

New ways of interacting with remote sensing images: an AI perspective

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AI4Copernicus day, Namur



Applying deep learning with optical remote sensing data seems very easy

June 28th 2018: *Bing releases 125 million Building Footprints in the US as Open Data*
How?

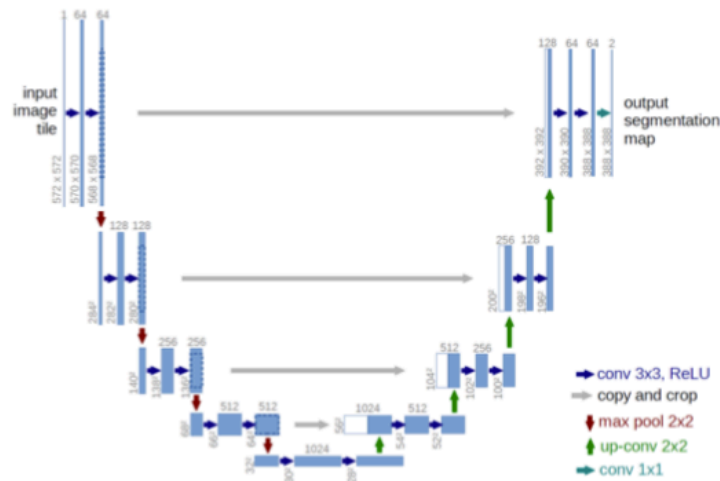


Apply ResNet [He et al., 2015] + smart postprocessing

Applying deep learning with optical remote sensing data seems very easy

IGARSS 2018: *Large-scale semantic classification: outcome of the first year of Inria aerial image labeling benchmark* [Huang et al., 2018]

Winner:

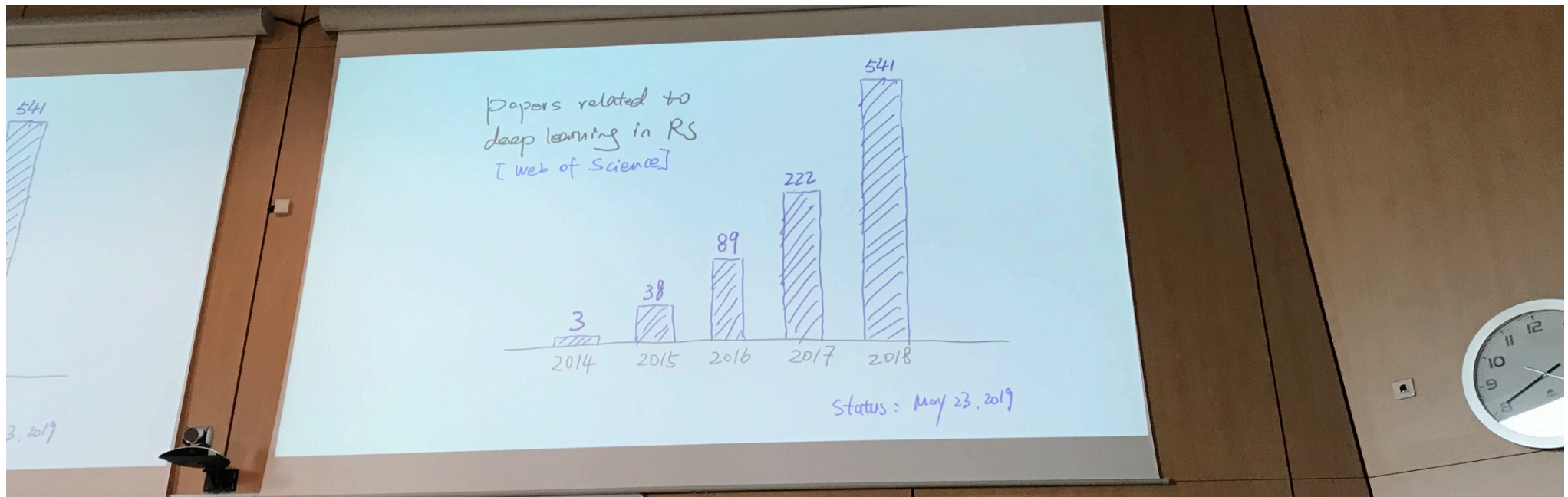


Apply U-Net [Ronneberger et al., 2015] with a modified inference method

The low hanging fruit is a blessing...

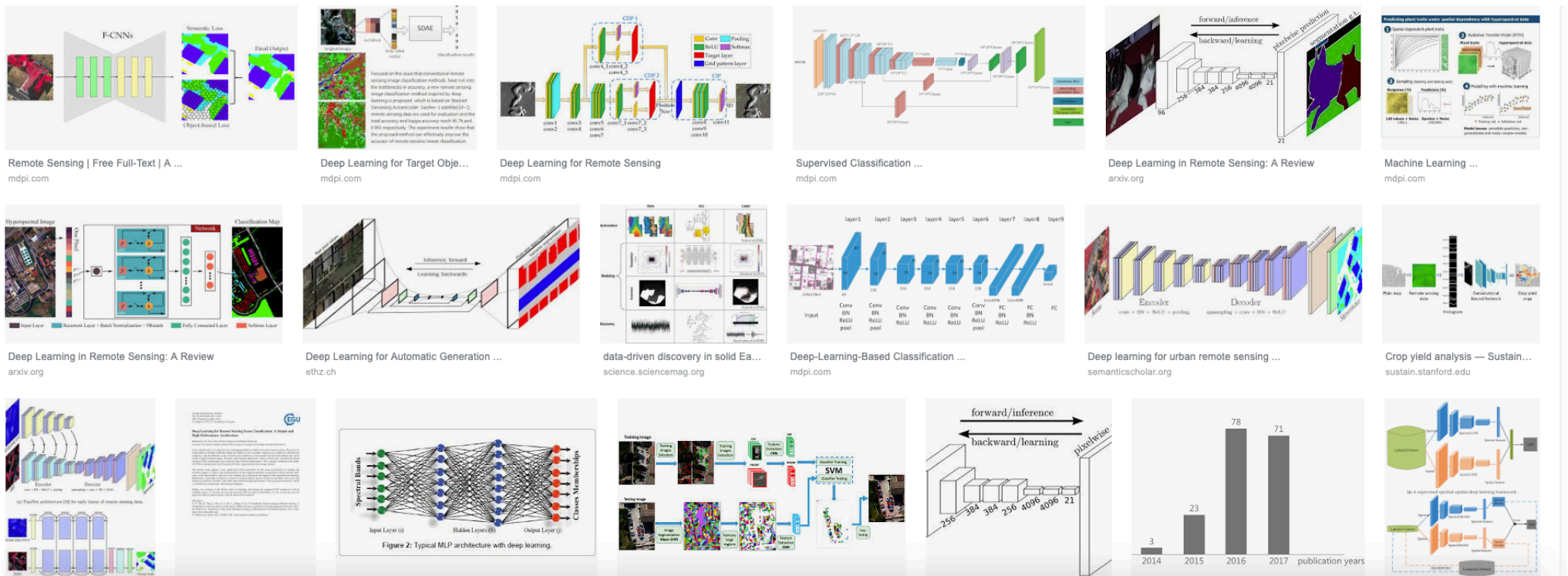
- We can advance several applications with this technology from CS
- Massive increase of “DL-in-RS” papers

[graphic by XX Zhu, 2019]



The low hanging fruit is a blessing... in disguise.

- We can advance several applications with this technology from CS
- Massive increase of “DL-in-RS” papers
- One could be easily lost in all this



How advanced is DL in Geo-info data science?

1. Am I interested only in classifying pixels?

>> then, it is pretty much advanced.

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4. Am I forgetting something?

This talk is about human / machine interaction

Users seem to be forgotten in the “AI for remote sensing”.

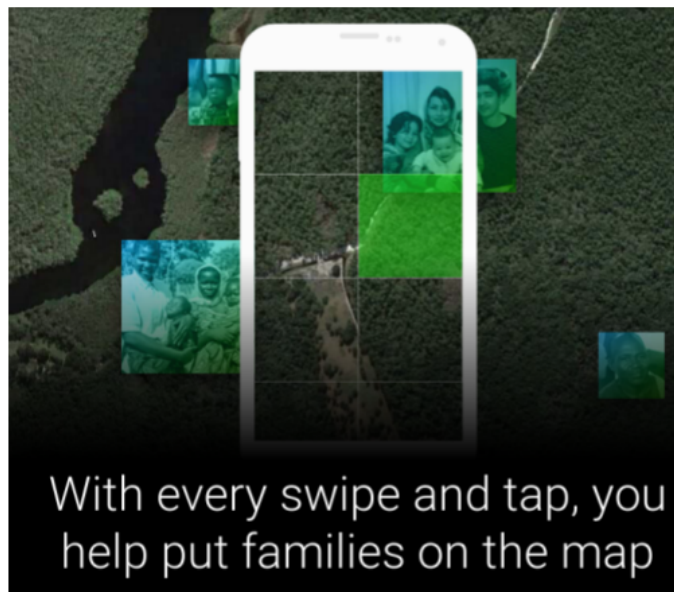
Without them, no training data, so no models.

Vargas, Tuia, Falcao. *Supporting digital humanitarians in OpenStreetMap: the role of deep learning and human-machine interaction*. IJGIS, Submitted.

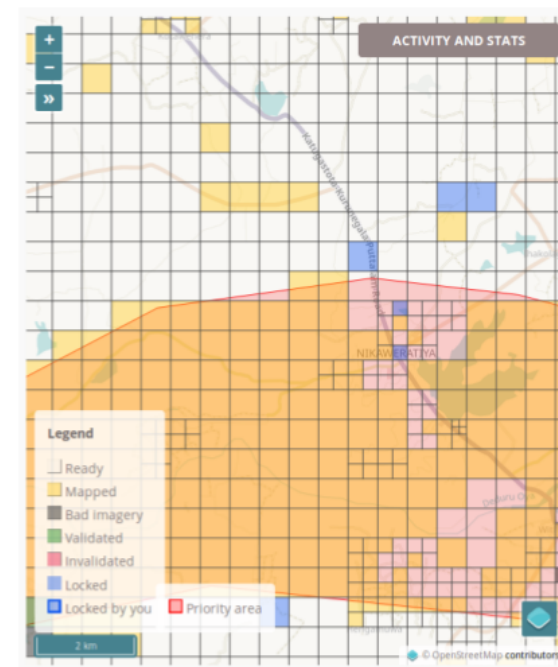
But why are we developing AI, if not for them?

Lobry, Marcos, Murray, Tuia. *Remote Sensing Visual Question Answering*. IGARSS 2019, Yokohama

Why interacting with labelers it relevant?



URGENT 19 - Active Mappers
#4840 - Sri Lanka Flood Response 2018 Project 4



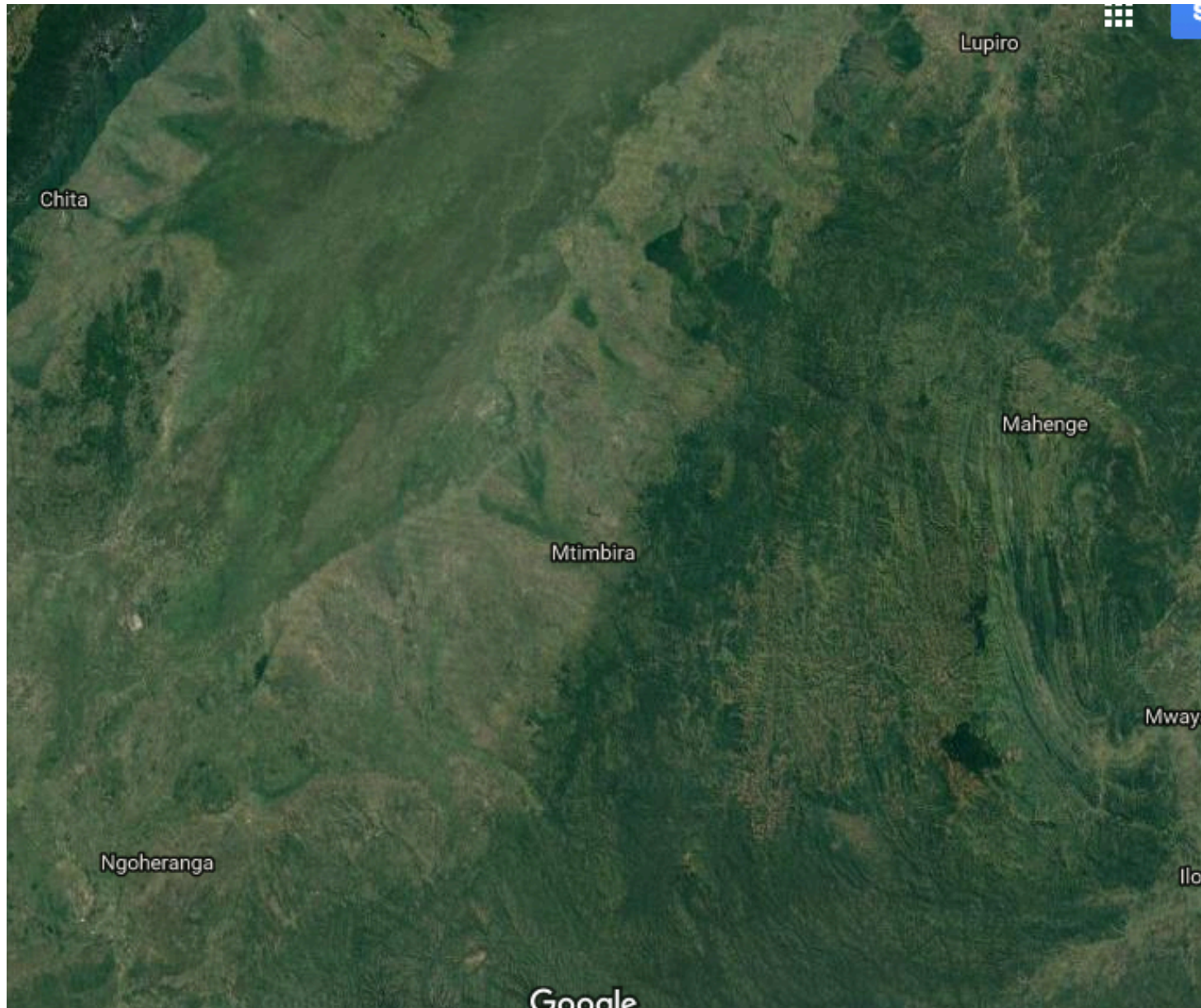
Supporting volunteers in OpenStreetMap

[Vargas et al., IJGIS, under review]



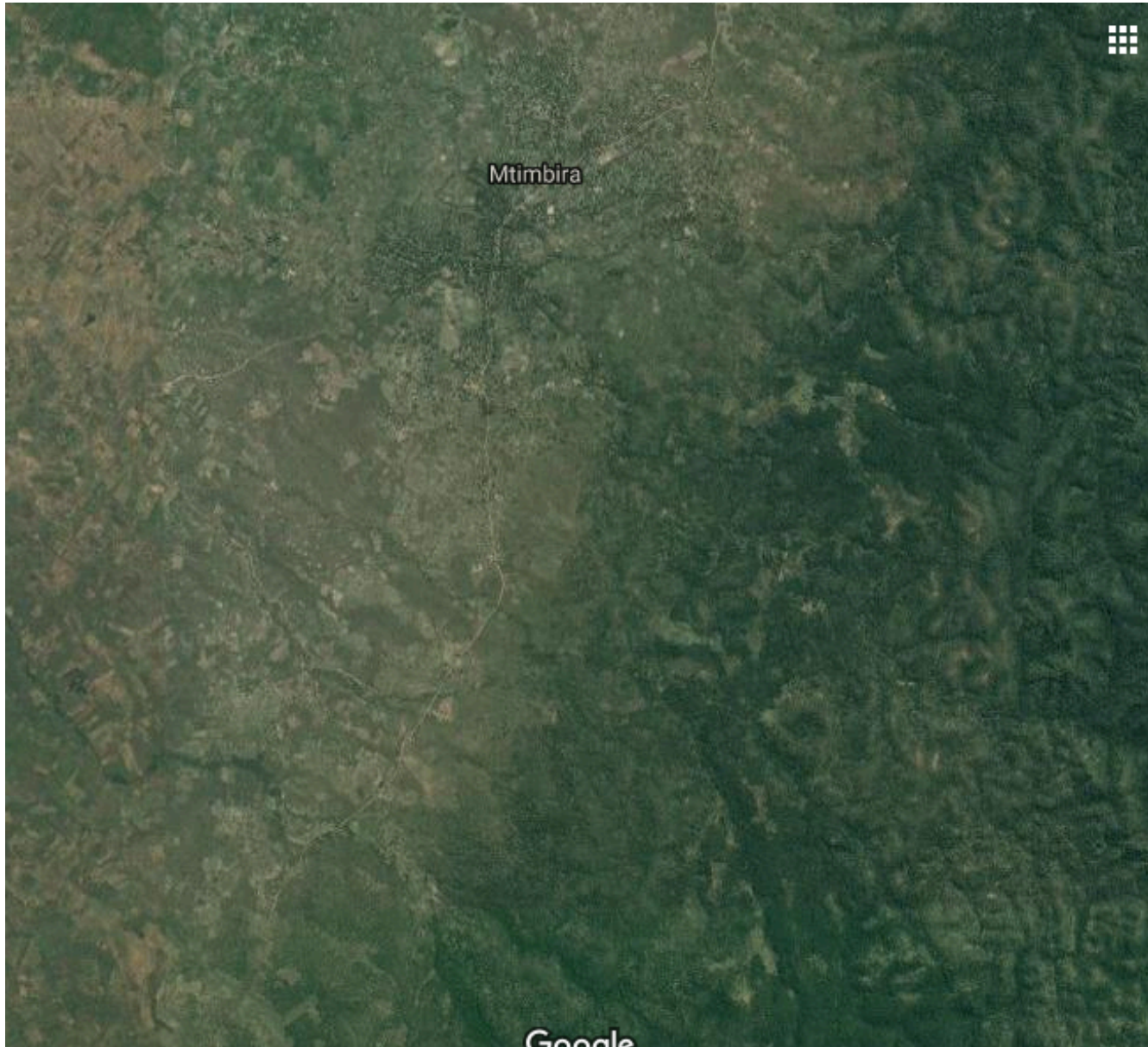
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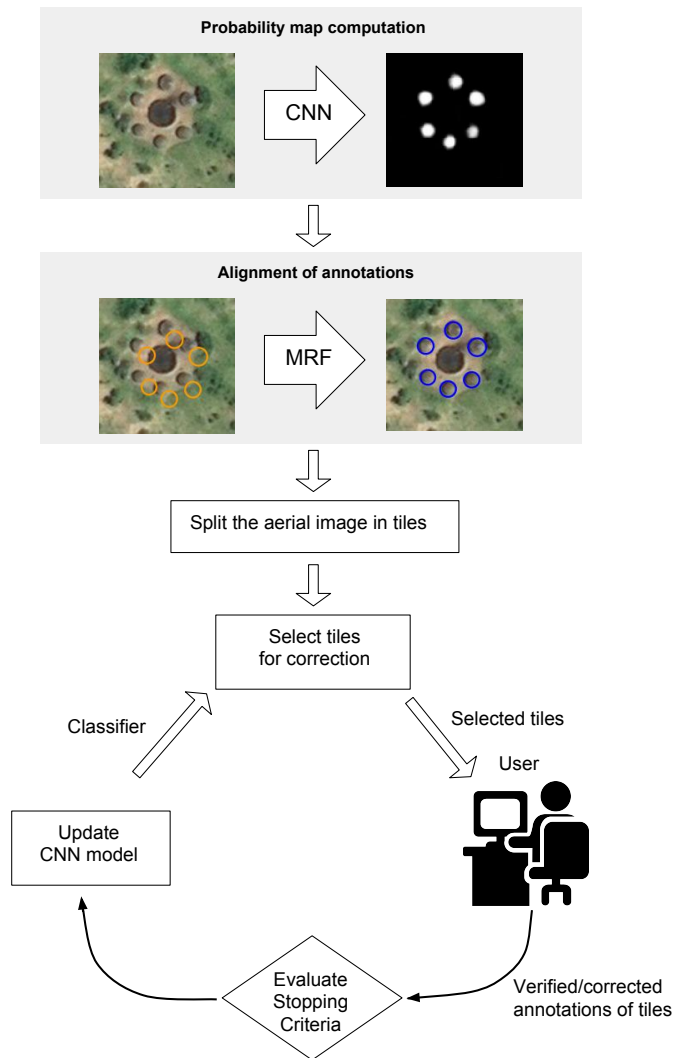


Close to Mtimbira, Tanzania. ...

Supporting volunteers in OpenStreetMap

[Vargas et al., IJGIS, under review]

The interactive system

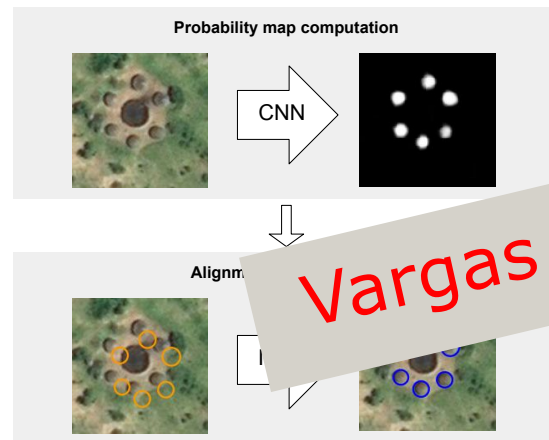


1. Predict with Convolutional network

OFFLINE

2. Align existing OSM footprints

The interactive system

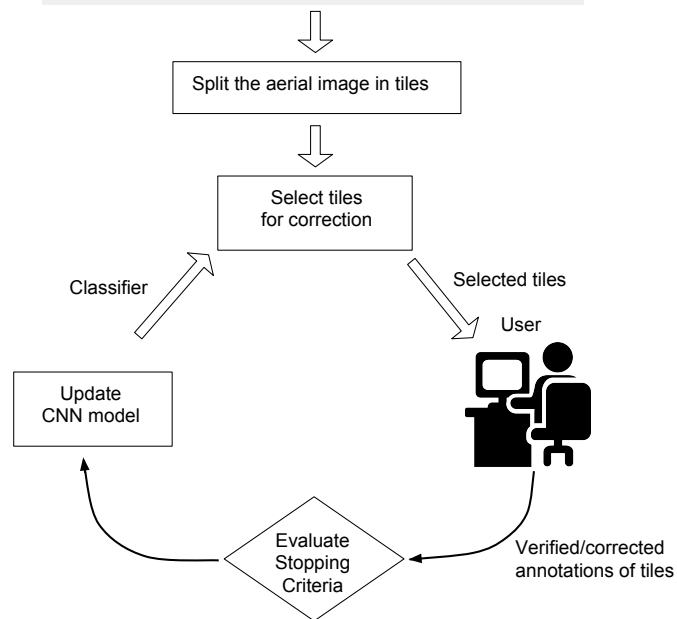


1. Predict with

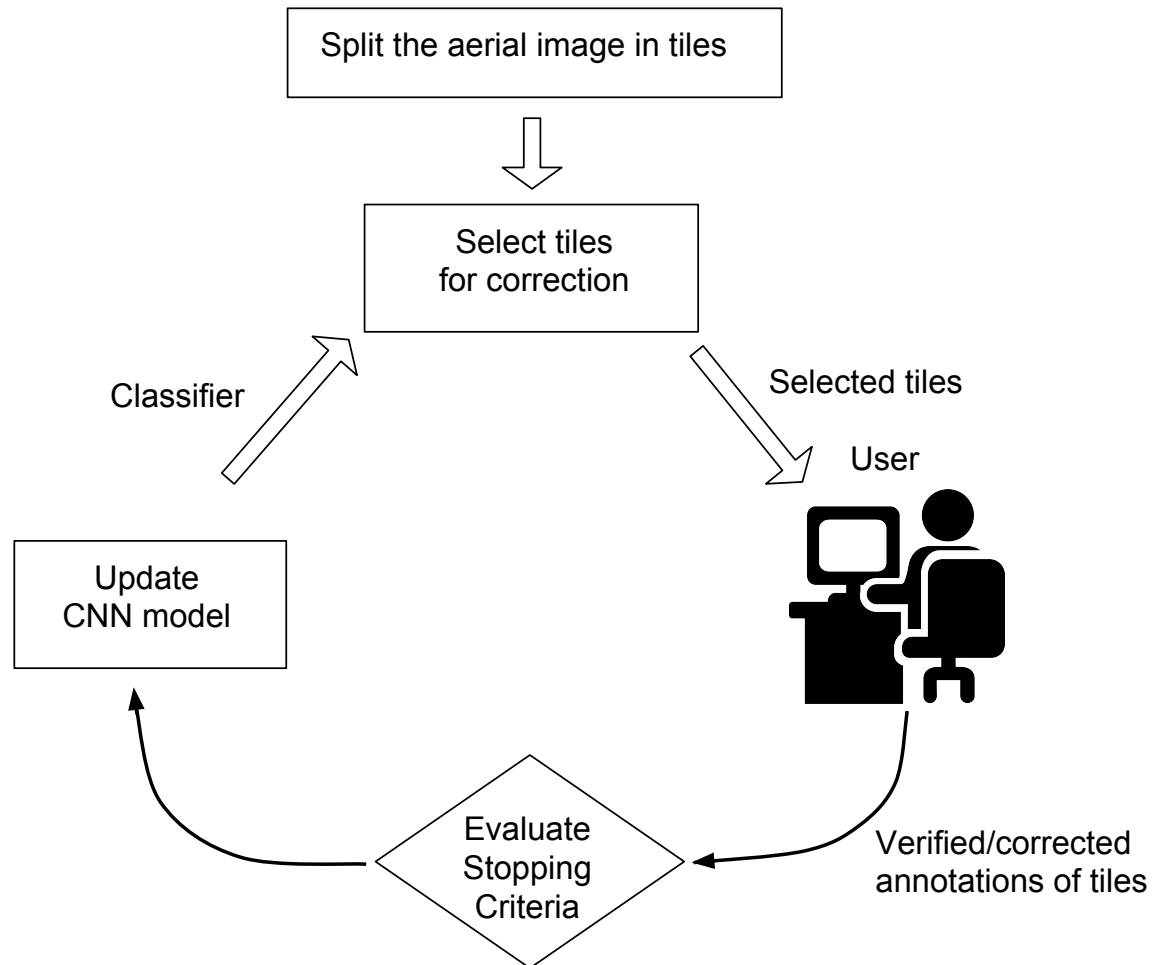
Vargas et al., J. ISPRS, 2019

2. Align existing OSM footprints

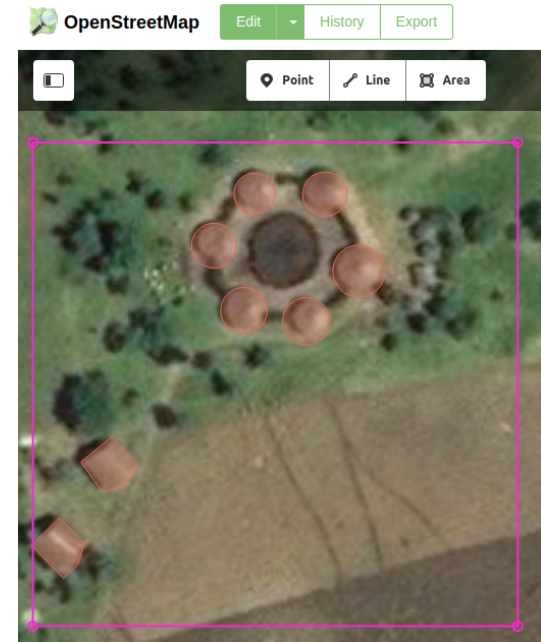
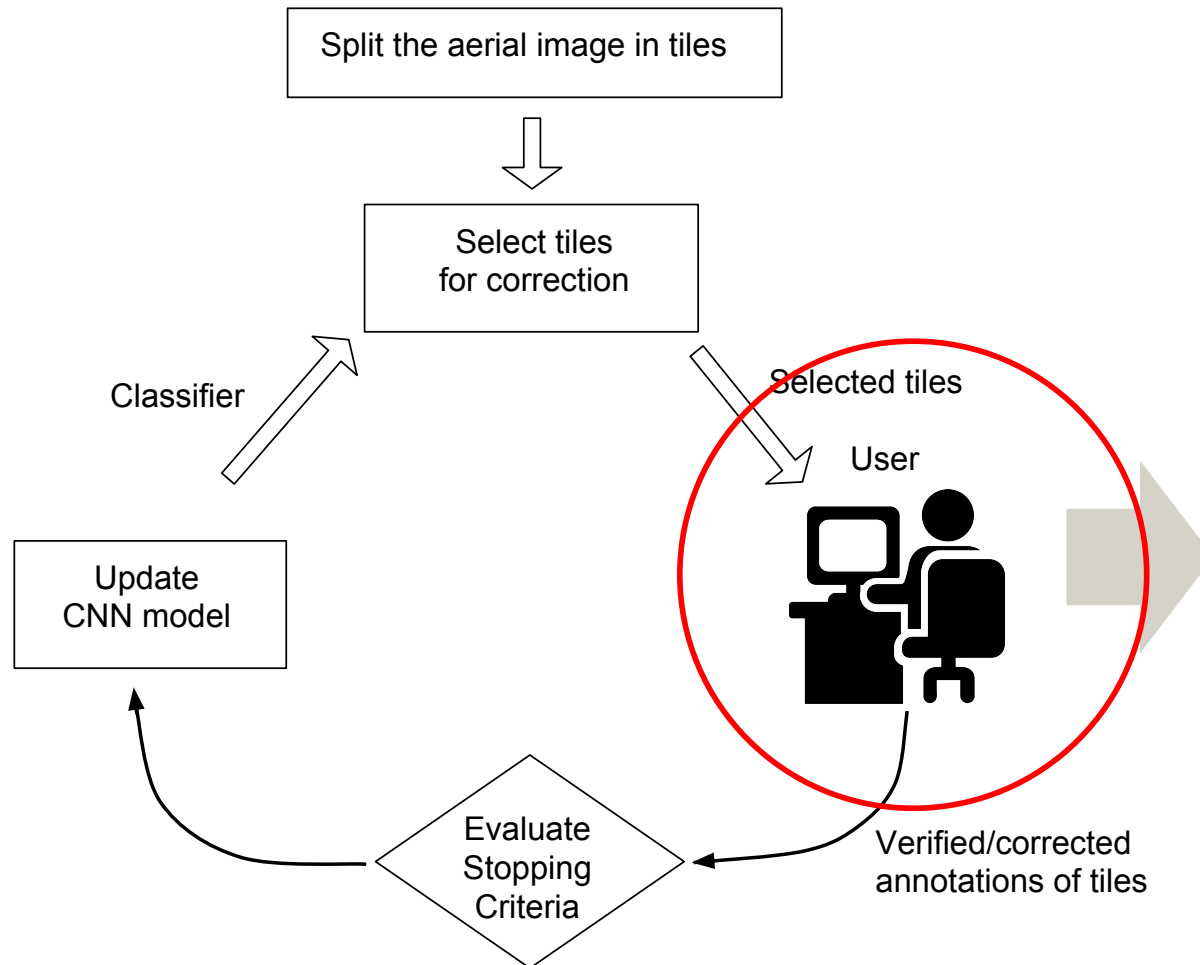
OFFLINE



Interactive module

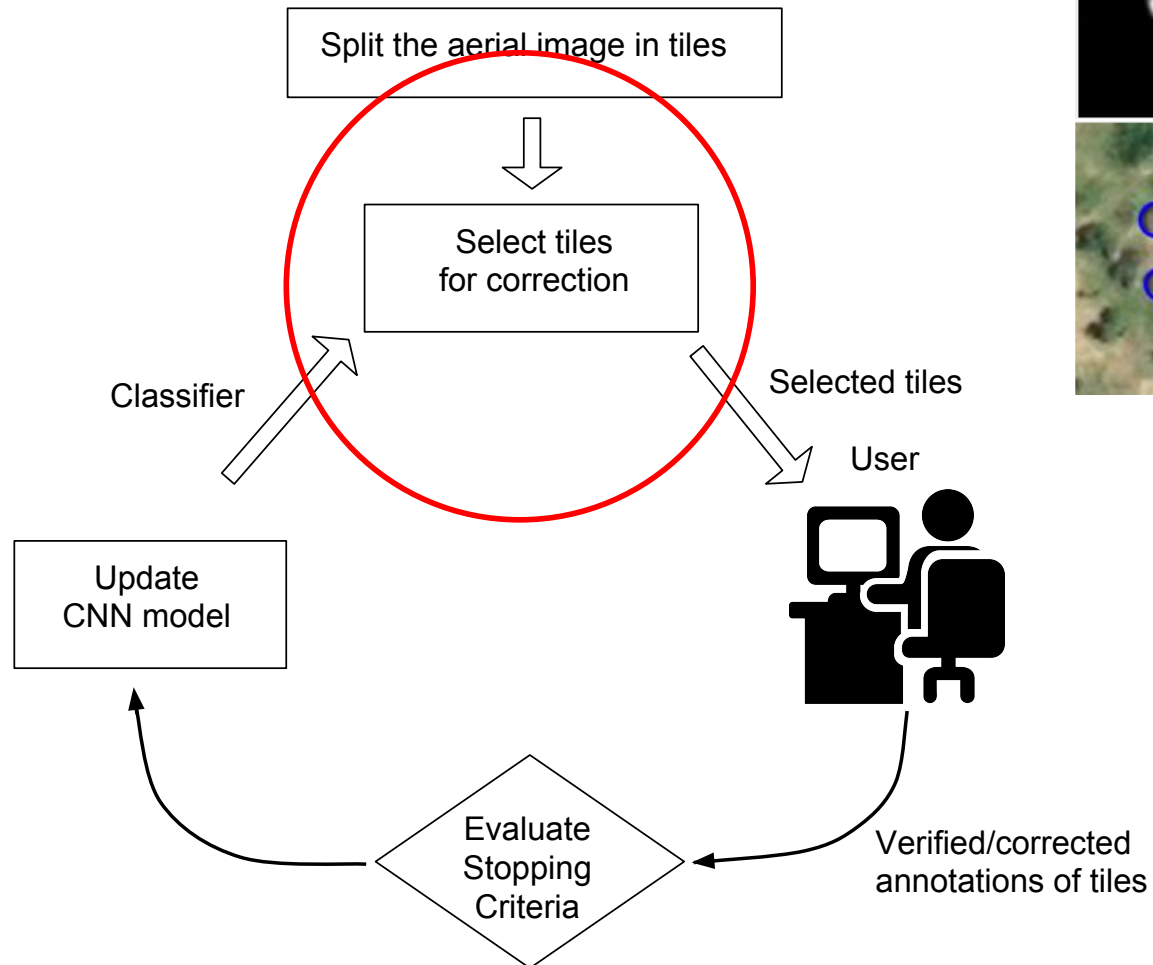


Interactive module



Which one to chose when you have millions?

Interactive module



- Compare
- Estimate number of edits

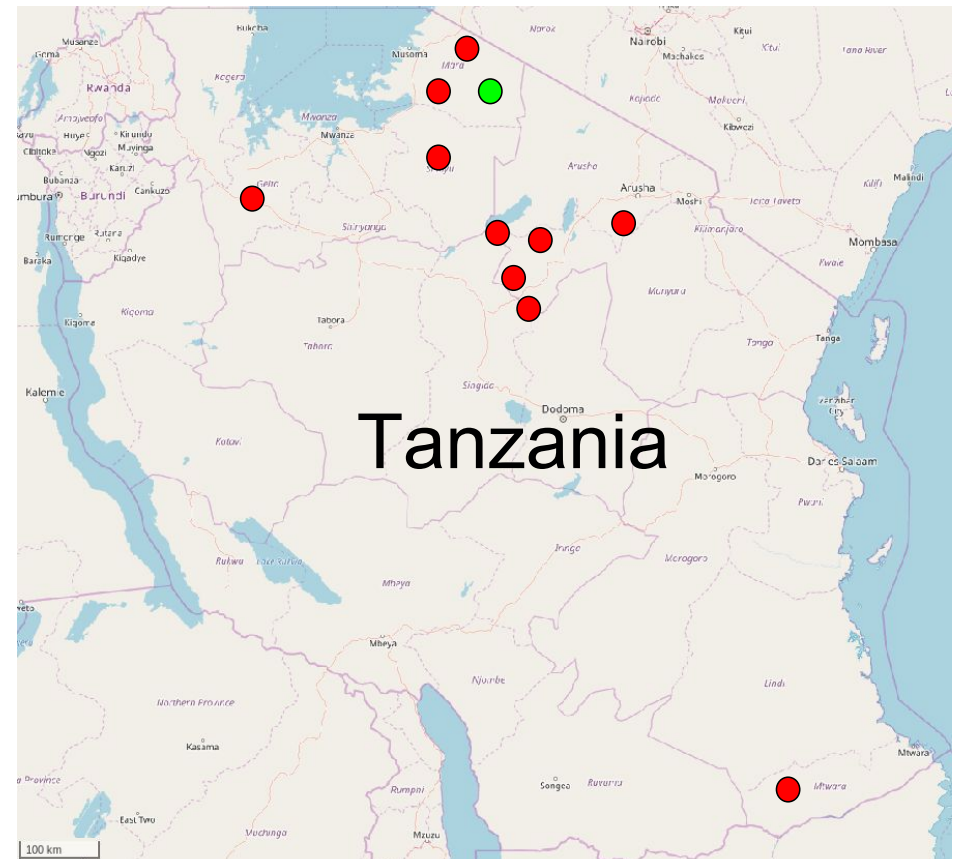
The Tanzania dataset

23.75 km² of Bing imagery

- RGB, 30cm resolution
- each dot is multiple images

Training area: 3134 OSM footprints

Test area: 1392 OSM footprints.



- Train set annotations
- Evaluation set annotations

OpenStreetMap

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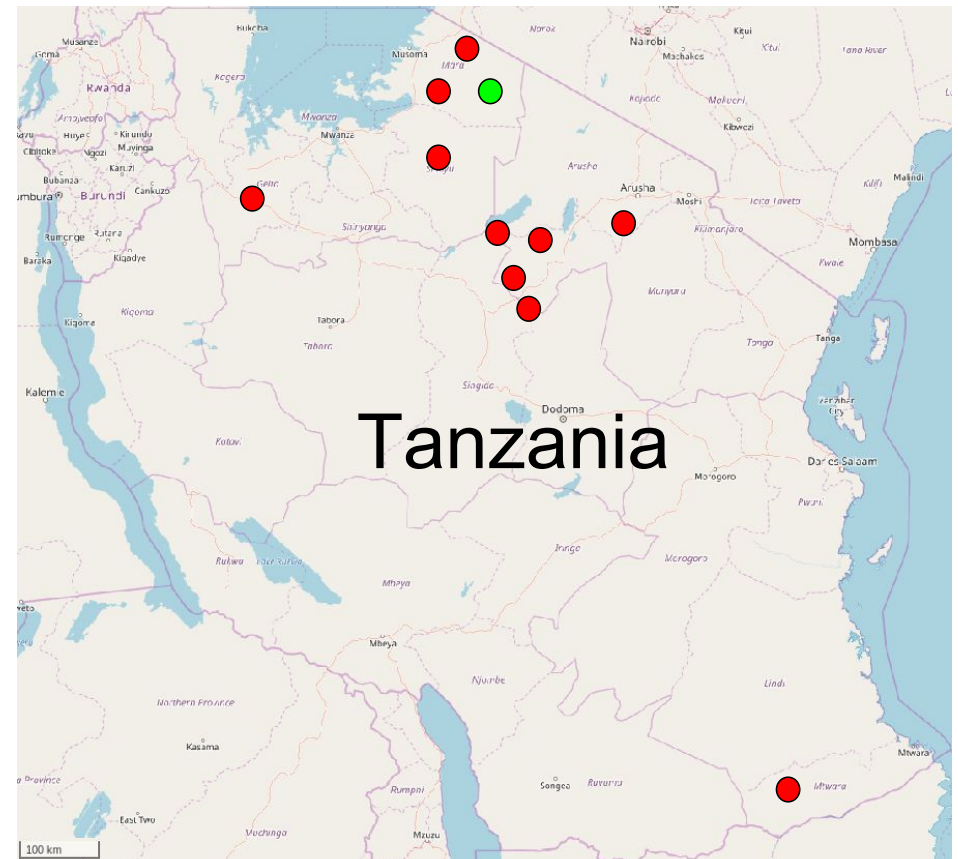
Training area: 3134 OSM footprints

Test area: 1392 OSM footprints.

BUT:

- missing buildings
- annotation errors

Correction needs approx. 900 edits!

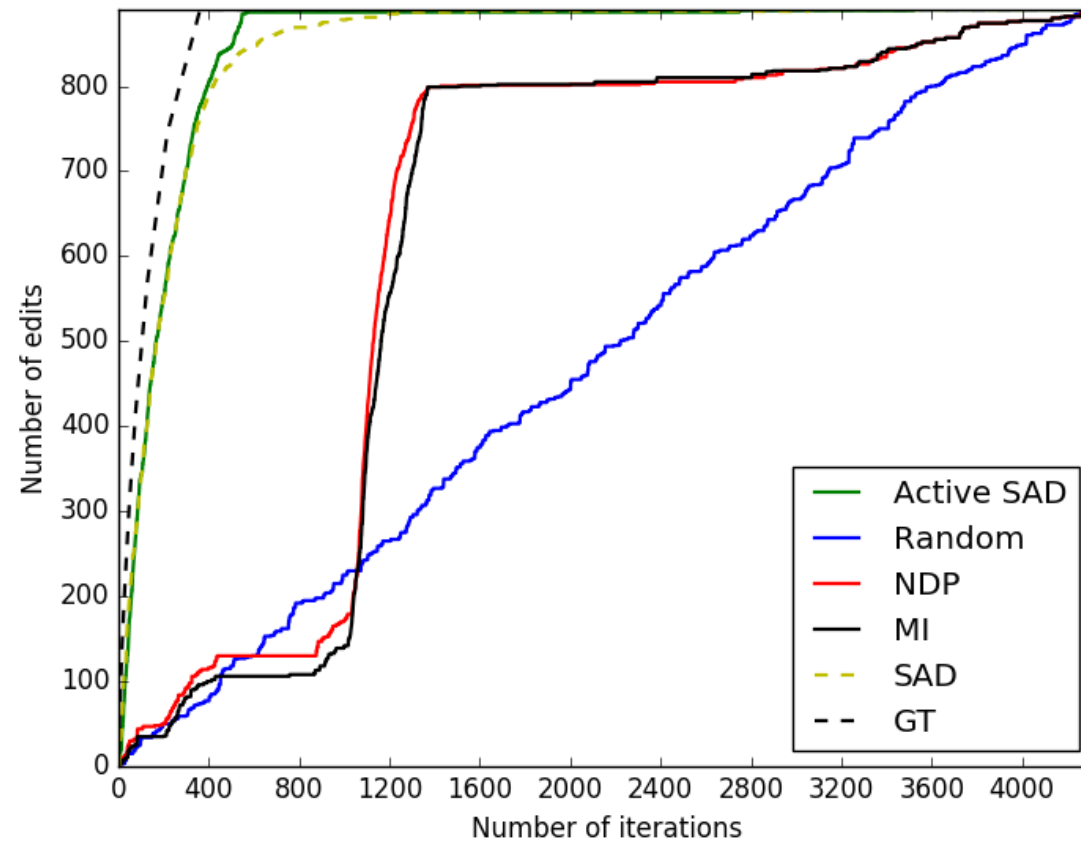


- Train set annotations
- Evaluation set annotations

OpenStreetMap

Results for real interaction [Vargas et al., IJGIS, under review]

The problematic images are found faster!



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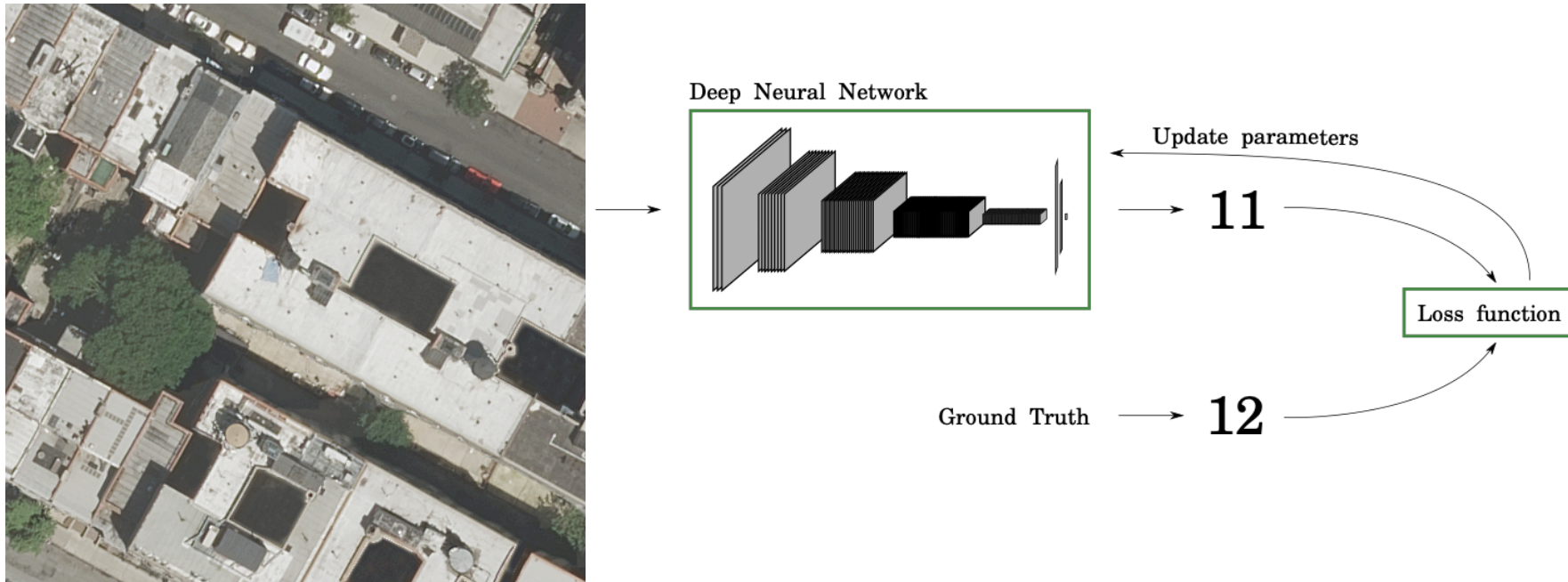
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We are pretty good at solving single tasks



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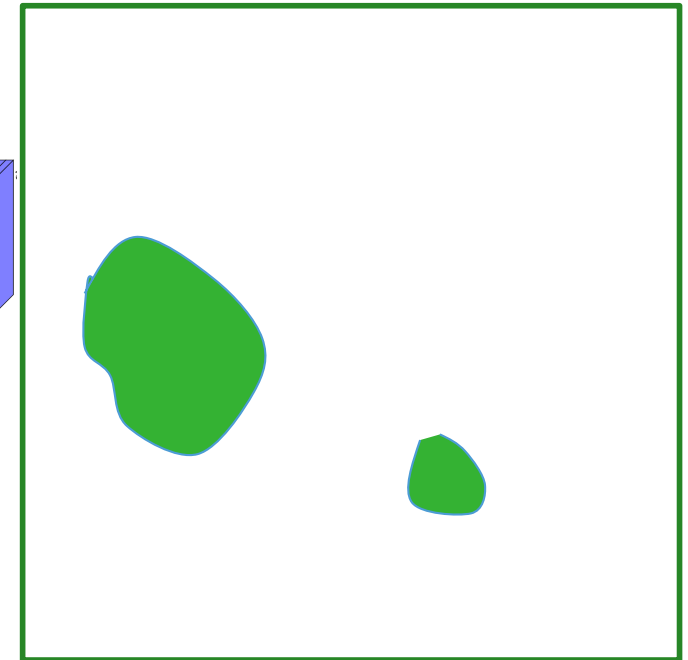
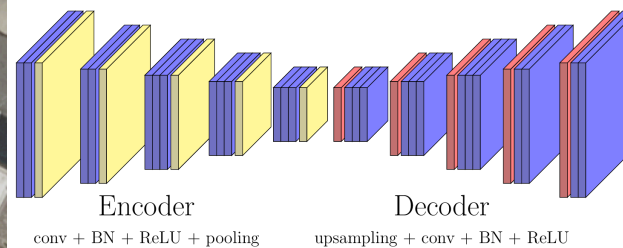
How many cars?



[Lobry and Tuia, JURSE 2019; Lang et al., LPS 2019]

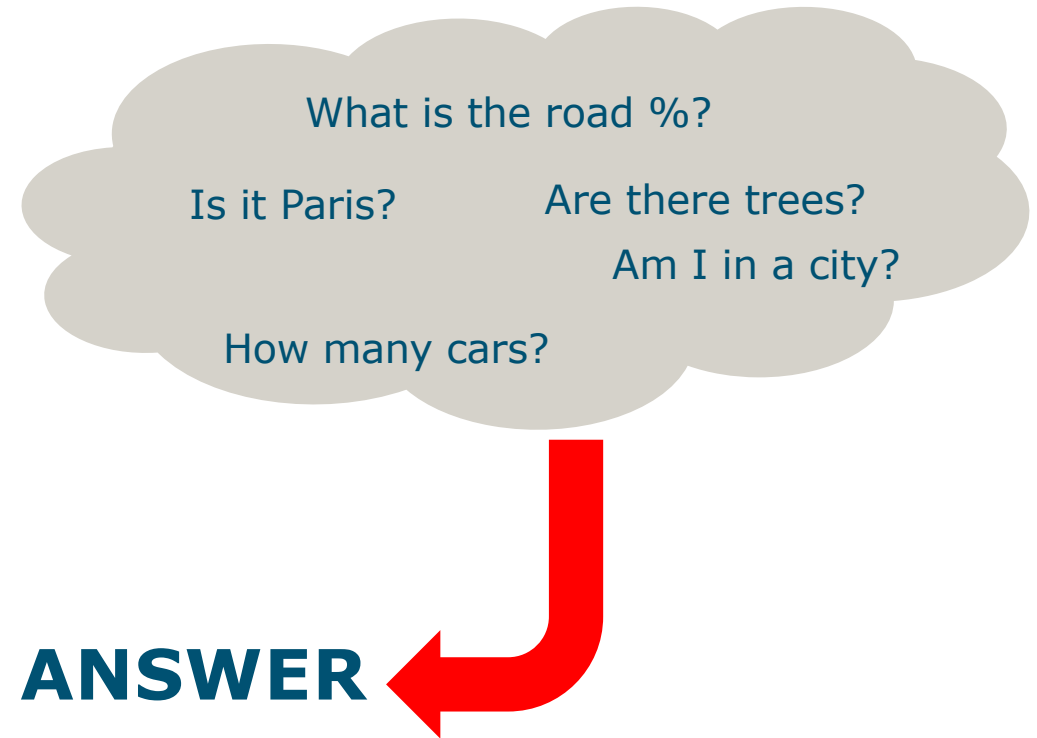
We are pretty good at solving single tasks

Are there trees?



[Audebert et al., Maggiori et al.; Volpi and Tuia; ...]

We are not very good at reacting to unforeseen questions



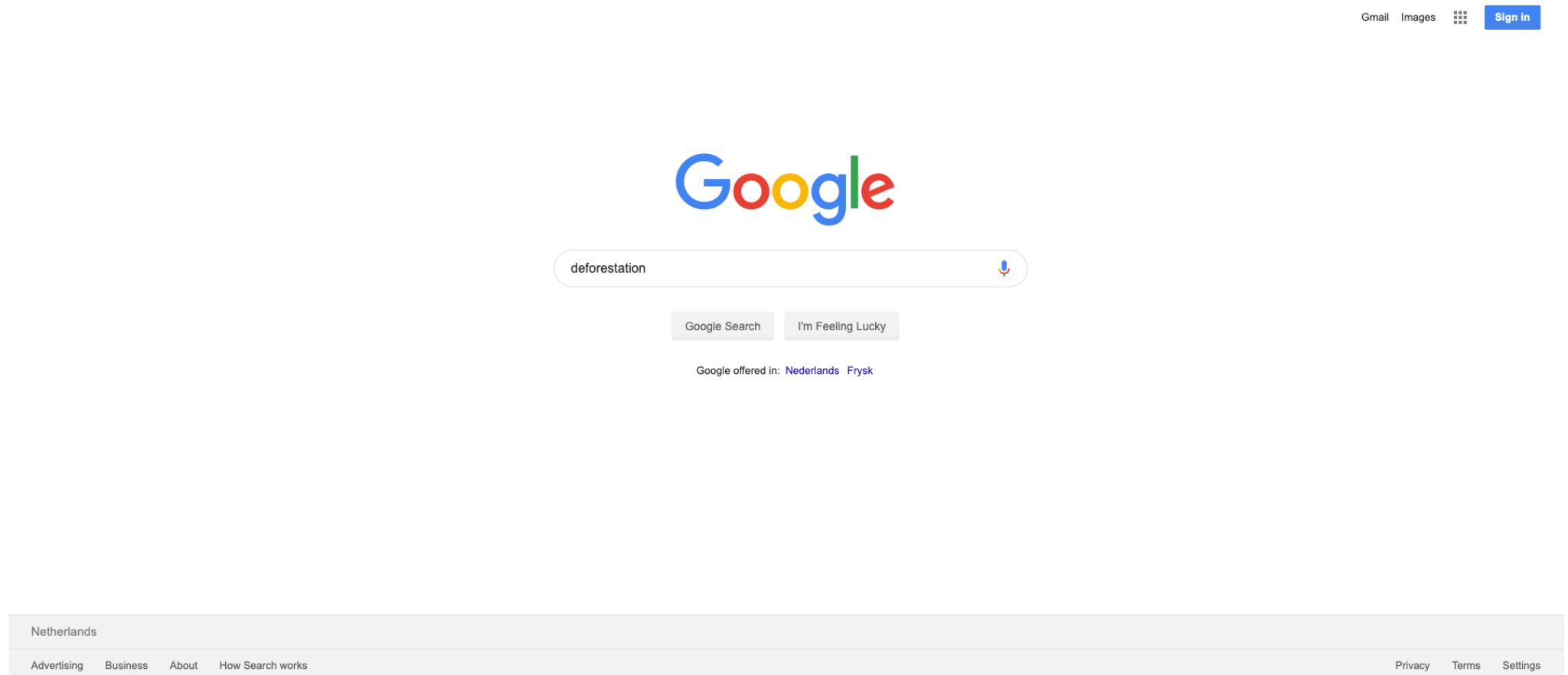
ANSWER

But this has great potential.

- Non-experts are ... **non technical** experts.
- Non-experts want answer to **specific questions**.
- Non-experts want to formulate questions as **sentences**.

What do we need?

- For web-search it works a bit like that.



What do we need?

- For web-search it works a bit like that.

The screenshot shows a Google search for "deforestation". The search bar at the top contains the word "deforestation" and a microphone icon. Below the search bar, there are links for "All", "Images", "News", "Videos", "Maps", "More", "Settings", and "Tools". The search results show "About 23.700.000 results (0,51 seconds)".

The first result is a definition of deforestation: "Deforestation is the permanent destruction of forests in order to make the land available for other uses. An estimated 18 million acres (7.3 million hectares) of forest, which is roughly the size of the country of Panama, are lost each year, according to the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Apr 3, 2018". It includes a link to "Deforestation: Facts, Causes & Effects - Live Science" with the URL "https://www.livescience.com/27692-deforestation.html".

Below the definition, there are "Top stories" with three articles:

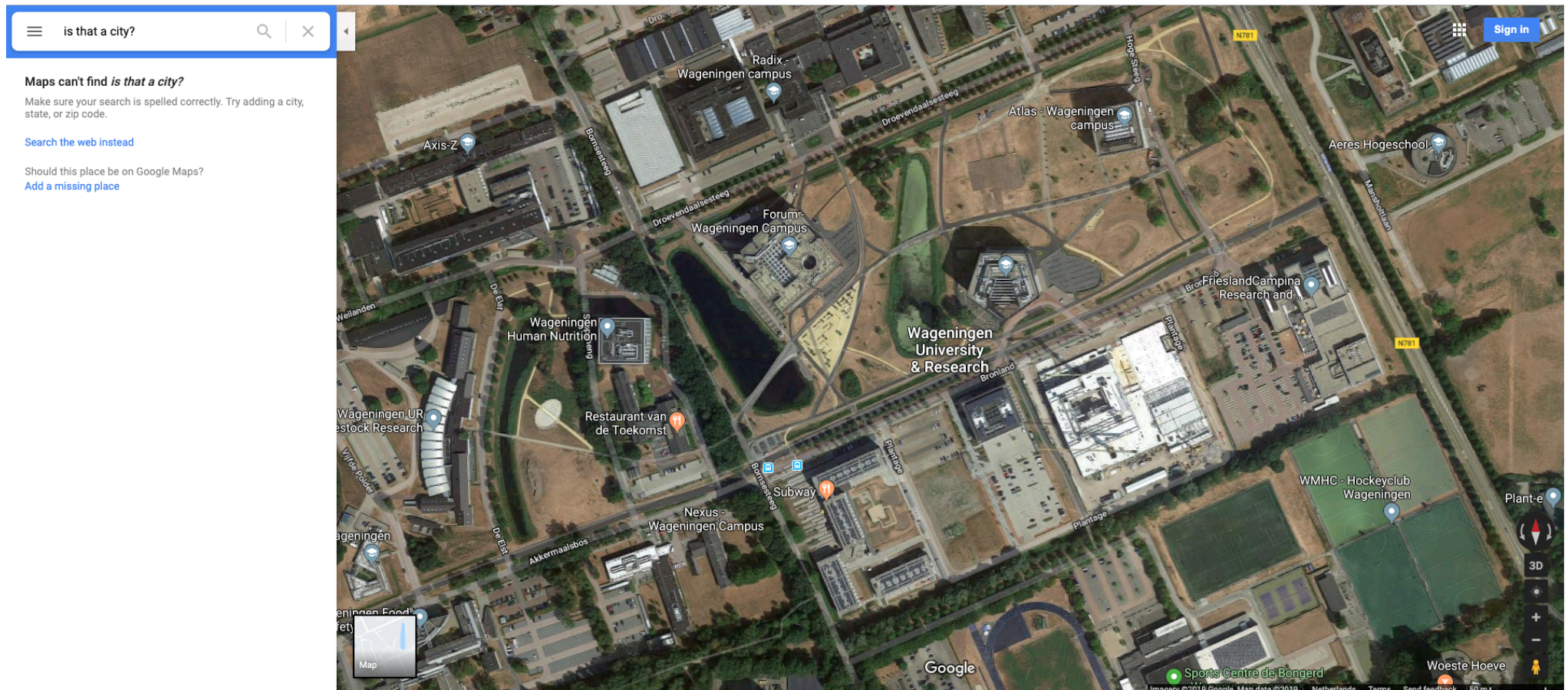
- "Brazil registers huge spike in Amazon deforestation" by DW, 14 hours ago.
- "Brazil: huge rise in Amazon destruction under Bolsonaro, figures show" by The Guardian, 1 day ago.
- "Sharp rise in Amazon deforestation in Brazil under Bolsonaro" by Euronews, 18 hours ago.

On the right side, there is a "More images" section showing a grid of images related to deforestation. Below the images, there is a "Deforestation" section with a share icon and a detailed definition: "Deforestation, clearance, clearcutting or clearing is the removal of a forest or stand of trees from land which is then converted to a non-forest use. Deforestation can involve conversion of forest land to farms, ranches, or urban use. The most concentrated deforestation occurs in tropical rainforests. Wikipedia".

At the bottom of the page, there is a "Show All" button and a "Feedback" link.

What do we need?

- For web-search it works a bit like that.
- With satellite images it just doesn't work
(it's normal. It wasn't built for that)

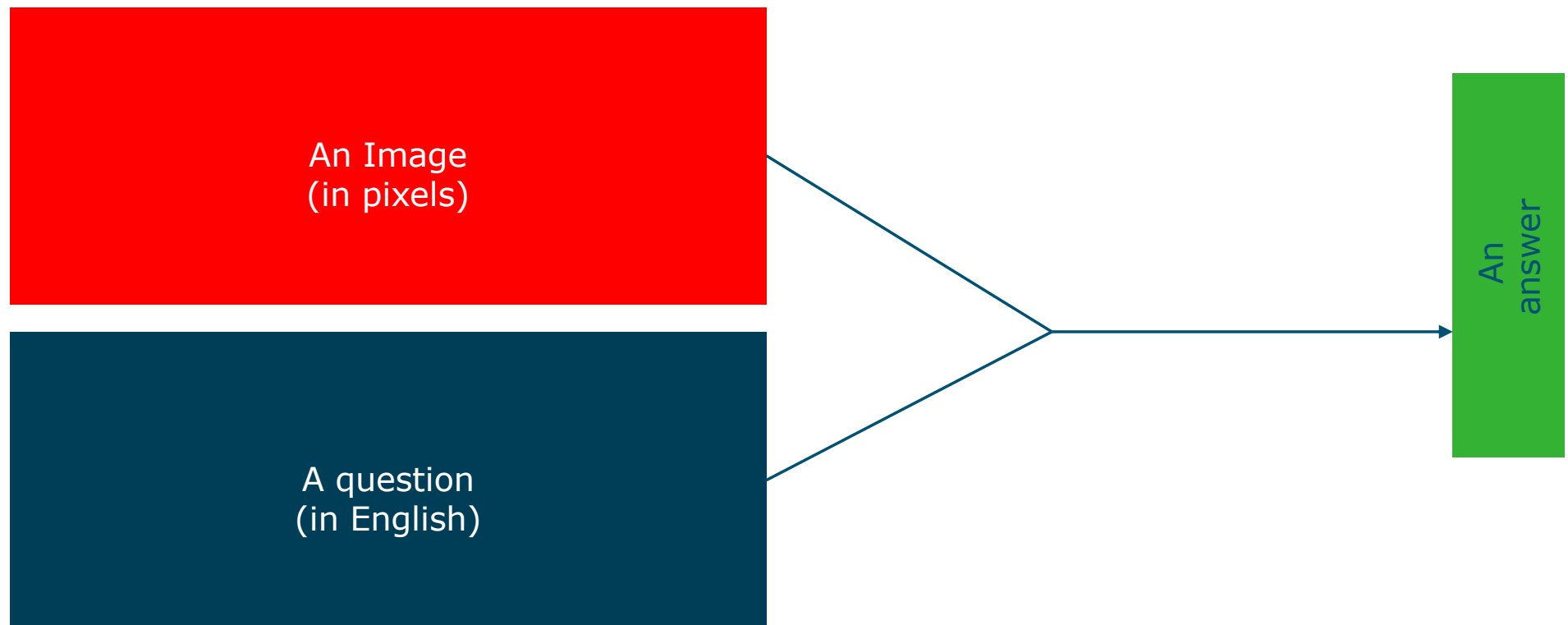


But what if you could... ask questions to
remote sensing images?

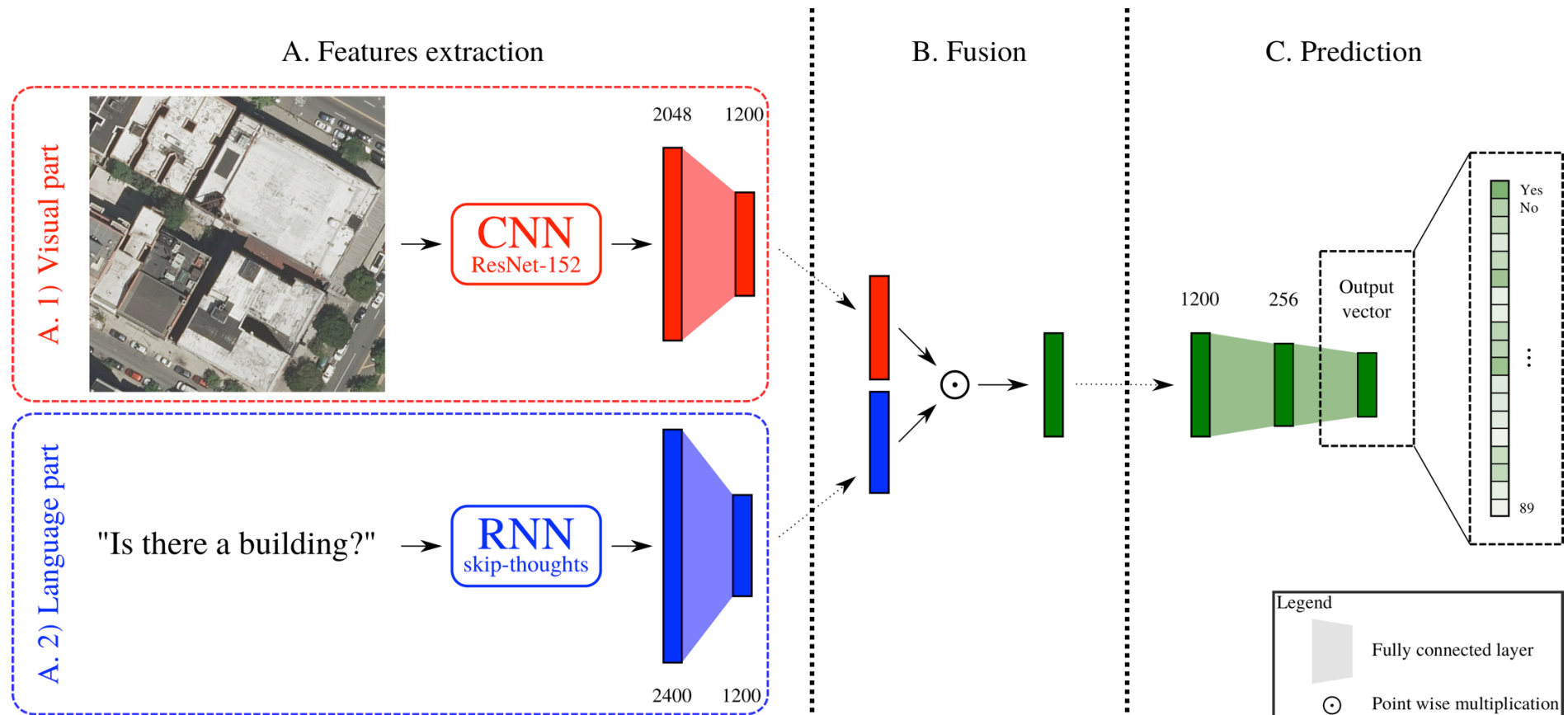


Source: CS unplugged.

Remote sensing visual question answering (RSVQA)

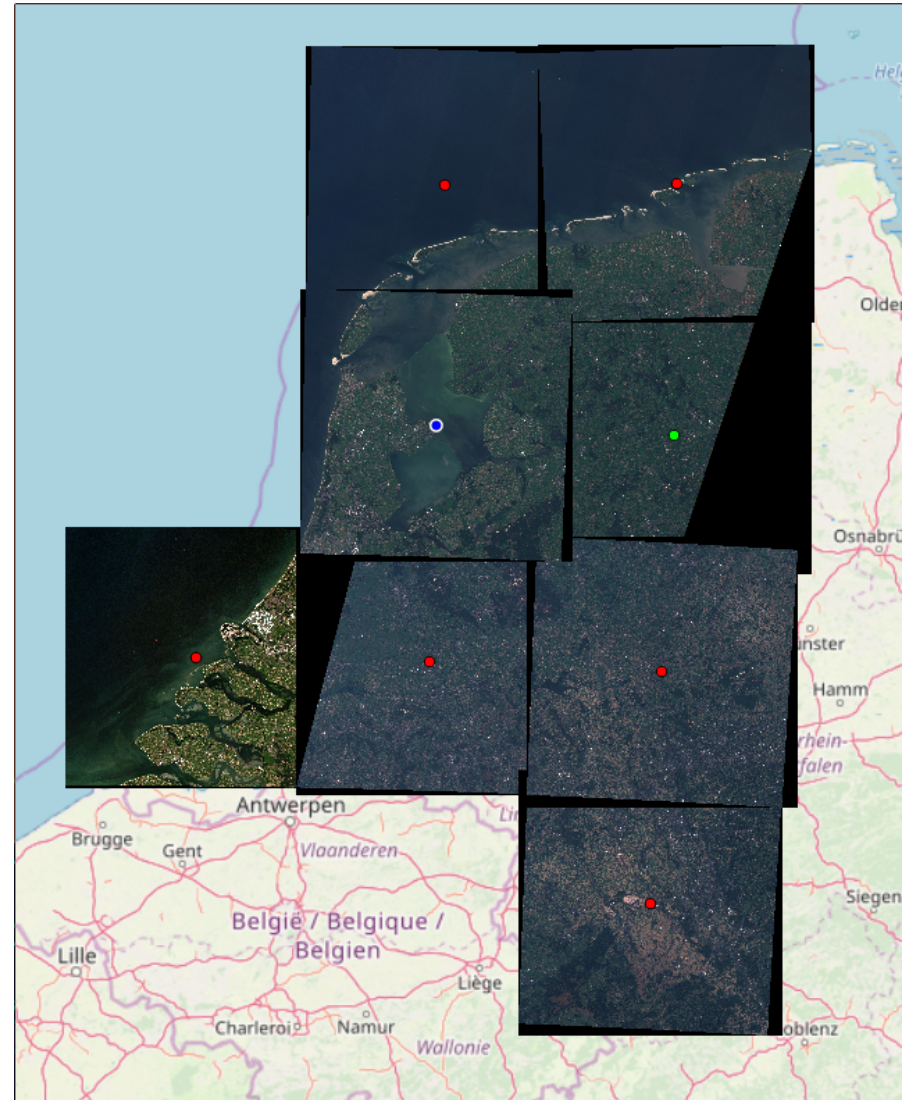


Remote sensing visual question answering (RSVQA)



Asking questions about the Netherlands

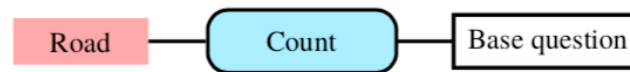
- We created a dataset of
 - Sentinel-2 images (RGB)
 - 9 scenes
 - 772 tiles (256 x 256)
 - 77'232 {image-question-answer} triplets using OSM vector data
 - Covers the whole Netherlands



How do we train this monster?

- We generated **77'232** {image, **question**, answer} triplets

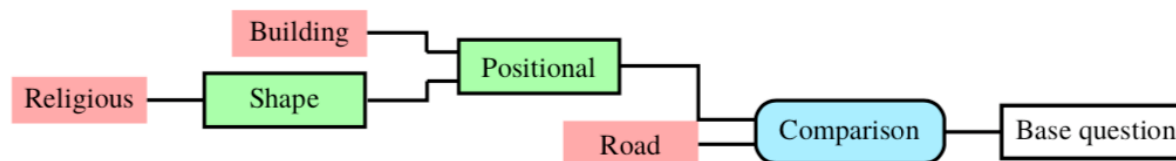
"How many roads are present in the image?"



"Is there a small retail place?"



"Is there more buildings at the top of a circular religious place than roads in the image?"



Results – Sentinel 2

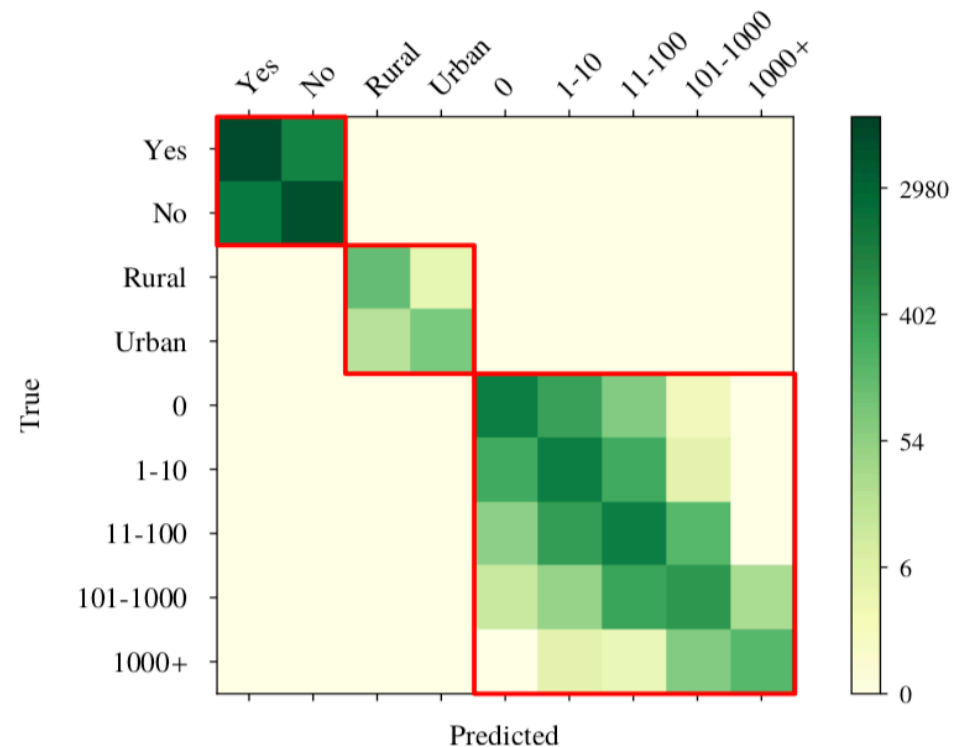
79% overall accuracy!

73% if randomizing the image
part

Count questions less accurate

Type	Accuracy
Count	67.01% (0.59%)
Presence	87.46% (0.06%)
Comparison	81.50% (0.03%)
Rural/Urban	90.00% (1.41%)
AA	81.49% (0.49%)
OA	79.08% (0.20%)

The model can make a good
distinction between types of
questions



Results – Sentinel 2



(g) LR, test set



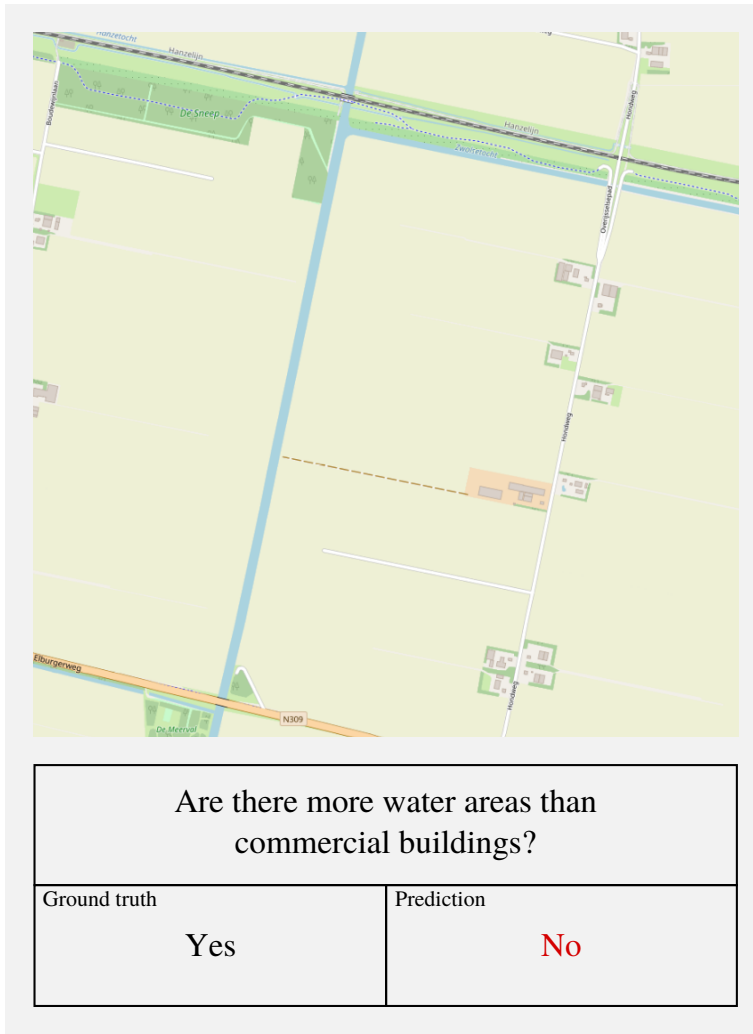
Results – Sentinel 2



Are there more water areas than commercial buildings?	
Ground truth	Prediction
Yes	No

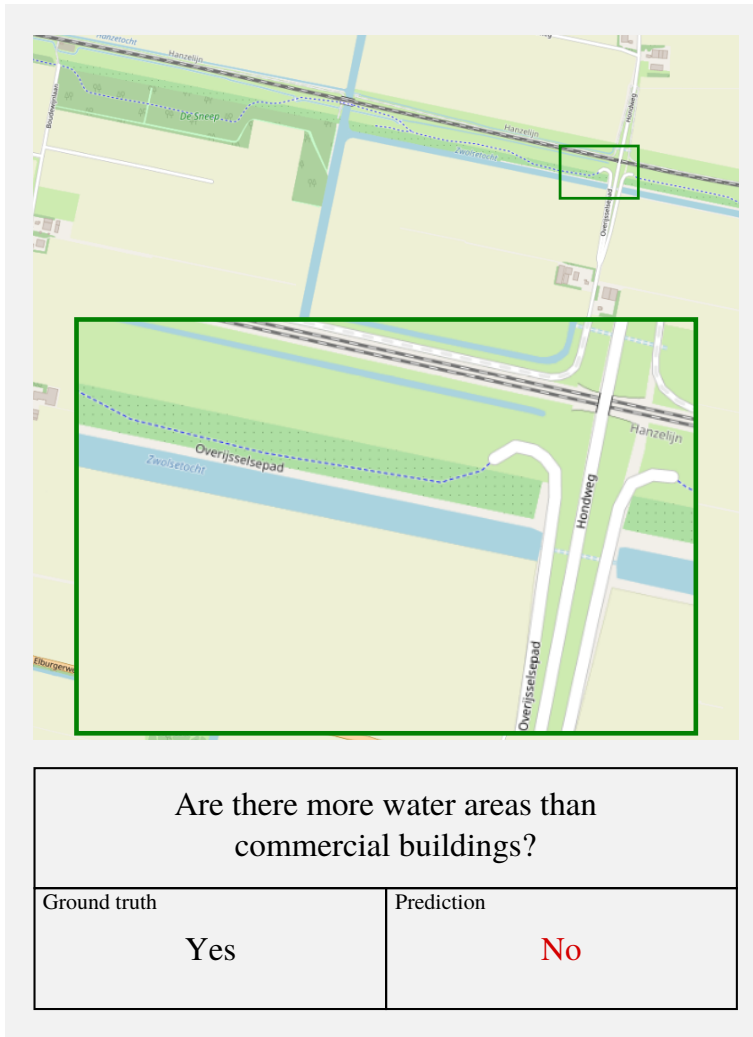
(i) LR, test set

Results – Sentinel 2



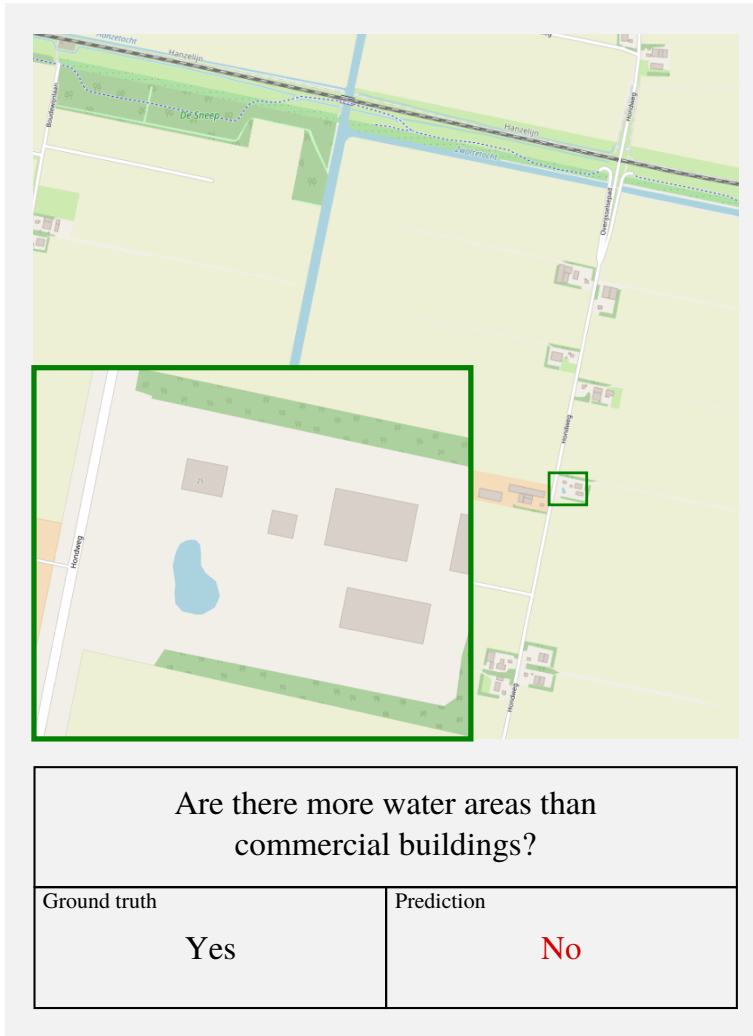
(i) LR, test set

Results – Sentinel 2



(i) LR, test set

Results – Sentinel 2



(i) LR, test set

Visual Question Answering (VQA)

[Lobry, Marcos, Murray, Tuia, IGARSS 2019]

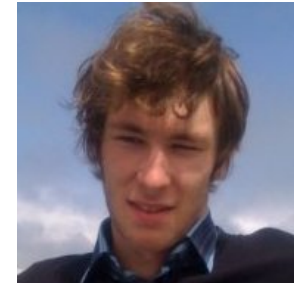
- Joins image recognition and natural language processing deep models
- Opens use of EO image data to the laymen
- Towards an EO search engine
- A project in collaboration with:



Take home messages

- CNNs are beautiful, indeed
- But they do not do everything.
- We have important problems to solve, societally relevant
- They are not ONLY about classifying pixels!
- They involve human operators and decision makers!
- Deep learning brings us new potential, let's explore uncharted territory!

Thanks!



Contact me!

devis.tuia.googlepages.com (with links to codes!)

devis.tuia@wur.nl