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## Supporting Research

July 1980

### Technical Report

## A Multispectral Data Simulation Technique

by Marwan J. Muasher and Philip H. Swain

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TECHNICAL REPORT

A MULTISPECTRAL DATA SIMULATION TECHNIQUE

By

M. J. Muasher

and

P. H. Swain

This report describes activity carried out  
in the Supporting Research Project.

PURDUE UNIVERSITY

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16. Abstract  <p style="margin: 0;">In remote sensing data analysis, several assumptions are made that are not always precisely met. These assumptions include that the classes in the data are normally distributed, that training data are representative of the area of interest, that the number of classes is known, and that all pixels are pure.</p> <p style="margin: 0;">In testing new algorithms, deviations from the assumptions may obscure the action of the new process. One way to clarify the situation is to apply the algorithm first to a data set satisfying the assumptions.</p> <p style="margin: 0;">A method is presented to obtain an artificial data set through simulation. While retaining the natural spatial and spectral information in the scene by basing the simulation on a classification, the data set provides the analyst with an exact number of classes in the scene, true distributions of these classes, independent measurements and "pure" pixels.</p> <p style="margin: 0;">Program listings in both Fortran and C-Language are provided in the appendices.</p>			
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## A MULTISPECTRAL DATA SIMULATION TECHNIQUE\*

Marwan J. Muasher and Philip H. Swain

For remote sensing data analysis, several assumptions are commonly made. These assumptions are usually that the data are class-conditionally distributed multivariate normal and that the data used to train the classifier are representative of the area of interest. This second assumption actually has several parts. The assumption is made that in the process of training, all classes present in the scene are found, and all spectral subclasses of each class are also represented in the training data. Furthermore, the parameters of the distribution of each subclass are also assumed to be known from the training data. Each pixel is assumed to come from one of the training classes, and also is assumed to be entirely of one cover type.

In actual practice, these assumptions are not met. The number of spectral classes in the area is not known and clustering or some other method is used to determine the number of subclasses, in addition to estimating the statistics of those subclasses. Some of these methods also lead to non-normal subclasses. In particular, the clustering algorithm available through LARSYS truncates the tails of the subclass distributions and so leads to non-normal distributions.

There are also questions relating to a single picture element. A single pixel in Landsat data covers an area approximately 80 meters by 50 meters. More than one cover type may be present in this area and result in a "mixture pixel" observation. It is not clear how the distribution of the spectral response of mixture pixels can be related to the distribution of the spectral response of "pure pixels."

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There has been much speculation in the remote sensing community as to the effect of the non-satisfaction of the basic assumptions. Whenever new algorithms are brought forth, the old questions are raised again, indicating that there is insufficient understanding of the interaction of the real attributes of the data and the theory of the algorithms. At times it is not clear whether a particular result is due to aspects of the algorithm or to the extent the data set deviates from the assumptions.

In testing new algorithms, deviations from the assumptions may obscure the action of the new process. One way to clarify the situation is to apply the algorithm first to a data set satisfying the assumptions.

Such a data set could be obtained artificially, through simulation. The analyst could then know: how many classes exist in the data; the true distributions of the classes, including normality if desired; the observations could really be independent; and no pixel would be a "mixture pixel." New algorithms could be studied on such a data set with the knowledge that any "strange" effects are indeed algorithm rather than data problems.

In many cases where simulated data have been used in the past, the data were too artificial, in the sense that all aspects of the image were controlled, removing the natural variation in object size, position, and relationship which occur in real data. This limited the use of the simulated data sets in testing new algorithms.

The natural spatial information occurring in multispectral data could be retained in a simulated image by spatially basing the simulation on a classification. It would be even better to base the simulated data on a digitized "ground truth" map if the spectral characteristics of the cover types were known. By basing the simulation on a classification, the number of classes, their exact distributions, and the class of each pixel in the

area are known. If the classification was sufficiently accurate, then the spatial information held in the classification map will be close to the actual cover type map and actual spatial content of the original data. For each pixel in the area, a random vector distributed according to the pixel's class statistics could be generated. This becomes the simulated data vector.

### Statistical Background

From the classification chosen as a basis for the simulation, the following are known: the number of classes  $K$ , the set of classes  $\{\omega_i, i=1, \dots, K\}$ , the class distributions  $\{f(\omega_i), i=1, \dots, K\}$ , their means and covariances  $\{\mu_i$  and  $\Sigma_i, i=1, \dots, K\}$ , the number of channels  $p$ , and the class of every pixel in the scene.

From classificial statistics:

(1) Let  $X:p \times 1$ ,  $A:p \times p$  and  $b:p \times 1$ .

If  $X \sim N(0, I_p)$ , then  $Y = AX + b \sim N(b, AI_pA^T = AA^T)$

(where  $I_p$  is the identity matrix having dimensionality  $p$ ).

(2) Let  $\Sigma$  be a symmetric, positive definite matrix. Then there exists  $A$ , such that

$$AA^T = \Sigma \quad (A \text{ is denoted } \Sigma^{\frac{1}{2}})$$

To simulate a pixel which was a member of class  $i$  in the base classification,  $N(0, I_p)$  (the random vector for each pixel is independent of other vectors) is generated. (See Appendix I.) Next  $Y = \Sigma_i^{\frac{1}{2}} X + \mu_i$  is calculated; it is then a random vector from the population  $N(\mu_i, \Sigma_i)$ . This process is repeated for each pixel of the base classification and the random vectors thus generated are stored appropriately, i.e., so as to correspond to their simulated spatial location.

The program requires as an input a classification map stored on a results tape. The results tape has the class statistics

for p-dimensions also stored on it. The program, then, uses the results map and the stored statistics to generate a p-dimensional data set, which is stored on a user specified output tape in LARSYS format.

Appendix I provides a mathematical derivation related to the generation of normally distributed samples. Appendix II provides the Fortran program listing for the simulation program. Appendix III provides the C program listing for the same program.



5

APPENDIX I

APPENDIX I

Let  $U_1$  and  $U_2$  be two random variables independent and identically distributed Uniform  $(0,1)$ .

$$\text{Then let } Z_1 = (-2 \ln U_1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cos 2\pi U_2$$

$$\text{and } Z_2 = (-2 \ln U_1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \sin 2\pi U_2$$

then  $Z_1$  and  $Z_2$  are independent and identically distributed normal  $(0,1)$ .

Proof:

$$f(U_1, U_2) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 < U_1 < 1, 0 < U_2 < 1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

is the probability density function of two independent uniforms.

$$U_1 = \exp[-\frac{1}{2}(Z_1^2 + Z_2^2)]$$

$$U_2 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \arctan\left(\frac{Z_2}{Z_1}\right)$$

The Jacobian of the transformation is:

$$J = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \exp[-\frac{1}{2}(Z_1^2 + Z_2^2)]$$

$$f(Z_1, Z_2) = f(U_1, U_2) \cdot |J|$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \exp[-\frac{1}{2}(Z_1^2 + Z_2^2)] \quad 0 < [\exp -\frac{1}{2}(Z_1^2 + Z_2^2)] < 1$$

$$0 < \frac{1}{2\pi} \arctan\left(\frac{Z_2}{Z_1}\right) < 1$$

$$= 0 \quad \text{otherwise}$$

$$\therefore f(Z_1) \sim N(0,1) \quad f(Z_2) \sim N(0,1)$$

The side conditions give  $-\infty < Z_1 < \infty$ ,  $-\infty < Z_2 < \infty$ . Strictly speaking,  $Z_1$  cannot equal zero; however,  $\text{prob}(Z_1 = 0) = 0$  as we are working with continuous densities.

To test the effectiveness of the pseudo random vectors in the multivariate case, random vectors distributed  $N(0, I_p)$  were generated and then tested with a Kolmogorov-Smirnov test. Since the multivariate normal cdf is difficult to evaluate, the sum of squares was calculated and compared to the  $\chi_p^2$  distribution.

For sample sizes greater than 100, the pseudo random vectors were distributed properly. For sample sizes less than 100, the K-S test is not valid. Since we would generally (over an entire area) be working with more than 100 points per class, this was not pursued further.

In addition, the sample covariance matrices were tested for homogeneity against the true class statistics. For sample runs of up to 2000 points, there were not significant differences at the  $\alpha = 0.10$  level.

APPENDIX II



FILE: SWRITE FORTRAN 4 PURDUE / LARS 3031

C 150 CONTINUE

```

CALL TOPWR:12,800,IER,IOREC1
IF:IER.NE.0 WRITE:16,234,IER
IF:IER.GT.0 GO TO 31C
DO 50 MA=1,NOCLAS
CLAPNT:MA=0
DO 50 MB=1,NOCHAN
IMEAN:MA,MB=0
RMEAN:MA,MB=0.0
DO 50 MC=1,NOCHAN
IVAR:MA,MB,MC=0
50 RVAR:MA,MB,MC=C.0
LNWRT = 0
55 READ:11,J,K,LINENO,:PNTCLS:IX,IX=1,NCPTS1
IF:J.GT.6 GO TO 55
LNWRT=LNWRT+1
IF:MOD:LNWRT,25.EQ.C WRITE:16,57:LNWRT,NOLINE
57 FORMAT:5X,I4,' LINES OUT OF ',I4,' ARE COMPLETED'

```

```

.....
GENERATE AND WRITE DATA POINTS
.....

```

```

60 I2=ILIN:21
DATOUT:1=L1:11
DATOUT:2=L1:21
I2=32767
DATOUT:3=L1:11
DATOUT:4=L1:21
I2=5
ICOUNT=4
DO 90 IX=1,NOPNTS
ICOUNT=ICOUNT+1
I2=PNTCLS:IX
L1:11=.FALSE.
IPOL=:I2-1*NOCHAN
IBEG=:I2-1*NOCOMP
K=IRF
DO 65 IY=1,NOCHAN
DO 65 IZ=1,IY
K=K+1
R:IY,IZ=Z:K
IF:IY.EQ.IZ GO TO 65
B:IZ,IY=0.0
65 CONTINUE
DO 70 IY=1,NOCH
CALL RANDU:1START:IY,NXINP,42:IY11
1START:IY=NXINP
CALL RANDU:1START:IY,NXINP,A:IY11
1START:IY=NXINP
A:IY11=32RT:-2.*ALOG:42:IY11*CGUS:c.2831E+4:IY11
70 CONTINUE
CLAPNT:I21=CLAPNT:I21+1
DO 80 IY=1,NOCHAN
DATA:IY1=C.0
IQ=NOPOOL*NOCOMP*IPOL*IY
DO 75 IZ=1,NOCHAN
DATA:IY1=DATA:IY1+B:IY,IZ+A:I21
DATA:IY1=DATA:IY1+Z:101
INTDAT=DATA:IY1*.5
IF:INTDAT.LT.C1 INTDAT=G
IF:INTDAT.GT.255 INTDAT=255
1STAT:IY1=INTDAT
DATOUT:11Y-1*NOCHAN+ICOUNT+1=LOGDAT:21
DO 92 IZ=1,6
92 DATOUT:11Y-1*NOCHAN+ICOUNT+1ZI=.FALSE.
80 CONTINUE
DO 90 II=1,NOCHAN
IMEAN:I2,II=IMEAN:I2,II+1STAT:II1
DO 90 JJ=II,NOCHAN
IVAR:I2,II,JJ=IVAR:I2,II,JJ+1STAT:II1*STAT:JJ1
90 CONTINUE
NOBYTE=4*NOCHAN*NOCHAN
CALL TOPWR:12,NOBYTE,IER,DATOUT:1
IF:IER.NE.0 WRITE:16,234,IER
IF:IER.GT.0 GO TO 31C
GO TO 55
95 CONTINUE

```

```

SWR C2380
SWR C2390
SWR C2400
SWR C2410
SWR C2420
SWR C2430
SWR C2440
SWR C2450
SWR C2460
SWR C2470
SWR C2480
SWR C2490
SWR C2500
SWR C2510
SWR C2520
SWR C2530
SWR C2540
SWR C2550
SWR C2560
SWR C2570
SWR C2580
SWR C2590
SWR C2600
SWR C2610
SWR C2620
SWR C2630
SWR C2640
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SWR C2670
SWR C2680
SWR C2690
SWR C2700
SWR C2710
SWR C2720
SWR C2730
SWR C2740
SWR C2750
SWR C2760
SWR C2770
SWR C2780
SWR C2790
SWR C2800
SWR C2810
SWR C2820
SWR C2830
SWR C2840
SWR C2850
SWR C2860
SWR C2870
SWR C2880
SWR C2890
SWR C2900
SWR C2910
SWR C2920
SWR C2930
SWR C2940
SWR C2950
SWR C2960
SWR C2970
SWR C2980
SWR C2990
SWR C3000
SWR C3010
SWR C3020
SWR C3030
SWR C3040
SWR C3050
SWR C3060
SWR C3070
SWR C3080
SWR C3090
SWR C3100
SWR C3110
SWR C3120
SWR C3130
SWR C3140
SWR C3150
SWR C3160

```

FILE: SWRITE FORTRAN 4 PURDUE / LARS 3031

```

IBEG=1
C .....
C FACTOR COVARIANCE MATRICES
C .....
      DO 30 IX=1,NOPOOL
      IDONE=IBEG+NOCOMP-1
      K=0
      DO 20 IY=IBEG, IDONE
      K=K+1
20  A(K)=Z(IY)
      CALL MFSO(4,NOCHAN, EPS, IER)
      IF IER.EQ.-1 GO TO 3CC
      IF IER.GE.1 GO TO 3IC
      K=0
      DO 25 IY=IBEG, IDONE
      K=K+1
25  Z(IY)=A(K)
30  IBEG=IDONE+NOCOMP
C .....
C GENERATE STARTING POINTS
C .....
29  WRITE(16,31)
31  FORMAT(5X,'DO YOU WANT TO SPECIFY THE STARTING PCINTS FOR THE'//5X
      $,'RANDOM NUMBER GENERATOR? (TYPE YES OR NO)')
      READ(16,32)INPUT
32  FORMAT(4)
      IF INPUT.EQ.NO GO TO 36
      IF INPUT.EQ.YES GO TO 33
      GO TO 29
33  DO 39 IX=1,NOCHAN
      WRITE(16,41)IX
41  FORMAT(5X,'SPECIFY STARTING POINT FOR CHANNEL',I3/5X,'(TYPE A NINE
      $ DIGIT ODD NUMBER)')
      READ(16,42)ISTART:IX)
42  FORMAT(19)
39  CONTINUE
      GO TO 43
36  CALL GTSERL:ISERL)
      ISERL=:ISERL/IC)+0.1
      DO 40 I=1,NOCH
      ISERL=ISERL+ICCCCC
      ISTART:I)=ISERL
40  CONTINUE
43  WRITE(6,34)
34  FORMAT(77/5X,'STARTING PCINTS FOR RANDCM NUMBER GENERATOR'//)
      DO 44 I=1,NOCHAN
      WRITE(6,35)I,ISTART:I)
35  FORMAT(5X,'STARTING POINT FOR CHANNEL ',I2,' IS ',I9)
44  CONTINUE
C .....
C READ CLASSIFICATIONS
C .....
      IDREC:1)=TAPEND
      IDREC:2)=JFILE
      IDREC:3)=RUNNO
      NOLD = IDREC:5)
      IDREC:5) = NOCHAN
      IDREC:6) = 4*.:NOPNTS + 9)/4)
      NOSAM = IDREC:6)
      IDREC:7) = FLGT
      DO 141 II=1,3
      IDREC:II+16) = DATE:III)
141 CONTINUE
      IDREC:20) = NOLINE
      DO 145 II= 1, NOCHAN
      INEW = PETVC3:II)
      DO 145 II2 = 1,5
      FRQCAL:II2,II) = FRQCAL:II2,INEW)
145 CONTINUE
      LIP = NOCHAN + 1
      DO 150 II = LIP,NOLD
      DO 150 II2 = 1,5
      FRQCAL:II2,II) = 0.0

```

```

SWRC01590
SWRC01600
SWRC01610
SWRC01620
SWRC01630
SWRC01640
SWRC01650
SWRC01660
SWRC01670
SWRC01680
SWRC01690
SWRC01700
SWRC01710
SWRC01720
SWRC01730
SWRC01740
SWRC01750
SWRC01760
SWRC01770
SWRC01780
SWRC01790
SWRC01800
SWRC01810
SWRC01820
SWRC01830
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SWRC01880
SWRC01890
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SWRC01950
SWRC01960
SWRC01970
SWRC01980
SWRC01990
SWRC02000
SWRC02010
SWRC02020
SWRC02030
SWRC02040
SWRC02050
SWRC02060
SWRC02070
SWRC02080
SWRC02090
SWRC02100
SWRC02110
SWRC02120
SWRC02130
SWRC02140
SWRC02150
SWRC02160
SWRC02170
SWRC02180
SWRC02190
SWRC02200
SWRC02210
SWRC02220
SWRC02230
SWRC02240
SWRC02250
SWRC02260
SWRC02270
SWRC02280
SWRC02290
SWRC02300
SWRC02310
SWRC02320
SWRC02330
SWRC02340
SWRC02350
SWRC02360
SWRC02370

```

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FILE: SWRITE FORTRAN A PURDUE / LARS 3C31

\*\*\*\*\*  
WRITTEN BY: BILL PFAPP  
EDITED BY: MARWAN MUASHER JUNE 14, 1980  
\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*  
THIS PROGRAM GENERATES SIMULATED DATA BASED ON A  
CLASSIFICATION MAP OR A GROUND TRUTH MAP. EACH PIXEL  
GENERATED THUS COMES FROM A KNOWN CLASS DISTRIBUTION. THE  
METHOD USED IS AS FOLLOWS:  
1. A GOOD CLASSIFICATION IS CHOSEN AS A BASE FOR  
SIMULATED DATA  
2. FROM THIS CLASSIFICATION WE KNOW THE NUMBER OF CLASSES, THE  
CLASS STATISTICS, AND THE CLASS OF EACH PIXEL IN THE  
AREA CLASSIFIED.  
3. A STREAM OF UNIFORM RANDOM NUMBERS IS GENERATED FOR  
EACH CHANNEL. THEY ARE CHANGED TO NORMAL (0,1) DEVIATES.  
4. FOR EACH PIXEL, A RANDOM N(C,1) VECTOR IS TRANSFORMED TO  
BE DISTRIBUTED ACCORDING TO THE CLASS STATISTICS OF THAT  
PIXEL. THIS IS THE SIMULATED DATA VECTOR.  
5. AS EACH LINE IS COMPLETED, IT IS WRITTEN TO AN OUTPUT TAPE.  
TO RUN THE PROGRAM, YOU NEED TO HAVE THE FOLLOWING  
EXEC FILE ON YOUR DISK:

GETDISK LARSYS  
GETDISK DVSYS  
GLOBAL TXLIB CMSLIB FORTRAN SSP370  
FILEDEF 6 PRINTER  
FILEDEF 16 TERMINAL  
FILEDEF 12 TAP2  
FILEDEF 11 TAP1 :RECFM VS LRECL 1500 BLKSIZE 1500  
LOAD SWRITE GLOCOP MMTAPE TAP0P 30VAL GTSERL GTDATE MFSD  
RANDU WRTMTX  
START SWRITE

THE PROGRAM WILL ASK FOR INFORMATION SUCH AS  
TAPE NUMBERS, FILE NUMBERS, ..ETC. FROM HERE ON, IT  
SHOULD BE EASY TO FOLLOW.  
\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*  
VARIABLES USED IN TPRINT

A = COVARIANCE STORAGE FOR FACTORING  
AREANO = AREA NUMBER OF CLASSIFICATION  
B = COVARIANCE STORAGE FOR MULTIPLICATION  
DATA = DATA POINT STORAGE  
DATVAL = LINE NUMBER AND ROLL PARAMETER  
ICAL = CALIBRATION INFORMATION  
IDREC = IDENTIFICATION RECORD STORAGE  
ISTART = STARTING POINTS FOR GAUSS  
LOGDAT = DATA POINTS IN LOGICAL FORMAT  
NOCHAN = NUMBER OF CHANNELS IN CLASSIFICATION  
NOCLAS = NUMBER OF CLASSES IN ORIGINAL STATISTICS  
NOFLDS = NUMBER OF TEST FIELDS  
NOPDOL = NUMBER OF POOLED CLASSES  
PNTCLS = CLASSIFICATIONS ARRAY  
Z = STATISTICS STORAGE  
\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*  
INITIALIZATION  
\*\*\*\*\*

INTEGER\*2 I2,INTDAT,ICAL(3),ILIN(2),PNTCLS(1000),ISTAT(4),  
FETVC3(30)  
LOGICAL\*1 L1(2),LOGDAT(2),LCAL(6),DATOLT(12000)  
REAL\*4 A(78),A2(12),Z(2700),B(12),DATA(12),  
RMEAN(30),RVAR(30),I2(12),Z2(2700),FMOCAL(5,30)  
INTEGER\*4 ISTART(12),EDS,INFU(17),AREANO,IDREC(200),TAPEND,THREE,  
CLPNT(30),I2EAM(30),I2VAR(30),I2(12),YES,NO,DATE(3)  
INTEGER\*4 RUNNC,FLGT  
EQUIVALENCE (I2,L1),INTDAT,LOGDAT,ICAL,LCAL,ILNVRT,ILIN  
EQUIVALENCE (FROCAL(1,1),IDREC(51))  
DATA EDS,S,AM / EDS,1,C,C,C /  
DATA YES,NO,THREE / YES,NO,3 /

SWR00010  
SWR00020  
SWR00030  
SWR00040  
SWR00050  
SWR00060  
SWR00070  
SWR00080  
SWR00090  
SWR00100  
SWR00110  
SWR00120  
SWR00130  
SWR00140  
SWR00150  
SWR00160  
SWR00170  
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SWR00190  
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SWR00360  
SWR00370  
SWR00380  
SWR00390  
SWR00400  
SWR00410  
SWR00420  
SWR00430  
SWR00440  
SWR00450  
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SWR00470  
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SWR00780  
SWR00790

APPENDIX III

```
/******  
*  
* Read data from LARS Results Tape  
* and simulate data from it  
* using the Box Muller relationship  
*  
*****  
*  
* Swrite.c has been translated from  
* the Lars Fortran Version of Swrite into  
* the language 'c' for the Unix O. S.  
* run on the DEC PDP-11/45  
*  
*****  
*  
* Variables used in Swrite:  
*  
*   a      == Covariance storage for factoring  
*   b      == Covariance storage for multiplication  
*   data   == Data point storage  
*   nochan == Number of channels in Classification  
*   noclas == Number of classes in original statistics  
*   norool == Number of rooted classes  
*   nrtcls == Classifications array  
*   z      == Statistics storage  
*  
*****  
*  
* compile with      cc swrite.c -lF -lR /usr/lib/edslib  
*  
*****  
*  
* Initialize all variables used in swrite  
* External variables are available to all functions  
* within which they are declared  
*/  
main()  
{  
  extern int noclas, nochan, norool, fd1, nopts, noline, nenum;  
  extern int ier, fd2;  
  extern float eps, upper[5], lower[5];  
  int j, k, fetvc[5], debug, info[17], nrtcls[1000], jj, ipol;  
  int ii, idone, iy, ma, mb, mc;  
  int noch, nocomp, ictop, iend, ix, ibes;  
  int lnwt, i2, icount, iz, ia, intdat, istat[6], ip, ie, it, ninc, no, in;  
  int nozam, noc, ffd1;  
  int fd3, fd4, err5;  
  char buf[1500], *delim, *c1, *c2, *c3, datout[2100], obuf[2100];  
  char rname[30], t1[41];  
  char mufile[30], cmfile[30], orname[30];  
  float z[610], reent, r;  
  float b[6][6];  
  double rmean[31][6];  
  float data[13], z2[610];  
  float claent[35];  
  float mobuff[30];  
  double ivar[31][6][6], revar, imean[31][6], t1float, t2float, remean, semean;  
  double temp1, temp2, temp0, a[20], a2[6];  
  double sqrt(), log(), cos(), fmod(), s, t, f;  
  /* begin main program  
  * if debug is set to minus one the following is
```

```
* printed out for verification on user terminal:
*   nochan, nopool, fetuc3, info, entcls, noents, noline, z, upper, lower;
*/
debus = 1;
eps = .00001;
/* read records 2,4,5,&6 off results tape*/
/* skip records 1,3 */
readto5(buf, fetuc3, z, info);
noch = (((nochan+1)/2)*2);
nocomp = (nochan*(nochan+1)/2);
istop = nocomp * nopool;
iend = nochan * nopool + istop;
nosam = 4 * ((noents + 9)/4);
if(nochan>5) {
    printf("Number of channels is %d but internal", nochan);
    printf(" storage only allows 5\n");
    printf("Execution terminated abnormally \n");
    exit();
}
if(nopool>29) {
    printf("Number of pooled classes is %d but internal", nopool);
    printf(" storage only allows 29\n");
    printf("Execution terminated abnormally \n");
    exit();
}
if(noents>=1000) {
    printf("Number of points per line is %d but internal", noents);
    printf(" storage only allows 1000\n");
    printf("Execution terminated abnormally \n");
    exit();
}
printf("nochan=%d, nopool=%d\n", nochan, nopool);
if(debus == -1) {
    for(k=0; k<nochan; ++k)
        printf("fetuc3[%d] = %d \n", k, fetuc3[k]);
    for(k=0; k<iend; k = k+10) {
        for(j=k; j<=k+9; ++j)
            printf(" %f", z[j]);
        printf("\n");
    }
    printf("\nField size:");
    printf("\n      line %d to %d with interval %d",
        info[4], info[5], info[6]);
    printf("\n      cols %d to %d with interval %d\n",
        info[7], info[8], info[9]);
    printf("Number of lines classified is %d\n", noline);
    printf("Number of points classified per line is %d\n", noents);
    for(j=0; j<nochan; ++j) {
        printf("upper[%d] = %f ", j, upper[j]);
        printf(" lower[%d] = %f \n", j, lower[j]);
    }
}
read6rec(buf, entcls);
if(debus == -1) {
    printf("\nFirst line of record %d follows\n", recnum);
    for(j=0; j<=noents; j=j+10) {
        for(k=j; k<=j+9; ++k)
            printf(" %d", entcls[k]);
        printf("\n");
    }
}
```

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    }
/* make a copy of statistics array z */
for(ix=1; ix<=iend; ++ix)
    z2[ix] = z[ix-1];
/* Create output file */
sets("\nSpecify line printer output file pathname: ", orname);
fd2 = creat(orname, 0777);
if(fd2<0)
    printf("Cannot creat lr output file %s\n", orname);
rfd1 = 1;
sets("Specify simulated data PDS file pathname: ", rname);
sets("enter a 40 char title:\n", ttl);
sets("\nSpecify mean vector file pathname: ", mvfile);
sets("\nSpecify covariance matrix file pathname: ", cmfile);
rdsoren(rfd1, rname);
rutfm(rfd1, 1, nosam, noline, 8, nochan);
putttl(rfd1, ttl);
fd3 = creat(mvfile, 0777);
if(fd3<0)
    printf("Cannot creat mvfile %s (MAIN)\n", mvfile);
fd4 = creat(cmfile, 0777);
if(fd4<0)
    printf("Cannot creat cmfile %s (MAIN)\n", cmfile);
/* write output page one */
delim = " ++++++";
c1 = " +Data Simulation Using Box-Muller Relationship+";
printf(fd2, "\n\n\n\n%s\n%s\n%s\n", delim, c1, delim);
printf(fd2, "\n Line %d to line %d with interval %d \n",
    info[4], info[5], info[6]);
printf(fd2, "\n Column %d to column %d with interval %d \n",
    info[7], info[8], info[9]);
printf(fd2, "\n channels used \n");
for(ix=1; ix<=nochan; ++ix)
    printf(fd2, " %d %f - %f\n", fetwo3[ix-1], lower[ix-1],
        upper[ix-1]);
/* output new page character */
printf(fd2, "\014");
/* Factor covariance matrices */
ibes = 1;
for(ix=1; ix<=nocomp; ++ix) {
    idone = ibes + nocomp - 1;
    k = 0;
    for(iy=ibes; iy<=idone; ++iy) {
        k = k + 1;
        a[k] = z[iy-1];
    }
}
/* call function to perform factorings */
mfsd(a);
if(ier == -1)
    printf(fd2, "Error -1\n");
if(ier >= 1)
    printf(fd2, "Error st 1\n");
if((ier == -1) || (ier >= 1))
    exit(1);
k = 0;
for(iy=ibes; iy<=idone; ++iy) {
    k = k + 1;
    z[iy-1] = a[k];
}
ibes = ibes + nocomp;
```

```

)
/* initialize random number generator */
srand(1);
/* initialize arrays */
for(ma=1; ma<=noclas; ++ma) (
  clasnt[ma] = 0.0;
  for(mb=1; mb<=nochan; ++mb) (
    imean[ma][mb] = 0.0;
    rmean[ma][mb] = 0.0;
    for(mc=1; mc<=nochan; ++mc) (
      ivar[ma][mb][mc] = 0.0;
    )
  )
)
t = 25.0;
lnwrt = 0;
/* this while loop is repeated for each line in the classification */
while(recnum == 6) (
  lnwrt = lnwrt + 1;
  s = lnwrt;
  f = fmod(s, t);
  if(f == 0.0)
    printf("%d Lines out of %d are completed\n",
           lnwrt, noline);
  i2 = 0;
  icount = 4;
  for(ix=1; ix<=nosntc; ++ix) (
    icount = icount + 1;
    i2 = entc[s[ix]-1];
    irol = (i2-1) * nochan;
    ibes = (i2-1) * nocomr;
    k = ibes;
    for(iy=1; iy<=nochan; ++iy) (
      for(iz=1; iz<=iy; ++iz) (
        k = k + 1;
        b[iy][iz] = z[k-1];
        if(iy != iz)
          b[iz][iy] = 0.0;
      )
    )
    for(iy=1; iy<=noch; ++iy) (
      a2[iy] = rand();
      a[iy] = rand();
      a2[iy] = a2[iy] / 32767.;
      a[iy] = a[iy] / 32767.;
      a[iy] = sqrt(-2.0 * log(a2[iy])) * cos(6.28318 * a[iy]);
    )
    clasnt[i2] = clasnt[i2] + 1.0;
    for(iy=1; iy<=nochan; ++iy) (
      data[iy] = 0.0;
      i1 = nopool * nocome + irol + iy;
      for(iz=1; iz<=nochan; ++iz)
        data[iy] = data[iy] + b[iy][iz] * a[iz];
      data[iy] = data[iy] + z[i1-1];
      intdat = data[iy] + .5;
      if(intdat<0) intdat = 0;
      if(intdat>255) intdat = 255;
      istat[iy] = intdat;
      pos = (iy-1)*nosam + icount - 5;
      if(pos>2100) printf("datout internal buffer full\n");
    )
  )
)

```

```
        datout[pos] = intdat & 0377;
        for(i2=1; i2<=6; ++i2)
            datout[pos+i2] = 0;
    }
    for(ii=1; ii<=nochan; ++ii) {
        imean[i2][ii] = imean[i2][ii] + istat[ii];
        for(jj=ii; jj<=nochan; ++jj) {
            temp0 = istat[ii];
            temp1 = istat[jj];
            ivar[i2][ii][jj] = ivar[i2][ii][jj] + temp0 * temp1;
        }
    }
}
ii = 0;
for(iy=0; iy<=nosam; ++iy) {
    for(i2=0; i2<=nochan; ++i2)
        obuf[ii++] = datout[nosam*i2 + iy];
}
pds1pos(=fd1, lnwrt-1);
if(putline(=fd1, lnwrt-1, obuf, nosam*nochan) != 0)
    printf("Putline to PDS output failed\n");
read6rec(buf, cntcls);
}
/* end of while loop */
/*
for(i2=1; i2<=18; ++i2) {
    printf(fd2, "\n %d \n", i2);
    for(ii=1; ii<=nochan; ++ii) {
        for(jj=ii; jj<=nochan; ++jj) {
            printf(fd2, " %f ", ivar[i2][ii][jj]);
        }
        printf(fd2, "\n");
    }
}
for(i2=1; i2<=18; ++i2) {
    printf(fd2, "\n");
    for(ii=1; ii<=nochan; ++ii) {
        printf(fd2, " %f \n", imean[i2][ii]);
    }
}
*/
for(ip=1; ip<=noclas; ++ip) {
    for(io=1; io<=nochan; ++io) {
        if(claent[ip]>0.0) {
            tfloat = imean[ip][io];
            t2float = claent[ip];
            rmean[ip][io] = tfloat/t2float;
        }
        for(it=io; it<=nochan; ++it) {
            if(claent[ip]>1.0) {
                repnt = claent[ip];
                revar = ivar[ip][io][it];
                rmean = imean[ip][io];
                semean = imean[ip][it];
                temp0 = revar/(repnt-1.0);
                temp1 = rmean/repnt;
                temp2 = semean/(repnt-1.0);
                ivar[ip][io][it] = temp0 - (temp1*temp2);
                ivar[ip][it][io] = ivar[ip][io][it];
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```

    )
  )
)
/* output results */
for(ip=1; ip<=noclas; ++ip) {
  printf(fd2, "      Class number %d      %f      points\n\n\n",
    ip, claent[ip]);
  printf(fd2, "
                                     Actual      Simulated\n")
  printf(fd2, "                                     Mean      mean\n");
  for(ix=1; ix<=nochan; ++ix) {
    ninc = nocomp * noclas + (ip - 1) * nochan;
    printf(fd2, "      Channel %d ( %6.3f - %6.3f )      %6.3f      %6.3f\n",
      fetvc3[ix-1], lower[ix-1], upper[ix-1], z2[ninc+ix],
      rmean[ip][ix]);
    mobuf[ix-1] = rmean[ip][ix];
  }
  err5 = write(fd3, mobuf, 4*nochan);
  if(err5<0)
    printf("Error occurred writing Mean Vector file (MAIN) \n");
  printf(fd2, "\n\n\n\n\n      Actual Covariance Matrix\n");
  for(no=1; no<=nocomp; ++no) {
    ninc = (ip-1) * nocomp;
    a[no] = z2[ninc+no];
  }
  writmx(a, fetvc3);
  printf(fd2, "\n\n\n\n\n      Simulated Covariance Matrix\n");
  no = 0;
  for(io=1; io<=nochan; ++io) {
    for(in=1; in<=io; ++in) {
      no = no + 1;
      a[no] = ivar[ip][io][in];
      mobuf[no-1] = ivar[ip][io][in];
    }
  }
  writmx(a, fetvc3);
  err5 = write(fd4, mobuf, 4*nocomp);
  if(err5<0)
    printf("Error occurred writing cm file (MAIN) \n");
  printf(fd2, "\014");
}
/* cexit terminates activities on open files and flushes
 * the output buffer. cexit is part of the c library */
printf("write c is finished\n");
printf("\n The simulated data (in PDS format) is at %s \n", pname);
printf("The linerinter output file is at %s \n", orname);
printf("The Mean vector file is at %s \n", mufile);
printf("The Covariance Matrix file is at %s \n", cmfile);
pdsoclose(pfd1);
cexit();
}
/* end of main program */
/*****
/* function to read records 1 thru 5 follows */
readlto5(buf, fetvc3, word, info)
int *fetvc3, *info;
char *buf;
float *word;
(
extern int noclas, nochan, nocomp, fd1, nopts, noline;
extern float upper[5], lower[5];

```

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```
int err1, j, k, recnum, statsize;
char tbuf[4];
float ibmdec();
fd1 = open("/dev/rmt0", 0);
if(fd1<0)
    printf("Cannot open 9 trk tape file (READ1T05) \n");
/* skip record 1 */
err1 = read(fd1, buf, 1500);
if(err1 == -1)
    printf("Error occurred in reading record 1 (READ1T05) \n");
/* read record 2 */
err1 = read(fd1, buf, 1500);
if(err1 == -1)
    printf("Error occurred reading record 2 (READ1T05) \n");
nochan = buf[19];
nochan = buf[23];
nopol = buf[31];
for(j=0, k=33; j<nochan; ++j, k=k+4)
    fctwo3[j] = buf[k];
for(k=32+4*nopol, j=0; j<2*nopol; ++j, k=k+4) {
    tbuf[0] = buf[k];
    tbuf[1] = buf[k+1];
    tbuf[2] = buf[k+2];
    tbuf[3] = buf[k+3];
    if(j<nochan)
        lower[j] = ibmdec(tbuf);
    else upper[j-nopol] = ibmdec(tbuf);
}
/* skip record 3 */
err1 = read(fd1, buf, 1500);
if(err1 == -1)
    printf("Error occurred reading record 3 (READ1T05) \n");
recnum = buf[11];
while(recnum == 3) {
    err1 = read(fd1, buf, 1500);
    if(err1 == -1)
        printf("Error occurred reading record three (READ1T05)\n");
    recnum = buf[11];
}
/* Handle record 4 */
statsize = nochan*nopol + (nochan*(nochan+1)/2)*nopol;
for(k=0, j=16, k<statsize; ++k, j=j+4) {
    tbuf[0] = buf[j];
    tbuf[1] = buf[j+1];
    tbuf[2] = buf[j+2];
    tbuf[3] = buf[j+3];
    word[k] = ibmdec(tbuf);
}
err1 = read(fd1, buf, 1500);
if(err1 == -1)
    printf("Error occurred reading record 5 (READ1T05) \n");
nopts = (buf[18]<<8 | (buf[19] & 0377));
noline = (buf[22]<<8 | (buf[23] & 0377));
info[4] = (buf[38]<<8 | (buf[39] & 0377));
info[5] = (buf[42]<<8 | (buf[43] & 0377));
info[6] = (buf[46]<<8 | (buf[47] & 0377));
info[7] = (buf[50]<<8 | (buf[51] & 0377));
info[8] = (buf[54]<<8 | (buf[55] & 0377));
info[9] = (buf[58]<<8 | (buf[59] & 0377));
```

```
int noolaz, nopool, nochan, fdi, nornts, nolines;
float upper[5], lower[5];
float ibmdec(buf)
    char *buf;
{
    int k, l, m, tint;
    char nbuf[2], tchar, temp3, byte[4], sign;
    float word;
    m = 0;
    sign = 0000;
    if(buf[0] < 0)
        sign = 0200;
    tint = (((buf[0] & 0177) - 64) * 4);
    while(buf[l] > 0) {
        buf[l] = ((buf[l] << 1) & 0376);
        ++m;
    }
    k = 8-m;
    nbuf[0] = buf[2];
    nbuf[1] = buf[3];
    for(l=1; l<=k; ++l)
        nbuf[0] = ((nbuf[l] >> 1) & 0177);
        nbuf[1] = ((nbuf[l] >> 1) & 0177);
    for(l=1; l<=m; ++l) {
        buf[2] = ((buf[2] << 1) & 0376);
        buf[3] = ((buf[3] << 1) & 0376);
    }
    buf[1] = (buf[1] | nbuf[0]);
    buf[2] = (buf[2] | nbuf[1]);
    tint = tint - m + 128;
    if(tint < 0) tchar = 0000;
    else if(tint > 255) tchar = 0377;
    else tchar = tint;
    buf[1] = (buf[1] & 0177);
    temp3 = tchar << 7;
    temp3 = temp3 & 0200;
    buf[1] = temp3 | buf[1];
    buf[0] = tchar >> 1;
    buf[0] = buf[0] & 0177;
    buf[0] = buf[0] | sign;
    byte[0] = buf[1] & 0377;
    byte[1] = buf[0] & 0377;
    byte[2] = buf[3] & 0377;
    byte[3] = buf[2] & 0377;
    pack(byte, &word);
    return(word);
}
/* the function pack takes the 4 8-bit character bytes
 * that have been rearranged by ibmdec and packs
 * them into a floating point word */
pack(byte, cword)
    char *byte, *cword; {
    int j;
    for(j=0; j<4; ++j)
        cword[j] = byte[j];
}
/*****
/* function to read record A follow. */
readarec(buf, nntcl);
```

```
int *entols;
char *buf;
extern int nopts, recnum, fd1;
int j, n, err1, k;
n = 0;
err1=read(fd1, buf, 1500);
if(err1 == -1)
    printf("Error occurred reading record 6\n");
recnum=buf[11];
for(j=20, k=0; k<nopts; k++, j=j+2) {
    entols[n]=(buf[j+1] & 0377);
    ++n;
}
}
int recnum;
/*****
/* Mfsd factors the matrices passed by the main program.
* Mfsd is a direct translation from the Lars
* fortran version of the same name */
mfsd(a)
double *a;
extern int nochan, ier;
extern float eps;
int kpiu, k, ind, lend, i, lanf, l, lind;
double tol, dsum, dpiu, y, fabs();
double done, snt(), x;
done = 1.0;
ier = 0;
kpiu = 0;
for(k=1; k<=nochan; ++k) {
    kpiu = kpiu+k;
    ind = kpiu;
    lend = k-1;
    y = eps*a[kpiu];
    tol = fabs(y);
    for(i=k; i<=nochan; ++i) {
        dsum = 0.0;
        if(lend != 0) {
            for(l=1, l<=lend; ++l) {
                lanf = kpiu-l;
                lind = ind-l;
                dsum = (dsum+(a[lanf]*a[lind]));
            }
        }
        dsum = a[lind]-dsum;
        if((i-k) == 0) {
            if(((dsum-tol) <= 0.0) && (dsum > 0.0) && (ier<=0))
                ier = k-1;
            if(((dsum-tol) <= 0.0) && (dsum <= 0.0)) {
                ier = -1;
                printf("Error -1\n");
                exit(1);
            }
        }
        x = dsum;
        dpiu = snt(x);
        a[kpiu] = dpiu;
        dpiu = done/dpiu;
    }
    if((i-k) != 0)
        a[lind] = dsum*dpiu;
}
```

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```
        ind = ind+1;
    }
}
int ier;
float eps;
/*****
/* the write matrix function writes to the output
* file the lower half of the nochan_nochan covariance matrix
* which is passed through the parameter a. */
write(a, &eluc3)
    int *eluc3;
    double *a; {
    extern int fd2, nochan;
    extern float upper[5], lower[5];
    int j, k, m;
    m = 0;
    printf(fd2, "\n Spectral ");
    for(j=0; j<nochan; ++j)
        printf(fd2, "%7.5f - ", lower[j]);
    printf(fd2, "\n Band ");
    for(j=0; j<nochan; ++j)
        printf(fd2, "%7.5f ", upper[j]);
    for(i=0; i<nochan; ++i) {
        printf(fd2, "\n\n %7.5f -\n", lower[i]);
        printf(fd2, " %7.5f ", upper[i]);
        for(k=0; k<nochan; ++k) {
            printf(fd2, "%7.3f ", a[i++*m]);
        }
    }
}
int fd2;
/*****
setc(p, s)
char *p, *s; {
    char c, *p1;
    printf(p);
    p1 = s;
    while((c = getch()) != '\n')
        *p1++ = c;
    *p1 = 0;
}
```