

Local Regularity-driven City-scale Facade Detection from Aerial Images

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Acknowledgments

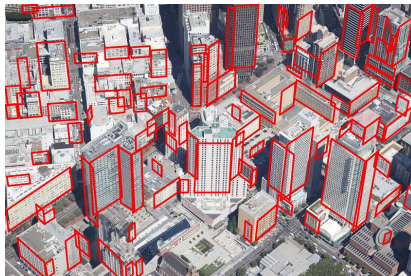
- NSF grant IIS-1248076
- NSF grant IIS-1144938
- Data provided by Google

The problem

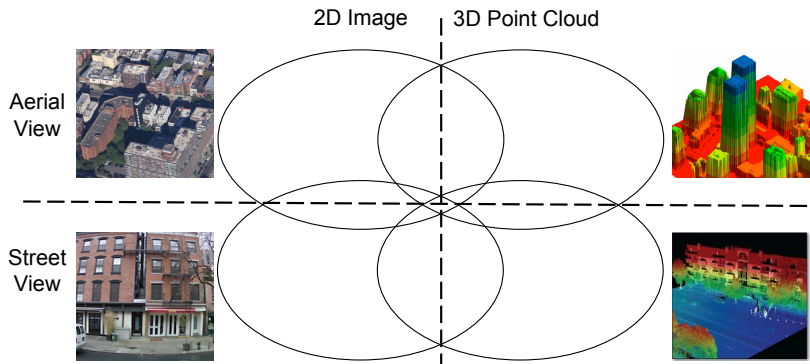


- Unsupervised detection
- 200+ facades per image

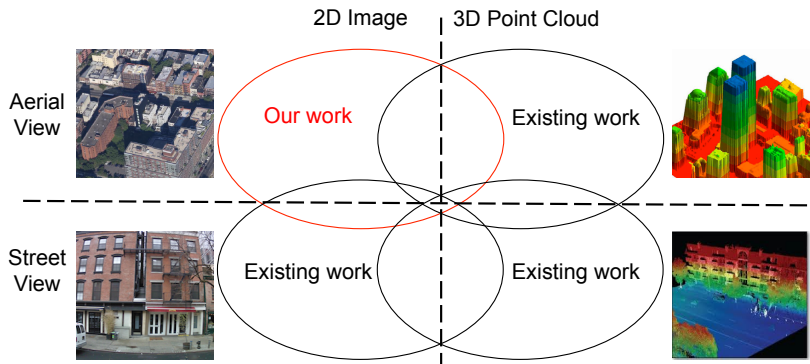
The problem



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- 200+ facades per image



- Huge amount of multi-modal, multi-dimensional data

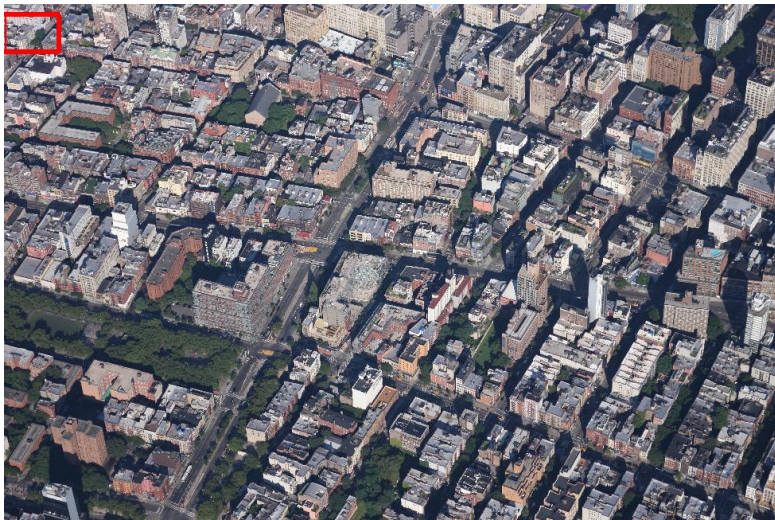


- Huge amount of multi-modal, multi-dimensional data
- Existing work only extracts a handful of facades from street-views
- Single-view facade detection helps matching / SfM
- Broad applications (geo-coding, SLAM, scene understanding)

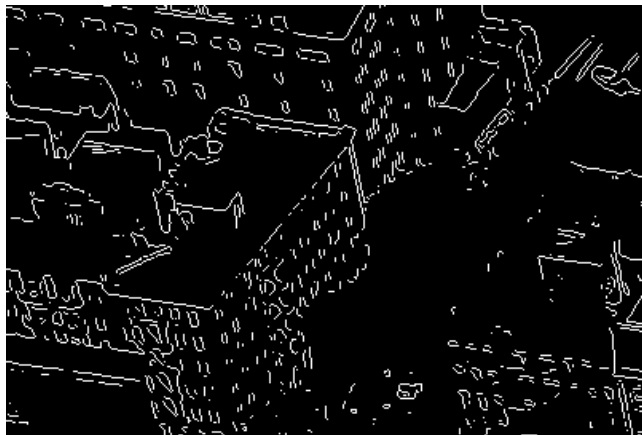
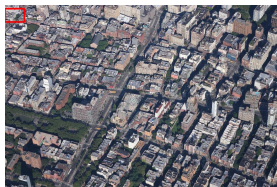
Overview – Edge based Regularity Analysis



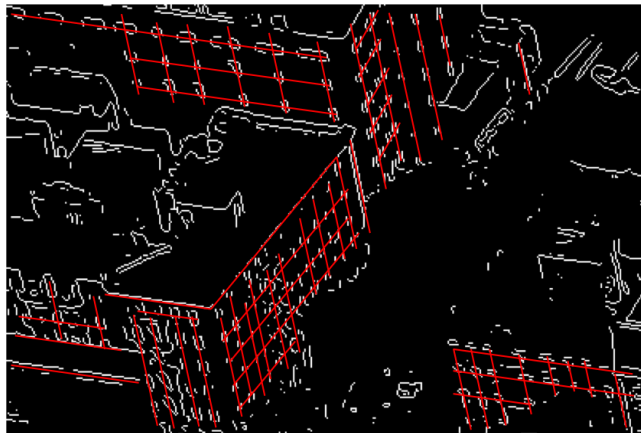
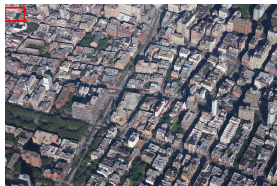
Overview – Edge based Regularity Analysis



- Facade region has higher regularity
- Edge images are sufficient to capture such regularities

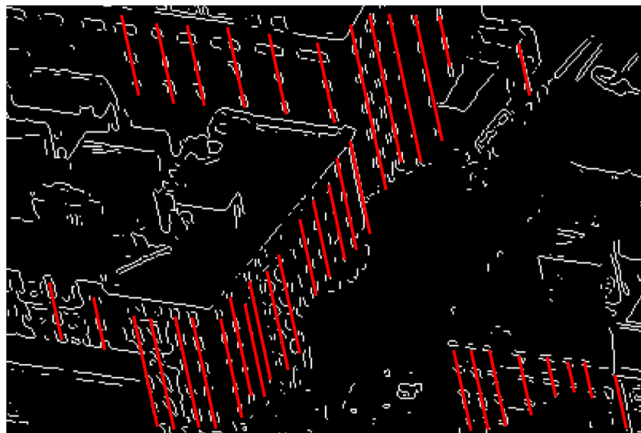
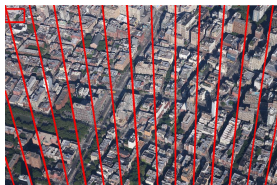


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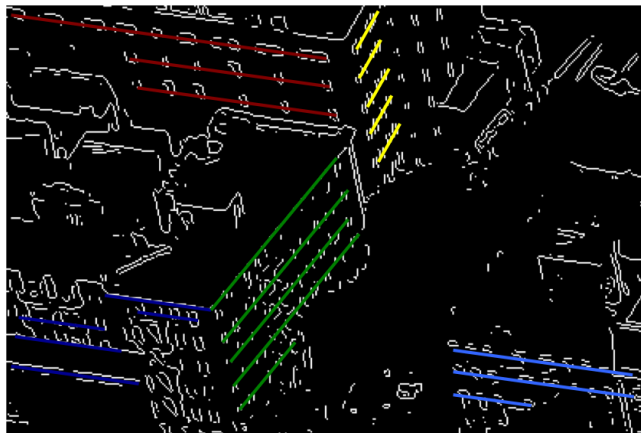
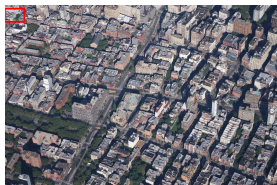
Determine the vertical and horizontal facade orientation

- Vertical orientation known from vanishing point

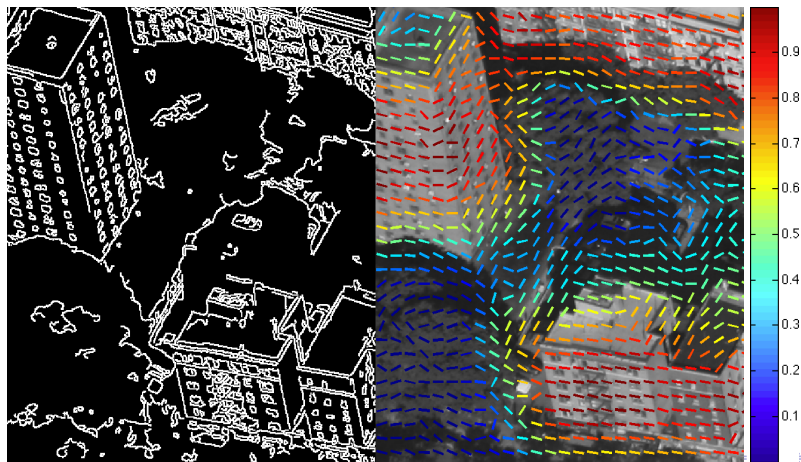


Determine the vertical and horizontal facade orientation

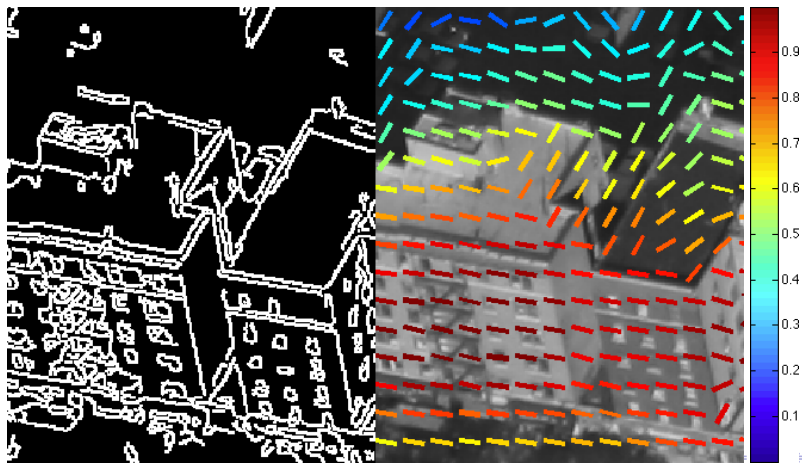
- Vertical orientation known from vanishing point
- Horizontal orientation to be detected



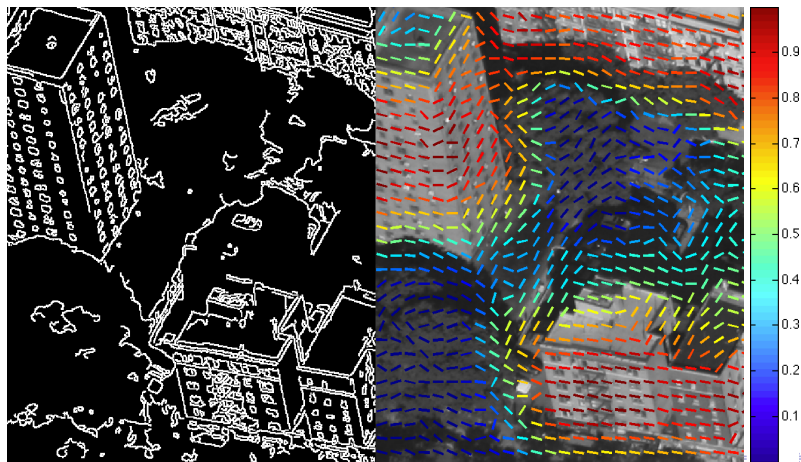
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- Dense dominant local horizontal orientation estimation



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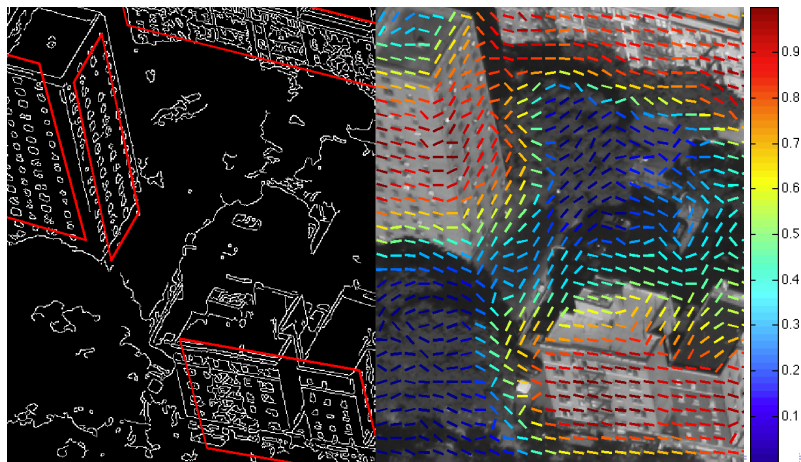


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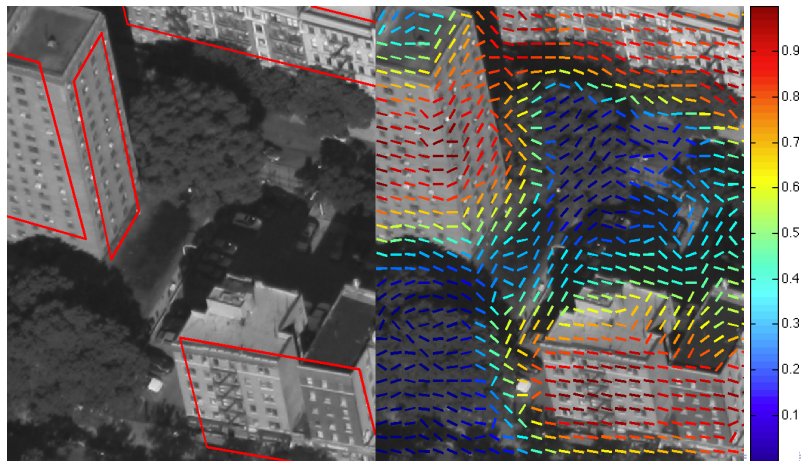


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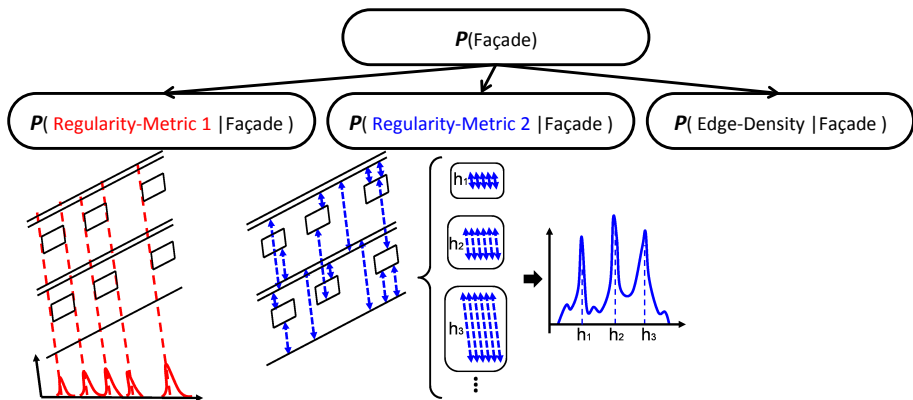
- Dense local regularity computation (facade likelihood)
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- Group local regions with high regularity and consistent orientation



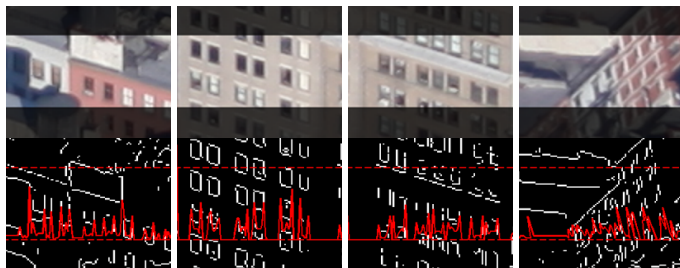
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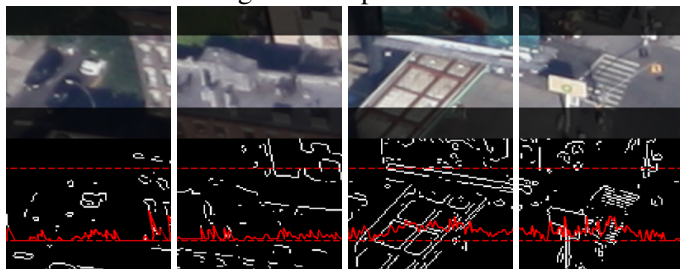
- Vertical Edge alignment regularity
- Vertical Edge distance regularity



Vertical Edge Alignment Regularity



Facade regions \rightarrow Sparse distribution



Non-facade regions

Desirable attributes of sparsity measurement ¹

- **Robin Hood** – stealing from rich giving to poor DECREASES sparsity

¹Hurley and Rickard, “Compare Measures of Sparsity”, 2008 

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Measure	Robin Hood	Rising Tide	Scaling	Cloning
$ \mathbf{c} _0$			✓	
$ \mathbf{c} _2/ \mathbf{c} _1$	✓		✓	
Gini	✓	✓	✓	✓

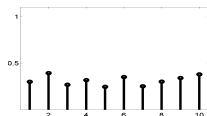
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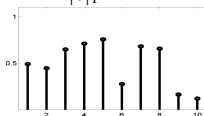
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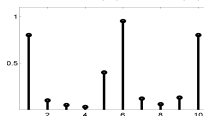
$$\text{Gini} = 1 - 2 \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{c^{(k)}}{|\mathbf{c}|_1} \left(\frac{N-k+0.5}{N} \right), \text{ where } c_{(1)} \leq c_{(2)} \leq \dots \leq c_{(N)}$$



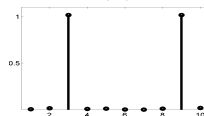
Gini = 0.09



Gini = 0.25



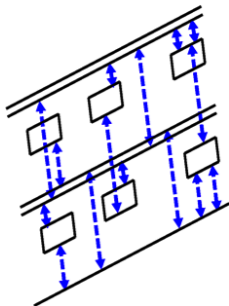
Gini = 0.53



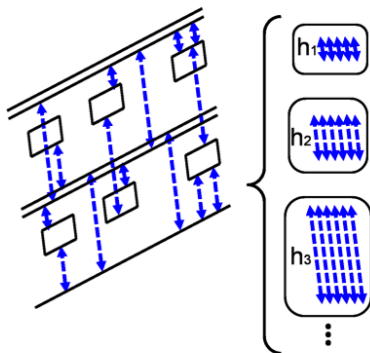
Gini = 0.78

¹Hurley and Rickard, “Compare Measures of Sparsity”, 2008

- Extract vertical distances between edges

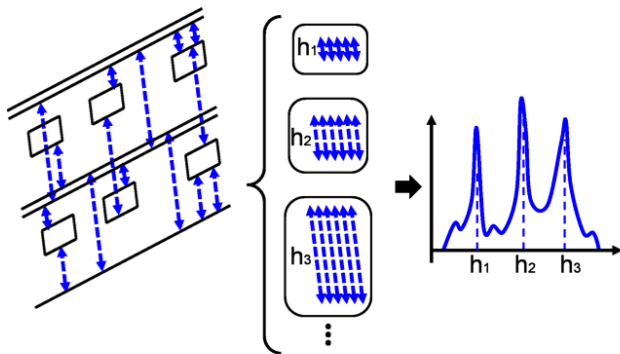


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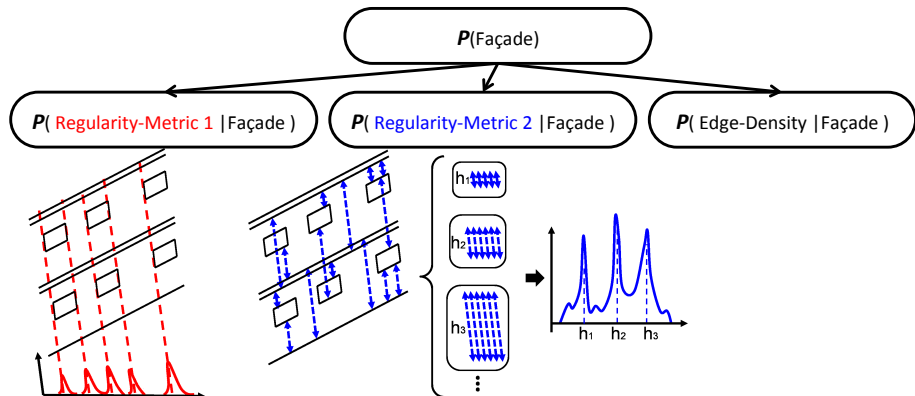
Vertical Edge-distance Regularity

- Extract vertical distances between edges
- High responses to parallel elements



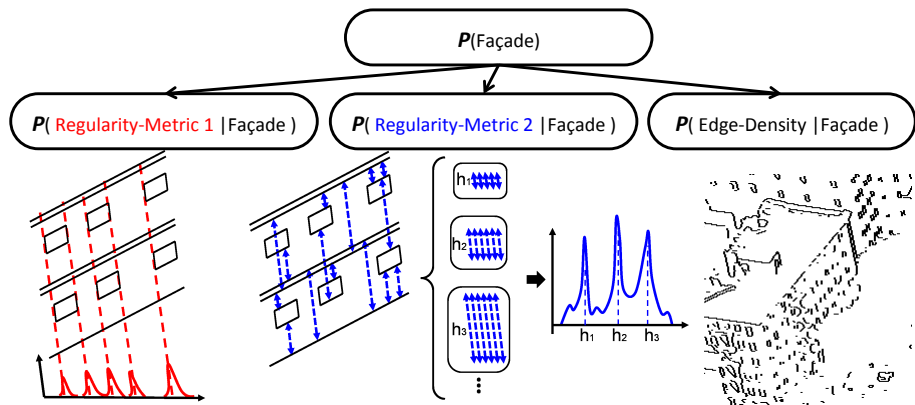
- Naive Bayes assumption

$$P(f_1, f_2 \dots, |x = \text{Facade}) = \prod_i P(f_i | x = \text{Facade})$$

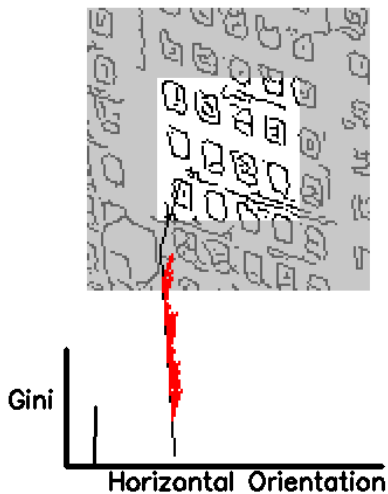


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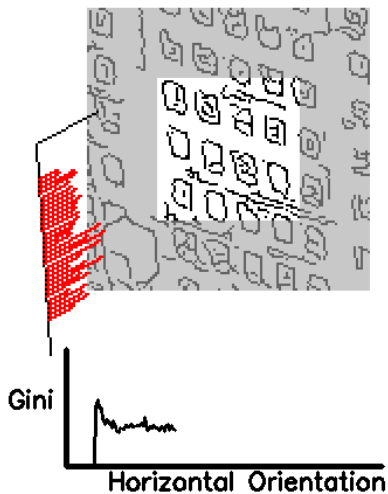
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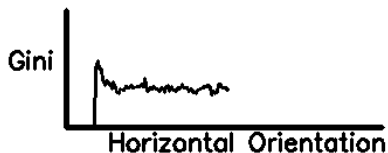
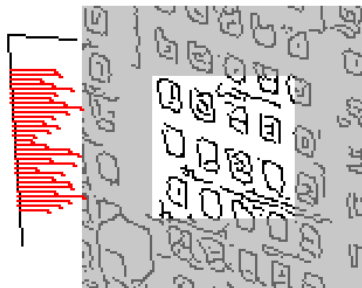
Gini score: 0.25



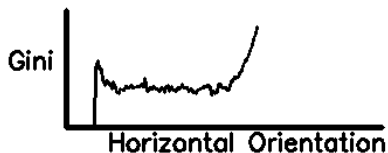
Gini score: 0.15

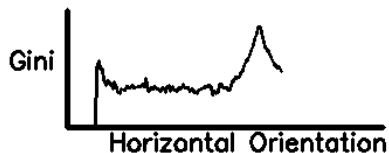
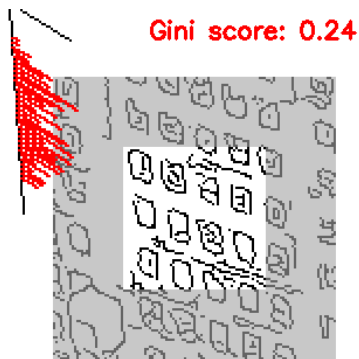


Gini score: 0.16

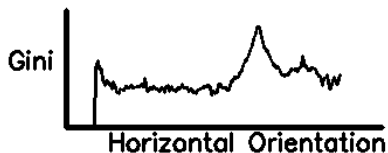


Gini score: 0.43

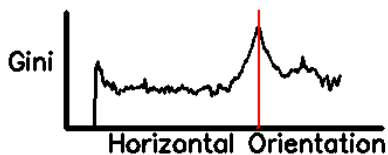




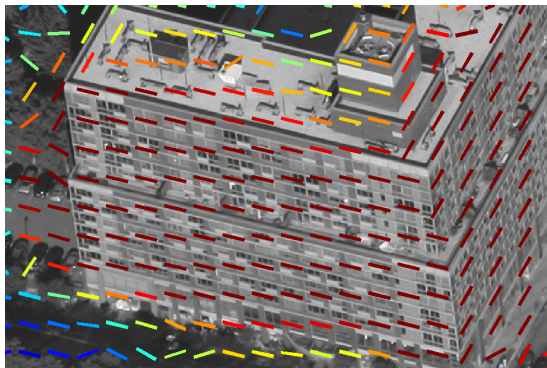
Discover the Horizontal Direction



Gini score: 0.43

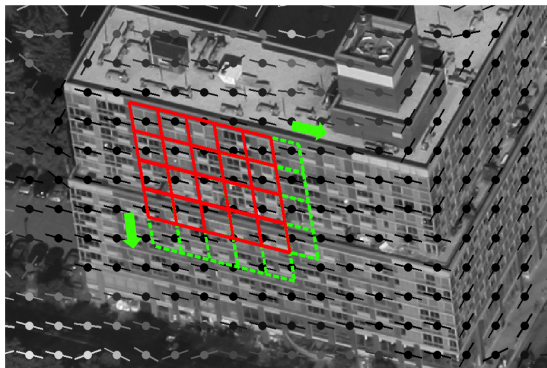


Facade Detection via Regional Expansion



$$\mathbf{F}^* \doteq (X_{Min}, X_{Max}, Y_{Min}, Y_{Max}, \dot{\theta}_h, \dot{\theta}_v) = \arg \max_{\mathbf{F}} \sum_{i=1}^I \sum_{j=1}^J s(x_{ij}, y_{ij}) \cdot a_{ij}$$

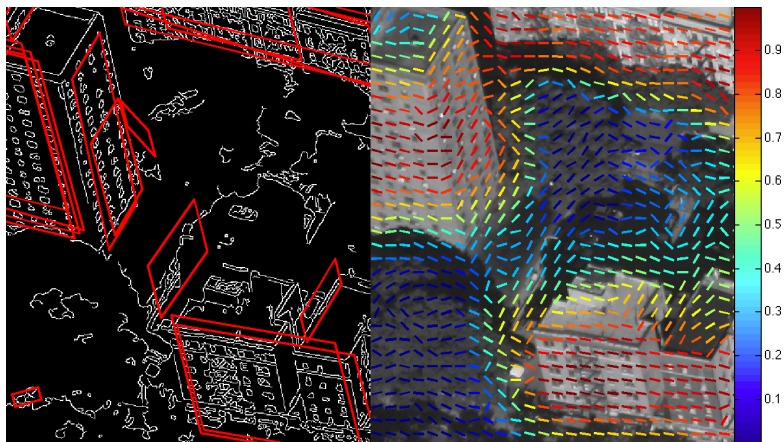
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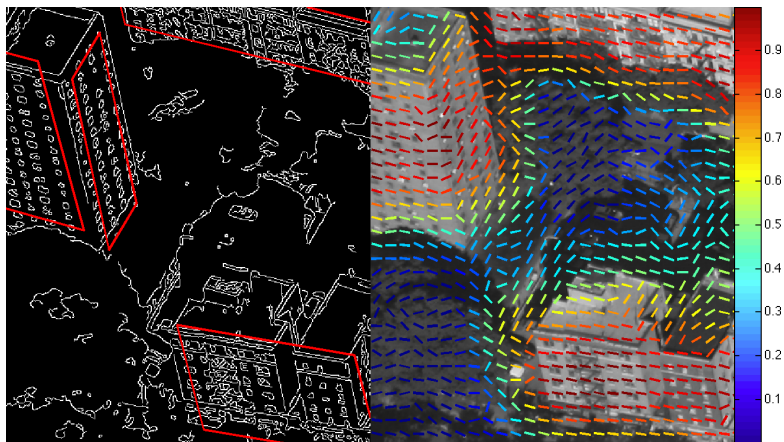
$$\sum_j s(x_{ij}, y_{ij}) a_{ij} > \tau_r \cdot \max_k \left\{ \sum_j s(x_{kj}, y_{kj}) a_{kj} \right\}, \forall i = 1, \dots, I$$

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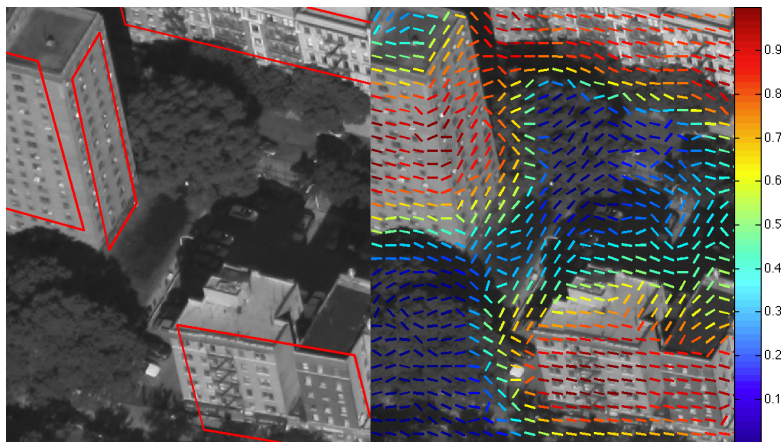


- Multiple random initialization followed by iterative expansion to maximize local regularity

Facade Detection via Regional Expansion (Demo Video)



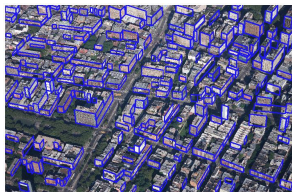
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- IQP to remove overlapping: $\arg \max_x x' M x, \quad x \in \{0, 1\}^n$



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Experiments

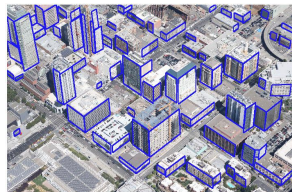
- Images from NYC, Rome and SF
- 3000+ facades



NYC (GT)



Rome (GT)



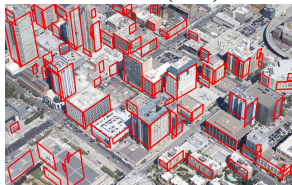
SF (GT)



NYC (result)



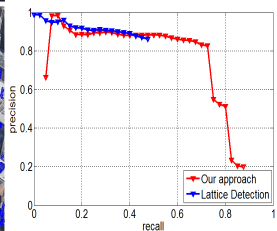
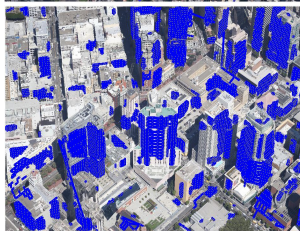
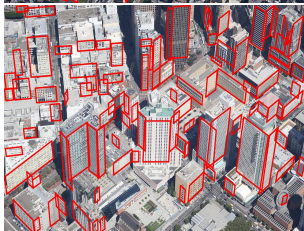
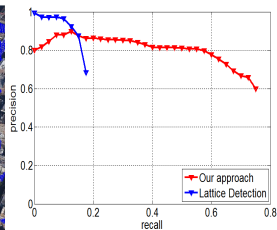
Rome (result)



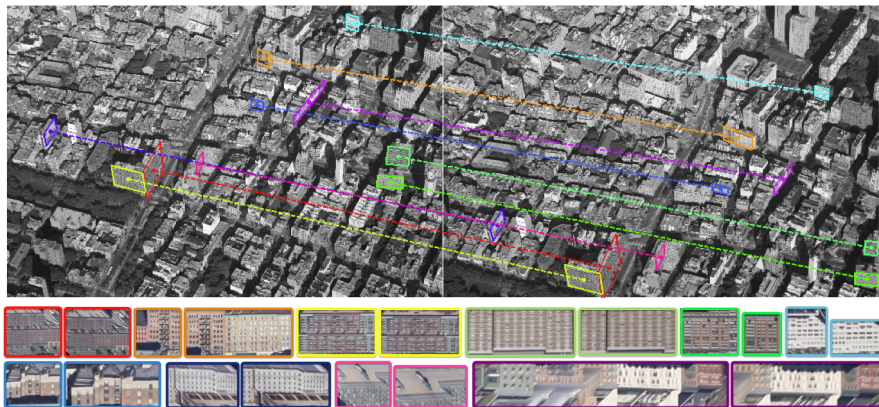
SF (result)

Results and Comparisons

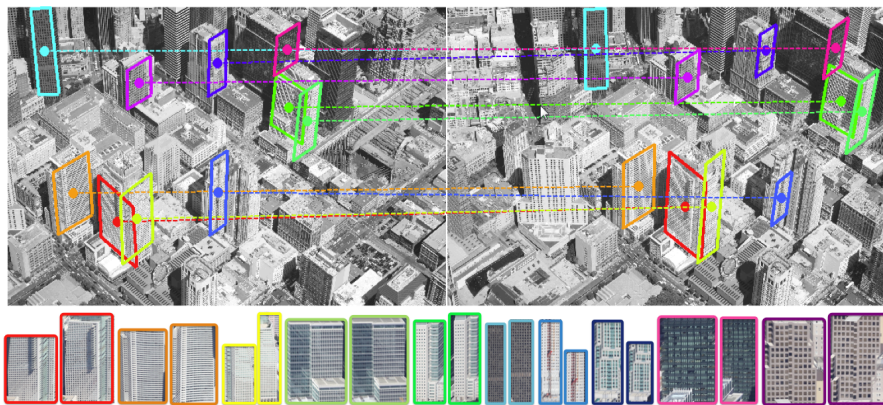
- Comparison against [Park, et al., ACCV10]
- Area based evaluation



- Matching facades with similar orientation
- Resolve relative depth ambiguity
- Frontal-view image patch matching with no rotation/scaling



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- Resolve relative depth ambiguity
- Frontal-view image patch matching with no rotation/scaling



- We have proposed and validated a novel and robust local regularity measure using Gini score on urban scenes
- Our algorithm detects and localizes facades in city-scale aerial images
- The output of our algorithm leads to feasible facade matching and alignment across views

Efficient integral histogram [F. Porikli, CVPR05] for dense feature computation

- pre-compute $C_\theta(i, j)$ for all θ
- $h_\theta(i, j) = C_\theta(i, j + k) - C_\theta(i, j)$

