Disruptive Technologies Threatening NMCA's Centralized Mapping

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CoE-LaSR Vision



- "Laser scanning is omnipresent and affecting positively the life of every citizen in modern information society by early 2020s"
- In the next two decades, new mobile laser scanning systems are making laser scanning more ubiquitous in the same sense as the first personal computing was followed by ubiquitous computing. Even autonomous robots using point-cloud-generating perception sensors may be added to the ecosystem during this timeframe. What can be said for certain is that during the 2020s and 2030s, there will be a great number of laser scanners omnipresent in everyday life. Mobile Laser Scanning is also one of the main techniques to create local virtual reality.
- We are in the middle of disruptive technologies, multidisciplinary work



HERE & Google



Objective merging virtual and physical worlds



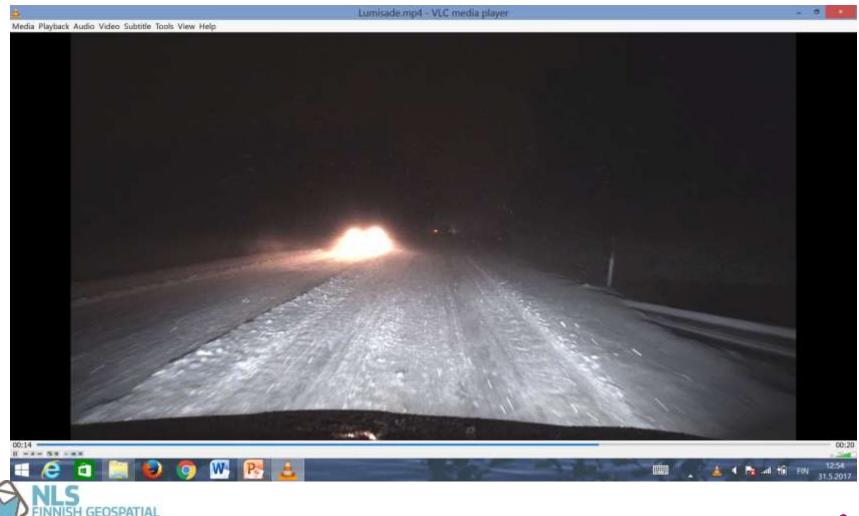


Industry revolution

- You are in a middle of the disruptive technologies
- NMCAs (National Mapping and Cadastre Agencies) shoud stimulate the process, but can hardly adapt to situation
- Mapping is done by major global ICT companies
- Tiny SMEs have technically the same capacity as NMCAs, but are more innovative
- Nokia acquired Navteq with 8B\$ in 2007: Similar technology is in 2030 in 15% of all new cars (15-20M units)
- Intel acquired Mobileye for 15.3 B€ (turnover 71M\$)



Industry will solve real-time, fully automated mapping in these conditions, how about you ?





27 May 2014 Last updated at 23:52 GMT

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Tree-mapping drone start-up has sky-high ambitions

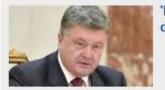
By Mark Bosworth BBC World Service, Helsinki



Tero Heinonen (right) launched Sharper Shaper almost a year ago

Manning the trees in Einland's forests sounds like a Heroulean

Top Stories



'Russian t deployed'

IS 'kills dozens of Syrian soldiers' Ebola spreads to Nigeria oil hub Missing plane search area refined France urges special Libya suppo





Dear NMCA Leaders

There is at least one person saying this to many of you!





Small examples of the technological developments



DEM automated by ALS

Almost 90% reduction in error Costs 50% savings

Significant reduction in personnel needed



National elevation models

Quality of National DEMs after several hundred years of work



River Valley

Forgetting all past work With the cost of 50% of updating old DEM, new DEM acquired with ALS (with very low point density)



Forest Inventory automated by LS

National savings in Finland 20 M€ annually

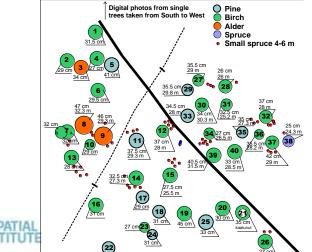
Accuracy improved

Precision forestry allow more than 100M€ saving through electronic wood sale



This is how forest are traditionally measured

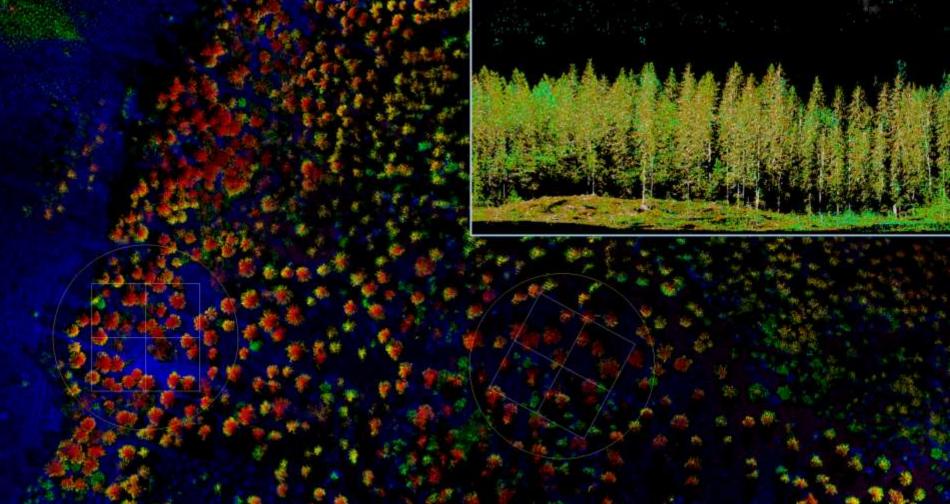




10-20 €/ha costs for standwise inventory; several hundreds € for plots (few hundred m²)

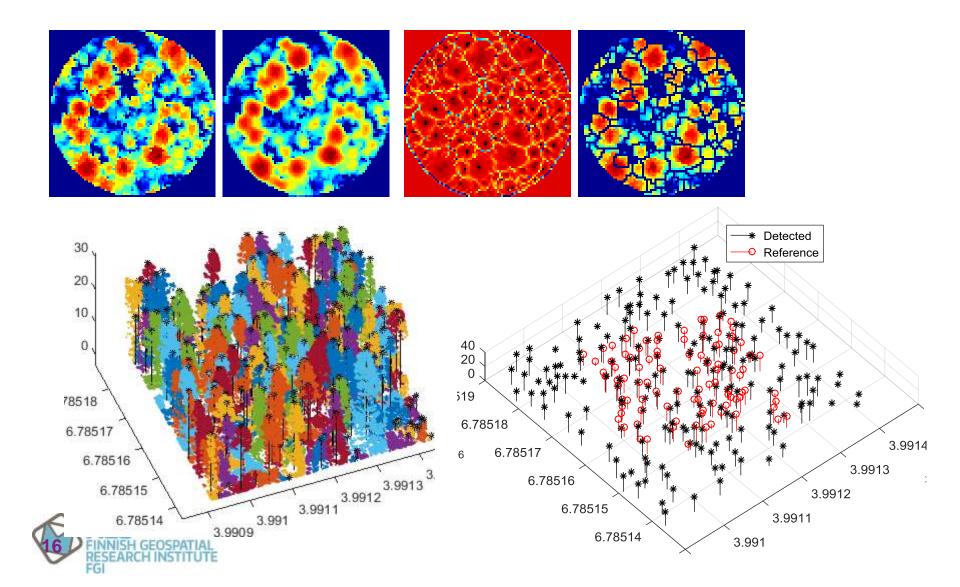


Boreal forest data

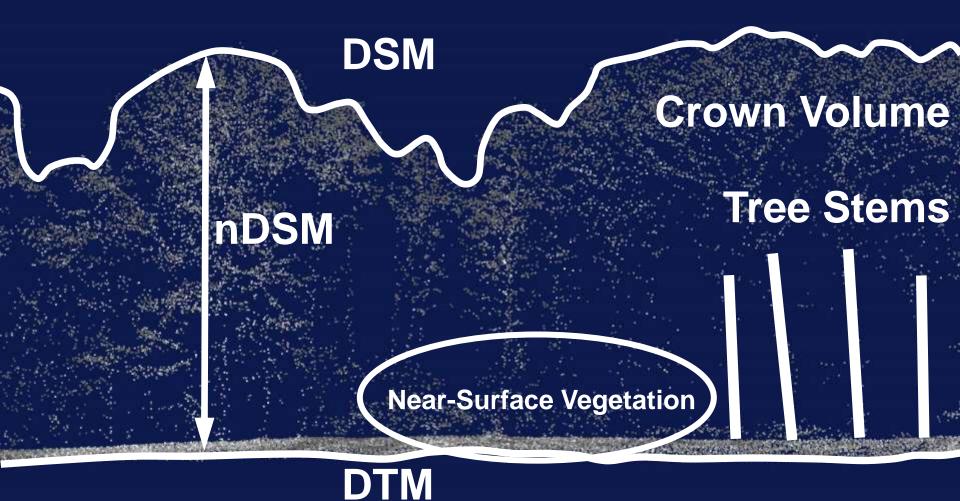




Individual Tree Detection



Huge savings due to ALS



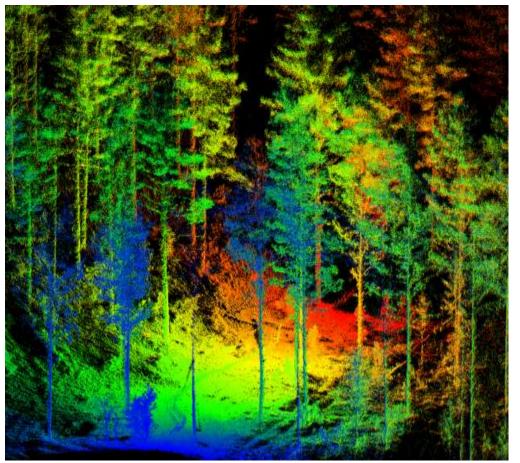
Electronic wood sale – several 100M€/year

Next steps in forestry and powerline monitoring

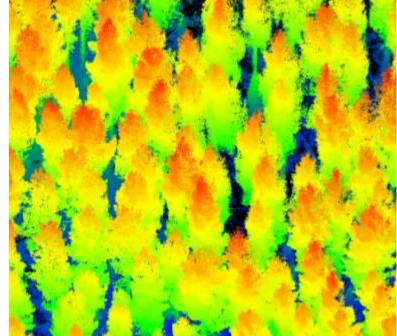
Automated plot level inventory

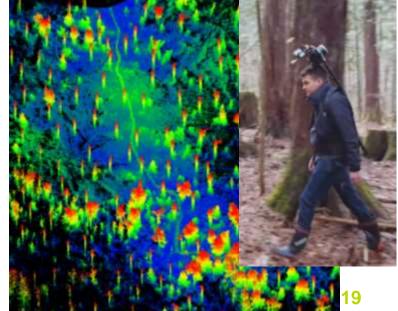


Low-cost Backpack for Forestry









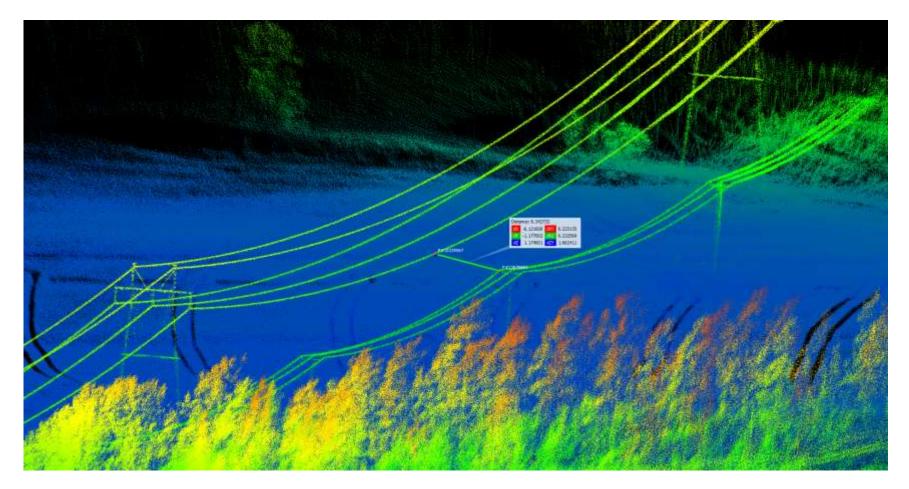
UAV breakthrough

- Velodyne VLP-16
 - PRF 300 kHz
 - Dual Return
 - SF 5-20 Hz
 - Range 100 m
 - 16 profiles
 - FOV ±15°, 360°
- NovAtel IGM-S1
 - 125 Hz Trajectory



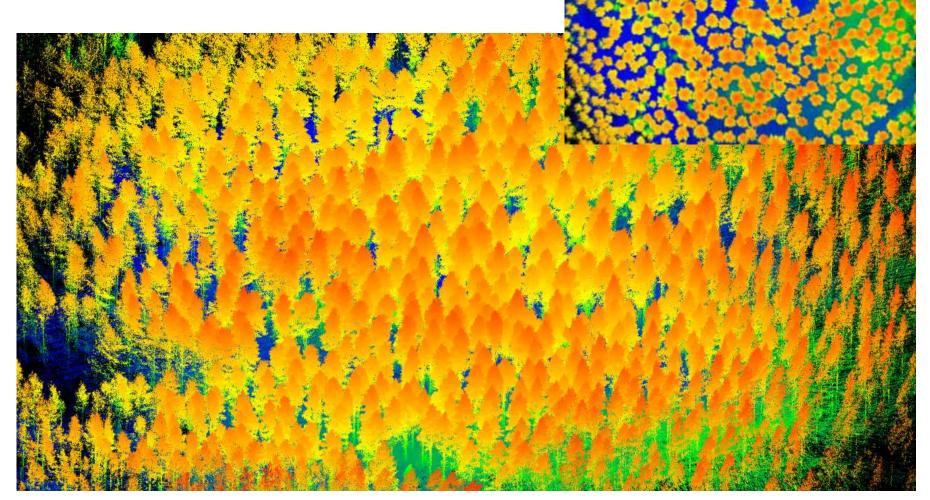


Mini-UAV-LS operational corridor mapping, Sept 2014



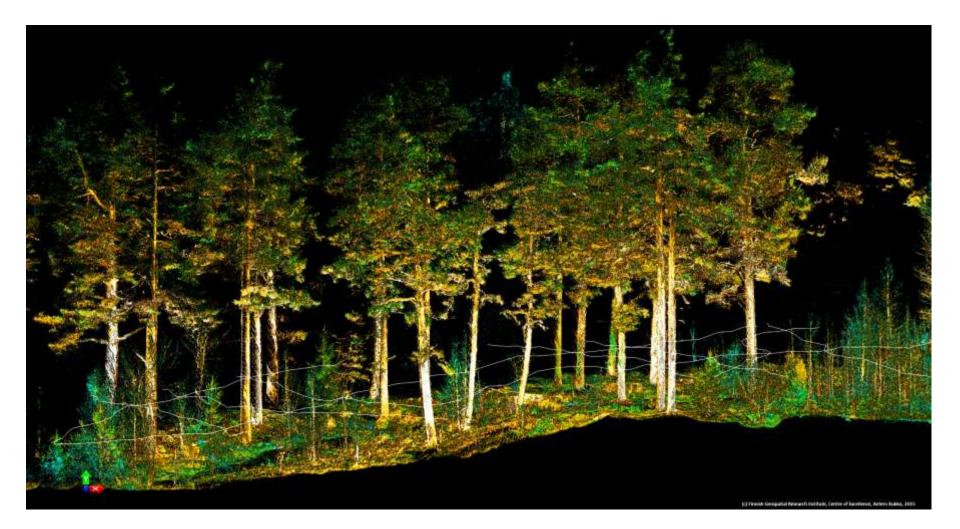








Virtual forests



Automated map updating

Multispectral ALS allow near-automated map updating

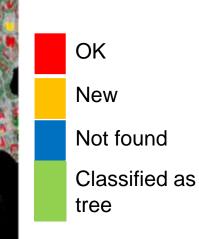


Virtual Reality and gaming



LS in map updating

 Processing of a large area (6 km x 6 km) Implementation in Definiens software. Changes were made especially in the change detection method. Result: Kirsi Karila, FGI Data and buildings of the map: NLSF



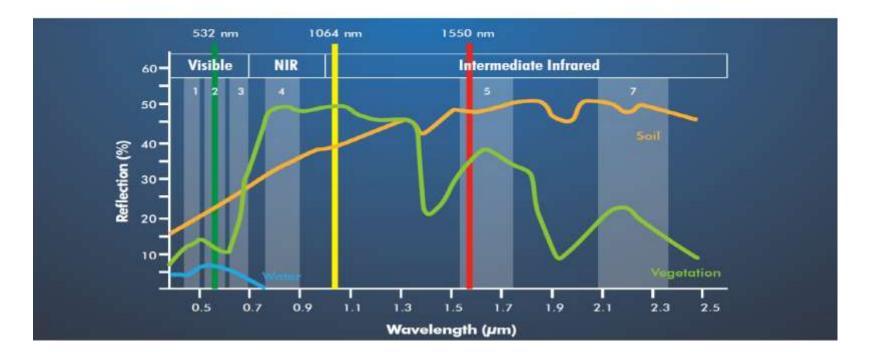
Multispectral Airborne LS





TITAN – Wavelength Sensitivities

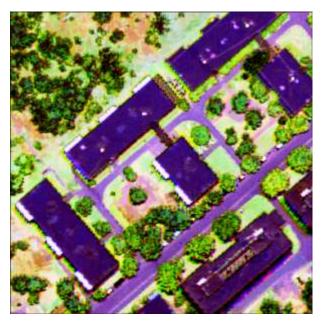
- Vegetation is strongly reflective in NIR, and slightly so in visible green spectrum
- Vegetation can be easily distinguished from soil and water (i.e. vegetation versus non-vegetation)
- Water is best penetrated using green wavelengths





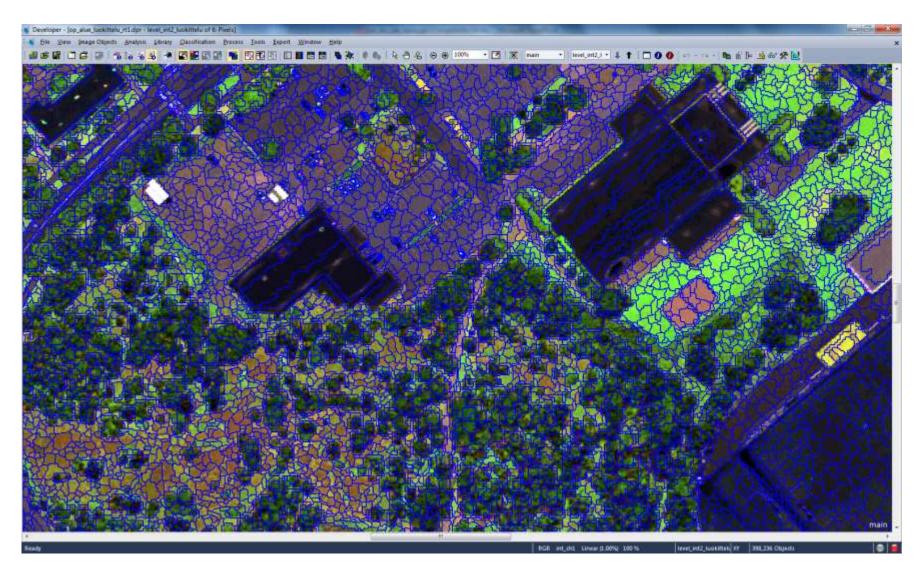




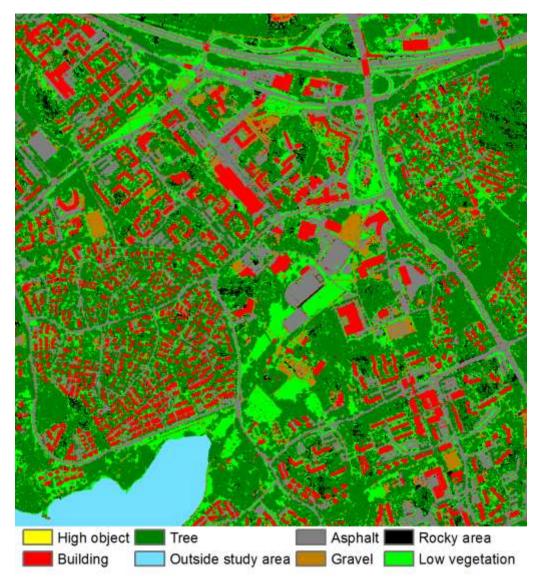


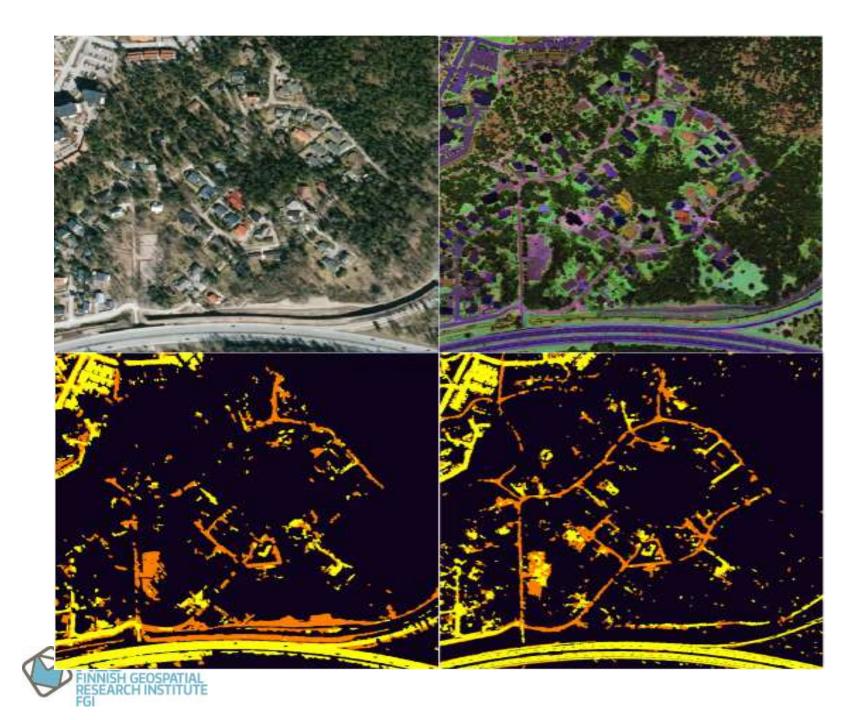


Object-based analysis



Land cover classification





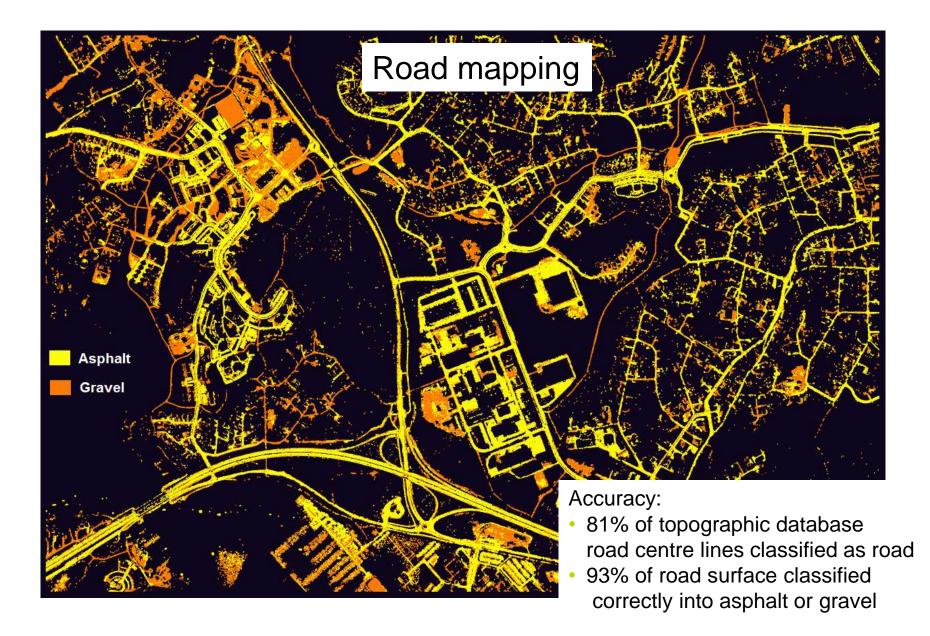


Figure and results: Kirsi Karila

Solves many basic problems

Confusion matrix based on intensity features

		Predicted			producer
		Pine	Spruce	Birch	
Reference	Pine	623	12	16	95.70
	Spruce	32	180	27	75.31
	Birch	47	18	197	75.19
user		88.75	85.71	82.08	Overall = 86.81%

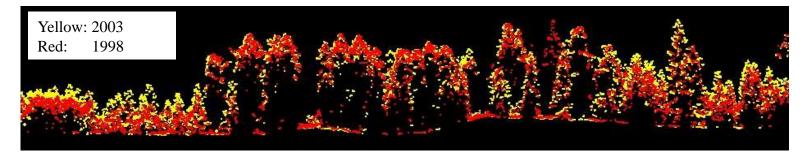
Confusion matrix based on point cloud and intensity features

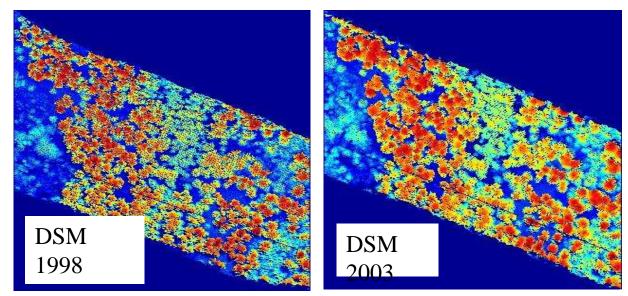
		Pre	producer		
		Pine	Spruce	Birch	
Reference	Pine	622	14	15	95,55
	Spruce	18	201	20	84,10
	Birch	46	21	195	74,43
user		90.67	85.17	84.78	Overall = 88.36%
INNISH GEOSPATIAL					

Change based national mapping: LS every 2-5 years



Change Based Mapping



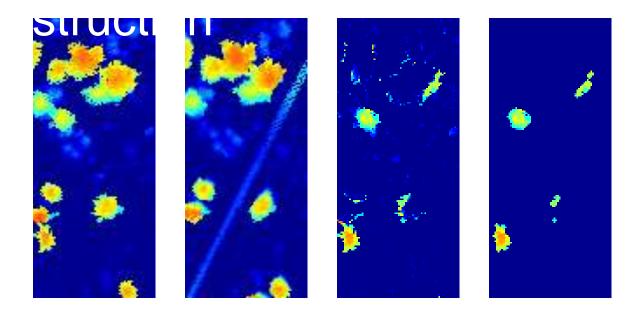


Hyyppä, J., Yu, X., Rönnholm, P., Kaartinen, H., and H. Hyyppä, 2003. Factors affecting laser-derived object-oriented forest height growth estimation, *The Photogrammetric Journal of Finland*, Vol. 18(2), 16-31.

Courtesy to Xiaowei Yu, FGI

INISH GEOSPATIA

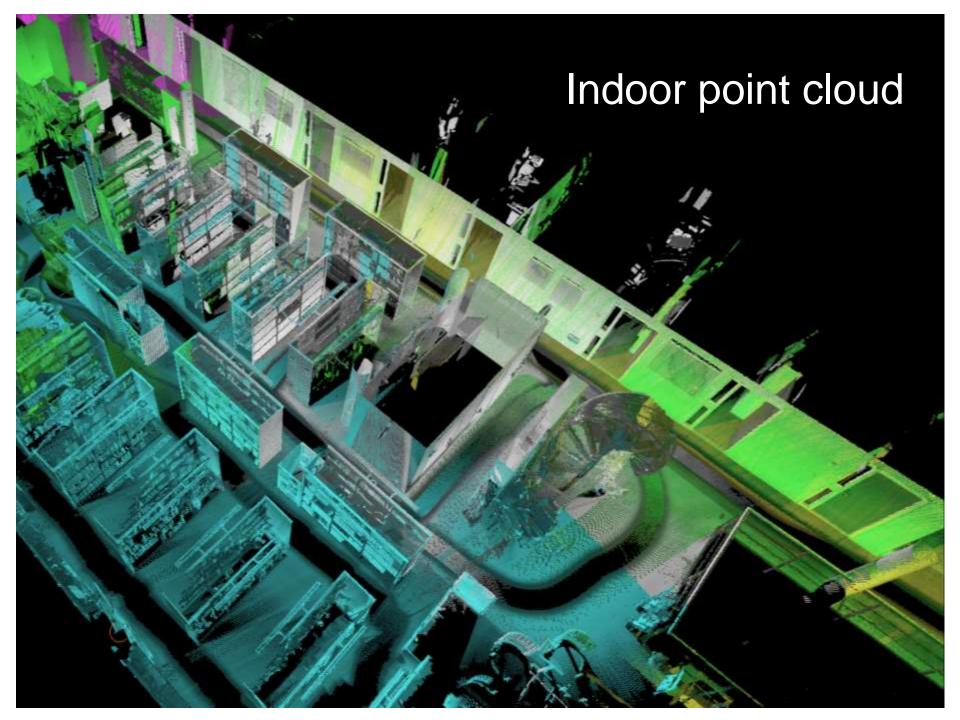
This change monitoring capacity would cost in Finland 1€/person per year



Yu, X., Hyyppä, J., Kaartinen, H., and M. Maltamo, 2004. Automatic detection of harvested trees and determination of forest growth using airborne laser scanning. *Remote Sensing of Environment*, Vol. 90, 451-462

Indoors and GNSS denied environments





Combination of PLS and Indoor TLS for seamless modeling





Citizens and small SMEs can have NMCA capacity



Phone-based mapping

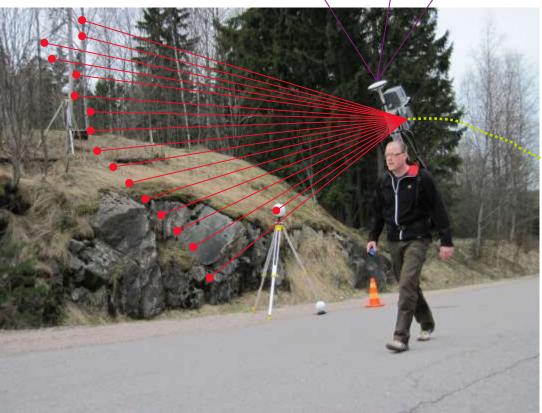


Figure 1. RGB image (left) and range image (right) taken by Kinect sensor. Markers pinned on the trunk can be visually identified from the RGB image.



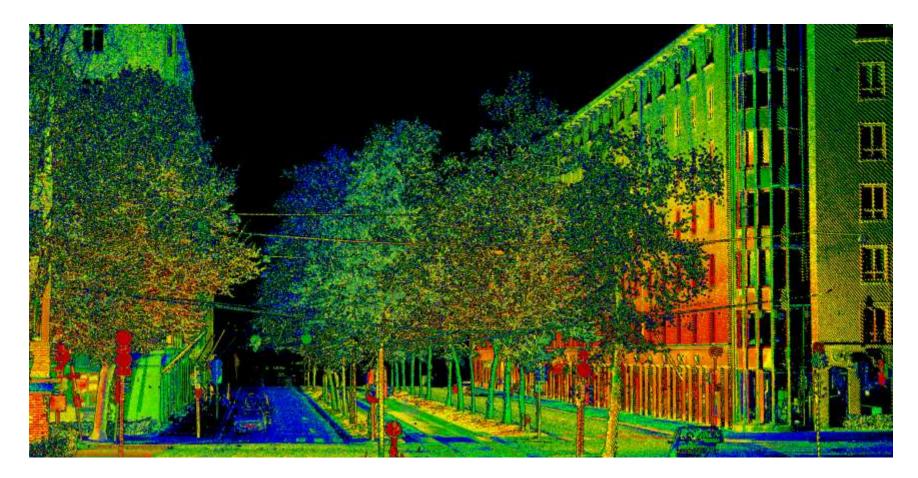
Personal laser scanning system

- Specilalized application of MLS
- GNSS-INS Positioning
- Ultra high speed laser scanner
- Mobility
- Suitability for many new applications





Point Cloud





Romt cloud as topographic data base

© Kukko, Kaartinen, Hyyppä, Virtanen, Kurkela, Vaaja

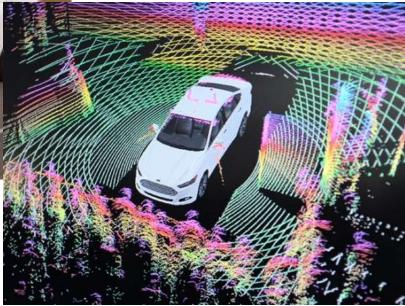
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Autonomous Driving

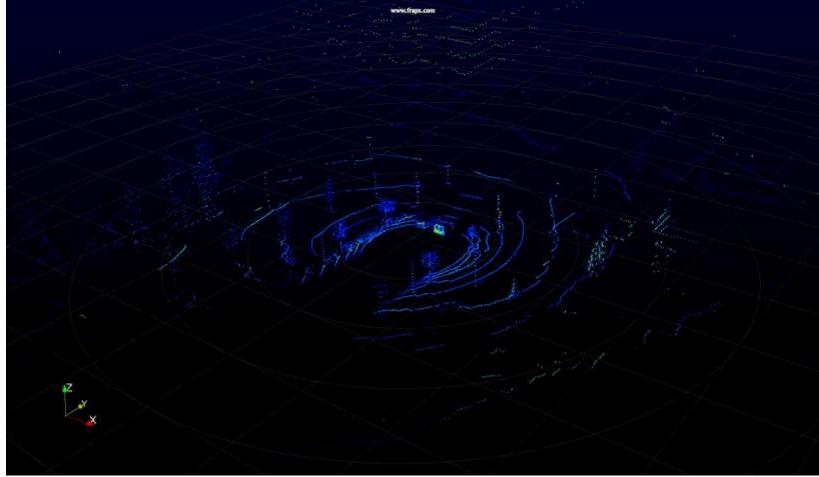








Real-time data





Autonomous driving

Autonomous Driving

Google's modified Toyota Prius uses an array of sensors to navigate public roads without a human driver. Other components, not shown, include a GPS receiver and an inertial motion sensor.

LIDAR A rotating sensor on the roof scans more than 200 feet in all directions to generate a precise three-dimensional map of the car's surroundings.

VIDEO CAMERA A camera mounted near the rear-view mirror detects traffic lights and helps the car's onboard computers recognize moving obstacles like pedestrians and bicyclists. POSITION ESTIMATOR A sensor mounted on the left rear wheel measures small movements made by the car and helps to accurately locate its position on the map.







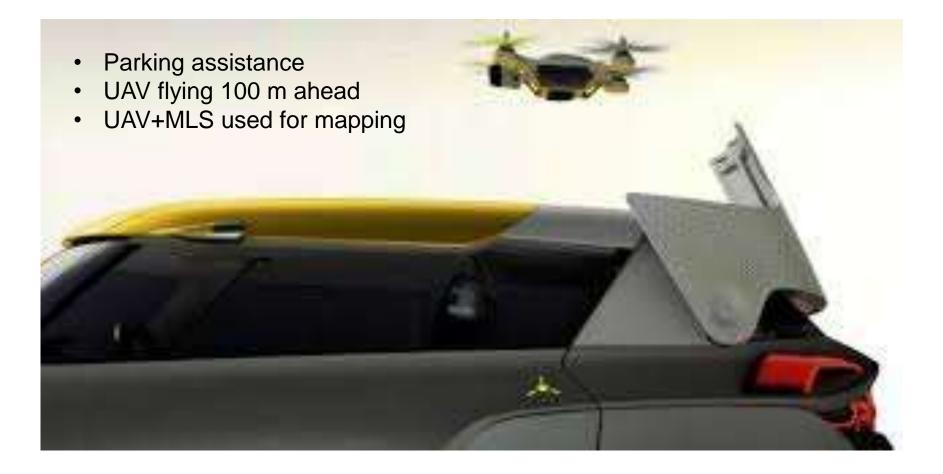
RADAR

Four standard automotive radar sensors, three in front and one in the rear, help determine the positions of distant objects.

AENYL24

FGI

UAV and MLS linkage







President of Lithuania Dalia Grybauskaitė (@hannuhyyppa)

CNN Money

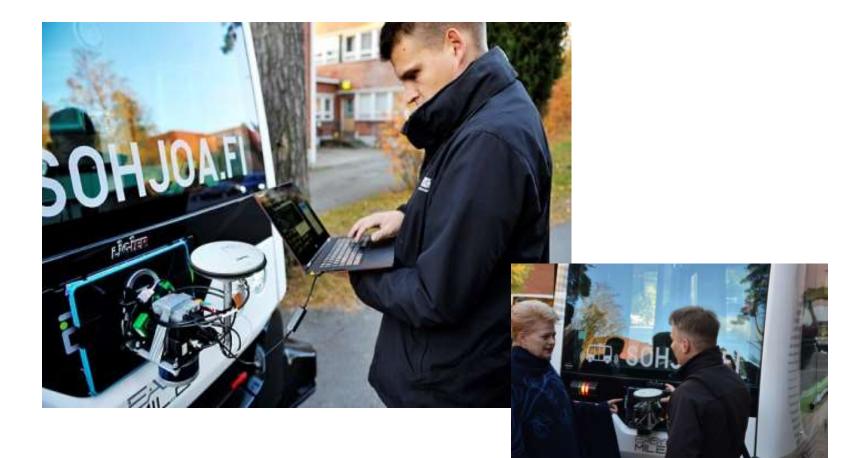




Selected International Media

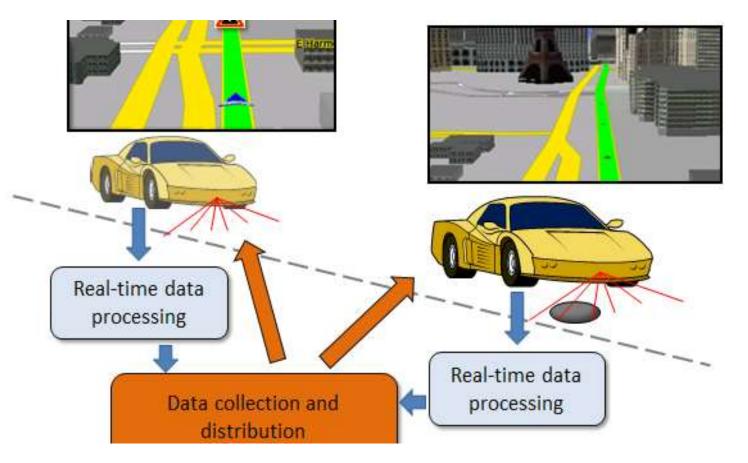
HKI, Pekka Sauri (@satu_helsinki)

We have the biggest robotics research group in Finland

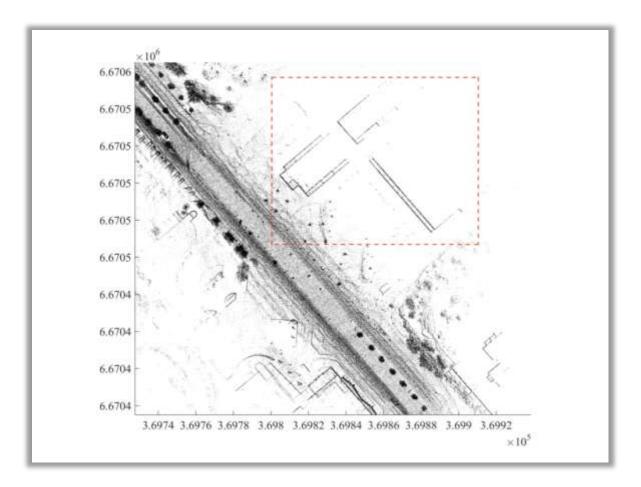




Data used as Big Data?

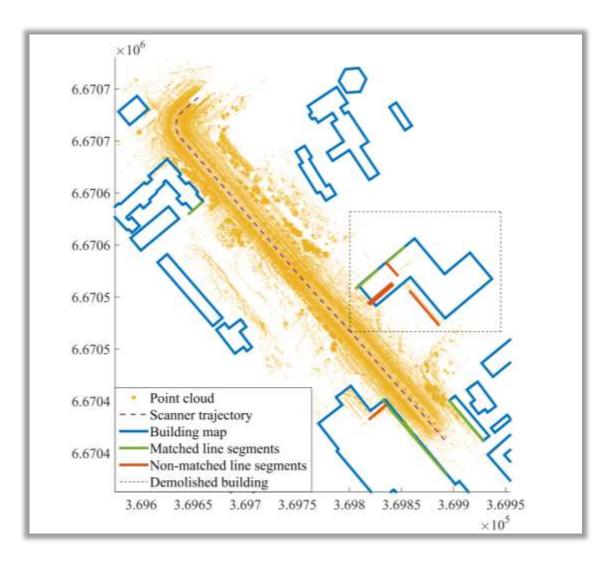






Automated map updating

The area inside the rectangle (red dashed line) contains the new buildings that were not presented in the old building map.



Old Building Map and Extracted Lines

The extracted lines (red and green) have been compared with the old building map (blue lines). Red lines correspond to extracted walls that do not match with the old building map: They indicate new buildings.

Car parkings



Figure. a) Part of the street Espoonlahdenkatu as recorded on the reference video during data acquisition Drive 1. b) Raster representation of the car-based laser scanner data. The pixel value of each $0.3 \text{ m} \times 0.3 \text{ m}$ cell corresponds to the number of laser points inside the cell. Parked cars appear as L shaped clusters of bright pixels.



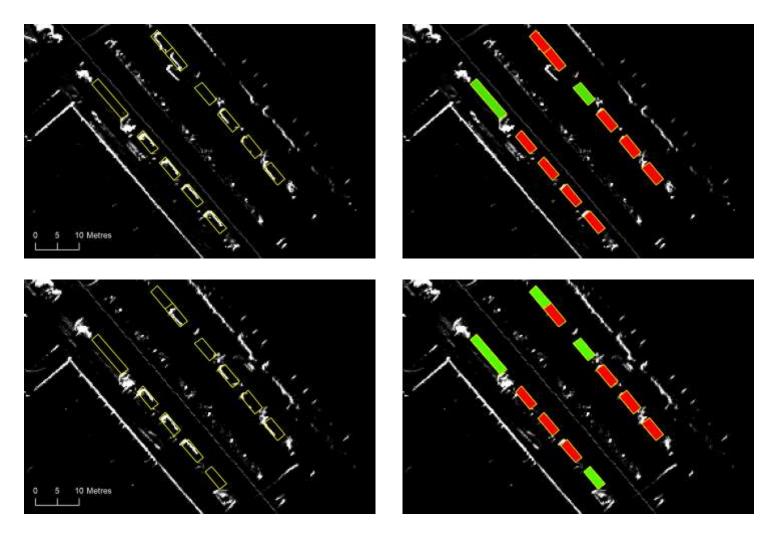
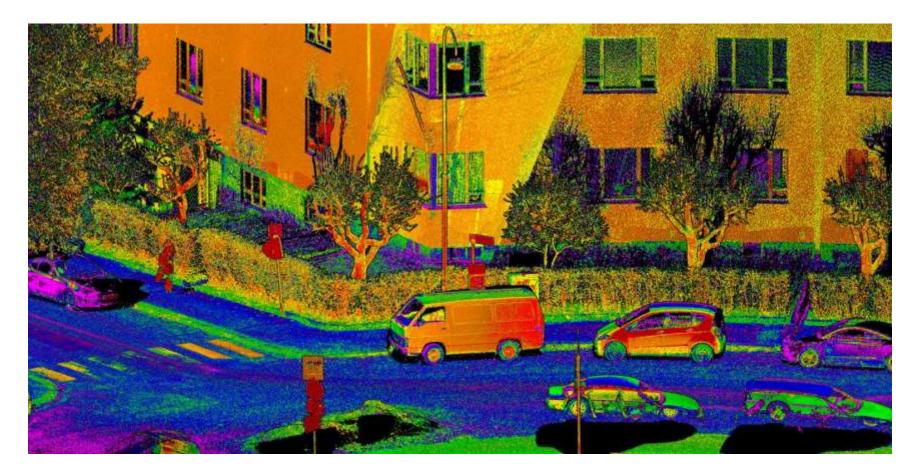


Figure x. Data (left) and classification results (right) for Drives 1 (upper row) and 2 (lower row). Parking places classified as free are shown in green and parking places classified as occupied are shown in red. Digitized boundaries of the parking places are shown in yellow.



Level 5 autonomous car data





What should NMCA do?



Action items

- Main issue from collaboration with companies
 - Reasonable amount of current money allocated smartly to R&D of innovative SMEs capable to export will pay it back to the society with increased employment and taxes paid. With the current technology disruption this may even generate a new value adding service sector.
- National collaboration at ministry level may be needed
 - National data acquisition programmes solving national problems
 (environment, built, traffic etc)
- Provide National Core Datasets
 - Industry provides as subcontract, NMCA specifies
 - Huge savings when large areas collected at the same time
 - Open data or near-open data serving all citizens and Value-adding companies
- What about if National Topographic database = High-quality Point Cloud + Images (and basic products done with 95% automation)





