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Unsupervised Learning for Data Fusion

C1.09.1 Representation learning in remote sensing: from unsupervised, to self-and meta-learning

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Living Planet Symposium, Bonn (Germany)

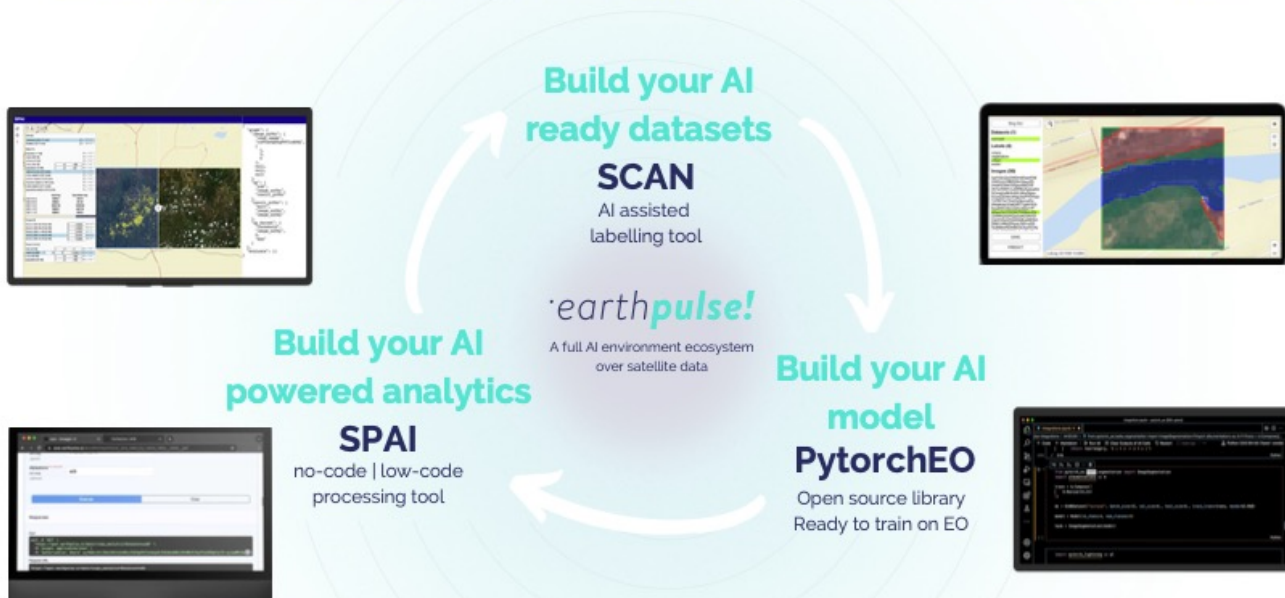
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AI powered satellite analytics

The solution to easily integrate satellite analytics in the developers work practice, extracting the Earth Observation value through Artificial Intelligence effortlessly.

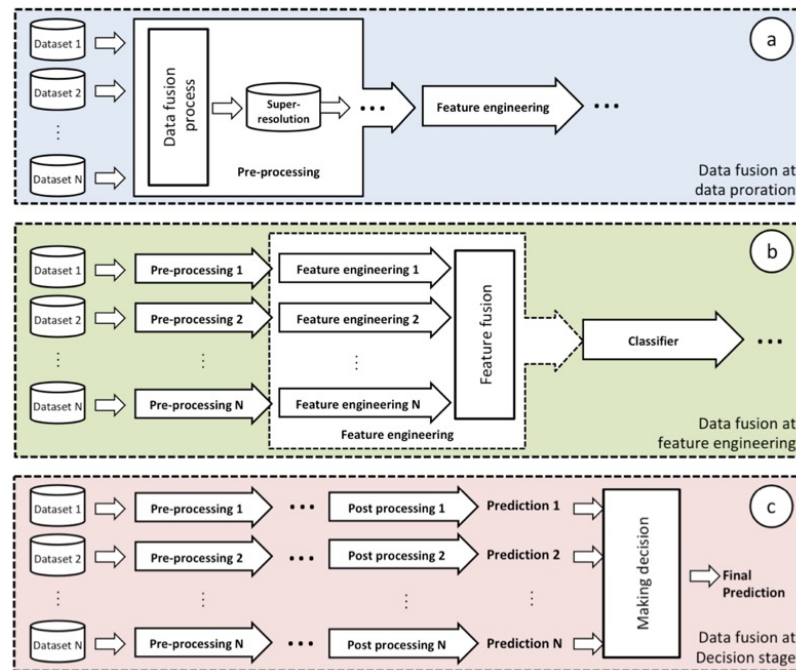


Unsupervised Learning

- Labelling a dataset is expensive, especially for EO applications (cost of imagery, experts for labelling, in-situ campaigns, lack of effective tools, ...).
- There are far more concepts in the world than a dataset can cover.
- Self-Supervised Learning (SSL): predict some part of the data from the rest (contrastive learning, clustering, distillation, redundancy reduction, ...).
- Potential to leverage full EO catalogues for pre-training NNs and then fine-tune on downstream tasks with great label efficiency.

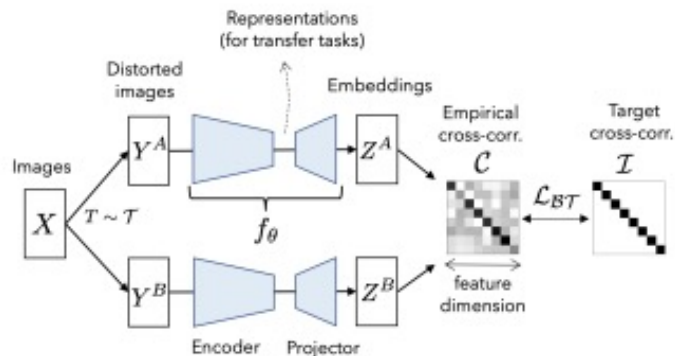
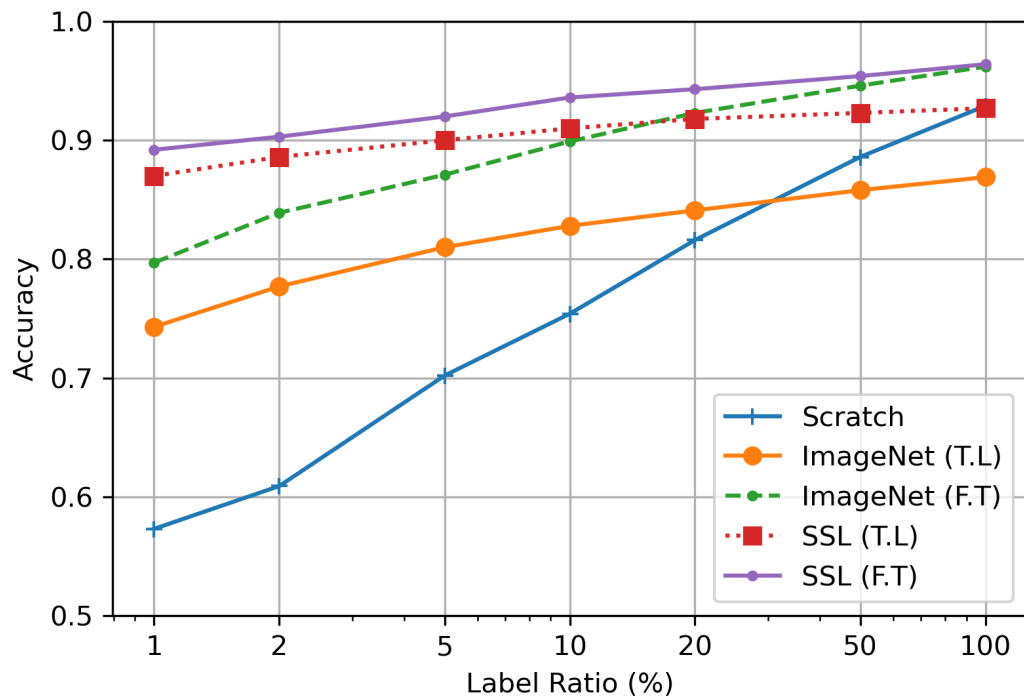
Data Fusion

- Leverage information from multiple data sources at the same time (image availability, low visibility, ...).



Unsupervised Learning

Previous work



Barlow Twins: <https://arxiv.org/abs/2103.03230>

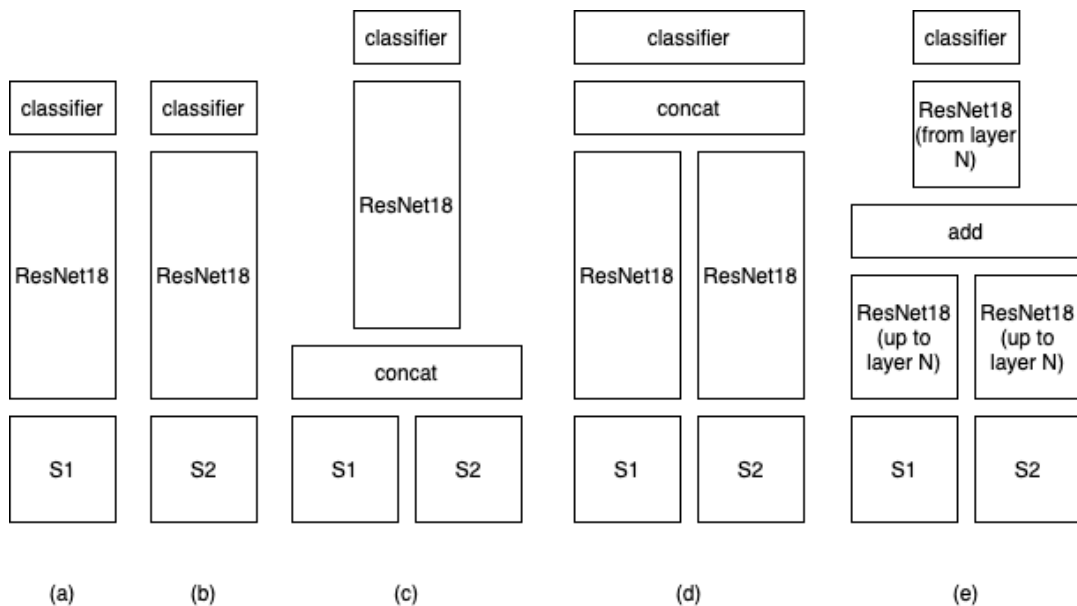
- Accuracy on EuroSAT dataset using different pre-training strategies.
- Unsupervised Learning is more data efficient (better accuracy with few labels).

Data Fusion

Previous work

Experiment	10%	100%
a (no fusion)	0.696	0.836
b (no fusion)	0.652	0.795
c (early)	0.722	0.855
d (feature)	0.734	0.853
e1 (feature)	0.723	0.858
e2 (feature)	0.732	0.862
e3 (feature)	0.730	0.864

Data source	Validation (20%)		Clouds and shadows (10k)	
	10%	100%	10%	100%
S2	0.696 (-5.17%)	0.836 (-2%)	0.469 (-31.5%)	0.778 (-5.23%)
S1	0.652 (-11.17%)	0.795 (-6.8%)	0.624 (-8.9%)	0.723 (-11.94%)
DF (S1+S2)	0.734	0.853	0.685	0.821



- Mean Average Precision on BigEarthNet dataset.
- Data Fusion always improves results, especially in low visibility conditions.

Unsupervised Learning for Data Fusion

This work

- Pre-train two Resnet18s on the BigEarthNet dataset for both S1 and S2 with Barlow Twins.
- Train two single source models and one feature fusion model for the downstream task.
- Compare results.

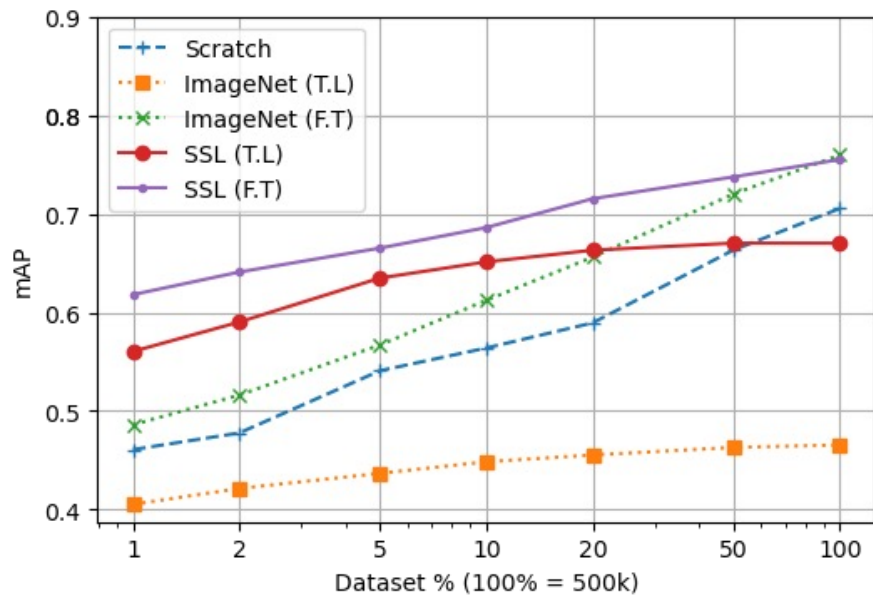
- Pre-training setup:
 - 1000 epochs, batch size of 1024, Adam optimizer with a learning rate of 1e-3 (warmup for 10 epochs and decay with cosine).
 - S1 using two bands, S2 using RGB (to compare with ImageNet, but all bands could be used).

- Code coming soon to **PytorchEO**: https://github.com/earthpulse/pytorch_eo

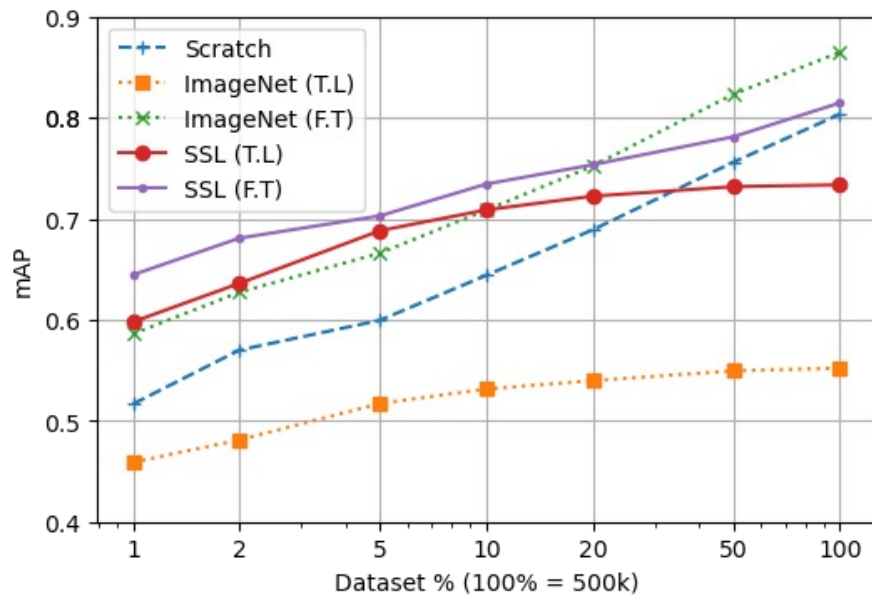
Results

No Data Fusion

S1

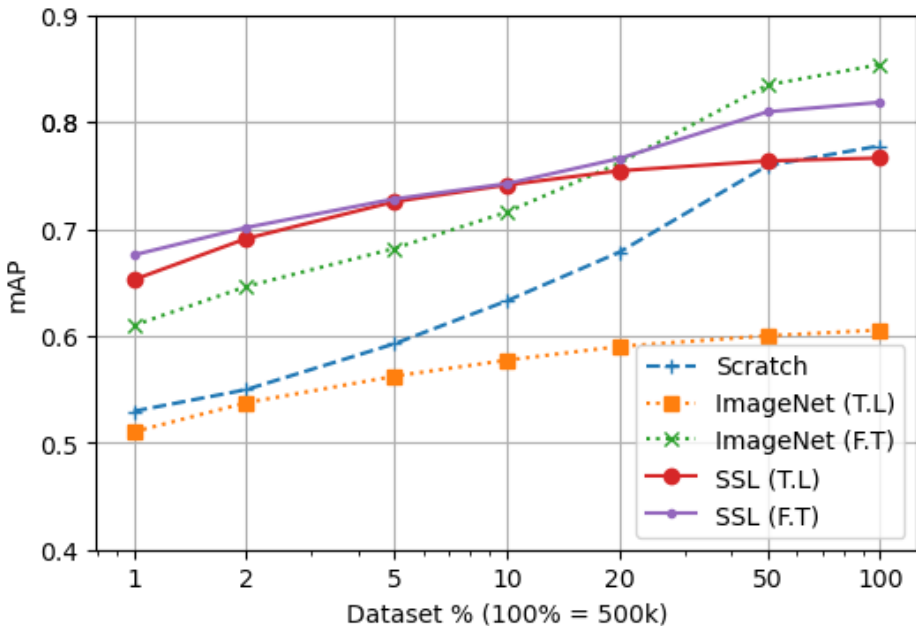


S2



Results

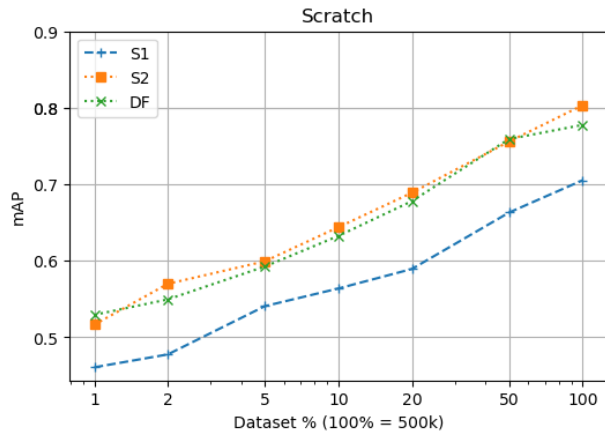
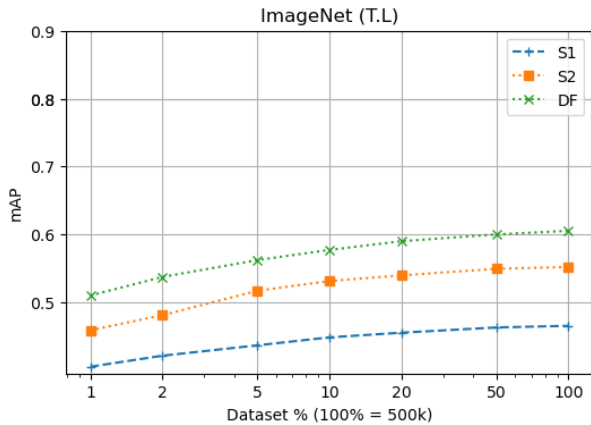
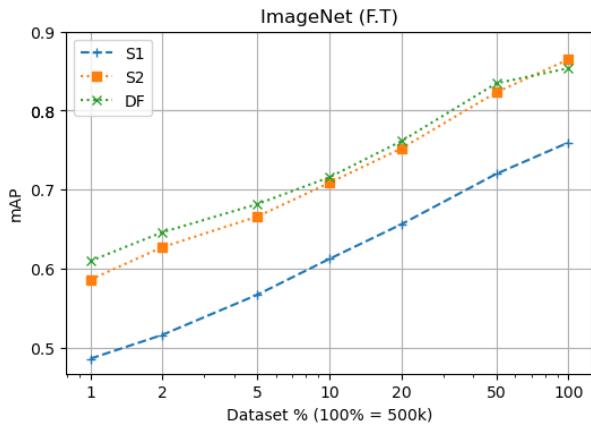
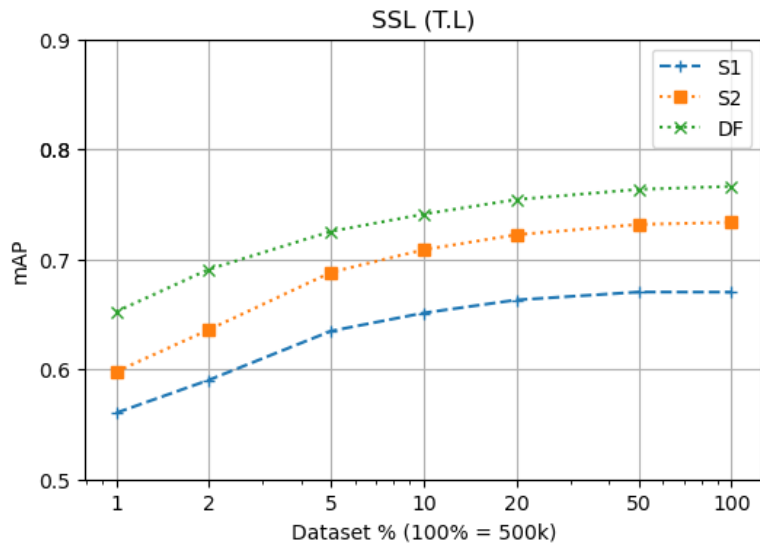
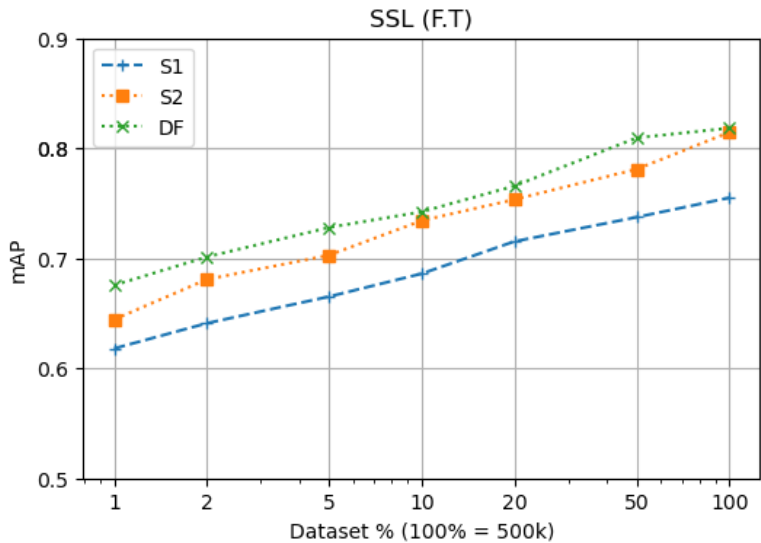
Data Fusion



- SSL improves alternatives in the low label regimen.
- SSL TL and FT are very close up until 20%, reinforcing the idea of good initial feature representation.
- ImageNet and scratch results will never change, but SSL can still in theory improve (more data, better pre-training methods).
- Transfer learning is always better than training from scratch.
- SSL is the way to go for label efficiency, and fully compatible with Data Fusion.

Results

Data Fusion



Conclusions

- Unsupervised Learning and Data Fusion have the potential of unlocking the vast amounts of available EO data.
- Unsupervised Learning is a good technique for pre-training NNs with large EO data archives, but some labelling is still required to fine tune the models on the downstream tasks.
- Data Fusion is a good technique to leverage different sensors (and data sources in general) to obtain accurate and timely information overcoming current barriers of single-source models (data availability, cost, revisit time, visibility, etc.).
- Together, Unsupervised Learning and Data Fusion have the potential to greatly improve AI4EO applications, by pre-training custom architectures with different data sources and using data fusion with high label efficiency (no need to label as much data) and availability.
- **GOING FORWARD:** build large datasets for pre-training models with different data sources, share pre-trained models and encourage open research in SSL and DF techniques.



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THANKS ! QUESTIONS ?

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