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SPECTRAL-SPATIAL CLASSIFICATION OF HYPERSPECTRAL IMAGES USING HIERARCHICAL OPTIMIZATION

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ABSTRACT

A new spectral-spatial method for hyperspectral data classification is proposed. For a given hyperspectral image, probabilistic pixelwise classification is first applied. Then, hierarchical step-wise optimization algorithm is performed, by iteratively merging neighboring regions with the smallest Dissimilarity Criterion (DC) and recomputing class labels for new regions. The DC is computed by comparing region mean vectors, class labels and a number of pixels in the two regions under consideration. The algorithm is converged when all the pixels get involved in the region merging procedure. Experimental results are presented on two hyperspectral remote sensing images acquired by the AVIRIS and ROSIS sensors. The proposed approach improves classification accuracies and provides maps with more homogeneous regions, when compared to previously proposed classification techniques.

Index Terms— Hyperspectral imaging, hierarchical segmentation, classification, support vector machines.

1. INTRODUCTION

In hyperspectral imagery, each pixel is represented by a detailed spectrum of the received light. Since different substances exhibit different spectral signature, hyperspectral imagery is a well-suited technology for accurate image classification. However, a large number of spectral channels presents challenges to image analysis.

An extensive literature is available on classification of hyperspectral images [1, 2]. Recent studies have shown the advantage of considering the correlations between spatially adjacent pixels for accurate image classification, i.e., applying spectral-spatial classification [3, 4]. One of the recently proposed approaches consists in performing image segmentation (partitioning of the image into homogeneous regions) and then using the identified regions as adaptive neighborhoods for all the pixels within these regions [5]. However, the accuracy of segmentation results strongly depends on the chosen criterion of region homogeneity. In order to mitigate this dependence, we recently proposed to perform probabilistic classification for selecting the most reliably classified pixels as markers, or region seeds, for region growing [4]. This technique led to a significant improvement of classification accuracies when compared to previously proposed methods. The drawback of this method is that the selection of markers strongly depends on the performance of the initial classifier: non-marked regions disappear in the final classification map, while if a marker is classified to the wrong class, the whole region grown from this marker risks to be wrongly classified.

In this work, we propose to use a Hierarchical Step-Wise Optimization (HSWO) method for including spatial dependencies into a classification procedure. HSWO is a segmentation approach, which iteratively merges pairs of the most similar spatially adjacent regions, and generates at its output a hierarchical set of image segmentations [6]. We propose to use supervised classification results for computing more accurately a sequence of region merges and for defining a convergence criterion, leading to a single spectral-spatial classification map. Thus, a new Classification and Hierarchical Optimization (CaHO) method for hyperspectral images is proposed. First, probabilistic pixelwise classification of the input image is performed. Then, at each iteration two neighboring regions with the smallest Dissimilarity Criterion (DC) are merged, and a class label for a new region is computed. The DC between regions is defined as a function of region statistics, leading to a single spectral-spatial classification map.

The paper is organized as follows. The next section presents a new CaHO method. Experimental results are presented and discussed in Section 3. Finally, conclusions are drawn in Section 4.

2. PROPOSED METHOD

On the input a B-band hyperspectral image is given, which can be considered as a set of n pixel vectors \( X = \{x_j \in \mathbb{R}^B, j = 1, 2, ..., n\} \). The objective is to compute a classification map \( L = \{L_j, j = 1, 2, ..., n\} \), where each pixel \( x_j \) is assigned to one of \( K \) thematic classes (i.e., has a class label \( L_j \)). The proposed CaHO method, illustrated in Fig. 1, is composed of two main steps:
2.1. Probabilistic pixelwise classification

The aim of the first step is to compute a classification map $\mathbf{L} = \{L_{ij}, j = 1, 2, ..., n\}$ for a given hyperspectral image, where each pixel has a unique class label, and class probabilities for each pixel $\{P(L_{ij} = k|x_j), k = 1, ..., K\}, j = 1, 2, ..., n$. We propose to perform probabilistic Support Vector Machines (SVM) classification for this purpose, which is extremely well suited for classifying hyperspectral data [1].

We refer the reader to [1] and [7] for details on the SVM method, and to [4] for details on how class probabilities are estimated using pairwise coupling of binary probability estimates.

2.2. Hierarchical optimization

At this step, regularization of the classification map obtained at the previous step is performed, by applying a new hierarchical optimization approach as follows:

1) Initialize the optimization by labeling each image pixel as a separate region. Each one-pixel region $R_i$ has a class label $L(R_i)$ and a $K$-dimensional vector of class probabilities $\{P_k(R_i) = P(L(R_i) = k|R_i), k = 1, ..., K\}$.

2) Compute the DC between all pairs of neighboring regions, using an eight-connectivity neighborhood. A DC between two regions $R_i$ and $R_j$, $DC(R_i, R_j)$ is calculated using the following algorithm:

- Compute the dissimilarity measure $DC_{\text{spectral}}(R_i, R_j)$ between two regions by comparing spectral values of the pixels within these regions. We investigated the use of two dissimilarity measures for this purpose. The Spectral Angle Mapper (SAM) between the region mean vectors $\mathbf{u}_i = (u_{i1}, ..., u_{iB})^T$ and $\mathbf{u}_j = (u_{j1}, ..., u_{jB})^T$ is defined as the angle between them:

$$SAM(\mathbf{u}_i, \mathbf{u}_j) = \arccos \left( \frac{\sum_{b=1}^{B} u_{ib}u_{jb}}{\left( \sum_{b=1}^{B} u_{ib}^2 \right)^{1/2}\left( \sum_{b=1}^{B} u_{jb}^2 \right)^{1/2}} \right).$$

(1)

The Square root of band sum Mean Squared Error (MSE) measure is based on minimizing the increase of MSE between the region mean vector and the original image data and is computed as

$$MSE(\mathbf{u}_i, \mathbf{u}_j) = \left[ \frac{n_i n_j}{n_i + n_j} \sum_{b=1}^{B} (u_{ib} - u_{jb})^2 \right]^{1/2},$$

(2)

where $n_i$ and $n_j$ is a number of pixels in the regions $R_i$ and $R_j$, respectively.

- If the regions have equal class labels $L(R_i) = L(R_j)$, the DC between these regions

$$DC(R_i, R_j) = DC_{\text{spectral}}(R_i, R_j).$$

(3)

- If the regions have different class labels $L(R_i) \neq L(R_j)$, the DC between them is found as:

  a) If $n_i > M$ and $n_j > M$, $DC(R_i, R_j) = \infty$ (the upper maximum value of float). This means that if a two large regions are classified to different classes, they cannot be merged together. This condition is included for favoring merging small regions. We propose to set $M = 20$.

  b) Otherwise,

$$DC(R_i, R_j) = W \cdot DC_{\text{spectral}}(R_i, R_j),$$

(4)

where $W > 1$. This means that if two regions have different class labels, the DC between them is penalized by a constant $W$.

3) Find the smallest DC value $DC_{\text{min}}$.

4) Merge all pairs of neighboring regions satisfying $DC = DC_{\text{min}}$. For each new region $R_{\text{new}}$ created by merging two regions $R_i$ and $R_j$, recalculate:

- Class probabilities as

$$P_k(R_{\text{new}}) = \frac{P_k(R_i)n_i + P_k(R_j)n_j}{n_{\text{new}}},$$

(5)

$k = 1, ..., K$, where $n_{\text{new}} = n_i + n_j$.

Fig. 1. Flowchart of the proposed CaHO approach. “DC” means Dissimilarity Criterion.
Another, simpler criterion consists in stopping the algorithm when the class probabilities of next candidates for merging, and the difference between the DC values for the new regions and all regions spatially adjacent to them, is smaller than the defined threshold. The convergence criterion in this case can for instance compare class probabilities of next candidates for merging, and stop the procedure when these candidates belong to different classes with probabilities higher than the defined threshold.

The convergence criterion in this case can for instance compare class probabilities of next candidates for merging, and stop the procedure when these candidates belong to different classes with probabilities higher than the defined threshold. Another, simpler criterion consists in stopping the algorithm when \((1-P)n\) pixels get involved in region merging, where \(P\) is a probability of occurrence of one-pixel regions of interest in the considered image. Since the images used for our experiments do not contain one-pixel regions of interest, we use the convergence criterion proposed in step 5.

### 3. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

We applied the proposed CaHO method to two hyperspectral airborne images described in the following:

1) The **Indian Pines** image was recorded by the AVIRIS sensor over the vegetation area. It is of 145 by 145 pixels, with a spatial resolution of 20 m/pixel and 200 spectral channels. Sixteen information classes are considered, which are detailed in Table 1, with the number of training and test samples for each class. Training samples were randomly selected from the reference data. The remaining samples composed the test set.

2) The **Center of Pavia** image was acquired by the ROSIS sensor over the urban area of Pavia, Italy. The image is of 785 by 300 pixels, with a spatial resolution of 1.3 m/pixel, 102 spectral channels and nine classes of interest. Thirty samples for each class were randomly chosen from the reference data as training samples. The remaining samples composed the test set.

### Table 1. Information Classes, Number of Labeled Samples (No. of Samp.) and Classification Accuracies in Percentage for the Indian Pines Image.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DC&lt;sub&gt;spectral&lt;/sub&gt;</th>
<th>No. of Samp.</th>
<th>SVM</th>
<th>ECHO</th>
<th>SVM</th>
<th>HSEG</th>
<th>CaHO (W = 1.5)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Train</td>
<td>Test</td>
<td></td>
<td>Train</td>
<td>Test</td>
<td>SAM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall Accuracy</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>78.17</td>
<td>82.64</td>
<td>88.41</td>
<td><strong>90.86</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Accuracy</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>85.97</td>
<td>83.75</td>
<td>91.57</td>
<td><strong>93.96</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn-no till</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>1384</td>
<td>78.18</td>
<td>83.45</td>
<td>90.97</td>
<td>90.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn-min till</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>784</td>
<td>69.64</td>
<td>75.13</td>
<td>69.52</td>
<td><strong>83.04</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>91.85</td>
<td>92.39</td>
<td>95.65</td>
<td>95.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soybeans-no till</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>918</td>
<td>82.03</td>
<td>90.10</td>
<td><strong>98.04</strong></td>
<td>92.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soybeans-min till</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>2418</td>
<td>58.95</td>
<td>64.14</td>
<td>81.97</td>
<td><strong>84.04</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soybeans-clean till</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>564</td>
<td>87.94</td>
<td>89.89</td>
<td>85.99</td>
<td><strong>95.39</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alfalfa</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>74.36</td>
<td>48.72</td>
<td>94.87</td>
<td>92.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grass/pasture</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>447</td>
<td>92.17</td>
<td>94.18</td>
<td>94.63</td>
<td>94.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grass/trees</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>697</td>
<td>91.68</td>
<td>96.27</td>
<td>92.40</td>
<td>97.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grass/pasture-mowed</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>11</td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
<td>36.36</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hay-windrowed</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>439</td>
<td>97.72</td>
<td>97.72</td>
<td><strong>97.97</strong></td>
<td>99.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oats</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>98.77</td>
<td>98.15</td>
<td><strong>99.38</strong></td>
<td>98.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woods</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>1244</td>
<td>93.01</td>
<td>94.21</td>
<td>97.59</td>
<td>98.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bldg-Grass-Tree-Drives</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>61.52</td>
<td>81.52</td>
<td>68.79</td>
<td><strong>82.12</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stone-steel towers</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>97.78</td>
<td>97.78</td>
<td>95.56</td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 2. CaHO Overall and Average Classification Accuracies (OA and AA, respectively) for the Indian Pines Image for Different Values of the Parameter W.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DC</th>
<th>W</th>
<th>1.0</th>
<th>1.25</th>
<th>1.5</th>
<th>1.75</th>
<th>2.0</th>
<th>3.0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SAM</td>
<td>OA</td>
<td>87.34</td>
<td>88.61</td>
<td><strong>88.87</strong></td>
<td>88.42</td>
<td>88.44</td>
<td>86.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AA</td>
<td>91.74</td>
<td>93.72</td>
<td><strong>93.75</strong></td>
<td>93.04</td>
<td>93.49</td>
<td>92.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSE</td>
<td>OA</td>
<td>88.93</td>
<td>88.34</td>
<td><strong>89.15</strong></td>
<td>87.81</td>
<td>87.08</td>
<td>87.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AA</td>
<td>87.48</td>
<td>92.65</td>
<td><strong>93.82</strong></td>
<td>93.23</td>
<td>93.32</td>
<td>93.27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 3. Classification Accuracies in Percentage for the Center of Pavia Image.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DC&lt;sub&gt;spectral&lt;/sub&gt;</th>
<th>SVM</th>
<th>SVM</th>
<th>HSEG</th>
<th>CaHO (W = 1.5)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SAM</td>
<td>MSE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall Acc.</td>
<td>94.96</td>
<td>91.31</td>
<td><strong>96.67</strong></td>
<td>96.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Acc.</td>
<td>92.56</td>
<td>92.64</td>
<td><strong>95.41</strong></td>
<td><strong>95.61</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For similarity measures. The best accuracies are achieved with high classification accuracies for both SAM and MSE dissimilarities of the pixelwise SVM classification and the proposed dian Pines image for different values of the parameter choice of.

It can be seen from the table that the method is robust to the markers. It can be seen from the tables, the method is automatically selected markers, IEEE Trans. Systems, Man, and Cybernetics: Part B, vol. 40, no. 5, pp. 1267–1279, Oct. 2010.

Table 1 summarizes global and class-specific accuracies of the pixelwise SVM classification and the proposed CaHO technique with $W = 1.5$ for the Indian Pines image. In order to compare the results of the proposed method with other advanced techniques, we have included results of the ECHO classification [10], a classification using the construction of a minimum spanning forest from the SVM-derived markers (SVMMSF) [4] and a classification by majority voting within neighborhoods defined by HSEG segmentation (HSEG+MV, with $S_{\text{weight}} = 0.0$, which is equivalent to HSWO, and the SAM DC) [5]. Table 3 gives global accuracies of the SVM, SVMMSF, HSEG+MV and CaHO classification methods for the Center of Pavia image. As can be seen from the tables, the HSEG+MV and the CaHO methods yield the best global and most of the class-specific accuracies (the average accuracies of these approaches are non-significantly different). However, in the HSEG+MV method a segmentation map was chosen interactively from the segmentation hierarchy, while the CaHO method is automatic. Fig. 2(b) shows the CaHO classification map (with the MSE $D_{\text{spectral}}$, $W = 1.5$), which is less noisy when compared to the SVM map (see Fig. 2(a)).

### 4. CONCLUSIONS

In this paper, a new CaHO method for spectral-spatial classification of hyperspectral images is proposed. The method consists in performing a probabilistic pixelwise classification, followed by a hierarchical optimization, where at each step two “closest” neighboring regions are merged, and a classification map is recomputed. Experimental results demonstrate that the proposed method improves classification accuracies, when compared to previously proposed classification schemes, and is sufficiently robust for classifying different kinds of images.

### 5. REFERENCES


