

# Hyperspectral image processing

## –Practice material–

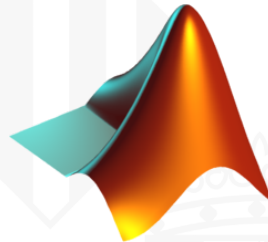
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- ① Supervised classification of hyperspectral images
- ② Feature extraction from hyperspectral images
- ③ Spectral unmixing and abundance estimation
- ④ Hyperspectral and LiDAR data fusion
- ⑤ Biophysical parameter retrieval with kernel regression
- ⑥ ARTMO for parameter retrieval and modeling



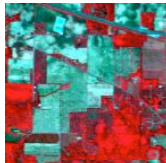
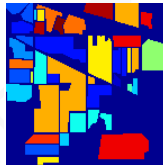
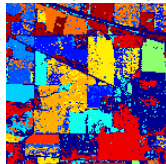
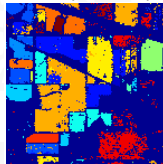
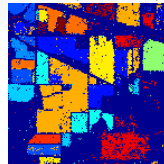
**Practice 1:** Classification of hyperspectral images

**P1a** Evaluate LDA,  $k$ -NN, decision tree, and SVM w/wo spatial information >> demo1a.m

**P1b** Clustering of hyperspectral images with  $k$ -means, GMM, fuzzy c-means, SOM, Hierarchical >> demo1b.m

**Data:**

- Standard image: 16 crop classes, Indiana (USA), 1999.
- AVIRIS sensor: 220 bands,  $145 \times 145$  pixels.

*RGB**Ground truth**LDA (59.72%)**kNN (86.11%)***SVM (88.27%)**

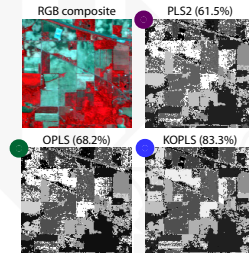
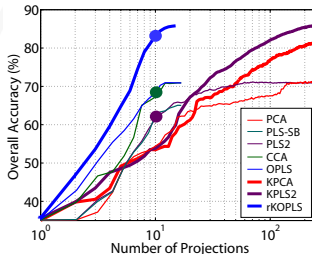
## Practice 2: Feature extraction from hyperspectral images

P2a Extract standard spatial features >> demo2a.m

P2b Evaluate advanced spectral feature extraction >> demo2a.m

### • Data:

- AVIRIS image taken over NW Indiana's Indian Pine test site in June 1992
- $145 \times 145$  image size, 220 features (bands), 16 land cover classes
- 80% for training and 20% for testing
- Classifier: linear classifier on top of different number of features





**Practice 4:** Evaluate feature extraction and standard supervised classifiers with and without hyperspectral+LiDAR fusion >> demo4.m

- **Data:** Hyperspectral CASI1500 (144 bands in the 380-1050 nm) + LiDAR derived Digital Surface Model (DSM)

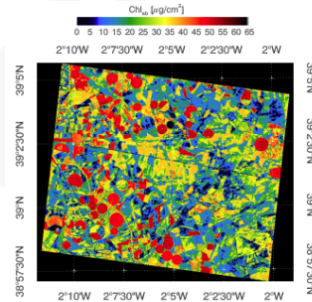


## Practice 5: Evaluate the kernel ridge regression to predict Chla, LAI and fCover from hyperspectral images >> demo5.m

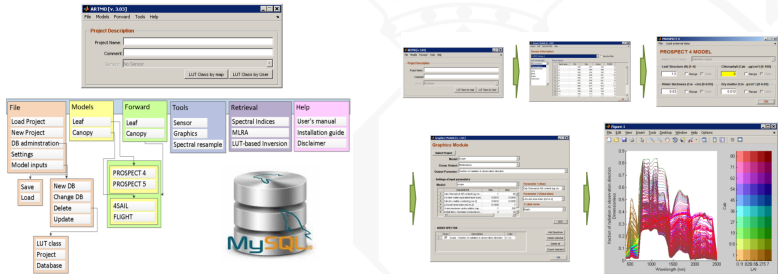
- **Data:** SPARC data set (2003, 2004; Barrax, Spain)
  - Field data: Chl measured with CCM-200
  - 30 additional bare soil samples
  - CHRIS mode 1 (62 bands; 34m) nadir spectra

Table 6.1: Correlation coefficient  $R$  results of narrowband and broadband indices proposed in relevant literature tested in the present study along with recent non-parametric models. See [Vermote et al. \[2011\]](#) and references therein.

Method	Formulation	$R$
LR	$R_{\text{blue}}/R_{\text{red}}$	0.52 (0.49)
CV1	$(R_{\text{blue}}-R_{\text{red}})/(R_{\text{blue}}+R_{\text{red}})$	0.66 (0.67)
Maxr	$(R_{\text{blue}}-R_{\text{red}})/(R_{\text{blue}}+R_{\text{red}})$	0.20 (0.29)
MCAR2	$[(R_{\text{blue}}-R_{\text{red}})/(R_{\text{blue}}+R_{\text{red}})]/(R_{\text{blue}}/R_{\text{red}})$	0.35 (0.44)
MCAR2	$1.2(2.5(R_{\text{blue}}-R_{\text{red}})-1.3(R_{\text{blue}}-R_{\text{red}}))$	0.71 (0.12)
rsNDVI	$(R_{\text{blue}}-R_{\text{red}})/(R_{\text{blue}}+R_{\text{red}}+2R_{\text{red}})$	0.77 (0.12)
rsNDVI <sub>max</sub>	$(R_{\text{blue}}-R_{\text{red}})/(R_{\text{blue}}+R_{\text{red}}+2R_{\text{red}})$	0.80 (0.67)
rsSR <sub>max</sub>	$(R_{\text{blue}}-R_{\text{red}})/(R_{\text{blue}}+R_{\text{red}})$	0.72 (0.97)
STCI	$(R_{\text{blue}}-R_{\text{red}})/(R_{\text{blue}}+R_{\text{red}})$	0.19 (0.20)
rsTVI	$1.2(1-2(R_{\text{blue}}-R_{\text{red}})/(R_{\text{blue}}+R_{\text{red}}))$	0.73 (0.67)
NDVI	$(R_{\text{blue}}-R_{\text{red}})/(R_{\text{blue}}+R_{\text{red}})$	0.77 (0.68)
NDVI2	$(R_{\text{blue}}-R_{\text{red}})/(R_{\text{blue}}+R_{\text{red}})$	0.81 (0.68)
NPV3	$(R_{\text{blue}}-R_{\text{red}})/(R_{\text{blue}}+R_{\text{red}})$	0.72 (0.68)
NPV8	$(R_{\text{blue}}-R_{\text{red}})/(R_{\text{blue}}+R_{\text{red}})$	0.63 (0.15)
OS-NVI	$1.94(R_{\text{blue}}-R_{\text{red}})/(R_{\text{blue}}+R_{\text{red}}+0.96)$	0.79 (0.69)
PR1	$(R_{\text{blue}}-R_{\text{red}})/(R_{\text{blue}}+R_{\text{red}})$	0.77 (0.67)
PR2	$(R_{\text{blue}}-R_{\text{red}})/(R_{\text{blue}}+R_{\text{red}})$	0.76 (0.67)
PSU	$(R_{\text{blue}}-R_{\text{red}})/R_{\text{red}}$	0.79 (0.68)
RDVI	$(R_{\text{blue}}-R_{\text{red}})/\sqrt{(R_{\text{blue}}+R_{\text{red}})}$	0.76 (0.68)
SP1	$(R_{\text{blue}}-R_{\text{red}})/(R_{\text{blue}}+R_{\text{red}})$	0.76 (0.68)
SPV1	$0.4(2.7(R_{\text{blue}}-R_{\text{red}})-1.3(R_{\text{blue}}-R_{\text{red}}))$	0.70 (0.68)
SR	$R_{\text{blue}}/R_{\text{red}}$	0.63 (0.12)
SR1	$R_{\text{blue}}/R_{\text{red}}$	0.74 (0.67)
SR2	$R_{\text{blue}}/R_{\text{red}}$	0.68 (0.69)
SR3	$R_{\text{blue}}/R_{\text{red}}$	0.75 (0.67)
SR4	$R_{\text{blue}}/R_{\text{red}}$	0.76 (0.68)
SRV1	$R_{\text{blue}}/R_{\text{red}}$	0.76 (0.68)
TCAR1	$3(R_{\text{blue}}-R_{\text{red}})/(R_{\text{blue}}+R_{\text{red}}+2R_{\text{red}})$	0.53 (0.13)
TVI	$0.5(1.0(R_{\text{blue}}-R_{\text{red}})-2.0(R_{\text{blue}}-R_{\text{red}}))$	0.70 (0.10)
VOG	$R_{\text{blue}}/(R_{\text{blue}}+R_{\text{red}})$	0.76 (0.68)
VOG2	$(R_{\text{blue}}-R_{\text{red}})/(R_{\text{blue}}+R_{\text{red}})$	0.72 (0.69)
NACOC	Area in 1063.795	0.79 (0.69)
LR	Least squares	0.88 (0.66)
SVR [Sapota and Schottkopf 2006]	RBF kernel	0.96 (0.65)
SVR [Lefort and [2011]]	RBF kernel	0.96 (0.65)
CP [Vermote et al. 2011]	Anisotropic RBF kernel	0.96 (0.62)



## Practice 6: Use ARTMO for parameter retrieval and modeling



• Code: <http://ipl.uv.es/artmo/>