

GEOMETRIC CORRECTION OF AIRBORNE LINEAR ARRAY IMAGE BASED ON BIAS MATRIX

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ABSTRACT:

As the linear array sensor has great potential in disaster monitoring, geological survey, the quality of the image geometric correction should be guaranteed. The primary focus of this paper is to present a new method correcting airborne linear image based on the bias matrix, which is built by describing and analysing the errors of airborne linear image included the misalignment. The bias matrix was considered as additional observations to the traditional geometric correction model in our method. And by using control points which have both image coordinate and object coordinate, the solving equation from geometric correction model can be established and the bias matrix can be calculated by adjustment strategy. To avoid the singularity problem in the calculating process, this paper uses quaternion to describe the image's attitude and rotation instead of traditional calculating method which is structured by the Euler angle. Finally, geometric correction of airborne linear array image with high accuracy based on bias matrix can be achieved.

1. INTRODUCTION

Based on ground mission requirements, linear array sensor can obtain a wide range of continuous observation images over the vertical heading direction, and the hyperspectral data can also access, hence it starts to be applied in disaster monitoring, geological survey, battlefield surveillance, target reconnaissance and other areas.

Linear array push broom sensors often obtain an image line by line with the time sequence. Each line of the image is shot at the same moment with a central projection, so each image line has its own exterior orientation and the whole image data is multi-central projected. Usually, with the position and attitude data from the POS system (GPS/IMU) carried on an airborne platform, the geometric correction of linear array images can be achieved by the traditional collinearity equations.

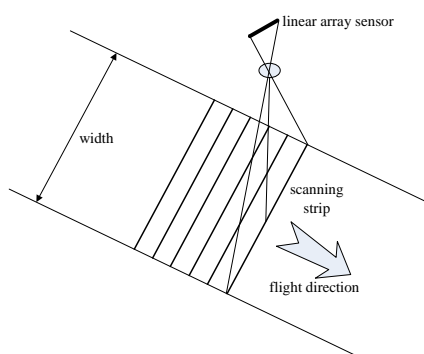


Figure 1. linear array image acquisition diagram

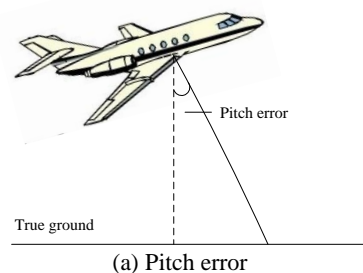
However, for the installation limitation of hardware, the tri-axial of the sensor's coordinate system can't be accurately parallel with those of the IMU coordinate system which causes the Misalignment problem, resulting in that each image line observation to be registered with an incorrect attitude. Because the misalignment errors can be modeling by a function of flight height, scan angle and flight direction, it will increase with the

increasing of flight height and topographic inequality, which finally affects the accuracy of image geometric correction, especially in the terrain fluctuation area. As the tri-axial of sensor and IMU are not visible, it's hard to measure the angle of misalignment by instrument. Meanwhile different from the area array sensor or the three-linear array sensor like ADS40, there are no geometric constraints among each scan line in the linear array image, each line is independently acquired with a different exterior orientation, so a classic bundle adjustment is not realistic, owing to the huge number of unknowns. Aim at the misalignment error in the airborne linear array image, this paper presents a geometric correction method which can be used to correct the linear array image based on the bias matrix.

2. CORRECTION METHOD

2.1 The Misalignment Error Effect Analysis

The misalignment error could be divided into three parts: the pitch, the roll and the heading error.



(a) Pitch error

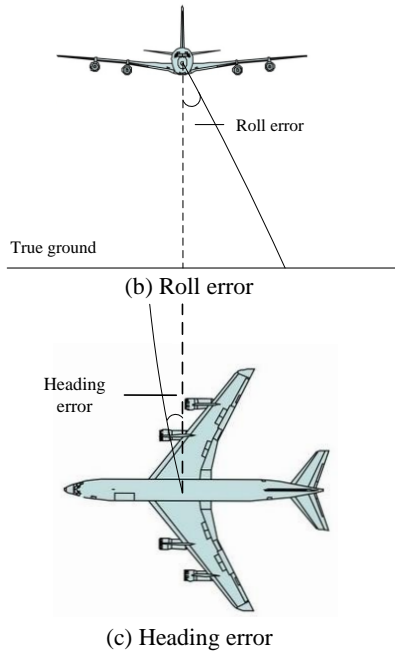


Figure 2. Misalignment Error

The pitch error will cause the forward and backward deviation of sensor position relative to the design of sensor imaging, resulting in the forward and backward translational motion occur in the image data; Similarly, the roll error will cause the translational motion in the image data, left and right; the heading error may cause image data rotating on the design imaging surface with a certain angle.

2.2 Imaging Model and Solving Model Establishing

The rigorous imaging model of the line array image is

$$\begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} X_s \\ Y_s \\ Z_s \end{pmatrix} + \lambda R_s^m \left(R_c^s \begin{pmatrix} x - x_0 - dx \\ y - y_0 - dy \\ -f \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \Delta X \\ \Delta Y \\ \Delta Z \end{pmatrix} \right) \quad (1)$$

where $(X, Y, Z)^T$ is the object coordinate, $(x, y)^T$ is the image coordinate, $(X_s, Y_s, Z_s)^T$ is the position parameters from GPS, $(x_0, y_0, -f)^T$ is the inner orientation elements of the sensor, $(dx, dy)^T$ is the image coordinate distortion, $(\Delta X, \Delta Y, \Delta Z)^T$ is the lever arm, R_s^m is the bias matrix, R_c^s is the exterior orientation elements, λ is the scale factor.

But considering variables involved in the imaging model, have cross-correlation between themselves, Equation (1) could be simplified as follow:

$$\begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} X_s \\ Y_s \\ Z_s \end{pmatrix} + \lambda R_s^m \left(R_c^s \begin{pmatrix} x - x_0 \\ y - y_0 \\ -f \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \Delta X \\ \Delta Y \\ \Delta Z \end{pmatrix} \right) \quad (2)$$

Then it can be transformed into:

$$R_c^s \begin{pmatrix} x - x_0 \\ y - y_0 \\ -f \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\lambda} (R_s^m)^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} X - X_s \\ Y - Y_s \\ Z - Z_s \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \Delta X \\ \Delta Y \\ \Delta Z \end{pmatrix} \quad (3)$$

The Equation (3) is the function of bias matrix, as R_s^m can be calculated from angles given by IMU, and $(\Delta X, \Delta Y, \Delta Z)^T$ can be measured after the sensor and IMU installed. Thus, the function can be formed as $RM = M'$. Finally, by mathematical methods R can be calculated.

2.3 Processing Flow

In this paper, we use control points' information to solve the equation and get the bias matrix. The processing flow is as follow:

(1) Before the flight, lay a certain number of control points within the survey area, and the points are not less than 5. Measure the control points' object coordinate $(X, Y, Z)^T$ and image coordinate $(x, y)^T$ separately;

(2) For coordinate system inconsistency, the attitude angles given by IMU, which are different from those of the aerial photogrammetry coordinate system, can't directly use as the exterior orientation elements. The second step is to transform the IMU angle $(\Theta - \Phi - \Psi)$ into the photogrammetry angle $(\varphi - \omega - \kappa)$. The coordinate conversion process of IMU data is the image coordinate system to the sensor coordinate system to the IMU coordinate system to the navigation coordinate system to the geocentric coordinate system and finally to the mapping coordinate system;

(3) Then the Equation(3) can be established, the input parameters of which include the inner orientation elements, the transformed exterior orientation elements and position parameters providing by POS, and the pair coordinates of control points. The result of the equation is the bias matrix translating from the sensor coordinate system to the IMU coordinate system;

(4) With several simultaneous control point equations, the bias matrix can be calculated by adjustment strategy. To avoid the singularity problem in the calculating process, this paper introduces quaternion to describe the image's attitude and rotation instead of using the traditional euler angle. Finally, geometric correction of airborne linear array image based on bias matrix can be achieved with high accuracy.

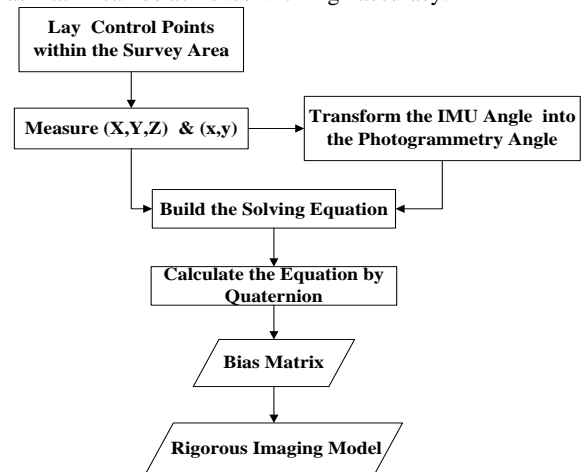


Figure 3. Processing Flow Chart

2.4 The Quaternion Solution

The quaternion is the useful element in the four-dimensional space, which defines a non-commutative multiplication, i.e., a quaternion q can be considered as a four-dimensional vector, also can be considered as (α, γ) , α is a real number equals to λ_0 , similar to the real part of plural, γ is a vector of $(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3)^T$, similar to the imaginary part of plural. The multiplication of two quaternions is defined as:

$$q \wedge q' = (\alpha\alpha' - \gamma \square \gamma', \alpha\gamma' + \alpha'\gamma + \gamma \times \gamma') \quad (4)$$

The relationship between the bias matrix R and the unit quaternion $q = (\lambda_0, \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3)^T$ is:

$$R = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_0^2 + \lambda_1^2 - \lambda_2^2 - \lambda_3^2 & 2(\lambda_1\lambda_2 - \lambda_0\lambda_3) & 2(\lambda_1\lambda_3 + \lambda_0\lambda_2) \\ 2(\lambda_1\lambda_2 + \lambda_0\lambda_3) & \lambda_0^2 - \lambda_1^2 + \lambda_2^2 - \lambda_3^2 & 2(\lambda_2\lambda_3 - \lambda_0\lambda_1) \\ 2(\lambda_1\lambda_3 - \lambda_0\lambda_2) & 2(\lambda_2\lambda_3 + \lambda_0\lambda_1) & \lambda_0^2 - \lambda_1^2 - \lambda_2^2 + \lambda_3^2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (5)$$

Product of the matrix R and the vector \bar{v} is

$$Rv = q \wedge v \wedge \bar{q} \quad (6)$$

Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} f(R) &= \sum_{i=0}^n w_i \|RU_i - U_i'\|^2 = \sum_{i=0}^n w_i \|q \wedge U_i \wedge \bar{q} - U_i'\|^2 \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^n w_i \|q \wedge U_i - U_i' \wedge q\|^2 \quad V = \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{pmatrix} \|q\| = 1 \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

$$f(R) = \sum_{i=0}^n w_i \|q \wedge U_i - U_i' \wedge q\|^2 = \sum_{i=0}^n w_i \|A_i q\|^2 = \sum_{i=0}^n w_i q^T A_i^T A_i q$$

$$A = \sum_{i=0}^n w_i A_i^T A_i$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial q} (q^T A q + \lambda(1 - q^T q)) = 0 \lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \lambda_3 \geq \lambda_4 \lambda = \lambda_i$$

If there is more than one control point solving equation, you need to introduce the method of least squares, take the appropriate R with minimum constraints:

$$\begin{aligned} f(R) &= \sum_{i=0}^n w_i \|RU_i - U_i'\|^2 = \sum_{i=0}^n w_i \|q \wedge U_i \wedge \bar{q} - U_i'\|^2 \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^n w_i \|q \wedge U_i - U_i' \wedge q\|^2 \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

By definition:

$$q \wedge U_i - U_i' \wedge q = A_i q \quad (9)$$

A_i is a 4 * 4 antisymmetric matrix:

$$A_i = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & (U_i - U_i')^T \\ -(U_i - U_i') & (U_i + U_i')_{\times} \end{pmatrix} \quad (10)$$

Then, the smallest solution of $f(R)$ becomes constrained minimization with $\|q\| = 1$:

$$\begin{aligned} f(R) &= \sum_{i=0}^n w_i \|q \wedge U_i - U_i' \wedge q\|^2 = \sum_{i=0}^n w_i \|A_i q\|^2 \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^n w_i q^T A_i^T A_i q = q^T A q \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

Where $A (A = \sum_{i=0}^n w_i A_i^T A_i)$ is the symmetric matrix. Using

the method of Lagrange factor, the minimization problems solutions can be written as:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial q} (q^T A q + \lambda(1 - q^T q)) = 0 \quad (12)$$

According to the eigenvectors and eigenvalues of the matrix formula as: $Aq = \lambda q$, then λ is an eigenvalue of A , and q is the corresponding eigenvector. But A is a four-order square matrix, so there are four possible solutions. Assuming four eigenvalues of the matrix as $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, \lambda_4$ with the following sorting:

$$\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \lambda_3 \geq \lambda_4 \quad (13)$$

if $\lambda = \lambda_i (i=1,2,3,4)$, then the solution of following formula is the A 's smallest unit eigenvector of the corresponding eigenvalue.

$$q^T A q + \lambda_i(1 - q^T q) = q^T (A q - \lambda_i q) + \lambda_i = \lambda_i \quad (14)$$

Then we can construct the quaternion rotation matrix with the eigenvector, which is the final bias matrix.

3. EXPERIMENTS

To validate efficiency of the method proposed, an experiment was carried out on the images acquired by a linear array sensor developed by the Academy of Opto-Electronics (AOE) on September 2011, the flight area cover Guizhou province of China. The flight height is 2km, and image resolution is about 0.4m. With this Bias Matrix geometric correction method, the geometric correction result is shown in figure 4. Figure 4(a) is the raw image, which got serious image distortion because of the airflow effect in airborne attitude stability, which is the reason why the geometric correction must be carried out. Figure 4(b) is the result image after geometric correction, Contrast Figure(a) and (b), it's easy to find out the algorithm effect is very obvious, distortions on the raw image is well improved, stretched or compressed place also get the better correction, our method could achieve better correction results than the traditional methods in both roads, buildings, farmland and etc.



(a) raw image



(b) image after geometric correction
Figure 4. Geometric correction result

Precision evaluation is also taken by check points. The evaluation results are shown in Table 1:

Strip Number	Check Points	Without bias matrix	With bias matrix	
L7	J03	X	65.27	0.49
		Y	-15.47	0.11
	J04	X	64.37	-0.40
		Y	-14.52	0.06
	J05	X	64.04	0.27
		Y	-15.79	1.79
L8	J02	X	52.10	-1.89
		Y	-14.16	2.90
	J03	X	53.65	-0.83
		Y	-15.42	1.15
	J07	X	52.29	-0.70
		Y	-18.26	2.30
	J08	X	55.01	0.03
		Y	-18.33	1.24
Average error	X	58.10	0.66	
	Y	15.99	1.36	

Table 1. Evaluation results (Unit: m)

From Table 1, we can see that before bias matrix were taken, the average error of X direction is 58.10m, and Y direction is 1.36m, while after bias matrix process flow has been done, the average error of X direction is 0.66m, and Y direction is 1.36m. The improvement in the direction precision, which is improved by more than ten times, which makes that obvious, the bias matrix could compensate the system error effectively, and the orientation accuracy of final image could reach meter level.

4. CONCLUSIONS

At present, limited by the serious distortion of the image and the immature of rigid geometric correction technology, the application of the linear array image is not widely. As the request for multispectral and hyperspectral data in areas like environment monitoring is increased, linear array sensor is leading the development trend of remote sensing. The experimental results indicate that the proposed correction method, which is based on the bias matrix, can be effectively applied in the geometric correction of linear array images. To further improve the geometric correction accuracy, the calibration method for the linear array sensor is still supposed to be researched based on more fine-grained bias matrix.

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