

PolSARpro Tutorial

Part 1:

- Introduction
- Hands on Experience
 - Data Import, Image Extraction
 - Matrix Conversion
 - Polarimetric Speckle Filtering

Part 2:

- Polarimetric Decomposition Theorems
- Hands on Experience
 - Matrix Decomposition
 - Land Use Classification

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Software Tool PolSARpro v5.0

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The Polarimetric SAR Data Processing



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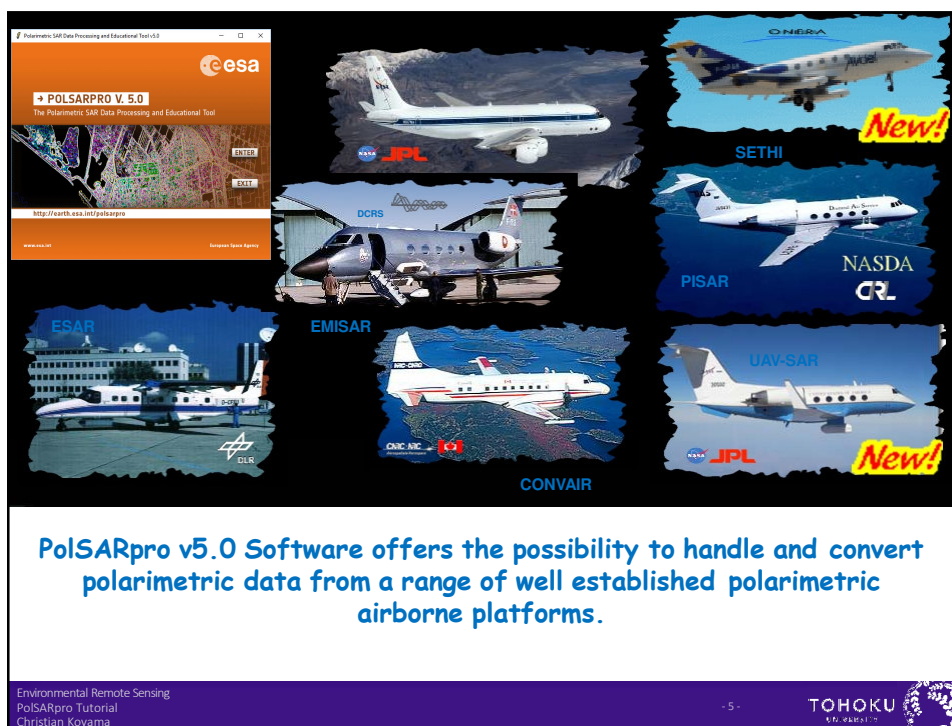
Please note that the following slide are
based on PolSARpro v4.2

The GUI structure and main functions in
v5.0 are basically the same with only minor
changes in the arrangement of the icons,
etc.

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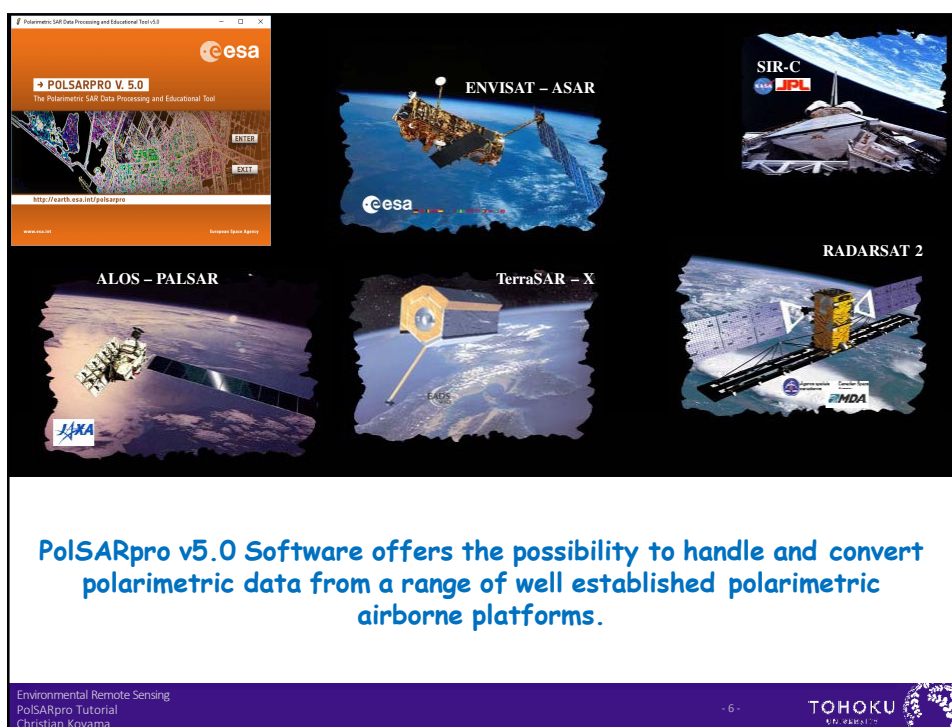
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The screenshot displays the PolSARpro v5.0 software interface, which includes a sidebar with the ESA logo and the text "POLSARPRO V. 5.0 The Polarimetric SAR Data Processing and Educational Tool". The main area shows a grid of images for different SAR platforms: ESAR, EMISAR, CONVAIR, SETHI, PISAR, NASDA CR, and UAV-SAR. The UAV-SAR image is marked with a "New!" label. Below the grid, a text box states: "PolSARpro v5.0 Software offers the possibility to handle and convert polarimetric data from a range of well established polarimetric airborne platforms." The footer contains the text "Environmental Remote Sensing PolSARpro Tutorial Christian Koyama" and the TOHOKU logo.

PolSARpro v5.0 Software offers the possibility to handle and convert polarimetric data from a range of well established polarimetric airborne platforms.


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The screenshot displays the PolSARpro v5.0 software interface, which includes a sidebar with the ESA logo and the text "POLSARPRO V. 5.0 The Polarimetric SAR Data Processing and Educational Tool". The main area shows a grid of images for different SAR platforms: ENVISAT - ASAR, SIR-C, RADARSAT 2, ALOS - PALSAR, and TerraSAR - X. Below the grid, a text box states: "PolSARpro v5.0 Software offers the possibility to handle and convert polarimetric data from a range of well established polarimetric airborne platforms." The footer contains the text "Environmental Remote Sensing PolSARpro Tutorial Christian Koyama" and the TOHOKU logo.

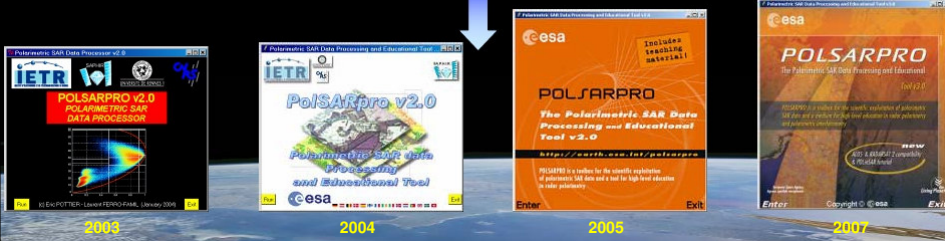
PolSARpro v5.0 Software offers the possibility to handle and convert polarimetric data from a range of well established polarimetric airborne platforms.

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POLinSAR 2003
Workshop on Applications of SAR Polarimetry and Polarimetric Interferometry
ESA-ESRIN Frascati, Italy
14-16 January 2003

The initiative development of **PolSARpro Software** is a direct result of recommendations made during the **POLinSAR 2003 Workshop** held at ESA-ESRIN in January 2003.



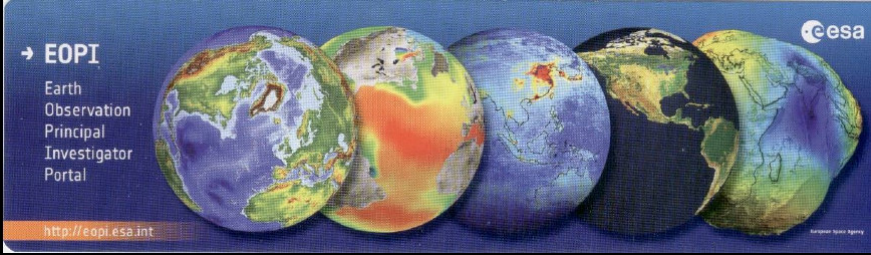
2003: POLSARPRO v2.0 POLARIMETRIC SAR DATA PROCESSOR

2004: PolSARpro v2.0 Polarimetric SAR Data Processing and Educational Tool


2005: POLSARPRO The Polarimetric SAR Data Processing and Educational Tool v2.0

2007: POLSARPRO The Polarimetric SAR Data Processing and Educational Tool v2.0

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→ **EOPI**
Earth Observation Principal Investigator Portal
<http://eopi.esa.int>



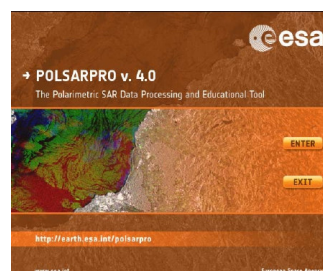
<http://earth.esa.int/gut> <http://earth.esa.int/polsarpro> <http://earth.esa.int/nest> <http://earth.esa.int/beam> <http://earth.esa.int/beat> <http://earth.esa.int/brat>

ESA free TOOLBOXES to exploit ESA & ESA TPM data available at <http://earth.esa.int/resources/softwaretools/>

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Tool specifically designed to handle :
Polarimetric data
and
Polarimetric Interferometric data.

Educational Software offering a tool for
self-education
in the field of POLSAR and POL-InSAR
data processing and analysis.



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PolSARpro TEAM



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USER INTERFACE

PolSARpro Software is conceived as a flexible environment, with a friendly and intuitive Graphical User Interface **GUI**

The graphical user interface (**GUI**) is written in **Tcl-Tk**

331185 lines managing **189 widget windows**

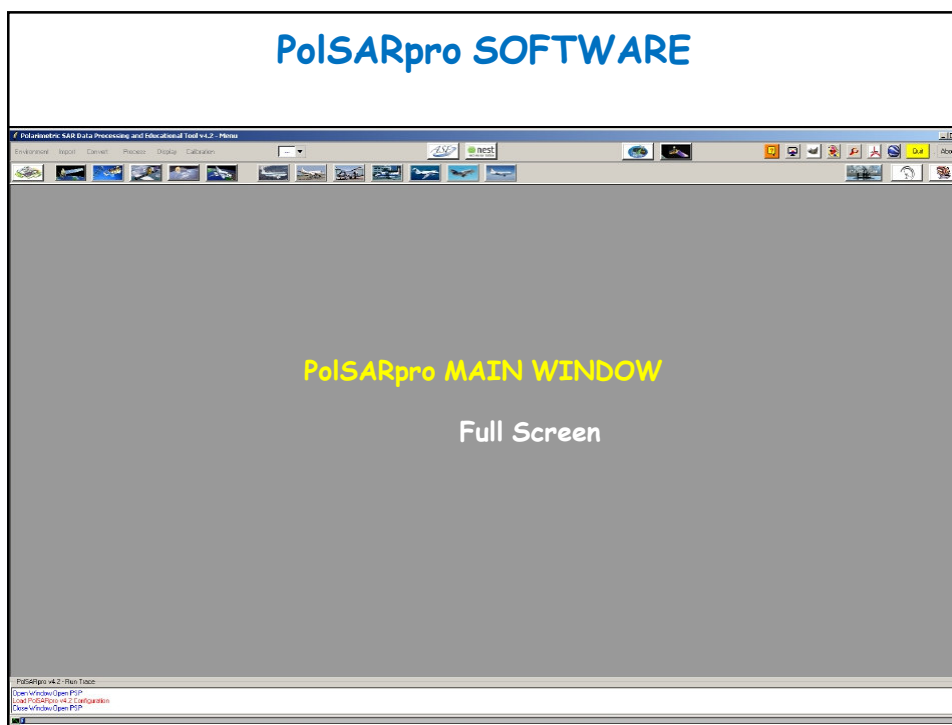
1078 C routines (**464803 lines**) performing well-established algorithms in the field of POLSAR and POL-InSAR.

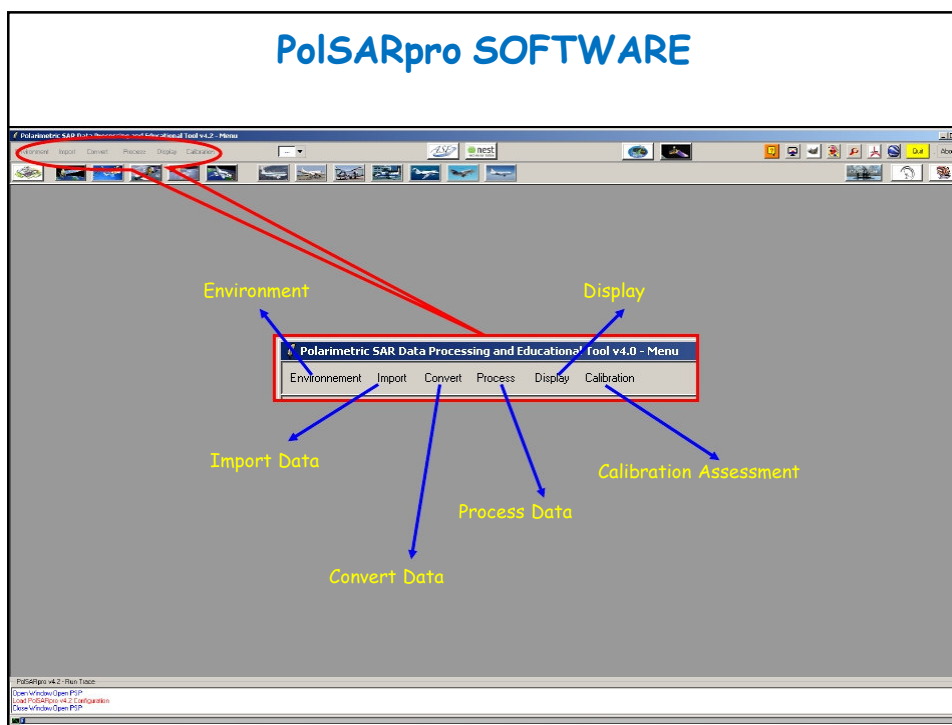
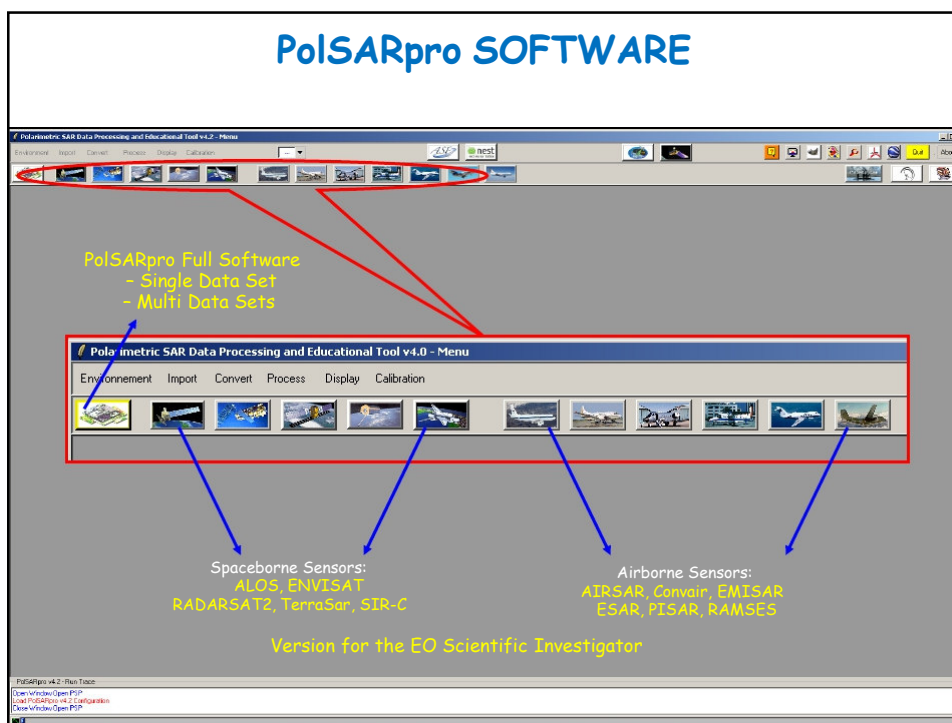
MODULAR STRUCTURE

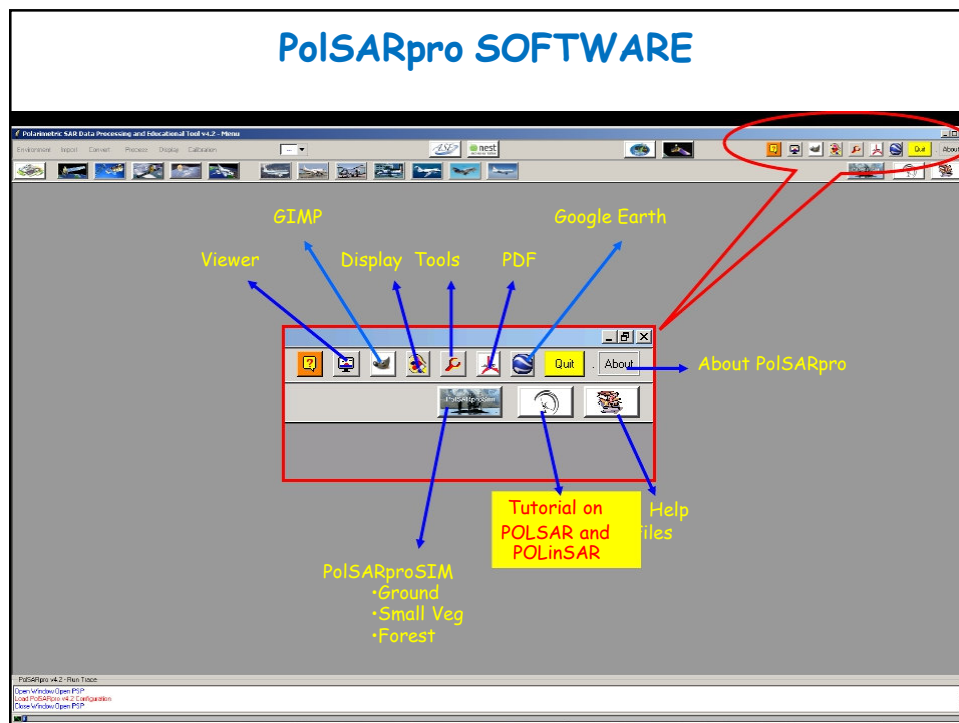
Each element of the Software (**a function**) can be **extracted** and **incorporated** individually into **users'** own processing software.

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Tutorial Notes

1. WHAT IS POLARIZATION?

1.1 Propagation of a monochromatic plane electromagnetic wave

1.1.1 Equation of propagation

The propagation behavior of electromagnetic waves is ruled by the Maxwell equations set defined as:

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \times \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}, t) &= -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{r}, t)}{\partial t} & \nabla \cdot \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{r}, t) &= 0 \\ \nabla \times \mathbf{H}(\mathbf{r}, t) &= \mathbf{J}(\mathbf{r}, t) + \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}(\mathbf{r}, t)}{\partial t} & \nabla \cdot \mathbf{D}(\mathbf{r}, t) &= \rho(\mathbf{r}, t) \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

where $\mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}, t)$, $\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{r}, t)$, $\mathbf{D}(\mathbf{r}, t)$, $\mathbf{H}(\mathbf{r}, t)$ are the wave electric field, magnetic field, electric induction and magnetic induction respectively.

The total current density, $\mathbf{J}(\mathbf{r}, t) = \mathbf{J}(\mathbf{r}, t) + \mathbf{J}(\mathbf{r}, t)$ is composed of two terms. The first term, $\mathbf{J}(\mathbf{r}, t)$, corresponds to a volume term, whereas the induction current density, $\mathbf{J}(\mathbf{r}, t) = \nabla \times \mathbf{M}(\mathbf{r}, t)$, depends on the conductivity of the propagation medium, σ . The vector field $\rho(\mathbf{r}, t)$ represents the volume density of free charges.

The different fields and induction are related by the following relations:

$$\mathbf{D}(\mathbf{r}, t) = \epsilon_0 \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}, t) + \mathbf{P}(\mathbf{r}, t) \quad \mathbf{H}(\mathbf{r}, t) = \mu_0 (\mathbf{H}(\mathbf{r}, t) + \mathbf{M}(\mathbf{r}, t))$$

The vector $\mathbf{P}(\mathbf{r}, t)$ and $\mathbf{M}(\mathbf{r}, t)$ (also called polarization and magnetization, while ϵ and μ stand for the medium permittivity and permeability).

In the following, we shall consider the propagation of an electromagnetic wave in a linear medium, free of conduction and hyperpolarizability of current. These hypotheses implies that $\mathbf{M}(\mathbf{r}, t) = \chi_m \mathbf{H}(\mathbf{r}, t)$ and $\mathbf{P}(\mathbf{r}, t) = \chi_e \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}, t)$.

The equation of propagation is found by inserting (1) and (2) into

$$\nabla \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}, t)) = \nabla(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}, t)) - \Delta \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}, t) = -\frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{E}(\mathbf{r}, t)}{\partial t^2} \quad (3)$$

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Direct access to the Tutorial while using PolSARpro facilities
The Tutorial is made available in PDF format.

Do It Yourself

Do It Yourself 7

POLINSAR Training Course

1 Objectives

To provide a self study introduction to POLINSAR coherence processing techniques to enable users to learn the basic principles of this topic.

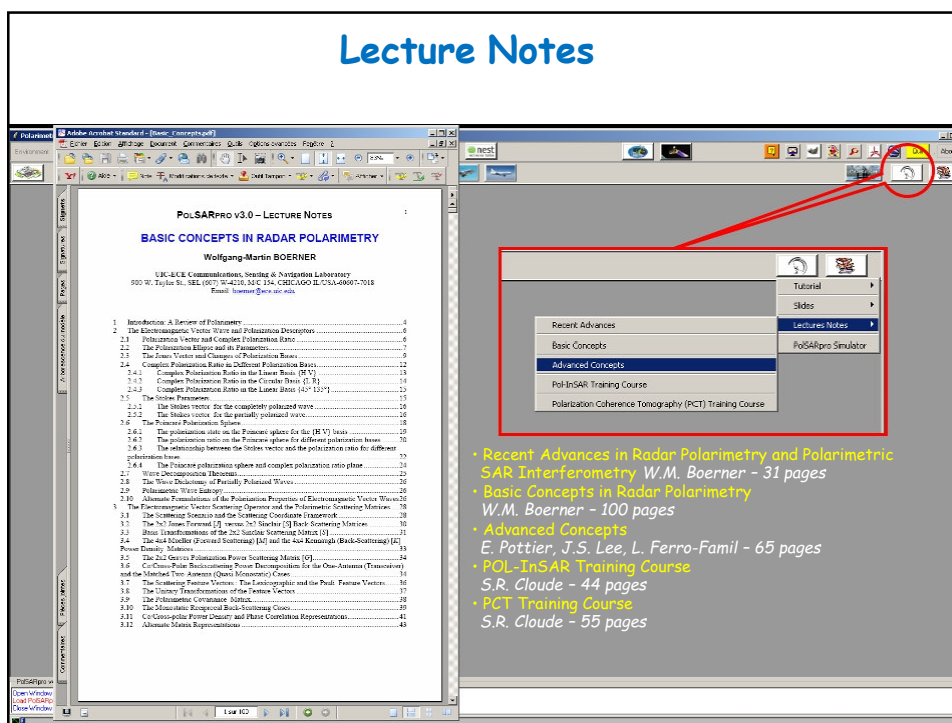
To achieve this it is proposed to supply a self POLINSAR data set with 'pseudo' ground truth. This set is in the 'tutorial' subdirectory under the PolSARpro - Training (see figure #1), provided by Dr. Mark Williams, and already ready used in a test case in POLINSAR training.

Table of Contents:

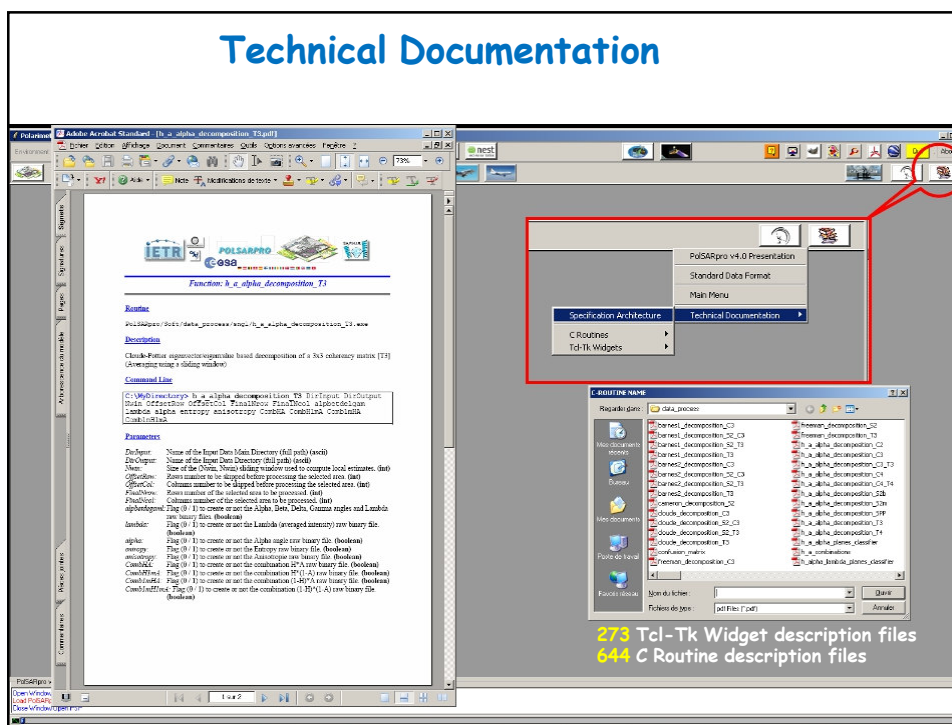
- 1: Foreword
- 2: Getting Started with PolSARpro
- 3: Representation of Polarimetric Information
- 4: Polarimetric Decompositions
- 5: Polarimetric Segmentation
- 6: ENVISAT - ASAR dual polarization case
- 7: POLINSAR Training Course
- 8: Polarimetric Coherence (PCT) Training Course

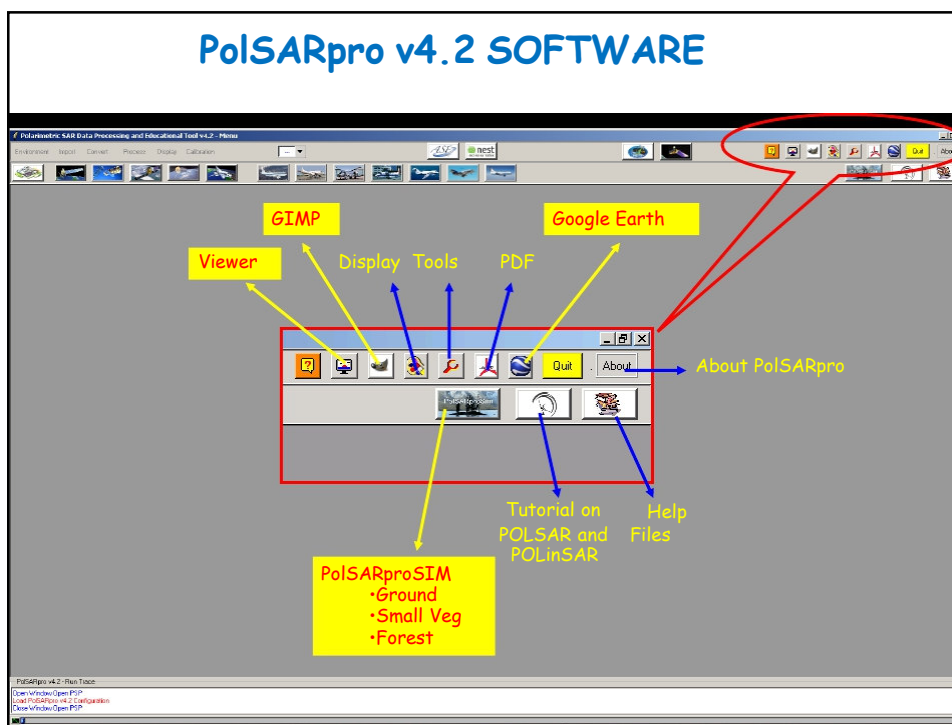
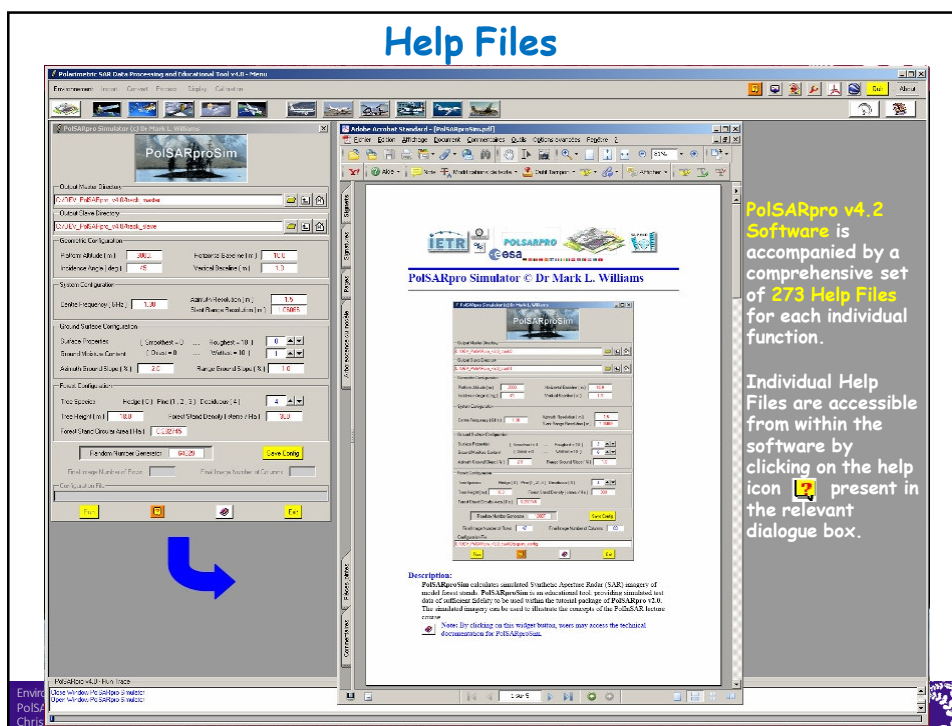
Do It Yourself

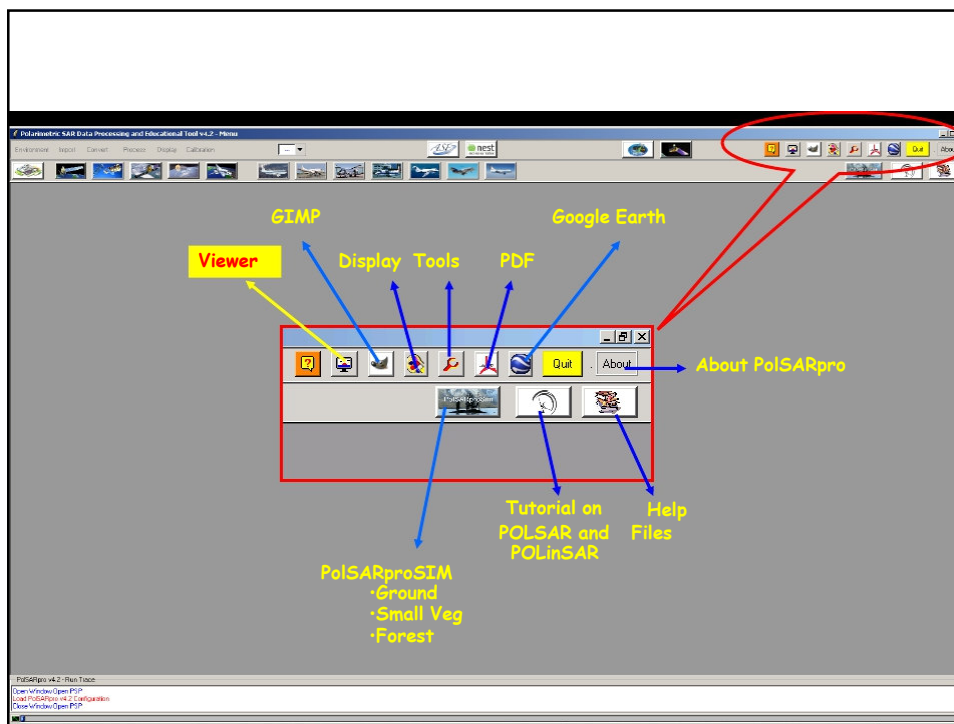
Lecture Notes



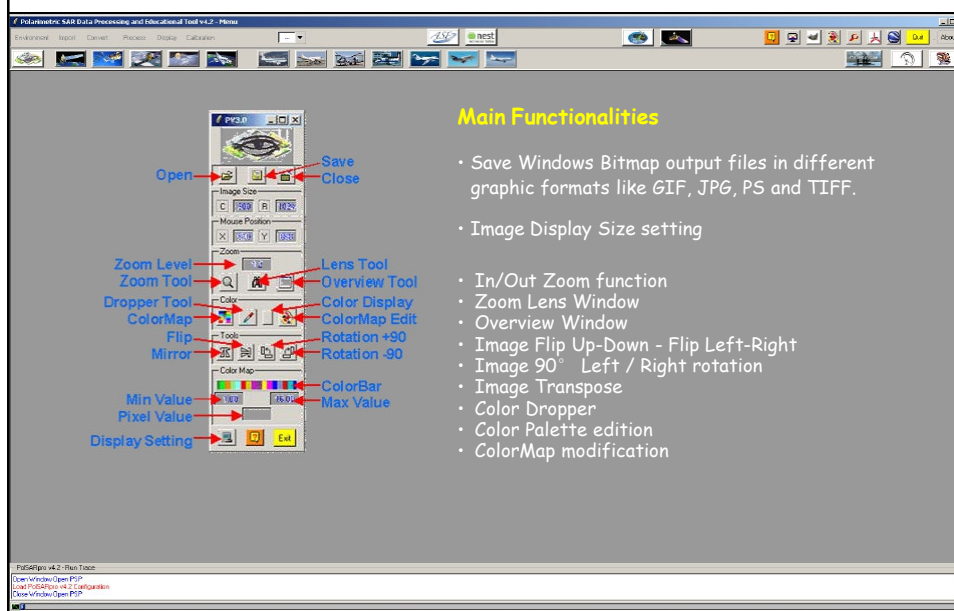
Technical Documentation



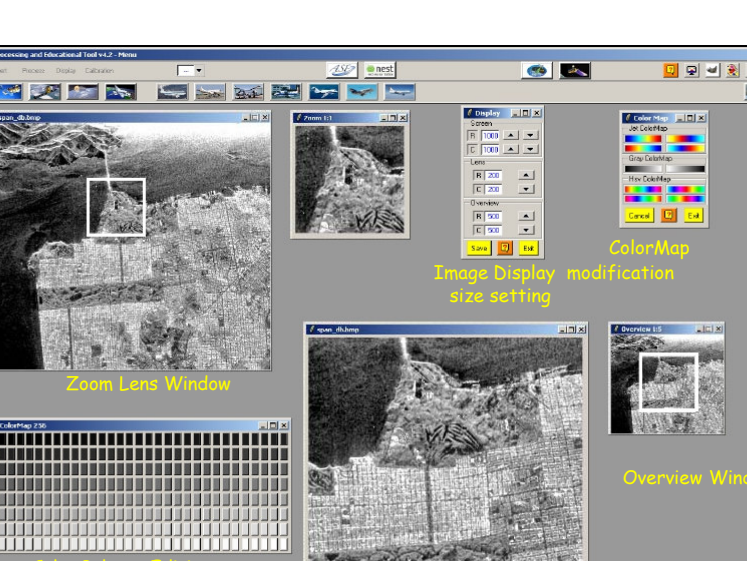




PolSARpro VIEWER (PV3.0)



PolSARpro VIEWER (PV3.0)



PolSARpro VIEWER (PV3.0)

Environment Input Control Process Display Calibration

Zoom Lens Window

ColorMap

Image Display modification size setting

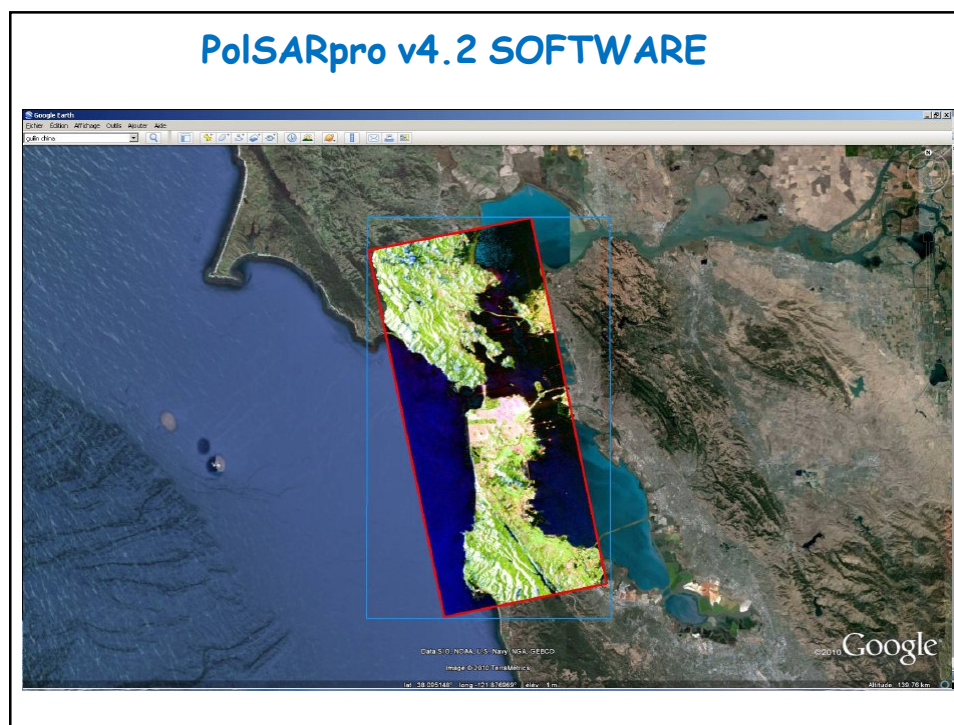
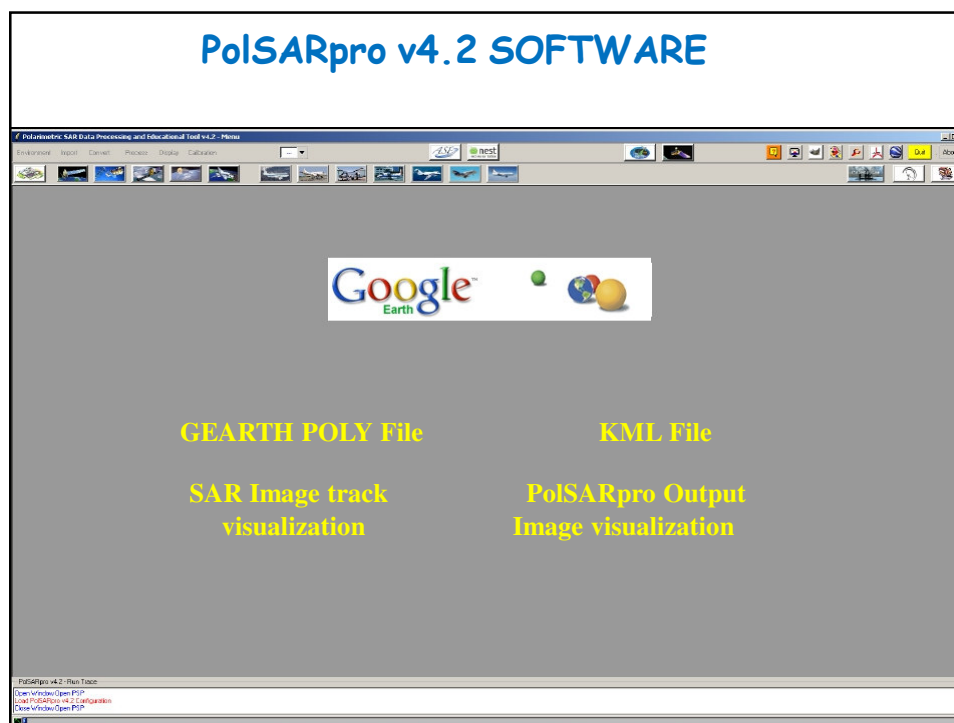
Color Palette Edition

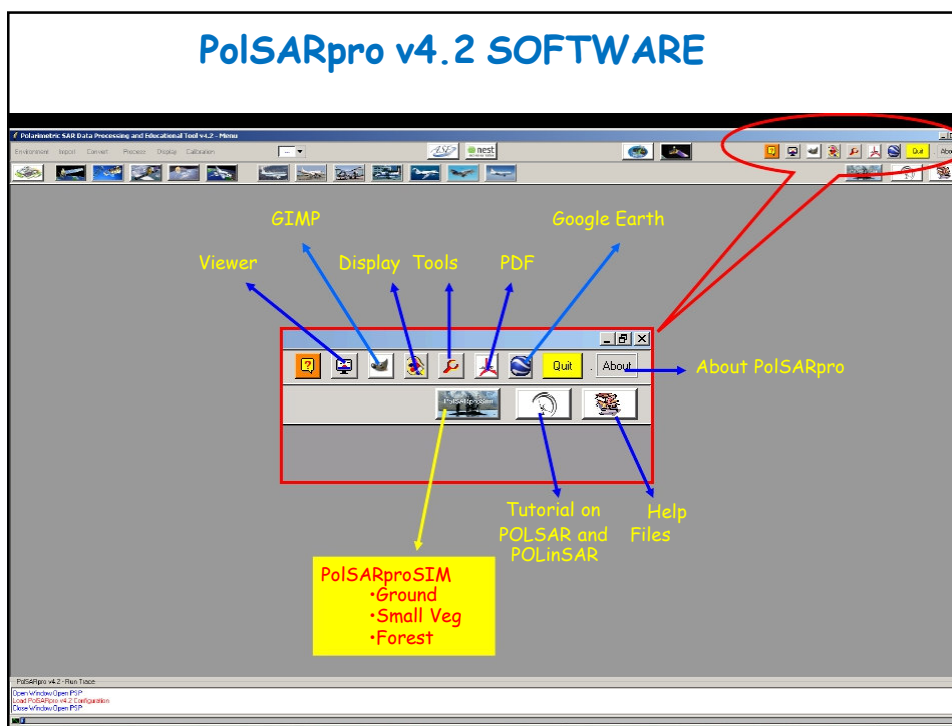
Overview Window

PolSARpro v4.2 - Main Tools

- Open PolSARpro Open P2P
- Load PolSARpro v4.2 Configuration
- Open PolSARpro Open P2P

The screenshot shows the PolSARpro v4.2 software interface. The title bar reads "PolSARpro: SAR Data Processing and Educational Tool v4.2 - Home". The menu bar includes "Environment", "Input", "Convert", "Process", "Display", and "Calibration". The toolbar contains various icons for file operations and processing. A red box highlights a subset of the toolbar icons, which are labeled with blue arrows: "Viewer" (pointing to the first icon), "GIMP" (pointing to the second icon), "Display Tools" (pointing to the third icon), "PDF" (pointing to the fourth icon), "Google Earth" (pointing to the fifth icon), "About PolSARpro" (pointing to the "About" button), "Tutorial on POLSAR and POLinSAR" (pointing to the "Tutorial" button), and "Help Files" (pointing to the "Help" button). A yellow box labeled "PolSARproSIM" is positioned below the red box, with a blue arrow pointing to the "PolSARproSIM" button. The "PolSARproSIM" button has a dropdown menu with three options: "Ground", "Small Veg", and "Forest". A red circle highlights the "Quit" and "About" buttons in the top right corner of the toolbar.





PolSARpro - SIM

PolSARpro v3.31 SOFTWARE

- **PolSARproSim** is a rapid, coherent, fully polarimetric SAR simulation of forest for demonstrating POLinSAR techniques within **PolSARpro Software v3.31**.
- **PolSARproSim** generates simulated interferometric SAR images of artificial forest scenes that may be analysed as real SAR imagery.
- **SAR properties** and **imaging geometry** are obtained from the user who specifies centre frequency, azimuth and slant range resolutions, along with platform altitude, incidence angle and horizontal and vertical interferometric baselines.
- **Ground surface generation** is controlled by specifying the surface properties slope, roughness and wetness (on simple sliding scales) and **forest properties** (species, height, stand density and stand area).

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PolSARpro - SIM

The SAR image is evaluated as a coherent sum of scattering events from small elements of the scene

PINE
DECIDUOUS
RANDOM HEDGE

GV DG DV

Given the map of tree locations and dimensions a grid of points is used to sample the attenuation of the coherent wave in 3D

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PolSARpro - SIM

View from Radar
Pauli RGB Image

Coherence Map using a 5x5 window - Magnitude (left) and Phase (right)

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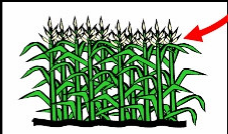

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PolSARpro - SIM


The screenshot shows the PolSARproSim configuration window. Key sections include:

- Platform Configuration:** Platform Altitude (m) = 2000, Horizontal Baseline (m) = 10.0, Incidence Angle (deg) = 45, Vertical Baseline (m) = 1.0.
- System Configuration:** Center Frequency (GHz) = 1.90, Azimuth Resolution (m) = 1.5, Slant Range Resolution (m) = 1.0000.
- Ground Surface Configuration:** Surface Properties (Smoothed = 0, Roughness = 10, 0), Ground Moisture Content (Silt = 0, Volume = 10, 1), Average Ground Slope (%) = 2.0, Range Ground Slope (%) = 1.0.
- Forest Configuration:** Tree Species (Hedge (1), Pine (1, 2, 3), Deciduous (4), 4), Tree Height (m) = 10.0, Forest Stand Density (Stems / Ha) = 300, Forest Stand Circular Area (Ha) = 0.262745.

Buttons for 'Run', 'Save Config', and 'Exit' are visible at the bottom.



 **PolSARproSIM**
 **PolSARproSIM_Veg**  **PolSARproSIM_Grd**

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PolSARpro v4.2 SOFTWARE

The screenshot shows the PolSARpro v4.2 main window. The toolbar at the top includes buttons for 'Environment', 'Input', 'Current', 'Process', 'Display', and 'Calibration'. A red box highlights the 'SRTM' and 'ASTER' icons in the toolbar, with yellow arrows pointing to labels below them. A red circle highlights the 'Run' button in the top toolbar.

 **SRTM**  **ASTER**

PolSARpro v4.2 - Run Tools
 Open Window/Open PIP
 Open PolSARpro v4.2 Configuration
 Open Window/Open PIP

S.R.T.M - ASTER

- Download a GeoTIFF File
ftp://srtm.csi.cgiar.org/SRTM_V41/SRTM_Data_GeoTIFF (SRTM)
<http://www.ersdac.or.jp/GDEM/E/index.html> (ASTER)
- Extract DEM corresponding to the SAR image
- Display the DEM (Google Overlay)

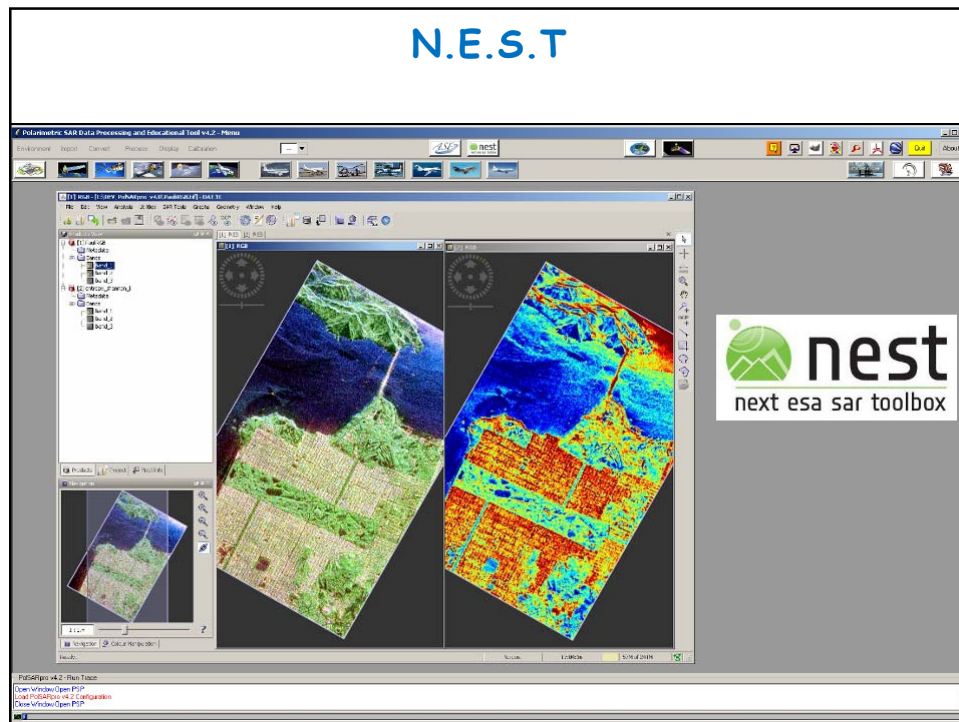
Auxiliary Software in PolSARpro

MAP READY

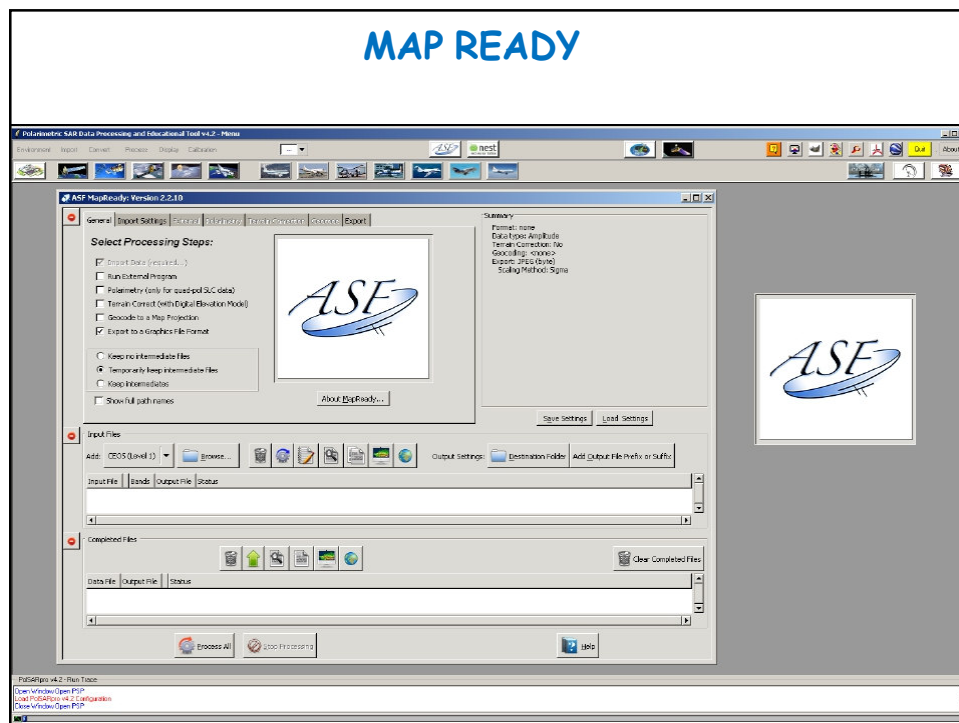
NEST

GIS SOFTWARES

N.E.S.T



MAP READY



PolSARpro v4.2 SOFTWARE

The screenshot displays the PolSARpro v4.2 software interface, showing three windows for processing different types of SAR data: AIRSAR, EMISAR, and ESAR.

AIRSAR Input Data File:

- Input Directory: `I:\PUSAR_Data\TOPSAR\T31525`
- AIRSAR Processor: `(v3.56 (prior to 1993))` or `(v5.01 and more (since 1993))` (selected)
- AIRSAR Data Format: ☐ Single Look Complex Compressed Stokes Format (SLC) or ☒ Multi Look Compressed Stokes Format (MLC)
- TOPSAR Input Data File: `L-8ard Stokes Matrix MLC (TS#0001.dolg)`
- Output Directory: `C:\PUSAR_Data\CONVAR`
- Input Data File: `C:\PUSAR_Data\CONVAR\data_convair_hv.dat`
- Input Data File: `C:\PUSAR_Data\CONVAR\data_convair_vh.dat`
- Input Data File: `C:\PUSAR_Data\CONVAR\data_convair_vv.dat`
- Initial Number of Rows: `2048`
- Initial Number of Columns: `5691`

EMISAR Input Data File:

- Input Directory: `C:\PUSAR_Data\EMISAR\apoge_1`
- Output Directory: `C:\PUSAR_Data\EMISAR\apoge_1`
- Data Format: ☒ Scattering Matrix Data (Slant Range) or ☐ Covariance Matrix Data (Ground Range)
- Input Data File: `C:\PUSAR_Data\EMISAR\apoge_V0005_m001_ia_sproga_1.hdr`
- Input Data File: `C:\PUSAR_Data\EMISAR\apoge_V0005_m001_ia_sproga_1.hdr`
- Input Data File: `C:\PUSAR_Data\EMISAR\apoge_V0005_m001_ia_sproga_1.hdr`
- Input Data File: `C:\PUSAR_Data\EMISAR\apoge_V0005_m001_ia_sproga_1.hdr`
- Initial Number of Rows: `3918`
- Initial Number of Columns: `1540`

ESAR Input Data File:

- Input Directory: `C:\PUSAR_Data\ESAR\CP_AIRFIELD_1`
- Output Directory: `C:\PUSAR_Data\ESAR\CP_AIRFIELD_1`
- Input Data File: `C:\PUSAR_Data\ESAR\CP_AIRFIELD_1\111b`
- Input Data File: `C:\PUSAR_Data\ESAR\CP_AIRFIELD_1\112b`
- Input Data File: `C:\PUSAR_Data\ESAR\CP_AIRFIELD_1\121b`
- Input Data File: `C:\PUSAR_Data\ESAR\CP_AIRFIELD_1\122b`
- Input Data File: `C:\PUSAR_Data\ESAR\CP_AIRFIELD_1\122b`
- Initial Number of Rows: `3918`
- Initial Number of Columns: `1540`

PolSARpro v4.2 SOFTWARE

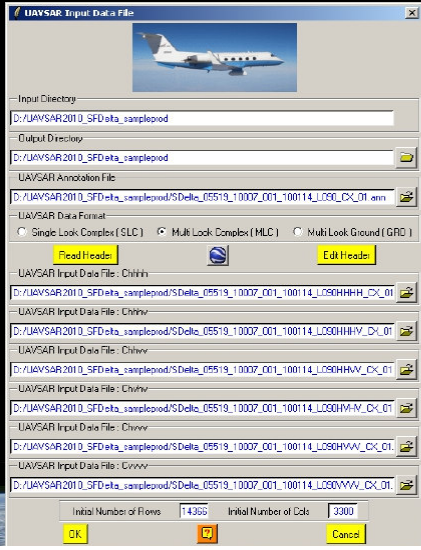
JPL/NASA - UAVSAR Sensor

Direct link with GoogleEarth

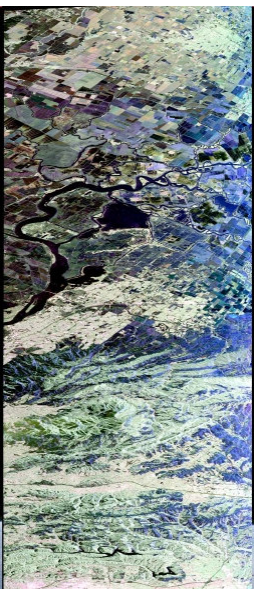
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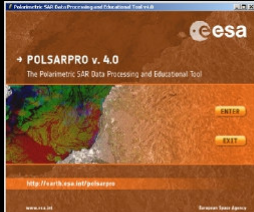
S.L.C : [S2]
M.L.C : [C3]
M.L.G : [C3]




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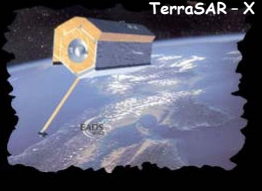
ENVISAT - ASAR




SIR-C



ALOS - PALSAR



TerraSAR - X




RADARSAT 2

PolSARpro v4.2 Software offers the possibility to handle and convert polarimetric data from a range of well established polarimetric spaceborne platforms.

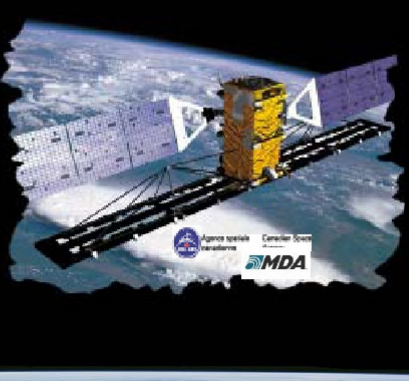
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PolSARpro v4.2 SOFTWARE



RADARSAT 2

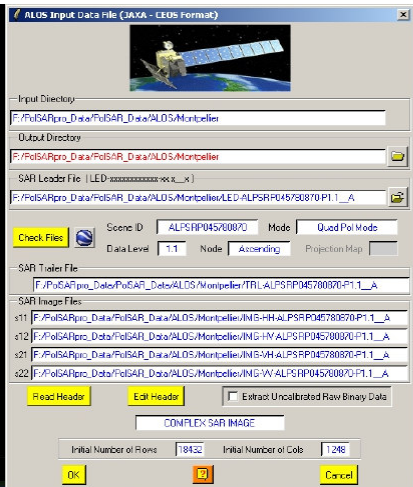


- RADARSAT-2 Dual & Quad POL
- RADARSAT-2 Fine and Standard Mode

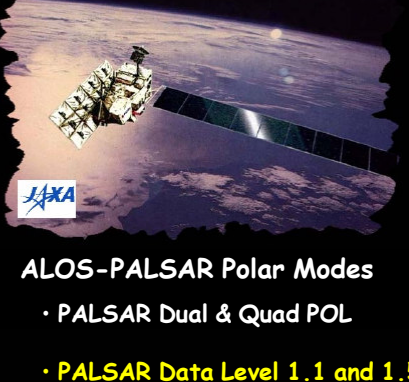
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ALOS - PALSAR



ALOS - PALSAR



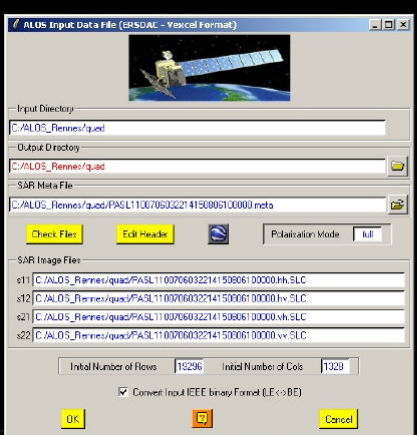
ALOS-PALSAR Polar Modes

- PALSAR Dual & Quad POL
- PALSAR Data Level 1.1 and 1.5


JAXA - CEOS Data Format

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ALOS - PALSAR



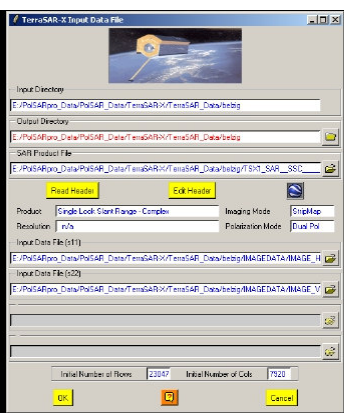
ALOS-PALSAR Polar Modes

- PALSAR Dual & Quad POL
- PALSAR Data Level 1.1

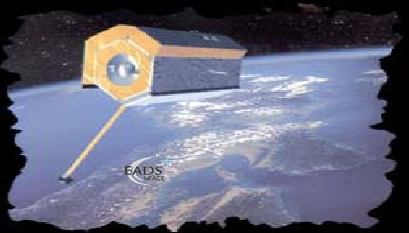
ERSDAC - Vexcel Data Format

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TerraSAR - X

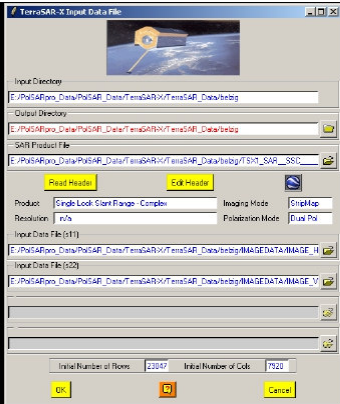


• TerraSAR - X Dual POL


SSC: Single Look Slant Range Complex
 EEC: Enhanced Ellipsoid Corrected
 GEC: Geocoded Ellipsoid Corrected
 MGD: Multi-Look Ground Range

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TerraSAR - X

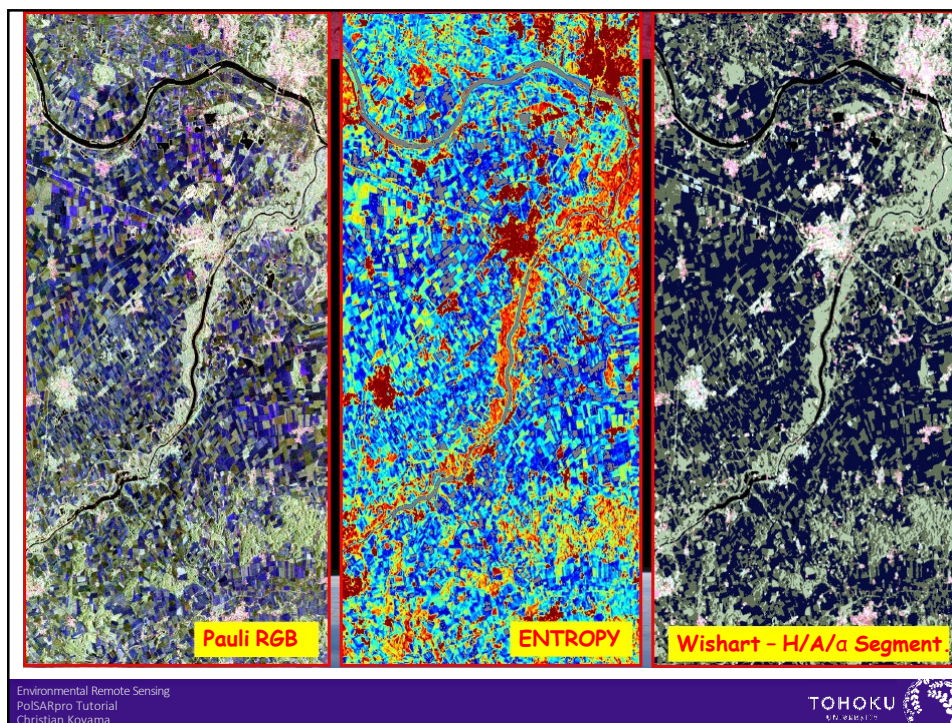


SSC: Single Look Slant Range Complex

• TerraSAR - X Quad POL

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PolSARpro v4.2 SOFTWARE

Single Data Set Package - PolSAR

Note: This is the most commonly used import routine.

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PolSARpro v4.2 SOFTWARE

The screenshot displays the PolSARpro v4.2 software interface. At the top, the title bar reads "PolSARpro v4.2 - Menu". Below the title bar is a menu bar with options: "Environnement", "Import", "Convert", "Process", "Display", and "Calibration". A red box highlights the "Import" menu, which contains a list of icons representing different sensors. A red arrow points from the text "PolSARpro Full Software - Single Data Set - Multi Data Sets" to the "Import" menu. Another red arrow points from the text "PolSARpro - Single Data Set package" to the "Import" menu. Below the "Import" menu, there are two columns of sensor names: "Spaceborne Sensors: ALOS, ENVISAT, RADARSAT2, TerraSar, SIR-C" and "Airborne Sensors: AIRSAR, Convair, EMISAR, ESAR, PISAR, RAMSES". The bottom of the interface shows the status bar "PolSARpro v4.2 - Run Tools" and the footer "Environmental Remote Sensing, PolSARpro Tutorial, Christian Koyama" and "TOHOKU UNIVERSITY" logo.

PolSARpro Full Software
- Single Data Set
- Multi Data Sets

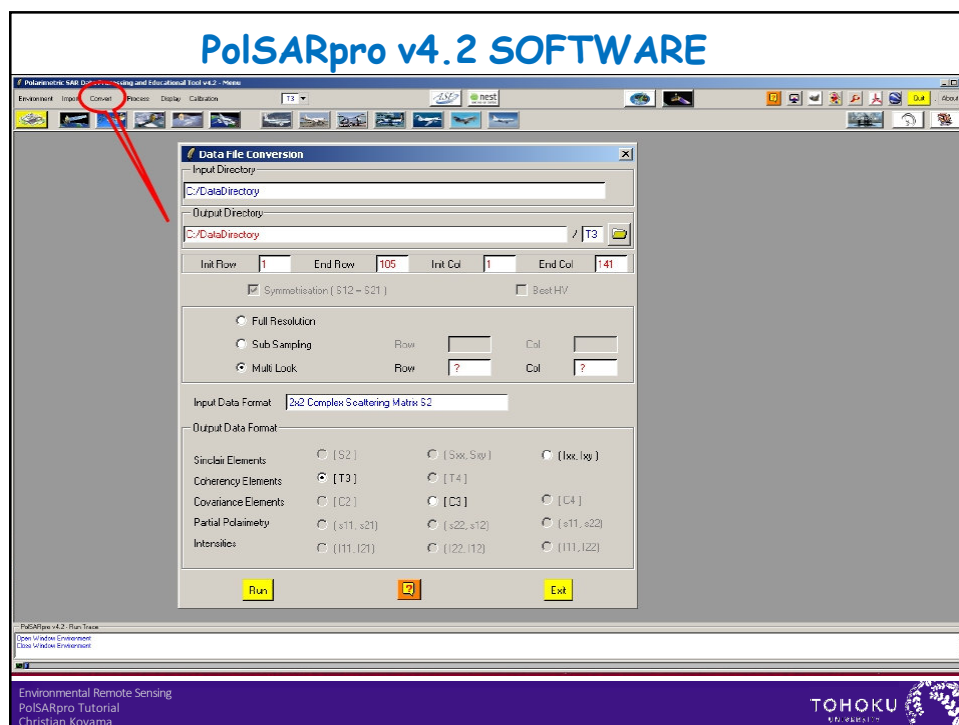
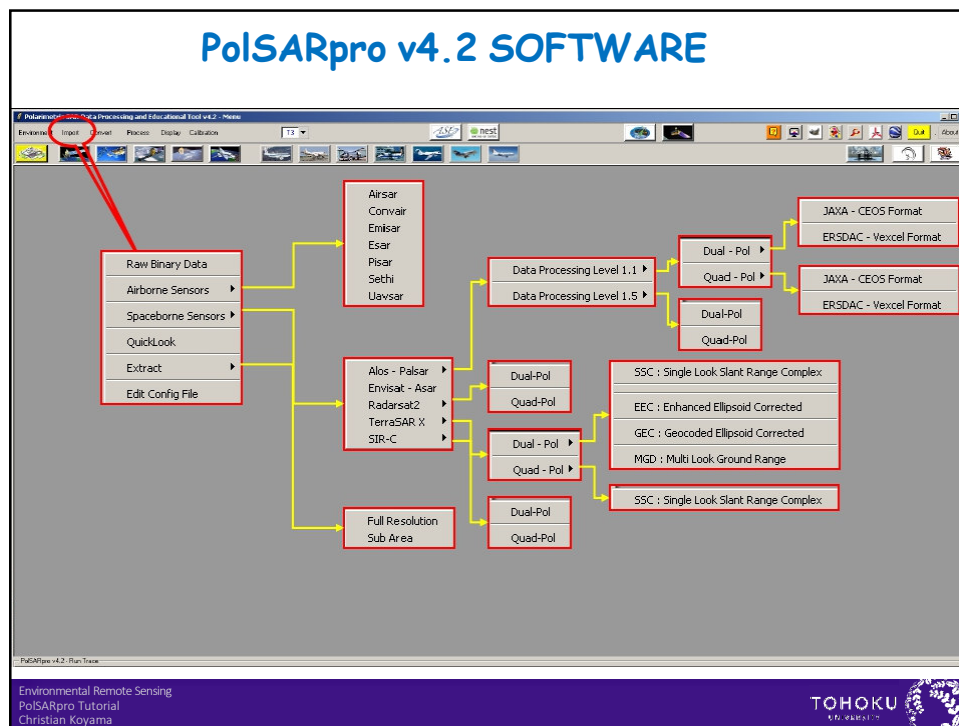
PolSARpro - Single Data Set package

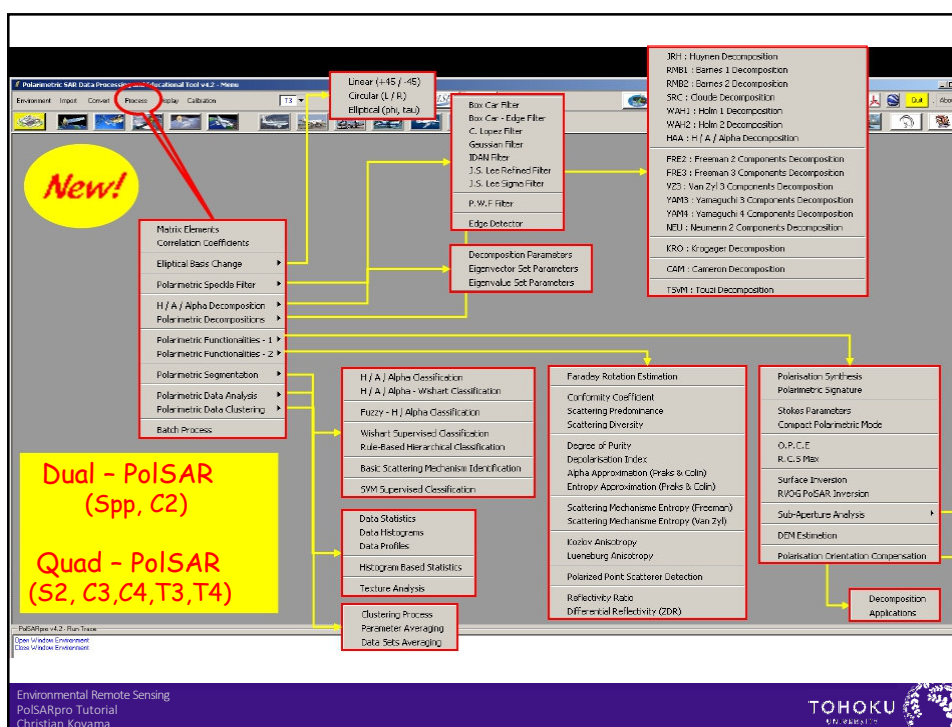
Spaceborne Sensors:
ALOS, ENVISAT
RADARSAT2, TerraSar, SIR-C

Airborne Sensors:
AIRSAR, Convair, EMISAR
ESAR, PISAR, RAMSES

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PolSARpro v4.2 SOFTWARE

Questions?

Ok, let's start!

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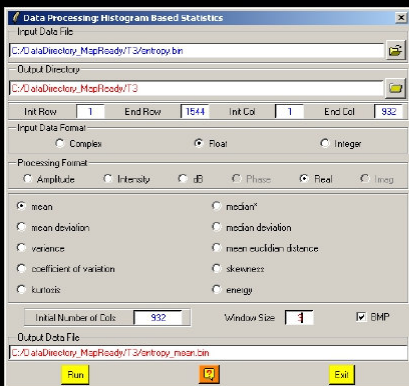
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Data Analysis – Statistics

esa

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Data Analysis – Histogram Based Statistics



Data Processing: Histogram Based Statistics

Input Data File: [C:/G:\aia\Directory_MapReady\T3\antropy.bin]

Output Directory: [C:/G:\aia\Directory_MapReady\T3]

Int Row: 1 End Row: 1544 Int Col: 1 End Col: 932

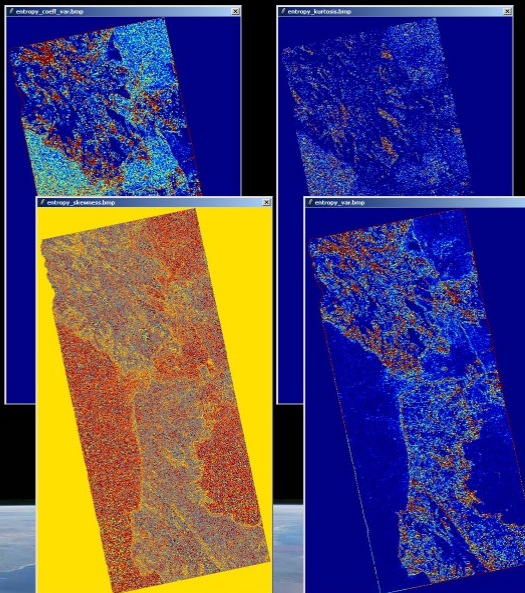
Input Data Format: ☒ Complex ☐ Float ☐ Integer

Processing Format: ☐ Amplitude ☐ Intensity ☐ dB ☐ Phase ☐ Real ☐ Imag

☒ mean ☐ median ☐ median* ☐ median deviation ☐ variance ☐ mean euclidean distance ☐ coefficient of variation ☐ skewness ☐ kurtosis ☐ entropy

Initial Number of Cells: 32 Window Size: 1 ☒ BMP

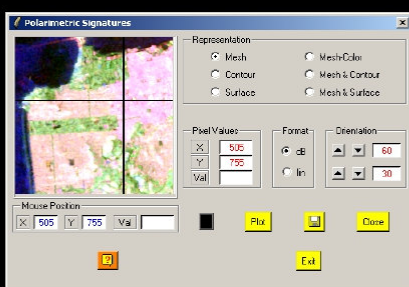
Output Data File: [C:/G:\aia\Directory_MapReady\T3\antropy_mean.bin]



New!

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Polarisation Signatures



Polarimetric Signatures


Representation: ☒ Mesh ☐ Contour ☐ Surface ☐ Mesh & Color ☐ Mesh & Contour ☐ Mesh & Surface

Pixel Values: X: 505 Y: 755 Val: []

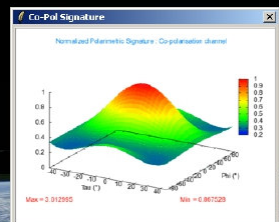
Format: ☒ dB ☐ ln

Orientation: 60 30

Mouse Position: X: 505 Y: 755 Val: []



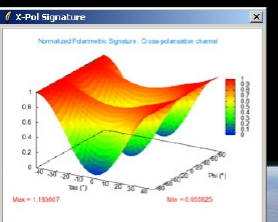
PolSARpro



Co-Pol Signature

Normalized Polarimetric Signature - Co-polarization channel

Max = 0.912955 Min = 0.861529




X-Pol Signature

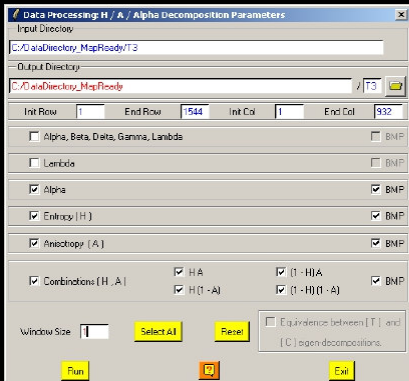
Normalized Polarimetric Signature - Cross-polarization channel

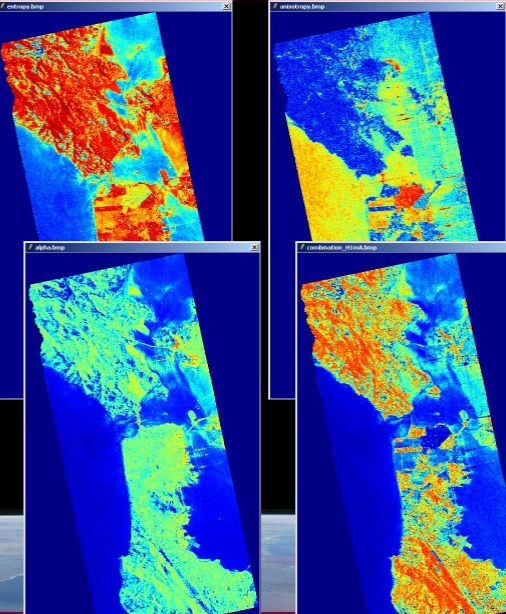
Max = 1.150467 Min = 0.955525

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Polarimetric Decomposition






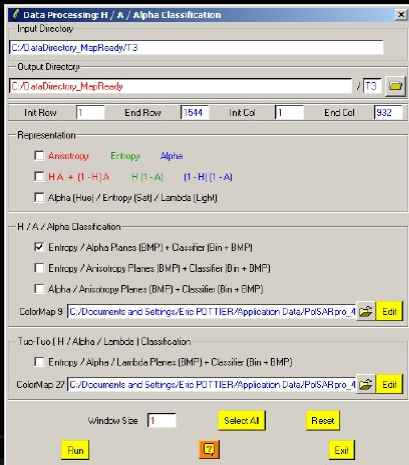


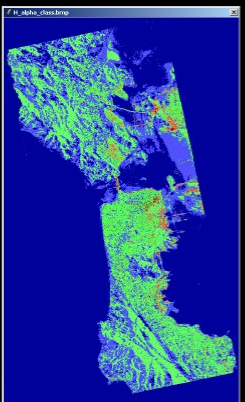
→ ADVANCED COURSE ON RADAR POLARIMETRY

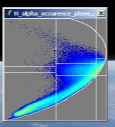
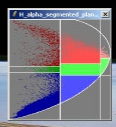
Polarimetric Segmentation



Unsupervised H / Alpha Classification






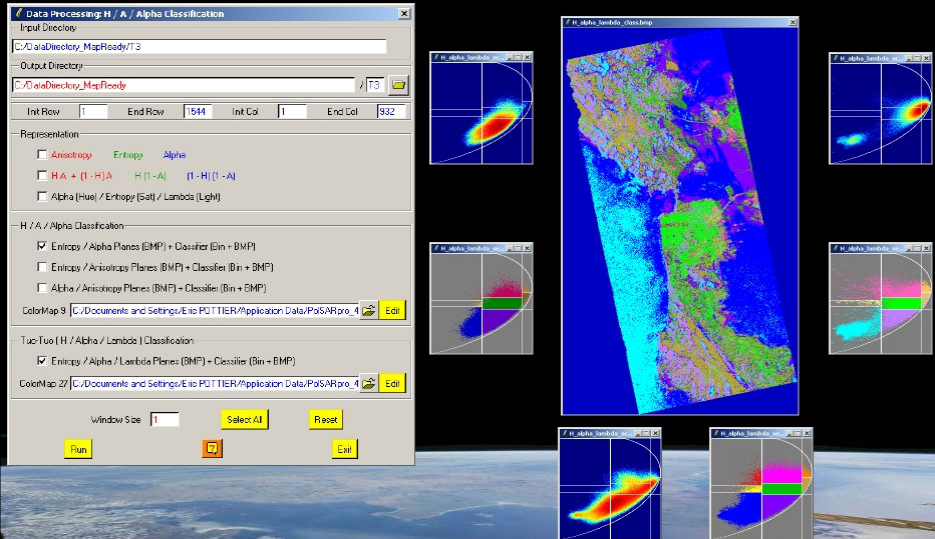



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Polarimetric Segmentation




Unsupervised H / Alpha Classification

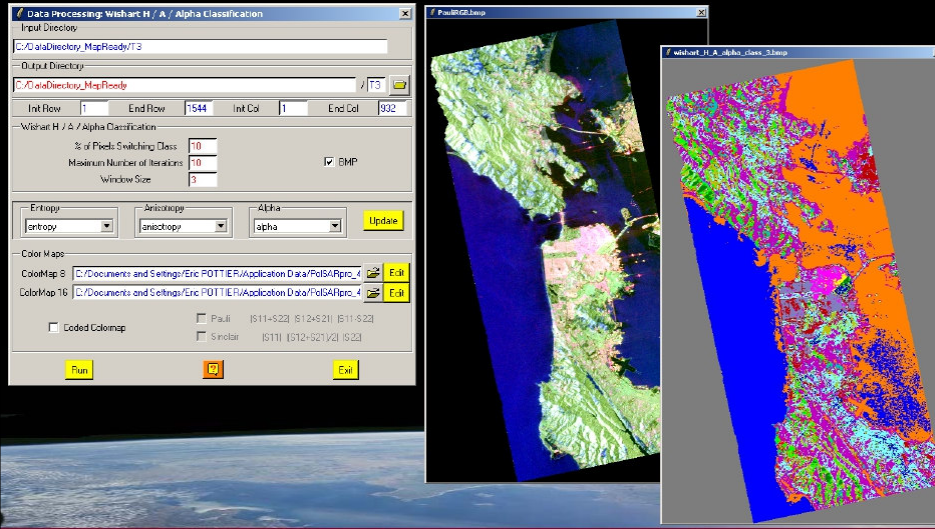


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Polarimetric Segmentation




Unsupervised H / A / Alpha - Wishart Classification

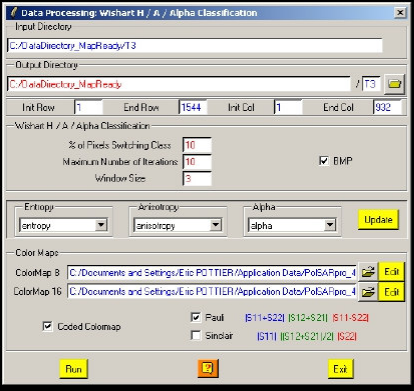


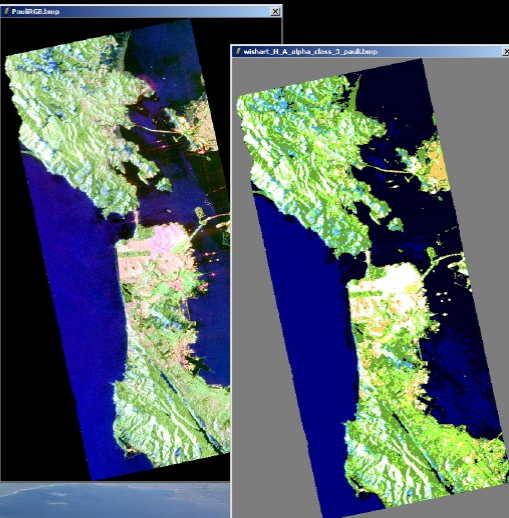
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Polarimetric Segmentation




Unsupervised H / A / Alpha - Wishart Classification



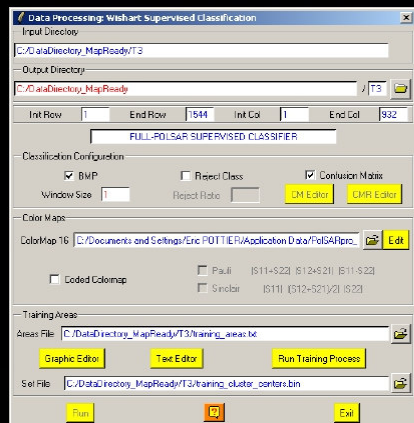



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Polarimetric Segmentation

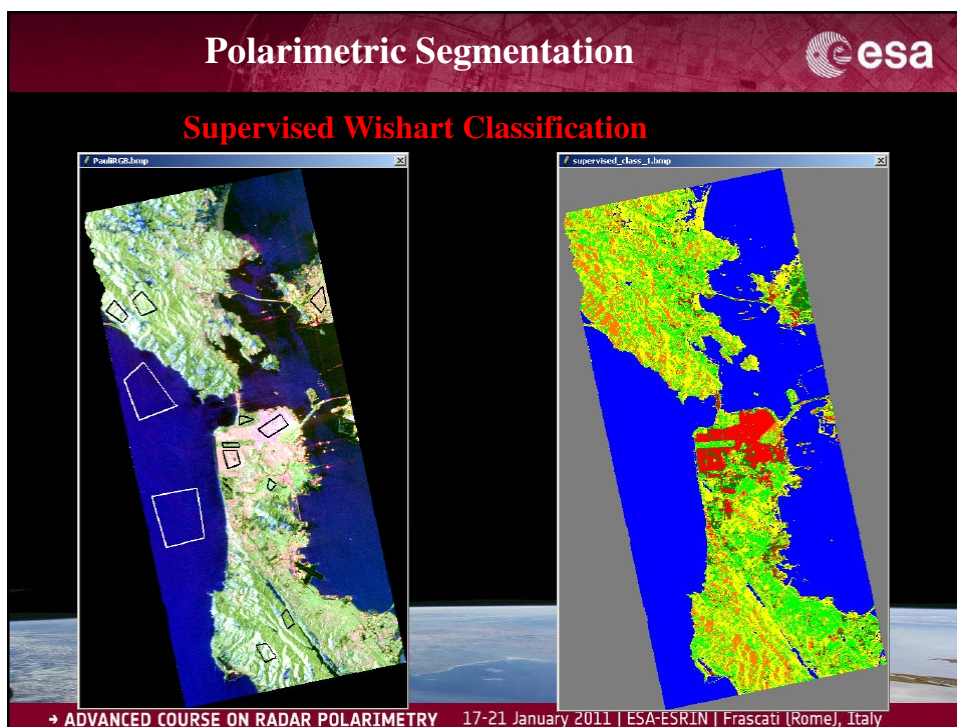
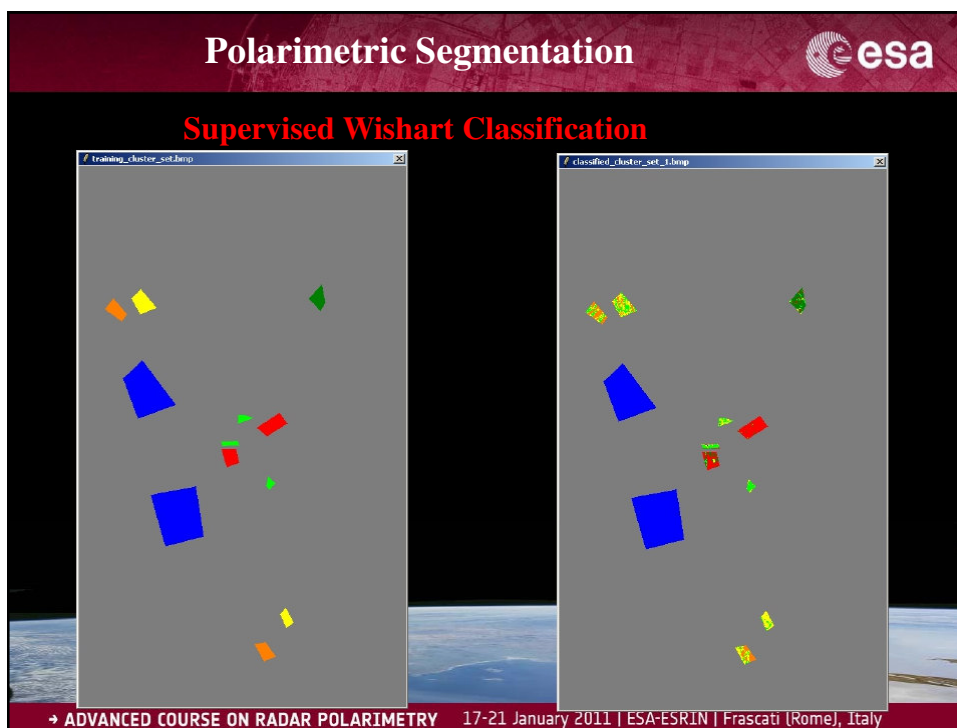


Supervised Wishart Classification





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Polarimetric Segmentation

Rule-Based Hierarchical Classification

CONFUSION MATRIX

Rows represent the user defined clusters
Columns represent the segmented clusters
A number located at a position (i,j) represents the amount of pixels in percent belonging to the user defined area i that were assigned to cluster j during the supervised classification

	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6
C1	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
C2	0.00	85.00	1.00	0.00	0.15	0.80
C3	0.45	3.17	67.82	24.89	1.19	2.78
C4	0.00	0.00	29.30	56.12	15.29	0.10
C5	0.00	0.00	19.16	35.21	40.62	0.00
C6	0.00	0.44	12.56	4.33	0.17	73.50

Class populations

	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6
	31012	4538	1754	3952	3901	1800

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Polarimetric Segmentation

Rule-Based Hierarchical Classification

Hierarchical Classification: Input Parameters Definition

Parameters: 1 Parameter Label: input_in_L_Appl

Parameters File: C:\EMISAR\Foulum_C\chess_parameters_list.txt

Buttons: Enter, New, Reset, Save & Exit

Hierarchical Classification: Tree Structure Definition


Buttons: Enter, New, Reset, Save & Exit

Hierarchical Classification: Node Definition

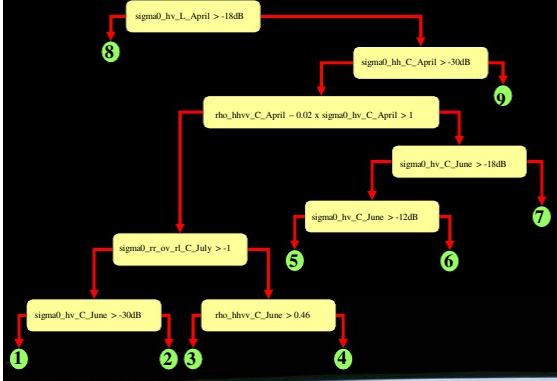
Buttons: Enter, New, Reset, Save & Exit


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Polarimetric Segmentation




Rule-Based Hierarchical Classification

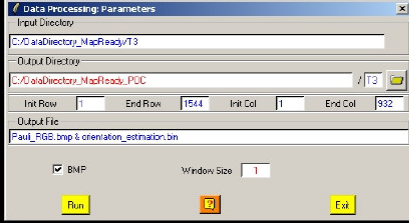


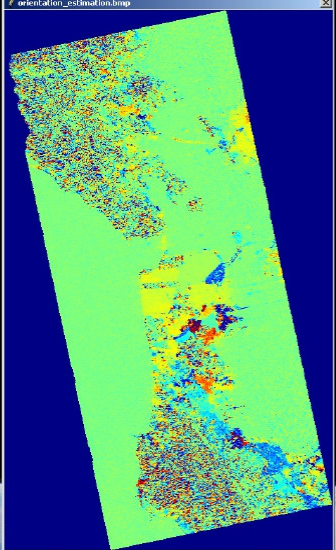


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Polarization Orientation Estimation








New!

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RVOG PolSAR Inversion



Data Processing: Parameters

Input Directory: C:\Data\Directory_NapReady\T3

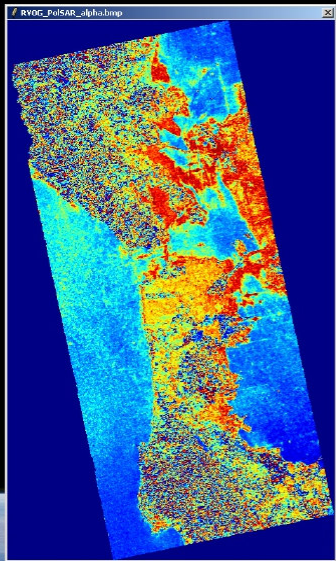
Output Directory: C:\Data\Directory_NapReady\T3


Init Row: 1 End Row: 1544 Init Col: 1 End Col: 932

Output File: RVOG_PolSAR_inv_inv_alpha.bin

☒ BNP Window Size: 3


Run
Exit

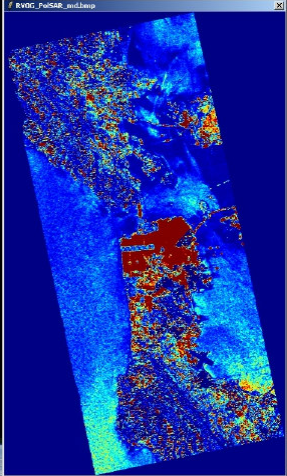
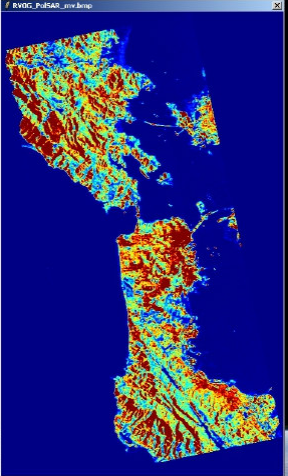
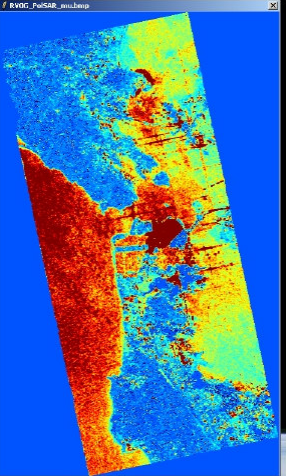




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RVOG PolSAR Inversion

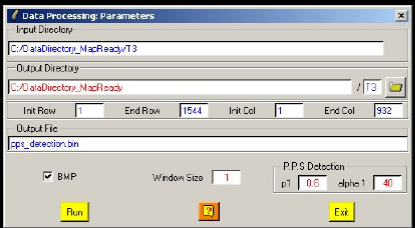


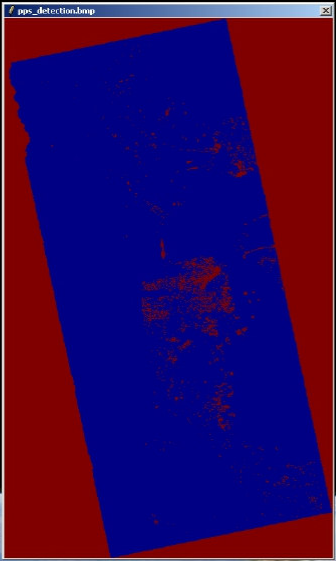




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Polarized Point Scatterers Detection




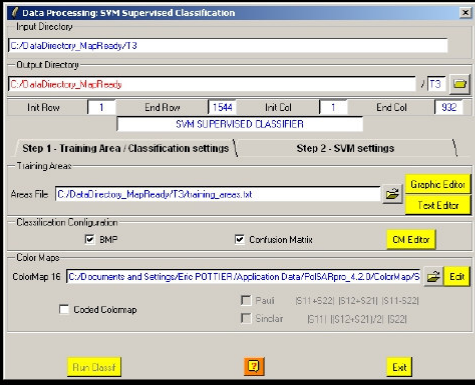





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Support Vector Machine Classification







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Support Vector Machine Classification

Data Processing: SVM Supervised Classification

Input Directory: C:\DataDirectory_MagReady\T3

Output Directory: C:\DataDirectory_MagReady

Init Row: 1, End Row: 1544, Init Col: 1, End Col: 932

Step 1 - Training Area / Classification settings

Input Polarimetric Indicators: T3

Sampling action: ☒ Training sampling: 100 ☐ If important unbalanced training point

Output SVM parameters: ☐ Class Probability ☐ BMP ☐ Mean Hyperspace Distance (Useful but time consuming)

Kernel Parameters

Cast: 100

Gamma = 1/sigma^2 (0.4444) **RECOMMENDED**

Optimization parameters: Setup and Run

Buttons: Run Classif, [?], Exit

Select Polarimetric Indicators

Add or remove polarimetric indicator (No complex file!)

Indicators: alpha bin, alpha1 bin, alpha2 bin, alpha3 bin, entropy bin, T11 bin, T12_mag bin, T12_real bin, T13_mag bin, T13_real bin, T22 bin, T23_mag bin

Buttons: [?], Exit

SVM RBF Kernel Parameters Optimisation (Cross Validation)

Log2(C): Min 0, Max 14, Step 2

Log2(Gamma): Min 5, Max 10, Step 1

Buttons: [?], (1) Run RBF Kernel Parameters Optimisation, (2) Exit and Save CV Parameters

One best couple (C,G): C=6

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Support Vector Machine Classification

CONFUSION MATRIX

Rows represent the user defined clusters
Columns represent the segmented clusters
A number located at a position i,j represents the amount of pixels in percent belonging to the user defined area i that were assigned to cluster j during the supervised classification

	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8
C1	98.52	0.10	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
C2	0.00	99.99	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
C3	0.00	0.00	95.77	0.02	0.30	0.56	0.00	3.35
C4	0.00	0.04	0.00	94.50	0.04	12.30	0.05	0.00
C5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	95.02	2.67	1.88	0.31
C6	0.00	0.00	0.45	2.12	2.86	51.76	0.49	2.20
C7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	4.04	2.74	93.09	0.00
C8	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.00	0.20	2.42	0.07	96.52

Class populations

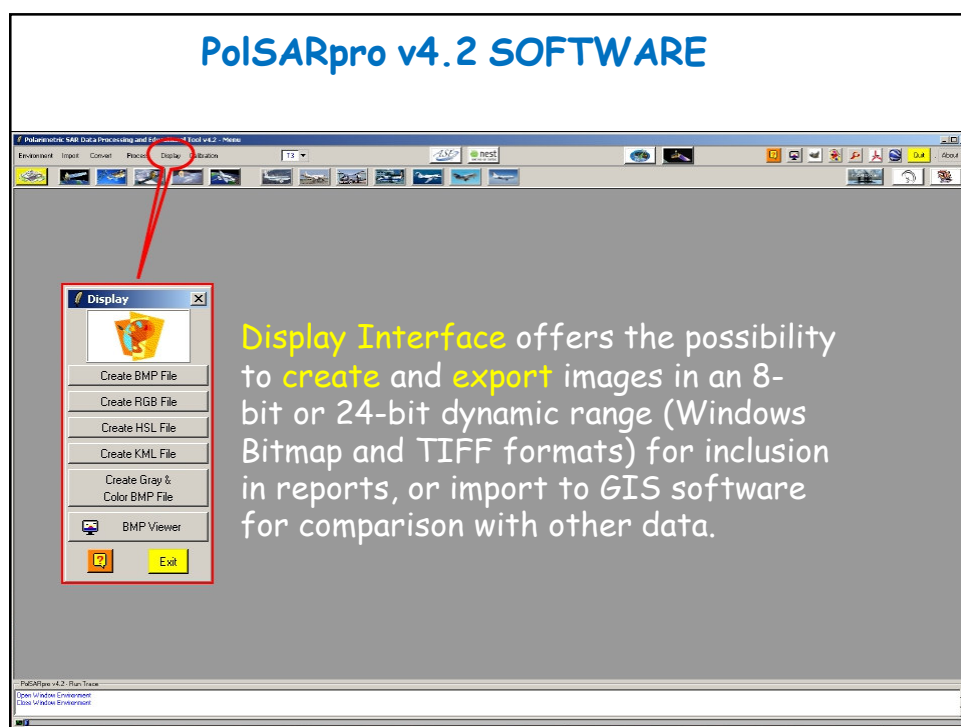
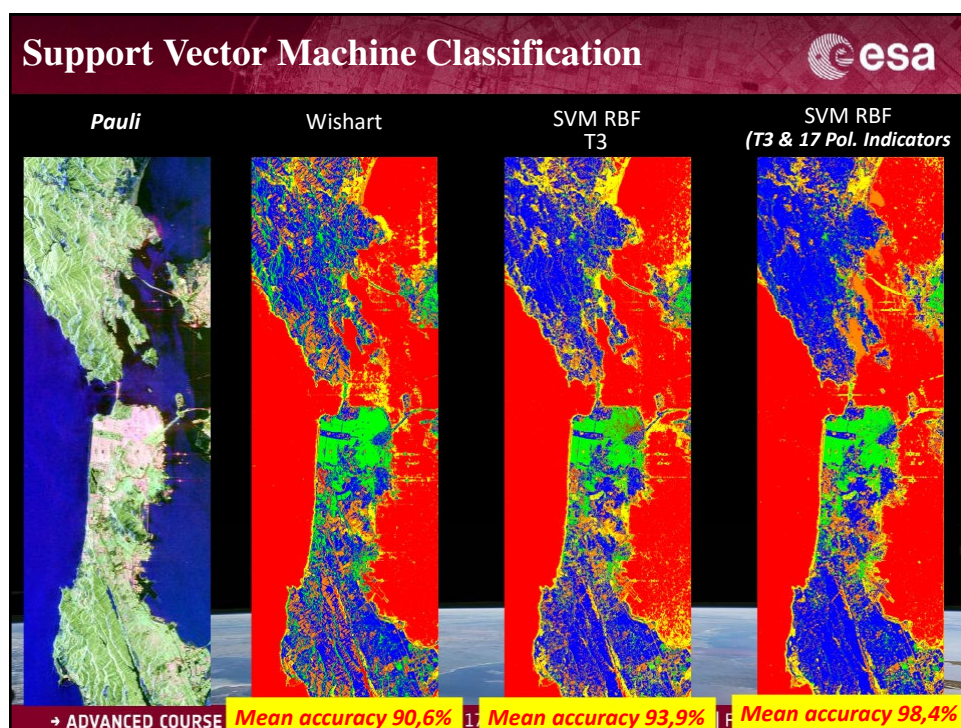
Class	Population
C1	21311
C2	2628
C3	4324
C4	625
C5	824
C6	1258
C7	167
C8	1507

svm_classification_file_2011_01_05_17_55_44.bmp

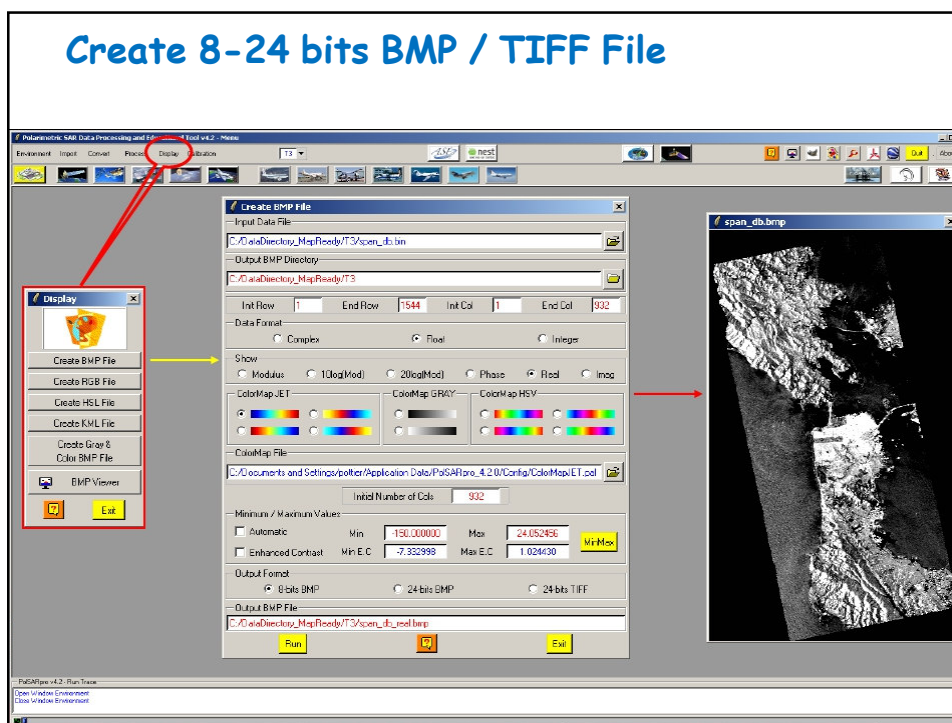
Radial Basis Function Kernel (T3 + H/A/Alpha)

Mean accuracy = 94.56%

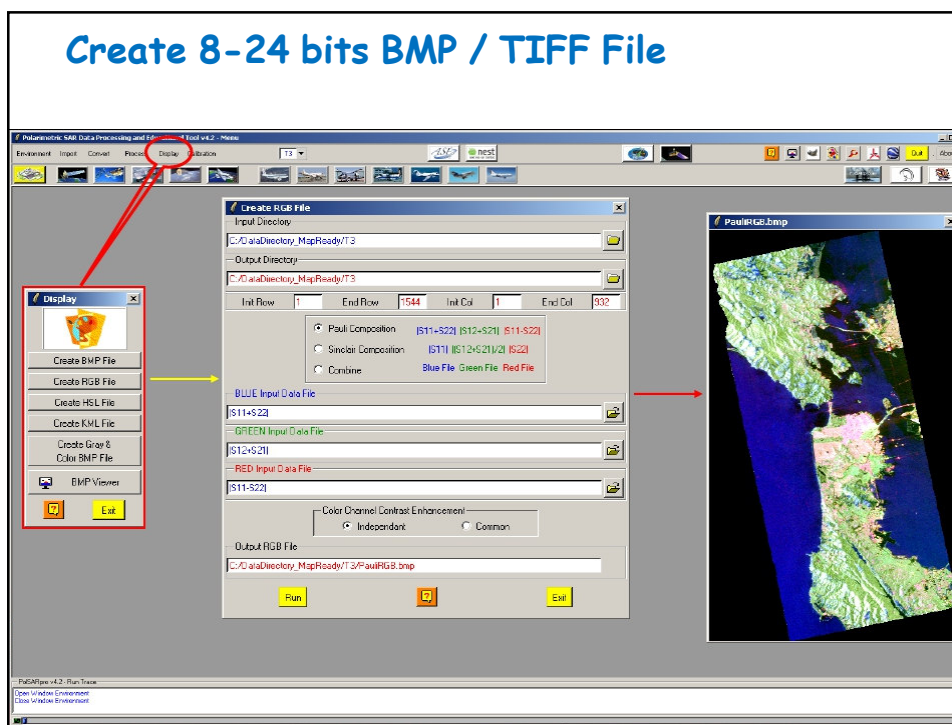
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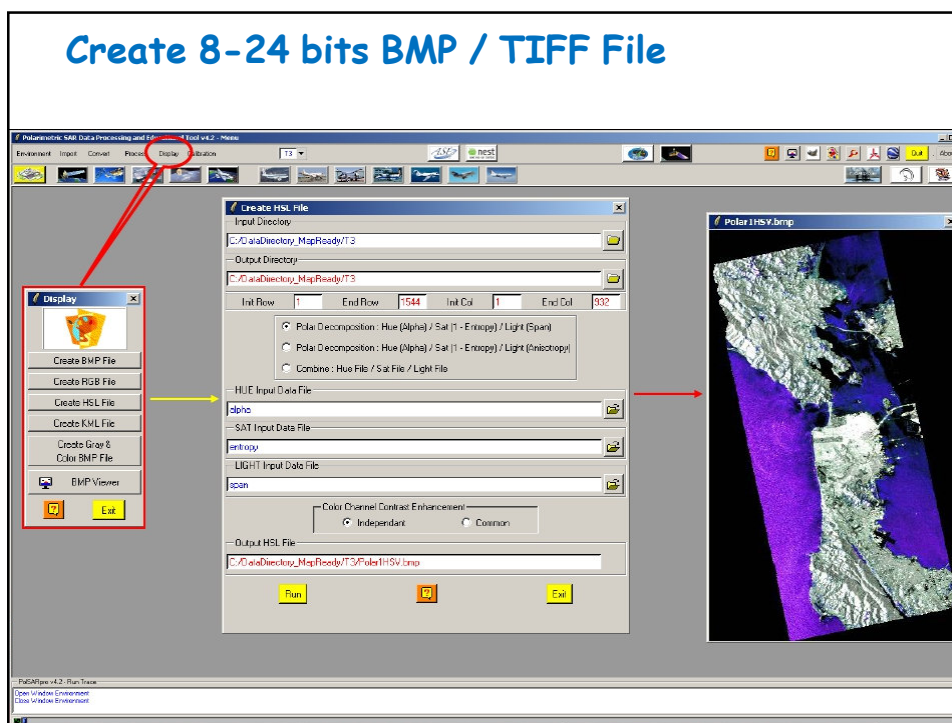
Create 8-24 bits BMP / TIFF File



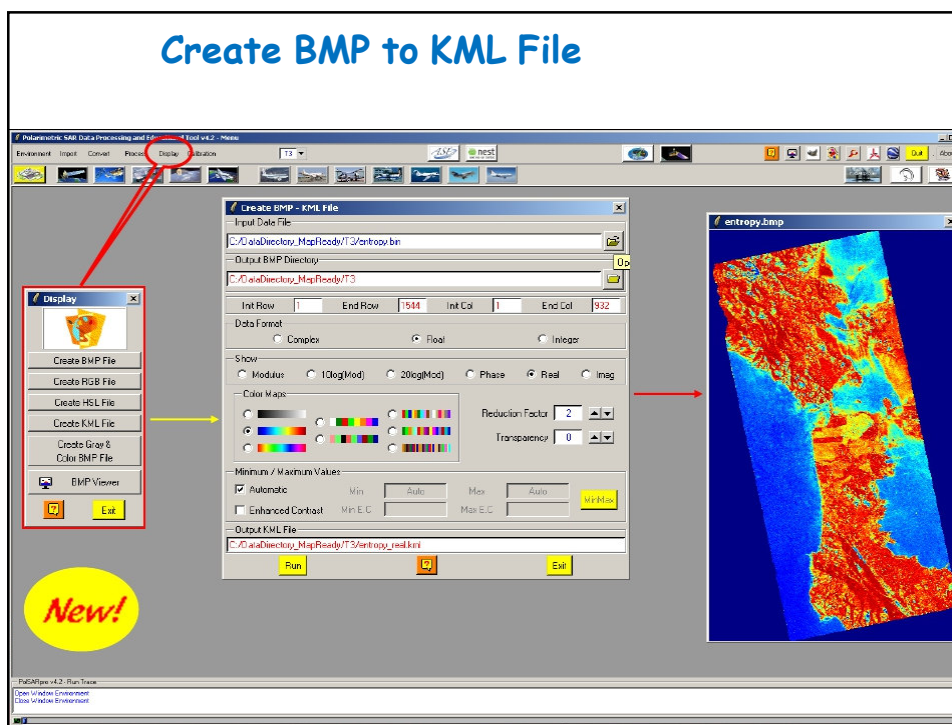
Create 8-24 bits BMP / TIFF File

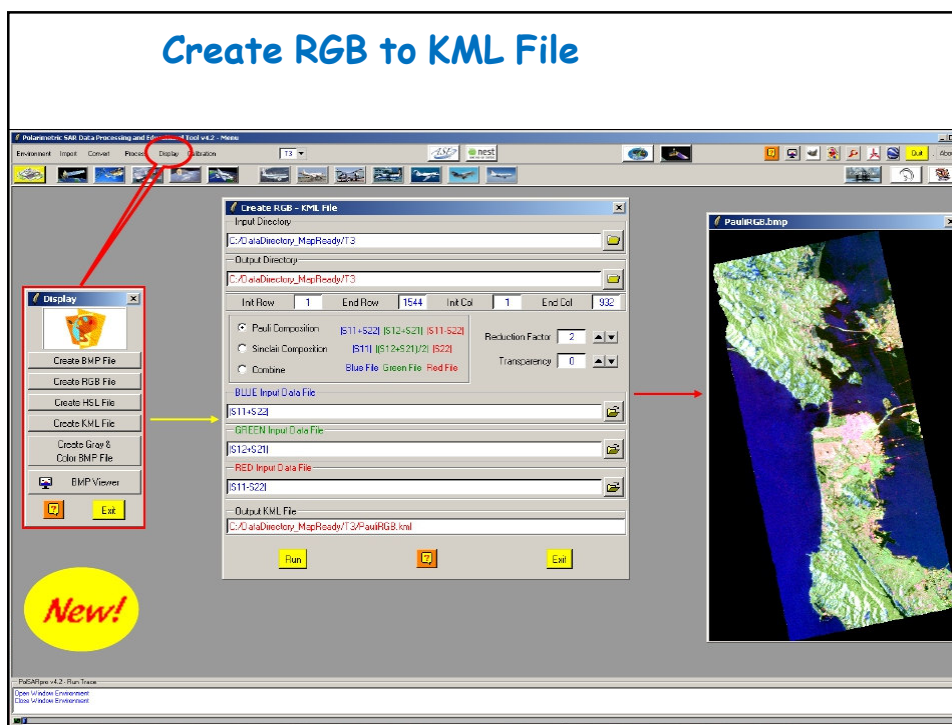
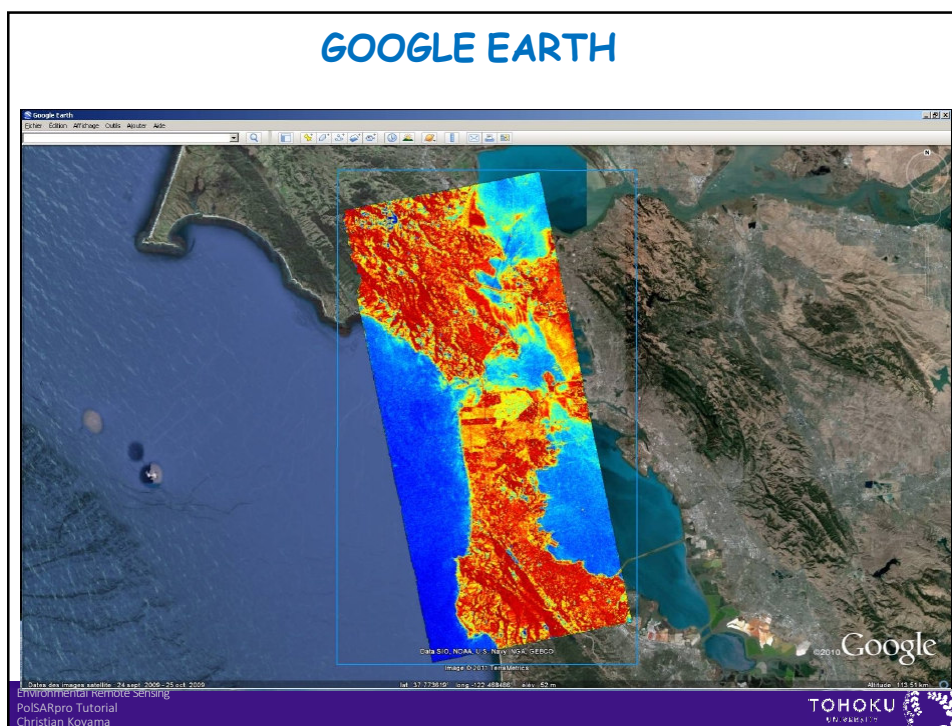


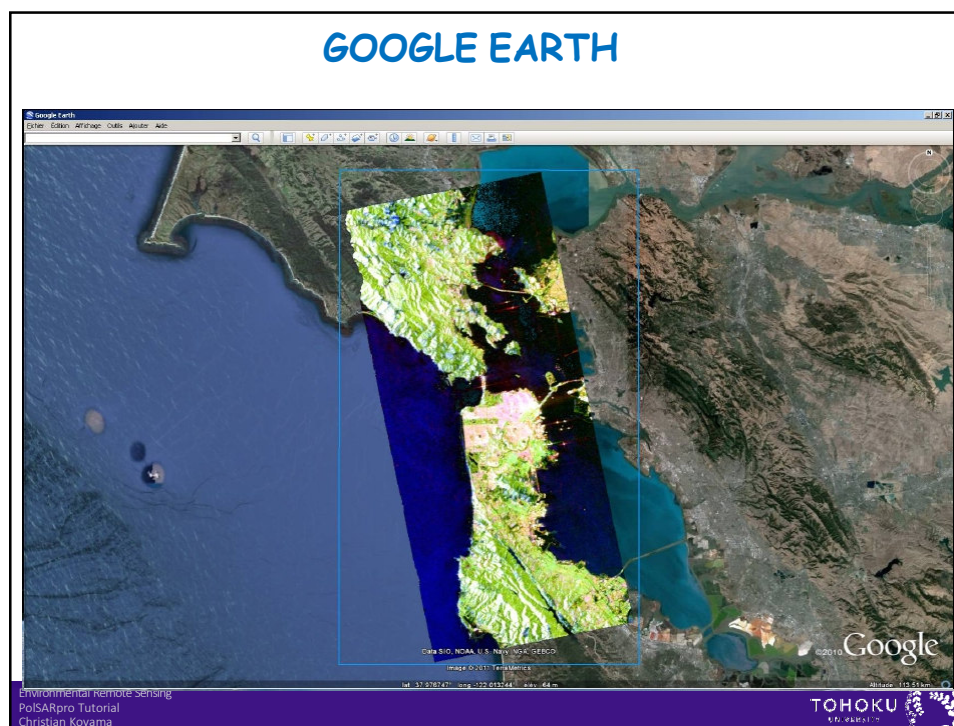
Create 8-24 bits BMP / TIFF File



Create BMP to KML File







PolSARpro Tutorial

Day 1:

- Introduction
- Hands on Experience
 - Data Import, Image Extraction
 - Matrix Conversion
 - Polarimetric Speckle Filtering

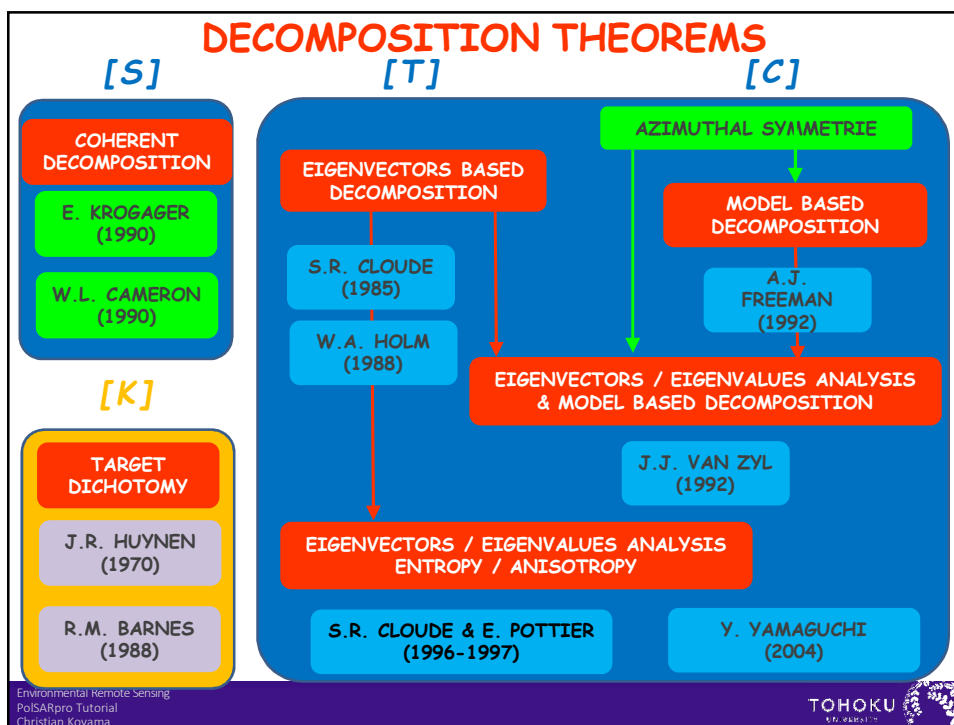
Day 2:

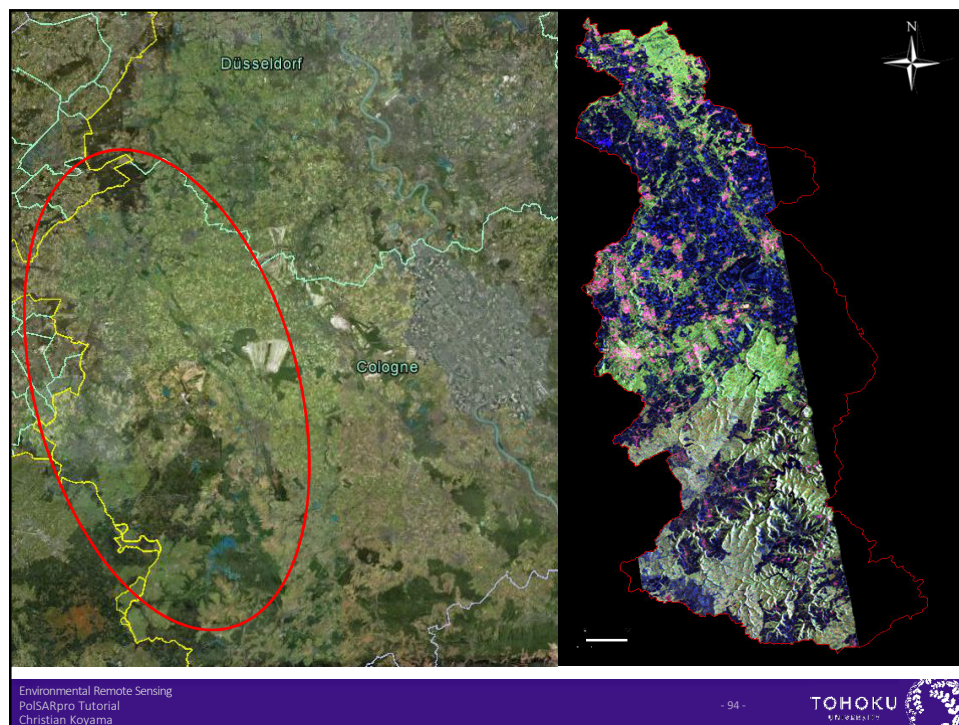
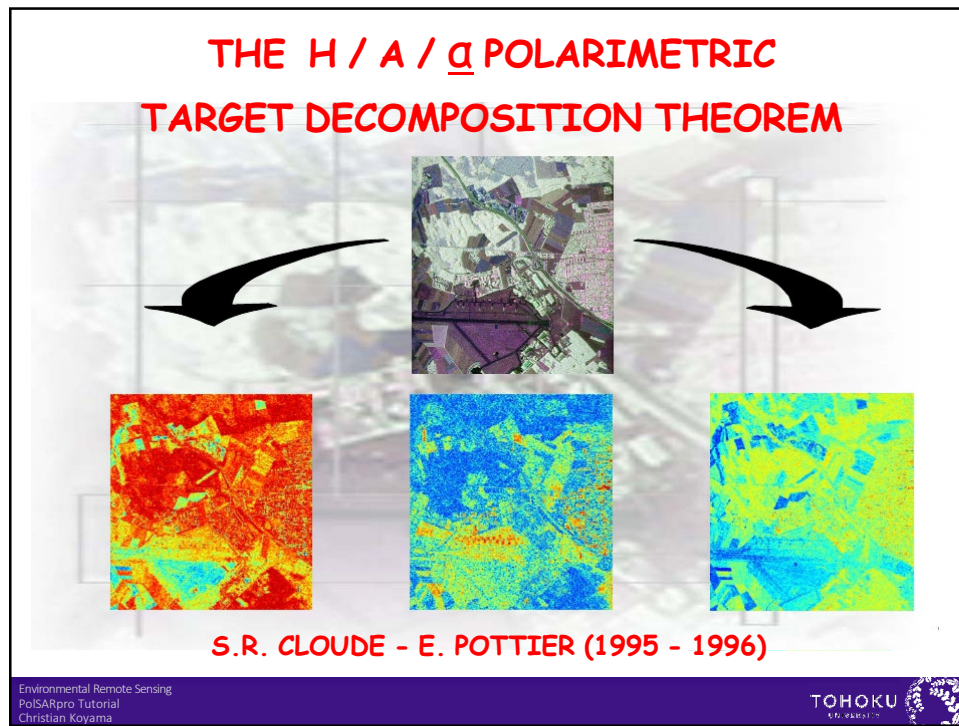
- Polarimetric Decomposition Theorems
- Hands on Experience
 - Polarimetric Decomposition
 - Land Use Classification

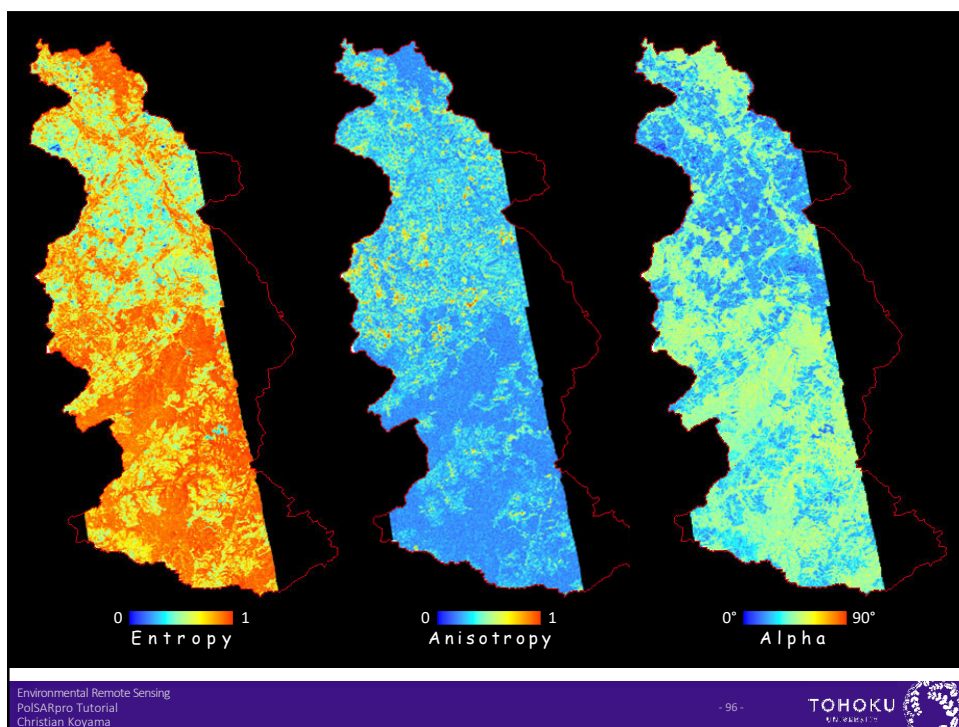
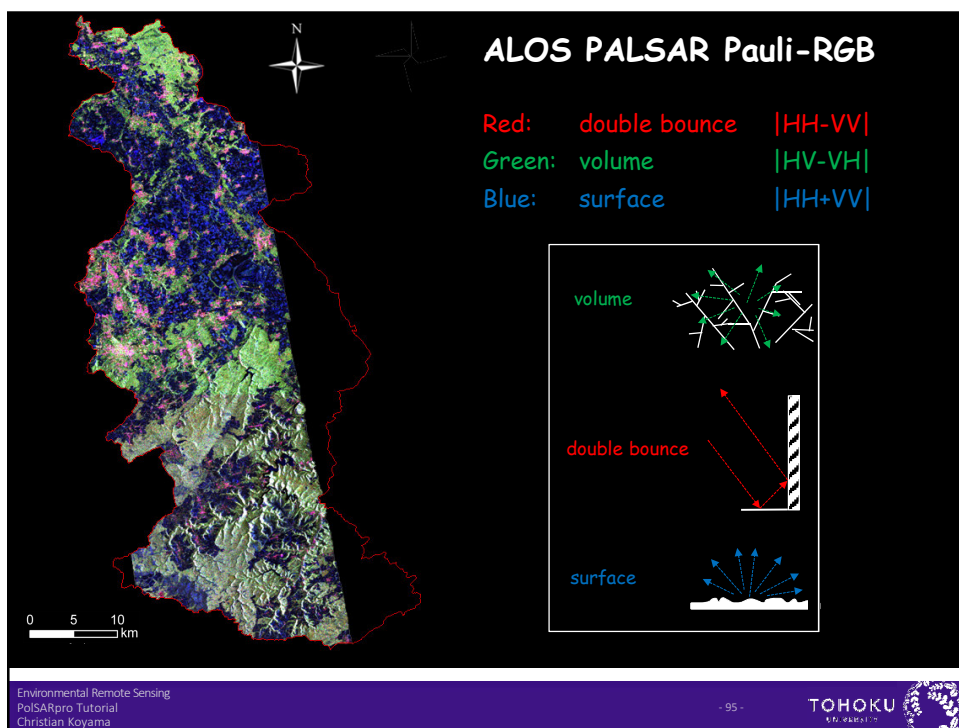
Polarimetric Decomposition

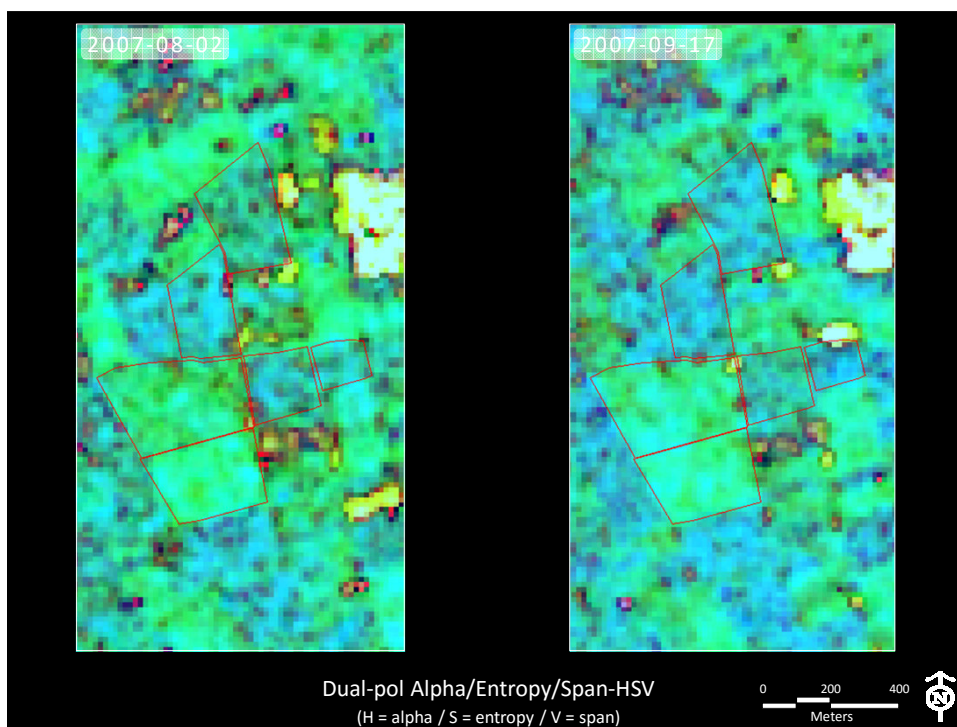
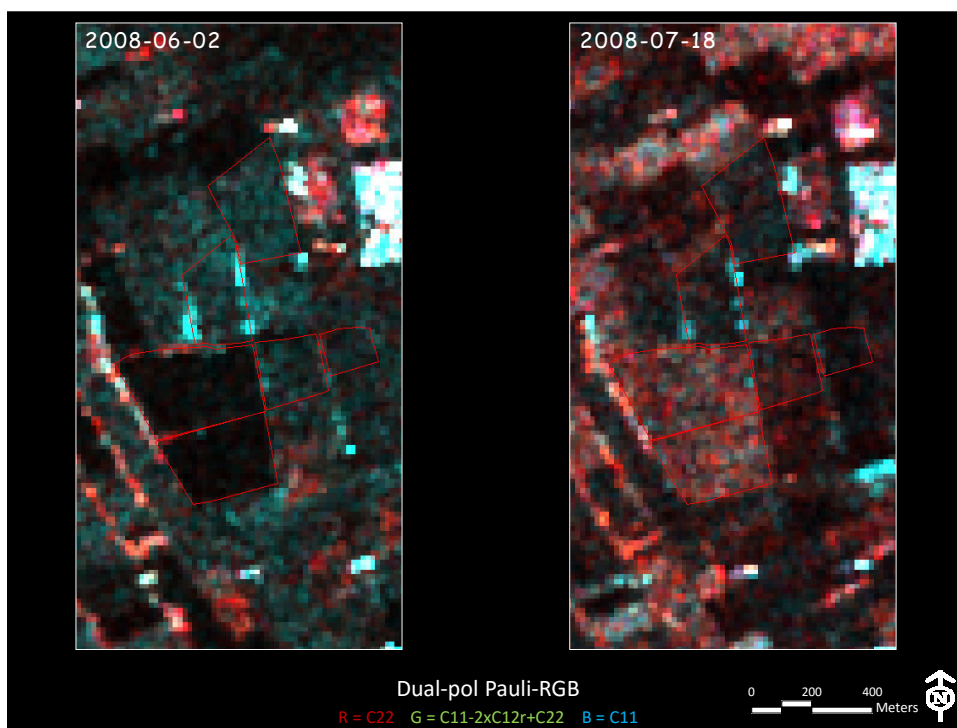
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H / A / α DECOMPOSITION

TARGET VECTOR $\underline{k} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [S_{XX} + S_{YY} \quad S_{XX} - S_{YY} \quad 2S_{XY}]^T$

LOCAL ESTIMATE OF THE COHERENCY MATRIX $\langle [T] \rangle = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \underline{k}_i \cdot \underline{k}_i^{*T} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N [T_i]$

EIGENVECTORS / EIGENVALUES ANALYSIS

$$\langle [T] \rangle = [U_3][\Sigma][U_3]^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{u}_1 & \underline{u}_2 & \underline{u}_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \underline{u}_1 & \underline{u}_2 & \underline{u}_3 \end{bmatrix}^{*T}$$

ORTHOGONAL EIGENVECTORS REAL EIGENVALUES
 $\lambda_1 > \lambda_2 > \lambda_3$

$$P_i = \frac{\lambda_i}{\sum_{k=1}^3 \lambda_k}$$

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H / A / α DECOMPOSITION

$$\langle [T] \rangle = [U_3][\Sigma][U_3]^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{u}_1 & \underline{u}_2 & \underline{u}_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \underline{u}_1 & \underline{u}_2 & \underline{u}_3 \end{bmatrix}^{*T}$$

ORTHOGONAL EIGENVECTORS REAL EIGENVALUES
 $\lambda_1 > \lambda_2 > \lambda_3$



PARAMETERISATION OF THE SU(3) UNITARY MATRIX

$$[U_3] = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\alpha_1) & \cos(\alpha_2) & \cos(\alpha_3) \\ \sin(\alpha_1)\cos(\beta_1)e^{j\delta_1} & \sin(\alpha_2)\cos(\beta_2)e^{j\delta_2} & \sin(\alpha_3)\cos(\beta_3)e^{j\delta_3} \\ \sin(\alpha_1)\sin(\beta_1)e^{j\gamma_1} & \sin(\alpha_2)\sin(\beta_2)e^{j\gamma_2} & \sin(\alpha_3)\sin(\beta_3)e^{j\gamma_3} \end{bmatrix}$$

TARGET 1 TARGET 2 TARGET 3

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PROBABILITIES

$$P_i = \frac{\lambda_i}{\sum_{k=1}^3 \lambda_k}$$

↓

AVERAGED PARAMETERS

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{\alpha} &= P_1 \alpha_1 + P_2 \alpha_2 + P_3 \alpha_3 & \underline{\beta} &= P_1 \beta_1 + P_2 \beta_2 + P_3 \beta_3 \\ \underline{\gamma} &= P_1 \gamma_1 + P_2 \gamma_2 + P_3 \gamma_3 & \underline{\delta} &= P_1 \delta_1 + P_2 \delta_2 + P_3 \delta_3 \end{aligned}$$

↓

UNITARY TARGET VECTOR (\underline{u}_0) OF THE
MEAN DOMINANT MECHANISM

$$\underline{u}_0 = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\underline{\alpha}) & \sin(\underline{\alpha}) \cos(\underline{\beta}) e^{j\underline{\delta}} & \sin(\underline{\alpha}) \sin(\underline{\beta}) e^{j\underline{\gamma}} \end{bmatrix}^T$$

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MEAN SCATTERING MECHANISM

UNITARY VECTOR \underline{u}_0

$$\underline{u}_0 = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\underline{\alpha}) \\ \sin(\underline{\alpha}) \cos(\underline{\beta}) e^{j\underline{\delta}} \\ \sin(\underline{\alpha}) \sin(\underline{\beta}) e^{j\underline{\gamma}} \end{bmatrix}$$

TARGET MAGNITUDE

$$\underline{\lambda} = P_1 \lambda_1 + P_2 \lambda_2 + P_3 \lambda_3 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^3 \lambda_i^2}{\sum_{k=1}^3 \lambda_k}$$

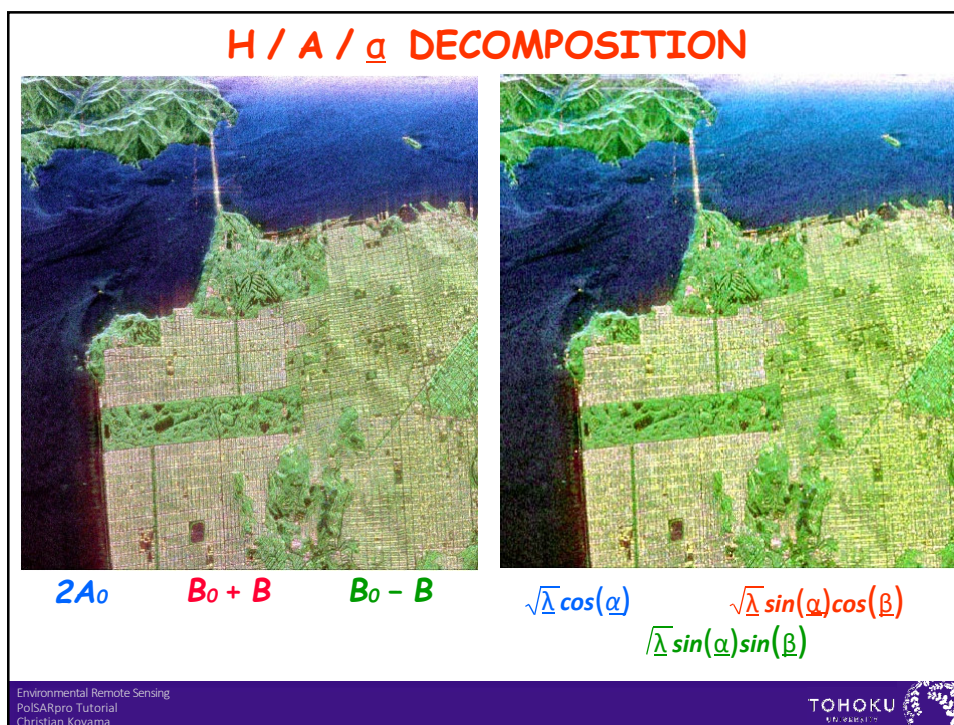
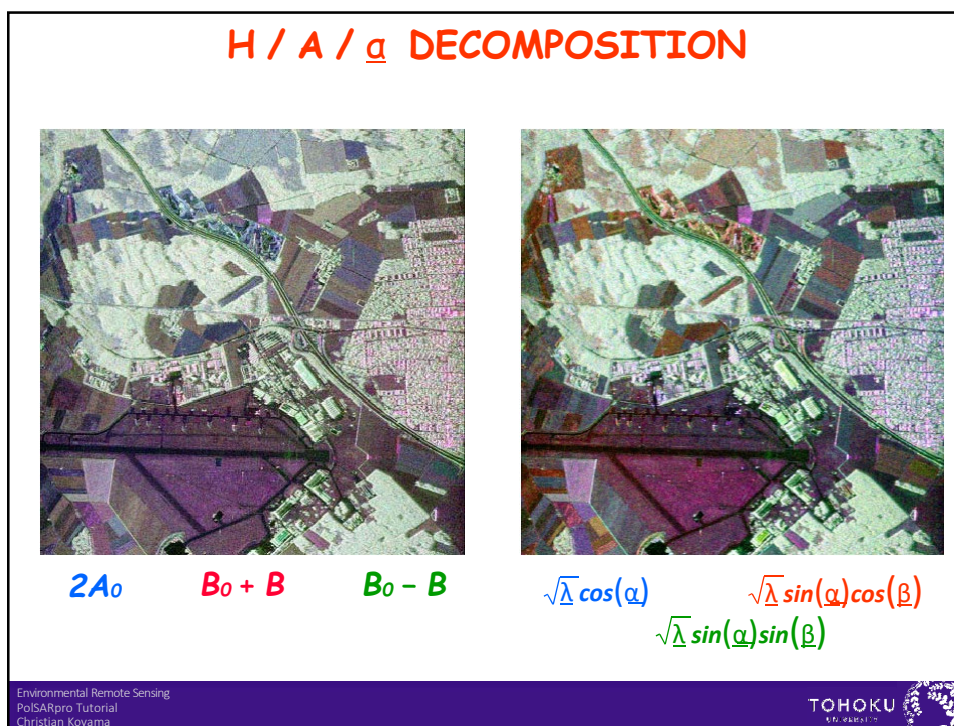
↓ ↓

TARGET VECTOR \underline{k}_0

$$\underline{k}_0 = \sqrt{\underline{\lambda}} \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\underline{\alpha}) \\ \sin(\underline{\alpha}) \cos(\underline{\beta}) e^{j\underline{\delta}} \\ \sin(\underline{\alpha}) \sin(\underline{\beta}) e^{j\underline{\gamma}} \end{bmatrix}$$

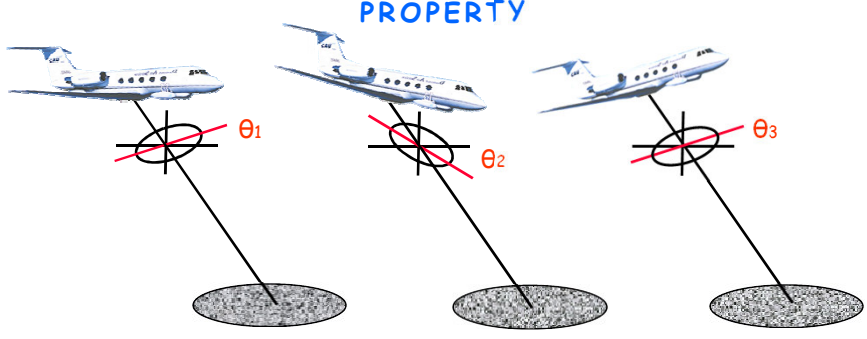
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ROLL INVARIANCE PROPERTY



SAME PHYSICAL PHENOMENOUS WHATEVER
THE ANTENNA ORIENTATION ANGLE
AROUND THE RADAR LINE OF SIGHT

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ROLL INVARIANCE PROPERTY

T(3) ORIENTED (θ) COHERENCY MATRIX SU(3) UNITARY ROTATION MATRIX(θ)

$$\langle [T(\theta)] \rangle = [U_R(\theta)] \langle [T] \rangle [U_R(\theta)]^{-1} \quad [U_R(\theta)] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos 2\theta & \sin 2\theta \\ 0 & -\sin 2\theta & \cos 2\theta \end{bmatrix}$$

EIGENVECTORS / EIGENVALUES ANALYSIS

$$\langle [T(\theta)] \rangle = [U_3(\theta)] [\Sigma] [U_3(\theta)]^{-1}$$

EIGENVALUES $\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3$: ROLL INVARIANT
PROBABILITIES $P_1 P_2 P_3$: ROLL INVARIANT

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EIGENVECTORS UNITARY MATRIX

$$[U_3(\theta)] = [U_R(\theta)][U_3]$$

PARAMETERIZATION OF THE UNITARY MATRIX

$$[U_3] = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\alpha_1) & \cos(\alpha_2) & \cos(\alpha_3) \\ \sin(\alpha_1)\cos(\beta'_1)e^{j\delta'_1} & \sin(\alpha_2)\cos(\beta'_2)e^{j\delta'_2} & \sin(\alpha_3)\cos(\beta'_3)e^{j\delta'_3} \\ \sin(\alpha_1)\sin(\beta'_1)e^{j\gamma'_1} & \sin(\alpha_2)\sin(\beta'_2)e^{j\gamma'_2} & \sin(\alpha_3)\sin(\beta'_3)e^{j\gamma'_3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$\underline{\alpha} = P_1\alpha_1 + P_2\alpha_2 + P_3\alpha_3$: ROLL INVARIANT

PHYSICAL INTERPRETATION

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ANISOTROPIC PARTICLES CLOUD

$[S] = \begin{bmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & b \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow [T] = \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon & \mu & 0 \\ \mu^* & \nu & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

AVERAGING OVER ALL ORIENTATION ANGLES
WITH: $P(\theta) = \frac{1}{2\pi}$

$$\lambda_1 = \varepsilon \Rightarrow P_1 = \frac{\varepsilon}{(\varepsilon + \nu)}$$

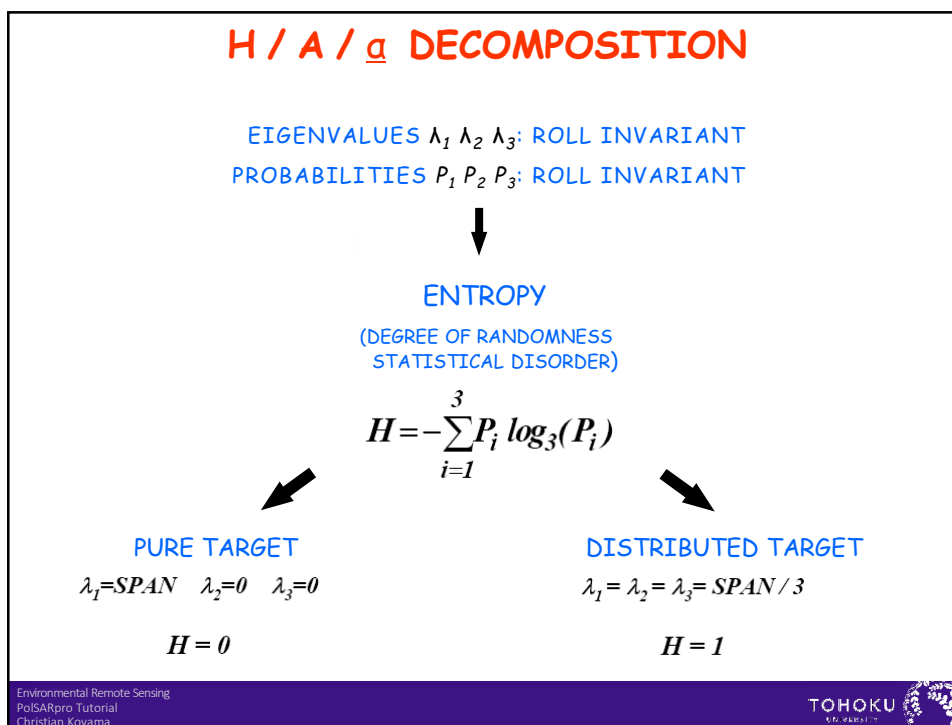
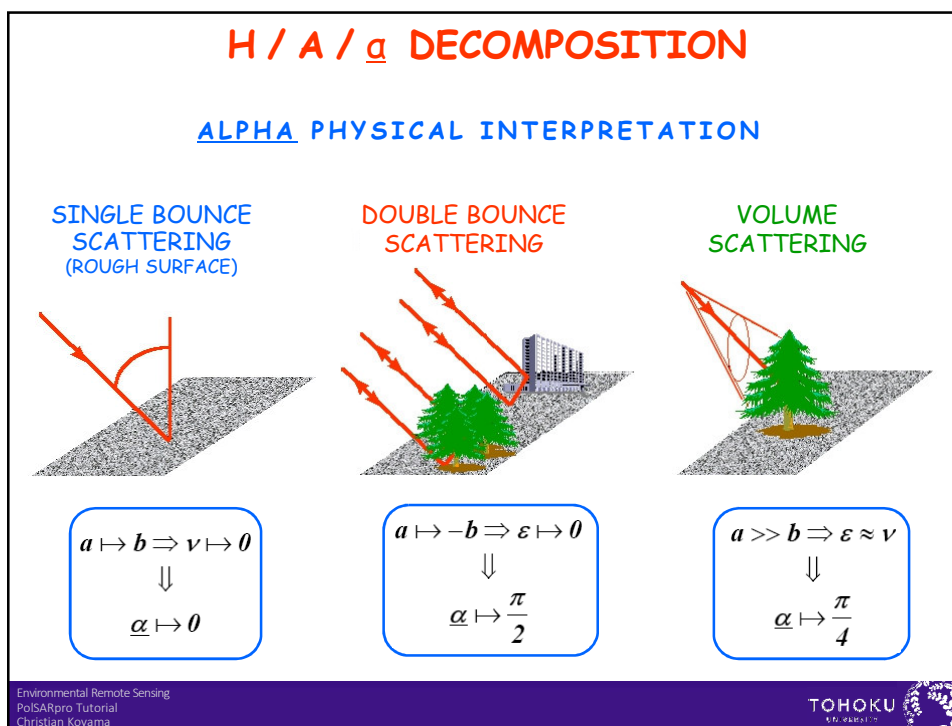
$$\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = \frac{\nu}{2} \Rightarrow P_2 = P_3 = \frac{\nu}{2(\varepsilon + \nu)}$$

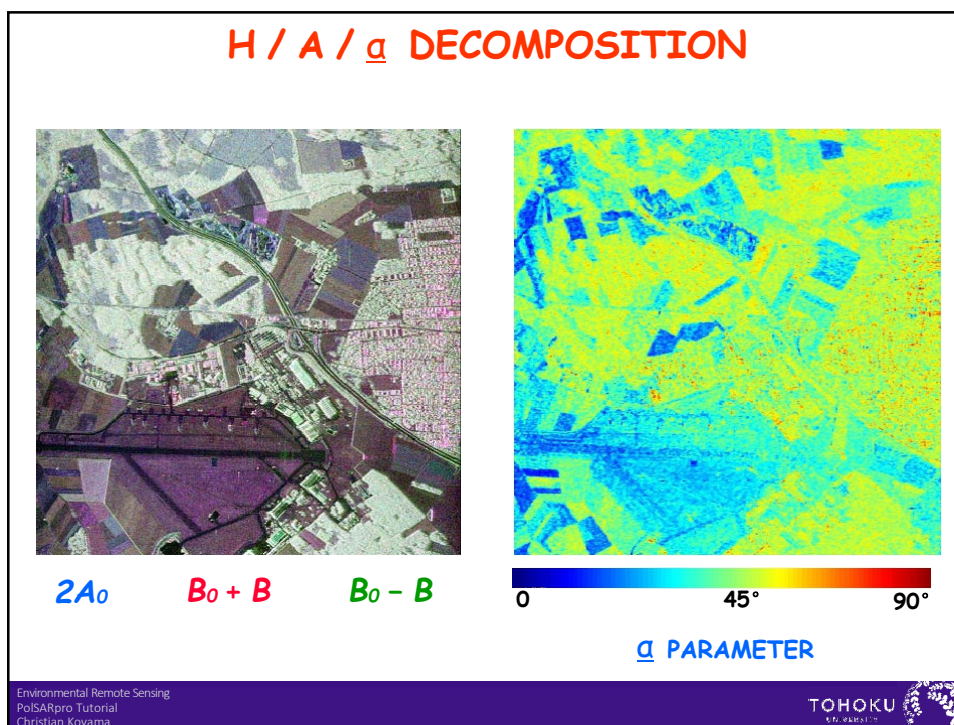
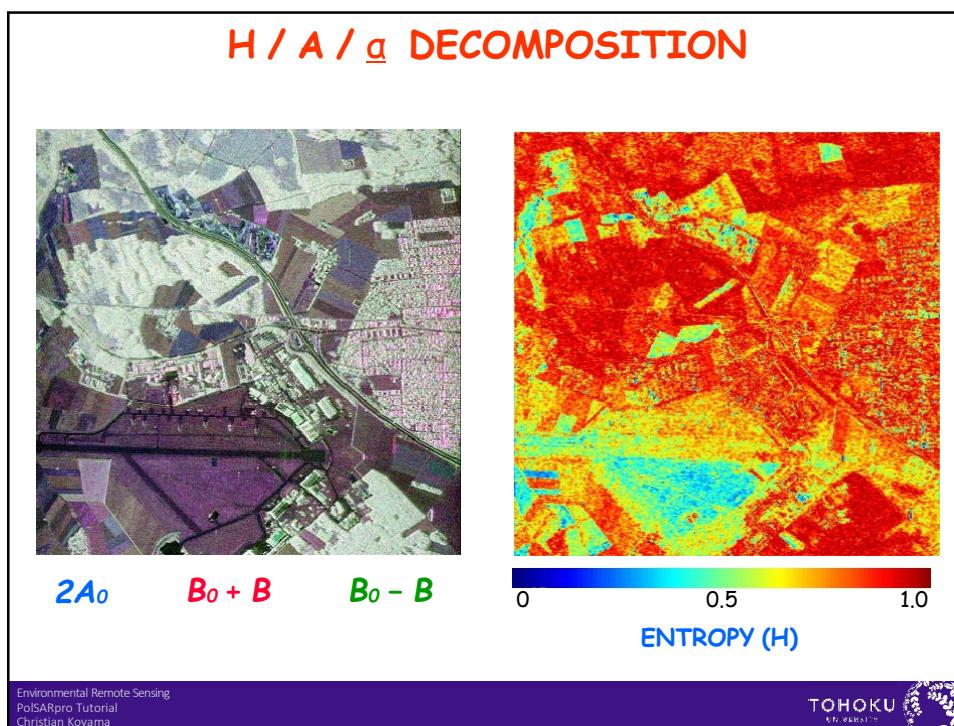
$$[U_3] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} \alpha_1 &= 0 \\ \alpha_2 &= \alpha_3 = \frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

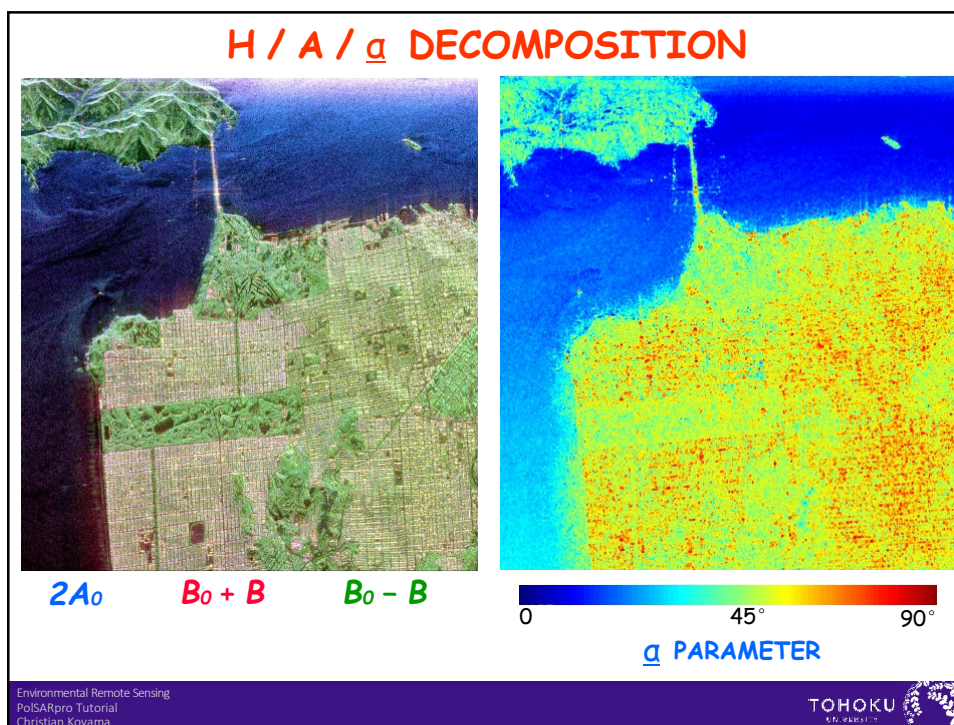
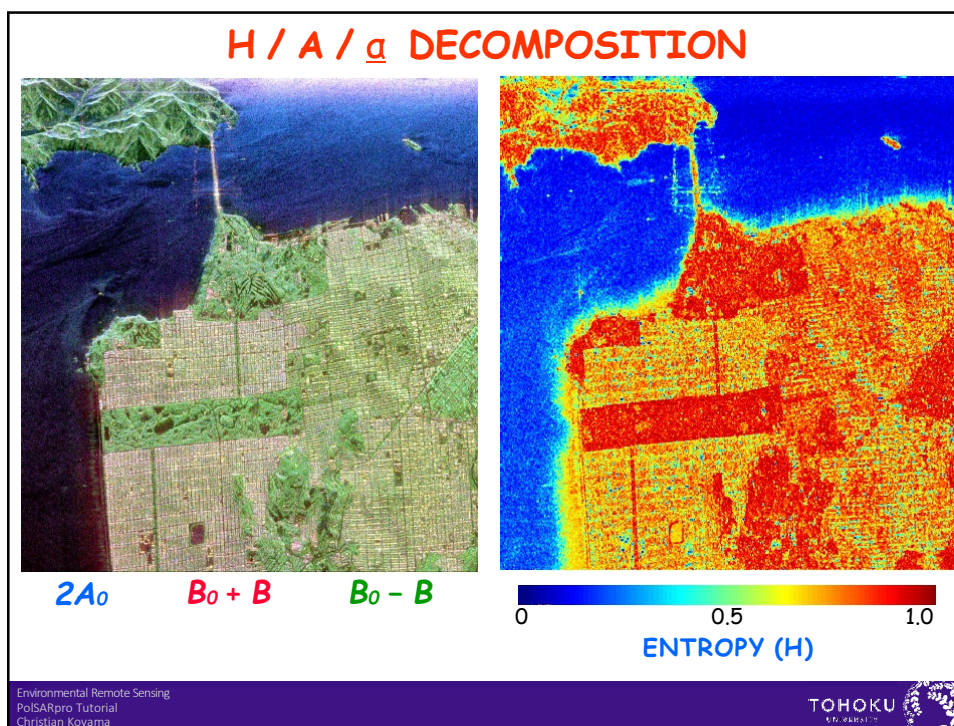
$$\underline{\alpha} = \alpha_1 P_1 + \alpha_2 P_2 + \alpha_3 P_3 = \frac{\pi}{2}(P_2 + P_3)$$

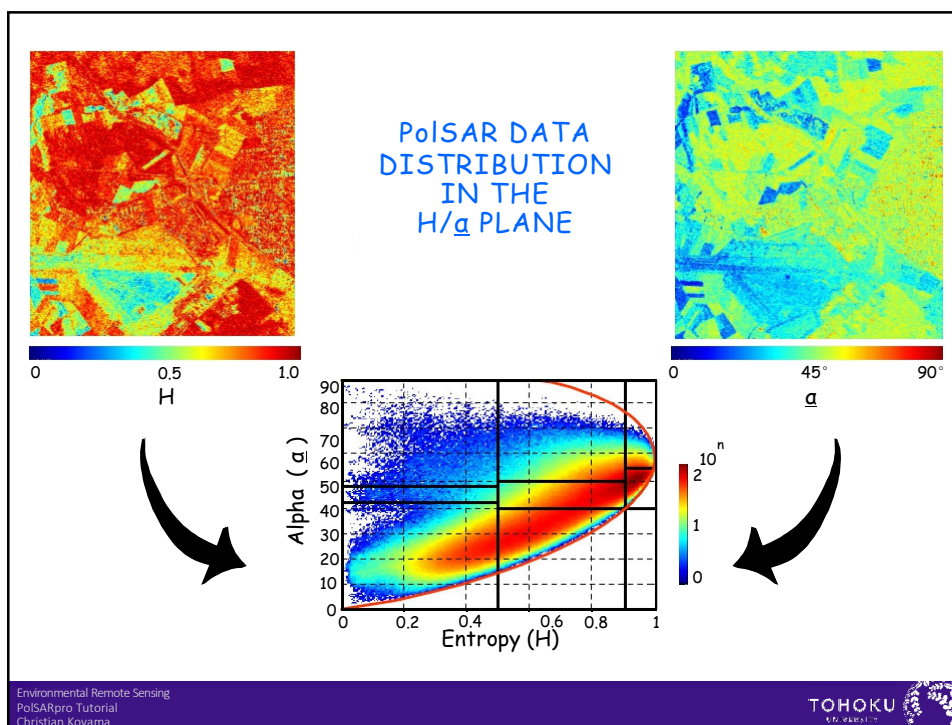
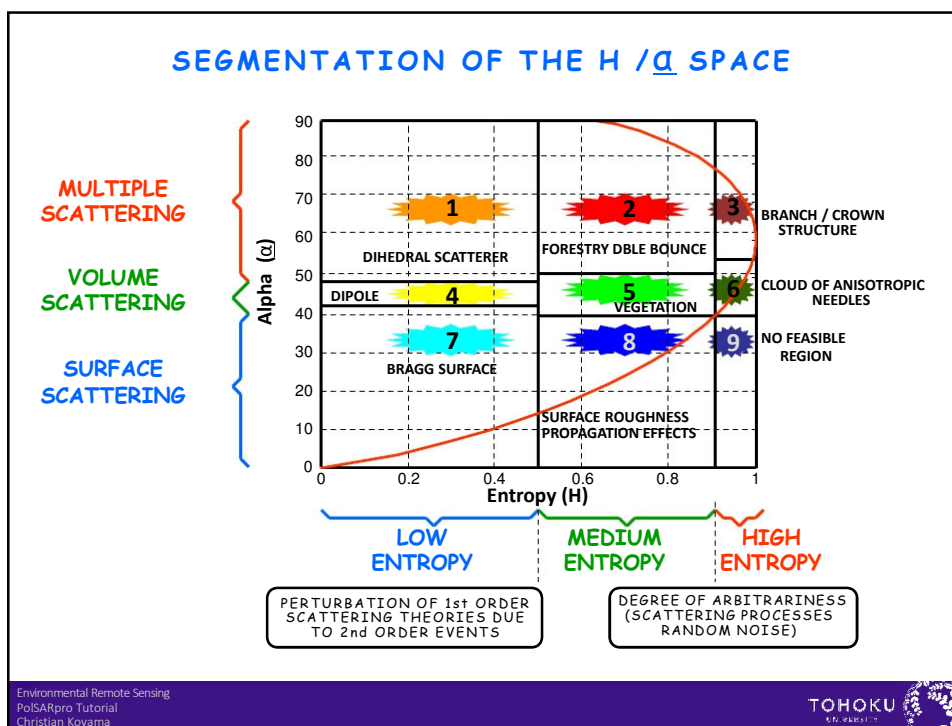
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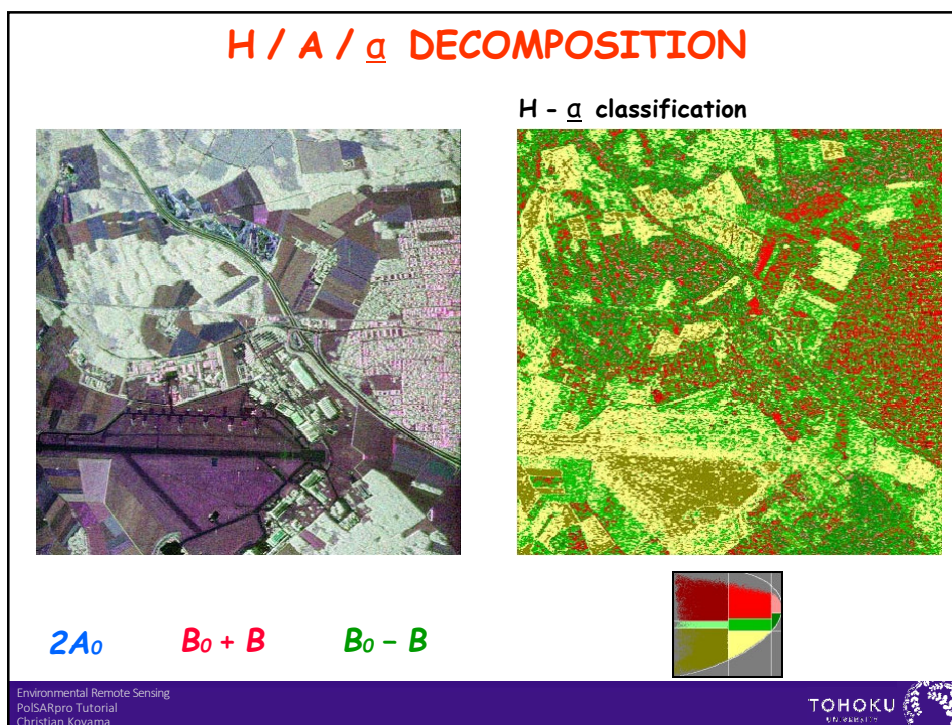
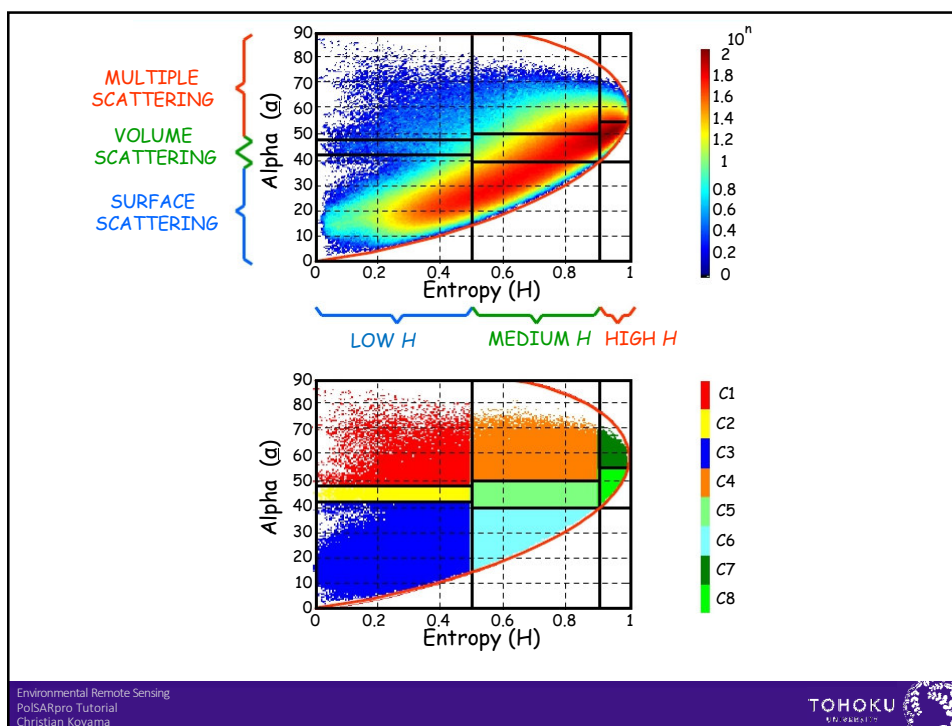
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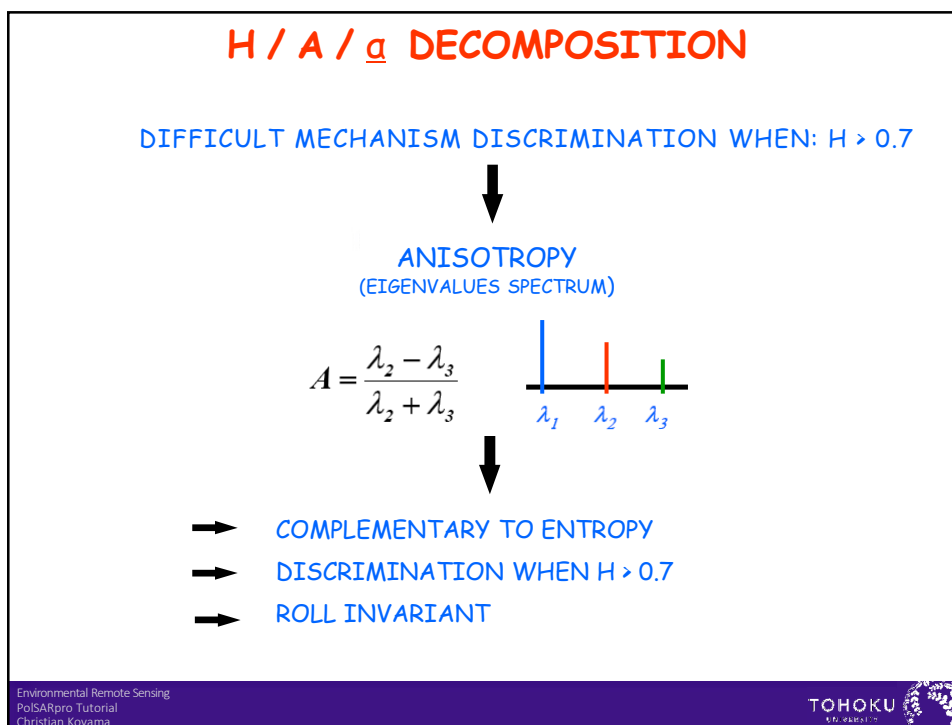
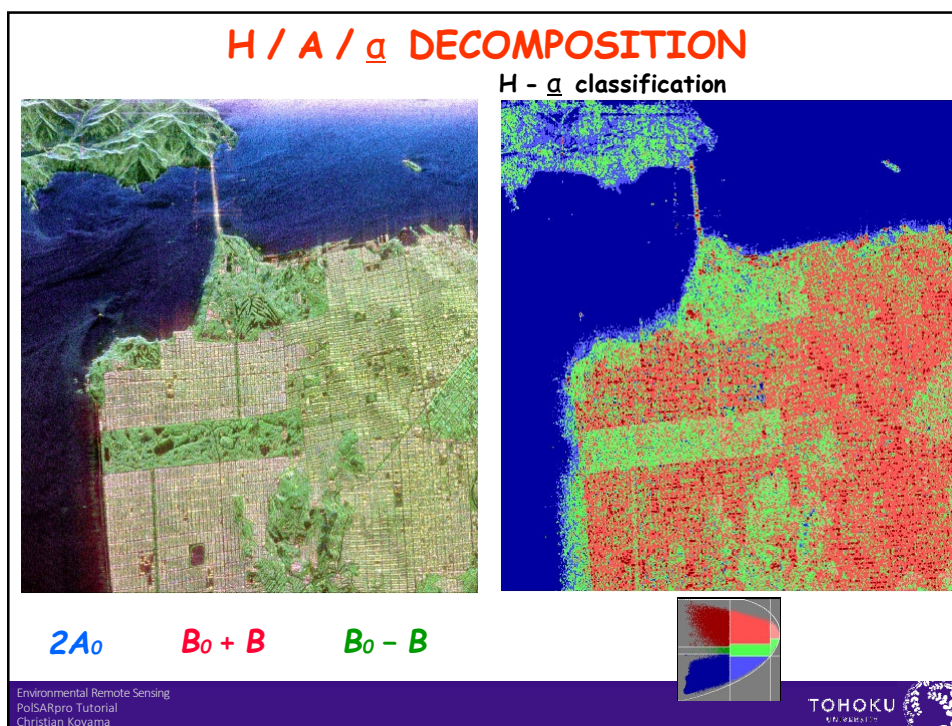


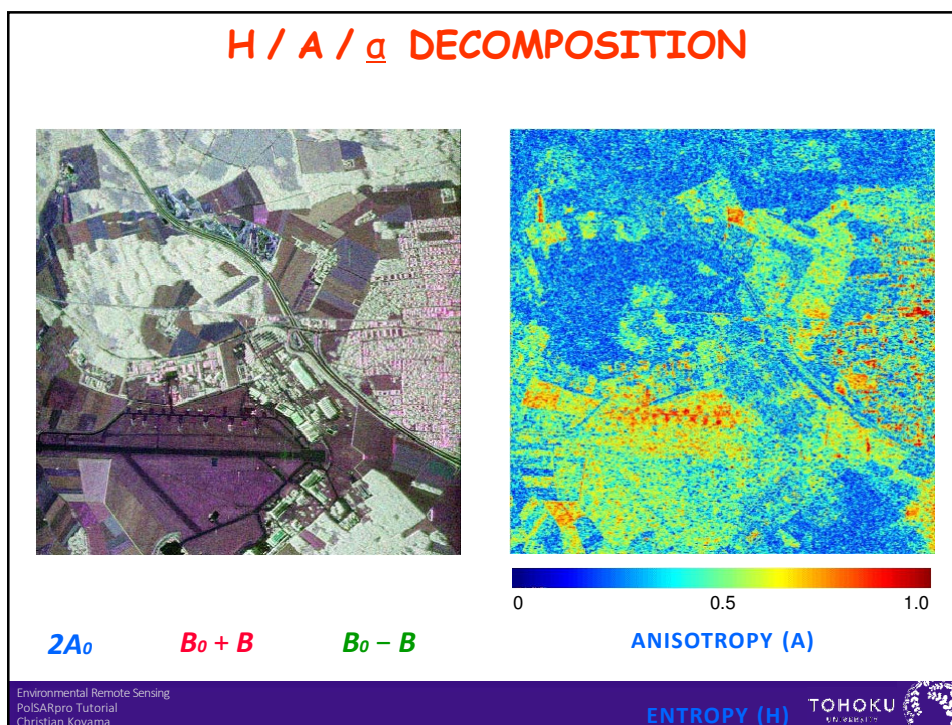
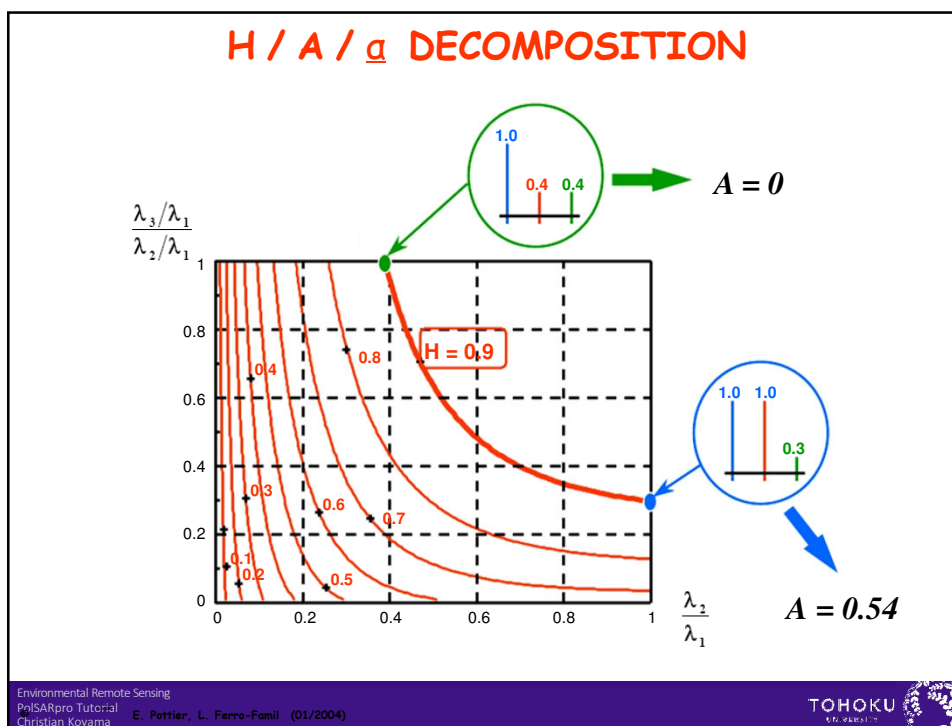


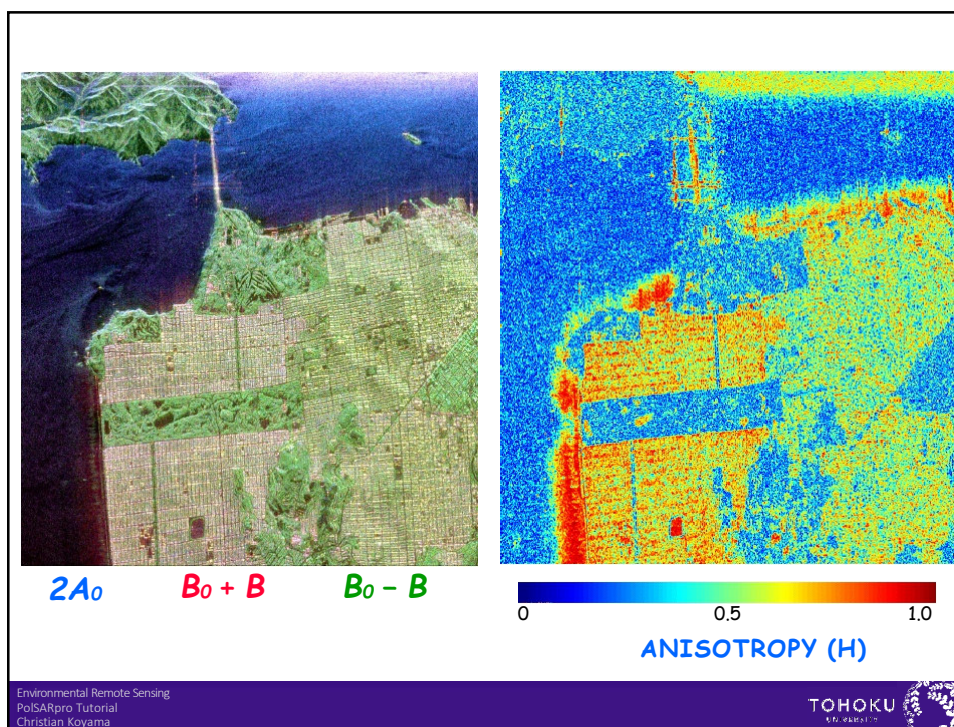
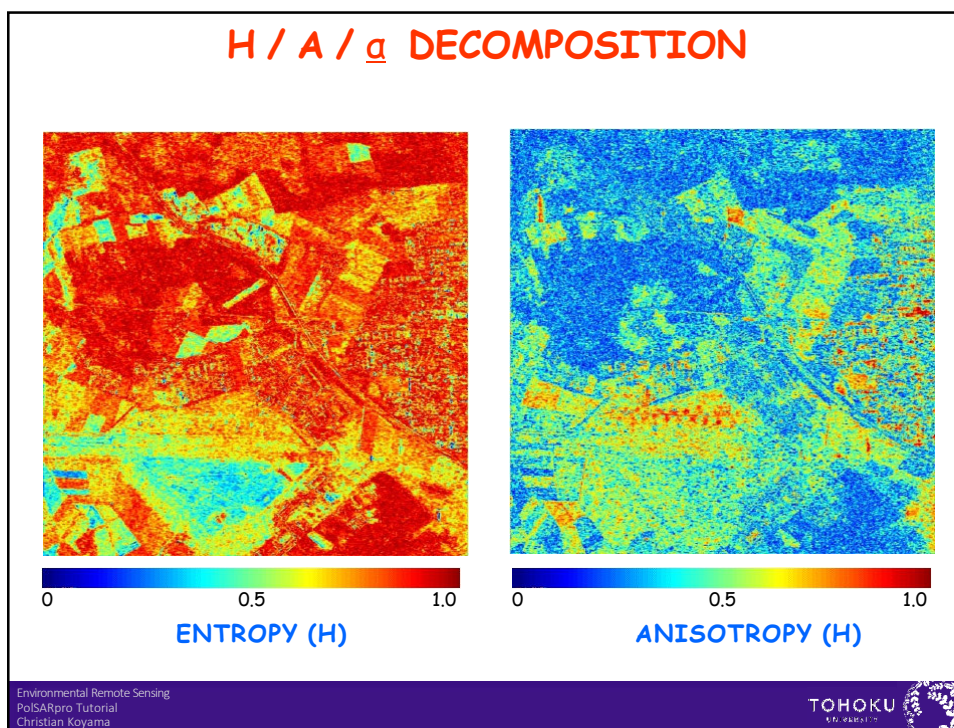


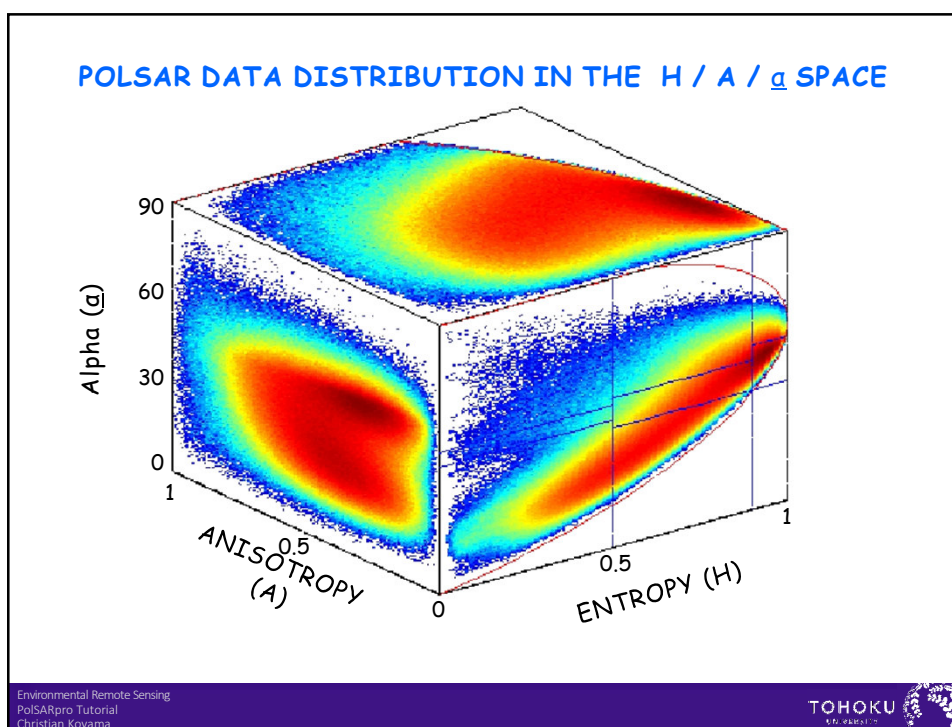
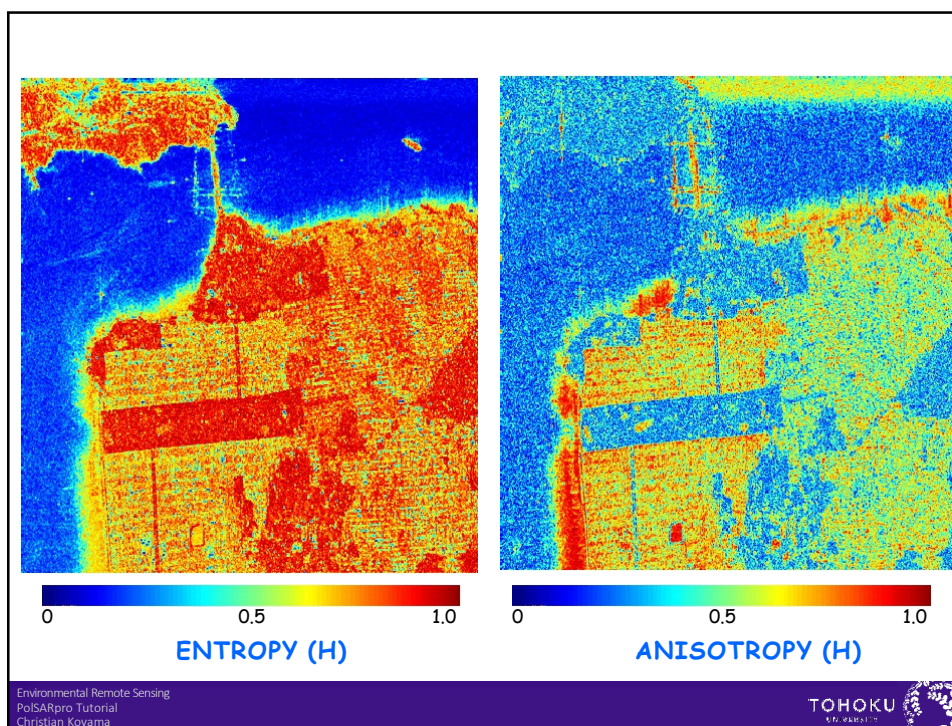


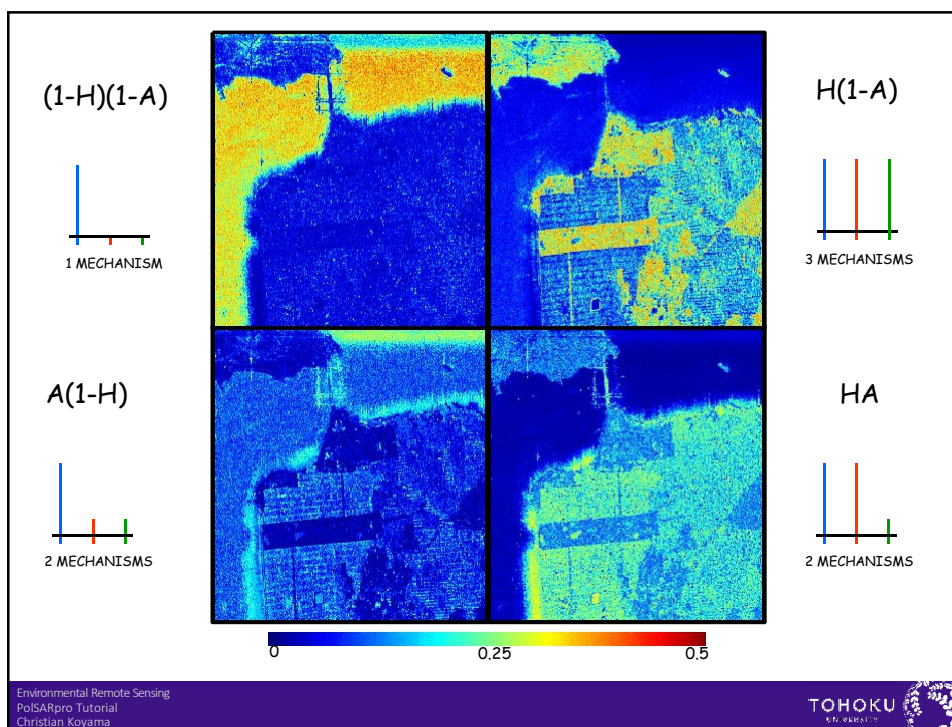
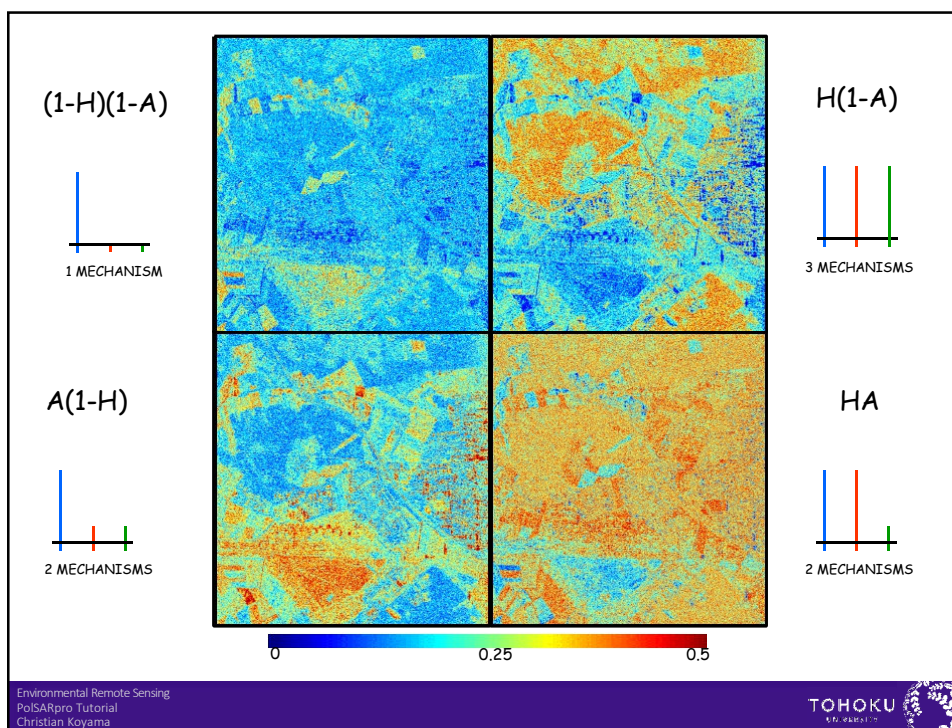


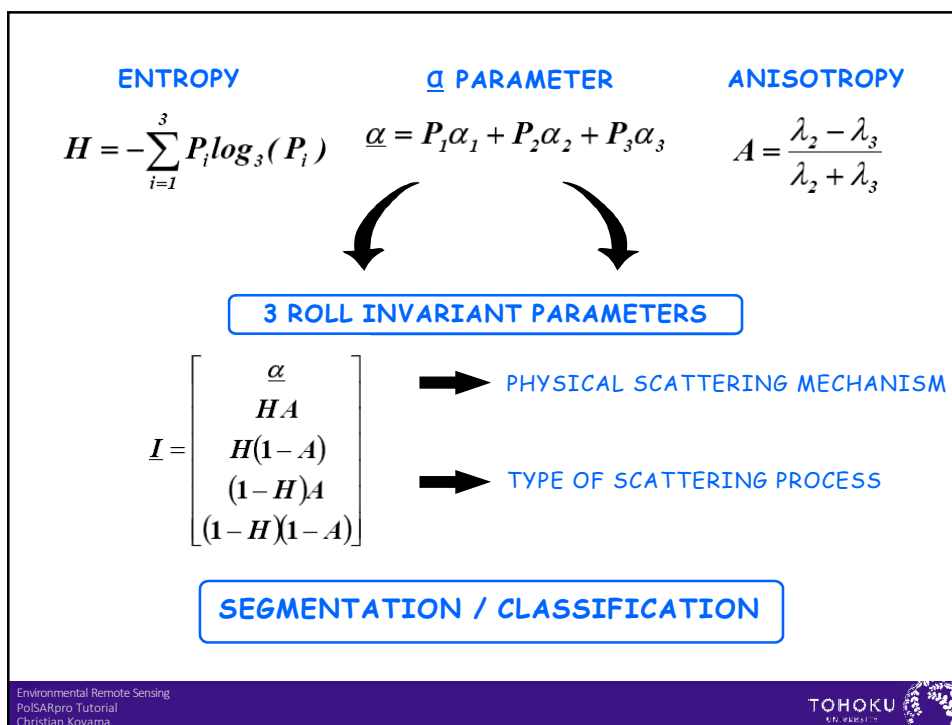
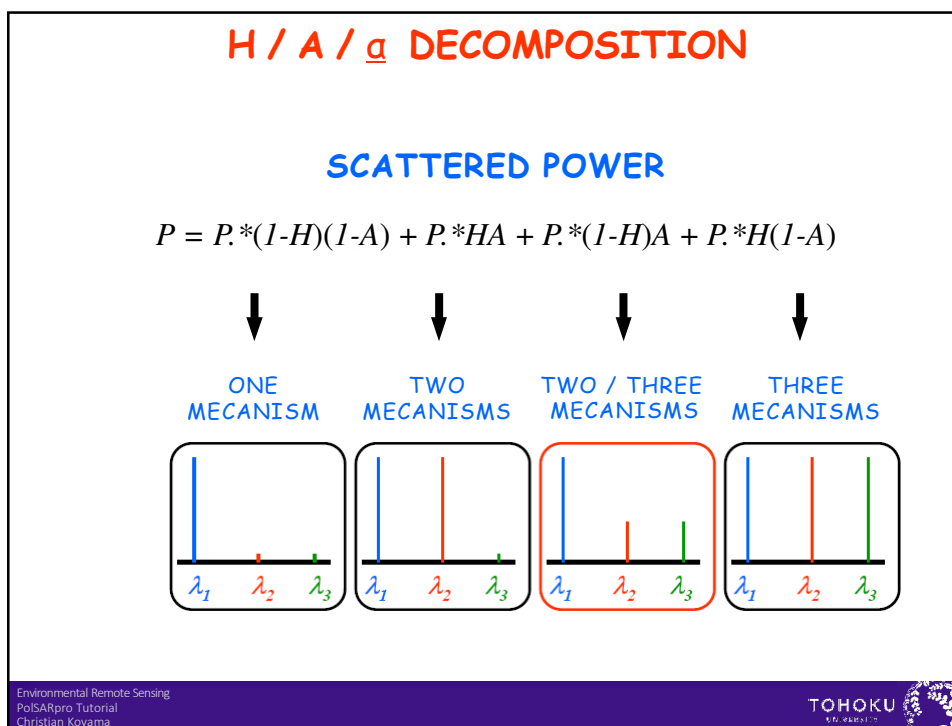












Questions?
Ok, let's start!

