

Twitter Photo Geo-Localization Using Both Textual and Visual Features

Shin Matsuo, Keiji Yanai

University of Electro-communications
Tokyo, Japan

Introduction

- Twitter and Weibo
 - timelines and on-the-spot-ness
 - include much information on various events
- Geotagged photo tweets
 - Has locations where photo were taken
 - Geotagged photo tweets is very limited

Introduction

- Objective
 - localizing a Twitter photo using both textual features and visual features
- localization from texts
 - GeoNLP 1
- localization from visual features
 - image search for a geotagged photo database
 - SIFT or DCNN features

Related Work

- Watanabe et al.
 - Estimate locations of tweets from texts
- Hays et al (IM2GPS)
 - image retrieval for a large-scale geotagged image

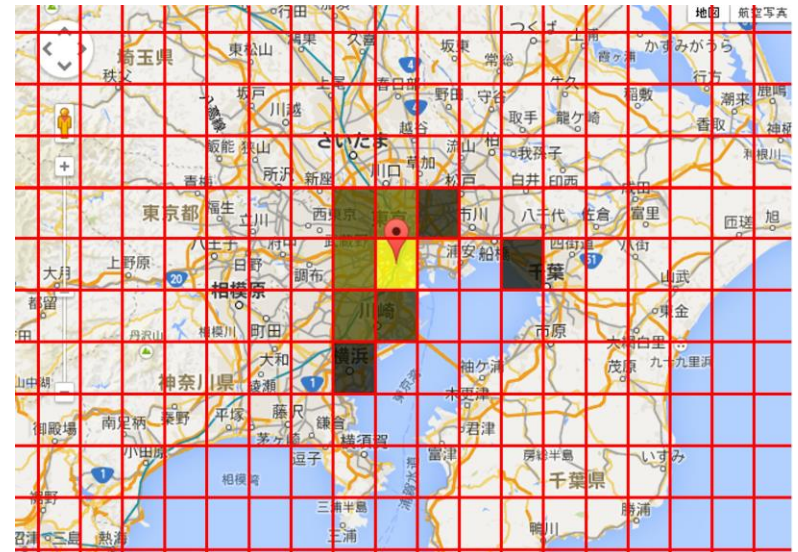
Proposed Method

A. Overview

- 1) Location estimation by visual features
- 2) Location estimation by Twitter messages texts.
- 3) Integration of the locations estimated by the two kinds of features

B. Grid-based location estimation

- grid-based location rather than a pair of longitude and latitude
- We evaluate possible grids by giving scores, and select the grid with the best score as the final estimated location.



C. Twitter photo localization by visual features

- Photo locations with image retrieval for a large-scale geotagged image database
 - several millions of geotagged photo tweets
- Features
 - SIFT feature
 - DCNN feature (Overfeat)
 - 4096d -> 64d by PCA

C. Twitter photo localization by visual features

- Image retrieval for a database
 - Top M similar images for a given image
 - The visual-feature-based score

$$S_v(L_i|I) = \sum_{j=1}^M \frac{1}{\sqrt{j}} \phi(E_j - i) \quad P_v(L_i|I) = \frac{S_v(L_i|I)}{\sum_i S_v(L_i|I)}$$

- E_j represents the location grid index of j-th retrieved images
- $\phi(x) = 1(x = 0), 0(x \neq 0)$

D. Text-based location estimation

- GeoNLP
 - Extracts place names such as Tokyo and New York
 - Estimate location based on the dictionary
- The textual-feature-based score of i-th grid

$$S_t(L_i|I) = \sum_{j=1}^N \phi(E_j - i) \quad P_t(L_i|I) = \frac{S_t(L_i|I)}{\sum_i S_t(L_i|I)}$$

- E_j represents the location grid index of j-th retrieved images
- $\phi(x) = 1(x = 0), 0(x \neq 0)$

E. Integration of estimated location

- Textual score $P_v(L_i|I)$
- Visual score $P_t(L_i|I)$
- Integrated score

$$P(L_i|I) = \frac{w_v P_v(L_i|I) + w_t P_t(L_i|I)}{\sum_{k=1}^{n_2} w_v P_v(L_k|I) + w_t P_t(L_k|I)}$$

F. Automatic weight estimation

- reliable score $B(I)$
 - represents how extent the estimated locations to image I concentrate to one grid

$$B(I) = \frac{e^{\frac{K}{N}} - 1}{e - 1}$$

$$w_v = B(I), w_t = 1 - B(I),$$

- K represents the number of the estimations in the grid

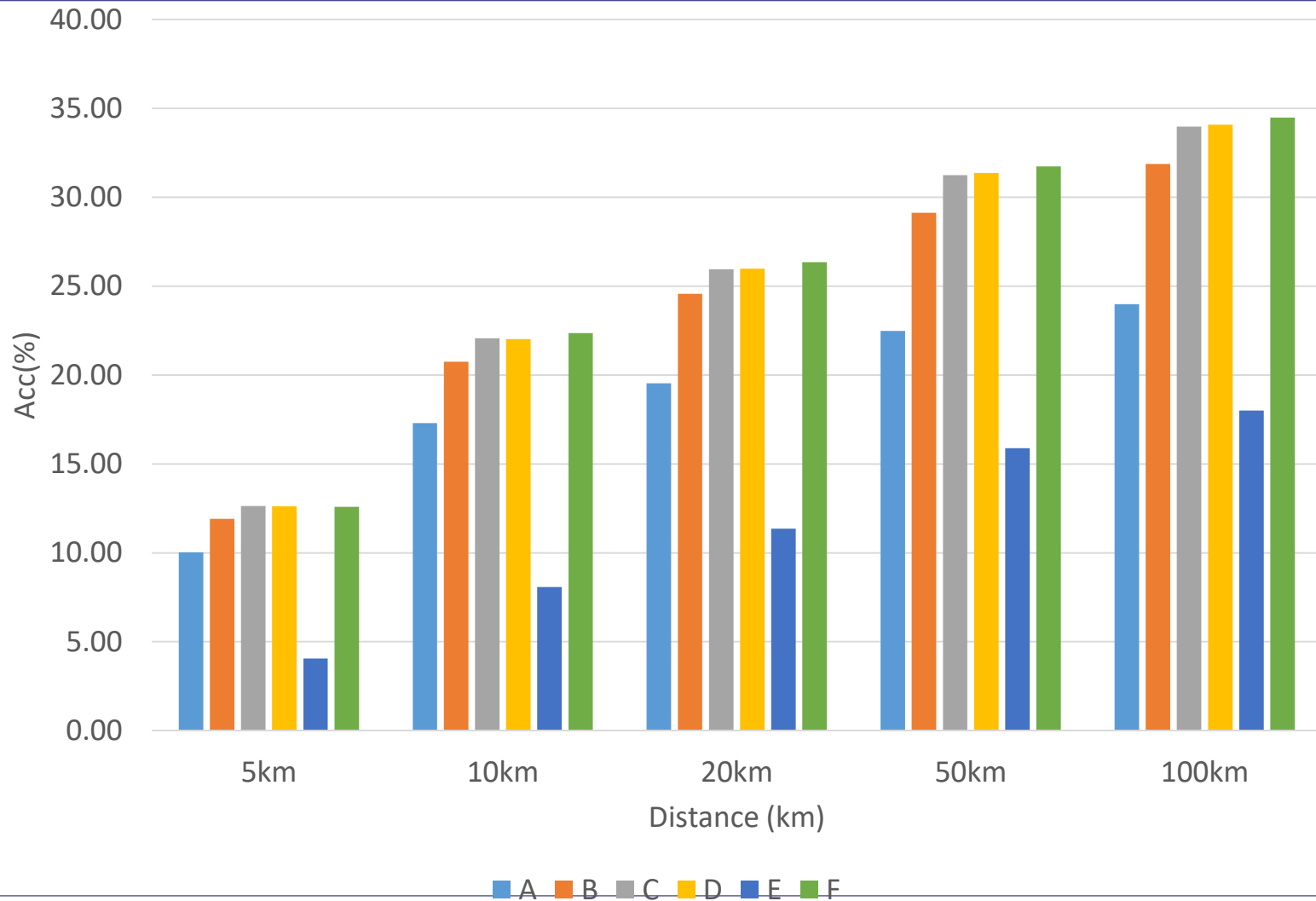
Experiments

- Dataset
 - Training data
 - 2014/01~2015/01
 - About 240,000
 - Test data
 - 2011/02~2014/12
 - Around 4,000
 - Similar image number: $M=50$
 - Grid size : 0.1° (about 10km)

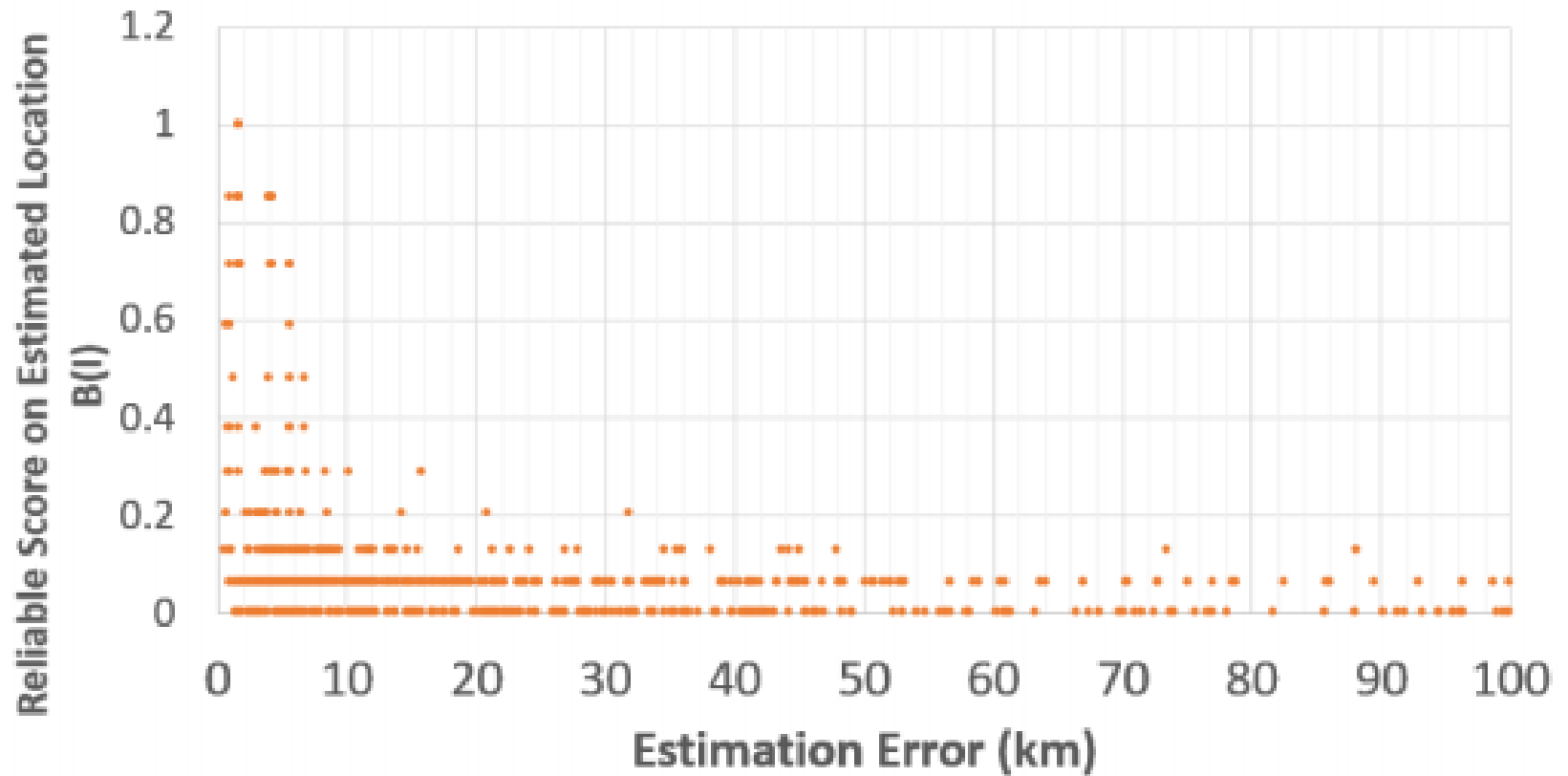
TABLE II
LOCALIZATION ACCURACY (%) WITH $M = 50$.

	feature	w_t	w_v	5km	10km	50km	100km
A	BoF	1.00	0.00	36.0 (1440)	57.2 (2288)	65.9 (2636)	68.3 (2732)
B		0.75	0.25	35.8 (1432)	57.5 (2300)	67.3 (2692)	69.7 (2788)
C		0.50	0.50	35.3 (1412)	56.8 (2272)	66.6 (2664)	68.8 (2752)
D		0.25	0.75	31.8 (1272)	50.6 (2024)	58.6 (2344)	60.5 (2420)
E		0.00	1.00	2.6 (104)	6.0 (240)	13.7 (548)	16.0 (640)
A	DCNN	1.00	0.00	36.0 (1440)	57.2 (2288)	65.9 (2636)	68.3 (2732)
B		0.75	0.25	36.7 (1468)	58.7 (2348)	67.2 (2688)	69.9 (2796)
C		0.50	0.50	36.6 (1464)	58.3 (2332)	66.6 (2664)	69.4 (2776)
D		0.25	0.75	35.0 (1400)	55.2 (2208)	62.8 (2512)	65.4 (2616)
E		0.00	1.00	4.1 (164)	8.1 (324)	15.9 (636)	18.0 (720)
F		AUTO	AUTO	36.3 (1452)	59.1 (2364)	68.9 (2756)	71.4 (2856)

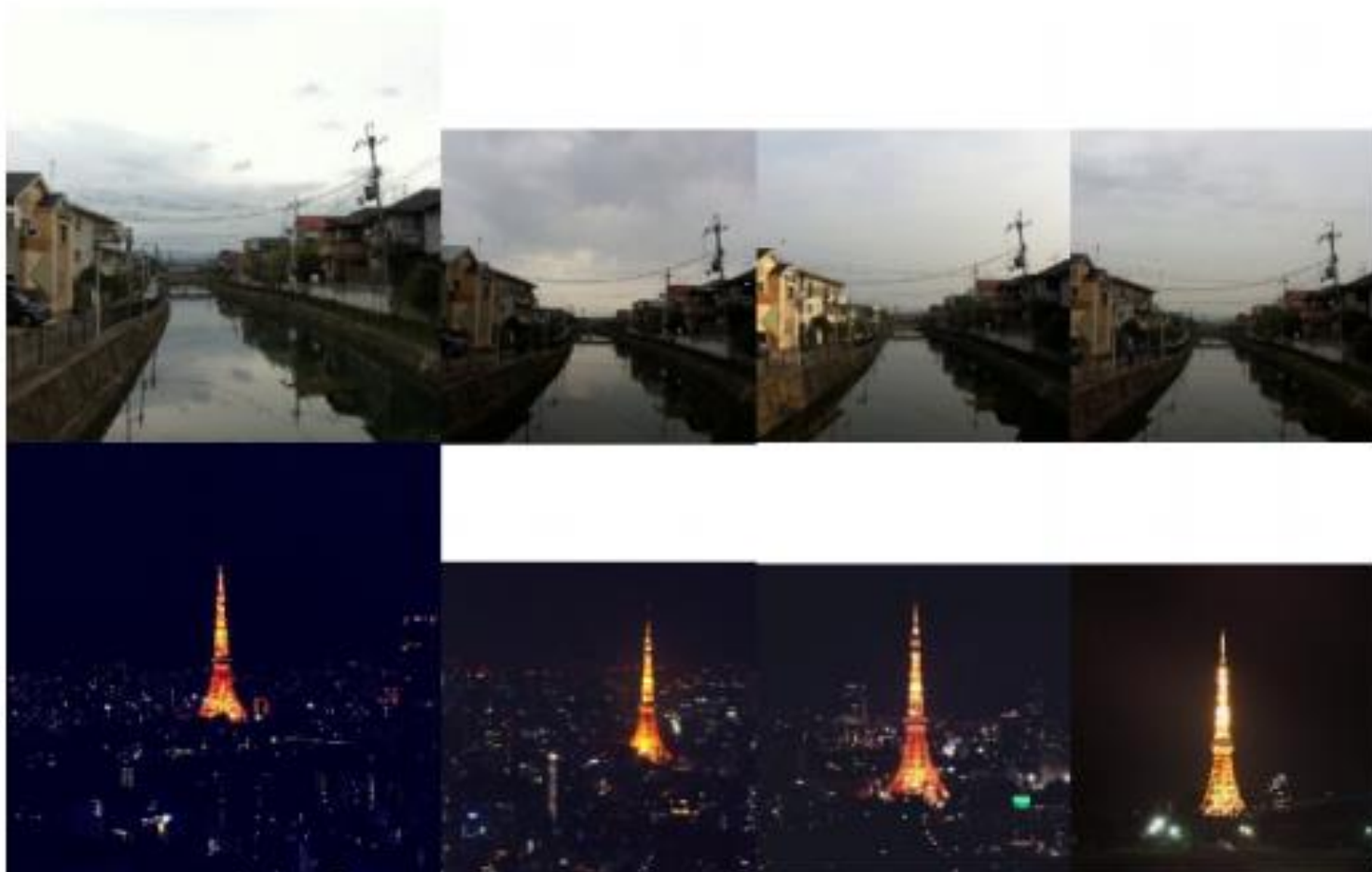
Experiments



Experimental results



Examples



Examples

- Visual features only



Conclusion and future work

- We proposed a method to localize Twitter photos
- Integration of both features improved localization accuracy compared to using only single modality
- Future work
 - Integrate our data source related to geotagged photos such as Flickr and Panoramio