# **GEO-LOCATOR**



➡ ROME



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# **MOTIVATING PROBLEM**

#### ROME OR MADRID?



#### MADRID OR ROME?



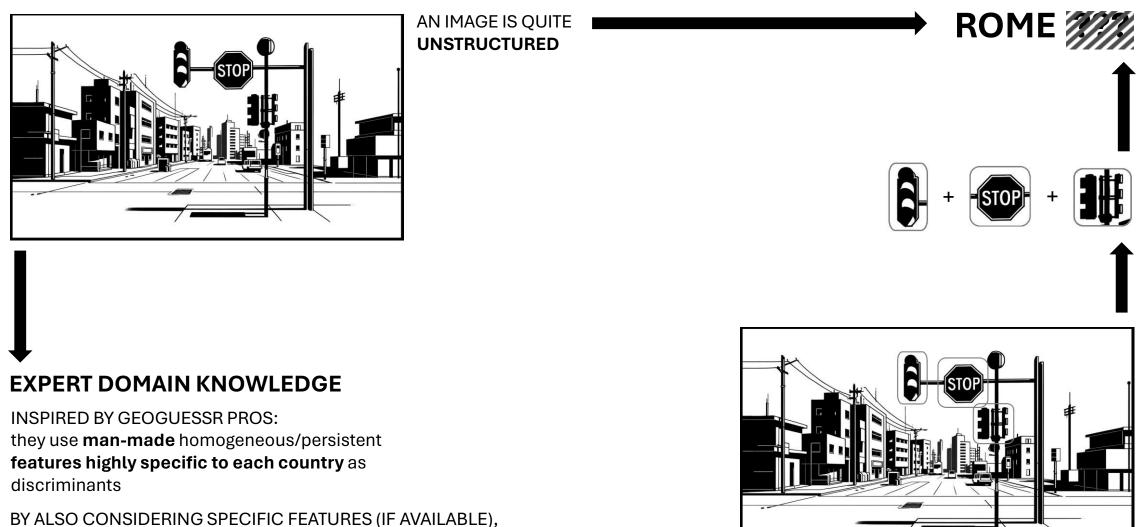
#### MADRID OR ROME?



#### ROME OR MADRID?



## **OUR APPROACH**



WE IMPOSE EXTRA STRUCTURE ON THE IMAGE

# THE DATASET

## **GSV-CITIES** arxiv:2210.10239 / Neurocomputing 2022

- It contains ~530k images, across 23 different cities
- There are more than 62k different places, spread across multiple cities
- Each place is depicted by at least 4 images (up to 20 images)
- All places are physically distant (at least 100 meters between any pair of places)

#### EXAMPLE OF IMAGE METADATA:

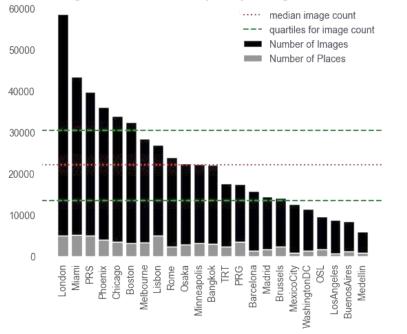
	place_id	year	month	northdeg	city_id	lat	lon	panoid
0	1678	2014	10	370	Barcelona	41.402066	2.198988	DB4DzlzCRq4lyE9FMx_9Ow

#### EXAMPLE OF A PLACE (BARCELONA, PLACE ID 17801):

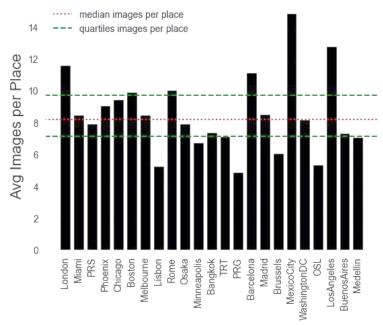


#### **ORIGINAL DATASET**

23 cities Total number of images = 529506 Total number of places = 64394 Image/Place Count by City: Original Dataset



Avg Images per place by City: Original Dataset



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23 cities Total number of images = 529506 Total number of places = 64394

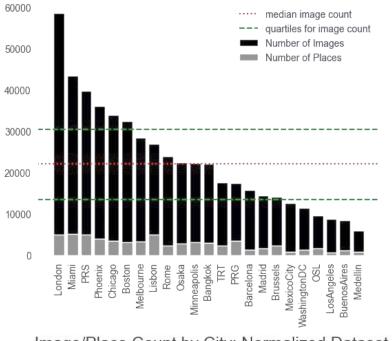
#### **BALANCED DATASET**

17 cities

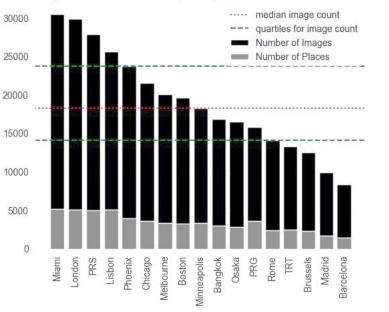
CLEANING AND NORMALIZATION

Total number of images = **324697** Total number of places = **57618** 

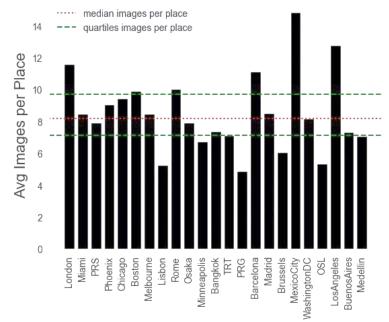




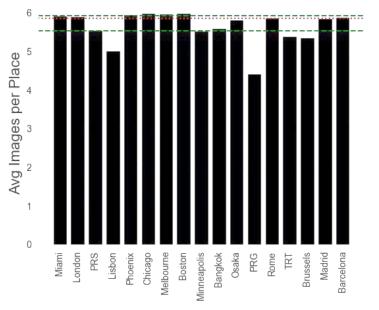
Image/Place Count by City: Normalized Dataset



Avg Images per place by City: Original Dataset

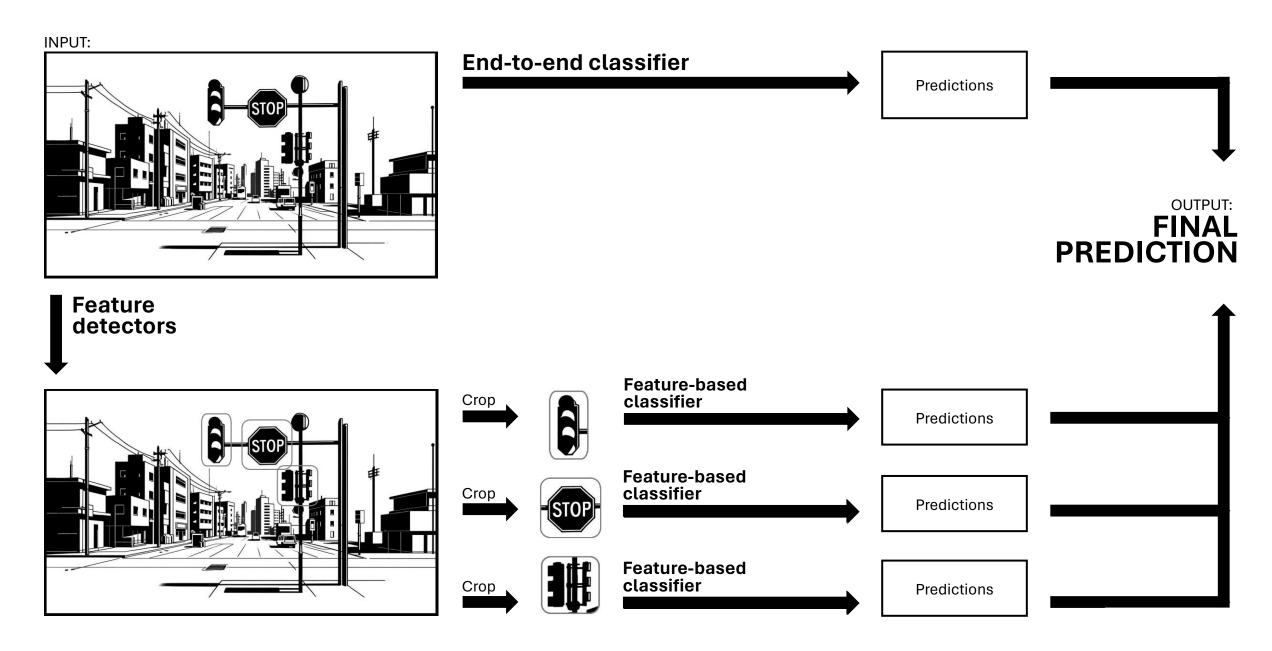


Avg Images per place by City: Normalized Dataset

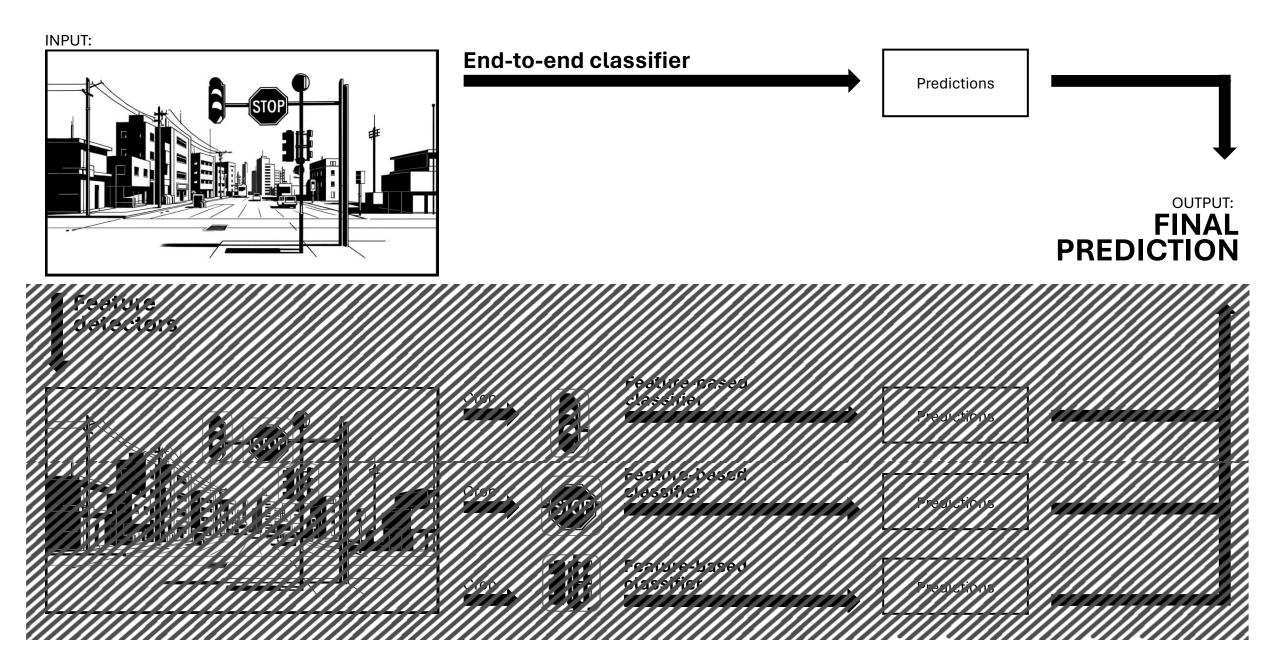


# THE WORKFLOW

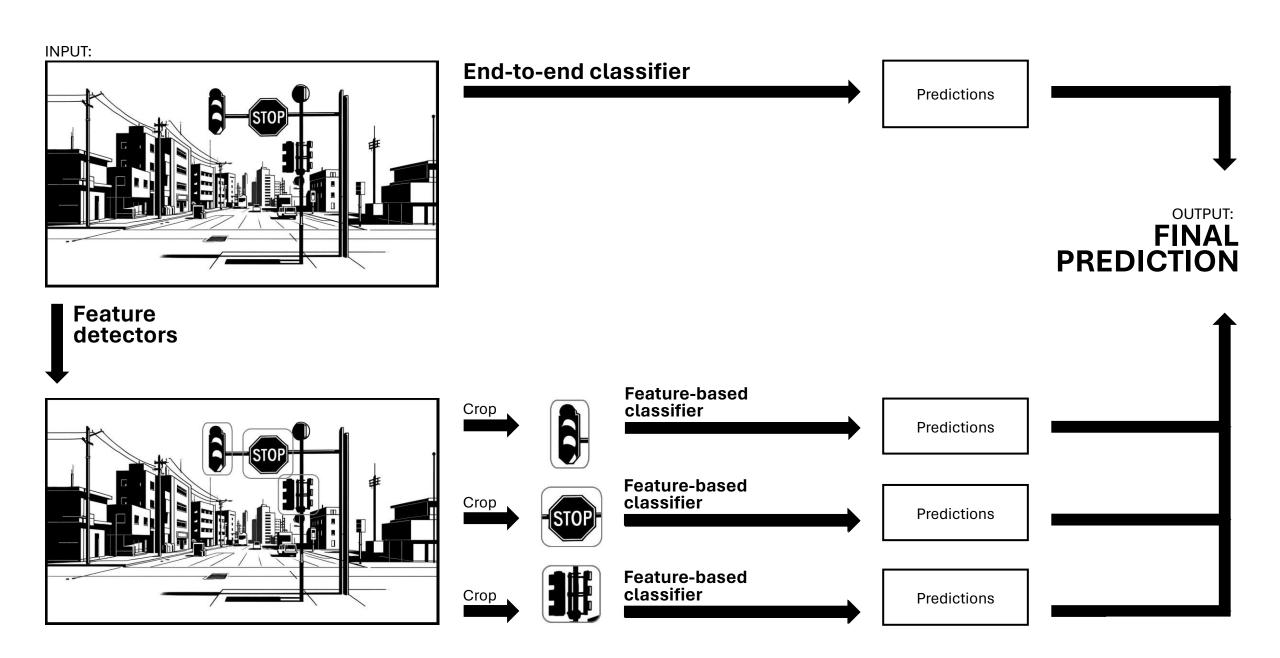
## WORKFLOW



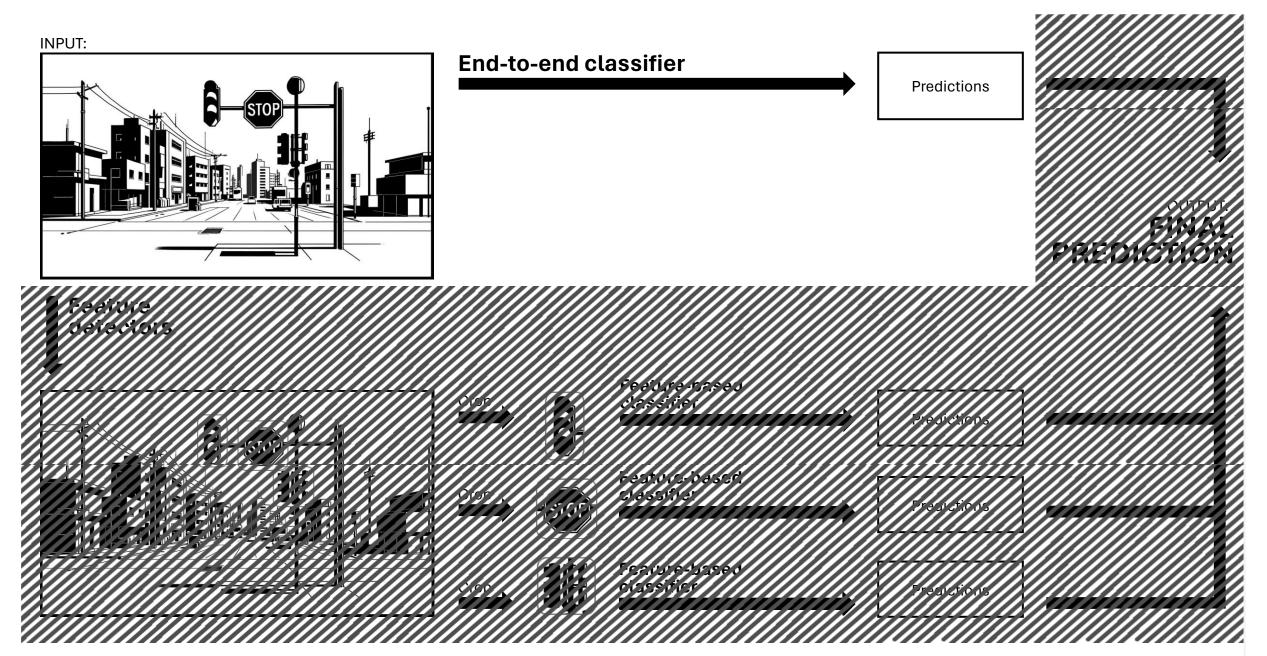
## WORKFLOW (NO FEATURES DETECTED)



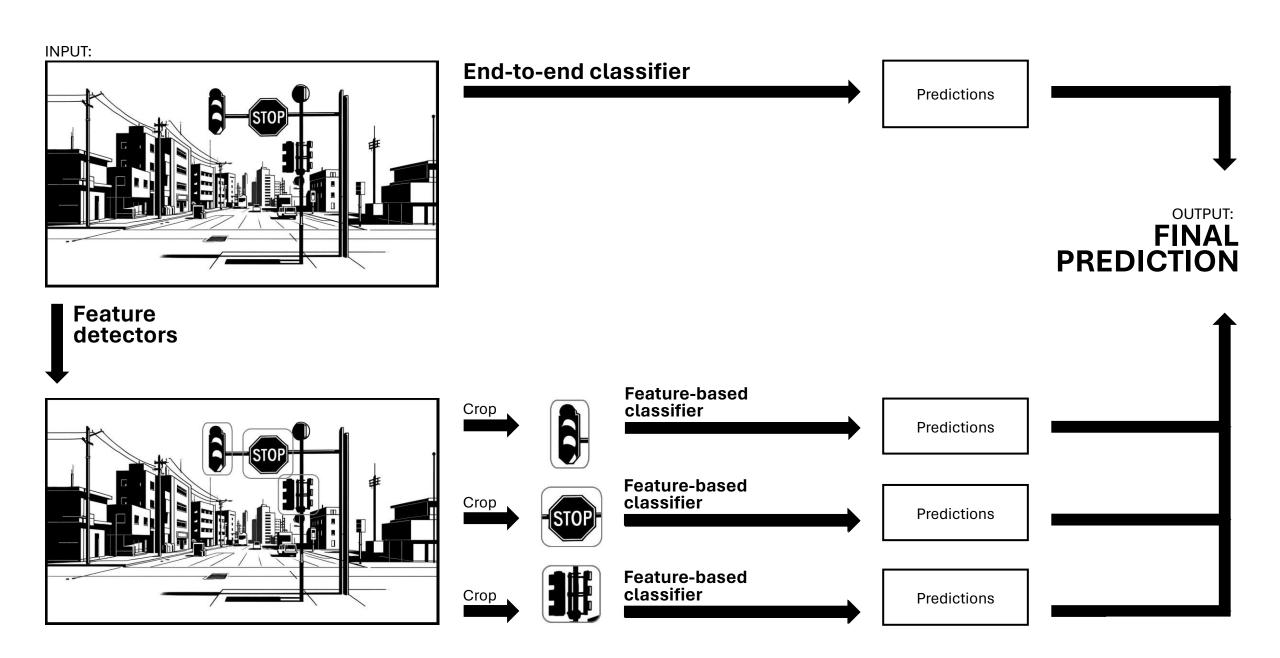
# **THE PIPELINE**



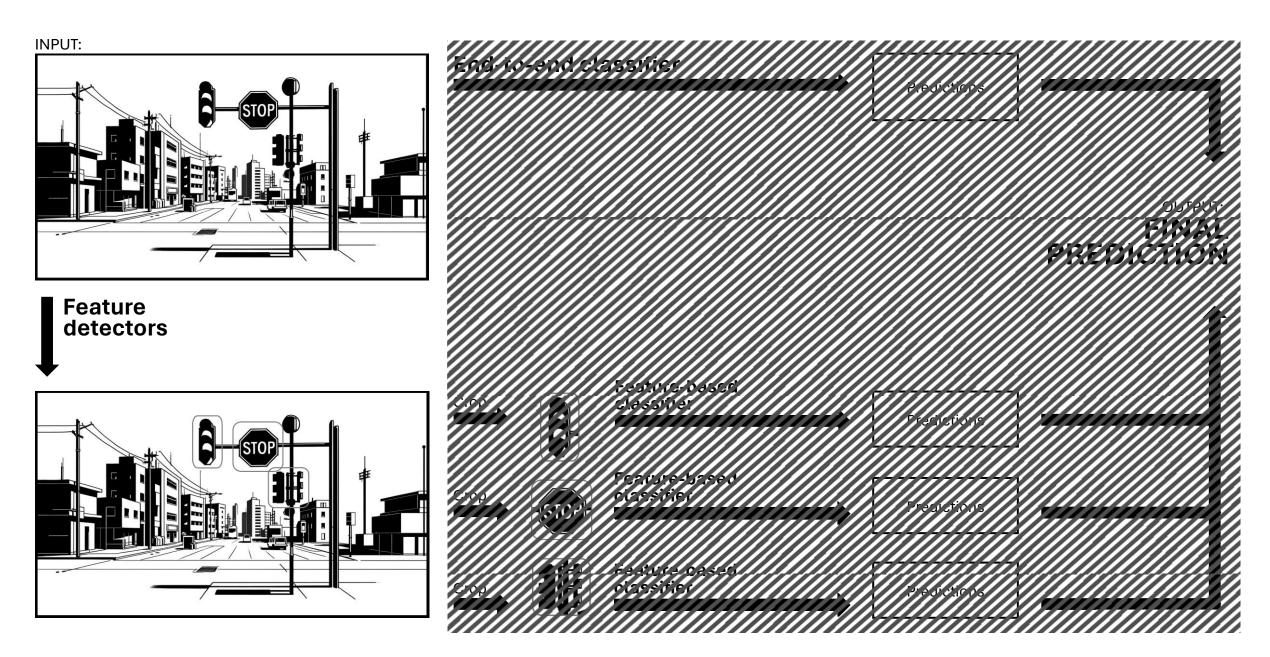
## **END-TO-END CLASSIFIER**



	BASELINES	PERFORMANCES (ACCURACY)					
Feature	Baseline (top k)	Top 1	Top 2	Тор З	Top 1	Top 2	Тор З
Ø	$\max_{i_1 < \ldots < i_k} \left\{ \sum_{r=1}^k \mathbb{P}\left( \text{CITY}_{i_r} \right) \right\}$	0.094	0.185	0.271	0.634	0.789	0.865
	$\max_{i_1 < \ldots < i_k} \left\{ \sum_{r=1}^k \mathbb{P}\left( \text{CITY}_{i_r} \middle  \textcircled{\textcircled{B}} \right) \right\}$	0.169	0.333	0.484	0.595	0.762	0.866
STOP	$\max_{i_1 < \ldots < i_k} \left\{ \sum_{r=1}^k \mathbb{P}\left( \text{CITY}_{i_r} \mid \text{stop} \right) \right\}$	0.263	0.391	0.495	0.536	0.643	0.821
ð 🍋	$\max_{i_1 < \ldots < i_k} \left\{ \sum_{r=1}^k \mathbb{P}\left( \operatorname{CITY}_{i_r} \middle  \text{III} \right) \right\}$	0.325	0.486	0.601	0.750	0.851	0.895
<b>*</b>	$\max_{i_1 < \ldots < i_k} \left\{ \sum_{r=1}^k \mathbb{P}\left( \text{CITY}_{i_r} \right) \right\}$	0.128	0.253	0.360	0.636	0.802	0.877
	$\max_{i_1 < \ldots < i_k} \left\{ \sum_{r=1}^k \mathbb{P}\left( \operatorname{CITY}_{i_r} \right) \right\}$	0.349	0.425	0.494	0.632	0.743	0.827
	$\max_{i_1 < \ldots < i_k} \left\{ \sum_{r=1}^k \mathbb{P}\left( \operatorname{CITY}_{i_r} \right) \right\}$	0.142	0.241	0.321	0.630	0.783	0.865



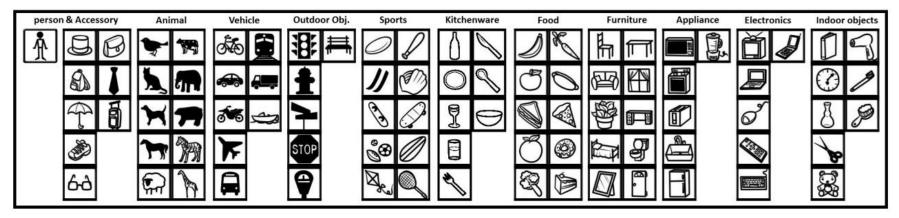
### **FEATURE DETECTORS**



We used a neural network model (**ssd\_mobilenet\_v1\_coco\_11\_06\_2017**) pre-trained on

#### COMMON OBJECTS IN CONTEXT

#### arxiv:1405.0312

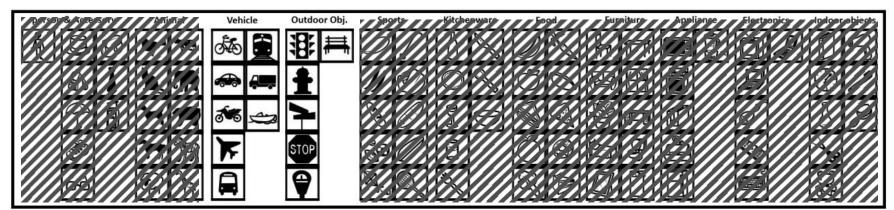


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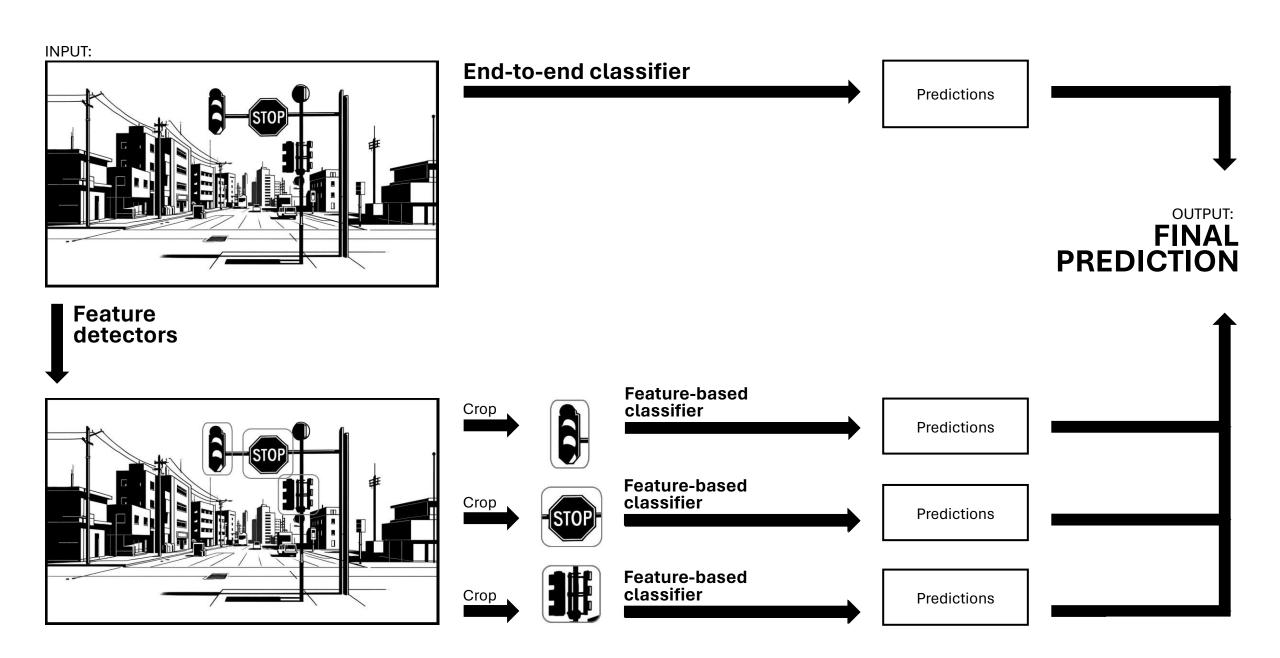
COCO

COMMON OBJECTS IN CONTEXT

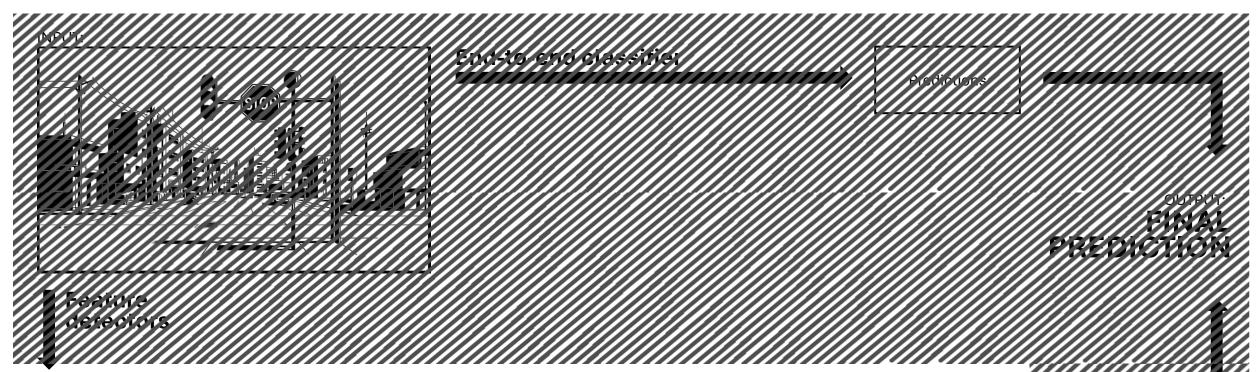
arxiv:1405.0312

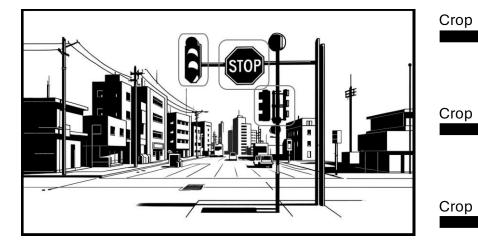


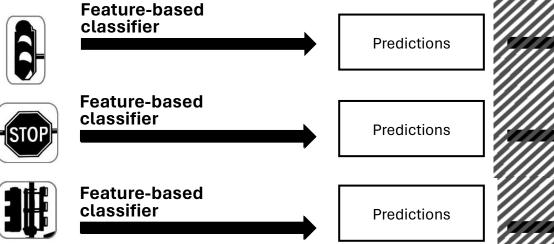
FEATURE	FREQUENCY	TOP 3 CIT	IES BY FRE	EQUENCY
	<b>P</b> ( <b>ﷺ</b> ) ≈ 0.01	(1) CHICAGO	(2) LONDON	(3) PHOENIX
STOP	<b>P</b> (, , ≈ 0.0025)	(1) MIAMI	(2) CHICAGO	(3) BOSTON
đ	<b>P</b> (😹) ≈ 0.005	(1) BANGKOK	(2) ROME	(3) LONDON
<b>~~</b>	<b>P</b> (	(1) LONDON	(2) LISBON	(3) ROME
	<b>P</b> ( <b>□</b> ) ≈ 0.009	(1) LONDON	(2) ROME	(3) PRS



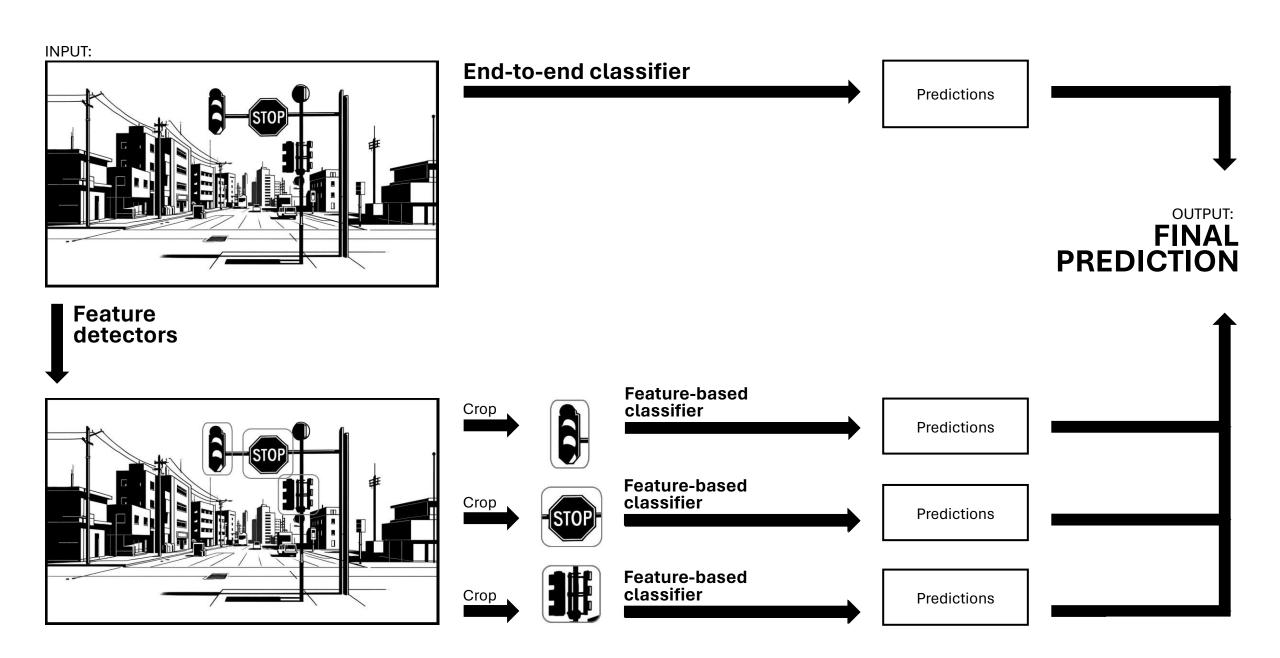
#### **FEATURE-BASED CLASSIFIERS**



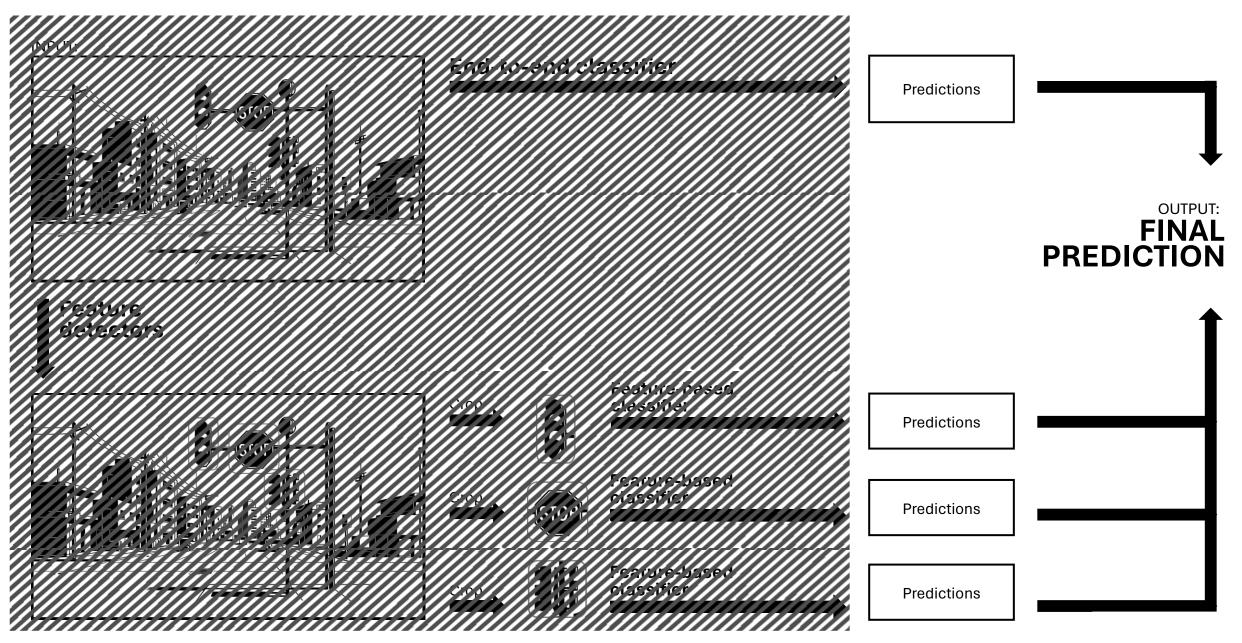




	BASELINES				PERFORMANCES
Feature	Baseline (top k)	Top 1	Top 2	Тор З	Top 1
	$\max_{i_1 < \ldots < i_k} \left\{ \sum_{r=1}^k \mathbb{P}\left( \text{CITY}_{i_r} \middle  \textcircled{\textcircled{III}} \right) \right\}$	0.169	0.333	0.484	0.264
STOP	$\max_{i_1 < \ldots < i_k} \left\{ \sum_{r=1}^k \mathbb{P}\left( \operatorname{CITY}_{i_r} \mid \text{stop} \right) \right\}$	0.263	0.391	0.495	0.363
ð <b>*</b> 5	$\max_{i_1 < \ldots < i_k} \left\{ \sum_{r=1}^k \mathbb{P}\left( \operatorname{CITY}_{i_r} \middle  \text{Im} \right) \right\}$	0.325	0.486	0.601	0.444
	$\max_{i_1 < \ldots < i_k} \left\{ \sum_{r=1}^k \mathbb{P}\left( \text{CITY}_{i_r} \right) \right\}$	0.128	0.253	0.360	0.208
	$\max_{i_1 < \ldots < i_k} \left\{ \sum_{r=1}^k \mathbb{P}\left( \text{CITY}_{i_r} \right) \right\}$	0.349	0.425	0.494	0.416
	$\max_{i_1 < \ldots < i_k} \left\{ \sum_{r=1}^k \mathbb{P}\left( \operatorname{CITY}_{i_r} \right) \right\}$	0.142	0.241	0.321	0.208



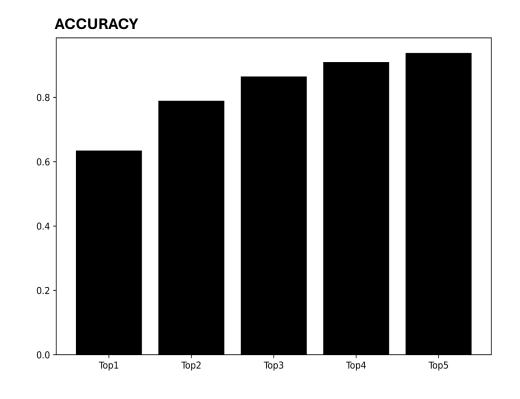
#### **ENSEMBLE**



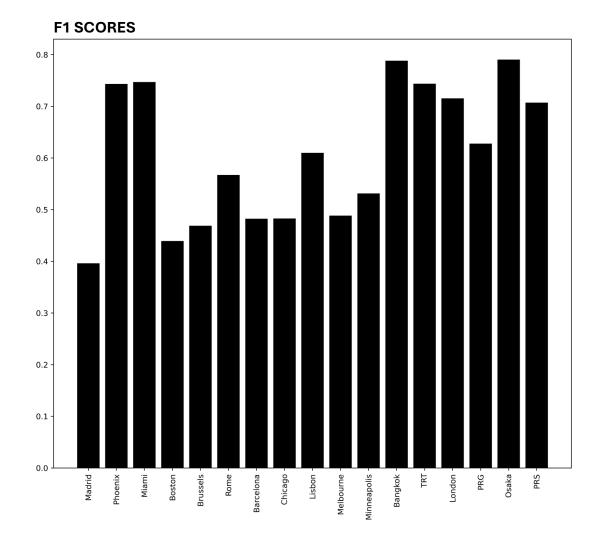
# RESULTS

### **PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS**

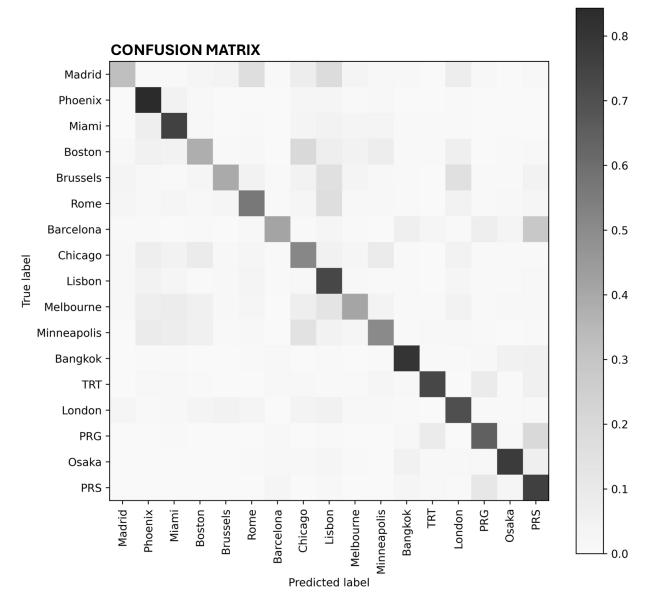
Performance results of the complete pipeline according to various metrics



FINAL ACCURACY: 0.635 (essentially the end-to-end model)



■ The model seems to mix up cities from similar geographic areas, but is able to distinguish between different geographic regions fairly well!



### **FUTURE IMPROVEMENTS**

- Improve the feature-based classifiers by getting more quality data for the training, so to be able to also explore more complex models.
- Add more features (a starting point could be to add all the "COCO outdoors objects" features).
- Include rural areas and use texture-based features (such as GCLM).
- Improve the end-to-end model by experimenting with other architectures.
- Optimise the final model's ensemble weighting and explore other ways to aggregate and combine the predictions from the classifiers and the end-to-end model.

MADRID





## **THANK YOU**

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**DEMO AVAILABLE AT** https://github.com/hochfilzer/geo-locator

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