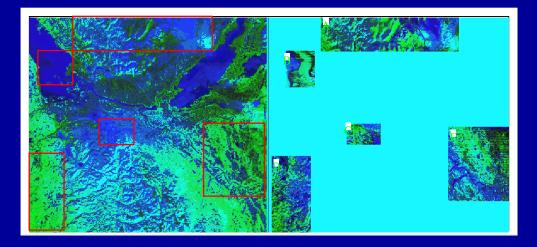
Principal Component Analysis of Subset Images: an Evaluation Using a Landsat TM Image



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Acknowledgement

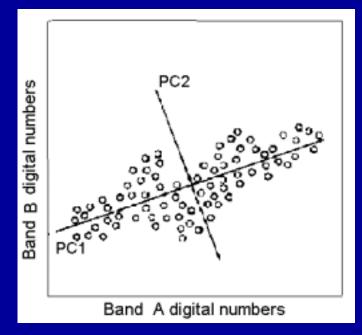
Dr C. Oppenheimer and Dr O. Tutubalina and Dr G. Rees

Cambridge University



- Introduction of the topic and objectives
- Data sets and subsets
- Discussion of the results
- Conclusion

Introduction of the topic and objectives



$$\%_{p} = \frac{eigenvalue\lambda_{p} \times 100}{\sum_{p=1}^{7} eigenvalue\lambda_{p}}$$

$$R_{kp} = \frac{a_{kp} \times \sqrt{\lambda_p}}{\sqrt{Var_k}}$$

What is PCA?

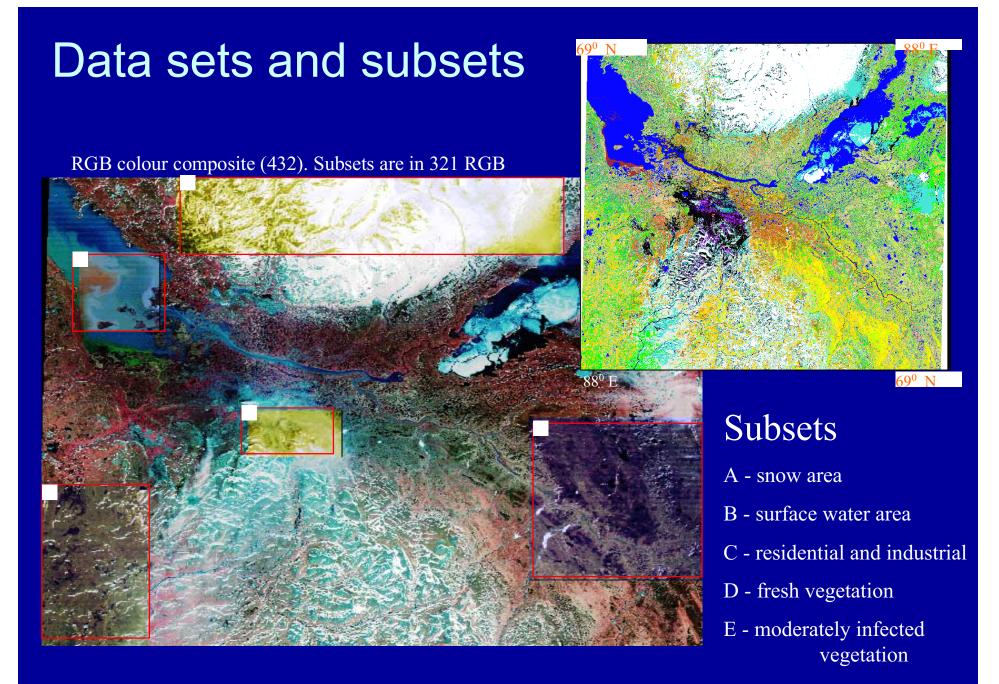
PCA is a tranformation which decorrelates data

Applications

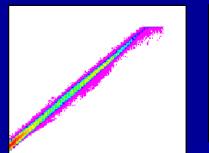
- Data compression
- Image enhancement

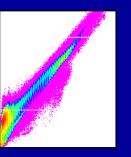
Objective of the work

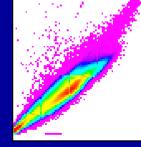
Evaluation of PCA of subset images and its applicability

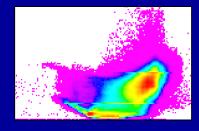


Feature plots and eigenvalues of PCs







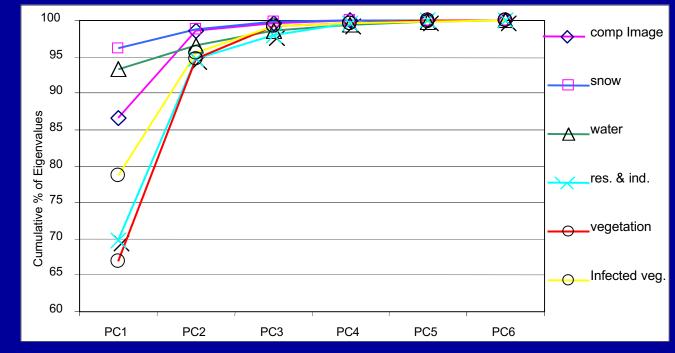




Band 2 & 3

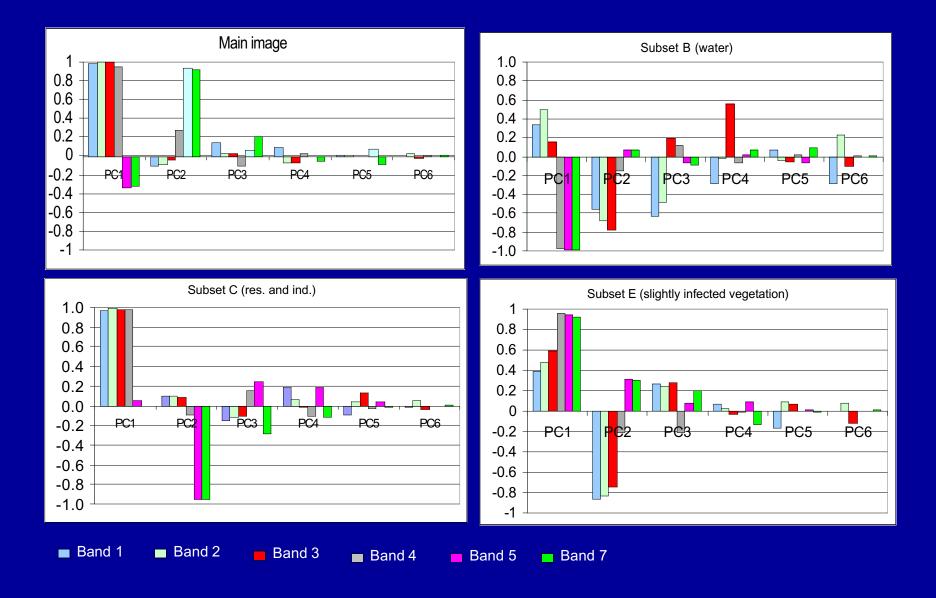
Band 2 & 4

Band 5 & 7

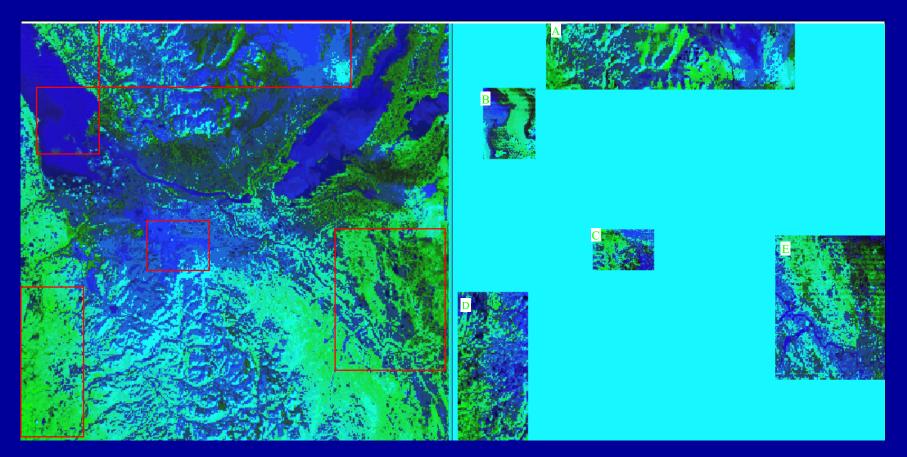


Plot of cum. % of eigenvalues

Loading factors (contribution of each bands to PCs



Comparison of PC images



Principal component colour composite; PC1-red, PC2-green and PC3-blue

Conclusion

PCA as a data compression (dimensionality reduction)

data capture by PCs is irrespective of size of image (as each subsets are of different size), but is respective to the uniformity of land cover. The cumulative percentage of variances of the first three PCc, however, was not found to be significantly different.

PCA as an image enhancement

The PCA of subset images allows a more enhanced and interpretable images than the PCA output of the whole image of the area.

In practice, it could be beneficial to carry out PCAs of subset images if the work is focused on regional scale work and deals with local details of the selected areas.