



BeGeo 2021:
*Artificial
Intelligence (AI)
applied to geo-data*

1. **About Eurosense**
2. General Context
3. Deep Learning on raster data
4. Deep Learning on point clouds

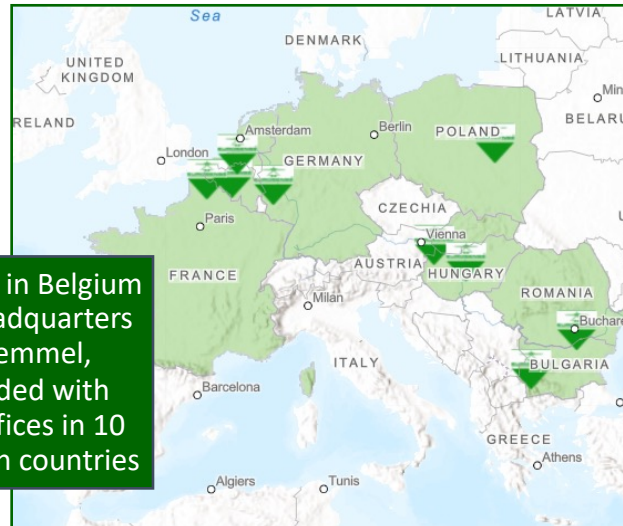
About Eurosense



European leader in
aerial surveying,
geo-data and
remote sensing



Strong
collaboration with
Esri BeLux



Founded in Belgium
with headquarters
in Wemmel,
expanded with
local offices in 10
European countries



Founding member
of international
associations



Photogrammetric cameras: Vexcel Eagle Mark 3 large format camera (footprint of 450 Megapixels and resolution down to 2cm)

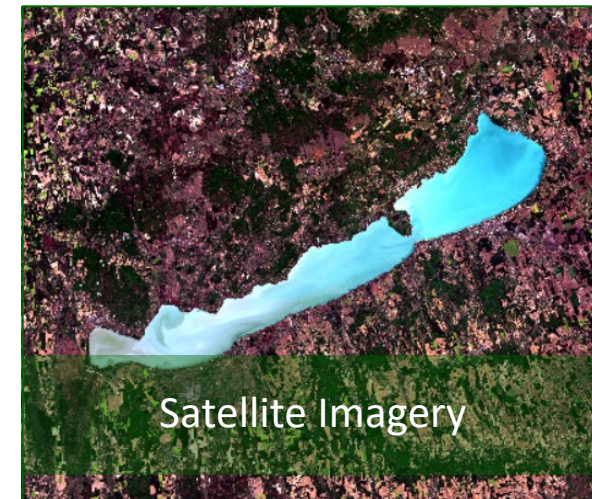
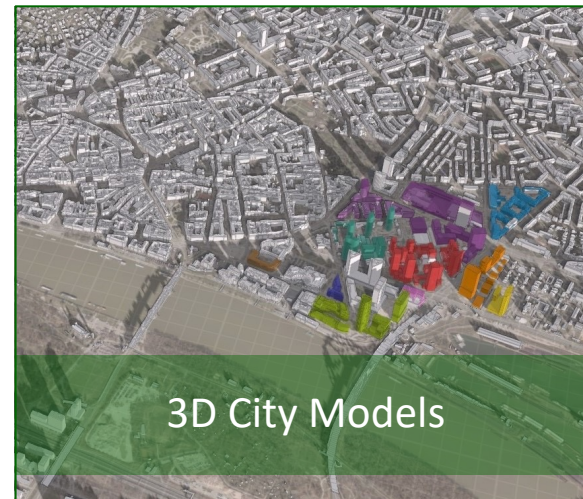
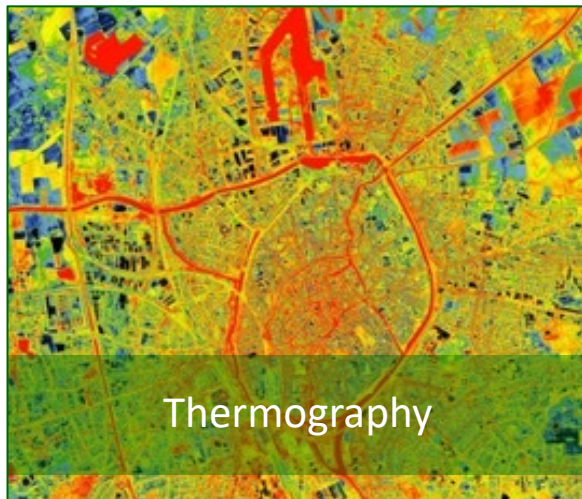
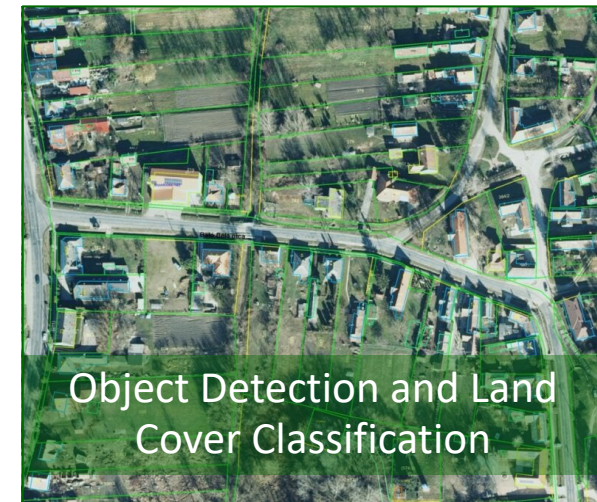
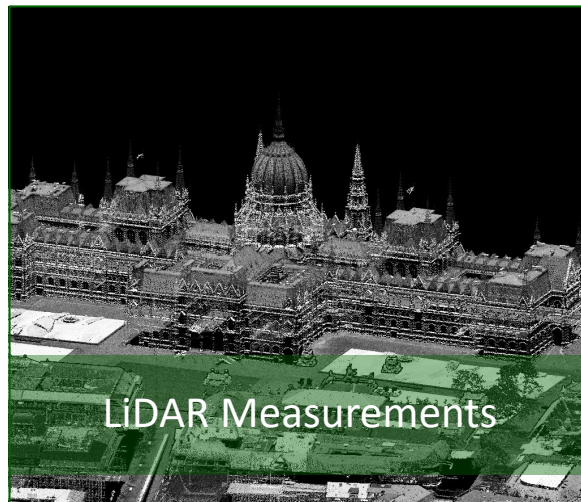


LiDAR Scanners: Riegl VQ 1560 II (pulse frequency of 4 GHz) with integrated Phase One medium-format 150 Mpx camera

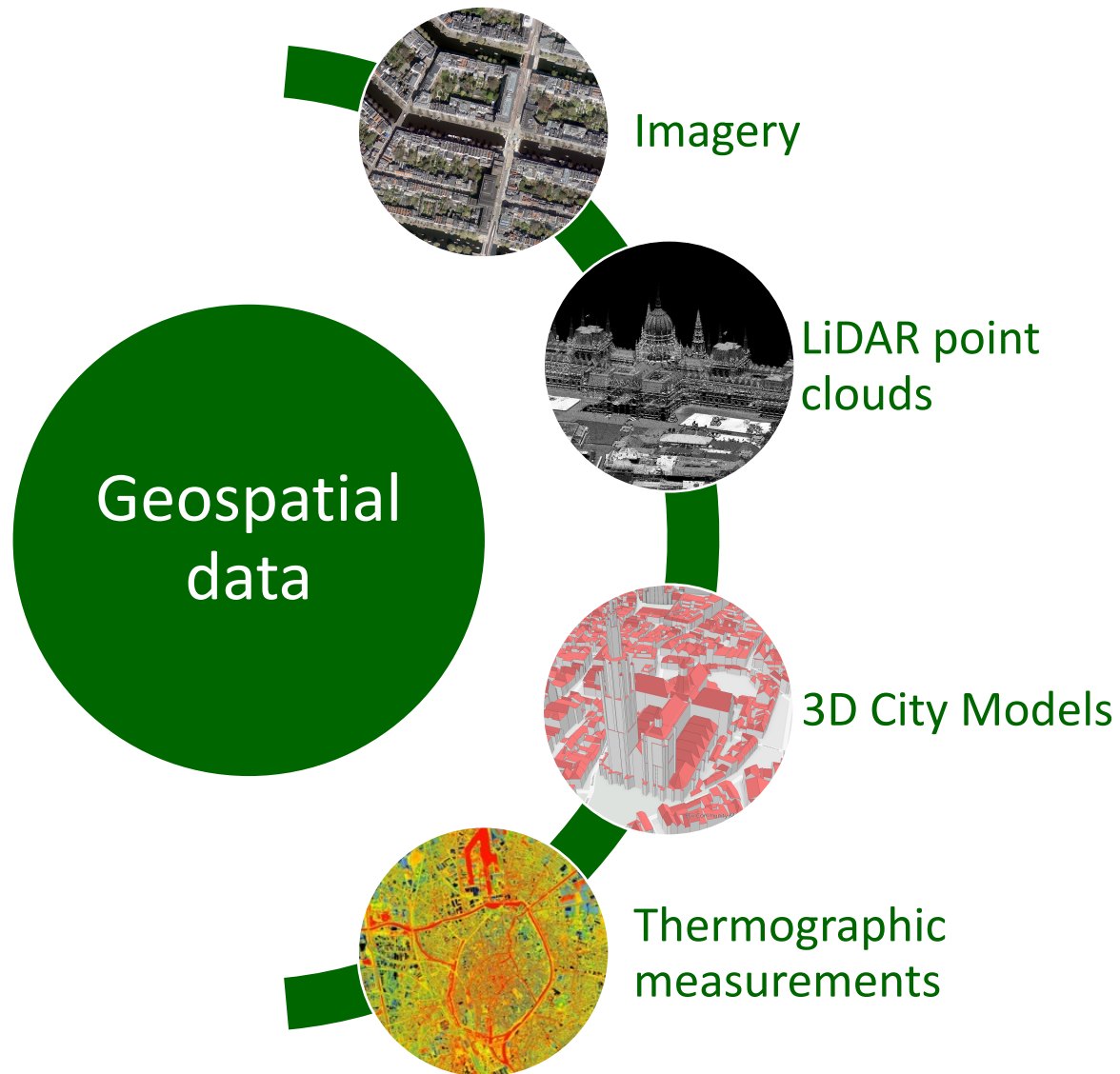


Thermographic cameras (Flir)

Specialties

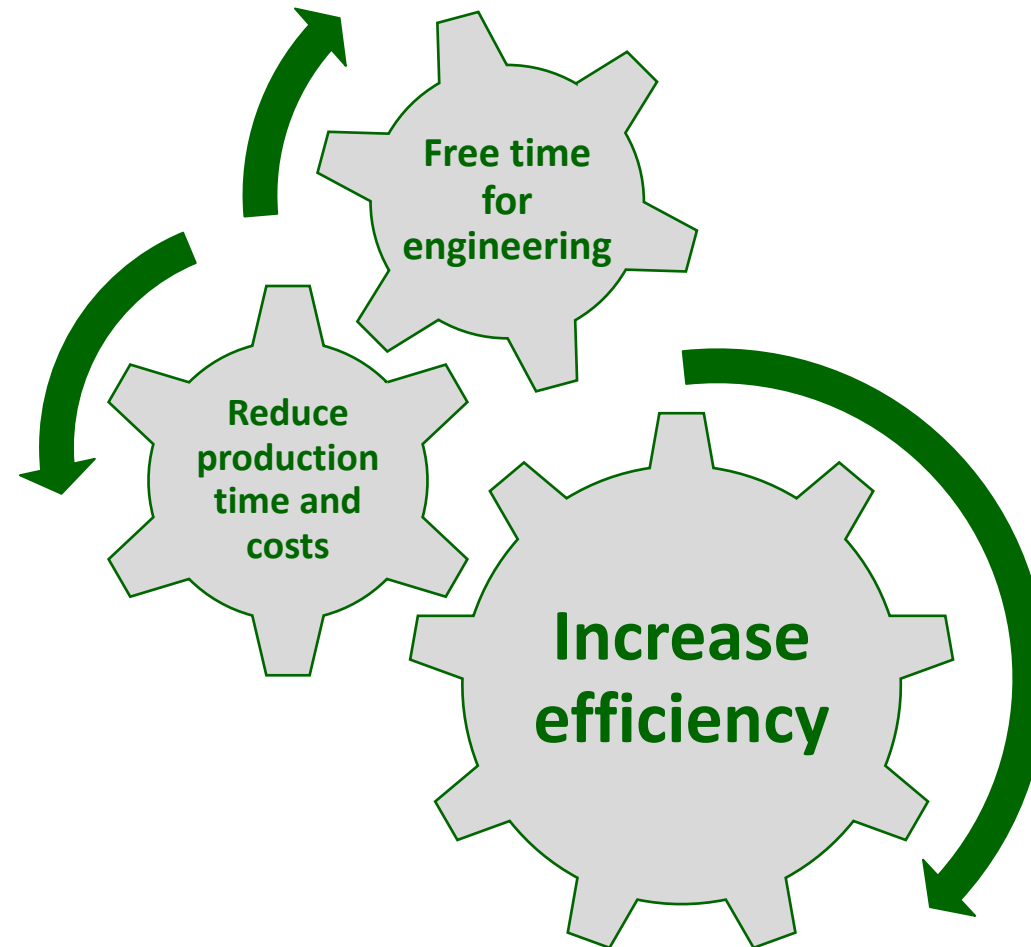


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- Increasing amounts of data
- More complex products
- Manual processing of data:
 - Time consuming
 - Prone to human errors
 - Limited possibilities

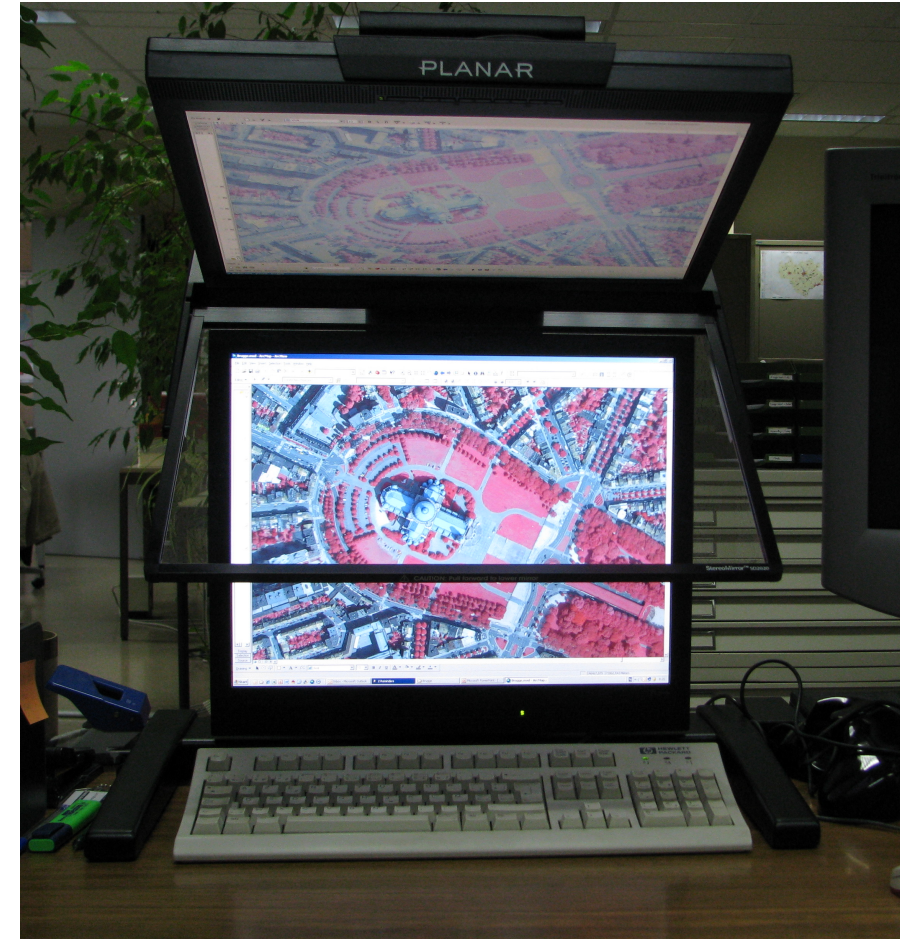
AI-solution



- 
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Previous production methodology

- Interpretation of false colour imagery by an expert:
 - Assign health scores between 1 (dead) and 5 (healthy) to all trees
 - Based on decoloration and defoliation
- Issues:
 - Subjectivity in the production of knowledge
 - Time consuming

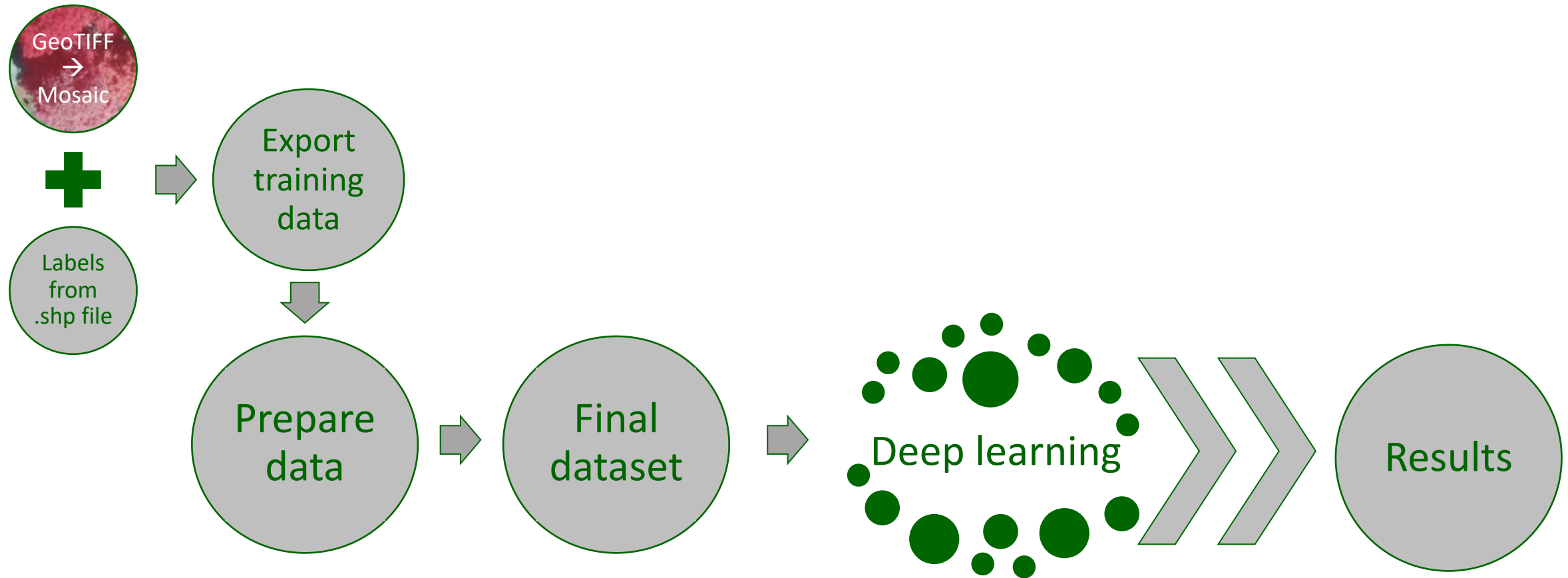


Deep learning solution: Training data

- Data source: Multiband imagery
 - Red
 - Green
 - Near-infrared (NIR)
- 256 x 256 pixels
- Centered on the trunk
- Segmented by crown size
- Manual assignment of health scores (1-5)
- 140 different tree species



Deep learning solution: Methodology



Reliable results

- 5 Classes: **68% accuracy**
- 2 Classes (healthy/unhealthy): **90% accuracy**

Efficiency gain

Consider 1400 trees to be analysed:

- 325 ill
- 1075 healthy

After implementation of the algorithm:

- Analyse 570/1400 trees
- **60% less manual work**

Remaining challenges

- Individual segmentation of trees
- Number of phytosanitary classes



Demonstrator case: Urban green management Roeselare

- Actual geographical tree cadastre for the city area (60 km²)
- Ambition: plant 100.000 new trees within the next 6 years
- Identification of trees with Deep Learning techniques in the entire city
- Identification of ill trees
- Identification of trees causing risk (close to powerlines, railway...)
- Modelling water flow at heavy rain events (possible tree positions to reduce risks)





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Previous production methodology

- Semi-automatic classification
 - Soil
 - Buildings
 - ...
- Manual classification
 - Water

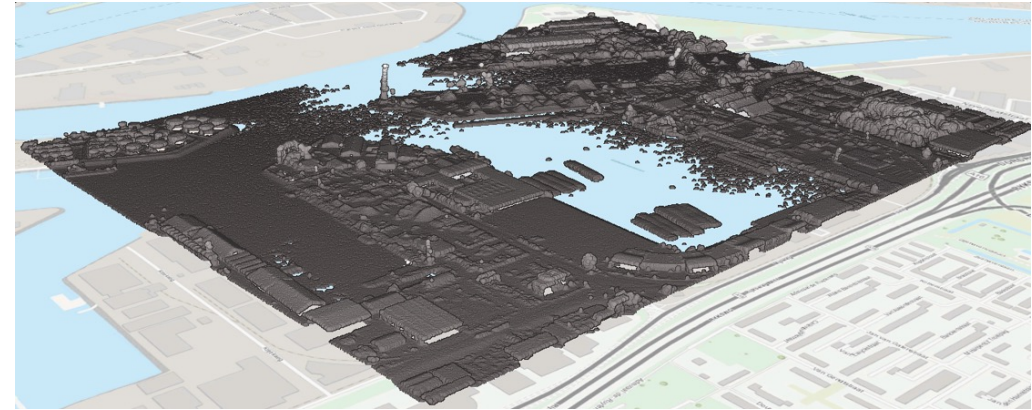
Issues:

- Time consuming

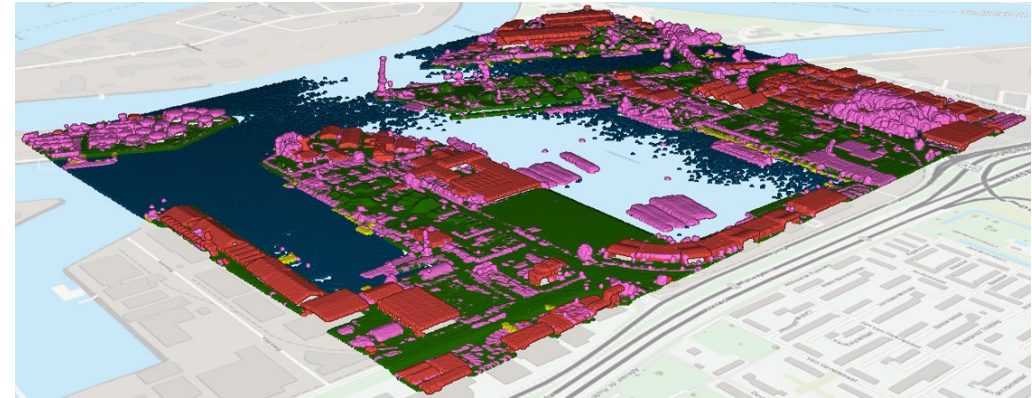
Classified point cloud (Netherlands) – AHN4 Project



- Deep Learning Model: PointCNN
- Manual classification of training and validation data:
 - Tiles: 1,25 km²
 - Point density: 10pts/m²
 - 12 training tiles + 4 validation tiles
 - 4 object classes:
 - Soil
 - Water
 - Buildings
 - Unassigned



Raw data

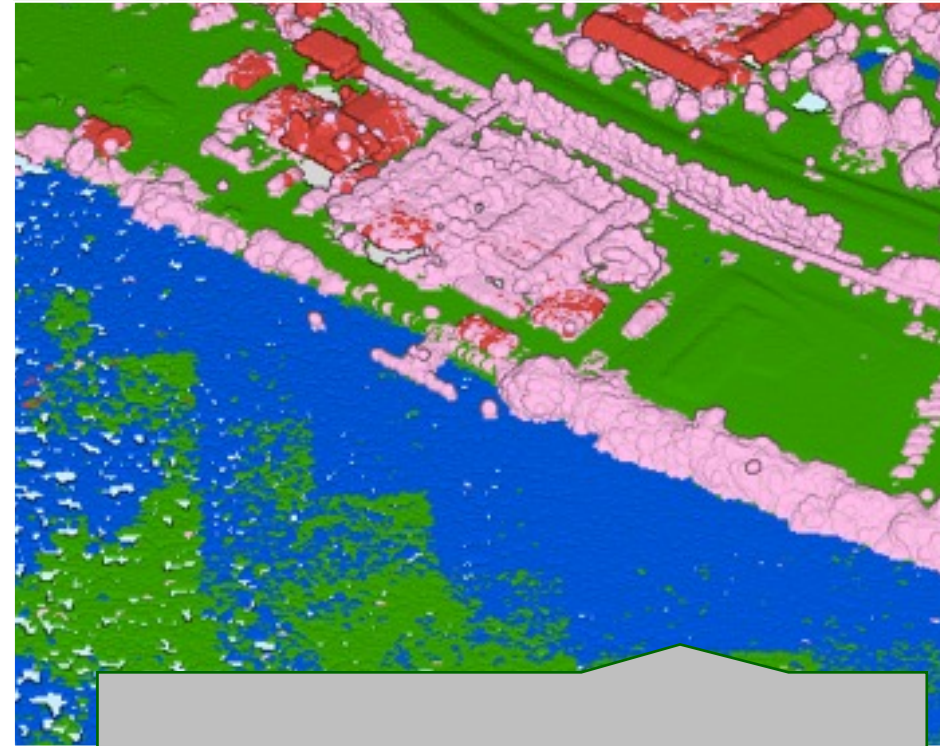


Classified data

Results: Urban area

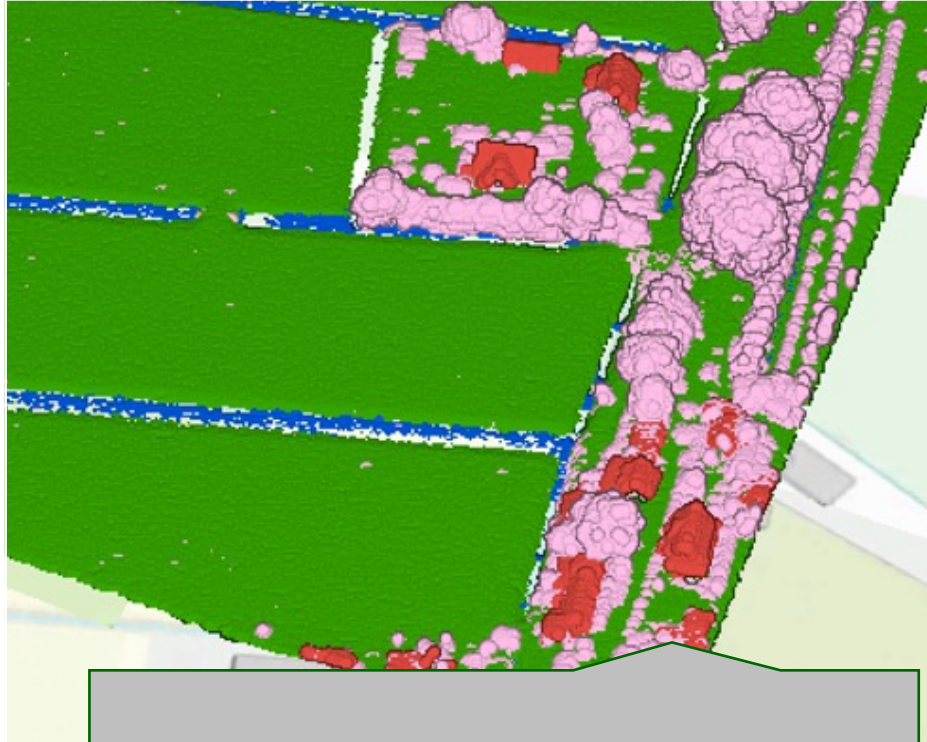


Good Results

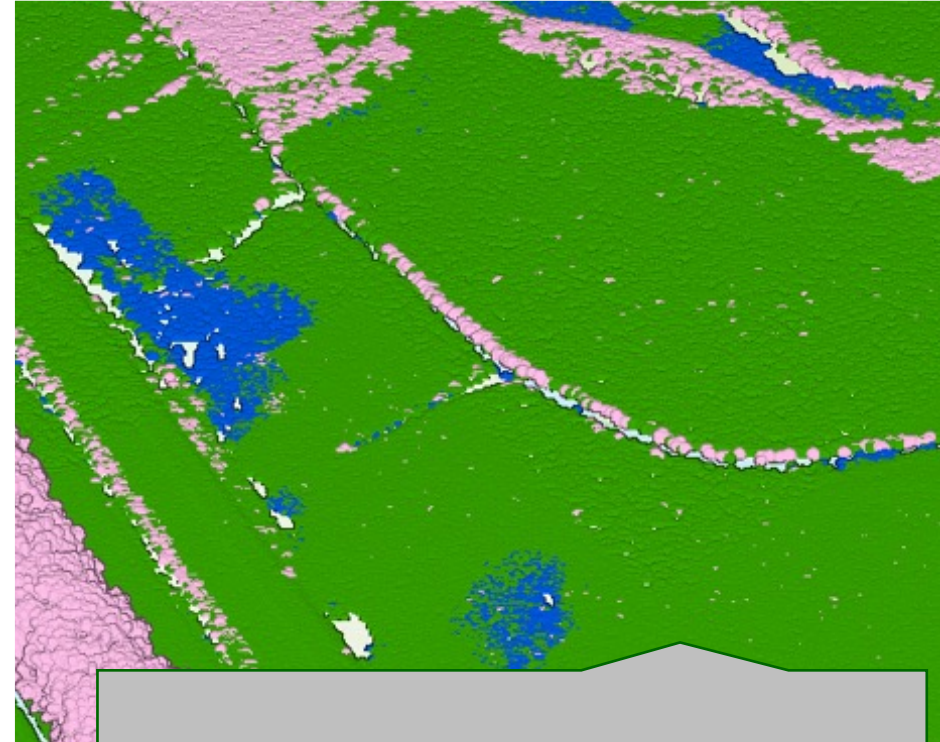


Errors

Results: Rural area



Good Results



Errors

Results: Metrics

Urban + rural	Soil
Precision	0,95
Recall	0,99
F1-Score	0,97

- **Precision = 0.95**

→ 95% of the points classified as soil are in reality soil

- **Recall = 0.99**

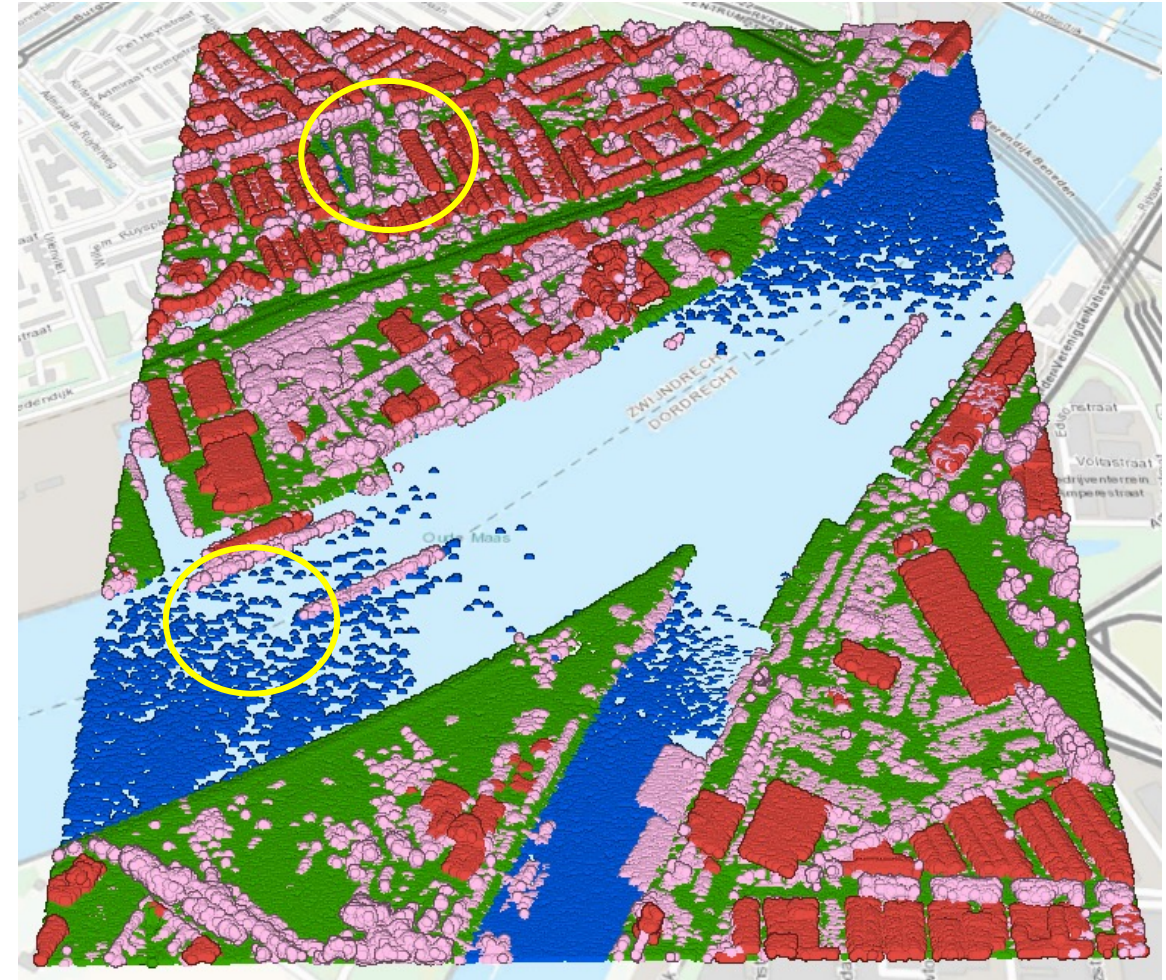
→ 99% of the real soil points is classified correctly

- **F1-Score = 0.97**

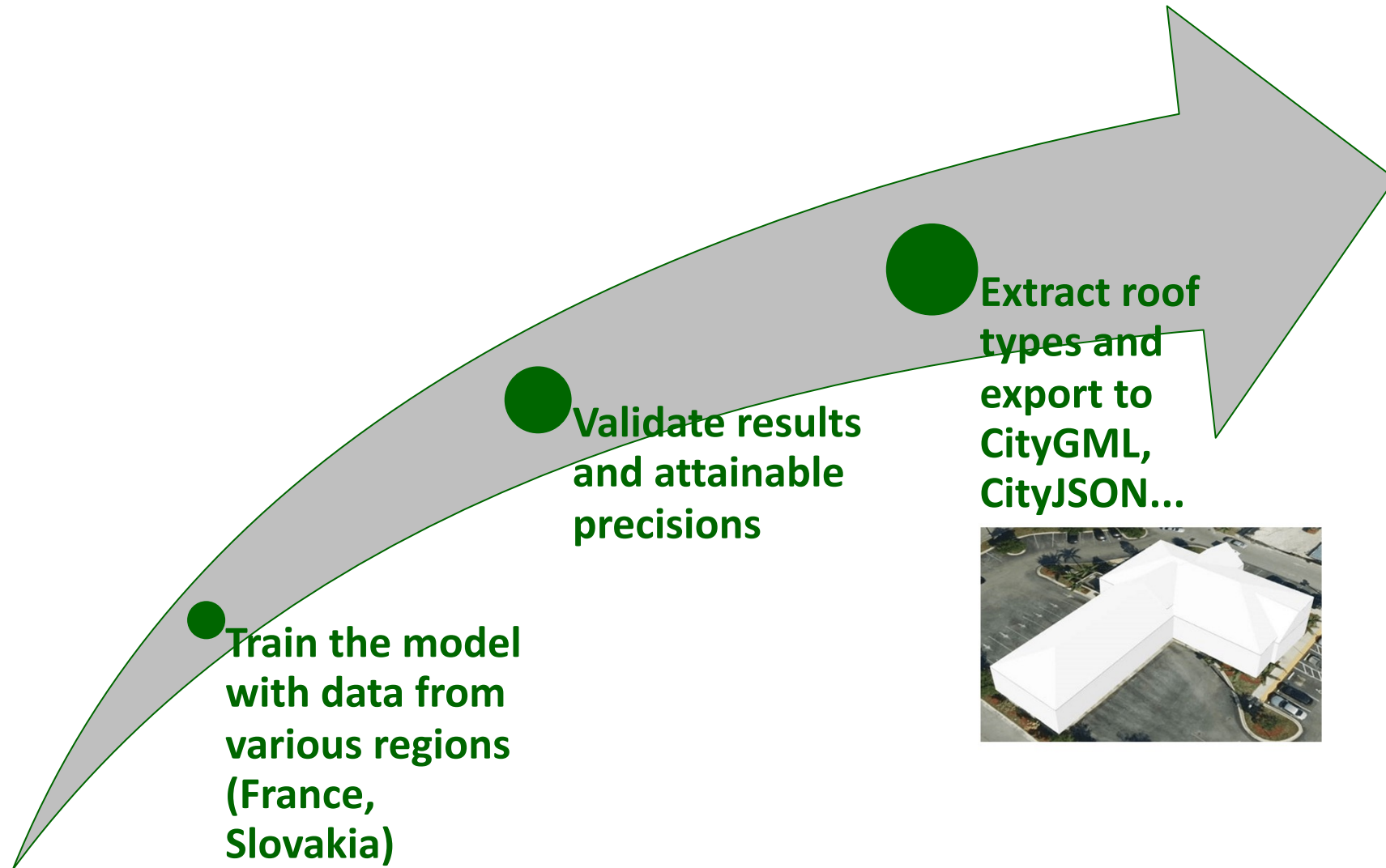
→ Efficiency measure for the classification

→ Combination of precision and recall

- Quality of training data needs to be irreproachable
- Point density is variable
- Need a lot of computing power



Next steps





Thank you!