

Figure S1. Matchpoint connectivity diagram using different algorithms for infrared and visible remote sensing images. (a) SIFT; (b) RIFT; (c) LoFTR-DS; (d) LoFTR-OT; (e) ReDFeat; and (f) RIZER. RIZER has significant advantages in terms of the number of correct matches. Overall, the matching points are evenly distributed across the entire overlapping region. RIZER adapts better to sparse texture regions and overcomes changes in natural scenes over time. RIZER also handles scale and rotation transformations well to some degree.

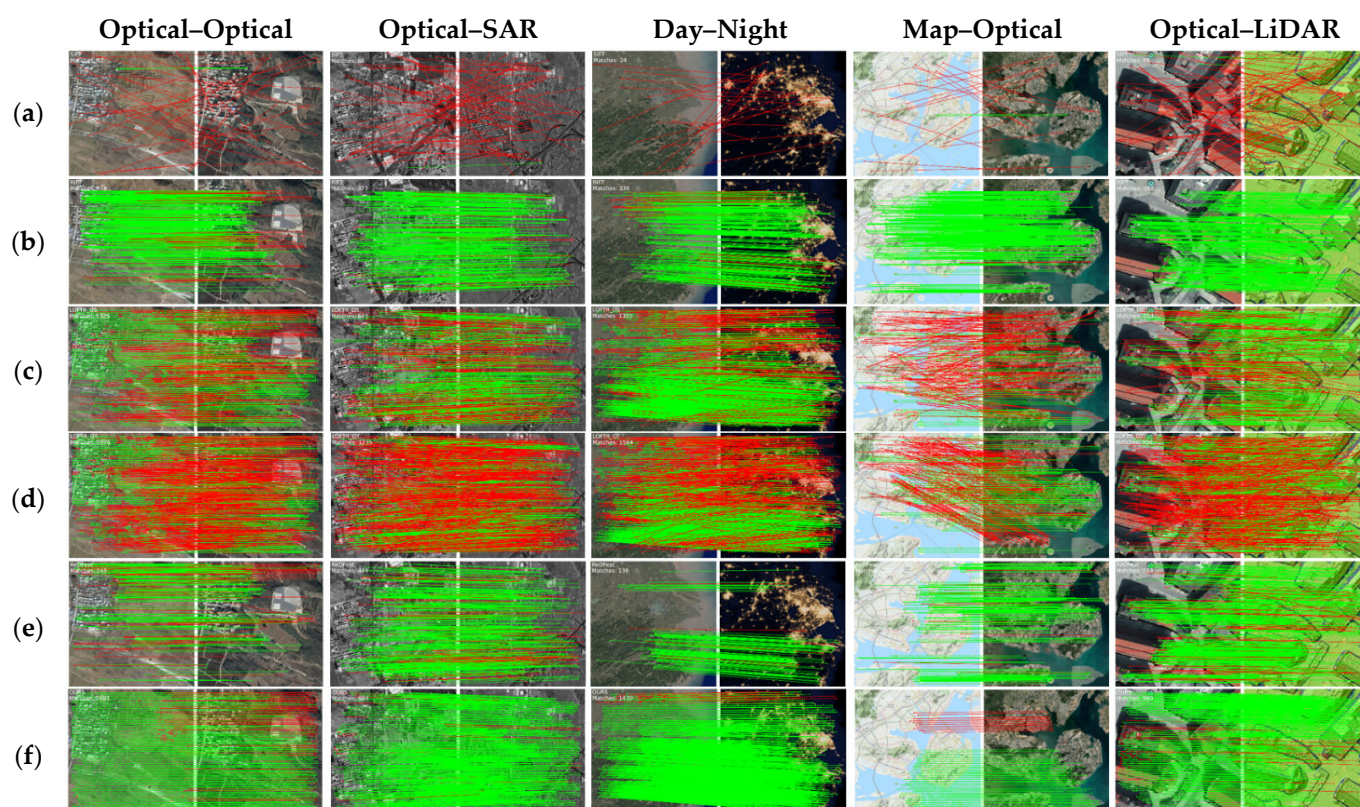


Figure S2. Matchpoint connectivity diagram using different algorithms for multimodal remote sensing images. (a) SIFT; (b) RIFT; (c) LoFTR-DS; (d) LoFTR-OT; (e) ReDFeat; and (f) RIZER. RIZER achieved competitive matching performance across various scenes, but compared to matching between infrared and visible images, there are still some erroneous matches present.