### A Linear Consolidation Approach for Automatically Extracting Roads of Variable Widths from Overhead Images

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#### UCRL-PRES-226133



### **Introductory Remarks**

#### Goal:

• To develop an algorithm that robustly extracts lines of communication (roads) from overhead images

#### **Motivating Applications:**

- Assisted update of GIS road networks:
  - Track changes to road networks to detect new activity
- Detection of interesting objects using lines of communication information
  - Interconnected Facilities
  - Vehicles

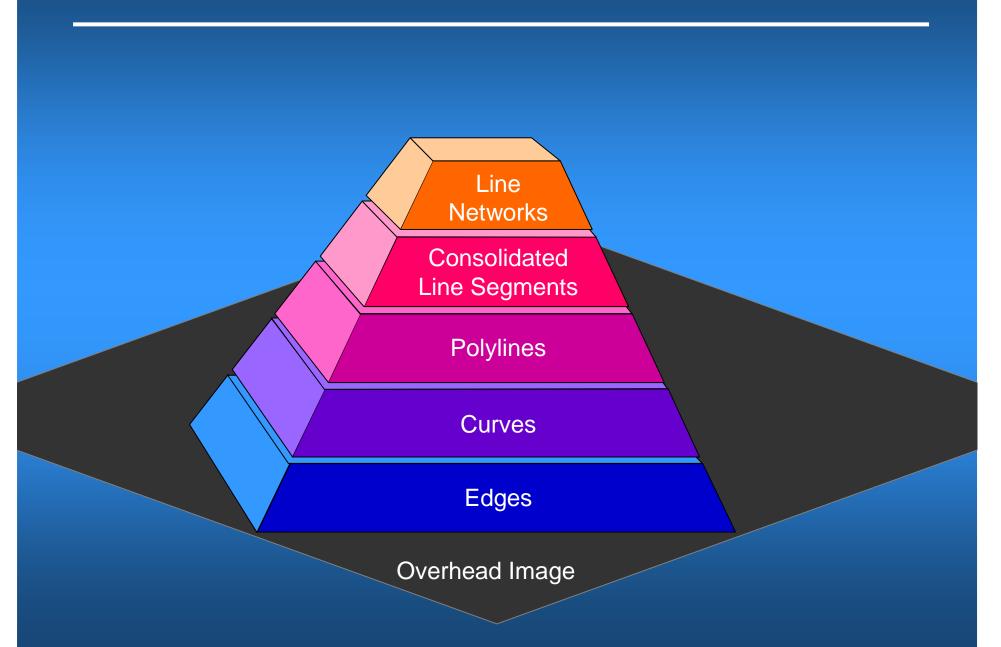
#### Approach:

- Model roads as a set of relatively long and interconnected parallel edges
- Hierarchical "bottom-up" extraction where higher levels build on results from lower ones



### Hierarchical Approach for Extracting Lines of Communication

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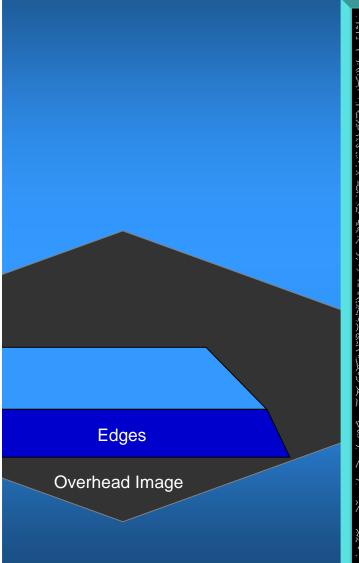
# Rural Scene Example: Image

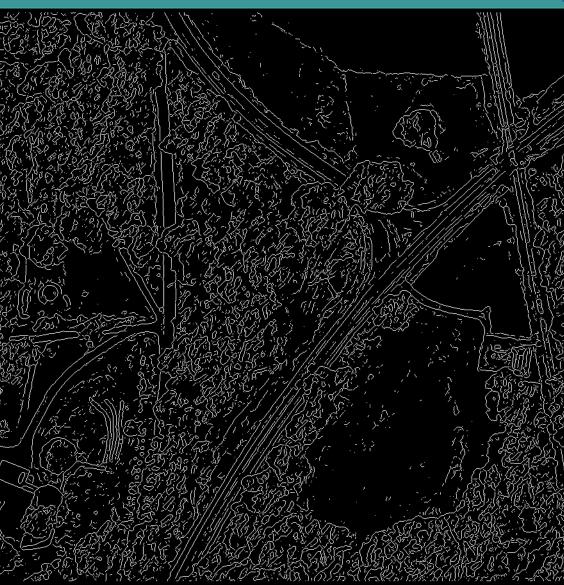


Overhead Image



## Edge Pixels from a Gradient-Based Edge Detector

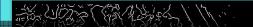




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### **Orientation Channel De-Cluttering**



- Remove short, curly, and faint curves by:
  - 1. Sorting edge pixels into overlapping gradient direction channels

(numChannels typically 20)

- Forming curves within each channel and discarding faint and tiny curves
   (gradient magnitude < C<sub>channel</sub>
   8-connected pixels < L<sub>channel</sub> pixels).
- 3. Building composite curves by merging all channel curves and discard small curves (gradient magnitude <  $C_{composite}$ 8-connected pixels <  $L_{composite}$  pixels).

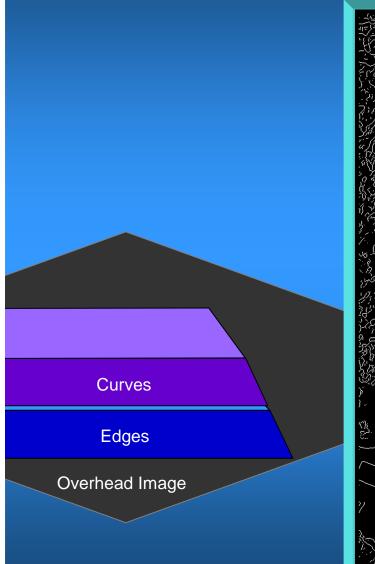
Curves

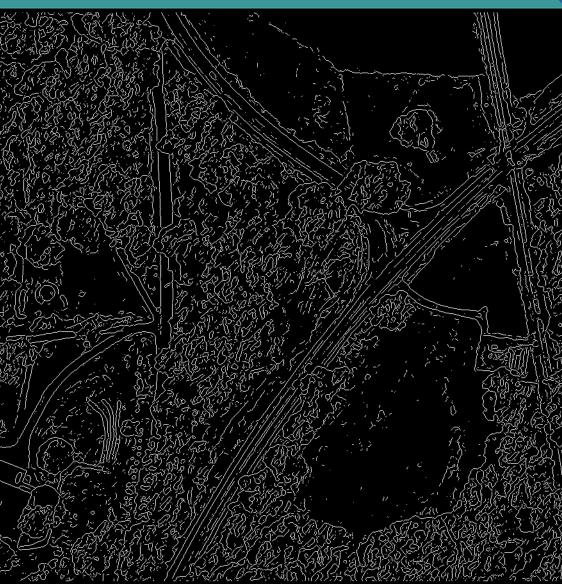
Edges

**Overhead Image** 

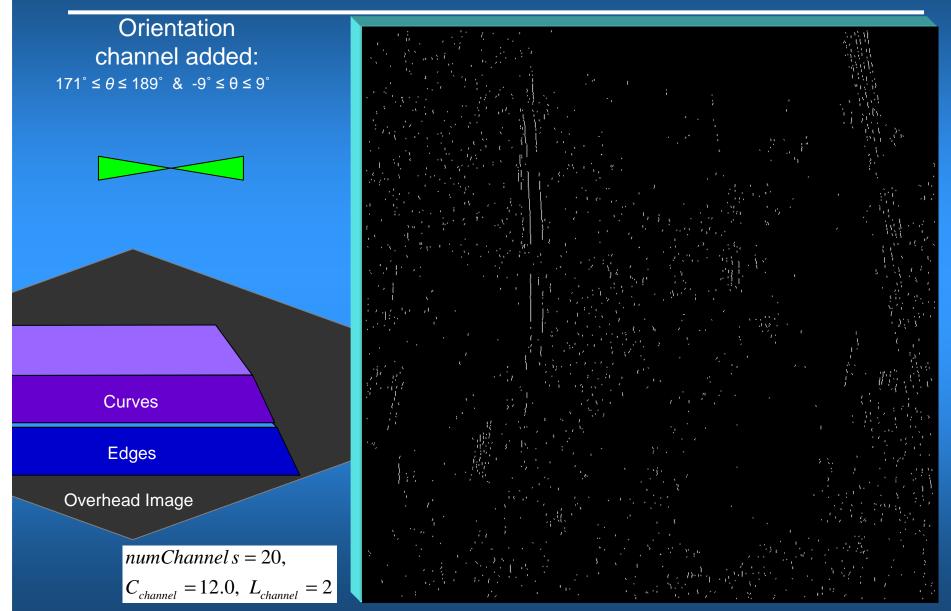


# **Orientation Channel De-Cluttering**

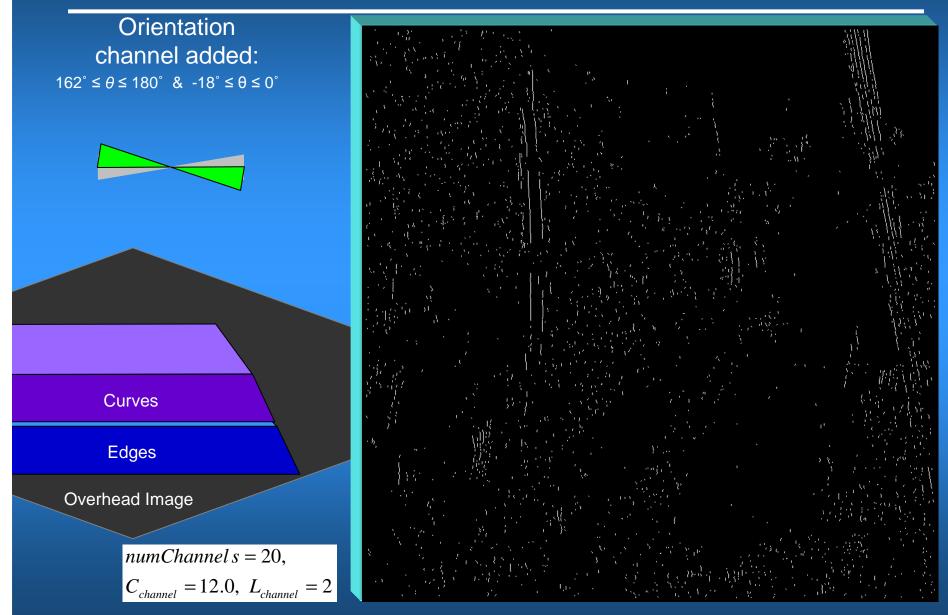




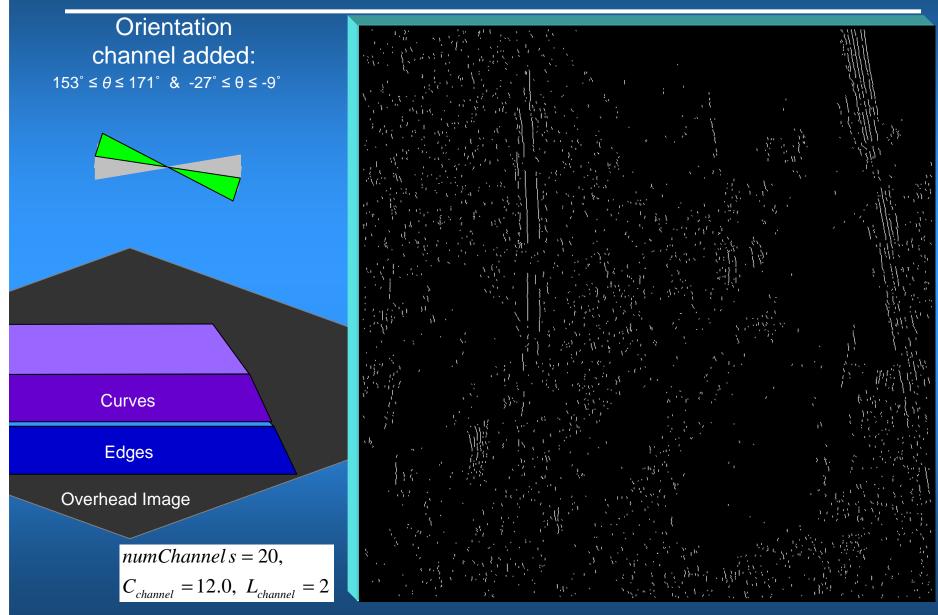






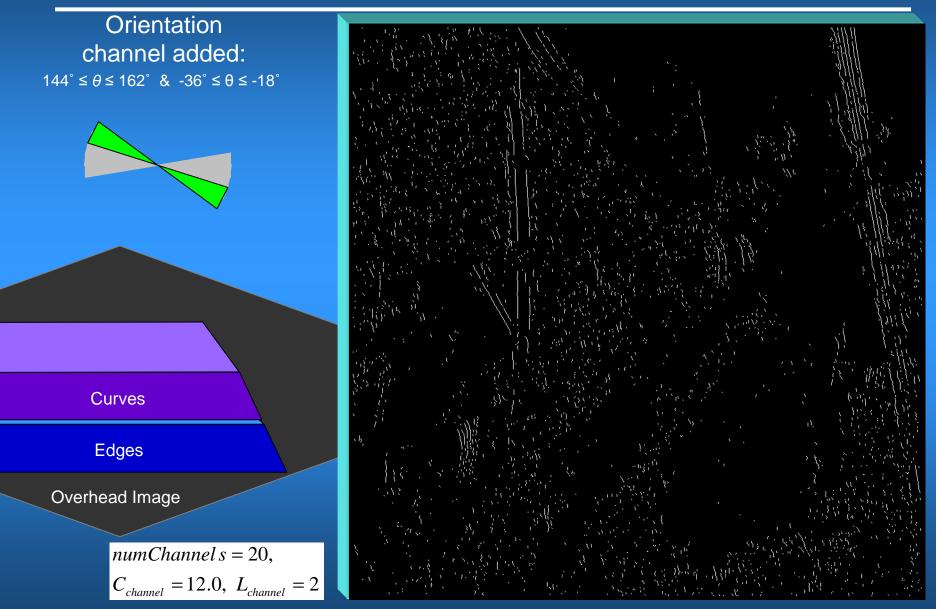






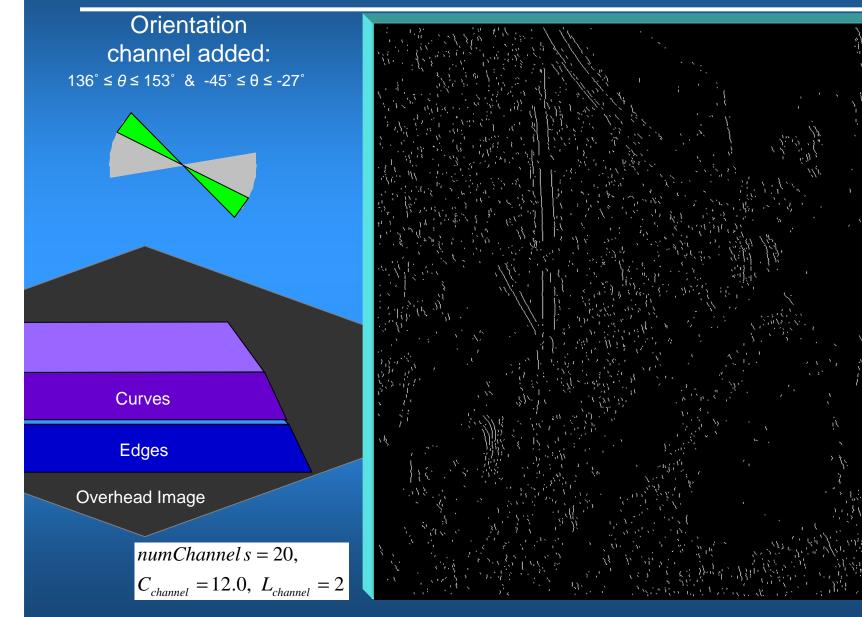




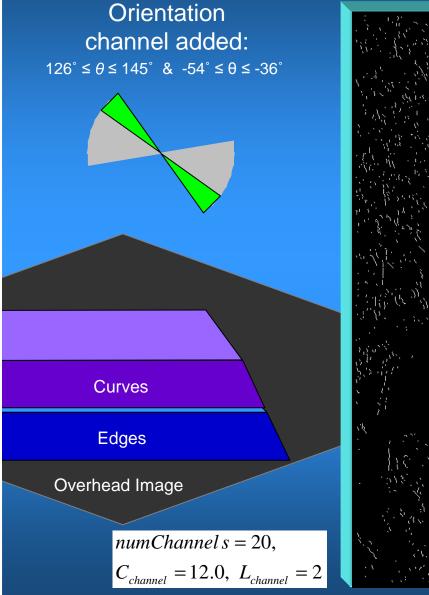


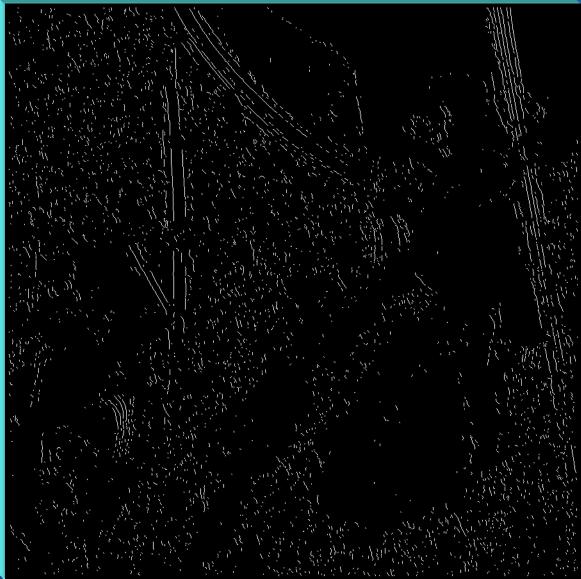




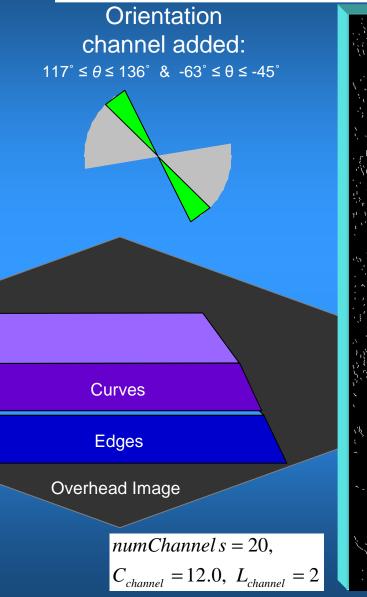


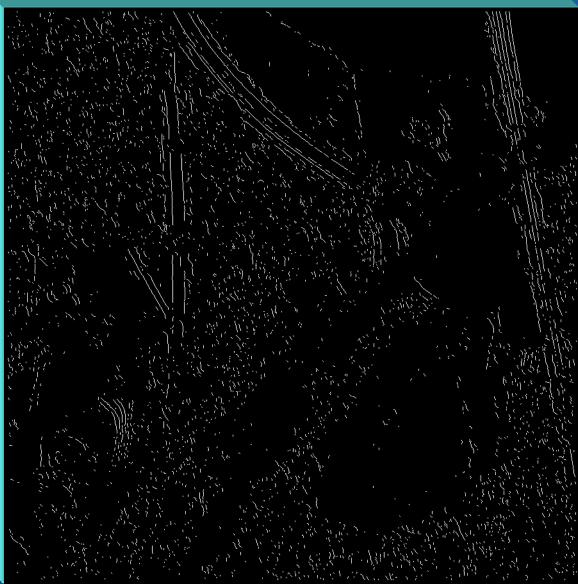




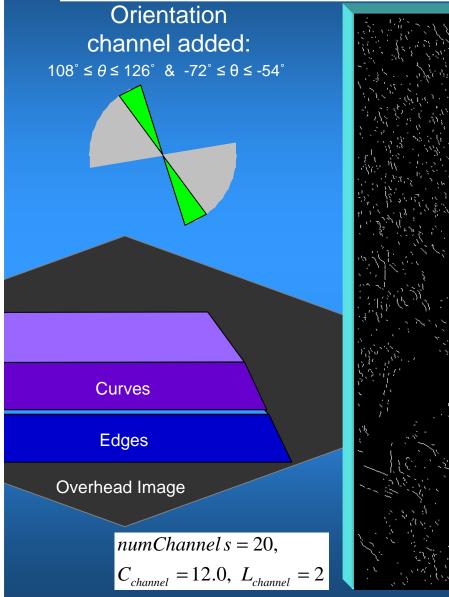






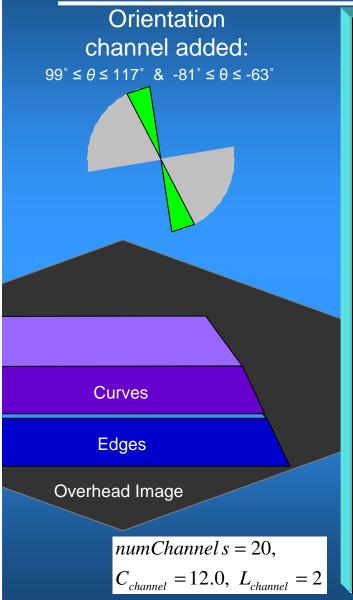






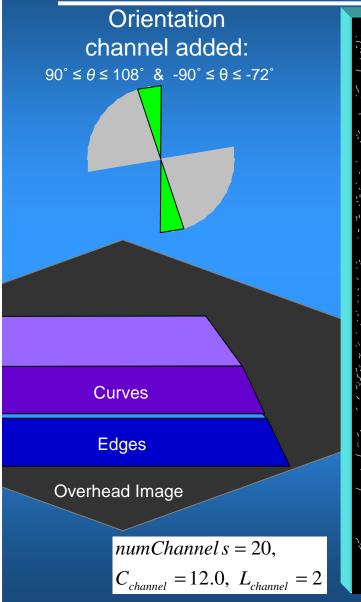






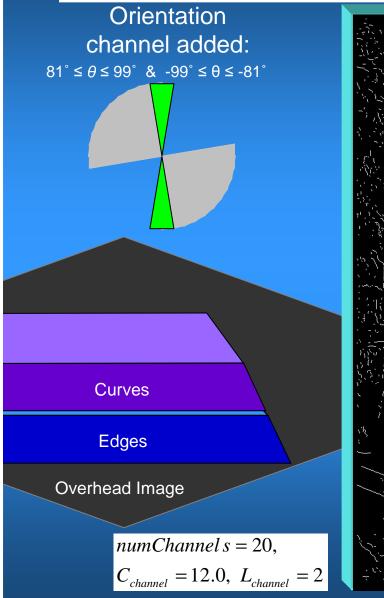


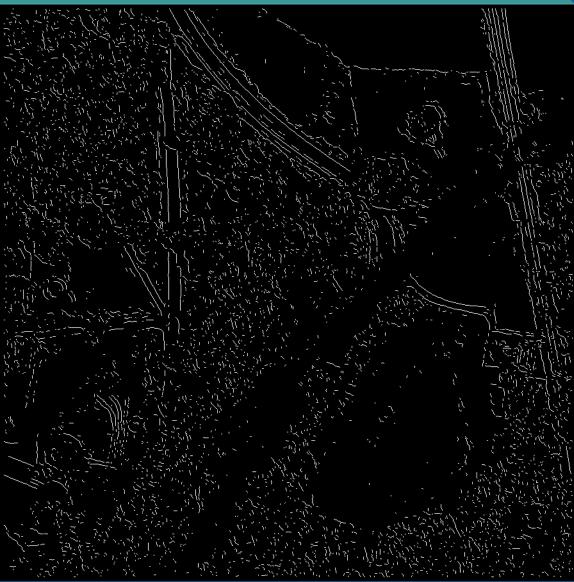




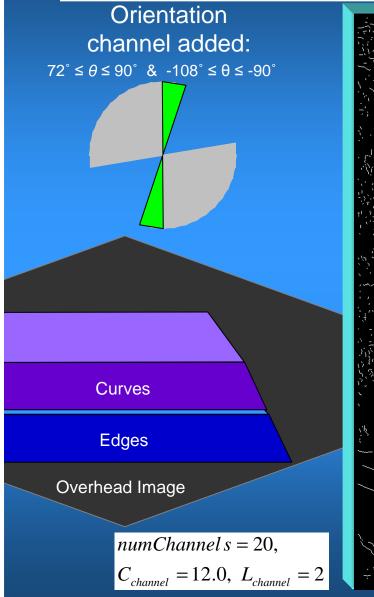


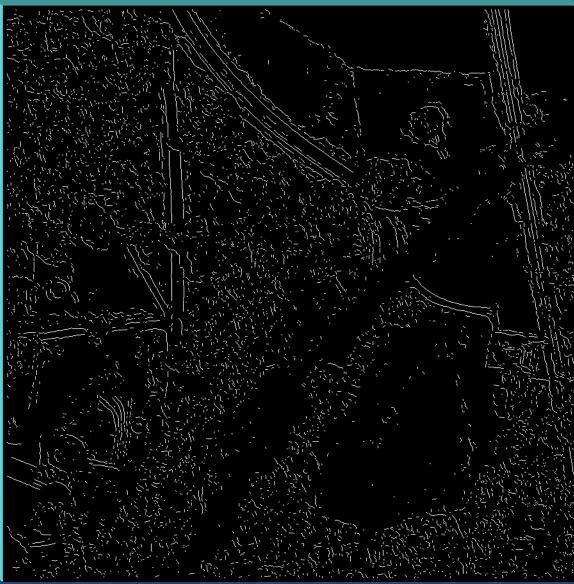




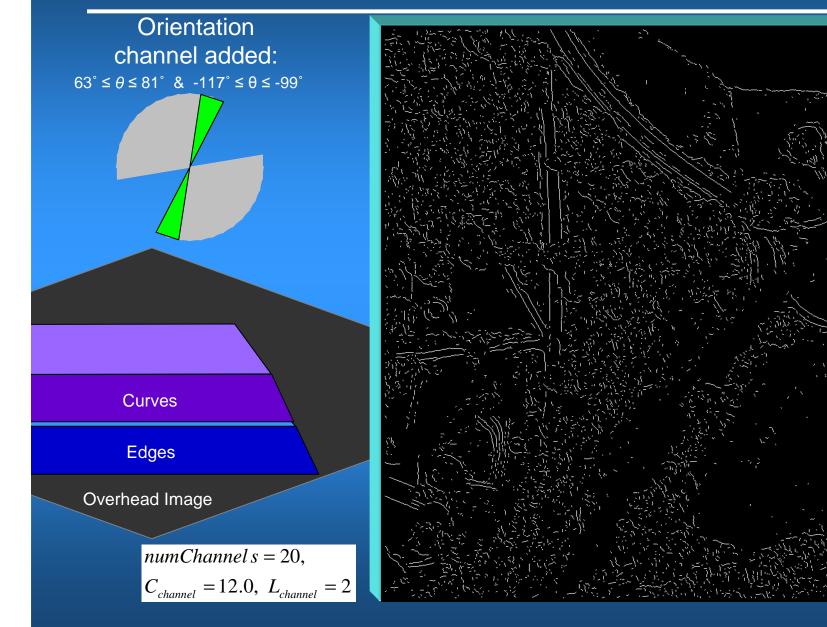




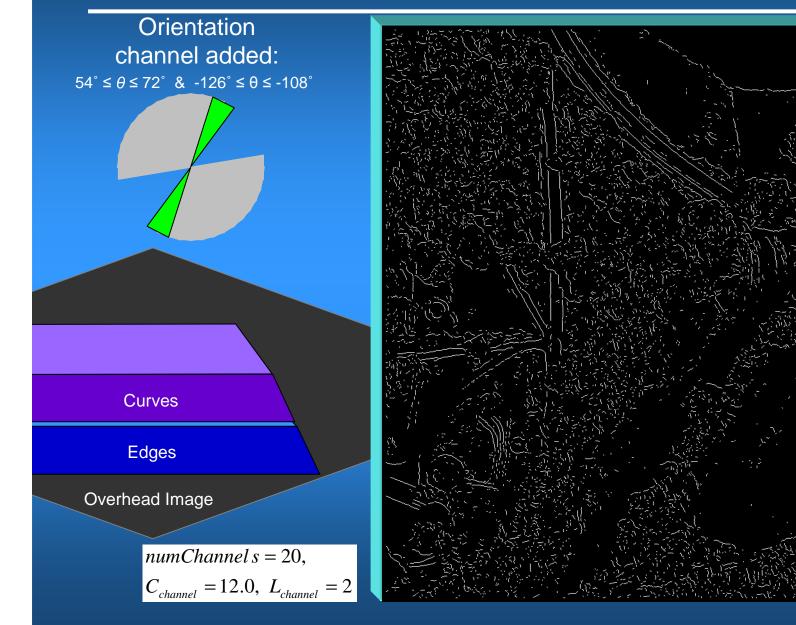




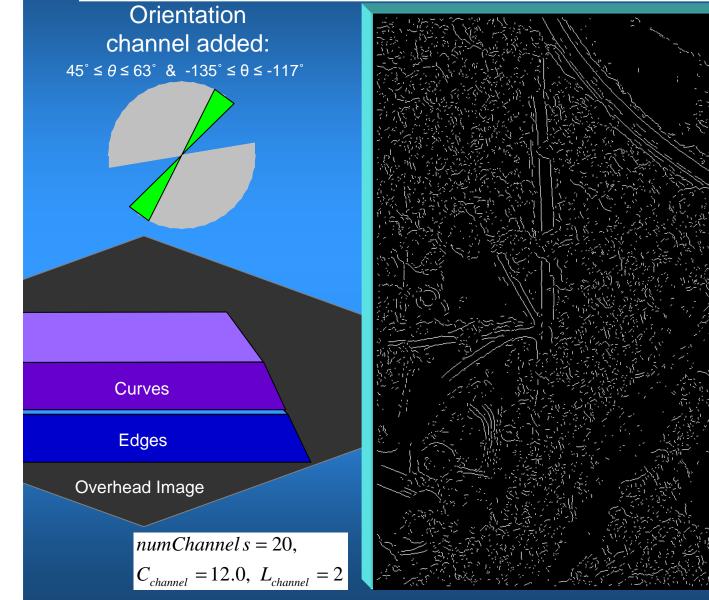


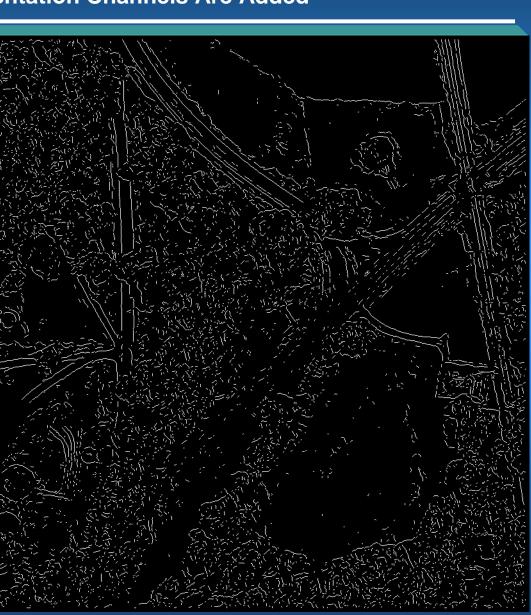




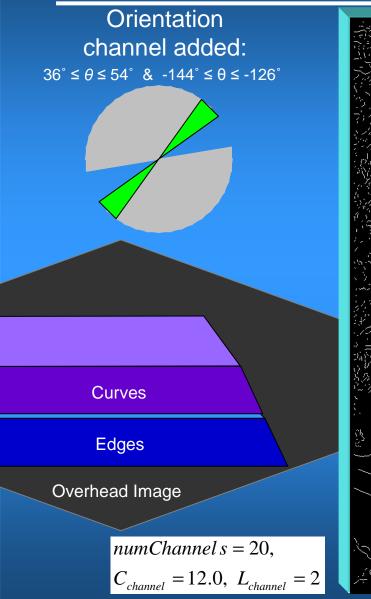


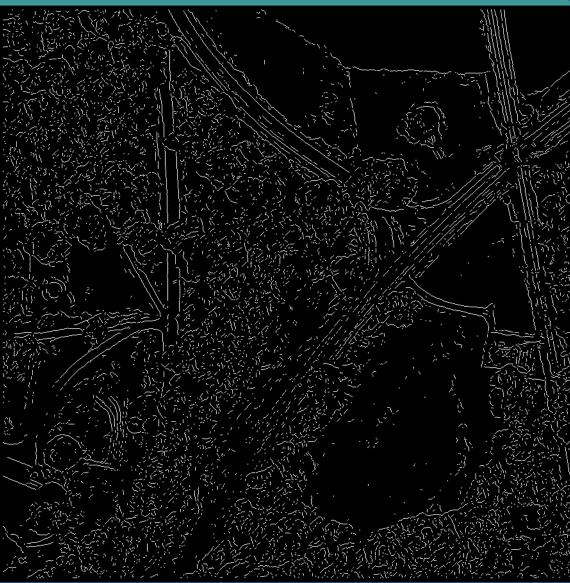




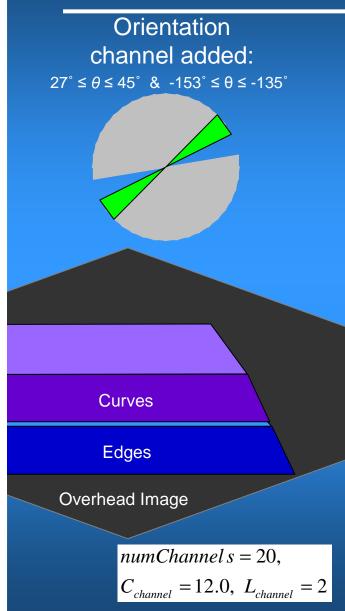


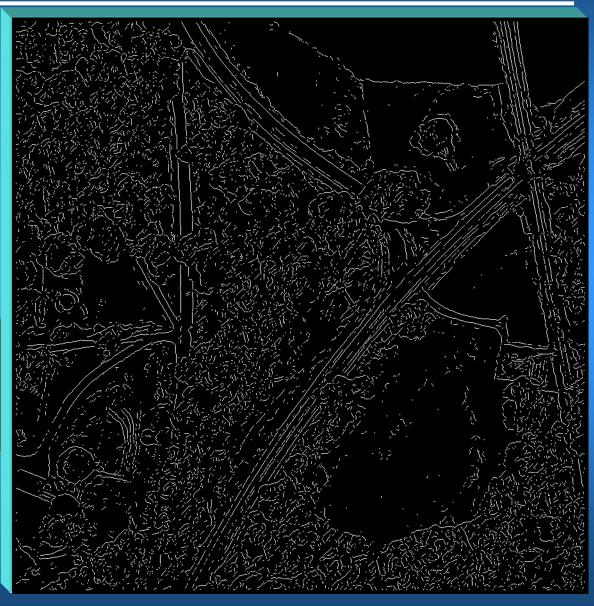




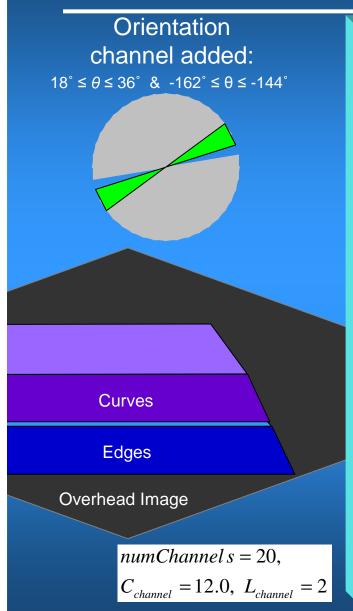


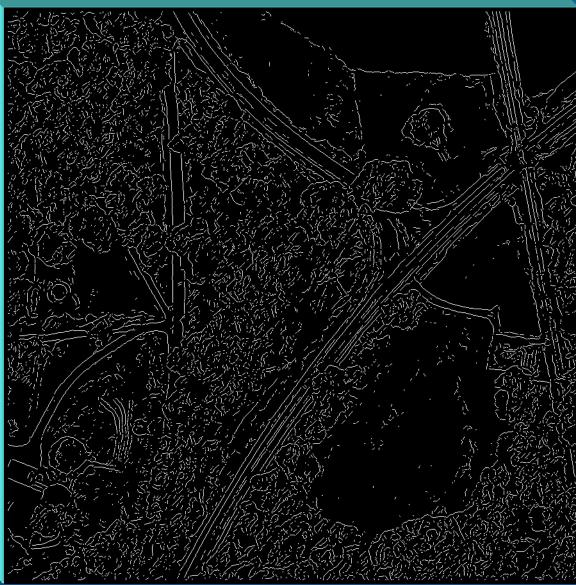




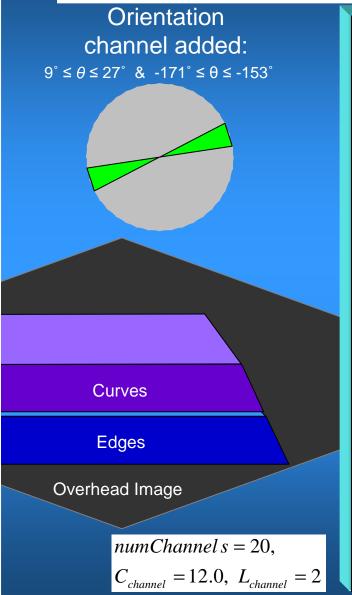


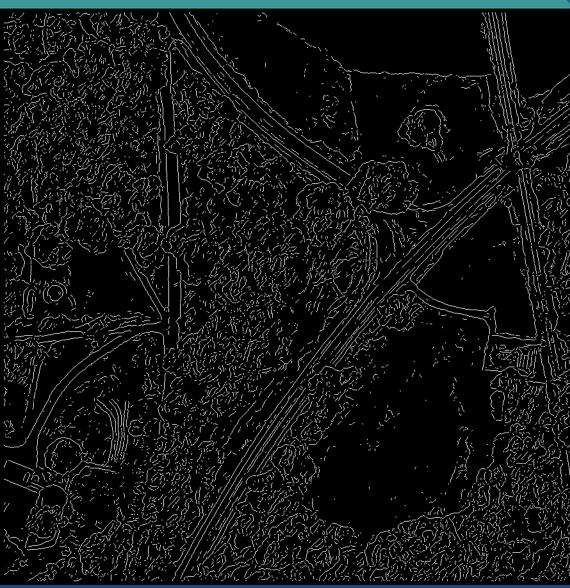




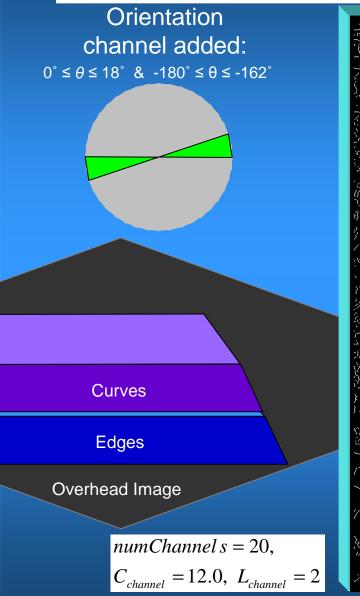


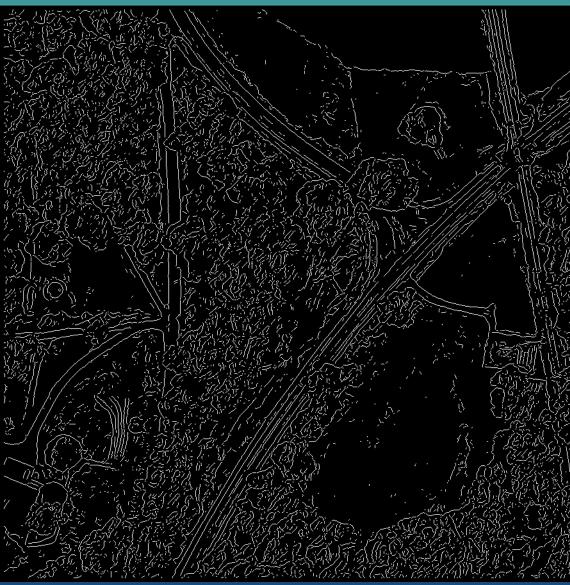






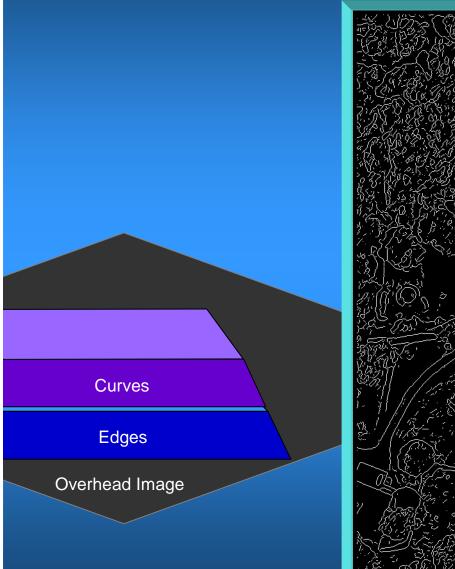


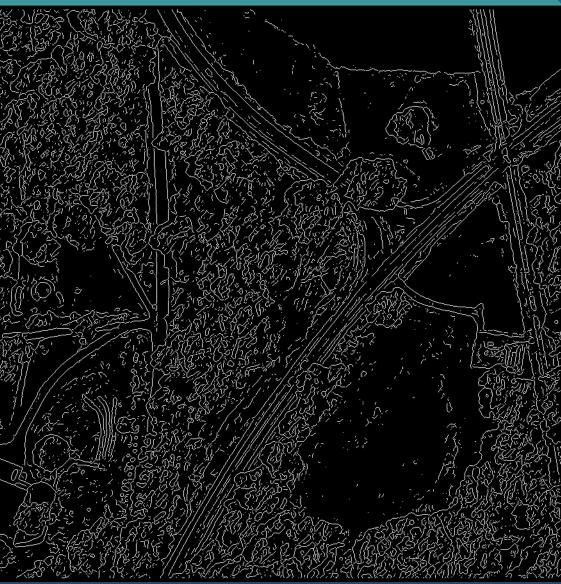






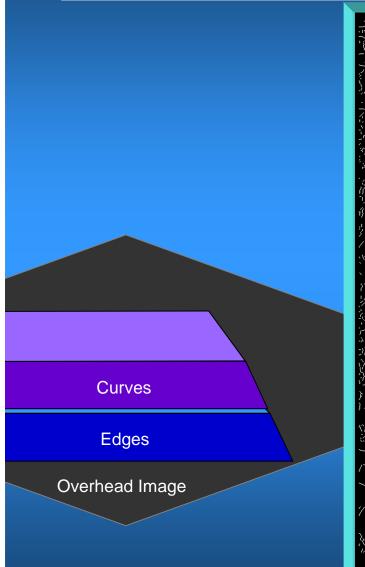
# **Edges Before Channel De-Cluttering**

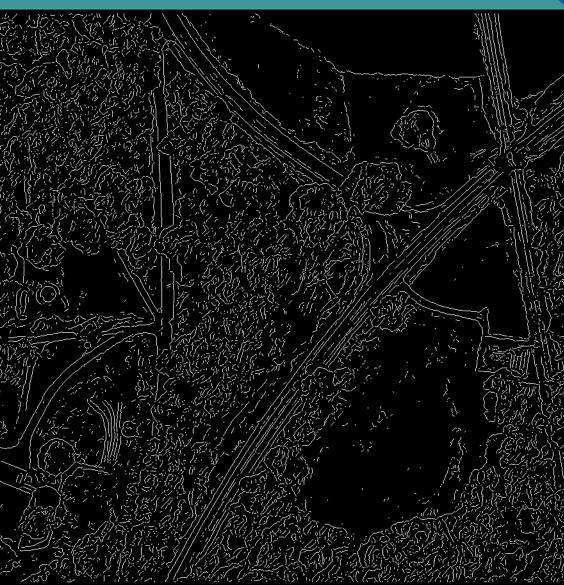






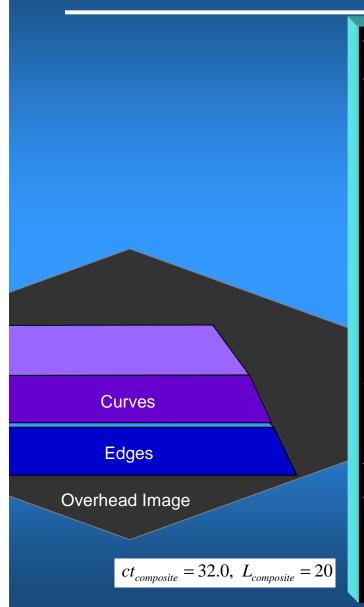
# **Curves After Channel De-Cluttering**







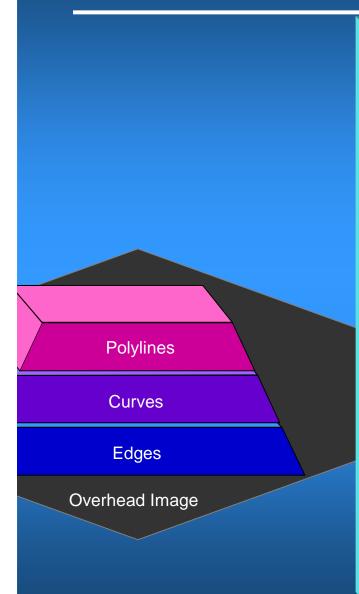
## Final Curve Map After Composite De-Cluttering





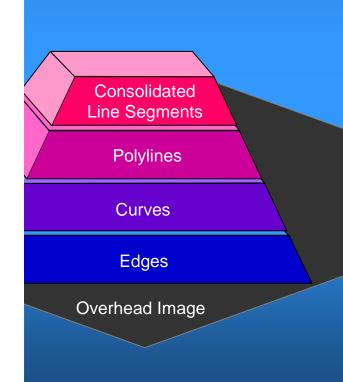


# Linearizing Curves Using Polylines





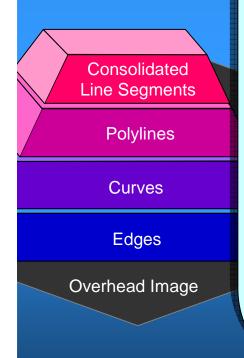


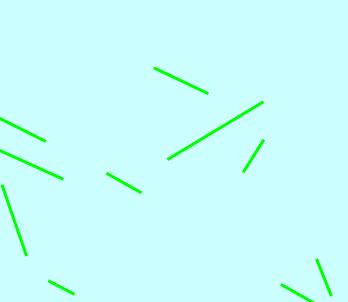






•Starting with the longest remaining line segment as the seed,

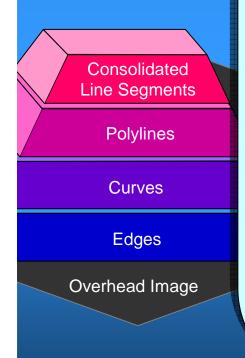






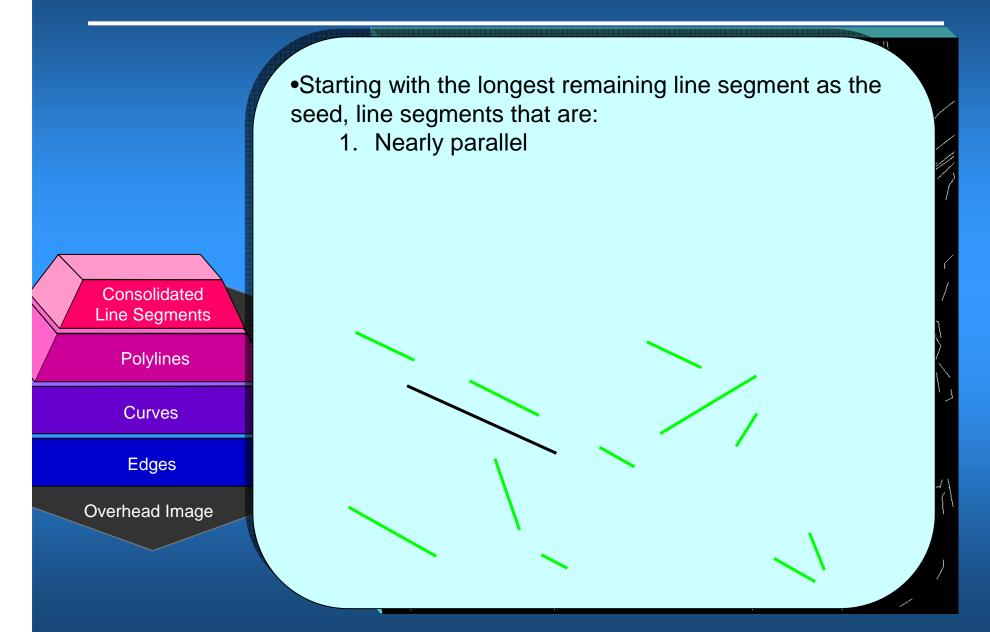


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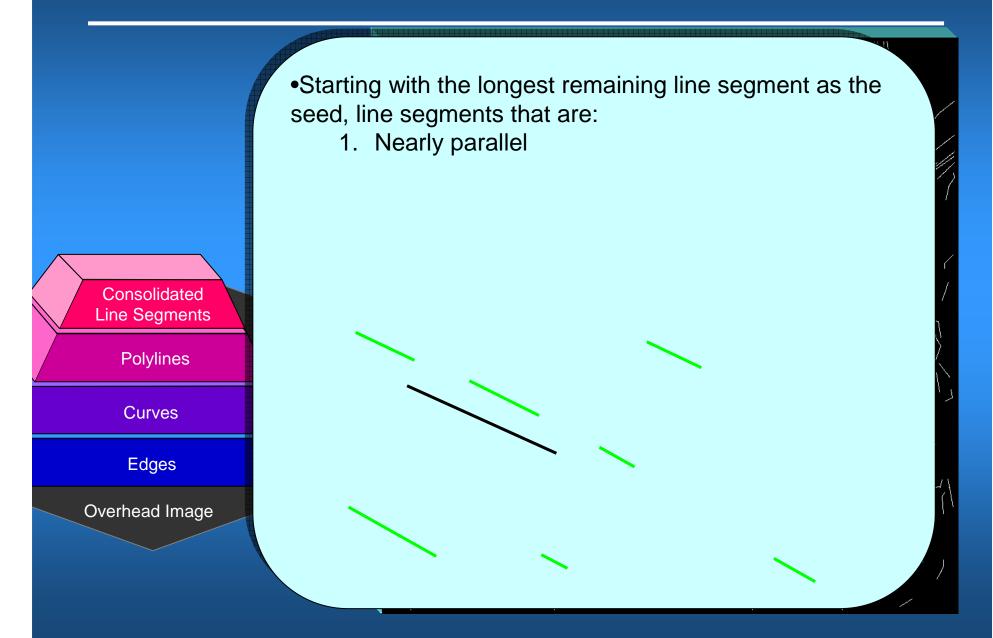




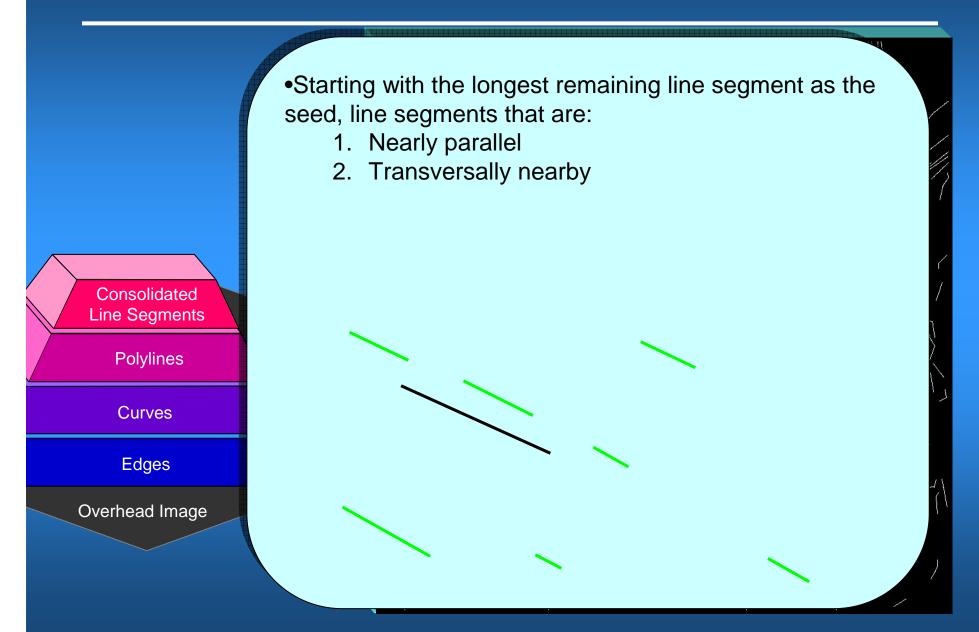




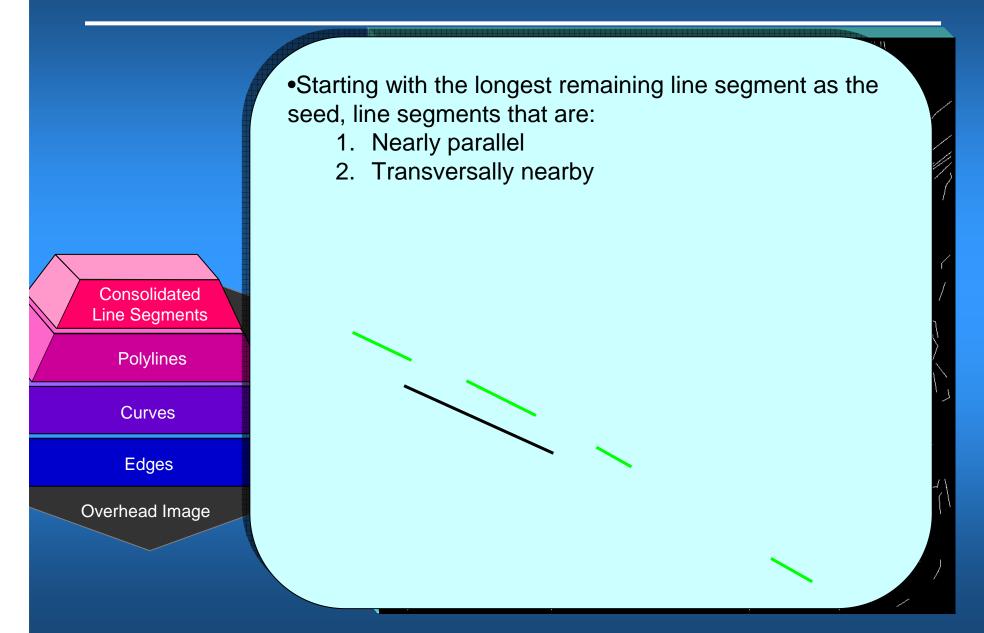




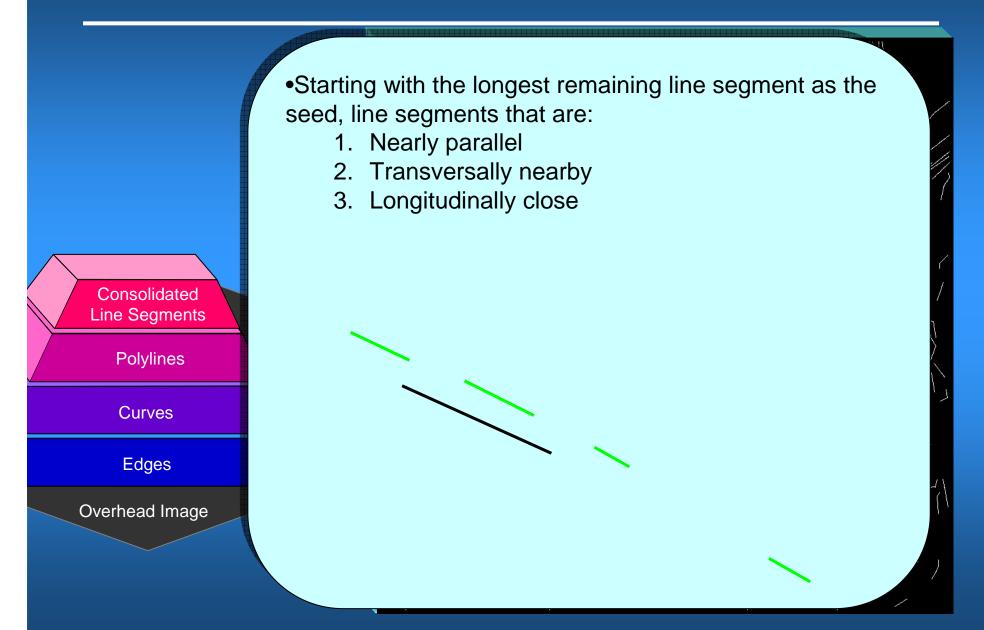




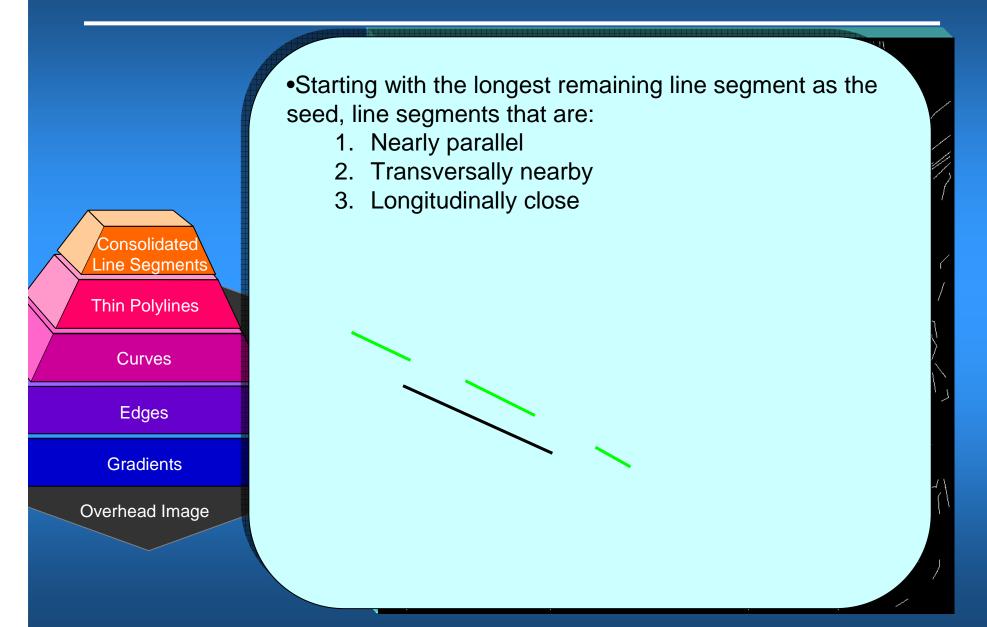




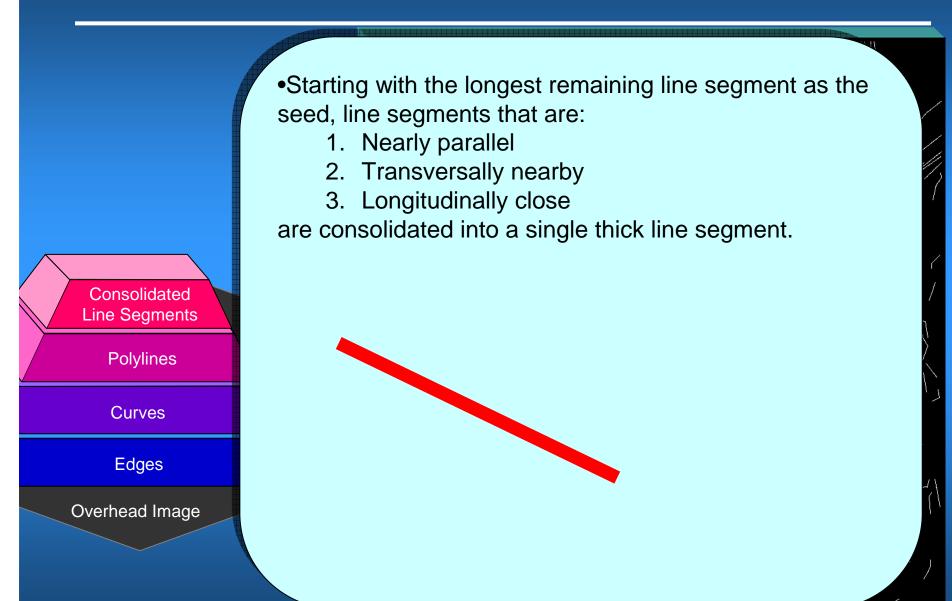




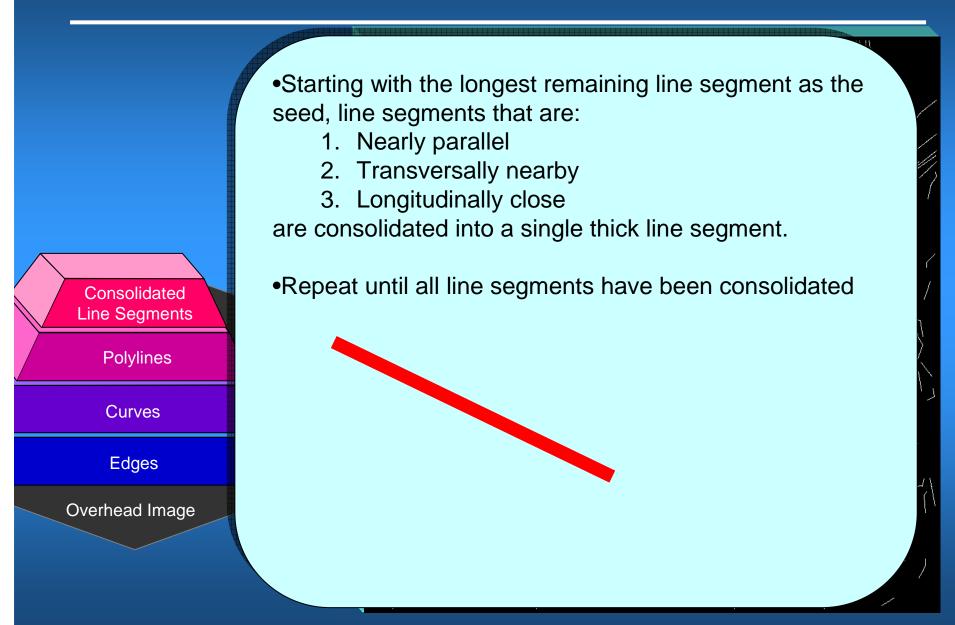
















#### Line Segment Separation Measures: Angular Separation

- A line segment,  $L_i$ , can be described by:
  - 1. two endpoints  $[(c_{i0}, r_{i0}) \text{ and } (c_{i1}, r_{i1})].$
  - 2.  $\alpha_i, \beta_i, \gamma_i$  parameters of the extended line containing the line segment  $(\alpha_i x + \beta_i y = \gamma_i)$ .
  - 3.  $s_i$ ,  $\theta_i$  parameters of the extended line containing the line segment.
  - 4.  $d_i$ , length of line segment
- Angular separation measures how far from parallel two line segments are.

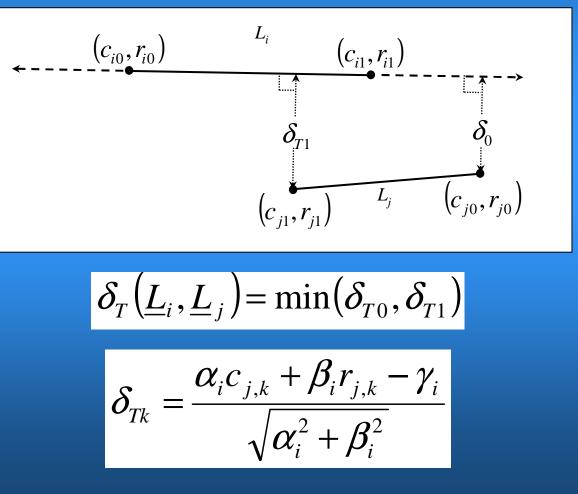
$$\delta_{\theta}(\underline{L}_{0},\underline{L}_{1}) = \min_{k=-2,-1,0,1,2} \left| \theta_{0} - (\theta_{1} + k\pi) \right| \in \left[ 0, \frac{\pi}{2} \right]$$

$$k_{\min} = \underset{k=-2,-1,0,1,2}{\operatorname{argmin}} \left| \theta_0 - \left( \theta_1 + k\pi \right) \right| \in \left[ 0, \frac{\pi}{2} \right]$$



## Line Segment Separation Measures: Transverse Separation

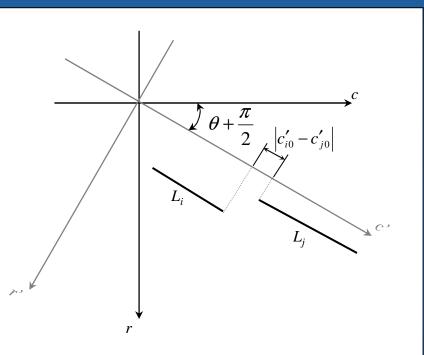
• Transverse separation is an asymmetric measure of the distance between two nearly parallel line segments along the transverse direction.





#### Line Segment Separation Measures: Longitudinal Separation

 Longitudinal separation measures the distance between two nearly parallel line segments along the longitudinal direction normalized by their average lengths.



$$\delta_{L}(\underline{L}_{0}, \underline{L}_{1}) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } (c_{00}^{'} \text{ or } c_{01}^{'} \in [c_{10}^{'}, c_{11}^{'}]) \text{ or } (c_{10}^{'} \text{ or } c_{11}^{'} \in [c_{00}^{'}, c_{01}^{'}]) \\ \\ \frac{\min[|c_{00}^{'} - c_{10}^{'}|, |c_{00}^{'} - c_{11}^{'}|, |c_{01}^{'} - c_{10}^{'}|, |c_{01}^{'} - c_{11}^{'}|]}{(d_{0} + d_{1})/2}, \text{ otherwise} \end{cases}$$



## Line Segment Consolidation Set Properties

- Contributing line segments in a consolidation set grown from a seed line segment satisfy the following requirements:
  - 1. Nearly parallel

$$\delta_{\theta}(\underline{L}_{seed}, \underline{L}_{i}) \leq \delta_{\theta} \forall \text{ contributors } i$$

#### 2. Transversally near

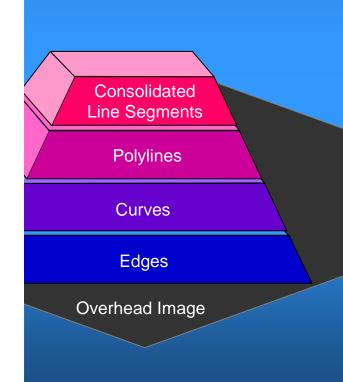
$$\delta_T(\underline{L}_{seed}, \underline{L}_i) \leq \delta_T \forall \text{ contributors } i$$

3. Longitudinally close

 $\delta_L(\underline{L}_i, \underline{L}_j) \leq \delta_L \forall \text{ contributors } i \exists \text{ contributor } j$ 



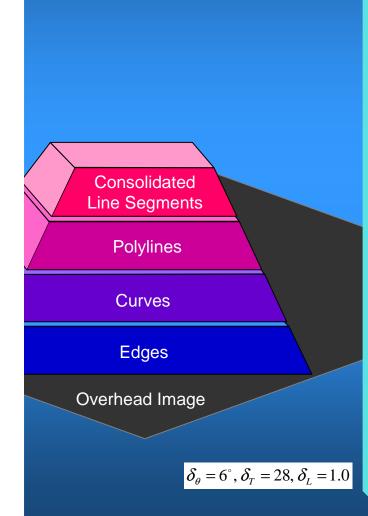






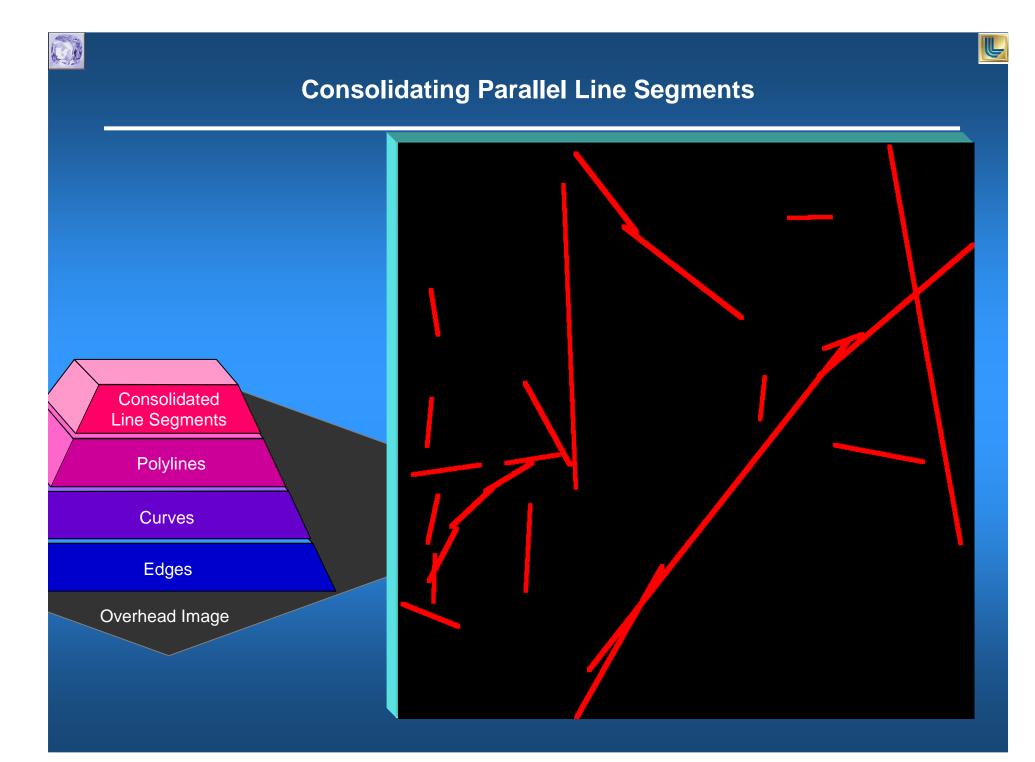
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Line

Networks

Consolidated

Line Segments

Polylines

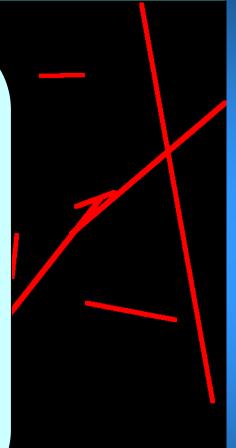
Curves

Edges

**Overhead Image** 

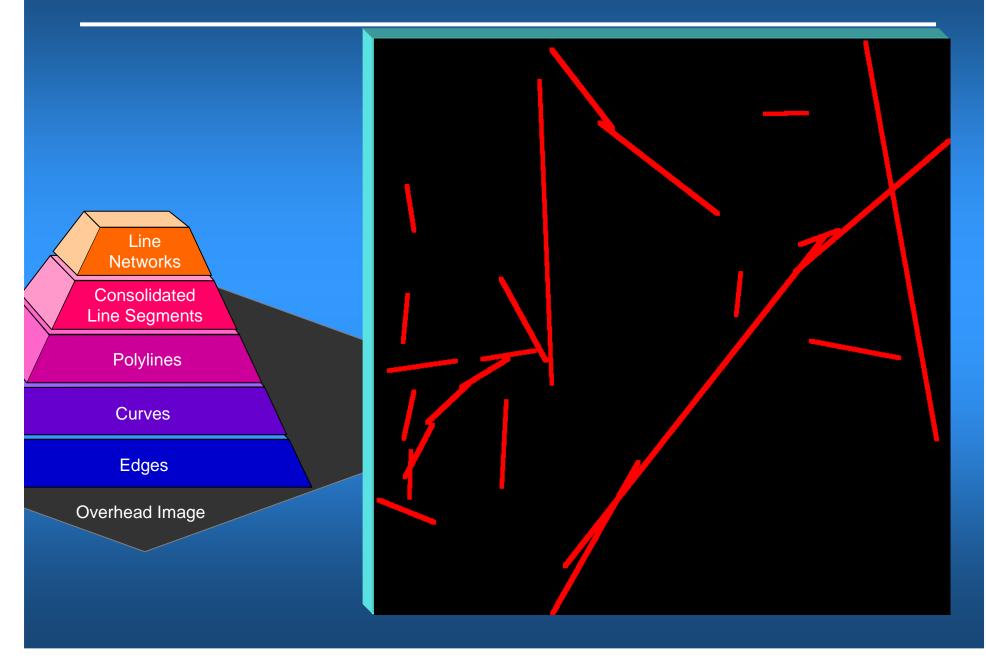
#### **Forming Line Networks**

- Pairs of thick line segments are linearly extended to touch each other under two cases:
  A beth choice on more parent polyline
  - both share one or more parent polyline and extension length is not too long
    avtension length is very short
  - 2) extension length is very short
  - Touching thick line segments are then linked together to form consolidated polylines.
  - Finally, short consolidated polyline networks are discarded, and occluded overshoots are removed.





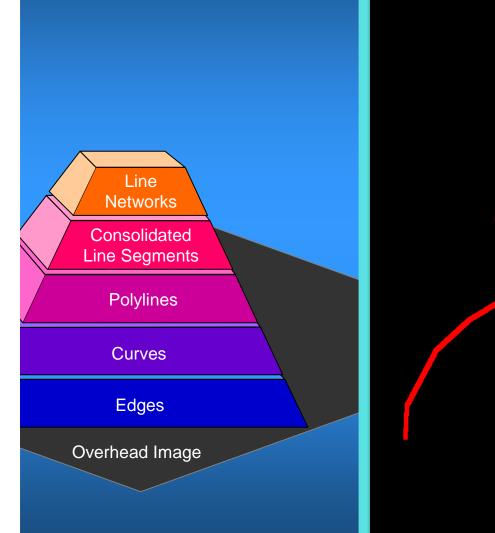
## Forming Line Networks



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## Forming Line Networks

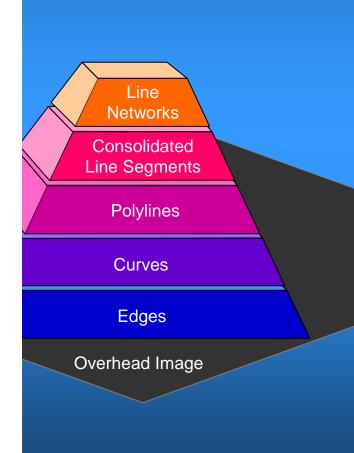




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## Forming Line Networks

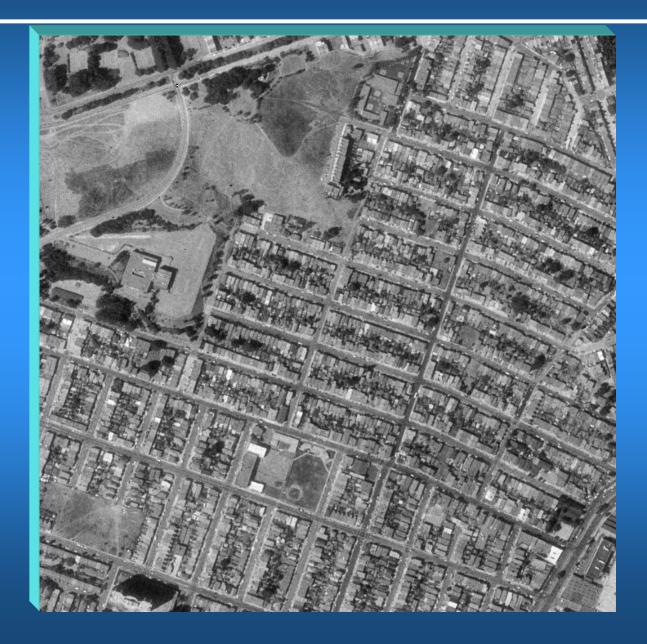




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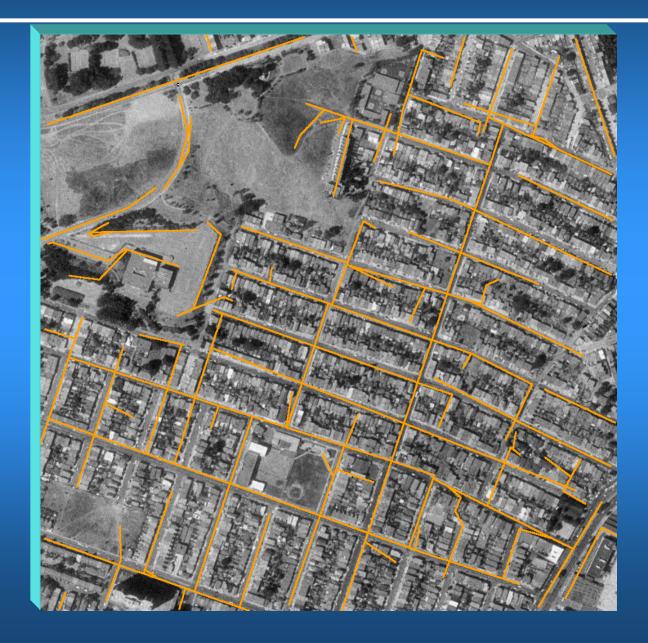
## **Urban Example: Original Overhead Image**







# Urban Example: Detected Line Networks







# **Desert: Original Overhead Image**

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## **Desert Example: Detected Line Networks**

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## **Concluding Remarks**

- Our road extraction algorithm is able detect most roads in overhead images using a series of novel techniques like orientation channel decluttering and linear consolidation
- Successive levels in the hierarchical approach correct errors from previous levels:
  - The Curves level filters out short and curly edges
  - The Consolidated Line Segments level discards curves that are not parallel or close to other curves
  - The Line Networks level discards line segments that are not connected to large networks

#### • Next Steps:

- Incorporate techniques for connecting disconnected line segments that should be connected (e.g., road segments occluded by trees)
- Develop statistical parameter estimation methods