Automatically Identifying and Georeferencing Street Maps on the Web

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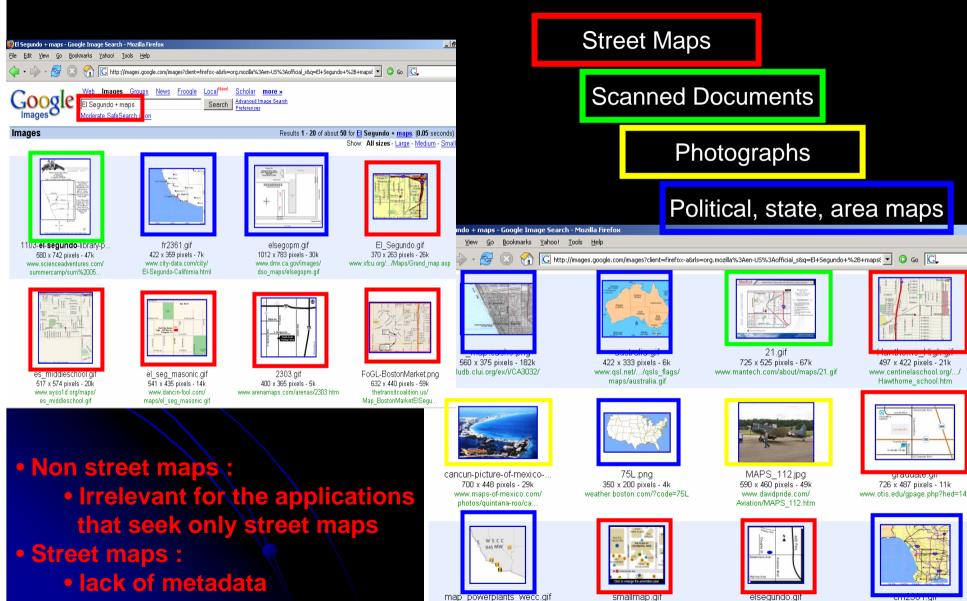
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- Introduction and Motivation
- Overall Approach and Algorithms
- Experimental Results
- Related Work
- Conclusion and Future Work

Introduction and Motivation

- Various street maps are available on the web, but many of them
 - cannot be easily distinguished with other images
 - lack of the metadata that describes the geocoordinates and scales

Introduction and Motivation



190 x 190 pixels - 4k

200 x 203 pixels - 10k

422 x 359 pixels - 18k

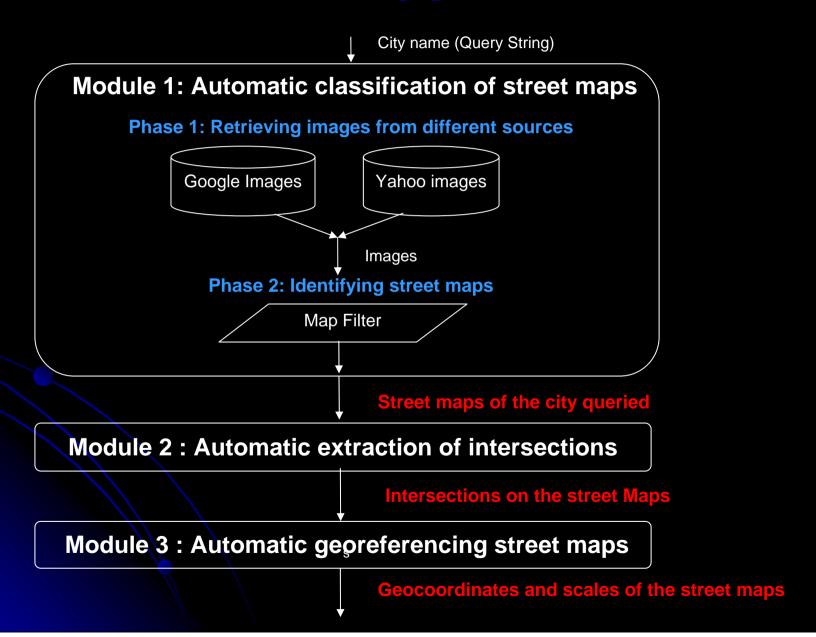
190 x 190 pixels - 4k

Introduction and Motivation

- In this work, we
 - identify the street maps among different images
 - apply our previous work to automatically extract road intersections from the street maps (Chiang et al.)
 - apply conflation techniques to find the geocoordinates and align the streets on the maps with imagery (Chen et al.)

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Overall Approach

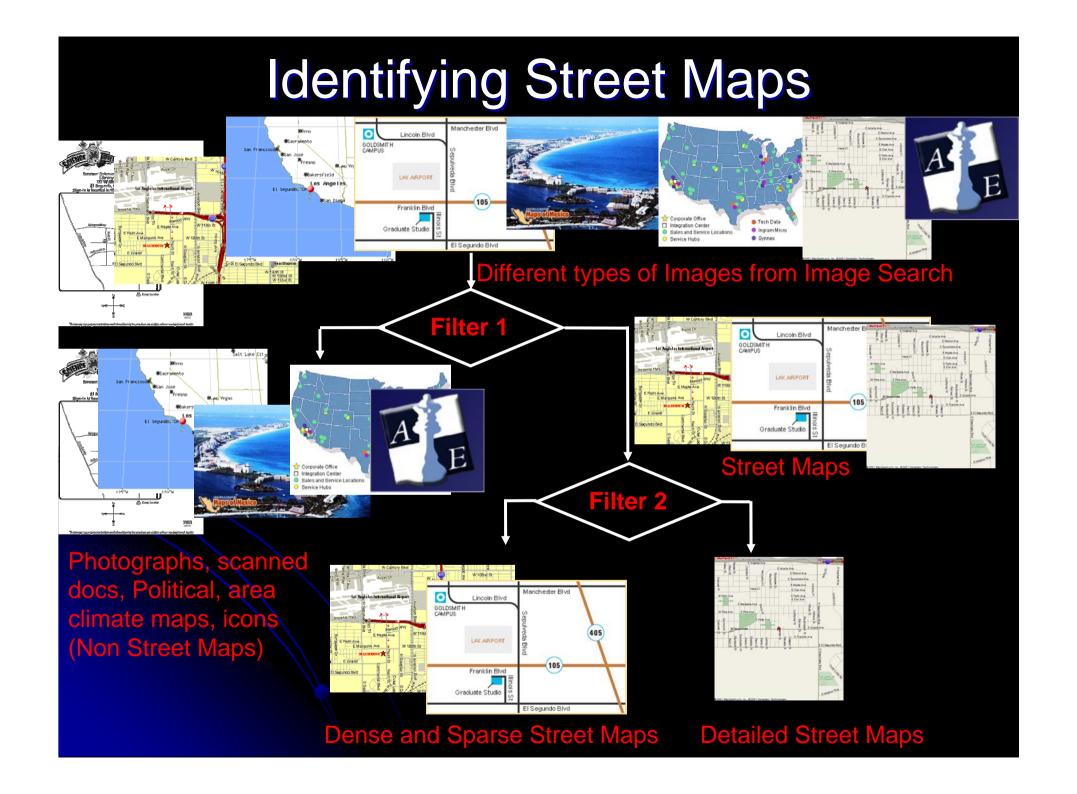


Identifying Street Maps

- Law's Texture Classification Algorithm (K. Laws. 1980)
- Street maps have the unique textures
 - lines, labels, characters
- Generate 75 different attributes
 (25R,25G,25B) to distinguish these textures on the images.

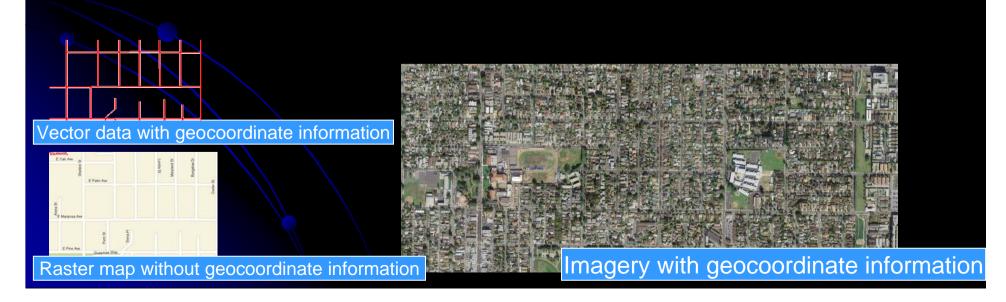
Identifying Street Maps

- (note) SVMlight V2.0 Support Vector Machine
- (T. Joachims, 1999)
- Training :
 - We provided 1150 different positive and negative examples of images
 - 75 attributes per image
- Classification:
 - Using the trained SVM model to classify test images



Georeferencing Street Maps

- In our previous work:
 - Automatically and Accurately Conflating Orthoimagery and Street Maps (Chen et al.)
 - Integrate raster map and other sources.
 - Utilize the layout of the road intersections within a local area to determine the map's location.



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Experimental Results

(name of the, p, r) 5 Total retrieved image URLs from image sources Remove nonworking and duplicate URLs 198 Nonworking URLs + **Working URLs Duplicate URLs** 152 Filter-1 46 **Street Maps Non-Street Maps** 113 (R=100%, P=97.35%) 39 (R=92.86%, P=100%) Filter-2 **Dense and sparse street maps Street maps, found by Filter2** 17 (R=94.44%, P=100%) 22 (R=100%, P=95.45%)

Street maps not of the city queried 15 (R=88.24%, P=100%)

Automatically georeferenced street maps of the city queried 7 (R=100%, P=71.43%)

Experimental Results

- On the stage of
 - Identifying street maps,
 100% recall, 95.45% precision
 - Georeferencing,
 100% recall, 71.43% precision
- The average computation time for identifying one street map 29.65 seconds

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Related Work

- "Functionality Based Web Image Categorization."
 Hu et al.
 - Focus on frequency domain and image features like uniformity, size and aspect ratio. (put the difference)
- "Webseer: an image search engine for the world wide web." Frankel et al.
 - Searching images by image context (file name-type-size and color depth) and by content based tests (put the difference)

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Conclusion and Future Work

Main Contribution:

- Identification of the street maps (precision = 95.45%)
- Automatically georeferencing street maps (precision = 71.43%)
 - determine the geocoordinates, scales
 - align the map with satellite imagery

Conclusion and Future Work

We plan to:

- Classify the images into categories
 - political maps
 - weather maps
 - etc.
- Reduce the number of feature dimensions
- Combine OCR-related techniques

Thank you