Raster Miner: An Open-Source Toolkit for Knowledge Discovery in Satellite Imagery Data

by

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- Introduction
- Importance of Imputation
- Problem Definition
- Proposed Approach
- Experimental Results
- Conclusions

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Introduction

- Raster Miner is an open-source software for discovering knowledge hidden in Raster Data.
- Availability: GitHub
- Liscence: GNU V3
- Platforms: Windows and Mac
- Type of Execution: GUI, Terminal, and Python.

Knowledge Discovery Tasks

Data preprocessi	ing	Machine learning	Data postprocessing
	RasterMiner: Disc	covering Knowledge Hidden in Raster Imag	ges
Preprocessing	Imputation Clustering Im	age Fusion One Class Classification F	Pattern Mining Raster Converter
	Single Band In	mages Multi Band Images raster2tsv	
Select the folder	contai ing raster files		Browse
Enter the file ext	ension of the raster files		
Select Output Fil	e		Browse
		submit	
This pre	sentation focus	ses on Imputation.	
Which i	s a new plugin i	in Raster Miner	
			Manual Link
Status : Idle			Manual Link

Fig. 1. Front-end of Raster Miner

Data preprocessing:

- Converts raster images into tsv files
- Support various formats of raster images
 - Ibl, tiff, geotiff ...

Machine learning:

- Contains techniques for various ML tasks
- ML topics currently available are:
 - 1. Imputation
 - 2. Clustering
 - 3. Image Fusion
 - 4. One Class Classification
 - 5. Pattern Mining

Data Postprocessing:

Converts the tsv data back into raster/tiff format



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	Linear Regression
	KNN Imputation



Fig. 2b. Advanced Tensor-based Imputation Techniques

Fig. 2a. Basic Imputation Techniques

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Introduction: A New Space Race



Kaguya Satellite

Chandrayan-1 Satellite

Chandrayan-2 Satellite

Fig. 1. Satellites Collecting Lunar Surface Data

Introduction: Missing Pixel Data Problem

missing pixels



Fig.4. Raster data of Moon's surface gathered by Kaguya Satellite

Introduction: Missing Pixel Data Problem



Missing data is shown in black

Fig. 5. Raster data of Moon's surface gathered by Chandrayan Satellite

Source: https://pds-imaging.jpl.nasa.gov/documentation/Isaacson_M3_Workshop_Final.pdf

Introduction: Existing Solutions and Their Limitations

- k-Nearest Neighbors Solution
 - fill in the missing pixel value using its neighbors value



• Limitation: Cannot be applied if most of the data is missing

Introduction: Existing Solutions and Their Limitations

- Machine Learning
 - Neural Networks
 - GANs

- Limitation:
 - Need much data for model building.
 - Unfortunately, not much data is available

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Problem Definition

 Predict the missing data in a highly corrupt image that has little training data



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Proposed Approach: Tensor Completion

- Idea:
 - Model raster image as a tensors using Tucker decomposition and Canonical Polyadic decomposition



Challenges

- Several Tensor Solutions exists
 - siLRTC (simple Low-Rank Tensor Completion)
 - HaLRTC (High-accuracy Low-Rank Tensor Completion)
 - CP-ALS (Canonical Polyadic Alternating Least Squares)
 - CMTF-OPT (Coupled Matrix and Tensor Factorization Optimization)
- No universally accepted best solution exists for predicting missing data for any given dataset

Our Solution



predicted images

evaluate and choose best tensor completion method

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Experimental Results



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Experimental Results









Fig. 5. Study to compare the run time of different approaches on varying 21 the percentage of missing pixels on Kaguya Dataset 1(left) and Chandrayan Dataset 1(right)

Experimental Results



- 0.04

- 0.02

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Conclusions

- This paper tackled the missing pixel problem in raster images using Tensor Completion Technique.
- Experimental results demonstrate that CMTF-OPT technique performed better against other imputation techniques.
- CMTF-OPT was found to be computationally expensive than most of the tensor-based imputation techniques.

https://github.com/udayRage/icotl23TensorCompletion

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