Introduction:

- Determining location via images
- Uses
 - Classifying large datasets of unlabeled images
 - Giving location estimates in cases where gps is not available/too expensive
 - Autonomous driving
 - Generating 3D environments
 - Models like this can expand upon just geolocation
 - Ex: determine natural disaster readiness of locations
- Research by others
 - PlaNet
 - Google Landmark Recognition
 - https://arxiv.org/ftp/arxiv/papers/1701/1701.05105.pdf
 - https://arxiv.org/abs/1810.03077
 - https://github.com/Nirvan66/GeoguessrAl/blob/master/documentation/GeoGuessrAl.pdf

Data

- Used Google Street View images
- Specified focus on Colorado
 - Large, geo-diverse location
- Split regions into Colorado's 64 counties

Methodology

- Use Convolutional Neural Nets and train the model on Street View images
- First step:
 - Train on ResNet: one of the leading image classification models with over 150+ layers
 - Train with imagenet dataset
 - Map to dense softmax layer with 64 outputs, one for each county
- Next Step:
 - Create CNN from scratch
 - Using various combinations of Conv2D -> MaxPool, repeat
 - Filter through Dense layers to get output
- Assumptions:
 - All images are gathered near large roads
 - Image quality differences distinct to certain areas could bias the model
- Measuring:
 - Using validation accuracy to determine "fit" of the model
 - Using 90% of data as training data and 10% as testing
 - Subject to change depending on best result

Results

- Determining accuracy over baseline
 - https://github.com/gapkim/Landmark Recognition/blob/master/project proposal.pdf

Future Work

- Could expand model to cover the entire United States
 - Test over all states within the US or all counties within the US
- Could expand model to cover the entire world
- Could focus on large cities around the world
 - Cities may be easier to classify
 - More distinct architecture, cars, vegetation (or lack thereof)
- Can use data beyond Streetview
 - Geotagged images on Flickr or other websites