Context-Aware Cascade Network for Semantic Labeling in VHR Image

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Outline



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Introduction

CASIA

Semantic labeling :

Assign each pixel in a given image to a semantic object class

Important application :

- Infrastructure planning
- Urban change detection
- Disaster exploration



Introduction



Challenges :

- (1) Complex man-made objects
- high intra-class variance
- Iow inter-class variance
- (2) Fine-structured objects
- > small or threadlike
- locate together
- occlusions and cast shadows
- (3) Additional challenge
- different solutions



Related work



1) Patch-based methods 2016, Paisitkriangkrai et al.



Related work



2) Fully convolutional methods 2015, Badrinarayanan et al. (Segnet)



CAC-NET



Context-Aware Cascade Network



- Encoder : extract features of different levels
- ✓ **Context Cascade**: capture contextual information for complex objects
- ✓ **Refinement**: refine the coarse labeling of fine-structured objects
- ✓ **Residual correction**: improve the fusion of different-level features

CAC-NET: context cascade





CAC-NET: context cascade





- ✓ **Context capturing** : multi-kernel pooling and dilated convolution
- ✓ **Context aggregating**: **from global to local** in a sequentially cascaded manner
- ✓ **Residual correction**: improve the fusion of **different-level context**

CAC-NET: refinement



Local details

long-span connection progressively introduced

Residual correction

improve different-level

features fusion



CAC-NET: residual correction



different-level context different-level features semantic gap sum fusion: information loss remedy residual correction scheme



CAC-NET



Context-Aware Cascade Network



Dataset:

ISPRS Vaihingen 2D semantic labeling Challenge

Image: IRRG (infrared red green) ✓ ONLY
Elevation data: DSM (digital surface model)

NDSM (normalized ~)

Training: crop patches (400 * 400)

data augmentation

Source: http://www2.isprs.org/commissions/comm3/wg4/semanticlabeling.html





Evaluation metric:

Intersection over Union (IoU)

$$IoU(P_m, P_{gt}) = \frac{|P_m \cap P_{gt}|}{|P_m \cup P_{gt}|}$$

 P_{gt} : ground truth
 P_m : prediction

 Table1: comparison with excellent

 deep models

 Table2: ablation experiment

Table 1: Comparison with the state-of-the-art models(%). surf: impervious surface (roads), veg: low vegtation.

Method	surf	roof	veg	tree	car	Mean
Segnet [5]	66.9	76.1	44.6	69.7	62.4	63.9
FCN-8s [1]	75.2	80.4	65.6	70.5	45.8	67.5
Deeplab-vgg [16]	80.0	87.9	70.0	75.4	36.1	69.9
Ours(vgg)	81.3	89.3	70.3	75.5	66.4	76.6
Deeplab-res101	81.6	90.7	71.4	76.7	58.9	75.9
Ours(res101)	84.0	90.9	72.1	76.6	75.3	79.8

Table 2: Ablation Experiment(%). MPD: multiple average pooling and dilation, MCC: multi-context cascade, RC: residual correction.

Method	surf	roof	veg	tree	car	Mean
Ours(Deeplab_13)	76.7	82.3	67.8	72.6	40.7	68.0
+ MPD	79.7	86.5	68.3	74.6	47.2	71.3
+ Refinement	80.1	87.1	68.0	74.6	55.5	73.1
+ MCC	80.3	88.1	69.5	76.5	60.0	74.9
+ RC	81.3	89.3	70.3	75.5	66.4	76.6





Online evaluation metric:

F1 score and Overall Accuracy

$$F1 = 2 \frac{pre \times rec}{pre + rec}$$
 and $rec = \frac{tp}{C}$, $pre = \frac{tp}{R}$

 Table3: ISPRS 2D semantic labeling

challenge results

Table 3: ISPRS 2D Semantic Labeling Challenge results(%). OA:Overall Accuracy, DSM: Digital Surface Model

Method	surf	roof	veg	tree	car	OA
FCN+DSM('UZ_1')	89.2	92.5	81.6	86.9	57.3	87.3
CNN+RF+CRF+DSM [3]	89.5	93.2	82.3	88.2	63.3	88.0
FCN+RF+CRF [2]	90.5	93.7	83.4	89.2	72.6	89.1
FCN+Edge+DSM [10]	90.4	93.6	83.9	89.7	76.9	89.2
Segnet+DSM [19]	91.0	94.5	84.4	89.9	77.8	89.8
Ours(res101)	92.7	95.3	84.3	89.6	80.8	90.6

Source: http://www2.isprs.org/vaihingen-2d-semantic-labeling-contest.html





Qualitative comparison

Source: http://www2.isprs.org/vaihingen-2dsemantic-labeling-contest.html

Future work





Instance labeling

Thank you for your attention !