

## **3D Micro-Mapping**

## Crowdsourcing to Support Image and 3D Point Cloud Analysis

#### Prof. Dr. Bernhard Höfle



L. Winiwarter, K. Anders, B. Herfort





**UNIVERSITÄT HEIDELBERG** ZUKUNFT SEIT 1386



## Mapping of 3D geoinformation

within a few **seconds** using a simple **web browser** feasible for **non-experts** 





## **Micro-Mapping: My definition**

- "Micro" refers to <u>quick and easy</u> single mapping task that can be solved in a <u>few seconds</u>
- Perception tasks that complex for computers but easy for human interpreters

– e.g. complex objects (high inner-class variation)

- Context and local knowledge can be incorporated
- Makes use of visual interpretation strengths and high data redundancy

## **Dimensions of crowdsourcing**





## **INTEGRATED VIEWS**

- Design of tasks
- Training material
- Quality assessment

...



## **3D Micro-Mapping: Principle concepts**



Refs: Griesbaum et al. (2017), Herfort et al. (2018)

## Structure and challenges of 3D Micro-Mapping



**Refs:** Barrington et al. (2011)

ER.

## Structure and challenges of 3D Micro-Mapping

ER.





## **Minimal technical system**





## **Research Studies**





## **Selected research examples**

#### Crown Base Estimation $3D \rightarrow 3D$



GIScience Research Group, Department of Geography, Heidelberg University, Im Neuenheimer Feld 368, D-69120 Heidelberg, Germany

#### Tree Localization $2D \rightarrow 3D$



#### Refs: Herfort et al. (2018)



## **Conceptual approach**

- Input: Segmented ALS point clouds of trees in Vienna
- Several tasks by simple answer or user interaction
- Implementation: Web browser (Pybossa + WebGL,...)





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#### Refs: Höfle et al. (2012), Herfort et al. (2018)



## **Crown base height**





## **Users and contributions**

	Tasks	Contributions	Users	Contributions/task	Tasks/user
Experiment 1	834	9,906	152	11.9	65.2
Experiment 2	460	5,580	110	12.1	50.7
Experiment 3	363	7,110	96	19.6	74.1





## 3DGE

## **Duration per task**



#### Refs: Herfort et al. (2018)

## **Evaluation of crown base height**



	Ν	Average difference [m]	RMSE [m]
crowdsourcing	363	0.008	0.054
computer (automatic)	324	0.058	0.147

Difference to reference correlates (R=0.46) with user agreement (std.dev.)



- Data quality dependent on task design
  - Single annotation and crown base height easier to solve
  - Multi-answer classification is difficult: no micro-task?
- User agreement as intrinsic quality indicator
- **Crown base height**: Higher accuracy and completeness than applied automatic method
- Strong visual component in task design leads to better results in 3D crowdsourcing



## **Selected research examples**

#### Crown Base Estimation $3D \rightarrow 3D$





3D micro-mapping: Towards assessing the quality of crowdsourcing to support 3D point cloud analysis



Benjamin Herfort\*, Bernhard Höfle, Carolin Klonner

GIScience Research Group, Department of Geography, Heidelberg University, Im Neuenheimer Feld 368, D-69120 Heidelberg, Germany

#### Tree Localization $2D \rightarrow 3D$



#### Refs: Herfort et al. (2018)

## **Design of project and single tasks**

- Goal: Retrieve positions (xyz) of tree stems from UAV-LiDAR point clouds
- Reduce complexity for users
  - My kids and beloved granny should be able to do the job
- Full 3D task not possible due to forest complexity



DFG

Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaf





## **Motivation**



## Why crowdsourcing and not with automatic methods?

- Co-registration of diverse point clouds (TLS, ULS, ALS)
- Validation / Training of automatic approaches
- Development of hybrid approaches: Crowd + Algorithm



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#### Refs: Liang et al. (2018)

## 3DGE

## **Design of project and single tasks**

- Development of  $2D \rightarrow 3D$  tasks
  - Mapping trees in **point cloud cross-sections**
  - Complete area is covered with overlapping sections





## **Implementation of project**

#### Web browser app





#### **3DG**€€€ HEIDELBERG

#### **Live statistics**





## You can come back anytime

• to continue and improve your statistics!



#### **Results**



# **Tree position candidates** All mapped trees Click on tree to view profile



**Statistics** 

**Phowo 3D Micro-Mapathon results** will be released on <u>https://uni-heidelberg.de/3dgeo</u>



#### We expect to

- identify challenging issues for users
- evaluate different methods to aggregate user contributions in a robust way
- evaluate **data quality** (180 TLS trees)
- push forward the combination of automatic methods, simulation and crowdsourcing in an effective way
  - reduce crowdsourcing effort (cf. Herfort et al. 2019)

## Value of crowdsourcing for algorithms

**Current bottlenecks of computer-based methods** 

- Long process of algorithm development
- Missing understanding of **causality** of results
- Lack of data: Training / test / validation data etc.

## Independent data & information

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## 3DG

## The science is to keep it as simple and effective as possible

## Let's map: https://uni-heidelberg.de/3dgeo

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