

Classification of RISAT data with BM3D algorithm

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ABSTRACT: In this Paper, We Proposed a de-speckling method on Indian Synthetic-aperture radar (SAR) image with block matching 3D transformation and has been used for classification method. This block-matching 3D algorithm clearly explained how to generate de-speckling of SAR image for classification. In this technique has been tested on RISAT-1 SAR image data set and practical results exhibit that this technique is the better in terms of de speckling quality image factors. The despeckled image has been fused with LANSAT-8 optical image. The resultant multi spectral and good resolution image has been classified using supervised classification.

KEY WORDS: Synthetic-aperture radar, de-speckling, block matching 3D algorithm.

1. INTRODUCTION

RISAT-1 is our national microwave imagery sensor. Synthetic-aperture radar images are affected by the speckling noise at the time acquisition process [1-2]. Due to this effect, the images are not clearly seen and interpretation of images is very difficult. It is compulsory to eliminate the speckle noise as much as possible to get maximum information from the image. So many techniques like filter based and transform domain based models have been proved in their quality parameters. Lee filter, Khan filter, Frost filter, Map filter, Wiener filter are used in filter domain and wavelet, curvelet, Principal component analysis, non local mean algorithm are used in transform domain. But still there is scope for further denoising [3]. Actually Block Matching algorithms have been used since mid-80. The algorithm is generally based on pixel grouping and group matching. This is the state-of-art algorithm in this denoising of images. We have studied the algorithm affect on our own satellite imagery. Lee filters are famous in denoising, but they cannot preserve the edges. For denoising purpose we used matlab software and for fusion and classification purpose we used ERDAS software. Finally accuracy calculations has to be performed. The SAR image is a grey image and optical image is multispectral image. In fusion process both input images are having different resolutions and different frequency bands, but finally we will get better resolution with multi spectral image [4]. This algorithm can be applied at different applications like crop classification, land use and land cover classification.

2. PROCEDURE

1. Take the SAR image in geotiff format.
2. Add speckle noise to SAR image.
3. Divide the SAR image to small blocks.
4. Calculate euclidean distance between blocks.
5. If the distance is less than or equal to a threshold then apply DWT.
6. Apply hard threshold to low frequency region.
7. Apply IDWT.
8. Apply DWT once again.
9. Apply Wiener filter to low frequency region.
10. Apply IDWT.
11. Take the despeckled image and optical image to get fused image using PCA method.
12. The fused image will be analyzed and obtain the supervised classified image.
13. Calculate the accuracy assessment.
14. Measure overall accuracy.

3. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

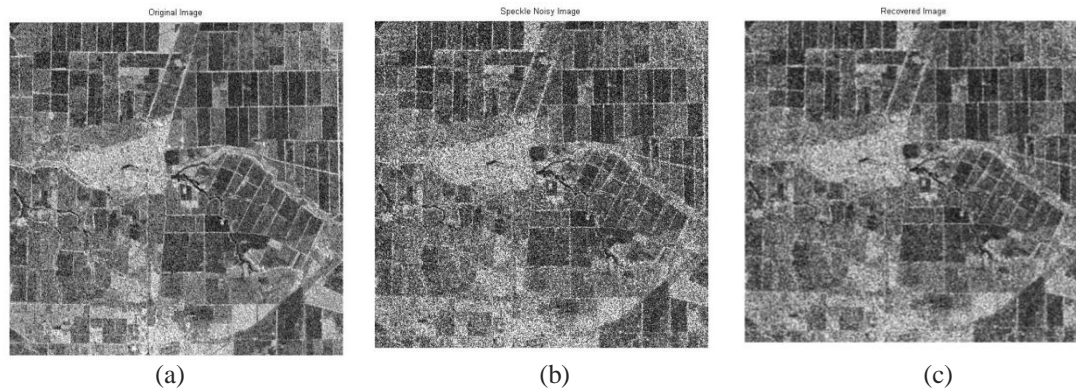


Figure 1: a. Original image b. Speckling noise image c. Recovered image

Figure 1 (a) is RISAT-1 Image and it is of Coarse Resolution Scan SAR Mode (CRS). It provides 8 m slant resolution image over swath of 223 km in either single or dual polarization. Figure 1 (b) is speckle noisy image. Figure 1 (c) is a denoised image, denoised by using block matching method. The following table 1 gives the quality factors with our method like equivalent number of looks (ENL), speckle suppression index (SSI), correlation coefficient(CC), edge saving index(ESI), mean square error(MSE) and peak signal to noise ratio (PSNR).

Table 1: Quality Factors

ENL	6.368855
SSI	0.532762
CC	0.905894
ESI	0.618134
MSE	1278.2
PSNR	17.06482

Figure 2 (a) shows SAR image of 36 meter resolution and figure 2 (b) shows LANDSAT-8 optical image with 30 meter resolution. The fused image has been obtained using principal component fusion and it is shown figure (c). The fused image is having the features like better spatial resolution and spectral resolution. Figure 3(a) is classified image and figure 3(b) is a supervised classified image. We took 4 classes like settlements, fallow land, agriculture type1 and agriculture type 2.

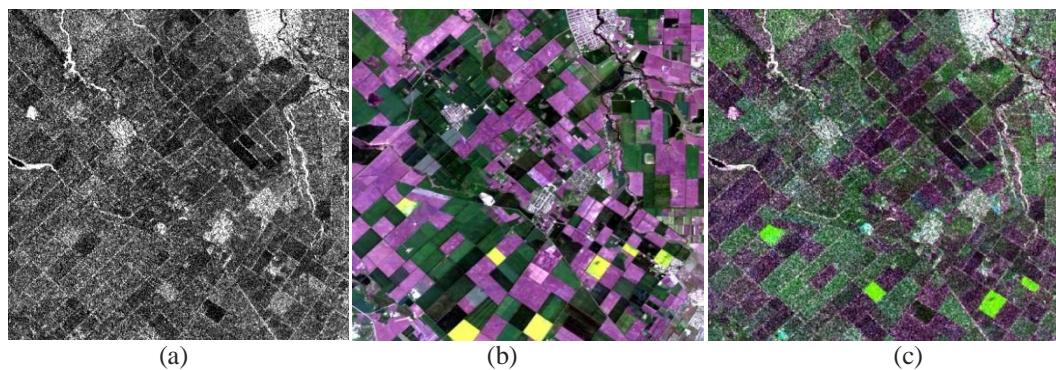


Figure 2: a. SAR image b. Optical image c. Fused image

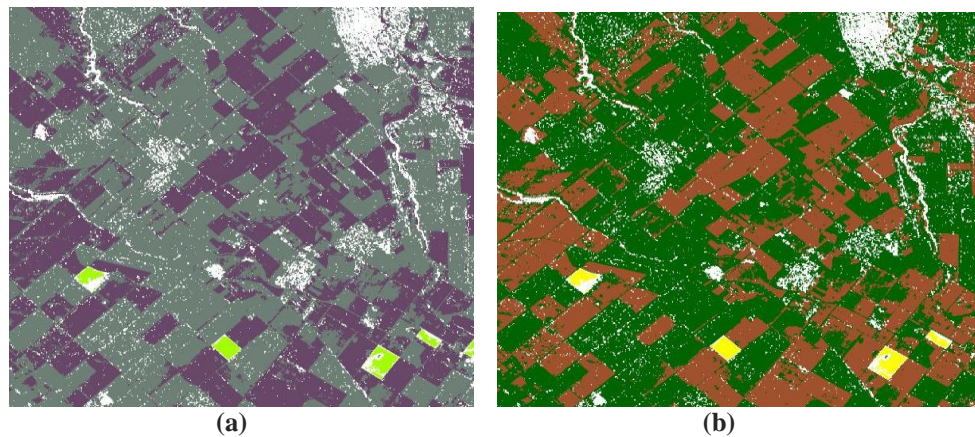


Figure 3: a. Classified Image b. Supervised Classified Image

4. CLASSIFICATION ACCURACY ASSESSMENT REPORT

Table 2: ERROR MATRIX

Classified data	Un-classified data	Class-1	Class -2	Class-3	Class -4	Row total
Un classified	0	0	0	0	0	0
Class-1	0	89	0	0	11	100
Class-2	0	0	4	0	0	4
Class-3	0	0	0	17	3	20
Class-4	0	7	0	1	124	132
Column total	0	96	4	18	138	256

We have calculated accuracy of the obtained supervised classified image. We tested random 256 pixel values to get good results. We calculated producers and user accuracy also. The overall classification accuracy for classified image is 91.41% and overall kappa statistics is 0.8492. It is a very good result in the field of microwave imagery. Table 2 gives the error matrix and table 3 gives accuracy assessment of our classified image.

Table 3: Accuracy Totals

Class name	Reference Totals	Classified totals	Number correct	Procedures accuracy	Users accuracy
Unclassified	0	0	0	----	----
Class -1	96	100	89	92.71%	89.00%
Class -2	4	4	4	100%	100%
Class -3	18	20	17	94.44%	85.00%
Class-4	138	132	124	89.86%	93.94%
Totals	256	256	234		

Overall Classification Accuracy = 91.41%

Conditional kappa for each category are given as

Table 4: Kappa values

Class name	Kappa
Un-classified	0.0000
Class-1	0.8240
Class-2	1.0000
Class-3	0.8387
Class-4	0.8685



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