

QUANTITATIVE SPATIAL REASONING

Spatial Reasoning

Strategically important set(s)

Directional spatial relationship

Spatial Significance Index of zones

III.II.I. Strategically significant state(s)

$$H/P(A_{ij}) = -\sum_{\substack{\forall j \\ i \rightarrow j}} \Pr \left[P(A_{ij}) \log \Pr \left[P(A_{ij}) \right] \right]$$

$$H/C(A_{ij}) = -\sum_{\substack{\forall j \\ i \neq j}} \Pr \left[C(A_{ij}) \log \Pr \left[C(A_{ij}) \right] \right]$$

$$H/d(A_{ij}) = -\sum_{\substack{\forall j \\ i \neq j}} \Pr \left[d(A_{ij}) \log \Pr \left[d(A_{ij}) \right] \right]$$

$$H/d(A_{ji}) = -\sum_{\substack{\forall i \\ i \neq j}} \Pr \left[d(A_{ji}) \log \Pr \left[d(A_{ji}) \right] \right]$$

$$(SH_i^P) = \min_{\forall i} \left\{ H/P(A_{ij}) \right\} \quad (SA_i^P) = \max_{\forall i} \left\{ \overline{\sum_i NP(A_{ij})} \right\}$$

$$(SH_i^d) = \min_{\forall i} \left\{ \min \left\{ H/d(A_{ij}), H/d(A_{ji}) \right\} \right\}$$

$$(SH_i^C) = \min_{\forall i} \left\{ H/C(A_{ij}) \right\}$$

$$(SA_i^d) = \min_{\forall i, j} \left\{ \min \left[\overline{\sum_i Nd(A_{ij})}, \overline{\sum_j Nd(A_{ji})} \right] \right\}$$

$$(SA_i^c) = \max_{\forall i} \left\{ \overline{\sum_i C(A_{ij})} \right\}$$

$$P(A_{ij}) = P \left[(A_i \oplus B) \cap (A_j) \right]$$

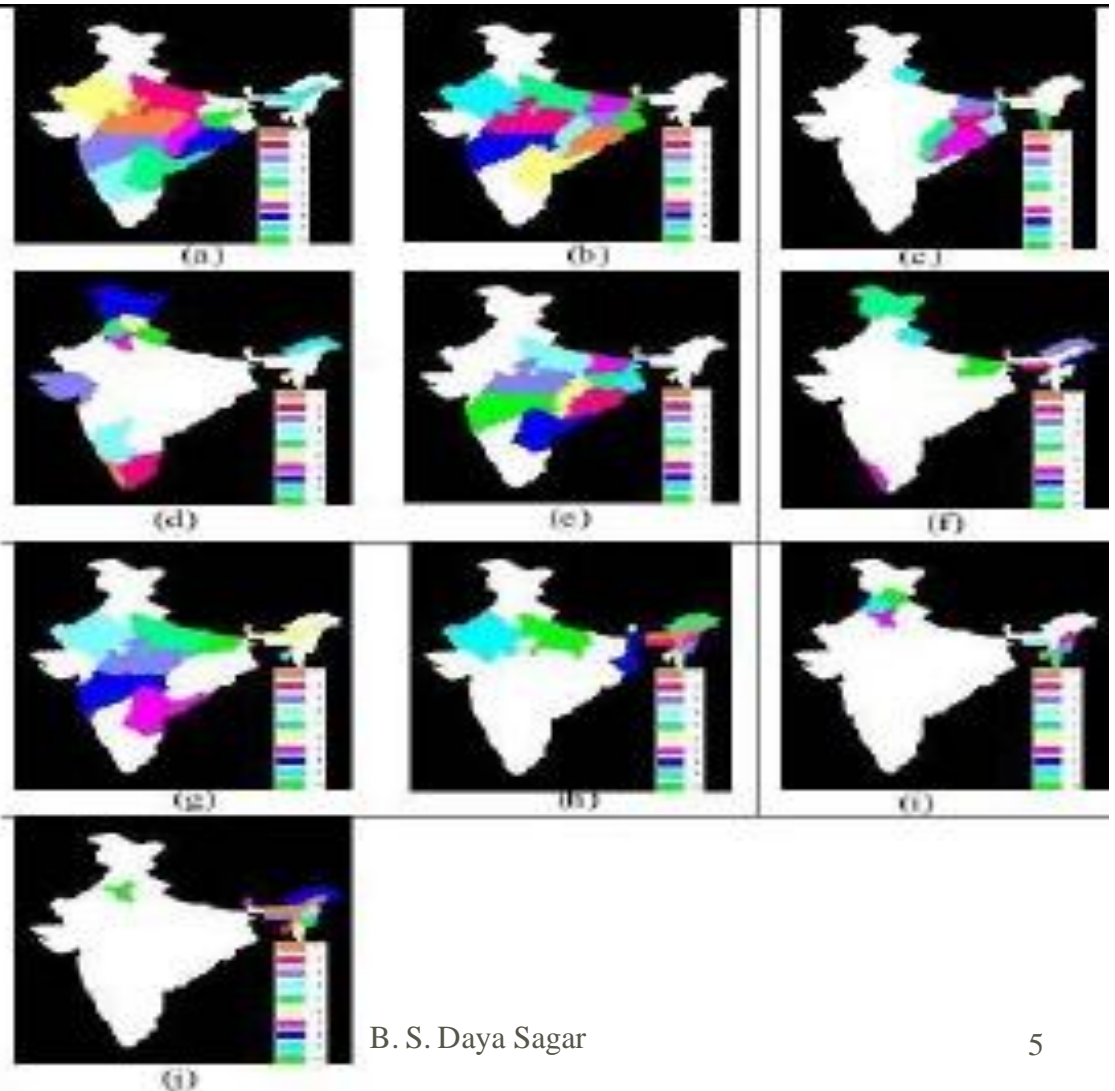
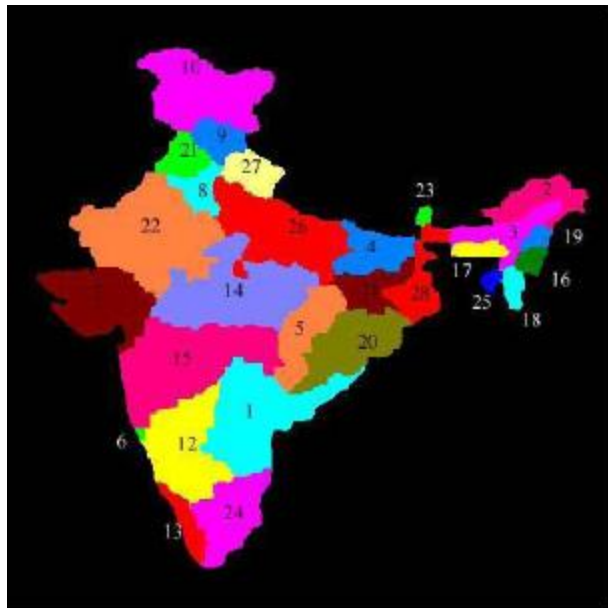
$$d(A_{ij}) = \min_{i \neq j} \left\{ n : A_j \subseteq (A_i \oplus nB) \right\},$$

$$C(A_{ij}) = C(A_{ji})$$

$$= \left[\frac{\rho(A_{ij})}{\max \left[d(A_{ij}), d(A_{ji}) \right]} \right]$$

$$= \left[\frac{\rho(Nd(A_{ij}))}{\max \left[Nd(A_{ij}), Nd(A_{ji}) \right]} \right]$$

Strategically significant state(s) w.r.t 10 parameters



Directional Spatial Relationship

<http://www.isibang.ac.in/~bsdsagar/AnimationOfDirectionalSpatialRelationship.wmv>



Fig. 1. (A₁, A₂, A₃) three disjoint objects possessing different directional spatial relationship.

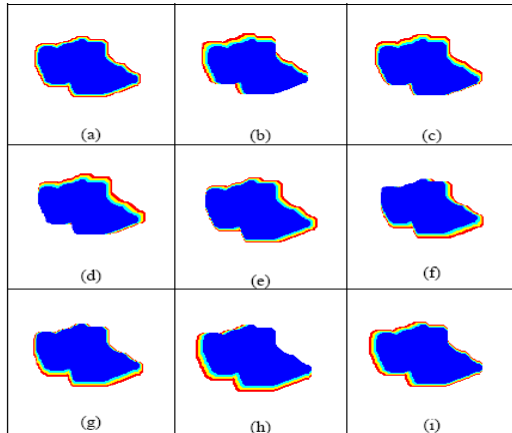


Fig. 5. Directional dilations on objects A by all nine origins. (a) $A \oplus B^0$, (b) $A \oplus B^1$, (c) $A \oplus B^2$, (d) $A \oplus B^3$, (e) $A \oplus B^4$, (f) $A \oplus B^5$, (g) $A \oplus B^6$, (h) $A \oplus B^7$, (i) $A \oplus B^8$.

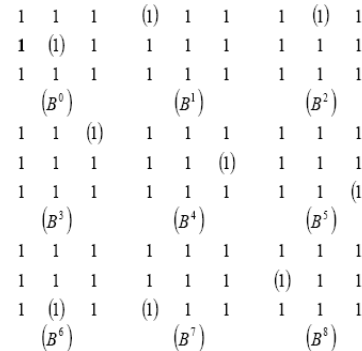


Fig. 3. Structuring element is shown with different possible origins. Except the first structuring element for which the origin is shown at the center, all other eight structuring elements are with other eight possible positions as origins. Those eight other structuring elements are asymmetric structuring elements as their transposes are not equivalents of their non-transposed versions.

$$\Delta(A_i, A_j) = i \left| \min_{\forall i} \left\{ n : A_j \subseteq \left(A_i \oplus n \hat{B}^i \right) \right\} \right|$$

TABLE 1. DISTANCES, UNIQUE ORIGINS AND DIRECTIONS

	Minimum Dilution Distances			Unique Origins			Directional Relations			Visualization of Directional Relations				
	A_1	A_2	A_3	A_1	A_2	A_3	A_1	A_2	A_3	A_1	A_2	A_3		
A_1	0	53	50	A_1	0	2	1	C	N	NW	A_1			
A_2	46	0	36	A_2	6	0	7	S	C	SW	A_2			
A_3	52	49	0	A_3	5	3	0	SE	NE	C	A_3			

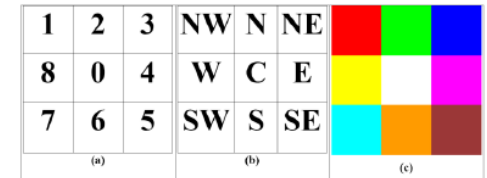


Fig. 4 Shows (a) origins of structuring element, and their corresponding directions in (b) and color codes in (c).

Directional Spatial Relationship





**DETECTION
OF SPATIALLY
SIGNIFICANT ZONES**

ABSTRACT



The ability to derive spatially significant zones within a cluster of zones has interesting applications in understanding commonly sharing physical mechanisms. Using morphological dilation distance technique, we introduce geometrically-based criteria that serve as indicator of the spatial significance of zones within a cluster of zones. This presentation focuses on the problem of identifying zones that are 'strategic' in the sense that they are the most central or important based on their proximity to other zones. We have applied this technique to a task aiming at detecting spatially significant water body from a cluster of water bodies retrieved from IRS LISS-III multispectral satellite data.

AGENDA



Introduction



Methodology



Experimental Results



Conclusions

INTRODUCTION

SPATIALLY SIGNIFICANT ZONES



Spatial Entities -

- ∞ Spatial Entities can be well identified/ mapped from Digital Elevation Models generated from high resolution remotely sensed data.
 - Spatial Entities – water bodies, zones of influence, geomorphic basins, and urban features of the specific thematic maps.
- ∞ Understanding the organization of these spatial entities is an important aspect from the point of **‘Spatial Reasoning’**.

Spatially Significant Zones

- ∞ Spatially Significant Zone (SSZ) can be defined as “a zone from which it is easy to reach all of its neighbouring zones”.
- ∞ SSZ necessarily be at a strategic location, and also possessing relatively larger size.
- ∞ Cluster of spatial entities (zones) can be treated as a ‘Spatial System’.
 - **Eg:** Geomorphological basin (cluster of sub-basins) consists of sub-basins (zones), and sub-basins consist of still minor sub-basins, and so on.

Characteristics of SSZ

- SSZ within a cluster of zones possess a geometric characteristics that is greater proximity to other zones.
- Identifying the spatial significance of a zone from geometric point of view based on qualitative spatial reasoning is non-trivial.
- Recognizing SSZ within a spatial system composed of various zones could be accomplished quantitatively.
 - Need to define an appropriate measure of the spatially significance of a zone.

Spatial System - SSZ

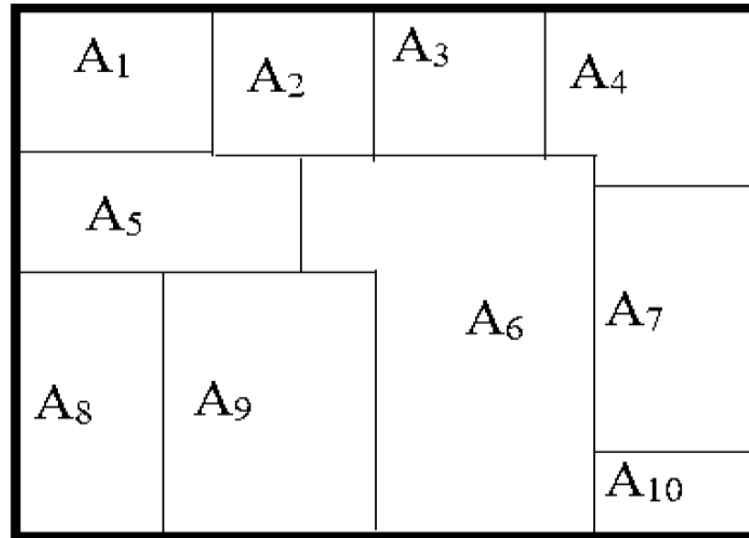


Fig: A 2-D representation of a spatial system with 10 zones.

For a geometric basin (A_i), if A_1 is considered as an origin zone, then all the other zones (A_2 - A_{10}) are treated as destination zones.

METHODOLOGY

- To provide an equation based on dilation distances among zones in a cluster.
- To automatically compute spatial significance index (SSI) for each zone of a cluster of zones.

- Morphological Dilation
- Spatial System and its Subsystems
- Dilation Distances Between Origin and Destination Zones
- Spatial Significance Index of a Zone

A. Morphological Dilation

- Binary dilation is a fundamental morphological operation, can be performed on any set on 2-D Euclidean space.
- Dilation:** The Boolean OR transformation of a set A by a set B.

$$A \oplus B = \{a : B_a \cap A \neq \emptyset\} = \bigcup_{b \in B} A_b$$

$$A_b = \{a + b : a \in A\}$$

$$B = \{a : -a \in B\}$$

- Multiscale Dilations** can be performed by varying the size of the structuring element (nB). ($n \geq 0$)
- Iterative dilations can also be represented mathematically, as follows:

$$(A \oplus nB) = (A \oplus B) \oplus B \oplus \dots \oplus B$$

$$n = 0, 1, 2, \dots, N.$$

B. Spatial System and Its Subsystems

Let 'A' be a cluster of zones composed of a number of non-empty, compact sets (zones)

$$A_1, A_2, A_3, \dots, A_N$$

$$A = \bigcup_{i=1}^N A_i$$

Any pair of zones A_i & A_j , from this cluster, that $i \neq j$, the following spatial relations holds true:

$$A_i \cap A_j = \emptyset$$

I

$$A_i \cap \left(\bigcup_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^N A_j \right) = \emptyset, \forall i, j = 1 - N'$$

II

III

$$(A_i \oplus B) \cap \left(\bigcup_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^N A_j \right) = \left(\left(\bigcup_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^N A_j \right) \oplus B \right) \cap A_i = \emptyset$$

- The **relations I & II** would be satisfied for the cases of **water bodies, nodes, point-specific data**.
- Relation III** will be satisfied, if all the zones of a **cluster are in contiguous form**.

C. Computation of Euclidean Distances

- Based on **Euclidean** metric, determining distances between spatial objects is a challenge.
- If the sizes of the zones are **similar**, simple Euclidean distances would suffice to detect the spatially significant centroid of a corresponding zone.
- If the cluster consists of **dissimilar** shapes and sizes, then detecting the spatially significant zone can be done through –
 - **Computation of zone centroids**
 - Minimal Skeleton Points (MSPs)
 - **Euclidean distance between centroids of two zones**
 - Zones Morphological properties cannot be considered

ITERATIVE DILATION DISTANCE IS A BETTER CHOICE TO COMPUTE DISTANCES BETWEEN ZONES

Iterative Dilation

Distances

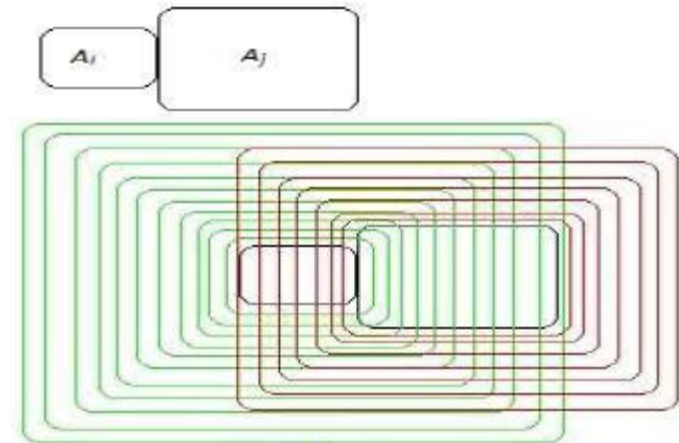
Let non-empty, disjoint compact zones A_i and A_j be the original and destination zones. ($A_i < A_j$)

- The distance from A_i to A_j represented by:

$$d(A_{ji}) = \min_{i \neq j} \left(n : A_i \subseteq (A_j \oplus nB) \right)$$

- The distance between A_j and A_i represented by:

$$d(A_{ij}) = \min_{i \neq j} \left(n : A_j \subseteq (A_i \oplus nB) \right)$$



dilation distances $d(A_{ij}) = 11$, and

$d(A_{ji}) = 7$, and $\rho(A_{ij}) = 7$

The following conditions will be satisfied, iff both ' A_i ' & ' A_j ' possess identical size, shape & orientation.

$$d(A_{ij}) = d(A_{ji})$$

$$d(A_{ii}) = 0,$$

$$d(A_{ij}) \neq d(A_{ji})$$

Iterative Dilation Distances

- If the compact zones shape-sizes are dissimilar, then:

$$d(A_{ij}) \neq d(A_{ji})$$

- The min. of $d(A_{ij})$ and $d(A_{ji})$ is **Hausdorff dilation distance**:

$$\rho(A_{ij}) = \min(d(A_{ij}), d(A_{ji}))$$

- The max. distance (d_{\max}) between origin zone (A_i) & destination zone (A_j) is computed as:

$$d_{\max}(A_{ij}) = \max_{\forall j} \left(\min \left(n : \left(A_j \subseteq (A_i \oplus nB) \right) \right) \right) = \min \left\{ n : \left(\bigcup_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^N A_j \right) \subseteq (A_i \oplus nB) \right\}$$

- d_{\max} between the destination zones and an origin zone is computed as:

$$d_{\max}(A_{ji}) = \max_{\forall j} \left(\min \left(n : \left(A_i \subseteq (A_j \oplus nB) \right) \right) \right)$$

Estimation of the dilation distance between the origin & destination zones is justified as such as a **dilation distance is essential to compute distances between zones.**

Limitation: This distance is essential affected by the object's boundary points that are farthest out with respect to other spatial objects.

D. SSI of a Zone

- A zone (A_i) is said to be the best zone and termed as **spatially the most important zone**, if it satisfies the below characteristics:
 - If it is located in a place closer to all A_j s, and
 - Reaching A_i from all A_j s required shorter distance.
- Spatial Significance Index of a zone is defined as involving dilation-distances between origin (A_i) and destination zones (A_j).

$$SSI = \min_{\forall i} \left(d_{\max} \left(A_{ij} \right) \right)$$

- SSI of a zone is a **dimensionless unit**.
- Lower the SSI of a zone (A_i) in a cluster of zones, the **higher is its significance**.

SSI & NSSI of a Zone

∞ Normalized Spatial Significance Index (NSSI) that ranges between **0** and **1** takes form of:

$$NSSI = \frac{\min_{\forall i} (d_{\max}(A_{ij}))}{\max_{\forall i} (d_{\max}(A_{ij}))}$$

∞ If the zones of a cluster are **identical**, then:

$$\min_{\forall i} (d_{\max}(A_{ij})) = \min_{\forall j} (d_{\max}(A_{ji}))$$

∞ If the zones of a cluster are **dissimilar**, then:

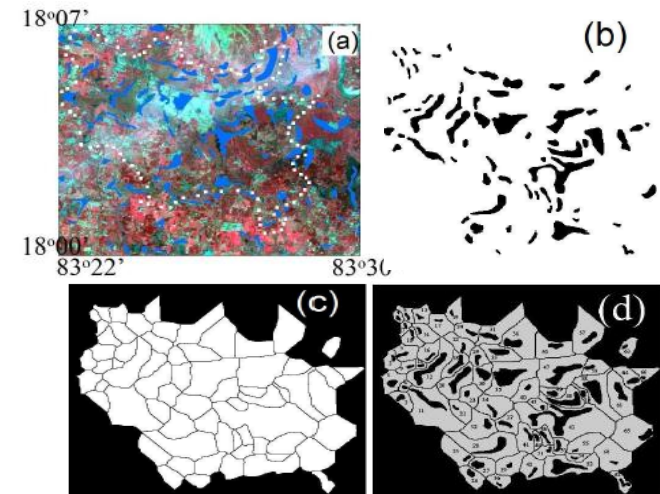
$$\min_{\forall i} (d_{\max}(A_{ij})) \neq \min_{\forall j} (d_{\max}(A_{ji}))$$

∞ When all the zones in a cluster are similar both in terms of size & shape, the following relationship holds **good**.

$$\frac{\min_{\forall i} (d_{\max}(A_{ij}))}{\max_{\forall i} (d_{\max}(A_{ij}))} = \frac{\min_{\forall j} (d_{\max}(A_{ji}))}{\max_{\forall j} (d_{\max}(A_{ji}))}$$

Cluster of Zones of Water Body Influence

- Small water bodies and their zones of influence of varied sizes and shapes arranged heterogeneously.
- Max. dilation distances observed from distances computed between every water body and every other water body belonging to a cluster of 66 water bodies.
- The observed min. distances among 66 max. distances for both water bodies & zones include 53 & 52 respectively
- The max. distances among 66 max. distances for both water bodies and zones observed include 109 & 110 respectively.



a. LISS-III input image.

83°22' - 83°30' E.long

18°00' - 18°07' N.lat

b. Extracted water bodies from RS data. **(60)**

c. Zones of influence, by corresponding water bodies. **(66)**

d. Water bodies and zones with labeling.

SSI - Water Bodies Zones of Influence

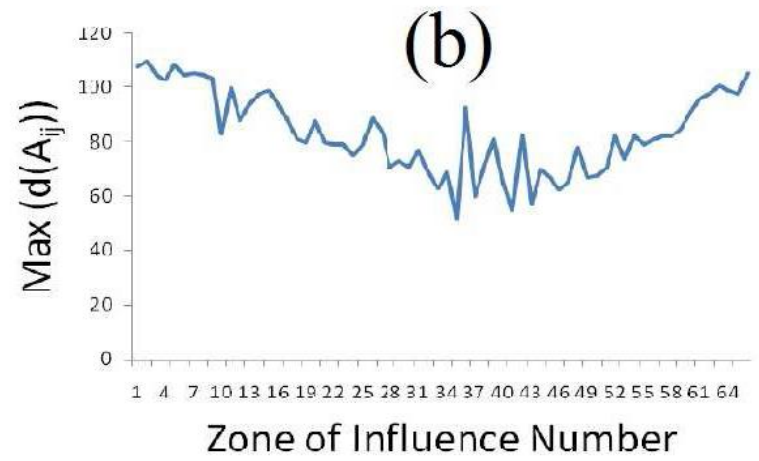
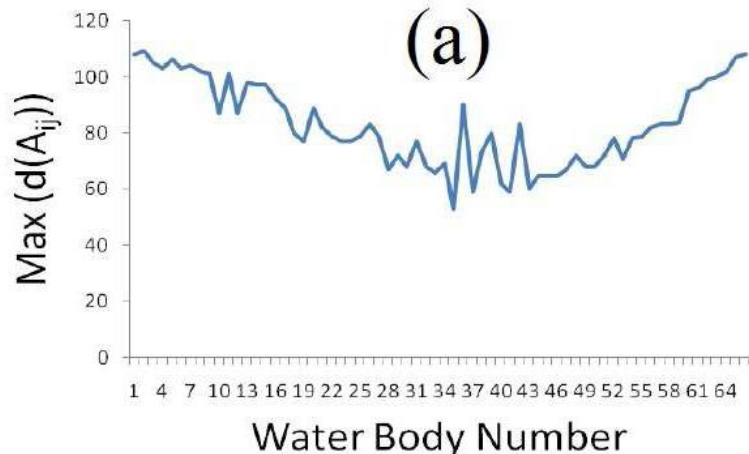
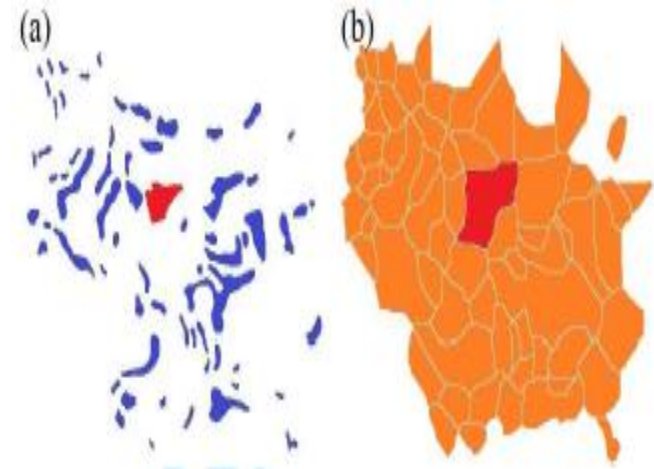


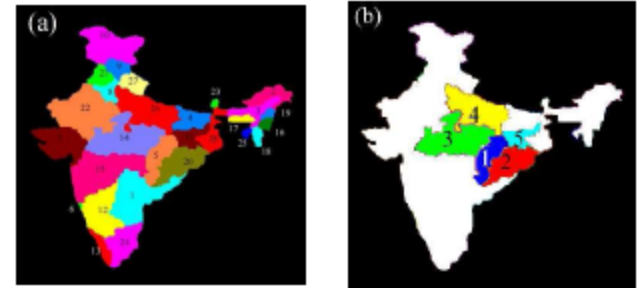
TABLE I. SSI OF TOP FIVE WATER BODIES AND ZONES

RANK	WATER BODY (W) LABEL	D-DIST	ZONE (Z) LABEL	D-DIST	NSSI (W)	NSSI (Z)
1	35	53	35	52	0.48	0.47
2	41	59	41	55	0.54	0.50
3	43	59	43	57	0.54	0.51
4	49	60	37	60	0.55	0.54
5	46	62	46	62	0.56	0.56



B. States of India

- The dilation distances between every state to other state are estimated, and origin-state specific max. distances are computed.
- Max. dilation distances observed from the estimated distances between every state and every other state of a cluster of 28 states of India are considered, and min. of these max. distances are considered to detect spatially significant state.
- Minimum of all these max. distances is **189**, followed by 206, 213, 226, 233.
- Maximum of max. distances estimated between each origin-state and all destination-states is **383**.



RANK	STATE LABEL	D-DIST	NSSI
1	5	189	0.49
2	20	206	0.53
3	14	213	0.55
4	26	226	0.59
5	11	233	0.60

The computational complexity increases with increasing:

1. No. of spatial objects
2. Spatial resolution

Note: The no. of dilation distances required to be computed increases with no. of spatial objects, their sizes of the individual spatial objects.

Conclusions

- This iterative dilation distances technique can be extended:
 - To a wide class of metric spaces and to other representations (objects bounded by 2-D vectors), and
 - To 3-D case by replacing dilation distance with gray-scale geodesic distances.
- This technique useful insights in:
 - i. Clustering-classification frameworks,
 - ii. Detecting the spatially significant segmented zones obtained via various segmentation approaches,
 - iii. Automatically deriving a central node from a large no. of nodes,
 - iv. Determining the influence of a node in a vector-based network setting,
 - v. Deciding on nodal centre(s) to establish an administrative facility, from a cluster of cadastral zones from mapped from remotely sensed satellite data.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to gratefully acknowledge Robert Marschallinger, Fritz Zobl, Vera Pawlowsky-Glahn, Qiuming Cheng, Gina Ross, Katsuaki Koike and Jean Serra. Support given by Bimal Roy and Sankar Pal (Current and Former Directors of Indian Statistical Institute) who created a great environment for academic research is gratefully acknowledged.

Grateful to collaborators, mentors, reviewers, examiners, friends, employers, well-wishers, and doctoral students—S. V. L. N. Rao, B. S. P. Rao, M. Venu, K. S. R. Murthy, Gandhi, Srinivas, Radhakrishnan, Lea Tien Tay, Chockalingam, Lim Sin Liang, Teo Lay Lian, Dinesh, Jean Serra, Gabor Korvin, Arthur Cracknell, Deekshatulu, Philippos Pomonis, Peter Atkinson, Hien-Teik Chuah, Laurent Najman, Jean Cousty, Christian Lantuejoul, Christer Kiselman, Alan Tan, Sankar Pal, Bimal Roy, Lim Hock, VC Koo, Rajesh, Ashok, Pratap, Rajashekhara, Saroj Meher, Alan Wilson, B. K. Sahu, K. V. Subbarao, Baldev Raj, C. Babu Rao, and several others.

Selected References

- ☞ Horton, R. E. (1945). Erosional development of stream and their drainage basin: hydrological approach to quantitative morphology, Bulletin of the Geophysical Society of America, 56, pp. 275-370.
- ☞ Langbein, W. B. (1947). Topographic characteristics of drainage basins, U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper. 968-C, pp. 125-157.
- ☞ Strahler, A. N. (1952). Hypsometric (area-altitude) analysis of erosional topography: Bulletin Geological Society of America, v. 63, no. II, pp. 1117-1141.
- ☞ Strahler, A. N. (1957). Quantitative analysis of watershed geomorphology. EOS Transactions of the American Geophysical Union, 38(6):913-920.
- ☞ Strahler, A. N. (1964). Quantitative geomorphology of drainage basins and channel networks, In Handbook of applied Hydrology (ed. V. T. Chow), New York, McGraw Hill Book Co., Section 4, pp. 4-39 - 4-76.
- ☞ Barbera, P. L. and Rosso, R. (1989). On the fractal dimension of stream networks, Water Resources Research, 25(4):735-741.
- ☞ Tarboton, D. G., Bras, R. L. and Rodríguez-Iturbe, I. (1990). Comment on “On the fractal dimension of stream networks” by Paolo La Barbera and Renzo Rosso. Water Resources Research, 26(9):2243-4.
- ☞ Maritan, A., Coloairi, F., Flammini, A., Cieplak, M., and Banavar, J. R. (1996). Universality classes of optimal channel networks. Science, 272, 984.
- ☞ Maritan, A., R. Rigon, J. R. Banavar, and A. Rinaldo (2002). Network allometry, Geophysical Research Letters, 29(11), p. 1508-1511.
- ☞ Rodríguez-Iturbe, I. and Rinaldo, A. (1997). Fractal River Basins: Chance and Self-organization, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
- ☞ Mandelbrot, B. B. (1982). The Fractal Geometry of Nature. Freeman, San Francisco.
- ☞ Turcotte, D. L. (1997). Fractals in Geology and Geophysics, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
- ☞ Matheron, G. (1975). Random Sets and Integral Geometry, John Wiley Hoboken, New Jersey.
- ☞ Serra, J. (1982), Image Analysis and Mathematical Morphology, Academic Press, London.
- ☞ Peucker, T. K. and Douglas, D. H. (1975). Detection of surface-specific points by local parallel processing of discrete terrain elevation data, Computer Vision, Graphics and Image Processing, 4, p. 375-387.
- ☞ Veitzer, S. A. and Gupta, V. K., (2000). Random self-similar river networks and derivations of generalized Horton laws in terms of statistical simple scaling, Water Resources Research, Volume 36 (4), 1033-1048.

Selected References

- ✎ SAGAR, B. S. D.; VENU, M.; SRINIVAS, D. (2000): Morphological operators to extract channel networks from digital elevation models”, *International Journal of Remote Sensing*, VOL. 21, 21-30.
- ✎ SAGAR, B. S. D.; MURTHY, M. B. R.; RAO, C. B.; RAJ, B. (2003): Morphological approach to extract ridge-valley connectivity networks from digital elevation models (DEMs), *International Journal of Remote Sensing*, VOL. 24, 573 – 581.
- ✎ TAY, L. T.; SAGAR, B. S. D.; CHUAH, H. T. (2005): Analysis of geophysical networks derived from multiscale digital elevation models: a morphological approach, *IEEE Geoscience and Remote Sensing Letters*, VOL. 2, 399-403.
- ✎ LIM, S. L.; KOO, V. C.; SAGAR, B. S. D. (2009): Computation of complexity measures of morphologically significant zones decomposed from binary fractal sets via multiscale convexity analysis, *Chaos, Solitons & Fractals*, VOL. 41, 1253–1262.
- ✎ LIM, S. L.; SAGAR, B. S. D. (2007): Cloud field segmentation via multiscale convexity analysis, *Journal Geophysical Research-Atmospheres*, VOL. 113, D13208, doi:10.1029/2007JD009369.
- ✎ SAGAR, B. S. D. (1996): Fractal relations of a morphological skeleton, *Chaos, Solitons & Fractals*, VOL. 7, 1871-1879.
- ✎ SAGAR, B. S. D.; TIEN, T. L. (2004): Allometric power-law relationships in a Hortonian Fractal DEM, *Geophysical Research Letters*, VOL. 31, L06501.
- ✎ TAY, L. T.; SAGAR, B. S. D.; CHUAH, H. T. (2006): Allometric relationships between travel-time channel networks, convex hulls, and convexity measures, *Water Resources Research*, VOL. 46, W06502.
- ✎ SAGAR, B. S. D. (2007): Universal scaling laws in surface water bodies and their zones of influence, *Water Resources Research*, VOL. 43, W02416.
- ✎ SAGAR, B. S. D.; CHOCKALINGAM, L. (2004): Fractal dimension of non-network space of a catchment basin, *Geophysical Research Letters*, VOL. 31, L12502.
- ✎ CHOCKALINGAM, L.; SAGAR, B. S. D. (2005): Morphometry of networks and non-network spaces, *Journal of Geophysical Research*, VOL. 110, B08203.
- ✎ TAY, L. T.; SAGAR, B. S. D.; CHUAH, H. T. (2007): Granulometric analysis of basin-wise DEMs: a comparative study, *International Journal of Remote Sensing*, VOL. 28, 3363-3378.
- ✎ SAGAR, B. S. D.; SRINIVAS, D.; RAO, B. S. P. (2001): Fractal skeletal based channel networks in a triangular initiator basin, *Fractals*, VOL. 9, 429-437.
- ✎ SAGAR, B. S. D.; VENU, M.; GANDHI, G.; SRINIVAS, D. (1998): Morphological description and interrelationship between form and structure: a scope to geomorphic evolution process modelling, *International Journal of Remote Sensing*, VOL. 19, 1341-1358.

Selected References

- ✎ SAGAR, B. S. D. (2005): Discrete simulations of spatio-temporal dynamics of small water bodies under varied streamflow discharges, *Nonlinear Processes in Geophysics*, VOL. 12, 31-40, 2005.
- ✎ SAGAR, B. S. D. (2010): Visualization of spatiotemporal behavior of discrete maps via generation of recursive median elements, *IEEE Transactions on Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence*, VOL. 32, 378-384.
- ✎ RAJASHEKHARA, H. M.; PRATAP VARDHAN; SAGAR, B. S. D. (2011): Generation of ZonalMap from Point Data via Weighted Skeletonization by Influence Zone, *IEEE Geoscience and Remote Sensing Letters* (Revised version under review).
- ✎ SAGAR, B. S. D.; PRATAP VARDHAN; DE, D. (2011): Recognition and visualization of strategically significant spatial sets via morphological analysis, *Computers in Environment and Urban Systems*, (Revised version under review).
- ✎ PRATAP VARDHAN; SAGAR, B. S. D. (2011): Determining directional spatial relationship via origin-specific dilation-distances, *IEEE Transactions on Geoscience and Remote Sensing* (Under Review).

Thank You

Q & A

Thank You

