



# SatOSM: Training geospatial foundation models with the Earth's largest open ground truth

Chenhui Zhang\* Adam Yang Ruizhe Huang Jordi Laguarta Soler Xinyi Tong Jonathan Giezendanner Sherrie Wang

MIT, Earth Intelligence Lab

## Contributions

**SatOSM:** A large-scale, high-resolution dataset for Earth observation.

- Object-level supervision using OSM masks and tags.
- Semantically diverse, open-vocabulary classes.

**SatOSM-Net:** Novel pretraining framework.

- Geographically and semantically grounded training architecture based on OSM.
- Outperforms baselines and existing GFMs in downstream tasks.

## What is OpenStreetMap (OSM)?

- Voluntary geospatial database with billions of annotated objects.
- Open vocabulary annotation system with millions of distinct tags.

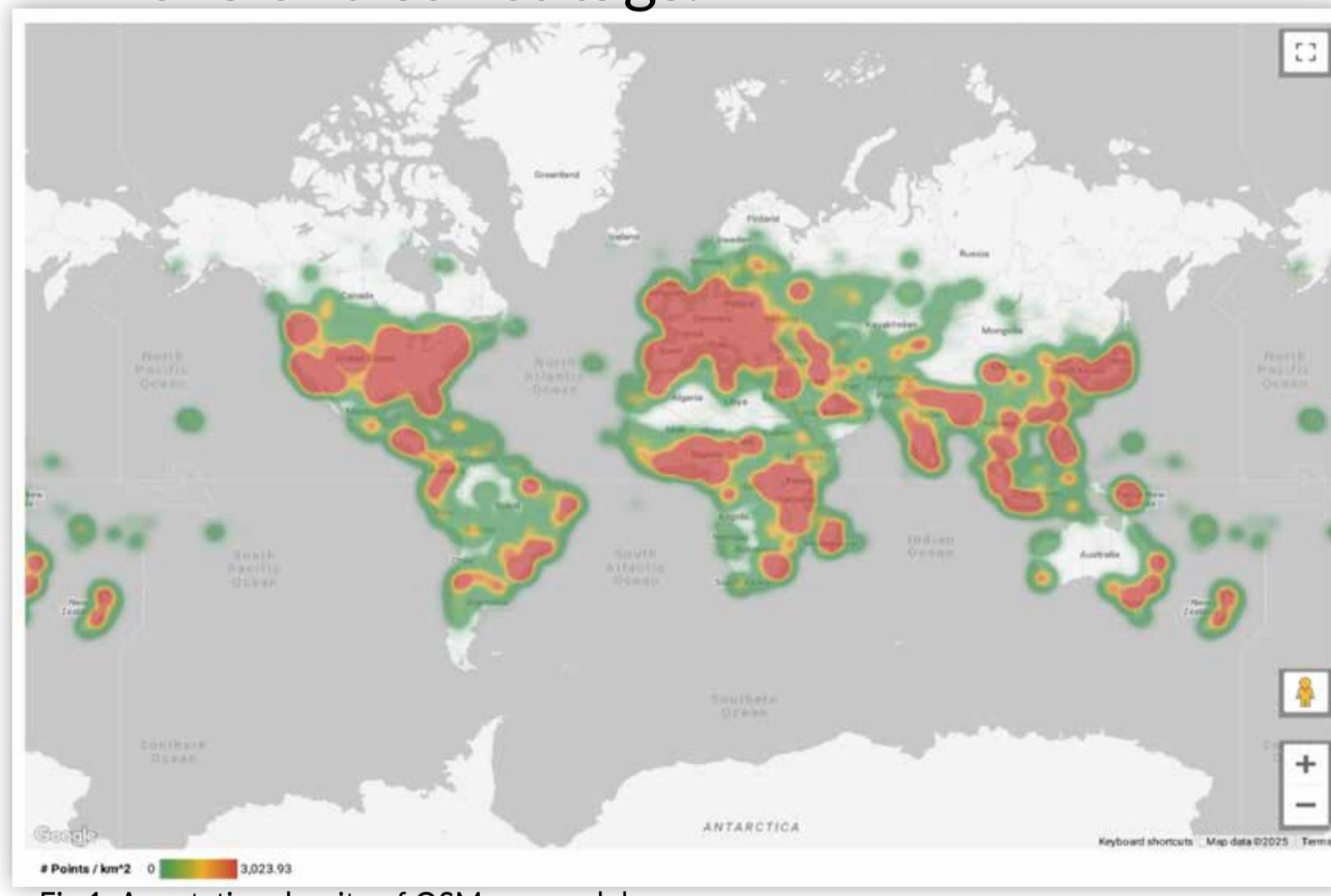


Fig 1. Annotation density of OSM across globe.

## How do we use OSM?

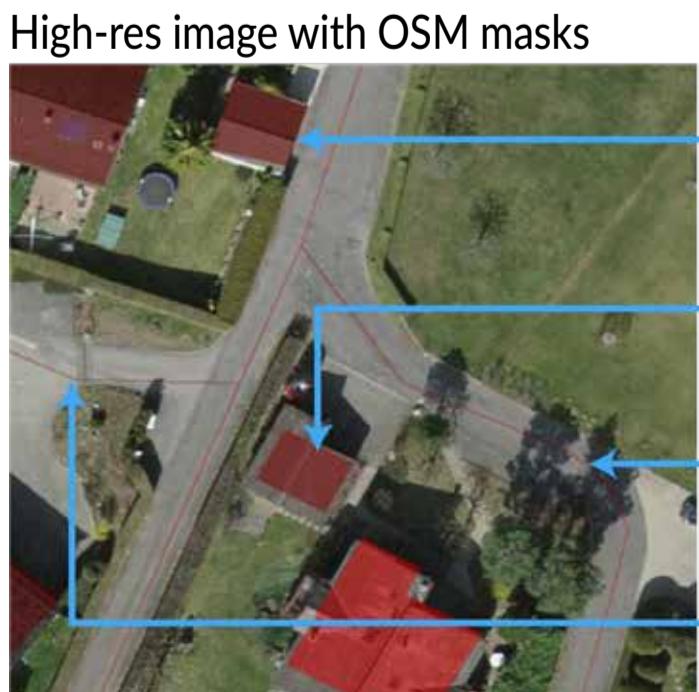


Fig 2. Sample from SatOSM which includes an image, OSM object masks, and OSM tags.

OSM object masks

```

mask 0: {
    key: ['building'],
    value: ['residential']
}
mask 1: {
    key: ['building'],
    value: ['house']
}
mask 2: {
    key: ['highway'],
    value: ['residential']
}
mask 3: {
    key: ['highway', 'service'],
    value: ['residential', 'driveway']
}

```

## SatOSM

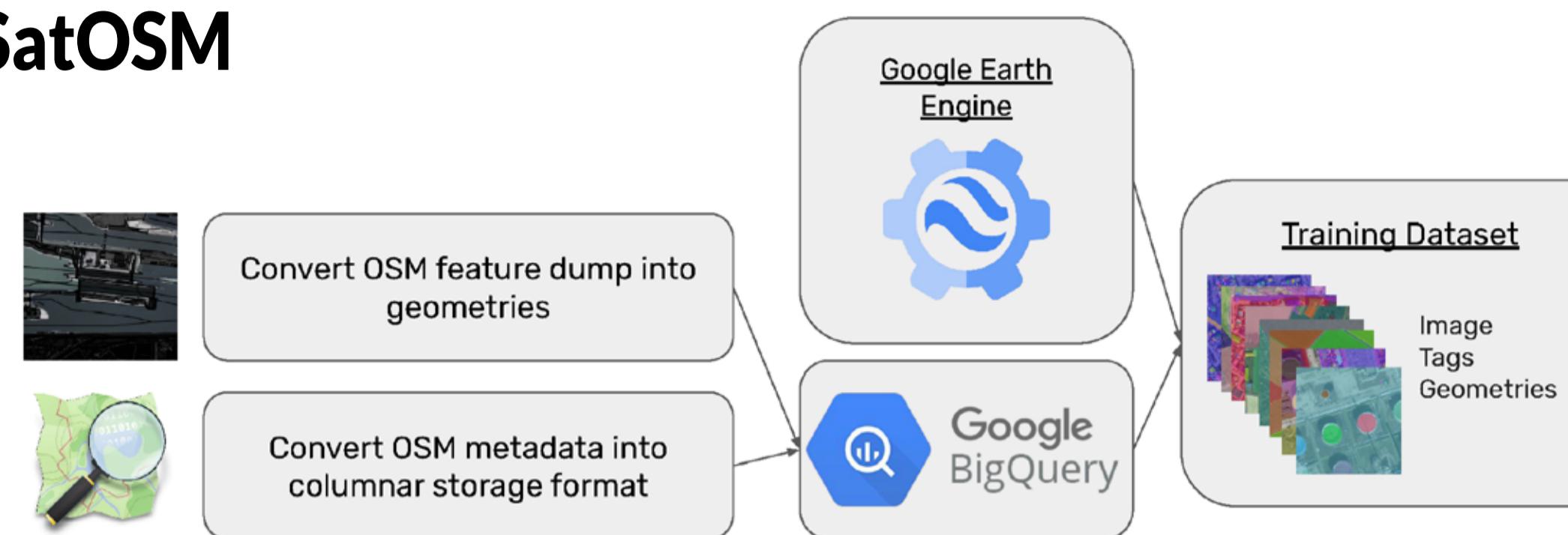


Fig 3. SatOSM data collection workflow.

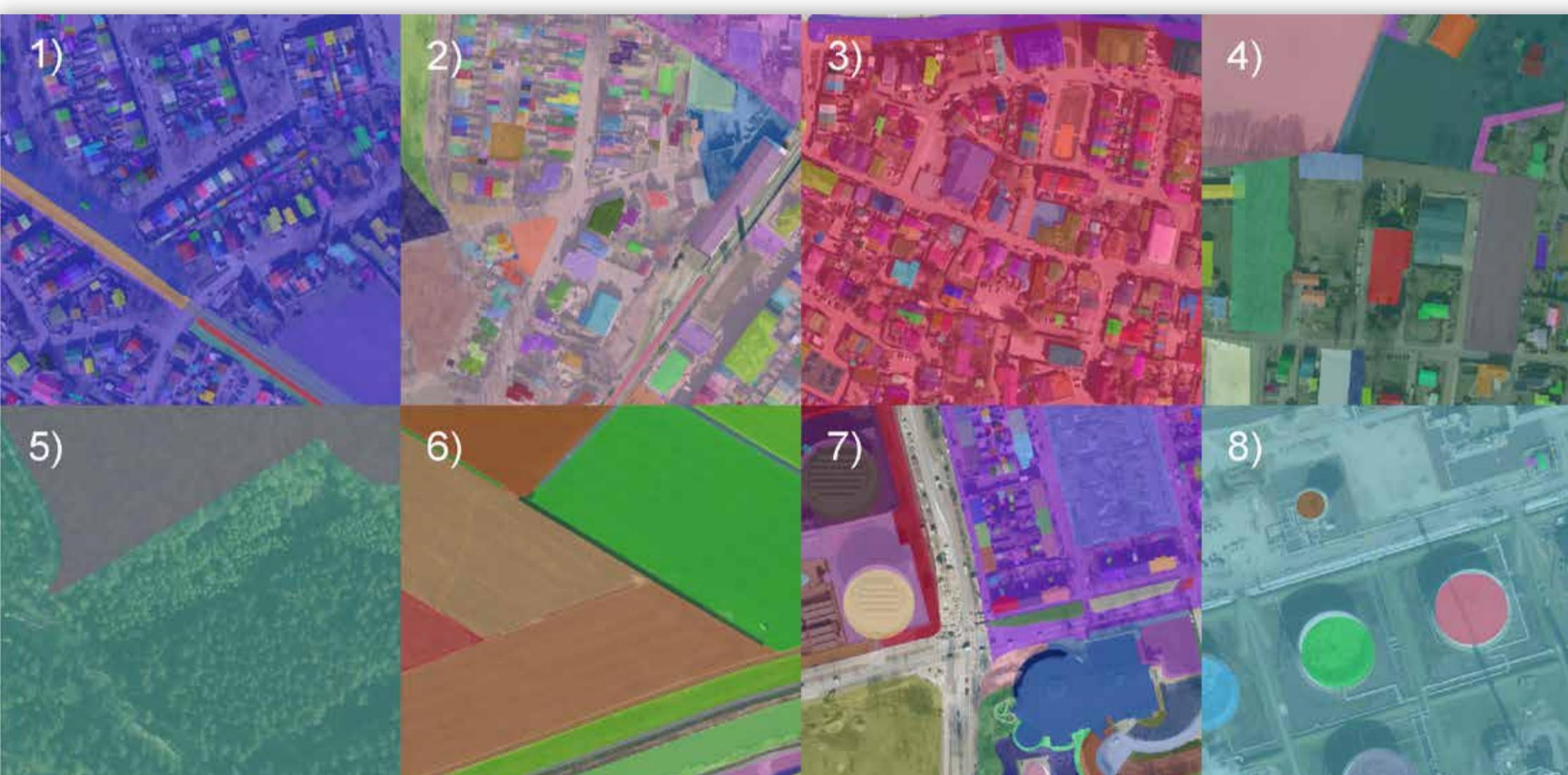


Fig 4. SatOSM samples across diverse regions. Tags in images above include 'building=industrial', 'landuse=forest', and 'amenity=parking'.

- Semantically diverse: 2,219 unique object classes.
- Large scale: 34 million high-res images with 122 million objects across 8 countries.

## SatOSM-Net Pretraining

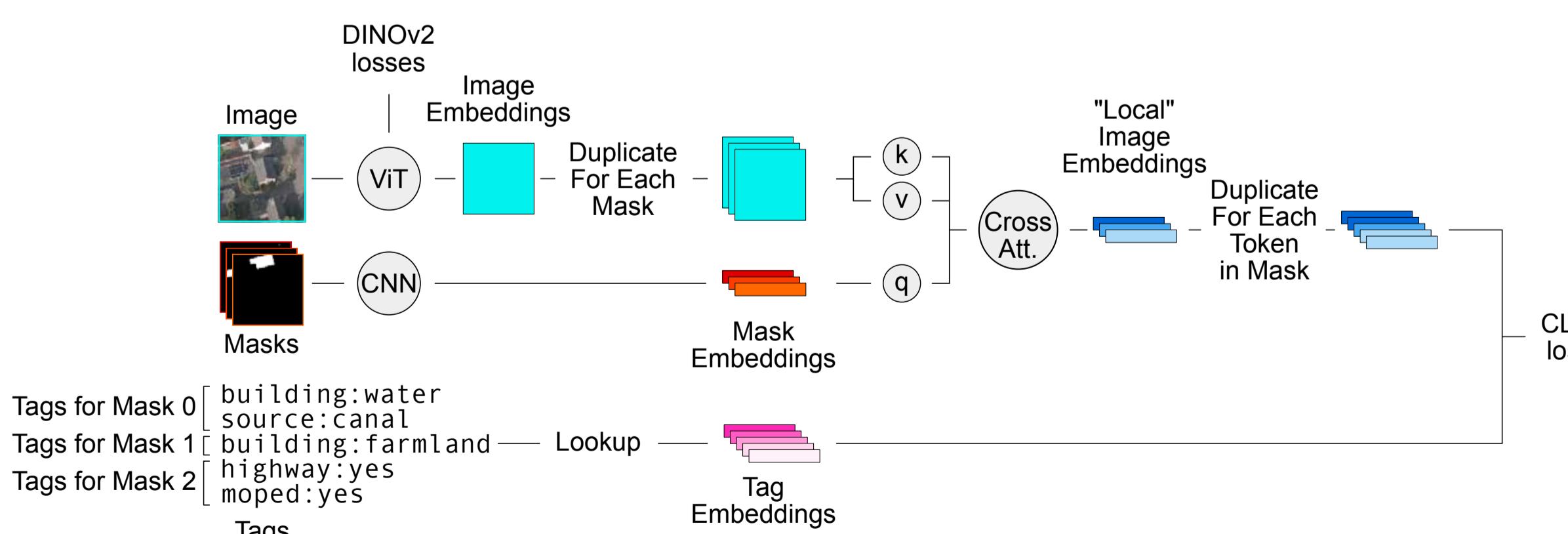


Fig 5. SatOSM-Net training architecture.

- Grounded image embeddings via cross attention with OSM masks.
- Learnable tag embeddings for semantic alignment.
- Two fold loss using CLIP and DINOv2.

## Results

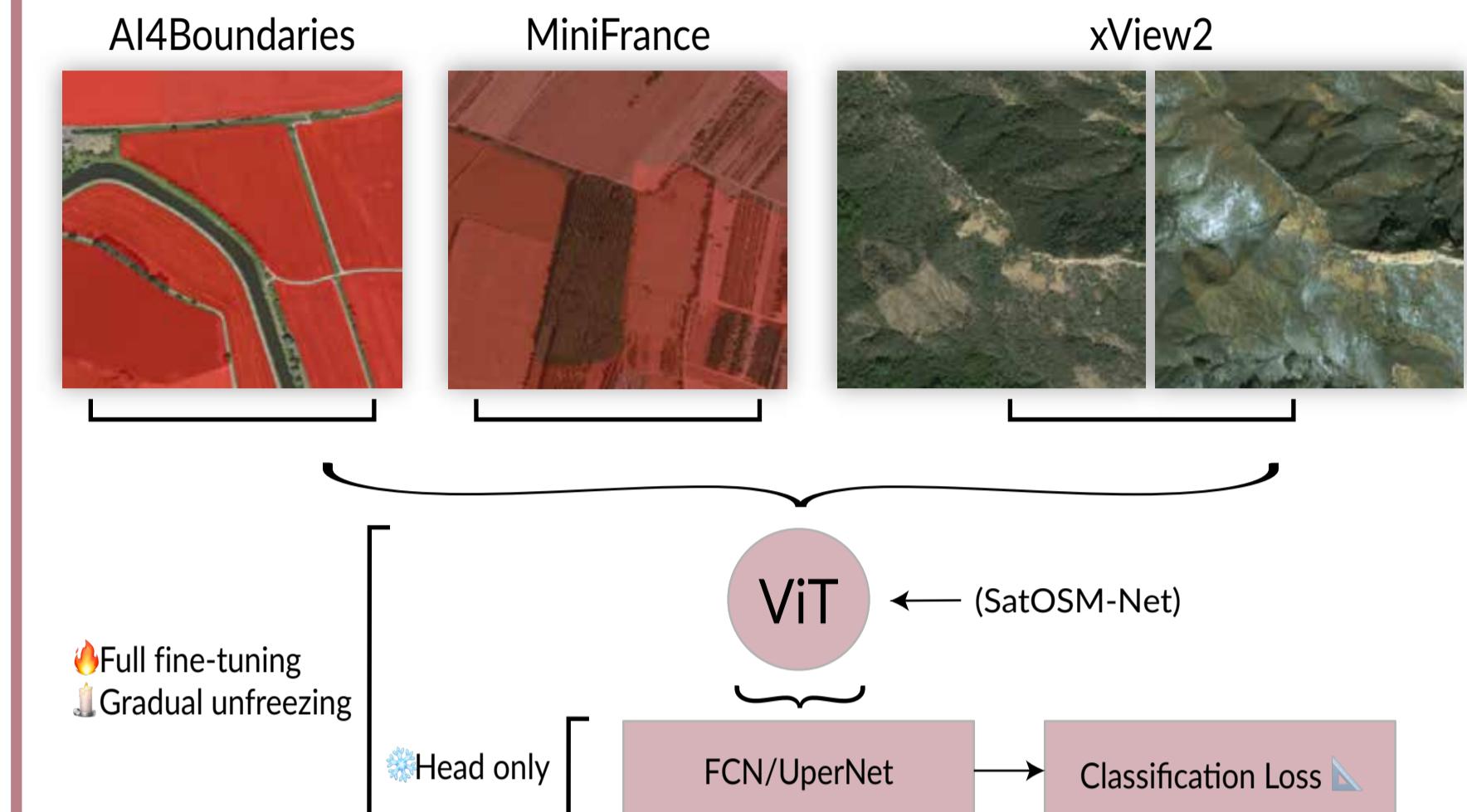


Fig 6. Fine-tuning setup for AI4Boundaries, MiniFrance, and xView2. SatOSM-Net evaluations performed using full fine-tuning, gradual unfreezing, and head only.

### Downstream evaluation results

Model	AI4Boundaries*		MiniFrance		xView2	
	IoU	mAP@0.5	mIoU	FWIoU	mIoU	FWIoU
<b>Non-pretrained</b>						
U-Net	69.14	65.49	45.58	55.15	60.06	79.85
ViT	54.82	48.11	32.33	45.94	56.02	77.18
<b>Pretrained GFMs</b>						
Scale-MAE	64.51	59.17	43.96	53.61	53.71	75.59
SkyCLIP-50	64.59	52.76	53.00	58.05	<b>65.19</b>	<b>82.43</b>
DOFA-CLIP	75.34	71.93	53.22	58.39	63.57	81.39
<b>SatOSM-Net</b>	<b>77.48</b>	<b>74.47</b>	<b>56.76</b>	<b>60.35</b>	<b>64.77</b>	<b>81.48</b>

Fig 7. Comparison between baselines and existing GFMs. All GFMs fine-tuned using gradual unfreezing.

### Comparison of fine-tuning strategies

Method	AI4Boundaries*		MiniFrance		xView2	
	IoU	mAP@0.5	mIoU	FWIoU	mIoU	FWIoU
Head only	74.49	70.13	52.42	57.90	62.93	81.26
Full fine-tune	69.07	64.33	44.02	53.13	53.71	76.13
Gradual unfreezing	<b>77.48</b>	<b>74.47</b>	<b>56.76</b>	<b>60.35</b>	<b>64.77</b>	<b>81.48</b>

Fig 8. Comparison between SatOSM-Net fine-tuning strategies.

- SatOSM-Net outperforms GFMs on AI4Boundaries and MiniFrance and is second best on xView2.
- Gradual unfreezing is the best performing fine-tuning strategy.

\*AI4Boundaries evaluated with SatOSM-Net trained on a Netherlands-only SatOSM subset.

## Future work

- Expand spatial coverage: SatOSM currently spans a handful of countries in EU.
- Possible SatOSM-Net designs not fully explored.