Xu, Jinfan, et al. “DeepCropMapping: A Multi-Temporal Deep Learning Approach with Improved Spatial Generalizability for Dynamic Corn and Soybean Mapping.” *Remote Sensing of Environment*, vol. 247, 2020, p. 111946., https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rse.2020.111946. [DeepCropMapping: A multi-temporal deep learning approach with improved spatial generalizability for dynamic corn and soybean mapping - ScienceDirect (univ-toulouse.fr)](https://www-sciencedirect-com.gorgone.univ-toulouse.fr/science/article/pii/S0034425720303163) bof

Wu, Qiusheng, et al. “Integrating LiDAR Data and Multi-Temporal Aerial Imagery to Map Wetland Inundation Dynamics Using Google Earth Engine.” *Remote Sensing of Environment*, vol. 228, 2019, pp. 1–13.,[Integrating LiDAR data and multi-temporal aerial imagery to map wetland inundation dynamics using Google Earth Engine - Campus INSA (exlibrisgroup.com)](https://archipel-univtoulouse.hosted.exlibrisgroup.com/primo-explore/fulldisplay?docid=TN_cdi_pubmedcentral_primary_oai_pubmedcentral_nih_gov_7995247&context=PC&vid=33INSA_VU1&lang=fr_FR&search_scope=default_scope&adaptor=primo_central_multiple_fe&tab=default_tab&query=any,contains,multi-temporal%20learning%20base&mode=Basic) regarder s’ils regardent plusieurs années ou non, si oui comment ils gèrent

Jia, Bin-Bin, and Min-Ling Zhang. “Multi-Dimensional Multi-Label Classification: Towards Encompassing Heterogeneous Label Spaces and Multi-Label Annotations.” *Pattern Recognition*, vol. 138, 2023, p. 109357.[Multi-dimensional multi-label classification: Towards encompassing heterogeneous label spaces and multi-label annotations - ScienceDirect (univ-toulouse.fr)](https://www-sciencedirect-com.gorgone.univ-toulouse.fr/science/article/pii/S0031320323000584) bien vérifier les années

Zhong, Liheng, et al. “Deep Learning Based Multi-Temporal Crop Classification.” *Remote Sensing of Environment*, vol. 221, 2019, pp. 430–443., https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rse.2018.11.032. <https://www-sciencedirect-com.gorgone.univ-toulouse.fr/science/article/pii/S0034425718305418> Plutôt chercher machine learning que deep learning car pas assez de données.

Jinfan Xu, Jie Yang, Xingguo Xiong, Haifeng Li, Jingfeng Huang, K.C. Ting, Yibin Ying and Tao Lin “Towards interpreting multi-temporal deep learning models in crop mapping”. *Remote Sensing of Environment, vol 264, 2021*, p. 112599.

<https://www-sciencedirect-com.gorgone.univ-toulouse.fr/science/article/pii/S0034425721003199>

ok

Plutôt chercher machine learning que deep.

Contribution of Sentinel‐2 data for applications in vegetation monitoring Pia Addabbo1 , Mariano Focareta2 , Salvo Marcuccio3 , Claudio Votto3 , Silvia L. Ullo4

<https://arpi.unipi.it/retrieve/handle/11568/800815/115218/Contribution%20of%20Sentinel-2%20data%20for%20applications%20in%20vegetation%20monitoring%20-%20Acta%20IMEKO%202016.pdf>

LATEX

@article{addabbo2016contribution,

title={Contribution of Sentinel-2 data for applications in vegetation monitoring},

author={Addabbo, Pia and Focareta, Mariano and Marcuccio, Salvo and Votto, Claudio and Ullo, Silvia L and others},

journal={Acta Imeko},

volume={5},

number={2},

pages={44--54},

year={2016}

}

Knudby, A. (2021, 26 juillet). *Détection des changements*. Pressbooks. <https://ecampusontario.pressbooks.pub/teledetection/chapter/chapter-8-detection-des-changements/>

[Détection des changements – Télédétection (pressbooks.pub)](https://ecampusontario.pressbooks.pub/teledetection/chapter/chapter-8-detection-des-changements/)

Boukir, S., Orny, C., Chehata, N., Guyon, D., & Wigneron, J. (2013). Détection de changements structurels sur des images satellite haute résolution. Application en milieu forestier. *Traitement Du Signal*, *30*(6), 401‑429. <https://doi.org/10.3166/ts.30.401-429>

<https://www.mdpi.com/2072-4292/11/10/1155>

<https://www.mdpi.com/1424-8220/21/21/7416> celui la

Bonjour, nous avons trouvé ces trois articles qui nous semblent pertinents pour notre projet. Nous avons accès au premier article dans sa totalité, par contre nous n’avons accès qu’aux abstracts des deux autres.

Haq, M. A. (s. d.). *Bulk Processing of Multi-Temporal Modis Data, Statistical Analyses and Machine Learning Algorithms to Understand Climate Variables in the Indian Himalayan Region*. MDPI. <https://www.mdpi.com/1424-8220/21/21/7416>

*Change detection of surface mining activity and reclamation based on a machine learning approach of multi-temporal Landsat TM imagery*. (s. d.). Taylor & Francis. <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/10106049.2012.706648>

*Landuse change detection in a surface coal mine area using multi-temporal high-resolution satellite images*. (s. d.). Taylor & Francis. <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/17480930.2011.608889?src=recsys>

Le but d'un [algorithme](https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Algorithme) d'apprentissage supervisé est donc de généraliser pour des entrées inconnues ce qu'il a pu « apprendre » grâce aux données déjà annotées par des experts, ceci de façon « raisonnable ».

Pouvez-vous nous dire si vous avez accès aux articles et aussi nous faire un retour dessus afin que l’on puisse commencer l’état de l’art.

Cordialement,

Margot,Théo, Justine

[Sensors | Free Full-Text | Unsupervised Monitoring Vegetation after the Closure of an Ore Processing Site with Multi-Temporal Optical Remote Sensing (mdpi.com)](https://www.mdpi.com/1424-8220/20/17/4800)

[Supervised Classification Algorithms in Machine Learning: A Survey and Review | SpringerLink](https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-981-13-7403-6_11)

# Supervised Classification Algorithms in Machine Learning: A Survey and Review