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# Creating a 4D Street View of Amsterdam from Historical Images

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## Motivation & Case Study

The **ArchiMediaL**<sup>1</sup> project aims to bridge between data science and researches on contemporary and historical built environments by developing state of the art AI algorithms for the automatic linking of available meta-data and image repositories. As a case-study we use the 360,000+ historical images from the Amsterdam Beeldbank<sup>2</sup> database.

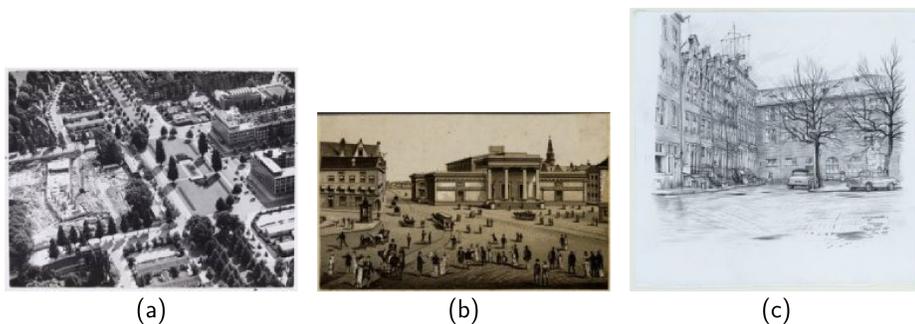


Figure 1: Where are the locations depicted in these images?

- **Objective:** Place recognition for historic images (beyond photo representation), where commonly, geo-location tags are not available.
- **Task:** Images retrieval problem, where a given query image is matched with images from large geo-tagged gallery.
- **Challenge:** Domain disparity between the unlabeled test dataset (historic images) and the available labeled training dataset (Mapillary street view images).

## Case Study: Method

### Step 1: Data Collection

The context information is used to narrow the search space to a couple of streets. The EXIF data, captions, image titles and the HTML tags 'around' the image often contain important clues.

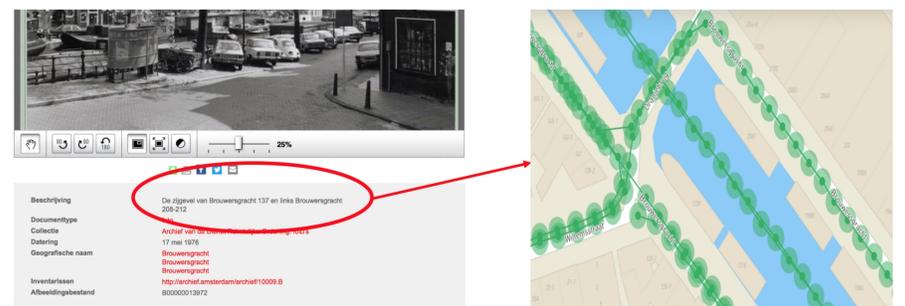


Figure 2: Screenshot Beeldbank image with meta data containing the title (left) and corresponding area in Mapillary (right)

### Step 2: Image Matching

A deep learning algorithm is trained on available data, e.g. Mapillary street view images to find a match for the historic image (left image in Fig.2) with the gallery of street view images from Step 1(right image in Fig.2).



Figure 3: Object matching between two images from two different dataset. Left: historic photo taken in 1976 from Brouwersgracht in Amsterdam found in "Beeldbank" data repository. Right: New 360° photo obtained from Google street view images in 2016 from Brouwersgracht.



<sup>1</sup><http://archimedial.eu/>

<sup>2</sup><http://beeldbank.amsterdam.nl/>