東京大学 関本研究室 / Sekimoto Lab. IIS, The University of Tokyo

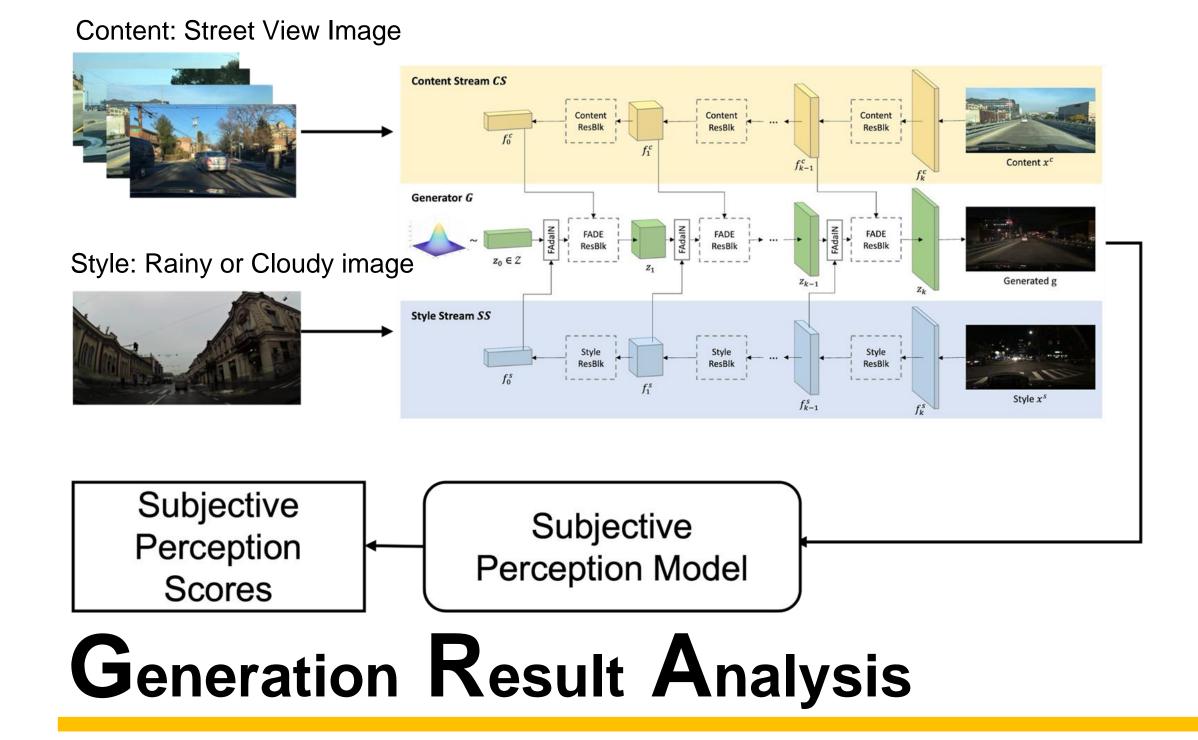
Designing for Perception: Weather-Aware Streetscapes via Generative Modeling and Global Datasets

Haoyu Zhuang, Chenbo Zhao, Yoshiki Ogawa, Yoshihide Sekimoto

Background

Urban streetscape evaluation is shifting from expert-led, objective methods to approaches that focus more on how people actually feel in these environments. Traditional analysis looks at visible features like trees, signs, and buildings using computer vision, but often misses subtle factors like lighting and weather that strongly affect how safe or pleasant a place feels. Current methods usually follow professional design rules, which don't always match how regular people experience city spaces. To close this gap, our work focuses on everyday users' feelings and preferences, aiming to build a more inclusive and human-centered way to assess urban streetscapes.

Workflow



Dataset

We used large-scale street view datasets for our study. We sampled 88,000 images from a global, open-access platform that crowdsources street-level imagery from diverse regions, climates, cultures, and devices—capturing the rich visual variety of realworld urban scenes. Each image was automatically labeled with weather conditions (e.g., sunny, cloudy, rainy) for use in image generation and analysis.

To ensure the validity of our findings, we



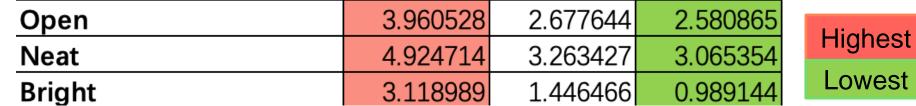
evaluated the visual quality of the generated image. The FID scores were 6.6 for cloudy images and 7.1 for rainy images, indicating strong realism and supporting the reliability of our subjective perception analysis.

Subjective Perception Analysis

Across 88,000 images, sunny scenes scored on average 89.61% higher than cloudy ones, and cloudy scenes scored 86.77% higher than rainy ones. Sunny weather led to the greatest increases in dimensions like *bright*, *neat*, *open*, *beautiful*, and *clean*—all improving by over 110% compared to cloudy conditions. Compared to rainy scenes, sunny ones scored even higher, especially in *cozy* and *desirable* aspects. Even between cloudy and rainy weather, the *beautiful* dimension rose by over 240%, with *clean*, *like*, and *livable* increasing over 200%. Meanwhile, negative feelings such as *boring* and *depressing* were highest under rainy conditions. Perceptions of *interesting* and *greenery* remained relatively stable across weather types, showing less sensitivity to ambiance.

961 -5.684566	
	-5.187871
502 1.451679	1.292686
<mark>261</mark> -4.437438	-4.057524
947 -7.689932	-7.738009
697 -3.154641	-3.597596
434 -0.696094	-0.842017
442 -2.12858	-1.768591
845 0.190802	-0.400223
872 6.029698	5.415736
<mark>908</mark> -3.08456	-3.37419
<mark>668</mark> 9.135197	8.661799
641 0.685421	0.008922
578 4.214613	3.601729
554 4.594353	3.956481
264 1.345886	0.734363
703 1.231949	0.86037
047 -1.686662	-2.125419
525 5.780725	5.15681
921 1.5394	0.811324
	502 1.451679 261 -4.437438 947 -7.689932 697 -3.154641 434 -0.696094 442 -2.12858 845 0.190802 872 6.029698 908 -3.08456 668 9.135197





Sekimoto Lab. @ IIS Human Centered Urban Informatics, the University of Tokyo