

# A New Approach to Polarimetric SAR Image Classification

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In this paper, a Generalized Optimization of Polarimetric Contrast Enhancement (GOPCE) is employed for supervised polarimetric synthetic aperture radar (SAR) image classification. The GOPCE introduced by the authors [1] is the extension of Optimization of Polarimetric Contrast Enhancement (OPCE), and it includes three optimal coefficients associated with the Cloude entropy and two special similarity parameters [2] in addition to the optimal polarization states. For classification, we first classify a polarimetric SAR image into several sets:  $C_1, C_2, \dots, C_m$  and the mixed sets  $C_{1,2}, C_{2,3}, \dots, C_{m-1,m}$  by some parameter (e.g., span), based on the polarimetric SAR data of the training areas. Then a mixed set is divided into two classes by using the GOPCE for several times. For comparison, we also use the Maximum Likelihood (ML) classifier, based on the complex Wishart distribution [4]. The classification results of a NASA/JPL AIRSAR L-band image over San Francisco by two approaches are listed in Table 1 and Table 2, respectively, demonstrating the effectiveness of the GOPCE based classifier.

Table 1: Classification results by the proposed method.

GOPCE	Sea area	Quasi-natural surface	Woods area	Urban area
Sea area	<b>96.89%</b>	3.11%	0%	0%
Quasi-natural surface	0.75%	<b>98.43%</b>	0.82%	0%
Woods area	0%	4.56%	<b>95.41%</b>	0.03%
Urban area	0	0	9.00%	<b>91.00%</b>

Table 2: Classification results by the Maximum Likelihood classifier.

ML	Sea area	Quasi-natural surface	Woods area	Urban area
Sea area	<b>98.30%</b>	1.57%	0.05%	0.08%
Quasi-natural surface	0.35%	<b>96.74%</b>	2.21%	0.7%
Woods area	0%	5.6%	<b>92.17%</b>	2.24%
Urban area	0%	6.84%	2.8%	<b>90.36%</b>

## REFERENCES

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