



Image-based change detection to reduce false alarms in the Vision1200 synthetic aperture sonar

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... a sound decision

Image-based Change Detection

Content

- Introduction
- Data
- Data preprocessing
 - SAS processing
 - Normalization and filtering
- Registration
 - Coarse registration
 - Fine registration (coherent, incoherent)
 - Performance analysis
- Detectors
- Results
 - Receiver operating characteristics (ROC)
 - Robustness analysis
 - Summary

Image-based Change Detection

Basic processing chain

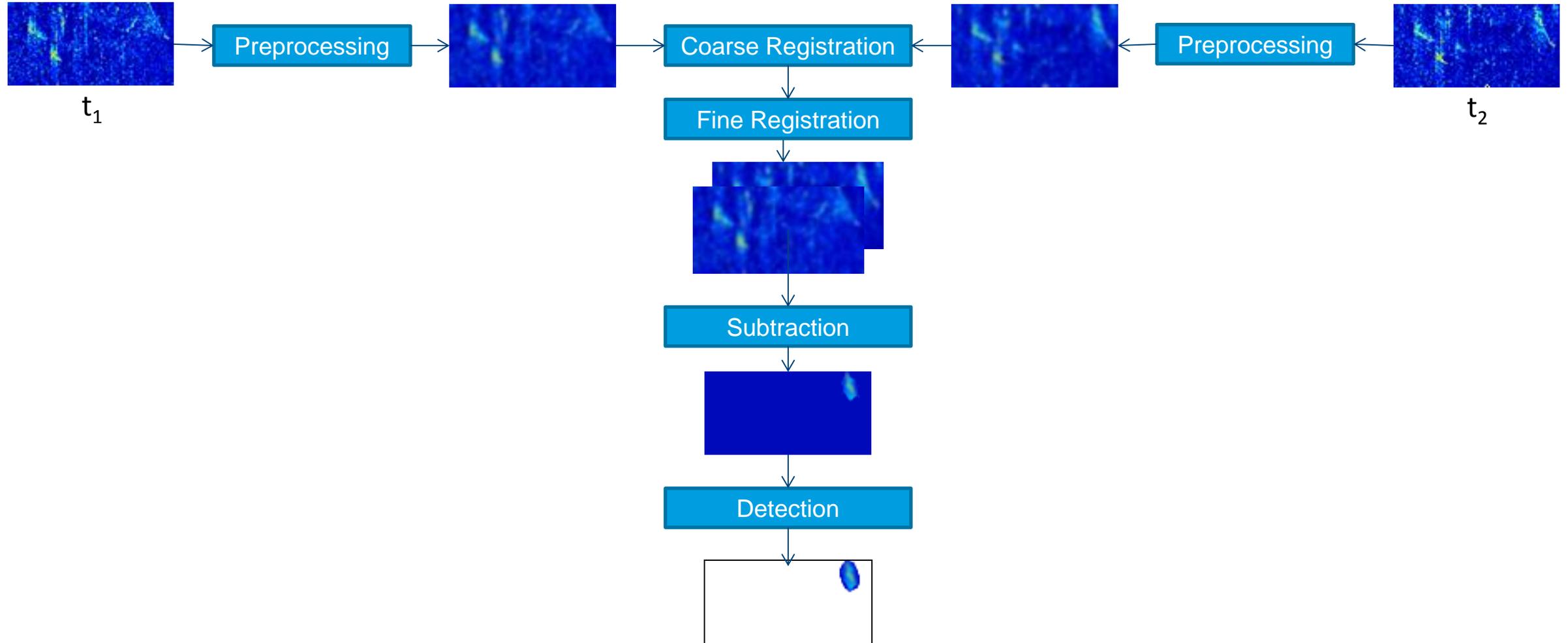


Image-based Change Detection Survey

- ITMINEX NATO Trial 2014
 - Study commissioned by WTD 71
 - Provision of RV „Alliance“ and trial organization by CMRE
- 3 identical missions
- 2 different sets of 7 objects
- 34 usable legs with total of 116 MLO images
- Sea Otter AUV
- ATLAS ELEKTRONIK UK „Vision MK1 1200“ SAS System



ITMINEX 2014 - 3Meander - Leg Pattern

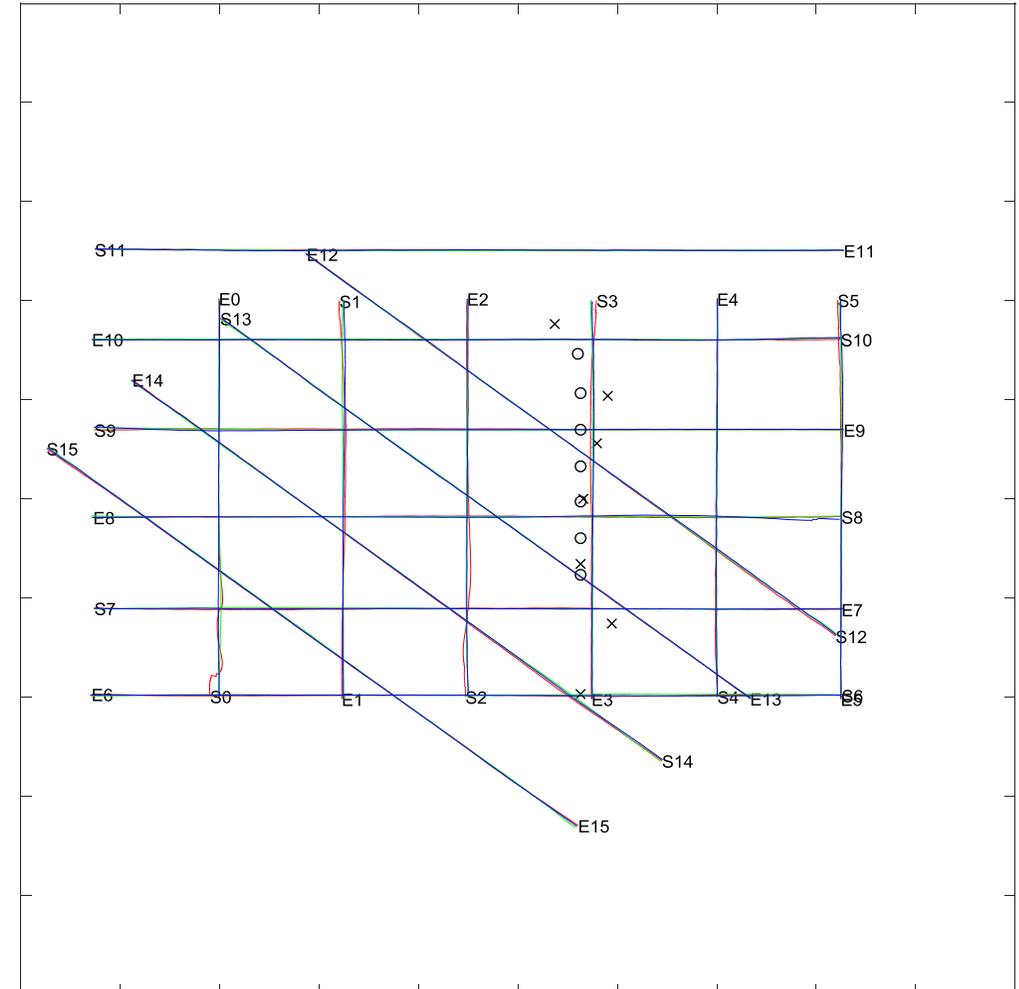
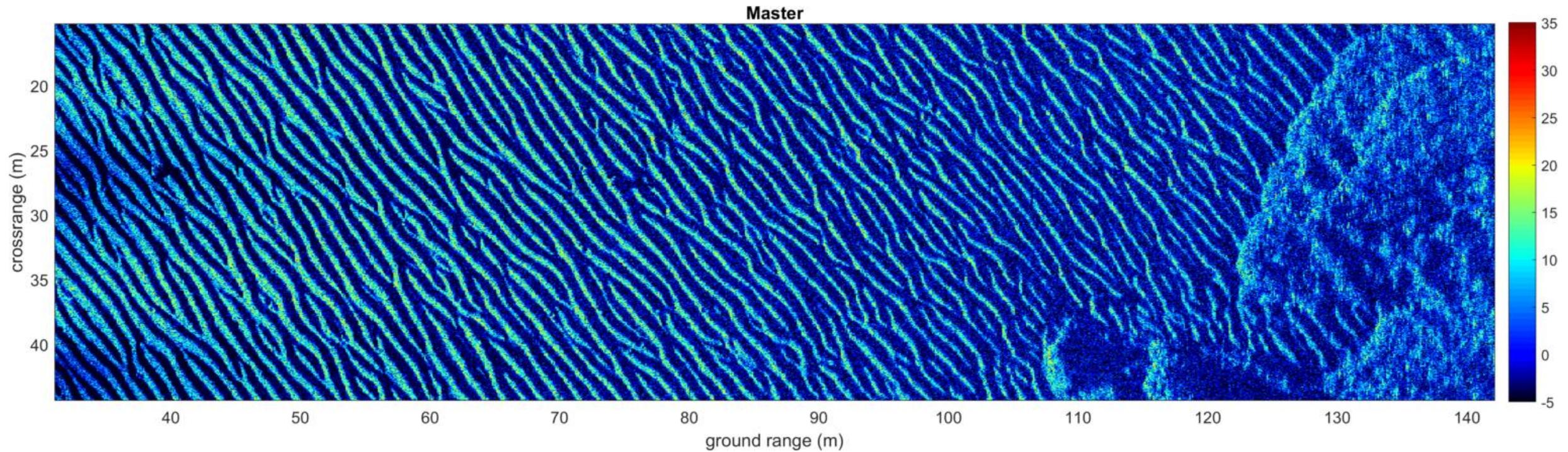


Image-based Change Detection

Data: typical example

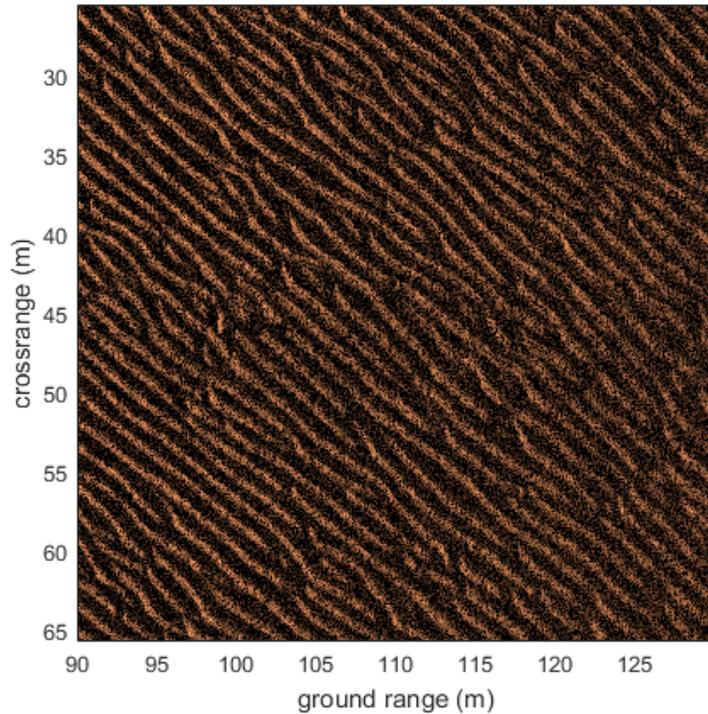


Data processing

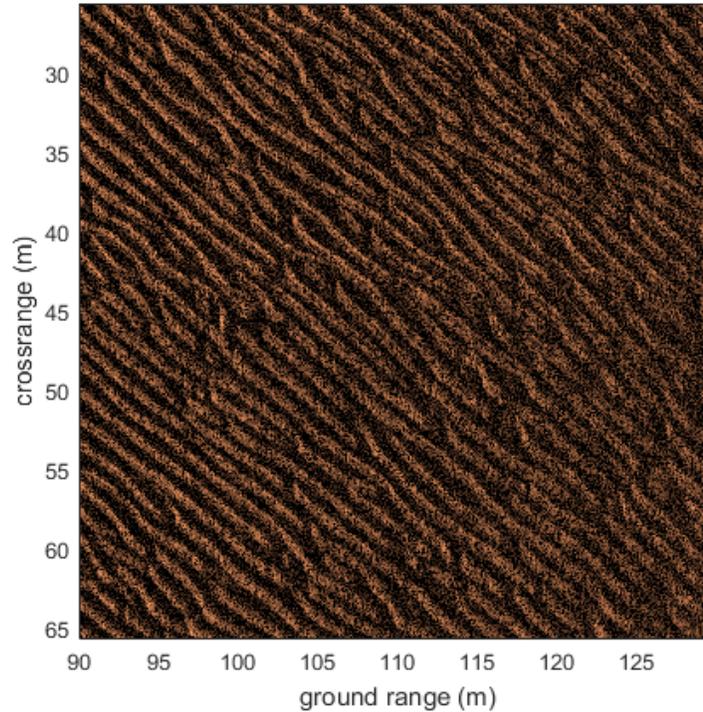
SAS processing

- ATLAS ELEKTRONIK SAS processing chain
- Artificial defocusing by sway data distortion

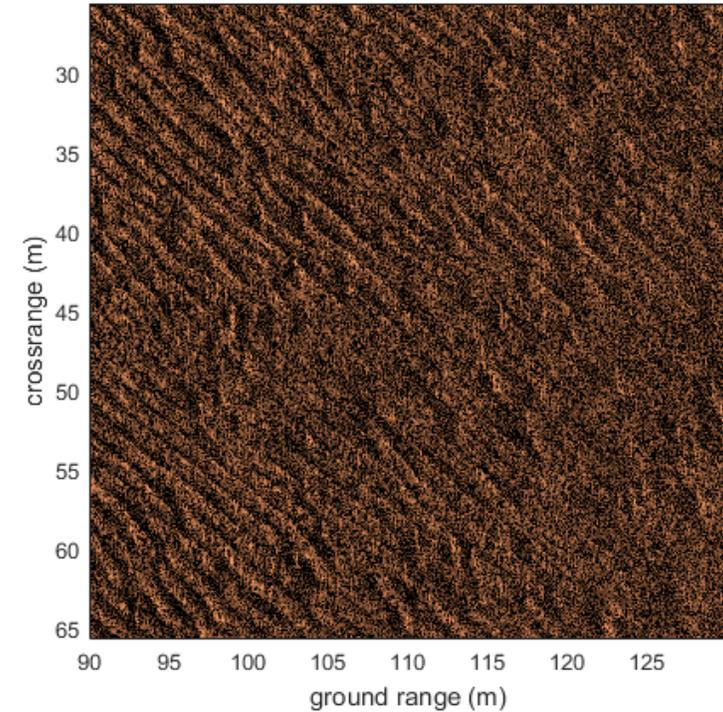
Sway Distortion 0.50λ



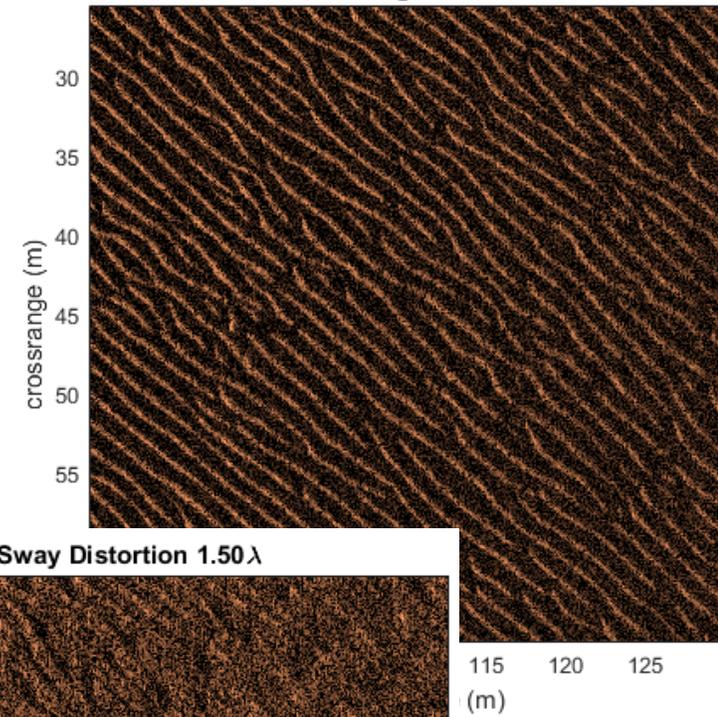
Sway Distortion 0.75λ



Sway Distortion 1.50λ



Original



Data Processing

Normalization and Filtering

- Normalization
 - Based on along-track mean
 - Based on roll data (eliminate roll effect)
 - Based on combined along-track and range median
- Filtering
 - No filtering
 - Lee-filter: speckle-reducing
 - Anisotropic diffusion filter: edge-preserving

Image Registration

Coarse registration

- Rigid registration
- Maximize correlation coefficient of whole image
- Rotation correction
- $\Delta x, \Delta y: 2\text{cm}, \Delta\varphi: 0.1^\circ$

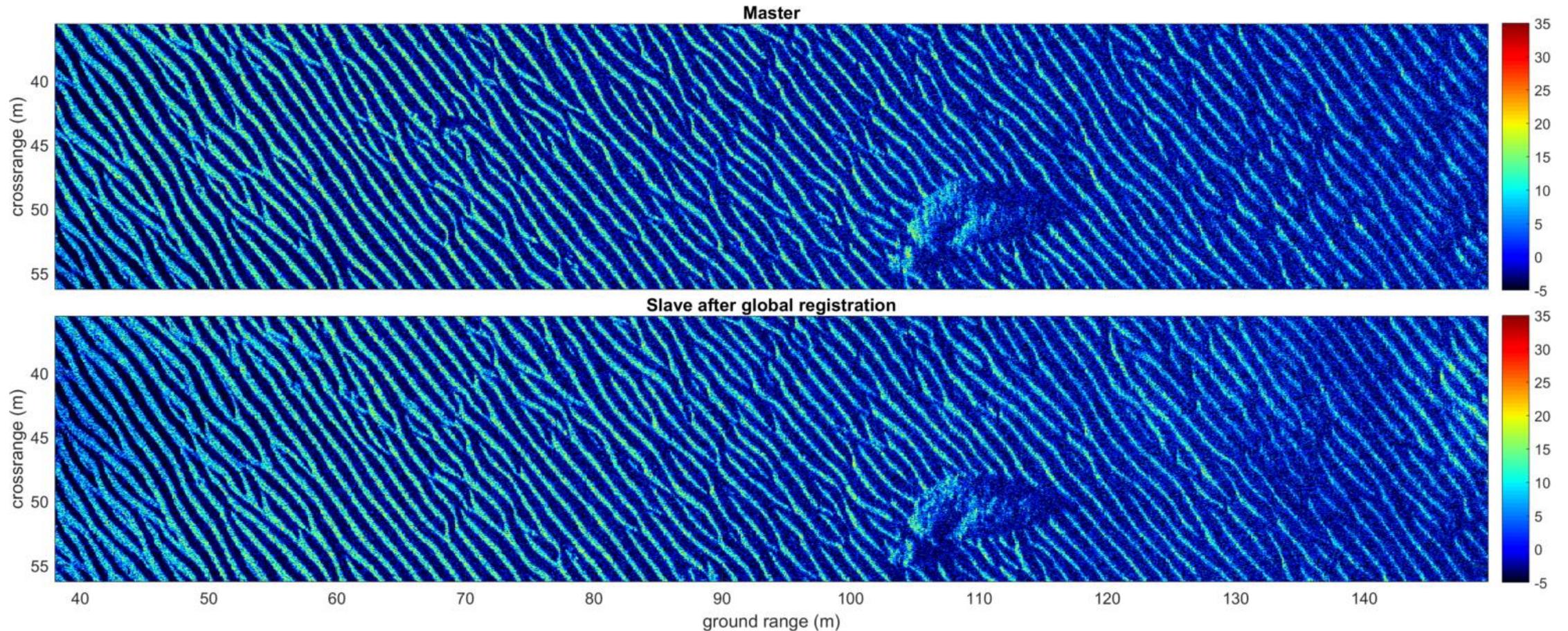


Image Registration

Fine Registration

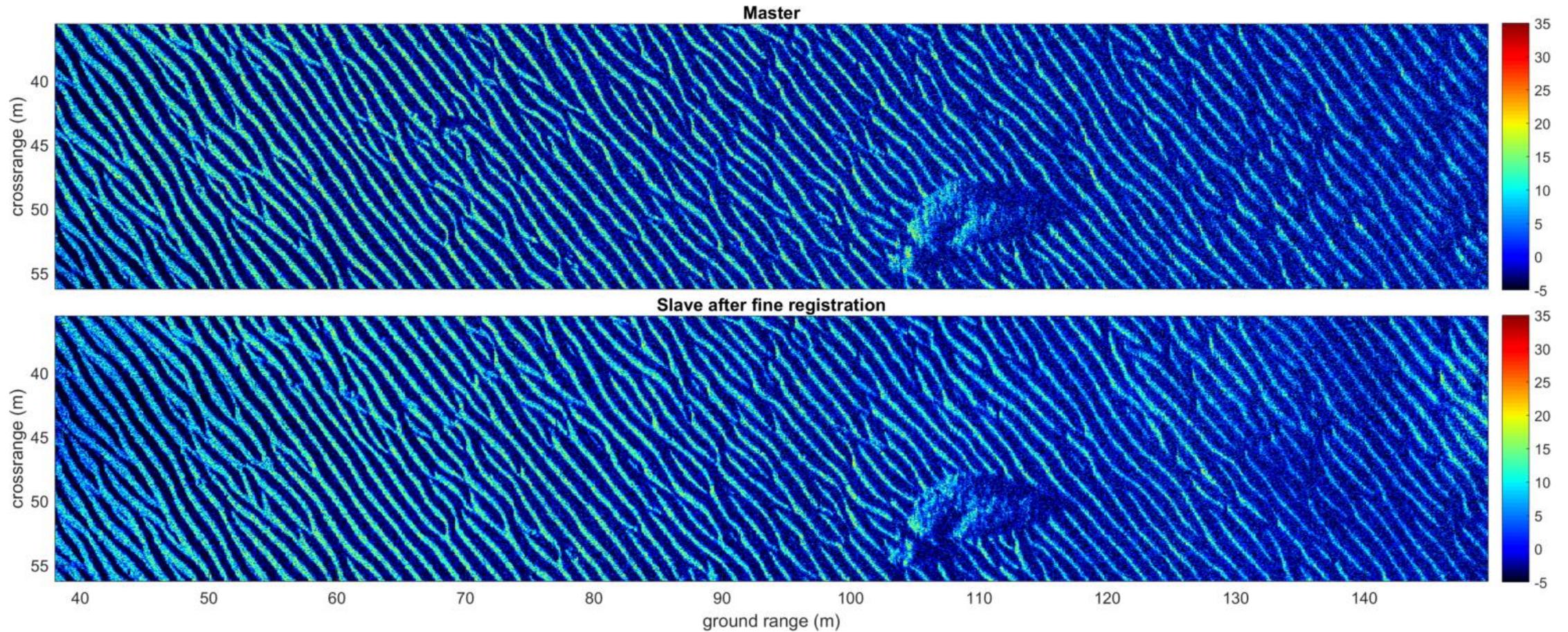


Image Registration

Coherent Fine Registration

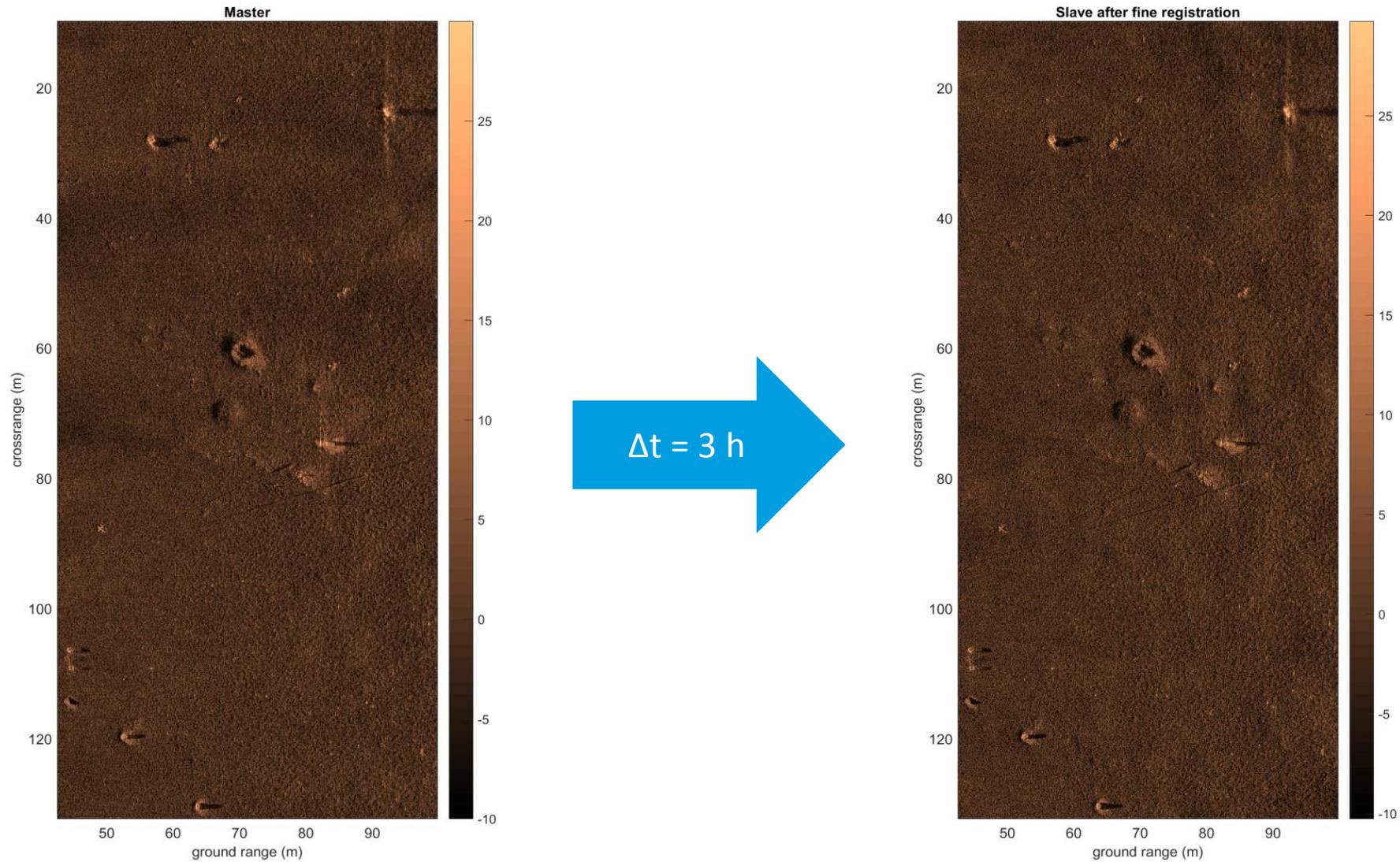


Image Registration

Coherent Fine Registration

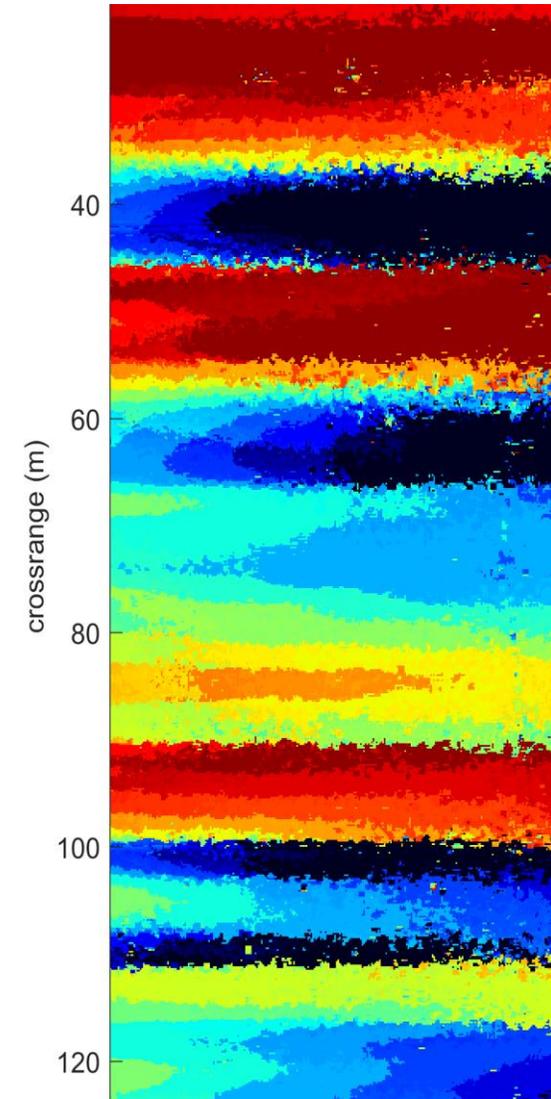
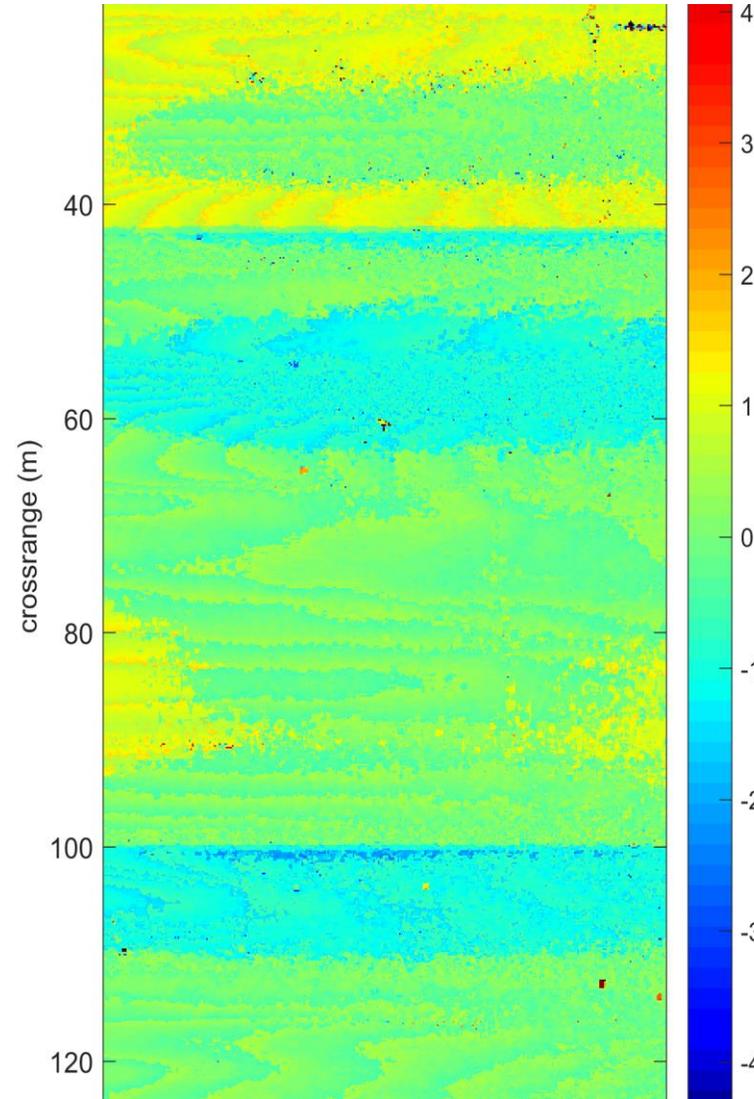
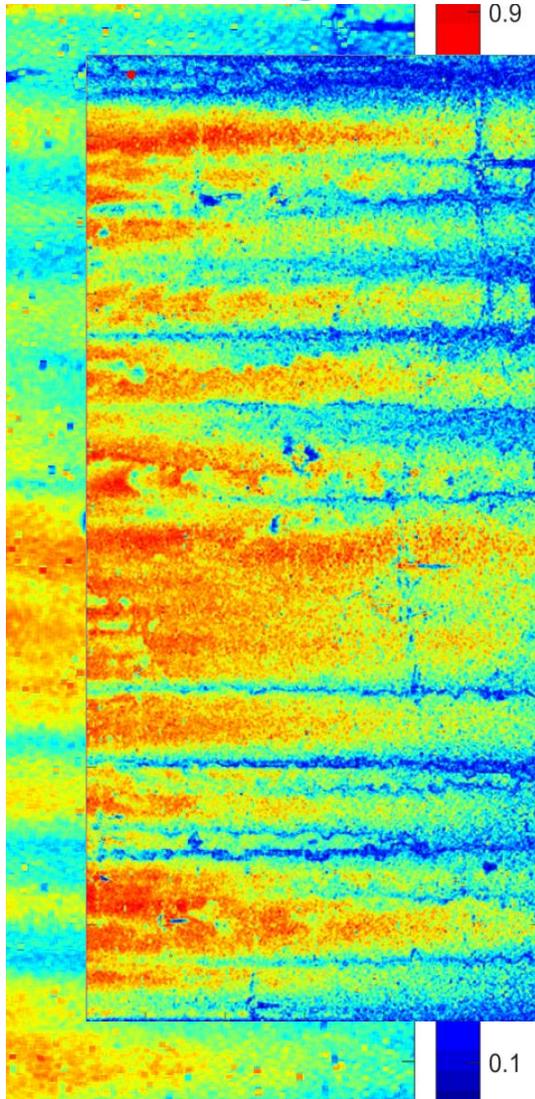


Image Registration

Coherent vs. Incoherent Fine Registration

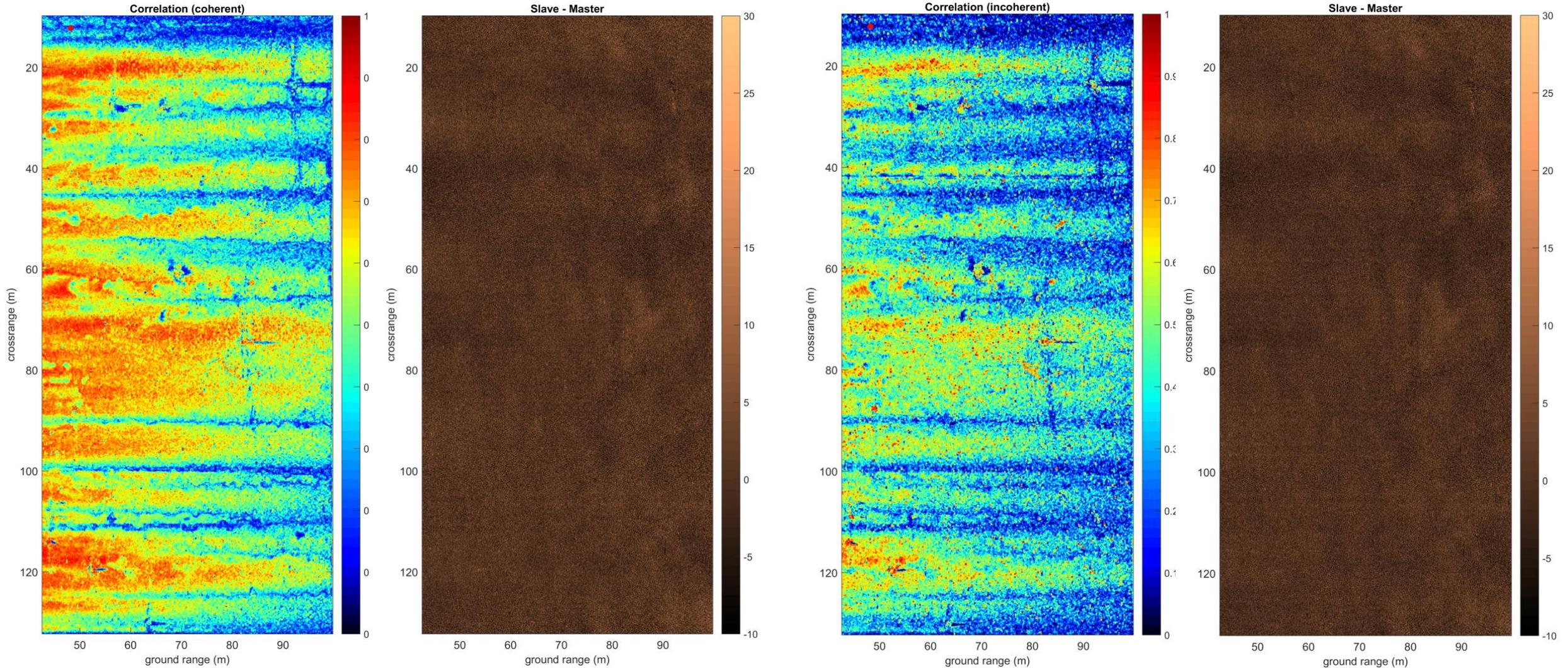


Image Preparation

Subtraction

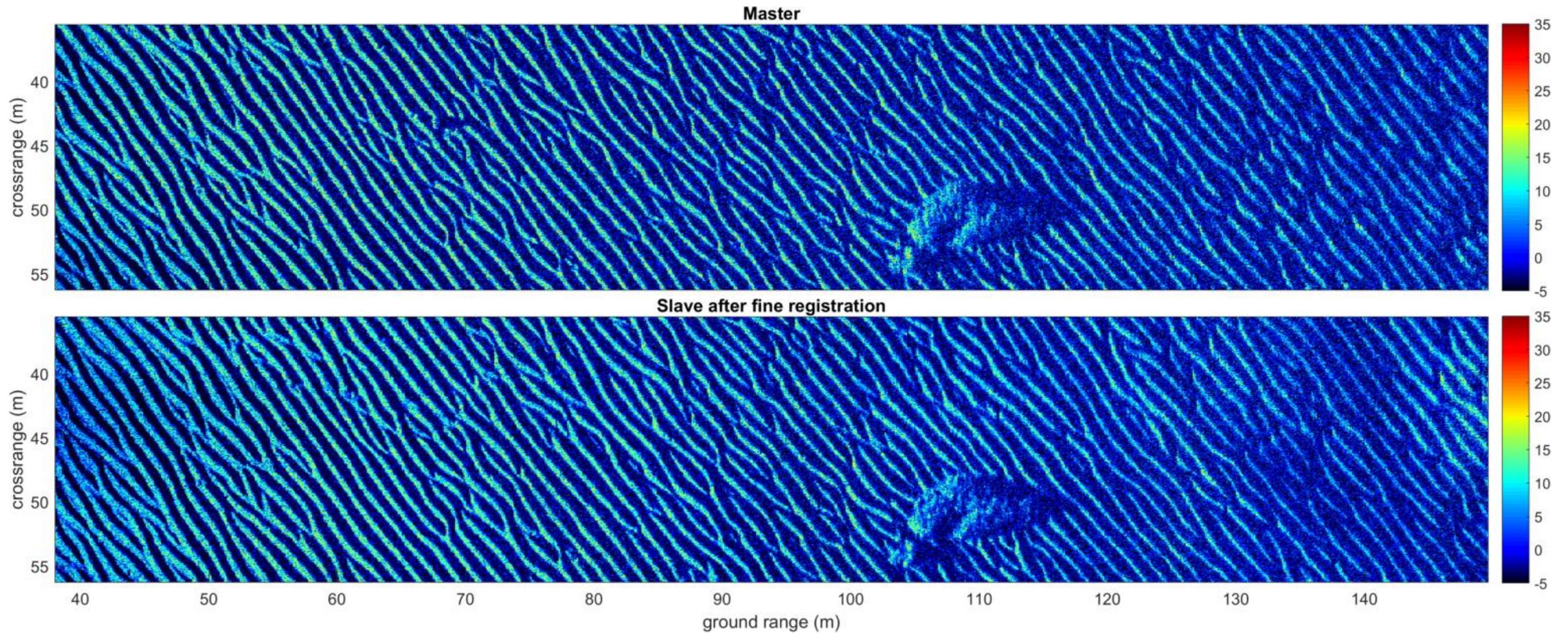


Image Preparation

Subtraction

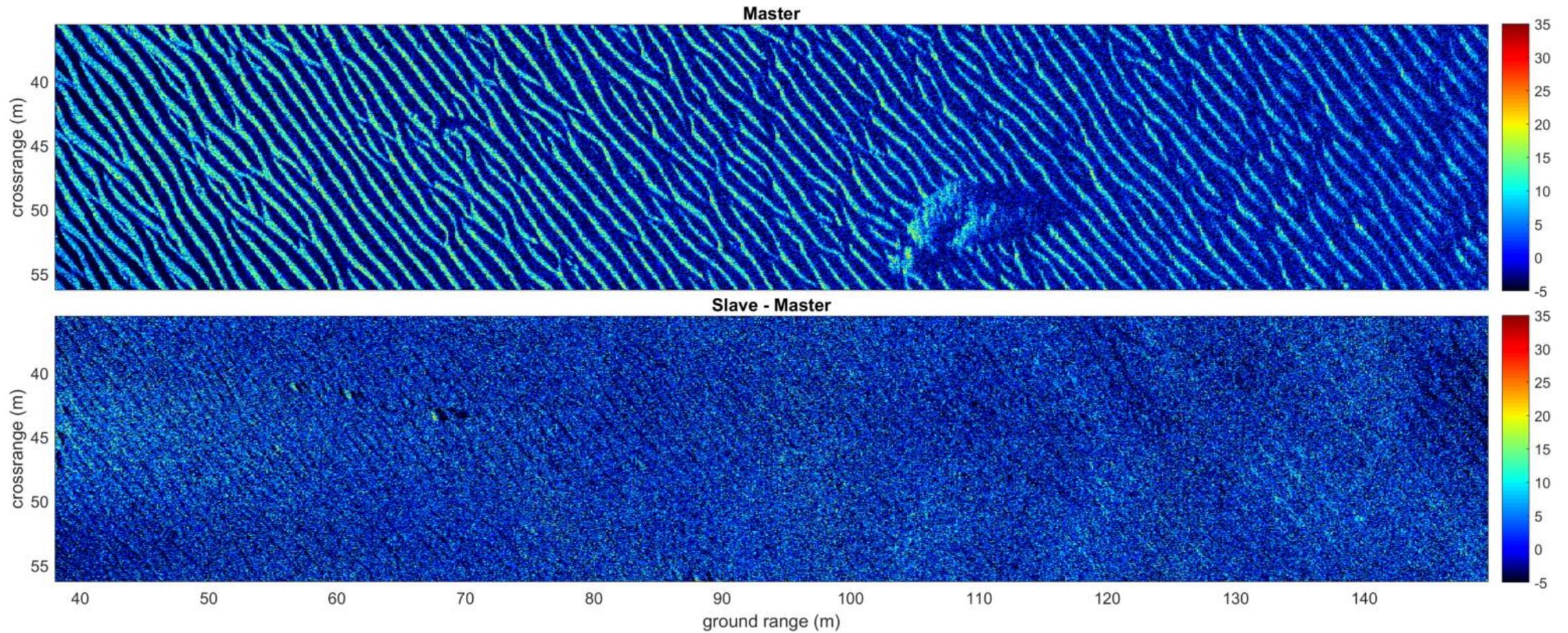
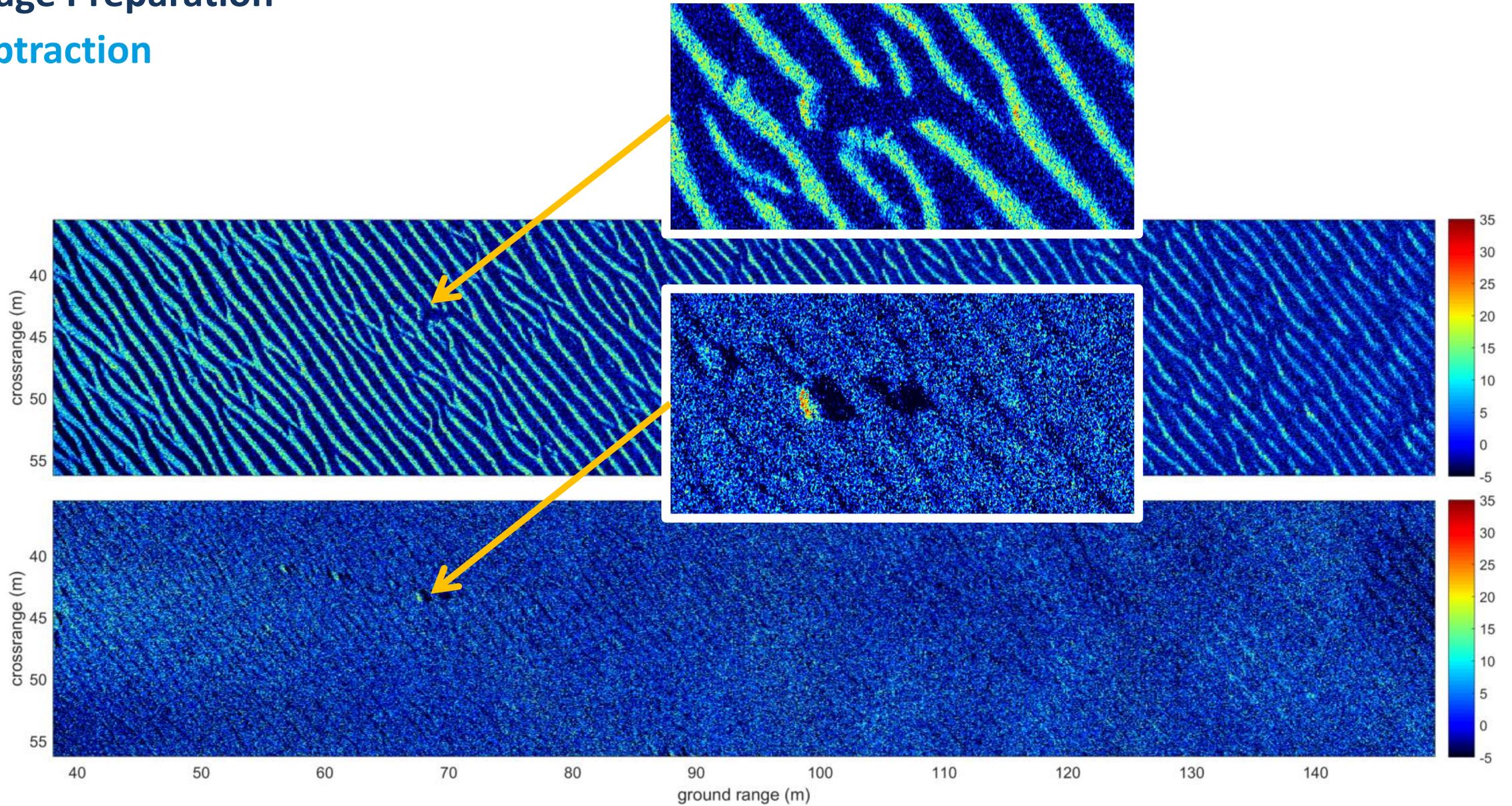
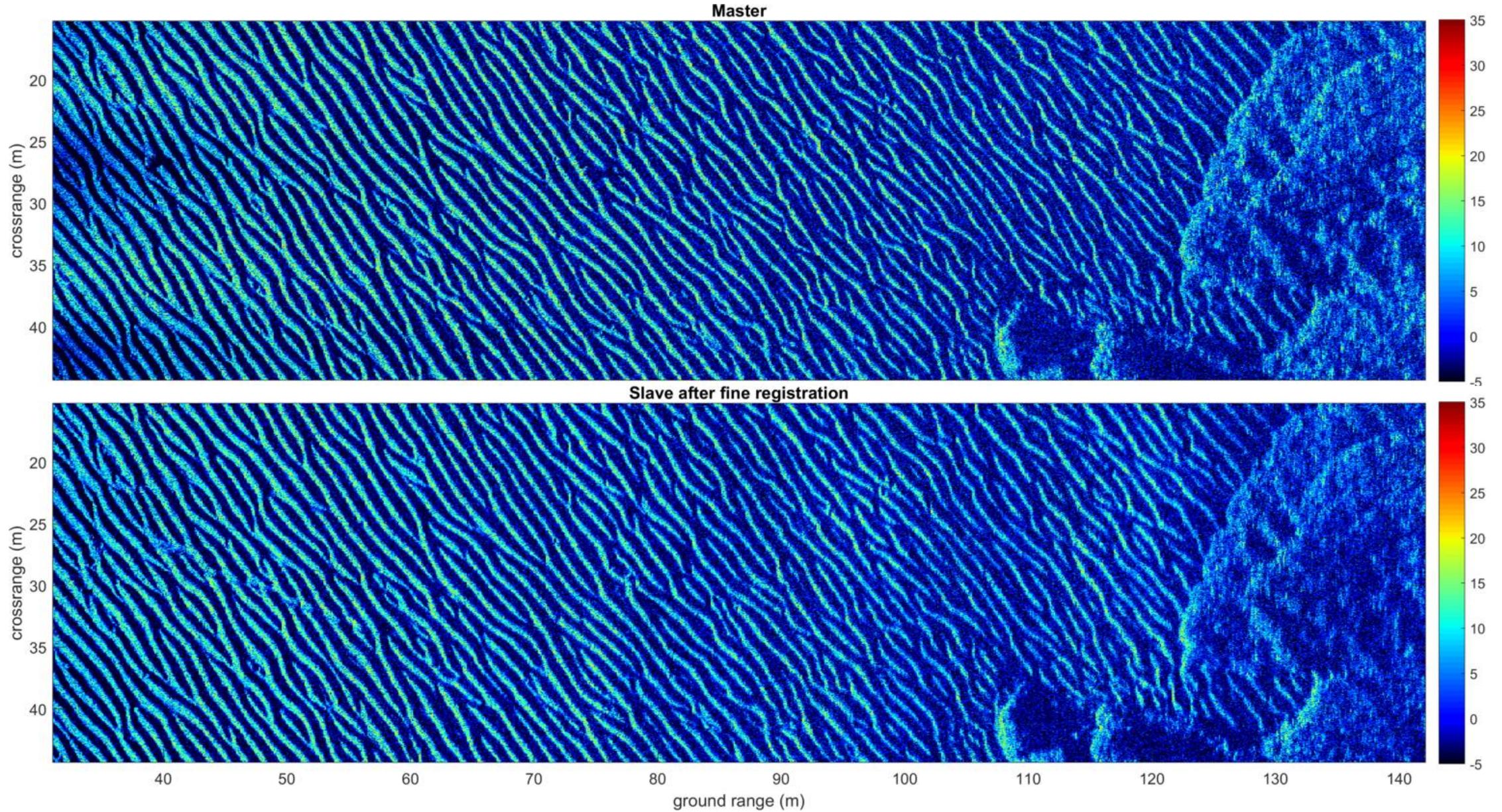


Image Preparation

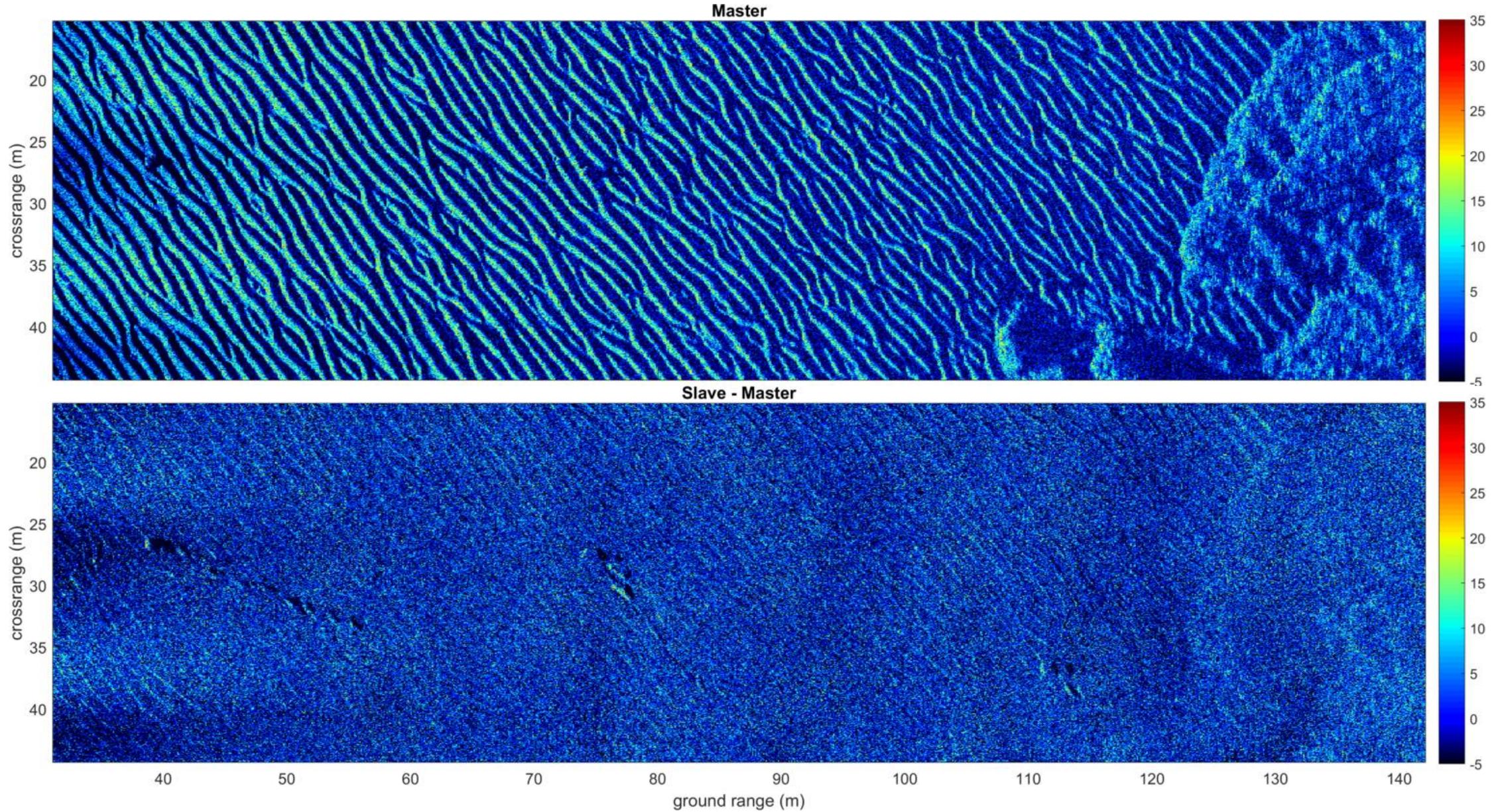
Subtraction



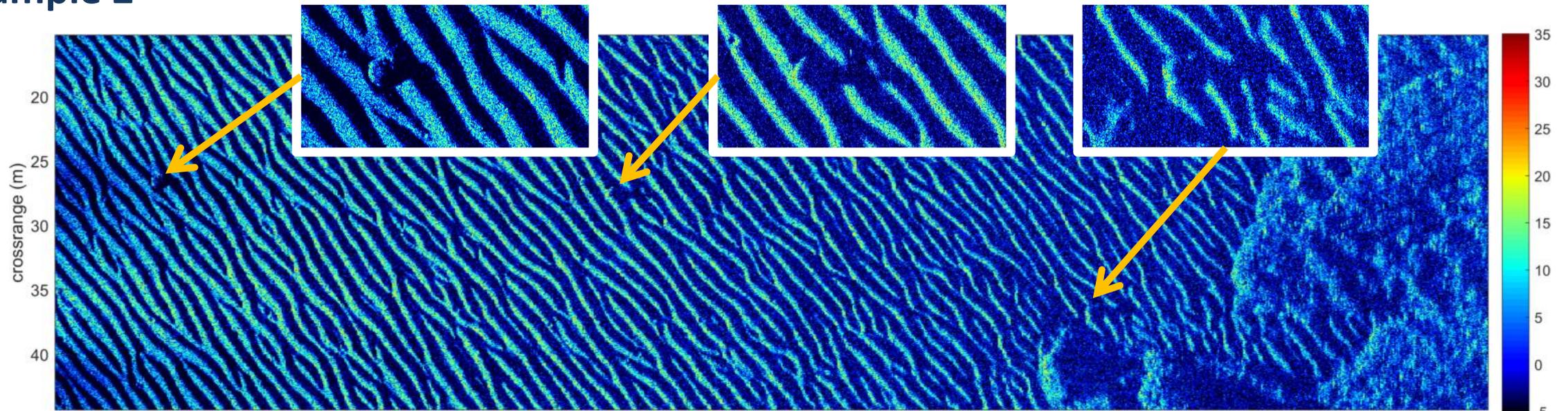
Example 2



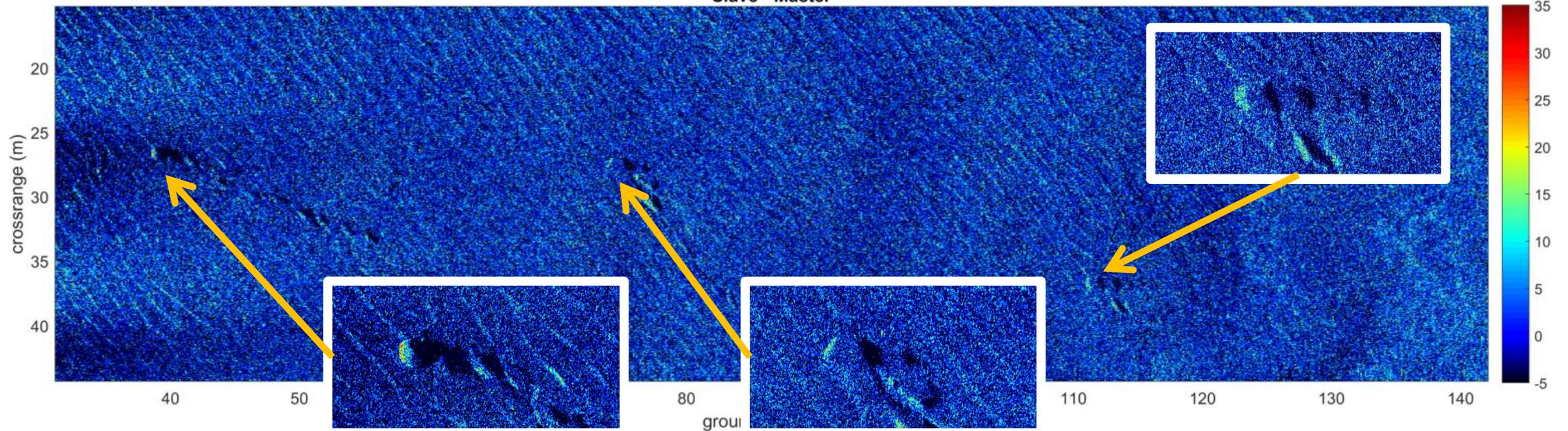
Example 2



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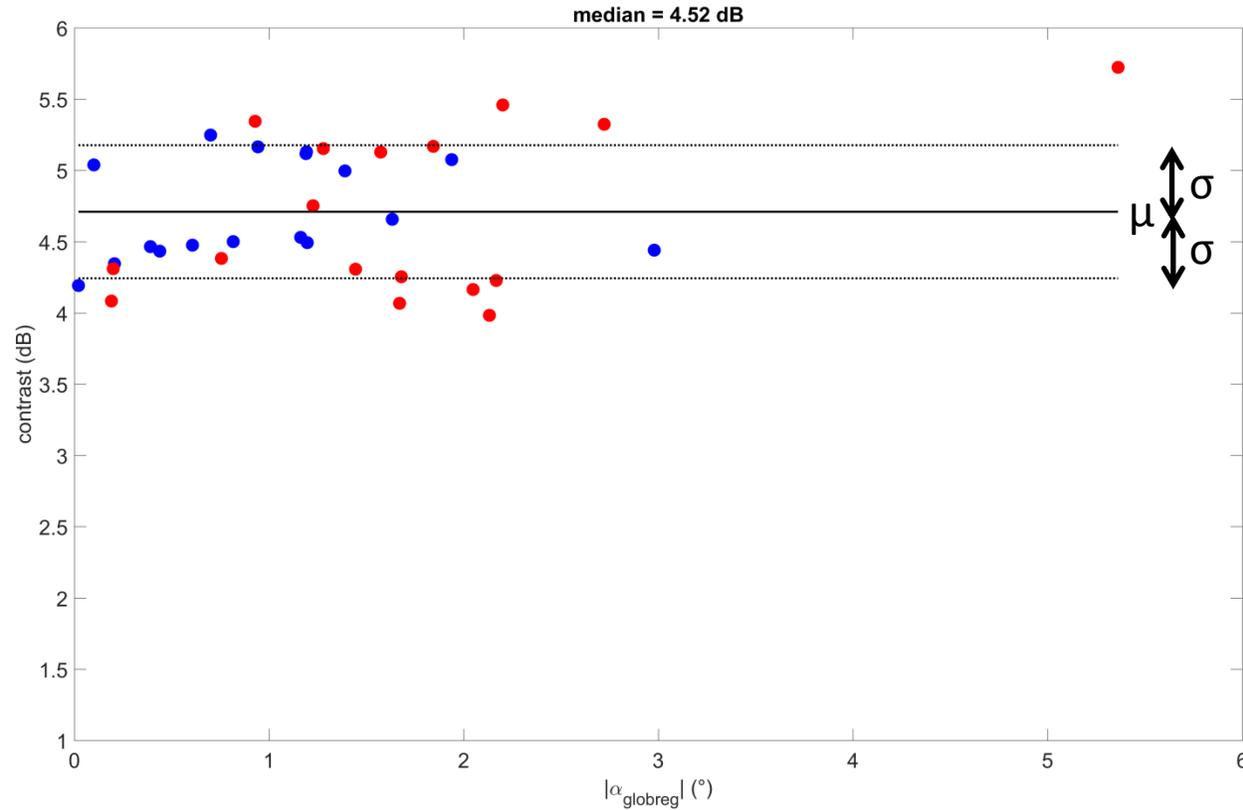


Slave - Master



Performance Analysis

Performance Analysis: Overall Image Contrast

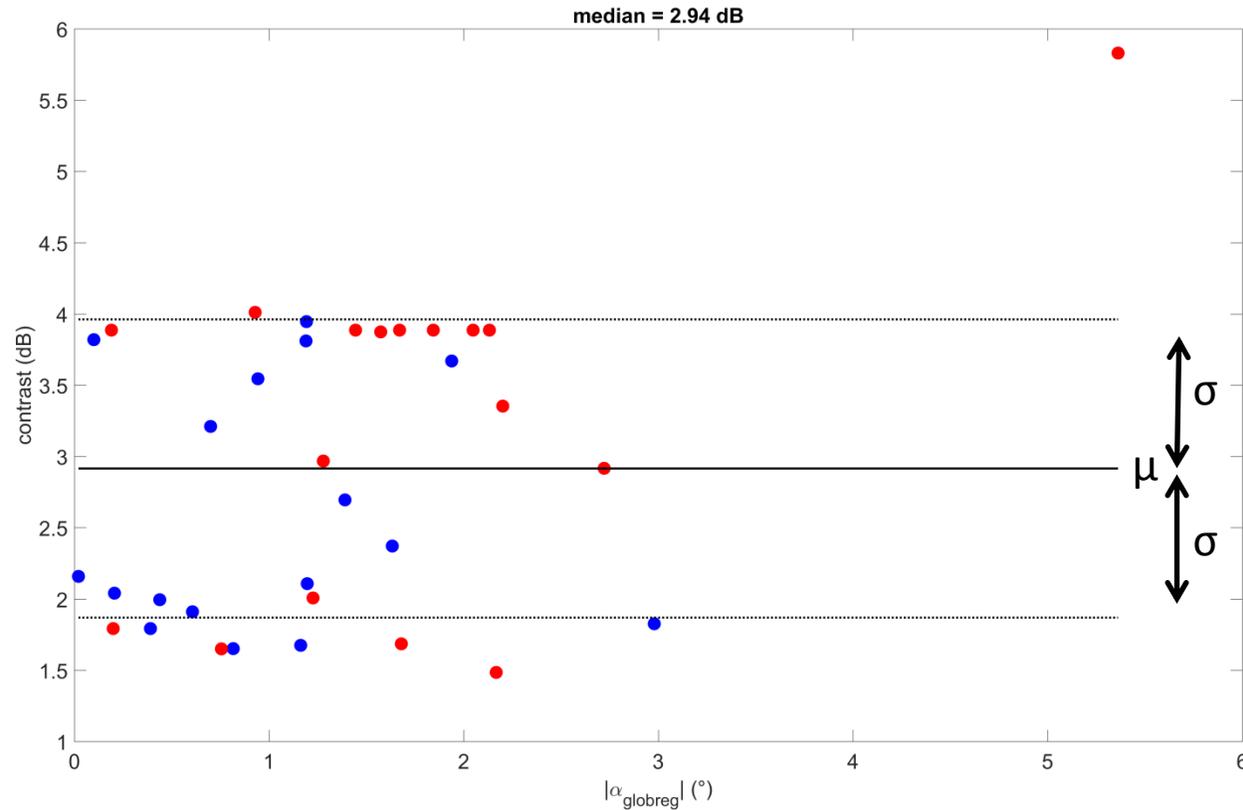


Blue: $\Delta t = 26$ h
Red: $\Delta t = 56$ h

Coherent, 32x32 px

Performance Analysis

Performance Analysis: Overall Image Contrast

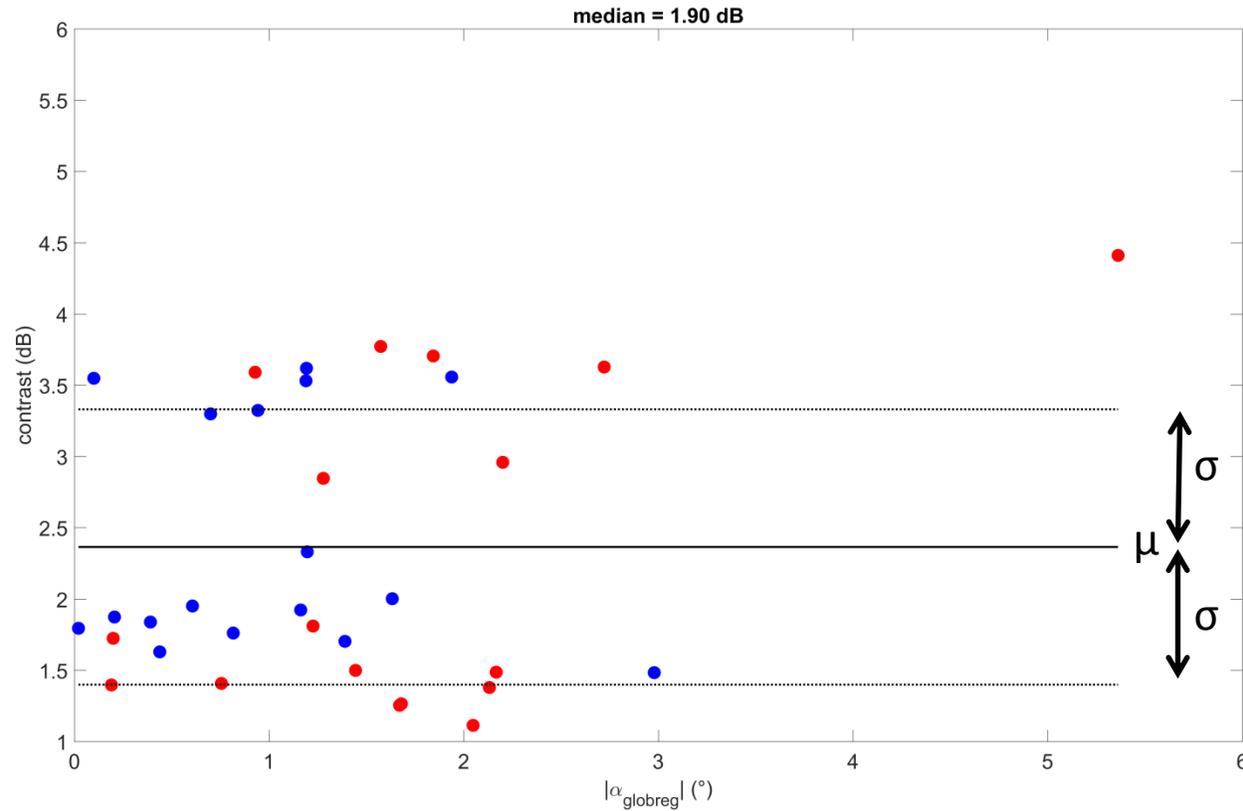


Blue: $\Delta t = 26$ h
Red: $\Delta t = 56$ h

Incoherent, 64x64 px

Performance Analysis

Performance Analysis: Overall Image Contrast



Blue: $\Delta t = 26$ h
Red: $\Delta t = 56$ h

Incoherent, 512x512 px

Detectors

ROC curves

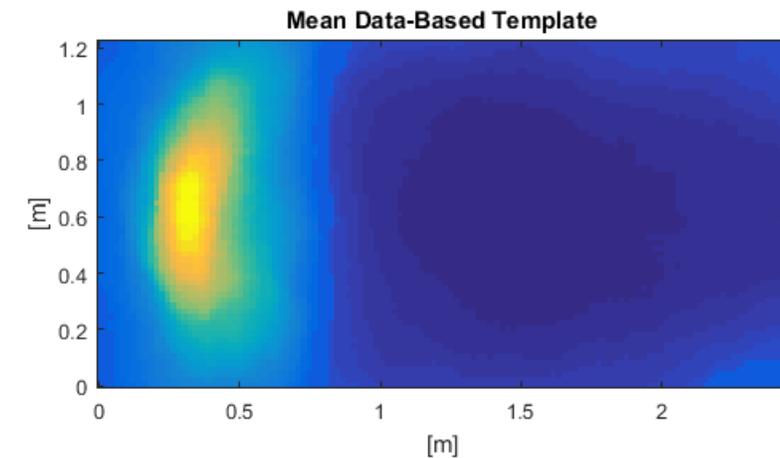
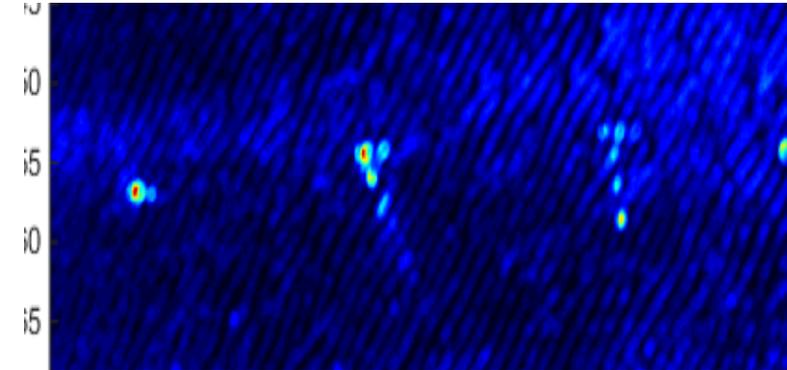
Two simple detectors (single score for comparability)

1. Variance detector

- Threshold in difference image variance

2. Template matching detector

- Template: mean of all MLO signatures



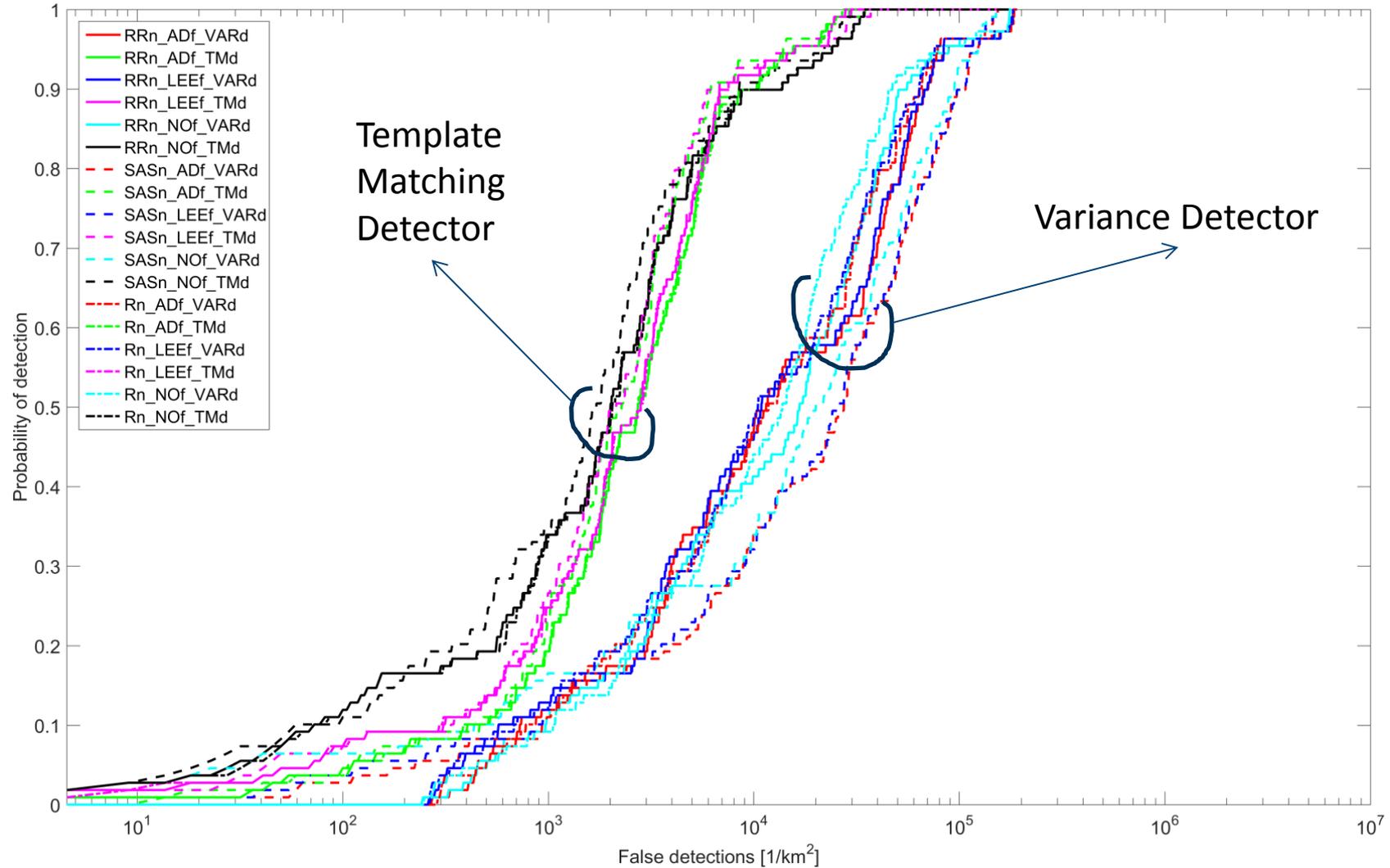
Results

Tested Combinations

Normalization		Filter		Detector	
RRn	Range-Roll-normalization	ADf	Anisotropic Diffusion Filter	VARd	Variance detector
SASn	Median-based normalization	LEEf	Lee-Filter	TMd	Template matching detector
Rn	Range normalization	NOF	No Filter	-	-

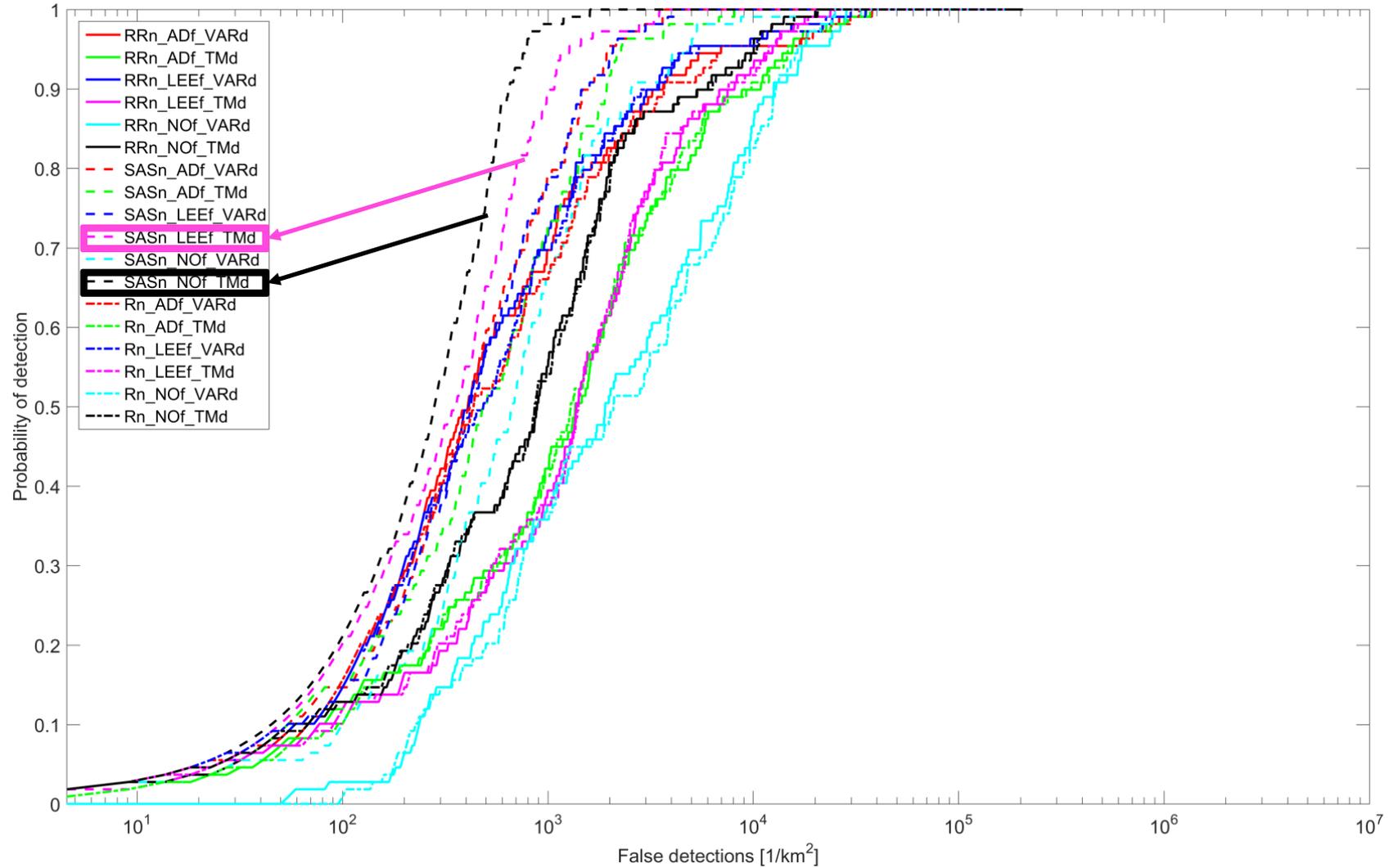
ROC Curves

No Change Detection



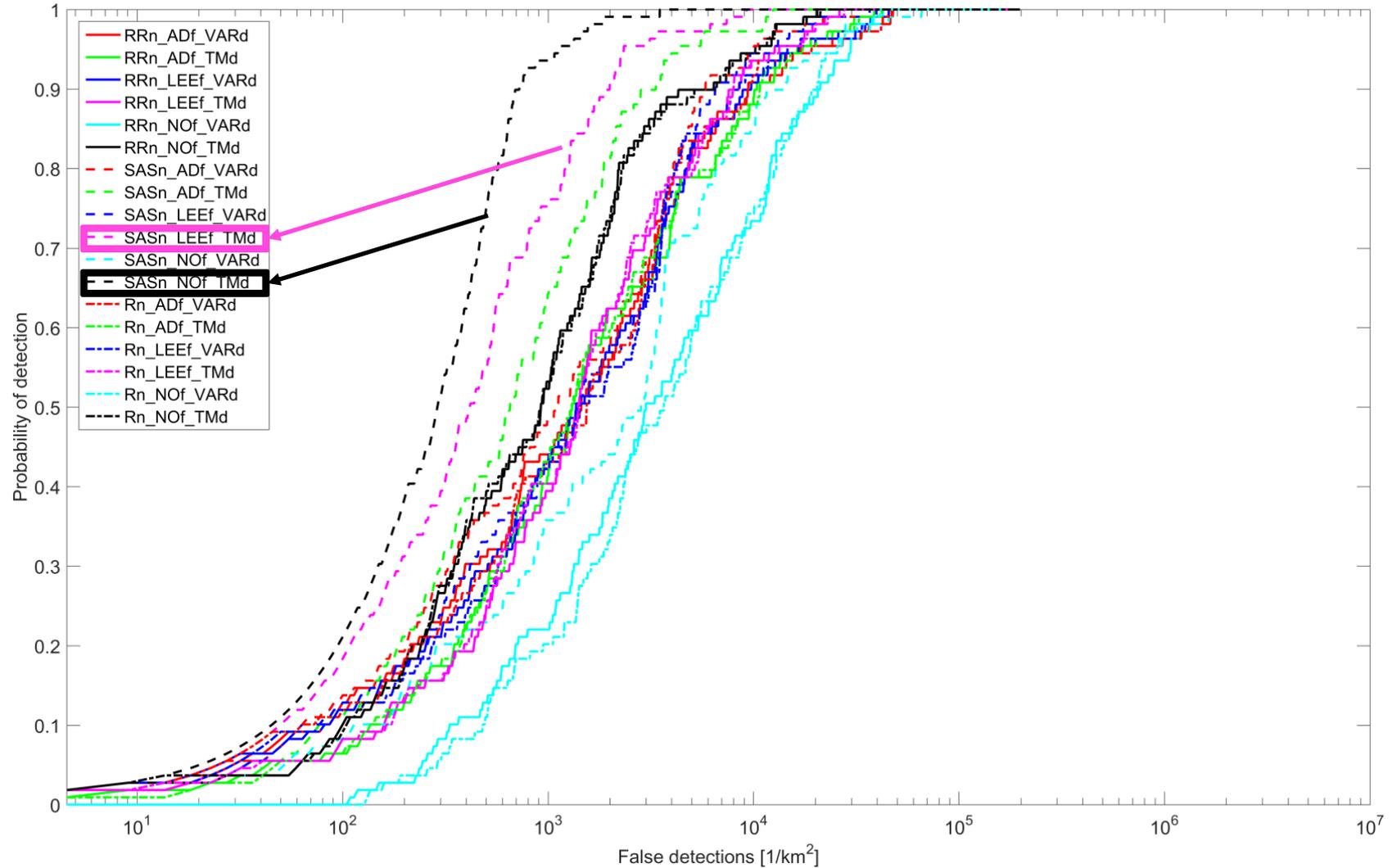
ROC Curves

Incoherent Change Detection



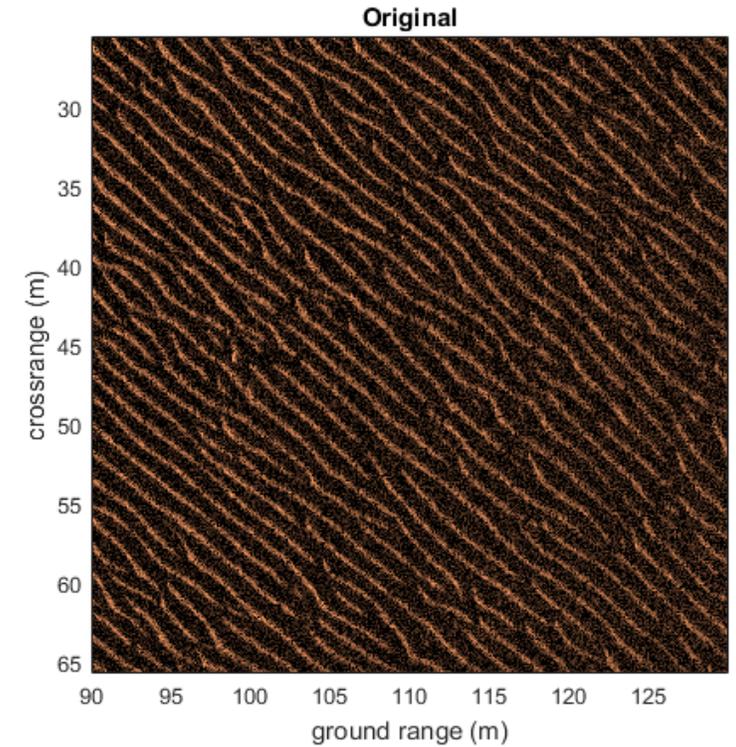
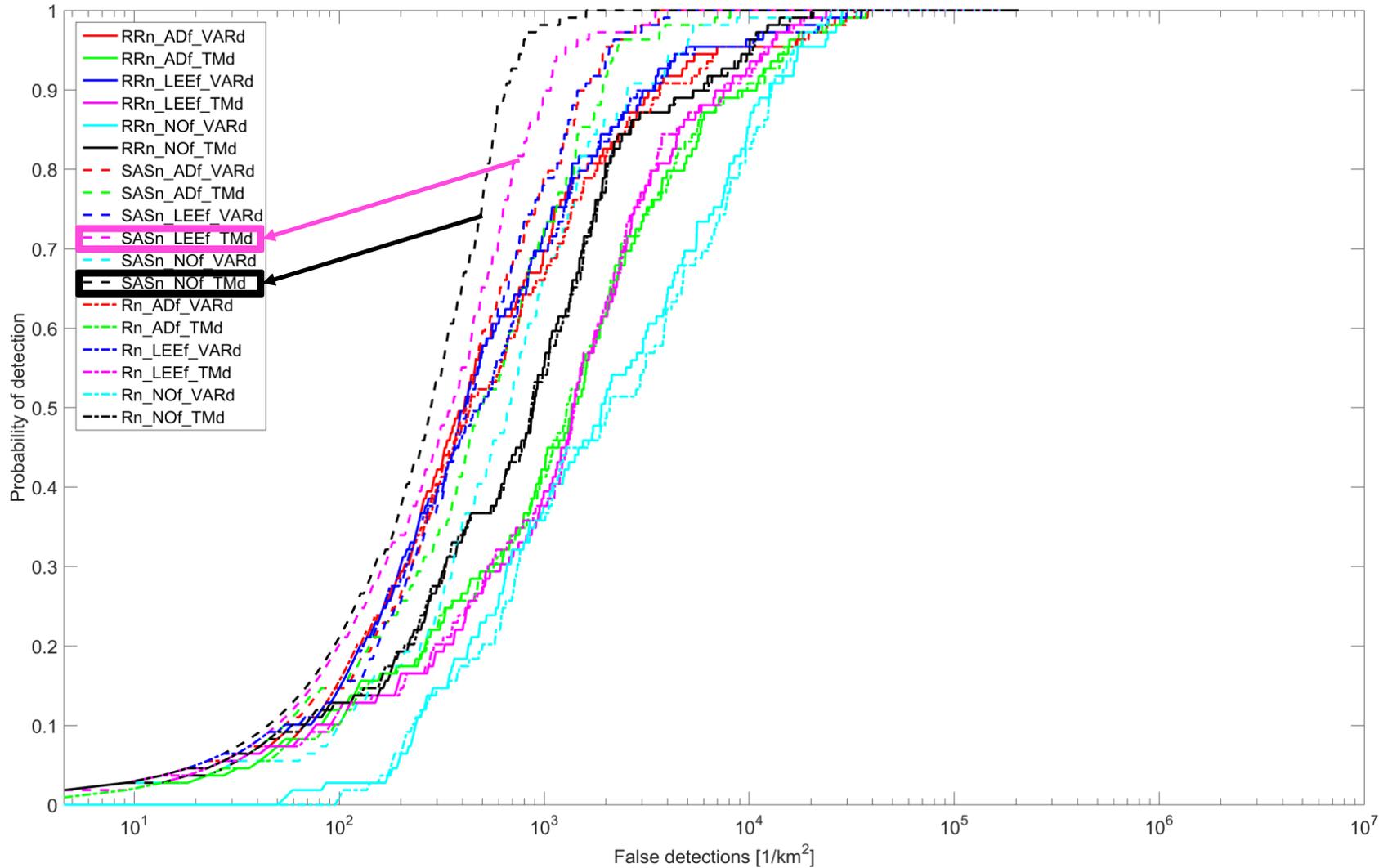
ROC Curves

Coherent Change Detection



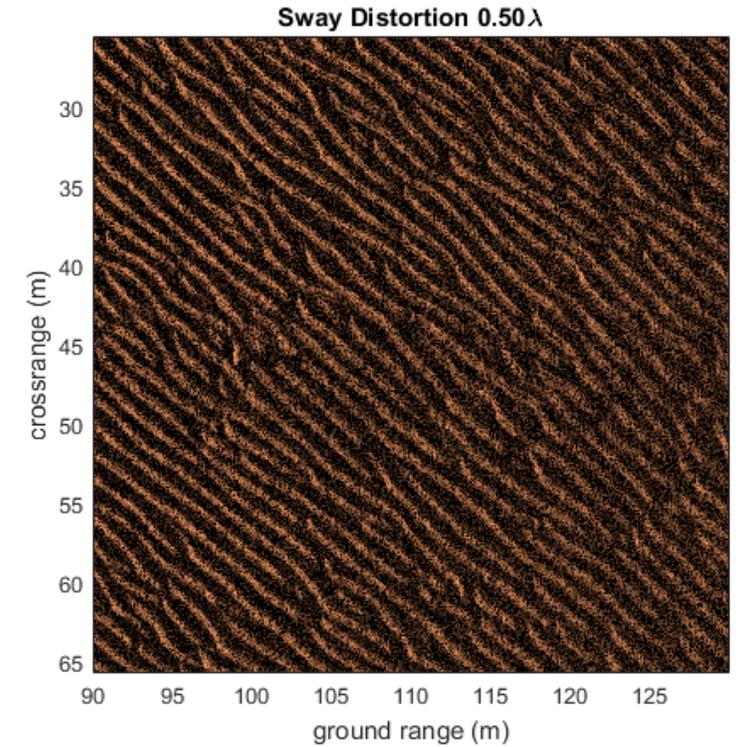
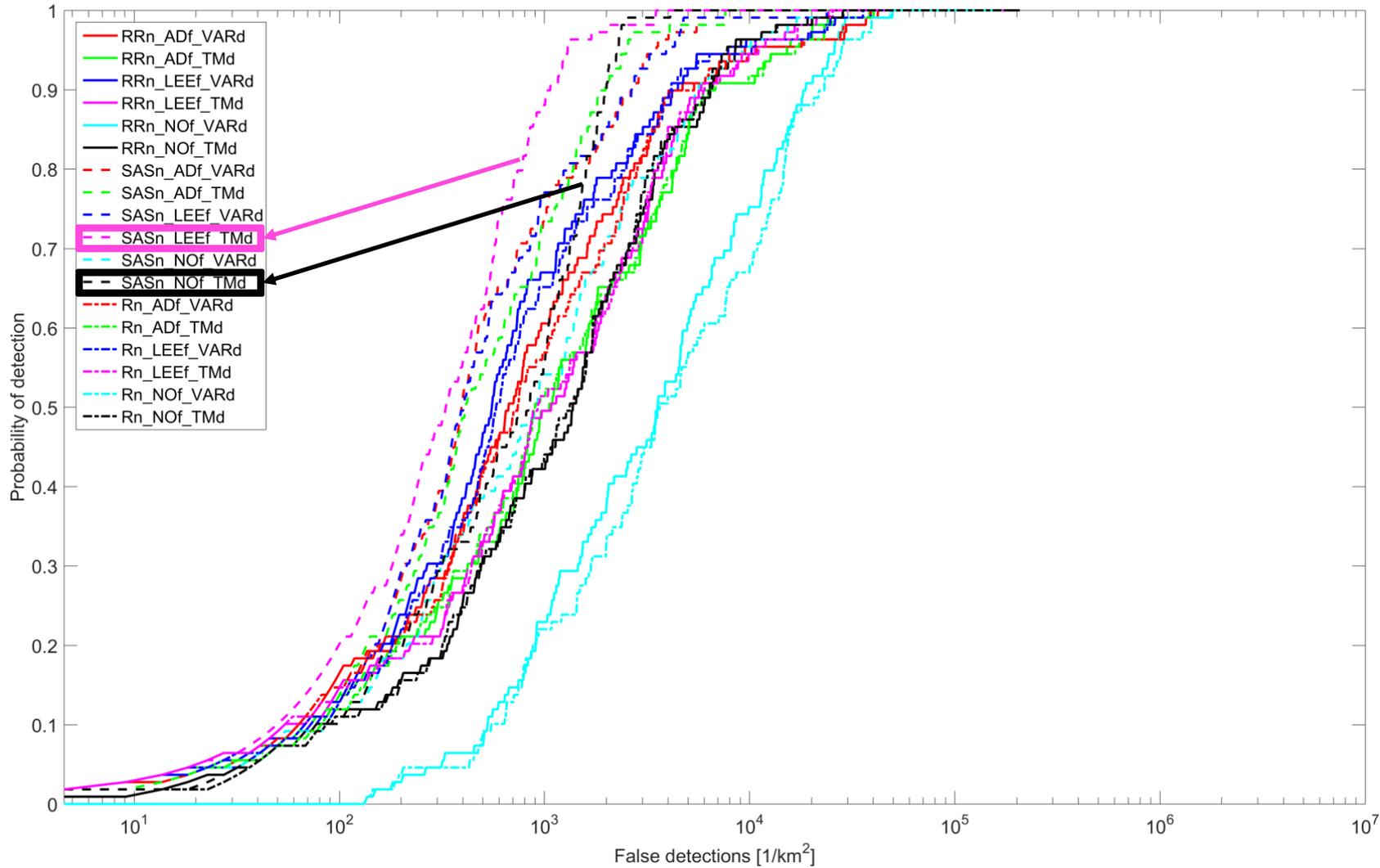
ROC Curves

Robustness: Best Change Detection (Incoherent)



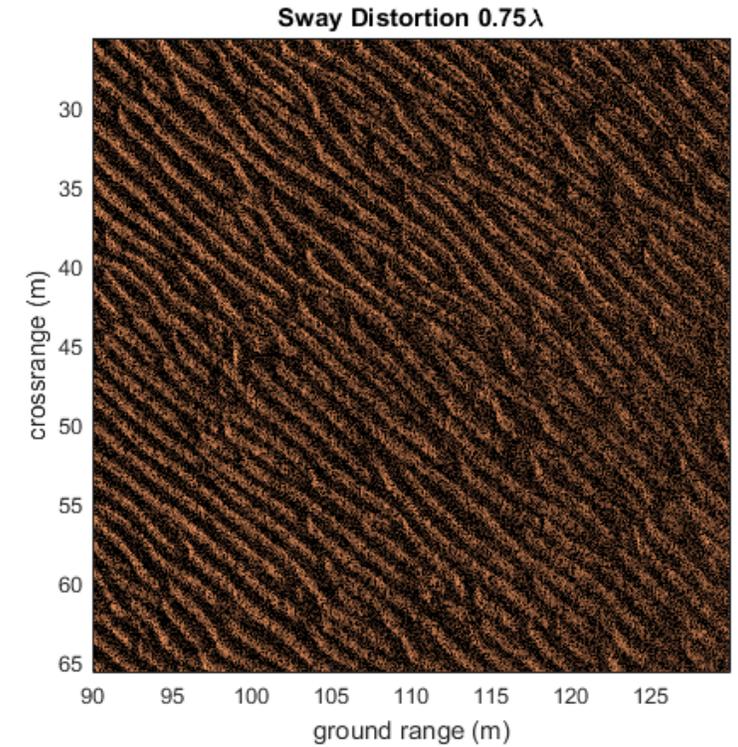
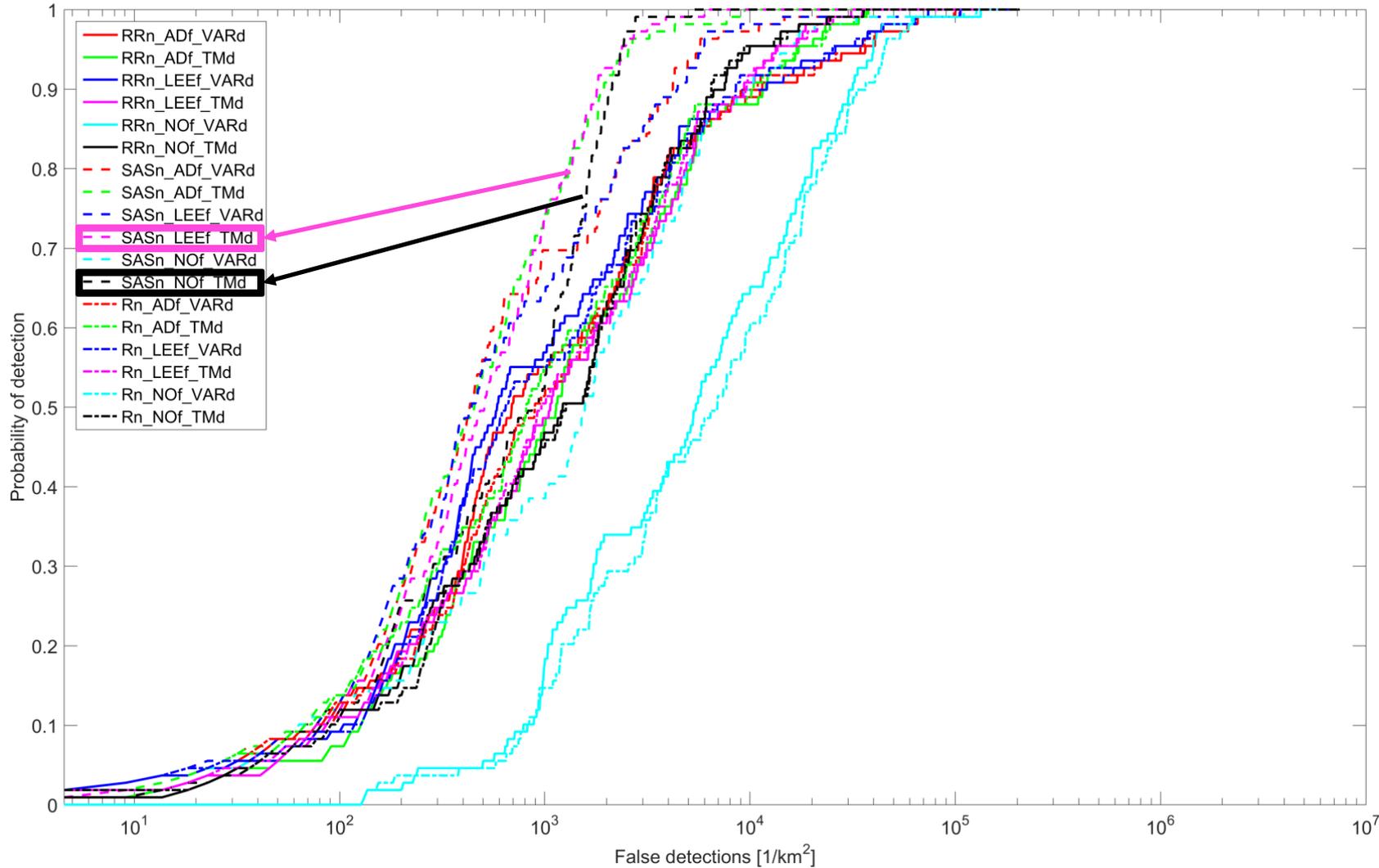
ROC Curves

Robustness: 0.5λ



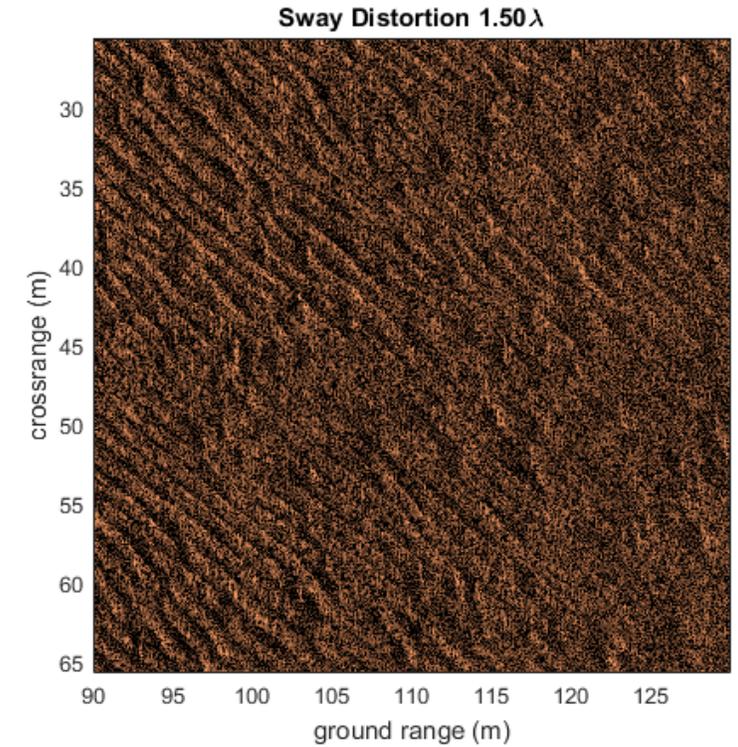
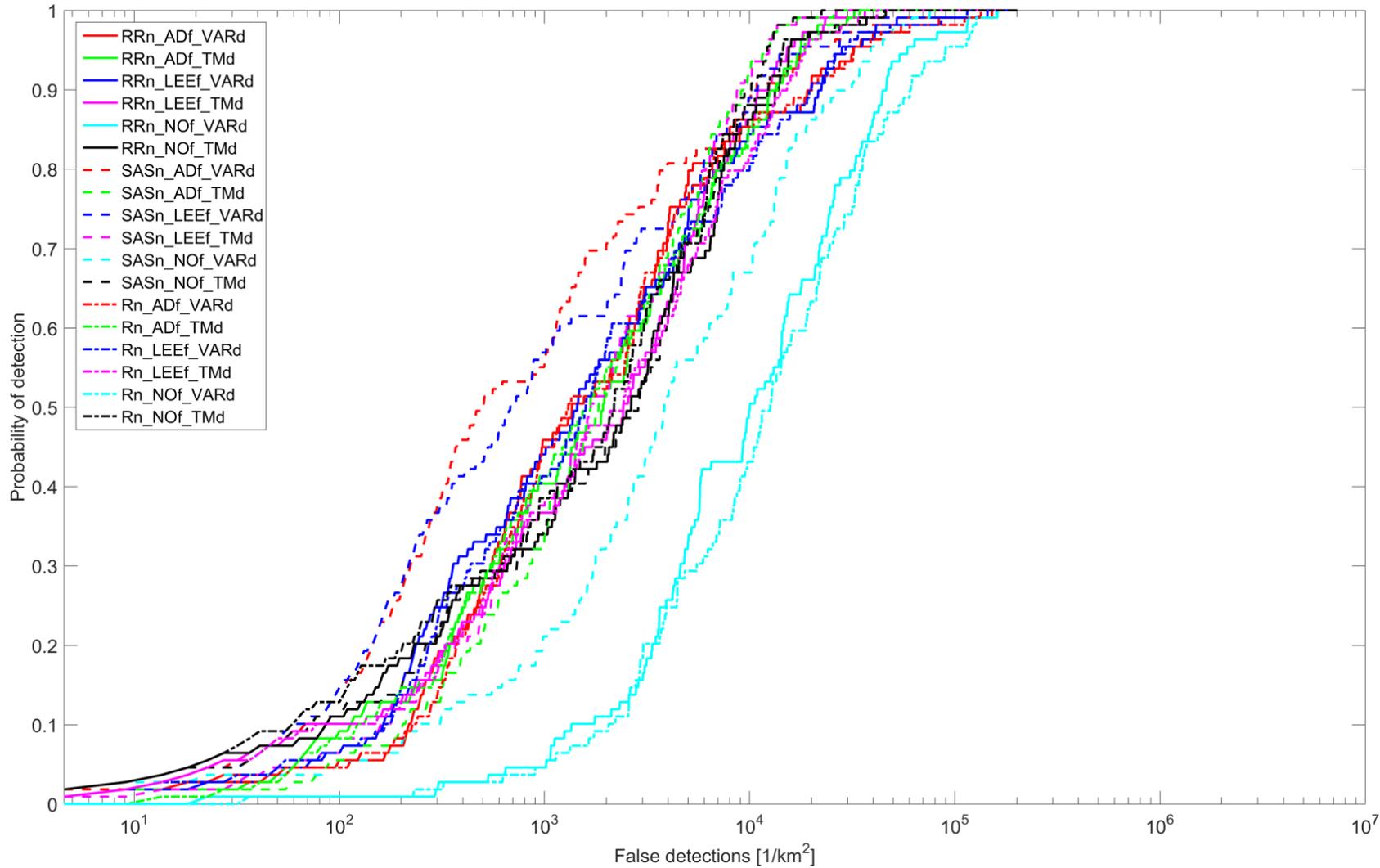
ROC Curves

Robustness: 0.75λ



ROC Curves

Robustness: 1.5λ



Results

Summary

	No CD	CCD	ICD	ICD-DPCA $\frac{1}{2}\lambda$	ICD-DPCA $\frac{3}{4}\lambda$	ICD-DPCA $1\frac{1}{2}\lambda$
TM 90%	6200	720	650	1100	1800	8700
TM 95%	14000	1100	780	1300	2400	12000
Var 90%	47000	5800	1600	2700	4200	11000
Var 95%	76000	10000	2000	3500	5600	18000

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- The different normalization schemes and filters have a noticeable impact on performance. The median-based normalization method without filtering performs best on well focused imagery. Lee-filtering becomes beneficial when dealing with defocused SAS imagery.
- Future work aims at connecting change detection to the automatic target recognition (ATR) for which the target shadow needs be treated such that its information is preserved.

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