### **Change Detection**

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#### Problem Statement

- 1. Detect pixel wise change.
- 2. Input: Multiple dates' images of same location.
- 3. Output: Change mask between start and end dates.

#### Problem Statement

#### Challenges

- 1. How to handle multiple dates as input?
- 2. Unsupervised model, if data scarcity?
- 3. Supervised model, if data abundance?
- 4. Evaluation criteria for change.

# Background

- 1. Recurrent Neural Networks
- 2. Long-Short Term Memory
- 3. 3D Convolution

#### Background

#### Recurrent Neural Networks

- 1. Perform same task for every element of a sequence.
- 2. Output depends on previous elements.
- 3. RNNs can be seen as a neural network having "memory".

$$h_t = \tanh(Wx_t + Uh_{t-1}), \tag{1}$$

where W and U are weights, h is the hidden vector and  $x_t$  is the input at time t.

Figure: RNN unrolled in time.

#### Background

Sequential Networks: Long-Short Term Memory

- 1. RNNs have vanishing and exploding gradients problem.
- 2. LSTM resolves above problems.
- 3. Computes when to forget and when to remember.

Figure: LSTM Cell.

### 3D Convolution

# Dataset and Experiments Dataset

- 1. ONERA dataset.
- 2. 24 locations through out world.
- 3. Image pairs, two dates.
- 4. 14 location for training, 10 for testing.
- 5. 13 bands, sentinel data.
- 6. Change mask, but everything reprojected.

# Dataset and Experiments

**Experimental Setup** 

# Dataset and Experiments

Unsupervised Change Detection

## Dataset and Experiments

Supervised Change Detection: 3D CNN

### Results and Conclusions

Model Convergence

### Results and Conclusions

**Example Outputs** 

### Results and Conclusions

# Thank you! Questions?