

# 面向在轨实时处理的高光谱异常检测算法及其硬件实现

汇报人: 杨埂

西安电子科技大学 图像传输与处理研究所 ISN图家重点实验室

## 汇报大纲

- **可究背景**
- 2 算法方案
- 3 硬件实现
- 4 实验结果
- 5 总结与展望

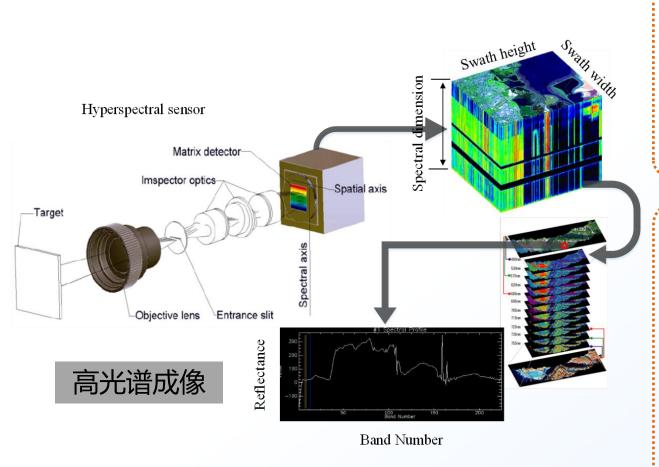




# 1

## 研究背景

## ●**1** 高光谱成像与异常检测应用



#### 成像特点:

- "图谱合一"的三 维图像
- 既有地物空间信息 又有丰富精细的光 谱信息

#### 异常检测应用:

- <u>无需目标光谱特征</u> 的先验知识条件下 的 **"离群点"** 探测 问题
- <u>可以不依赖于</u>大气 校正和辐射校正等 复杂的**预处理**过程 ;**适合星上实时处 理场景**

### **O1** 现有技术发展

## 基于RX的方法

- RX (1990)
- 基于RX的改进,例如 核RX(2005), LRX (2013) ....

## 基于投影的方法

- OSP-RX(2005)
- AutoGAD(2013)
- BASO (2018)

## 基于神经网络的方法

- SSFE(2019)
- SBEM(2020)
- GAN-based(2020)

• • • • • •

#### 检测精度不断提升!

## 基于表示的方法

- 基于协作表示:CRD (2015)
- 基于张量表示(2015,2016)
- 低秩和稀疏表示(2016)

. . . . . . .

## 基于分割的方法

- 光谱分割:CBAD (2005)
- 空谱联合: AED(2017), STGF(2019)

• • • • • •

### **O1** 异常检测算法发展挑战

基于RX的方法

基于投影的方法

基于神经网络的方法



### 基于分割的方法

检测精度不断提升!

- 1. 以高计算复杂度, 高内存占用换取高的检测精度
  - 大量的复杂运算。如协方差矩阵,逆矩阵,特征值分解
  - 高计算密度和高访存的神经网络运算
  - 低的处理速度

### 2. 星上处理场景下对搭载设备的严格限制

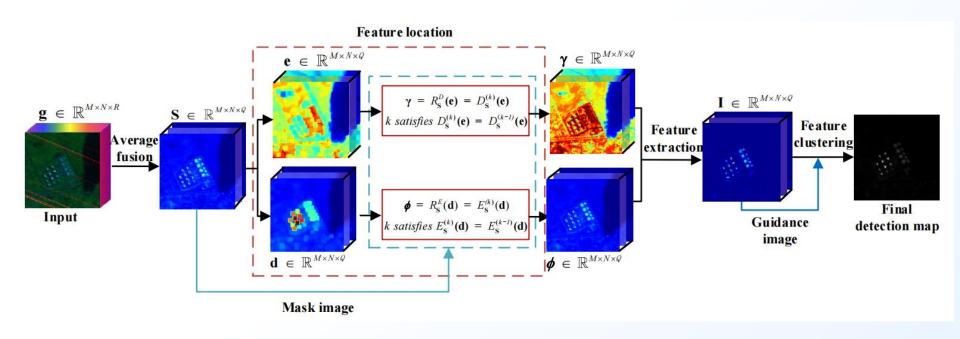
● 卫星上多采用FPGA完成硬件加速,而目前先进技术由于在设计 之初未考虑硬件友好特性,而无法直接移植到FPGA上



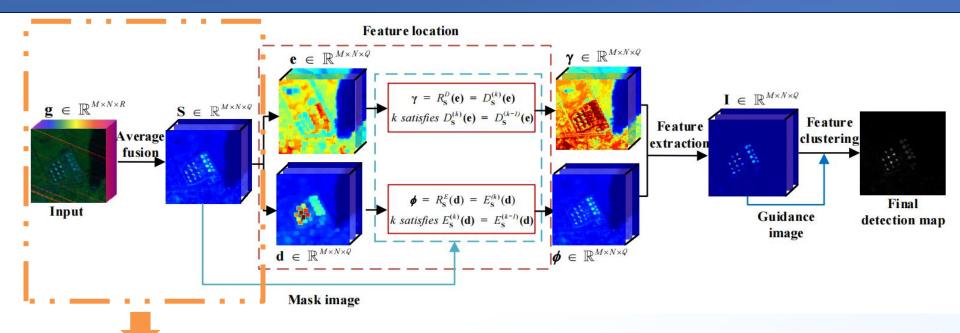


2 算法方案

## 低复杂度的硬件友好型算法 基于形态学重建和修正自引导滤波的异常检测算法



## ●2 研究方案



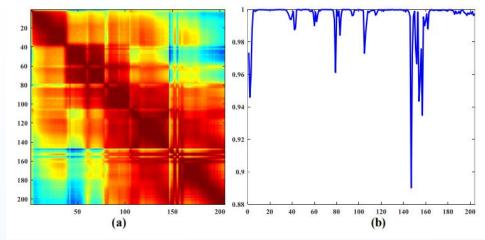
#### ①特征融合- 降维去噪

■ 原始高光谱图像临近波段 通常具有极强的波段相关 性,包含冗余信息

$$C^{q} = \begin{cases} \left(\mathbf{g}_{\lceil R/Q \rceil (q-1)+1}, \dots, \mathbf{g}_{\lceil R/Q \rceil q}\right) & 1 \leq q \leq Q-1 \\ \left(\mathbf{g}_{\lceil R/Q \rceil (q-1)+1}, \dots, \mathbf{g}_{R}\right) & q = Q \end{cases}$$

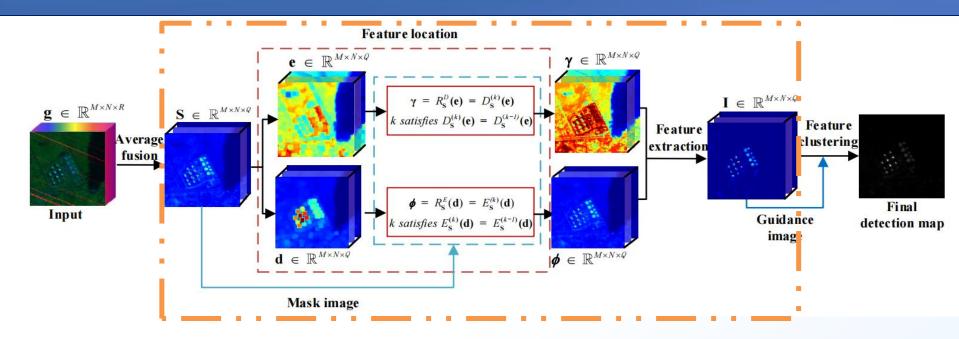
$$\sum_{i=1}^{N_q} C_i^{q}$$
(1)

 $=\frac{\sum\limits_{i=1}^{C_i^q}}{N}\tag{2}$ 



波段的相关性示意图:最高相关性为0.99996,最低相关性:0.89014

## ●2 研究方案





#### ② 特征定位与提取

- 采用形态学重建技术,充分利用空间信息从降维后的图像中定位异常特征。
- 实验驱动下,简化形态学重建中的迭代 过程,更易于硬件实现。

$$\gamma^{q} = R_{\mathbf{S}^{q}}^{D}(\mathbf{e}^{q}) = D_{\mathbf{S}^{q}}^{(k)}(\mathbf{S}^{q} \odot \mathbf{b})$$

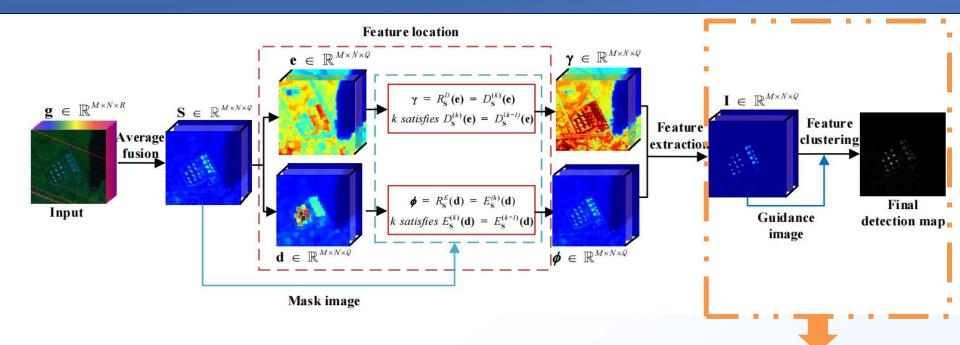
$$= D_{\mathbf{S}^{q}}^{(1)}(D_{\mathbf{S}^{q}}^{(k-1)}(\mathbf{S}^{q} \odot \mathbf{b}))$$

$$\phi^{q} = R_{\mathbf{S}^{q}}^{E}(\mathbf{d}^{q}) = E_{\mathbf{S}^{q}}^{(k)}(\mathbf{S}^{q} \oplus \mathbf{b})$$

$$= E_{\mathbf{S}^{q}}^{(1)}(E_{\mathbf{S}^{q}}^{(k-1)}(\mathbf{S}^{q} \oplus \mathbf{b}))$$
(3)

$$\mathbf{I}^{q} = |\phi^{q} - \mathbf{S}^{q}| + |\mathbf{S}^{q} - \gamma^{q}| = \phi^{q} - \gamma^{q} \qquad (4)$$

## ●2 研究方案



#### ③特征聚类

#### Algorithm 2 Pseudocode of Self-Guided Filter

#### Input: I

Parameters:  $r_b$ ,  $\epsilon$ 

 $meanI = fmean(\mathbf{I})(1)$ 

 $CorrI = fmean(\mathbf{I}. * \mathbf{I})$  (2)

VarI = CorrI - meanI.\*meanI (3)

 $a = VarI./(VarI + \epsilon)$  (4)

b = meanI - a. \* meanI (5)

 $\mathbf{V} = a. * \mathbf{I} + b \tag{6}$ 

Output: V

- 采用自引导滤波技术,利用相邻像素的强相关性去除背景干扰和随机噪声,完成特征聚类。
- 保证检测精度的前提下,去除自引导 滤波中冗余的均值滤波操作,减少计 算量和内存占用。

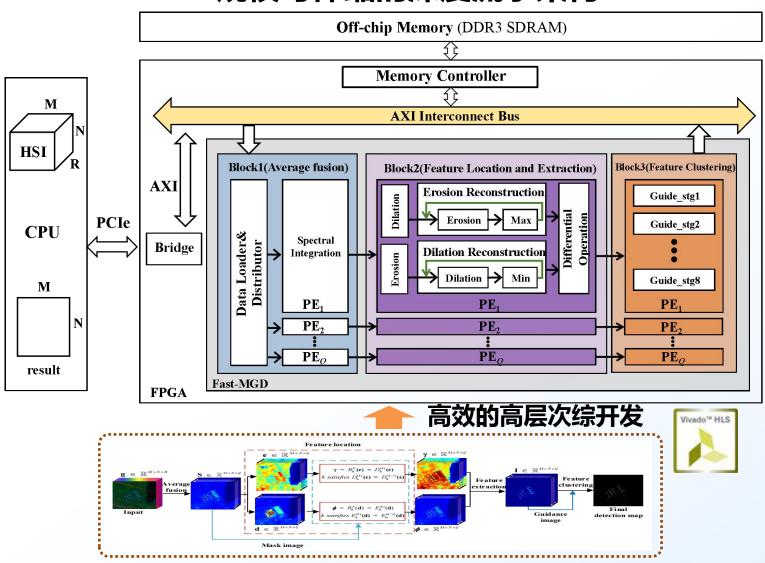


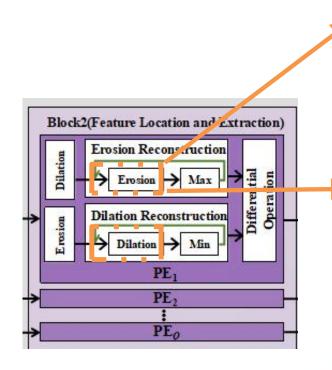


3

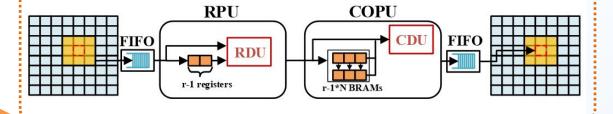
## 硬件实现

### 规模可伸缩的深度流水架构



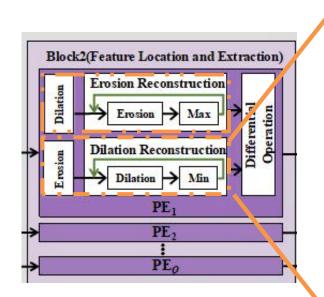


#### 基于行列分解的共享式参数可配置单元



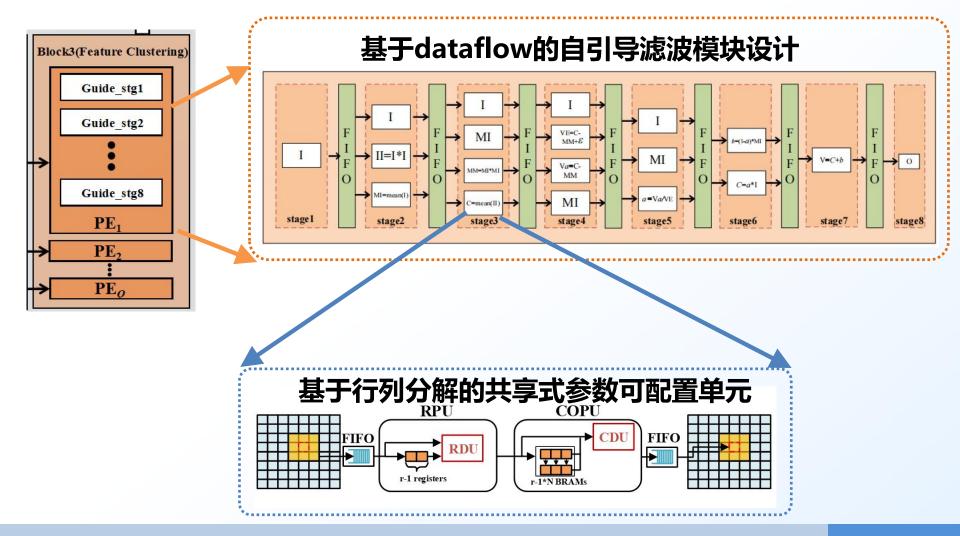
表一 与xf0penCV中腐蚀/膨胀的综合报告对比. 输入图像为100\*100 8-bit无符号数据,窗口大小设置为3\*3

	我们的设计	cfOpenCV
Clock (ns)	3.699	4.1
Latency	10707	11119
BRAM_18K	1	0
FFS	233	386
LUTs	424	715



#### 基于dataflow的形态学重建模块设计

```
using namespace hls;
#define iteration 20
#define fusion band 2
void morph_close(stream<datatype 16nt> in[fusion band],stream<datatype 16nt> ori[fusion band]
                           ,stream<datatype 16nt> out[fusion band]){
#pragma HLS DATAFLOW
      stream<datatype 16nt> mid1[iteration][fusion_band];
#pragma HLS STREAM variable=mid1 depth=1 dim=2
      stream<datatype 16nt> ori 1[iteration][fusion band];
#pragma HLS STREAM variable=ori_1 depth=1 dim=2
      stream<datatype 16nt> mid2[iteration][fusion band];
#pragma HLS STREAM variable=mid2 depth=1 dim=2
      stream<datatype_16nt> ori_2[iteration][fusion_band];
#pragma HLS STREAM variable=ori_2 depth=1 dim=2
      stream<datatype 16nt> mid3[fusion band];
#pragma HLS STREAM variable=mid3 depth=1
      stream<datatype 16nt> ori 3[fusion band];
#pragma HLS STREAM variable=ori 3 depth=1
      Dilation(in,ori,mid1[0],ori 1[0]);
      for(unsigned char i=0;i<iteration-1;i++){</pre>
#pragma HLS UNROLL
             Erosion(mid1[i],ori_1[i],mid2[i],ori_2[i]);
             Max(mid2[i], ori 2[i], mid1[i+1], ori 1[i+1]);
      Erosion(mid1[iteration-1],ori_1[iteration-1],mid3,ori_3);
      Max_last(mid3,ori_3,out);
```

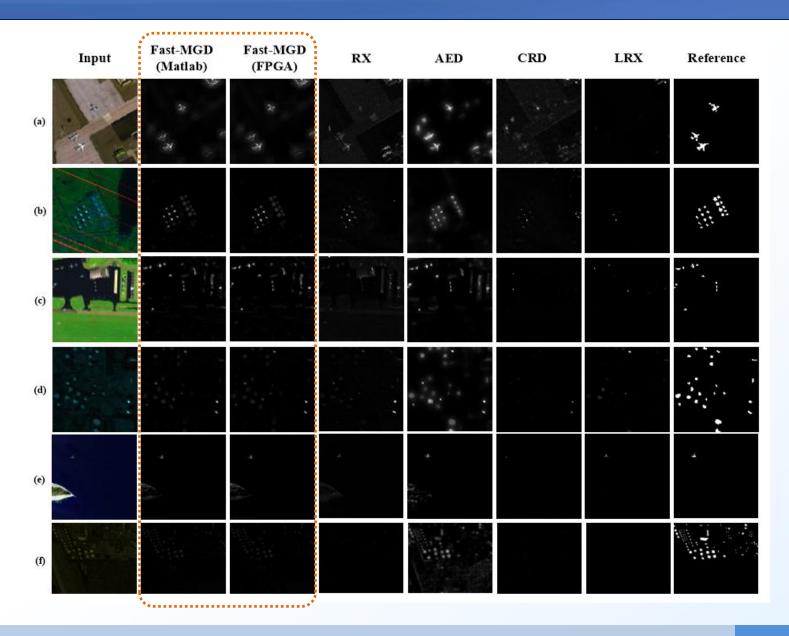






# 4 实验结果

## ●4 真实数据集样本上的检测结果图



## ●4 真实数据集样本上的AUC值

表2. 真实数据集上(TPR,FPR) 的AUC值							
vieinous	proposed (Matlab)	proposed (FPGA)	RX	AED	CRD	LRX	
a	<u>0.98432</u>	0.98432	0.94041	0.98499	0.96263	0.91430	
b	<u>0.99942</u>	0.99942	0.99463	0.95585	0.93042	0.91571	
c	<u>0.99745</u>	0.99745	0.95119	0.99554	0.93970	0.93420	
d	<u>0.99470</u>	0.99470	0.98870	0.99131	0.95156	0.97054	
e	<u>0.99776</u>	0.99776	0.98281	0.99740	0.96720	0.97495	
f	0.98680	0.98672	0.98153	0.98038	0.93429	0.94439	
Average	0.98680	0.99340	0.97321	0.98425	0.94763	0.94235	

表3. 真实数据集上(FPR,T) 的AUC值					
Methods	proposed (Matlab)	proposed (FPGA)	AED		
a	0.0343	0.0343	0.0343		
ь	<u>0.0059</u>	0.0059	0.0228		
c	<u>0.0144</u>	0.0144	0.0218		
d	0.0062	0.0062	0.0311		
e	0.0045	0.0045	0.0051		
f	0.0063	0.0063	0.0223		
Average	0.0119	0.0119	0.0229		

## ●4 硬件性能评估

		45 - 3.13 - 3 - 4 - 4 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	A 1 1	
<del></del>	_/N IDI <->/ IHI <-		ヽ <del>゙゙</del> ゙゙゙゙゙゙゙゙゙゙ヾヽゖゖゟヾ	
104		<i>/J // TT / TT / I P / I P / J // T TT  </i>		XC7VX690T的资源报告

数据集	图像尺寸	分辨率	LUTs (433200)	LUTRAMs (174200)	FFs (866400)	BRAMs (1470)	DSPs (3600)
a	100×100×189	3.5m	33969(7.84%)	836(0.48%)	49964(5.77%)	108(7.35%)	
b	100×100×207	17.2m	43890(10.13%)	1001(0.57%)	57962(6.69%)	141(9.59%)	
c	100×100×191	7.1m	31681(7.31%)	287(0.16%)	46370(5.35%)	99(6.73%)	12(0.33%)
d	100×100×205	17.2m	43874(10.13%)	1001(0.57%	57929(6.69%)	141(9.59%)	12(0.5570)
e	150×150×188	7.1m	44906(10.37%)	1003(0.58%)	58593(6.76%)	141(9.59%)	
f	250×300×224	7.1m	67591(15.60%)	963(0.55%)	83713(9.66%)	262.5(17.86%)	

表3. Matlab,C++,FPGA实现下的处理速度对比

	Matlab(ms)	C++(ms)	FPGA(ms)
a	224	45	0.528
ь	232	55	0.553
c	212	45	0.513
d	232	54	0.553
e	408	122	1.176
f	1265	573	7.856





## 5

## 总结与展望

## 05 总结

- 口 考虑星上在轨应用,我们提出了一种低复杂度的基于形态学重建和修正自引导滤波的高光谱异常检测算法。与其他先进算法相比,该算法 在保证高检测精度的同时具有硬件友好特性。
- 提出了具有规模可伸缩特性的基于高层次综合(HLS)的深度流水架构。通过几个参数的调整即可适应多种空间分辨率和光谱波段数的高光谱图像,适合于星上实时处理应用场景。
- 口 提出了基于行列分解的共享式参数可配置单元,能够被应用于形态学 重建和修正自引导滤波模块,简化了硬件设计。

## 05 展望

- 口 星上在轨实时处理即是机遇, 也是挑战!
- 口 发展具有硬件友好特性的高精度算法模型具有非常重要的应用价值。
- 口 采用基于高层次综合的设计方法提高定制化硬件结构的设计效率。

### 参考文献

- [1]J. Lei, G. Yang, W. Xie, Y. Li, and X. Jia, "A low-complexity hyperspec-tral anomaly detection algorithm and its fpga implementation," IEEE J.Sel. Topics Appl. Earth Observ. Remote Sens., vol. 14, pp. 907–921,2021.
- [2] I. S. Reed and X. Yu, "Adaptive multiple-band CFAR detection of an optical pattern with unknown spectral distribution," IEEE Trans. Acoust., Speech, Signal Process., vol. 38, no. 10, pp. 1760–1770, Oct. 1990.
- [3] Q. Guo, B. Zhang, Q. Ran, L. Gao, J. Li, and A. Plaza, "Weighted-RXD and linear filter-based RXD: Improving background statistics estimation for anomaly detection in hyperspectral imagery," IEEE J. Sel. Topics Appl. Earth Observ. Remote Sens., vol. 7, no. 6, pp. 2351–2366, Jun. 2014.
- [4] S. Matteoli, T. Veracini, M. Diani, and G. Corsini, "A locally adaptive background density estimator: An evolution for RX-based anomaly detectors," IEEE Geosci. Remote Sens. Lett., vol. 11, no. 1, pp. 323–327, Jan. 2014.
- [5] H. Kwon and N. M. Nasrabadi, "Kernel RX-algorithm: A nonlinear anomaly detector for hyperspectral imagery," IEEE Trans. Geosci. Remote Sens., vol. 43, no. 2, pp. 388–397, Feb. 2005.
- [6] W. Li and Q. Du, "Collaborative representation for hyperspectral anomaly detection," IEEE Trans. Geosci. Remote Sens., vol. 53, no. 3, pp. 1463–1474, Mar. 2015.
- [7] Y. Xu, Z. Wu, J. Li, A. Plaza, and Z. Wei, "Anomaly detection in hyperspectral images based on low-rank and sparse representation," IEEE Trans. Geosci. Remote Sens., vol. 54, no. 4, pp. 1990–2000, Apr. 2016.
- [8] J. A. Jablonski, T. J. Bihl, and K. W. Bauer, "Principal component reconstruction error for hyperspectral anomaly detection," IEEE Geosci. Remote Sens. Lett., vol. 12, no. 8, pp. 1725–1729, Aug. 2015.
- [9] R. J. Johnson, J. P. Williams, and K. W. Bauer, "AutoGAD: An improved ICA-based hyperspectral anomaly detection algorithm," IEEE Trans.Geosci. Remote Sens., vol. 51, no. 6, pp. 3492–3503, Aug. 2012.
- [10] X. Kang, X. Zhang, S. Li, K. Li, J. Li, and J. A. Benediktsson, "Hyperspectral anomaly detection with attribute and edge-preserving filters," IEEE Trans. Geosci. Remote Sens., vol. 55, no. 10, pp. 5600–5611, 2017.
- [11] J. Lei, W. Xie, J. Yang, Y. Li, and C.-I. Chang, "Spectral-spatial feature extraction for hyperspectral anomaly detection," IEEE Trans.Geosci. Remote Sens., vol. 57, no. 10, pp. 8131–8143, 2019.





## 谢谢!