

RapidEye Change Detection Services

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RapidEye Change Detection Services



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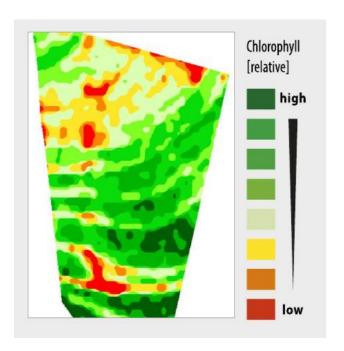
 Change detection is a statistical analysis term often applied to digital signal processing

 In remote sensing it is difficult to speak only of change detection

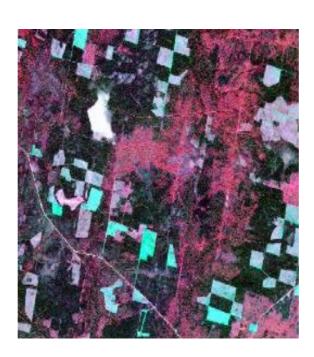
 Many remote sensing projects detect and analyze changes but under different titles



Change detection applications under different designations



Monitoring Crop Health



Logging Monitoring

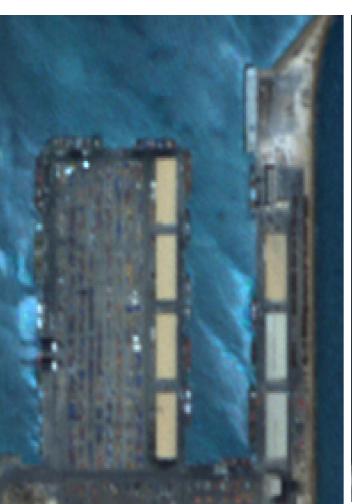


Pipeline Monitoring

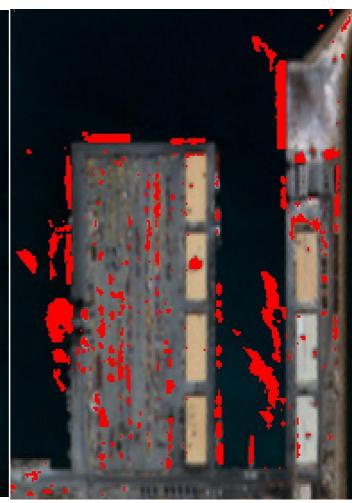


- Raw Change Detection maps do not have much value for non-mapping commercial enterprises
- Has little added value for mapping/GIS companies
- End users need ready and interpreted information
- The "Analysis" part is often unique for every application







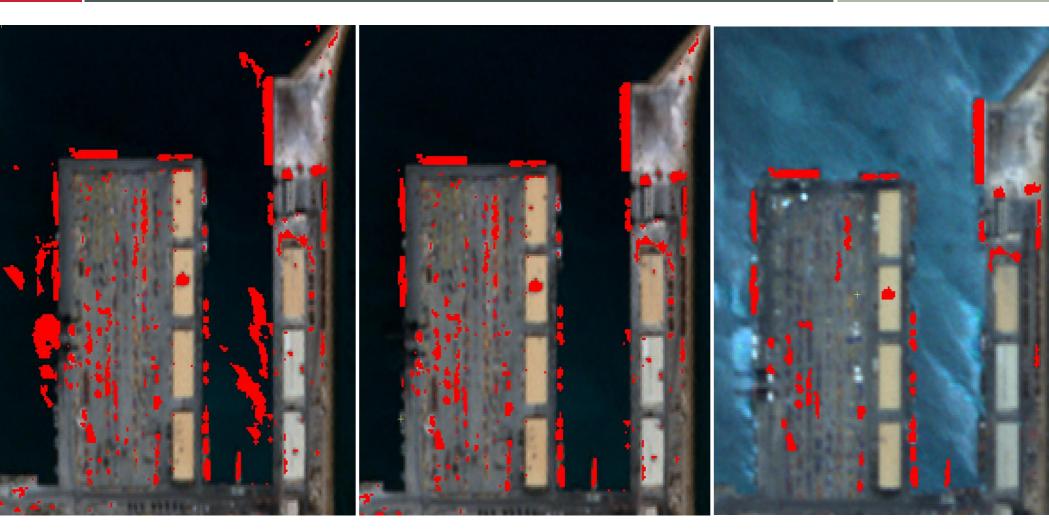


Misrata Port 2010-05-29

Misrata Port 2011-09-14

Automatic Change Detection MAD + Threshold 0.95



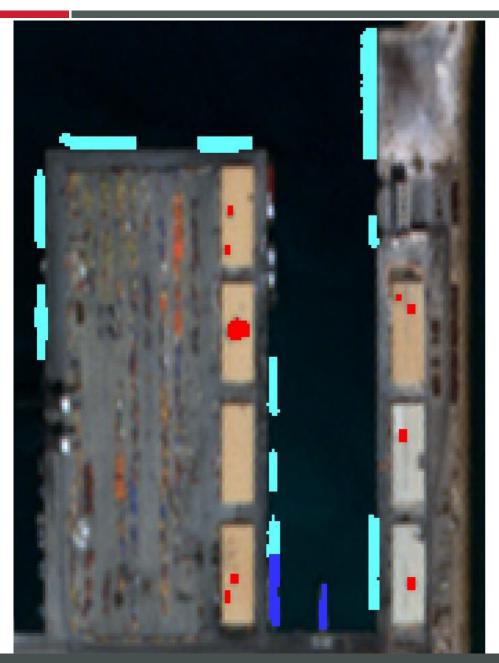


Raw Change Pixels

Water masked out

Small objects (< 10pixels) sieved out





Assessment of War Impact

Port Gasr Ahmed Misrata, Libya

Vessels before war



Vessels after war



Structural damages



- From Change Detection to War Impact assessment is a long path to travel
- Analysis of "port damage" different than "airport damage", "oil refinery", "residential damage" etc.
- The question of Auto analysis versus Human interpreter? Or combined?



- Find a robust change detection application
- Is the data resolution good enough to detect the changes?
- Is there a market?
- Is the service profitable? For the service provider as well as the client?
- Technical interface integration between service provider and user

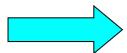


Main change detection methods:

- Image Difference / Ratio
- Change Vector Analysis (CVA)

RapidEye Focus

Principal Component Analysis (PCA)



- Multivariate Alteration Detection (MAD)
- Post Classification Change Detection (PCCD)



Image Differencing / Ratioing

- Usually performed on Vegetation Indices
- Pros:

Simple / Can fix viewing geometry problems

Cons:

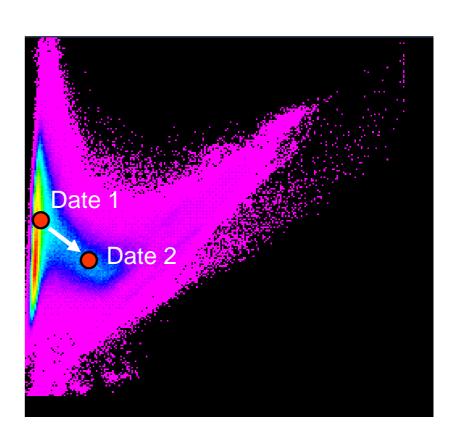
Absolute values need calibration / Variable score for same change magnitude (20/40 = 0.5); 40/20 = 2)



Change Vector Analysis

In n-dimensional spectral space, determine length and direction of vector between Date 1 and Date 2

Direction and Magnitude of Change can be interpreted



Band 3



Multivariate Alteration Detection:

- MAD is based on a canonical correlation analysis
- The changes detected are invariant to
 - 1) changes in gain and offset of measuring device
 - 2) linear data calibration schemes and atmospheric corrections
 - 3) orthogonal or principal component transformations
- Inverse gamma function converts Chi2 distribution to Probabilities 0 to 1
- Shown to be better than PCA (A Nielsen 1998)



Thresholding

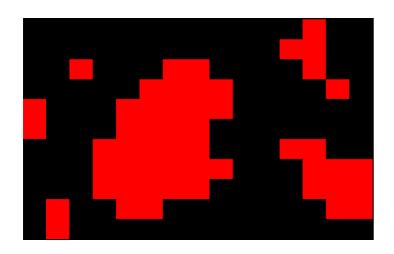
Always risk of under/over inclusion of changes

 Binary Thresholding takes an upper and lower threshold

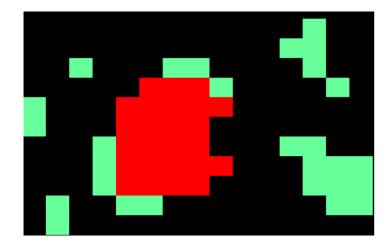
 Hysteresis Thresholding spatially connects the weak change pixels to strong changes

Hysteresis demo

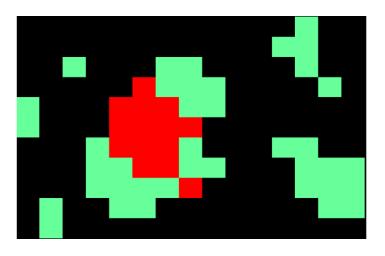




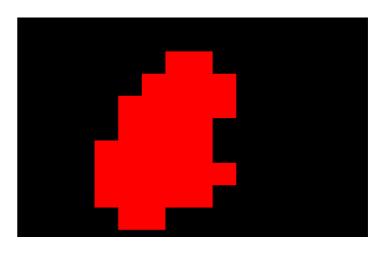
Single threshold T > 0.7



First iteration results



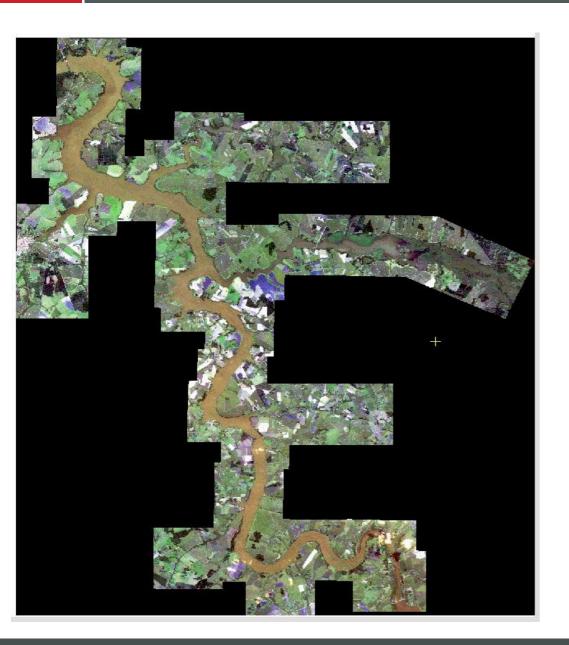
Stong change T > 0.9 (green) Weak change T > 0.7 AND T < 0.9



Final result (2 iterations)

Change Detection Service at RapidEye





End user is an Energy company

Goal is to detect urban encroachment around the water reservoirs

Total Area approx 12,500 SqKm

Four times per year

Change Detection Service at RapidEye

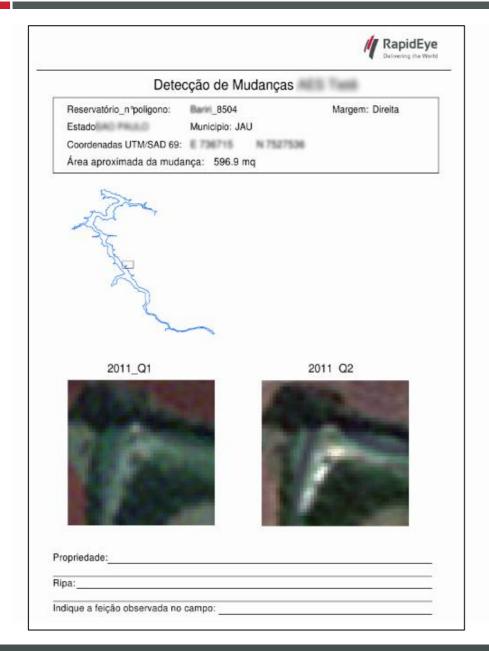


System Components:

- Image Acquisition and Management System
- Preprocessing:
 - Co-registration
 - Data clipping to AOI
 - Noise Reduction
- Multivariate Alteration Detection + Thresholding
- Ground Cover Change Analysis + Binary Merging
- Vectorization
- Quality Control
- PDF Report Generation

Change Detection Service at RapidEye





Sample delivery product

Overview Image Concepcion - Chile 22-01-2010





Overview Image Concepcion - Chile 27-02-2010





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Overview Area Affected







Image Date: 2009-04-26

Location: Washington DC

Product Level: L3A

Image Size: 1000x1000 pixels

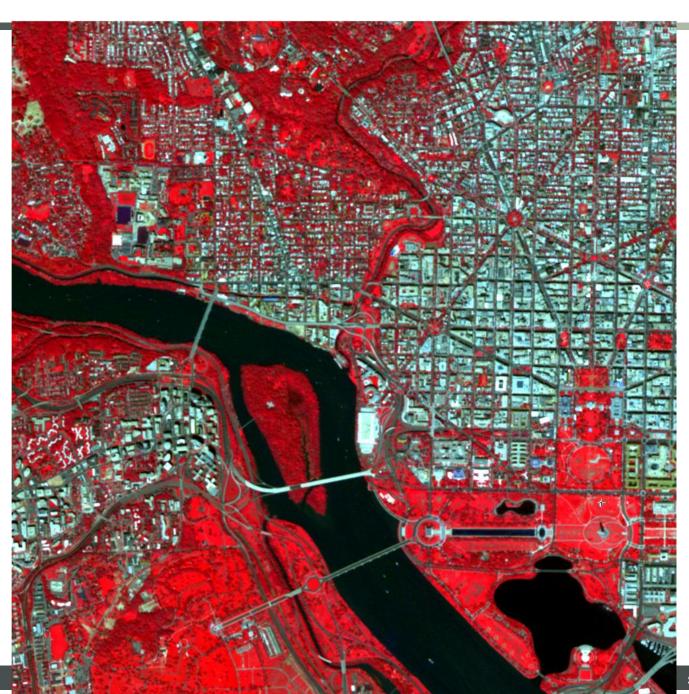




Image Date: 2009-04-27

Location: Washington DC

Product Level: L3A

Image Size: 1000x1000 pixels

Relative Image to Image accuracy Approx. 1 pixel





Product:

Basic Change Information

Effort:

Full automatic

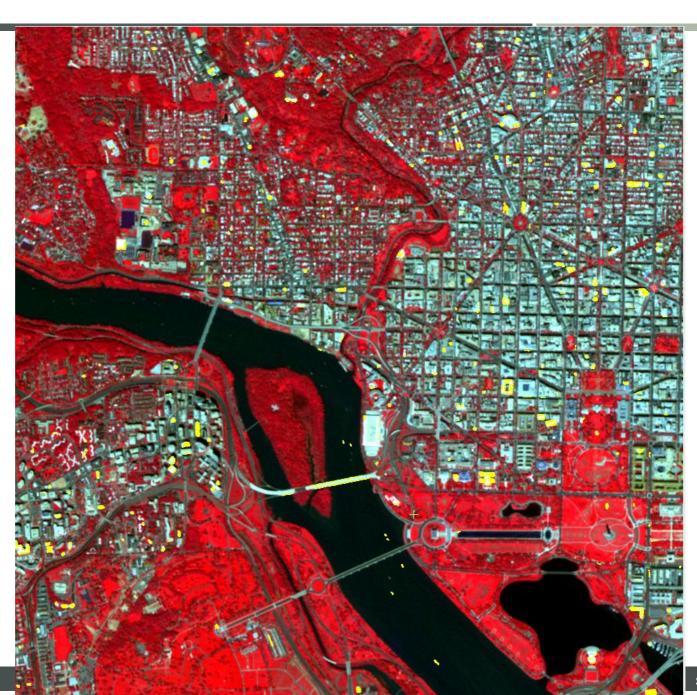
Issues:

Many artifacts also Categorized as change e.g.

1. View angle differences Generates false change Information.

2.noise and non-linear Radiometric errors will also Result in false change information

Uninteresting change data: e.g. Car traffic





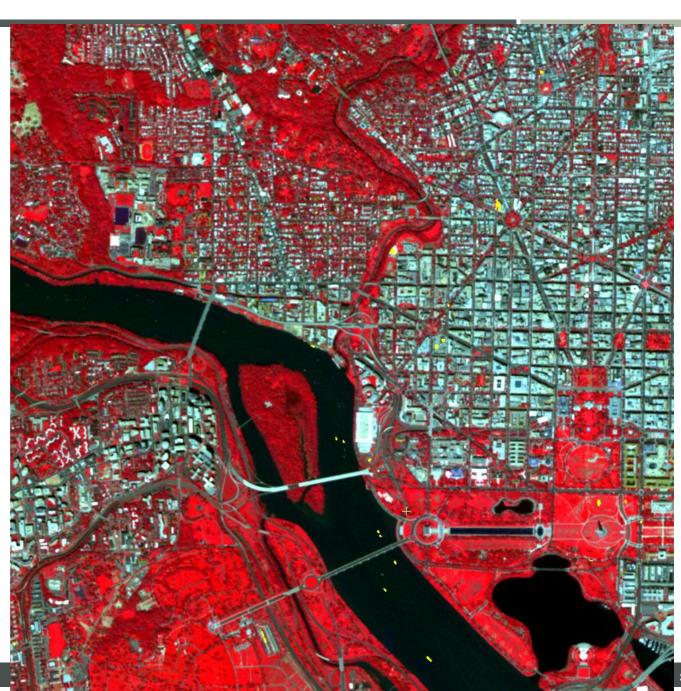
Product:

Refined Change Information

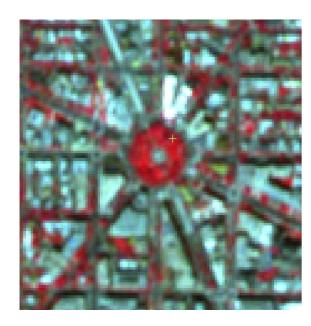
Effort:

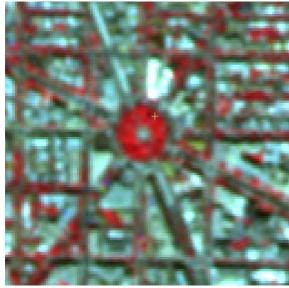
Manual and/or semi-auto postprocessing Customized change objects identification

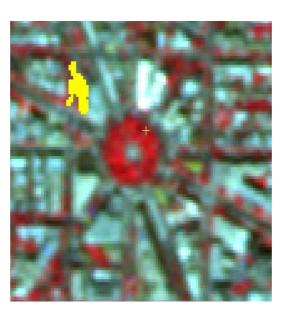
In this case, only false change pixels were Manually eliminated.



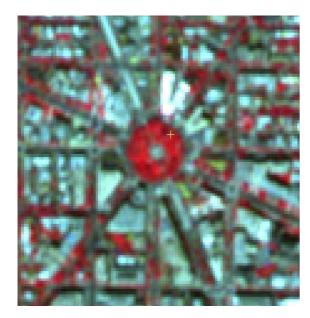


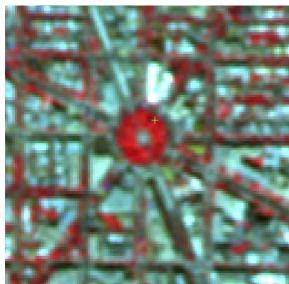






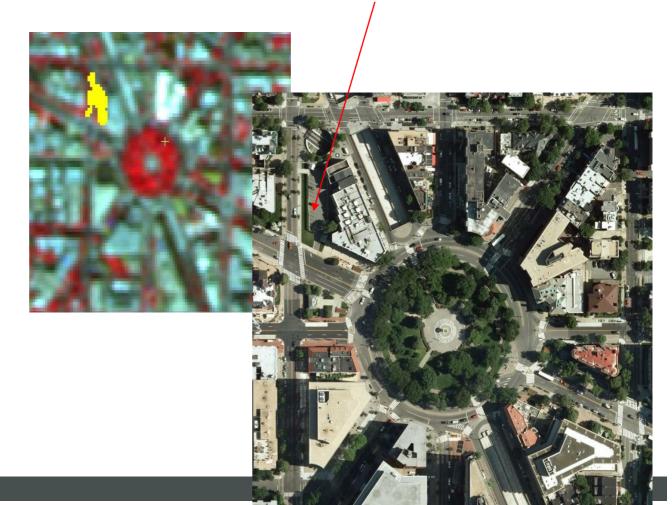






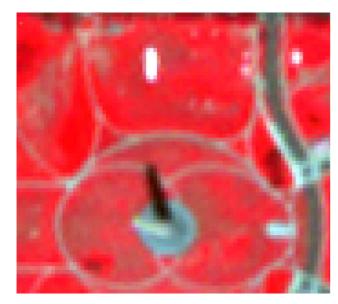
Park space of PNC bank Image 26-04 sunday (empty)

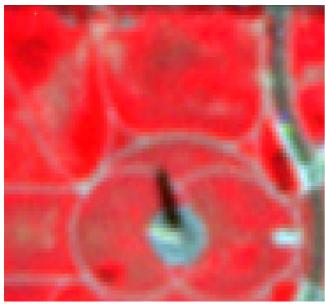
Image 27-04 monday (full)

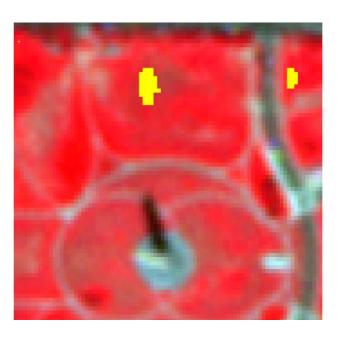




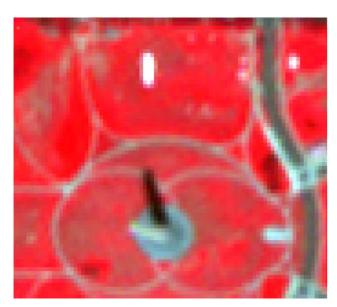
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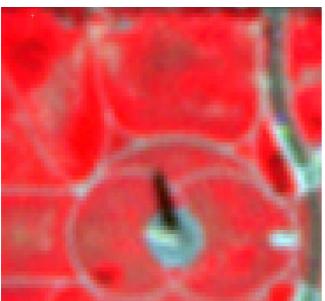




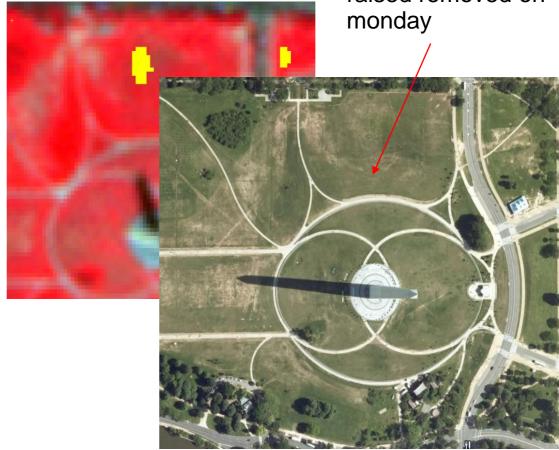




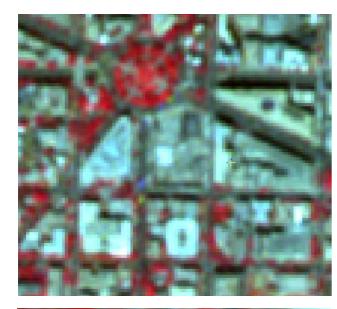




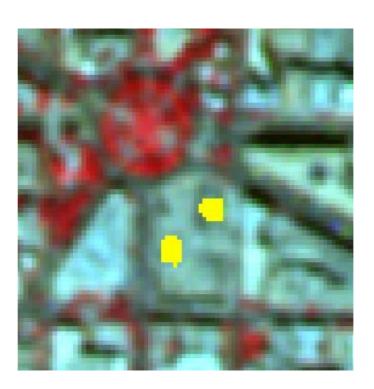
Mystical emergence of vegetation within one day or sunday morning event, tents were raised removed on monday



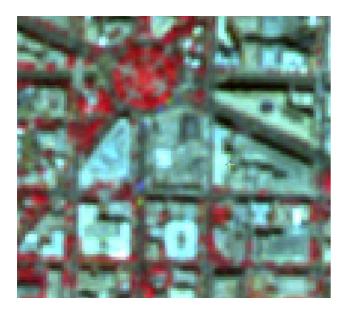


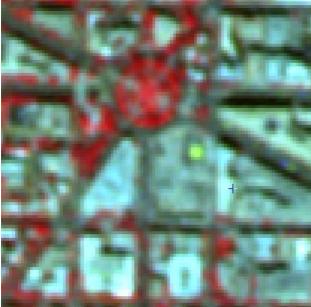












Construction site (many things happen)

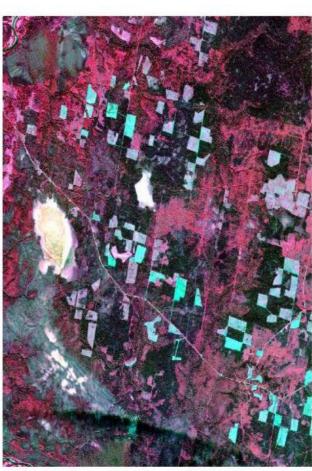


Logging Monitoring





Illustration 20: IRS LISS III image Illustration 21: RapidEye image 2007, resampled to 5m res.



2009, 5m res.

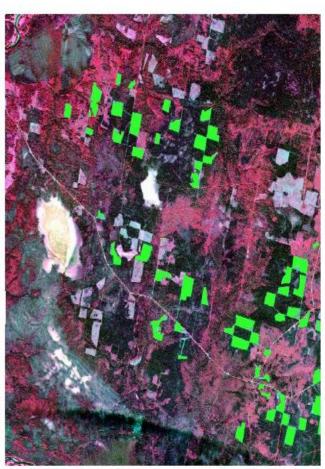
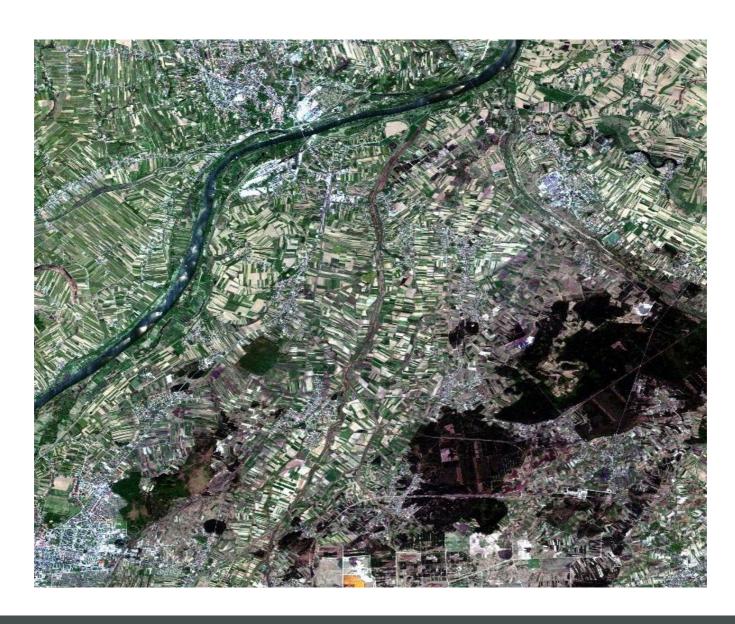
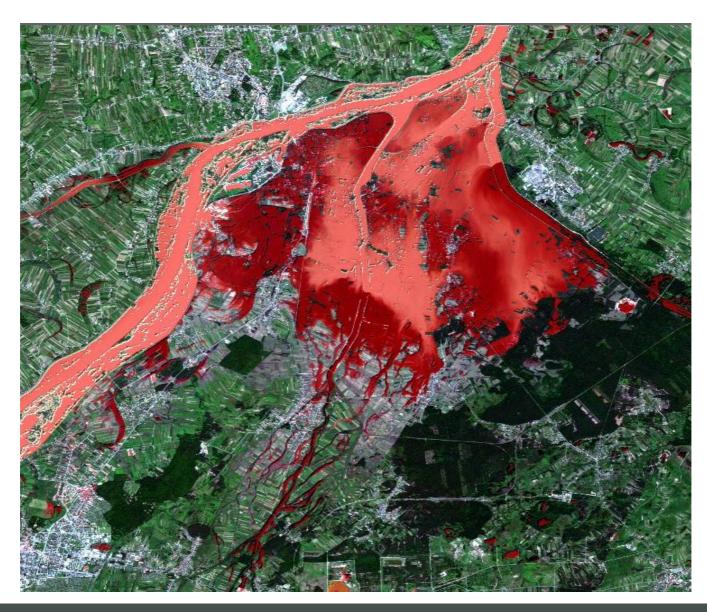


Illustration 22: automatically extracted change polygons







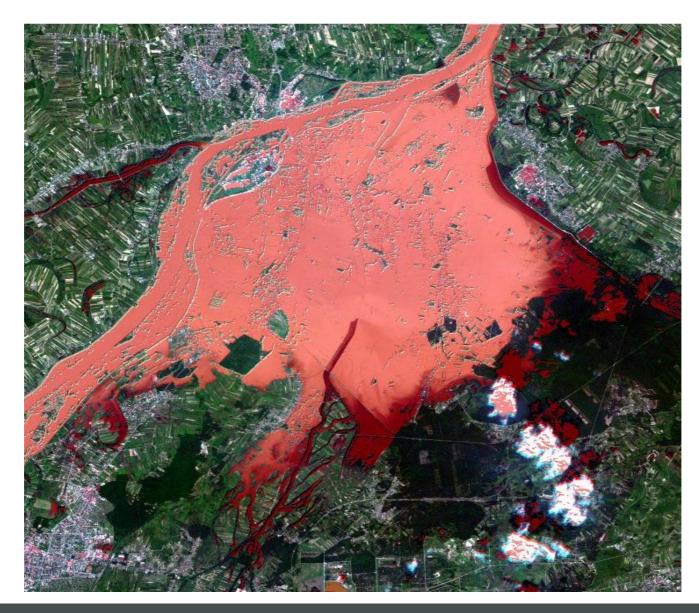




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Thank You