



# Building Detection with the SpaceNet Dataset

6th semester project  
Geospatial Big Data Analytics  
National Technical University of Athens

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# Part 1

## Data Exploration

# SpaceNet Challenges

- 8 SpaceNet mapping Challenges
- Each dataset focuses on a different aspect of ML to solve mapping challenges
  - Building detection
  - Road network detection
  - Road network extraction and travel time estimation
  - Multi sensor all-weather mapping
  - Multi temporal urban development
  - Flood detection
- This project: SpaceNet1 Dataset for building detection



# SpaceNet1 Dataset for Building Detection

- Building detection is important in Urban Planning tasks
- Dataset with TorchGeo through Radiant MLHub (cloud based library)
- Dataset contains building footprints over the city of Rio de Janeiro
- 6940 8-band images - 6940 RGB images
- 382,534 polygons (labels) in **GeoJSON** format
- 8-band image -  $1\text{m}^2 \times 1\text{m}^2$
- **RGB image used -  $50\text{cm}^2 \times 50\text{cm}^2$  - 406x429 pixels (lower cost, effective)**



# The data

## RGB Image



## GeoJSON label

```
{'crs': {'properties': {'name': 'urn:ogc:def:crs:OGC:1.3:CRS84'},  
  'type': 'name'},  
  'features': [{'geometry': {'coordinates': [[[-43.69487929999997,  
    -22.984465499999942,  
    0.0],  
    [-43.69493559999995,  
    -22.984406699999965,  
    0.0],  
    [-43.694879399999934,  
    -22.984365499999967,  
    0.0],  
    [-43.694828,  
    -22.984423699999998,  
    0.0],  
    [-43.69487929999997,  
    -22.984465499999942,  
    0.0]]],  
    'type': 'Polygon'},  
    'properties': {'HGISOID': 946847.0,  
      'HGIS_OID': '946847.0',  
      'QASTatus': 'Original_Building',  
      'Revision1': 'No',  
      'Shape_Area': 0.0,  
      'Shape_Leng': 0.000295,  
      'TaskArea': 'West',  
      'area': 'None',  
      'building': 'yes',  
      'changeset': '5404',  
      'id': 'way/70607',  
      'partialBuilding': 0.0,  
      'partialDec': 1.0,  
      'timestamp': '2016-06-22T21:22:31Z',  
      'type': 'None',
```

Semantic  
Segmentation  
needs masks  
as target!

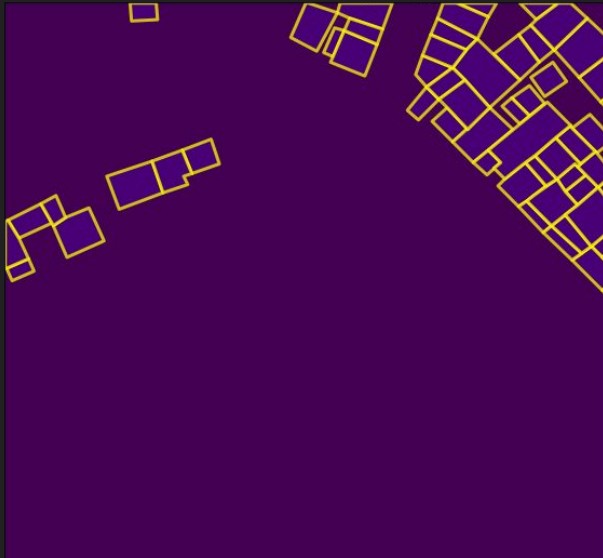
# Ground Truth Transform

- Polygon vertices (latitude and longitude) to pixel coordinates -> Polygons
- Filled polygons -> Building masks

Input Image + Ground Truth Buildings



Ground Truth Building Polygons

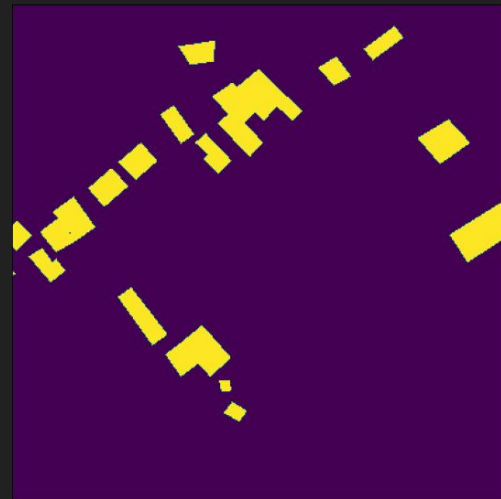


Ground Truth Building Mask



# Build Torch Dataset

- Select **subset** of images for faster training
- 1000 images used, containing at least one building
- Crop 400x400 pixels of each image - standard size for Unet
- 70-20-10 Train - Validation - Test split
- Normalize images with mean and standard deviation of training set



# Part 2

## Literature Review



# Approaches for building detection

- Semantic Segmentation
  - Fully Convolutional Architecture - SegNet
  - **UNet Architecture**
  - UNet with Residual blocks
  - UNet with Attention mechanism
- Object Detection
  - Faster RCNN
  - HOG Detector
  - YOLO - YOLT - **YOLT2**
- Conditional Random Fields

# SpaceNet Challenge Metric

- Based on the Jaccard Index (IoU)
- Generated polygons to represent footprints
- Each proposed footprint is either a TP or FP
- TP if the proposal is closest to a labeled polygon and  $\text{IoU} > 0.5$
- After detection is defined, calculate precision, recall and **F1 score** (over ALL of the test imagery)
- Winning F1 score was 0.26!



# Image Segmentation Metrics - pixelwise (simplified)

- Accuracy
- Precision
- Recall
- F1-Score
- IoU (Jaccard)

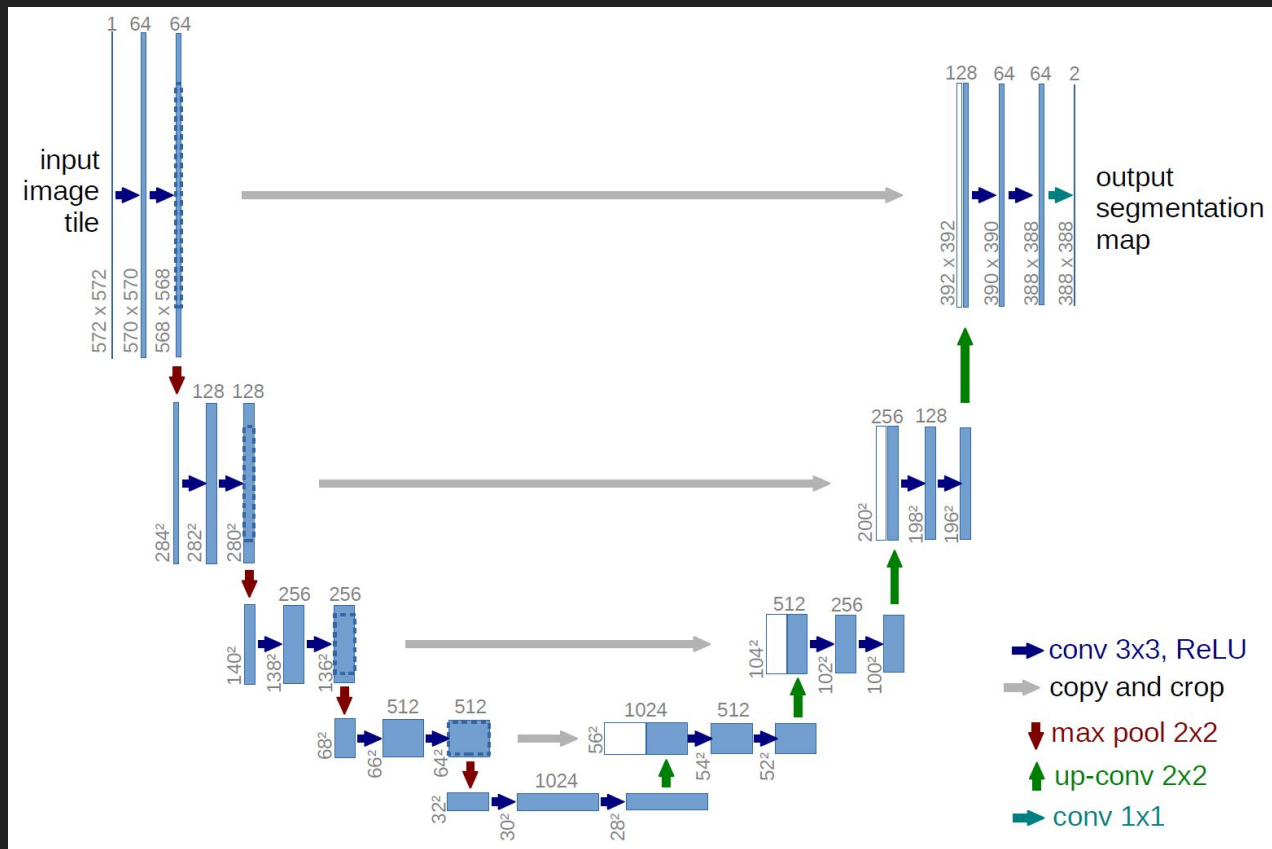
Architecture	Evaluation Metrics				
	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F1	Jaccard
SegNet [27]	0.919	0.569	<b>0.813</b>	0.662	-
SegNet with Sobel filters [10]	0.923	0.596	0.722	0.667	-
CRF with Sobel filters [10]	0.931	0.632	0.763	0.675	-
CRF with CNN boundaries [10]	0.924	0.624	0.764	0.674	-
U-Net [29]	0.923	0.808	0.808	0.798	0.700
ResU-Net	0.936	<b>0.864</b>	0.770	0.811	0.703
Attention U-Net	<b>0.940</b>	0.851	0.809	<b>0.826</b>	<b>0.726</b>

# Part 3

## UNet Architecture for Semantic Segmentation

# UNet Architecture

- Skip connections
- Symmetric
- 400x400 input



# Part 4

## Model Training and Metrics

# Model Training Notes

- Complex loss function (dice loss + binary cross entropy)
- Early stopping on pixel accuracy
- Model trained for 18 epochs on Google Colab's GPUs

(Binary) Cross Entropy (BCE):

$$BCE = -\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=0}^N y_i \cdot \log(\hat{y}_i) + (1 - y_i) \cdot \log(1 - \hat{y}_i)$$

$$soft\ Dice\ loss = 1 - \frac{2 \sum_{pixels} y_{true} y_{pred}}{\sum_{pixels} y_{true}^2 + \sum_{pixels} y_{pred}^2}$$

# Model Evaluation

- Results on test set (100 images of 400x400 pixels each)

## Model Results

Accuracy: 0.9235985  
Precision: 0.7395110456998663  
Recall: 0.700275604734716  
F1-score: 0.7193587252377506  
IoU: 0.7385114431381226

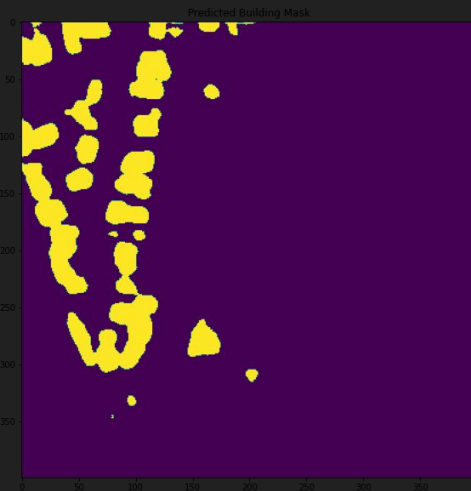
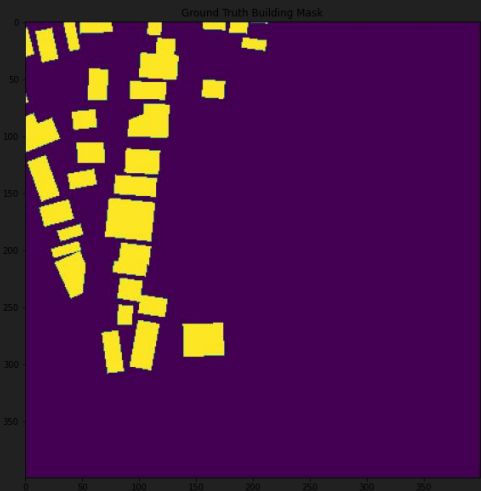
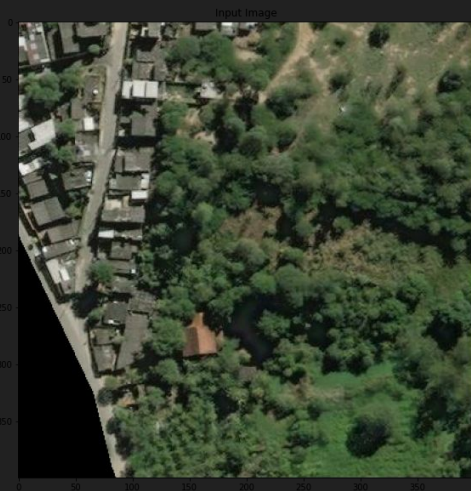
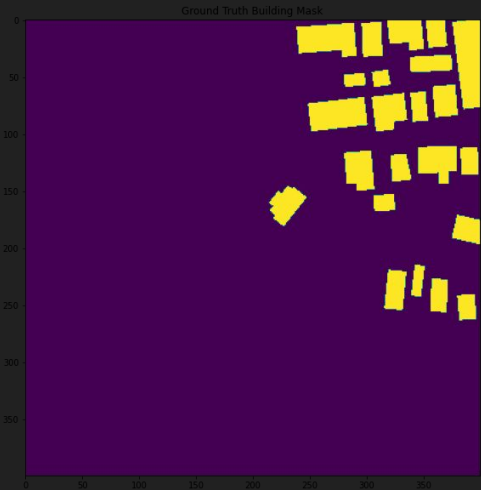
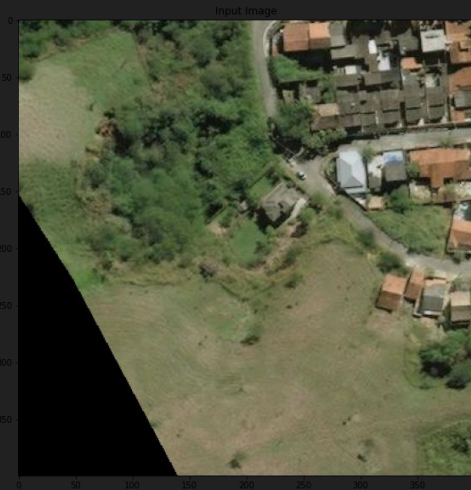
## Literature Results

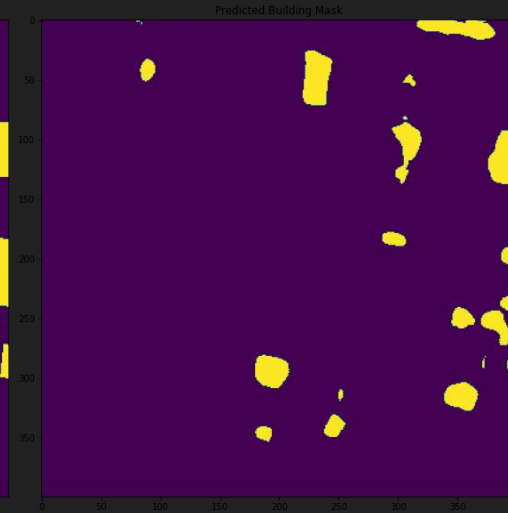
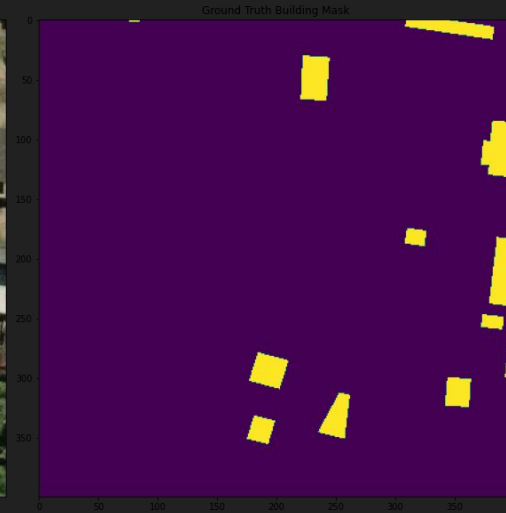
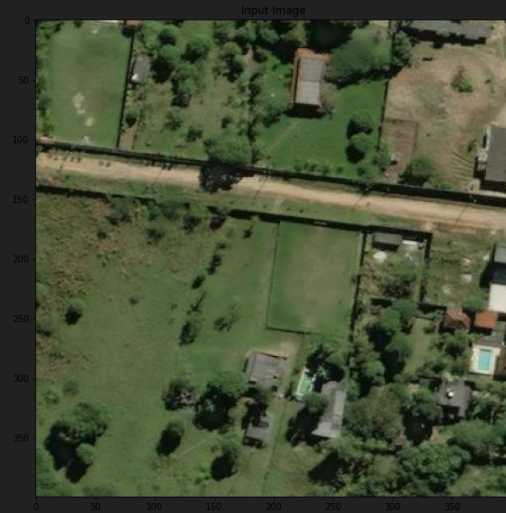
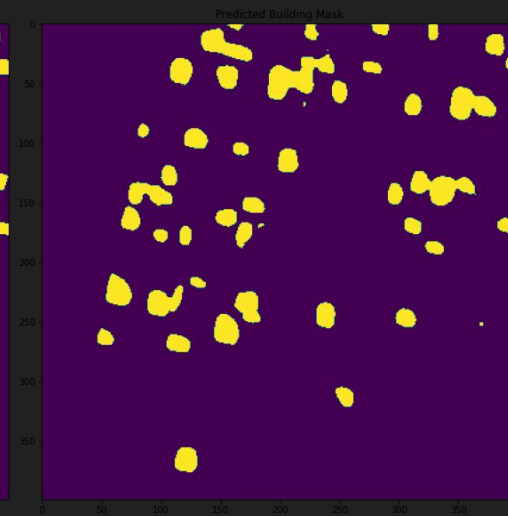
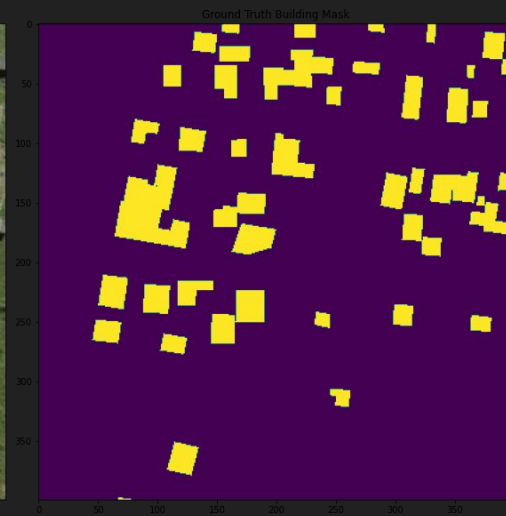
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# Part 5

## Visualize Results





# References

- <https://spacenet.ai/spacenet-buildings-dataset-v1/>
- <https://www.mdpi.com/2227-7080/10/1/19>
- <https://medium.com/the-downlinq/getting-started-with-spacenet-data-827fd2ec9f53>
- <https://arxiv.org/pdf/1807.01232.pdf>
- <https://medium.com/the-downlinq/building-extraction-with-yolt2-and-spacenet-data-a926f9ffac4f>
- <https://arxiv.org/pdf/1505.04597.pdf>