

Material Detection based on PRISMA hyperspectral data: algorithms and first results

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Agenzia Spaziale Italiana



Project Framework



- The Material Detection prototype was developed in the framework of the ASI Contract no. 2021-7-I.0, whose main objective is the prototyping of Level 3 / Level 4 value-added products based on hyperspectral satellite data
- Development of 8 prototypes based on PRISMA data
- Partnership between companies and science and research groups

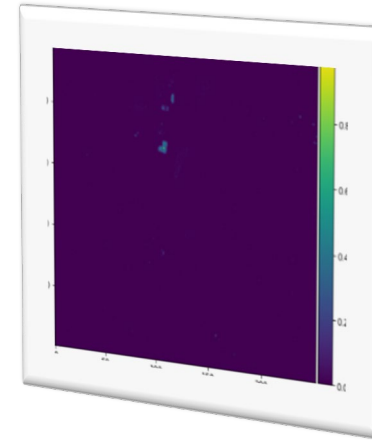


Material Detection: overview



The Material Detection prototype provides maps, in the monitored area, with the possible locations of the target material.

Material detection in hyperspectral images is based on algorithms that exploit spectral information. They identify image pixels whose spectrum exhibits a high degree of similarity with the reference signature. The reference spectrum of the material of interest can be obtained from a spectral library or from an identified in-scene target pixel.



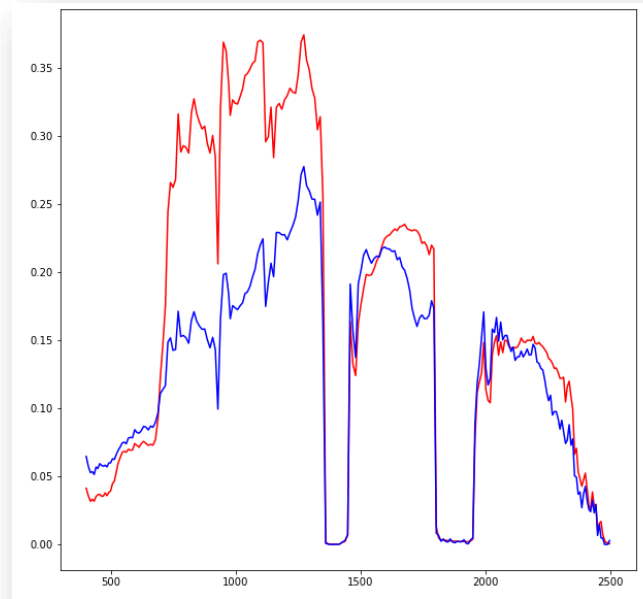
Material Detection: PRISMA contribution



Continuos spectrum
High spectral resolution
230 bands



Distinction between target
spectrum and background
spectrum

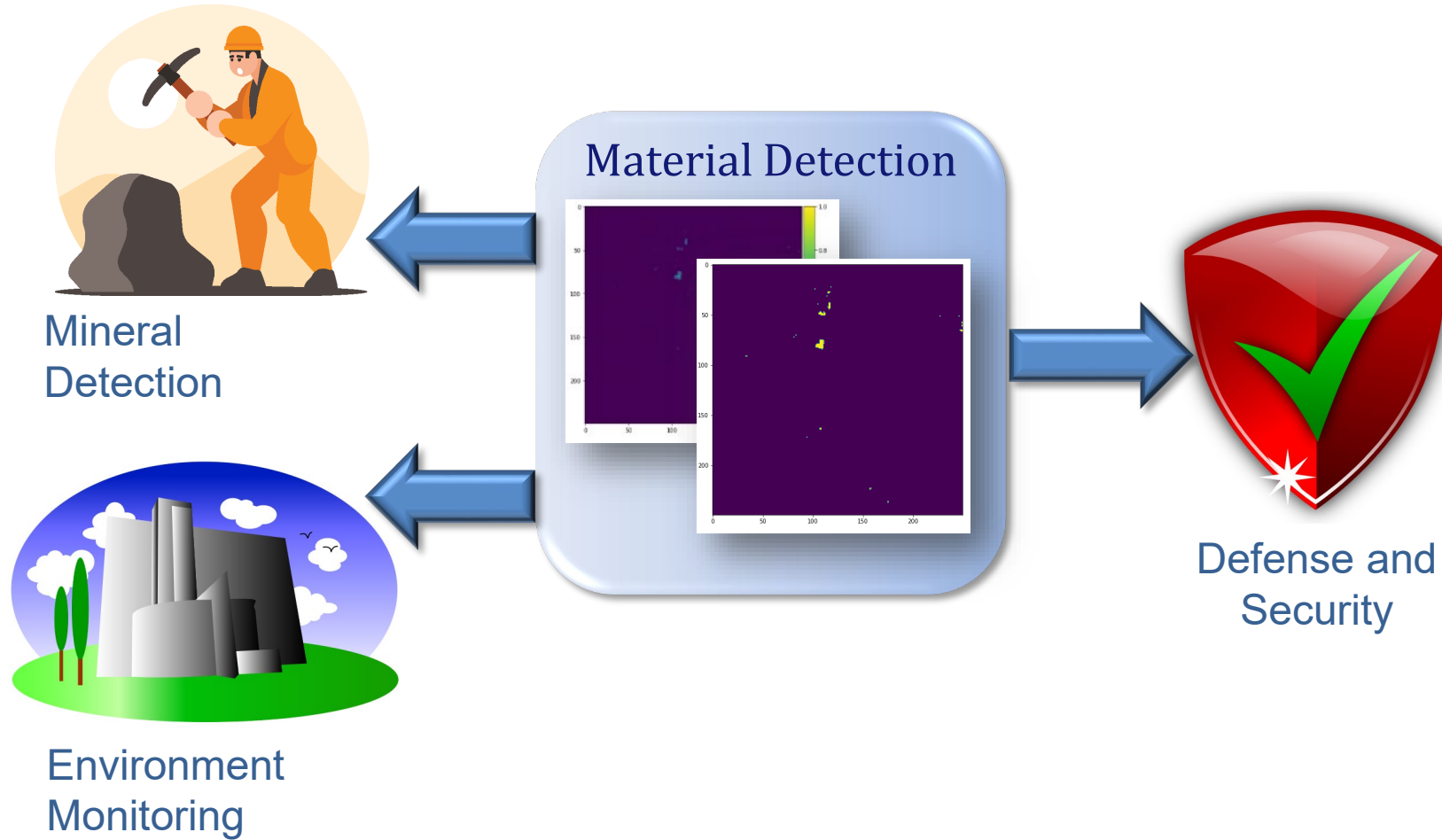


Satellite platform



High spatial coverage
Periodic monitoring

Material Detection: applications



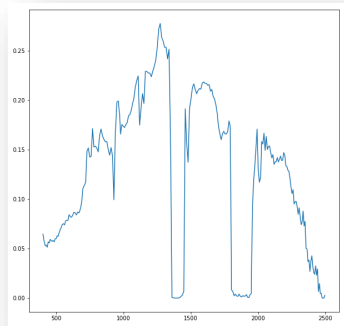
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Material Detection: algorithm

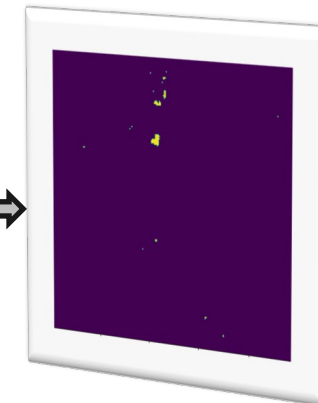
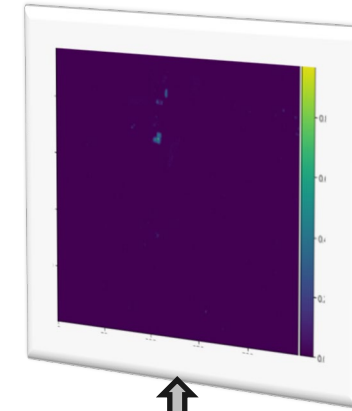
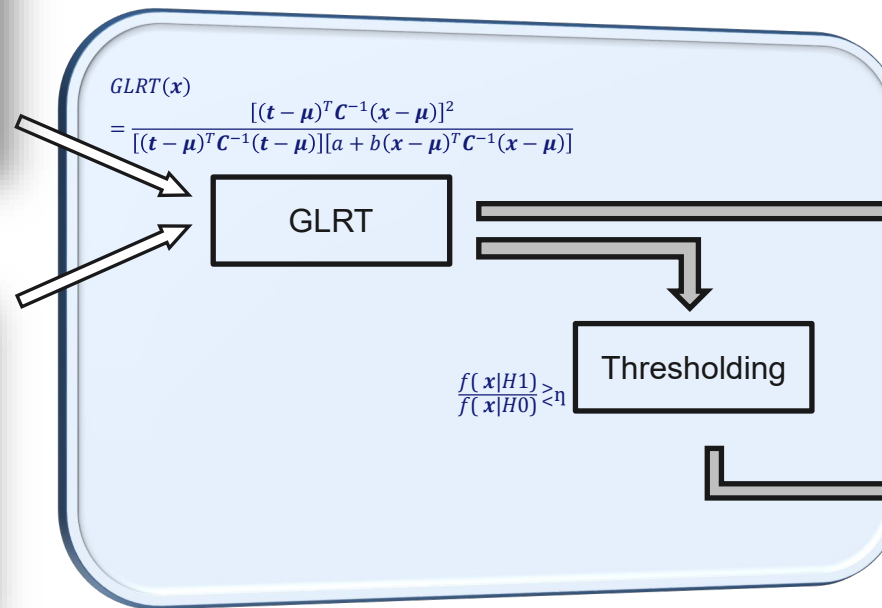
- The Material Detection algorithm is based on the Generalized Likelihood Ratio Test (GLRT)
- The detector is based on the ACE (Adaptive Cosine Estimator) detector
- The GLRT measures the similarity between each pixel of the image and the reference material spectrum
- The background characteristics needs to be estimated in terms of mean value and covariance matrix



Hyperspectral cube
PRISMA L2C



Reference Spectral
Signature



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Material Detection: background characterization



- The Material Detection algorithm needs the characteristics of the background.
- The pixel belonging to the target should not significantly affect the background characterization
- Different choices can be made to select pixels to estimate the background
- Exclusion strategies can be used to delete target-like pixels from background

Global Background

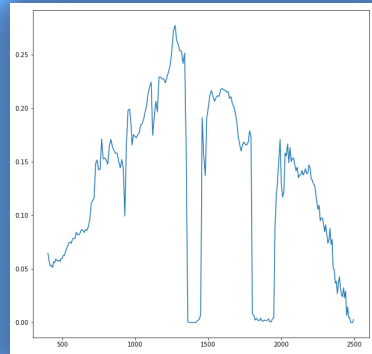
Local Background

Cluster-Based
Background

Material Detection: First Results – Photovoltaic Panels

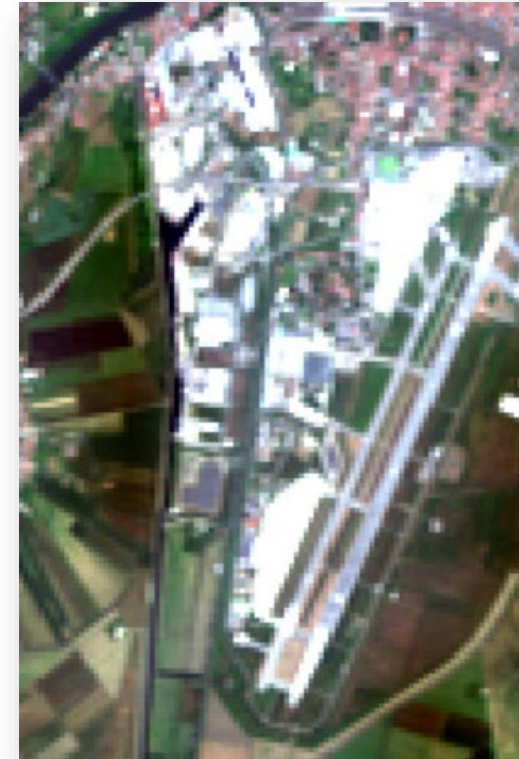
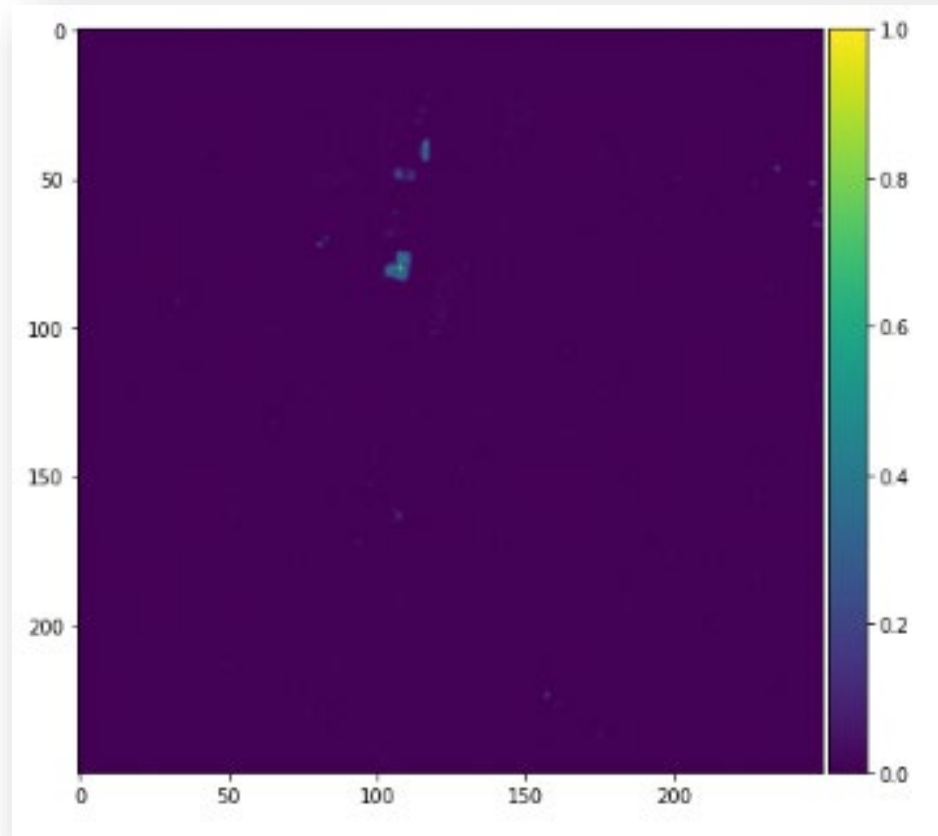


PISA – 2021/06/10



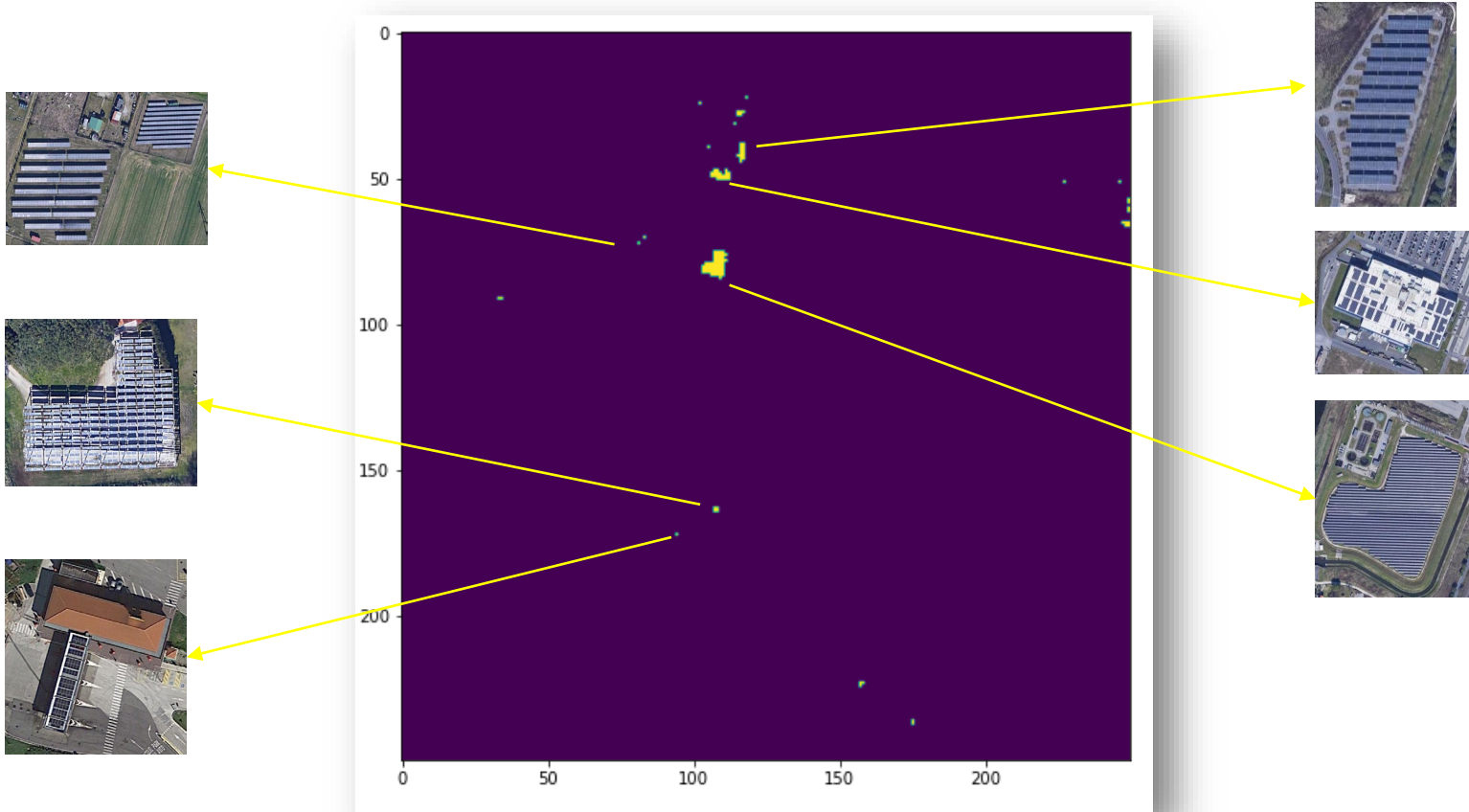
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Material Detection: First Results – Photovoltaic Panels



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Material Detection: First Results – Photovoltaic Panels



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Material Detection: First Results – Photovoltaic Panels



Pisa, 2021/06/10



Pisa, 2021/08/01

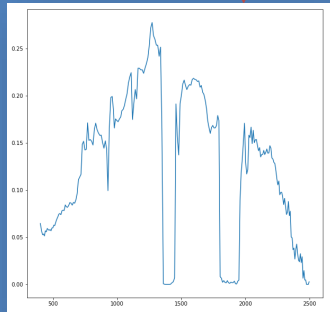


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Material Detection: First Results – Photovoltaic Panels



PISA – 2021/06/10



Reference Spectral Signature

PISA – 2021/08/01



Material
Detection
Prototype

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Material Detection: First Results – Photovoltaic Panels

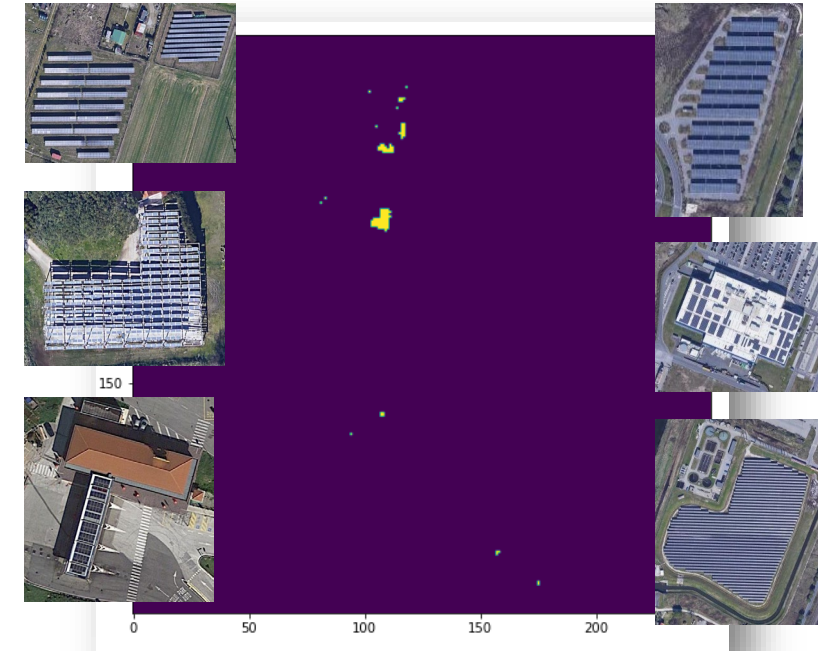
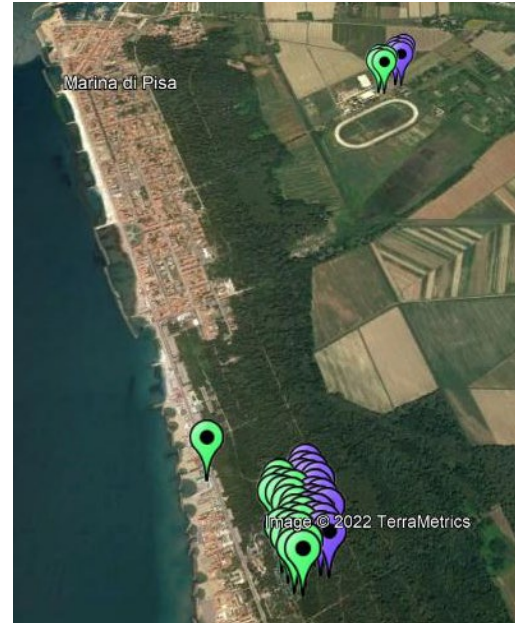


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Material Detection: Conclusions



- Material Detection methodologies for exploiting PRISMA DATA.
- Robust method w.r.t. the spectral variability of the background (e.g. vegetation)
- Good sub-pixel detection capability.



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Material Detection: Future Developments



- Enhancement of spectral database of materials with new reflectance measurements (most frequently used materials in the areas of interest)
- Possibility to exploit spatial information, useful in the case of extended target
- Investigation of data fusion methods to improve performances by using different instruments (spaceborne, airborne)
- User-friendly interfaces to ease the operational use by non-expert users of material detection algorithm
- Improvement of spatial resolution of new spaceborne hyperspectral sensors

Thank you for your attention!

