

Main Classification Principles



Cloud Masking Training
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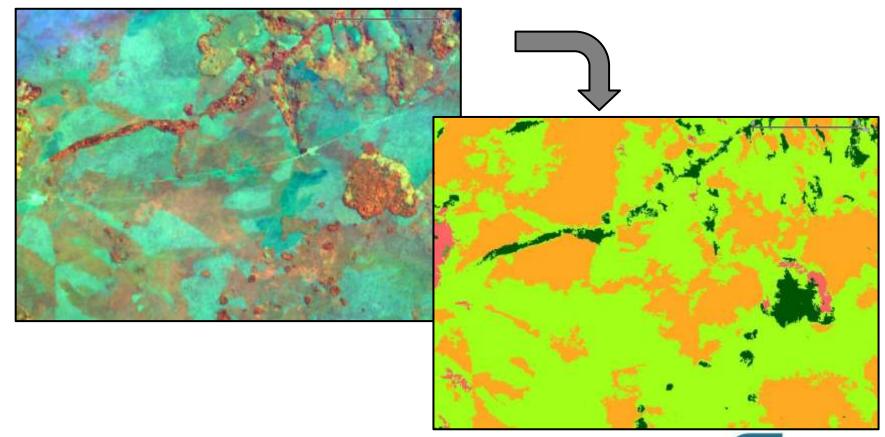




The Goal

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- Classification = Simplify Remote sensing information to only some Study classes (usually from 2 to 10/20 classes)











Main Classification Type



- Unsupervised = automatic classification based on a researched number of classes
 - Some existing algorithms: Iso data, Kmeans...
 - Advantages : Simple
 - Cons: Only radiometric classes and results depend on the area extent
- **Supervised** = Operator create *ROI* (Region Of Interest = polygone build on visual interpretation of input data based).
 - Algorithm learn to recognize classes and generalize to all the data area
 - Some existing algorithms: SVM, Maximum Likehood, Random Forest
 - Advantages: Better results
 Able to use Thematic classe and not only radiometric
 - Cons: ROI need to be carefully drawn in order to represent all the pixels diversity.



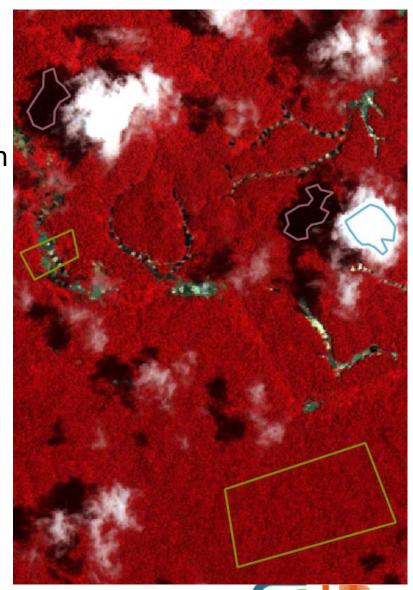






Input Radiometric information based on

- ROI
- Input Raster (RADAR Intensities, Ratio, NDVI, Optical data....)





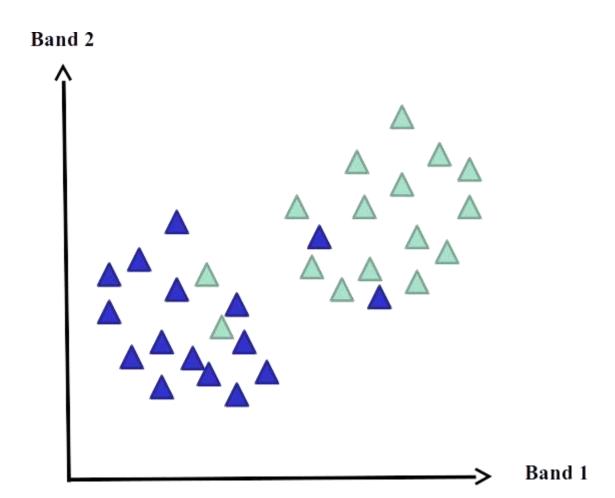








Example of Maximum Likelihood algorithm



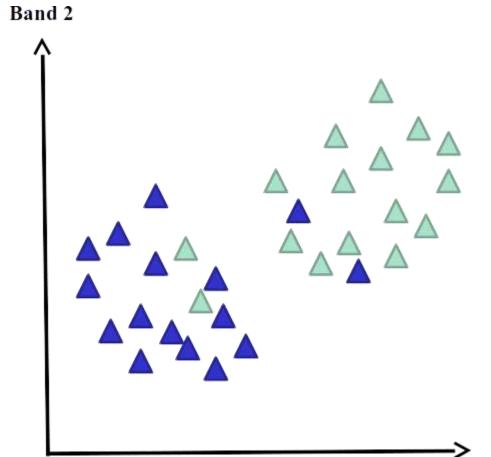








Example of Maximum Likelihood algorithm



Learning with training pixels (ROI)

Goal

- Compute *class center* (mean) from ROI
- Classify new pixel based on center class proximity





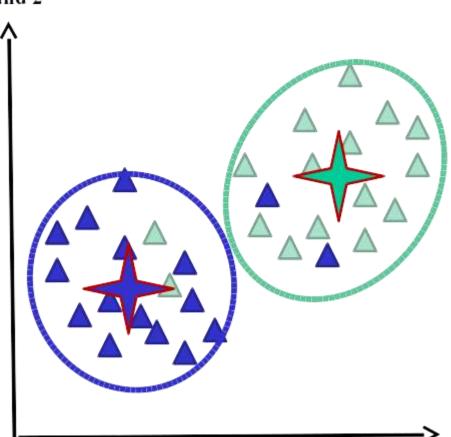






Example of Maximum Likelihood algorithm

Band 2



Learning with training pixels (ROI)

Goal

- Compute class center (mean) from ROI
- Classify new pixel based on center class proximity



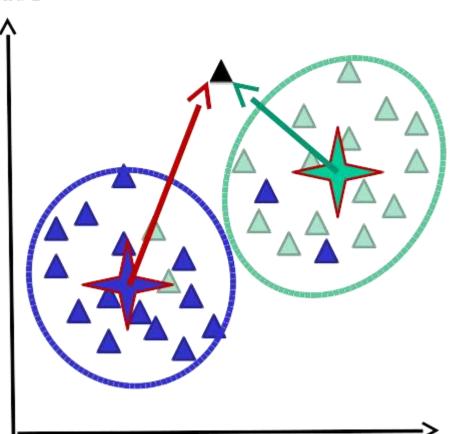






Example of Maximum Likelihood algorithm

Band 2



Learning with training pixels (ROI)

Goal

- Compute class center (mean) from ROI
- Classify new pixel based on center class proximity

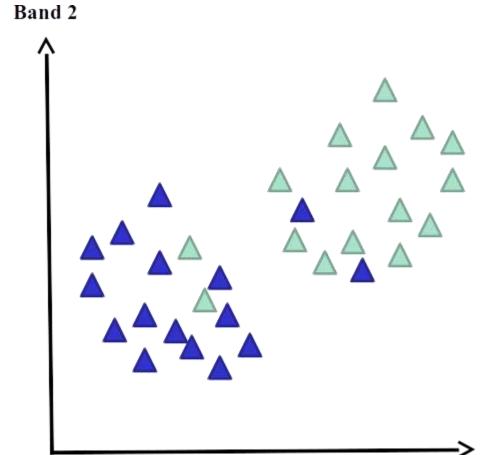








Example of SVM (Support Vector Machine)



Learning with training pixels (ROI)

Goal

- Find the *separating line* (or hyperplane) that separate the best the classes, based on ROI
- Classify new pixel based on the side of the line

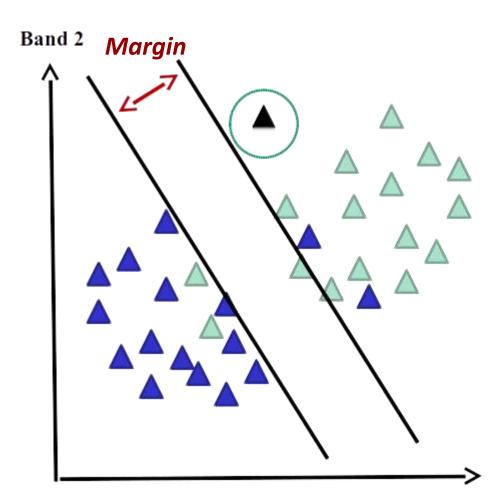








Example of SVM (Support Vector Machine)



Learning with training pixels (ROI)

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- Find the separating line (or hyperplane) that separate the best the classes, based on ROI
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In summary why SVM?

- Need less Training point (but always representative!)
- You can use any Indices whatever statistics (Optical, Radar, Texture...)
- You can use many indices: 1-10-100 and more!!!
- Easy to use!







Discussion How to define ROI?



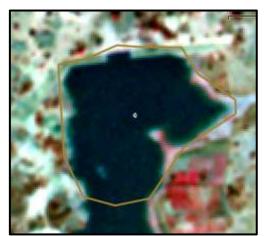
1. Chose the study classes

- a. What I want to find?
- b. What are the scale of my study classes?
- c. What can probably discriminate our Remote sensing data ?

2. Build ROI

- a. Have to be Representative (in data and in Landscape)
- b. Homogeneous as possible (not to much!)











Discussion How to define ROI?



Chose the study classes

- a. What I want to find?
- b. What are the scale of my study classes?
- c. What can probably discriminate our Remote sensing data

2. Build ROI

- a. Have to be Representative (in data and in Landscape)
- b. Homogeneous as possible (not to much!)
- c. Take it Easy
 - i.Radiometric point of view VS only Thematic
 - ii.Begin with less and simple class
 - iii.After add more classes
- d. Itterative process: Try and Adjust ROI







How to Improve your Classification?



- 1. Number of Training point(pixels) > 200pts/classe

 Add more polygones if not
- 2. Control ROI representativity

 All the pixel diversity need to be reprented in a class
- 3. Learning accuracy and Final classification need to have same behavior

 Higher learning accuracy ≈ ROI note representatives → add missing area
- 4. If bad class accuracy

 Add polygons in the main error areas
- 5. If always bad accuracy Merges confused classes

