



wissen wohin
savoir où
sapere dove
knowing where

National mapping agencies in age of digital transformation

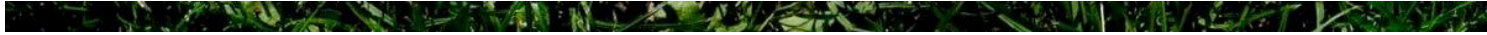
and the changing demands for research and development

Dr. André Streilein





**The task of mapping agencies is ...
... producing nice maps**





The task of mapping agencies

- **Geoinformation** is a vital part of any modern country's **national infrastructure**. It is just as important as traffic and communication networks and is growing in significance as an economic factor.
- **Fundamental information** to make transparent, traceable **decisions** in matters of politics, economics and society.
- Official bodies must provide **reliable geoinformation**,
 - to ensure a properly functioning **democracy** in which citizens can participate in making important political decisions
 - to contribute to the **social development** expected in any modern state.



United Nations 2030 Agenda

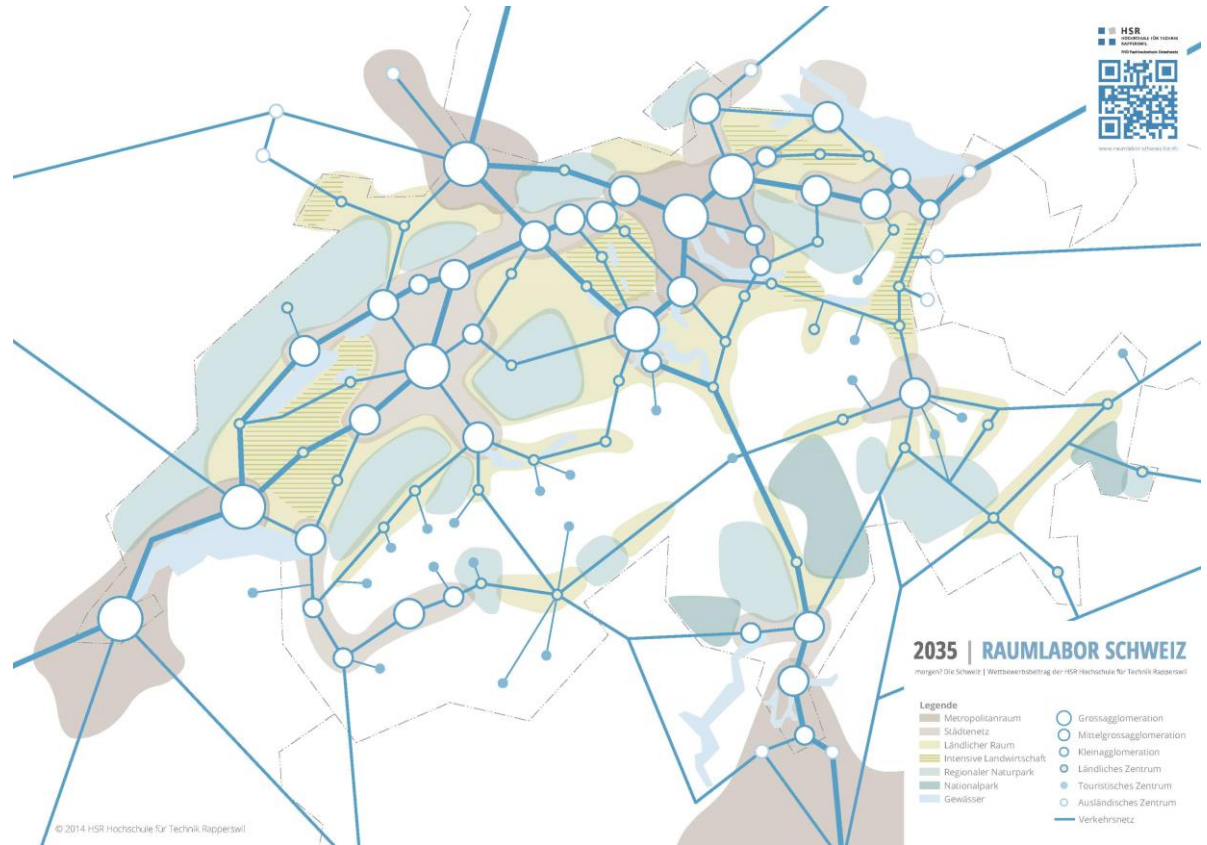
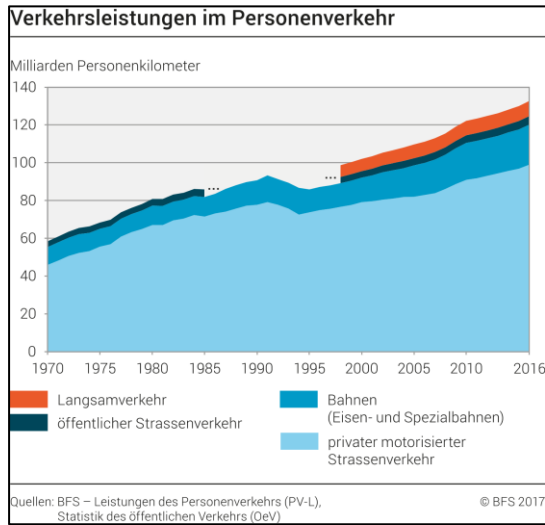
Sustainable Development Goals





Development of mobility

- Public and private traffic increases.
- Not do more of the same.
- Steering of traffic flows requires reliable geoinformation



© HSR University Rapperswil



Agenda

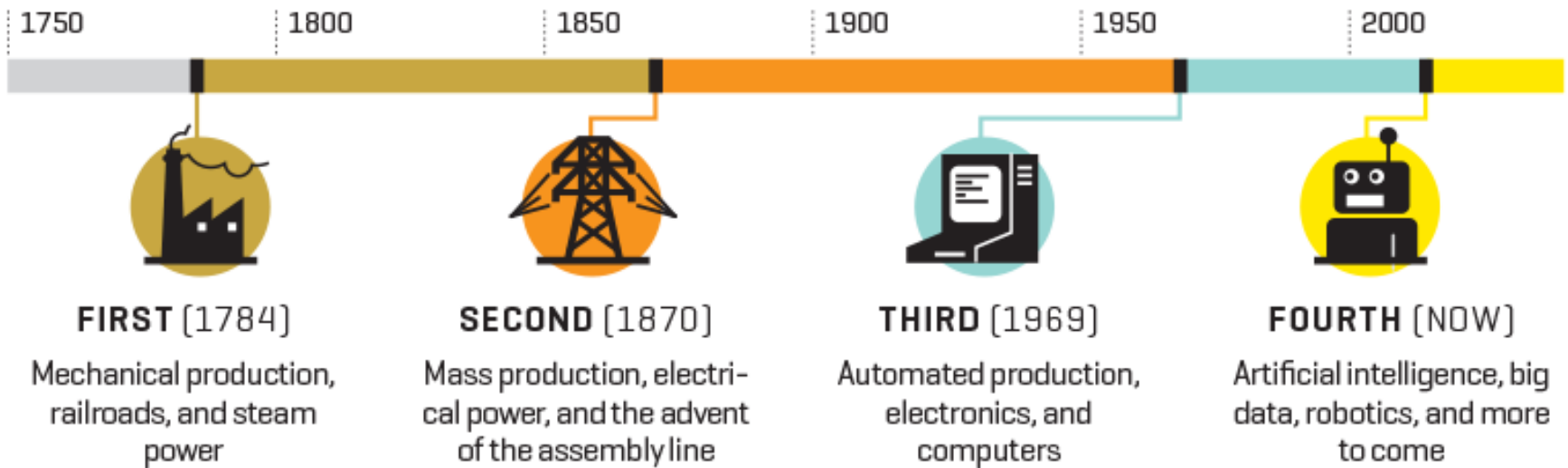
- Tasks of (national) mapping agencies
- Challenges of digital transformation
- Strategic response of a NMA
- Maintaining Trust
- Conclusions





Location

THE FOUR INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTIONS



Allan Murray, Fortune: «CEOs: The Revolution Is Coming»
<http://fortune.com/2016/03/08/davos-new-industrial-revolution/>

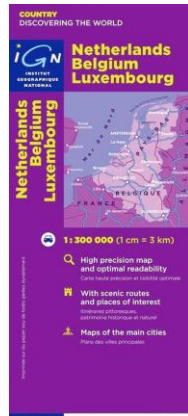


Digital transformation in telecommunication





Digital transformation in geoinformation ?





digital transformation

- **New sensors**
- **New processes**
- **New users**





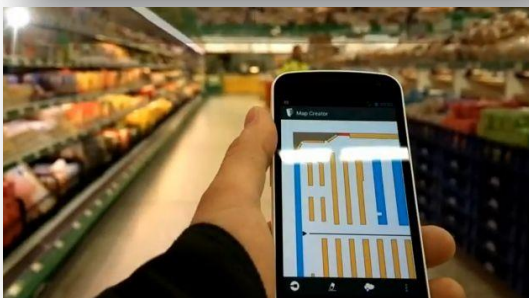
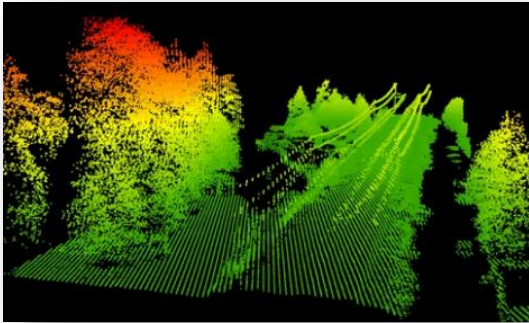
Collecting and Updating Data in a 20th Century Mapping Agency

- Data collection used to be so easy:
 - Surveyor on the ground, with total station or GPS kit
 - Stereo imagery from a metric camera in an aircraft
 - Office-based image interpreters
 - Manual data capture into a 2D GI database (or “map”)





Collecting and Updating Data in a 21st Century Mapping Agency



- Now data is available from many other sources:
 - Surveyor on the ground, with scanners & cameras
 - Multi-overlap aerial imagery
 - Multi-temporal and multi-spectral satellite imagery
 - Oblique imagery
 - Lidar, single photon lidar, Geiger mode
 - Imagery from consumer cameras on UAVs
 - Multi-sensor backpacks and trolleys
 - Multi-sensor mobile mapping systems
 - Geo-coded social media (images and messages)



And ... citizens as a sensor



Dufour map 1854 - new name and position added by customer



Кишинёв

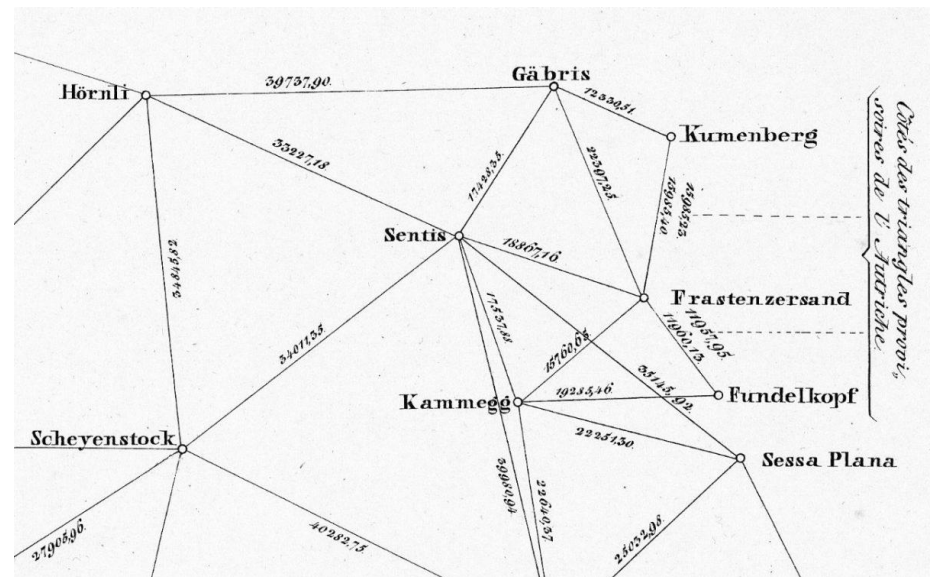
2012

Картографические данные © Участники OpenStreetMap, CC-BY-SA





Mapping has turned from a task of high specialised experts





... to common property





And we see hypes ...





... the concept of drones is more than 100 years old



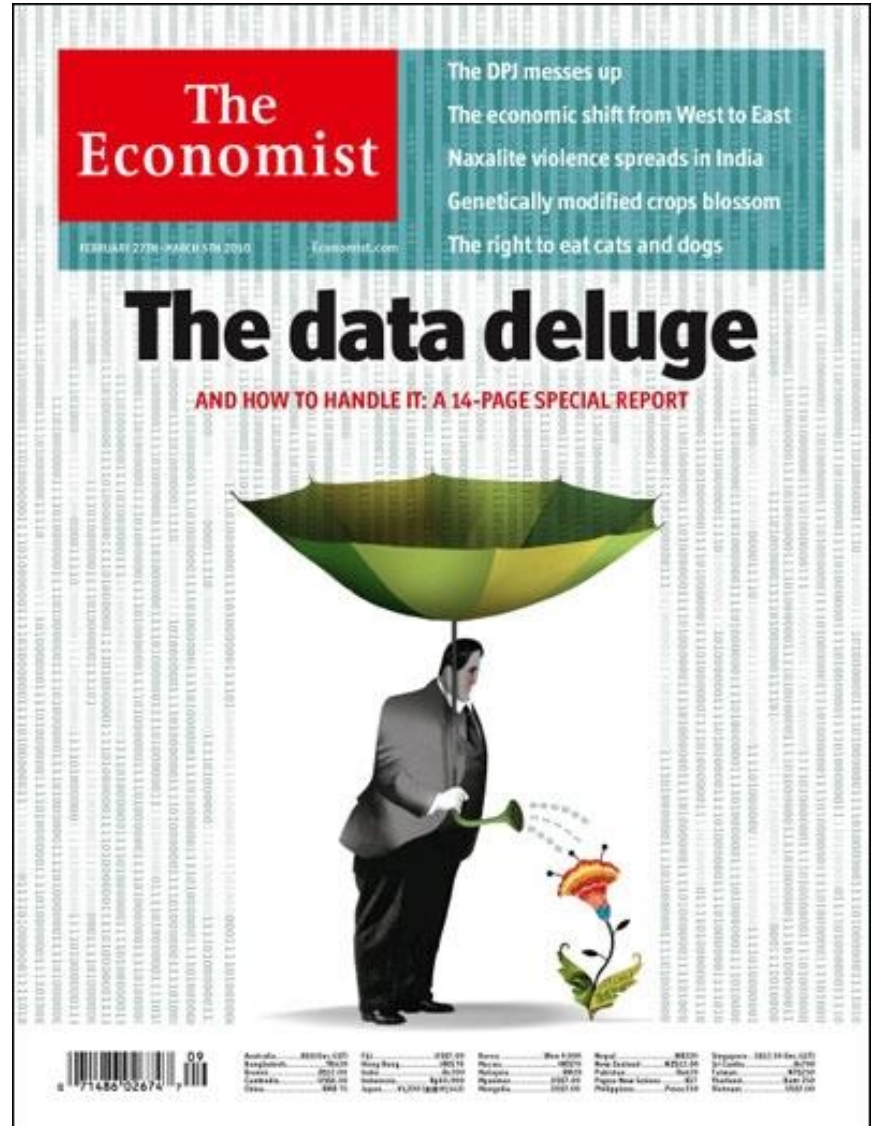
Source: Dr Julius Neubronner's Miniature Pigeon Camera, 1908



New processes



Library collegiate church St. Gallen



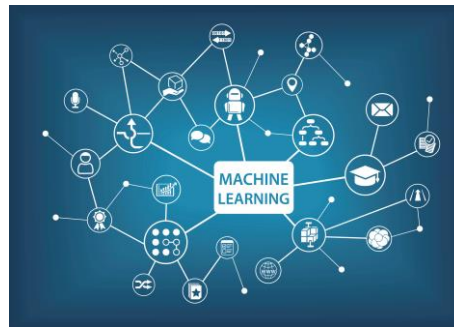


The age of Big Data



«Correlation is enough. We can stop looking for models.»

Chris Anderson, Chief editor, Wired magazine, 2008





“A Fool with a Tool is still a Fool”

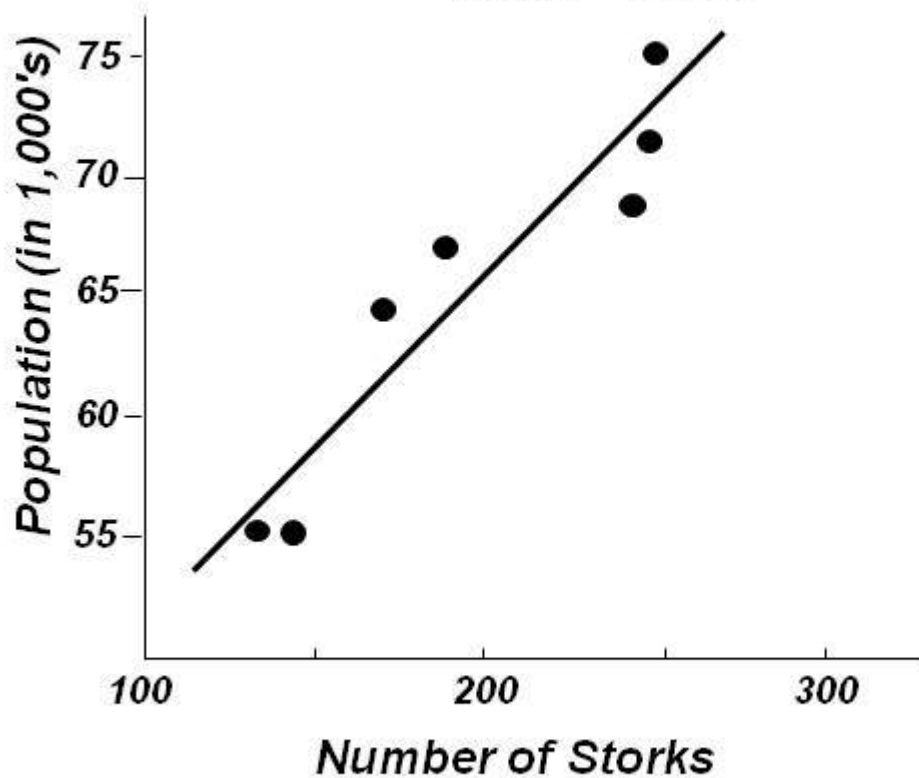


Grady Booch (*1955) - american software engineer, best known for developing the Unified Modeling Language (UML) with Ivar Jacobson and James Rumbaugh



Spurious correlation

*Population of Oldenburg, Germany, at Year's End
vs. Number of Storks Observed Each Year
(1930 – 1936)*

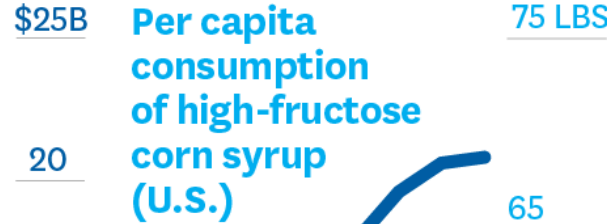


Source: *Statistics for Experimenters*,
by Box, Hunter & Hunter

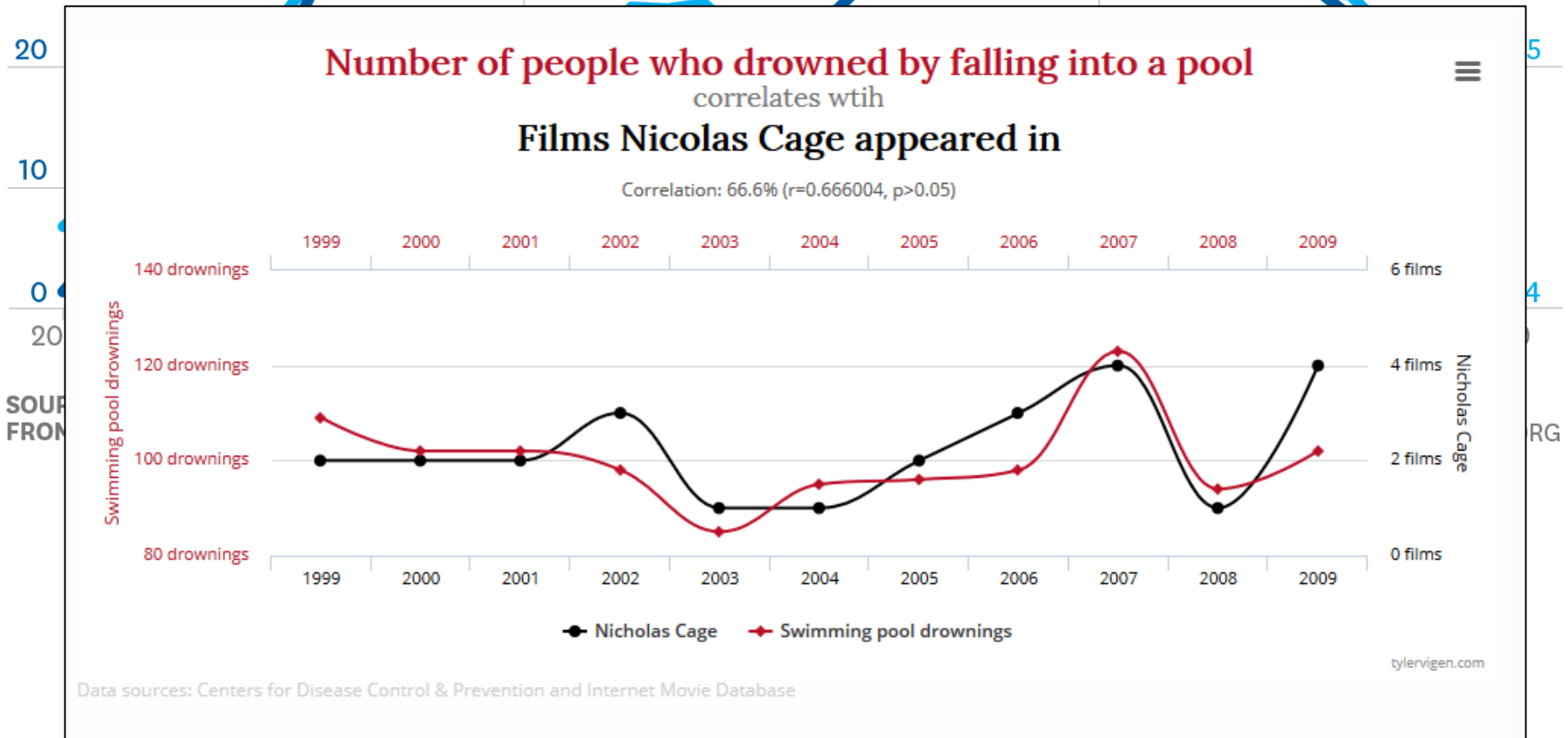
MORE IPHONES MEANS MORE PEOPLE DIE FROM FALLING DOWN STAIRS



LET'S CHEER ON THE TEAM, AND WE'LL LOSE WEIGHT



TO INCREASE AUTO SALES, MARKET TRIPS TO UNIVERSAL ORLANDO



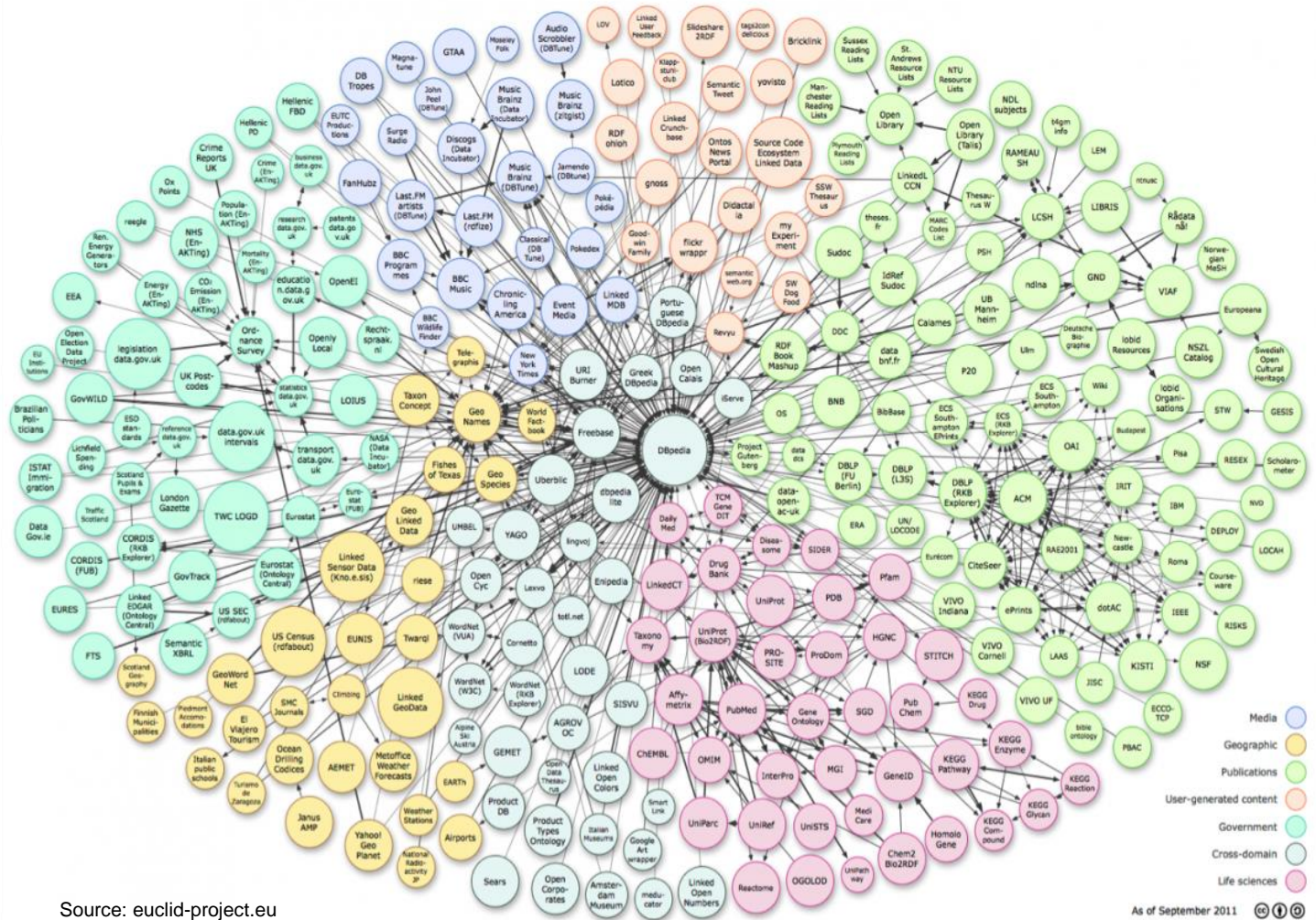
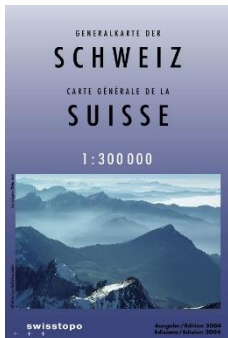
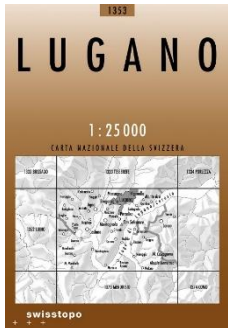


New users



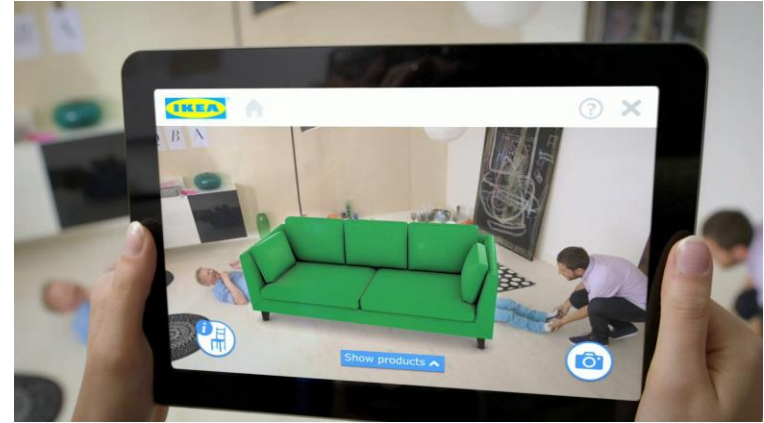
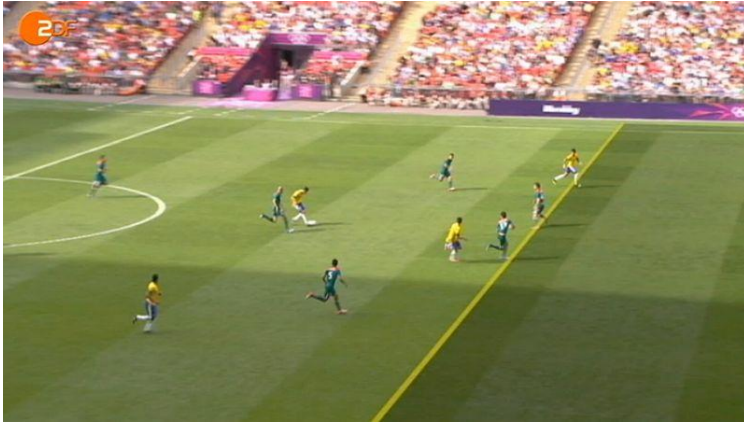


Information usage - interconnected





Information usage - augmented reality





Information usage - augmented reality



Information usage Swiss Energy Strategy 2050

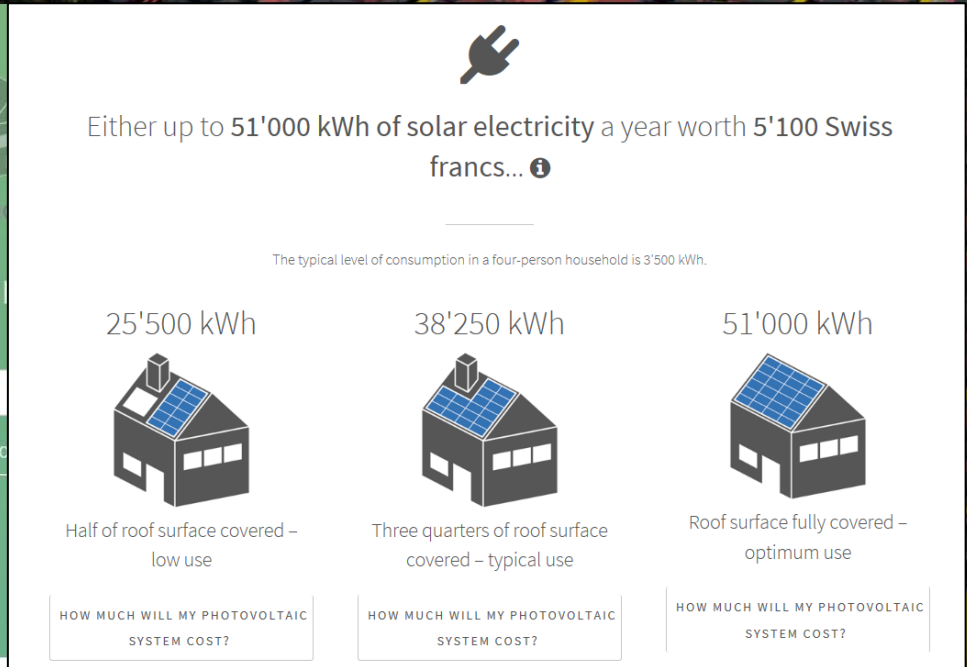


Roof Facade

How much electricity or heat can...

Search for your address...




...OR INDICATE YOUR LOCATION



⚡

Either up to 51'000 kWh of solar electricity a year worth 5'100 Swiss francs... **i**

The typical level of consumption in a four-person household is 3'500 kWh.

25'500 kWh	38'250 kWh	51'000 kWh
		
Half of roof surface covered – low use	Three quarters of roof surface covered – typical use	Roof surface fully covered – optimum use
HOW MUCH WILL MY PHOTOVOLTAIC SYSTEM COST?	HOW MUCH WILL MY PHOTOVOLTAIC SYSTEM COST?	HOW MUCH WILL MY PHOTOVOLTAIC SYSTEM COST?

Seftigenstrasse 264
3084 Wabern

Suitability: Very high

Either Solar electricity worth up to 5'100 Swiss francs...

...or Solar heat for 4 % lower heating costs.



Full screen



Challenges for mapping agencies





Agenda

- Tasks of (national) mapping agencies
- Challenges of digital transformation
- Strategic response of a NMA
- Maintaining Trust
- Conclusions





Geoknowledge - for a changing society



Source: cosstech.com



For a changing society



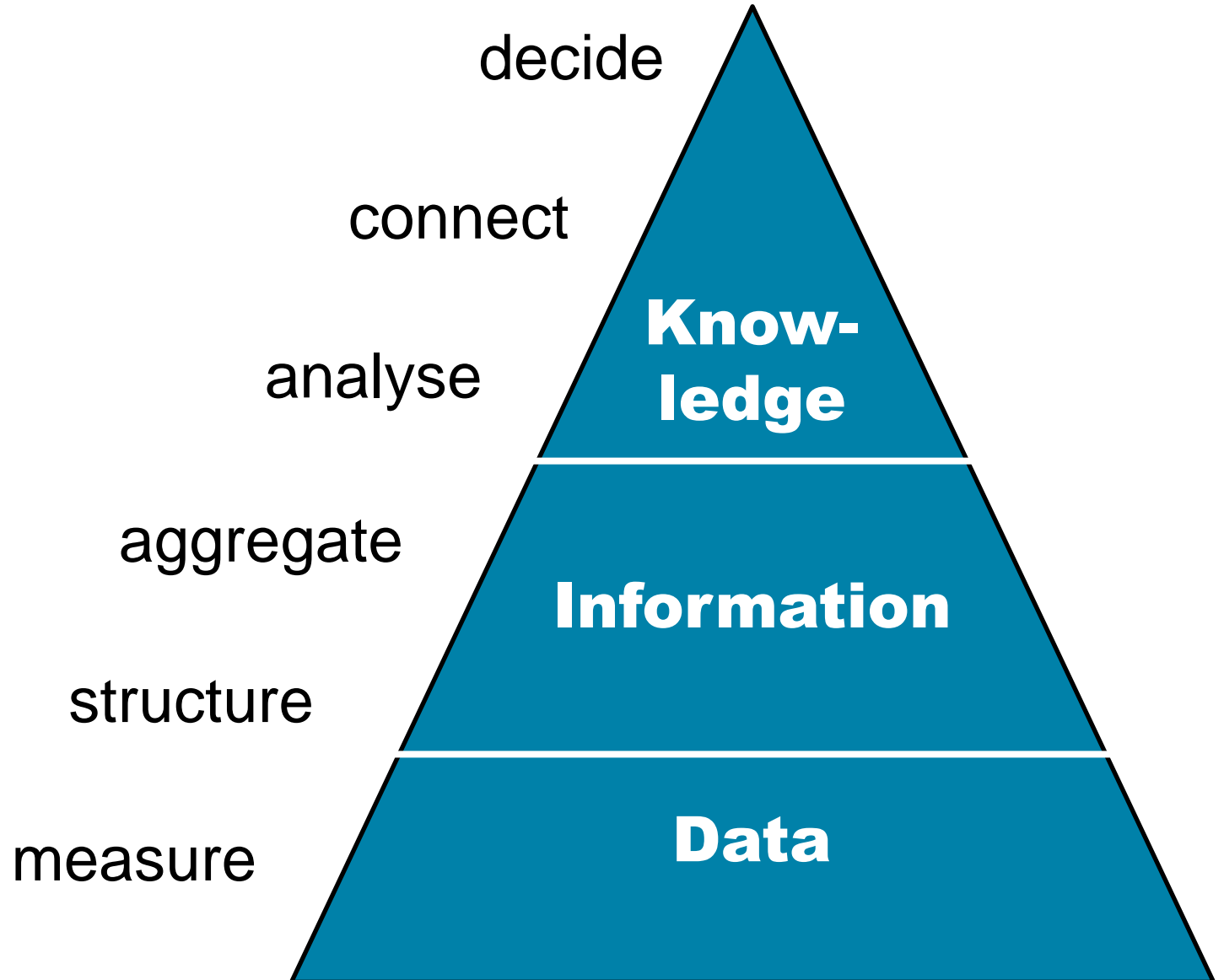
Inauguration pope
Benedikt XVI, 2005



Inauguration pope
Franziskus I, 2013



From information to knowledge





And the good message ...



80% of all political, economic and private decisions are based on spatially information.

In everyday life, almost everyone uses geoinformation regularly, often without even realising it.

The quality of decisions depends on good and trustable geographic information



Maintaining databases

Incremental update



© City of Bern / Switzerland



swisstopo - strategic focus 2020



- swisstopo will strengthen its position as the **centre of expertise** for geoinformation and georesources.
- swisstopo will publish comprehensive, **up-to-date** geographical reference data for Switzerland that meets the necessary quality requirements.
- swisstopo will make available its official digital data and products in accordance with the principles of **open government data**.
- swisstopo will improve the **usability** of its data and products.
- swisstopo will work with its partners to **round off** its offer of geographical reference data in Switzerland.

Strategic focus - usability

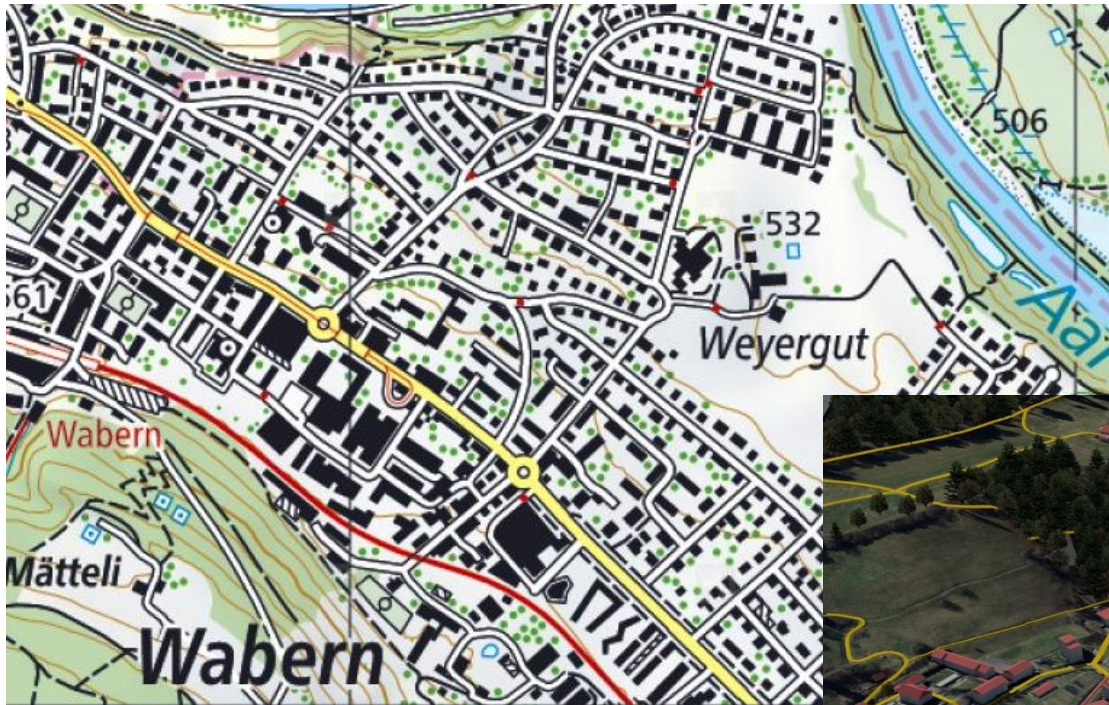
Improved, future-proof usability

- **Future use/users**
- **Link information (with other sources)**
- **Augmented reality**
- **3D**

- swisstopo
 - will gear its products towards future generations and their user behaviour;
 - ... will provide data and products that meet international requirements;
 - ... will provide basic geodata that can be easily linked to other attribute data (linked data);
 - ... will make its data and products compatible with augmented reality applications;
 - ... will provide highquality 2D and 3D visualisations for various platforms;
 - ... will ensure that changes over time in the real world are documented in the reference data;
 - ... will improve the economic relevance of its data and products.



Move from an analogue to a digital twin of our environment





digital twin



A Digital Twin of the UK would have to be:

- structured – a federated system of systems (managed by a multitude of organisations)
- extensible – to allow for future infrastructure developments that go beyond the road, rail, power, waste, water, and telecomms of today; and,
- deferential – by which we mean impartial and trusted

<https://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/blog/2017/10/digital-twin-new-smart-city/>

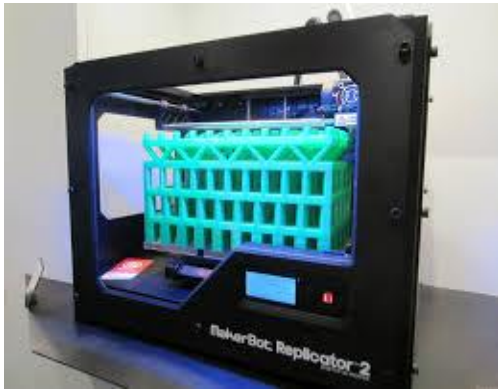


3D geoinformation





3D is the technology of today



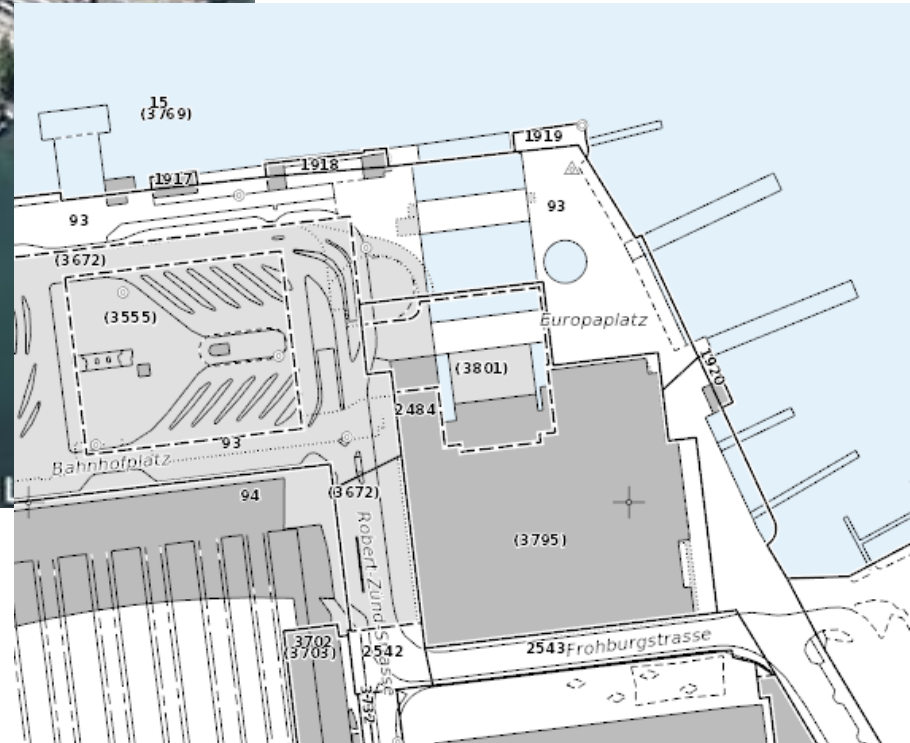


But reality is made flat ...

... to fit in our 2D traditions



© Schweizer L



example
Switzerland



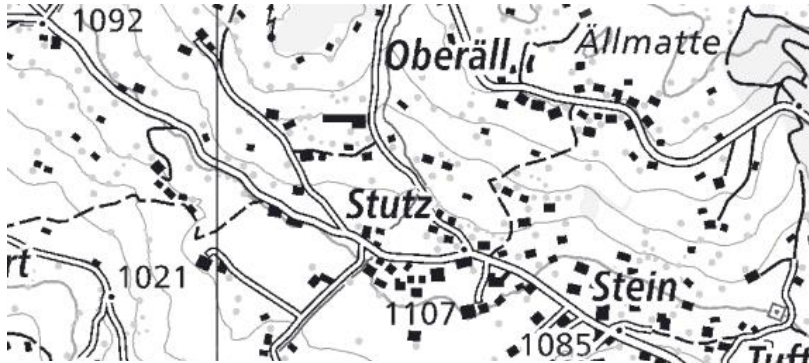
But reality is made flat to fit in our 2D traditions



Example
France



Is this a problem?



**Yes, it is ...
because important
information
is lost**





In 2D important information is lost





3D for civic participation

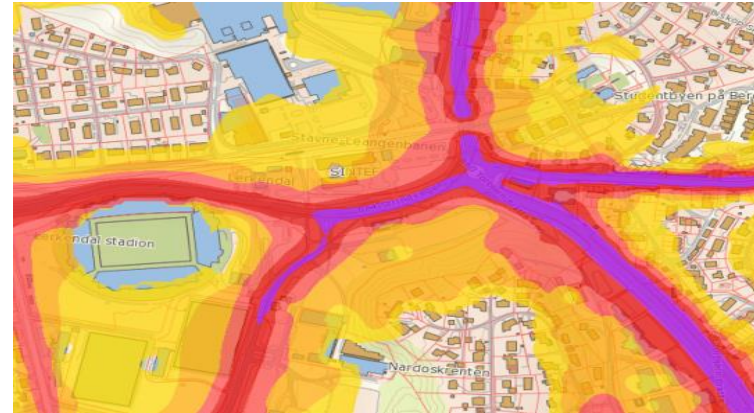




3D for sustainable development



Risk preparedness



Noise pollution



Property

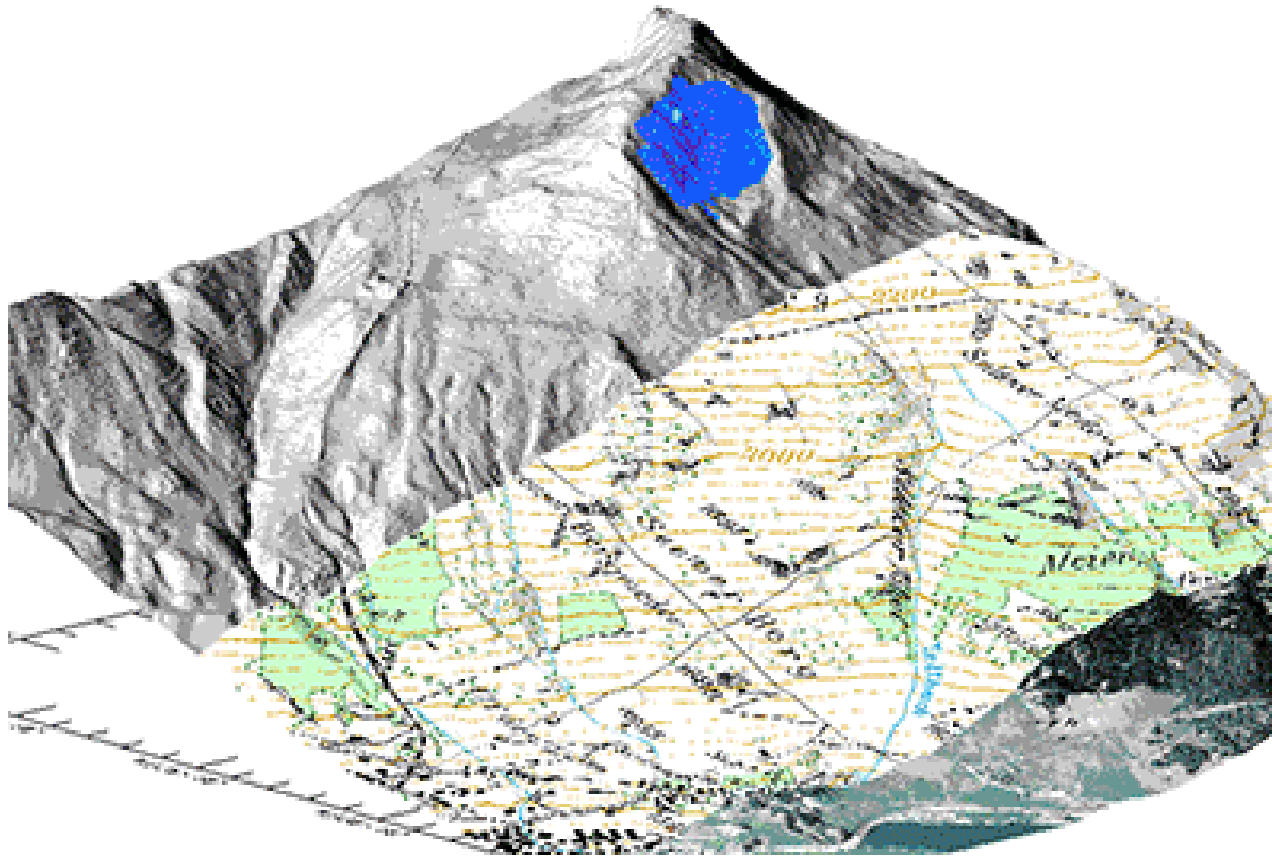
Bundesamt für Landestopografie swisstopo



Solar potential



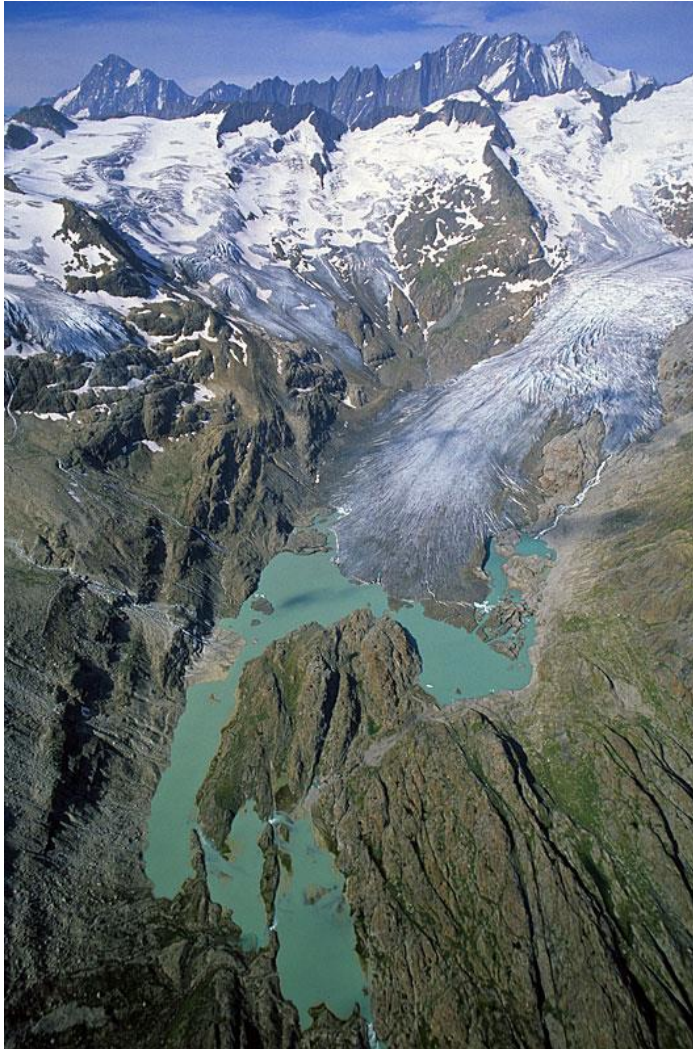
And ... it is necessary to understand dynamic phenomena



© WSL/SLF



Relevance of 3D geodata – analysis of climate impacts



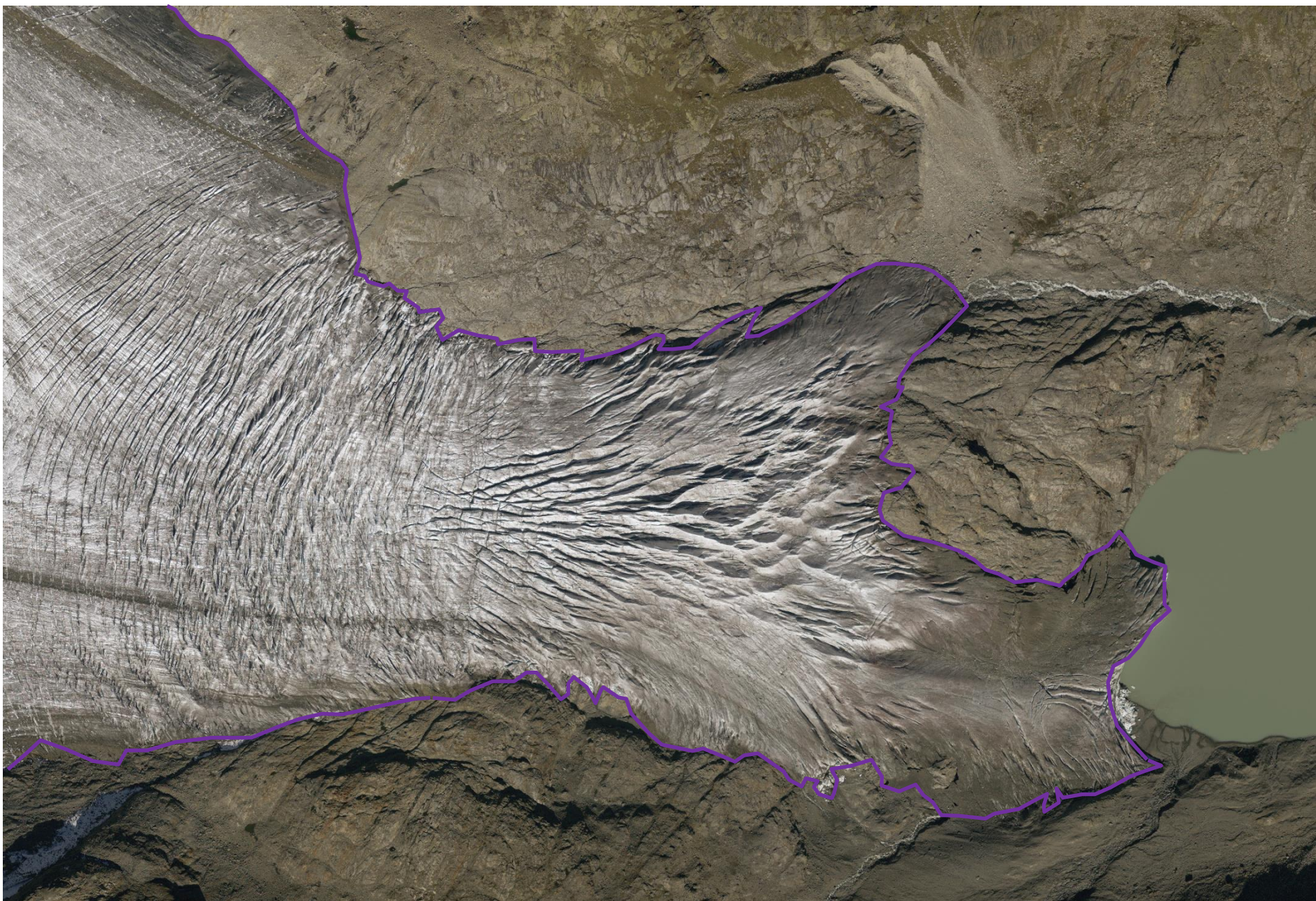
Bundesamt für Landestopografie swisstopo

Example: Gauli glacier, Innertkirchen (BE)

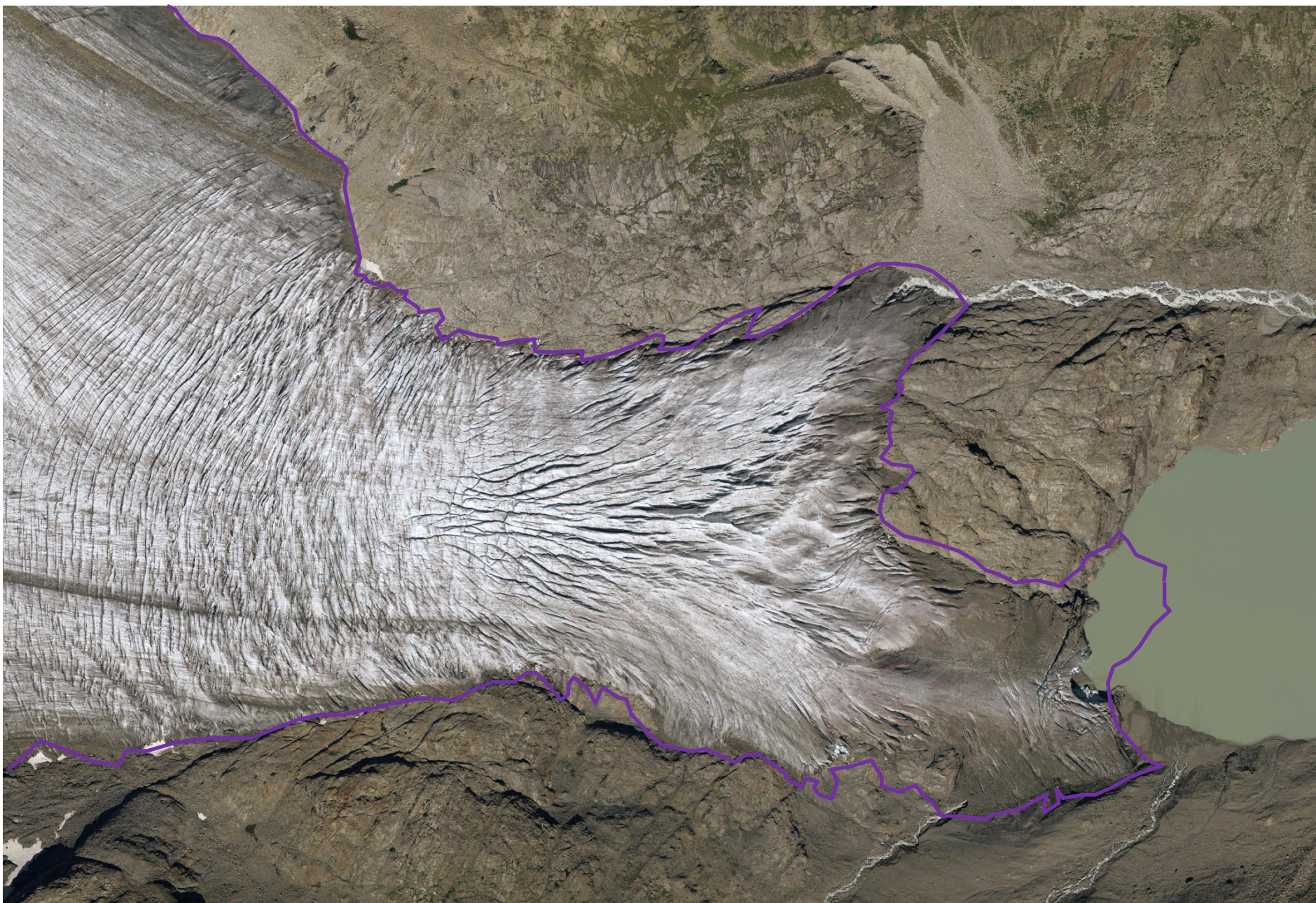
- length: 6.80 km
- altitude range: 2'140 - 3'600 m
- area: 13.70 km²



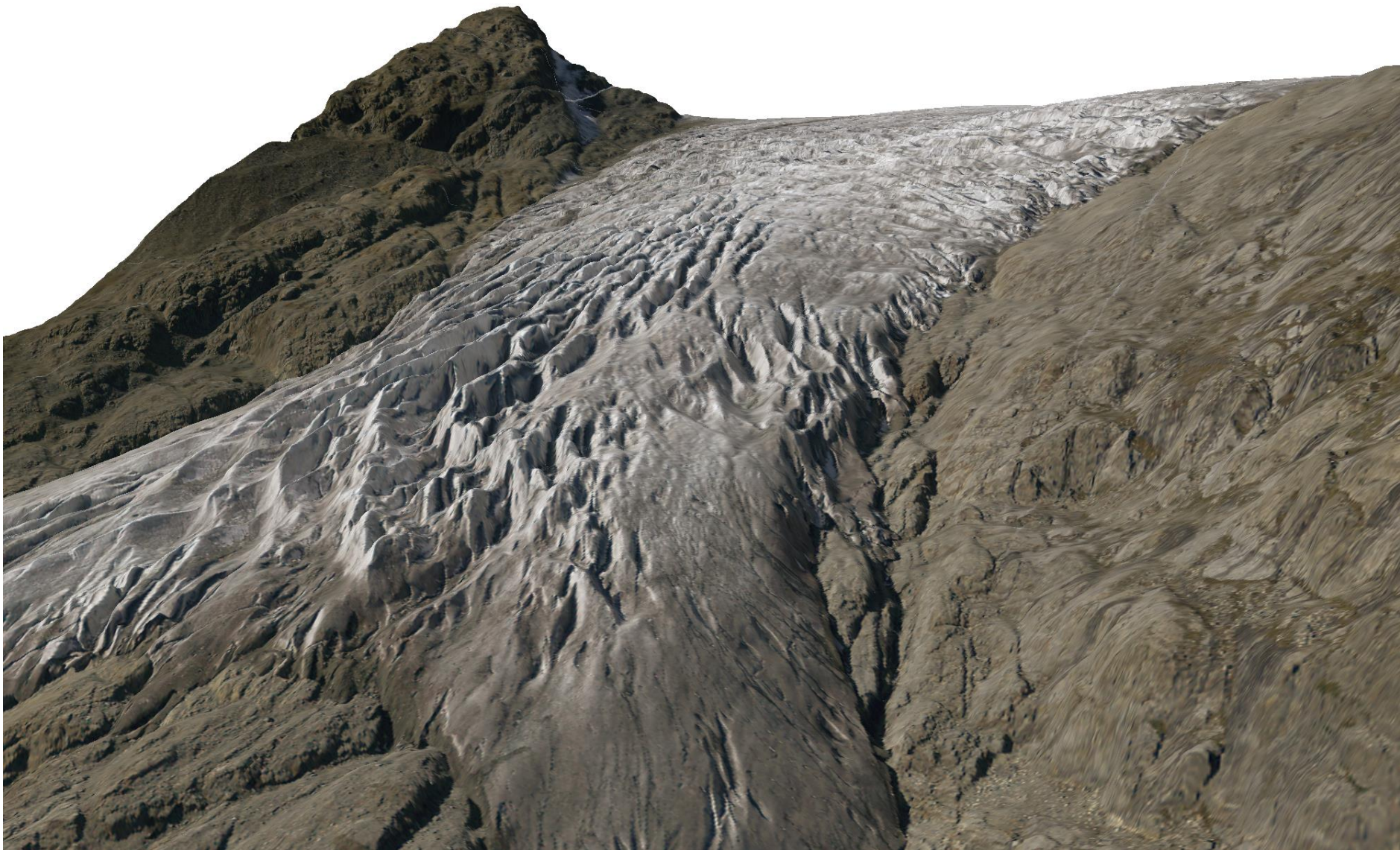
1946: Worldwide first airborne rescue in an alpine environment



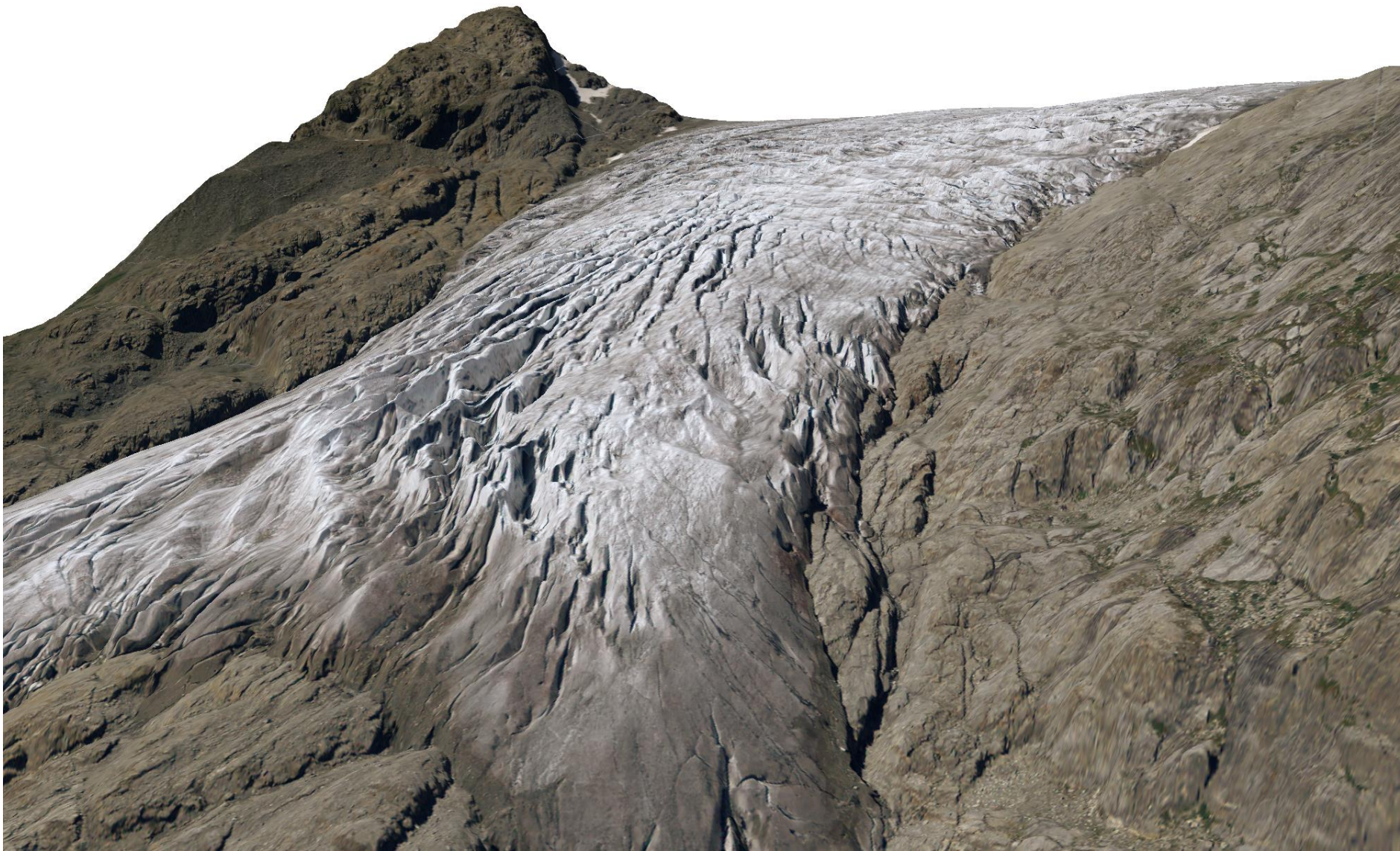
2011



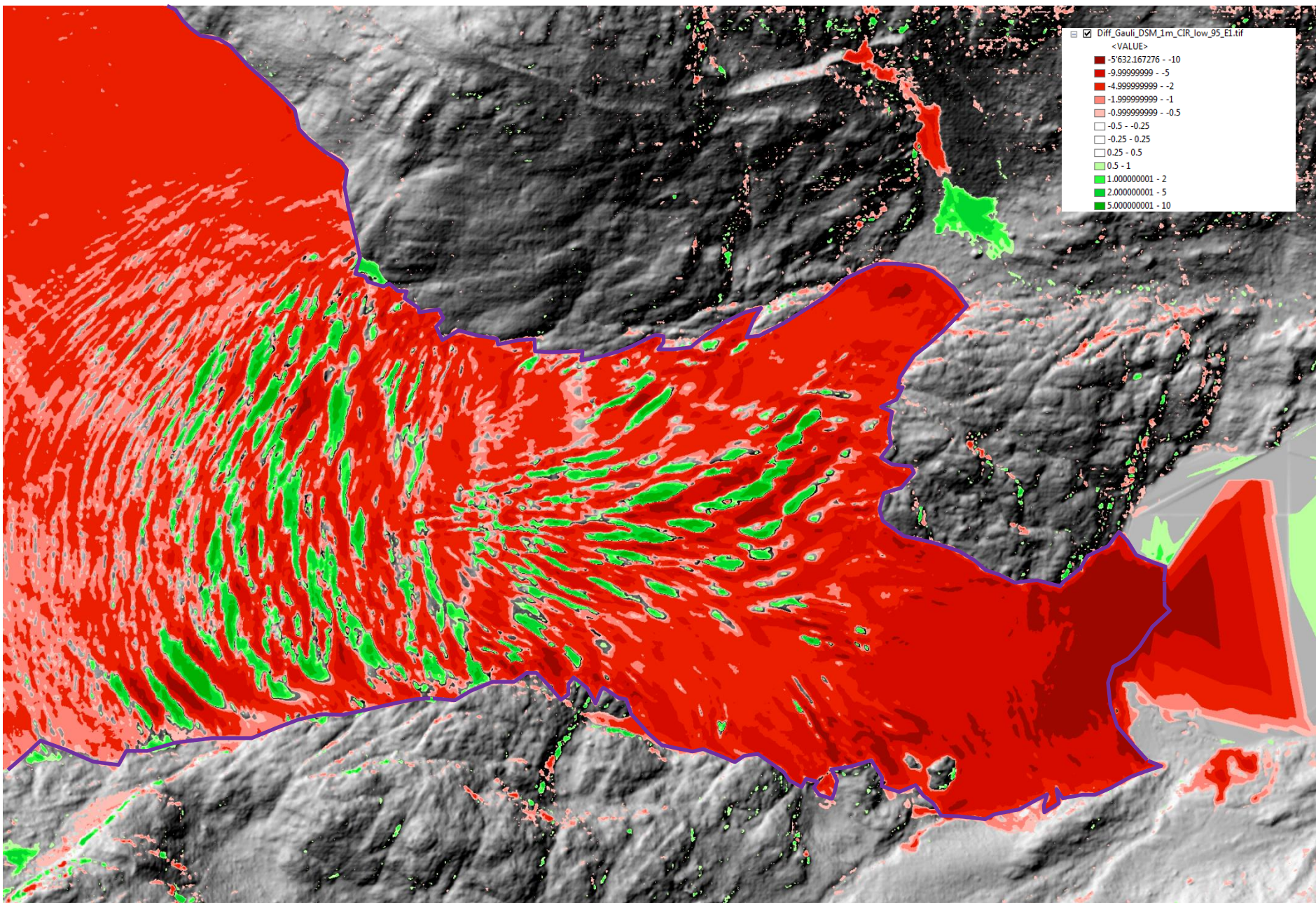
2012



2011



2012



2011

Change detection : 2012 - 2011

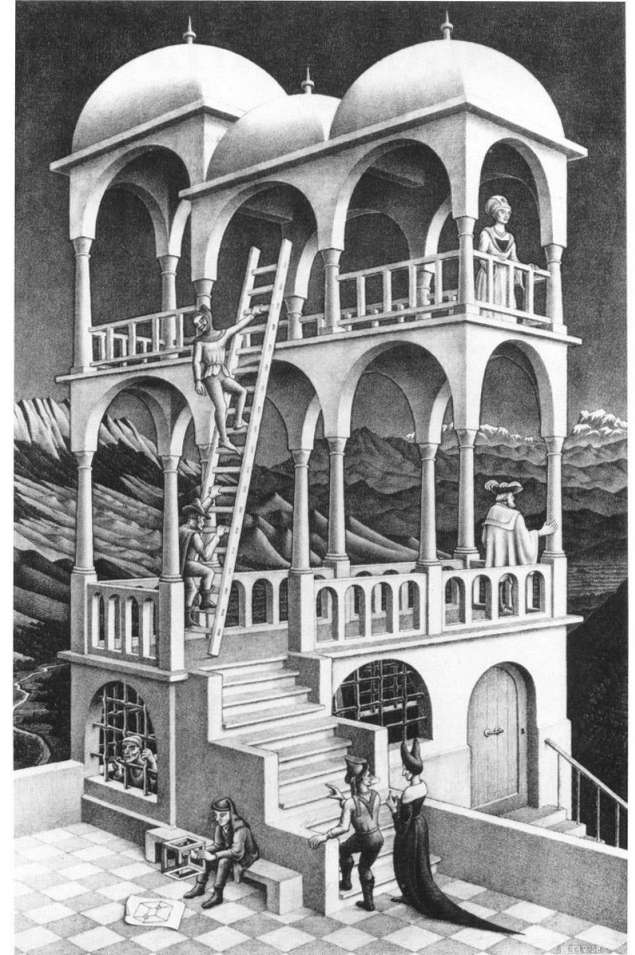
2012



Research issues in 3D

- object reconstruction
- standards and data modelling
- maintenance, storage and update
- dissemination and portrayal
- quality
- integration, fusion and consistency
- users and customers

400 years of experience in 2D vs. 10 years of experience in 3D



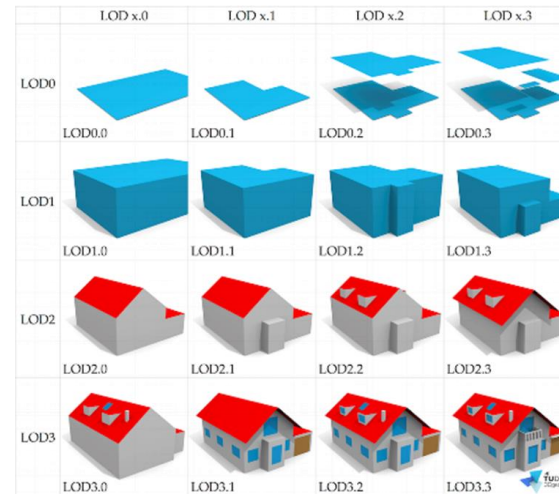
M.C. Escher (1898-1972)



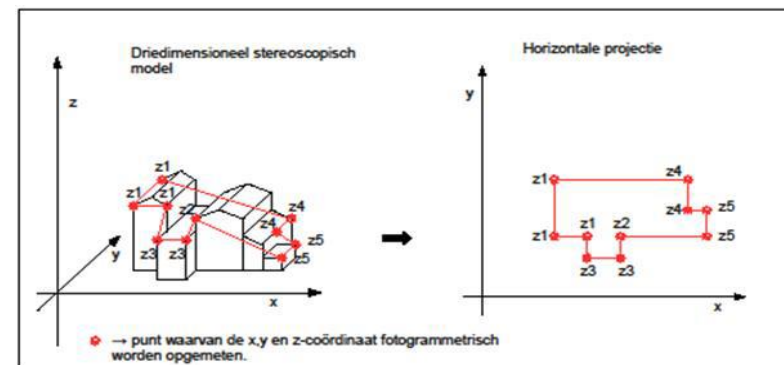
3D standards and data modelling

Level of Detail (and other terminology)

- Widely accepted to define details in 3D models
- But ambiguous



	FKB-A Stor detaljering.	FKB-B Store objekter på tak skal være med, men det er vesentlig mindre detaljering enn FKB-A. Minstestørrelse for arker følger at arken i dette eksemplet ikke skal være med.	FKB-C Klosser med flate eller skrå tak.
Fotogrammetrisk registrering (rosa)			
Kartpresentasjon (2D)			
3D-bygningsvolum			





3D standards and data modelling



Valid 2.5D

- Vertical faces
- How to deal with building footprints (horizontal or following the terrain)
- How to model hypersurfaces
- How to model unequal crossings, bridges
- Consistency 2D and 2.5D

Valid 3D

- Meet ISO requirements?
- Closed?
- Solid or surface?
- Semantic level of detail?

3D data modelling, more issues:

- Common vocabulary for 3D concepts, both for geometry and semantics
- Common vocabulary on scale/LOD
- How to derive 2D from 3D data?
- How to derive LOD(n-1) from LODn



The A⁴C⁴ quality requirements: for landscape models (swissTLM^{3D})



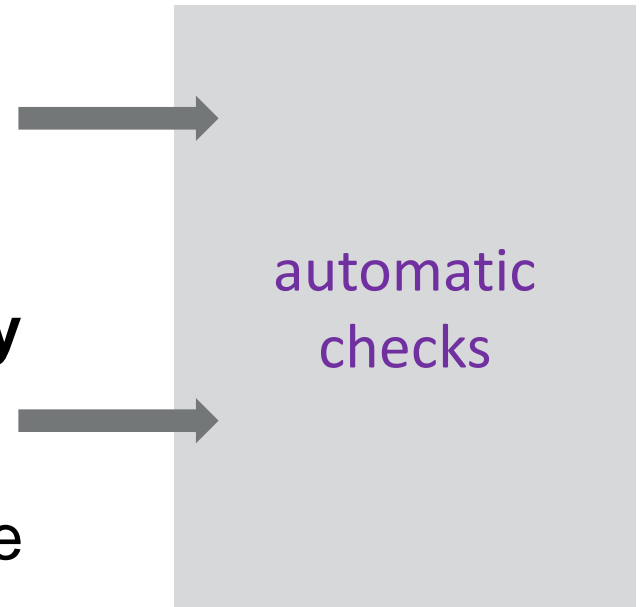
- **Authority** data source, production
- **Accuracy** precision
- **Availability** data access
- **Actuality** date of data specific survey
- **Completeness** steered by surveying rules
- **Coverage** nationwide homogeneity, not hotspots
- **Consistency** data contradictoriness and coherence
- **Correctness** comparison model <-> landscape

© T. Kellenberger / ISPRS 2016



Quality requirement: consistency

- **Technical consistency**
demands on data structures
and data acquisition tools
- **Logical (content) consistency**
conformal coherence in the
data set (e.g. geometry,
attributes, spatial and attributive
relations and precision, etc.)





Technical & logical consistency for 2D data: automatic checks

+ 120 test algorithms

	I	B	E
I	True	*	*
B	*	*	*
E	*	*	*

ID	Typ	Name
1	Bach	<null>
2	<null>	Inn
3	Fluss	Rhein

_DangleCount = 0

RouteID = 1
0 100 165 200
RouteID = 1



Quality checks in landscape models of mapping agencies

- **For 2D data well developed** ✓
 - Cartography / map driven from history
 - Graphical focus
 - Vertical perspective
 - Established data structures and models
 - Common understanding of 2D objects and representation
- **For 3D let's say we try hard to catch the train** 🙌
 - Analysis and visualisation driven (less cartography)
 - 3D modelling focus
 - Free 360° perspective
 - Data structures and models are missing or not generic 3D
 - Slowly evolving understanding of 3D objects
 - Poor common understanding of representation





Agenda

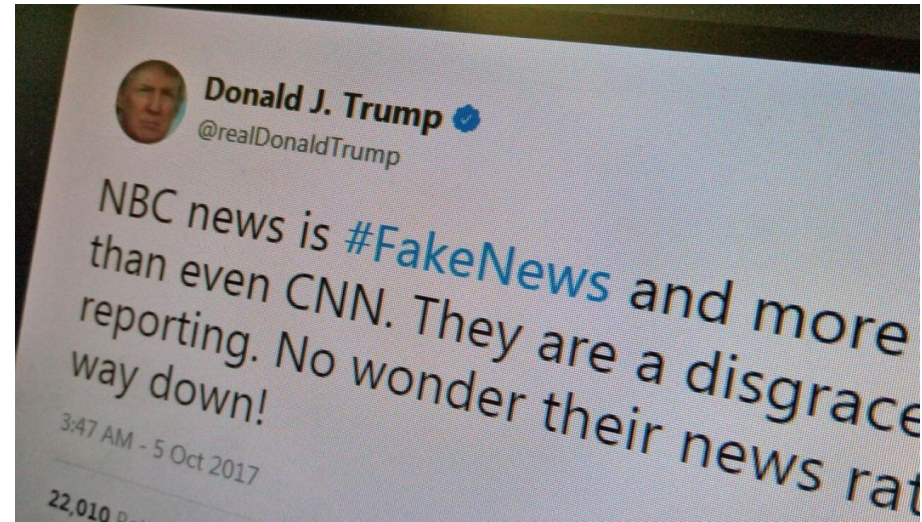
- Tasks of (national) mapping agencies
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The task of mapping agencies

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 - to contribute to the **social development** expected in any modern state.





Is it obvious?



FAKE NEWS



REAL



FAKE NEWS



REAL



REAL



REAL

How Many Canadians Got It Right?

58%

58%

53%

52%

49%

43%

“Majority of Canadians can’t spot fake news: Ipsos poll” by Andrew Russell
<https://globalnews.ca/news/3478926/majority-of-canadians-cant-spot-fake-news-ipsos-poll/>



Is it right? administrative boundaries



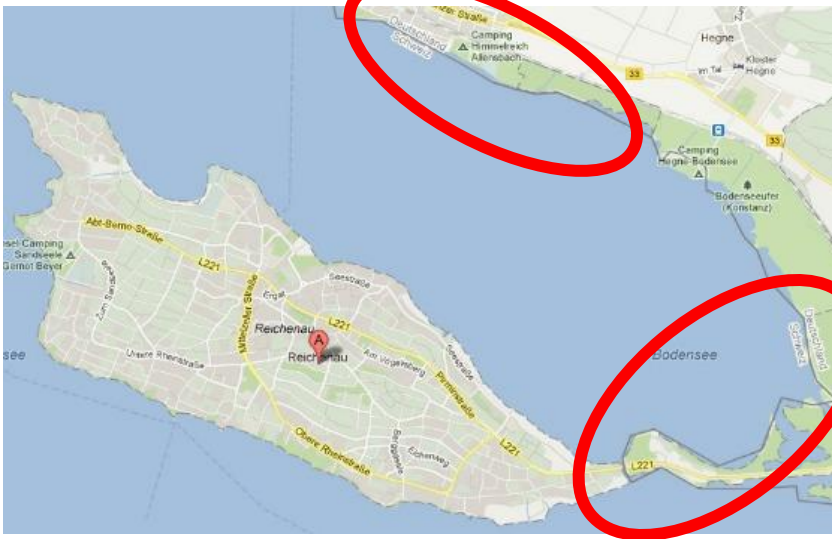
User:
Where to apply for a permission?

Cartographer:
Wrong Borders !!!

Cadaster:
Wrong Orthophoto !!!



So, what is right? what is wrong?





Trap streets

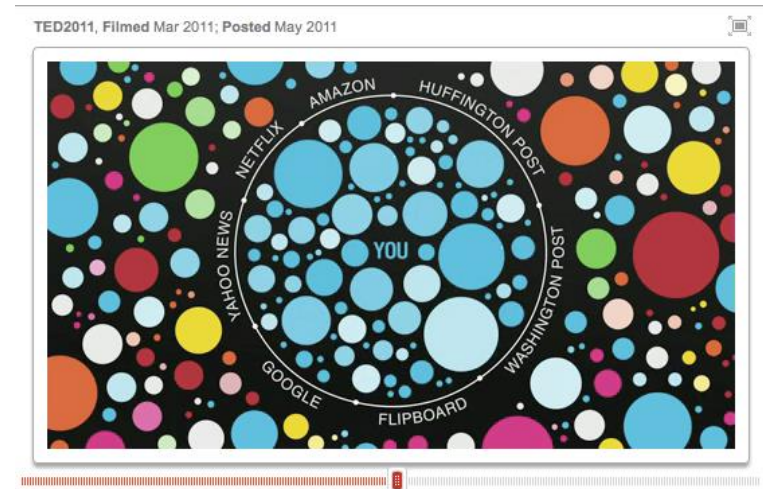
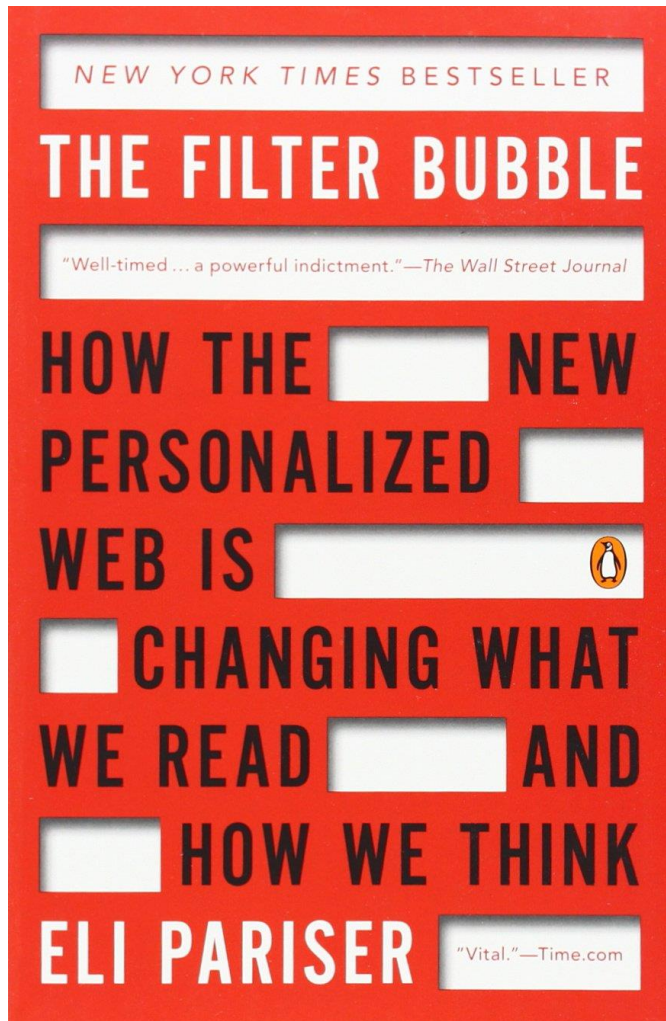


On maps that are not of streets, other "copyright trap" features (such as nonexistent towns, or mountains with the wrong elevations) may be inserted or altered for the purpose of "trapping" potential copyright violators of the map.





And do we get, what is there?



“Instead of a balanced information information diet, you can end up surrounded by information junk food”

Eli Pariser

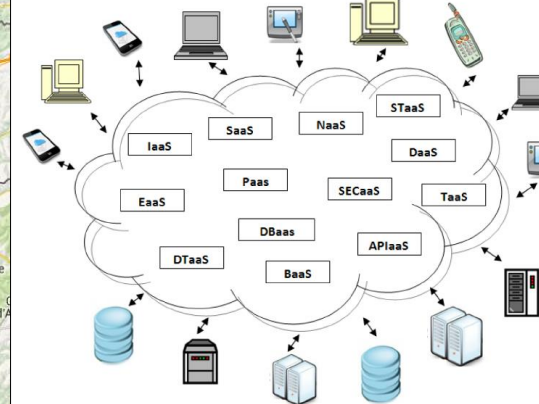
HUFFPOST TECH 03/07/2011



Remote sensing cloud computing: Google Earth Engine API

The screenshot shows the Google Earth Engine (GEE) web interface. The top navigation bar includes 'Scripts', 'Docs', and 'Assets'. The main workspace is titled 'Switzerland Seasons TOA' and contains a JavaScript script for processing Landsat 8 TOA data. The script includes comments and code for creating an image collection, filtering by date (summer periods 2013-2015), and combining three years into one variable. The map below shows a green TOA mosaic of Switzerland overlaid on a satellite map.

```
1 // Imports (1 entry)
2 var imageCollection: ImageCollection "Landsat 8 8-Day TOA Reflecta...
3 // first steps coming from GEE tutorials going to high-quality mosaick
4 // naming convention: firststepnextsteplaststep using variables (var)
5 // 1st: Input of Landsat 8 TOA data -> 18toa
6 // 2nd: date filtering, only take summer periods - 2013 to 2015, summe
7 // 3rd: combining the three years into one variable -> 18toaveg
8 // 4th: take only cloud-free-pixels
9 // 5th:
10 // Landsat 8 TOA reflectances, terrain coorrected.
11 // Switzerland official borders, previously uploaded in Google Drive.
12 var 18toa = ee.ImageCollection('LANDSAT/LC8_L1T_TOA');
13 var swiss = ee.FeatureCollection('ft:1mAnHY7uHdM19z1z7T8x');
14
```

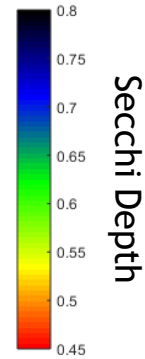
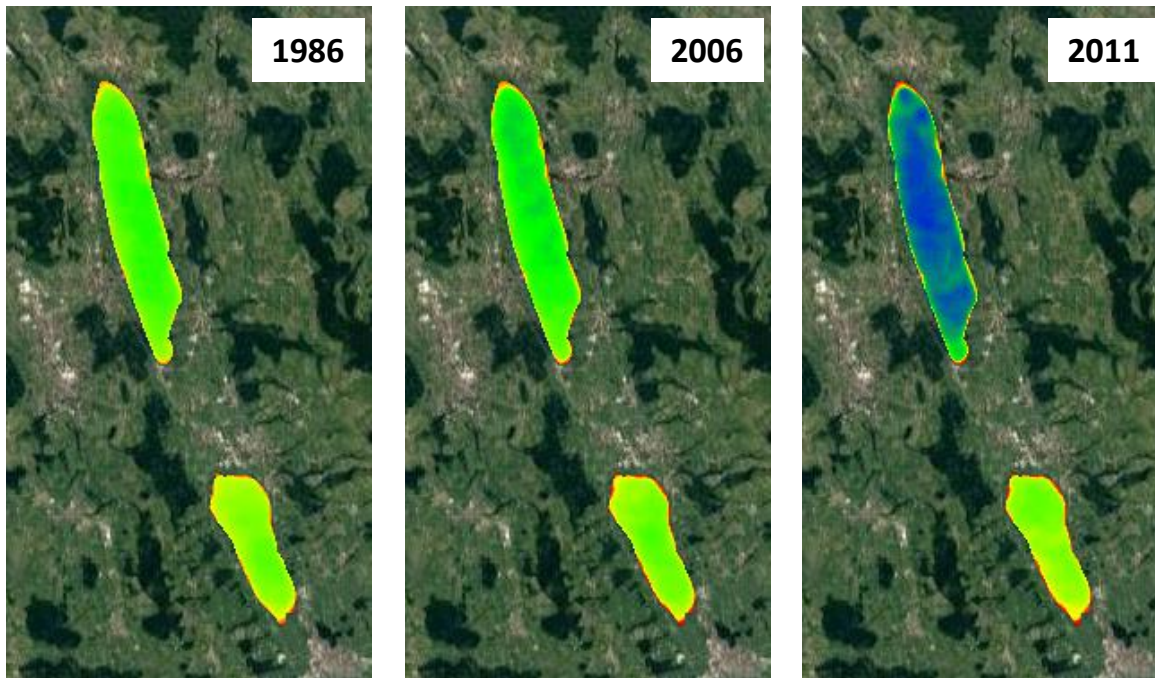


DaaS, SaaS, PaaS



Example: Hydrology

Secchi depth - water quality indicator



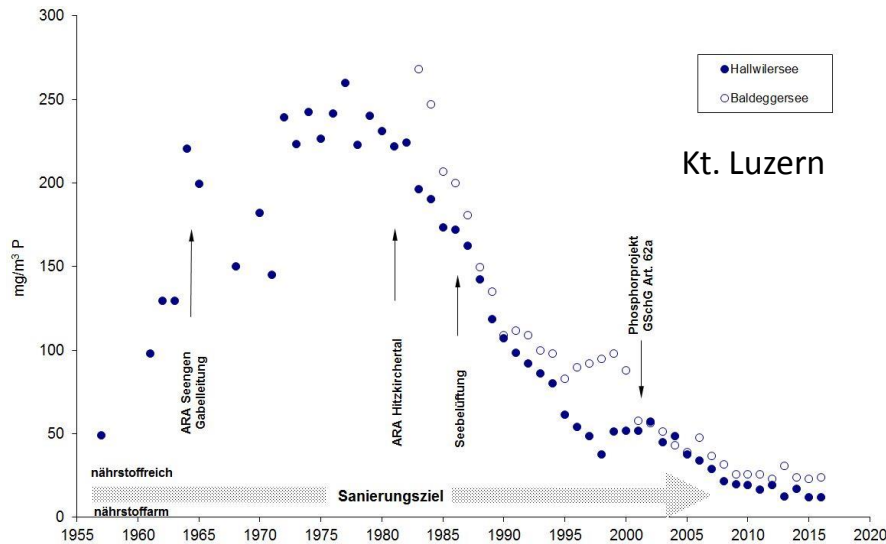
Kt. Luzern

Data: Landsat 5 Surface Reflectance. Summer 1986, 2006, 2011



Example: Hydrology

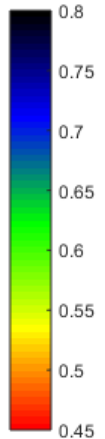
Secchi depth - water quality indicator



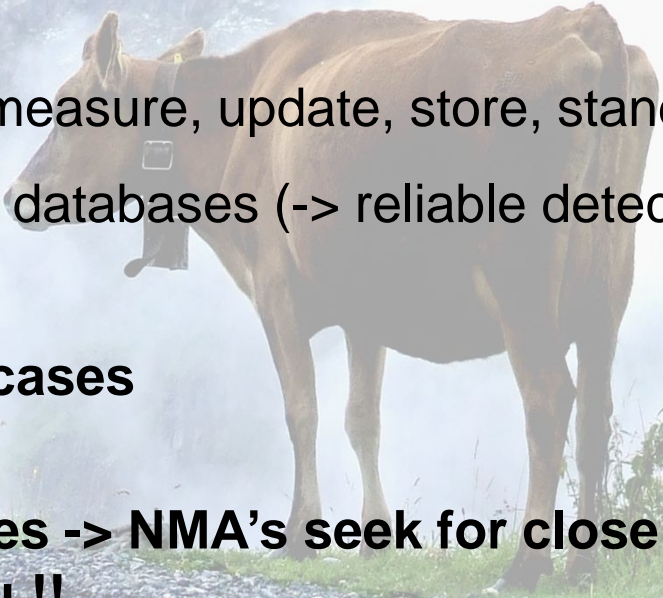
- Both lakes are artificially ventilated, but only Hallwilersee shows an increased transparency!
- Remote sensing data should always be verified with independent data!



Secchi Depth

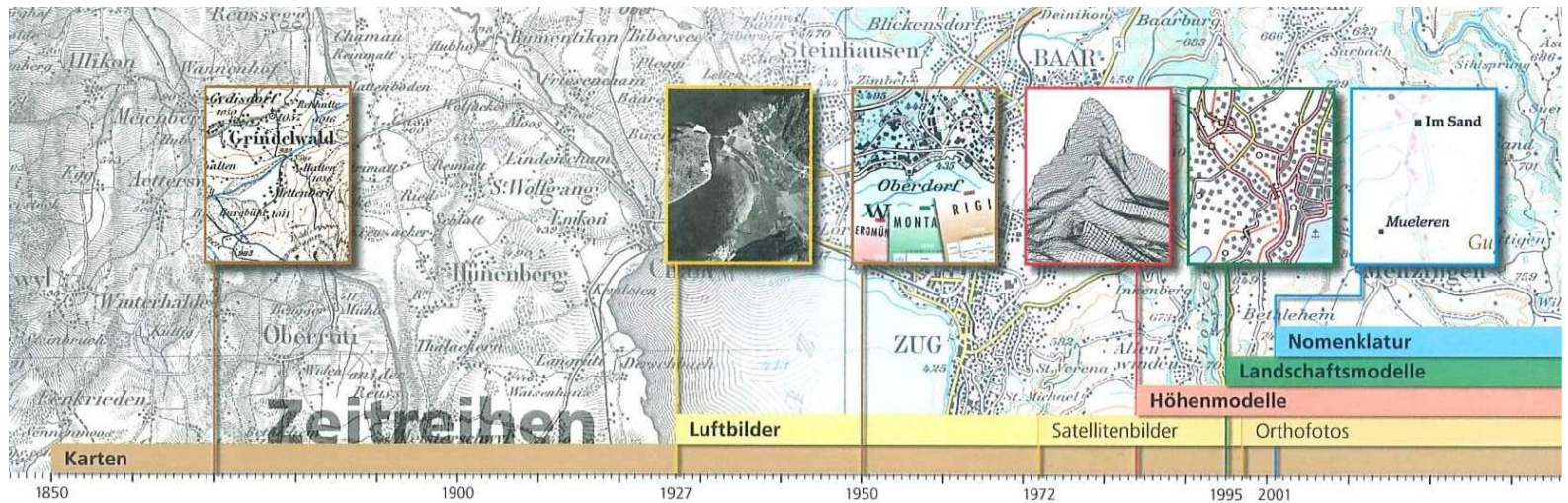


Conclusions

- **Geoinformation** is a vital part of any modern country's national infrastructure.
 - Official bodies must provide reliable and sustainable geoinformation (**authorative data**)
 - Creation and maintenance of a **digital twin** (for governmental acts)
 - **3D geoinformation** – measure, update, store, standards
 - **Incremental update** of databases (-> reliable detection of unchange)
 - New users – **new use cases**
 - **A lot of research issues -> NMA's seek for close collaboration with you !!**
- 
- A brown cow with a white collar stands in a misty mountain landscape. The background shows rugged, snow-capped mountains and a valley with green grass. The scene is hazy, suggesting a foggy or misty day. The cow is the central focus of the lower half of the slide.



Documenting the landscape



Spatial monitoring

- Spatial reference data – spatial development
- Updating and archiving of reference geodata



Documenting the landscape



1838–1843
Friedrich Baader
1:25,000
Dufour Map
swisstopo map collection



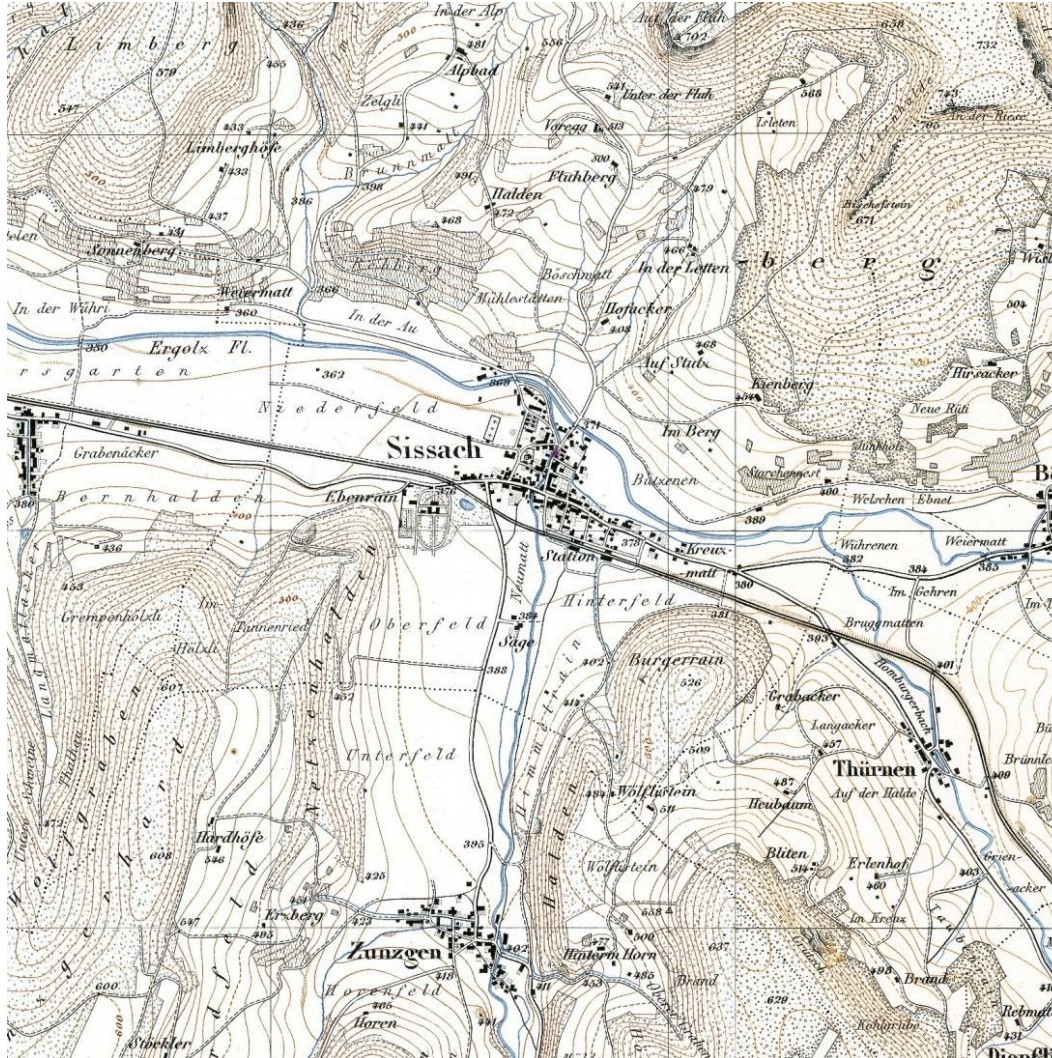
Documenting the landscape



1875 / 1877
Alfred Cuttat
1:25,000
Siegfried Map
swisstopo map collection



Documenting the landscape



1877–1880
Siegfried Map
1:25,000
First edition
swisstopo map collection



Documenting the landscape



1894
Siegfried Map
1:25,000
1st revision
swisstopo map collection



Documenting the landscape



1902
Siegfried Map
1:25,000
2nd revision
swisstopo map collection



Documenting the landscape



1915–1916
Siegfried Map
1:25,000
3rd revision
swisstopo map collection



Documenting the landscape



1931
Siegfried Map
1:25,000
4th revision
swisstopo map collection



Documenting the landscape



1940
Siegfried Map
1:25,000
5th revision
swisstopo map collection



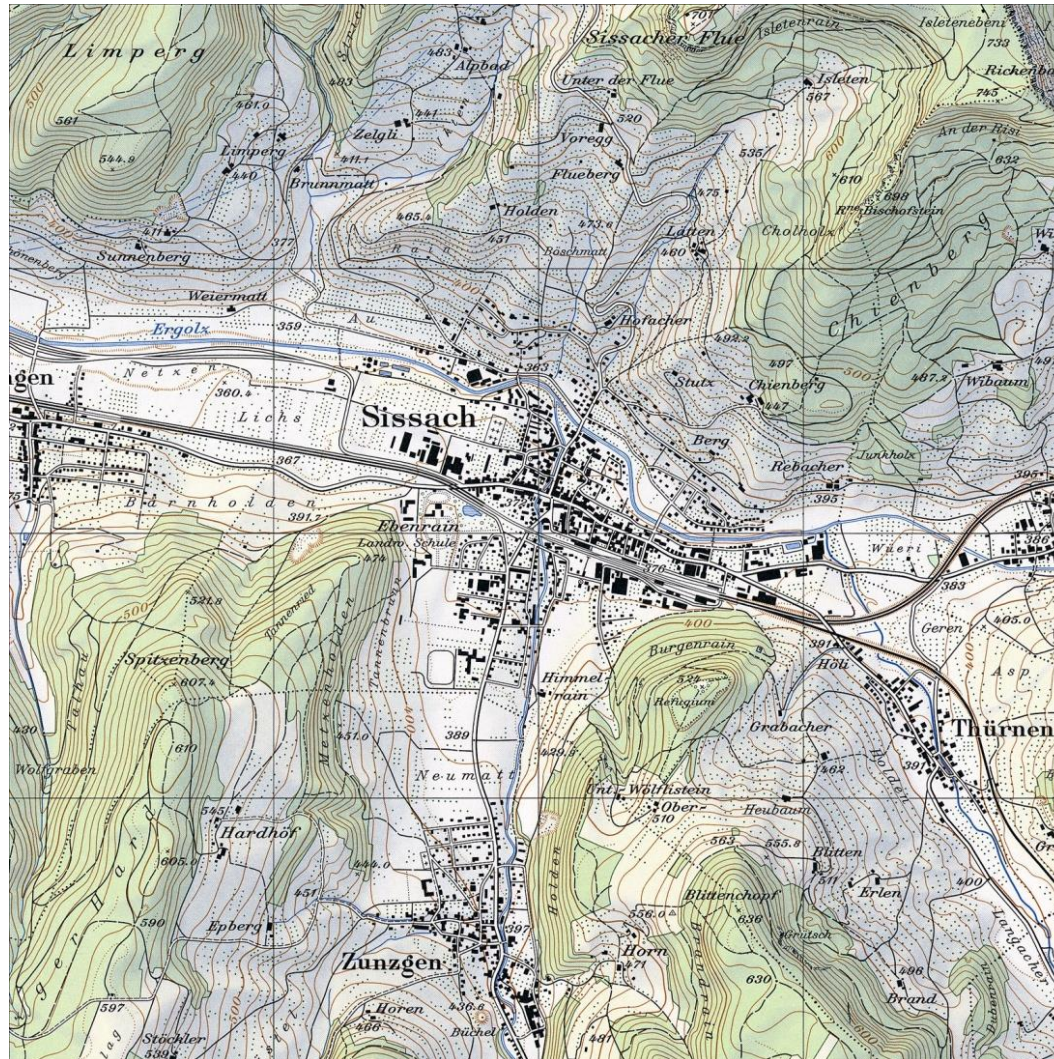
Documenting the landscape



1955
Map of Switzerland
1:25,000
First edition
swisstopo map collection



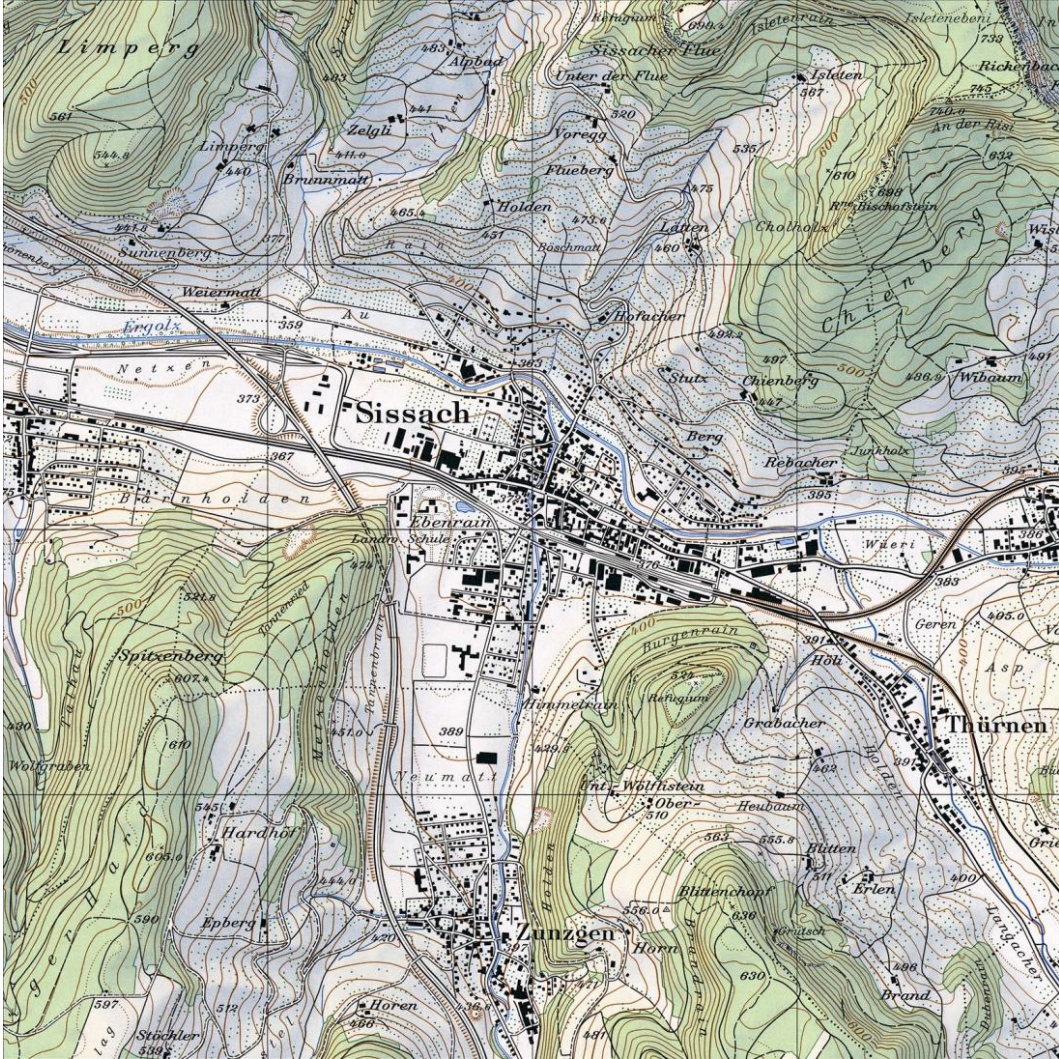
Documenting the landscape



1965
Map of Switzerland
1:25,000
1st revision
swisstopo map collection



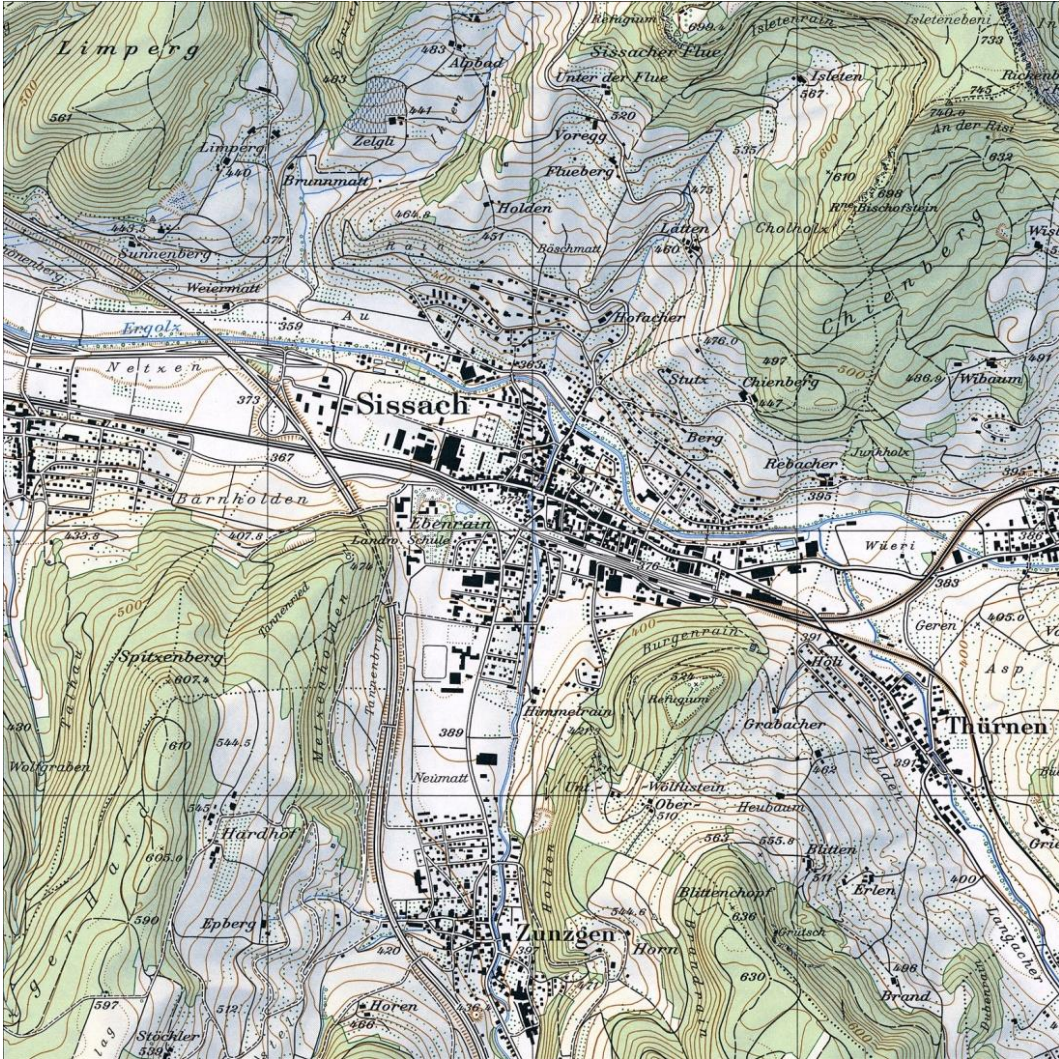
Documenting the landscape



1970
Map of Switzerland
1:25,000
2nd revision
swisstopo map collection



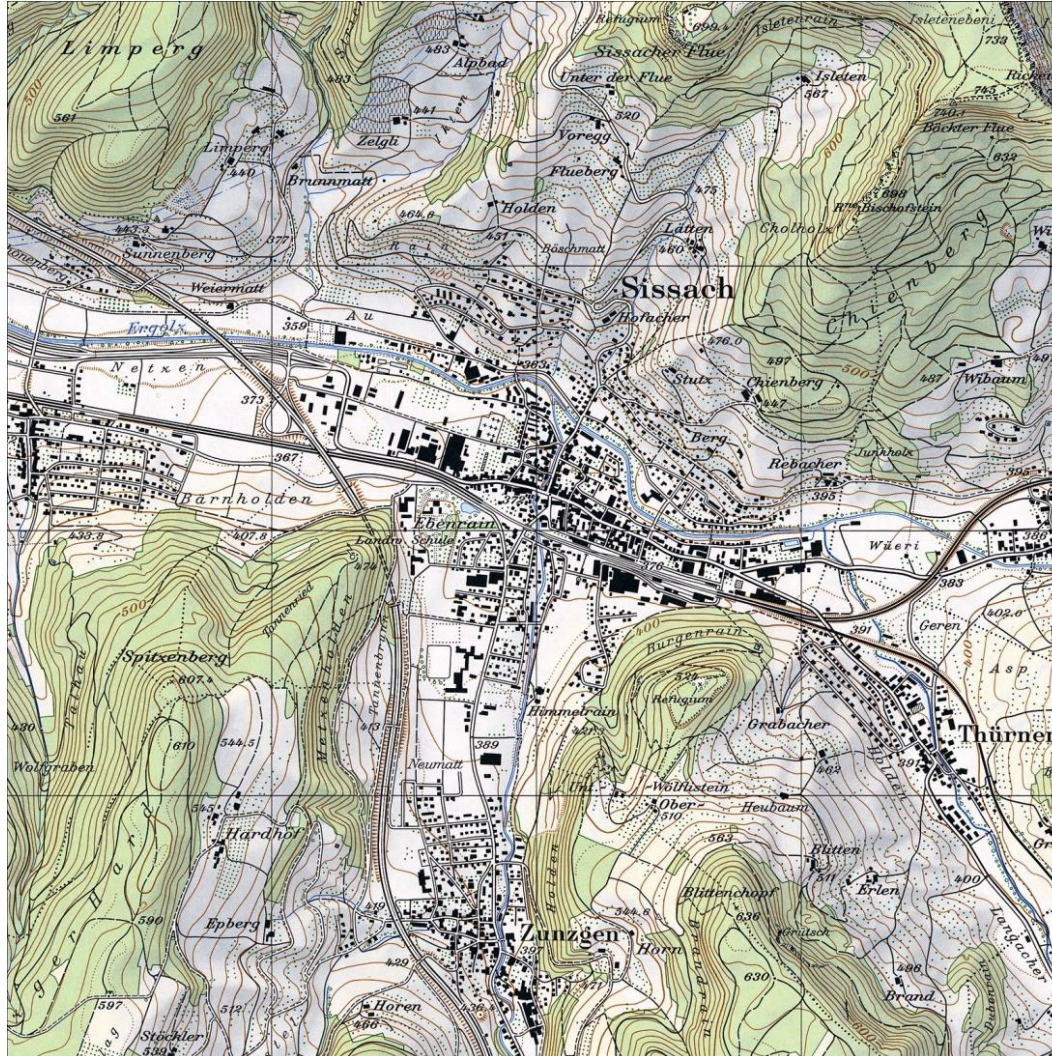
Documenting the landscape



1976
Map of Switzerland
1:25,000
3rd revision
swisstopo map collection



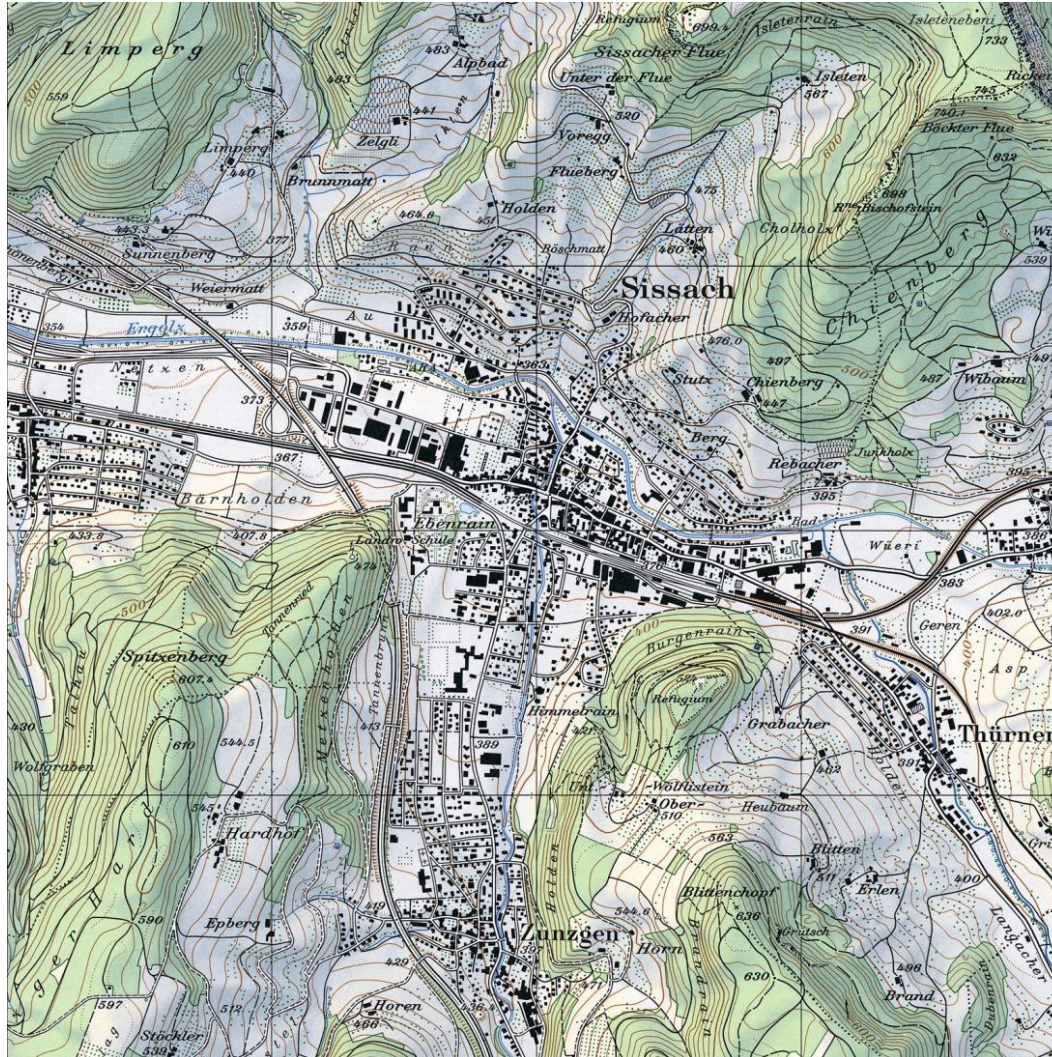
Documenting the landscape



1982
Map of Switzerland
1:25,000
4th revision
swisstopo map collection



Documenting the landscape



1988

Map of Switzerland

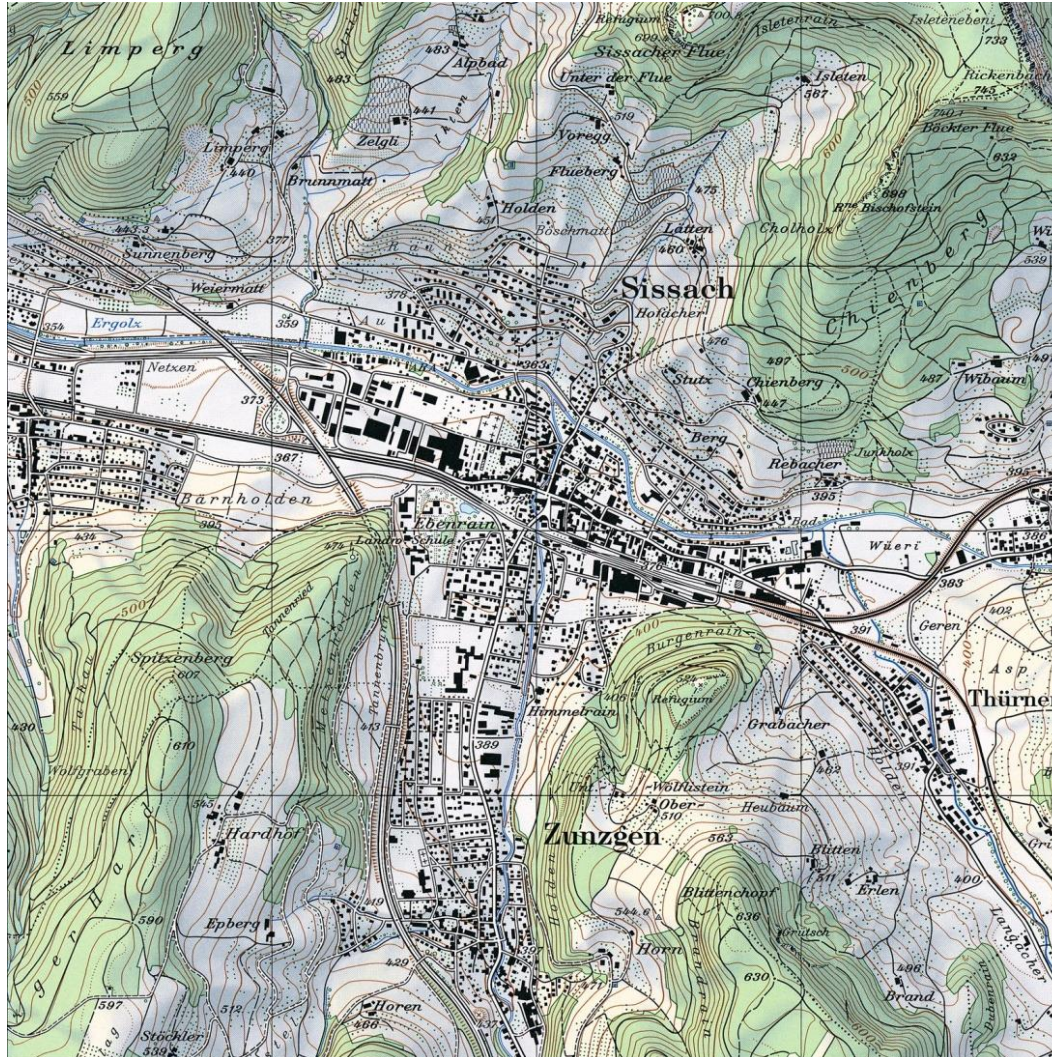
1:25,000

5th revision

swisstopo map collection



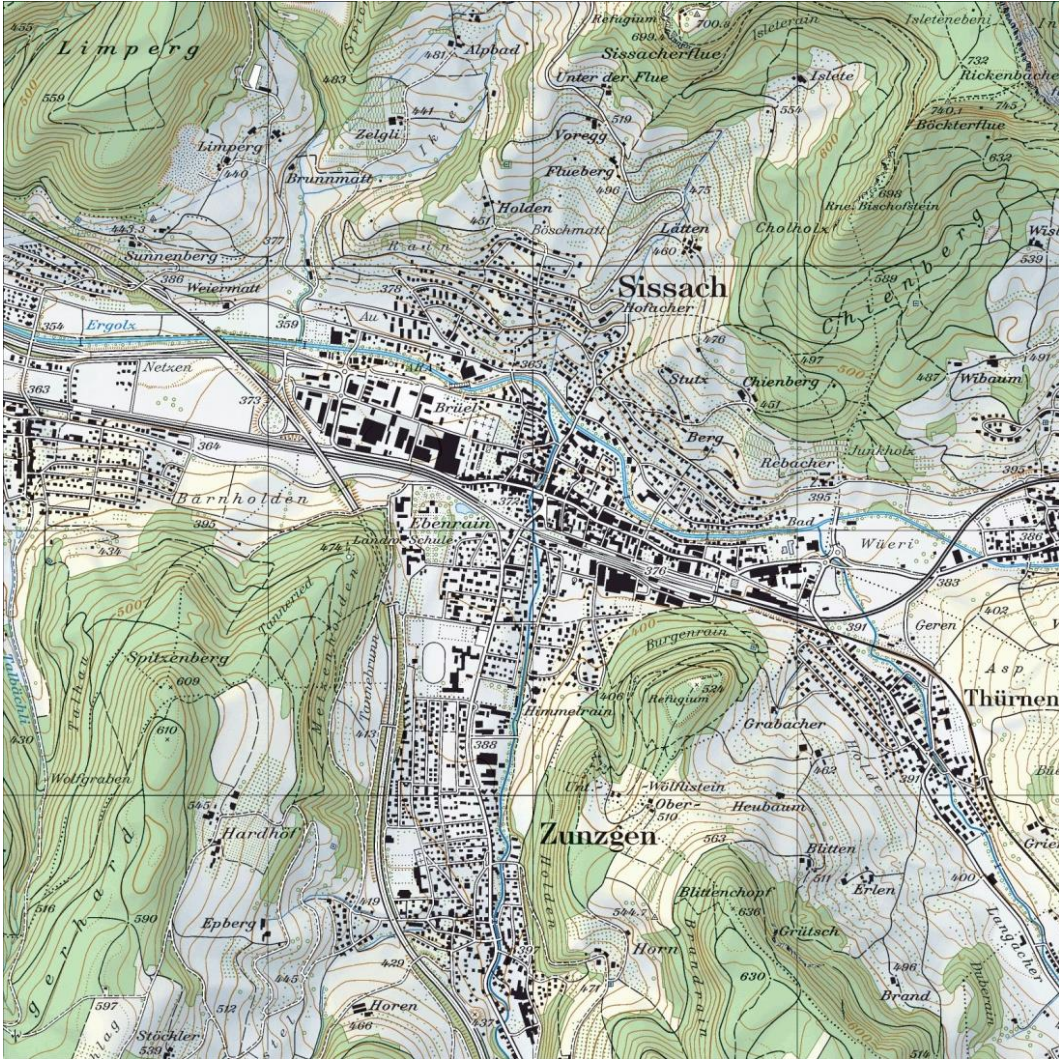
Documenting the landscape



1994
Map of Switzerland
1:25,000
6th revision
swisstopo map collection



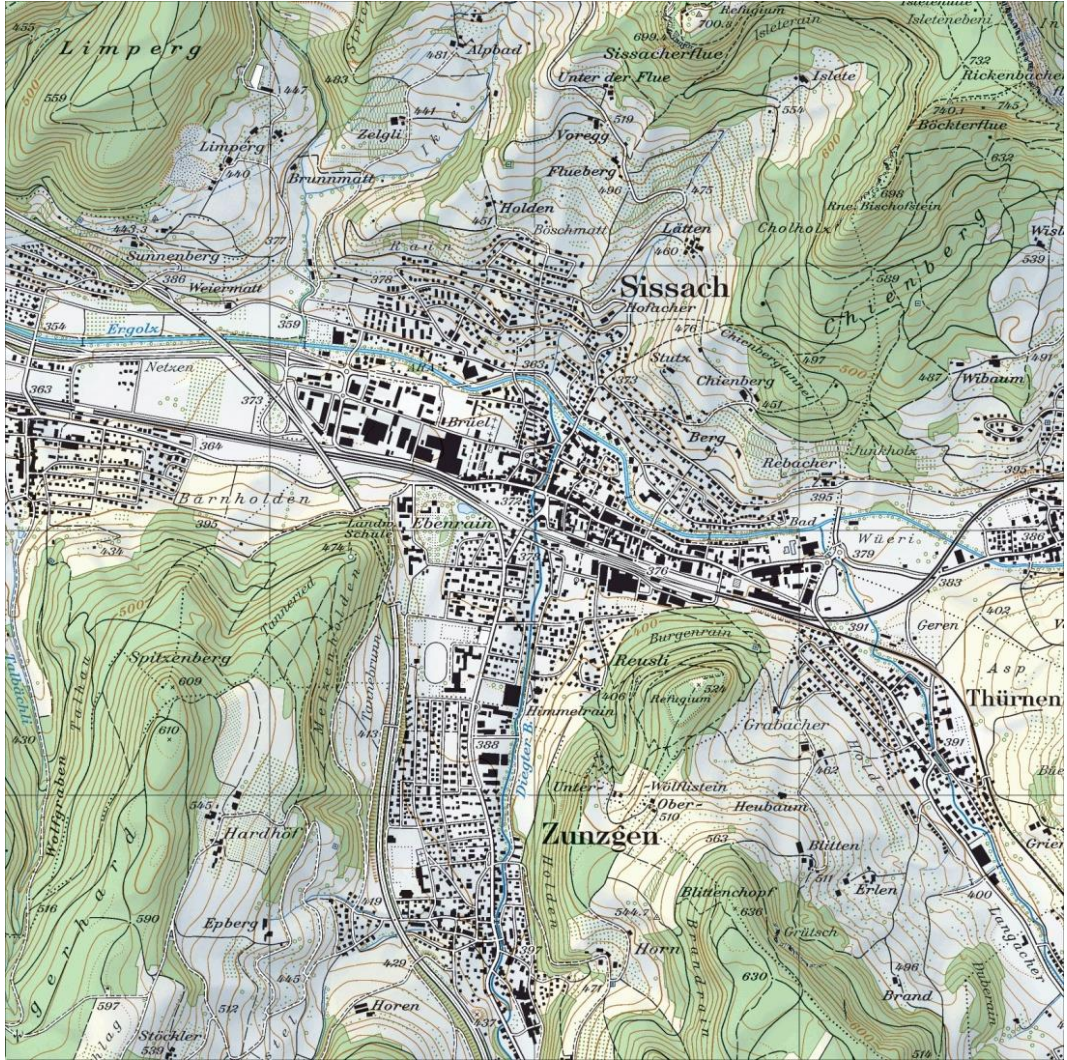
Documenting the landscape



2000
Map of Switzerland
1:25,000
7th revision
swisstopo map collection



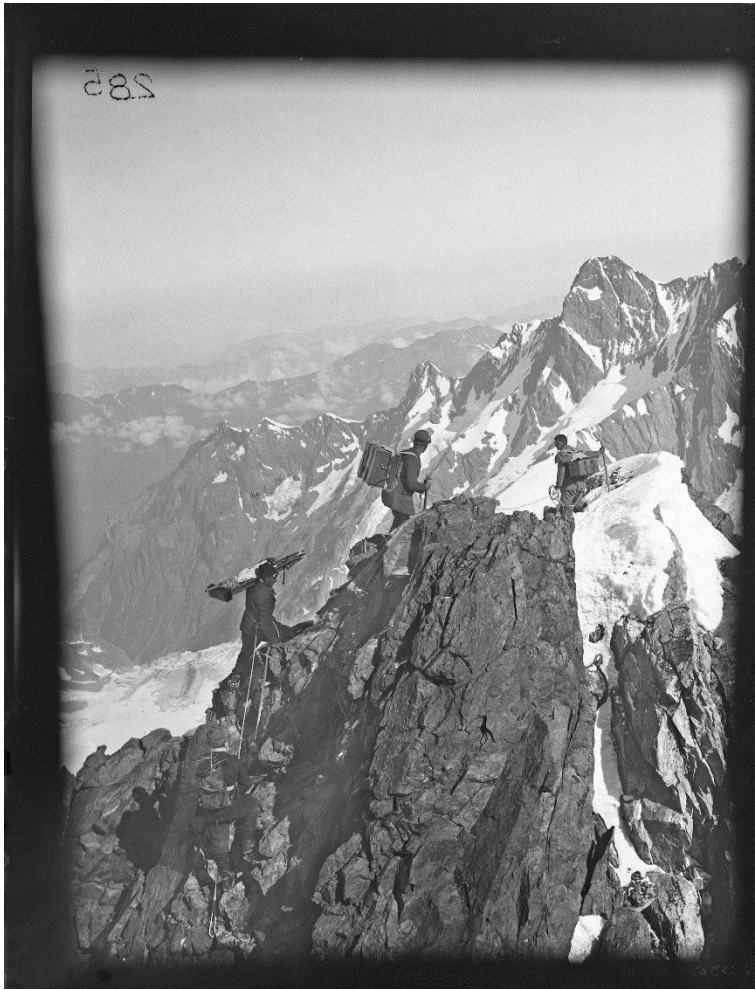
Documenting the landscape



2006
Map of Switzerland
1:25,000
8th revision
swisstopo map collection

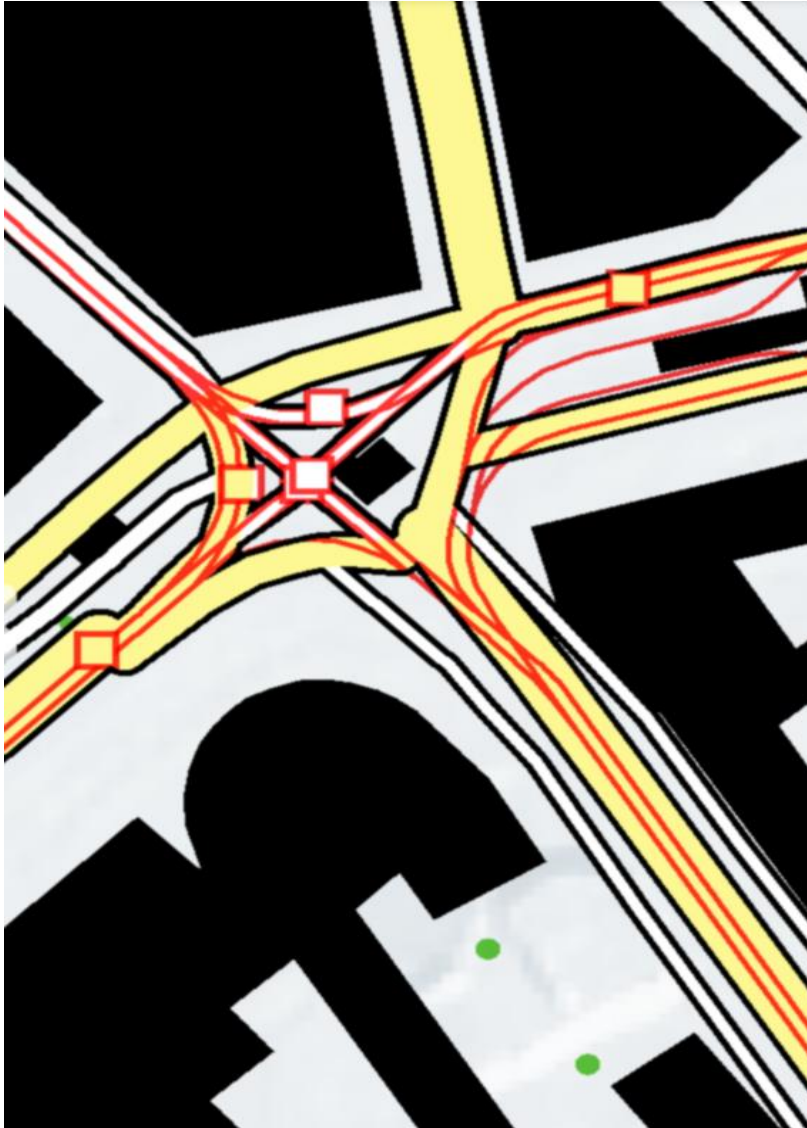


Long time series of metric imagery





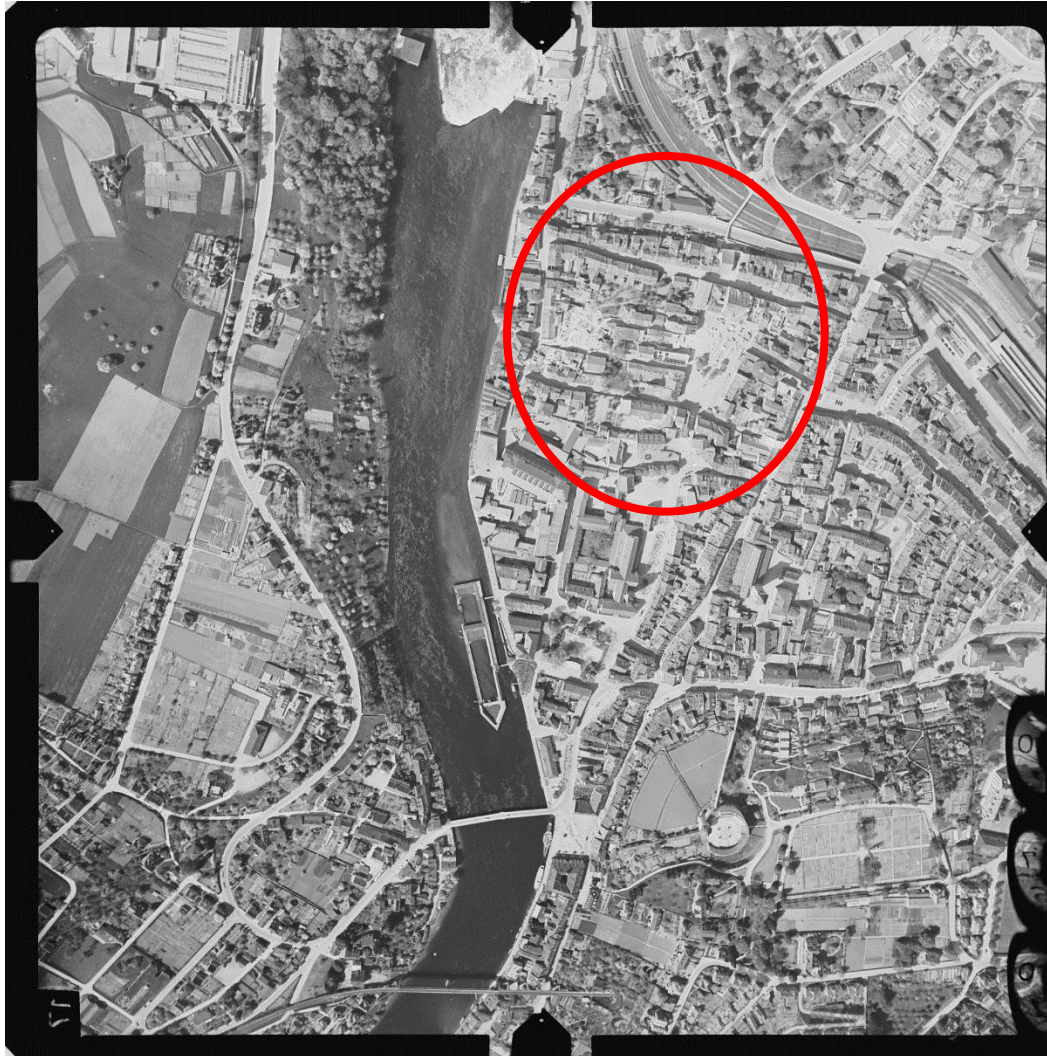
Images are not limited to an object catalog



Aeschenplatz, Basel



Schaffhausen, 02.05.1944



On April 1, American pilots accidentally dropped about 400 fire and blast bombs on the city, causing nearly 50 fires, killing 40, and injuring 270. 66 buildings were completely destroyed or badly damaged, and about 450 people lost their shelter.

000-303-147, 1944-016a-0070

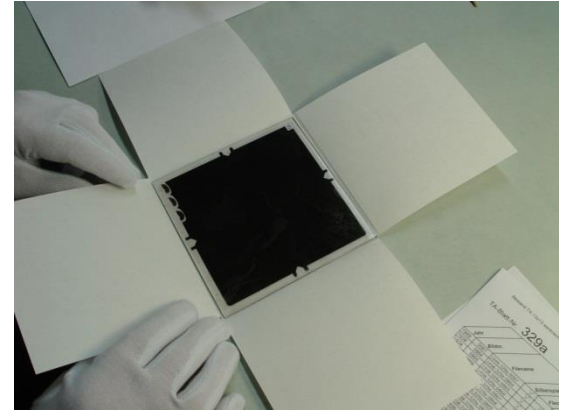
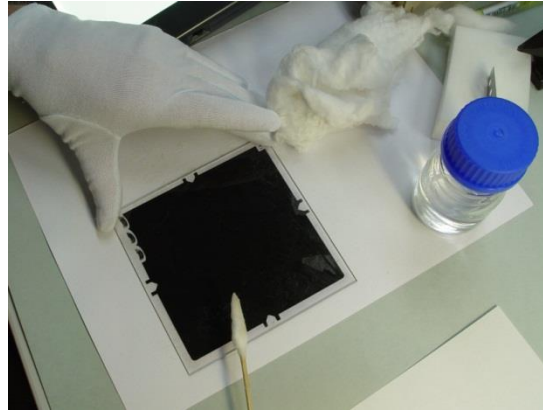
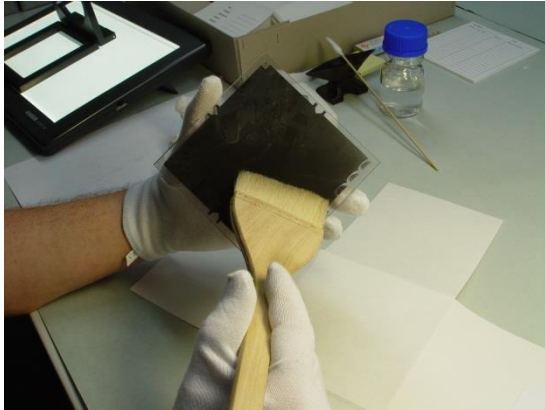


Analogue Image Archive



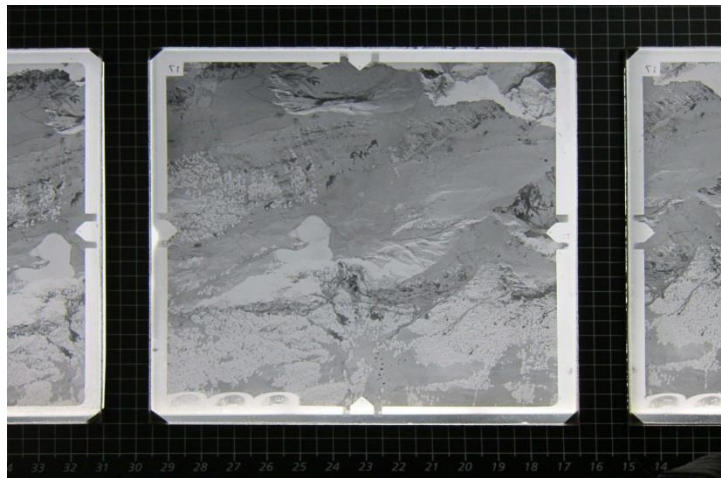
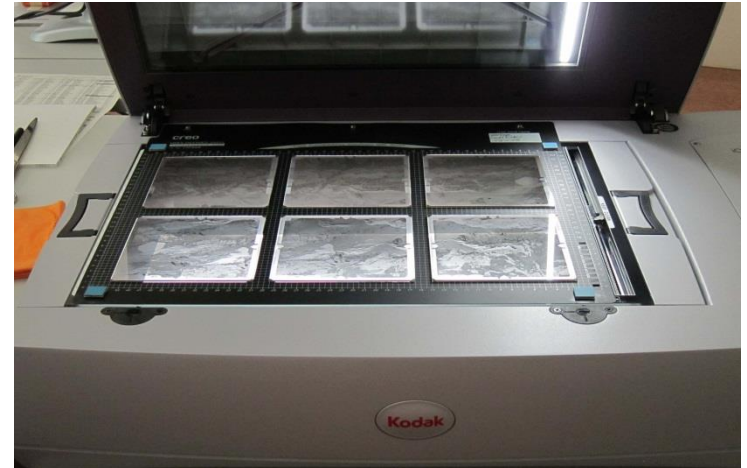


Conservation





Digitisation





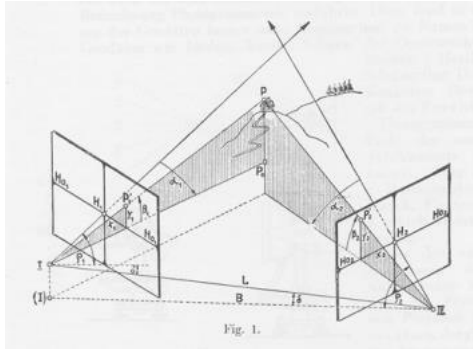
EuroSDR investigation



- 19 participating mapping agencies
 - from Spain to Poland (W to E)
 - from Cyprus to Norway (S to N)
- All with existing archive of aerial and terrestrial imagery
- **Total amount > 9.5 Million aerial and terrestrial images**
 - Some mapping agencies have up to 1.5 million
- Digitisation of analogue film and glass plates in progress
 - Overall digitalization progress around 40 %
 - Duration of many projects until 2030
- Need to develop automatic workflow

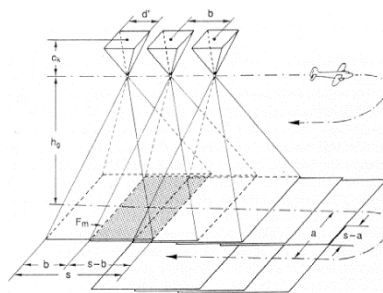


Issues in developing workflows to process analogue images



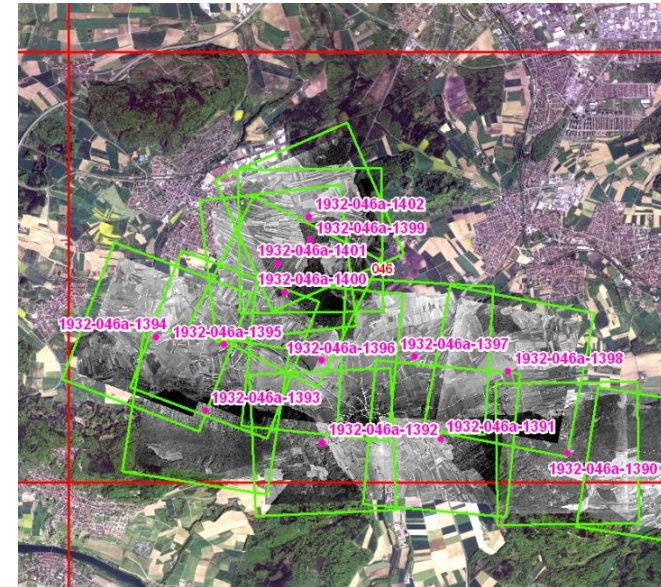
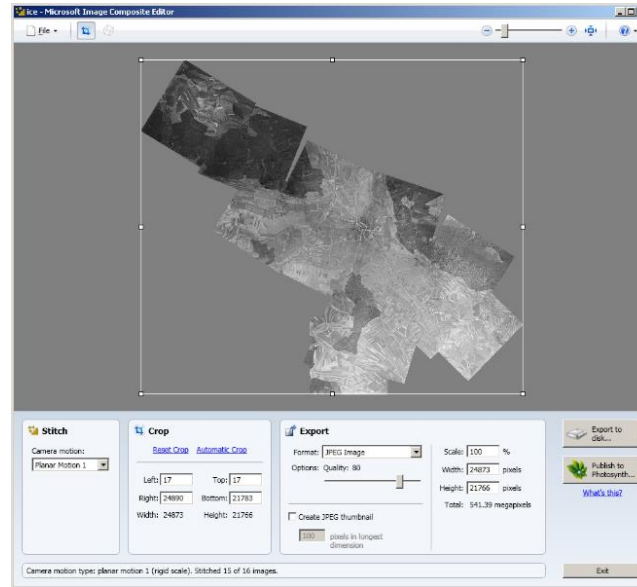
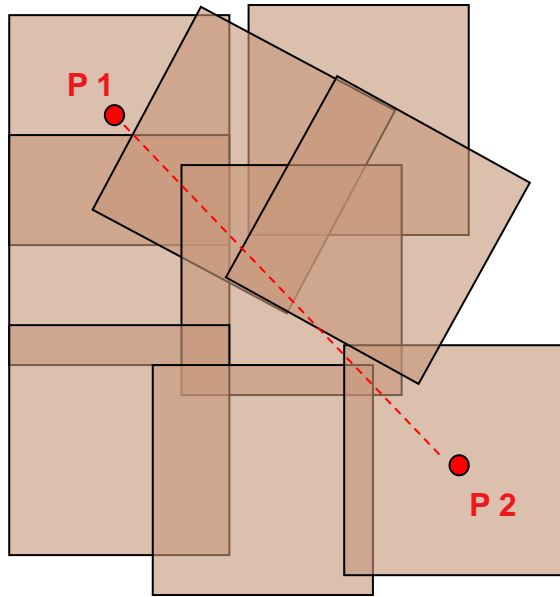
In the process to develop processing workflows, participants have indicated issues they encounter

- From the perspective of **metadata** :
 - Missing camera calibration certificates
 - Missing GCP
 - Missing image orientation
- From the **technical** perspective :
 - Quality of original data
 - Miss effective workflows
 - Orientation
 - Terrain
 - Orthophoto





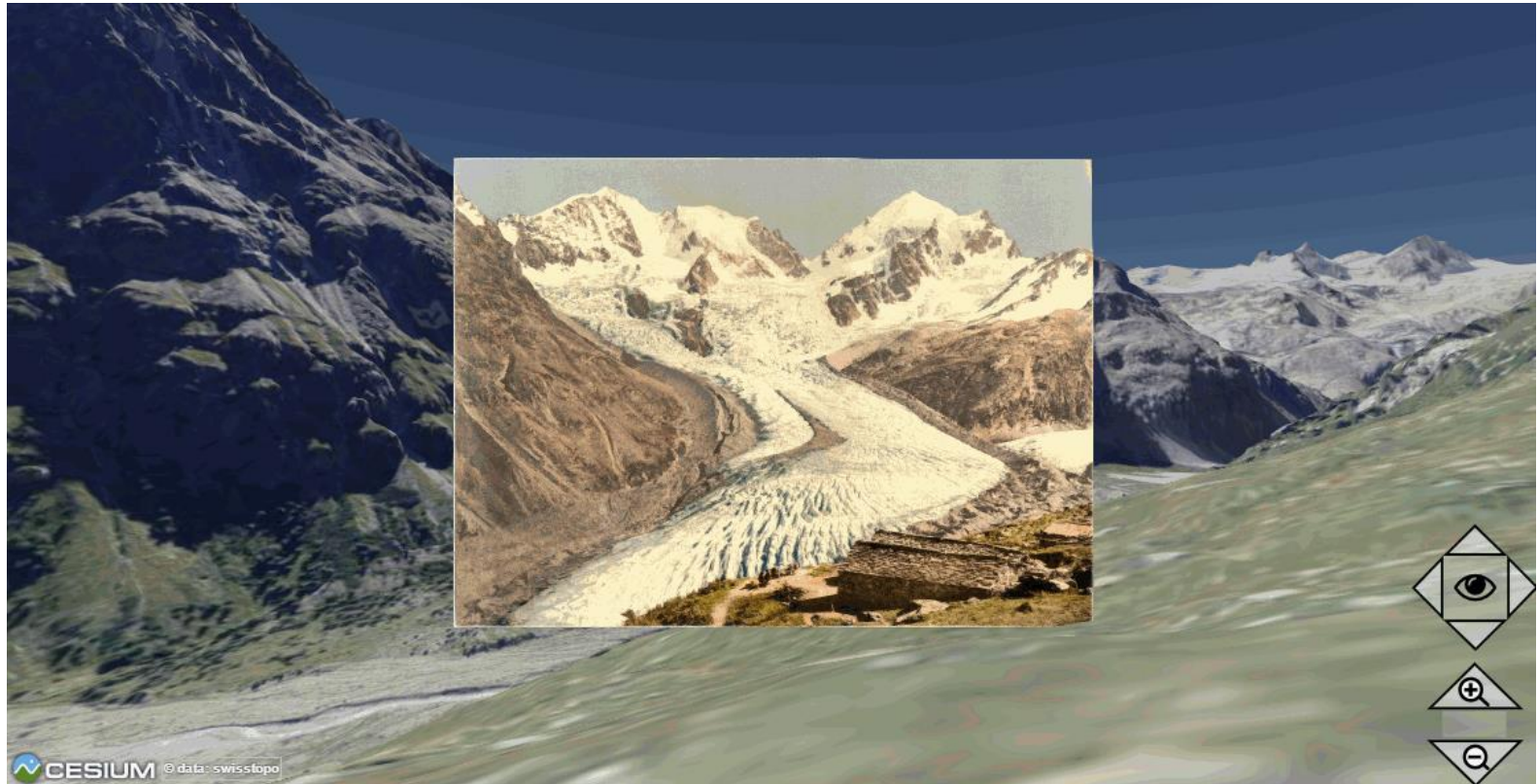
Approximate georeferencing stitching of original aerial imagery



swisstopo development for ArcMap
contains Microsoft Image Composite Editor (ICE) an panoramic image stitcher

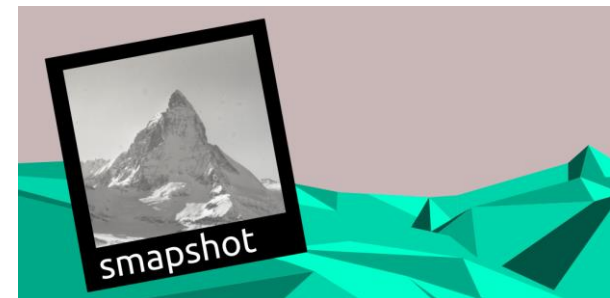


Snapshot for terrestrial or oblique imagery



snapshot.heig-vd.ch

Bundesamt für Landestopografie swisstopo



Thank you for your attention!

Dr. André Streilein
andre.streilein@swisstopo.ch

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Follow us @swisstopo

