

RAPID CHANGE DETECTION ALGORITHM FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT

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ABSTRACT:

This paper focuses on change detection applications in areas where catastrophic events took place which resulted in rapid destruction especially of manmade objects. Standard methods for automated change detection prove not to be sufficient; therefore a new method was developed and tested. The presented method allows a fast detection and visualization of change in areas of crisis or catastrophes. While often new methods of remote sensing are developed without user oriented aspects, organizations and authorities are not able to use these methods because of absence of remote sensing know how. Therefore a semi-automated procedure was developed. Within a transferable framework, the developed algorithm can be implemented for a set of remote sensing data among different investigation areas. Several case studies are the base for the retrieved results. Within a coarse dividing into statistical parts and the segmentation in meaningful objects, the framework is able to deal with different types of change. By means of an elaborated Temporal Change Index (TCI) only panchromatic datasets are used to extract areas which are destroyed, areas which were not affected and in addition areas where rebuilding has already started.

KURZFASSUNG:

Diese Arbeit beschäftigt sich mit Change Detection Methoden in Katastrophengebieten, in denen Schäden an Gebäuden und Infrastrukturen aufgetreten sind. Bekannte und etablierte Verfahren von Change Detection Methoden sind für die schnelle Generierung von Ergebnissen oftmals nicht praktikabel, daher wurde ein neues Verfahren entwickelt und getestet. Die hier vorgestellte Methode erlaubt die schnelle Erfassung und Visualisierung von Veränderungen in Krisen- und Katastrophengebieten. Da Change Detection Methoden oftmals nicht nutzerorientiert entwickelt werden und Erfahrungen im Umgang mit Fernerkundungstechniken fehlen, können Organisationen und Behörden diese nicht anwenden. Im vorliegenden Fall wird daher ein semi-automatisierter Ansatz gewählt. Der übertragbare Ansatz ermöglicht die Anwendung der entwickelten Methode auf verschiedene Fernerkundungsdatensätze und auf unterschiedliche Untersuchungsgebiete. Mehrere Fallstudien bilden die Grundlage der Untersuchung. Durch die grobe Einteilung der Datensätze in statistische Einheiten und die Segmentierung in sinnvolle Objekte können in diesem Ansatz verschiedene Änderungsereignisse detektiert werden. Mithilfe des entwickelten Temporal Change Index (TCI) werden panchromatische Datensätze analysiert, um Flächen ermitteln zu können, die entweder zerstört, erhalten oder neu entstanden sind.

1. INTRODUCTION

Change detection analyses are known as useful methods in a wide field of applications where two images of the same area taken at two or more different time steps were compared in order to identify changes (Radke et al., 2005). A main focus of these analyses is on ecosystems as they are in a permanent conversion (Coppin et al., 2004). Image differencing, post-classification comparison and principal component analysis are popular methods in change detection studies. During last decades artificial neural networks and spectral mixture analysis were carried out as feasible methods for change detection as well. An overview of the typical change detection methods could be found at Jianya et al. (2008) and Lu et al. (2004). In recent years change detection methods become applicable in particular to the field of disaster management (Günthert et al., 2011; Al-Khudhairy, Caravaggi, 2005).

Rapid change detection is used particularly with regard to natural hazards and disasters. This analysis leads to rapid information on areas of damage. In certain cases the lack of information after catastrophe events is obstructing supporting measures within disaster management. Earthquakes, tsunamis, civil war, volcanic eruption, droughts and floods have much in common: people are directly affected, landscapes and buildings are destroyed. In any case, geospatial data is needed to gain knowledge as a basis for decision support. Where to go first? Which infrastructure is usable? How much area is affected? These are essential questions which need to be answered before appropriate, eligible help can be established. The main question after a catastrophe which has to be answered is where to help? In the context of this background, the paper represents a new way of analyzing remote sensing data with regard to rapid results. By using panchromatic datasets and simple, automated and transferable algorithms, comparable results for different case studies were carried out. The cognition net-

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work language (CNL) which is implemented in *Trimble's eCognition Developer* was used to design an easy to use algorithm which rely on an Temporal Change Index (TCI).

2. INVESTIGATION AREAS AND DATA

For the development of an automated transferable algorithm for rapid change purposes different investigation areas were used. In the focus of interest were four villages in Darfur as part of Western Sudan (see fig. 1) which were affected by civil war actions in this African region. In addition there is a small area of urban patterns in Zimbabwe (Porta Farm, a slum near Zimbabwe's capital Harare) with different housing structures to check transferability of the developed algorithms.



Figure 1. Investigation areas. Source: own representation based on Bing Maps (Copyright © 2009 Microsoft Corporation).

Darfur is experiencing a complex structure of violence that led to a civil war with a peak in the years 2004 to 2006 (Reyna 2011). The circumstances which lead to the disaster of more than 200.000 persons killed and more than 2 million displaced people are not completely clear today (Kevane; Gray, 2008). The history of colonialism since the late 19th century to the droughts in 2003 leads to damage in human settlements in great parts of Darfur (Reyna 2011). This paper focuses on rapid change detection which is useful for several applications like monitoring of ongoing war actions, monitoring of new building constructions and urban growth and detection of affected areas for disaster management. A crucial factor for fast analysis and processing is the use of remotely sensed data with sparse pre-processing and low specific requirements to gain transferability. In addition a farm with about 850 buildings, where condemnation took place, will be investigated.

The remote sensing imagery used for the development of the rapid change algorithms are very high resolution data sets with a pixel size of 2.4 meter and below (see tab. 1). To gain transferability only panchromatic datasets were used, this is a crucial factor for the mentioned application as in case of disasters quickly captured data can be treated similar because panchromatic datasets are available from nearly every remote

sensing platform. Each of the datasets was available in two time steps, before and after the disaster event. Those datasets which are available only in multispectral layers were modified by summing the channels to get a pseudo panchromatic image (in this study for Shangil). A basic pre-processing was necessary to get a coarse co-registration of the image pairs (Coppin et al., 2004). No further pre-processing was necessary.

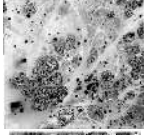
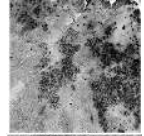



Study Site	Spatial Resolution	Radio-metric Resolution	Sensor
 Ligeibedia	0.6 m	8 bit	QuickBird 2
 Abu Suruj	0.6 m	16 bit	QuickBird 2
 Donkey	1 m	8 bit	Ikonos II
 Shangil	2.4 m	8 bit	QuickBird 2
 Zimbabwe	0.6	8 bit	QuickBird 2

Table 1. Remote Sensing Data Specifications of the Different Investigation Areas

3. METHODOLOGY

The main goal of this study was to detect the changes in the investigation areas in three categories: destroyed, preserved and new constructed in a bi-temporal image change detection framework. Jianya et al. (2008) identified three general ways for change detection methods: direct comparison, post-analysis comparison and uniform modeling. In the presented study direct comparison was used in an object-oriented approach without post classification. This kind of analysis can't be defined as belonging to any category described in the change detection review studies in (Coppin et al., 2005; Blaschke, 2005; Radke et al., 2005; Jianya et al., 2008).

Workflow

The general workflow (see fig. 1) consists of three steps. Due to the fact that only manmade objects are of interest, the first processing step is the semi-automatic definition of the area of interest (AOI). In the presented framework the contrast split segmentation (Trimble, 2011) is used to divide the datasets into AOI and area of no interest (AONI). By definition of an upper and a lower threshold for the brightness of objects, the segmentation optimizes the contrast between neighboring objects and a preferred object size. This segmentation is done on the data before (T1) and after (T2) the disaster event

separately. If the resulting objects size is similar to the parameter given during segmentation, those areas are considered as area of no interest. This step is done three times with decreasing object sizes and can be described as AOI definition. This step is somehow a basic classification without using feature space criteria. The result is thematic information about areas which are homogeneous and which are not in the focus of the change detection.

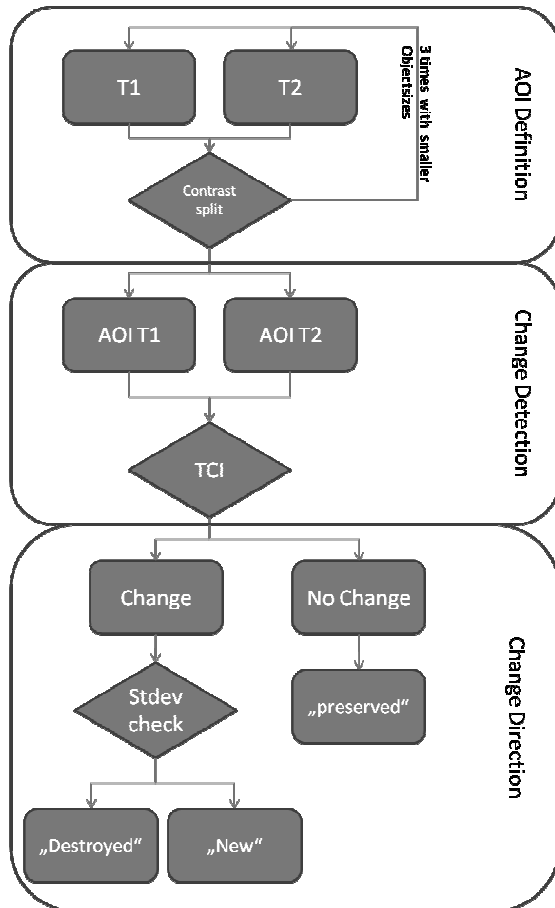


Figure 2. Schematic workflow of the analysis steps.

A standard change detection algorithm is not available within the used software; therefore the two datasets (T1 and T2) are treated like two spectral channels of one shot with two different object levels. By using a Temporal Change Index (TCI) (see eq. 1) objects of interest can be compared directly in the next step.

$$TCI = \sqrt{(\sigma(T1) - \sigma(T2))^2} \quad (1)$$

where σ = standard deviation
 T1 = dataset before disaster event
 T2 = dataset after disaster event

The TCI is included as a feature for the appraisal of change. For the time step T1, every object of the AOI will be evaluated with the TCI. The idea behind can be described as follows: If something is damaged the structures will be smoother and sharp edges appear less clear, hence the standard deviation will be smaller. Vice versa it can be assumed that new objects, which

are only on the image object level derived from T2 will show a higher standard deviation. These circumstances can be used for dark and bright objects as well. By a logical linkage between the object level T1 and T2 objects of the AOI can be classified as 'destroyed', 'new constructed' and 'preserved'. The evaluation of the change is done by the use of a threshold for the TCI: low values are indicating destruction while high values are allusion to new constructed areas.

Results

In Figure 3 a false colour composite shows the investigation area of Abu Suruj, where the red parts are indicating structures which are only in T2 and greenish areas showing objects which are only during time step T1.

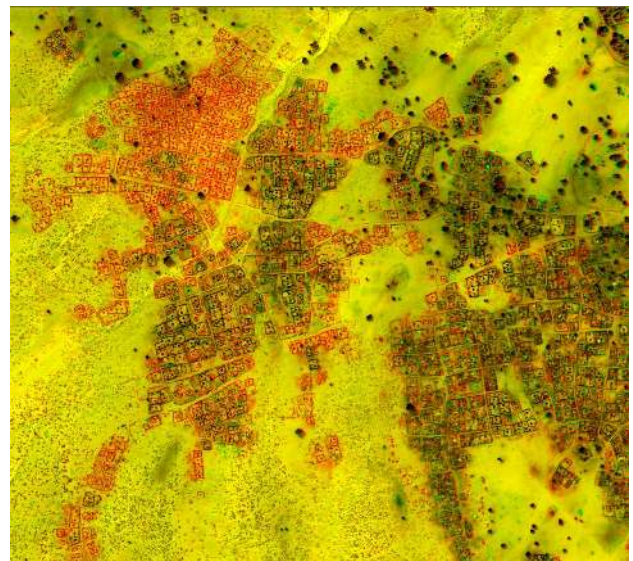


Figure 3. Falscolor composite for Abu Suruj. Green = T1, Red = T2

The outcome of the transferable algorithm is shown in figure 4. The classification result is distinguished in AONI (area of no interest) and in different categories of change.

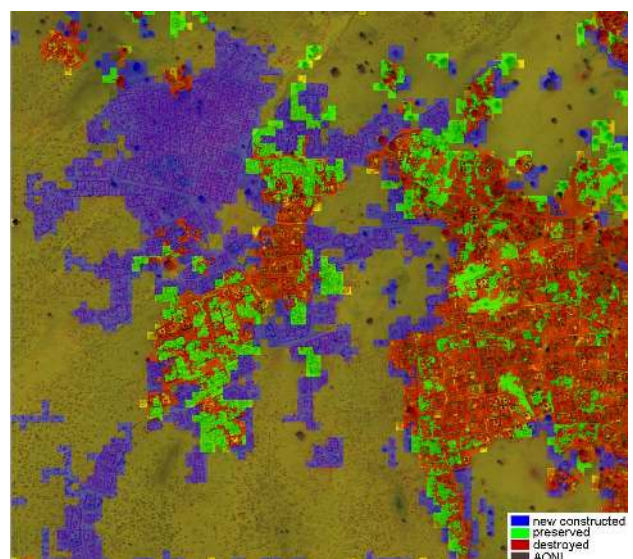


Figure 4. Results of the Change Detection Analysis for the village Abu Suruj.

In the case of Abu Suruj (see figure 4) at time T1 little huts surrounded by fences are dominating the landscape. They are clearly visible with a darker shade when comparing to the environment. While the second image (figure 5) shows areas in south-east in detail where buildings are destroyed and in north-west some new constructions were already set up.

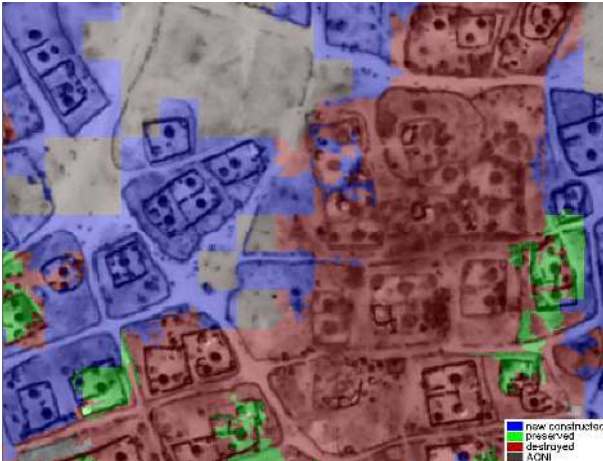


Figure 5. Results in detail of the Change Detection Analysis for the village Abu Suruj.

The rule set was applied to the other investigation areas and showed similar results with modified thresholds for the definition of the AOI and for the classification of damaged areas. Figure 6 gives an overview over the village Donkey where nearly all buildings were destroyed and now reconstruction took place.



Figure 6. Falscolourcomposit for Donkey. Green = T1, Red = T2

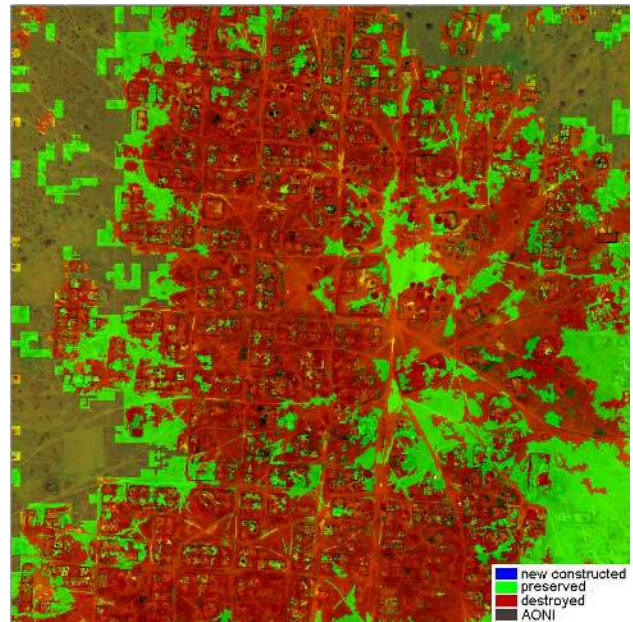


Figure 7. Results of the Change Detection Analysis for the village Donkey.

The classification result (see figure 7) was retrieved with the same rule set and only slight modifications for the thresholds. Those parts in green which are marked as 'preserved' are infrastructural objects like trails.

Accuracy Assessment

The results were evaluated by pixel based accuracy assessment for each investigation area with *Imagine ERDAS 2010* (see tab. 2). Per scene 200 points were randomly collected and compared visually to the classification. For the selection of samples, the points were determined by using stratified random distribution over the three classes. The confusion matrix shows some differences in classification quality where the overall accuracy remains comparable. Because of absence of ground truthing possibilities only visual check of accuracy could be done with the same datasets which were used as input for the change detection. Without a reference dataset an overestimation of accuracy cannot be ruled out. Not every scene is presented by all three classes while in some cases reconstruction didn't take place (Shangil and Zimbabwe) or buildings were not preserved (Zimbabwe and Ligeibedia).

Class Name	Reference Totals	Classified Totals	Number Correct	Prod. Accuracy	Users Accuracy
Donkey (Kappa = 0.9050)					
new	74	72	69	97.29%	93.24%
preserved	28	26	24	85.71%	92.31%
destroyed	97	102	95	97.94%	93.14%
Totals	199	200	188	94%	
Abu Suruj (Kappa = 0.8415)					
new	93	89	83	89.25%	93.26%
preserved	36	40	33	91.67%	82.50%
destroyed	71	71	64	90.14%	90.14%
Totals	200	200	180	90%	
Ligeibedia (Kappa = 0.6569)					
new	27	23	19	70.37%	82.61%
preserved	0	10	0	---	---
destroyed	173	167	163	94.22%	97.60%
Totals	200	200	182	91%	
Shangil (Kappa = 0.9194)					
new	0	0	0	---	---
preserved	88	94	87	98.86%	92.55%
destroyed	112	106	105	93.75%	99.06%
Totals	200	200	192	96%	
Zimbabwe (Kappa = undefined)					
new	0	0	0	---	---
preserved	10	0	0	---	---
destroyed	190	200	190	100.00%	95.00%
Totals	200	200	190	95%	

Table 2. Results of the Accuracy Assessment Calculation

The accuracy values appear to be very high when comparing to other change detection studies, especially when using only 8-bit panchromatic data for the analysis. However the restriction into three classes minimizes misinterpretation.

4. CONCLUSION AND OUTLOOK

This paper presented a new rapid change detection method for disaster monitoring based on a semi-automated algorithm by means of an adapted segmentation approach and an elaborated Temporal Change Index. It shows also great promises in transferring this algorithm to different datasets and areas. Our future work will combine different algorithms which we had developed for rapid change analyses (Sofina. et al. 2011, Demharter et al. 2011, Thunig et al. 2011, Klonus et al. 2011 and Ehlers et al. 2010).

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