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Affiliated Institution and Title (English):	University of Electronic Science and Technology of China Associate professor	
Biography (Please provide in paragraph form within 500 words.)		
Haohao Ren is an associate professor of University of Electronic Science and Technology of China. From 2020 to 2021, he was a visiting Ph.D. student in the department of computer science and information engineering, University of Trento, Italy. His research interests include signal processing, image interpretation, and deep learning. He has been served as a Guest Editor for the Remote Sensing, a Youth Editor for Journal of Modern Radar, and also served as Editor for Journal of China Electronics Science and Technology Academy. Moreover, he also served as the chair of the workshop of the International Conference on Optical Engineering, Sensing and Instruments (2025), the International Conference on Artificial Intelligence and Remote Sensing Applications (2026). He has authored more than over 50 papers in some journals and conferences such as IEEE TGRS, IEEE TAES, IEEE JSTARS, RS, SP, IGARSS, IRC, etc.		
Speech Title (English):		
Causal-driven SAR target feature extraction and trustworthy recognition		
Speech Abstract (Please provide in paragraph form within 500 words.)		
Automatic target recognition is an important method for SAR image interpretation. Recent advancements in deep learning technology have significantly facilitated the progress of SAR target recognition. A well-known phenomenon is that the existing deep learning-based SAR target recognition method focus on learning the statistical correlations between SAR images and class labels. However, due to various factors such as imaging conditions of the radar, background clutter, etc., the recognition model is prone to learning spurious correlations between non-target features and labels. In other words, the recognition model has learned some confounding factors but has failed to extract the causal features related to the class identity of the target. Therefore, under conditions such as insufficient samples and across different scenarios, the generalization ability of the model will significantly decline due to the impact of confounding factors. To address this issue, this talk will introduce a causal-driven method for SAR target feature extraction and recognition. By introducing causal inference theory, the recognition performance and robustness of the recognition model can be significantly enhanced under operational conditions such as limited data and expanded scenarios.		