

## UTILIZATION OF PISAR L-2 DATA FOR LAND COVER CLASSIFICATION IN FOREST AREA USING PIXEL-BASED AND OBJECT-BASED METHODS

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**KEY WORDS:** PiSAR-L2 data, Pixel-based method, Object-based method, Full polarization, Texture band, Forest

### ABSTRACT:

Polarimetric and Interferometric Airborne SAR in L-band 2 (PiSAR-L2) program is an experimental program of PALSAR-2 sensor in ALOS-2 satellite. Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA) and Indonesian National Institute of Aeronautics and Space (LAPAN) have a research collaboration to explore the utilization of PiSAR-L2 data for forestry, agriculture, and disaster applications in Indonesia. The research explored the utilization of PiSAR-L2 data for land cover classification in forest area using the pixel-based and object-based methods. The PiSAR-L2 data in the 2.1 level with full polarization bands were selected over part of forest area in Riau Province. Field data collected by JAXA team was used for both training samples and verification data. Pre-processing data was carried out by backscatter (Sigma naught) conversion and Lee filtering. Beside full polarization images (HH, HV, VV), texture images (HH deviation, HV deviation, and VV deviation) were also added as the input bands for the classification processes. These processes were conducted for 2.5 meter and 10 meter spatial resolution data applying two methods of the maximum likelihood classifier for pixel-based classification and the support vector machine classifier for the object-based classification. Moreover, the average overall accuracy was calculated for each classification result. The results show that the use of texture images could improve the accuracy of land cover classification, particularly to differentiate between forest and acacia plantation. The pixel-based method showed a more detail information of the objects, but has “salt and pepper”. In the other hand, the object-based method showed a good accuracy and clearer border line among objects, but has often some misinterpretations in object identification..

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Utilization of remote sensing satellite data has been carried out extensively to support various sectors, such as agriculture, forestry, water resources, marine fisheries and disaster mitigation. Nowadays, optical satellite sensor is still the most widely used sensor, because it can record the satellite data with high spatial, high temporal and high spectral resolution. By those capabilities, optical satellite data can give the detail information of the objects (i.e. shape, colour) which are closely similar to the condition of real objects on the earth's surface. The main problems of optical data are the presence of cloud cover (electromagnetic waves in the visible to infrared range are reflected by cloud), and also the dependency on sunlight as a light source. These problems caused a lot of data acquired by optical sensor could not be used due to the high cloud cover.

Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) is one of the most promising satellite sensors for monitoring the earth surface at a regional to global scale. SAR has many useful characteristics for supporting various applications, such as cloud-free, day or night observation capability, highly spatial resolution produced by the synthetic aperture technique, and also polarimetric and interferometric information (JAXA, 2012). In particular, cloud-free observation by SAR is a great advantage for monitoring in humid tropical regions such as Indonesia. Regarding to that reason, it is very important to explore the potentiality of SAR capability and utilize the SAR data to support various applications needed in Indonesia.

ALOS (Advanced Land Observing Satellite) is a Japan satellite that was launched on January 24, 2006 from Tanegashima

launch Centre, Japan. ALOS satellite is an advanced generation of JERS-1 and ADEOS which was equipped with more advanced technology. ALOS has three instruments, those are: Panchromatic Remote-sensing Instrument for Stereo Mapping (PRISM), the Advanced Visible and Near Infrared Radiometer type-2 (AVNIR-2), and the type L band Phased-Array Synthetic Aperture RADAR (PALSAR). PALSAR is a SAR sensor with spatial resolution 10-100 meter, and it has capability to record data in full polarization (HH, VV, HV, and VH) mode (JAXA, 2008). Some papers related to the PALSAR data utilizations have been published. The results showed that PALSAR data was potential to be used or identifying paddy field in small area with varied landforms (Raimadoya et al., 2007), land cover classification using multi polarization of PALSAR data (Sambodo et al., 2005). The application of SAR (including PALSAR data) in forestry shows that SAR systems have a good capability in discriminating various types of forest cover (Sgrenzaroli, 2004). PALSAR also has been proven to be good data for mapping forest-non forest by combining with a time-series of Landsat-based maps (Lehmann et al., 2012), and could be used to estimate above ground biomass of dense forest (Watanabe et al., 2013).

Unfortunately, operational of ALOS finished in the middle of 2011, and JAXA had a plan to launch ALOS-2 with SAR sensor in middle of 2014. JAXA upgraded the PiSAR-L to “PiSAR-L2”. PiSAR-L2 was JAXA newly developed full polarimetric SAR, which was calibrated by Shimada et al. (2012). It has the same performance to the JAXA's next PALSAR-2 on-boarding ALOS-2. **Table 1** shows the specification of PiSAR-L2 sensor. Indonesia-Japan Joint Airborne PiSAR-L2 Campaign had been conducted among

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Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA) and some Indonesia research's institutions under Ministry of Research and Technology of Indonesia to verify the potential uses of PiSAR-L2 data for some applications in Indonesia. Remote sensing application centre (LAPAN) has responsibility for PiSAR-L2 data utilization for some applications, such as: forest mapping, ship detection and disaster mitigation.

Table 1. Specification of PiSAR-L2 sensor

Observation mode	Mode 1	Mode 2	Mode3	Mode 0 (optional)
Bandwidth	500 MHz	300 MHz	150 MHz	500 MHz
method	Strip map	Strip map	Strip map	Sliding spotlight
Slant range resolution	0.3 m	0.5 m	1.0 m	0.3 m
Azimuth resolution	0.3 m (1look)	0.6 m (2looks)	0.6 m (2looks)	0.5~0.3 m (2looks)
Swath width	5~10 km	7~10 km	> 10 km	4 ~9 km
Azimuth length	-	-	-	3 ~7 km
NE $\sigma^0$	< -23 dB	< -27 dB	< -30 dB	< -25 dB

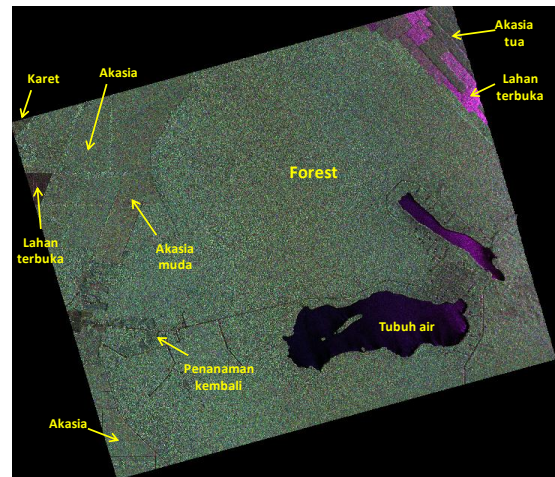


Figure 1. Study area in Riau Province, Sumatera Island, Indonesia

The research purpose is to explore the utilization of full polarization PiSAR-L2 data for land cover classification in forest area. Two classification methods (pixel-based and object-based method) were carried out and compared and analyzed to know the appropriate method for forest mapping in Indonesia.

## 2. MATERIAL AND METHOD

The study area is located in Riau Province, as shown in Figure 1. Land covers in the study area were identified based on land cover map in 2009 produced by WWF and field survey data collected by REDD and JAXA team in 2012 (Shimada et al., 2014) in the study area. Land cover in the study area was dominated by rain forest and acacia plantation, other land covers were water body, open area, rubber and re-growth. The remote sensing imagery used in this research was PiSAR-L2 data level 2.1 (Ortho image), full polarization (HH, HV, VV and VH) and 2.5 spatial resolution for 5 August 2013 acquisition date. The data was obtained from JAXA.

The flowcharts of the research are shown in Figure 2 for pixel-based classification method, and Figure 3 for object-based classification method. The first step was PiSAR-L2 data pre-processing. The pre-processing was conducted by doing sigma naught (backscatter) conversion and implementing Lee filter on the imagery. The conversion algorithm is shown in equation 1 (Shimada et al, 2009)

$$\sigma^{\circ}_{(dB)} = 10 \cdot \log_{10} \langle DN^2 \rangle - CF \quad (1)$$

Where,

$\sigma^{\circ}$  is sigma naught in dB unit,

$DN^2$  is average value of window 3x3,

CF is calibration Factor for PALSAR-2 data with the value -79.6

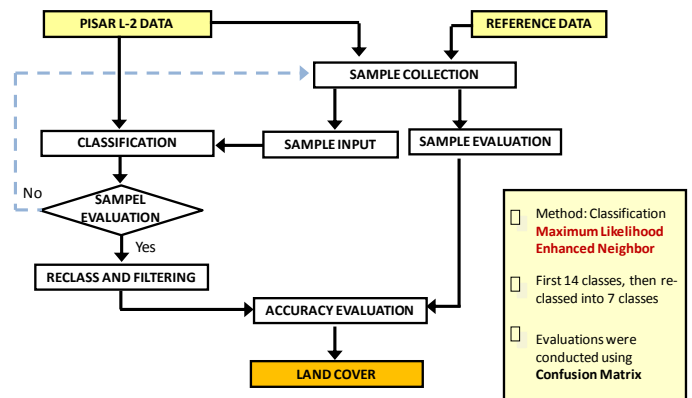


Figure 2. Flowchart of the pixel-based classification using PiSAR-L2 data

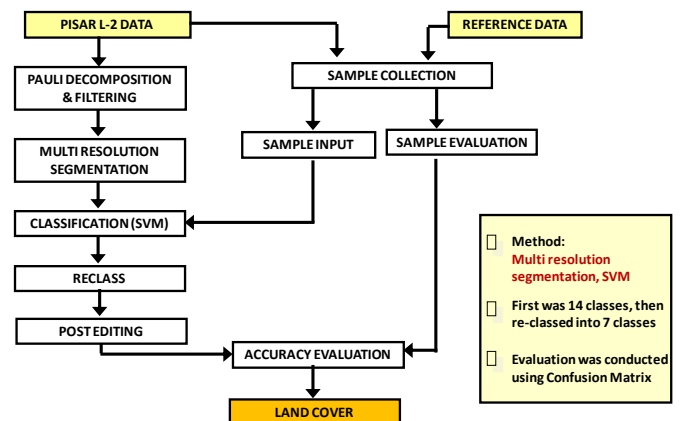


Figure 3. Flowchart of the object-based classification using PiSAR-L2 data

Training samples were collected for 14 classes based on land cover map in 2009 produced by WWF and field survey data collected by REDD and JAXA team in 2012. The training samples were used as input samples in classification process. After classification, the numbers of class were reduced from 14 classes to be 7 classes. Maximum likelihood Enhance Neighbor

classifier was used for pixel-based classification. On other hand, Multi Resolution Segmentation (MRS) and Support Vector Machine (SVM) classifier were used for object-based classification. Segmentation and SVM have been reported to be able to improve accuracy of object classification using SAR data (Li et al., 2008). The processing procedures for object-based classification were: 1) created Pauli decomposition image, 2) image segmentation using multi resolution segmentation method, and 3) land cover classification using SVM classifier with radial basis function kernel.

Classification was conducted for 2 different spatial resolution data (the original spatial resolution in 2.5 m and the re-sampled one in 10 m). To analyzed the effect of texture images on classification, 2 kinds of input data set were used. The first input data set was consist of 3 original multi polarization images (HH, HV and VV). The second input data set was consist of 3 original multi polarization images (HH, HV and VV) and 3 texture images (deviation HH, deviation HV and deviation VV).

Evaluation samples were collected for 6 sets of sample based on land cover map in 2009 produced by WWF and field survey data collected by REDD and JAXA team in 2012, and the evaluations were carried out using confusion matrix method. Each the land cover classification result was evaluated 6 times using 6 sets of evaluation sample, and then the final overall accuracy was calculated by averaging all the overall accuracy results. Finally, the classification accuracy produced from pixel-based classification and object-based classification method were compared and analyzed.

### 3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

**Figure 4, 5** shows the land cover classification results using 10 meter spatial resolution of PiSAR-L2 image by pixel-based classification method (Maximum likelihood Enhance Neighbour Classifier). The classification result in Figure 4 used 3 polarization (HH, VV, HV), otherwise the classification result in Figure 5 used 3 polarization images (HH, VV, HV) and 3 texture images (deviation HH, deviation VV and deviation HV).

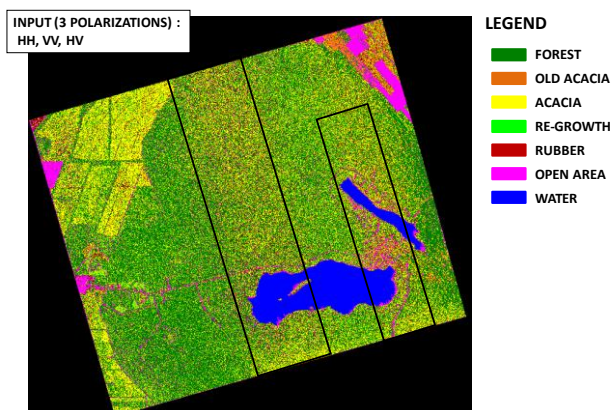


Figure 4. Land cover classification using 10 spatial resolution with 3 polarization images

In case of classification result with 3 polarization images (Figure 4), it was detected that misclassification occurred in all

classes, especially there are so many mixing pixel (salt and pepper) among forest, acacia and old acacia classes. The mixing pixels also followed rectangle patterns, which these patterns were also found in the original image (level 2.1). Based on the fact, the mixing pixels occurred in the rectangle area could be resulted by noise in the original image.

Implementation of texture images as input layer on classification process improved the classification result. Classification result using 6 images (3 polarization and 3 texture images) showed better performance comparing to the classification result using only 3 images (3 polarization). The mixing pixels reduced significantly in all classes. The highest improvement of classification result can be known by the reducing of the acacia pixels in forest class.

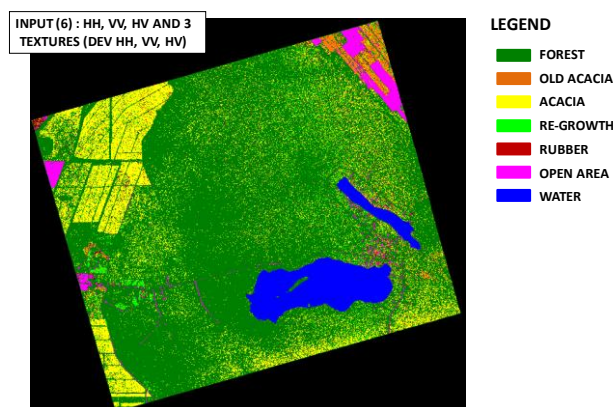


Figure 5. Land cover classification using 10 spatial resolution with 3 polarization images and 3 texture images

**Figure 6** shows land cover classification results using 2.5 meter spatial resolution of PiSAR-L2 image by pixel-based classification method (Maximum likelihood Enhance Neighbour Classifier). The classification result shows that mixing pixels can be found in all classes and they have similar pattern with the mixing pixels of the classification result in Figure 4. Even though, the classification result based on 2.5 meter spatial resolution gives smoother and more detail information of land cover in study area. Comparison between Figure 5 and Figure 6 shows that the land cover classification result based on 10 m spatial resolution has better performance than the classification result based on 2.5 spatial resolution of PiSAR-L2.

In classification using object-base method, Pauli decomposition image of PiSAR-L2 with 10 meter spatial resolution was created and segmented using MRS method. **Figure 7** shows the segmentation result by doing parameters adjustment (scale 40, colour 0.5 and shape 0.5). the segmented image was classified using SVM method. **Figure 8** shows Land cover classification result using 10 m spatial resolution of PiSAR-L2 data. The result shows good homogeneity of object pixels in each class. All classed were separated well with clear border line between each class. Although the result shows good object separation, but some misinterpretation pixels were identified, for instance: acacia pixels were classified as forest (**Figure 9**) or re-growth pixels were also classified as forest. In this case pixel-based classification result was better than object-based classification result.



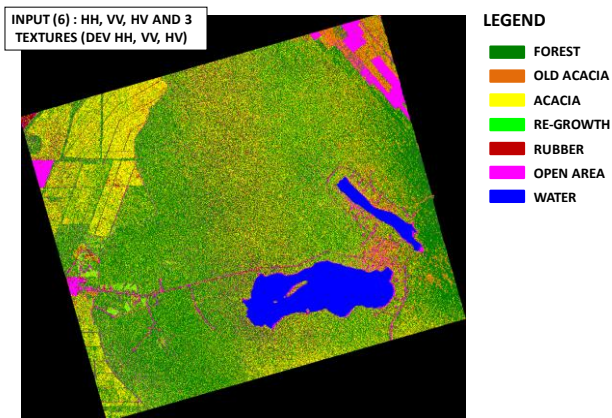


Figure 6. Land cover classification using 10 spatial resolution with 3 polarization bands and 3 texture bands

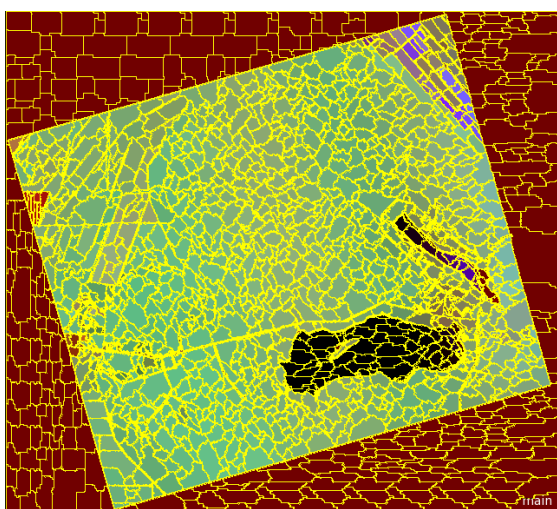


Figure 7 Segmentation result of PiSAR-L2 with scale 40, colour 0.5 and shape 0.5

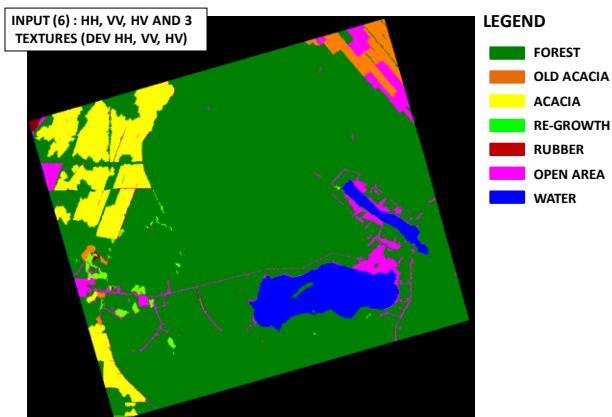


Figure 8. Land cover classification using 10 spatial resolution with 3 polarization images and 3 texture images (Object-based)

Accuracy evaluations were conducted for all classification results, and the evaluation results were shown in Figure 6. Comparing to pixel-based classification, object-based

classification shows better overall accuracy and kappa statistic value. Overall accuracy of pixel-based classification reached to 97 % with 0.95 of kappa statistic value. On other hand, pixel-based classification only reached to 83% for 10 m spatial resolution and 62% for 2.5 spatial resolution of PiSAR-L2 data.

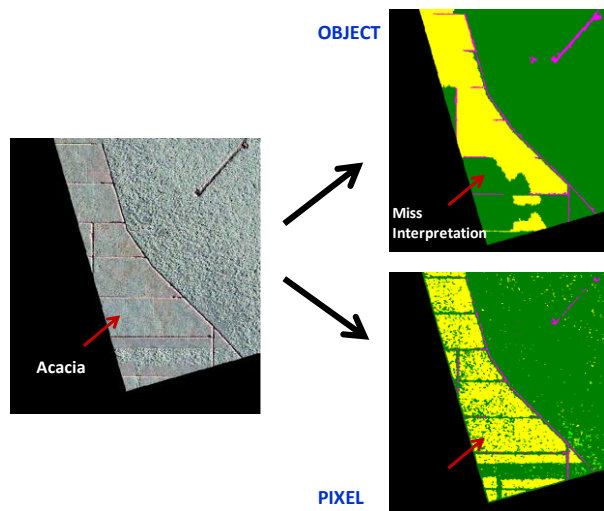


Figure 9. Misinterpretations in object-based classification result

**Pixel based with 10 meter resolution**

EVALUATION	1	2	3	4	5	6	AVERAGE
OVERAL ACCURACY	80.0 %	86.9 %	82.2 %	82.1 %	81.6 %	84.4 %	<b>82.9 %</b>
KAPPA STATISTIC	0.633	0.777	0.697	0.667	0.665	0.734	<b>0.696</b>

**Pixel based with 2.5 meter resolution**

EVALUATION	1	2	3	4	5	6	AVERAGE
OVERAL ACCURACY	56.8 %	69.1 %	65.7 %	57.4 %	59.3 %	63.8 %	<b>62.0 %</b>
KAPPA STATISTIC	0.361	0.559	0.503	0.378	0.413	0.481	<b>0.449</b>

**Object based with 10 meter resolution**

EVALUATION	1	2	3	4	5	6	AVERAGE
OVERAL ACCURACY	99.9 %	98.8 %	96.5 %	97.1 %	95.2 %	99.5 %	<b>97.8 %</b>
KAPPA STATISTIC	1.000	0.979	0.933	0.936	0.898	0.990	<b>0.956</b>

Figure 10. Accuracy evaluations for all classification results

**4. CONCLUSION**

The utilization of full polarization PiSAR-L2 data for land cover classification in forest area was studied using two classification method (pixel-based and object-based method), some results from this study as shown below:

1. PISAR-L2 can be used to accurately map land cover in forest area using pixel-based and object-based classification
2. Some land cover types were difficult to be classified, but utilization of texture images could enhance the degree of separation between object classes of vegetation, especially between forest and acacia plantation.

- Pixel-based method showed detail information of the objects but has many “salt and pepper”, in other hand object-based method showed good accuracy and clear border line among objects but has some misinterpretations in object identification.
- Object-based method can be considered for accurately mapping forest-non forest area.

Indonesia PiSAR-L2 Campaign 2012”, March 2014, JAXA-RISTEK-BPPT

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#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS (OPTIONAL)

Authors would like to thank to JAXA for PISAR L-2 data and other field data contribution, Authors also thank to LAPAN, BPPT and RISTEK for supporting this research activity.

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