

A Model-free Four Component Scattering Power Decomposition for Polarimetric SAR Data

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Abstract—Target decomposition methods from polarimetric Synthetic Aperture Radar (PolSAR) data provides target scattering information. In this regard, several conventional model-based methods use scattering power components to analyze polarimetric SAR data. However, the typical hierarchical process to enumerate power components uses various branching conditions, leading to several limitations. These techniques assume *ad hoc* scattering models within a radar resolution cell. Therefore, the use of several models makes the computation of scattering powers ambiguous. Some common issues of model-based decompositions are related to the compensation of the orientation angle about the radar line of sight and the occurrence of negative power components. We propose a model-free four-component scattering power decomposition that alleviates these issues. In the proposed approach, we use the non-conventional 3D Barakat degree of polarization to obtain the polarization state of scattered electromagnetic wave. The degree of polarization is used to obtain the even-bounce, odd-bounce, and diffused scattering power components. Along with this, a measure of target scattering asymmetry is also proposed, which is then suitably utilized to obtain the helicity power. All the power components are roll-invariant, non-negative and unambiguous. In addition to this, we propose an unsupervised clustering technique that preserves the dominance of the scattering power components for different targets. This clustering technique assists in understanding the importance of diverse scattering mechanisms based on target characteristics. The technique adequately captures the clusters' variations from one target to another according to their physical and geometrical properties. In this study, we utilized L-, C-, and X-band full-polarimetric SAR data. We used these three data sets to show the effectiveness of decomposition powers and the natural interpretability of clustering results. The code is available at: <https://github.com/Subho07/MF4CF>

Index Terms—Full polarimetry, Synthetic aperture radar, Target decomposition, scattering-type parameter, Target characterization

I. INTRODUCTION

POLARIMETRIC SAR decomposition methods based on coherency or covariance matrix representation either follow model-based or eigenvector analysis. On the one hand, eigenvector approaches determine a set of coherent scattering

mechanisms and describe the in-scene scatterers in an average sense. On the other hand, model-based decompositions first define and parameterize the set of canonical scatterers used to describe the scene. A combination of these canonical scatterers is used to generate a good fit for the polarimetric coherency or covariance matrix.

For incoherent targets, Freeman and Durden [1] proposed a three-component (i.e., surface, double-bounce, and volume) model-based decomposition technique based on the assumption of target reflection symmetry, i.e., $\langle S_{HH}S_{HV}^* \rangle = \langle S_{VV}S_{VH}^* \rangle = 0$. A cloud of randomly oriented dipoles is considered as the volume scattering model. The Freeman-Durden 3-component scattering power technique, which is intuitive and easy to implement, has been widely used in numerous applications [2], [3].

However, the assumption of reflection symmetry is often limited to natural targets, e.g. forest or vegetation. The condition of reflection symmetry seldom holds for targets consisting of human-made structures, including urban areas. Hence, for these targets, $\langle S_{HH}S_{HV}^* \rangle \neq 0$, and $\langle S_{VV}S_{VH}^* \rangle \neq 0$. Yamaguchi et al. [4] introduced the helix scattering model to account for such non-reflection symmetric conditions along with the surface, double-bounce and volume components in their four-component decomposition method.

The volume models considered in the Freeman-Durden [1] and Yamaguchi et al. [4] decomposition techniques are limited to specific types of vegetation due to the assumptions concerning the volume scattering component. Hence, Arie et al. [5] introduced a general canopy model with a generalized probability density function to represent complex canopy structures.

A significant limitation of model-based decompositions is the occurrence of negative power due to improper model fitting. van Zyl et al. [6] proposed a simple modification that ensures that all covariance matrices in the decomposition have non-negative eigenvalues corresponding to physical mechanisms. The non-negative eigenvalue-eigenvector decomposition is used to eliminate additional assumptions that would have been necessary to estimate all the scattering components.

Cui et al. [7] proposed a technique that decomposes the coherency matrix into a volume and two coherent scattering components (characterized by rank-1 matrices). In this technique, determining the volume scattering power leads to the generalized eigendecomposition problem. The non-negative power constraint uniquely defines the minimum eigenvalue as the volume scattering power.

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All model-based decompositions consider prior assumptions about in-scene scatterers. In this respect, the sensitivity of SAR backscatter to target geometry, i.e., target orientation, surface tilt, etc., plays a significant role. These issues are often addressed by compensating target orientation or tilt angle by a linear transformation of the covariance matrix in the decomposition algorithm [8]–[12].

The primary purpose of target orientation compensation is to reduce the effect of the cross-polarized component. In this aspect, Chen et al. [13] proposed general double- and odd-bounce scattering models to fit the cross-polarization and off-diagonal terms, separately by their independent orientation angles. Bhattacharya et al. [14] improved the scattering power components of the Singh et al., (G4U) [11] decomposition by utilizing the conventional degree of polarization. In another study, Bhattacharya et al. [15] modified the Yamaguchi et al. [4] scattering power components using a stochastic distance. Ratha et al. [16] proposed a scattering factorization framework for the physical interpretation of target scattering from PolSAR data.

Several additional scattering power decomposition techniques have been proposed with much sophistication to reduce negative power pixels. Such techniques operate by either considering all the elements of the coherency matrix [17] or by introducing compound scattering models involving mixed dipole configuration [18]. Even though these elegant modifications might minimize the occurrence of negative power pixels, they can not eliminate them. Moreover, a significant concern lies in the choice and uniqueness of these models.

Dey et al. [19] first proposed the three-component model-free scattering power decomposition for full and compact polarimetric SAR data. The authors utilized the 3D and 2D Barakat degree of polarization [20], and the elements of the coherency (or covariance) matrix to obtain a target scattering-type parameter. This parameter was then used to decompose the total scattered power into even-bounce, odd-bounce, and diffused scattering power components. Unlike the volume scattering power component in conventional model-based decompositions, the depolarized part of scattered waves is considered for the diffused scattering component. With this formulation, all the scattering power components are roll-invariant and non-negative. However, the three-component model-free scattering power decomposition by Dey et al. does not explicitly consider the contribution from asymmetric targets.

Huynen [21] proposed that an average scattered wave from a distributed measurement can be decomposed into an average single-target and a non-symmetric noise component. The helix component exists in this non-symmetric part of the backscattered wave from a distributed target. Later, Yamaguchi et al. [4] introduced the helix as the fourth scattering power component in their decomposition method. A significant proportion of the helix power component is observed over complex urban areas due to the violation of the reflection symmetry condition.

Touzi [22] precisely pointed out the scattering ambiguity between a dihedral and a helix scatterer in a resolution cell using Cloude $\bar{\alpha}$. In this regard, Touzi [22] proposed to assess target asymmetry by using the τ_m parameter. This parameter helps to discriminate a pure dihedral (i.e., $\tau_m = 0$), and

helix (i.e., $\tau_m = \pm\pi/4$) targets within a resolution cell for which $\bar{\alpha} = \pi/2$ identically. This study introduces an asymmetric (or helix) scattering-type parameter to resolve the ambiguity concerning the even-bounce and the helix scattering mechanism. We then utilize this parameter to obtain the helix scattering power component disregarded in Dey et al. [19]. Similar to the three-component decomposition method, each power component of this proposed decomposition technique is guaranteed to be non-negative and roll-invariant.

Alongside this, we also propose a new scattering dominance based clustering algorithm utilizing the odd, even, diffused, and helix scattering power components obtained from the proposed four-component decomposition. We obtain 24 clusters using all possible dominance permutations of the four scattering power components. This clustering technique assists in understanding the importance of diverse scattering mechanisms based on target characteristics. The technique appropriately captures variations in clusters from one target to another according to their physical and geometrical properties.

This work unfolds as follows. We obtain unique four-component non-model based scattering power decomposition for two data sets in Section II. In Section III, we compare the results obtained from the proposed techniques with other existing target characterization parameters and decomposition techniques. Finally, Section IV summarizes the proposed methodologies and concludes by highlighting its advantages and limitations for different SAR data.

II. METHODOLOGY

We utilize the roll-invariant scattering-type parameter [19] and an asymmetric target characterization parameter along with the elements of the 3×3 coherency matrix for the derivation of four-component non-model based scattering power components. Subsequently, we use these scattering power components to obtain an unsupervised classification technique. This technique preserves polarimetric scattering dominance characteristics.

A. Four component scattering power decomposition

In fully polarimetric (FP) SAR, the 2×2 complex scattering matrix $\mathbf{S}$ encompasses complete polarimetric information about backscattering from targets for each pixel. It is expressed in the backscatter alignment (BSA) convention in the linear horizontal (H) and linear vertical (V) polarization basis as,

$$\mathbf{S} = \begin{bmatrix} S_{HH} & S_{HV} \\ S_{VH} & S_{VV} \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \mathbf{k} = V([\mathbf{S}]) = \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}(\mathbf{S}\Psi), \quad (1)$$

where $\mathbf{k}$ is the scattering vector, $V(\cdot)$ is the vectorization operator on the scattering matrix, Ψ is the corresponding basis matrix, and Tr is the matrix trace (i.e., sum of the diagonal elements of the matrix). Each element of the matrix represents the backscattering response of the target at a specific polarization. The matrix's diagonal elements represent the co-polarized scattering information, while the off-diagonal terms represent the cross-polarized information. In the monostatic backscattering case, the reciprocity theorem constrains the scattering matrix to be symmetric, i.e., $S_{HV} = S_{VH}$.

The multi-looked Hermitian positive semi-definite 3×3 coherency matrix $\mathbf{T}$ is obtained from the averaged outer product of the target vector $\mathbf{k}_P$ (derived using the Pauli basis matrix, Ψ_P) with its conjugate (i.e., $\mathbf{T} = \langle \mathbf{k}_P \cdot \mathbf{k}_P^{*T} \rangle$). Similarly, the 3×3 covariance matrix $\mathbf{C}$ is obtained from the averaged outer product of the target vector $\mathbf{k}_L$ (derived using the Lexicographic basis matrix, Ψ_L) with its conjugate (i.e., $\mathbf{C} = \langle \mathbf{k}_L \cdot \mathbf{k}_L^{*T} \rangle$).

$$\Psi_P = \left\{ \sqrt{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \sqrt{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, \sqrt{2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\},$$

$$\Psi_L = \left\{ 2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, 2\sqrt{2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, 2 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

Similarly to the conventional degree of polarization ($0 \leq m \leq 1$), the 3D Barakat degree of polarization m_{FP} also characterizes the state of polarization (or purity) of an EM wave. For a completely polarized EM wave $m = 1$, and for a completely unpolarized EM wave $m = 0$. In between these two extreme cases, the EM wave is partially polarized ($0 < m < 1$). The Barakat degree of polarization is linked to the polarimetric contribution of Shannon entropy [23].

Barakat [24] provided an expression of m for the $n \times n$ coherency matrix. This expression is used in this study to obtain the 3D Barakat degree of polarization, m_{FP} from the 3×3 coherency matrix $\mathbf{T}$ for FP SAR data:

$$m_{\text{FP}} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{27|\mathbf{T}|}{\text{tr}^3(\mathbf{T})}} \in [0, 1], \quad (2)$$

where $|\cdot|$ is the determinant. It should be noted that although this quantity is related to the conventional degree of polarization, it is not the overall degree of polarization for the $n > 2$ case as it does not include all the invariants.

In this study, we utilize the 4×4 real matrix representation to describe backscattering in terms of the Kennaugh matrix $\mathbf{K}$. We can represent the Kennaugh matrix in terms of the elements of the $\mathbf{T}$ matrix as,

$$\mathbf{K} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{T_{11}+T_{22}+T_{33}}{2} & \Re(T_{12}) & \Re(T_{13}) & \Im(T_{23}) \\ \Re(T_{12}) & \frac{T_{11}+T_{22}-T_{33}}{2} & \Re(T_{23}) & \Im(T_{13}) \\ \Re(T_{13}) & \Re(T_{23}) & \frac{T_{11}-T_{22}+T_{33}}{2} & -\Im(T_{12}) \\ \Im(T_{23}) & \Im(T_{13}) & -\Im(T_{12}) & \frac{-T_{11}+T_{22}+T_{33}}{2} \end{bmatrix}, \quad (3)$$

where T_{ii} for $i = 1, 2, 3$ are the diagonal elements, and T_{ij} for $i \neq j : i, j = 1, 2, 3$ are the off-diagonal elements of $\mathbf{T}$. $\Re$ and $\Im$ denote the real and imaginary parts of a complex number, respectively.

The scattering-type parameter, θ_{FP} that is represented using the elements of the $\mathbf{T}$ matrix in [19], can be equivalently expressed using the elements of the $\mathbf{K}$ matrix. For this, let us first consider two free variables, η_1 and η_2 as,

$$\eta_1 = \tan^{-1} \frac{K_{11} - K_{44}}{2m_{\text{FP}}K_{11}}, \text{ and } \eta_2 = \tan^{-1} \frac{K_{11} + K_{44}}{2m_{\text{FP}}K_{11}}, \quad (4)$$

where K_{11} and K_{44} are the elements of $\mathbf{K}$. It may be noted that $(K_{11} - K_{44})/(2m_{\text{FP}}K_{11})$ denotes the fraction of power scattered from the regular part¹ of a target with respect to the

total polarized power, and that $(K_{11} + K_{44})/(2m_{\text{FP}}K_{11})$ denotes the fraction of scattered power from the irregular part of a target with respect to the total polarized power [21]. Hence, by using a simple relationship ($\tan \theta_{\text{FP}} = \tan(\eta_1 - \eta_2)$), we obtain,

$$\theta_{\text{FP}} = \tan^{-1} \frac{4m_{\text{FP}}K_{11}K_{44}}{K_{44}^2 - (1 + 4m_{\text{FP}}^2)K_{11}^2} \in [-45^\circ, 45^\circ], \quad (5)$$

where $K_{11} = (T_{11} + T_{22} + T_{33})/2$ and $K_{44} = (-T_{11} + T_{22} + T_{33})/2$. The utilization of the elements of the $\mathbf{K}$ matrix provides equivalency in the formulation of θ_{FP} for different SAR data acquisition modes (i.e., full-pol, dual co-pol, and compact-pol). A geometrical interpretation of θ_{FP} is given in Appendix A

Apart from the scattering-type parameter θ_{FP} , we also introduce a scattering asymmetry (helicity) parameter, τ_{FP} :

$$\tau_{\text{FP}} = \tan^{-1} \frac{|K_{14}|}{K_{11}} \in [0^\circ, 45^\circ] \quad (6)$$

where $K_{14} = \Im(T_{23})$. It can be noted that, according to Huynen [21], the K_{14} element (i.e., the element F in the $\mathbf{T}$ matrix [25]) is the generator of target global twist (helicity). Yamaguchi et al. [4] introduced the K_{14} component in their four-component decomposition theorem for the non-reflection symmetric case that appears over heterogeneous areas. This component is then utilized to characterize the helix power component.

Here, we first derive the helix power component P_c (7) by modulating the total polarized power (i.e., $2m_{\text{FP}}K_{11}$) by the scattering asymmetry parameter, τ_{FP} . The diffused scattering power component P_v (8) is obtained as the depolarized fraction (i.e., $1 - m_{\text{FP}}$) of the total power.

We then obtain the residual power component P_r (9), which is equal to the sum of the helix and the diffused power components subtracted from the total scattered power ($2K_{11}$). This residual power component represents the fraction of the polarized scattering power components. This polarized fractional power is then redistributed among odd, (P_s (10)) and even (P_d (11)) power components using the geometrical factor ($1 \pm \sin 2\theta_{\text{FP}}$). This factor depends on the scattering-type parameter θ_{FP} .

$$P_c = 2m_{\text{FP}}K_{11} \sin(2\tau_{\text{FP}}), \quad (7)$$

$$P_v = 2(1 - m_{\text{FP}})K_{11}, \quad (8)$$

$$P_r = 2K_{11} - (P_c + P_v) \\ = 2m_{\text{FP}}K_{11}(1 - \sin(2\tau_{\text{FP}})), \quad (9)$$

$$P_s = \frac{P_r}{2}(1 + \sin(2\theta_{\text{FP}})), \quad (10)$$

$$P_d = \frac{P_r}{2}(1 - \sin(2\theta_{\text{FP}})). \quad (11)$$

Fig. 1 illustrates the procedure as a flowchart.

Let us now characterize m_{FP} , θ_{FP} , and τ_{FP} along with the four scattering power components for a few particular scattering scenarios:

- For a pure diffused scattering-type, i.e., when $m_{\text{FP}} = 0$, then $P_v = 2K_{11} = \text{Span}$, and $P_s = P_d = P_c = 0$.
- For polarized scattering types, i.e., when $m_{\text{FP}} = 1$, two cases arise:

¹ A general radar target is called regular when the S_{11} and S_{22} elements of the scattering matrix $\mathbf{S}$ are equal in magnitude and phase. In this respect, a sphere is a purely symmetric and regular target, while a corner reflector is non-symmetric and irregular.

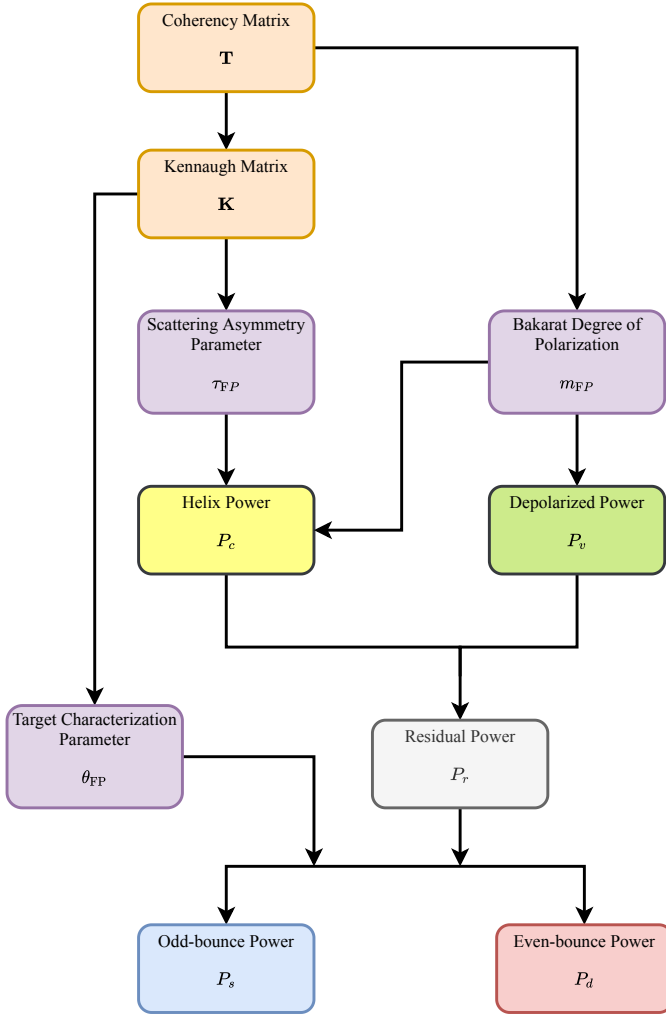


Fig. 1. Flow chart of the model-free four component decomposition technique.

- 1) if $\theta_{FP} = 45^\circ$, and $\tau_{FP} = 0^\circ$, then $P_s = 2K_{11} = \text{Span}$, and $P_d = P_v = P_c = 0$.
- 2) if $\theta_{FP} = -45^\circ$, and:
 - a) $\tau_{FP} = 0^\circ$, then $P_d = 2K_{11} = \text{Span}$, and $P_s = P_v = P_c = 0$.
 - b) $\tau_{FP} = 45^\circ$, then $P_c = 2K_{11} = \text{Span}$, and $P_d = P_v = P_s = 0$. In this case, the scattering is purely asymmetric.
- For $\theta_{FP} = 0^\circ$, i.e., when either $m_{FP} = 0$, or $K_{44} = 0$, then,
 - 1) if $m_{FP} = 0$, and if $\tau_{FP} = 0^\circ$, then $P_s = P_d = P_c = 0$, and $P_v = 2K_{11} = \text{Span}$
 - 2) if $K_{44} = 0$, and if $\tau_{FP} = 0^\circ$, then $P_c = 0$ with $P_s = P_d$, and P_v varies with $m_{FP} \in [0, 1]$.

Fig. 2 shows the variation of the residual power (P_r) with the variation of the scattering asymmetry parameter, τ_{FP} for four different values of m_{FP} . For the sake of simplicity, the total received power is fixed at unity (i.e., $2K_{11} = 1$). The variation of P_r is assessed for $m_{FP} = 1.0, 0.7, 0.5$ and 0.3 .

It can be seen that as τ_{FP} increases, P_r decreases for all values of m_{FP} . However, the decreasing slope is steeper for

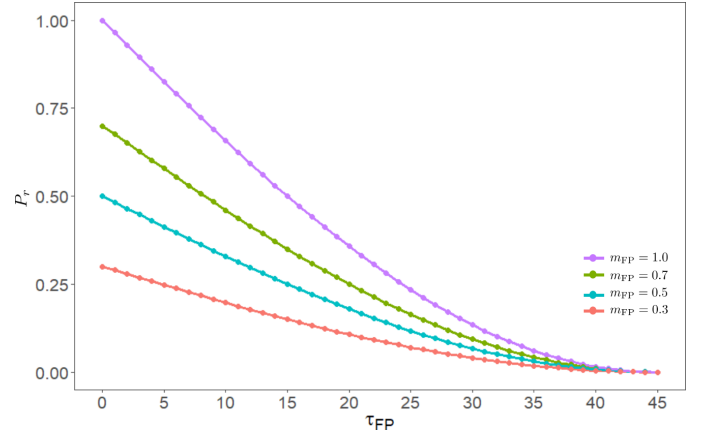


Fig. 2. Variation of residual power, P_r with τ_{FP} for different values of m_{FP} with unit Span, i.e., $(2K_{11} = 1)$.

more coherent targets (i.e., when $m_{FP} = 1.0$ and 0.7) than for incoherent targets (i.e., when $m_{FP} = 0.5$ and 0.3). This rapid decrease for relatively coherent targets might be due to the steady decline of m_{FP} with increasing scattering asymmetry. However, regardless the values of m_{FP} , the decrease in P_r becomes almost negligible beyond $\tau_{FP} \approx 35^\circ$ and becomes zero at $\tau_{FP} = 45^\circ$.

B. Unsupervised Clustering

In this study, we propose an unsupervised clustering technique based on the permutation of scattering mechanisms according to their dominance. In a previous study, Lee et al. [3] proposed a related unsupervised clustering scheme using the Freeman-Durden scattering power components. However, the clustering technique is entirely based on the information provided by the first dominant scattering mechanism, i.e., surface, double-bounce or volume. Subsequently, pixels in these dominant scattering clusters are further sub-clustered using the Wishart distance. Therefore, a physical justification in the formation of the sub-clusters might not be apparent by using only a statistical measure.

Hence, in this study, the proposed unsupervised clustering scheme provides a natural meaning to each cluster's formation using the information of the dominant scattering mechanism for each pixel. Moreover, successive clusters within each dominant scattering category provide additional physical information for a particular type of landcover. Hence, the unique permutation of the four scattering powers leverages this novel scheme.

First, we divide the pixels into four power categories: 1) dominant even-bounce, 2) dominant odd-bounce, 3) dominant diffused, and 4) dominant helix. Apart from this, we assign a mixed category for pixels whose contribution to the dominant mechanism is ambiguous. We express the ambiguity using a threshold value.

Only pixels within the same scattering category are grouped as a class. This condition warrants the preservation of similar scattering properties. It can be noted that without this restriction, pixels with different scattering characteristics may

incorrectly get classified into the same class. Fig. 3 describes, in a flowchart, the necessary processing steps of the proposed algorithm. The following subsections provide details about the clustering steps.

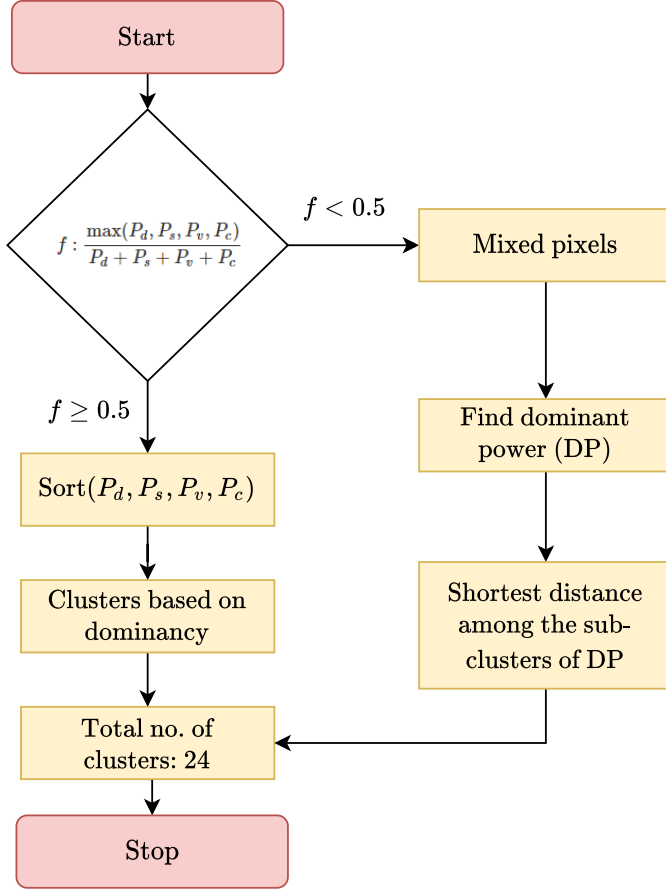


Fig. 3. Flow chart for the proposed clustering framework.

1) Initial clustering:

- Calculate the normalized scattering power components for each pixel and identify the dominant scattering mechanism.
- A pixel is considered mixed if the dominant scattering mechanism's contribution is less than 0.5.
- Compute the second, third, and fourth dominant scattering powers, and cluster them within the 24 clusters, as shown in Fig. 4.

2) Reallocation to clusters of the mixed pixels:

- After forming the initial 24 clusters, calculate the mean values of P_d , P_s , P_v , and P_c for each cluster.
- Identify the dominant scattering mechanism for the mixed pixels.
- Based on the dominant scattering mechanism, calculate the Euclidean distance among the six sub-clusters of that particular dominant scattering power. Then, assign the pixel to the closest sub-cluster using Euclidean distance. This technique ensures the preservation of the physical scattering phenomenon from a target in a resolution cell.

III. RESULTS

In this section, we analyze the scattering power components obtained from the proposed decomposition method using full polarimetric (FP) C-band RADARSAT-2 (RS-2), L-band ALOS PALSAR images over San Francisco (SF), USA, and an X-band TerraSAR-X (TS-X) image over Mumbai, India. Figs. 5, 9, and 10, respectively, show these images.

The C-band RS-2 SF image is acquired with near and far range incidence angles of 28.02° and 29.81° , respectively. The single look complex (SLC) image is multilooked by a factor of 2 in the range, and 4 in the azimuth to generate an approximately square ground pixel resolution of $20\text{ m} \times 20\text{ m}$. The ALOS PALSAR image is multilooked by a unit factor in the range and 7 in the azimuth to generate an approximately square ground pixel resolution of $24\text{ m} \times 24\text{ m}$. The TerraSAR-X (TS-X) image is multilooked by a factor of 4 in the range and 4 in the azimuth to generate an approximately square ground pixel resolution of $10\text{ m} \times 10\text{ m}$.

A. Variation of m_{FP} , τ_{FP} , and θ_{FP}

Figure 5 shows the spatial variation of θ_{FP} , τ_{FP} and m_{FP} over the C-band SF scene, in which “O” denotes ocean, “U” denotes urban, “OU” denotes oriented urban and “V” denotes vegetation.

We see in Figure 5 that, over the ocean, $\theta_{FP} \approx 45^\circ$, whereas $\tau_{FP} \approx 0^\circ$. These high values of θ_{FP} and low values of τ_{FP} are due to symmetric coherent type of scattering from the ocean surface which is also evident from the high values of $m_{FP} \approx 1$. Therefore, we can infer that the scattered wave from region O is majorly polarized.

Over the urban area, U, the values of θ_{FP} are more towards -45° and τ_{FP} increases marginally. This slight increase in τ_{FP} are likely due to asymmetric scatterers present in the urban area. Consequently, a decrease in the value of m_{FP} is also evident in this area.

However, a significant increase in τ_{FP} is evident over the oriented urban (OU) area due to high target asymmetry. Besides, the values of θ_{FP} have also decreased compared to the orthogonal urban area. The values of m_{FP} are also lower than the OU area. In contrast, τ_{FP} is lower for the vegetation (V) area than the OU area. Such effect could be due to the symmetric reflection nature of the target for which the spatial variation of τ_{FP} is low. The values of m_{FP} are lower or closer to the OU area due to a certain amount of randomness in scattering from the vegetation area.

Figure 9 shows the spatial variation of θ_{FP} , τ_{FP} and m_{FP} over the SF area using ALOS PALSAR data. Over O, the spatial variation of θ_{FP} corresponds closely to a coherent target. Also, similarly to RS-2, τ_{FP} is very low, and m_{FP} is very high over O.

A notable change in the variation of θ_{FP} is evident over U. A decrease in the values of m_{FP} is apparent for the ALOS PALSAR data, which is likely due to the long wavelength interaction with urban targets. On the other hand, the values of θ_{FP} over OU are similar for both the L-band and C-band data.

Z1: $P_d > P_s > P_v > P_c$	Z2: $P_d > P_s > P_c > P_v$	Z3: $P_d > P_v > P_s > P_c$	Z4: $P_d > P_v > P_c > P_s$	Z5: $P_d > P_c > P_s > P_v$	Z6: $P_d > P_c > P_v > P_s$
Z7: $P_s > P_d > P_v > P_c$	Z8: $P_s > P_d > P_c > P_v$	Z9: $P_s > P_v > P_d > P_c$	Z10: $P_s > P_v > P_c > P_d$	Z11: $P_s > P_c > P_d > P_v$	Z12: $P_s > P_c > P_v > P_d$
Z13: $P_v > P_s > P_d > P_c$	Z14: $P_v > P_s > P_c > P_d$	Z15: $P_v > P_d > P_s > P_c$	Z16: $P_v > P_d > P_c > P_s$	Z17: $P_v > P_c > P_s > P_d$	Z18: $P_v > P_c > P_d > P_s$
Z19: $P_c > P_d > P_s > P_v$	Z20: $P_c > P_d > P_v > P_s$	Z21: $P_c > P_s > P_d > P_v$	Z22: $P_c > P_s > P_v > P_d$	Z23: $P_c > P_v > P_d > P_s$	Z24: $P_c > P_v > P_s > P_d$

Fig. 4. The proposed 24 cluster sub-divisions by permutation across all scattering power components.

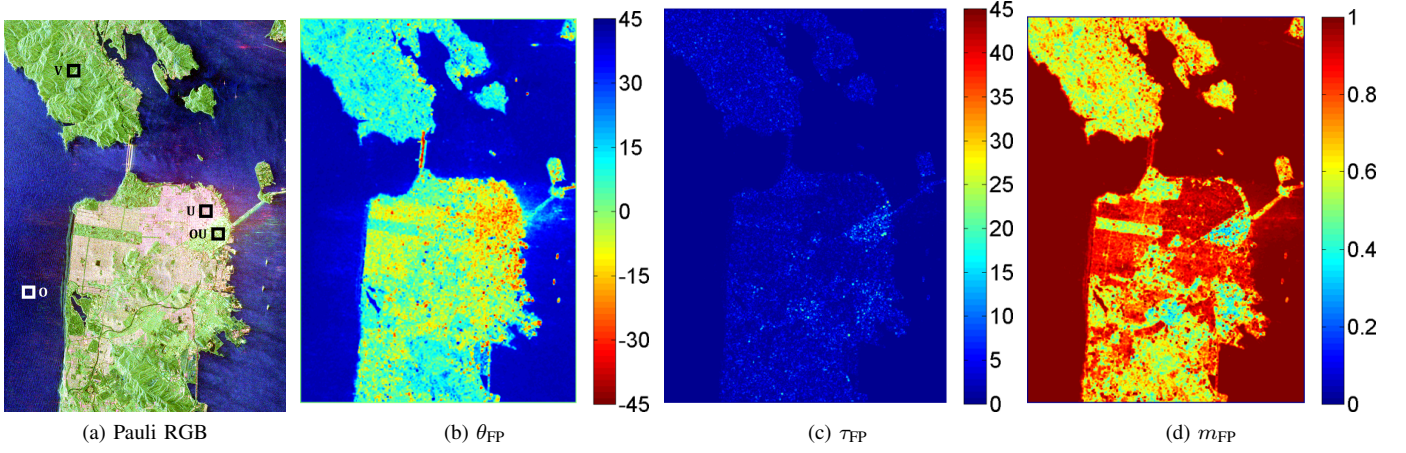


Fig. 5. Pauli RGB and different polarimetric descriptor images of RS-2 C-band acquisition over San Francisco, USA.

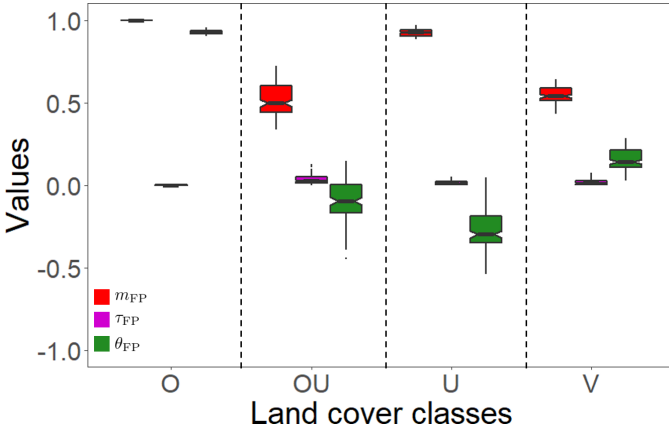


Fig. 6. Box plots of m_{FP} , τ_{FP} , θ_{FP} over Ocean (O), Oriented Urban (OU), Urban (U) and Vegetation (V) using RS-2 C-band SAR data. Here, τ_{FP} is scaled between 0 to 1, and, θ_{FP} is scaled between -1 to 1.

Changes over the vegetation area are evident from Figure 9. In comparison to θ_{FP} for the C-band RS-2 image, the values of θ_{FP} for the L-band PALSAR data reveal multiple scattering from mixed targets. Trees and other vegetation are usually moderately rough on longer wavelengths: the trunk's effect is quite significant while in the shorter wavelengths and, thus, leaves play an important part in the return. This is

attributed by the composition of the forest characterized by tree density, and canopy thickness. The scattering properties are also dictated by size, shape and orientation of surface within the forest canopy [26]. A decrease in the value of m_{FP} is observed compared to the RS-2 data. This suggests a loss in the polarization structure of the EM wave due to complex interaction within the vegetation structure.

TABLE I
MEAN $\pm$ STANDARD DEVIATION OF θ_{FP} , τ_{FP} , AND m_{FP} OVER OCEAN (O), URBAN (U), ORIENTED URBAN (OU) AND VEGETATION (V) USING RS-2

	θ_{FP} [degrees]	τ_{FP} [degrees]	m_{FP}
O	41.67 ± 0.48	0.08 ± 0.04	0.99 ± 0.01
U	-12.42 ± 5.34	0.69 ± 0.43	0.92 ± 0.02
OU	-4.22 ± 5.84	1.61 ± 1.04	0.49 ± 0.10
V	7.08 ± 2.67	0.84 ± 0.73	0.61 ± 0.03

For quantitative evaluation, we have randomly sampled 120 pixels from each of the areas (i.e., O, U, OU and V). The box plot in Figure 6 and Figure 7 shows the variations of the three descriptors (i.e., m_{FP} , τ_{FP} , θ_{FP}) over these areas. The mean and standard deviations of the three descriptors for each land cover classes are given in Table I.

Table I shows that the mean value of θ_{FP} over ocean is 41.67° , which is evident from highly polarized backscatter return ($m_{FP} = 0.99$) for the RS-2 data. The standard deviation is also low, which might be due to the ocean surface's

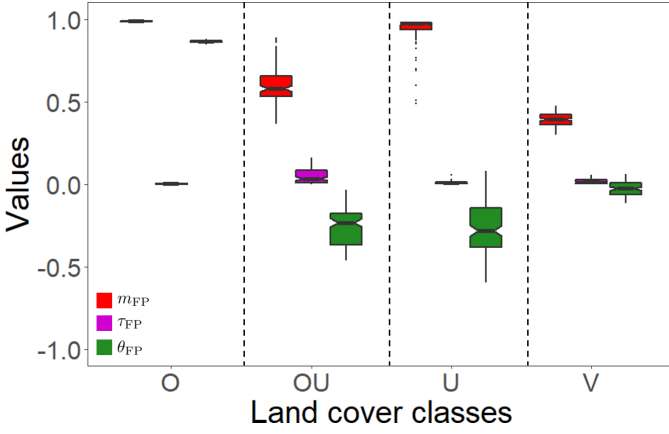


Fig. 7. Box plots of m_{FP} , τ_{FP} , θ_{FP} over Ocean (O), Oriented Urban (OU), Urban (U) and Vegetation (V) using ALOS PALSAR L-band SAR data. Here, τ_{FP} is scaled between 0 to 1, and, θ_{FP} is scaled between -1 to 1.

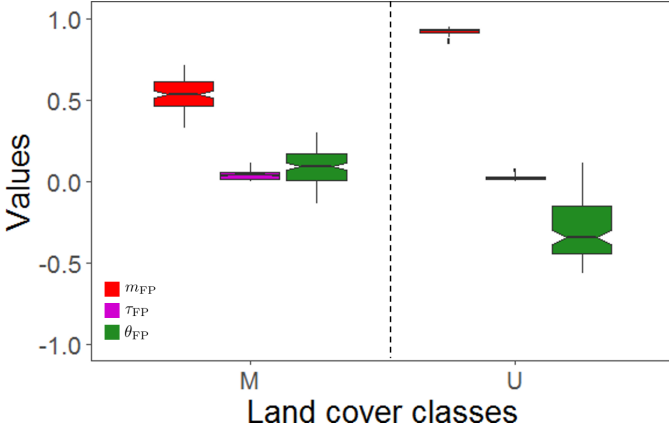


Fig. 8. Box plots of m_{FP} , τ_{FP} , θ_{FP} over Mangrove (M) and Urban (U) using TerraSAR-X SAR data. Here, τ_{FP} is scaled between 0 to 1, and, θ_{FP} is scaled between -1 to 1.

homogeneous characteristics. On the other hand, the mean value of τ_{FP} is very low (i.e., 0.08°), which is due to symmetric scattering from the ocean surface. The non-zero value might be due to the slight roughness generated by the ocean currents.

For the urban area, $m_{FP} = 0.73$ and $\tau_{FP} = 0.69^\circ$. However, a good increase in the value of $\tau_{FP} = 1.61^\circ$ is observed over OU (Fig. 11). Besides, the standard deviation of τ_{FP} is also high due to the non-homogeneous spatial distribution of scatters in this area. Also, the value of θ_{FP} has decreased due to the effect of target orientation about the radar line of sight for the OU area compared to U. The values of θ_{FP} for U is -12.42° , and for OU is -4.22° . Similarly, vegetation being comprised of incoherent scatterers, produces a mean $\theta_{FP} = 7.08^\circ$. However, the non-homogeneous nature of vegetation increased the standard deviation to 2.67° . As vegetation produces symmetric scattering, $\tau_{FP} \approx 0.84^\circ$ over this region.

For the L-band ALOS PALSAR data, $\theta_{FP} = 38.93^\circ$ over the ocean (O) area, which is lower than the C-band RS-2 data; cf. Table II. This variation could be due to the difference in the

incident wavelength and its interaction with the ocean surface state at the acquisition time. Besides, the value of τ_{FP} for the L-band acquisition has also marginally increased ($\approx 0.13^\circ$) due to the high overall roughness in the ocean. However, the value of $m_{FP} = 0.98$ is similar to that of the C-band data.

TABLE II
MEAN $\pm$ STANDARD DEVIATION OF θ_{FP} , τ_{FP} , AND m_{FP} OVER OCEAN (O), URBAN (U), ORIENTED URBAN (OU) AND VEGETATION (V) USING ALOS PALSAR

	θ_{FP} [degrees]	τ_{FP} [degrees]	m_{FP}
O	38.93 ± 0.26	0.13 ± 0.11	0.98 ± 0.01
U	-14.91 ± 5.34	0.44 ± 0.34	0.94 ± 0.08
OU	-11.49 ± 7.43	2.29 ± 2.08	0.60 ± 0.13
V	-1.09 ± 2.04	0.76 ± 0.49	0.39 ± 0.04

TABLE III
MEAN $\pm$ STANDARD DEVIATION OF θ_{FP} , τ_{FP} , AND m_{FP} OVER MANGROVE (M) AND URBAN (U) USING TERRASAR-X

	θ_{FP} [degrees]	τ_{FP} [degrees]	m_{FP}
M	4.07 ± 2.10	0.78 ± 0.02	0.49 ± 0.09
U	-13.16 ± 7.87	0.97 ± 0.64	0.92 ± 0.02

Over U and OU, θ_{FP} characterizes dihedral scattering mechanism over these areas. Over U, the mean values of $\theta_{FP} = -14.91^\circ$ and over OU, $\theta_{FP} = -11.49^\circ$. We observe from the standard deviation values, that the uncertainties in θ_{FP} over these areas are higher than that of O and V. This might be due to the inherent scattering asymmetry from these targets. High values of τ_{FP} also confirm this asymmetric scattering nature from these targets (Fig. 11). It can be seen from Table II that the mean value of $\tau_{FP} = 0.44^\circ$ for the urban area, whereas $\tau_{FP} = 2.29^\circ$ over the oriented urban area.

Table II shows that over V, $\theta_{FP} = -1.09^\circ$ characterizes scattering from even multiple bounces. This could be due to the penetration capability of the L-band wave inside the vegetation canopy. Besides, the mean value of τ_{FP} has decreased over this area compared to U and OU due to scattering symmetry property of the vegetation surface.

Similarly, the variation of θ_{FP} , τ_{FP} and m_{FP} are analyzed over the mangrove ('M') and urban ('U') areas using the TS-X data is shown in Table III. Over M, low values of $\theta_{FP} = 4.07^\circ$ and $m_{FP} = 0.49$ typically represent the amount of depolarization due to scattering from randomly oriented branches of the canopies. Also, the reflection symmetric property of the mangrove canopy surface is apparent from the low value of τ_{FP} as 0.78° .

On the other hand, the degree of polarization over U is 0.92 . This is likely due to the coherent nature of the scattering from buildings. An even-bounce scattering mechanism is also evident with $\theta_{FP} = -13.16^\circ$. A slight increase in reflection asymmetry is visible with a marginal increase in the values of τ_{FP} compared to M.

B. Variation of scattering power components

Fig. 12 shows the scattering power components obtained from the proposed model-free four-component decomposition

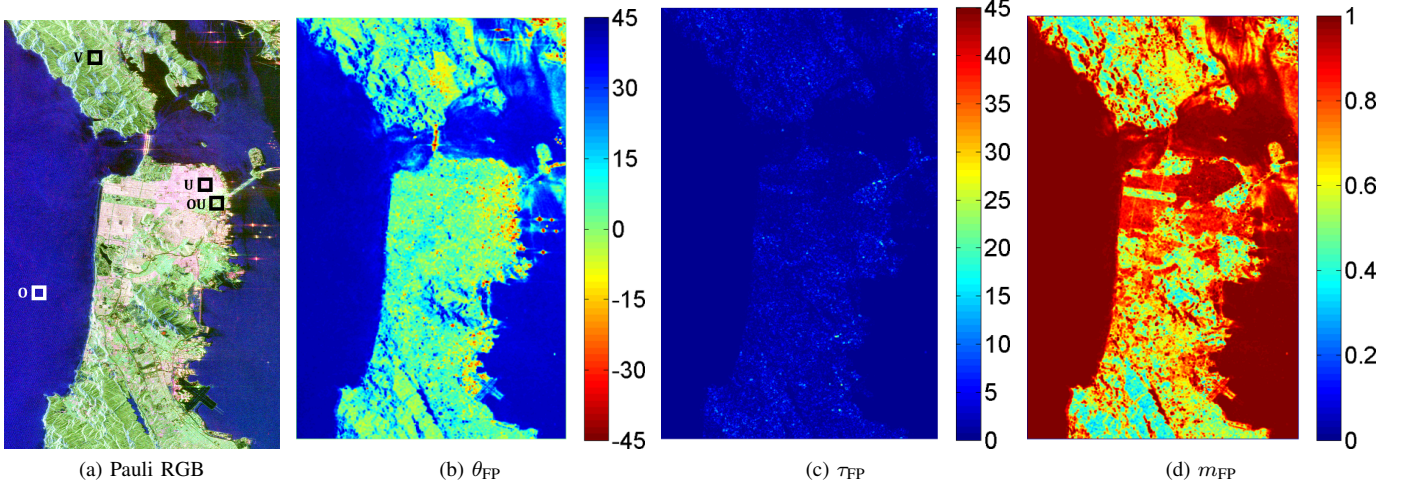


Fig. 9. Pauli RGB and different polarimetric descriptor images of ALOS PALSAR L-band acquisition over San Francisco, USA.

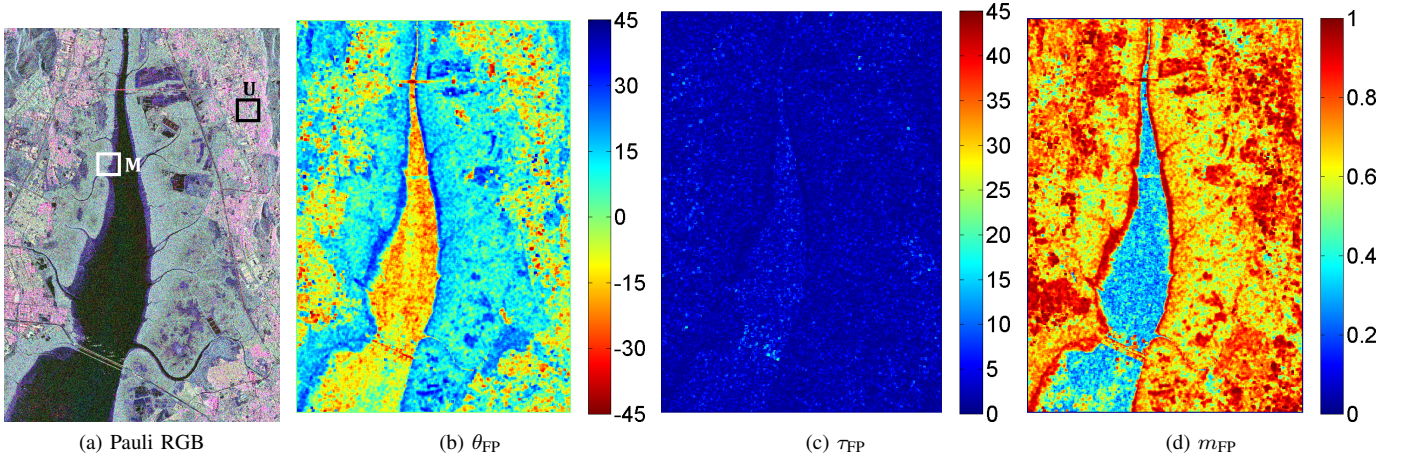


Fig. 10. Pauli RGB and different polarimetric descriptor images of TerraSAR-X acquisition over Mumbai, India.

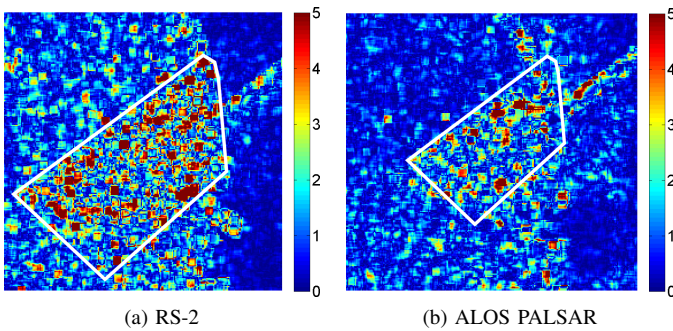


Fig. 11. Variation of τ_{FP} over OU for RS-2 and ALOS PALSAR data. The zoomed region is shown with a white boundary.

(MF4CF) over O, U, OU and V areas using the RS-2 data. Here, we have compared the power components of MF4CF with the Yamaguchi four-component decomposition technique with rotation of the coherency matrix [10] (Y4R), the General four-component scattering power decomposition (G4U) [27], the Adaptive general four-component scattering power decomposition (AG4U) [14], and the Six-component scattering power

decomposition (i6SD) [17] techniques.

For RS-2 data over the ocean surface, O, the odd-bounce scattering power P_s , is 83.3 % for Y4R, 84.3 % for G4U, 95.22 % for AG4U and 87.63 % for i6SD whereas it is 99.39 % for MF4CF. Therefore, the odd-bounce scattering power has increased by ≈ 12 % for MF4CF compared to other decomposition techniques.

For Y4R and G4U, over the ocean surface, the amount of helix scattering powers are 5.1 % and 5.3 % respectively. The asymmetric power component is 0.01 % for MF4CF, which is similar to the helix scattering power component for AG4U, and i6SD. Therefore, MF4CF, AG4U and i6SD can equivalently indicate scattering characteristics of the ocean surface correctly. This observation is justified by the fact that the scattering from the ocean surface is symmetric odd-bounce.

On the other hand, over the urban area, U and OU, the even-bounce scattering power and the asymmetric scattering power components have also increased for MF4CF. However, significant differences among the scattering powers can be observed over OU. Over OU, Y4R, G4U, AG4U and i6SD show dominant volume scattering component (≈ 90.8 %,

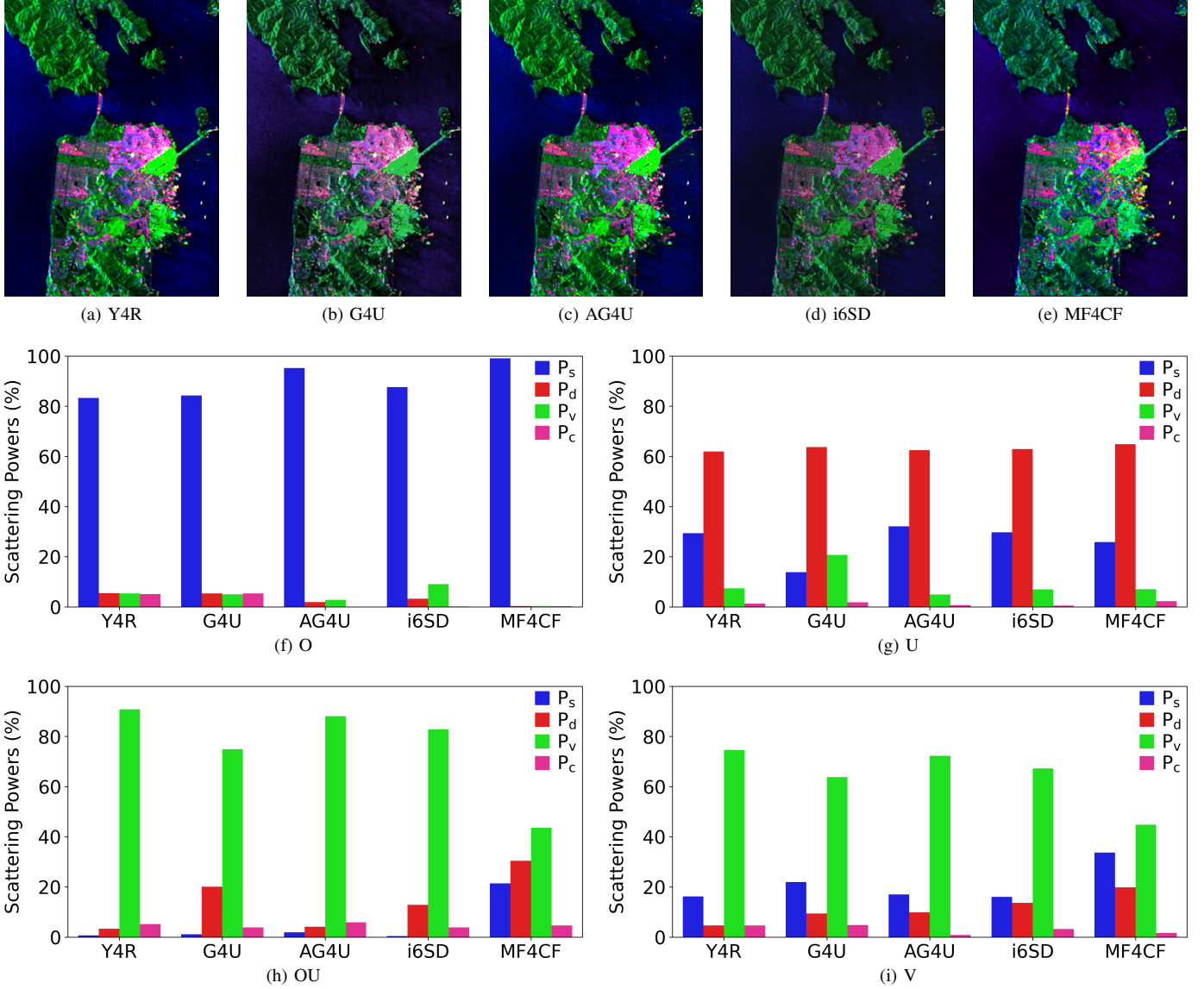


Fig. 12. Decomposed scattering power components over Ocean (O), Urban (U), Oriented Urban (OU) and Vegetation (V) using Y4R, G4U, AG4U, i6SD and MF4CF decomposition techniques using RS-2 data.

$\approx 74.89\%$, $\approx 88.08\%$ and $\approx 82.89\%$, respectively), while MF4CF shows $P_v = 43.60\%$. In comparison to other decompositions, the even-bounce scattering power from MF4CF has also increased by $\approx 15\%$, while there is an increase of $\approx 26\%$ compared to AG4U.

It is noteworthy to observe that although Y4R, G4U, AG4U and i6SD compensate for the orientation of the dihedral targets, the volume scattering power components from these two techniques are nearly twice the diffused scattering power component of MF4CF. Such an effect might be due to the utilization of the degree of polarization in the formulation of the roll-invariant scattering power components. Moreover, oriented urban areas display a high amount of scattering asymmetry [28]. This fact is evident from the asymmetric scattering power component (P_c) from MF4CF.

High even-bounce scattering power over V (19.81%) is due to the interaction of the electromagnetic wave with ground and

vegetation trunk as well as ground and vegetation branches. The increase in the odd-bounce scattering power is due to the polarized scattered wave from leaves and foliage. Moreover, the overall diffused scattering power component has decreased in comparison to other decomposition technique. Therefore, the degree of depolarization can adequately provide diverse scattering characteristics than the cross-pol component (i.e., HV) alone that is utilized in the volume scattering model.

Alongside this, as stated earlier, that vegetation is considered to be reflection-symmetric. Therefore, the contribution of the asymmetric scattering power component is only 1.64% . In contrast, Y4R, G4U and i6SD show a helix scattering power component of $\approx 4\%$. MF4CF and AG4U characterize vegetation surface as more symmetric scatterer than Y4R. Moreover, MF4CF better captures the polarized scattered wave from the vegetation canopy, omitted by Y4R and AG4U.

Figure 13 shows the decomposed power components over

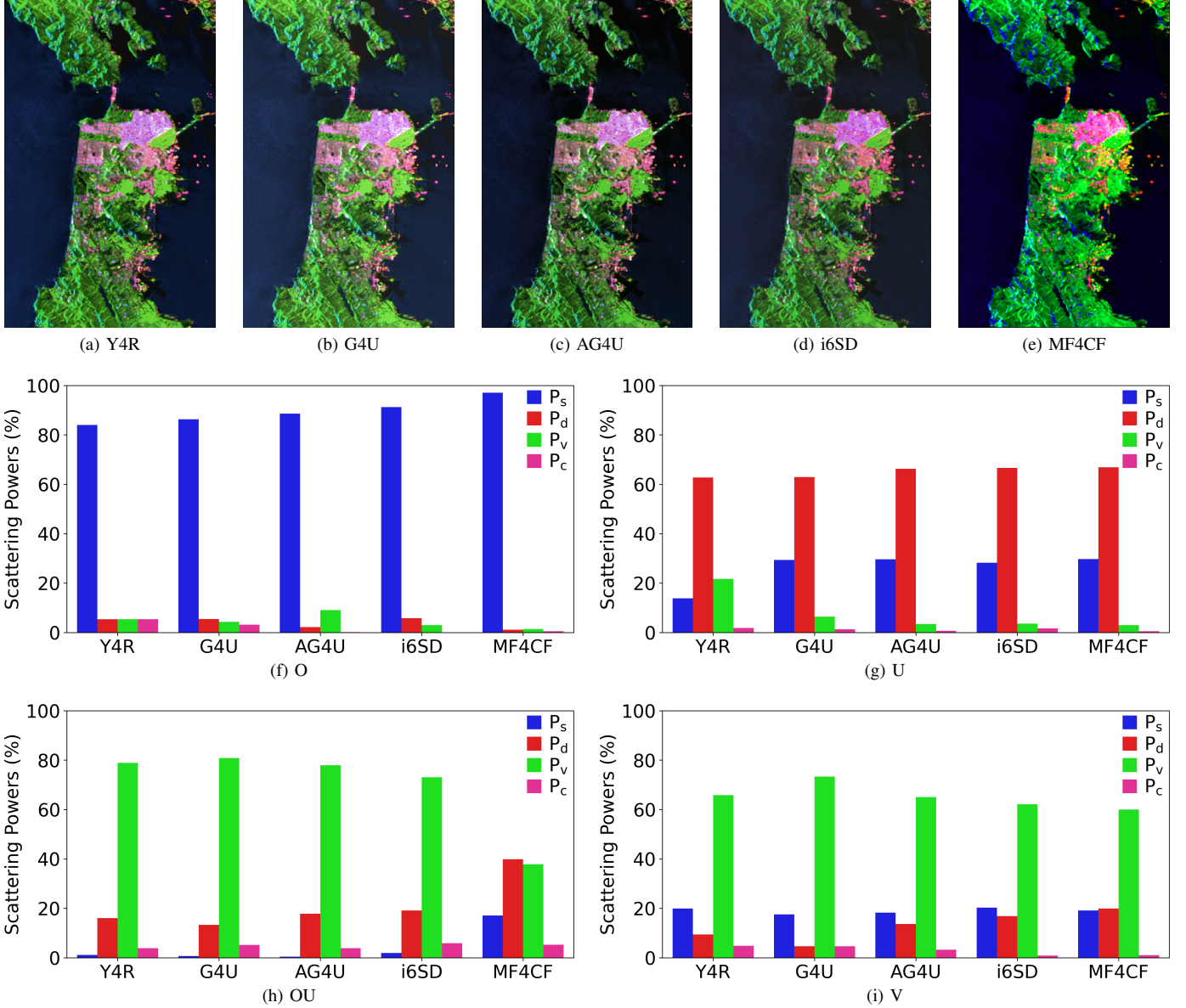


Fig. 13. Decomposed scattering power components over Ocean (O), Urban (U), Oriented Urban (OU) and Vegetation (V) using Y4R, G4U, AG4U, i6SD and MF4CF decomposition techniques using ALOS PALSAR data.

O, U, OU and V using ALOS PALSAR data. The dominant odd-bounce scattering power is evident over O. However, P_s has decreased by $\approx 2\%$ as compared to the RS-2 data. This decrease in the P_s value might be because the ocean surface roughness is more apparent in longer wavelengths. Consequently, P_c has also marginally increased by 0.03% compared to the RS-2 data. On the other hand, Y4R and AG4U show significant volume (5.3% and 9.04%) scattering power, which might be due to the assumption of a specific volume scattering model that might not be adequate for this scenario.

Over U, the sample mean of P_d obtained from MF4CF has increased by 4% as compared to Y4R and G4U, and by $\approx 0.2\%$ as compared to AG4U and i6SD. Hence, the values of P_d are quite similar for both MF4CF, AG4U and i6SD over U. We may justify such an outcome because, in MF4CF, we explicitly use the degree of polarization to

calculate the scattering power components. It may be noted that, in AG4U, we use the degree of polarization only as a criterion to compute the power component, whereas its usefulness is absent in any other decompositions. Therefore, the Barakat degree of polarization provides essential information in calculating the scattering power components by utilizing the polarization structure's knowledge in the scattered wave from urban areas.

The diffused scattering power has decreased over this area compared to the volume scattering power component of Y4R and G4U. Nevertheless, the volume scattering component of AG4U, i6SD and the diffused component of MF4CF are similar. In contrast, the asymmetric power component, P_c , is similar to the helix scattering power component of Y4R and G4U. The percentages of P_c and the helix scattering power components are 1.60%, 1.8% and 1.3%, respectively.

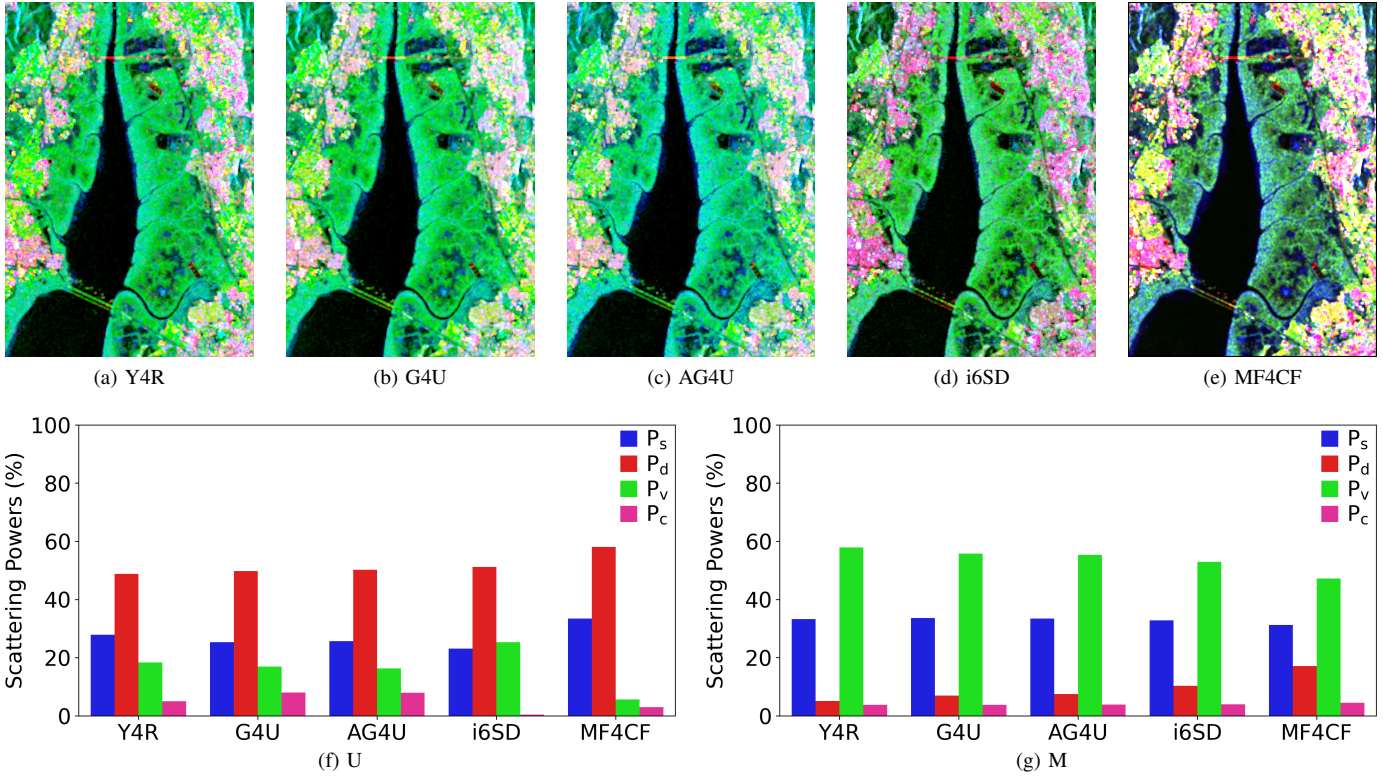


Fig. 14. Decomposed scattering power components over Urban (U) and Mangrove (M) using Y4R, G4U, AG4U, i6SD and MF4CF decomposition techniques using TerraSAR-X data.

Fig. 13 shows significant differences between the even-bounce scattering power of MF4CF and the double-bounce scattering power of Y4R, G4U, AG4U and i6SD over OU. Besides, the difference between the diffused and the volume scattering powers from the L-band ($\approx 40\%$) is lower than that of the C-band. It can be noted that P_d obtained from MF4CF is still the dominant scattering power component (39.90%) over OU. It is noteworthy to observe that the scattering asymmetry due to the urban area's orientation about the radar line of sight is more prominent in MF4CF than other decomposition techniques. The percentage of P_c and helix scattering components are 5.22%, 3.88%, 5.2%, 3.87% and 5.9%, respectively for MF4CF, Y4R, G4U, AG4U and i6SD.

Similarly, over vegetation (V), a marginal difference is evident in the diffused scattering power component of MF4CF (59.96%) and the volume scattering component of Y4R (65.8%). The difference between the volume and the diffused power components from AG4U to MF4CF is $\approx 6\%$. However, P_d has increased by $\approx 10\%$ from Y4R, G4U to MF4CF, $\approx 6\%$ from AG4U to MF4CF, and $\approx 3\%$ from i6SD to MF4CF.

As stated earlier, such a high value of P_d is due to the forest's ground canopy interactions. The explicit utilization of the degree of polarization in the formulation of MF4CF might have adequately accounted for the polarization state information in the scattered EM wave. On the other hand, similar to the C-band data, the mean value of P_c is 1.03%, whereas the helix power components of Y4R is 3.2% and for AG4U is 4.8%. However, the helix power is similar for both

i6SD and MF4CF. Therefore, P_c characterizes vegetation as a more symmetric scatterer than Y4R and AG4U. However, the disparity between the diffused scattering power component of MF4CF and the volume scattering power components of other decompositions is marginal. This variation might be due to the L-band wave's scattering properties inside the vegetation canopy that is equivalently characterized by the volume scattering model and the degree of polarization measure.

Similarly, the scattering power components over Mumbai, India, using TerraSAR-X data is compared in Fig. 14. Here we have shown the decomposition results over urban (U) and mangrove (M) areas. Like L-band and C-band data, the P_d component using MF4CF over U for X-band data has increased compared to Y4R, G4U, AG4U, and i6SD. The differences between the P_d of MF4CF and other decomposition techniques are $\approx 7\%$. On the other hand, the P_v components have also decreased by $\approx 10\%$ for MF4CF compared to Y4R, G4U, AG4U and i6SD.

In contrast, the trend of scattering power components over M is similar for different decomposition methods. However, the P_v component has decreased by $\approx 14\%$ compared to other decomposition methods. This decrease in the P_v component might be due to the significant polarization structure in the returned electromagnetic wave. As a result, the polarized even and odd bounce components have increased over M compared to Y4R, G4U, AG4U and i6SD. The increase in the P_d and P_s components are nearly 3% and 12%, respectively. This P_d component is due to the electromagnetic wave interaction with the underneath water and branches. The P_s component

is due to the interaction of the electromagnetic wave with the leaves at the top of the canopy layers.

Hence, the proposed method suitably characterizes different scattering properties from targets compared to Y4R, G4U, AG4U and i6SD. Also, the P_c power component can accurately represent scattering asymmetry over the desired targets. It is noteworthy that the inclusion of the scattered wave's polarization state has improved the target characterization ability of MF4CF compared to other techniques.

C. Clustering

Here we discuss a clustering scheme utilizing the four scattering power components, P_d , P_s , P_v , and P_c obtained from the C-, L-, and X-band PolSAR datasets. To assess and validate the clustering results, we utilize different combinations of entropy (H) and anisotropy (A), and the first dominant scattering-type parameter (α_s^1) [25]. We used the following combinations of H and A :

- The presence of a single dominant scattering process is described by $(1 - H)(1 - A)$.
- A random scattering process is modeled by $H(1 - A)$.
- The presence of two scattering mechanisms with the same probability relates to HA .
- Two scattering mechanisms with a dominant process is described by $(1 - H)A$.

Fig. 15 shows the unsupervised map using RS-2 and ALOS PALSAR data over SF, and TerraSAR-X data over Mumbai, India.

TABLE IV

PERCENTAGE OF PIXELS IN DIFFERENT CLUSTERS OVER OCEAN SURFACE USING RS-2 AND ALOS PALSAR DATA (Z7: $P_s > P_d > P_v > P_c$; Z9: $P_s > P_v > P_d > P_c$)

RS-2		ALOS PALSAR	
Class	Percent (%)	Class	Percent (%)
Z7	95.40	Z7	91.60
Z9	4.60	Z9	8.40

Table IV shows that the two different clusters, Z7 and Z9, are common for both RS-2 and ALOS PALSAR datasets. In both of them, the odd-bounce scattering power component is the first dominant. However, the second dominant components are the even-bounce scattering for Z7 and the diffused scattering for Z9. The combination $(1 - H)(1 - A)$ is higher than any other for both datasets, suggesting a single dominant scattering process. Moreover, we observe $\alpha_s^1 = 3.29^\circ$ and $\alpha_s^1 = 4.16^\circ$ for RS-2 and PALSAR data, respectively. However, the value of $(1 - H)A$ is apparent, which indicates that there might exist two scattering mechanisms with a dominant process.

In the context of the ocean surface, the existence of other scattering power components might be due to surface roughness. The ocean current's ridge produces a marginal amount of even-multiple scattering that might cause the even-bounce scattering power as the second dominant. On the other hand, complex ocean surface roughness near the shoreline favours diffused scattering power components as the second dominant

in a few pixels. However, being a reflection-symmetric surface, the P_c power is always the fourth dominant scattering component over the ocean surface.

TABLE V
PERCENTAGE OF PIXELS IN DIFFERENT CLUSTERS OVER URBAN USING RS-2 AND ALOS PALSAR DATA (Z1: $P_d > P_s > P_v > P_c$; Z2: $P_d > P_s > P_c > P_v$; Z7: $P_s > P_d > P_v > P_c$)

RS-2		ALOS PALSAR	
Class	Percent (%)	Class	Percent (%)
Z1	49.70	Z1	76.94
Z2	16.90	Z2	23.06
Z7	33.40	Z7	0.00

Table V shows that over the urban area, pixels are clustered in Z1, Z2 and Z7 for the RS-2 data. For the PALSAR data, they are clustered in Z1 and Z2. We observe that both datasets show a majorly dominant even-bounce scattering power component in the urban area usually characterized by dihedral targets. However, for the RS-2 data, the Z7 cluster indicates dominant odd-bounce scattering power. After analyzing the combinations of H , A , we noticed that HA is high for the RS-2 data, suggesting that there might exist two mechanisms with the same probability. Due to this reason, the percentage of pixels in Z1 (49.7%) is comparable to Z7 (33.4%).

On the other hand, depending on some buildings' orientation within the resolution cell, P_c power dominates over P_v . Hence, a marginal percentage of pixels in the Z2 region is also evident over the urban area. Concerning the ALOS PALSAR data, the value of $(1 - H)A$ is high, indicating two scattering mechanisms with a dominant process. Hence, we observe only Z1 and Z2 clusters for this data set. Besides, for both datasets, $\alpha_s^1 \approx 60^\circ$, indicating it as majorly a dihedral scatterer.

TABLE VI

PERCENTAGE OF PIXELS IN DIFFERENT CLUSTERS OVER ORIENTED URBAN USING RS-2 AND ALOS PALSAR DATA (Z3: $P_d > P_v > P_s > P_c$;

Z4: $P_d > P_v > P_c > P_s$; Z7: $P_s > P_d > P_v > P_c$;
Z13: $P_v > P_s > P_d > P_c$; Z14: $P_v > P_s > P_c > P_d$;
Z15: $P_v > P_d > P_s > P_c$; Z18: $P_v > P_c > P_d > P_s$)

RS-2		ALOS PALSAR	
Class	Percent (%)	Class	Percent (%)
Z3	0.00	Z3	43.10
Z4	29.60	Z4	0.00
Z7	12.43	Z7	0.00
Z13	40.17	Z13	20.46
Z14	11.86	Z14	17.60
Z15	0.00	Z15	15.86
Z18	5.94	Z18	2.99

Table VI shows that there are several clustering zones over the oriented urban area (OU). The orientation of the urban area about the radar line of sight suggests randomness in the scattered electromagnetic wave. Therefore, we observe different scattering mechanisms in this area. The value of $H(1 - A)$ is higher than any other combinations of H and A for both datasets, which indicates a random scattering process within the resolution cell. For the RS-2 data, the total percentage of pixels in Z13 and Z14 is high due to dominant diffused scattering, evident from Figure 12.

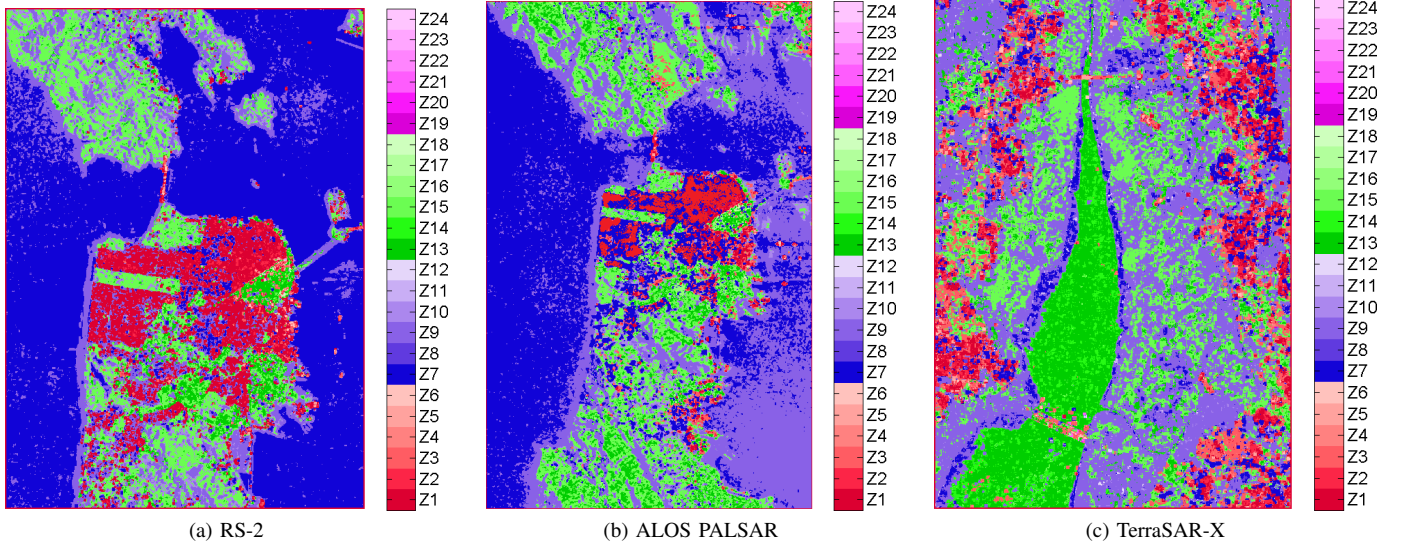


Fig. 15. Unsupervised clusters over different scattering targets using RS-2, ALOS PALSAR and TerraSAR-X data.

However, oriented structures generated a significant amount of helix scattering power due to which, for a few circumstances, it dominates over the odd-bounce power component. Therefore we observe the Z4 cluster in the scene. For a few other pixels, the helix power component is almost comparable to the even-bounce scattering power component, which shows the appearance of the Z18 cluster over the oriented urban area.

For the ALOS PALSAR data, the percentage of pixels in the Z3 cluster (43.10 %) is higher than any other clusters due to the dominant even-bounce scattering. This mechanism might be because of the difference in the wavelengths, which suggests high penetration ability compared to the RS-2 data.

Multiple scattering phenomena increased the values of P_v more than that measured in the orthogonal urban area. Therefore, the clusters Z13, Z14, Z15, and Z18 are evident in Table VI. Alongside this, a high amount of P_c power sometimes makes it the second or the third dominant depending on the significance of oriented buildings. Over OU, $\alpha_s^1 \approx 46^\circ$ for both datasets indicate the scatterer behaviour towards the dihedral type accompanied by multiple scattering phenomena.

TABLE VII
PERCENTAGE OF PIXELS IN DIFFERENT CLUSTERS OVER VEGETATION USING RS-2 AND ALOS PALSAR DATA (Z9: $P_s > P_v > P_d > P_c$; Z10: $P_s > P_v > P_c > P_d$; Z13: $P_v > P_s > P_d > P_c$; Z15: $P_v > P_d > P_s > P_c$)

RS-2		ALOS PALSAR	
Class	Percent (%)	Class	Percent (%)
Z9	0.00	Z9	6.64
Z10	8.46	Z10	9.96
Z13	25.93	Z13	0.00
Z15	65.61	Z15	83.39

Table VII shows that, over the vegetation area, pixels in the Z10, Z13 and Z15 clusters are evident in the RS-2 data, while pixels in Z9, Z10 and Z15 clusters are evident in the ALOS PALSAR data. We observe that, for both datasets, the diffused

power scattering component is the first dominant. In this case, scattering randomness is primarily due to the geometry and composition of branches and twigs and their multiple interactions with wavelengths of comparable dimension. The second dominant P_d power in Z15 is likely due to the interaction of the EM wave with the ground and the vegetation trunk.

TABLE VIII
PERCENTAGE OF PIXELS IN DIFFERENT CLUSTERS OVER MANGROVE AND URBAN USING TERRASAR-X DATA (Z1: $P_d > P_s > P_v > P_c$; Z2: $P_d > P_s > P_c > P_v$; Z7: $P_s > P_d > P_v > P_c$; Z9: $P_s > P_v > P_d > P_c$; Z10: $P_s > P_v > P_c > P_d$; Z13: $P_v > P_s > P_d > P_c$; Z15: $P_v > P_d > P_s > P_c$)

Urban		Mangrove	
Class	Percent (%)	Class	Percent (%)
Z1	38.30	Z1	0.00
Z2	49.10	Z2	0.00
Z7	12.60	Z7	0.00
Z9	0.00	Z9	15.60
Z13	0.00	Z13	13.30
Z15	0.00	Z15	71.10

Besides, for those pixels, the amount of P_s power is less due to the minimum direct interaction of the EM wave with only leaves and foliage. Also, the amount of P_c power in those pixels is low due to higher symmetric scattering condition. Therefore, the P_s power component becomes the third dominant, while the P_c power component is the fourth dominant.

On the other hand, for some pixels, the P_s power dominates over P_d and P_v powers, which might be due to high leaf area content in those pixels. This increased amount of leaf area has produced more P_s power due to which Z9 and Z10 clusters are observed in the PALSAR and RS-2 data, respectively. However, based on the difference between the wavelengths and the depth of penetration, the amount of P_c power varies from RS-2 to PALSAR datasets. Therefore, the dominance in the P_c power component changes from RS-2 to PALSAR

datasets.

The variations of clusters over urban and mangrove areas using the TerraSAR-X data are shown in Table VIII. Like RS-2 data, pixels in the urban area (U) are clustered in Z1, Z2 and Z7. Therefore, the high even-bounce scattering power component characterizes the target similar to the dihedral. However, due to the small wavelength of X-band, the Z7 cluster is evident, which is also indicated by the combined analysis of H and A . On the other hand, the mangrove region (M) shows a dominant P_v scattering power. However, it should be noted that mangrove thrives abundantly in brackish water areas, e.g., estuaries and mud-laden rivers. These areas comprising a shallow water column can generate a sufficient amount of even-bounce and diffused scattering mechanism. Hence, the appearance of the Z15 cluster in the appropriate proportion is evident for this area. On the other hand, the top canopy layer and the leaves generated an odd-bounce scattering mechanism, due to which the Z9 and Z13 clusters are also apparent within this area.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

This study proposed a model-free four-component scattering power decomposition technique for full polarimetric Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) data. This technique is an extension of our model-free three-component decomposition technique. The introduction of an asymmetry parameter resolves the ambiguity between the even-bounce and the helix scattering mechanisms. This scattering asymmetry component helps to characterize scattering from human-made structures in urban areas. Therefore, the scattering asymmetry component might infer unique polarimetric properties about a target present in the scene.

Therefore, we have included the τ_{FP} parameter along with θ_{FP} to capture the scattering asymmetry from a target. Utilizing these two parameters simultaneously, we proposed the four scattering power components: even-bounce (P_d), odd-bounce (P_s), diffused (P_v) and helix (P_c).

Unlike conventional model-based decompositions, we do not specify *a priori*, canonical scattering models, to derive the power components. Our technique does not produce any negative power pixels, which is a significant drawback in most model-based approaches. In this regard, our approach explicitly included the amount of polarized scattered information in terms of the Barakat degree of polarization.

Most importantly, the proposed technique enumerates the power components simultaneously, which reduces the computational complexity of the problem.

Moreover, it also enhances interpretability by avoiding the intricate branching criteria of model-based decompositions. All the characterization parameters (i.e., θ_{FP} and τ_{FP}), and the scattering power components are also roll-invariant.

Results show that the proposed technique performs reasonably well over diverse landcover classes compared to several methods: Yamaguchi 4-component decomposition with rotation (Y4R), General four-component scattering power decomposition (G4U), Adaptive General Four-Component Scattering Power Decomposition (AG4U), and Six component

scattering power decomposition (i6SD). The polarized power components over the ocean and the urban areas are enhanced. Moreover, due to the unique roll-invariant nature, the P_d power component has also increased relative to Y4R, G4U, AG4U and i6SD.

Besides, the ground-trunk and the ground-branch interactions over vegetation areas are evident in our study due to which specific polarized power components have increased over these areas. The introduction of the P_c power component has provided detailed information about scattering asymmetry over various targets. Over ocean and vegetation surfaces, the P_c power exhibits minimal values due to the scattering symmetry property. Contrarily, the P_c power values have increased for urban areas. Nonetheless, over oriented urban areas, the P_c power component is significant due to high scattering asymmetry.

The proposed unsupervised clustering technique can adequately capture target scattering variations based on dominant scattering mechanisms. Variations of clusters from one target to another are noticeable from the results obtained using images acquired by three different frequencies (viz., C-, L-, and X-bands). Moreover, the classes derived from this clustering technique are good representative and provide enhanced insight into targets' scattering mechanisms based on their physical properties. Thus the proposed model-free decomposition technique and the unsupervised clustering technique possess an excellent potential for land cover analysis using FP SAR data.

REPRODUCIBILITY AND REPLICABILITY

Following the guidelines presented in Ref. [29], we made available the code that supports the reproducibility and replicability of this work in a Github repository: <https://github.com/Subho07/MF4CF> [30].

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APPENDIX

GEOMETRICAL INTERPRETATION OF θ_{FP}

We derive all the auxiliary variables in terms of the elements of the coherency matrix $\mathbf{T}$ which is then equivalently represented in terms of the elements of the Kennaught matrix $\mathbf{K}$. The total power is $TP = T_{11} + T_{22} + T_{33} = 2K_{11}$, where T_{11} , T_{22} , and T_{33} are the elements of $\mathbf{T}$, and K_{11} is the (1,1) element of $\mathbf{K}$. Using these elements, the geometrical description of θ_{FP} is shown in Fig. 16, where $\overline{OQ}$ represents TP which can be decomposed into polarized and unpolarized components as

$$TP = \underbrace{m_{FP} TP}_{\text{Polarized part}} + \underbrace{(1 - m_{FP}) TP}_{\text{Unpolarized part}} \quad (12)$$

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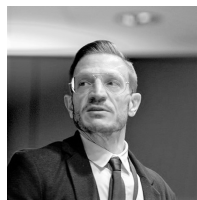
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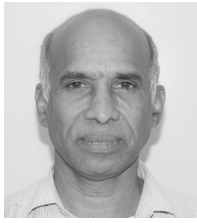
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