Road Extraction From Satellite Images

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Abstract - **In today's world of growing population, the need for urban planning is very high. In this paper, A robust and efficient method for extraction of roads from a given set of database is explained. Roads play a vital role and important role in urban planning and thus, its extraction can be of great help. The other applications of road extraction are: identification of isolated buildings that need to be detected and updating of GIS database according to the requirements of the human expertise. In this method, roads are extracted solely based on their color. The steps in the algorithm are easy to follow and implement. It is also less time consuming and an automatic method.**

Keywords - ***Thresholding, Median filtering, Morphological operations***

I. INTRODUCTION

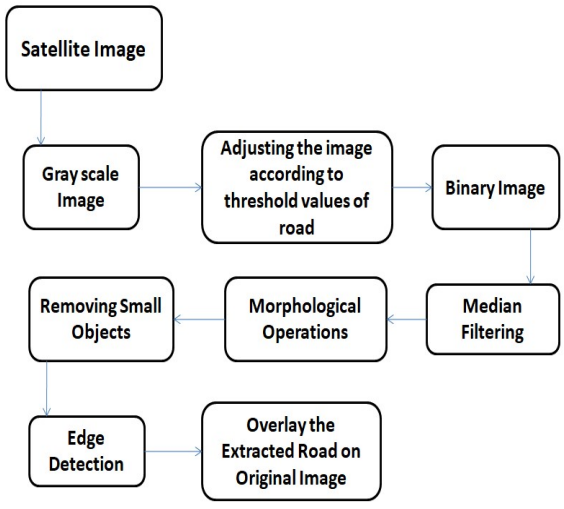
Road extraction plays one of the major roles in many applications regarding the betterment of present human lives. Thus, the need for road extraction using a robust and efficient method is also high. Currently, there are many ways to extract roads manually and automatically. Some of the methods are explained in [1-5]. The main disadvantage of the different above given methods is the difficulty to provide the best parameters for a particular given image. Road extraction explained in this paper depends only on the color of the road. The advantage of this method is that road images from any type of satellite can be used provided it has more than 0.5m resolution. Here, the images considered are multispectral images. Multispectral images are those images that consist of three or more spectral bands. Any type of roads can be extracted based on their color. The algorithm is implemented using MATLAB. The remaining part of the paper is organized as follows. The proposed steps and extraction algorithms are explained in section II. Experimental results for the algorithm implemented are given in section III. Finally the conclusion for the algorithm implemented is given in section IV.

II. PROPOSED ALGORITHM

A. *Proposed Steps –*

The first step in this method is the creation of a database. The database should contain satellite road images whose road intensity values are within a particular range. By considering different intensity ranges, any type of roads can be extracted.

The basic steps involved in the algorithm are described in Figure(1). The basic steps involved are : the given input image is converted to grayscale image and then the grayscale image is adjusted to the threshold values of the road. The obtained image is then converted to binary image with threshold value taken from graythresh() i.e., Otsu's method. Then the image is filtered using a median filter to remove noises and it still contains unwanted objects and those are removed using morphological operations, edges of the extracted road is determined and finally the extracted road is overlaid onto the original image.



B. *Road Extraction Algorithm –*

The various steps in the extraction algorithm are explained below

At first the image is converted into grayscale image and then it is adjusted from threshold range 0.5 to 0.9 as most of the roads contain this range to remove unwanted stuff. Figure 2(a) shows the image obtained after adjusting. Then the image is converted to binary image using 'graythresh' i.e., Otsu's method which automatically sets the threshold value for the conversion. Figure 2(b) shows the image obtained after converting to binary.

In Otsu's method we exhaustively search for the threshold that minimizes the intra-class variance (the variance within the class), defined as a weighted sum of variances of the two classes:

$$\sigma_w^2(t) = \omega_0(t)\sigma_0^2(t) + \omega_1(t)\sigma_1^2(t)$$

Where w_0 and w_1 are the probabilities of the two classes separated by a threshold t, and sigma not and sigma one are the standard deviations of these two classes.

$$\omega_0(t) = \sum_{i=0}^{t-1} p(i)$$

$$\omega_1(t) = \sum_{i=t}^{L-1} p(i)$$

Otsu shows that minimizing the intra-class variance is the same as maximizing inter-class variance.

$$\sigma_b^2(t) = \sigma^2 - \sigma_w^2(t) = \omega_0(\mu_0 - \mu_T)^2 + \omega_1(\mu_1 - \mu_T)^2$$
$$= \omega_0(t)\omega_1(t)[\mu_0(t) - \mu_1(t)]^2$$

The class probabilities and class means can be computed iteratively. This idea yields an effective algorithm.

Original image

Grayscale image

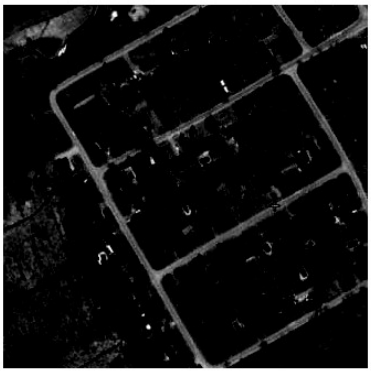


Figure 2(a)

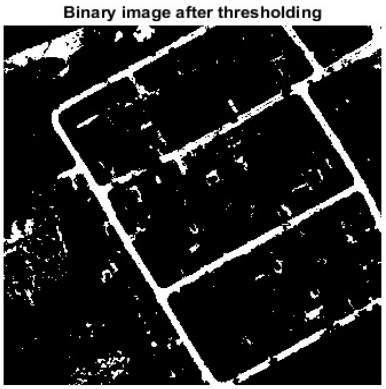


Figure 2(b)

On the binary image median filtering is done to remove the noise that affects the satellite image. When considering different types of filters, median filter is the most apt one to reduce noise in satellite image [6]. Figure 2(c) shows the image after median filtering.

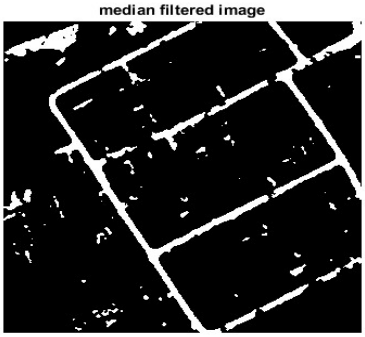


Figure 2(c)

From the median filtered image small objects are removed which are unnecessary and whose pixels are less than 60 using 'bwareaopen'. This helps in removing buildings and small parking slots. The image is given in Figure 2(d).

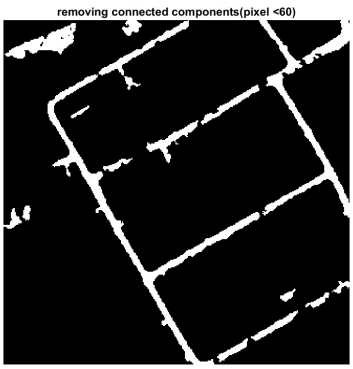


Figure 2(d)

The image still contains many unwanted pixels. One of easiest way to eliminate unwanted objects from an image is by applying morphological operations. Morphological operations are those operations used to remove undesired pixels based on the foreground and the background of an image. Since the operations are done on the binary image, the MATLAB function used is 'bwmorph' [7]. The image obtained after applying morphological operations is given in Figure 2(e).

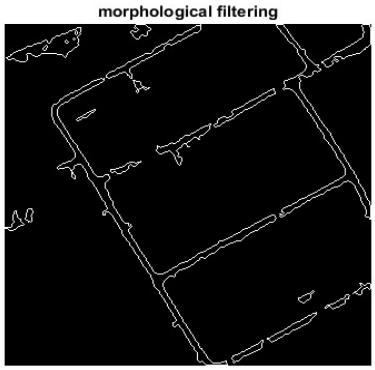


Figure 2(e)

After applying the morphological operations we get the clean roads but it is very important to obtain the edges of these roads for clear identification of the roads. Gradient filter is used for the edge detection and the type of operator used for the detection is 'sobel'. Sobel operator is used because the edges are extracted with greater accuracy. The edges of the roads are shown in Figure 2(f).

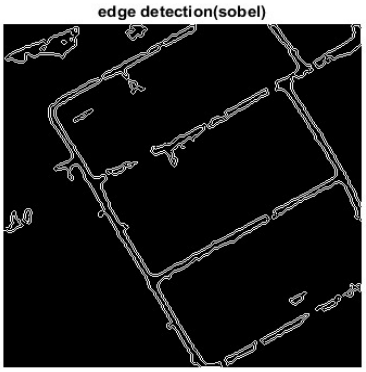


Figure 2(f)

The final step is to overlay the extracted road onto the scalar image of the original image. Overlaying of the result helps to illustrate the accuracy of the road extraction. In the final image, the thin lines indicate the paths of roads in the image. The final image is given in Figure 2(g).

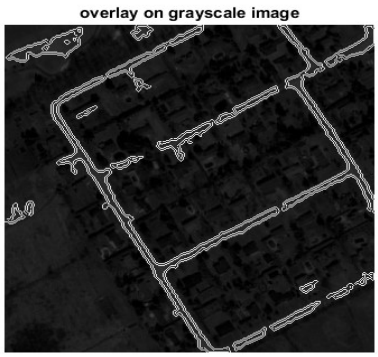


Figure 2(g)

III. Experiment And Result

The database for road extraction can be created based on the color of the roads. MATLAB 7.10 software platform is used to perform the road extraction. The size of the image used is 512 * 512. From the Figure 2(g) it is clear that some of the objects other than roads are also detected. This is because those objects are also having the color within the particular range as that of roads. These objects could be small parts of barren land and parking lots. The outputs of various steps are given in Figure 2.

IV. Conclusion

The roads play a vital role in urban planning. The algorithm introduced is automatic one. It requires only very little interaction from the users. The algorithm was implemented to detect roadways from satellite images with resolution greater than 0.5m. The important and key parameter of this algorithm is the color of the roads in the database. Different types of roads can be extracted based on this algorithm. Since extraction is solely based on color, some of the barren lands and small areas of parking lots are also being extracted. This is because the locations also have the same pixel intensity values as that of roads. Different other techniques such as usage of Digital Elevation Models (DEM), active contours and artificial intelligence methods could be included to remove the unwanted objects that are being extracted. The algorithm implemented is fast, robust and easy to understand and implement.

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