

Environmental Remote Sensing

GEOG 2021

Lecture 2

Image display and enhancement

Image Display and Enhancement

Purpose

- visual enhancement to aid interpretation
- enhancement for improvement of information extraction techniques

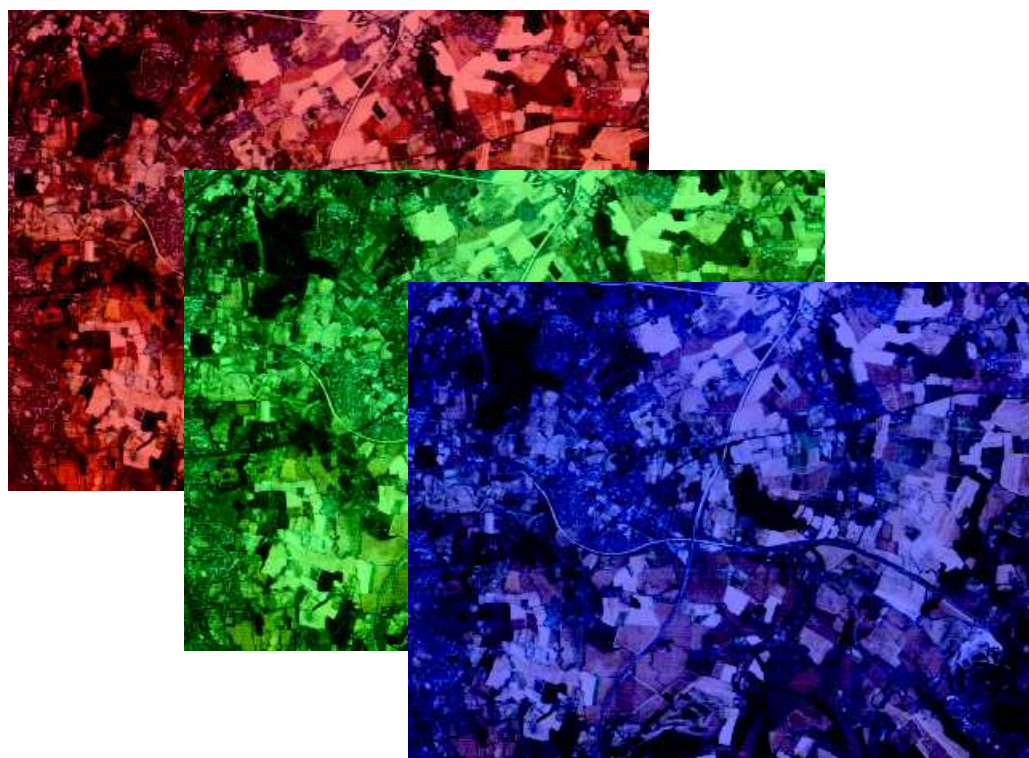
Topics

- **Display**
 - Colour composites
 - Greyscale Display
 - Pseudocolour
- **Image arithmetic**
 - $+-\times\div$
- **Histogram Manipulation**
 - Properties
 - Transformations
 - Density slicing

Colour Composites

‘Real Colour’ composite

red band on red
green band on green
blue band on blue



**Swanley,
Landsat TM
1988**

Colour Composites

'Real Colour' composite

red band on red



Colour Composites

‘Real Colour’ composite

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Colour Composites

‘Real Colour’ composite

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approximation to
‘real colour’...

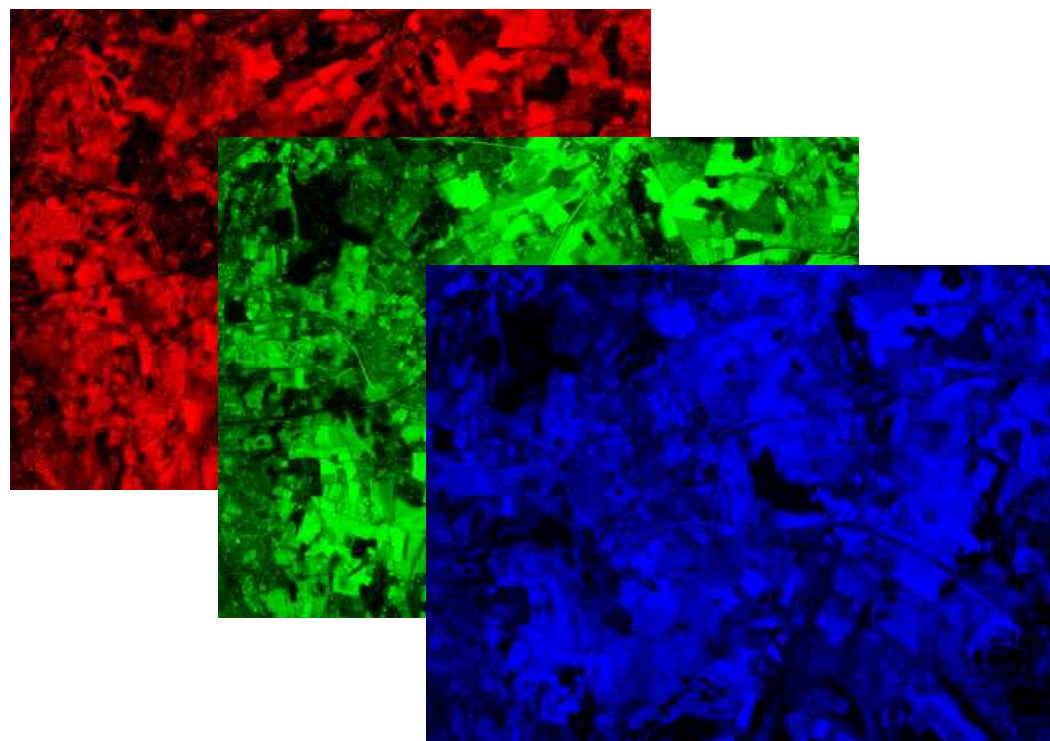
Colour Composites

‘False Colour’ composite

NIR band on red

red band on green

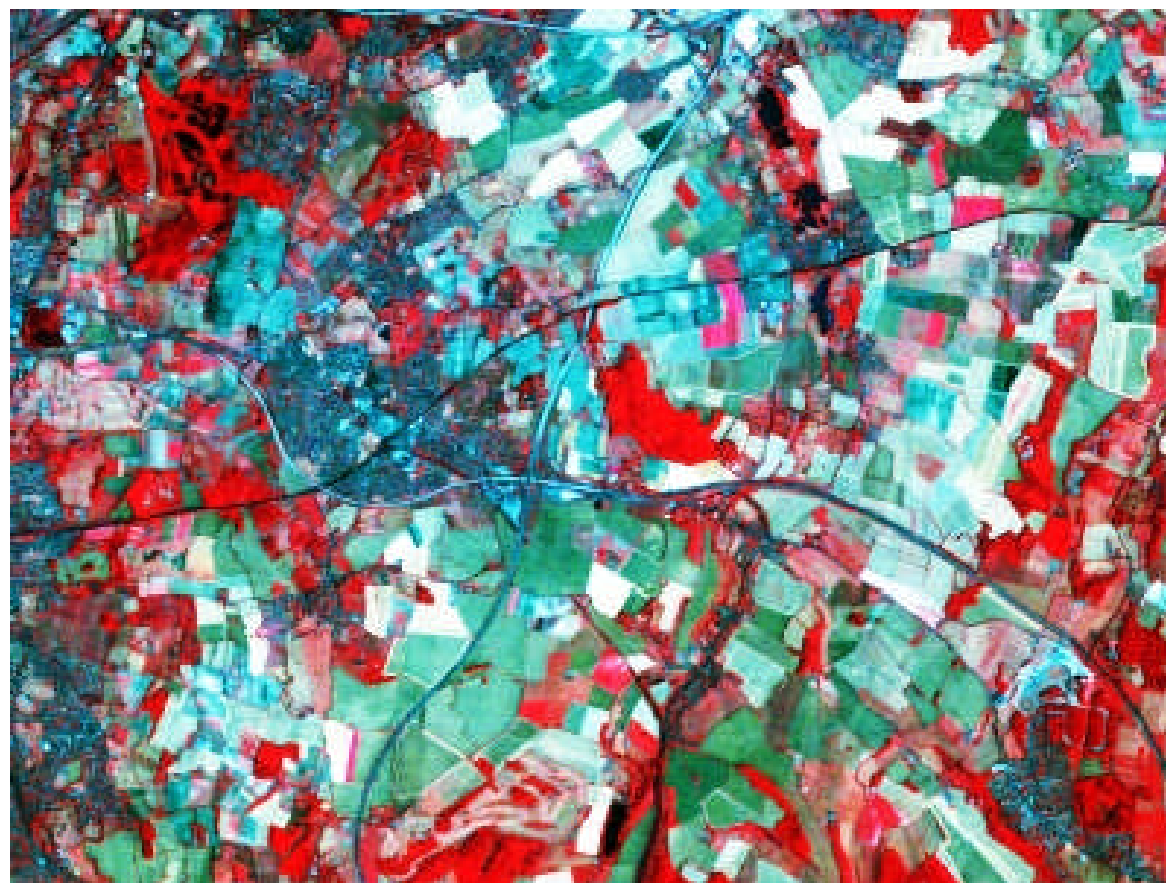
green band on blue



Colour Composites

‘False Colour’ composite

NIR band on red
red band on green
green band on blue



Colour Composites

‘False Colour’ composite

- many channel data, much not comparable to RGB (visible)
 - e.g. Multi-polarisation SAR



Fig. 3 L-band PI-SAR image of sea ice in southern part of the Sea of Okhotsk, February 23, 1999

HH: Horizontal transmitted polarization and Horizontal received polarization

VV: Vertical transmitted polarization and Vertical received polarization

HV: Horizontal transmitted polarization and Vertical received polarization

Colour Composites

‘False Colour’ composite

- many channel data, much not comparable to RGB (visible)
 - e.g. Multi-temporal data
 - AVHRR MVC 1995

April

August

September



Greyscale Display

Put same information on R,G,B:

August 1995

August 1995

August 1995



Pseudocolour

- use colour to enhance features in a single band
 - each DN assigned a different 'colour' in the image display

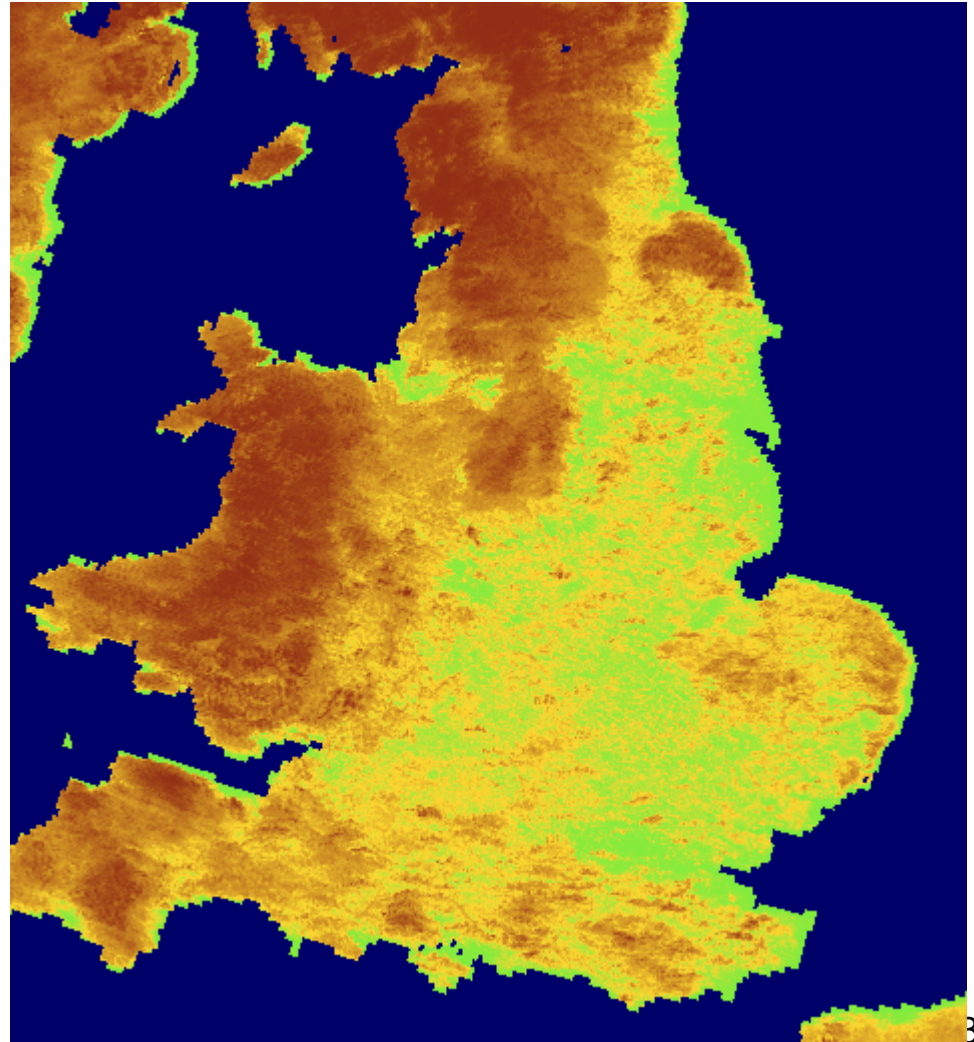
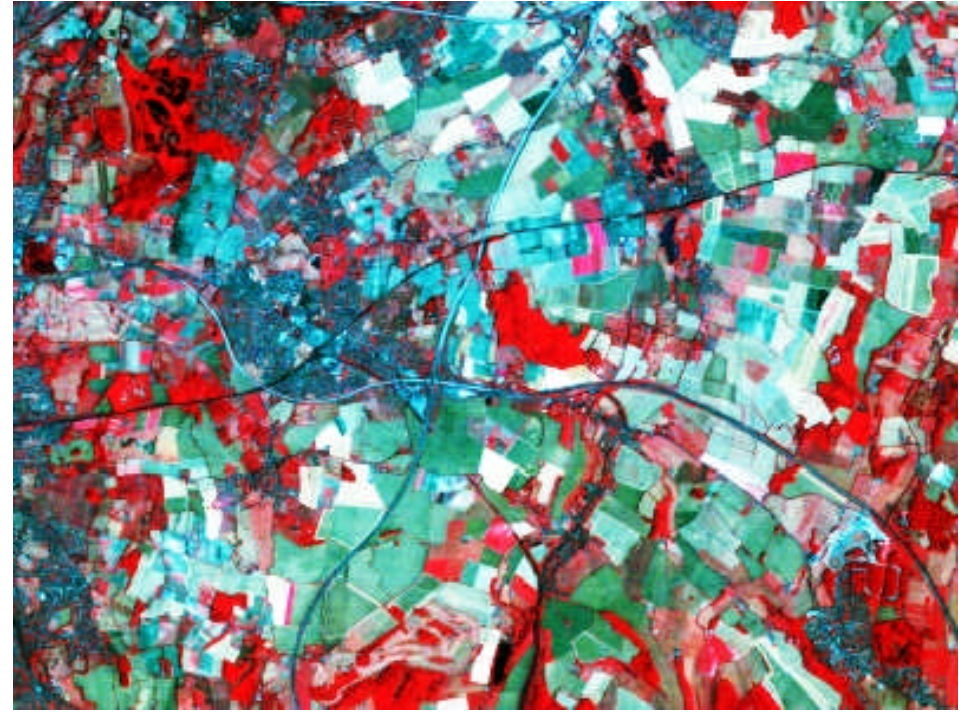


Image Arithmetic

- Combine multiple channels of information to enhance features
- e.g. NDVI
 $(\text{NIR} - \text{R}) / (\text{NIR} + \text{R})$





- Combine multiple channels of information to enhance features
- e.g. NDVI
 $(\text{NIR}-\text{R})/(\text{NIR}+\text{R})$

- Common operators:

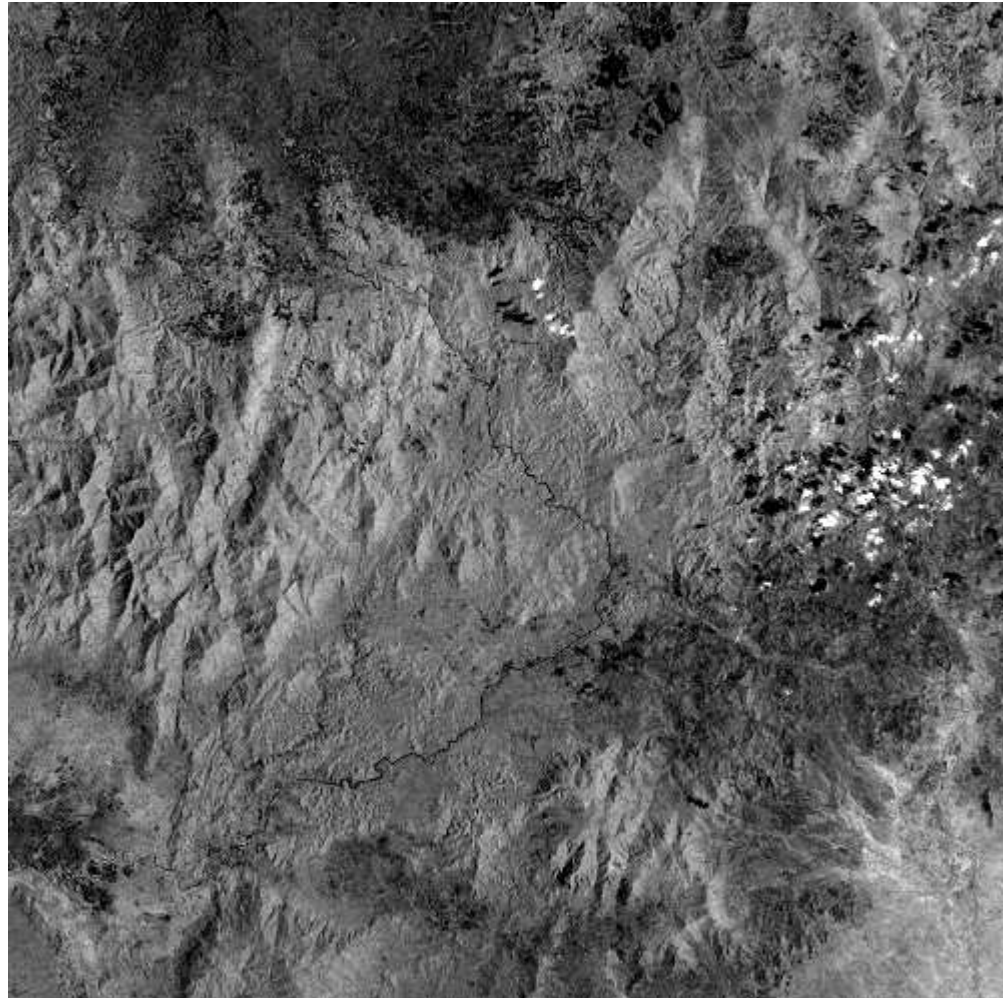
Ratio

Landsat TM 1992

Southern Vietnam:

green band

what is the ‘shading’?



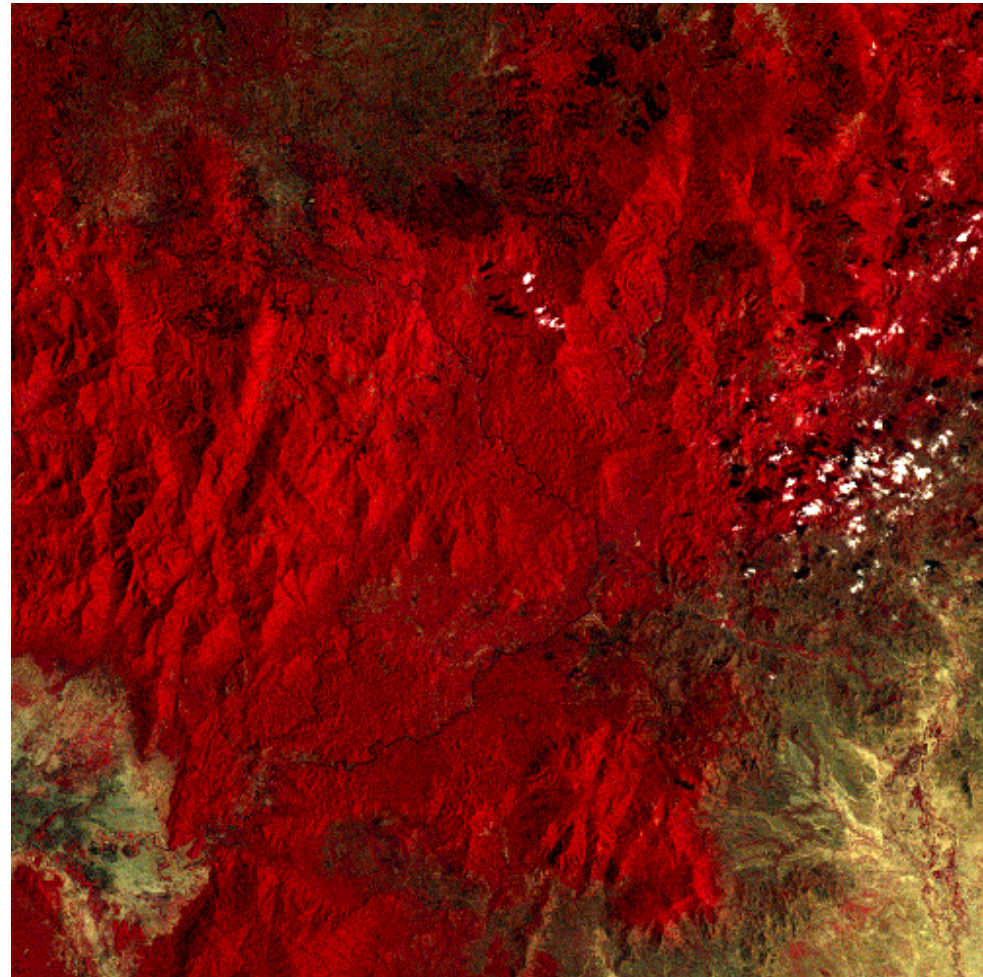
- Common operators:

Ratio

topographic effects

visible in all bands

FCC



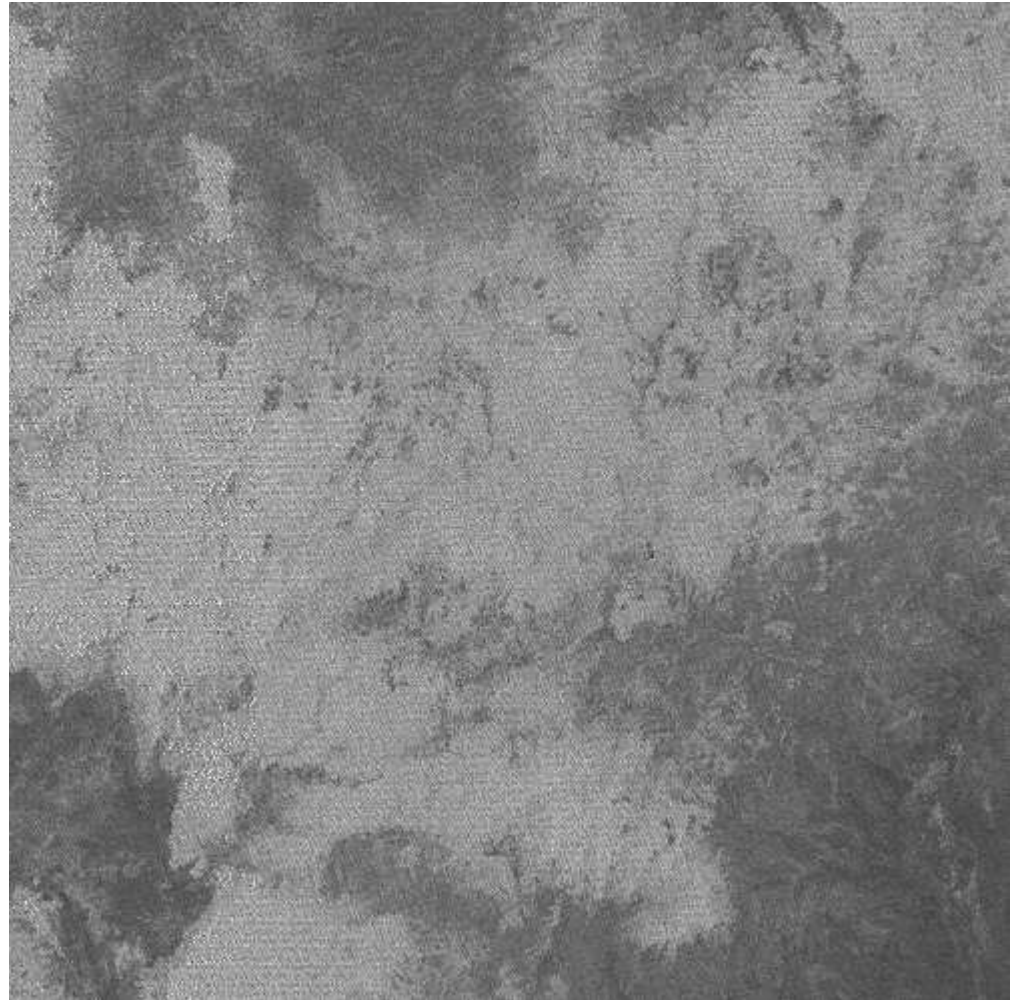
- Common operators:

Ratio (ch_a/ch_b)

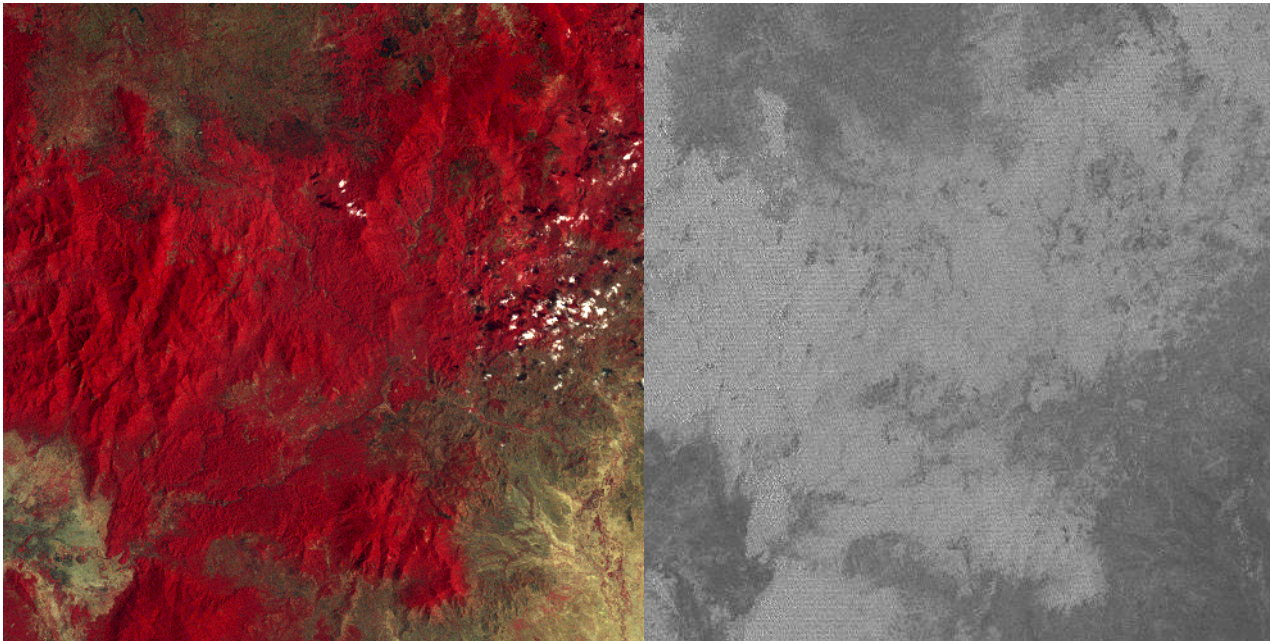
apply band ratio

= NIR/red

what effect has it had?



- Common operators: **Ratio (ch_a/ch_b)**



- Reduces topographic effects
- Enhance/reduce spectral features
 - e.g. ratio vegetation indices (SAVI, NDVI++)

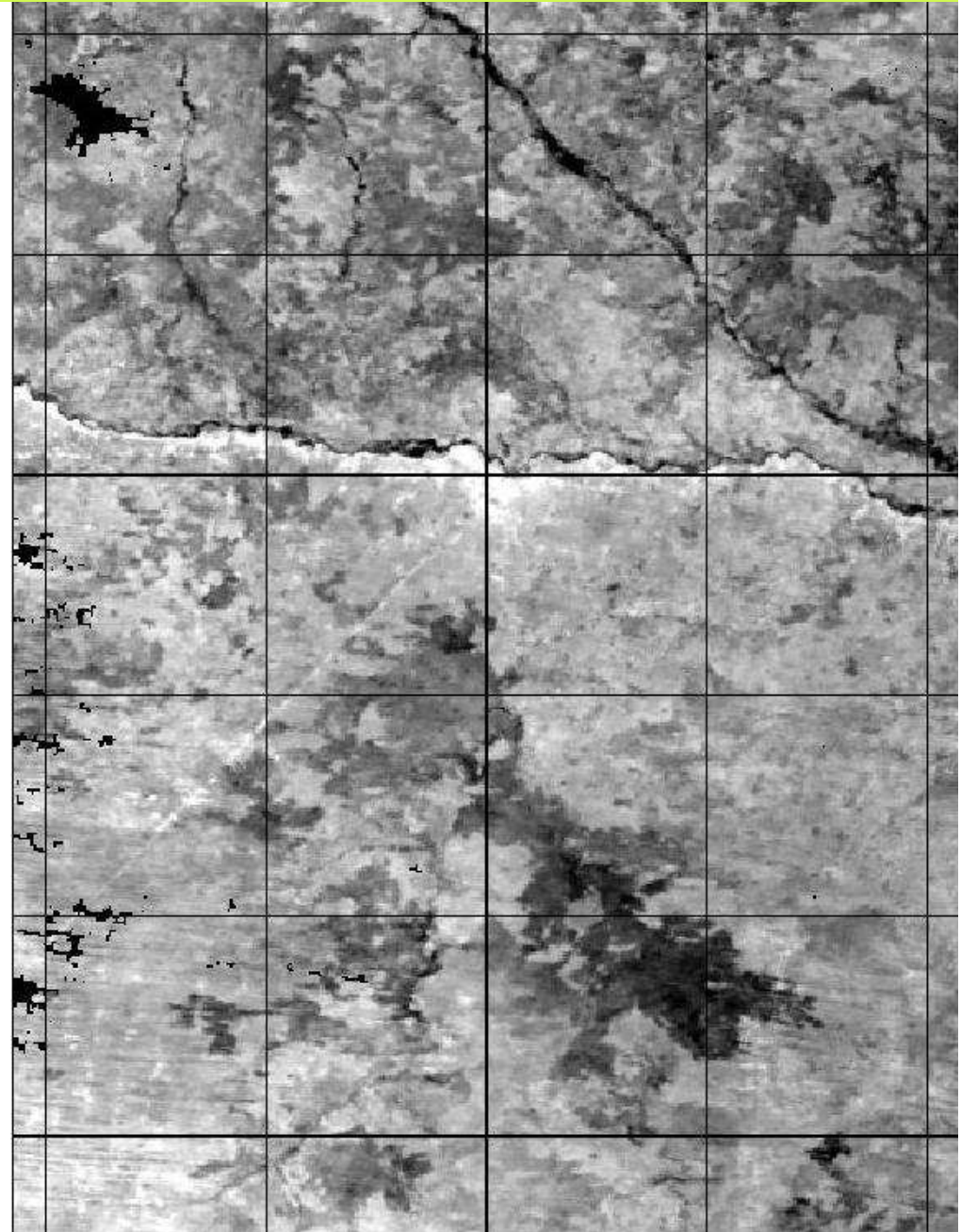
- Common operators:
- **Subtraction**

MODIS NIR: Botswana Oct 2000

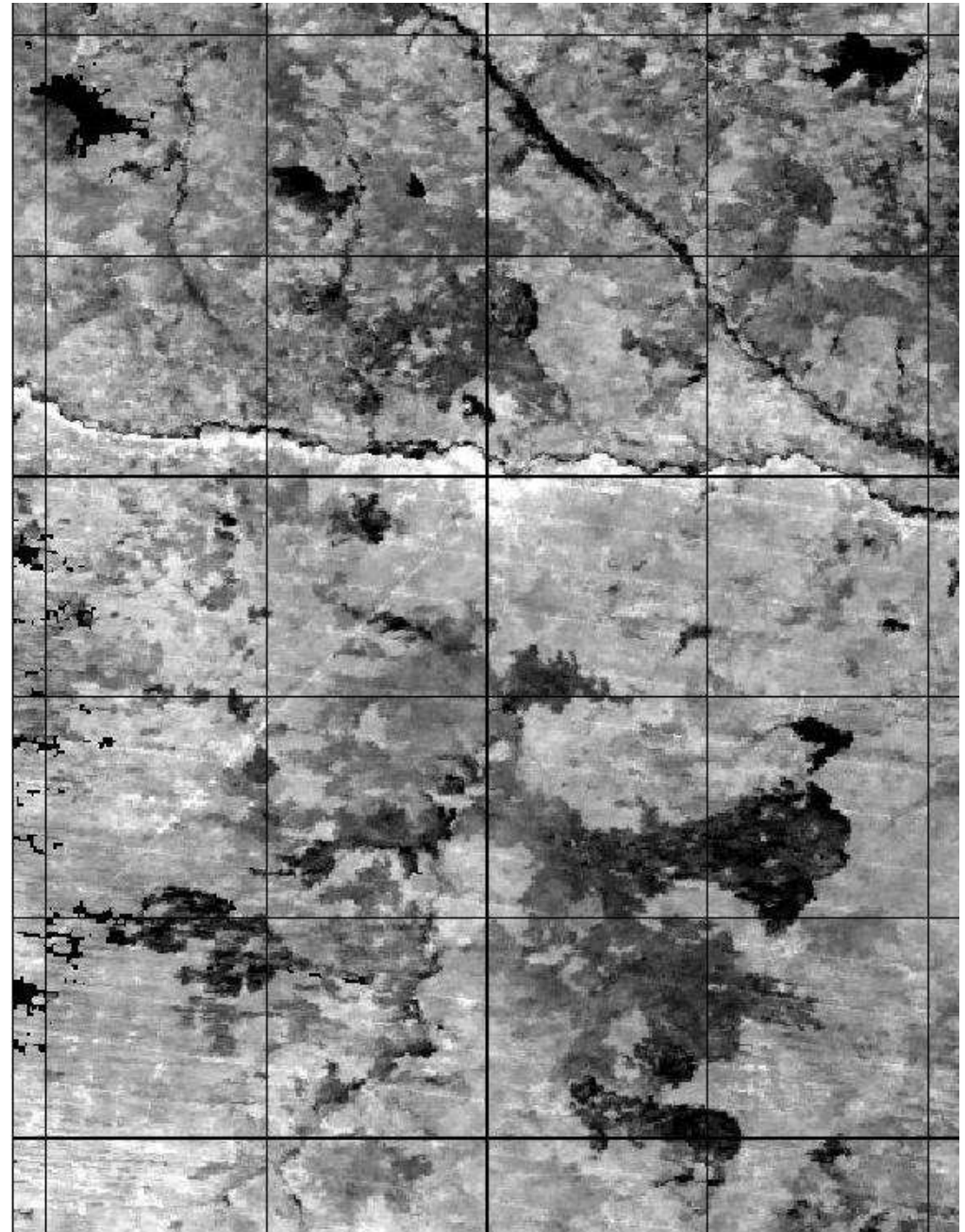
Predicted Reflectance

Based on tracking reflectance for previous period

- examine **CHANGE**

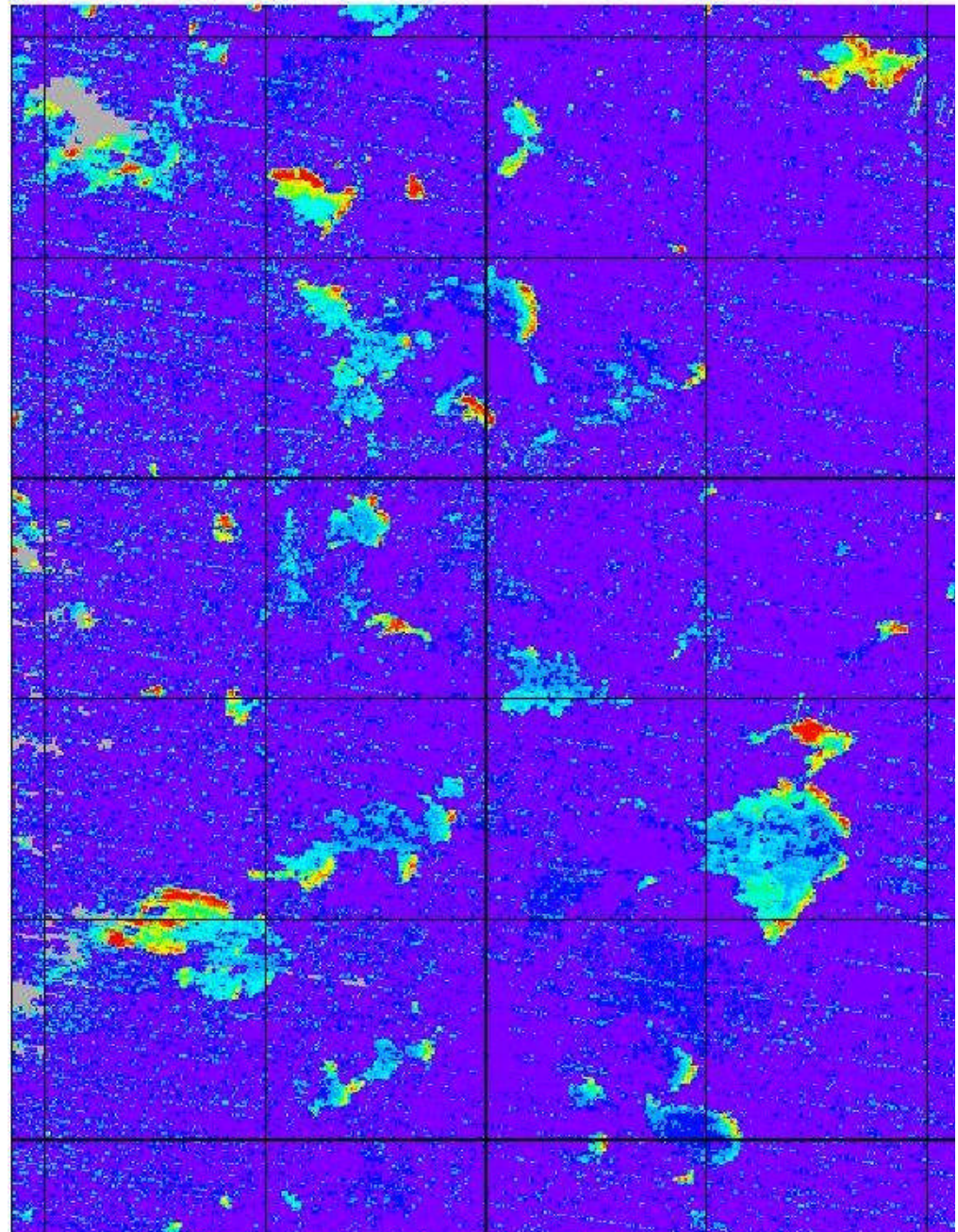


Measured reflectance



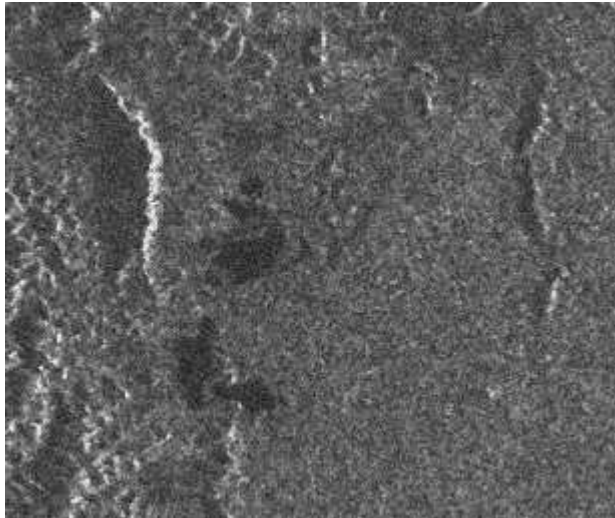
Difference (Z score)

measured minus predicted
noise

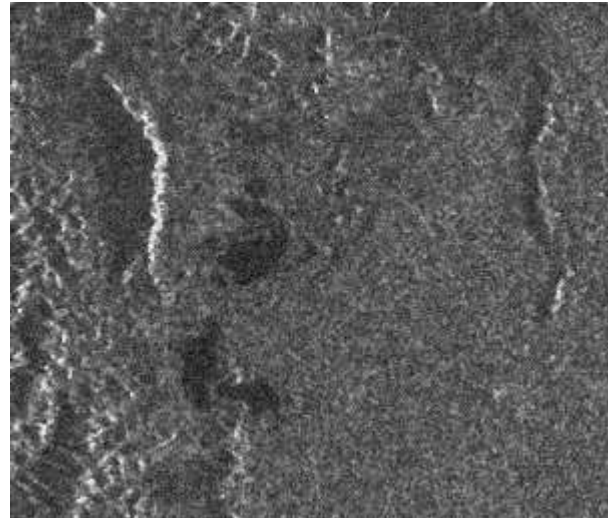


- Common operators:

Addition

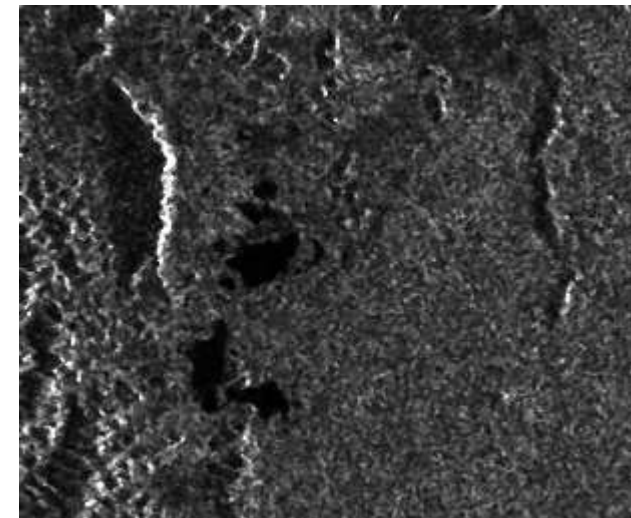


+

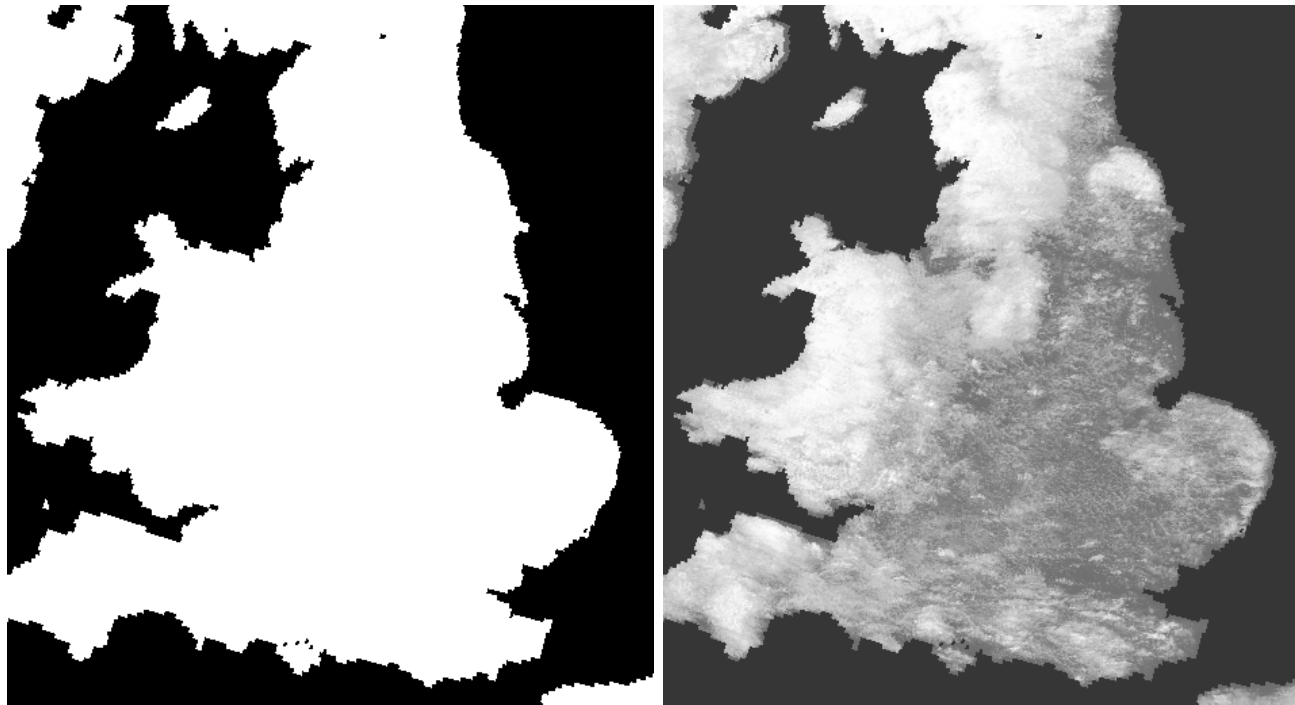


- Reduce noise (increase SNR)
 - averaging, smoothing ...
- Normalisation (as in NDVI)

=

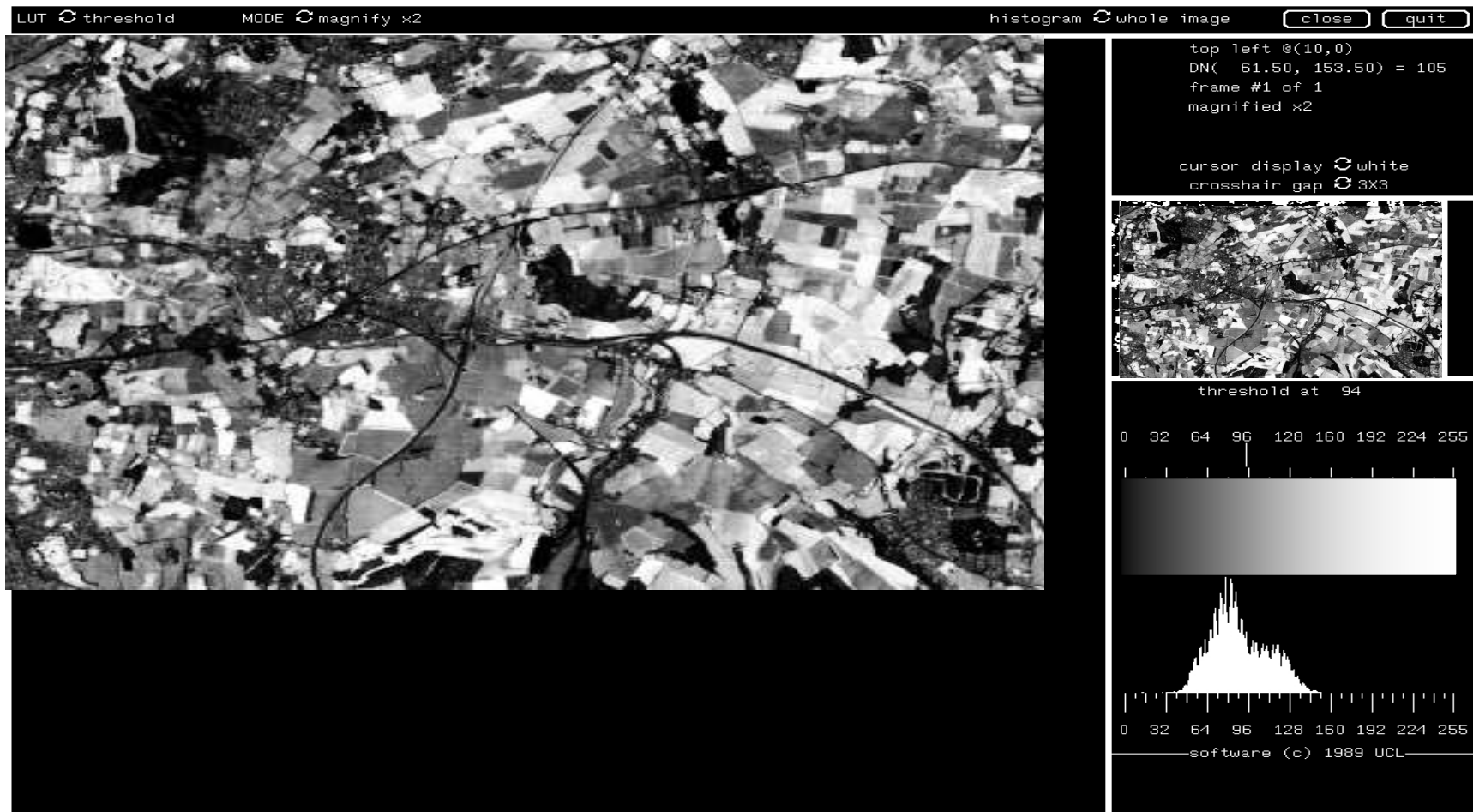


- Common operators: **Multiplication**
- rarely used *per se*: logical operations?
 - land/sea mask

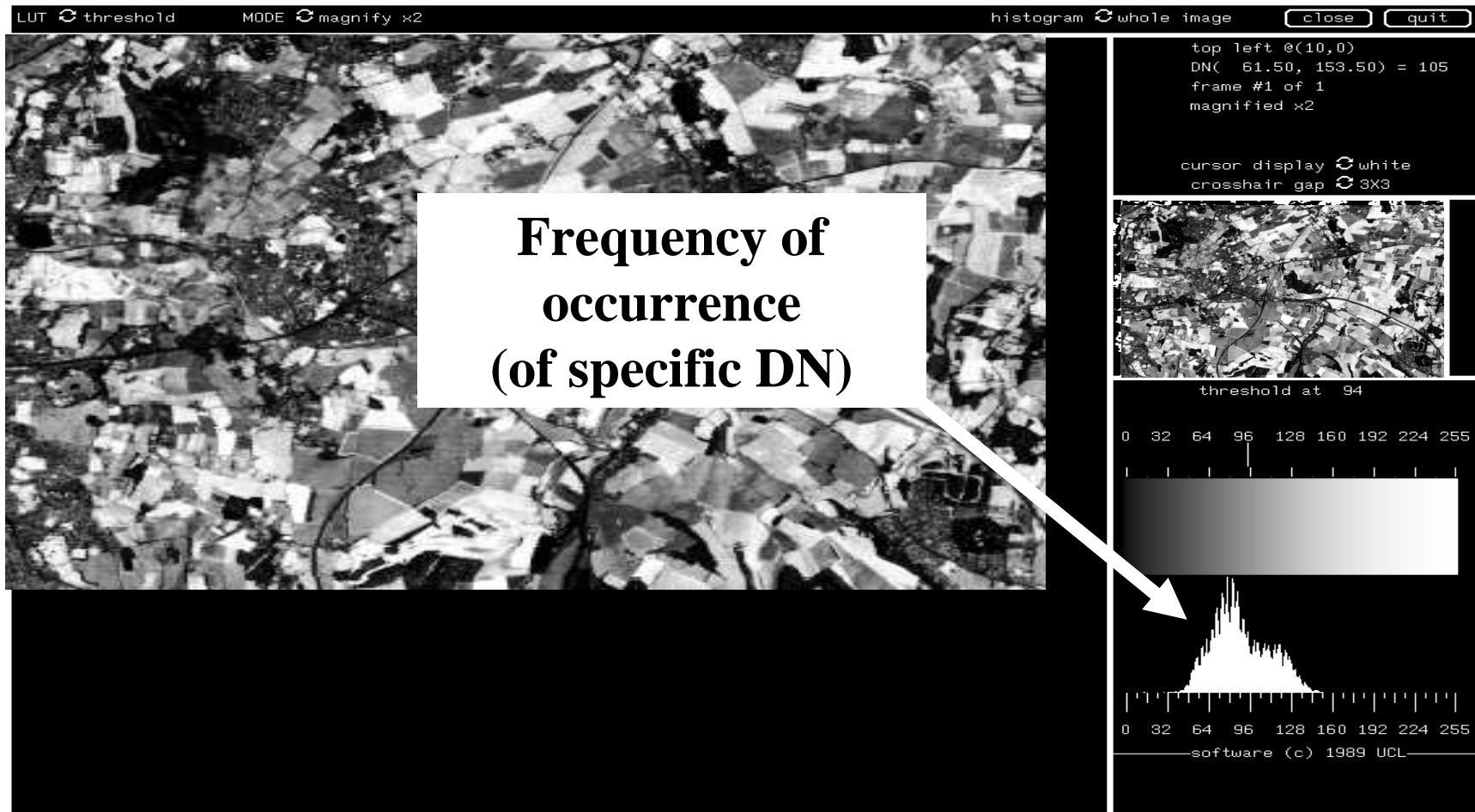


- **WHAT IS A HISTOGRAM?**

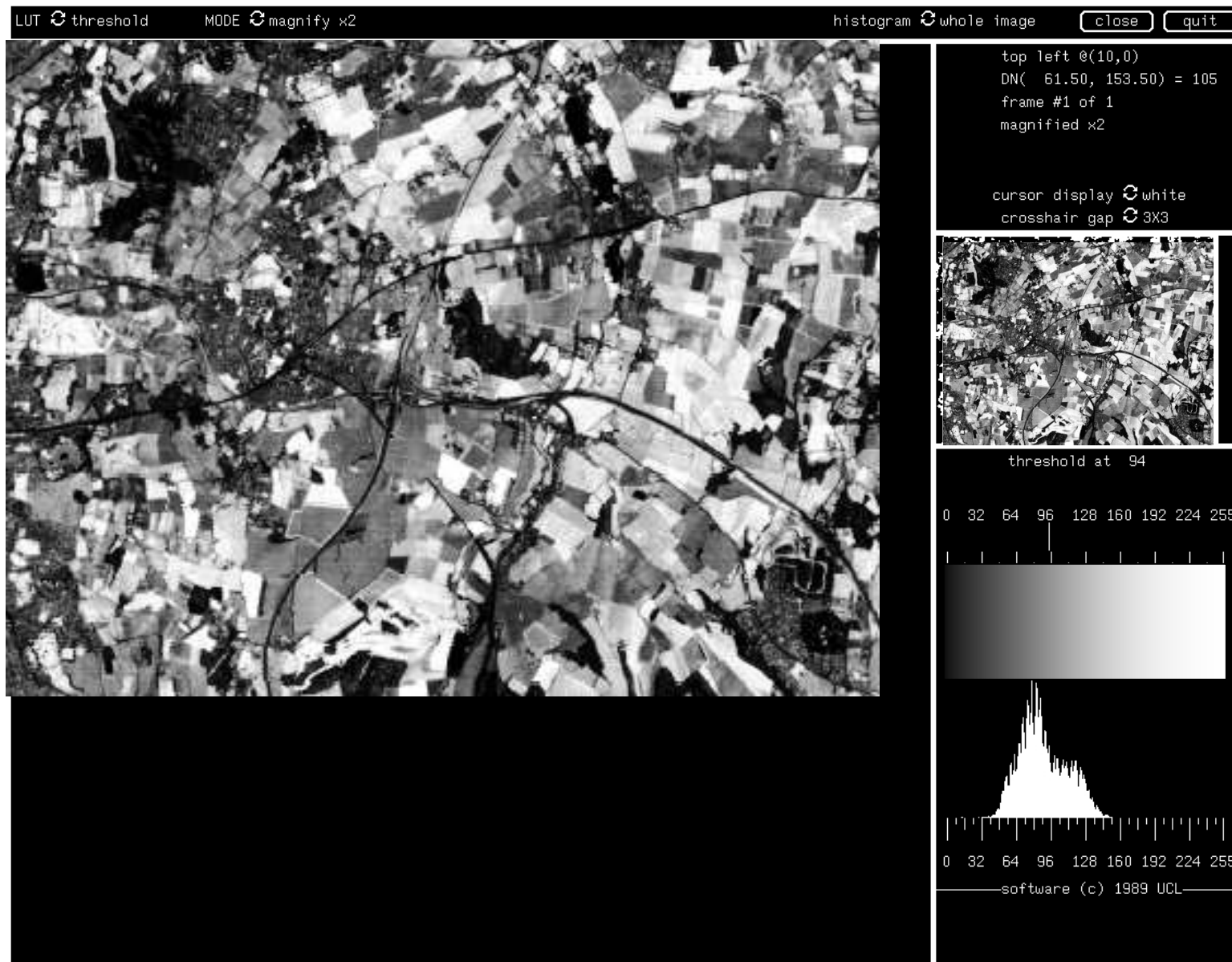
- **WHAT IS A HISTOGRAM?**



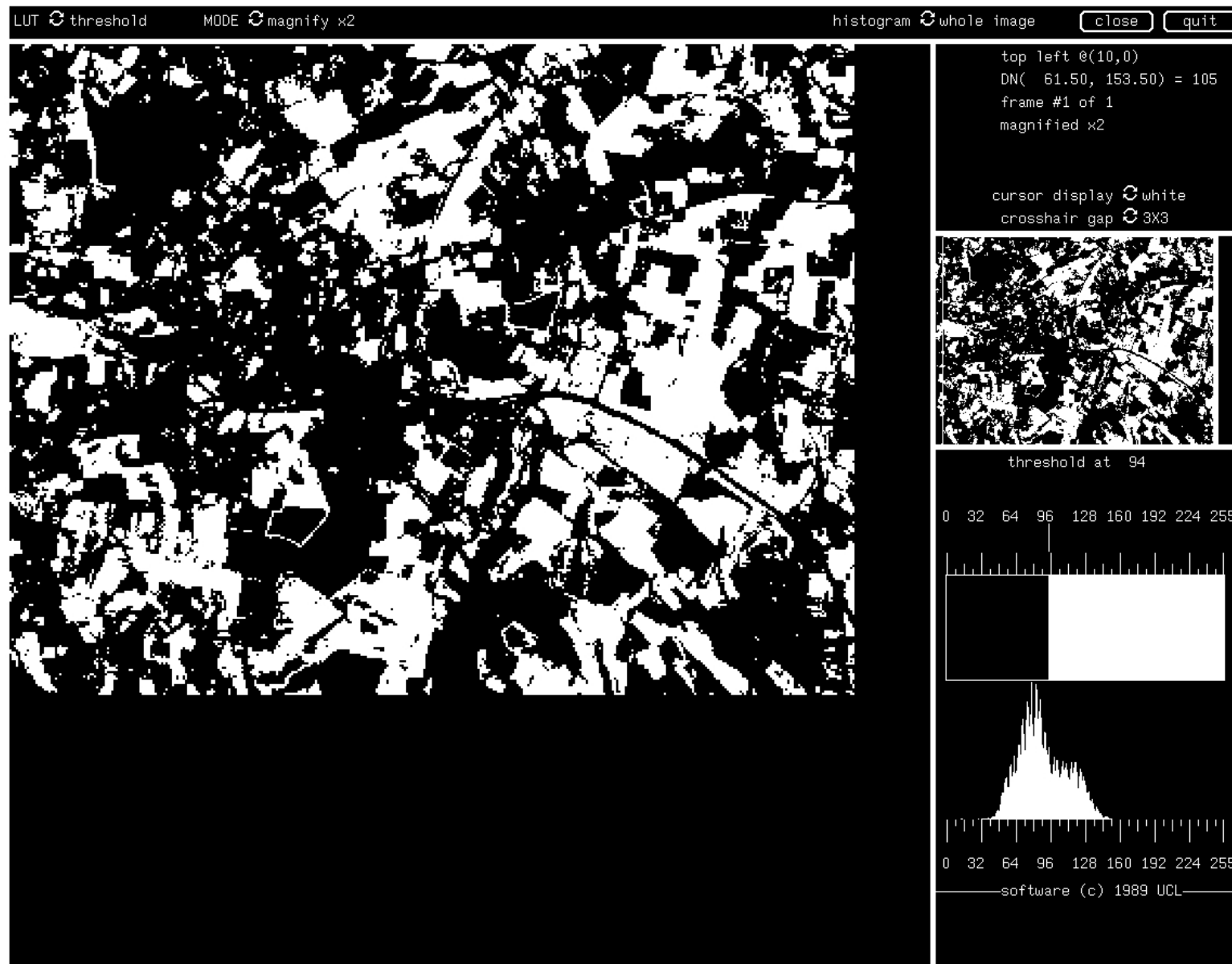
- **WHAT IS A HISTOGRAM?**



Density Slicing



Density Slicing

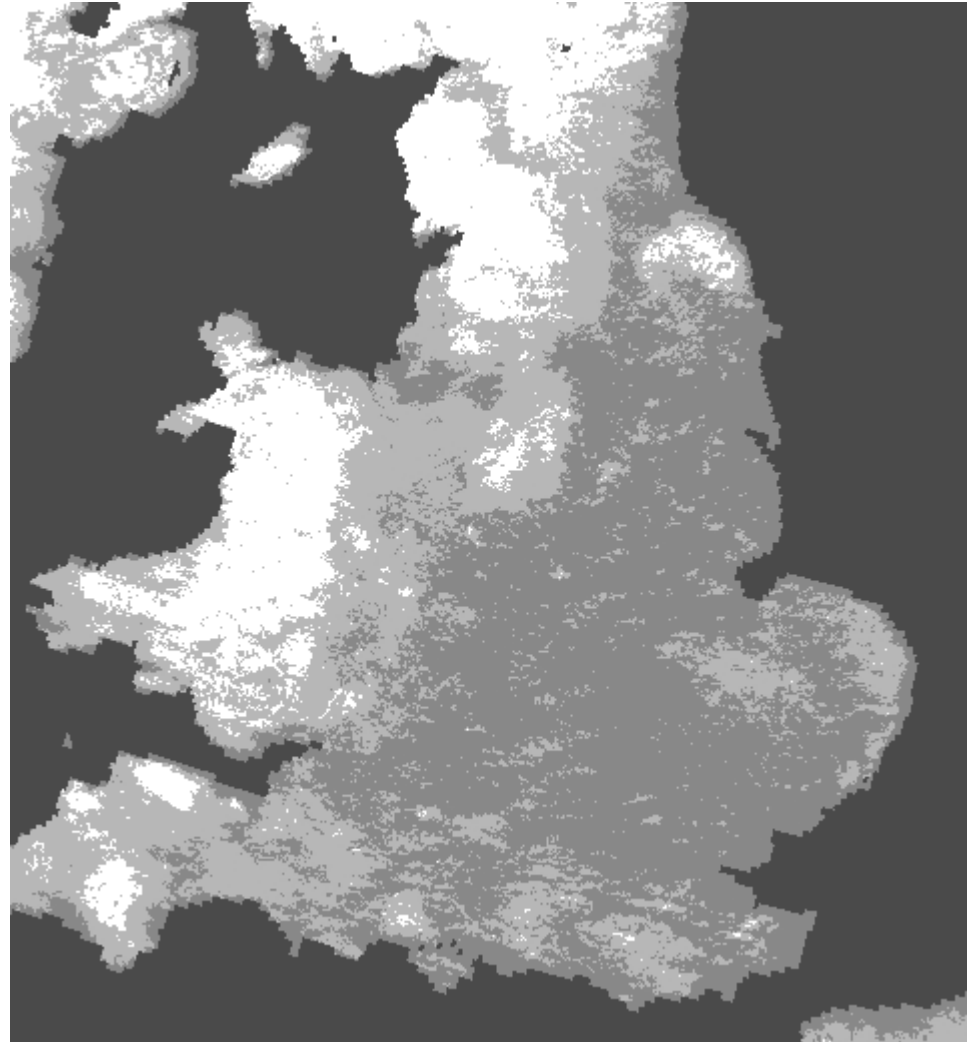


Density Slicing

**Don't always want to use
full dynamic range of
display**

Density slicing:

- a crude form of classification



Density Slicing

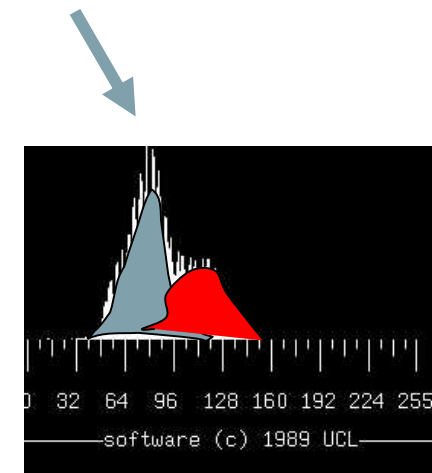
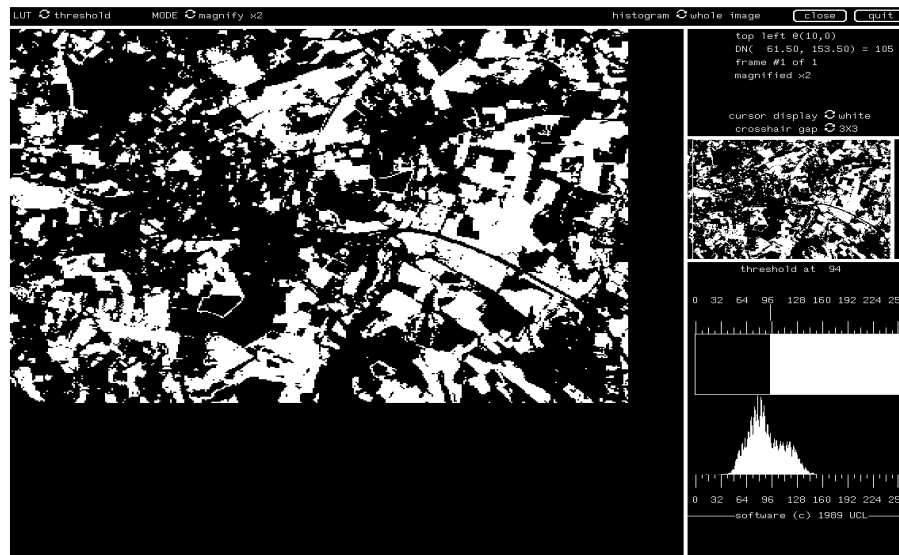
Or use single cutoff

= Thresholding



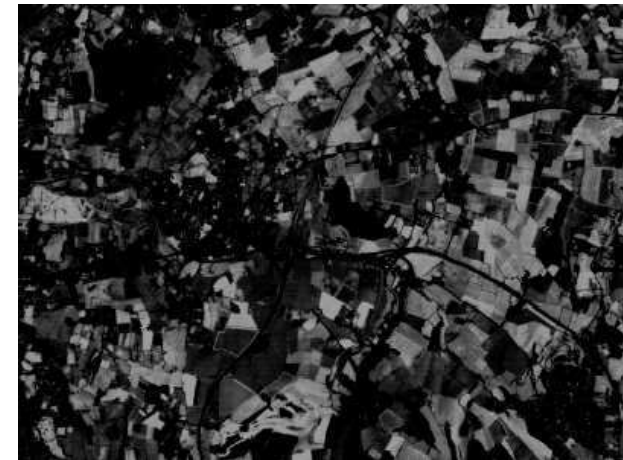
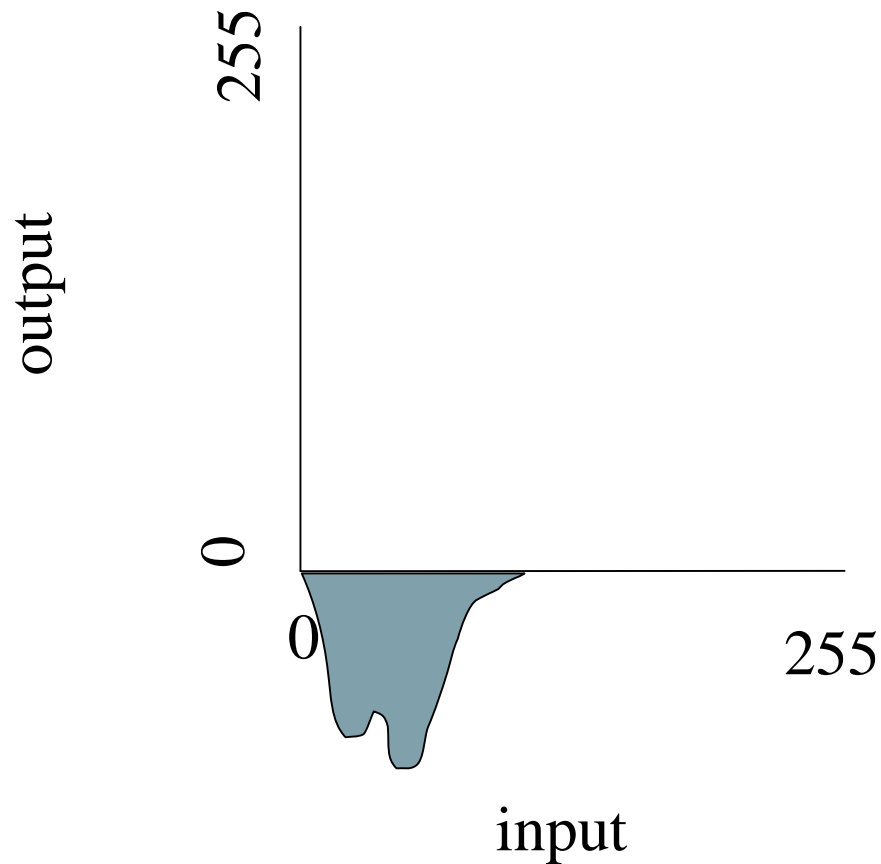
- Analysis of histogram
 - information on the dynamic range and distribution of DN
 - attempts at visual enhancement
 - also useful for analysis, e.g. when a multimodal distribution is observed

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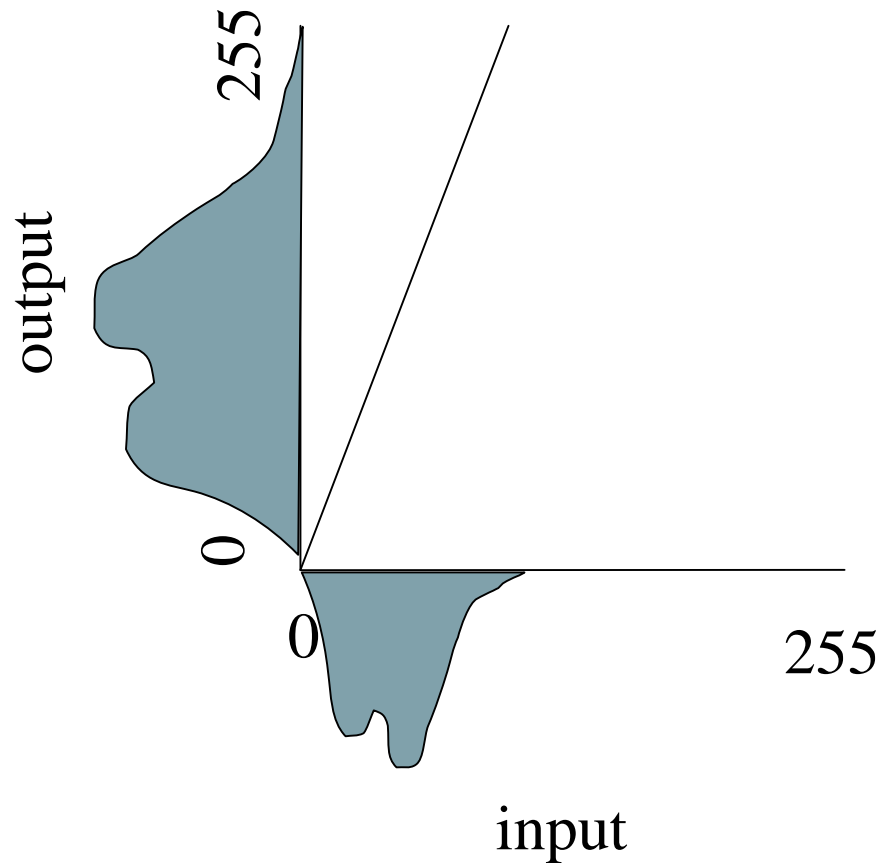
Typical histogram manipulation algorithms:

Linear Transformation



Typical histogram manipulation algorithms:

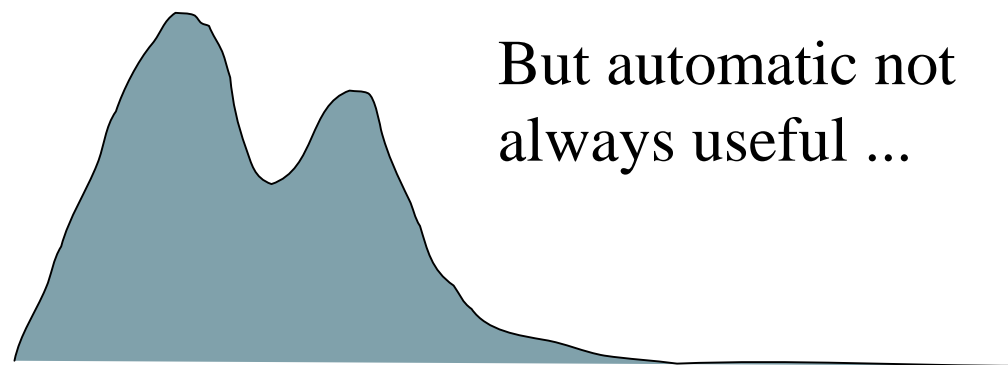
Linear Transformation



Typical histogram manipulation algorithms:

Linear Transformation

- Can automatically scale between upper and lower limits
 - or apply manual limits
 - or apply piecewise operator

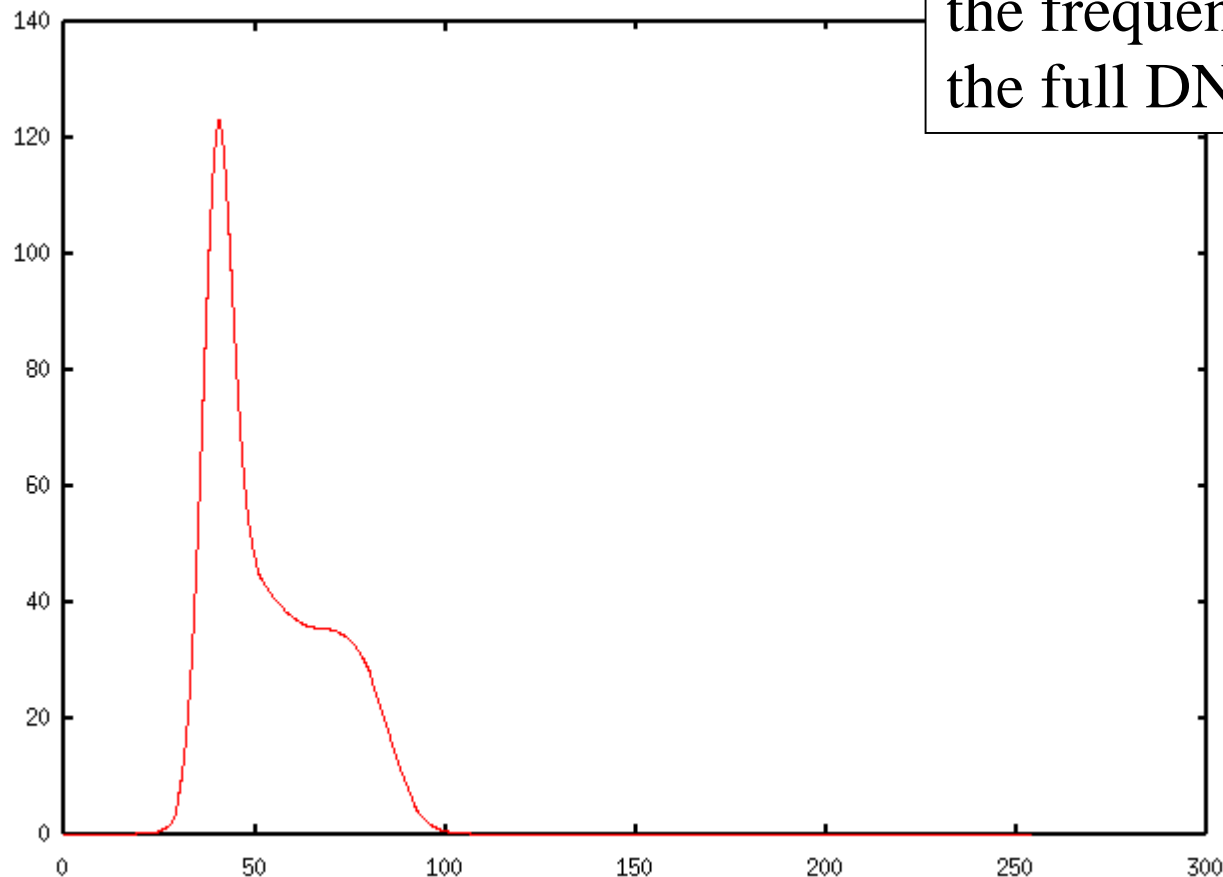


But automatic not
always useful ...

Typical histogram manipulation algorithms:

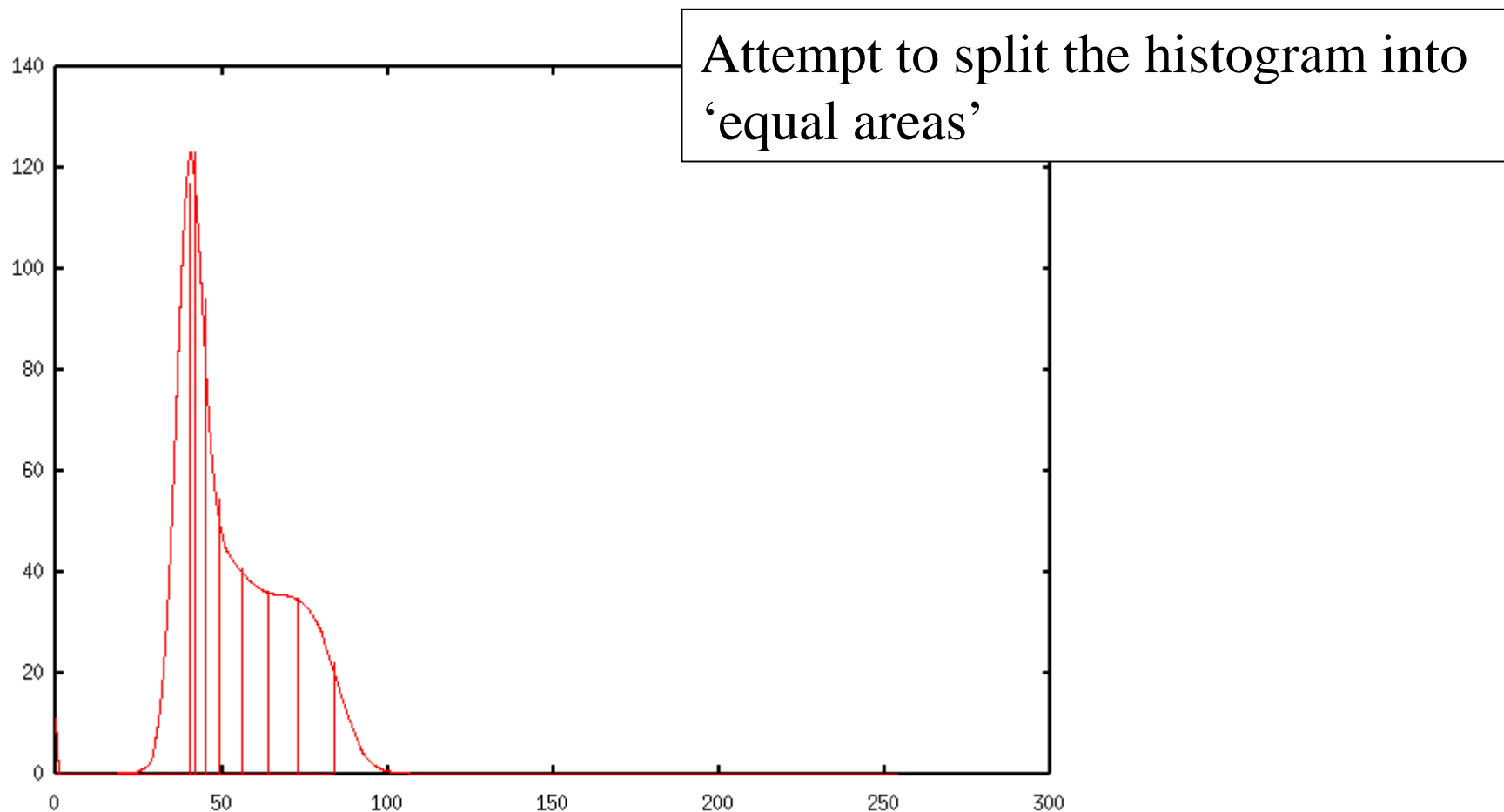
Histogram Equalisation

Attempt is made to 'equalise' the frequency distribution across the full DN range



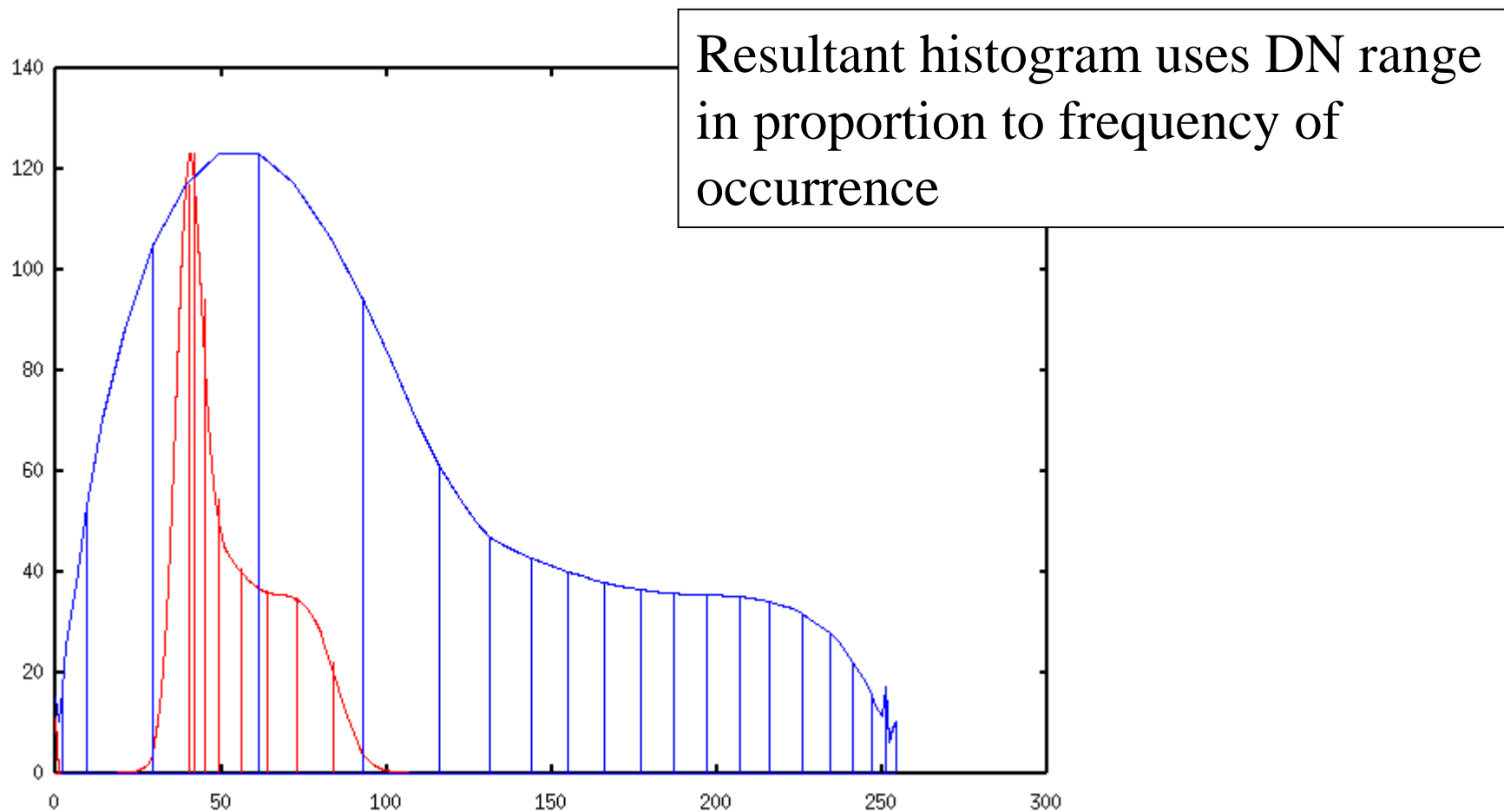
Typical histogram manipulation algorithms:

Histogram Equalisation



Typical histogram manipulation algorithms:

Histogram Equalisation



Typical histogram manipulation algorithms:

Histogram Equalisation

- Useful ‘automatic’ operation, attempting to produce ‘flat’ histogram
- Doesn’t suffer from ‘tail’ problems of linear transformation
- Like all these transforms, not always successful
- **Histogram Normalisation** is similar idea
- Attempts to produce ‘normal’ distribution in output histogram
- both useful when a distribution is very skewed or multimodal skewed

Summary

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Summary

- **Followup:**
 - web material
 - <http://www.geog.ucl.ac.uk/~plewis/geog2021>
 - Mather chapters
 - Follow up material on web and other RS texts
 - Access Journals