

Geospatial data processing for image automatic analysis

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Introduction

Oslandia...



- since 2009
- Open Source specialist
- GIS experts (QGIS contributors)
- Provide geospatial data solutions
- today: 17 teammates

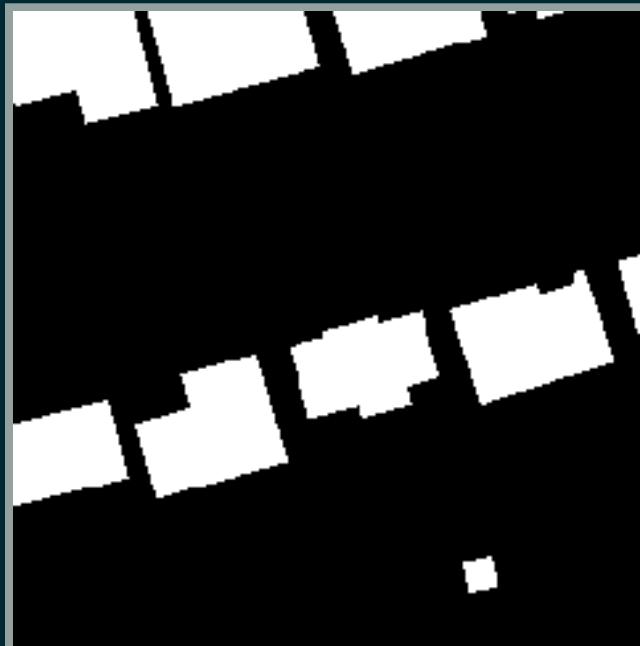
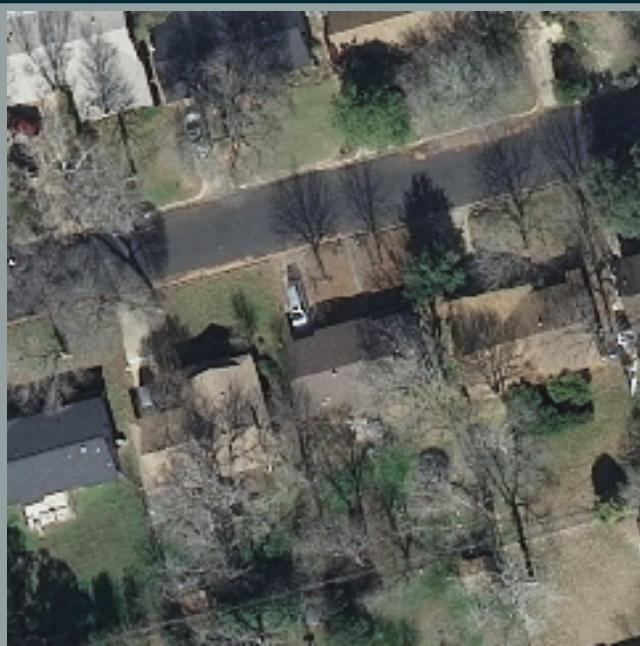
...and I

- At Oslandia for 1.5 year
- Data Scientist
- in charge of R&D actions



Context

- Artificial Intelligence at Oslandia
- Aerial image democratization
- A historic use case: building footprint detection



Deep learning and geospatial data

Image analysis use cases at Oslandia

Tech stack: Linux, Python (Keras, Pillow, ...)

Semantic segmentation

- Street-scene images
- Aerial images
- OpenStreetMap data parsing

(github.com/Oslandia/deeposlandia)

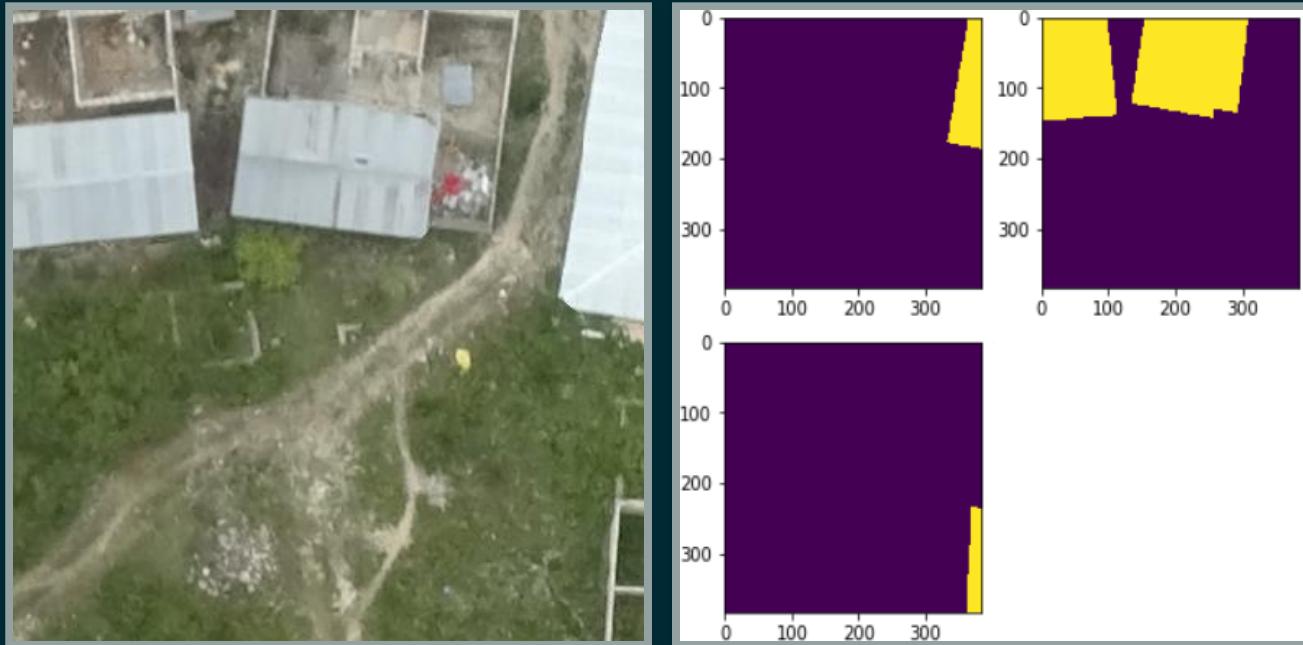
Instance segmentation

- Aerial images

Semantic segmentation

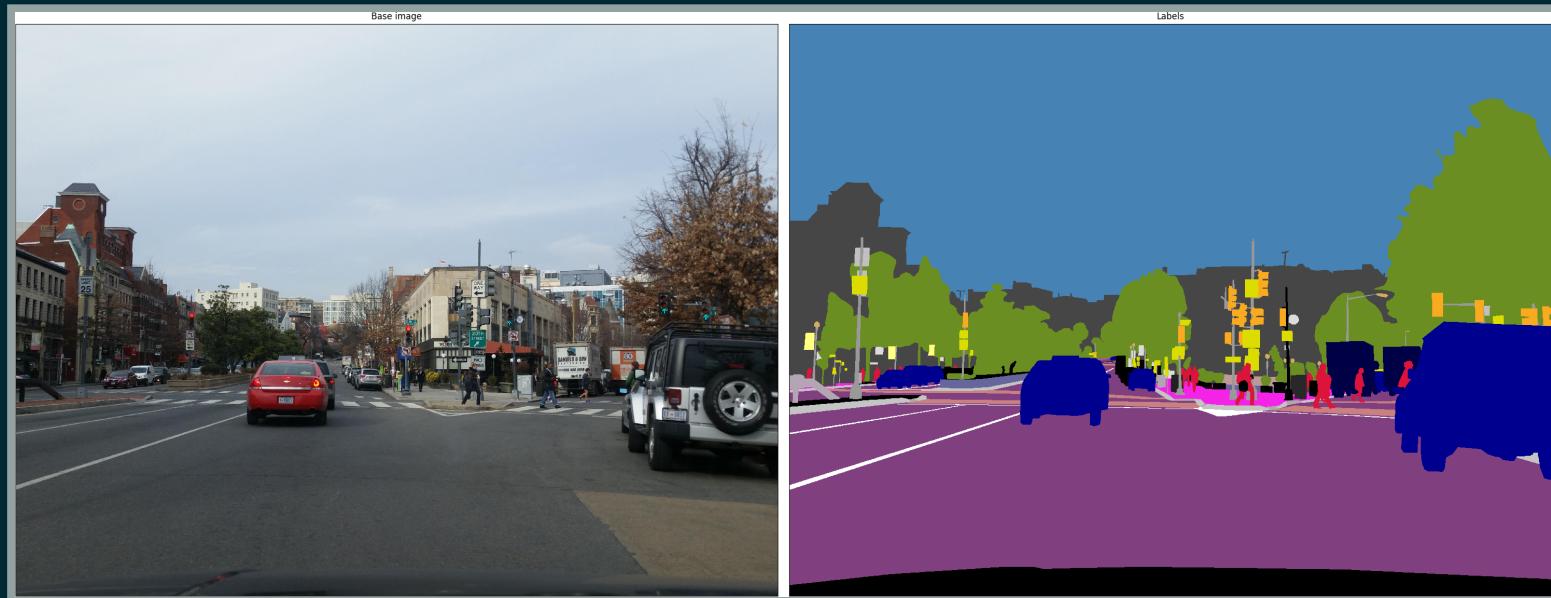
Inputs N images ($P \times P$ pixels, C channels), L labels

Outputs N arrays of shape $P \times P \times L$



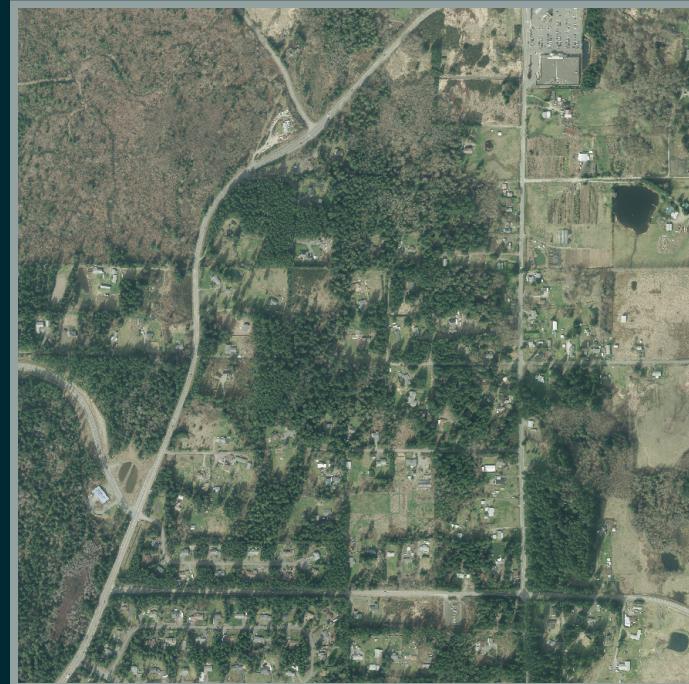
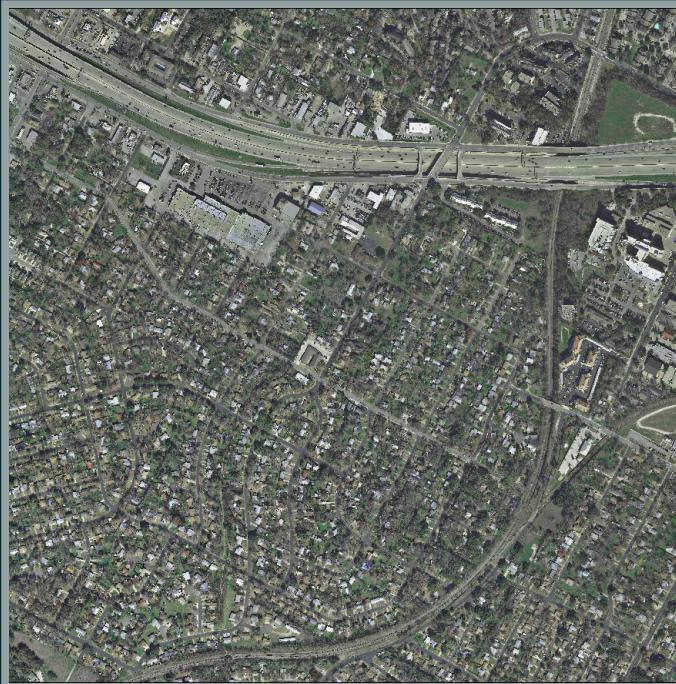
Mapillary dataset

- *.jpg* images and *.png* labels (from 800x600 pixels to 5500x4000 pixels)
- 25000 images (18000 for training, 2000 for validation)



AerialImage (INRIA)

- Georeferenced *.tiff* images (5000 * 5000 pixels)
- 360 images (10 cities of 36 tiles each)
- 50% training, 50% testing



Link with OSM data

- Rebuild labelled images starting from OSM database
- OSM data as Ground-truth *OR* additional input data
- Process:
 - Extract coordinates (GDAL)
 - Query OSM data (Overpass)
 - Store the data in the database (osm2pgsql)
 - Generate raster tile (Mapnik)

(github.com/Oslandia/osm-deep-labels)

Link with OSM data

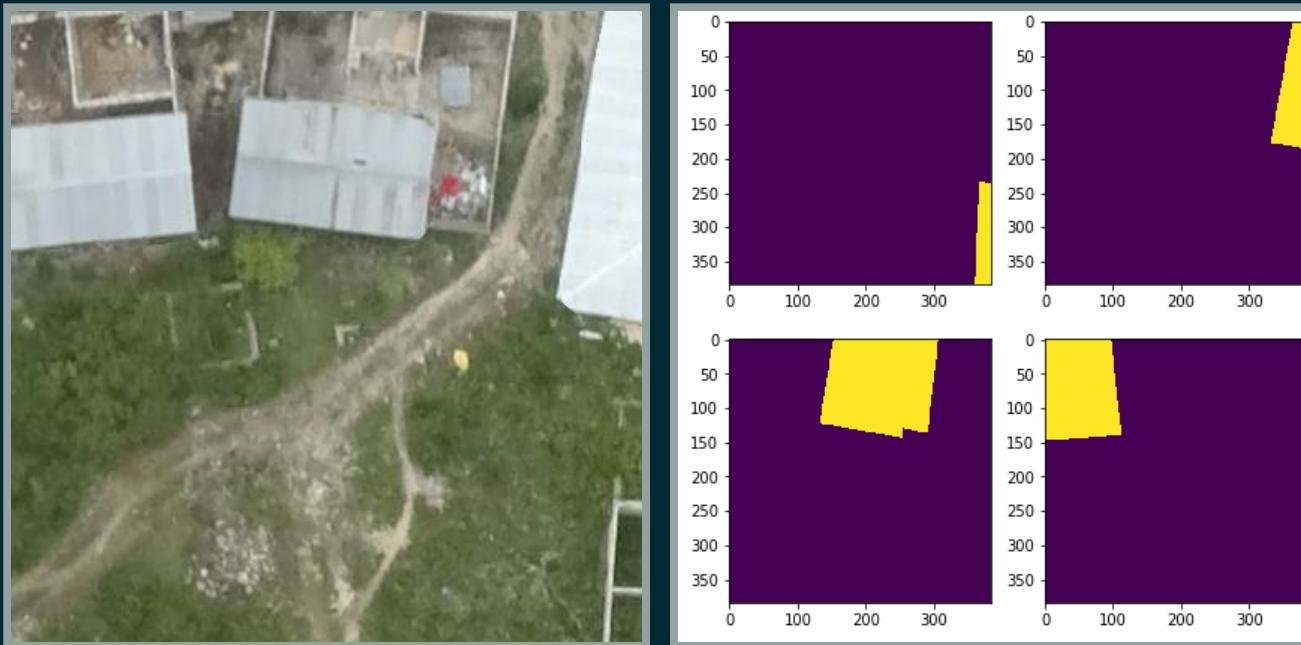


- Left : raw image
- Center : ground-truth label
- Right : OSM raster

Instance segmentation

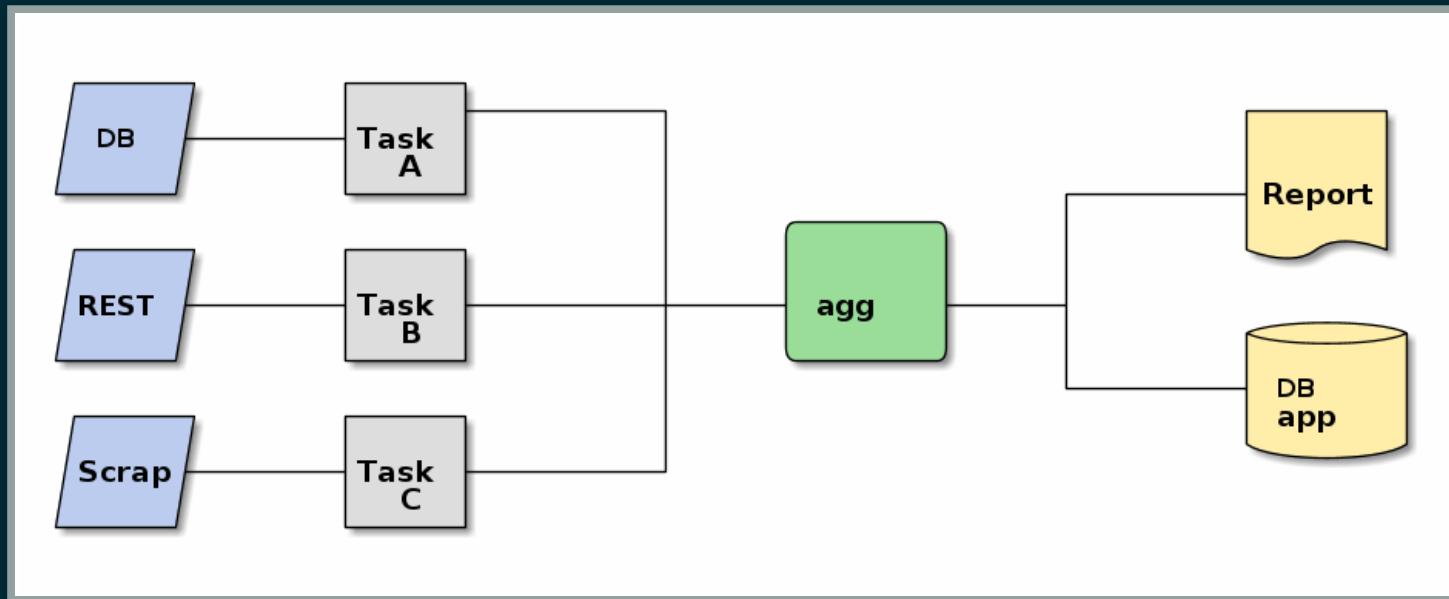
Inputs N images ($P \times P$ pixels, C channels), L labels

Outputs N arrays of shape $P \times P \times S$, with S the instance number (cf Mask-RCNN)



Main issue

Design a geospatial data pipeline for IA treatments :
Luigi package (1 operation = 1 pipeline task)



Tanzania challenge as an opportunity to implement it

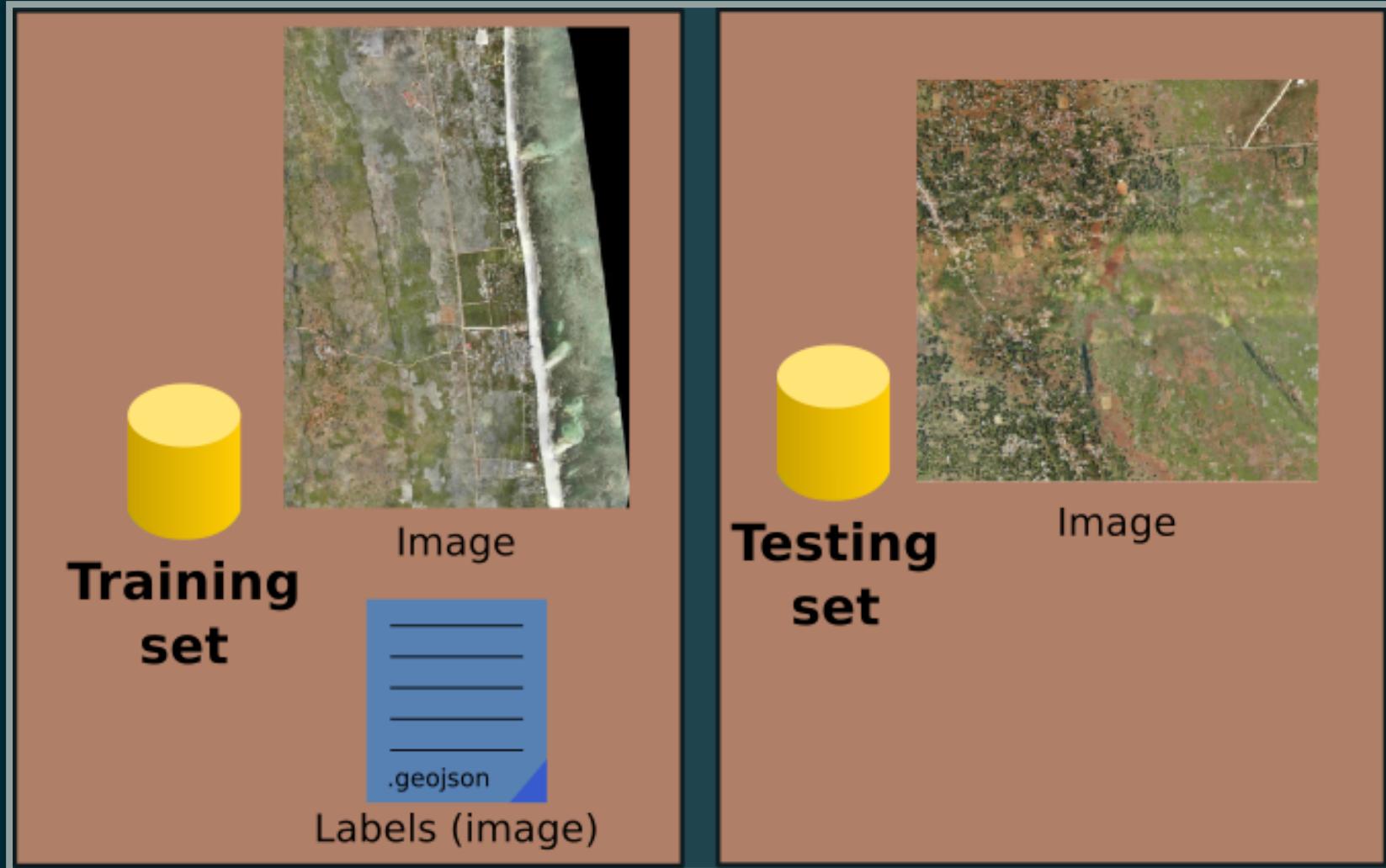
Pipeline design

Tanzania challenge

- Challenge organized by WeRobotics
- Building instance detection and status discrimination (completed, unfinished, foundation) in Tanzania
- 13 images (from 17k x 42k to 51k x 51k pixels)



Data parsing



Data preprocessing

- Generate tiles: GDAL (integrated in the Python pipeline through sh)

```
gdal_translate -srcwin <min-x> <min-y> <tile-width> <tile-height>  
    <input-path> <output-path>
```

- Get geo-features: GDAL

```
from osgeo import gdal  
ds = gdal.Open(filename)  
# ds.RasterXSize, ds.RasterYSize,  
# ds.GetGeoTransform(), ds.GetProjection()
```

Data preprocessing

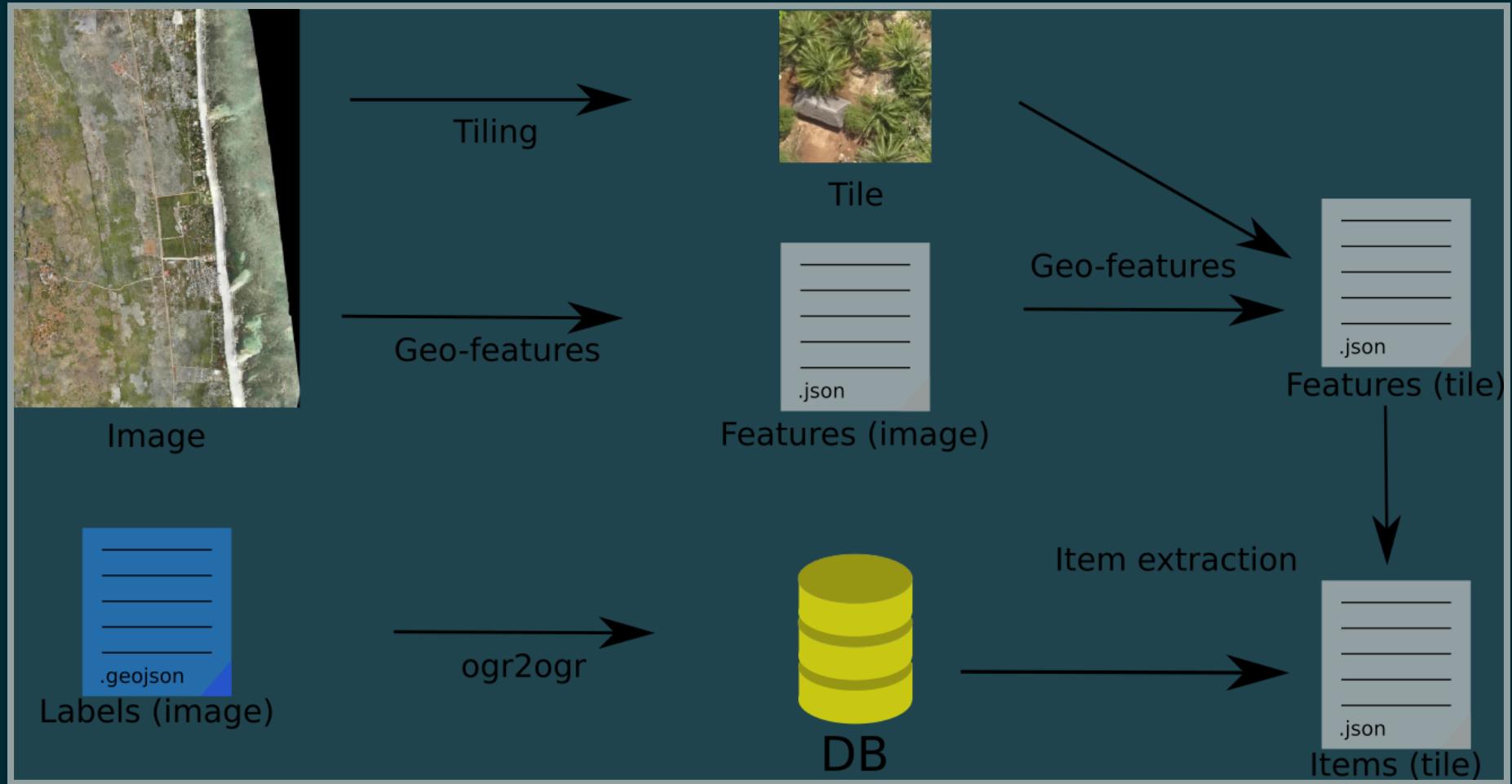
- Store labels to database: ogr2ogr (integrated in the Python pipeline through sh)

```
ogr2ogr -f PostGreSQL <conn-string> <input-path>  
        -t_srs EPSG:<srid> -nln <table-name> -overwrite
```

- Extract tile items: PostGIS (and psycopg2)

```
WITH bbox AS SELECT(ST_MakeEnvelope(<bbox_coordinates>))  
SELECT <building_intersection>  
FROM <table> AS t JOIN bbox  
ON ST_Intersects(t.geom, bbox.geom)
```

Data preprocessing

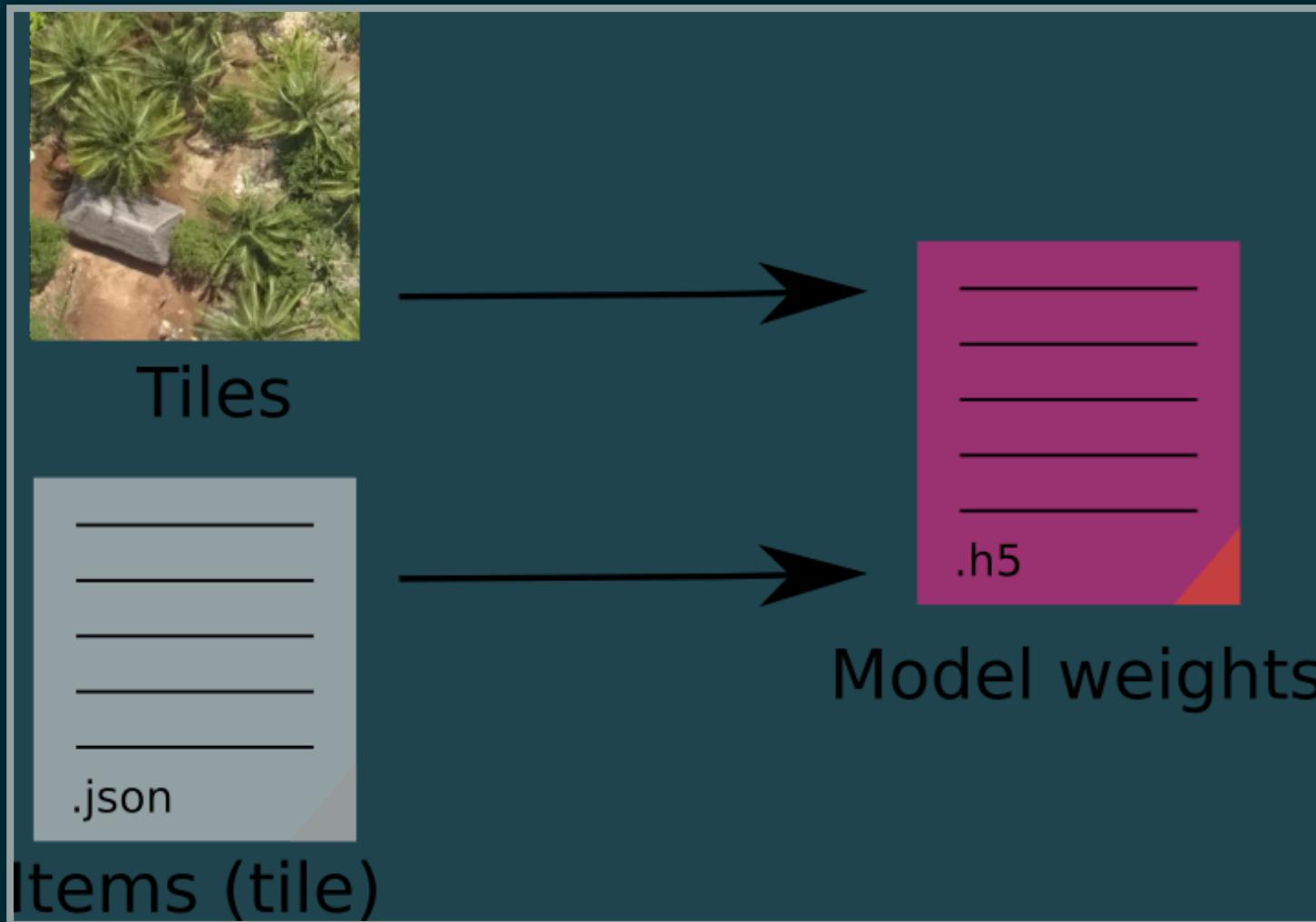


Model training

github.com/matterport/Mask_RCNN

- Instance-specific segmentation on various object types (complete buildings, incomplete buildings, foundations)
- Hyperparameter settings: number of training epochs? Learning rate?
- Hardware criticity: 1 GTX 1070Ti GPU

Model training



Model inference

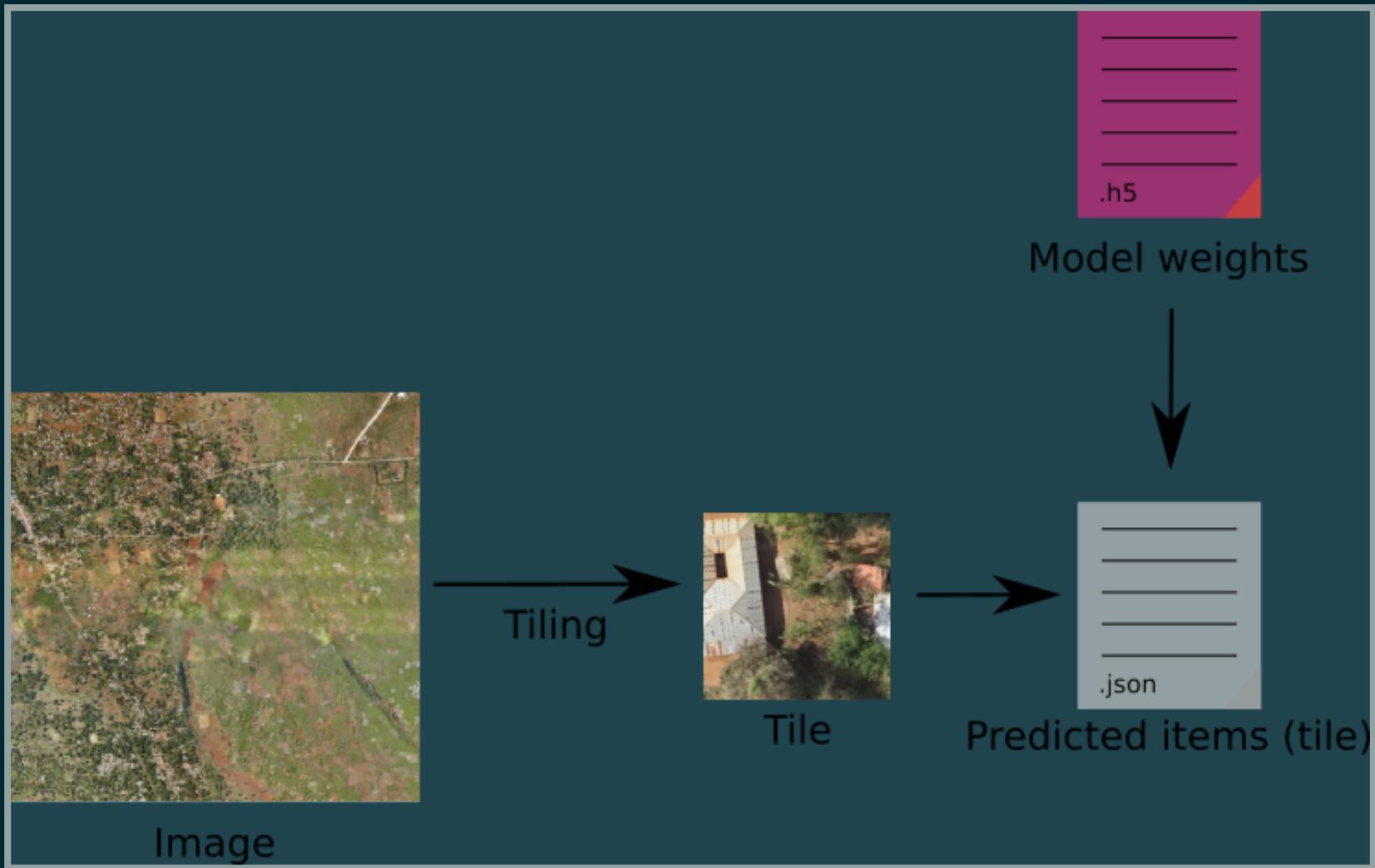
- Generate tiles on test images (cf training image processing)
- Prediction through Mask_RCNN package

```
from mrcnn import model as modellib

model = modellib.MaskRCNN(mode="inference",
                           config=<config>,
                           model_dir=<model_path>)
weights_path = model.find_last()
model.load_weights(weights_path, by_name=True)
result = model.detect(<image_data>)
```

Output: N boolean masks, N class_ids, N scores (N being the number of detected instances)

Model inference



Postprocessing

- Post-process detection output
 - Detect polygon contours within boolean masks: OpenCV
 - Transform pixels into geographical coordinates
 - Build polygons with geojson and shapely

```
geom = geojson.Polygon(<list-of-points>)
polygon = shapely.geometry.shape(geom)
```

Output: .csv files with building IDs, prediction scores, geometries

Postprocessing

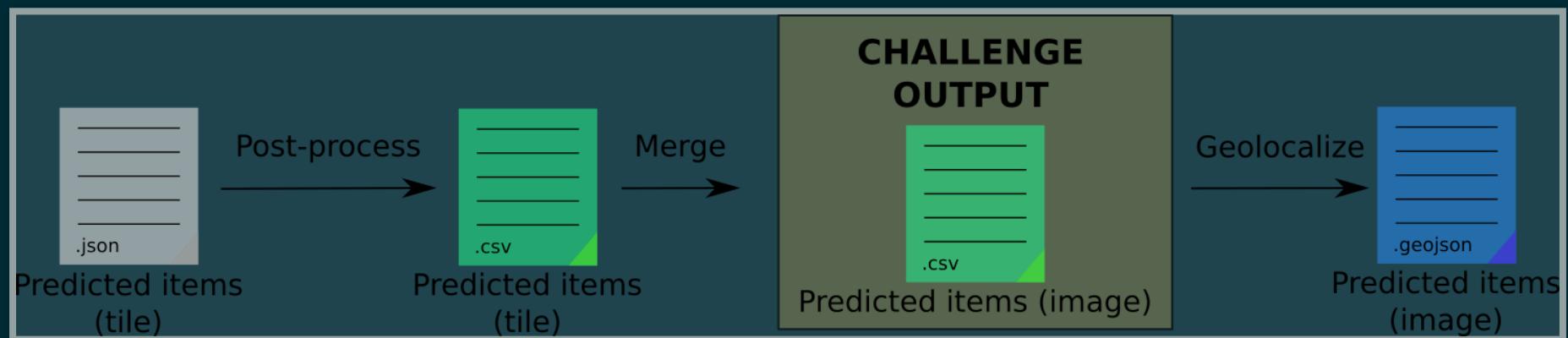
- Merge results: pandas

```
pred = pd.concat([pd.read_csv(filename)
                  for filename in <postprocess_folder>])
```

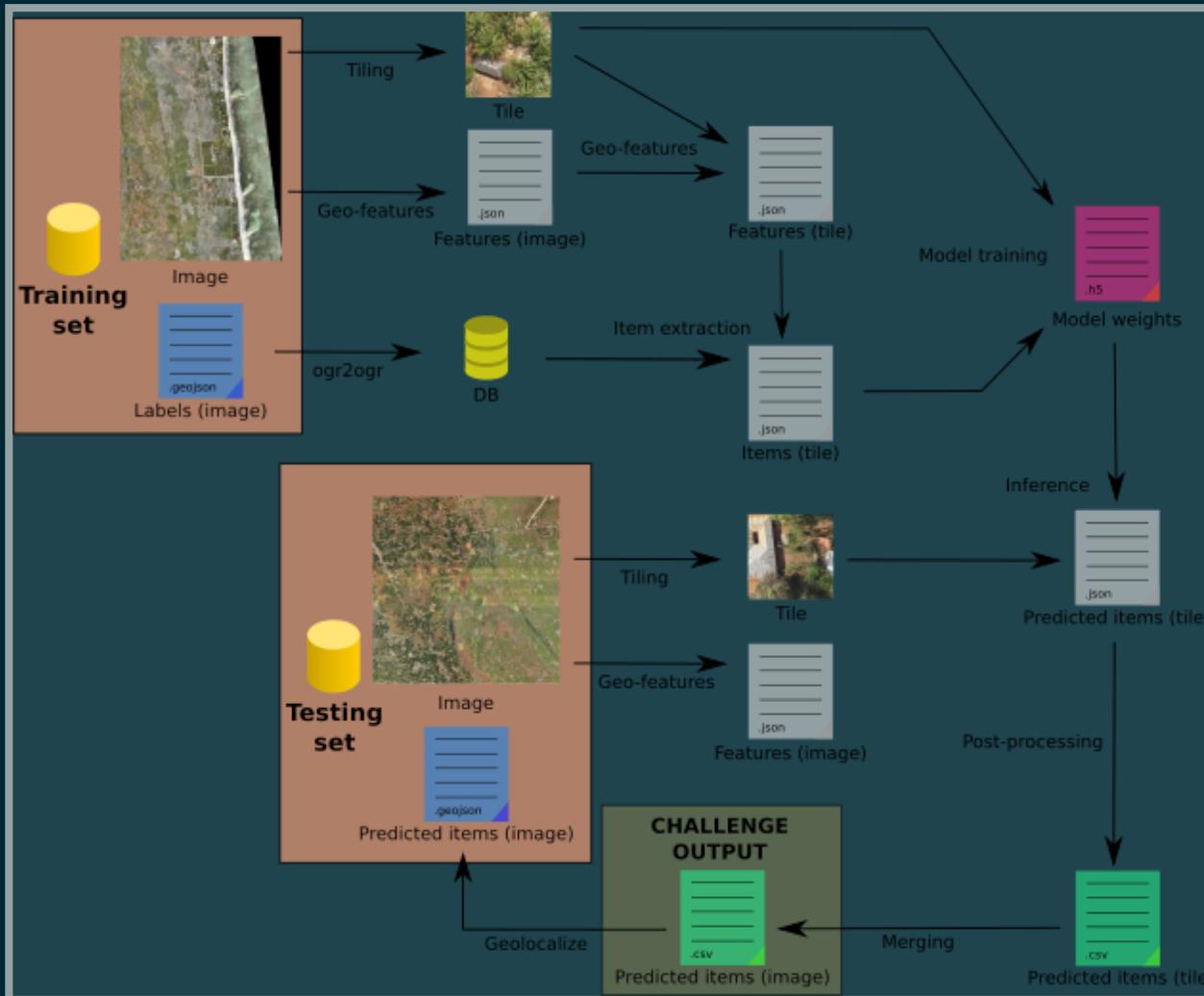
- Geo-localize results : shapely, GeoPandas

```
pred["geom"] = [shapely.wkt.loads(s)
                 for s in pred["coords_geo"]]
gdf = gpd.GeoDataFrame(pred, geometry="geom")
gdf.to_file(<outputpath>, driver="GeoJSON")
```

Postprocessing



Put it all together



Result visualization



Conclusion

Output and discussion

- Geospatial data pipeline Proof of Concept
- ...However very poor results for now :-(
- Areas for improvement:
 - consider the images without any instance
 - manage identical building on adjacent tiles on Robosat manner
 - ...
- Still on processing! :-)

Bonus track: web app demo

Deeposlandia: prediction on image labels with deep learning

Predict some feature detection result with a simple neural network model. See the [project page on Github](#).

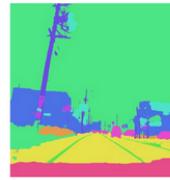
Datasets

Mapillary

- feature detection
- semantic segmentation

Raw image 

Ground-truth 

Prediction 

Aerial image

- semantic segmentation

Raw image 

Prediction 

Random shapes

- feature detection
- semantic segmentation



Your turn to play!

Try our [semantic segmentation predictor](#) with your own images!

About

Developed and hosted by the [Osländia](#) team! Visit also the [data.oslandia.io](#) website to learn more about data processing and machine learning Osländia projects.

Thank you for your attention!

Find out more:

- (Tanzania challenge code open sourced soon)
- <https://oslandia.com/en/blog/>
- github.com/Oslandia/deeposlandia
- github.com/Oslandia/osm-deep-labels
- <http://data.oslandia.io>