Transformations in Remote Sensing

= Converting image bands into secondary channels

- **Ratios / image arithmetic and Indices**
- **Tassel Cap Analysis / Transformation**
- **Principal Component Analysis (PCA)**
- **Pansharpening / image fusion**

Tasseled Cap transformation

For each pixel DN, the new channels **weight** the input bands, e.g.:
Brightness channel = 0.433*Band4 + 0.632*Band5 +0.586*Band6 +0.264*Band7
etc.. and similarly for Greenness and Yellowness

WEIGHTS FOR TASSELED CAP TRANSFORMATION OF LANDSAT MSS DATA				
Component	**Channel 1**	**Channel 2**	**Channel 3**	**Channel 4**
Brightness	0.433	0.632	0.586	0.264
Greenness	-0.290	-0.562	0.600	0.491
Yellowness	-0.829	0.522	-0.039	0.194
"Non-such"	0.223	0.012	-0.543	0.810

4:Green 5:Red 6:NIR1 7:NIR2

Brightness = a weighted average of all bands
Greenness = visible versus Near-IR bands (like a NIR/Red ratio)
Yellowness = Green v Red
“Non-such” = difference between the 2 IR bands

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The Tasseled Cap Transformation in Remote Sensing

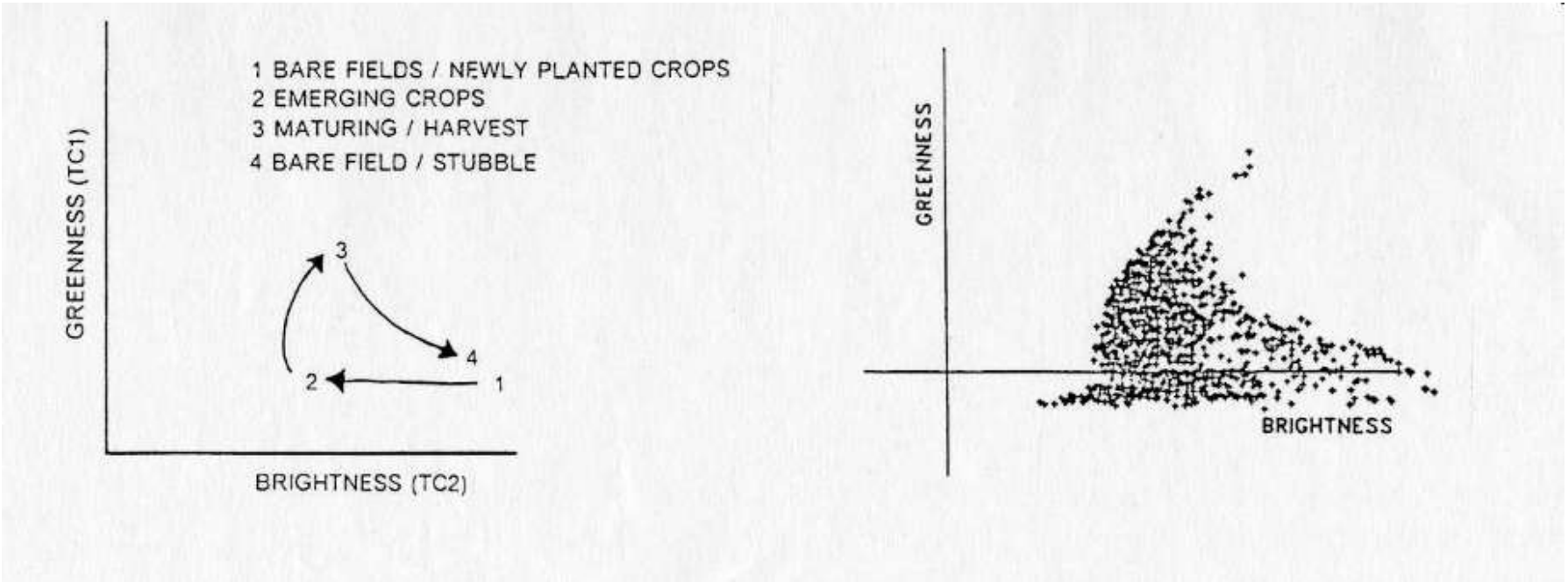
.. the conversion of the DNs readings in a set of bands into weighted sums of **separate channels**. One measures the brightness of each pixel in the scene.

The other composite values are linear combinations of the values of the separate channels, but some of the weights are negative and others positive. One of these represents the degree of **greenness** of the pixels and another the **yellowness** of vegetation, or perhaps the **wetness** of the soil. Usually there are just **three** composite variables.

http://www.sjsu.edu/faculty/watkins/tassel.htm

The Tasseled Cap transformation is designed to analyze and map vegetation and urban development changes detected by satellite sensors. It was developed in 1976 by R.J. Kauth and G.S. Thomas of the Environmental Research Institute of Michigan (ERIM). The technique was named after the pattern of spectral change of agricultural crops during senescence, plotting brightness (visible) against greenness (NIR). As crops grow from seed to maturity, there is a net increase in near-infrared and decrease in red reflectance based on soil color

1. Bare fields / newly planted crops - high brightness, low greenness (spring)
2. Plant Growth - <-<- brightness (early summer)
3. Maturity: -> -> greenness (late summer)
4. Senescence (harvest) - bare field/stubble: <-<-greenness, ->-> brightness (Fall)



Tasseled Cap Transformation

MSS data, the 4-band dataset creates channels:

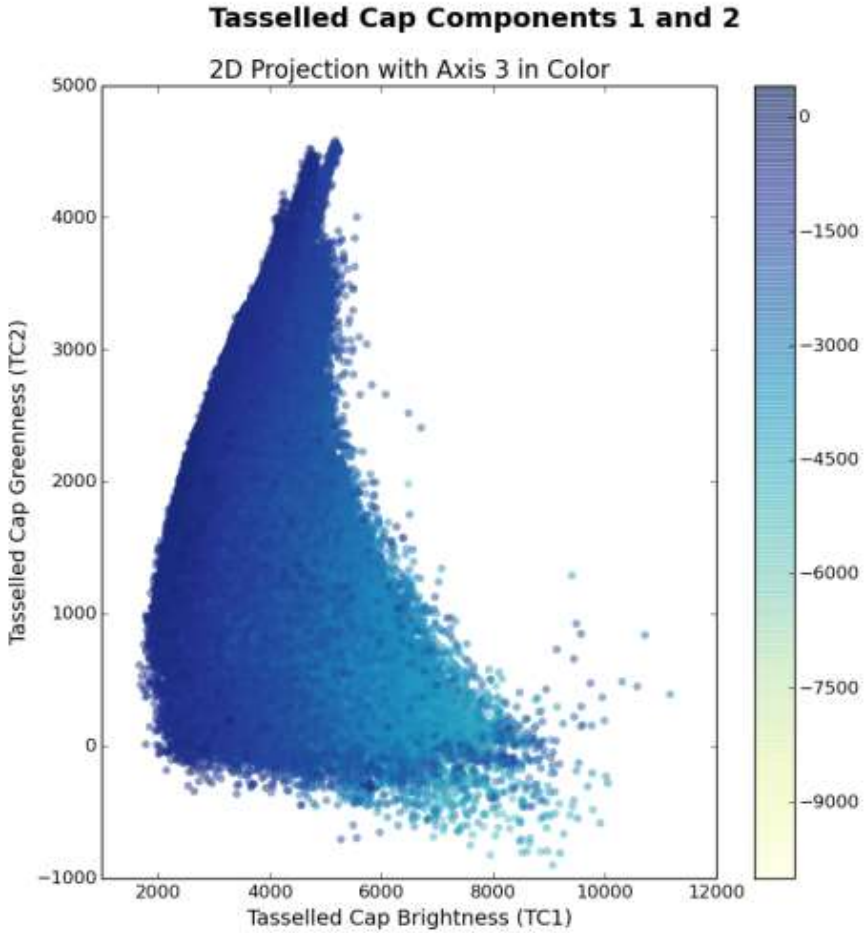
Brightness, Greenness, Yellowness

TM data, 6-band (no thermal)

Brightness

Greenness

Wetness (SWIR)



Tasseled Cap TM data,6-band (no thermal): Brightness, Greenness, Wetness

WEIGHTS FOR TASSELED CAP TRANSFORMATION OF THEMATIC MAPPER DATA						
Component	**Channel 1**	**Channel 2**	**Channel 3**	**Channel 4**	**Channel 5**	**Channel 7**
Brightness	0.3037	0.2793	0.4343	0.5585	0.5082	0.1863
Greenness	-0.2848	-0.2435	-0.5436	0.7243	0.0840	-0.1800
Wetness	0.1509	0.1793	0.3299	0.3406	-0.7112	-0.4572

= New channels

Landsat 8 OLI coefficients

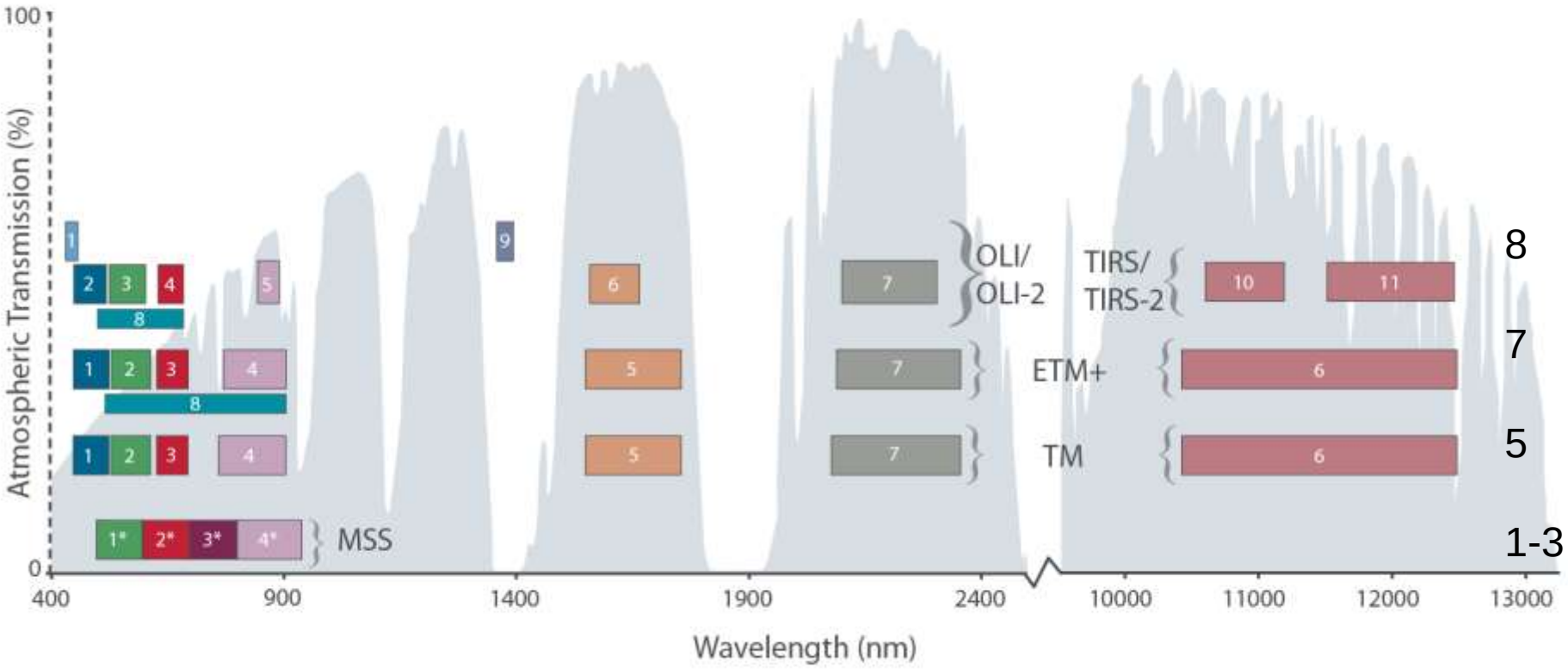
	Coastal Band 1	*Blue Band 2*	*Green Band 3*	*Red Band 4*	*NIR Band 5*	*Mid-IR1 Band 6*	*Mid-IR2 Band 7*
Brightness	0	0.3029	0.2786	0.4733	0.5599	0.5080	0.1872
Greenness	0	-0.2941	-0.2430	-0.5424	**0.7276**	0.0713	-0.1608
Wetness	0	0.1511	0.1973	0.3283	0.3407	**-0.7117**	**-0.4559**

These weights vary for each different sensor – almost the same for TM vs OLI

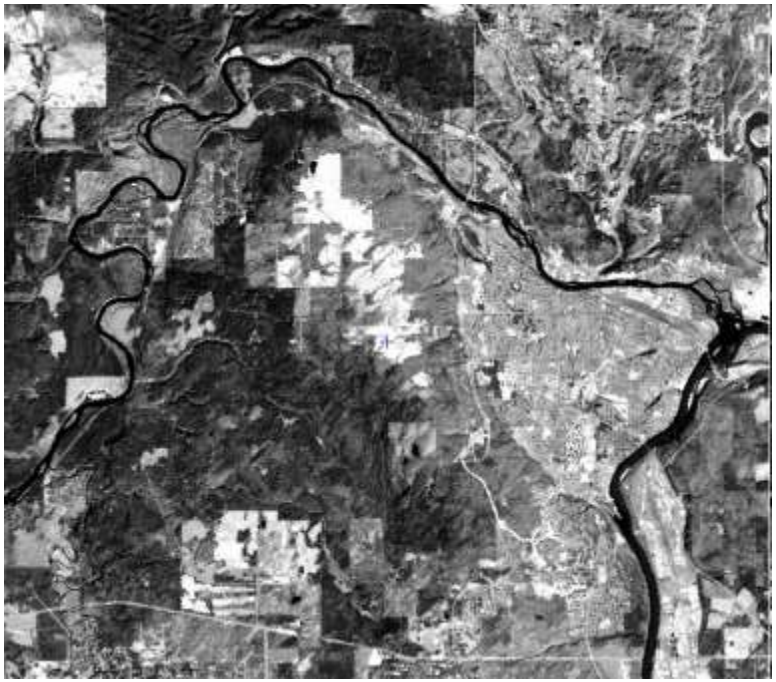
Why are they different at all ? …. Spectral resolution of bands

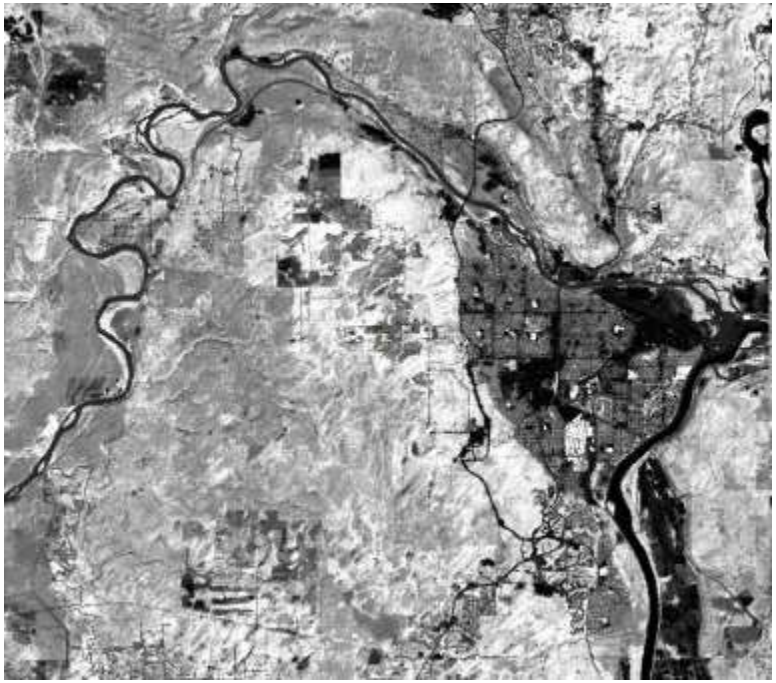
Landsat sensors and band wavelengths

Landsat 1-3, 4-5, 7 and 8



Similar bands on Landsat TM / OLI are close but no cigar !





Tasseled cap channels 1,2,3

a. **Brightness** – overall reflectance

b. **Greenness** – vegetation

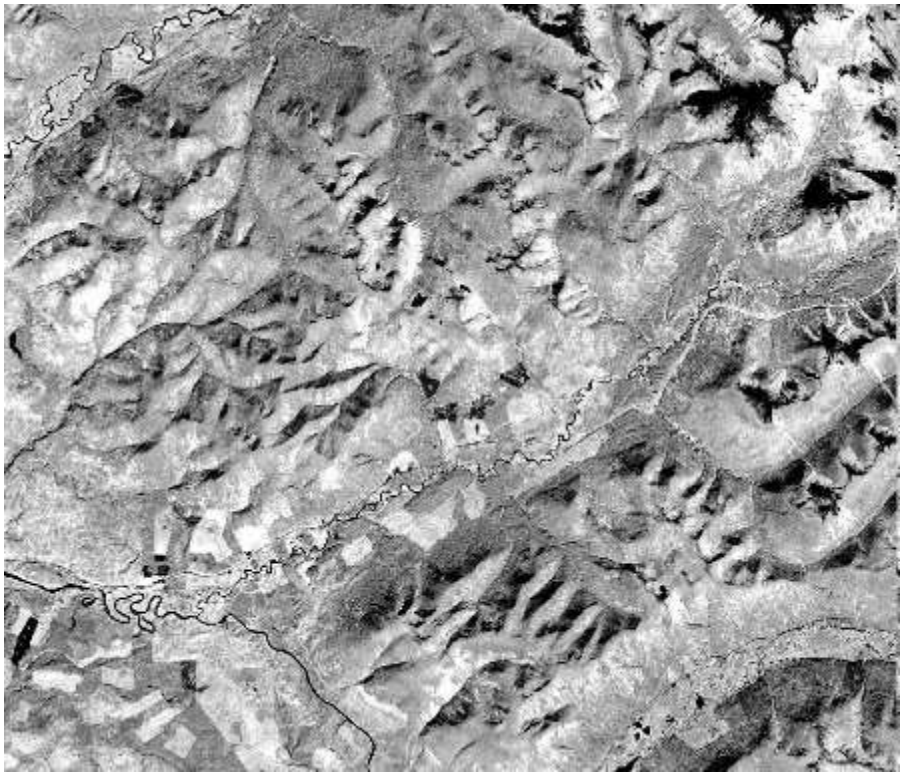
c. **Wetness** – soil / canopy moisture

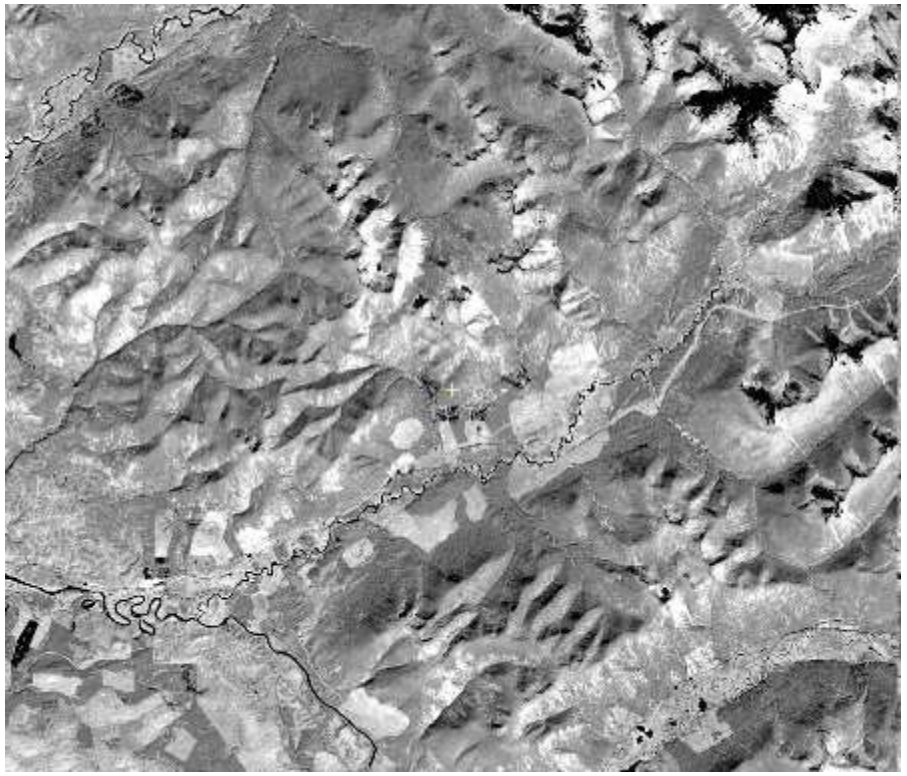
the 3 channels are uncorrelated

These yield a higher contrast composite but with unfamiliar colours and include maximum information

NDVI v Tasseled Cap greenness

both contrast NIR versus visible reflectance





TCA Greenness is similar to NDVI, with subtle differences and is used in habitat studies.

Figure : John Paczkowski MSc thesis – **remote sensing and grizzly bear habitat**

Wildlife ecologist, Kananaskis Country, Canmore, AB

Figure 2. The north-central part of the original true-color Landsat 7 ETM scene P22 R40.

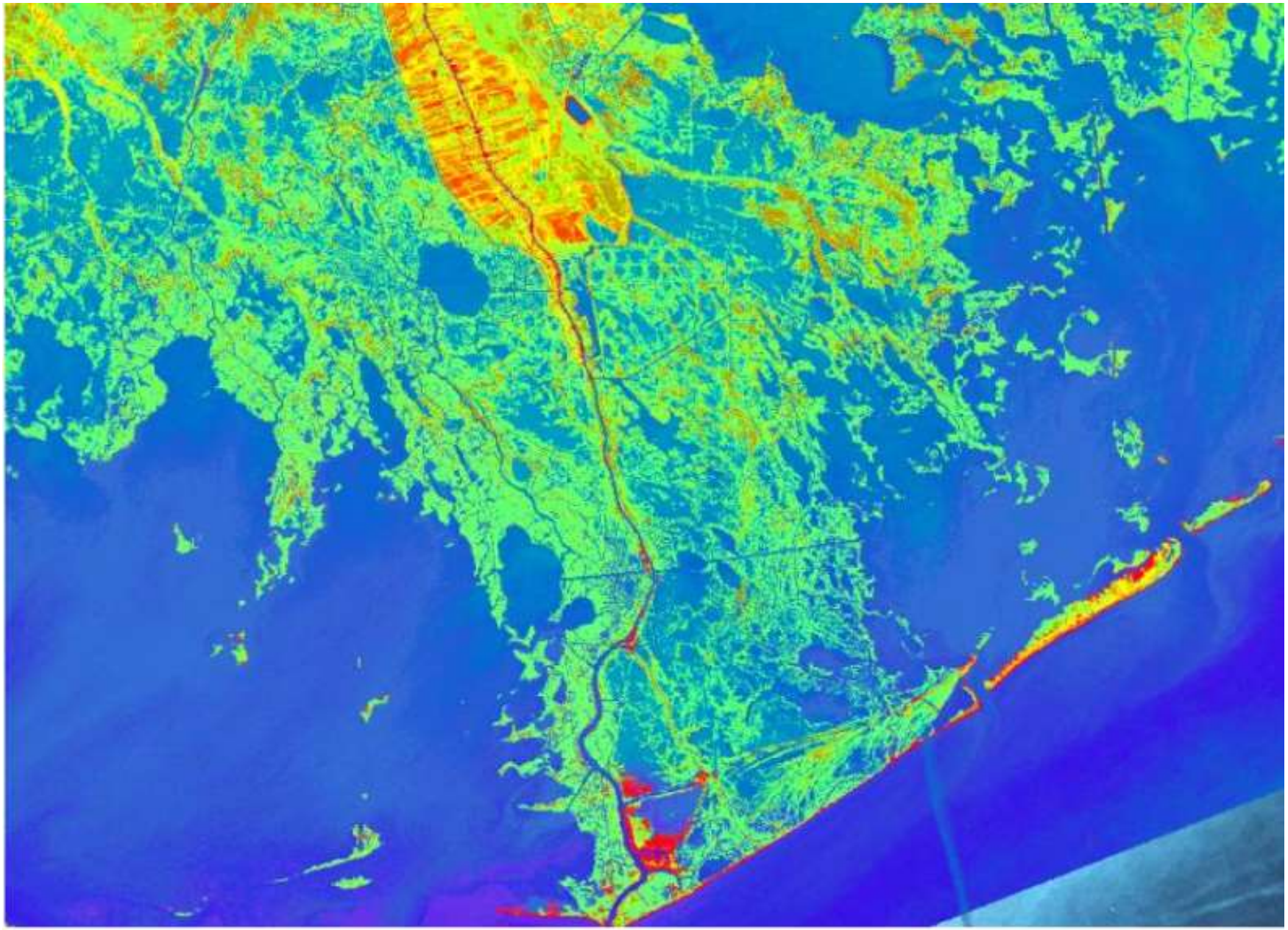


Figure 3. Three-band, 8-bit tasseled cap transformation image of the same Landsat 7 ET

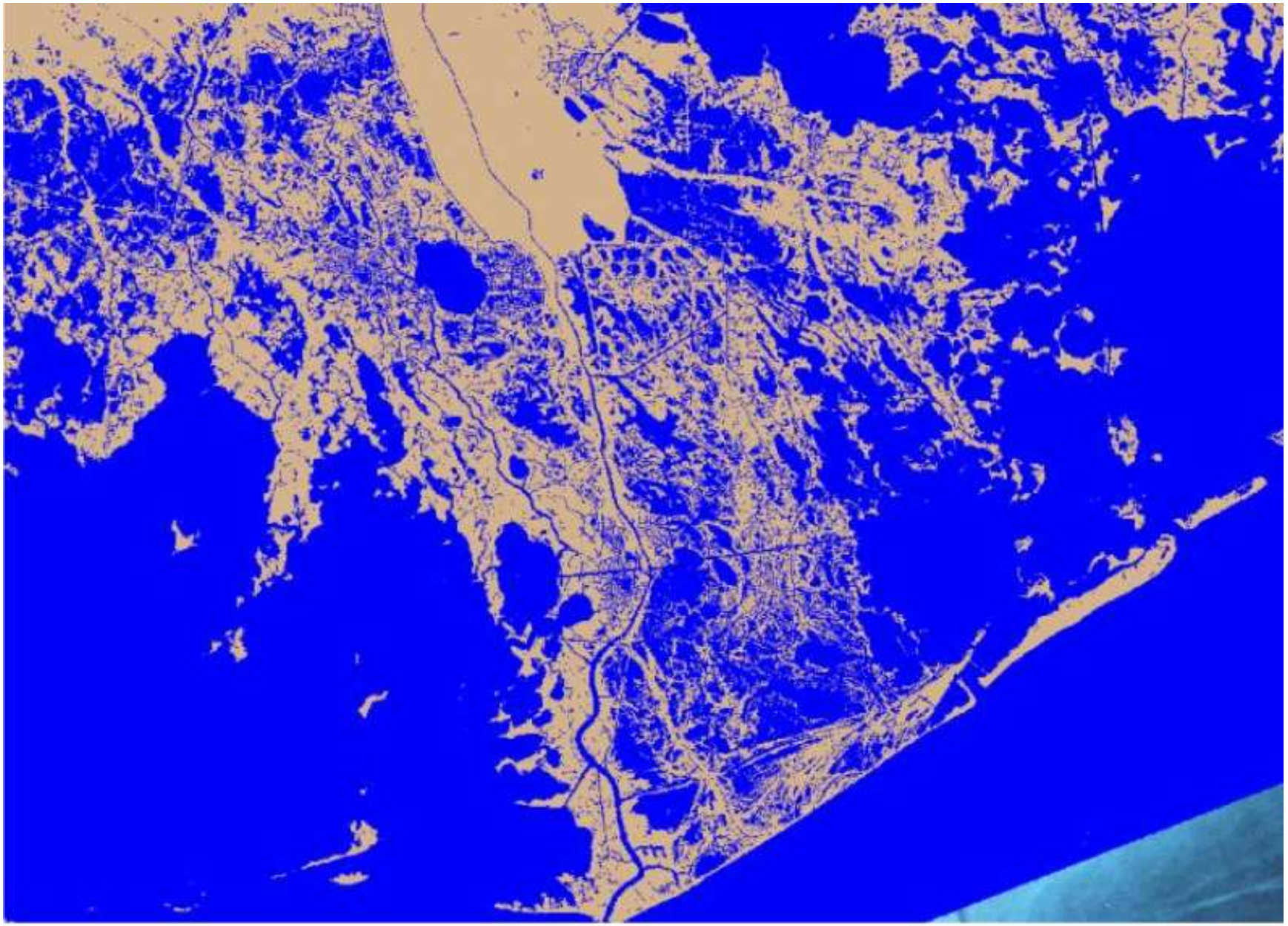


Figure 4. Two-bit raster file of the same Landsat 7 ETM scene showing pixel classificati
(brown) and water (blue).

Reasons to use Tassel Cap Analysis

- It reduces a multi band dataset (4-6) to 3 channels – Brightness, Greenness, Wetness – each might be useful

- The 3 channels could be used in a classification

- The coefficients are universal for each sensor scene e.g. the same for all Landsat 8 images, or the same for all Sentinel 2 images – but different between sensors

PCI Catalyst can handle a range of sensor types – initially only Landsat MSS and TM, and SPOT HRV – now ~ 25

Principal Components Analysis (PCA)

('Hotelling'- Harold, 1933)

(Like TC) PCA is a mathematical transformation that converts original data into new data channels that are uncorrelated and minimise data redundancy.

Differences with TCA :

1. PCA transformation is scene specific – while TCA coefficients are 'global'

2. TCA creates three new transformed **channels,**
- PCA generates as many new ones as there are input **channels**

e.g. for Landsat TM, there could be 6-7 new component channels

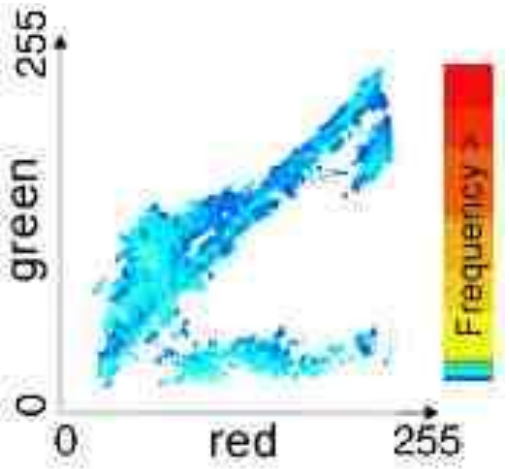
Note: There is a high correlation between all 'greenness' channel types:
NDVI, NIR/Red ratio, TCA greenness, PCA component 2 (usually)

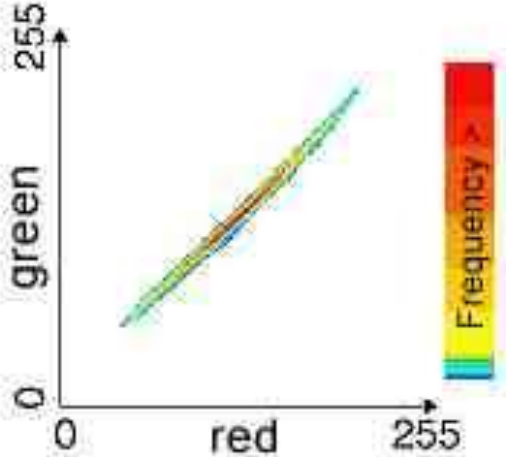
Principal: (adjective)
Most important or influential

A principle (noun) is a rule, a guideline, or fact

Principal Components Analysis (PCA)

PCA is a mathematical transformation that converts original data into new data channels that are uncorrelated and minimise data redundancy.
Like TCA, it can also: reduce shadows and spectral correlation between bands

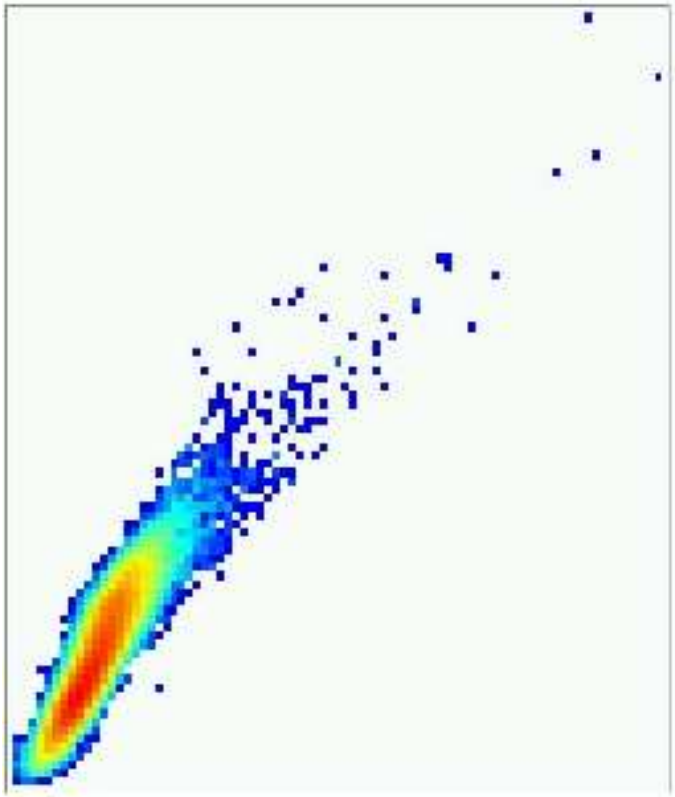


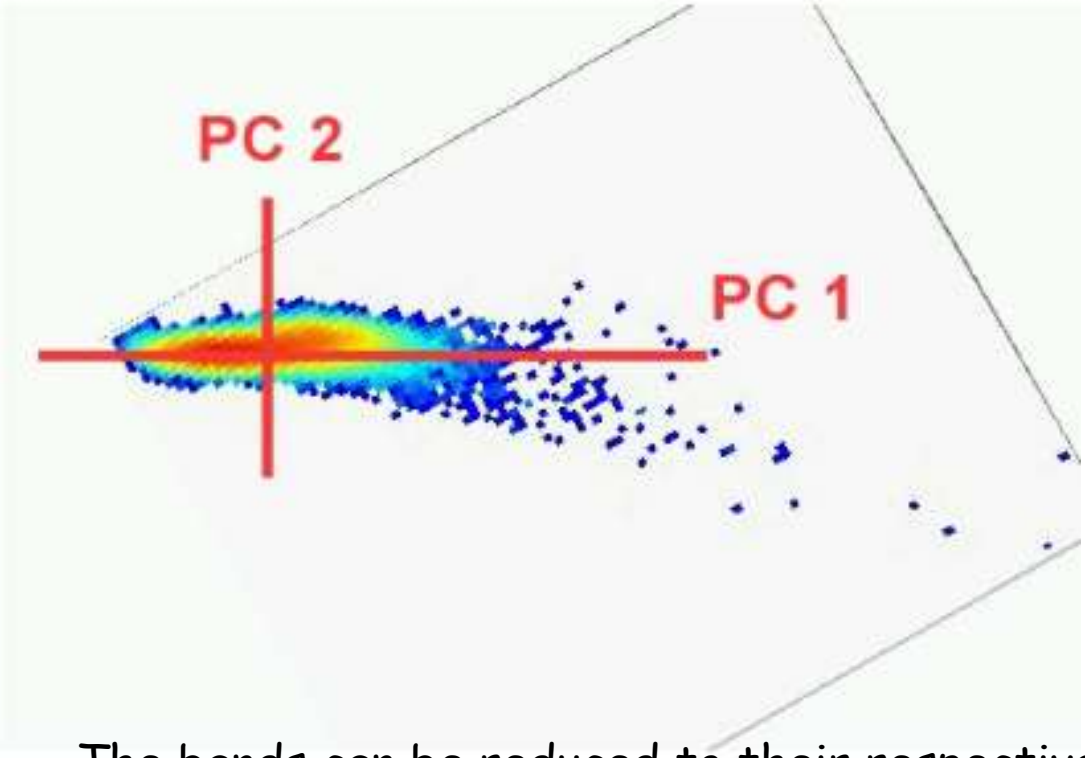


http://eoedu.belspo.be/en/guide/compprin.asp

The main axis through the points is a 'component'; if all points were on it, correlation=1, the first component (PC1) would 'explain' all the variation.

The 2nd component (PC2) is normal to PC1, uncorrelated and hence two bands are converted to two components, but most variation is explained by the first (the 2nd is always smaller)





The bands can be reduced to their respective 'components', by an 'axial rotation'

Now ! imagine this in 3d, or in 7 dimensions, which includes all of the bands.

Principal Components Analysis (PCA)

The new channels are defined by eigenvectors / eigenvalues.

In the ‘matrix’:

Eigenvectors: define the contribution of each band

Eigenvalues: ‘explain’ the % variance of each PCA channel

PC1 and PC2 usually explain 95-99% along with PC3; the rest are ‘noise’

PC1= what is explained in both bands (images)

PC2= what is different between them (similar to a band ratio)

PCA channels: PG 1996 scene example

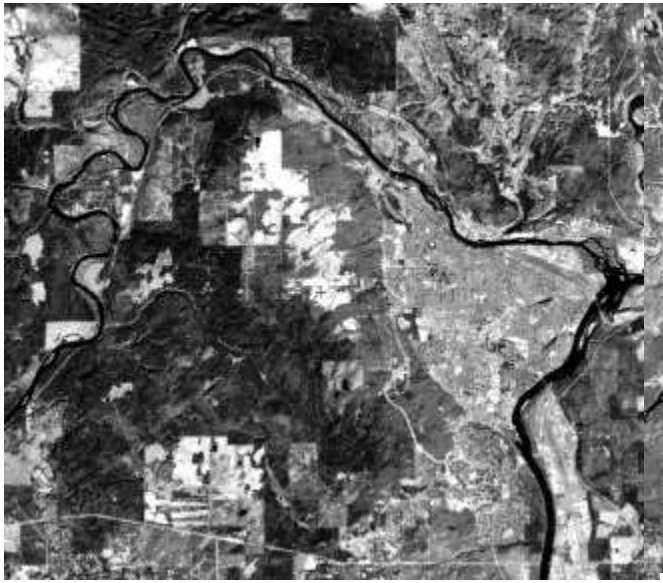
Eigenvectors of covariance matrix (arranged by rows):

	TM1	2	3	4	5	6	7
PC1	0.22	0.15	0.29	0.16	0.75	0.33	0.40
PC2	-0.28	-0.14	-0.29	**0.82**	0.23	-0.25	-0.16
PC3	**0.51**	**0.31**	**0.43**	**0.49**	-0.46	-0.05	-0.00
PC4	-0.09	-0.09	-0.19	0.19	-0.23	**0.91**	-0.18
PC5	0.31	0.13	0.05	-0.12	**0.35**	-0.00	-0.86
PC6	**0.69**	-0.16	-0.68	-0.01	0.01	-0.04	0.19
PC7	-0.19	**0.90**	-0.39	-0.04	0.00	0.00	0.06

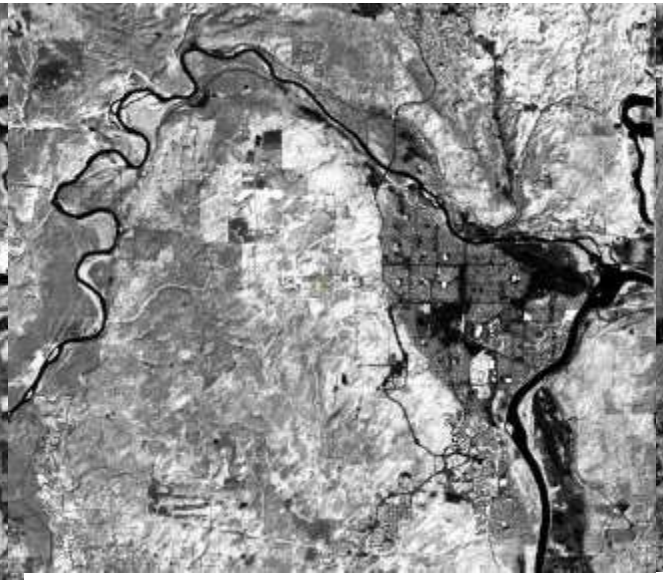
Component

71% Brightness
21% Greenness
3.8% Swirness / Wetness
2.3% Impact of TM6
1.6% Band 5 v 7 (MIR)
0.2% Band 1 v 3 (B v R)
0.1% Band 2 v 3 (Yellowness)

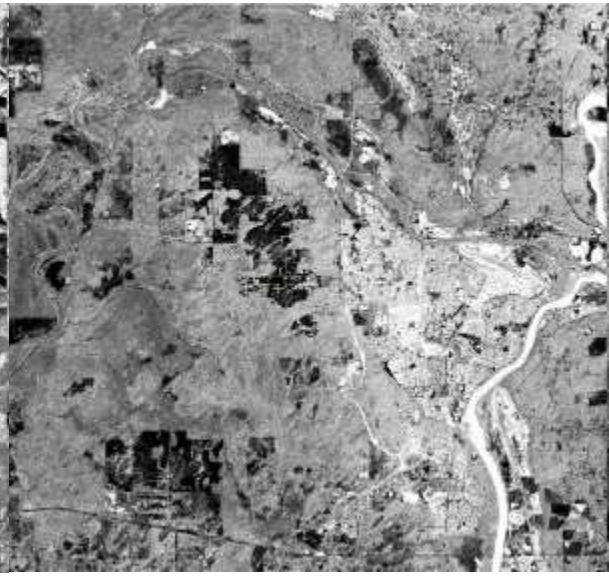
PC1: Brightness,



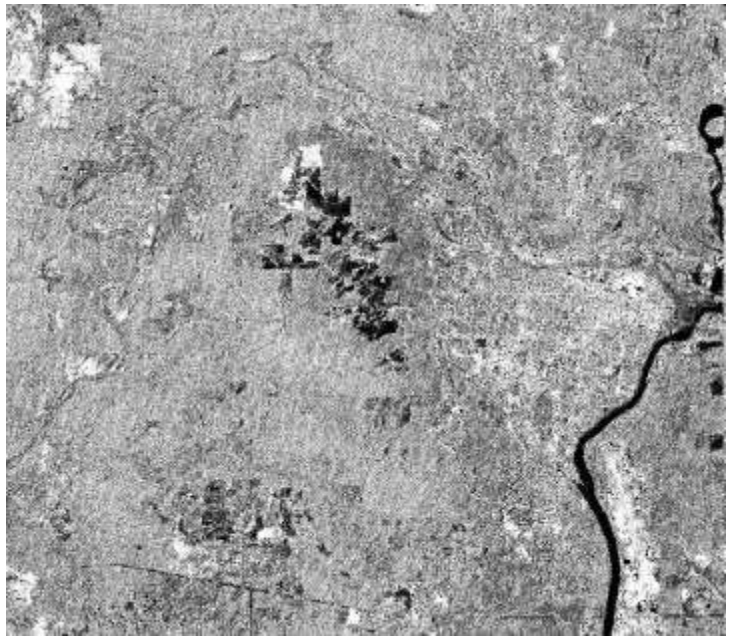
PC2: Greenness,

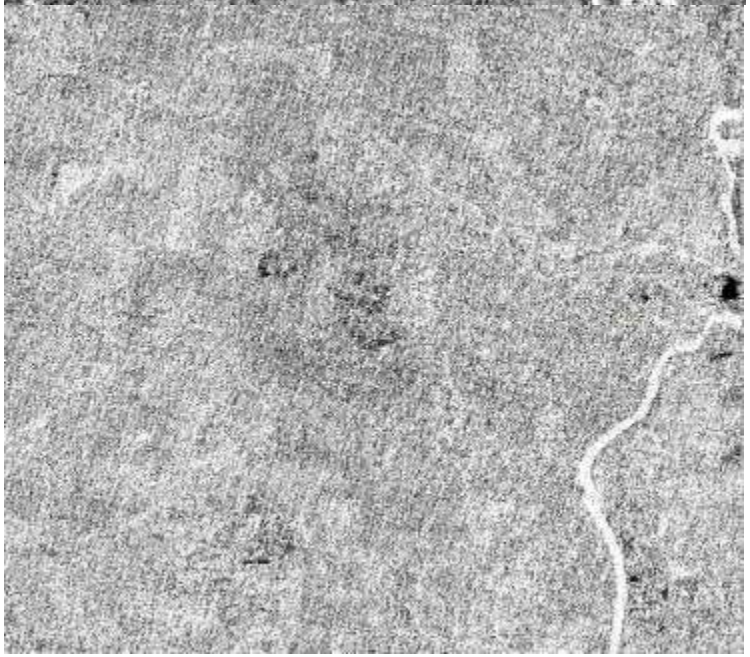


PC3: Swirness / Wetness



PC components PC4: TM6, PC5: TM5/7, PC6: TM1/3, PC7: TM2/3





Differences with Tasseled Cap (TCA) :

1. PCA transformation is scene specific -TCA coefficients are 'global‘

2. PCA generates as many components as there are input **channels**

e.g. for Landsat TM, there could be 7 new component channels

…… while TCA creates three new transformed **channels**

3. Can also load bands (channels) from multiple dates –> ‘time series’

TCA is only applied to one multispectral image dataset

Face Recognition Using Principal Component Analysis … analogy?
Imagine these faces as ‘bands’ in an image scene





PC1: Human-ness (average of all)

PC2: Gender (main difference)

PC3: Hair (colour / volume / lack of)

PC4: Facial hair

PC5: Mouth – Smile – Teeth - smirk

PC6-7: Eyes, Nose … ?


Slightly weird PCA analogy
Does this help at all ?

Image fusion / Pansharpening

Goal: Combine higher spatial information in one band with higher spectral information in another dataset to create ‘synthetic’ higher resolution multispectral datasets and images- for detail in display

MS bands should have similar wavelength to the PAN band e.g. visible

Fusion is a broader term involving merging of any two datasets with different resoutions

https://satpalda.co/pan-sharpening

A common feature now in GIS software for image backgrounds / interpretation

With more and more sensors having a higher resolution PAN band, Pansharp has become a common software tool / option

Sensors with higher resolution Panchromatic band (some)

Platform/Sensor	**date**	**PAN**	**MS (m)**
Landsat ETM+	1999	15	30
Landsat OLI 8/9	2013	15	30
SPOT 1-4	1986	10m	20m
SPOT 5	2002	2.5/5m	10/20m

[Not Sentinel 2 as VNIR are also 10m, although SWIR is only 20m]

Most high resolution sensors (<1m pixels) post-2000 e.g.

Ikonos	2000	1m	4m

PCI/others recommend maximum ratio of 4 or 5 : 1 for pansharpening

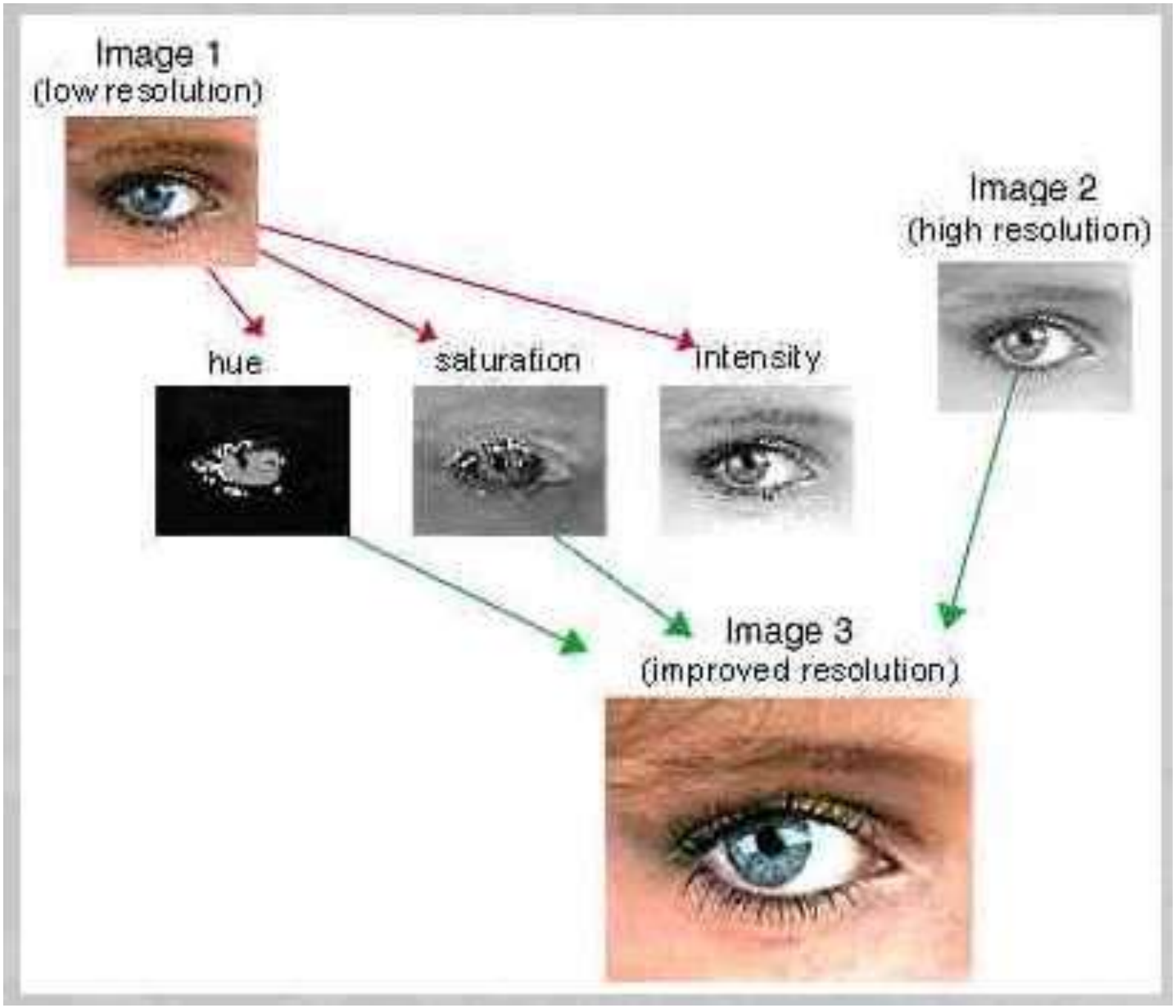
Fusing Method
How it works …

"IHS transformation"
RGB image -> HSI

Hue,Saturation, Intensity

https://www.rapidtables.com/web/color/RGB_Color.html

The intensity channel is replaced by the high res (PAN) channel and the transformation is reversed:
HIS -> RGB



http://eoedu.belspo.be/en/guide/fusion.asp?section=3.11.2

Decorrelation Stretch: Remote sensing technique to enhance images

- **based on Principal Components Analysis (PCA) …. DECORR tool**

- **used to Enhance Rock Art Images** By Jon Harman, Ph.D.