FEATURE EXTRACTION AND TRACKING OF CNN SEGMENTATIONS FOR IMPROVED ROAD DETECTION FROM SATELLITE IMAGERY informatics mathematics PURDUE Tianyu Li, Mary Comer, Purdue University, USA UNIVERSITÉ CÔTE D'AZUR Josiane Zerubia, Inria, Université Côte d'Azur, France UNIVERSITY® Introduction **Framework and Algorithm** Tracking roads is an iterative process.

- Road detection from high-resolution satellite images is challenging for contrast-based detection methods due to the complexity of road networks, such as noise and occlusions from cars, trees, etc.
- U-Net based methods can provide wellsegmented binary images, but there still might be some connection problems, as in Fig 1. [Zhou et al, CVPRW'18]
- We propose a road extraction and tracking method based on road segmentation results from a convolutional network, using a marked point process (MPP) model. [Li et al, ICIP'18]



Fig 1. Road Segmentation by convolutional network

References: T. Li, M. Comer, and J. Zerubia, "A Connected-Tube MPP Model for Object Detection with Application to Materials and Remotely-Sensed Images," ICIP.2018 L. Zhou, C. Zhang, and M. Wu, "D-linknet: Linknet with pretrained encoder and dilated convolution for high resolution satellite imagery road extraction," CVPRW, 2018







Given a tube object P_i , our goal is to find an object P_{i+1} , which is connected to P_i and has similar features to P_i . We repeat this process until no new tube object can be found.

Fig 4. Tracking illustration **Results**



Fig 5. From left to right: original image, road extraction result, binary segmentation with extraction result.(Red: Closed tubes; Blue: Open tubes; Green: Tracking tubes)

The proposed method relieves the problem of disconnection in road segmentation.

Also it provides a connected-tube network for higher level road analysis. (e.g. obtaining the statistics of road network, such as the width, length, start and end of each road)