Target Class Oriented Subspace Detection for Effective Hyperspectral Image Classification

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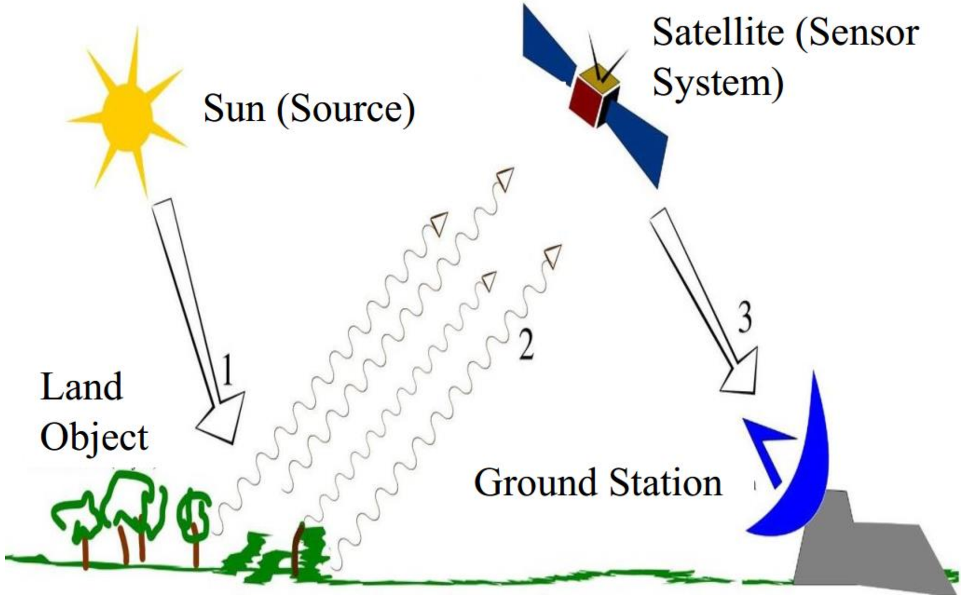
Outline

Remote Sensing

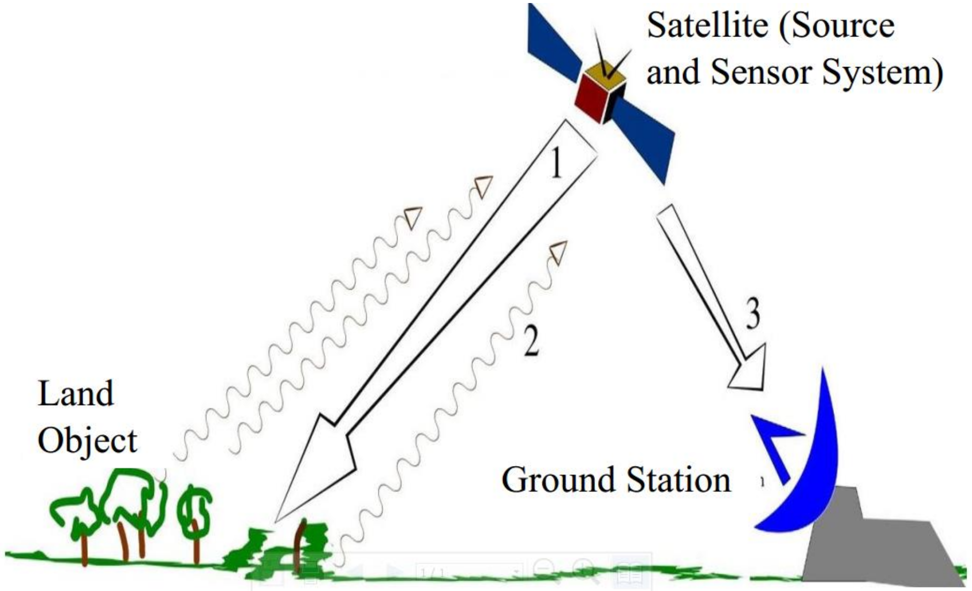
❖ What is remote sensing?

- ❖ Acquisition of information about an object without making physical contact with the object
- ❖ Used in geography, land surveying, military, intelligence and planning



❑ Types:

- ❑ Passive Remote Sensing
- ❑ Active Remote Sensing



Remote Sensing (Contd..)

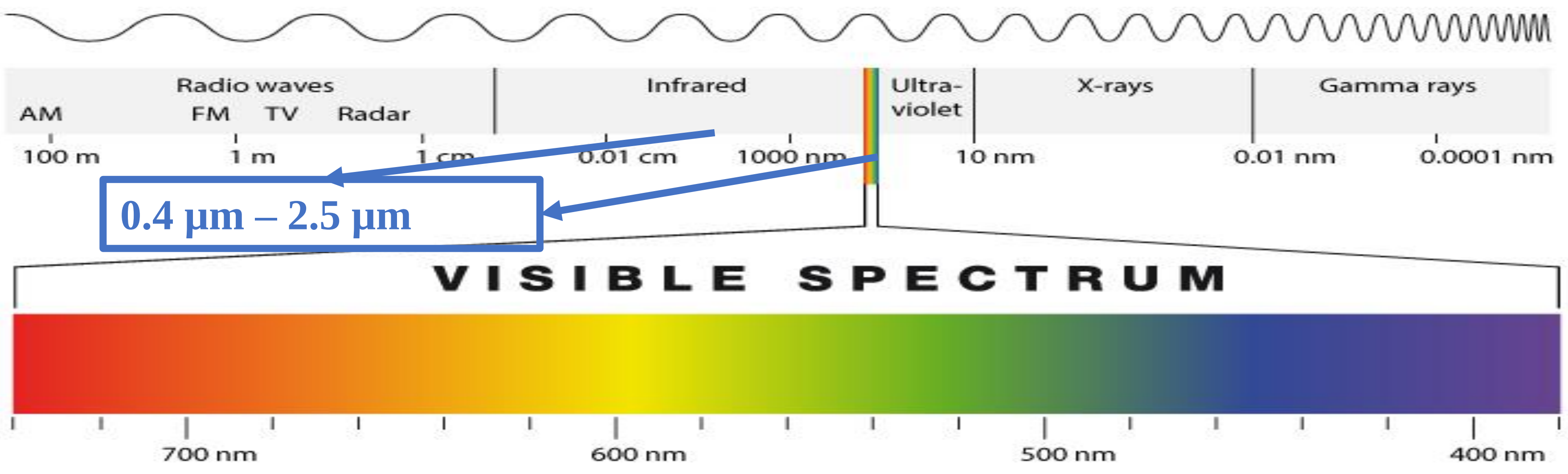


Figure: Electromagnetic Spectrum

Figure: Surveillance aircraft

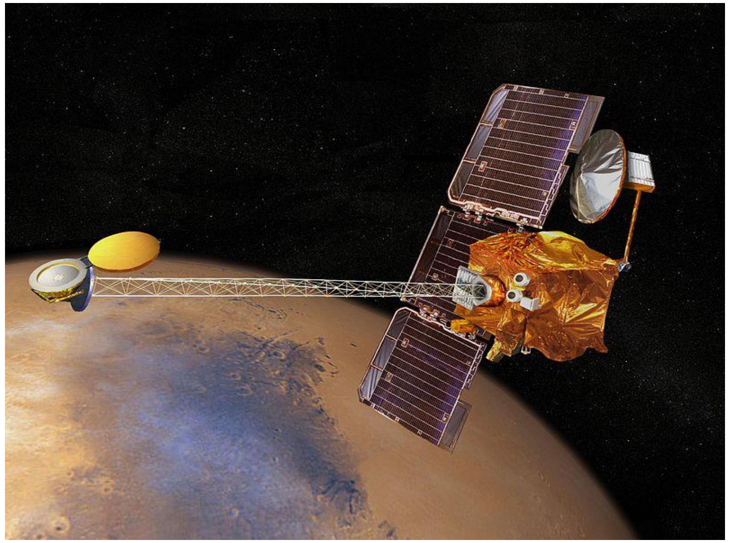


Figure: Remote sensing satellite

- Visible and infrared range of wavelengths represents only part of the story in remote sensing
- Can also image the earth in microwave range

Hyperspectral Images

Figure: 3D view of Hyperspectral data cube [1]

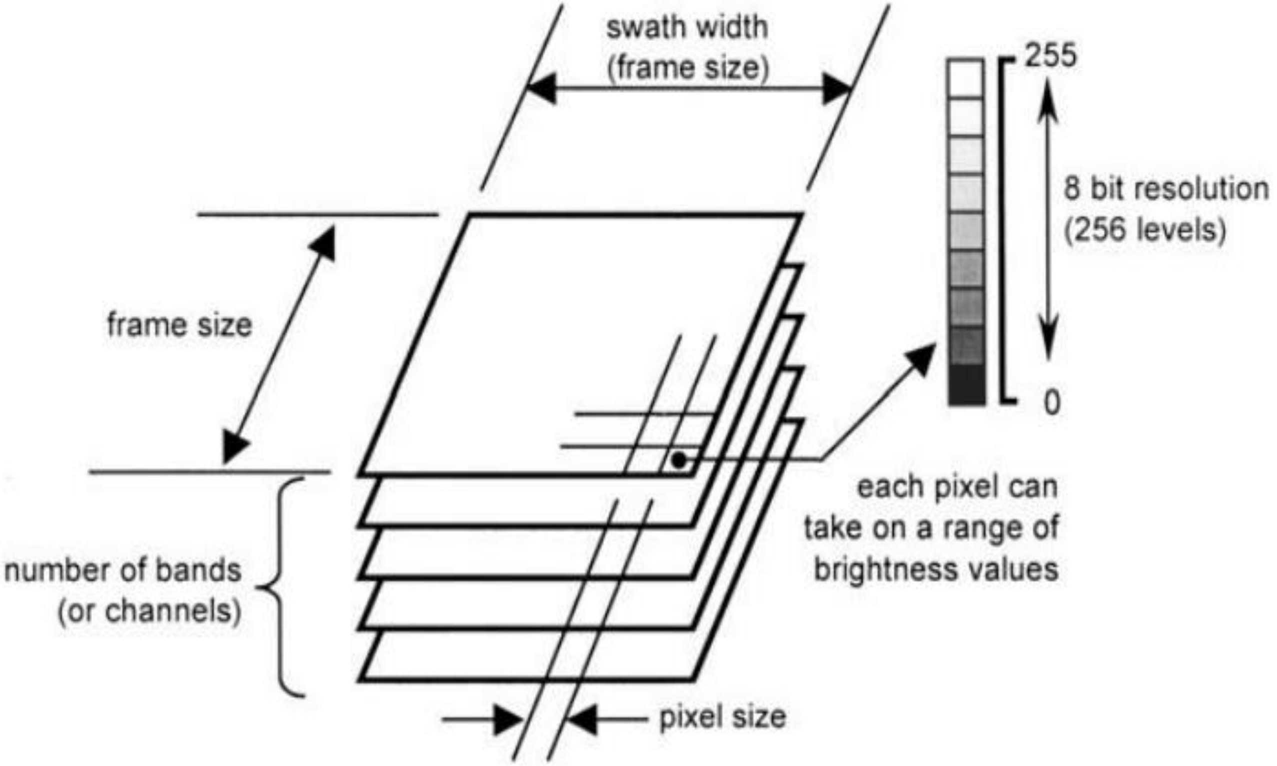
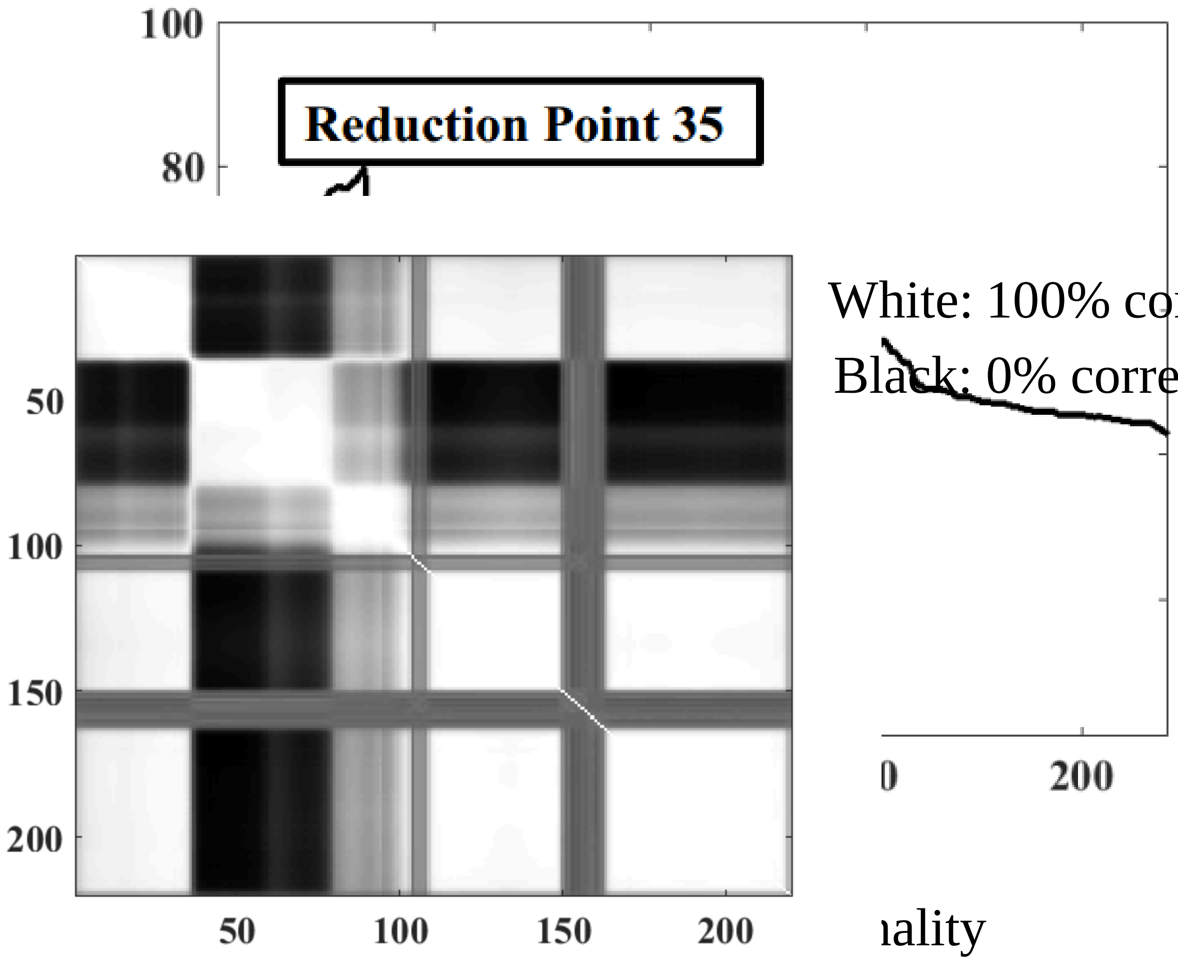


Figure: Technical characteristics of digital image data [2]

Challenges of Hyperspectral Images

- ❖ Curse of dimensionality
- ❖ High correlation among data
- ❖ All features are not equally important



White: 100% correlation
Black: 0% correlation

Figure: Correlation among bands

Motivations and Objectives

To:

- ✓ Extract only relevant features and find an effective subspace
- ✓ Address curse of dimensionality
- ✓ Improve classification accuracy

Target Class Oriented Subspace Detection (TCOSD)

Feature mining:

Feature selection over feature extraction

- **Feature Extraction:**
  Principal Component Analysis (PCA)[3]
- **Feature Selection:**
  Normalized Mutual Information (NMI)[4]

Classifier to asses the performance:

Kernel Support Vector Machine (KSVM)[5][6]

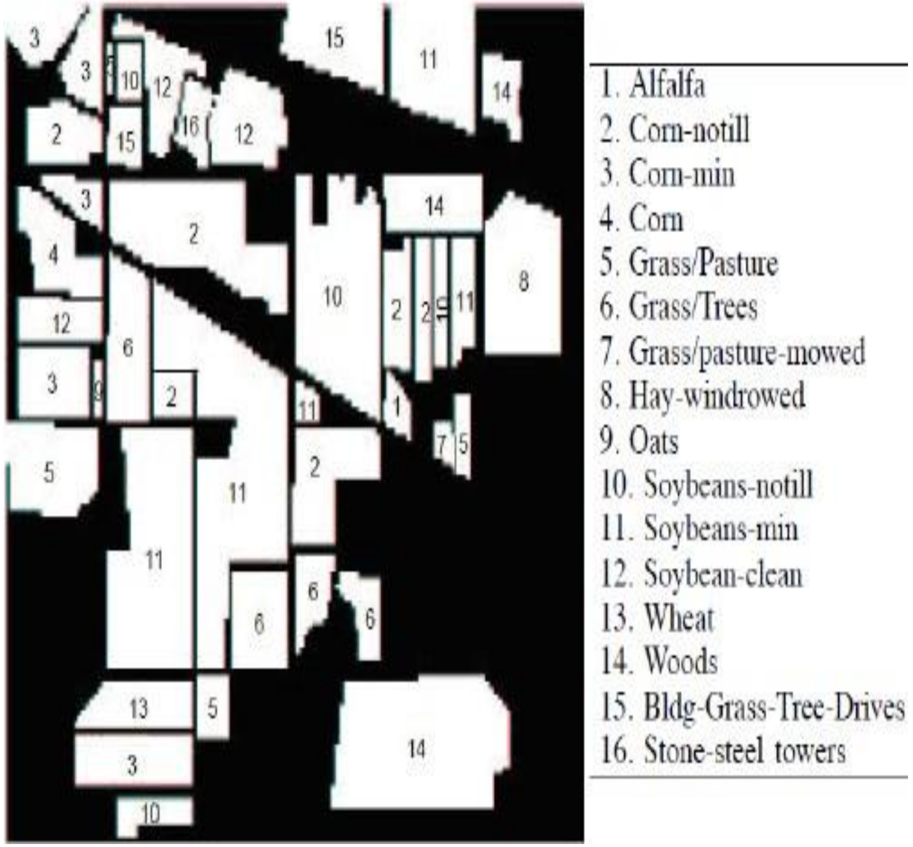
Dataset Description

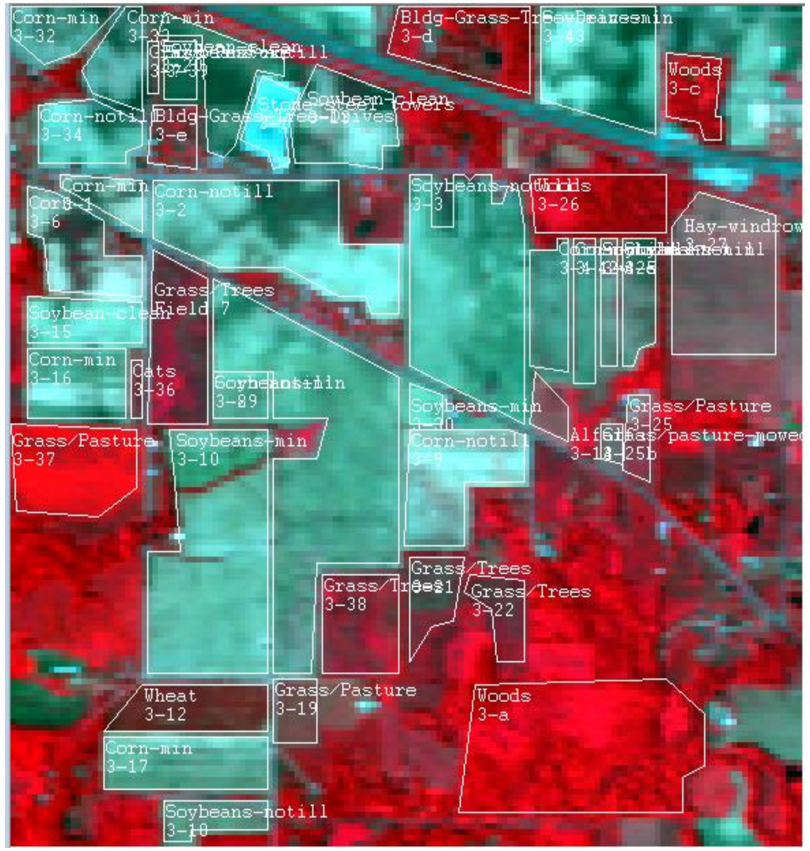
- **Dataset:** AVIRIS 92AV3C
- **Spectral Resolution:**

  0.4μm-2.5 μm
- **Spatial Resolution:** 30m
- **Band:** 220
- **Classes:**16

Data Set:
Captured Date:
June 12, 1992 Indian Pine
Test Site 3
Version 1.0

220 Band AVIRIS
Hyperspectral Image
Each band has 145 x 145
=21025 pixel





Feature Extraction

- Feature means unique measurable characteristics of an image/observed object (e.g., each band)
- Feature extraction means creating new features which have the essence of original features.
- Feature extraction helps to obtain relevant information from large dataset.

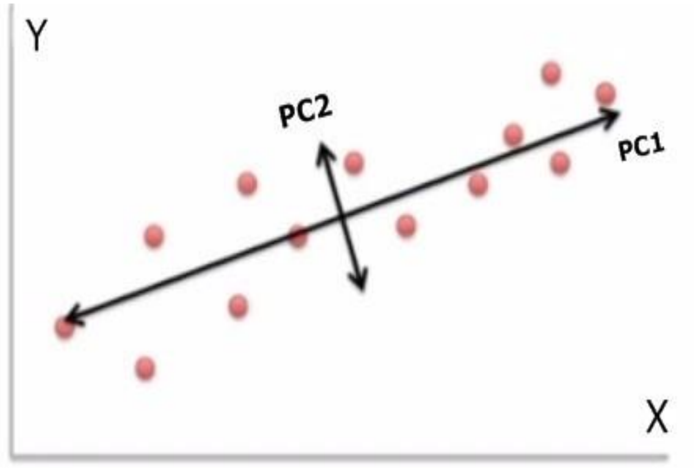
Principal Component Analysis (PCA)

- Perform orthogonal transformation
- Data are ordered based on high variance
- Dimensionality reduced by taking only first few components
- Classification accuracy Increased from the original set

Feature extraction using Principal Component Analysis(PCA)

- Principal Component Analysis (PCA) is a process of reduction input dimensionality. PC2 can be removed

- Transformed data is uncorrelated



Feature extraction using Principal Component Analysis(PCA)(Contd..)

Steps of Principal Component Analysis:

- Input the image
- Subtract the mean
- Calculate the covariance matrix
- Calculate the eigenvectors and eigenvalues of the covariance matrix
- Choose components and form a feature vector

  FeatureVector = (eig1, eig2, eig3 ,…, eign)
- Derive the new data set

  FinalData = RowFeatureVector $\times$ RowDataAdjust

Original Band

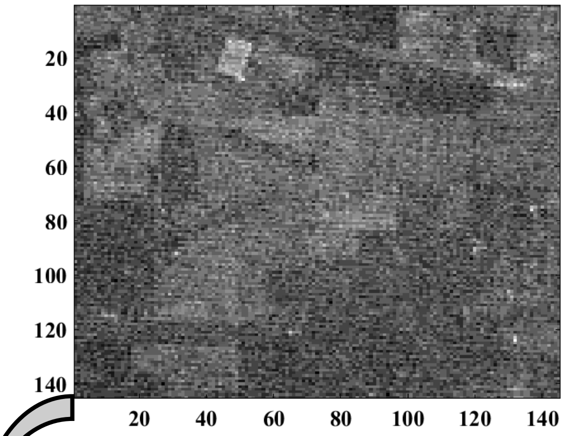
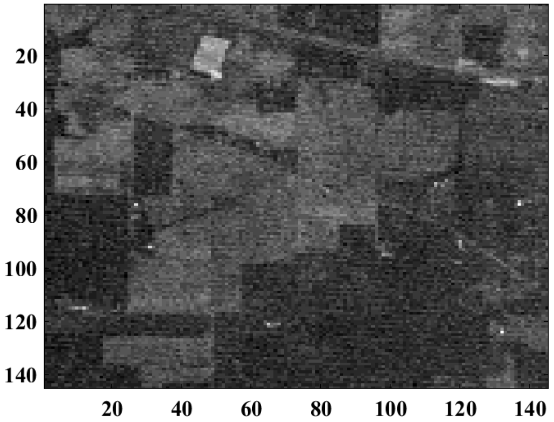
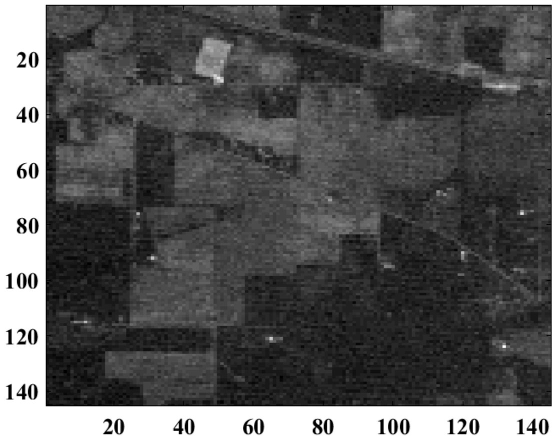


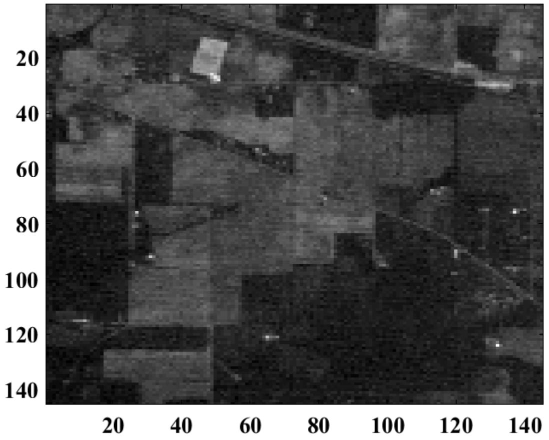
Image Band 1



Band 2

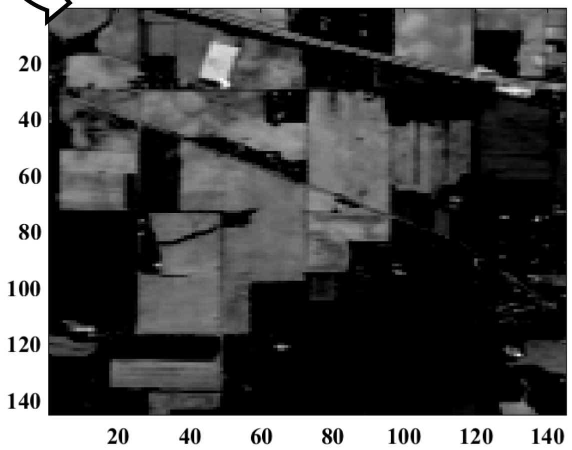


Band 3

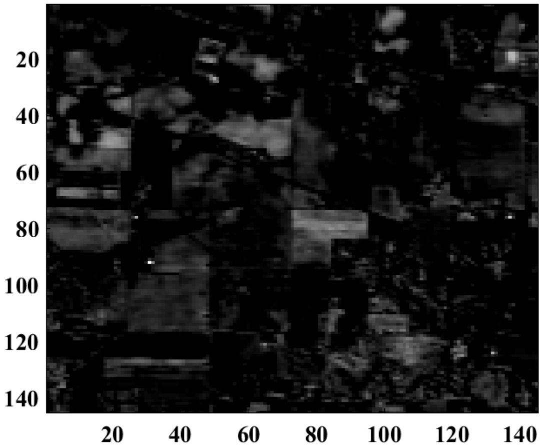


Band 4

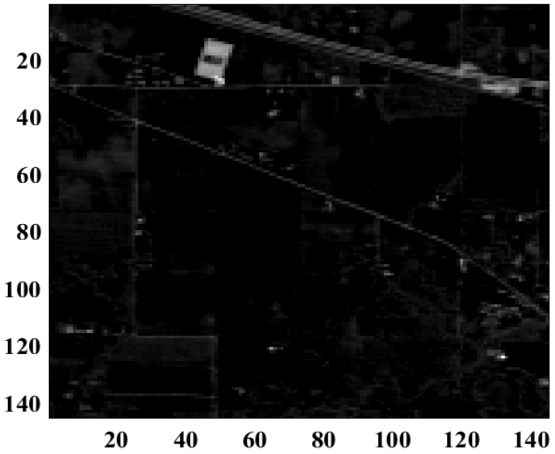
PCA Band



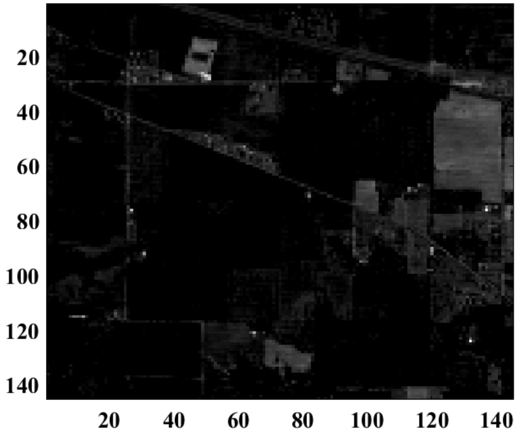
PC 1



PC 2



PC 3



PC 4

Cumulative variance of Transformed data

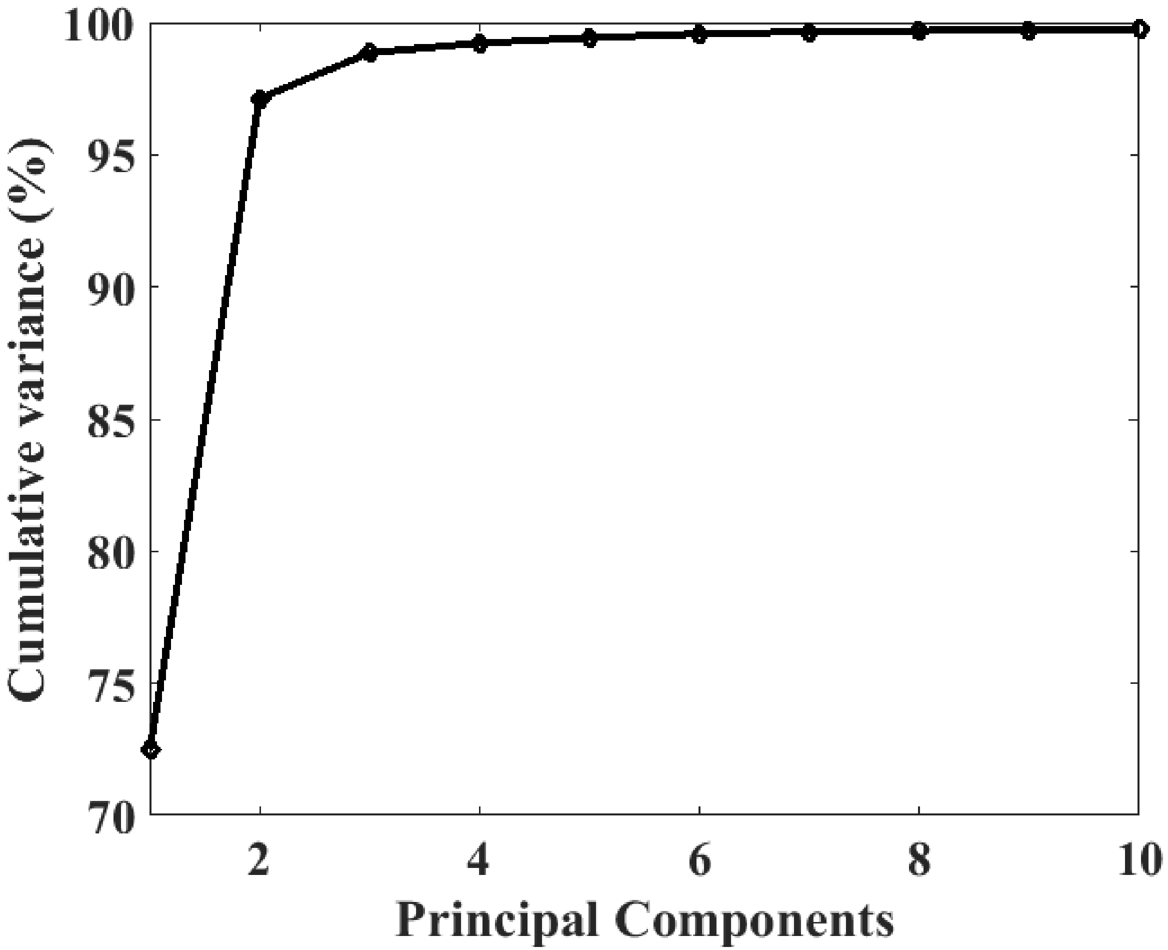


Figure: Cumulative variance

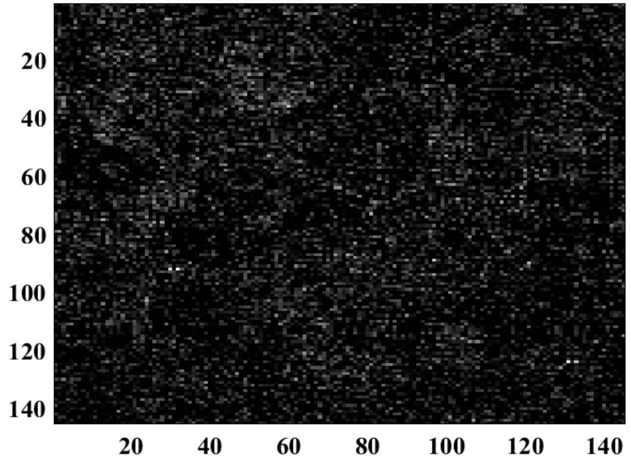
After principal component analysis first **10** components have **99.75%** variance of the total

Limitations of PCA

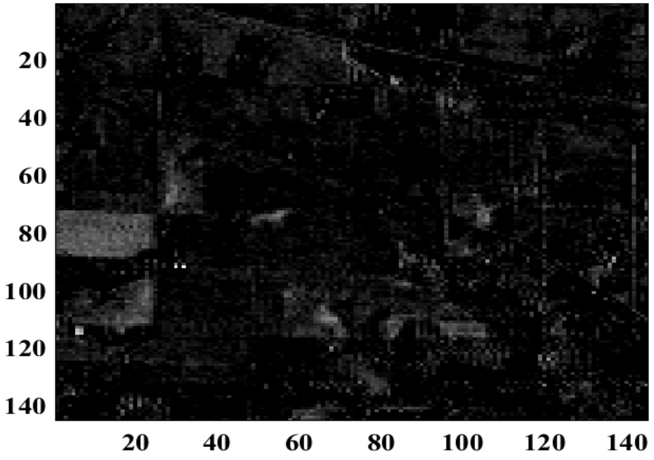
- PCA doesn't consider the class structure of input data and depends solely on the global variance . Assumes high variance means high information

- **PC 8** has **high variance** but it contains **less information** of image contents.

- On the other hand **PC 9** has **low variance** but it contains **more information** of image contents.



PC 8



PC 9

Mutual Information[7]:

$$\mathrm{I}(\mathbf{X},\mathbf{Y}) = \sum_{y=1}^{L_1}\sum_{x=1}^{L_2} \mathrm{P}(x,y)\log\frac{\mathrm{P}(x,y)}{\mathrm{P}(x)\,\mathrm{P}(y)} \quad \text{........(1)}$$

Normalized Mutual Information[8]:

$$\hat{\mathrm{I}}(\mathbf{X},\mathbf{Y}) = \frac{\mathrm{I}(\mathbf{X},\mathbf{Y})}{\sqrt{\mathrm{I}(\mathbf{X},\mathbf{X})}\;\sqrt{\mathrm{I}(\mathbf{Y},\mathbf{Y})}} \quad \text{........(2)}$$

Relevant features has been selected as follows:

$$\hat{R}(\mathbf{Y_i},k) = \hat{\mathrm{I}}(\mathbf{Y_i},\mathbf{C}) - \frac{1}{k}\sum_{\mathbf{Y}=S_k}\hat{\mathrm{I}}(\mathbf{Y_i},\mathbf{Y}),\ \mathbf{Y_i}\notin S_k \quad \text{........(3)}$$

Normalized Mutual Information

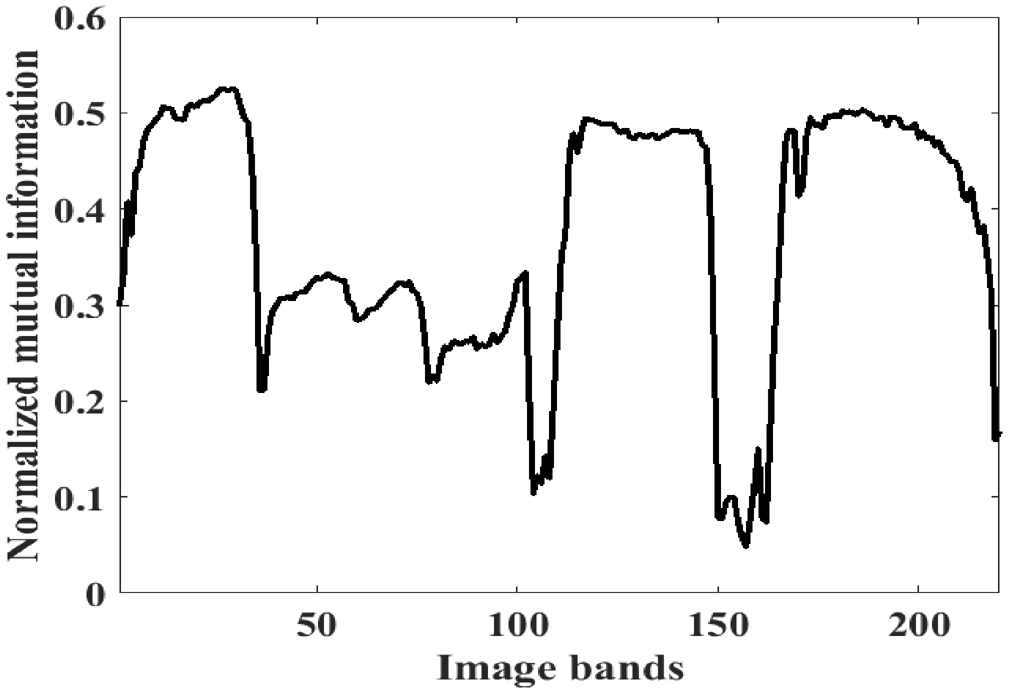


Figure: NMI between Class labels and Original Image bands

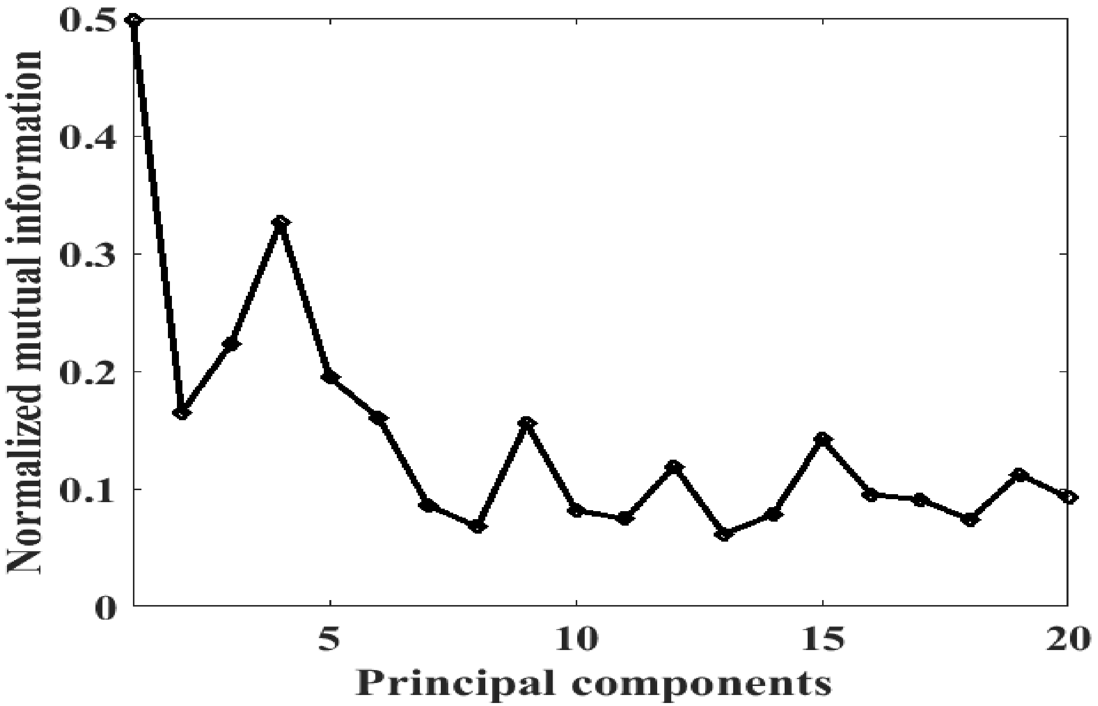


Figure: NMI between Class labels and Principal Components

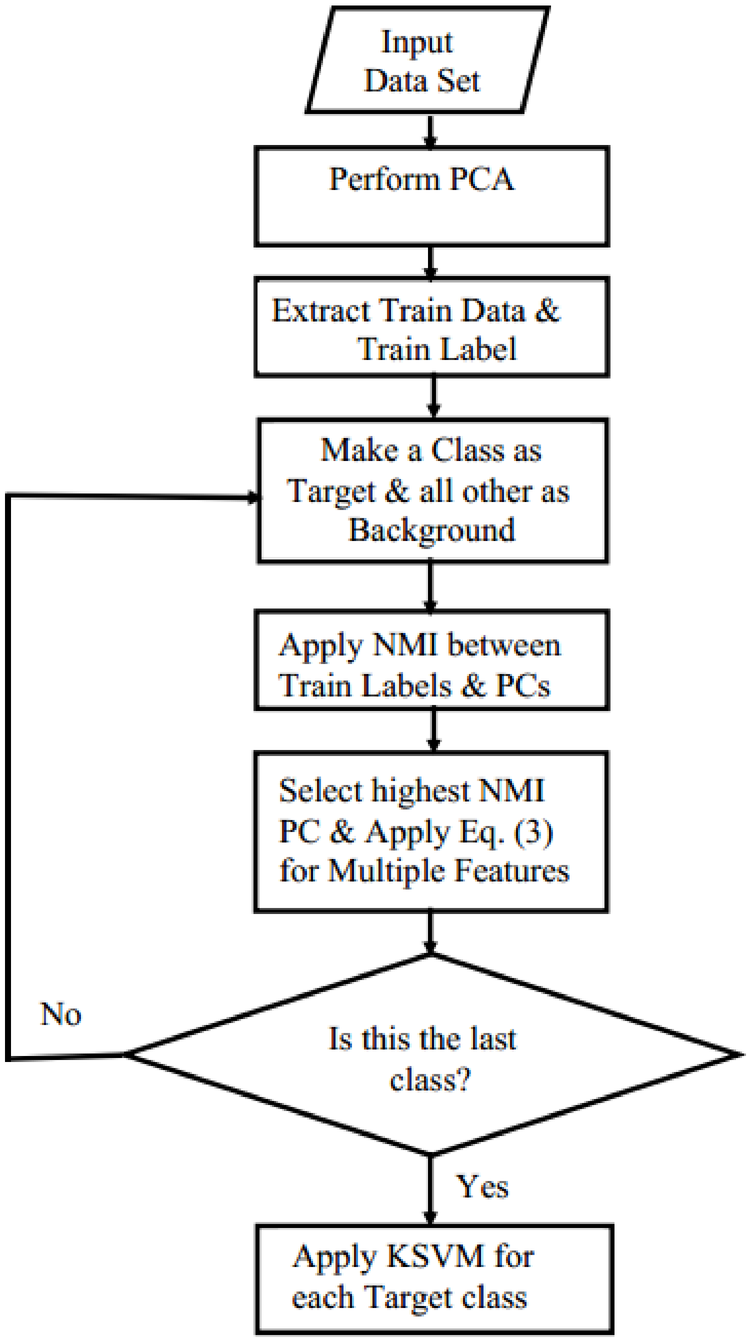
Method	Order of selected features
Org+NMI	Band: 27,1,167,3,139,14,2,8
PCA	PC: 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8
PCA+NMI	PC: 1,4,3,5,9,6,2,15

Table: Selected features of Standard Approaches Studied

Experimental Procedure

Proposed TCOSD method (algorithm and flow chart):

Step 1: Perform PCA and extract features of the input data set.
Step 2: Extract the training data and training label from the PCA features.
Step 3: Consider one class as target at a time, i.e, make a class as target and all other class as background.
Step 4: Apply NMI between the training labels and the principal components.
Step 5: Select the best principal component based on the high value of NMI. List the selected subset.
Step 6: Apply the Eq. (3) for selecting multiple features based on NMI for the target class.
Step 7: Apply the selected features to the KSVM classifier.
Step 8: Repeat step 3 to 6 by making another class as target and the remaining as background.



Selected features for all target class

Target class	Order of selected features
Hay-windrowed	PC: 4,1,17,5,12,3,16,2
Soybean-notil	PC: 1,17,16,11,20,14,13,3
Woods	PC: 1,16,17,3,15,11,5,20
Wheat	PC: 6,19,17,3,12,16,11,5
Grass/trees	PC: 4,9,5,6,16,17,2,1
Soybean-min	PC: 1,17,16,3,5,12,11,9
Corn-min	PC: 1,17,16,5,11,3,20,19
Stone-steel	PC: 3,4,1,17,16,10,5,11
Alfalfa	PC: 4,17,15,20,3,16,6,12
Grass/Pasture	PC: 9,3,17,6,16,11,1,15
Corn-notill	PC: 1,17,2,16,11,18,20,19
Soybean-clean	PC: 1,15,17,3,16,20,12,11
Corn	PC: 1,19,17,16,18,8,11,3
Bldg-Grass	PC: 15,16,17,3,18,11,19,4

PC: Principal Component

Table: Selected features for all target class applying proposed method (TCOSD)

Classification

- Kernel support vector machine (KSVM)[6]

Classification procedure:

- Get train and test data
- Scale data set into 0 to 1
- Calculate best C and g (kernel width)for RBF kernel of SVM. 10 fold cross validation was used
- Assess the test sample accuracy. Radial basis function (RBF) kernel was used

Class name	Train	Test
Hay-windrowed	187	77
Soybean-notil	128	105
Woods	367	341
Wheat	54	78
Grass/trees	249	115
Soybean-min	253	115
Corn-min	253	115
Stone-steel	36	30
Alfalfa	24	24
Grass/Pasture	156	92
Corn-notill	172	60
Soybean-clean	96	78
Corn	30	15
Bldg-Grass	40	12
Total	1900	1179

Experimental Analysis

- 14 out of 16 classes are selected
- Selected first 8 features for proposed TCOSD gives 96.57% accuracy

Data set	*C*	*g*
Org+NMI	10	2.44
PCA	19	2.40
PCA+NMI	16	0.7
TCOSD (Proposed)	5	0.75

Data set	Classification Result (First 8 features only)
Org+NMI	72.26%
PCA	89.90%
PCA+NMI	93.12%
TCOSD (Proposed)	96.57%

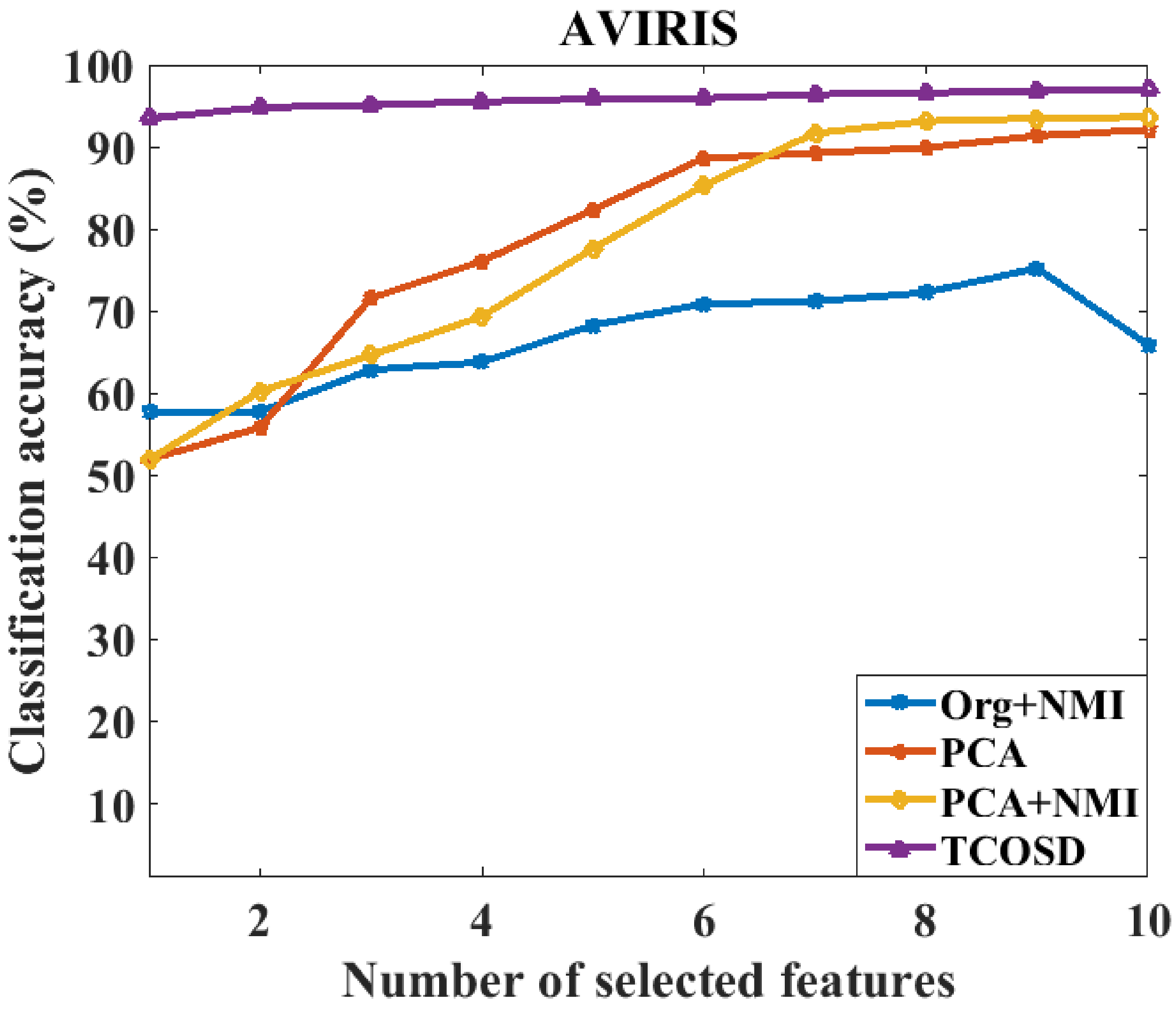


Figure: Comparison of classification result of Proposed TCOSD and standard approaches studied

Conclusion

- ❖ A better subspace is detected than other standard approaches
- ❖ Can provide best classification accuracy

Proposed method is most suitable for ground object detection and identification

Future Work

- Proposed method needs some further improvement
    - To handle complex class relationships
- Subspace detection can be performed by introducing adaptive thresholding T.

Acknowledgement

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References

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Thank You