

Computer Vision for International Border Legibility



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Task: Border Legibility Estimation

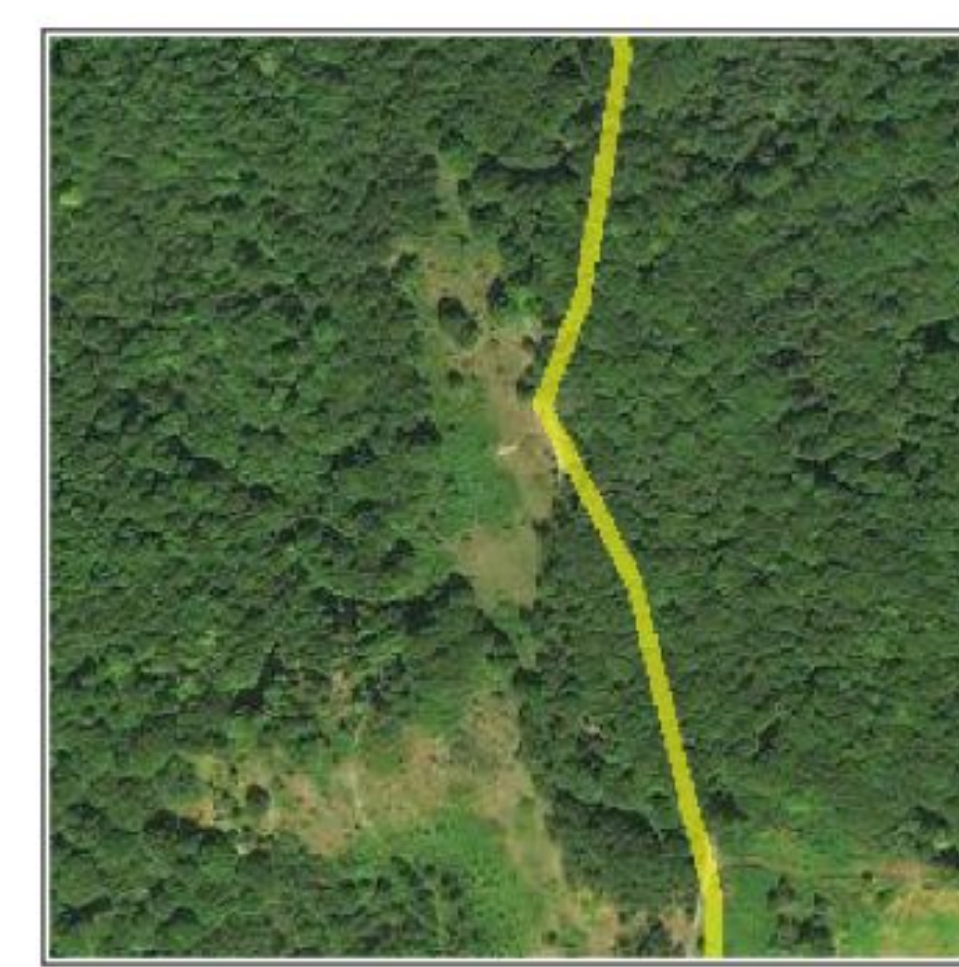
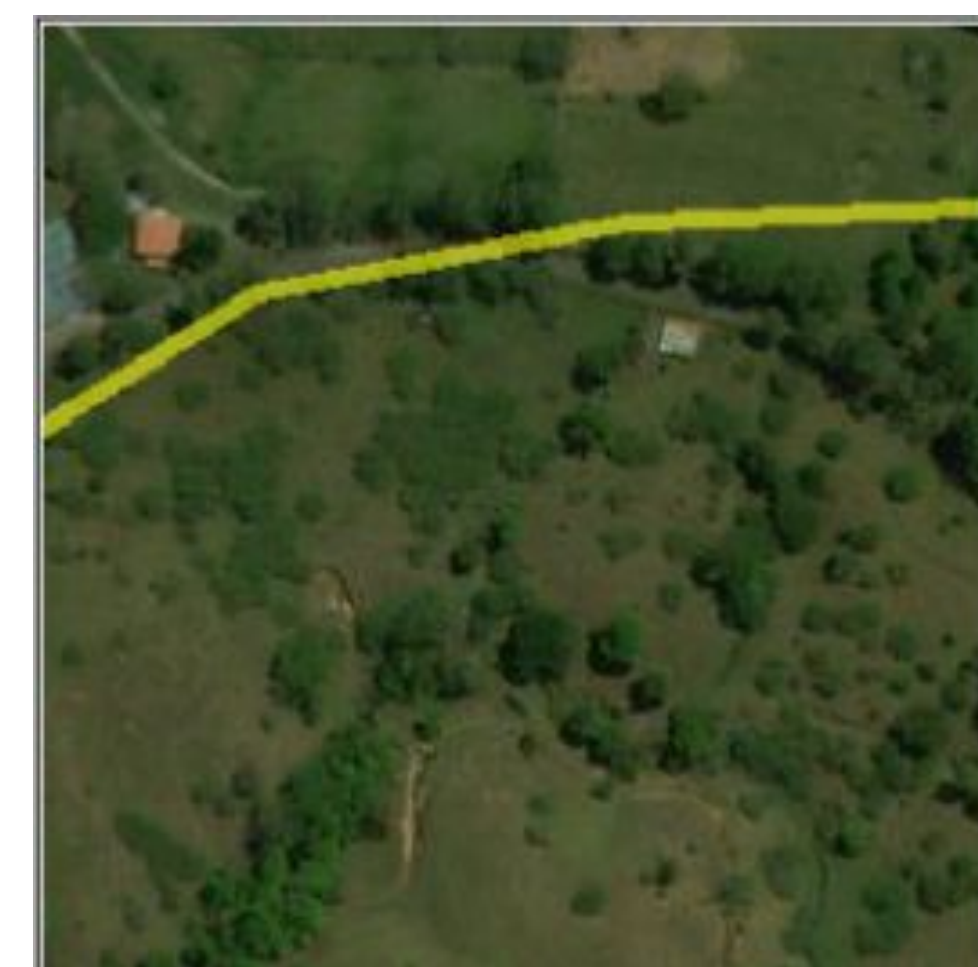
Given an image of a border and the location of the border in the image, predict the legibility of the border. The goal is *not* to predict the location of the border, but rather how visible the border is to the naked eye.



High Legibility



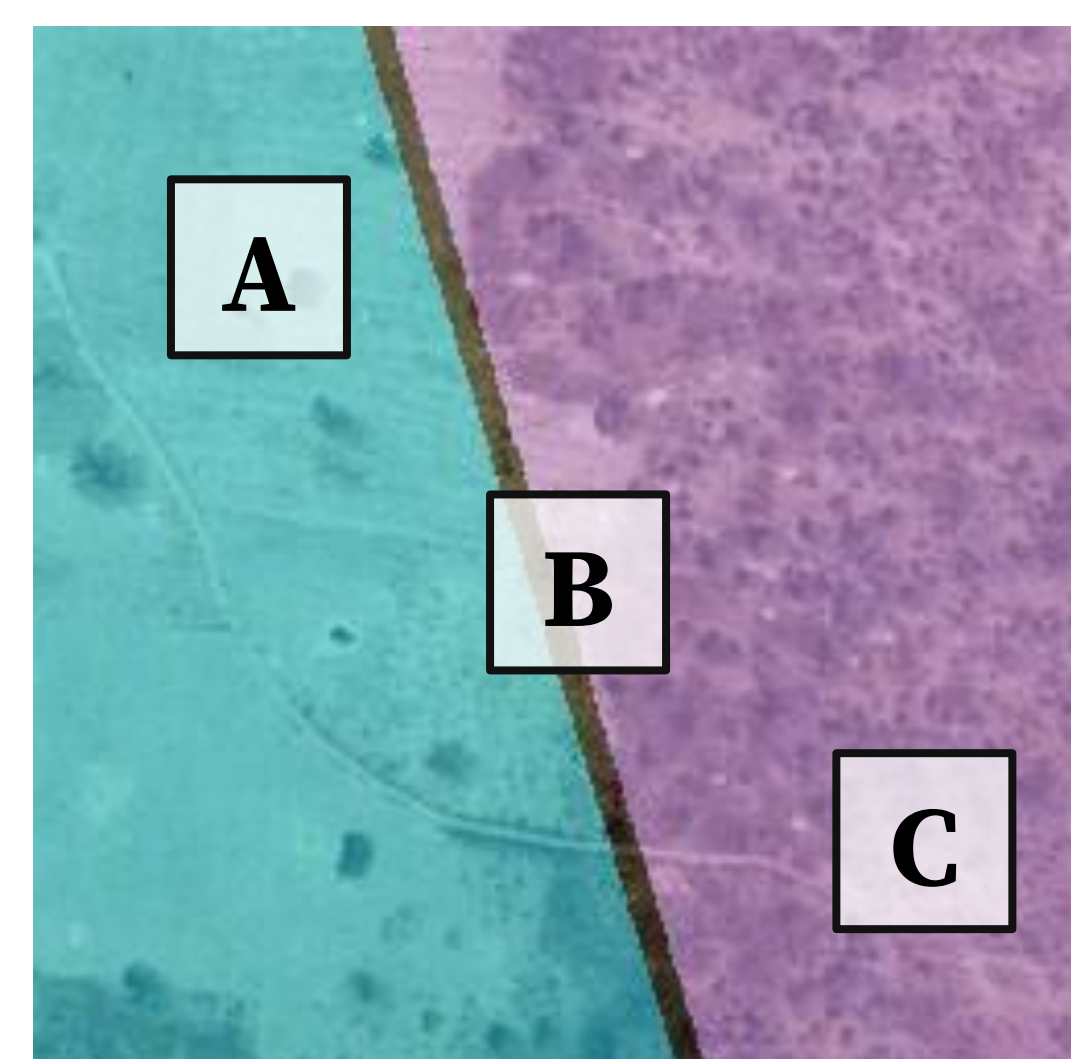
Medium Legibility



Low Legibility

Tile Segment Division

Three regions are considered: each side of the border (A, C), and a margin around the border (B).



Data Collection

Overhead borders dataset:

- 612,347 aerial image tiles from Bing Maps
- Dense coverage of all global land borders

Validation set:

- 12,000 pairwise legibility judgments among 1000 random tiles



Dataset Sample Locations

Code and data are available on our project page.

BorderCut: A Contrastive Siamese Approach

- Generate synthetic pairs of border tiles, modified to be artificially legible.
- Train a Siamese model to predict which tile is more legible.
- CutMix-style augmentation increases legibility by replacing segments with pixels from another random tile.

Tile 1



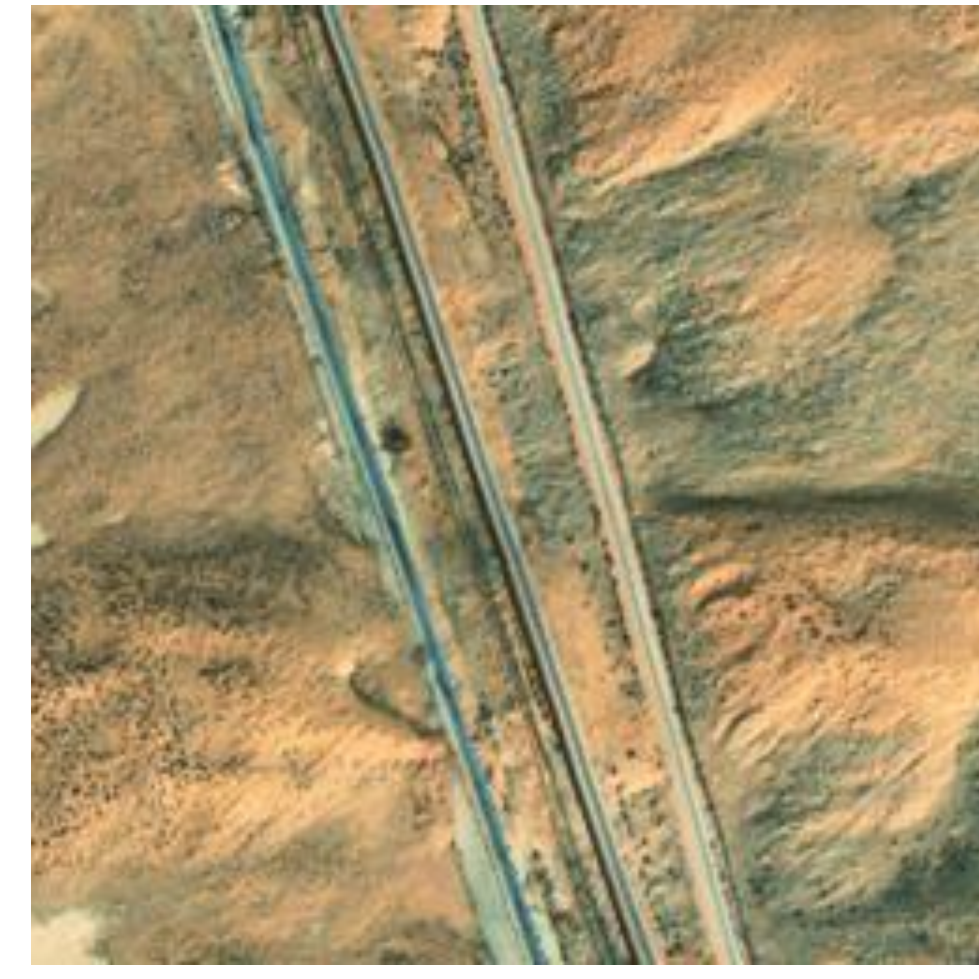
Original tile

Tile 2



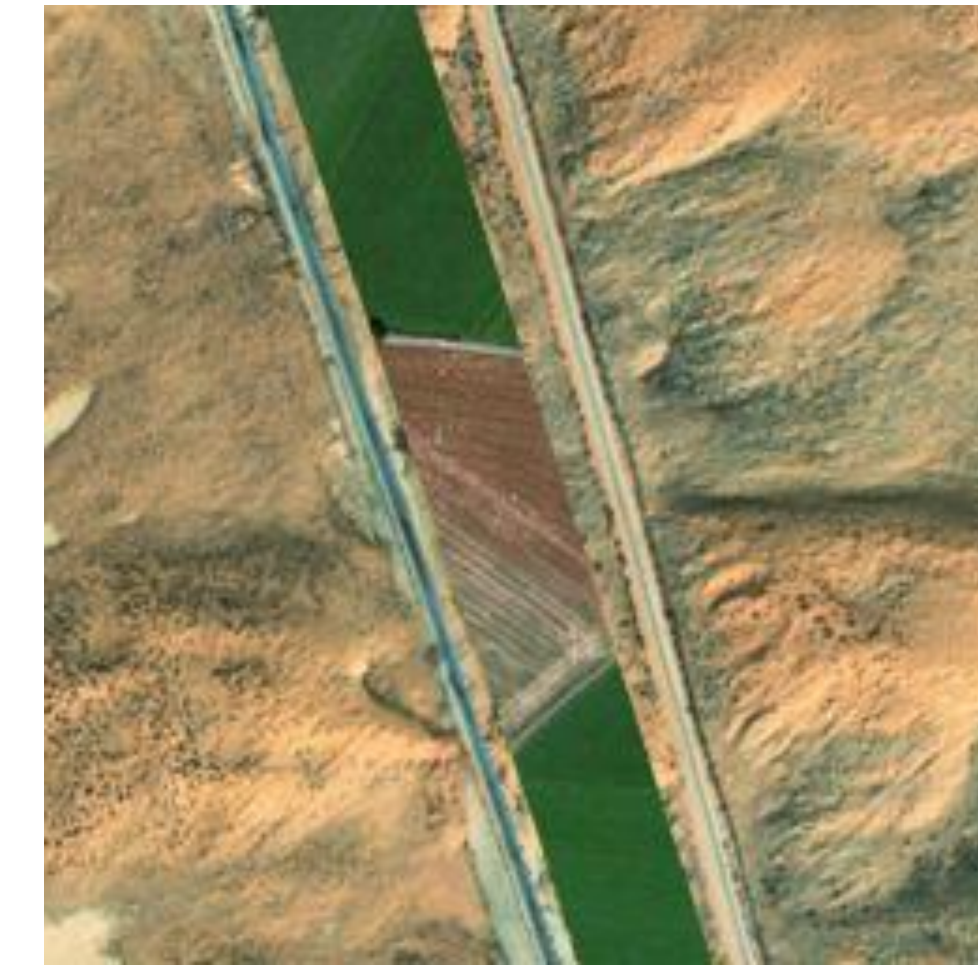
Region C replaced

Tile 1



Original tile

Tile 2



Region B replaced

Tile 1



Region C replaced

Tile 2

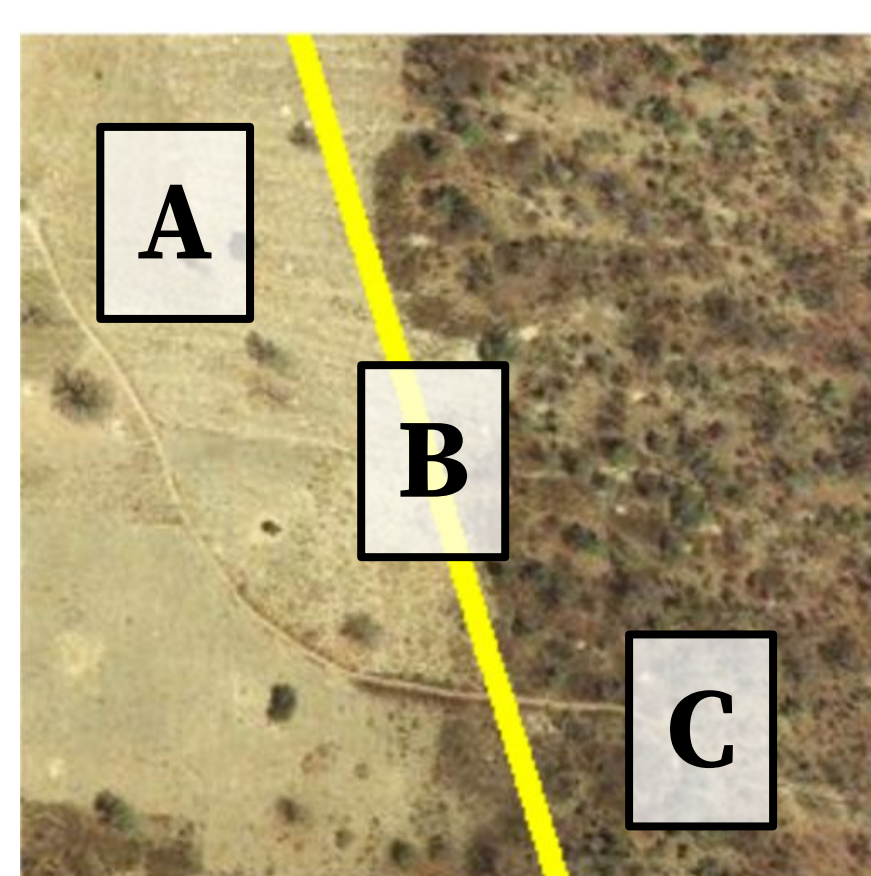


Regions B and C replaced

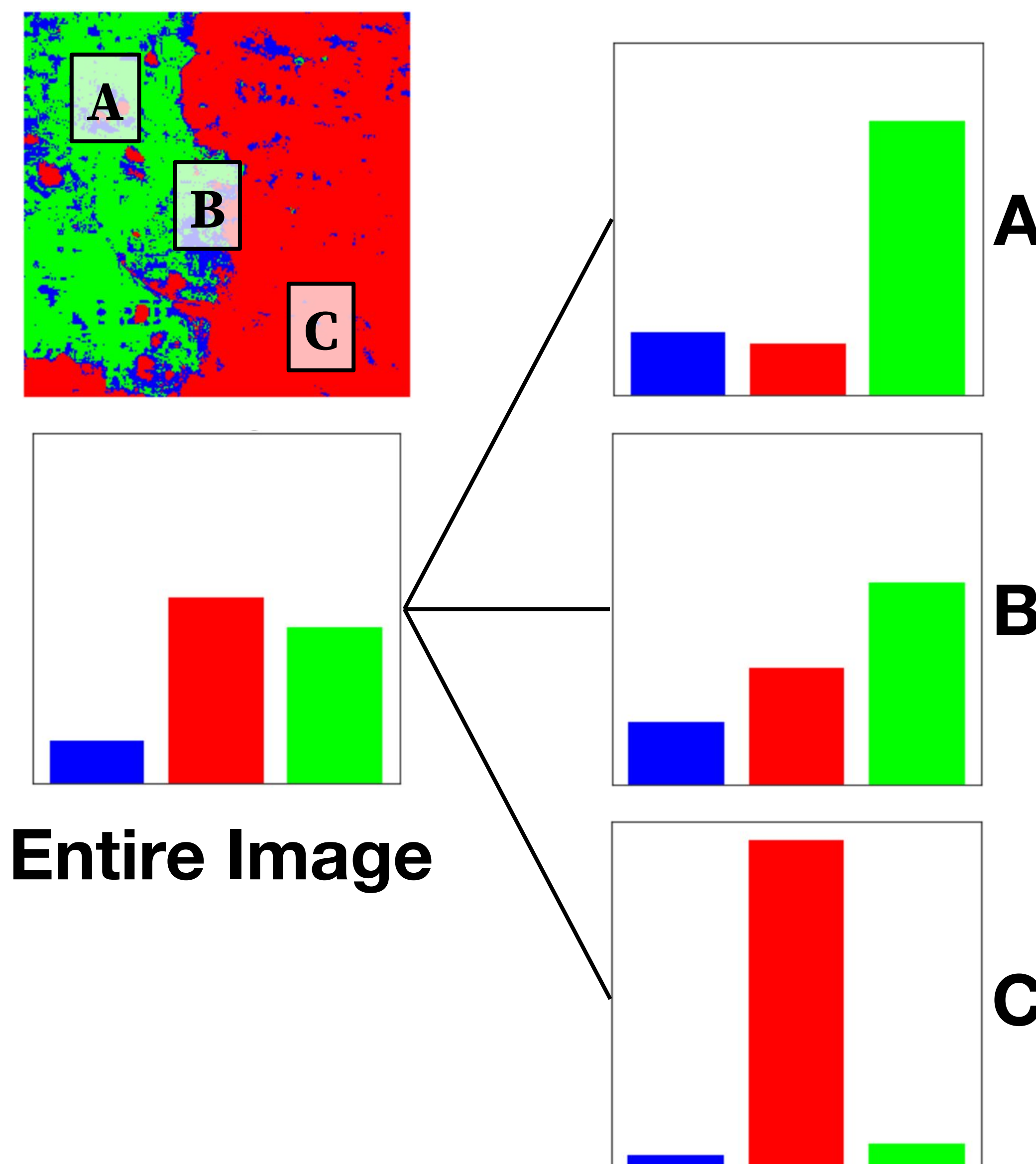
Feature Comparison Baselines

- Pairwise differences between segment features.
- Coherence of feature cluster assignments among segments.

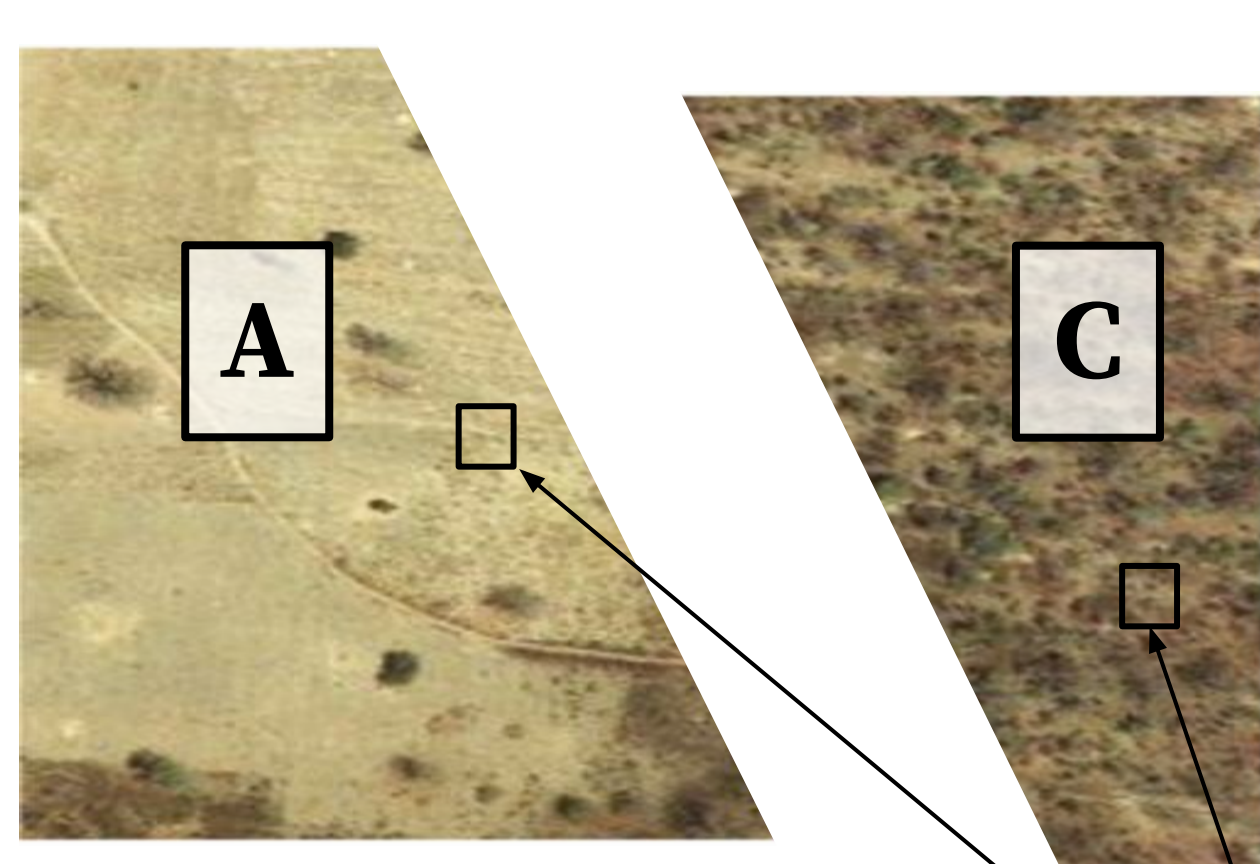
Input Tile



Cluster Assignment Distribution



Pairwise Feature Distances



$$D(A, C) = \mathbb{E}_{a \in A, c \in C} [d(a, c)]$$

Results

Results from our best performing methods:

Method	Accuracy \uparrow	τ \uparrow	Footrule \downarrow
BorderCut	65.85 \pm 1.6	0.145 \pm 0.02	283.18 \pm 8.8
Clustering	58.80	0.449	186.68

Accuracy measures rate of agreement with pairwise human judgments.

τ and **Footrule** measure agreement between rankings derived from ground truth vs. predictions.

Results:

- BorderCut does best on raw accuracy of pairwise annotations.
- Clustering does best on global ranking metrics.

Conclusions:

- At 65% accuracy, the task is far from solved
- More data and better techniques are needed