

# Satellite Image Analysis

김현아

# Outline

- Sentinel-2 / Landsat 8
- Lidar
- Related Work
- Plans
  - Network architectures
  - System architectures

# Sentinel-2

- Developed by European Space Agency as part of the Copernicus Programme
- consists of two identical satellites, Sentinel-2A and Sentinel-2B (launched in 23 June 2015, 7 March 2017 resp.)
  - Multi-spectral data with 13 bands in the visible, near infrared, and short wave infrared part of the spectrum
  - Systematic global coverage of land surfaces from 56° S to 84° N, coastal waters, and all of the Mediterranean Sea
  - Revisiting every 5 days under the same viewing angles. At high latitudes, Sentinel-2 swath overlap and some regions will be observed twice or more every 5 days, but with different viewing angles.
  - Spatial resolution of 10 m, 20 m and 60 m
  - 290 km field of view
  - Free and open data policy

The spatial resolution of SENTINEL-2 is dependent on the particular spectral band:

#### 10 metre spatial resolution:

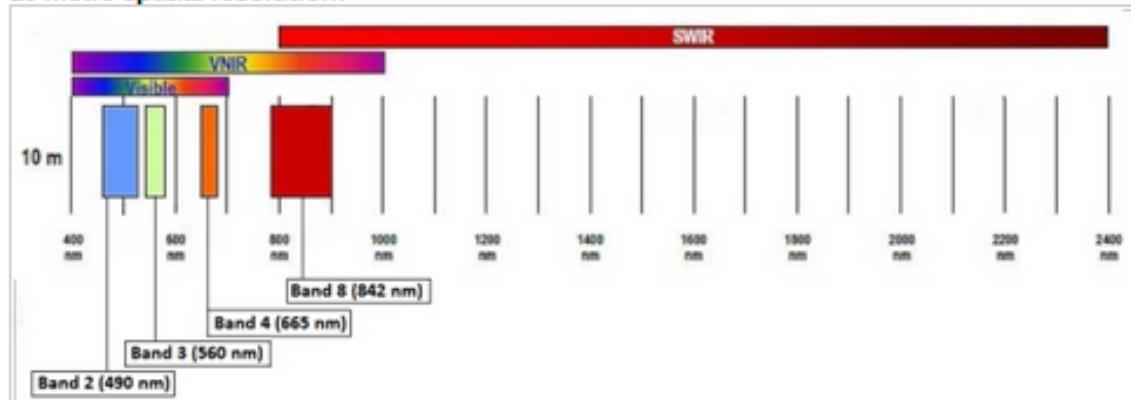


Figure 1: SENTINEL-2 10 m spatial resolution bands: B2 (490 nm), B3 (560 nm), B4 (665 nm) and B8 (842 nm)

#### 20 metre spatial resolution:

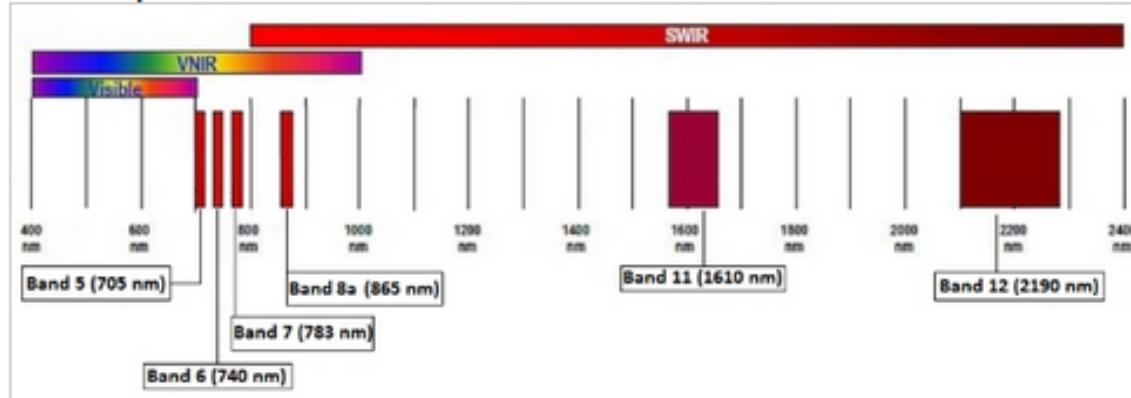


Figure 2: SENTINEL-2 20 m spatial resolution bands: B5 (705 nm), B6 (740 nm), B7 (783 nm), B8a (865 nm), B11 (1610 nm) and B12 (2190 nm)

#### 60 metre spatial resolution:

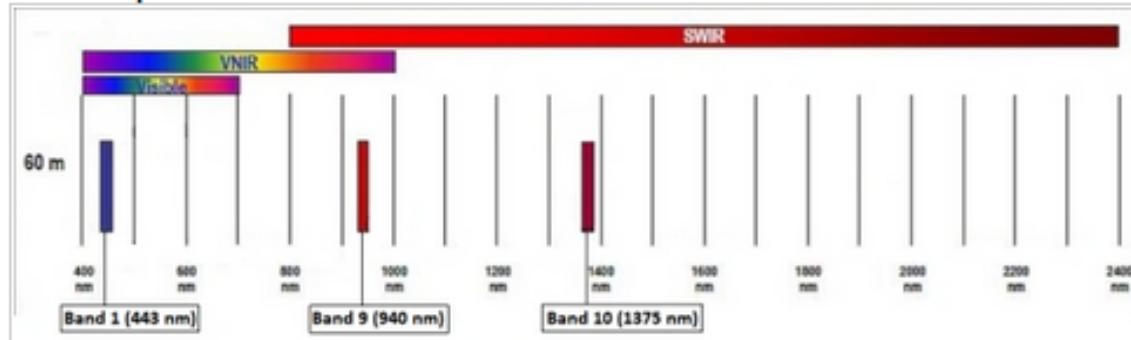


Figure 3: SENTINEL-2 60 m spatial resolution bands: B1 (443 nm), B9 (940 nm) and B10 (1375 nm)

# Landsat 8

- an American Earth observation satellite with a collaboration between NASA and the United States Geological Survey (USGS)
- 11 bands: 9 Operational Land Imager(OLI) bands, 2 Thermal InfraRed Sensor(TIRS) bands
- Spatial resolution: 30m for OLI, 100m for TIRS

Landsat 8	Bands	Wavelength (micrometers)	Resolution (meters)
Operational Land Imager (OLI) and Thermal Infrared Sensor (TIRS)	Band 1 - Ultra Blue (coastal/aerosol)	0.435 - 0.451	30
	Band 2 - Blue	0.452 - 0.512	30
	Band 3 - Green	0.533 - 0.590	30
	Band 4 - Red	0.636 - 0.673	30
	Band 5 - Near Infrared (NIR)	0.851 - 0.879	30
	Band 6 - Shortwave Infrared (SWIR) 1	1.566 - 1.651	30
	Band 7 - Shortwave Infrared (SWIR) 2	2.107 - 2.294	30
	Band 8 - Panchromatic	0.503 - 0.676	15
	Band 9 - Cirrus	1.363 - 1.384	30
	Band 10 - Thermal Infrared (TIRS) 1	10.60 - 11.19	100 * (30)
	Band 11 - Thermal Infrared (TIRS) 2	11.50 - 12.51	100 * (30)

\* TIRS bands are acquired at 100 meter resolution, but are resampled to 30 meter in delivered data product.

# Data Access

- Both are available in AWS
  - s3://sentinel-s2-l1c/tiles
    - tiles/UTM code/latitude band/square/year/month/day/sequence/DATA
    - Universal Transverse Mercator: <https://geographiclib.sourceforge.io/cgi-bin/GeoConvert>
  - s3://landsat-pds/c1/L8
    - WRS-path/WRS\_row/  
LXSS\_LLLL\_PPPRRR\_YYYYMMDD\_yyymmdd\_CC\_TX  
where L = Landsat, X = Sensor, SS = Satellite, PPP = WRS path, RRR = WRS row,  
YYYYMMDD = Acquisition date, yyymmdd = Processing date, CC = Collection number,  
TX = Collection category
    - Worldwide Reference System: <https://landsat.usgs.gov/wrs-2-pathrow-latitudelongitude-converter>
- APIs for both
  - More stable than awscli, google cloud for landsat 8 and aws for sentinel 2
  - <https://github.com/sat-utils>

# Sentinel-2 data sample

```
sentinel : zsh — Konsole
File Edit View Bookmarks Settings Help
heuna@heuna-laptop ~ ~/Satellite_presentation/sentinel II (cenv3) aws s3 ls sentinel-s2-l1c/tiles/52/S/BC/2017/10/10/0/
    PRE auxiliary/
    PRE preview/
    PRE qi/
2017-10-10 11:26:55 3400462 B01.jp2
2017-10-10 11:26:56 95192786 B02.jp2
2017-10-10 11:26:56 92436785 B03.jp2
2017-10-10 11:26:56 92243636 B04.jp2
2017-10-10 11:26:56 26573344 B05.jp2
2017-10-10 11:26:56 27379692 B06.jp2
2017-10-10 11:26:56 27890067 B07.jp2
2017-10-10 11:26:56 94635127 B08.jp2
2017-10-10 11:26:55 3022886 B09.jp2
2017-10-10 11:26:55 1645388 B10.jp2
2017-10-10 11:26:56 25829893 B11.jp2
2017-10-10 11:26:56 25689425 B12.jp2
2017-10-10 11:26:56 28404906 B8A.jp2
2017-10-10 11:26:56 107406017 TCI.jp2
2017-10-10 11:26:55 629751 metadata.xml
2017-10-10 11:26:55 166368 preview.jp2
2017-10-10 11:27:18 87425 preview.jpg
2017-10-10 11:27:15 1039 productInfo.json
2017-10-10 11:26:55 1496 tileInfo.json
heuna@heuna-laptop ~ ~/Satellite_presentation/sentinel II (cenv3) py3.5 Y 16:23:01
sentinel : zsh
```

Jeju

(33.5781057, 126.0125573)  
= 52SBC2271019379  
MGRS (Military Grid Reference System)

File Edit View Bookmarks Settings Help

heuna@heuna-laptop ~ ~/Satellite\_presentation/sentinel II (cenv3) gdalinfo B01.jp2 -mm

✓ py3.5 16:29:59

Driver: JP2OpenJPEG/JPEG-2000 driver based on OpenJPEG library

Files: B01.jp2

Size is 1830, 1830

Coordinate System is:

PROJCS["WGS 84 / UTM zone 52N",

  GEOGCS["WGS 84",

    DATUM["WGS\_1984",

      SPHEROID["WGS 84", 6378137, 298.257223563,

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       AUTHORITY["EPSG", "6326"]],

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       AUTHORITY["EPSG", "9122"]],

       AXIS["Latitude", NORTH],

       AXIS["Longitude", EAST],

       AUTHORITY["EPSG", "4326"]],

       PROJECTION["Transverse\_Mercator"],

       PARAMETER["latitude\_of\_origin", 0],

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       PARAMETER["false\_northing", 0],

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       AUTHORITY["EPSG", "9001"]],

       AXIS["Easting", EAST],

       AXIS["Northing", NORTH],

       AUTHORITY["EPSG", "32652"]]

Origin = (199980.0000000000000000, 3800040.0000000000000000)

Pixel Size = (60.00000000000000, -60.00000000000000)

Corner Coordinates:

Upper Left ( 199980.000, 3800040.000) (125d44'25.45"E, 34d17'53.76"N)

Lower Left ( 199980.000, 3690240.000) (125d46'39.78"E, 33d18'34.36"N)

Upper Right ( 309780.000, 3800040.000) (126d55'56.84"E, 34d19'27.14"N)

Lower Right ( 309780.000, 3690240.000) (126d57'22.15"E, 33d20' 4.35"N)

Center ( 254880.000, 3745140.000) (126d21' 6.06"E, 33d49' 5.10"N)

Band 1 Block=192x192 Type=UInt16, ColorInterp=Gray

  Computed Min/Max=880.000,10592.000

  Overviews: 915x915, 457x457, 228x228, 114x114

  Overviews: arbitrary

  Image Structure Metadata:

    COMPRESSION=JPEG2000

    NBITS=15

heuna@heuna-laptop ~ ~/Satellite\_presentation/sentinel II (cenv3)

# Thumbnail Preview

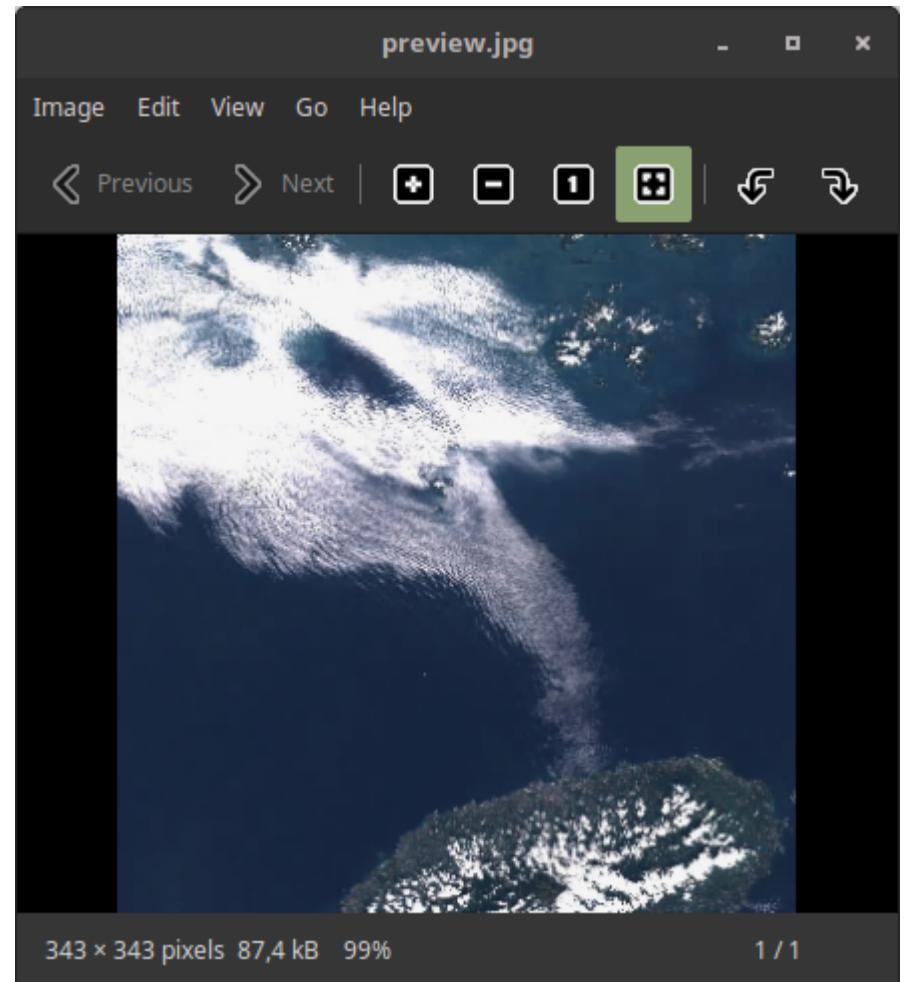


Image Edit View Go Help

◀ Previous ▶ Next | + - 1 [ ] | 🔍 🔍

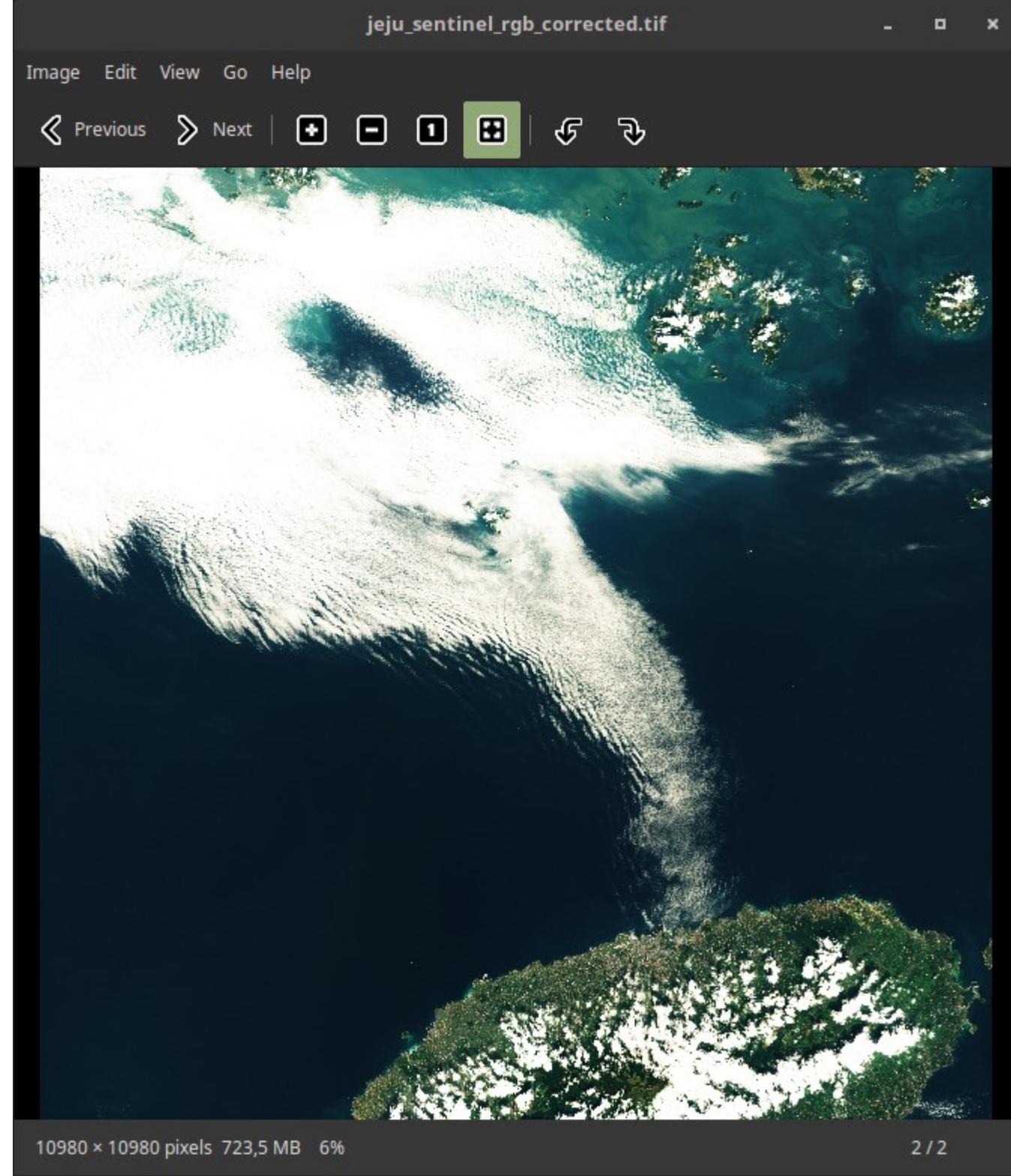


# Stacking RGB Bands

# Correcting Gamma values

(R, G, B)  
= (2.23  
2.2,  
2.05)

sigmoidal  
contrast  
=50\*16%



# Landsat 8 data sample

```
heuna : zsh — Konsole
File Edit View Bookmarks Settings Help
heuna@heuna-laptop: ~ % aws s3 ls landsat-pds/c1/L8/115/037/LC08_L1TP_115037_20171022_20171022_01_RT/
2017-10-22 19:06:14    117392 LC08_L1TP_115037_20171022_20171022_01_RT_ANG.txt
2017-10-22 19:07:00    58923053 LC08_L1TP_115037_20171022_20171022_01_RT_B1.TIF
2017-10-22 19:07:07    7290197 LC08_L1TP_115037_20171022_20171022_01_RT_B1.TIF.ovr
2017-10-22 19:06:52    40181587 LC08_L1TP_115037_20171022_20171022_01_RT_B10.TIF
2017-10-22 19:07:08    6432956 LC08_L1TP_115037_20171022_20171022_01_RT_B10.TIF.ovr
2017-10-22 19:06:47      11507 LC08_L1TP_115037_20171022_20171022_01_RT_B10_wrk.IMD
2017-10-22 19:06:31    39411425 LC08_L1TP_115037_20171022_20171022_01_RT_B11.TIF
2017-10-22 19:07:14    6354701 LC08_L1TP_115037_20171022_20171022_01_RT_B11.TIF.ovr
2017-10-22 19:06:59      11507 LC08_L1TP_115037_20171022_20171022_01_RT_B11_wrk.IMD
2017-10-22 19:06:45      11507 LC08_L1TP_115037_20171022_20171022_01_RT_B1_wrk.IMD
2017-10-22 19:06:09    59612022 LC08_L1TP_115037_20171022_20171022_01_RT_B2.TIF
2017-10-22 19:07:12    7395128 LC08_L1TP_115037_20171022_20171022_01_RT_B2.TIF.ovr
2017-10-22 19:07:08      11507 LC08_L1TP_115037_20171022_20171022_01_RT_B2_wrk.IMD
2017-10-22 19:06:33    60236092 LC08_L1TP_115037_20171022_20171022_01_RT_B3.TIF
2017-10-22 19:07:06    7467195 LC08_L1TP_115037_20171022_20171022_01_RT_B3.TIF.ovr
2017-10-22 19:07:06      11507 LC08_L1TP_115037_20171022_20171022_01_RT_B3_wrk.IMD
2017-10-22 19:07:03    60804302 LC08_L1TP_115037_20171022_20171022_01_RT_B4.TIF
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2017-10-22 19:06:47    61366744 LC08_L1TP_115037_20171022_20171022_01_RT_B5.TIF
2017-10-22 19:06:41    7560067 LC08_L1TP_115037_20171022_20171022_01_RT_B5.TIF.ovr
2017-10-22 19:06:47      11507 LC08_L1TP_115037_20171022_20171022_01_RT_B5_wrk.IMD
2017-10-22 19:06:57    59049050 LC08_L1TP_115037_20171022_20171022_01_RT_B6.TIF
2017-10-22 19:07:11    7159797 LC08_L1TP_115037_20171022_20171022_01_RT_B6.TIF.ovr
2017-10-22 19:06:41      11507 LC08_L1TP_115037_20171022_20171022_01_RT_B6_wrk.IMD
2017-10-22 19:07:09    57108553 LC08_L1TP_115037_20171022_20171022_01_RT_B7.TIF
2017-10-22 19:06:56    6934276 LC08_L1TP_115037_20171022_20171022_01_RT_B7.TIF.ovr
2017-10-22 19:06:47      11507 LC08_L1TP_115037_20171022_20171022_01_RT_B7_wrk.IMD
2017-10-22 19:06:14    241463913 LC08_L1TP_115037_20171022_20171022_01_RT_B8.TIF
2017-10-22 19:07:13    30634523 LC08_L1TP_115037_20171022_20171022_01_RT_B8.TIF.ovr
2017-10-22 19:06:41      11507 LC08_L1TP_115037_20171022_20171022_01_RT_B8_wrk.IMD
2017-10-22 19:06:42    39114169 LC08_L1TP_115037_20171022_20171022_01_RT_B9.TIF
2017-10-22 19:07:00    3646154 LC08_L1TP_115037_20171022_20171022_01_RT_B9.TIF.ovr
2017-10-22 19:06:59      11507 LC08_L1TP_115037_20171022_20171022_01_RT_B9_wrk.IMD
2017-10-22 19:06:47    1728385 LC08_L1TP_115037_20171022_20171022_01_RT_BQA.TIF
2017-10-22 19:07:09    371006 LC08_L1TP_115037_20171022_20171022_01_RT_BQA.TIF.ovr
2017-10-22 19:07:14      11507 LC08_L1TP_115037_20171022_20171022_01_RT_BQA_wrk.IMD
2017-10-22 19:07:09    10476 LC08_L1TP_115037_20171022_20171022_01_RT_MTL.json
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2017-10-22 19:06:46    104952 LC08_L1TP_115037_20171022_20171022_01_RT_thumb_large.jpg
2017-10-22 19:07:08    5147 LC08_L1TP_115037_20171022_20171022_01_RT_thumb_small.jpg
2017-10-22 19:07:15    5391 index.html
heuna@heuna-laptop: ~ %
```

Jeju

(33.5781057,  
126.0125573)

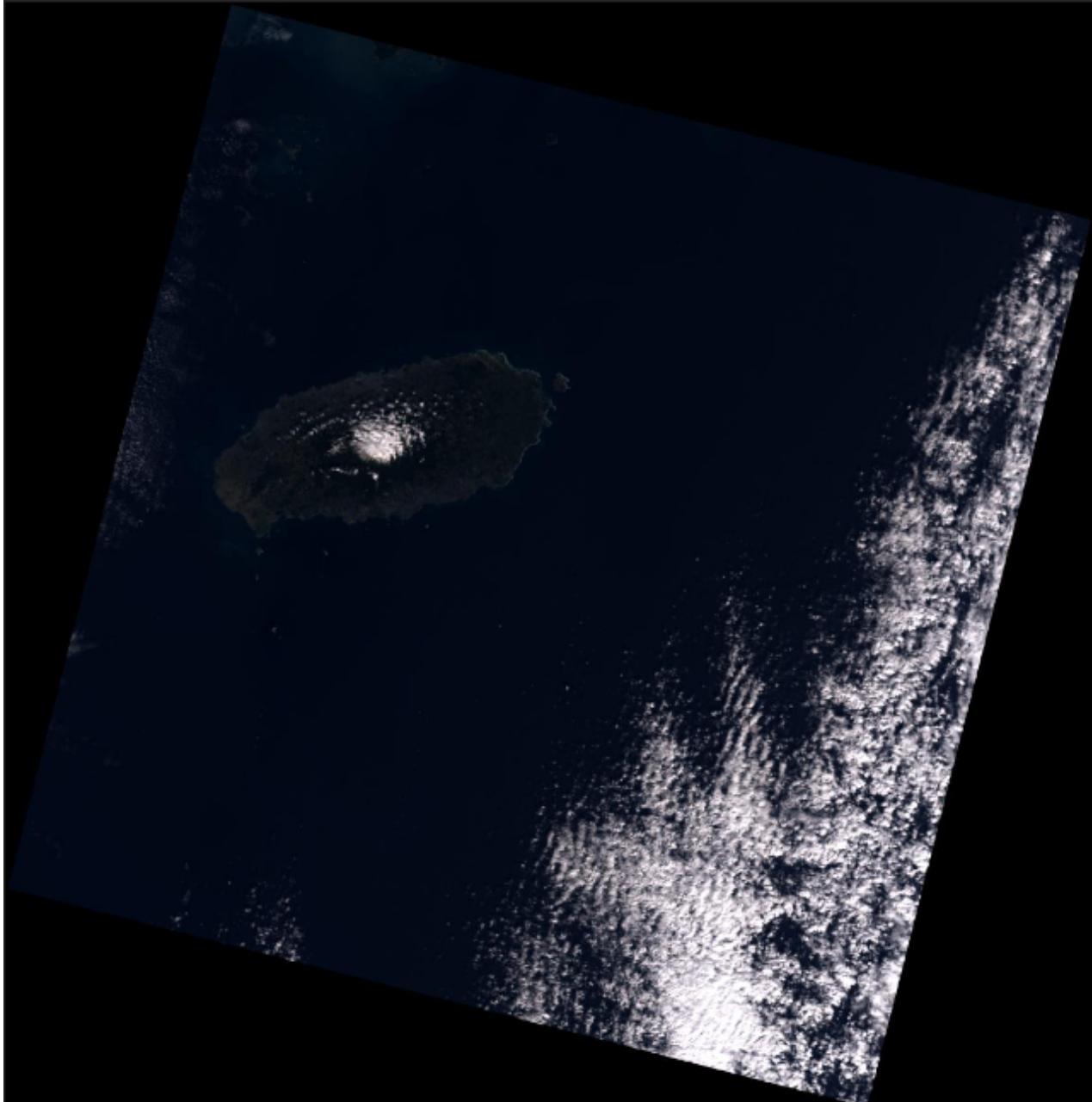
= (115, 037)  
WRS

```
File Edit View Bookmarks Settings Help
heuna@heuna-laptop: ~/Satellite_presentation/landsat II .venv3: gdalinfo LC08_L1TP_115037_20171022_20171022_01_RT_B1.TIF -mm
Driver: GTiff/GeoTIFF
Files: LC08_L1TP_115037_20171022_20171022_01_RT_B1.TIF
       LC08_L1TP_115037_20171022_20171022_01_RT_B1.TIF.ovr
       ./LC08_L1TP_115037_20171022_20171022_01_RT_MTL.txt
       ./LC08_L1TP_115037_20171022_20171022_01_RT_MTL.txt
Size is 7781, 7911
Coordinate System is:
PROJCS["WGS 84 / UTM zone 52N",
    GEOGCS["WGS 84",
        DATUM["WGS_1984",
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                AUTHORITY["EPSG", "7030"]]],
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        AUTHORITY["EPSG", "4326"]],
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    PARAMETER["scale_factor", 0.9996],
    PARAMETER["false_easting", 500000],
    PARAMETER["false_northing", 0],
    UNIT["metre", 1,
        AUTHORITY["EPSG", "9001"]],
    AXIS["Easting", EAST],
    AXIS["Northing", NORTH],
    AUTHORITY["EPSG", "32652"]]
Origin = (191085.0000000000000000, 3791115.0000000000000000)
Pixel Size = (30.00000000000000, -30.00000000000000)
Metadata:
    AREA_OR_POINT=Point
    METADATATYPE=ODL
Image Structure Metadata:
    COMPRESSION=DEFLATE
    INTERLEAVE=BAND
Corner Coordinates:
Upper Left  ( 191085.000, 3791115.000) (125d38'49.56"E, 34d12'55.10"N)
Lower Left   ( 191085.000, 3553785.000) (125d43'39.05"E, 32d 4'41.30"N)
Upper Right  ( 424515.000, 3791115.000) (128d10'48.43"E, 34d15'30.35"N)
Lower Right  ( 424515.000, 3553785.000) (128d11'59.37"E, 32d 7' 4.46"N)
Center       ( 307800.000, 3672450.000) (126d56'19.18"E, 33d10'25.78"N)
Band 1 Block=512x512 Type=UInt16, ColorInterp=Gray
    Computed Min/Max=0.000, 65535.000
    Overviews: 2594x2637, 865x879, 289x293, 97x98
heuna@heuna-laptop: ~/Satellite_presentation/landsat II .venv3: ]
```

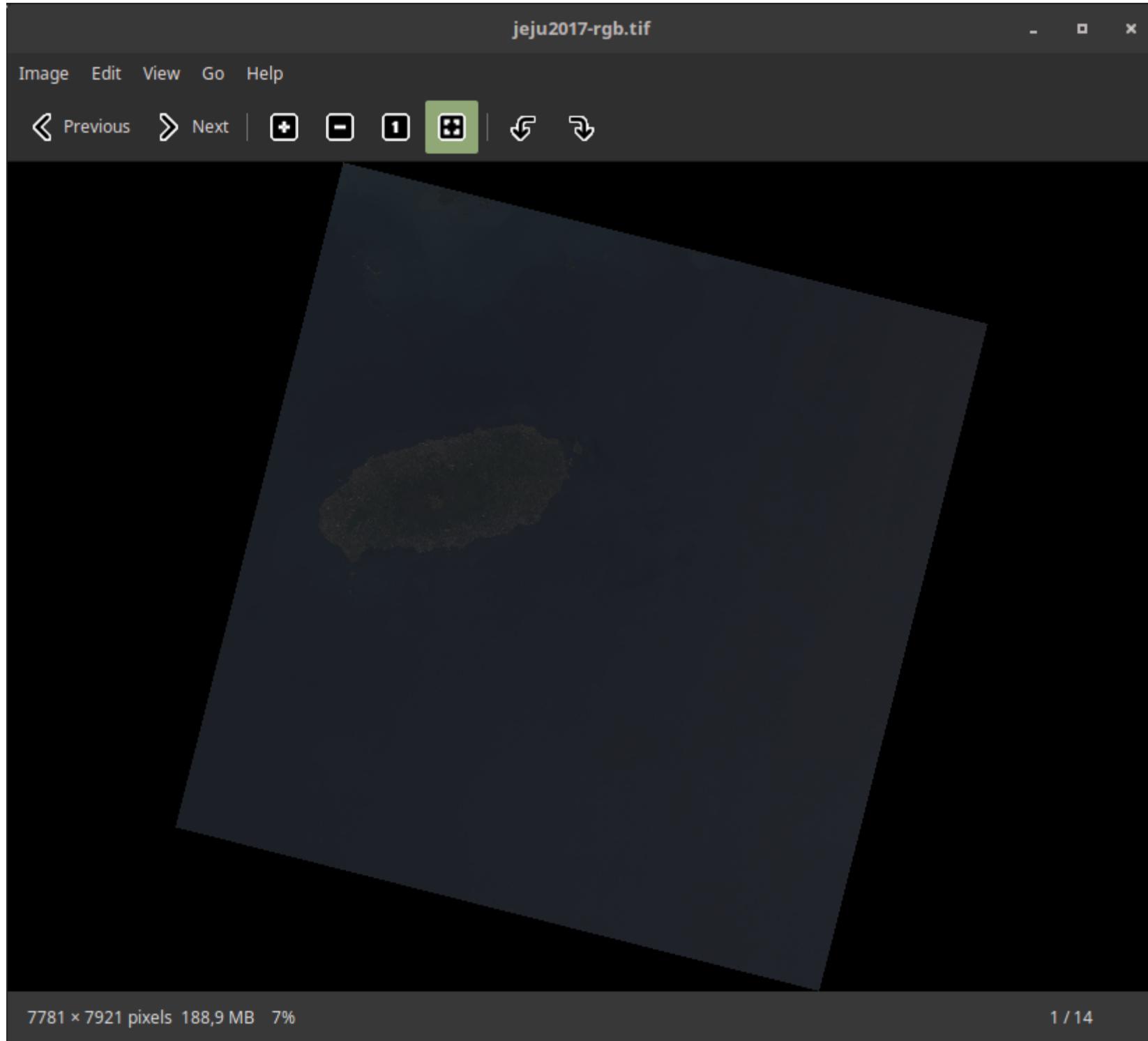
Σ py3.5 Y 14:38:05

Image Edit View Go Help

◀ Previous ▶ Next | + - 1 [ ] 🔍 🔍



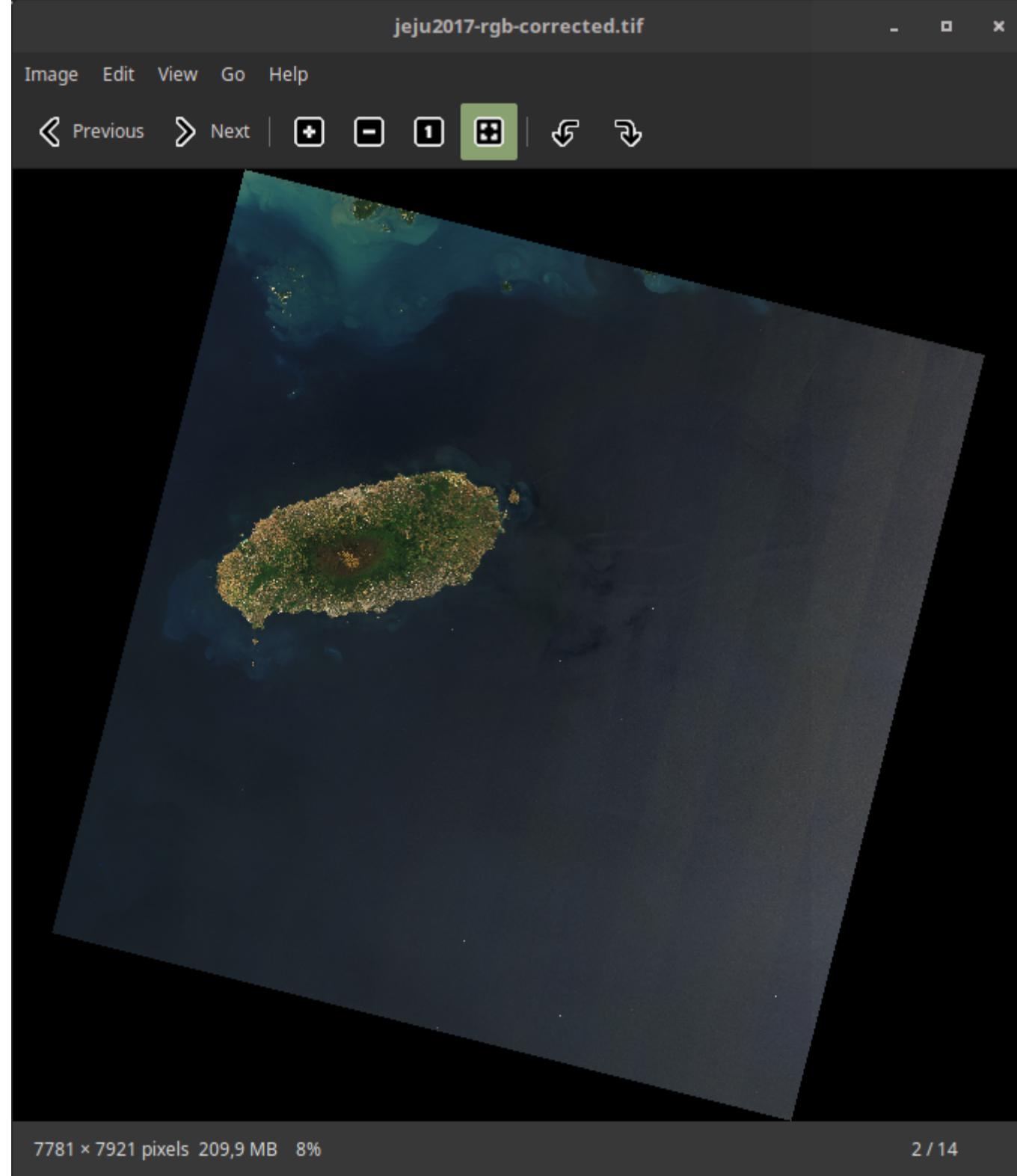
# Stacking RGB Bands



# Correcting Gamma values

(R, G, B)  
=(1.03, 1,  
0.925)

sigmoidal  
contrast  
50\*16%



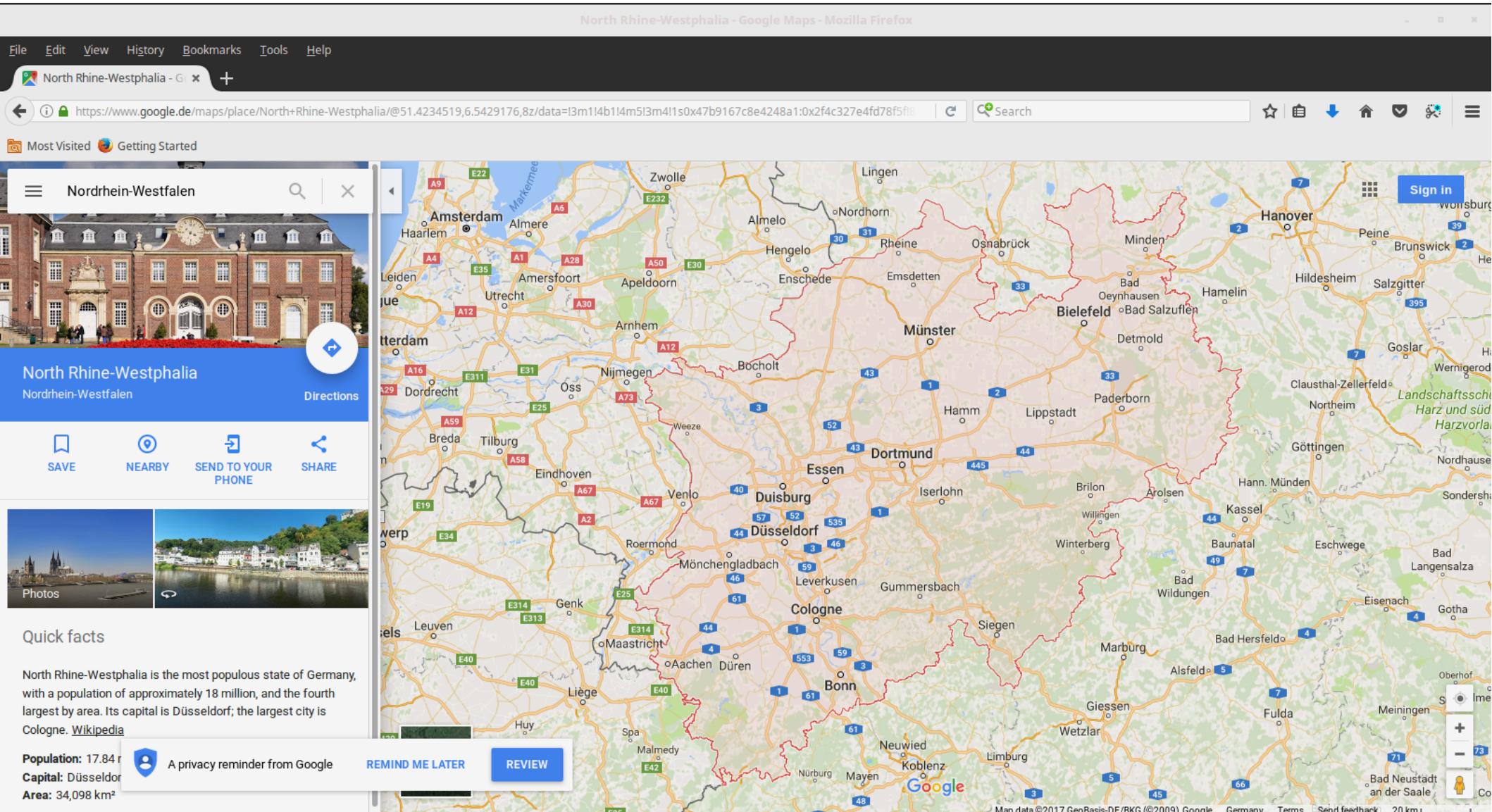
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  - Network architectures
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# Lidar

- a surveying method that measures distance to a target by illuminating that target with a pulsed laser light, and measuring the reflected pulses with a sensor. Differences in laser return times and wavelengths can then be used to make digital 3D-representations of the target.
- PyLiDar, LASTools and Sequoia Thinkbox for processing las format

# Lidar sample: NRW open Lidar



File Edit View Bookmarks Tools Help

Anröchte - Google Maps



[\(i\)](#) <https://www.google.de/maps/place/59609+Anröchte/@51.5669678,7.8751245,10.25z/data=!4m5!3m4!1s0x47bbd00ba0c2b10b:0x6f3b09faf3eee1e2l8m2l3d51.56>

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### Anröchte

59609

Cloudy - 8°C  
7:40 PM

Directions

[SAVE](#) [NEARBY](#) [SEND TO YOUR PHONE](#) [SHARE](#)



### Quick facts

Anröchte is a municipality in the district of Soest, in North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany. [Wikipedia](#)

Population: 10,508

A privacy reminder from Google

[REMIND ME LATER](#)

[REVIEW](#)



Map data ©2017 GeoBasis-DE/BKG (©2009), Google

Germany

Terms

Send feedback

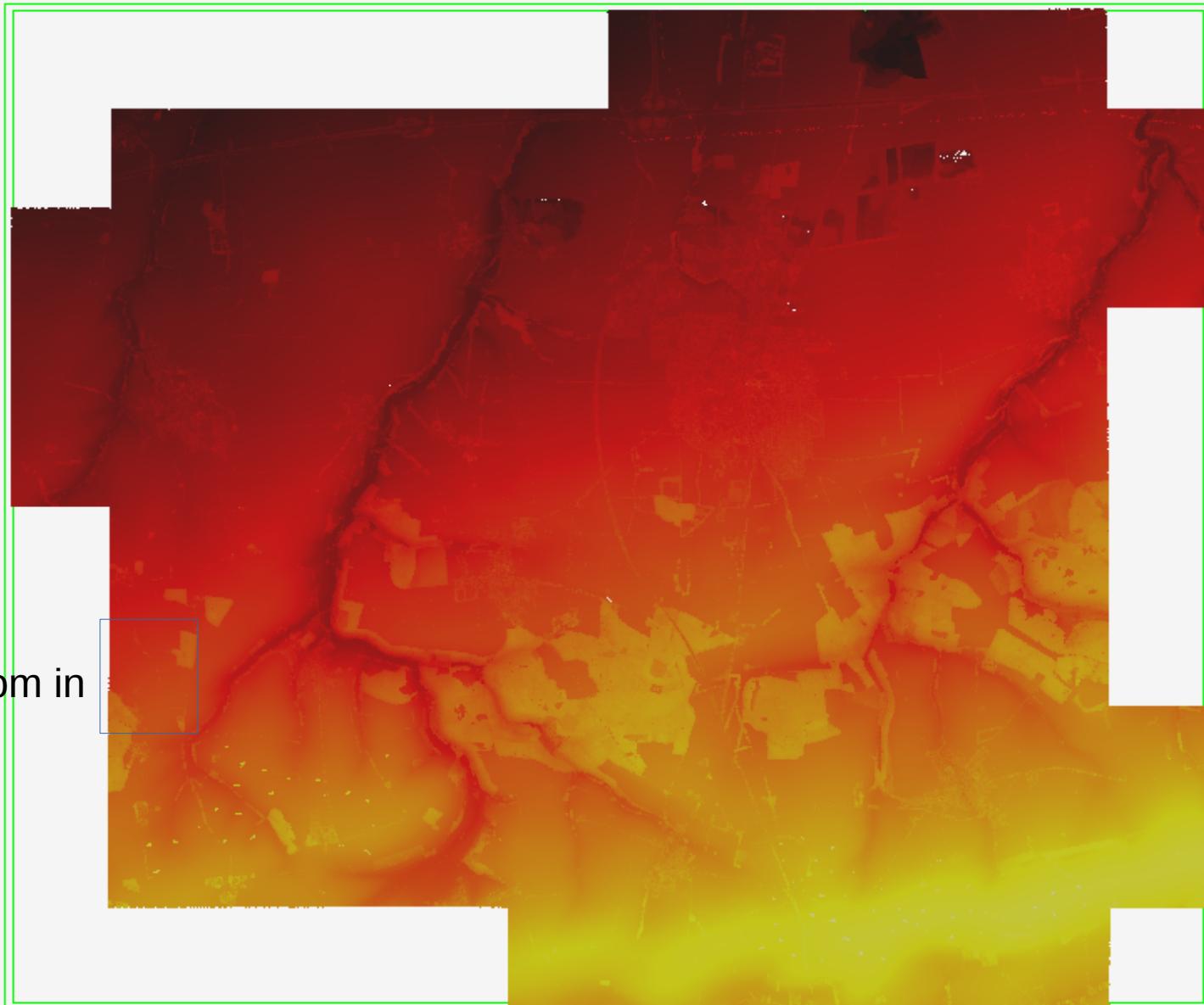
5 km

# After converting xyz ascii to laz binary

```
Lidar_anroechte_dom : zsh — Konsole
File Edit View Bookmarks Settings Help
heuna@heuna-laptop ~ ~/Satellite_presentation/Lidar_anroechte_dom II (cenv3) ls ✓ py3.5 Y 19:53:31
dom1l_05974004_Anröchte_EPSG25832_XYZ.zip dom1l-fp_32448_5707_1_nw.laz dom1l-fp_32450_5713_1_nw.laz dom1l-fp_32453_5707_1_nw.laz dom1l-fp_32455_5709_1_nw.laz
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dom1l-aw_32453_5713_1_nw.laz dom1l-fp_32448_5713_1_nw.laz dom1l-fp_32451_5710_1_nw.laz dom1l-fp_32453_5713_1_nw.laz dom1l-fp_32455_5715_1_nw.laz
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dom1l-aw_32454_5715_1_nw.laz dom1l-fp_32449_5707_1_nw.laz dom1l-fp_32451_5712_1_nw.laz dom1l-fp_32453_5715_1_nw.laz dom1l-fp_32456_5707_1_nw.laz
dom1l-aw_32455_5714_1_nw.laz dom1l-fp_32449_5708_1_nw.laz dom1l-fp_32451_5713_1_nw.laz dom1l-fp_32454_5706_1_nw.laz dom1l-fp_32456_5708_1_nw.laz
dom1l-aw_32455_5715_1_nw.laz dom1l-fp_32449_5709_1_nw.laz dom1l-fp_32451_5714_1_nw.laz dom1l-fp_32454_5707_1_nw.laz dom1l-fp_32456_5709_1_nw.laz
dom1l-fp_32446_5711_1_nw.laz dom1l-fp_32449_5710_1_nw.laz dom1l-fp_32452_5706_1_nw.laz dom1l-fp_32454_5708_1_nw.laz dom1l-fp_32456_5710_1_nw.laz
dom1l-fp_32446_5712_1_nw.laz dom1l-fp_32449_5711_1_nw.laz dom1l-fp_32452_5707_1_nw.laz dom1l-fp_32454_5709_1_nw.laz dom1l-fp_32456_5711_1_nw.laz
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dom1l-fp_32447_5714_1_nw.laz dom1l-fp_32450_5712_1_nw.laz dom1l-fp_32453_5706_1_nw.laz dom1l-fp_32455_5708_1_nw.laz
heuna@heuna-laptop ~ ~/Satellite_presentation/Lidar_anroechte_dom II (cenv3) ls ✓ py3.5 Y 19:53:45
Lidar_anroechte_dom : zsh
```

pan

Tile to zoom in



pan



# Outline

- Sentinel-2 / Landsat 8
- Lidar
- Related Work
- Plans
  - Network architectures
  - System architectures

# Related Work

## Predicting Depth, Surface Normals and Semantic Labels with a Common Multi-Scale Convolutional Architecture

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### Abstract

In this paper we address three different computer vision tasks using a single multiscale convolutional network architecture: depth prediction, surface normal estimation, and semantic labeling. The network that we develop is able to adapt naturally to each task using only small modifications, regressing from the input image to the output map directly. Our method progressively refines predictions using a sequence of scales, and captures many image details without any superpixels or low-level segmentation. We achieve state-of-the-art performance on benchmarks for all three tasks.

lying in definition; in this light, off-the-shelf regression applications. In addition, simplifying the implementation of multiple modalities, in turn can help enable learning in the case of depth, which can be shared between modalities more efficiently.

### 2. Related Work

Convolutional neural networks have

## Depth Map Prediction from a Single Image using a Multi-Scale Deep Network

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### Abstract

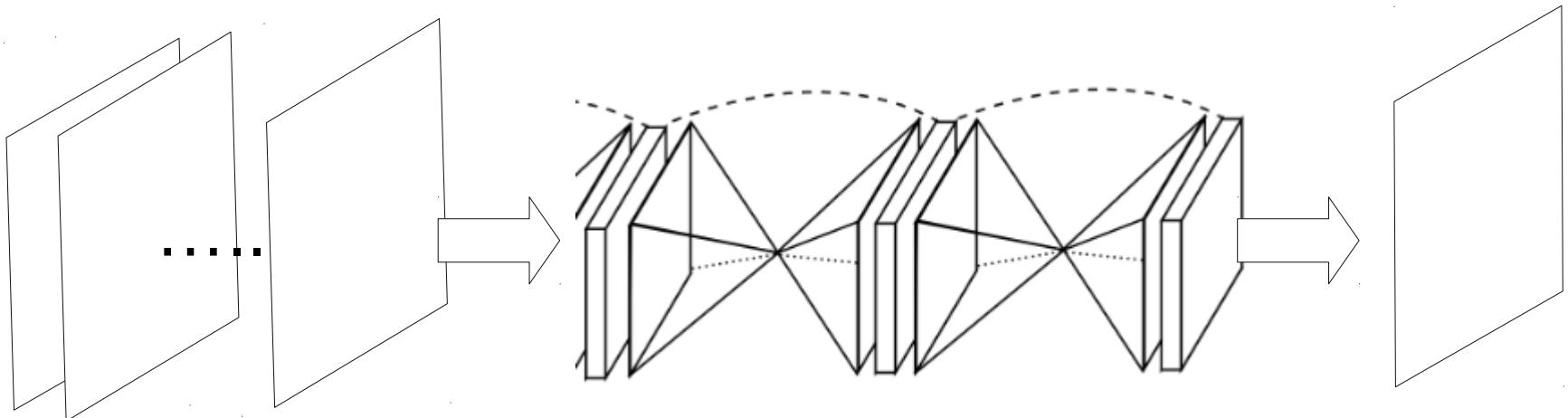
Predicting depth is an essential component in understanding the 3D geometry of a scene. While for stereo images local correspondence suffices for estimation, finding depth relations from a *single image* is less straightforward, requiring integration of both global and local information from various cues. Moreover, the task is inherently ambiguous, with a large source of uncertainty coming from the overall scale. In this paper, we present a new method that addresses this task by employing two deep network stacks: one that makes a coarse global prediction based on the entire image, and another that refines this prediction locally. We also apply a scale-invariant error to help measure depth relations rather than scale. By leveraging the raw datasets as large sources of training data, our method achieves state-of-the-art results on both NYU Depth and KITTI, and matches detailed depth boundaries without the need for superpixelation.

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# First ideas about Net architectures

- Stacked hourglass models with customized 3d convolutions and deconvolutions



Letting  $d = D - D^*$  be their difference, we set the loss to

- **LOSS:** 
$$L_{depth}(D, D^*) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_i d_i^2 - \frac{1}{2n^2} \left( \sum_i d_i \right)^2 + \frac{1}{n} \sum_i [(\nabla_x d_i)^2 + (\nabla_y d_i)^2] \quad (1)$$

where the sums are over valid pixels  $i$  and  $n$  is the number of valid pixels (we mask out pixels where the ground truth is missing). Here,  $\nabla_x d_i$  and  $\nabla_y d_i$  are the horizontal and vertical image gradients of the difference.

# First ideas about system architectures

prototyping with pytorch and sacred

