Temporal Resolution and Classification of Bawana Area

Har Amrit Singh, Vikas Kumar Lakra
Civil Engineering, Deenbandhu Chhotu Ram University of Science and Technology (Sonepat)
Email: hass.dcrust@gmail.com

Abstract

Resolution maybe defined as an ability to distinguish between two points spatially or spectrally. Temporal resolution helps us in comparing land use or land cover of same area of different time periods. It is an evolving technology with the potential for contributing to studies for land cover by making globally comprehensive evaluations of many environmental and human actions possible. These changes, in turn, influence management and policy decision making. Satellite image data enable direct observation of the land surface at repetitive intervals and therefore allow mapping of the extent and monitoring and assessment. A set, collection, group, or configuration containing members regarded as having certain attributes or traits in common; a kind or category. In unsupervised classification, image processing software classifies an image based on natural groupings of the spectral properties of the pixels, without the user specifying how to classify any portion of the image. Unsupervised classification yields an output image in which a number of classes are identified and each pixel is assigned to a class. Supervised classification can be very effective and accurate in classifying satellite images and can be applied at the individual pixel level or to image objects (groups of adjacent, similar pixels). However, for the process to work effectively, the person processing the image needs to have a priori knowledge (field data, aerial photographs, or other knowledge) of where the classes of interest (e.g., land cover types) are located, or be able to identify them directly from the imagery. Study Area- It covers Bawana, Delhi which is located between 28º46'22" N to 28º44' 53" N and 77º 07'18" E to 77º08'23" E in Delhi. This study shows the drastic change in land use and land cover between the years 2002 to 2012.