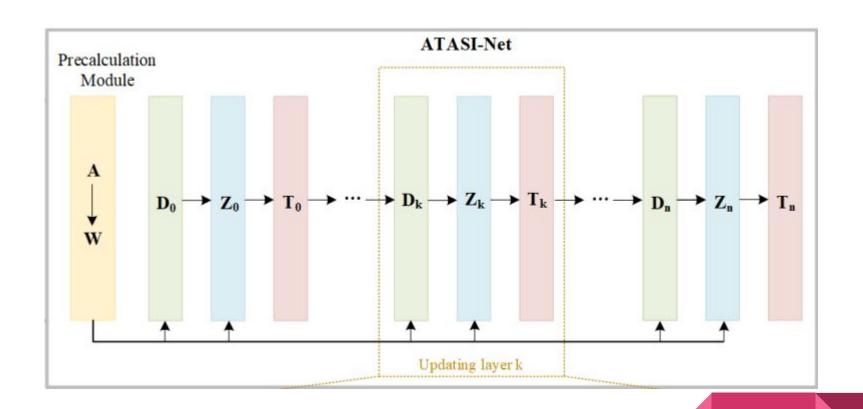
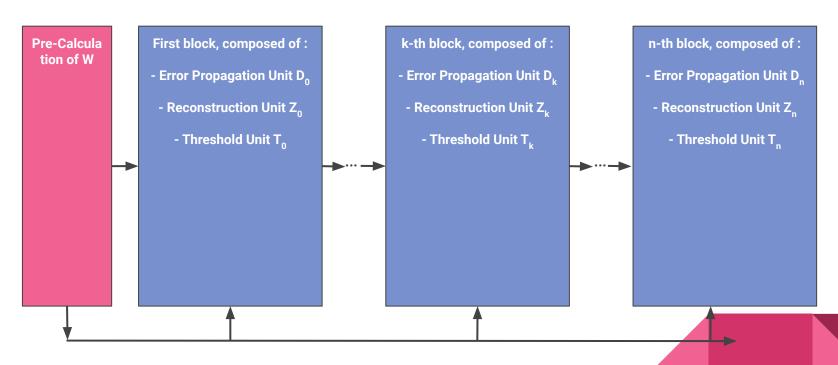
ATASI-Net Architecture

Reconstruction Network for TomoSAR Imaging

Isaya ESCANDE, Thomas MOULIN, Colin PICOLET



For a n layer network



Pre-Calculation of W

Pre-Calcula tion of W

Solves the minimization problem:

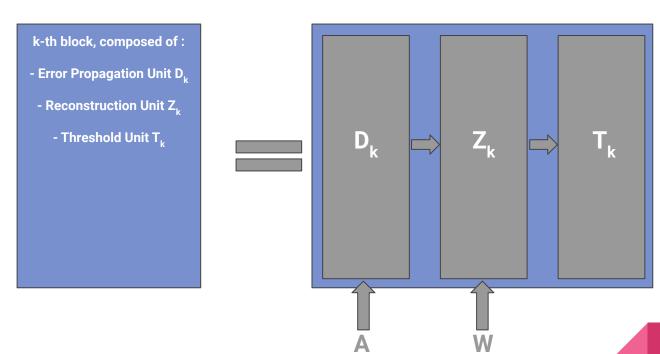
$$\left| rg min_{W \in C^{M imes N}} \left| \left| W^T A \right| \right|^2 s.t. \left(W_{:,i}
ight)^T A_{:,i} \ = \ 1
ight.$$

Where A is given by : $A_{nl} = \exp(j4\pi b_n s_l/\lambda r_0)$

With s_1 the elevation, b_n the baseline length of the n-th observation, λ the wavelength of the emitted signal, (x_0, r_0) a pixel.

For the k-th block we have simply $W_k = \beta_k W$

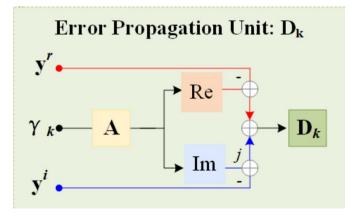
One Block



Error Propagation Unit D_k

 $D_k = A\gamma_k - y$

The value computed estimates the error, and allows to then build an estimated reconstruction in the next module. γ_k is the distribution of the scattering coefficients



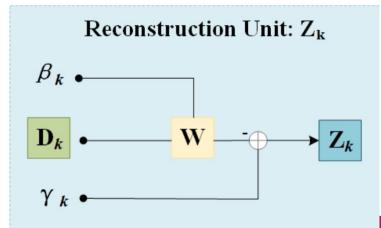
Reconstruction Unit

A two-step process to reconstruct an estimation γ_{k+1} , using the error D_k , the previous estimate γ_k and the weight matrix W_k .

```
First: z^{k+1} = \gamma^k - W_{:,i}^{k}D^k, with W_{:,i}^{k} = \beta^k W_{:,i}

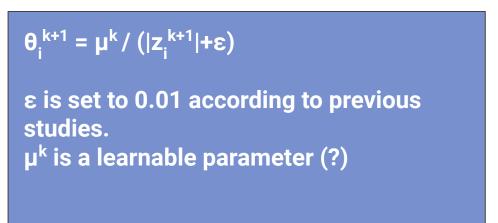
Then the estimate is given by:

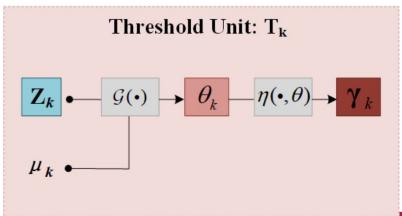
\gamma^{k+1} = \eta_{\theta_{-}k+1}(z^{k+1})
```



Thresholding Unit

 θ_i^{k+1} is an element-wise shrinkage thresholding operator, meaning it is trained to use a different value to threshold each element differently.





Intérêt de la méthode par rapport à la littérature

Avantages:

- Entraînement de paramètres
 - Eviter le fine-tuning
- Selon ALISTA
 - la matrice des poids est résolues comme la solution d'un problème d'optimisation
 - le step size et paramètres de threshold sont appris des données
 - threshold adaptatifs au lieu de non-adaptatifs

Gamma-Net:

- Énorme quantité de paramètres
 - Complexité et temps de calcul
- Énorme dataset
 - Difficile pour du SAR
- Performance bonne en super résolution et estimation d' élévation