



GeoChange 2010

Research Symposium GIScience for Environmental Change

Campos do Jordão, SP-Brazil

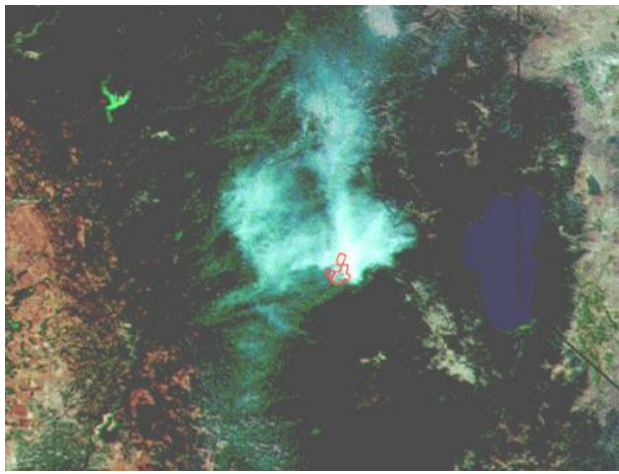
November 27, 2010

Decision Trees to Detect Changes in Remote Sensing Image Time Series

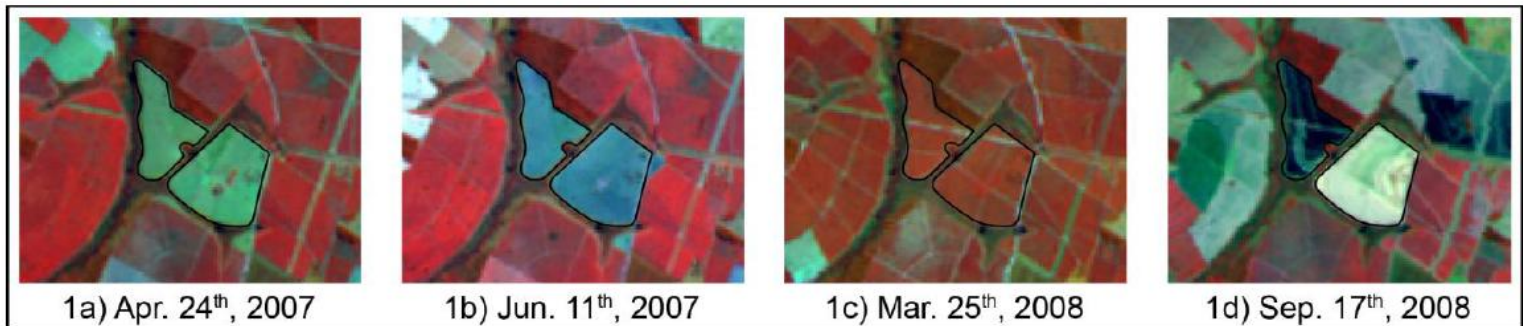
Thales Korting

Leila Fonseca

Gilberto Câmara



Satellite observations offer new opportunities for understanding how the Earth is changing.

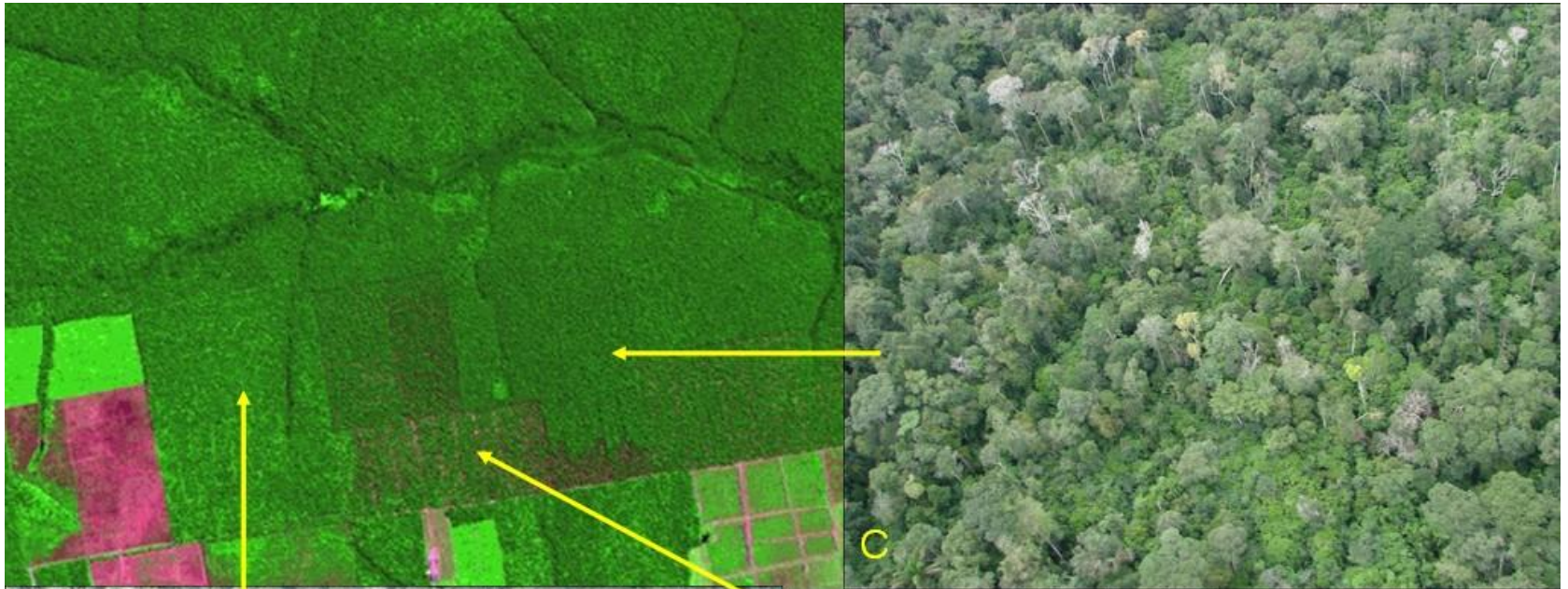


1a) Apr. 24th, 2007

1b) Jun. 11th, 2007

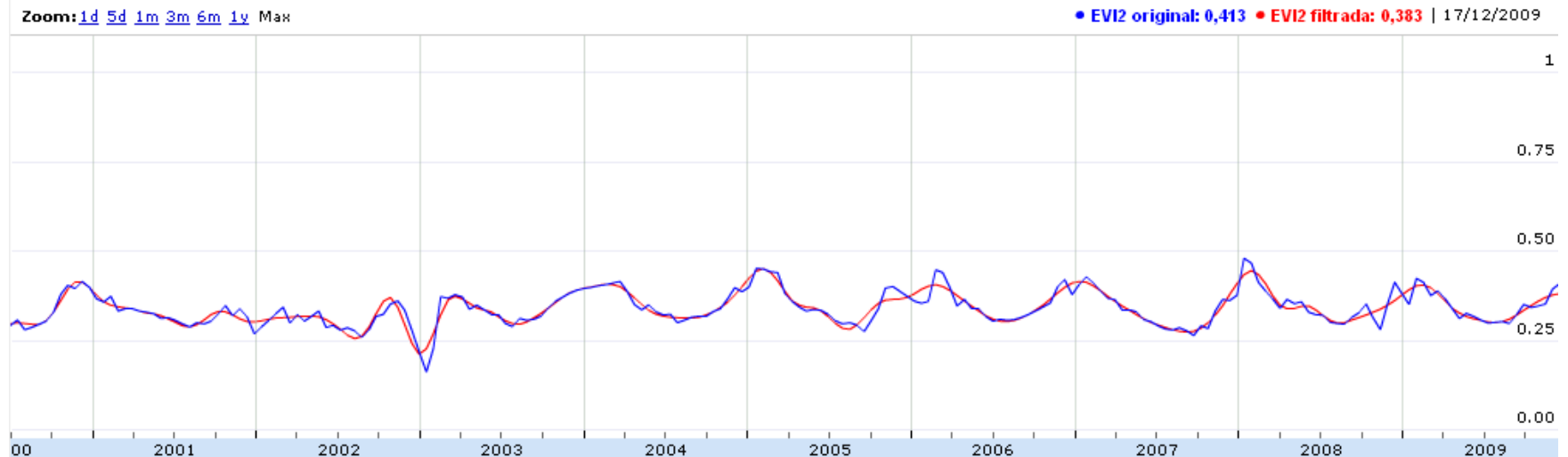
1c) Mar. 25th, 2008

1d) Sep. 17th, 2008



How the objects gain or lose their identity? How their properties change? What changes happen simultaneously?

The variation of features from the images defines *trajectories*.

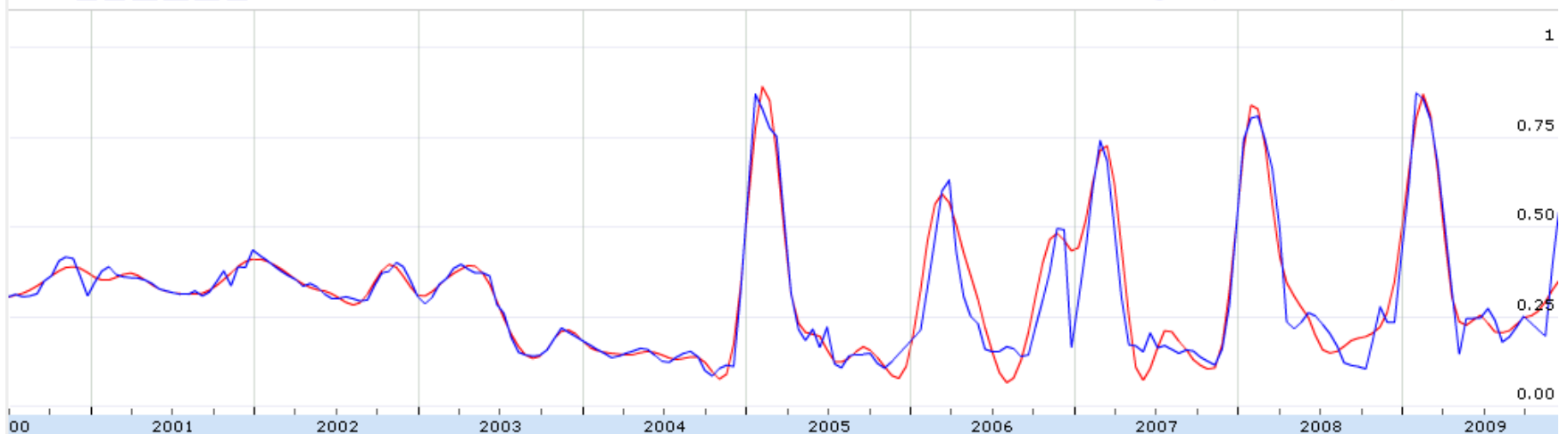


Trajectory portions that represent changes define *change signatures*.

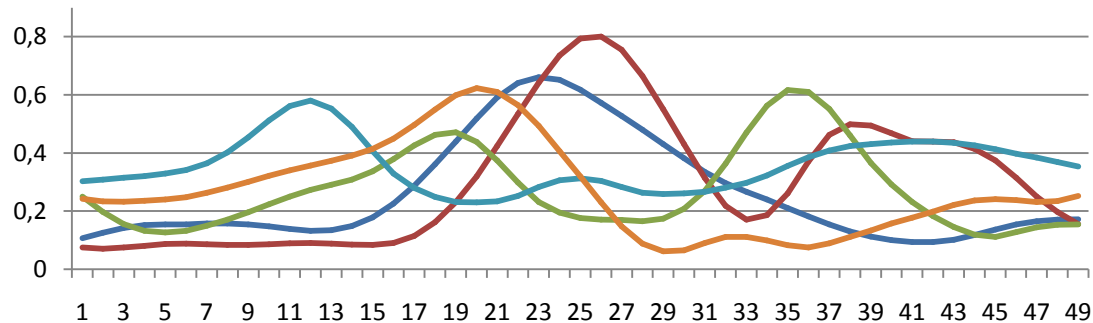
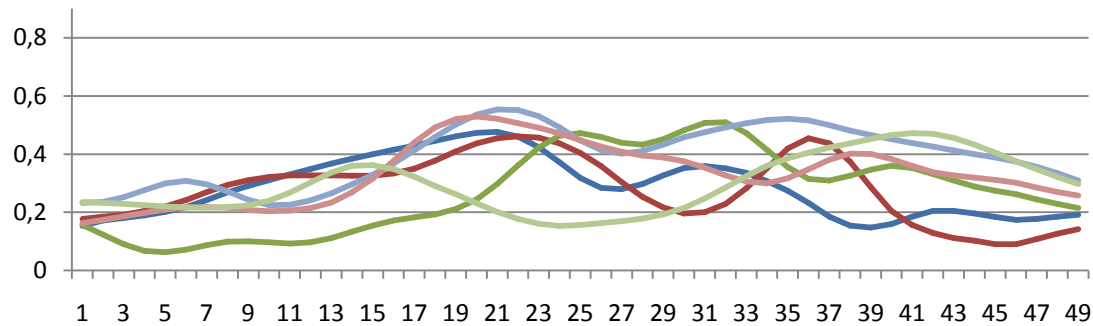
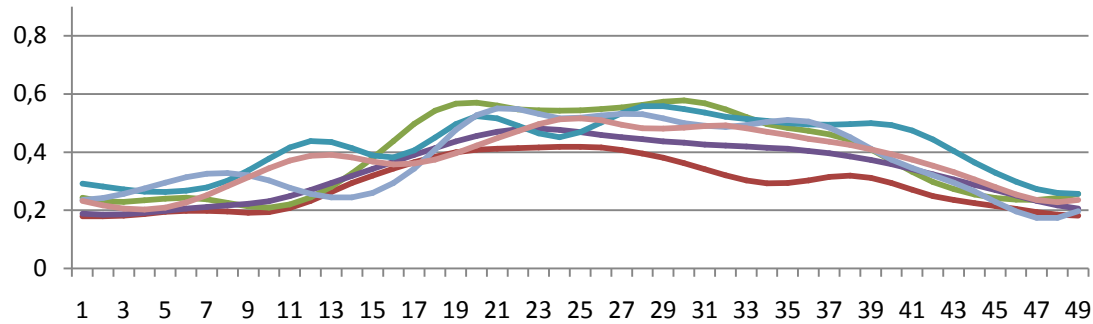


Zoom: [1d](#) [5d](#) [1m](#) [3m](#) [6m](#) [1y](#) Max

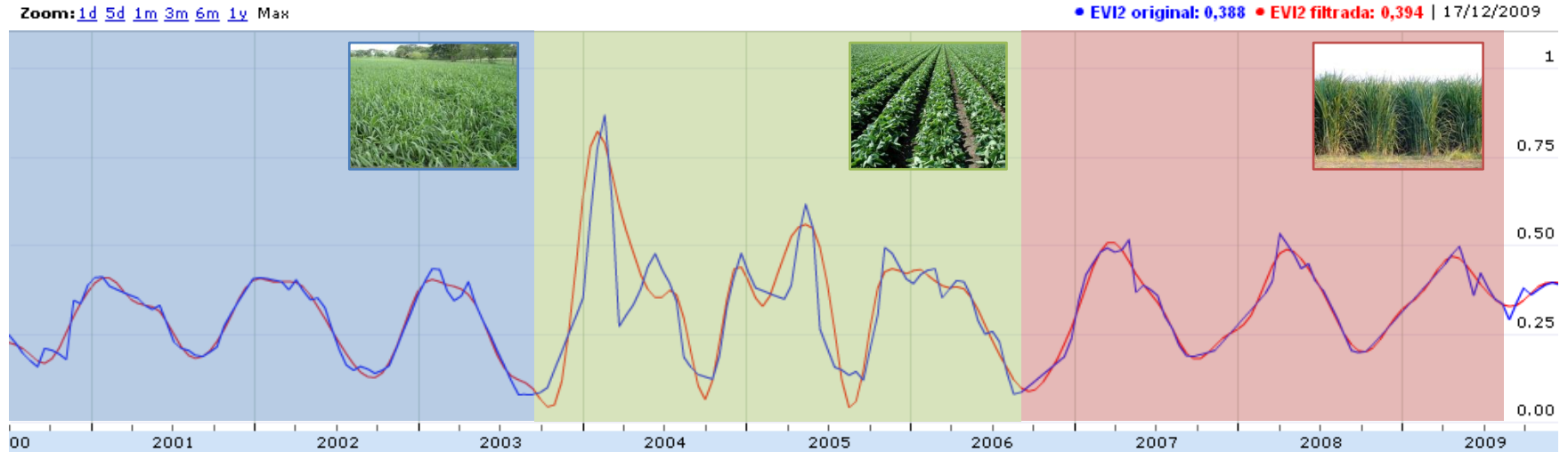
• EVI2 original: 0,599 • EVI2 filtrada: 0,359 | 17/12/2009



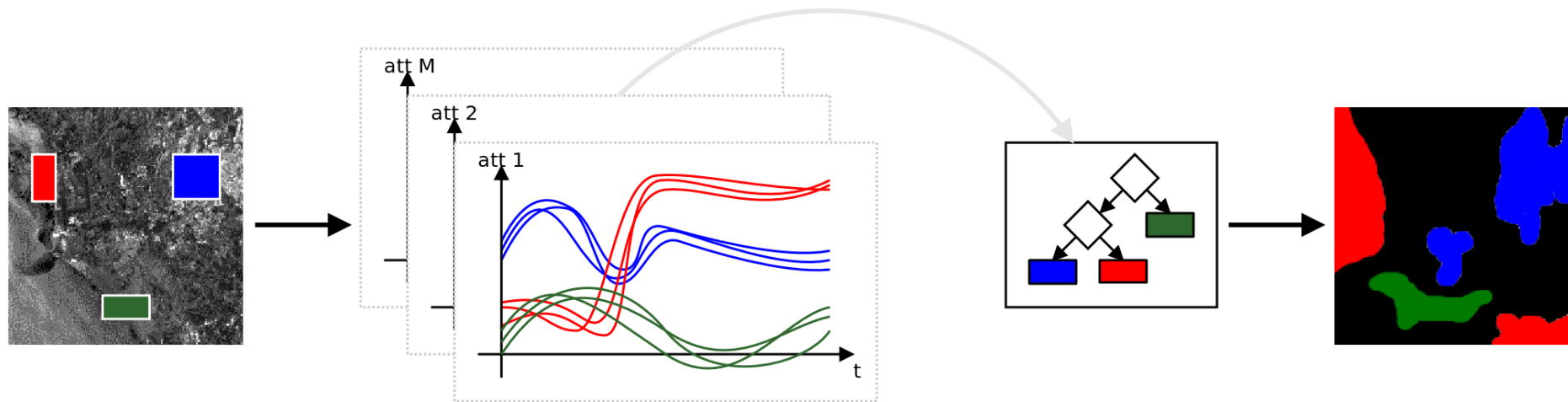
What features are good descriptors of change?



Recovering change signatures is useful to understand the land evolution.



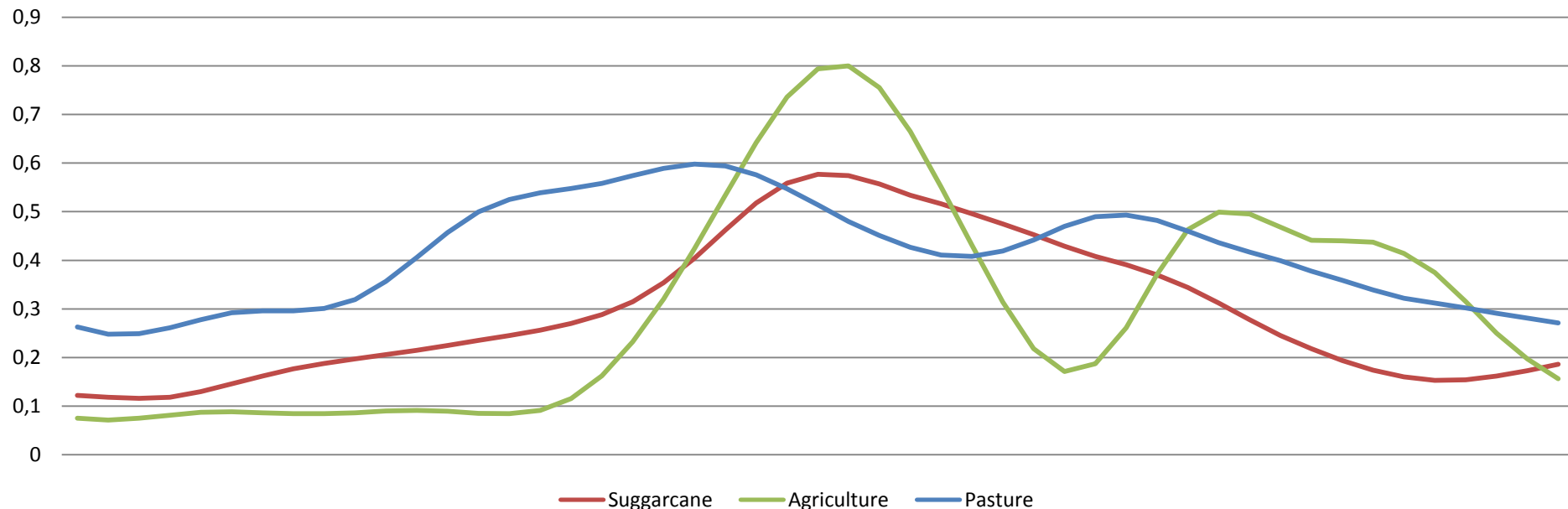
Classifying change signatures



Decision trees can classify change signatures in remote sensing imagery.

```
amp_serie <= 0.461
| avg_1d <= 0.001188
| | min_1d <= -0.083: sugarcane
| | min_1d > -0.083: pasture
| avg_1d > 0.001188: sugarcane
amp_serie > 0.461: general agriculture
```

amp_serie = data amplitude
avg_1d = first derivative average value
min_1d = first derivative minimum value





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