

# Semantic Segmentation Using RGB Aerial Images

## Perception and Learning for Robotics

Hrishikesh Gupta



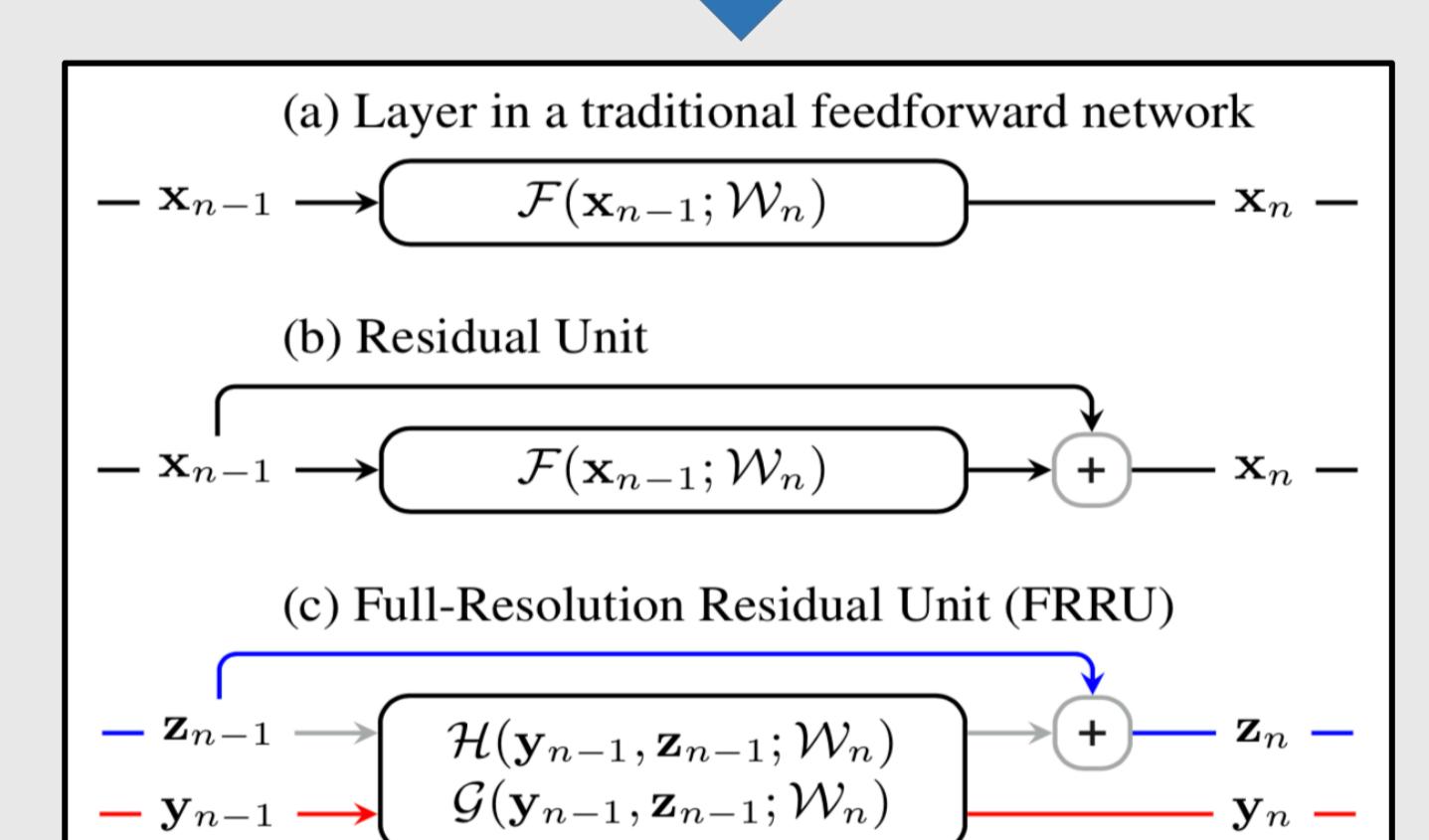
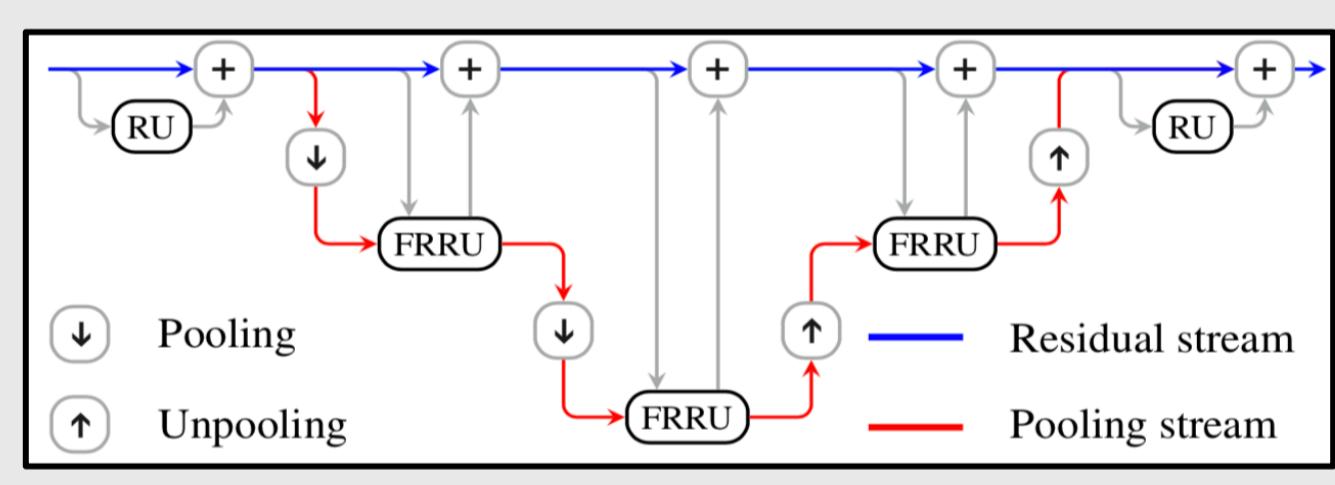
Supervised by: Timo Hinermann

### Problem Definition and Motivation

- Semantic Segmentation of Aerial Images for UAVs.
- Application for suitable landing spot for emergency landing of UAVs, Semantic localization and Autonomous landing site selection.
- Development of efficient solution for deployment on UAV hardware.
- CNN based pixel-level segmentation and classification model.

### Network Architecture

- Thorough literature search was done, Many architectures were considered and narrowed down to one.
- Table 1 shows State-of-Art semantic segmentation methods, and its performance compared to chosen method FRRN.
- Full Resolution Residual Network:** New novel architecture, Combines strong recognition performance and precise localization capabilities.
- Two Streams:** Sequence of pooling operations → Large-scale understanding of image elements. Feature maps at full image resolution → Precise boundary adherence.



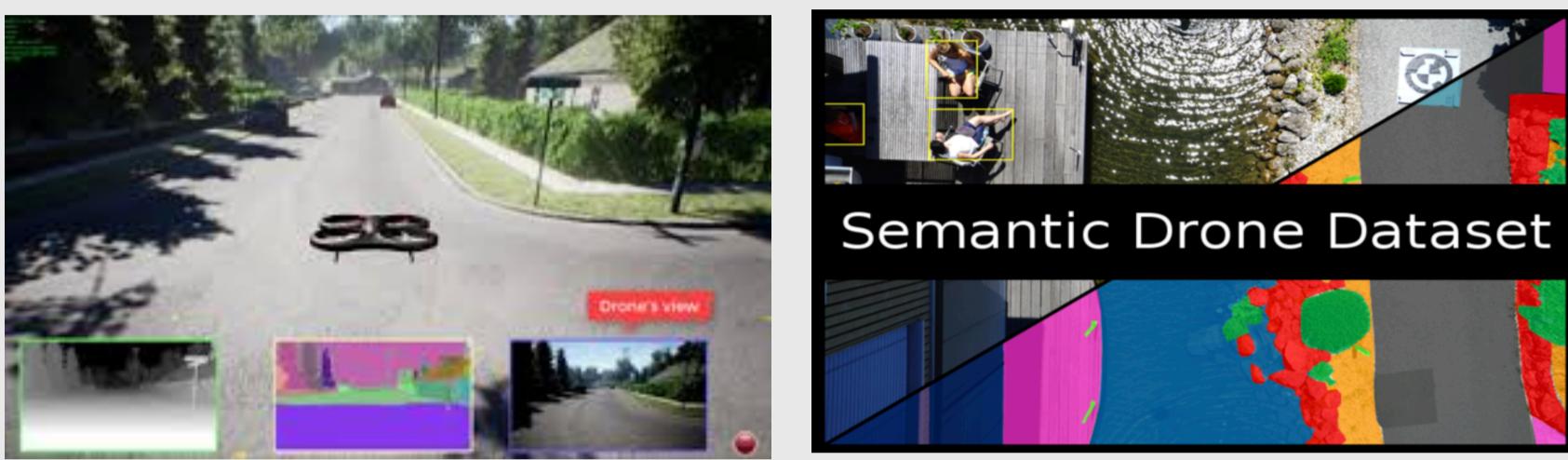
- Comparison of FRRN to other networks:

Method	Subsample	Sample	Coarse	Fine	Mean	Road	sidewalk	Building	Wall	Pole	Light	Sign	Vegetation	Tree	Rocks	Water	Window					
SegNet [2]	<4	✓	57.0	96.4	73.2	84.0	28.5	29.0	35.7	39.8	45.2	87.0	63.8	91.8	62.8	42.8	89.3	38.1	43.1	44.2	35.8	51.9
FRRN A	<4		63.0	97.6	79.1	88.3	32.0	36.4	51.7	57.1	62.5	90.9	69.5	93.3	75.2	51.3	91.6	30.2	43.1	39.2	46.0	52.6
ENet [44]	<2		58.3	96.3	74.2	85.0	32.2	33.2	43.5	34.1	44.0	88.6	61.4	90.6	36.9	50.5	48.1	38.8	55.4			
DeepLab [43]	<2	✓	64.8	97.4	78.3	87.0	47.5	44.2	29.5	44.5	55.4	89.7	67.3	92.8	71.0	49.1	91.9	35.9	66.6	46.7	48.1	58.1
PSANet [39]	<1	✓	67.1	97.6	79.2	89.0	37.3	47.6	53.2	58.6	65.2	91.8	69.4	93.7	78.9	55.0	93.3	45.5	53.4	47.7	52.2	66.0
Dilation [51]	<1	✓	67.1	97.6	79.2	89.0	37.3	47.6	53.2	58.6	65.2	91.8	69.4	93.7	78.9	55.0	93.3	45.5	53.4	47.7	52.2	66.0
Adelaide [34]	<1	✓	71.6	98.0	82.6	90.5	44.0	50.7	51.1	65.0	71.7	92.0	72.0	94.1	81.5	67.1	94.3	61.1	65.1	53.8	61.6	70.6
LRR [20]	<1	✓	97.7	97.9	99.7	94.4	48.6	58.6	68.2	72.0	92.5	69.3	94.7	81.6	60.0	94.0	43.6	56.8	47.2	54.5	69.7	
LRR [20]	<1	✓	71.8	97.9	81.5	91.4	50.5	52.7	59.4	66.8	72.7	92.5	70.1	95.0	81.3	60.1	94.3	51.2	67.7	54.6	55.6	69.6

Table 1

### Dataset Collection

- Microsoft AirSim and ICGV TU Graz Semantic Drone Dataset.



- Semantic Drone Dataset: 400 publicly available images, 5-30 meters above ground, Urban scenes.

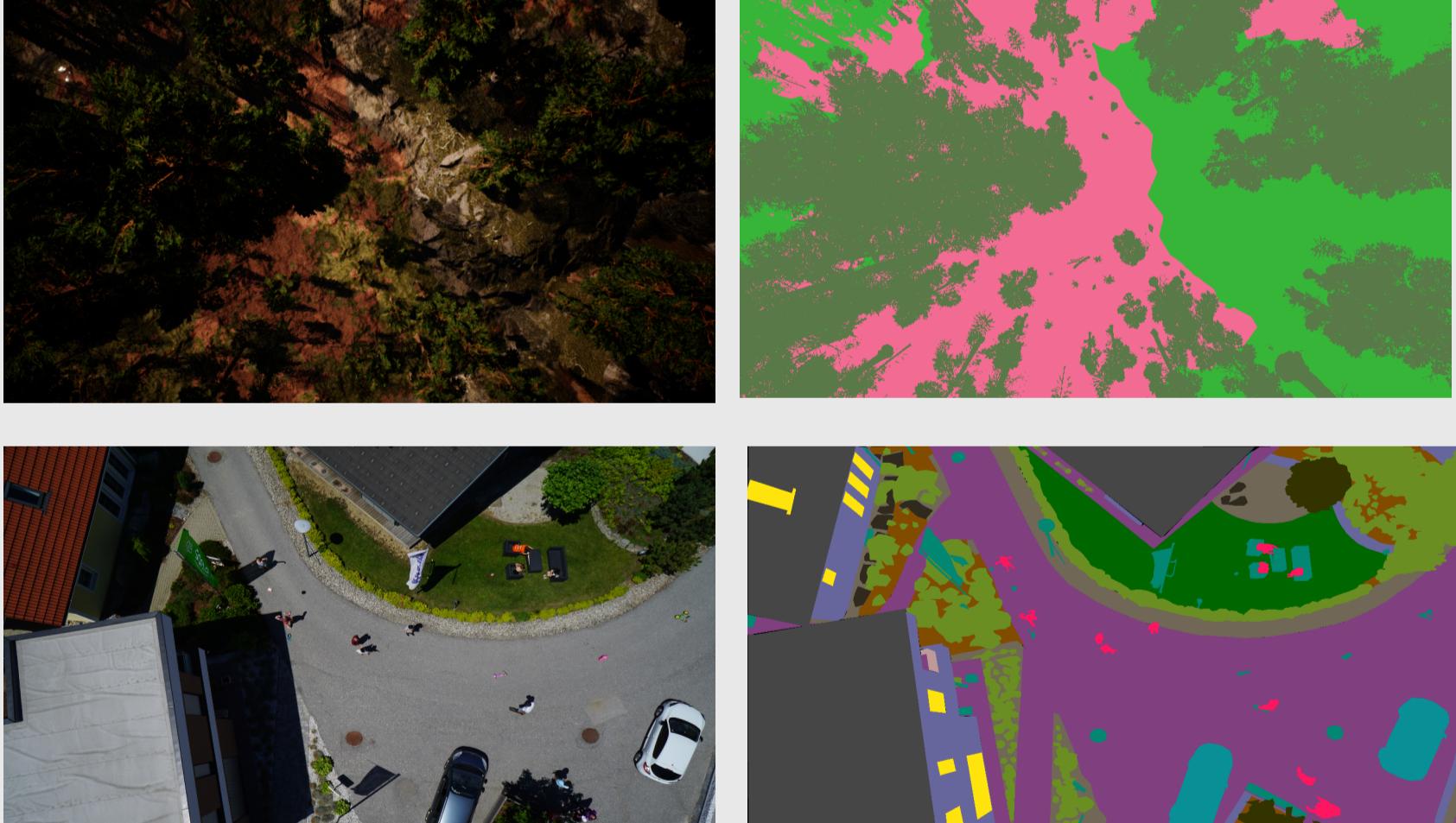
- Microsoft AirSim : Forest and Mountainous Terrain, 300 images each, Simulated drone images.

Train	Test	Validation	Total Labels
4240	480	480	27

- Segmentation Classes/Labels:

Background	Ar Marker
Bicycle	Bald-Tree
Car	Conflicting
Dirt	Dog
Door	Fence
Pole-Fence	Grass
Gravel	Landscape
Obstacle	Paved Area
Person	Pool
Rocks	Roof
Tree	Forest Tree
Vegetation	Wall
Water	Windmill
Window	

- Dataset Examples :

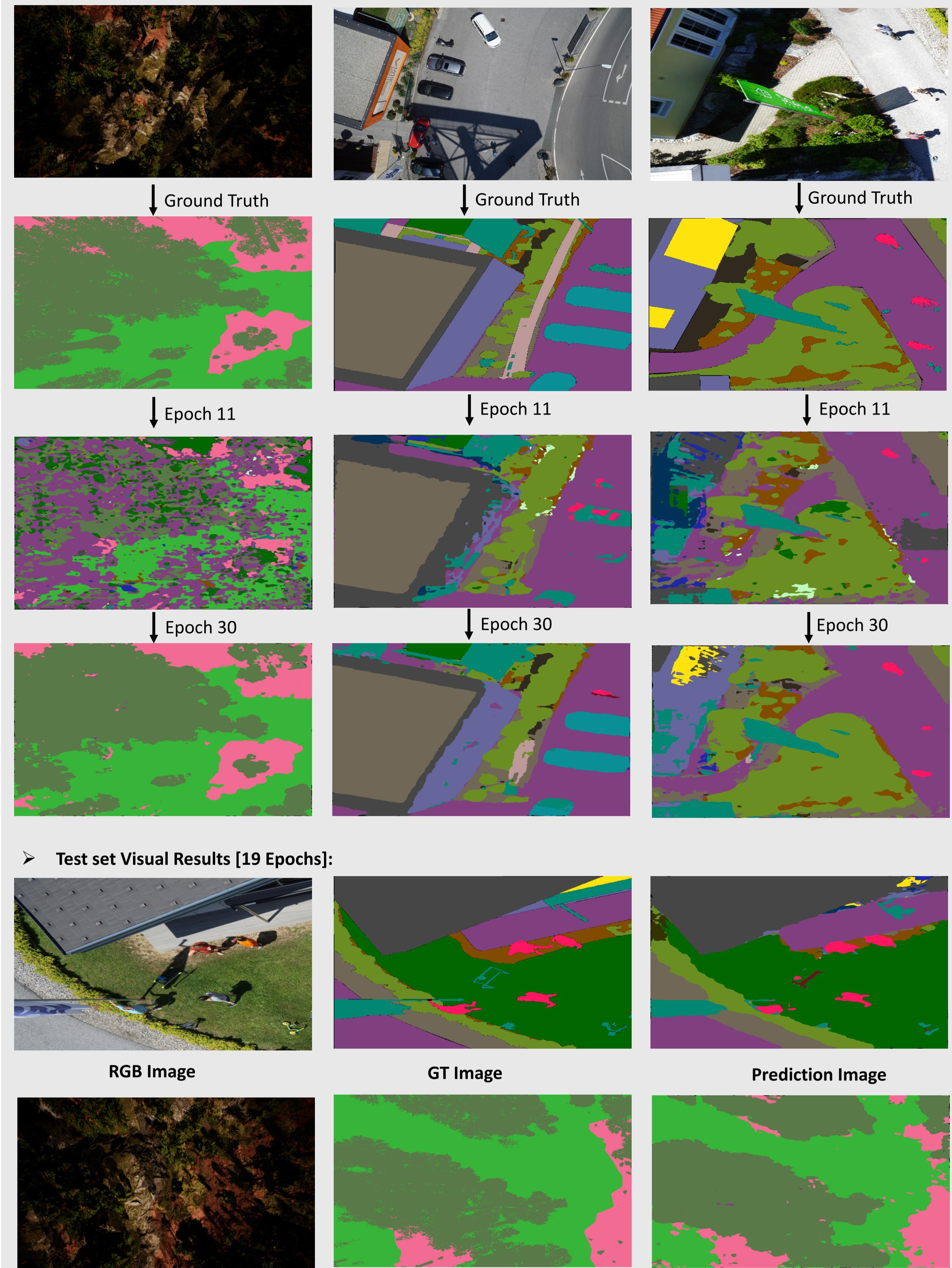


### Visual Results for Different Epochs

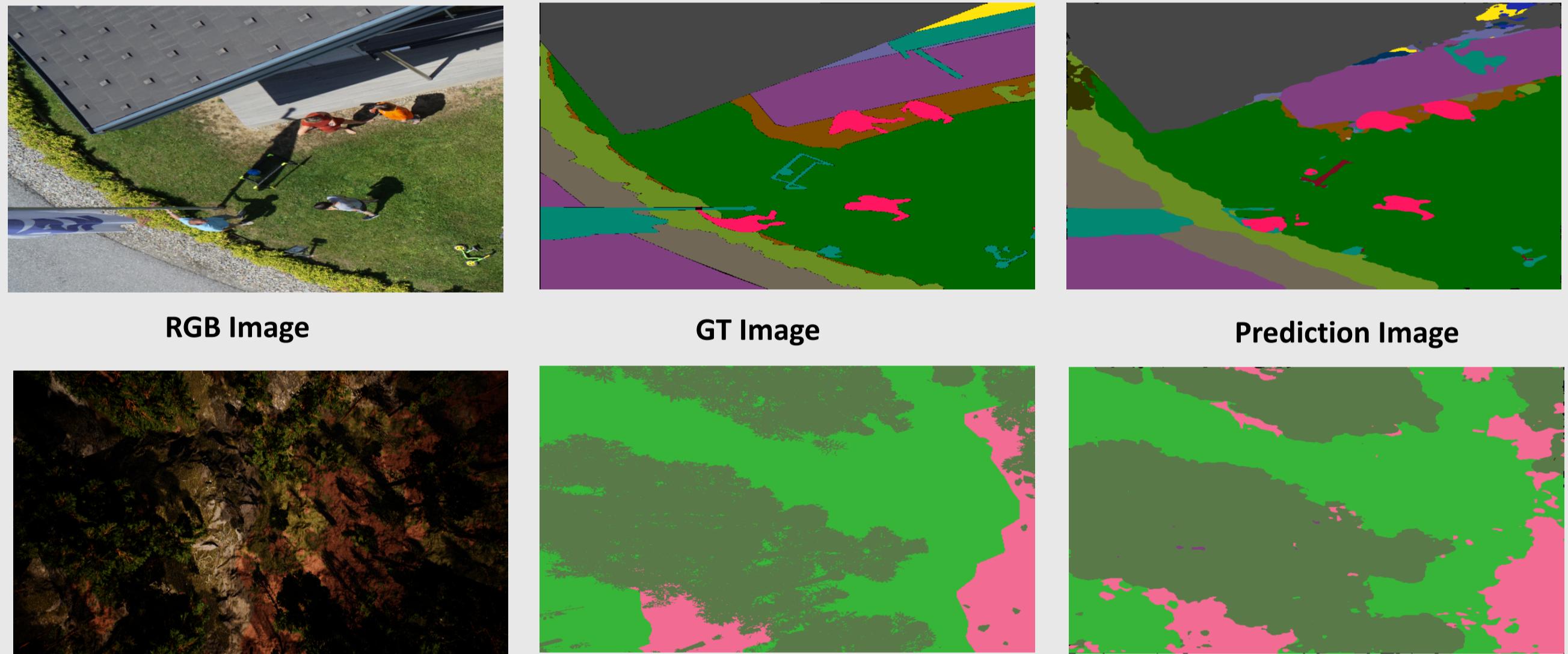
- Per Class Accuracy for Test set [30 Epochs]:

Avg. Test Accuracy	0.7463	Avg. F1 Score	0.7396	0.7396	Avg. Mean IoU	0.3851	Avg. Pixel Accuracy	0.7477
Unlabeled	<b>0.1358</b>	Wall	<b>0.7453</b>	Bald-Tree	<b>0.9498</b>			
Paved-area	<b>0.9290</b>	Window	<b>0.8503</b>	Ar-Marker	<b>0.9106</b>			
Dirt	<b>0.6766</b>	Door	<b>0.9666</b>	Obstacle	<b>0.5594</b>			
Grass	<b>0.8995</b>	Fence	<b>0.7600</b>	Conflicting	<b>1.0000</b>			
Gravel	<b>0.8460</b>	Fence-Pole	<b>0.8259</b>	Windmill	<b>0.9796</b>			
Water	<b>0.9567</b>	Person	<b>0.7830</b>	Landscape	<b>0.9297</b>			
Rocks	<b>0.8281</b>	Dog	<b>0.9944</b>	Tree	<b>0.9896</b>			
Pool	<b>0.9891</b>	Car	<b>0.9803</b>	Background	<b>0.9858</b>			
Vegetation	<b>0.8198</b>	Bicycle	<b>0.8861</b>					
Roof	<b>0.9225</b>	Tree	<b>0.8297</b>					

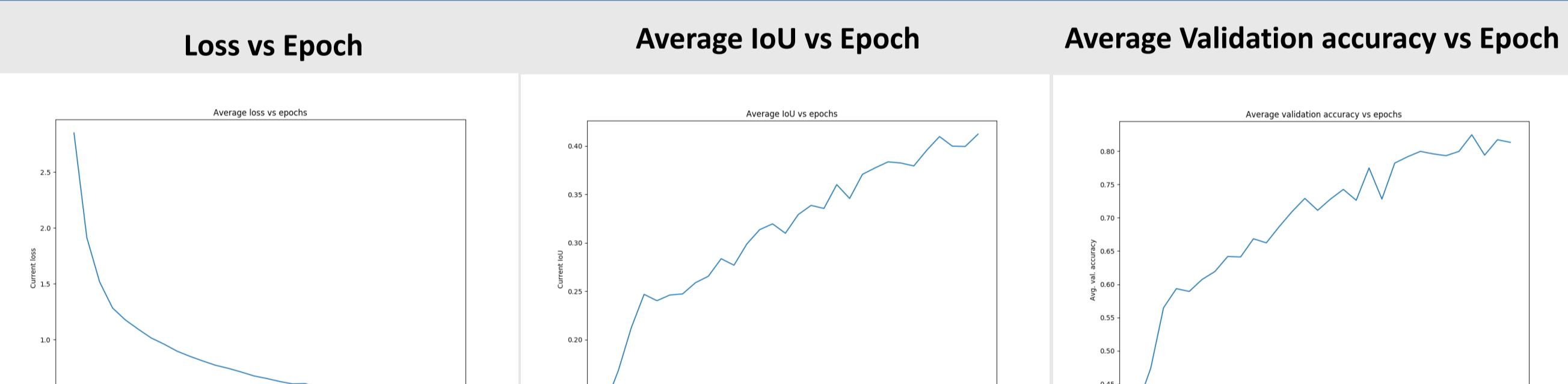
### Visual Results for Different Epochs



- Test set Visual Results [19 Epochs]:



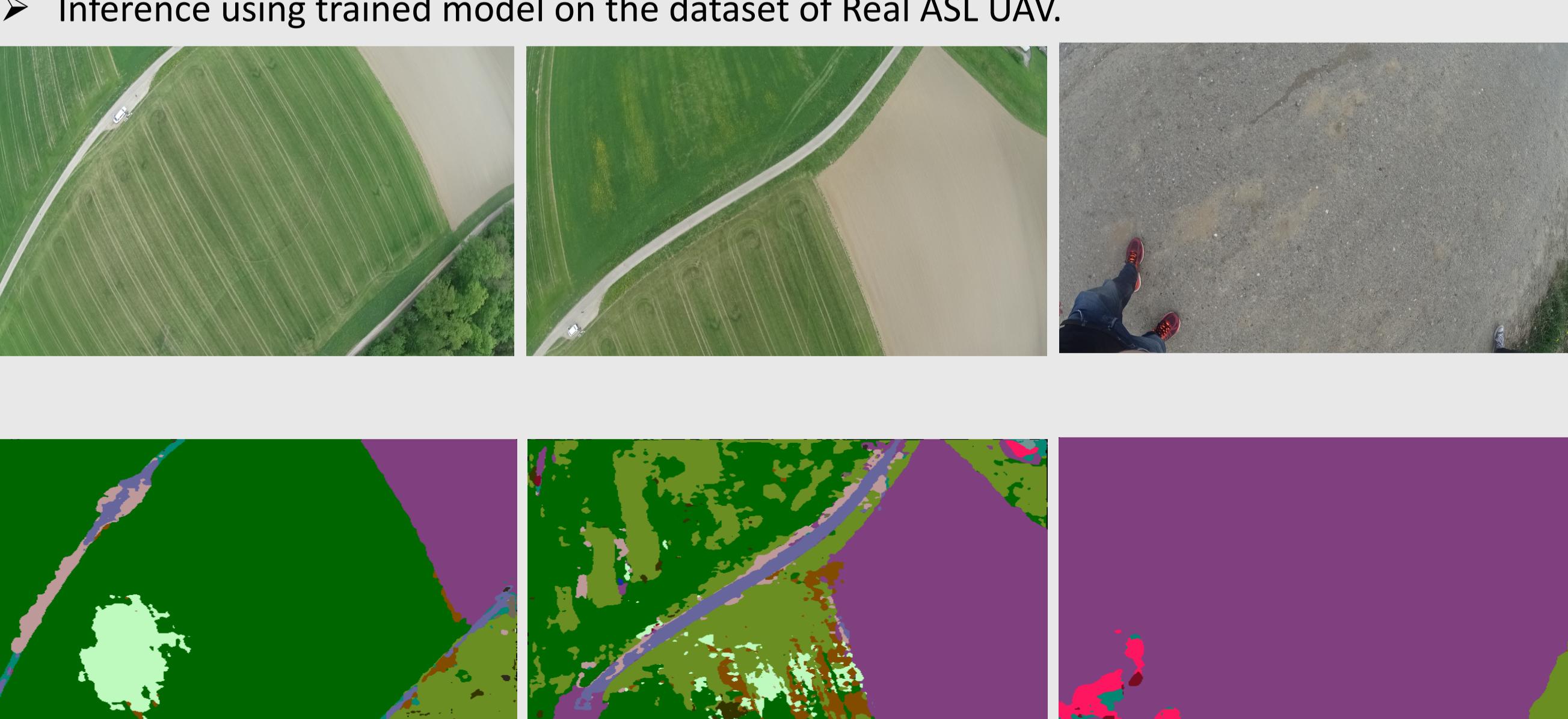
### Loss, Accuracy, Evaluation Plots



- Plots for Training data, 30 epochs → 135066 sec.

### Visual Prediction for ASL Drone Dataset

- Inference using trained model on the dataset of Real ASL UAV.



### References

- J. Long, E. Shelhamer and T. Darrell. Fully Convolutional Networks for Semantic Segmentation. In CVPR, 2015.
- T. Pohlen, A. Hermans, M. Mathias and B. Leibe. Full-Resolution Residual Networks for Semantic Segmentation in Street Scenes. In CVPR, 2016.