



Satellite Image Classification

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Motivation

**Build a machine learning
framework to differentiate any
satellite image by trained models**

Highlights

- Different machine learning algorithms including deep neural network, CNN, and GANs models were deployed on a huge satellite image dataset.
- Model architecture and performance were explicitly evaluated.
- The best model, CNN model, was applied to classify new images successfully.

Data Sources

➤ Original Paper

Saikat Basu, Sangram Ganguly, Supratik Mukhopadhyay, Robert Dibiano, Manohar Karki and Ramakrishna Nemani, DeepSat - A Learning framework for Satellite Imagery, ACM SIGSPATIAL 2015.

<http://csc.lsu.edu/~saikat/deepsat/>

➤ Satellite Images CSV file

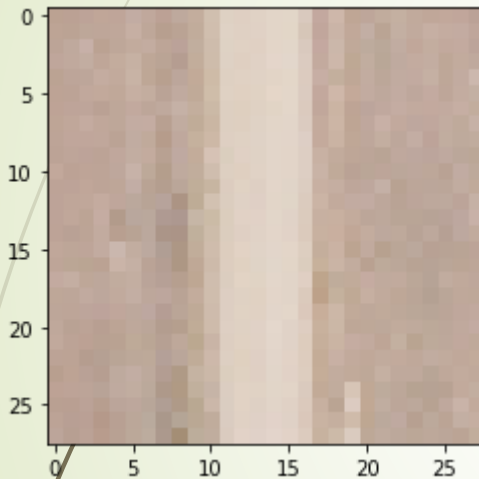
<https://www.kaggle.com/arpandhatt/satellite-image-classification>

Exploratory Data Analysis

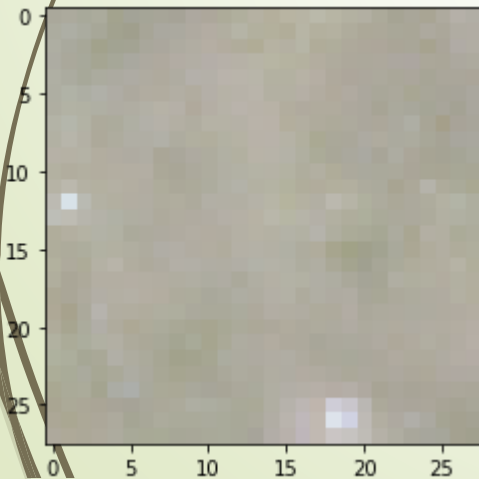
SAT-4 Image: 500,000, training: 400,000 (4/5), test: 100,000 (1/5)

Four categories: barren land, trees, grassland, other (in this order)

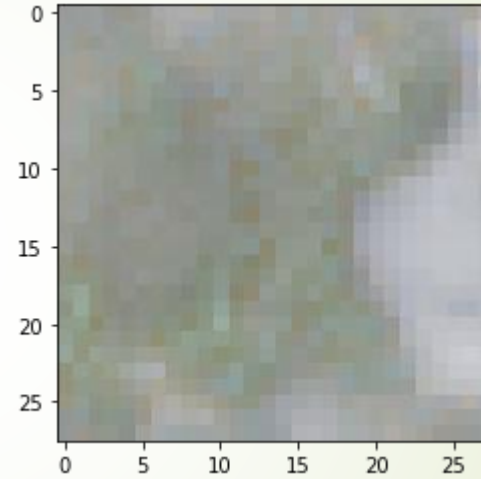
Each image: 28x28x4 (RGB and Infra).



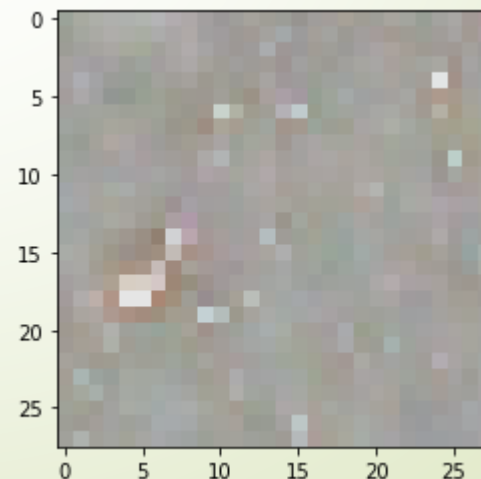
**Barren land
(label: 0)
(104,465)**



**Grassland
(label: 2)
(72,017)**

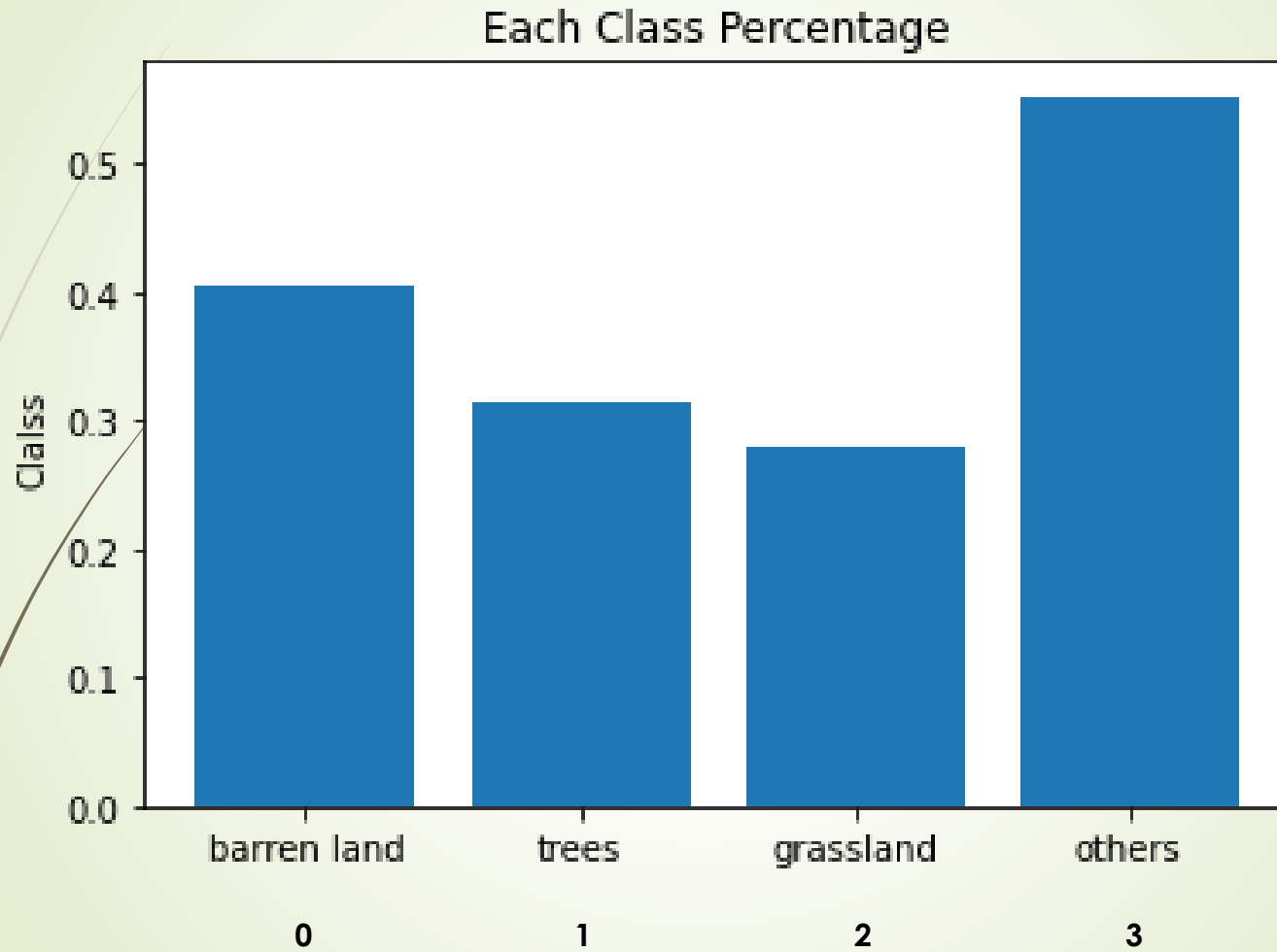


**Trees
(label: 1)
(81,118)**



**Other
(label: 3)
(142,400)**

Samples are balanced

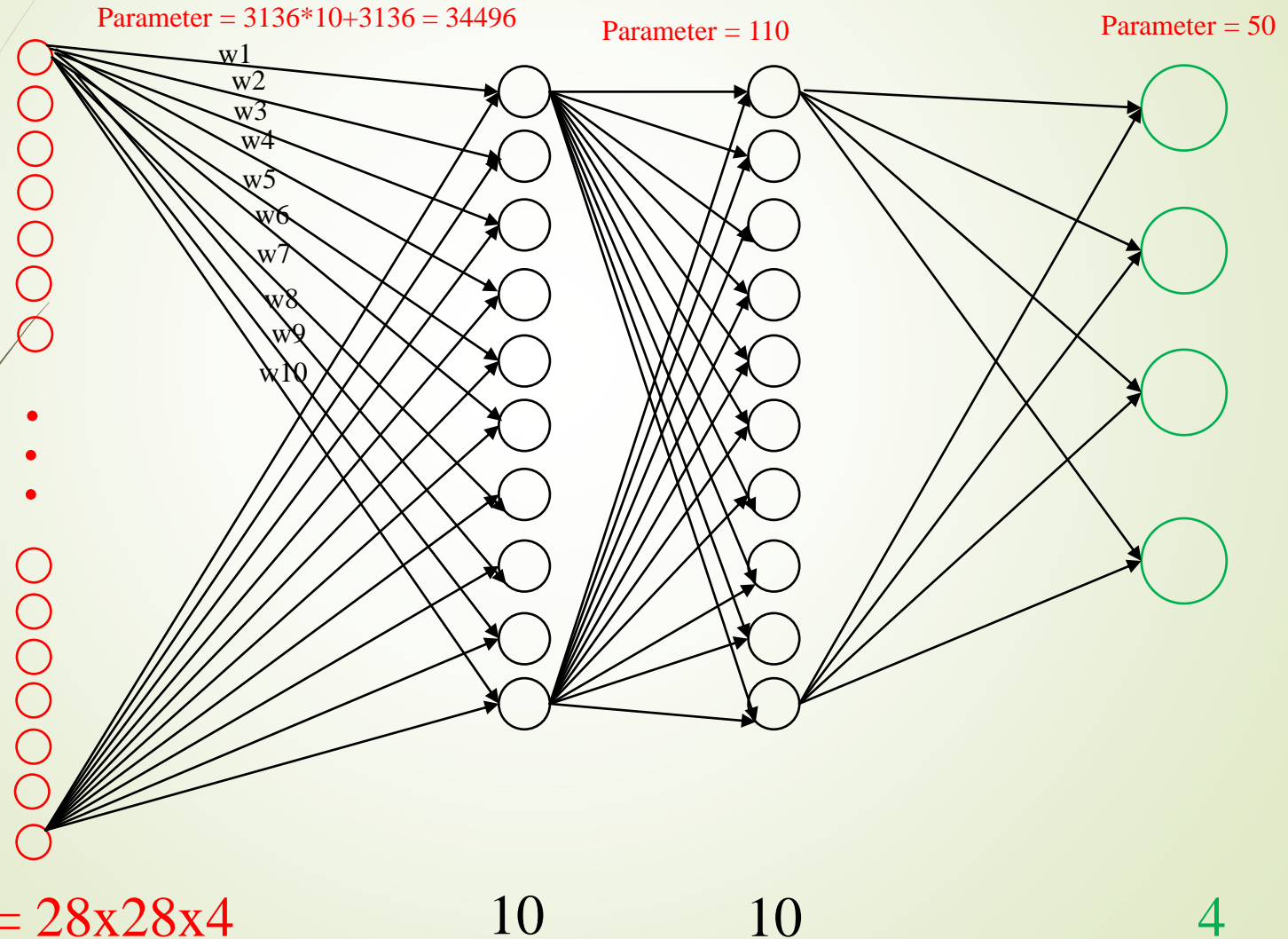


Model 1 - Deep Neural Network

Input

Hidden
(2 layers)

Output



Model Architecture

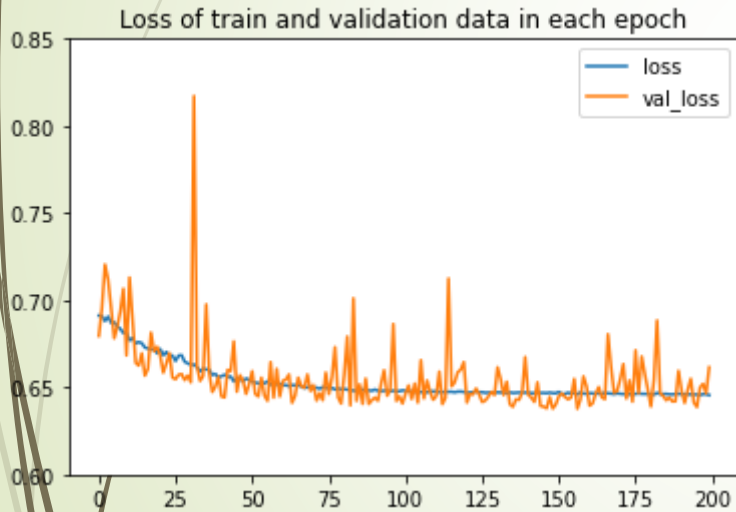
Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
=====		
dense (Dense)	(None, 10)	31370
=====		
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 10)	110
=====		
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 4)	44
=====		
=====		
Total params: 31,524		
Trainable params: 31,524		
Non-trainable params: 0		

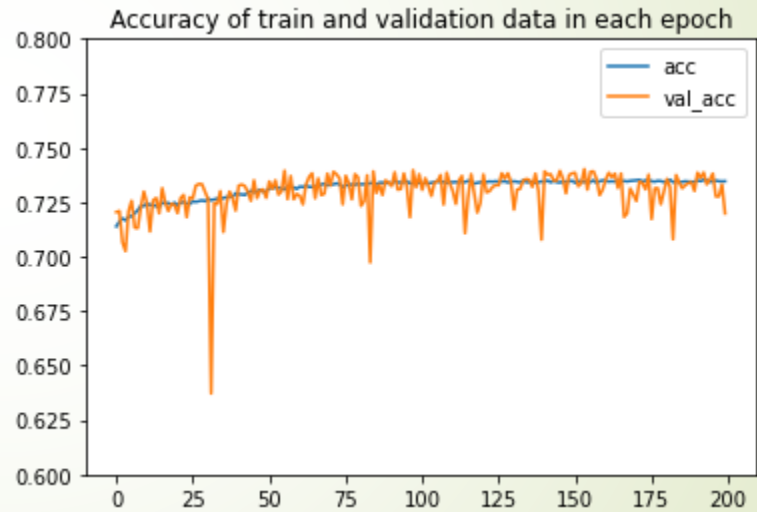
Model Performance

Training Data

Loss Function



Accuracy



Model Evaluation

Deep Neural Network: Accuracy=0.719

Deep Neural Network: f1-score=0.704

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.84	0.92	0.88	26189
1	0.68	0.84	0.75	20231
2	0.56	0.31	0.40	17946
3	0.70	0.70	0.70	35634
accuracy			0.72	100000
macro avg	0.69	0.70	0.68	100000
weighted avg	0.71	0.72	0.70	100000

Confusion Matrix

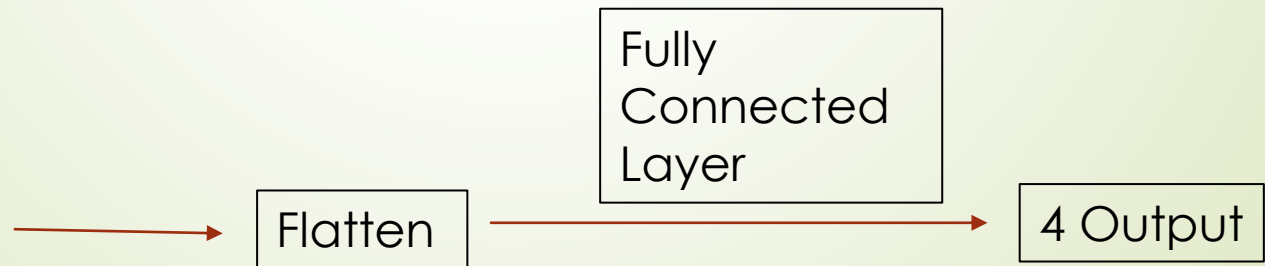
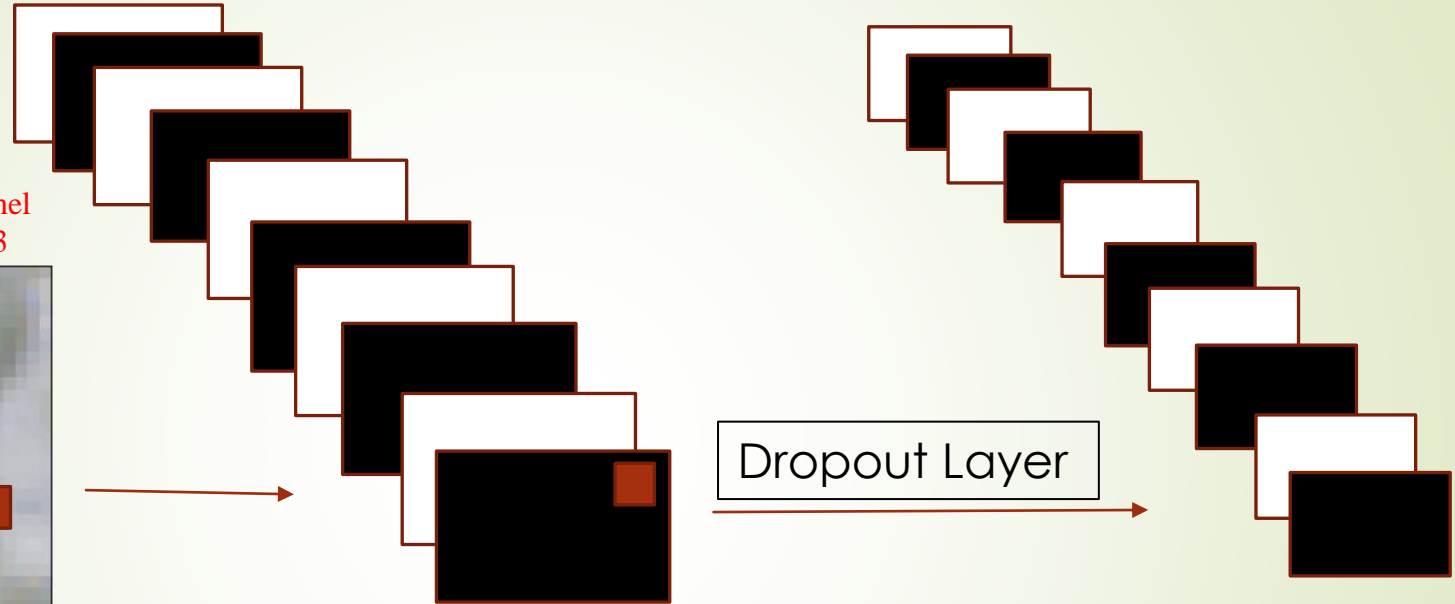
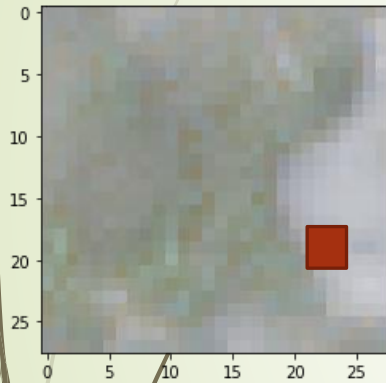


Model 2 – Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)

10@28x28

10@26x26

Kernel
3x3



Model Architecture

Model: "sequential_2"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
conv2d (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 10)	370
dropout (Dropout)	(None, 28, 28, 10)	0
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)	(None, 26, 26, 10)	910
flatten (Flatten)	(None, 6760)	0
dense_6 (Dense)	(None, 4)	27044

Total params: 28,324

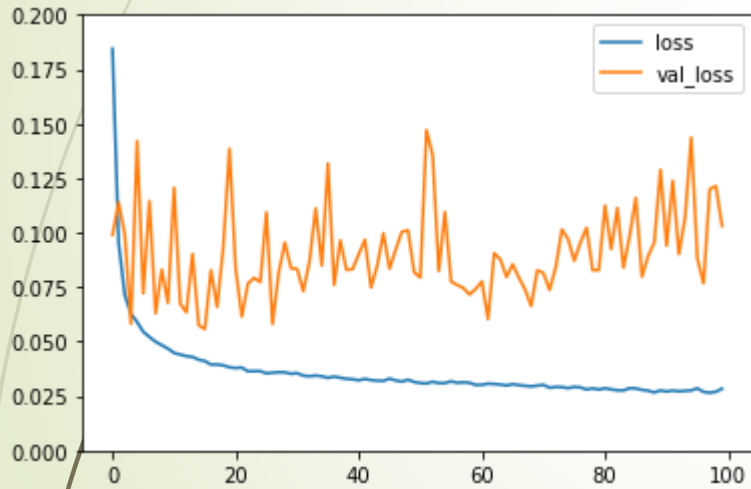
Trainable params: 28,324

Non-trainable params: 0

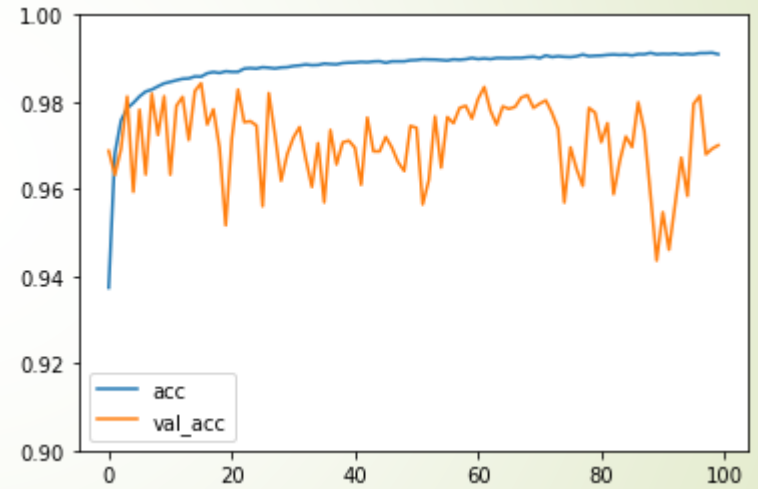
Model Performance

Training Data

Loss Function



Accuracy



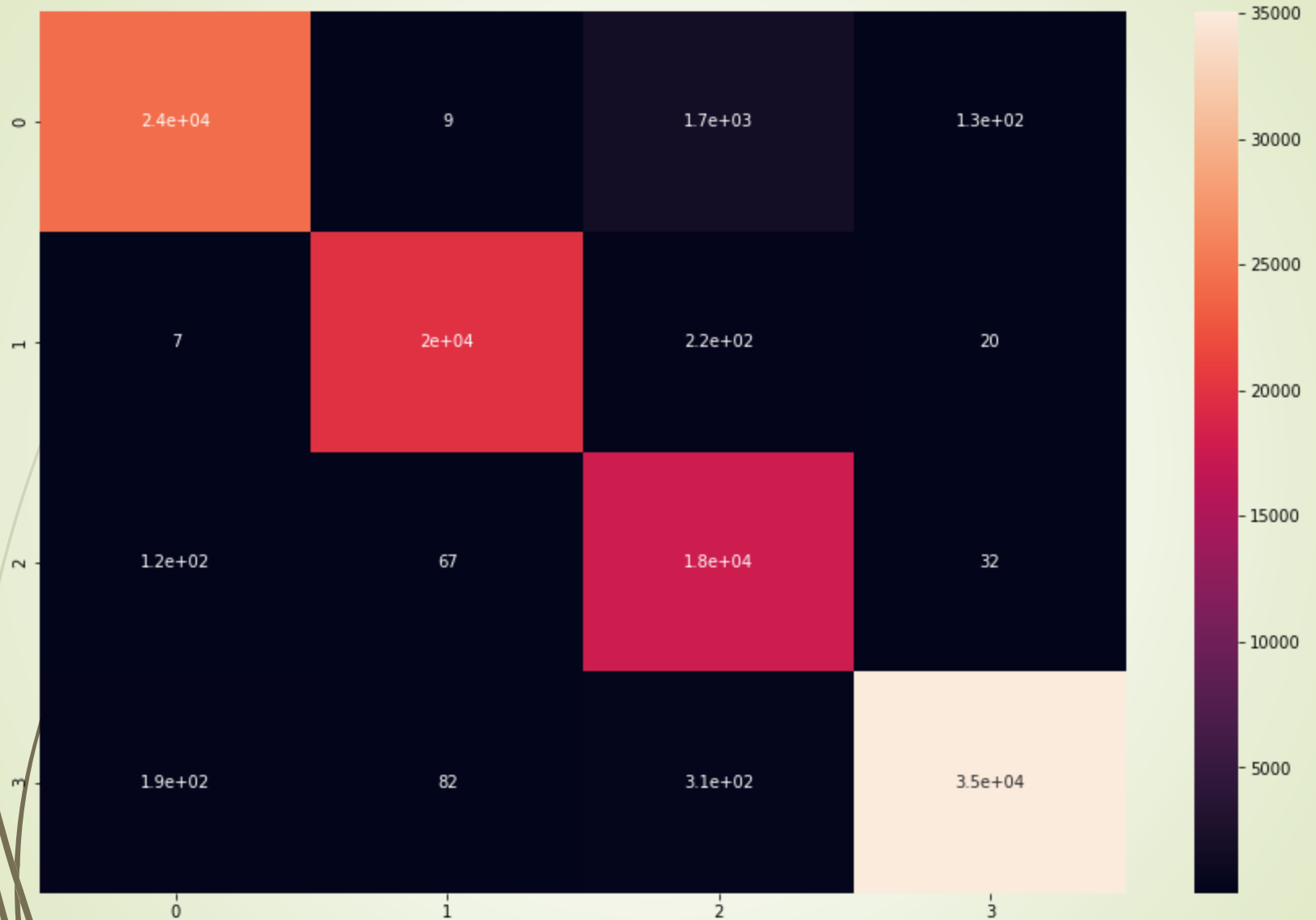
Model Evaluation

CNN: Accuracy=0.971

CNN: f1-score=0.704

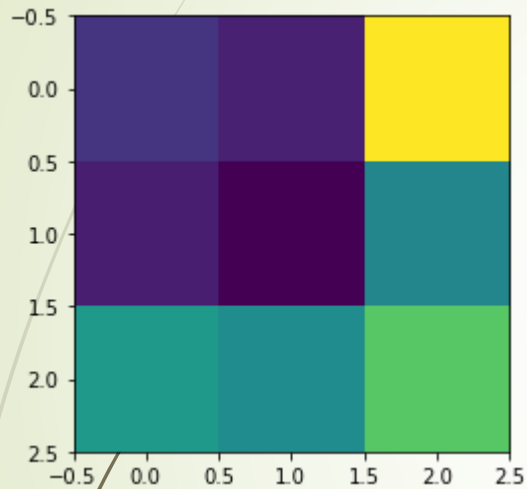
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.99	0.93	0.96	26189
1	0.99	0.99	0.99	20231
2	0.89	0.99	0.93	17946
3	0.99	0.98	0.99	35634
accuracy			0.97	100000
macro avg	0.97	0.97	0.97	100000
weighted avg	0.97	0.97	0.97	100000

Confusion Matrix



Model Interpretation

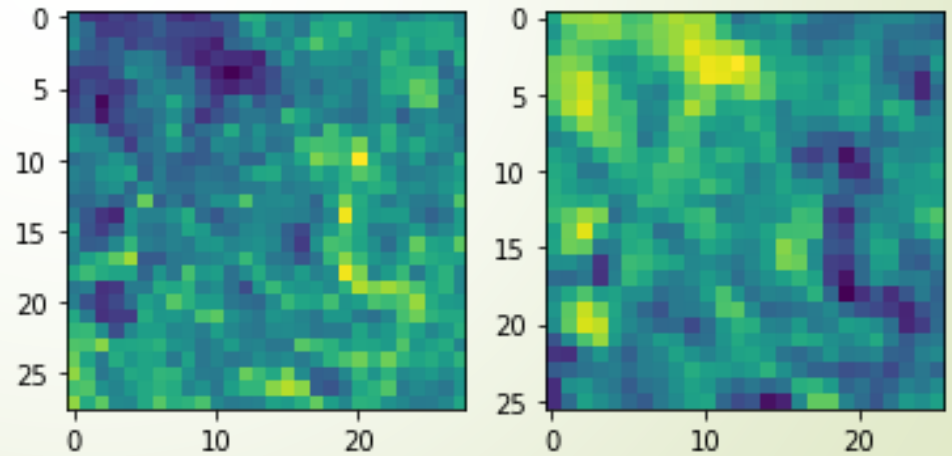
Kernel – Layer1



Image

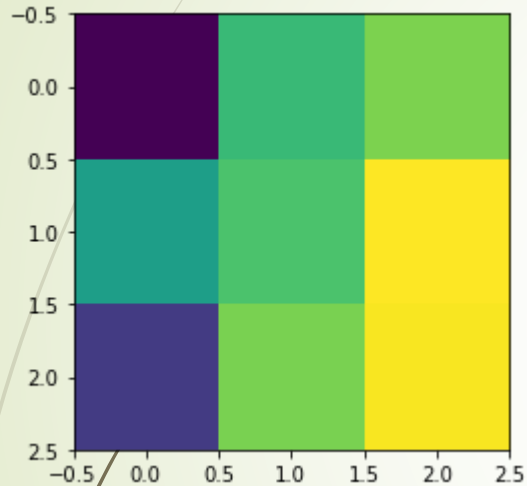
Before

After



Model Interpretation

Kernel – Layer2



Image

Before

After

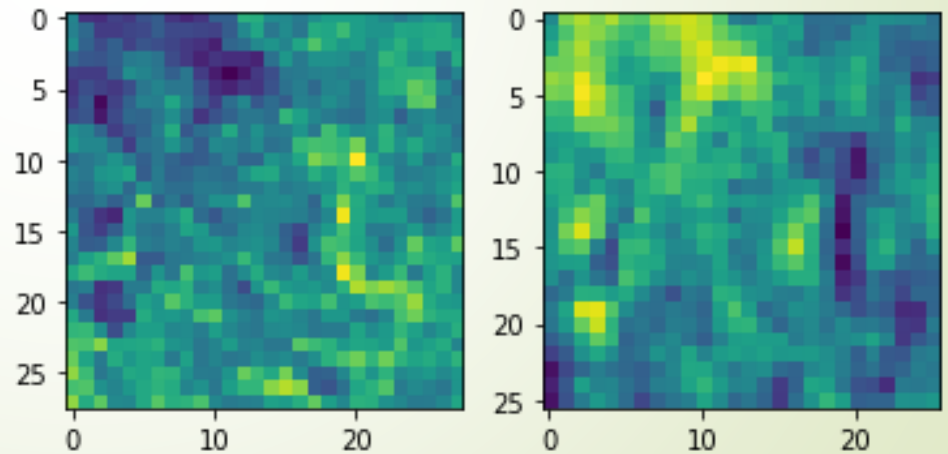


Image for Testing

['barren/1.jpg']



['barren/dfghd.jpg']



['grass/aed.jpeg']



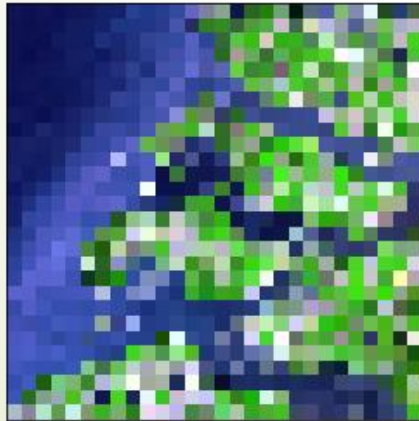
['grass/dfef.jpg']



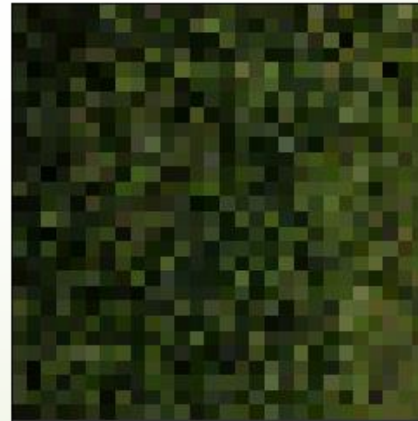
['other/1dr.jpg']



['other/aster-netherlands-dikes.jpg']



['trees/sdf.jpg']



['trees/th.jpg']

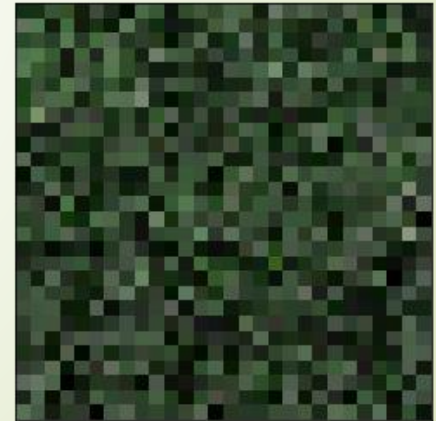
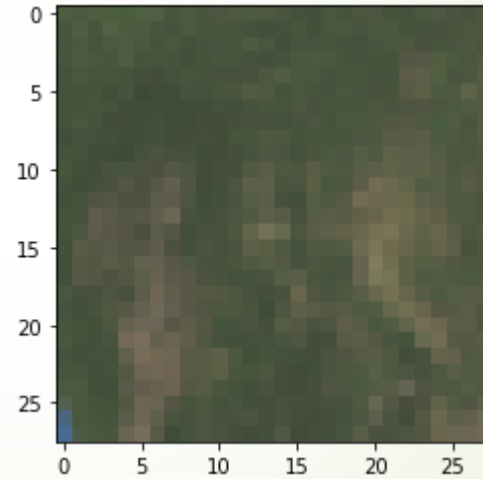
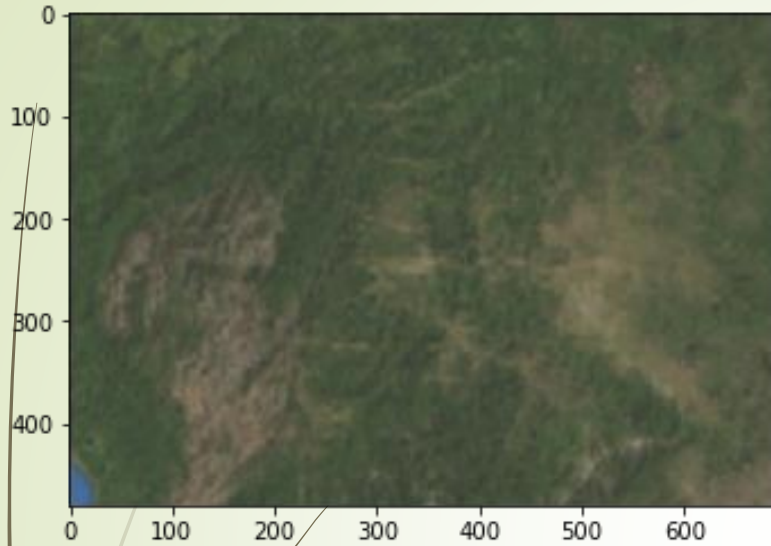


Image Prediction

- **Downloaded 9 satellite images from internet as brand new testing data sets;**
- **Feed them into the CNN model to predict the class of each image;**
- **Prediction results showed that all 9 images are others.**
- **I think the reason that CNN model does not produce the accurate results is because all input images only have 3 color channels. I had to artificially add the 4th color channel as zero or a mean of the 3 RGB channels.**

Results

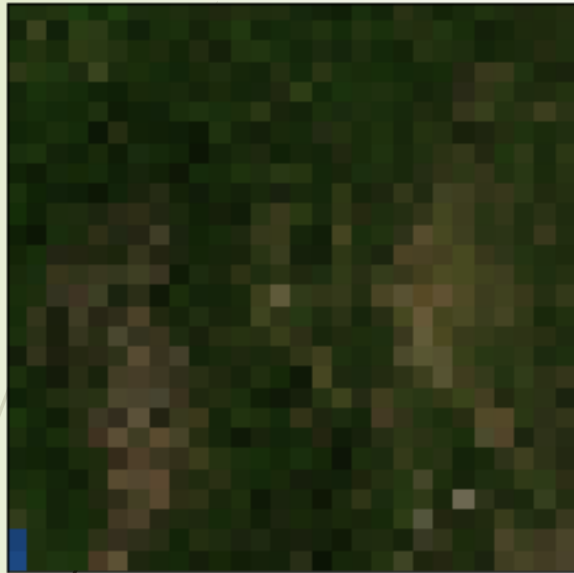


Prediction: 2 - Grassland

Discussion

3 channels

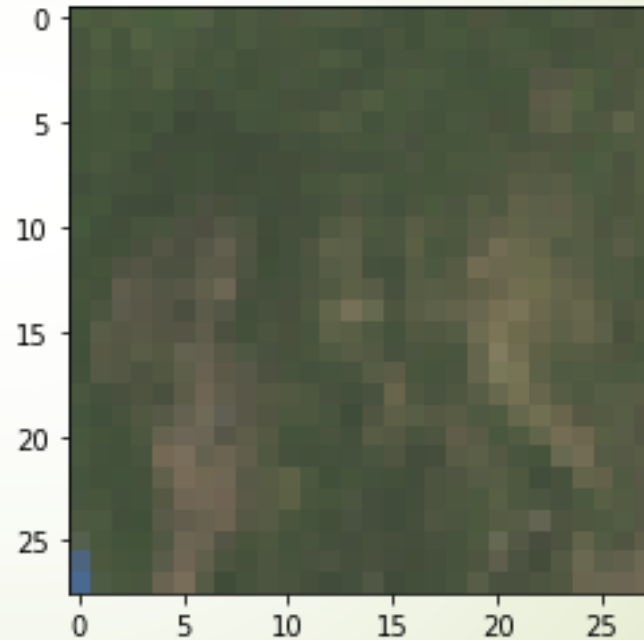
['trees/test_image_gpradar.png']



Prediction: 3 – Other

Information loss

4 channels



Prediction: 2 – Grassland

Summary

- **Trained a large dataset using general deep neural network and CNN model, CNN is much better in terms of accuracy;**
- **Tested model on random pictures. It demonstrated the importance to have the infra color information in the satellite image. Samples need to be prepared and pre-processed to match the training input for more accurate prediction.**

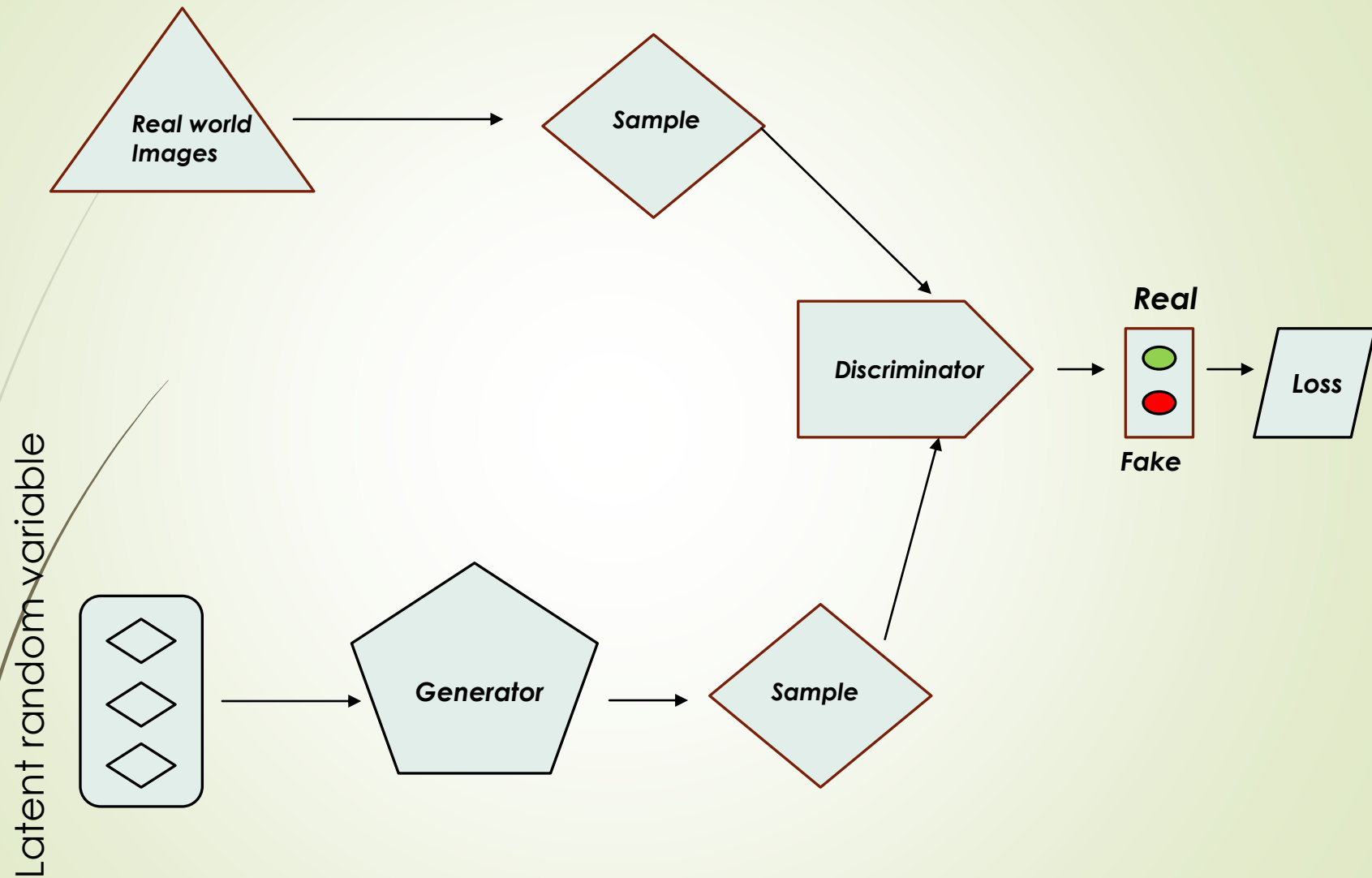
Future Work

- **Label more features, can train SAT-6 data;**
- **Train model with 3 color channels only;**
- **Use satellite image with more channels to train classification model;**
- **Try U-Net to do object detection;**
- **Test GANs model to generate synthetic images for training.**



Preliminary GANs Results

Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs)



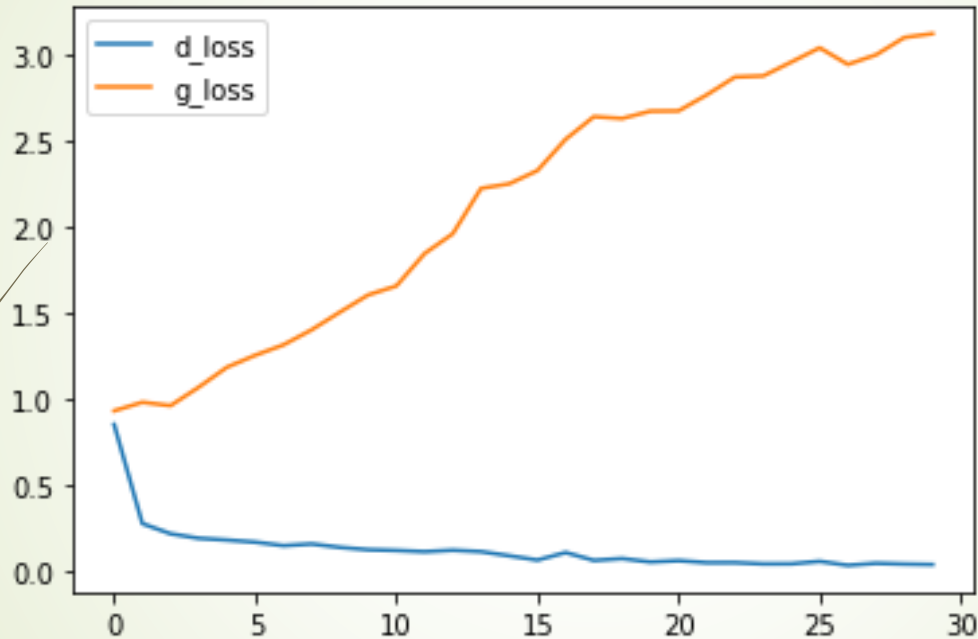
Model Architecture

Model: "functional_11"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
=====		
input_6 (InputLayer)	[(None, 100)]	0
=====		
functional_9 (Functional)	(None, 3136)	3321920
=====		
functional_7 (Functional)	(None, 1)	1737729
=====		
Total params:	5,059,649	
Trainable params:	3,319,872	
Non-trainable params:	1,739,777	

Model Performance

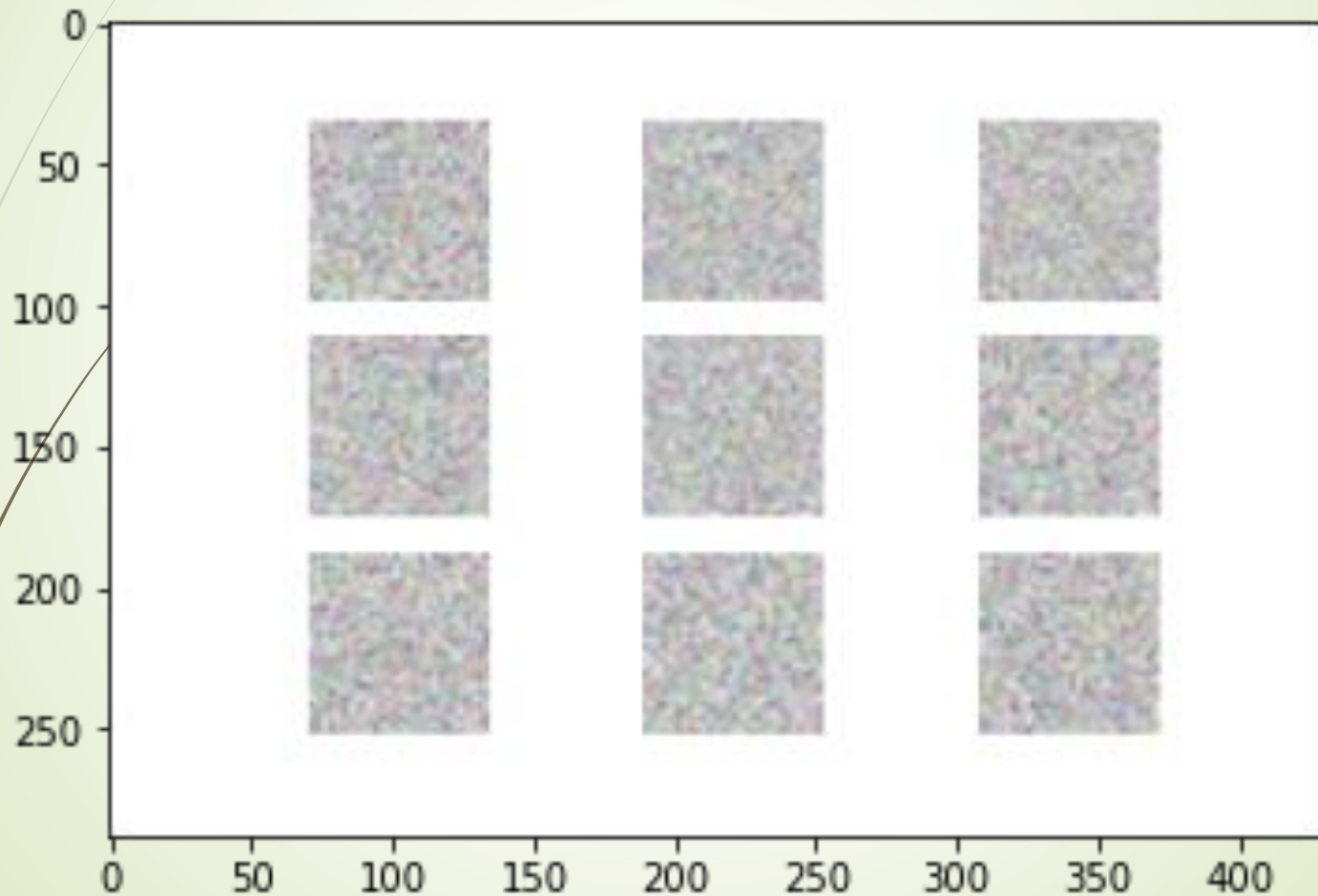
Loss Function



Discriminator converge very quickly, while generator is far from converging. Only run 300 epochs, need more epochs. Need cloud computation or GPU.

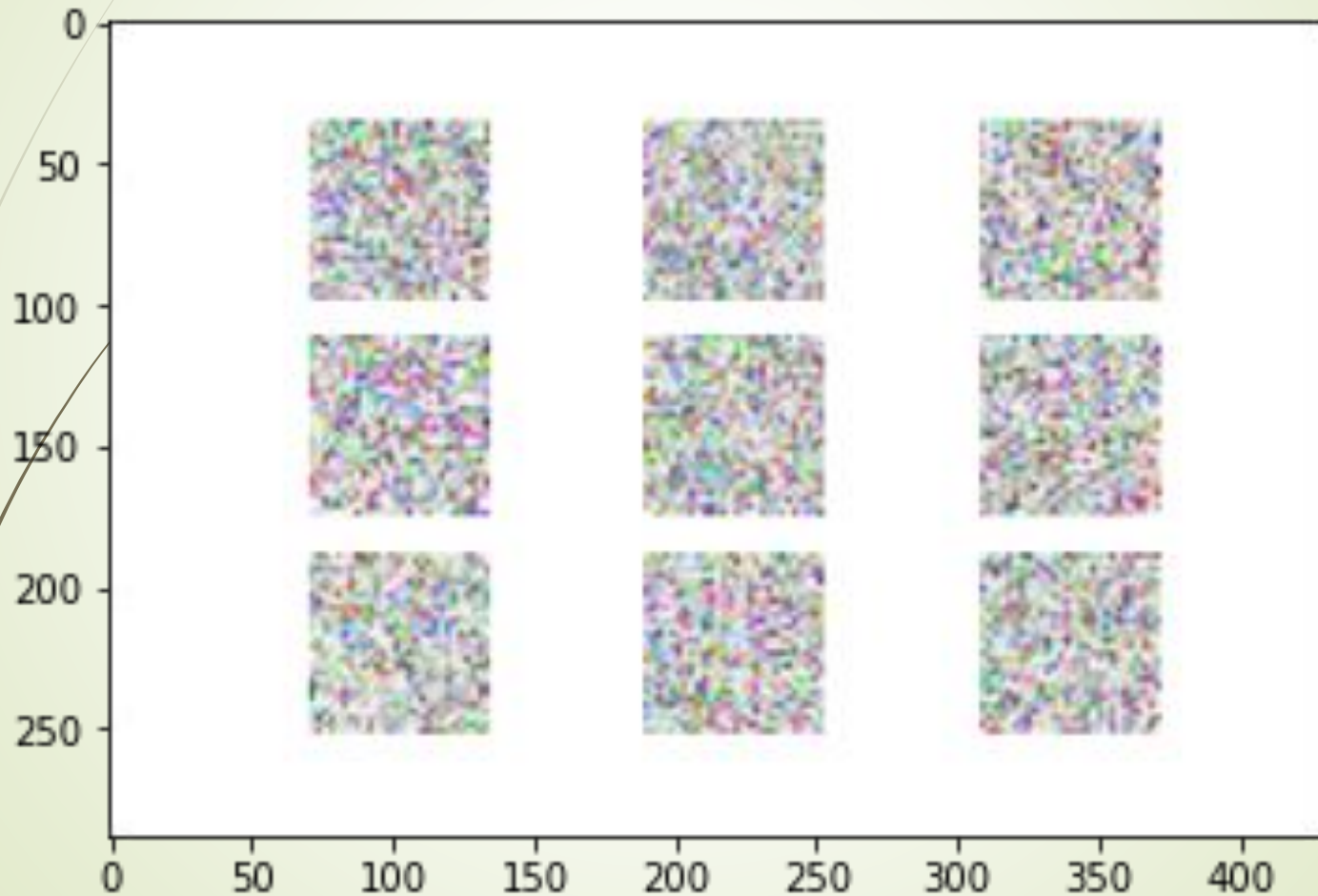
Synthetic Images

Beginning



Synthetic Images

Middle



Synthetic Images

End

