

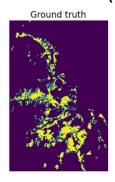


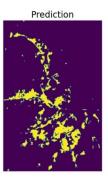
Steven Stalder, **Michele Volpi**, Nicolas Büttner, Esra Suel, Kenneth Harttgen Swiss Data Science Center and Center for Development and Cooperation, ETH Zürich

#### Project framework: support development through processing of imagery

#### Informal settlements (Sub-Saharian Africa)



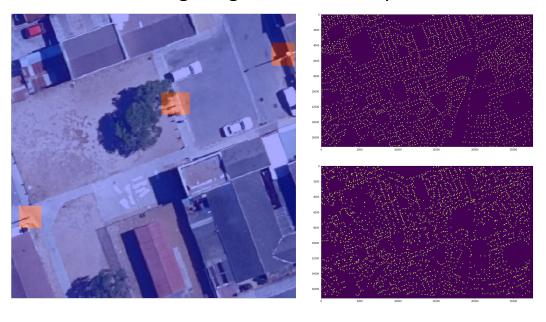








#### Public lighting estimation, Cape Town



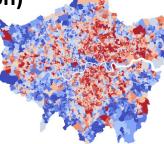






Self-supervised pretraining



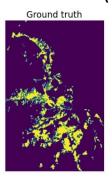




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#### Informal settlements (Sub-Saharian Africa)



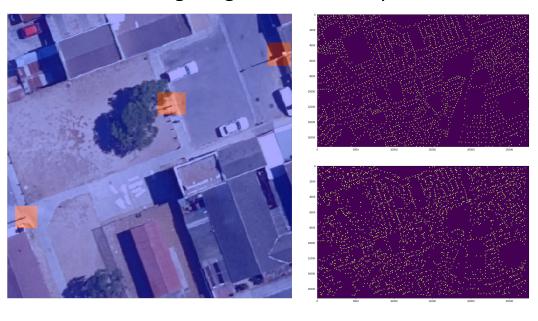


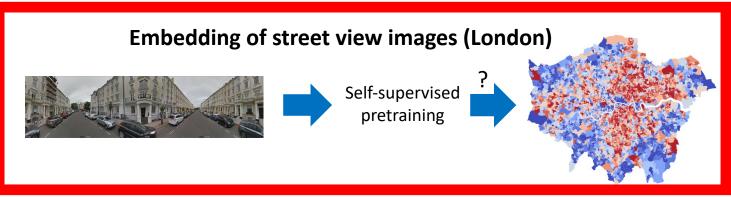






#### Public lighting estimation, Cape Town







## Street view panoramas

- High-level visual detail of urban structures in space and time
- → Use this source of visual information for other urban inference tasks
- → Need for a simplified, generic data embedding

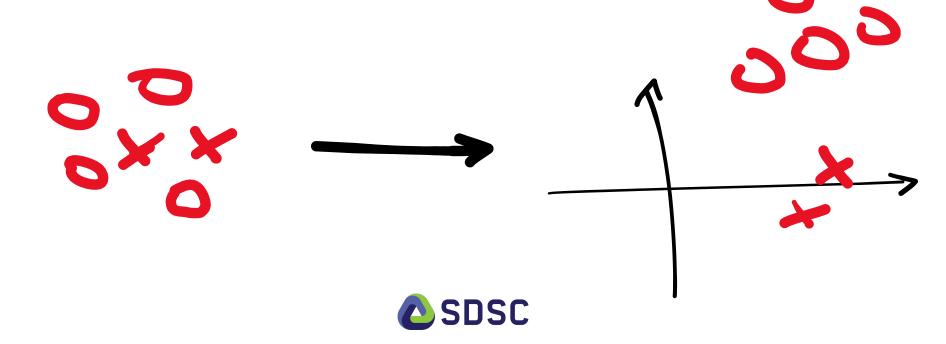




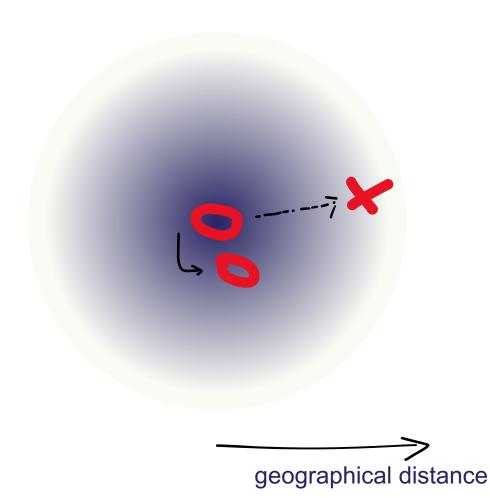


## Learn street view panoramas representations

- Contrastive self-supervised learning:
  - Similar objects: learn to map them close-by
  - Dissimilar objects: learn to map them far apart



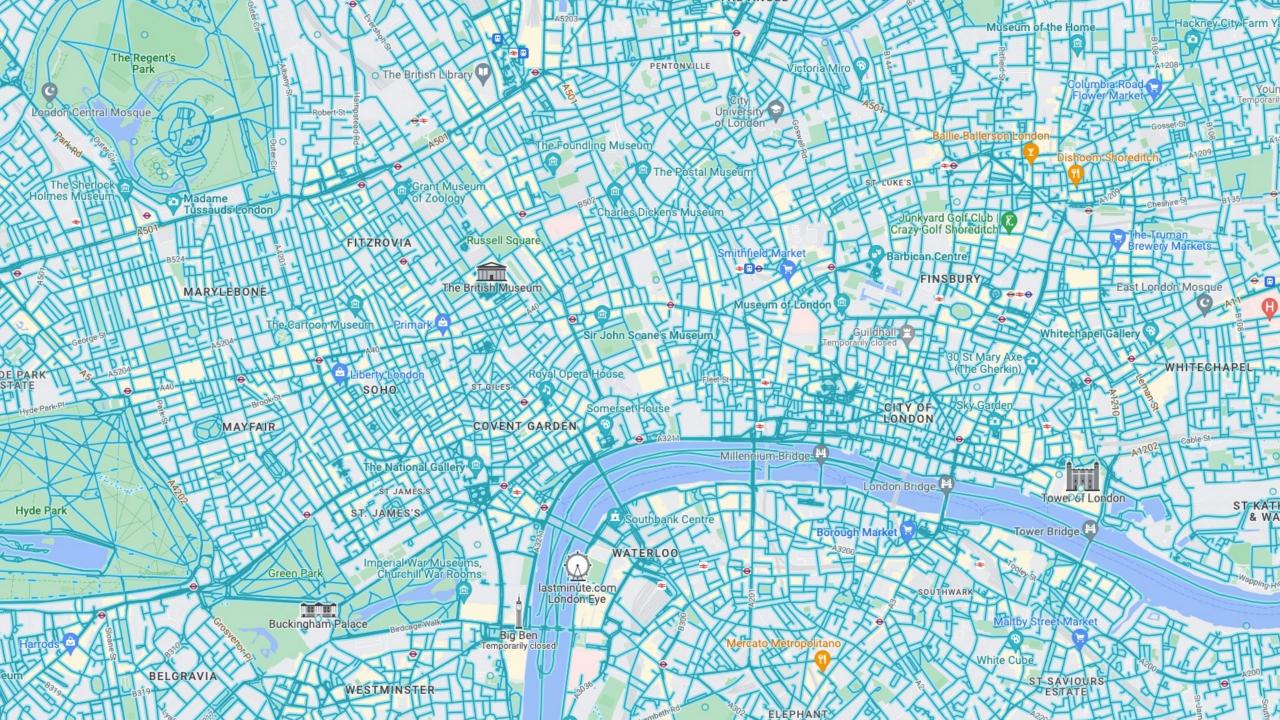
## Learn street view panoramas representations

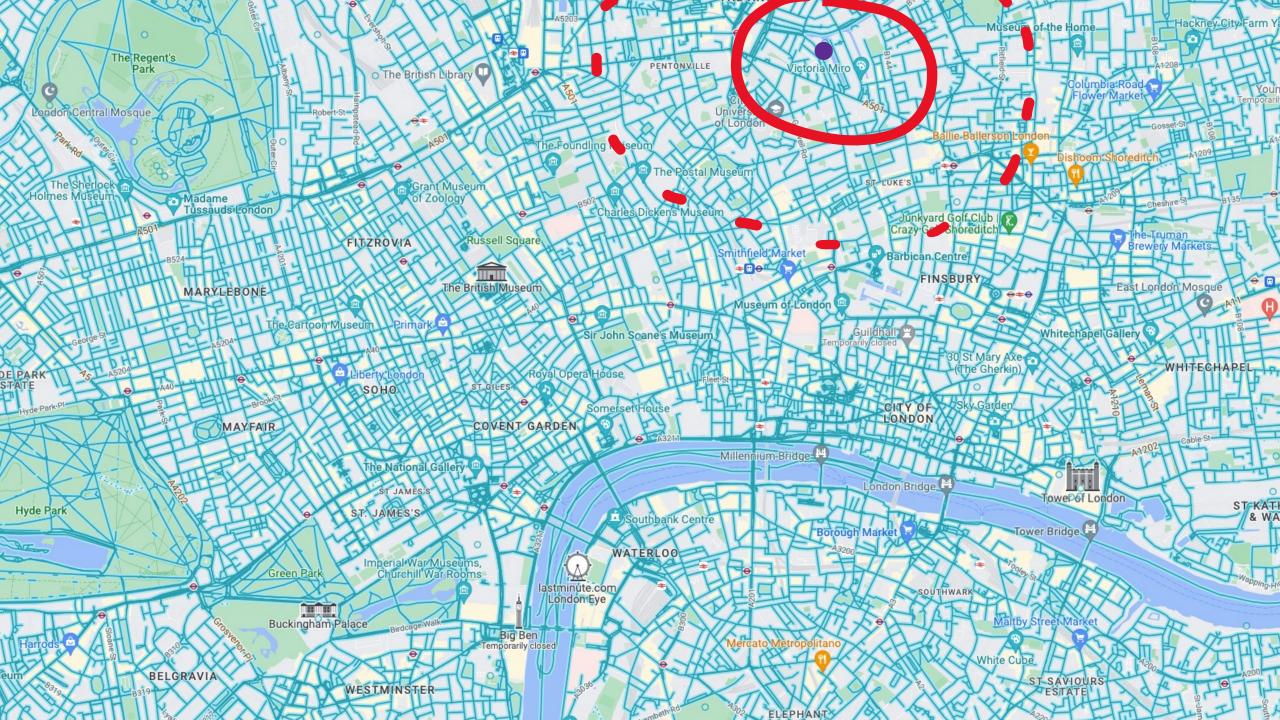


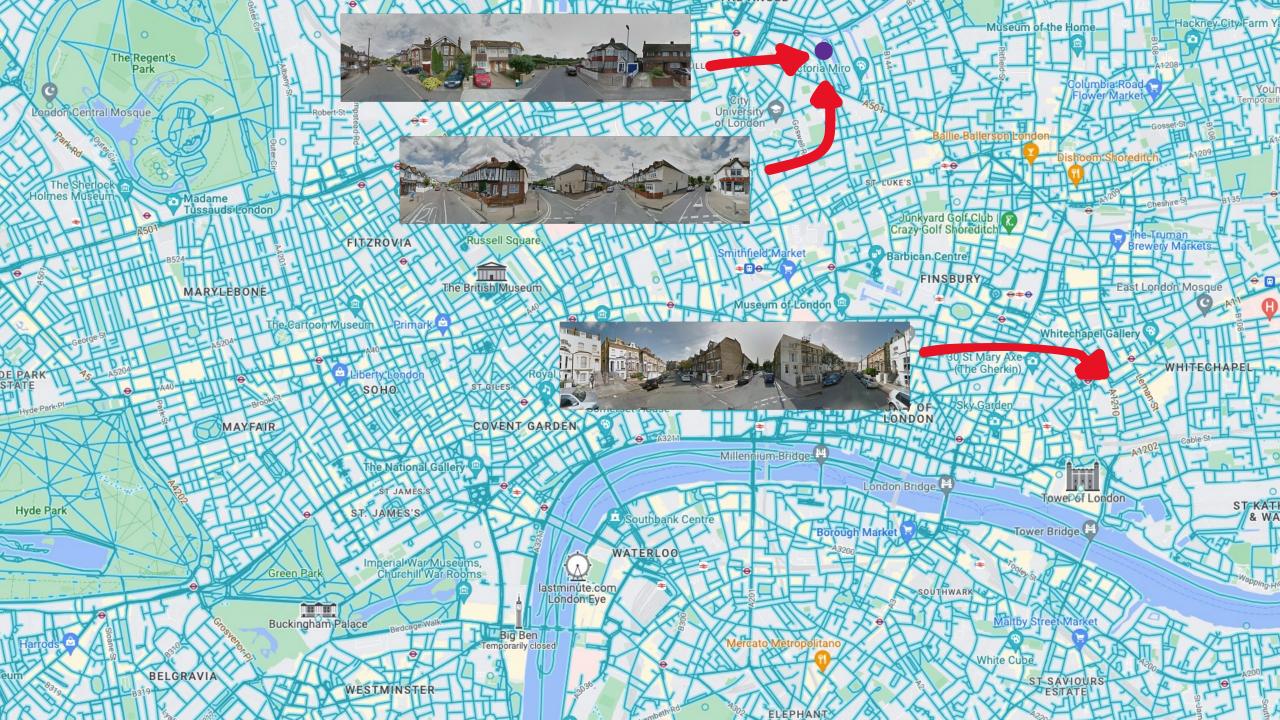
- What is similar and dissimilar in geographical space?
  - Tobler's first law of geography:

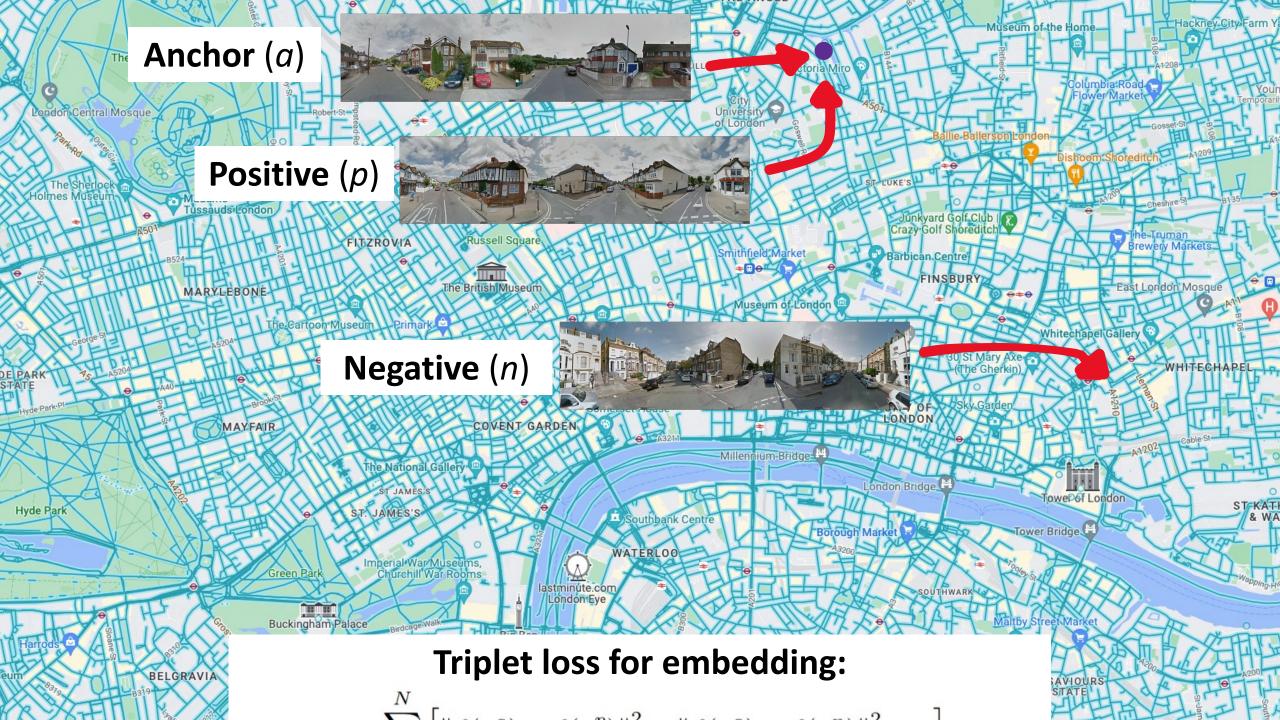
"Everything is related to everything else, but near things are more related than distant things"











## StreetView2Vec - Idea















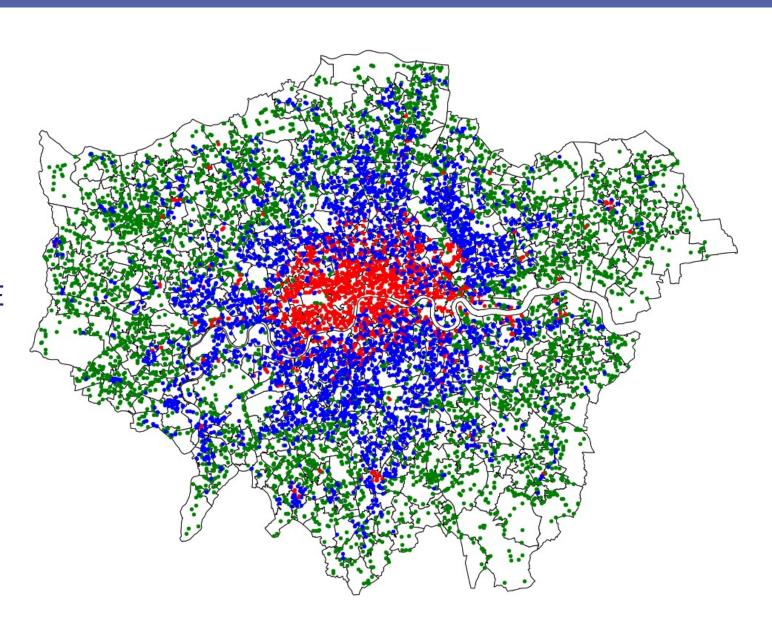






## StreetView2Vec – Visualisation of embeddings

- 64-dim embedding learned through Tobler's triplet loss
- Semantics assessed through clustering
  - k-means with 3 clusters
    (better visualization using t-SNE or UMAP ongoing work)
- → Model has **no knowledge** of absolute locations, only knows about relative visual cues!

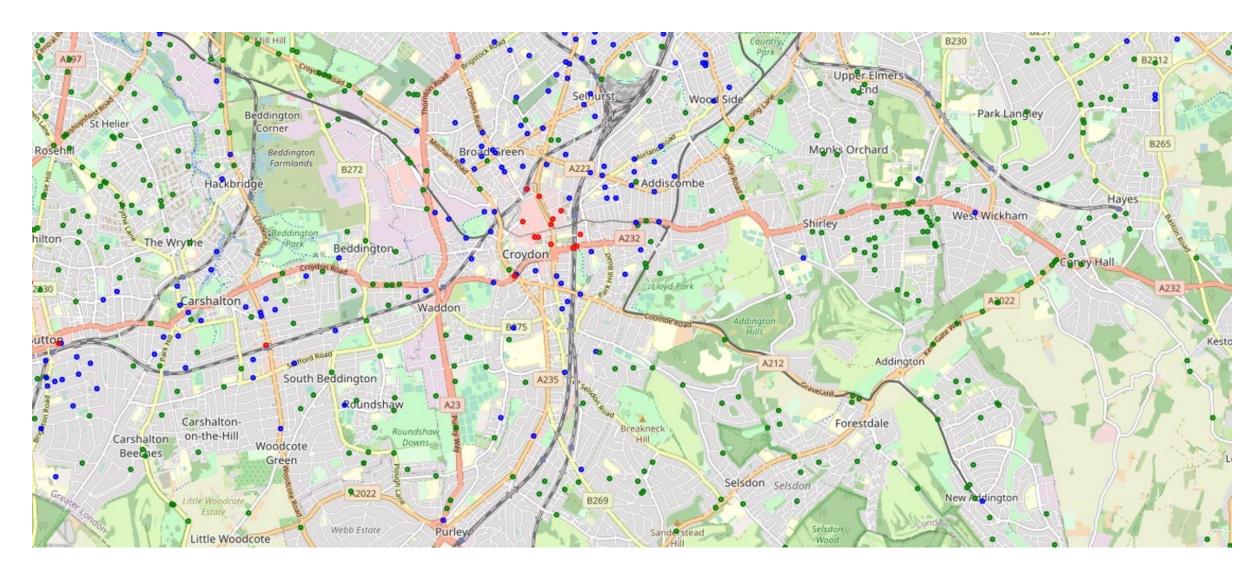


## StreetView2Vec – Some interesting findings





## StreetView2Vec – Some interesting findings





2008



2018



Changed areas









Unchanged areas













Materials Science and Technology



































2008

















## Learn street view panoramas representations

- Contrastive self-supervised learning:
  - Similar objects: learn to map them close-by
  - Dissimilar objects: learn to map them far apart

- What is similar and dissimilar in geographical space?
  - Tobler's first law of geography:

"Everything is related to everything else, but near things are more related than distant things"

- What are we learning?
  - → We train a ML model that maps geolocated images in a simpler, semantically meaningful, latent space.
  - → Other methods could use this **representation better** than raw images

