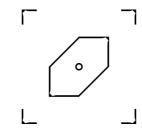




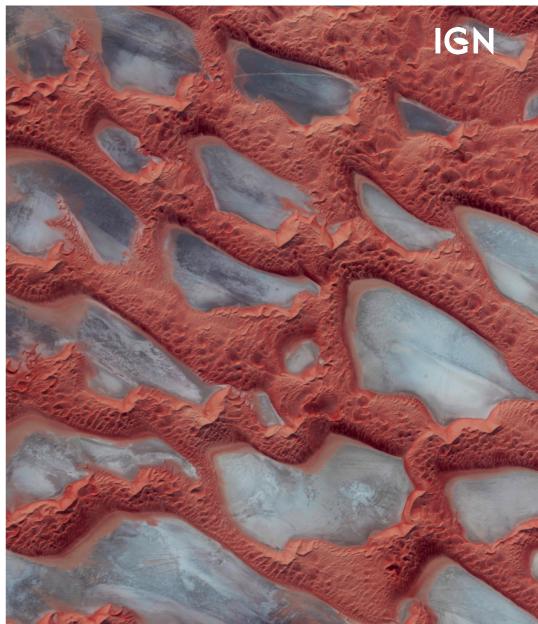


# TRENDS IN GEOINFORMATION SYSTEMS FROM AN NMCA's POINT OF VIEW

FOR SOVEREIGNTY, RESILIENT TERRITORIES AND SMOOTH GREEN TRANSITION



Institut national de l'information géographique et forestière



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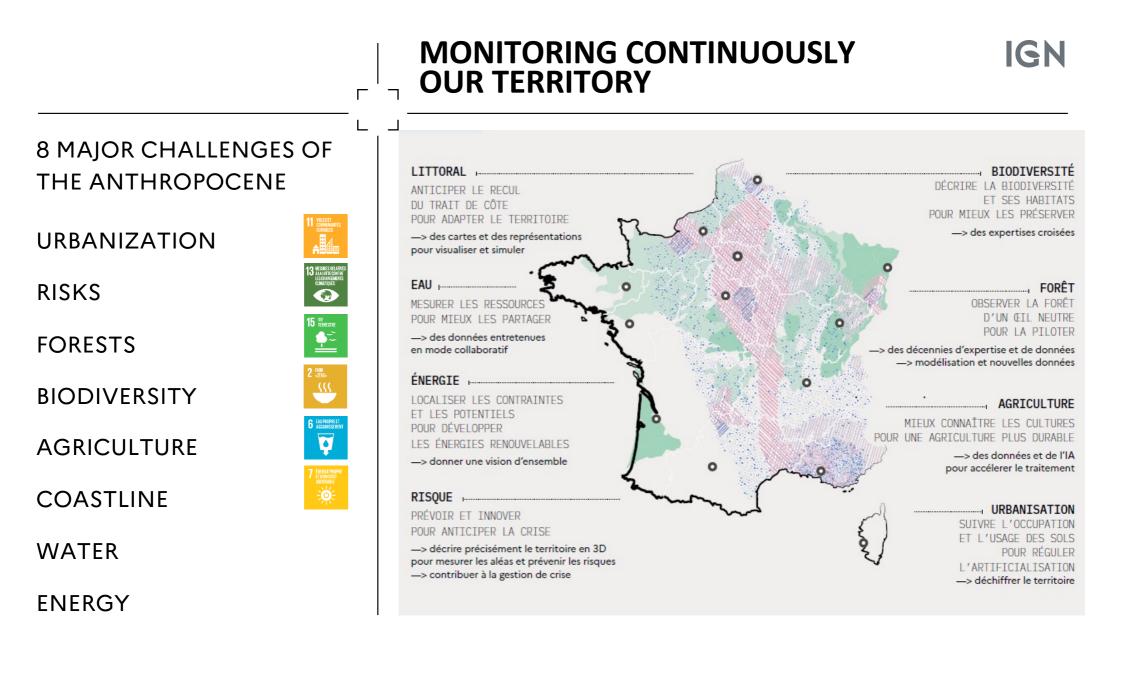
#### KNOWLEDGE OF THE TERRITORY HAS NEVER BEEN MORE NECESSARY

Our planet faces rapid and violent upheavals Before and after the « Alex » Storm, French Alps

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## MULTI-SOURCE ACQUISITION AND PROCESSING



Yearly production of a SPOT6&7 1.5 m orthoimage enriched with Pleiades imagery at 0.7 m

High revisit capacity and quick coverage. World coverage capacity  $\ \square$ 

National photogrammetric coverage program

20 cm (3 years cycle)

5 cm (PCRS) Partnership with regions 66% coverage



Satellite imagery at medium (SENTINEL), high (PLEIADES) Very high resolution (PNEO,

CO3D)



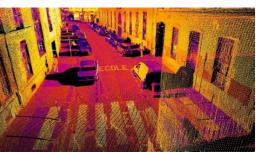
National coverage program LIDAR HD Coverage program HD Coverage pr

3D, DTM, forest, floodable areas, coast-line



Strong expertise on mobile mapping systems

Mobile mapping system Stereopolis 3.0. IGN ©

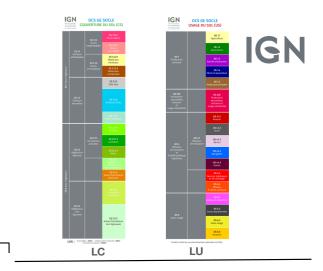


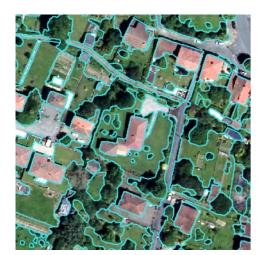
3D point cloud color with backscatter intensity

Façades, public spaces, pavements, roads/streets, urban/road furniture

Large scale land cover/land use product

## USING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE FOR AUTOMATED INFORMATION EXTRACTION ARTIFICIALISATION MONITORING WITH LULC FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY





Annotations on aerial imagery



Heat map of the deep learning classification

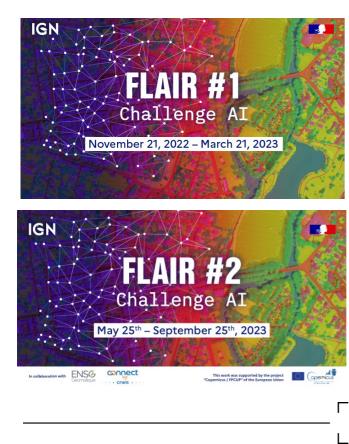


Final vector product regularised using vector data and collaborative sourcing

Goal: producing two complete LULC at 3 years interval over France's territory (20 cm GSD)

**Trend:** integrating the Lidar HD data for the classification

30 engineers specialised in AI In the IGN operationnal teams





#### AI DATA ARE OPEN TO GO FURTHER WITH COMMUNITIES

Al data in open data :

- Annotations (60 billion pixels)
- Formatted data for AI
- Al Models
- AI predictions

Work with technical communities, researchers, users, to :

- improve models,
- allow users to generate prediction models
- enrich annotations in a collaborative way

#### TOWARDS REAL MULTI-SOURCE GEODATA PROCESSING

A 3 years cycle for the observation of our territory is not sufficient anymore



Pleiades Neo © AIRBUS DS 2022 © IGN

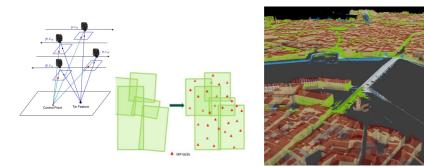
#### To meet the current challenges, we need authoritative and more frequent data adapted to the dynamics of the phenomenons to follow

Space together with aerial imagery therefore occupies a growing place within the technological mix of the IGN

## Many optical satellites and constellations at 30 cm are on the market

Currently working on the definition and production of a hybrid yearly orthoimage with 20 cm aerial imagery and PNEO satellite imagery at 30 cm

Producing a LULC map every three years from a mix of satellite and aerial imagery using also lidar HD



Integrating data in the same geometric reference frame Space-triangulation and aerial-triangulation (left) Registration of mobile mapping lidar on 3D city data (right)

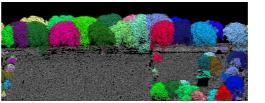




Enrichement by fusion/integration of aerial and mobile mapping lidar data sets following a registration of the two data sets. Wazure technology.

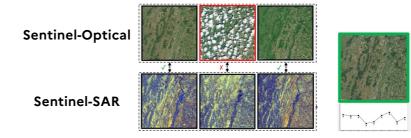


Land use and land cover classification. OCS-GE





**Extraction of hedgerows** 

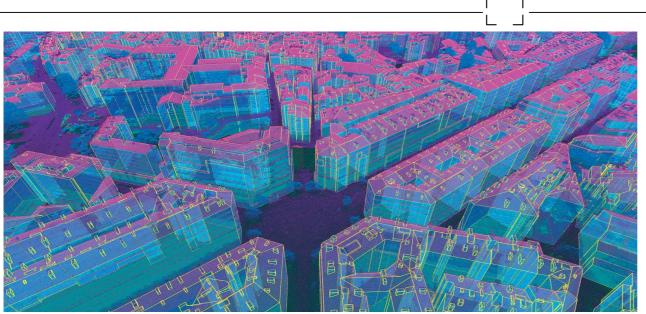


Detection of agricultural events with tile series of Sentinel Optical&SAR

## SCALABLE MULTI-SOURCE GEOINFORMATION PROCESSING TECHNOLOGIES

## IGN

## **3D CITY AND TERRITORY MODELS AT A NATIONAL LEVEL**

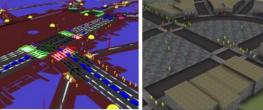


Simplicity. Luxcarta ©





Elyx3D. 1Spatial ©



Thales TS ©

Irisa ©

## Significant progresses in 3D reconstruction with very high scale data and lidar

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Nevertheless, need for not just buildings but also 3D addresses, roads and pavements, underground, building block limits, addresses, furniture, trees, zebra-crossings... and all of that should be coherent

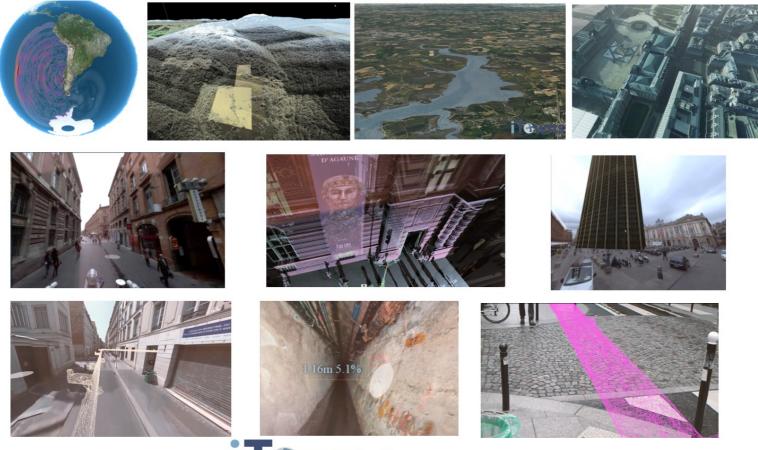
#### 3D city and territory models are useful only if continuously updated in a 3D GIS repository

NMAs are going towards full automatic production and management of the 3D repository at a national level.

# The "last meter" for the local authorities. A need for 3D smart procedural editing tools to correct and update the 3D models

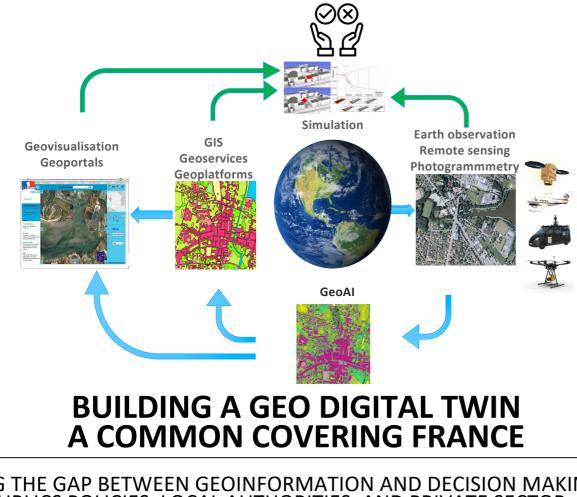
A need for automatic change detection and self-diagnosis of reconstruction quality to guide human interaction.

## BUILDING GEOCOMMONS : IMMERSIVE GEOVISUALISATION, IGN INTERACTION AND PLOTTING TECHNOLOGY



it an open-source project IGN

iTowns is a technology allowing to navigate seamlessly and immersively in all NMCA data (images, lidar, 3D models, etc.), to measure, to plot in 3D, to annotate, to augment with projects and simulations, to interact with data/objects





A millefeuille of data interoperable with data of other specific digital twins and sensor networks

REDUCING THE GAP BETWEEN GEOINFORMATION AND DECISION MAKING FOR PUBLICS POLICIES, LOCAL AUTHORITIES, AND PRIVATE SECTOR TOGETHER WITH PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR

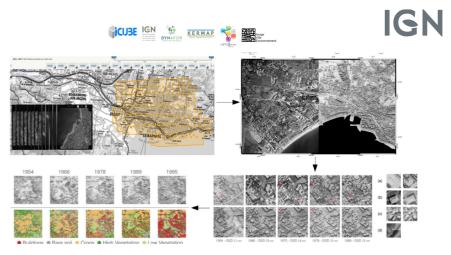
> An Open Science and Open Innovation Integrated platform

A Science and market place hosting algorithms, services, applications and solutions both open and privately owned

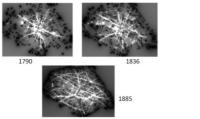


Spatially accurately coherent data layers

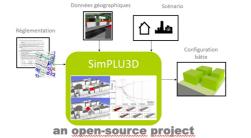
## SOME TECHNOLOGIES AND USE CASES OF THE DIGITAL TWIN TO MODELIZE THE PAST AND FORECAST POSSIBLE EVOLUTIONS



Multi-date aerial triangulation, DSM generation, and landcover classification of historical aerial surveys. Project HIATUS (LASTIG)



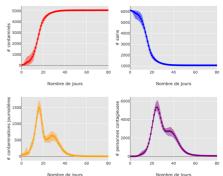
Capturing and modeling the evolution of the Paris road network. Project GeoHistoricalData.



Simulator of the evolution of urban patterns. Project SIMPLU (LASTIG)



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Simulator of epidemy propagation to help decisions and the definition of public health policies Project ICI. INRIA-IGN  $\ensuremath{\mathbb{C}}$ 





Liberté Égalité Fraternité



## CHANGER D'ÉCHELLE



OCTOBER 2024

Institut national de l'information géographique et forestière

## SOME CONCLUSIVE IDEAS/REMARKS/TRENDS

- The challenges are so big that we need to build geocommons together at a european and international level
- A need for a national governance of Geoinformation integrating local authorities and all stakeholders
- Moving from geoinformation to geodecisions using geomodels to give a strategic and economical value to data/information and make it more frequently used to answer societal challenges
- A need to integrate geospatial data with statistical data and phenomenon dynamics
- A need for interoperability between the digital twin of territories, sensor networks, and specialized domain twins: building/bridge, road ....

- Killing Orthoimages. Computer graphics, computer vision, NERF can render all view points in real time
- A need for time series
- Serving digital twin data on-demand in real-time for 6D geolocalisation of mobile phones, for mixed reality navigation, maintenance, metaverse, and as a counterpart enrich the digital twin with the captured contents
- Geoinformation production lines should become agnostic with respect to information sources
- A convergence and a rationalization of production lines which are in silos and too specific.
- A need for a full holistic coherence by design of the Geoinformation millefeuille and dependencies between the layers
- Generative AI to transform a natural language request to an automated sequence of processes in the digital twin