

2022

ADVANCED DIGITAL IMAGE PROCESSING

Full Marks : 100

Time : Three hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

Answer any five questions.

1.	Answer the following questions:																				
	a)	Match the “Satellites (sensor)” with their “Spatial & Spectral resolution”:	1x8=8																		
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Satellite (sensor)</th> <th>Spatial & Spectral resolution</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>IKONOS</td> <td>0.55 m (PAN), 2.16 m (MS)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Quick Bird</td> <td>0.46 m (PAN), 1.84 m (MS)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GeoEye-1</td> <td>2.5 or 5 m (PAN), 10 m (bands 1-3), 20 m (band 4)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Landsat</td> <td>30 m (bands 1-220)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SPOT 5</td> <td>23.5 m (bands 1-3), 70.5 m (band 4)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Meteosat</td> <td>1 m (PAN), 4 m (bands 1-4)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IRS (LISS-3)</td> <td>15 m (PAN), 30 m (bands 1-5, 7), 60 m (band 6)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EO-1 (Hyperion)</td> <td>1 km (PAN), 3 km (all other bands)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Satellite (sensor)	Spatial & Spectral resolution	IKONOS	0.55 m (PAN), 2.16 m (MS)	Quick Bird	0.46 m (PAN), 1.84 m (MS)	GeoEye-1	2.5 or 5 m (PAN), 10 m (bands 1-3), 20 m (band 4)	Landsat	30 m (bands 1-220)	SPOT 5	23.5 m (bands 1-3), 70.5 m (band 4)	Meteosat	1 m (PAN), 4 m (bands 1-4)	IRS (LISS-3)	15 m (PAN), 30 m (bands 1-5, 7), 60 m (band 6)	EO-1 (Hyperion)	1 km (PAN), 3 km (all other bands)	
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	b)	True or False:	1x12=12																		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Sparse annotation has very small proportion of pixels are assigned semantic classes. (ii) Scribble-level annotation is also called as line level annotation. (iii) Image Segmentation is used for object based classification. (iv) Boundary regulated network (BR-Net) is a correction neural network model. (v) Maximum Likelihood and Minimum-Distance (MD) are object based classification methods. (vi) Regions Segmentation is used for pixel based classification. (vii) Radiometric calibration is used to improve the quality of original image. (viii) ‘WI’ Index is used to extract vegetation. (ix) ‘NDVI’ Index is used to extract vegetation. (x) Ensemble classification methods are better than each individual method. (xi) Geostationary Satellite is stationary relative to earth. (xii) Geo-synchronous Satellite is corresponding to geostationary orbit. 																			
2.	a)	Describe SVM and its working different scenarios.	8																		
	b)	Explain the four tuning parameters of SVM classifier.	12																		
3.	a)	What is accuracy assessment of classification?	2																		

	b)	Explain all the different measures for Accuracy Assessment with the formulations.	12
	c)	What do you mean by Biophysical modelling and its types?	6
4.	a)	Write down the steps used for preparing land use land cover classification map using back propagation neural network algorithm in ENVI software.	10
	b)	Describe the hyperspectral remote sensing with hyperspectral image analysis, Derivative analysis and Atmospheric Correction.	10
5.	Write short notes on the following (<i>any four</i>):		4x5=20
	a)	Frequency domain	
	b)	Image Texture	
	c)	Hyperspectral sensors	
	d)	ASD SpectroRadiometer	
	e)	LULC classification scheme in 4 levels	
6.	Differentiate between the following (<i>any four</i>):		4x5=20
	a)	Monotonically increasing and Strictly monotonically increasing	
	b)	Harmonic mean filter and Contraharmonic mean filter	
	c)	Cartosat-DEM and SRTM-DEM	
	d)	Multispectral and Hyperspectral	
	e)	FCM and PCM	