

#### Info Cloud – Complimentary or competing technology to LiDAR?

IGF – Hyderabad – 22<sup>nd</sup> – 24<sup>th</sup> January 2013





DSM Extraction applying Semi-Global Matching techniques

- SGM is a new image matching approach, which originates from the computer vision community

- It has been developed by Hirschmüller (2005, 2008)





#### Comparison: Image Matching vs. LIDAR

	LiDAR	ADS / Frame
		712 0 / 1 Kullo
Sensor	active	passive
Geometry	top and ground	top
Radiometry	Intensity	PAN & NRGB, NDVI

	LiDAR	DSM from ADS / Frame Data
Typical High Resolution	30 cm	5 cm
Points / Square Meter	10	300 (75% matches)





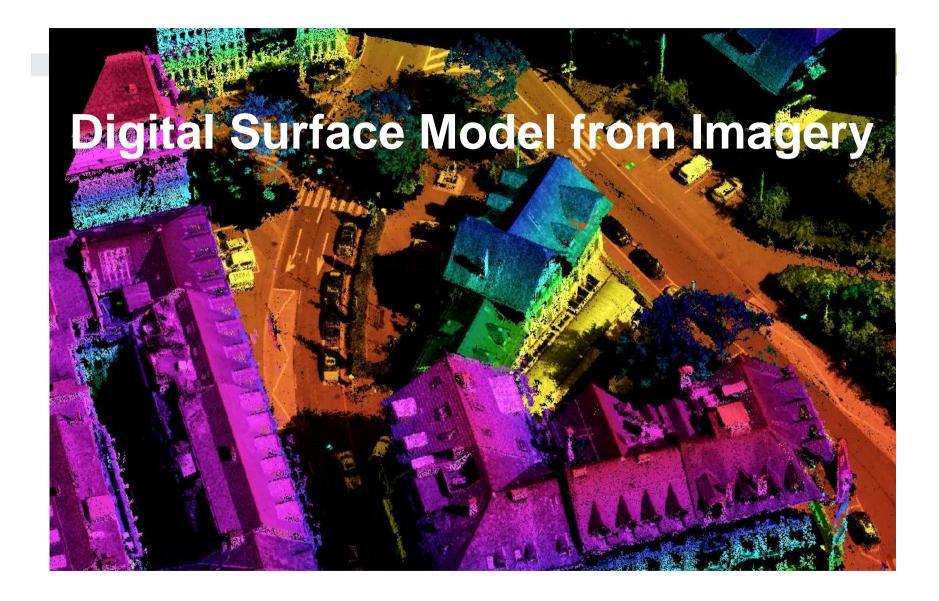
#### Comparison: Image Matching vs. LIDAR

	LiDAR	DSM from ADS / Frame Data
Horizontal Accuracy	10-15 cm (altitude-dependent)	0.5 x GSD 2.5 cm @ 5 cm GSD
Vertical Accuracy	~5 cm	1.5 x GSD 7.5 cm @ 5 cm GSD

	LiDAR	DSM from ADS / Frame Data
3D Point Computation (points/s)	~1,000,000	10,000-20,000
System	2 x AMD Opteron 2220, 2.8 GHz	Intel Core i7, 2.8 GHz









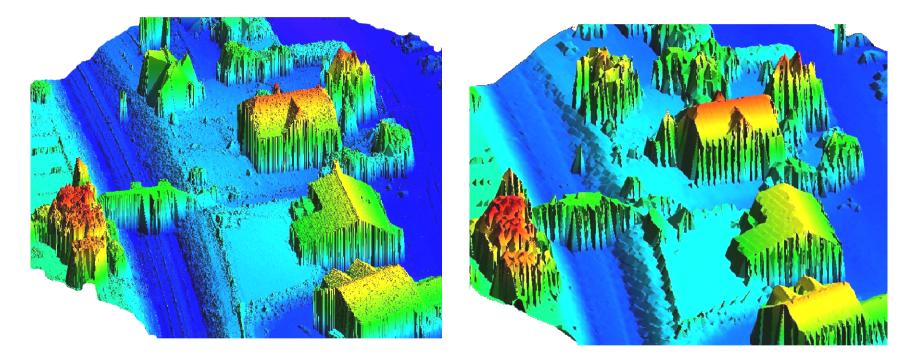


#### Resolution: ImageCloud - LiDAR

#### **Romanshorn - Visual Comparison**





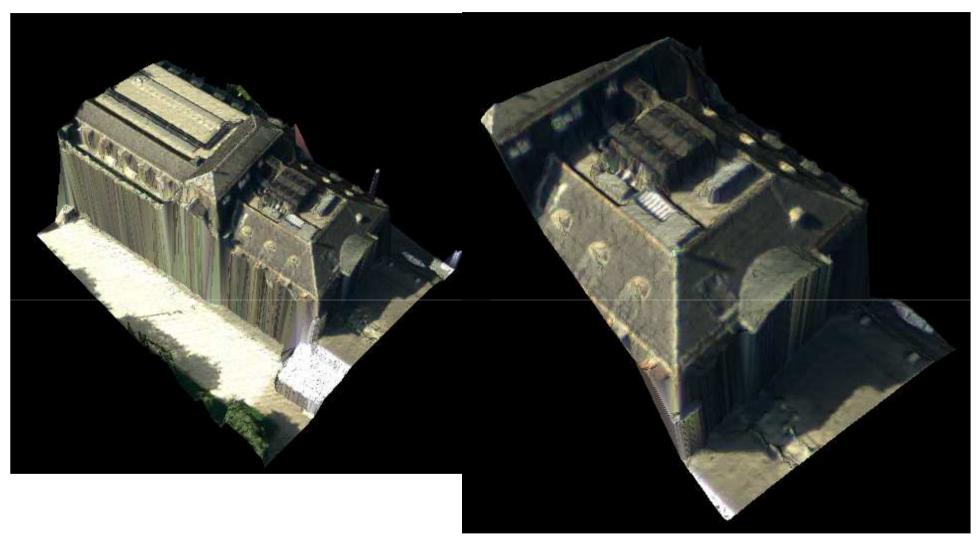


• Much more detail in DSM results due to higher resolution





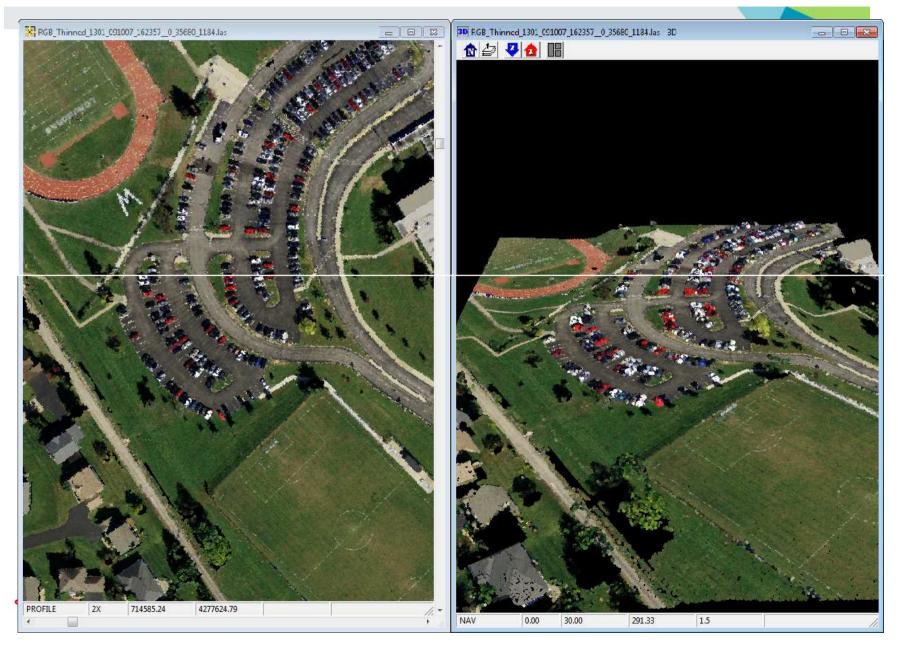
#### DSM – Accurate Building Reconstruction



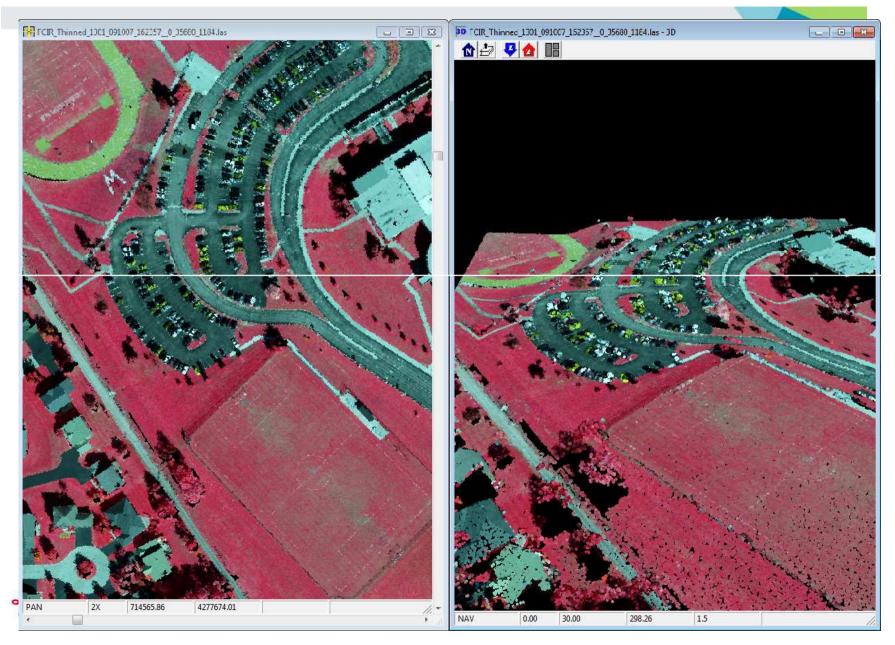




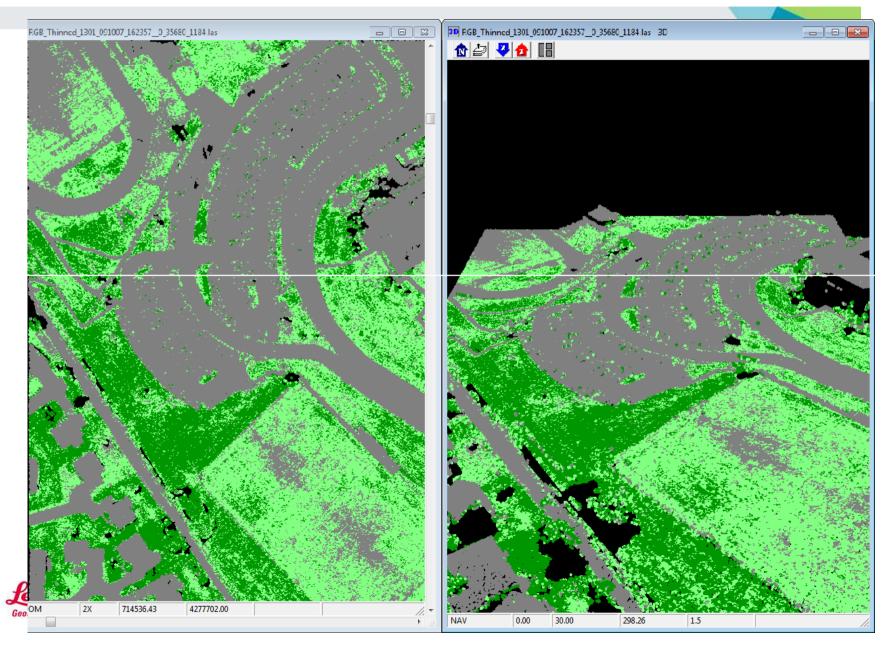
#### From Point Cloud to Info Cloud (True Color)



#### From Point Cloud to Info Cloud (NIR)



#### From Point Cloud to Info Cloud (NDVI)

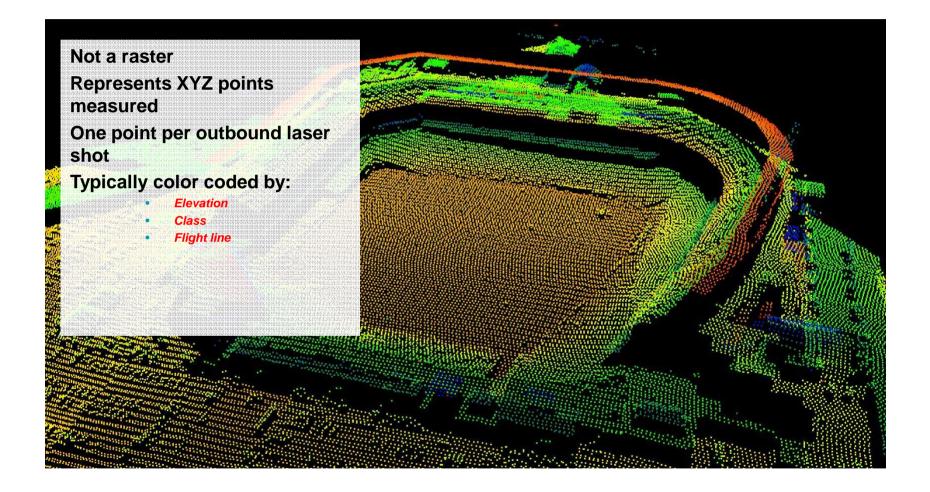








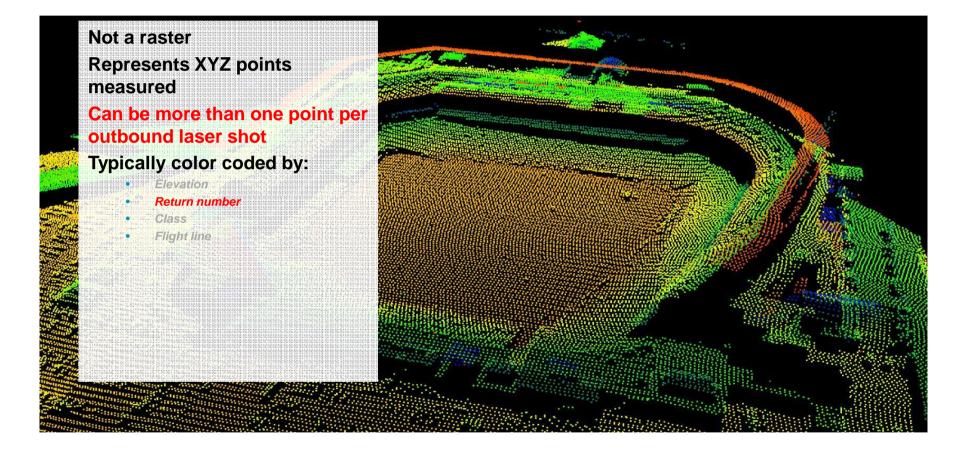
#### LIDAR: the *original* point cloud (c. 1995 - 1998)







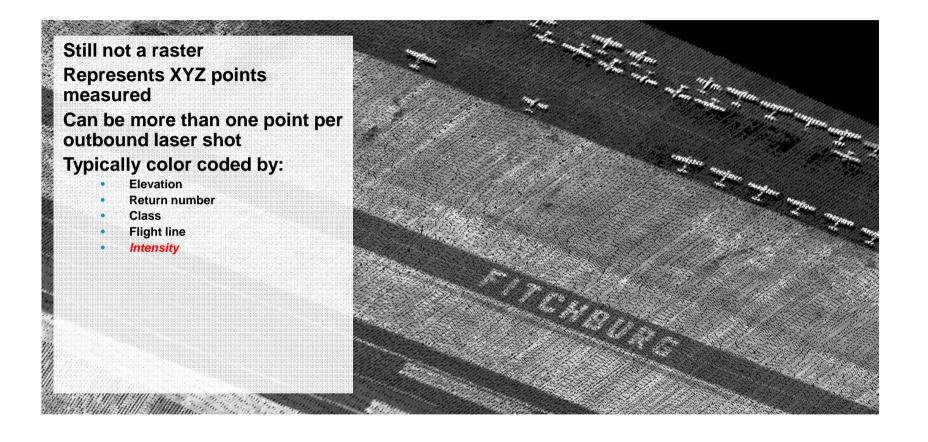
#### Multi-return point cloud (c. 1998 - 2001)







#### The discovery of intensity (c. 2001)



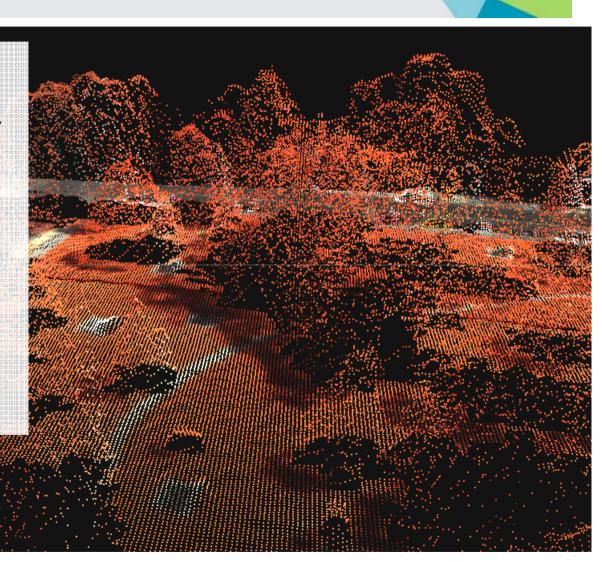




#### Color(IR)izing (c. 2002)

Still not a raster Represents XYZ points measured Can be more than one point per outbound laser shot Typically color coded by:

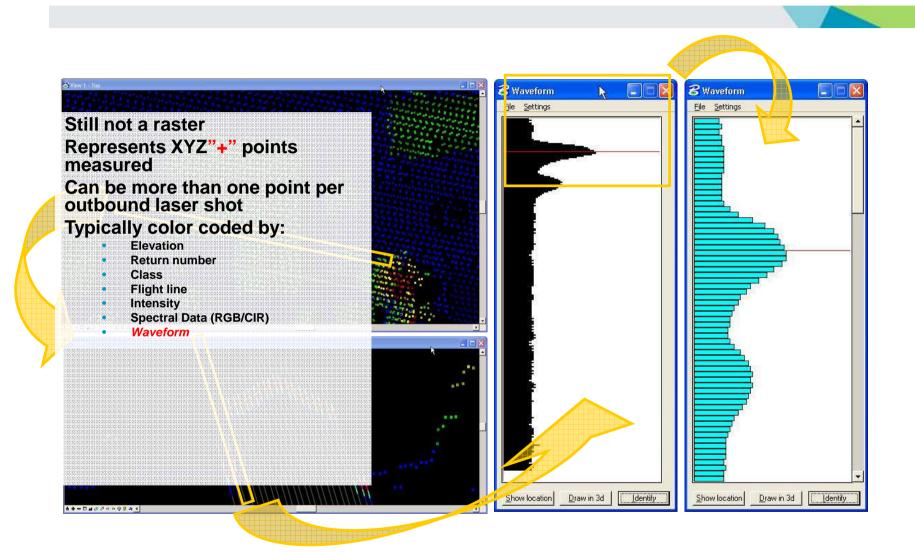
- Elevation
- Return number
- Class
- Flight line
- Intensity
- Spectral data (RGB/CIR)





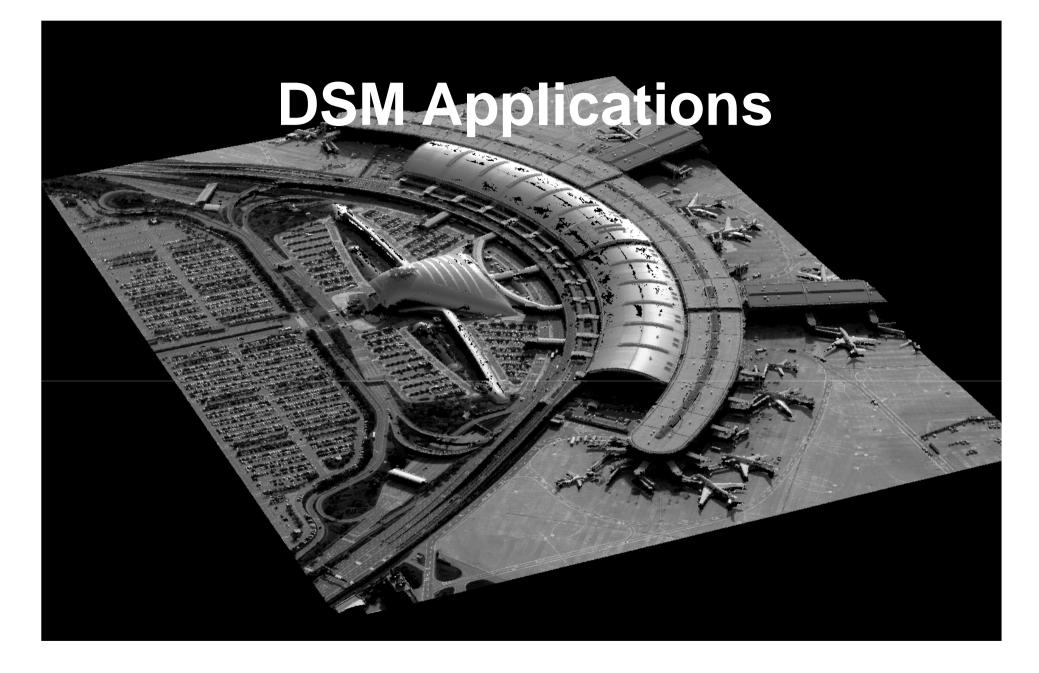


#### The "new wave": Full Waveform Digitization (c. 2008)





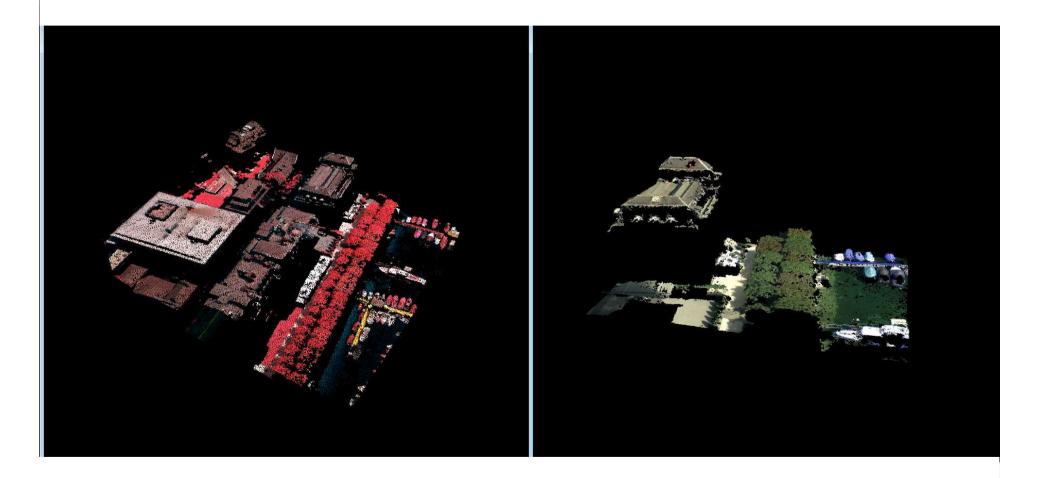








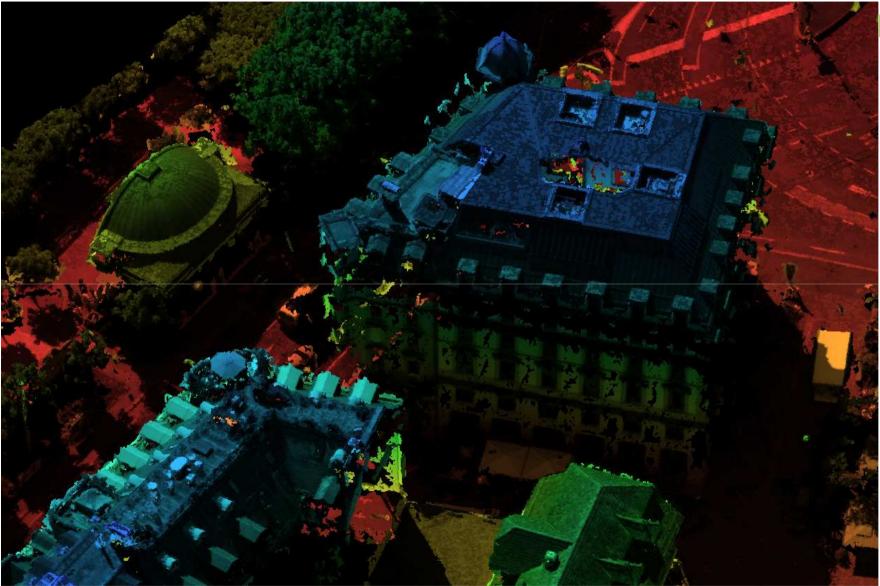
### Flood Mapping







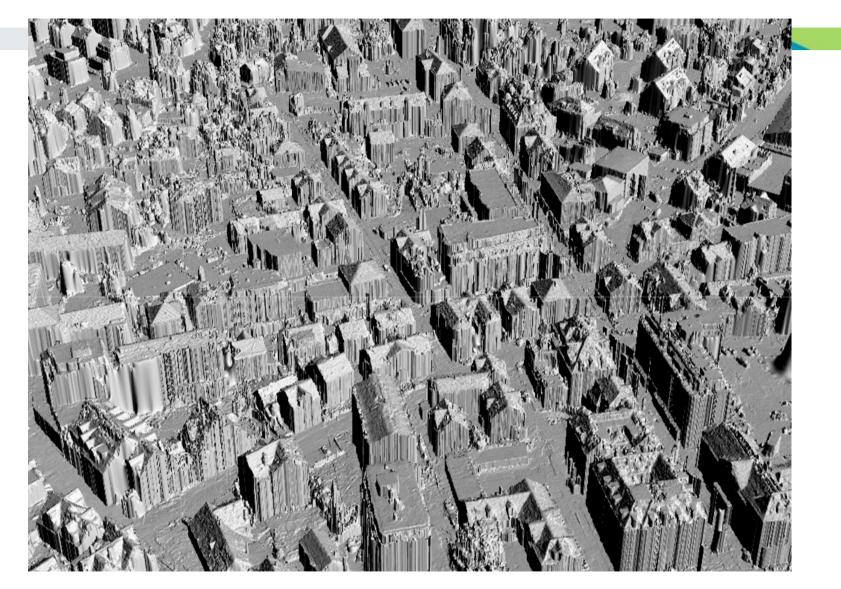
### 3D City Modelling







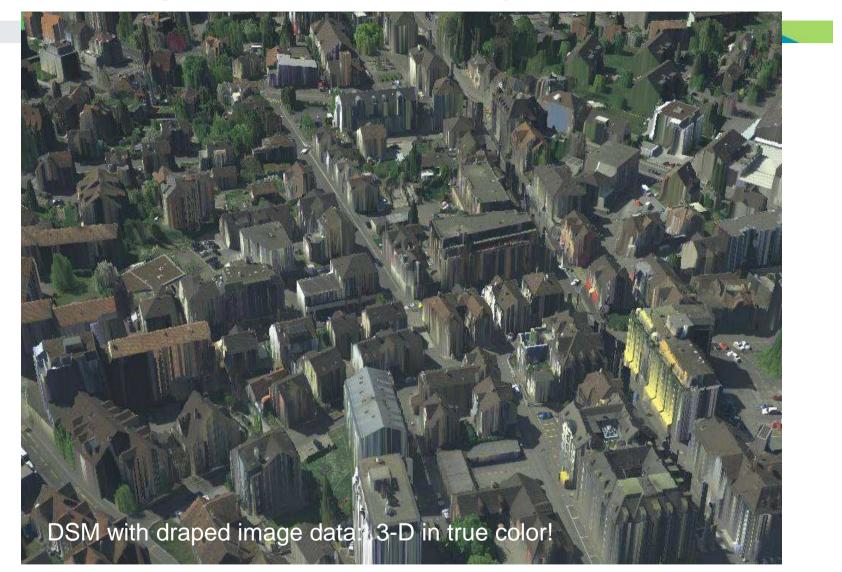
#### DSMs for Urban modeling – 3D City Models







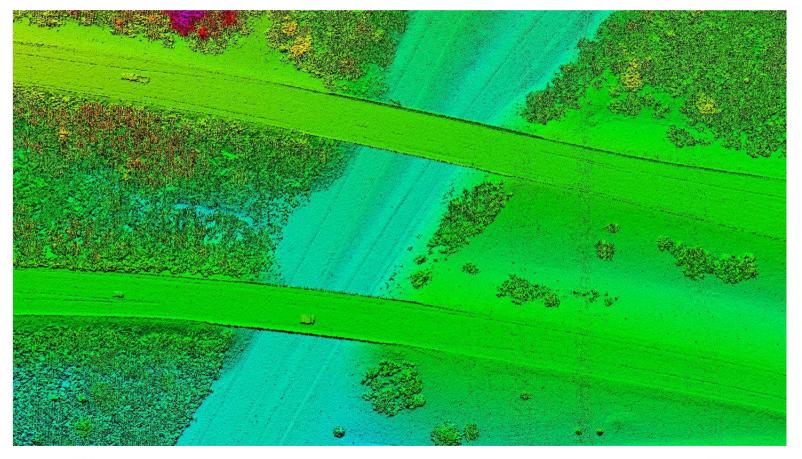
#### Urban Modeling – Photorealistic rendering for visualization







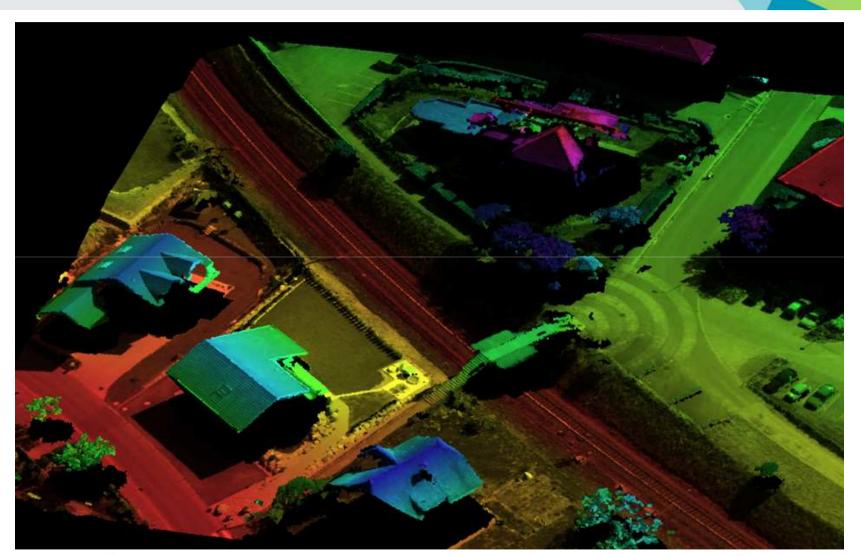
#### Corridor mapping - highway corridor mapping







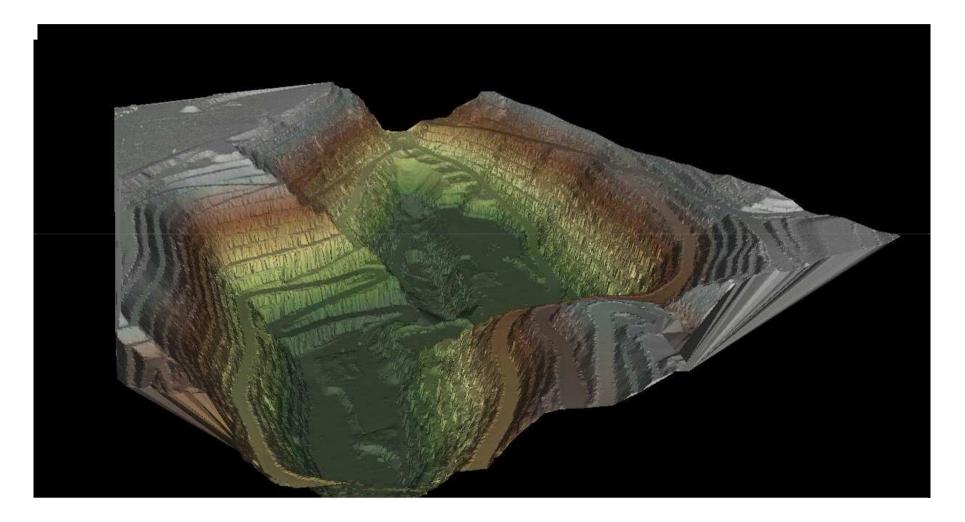
Corridor mapping - rail centerline and gauge inspection







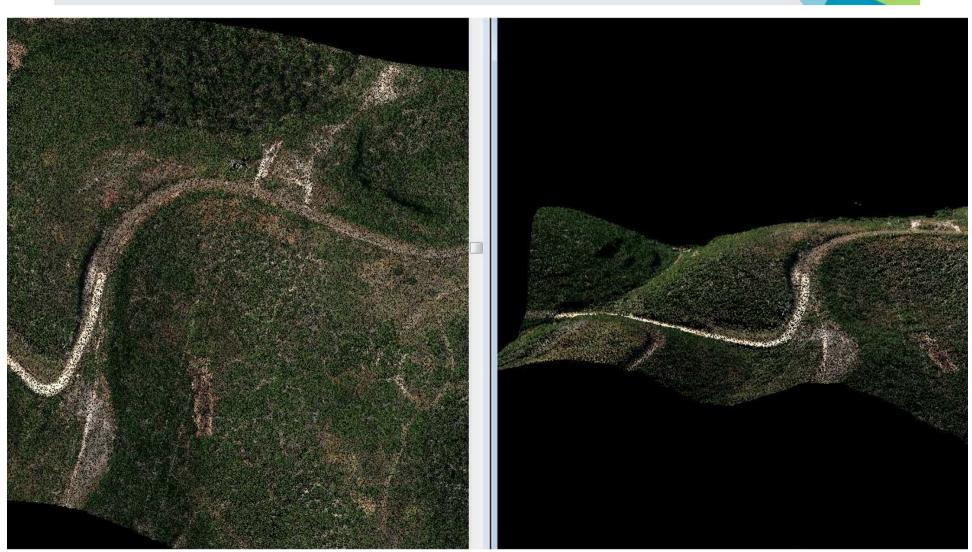
#### DSM for Mining & Constructions – accurate volume calc.





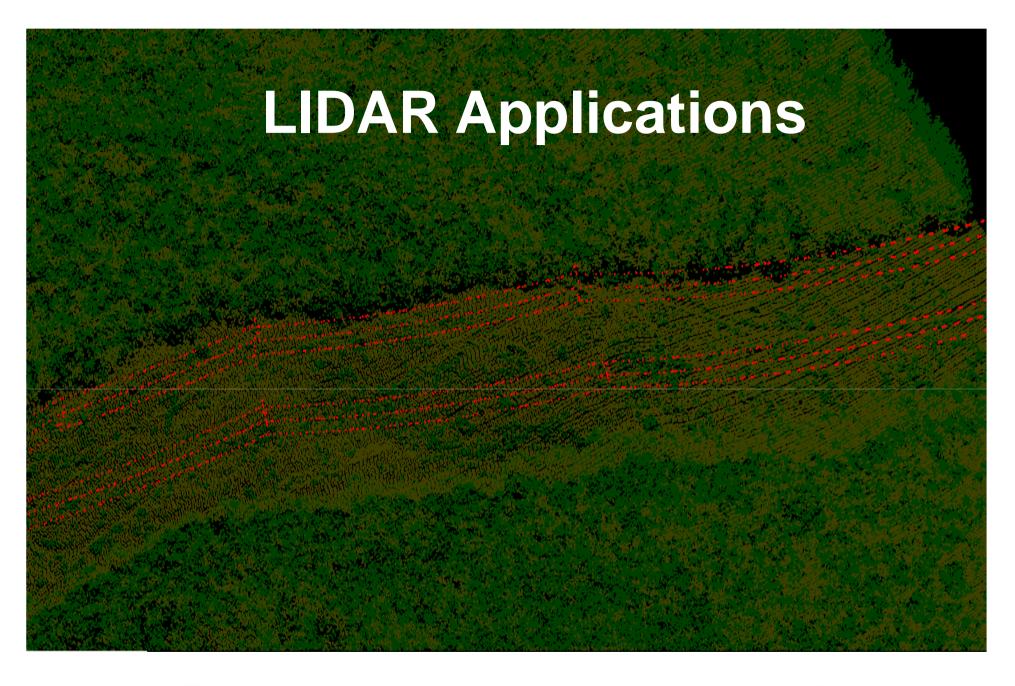


#### DSM for Orthophoto generation







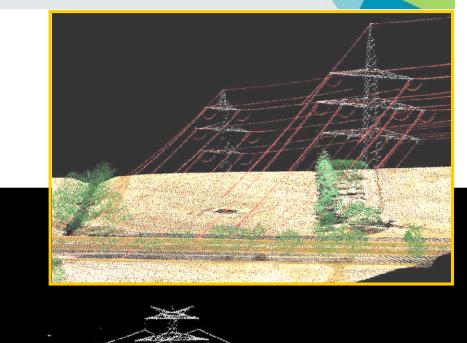


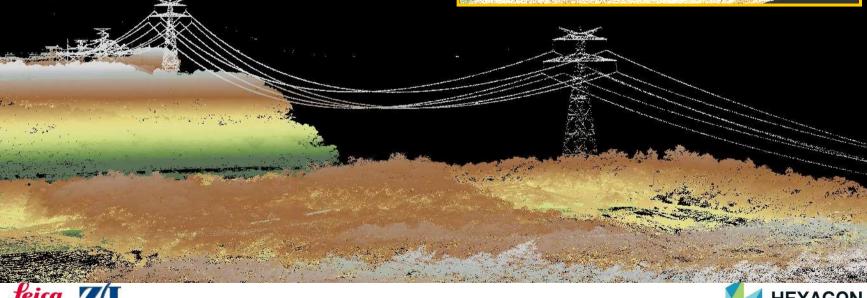




#### Power Line Mapping with LiDAR

Flying Height (m AGL)	400
Speed (knots)	85
Effective Pulse Rate (kHz)	500
Mode (SPiA / MPiA)	SPiA
FOV (degrees)	25
Effective Scan Rate (Hz)	150.8
Scan Pattern (sine / triangle / raster)	sine
Nadir point density (points/m²)	39

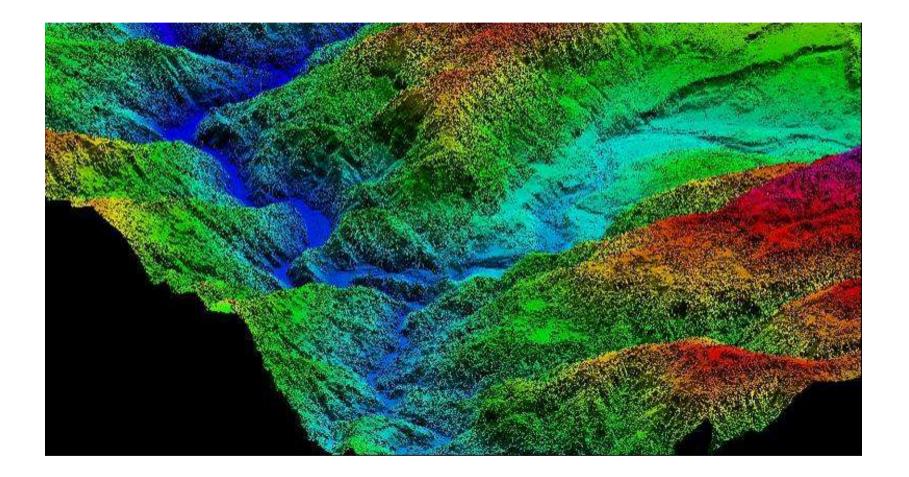








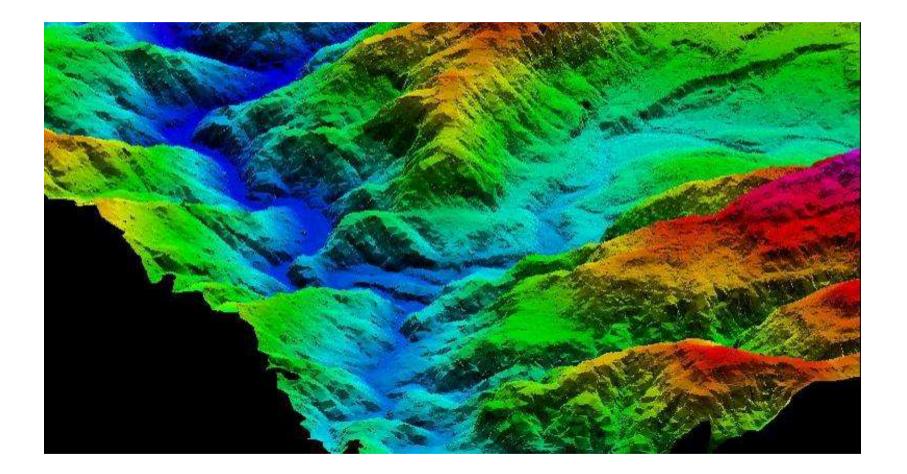
#### Forestry Ground profiling during leaf-on conditions







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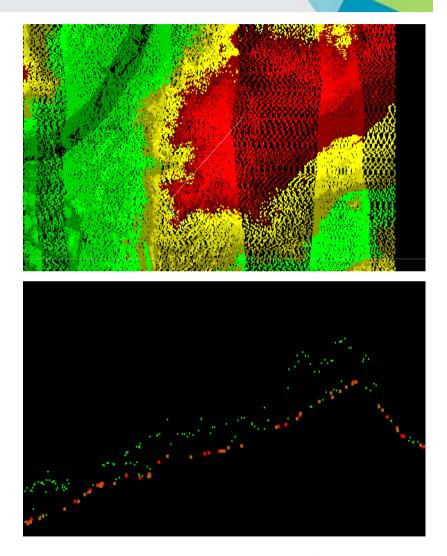


#### Forestry - tree height and biomass estimation

# Top View – Color Coded by elevation

# Section view color coded by class

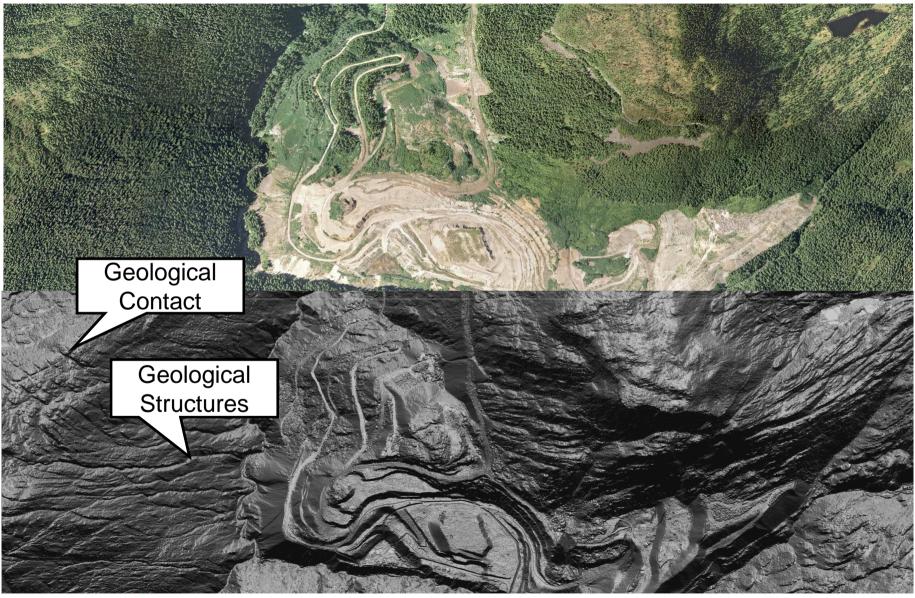
- Brown = Ground
- Green = Vegetation
- Red = Model Key Points







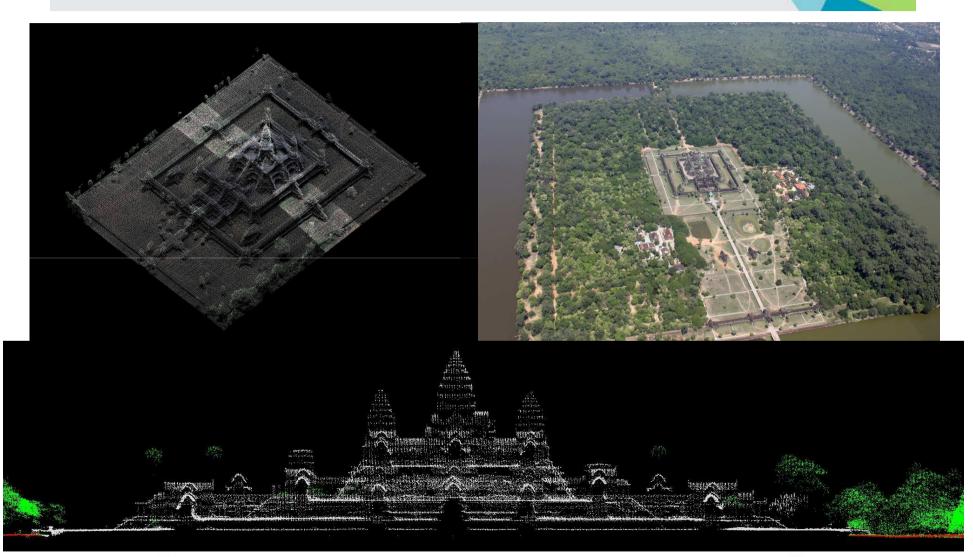
#### **Geological Mapping with LiDAR**







#### Archeological Mapping with LiDAR







#### Conclusions: DSM from imagery vs. LIDAR

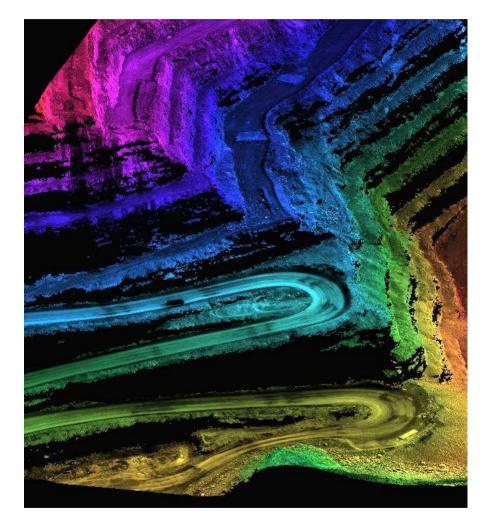
#### Historically limited by

- Algorithm complexity
- Available computing power
- Recent advancements
- Advanced algorithms (e.g., SGM)
- Low-cost computational power

Point acquisition rate (raw data collection in air)

- ALS70-HP example: 250 kHz laser x 2 outputs = 500 kHz
- ADS80 example: 12,000 pixels/line x 1,000 lines/sec x 0.80 match rate = 9.6 MHz!!!

Implication: careful selection of sensor based on mission requirements !







## Thank you!

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