

Accepted Manuscript

Land cover classification from multi-temporal, multi-spectral remotely sensed imagery using patch-based recurrent neural networks

Atharva Sharma, Xiuwen Liu, Xiaojun Yang



PII: S0893-6080(18)30181-3
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neunet.2018.05.019>
Reference: NN 3965

To appear in: *Neural Networks*

Received date : 4 November 2017
Revised date : 23 March 2018
Accepted date : 28 May 2018

Please cite this article as: Sharma, A., Liu, X., Yang, X., Land cover classification from multi-temporal, multi-spectral remotely sensed imagery using patch-based recurrent neural networks. *Neural Networks* (2018), <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neunet.2018.05.019>

This is a PDF file of an unedited manuscript that has been accepted for publication. As a service to our customers we are providing this early version of the manuscript. The manuscript will undergo copyediting, typesetting, and review of the resulting proof before it is published in its final form. Please note that during the production process errors may be discovered which could affect the content, and all legal disclaimers that apply to the journal pertain.

Land Cover Classification from Multi-temporal, Multi-spectral Remotely Sensed Imagery using Patch-Based Recurrent Neural Networks

Atharva Sharma^{a,*}, Xiuwen Liu^a, Xiaojun Yang^b

^aDepartment of Computer Science, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida 32306-4530, USA

^bDepartment of Geography, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida 32306-2190, USA

Abstract

Environmental sustainability research is dependent on accurate land cover information. Even with the increased number of satellite systems and sensors acquiring data with improved spectral, spatial, radiometric and temporal characteristics and the new data distribution policy, most existing land cover datasets are derived from a pixel-based, single-date multi-spectral remotely sensed image with an unacceptable accuracy. One major bottleneck for accuracy improvement is how to develop an accurate and effective image classification protocol. By incorporating and utilizing multi-spectral, multi-temporal and spatial information in remote sensing images and considering the inherit spatial and sequential interdependence among neighboring pixels, we propose a new patch-based recurrent neural network (PB-RNN) system tailored for classifying multi-temporal remote sensing data. The system is designed by incorporating distinctive characteristics of multi-temporal remote sensing data. In particular, it uses multi-temporal-spectral-spatial samples and deals with pixels contaminated by clouds/shadow present in multi-temporal data series. Using a Florida Everglades ecosystem study site covering an area of 771 square kilometers, the proposed PB-RNN system has achieved a significant improvement in the classification accuracy over a pixel-based recurrent neural network (RNN) system, a pixel-based single-image neural network (NN) system, a pixel-based multi-image NN system, a patch-based single-image NN system, and a patch-based multi-image NN system. For example, the proposed system achieves 97.21% classification accuracy while the pixel-based single-image NN system achieves 64.74%. By utilizing methods like the proposed PB-RNN one, we believe that much more accurate land cover datasets can be produced over large areas.

Keywords: Patch-based RNNs, LSTMs, Deep learning, Multi-temporal remote sensing imagery, Spatial Context, Land cover classification

*Corresponding Author

Email addresses: as13an@my.fsu.edu (Atharva Sharma), liux@cs.fsu.edu (Xiuwen Liu), xyang@fsu.edu (Xiaojun Yang)

Download English Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/en/article/6862938>

Download Persian Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/article/6862938>

[Daneshyari.com](https://daneshyari.com)