

The Application of Fuzzy C-Means Clustering to Sea-Ice Data Analysis

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Abstract –

Sea-ice blocks classification is one of the most important aspects in various sea-ice researches, especially when the purpose of which is to find out how to protect engineering structures against impact of ice. For the engineering purpose, sea-ices floating on a given area are usually classified into a few groups mainly according to two indices, diameter and thickness. The Fuzzy C-Means (FCM) is one of the algorithms for clustering, which is suitable to cluster large data with fuzzy boundary between every two. We apply The Fuzzy C-Means clustering algorithm in the classification of a data set made of 460 sea-ice measurements. The data set finally is classified into eight groups. Results show that The Fuzzy C-Means is suitable to be used in clustering a large group of sea-ice measurements into a few sub-groups, which will be considered in the design of protecting facilities to avoid sea-ice's impact on engineering structures.

Index Terms - Clustering, FCM, sea-ice

I. THE PURPOSE OF SEA-ICE CLASSIFICATION

There are rich petroleum and natural gas resources in sea area around the world. The exploration and exploitation of oil and natural gas from wells drilled in sea area are much more complicated than in the land. Oceanic disaster is one of the main factors that result in the complexity. For instance, while in South China Sea the most serious oceanic disaster is typhoon, in Bohai area, sea-ice is the most destroyed one, especially in the northern area, which is called Liaodong Bay. This sea area is covered by dense sea-ice pieces, thin or thick and large or small, during a long period, which is from the middle of December of the year to the end of February of the next year. These floating sea-ices, particularly the ones with both quality and strength on a certain degree, seriously threaten the safety of the engineering structures built in the sea area. Therefore, necessary measures should be taken in order to protect the structures against the impact from the sea-ices.

There are several measures designed to avoid the oil exploiting facilities from sea-ice disaster. Most of them are based on increasing the strength of structure itself, which undoubtedly leads to a drastic increase of cost. Therefore, other measures have been being tried recently. One alternative solution is to build another structure, facing the main moving direction of the sea-ices, besides the main structure. The major function of the affiliated structure is to destroy lots of sea-ices with a destructive momentum. In other word, the affiliated structure damages those dangerous sea-ices into some small safe ones. Obviously, the very first step of designing the affiliated structure should obtain the statistics of the sea-ices sizes in the sea area where the engineering structure locates. The second step should classify all the sea-ices into a few groups according to their diameter and thickness, both of which are essential in determining the quality and strength of sea-ices. Finally, the third one should make a blueprint first, and further discussed details of the design according to the data obtained above. In summary, sea-ices classification takes an important part in the design of against-ice measures.

Considering the characteristics of sea-ices itself and the chief aim of classification, the classification should be done according to the two indices of sea-ice, diameter (or area) and thickness,

instead of to only one of them or to a new index based on them, such as the volume of sea-ices. Actually, large but very thin sea-ices can't damage structures seriously because of the strength of the ices, neither can thick but very small ones because of the quality. Meanwhile, the obtained statistics show that the boundary between the features of sea-ice can't be easily distinguished. So, certain sea-ices do not completely belong to a single class, but partially belong to the other classes too. For the reasons discussed above, the fuzzy clustering method provides a better method to classify sea-ices, though there are various clustering methods available.

II. FUZZY C-MEANS CLUSTERING

Given a set of data, Fuzzy C-Means clustering (FCMC) performs clustering by iteratively searching for a set of fuzzy partitions and the associated clustering centers that represent the structure of the data as best as possible. The FCMC algorithm relies on the user to specify the number of clusters present in the set of data to be clustered. Given the number of clusters c , FCMC partitions the data $X = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$ into c fuzzy partitions by minimizing the within group sum of squared error objective function as follows (eqn 2.1).

$$J_m(U, V) = \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^c (U_{ik})^m \|x_k - v_i\|^2 \quad 1 \leq m \leq \infty \quad \text{eqn 2.1}$$

where $J_m(U, V)$ is the sum of squared error for the set of fuzzy clusters represented by the membership matrix U , and the associated set of cluster centers V . $\|\bullet\|$ is some inner product-induced norm. In the formula, $\|x_k - v_i\|^2$ represents the distance between the data x_k and the cluster center v_i . The squared error is used as a performance index that measures the weighted sum of distances between cluster centers and elements in the corresponding fuzzy clusters. The number m governs the influence of membership grades in the performance index. The partition becomes fuzzier with increasing m and it is proven that the FCMC algorithm converges for any $m \in (1, \infty)$ [1]. The necessary conditions for eqn 2.1 to reach its minimum are Eqn 2.2

$$U_{ik} = \left(\frac{c}{\sum_{j=1}^c \left(\frac{\|x_k - v_i\|}{\|x_k - v_j\|} \right)^{2/(m-1)}} \right)^{-1} \quad \forall i, \forall k \quad \text{Eqn 2.2}$$

And Eqn 2.3

$$v_i = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n (U_{ik})^m x_k}{\sum_{k=1}^n (U_{ik})^m} \quad \text{Eqn 2.3}$$

In each iteration of the FCMC algorithm, matrix U is computed using eqn 2.2 and the associated cluster centers are computed as eqn 2.3. This is followed by computing the square error in eqn 2.1. The algorithm stops when either the error is below a certain tolerance value or its improvement over the previous iteration is below a certain threshold.

III. THE CLASSIFICATION OF SEA-ICE DATA

The given data set consists of 460 measurements obtained a sea area in Bohai. The data, which are given in Table 1, represented as vectors in a 2-D measurement space, in which two variables are diameter and thickness of sea-ice. With the purpose of providing data for the design of anti-ice facilities, the number of clusters should be in the range of possibilities, which is from 4 to 10. Within the range of possibilities, we classify the data set into the corresponding groups, respectively. Furthermore, we assess the clustering results with FOM and PC, and the cluster validity indices are given in Table 2.

Table 2 Validity indices for different for the data

cluster	FOM	PC
4	0.1441	0.6315
5	0.1241	0.5929
6	0.1234	0.5157
7	0.1095	0.5373
8	0.1041	0.5317
9	0.0997	0.5208
10	0.0926	0.5176

Considering both the application of the clustering results and their validity, the data set is suggested to be classified into 8 groups. The result is illustrated in Table 3.

Table 3 clustering result using c=8

cluster	center		Number of data included in each cluster
	D	TH	
I	91.18	24.58	70 (5 8 17 22 36 39 63 68 71 83 93 95 105 114 116 123 124 127 131 132 136 139 141 145 157 164 167 171 175 178 179 187 191 192 199 206 217 228 229 247 249 257 265 266 282 287 290 291 295 313 314 322 324 326 330 331 333 345 348 358 360 364 367 372 373 396 419 428 431 446)
II	216.33	24.87	42(2 10 13 53 56 72 73 75 76 81 102 106 113 118 119 142 154 165 180 188 201 215 219 222 262 264 279 294 300 304 306 318 328 329 334 336 378 383 410 411 418 427)
III	213.31	12.73	51 (3 4 21 25 49 64 70 77 86 108 110 121 126 150 153 170 173 182 194 197 230 238 239 240 243 251 252 258 268 286 298 309 319 321 335 337 340 355 356 359 374 376 379 386 398 417 436 445 447 448 451)
IV	353.87	16.04	36 (1 14 15 20 23 34 57 79 99 115 133 143 144 151 152 176 220 271 278 305 310 312 317 332 353 405 423 433 437 441 449 452 453 455 456 457)
V	139.46	17.98	75(19 30 40 55 60 61 65 67 80 87 92 97 98 100 101 111 112 125 129 155 156 166 169 174 181 184 186 190 200 203 207 211 213 216 218 227 232 233 235 236 241 242 248 250 256 269 277 280 293 301 302 303 316 327 341 342 344 346 349 350 352 354 361 366 368 375 377 389 393 407 415 438 443 444 454)
VI	250.50	7.27	53(24 27 29 31 37 38 47 48 54 74 82 85 88 104 128 135 140 147 158 159 161 168 177 189 198 204 208 214 224 226 231 234 237 254 263 267 270 288 297 343 365 380 397 399 403 408 414 420 422 439 442 458 460)
VII	101.88	14.30	51(12 28 43 66 84 90 91 94 103 107 120 122 160 172 193 202 205 209 210 221 225 253 255 260 272 274 281 283 292 296 308 315 320 325 338 339 347 362 363 371 381 382 390 391 400 402 404 412 426 432 435)
VIII	108.54	7.25	82(6 7 9 11 16 18 26 32 33 35 41 42 44 45 46 50 51 52 58 59 62 69 78 89 96 109 117 130 134 137 138 146 148 149 162 163 183 185 195 196 212 223 244 245 246 259 261 273 275 276 284 285 289 299 307 311 323 351 357 369 370 384 385 387 388 392 394 395 401 406 409 413 416 421 424 425 429 430 434 440 450 459)

In fact, among the eight clusters, ices belonging to cluster II,IV,V should be chiefly considered in the design of ice-broken facilities. These types of ices have enough momentum because of their quality, and enough strength because of their thickness, to impact engineering structures. The ices belonging to cluster I,VII don't possess enough quality due to their small diameter, although with enough strength due to the thickness. And the ices belonging to the rest of the clusters are so thin that they are easily broken into small ones with the impact from circumstance, therefore these types of ices can be ignored only from aspect of the safety of engineering structures.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

In section III, we have identified these ices with similar qualities and strengths (or similar diameters and thickness). It suggests that the Fuzzy C-Means clustering algorithm can be used for ices clustering as well as other data analysis in the similar situations. On the other hand, a useful sea-ice distribution pattern is also provided for the design of against-ice facilities.

V. DISCUSSION

This research based on the remote sensing data in a usual ice-year. The research should be made out completely, including the contents described as follows:

1. Research on different sea ice cavern in typical years.
2. Research on the different origination, the floating sea ice originating from the different place has different properties, for example, the floes coming off from the beach or sub-aqueous delta are more thick and large. It is more dangerous for engineering structures.
3. Research on classification in the whole process of the interaction between floes and structures in order to state the inter- impact between floes and the structures.

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