**A NOVEL METHOD FOR LAND USE MAPPING FOR CIUDAD JUAREZ, CHIHUAHUA, MEXICO**

**Ivan E. Ruiz1\*, and Wenzhong Shi1, 2**

1 The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Department of Land Surveying and Geo-Informatics, Hung Hom, Kowloon, Hong Kong 999077, China.

2 Head of the department LSGI. Advanced Research Centre for Spatial Information Technology.

\* Author 14900652r@connect.polyu.hk

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Abstract:** Since 2007 half of the world’s inhabitants live in urban areas; and by the year 2050 it is projected that the urban population will surpass 60% of the total world population (United Nations, 2014; 2015). This expansion is most likely to happen in developing countries (Graizbord, 2007). Some of these countries do not take into account the resources needed to cope with this growing social phenomenon, thus causing segregation, slums, deficiency of infrastructure, social inequality and uncontrollable sprawl. This has become one of the main challenges for those countries all over the world that have been working on solutions to provide acceptable conditions and quality of life for the growing population in urban areas. The demographic growth has indeed raised many concerns such as, environmental, economic, hydrological, heat fluxes, micro-climatic, violence, irregular settlements, visual, sound, air and water pollution, social and psychological issues.

The main objective of this paper is to apply a novel method to extract the urban land use from remotely sensed images. This method was chosen, as there is a need to improve procedures that can update and identify the constant complex changing patterns and spatial development of urban areas.

The central tool for good urban planning is the map of land use; however, their production is largely based in visual interpretation and census data, which has a high time and money investment. Currently the process to obtain these tools in developing countries is languid and costly, primarily because they tend to rely on census data. Additionally, the environment of a city is moving relentlessly. The shape, size, land cover, land use and transport are constantly fluctuating, making the outdated national census information not capable of meeting this demand. Technologies such as remote sensing and geographic information science combined with new methodologies based on spatial metrics and deep learning can aid in the production of high quality land use maps with trustworthy accuracy, reliably, and expeditiously (Berger, Voltersen, Hese, Walde, & Schmullius, 2012; Maeyer, Sotiaux, & Wolff, 2010; Herold, Meinel, Hecht, & Csaplovics, 2012; Hoffmann, Strobl, Blaschke, & Kux, 2008; Novack, Kux, Feitosa, & Costa, 2010).

While remote sensing has been making constant progress with the use of better sensors and technology, the classifications are still based on concepts established over thirty years ago and most of them are based on pixels and not objects (Blaschke, et al., 2000). Today, there is enough evidence that classification for urban areas must be done with an object based approach (Bakos, Lisini, Trianni, & Gamba, 2013; Chen, Hay, Carvalho, & Wulder, 2012; Dezso, Fekete, Gera, Giachetta, & Laszlo, 2012; Hu & Wang, 2013; Pu, Landry, & Yu, 2011; Tomljenovic, 2012; Zhou & Troy, 2008). Object based image analysis for remote sensing or GEOBIA, involves three phases: segmentation, training and classification (Abbas, 2008; Li & Shao, 2013; Myint, et al., 2011).

This has generatedthe enthusiasm for Deep learning algorithms in remote sensing because this classification can now be done in minutes instead of the days which other processes take. These algorithms are from an area of machine learning research known as Deep learning. While the term is novel, the definition dates from 1950 (Deep Learning, 2014; Bengio, Goodfellow, & Courville, 2015; Wing, 2014). It has been successfully applied in visual classification (Duin, 2012), pedestrian detection (Arnold, Rebecchi, Chevallier, & Paugam-Moisy, 2011), face recognition (Jones, 2014), transport (Hasegawa, Arimura, & Tamura, 2013) and more recently to remote sensing. The most popular algorithm known as Random forest is most popular due to its simplicity, speed and accuracy. Developed by Breiman (2001) and tested by many current researchers with good results (Kamusoko & Gamba, 2015; Feng, Liu, & Gong, 2015; Rodríguez-Galiano & Chica-Rivas, 2012; Breiman, 2001). Past use of this algorithm involved programming languages (Evans, 2014; Breiman, Cutler, Liaw, & Wiener, 2015) but now, thanks to the software EnMAP box, random forest is accessible to every researcher (Waske, Linden, Oldenburg, & Jakimow, 2012)A good classification it is not enough for a land use map and the spatial metrics can fill that void. These metrics are essential in urban planning and land use mapping. They can measure the structure and arrangement of the urban landscape and they have been tested extensively with acceptable results (Araújo, 2010; Badii & Landeros, 2007; Herold M. , 2004; Herold, Couclelis, & Clarke, 2005; Jaafari, Sakieh, Shabani, Danehkar, & Nazarisamani, 2015; McGarigal, Cushman, & Ene, 2012; Sapena & Ruiz, 2015). Spatial metrics can measure and model the city, thus being able to analyze the relationship between the urban density and the land cover map to create a quality land use map (Kim, 2015).

In this paper we propose a combination of techniques to achieve a quality land use map which can be used during urban planning using a GEOBIA approach by means of eCognition software with a WorldView-2 image from Juarez, Mexico from 2014 and a machine learning algorithm (random forests using EnMAP box software). First, the land cover of the city with the six classes of dark roof, bright roof, highway, bare soil, vegetation and parking lot will be obtained. Then, the spatial metrics indexes (FRAGSTATS) will be extracted to understand the relationship between these indexes and the land cover (LPI, TE, ED, CONTAG, CA and TA) to attain the land use map (see Fig. 1).



Fig. 1. Flowchart visualizing the process to attain the land use map.

**Significance**

The heterogeneity of factors involved in the complex dynamic and the rapid urban growth of the cities is a challenge for city managements and governments. Urban land-use it is not only crucial but needs to be investigated and implemented in an efficient, accurate and in a timely manner so as to not become outdated. These characteristics are fundamental to contribute to the improvement of the urban environment and the quality of life of its inhabitants. Currently, the processes of updating the government databases are based in visual interpretation and on-screen digitizing using aerial photography, field survey and census data. The novel method described here can provide a tool to help the governments to implement strategies to guarantee that the development of the city is sustainable and the benefits communal.

**Reference list**

Abbas, S. (2008). *Study of Landscape Matriz for the Forest of Ayubia, NWFP. Master of Science dissertation.* Lahore, Pakistan: University of the Punjab.

Araújo, C. S. (2010). *Aplicacoes de tecnicas de Sensoriamento Remoto na analise multitemporal do ecossistema manguezal na Baixada Santista, SP. (Mphil Dissertation).* Sao Paulo, Brazil: Universidade de Sao Paulo.

Arnold, L., Rebecchi, S., Chevallier, S., & Paugam-Moisy, H. (2011). An Introduction to Deep Learning. *European Symposium on Artificial Neural Networks, Computational Intelligence and Machine Learning* (pp. 477-488). Bruges: ESANN. Retrieved June 23, 2015, from https://www.elen.ucl.ac.be/Proceedings/esann/esannpdf/es2011-4.pdf

Badii, M. H., & Landeros, J. (2007). Measurement of the landscape fragmentation and its relation with sustainability. *Daena: International Journal of Good Conscience*, 26-38.

Bakos, K., Lisini, G., Trianni, G., & Gamba, P. (2013). A novel framework for urban mapping from multispectral and hyperspectral data. *International Journal of Remote Sensing, 34*(3), 759-770.

Bengio, Y., Goodfellow, I., & Courville, A. (2015, July 7). *University of Montreal*. Retrieved June 23, 2015, from Deep Learning: http://www.iro.umontreal.ca/~bengioy/dlbook/intro.html

Berger, C., Voltersen, M., Hese, S., Walde, I., & Schmullius, C. (2012). USING GEOGRAPHIC OBJECT-BASED IMAGE ANALYSIS (geobia) FOR URBAN LAND COVER MAPPING AND SETTLEMENT DENSITY ASSESSMENT. *Proceedings of the 4th GEOBIA*, (pp. 503-508). Rio de Janeiro.

Blaschke, T., Lang, S., Lorup, E., Strobl, J., Cremers, A., & Greve, K. (2000). Object-oriented image processing in an integrated GIS/remote sensing environment and perspectives for environmental applications. *Environmental information for planning, politics and the public, 2*, 555-570.

Breiman, L. (2001). Random Forests. *Machine Learning*, 5-32.

Breiman, L., Cutler, A., Liaw, A., & Wiener, M. (2015, February 20). *Package 'randomForest'.* Retrieved June 23, 2015, from Breiman and Cutler's random forests for classification and regression: http://stat-www.berkeley.edu/users/breiman/RandomForests

Chen, G., Hay, G., Carvalho, L., & Wulder, M. (2012). Object-based change detection. *International journal of Remote Sensing, 33*(14), 4434-4457.

Deep Learning. (2014, March 5). *Deep Learning... moving beyond shallow machine learning since 2006*. Retrieved from Welcome to Deep Learning: http://deeplearning.net/

Dezso, B., Fekete, I., Gera, D., Giachetta, R., & Laszlo, I. (2012). OBJECT-BASED IMAGE ANALYSIS IN REMOTE SENSING APPLICATIONS USING VARIOUS SEGMENTATION TECHNIQUES. *annales University of Science of Budapest*, 1-18.

Duin, B. (2012, October 18). *Pattern Recognition Tools*. Retrieved June 23, 2015, from Machine learning and pattern recognition: http://www.37steps.com/638/machine-learning-and-pattern-recognition/

Evans, J. (2014, January 14). *CLICKFOX.* Retrieved January 23, 2015, from Data Science Using Open Source Tools Decision Trees and Random Forest Using R: http://www.clickfox.com/ds\_rcode/

Feng, Q., Liu, J., & Gong, J. (2015). UAV Remote Sensing for Urban Vegetation Mapping Using Random Forest and Texture Analysis. *Remote Sensing*, 1074-1094.

Graizbord, B. (2007). Megaciudades, globalización y viabilidad urbana. *Investigaciones Geográficas, Boletín del Instituto de Geografía UNAM*, 125-140.

Hasegawa, H., Arimura, M., & Tamura, T. (2013). Hybrid Model of Random Forests and Genetic algorithms for Commute Mode Choice Analysis. *Proceedings of the Eastern Asia Society for Transportation Studies.* *9*, pp. 123-136. Tokyo: EASTS.

Hay, G., & Castilla, G. (2006). Object-Based Image Analysis: Strenghts, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT). *The International Archives of the Photogrammetry, Remote Sensing and Spatial Information Sciences*.

Herold, H., Meinel, G., Hecht, R., & Csaplovics, E. (2012). A GEOBIA APPROACH TO MAP INTERPRETATION - MULTITEMPORAL BUILDING FOOTPRINT RETRIEVAL FOR HIGH RESOLUTION MONITORING OF SPATIAL URBAN DYNAMICS. *Proceedings of the 4th GEOBIA*, (pp. 252-254). Rio de Janeiro.

Herold, M. (2004). *Remote Sensing and Spatial Metrics for Mapping and Modeling of Urban Structures and Growth Dynamics. PhD Dissertation.* Santa Barbara: University of California.

Herold, M., Couclelis, H., & Clarke, K. (2005). The role of spatial metrics in the analysis and modeling of urban land use change. *Computer, Environment and Urban Systems, 29*, 369-399.

Hoffmann, P., Strobl, J., Blaschke, T., & Kux, H. (2008). Detecting informal settlements from QuickBird data in Rio de Janeiro using an object-based approach. In T. Blaschke, S. Lang, & G. Hay, *Object-Based Image Analysis Spatial Concepts for Knowledge Driven Remote Sensing Applications* (pp. 531-554). Berlin: Springer.

Hu, S., & Wang, L. (2013). Atomated urban land-use classification with remote sensing. *International Journal of Remote Sensing, 34*(3), 790-803.

Jaafari, S., Sakieh, Y., Shabani, A., Danehkar, A., & Nazarisamani, A.-a. (2015). Landscape change assessment of reservation areas using remote sensing and lanscape metrics (case study: Jajroud reservation, Iran). *Environment, Development and Sustainability*, 1-17.

Jones, N. (2014, January 9). *Nature*. Retrieved June 24, 2015, from The Learning Machines: http://www.nature.com/polopoly\_fs/1.14481!/menu/main/topColumns/topLeftColumn/pdf/505146a.pdf

Kamusoko, C., & Gamba, J. (2015). Simulating Urban Growth Using a Random Forest-Cellular Automata (RF-CA) Model. *International Journal of Geo-Information*, 447-470.

Kim, J. H. (2015). Crossing-over between land cover and land use: Exploring spatially varying relationships in two large US metropolitan areas. *Applied Geography*, 37-45.

Li, X., & Shao, G. (2013). Object-based urban vegetation mapping with high-resolution aerial photography as a single data source. *Internation Journal of Remote Sensing, 34*(3), 771-789.

Maeyer, M. D., Sotiaux, A., & Wolff, E. (2010). Comparison of standardized methods (object-oriented vs. per pixel) to extract the urban built-up area: example of Lubumbashi (DRC). *GEOBIA 2010: Geographic Object-Based Image Analysis* (pp. 1-6). Ghent, Belgium: ISPRS.

McGarigal, K., Cushman, S., & Ene, E. (2012). *FRAGSTATS v4.* Amherst: University of Massachusetts. Retrieved October 12, 2015, from UMass Landscape Ecology Lab: http://www.umass.edu/landeco/research/fragstats/fragstats.html

Myint, S., Gober, P., Brazel, A., Grossman-Clarke, S., & Weng, Q. (2011, May 15). Per-pixel vs. object-based classification of urban land cover extraction using high spatial resolution imagery. *Remote Sensing of Environment, 115*(5), 1145-1161. Retrieved from http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0034425711000034

Novack, T., Kux, H., Feitosa, R., & Costa, G. (2010). PER BLOCK URBAN LAND USE INTERPRETATION USING OPTICAL VHR DATA AND THE KNOWLEDGE-BASED SYSTEM INTERIMAGE. *GEOBIA 2010: Geographic Object-Based Image Analysis* (p. 7). Ghent: ISPRS.

Pu, R., Landry, S., & Yu, Q. (2011). Object-based urban detailed land cover classification with high spatial resolution IKONOS imagery. *International Journal of Remote Sensing, 32*(12), 3285-3308.

Rodríguez-Galiano, V., & Chica-Rivas, M. (2012). Clasificación de imágenes de satélite mediante software libre: Nuevas tendencias en algoritmos de Inteligencia Artificial. *XV COngreso Nacional de Tecnologías de la Información Geográfica.* Madrid: AGE-CSIC.

Sapena, M., & Ruiz, L. (2015, May 11). ANALYSIS OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT BY MEANS OF MULTI-TEMPORAL FRAGMENTATION METRICS FROM LULC DATA. *The International Archives of the Photogrammetry, Remote Sensing and Spatial Information Sciences, XL-7*, 1411-1418.

Tomljenovic, I. (2012). GEOBIA methods for LiDAR obtained point clouds. *Ekscentar*, 88-92.

United Nations. (2014). *World Urbanization Prospects.* United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs. New York: United Nations.

United Nations. (2015). *THE WORLD BANK*. Retrieved from Urban population: http://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=2&type=metadata&series=SP.URB.TOTL.IN.ZS

Waske, B., Linden, S. v., Oldenburg, C., & Jakimow, B. (2012). imageRF - A user-oriented implementation for remote sensing image analysis with Random Forests. *Enviromental Modelling & Software*, 192-194.

Wing, A. (2014, December 19). *FORBES*. Retrieved from Tech 2015: Deep Learning and Machine Intelligence Will Eat the World Roster: http://www.forbes.com/sites/anthonykosner/2014/12/29/tech-2015-deep-learning-and-machine-intelligence-will-eat-the-world/

Zhou, W., & Troy, A. (2008). An object-oriented approach for analysing and characterizing urban landscape at the parcel level. *International Journal of Remote Sensing, 29*(11), 3119-3135.