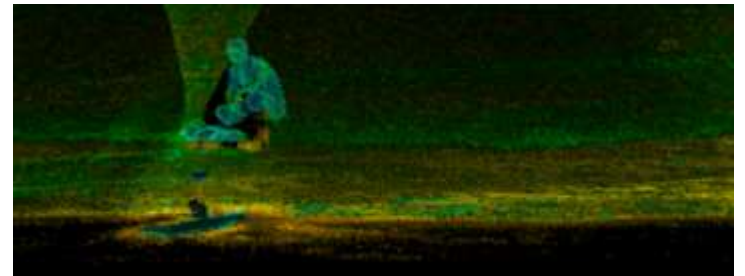


Applications of laser scanning

Juha Hyyppä



Centre of Excellence in Laser Scanning Research:

“Together what is otherwise impossible”



Pulsed time-
of-flight laser
radar

*Juha Kostamovaara
Univ. Oulu*



Mobile and
ubiquitous
Laser
Scanning

*Juha Hyyppä
FGI*



Laser scanning
for precision
forestry

*Markus Holopainen
Univ. Helsinki*



Laser scanning
for built
environment

*Hannu Hyyppä
Aalto Univ.*

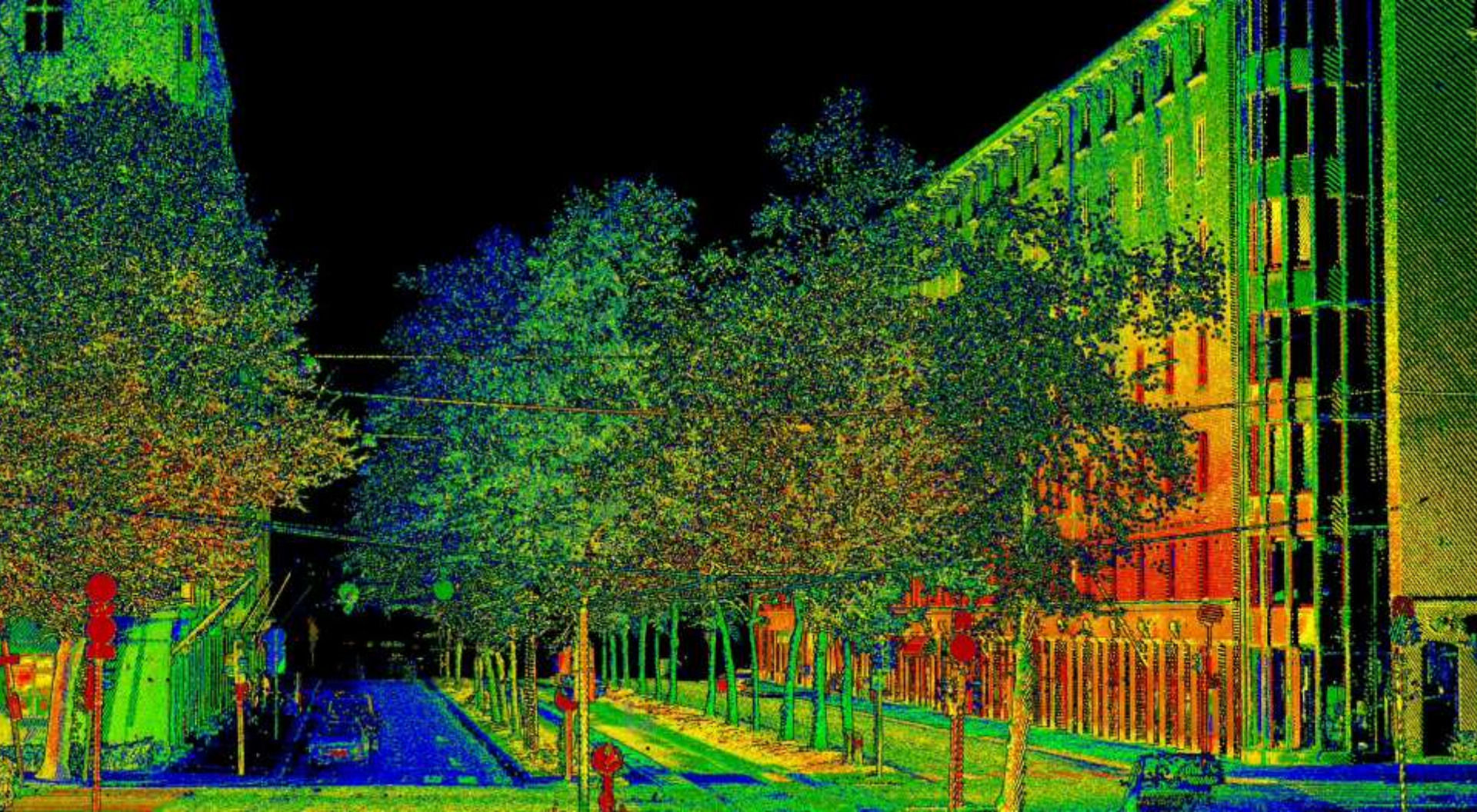
International benchmarking studies

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 MLS and PLS systems are making LS 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 one of the main techniques to create local virtual reality.**
- **We are in the middle of disruptive technologies, multidisciplinary work**

Development of new sensors and test their feasibility for various applications



General Principles in Laser Scanning

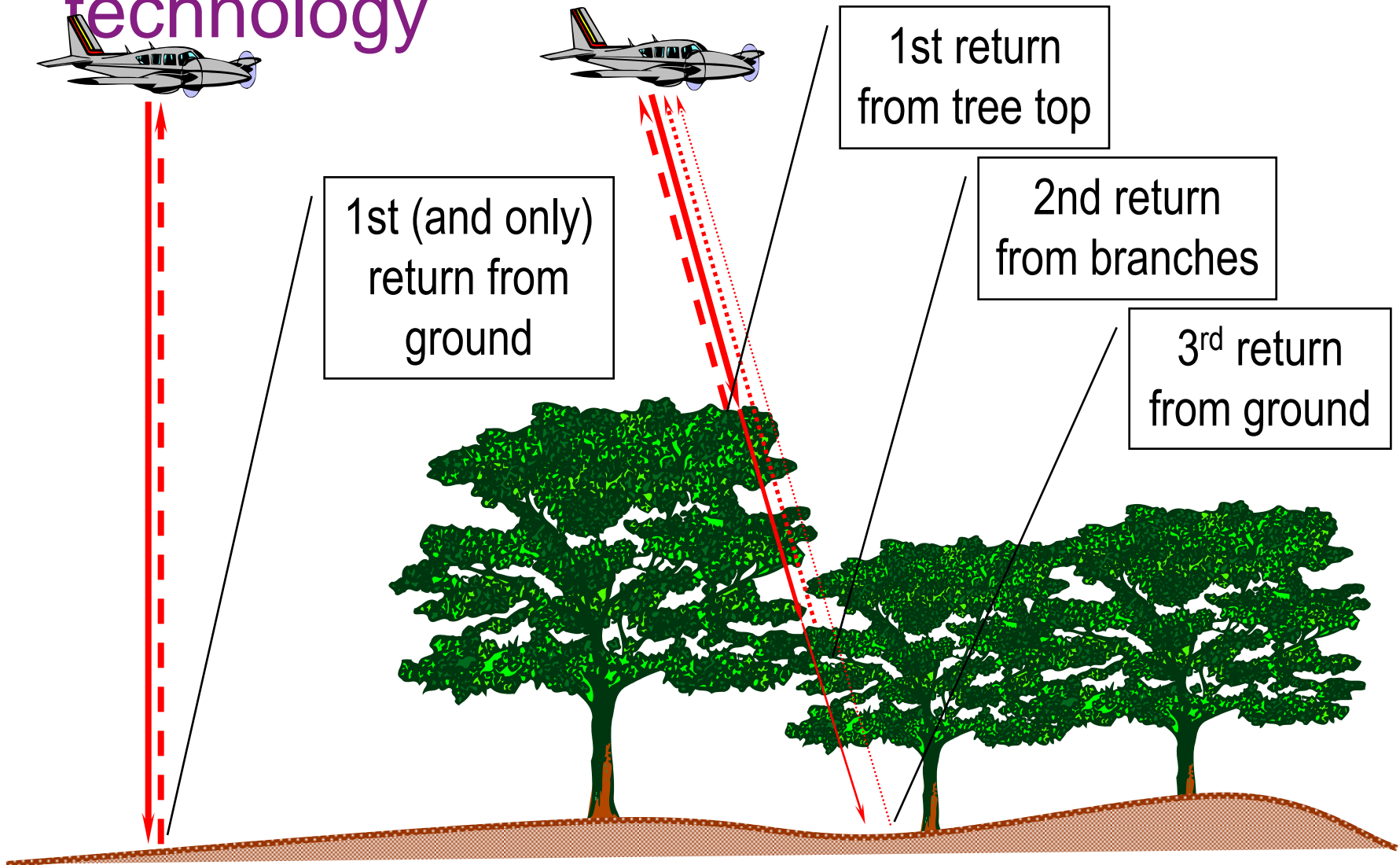


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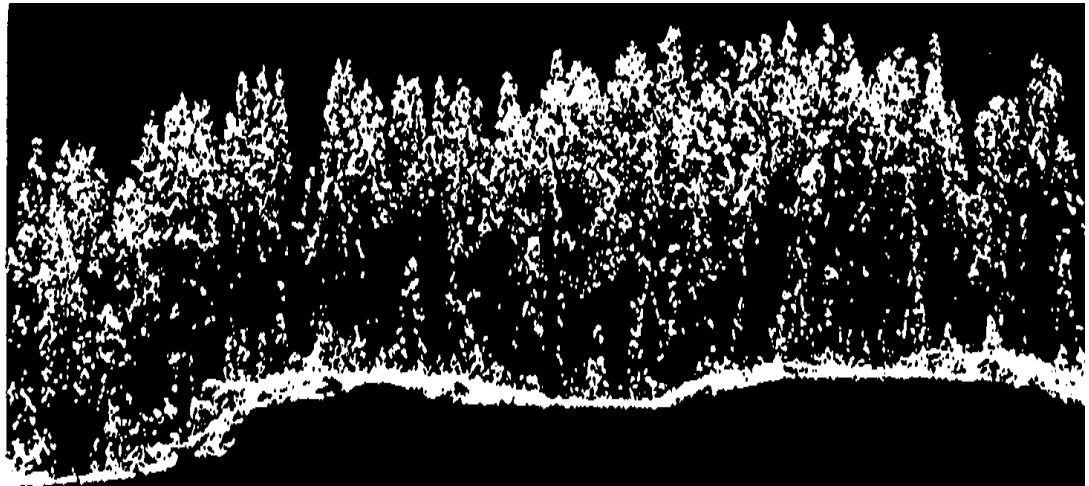
Fundamentals of multiple discrete return technology



ALS Output

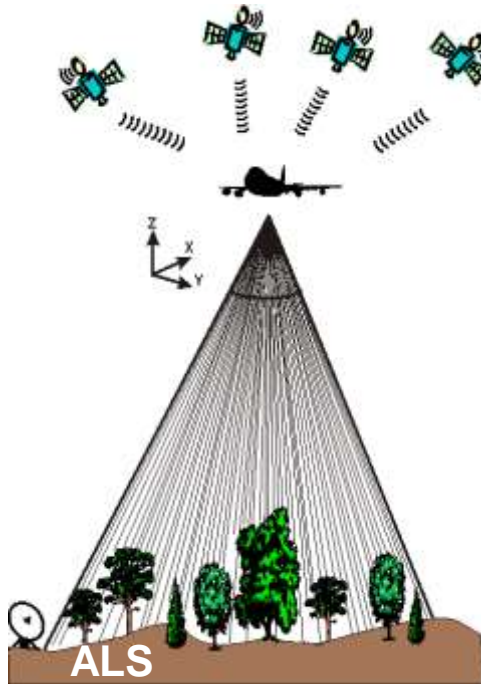


Output: x, y, z , intensity !



C. Hannu Hyypä, Petri Rönnholm

Various Platforms for LS



ALS

Airborne Laser Scanning



TLS

Terrestrial Laser Scanning

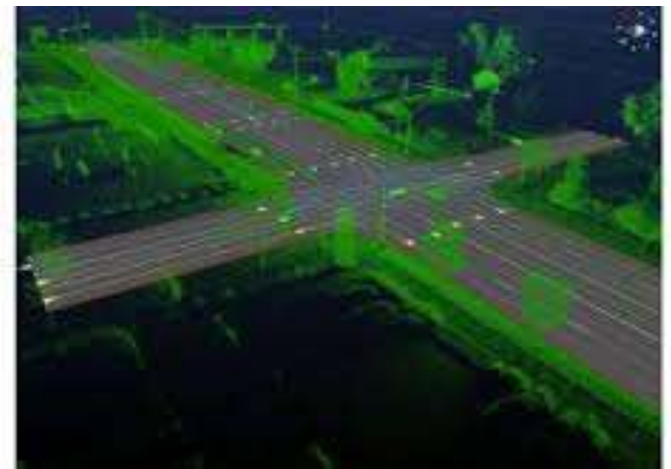


MLS

Mobile Laser Scanning



HERE & Google



Characteristics of LS

Airborne Laser Scanning

- Point density 0.5-40 pts/m²
- **Homogenous point density**
- Elevation accuracy 5-30 cm
- Planimetric accuracy 20-80 cm
- Few hundred m to several km
- **Transfer costs**
- Cost-effective for areas larger than 50km²
- Multitemporal ALS applications studied relatively little (Murakami et al. 1999, Yu et al. 2004)
- Reference book Shan and Toth (2009), Vosselman and Maas (2009)

Airborne mini-UAV scanning

- New research area (idea in Zhao et al., 2006, first demo for mapping Jaakkola et al. 2010)
- Point density 10-several hundred pts/m²
- Elevation accuracy 5-30 cm
- Altitude tens of m
- **Usable for research and multitemporal studies**
- **Presently commercial applications**
- **Reduces CO₂ consumption of research**

Characteristics of LS

Mobile laser scanning

- Point density in the range of 100 to several thousands pts/m²
- More homogeneous (TLS) point density
- Point accuracy of few centimeters (egg) when collected with good GNSS coverage
- Applicable range of few tens of m
- Viewing angle different from ALS
- Higher variation in the range data (e.g. round traffic poles are not round in the data)
- Vast data sets when data collection is done continuously
- Need for automatic and interactive algorithms

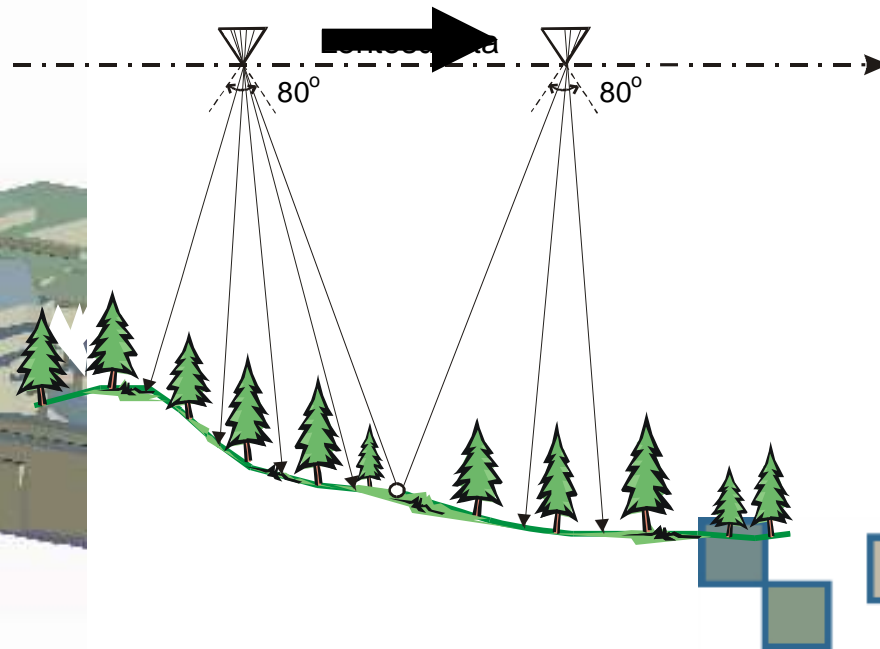
Terrestrial Laser Scanning

- Point density in the range of 10000 pts/m² at the 10 m distance
- Distance accuracy of few mm to 1-2 cm
- Operational scanning range from 1 to several hundred m
- Feasible for small areas less than few tens of m distance
- Processing time challenging: image processing techniques applied
- Small variation in data, e.g. Distance variation low -> surface normal etc can be calculated
- Reference book: Vosselman and Maas (2009)

Compared to Photogrammetry



Photogrammetry



Laser scanning

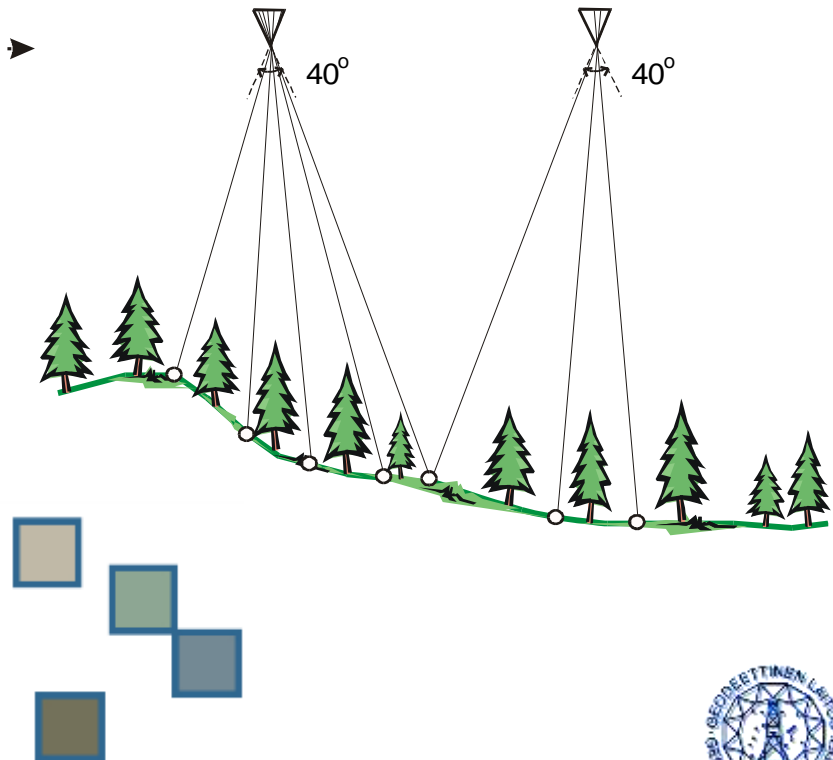
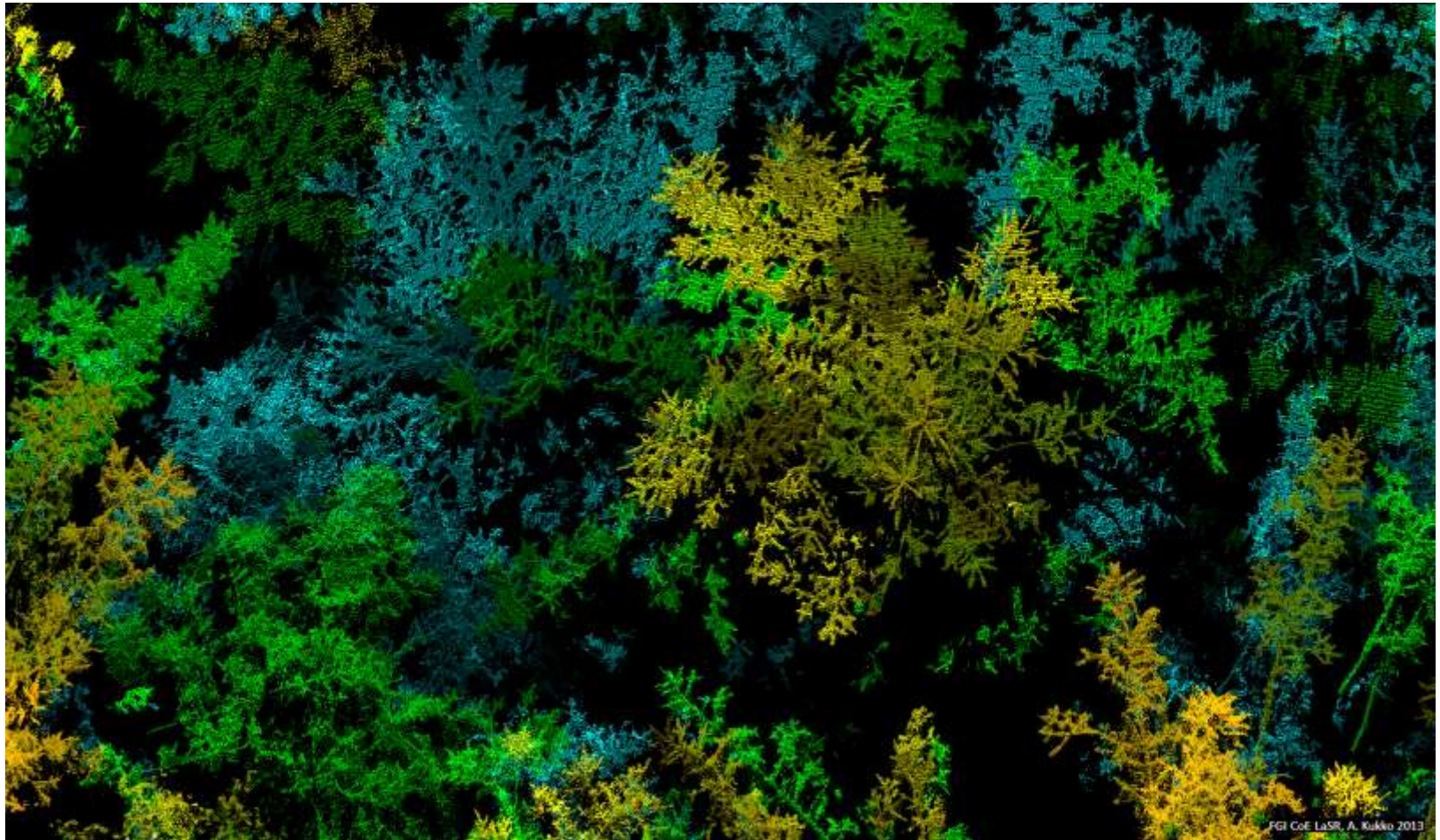


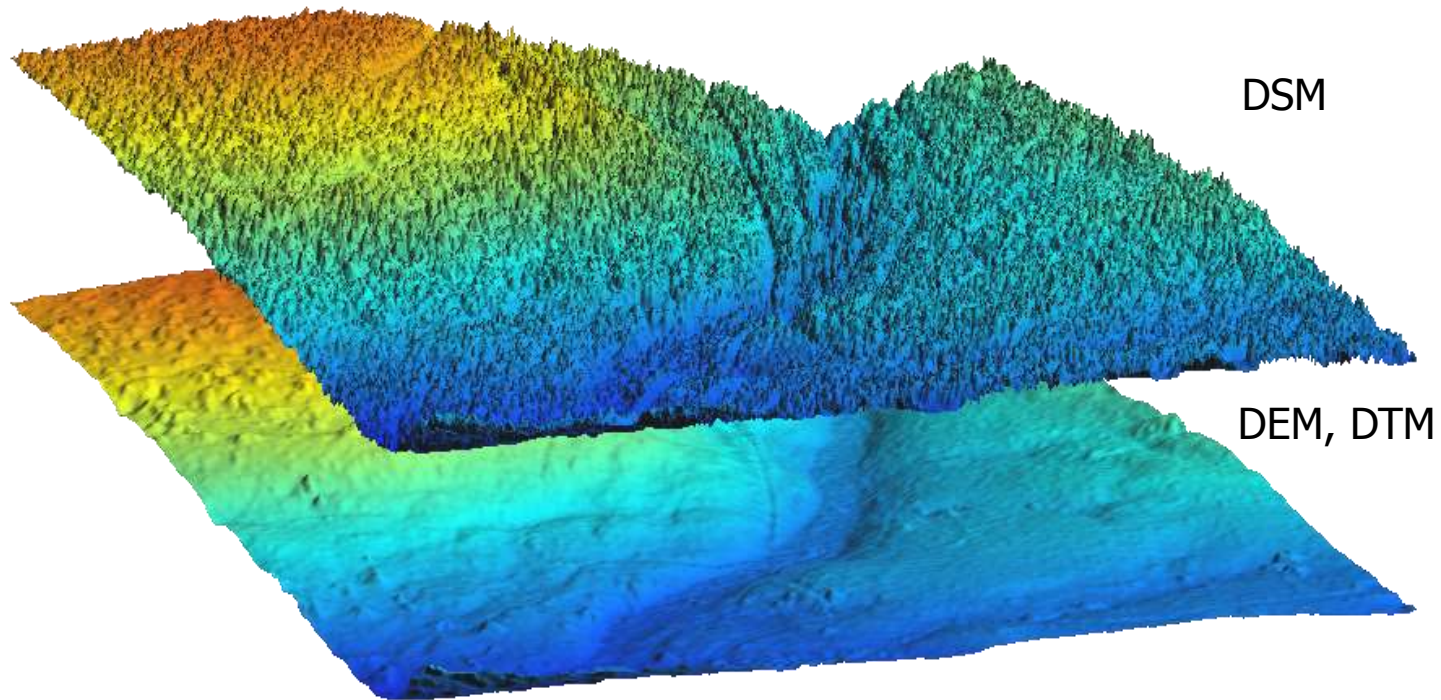
Image taken with a camera



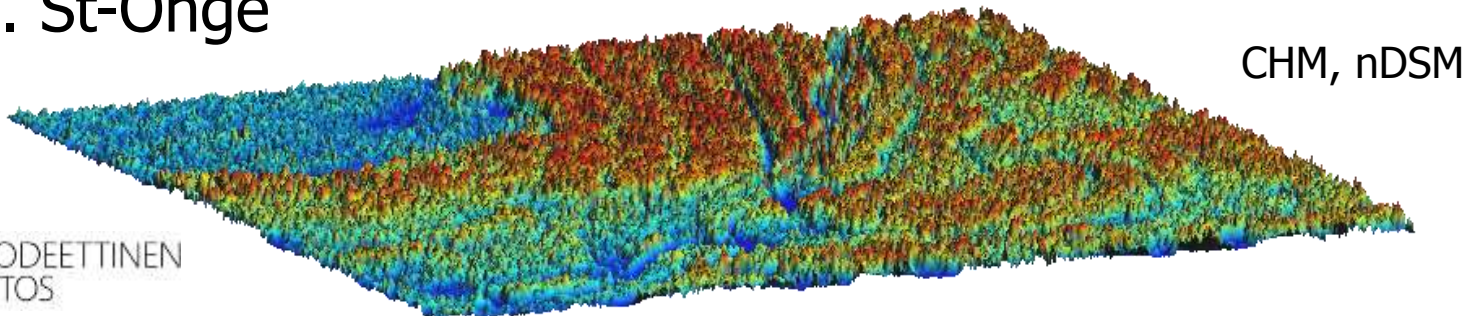
With LS same area



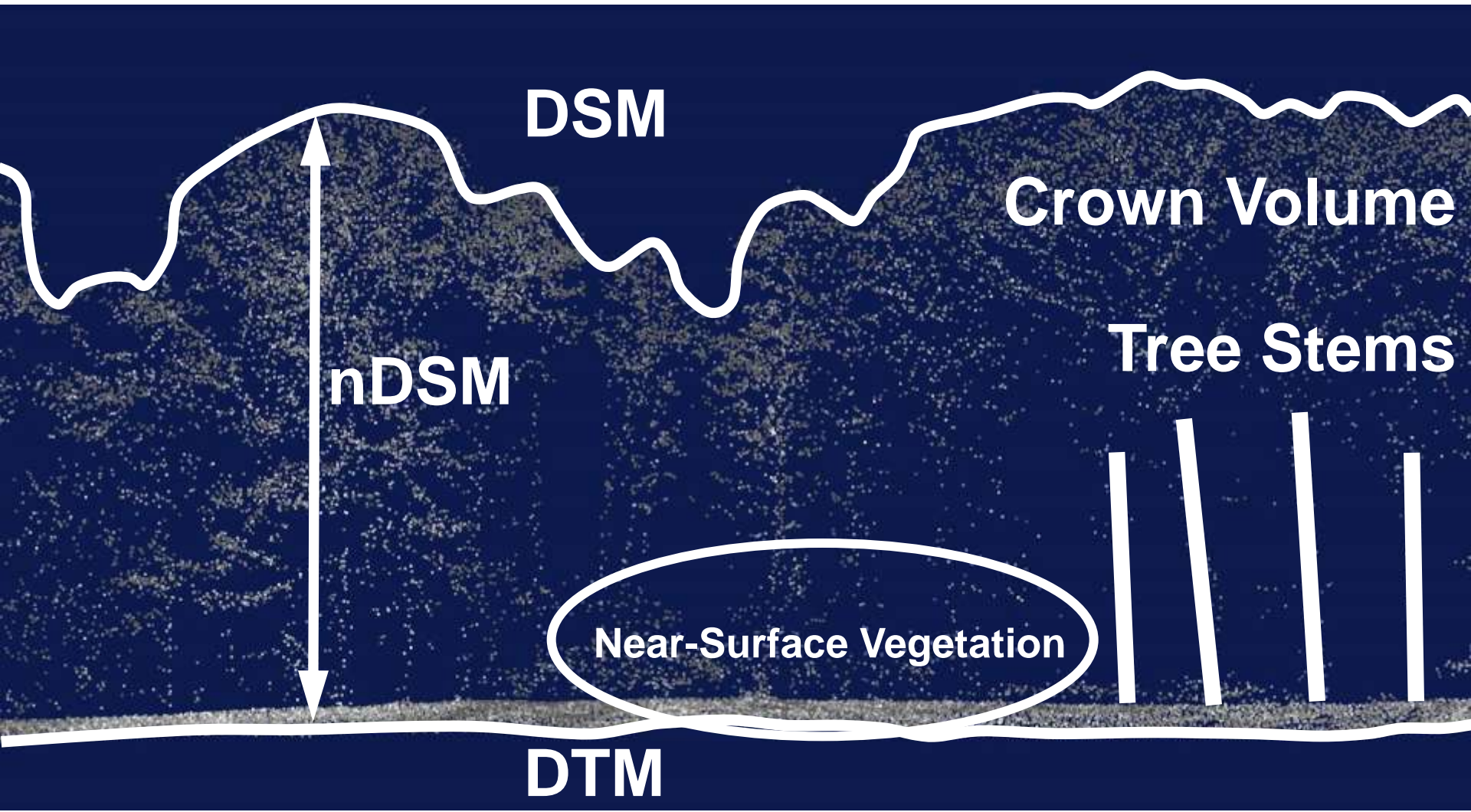
DTM, DSM, nDSM



c. St-Onge



Interpreting ALS Point Clouds



Autonomous Driving Information Systems



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National Decision Makers

Robotbus project stack COE, SOHJOA, COMBAT



Trafi Board
(@Anna_Jokela)



Minister Kai Mykkänen
(@HarriSantamala)



Peter Vesterbacka
(@pvesterbacka)



HKI, Pekka Sauri
(@satu_helsinki)



Zeit Online



The Guardian

International Decision Makers



Xinhua News



TechCrunch



CNN Money



President of Lithuania
Dalia Grybauskaitė
(@hannuhyppa)



Selected International Media

Oman konenäkölaitteen kiinnitys



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.



RADAR

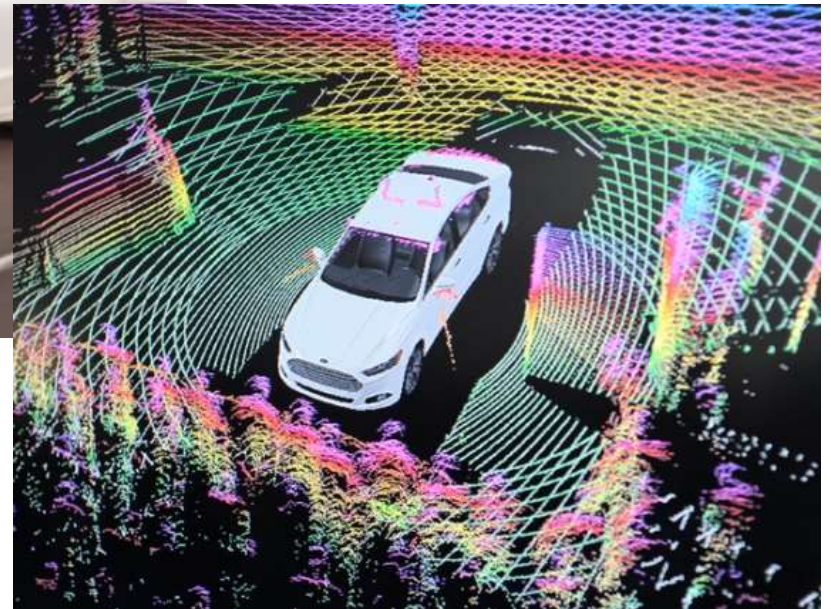
Four standard automotive radar sensors, three in front and one in the rear, help determine the positions of distant objects.

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.

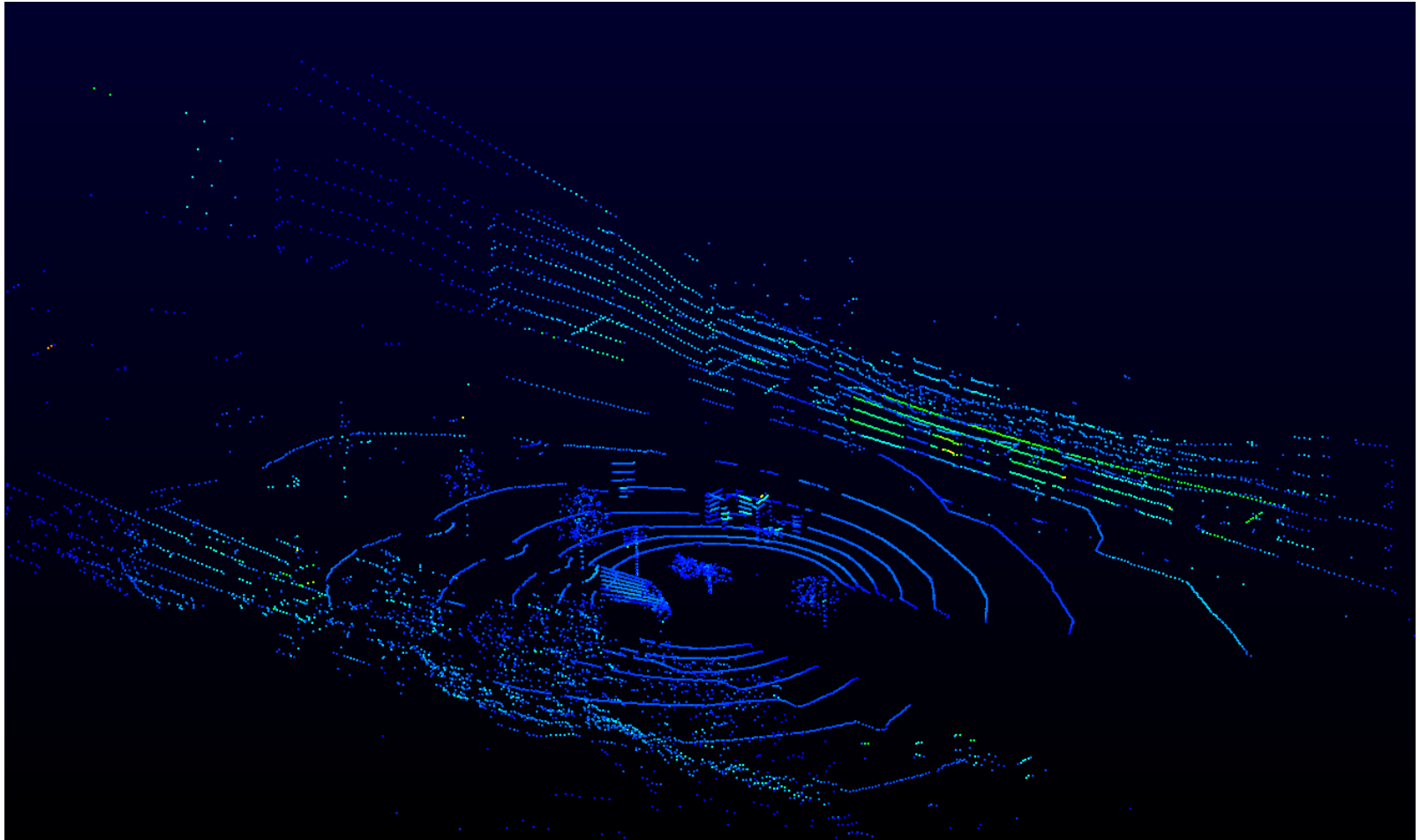


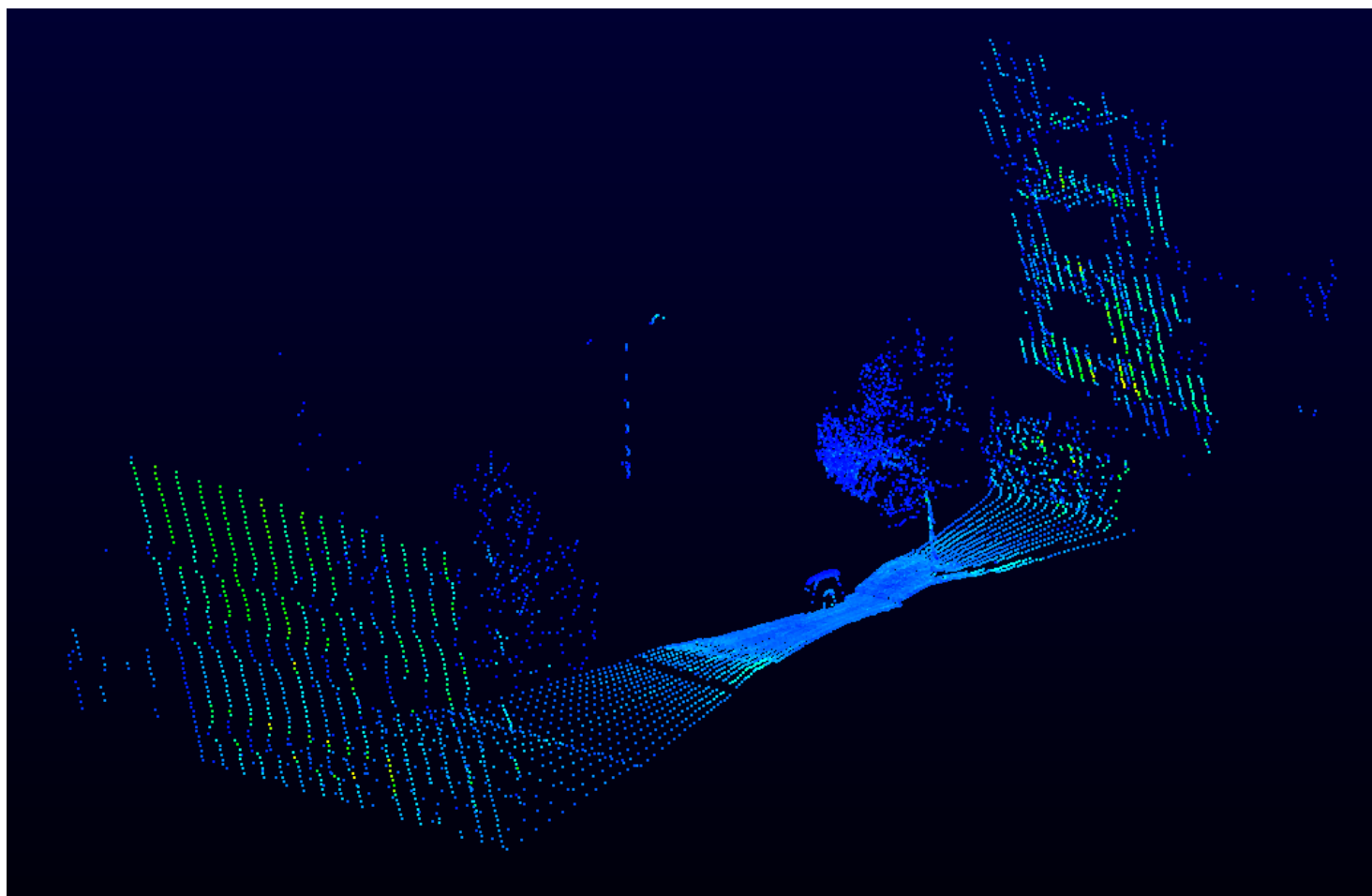
Real implementations



New autonomous vision sensor solutions







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.

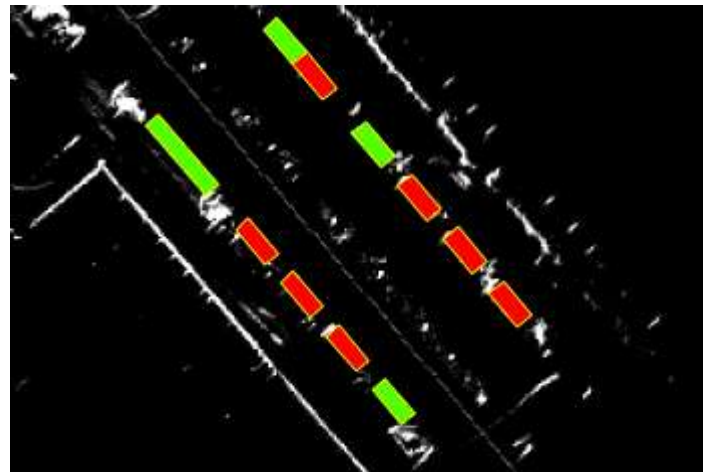
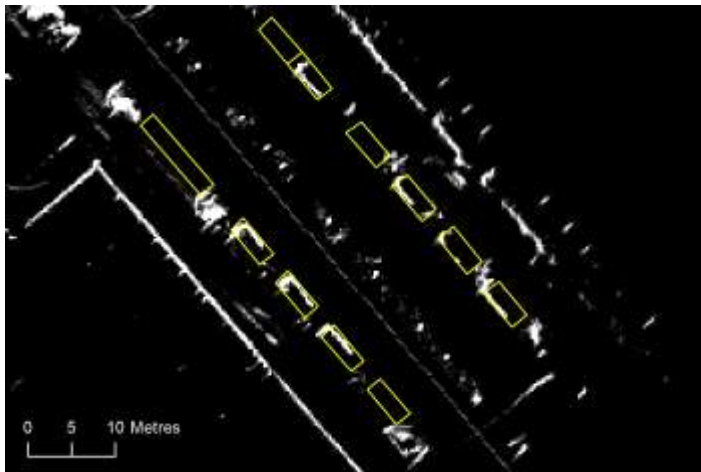
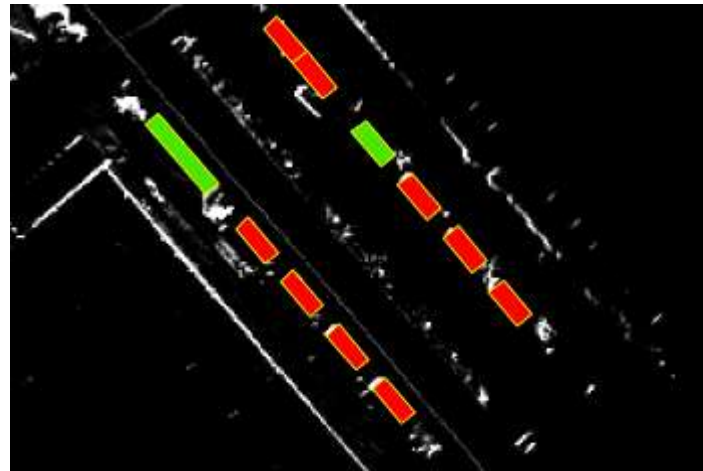
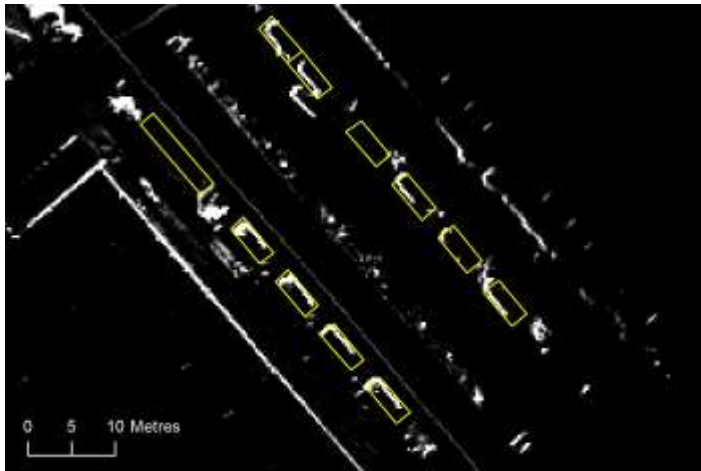


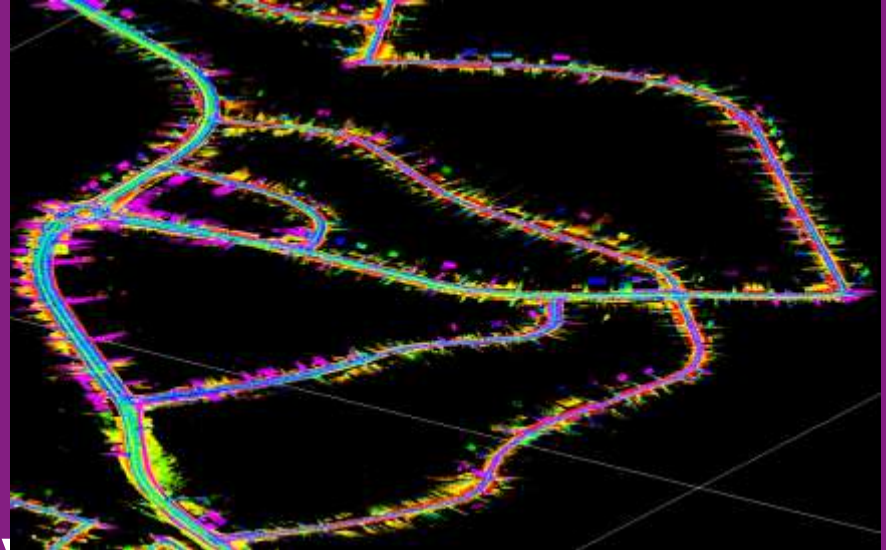
Figure x. Data (left) and classification results (right) for Drives 1 (upper row) and 2 (lower row). Parking places classified as free are shown in green and parking places classified as occupied are shown in red. Digitized boundaries of the parking places are shown in yellow.

UAV and MLS linkage

- Parking assistance
- UAV flying 100 m ahead
- UAV+MLS used for mapping



Road Inventory



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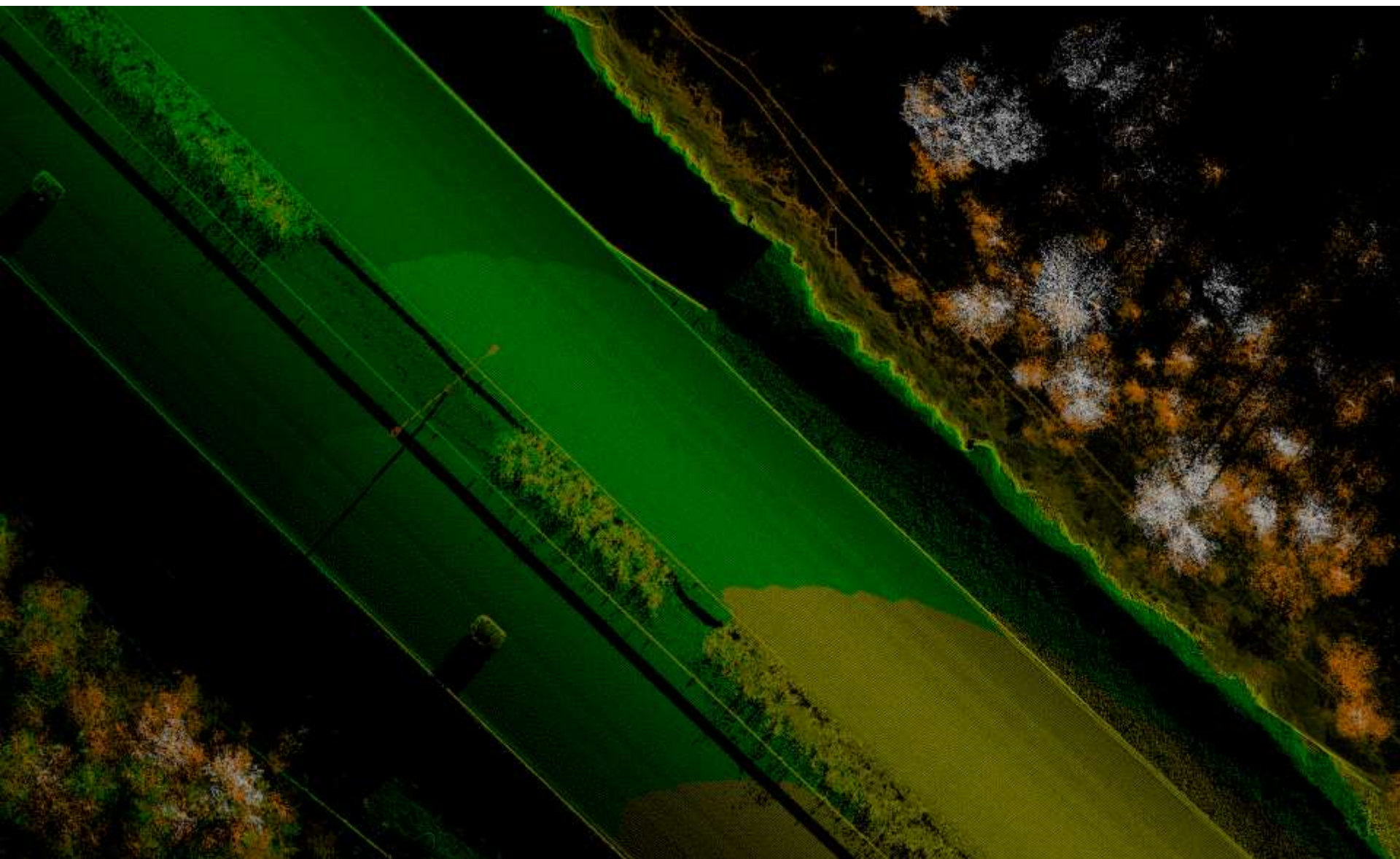
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Inventory and modeling of Roadside

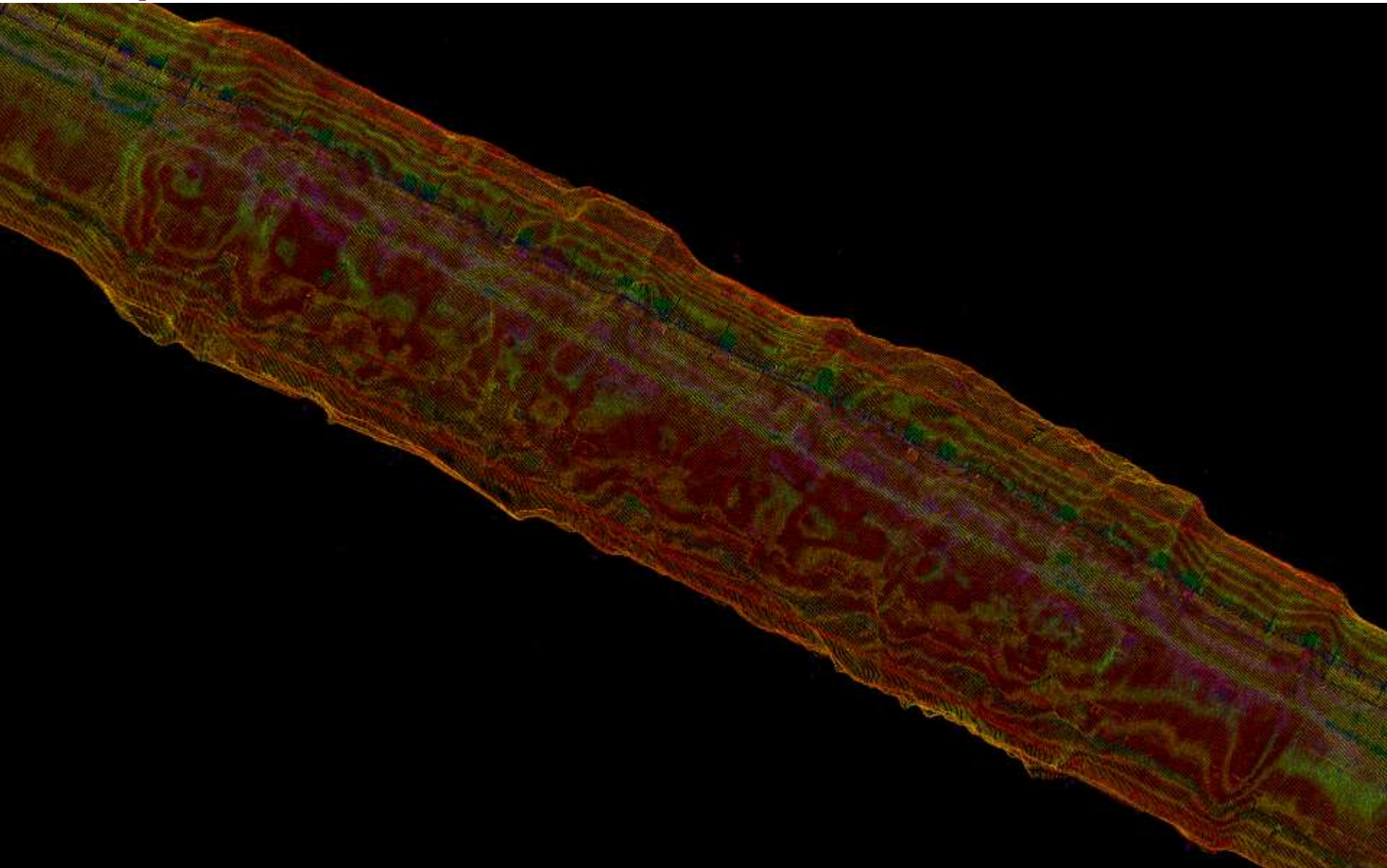


Highway data at Ring III, Luoma





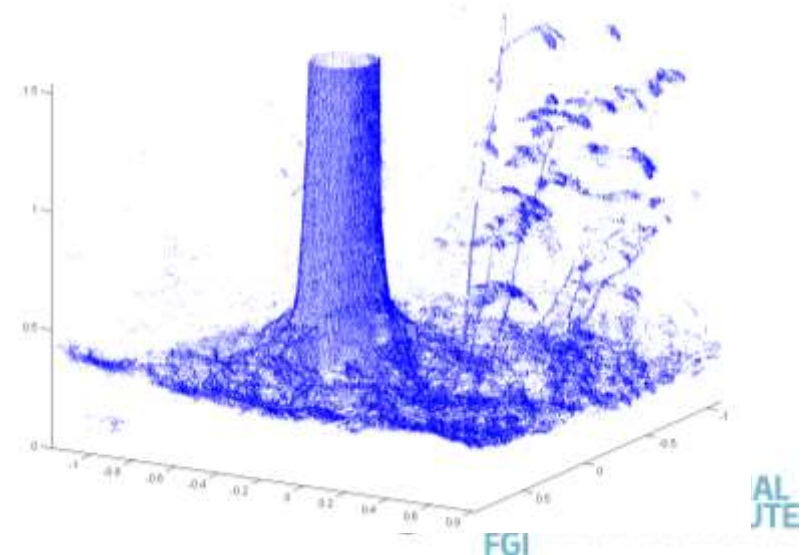
Speeds of 60, 80 and 100 km/h



Mini-UAV Laser Scanning



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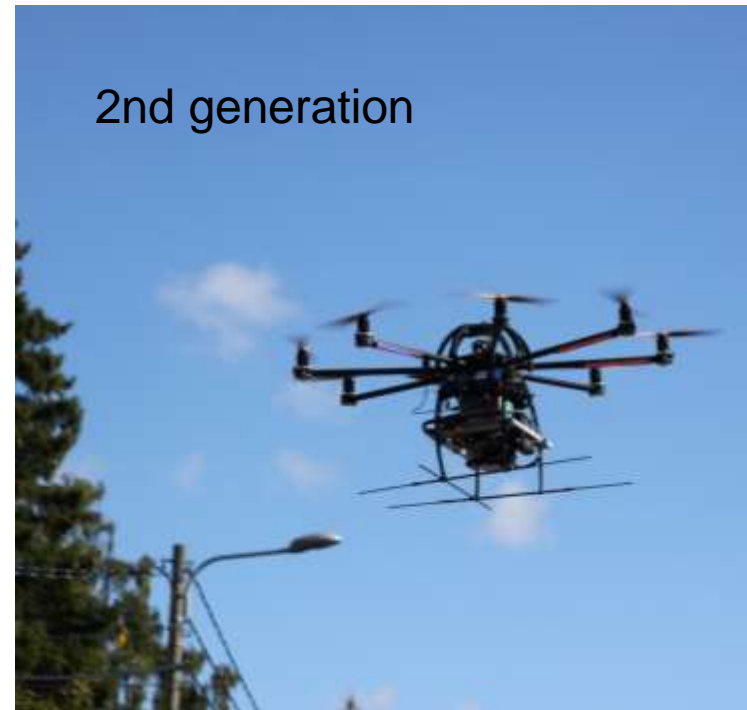
AL
JTE

FGI Sensei – first mini-UAV LS (2009)

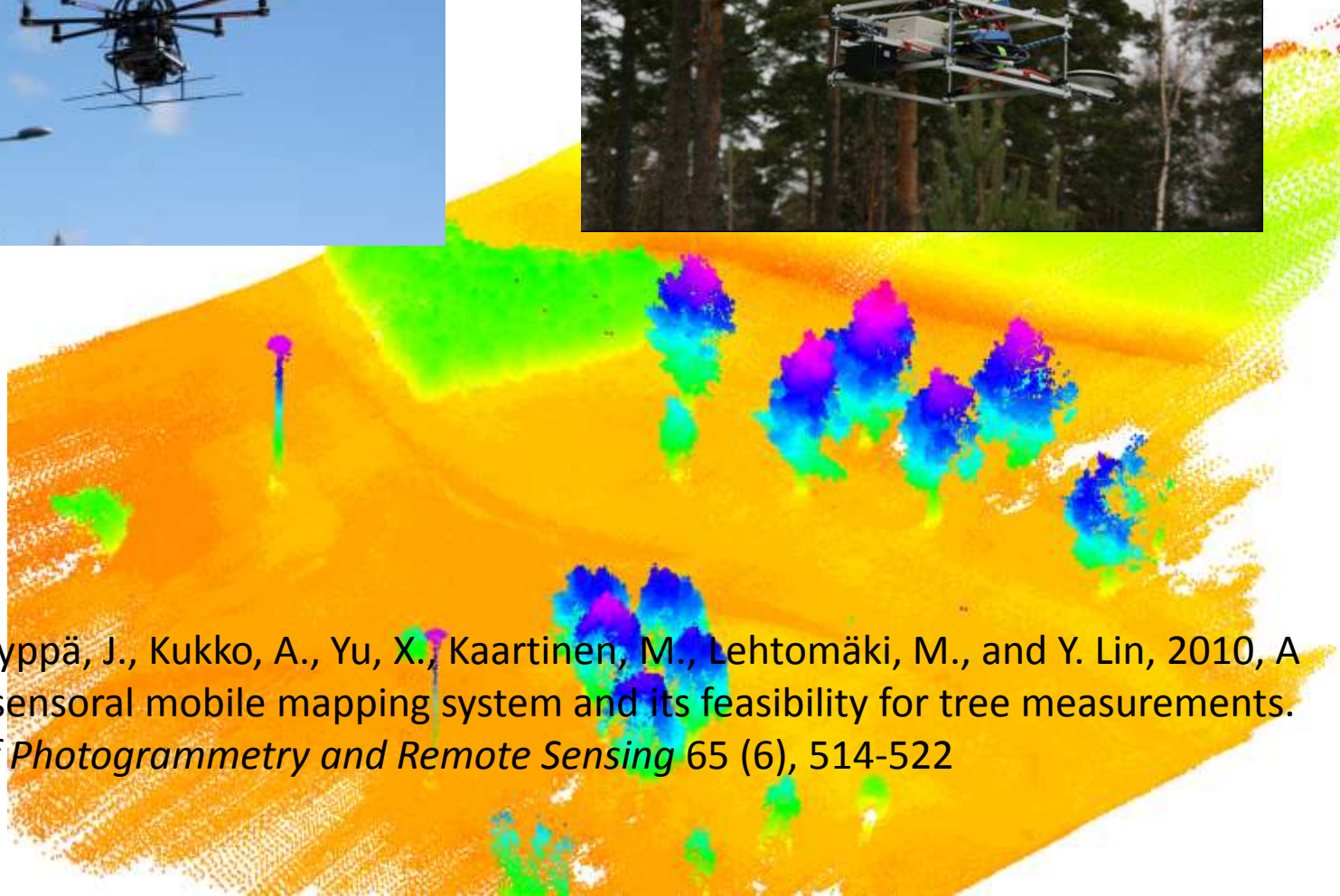
- NovAtel SPAN-CPT
- Ibeo Lux/Sick LMS151
- AVT Pike F-421C
- Specim V10H
- Flir Photon 320



2nd generation



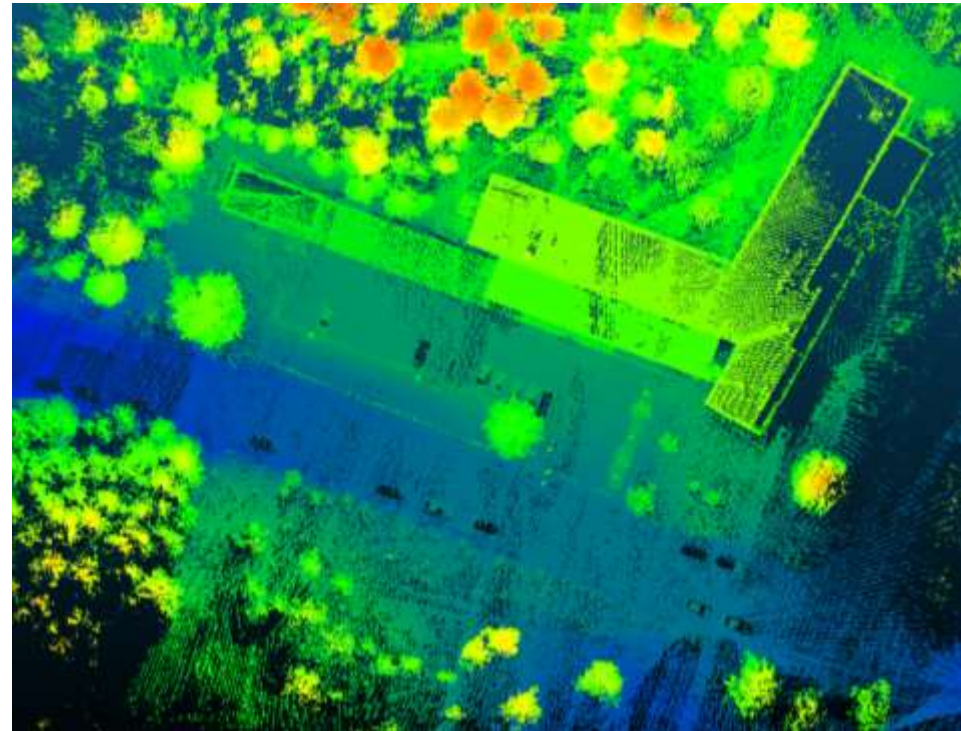
World's first mini-UAV Laser Scanner SENSEI



Jaakkola, A., Hyyppä, J., Kukko, A., Yu, X., Kaartinen, M., Lehtomäki, M., and Y. Lin, 2010, A low-cost multi-sensoral mobile mapping system and its feasibility for tree measurements. *ISPRS journal of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing* 65 (6), 514-522

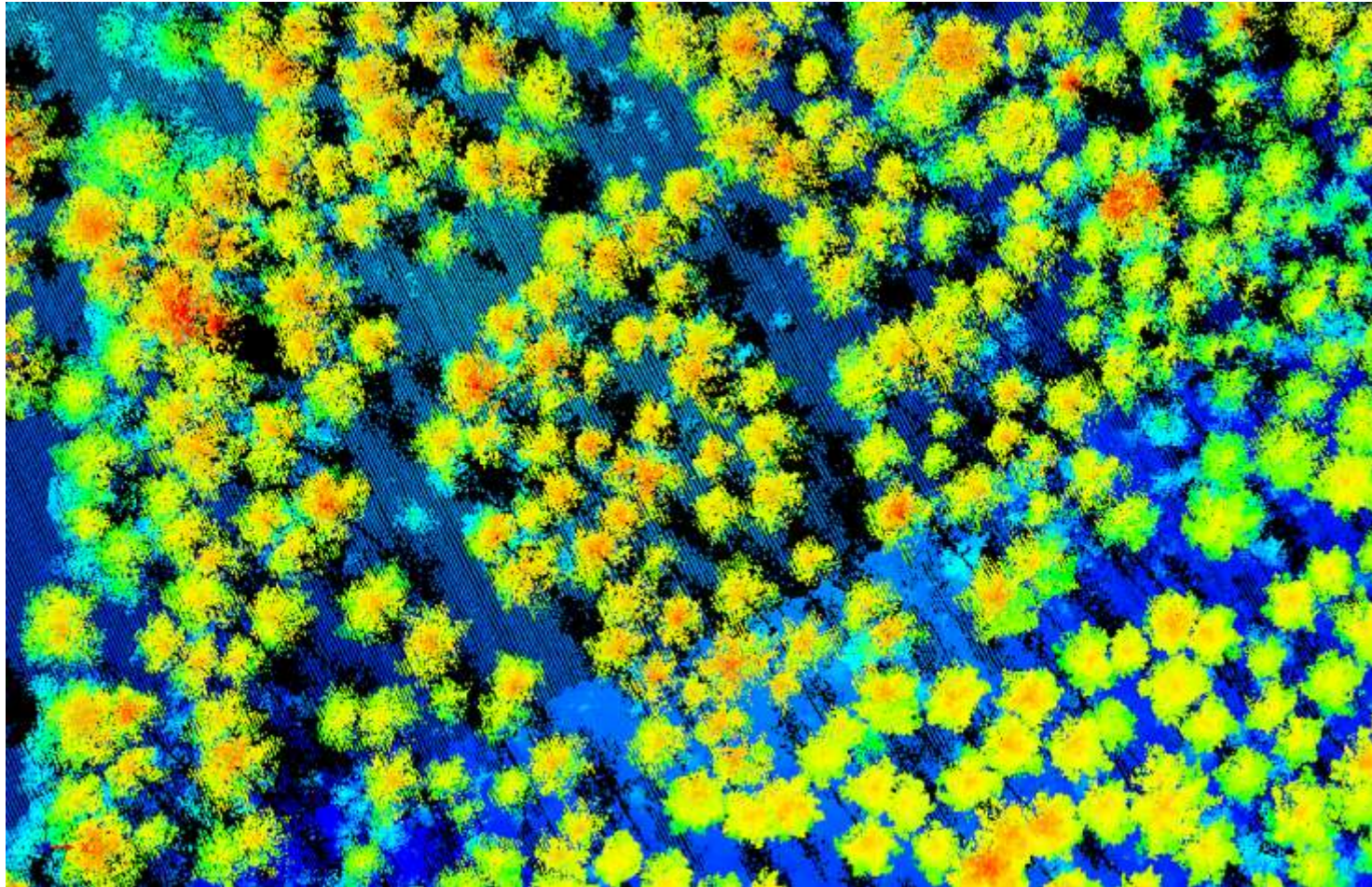
3rd gen UAV LS

- Lighter
- Higher PRF
- Better range accuracy
- Better planimetric accuracy



Applications and Impact

- Ecological for measurements (no transfer cost/pollution of large planes)
- Effective for Change-detection and multitemporal surveys (data also obtained when needed)
- Simulates ALS, but also for reference data collection
- Costs are going down
- New UAV applications
 - Powerline measurements
 - Operational pilot in September 2014 (first in the world)



Change based national
mapping: LS every 2-5 years

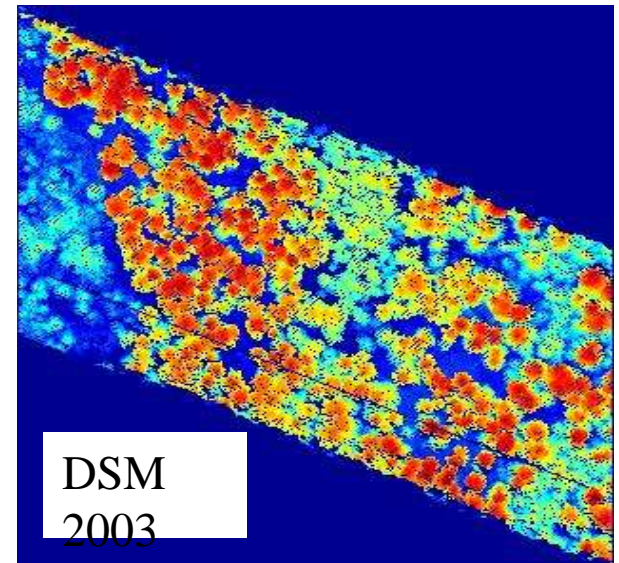
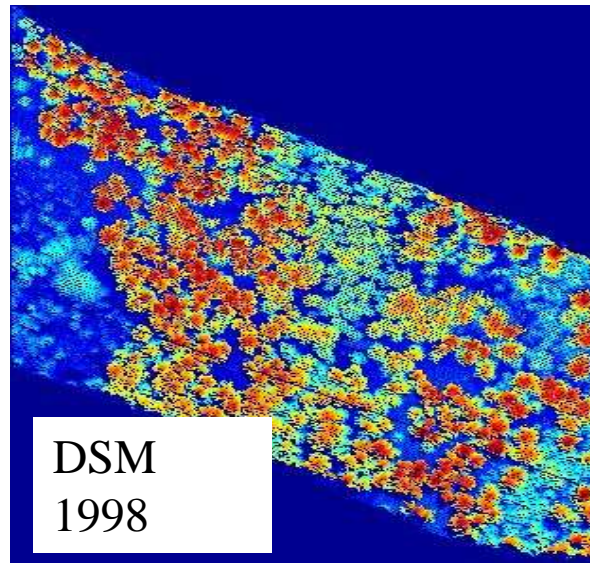
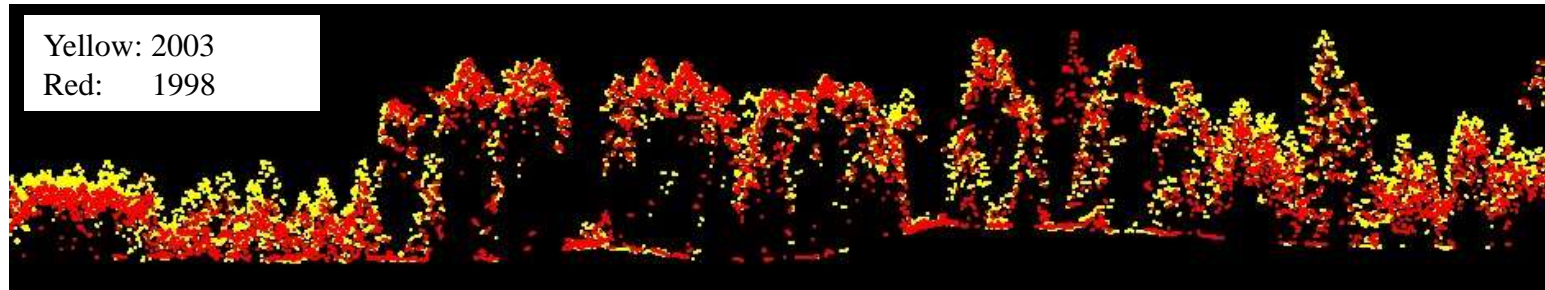


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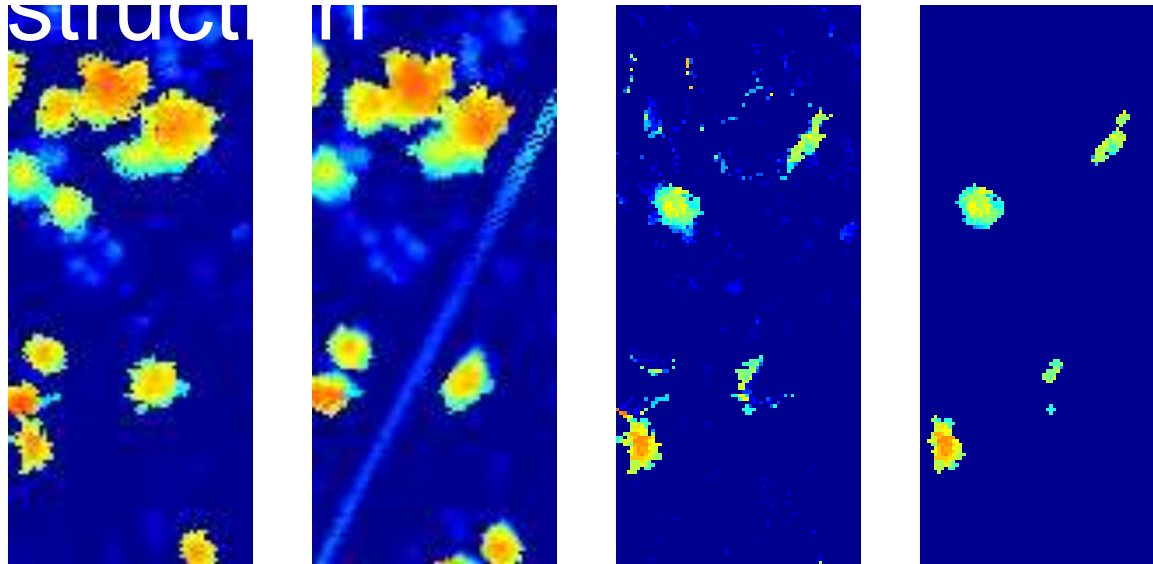
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Change Based Mapping



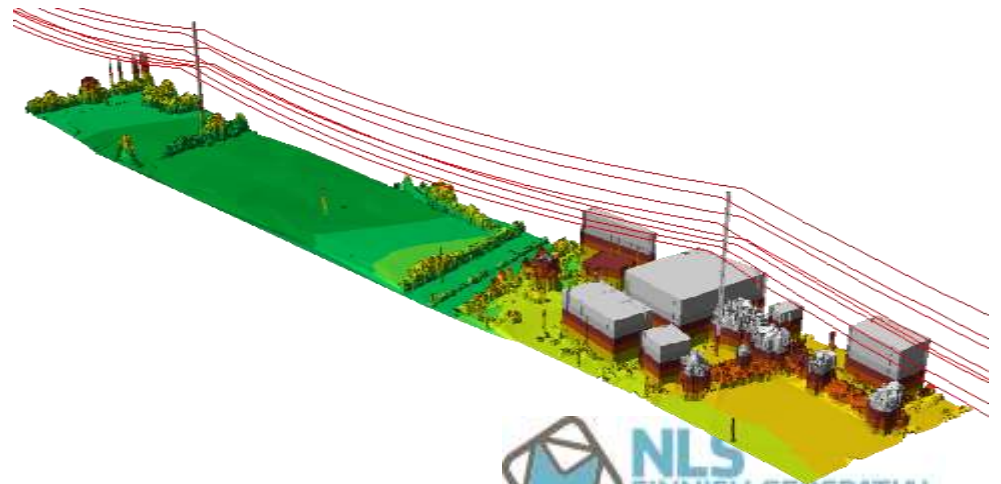
Hyyppä, J., Yu, X., Rönholm, P., Kaartinen, H., and H. Hyyppä, 2003. Factors affecting laser-derived object-oriented forest height growth estimation, *The Photogrammetric Journal of Finland*, Vol. 18(2), 16-31.

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

UAV for Trees near Power lines

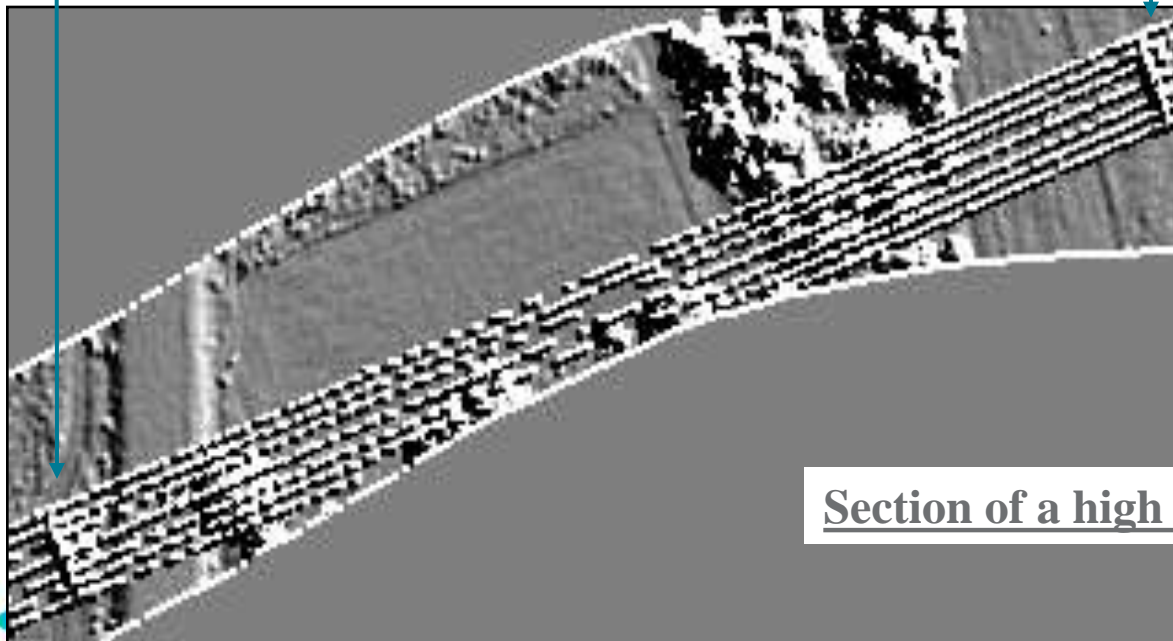
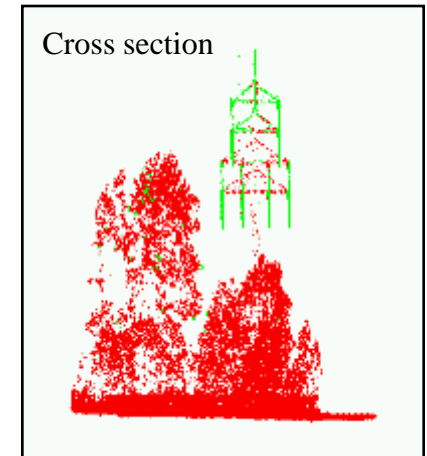
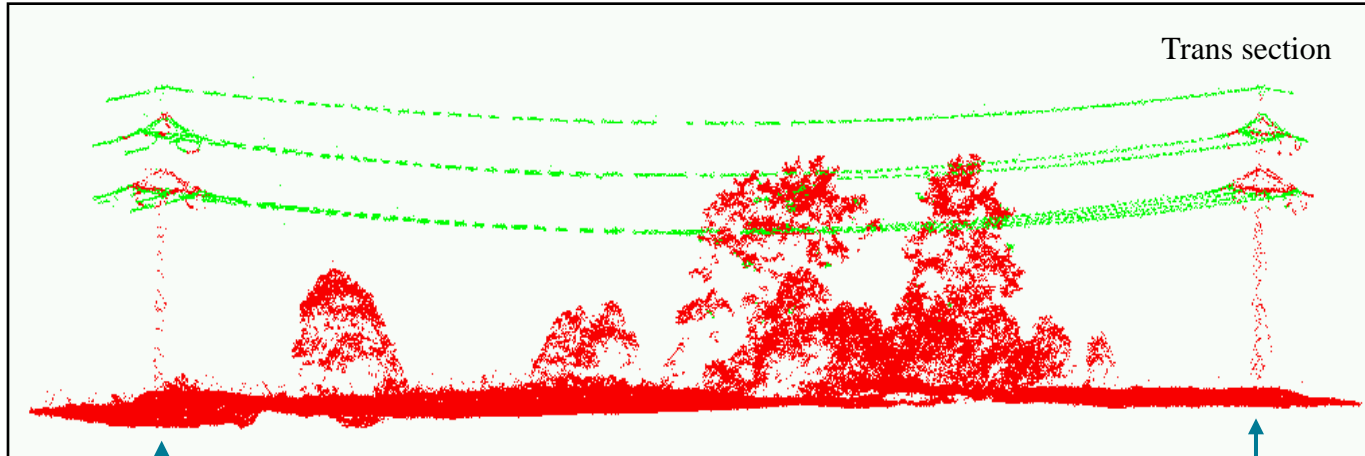


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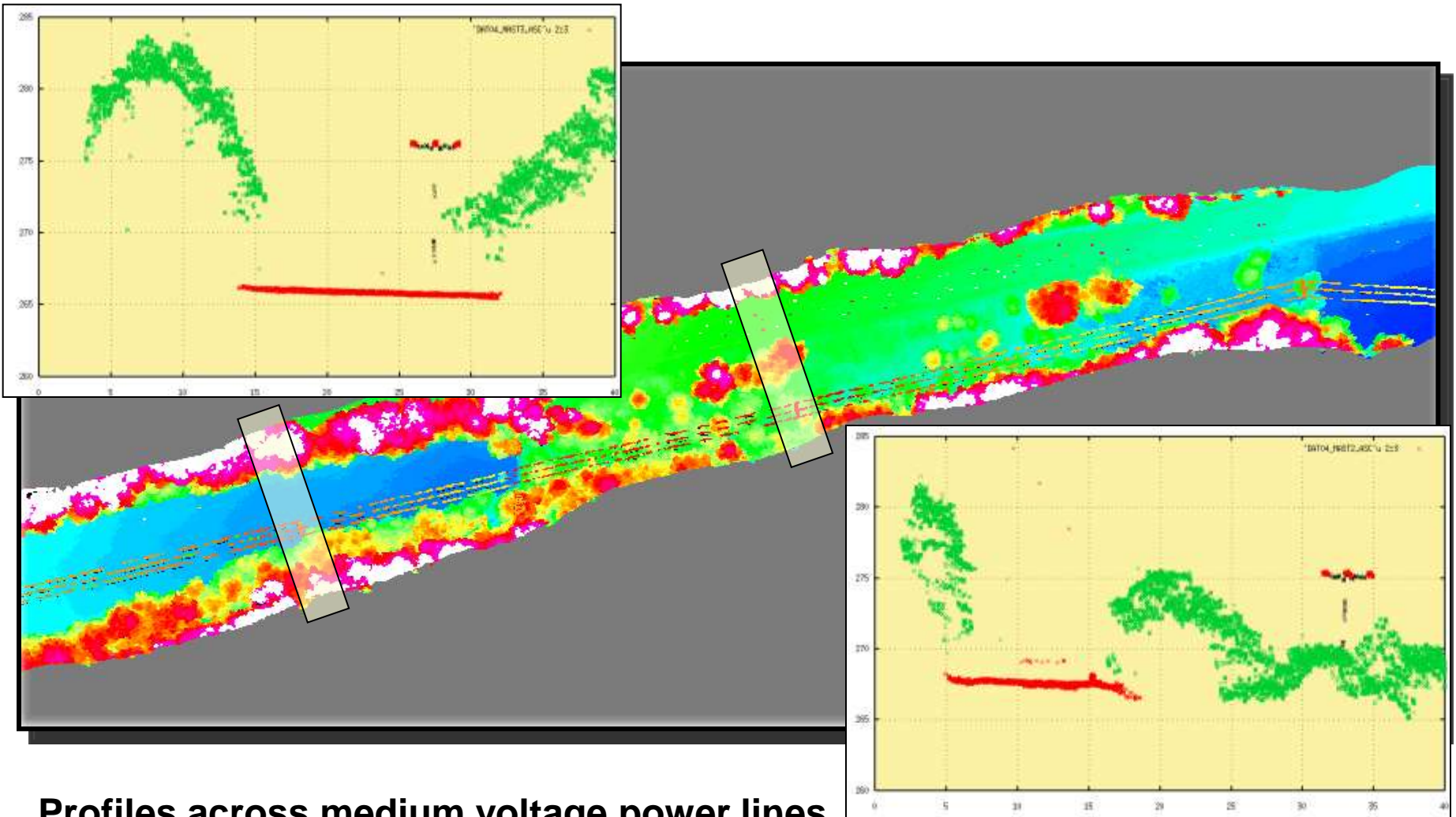
Integrated Helicopter Corridor Mapping



Digital Surface Model DSM,
0,5 m resolution

Section of a high voltage power line

Integrated Helicopter Corridor Mapping



Profiles across medium voltage power lines

Pseudo-colour presentation of DSM raw data, 1m grid

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27 May 2014 Last updated at 23:52 GMT

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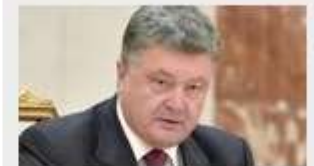
Tree-mapping drone start-up has sky-high ambitions

By Mark Bosworth

BBC World Service, Helsinki



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'Russian deployed

IS 'kills dozens of Syrian soldiers

Ebola spreads to Nigeria oil hub

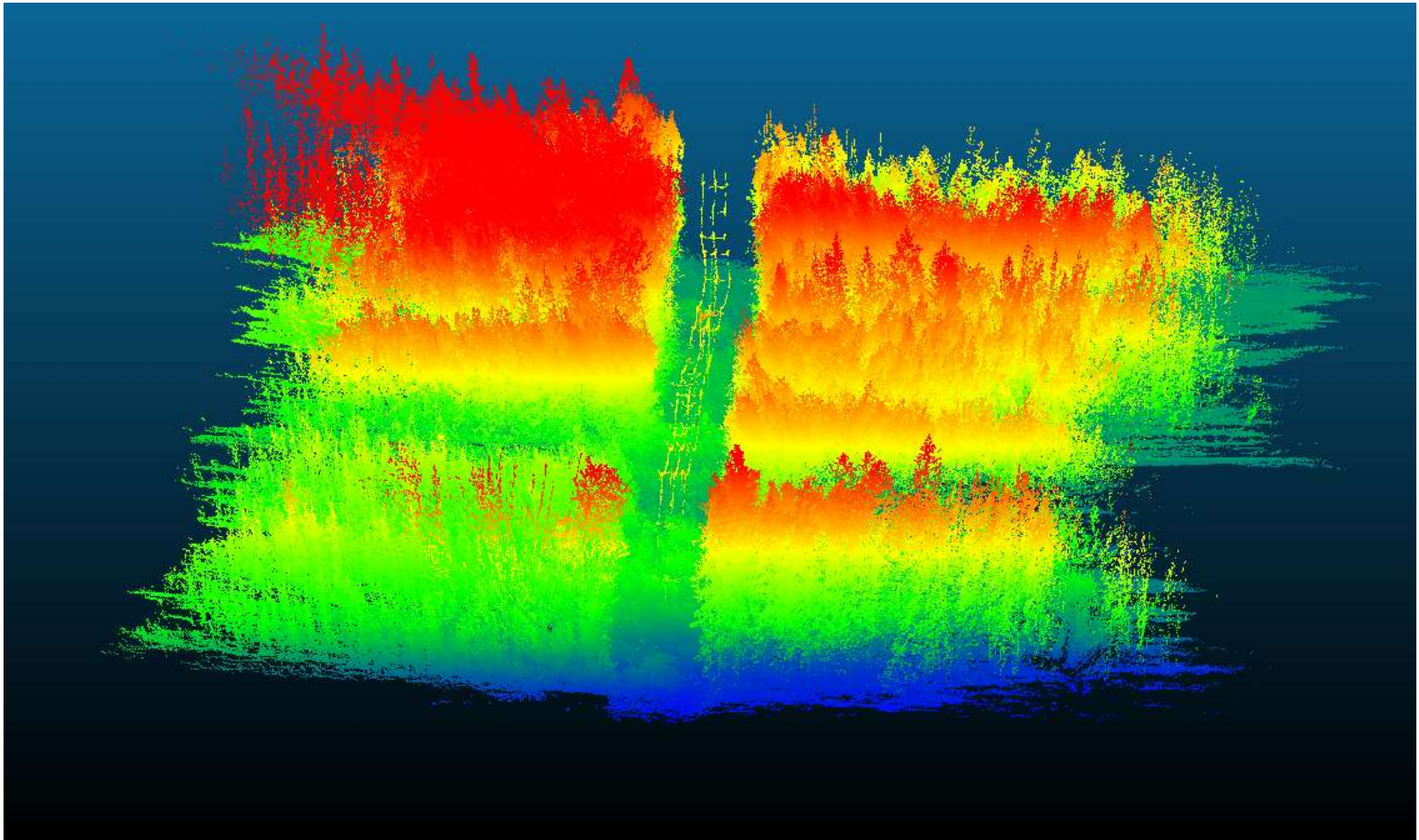
Missing plane search area refined

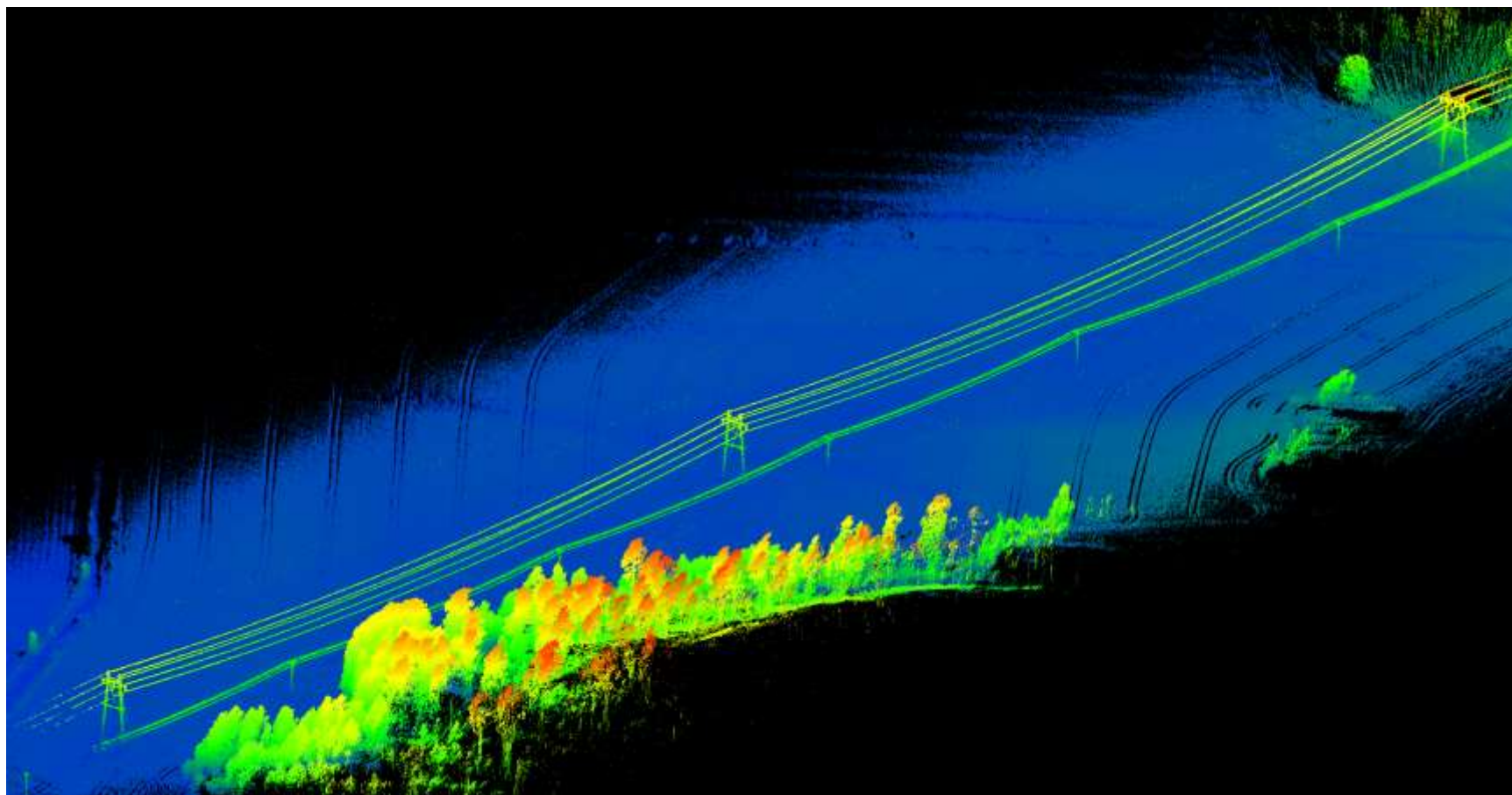
France urges special Libya support



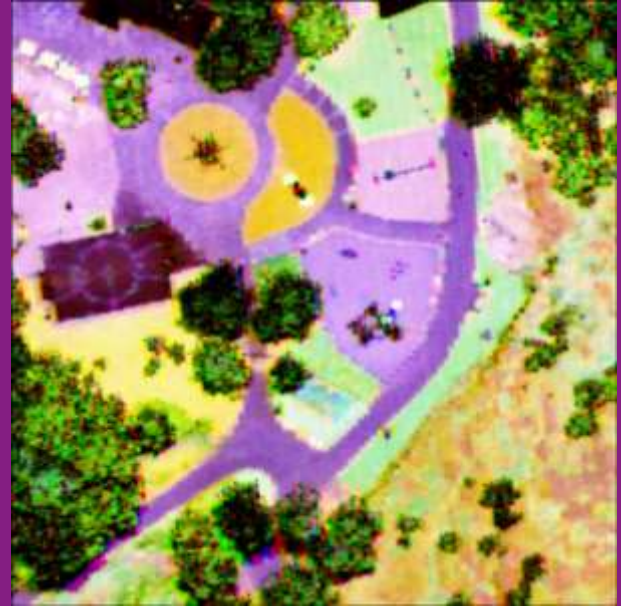
Features & Analysis

World's first mini-UAV-LS operational corridor mapping, Sept 2014





Multispectral LS



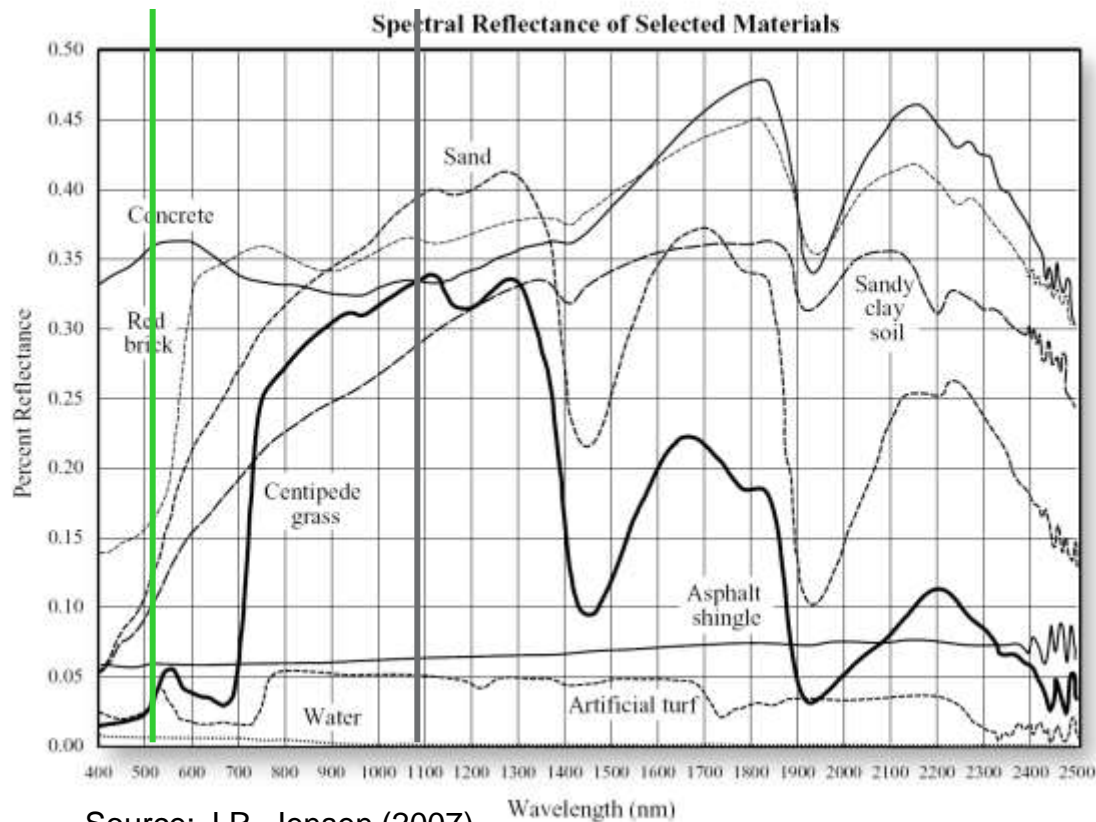
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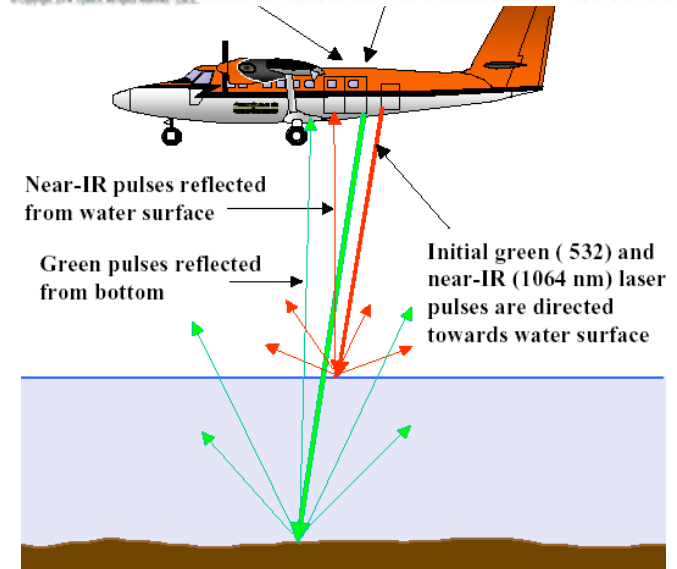
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Multispectral ALS

- Distinguish echoes from different materials



Source: J.R. Jensen (2007)



Source: <http://www.optech.on.ca>

Optech Titan

- 3 wavelengths for imaging and classification
- Radiometrically consistent image – night or day
- Green laser for shallow water bathymetry
- 3x300=900 kHz: very dense point cloud
- Full waveform digitizer
- 80 Mp RGB/CIR camera
- Gyrostabilized mount

Multispectral LS



