

POLSARPRO & Land retrievals using SAR Polarimetry

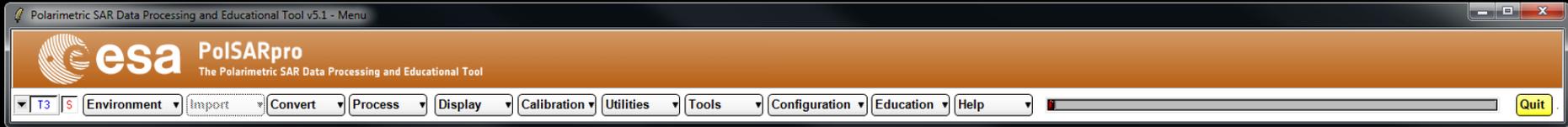
(Practical Session)

Eric POTTIER

University of Rennes 1

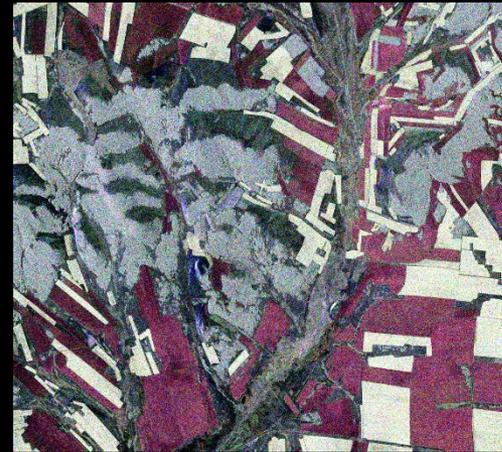
Erxue Chen

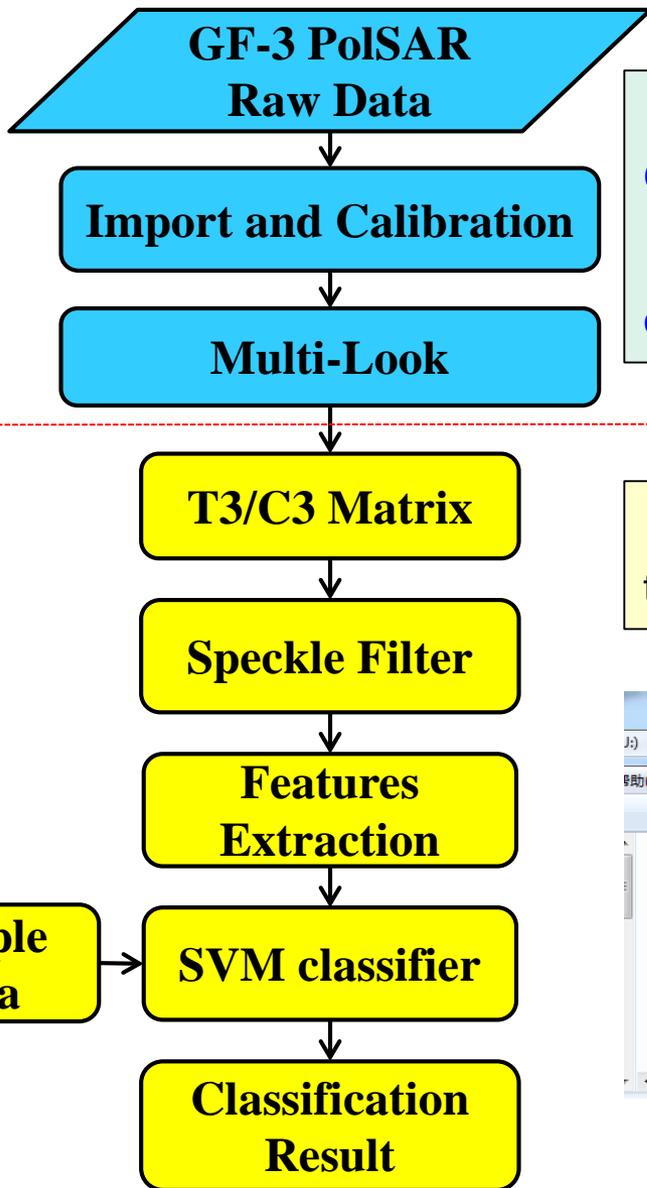
Chinese Academy of forestry



Pol-InSAR Practical Land cover Classification

Supervised Classification Based on GF-3 PolSAR data

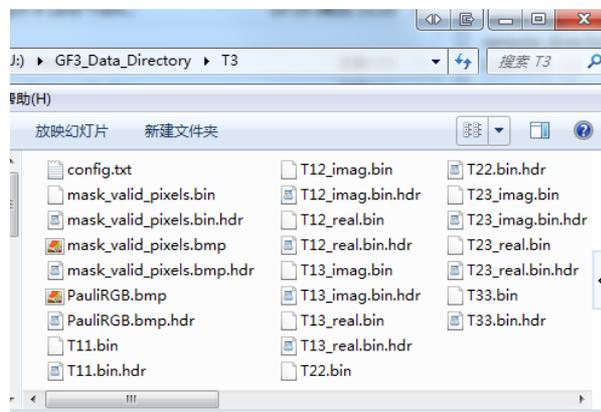




PolSARpro 5.1.2 already supports the Import of GF-3 quad polarization data.

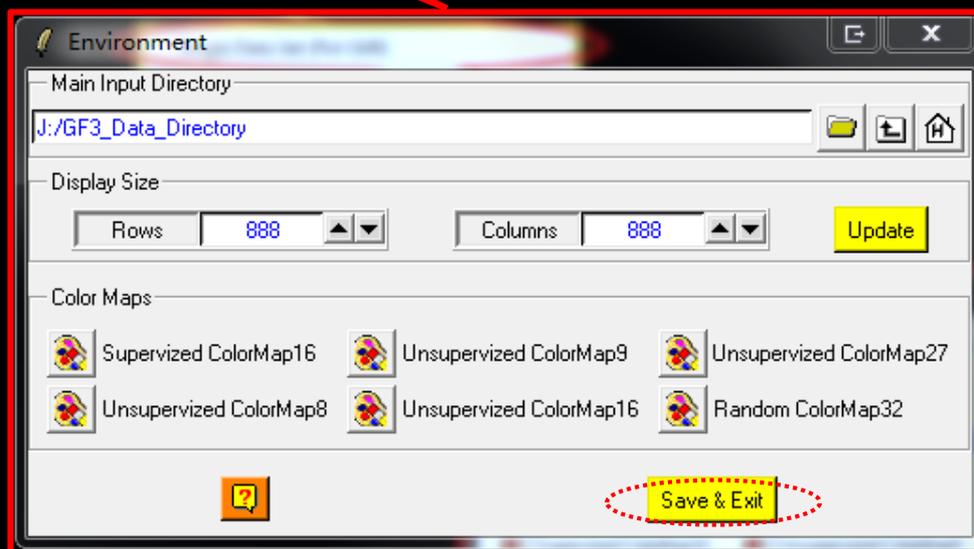
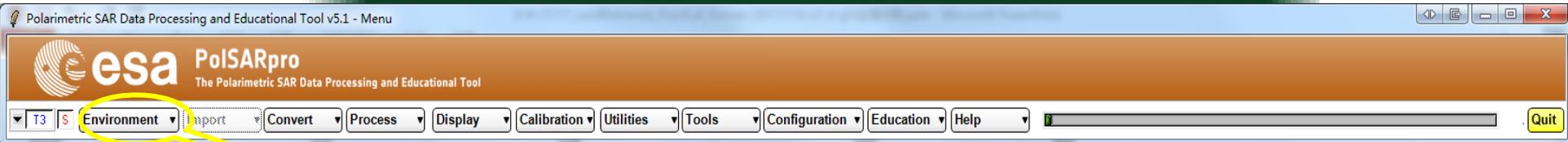
However, the calibration of GF-3 data is not currently supported.

We started this practical session from T3 matrix that has been calibrated and multi-look processed.

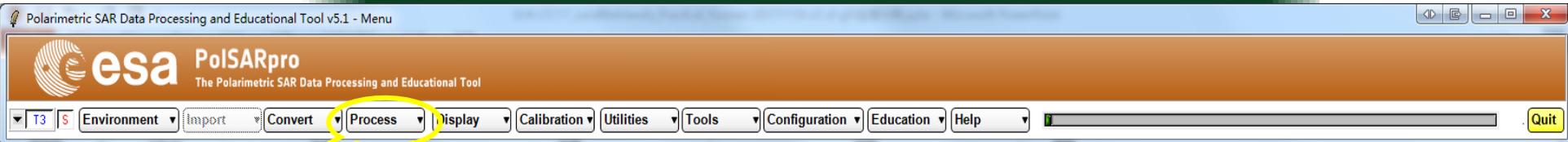


- GF-3 QPSI Quad-Pol
- Range pixel spacing: 9.0 m
- Azimuth pixel spacing: 10.0 m

Step-1: Environment Set

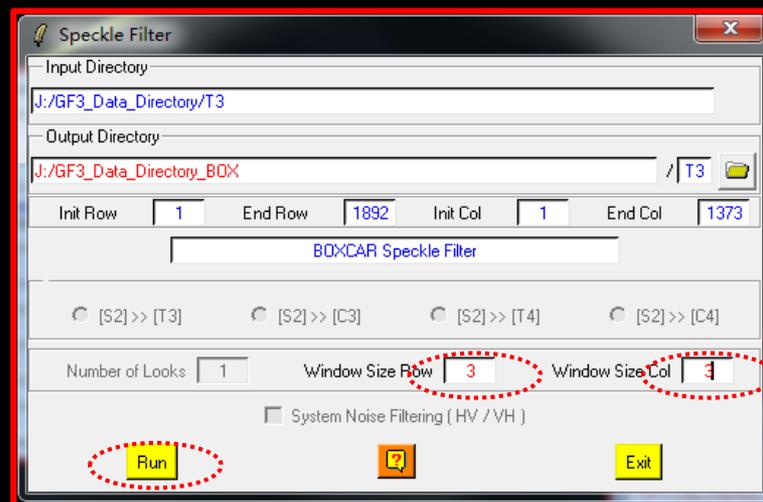


Step-2: Speckle Filter

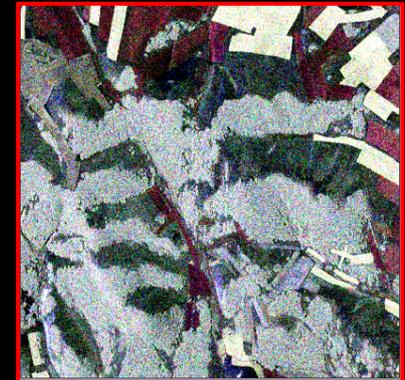
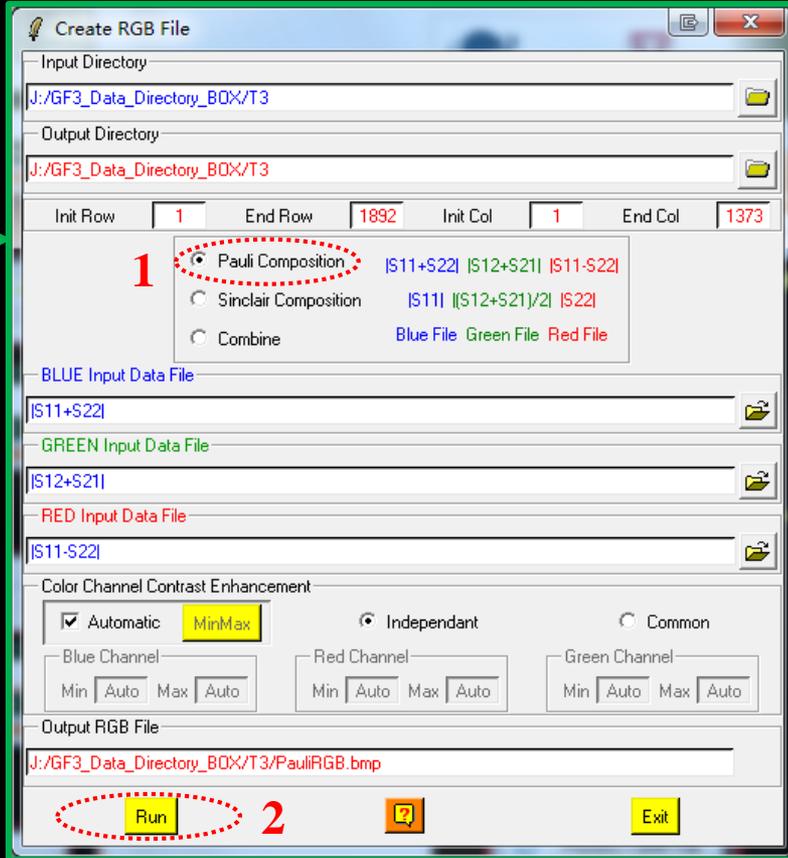


- Matrix Elements
- Correlation Coefficients
- Elliptical Basis Change
- Polarimetric Speckle Filter**
- H / A / Alpha Decomposition
- Polarimetric Decompositions
- Polarimetric Functionalities - 1
- Polarimetric Functionalities - 2
- Polarimetric Segmentation
- Polarimetric Data Analysis
- Polarimetric Data Clustering
- Batch Process

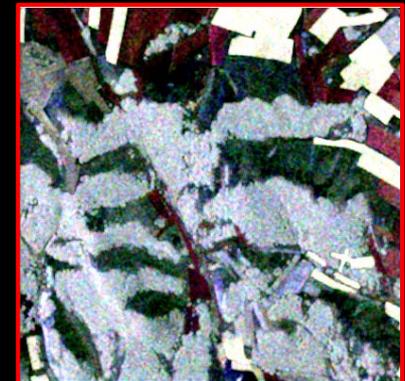
- An-Yang Filter
- Box Car Filter
- Box Car - Edge Filter
- Gaussian Filter
- IDAN Filter
- Lee Refined Filter
- Lee Sigma Filter
- Lopez Filter
- Mean-Shift Filter
- Non Local Means Filter
- Scattering Model Based Filter
- P.W.F Filter
- SIRV Model Estimation
- Skou-Skriver Restoration



Step-2: Speckle Filter



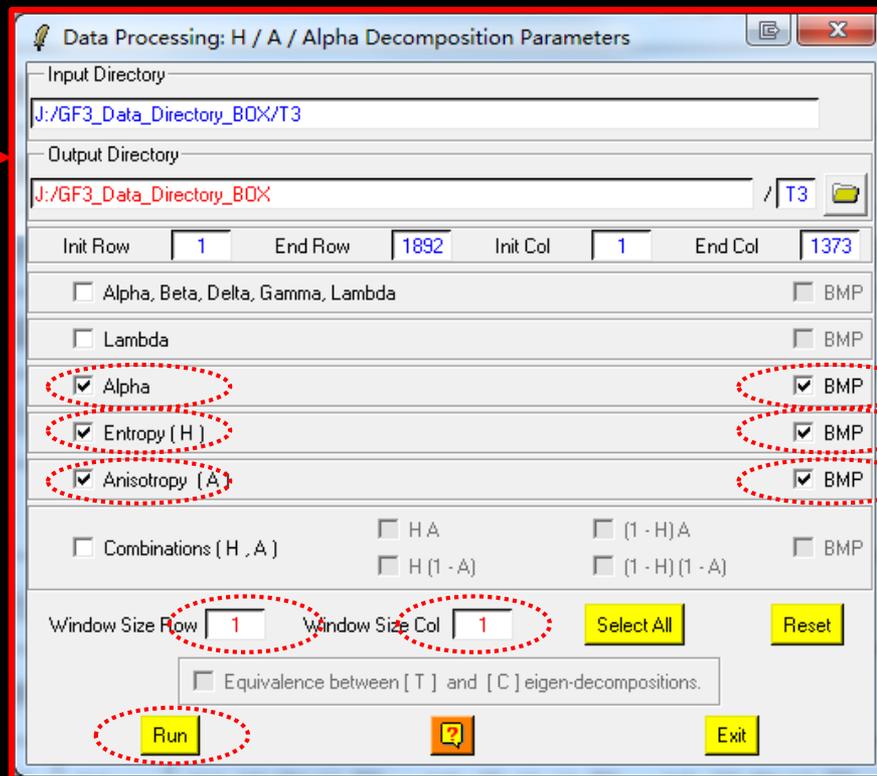
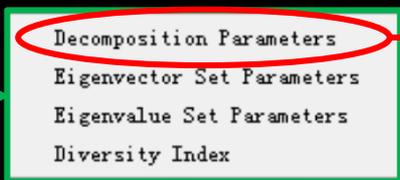
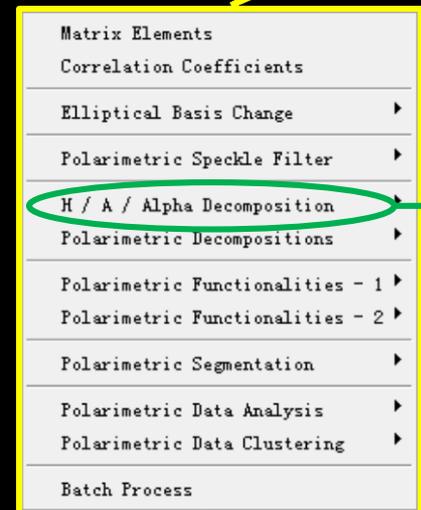
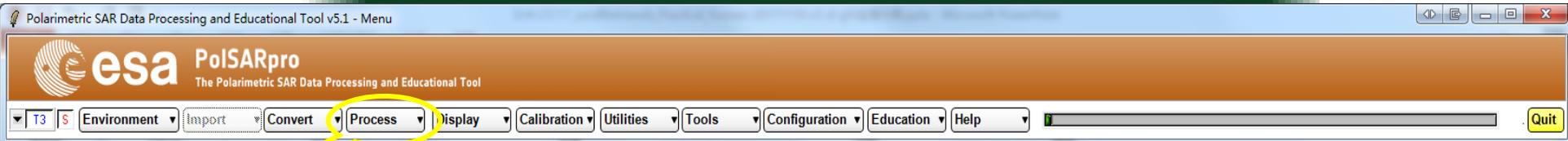
PauliRGB Before Filter



PauliRGB after Filter

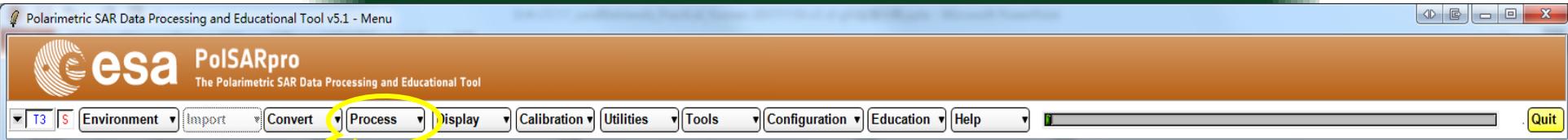
Show the Filtered PauliRGB





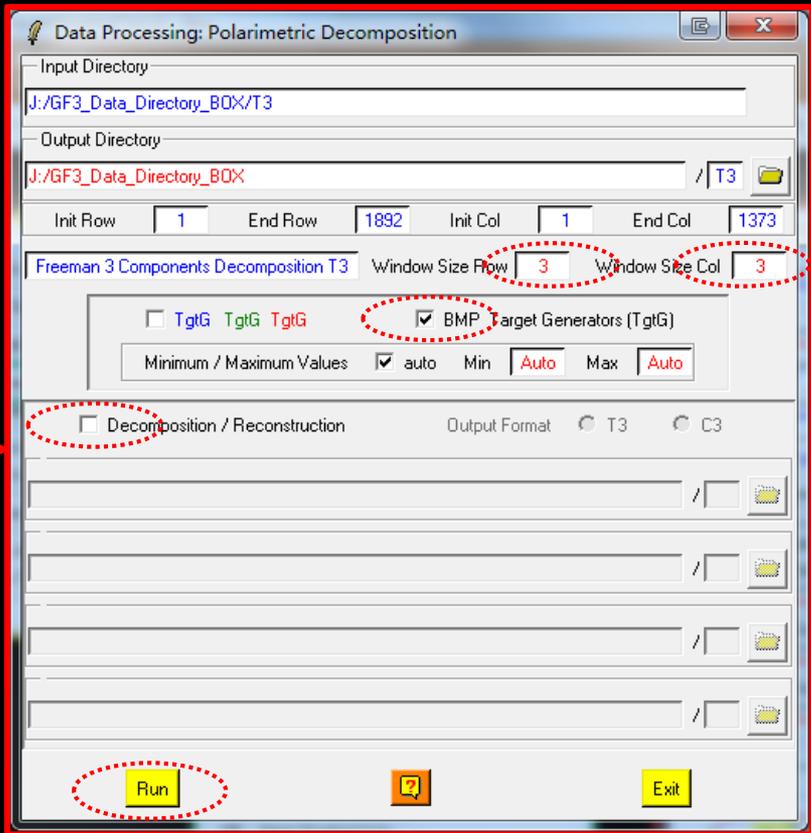
Polarization features:

- entropy.bin
- anisotropy.bin
- alpha.bin



- Matrix Elements
- Correlation Coefficients
- Elliptical Basis Change
- Polarimetric Speckle Filter
- H / A / Alpha Decomposition**
- Polarimetric Decompositions
- Polarimetric Functionalities - 1
- Polarimetric Functionalities - 2
- Polarimetric Segmentation
- Polarimetric Data Analysis
- Polarimetric Data Clustering
- Batch Process

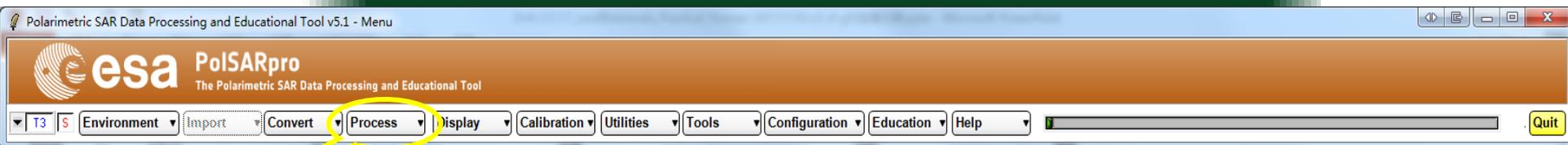
- KRO : Krogager Decomposition
- CAM : Cameron Decomposition
- HAA : H / A / Alpha Decomposition
- JRH : Huynen Decomposition
- RMB1 : Barnes 1 Decomposition
- RMB2 : Barnes 2 Decomposition
- SBC : Cloude Decomposition
- UHDx : Unified Huynen Decomposition
- WAH1 : HoIm 1 Decomposition
- WAH2 : HoIm 2 Decomposition
- AN3 : An & Yang 3 Component Decomposition
- AN4 : An & Yang 4 Component Decomposition
- BF4 : Bhattacharya & Frery 4 Component Decomposition
- FRE2 : Freeman 2 Component Decomposition
- FRE3 : Freeman 3 Component Decomposition**
- NEU : Neumann 3 Component Decomposition
- NNED : Ariei 3 Component NNED Decomposition
- ANNED : Ariei 3 Component ANNED Decomposition
- VZ3 : Van Zyl (1992) 3 Component Decomposition
- SIN4 : Singh 4 Component Decomposition
- YAM3 : Yamaguchi 3 Component Decomposition
- YAM4 : Yamaguchi 4 Component Decomposition
- MCSM5 : L. Zhang 5 Component Decomposition
- TSVM : Touzi Decomposition
- Aghababae Decomposition
- 2KR : Raney Decomposition
- CPD : Compact-Pol Decomposition



Polarization features:

- Freeman_Odd.bin
- Freeman_Dbl.bin
- Freeman_Vol.bin

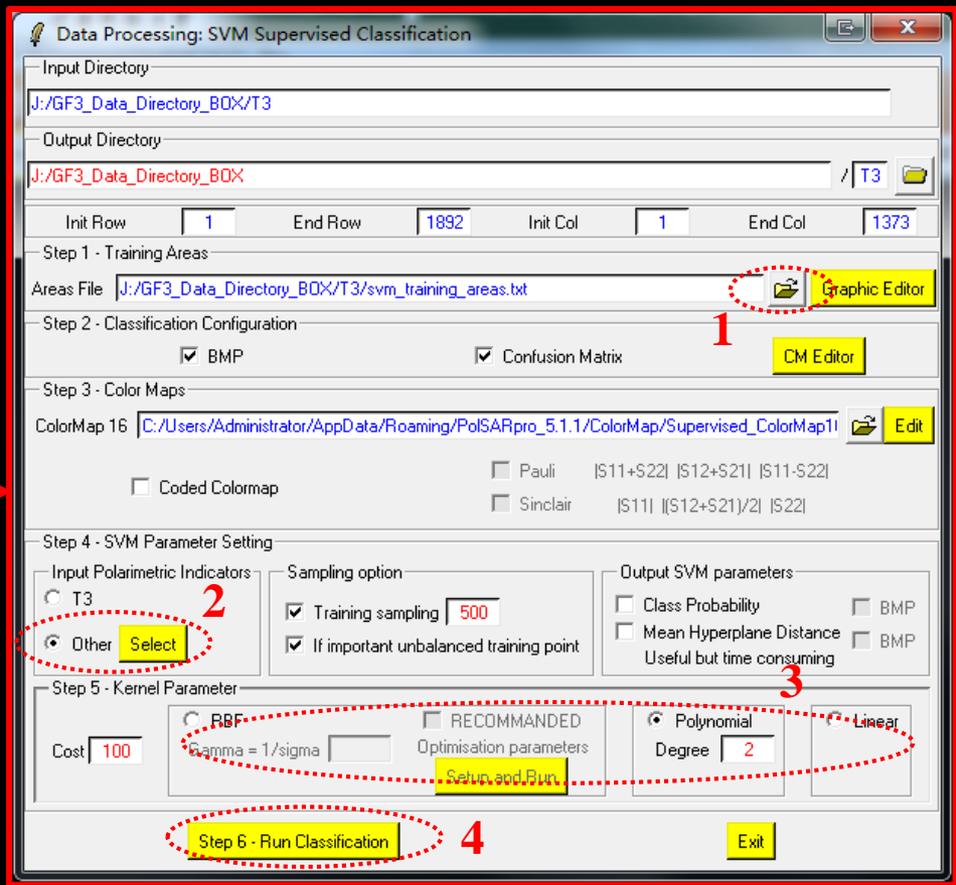
Step-4: SVM classifier

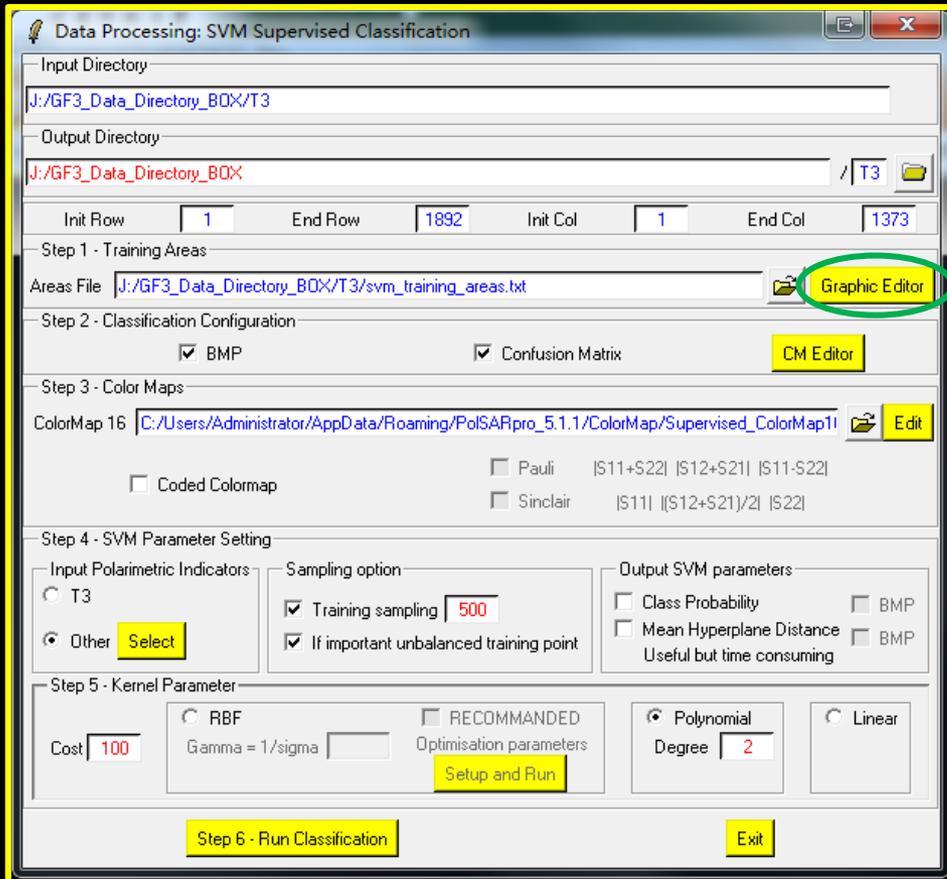
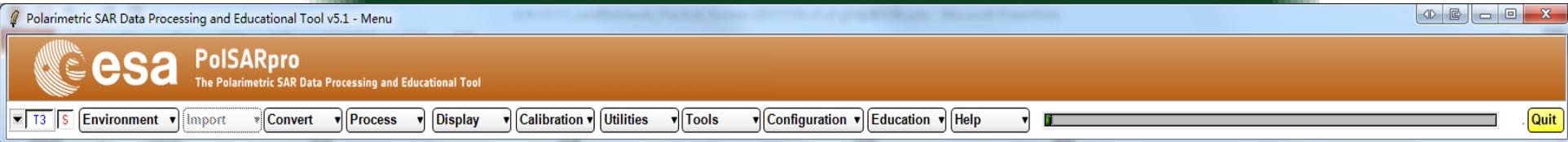


- Matrix Elements
- Correlation Coefficients
- Elliptical Basis Change
- Polarimetric Speckle Filter
- H / A / Alpha Decomposition
- Polarimetric Decompositions
- Polarimetric Functionalities - 1
- Polarimetric Functionalities - 2
- Polarimetric Segmentation**
- Polarimetric Data Analysis
- Polarimetric Data Clustering
- Batch Process

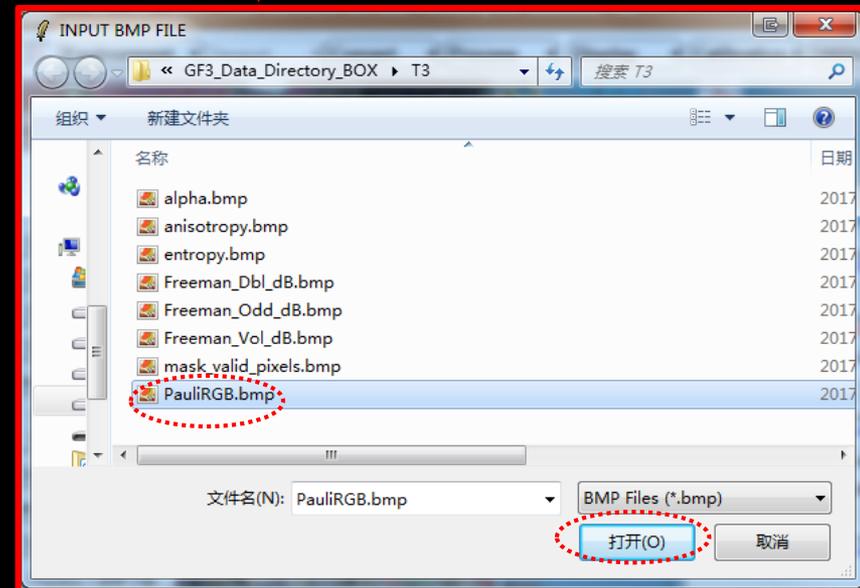
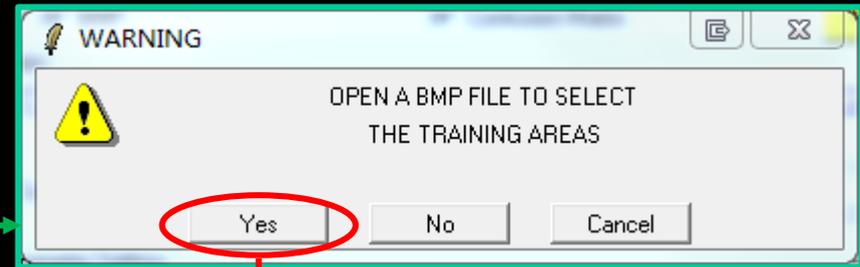
- H / A / Alpha Classification
- H / u / v Classification (Xu & Jin)
- H / A / Alpha - Wishart Classification
- Scattering Model Based - Wishart Classification
- Unified Huynen Classification
- Fuzzy - H / Alpha Classification
- Wishart Supervised Classification
- G.P.F. Supervised Classification
- Rule-Based Hierarchical Classification
- Basic Scattering Mechanism Identification
- SVM Supervised Classification**

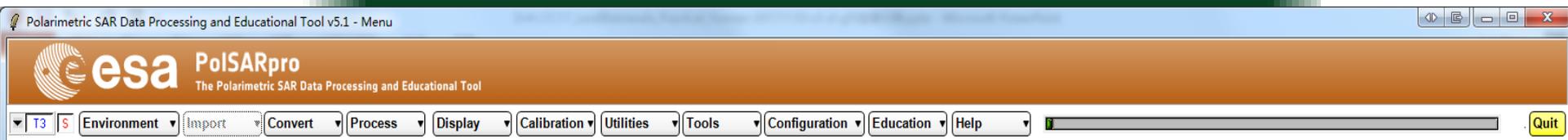
1. Select the training sample data.
2. Select the classification features
3. Select the Kernel function
4. Run Classification





1. Select the training sample data.



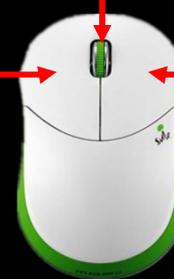


1. Select the training sample data.

Basic operation:

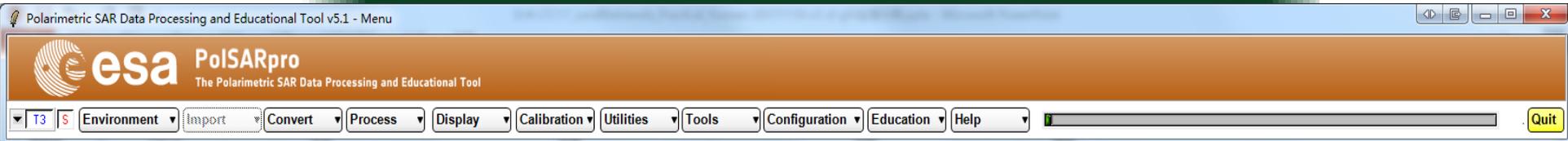


➤ Zoom button



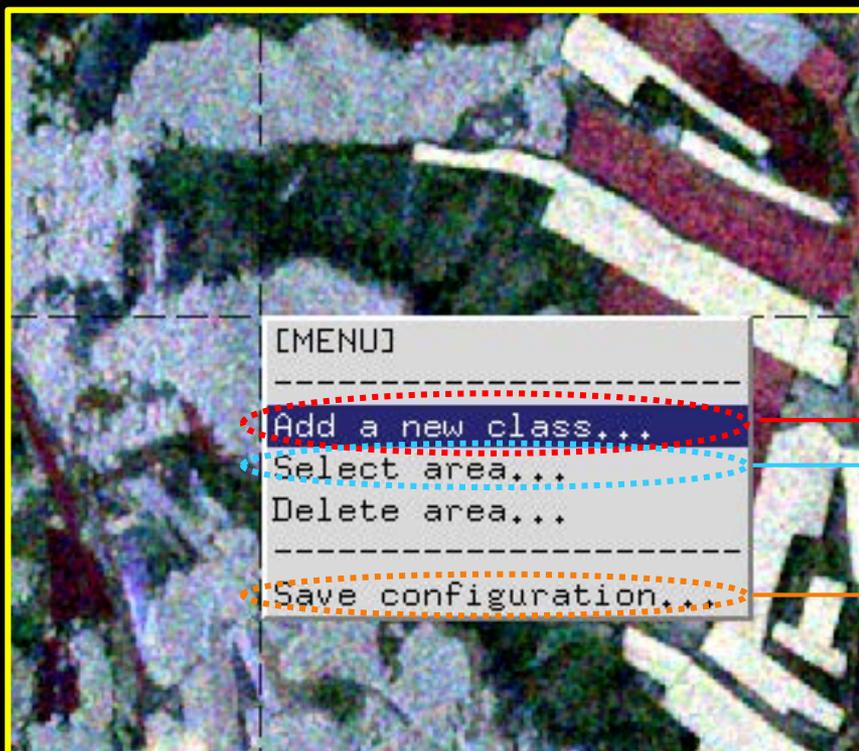
➤ Select button

➤ Open the menu

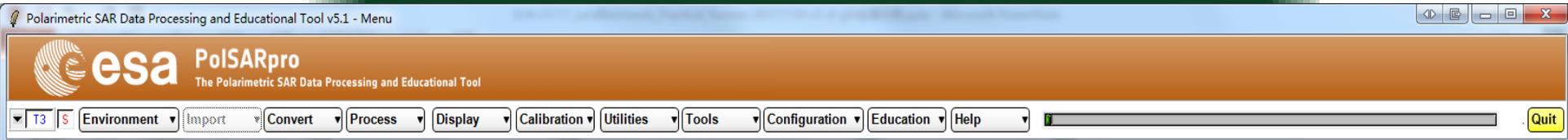


1. Select the training sample data.

Basic operation:

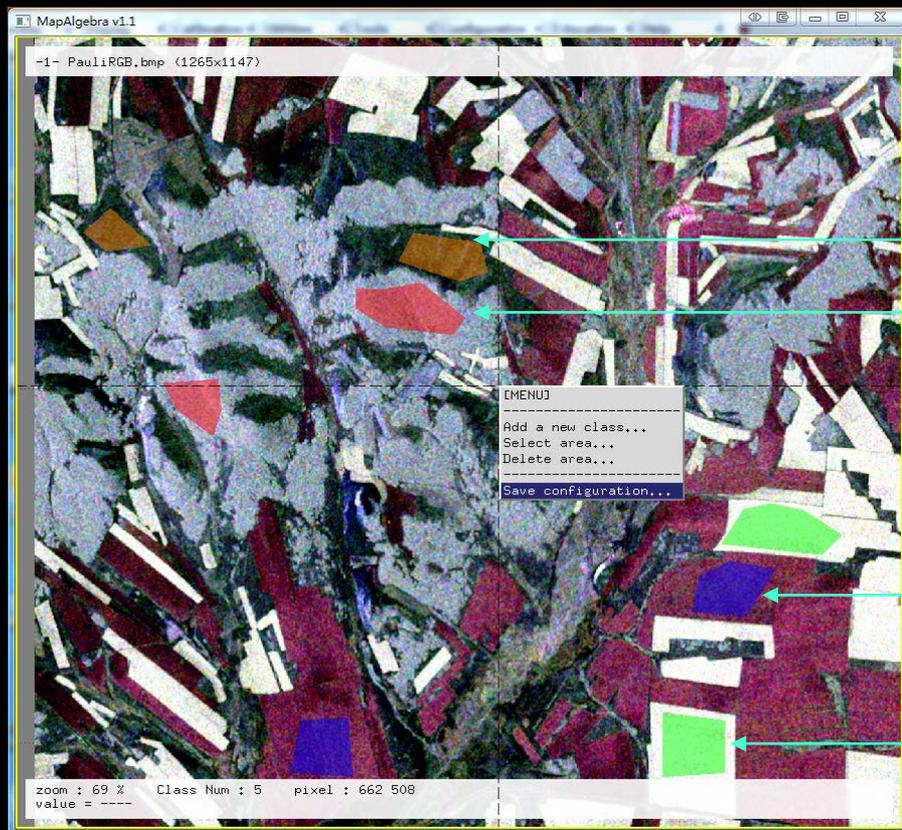


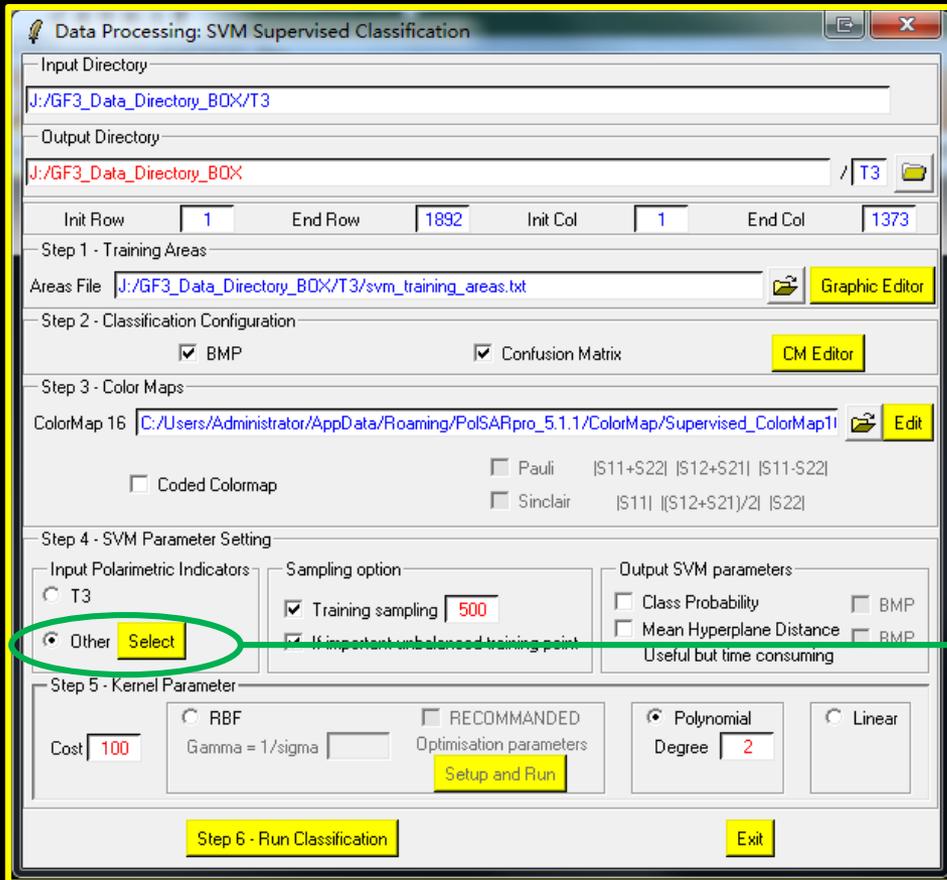
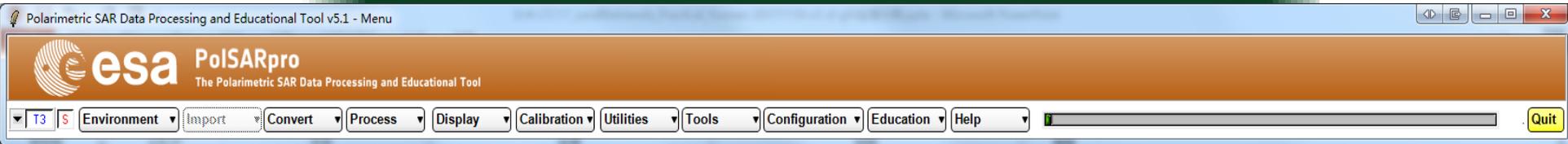
1. Add a new class 1.
2. Select first area for class1; Select second area for class1;....
3. Add a new class 2.
4. Select first area for class2; Select second area for class2;....
-
10. Save configuration



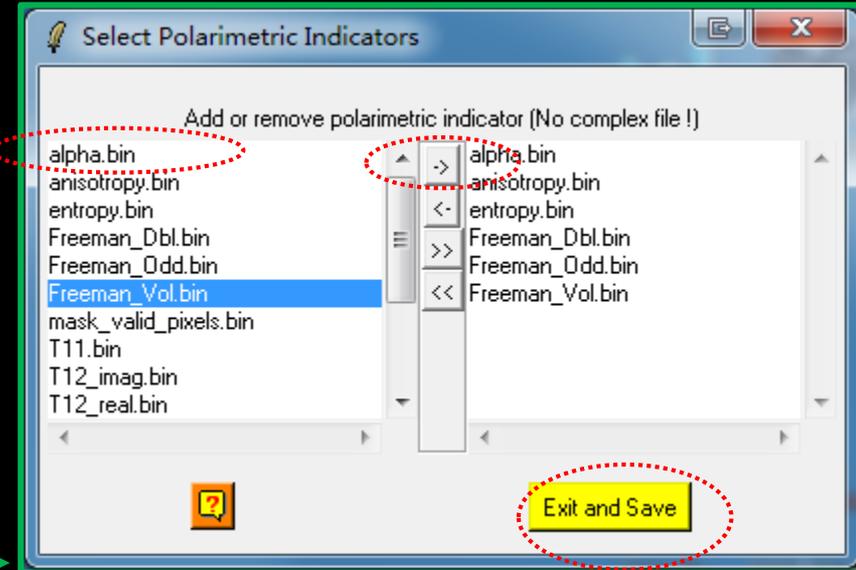
1. Select the training sample data.

Do it yourself.
Prepare the training sample data

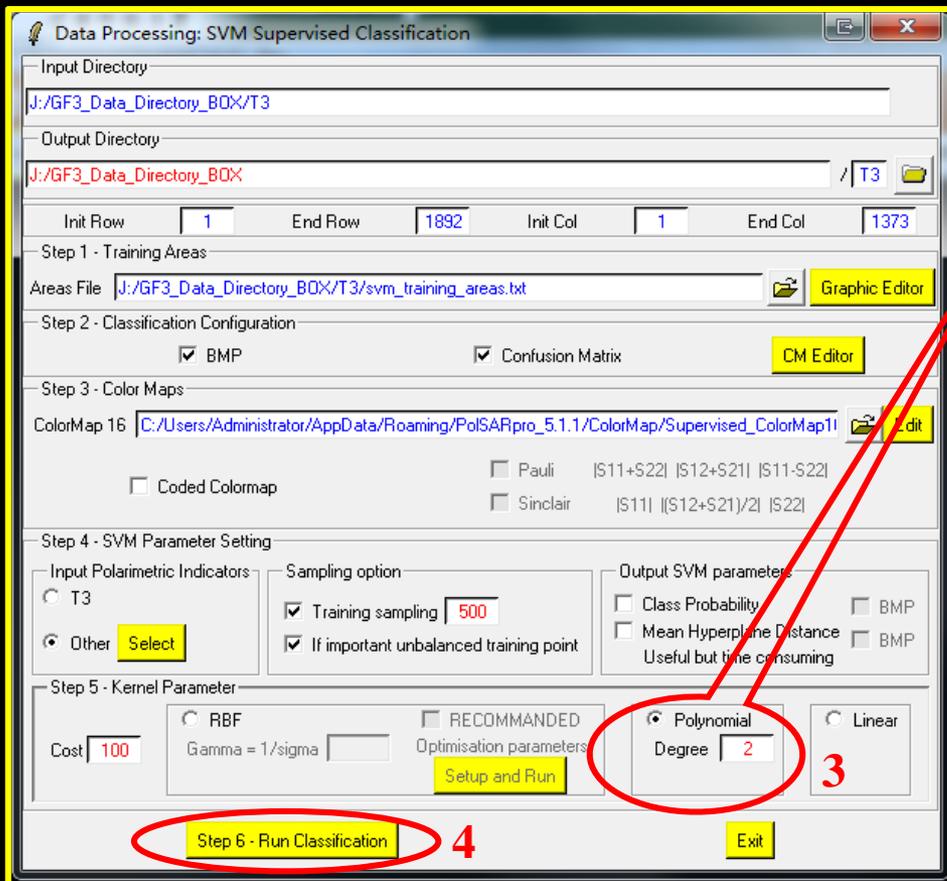
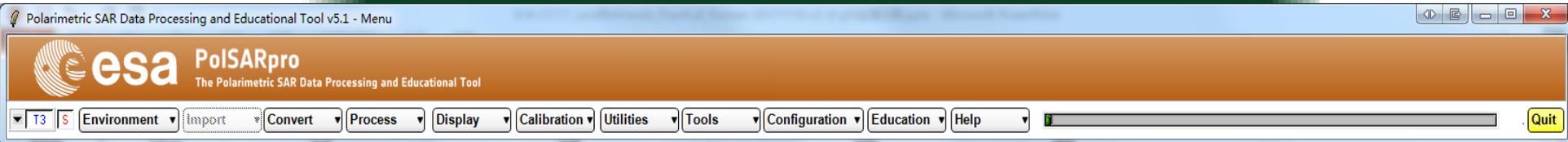




2. Select the classification features



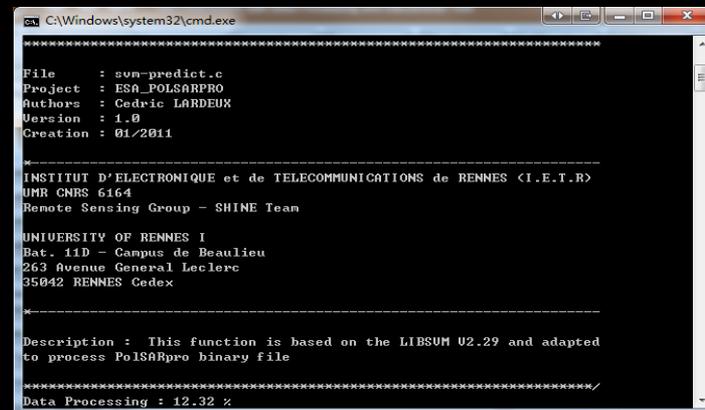
Select the features that need to be added to the classifier

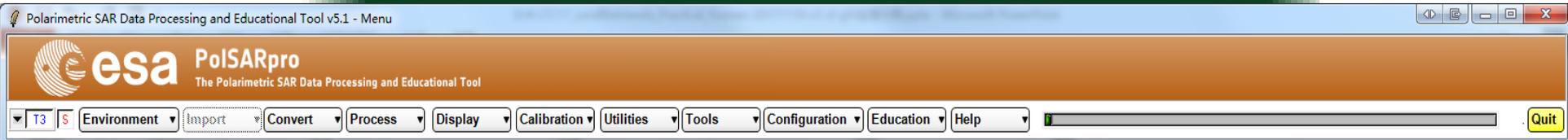


3. Select the Kernel function

- We choose polynomial kernel function
- Degree:2

4. Run Classification





svm_classification_file.bmp



Do it yourself:

Select different kernel functions to classify and compare the classification results.

Questions ?



KODAK LASEX MEDUM 854029 L