

Localisation basée-image au LaSTIG

**Rencontres Scientifiques ouvertes
à l'Université Gustave Eiffel**

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lundi 2 decembre 2019

① Introduction

② Pipeline

③ Lessons learnt /
On-going research activities

Introduction

Mobile mapping system

Goal: very accurate geolocalisation in urban zones

► Introduction

Acquisition
systems

Software

Processing
pipeline

Pipeline

Lessons
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- Fine camera calibration (internal parameters)
- Introduction of inter-camera rigid constraints

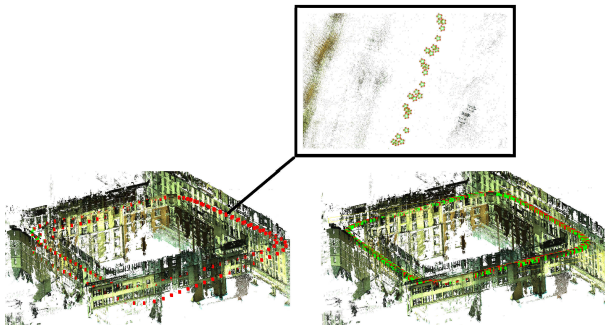


Figure: Left: pose estimation without up-to-date camera calibration; right: pose estimation with self-calibration.

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- Modelling of the rolling shutter effect, [Zhou et al., 2019],
- Thermal effect modelling, [Daakir et al., 2019]
- New tie-points computation, [Truong Giang et al., 2018]
- Lever arm modelling, [Daakir et al., 2017]
- New camera models, [Tournadrea et al., 2015]



Figure: Top: Dyke "La Palliere", Culoz, France. Bottom: CamLIGHT and a thermal camera mounted on Survey Copter 1B

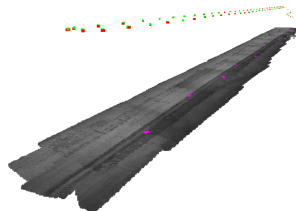


Figure: UAV-survey of the dyke.

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Mobile mapping system MMS

- 5 fish-eye Ladybug cameras
- 2 front- and backward pointing Pike cameras
- INS, GNSS



Figure: Stereopolis, IGN's mobile mapping system.

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Figure: Stereopolis, IGN's mobile mapping system.

Unmanned aerial vehicles

- CamLIGHT IGN, Loemi
- on-board embedded GNSS receiver (u-blox mono-frequency)

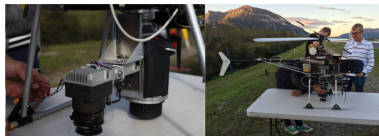


Figure: Left: CamLIGHT and a thermal camera; right: Survey Copter 1B

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MicMac



- A complete processing chain:
 - Structure from Motion (SfM),
 - surface reconstruction,
 - ortho-rectification;
- Frame and pushbroom sensors;
- Strong focus on metrology
(time less of a concern, off-line processing);
- Open-source since 2007^a,
- Users: IGN, IPGP, CNRS MAP, and many individuals (770 forum users)

^agithub.com/micmacIGN/micmac , micmac.esng.eu, forum-micmac.forumprod.com

Pipeline

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- ❶ Feature extraction (e.g. SIFT)
- ❷ Relative SfM
 - hierarchical, adapted to "linear" acquisition, e.g. Stereopolis
 - sequential or global SfM, e.g. UAV
- ❸ Georeferencing using
 - Ground Control Points (GCP) / landmarks,
 - GNSS-measured perspective centers.

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Remark, explicit constraints on:

- rigidity of the camera's relative position, Stereopolis;
- lever-arm, UAV, Stereopolis.

Lessons learnt / On-going research activities

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Findings:

- UAV, GNSS + photogrammetry and multi-band
 - 1cm precision with 1GCP
 - 3-4cm w/o GCP
- Mobile mapping
 - pure photogrammetry, 10cm drift every 250m

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Perspectives:

- UAV,
 - 1cm precision w/o GCP
 - corridor mapping (1 band) with low-cost INS
- Mobile mapping
 - GNSS-photogrammetry fusion in non-urban zones (low-cost system)
 - GNSS-photogrammetry-INS in urban zones

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- ❶ Trajectory drifting
Extracting features between aerial and MMS images
1 PhD thesis
- ❷ Inclusion of INS constraint in the pose estimation pipeline
Julien l'Harridon, engineer
- ❸ GNSS processing in presence of GNSS masques
Yann Meneroux, chargé de recherche
- ❹ Efficient algorithms for pose estimation in large dataset
Ewelina Rupnik, chargée de recherche
- ❺ Inspecteur de travaux finis ;)
Marc Pierrot Deseilligny, directeur de recherche

Merci pour votre attention

Question(s) ?

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ISPRS Journal of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing, 127:115–126.



Daakir, M., Zhou, Y., Deseilligny, M. P., Thom, C., Martin, O., and Rupnik, E. (2019).

Improvement of photogrammetric accuracy by modeling and correcting the thermal effect on camera calibration.
ISPRS Journal of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing, 148:142–155.



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Sensors, 18(7):2150.



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accepted, pending publication.