

学 位 論 文 要 旨

(Summary of the Doctoral Dissertation)

学位論文題目
(Dissertation Title)Standardized Automatic Flood Detection by Multi-Sensor
Satellite Data Integration

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Most of the area in Malaysia are prone to floods, and get affected almost every year. Flooding can be caused by heavy rainfall during the monsoon, geographical conditions, and other factors. Flood change studies are divided into 2 dimensions: temporal and spatial. A high number of flood observation is crucial so that timely measures can be taken. However, because each satellite data has its own characteristics, obtaining a consistent and robust water classification is difficult. Change detection, visual interpretation utilizing RGB composition, supervised classification, image texture algorithms, and active contour models are some available SAR and optical image data classification technique. Despite the abundance of near real-time data available, decision-makers in the disaster response phase appear to be underutilizing the data and information due to a number of constraints. Despite numerous remarkable efforts, existing satellite technology or any single data product has not been able to overcome the current decision-makers problem. As a result, rather than establishing a new system for a better flood operation, there is a requirement to develop a process for improving the end product for an efficient disaster response. This study focuses on using the same processing platform to standardize multi-source remote sensing data. In this context, standardizing with the meaning to eliminate major inconsistency and differences between the dataset.

The first main objective of this dissertation is to show how to use SAR polarization to automatically detect floods. Otsu thresholding method and using either single-polarization or total backscatter were assessed to extract surface water from image data. In comparison, total backscatter of polarization was chosen for automatic extraction due to the higher frequency of bimodal histogram compared to using single polarization. This chapter also is to utilize optical images to detect floods automatically. Spatial performance of each classifier, Normalized Difference Water Index (NDWI), Modified Normalized Difference Water Index (MNDWI), and Automated Water Extraction Index No shadow (AWEInsh), and Automated Water Extraction Index with shadow (AWEIsh), stability of each classifier was compared for extraction of surface water from image data. MNDWI is chosen to represent surface water classification from the optical image data.

The dissertation's second objective is to increase the stability of surface water classification by integrating multispectral and multi SAR images. The flood event in Perlis in September 2017 was chosen as the case study. During this flood episode, Perlis was hit by Typhon Doksuri, which passed

over Northern Vietnam on September 15th, resulting in continuous rainfall from September 15th until early October 2017. This study proposes to use the Modified Normalized Water Index (MNDWI) on one Landsat 7 image, two Landsat 8 images, five MODIS images, and total backscatter of polarization in four ALOS-2 images and ten Sentinel-1 images, then to employed Otsu image segmentation to distinguish water and non-water areas. The potential for image fusion to improve water area extraction consistency was studied. In this context, fusion is required to obtain a single image that retains essential features of original images, the simple and robust fusion of images with the same observation period has been proposed in this study. Similar image registration and preprocessing are used in the overall for fusion processing. The backscatter of SAR is not directly comparable to the MNDWI, from optical images. The MNDWI data was rescaled by inverting the minimum and maximum index values, so that pixels near to 1 represent water and pixels close to 0 represent non-water. The rescaled MNDWI optical image and SAR were then used to a 2D wavelet transform. The wavelet transform was utilized in this work to fuse two images using Python 3.6. Finally, the fused images were processed using Otsu thresholding. The results suggest that using a grid to incorporate a flood inundation model provides a useful overview of the flood inundation process and able to eliminate inconsistency, especially in areas where data is scarce. Unflooded areas can be ignored when utilizing a grid system, which reduces processing time.

The third objective is to discuss about the relation of the flood occurrence with the surface water map at a low-lying area. To validate our findings, we used global surface water (GSW), to be as referral map to associate flood occurrence with the surface water flood. This varied distribution suggests that the levels of risk of surface water flooding are determined by factors associated with topography and land use. The low-lying areas, which include the main paddy lands, residential areas, highways, rails, and sugarcane plantations, are identified as those that are destructible by floods. The other class in the reclassified map includes primarily forest and rubbers which refer as highland area, which are less likely to be inundated or disrupted by floods than low-lying areas.

Although there is still challenge to eliminate temporal inconsistency, standardization of flood map is critical step to classified water extent from multisensor satellite.

(様式 9 号)

学位論文審査の結果及び最終試験の結果報告書

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論文題目	Standardized Automatic Flood Detection by Multi-Sensor Satellite Data Integration (マルチセンサー衛星データ統合による標準化された洪水の自動検出)
<p>【論文審査の結果及び最終試験の結果】</p> <p>マレーシアの多くの地域は毎年洪水の被害を受けている。マレーシアにおける洪水はモンスーンによる豪雨と地形的な条件に起因する。洪水検出を行う際は、時間的および空間的な2つの側面を検討する必要があり、複数の衛星データを利用することで対応できる。しかし、衛星データを利用する場合、衛星毎の仕様が大きく異なり、一貫した安定的な洪水検出は難しい。洪水の検出においては、トゥルーカラー画像の画像判読から始まり、教師付き分類、画像テクスチャ分類、SAR（合成開口レーダ）データによる動的輪郭モデルなど様々である。そのため、衛星データは準リアルタイムで存在するにもかかわらず、災害対応時の意思決定者は十分に衛星データを活用していない。つまり、衛星データの利活用が、意思決定者の問題解決につながっていない。これを解決するには、衛星データ解析の新しいシステムを開発するだけでなく、災害対応に有効な最終プロダクトを提供するためのプロセスの開発が重要である。そこで本研究では、マルチセンサー衛星データを統合的に利用するための標準的なプロセスを開発した。</p> <p>本論文は 6 章から構成されており、1 章では社会的な背景、研究課題と目的、論文の全体構成について述べた。</p> <p>第 2 章では本研究の基礎となる衛星データの仕様や特徴、洪水検出を目的とした衛星データ解析手法に関する既存技術について述べた。</p> <p>第 3 章では、光学画像および SAR データのそれぞれから、大津の二値化処理により洪水域を検出する手法について述べた。また、一連の処理プロセスの自動化を行った。</p> <p>第 4 章では、洪水域検出結果の標準化を目的とし、グリット化した解析結果について二次元ウェーブレット変換を用いてデータ統合を行った。</p> <p>第 5 章では、複数の衛星データ統合した高頻度の洪水検出結果について、地上の観測データ等を用いて精度検証を行った。</p>	

(様式 9 号)

第 6 章では本研究の結論を総括し、展望を述べた。主な成果は以下の通り。

- 1) 複数の光学衛星と SAR 衛星を利用して、高頻度の洪水検出を試みた。
- 2) 人津の二値化処理により洪水域を検出する手法を全ての衛星データに適用し、標準化された一連の処理プロセスの自動化を行った。
- 3) 二次元ウェーブレット変換を用いてデータ統合を行った。精度検証を行い、74%精度であった。

公聴会には、26 名の参加があった。公聴会での主な質問は、①この研究の社会実装を行う上での適応制限や今後の計画について、②ウェーブレット変化の手法について、③国内の短期間の洪水に対応できるかどうかについて、④精度検証の方法について、であり、活発な質疑応答が行われ、いずれの質問に対しても発表者からは適切な回答がなされた。

以上より本研究は独創性、信頼性、有効性、実用性ともに優れ、博士（工学）の論文に十分に値するものと判断した。

論文内容及び審査会、公聴会での質問に対する回答などから、最終試験は合格とした。

なお、主要な関連論文の発表状況は下記の通りである。（関連論文 計 3 編）

- 1) Husniyah Binti Mahmud, Vaibhav Katiyar, Masahiko Nagai, Improved Consistency of an Automated Multisatellite Method for Extracting Temporal Changes in Flood Extent, *Mathematical Problems in Engineering*, Volume Nov. 2021. DOI: 10.1155/2021/6164161
- 2) Husniyah Binti Mahmud, Masahiko Nagai, CLASSIFICATION OF SURFACE WATER AREA FROM MULTISPECTRAL AND MULTISAR DATA USING AUTOMATIC AND ROBUST SYSTEM, *Proceeding of Asian Conference on Remote Sensing 2020*, ISBN 978-1-7138-2908-9, Volume 1, Page 84, May 2021.
- 3) Husniyah Binti Mahmud, Masahiko Nagai, AUTOMATED EXTRACTION OF FLOOD FOR LARGE SCALE AREA USING WEIGHT AVERAGE OTSU'S METHOD FROM ALOS-2 DUAL POLARIZATION AND MODIS, *Proceeding of Asian Conference on Remote Sensing 2019*, ISBN 978-1-7138-0326-3, Volume 4, Page 2505, Feb. 2020.