Instruction of FAIR-CSAR-V1.0 Dataset

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Reference and Citation Format for FAIR-CSAR-V1.0 dataset:

[1] Y. Wu, Y. Suo, Q. Meng, W. Dai, T. Miao, W. Zhao, Z. Yan, W. Diao, G. Xie, Q. Ke, Y. Zhao, K. Fu, X. Sun, "FAIR-CSAR: A Benchmark Dataset for Fine-Grained Object Detection and Recognition Based on Single-Look Complex SAR Images," in *IEEE Transactions on Geoscience and Remote Sensing*, vol. 63, pp. 1-22, 2025, Art no. 5201022, doi: 10.1109/TGRS.2024.3519891. [2] 吴有明, 刁文辉, 索玉玺, 孙显. FAIR-CSAR 复图像目标数据集 V1.0 (FAIR-CSAR-V1.0) [OL]. 雷达学报, 2025. https://radars.ac.cn/web/data/getData?dataType=FAIR_CSAR... Youming Wu, Wenhui Diao, Yuxi Suo, Xian Sun. A Benchmark Dataset for Fine-Grained Object Detection and Recognition Based on Single-Look Complex SAR Images (FAIR-CSAR-V1.0) [OL]. Journal of Radars, 2025.

https://radars.ac.cn/web/data/getData?dataType=FAIR CSAR en&pageType=en.

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Dataset Overview: FAIR-CSAR-V1.0 dataset aims to advance research in fine-grained SAR object detection and recognition by providing the SAR complex-valued samples and corresponding scattering characteristic annotations of various sub-categories. Derived from 175 full-scene Gaofen-3 Level-1 Single-Look Complex (SLC) products, this dataset covers 32 global regions covering airports, refineries, ports, and riverways. With a total volume of 250GB and over 340K instances across 5 major categories and 22 subcategories, it stands as the largest SAR target dataset to date, featuring the most refined annotation granularity and highest bit-depth storage

precision. In addition, to facilitate SAR target characteristic-guided algorithm optimization, FAIR-CSAR-V1.0 provides detailed annotations of satellite-ground azimuth angles and strong scattering point distributions, offering foundational support for exploiting SAR target scattering properties.

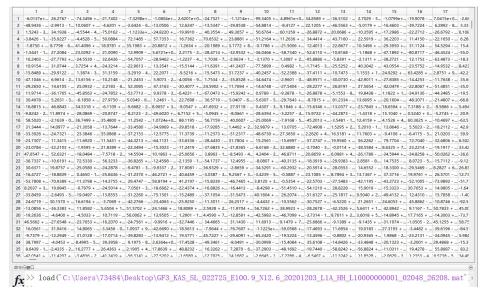
The FAIR-CSAR-V1.0 dataset contains two sub-datasets, the SL dataset and the FSI dataset. The SL dataset is in Spotlight mode with a nominal resolution of 1m, which contains 170K instances covering a total of 22 classes. The specific label is Airbus_A220, Airbus_A320, Airbus_A330, Airfreighter, Boeing737, Boeing747, Boeing767, Boeing777, Fokker-50, Gulfstream, Helicopter, Other_Aircraft, Bulk_Carrier, Container_Ship, General_Cargo_Ship, Motion_Defocusing_Ship, Oil_Tanker, Warship, Other_Ship, Bridge, Tank, Tower_Crane; The FSI dataset is in Fine Stripmap Mode with a nominal resolution of 5m, which contains 170K instances across 3 classes, namely Bridge, Ship, and Tank.

Both SL and FSI datasets are divided into training-validation sets (SL-TRAINVAL and FSI-TRAINVAL) and test sets (SL-TEST and FSI-TEST) with the following directory structure:



Directory Structure and File Descriptions:

SLCMats-Float32 single-look complex images stored as complex matrices in .mat files.



(GF3 KAS SL 022725 E100.9 N12.6 20201203 L1A HH L10000000001 02048 26208.mat)

2) **PNGImages-**Uint8 intensity images in .png format.



 $(GF3_KAS_SL_022725_E100.9_N12.6_20201203_L1A_HH_L10000000001_02048_26208.png)$

3) Annotations-oriented bounding box (OBB) annotations in DOTA format.

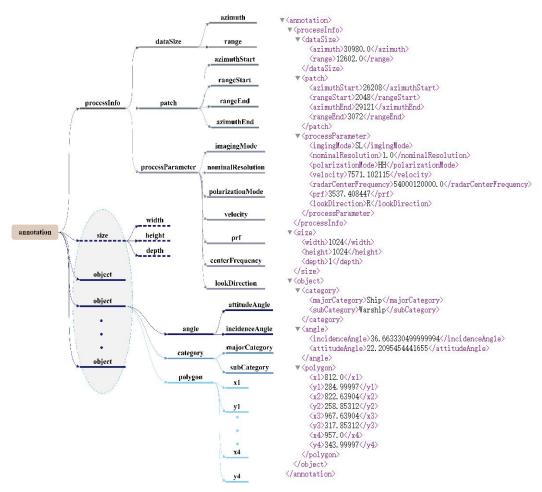
812.0 284.9999694824219 822.6390380859375 258.8531188964844 967.6390380859375 317.8531188964844 957.0 343.9999694824219 Warship 0



 $(GF3_KAS_SL_022725_E100.9_N12.6_20201203_L1A_HH_L10000000001_02048_26208.txt)$

4) METAXmls-Extensible markup language (XML) files containing imaging parameters (e.g.,

pulse repetition interval) alongside bounding boxes and class labels.



(GF3_KAS_SL_022725_E100.9_N12.6_20201203_L1A_HH_L10000000001_02048_26208.xml)

5) **KeyPoints-**XML based annotations of strong scattering point distribution. Each target instance is labeled with 9 key scattering points to characterize its topological structure.



