PAGE IS POOR





REPRODUCIBILITY OF THE ORIGINAL PAGE IS POOR

FORTRAN IV G LEVEL 20.7 SECRDR DATE = 77129 15018006 PAGE 0001

```
FILE SECRDR
C SECRDR LARS XXXX
C SECRDR - CONTROL CARD READER FOR SUPERVISED ECHO
0001 SUBROUTINE SECRDR
0002 IMPLICIT INTEGER * 4 (A-Z)
0003 COMMON /GLCCOM/ BLANK, CARDI(20), CHKOUT, COPFIL, CLASSR, CLASSX,
1 DUPLP, DUPRIN, ERRMSG, FBPNT,
2 FILES, FLDBND, HDATA, HEAD(88), ID(200), IMAGEX,
3 IWRK, KEYID, MATAP, MAXCHA, MAXCLS,
4 PAESI, PNCM, PDINT, PRESUZ, PRNTR, READIN,
5 RSTRT, RUNFIL, RUNTAB(10),
6 SDATA, SEPAR, SEPPDS, SPARE(10), TEMPAS(30),
7 TPSTAT(1), TPLDIX, TYPENR,
8 TOP, ARRAY(12500)
0004 REAL * 4 FROCAL(5,30)
0005 INTEGER * 4 COENT(116), DATE(5), HED1(16), HED2(16), TIME(5)
0006 LOGICAL * 4 CHKOUT
0007 LOGICAL * 1 BLANK1
0008 EQUIVALENCE (DASV, ID(1)), (ICURR, ID(3)), (FROCAL(1), ID(5)),
0009 (HED1(1), HEAD(8)), (DATE(1), HED1(2)), (HED2(1), HEAD(39)),
0010 (TIME(1), HEAD(50)), (COENT(1), HEAD(72)),
1 (MATAP, TPSTAT(1)), (ICENT(1), HEAD(72)),
2 (IPESCR, TPSTAT(2)), (DUPIN, TPSTAT(3)), (DASTAT, TPSTAT(4)),
3 (COPSE, TPSTAT(5)), (TRADUT, TPSTAT(6)),
4 (BLANK, BLANK2, BLANK1)
0011 COMMON /SECCOM/ BUFRDZ, CSELEC, CSET(3,30), CSET3(3,30), THRES, CELSZ,
1 CELTH, IMPDI(1), INPUT, INTAP, INTFIL, JPTS, LINES, NDC(2), NDFE(1),
2 NDFE2, NDFE3, NDFE4, NDFE5, NDFE6, NDFE7, NDFE8, NDFE9, NDFE10, NDFE11,
3 NDFE12, NDFE13, NDFE14, NDFE15, NDFE16, NDFE17, NDFE18, NDFE19, NDFE20,
4 NDFE21, NDFE22, NDFE23, NDFE24, NDFE25, NDFE26, NDFE27, NDFE28, NDFE29,
5 NDFE30, NDFE31, NDFE32, NDFE33, NDFE34, NDFE35, NDFE36, NDFE37, NDFE38,
6 NDFE39, NDFE40, NDFE41, NDFE42, NDFE43, NDFE44, NDFE45, NDFE46, NDFE47,
7 NDFE48, NDFE49, NDFE50, NDFE51, NDFE52, NDFE53, NDFE54, NDFE55, NDFE56,
8 NDFE57, NDFE58, NDFE59, NDFE60, NDFE61, NDFE62, NDFE63, NDFE64, NDFE65,
9 NDFE66, NDFE67, NDFE68, NDFE69, NDFE70, NDFE71, NDFE72, NDFE73, NDFE74,
10 NDFE75, NDFE76, NDFE77, NDFE78, NDFE79, NDFE80, NDFE81, NDFE82, NDFE83,
11 NDFE84, NDFE85, NDFE86, NDFE87, NDFE88, NDFE89, NDFE90, NDFE91, NDFE92,
12 NDFE93, NDFE94, NDFE95, NDFE96, NDFE97, NDFE98, NDFE99, NDFE100,
11 REAL * 4 CSELEC, CSET, CSET3, THRES
0013 INTEGER * 2 CSEL, CSEL3, FETVEC, FETVC3, POLPTR, POLSTK
0014 LOGICAL * 1 CDFLAG, CLSMAP, CSET1, OBJMAP, PHASE1, PHASE2, POLM1,
1 PRSTAT
C LOCAL VARIABLE DEFINITION
0015 REAL * 4 RWORK(60)
0016 INTEGER * 4 SUPLST(12), TAPLST(4), CELLST(2), ANLST, OPTLST,
1 PRNLT(3), CRDLST, IWORK(60)
0017 LOGICAL * 1 LWORK(1), LSYM(1)
0018 EQUIVALENCE (IWORK(1), LWORK(1), RWCRK(1)), (LSYM(1), SYM(1))
0019 DATA SUPLST/'RESU', 'INTE', 'CELL', 'ANNE', 'OPTI', 'PRIN', 'CLAS',
1 'CARD', 'SYMB', 'CHAM', 'DATA', 'END'
0020 DATA TAPLST/'TAPE', 'FILE', 'INIT', 'DISK'
0021 DATA CELLST/'ST', 'SELE'
0022 DATA ANLST/'INRE', 'GPELST', 'INTE', 'CRDLST', 'READ'
0023 DATA PRNLT/'SING', 'CLAS', 'STAT'
C INITIALIZATION
```

FORTRAN IV G LEVEL 20.7 SECRDR DATE = 77129 15018006 PAGE 0002

```
FILE SECRDR
C STOPFG = 0
0024 OUTPUT = 0
0025 SWMOT = 0
0026 NOPDOL = 0
0027 CSELEC = 0
0028 CELMTR = 0
0029 OPTINT = 0
0030 ROFAPE = -1
0031 ROFINI = 0
0032 INTFAR = -1
0033 INTFIL = -1
0034 INTIN = 0
0035 THRES = 0
0036 NDFE(1) = 0
0037 DD TO J = 1, 30
0038 CSEL(1) = 0
0039 FETVC(1) = 0
0040 DD TO J = 1, 30
0041 CSET(1, J) = 0
0042 CSET(1, J) = 0
0043 CSET(1, J) = 0
0044 CSET(1, J) = 0
0045 CONTINUE
0046 DD 30 I = 1, 60
0047 SYM(I) = STAMTX(I)
0048 POLSTK(I) = 0
0049 POLM1(I) = .TRUE.
0050 POLPTR(I) = 0
0051 CONTINUE
0052 PHASE1 = .FALSE.
0053 PHASE2 = .FALSE.
0054 CLSMAP = .FALSE.
0055 OBJMAP = .FALSE.
0056 PRSTAT = .FALSE.
0057 PRSTAT = .FALSE.
0058
C BEGIN CONTROL CARD PROCESSING
0059 IF (COPPUT .EQ. 2) WRITE (TYPEVR, 50)
0060 50 FORMAT(1,'***' TYPE IN SUPERVISED ECHO CONTROL CARDS (SECRDR)
1)
0061 ERROR = 0
0062 ASSIGN 100 TO GOVEC
0063 90 GO TO GOVEC(100, 1100)
0064 CALL CTRWRCOR(CCL, SUPLST, I2, CODE, READIN, ERROR)
0065 IF (CODE .EQ. 1) SPARE(2) = 1
0066 IF (ERROR .EQ. 4) CALL RTMAIN
0067 IF (ERROR .EQ. 2) CALL ERPRNT(139, 'STOP')
0068 GO TO (200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 850, 900, 1000, 1100, 1050), CODE
C ERROR ON CONTROL CARD
0069 110 WRITE (TYPEVR, 9110) CARD
0070 9110 FORMAT(5X, Z044)
0071 115 CALL ERPRNT (ERRNUM, 'GD')
0072 120 IF (ERRCOR .NE. 3) ERRCOR = 1
0073 GO TO 100
C RESULTS CARD
0074 200 ENTRY = 2
0075 GO TO 310
C INTERMEDIATE TAPE CARD
0076 300 ENTRY = 1
0077 310 LSTSZ = 2 + ENTRY
0078 315 IF (CODE .EQ. 72) GO TO 90
0079 CALL ILPRM (CARD, CCL, TAPLST, 4, CODE, C120)
0080 GO TO (320, 330, 340, 350), CODE
C TAPE SPECIFICATION
0081 320 VECSZ = 1
0082 CALL IVAL (CARD, COL, IWORK, VECSZ, 4321)
```

```

FORTRAN IV G LEVEL 20.7          SECRR4         DATE = 77129         15018006         PAGE 0003
FILE SECRRD
0083          IF (VECSZ .EQ. 0) GO TO 321          SUP01530
0084          IF (ENRNY .EQ. 1) INTTAP = IWORK(1)  SUP01540
0085          IF (ENRNY .EQ. 2) INTTAP = IWORK(1)  SUP01550
0086          GO TO 315                             SUP01560
0087          ERROR ON TAPE SPECIFICATION          SUP01570
0088          321 WRITE (TYPEPR,9348) CARD          SUP01580
0089          WRITE (PRNTR,9348) CARD             SUP01590
0090          9348 FORMAT('X,20A4//7X,'E** ERROR IN TAPE OR FILE SPECIFICATION - SUP01600
          TYPE CORRECT CARD (SECRRD)')          SUP01610
          GO TO 120                               SUP01620
          FILE SPECIFICATION                     SUP01630
          330 VECSZ = 1                          SUP01640
          CALL FVAL(CARD,COL,IWORK,VECSZ,6321)   SUP01650
          IF (VECSZ .EQ. 0) GO TO 321           SUP01660
          IF (ENRNY .EQ. 1) INTTAP = IWORK(1)  SUP01670
          IF (ENRNY .EQ. 2) INTTAP = IWORK(1)  SUP01680
          GO TO 315                             SUP01690
          INITIALIZE REQUEST                    SUP01700
          340 IF (ENRNY .EQ. 1) INTINT = 1      SUP01710
          IF (ENRNY .EQ. 2) ROINIT = 1         SUP01720
          GO TO 315                             SUP01730
          RESULTS DISK                          SUP01740
          350 OUTPUT = CLASSR                  SUP01750
          GO TO 315                             SUP01760
          CELL CARD                             SUP01770
          400 IF (COL EQ. 72) GO TO 90          SUP01780
          CALL CTLPRN(CARD,COL,CELLST,2,CODE,&120) SUP01790
          GO TO (410,420), CODE                SUP01800
          CELL SIZE                             SUP01810
          410 VECSZ = 1                          SUP01820
          CALL FVAL(CARD,COL,IWORK,VECSZ,6411) SUP01830
          CELSWH = IWORK(1)                    SUP01840
          GO TO 400                             SUP01850
          ERRJR                                 SUP01860
          411 WRITE (TYPEPR,9411) CARD          SUP01870
          WRITE (PRNTR,9411) CARD             SUP01880
          9411 FORMAT('X,20A4//7X,'E** ERROR IN PARAMETER VALUE SPECIFICATION SUP01890
          TYPE CORRECT CARD (SECRRD)')          SUP01900
          GO TO 120                               SUP01910
          CELL SELECTION PARM                   SUP01920
          420 VECSZ = 1                          SUP01930
          CALL FVAL(CARD,COL,RWORK,VECSZ,6411) SUP01940
          CSELEC = RWORK(1)                    SUP01950
          GO TO 400                             SUP01960
          ANNEXATION CARD                       SUP01970
          500 IF (COL EQ. 72) GO TO 90          SUP01980
          CALL CTLPRN(CARD,COL,ANNST,1,CODE,&120) SUP01990
          VECSZ = 1                             SUP02000
          CALL FVAL(CARD,COL,RWORK,VECSZ,6411) SUP02010
          THRES = RWORK(1)                      SUP02020
          GO TO 500                             SUP02030
          OPTIONS CARD                           SUP02040
          600 IF (COL EQ. 72) GO TO 90          SUP02050
          CALL CTLPRN(CARD,COL,OPTLST,1,CODE,&120) SUP02060
          OPTINT = 1                            SUP02070
          SUP02080
          SUP02090
          SUP02100
          SUP02110
          SUP02120
          SUP02130
          SUP02140
          SUP02150
          SUP02160
          SUP02170
          SUP02180
          SUP02190
          SUP02200
          SUP02210
          SUP02220
          SUP02230
          SUP02240
          SUP02250
          SUP02260
          SUP02270
          SUP02280
    
```

```

FORTRAN IV G LEVEL 20.7          SECRR4         DATE = 77129         15018006         PAGE 0004
FILE SECRRD
          GO TO 600                             SUP02290
          PRINT CARD                            SUP02300
          700 IF (COL EQ. 72) GO TO 90          SUP02310
          CALL CTLPRN(CARD,COL,PRNLS,3,CODE,&120) SUP02320
          IF (CODE EQ. 1) CSWAP = .TRUE.        SUP02330
          IF (CODE EQ. 2) CLSWAP = .TRUE.       SUP02340
          IF (CODE EQ. 3) PASTAT = .TRUE.       SUP02350
          GO TO 700                             SUP02360
          CLASSES CARD                          SUP02370
          800 CALL POLSGN (POLNAM,POLPTR,POLSTK,POLNMI,NOPOL,STKPTR,COL,CODE, SUP02380
          1,&810)                                SUP02390
          GO TO 90                              SUP02400
          ERROR ON CLASSES CARD                 SUP02410
          810 STOPPG = 1                        SUP02420
          CALL ERPAN (341,'GDI',&90)           SUP02430
          CARDS READSTATS                       SUP02440
          850 IF (COL EQ. 72) GO TO 90          SUP02450
          CALL CTLPRN(CARD,COL,'READ',1,CODE,&120) SUP02460
          COFLAG = .TRUE.                      SUP02470
          GO TO 850                             SUP02480
          SYMBOLS CARD                           SUP02490
          900 I = 34                            SUP02500
          CALL SCDVAL(CARD,COL,WORK,I,&940)     SUP02510
          K = SYMNT + 1                         SUP02520
          IF (K GT. 60) GO TO 950              SUP02530
          DO 905 J = 1, I                       SUP02540
          905 LSYN(SYMNT+J)*4) = LWORK(I+J-3)  SUP02550
          SYMNT = K                             SUP02560
          GO TO 90                              SUP02570
          940 ERRNUM = &47                      SUP02580
          GO TO 110                             SUP02590
          TOO MANY SYMBOLS SPECIFIED            SUP02600
          950 WRITE (TYPEPR,9950)X             SUP02610
          WRITE (PRNTR,9950)X                  SUP02620
          9950 FORMAT('10073 YOU HAVE ENTERED',I3,' SYMBOLS. THE MAXIMUM ALLOWED SUP02630
          IS 60./7X), EXCESS SYMBOLS WILL NOT BE USED (SECRRD)') SUP02640
          GO TO 502                             SUP02650
          CHANNELS CARD                          SUP02660
          1000 CALL CHANEL(CARD,COL,NCR,CSEL3,CSET3,FETVC3,&1070) SUP02670
          DO 1060 I = 1,3                       SUP02680
          1060 DO 1060 J = 1,30                 SUP02690
          IF (CSET3(I,J) .NE. -50000) CSET3(I,J) = .TRUE. SUP02700
          NOFET3 = NCR                          SUP02710
          GO TO 1070                            SUP02720
          1070 ERRNUM = 171                     SUP02730
          GO TO 110                             SUP02740
          DATA OR END CARD                      SUP02750
          1050 SPARE(2) = 1                     SUP02760
          1100 IF (STOPPG EQ. 1) CALL RTMAIN    SUP02770
          CHECK IF NUMBER OF CHAN GT D          SUP02780
          IF (NOFET3 GT. 0) GO TO 1120         SUP02790
          ERRNUM = 363                          SUP02800
          ASSIGH = 1100 TO GOVEC               SUP02810
          ERRCDR = 3                            SUP02820
          GO TO 115                             SUP02830
          CELL SIZE GT D IF SPECIFIED           SUP02840
          SUP02850
          SUP02860
          SUP02870
          SUP02880
          SUP02890
          SUP02900
          SUP02910
          SUP02920
          SUP02930
          SUP02940
          SUP02950
          SUP02960
          SUP02970
          SUP02980
          SUP02990
          SUP03000
          SUP03010
          SUP03020
          SUP03030
          SUP03040
    
```

REPRODUCIBILITY OF THE ORIGINAL PAGE IS POOR

FORTRAN IV G LEVEL 20 7 SECRDRG DATE = 77129 15018006 PAGE 0005

```
FILE SECRDR
C 1120 IF (.CELWTH .GE. 2) GO TO 1145
C 1125 ASSIGN 1100 TO GOVEC
C 1125 ERRCOR = 1
C 1125 GO TO 100
C BOTH MAPS
C 1145 IF (.NOT. CLSMAP .OR. .NOT. DBJNAP) GO TO 1150
C 1145 WRITE (TYPEWR,91145)
C 91145 FORMAT('E**' SINGULAR CELL AND CLASSIFICATION MAPS REQUESTED
C 1145 ID = ONLY SINGULAR CELL MAP*79X* WILL BE PRODUCED (SECRDR)')
C 1145 CLSNAP = .FALSE.
C *****
C BEGIN TAPE PARAMETER CHECKING FOR RESULTS AND INTERMEDIATE TAPE
C *****
C 1150 IF (.OPTINT .NE. 0) PHASE2 = .TRUE.
C 1150 IF (.OPTINT .EQ. 0 .AND. ROTAPE .EQ. -1 .AND. OUTPUT .EQ. 0) PHASE1 =
C 1150 .TRUE.
C 1150 IF (.OPTINT .NE. 0 .OR. (ROTAPE .EQ. -1 .AND. OUTPUT .EQ. 0))
C 1150 PHASE1 = .TRUE.
C 1150 PHASE2 = .TRUE.
C 1151 CONTINUE
C CSELEC GE 0
C 1130 IF (.CSELEC .GE. 0 .OR. .NOT. PHASE1) GO TO 1140
C 1130 WRITE (TYPEWR,91130)
C 1130 WRITE (PRNTR,91130)
C 91130 FORMAT('E**' CELL SELECTION PARAMETER MUST BE GREATER THAN OR =
C 1130 /8X* EQUAL TO ZERO - TYPE CORRECT CARD (SECRDR)')
C 1130 GO TO 1125
C CHECK FOR ANN GT 0
C 1140 IF (.THRES .GT. 0 .OR. .NOT. PHASE2) GO TO 1152
C 1140 WRITE (TYPEWR,91140)
C 1140 WRITE (PRNTR,91140)
C 91140 FORMAT('E**' ANNEXATION THRESHOLD MUST BE NON-NEGATIVE.*
C 1140 /8X* TYPE A CORRECTED ANNEXATION THRESHOLD CARD (SECRDR)')
C 1140 GO TO 1125
C TAPE PARAMS
C 1152 IF (.PHASE1 .AND. PHASE2) GO TO 1600
C 1152 IF (.INITAP .NE. -1) GO TO 1155
C 1152 WRITE (TYPEWR,91150)
C 1152 WRITE (PRNTR,91150)
C 91150 FORMAT('E**' NO INTERMEDIATE TAPE SUPPLIED OR
C 1150 /8X* OPTIONS INTERMEDIATE.*78X* TYPE IN INTERMEDIATE CARD (SECRDR)')
C 1150 GO TO 1125
C CHECK FOR INTERMEDIATE FILE OR INIT
C 1155 IF (.INITAP .NE. -1 .OR. .INITINT .NE. 0) GO TO 1560
C 1155 WRITE (TYPEWR,91155)
C 1155 WRITE (PRNTR,91155)
C 91155 FORMAT('E**' INTERMEDIATE FILE OR INITIALIZE MUST BE SPECIFIED
C 1155 /8X* TYPE ADDITIONAL INTERMEDIATE CARD (SECRDR)')
C 1155 GO TO 1125
C CHECK FOR INTERMEDIATE TAPE FOR OUTPUT AND BOTH FILE AND INIT
C *****
```

FORTRAN IV G LEVEL 20 7 SECRDRG DATE = 77129 15018006 PAGE 0006

```
FILE SECRDR
C 1560 IF (.NOT. PHASE1 .OR. .INTFIL .EQ. -1 .OR. .INTINT .EQ. 0)
C 1560 GO TO 1600
C 1560 WRITE (TYPEWR,91560)
C 1560 WRITE (PRNTR,91560)
C 91560 FORMAT('E**' BOTH FILE AND INITIALIZE REQUESTED FOR INTERMEDIATE
C 1560 IE TAPE = /8X* FILE REQUEST IGNORED (SECRDR)')
C 1560 INTFIL = -1
C CHECK FOR BOTH INT AND RESULTS
C 1600 IF (.INITAP .EQ. -1 .OR. (ROTAPE .EQ. -1 .AND. OUTPUT .EQ. 0) .OR. .OPTINT .NE.
C 1600 .OR. .OPTINT .EQ. 0) GO TO 2100
C 1600 WRITE (TYPEWR,92000)
C 1600 WRITE (PRNTR,92000)
C 92000 FORMAT('E**' BOTH INTERMEDIATE TAPE AND RESULTS LOCATION SPECIFIED
C 1600 WITHOUT OPTIONS*79X* INTERMEDIATE - JOB TERMINATED (SECRDR)')
C 1600 GO TO 1125
C CALL RTMAIN
C SEE IF EITHER TAPE WAS REQUESTED
C 2100 IF (.INITAP .NE. -1 .OR. ROTAPE .NE. -1 .OR. OUTPUT .NE. 0 .OR. .OPTINT .EQ. 1)
C 2100 GO TO 2200
C 2100 WRITE (TYPEWR,92100)
C 2100 WRITE (PRNTR,92100)
C 92100 FORMAT('E**' EITHER INTERMEDIATE TAPE OR RESULTS LOCATION MUST BE
C 2100 SPECIFIED WITHOUT /8X* OPTIONS INTERMEDIATE - TYPE IN ADDITIONAL
C 2100 IE CARD (SECRDR)')
C 2100 GO TO 1125
C CHECK FOR RESULTS IF NEEDED
C 2200 IF (.NOT. PHASE2) GO TO 4000
C 2200 IF (.ROTAPE .EQ. -1 .OR. .OUTPUT .NE. 0) GO TO 3050
C 2200 WRITE (TYPEWR,93000)
C 2200 WRITE (PRNTR,93000)
C 93000 FORMAT('E**' NO RESULTS DESTINATION SPECIFIED - TYPE IN RESULTS
C 2200 CARD (SECRDR)')
C 2200 GO TO 1125
C CHECK FOR FILE AND INIT
C 3050 IF (.ROFILE .EQ. -1 .AND. .ROINIT .EQ. 0) GO TO 3075
C 3050 WRITE (TYPEWR,93050)
C 3050 WRITE (PRNTR,93050)
C 93050 FORMAT('E**' EITHER RESULTS FILE OR INITIALIZE MUST BE
C 3050 /8X* REQUESTED /8X* TYPE IN ADDITIONAL RESULTS CARD (SECRDR)')
C 3050 GO TO 1125
C CHECK FOR BOTH FILE AND INIT SPECIFIED ON RESULTS REQUEST
C 3075 IF (.ROFILE .EQ. -1 .OR. .ROINIT .EQ. 0) GO TO 3100
C 3075 WRITE (TYPEWR,93075)
C 3075 WRITE (PRNTR,93075)
C 93075 FORMAT('E**' BOTH FILE AND INITIALIZE REQUESTED FOR RESULTS TAPE
C 3075 /8X* FILE REQUEST IGNORED (SECRDR)')
C 3075 ROFILE = -1
C CHECK FOR TAPE PARAM AND DISK
C 3100 IF (.OUTPUT .EQ. 0) GO TO 4000
C 3100 IF (.ROTAPE .EQ. -1 .AND. .ROFILE .EQ. -1 .AND. .ROINIT .EQ. 0) GO TO 4000
C 3100 WRITE (TYPEWR,93100)
C 3100 WRITE (PRNTR,93100)
C 93100 FORMAT('E**' BOTH RESULTS TAPE PARAMETERS AND DISK SPECIFIED - F
C 3100UNCTION TERMINATED (SECRDR)')
C 3100 CALL RTMAIN
C 4000 IF (.OUTPUT .EQ. 0) OUTPUT = MAPTAP
C 4000 IF (.CMKOUT) RETURN
C MOUNT TAPES - RESULT
C IF (.NOT. PHASE2 .OR. .OUTPUT .EQ. .CLASSR) GO TO 4200
C IF (.ROINIT .EQ. 1) ROFILE = 0
C CALL RTAPE(ROTAPE,ROFILE,1)
C IF (.ROFILE .EQ. 0) GO TO 4200
```

```

FORTRAN IV G LEVEL 20.7          SECRDR          DATE = 77129          1501806          PAGE 0007
FILE SECRDR
0256          RQFILE = IABS(RQFILE)          SUP04570
0257          A100 ERACDR = 1          SUP04580
0258          ASSIGN I100 TO GDVEC          SUP04590
0259          GO TO 100          SUP04600
          C INTERMEDIATE TAPE          SUP04610
          C          SUP04620
0260          IF (PHASE1 .AND. PHASE2) GO TO 4300          SUP04630
0261          MODE = 1          SUP04640
0262          IF (PHASE2) MODE = 2          SUP04650
0263          IF (INTINI .NE. 0 .AND. PHASE1) INTFIL = 0          SUP04660
0264          CALL NTAPE(INTIAP,INTFIL,MODE)          SUP04670
0265          IF (INTFIL .EQ. 0) GO TO 4300          SUP04680
0266          INTFIL = IABS(INTFIL)          SUP04690
0267          GO TO 4100          SUP04700
          C          SUP04710
          C          SUP04720
          C          SUP04730
          C          SUP04740
          C          SUP04750
0268          IF (INTFIL .EQ. 0) INTFIL = 1          SUP04760
0269          IF (RQFILE .EQ. 0) RQFILE = 1          SUP04770
0270          WRITE (PRNTR,94300)          SUP04780
0271          94300 FORMAT('O YOU HAVE SELECTED THE FOLLOWING SUPERVISED ECHO OPTIONS')          SUP04790
          C          SUP04800
0272          IF (CDFLAG) WRITE (PRNTR,94301)          SUP04810
0273          94301 FORMAT('USE STATISTICS FROM CONTROL CARD DECK')          SUP04820
0274          IF (CLSWAP) WRITE (PRNTR,94302)          SUP04830
0275          94302 FORMAT('PRINT CLASSIFICATION RESULTS MAP')          SUP04840
0276          IF (OBJMAP) WRITE (PRNTR,94303)          SUP04850
0277          94303 FORMAT('PRINT SINGULAR CELL MAP')          SUP04860
0278          IF (PHASE1) WRITE (PRNTR,94304)          SUP04870
0279          94304 FORMAT('PERFORM INITIAL CELL PROCESSING OF AREA')          SUP04880
0280          IF (PHASE2) WRITE (PRNTR,94305)          SUP04890
0281          94305 FORMAT('PERFORM CELL ANNEXATION AND PRODUCE CLASSIFICATION RESULTS')          SUP04900
          C          SUP04910
          C          SUP04920
          C          SUP04930
          C          SUP04940
0282          IF (PRSTAT) WRITE (PRNTR,94306)          SUP04950
0283          94306 FORMAT('PRINT MULTISPECTRAL STATISTICS USED')          SUP04960
0284          RETURN          SUP04970
0285          END          SUP04980

```

MODULE IDENTIFICATION

Module Name: SECINT Function Name: SECSUP

Purpose: Initiator routine for Supervised ECHO classifier.

System/Language: CMS/Fortran

Author: P.D. Alenduff Date: 4/27/77

Latest Revisor: _____ Date: _____

MODULE ABSTRACT

SECINT carries out required initialization of the rest of variables used by SECSUP and finishes reading any data cards as well as the statistics to be used with the processor. In addition to the array allocation performed, some option information is printed and a loop is entered that carries out the desired stages of classification for each area to be classified.

1. Module Usage

SECINT

CALL SECINT

The program SECINT is called with no arguments. Any variables to be used or changed are contained in common blocks GLOCOM and SECCOM, both required by SECINT. All information required to perform the classification is gathered by SECINT from the appropriate source (ie., statistics and areas to be classified) and array allocation is carried out using variables supplied to common block SECCOM by the control card reader SECRDR. Statistics are reduced by calling REDSAV to save statistics for only classes and channels requested and statistics information is printed by calling SECPRT. Initial records are then written to the output device. A loop is entered and, for each area to be classified, a sequence of tests is performed. If multispectral data is required, the correct run is requested and existence of requested channels is confirmed. Further allocation is performed and SECH01 is called to perform the needed processing for the area.

2. Internal Description

The first information handled by SECINT is the statistics file. If processing is starting from an intermediate tape, records 1 and 2 are read from the intermediate tape to re-establish information used in initial processing such as channels selected and calibration used, and classes selected and pooling requested. The statistics file is then read from the

tape and written onto the unit SDATA, the statistics file on disk. The next card is checked for an "end" card and if any area description cards are required, the function is terminated.

Otherwise, CLASSX, the storage disk file for all classification areas for this file, is rewound and processing loops until all areas are stored on disk. Some initial allocation is then performed as array storage is set up for the covariance and mean matrices for the entire statistics file on disk. REDSTA transfers the file into memory. CLSCHK and FETCHK then check for fatal errors in selection of pooling and channels. The addresses of reduced arrays for storing only needed information are then computed and REDSAV reduces the information to that required.

Initial records are then produced and written to OUTPUT. The entire statistics file from SDATA is then transferred to the output file, and SECPRT is called to print the statistics information, if requested, and to produce the record type 4 with covariance and means matrices of the classes. A loop is then started and executed once for each area to be classified. If processing begins with the data type, the correct input run is requested and calibration information is established. If processing begins with an intermediate type, all areas on the tape in this file are used. Field size and the allocation of all other arrays used by SECHOL are calculated. Then a record type 5, area identification record, is produced and SECHOL is called once for each area to be processed. When finished, the

final record is written to the output device.

3. Input Description

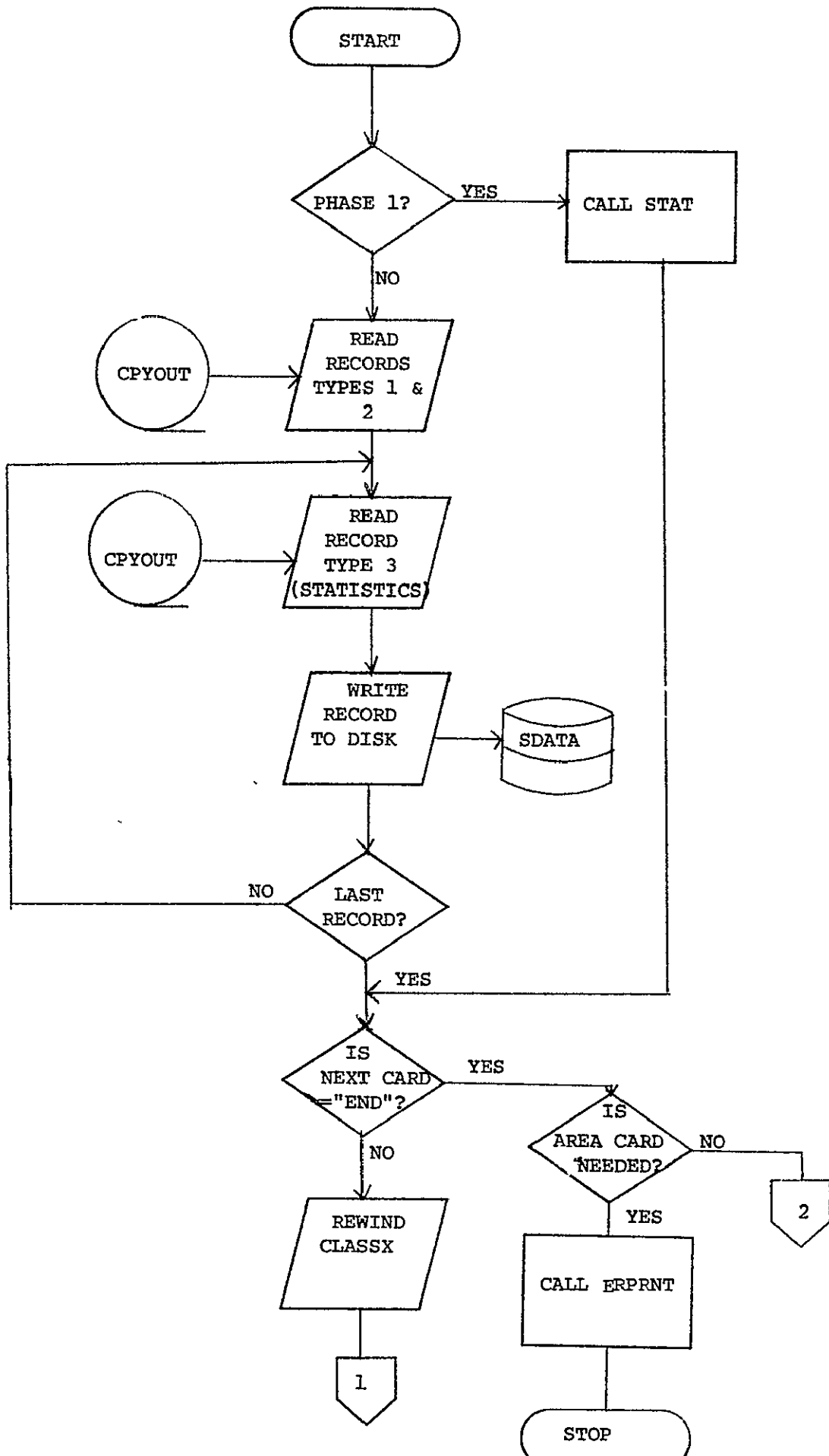
Input cell information for SECINT is read from CPYOUT if an intermediate tape is requested as the starting point of processing. The format is identical to that of a classification results file. SDATA, the statistics file on disk is also read to be copied into the output file. CLASSX, the areas to be classified as stored on disk, is also used to store the list of areas to be processed.

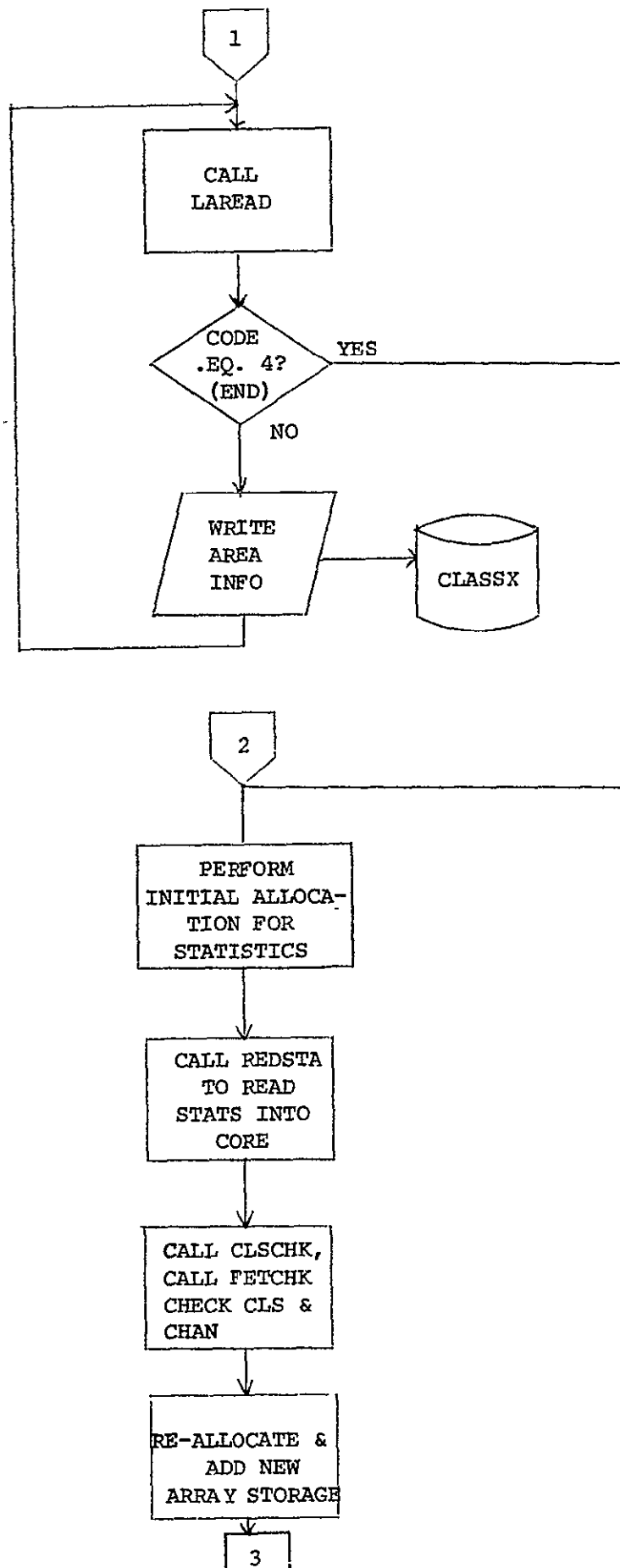
4. Output Description

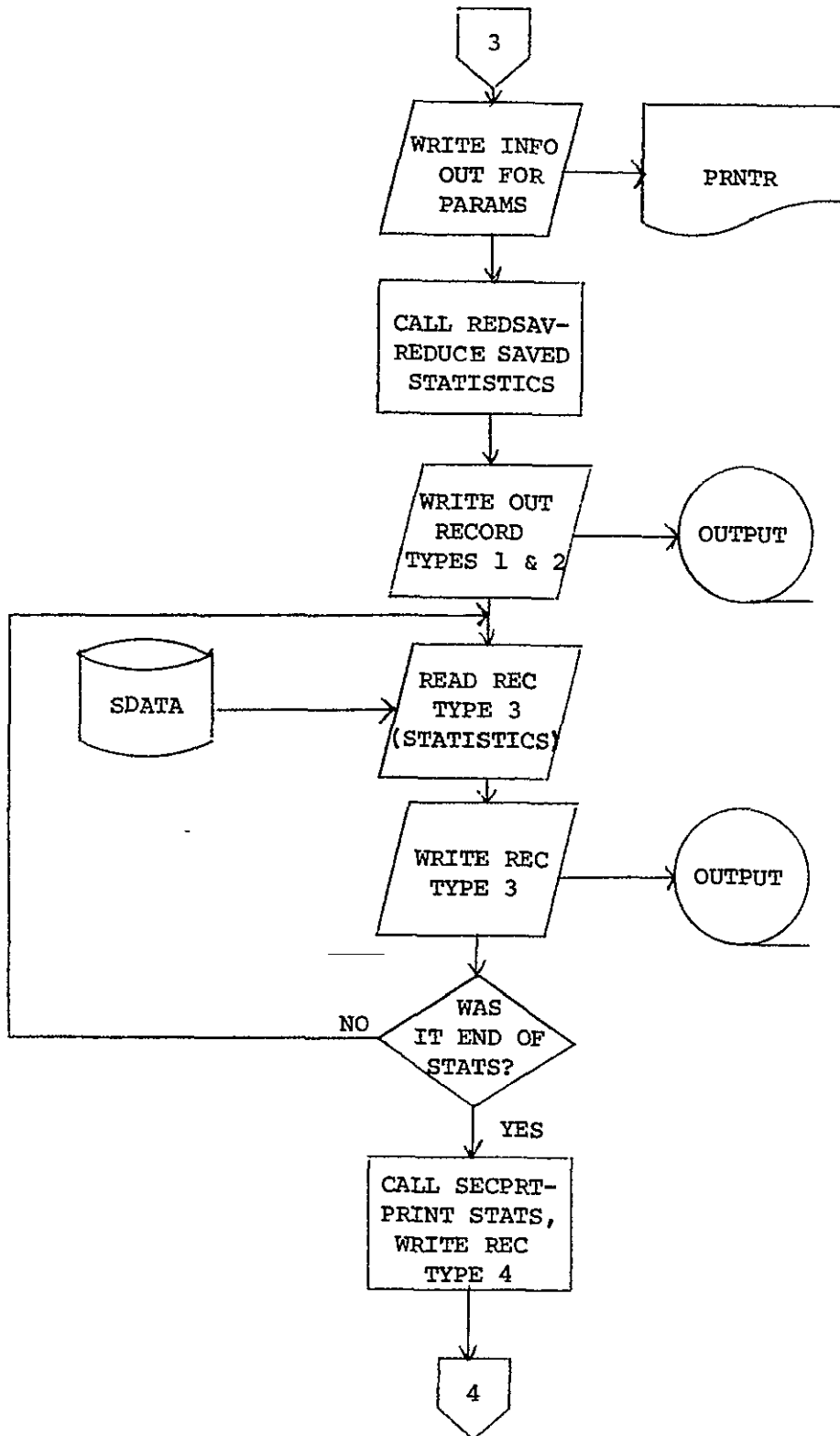
A copy of the statistics file is written to SDATA from the intermediate tape is used as input. CLASSX is written as the list of areas to be classified. The PRNTR is used for messages and output information. The file OUTPUT is the result of processing with the same format as a classification results file.

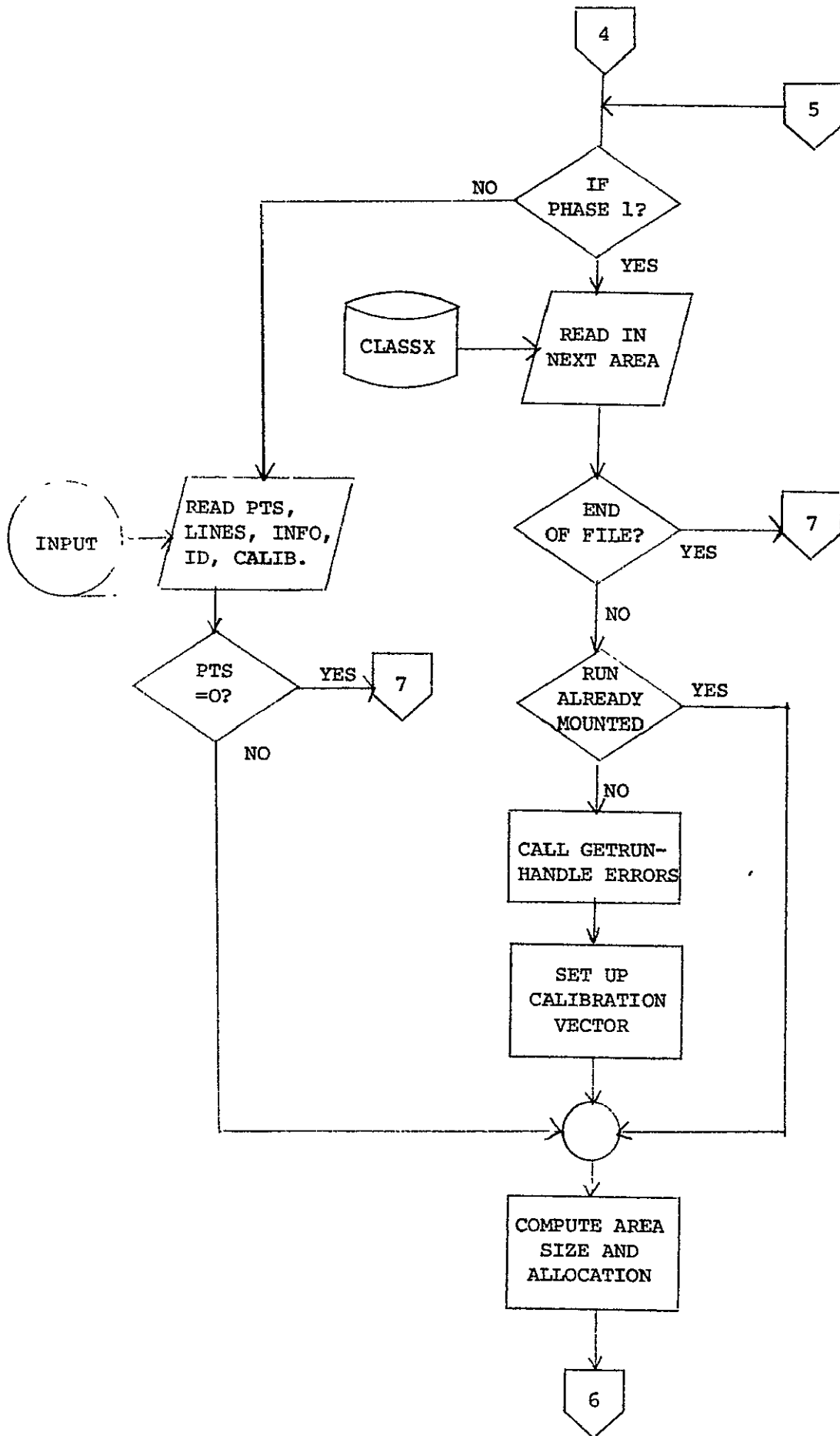
5. Supplemental Information

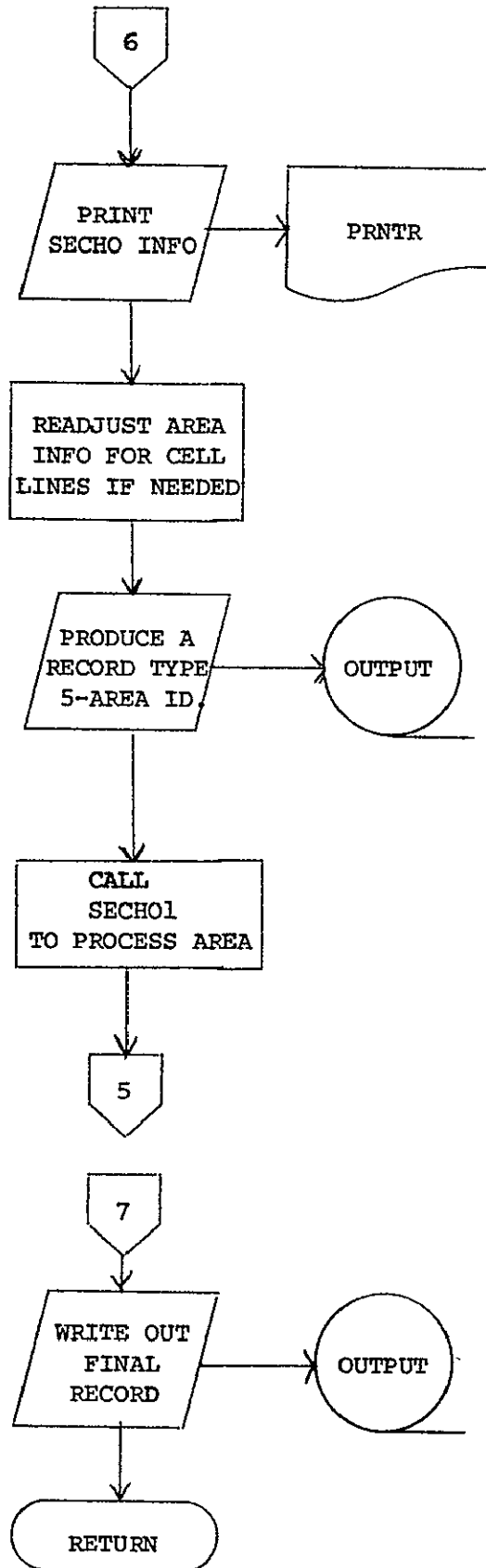
This program uses common blocks GLOCOM and SECCOM. See LARSYS Systems Manual for classification results file format.











FILE SECINT

```

C   SECINT   LARS   XXXX
C   *****
C   PERFORM ECHO SUPERVISED VERSION ON AREA
C   *****
C   WRITTEN 03/4/77 BY P.D. ALENDUFF
C   *****
0001  SUBROUTINE SECINT
0002  IMPLICIT INTEGER * 4 (A-Z)
C
0003  COMMON /GLCCOM/ BLANK, CARD(20), CHKOUT, COPFIL, CLASSR, CLASSX,
1     CLLSTX, COMPUT, CPYOUT, CRDRDR, CRDSEQ, DATAPE,
2     DUPLIP, DUPRUN, ERRMSG, FBPNT,
3     FILESV, FLOBND, HDATA, HEAD(88), ID(200), IMAGEX,
4     IMARK, KEYBD, PAPTAP, MAXCHA, MAXCLS,
5     PAGESZ, PACH, POINT, PRESUX, PRNTR, READIN,
6     RESRT, RUNFIL, RUNTAB(10,3),
7     SDATA, SEPARX, SEPTPX, SPARE(10), TEMPAS(30),
8     TPSTAT(6), TIFLOX, TYPEWR,
9     TOP, ARRAY(12500)
C
0004  REAL * 8 ARRAY
0005  REAL * 4 FRQCAL(5,30)
0006  INTEGER * 4 COMENT(16), DATE(5), HED1(16), HED2(16), TIME(5)
0007  INTEGER * 2 BLANK2
0008  LOGICAL * 4 CHKOUT
0009  LOGICAL * 1 BLANK1
0010  EQUIVALENCE (DASTAT, ID(1)), (CURRUN, IC(3)), (FRQCAL(1), ID(51)),
1     (HED1(1), HEAD(8)), (DATE(1), HEAD(26)), (HED2(1), HEAD(39)),
2     (TIME(1), HEAD(58)), (COMENT(1), HEAD(72)),
3     (MAPSAV, TPSTAT(1)),
4     (SEPSER, TPSTAT(2)), (DUPIN, TPSTAT(3)), (DASTAT, TPSTAT(4)),
5     (CPSER, TPSTAT(5)), (TRAUT, TPSTAT(6)),
6     (BLANK, BLANK2, BLANK1)
C
0011  COMMON /SECCOM/ BUFROZ, CSELEC, CSET(3,30), CSET3(3,30), THRES, CELSZ,
1     CELWTH, INFO(17), INPUT, INTTAP, INTFIL, JPIS, LINES, NOCLS, NOFET,
2     NOFET3, NOPOOL, NWCRO, NWORD2, NVR, OUTPUT, POLNAM(2,60), PREFIX(2),
3     PIS, ROTAPE, RGFILE, SYMCNT, VARSZ3, CSEL(30), CSEL3(30),
4     FEIVC(30), FETVC3(30), POLPTR(2,60), POLSTK(60),
5     CDFLAG, CLSMAP, CSET1(3,30), OBJMAP, PHASE1, PHASE2, POLNM1(60),
6     PRSTAT, SYM(60), SYMNTX(60)
C
0012  REAL * 4 CSELEC, CSET, CSET3, THRES
C
0013  INTEGER * 2 CSEL, CSEL3, FETVEC, FETVC3, POLPTR, POLSTK
C
0014  LOGICAL * 1 CDFLAG, CLSMAP, CSET1, OBJMAP, PHASE1, PHASE2, POLNM1,
1     PRSTAT
C
C   LOCAL VARIABLE DEFINITION
0015  REAL * 8 BUFFER(6250)
0016  REAL * 4 WORK(60)
0017  INTEGER * 4 CLSDAY(5), CARD1(19), KEPPTS(60), NOCNT(60),
1     IWORK(1)
0018  INTEGER * 2 BINFLG
0019  LOGICAL * 1 CHKFLG
0020  EQUIVALENCE (WORK(1), NOCNT(1)), (CARD(1), CARD1(1)),
1     (IWORK(1), WORK(1))
C
0021  DATA IEOS/'EOS '//, END/'END '//
C
0022  INPUT = CPYOUT
0023  AREAFG = 0

```

```

SEC0001C
SEC0002D
SEC0003D
SEC0004D
SEC0005C
SEC0006G
SEC0007D
SEC0008D
SEC0009C
SEC0010D
SEC0011D
SEC0012D
SEC0013D
SEC0014D
SEC0015D
SEC0016D
SEC0017D
SEC0018D
SEC0019D
SEC0020D
SEC0021D
SEC0022D
SEC0023D
SEC0024D
SEC0025C
SEC0026D
SEC0027D
SEC0028D
SEC0029D
SEC0030D
SEC0031D
SEC0032D
SEC0033D
SEC0034D
SEC0035D
SEC0036C
SEC0037D
SEC0038D
SEC0039D
SEC0040D
SEC0041D
SEC0042D
SEC0043D
SEC0044C
SEC0045C
SEC0046D
SEC0047D
SEC0048D
SEC0049D
SEC0050D
SEC0051C
SEC0052D
SEC0053D
SEC0054D
SEC0055D
SEC0056D
SEC0057D
SEC0058D
SEC0059D
SEC0060D
SEC0061D
SEC0062D
SEC0063D
SEC0064D
SEC0065D
SEC0066C
SEC0067D
SEC0068C
SEC0069C
SEC0070D
SEC0071D
SEC0072D
SEC0073D
SEC0074D
SEC0075D
SEC0076D

```

REPRODUCIBILITY OF THE
 ORIGINAL PAGE IS POOR

FILE SECINT

```

0024      CALL GTSERL(SERIAL)
0025      IF (PHASE1) GO TO 200
0026      IF (CHKOUT) GO TO 300

C READ STATISTICS TO DISK FROM INTERMEDIATE TAPE
0027      READ (INPUT,END=9000) I,I,I,I,I,I,SERIAL,MOOFLG
0028      IF (MOOFLG.NE.0) GO TO 105
0029      READ (INPUT,END=9000) I,I,NOCLS4,NCFET3,NOFLD,NOPCOL,
1 (FETVC3(I),I=1,NCFET3), (CSEL3(FETVC3(I)),I=1,NOFET3),
2 (FRQCAL(1,FETVC3(I)),I=1,NCFET3), (FRQCAL(2,FETVC3(I)),I=1,NOFET3)
3 ((PCLNAM(I,J),I=1,2),J=1,NOPCOL), ((PCLPTR(I,J),I=1,2),J=1,NOPOL)
4, (PCLSTK(I),I=1,NOCLS4), (CLSDAT(I),I=3,5), CLSDAT(1), CLSDAT(2)
GO TO 110
0030      105 READ (INPUT,END=9000) I,I,NOCLS4,NCFET3,NOFLD,NOPOL,
0031      1 (FETVC3(I),I=1,NCFET3), (CSEL3(FETVC3(I)),I=1,NOFET3),
2 (FRQCAL(1,FETVC3(I)),I=1,NCFET3), (FRQCAL(2,FETVC3(I)),I=1,NOFET3)
3, ((PCLNAM(I,J),I=1,2),J=1,NOPCOL), ((PCLPTR(I,J),I=1,2),J=1,NOPOL)
4, (PCLSTK(I),I=1,NOCLS4), (WORK(I),I=1,NOPOL), (CLSDAT(I),I=3,5),
5 CLSDAT(1), CLSDAT(2)
0032      CELWTH = (WORK(1))
0033      THRES = WORK(2)

C READY TO COPY FROM INPUT TAPE TO DISK
0034      110 REWIND SDATA
0035      READ (INPUT,END=9000) I,I,CARD1,CRDSEQ
0036      BINFLG = 0
0037      IF (CARD1(11).EQ.IONE) BINFLG = 1
0038      WRITE (SDATA,9110) CARD1,CRDSEQ
0039      9110 FORMAT(18A4,I8)
0040      115 READ (INPUT,END=9000) I,I,CARD1,CRDSEQ
0041      WRITE (SDATA,9115) CARD1,CRDSEQ
0042      9115 FORMAT(18A4,I8)
0043      IF (CARD1(1).NE. IEOS) GO TO 115
0044      GO TO 300

C CHECK STATS ON DISK
0045      200 CHKFLG = .FALSE.
0046      UNIT = CRDRDR
0047      IF (.NOT.CDFLAG) UNIT = SDATA
0048      IF (UNIT.EQ. CRDRDR.OR..NOT.CHKOUT) GO TO 210
0049      REWIND SDATA
0050      READ (SDATA,9200) I
0051      9200 FORMAT(20A4)
0052      IF (I.NE. IEOS) GO TO 210
0053      CHKFLG=.TRUE.

C STATS ON CARDS OR DISK
0054      210 CALL STAT(UNIT,NOCLS,NOFLD,NOFET,NUM,BINFLG)

C STATS ARE NOW ON DISK - TRANSFER TO CORE
0055      300 REWIND CLASSX
0056      IF (PHASE2.AND..NOT. PHASE1) AREAFG = 1
0057      IF (CARD1(1).NE. END) GO TO 310
0058      IF (PHASE1) CALL ERPRNT(254,'STOP')
0059      GO TO 350

C READ AREA CARDS
0060      310 IF (AREAFG.EQ. 1) GO TO 350
0061      CALL LAREAD (INFO,CODE,READIN,0,0)
0062      IF (CODE.EQ. 4) GO TO 350
0063      IF (CODE.NE. 0) CALL ERPRNT(373,'%GGTO%',300)
0064      IF (CHKOUT) GO TO 310
0065      WRITE (CLASSX) INFO
0066      GO TO 310

C CONTINUE PROCESSING
0067      350 VARSIZ = NOFET*(NOFET+1)/2
0068      COVARI = 1
0069      AVARI = COVARI + (VARSIZ*NOCLS+1)/2

```

FILE SECINT

```

0070          CLSID1 = AVARI + (NOFET * NOCLS + 1)/2          SEC0153C
0071          CATBAS = CLSID1 + NOCLS                          SEC01540
0072          CORE = TOP - (DATBAS*8)                          SEC01550
0073          IF (CORE .LE. 0) CALL ERPRNT(371,'STOP')          SEC01560
0074          CALL REDSTA(ARRAY(COVAR1),ARRAY(AVAR1),ARRAY(CLSID1),KEPPTS, SEC0157C
          LBINFLG,NOCNT,NOCLS,CSET,CSEL,FETVEC,VARSZ,NOFET)    SEC0158C
C          STATS ARE IN CCRE - CHECK CLASSES AND CHANNELS IF NEEDED SEC01590
C          IF WE JUST GOT THEM OFF TAPE THEN THEY ARE OK     SEC01600
C          IF (PHASE2.AND..NCT.PHASE1) GO TO 380             SEC01610
0075          IF (PHASE2.AND..NCT.PHASE1) GO TO 380           SEC01620
0076          NO = 0                                           SEC01630
0077          N = 0                                             SEC01640
0078          CALL CLSCHX(ARRAY(CLSID1),NOCLS,NCPOOL,POLPTR,POLSTK,POLNAM,POLMN1, SEC01650
          I,STKPTR,NO)                                         SEC01660
0079          CALL FETCHK(MAXCHA,FETVEC,NOFET,NOFET3,FETVC3,CSEL3,CSEL) SEC01670
0080          IF (NOFET3 .LE. 0) CALL ERPRNT(372,'STOP')        SEC01680
0081          N = POLPTR(2,NOPOOL)+ POLPTR(1,NOPOOL) - 1        SEC01690
0082          DO 360 I=1,N                                       SEC01700
0083          360 NOFLD3 = NCFLD3 + NOCNT(POLSTK(I))            SEC01710
C          ALLOCATE STORAGE AND PRINT DATA                   SEC01720
C          380 VARSZ3 = NOFET3*(NOFET3+1)/2                   SEC01730
C          COVAR3 = COVAR1                                     SEC01740
C          AVAR3 = COVAR3 + (VARSZ3+NCPOOL+1)/2               SEC01750
C          SCRAR3 = AVAR3 + (NOFET3+NCPOOL + 1)/2            SEC01760
C          DETAR3 = SCRAR3 + (NOPOOL+1)/2                     SEC01770
C          CONAR3 = DETAR3 + (NCPOOL+1)/2                     SEC01780
C          DATBS3 = CONAR3 + (NCPOOL+1)/2                     SEC01790
C          END = CATBS3 + (NOFET3*(NOFET3+2)+1)/2            SEC01800
C          CORE = TOP - END*8                                  SEC01810
C          IF (CORE .LT. 0)CALL ERPRNT(371,'STOP')            SEC01820
C          IF (.NOT. PHASE1) CALL SECRD(ARRAY(COVAR3),ARRAY(AVAR3)) SEC01830
C          PRINT SUPERVISOR INFORMATION                        SEC01840
C          WRITE(PRNTR,9350)                                    SEC01850
0095          9350 FORMAT(///' SUPERVISED ECHO INFORMATION...') SEC01860
0096          WRITE(PRNTR,9351)SERIAL,NOPOOL,NOFET3,NOFLD      SEC01870
0097          9351 FORMAT(5X,'CLASSIFICATION STUDY.....',I9, SEC01880
0098          1 /5X,'NO. OF PCOLS.....',I4, SEC01890
          2 /5X,'NO. OF CHANNELS.....',I4, SEC01900
          3 /5X,'NO. OF TRAINING FIELDS.....',I4) SEC01910
C          REDUCE STATISTICS                                   SEC01920
C          CALL REDSAV(ARRAY(COVAR1),ARRAY(AVAR1),ARRAY(COVAR3),ARRAY(AVAR3), SEC01930
          1 KEPPTS,NOPOOL,NOFET,VARSZ,NOFET3,POLPTR,POLSTK,FETVEC,FETVC3, SEC01940
          2 VARSZ3) SEC01950
C          WRITE OUT INITIAL RECORDS                           SEC01960
C          IF (CHKOUT) RETURN                                   SEC01970
0100          DO 390 I=1,NOPOOL                                 SEC01980
0101          390 WORK(I) = 0.0                                  SEC01990
0102          II = 3                                            SEC02000
0103          JJ = 0                                            SEC02010
0104          KK = 1                                             SEC02020
0105          I = INTAP                                         SEC02030
0106          J = INTFIL                                         SEC02040
0107          PREFIX(1) = 1                                     SEC02050
0108          PREFIX(2) = 0                                     SEC02060
0109          IF (PHASE2) I = ROTAPE                             SEC02070
0110          IF (PHASE2) J = RQFILE                             SEC02080
0111          WRITE (OUTPUT) PREFIX,I,J,II,JJ,SERIAL,KK,(JJ,IJ=1,6) SEC02090
0112          PREFIX(1) = 2                                     SEC02100
0113          IF (.NOT. PHASE2) IWORK(1) = CELWTH               SEC02110
0114          IF (.NOT. PHASE2) WORK(2) = THRES                 SEC02120
0115          WRITE (OUTPUT) PREFIX,NOCLS,NOFET3,NOFLD,NGPCOL, SEC02130
0116          1 (FETVC3(I),I=1,NOFET3) (CSEL3(FETVC3(I)),I=1,NOFET3), SEC02140
          2 (FRCAL(1,FETVC3(I)),I=1,NOFET3) (FRCAL(2,FETVC3(I)),I=1,NOFET3) SEC02150
          3, (POLNAM(I,J),I=1,2) J=1,NOPOOL, ((POLPTR(I,J),I=1,2),J=1,NOPOOL) SEC02160
          4, (POLSTK(I),I=1,NOCLS), (WORK(I),I=1,NCPOOL),DATE SEC02170
C          SEC02180
          SEC02190
          SEC02200
          SEC02210
          SEC02220
          SEC02230
          SEC02240
          SEC02250
          SEC02260
          SEC02270
          SEC02280

```

FILE SECINT

```

0117          REWIND SDATA                      SEC 02290
0118          PREFIX(1) = 3                     SEC 02300
0119          400 READ(SCATA,9390,END=9100) CARD SEC 02310
0120          9390 FORMAT(20A4)                 SEC 02320
0121          WRITE (OUTPUT) PREFIX,CARD       SEC 02330
0122          IF (CARD(1) .EQ. IEOS) GO TO 410  SEC 02340
0123          GO TO 400                          SEC 02350
C          PRINT STAS, CALC INVERSE COVAR MTX,SCAPRD, VECTOR PRD, DET SEC 02360
C          SEC 02370
C          SEC 02380
0124          410 CALL SECPRY(ARRAY(COVAR3),ARRAY(AVAR3),ARRAY(SCRAR3),ARRAY(DETAR3) SEC 02390
C          1,ARRAY(CONAR3),ARRAY(DATOS3)) SEC 02400
0125          420 IF (.NOT. PHASE1) GO TO 458 SEC 02410
C          ***** SEC 02420
C          PHASE1 ONLY SEC 02430
C          ***** SEC 02440
C          ***** SEC 02450
0126          REWIND CLASSX                      SEC 02460
0127          PREFIX(2) = 0                     SEC 02470
C          ENTER LOOP TO READ AND CLASSIFY THE REGIONS. SEC 02480
C          SEC 02490
0128          425 READ (CLASSX, END = 530) INFO SEC 02500
0129          426 PREFIX(2) = PREFIX(2)+1       SEC 02510
C          GET RUN NUMBER SEC 02520
C          SEC 02530
C          SEC 02540
0130          IF(CURRUN.EQ.INFO(1))GO TO 460 SEC 02550
0131          CALL GETRUN(INFO(1),DATE,ID,ERROR,RUNTAB,IMARK) SEC 02560
0132          IF(ERROR.GT.0) CALL RUNERR(ERROR,INFO(1)) SEC 02570
0133          430 DD 440 I = 1,NOFET3 SEC 02580
0134          IF(FETVC3(I).LE.ID(5))GO TO 440 SEC 02590
0135          WRITE (PRNTR,9430)FETVC3(I) SEC 02600
0136          WRITE (TYPEWR,9430)FETVC3(I) SEC 02610
0137          9430 FORMAT (10X,' CHANNEL ',I3) SEC 02620
0138          CALL ERPRNT (170,'STOP') SEC 02630
0139          440 CONTINUE                      SEC 02640
C          SET UP CALIBRATION SET VECTOR. SEC 02650
C          SEC 02660
C          SEC 02670
0140          DD 450 J = 1,30                  SEC 02680
0141          DD 450 I = 1,3                   SEC 02690
0142          450 IF(CSET3(I,J) .EQ. -50000.) CSET3(I,J) = FRQCAL(I+2,J) SEC 02700
C          CHECK FOR NEW CALIBRATION SEC 02710
C          SEC 02720
C          SEC 02730
0143          FLAG = 0                          SEC 02740
0144          DD 455 I = 1,NOFET3              SEC 02750
0145          DD 455 J = 1,3                   SEC 02760
0146          455 IF(ABS(CSET3(J,FETVC3(I))-CSET3(J,FETVC3(I+1))) .GT. 1.02) FLAG = 1 SEC 02770
0147          IF(FLAG.EQ.1) WRITE (TYPEWR,9455) SEC 02780
0148          IF(FLAG.EQ.1) WRITE (PRNTR,9455) SEC 02790
0149          9455 FORMAT (' 0214 CALIBRATION VALUES USED FOR CLASSIFICATION ARE NOT SEC 02800
0150          SAME AS THOSE USED IN THE STATISTICS') SEC 02810
0150          GO TO 460                          SEC 02820
C          ***** SEC 02830
C          ***** SEC 02840
C          ***** SEC 02850
C          ***** SEC 02860
C          PHASE 2 ONLY - CHECK ALL SUCESSIVE AREAS ON TAPE SEC 02870
C          ***** SEC 02880
C          ***** SEC 02890
C          ***** SEC 02900
0151          458 READ(INPUT) PREFIX,PTS,LINES,INFO,IO,CSET3 SEC 02910
0152          IF (PTS .EQ. 0) GO TO 426         SEC 02920
C          COMPUTE FIELD SIZE AND SET UP STORAGE ALLOCATION. SEC 02930
C          SEC 02940
C          SEC 02950
0153          460 LSAMNO = IO(6) - 6           SEC 02960
0154          IF (INFO(8) .LE. LSAMNO) GO TO 470 SEC 02970
0155          WRITE (TYPEWR,9460) INFO(8), LSAMNO SEC 02980
0156          9460 FORMAT (' 0212 LAST SAMPLE NUMBER ',I4,' EXCEEDS LAST SAMPLE ON SEC 02990
0157          1 TAPE - LAST SAMPLE NUMBER RESET TO ',I5,'.') SEC 03000
0158          WRITE (PRNTR,9460) INFO(8), LSAMNO SEC 03010
0158          - INFO(8) = LSAMNO                SEC 03020
C          SEC 03030
C          SEC 03040

```

```

C SET UP JPTS AS NO OF CELLS HORIZONTALLY,PTS AS NUMBER OF TRUNCATED PTS
0159 470 JPTS = (INFO(8)-INFO(7)+INFO(9))/(INFO(9)*CELWTH)
0160 PTS = JPTS * CELWTH

C RESET INFO (8) TO CORRESPOND TO TRUNCATION
0161 INFO(8) = INFO(7) + (PTS-1)*INFO(9)
0162 J = INFO(6) * CELWTH
0163 INFO(5) = INFO(4) + J*(INFO(5)-INFO(4)+INFO(6))/J - INFO(6)
0164 NSR = PTS*6
0165 CELSIZ = CELWTH*CELWTH

C NVR IS NUM OF SAMPLES IN ROATA TO SKIP TO GET NEXT CHAN OF DATA
FOR THIS POINT
0166 NVR = NSR*NOFET3
0167 NWORD = MAX(NWORD, (CELSIZ+1)/2)
0168 NWORD = NWORD*2

C ALLOCATE ARRAYS USED IN ACTUAL CELL SPLITTING BY ECHO3
C ARRAYS ARE -----
C BDATA FOR READING IN DATA
C PIXCLS FOR CLASS OF GIVEN PIXEL FROM NON-NOMDGEN
C CELL
C CELIKE FOR STORING LIKELIHOOD CODE FOR EACH CELL
C RDATA FOR READING IN DATA
C PIXCOR FOR CORRELATION (DATA VALUE PRODUCTS) OF PIX
C PIXVAL FOR ACTUAL PIXEL DATA VALUES
C CELCOR FOR CELL CORRELATION MATRIX VALUES
C CELSUM FOR SUM OF ALL DATA VALUES IN CELL
C CELCLS FOR CLASS NO OF CELL
C DATBS3 FOR REST OF STUFF
C *****
0169 CELSUM = DATBS3
0170 VARSZ3 = NOFET3*(NOFET3+1)/2
0171 IF (.NOT. PHASE1) GO TO 480
0172 BDATA = DATBS3
0173 RDATA = BDATA + (NOFET3*(NOFET3+1)/2 + 1)/8
0174 PIXCOR = RDATA + (NVR*CELWTH+1)/2
0175 PIXVAL = PIXCOR + (VARSZ3*CELSIZ+1)/2
0176 CELCOR = PIXVAL + (NOFET3*CELSIZ+1)/2
0177 CELSUM = CELCOR + (VARSZ3+1)/2
0178 480 CELCLS = CELSUM + (NOFET3+1)/2
0179 CELIKE = CELCLS + (JPTS+3)/4
0180 PIXCLS = CELIKE + (NWORD*JPTS+1)/2
0181 PRIBUF = CELIKE + (NWORD*JPTS+1)/2
0182 DATBS3 = PRIBUF + (JPTS+1)/4

C PHASE 2 ALLOCATION
0183 IF (.NOT. PHASE2) GO TO 490
0184 STACK = DATBS3
0185 CLOSED = STACK + (JPTS+1)/2
0186 OPEN = CLOSED + (JPTS+3)/4
0187 FLOSIZ = OPEN + (JPTS+3)/4
0188 FLDCLS = FLOSIZ + (JPTS+1)/2
0189 FDLIK = FLDCLS + (JPTS+3)/4
0190 DATBS3 = FDLIK + (JPTS+1)/2

C
C 490 IF (DATBS3 .GT. TOP) CALL ERPRNT(139,'STOP')
0191 BUFRZ = 5000/(JPTS*2*CELSIZ)
0192 IF (BUFRZ .LE. 1) CALL ERPRNT(139,'STOP')

C PRINT OUT PROCESSING PARAMETERS
0194 WRITE(PRINT,950) CELWTH,NOFET3,NCPPOOL,THRES, CSELEC, BUFRZ
0195 950 FORMAT(///'PROCESSING PARAMETERS'//
1 * CELL WIDTH = '13//
2 * NUMBER OF CHANNELS = '13//
3 * NUMBER OF POOLED CLASSES = '13//
4 * ANNEKATION THRESHOLD = '1P E12.4//
    
```

SEC03050
 SEC03060
 SEC03070
 SEC03080
 SEC03090
 SEC03100
 SEC03110
 SEC03120
 SEC03130
 SEC03140
 SEC03150
 SEC03160
 SEC03170
 SEC03180
 SEC03190
 SEC03200
 SEC03210
 SEC03220
 SEC03230
 SEC03240
 SEC03250
 SEC03260
 SEC03270
 SEC03280
 SEC03290
 SEC03300
 SEC03310
 SEC03320
 SEC03330
 SEC03340
 SEC03350
 SEC03360
 SEC03370
 SEC03380
 SEC03390
 SEC03400
 SEC03410
 SEC03420
 SEC03430
 SEC03440
 SEC03450
 SEC03460
 SEC03470
 SEC03480
 SEC03490
 SEC03500
 SEC03510
 SEC03520
 SEC03530
 SEC03540
 SEC03550
 SEC03560
 SEC03570
 SEC03580
 SEC03590
 SEC03600
 SEC03610
 SEC03620
 SEC03630
 SEC03640
 SEC03650
 SEC03660
 SEC03670
 SEC03680
 SEC03690
 SEC03700
 SEC03710
 SEC03720
 SEC03730
 SEC03740
 SEC03750
 SEC03760
 SEC03770
 SEC03780
 SEC03790
 SEC03800

REPRODUCIBILITY OF THE ORIGINAL PAGE IS POOR

```
      4 * CELL SELECTION THRESHOLD = ,IP E12.4//
      5 * NUMBER OF CELL LINES IN BUFFER = ,17)
C
C PRINT RUN HEADER
0196      CALL GETIME(TIME)
0197      WRITE (PRNTR,HEAD)
0198      CALL HEADER(INFO13,FETVC3,CSEL3,CSET3,ID,FRQCAL)
C*****
C WRITE RECORD TYPE 5.
C*****
0199      520 LINES = (INFO(5)-INFO(4))/INFO(6) + 1
C
C CORRECT AREA INFO PUT ON INTERMEDIATE TAPE TO REFLECT CELL LINES
0200      527 PREFIX(1) = 5
0201      WRITE (OUTPUT) PREFIX,PTS,LINES,INFO,ID,CSET3
0202      PREFIX(1) = 6
C
C PRINT HEADER.
0203      WRITE (PRNTR,9520) (INFO(I),I=4,9)
0204      9520 FORMAT('OAREA PROCESSED.....LINES ',I6,'-',I5,' (BY ',I2,')'/
& T21,'COLUMNS ',I4,'-',I5,' (BY ',I2,')'/)
C*****
C CLASSIFY THE REGION.
C*****
0205      CALL SECHO1 (ARRAY(COVAR3),ARRAY(AVAR3),ARRAY(SCRAR3),
& ARRAY(DETAR3),ARRAY(CONAR3),
& ARRAY(BDATA), ARRAY(IRDATA), ARRAY(PIXCOR), ARRAY(PIXVAL),
& ARRAY(CELCOR), ARRAY(CELSUM), ARRAY(CELKE), ARRAY(CELCLS),
& ARRAY(PIXCLS), ARRAY(STACK), ARRAY(OPEN), ARRAY(CLOSED),
& ARRAY(FLODIZ), ARRAY(FLOCLS), ARRAY(FLODLK), ARRAY(PRTBUF),
& BUFFER(1))
0206      IF (.NOT.PHASE1.AND.PHASE2) GO TO 458
0207      GO TO 425
C
C END OF FILE RECORD
0208      530 PTS = 0
0209      PREFIX(1) = 8
0210      PREFIX(2) = 0
0211      WRITE (OUTPUT,ERR= 536) PREFIX, PTS, LINES, INFO, ID, CSET3
0212      WRITE (PRNTR,9535)
0213      9535 FORMAT('OEOF RECORD WRITTEN. ')
0214      GO TO 537
0215      536 WRITE (PRNTR,9536)
0216      9536 FORMAT('OERROR WHILE WRITING EOF RECORD. ')
0217      537 IF(OUTPUT .EQ. CLASSR) RETURN
C*****
C FINISH TAPE
C*****
0218      CALL TOPEF (OUTPUT)
0219      CALL TCFRF (OUTPUT)
0220      IO = 0
0221      I3 = 3
0222      K = -1
0223      FILESV = FILESV+1
0224      PREFIX(1) = 1
0225      PREFIX(2) = 0
0226      WRITE (OUTPUT) PREFIX, RQTAPE, FILESV, I3, K, (IO,I=1,8)
0227      CALL TCFRF (OUTPUT)
0228      CALL TOPRF (OUTPUT)
0229      CALL TOPEF (OUTPUT)
0230      CALL TOPBF (OUTPUT)
```

SEC03810
SEC03820
SEC03830
SEC03840
SEC03850
SEC03860
SEC03870
SEC03880
SEC03890
SEC03900
SEC03910
SEC03920
SEC03930
SEC03940
SEC03950
SEC03960
SEC03970
SEC03980
SEC03990
SEC04000
SEC04010
SEC04020
SEC04030
SEC04040
SEC04050
SEC04060
SEC04070
SEC04080
SEC04090
SEC04100
SEC04110
SEC04120
SEC04130
SEC04140
SEC04150
SEC04160
SEC04170
SEC04180
SEC04190
SEC04200
SEC04210
SEC04220
SEC04230
SEC04240
SEC04250
SEC04260
SEC04270
SEC04280
SEC04290
SEC04300
SEC04310
SEC04320
SEC04330
SEC04340
SEC04350
SEC04360
SEC04370
SEC04380
SEC04390
SEC04400
SEC04410
SEC04420
SEC04430
SEC04440
SEC04450
SEC04460
SEC04470
SEC04480
SEC04490
SEC04500
SEC04510
SEC04520
SEC04530
SEC04540
SEC04550
SEC04560

FILE SECINT

0231	CALL TOPBF (OUTPUT)	SEC04570
0232	8900 RETURN	SEC04580
0233	9000 WRITE (TYPEWR,99000)	SEC04590
0234	WRITE (PRNTR,99000)	SEC04600
0235	99000 FORMAT(' E** END OF RECORD READING INTERMEDIATE TAPE -')	SEC04610
0236	GO TO 9900	SEC04620
0237	9100 WRITE (TYPEWR,99100)	SEC04630
0238	WRITE (PRNTR,99100)	SEC04640
0239	99100 FORMAT(' E** UNEXPECTED END OF FILE READING STATS FROM DISK -')	SEC04650
0240	9900 WRITE (TYPEWR,99900)	SEC04660
0241	WRITE (PRNTR,99900)	SEC04670
0242	99900 FORMAT(' FUNCTION TERMINATED (SUPINT)')	SEC04680
0243	CALL RTMAIN	SEC04690
0244	END	SEC04700

LARS Program Abstract _____

MODULE IDENTIFICATION

Module Name: MTAPE Function Name: ECHO
FUNCTIONAL SUPPORT

Purpose: Mounts and positions results or intermediate tapes

System/Language: CMS/FORTRAN

Author: P. D. Alenduff Date: 4/8/77

Latest Revisor: _____ Date: _____

MODULE ABSTRACT

MTAPE mounts and positions the results or intermediate tape
(or a tape to be used as output for copying results files).

PURDUE UNIVERSITY
Laboratory for Applications of Remote Sensing
1220 Potter Drive
West Lafayette, Indiana 47906

1. Module UsageMTAPE

CALL MTAPE (RQTAPE, RQFILE, MODE)

Input Arguments:

RQTAPE	I*4 Tape number of requested tape. A tape number of 0 is a request for a scratch tape.
RQFILE	I*4 File number of requested file. If RQFILE is = 0, then the tape will be initialized by writing a record type 1 on the results tape with file-type = 0.
MODE	I*4 Flag indicating usage of MMTAPE. MODE = -1 indicates MMTAPE has been called to mount and position a tape to be used for copying results files onto. Mode = 0 indicates that a results tape is being mounted for reading a results file. In this case, the tape is mounted ring out. Also, if MODE = 0, RQFILE = 0 is invalid and will cause an error when an attempt is made to write on the tape. MODE = 1 indicates a tape is being mounted for writing a new results file (or continuing a suspended classification). MODE = 2 indicates a tape is to be used as an intermediate tape for reading an intermediate results file. The difference

between MODE = -1 and MODE = +1 is the DSRN used for the tape. For MODE = -1 and -2 DSRN is CPYOUT and for MODE = +1, DSRN is MAPTAP. (DSRN is MAPTAP for MODE = 0).

Output Arguments:

RQTAPE	I*4 When MODE = 0, set to -1 if requested tape file was full and user decided to use disk for results. Otherwise, remains unchanged.
RQFILE	I*4 When MODE = 1, set to -1 if requested tape file was full and user decided to use disk for results. Otherwise, sends back current file position of tape.

MTAPE checks the validity of the tape by reading the record type 1 from the tape and verifying the tape and file number as well as checking for the correct type of file. Any attempt to overwrite an existing file causes MTAPE to ask the user (via the typewriter) if he wishes to overwrite the file, respecify a new results card, or terminate the function. Note, however, that if a request has been made to initialize a tape, no checking is performed on previous contents.

2. Internal Description

See output description.

3. Input Description

The record type 1 of the results tape is read for each

file up to and including the file needed. That is, if file 4 is requested the record type 1 is read from files 1-4.

4. Output Description

The following information messages are issued under the circumstances listed. The term filetype means the filetype code from record type 1 of a results file (the program uses variable CHECK for this number).

I0041 is typed when a tape has been mounted and before MTAPE positions it. This message is not typed when the tape is being initialized or when the correct type number was already mounted.

I0043 is typed when MODE = +1 and file type of the requested file = 0.

I0044 is typed when MODE = +1 and filetype of the requested file = 1 and the restart flag from GLOCOM (RESTRT) is not = 1.

I0045 is typed when the tape is correctly positioned. This is not typed when initializing a tape.

After I0043 and I0044, the user is asked whether he wishes to overwrite the file, respecify a new results card with a new tape and/or file or disk option, or terminate the function.

I0100 is typed to allow entry of the new results card. This occurs when the user requests to respecify the results card.

I0101 is typed to confirm usage of disk for results and occurs whenever disk is specified on the results card.

The following error messages are typed under the conditions listed.

E361 is written when the tape is being filed forward and a file is encountered with filetype other than zero before the requested file is reached and MODE = 0.

E362 is written when the circumstances for E361 occurs and MODE = 1. It is also written when MODE = 1 and the filetype of the file requested is = -1.

E363 is written if the RESTRT flag is = 1 and the filetype of the requested file is not = 1.

E364 is written when MODE = 1 and the filetype of the file requested = 1.

E365 is written when an EOF is read on the results file. This should never occur with valid results files.

For message texts refer to the User's Manual.

5. Supplemental Information

This section deals with the handling of tapes by MMTAPE.

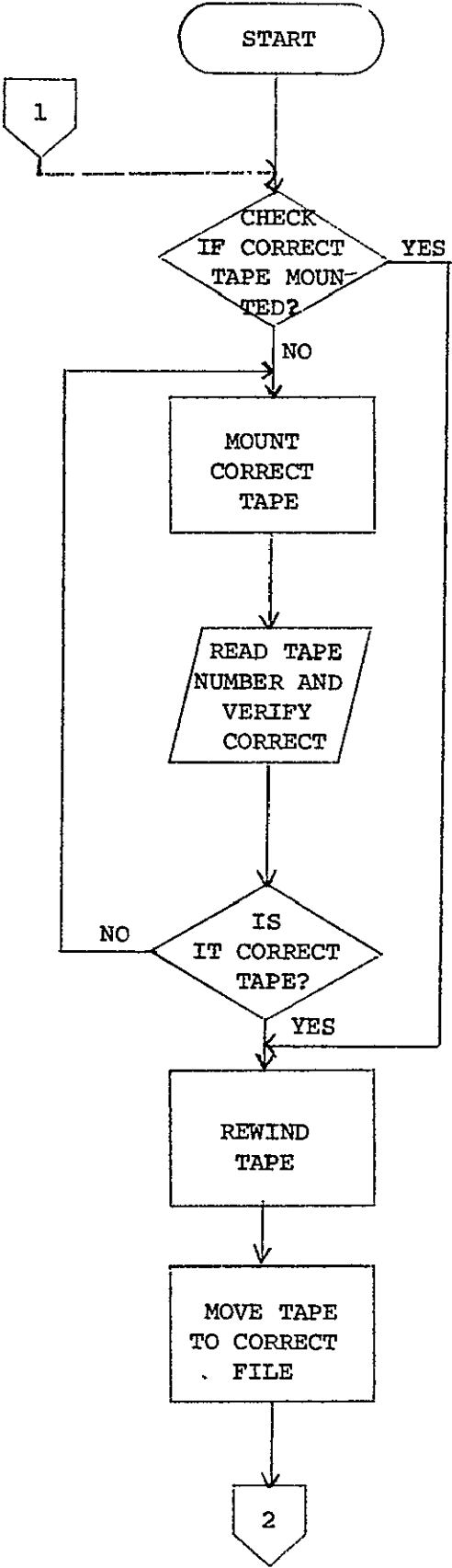
Input:

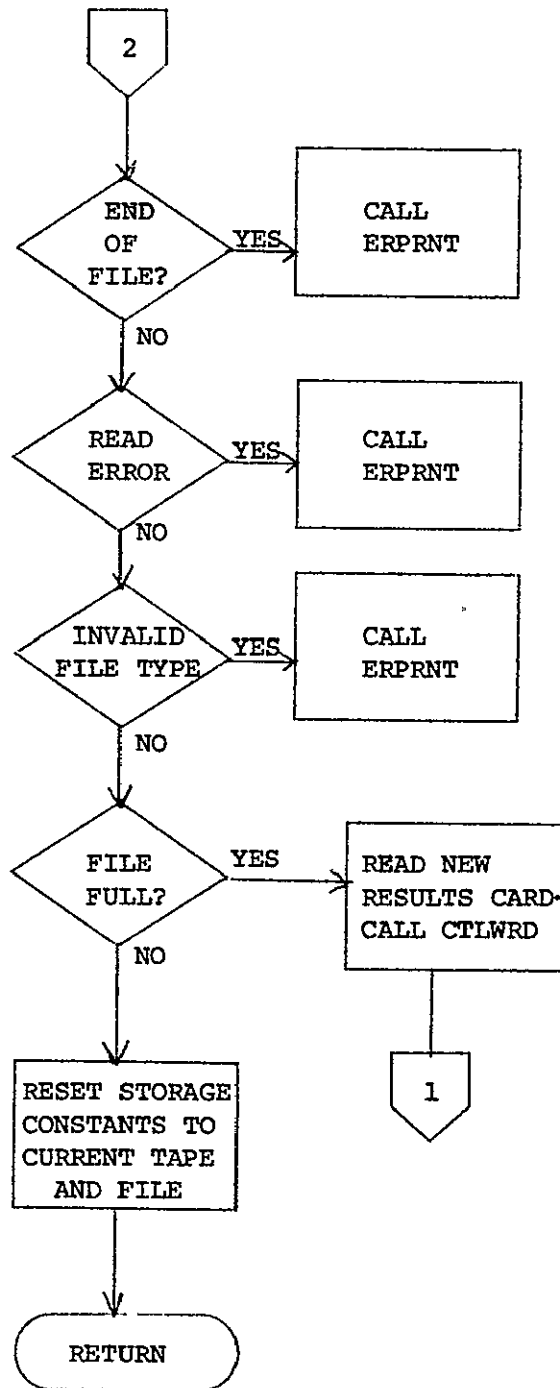
If a tape is mounted on the device and it is the incorrect tape number (as noted from the appropriate status words in GLOCOM), TOPRU is called to unload the tape before the correct tape is mounted. If the correct tape is mounted, MTAPE will check for the ring in if MODE = +1. If the ring is not in, the tape is unloaded and MOUNT is called to mount the tape with the ring in. If the correct tape is mounted, MTAPE assumes that the file number (as recorded in GLOCOM) is correct and moves the tape backwards or forwards to find the requested file.

Output:

The tape is mounted with ring in for MODE = +1 and with ring out for MODE = 0 and -2.

The tape is left positioned at the beginning of the requested file. When the tape is initialized a TOPRW is used to do this.





FORTRAN IV G LEVEL 20.7 MTAPE DATE = 77129 15025011 PAGE 0001

```
FILE MTAPE
C MTAPE LARS 0000
C MTAPE MOUNTS AND POSITIONS RESULTS TAPES
0001 SUBROUTINE MTAPE (RQTAPE,ROFILE,MCDE)
0002 IMPLICIT INTEGER * 4 (A-Z)
0003 COMMON /GLCCD/ BLANK, CARD(20), CHKOUT, COPFIL, CLASSR, CLASSX,
1 CLUSTX, CCHPUT, CPYOUT, CRDRR, CRDSEQ, DATAP,
2 DUPIN, DUPRIN, ERWSC, FBPM,
3 FILESV, FLDBND, HDATA, HEAD(88), ID(200), IMAGEX,
4 IMARK, KEYBD, MAPTAP, MAXCHA, MAXCLS,
5 PACT, POINT, PRESX, PTRIR, READIN,
6 RESTAT, RUNFIL, RUNITAB(10),
7 SDA, SEPAR, SEPTA, SPARE(10), TEMPAS(30),
8 TPSTAT(6), TFLDA, TYPFR,
9 TOP, ARRAY(12500)
0004 REAL * 4 FROCAL(5,30)
0005 REAL * 4 HED1(16), DATE(5), HED2(16), HED3(16), TIME(5)
0006 INTEGER * 2 BLANK2
0007 LOGICAL * 4 CHKOUT
0008 LOGICAL * 1 BLANK1
0009 EQUIVALENCE (DATASV,ID(1)), (CURRUN,ID(3)), (FROCAL(1),ID(51)),
0010 (HED1(1),HEAD(18)), (DATE(1),HEAD(26)), (HED2(1),HEAD(39)),
1 (TIME(1),HEAD(50)), (COMMENT(1),HEAD(72)),
2 (TRAPRIV,TPSTAT(1)), (SEPSER,TPSTAT(2)),
3 (CPSPER,TPSTAT(3)), (DUPIN,TPSTAT(3)), (DASTAT,TPSTAT(4)),
4 (TRAGLT,TPSTAT(6)),
5 (BLANK,BLANK2,BLANK1)
0011 INTEGER * 4 PREFIX(2), RESCOD(3), CLACOD(4)
0012 DATA PREFIX/0,1/, RESCOD/'RESU','', 'RESCD/'CVER','RESP','TERM'/,
1 CLACOD/'TAPE','FILE','INIT','DISK'/
C *****
ANS = REPLY FROM USER AS TO WHETHER TO CONTINUE WITH RUN
CHECK = FLAG NOTING TYPE OF FILE ON RESULTS TAPE
0 = RESULTS FILE, -1 = CHECK RECORD (WRITTEN AFTER LAST
RESULTS OF RESTART FILE ON TAPE), 1 = RESTART FILE
ERROR = ERROR LOGS FROM COPYING (NOT USED)
IL = CONSTANT USED WRITING INITIAL RECORD ONTO TAPE
I3 = CONSTANT USED WRITING INITIAL RECORD ONTO TAPE
USED = COPYRY READING VERSION NUMBER FROM TAPE
MODEL = INDICATES FUNCTION OF MTAPE: SUPPLIED FROM CALLER
= 1 MEANS WISH TO GET TAPE READY FOR WRITING CLASSIFICATION
RESULTS = 0 MEANS WISH TO GET TAPE READY FOR PRINTING
RESULTS = -1 MEANS MOUNT TAPE FOR COPYING CLASSIFICATION
ROFILE = REQUESTED FILE NUMBER IN TAPE TO BE READ. IF ROFILE
IS INPUT AS A 0, THEN MTAPE IS TO WRITE AN INITIAL
RECORD ONTO THE TAPE.
0013 CONTINUE
RQTAPE = REQUESTED TAPE NUMBER TO BE MOUNTED. A ZERO MEANS SCRATCH TAPE
= 1 IF BOTH TAPE AND ROFILE = 1, TAPE HAD RESULTS AND DISK
WILL BE USED FOR RESULTS.
IFO = FILE NUMBER AS READ FROM RESULTS TAPE
INO = TAPE NUMBER AS READ FROM RESULTS TAPE
UNIT = DSRN OF TAPE BEING MOUNTED
THIS WILL BE MAPTAP UNLESS MOUNTING COPYRESULTS OUTPUT TAP
0014 I CONTINUE
0015 INITFG = 0
0016 IF USER REJECTS TAPE/FILE PREVIOUSLY REQUESTED, DISK WILL BE USED
100 IF (RQTAPE .EQ. -1 .AND. ROFILE .EQ. -1) RETURN
```

FORTRAN IV G LEVEL 20.7 MTAPE 6 DATE = 77129 15025011 PAGE 0002

```
FILE MTAPE
0017 UNIT = MAPTAP
0018 IF (MODE .EQ. -1) GO TO 108
0019 FILNO = FILESV
C *****
0020 IF CORRECT TAPE IS MOUNTED GO TO POSITIONING
0021 IF (MAPSAV .EQ. RQTAPE) GO TO 130
0022 105 IF (MAPSAV .NE. -1) CALL TCRPUT(MAPTAP)
0023 GO TO 110
0024 108 UNIT = COPYOUT
0025 FILNO = COPFIL
0026 IF (COSEER .NE. -1) CALL TCRPUT(COPYOUT)
0027 IF (MODE .EQ. -1) CALL MOUNT (RQTAPE,MAPTAP,'R')
0028 IF (MODE .EQ. 0) CALL MOUNT (RQTAPE,MAPTAP,'R')
0029 IF (MODE .EQ. 1) CALL MOUNT (RQTAPE,COPYOUT,'R')
IF (MODE .EQ. -2) CALL MOUNT (RQTAPE,COPYOUT,'R')
C *****
0030 IF CALLED FROM COPYRESULTS, THE UNIT IS COPYOUT
FILNO = 1
ROFILE OF 0 MEANS THE CALL IS TO INITIALIZE THE TAPE
0031 IF (ROFILE .NE. 0) GO TO 120
0032 I1 = 1
0033 I3 = 3
0034 WRITE (UNIT) PREFIX, RQTAPE, I1, I3, (ROFILE,I=1,9)
0035 CALL TPRM(UNIT)
0036 GO TO 130
0037 120 WRITE (TYPEPR,9120) RQTAPE, ROFILE
0038 9120 FORMAT (' 10042 POSITIONING RESULTS TAPE',IS,' TO FILE',
1 14,' (MTAPE)')
CALL TPRM(UNIT)
C *****
0039 READ FIRST RECORD AND SEE IF CORRECT TAPE IS MOUNTED
0040 READ (UNIT,ERR=53C,END = 500) PREFIX, THO, IFO, K, CHECK
0041 CALL TPRM(UNIT)
0042 IF (THO .EQ. RQTAPE) GO TO 130
0043 CALL CPEFRG (15, 'CP WRONG TAPE',ERROR)
0044 CALL TCRPUT(UNIT)
0045 GO TO 110
C *****
0046 POSITION RESULTS TAPE TO CORRECT FILE
130 IF (ROFILE .GT. 1) GO TO 140
IF NEED RINGIN, MAKE SURE IT IS. (TAPE MAY HAVE MOUNTED
BY PREVIOUS PRINTRESULTS WHICH HAD RING OUT)
0047 IF (MODE .EQ. 0 .OR. MODE .EQ. -2) GO TO 135
0048 CALL RINGIN (UNIT,I)
0049 IF (I .GT. 1) GO TO 135
0050 CALL TCRPUT(UNIT)
0051 GO TO 110
0052 135 FILNO = I
0053 CALL TPRM(UNIT)
0054 GO TO 200
0055 J = ROFILE - FILNO
C *****
0056 J IS THE NUMBER OF FILES THE TAPE MUST BE MOVED
IF (J) 150, 200, 170
0057 J = -J
C *****
0058 THE DO 160 LOOP BACKS THE TAPE UP TO THE CORRECT FILE
DO 160 I = 1, J
0059 FILNO = FILNO - 1
0060 CALL TPRM(UNIT)
0061 GO TO 200
C *****
0062 THE DO 180 LOOP FORWARD FILES THE TAPE AND CHECKS
TO BE SURE THAT FILES ARE REALLY THERE TO SPACE OVER
170 DO 180 I = 1, J
```


MODULE IDENTIFICATION

Module Name: SECH01 Function Name: SECSUP

Purpose: Performs Supervised ECHO Processing on area.

System/Language: _____

Author: P. D. Alenduff Date: 4/11/77

Latest Revisor: _____ Date: _____

MODULE ABSTRACT

This routine is called once for each area to be classified and performs all classification on each line of data and produces the output file.

1. Module UsageSECH01

CALL SECH01 (ICLSCV, VECPRD, SCAPRD, DETCOV, CONST, BDATA,
 RDATA, PIXCOR, PIXVAL, CELCOR, CELSUM, CELIKE,
 CELCLS, PIXCLS, STACK, OPEN, CLOSED, FLDSIZ,
 FLDLIK, PRTBUF, BUFFER)

Input Arguments:

ICLSCV (VARZ3, NOPOOL)	R*4 An array dimensioned (channels * (channels + 1)/2) * number of classes, containing the upper half of the triangular covariance matrices for each of the classes used for classification.
VECPRD (NOFET3, NOPOOL)	R*4 An array dimensioned channels * classes containing the vector pro- duct of the classes for each channel from the inverse covariance matrix and the determinant of the covariance matrix.
SCAPRD (NOPOOL)	R*4 An array dimensioned "classes" for the scalar product of the mean and covariance matrices for each class.
DETCOV (NOPOOL)	R*4 An array dimensioned "classes" words for the determinant of the co- variance matrix for each class.
CONST (NOPOOL)	R*4 An array dimensioned "classes" words containing the constant term used consisting of an expression with

determinant and scalar product for each class.

BDATA
((NOFET3*ID(6))/2) I*2 The array used for reading the byte information of data values from data tape.

RDATA
(NVR, CELWTH) R*4 The array dimensioned "(ID(6)-6) * cell width" words for reading actual data values from tape and calibrating them.

PIXCOR
(VARSZ3 * CELSIZ) R*4 The array dimensioned (channels * (channels + 1)/2) by (cell width)² words for storing the cross product terms of the data values of a cell (correlation term).

PIXVAL
(NOFET3 * CELSIZ) R*4 An array dimensioned "channels * (cell width)²" for storing actual pixel data values for each channel for 1 cell.

CELCOR (VARSZ3) R*4 An array dimensioned (channels * (channels + 1))/2 words for saving the cross product of the pixel values.

CELSUM (NOFET3) R*4 An array dimensioned "channels" words used to store the sum of data values for each pixel in the cell for a given channel number.

CELIKE
(NWORD, JPTS) R*4 An array dimensioned "NWORD by columns of cells" for storing the cell likelihoods or pixel values for each

cell in the line.

CELCLS (JPTS) I*2 An array dimensioned "column" of cells halfwords used to contain the most likely class number of all cells in a given row.

PIXCLS (NWORD, JPTS) I*2 The array dimensioned NWORD2 by "column" halfwords for storing the class number of each pixel in a given cell for singular cells (equivalent to CELIKE).

STACK (JPTS) I*2 A stack of field numbers for the cell in the given position for a row of cells.

OPEN (JPTS) L*1 An array of "column" bytes used as logical flags to store whether or not a particular column of cells has been opened as a field.

CLOSED (JPTS) L*1 An array of logical values for each column of cells to indicate whether the field for each column has been opened for annexation.

FLDSIZ (JPTS) I*4 The array of "column" halfwords to store the length of the current field.

FLDCLS (JPTS) I*2 The array of "column" halfwords to store the length of the current fields as the number of previously annexed rows in this column.

FLDLIK (NOPOOL, JPTS)	R*4 The array of likelihoods dimensioned columns of cells by classes words used to store the likelihood of each field for each class.
PRTBUF (JPTS)	I*2 The output print buffer dimensioned "columns of cells" halfwords.
BUFFER (BUFROZ * JPTS)	I*2 The buffer array used for annexation of neighboring rows of cells dimensioned BUFROZ * JPTS.

SECH01 performs processing of an area to be classified. If only an intermediate tape is to be produced, cell information is gathered and written to tape. Otherwise all information is used in annexation and classification, and the classification results are written to the output device. Any maps are also produced.

2. Internal Description

Initially, column headers are printed if any map is to be produced. All buffer pointers and cell arrays are initialized so that the arrays OPEN and CLOSE indicate that no annexation and classification has taken place. Then a loop is entered and executed once for each row of cells (two or more data lines). The routine FILBUF is called to gather statistics on one row of cells, either directly from processing the data tape, or from reading the intermediate tape. If no annexation is to be performed, the information is written to the output device and this loop is executed until this entire area is completed and a return

is executed. Otherwise, a series of calls to LIKRAT for a comparison of the likelihood of the cell being annexed to the cell above, left, and right is performed. The cell is annexed to the most likely cell if the comparison with the annexation threshold is successful. This is continued for all cells in the row. When finished, any fields formed from adjoining cells that are closed and no longer continued are classified and then any new fields are opened in that statistics from the initial cell are copied into the array storing field statistics. Then LIKRAT is called to classify closed areas. A print buffer is then filled with symbols for either the cell map or classification amp and printed out. Statistics are handled for remaining open fields and the row is written to the output tape. This is continued until the area has been processed.

3. Input Description

Not applicable

4. Output Description

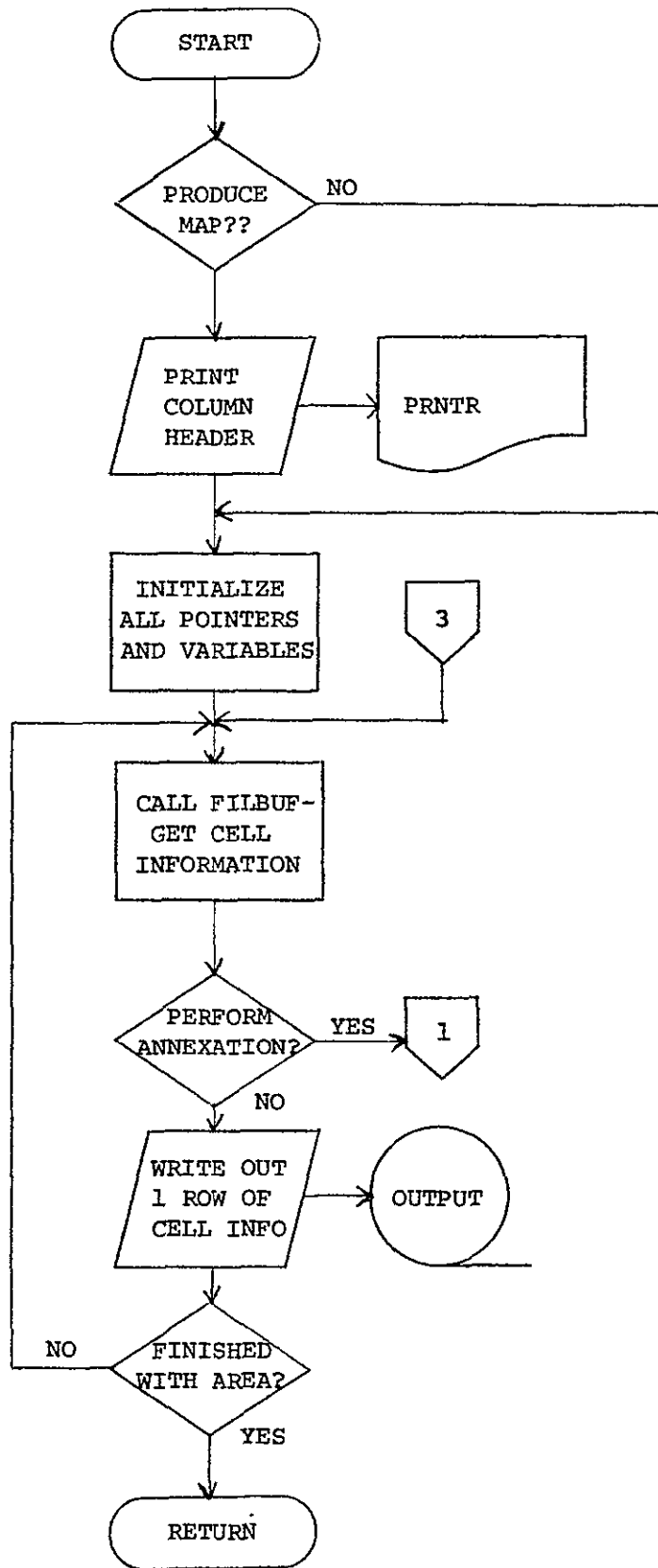
The unit PRNTR receives the map and column header produced if a map is to be printed.

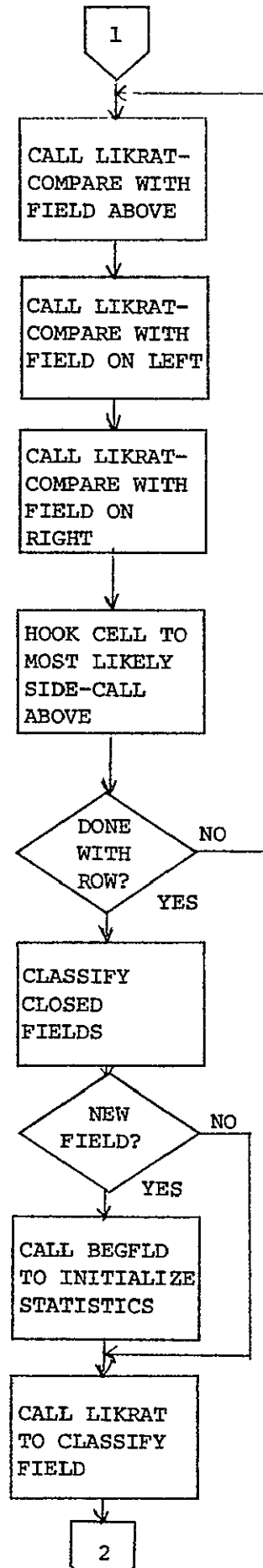
The unit OUTPUT is used as the output unit for either intermediate tape - cell information or classified cell lines. These lines follow the format of regular classification records.

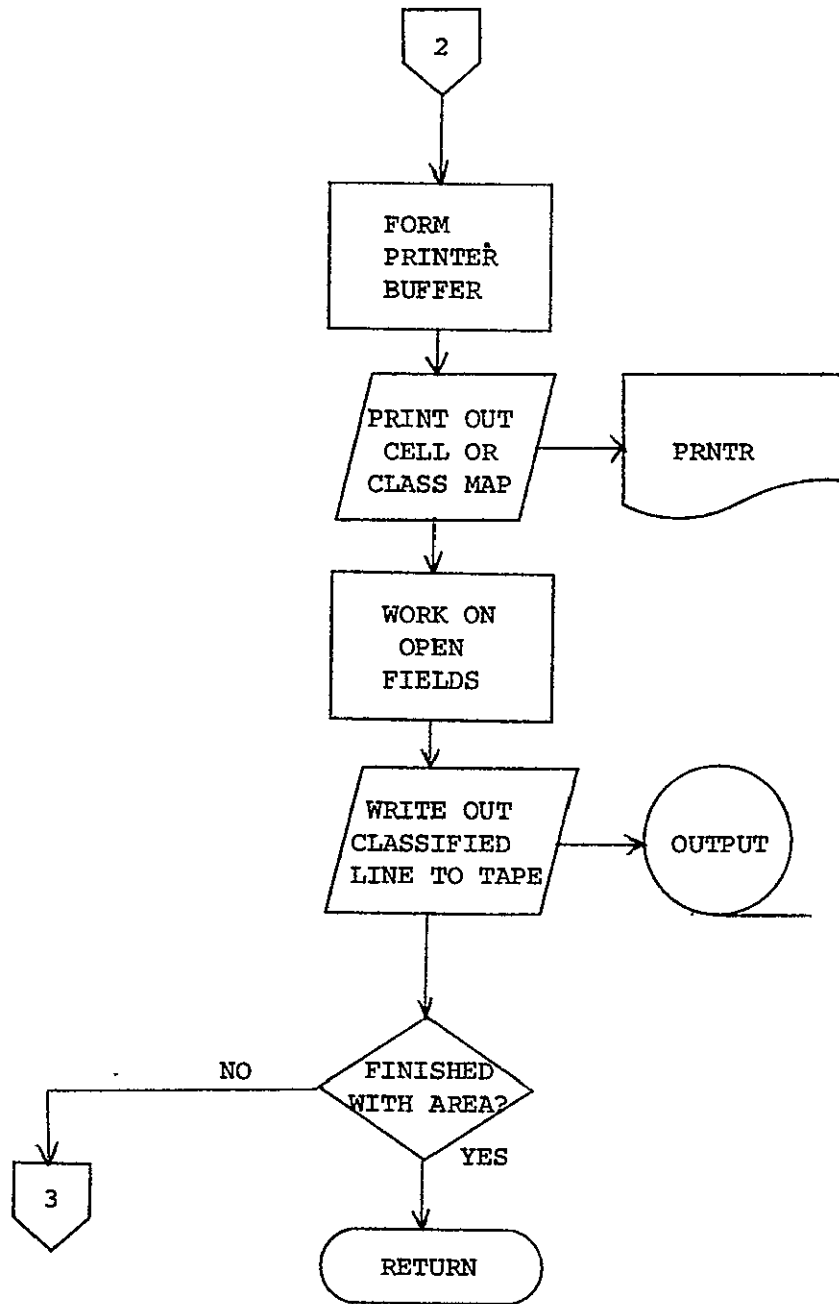
5. Supplemental Information

This program uses common blocks GLOCOM and SECCOM.

6. FLOWCHART







```

FORTRAN IV G LEVEL 20.7          SECH01          DATE = 77129          15021059          PAGE 0001
FILE SECH01
C          SECH01          LARS XXXX          ECH00010
C          SPECIAL VERSION TO IMPLEMENT EXTRA SCANNING LOGIC.          ECH00020
C          ECH00030
C          ECH00040
0001          SUBROUTINE SECH01(IC,SCV,VECPRO,SCAPRO,DETCOV,CONST,          ECH00050
1          SDATA,NDLH,PTCON,PRVAL,CELCOR,CELSON,          ECH00060
2          CELKE,CELCLS,PIXCLS,STACK,OPEN,CLOSED,FLDSIZ,FLOCLS,          ECH00070
3          INBUF,PRIBUF,BUFFER          ECH00080
4          IPRINT,IINDEXER * 4)A-Z          ECH00090
C          COMMON /GLCCOM/ BLANK, CARD(20), CHKOUT, COPFIL, CLASSR, CLASSX,          ECH00110
1          CLUSTX, CONPUI, CRYOUI, CRADR, CROSEG, DATAE,          ECH00120
2          DUPLT, DUPRUI, ERRMSG, FRPNT          ECH00130
3          FILES, FLOEND, HDATA, HEADIR, ID(200), IMAGEX          ECH00140
4          INARK, KEYBD, MPTAP, MAXCHA, MAXLS          ECH00150
5          PAGES, PHC, POINT, PRESUM, PANTR, READIN          ECH00160
6          RESUM, RUNITAB(10,3)          ECH00170
7          SDATA, SEPARX, SEPTPX, SPARE(10), TEMPAS(30),          ECH00180
8          TPSTAT, TFLIX, TYPEWR          ECH00190
9          TOP, ARRAY(12500)          ECH00200
C          REAL * 4 ARRAY          ECH00220
0004          REAL * 4 FRCAL(5,30)          ECH00240
0005          INTEGER * 4 COMEN(16), DATE(5), HEO(16), HEDZ(16), TIME(5)          ECH00250
0006          INTEGER * 2 BLANK          ECH00260
0007          LOGICAL * 4 CHKOUT          ECH00270
0008          LOGICAL * 1 BLANK          ECH00280
0009          EQUIVALENCE (DATSAV,IO(1)), (CURRUN,IO(3)), (FRCAL(1),IO(5)),          ECH00290
0010          (HEO(1),HEADIR), (DATE(1),HEAD(2)), (HEDZ(1),HEAD(3)),          ECH00300
1          (TIME(1),HEAD(8)), (CONG(1),HEAD(21)),          ECH00310
2          (MAPSAV,TPSTAT(1)),          ECH00320
3          (SEPSER,TPSTAT(2)), (DUPA,TPSTAT(3)), (DASTAT,TPSTAT(4)),          ECH00330
4          (CPSER,TPSTAT(5)), (TRADU,TPSTAT(6)),          ECH00340
5          (BLANK,BLANK2,BLANK1)          ECH00350
C          ECH00370
0011          COMMON /SECCOM/ QWFRQ, CSELEC, CSET(3,30), CSET3(3,30), THRES, CELSIZ,          ECH00380
1          CELWTH, INFO(17), INPUT, INITAP, INTFL, JPTS, LINES, NOCLS, NDFET,          ECH00390
2          NDFET3, NDFPOOL, NMDRO, NKORDZ, NVR, OUTPUT, POLNAM(2,60), PREFIX(2),          ECH00400
3          PYS, RATA, RFL, SWCH, VARSZ(3), CSEL(30), CSEL3(30),          ECH00410
4          FETVEC(30), FETVE(30), POLPTR(2,60), POLSIZ(160),          ECH00420
5          COFLAG, CLSMAP, CSET1(2,20), OBJMAP, PHASE1, PHASE2, POLNM(160),          ECH00430
6          PRSTAT, SYM(160), SYMNT(160)          ECH00440
C          REAL * 4 CSELEC, CSET, CSET3, THRES, ANNI          ECH00450
0012          INTEGER * 2 CSEL, CSEL3, FETVEC, FETVC3, POLPTR, POLSTK          ECH00460
0013          LOGICAL * 1 COFLAG, CLSMAP, CSET1, OBJMAP, PHASE1, PHASE2, POLNM          ECH00470
0014          PRSTAT          ECH00480
C          ECH00500
C          ECH00510
C          ECH00520
C          ECH00530
C          ECH00540
C          ECH00550
C          ECH00560
C          ECH00570
C          ECH00580
C          ECH00590
C          ECH00600
C          ECH00610
C          ECH00620
C          ECH00630
C          ECH00640
C          ECH00650
C          ECH00660
C          ECH00670
C          ECH00680
C          ECH00690
C          ECH00700
C          ECH00710
C          ECH00720
C          ECH00730
C          ECH00740
C          ECH00750
C          ECH00760
C          ECH00770
C          ECH00780
C          ECH00790
C          ECH00800
C          ECH00810
C          ECH00820
C          ECH00830
C          ECH00840
C          ECH00850
C          ECH00860
C          ECH00870
C          ECH00880
C          ECH00890
C          ECH00900
C          ECH00910
C          ECH00920
C          ECH00930
C          ECH00940
C          ECH00950
C          ECH00960
C          ECH00970
C          ECH00980
C          ECH00990
C          ECH01000
C          ECH01010
C          ECH01020
C          ECH01030
C          ECH01040
C          ECH01050
C          ECH01060
C          ECH01070
C          ECH01080
C          ECH01090
C          ECH01100
C          ECH01110
C          ECH01120
C          ECH01130
C          ECH01140
C          ECH01150
C          ECH01160
C          ECH01170
C          ECH01180
C          ECH01190
C          ECH01200
C          ECH01210
C          ECH01220
C          ECH01230
C          ECH01240
C          ECH01250
C          ECH01260
C          ECH01270
C          ECH01280
C          ECH01290
C          ECH01300
C          ECH01310
C          ECH01320
C          ECH01330
C          ECH01340
C          ECH01350
C          ECH01360
C          ECH01370
C          ECH01380
C          ECH01390
C          ECH01400
C          ECH01410
C          ECH01420
C          ECH01430
C          ECH01440
C          ECH01450
C          ECH01460
C          ECH01470
C          ECH01480
C          ECH01490
C          ECH01500
C          ECH01510
C          ECH01520

```

```

FORTRAN IV G LEVEL 20.7          SECH04          DATE = 77129          15021059          PAGE 0002
FILE SECH01
C          ASSIGN 220 TO ALPHA          ECH00770
0023          ROWMATIC * JPTS * CELSIZ          ECH00780
0023          ECH00790
C          TURN OFF COLUMN HEADER IF NO PHASE2 PROCESSING          ECH00800
0024          IF (.NOT. PHASE2) GO TO 90          ECH00810
C          TRANSFORM ANNEXATION PARAMETER          ECH00820
0025          ANNI = -ALGG(10.)*THRES          ECH00830
C          PRINT COLUMN NUMBERS ON OUTPUT          ECH00840
0026          N = INFO(9)*CELWTH          ECH00850
0027          IF (.NOT. CLSNAP AND .NOT. OBJMAP) GO TO 90          ECH00860
0028          INTVL = (JPTS * 110) / 111          ECH00870
0029          JPTS1 = JPTS / INTVL          ECH00880
0030          I1 = 1 + (JPTS1-1)*N          ECH00890
0031          IF (N .GT. 999) I1=10          ECH00900
0032          I = I1          ECH00910
0033          DO 30 K=1, JPTS1          ECH00920
0034          PRTRUF(K) = I*100*I1          ECH00930
0035          PRTRUF(K+JPTS1) = MOD(I,100*I1)/(10*I1)          ECH00940
0036          PRTRUF(K+2*JPTS1) = MOD(I,100*I1)/I1          ECH00950
0037          I1 = I+N          ECH00960
0038          DO 40 J=1, JPTS1          ECH00970
0039          J = JPTS1-1          ECH00980
0040          WRITE(PRTR,9040) (PRTRUF(K),K=1,J)          ECH00990
0041          FORMAT(' ',8X,1111)          ECH01000
0042          IF (K .LE. 999) GO TO 50          ECH01010
0043          DO 45 J=1, JPTS1          ECH01020
0044          PRTRUF(J) = MOD(I,10)          ECH01030
0045          WRITE(PRTR,9040) (PRTRUF(I),I=1,JPTS1)          ECH01040
0046          FORMAT(' ',9120)          ECH01050
0047          FORMAT(' ',9120)          ECH01060
0048          FORMAT(' ',9120)          ECH01070
0049          FORMAT(' ',9120)          ECH01080
0050          FORMAT(' ',9120)          ECH01090
0051          FORMAT(' ',9120)          ECH01100
0052          FORMAT(' ',9120)          ECH01110
C          ECH01120
C          ECH01130
C          ECH01140
C          ECH01150
C          ECH01160
C          ECH01170
C          ECH01180
C          ECH01190
C          ECH01200
C          ECH01210
C          ECH01220
C          ECH01230
C          ECH01240
C          ECH01250
C          ECH01260
C          ECH01270
C          ECH01280
C          ECH01290
C          ECH01300
C          ECH01310
C          ECH01320
C          ECH01330
C          ECH01340
C          ECH01350
C          ECH01360
C          ECH01370
C          ECH01380
C          ECH01390
C          ECH01400
C          ECH01410
C          ECH01420
C          ECH01430
C          ECH01440
C          ECH01450
C          ECH01460
C          ECH01470
C          ECH01480
C          ECH01490
C          ECH01500
C          ECH01510
C          ECH01520

```

```

FILE SECH01
0072                    DRDWS = 1 : (OLDRM-1)*ROWSIZ                    ECHO1530
0073                    NROWS = 1 : (NEWRN-1)*ROWSIZ                    ECHO1540
C                    I I I I I ROW OF DATA                                ECHO1550
C                    CALL FLDUP(FIELD,VECPRI,SEAPHD,LEICOV,CLNSI,PCATA,DATA,                    ECHO1560
0074                    I,PIGOR,PTXVAL,CELLOR,CELLSUM,CELLIK,CELLCS,PIXCLS,CURLIN)                    ECHO1570
0075                    155 IF (NOT CBJMAP) GO TO 157                    ECHO1580
0076                    IJJ = 1                    ECHO1590
0077                    DO J = 1, JPTS, INTVL                    ECHO1600
0078                    PRTRUF(IJJ) = 0LANSZ                    ECHO1610
0079                    IF (ICELCS(IJ) .NE. 0) GO TO 156                    ECHO1620
0080                    PRTRUF(IJJ) = SINGUL                    ECHO1630
0081                    156 IJJ = J                    ECHO1640
0082                    L = CURLIN                    ECHO1650
0083                    WRITE (PRTR, 92901) (PRTRUF(I), I=1, JPTS1)                    ECHO1660
0084                    157 IF (PMASE2) GO TO 160                    ECHO1670
0085                    WRITE (CURLIN) PREFIX, CURLIN, CELCLS, CELIKE                    ECHO1680
0086                    CURLIN = CURLIN + 0LPS                    ECHO1690
0087                    IF (CURLIN .GE. INFO15) RETURN                    ECHO1700
0088                    GO TO 150                    ECHO1710
C                    INSERT IN BUFFER CLASS NUMBERS FOR EACH PIXEL OF SINGULAR CELL                    ECHO1720
C                    IAC J = NROWBS                    ECHO1730
0089                    DO 200 CELNUM=1, JPTS                    ECHO1740
0090                    BUFFER(IJ) = 0                    ECHO1750
0091                    IF (ICELCS(CELCNUM) .NE. 0) GO TO 200                    ECHO1760
0092                    K = J                    ECHO1770
0093                    DO 165 I=1, CELSIZ                    ECHO1780
0094                    BUFFER(IK) = PIXCLS(I, CELNUM) + JPTSZ                    ECHO1790
0095                    K = K + 1                    ECHO1800
0096                    165 J = J + CELSIZ                    ECHO1810
0097                    200 J = J + CELSIZ                    ECHO1820
C                    ECHO1830
C                    ECHO1840
C                    ECHO1850
C                    ECHO1860
C                    ECHO1870
C                    ECHO1880
C                    ECHO1890
C                    ECHO1900
C                    ECHO1910
C                    ECHO1920
0098                    99200 FORMAT (IX, 2B14)                    ECHO1930
0099                    IF (OLDRM .EQ. 0) GO TO 265                    ECHO1940
C                    COMPARE CELLS WITH FIELDS.                    ECHO1950
C                    COMPARE CURRENT ROW WITH PREVIOUS ROW.                    ECHO1960
0100                    228 M = 1                    ECHO1970
0101                    N = 1                    ECHO1980
0102                    J3 = DRDWS                    ECHO1990
0103                    J3 = NROWBS                    ECHO2000
C                    ECHO2010
C                    ECHO2020
C                    ECHO2030
C                    ECHO2040
C                    ECHO2050
C                    ECHO2060
C                    ECHO2070
0104                    DO 240 CELNUM = 1, JPTS                    ECHO2080
0105                    I2 = I3                    ECHO2090
0106                    I3 = I3 + CELSIZ                    ECHO2100
0107                    J2 = J3                    ECHO2110
0108                    J3 = J3 + CELSIZ                    ECHO2120
0109                    FLDUP = BUFFER(I2)                    ECHO2130
0110                    IF (FLDUP .LE. JPTS) CLOSED(FLDUP) = .FALSE.                    ECHO2140
0111                    IF (BUFFER(I2) .EQ. 0) GO TO 229                    ECHO2150
0112                    M = N                    ECHO2160
0113                    GO TO 240                    ECHO2170
0114                    SUP = - 1E+70                    ECHO2180
0115                    SRIGHT = - 1E+70                    ECHO2190
0116                    SLEFT = - 1E+70                    ECHO2200
C                    TRY TO COMPARE CELL WITH FIELD ABOVE.                    ECHO2210
0117                    IF (FLDSIZ(FLDUP) GE MAXSIZ .OR. FLDUP.GT. JPTS) GO TO 230                    ECHO2220
0118                    SUP = SUP*FLDUP                    ECHO2230
C                    M .NE. N IFF CELL 'CELCNUM' HAS ALREADY BEEN COMPARED TO FIELD 'FLDUP'                    ECHO2240
C                    ECHO2250
C                    ECHO2260
C                    ECHO2270
C                    ECHO2280

```

```

FILE SECH01
C                    IN WHICH CASE SETTING M=N IS ALL THAT IS NECESSARY.                    ECHO2290
0119                    IF (N .EQ. M) CALL LKRAT(SUP, CELIKE(I, CELNUM), FLDIK(I, FLDUP),                    ECHO2300
0120                    AUXLIK(I, M), CELCLS(CELCNUM), FLDCLS(FLDUP), AUXCLS(M))                    ECHO2310
C                    TRY TO COMPARE CELL WITH FIELD ON LEFT.                    ECHO2320
0121                    FLDLFT = 0                    ECHO2330
0122                    IF (CELCNUM .EQ. 1) GO TO 232                    ECHO2340
0123                    FLDLFT = BUFFER(IJ)                    ECHO2350
0124                    IF (FLDFT .LE. JPTS) AND. FLDLFT.GT.0 .AND. FLDLFT.NE.FLDUP .AND.                    ECHO2360
C                    FLDLFT.GE. FLDLFT) AND. FLDLFT.GE. FLDLFT) AND. FLDLFT.GE. FLDLFT)                    ECHO2370
C                    CALL LKRAT(SLEFT, CELIKE(I, CELNUM), FLDIK(I, FLDLFT), AUXLIK(I, 2),                    ECHO2380
C                    CELCLS(CELCNUM), FLDCLS(FLDLFT), AUXCLS(2))                    ECHO2390
C                    TRY TO COMPARE CELL WITH FIELD ON RIGHT.                    ECHO2400
0125                    232 IF (CELCNUM .EQ. JPTS) GO TO 234                    ECHO2410
0126                    FLORT = BUFFER(IJ)                    ECHO2420
0127                    IF (FLDRT.GT. JPTS) OR. FLDRT.GE. FLDUP) GO TO 234                    ECHO2430
C                    IF (BUFFER(IJ).NE.0 .OR. FLORT .EQ. FLDLFT) GO TO 234                    ECHO2440
0128                    N = 4                    ECHO2450
0129                    IF (M .EQ. 4) N=1                    ECHO2460
0130                    CALL LKRAT(SUPUS, CELIKE(I, CELNUM+1), FLDIK(I, FLORT), AUXLIK(I, N),                    ECHO2470
C                    CELCLS(CELCNUM+1), FLDCLS(FLORT), AUXCLS(N))                    ECHO2480
0131                    FLDUPUS = GE ANNI CALL LKRAT(SRIGHT, CELIKE(I, CELNUM),                    ECHO2490
C                    AUXLIK(I, N+1), AUXLIK(I, 3), CELCLS(CELCNUM), AUXCLS(3))                    ECHO2500
C                    FIND GREATEST LIKELIHOOD RATIO.                    ECHO2510
0133                    234 IF (SUP.LT.SLEFT .OR. SUP.LT.SRIGHT) GO TO 236                    ECHO2520
0134                    IF (SUP.LT. ANNI) GO TO 240                    ECHO2530
0135                    OPEN(FLDUP) = .TRUE.                    ECHO2540
0136                    FIELD = FLDUP                    ECHO2550
0137                    K = M                    ECHO2560
0138                    GO TO 239                    ECHO2570
C                    236 IF (SLEFT .GE. SRIGHT) GO TO 238                    ECHO2580
0139                    IF (SRIGHT.LT. ANNI) GO TO 240                    ECHO2590
0141                    OPEN(FLORT) = .TRUE.                    ECHO2600
0142                    FIELD = FLORT                    ECHO2610
0143                    K = 3                    ECHO2620
C                    ADD CELL TO FIELD.                    ECHO2630
0144                    BUFFER(IJ) = FLORT                    ECHO2640
0145                    FLDRT(FLORT) = FLDRT(FLORT) + CELSIZ                    ECHO2650
0146                    GO TO 239                    ECHO2660
C                    238 IF (SLEFT.LT. ANNI) GO TO 240                    ECHO2670
0147                    FIELD = FLDLFT                    ECHO2680
0148                    K = 2                    ECHO2690
0149                    ADD CURRENT CELL TO FIELD                    ECHO2700
0150                    239 BUFFER(IJ) = FIELD                    ECHO2710
0151                    CALL ADD2(FLDIK(I, FIELD), AUXLIK(I, K), FLDCLS(FIELD), AUXCLS(K),                    ECHO2720
C                    FLDRT(FLDLFT))                    ECHO2730
0152                    240 J1 = J2                    ECHO2740
C                    ECHO2750
C                    ECHO2760
C                    ECHO2770
C                    ECHO2780
C                    ECHO2790
C                    ECHO2800
C                    ECHO2810
C                    ECHO2820
C                    ECHO2830
C                    ECHO2840
C                    ECHO2850
C                    ECHO2860
C                    ECHO2870
C                    ECHO2880
C                    ECHO2890
C                    ECHO2900
C                    ECHO2910
C                    ECHO2920
C                    ECHO2930
C                    ECHO2940
C                    ECHO2950
C                    ECHO2960
C                    ECHO2970
C                    ECHO2980
C                    ECHO2990
0153                    GO 200 FIELD=1, JPTS                    ECHO3000
0154                    IF (CLOSED(FIELD) .OR. OPEN(FIELD)) GO TO 250                    ECHO3010
0155                    NEXT = NEXT                    ECHO3020
0156                    STACK(NEXT) = FIELD                    ECHO3030
C                    CLASSIFY CLOSED FIELDS                    ECHO3040
0157                    CLASS2 = FLDCLS(FIELD) + JPTSZ                    ECHO3050

```

```

FORTRAN IV G LEVEL 20 7          SECH01G          DATE = 77129          15021059          PAGE 0005
FILE SECH01
0158      243 ROW = NEWRW - 1          ECH03050
0159      ASSIGN 250 TO RETURN        ECH03060
0160      GO TO 400                    ECH03070
0161      250 CLOSED(FIELD) = .TRUE-  ECH03080
0162      260 OPEN(FIELD) = .FALSE-    ECH03090
C      BACKSCAN ACROSS ROW. BEGIN NEW FIELDS. ECH03100
C      265 K = NRCWBS + ROWSIZ-CELSIZ ECH03110
0163      I = JPTS                     ECH03120
0164      DU 200 M=1,JPTS              ECH03130
0165      L = K - CELSZ                ECH03140
0166      N = I - 1                    ECH03150
0167      M = I - 1                    ECH03160
0168      H = BUFFER(IK)              ECH03170
0169      IF H GT. JPTS THIS CELL IS SINGULAR ECH03180
C      IF(IH.GT. JPTS) GO TO 280      ECH03190
C      PLACE CLASS OF FIELD H INTO EACH PIXEL OF FIELD H ECH03200
C      (FH.NE. 0) GO TO 270          ECH03210
0170      M = STACK(NEXT)             ECH03220
0171      NEXT = NEXT + 1             ECH03230
0172      BUFFER(IK) = H              ECH03240
C      CALL BEGFLO TO INITIALIZE STATISTICS FOR NEW FIELD ECH03250
0173      CALL BEGFLO(CELSIZ(I),FLOCLS(H),CELIKE(I),N),FLOLIK(I),H),FLDSIZ(I)) ECH03260
0174      IF(IH.EC.O OR. BUFFER(L) NE.O) GO TO 280 ECH03270
C      ..... MODIFIED..... ECH03280
C      CALL LIXRAT(LEFT,AUXCLS) ECH03290
0177      CALL LIXRAT(RIGHT,CELIKE(I),FLOLIK(I),H),AUXLK,CELSIZ(I), ECH03300
C      FLOCLS(I),AUXCLS) ECH03310
0178      IF(RIGHT.LI.ANNI) GO TO 280 ECH03320
0179      CALL ADDZ(FLOLIK(I),H),AUXLK,FLOCLS(H),AUXCLS,FLDSIZ(I)) ECH03330
C      275 BUFFER(L) = H ECH03340
0180      280 K = I ECH03350
0181      IF(DLDRM.EQ. 0) GO TO 340 ECH03360
0182      9290 FORMAT(19,IX,11,11) ECH03370
0183      340 CURLIN = CURLIN + 1 ECH03380
0184      IF(CURLIN GT. LSTLIN) GO TO 400 ECH03390
C      POINT TO NEXT ROW IN BUFFER ECH03400
0186      OLDROW = NEWRW ECH03410
0187      360 NEWRW = MOD(NEWRW,BUFROZ) + 1 ECH03420
0188      IF(NEWRW.NE. PTRRW) GO TO 150 ECH03430
C      CLASSIFY AND PRINT ONE ROW OF CELLS ECH03440
C      K = 1 + (PTRRW-1)*ROWSIZ ECH03450
0189      DO 365 I=K,CELSIZ ECH03460
0190      M = I - CELSZ ECH03470
0191      N = BUFFER(I) ECH03480
0192      IF(IH.GT. JPTS) GO TO 365 ECH03490
0193      CLASS2 = FLOCLS(I) + JPTS2 ECH03500
0194      DO 364 J=1,L,CELSIZ ECH03510
0195      IF(BUFFER(IJ).NE. H) GO TO 364 ECH03520
0196      M = J + CELSZ ECH03530
0197      GO 364 N = J+N ECH03540
0198      361 BUFFER(I) = CLASS2 ECH03550
0199      364 CONTINUE ECH03560
0200      365 CONTINUE ECH03570
0201      ASSIGN 150 TO RETURN ECH03580
0202      GO TO 400 ECH03590
C      PRINT LAST PRINTER LINE. ECH03600
0204      400 K = NRCWBS ECH03610
0205      410 L = CURLIN ECH03620
C      ECH03630
ECH03640
ECH03650
ECH03660
ECH03670
ECH03680
ECH03690
ECH03700
ECH03710
ECH03720
ECH03730
ECH03740
ECH03750
ECH03760
ECH03770
ECH03780
ECH03790
ECH03800

```

```

FORTRAN IV G LEVEL 20 7          SECH01G          DATE = 77129          15021059          PAGE 0006
FILE SECH01
C      CLASSIFY ALL OPEN FIELDS ECH03810
C      L = NRCWBS + ROWSIZ-CELSIZ ECH03820
0206      DO 420 I=NRCWBS,L,CELSIZ ECH03830
0207      FIELD = BUFFER(I) ECH03840
0208      IF(FIELD.GT. JPTS) GO TO 420 ECH03850
0209      CLASS2 = FLOCLS(FIELD) + JPTS2 ECH03860
0210      415 ROW = NEWRW ECH03870
0211      ASSIGN 420 TO RETURN ECH03880
0212      GO TO 3000 ECH03890
0213      420 CONTINUE ECH03900
C      FINISH PRINTING BUFFER. ECH03910
C      ASSIGN 430 TO RETURN ECH03920
0215      430 IF(PTRRW.EQ. NEWRW) ASSIGN 500 TO RETURN ECH03930
0216      GO TO 4000 ECH03940
0217      500 PLINE = 0 ECH03950
0218      PREFIX(L) = 7 ECH03960
0219      WRITE(CUTPLT,ERR=600) PREFIX,PLINE,PRTBUF ECH03970
0220      RETURN ECH04000
C      ..... ECH04010
C      END OF TAPE OR I/O ERROR ECH04020
C      ..... ECH04030
C      600 WRITE(PRINT,9610) PLINE ECH04040
0222      9610 FORMAT('I',9610) PLINE ECH04050
0223      C 'CLASSIFICATION TERMINATED AT LINE',I6,' (ECHOAS)') ECH04060
0224      WRITE(TTYPRN,9610) PLINE ECH04070
0225      IF(OUTPUT.EQ. CLASSR) GO TO 500 ECH04080
0226      CALL TOPSG(OUTPUT,ERROR) ECH04090
0227      I = 1 ECH04100
0228      CALL TOPSG(OUTPUT,ERROR) ECH04110
0229      IF(I.EQ. 0) RETURN ECH04120
0230      BACKSPACE OUTPUT ECH04130
0231      GO TO 500 ECH04140
C      PROPAGATE CLASSIFICATION THROUGHOUT BUFFER. ECH04150
0232      3000 IF(ROW.LE. 0) ROW=BUFROZ ECH04160
0233      STOP = .TRUE ECH04170
C      PROPAGATE CLASSIFICATION THROUGHOUT ROW. ECH04180
C      I1 = 1 + (ROW-1)*ROWSIZ ECH04190
0234      I2 = I1 + ROWSIZ-CELSIZ ECH04200
0235      DO 3002 I=I1,CELSIZ ECH04210
0236      IF(BUFFER(I) .NE. FIELD) GO TO 3002 ECH04220
0237      STOP = .FALSE ECH04230
0238      I4 = I3 + CELSZ ECH04240
0239      DO 3001 I5=I3,CELSIZ ECH04250
0240      3001 BUFFER(I5) = CLASS2 ECH04260
0241      3002 CONTINUE ECH04270
0242      IF(I5TOP OR. ROW.EQ.PTRRW) GO TO RETURN, (250,420) ECH04280
0243      ROW = ROW + 1 ECH04290
0244      GO TO 3000 ECH04300
C      PRINT ONE ROW OF CELLS ECH04310
0246      4000 I1 = 1 + (PTRRW-1)*ROWSIZ ECH04320
0247      I2 = I1 + CELSZ - CELWTH ECH04330
0248      DO 4002 I3=I1,I2,CELWTH ECH04340
0249      I5 = 0 ECH04350
0250      I4 = I2 + ROWSIZ-CELSIZ ECH04360
0251      DO 4001 I6=I3,I4,CELSIZ ECH04370
0252      I7 = I6 + CELWTH - 1 ECH04380
0253      DO 4001 I8=I6,I7 ECH04390
0254      I9 = I9 + 1 ECH04400
0255      4001 PRBUF(I9) = BUFFER(I8) - JPTS2 ECH04410
0256      WRITE(CUTPLT,ERR=600) PREFIX,PLINE,PRTBUF ECH04420
C      CLASSIFICATION MAP ECH04430
ECH04440
ECH04450
ECH04460
ECH04470
ECH04480
ECH04490
ECH04500
ECH04510
ECH04520
ECH04530
ECH04540
ECH04550

```

```

FORTRAN IV G LEVEL 20 7          SECH014          DATE = 7/12/9          15021059          PAGE 0007
FILE SECH01
0257          IF (.NOT. CLSNAP) GO TO 4002          ECHO4570
0258          I = 1          ECHO4580
0259          K = INTVL*CELWTH          ECHO4590
0260          LIN = PLINE + K - 1          ECHO4600
0261          IF (MOD(LIN,K) .NE. 0) GO TO 4002          ECHO4610
0262          DO 4003 J = 1,PTS          ECHO4620
0263          PRBUF(I) = ISWIPRBUF(J)*Z-1          ECHO4630
0264          IF (.GT. JPTS) PRBUF(I) = BLANK2          ECHO4640
0265          I = I + 1          ECHO4650
0266          4003 CONTINUE          ECHO4660
0267          WRITE(PRTR,94004)PLINE,(PRBUF(I),I=1,JPTS)          ECHO4670
0268          94004 FORMAT(1X,11I1)          ECHO4680
0269          4002 PLINE = PLINE + LININT          ECHO4690
0270          PTRM = MOD(PTRM,BUFROZ) + 1          ECHO4700
0271          GO TO RETURN, (150,430,500)          ECHO4710
0272          END          ECHO4720

```

LARS Program Abstract _____

MODULE IDENTIFICATION

Module Name: GATHER . Function Name: ECHO FUNCTIONAL SUPPORT

Purpose: Gather cell statistics information for processing.

System/Language: CMS/FORTRAN

Author: P. D. Alenduff Date: 4/12/77

Latest Revisor: _____ Date: _____

MODULE ABSTRACT

GATHER computes information about cell statistics for actual classification by SECHO.

PURDUE UNIVERSITY
Laboratory for Applications of Remote Sensing
1220 Potter Drive
West Lafayette, Indiana 47906

1. Module UsageGATHER

CALL GATHER (RDATA, PIXVAL, PIXCOR, CELSUM, CELCOR, CELWTH,
VECSIZ, MTXSIZ, NSR, NVR)

Input Arguments:

RDATA (NSR, NVR)	R*4 Calibrated data values from data tape with NSR samples and NVR channels.
CELWTH	I*4 Number of data points in width of cell.
VECSIZ	I*4 Number of channels to be used in classification.
MTXSIZ	I*4 Number of entries in the triangular covariance matrix. Equal to $(\text{channels} * (\text{channels} + 1))/2$.
NSR	I*4 Number of data samples per line in RDATA.
NVR	I*4 Number of channels of data in RDATA array.

Output Arguments:

PIXVAL (NOFET3, CELWTH*CELWTH)	R*4 An array of actual data values in the cell dimensioned channels by $(\text{cell width})^2$.
PIXCOR (MTXSIZ, CELWTH*CELWTH)	R*4 Cross product terms for all data points in a cell, dimensioned $(\text{cell width})^2$ by MTXSIZ.
CELSUM (VECSIZ)	R*4 Sum of data values in the cell for each channel of data (dimensioned channels).

CELCOR (MTXSIZ) R*4 Correlation matrix for data
values in cell consisting of a sum
of products of data values in cell.

GATHER is called to return information concerning the
data characteristics of one cell of data.

2. Internal Description

GATHER loops for each channel of data and each pixel with-
in the cell to produce the data array returned.

3. Input Description

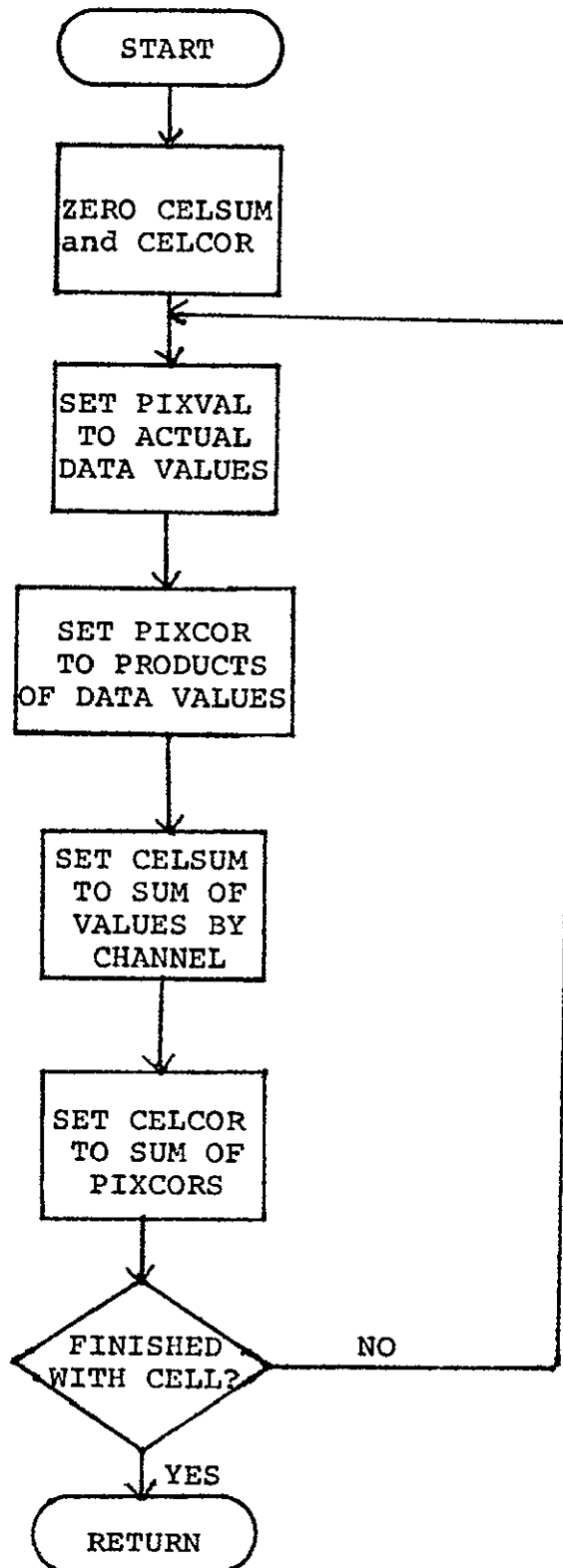
Not applicable

4. Output Description

Not applicable

5. Supplemental Information

Not applicable

6. Flowchart

```

C   GATHER          LARS   XXXX
C   GATHER          GATHER STATISTICS ON A GIVEN CELL
C   *****
C=GATHER          REVISED 04/11/74   R.L.KETTIG
C COMPUTE STATISTICS FOR THE CELL WHOSE FIRST DATA VALUE IS RDATA(1).
0001      SUBROUTINE GATHER(RDATA,PIXVAL,PIXCOR,CELSUM,CELCOR,CELWTH,VECSIZ,
0002      & MTXSIZ,NSR,NVR)
0003      IMPLICIT INTEGER * 4 (A-Z)
0004      REAL*4 RDATA(1),PIXVAL(1),PIXCOR(1),CELSUM(VECSIZ),CELCOR(MTXSIZ)
0005      DO 10 L=1,VECSIZ
0006      DO 11 L=1,MTXSIZ
0007      11 CELCOR(L) = 0.
0008      N = CELWTH*MTXSIZ
0009      J1 = 0
0010      J2 = 0
0011      L2 = 0
0012      DO 4 J=1,CELWTH
0013      K1 = J1
0014      K2 = J2
C   J1 = (J-1)*NVR
C   J2 = (J-1)*N
0015      DO 3 K=1,CELWTH
0016      K1 = K1 + 1
0017      M2 = 0
0018      L1 = K1
0019      K3 = L2
C   K1 = J1 + K
C   K2 = J2 + (K-1)*MTXSIZ
C   K3 = (K-1)*VECSIZ + (J-1)*VECSIZ*CELWTH
0020      DO 2 L=1,VECSIZ
0021      M1 = K3
0022      L2 = L2 + 1
C   L1 = K + (L-1)*NSR + (J-1)*NVR
C   L2 = L + (K-1)*VECSIZ + (J-1)*VECSIZ*CELWTH
0023      PIXVAL(L2) = RDATA(L1)
0024      CELSUM(L) = CELSUM(L) + PIXVAL(L2)
0025      DO 1 M=1,L
0026      M1 = M1 + 1
0027      M2 = M2 + 1
0028      M3 = K2 + M2
C   M1 = M + (K-1)*VECSIZ + (J-1)*VECSIZ*CELWTH
C   M2 = M + L*(L-1)/2
C   M3 = M + L*(L-1)/2 + (K-1)*MTXSIZ + (J-1)*N
0029      PIXCOR(M3) = PIXVAL(M1)*PIXVAL(L2)
0030      1 CELCOR(M2) = CELCOR(M2) + PIXCOR(M3)
0031      2 L1 = L1 + NSR
0032      3 K2 = K2 + MTXSIZ
0033      J1 = J1 + NVR
0034      4 J2 = J2 + N
0035      RETURN
0036      END
GAT00010
GAT00020
GAT00030
GAT00040
GAT00050
GAT00060
GAT00070
GAT00080
GAT00090
GAT00100
GAT00110
GAT00120
GAT00130
GAT00140
GAT00150
GAT00160
GAT00170
GAT00180
GAT00190
GAT00200
GAT00210
GAT00220
GAT00230
GAT00240
GAT00250
GAT00260
GAT00270
GAT00280
GAT00290
GAT00300
GAT00310
GAT00320
GAT00330
GAT00340
GAT00350
GAT00360
GAT00370
GAT00380
GAT00390
GAT00400
GAT00410
GAT00420
GAT00430
GAT00440
GAT00450
GAT00460
GAT00470
GAT00480
GAT00490
GAT00500
GAT00510
GAT00520
GAT00530

```

MODULE IDENTIFICATION

Module Name: FILBUF Function Name: SECSUP

Purpose: Retrieve cell statistics

System/Language: CMS/FORTRAN

Author: P. D. Alenduff Date: 4/18/77

Latest Revisor: _____ Date: _____

MODULE ABSTRACT

FILBUF returns a set of buffers with cell information from either direct processing from the data tape or reading from the intermediate tape.

1. Module UsageFILBUF

CALL FILBUF (ICLSCV, VECPRD, SCAPRD, SETCOV, CONST, BDATA,
 RDATA, PIXCOR, PIXVAL, CELCOR, CELSUM, CELIKE,
 CELCLS, PIXCLS, CURLIN, *)

Input Arguments:

ICLSCV (VARSZ3, NOPOOL)	R*4 Class covariance matrices from statistics dimensioned classes by $(\text{channels} * (\text{channels} + 1))/2$.
VECPRD (NOFET3, NOPOOL)	R*4 Vector product matrix that is inverse of class mean matrix transposed times the covariance matrix for the class, dimensioned channels by classes.
SCAPRD (NOPOOL)	R*4 Scalar product of the classes for all statistics classes.
DETCOV (NOPOOL)	R*4 Determinant of the covariance matrix for each class.
CONST (NOPOOL)	R*4 Constant array computed from $\ln(2 * \text{PI} * \text{class covariance matrix})$ for each class.
BDATA (NVR, ID(6))	L*1 Buffer array used by GADLIN for reading data tape dimensioned channels on tape by samples per line on tape.
RDATA (NVR, CELWTH)	R*4 Array used to store calibrated data values from tape for one row of cells (multiple data lines).

PIXCOR (VARSZ3, CELWTH ²)	R*4 Array used to store cross product data values in one cell for a correlation type indication.
PIXVAL (NOFET3, CELWTH ²)	R*4 Array used to store pixel data values for a cell.
CELCOR (VARSZ3)	R*4 Sum of the PIXCOR values for a cell being processed.

Output Arguments:

CELSUM (NOFET3)	R*4 The sum of all data points in a cell for each channel.
CELIKE (NWORD, JPTS)	R*4 Likelihood values for each class for each cell in a row of cells.
CELCLS (JPTS)	I*2 Class numbers for each cell in a row of cells.
PIXCLS (NWORDS, JPTS)	I*2 Class numbers of pixels for all cells in a row of cells.
CURLIN	I*4 Current line number requested.

FILBUF is called to fill up CELCLS and CELIKE for annexation or writing to the intermediate tape. By either reading from the intermediate tape for annexation processing, or reading from the data tape and carrying out processing for the area, cell information can be produced.

2. Internal Description

FILBUF produces arrays CELCLS and CELIKE from either reading the intermediate tape that is in a classification format or from reading the input data tape via GADLIN. The raw information is then processed by producing cell statistics with GATHER,

establishing cell classes with SAMCLS, testing for cell homogeneity, and outputting a row of cell information. This routine uses common blocks GLOCOM and SECCOM.

3. Input Description

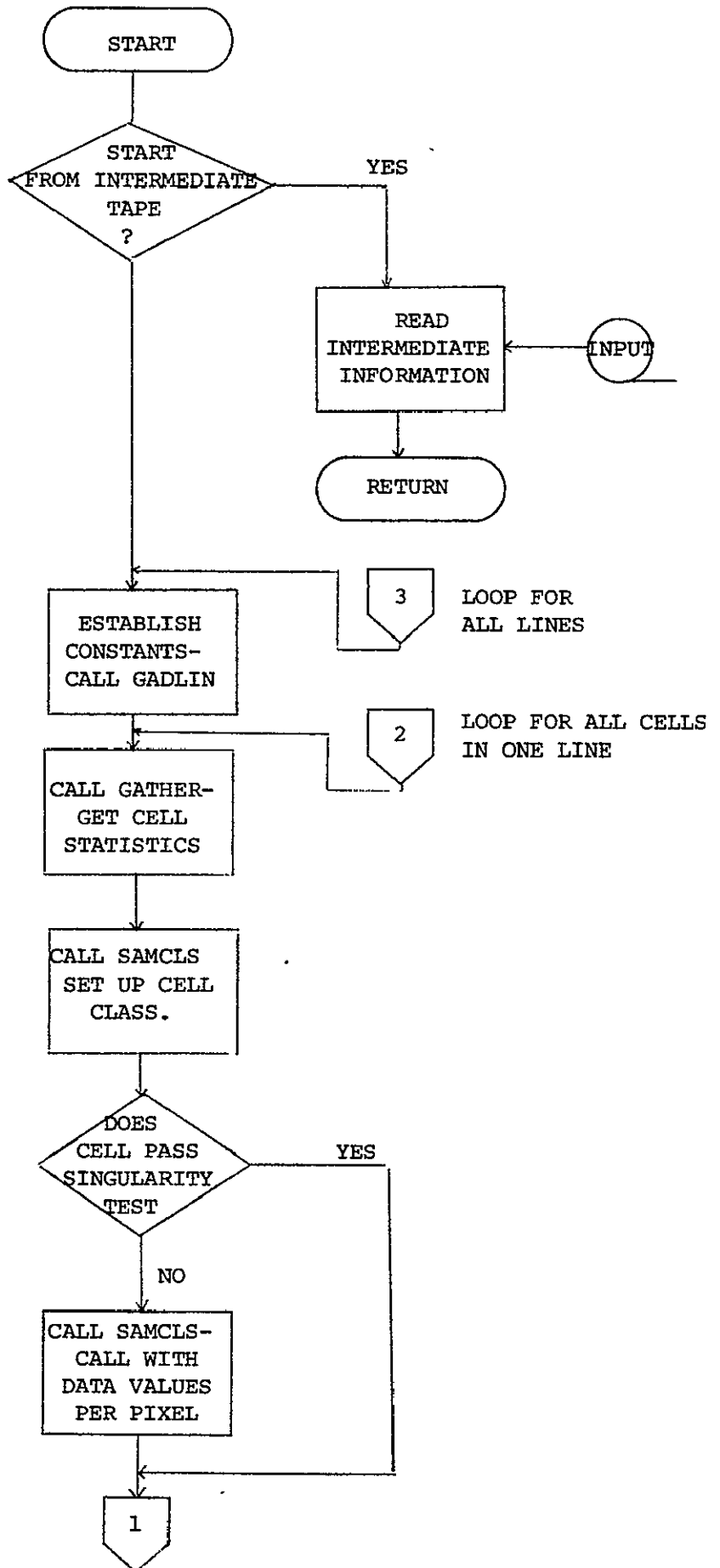
The only input is possible input from the intermediate tape which stores the same format used by classification tapes and stores cell statistics for later annexation processing.

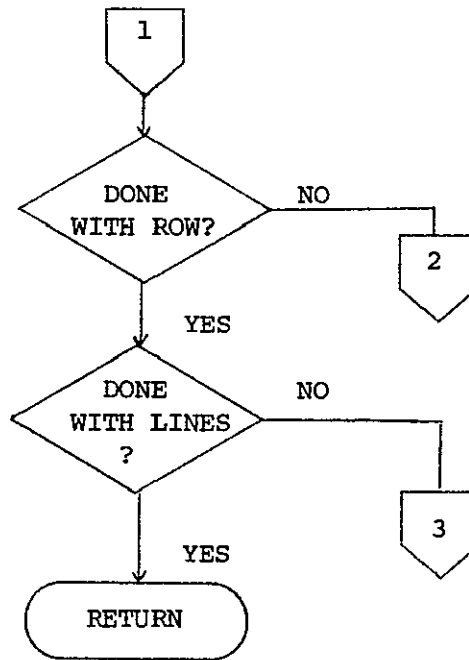
4. Output Description

Not applicable.

5. Supplemental Information

Not applicable.





REPRODUCIBILITY OF THE
ORIGINAL PAGE IS POOR

FORTRAN IV G LEVEL 20.7
FILE FILBUF

FILBUF

DATE = 77133

21008045

PAGE 0001

```

C   FILBUF   LARS   XXXX                               FIL00010
C   ****                               FIL00020
C   ****                               FIL00030
C   RETURNS CELCLS AND CELIKE VALUES FROM EITHER DATA TAPE OR INTER
C   MEDIATE TAPE                                     FIL00040
C   ****                               FIL00050
C   ****                               FIL00060
C   ****                               FIL00070
C   ****                               FIL00080
C   ****                               FIL00090
0001  C   SUBROUTINE FILBUF (ICLSCV, VECPRD, SCAPRD, DETCOV, CONST,
C   & BDATA, RDATA, PIXCOR, PIXVAL, CELCOR, CELSUM, CELIKE, CELCLS,
C   & PIXCLS, CURLIN)                                FIL00100
0002  C   IMPLICIT INTEGER * 4 (A-Z)                   FIL00110
0003  C   COMMON /GLOCOM/ BLANK, CARD(20), CHKOUT, COPFIL, CLASSR, CLASSK,
C   1 CLUSTX, COMPUT, CPYOUT, CRDRDR, CRDSEQ, DATAPE, FIL00120
C   2 DUPLTP, DUPRUA, ERRMSG, FBPNT, FIL00130
C   3 FILESV, FLDBND, HDATA, HEAD(88), ID(200), IMAGEX, FIL00140
C   4 IMARK, KEYBD, MAPTAP, MAXCHA, MAXCLS, FIL00150
C   5 PAGESZ, PNCH, POINT, PRESUX, PRNTR, READIN, FIL00160
C   6 RESTR, RCNFIL, RUNTAB(10,3), FIL00170
C   7 SDATA, SEPARX, SEPTX, SPARE(10), TEMPAS(30), FIL00180
C   8 TPSTAT(6), ITFLOX, TYPEWR, FIL00190
C   9 TOP, ARRAY(12500)                                FIL00200
C   ****                               FIL00210
0004  C   REAL * 8 ARRAY                                FIL00220
0005  REAL * 4 FROCAL(5,30)                             FIL00230
0006  INTEGER * 4 COMENT(16), DATE(5), HED1(16), HED2(16), TIME(5) FIL00240
0007  INTEGER * 2 BLANK2                                FIL00250
0008  LOGICAL * 4 CHKOUT                                FIL00260
0009  LOGICAL * 1 BLANK1                                FIL00270
0010  EQUIVALENCE (DAYSAV, ID(1)), (CURRUN, ID(3)), (FROCAL(1), ID(5)),
C   1 (HED1(1), HEAD(8)), (DATE(1), HEAD(26)), (HED2(1), HEAD(39)),
C   2 (TIME(1), HEAD(58)), (COMENT(1), HEAD(72)),
C   3 (MAPSAV, TPSTAT(1)),
C   4 (SEPSER, TPSTAT(2)), (DUPIN, TPSTAT(3)), (DASTAT, TPSTAT(4)),
C   5 (CCPSER, TPSTAT(5)), (TRAOUT, TPSTAT(6)),
C   6 (BLANK, BLANK2, BLANK1)                            FIL00300
C   ****                               FIL00310
0011  C   COMMON /SECCOM/ BUFROZ, CSELEC, CSET(3,30), CSET3(3,30), THRES, CELSZ,
C   1 CELMTH, INFO(17), INPUT, INTTAP, INTFIL, JPTS, LINES, NOCLS, NOFET,
C   2 NOFET3, NOPOOL, NWORD, NWORD2, NVR, OUTPUT, POLNAM(2,60), PREFIX(2),
C   3 PTS, ROTAPE, ROFILE, SYMCN, VARSZ3, CSEL(30), CSEL3(30),
C   4 FETVEC(30), FETVC3(30), POLPTR(2,60), POLSTK(60),
C   5 CDFLAG, CLSNAP, CSET1(3,30), OBJMAP, PHASE1, PHASE2, POLNM1(60),
C   ****                               FIL00400
0012  C   REAL * 4 CSELEC, CSET, CSET3, THRES           FIL00410
0013  C   INTEGER * 2 CSEL, CSEL3, FETVEC, FETVC3, POLPTR, POLSTK
C   ****                               FIL00420
0014  C   LOGICAL * 1 CDFLAG, CLSNAP, CSET1, OBJMAP, PHASE1, PHASE2, POLNM1,
C   1 PRSTAT                                             FIL00430
C   ****                               FIL00440
C   ****                               FIL00450
C   ****                               FIL00460
C   ****                               FIL00470
C   ****                               FIL00480
C   ****                               FIL00490
C   ****                               FIL00500
C   ****                               FIL00510
C   ****                               FIL00520
C   ****                               FIL00530
C   ****                               FIL00540
C   ****                               FIL00550
C   ****                               FIL00560
C   ****                               FIL00570
C   ****                               FIL00580
C   ****                               FIL00590
C   ****                               FIL00600
C   LOCAL VARIABLES
0015  C   INTEGER*2 BLOCK(4), CELCLS(JPTS), PIXCLS(NWORD2, JPTS),
C   1 BDATA(1)                                           FIL00610
0016  C   REAL * 4 ICLSCV(VARSZ3, NOPOOL), VECPRD(NOFET3, NOPOOL),
C   1 SCAPRD(NOPOOL), DETCOV(NOPOOL), CONST(NOPOOL), CELSUM(NOFET3),
C   2 CELCOR(VARSZ3), PIXVAL(1), PIXCOR(1), CELIKEINWORD, JPTS),
C   3 RDATA(NVR, CELMTH), CHISQR, AI                     FIL00620
C   ****                               FIL00630
C   ****                               FIL00640
C   ****                               FIL00650
C   ****                               FIL00660
C   ****                               FIL00670
C   ****                               FIL00680
C   ****                               FIL00690
C   ****                               FIL00700
C   ****                               FIL00710
C   ****                               FIL00720
0017  C   ERRFG = 0                                       FIL00730
0018  DO 100 I=2,4                                       FIL00740
0019  100 BLOCK(I) = INFO(I+5)                            FIL00750
C   ****                               FIL00760
C   GLCR = NUMBER OF DATA LINES TO SKIP TO GET NEXT CELL DATA LINE

```

FILBUF-7

FILE FILBUF

```

0020      C      NSR = NVR/NOFET3                                FIL00770
          C      *****                                FIL00780
          C      ENTER MAIN LOOP                               FIL00790
          C      *****                                FIL00800
          C      GET ONE ROW OF DATA FOR CELLS (MAY BE MORE THAN ONE LINE)
          C      *****                                FIL00810
          C      IF (PHASE2 .AND. .NOT. PHASE1) GO TO 400      FIL00820
          C      I = CURLIN                                     FIL00830
          C      DO 155 J=1,CELWTH                             FIL00840
          C      BLOCK(I) = I                                  FIL00850
          C      CALL GADLIN(BLOCK,CSEL3,CSET3,ID,DATAPE,NOFET3,NSR,8DATA,
          C      & RDATA(I,J),ROLL,ERROR)                     FIL00860
          C      IF(ERROR.GT.0) CALL LINERR(ERROR,I,&810,&155,&810)
          C      155 I = I + INFO(6)                           FIL00870
          C      H = 1                                         FIL00880
          C      *****                                FIL00890
          C      GET CELL DATA ARRAYS UPDATED FOR EACH CELL IN LINE
          C      *****                                FIL00900
          C      DO 200 CELNUM=1,JPTS                           FIL00910
          C      CALL GATHER(RDATA(H,I),PIXVAL,PIXCOR,CELSUM,CELCOR,CELWTH,
          C      & NOFET3,VARSZ3,NSR,NVR)                       FIL00920
          C      *****                                FIL00930
          C      CLASSIFY EACH CELL WITH MAXIMUM LIKELIHOOD AND RETURN CHI-SQUARE
          C      VALLE FGR THRESHOLDING HOMOGENEOUS DEFINITION
          C      *****                                FIL00940
          C      CALL SAMCLS(CLASS,CHISQR,CELIKE(I,CELCOR),ICLSCV,VECPRD,
          C      & SCAPRD,CONST,CELCOR,CELSUM,CELSIZ,NOFET3,VARSZ3,NOPOOL,.TRUE.)
          C      CELCLS(CELCOR) = CLASS                         FIL00950
          C      IF (CHISQR .LE. CSELEC) GO TO 200              FIL00960
          C      *****                                FIL00970
          C      NON HOMOGENEOUS CELL. CLASSIFY VECTORS SEPARATELY.
          C      *****                                FIL00980
          C      L = 1                                         FIL00990
          C      M = 1                                         FIL01000
          C      CELCLS(CELCOR) = 0                             FIL01010
          C      DO 196 PIXNUM=1,CELSIZ                         FIL01020
          C      *****                                FIL01030
          C      TRY AGAIN                                     FIL01040
          C      *****                                FIL01050
          C      CALL SAMCLS(CLASS,CHISQR,A1,ICLSCV,VECPRD,SCAPRD,CONST,
          C      & PIXCOR(M),PIXVAL(I),I,NOFET3,VARSZ3,NOPOOL,.FALSE.)
          C      PIXCLS(PIXNUM,CELCOR) = CLASS                 FIL01060
          C      L = L + NOFET3                                 FIL01070
          C      196 M = M + VARSZ3                             FIL01080
          C      200 H = H + CELWTH                             FIL01090
          C      GO TO 210                                      FIL01100
          C      *****                                FIL01110
          C      READ FROM INPUT INTERMEDIATE TAPE             FIL01120
          C      *****                                FIL01130
          C      400 READ(INPUT,ERR=810)PREFIX,I,CELCLS,CELIKE
          C      IF (I .LT. CURLIN) GO TO 400                  FIL01140
          C      210 RETURN                                     FIL01150
          C      *****                                FIL01160
          C      ERROR PROCESSING                              FIL01170
          C      *****                                FIL01180
          C      810 WRITE(PNTR,9810) CURLIN                   FIL01190
          C      9810 FORMAT('READ ERROR FROM GADLIN. CURRENT LINE NO. IS ',I4//
          C      & ' PROCESSING TERMINATED.')                 FIL01200
          C      ERREG = 1                                      FIL01210
          C      GO TO 210                                      FIL01220
          C      END                                           FIL01230
          C      *****                                FIL01240
          C      *****                                FIL01250
          C      *****                                FIL01260
          C      *****                                FIL01270
          C      *****                                FIL01280
          C      *****                                FIL01290
          C      *****                                FIL01300
          C      *****                                FIL01310
          C      *****                                FIL01320
          C      *****                                FIL01330
          C      *****                                FIL01340
          C      *****                                FIL01350
          C      *****                                FIL01360
          C      *****                                FIL01370
          C      *****                                FIL01380
          C      *****                                FIL01390
          C      *****                                FIL01400
          C      *****                                FIL01410
          C      *****                                FIL01420
          C      *****                                FIL01430
          C      *****                                FIL01440
          C      *****                                FIL01450
          C      *****                                FIL01460
          C      *****                                FIL01470
          C      *****                                FIL01480
    
```

LARS Program Abstract _____

MODULE IDENTIFICATION

Module Name: STATS2 Function Name: SECSUP

Purpose: Carry out annexation tests and processing

System/Language: CMS/FORTRAN

Author: P. D. Alenduff Date: 4/20/77

Latest Revisor: _____ Date: _____

MODULE ABSTRACT

STATS2 contains entry points LIKRAT, ADD2, and BEGFLD. LIKRAT produces a likelihood test by subtracting log - likelihoods and returns a resultant likelihood value. ADD2 adds a cell to the statistics of a field. BEGFLD initializes field statistics from a fields statistics.

PURDUE UNIVERSITY
Laboratory for Applications of Remote Sensing
1220 Potter Drive
West Lafayette, Indiana 47906

1. Module UsageLIK RAT

CALL LIKRAT (STAT, CELIKE, FLDLIK, AUXLIK, CELCLS, FLDCLS,
AUXCLS)

Input Arguments:

CELIKE (NOPOOL)	R*4 Log likelihood values for this cell for each class in the statistics.
FLDLIK (NOPOOL)	R*4 Log likelihood values of all cells annexed to the field for each class in the statistics.
CELCLS	I*2 Class number of cell being considered.
FLDCLS	I*2 Class number of field being tested.

Output Arguments:

AUXLIK (NOPOOL)	R*4 Resultant log likelihood of annexation of cell to given field for each class.
AUXCLS	I*2 Resultant class of annexation test for this cell.
STAT	R*4 Resulting statistic concerning annexation performance for this cell to the field being considered.

LIK RAT produces a resulting likelihood, class and statistic if the given cell is annexed to the supplied field.

ADD2

CALL ADD2 (FLDLIK, AUXLIK, FLDCLS, AUXCLS, FLDSIZ)

Input Arguments:

AUXLIK (NOPOOL)	R*4 Likelihood values formed with temporary annexation of cell to field.
AUXCLS	I*2 Class number of cell when annexation of cell to field was successful.
FLDSIZ	I*4 Number of pixels included in the given field.

Output Arguments:

FLDLIK (NOPOOL)	R*4 Likelihood values of new field formed.
FLDCLS	I*2 Class of field formed.
FLDSIZ	I*4 (see above).

ADD2 adds the cell supplied to the field information supplied. Temporary likelihood values are assigned as new likelihoods for field.

BEGFLD

CALL BEGFLD (CELCLS, FLDCLS, CELIKE, FLDLIK, FLDSIZ)

Input Arguments:

CELCLS	I*2 See above.
CELIKE (NOPOOL)	R*4 See above.

Output Arguments:

FLDCLS	I*2 See above.
FLDLIK (NOPOOL)	R*4 See above.
FLDSIZ	I*4 See above.

BEGFLD initialize FLDCLS, FLDLIK, and FLDSIZ to be equal to CELCLS, CELIKE, and CELSIZ.

2. Internal Description

See above.

3. Input Description

Not applicable

4. Output Description

Not applicable

5. Supplemental Information

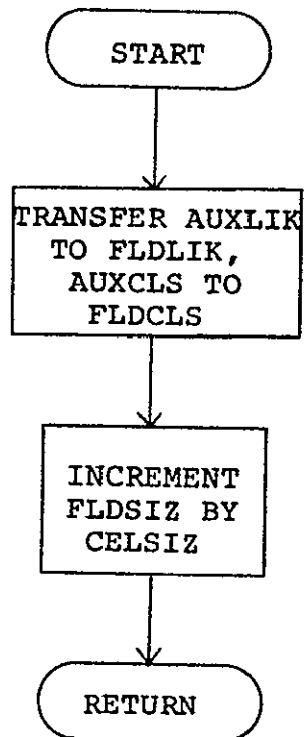
Not applicable

6. Flowchart

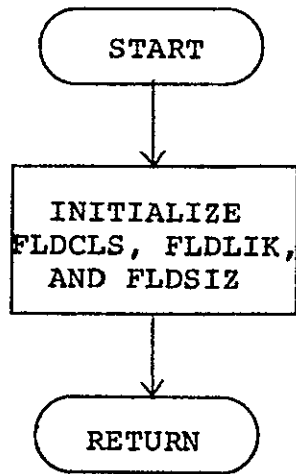
LIKRRAT



ADD2



BEGFLD



FILE STATS2

```

C *****
C          STATS2      LARS  XXXX
C *****
C          THIS SUBROUTINE WAS WRITTEN TO HELP IMPLEMENT A MORE COMPLEX SCANNING
C          LOOP THAN THE ONE IN THE ORIGINAL ECHC.  ESSENTIALLY IT DOES WHAT
C          ANNEX DCES, BUT IT OPERATES ONLY IN SUPERVISED MODE OF ANNEXATION.
C *****
0001      SUBROUTINE STATS2
0002      IMPLICIT INTEGER * 4 (A-Z)
C
0003      COMMON /SECCOM/ BUFROZ,CSELEC,CSET(3,30),CSET3(3,30),THRES,CELSIZ,
1 CELNTH,INFO(17),INPUT,INTYAP,INTFIL,JPTS,LINES,NOCLS,NOFET,
2 NOFET3,NOPOOL,NWCRO,NWORD2,NVR,OUTPUT,POLNAM(2,60),PREFIX(2),
3 PYSI,ROTAPE,ROFIL,SYMCNT,VAR573,CSEL(30),CSEL3(30),
4 FETVEC(30),FETVC3(30),POLPTR(2,60),POLSTK(60),
5 CDFLAG,CLSMAP,CSET1(3,30),OBJMAP,PHASE1,PHASE2,POLNM1(60),
6 PRSTAT,SYM(60),SYMMTX(60)
C
0004      REAL * 4 CSELEC, CSET, CSET3, THRES
C
0005      INTEGER * 2 CSEL, CSEL3, FETVEC, FETVC3, POLPTR, POLSTK
C
0006      LOGICAL * 1 CDFLAG, CLSMAP, CSET1, OBJMAP, PHASE1, PHASE2, POLNM1,
1 PRSTAT
C
0007      REAL * 4 ANNI
C
0008      REAL * 4 STAT,CELIKE(NOPOL),FLDLIK(NOPOL),AUXLIK(NOPOL)
0009      INTEGER*2 CELCLS,FLDCLS,AUXCLS
C
0010      ENTRY LIKRA(STAT,CELIKE,FLDLIK,AUXLIK,CELCLS,FLDCLS,AUXCLS)
0011      DO 20 I=1,NCPOL
0012      AUXLIK(I) = CELIKE(I) + FLDLIK(I)
0013      IF(I.EQ. 1) GO TO 10
0014      IF(AUXLIK(I) -LE. STAT) GO TO 20
0015      10 STAT = AUXLIK(I)
0016      AUXCLS = I
0017      20 CONTINUE
0018      STAT = STAT - CELIKE(CELCLS) - FLDLIK(FLDCLS)
0019      RETURN
C
0020      ENTRY ADDZ(FLDLIK,AUXLIK,FLDCLS,AUXCLS,FLDSIZ)
0021      DO 60 I=1,NPCOL
0022      60 FLDLIK(I) = AUXLIK(I)
0023      FLDCLS = AUXCLS
0024      FLDSIZ = FLDSIZ + CELSIZ
0025      RETURN
C
C-ENTRY FOR FIELD INITIALIZATION.
0026      ENTRY BEGFLD(CELCLS,FLDCLS,CELIKE,FLDLIK,FLDSIZ)
0027      FLDCLS = CELCLS
0028      FLDSIZ = CELSIZ
0029      DO 40 I=1,NOPOL
0030      40 FLDLIK(I) = CELIKE(I)
0031      RETURN
0032      END

```

ECH00010
ECH00020
ECH00030
ECH00040
ECH00050
ECH00060
ECH00070
ECH00080
ECH00090
ECH00100
ECH00110
ECH00120
ECH00130
ECH00140
ECH00150
ECH00160
ECH00170
ECH00180
ECH00190
ECH00200
ECH00210
ECH00220
ECH00230
ECH00240
ECH00250
ECH00260
ECH00270
ECH00280
ECH00290
ECH00300
ECH00310
ECH00320
ECH00330
ECH00340
ECH00350
ECH00360
ECH00370
ECH00380
ECH00390
ECH00400
ECH00410
ECH00420
ECH00430
ECH00440
ECH00450
ECH00460
ECH00470
ECH00480
ECH00490
ECH00500
ECH00510
ECH00520
ECH00530
ECH00540
ECH00550
ECH00560
ECH00570
ECH00580
ECH00590
ECH00600

REPRODUCIBILITY OF THE
ORIGINAL PAGE IS POOR

LARS Program Abstract _____

MODULE IDENTIFICATION

Module Name: SAMCLS Function Name: SECSUP

Purpose: Classify cell using maximum likelihood

System/Language: CMS/FORTRAN

Author: P. D. Alenduff Date: 4/14/77

Latest Revisor: _____ Date: _____

MODULE ABSTRACT

SAMCLS performs a maximum likelihood classification by calling LOGLIK and finding the maximum likelihood class for a cell.

PURDUE UNIVERSITY
Laboratory for Applications of Remote Sensing
1220 Potter Drive
West Lafayette, Indiana 47906

1. Module UsageSAMCLS

CALL SAMCLS (CLASS, CHISQR, LIKELY, COVMTX, VECPRD, SCAPRD,
 CONST, SAMCOR, SAMSUM, SAMPTS, NOFET3, MTXSIZ,
 NOPOOL, RETLIK)

Input Arguments:

COVMTX
 (VARZ3, NOPOOL)

R*4 An array dimensioned (channels
 * (channels + 1)/2) * number of
 classes, containing the upper half
 of the triangular covariance matrices
 for each of the classes used for
 classification.

VECPRD
 (NOFET3, NOPOOL)

R*4 An array dimensioned channels
 * classes containing the vector
 product of the classes for each
 channel from the inverse covariance
 matrix and the determinant of the
 covariance matrix.

SCAPRD (NOPOOL)

R*4 An array dimensioned classes for
 the scalar product of the mean and
 covariance matrices for each class.

CONST (NOPOOL)

R*4 An array dimensioned "classes"
 words containing the constant term
 used consisting of an expression.

SAMSUM (NOFET3)

R*4 Sum of data values for all points
 in cell for given channel.

SAMPTS

I*4 Number of points per cell.

NOFET3

I*4 Number of channels.

MTXSIZ

I*4 Number of words needed to store

half of triangular covariance matrix.
 NOPOOL I*4 Number of classification pools.
 RETLIK L*4 Indication of whether or not like-
 lihoods are to be returned in LIKELY.

Output Arguments:

CLASS I*4 Class number of cell.
 CHISQR R*4 Resultant Chi-square value from
 LOGLIK and classification.
 LIKELY (NOPOOL) R*4 Log likelihood of cell belonging
 to pools.

2. Internal Description

SAMCLS calls LOGLIK once for each class and is returned a log likelihood for the cell for each class. If the likelihood is greater than the previously stored, the new likelihood is saved with the class number and, when done, this class and value are returned.

3. Input Description

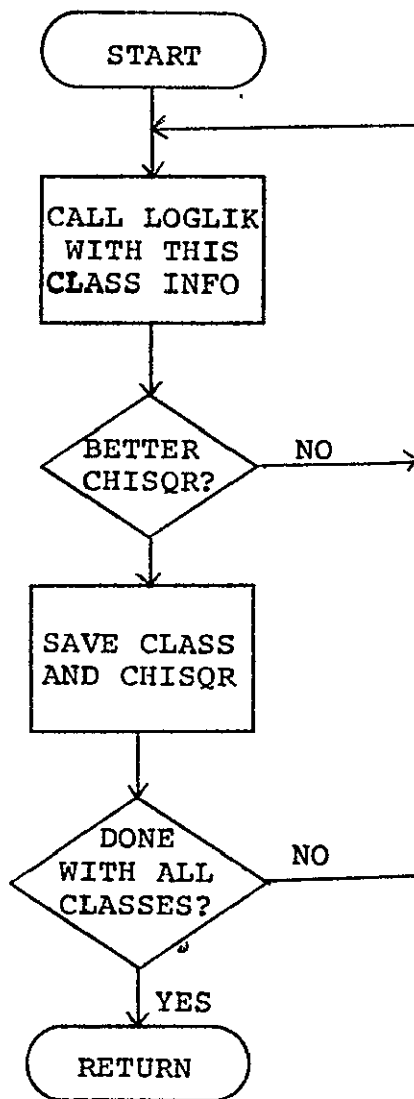
Not applicable.

4. Output Description

Not applicable.

5. Supplemental Information

Not applicable.

6. Flowchart

```
C SAMCLS LARS XXXX PROVIDES LIKELIHCQD CLASSIFICATION OF CELLS SAM0001C
C ***** SAMCC02C
C ***** SAMCC03C
C ***** SAMCC04C
C ***** SAMCC05C
C ***** REVISED 05/01/77 BY P.D. ALENDUFF SAMCC06C
C ***** SAMCC07C
C ***** SAMCC08C
C ***** SAMCC09C
0001 SUBROUTINE SAMCLS(CLASS,CHISQR,LIKELY,ICLSCV,VECPRD,SCAPRD,CONST, SAMC010C
      & SAMCOR, SAMSUM, SAMPTS, VECSIZ, MTXSIZ, NUMCLS, RETLIK) SAMC011C
C IMPLICIT INTEGER * 4 (A-Z) SAMC012C
C REAL * 4 CHISQR,ICLSCV(MTXSIZ,NUMCLS),VECPRD(VECSIZ,NUMCLS), SAMC013C
      & SCAPRD(NUMCLS),CONST(NUMCLS),SAMCOR(MTXSIZ),SAMSUM(VECSIZ),A,B,C, SAMC014C
      & LIKELY(NUMCLS) SAMC015C
C LOGICAL * 4 RETLIK SAMC016C
C DO 2 I=1,NUMCLS SAMC017C
      CALL LOGLIK(B,C,ICLSCV(I,I),VECPRD(I,I),SCAPRD(I),CONST(I), SAMC018C
      & VECSIZ,SAMCOR,SAMSUM,SAMPTS) SAMC019C
      IF(RETLIK) LIKELY(I)=8 SAMC020C
      IF (I.EQ.1) GO TO 1 SAMC021C
      IF (B.(E.A)) GO TO 2 SAMC022C
      1 A=B SAMC023C
      CHISQR = C SAMC024C
      CLASS = 1 SAMC025C
      2 CONTINUE SAMC026C
      RETURN SAMC027C
      END SAMC028C
0005
0006
0007
0008
0009
0010
0011
0012
0013
0014
0015
```

MODULE IDENTIFICATION

Module Name: LOGLIK Function Name: SECSUP

Purpose: Produce Log likelihood of a cell

System/Language: CMS/FORTRAN

Author: P. D. Alenduff Date: 4/13/77

Latest Revisor: _____ Date: _____

MODULE ABSTRACT

LOGLIK produces a log likelihood for a class in the input statistics.

1. Module UsageLOGLIK

CALL LOGLIK (LIKELY, CHISQR, ICLSCV, VECPRD, SCAPRD, CONST,
DIMEN, SAMCOR, SAMSUM, SAMPTS)

Input Arguments:

ICLSCV (MTXSIZ)	R*4 Class covariance matrix from statistics, dimensioned channels * (channels + 1)/2.
VECPRD (DIMEN)	R*4 Vector product of class covariance matrix determinant and means dimensioned "channels" words.
SCAPRD	R*4 The scalar product term for the class being considered.
CONST	R*4 The constant term derived in SECPRT.
DIMEN	I*4 Number of channels of data in cell information.
SAMCOR (MTXSIZ)	R*4 The cross product terms from the cells data values dimensioned as ICLSCV.
SAMSUM (DIMEN)	R*4 The sum of the data values for each channel for the cell.
SAMPTS	I*4 Number of data points in a cell, actually (cell width) ² .

Output Arguments:

LIKELY	R*4 Log likelihood value for the cell.
CHISQR	R*4 Chi-square value returned for the cell.

LOGLIK is called to return a log likelihood and a Chi-square value for the cell being considered.

2. Internal Description

The Chi-square value is calculated by the equation:

$$\text{CHISQR} = \text{tr}(C_j^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^m Y_i Y_i') - 2M_j' C_j^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^m Y_i + mM_j' C_j^{-1} M_j$$

and the log likelihood is calculated by:

$$\text{LIKELY} = -.5 (m \cdot \ln|2\pi C_j| + \text{CHISQR})$$

Where:

C_j is the class covariance matrix for class j .

M_j is the mean vector for class j .

Y_i is the channel response vector for pixel i of the cell.

m is the number of pixels in the cell.

3. Input Description

Not applicable.

4. Output Description

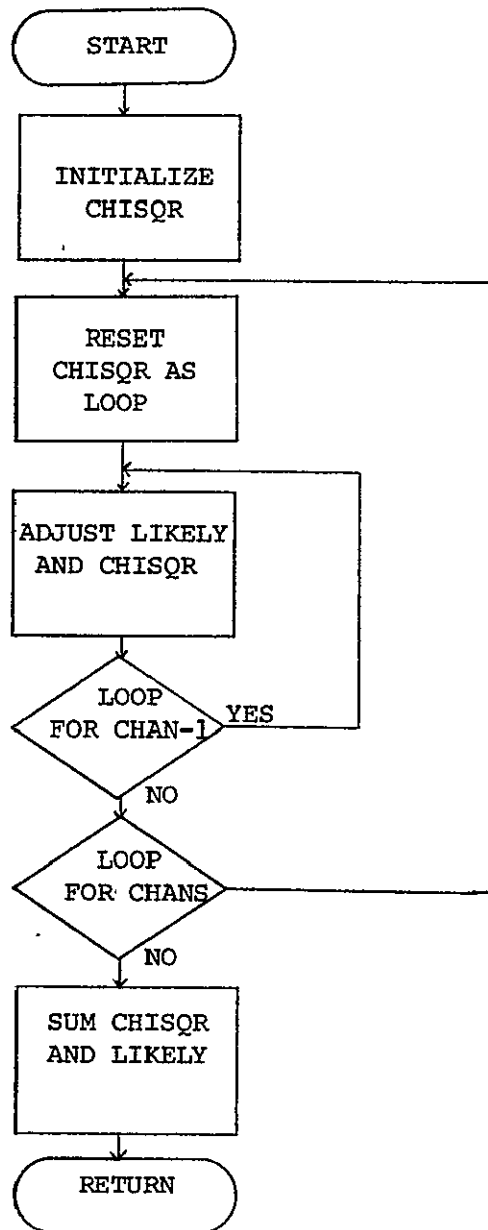
Not applicable.

5. Supplemental Information

Not applicable.

6. Flowchart

LOGLIK-4



FILE LOGLIK

```

C LOGLIK    LARS    XXXX                                LOG00010
C*****                                             LOG00020
C*****                                             LOG00030
0001 C SUBROUTINE LOGLIK(LIKELY,CHISQR,ICLSCV,VECPRD,SCAPRD,CONST,DIMEN, LOG00040
      & SAMCOR, SAMSUM, SAMPTS)                            LOG00050
C                                                         LOG00060
C LOCAL VARIABLES                                         LOG00070
C                                                         LOG00080
C DIMEN = NUMBER OF CHANNELS USED                        LOG00090
C SAMPTS = NUMBER OF PTS PER CELL                       LOG00100
C CONST = LN(2*PI*C(N)) WHERE C(N) IS COVARIANCE MATRIX LOG00110
C           FOR CLASS N (N IS DETERMINED BY SAMCLS)      LOG00120
C SAMSUM = SUM OF Y(I)                                   LOG00130
C SAMCOR = SUM OF Y(I)*Y(I) TRANPOSED                   LOG00140
C ICLSCV = C(J) ** -1                                   LOG00150
C SCAPRD = M(J)*C(J) TRANPOSED *M(J) WHERE C(J) = CLASS LOG00160
C           COVARIANCE MATRIX AND M(J) = CLASS MEAN MATRIX LOG00170
C VECPRD = M(J) TRANPOSE * C(J) ** -1                  LOG00180
C*****                                             LOG00190
C*****                                             LOG00200
C*****                                             LOG00210
C*****                                             LOG00220
0002 C IMPLICIT INTEGER * 4 (A-Z)                            LOG00230
0003 C REAL * 4 LIKELY,CHISQR,ICLSCV(1),VECPRD(DIMEN),SCAPRD,CONST, LOG00240
      & SAMCOR(1), SAMSUM(DIMEN)                            LOG00250
0004 C K = 1                                                  LOG00260
0005 C LIKELY = 0                                             LOG00270
C                                                         LOG00280
C SET CHISQR = .5 * NO. OF POINTS/CELL * LN(2*PI*DET(CLS COVAR MTX)) LOG00290
C                                                         LOG00300
0006 C CHISQR = .5 * SAMPTS * SCAPRD-VECPRD(1)*SAMSUM(1)+.5*ICLSCV(1)*SAM LOG00310
      ICDR(1)                                                LOG00320
C                                                         LOG00330
C DO 2 I = 2,DIMEN                                       LOG00340
0007 C CHISQR = CHISQR - VECPRD(I)*SAMSUM(I)                LOG00350
0008 C L = I - 1                                           LOG00360
0009 C DO 1 J=1,L                                          LOG00370
0010 C K = K+1                                             LOG00380
0011 C 1 CHISQR = CHISQR + ICLSCV(K)*SAMCOR(K)            LOG00390
0012 C K = K + 1                                          LOG00400
0013 C 2 LIKELY = LIKELY + ICLSCV(K) * SAMCOR(K)          LOG00410
0014 C CHISQR = CHISQR + .5*LIKELY                        LOG00420
0015 C                                                         LOG00430
C AT THIS POINT, CHISQR = .5 * SAMPTS * SCAPRD + .5 * TRACE (ICLSCV* LOG00440
C           SAMCOR) - VECPRD*SAMSUM                       LOG00450
C                                                         LOG00460
0016 C LIKELY = -SAMPTS*CONST - CHISQR                    LOG00470
0017 C CHISQR = CHISQR + CHISQR                          LOG00480
0018 C RETURN                                             LOG00490
0019 C END                                                 LOG00500

```

MODULE IDENTIFICATION

Module Name: SECRD Function Name: SECSUP

Purpose: Read data arrays from intermediate tape.

System/Language: CMS/Fortran

Author: P. D. Alenduff Date: 4/12/77

Latest Revisor: _____ Date: _____

MODULE ABSTRACT

SECRD reads data arrays from the intermediate tape for annexation processing by SECHO.

1. Module UsageSECRD

CALL SECRD (COVMTX, AVEMTX)

Input Arguments:

COVMTX
(VARZ3, NOPOOL)

R*4 An array dimensioned (channels
* (channels + 1))/2 fullwords for
storing the covariance matrices of
classes used in classification.

AVEMTX
(NOPET3, NOPOOL)

R*4 An array dimensioned channels
by classes words for storing the
class means of classes used in the
classification.

Output Arguments:

Same as above.

SECRD is called to read one reocrd from the intermediate tape. COVMTX and AVEMTX are read in an unformatted fashion from the unit INPUT. This program uses common blocks GLOCOM and SECCOM.

2. Internal Description

See above.

3. Input Description

SECRD reads from unit INPUT a record type 4 from the classification format file.

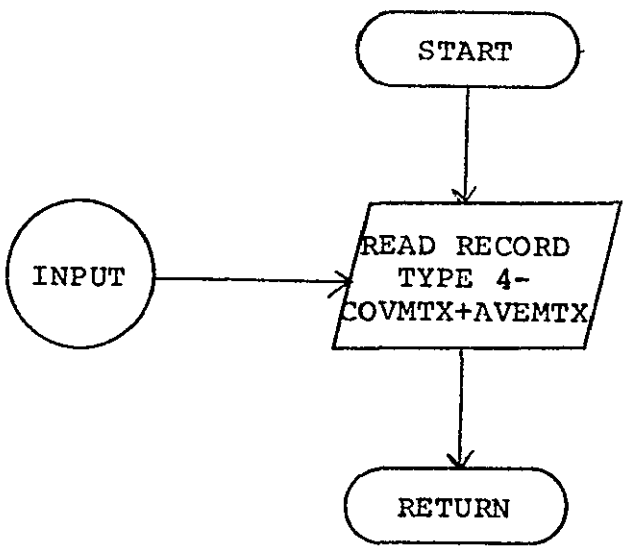
4. Output Description

Not applicable.

5. Supplemental Information

See LARSYS Systems Manual for format of classification results file.

6. Flowchart



FILE SECRD

```

C      SECRD      LARS      XXXX      SEC00010
C      *****      SEC00020
C      *****      SEC00030
C      SECRD      ROUTINE TO READ DATA FROM INPUT INTERMEDIATE TAPE      SEC00040
C      *****      SEC00050
C      *****      SEC00060
C      *****      SEC00070
C      *****      SEC00080
0001      SUBROUTINE SECRD (COVMTX, AVEMTX)      SEC00090
0002      IMPLICIT INTEGER * 4 (A-Z)      SEC00100
C      *****      SEC00110
0003      COMMON /GLOCOM/ BLANK, CARD(20), CHKOUT, COPFIL, CLASSR, CLASSX,      SEC00120
1      CLUSTX, CONPUT, CPYOUT, CRDRDR, CRDSEQ, DATAPE,      SEC00130
2      DUPLTP, DUPRUN, ERRMSG, FBPNT,      SEC00140
3      FILESV, FLDBND, HDATA, HEAD(88), ID(200), IMAGEX,      SEC00150
4      IMARK, KEYBD, MAPTAP, MAXCHA, MAXCLS,      SEC00160
5      PAGESZ, PNCH, POINT, PRESUX, PRNTR, READIN,      SEC00170
6      RESTRT, RUNFIL, RUNTAB(10,3),      SEC00180
7      SDATA, SEPARX, SEPTPX, SPARE(10), TEMPAS(30),      SEC00190
8      TPSTAT(6), TTFLDX, TYPEWR,      SEC00200
9      TOP, ARRAY(12500)      SEC00210
C      *****      SEC00220
0004      REAL * 8 ARRAY      SEC00230
0005      REAL * 4 FRQCAL(5,30)      SEC00240
0006      INTEGER * 4 COMENT(16), DATE(5), HED1(16), HED2(16), TIME(5)      SEC00250
0007      INTEGER * 2 BLANK2      SEC00260
0008      LOGICAL * 4 CHKOUT      SEC00270
0009      LOGICAL * 1 BLANK1      SEC00280
0010      EQUIVALENCE (DATSAV, ID(1)), (CURRUN, ID(3)), (FRQCAL(1), ID(51)),      SEC00290
1      (HED1(1), HEAD(8)), (DATE(1), HEAD(26)), (HED2(1), HEAD(39)),      SEC00300
2      (TIME(1), HEAD(58)), (COMENT(1), HEAD(72)),      SEC00310
3      (MAPSAV, TPSTAT(1)),      SEC00320
4      (SEPSER, TPSTAT(2)), (DUPIN, TPSTAT(3)), (DASTAT, TPSTAT(4)),      SEC00330
5      (COPSER, TPSTAT(5)), (TRAOUT, TPSTAT(6)),      SEC00340
6      (BLANK, BLANK2, BLANK1)      SEC00350
C      *****      SEC00360
0011      COMMON /SECCOM/ BUFROZ, CSELEC, CSET(3,30), CSET3(3,30), THRES, CELSZ,      SEC00370
1      CELWTH, INFO(17), INPUT, INTTAP, INTFIL, JPTS, LINES, NOCLS, NOFET,      SEC00010
2      NOFET3, NOPOOL, NWORD, NWORD2, NVR, OUTPUT, POLNAM(2,60), PREFIX(2),      SEC00020
3      PTS, RQTAPE, RQFILE, SYMCNT, VARSZ3, CSEL(30), CSEL3(30),      SEC00030
4      FETVEC(30), FETVC3(30), POLPTR(2,60), POLSTK(60),      SEC00040
5      CDFLAG, CLSMAP, CSET1(3,30), OBJMAP, PHASE1, PHASE2, POLNM1(60),      SEC00050
6      PRSTAT, SYM(60), SYMMTX(60)      SEC00060
C      *****      SEC00070
0012      REAL * 4 CSELEC, CSET, CSET3, THRES      SEC00080
C      *****      SEC00090
0013      INTEGER * 2 CSEL, CSEL3, FETVEC, FETVC3, POLPTR, POLSTK      SEC00100
C      *****      SEC00110
0014      LOGICAL * 1 CDFLAG, CLSMAP, CSET1, OBJMAP, PHASE1, PHASE2, POLNM1,      SEC00120
1      PRSTAT      SEC00130
C      *****      SEC00140
C      *****      SEC00150
C      *****      SEC00150
C      *****      SEC00150
C      *****      SEC00530
C      *****      SEC00540
C      *****      SEC00550
0015      REAL * 4 COVMTX(VARSZ3, NOPOOL), AVEMTX(NOFET3, NOPOOL)      SEC00560
C      *****      SEC00570
0016      READ (INPUT) PREFIX, COVMTX, AVEMTX      SEC00580
0017      RETURN      SEC00590
0018      END      SEC00600

```

REPRODUCIBILITY OF THE ORIGINAL PAGE IS POOR

MODULE IDENTIFICATION

Module Name: SECPRT Function Name: SECSUP

Purpose: Statistics printing and output routine for SECHO

System/Language: CMS/FORTRAN

Author: P. D. Alenduff Date: 4/12/77

Latest Revisor: _____ Date: _____

MODULE ABSTRACT

SECPRT produces tabular statistics for user information as well as carrying out minor data array processing.

PURDUE UNIVERSITY
Laboratory for Applications of Remote Sensing
1220 Potter Drive
West Lafayette, Indiana 47906

each channel. Then the information concerning classes used is printed and WRTMTX is called to print the correlation matrix. The determinant of the covariance matrices is formed by a call to SAMINV, and a check is made to determine if any determinants were zero or negative. Then SMMULT is called to produce the array SCAPRD, the scalar product, and a calculation is performed to produce the constant array. Execution is terminated if any of the determinants were zero or negative. This routine uses common blocks GLOCOM and SECCOM.

3. Input Description

Not applicable.

4. Output Description

A record type 4 of the classification format output file is written to unit OUTPUT.

Also, statistics information is produced on unit PRNTR.

5. Supplemental Information

Not applicable.

1. Module Usage

SECPRT

CALL SECPRT (COVMTX, AVEMTX, SCAPRD, DETCOV, CONST, WORK)

Input Arguments:

COVMTX (VARZ3, NOPOOL) R*4 Covariance matrix for each class.

AVEMTX (NOFET3, NOPOOL) R*4 Mean matrix for each class.

Output Arguments:

SCAPRD (NOPOOL) R*4 Scalar product for each class.

DETCOV (NOPOOL) R*4 Determinant of the covariance matrix for each class.

CONST (NOPOOL) R*4 Constant formed for computation in classification for each class.

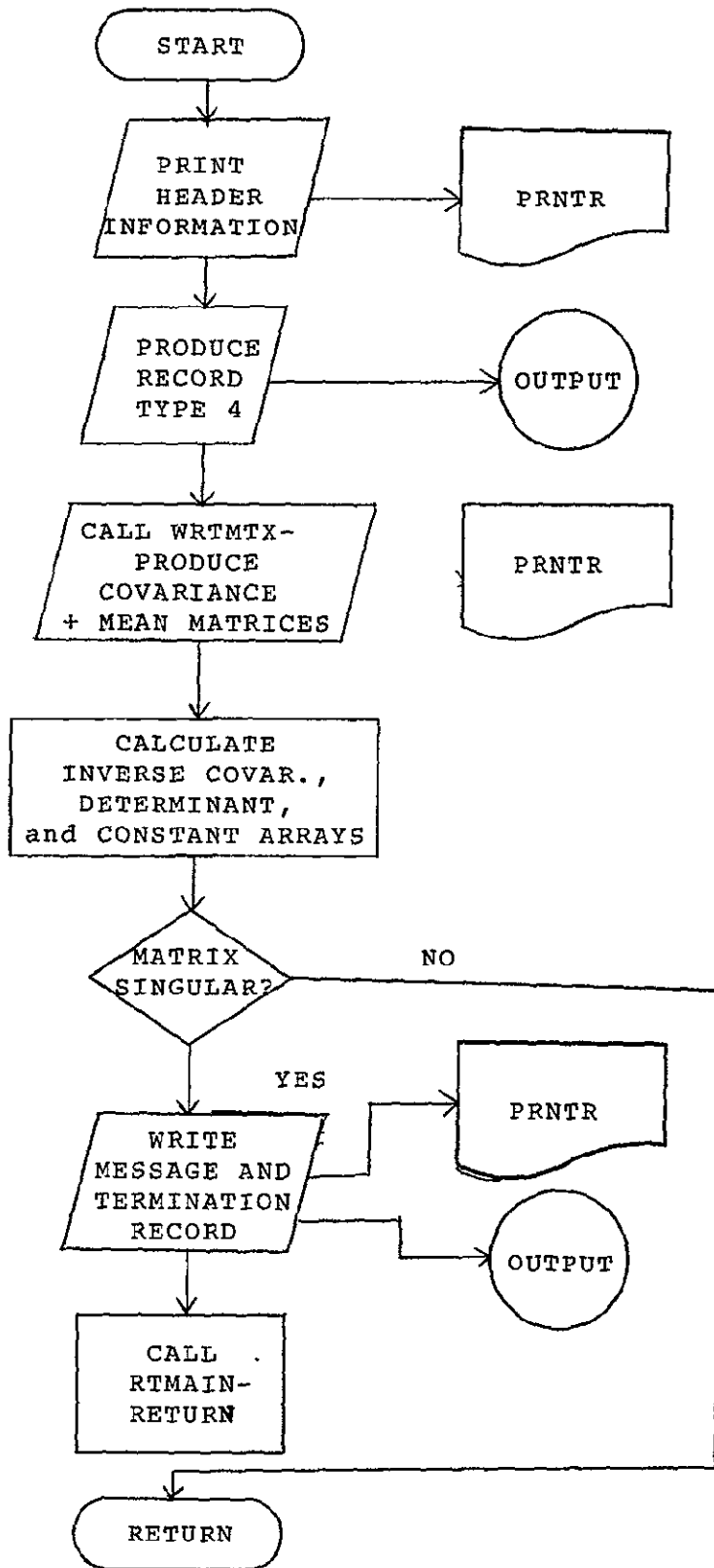
WORK (NOFET3 * (NOFET3 + 2)) R*4 Buffer array for inverting covariance matrix at least channels by channels + 2 words.

SECPRT is called to print the statistics information to be used for classification, if requested, and produce the record type 4 of a classification results format file for SECHO. Also the determinant, scalar product, and constant arrays, DETCOV, SCAPRD, and CONST, are produced for later usage.

2. Internal Description

Header information is printed on the Unit PRNTR followed by the writing of record type 4 on the unit OUTPUT. This classification format record contains COVMTX and AVEMTX, the covariance and mean matrices used in the classification for

6. Flowchart



```

*
SECPRT LARS 0000
ROUTINE TO PRINT INFC FOR SUPERVISED ECHO AND WRITE INITIAL RECORDS
SUBROUTINE SECPRT(COVMTX,AVENTX,SCAPRC,DETCOV,CONST,
1 WORK)
IMPLICIT INTEGER * 4 (A-Z)
COMMON /GLCCOM/ BLANK, CARDI(20), CHKOUT, COPFIL, CLASSR, CLASSX,
1 CLLSIX, CCMPTI, CPYDUI, CRDRDR, CROSEQ, DATAE,
2 DUMPIP, DUUPRIN, ERMSGS, FPRNT,
3 FILESV, FLDBND, HDATA, HEAD(8), ID(200), INAGEX,
4 IWRK, KEYBD, MAPTAP, MACHA, MARKLS,
5 PAGESI, PNCM, POINTI, PRESUX, PRNTR, READIN,
6 RESTAT, RUNFIL, RUNTAB(10),
7 SDATE, SEPARI, SEPTI, SPARE(10), TEMPAS(30),
8 TPSTAT(6), TIFLX, TYPENR,
9 TDP, ARRAY(12500)
REAL * 8 ARRAY
REAL * 4 FROCAL(5,30)
INTEGER * 4 CMENT(16), DATE(5), HEDI(16), HED2(16), TIME(5)
INTEGER * 2 BLANK2
LOGICAL * 2 CHKOUT
LOGICAL * 1 BLANK1
EQUIVALENCE (DATAV,IDI(1)), (CURRIN,IDE(3)), (FROCAL(1),IDE(5)),
1 (HEDI(1),HEAD(8)), (DATE(1),HEAD(2)), (HED2(1),HEAD(3)),
2 (TIME(1),HEAD(8)), (CMENT(1),HEAD(7)),
3 (IWRK(1),TPSTAT(1)),
4 (SEPSR,TPSTAT(2)), (CUPIN,TPSTAT(3)), (DASTAT,TPSTAT(4)),
5 (CCLPSP,TPSTAT(5)), (TRAQCT,TPSTAT(6)),
6 (BLANK,BLANK2,BLANK1)
COMMON /SECCOM/ SUFRO2,CSELEC,CSET(3,30),CSET(3,30),THRES,CESL2,
1 CELWTH,INFC(1),INPUT,INTAP,INTFL,JPIS,LINES,NCLC,NOFET,
2 NOFET,NOPDL,NORZ,NORZ,NV,OUTPUT,POLNAM(20),PREFIX(2),
3 PIS,POS,SYMB,SYMB,SYMB,VARSE(3),CSE(30),CSEL(3,30),
4 FETVEC(30),FETVC(30),PCLPTR(2,60),POLSTRI(60),
5 CDFLAG,CLSMAP,CSET(1,30),OBJMAP,PHASE1,PHASE2,POLNM1,
6 PRSTAT,SYMM(60),SYMM(160)
REAL * 4 CSELEC, CSET, CSET3, THRES
INTEGER * 2 CSEL, CSEL3, FETVEC, FETVC3, PCLPTR, POLSTK
LOGICAL * 1 CDFLAG, CLSMAP, CSET1, OBJMAP, PHASE1, PHASE2, POLNM1,
1 PRSTAT
LOCAL VARIABLES DEFINITION
REAL * 4 COVMTX(VARSE3,NOPDL),AVENTX(INFC(1),NOPDL),WORK(1),
1 SCAPRC(INFC(1),DETCOV(INFC(1)),CONST(INFC(1),ALOG,SQRT
2 DATA BCDTNC 7727)
LOCAL VARIABLES DESCRIPTION
AVENTX = REDUCED MEAN MATRIX
COVMTX = REDUCED COVARIANCE MATRIX
LOC = INDEX POINTER
STOP = INDEX POINTER
WORK = UTILITY VECTOR OF NOFET3*(NOFET3+2) WORDS
PRINT CLASSES AND CHANNELS CONSIDERED
CALL GETTIME(TIME)
WRITE (PRNTR,HEAD)

```

```

WRITE (PRNTR,9100)
9100 FORMAT (77I7,'PRINTING CLASSES',T66,'CHANNELS FROM STATISTICS',
1 17,10I11-1,166,24I11-1)
DO 179 I = 1, J
J = MAX(INFC(1),NOFET3)
WRITE (PRNTR,9150)
9150 FORMAT (10I11,NOFET3)
150 IF (1.LE.NCFET3) WRITE (PRNTR,9152) FETVC3(1),FROCAL(1),FETVC3(1),
1 FROCAL(2),FETVC3(1),CSEL(FETVC3(1))
9152 FORMAT (10I11,T51,12,T69,F6.2,3X,F6.2,T95,15)
WRITE RECORD TYPE 4
PREFIX(1) = 4
WRITE (OUTPUT) PREFIX, COVMTX, AVENTX
IF (NOT.PRSTAT) GO TO 200
PRINT MEAN AND COVARIANCE
CNT = 6+15+3+2+4+4+3*NOFET3*(NOFET3+11)/12)
CNT = PAGESI/CNT
INC = CNT
DO 180 ICLAS = 1,NOPDL
JK = 0
DO 179 J = 1,NOFET3
WORK(J) = SQRT(COVMTX(JK,J,ICLAS))
DO 179 K = 1,J
JK = JK+1
WORK(MBFF(3,JK)) = 0.
IF (WORK(J)*WORK(K)) .LT. 1.OE-25) GO TO 179
WORK(INFC(3)+JK) = COVMTX(JK,ICLAS)/WORK(J)*WORK(K)
IF (INC.LT.CNT) GO TO 160
CALL GETTIME(TIME)
WRITE (PRNTR,HEAD)
INC = 0
160 WRITE (PRNTR,9160) (POLNM1,ICLAS),I=1,2)
9160 FORMAT (40,'CLASS',I=1,2A)
DO 170 LOC = 1,NOFET3+2
STOP = MIN(INFC(3),LOC)
WRITE (PRNTR,9161) (FETVC3(I),I = LOC,STOP)
9161 FORMAT (10I11,CHANNEL,17,11F9)
WRITE (PRNTR,9162) (FROCAL(1),FETVC3(1),I = LOC,STOP)
9162 FORMAT (10I11,SPECTRAL,17,11F9)
9163 FORMAT (11X,BAND,6X,12,F6.2,3X)
WRITE (PRNTR,9164) (AVENTX(I,ICLAS),I = LOC,STOP)
9164 FORMAT (10I11,3X,12F9.2)
9165 FORMAT (10I11,DEV.,17,11F9.2)
170 WRITE (PRNTR,9166)
9166 FORMAT (10I11)
WRITE (PRNTR,9170)
9170 FORMAT (10I11,CORRELATION MATRIX)
CALL WRITX(WORK(INFC(3)+1),NOFET3,FROCAL,BCDTHO,FETVC3)
180 INC = INC+1
COMPUTE INVERSE OF COVARIANCE, DETERMINANT, VECTOR AND SCALAR PRODUCTS
200 DO 210 I = 1,NOPDL
CALL SINV(WORK(I),NOFET3,DETCOV(I),WORK)
IF (DETCOV(I) .LE. 0.) GO TO 220
210 CDST(I) = .5*ALOG(16.2031853**NOFET3)+DETCOV(I)
RETURN
COVARIANCE MATRIX IS SINGULAR - PROCESSING TERMINATED
TERMINATE OUTPUTS TAPE
220 CALL ERPRNT(160,'GO')
WRITE (PRNTR,9222) I
9222 FORMAT (10I11,SINGULAR FOR CLASS ',I2)

```

```

FORTRAN IV G LEVEL 20.7          SECPRT6          DATE = 77129          15024034          PAGE 0003
FILE SECPRT
0079          IF (OUTPUT .EQ. CLASSR) CALL RTMAIN          SUP01520
0080          CALL TCPXF (OUTPUT)          SUP01530
0081          I3 = 3          SUP01540
0082          K = -1          SUP01550
0083          IO = 0          SUP01560
0084          NO = FILES*1          SUP01570
          C          SUP01580
0085          WRITE (OUTPUT) PREFIX, ROTAPE, NO, I3, K, SERIAL, (IO, I = 1, 7)          SUP01590
0086          CALL TQPF (OUTPUT)          SUP01600
0087          CALL TQPF (OUTPUT)          SUP01610
0088          CALL TQPF (OUTPUT)          SUP01620
0089          CALL TQPF (OUTPUT)          SUP01630
0090          CALL RTMAIN          SUP01640
0091          RETURN          SUP01650
0092          END          SUP01660

```

