

ΔΗΜΟΣΙΕΥΣΕΙΣ ΜΕ ΤΥΠΟΠΟΙΗΣΗ
ΦΩΤΟΕΡΜΗΝΕΥΤΙΚΩΝ ΚΛΕΙΔΙΩΝ
ΣΕ ΕΜΠΕΙΡΑ ΣΥΣΤΗΜΑΤΑ

σαφηνεία.



Σχήμα 2.

Ο χώρος επίλυσης ενός φωτοερμηνευτικού προβλήματος αποτελείται από αρχικές παρατηρήσεις, ενδιάμεσες και τελικές υποθέσεις γεωμορφολογικών διεργασιών και σχηματισμών καθώς και από τελεστές που μετατρέπουν συνδυασμούς παρατηρήσεων ή υποθέσεων σε άλλες εύλογες υποθέσεις. Αυτός είναι ο ερευνητικός χώρος του προβλήματος που προσπαθούμε να ορίσουμε με αυτή την έρευνα για το αντικείμενο της φωτογεωμορφολογίας.

TAX: PROTOTYPE EXPERT SYSTEM FOR TERRAIN ANALYSIS

By Demetre P. Argialas,¹ Associate Member, ASCE, and Ravi Narasimhan²

ABSTRACT: Terrain analysis is a time-consuming, costly, and labor-

Formal Reasoning

At the outset, the problem of formulating rules for landform identification seems deceptively simple. A formalism such as the one shown seems adequate.

Rule A:

If	topography is steep slopes;
and	drainage-pattern is dendritic;
and	soil-tone is light;
and	land use is forested;
.
.
then	the landform of the site is sandstone.

Rule D1:

If topography is [steep slopes], $CF = 80$;
and drainage pattern is [angular], $CF = 85$;
and soil tone is [light], $CF = 20$;
and land use is [forested], $CF = 100$;
.
.
then the landform of the site is sandstone, $CF = 90$.

Rule D2:

If topography is [steep slopes], $CF = 100$;
and drainage pattern is [dendritic], $CF = 100$;
and soil tone is [light], $CF = 100$;
and land use is [forested], $CF = 100$;
.
.
then the landform of the site is sandstone, $CF = 100$.

If E then H (to degree) LS, LN

This means that evidence E suggests the hypothesis H to a degree specified by the certainty factor LS and LN . The number LS indicated how encouraging it was for our belief in the hypothesis to find the evidence present, while LN indicated how discouraging it was to find the evidence absent. The two numbers, LS and LN , specified the sufficiency and the necessity measures, respectively, and were computed from the conditional probabilities [$P(E/H)$ and $P(E/\bar{H})$] provided by the expert.

In a more general form, if another number C indicating the confidence in the assertion of the pattern element is employed, the preceding rule takes the form:

Rule E:

If the topography of the site is steep slopes, with certainty C (steep slopes);
and the current hypothesis for the landform of the site is sandstone, with certainty C (sandstone);
then modify the certainty C (sandstone) by calling a certainty computing procedure that will take into account C (steep slopes), C (sandstone), LS , and LN for steep slopes in sandstone.

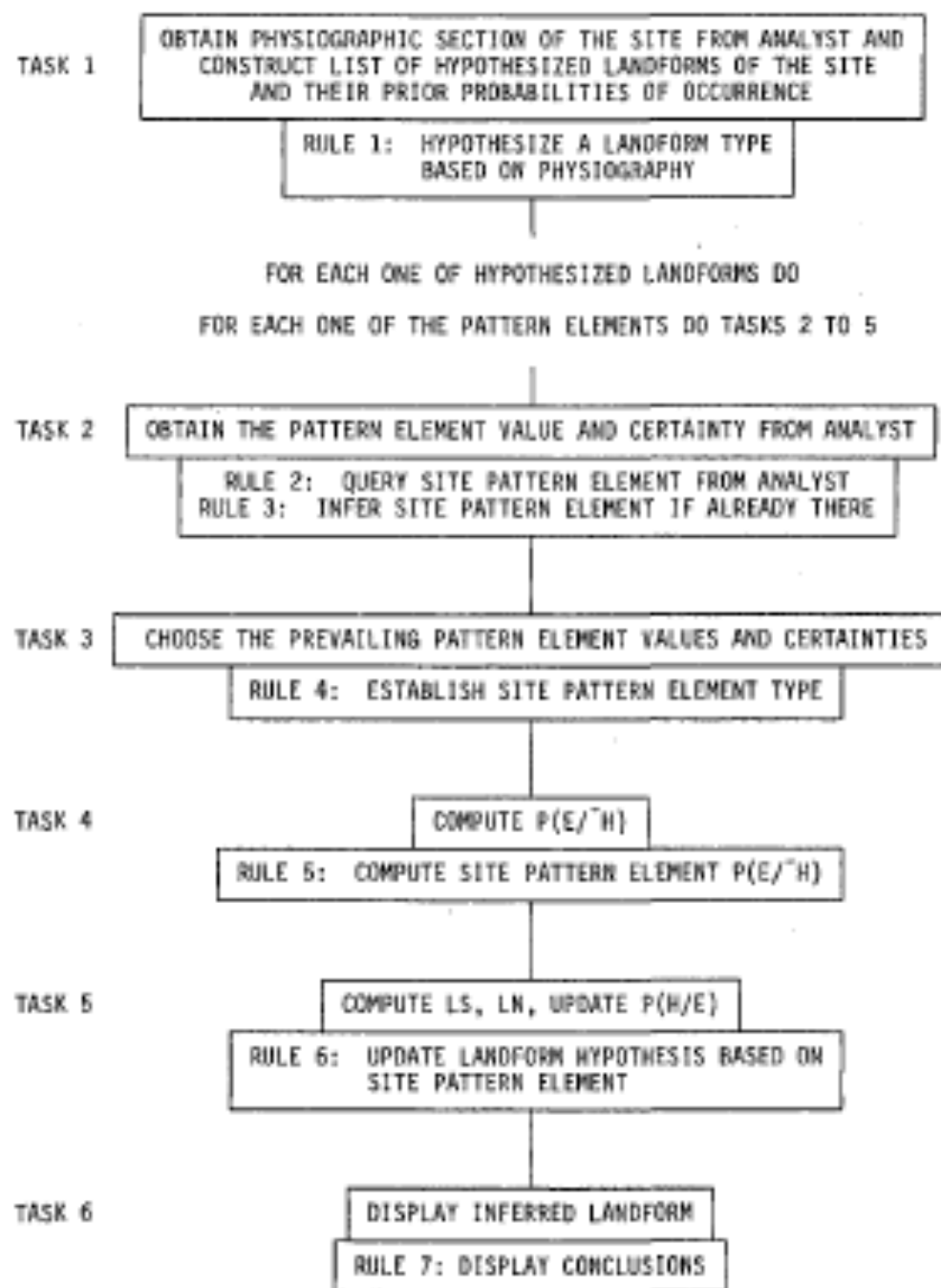


FIG. 1. Flow Diagram Illustrating TAX's Logical Organization

A Production System Model for Terrain Analysis Knowledge Representation

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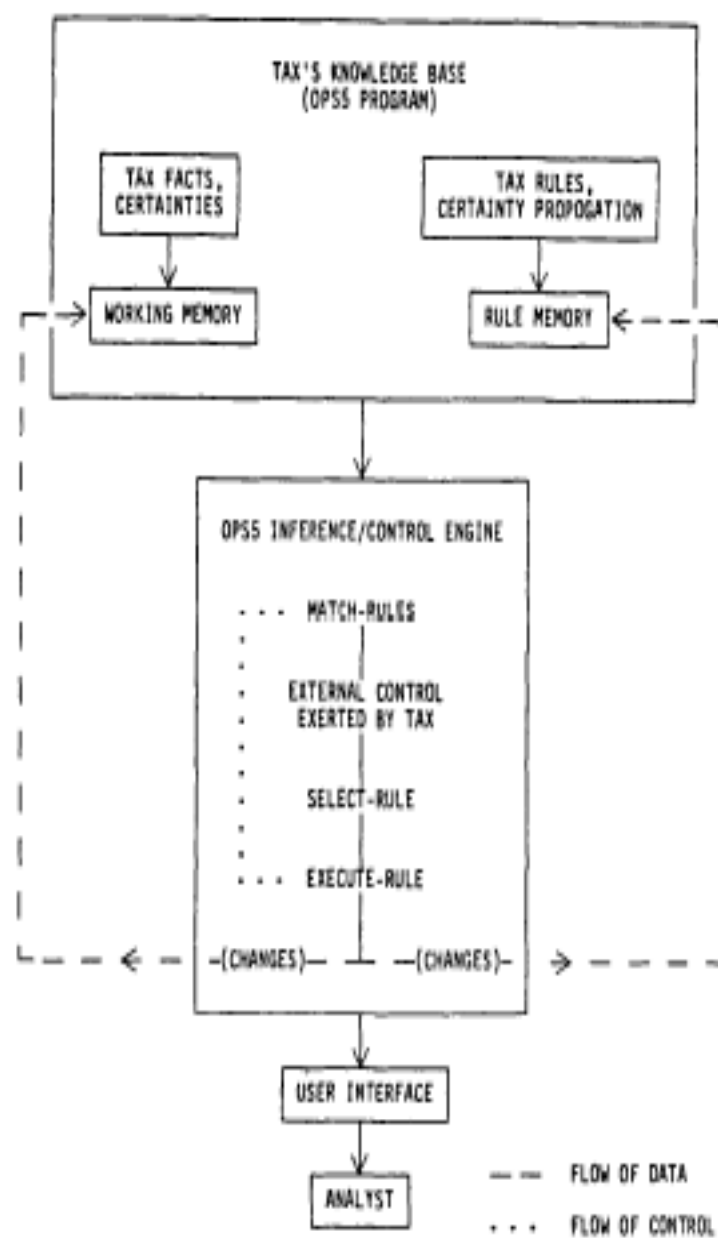


FIGURE 1. Architecture of tax's production system model.

literalize command contains the description of a landform, in the form of the object PATTERN-ELEMENTS-OF-LANDFORM

(literalize pattern-elements-of-landform

landform-name

topography

drainage-texture

drainage-pattern-type

gully-type

gully-amount

soil-tone

land-use-hilltops

land-use-valleys)

and the following “make” command creates the class element for humid sandstone (the symbol ^ indicates that what follows is an attribute name)

```
(make pattern-elements-of-landform
^landform-name      humid-sandstone
^topography          steep-slopes
^drainage-texture    coarse
^drainage-pattern-type  dendritic
^gully-type          v-shaped
^gully-amount        few
^soil-tone           light-gray
^land-use-hilltops   forested
^land-use-valleys    agriculture)
```

TABLE 1 SAMPLE OF TAX'S OBJECTS REPRESENTED ON OPS5

 LANDFORM_TOPOGRAPHY_PAIR

^landform_type	<landform-value>
^topography	<topography-value>
^landform_topography_peh	<peh-value>
^landform_topography_penoth	<penoth-value>
^status	nil

SECTION_LANDFORM_PAIR

^section_name	<section-value>
^landform_type	<landform-value>
^section_landform_prob	<probability-value>

LANDFORM_OF_THE_SITE

^landform_type	<landform-value>
^probability	<topography-value>
^status	nil

TOPOGRAPHY_OF_THE_SITE

^landform_type	<landform-value>
^topography	<topography-value>
^certainty_value_of_topography	<certainty-value>
^status	nil

TABLE 2 PLAUSIBLE VALUES OF THE OBJECTIVE ATTRIBUTES OF TABLE 1 FOR HUMID LIMESTONES

LANDFORM_TOPOGRAPHY_PAIR

^landform_type	sandstone_humid
^topography	steep_slopes
^landform_topography-peh	0.60
^landform_topography_penth	0
^status	nil

SECTION_LANDFORM_PAIR

^section_name	cumberland_plateau
^landform_type	limestone-humid
^section_landform_prob	0.1

LANDFORM_OF_THE_SITE

^landform_type	sandstone_humid
^probability	0.45
^status	nil

TOPOGRAPHY_OF_THE_SITE

^landform_type	sandstone_humid
^topography	steep_slopes
^certainty_value_of_topography	+1
^status	nil

TABLE 4 RULE QUERY_SITE_TOPOGRAPHY_FROM_ANALYST IN OPS5 LANGUAGE

```

(p Query_site_topography_from_analyst
  ((landform-of-the-site
    (^landform-type <landform-value>
     ^status nil
    )
    <site-landform>
    ((landform-topography-pair
      (^landform-type <landform-value>
       ^topography <topography-value>
       ^status nil
      )
      <landform-topography>
    )
    - (topography-of-the-site
      (^topography <topography-value>
      )
    )
    - (topography-of-the-site
      (^landform-type <landform-value>
       ^certainty-value-of-topography >= 2)
    )
  )
  +
  (write (crlf) Is the topography of the site (crlf)
    <topography-value> ?
    Give a certainty value between -3 to +3
    (crlf))
  (make topography-of-the-site
    (^landform-type <landform-value>
     ^topography <topography-value>
     ^certainty-value-of-topography (accept))
  (modify <site-landform>
    ^status nil)
  (modify <landform-topography>
    ^status done
  )
)

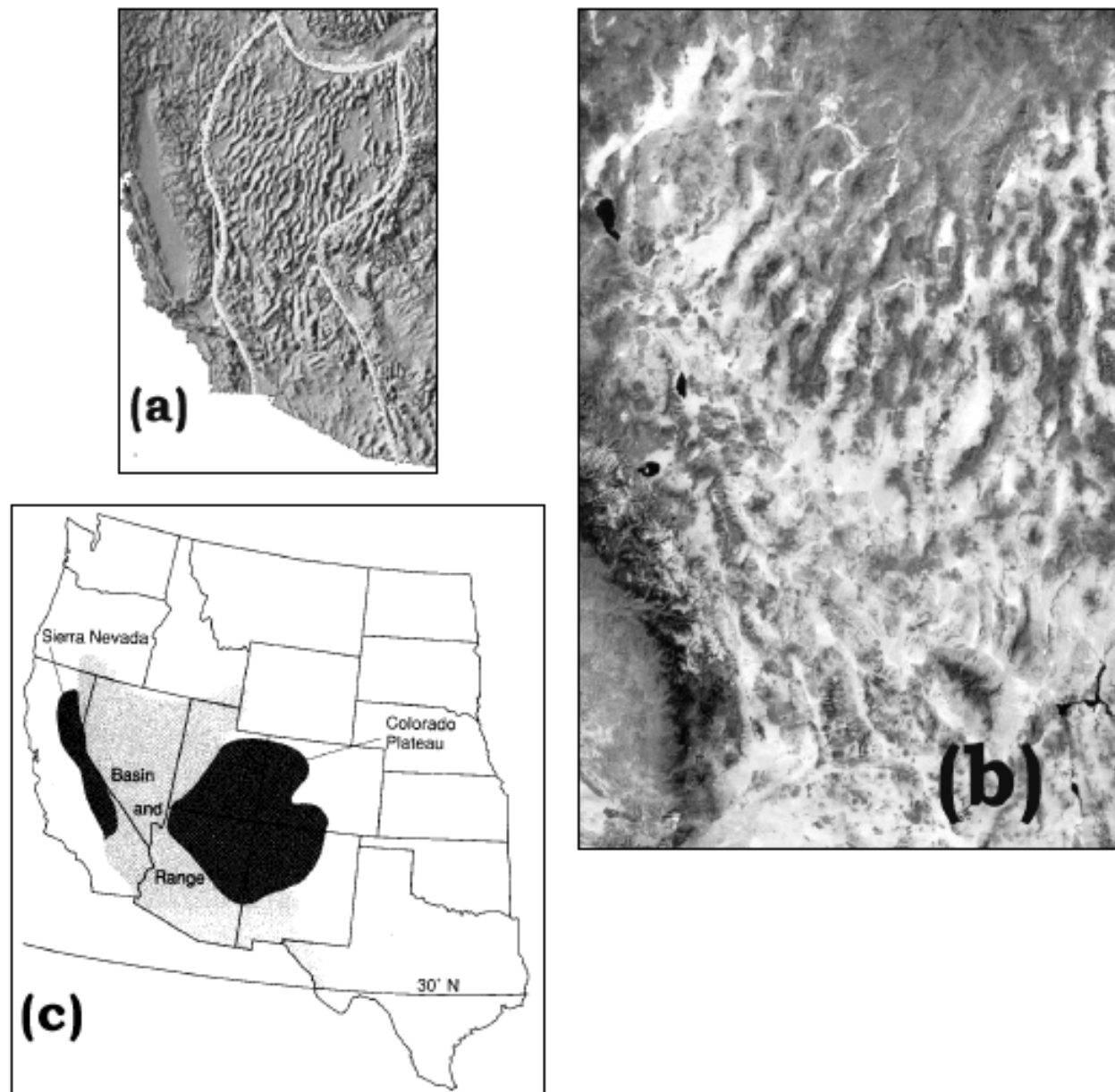
```

Τυποποίηση της Φωτοερμηνευτικής Γνώσης για την Ερμηνεία Γεωμορφών σε Φυσιογραφική Κλίμακα

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Σχήμα 1. Η θέση της περιοχής μελέτης σε (α) χάρτη σκιασμένου αναγλύφου (Thompson and Turk 1993), (β) σε δορυφορική εικόνα (Short and Blair 1986) και (γ) σε χάρτη των Η.Π.Α. (Helms 1986)

Basin-and_Range_partial_rule_1

IF

frequency_of_mountain_ranges	is "high"
Presence_of_desert_basins	is "high"
shape_of_a_mountain_range	is "assymetric"
relative_spatial_position_of_mountain_ranges	is "rather straight"
overall_direction_of_mountain_ranges	is "roughly parallel"
overall_description	is "basin ranges intervening desert planes"

Then Basin_and_Range is true with certainty=medium

Basin-and_Range_partial_rule_2

IF

frequency_of_mountain_ranges and Presence_of_desert_basins and overall_description	"high" "high" "basin ranges intervening desert planes"
--	---

Then HYPOTHESIS Basin_and_Range is true with certainty=low

Rule for the Basin and Range-Maturity_Erosion_Stage

IF

relative_relief_of_region	"low"
Relative_size_of_mountains	"small"
slope_change_at_piedmont_angle	"not abrupt"
shape_of_basins	"rather plain than concave"
overall_hypsometric_distribution_within_the_section	"more than 1/2 of the surface is below 2000 ft"
proportion_of_Mountain_Ranges_versus_Piedmont_Plains_versus_Basins	"20% : 40% : 40%"
amount_of_observed_tectonic_evidences_in_mountain_ranges	"low (the minority has a fault origin)"
degree_of_basin_integration	"high"
stage_of_erosion_cycle	"maturity (advanced,late)"
frequency_of_bolsons	"low (less prelevant)"
frequency_of_semi_bolsons	"high (more prelevant)"
Degree_of_integration_of_drainage_pattern	"high"
outlet_of_the_drainage_network	"usually to another drainage basin"

Then Basin_and_Range_Maturity_Stage is true and certainty= **medium**

Πίνακας 3

Τυπικός διάλογος κατά την συμβουλευτική διαδικασία του εμπείρου συστήματος TAX-1. Οι έντονοι και υπογραμμισμένοι αριθμοί παριστάνουν την βεβαιότητα του χρήστη, μεταξύ -3 και 3, για την εμφάνιση της συγκεκριμένης τιμής ενός φωτογεωμορφολογικού χαρακτηριστικού (Argialas και Narasimhan, 1988b).

Please provide the following information about the site.

To which Physiographic-section does the site belong?

Cumberland-plateau (απάντηση του χρήστη)

Is the "gully-amount" of the site "none" ? -3

Is the "gully-amount" of the site "few" ? 1

Is the "gully-type" of the site "v-shaped" ? 3

Is the "landuse-valleys" of the site "cultivated" ? -1

Is the "landuse-valleys" of the site "forested" ? 3

Is the "landuse-slopes" of the site "cultivated" ? -3

Is the "landuse-slopes" of the site "forested" ? 3

Is the "soil-tone" of the site "medium" ? 1

Is the "soil-tone" of the site "light" ? 0

Is the "soil-tone" of the site "dark" ? 0

Is the "drainage-texture" of the site "coarse" ? 3

Is the "drainage-type" of the site "internal" ? -2

Is the "drainage-type" of the site "angular" ? 2

Is the "topography" of the site "steep-slopes" ? 3

Is the "gully-amount" of the site "many" ? -2

The site appears to be "sandstone-humid"

The certainty associated with this result is "0.99"

Πίνακας 2

Ένας κανόνας παραγωγής γραμμένος στην συμβολική γλώσσα OPS5 που χρησιμοποιήθηκε στο έμπειρο σύστημα TAX-1 ο οποίος ενεργοποιεί την αναπαρασταση μιας γεωμορφής στηριζόμενος σε φυσιογραφική πληροφορία. (Argialas και Narasimhan, 1988b).

Κανόνας παραγωγής γραμμένος στη γλώσσα OPS5	<pre>(ρ hypothesize_a_landform_type_based_on_physiography (section_landform_pair ^section_name <section_value> ^landform_type <landform_value> ^section_landform_prob <probability_value> -> (make_landform_of_the_site ^landform_type <landform_value> ^probability <probability_value>)))</pre>
Επεξήγηση των συμβόλων της γλώσσας OPS5	<p>ρ Σημειώνει κανόνας παραγωγής ^ Σημειώνει ότι χαρακτηριστικό <> Εμπεριέχει την τιμή ενός χαρακτηριστικού -> Σημειώνει "τότε"</p>
Ερμηνεία του κανόνα	<p>Av ο χρήστης έχει δηλώσει την φυσιογραφική ενότητα της περιοχής μελέτης και υπάρχει στη βάση γνώσης ένα αντικείμενο που εμπεριέχει την a priori πιθανότητα εμφάνισης μιας οποιασδήποτε γεωμορφής στη δηλωθείσα φυσιογραφική περιοχή, Τότε αρχικοποίησε την πιθανότητα εμφάνισης της "γεωμορφής της περιοχής μελέτης" με την τιμή της a priori πιθανότητας εμφάνισης της ίδιας γεωμορφής στη συγκεκριμένη φυσιογραφική περιοχή που βρέθηκε στη βάση γνώσης.</p>

Πίνακας 3

Τυπικός διάλογος κατά την συμβουλευτική διαδικασία του εμπείρου συστήματος TAX-1. Οι έντονοι και υπογραμμισμένοι αριθμοί παριστάνουν την βεβαιότητα του χρήστη, μεταξύ -3 και 3, για την εμφάνιση της συγκεκριμένης τιμής ενός φωτογεωμορφολογικού χαρακτηριστικού (Argialas και Narasimhan, 1988b).

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Is the "gully-type" of the site "v-shaped" ? 3

Is the "landuse-valleys" of the site "cultivated" ? -1

Is the "landuse-valleys" of the site "forested" ? 3

Is the "landuse-slopes" of the site "cultivated" ? -3

Is the "landuse-slopes" of the site "forested" ? 3

Is the "soil-tone" of the site "medium" ? 1

Is the "soil-tone" of the site "light" ? 0

Is the "soil-tone" of the site "dark" ? 0

Is the "drainage-texture" of the site "coarse" ? 3

Is the "drainage-type" of the site "internal" ? -2

Is the "drainage-type" of the site "angular" ? 2

Is the "topography" of the site "steep-slopes" ? 3

Is the "gully-amount" of the site "many" ? -2

The site appears to be "sandstone-humid"

The certainty associated with this result is "0.99"

RULE : alluvial_fan_favorable_surface_morphology

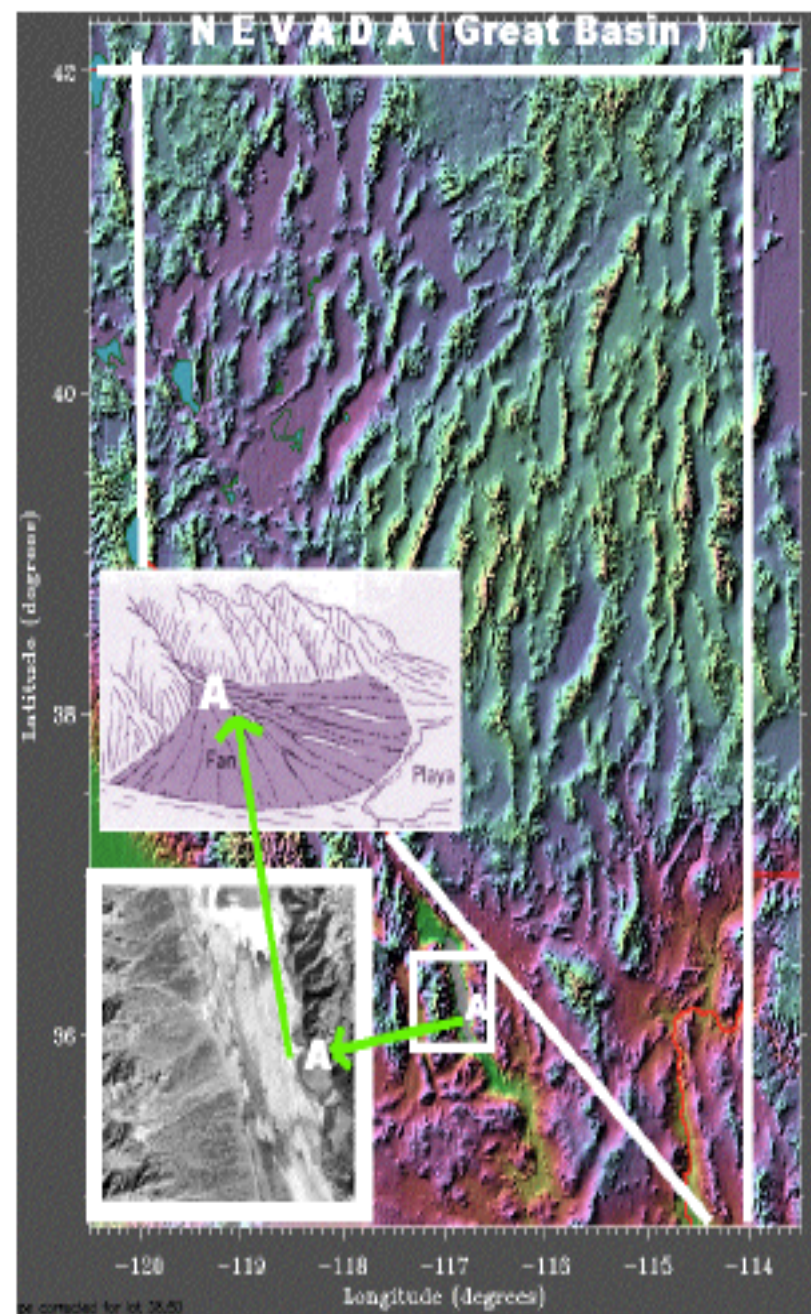
If

- topographic_form is "plain"
- And drainage_pattern is "dichotomic"
- And drainage_texture is "coarse"
- And soil_tone is "light"
- And land_cover is "barren", "shrubs"
- And vegetation is "shrubs", "barren"
- And shape_in_plan_view is "fan shaped"
- And shape_in_space is "semiconical"
- And special_feature is "fan shaped"
- And location_of_apex_of_fan is "on constricted valley_of highland mountains"
- And topographic_areal_extent is "from less than 1 sq mi to more than 40 sq mi"
- And topographic_thickness is "up to hundreds of feet"
- And dissected_by is "onfan_drainage_ways"

Then H_alluvial_fan_favorable_surface_morphology is true

Σχήμα 6. Τα στοιχεία ενός κανόνα, με πώτερα των επτά φωτογεωμορφολογικά χαρακτηριστικά, για την υπόθεση H_alluvial_favorable_surface_morphology. Ο κανόνας μπορεί να ενεργοποιηθεί είτε κατά την ορθή είτε κατά την ανάστροφη συλλογιστική διαδικασία.

Figure 1



ριπίδιον. Τα κλινογενή ριπίδια μπορεί να κατατάχονται στους πρόποδες και οροσειρές, στο σημείο συνάντησης μίας απότομης κοιλάδας με μία σχετικά επίπεδη επιφάνεια. Σχετικά με το αλλουβιακό ριπίδιο οι παρακάτω χωρικές συνθήκες μπορεί να θεωρηθούν προκειμένου να περιγραφεί η γειτνίαση με άλλη γεωμορφή:

1. in a direction upslope to the alluvial fan
2. in a direction downslope to the alluvial fan
3. adjacent to the alluvial fan in a direction transverse to the slope vector.

Οι παραπάνω χωρικές σχέσεις εκφράστηκαν με τους ακόλουθους κανόνες:

RULE 1. IF the given landform is an ALLUVIAL FAN, and the given landform belongs to a topographic form of PIEDMONT SLOPE, and the unknown landform is adjacent to the ALLUVIAL FAN in the DOWNSLOPE DIRECTION, then the unknown landform could be that of a PLAYA, a VALLEY FILL or a PEDIMENT.

RULE 2. IF the given landform is an ALLUVIAL FAN, and the given landform belongs to a topographic form of PIEDMONT SLOPE, and the unknown landform is adjacent to given landform in a DIRECTION TRANSVERSE TO THE SLOPE VECTOR then the unknown landform could be that of another ALLUVIAL FAN, a BAHADA or a PEDIMENT.

RULE 3. IF the given landform is an ALLUVIAL FAN, and the given landform belongs to a topographic form of PIEDMONT SLOPE, and the unknown landform is adjacent to given landform in an UPSLOPE DIRECTION then the unknown landform could be that of a PEDIMENT (It is currently assumed that only landforms of the piedmont plain are examined).

RULE 4. IF the given landform is an alluvial fan, and the given landform belongs to a topographic form of piedmont slope, and no spatial direction of adjacency can be defined by the user, then the unknown landform could be that of another ALLUVIAL FAN, a PEDIMENT, a BAHADA, a PLAYA, or a VALLEY FILL.

