ABSTRACT

Different schemes for the classification of hyperspectral data are considered. Among the three, one technique is rather innovative in the field of hyperspectral data processing and is based on neural networks algorithms. The neural networks are used either for the dimensionality reduction of the input vector or for the final classification task. The study has been carried out for a set of hyper-spectral data collected by the Airborne Hyper-spectral line-Scanner radiometer (AHS) over a test site in Northeast Germany. The results have been quantitatively evaluated and critically analyzed.