

From benchmarks to mapping: leveraging the use of labeled datasets for urban area change mapping and estimation

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Introduction

- Economic development and populations growth has led to unprecedented urban area changes in the past decades
- Rapid changes due to:
 - Urban sprawl, new infrastructure, alterations, reconstructions
- Here, we target changes related to zoning
 - specifies particular land use (e.g. residential, commercial/industrial, agricultural, recreational, etc.)



Dataset

- Onera Satellite Change Detection (Daudt et al., 2018)
- Multi-spectral satellite imagery Sentinel-2
- Includes 24 locations (14: training, 10: testing) over cities with urban changes between 2015 and 2018
- We re-processed:
 - atmospheric correction (LaSRC, Vermote et al., 2016)
 - co-registration (Skakun et al., 2017)

Fully Convolutional Siamese Difference (Unet)



Added dice for a loss function:

$$Loss = \alpha \times L_{dice} + (1 - \alpha) \times L_{weighted_CE}$$

- Data augmentation
 - rotation, flips
 - simulated changes

Area assessment

- Case study:
 - Washington DC Baltimore, MD area (2018-2019)
 - Area larger than OSCD locations
- Sampling
 - stratified random sampling (Olofsson et al., 2014)
 - three strata (Olofsson et al., 2020)
 - 500 samples
 - detailed characterization on LC/LU using GE imagery



Stratum 2: "No change" buffer Stratum 3: "Change"

OSCD: Location-wise performance



Overall: UA=0.66, PA=0.6, F=0.63

Baltimore, MD



Changes (2018-2019)

True color (2019), samples

Sample-based results for Washington DC-Baltimore

	Washington DC	Baltimore
PA, %	40.2 ± 15.9	73.1 ± 13.9
UA, %	63.0 ± 4.9	57.0 ± 5.0
Area of changes (2018-2019), km ²	10.9 ± 4.3	10.8 ± 2.2
(relative to the total area, %)	(0.85)	(0.92)

Sample-based results for Washington DC-Baltimore

	Washington DC	Baltimore
Active constructions	78%	86%
Commercial	52%	46%
Residential	27%	21%
School (new/renovation)	8%	9%

Commercial





Construction of a new school





Portables (schools)







2019



Change detection



Construction permits



Contributions

- Showed that the performance of the OSCD-trained model varies with location
 - Implication on the number of samples for deriving unbiased area estimates
- Characterized changes in the Washington DC Baltimore area using OSCD-trained model and samples
- Emphasized the "classification-mapping-area estimation" workflow
 - Direct estimation of areas from maps (pixel counting) is biased
 - Statistically rigorous approach to get unbiased estimates of areas