



Introduction

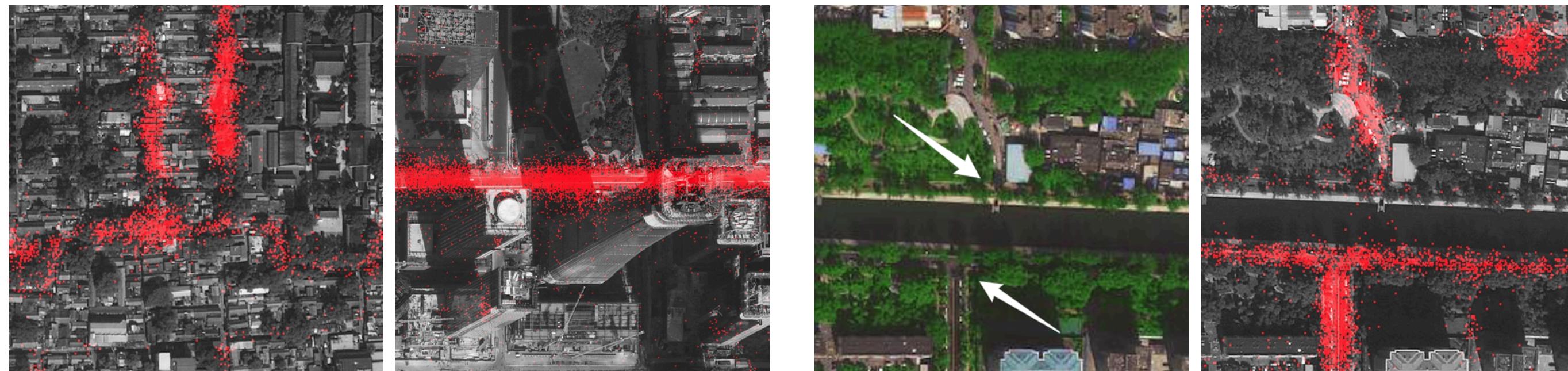
AI mapping from satellite imagery has become the reality, replacing the tedious manual work. But mapping from aerial imagery alone has its limitations, such as image occlusion and connectivity issues.

Here we propose to integrate crowdsourced GPS data into CNN models to overcome these limitations, which shows at least $\sim 5\%$ boosting in mIoU and $\sim 13\%$ less dropping in predicting new areas, compared with the state-of-the-art methods using either aerial imagery or GPS data alone.



Paper

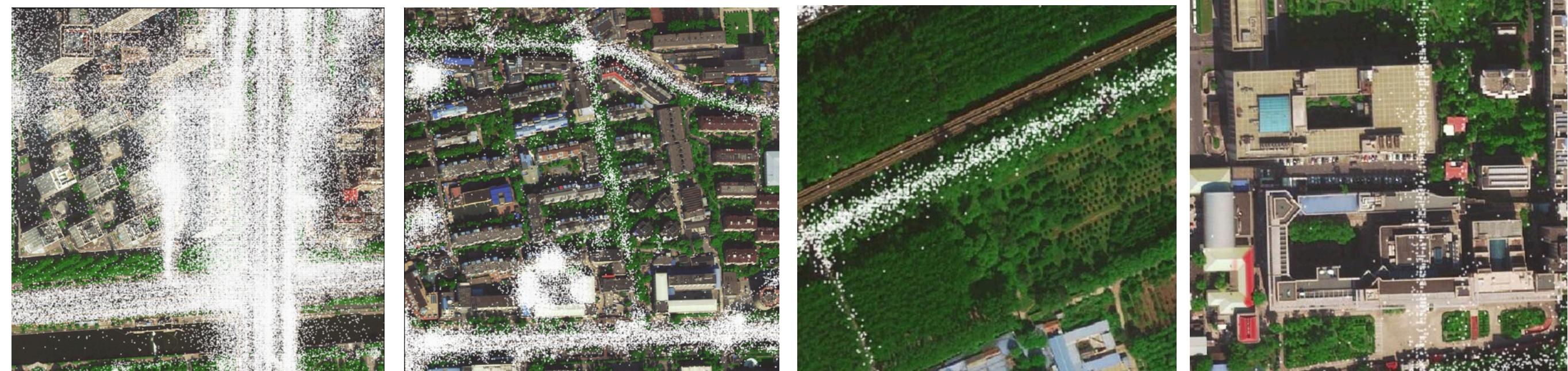
Typical issues with aerial imagery



(a) Occlusion by trees, buildings and their shadows

(b) Risk of over connection in post-processing

Typical issues with crowdsourced GPS data



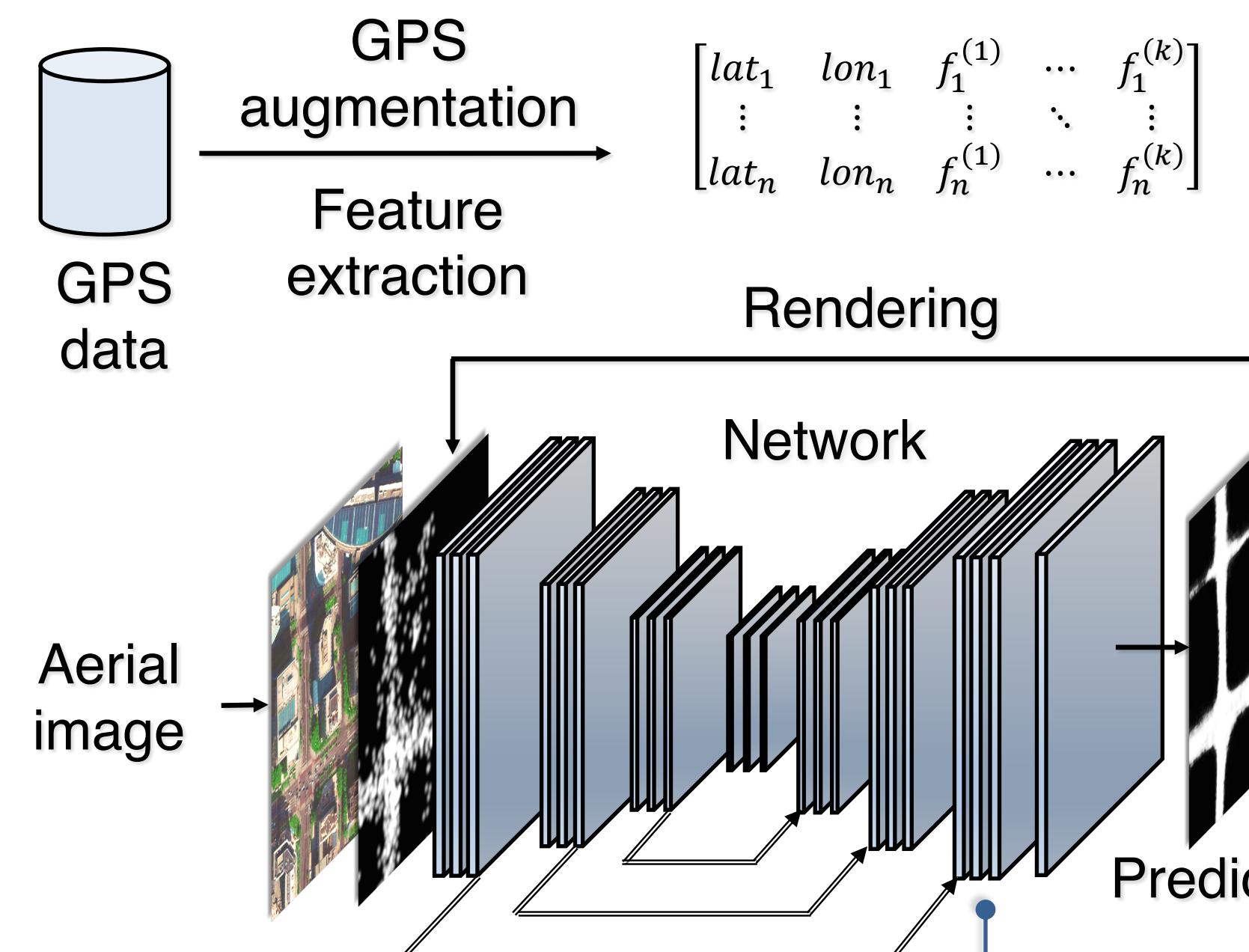
(a) Excessive noise

(b) Waiting area

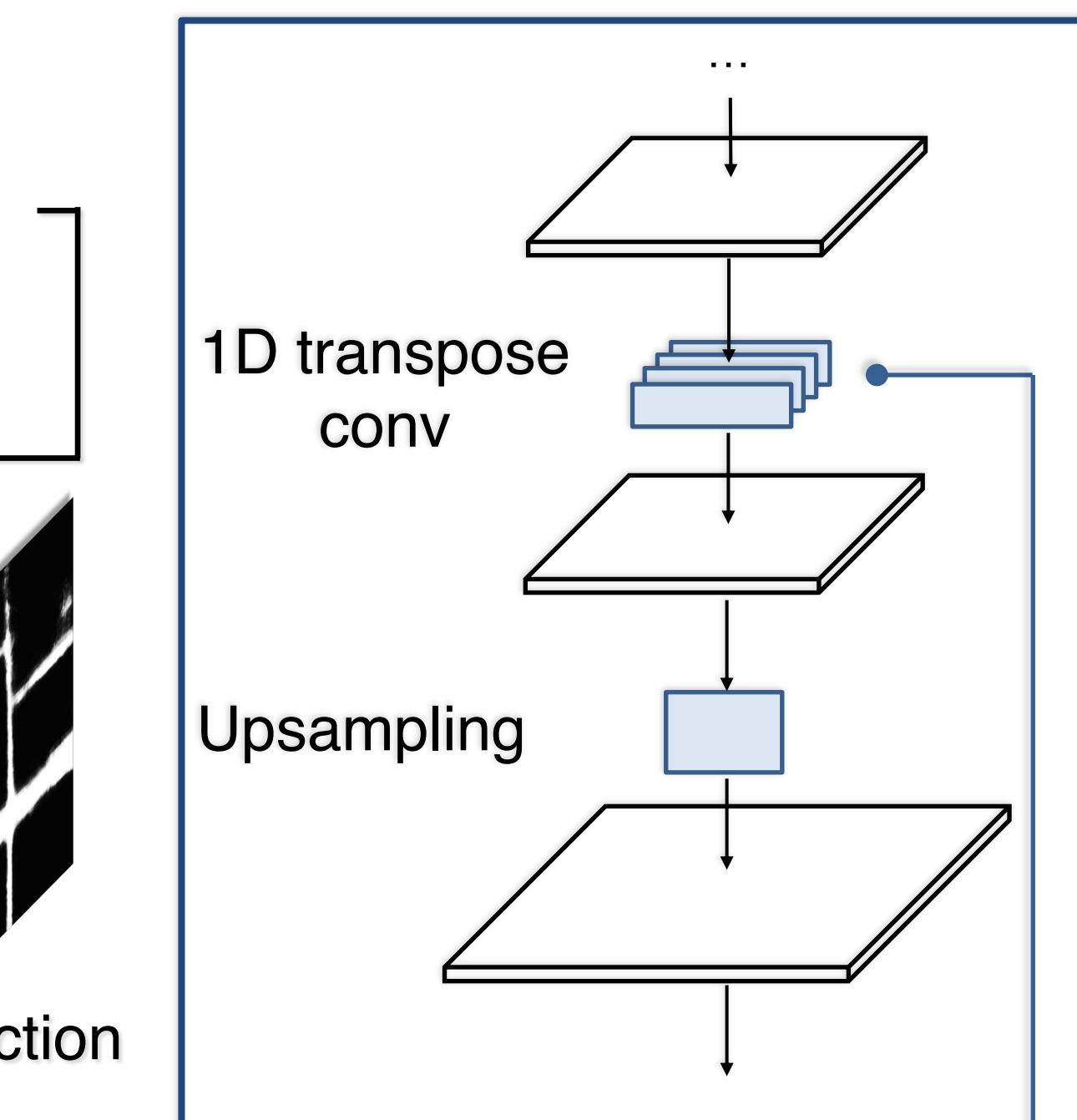
(c) Misalignment

(d) Outdated data

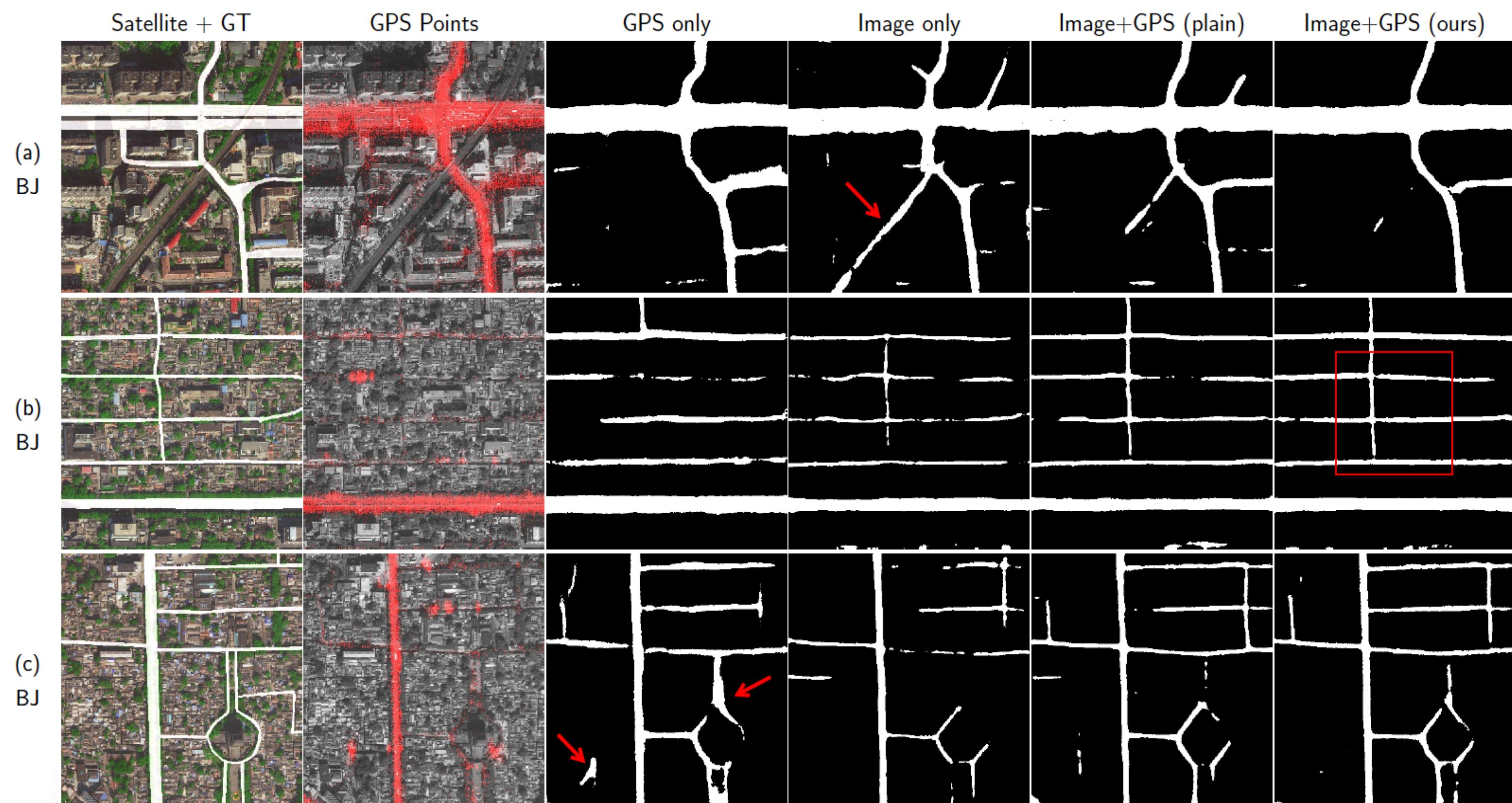
Architecture



(a) Overall pipeline

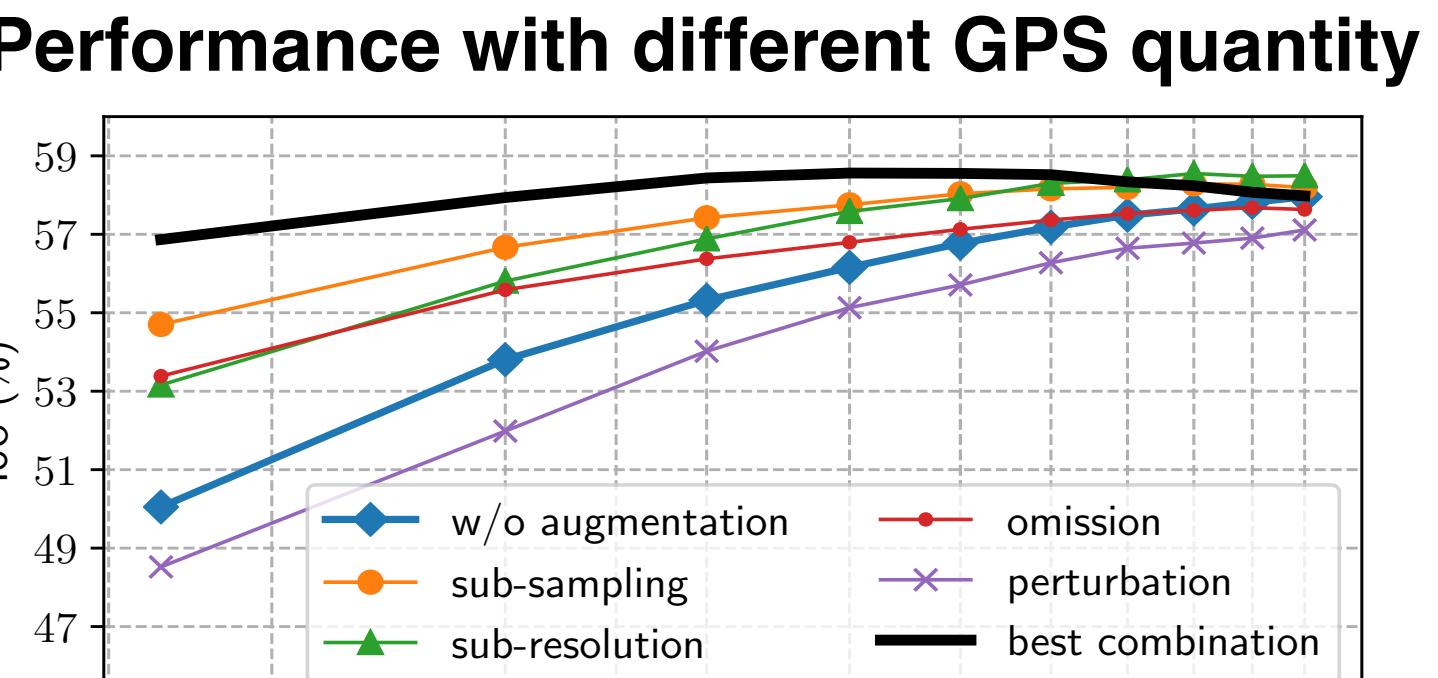


(b) 1D decoder block

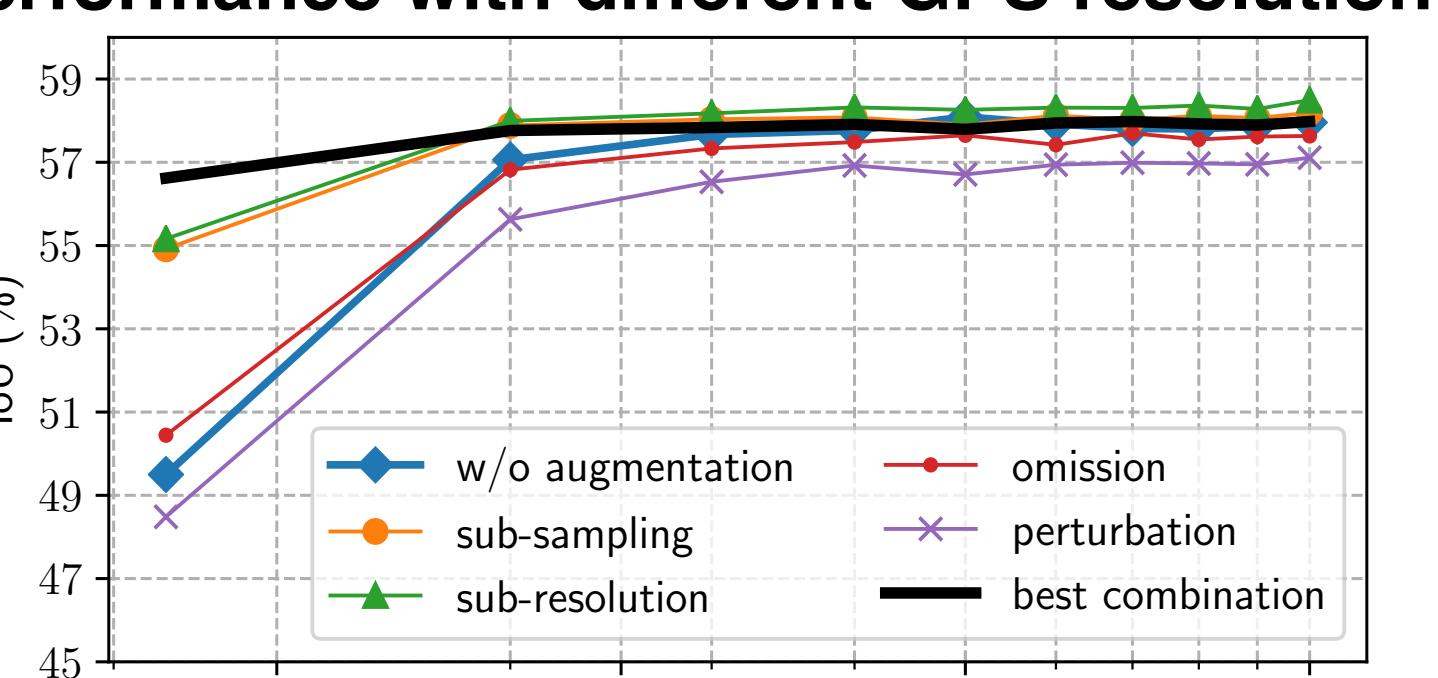


Different input and model combinations

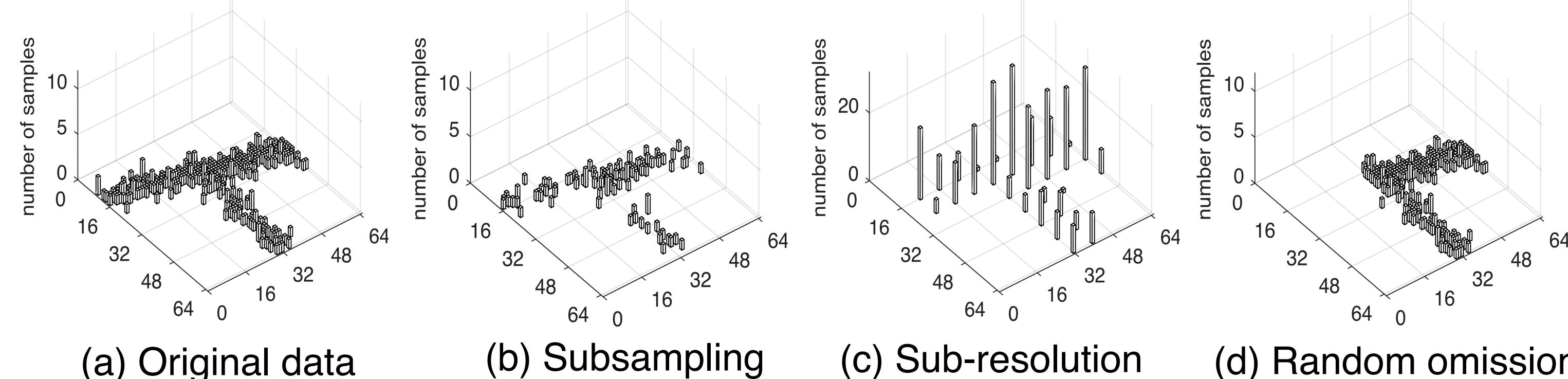
input	method	IoU (%) on test set	
		plain	1D decoder
GPS	KDE [9]	34.06	-
	DeepLab (v3+) [8]	47.65	-
	U-Net [24]	43.63	48.10
	Res U-Net [38]	45.33	48.52
	LinkNet [7]	49.98	51.06
image	LinkNet [39]	48.46	49.95
	DeepLab (v3+)	43.40	-
	U-Net	51.85	52.10
	Res U-Net	50.26	51.77
	D-LinkNet	53.96	54.84
image + GPS	D-LinkNet	54.42	55.15
	DeepLab (v3+)	50.81	-
	U-Net	53.22	54.88
	Res U-Net	52.29	54.24
	LinkNet	57.48	57.89
	D-LinkNet	56.96	57.96



Performance with different GPS resolution



Data Augmentation of GPS



train	method	IoU(%)	relative
Beijing + Shanghai	GPS	44.88	-
	image	55.76	-
	image + GPS (w/o augment)	59.30	-
	image + GPS (w/ augment)	60.00	-
Beijing	GPS	42.82	-4.6%
	image	38.16	-31.6%
	image + GPS (w/o augment)	44.57	-24.9%
	image + GPS (w/ augment)	48.69	-18.9%

Codes & Dataset

Our GPS dataset is available upon request. Please contact us via suntao@tongji.edu.cn



Codes