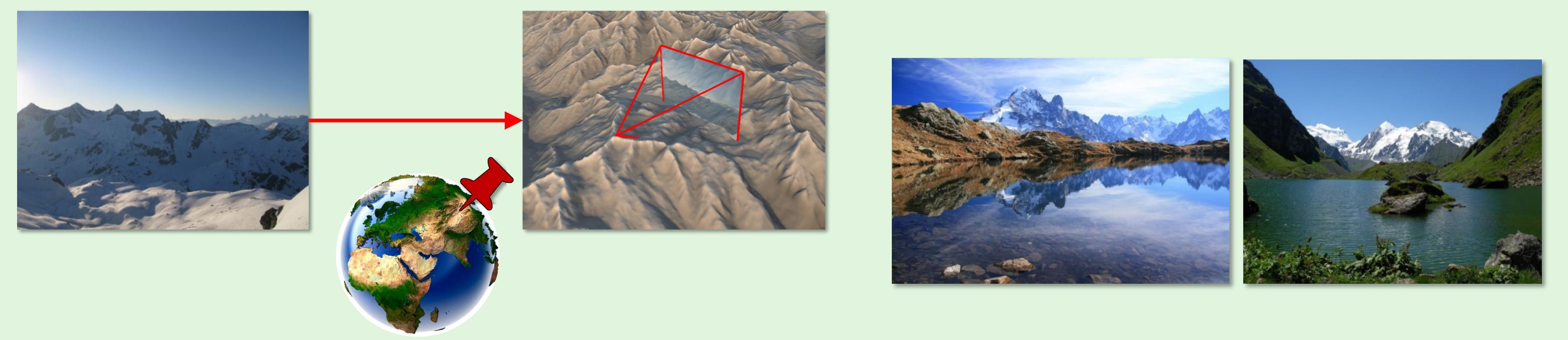


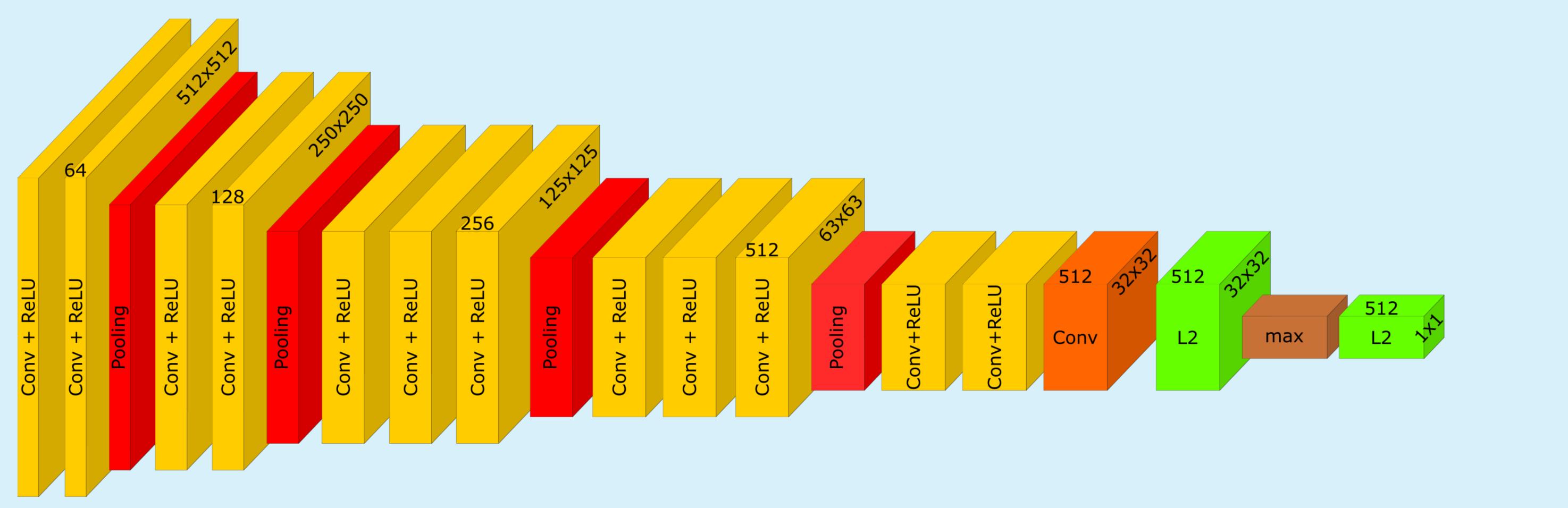
1. Large-scale Localization in Nature

We solve the challenging task of visual geo-localization of photographs captured in nature, i.e. we determine the position and approximate orientation of ground-level photographs. We demonstrate our approach on the area of the **Alps mountain range** spanning approx. 250 000 km².



4. Efficient Architecture

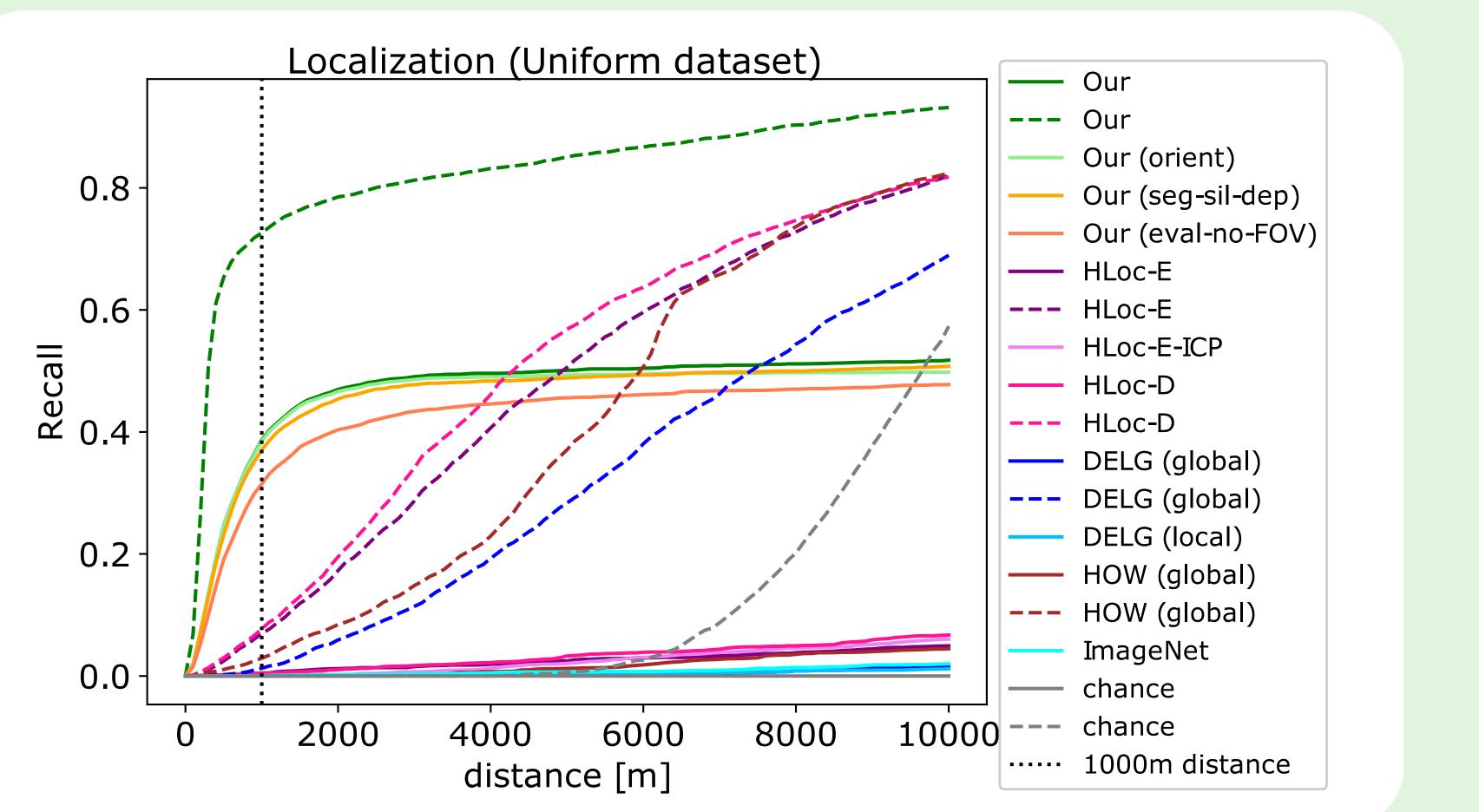
We propose a simple, yet efficient **deep convolutional architecture** for our method. Among other crucial modifications, we use maximum pooling as an aggregation technique, which proved crucial in our task, compared to other aggregations, which failed.



7. Experiments and Comparisons

Our work provides the evaluation of different **architectures**, underlines the importance of individual components and explains the benefits of known field of view information.

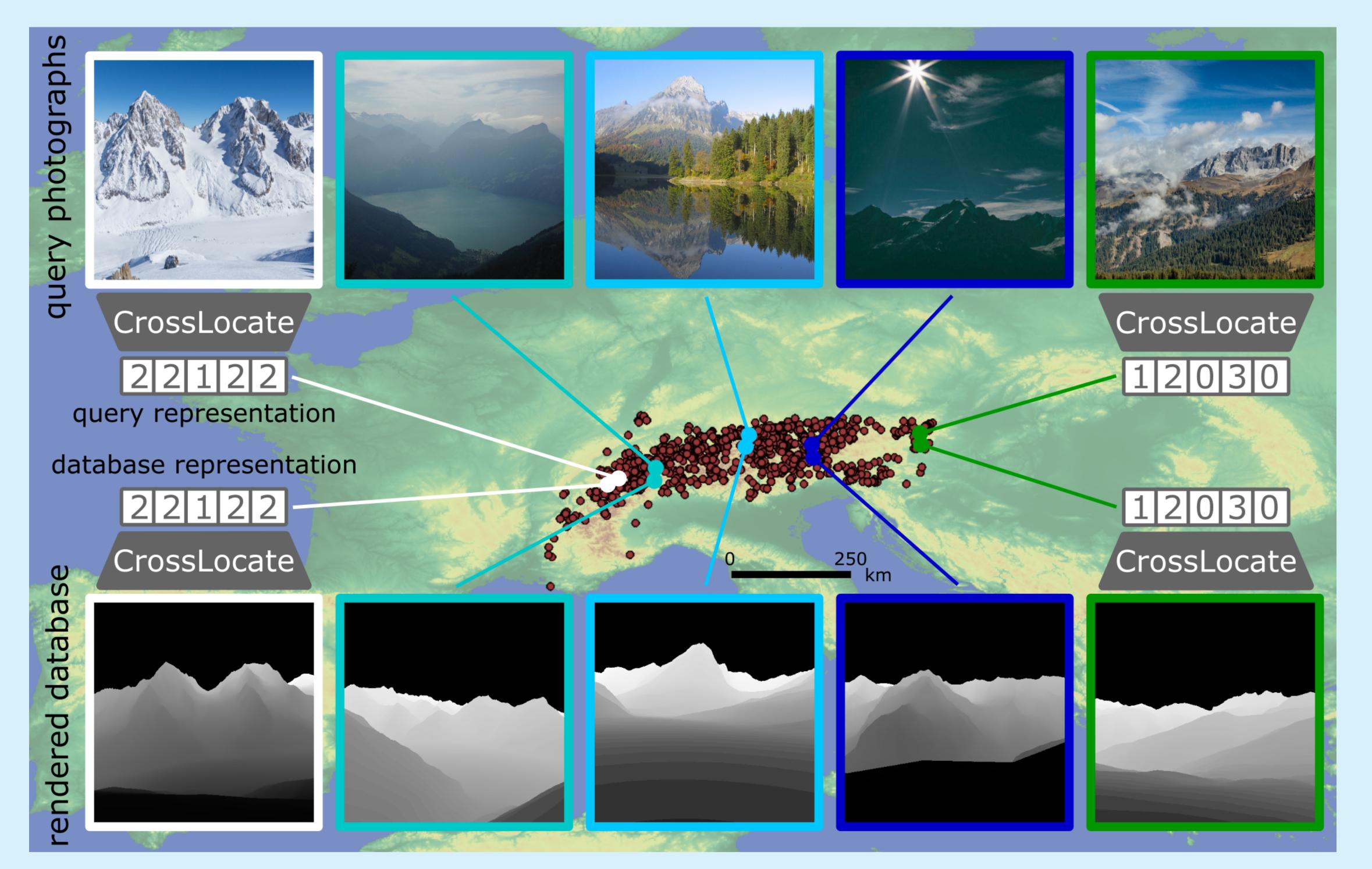
Our CrossLocate localization approach significantly outperforms state-of-the-art localization methods utilizing retrieval.



BRND FACULTY UNIVERSITY OF INFORMATION OF TECHNOLOGY TECHNOLOGY CONDUCTION CPHOTO.fit.vutbr.cz/crosslocate in Natural Environments using Rendered Modalities

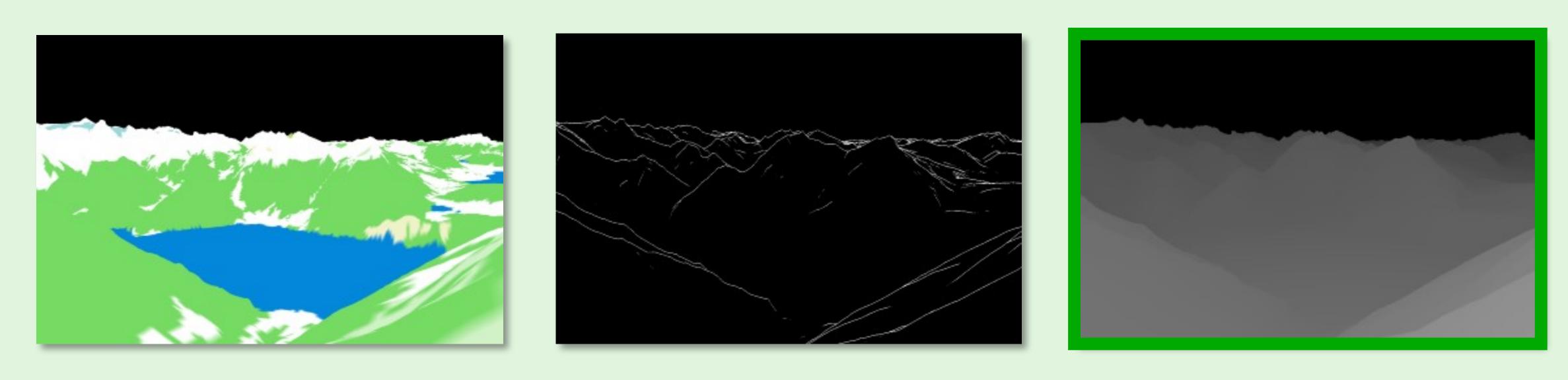
2. Cross-modal Image Retrieval

Photographs are encoded into deep representations and matched with deep representations extracted from rendered database imagery. This is achieved with only a single deep model with only a single branch.



5. Depth Information for Localization

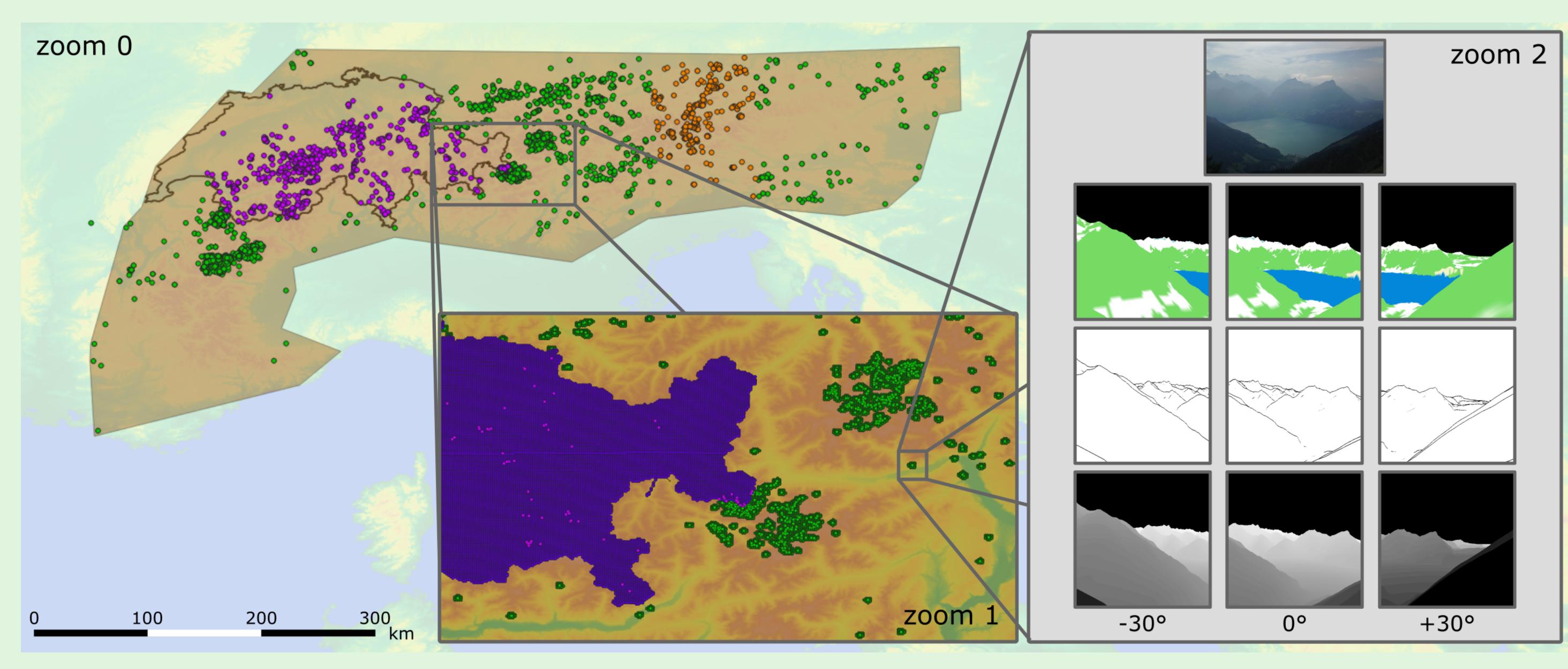
We evaluate the localization potential of different database modalities. Besides semantic segmentations, silhouette maps and depth maps, we measure the performance for previously used horizon lines and for the combination of the modalities. We show that **depth information** is the most important one by a significant margin.

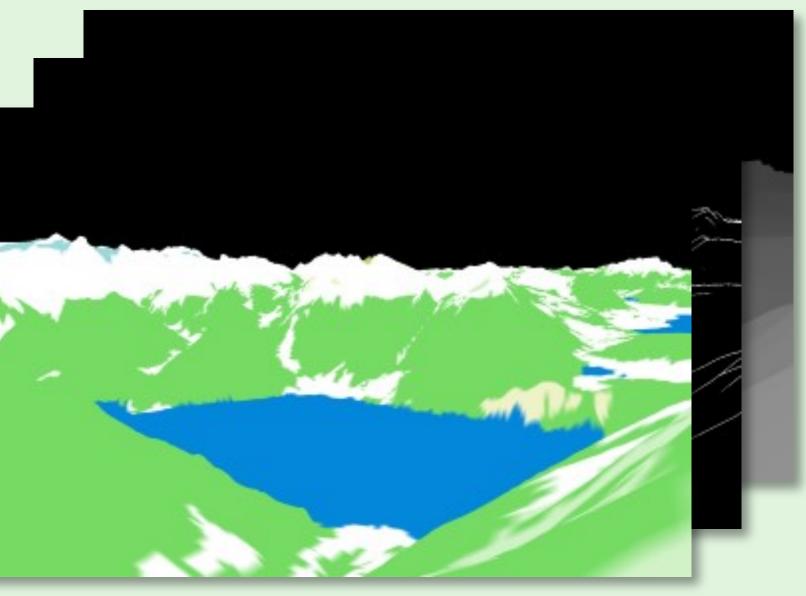




3. Databases of Rendered Image Modalities

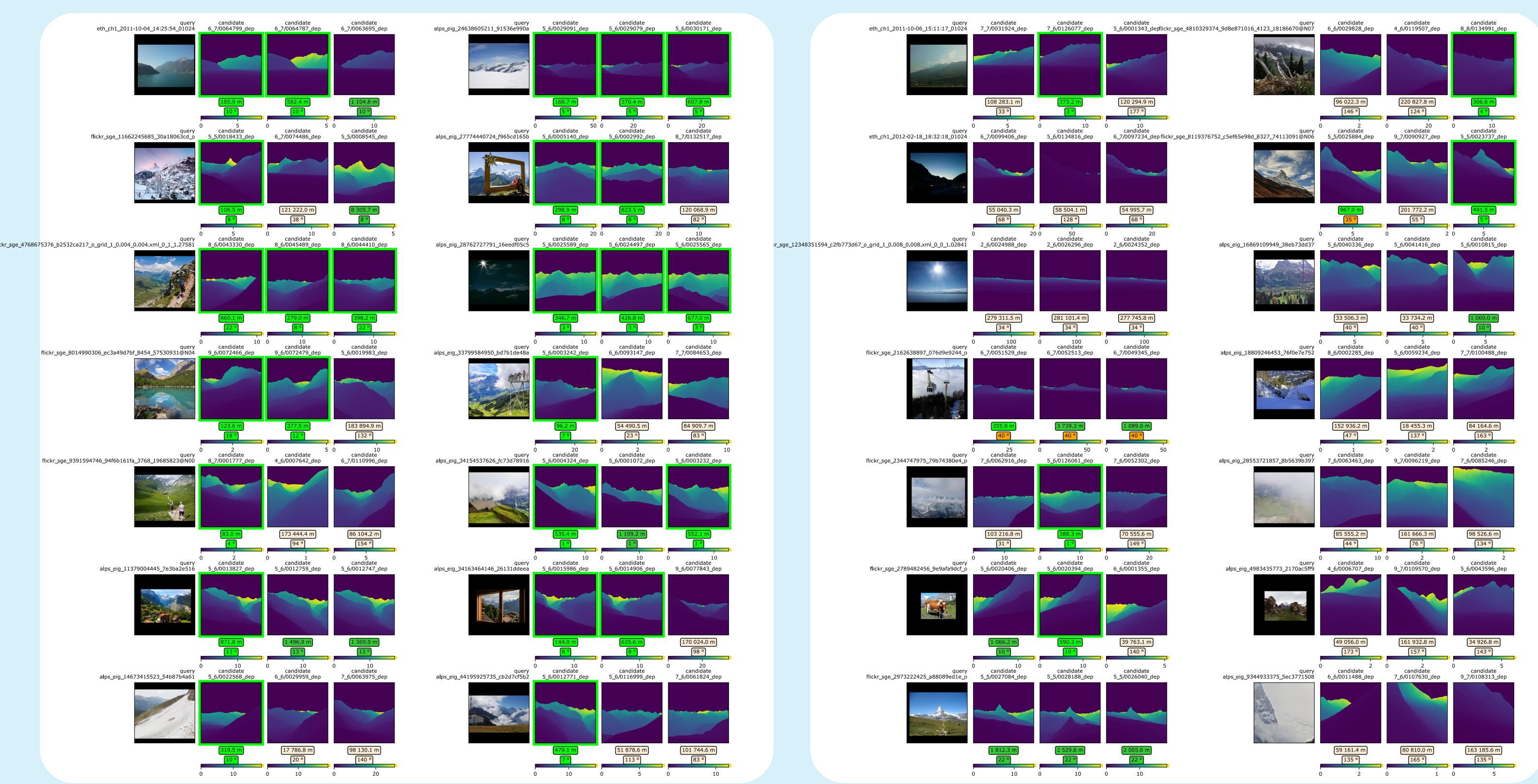
This results into two new and **unique datasets**:





6. Qualitative Evaluation with Examples

We provide qualitative evaluation of our CrossLocate approach by presenting examples of both successful and unsuccessful localizations. CrossLocate can deal with severe occlusions and challenging lighting conditions.





- We introduce databases of various rendered image modalities
- and pair these databases with datasets of query photographs.
- Sparse dataset for fast and simple experimentation and task exploration
- Uniform dataset for real-world localization across vast areas and millions of images