Textural Analysis to Aid Automated Classification of Lunar Craters

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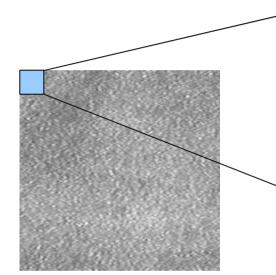
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Introduction

- "To automatically segment, classify and analyse craters on the Moon"
- Part of a larger project, this talk focusing on textural classification, which include:
 - Segmentation
 - Classification
 - Taxonomy construction
 - GIS integration

- Varma & Zisserman (2003) technique, achieved a classification rate of ~98%
- Each sample has various images of the sample at differing view/illumination angles
- Patches are created (e.g. 3x3, 5x5, 7x7 etc..)
- Randomly select images from each sample to create a model

 Varma, M. and Zisserman, A. Texture Classification: Are Filter Banks Necessary? Proceedings of the IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (2003)



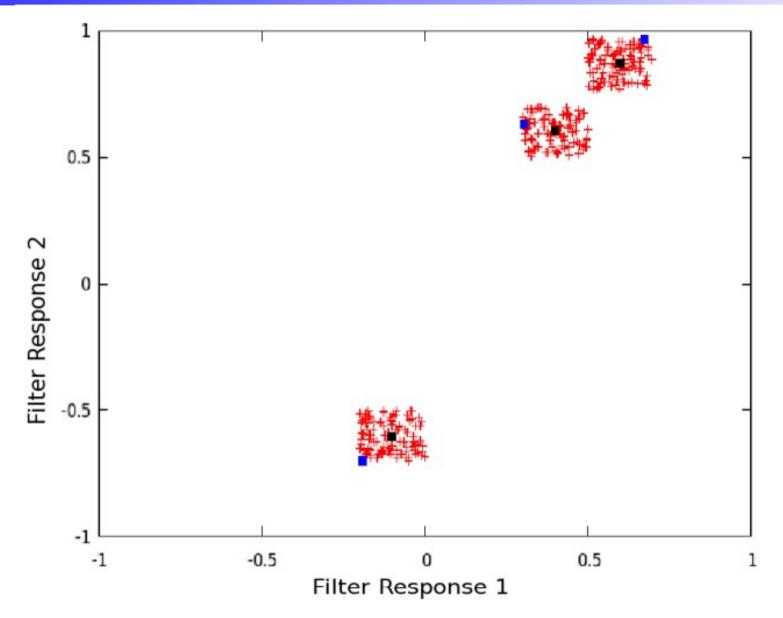
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	121	122	168	166	170	171	150
	132	148	168	193	215	209	188
	148	137	164	174	159	164	164

rudiga@lantern:/home/rudiga/curetgreyMRF_7/sample01

File Edit View Terminal Help

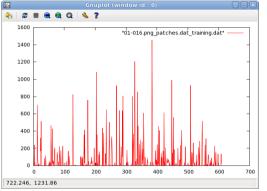
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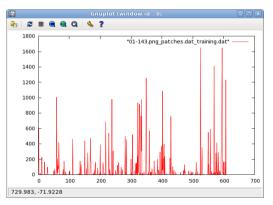
- Cluster images using K-means to create k number of "Textons"
 - Improvement gain using K-Means++ (Arthur, D., 2007)
- Aggregate the images to create a model
 - e.g. if 10 images are selected from 50 samples, each clustered using k=10. We would have a model containing 500 "Textons"
 - Arthur, D. and Vassilvitskii, S. (2007). "K-means++: the advantages of careful seeding". Proceedings of the eighteenth annual ACM-SIAM symposium on Discrete algorithms. pp. 1027--1035

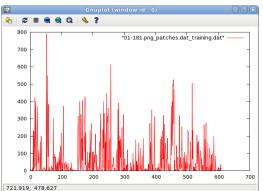


- Create training set
 - Randomly select image
 - Compare each patch to model and align with closest "Texton". This creates a histogram.
- Run the experiment
 - Randomly select novel image
 - Create patches
 - Create histogram using model
 - Compare novel histogram against each training histogram using χ^2

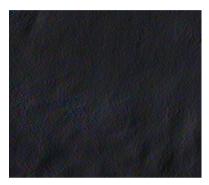


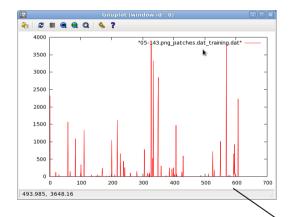






Novel Image (Leather)

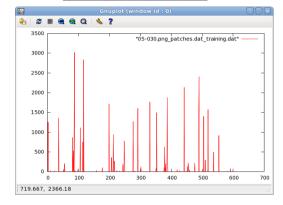


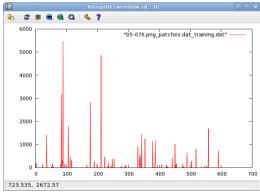


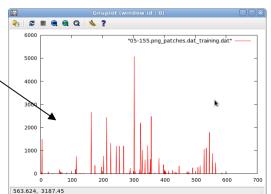
 χ^2

Leather









Columbia-Utrecht Reflectance and Texture Database (CUReT)

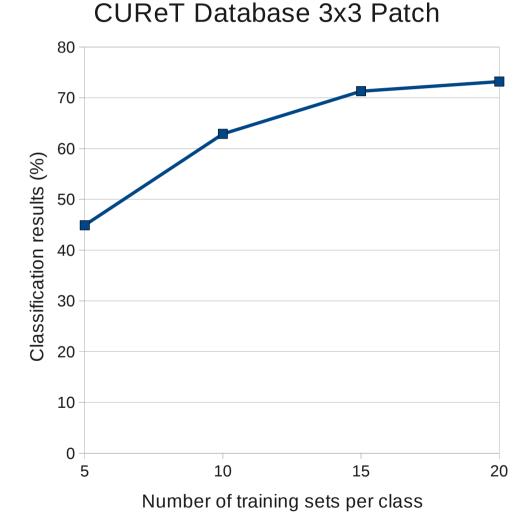
- 61 different samples
- 205 images per sample

- 94 images from each sample with large enough viewable area
- 5734 total images



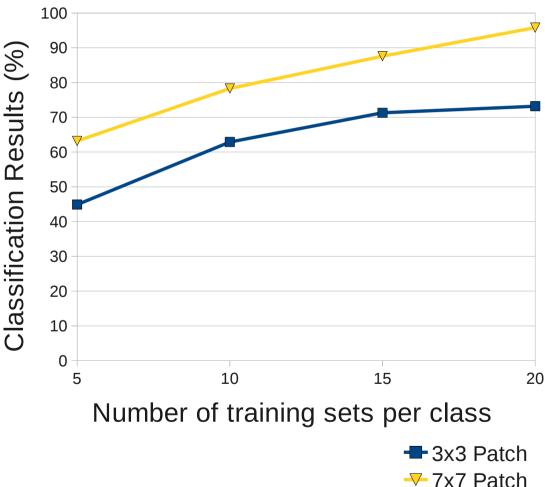
Textural Analysis: Number of training sets

- 3x3 patch size
- 10 images per sample for model
- K=10
- 5, 10, 15 and 20 training models
- Run 3 times, 1000 randomly images
- 73.2% classification with 20 training sets

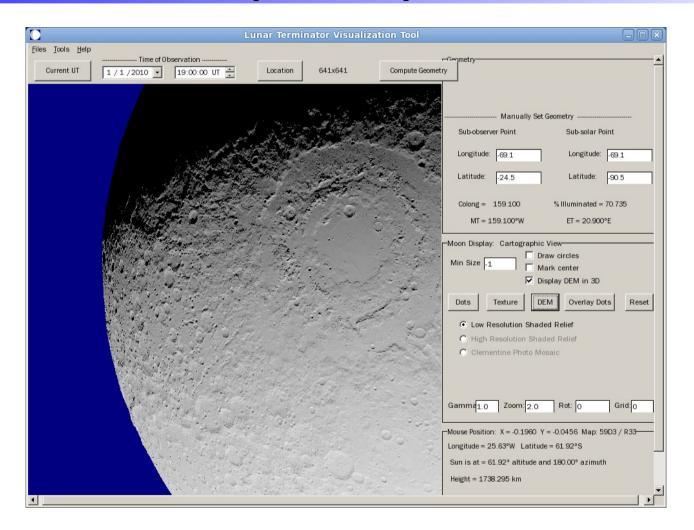


Textural Analysis: Effect of Patch Size

- 95.8% classification rate using 7x7 patch and 20 training sets per sample
- VZ (2003) attain ~98% when using 46 training sets per sample (half of the 92 images for each sample)



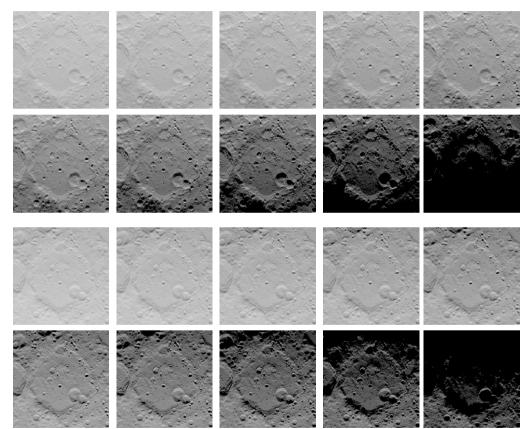
Lunar Terminator Visualisation Tool (LTVT)



http://ltvt.wikispaces.com/

Lunar Terminator Visualization Tool Experiment

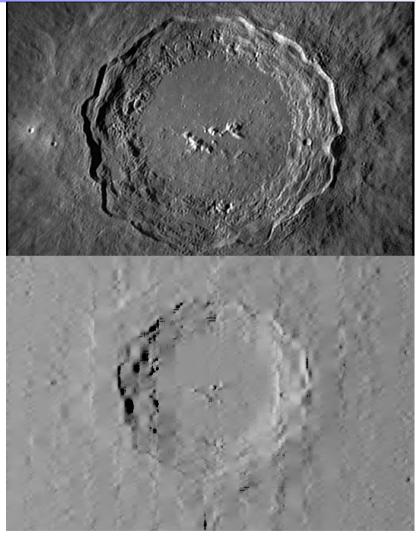
- 30 largest craters chosen
- 1 view angle, directly above
- 20 illumination angles
 - 0° Azimuth and 180°
 - 0° 45° elevation in 5° intervals
- 71.2% classification using 7x7 patch & 10 training sets



Bailly Crater (-66.5lat, -69.1long): (Top) 0° Azimuth, 0° - 45° elevation in 5° intervals. (Bottom) 180° Azimuth, 0° - 45° elevation in 5° intervals.

Lunar Terminator Visualization Tool Discussion

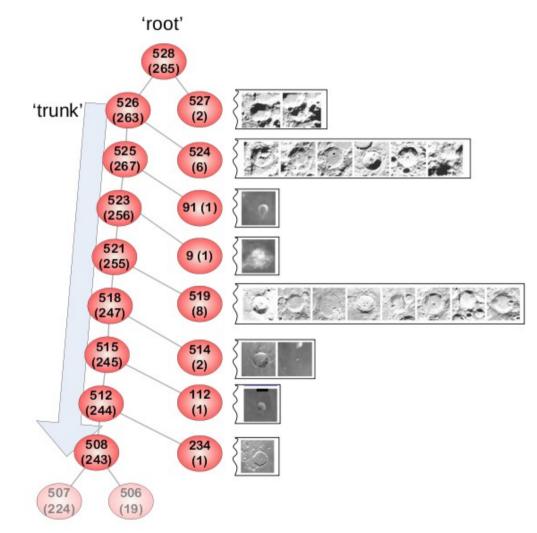
- Lower classification results compared to CUReT experiment
- Small set of craters
- Limited phase angles
- Created using only LOLA64 DEM and a lunar-lambertian reflectance model



Copernicus crater. Top: http://www.damianpeach.com/lunar.htm Bottom: Created using LTVT LOLA64

Taxonomy Creation

- Cluster the similarity of craters rather than using a training set
- Using Earth Movers Distance rather than χ² for similarity
- Provides a useful way to navigate large amounts of image data



Summary

- Achieved a 95.8% classification of the CUReT database using only 20 training sets
- Currently processing a more comprehensive set of results of the algorithm
- 71.2% LTVT classification using a simple experiment
- Expand LTVT experiment, more craters and multiple phase angles
- Classify LROC images as more phase angles are available

Thank you

Questions?