HYPERSPECTRAL IMAGING

HYPERSPECTRAL IMAGING TECHNIQUES FOR SPECTRAL

DETECTION AND CLASSIFICATION

Chein-I Chang

Remote Sensing Signal and Image Processing Laboratory University of Maryland, Baltimore County Baltimore, Maryland

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Chang, Chein-I.

Hyperspectral imaging: techniques for spectral detection and classification/Chein-I Chang.

Includes bibliographical references and index.

ISBN 0-306-47483-2

1. Remote sensing. 2. Multispectral photography. 3. Image processing—Digital techniques. I. Title.

G70.4 .C46 2003 621.36'78—dc21

2002040796

ISBN 978-1-4613-4820-7 ISBN 978-1-4419-9170-6 (eBook)
DOI 10.1007/978-1-4419-9170-6
©2003 Springer Science+Business Media New York
Originally published by Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers, New York in 2003

http://www.wkap.com

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

A C.I.P. record for this book is available from the Library of Congress

All rights reserved

No part of this book may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, microfilming, recording, or otherwise, without written permission from the Publisher, with the exception of any material supplied specifically for the purpose of being entered and executed on a computer system, for exclusive use by the purchaser of the work

Permissions for books published in Europe: permissions for books published in the United States of America: permissions@wkap.com

This book is dedicated to the memory of my late father, Hsun Chang (張洵) for his constant support of my career. It is also dedicated to my mother, Kuo Kuei-Lan Chang (張郭貴蘭) for her timeless support and countless encouragement during the course of preparing this book as well as to my sister, Feng-Chu Chang (張鳳珠)'s family, my sister Mann-Li Chang (張曼莉) and my brother Chein-Chi Chang (張建祺)'s family, particularly, my beloved little youngest nephew, Yu-Rei Raymond Chang (張育瑞).

PREFACE

Hyperspectral imaging is an emerging technique in remote sensing data processing that expands and improves capability of multispectral image analysis. It takes advantage of hundreds of contiguous spectral channels to uncover materials that usually cannot be resolved by multispectral sensors. This book is an outgrowth of my research in hyperspectral image processing and personal communications in response to many people who are interested in my work previously published in various journals. At the first glimpse, this book may look like a collection of papers authored and co-authored by me. As a matter of fact, it is not the case. The book has been organized in a way that all the chapters are logically connected and can be referred back and forth one another for more details. In particular, most of computer simulations and experiments have been reworked out in order to have a consistent treatment throughout the book. The title of "Hyperspectral Imaging: Techniques for Spectral Detection and Classification" is used to reflect its focus on spectral techniques, i.e. non-literal techniques that are especially designed and developed for hyperspectral imagery rather than multispectral imagery. Although many techniques already exist in multispectral image processing, some of them may not be effective when they are directly applied to hyperspectral imagery. This book takes an opposite approach to develop techniques from a hyperspectral imagery viewpoint where noise is generally not Gaussian and interference plays a more dominant role than does noise in hyperspectral image analysis. More importantly, the detection and classification is performed and carried out by targets of interest rather than pattern classes.

A significant difference from other books is that this book explores applications of statistical signal processing techniques in hyperspectral image analysis, specifically, subpixel detection and mixed pixel classification. It includes many techniques developed in my lab with my former and current Ph.D. students, and systematically integrates these techniques in such a unified framework that readers can capture how the ideas were developed and evolved. Since many readers whose background is not engineering may find a gap in understanding the concepts presented in this book, another objective of this book is to make it self-contained so that readers can easily pick up and implement the techniques without much difficulty. In doing so, I have included detailed mathematical derivations and experiments for illustration. Nevertheless, it by no means claims to be comprehensive; rather, it can be viewed as a recipe book that offers various techniques for hyperspectral data exploitation. Some of these techniques such as OSP (Orthogonal Subspace Projection), CEM (Constrained Energy Minimization) are mature for practical implementation. They are treated in the book in great detail. In addition, many techniques developed in this book may also become handy for years to come. Due to limited scope of the book, many well-known techniques, such as linear spectral mixture analysis that can be found in numerous references, will not discussed in this book.

Instead, this book only covers the work that has been done over the years in the Remote Sensing Signal and Image Processing Laboratory (RSSIPL) at the University of Maryland, Baltimore County.

Like most books, this book owes much credit to many people who deserve my sincere gratitude. These individuals are my former Ph.D. students, Drs. Mark L.G. Althouse, Clark Brumbley, Shao-Shan Chiang, Qian Du, Joseph C. Harsanyi, Daniel Heinz, Agustin Ifarragaerri, Chien-Shun Lo, Hsuan Ren, Chuin-Mu Wang and Ching-Wen Yang as well as my current Ph.D. students, Ms. Eliza Yingzi Du, Ms. Kerri Guilfoyle and Ms. Jianwei Wang. Specifically, I would like to thank Drs. Shao-Shan Chiang and Hsuan Ren who spent so much time in helping me generate most of figures in this book. This book cannot be completed without their contributions. For the data used in this book I would like to thank the Spectral Information Technology Applications Center (SITAC) and Dr. Harsanyi who provide me with their HYDICE and AVIRIS data respectively. My sincere thanks also go to Mr. Paul Lewis and Ms. Judy Powelson who read part of this book and provided valuable suggestions.

Finally, I would like to thank Mr. James Buss, Dr. Irving W. Ginsberg, Mr. Paul Lewis and Dr. Gregory Palvin for their kind support of my research under funding received from the Office of Naval Research, the Bechtel Nevada Corporation through the Department of Energy and Spectral Information Technology Applications Center (SITAC). Last but not least, I would like to particularly thank Dr. James O. Jensen for his enthusiastic support of an NRC (National Research Council) Senior Research Associateship award that I received from the US Army Soldier and Biological Command, Edgewood Chemical and Biological Center (ECBC), Aberdeen Proving Ground, MD. This timely support allows me to take advantage of my sabbatical leave to complete this book.

CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION				
	1.1	BACKGROUND	2		
	1.2	OUTLINE OF THE BOOK. 1.2.1 Stochastic Hyperspectral Measures. 1.2.2 Subpixel Detection 1.2.3 Mixed Pixel classification (MPC) 1.2.3.1 Unconstrained MPC. 1.2.3.2 Constrained MPC. 1.2.3.3 Automatic Mixed Pixel Classification (AMPC)	3 4 5 7		
		1.2.4 Hyperspectral Data to be Used in the Book	8 10		
PA	HYPER	YPERSPECTRAL MEASURESRSPECTRAL MEASURES FOR SPECTRAL ACTERIZATION			
	2.1	MEASURES OF SPECTRAL VARIABILITY 2.1.1 Spectral Information Measure (SIM) 2.1.2 Hidden Markov Model(HMM)-Based Measure	15 16		
	2.2	SPECTRAL SIMILARITY MEASURES 2.2.1 Commonly Used Measures 2.2.1.1 Distance-Based Measures 2.2.1.2 Orthogonal Projection-Based Measures 2.2.2 Spectral Information Divergence (SID) 2.2.3 Hidden Markov Model-Based Information Divergence (HMMID)	20 20 20 21		
	2.3	MEASURES OF SPECTRAL DISCRIMINABILITY	24 24		
	2.4	EXPERIMENTS			

		2.4.2 HYDICE Data
	2.5	CONCLUSIONS34
PA	RT II: S	SUBPIXEL DETECTION37
3		ET ABUNDANCE-CONSTRAINED SUBPIXEL DETECTION: IALLY CONSTRAINED LEAST-SQUARES METHODS39
	3.1	INTRODUCTION39
	3.2	LINEAR SPECTRAL MIXTURE MODEL40
	3.3	ORTHOGONAL SUBSPACE PROJECTION (OSP)41
	3.4	SUM-TO-ONE CONSTRAINED LEAST SQUARES METHOD (SCLS)44
	3.5	NONNEGATIVITY CONSTRAINED LEAST SQUARES METHOD (NCLS)45
	3.6	HYPERSPECTRAL IMAGE EXPERIMENTS48
	3.7	CONCLUSIONS50
4		ET SIGNATURE-CONSTRAINED SUBPIXEL DETECTION: ARLY CONSTRAINED MINIMUM VARIANCE (LCMV)
	4.1	INTRODUCTION51
	4.2	LCMV TARGET DETECTOR
	4.3	RELATIONSHIP AMONG OSP, CEM AND TCIMF56
	4.4	A COMPARARTIVE ANALYSIS BETWEEN CEM AND TCIMF . 58 4.4.1 Computer Simulations
	4.5	SENSITIVITY OF CEM AND TCIMF TO LEVEL OF TARGET INFORMATION
	4.6	REAL-TIME PROCESSING
	4.7	CONCLUSIONS71
5		MATIC SUBPIXEL DETECTION: UNSUPERVISED SUBPIXEL CTION73

CONTENTS xi

	5.1	INTRODUCTION
	5.2	UNSUPERVISED VECTOR QUANTIZATION (UVQ) –BASED ALGORITHM74
	5.3	UNSUPERVISED TARGET GENERATION PROCESS (UTGP)75
	5.4	UNSUPERVISED NCLS (UNCLS) ALGORITHM78
	5.5	EXPERIMENTS80
	5.6	CONCLUSIONS87
6	AUTO	DMATIC SUBPIXEL DETECTION: ANOMALY DETECTION 89
	6.1	INTRODUCTION 89
	6.2	RXD91
	6.3	LPTD AND UTD94
	6.4	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CEM AND RXD97
	6.5	REAL-TIME PROCESSING99
	6.6	CONCLUSIONS
7	SENS	ITIVITY OF SUBPIXEL DETECTION105
	7.1	INTRODUCTION 105
	7.2	SENSITIVITY OF TARGET KNOWLEDGE
	7.3	SENSITIVITY OF NOISE
	7.4	SENSITIVITY OF ANOMALY DETECTION
	7.5	CONCLUSIONS
PA		UNCONSTRAINED MIXED PIXEL CLASSIFICATION 139 ONSTRAINED MIXED PIXEL CLASSIFICATION: LEAST-
,		RES SUBSPACE PROJECTION
	8.1	INTRODUCTION 141
	8.2	A POSTERIORI OSP

		 8.2.2 Target Subspace Projection (TSP) Classifier	17
	8.3	ESTIMATION ERROR EVALUATED BY ROC ANALYSIS 15 8.3.1 Signature Subspace Projection (SSP) Classifier 15 8.3.2 Oblique Subspace Projection (OBSP) Classifier 15	51
	8.4	COMPUTER SIMULATIONS AND HYPERSPECTRAL IMAGE EXPERIMENTS. 15 8.4.1 Computer Simulations 15	54
	8.5	8.4.2 Hyperspectral Data	
9		NTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF MIXED-TO-PURE PIXEL	
	CONVI	ERSION (MPCV) 16	H
	9.1	INTRODUCTION	2
	9.2	CONVERSION OF MPC TO PPC	52
	,. .	9.2.1 Mixed-to-Pure Pixel Converter (MPCV)	3
		9.2.2 Minimum Distance-Based Classification	
		9.2.3 Fisher's Linear Discriminant Analysis (LDA)	
		9.2.4 Unsupervised Classification	9
	9.3	CRITERIA FOR TARGET DETECTION AND CLASSIFICATION	9
	9.4	COMPARATIVE PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS	1
	9.5	CONCLUSIONS	7
PA:		CONSTRAINED MIXED PIXEL CLASSIFICATION 17	9
	CLASS	IFICATION (TACMPC) 18	1
	10.1	INTRODUCTION 18	1
	10.2	FULLY CONSTRAINED LEAST-SQUARES APPROACH1810.2.1Fully Constrained Least-Squares Method (FCLS)1810.2.2Unsupervised FCLS Method (UFCLS)18	3
	10.3	MODIFIED FULLY CONSTRAINED LEAST-SQUARES (MFCLS) APPROACH	4
	10.4	COMPUTER SIMULATIONS AND REAL HYPERSPECTRAL IMAGE EXPERIMENTS	

CONTENTS xiii

		10.4.2AVIRIS Image Experiments18810.4.3HYDICE Image Experiments193				
	10.5	NEAR REAL-TIME IMPLEMENTATION2				
	10.6	CONCLUSIONS205				
11		GET SIGNATURE-CONSTRAINED MIXED PIXEL SSIFICATION (TSCMPC): LCMV CLASSIFIERS207				
	11.1	INTRODUCTION207				
	11.2	LCMV CLASSIFER				
	11.3	BOWLES ET AL.'S FILTER VECTORS (FV) ALGORITHM209				
	11.4	COLOR ASSIGNMENT OF LCMV CLASSIFIERS211				
	11.5	EXTENSION OF CEM FILTER TO CLASSIFIERS213				
	11.5	11.5.1 Winner-Take-All CEM (WTACEM) Classifier213				
		11.5.2 Sum CEM (SCEM) Classifier				
		11.5.3 Multiple-Target CEM (MTCEM) Classifier213 11.5.4 Target-Constrained Interference-Minimized (TCIM)				
		Classifier214				
	11.6	COMPUTER SIMULATIONS214				
	11.7	HYPERSPECTRAL IMAGE EXPERIMENTS218				
	11.8	REAL-TIME IMPLEMENTATION FOR LCMV CLASSIFIERS223				
	11.9	CONCLUSIONS227				
12	CLASS	ET SIGNATURE-CONSTRAINED MIXED PIXEL IFICATION (TSCMPC): LINEARLY CONSTRAINED IMINANT ANALYSIS (LCDA)229				
	12.1	INTRODUCTION229				
	12.2	LCDA230				
	12.3	WHITENING PROCESS FOR LCDA233				
	12.4	BOWLES ET AL.'S FILTER VECTORS (FV) ALGORITHM 234				
	12.5	COMPUTER SIMULATIONS AND HYPERSPECTRAL IMAGE EXPERIMENTS				
	12.6	CONCLUSIONS240				
PAI	PART V: AUTOMATIC MIXED PIXEL CLASSIFICATION (AMPC)243					

13	AUTOMATIC MIXED PIXEL CLASSIFICATION (AMPC): UNSUPERVISED MIXED PIXEL CLASSIFICATION245			
	13.1	INTRODUCTION	245	
	13.2	UNSUPERVISED MPC	246	
	13.3	DESIRED TARGET DETECTION AND CLASSIFICATION	246	
	13.4	AUTOMATIC TARGET DETECTION AND CLASSIFICATION	I 253	
	13.5	CONCLUSIONS	255	
14		MATIC MIXED PIXEL CLASSIFICATION (AMPC): ANOM		
	14.1	INTRODUCTION	257	
	14.2	TARGET DISCRIMINATION MEASURES	258	
	14.3	ANOMALY CLASSIFICATION	260	
	14.4	AUTOMATIC THRESHOLDING METHOD	260	
	14.5	ANALYSIS ON TARGET CORRELATION USING TARGET DISCRIMINATION MEASURES	265	
	14.6	ON-LINE IMPLEMENTATION	270	
	14.7	CONCLUSIONS	274	
15	AUTO SPECT	MATIC MIXED PIXEL CLASSIFICATION (AMPC): LIN FRAL RANDOM MIXTURE ANALYSIS (LSRMA)	I EAR 277	
	15.1	INTRODUCTION	277	
	15.2	INDEPENDENT COMPONENT ANALYSIS (ICA)	279	
	15.3	ICA-BASED LSRMA	281	
	15.4	EXPERIMENTS	284	
	15.5	3-D ROC ANALYSIS FOR LSRMA		
	15.6	CONCLUSIONS	302	
16		MATIC MIXED PIXEL CLASSIFICATION (AMPC): ECTION PURSUIT	305	

CONTENTS xv

	16.1	INTRODUCTION	305	
	16.2	PROJECTION PURSUIT	307	
	16.3	EVOLUTIONARY ALGORITHM (EA)	. 308	
	16.4 THRESHOLDING OF PROJECTION IMAGES USING ZE DETECTION			
	16.5	EXPERIMENTS	311	
	16.6	CONCLUSIONS	. 318	
17	ESTIM HYPER	ATION FOR VIRTUAL DIMENSIONALITY OF RSPECTRAL IMAGERY	. 319	
	17.1	INTRODUCTION	. 319	
	17.2	NEYMAN-PEARSON DETECTION THEORY-BASED EIGEN- THRESHOLDING ANALYSIS (HFC METHOD)	. 321	
	17.3	ESTIMATION OF NOISE COVARIANCE MATRIX	. 323 ctral	
	17.4	NOISE ESTIMATION-BASED EIGEN-THRESHOLDING	. 326 . 326	
	17.5	COMPUTER SIMULATIONS AND HYPERSPECTRAL IMAGE EXPERIMENTS	. 328 . 328	
	17.6	CONCLUSIONS	. 333	
18	CONC	LUSIONS AND FURTHER TECHNIQUES	. 335	
10	18.1	FUNCTIONAL TAXONOMY OF TECHNIQUES		
	18.2	MATHEMATICAL TAXONOMY OF TECHNIQUES		
	18.3	EXPERIMENTS		
	18.4	ROC ANALYSIS FOR SUBPIXEL DETECTION AND MIXED PIXEL CLASSIFICATION	. 340	
	18.5	SENSITIVITY ISSUES	. 341	

	18.5.1	Sensitivity to Level of Target Information	341		
	18.5.2	Sensitivity to Noise	341		
18.6	REAL-	TIME IMPLEMENTATION	341		
18.7	FURTH	IER TECHNIQUES	342		
	18.7.1		342		
	18.7.2	Convex Cone Analysis	343		
	18.7.3		344		
	18.7.4	Interference-Annihilated Eigen-Analysis	344		
	18.7.5	Band Selection			
	18.7.6	Linear Mixture Analysis-Based Data Compression	346		
	18.7.7	Radial Basis Function Neural Network Approach	347		
18.8	APPLIC	CATIONS TO MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING	347		
GLOSSAI	RY		349		
REFERE	NCES		353		
INDEX	INDEX 36				

HYPERSPECTRAL IMAGING