

# Contrastive Learning for Enhanced Feature Extraction in Hyperspectral Imagery

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In affiliation with the University of Glasgow

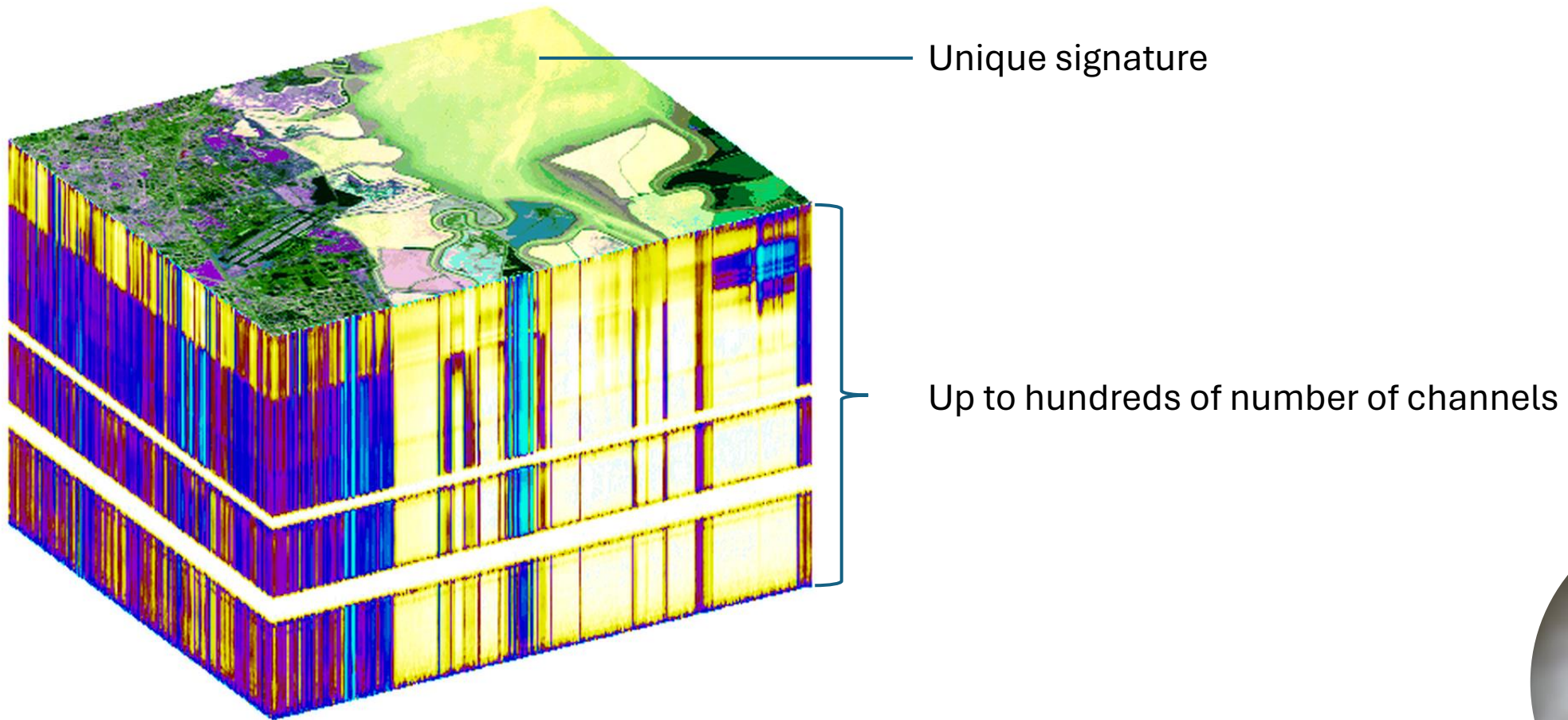


# Aims of the project

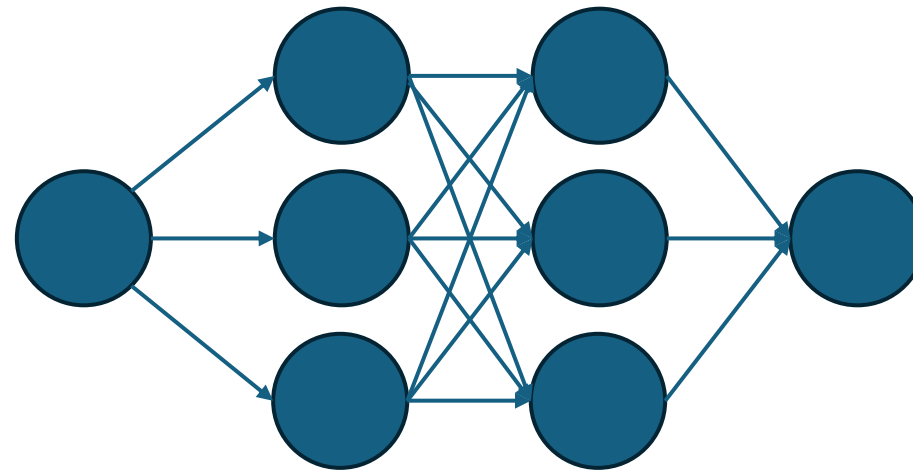
- Hyperspectral image processing so far relies on older tools
- Modern methods are available in computer vision for traditional image space



# Hyperspectral image data



# Deep neural networks



Input

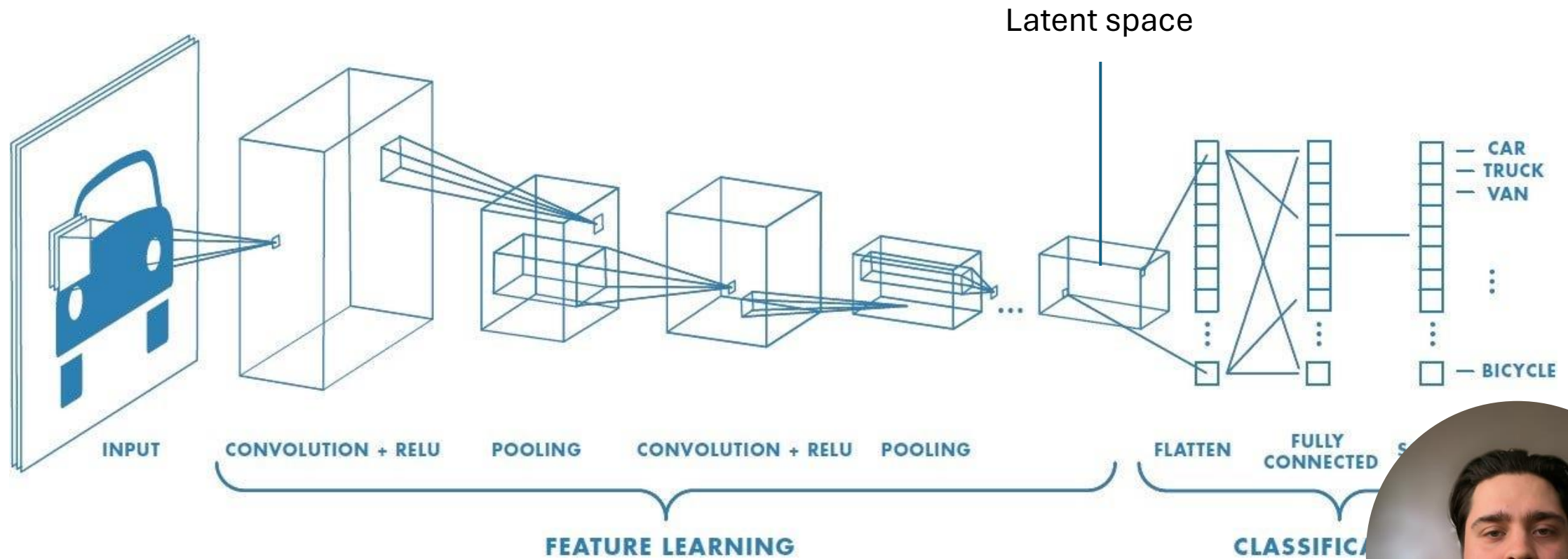
Hidden 1

Hidden 2

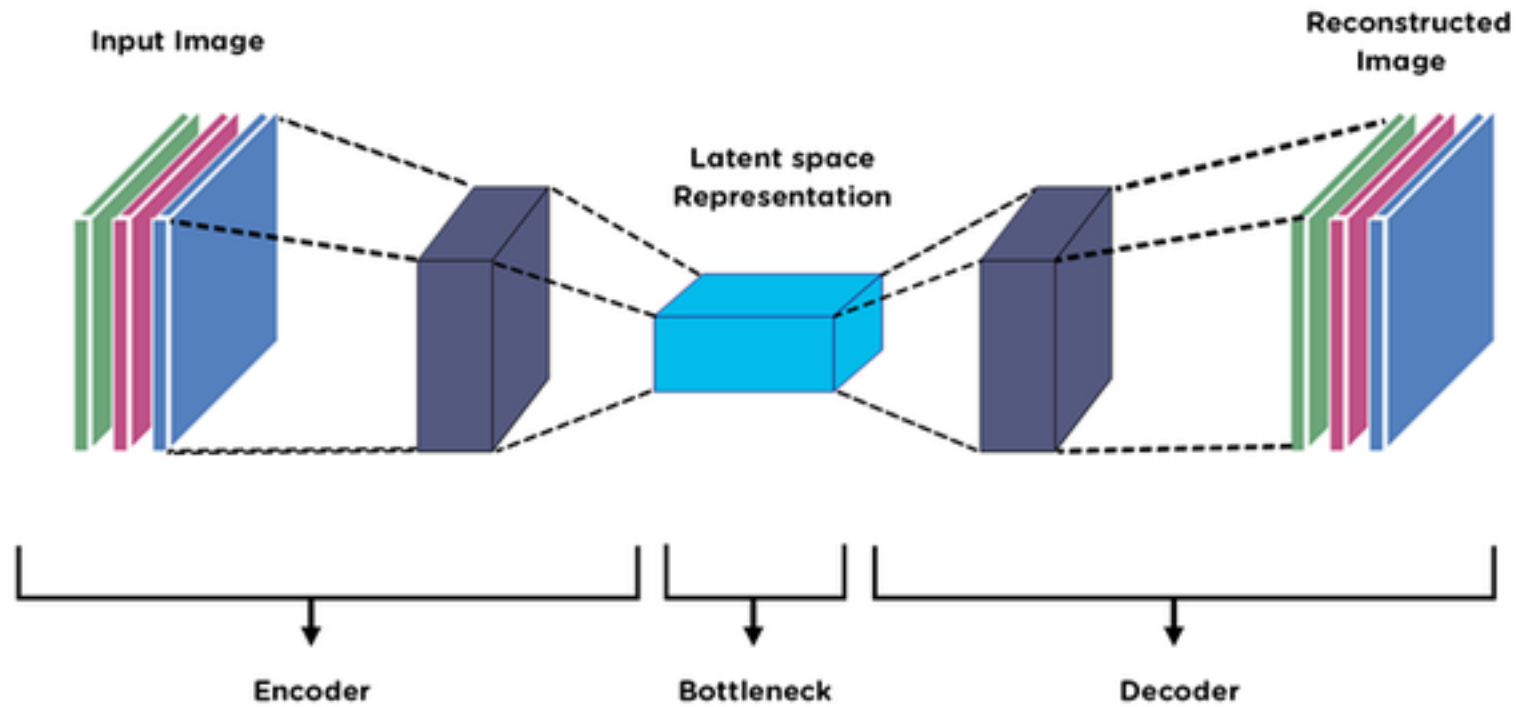
Output



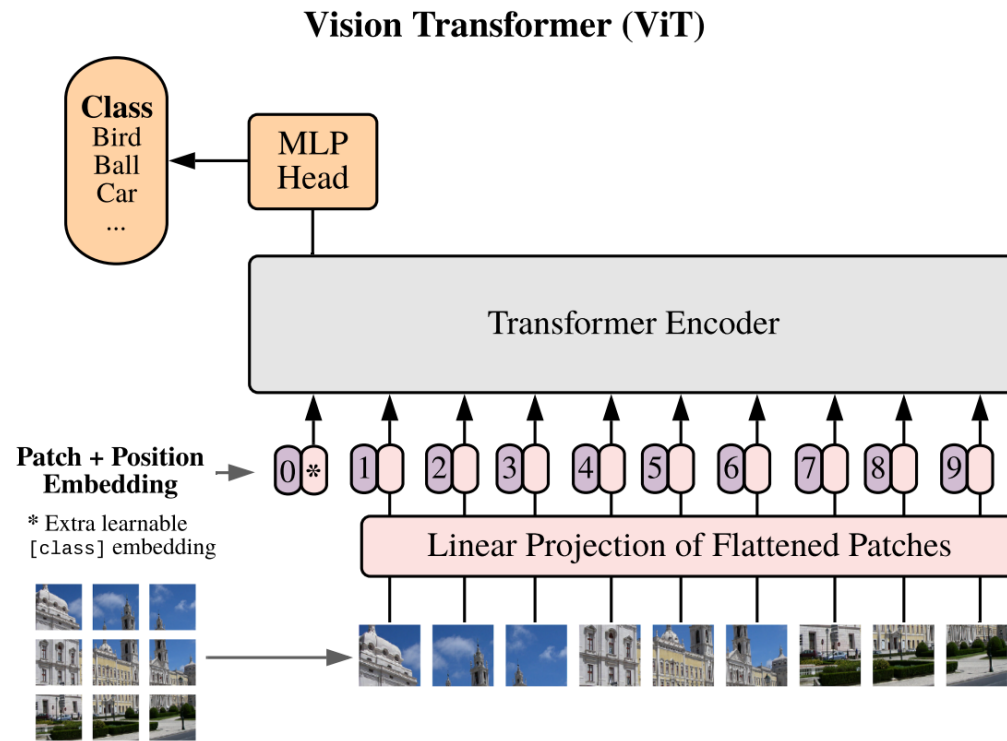
# Deep neural networks



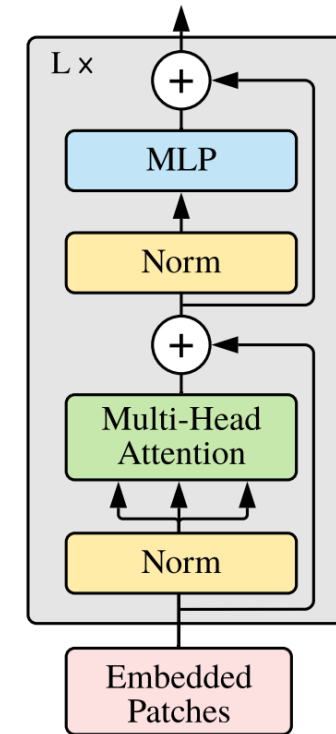
# Deep neural networks



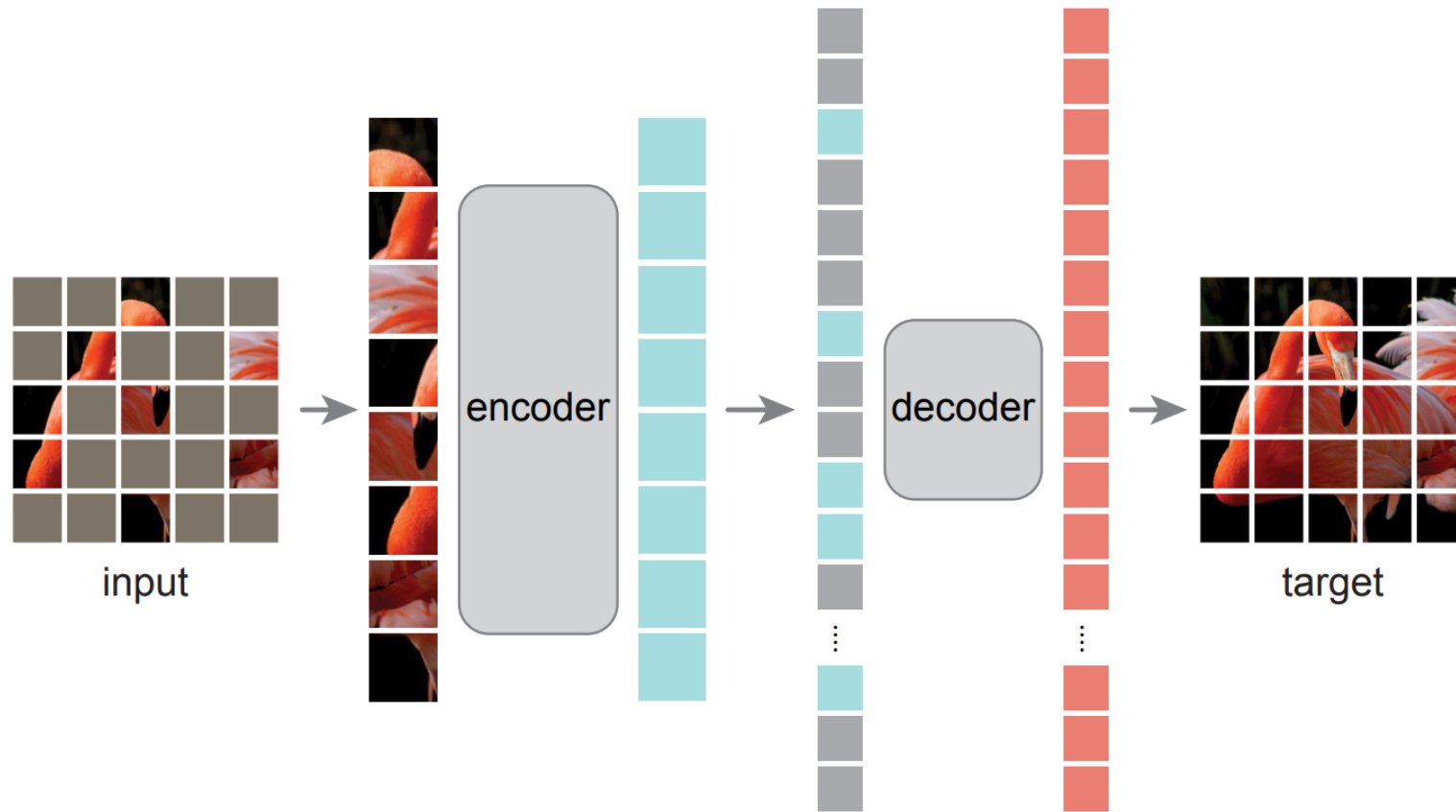
# Vision Transformers



**Transformer Encoder**

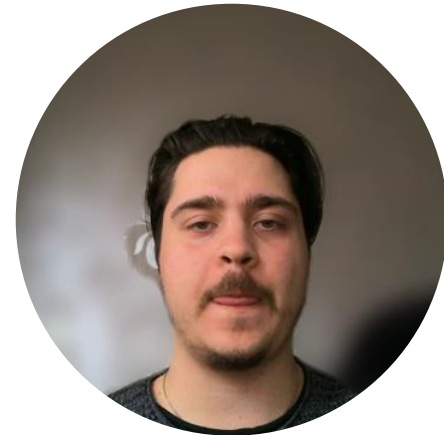
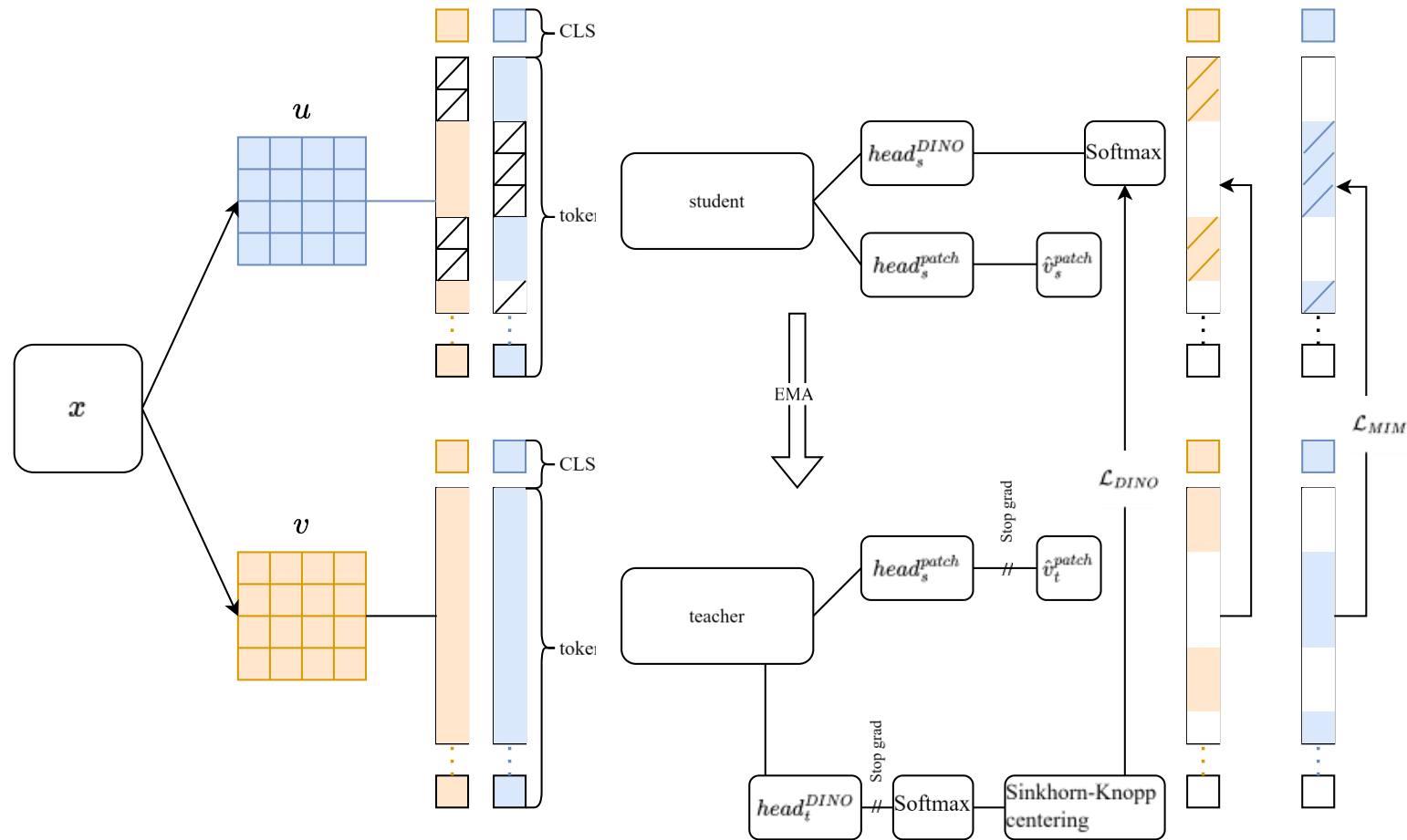


# Methodology – Masked Auto-Encoder

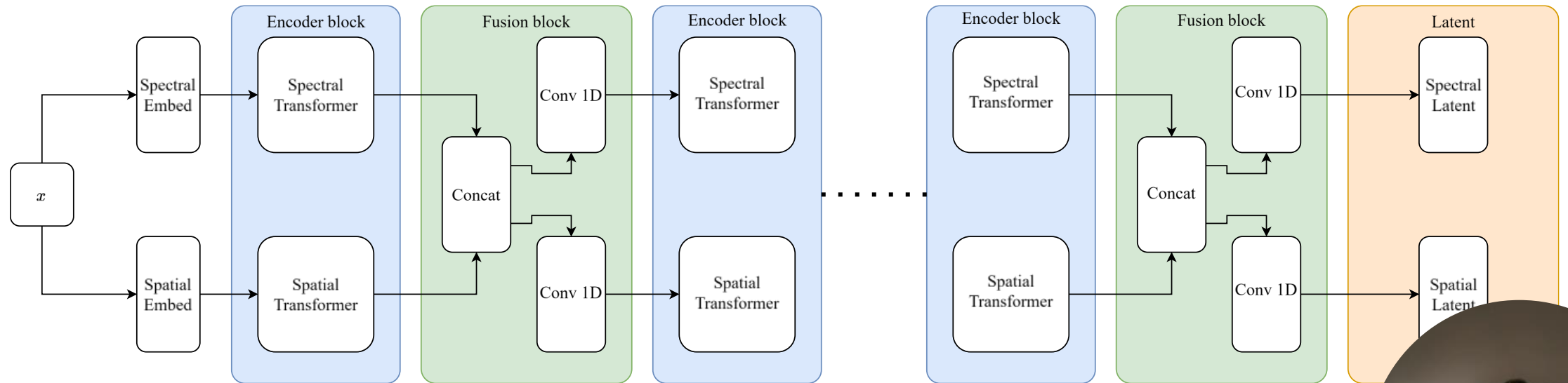




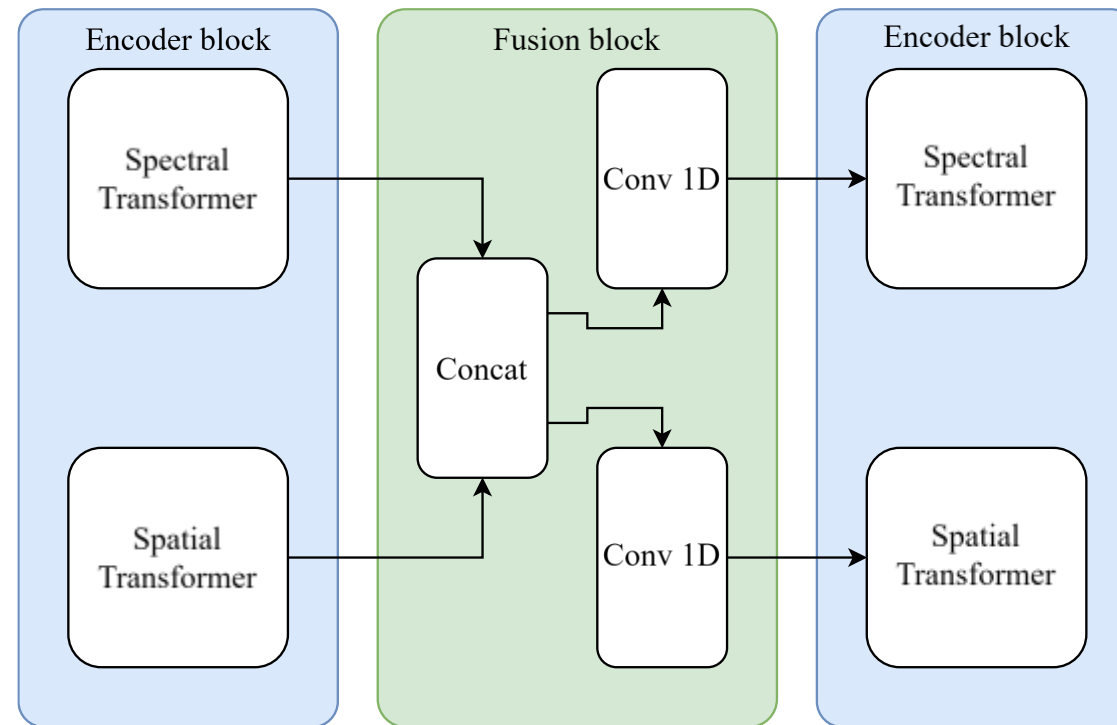
# Methodology – DINOv2



# Methodology – Spatial-Spectral ViT

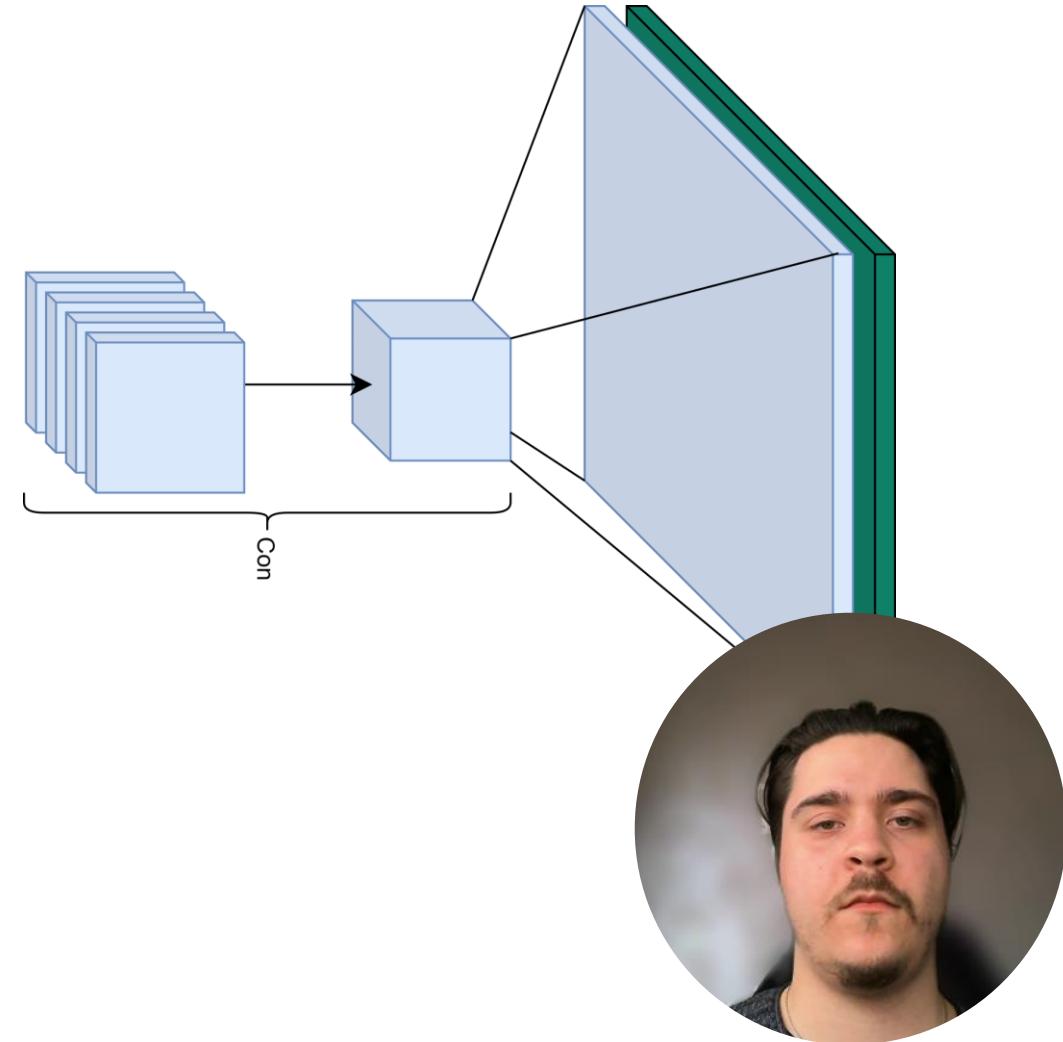
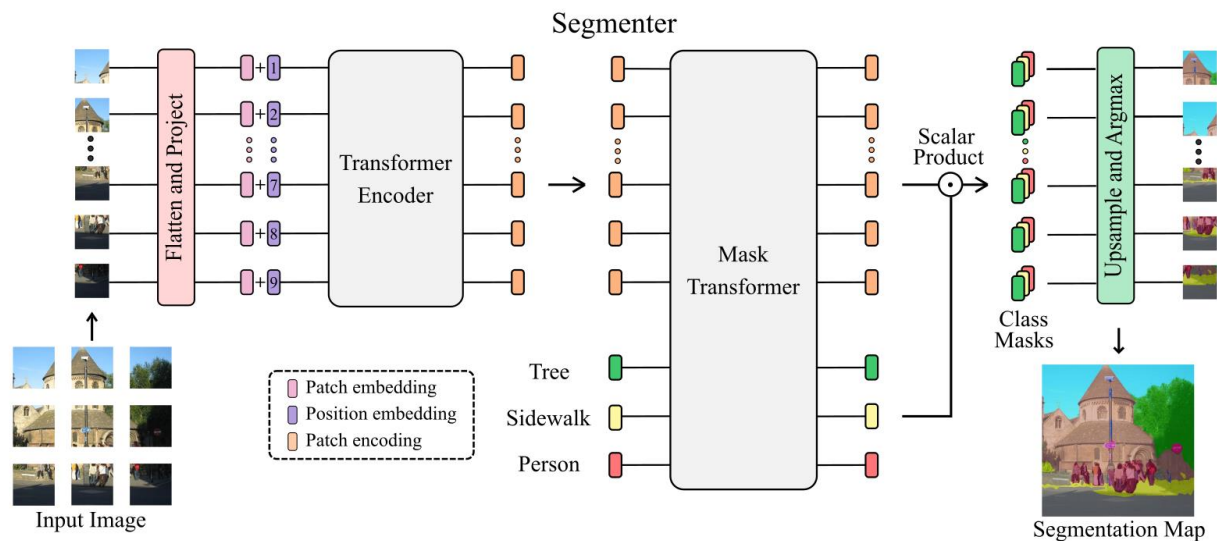


# Methodology – Feature Fusion



# Methodology - decoders

- Linear
- Convolutional
- Transformer - segmenter

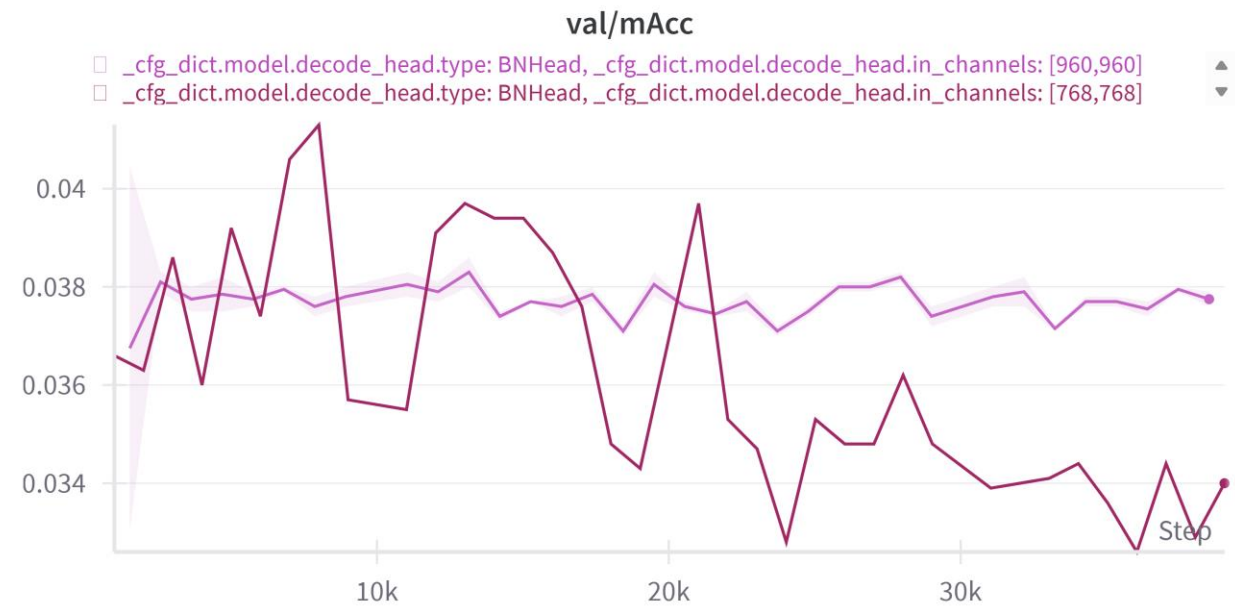
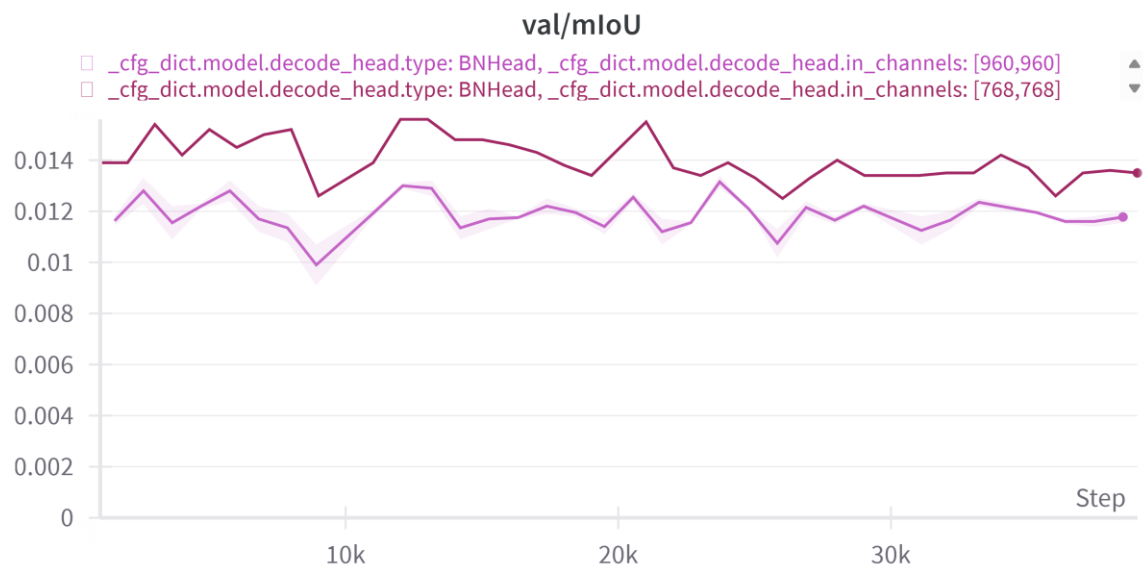


# Experiments

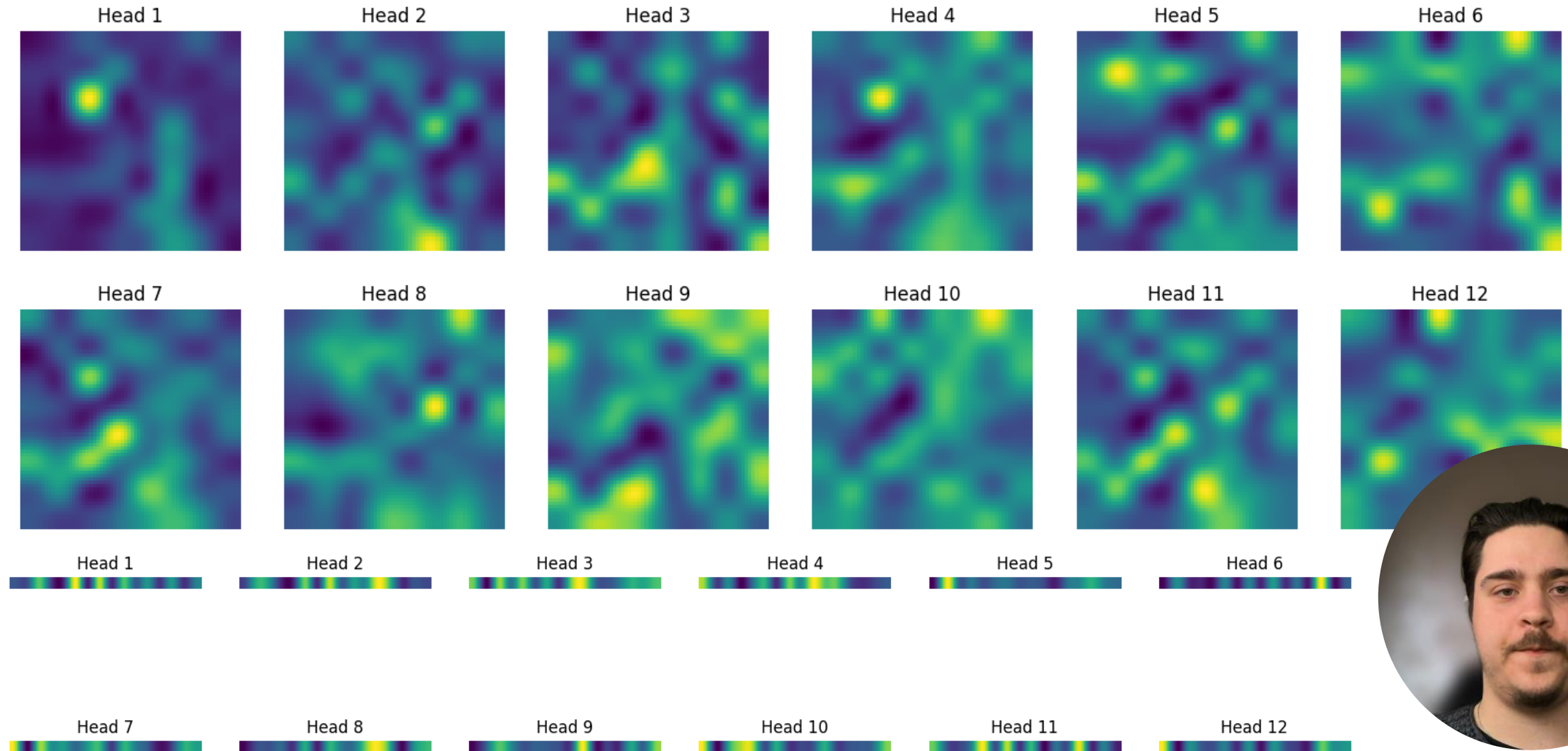
- Masked Auto-Encoder – ViT-B:
  - Linear
  - Convolutional
  - Transformer
- DINOv2 – ViT-B:
  - Linear
  - Convolutional
  - Transformer
- DINOv2 – Spatial-Spectral ViT-B:
  - Linear
  - Convolutional
  - Transformer
- DeepLabv3+
- Proof of concept



# Results

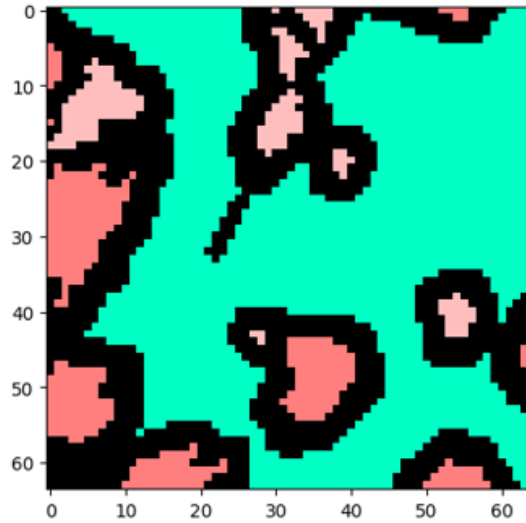


# Results – Spatial-Spectral attention maps

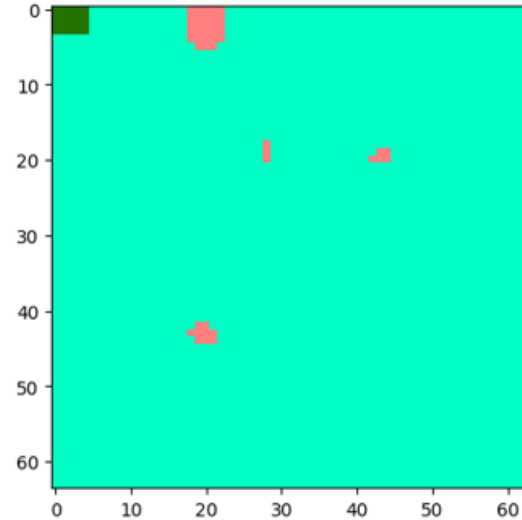


# Results – Linear Outputs

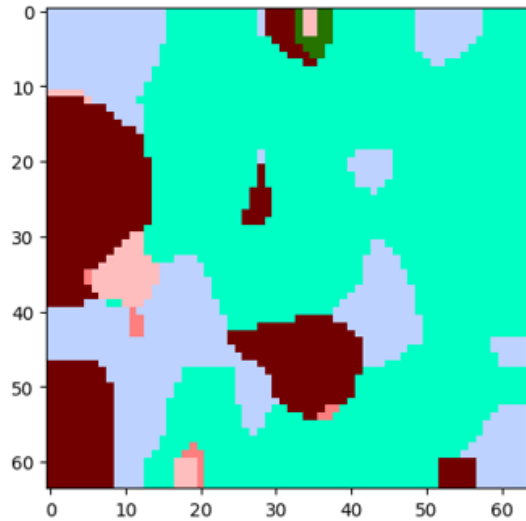
Ground truth



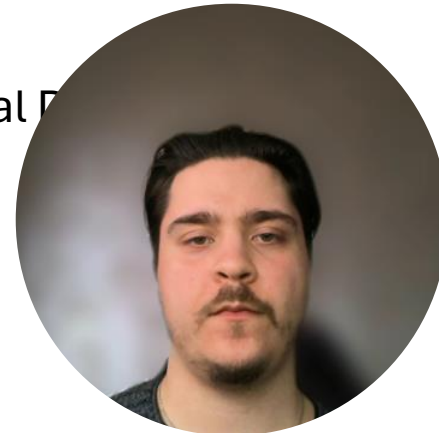
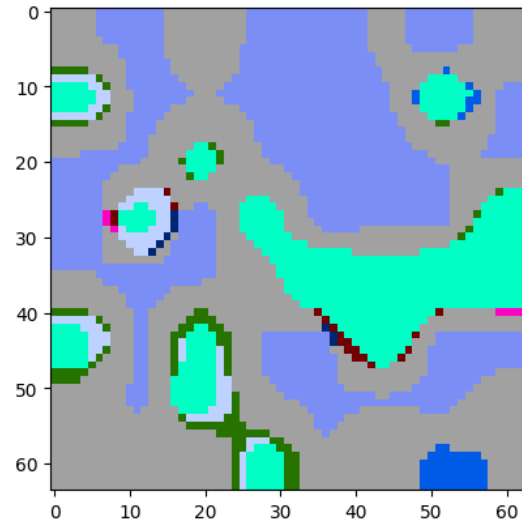
MAE



DINOv2



Spatial-Spectral P



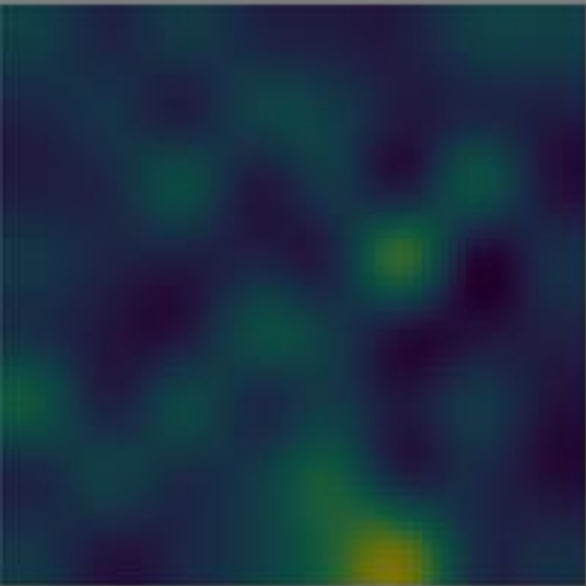


# Conclusion

- Model performed under expectations
- We still see some benefits emerging from using contrastive learning



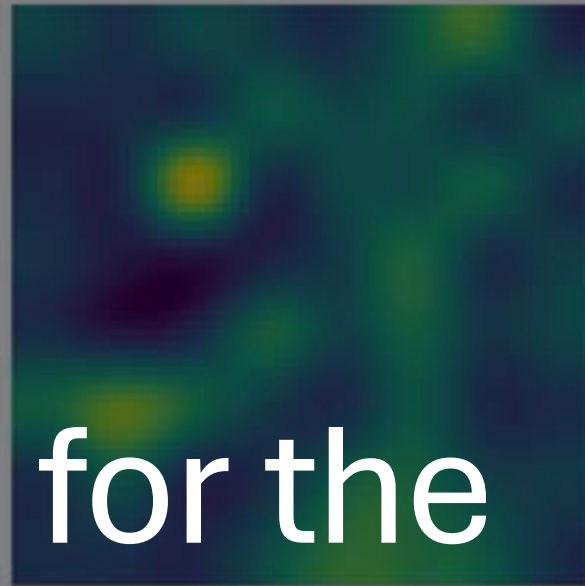
Head 2



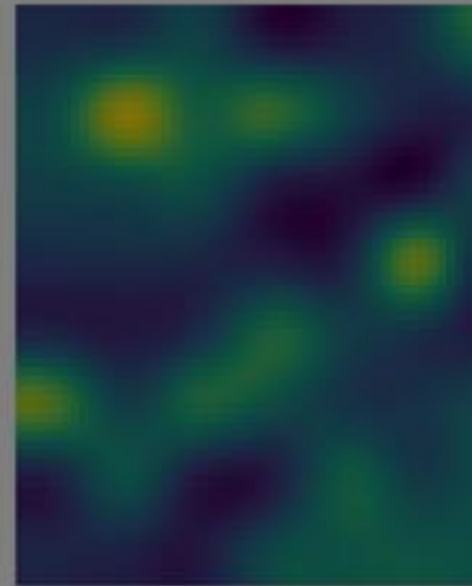
Head 3



Head 4

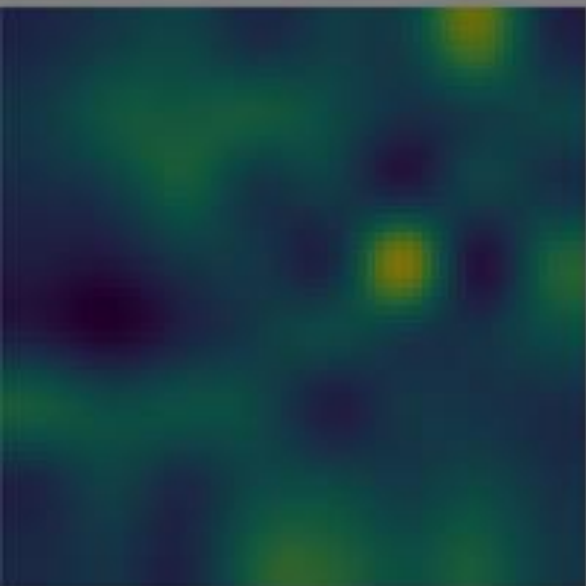


Head 5

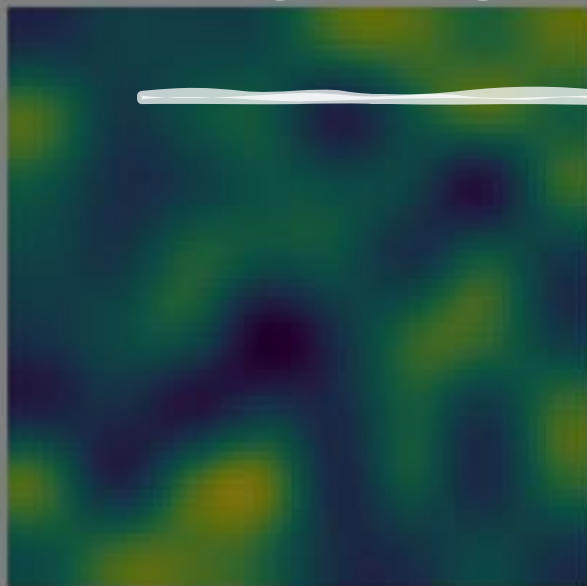


Thank you for the  
attention!

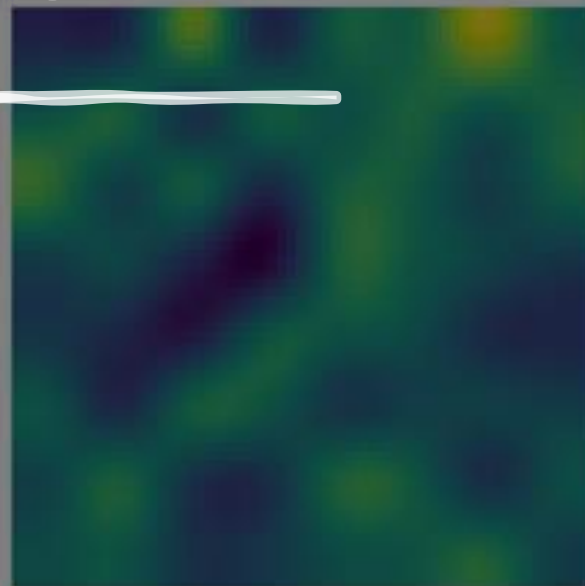
Head 8



Head 9



Head 10



Head 11

