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July 1980

Technical Report

A Multispectral Data Simulation Technique

by Marwan J. Muasher and Philip H. Swain

Purdue University
Laboratory for Applications of Remote Sensing
West Lafayette, Indiana 47907



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TECHNICAL REPORT

A MULTISPECTRAL DATA SIMULATION TECHNIQUE

By

M. J. Muasher

and

P. H. Swain

This report describes activity carried out
in the Supporting Research Project.

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16. Abstract <p>In remote sensing data analysis, several assumptions are made that are not always precisely met. These assumptions include that the classes in the data are normally distributed, that training data are representative of the area of interest, that the number of classes is known, and that all pixels are pure.</p> <p>In testing new algorithms, deviations from the assumptions may obscure the action of the new process. One way to clarify the situation is to apply the algorithm first to a data set satisfying the assumptions.</p> <p>A method is presented to obtain an artificial data set through simulation. While retaining the natural spatial and spectral information in the scene by basing the simulation on a classification, the data set provides the analyst with an exact number of classes in the scene, true distributions of these classes, independent measurements and "pure" pixels.</p> <p>Program listings in both Fortran and C-Language are provided in the appendices.</p>			
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A MULTISPECTRAL DATA SIMULATION TECHNIQUE*

Marwan J. Muasher and Philip H. Swain

For remote sensing data analysis, several assumptions are commonly made. These assumptions are usually that the data are class-conditionally distributed multivariate normal and that the data used to train the classifier are representative of the area of interest. This second assumption actually has several parts. The assumption is made that in the process of training, all classes present in the scene are found, and all spectral subclasses of each class are also represented in the training data. Furthermore, the parameters of the distribution of each subclass are also assumed to be known from the training data. Each pixel is assumed to come from one of the training classes, and also is assumed to be entirely of one cover type.

In actual practice, these assumptions are not met. The number of spectral classes in the area is not known and clustering or some other method is used to determine the number of subclasses, in addition to estimating the statistics of those subclasses. Some of these methods also lead to non-normal subclasses. In particular, the clustering algorithm available through LARSYS truncates the tails of the subclass distributions and so leads to non-normal distributions.

There are also questions relating to a single picture element. A single pixel in Landsat data covers an area approximately 80 meters by 50 meters. More than one cover type may be present in this area and result in a "mixture pixel" observation. It is not clear how the distribution of the spectral response of mixture pixels can be related to the distribution of the spectral response of "pure pixels."

*This work was sponsored by NASA Contract NAS9-15466.

There has been much speculation in the remote sensing community as to the effect of the non-satisfaction of the basic assumptions. Whenever new algorithms are brought forth, the old questions are raised again, indicating that there is insufficient understanding of the interaction of the real attributes of the data and the theory of the algorithms. At times it is not clear whether a particular result is due to aspects of the algorithm or to the extent the data set deviates from the assumptions.

In testing new algorithms, deviations from the assumptions may obscure the action of the new process. One way to clarify the situation is to apply the algorithm first to a data set satisfying the assumptions.

Such a data set could be obtained artificially, through simulation. The analyst could then know: how many classes exist in the data; the true distributions of the classes, including normality if desired; the observations could really be independent; and no pixel would be a "mixture pixel." New algorithms could be studied on such a data set with the knowledge that any "strange" effects are indeed algorithm rather than data problems.

In many cases where simulated data have been used in the past, the data were too artificial, in the sense that all aspects of the image were controlled, removing the natural variation in object size, position, and relationship which occur in real data. This limited the use of the simulated data sets in testing new algorithms.

The natural spatial information occurring in multispectral data could be retained in a simulated image by spatially basing the simulation on a classification. It would be even better to base the simulated data on a digitized "ground truth" map if the spectral characteristics of the cover types were known. By basing the simulation on a classification, the number of classes, their exact distributions, and the class of each pixel in the

area are known. If the classification was sufficiently accurate, then the spatial information held in the classification map will be close to the actual cover type map and actual spatial content of the original data. For each pixel in the area, a random vector distributed according to the pixel's class statistics could be generated. This becomes the simulated data vector.

Statistical Background

From the classification chosen as a basis for the simulation, the following are known: the number of classes K , the set of classes $\{\omega_i, i=1, \dots, K\}$, the class distributions $\{f(\omega_i), i=1, \dots, K\}$, their means and covariances $\{\mu_i$ and $\Sigma_i, i=1, \dots, K\}$, the number of channels p , and the class of every pixel in the scene.

From classificical statistics:

(1) Let $X:px1$, $A:pxp$ and $b:px1$.

If $X \sim N(0, I_p)$, then $Y = AX + b \sim N(b, AI_pA^T = AA^T)$

(where I_p is the identity matrix having dimensionality p).

(2) Let Σ be a symmetric, positive definite matrix. Then there exists A , such that

$$AA^T = \Sigma \quad (A \text{ is denoted } \Sigma^{\frac{1}{2}})$$

To simulate a pixel which was a member of class i in the base classification, $N(0, I_p)$ (the random vector for each pixel is independent of other vectors) is generated. (See Appendix I.) Next $Y = \Sigma_i^{\frac{1}{2}} X + \mu_i$ is calculated; it is then a random vector from the population $N(\mu_i, \Sigma_i)$. This process is repeated for each pixel of the base classification and the random vectors thus generated are stored appropriately, i.e., so as to correspond to their simulated spatial location.

The program requires as an input a classification map stored on a results tape. The results tape has the class statistics

for p-dimensions also stored on it. The program, then, uses the results map and the stored statistics to generate a p-dimensional data set, which is stored on a user specified output tape in LARSYS format.

Appendix I provides a mathematical derivation related to the generation of normally distributed samples. Appendix II provides the Fortran program listing for the simulation program. Appendix III provides the C program listing for the same program.

APPENDIX I

APPENDIX I

Let U_1 and U_2 be two random variables independent and identically distributed Uniform $(0,1)$.

$$\text{Then let } Z_1 = (-2 \ln U_1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cos 2\pi U_2$$

$$\text{and } Z_2 = (-2 \ln U_1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \sin 2\pi U_2$$

then Z_1 and Z_2 are independent and identically distributed normal $(0,1)$.

Proof:

$$f(U_1, U_2) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 < U_1 < 1, 0 < U_2 < 1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

is the probability density function of two independent uniforms.

$$U_1 = \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2}(Z_1^2 + Z_2^2) \right]$$

$$U_2 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \arctan \left(\frac{Z_2}{Z_1} \right)$$

The Jacobian of the transformation is:

$$J = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2}(Z_1^2 + Z_2^2) \right]$$

$$f(Z_1, Z_2) = f(U_1, U_2) \cdot |J|$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2}(Z_1^2 + Z_2^2) \right] \quad 0 < \left[\exp -\frac{1}{2}(Z_1^2 + Z_2^2) \right] < 1$$

$$0 < \frac{1}{2\pi} \arctan \left(\frac{Z_2}{Z_1} \right) < 1$$

$$= 0 \quad \text{otherwise}$$

$$\therefore f(Z_1) \sim N(0,1) \quad f(Z_2) \sim N(0,1)$$

The side conditions give $-\infty < Z_1 < \infty$, $-\infty < Z_2 < \infty$. Strictly speaking, Z_1 cannot equal zero; however, $\text{prob}(Z_1 = 0) = 0$ as we are working with continuous densities.

To test the effectiveness of the pseudo random vectors in the multivariate case, random vectors distributed $N(0, I_p)$ were generated and then tested with a Kolmogorov-Smirnov test. Since the multivariate normal cdf is difficult to evaluate, the sum of squares was calculated and compared to the χ_p^2 distribution.

For sample sizes greater than 100, the pseudo random vectors were distributed properly. For sample sizes less than 100, the K-S test is not valid. Since we would generally (over an entire area) be working with more than 100 points per class, this was not pursued further.

In addition, the sample covariance matrices were tested for homogeneity against the true class statistics. For sample runs of up to 2000 points, there were not significant differences at the $\alpha = 0.10$ level.

APPENDIX II

FILE: SWRITE FORTRAN A PURDUE / LARS 3031

```

DD 100 IP=1,NOCLAS
DD 100 IO=1,NOCHAN
IF:CLAPNT:IP).LE.0) GO TO 98
RMEAN:IP,IO)=FLOAT:IMEAN:IP,IO)/FLOAT:CLAPNT:IP))
98 DD 100 IT=IO,NOCHAN
IF:CLAPNT:IP).LE.1) GO TO 100
REPNT=FLOAT:CLAPNT:IP))
REVAR=FLOAT:IVAR:IP,IO,IT))
REMEAN=FLOAT:IMEAN:IP,IO))
SEMEAN=FLOAT:IMEAN:IP,IT))
RVAR:IP,IO,IT)=.1./REPNT-1.))*REVAR-REMEAN*SEMEAN/REPNT)
RVAR:IP,IO)=RVAR:IP,IO,IT)
100 CONTINUE
DD 645 IP=1,NOCLAS
WRITE:6,605)IP,CLAPNT:IP)
605 FORMAT:1H1/5X,'CLASS NUMBER',I3,5X,I8,' POINTS'////)
WRITE:6,610)
610 FORMAT:37X,'ACTUAL',4X,'SIMULATED')
WRITE:6,615)
615 FORMAT:38X,'MEAN',7X,'MEAN'//)
DD 622 IX=1,NOCHAN
NINC=NOCOMP*NOCLAS+(IP-1)*NOCHAN
WRITE:6,620)FETVC3:IX),FRQCAL:1,FETVC3:IX)),Z
$2(NINC+IX),RMEAN:IP,IX)
620 FORMAT:5X,'CHANNEL',I3,2X,' ',F5.2,'-',F5.2,' '),5X,F8.3,3X,F8.3)
622 CONTINUE
WRITE:6,625)
625 FORMAT:7/7/5X,'ACTUAL COVARIANCE MATRIX')
DD 630 NO=1,NOCOMP
NINC=(IP-1)*NOCOMP
630 A:NO)=Z2:NINC*NO)
CALL WRTMTX:A,NOCHAN,FRQCAL,THREE,FETVC3)
WRITE:6,635)
635 FORMAT:7/7/5X,'SIMULATED COVARIANCE MATRIX')
NO=C
DD 640 IO=1,NOCHAN
DD 640 IN=1,IO
NO=NO+1
640 A:NO)=RVAR:IP,IO,IN)
CALL WRTMTX:A,NOCHAN,FRQCAL,THREE,FETVC3)
645 CONTINUE
CALL TOPEF:12,IER)
DD 650 IX=3,200
650 IDREC:IX)=0
CALL TOPNR:12,800,IER,IDREC)
IF:IER.NE.C) WRITE:16,234)IER
IF:IER.GT.0) GO TO 310
GO TO 320
234 FORMAT:5X,'ERROR IS',I5)
C
C *****
C ERROR MESSAGES
C *****
C
300 WRITE:6,305)
305 FORMAT:5X,'ERROR -1')
310 WRITE:6,315)
315 FORMAT:5X,'ERROR GT 1')
320 STOP
END

```

```

SWR03170
SWR03180
SWR03190
SWR03200
SWR03210
SWR03220
SWR03230
SWR03240
SWR03250
SWR03260
SWR03270
SWR03280
SWR03290
SWR03300
SWR03310
SWR03320
SWR03330
SWR03340
SWR03350
SWR03360
SWR03370
SWR03380
SWR03390
SWR03400
SWR03410
SWR03420
SWR03430
SWR03440
SWR03450
SWR03460
SWR03470
SWR03480
SWR03490
SWR03500
SWR03510
SWR03520
SWR03530
SWR03540
SWR03550
SWR03560
SWR03570
SWR03580
SWR03590
SWR03600
SWR03610
SWR03620
SWR03630
SWR03640
SWR03650
SWR03660
SWR03670
SWR03680
SWR03690
SWR03700
SWR03710
SWR03720
SWR03730
SWR03740
SWR03750
SWR03760

```

FILE: SWRITE FORTRAN A PURDUE / LARS 3031

C 150 CONTINUE

```

C
  CALL TOPWR:12,800,IER,IDREC)
  IF:IER.NE.0) WRITE:16,234)IER
  IF:IER.GT.0) GO TO 31C
  DO 50 MA=1,NOCLAS
  CLAPNT:MA)=0
  DO 50 MB=1,NOCHAN
  IMEAN:MA,MB)=0
  RMEAN:MA,MB)=0.C
  DO 50 MC=1,NOCHAN
  IVAR:MA,MB,MC)=0
50  RVAR:MA,MB,MC)=C.0
  LNWRRT = 0
55  READ:11)J,K,LINENO,:PNTCLS:IX),IX=1,NCPTS)
  IF:J.GT.6) GO TO 95
  LNWRRT=LNWRRT+1
  IF:MOD:LNWRRT,25).EQ.C) WRITE:16,57)LNWRRT,NOLINE
57  FORMAT:5X,14,' LINES OUT OF ',14,' ARE COMPLETED')

```

```

C *****
C GENERATE AND WRITE DATA POINTS
C *****
C

```

```

60  I2=ILIN:2)
  DATOUT:1)=L1:1)
  DATOUT:2)=L1:2)
  I2=32767
  DATOUT:3)=L1:1)
  DATOUT:4)=L1:2)
  I2=0
  ICOUNT=4
  DO 90 IX=1,NOPNTS
  ICOUNT=ICOUNT+1
  I2=PNTCLS:IX)
  L1:1)=.FALSE.
  IPOL=:I2-1)*NOCHAN
  IBEG=:I2-1)*NOCOMP
  K=IBEG
  DO 65 IY=1,NOCHAN
  DO 65 IZ=1,IY
  K=K+1
  B:IY,IZ)=Z:K)
  IF:IY.EQ.IZ) GO TO 65
  B:IZ,IY)=0.0
65  CONTINUE
  DO 70 IY=1,NOCH
  CALL RANDU:ISTART:IY),NXINP,A2:IY))
  ISTART:IY)=NXINP
  CALL RANDU:ISTART:IY),NXINP,A:IY))
  ISTART:IY)=NXINP
  A:IY)=SORT:-2.*ALOG:A2:IY)))*COS:6.28318*4:IY))
70  CONTINUE
  CLAPNT:I2)=CLAPNT:I2)+1
  DO 80 IY=1,NOCHAN
  DATA:IY)=C.0
  IQ=NOPOOL*NOCOMP+IPOL*IY
  DO 75 IZ=1,NOCHAN
75  DATA:IY)=DATA:IY)+B:IY,IZ)*A:IZ)
  DATA:IY)=DATA:IY)+Z:IQ)
  INTDAT=DATA:IY)+.5
  IF:INTDAT.LT.C) INTDAT=0
  IF:INTDAT.GT.255) INTDAT=255
  ISTAT:IY)=INTDAT
  DATOUT:,:IY-1)*NOSAM+ICOUNT)=LOGDAT:2)
  DO 92 IZ=1,6
92  DATOUT:,:IY-1)*NOSAM+ICOUNT+IZ)=.FALSE.
80  CONTINUE
  DO 90 II=1,NOCHAN
  IMEAN:I2,II)=IMEAN:I2,II)+ISTAT:II)
  DO 90 JJ=II,NOCHAN
  IVAR:I2,II,JJ)=IVAR:I2,II,JJ)+ISTAT:II)*ISTAT:JJ)
90  CONTINUE
  NOBYTE=4+NOCHAN*NOSAM
  CALL TOPWR:12,NOBYTE,IER,DATOUT)
  IF:IER.NE.0) WRITE:16,234)IER
  IF:IER.GT.0) GO TO 31C
  GO TO 55
95  CONTINUE

```

```

SWR02380
SWR02390
SWR02400
SWR02410
SWR02420
SWR02430
SWR02440
SWR02450
SWR02460
SWR02470
SWR02480
SWR02490
SWR02500
SWR02510
SWR02520
SWR02530
SWR02540
SWR02550
SWR02560
SWR02570
SWR02580
SWR02590
SWR02600
SWR02610
SWR02620
SWR02630
SWR02640
SWR02650
SWR02660
SWR02670
SWR02680
SWR02690
SWR02700
SWR02710
SWR02720
SWR02730
SWR02740
SWR02750
SWR02760
SWR02770
SWR02780
SWR02790
SWR02800
SWR02810
SWR02820
SWR02830
SWR02840
SWR02850
SWR02860
SWR02870
SWR02880
SWR02890
SWR02900
SWR02910
SWR02920
SWR02930
SWR02940
SWR02950
SWR02960
SWR02970
SWR02980
SWR02990
SWR03000
SWR03010
SWR03020
SWR03030
SWR03040
SWR03050
SWR03060
SWR03070
SWR03080
SWR03090
SWR03100
SWR03110
SWR03120
SWR03130
SWR03140
SWR03150
SWR03160

```


FILE: SWRITE FORTRAN A PURDUE / LARS 3031

DATA FLGT /'SIM '/
EPS=1.E-5

C *****
C LOAD TAPES AND READ PARAMETERS
C *****
C

```

WRITE(16,500)
500 FORMAT(//5X,'SPECIFY TAPE NUMBER ON WHICH RESULTS FILE IS LOCATED'
$/5X,'(TYPE EIGHT DIGIT TAPE NUMBER)')
READ(16,505)INTAP
505 FORMAT(18)
WRITE(16,510)
510 FORMAT(5X,'SPECIFY FILE NUMBER AT WHICH RESULTS FILE IS LOCATED'/5
$/5X,'(TYPE THREE DIGIT FILE NUMBER)')
READ(16,515)IFILE
515 FORMAT(13)
CALL MM(TAPE,INTAP,IFILE,C)
WRITE(16,570)
570 FORMAT(//5X,'SPECIFY THE TAPE NUMBER ONTO WHICH SIMULATED DATA IS
$TO BE WRITTEN'/5X,'(TYPE EIGHT DIGIT TAPE NUMBER)')
READ(16,575)ITAPEND
575 FORMAT(18)
WRITE(16,580)
580 FORMAT(5X,'SPECIFY FILE NUMBER AT WHICH SIMULATED DATA IS TO BE WR
$/5X,'(TYPE THREE DIGIT FILE NUMBER)')
READ(16,585)JFILE
585 FORMAT(13)
WRITE(16,590)
590 FORMAT(//5X,'SPECIFY THE RUN NUMBER FOR THE SIMULATED DATA RUN'/
1 5X,'(TYPE EIGHT DIGIT RUN NUMBER)')
READ(16,575)RUNNO
CALL MOUNT(TAPEND,12,'R')
MARG=JFILE-1
IF MARG.LE.0 GO TO 3
DO 3 LIP=1,MARG
CALL TOPFF(12)
3 CONTINUE
5 READ(11)I
IF I.NE.1 GO TO 31C
READ(11)I,J,NOCLAS,NOCHAN,NOFLDS,NOPDCL,(:FETVC3:IX),IX=1,NOCHAN)
NOCH=(:NOCHAN+1)/2)*2
NOCDMP=NOCHAN*NOCHAN+1)/2
ISTOP=NOCDMP*NOPOOL
IEND=ISTOP+NOCHAN*NOPOOL
15 READ(11)I,J,K
IF I.LT.3 GO TO 15
IF K.NE.EOS GO TO 15
READ(11)I,J,Z:IX,IX=1,IEND)
DO 17 IX=1,IEND
Z:IX=Z:IX)
17 CONTINUE
45 READ(11)I,AREANG,NOPNTS,NOLINE,INFO,IDREC
NOFET3=NOCHAN
IF I.NE.5 GO TO 45
WRITE(6,520)
520 FORMAT(1H1//5X,'*****')
WRITE(6,525)
525 FORMAT(5X,'+DATA SIMULATION USING MCCABES EQUATION+')
WRITE(6,530)
530 FORMAT(5X,'*****')
WRITE(6,535)RUNNO, IDREC(3)
535 FORMAT(//5X,'SIMULATED DATA RUN IS',I9,' FROM RUN',I9)
WRITE(6,537)INFO(4),INFO(5),INFO(7),INFO(8)
537 FORMAT(//5X,'LINE',I5,' TO LINE',I5,' AND COLUMN',I5,' TO COLUMN',I5)
$)
WRITE(6,540)INTAP,IFILE
540 FORMAT(//5X,'INPUT RESULTS FILE IS ON TAPE',I9,' FILE',I4)
WRITE(6,545)ITAPEND,JFILE
545 FORMAT(//5X,'SIMULATED DATA IS ON TAPE',I9,' FILE',I4)
WRITE(6,550)
550 FORMAT(//5X,'CHANNELS USED')
DO 560 IX=1,NOCHAN
WRITE(6,555)FETVC3:IX),FRQCAL:1,IX),FRQCAL:2,IX)
555 FORMAT(5X,I2,2X,F5.2,'-',F5.2)
560 CONTINUE
CALL GTDATE:DATE)
WRITE(6,565)DATE
565 FORMAT(//5X,'DATE OF SIMULATION IS ',3A4)

```

SWR00800
SWRC081C
SWR00820
SWRC0830
SWR00840
SWRC0850
SWR00860
SWRC087C
SWR0088C
SWRC0890
SWR0090C
SWRC0910
SWR00920
SWRC093C
SWR0094C
SWRC095C
SWR00960
SWRC0970
SWR00980
SWRC0990
SWR0100C
SWRC1010
SWR0102C
SWRC1030
SWR0104C
SWRC105C
SWR01060
SWRC1070
SWR01080
SWRC1090
SWR0110C
SWRC111C
SWR0112C
SWRC113C
SWR01140
SWR01150
SWRC1160
SWR0117C
SWR01180
SWRC119C
SWR0120C
SWRC121C
SWR0122C
SWRC122C
SWR0123C
SWR01240
SWR0125C
SWR0126C
SWR0127C
SWRC1280
SWR0129C
SWR0130C
SWRC131C
SWR01320
SWR01330
SWRC134C
SWR0135C
SWR0136C
SWR01370
SWRC1380
SWR0139C
SWR0140C
SWR0141C
SWR0142C
SWR01430
SWR01440
SWR0145C
SWR01460
SWR0147C
SWRC1480
SWR01490
SWR01500
SWR01510
SWR01520
SWR01530
SWR01540
SWR01550
SWR01560
SWR01570
SWR01580

FILE: SWRITE FORTRAN A PURDUE / LARS 3C31

WRITTEN BY: BILL PFAFF
EDITED BY: MARWAN MUASHER JUNE 14, 198C

THIS PROGRAM GENERATES SIMULATED DATA BASED ON A
CLASSIFICATION MAP OR A GROUND TRUTH MAP. EACH PIXEL
GENERATED THUS COMES FROM A KNOWN CLASS DISTRIBUTION. THE
METHOD USED IS AS FOLLOWS:

1. A GOOD CLASSIFICATION IS CHOSEN AS A BASE FOR SIMULATED DATA
2. FROM THIS CLASSIFICATION WE KNOW THE NUMBER OF CLASSES, THE CLASS STATISTICS, AND THE CLASS OF EACH PIXEL IN THE AREA CLASSIFIED
3. A STREAM OF UNIFORM RANDOM NUMBERS IS GENERATED FOR EACH CHANNEL. THEY ARE CHANGED TO NORMAL (0,1) DEVIATES.
4. FOR EACH PIXEL, A RANDOM N(0,1) VECTOR IS TRANSFORMED TO BE DISTRIBUTED ACCORDING TO THE CLASS STATISTICS OF THAT PIXEL. THIS IS THE SIMULATED DATA VECTOR.
5. AS EACH LINE IS COMPLETED, IT IS WRITTEN TO AN OUTPUT TAPE. TO RUN THE PROGRAM, YOU NEED TO HAVE THE FOLLOWING EXEC FILE ON YOUR DISK:

```

GETDISK LARSYS
GETDISK DVSYS
GLOBAL TXTLIB CMSLIB FORTRAN SSP370
FILEDEF 6 PRINTER
FILEDEF 16 TERMINAL
FILEDEF 12 TAP2
FILEDEF 11 TAP1 :RECFM VS LRECL 1500 BLKSIZE 15000
LOAD SWRITE GLOCOM MMtape TAPDP 3CDVAL GTSERL GTDATE MFS0
RANDU WRTMTX
START SWRITE

```

THE PROGRAM WILL ASK FOR INFORMATION SUCH AS TAPE NUMBERS, FILE NUMBERS, ..ETC. FROM HERE ON, IT SHOULD BE EASY TO FOLLOW.

VARIABLES USED IN TPRINT

- A = COVARIANCE STORAGE FOR FACTORING
- AREANO = AREA NUMBER OF CLASSIFICATION
- B = COVARIANCE STORAGE FOR MULTIPLICATION
- DATA = DATA POINT STORAGE
- DATVAL = LINE NUMBER AND ROLL PARAMETER
- ICAL = CALIBRATION INFORMATION
- IDREC = IDENTIFICATION RECORD STORAGE
- ISTART = STARTING POINTS FOR GAUSS
- LOGDAT = DATA POINTS IN LOGICAL FORMAT
- NOCHAN = NUMBER OF CHANNELS IN CLASSIFICATION
- NOCLAS = NUMBER OF CLASSES IN ORIGINAL STATISTICS
- NOFLDS = NUMBER OF TEST FIELDS
- NOPOOL = NUMBER OF POOLED CLASSES
- PNTCLS = CLASSIFICATIONS ARRAY
- Z = STATISTICS STORAGE

INITIALIZATION

```

INTEGER*2 I2,INTDAT,ICAL(3),ILIN(2),PNTCLS(1000),ISTAT(4),
  FEIYC(3:30)
LOGICAL*1 L1(2),LOGDAT(2),LCAL(6),DATOUT(1200)
REAL*4 A(78),A2(12),Z(2700),B(12,12),DATA(12),
  RMEAN(30,12),RVAR(30,12,12),Z2(2700),FRICAL(5,30)
INTEGER*4 ISTART(12),EOS,INFO(17),AREANO,IDREC(200),TAPEND,THREE,
  CLPNT(30),IMEAN(30,12,12),IVAR(30,12,12),YES,NO,DATE(3)
INTEGER*4 RUNNC,FLGT
EQUIVALENCE (I2,L1),INTDAT,LOGDAT,ICAL,LCAL, :LNWRT,ILIN)
EQUIVALENCE (FRICAL(1,1),IDREC(51))
DATA EOS,S,4M /EOS',1.C.C.C /
DATA YES,NO,THREE /'YES ','NO ','3'/

```

SWR00010
SWR00020
SWR00030
SWR00040
SWR00050
SWR00060
SWR00070
SWR00080
SWR00090
SWR00100
SWR00110
SWR00120
SWR00130
SWR00140
SWR00150
SWR00160
SWR00170
SWR00180
SWR00190
SWR00200
SWR00210
SWR00220
SWR00230
SWR00240
SWR00250
SWR00260
SWR00270
SWR00280
SWR00290
SWR00300
SWR00310
SWR00320
SWR00330
SWR00340
SWR00350
SWR00360
SWR00370
SWR00380
SWR00390
SWR00400
SWR00410
SWR00420
SWR00430
SWR00440
SWR00450
SWR00460
SWR00470
SWR00480
SWR00490
SWR00500
SWR00510
SWR00520
SWR00530
SWR00540
SWR00550
SWR00560
SWR00570
SWR00580
SWR00590
SWR00600
SWR00610
SWR00620
SWR00630
SWR00640
SWR00650
SWR00660
SWR00670
SWR00680
SWR00690
SWR00700
SWR00710
SWR00720
SWR00730
SWR00740
SWR00750
SWR00760
SWR00770
SWR00780
SWR00790

APPENDIX III

```
/******  
*  
* Read data from LARS Results Tape  
* and simulate data from it  
* using the Box-Muller relationship  
*  
*****  
*  
* Swrite.c has been translated from  
* the LARS Fortran Version of Swrite into  
* the language 'c' for the Unix O.S.  
* run on the DEC PDP-11/45  
*  
*****  
* Variables used in Swrite:  
*  
* a == Covariance storage for factorings  
* b == Covariance storage for multiplication  
* data == Data point storage  
* nochan == Number of channels in Classification  
* noclas == Number of classes in original statistics  
* nopool == Number of pooled classes  
* pntcls == Classifications array  
* z == Statistics storage  
*  
*****  
* compile with cc swrite.c -lp -lp /usr/lib/pdslib  
*  
*****  
* Initialize all variables used in swrite  
* External variables are available to all functions  
* within which they are declared  
*/  
main()  
{  
  extern int noclas, nochan, nopool, fd1, nopnts, noline, nenum;  
  extern int ier, fd2;  
  extern float eps, upper[5], lower[5];  
  int j, k, fetvc3[5], debus, info[17], pntcls[1000], jj, ipol;  
  int ii, idone, iv, ma, mb, mc;  
  int noch, nocome, istop, iend, ix, ibes;  
  int lnwrt, i2, icount, iz, ia, intdat, istat[6], ip, io, it, ninc, no, in;  
  int nosam, pos, pfd1;  
  int fd3, fd4, err5;  
  char buf[1500], *delim, *c1, *c2, *c3, datout[2100], obuf[2100];  
  char pname[30], ttl[41];  
  char mofile[30], cmfile[30], ofname[30];  
  float z[610], reent, r;  
  float b[6][6];  
  double rmean[31][6];  
  float data[13], z2[610];  
  float claent[35];  
  float mobuf[30];  
  double ivar[31][6][6], revar, imean[31][6], t1float, t2float, rmean, semean;  
  double temp1, temp2, temp0, a[20], a2[6];  
  double sqrt(), log(), cos(), fmod(), s, t, f;  
  /* begin main program  
  * if debus is set to minus one the following is
```

```
* printed out for verification on user terminal:
*   nochan, nopool, fetvc3, info, entcls, nopnts, noline, z, upper, lower;
*/
debus = 1;
eps = .00001;
/* read records 2,4,5,&6 off results tape*/
/* skip records 1,3 */
readito5(buf, fetvc3, z, info);
noch = (((nochan+1)/2)*2);
nocomp = (nochan*(nochan+1)/2);
istop = nocomp * nopool;
iend = nochan * nopool + istop;
nosam = 4 * ((nopnts + 9)/4);
if(nochan>5) {
    printf("Number of channels is %d but internal", nochan);
    printf(" storage only allows 5\n");
    printf("Execution terminated abnormally \n");
    exit();
}
if(nopool>29) {
    printf("Number of pooled classes is %d but internal", nopool);
    printf(" storage only allows 29\n");
    printf("Execution terminated abnormally \n");
    exit();
}
if(nopnts>=1000) {
    printf("Number of points per line is %d but internal", nopnts);
    printf(" storage only allows 1000\n");
    printf("Execution terminated abnormally \n");
    exit();
}
printf("nochan=%d, nopool=%d\n", nochan, nopool);
if(debus == -1) {
    for(k=0; k<nochan; ++k)
        printf("fetvc3[%d] = %d \n", k, fetvc3[k]);
    for(k=0; k<iend; k = k+10) {
        for(j=k; j<=k+9; ++j)
            printf(" %f", z[j]);
        printf("\n");
    }
    printf("\nField size:");
    printf("\n      line %d to %d with interval %d",
           info[4], info[5], info[6]);
    printf("\n      cols %d to %d with interval %d\n",
           info[7], info[8], info[9]);
    printf("Number of lines classified is %d\n", noline);
    printf("Number of points classified per line is %d\n", nopnts);
    for(j=0; j<nochan; ++j) {
        printf("upper[%d] = %f ", j, upper[j]);
        printf(" lower[%d] = %f \n", j, lower[j]);
    }
}
read6rec(buf, entcls);
if(debus == -1) {
    printf("\nFirst line of record %d follows\n", recnum);
    for(j=0; j<=nopnts; j=j+10) {
        for(k=j; k<=j+9; ++k)
            printf(" %d", entcls[k]);
        printf("\n");
    }
}
```



```
    }
/* initialize random number generator */
srand(1);
/* initialize arrays */
for(ma=1; ma<=noclas; ++ma) {
    claent[ma] = 0.0;
    for(mb=1; mb<=nochan; ++mb) {
        imean[ma][mb] = 0.0;
        rmean[ma][mb] = 0.0;
        for(mc=1; mc<=nochan; ++mc) {
            ivar[ma][mb][mc] = 0.0;
        }
    }
}
}
t = 25.0;
lnwrt = 0;
/* this while loop is repeated for each line in the classification */
while(recnum == 6) {
    lnwrt = lnwrt + 1;
    s = lnwrt;
    f = fmod(s, t);
    if(f == 0.0)
        printf("%d Lines out of %d are completed\n",
            lnwrt, noline);
    i2 = 0;
    icount = 4;
    for(ix=1; ix<=nosnts; ++ix) {
        icount = icount + 1;
        i2 = entels[ix-1];
        ipol = (i2-1) * nochan;
        ibes = (i2-1) * nocomp;
        k = ibes;
        for(iy=1; iy<=nochan; ++iy) {
            for(iz=1; iz<=iy; ++iz) {
                k = k + 1;
                b[iy][iz] = z[k-1];
                if(iy != iz)
                    b[iz][iy] = 0.0;
            }
        }
        for(iy=1; iy<=nochs; ++iy) {
            a2[iy] = rand();
            a[iy] = rand();
            a2[iy] = a2[iy] / 32767.;
            a[iy] = a[iy] / 32767.;
            a[iy] = sqrt(-2.0 * log(a2[iy])) * cos(6.28318 * a[iy]);
        }
        claent[i2] = claent[i2] + 1.0;
        for(iy=1; iy<=nochan; ++iy) {
            data[iy] = 0.0;
            ia = nopool * nocomp + ipol + iy;
            for(iz=1; iz<=nochan; ++iz)
                data[iy] = data[iy] + b[iy][iz] * a[iz];
            data[iy] = data[iy] + z[ia-1];
            intdat = data[iy] + .5;
            if(intdat<0) intdat = 0;
            if(intdat>255) intdat = 255;
            istat[iy] = intdat;
            pos = (iy-1)*nosam + icount - 5;
            if(pos>2100) printf("datout internal buffer full\n");
        }
    }
}
```

```
datout[pos1] = intdat & 0377;
for(iz=1; iz<=6; ++iz)
    datout[pos+iz] = 0;
}
for(ii=1; ii<=nochan; ++ii) {
    imean[i2][ii] = imean[i2][ii] + istat[ii];
    for(jj=ii; jj<=nochan; ++jj) {
        temp0 = istat[ii];
        temp1 = istat[jj];
        ivar[i2][ii][jj] = ivar[i2][ii][jj] + temp0 * temp1;
    }
}
}
ii = 0;
for(iy=0; iy<nosam; ++iy) {
    for(iz=0; iz<nochan; ++iz)
        obuf[ii++] = datout[nosam*iz + iy];
}
pds1Pos(pfd1, lnwrt-1);
if(Putline(pfd1, lnwrt-1, obuf, nosam*nochan) != 0)
    printf("Putline to PDS output failed\n");
read6rec(buf, entcls);
}
/* end of while loop */
/*
for(i2=1; i2<=18; ++i2) {
    printf(fd2, "\n %d \n", i2);
    for(ii=1; ii<=nochan; ++ii) {
        for(jj=ii; jj<=nochan; ++jj) {
            printf(fd2, " %f ", ivar[i2][ii][jj]);
        }
        printf(fd2, "\n");
    }
}
for(i2=1; i2<=18; ++i2) {
    printf(fd2, "\n");
    for(ii=1; ii<=nochan; ++ii) {
        printf(fd2, " %f \n", imean[i2][ii]);
    }
}
*/
for(ip=1; ip<=noclas; ++ip) {
    for(io=1; io<=nochan; ++io) {
        if(claent[ip]>0.0) {
            t1float = imean[ip][io];
            t2float = claent[ip];
            rmean[ip][io] = t1float/t2float;
        }
        for(it=io; it<=nochan; ++it) {
            if(claent[ip]>1.0) {
                reent = claent[ip];
                revar = ivar[ip][io][it];
                remean = imean[ip][io];
                semean = imean[ip][it];
                temp0 = revar/(reent-1.0);
                temp1 = remean/reent;
                temp2 = semean/(reent-1.0);
                ivar[ip][io][it] = temp0 - (temp1*temp2);
                ivar[ip][it][io] = ivar[ip][io][it];
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```

    }
  }
}
/* output results */
for(ip=1; ip<=noclas; ++ip) {
  printf(fd2, "      Class number %d      %f      points\n\n\n",
    ip, claent[ip]);
  printf(fd2, "
                                     Actual
                                     Mean
                                     Simulated\n")
  printf(fd2, "
                                     mean\n");
  for(ix=1; ix<=nochan; ++ix) {
    ninc = nocomp * noclas + (ip - 1) * nochan;
    printf(fd2, "      Channel %d ( %6.3f - %6.3f )      %6.3f      %6.3f\n",
      fetvc3[ix-1], lower[ix-1], upper[ix-1], z2[ninc+ix],
      rmean[ip][ix]);
    mobuf[ix-1] = rmean[ip][ix];
  }
  err5 = write(fd3, mobuf, 4*nochan);
  if(err5<0)
    printf("Error occurred writing Mean Vector file (MAIN) \n");
  printf(fd2, "\n\n\n\n\n      Actual Covariance Matrix\n");
  for(no=1; no<=nocomp; ++no) {
    ninc = (ip-1) * nocomp;
    a[no] = z2[ninc+no];
  }
  wrmtx(a, fetvc3);
  printf(fd2, "\n\n\n\n      Simulated Covariance Matrix\n");
  no = 0;
  for(io=1; io<=nochan; ++io) {
    for(in=1; in<=io; ++in) {
      no = no + 1;
      a[no] = ivar[ip][io][in];
      mobuff[no-1] = ivar[ip][io][in];
    }
  }
  wrmtx(a, fetvc3);
  err5 = write(fd4, mobuf, 4*nocomp);
  if(err5<0)
    printf("Error occurred writing cm file (MAIN) \n");
  printf(fd2, "\014");
}
/* cexit terminates activities on open files and flushes
* the output buffer. cexit is part of the c library */
printf("write c is finished\n");
printf("\n The simulated data (in PDS format) is at %s \n", pfname);
printf("The lineprinter output file is at %s \n", orname);
printf("The Mean vector file is at %s \n", mvfile);
printf("The Covariance Matrix file is at %s \n", cmfile);
pdsfclose(pfdl);
cexit();
}
/* end of main program */
/*****
/* function to read records 1 thru 5 follows */
readlto5(buf, fetvc3, word, info)
  int *fetvc3, *info;
  char *buf;
  float *word;
{
  extern int noclas, nochan, nocomp, fd1, nopts, noline;
  extern float upper[5], lower[5];

```

```
int  err1, j, k, recnum, statsize;
char tbuf[4];
float ibmdec();
fd1 = open("/dev/rmt0", 0);
if(fd1<0)
    printf("Cannot open 9 trk tape file (READ1T05) \n");
/* skip record 1 */
err1 = read(fd1, buf, 1500);
if(err1 == -1)
    printf("Error occurred in reading record 1 (READ1T05) \n");
/* read record 2 */
err1 = read(fd1, buf, 1500);
if(err1 == -1)
    printf("Error occurred reading record 2 (READ1T05) \n");
nochan = buf[19];
nochan = buf[23];
nopool = buf[31];
for(j=0, k=33; j<nochan; ++j, k=k+4)
    fetwc3[j] = buf[k];
for(k=32+4*nochan, j=0; j<2*nochan; ++j, k=k+4) {
    tbuf[0] = buf[k];
    tbuf[1] = buf[k+1];
    tbuf[2] = buf[k+2];
    tbuf[3] = buf[k+3];
    if(j<nochan)
        lower[j] = ibmdec(tbuf);
    else upper[j-nochan] = ibmdec(tbuf);
}
/* skip record 3 */
err1 = read(fd1, buf, 1500);
if(err1 == -1)
    printf("Error occurred reading record 3 (READ1T05) \n");
recnum = buf[11];
while(recnum == 3) {
    err1 = read(fd1, buf, 1500);
    if(err1 == -1)
        printf("Error occurred reading record three (READ1T05)\n");
    recnum = buf[11];
}
/* Handle record 4 */
statsize = nochan*nopool + (nochan*(nochan+1)/2)*nopool;
for(k=0, j=16; k<statsize; ++k, j=j+4) {
    tbuf[0] = buf[j];
    tbuf[1] = buf[j+1];
    tbuf[2] = buf[j+2];
    tbuf[3] = buf[j+3];
    word[k] = ibmdec(tbuf);
}
err1 = read(fd1, buf, 1500);
if(err1 == -1)
    printf("Error occurred reading record 5 (READ1T05) \n");
nopnts = (buf[18]<<8 | (buf[19] & 0377));
noline = (buf[22]<<8 | (buf[23] & 0377));
info[4] = (buf[38]<<8 | (buf[39] & 0377));
info[5] = (buf[42]<<8 | (buf[43] & 0377));
info[6] = (buf[46]<<8 | (buf[47] & 0377));
info[7] = (buf[50]<<8 | (buf[51] & 0377));
info[8] = (buf[54]<<8 | (buf[55] & 0377));
info[9] = (buf[58]<<8 | (buf[59] & 0377));
}
```

```
int noclas, nofeol, nochan, fd1, nornts, noline;
float upper[5], lower[5];
float ibmdec(buf)
    char *buf;
{
    int k, l, m, tint;
    char nbuf[2], tchar, temp3, byte[4], sign;
    float word;
    m = 0;
    sign = 0000;
    if(buf[0] < 0)
        sign = 0200;
    tint = (((buf[0] & 0177) - 64) * 4);
    while(buf[1] > 0) {
        buf[1] = ((buf[1] << 1) & 0376);
        ++m;
    }
    k = 8-m;
    nbuf[0] = buf[2];
    nbuf[1] = buf[3];
    for(l=1; l<=k; ++l) {
        nbuf[0] = ((nbuf[0] >> 1) & 0177);
        nbuf[1] = ((nbuf[1] >> 1) & 0177);
    }
    for(l=1; l<=m; ++l) {
        buf[2] = ((buf[2] << 1) & 0376);
        buf[3] = ((buf[3] << 1) & 0376);
    }
    buf[1] = (buf[1] | nbuf[0]);
    buf[2] = (buf[2] | nbuf[1]);
    tint = tint - m + 128;
    if(tint < 0) tchar = 0000;
    else if(tint > 255) tchar = 0377;
    else tchar = tint;
    buf[1] = (buf[1] & 0177);
    temp3 = tchar << 7;
    temp3 = temp3 & 0200;
    buf[1] = temp3 | buf[1];
    buf[0] = tchar >> 1;
    buf[0] = buf[0] & 0177;
    buf[0] = buf[0] | sign;
    byte[0] = buf[1] & 0377;
    byte[1] = buf[0] & 0377;
    byte[2] = buf[3] & 0377;
    byte[3] = buf[2] & 0377;
    pack(byte, &word);
    return(word);
}
/* the function pack takes the 4 8-bit character bytes
 * that have been rearranged by ibmdec and packs
 * them into a floating point word */
pack(byte, cword)
    char *byte, *cword; {
    int j;
    for(j=0; j<4; ++j)
        cword[j] = byte[j];
}
/*****
/* function to read record & follow */
read6rec(buf, cntcls)
```



```
        ind = ind+i;
    }
}
int ier;
float eps;
/*****
/* the write matrix function writes to the output
* file the lower half of the nochan*nochan covariance matrix
* which is passed through the parameter a. */
write(a, fctvc3)
    int *fctvc3;
    double *a; {
extern int fd2, nochan;
extern float upper[5], lower[5];
int j, k, m;
m = 0;
printf(fd2, "\n      Spectral      ");
for(j=0; j<nochan; ++j)
    printf(fd2, "%7.5f -      ", lower[j]);
printf(fd2, "\n      Band      ");
for(j=0; j<nochan; ++j)
    printf(fd2, "%7.5f      ", upper[j]);
for(j=0; j<nochan; ++j) {
    printf(fd2, "\n\n      %7.5f -\n", lower[j]);
    printf(fd2, "      %7.5f      ", upper[j]);
    for(k=0; k<=j; ++k) {
        printf(fd2, "%7.3f      ", a[+m]);
    }
}
}
int fd2;
/*****
sets(p, s)
char *p, *s; {
    char c, *p1;
    printf(p);
    p1 = s;
    while((c = getchar()) != '\n')
        *p1++ = c;
    *p1 = 0;
}
```