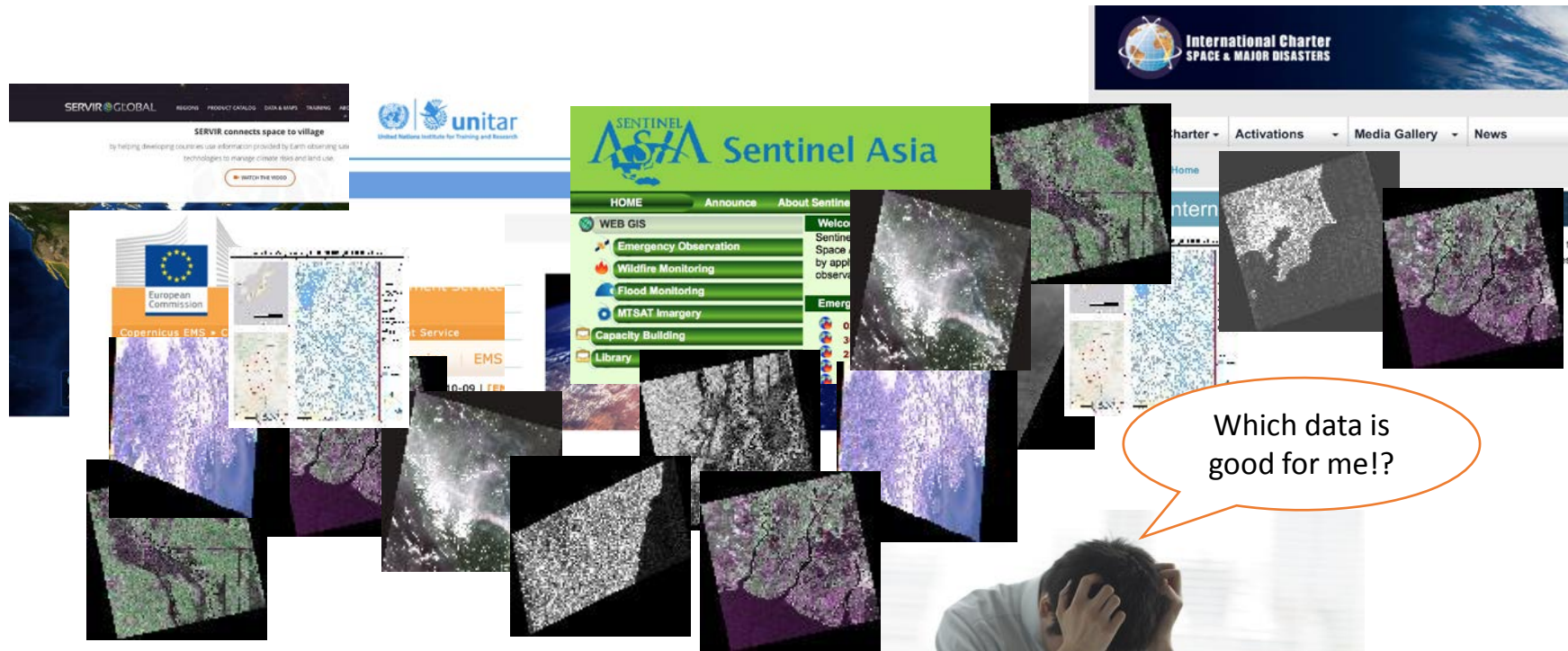


P-DAN Report

Ryosuke Shibasaki, Hiroyuki Miyazaki
Center for Spatial Information Science
University of Tokyo

Nightmare of growing data...



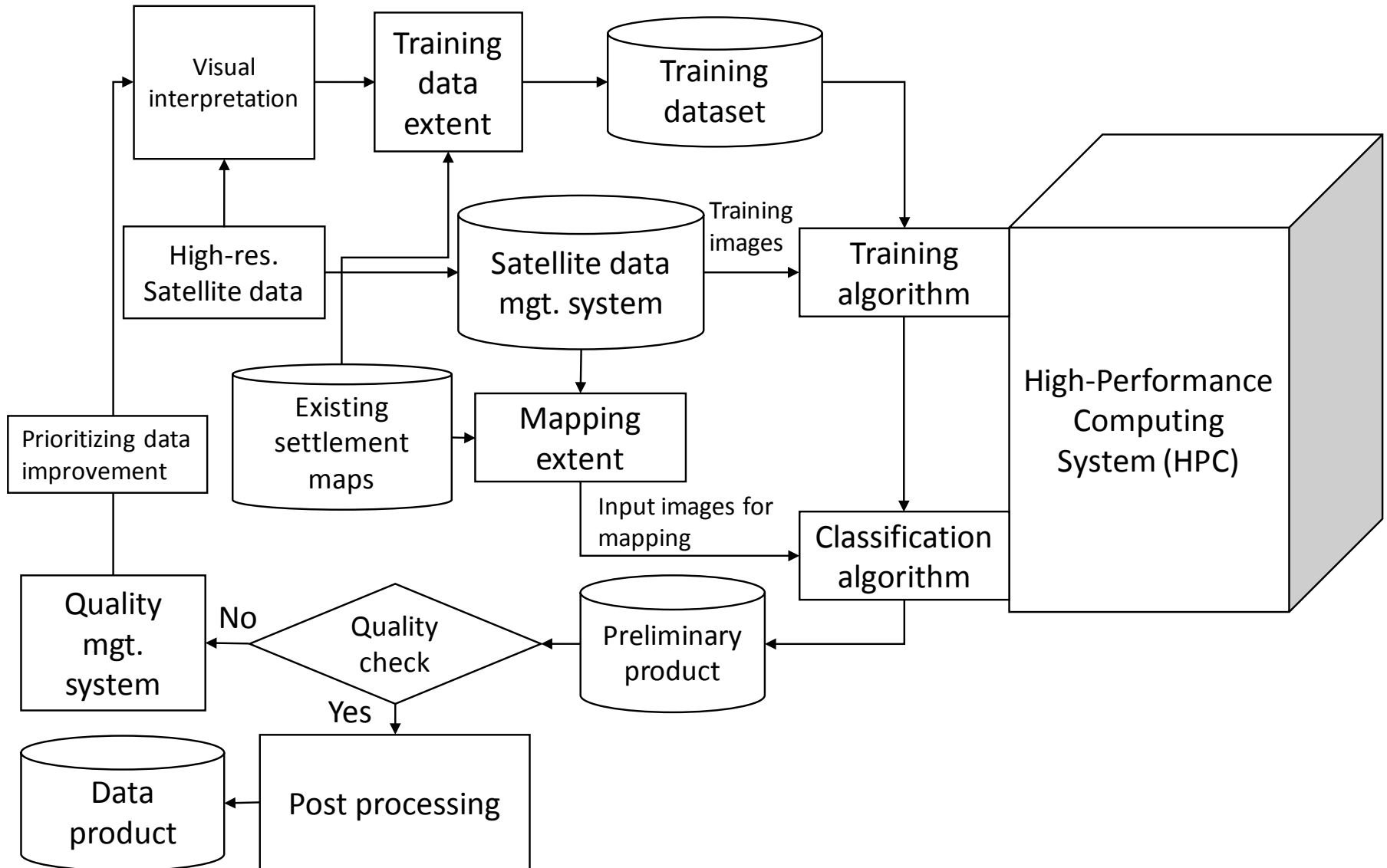
East Japan Great Earthquake 2011 (5500 Scenes)
Thailand Flood 2011 (1500 Scenes),
Nepal Earthquake 2015 (more than 8000 Scenes)



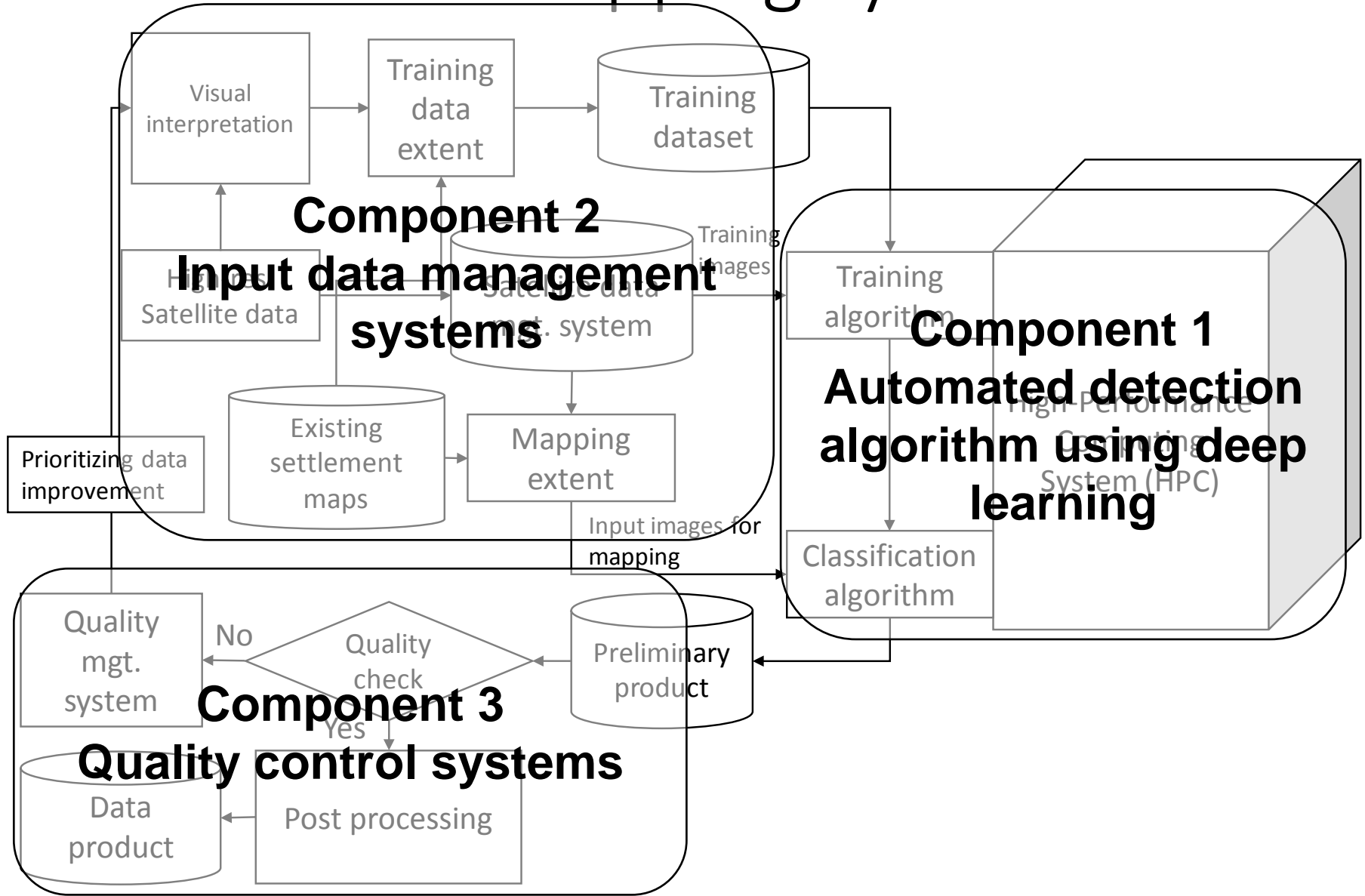
Solutions

- Automations of data processing
 - Automated detection of ground features in satellite imagery
- Precise data resources
 - Small-scale satellite data
 - key limitations and breakthroughs

Automated mapping system



Automated mapping system

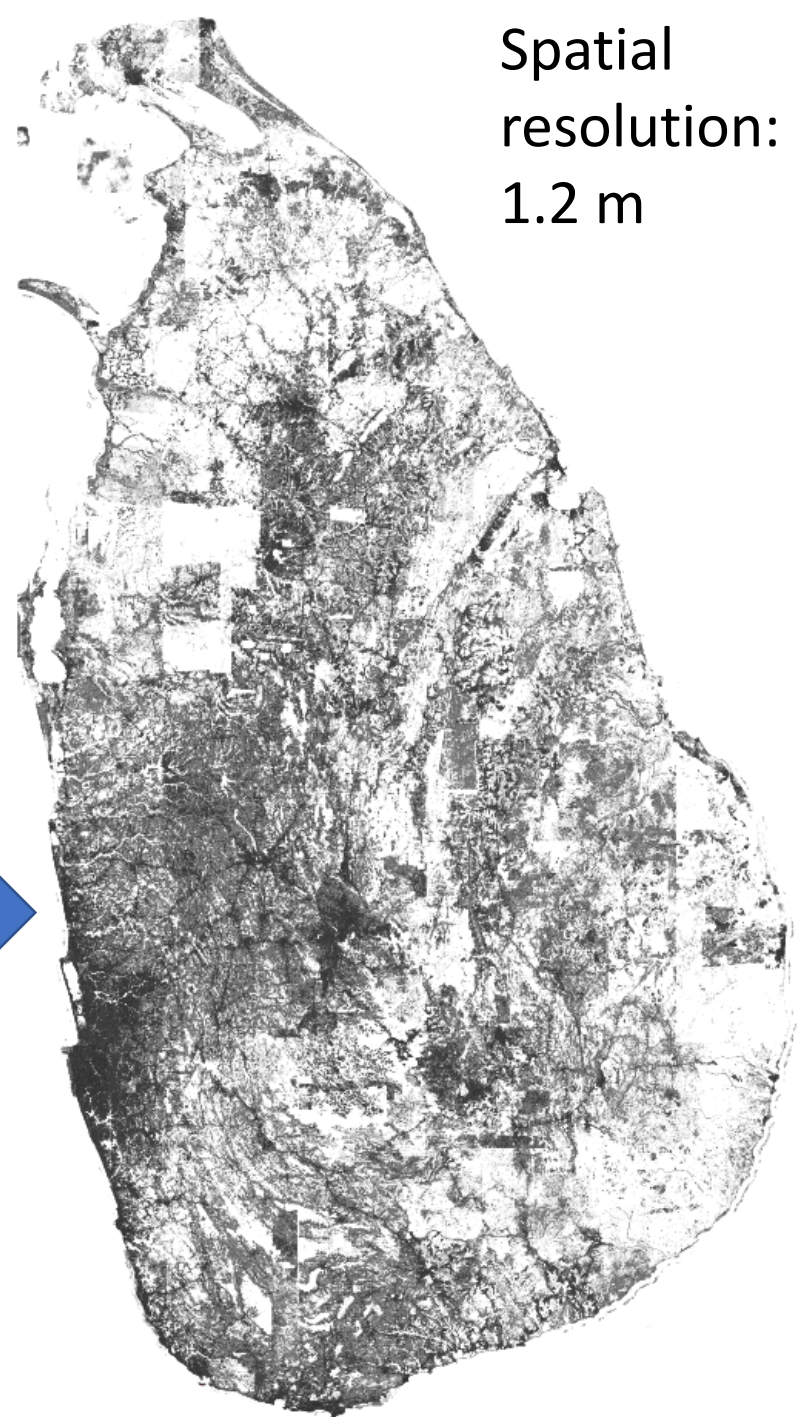
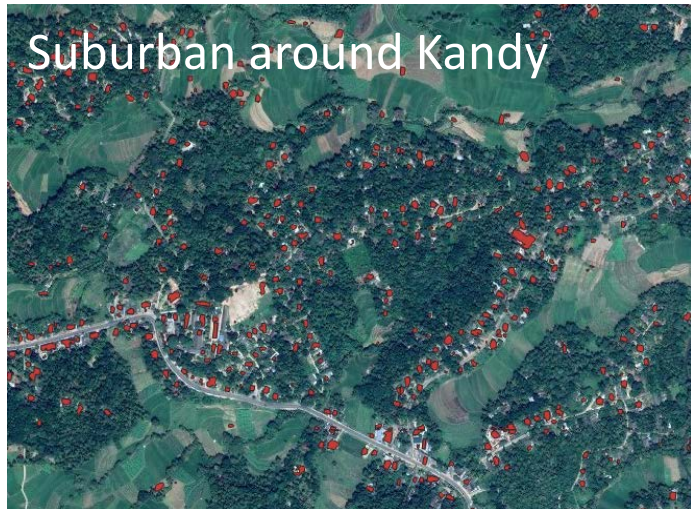


Functions by the component

- Component 1—Automated detection using deep learning
 - Implementation of deep learning algorithm to detect ground objects (e.g. buildings) on high performance computing systems.
- Component 2—Input data management systems
 - User interface for creation and management of visual interpretation data.
 - Consistent management between visual interpretation data and satellite images for preparation of training data set.
 - Prioritize regions for data improvements according to quality assessment results.
 - Manage variety of massive satellite data in consistent coordinate systems.
- Component 3—Quality control systems
 - Assess quality of data products by region for prioritizing data improvements.

Component 1—Automated detection using deep learning

Pilot application to nation-wide building mapping from Google Maps' satellite images for Sri Lanka



Component 2— Input data management systems

Automated task/reward management of visual interpretation of ground objects over the Internet.

User



Server



Data

Request based map
layer (via WMS)



Response based map



Request feature
layer (via WFS)



Response feature layer



Add/edit feature
polygon (via WFS-T)



Response polygon feature



Query based map with grid



Geotiff

Query feature layer



Return feature



insert/update polygon feature



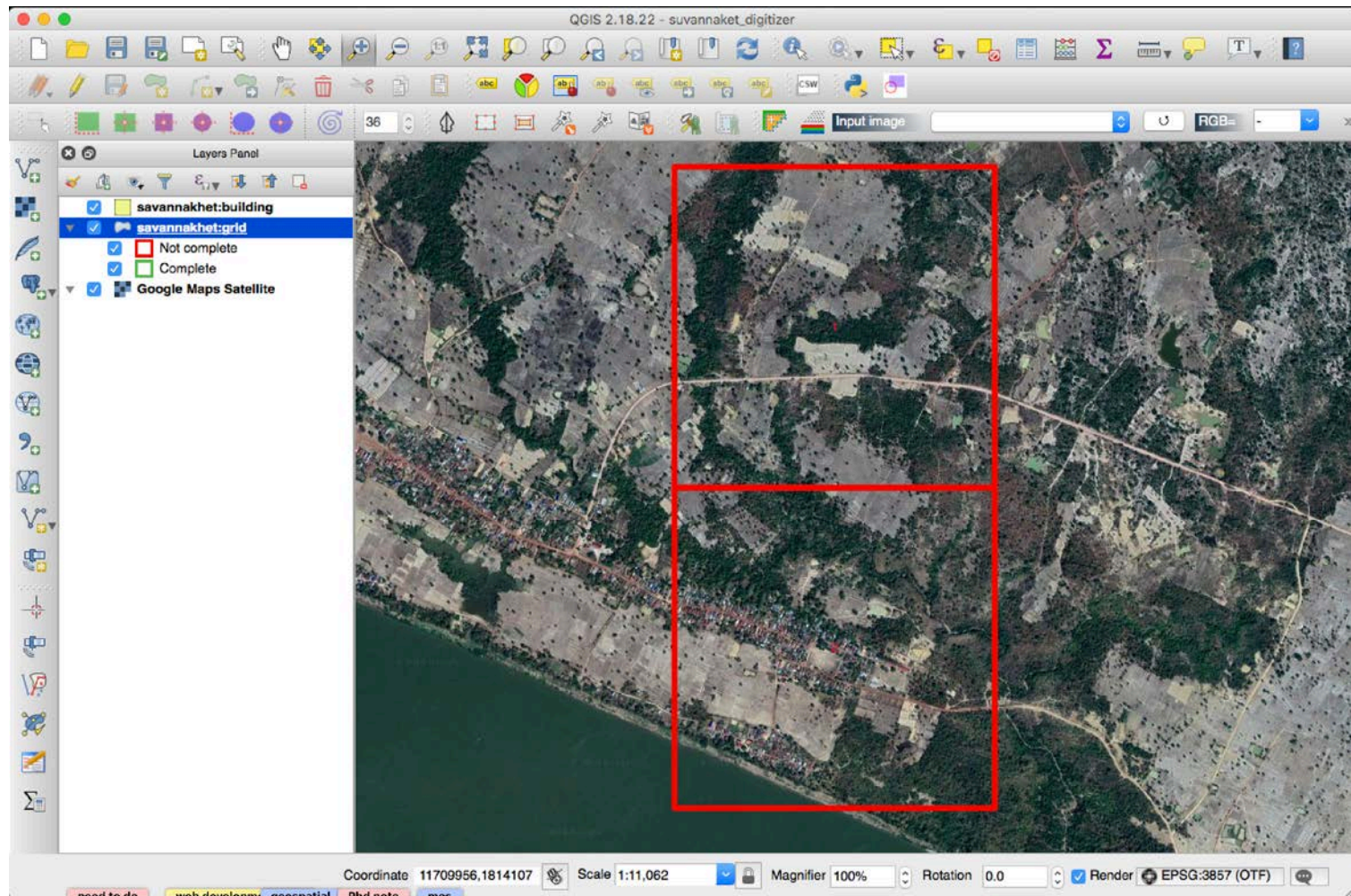
Return polygon feature



PostGIS

Component 2— Input data management systems

Training data preparation using QGIS, the freely available GIS software
→ Anyone can contribute to the training data. Experimental operation with Japan, Thailand, Nepal, and Vietnam.



Remained works

- System improvements
 - Improve the detection/mapping algorithms
 - E.g. color balancing between images.
 - Full-automation of task/reward management for training data
- R&D of quality control systems

Expected benefits to Sentinel Asia

- Application of the systems to automated damage mapping, such as collapsed buildings and land slides, for rapid damage assessments.
- Nation-wide mapping of demography and infrastructure for better preparedness and planning.

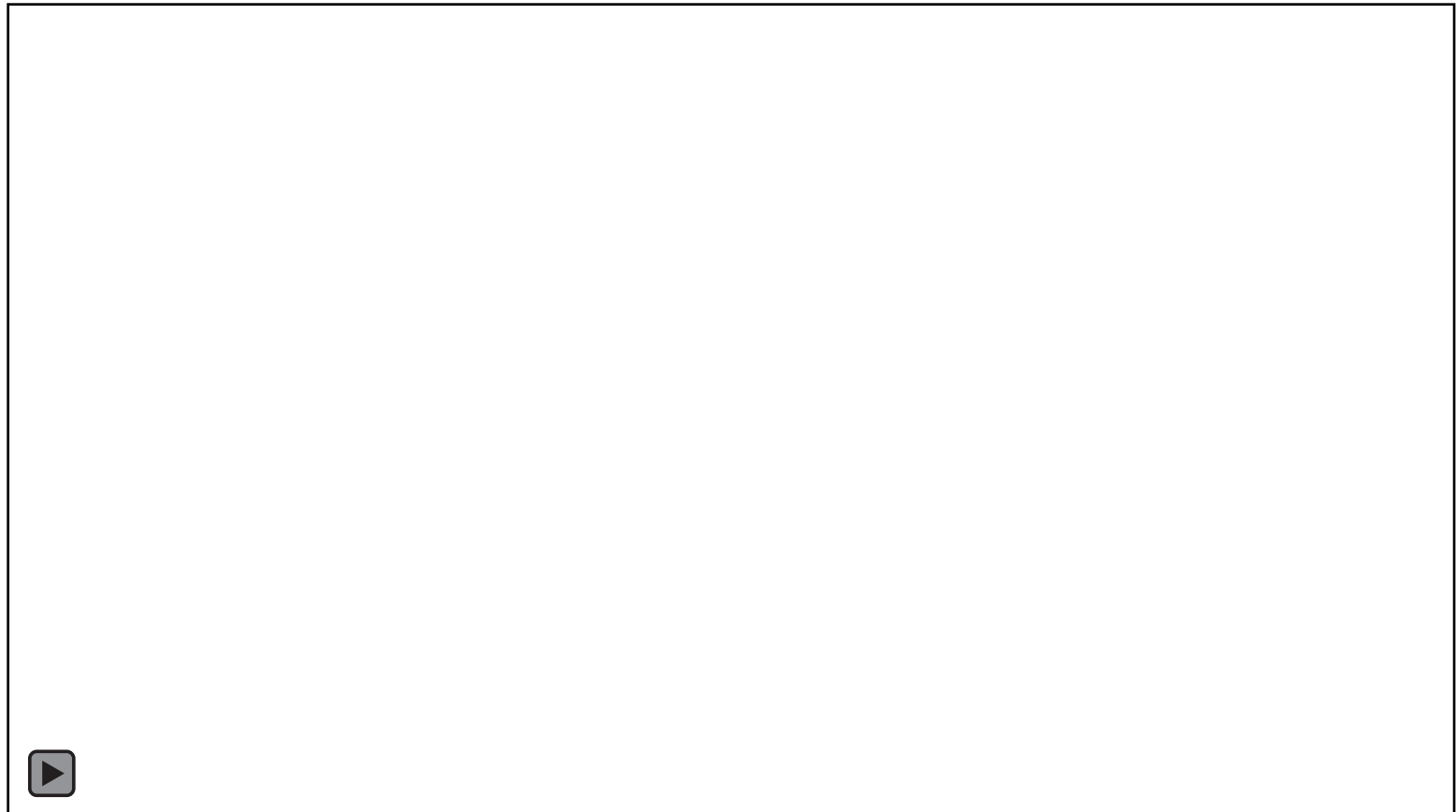
Solutions

- Automations of data processing
 - Automated detection of ground features in satellite imagery
- Precise data resources
 - Small-scale satellite data
 - key limitations and breakthroughs

Earth observation from small-scale satellites

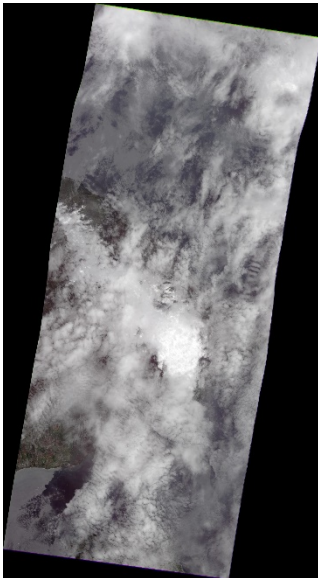


- Potentials to high-frequency global snapshots

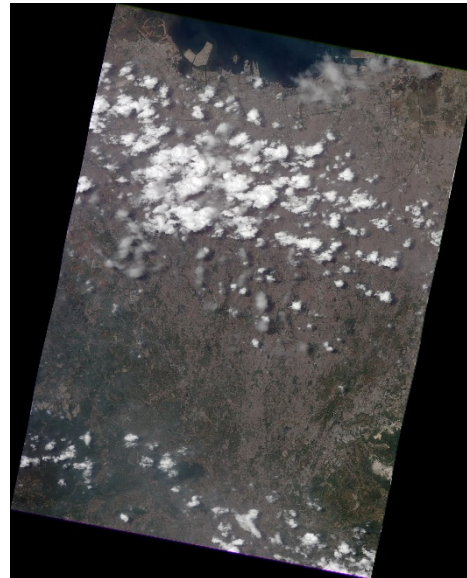


Hodoyoshi-1 by AxelSpace, JPN

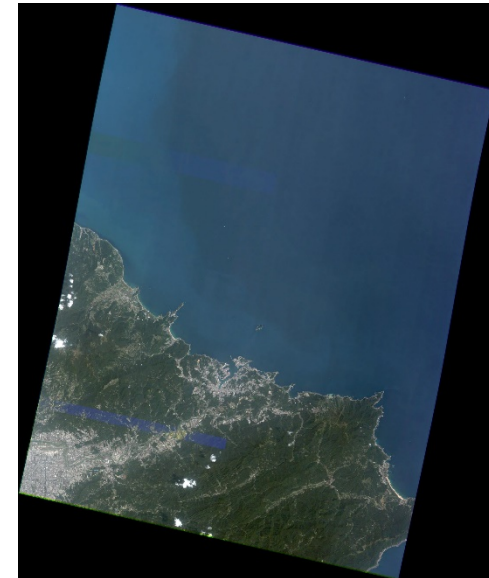
Sensor	Spectral bands	Res.	FOV/swath widths
Optical sensor	Blue (450-520nm) Green (520-600nm) Red (630-690nm) NIR (780-890nm)	6.7 m	27.8km x 179km



Eruption of Mt. Agung,
IDN, Nov 2017



Jakarta, IDN,
Aug 2017

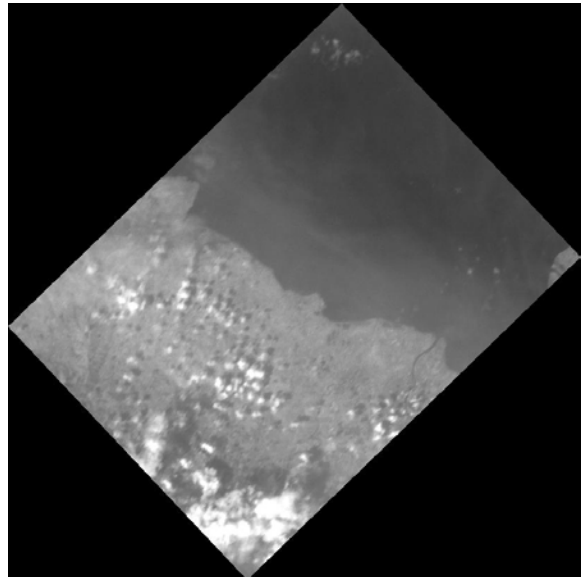


Taipei, TWN,
March 2018

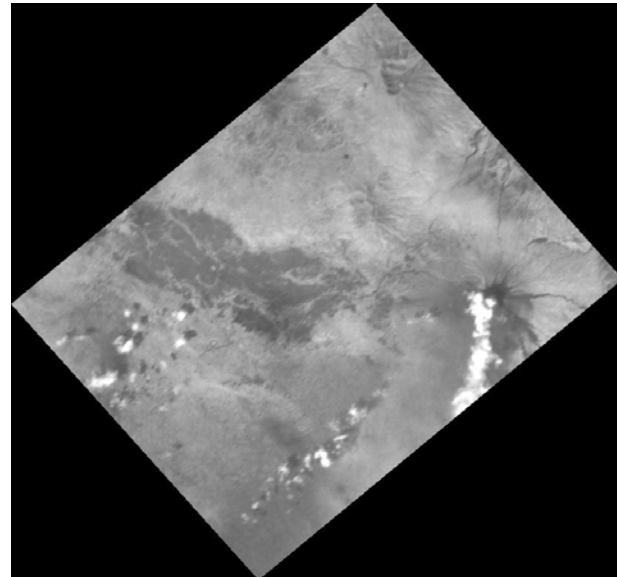
Diwata-1 by DOST, PHL & Tohoku Univ., JPN

Sensor	Spectral bands	Res.	FOV/Swath width
HPT (High Precision Telescope)	RGB+NIR	3 m	1.9 km x 1.4 km
SMI (Spaceborne Multispectral Imager)	Visible and NIR 420–700 nm 650–1050 nm	80 m	30 km x 40 km
WFC (Wide Field Camera)	Panchromatic	7 km	180° x 134°
MFC (Mid-Field Camera)	Color	185 m	121 km x 91 km

Observation data of SMI available at <https://data.phl-microsat.xyz/>



Floods in Cagayan de Oro, Mindanao
Jan-Feb 2017



Eruption of Mayon Volcano
Jan 2018

Key limitations

Hodoyoshi-1

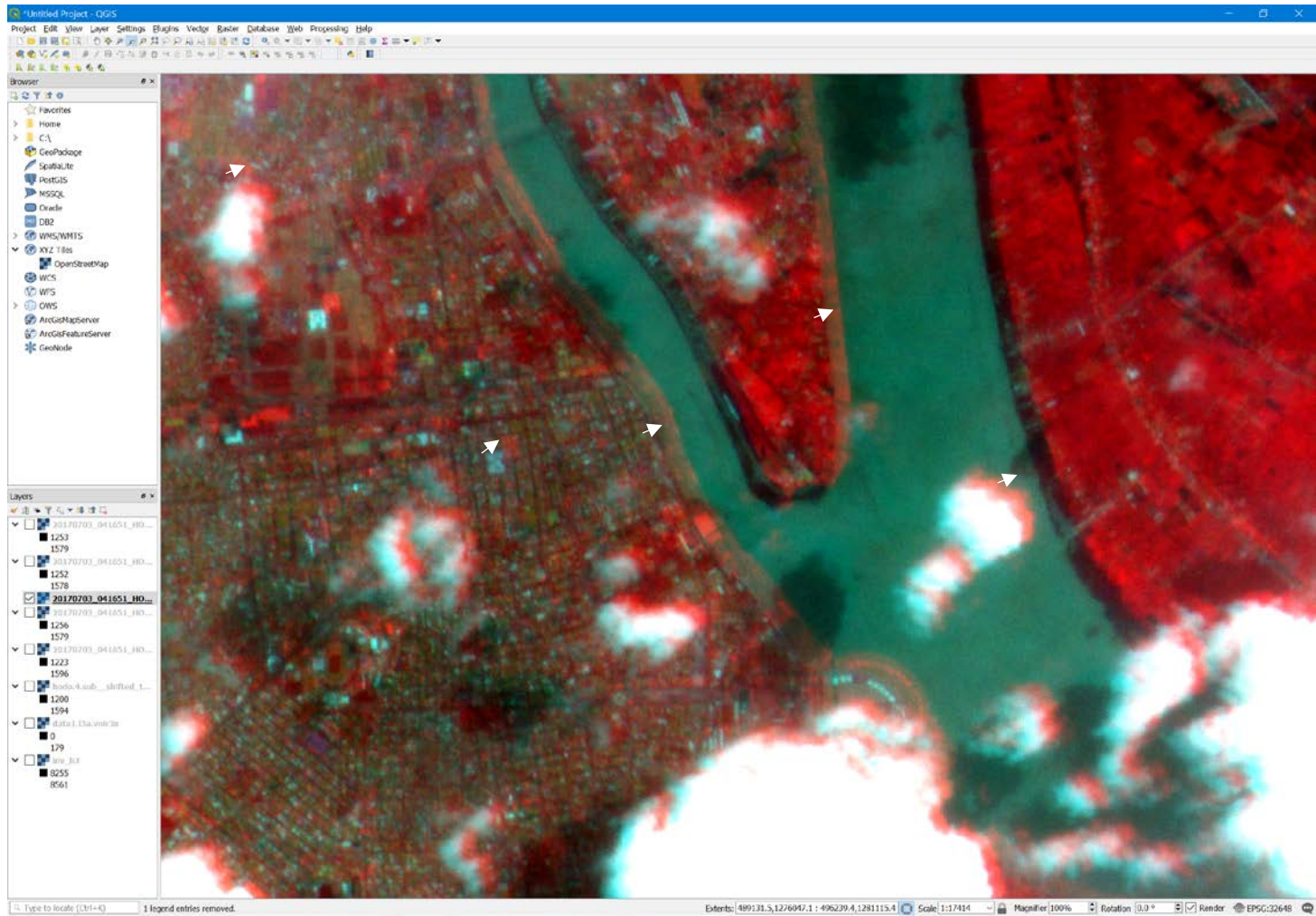
Positional accuracy + shifts of the NIR sensor



Key limitations

Hodoyoshi-1

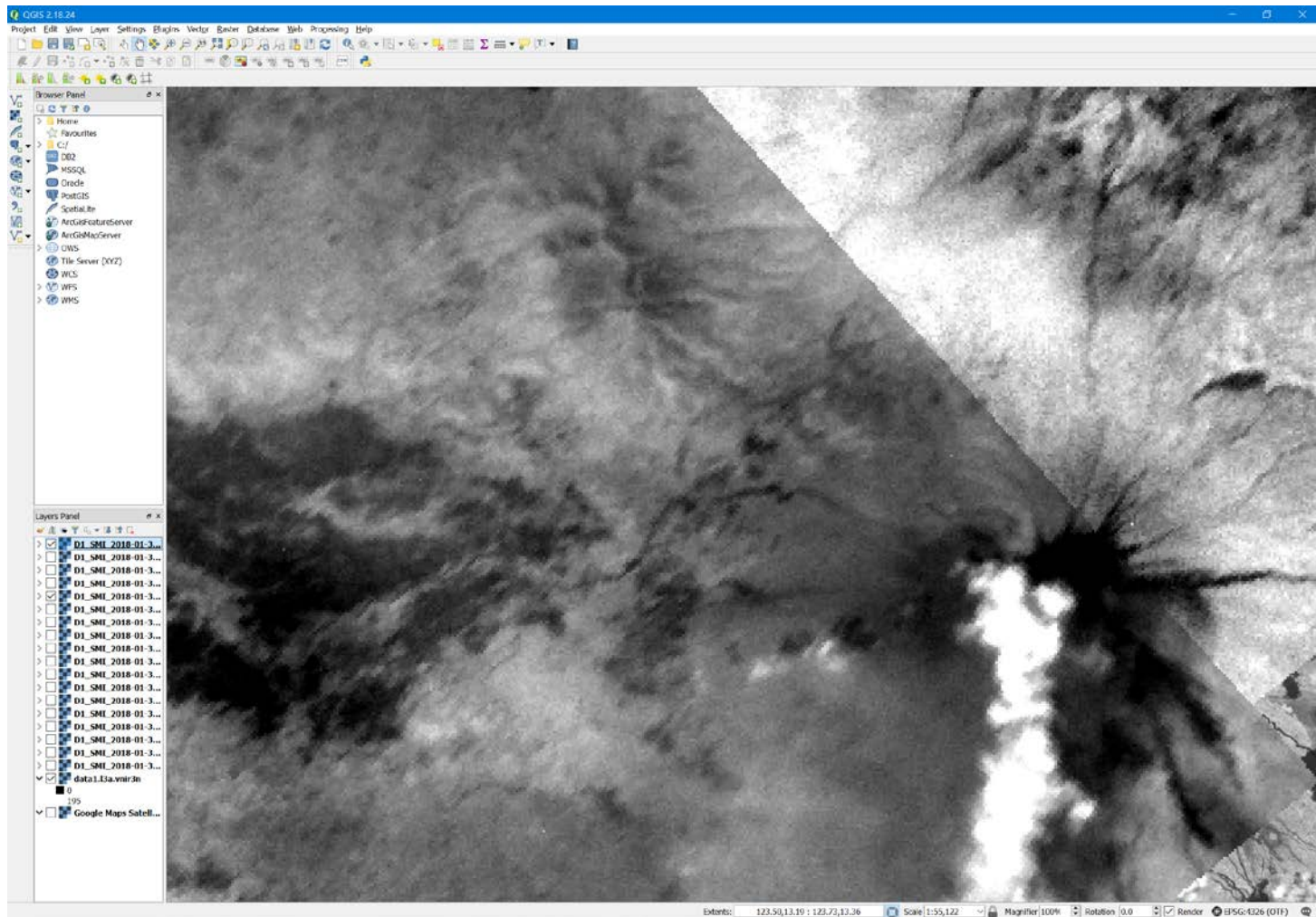
Positional accuracy + **shifts of the NIR sensor**



Key limitations

Diwata-1

Positional accuracy



Solution

– automated co-registration

arosics 0.8.8

✓ Latest version

```
pip install arosics
```



Last released: Oct 22, 2018

An Automated and Robust Open-Source Image Co-Registration Software for Multi-Sensor Satellite Data

Navigation

☰ Project description

🕒 Release history

📄 Download files

Project links

🏠 Homepage

Statistics

View statistics for this project via [Libraries.io](#), or by using [Google BigQuery](#)

Meta

Project description



An Automated and Robust Open-Source Image Co-Registration Software for Multi-Sensor Satellite Data

- Free software: GNU General Public License v3
- Documentation: <http://danschef.gitext.gfz-potsdam.de/arosics/doc/>

Status

pipeline passed coverage 83.00% pypi v0.8.8 license GNU General Public License v3 python 2.7 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.6

See also the latest [coverage](#) report and the [nosetests](#) HTML report.

Features

Preliminary trial



Preliminary trial



Expected benefits to Sentinel Asia

- More options with better preciseness
 - Potentially more available combinations of pre- and post-disaster observations even with different satellites and sensors.
- Remained works
 - Examine applications to hazard/damage mapping with the co-registered images.
 - Develop instructions/manuals.

Concluding remarks

- Automations of data processing
 - Nation-scale building mapping is ongoing for some countries.
 - Potential extension to automated damage mapping for rapid responses (collapsed buildings, land slides, etc.)

Strengthening mapping capacity by the automation and newly growing data resources

- Precise data resources
 - Possible applications of small-scale satellite data to disaster mapping.
 - A success in automated co-registration of image data from the small-scale satellites
 - Integrations with existing satellite data for better change/damage detection between pre- and post-disasters.

Acknowledgement

- The Hodoyoshi-1 data is granted by AxelSpace Corporation, Japan, under an agreement on collaborative research on the data applications to disaster risk management.
- The large-scale building mapping was processed on a HPC provided by Sakura Internet Inc., Japan.