Spatio-Temporal Deforestation Measurement Using Automatic Clustering

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Abstract

Deforestation is one of the crucial issues in Indonesia. In 2012, deforestation rate in Indonesia reached 0.84 million hectares, exceeding Brazil. According to the 2009 Guinness World Records, Indonesia's deforestation rate was 1.8 million hectares per year between 2000 and 2005. An interesting view is the fact that Indonesia government denied the deforestation rate in those years and said that the rate was only 1.08 million hectares per year in 2000 and 2005. The different problem is on the technique how to deal with the deforestation rate. In this paper, we proposed a new approach for automatically identifying the deforestation area and measuring the deforestation rate. This approach involves differential image processing for detecting Spatio-temporal nature changes of deforestation. It consists series of important features extracted from multiband satellite images which are considered as the dataset of the research. These data are proceeded through the following stages: (1) Automatic clustering for multiband satellite images, (2) Reinforcement Programming to optimize K-Means clustering, (3) Automatic interpretation for deforestation areas, and (4) Deforestation measurement adjusting with elevation of the satellite. For experimental study, we applied our proposed approach to analyze and measure the deforestation in Mendawai, South Borneo. We utilized Landsat 7 to obtain the multiband images for that area from the year 2001 to 2013. Our proposed approach is able to identify the deforestation area and measure the rate. The experiment with our proposed approach made a temporal measurement for the area and showed the increasing deforestation size of the area 1.80 hectares during those years.

Keywords: Deforestation measurement, Automatic clustering, Reinforcement Programming, Spatio-temporal analysis.

1. INTRODUCTION

Earth surface is covered by two typical forests, providing an amazing diversity of ecosystem and functionality. One of the forest types is tropical forests, located in the Earth's equator providing oxygen for living things and rich ecosystems giving fundamental roles in the essential contribution to the planet. Nowadays, tropical forests of all varieties such as rainfall forests disappear rapidly due to denudation of forest landscapes by humans to make a field for farms, to harvest timber for fuel, and to build urban areas [1]. This process is known as deforestation which involves burning, logging and acts damaging the forest. The deforestation occurs over and over again in certain parts of the world, particularly in many tropical countries such as South America, Africa, and Southeast Asia. The deforestation of tropical rain forests is a serious threat of life for human beings and natures. It effects profound impacts on global climate changes and causes extinction for thousands of species on this earth. Such massive destruction of tropical forests leads to loss of natural functions like the destruction of wildlife habitats, soil erosion, and even hustles climate changes.

The annual forest loss in the Southeast Asian nation is now the highest in the world, exceeding even Brazilian Amazon. More than half of loss (3 million hectares or 51 percent) occurred in lowland forests, the most endangered of Indonesia's forest types. But forest loss in wetlands areas increased at an even faster rate, accounting for 2.6 million hectares or 43 percent of overall loss. According to a new study published in Nature Climate Change despite a high-level pledge to combat deforestation and a nationwide moratorium on new logging and plantation concessions, deforestation time to time much increasingly occurs in Indonesia [2]. The rate of deforestation in Indonesia itself exceeded Brazil Amazon, where the highest Indonesia deforestation rate occurred in Sumatra and Borneo. Borneo is an island in Indonesia that initially has a huge area of forest providing biodiversity for living things. The finding of natural research [3] shows that selectively logged forests are more likely to be cleared than old-growth forests. Forests that have been stripped of their high value timber are significantly less valuable for commercial exploitation, increasing pressure to clear them outright for industrial plantations. At this rate of deforestation, Borneo becomes one of the critical areas that have big deforestation acts year by year.

While the rate of deforestation in Indonesia much increases every year, there has not been any accurate report to show the total number area of deforestation in Indonesia. Indonesia has been classified by the Guinness Book of Records as the country with the highest rate of deforestation. According to the 2009 Guinness World Records, Indonesia lost 1.8 million hectares per years between 2000 and 2005. Meanwhile, the government state only about 1.08 million hectares per years between 2000 and 2005. This mismatch in information happened because there are no standardized technologies to measure the deforestation rate yet. One of the technologies providing data to analyze the nature change is Multispectral images from

satellite and it can be used to analyze nature changes such as deforestation area. The multispectral images from Landsat satellite are composed of seven bands or layers, and each band represents a different portion of the electromagnetic spectrum which means each spectrum has different information.

This paper proposes a new approach for detecting deforestation area using Multispectral image by combining image processing and unsupervised classification methods or clustering. Current research about multispectral classification algorithms has gained attention in these recent days, due to their good performance in showing desired information from multispectral images. To produce groups of similar object and generate a new image of clustered image, the clustering algorithm is applied to specify and identify a new cluster of Multispectral images with a high degree of similarity toward each item (internal homogeneity) and not likely members of other clusters (external homogeneity).

However, the use of Multispectral images as a source to identify the nature object could be hard to handle because it has big data size and has color features that tend to be similar within a multiband image so that it makes difficulties to determine the numbers of distinct areas. This paper aims to clearly detect deforestation area and give a brief number of existing areas in Multispectral images captured for one period of time. Therefore, this paper proposes a new approach for detecting deforestation area from multispectral images by using Automatic Clustering. It groups a correct cluster area automatically by considering the color features of multiband images. The result of Automatic Clustering is the number of distinct areas could have been existing in one period of time. The result from Automatic Clustering will be processed with clustering algorithm in order to produce a new map that correctly separate the deforestation area and forest area. The algorithm used for clustering algorithm is K-Means algorithm, which known as one of the common methods for clustering big data size [4]. The simplicity of K-Means made this algorithm can be implemented in various cases dealing with big data size. K-Means algorithm is a clustering method that separates data into k groups. K-Means algorithm is popular to be implemented for clustering huge and large data size quickly and efficiently. However, K-Means is very sensitive in initially generated centroids. Because of initial centroids generated randomly, K-Means does not always guarantee the optimal clustering result. In some case K-Means algorithm will not reach global optimum. Therefore, this paper uses Reinforcement Programming [5] to optimize initial centroids for K-Means.

2. RELATED WORKS

Analyzing and mining information in a temporal dataset and in spatial dataset presented in two separate streams of research, where the current works of the Spatio-temporal data analysis. Thereupon, the main objective of spatial data analysis is to discover the area by using proximity relationship.

Many approaches have been proposed for mining the temporal association patterns, such as cyclic association rules, periodic association tules and calendric association rules. C. Immaculate Mary and S.V. Kasmir Raja [6] presented ant colony as optimization for K-Means. Stolorz et. al. [7] presented spatio-temporal data analysis and provided queries for geographical patterns such as cyclones, hurricanes, and fronts.

Some researchers are interested in mining Spatio-temporal patterns in earth science data, where they apply existing data mining techniques to find clusters and to analyze the difference of spatial-data. Setia Darmawan [8] presented identification of deforestation area using MODIS EVI 250 m in 2000 and 2012 to identify deforestation rate in Java island. MODIS EVI is one of kind MODIS image which is able to detect vegetation based on photosynthesis rate and vegetation density using Fuzzy C-Means with 13 numbers of clusters. Sheng Zheng et. al. [9] made research to identify deforestation using Landsat data using two methods which are simple linear regression model and curve model. Pickup and Foran [10] developed a method to monitor landscapes for pastoralism based on the spatial variability of the vegetation. The spatial autocorrelation function and mean-variance plots of a spectral indicator were found to be successful in discriminating between the cover responses for typical of good and poor rainfall years. For drought conditions, the decrease in spatial autocorrelation with increasing spatial lag is rapid since the ground surface is bare and most of the vegetation signals come from scattered areas of trees and shrubs. A low decay rate of the autocorrelation function indicated a greater spatial uniformity of the landscape, e.g. during wet periods, when more ground cover, reduces the contrast between the bare soil signal and others produced by trees and shrubs. Similar observations were made by Lambin [11] over the seasonal and inter-annual cycle of three West African landscapes. Vogt [12] also analyzed the seasonal changes in spatial structure of a West African vegetational landscape, showing that there is a marked seasonal cycle in the spatial structure of a vegetation index (NDVI), and that zones of ecological transition have an identifiable seasonal dynamic in spatial structure. However, the monitoring of these spatial variability measures only provided for a qualitative description of the cover state.

3. ORIGINALITY

Deforestation in Indonesia reached to be critical global issues. It is important for the government to address and solve these problems by providing existing information for the deforestation size and set of approach to measure the deforestation area. This paper proposes new approaches to make automatic deforestation measurement, by combining these techniques: (1) Automatic clustering for multiband satellite images, (2) Reinforcement Programming to optimize K-Means clustering, (3) Automatic interpretation for deforestation areas, and (4) Deforestation measurement adjusting with the elevation of the satellite. As for the result, the clustered temporal dataset

will be calculated by a simple differential process to indicate the change of deforestation area in temporal time, and calculate the deforestation area by counting pixels of clustered area which has deforestation area as a label and multiply by satellite scale.

4. SYSTEM DESIGN

The proposed system consists of 5 phases: (1) Collecting data resources, (2) Database Collection, (3) Configuration Parameters, (4) Application and Processing Layer and (5) Output Representation. The whole system design is shown in Figure. 1.

4.1. Collecting data resources

The proposed system using real satellite image data from Landsat satellite, the services used in this system is Landsat 7 with total dataset consist of 6 bands. From Band 1, Band 2, Band 3, Band 4, Band 5 and Band 7, where each band contains 2000 x 2300 pixels.

4.2. Database Collection

Database collection is the process to reverse the data satellite into database format. This process has two segments, the first one is image preprocessing where images going through several processes like positioning, light adjustment, and cropping to make sure the position and lighting of images are not dissimilar. After preprocessing process, raw images is created and will be ready to be converted to a database, by reading the multispectral images and storing to matrices in the database. The result of database collection is to create a multidimensional data representing multiband images.

4.3. Parameters Configuration

Parameters configuration is a process used to adjust the parameters for clustering algorithm in next process for identifying deforestation. In this process, the user will be able to adjust the type of Algorithm will be used in Automatic Clustering and parameters for Reinforcement Programming.
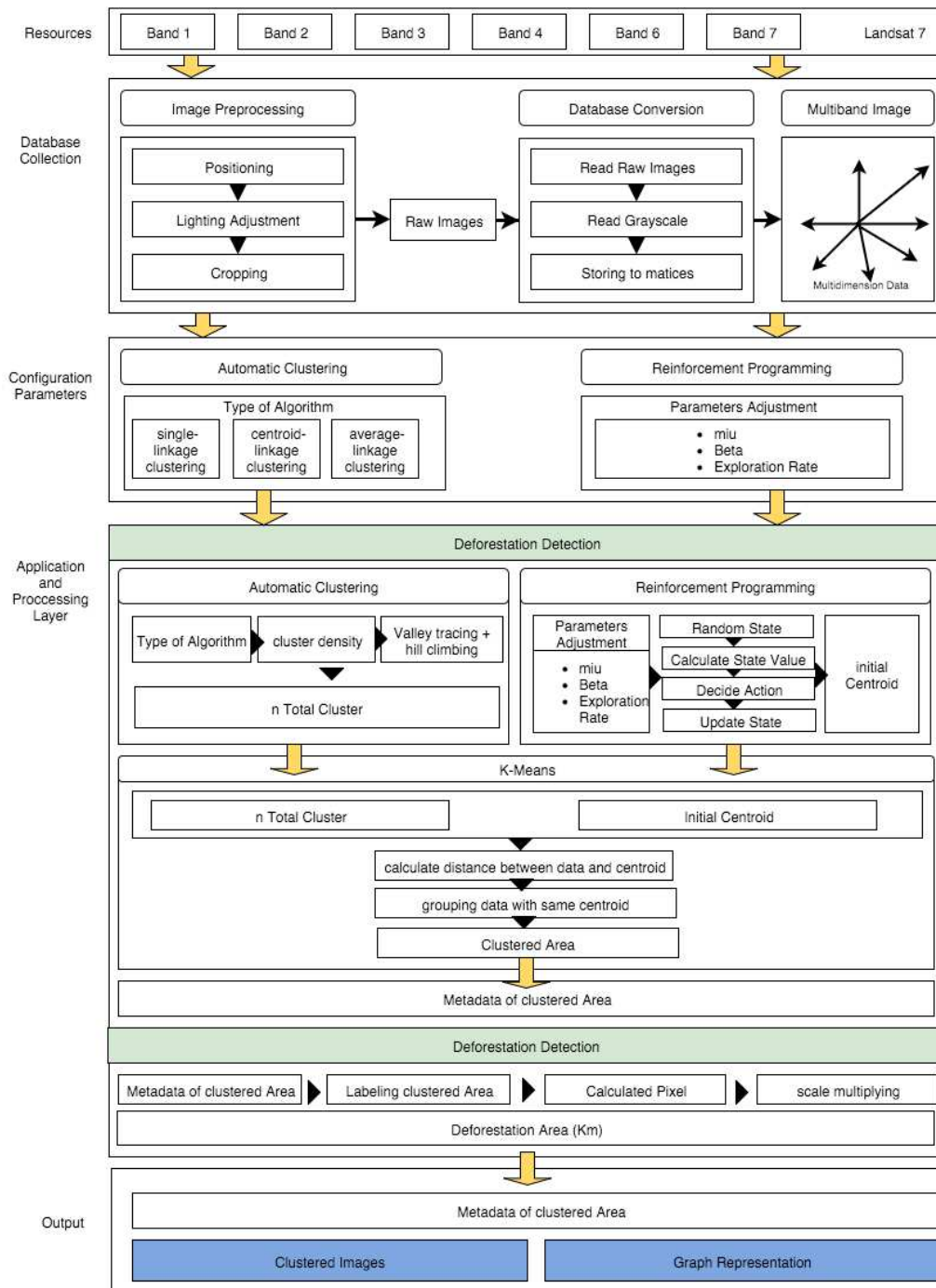
Figure 1. Design System of our proposed approach for deforestation measurement

4.4. Application and Processing

This process contains the major process of detecting deforestation and measuring the deforestation. It consists of 4 computational steps, which are: (1) Automatic Clustering, (2) Reinforcement Programming for

Generating initial centroids, (3) K-Means for multiband images clustering, (4) Clustered-Image Difference Calculation.

4.4.1. Automatic Clustering

Clustering process is a step to classify the area of deforestation to get the information from its clusters. Due to the amount of the area that will be clustered is unknown, it is difficult to cluster the area with usual clustering techniques which requires the exact number of cluster should be known. Therefore, the automatic clustering process will be used for this process where the variance will be calculated and used as the measurement to get the optimum number of cluster. This cluster variance of each moving variance is designed by the variance within cluster, and it judges having reached the global optimal solution based on this tendency [13]. From the cluster variance, finding the ideal cluster is very difficult because the minimum variance cannot directly be applied to find the global optimum as an ideal cluster. For finding the global optimum of cluster construction and avoiding the local optima, we apply our Valley Tracing method [13] to find the global optimum. First of all, patterns of the moving variance should be described and analyzed possibility of the global optimum that resides in the valley of patterns:

$$V_{i-1} >= V_i \text{ and } V_{i+1} > V_i \tag{1}$$

Where V_i is variance to i, for $i=1..n$, and n is latest stages of cluster construction.
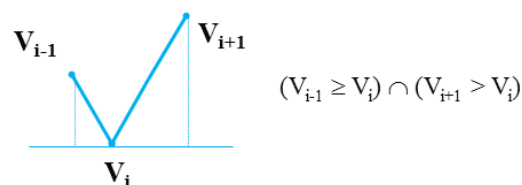
Figure 2. Different value of altitude

Then, identify the different value of altitude ∂ for each stage.

$$\partial = (V_{i+1} - V_i) + (V_{i-1} - V_i)$$
$$= (V_{i+1} + V_{i-1}) - (2 \times V_i) \tag{2}$$

The global optimum can be obtained from the maximum value of ∂. Accuracy of the valley tracing method can be acquired by defining:

$$\varphi = \frac{\max(\partial)}{\text{closer value to} \max(\partial)} \tag{3}$$

To obtain a reliable clustering process, the acuracy should have $\varphi=2$ [13].

4.4.2 Reinforcement Programming for Generating Initial Centroids

In this phase, a new approach to generating initial centroids for K-Means is stated, by using Reinforcement Programming, for optimizing K-Means by modifying Reinforcement Learning to solve a function based problem. Reinforcement Programming (RP) algorithm [14] is the algorithm using basic concept of reinforcement learning. In its implementation, Reinforcement programming has the same behavior of Reinforcement Learning, RP involving a balance between exploration of uncharted territory and exploitation of current knowledge to find a solution. The solution determined by as much reward as possible in process learning. Reward and punishment are a value given by environment from the agent step.

In RP, this policy is learned through trial-and-error interactions of the agent with its environment: on each interaction step the agent senses the current states of the environment, chooses an action to perform, executes this action, altering the states of the environment, and receives a scalar reinforcement signal r (a reward or penalty). The benefit of Reinforcement Programming is to bring a benefit in optimization case using an intelligent learning approach based on Reinforcement Learning. With involving the characteristics of Reinforcement Learning, Reinforcement Programming provides an experience-based learning to achieve the global optimum.

a.   Main Variables of Reinforcement Programming

Reinforcement Programming is mainly based on the Reinforcement Learning. A number of slight modifications of Reinforcement Programming can be formulated where:

- β : is a variable value to give impact to step that the agent will take
- μ : a variable that will set a step value to the last step

The goal of the agent in an RP problem is to learn an optimal solution by set $action \leftarrow d_p$. $step$ that action is accumulated from the previous step with the direction of step that will be taken. The current state will be assigned in variable $newS$. New state will be accumulated by current new states and action:

$$newS_p \leftarrow newS_p + action \tag{3}$$

The RL technique is well-known uses a strategy to learn an optimal via learning of the action values. It iteratively approximates new state. In RP, the condition of exploitation or exploration are decided by random:

$$step_p \leftarrow step_p - \mu . r_p . step_p \tag{4}$$

p is the probability of taking action whether to exploit or explore a finite state. To balance exploitation and exploration *p* can be set in 0.5. The variables on reinforcement Programming structure is given in Figure 3.

The initial state is the first position of agent to start solving the problem. The state can be initiated as assigned values or random numbers depending on cases that will be handled by the agent. The variable reward is an array to save reward of each state that has been declared. To change the action direction of agent we need to declare a direction variable. In first position, the direction can be assigned with a positive number to increase the direction in positive direction. The action value is an array to save calculation of the action that has been taken by the agent. The modification of different heuristic cases will change the condition of variable state and direction.

b.   System Architecture

System architecture is shown in Figure 3, explaining the flow of Reinforcement Programming in order to achieve the best solution for optimizing initial centroids in K-Means.   The basic Reinforcement Programming algorithm starts with an initialization phase, where:

i.   Assign data item and set into variable dataset
ii. Set modeling state value calculation (depend on optimization cases)
iii. Set probability for exploration rate. Use 0.5 to get a balanced action for exploration and exploitation.
iv. Assign the value of new state in the state.
v.   The agents process state evaluation to whether receiving reward or punishment for the current action.

This is done using an index that stores the positions of all 'free' data items on the grid. The executinal steps of RP is shown in Figure 3.
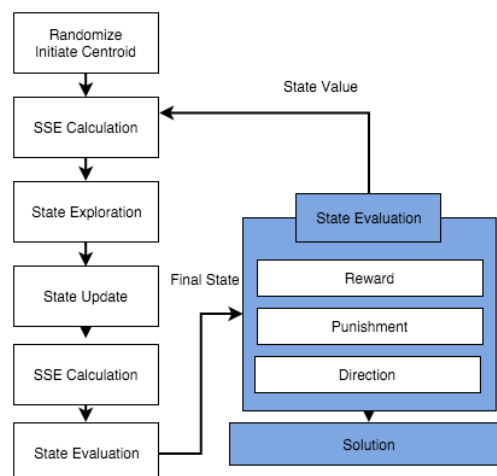
Figure 3. Executional steps of Reinforcement Programming

First step, RP processing case based function by modeling state and state value calculation. Here, RP will randomly generate first initiated

Centroid as the state. As for state value calculation counted from a variance of cluster homogeneity. Then RP will begin state exploration in a finite environment of the problem, the actions that can be taken by an agent is determined by exploration rate. If a random number is bigger than exploration rate than the agent will choose solution randomly in a finite area. But if the random numbers are smaller than exploration rate than agent will consider taking an action based on reward. After take an action agent updates the current state and calculates current state value. A value from current state will label as reward or punishment, and determine the next direction of exploration. If an agent receives punishment, then the agent will change its direction for the next exploration step. This process iterates in some value that already assigned as a number of learning time for the agent of RP.

An extension of this algorithm is presented where the parameter is an adaptively updated during the execution of the algorithm. This algorithm is given in Figure 4. Reinforcement Learning needs to initialize dataset to identify problem environment. Agent will place randomly or assigned value depends on handled cases. After calculating state value, an agent will determine action between exploration and exploitation. Then execute the action and calculating new state value to determine the reward based on state current value.

Reward of new state in the environment is computed through the following Eq.3 and Eq.4.

$$r_p \leftarrow r_p + \beta . (1-r_p) \tag{5}$$

The equation 5 shows the formula for increasing reward value.

$$r_p \leftarrow r_p - \beta . (1-r_p) \tag{6}$$

In case to give punishment, Reinforcement Programming used Eq.6 to decrease reward value. Where β is a constant to set a value of reward with scalar 0.1 until 1. The more scalar that will be used it will impact the increase or decrease value of the reward. The output of Reinforcement Programming algorithm is a solution to the given problem.

For optimizing K-Means, Reinforcement Programming will randomly set positions of centroids in first learning. Then, RP will continously optimize its state by changing centroid point using experiment that represented by reward value. The higher reward value, the higher possibility RP will take the current point to change. RP also considers exploration rate to take an action. The greater number of exploration rate set, the higher possibility area will be explored by RP agent. The exection steps of Reinforcement Programming [14] to optimize the initial centroids for K-Means clustering can be seen as follows:

Let $A=\{a_i|\ i=1,...,f\}$ be attributes of f-dimensional vectors and $X=\{x_i|\ i=1,...,N\}$ be each data of A. The K-Means clustering separates X into k partitions called clusters $M=\{M_i|\ i=1,...,k\}$ where $M \in X$ is $M_i=\{m_{ij}|\ j=1,..., n(s_i)\}$ as members of s_i, where $n(s_i)$ is number of members for s_i. Each cluster has cluster center of $C=\{c_i\ |\ i=1,...,k\}$, solution of RP are represented by state $S=\{S_i\ |\ i=1,...,k\}$. The following execution steps of the proposed algorithm can be described as follows:

1. $S \leftarrow$ Initiate its algorithm by generating random starting points of initial centroids C and describe as state S.
2. Calculate variance value (sv) of current state
3. $R \leftarrow$ random a number between 0 and 1.
4. If $R >$ exploration rate, index of state will randomly chosen
5. If $R <$ exploration rate, index chosen will consider reward value
6. Update and calculate variance value ($newsv$) of new state $newS$ (Eq.4)
7. If $newsv < sv$, then $S \leftarrow newS$ and calculate reward (Eq.5)
   Else if $newsv > sv$, then calculate reward with giving a punishment (Eq.6)
   Else change direction
8. If $i <iteration$, back to Step 3.

After processing, it will generate the designated initial centroid C_p where $p=1,2, ...,k$. Then, we can apply it as initial centroids for K-Means clustering. The experiment result will perform the accuracy of proposed method.

4.4.3 K-Means for multiband images clustering

In this section, the clean data from data-preprocessing function will be reads and automatically splits into clusters from the images by color information.
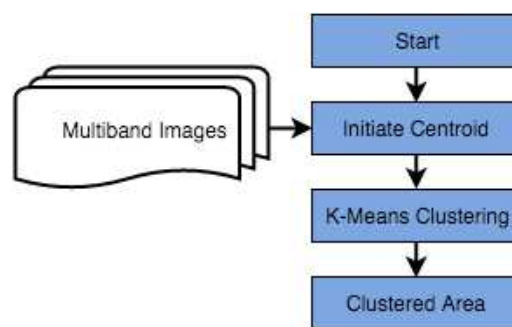
Figure 4: Processing flow of multispectral image clustering

Figure 4 shows the flow of multispectral image clustering. Firstly, this function segments pixels of satellite images into groups. In this colored-area, the pixels with close distance in space and color are joined. Then, the pixels divided into specified number of groups by color clustering. This function

leads the extraction specific geographical result area from satellite images. As for color clustering, the function divides the pixels of satellite image into specified number of groups by K-Means algorithm. K-Means algorithm works by calculating data and centroid then grouped with pixels which choose the same centroids.

4.4.4 Clustered-Image Difference Calculation

Difference calculation function creates difference-image from the multiband image clustering result. First, from the result of clustering, the function extracts the specified colored-area for extracting difference area. Then, by comparing the extracted area between temporal images, the function will produce an increasing and decreasing area. By drawing each area by specified color, the function displays difference-images result from calculation process.
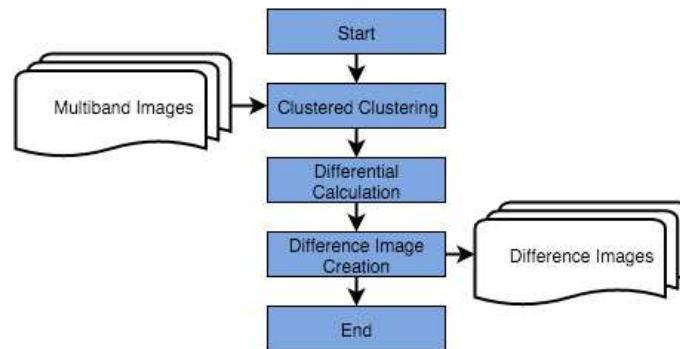
Figure 5. Processing flow of Difference Calculation

4.5. Output Representation

The last phase of this system is output representation, where the system will give two output of deforestation detection and measurement, the output presented both in images and graph.

5. EXPERIMENT AND ANALYSIS

In order to analyze the nature change in deforestation, this experiment collects multiband image in some interval time. The data were taken from glovis.Landsat consisting of 7 bands. We apply common K-Means and K-Means using Reinforcement Programming for segmenting this multiband satellite images. The following experiment also analyzes accuracy and ability of the proposed method for clustering and calculating the land change in several time. The imagery data used in this experiment are multispectral images from Landsat imaginary, and as for the study area used in this paper is Mendawai, Borneo (Figure 6) from 2008 until 2012.

Mendawai is an area in Borneo that has noticeable deforestation activity in last 13 years. Applicating Kmeans for clustering forest and land area in Mendawai will give efficient effort for measuring deforestation area. In Mendawai, there are three clusters indicating difference nature creatures which consist of vegetation, water, and bare soil.

Using K-Means, the result will separate multiband satellite image two classes over sources data that will be clustered. The important element for analysis is vegetation area, it used for calculation function to measure forest that exists in the recent year. Fitness value of cluster will be calculated by using variance value of a cluster. Smallest number of cluster variance will show the best cluster performance.

Figure 6. An experiment area: Mendawai, Borneo, Indonesia.

This paper shows the optimum result from solving K-Means using Reinforcement Programming for optimization. The experiment has been done 100 times, and then a clustering performance of the proposed method is compared with common K-Means.

5.1. Study area

The data sets used for comparison experiments consist of 6 bands. The experiments are performed over 2D maps dataset. This dataset is clustered with K-Means to produce a clustered area. The data set samples are to be tested using K-Means using Reinforcement Programming and common K-Means. The use of Reinforcement programming will accelerate accuracy value of K-Means performance. In this experimental, these six bands were used as one dataset. This six dataset are composed of Band 1, Band 2, Band 3, Band 4, Band 5, and Band 7. Band 6 could not be implied as resource data, it is because band 6 showing unclear captured data. So, if we include band 6 to system,

In Figure 7 and 8 performs the results between our proposed methods with common K-Means which using random initialization. It is found that the clustering result from our proposed method can make better-separated cluster than the random initialization K-Means.
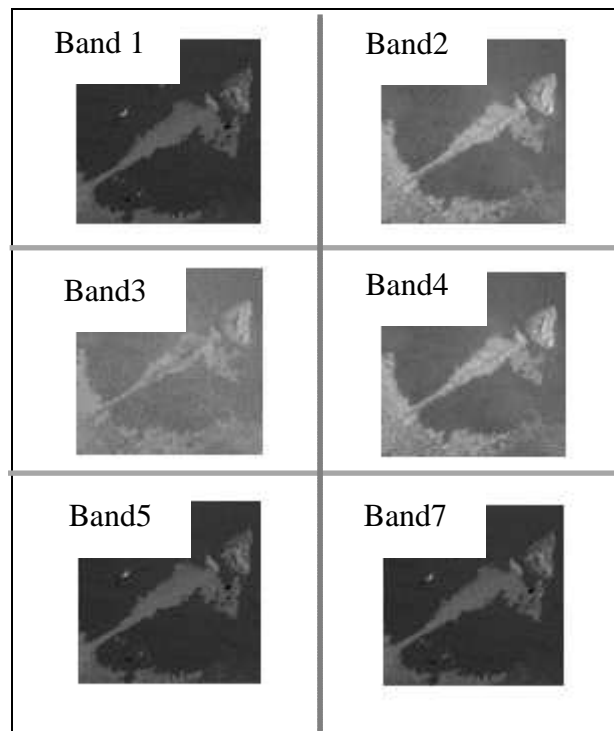
Figure 7. Six Band of Mendawai, Borneo

Experimental Comparison

The following variance factor (*V*) is defined as a performance measurement in these experiments. The variance constraint [13] can express the density of the clusters with variance within cluster and variance between clusters [15]. The ideal cluster has minimum variance within clusters (V_w) to express internal homogeneity and maximum variance between clusters (V_b) to express external homogeneity [16].

The average error and average time are taken by the K-Means from two different algorithms will be proceeded and compared. It is used to find the best algorithm for solving multispectral images. The two algorithms that will be compared are K-Means using Reinforcement Programming and common K-Means. The following table in each algorithm will show the result and performance of each algorithm.

As for the experiment result, we ran total 100 times experiment. It shows in Table 1 and Table 2. We ran 10 times for the 10 iteration experiment and produced weak stability, 10 times for 50, 100 and 150 iterations and produced high stability for solving the problem.

A. *Automatic Clustering to identify automatic cluster number of multispectral images.*

In the first step clustering process, Automatic Clustering runs right before K-Means clustering method. The main goal of using Automatic Clustering is to assign the accurate number of cluster. If Automatic clustering

is not used, the cluster number will be assigned with a static value, and leads to misshaping of the cluster member. For examples, if there are 4 distinct areas (in 2004), then the initial number of cluster (k) for K-Means is 4. But, if the area is less or more than 4 (in another year), the number of initial k is changed. So it will be complicated to handle if the number of the cluster in every year changes differently. Therefore, this is the main reason why Automatic Clustering is needed. The Automatic Clustering is to identify the most optimum number of cluster every year. The steps for Automatic Clustering is as the following:

- Resize the multiband images to maximum 30 x 30. This step is crucial because Automatic Clustering is a type of hierarchal clustering methods of which they can not handle big data. The maximum arrays that can be handled by hierarchal clustering methods are 1000 arrays. So the images are resized from the satellite images into compressed the dataset.
- Collect grayscale values of each pixel in every multiband image at one interval time and store them to database. Because multiband satellite images serve in grayscale format, the step is only to get the value from one element RGB. This step produces a new dataset containing the grayscale value of each multiband images.
- Mention every node as a single cluster. So, there will be 900 single clusters. Then, iterate to move to the nearest two clusters to be one cluster. This step is repeated until the optimum cluster number is found.
- Measure the Variance values from each cluster. Then, do Valley Tracing in Eq.2 to produce the optimum number of clusters.

The actual optimum number of cluster is to determine by Eq. 2 of which the value of ∂ is the global optimum of cluster number. After the implementation of the steps, the result is used as the K parameter in K-Means for clustering multispectral images.

Automatic clustering has been successfully implemented to detect the deforestation area. Automatic image clustering is the automatic process of dividing an image into appropriate regions that identify specific areas within the scene. The total number of cluster produced by Automatic Clustering is added as the cluster number parameters in K-Means process. The pixel size of multispectral images is compressed before using Automatic Clustering to achieved a good computational time. The pixel size of this images resized to 30 x 30 pixel because automatic clustering can produce the same number of a cluster even using original data and resized data. It is because Automatic Clustering has an analysis to recognize the pattern of an optimum number of a cluster using valley-tracing methods. The original data is resized from 705 x 705 pixel (497025 data) to 30 x 30 (900 data), as shown in Figure 8. This size is determined by experiment of optimum small pixel number of satellite images that provide the same cluster number with the original dataset.

Figure 8. Resize of Multispectral images.

Figure 9 shows the result of automatic clustering represented in 2 color clusters: (1) green space indicating forest land, and (2) orange space indicating damage area or deforestation area. Figure 10 shows number of deforestation areas in Mendawai Borneo from 2001 until 2013. Because the number of clusters could be identified automatically using Automatic Clustering, the SSE value also can be compared to represent the validity match number for each year as shown in Figure 10. The smaller number of SSE identified the appropriate number of clusters.

| using Automatic Clustering of data 2004 | without Automatic Clustering of data 2004 |

Figure 9. The difference of a cluster member between Automatic Clustering and manual assigning number

After 2014, the area in context of deforestation has gradually decreased and at this point the reforestation seems to be successfully happen, though the deeper analysis with forest specialist is needed to ensure the real area of reforestation. As clustering result from Figure 10, the deforestation has gradually increased starting from 2006 until 2011. However, there is reforestation activities in 2012.
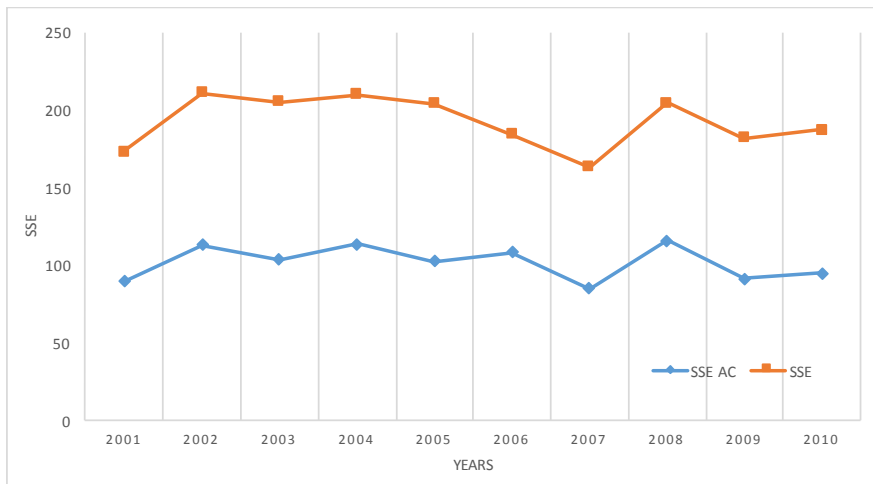
Figure 10. SSE value between Automatic Clustering and static assigned number of clusters

B. *Optimizing K-Means to cluster Multispectral Images*

Reinforcement Programming is used to increace the accuracy of initial centroids. Figure 10 shows that Reinforcement Programming has more stable after reaching greater number of iterations. It is optimized by reinforcement programming with gaining its experience in beginning of iteration, and after reach some number of iterations, Reinforcement programming became more intelligent and can reach better solution by its own knowledge and obtain better performance to solve minimization problem. Figure 11 performs the result of identified soil distribution in Mendawai, Borneo, Indonesia. The accurate result of soil clustering can be shown using K-Means with Reinforcement Programming as K-Means optimization. Figure 12 shows complete reshaping images using K-Means with Reinforcement Programming as optimization centroid. It gave much improvement for K-Means with Reinforcement Programming rather than with random initialization, as shown in Figure 13.

| Bare soil distribution using K-Means with RP | Bare soil distribution using K-Means |
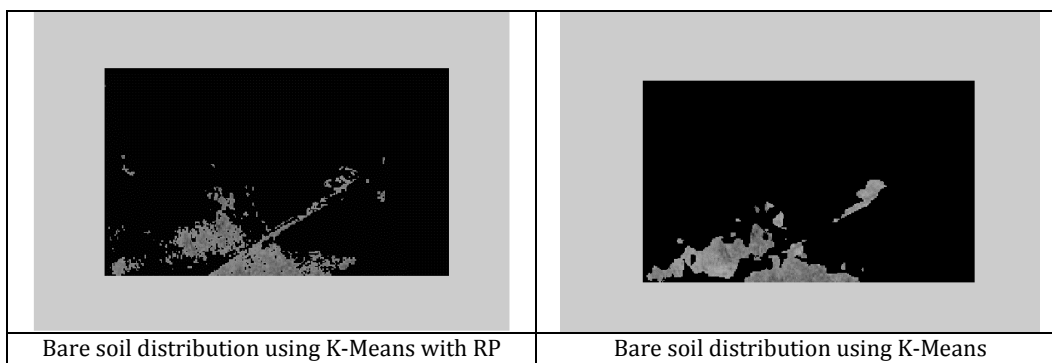
Figure 11. Cluster comparison with and without Reinforcement Programming

Figure 12. Reshaping image after clustered by K-Means with RP
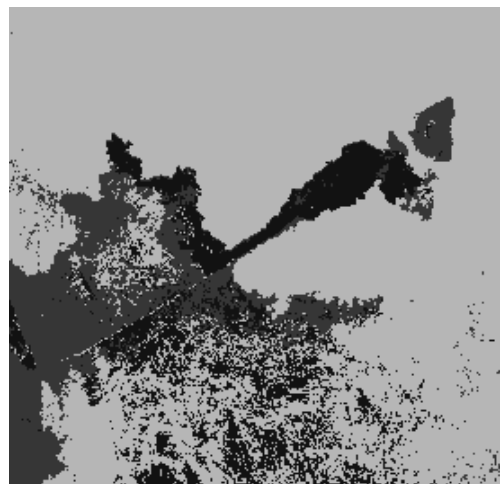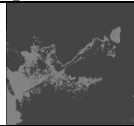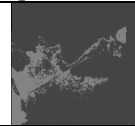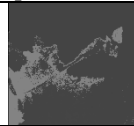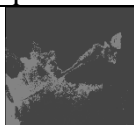
Figure 13: Reshaping image after clustered by common K-Means
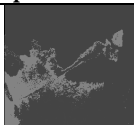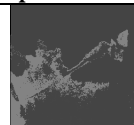
For experimental study, we did 13 times of experiment for clustering multispectral images using RP, as shown in Table 1, with a value of cluster variance in each experiment. While the experimental result for common K-Means is shown in Table 2, containing variance calculation in every experiment.

The accuration of clustering result for measurement of deforestation area can be shown from experiment of Reinforcement Programming for K-Means optimization. For validation of clustering result of each experiment, variance of all cluster has been calculated and show in Table 3.

Table 1. Experimental Result of K-Means using
Reinforcement Programming with overall cluster variance

Experiment 1	Experiment 2	Experiment 3
0.023202607862	0.023202607862	0.023202607862
Experiment 4	Experiment 5	Experiment 6
0.023202607862	0.04160416667	0.023202607862
Experiment 7	Experiment 8	Experiment 9
0.023202607862	0.04160416667	0.04160416667

Table 2. Experimental Result of common K-Means cluster variance

Experiment 1	Experiment 2	Experiment 3
0.08160416667	0.023202607862	0.023202607862
Experiment 4	Experiment 5	Experiment 6
0.06160416667	0.06160416667	0.023202607862
Experiment 7	Experiment 8	Experiment 9
0.02462607862	0.04350416667	0.04350416667

Table 3. Performance of common K-Means and K-Means using Reinforcement Programming

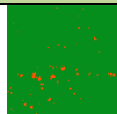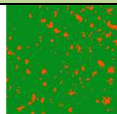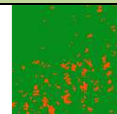| Parameter	Common K-Means	K-Means using RP
Execution Time (min)	14	11
Average Variance	4.44906082×10^2	2.42026078×10^2
Average Iteration for fixed centroid	4	2
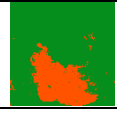
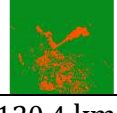As for result of comparison process, Reinforcement Programming shows a better performance to optimize K-Means rather than common K-Means with random initialization. The common K-Means shows longer computational time compared to K-Means optimized by Reinforcement Programming.

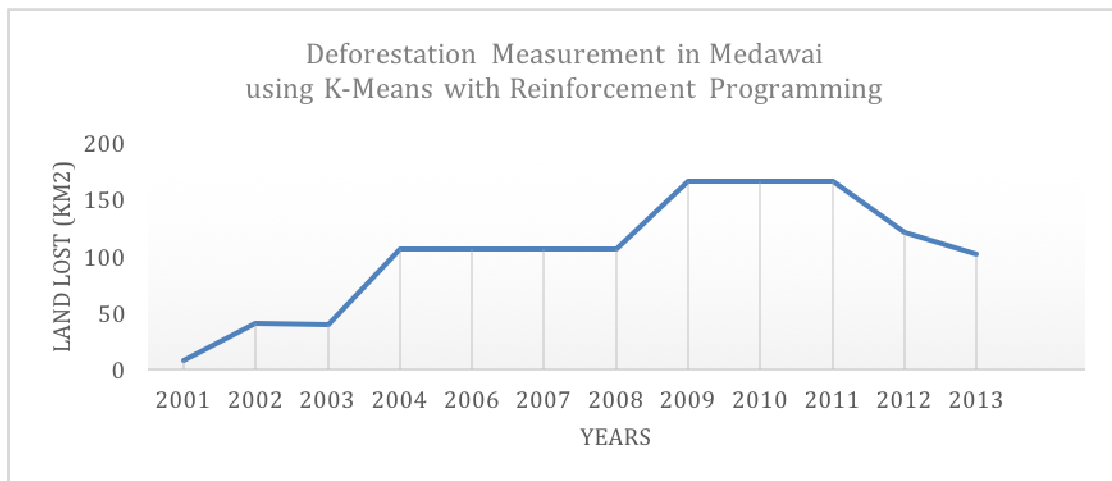### C. Deforestation Measurement

Figure 14 shows the diference extraction results after clustering proces using Reinforcement Programming. The number of clusters in study area is 2. There are 2 color clusters which are green color indicating forest area and orange colour indicating retreated area. The forest shows a minor degradation number of forests from 2000 until 2005. Starting from 2006, the number of deforestation areas dramatically increased. During 2007 until 2008, the deforestated areas still shows in Mendawai compared with a big difference between 2006 and 2007. The differences could indicate the major deforestation acts from 2006 until 2009. The number of deforestation areas started growing in late of 2009 until 2010. During 2010 until 2013, there was no change in forest area whether for reforestration or deforestation. After 2014, the area in context of deforestation has gradually decreased and at this point reforestation got successfully, though the deeper analysis with forest specialist is needed to ensure the real area of reforestation.

Figure 14 shows number of deforestation areas in Mendawai borneo from 2001 until 2013. The deforestation has gradually increased starting from 2006 to 2011. The areas calculated by counting pixel in orange space and multiplied by image scale where landsat satellite image was taken. The graphics in Figure 15 shows the trend of deforestation in Mendawai, Borneo in 2001-2013 by using Kmeans optimized by Reinforcement Programming.

From Figure 15, we could identify deforestation area in past 13 years, the most significant nature changes of deforestation happened in 2004 and 2009. During these years, deforestation occurred due to illegal logging or another human acts. The deforestation acts in 2010 started to reach stagnant rate. However, started from 2012, the deforestation area slowly decreased with smaller areas of deforestation caused by the reforestation activities from local goverment or the growth of youth tree through rainy season.

2001	2002	2003
8.113 km²	40.520 km²	39.177 km²
2004	2006	2007
105.43 km²	106.39 km²	106.39 km²
2008	2009	2010
106.39 km²	165.44km²	165.44 km²
2011	2012	2013
165.44 km²	120.4 km²	101.4869 km²

Figure 14. The final result of differential extraction and image recreation (within 2 clusters where green shows the forest area and Orange shows the retreated forest area by years).

Figure 15. Graph of DeforestationMeasurement in Mendawai using K-Means with Reinforcement Programming

6. CONCLUSION

This paper proposed a new approach for measuring spatio-temporal rate of the deforestation using our automatic clustering algorithm. The experiment of this research which operates big satellite data was presented by comparing the manual approach and our approach for automatic deforestation measurement with automatic clustering and K-Means optimization with our Reinforcement Programming algorithm. From the experiment, our proposed approach is able to automatically make spatio-temporal automatic deforestation measurement. This experimental study used multispectral images selected from Landsat 7 in 2001-2013 consisting of 6 bands. From series of experimental study, our proposed approach can be applicable to automatically measure the deforestation rate area. The experimental result with our proposed approach performed that the deforestation rate in Mendawai, Borneo escalates quickly from 2002 to 2011, from 50 thousand to 150 thousand hectares (300%). It indicates that our proposed approach can give a good performance for examining the feasibility, applicability and effectiveness to be applied for deforestation area detection and visualization using automatic clustering.

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