Report on the 2022 IEEE Geoscience and Remote Sensing Society Data Fusion Contest

Semisupervised learning

RONNY HÄNSCH[®], CLAUDIO PERSELLO[®], GEMINE VIVONE[®], JAVIERA CASTILLO NAVARRO[®], ALEXANDRE BOULCH, SEBASTIEN LEFEVRE[®], AND BERTRAND LE SAUX[®]

The Image Analysis and Data Fusion (IADF) Technical Committee (TC) of the IEEE Geoscience and Remote Sensing Society (GRSS) has been organizing the annual Data Fusion Contest (DFC) since 2006. The contest promotes the development of methods for extracting geospatial information from large-scale, multisensor, multimodal, and multitemporal data. It aims to propose new problem settings that are challenging to address with existing techniques and to establish new benchmarks for scientific challenges in remote sensing image analysis [1], [2], [3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [9], [10], [11], [12], [13], [14], [15], [16], [17], [18], [19].

THE 2022 DATA FUSION CONTEST

The DFC 2022 promoted interdisciplinary research on automatic land cover classification from only partially annotated training data. The ultimate goal of the contest was to build models that leverage a large amount of available unlabeled input data while relying on only a small annotated training set. This contest was designed as a

Digital Object Identifier 10.1109/MGRS.2022.3219935
Date of current version: 21 November 2022

benchmarking competition, following previous editions [12], [13], [14], [15], [16], [17], [18]. DFC 2022 had two tracks running in parallel:

- semisupervised land cover mapping (SLM)
- brave new ideas (BNIs).

Both tracks were co-organized with Université Bretagne-Sud, ONERA, and the European Space Agency (ESA) Φ -lab. The DFC 2022 data set extends and modifies MiniFrance (MF) [20], a data set for semisupervised semantic segmentation that includes both labeled and unlabeled imagery for developing and training algorithms. The multimodal MF-DFC 2022 data set contains aerial images, digital elevation model (DEM) information, and land use/land cover maps corresponding to 19 conurbations and their surroundings from different regions in France. It includes urban and countryside scenes: residential areas, industrial and commercial zones, fields, forests, seashore, and low mountains. It gathers data from three sources:

- open data very high-resolution aerial images from the French National Institute of Geographical and Forest Information (IGN) BD ORTHO database
- open data DEM tiles from the IGN RGE ALTI database
- labeled class reference from the Urban Atlas 2012 database.

2022 IEEE GRSS Data Fusion Contest - Semi-Supervised Learning



Track SLM was a traditional benchmarking contest: the estimates of the participants were compared against the reference data via the mean intersection-over-union score. During the development phase, the UrbanAtlas 2012 data served as the reference. However, the test phase used annotations that had been carefully created from the test images. Track BNI allowed exploring new ideas more freely without being limited to land cover classification. In this track, all was possible, and all was allowed as long as it was novel and exciting. The ranking in track BNI was based on the evaluation of a methodological description of the approach by the DFC committee.

DFC 2022 tackled two fundamental technical challenges rooted in realistic Earth observation applications: 1) analysis of multisensor and multiresolution data and 2) learning from scarcely annotated data. These two issues are major challenges in a wide range of fields, from Earth observation to computer vision and machine learning. The most important feature of DFC 2022 was that it was directly related to real-world challenges, such as label scarcity and label noise. The results of the contest will have a significant impact, in particular, in terms of the technological development of methods addressing semi- and self-supervised learning.

OUTCOME OF THE CONTEST

While track SLM saw overwhelming participation from a large number of competing international teams, track BNI did not receive a sufficient number of valid submissions. As a consequence, the organizers decided to cancel that track and instead award the top four teams in track SLM. Thus, the first- to fourthranked teams in track SLM were awarded as winners of the contest and presented their solutions during

the 2022 IEEE International Geoscience and Remote Sensing Symposium (IGARSS).

The four winning teams in track SLM were

- ▶ First place: the IPIU-XDU team of Xiaoqiang Lu, Guojin Cao, and Tong Gou, of Xidian University, the Chinese Ministry of Education, and Xi'an University of Technology, respectively, for "Student–Teacher-Based Self-Training With Adaptive Filtering to Balance the Annotations and Strong Data Augmentation" [21]
- ▶ Second place: the Ashelee team of Zhuohong Li, Jiaqi Zou, Fangxiao Lu, and Hongyan Zhang, Wuhan University, for "Ensembling Multiple Models to Generate Pseudo-Labels Used for Finetuning Combined With Class-Specific Post-Processing Steps" [22]
- ▶ *Third place*: the BXH team of Qi Zang, Xidian University, for "Self-Distillation of Swin-Transformers With Class-Dependent Regularization" [23]
- Third place: the YGJWSL team of Yi Gao, Xingyu Ding, and Guangyi Yang, Wuhan University, for "Strong Data Augmentation Combined With Multi-Modal Fusion Modules and Pseudo-Labels From a Small Network Ensemble [24].

At the end of the competition, all winning teams wrote a four-page paper on their approach, which was peer-re-

viewed by the DFC organizing committee. These papers were included in the technical program of IGARSS 2022 and presented in an invited session on the DFC during the symposium. All these teams were awarded an IEEE Certificate of Recognition for their winning participation during the virtual award ceremony of IGARSS 2022 (see Figure 1). The winning teams in each track received special prizes thanks to Microsoft AI. An extended article discussing the



Additional Information

The data from the 2022 Data Fusion Contest (DFC) and its CodaLab evaluation website (https://codalab.lisn.upsaclay.fr/competitions/880) with the public leaderboard will remain available to the IEEE Geoscience and Remote Sensing Society (GRSS) community for benchmarking algorithms and publishing research work. The data are usable free of charge for scientific purposes, but the contest terms and conditions, on the contest webpage, remain applicable. Please read them carefully at https://www.grss-ieee.org/community/technical-committees/2022-ieee-grss-data-fusion-contest/.

You can contact the GRSS Image Analysis and Data Fusion (IADF) Technical Committee (TC) chairs at iadf_chairs@grss-ieee.org. If you are interested in joining the IADF TC, please fill out the form on our website: https://www.grss-ieee.org/technical-committees/image-analysis-and-data-fusion. Members receive information regarding research and applications on image analysis and data fusion topics and updates on the annual DFC and on all other activities of the IADF TC. Membership in the IADF TC is free. Also, you can join the LinkedIn GRSS Data Fusion Discussion Forum (https://www.linkedin.com/groups/3678437/) and Twitter channel, @Grssladf.



FIGURE 1. The awards for DFC 20222 were handed out during the virtual award ceremony of IGARSS 2022, which included representatives of all four winning teams as well as the IADF chair.

winning solutions of the first- and second-ranked teams will be submitted for peer review to the open-access *IEEE Journal of Selected Topics in Applied Earth Observations and Remote Sensing.*

As in previous years, DFC 2022 attracted participants from a variety of disciplines, including artificial intelligence and machine learning as well as the remote sensing community. The participation of such a diverse range of disciplines promotes the development of novel and interdisciplinary approaches to solve technical problems in the remote sensing and geoscience communities and also leads to a movement to challenge global issues by bringing together knowledge from different fields. The winning teams have been mostly student led, and their extraordinary efforts have led to dramatic advances in technology for the new problems addressed in this competition and to the formation of a vibrant community.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The IADF TC chairs would like to thank the GRSS for continuously supporting the annual DFC through funding and resources. We also thank Université Bretagne-Sud, ONERA, and the ESA Φ -lab for co-organizing the contest, curating the data set, and joining the scientific discussions about the outcome of DFC 2022. We thank Microsoft AI for supporting DFC 2022 by providing the award prize to the winning competitors.

AUTHOR INFORMATION

Ronny Hänsch (rww.haensch@gmail.com) is with the German Aerospace Center, Microwaves and Radar Institute, Department SAR Technology, Muenchener Str. 20, 82234 Wessling, Germany.

Claudio Persello (c.persello@utwente.nl) is with the University of Twente, Geo-Information Science and Earth Observation (ITC), 7514 AE Enschede, The Netherlands.

Gemine Vivone (gemine.vivone@imaa.cnr.it) is with the National Research Council—Institute of methodologies for environmental analysis (CNR-IMAA) C.da S. Loja, I-85050 Tito Scalo, Italy.

Javiera Castillo Navarro (javi.castillonavarro@gmail. com) is with the Université de Bretagne Sud, Laboratoire IRISA, Campus de Tohannic, 56000 Vannes, France.

Alexandre Boulch (alexandre.boulch@valeo.com) is with Valeo.ai, 75848 Paris, France.

Sebastien Lefevre (sebastien.lefevre@irisa.fr) is with the Université de Bretagne Sud, Laboratoire IRISA, Campus de Tohannic, 56000 Vannes, France.

Bertrand Le Saux (bls@ieee.org) is with the Φ -lab at ESA/ESRIN, 00044 Frascati, Italy.

REFERENCES

- L. Alparone, L. Wald, J. Chanussot, C. Thomas, P. Gamba, and L. M. Bruce, "Comparison of pansharpening algorithms: Outcome of the 2006 GRS-S data-fusion contest," *IEEE Trans. Geosci. Remote* Sens., vol. 45, no. 10, pp. 3012–3021, Oct. 2007, doi: 10.1109/ TGRS.2007.904923.
- [2] F. Pacifici, F. Del Frate, W. J. Emery, P. Gamba, and J. Chanussot, "Urban mapping using coarse SAR and optical data: Outcome of the 2007 GRSS data fusion contest," *IEEE Geosci. Remote Sens. Lett.*, vol. 5, no. 3, pp. 331–335, Jul. 2008, doi: 10.1109/ LGRS.2008.915939.
- [3] G. Licciardi et al., "Decision fusion for the classification of hyperspectral data: Outcome of the 2008 GRS-S data fusion contest," *IEEE Trans. Geosci. Remote Sens.*, vol. 47, no. 11, pp. 3857–3865, Nov. 2009, doi: 10.1109/TGRS.2009.2029340.
- [4] N. Longbotham et al., "Multi-modal change detection, application to the detection of flooded areas: Outcome of the 2009–2010 data fusion contest," *IEEE J. Sel. Topics Appl. Earth Observ. Remote Sens.*, vol. 5, no. 1, pp. 331–342, Feb. 2012, doi: 10.1109/JSTARS.2011.2179638.

.....

- [5] F. Pacifici and Q. Du, "Foreword to the special issue on optical multiangular data exploitation and outcome of the 2011 GRSS data fusion contest," *IEEE J. Sel. Topics Appl. Earth Observ. Remote Sens.*, vol. 5, no. 1, pp. 3–7, Feb. 2012, doi: 10.1109/JSTARS.2012.2186733.
- [6] C. Berger et al., "Multi-modal and multi-temporal data fusion: Outcome of the 2012 GRSS data fusion contest," *IEEE J. Sel. Topics Appl. Earth Observ. Remote Sens.*, vol. 6, no. 3, pp. 1324–1340, Jun. 2013, doi: 10.1109/JSTARS.2013.2245860.
- [7] C. Debes et al., "Hyperspectral and LiDAR data fusion: Outcome of the 2013 GRSS data fusion contest," IEEE J. Sel. Topics Appl. Earth Observ. Remote Sens., vol. 7, no. 6, pp. 2405–2418, Jun. 2014, doi: 10.1109/JSTARS.2014.2305441.
- [8] W. Liao et al., "Processing of multiresolution thermal hyper-spectral and digital color data: Outcome of the 2014 IEEE GRSS data fusion contest," IEEE J. Sel. Topics Appl. Earth Observ. Remote Sens., vol. 8, no. 6, pp. 2984–2996, Jun. 2015, doi: 10.1109/JSTARS.2015.2420582.
- [9] M. Campos-Taberner et al., "Processing of extremely high-resolution LiDAR and RGB data: Outcome of the 2015 IEEE GRSS data fusion contest–Part A: 2-D Contest," IEEE J. Sel. Topics Appl. Earth Observ. Remote Sens., vol. 9, no. 12, pp. 5547–5559, Dec. 2016, doi: 10.1109/JSTARS.2016.2569162.
- [10] A.-V. Vo et al., "Processing of extremely high resolution LiDAR and RGB data: Outcome of the 2015 IEEE GRSS data fusion contest—Part B: 3-D Contest," IEEE J. Sel. Topics Appl. Earth Observ. Remote Sens., vol. 9, no. 12, pp. 5560–5575, Dec. 2016, doi: 10.1109/JSTARS.2016.2581843.
- [11] L. Mou et al., "Multitemporal very high resolution from space: Outcome of the 2016 IEEE GRSS data fusion contest," *IEEE J. Sel. Topics Appl. Earth Observ. Remote Sens.*, vol. 10, no. 8, pp. 3435–3447, Aug. 2017, doi: 10.1109/JSTARS.2017.2696823.
- [12] N. Yokoya et al., "Open data for global multimodal land use classification: Outcome of the 2017 IEEE GRSS data fusion contest," IEEE J. Sel. Topics Appl. Earth Observ. Remote Sens., vol. 11, no. 5, pp. 1363–1377, May 2018, doi: 10.1109/JSTARS.2018.2799698.
- [13] Y. Xu et al., "Advanced multi-sensor optical remote sensing for urban land use and land cover classification: Outcome of the 2018 IEEE GRSS data fusion contest," IEEE J. Sel. Topics Appl. Earth Observ. Remote Sens., vol. 12, no. 6, pp. 1709–1724, Jun. 2019, doi: 10.1109/JSTARS.2019.2911113.
- [14] S. Kunwar et al., "Large-scale semantic 3-D reconstruction: Outcome of the 2019 IEEE GRSS data fusion contest—Part A," IEEE J. Sel. Topics Appl. Earth Observ. Remote Sens., vol. 14, pp. 922–935, Oct. 2021, doi: 10.1109/JSTARS.2020.3032221.

- [15] Y. Lian et al., "Large-scale semantic 3-D reconstruction: Outcome of the 2019 IEEE GRSS data fusion contest—Part B," IEEE J. Sel. Topics Appl. Earth Observ. Remote Sens., vol. 14, pp. 1158–1170, 2021, doi: 10.1109/JSTARS.2020.3035274.
- [16] C. Robinson et al., "Global land-cover mapping with weak supervision: Outcome of the 2020 IEEE GRSS data fusion contest," IEEE J. Sel. Topics Appl. Earth Observ. Remote Sens., vol. 14, pp. 3185–3199, Mar. 2021, doi: 10.1109/JSTARS.2021.3063849.
- [17] Y. Ma et al., "The outcome of the 2021 IEEE GRSS data fusion contest Track DSE: Detection of settlements without electricity," IEEE J. Sel. Topics Appl. Earth Observ. Remote Sens., vol. 14, pp. 12,375–12,385, Nov. 2021, doi: 10.1109/JSTARS. 2021.3130446.
- [18] Z. Li et al., "The outcome of the 2021 IEEE GRSS data fusion contest—Track MSD: Multitemporal semantic change detection," IEEE J. Sel. Topics Appl. Earth Observ. Remote Sens., vol. 15, pp. 1643–1655, Jan. 2022, doi: 10.1109/JSTARS.2022.3144318.
- [19] R. Hänsch et al., "The 2022 IEEE GRSS data fusion contest: Semisupervised learning [Technical Committees]," *IEEE Geosci. Remote Sens. Mag. (Replaces Newslett.)*, vol. 10, no. 1, pp. 334–337, Mar. 2022, doi: 10.1109/MGRS.2022.3144291.
- [20] J. Castillo-Navarro, B. L. Saux, A. Boulch, N. Audebert, and S. Lefevre, "Semi-supervised semantic segmentation in earth observation: The minifrance suite, dataset analysis and multi-task network study," *Mach. Learn.*, vol. 111, no. 9, pp. 3125–3160, Sep. 2022, doi: 10.1007/s10994-020-05943-y.
- [21] X. Lu, G. Cao, and T. Gou, "Semi-supervised landcover classification with adaptive pixel-rebalancing self-training," in *Proc.* 2022 IEEE Int. Geosci. Remote Sens. Symp. (IGARSS), pp. 4611–4614, doi: 10.1109/IGARSS46834.2022.9884933.
- [22] Z. Li, J. Zou, F. Lu, and H. Zhang, "Multi-stage pseudo-label iteration framework for semi-supervised land-cover mapping," in *Proc.* 2022 IEEE Int. Geosci. Remote Sens. Symp. (IGARSS), pp. 4607–4610, doi: 10.1109/IGARSS46834.2022.9884345.
- [23] Q. Zang, "Class-aware regularized self-distillation learning method for land cover classification," in *Proc. 2022 IEEE Int. Geosci. Remote Sens. Symp.* (IGARSS), pp. 4603–4606, doi: 10.1109/IGARSS46834.2022.9884217.
- [24] Y. Gao, X. Ding, and G. Yang, "Semi-supervised land-cover mapping based on multimodal fusion and pseudo-label," in *Proc.* 2022 IEEE Int. Geosci. Remote Sens. Symp. (IGARSS), pp. 4599–4602, doi: 10.1109/IGARSS46834.2022.9884536.

GRS