



# Automating the creation of LULC datasets for semantic segmentation

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# Motivation

- High quality, up to date, LULC maps are useful in climate applications (e.g. carbon cycle monitoring, urban development mapping, urban heat island impacts, land surface and climate modelling)
- Take advantage of existing high quality, large vector datasets for automated segmentation
- Bridge the gap between publicly available data (vector, satellite observations) to a dataset ready for ML training

# Learning objectives

- How does land cover and land use mapping help in tackling, monitoring, and adapting to climate change
- Understanding Earth Observation (EO) data and overcoming the challenges working with EO data
- Learn and perform steps and checks required in building a ML dataset for EO data
- Quickly prototype a segmentation model
- Knowledge and application of important geospatial libraries

# Methodology

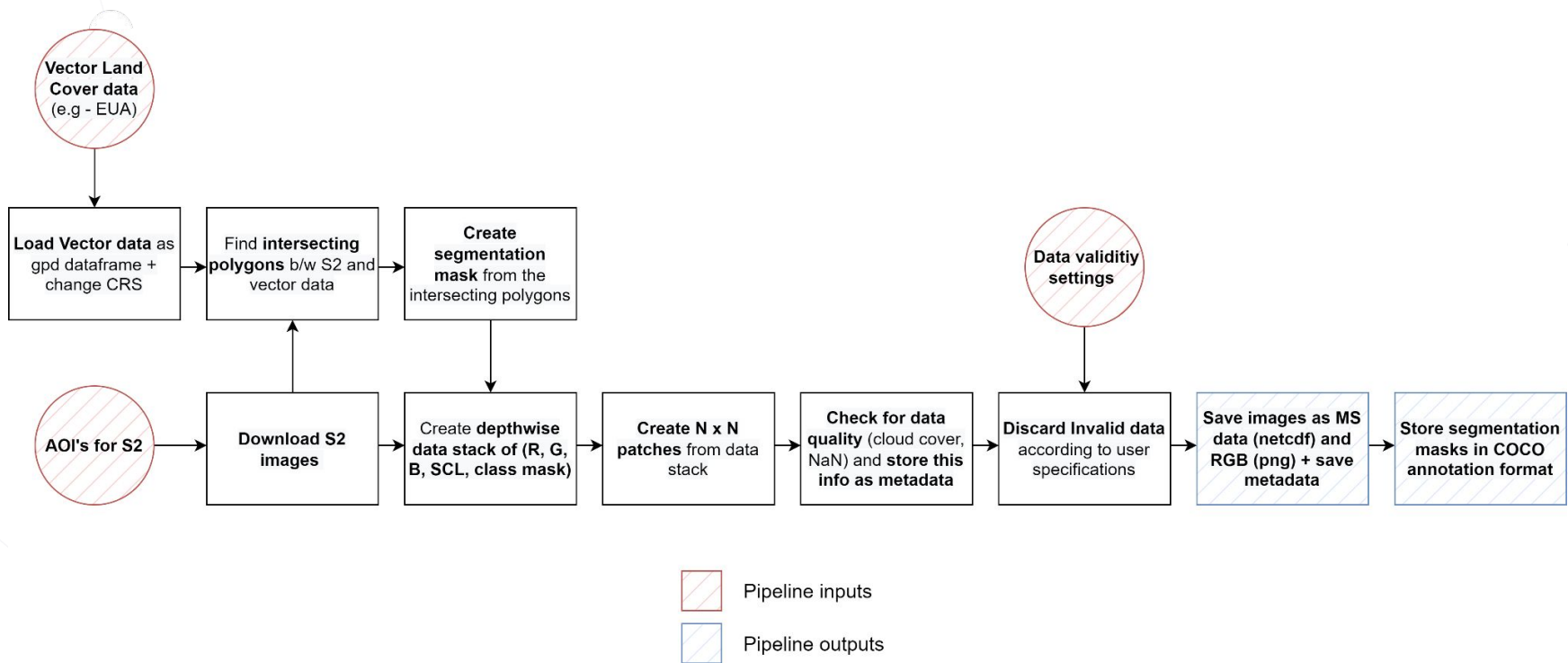


Fig 1 - Flow Chart of the land use dataset creation pipeline

# Download Sentinel-2 Image



*Fig 3 - Sentinel 2 image for our AOI*



# Load Vector Data and AOI

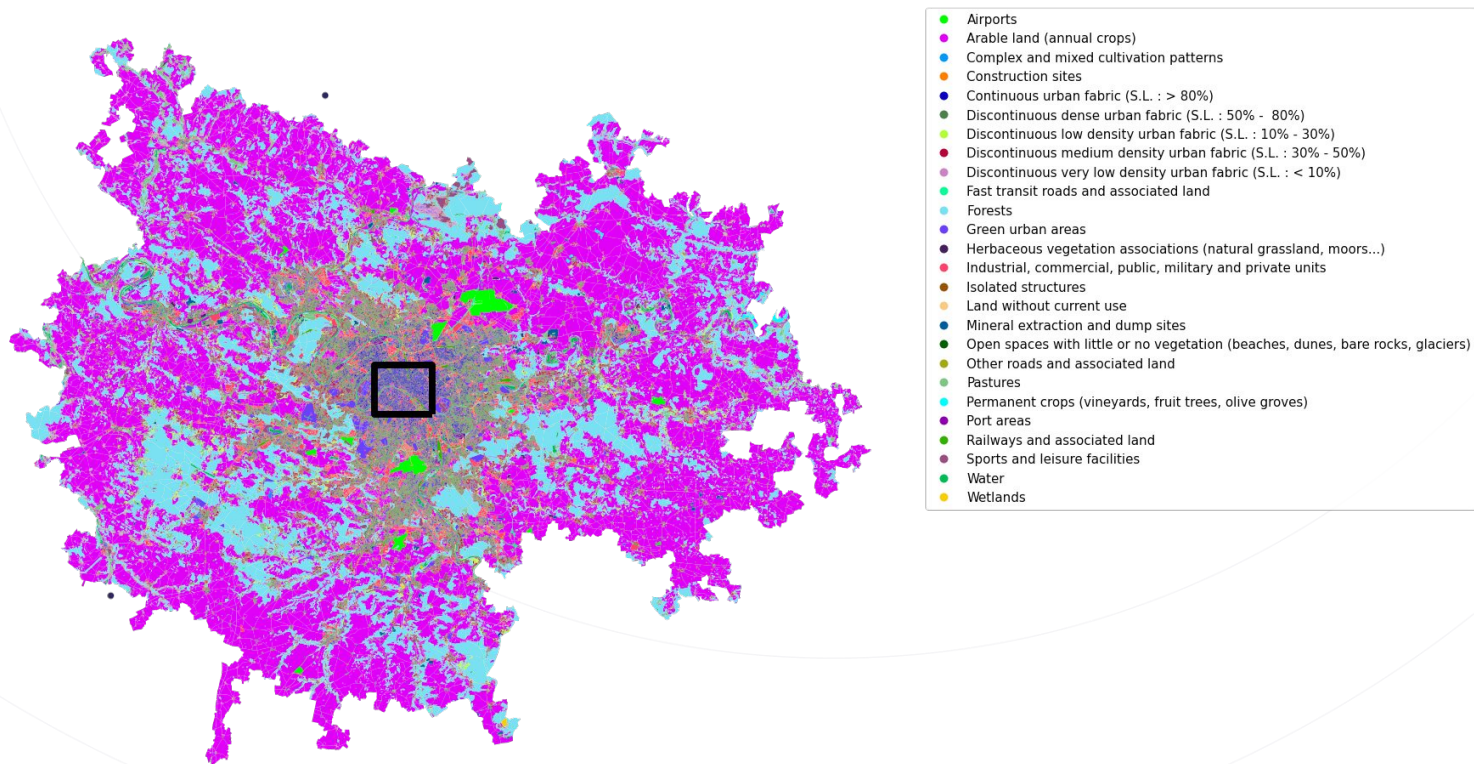


Fig 2 - European Urban Atlas 2018 for Paris + our AOI (black)

# Find Overlaps

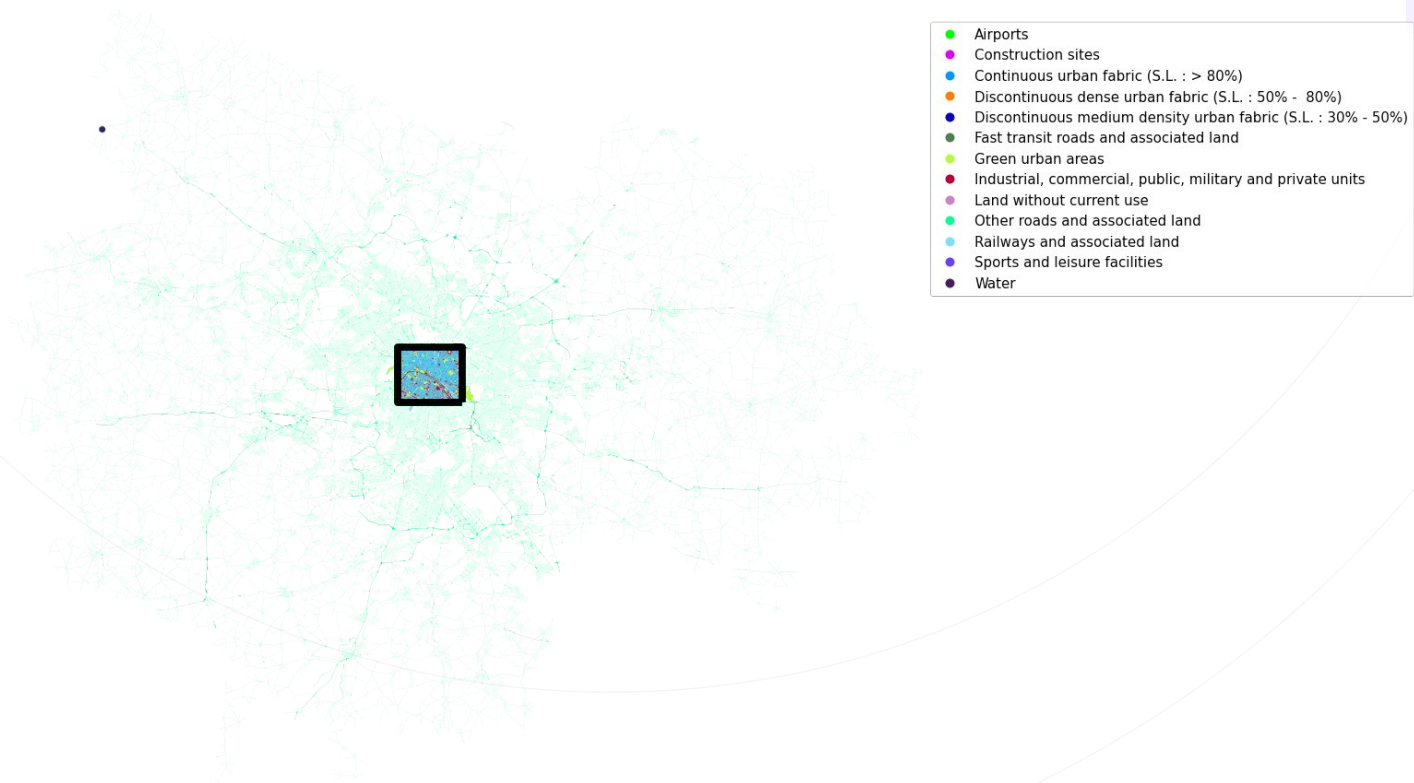


Fig 4 - All polygons that overlap with our AOI

# Find Intersects

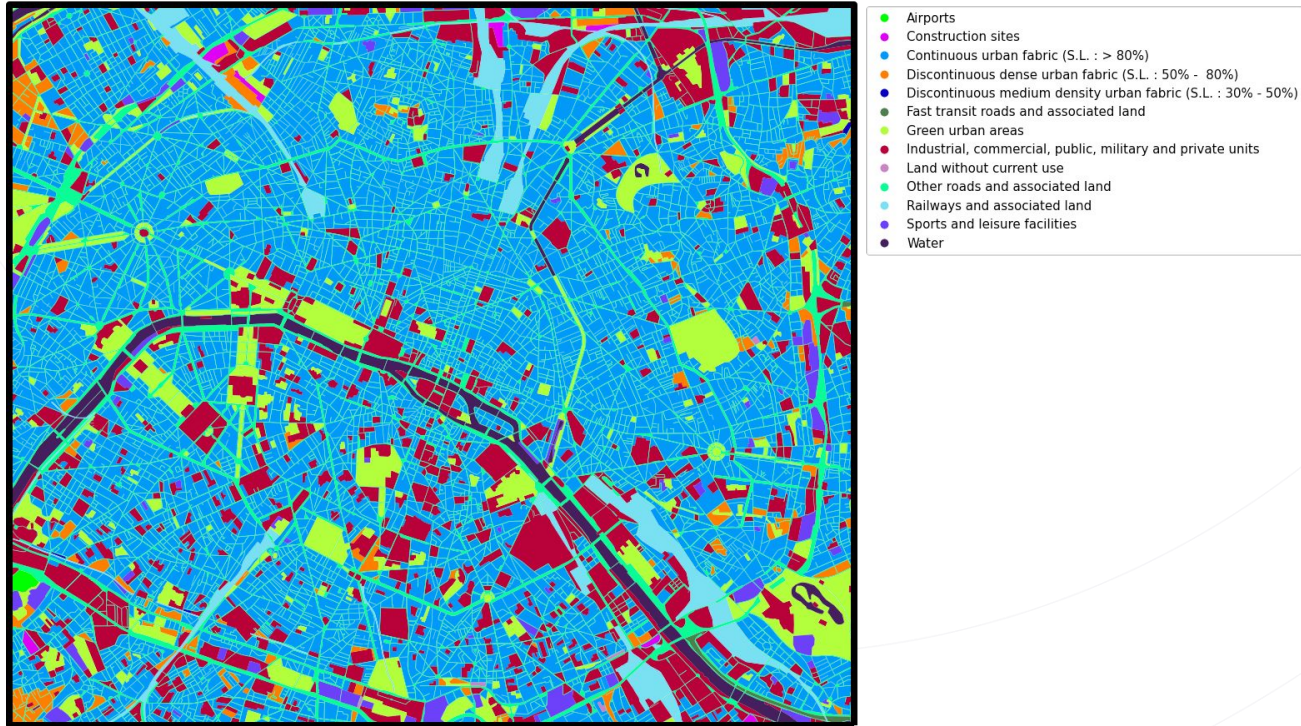


Fig 5 - All of the polygons intersecting and within the bounds of the AOI



# Rasterize Polygons to create Segmentation Mask

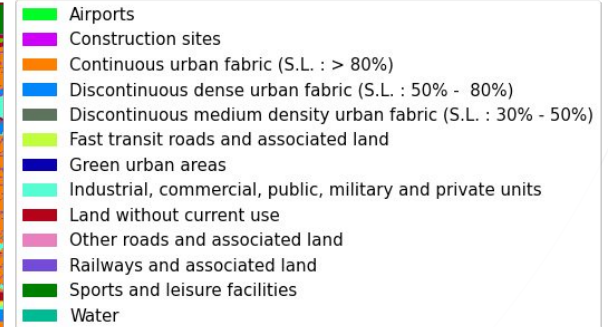
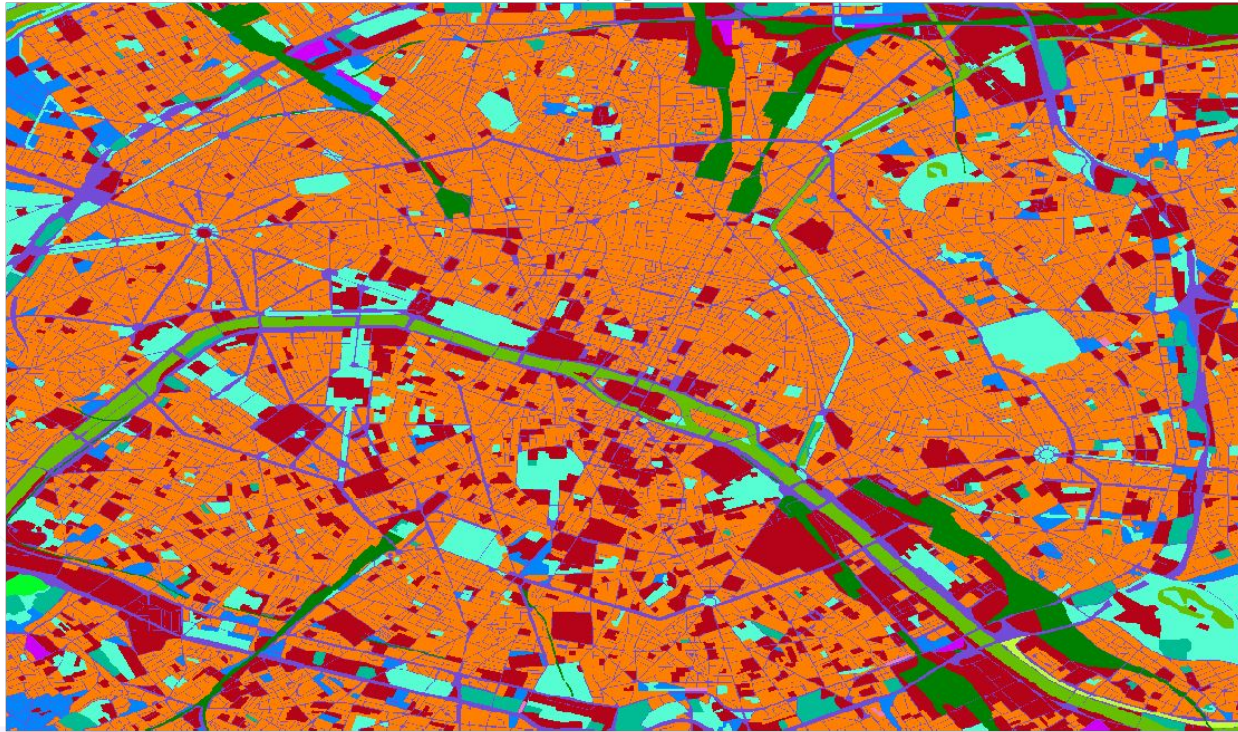


Fig 6 - Rasterized polygons (10 m spatial resolution)



# Create NxN Patches and Check Data Quality

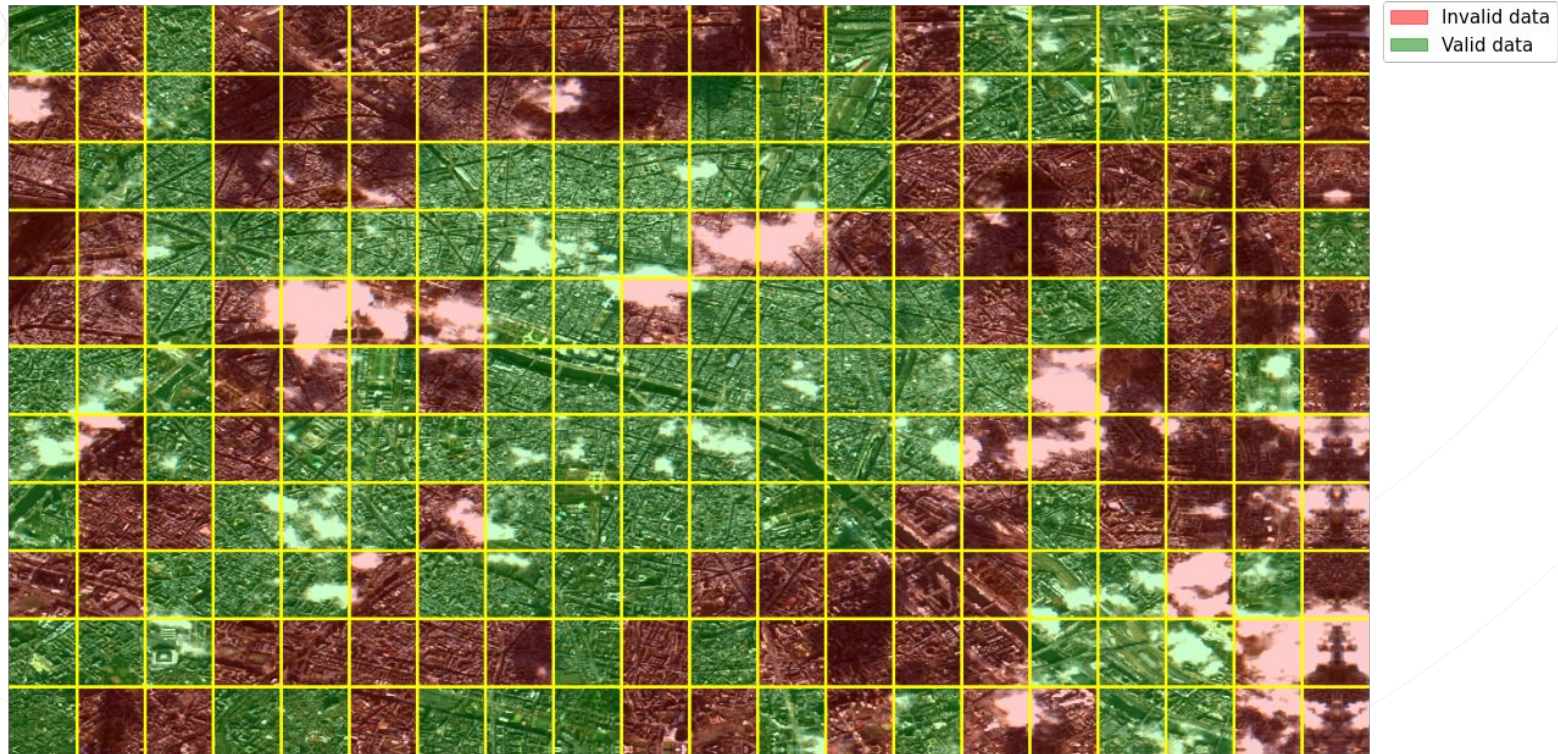
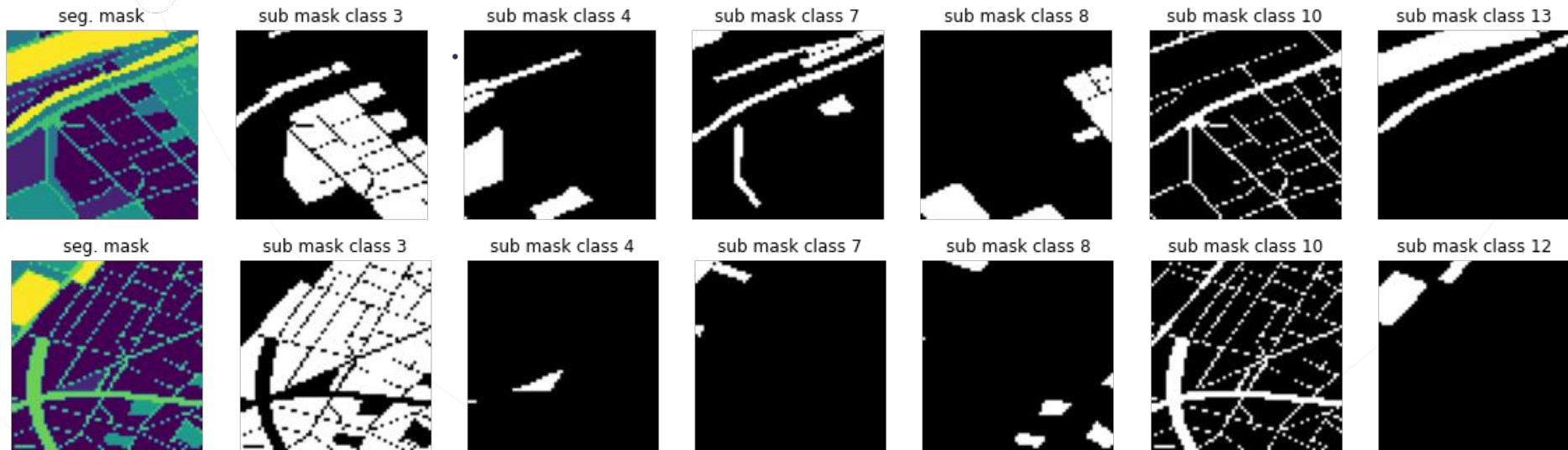


Fig 7 - Image chunks and their data quality

# Save Dataset and Annotations



3 = Continuous urban fabric (S.L. : > 80%)  
4 = Discontinuous dense urban fabric (S.L. : 50% - 80%)  
7 = Green urban areas  
8 = Industrial, commercial, public, military and private units

10 = Other roads and associated land  
12 = Sports and leisure facilities  
13 = Water

Fig 8 - Multiclass and individual segmentation masks

# Train Model and Generate Predictions

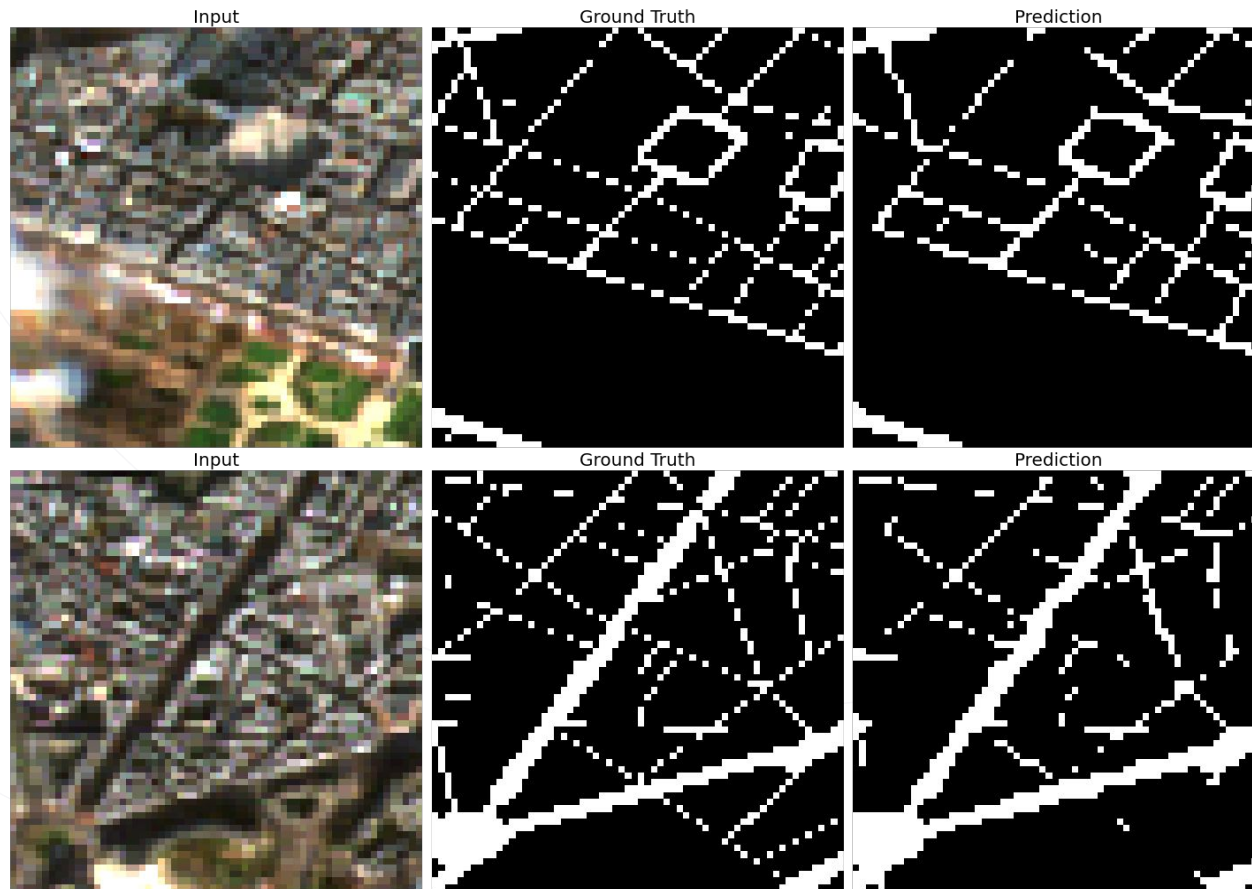


Fig 9 - Model predictions for roads