



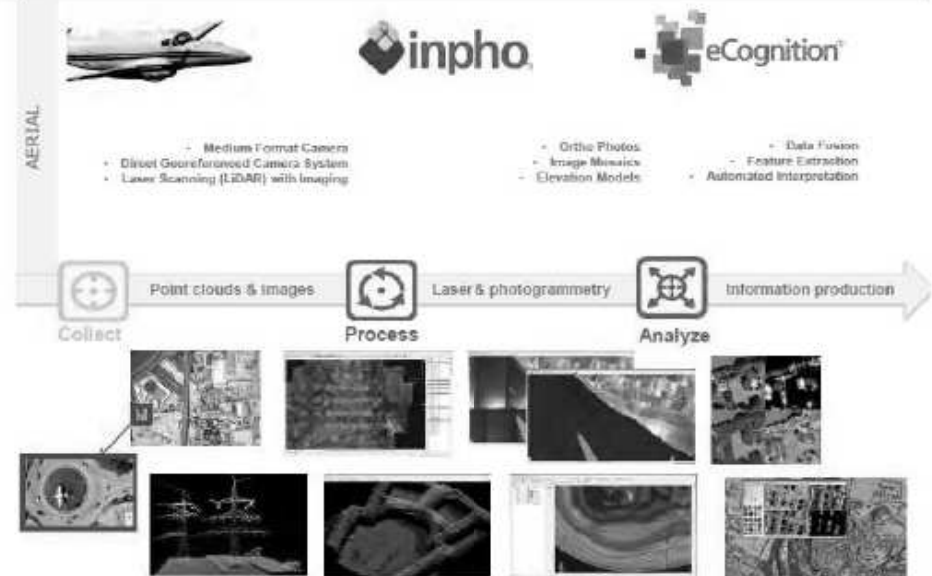
## End-to-End Remote Sensing and Image Analysis Solutions and Methods for Cadaster Update



Madrid 2013

Dr. Waldemar Krebs

## Aerial Workflows: field-to-finish



## GeoSpatial : Images to information

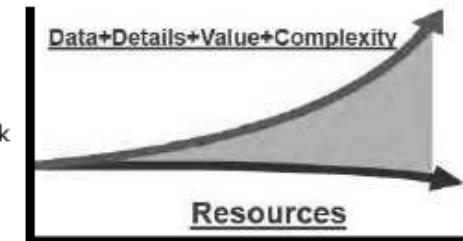


## Trends in Earth Observation



### Increasing need for detailed, up-to-date information as a basis for planning and decision making

- Increasing data volume
- Increasing data complexity
- Increasing demand for geo information
- Manual interpretation becomes a major bottleneck



→ Automation



eCognition Technology



eCognition Community

Information Extraction



Even after adding  
some context you  
might not recognize  
the structure...

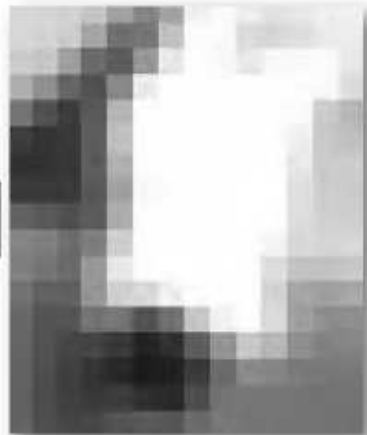


Information Extraction



→ Context counts

Which kind of structure  
can be seen here?



Information Extraction



→ Context counts



## Why do we see what we see?

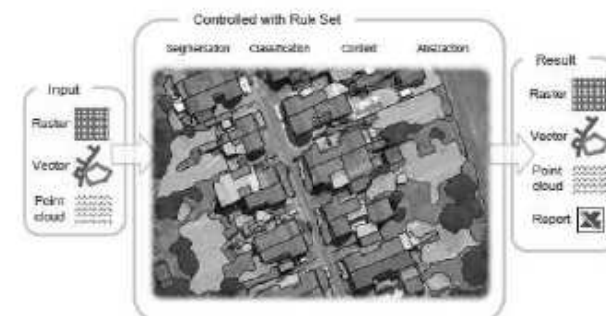


- Human Visual Perception
  - Analyzes groups of pixels
  - Incorporates context
  - Works on multiple scales



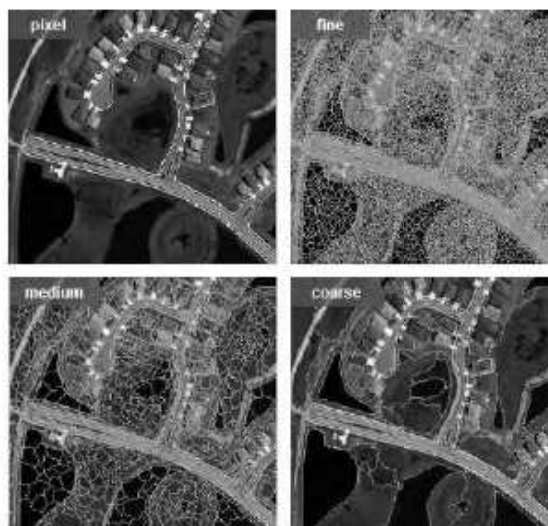
→ So does Object Based Image Analysis (OBIA)

## Dynamic image analysis workflow



- fuses raster, vector and point cloud data stacks for processing
- uses pixels, objects and object networks for superior analysis
- leverages context rules to achieve greater result accuracy
- enables 2D, 3D and time series data analysis

## Multiresolution Image Segmentation



Object generation on multiple scales to address differently scaled classification task within one project

Build up a hierarchical network of image objects, which allows the representation of the image information content at different resolutions (scales) simultaneously.

## Core Technology Components



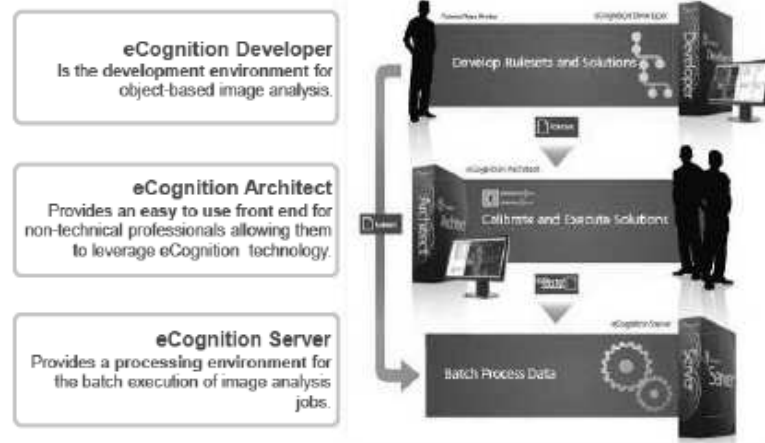
Image Object Hierarchy

Object Attributes

Rule Set  
(Cognition Network Language)



## eCognition Software Suite



## Cadastral Change Detection



eCognition Community  
Christian Weise

## Aerial Workflows: field-to-finish



## Cadastral Change Detection



- Project PI – Cadaster Administration Rheinland-Pfalz
  - Landesamt für Vermessung und Geobasisinformation, Rheinland-Pfalz, Germany
- Background
  - Excellent precise cadaster
  - But too "old"
  - Change detection based on aerial data time consuming (20.000 images)
- Goal
  - Semi-Automatic detection of changes
  - Optional adjustment of automatic processing
    - Consideration of changed input data
    - Definition of change
      - Area
      - Tolerance
  - Easy to Use User interaction by means of easy-to-use graphical user interfaces (GUI)



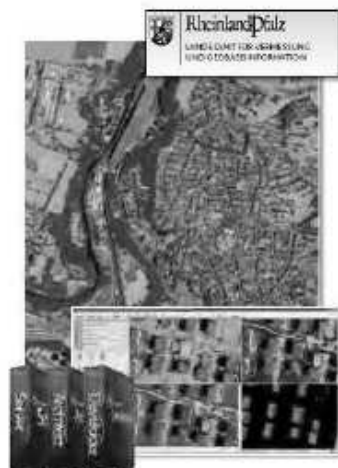
Existing Buildings  
Development Area

## Cadastral Change Detection

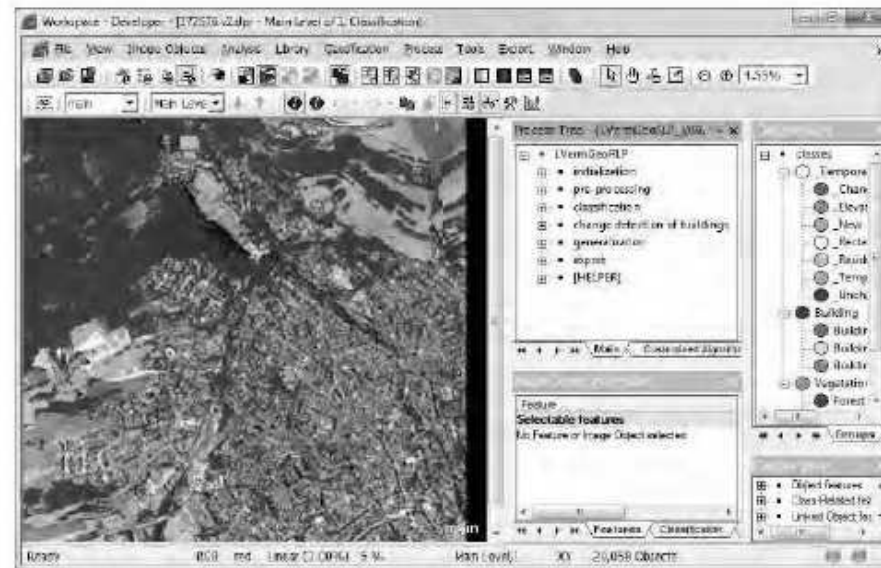


### Solution

- Automated detection of building changes in cadastral data (building footprints vs. aerial photography and height data)
  - Extracted information
    - Buildings
      - New buildings
      - Changed buildings
      - Non mapping-relevant
    - Vegetation
      - Elevated vegetation
      - Ground vegetation
  - GUI for optional manual adjustment of automatic processing rules
  - GUI for visual quality assurance/control (QA/QC) and manual editing
  - GUI based on user requirements
- ### Data
- RGB + NIR ortho-photos (0.2 m)
  - LIDAR DSM/DTM (1 m)
  - Building footprints (Vector)



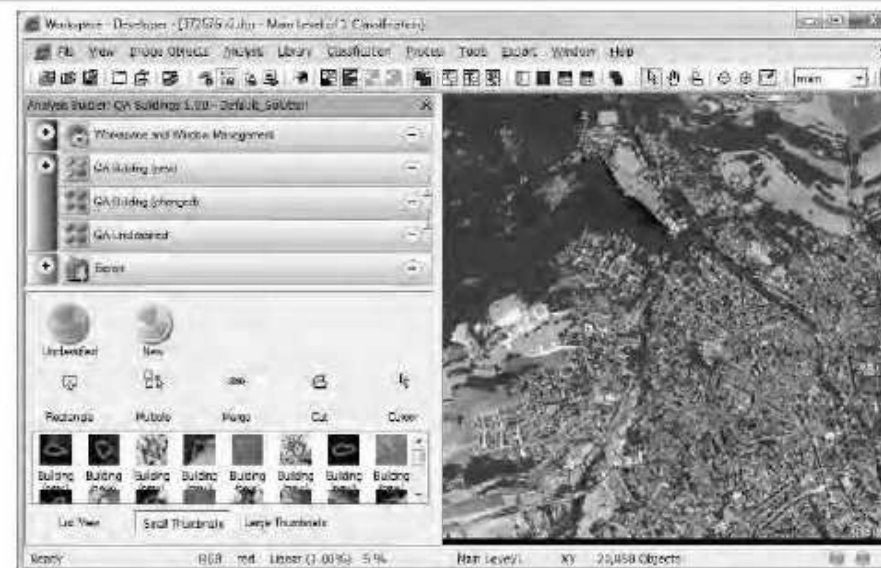
## Tools – Calibration



## Results– Architect Solution



## Tool – Quality Control



## Result- Example „448\_456“



### Change Detection

- classes
- Building
  - Building (changed)
  - Building (new)
  - Building (unchanged)
- Vegetation
  - Forest
  - Low Vegetation
  - Shrubs

## Result- Example „372576“



### Change Detection

- classes
- Building
  - Building (changed)
  - Building (new)
  - Building (unchanged)
- Vegetation
  - Forest
  - Low Vegetation
  - Shrubs

## Result - Example „328510“



### Change Detection

- classes
- Building
  - Building (changed)
  - Building (new)
  - Building (unchanged)
- Vegetation
  - Forest
  - Low Vegetation
  - Shrubs

## Cadastral Change Detection



*“eCognition and Inpho software allows us to automate time-consuming image processing workflows.*



*Furthermore change detection of cadastral buildings (land survey register) with eCognition can be standardized and the effort for visual image interpretation and field comparison can be reduced.”*

Tie	Processing [h]	QA [min]	Details: QA [min]		
			New	Changed	Non Mapping-relevant
378994	01:21:43	7	4	2	1
376698	01:38:04	10	6	1	3
382586	01:00:52	10	6	2	2
382590	01:12:19	6	4	1	1
378698	01:13:49	3	2	0	1
384086	01:15:19	5	3	1	1
386586	01:05:09	27	14	8	5
...	...	...	...	...	...



## Building and Vegetation Extraction



eCognition Community  
Christian Weise

## Building and Vegetation Extraction



- Solution
  - Automated LIDAR processing with *Inpho Scope++*
    - Ground/non ground classification
    - Point cloud filtering
    - Mosaicing and tiling
  - Automatic information extraction with *eCognition Server*
    - Buildings
    - Vegetation (5 m height classes)
- Data
  - RGB orthophotos (0.15 m)
  - CIR orthophotos (0.15 m)
  - LIDAR DSM/DTM (1 m)



## Building and Vegetation Extraction



- Project PI
  - Amt der Niederösterreichischen Landesregierung (Government Lower Austria), Austria
- Background
  - Environmental Noise Directive of the European Parliament and Council requires up-to-date information about elevated objects for modeling sound-wave propagation
  - 20.000 RGB/NIR + Lidar (Lower Austria)
  - 60.000 RGB/NIR + Lidar (Austria)
  - Highly cost efficient and standardized
- Goal
  - Automatic LIDAR/RGB-NIR data processing
  - Automatic detection and classification of elevated objects
    - Buildings
    - Elevated Vegetation



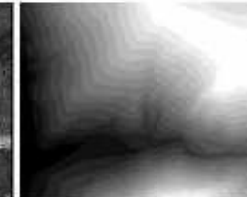
## Input Data & Objectives



Digital Orthophotos (RGB+NIR)  
0.15 cm; Austrian Sheet Lines:  
[340x6673 px]



Digital terrain model (1 m)



■ Input data:  
Digital surface model based  
on LIDAR (1 m)

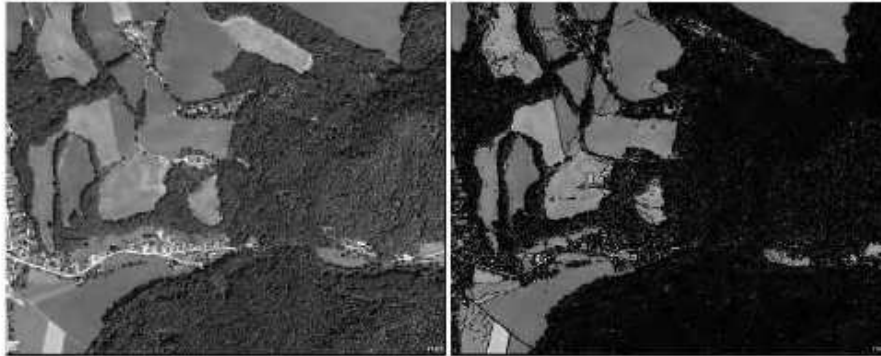


■ Rule Set development for a object based extraction of

1. Buildings
2. Vegetation

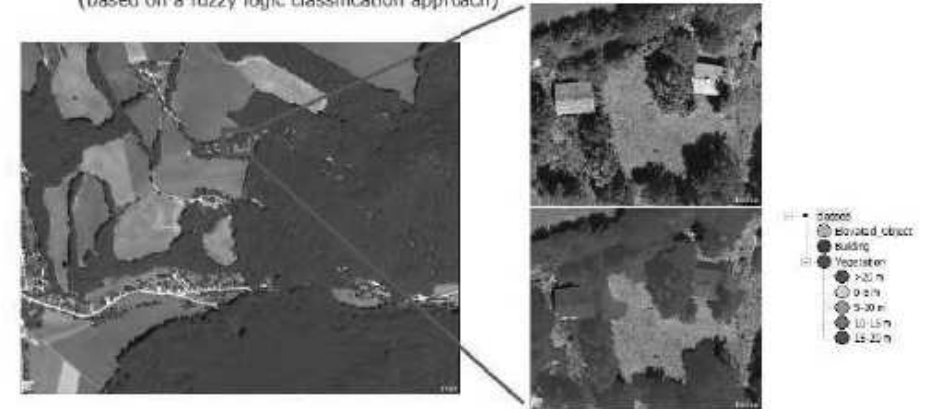
1. Create meaningful objects

(based on orthofotos and digital surface model)



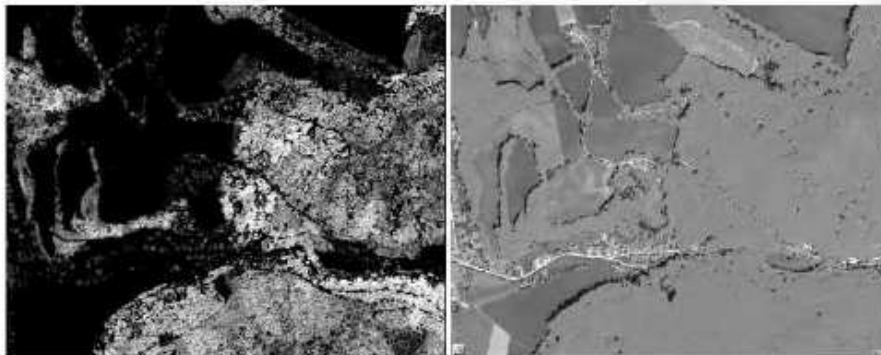
3. Distinguish elevated objects into Buildings and Vegetation

(based on a fuzzy logic classification approach)



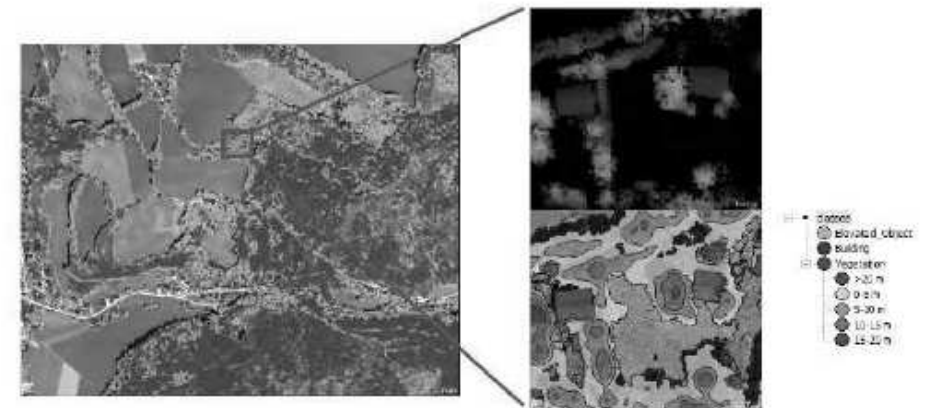
2. Classify elevated objects

(based on the digital surface model and the digital terrain model)



4. Distinguish Vegetation in different height classes

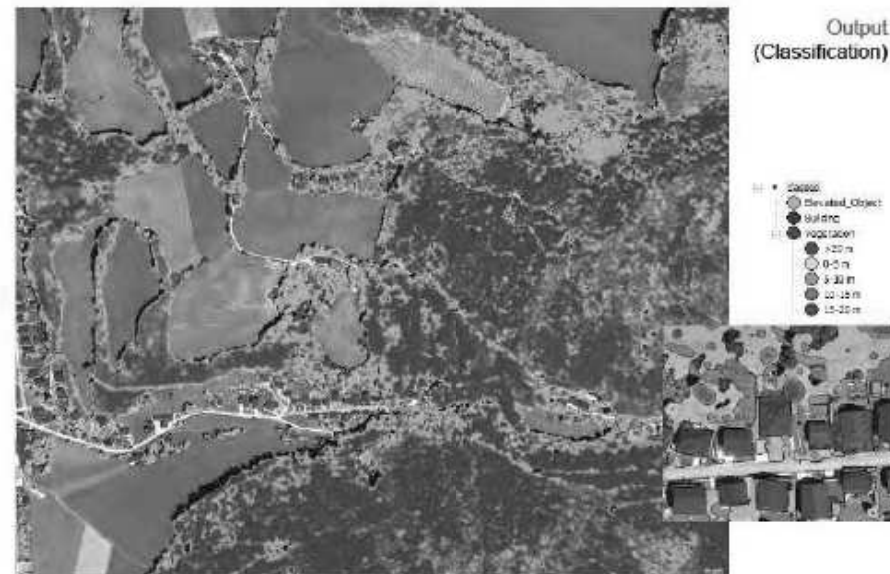
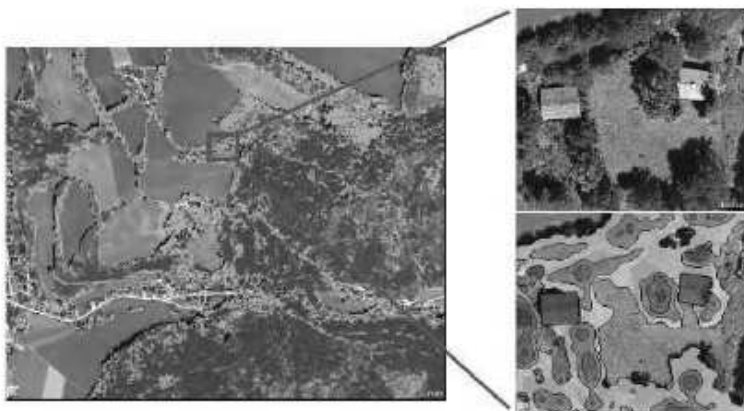
(based on a normalized digital surface model)





## 5. Generalize Buildings and Vegetation

(based on a free customized algorithm)



- 94,3 % for Buildings
- 96,1 % for Vegetation

Verification area: ca 200 km<sup>2</sup>;

Accuracy is the measure of "true" findings (true-positive + true-negative) divided by all test results

- Algorithm tested and works also on data
  - Australia (on 0.15m resolution, 1m dsm/dtm)
  - USA (on 0.25m resolution, 1m dsm/dtm)
  - Germany (on 0.15m resolution, 1m dsm/dtm)
  - South Africa (on 0.5m resolution, 2m dsm/dtm)!
  - Hungary (on 0.5m resolution, 2m dsm/dtm)!
  - ...

## Building and Vegetation Extraction



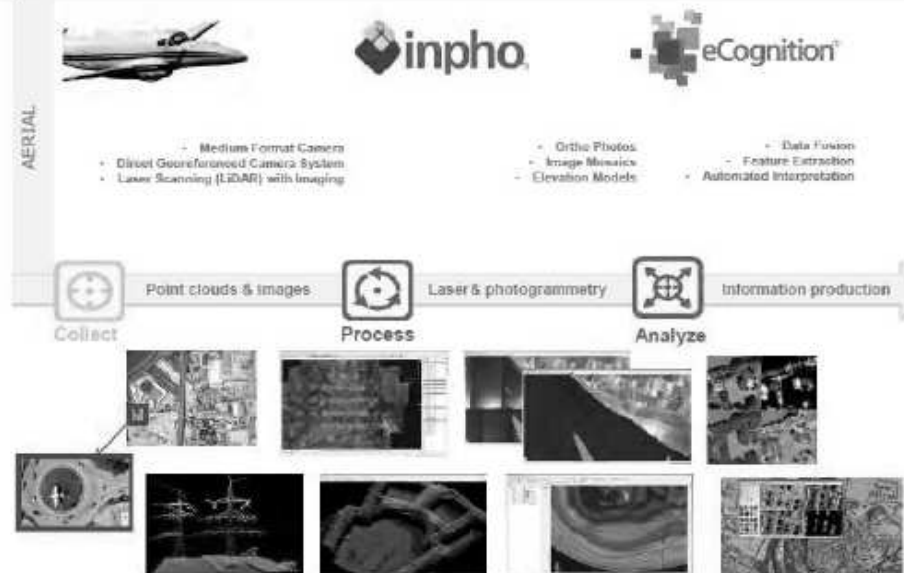
"INPHO software allowed us to produce robust terrain models with virtually no manual interaction, enabling us to produce and manage digital terrains in a cost efficient, standardized and automated manner.



eCognition allowed us to concurrently analyze both the digital imagery and terrain models reliably extracting the land-cover and land-use information we were seeking. After testing commercially available software currently on the market, we discovered that only eCognition is able to efficiently accomplish this"

Criteria	Key Benefits	Software
Accuracy	Improved accuracy by combining optical, laser scanning and GIS data	eCognition
Costs	Manual analysis of one building accounted for 2 - 4 Euros (€3 - 5) Automated approach 0.1 - 0.2 Euros (€0.04 - 0.13), estimation depending on a classification accuracy of more than 90%	eCognition
Data Handling	Automated analysis of an area of 20,000 km <sup>2</sup> allowed for processing of large amounts of data in a timely and cost efficient manner, consequently allowing for the development of land use models for large areas of land	eCognition

## Aerial Workflows: field-to-finish



## Roof Type and Roof Subarea Detection



eCognition Community  
Christian Weise

## Input Data



### Used System

#### Trimble Aerial Camera

Compact, high-performance 80 MP medium format aerial camera, trouble-free operation, and advanced features such as forward motion compensation

#### Trimble Harrier

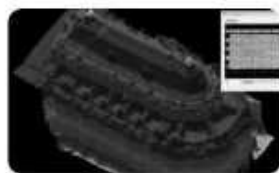
Combines a wide-angle full waveform digitization laser scanner with a Trimble Aerial Camera (TAC)



## Inpho – Data Processing



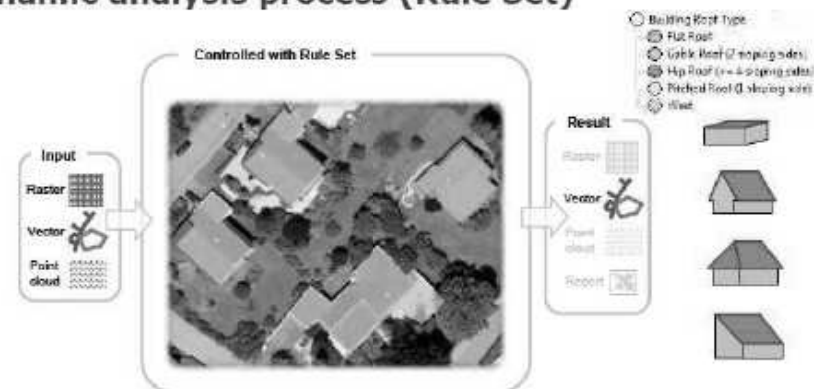
- Complete high level photogrammetric workflow
- Automatic high density surface models from imagery
- Automatic city modeling
- Mass production of seamless true ortho-photo maps



## Methodology



### Dynamic analysis process (Rule Set)

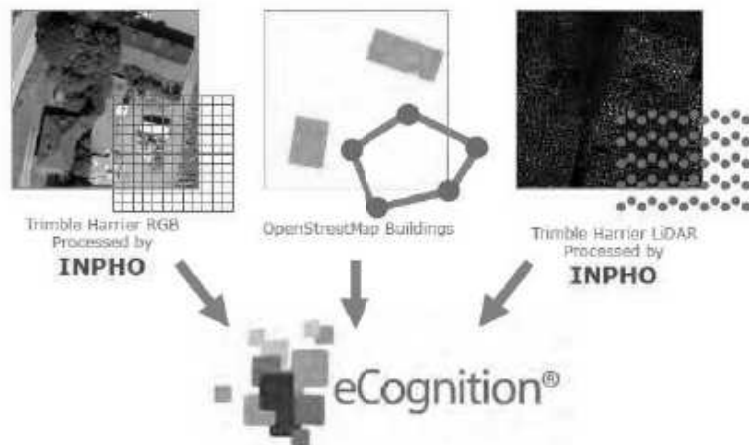


- fuses raster, vector and point cloud data stacks for processing
- uses pixels, objects and object networks for superior analysis
- leverages context rules
- allows dynamic object transforming (building blocks → object of interest)

## Input Data



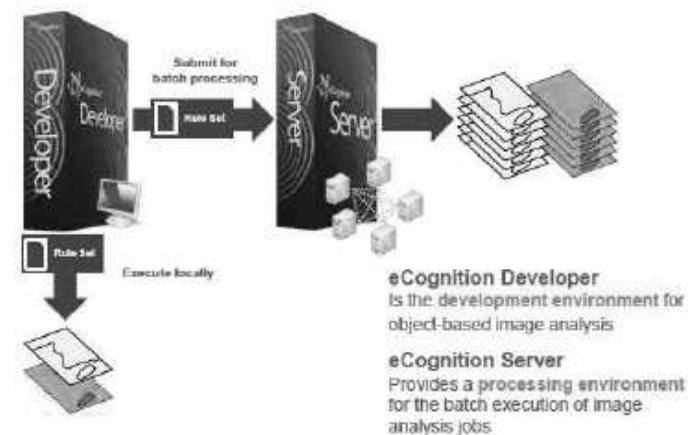
### Data Fusion



## Methodology



### Flexible workflow



Results



Input RGB



Results



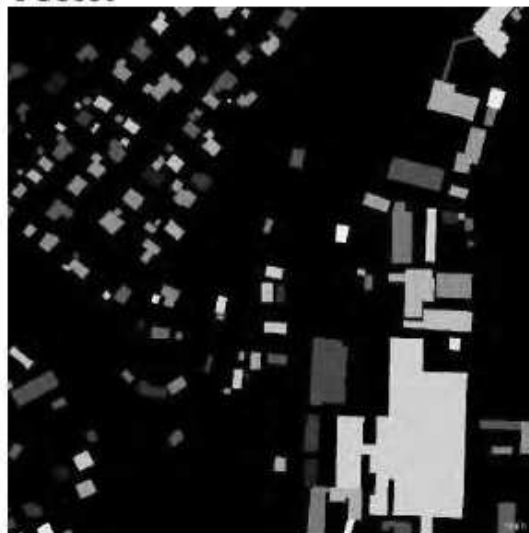
Input LiDAR



Results



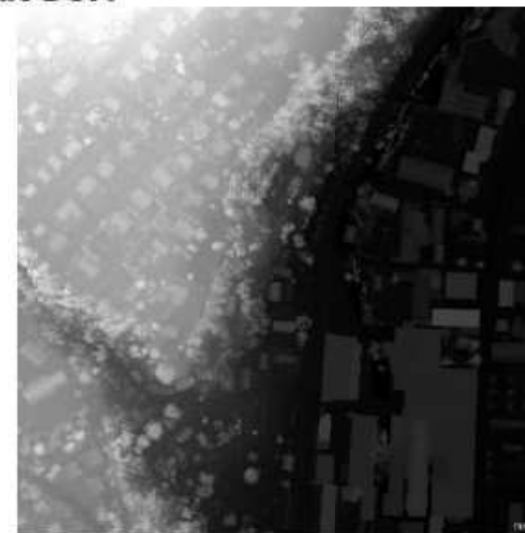
Input Vector



Results



Output DSM



## Output Roof Subareas



- Building Roof (Intersect Objects)
- Red
  - Blue
  - Green
  - Yellow
  - Cyan

### Rule Set & Data available at the eCognition Community

[\(Download Link\)](#)

#### eCognition Community

- Part of the eCognition website (<http://www.ecognition.com>)
- Provides an Integrated environment for
  - Discussions
  - Upload & Download Rule Sets and Guided Tours (Rule Set Exchange)
  - Product Feedback (eCognition Ideas)
  - Prototypes (eCognition Labs)
  - User Guide (Wiki)
 along with social networking facilities
- 7000+ Registered Users



## Output Roof Types



- Building Roof Type
- Flat Roof
  - Gable Roof (2 sloping sides)
  - Hip Roof (4 sloping sides)
  - Pitched Roof (2 sloping sides)

Thank You