Synthetic Aperture Radar Image Compression

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## Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR)

$\checkmark$ SAR?

- Active imaging system
- Working in the frequency range $1-10 \mathrm{GHz}$
- All-weather system
- High resolution compared to real aperture radar
$\checkmark$ Applications
- Agriculture, ecology, geology, oceanography, hydrology, military...
$\checkmark$ Nature of SAR images
- High volume of data
- Speckle noise
- More information in high frequencies than optical images


## Lossy Image Compression Techniques

Joint Photographic Experts Group (JPEG)

- Discrete Cosine Transform
- Fast implementation
- Blocking artifacts


## Set Partitioning In

 Hierarchical Trees (SPIHT)- Discrete Wavelet Transform
- Good visual quality
- Ringing effect for high compression ratios



## Quality Metrics for SAR Images

Standard Metrics

- Mean Squared Error (MSE)
- Signal to Noise Ratio (SNR)
- Peak Signal to Noise Ratio (PSNR)

Other Metrics for SAR Images

- Weighted Signal to Noise Ratio (WSNR)
- Linear Distortion Quality Measure
- Correlation of Edge Information


## Simulations

## Space borne Imaging Radar-C and X-Band

 Synthetic Aperture Radar$512 \times 512$ Sub-Images
8 bit grayscale
Pre-filtered by a modified $\sigma$-filter

- adapted to handle spot noise


## Estimation of a Linear Model



Linear Least Square Estimate
Linear Model is needed to

- compute the Noise Image
- estimate the Distortion Transfer Function (DTF)

Drawbacks

- Model assumes uncorrelated additive noise
- Variance of the estimate




## Results - WSNR and PSNR



## Results - Linear Distortion Measure



## Results - Correlation



## Conclusions

Standard metrics does not give results consistent with visual quality
$\checkmark$ A framework for evaluation of SAR Images

- Weighted Signal to Noise Ratio
- Linear Distortion Measure
- Distortion of edge information

SPIHT outperforms JPEG

