Color Plates

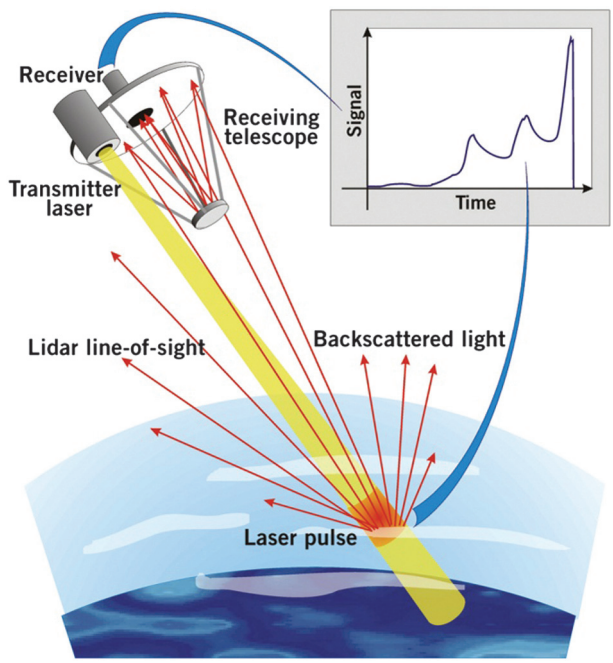


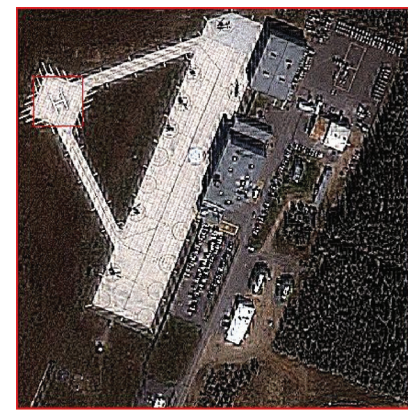
Plate 1 A schematic view of the operational concept of a spaceborne lidar (credit: ESA).

Plate 2 The RGB image of the CFB-site multispectral dataset (reprinted from Ref. 81).

(a) Original multispectral RGB image (4 m)

(b) Pan image (1 m)

(c) Fused image using CRT



(d) Fused image using wavelet transform

(e) Fused image using FRIT

(f) Fused image using PCA

Plate 3 Fused images in a small region (CFB airport) of the multispectral datacube fused with a real panchromatic image using the CRT, wavelet transform, FRIT, and PCA fusion methods (reprinted from Ref. 81).

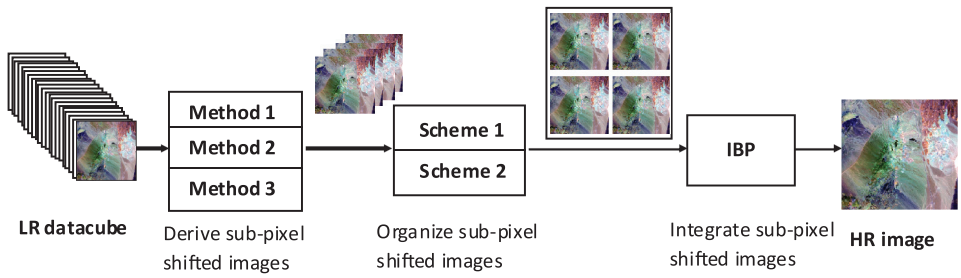


Plate 4 Block diagram of generating the single-band HR image by exploiting the keystone (reprinted from Ref. 6).

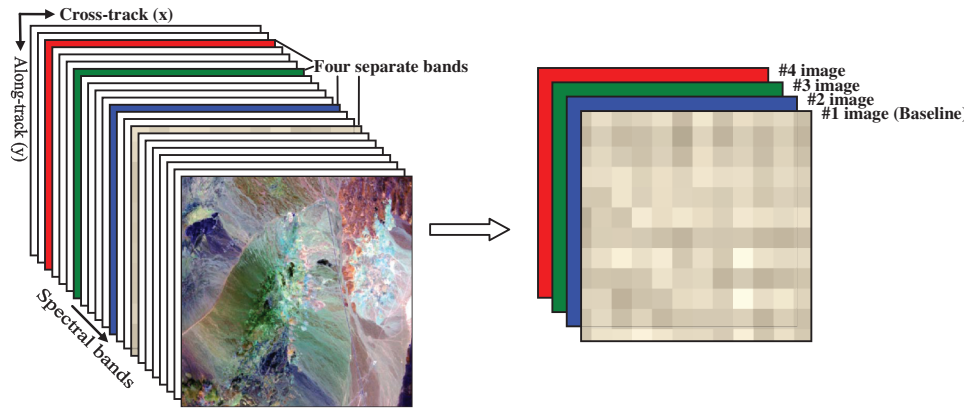


Plate 5 Four spectral band images extracted from a datacube to be enhanced based on KS-induced subpixel shift related to the baseline image (reprinted from Ref. 6).

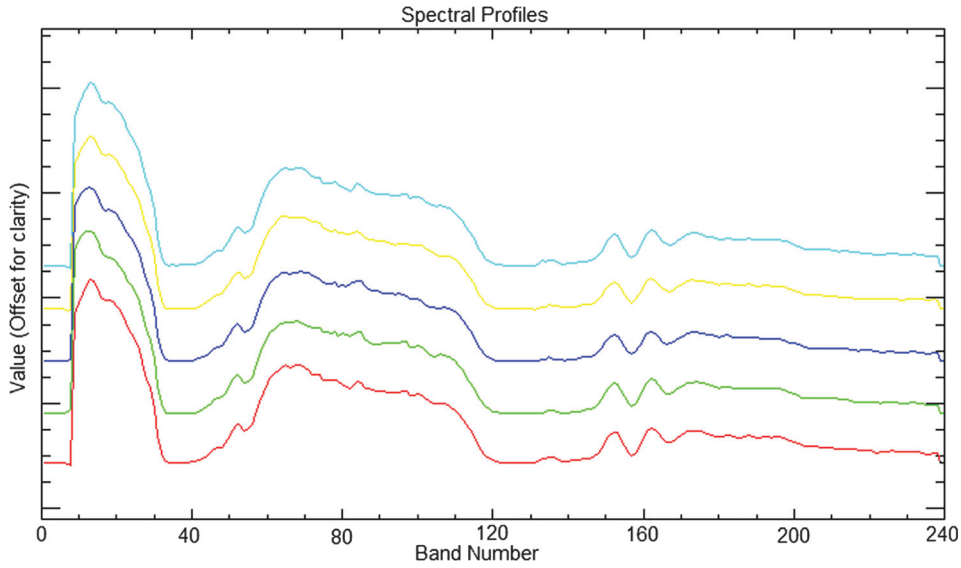


Plate 6 An example of spectral curve of the awning material (red) extracted from the original datacube and spectral curves of the 2 × 2 pixels in the HR grid (green, blue, yellow, and light blue) extracted from the Target datacube after spatial resolution enhancement using the CRT (reprinted from Ref. 6).

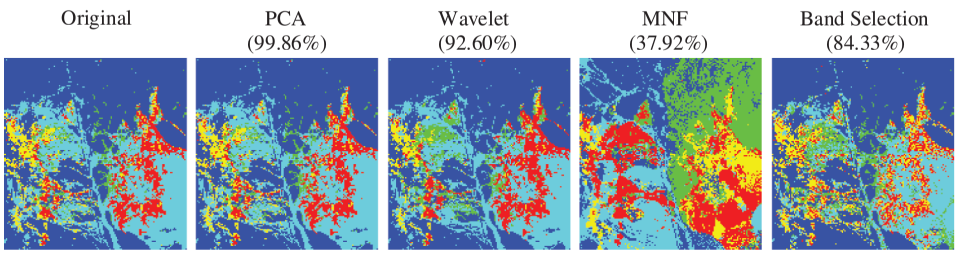


Plate 7 Classification maps produced from the original Cuprite datacube and the datacubes after DR using the PCA, wavelet, MNF, and band-selection methods, respectively. Twenty-two DR output channels are used. The correct classification rates of the three DR methods with respect to the classification map of the original datacube are also shown (reprinted from Ref. 8).

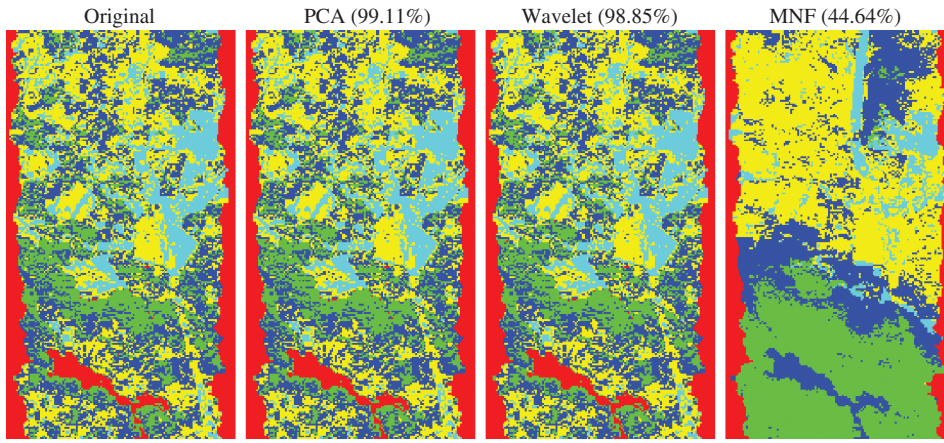


Plate 8 Maps of unsupervised classification using *k*-means. The first ten output channels are used after dimensionality reduction with the three methods (PCA, wavelet, and MNF). The correct classification rates of the three dimensionality reduction methods with respect to the classification map of the original datacube are also shown (reprinted from Ref. 8).

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