

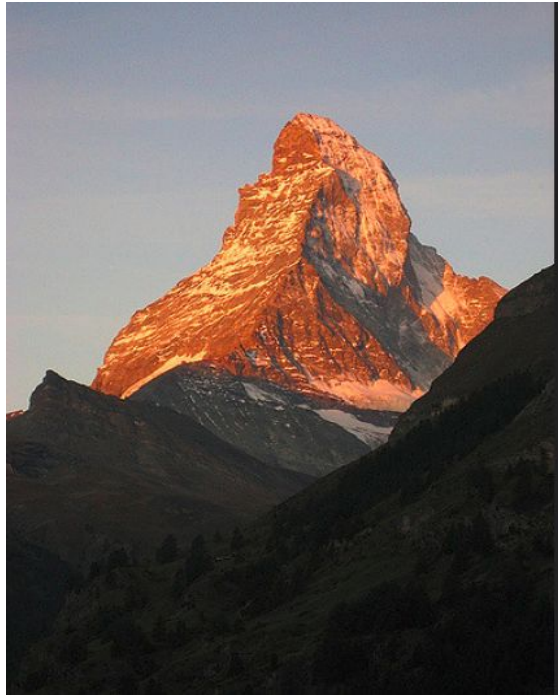
Analysis of georeferenced landscape pictures extracted from public picture collections

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Landscape pictures



Smartphone : georeferencing



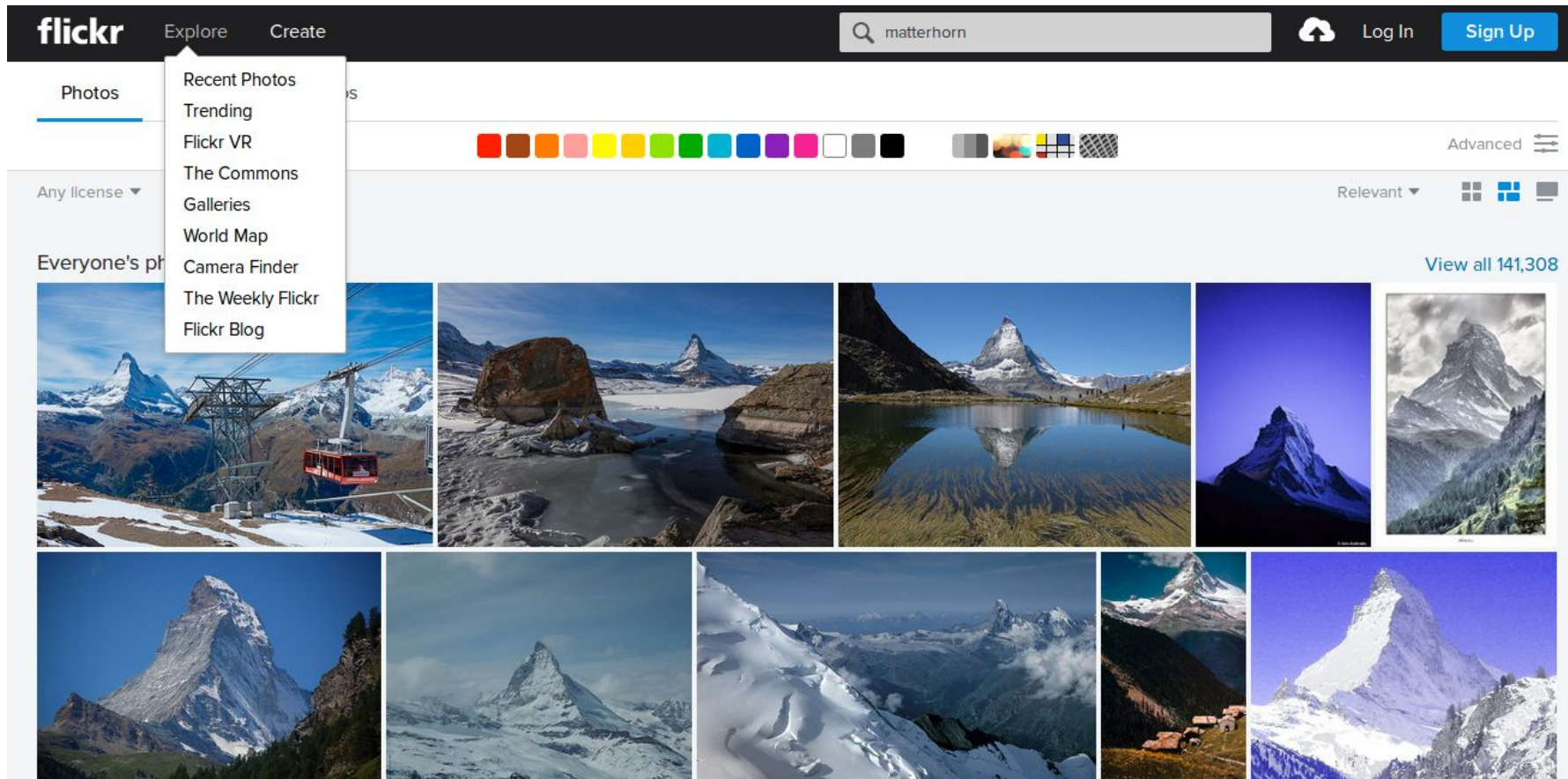
EXIF-Tags (automatically stored); e.g.

- GPS coordinates
- Azimuth
- Type of camera
- Crop factor

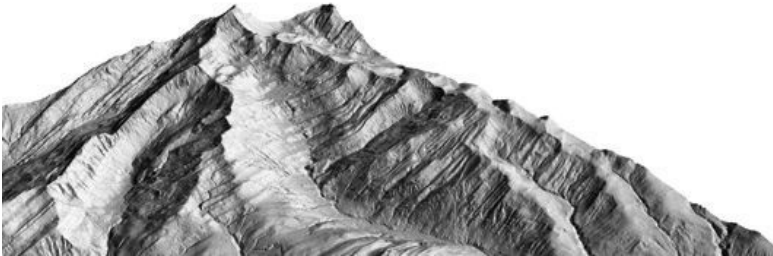
Uploaded to public picture collections (Flickr, Panoramio, etc)

→ Extractable using API's

Public picture collections



Identification of visible areas

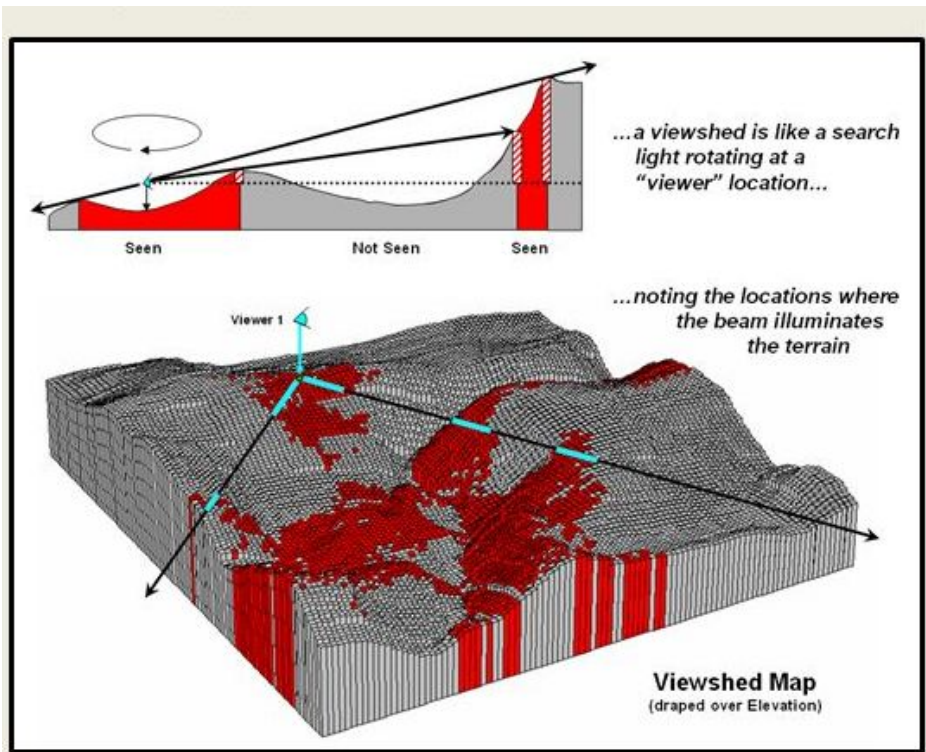


DEM (Digital Elevation Model)

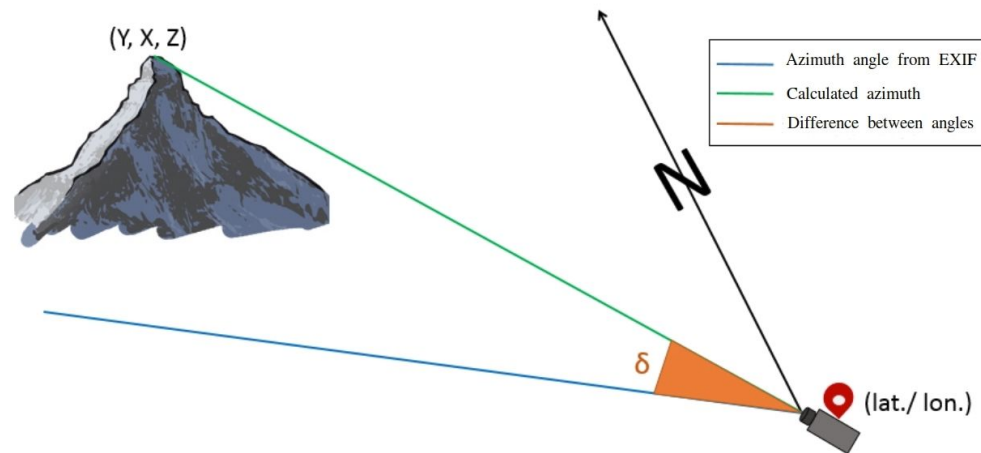
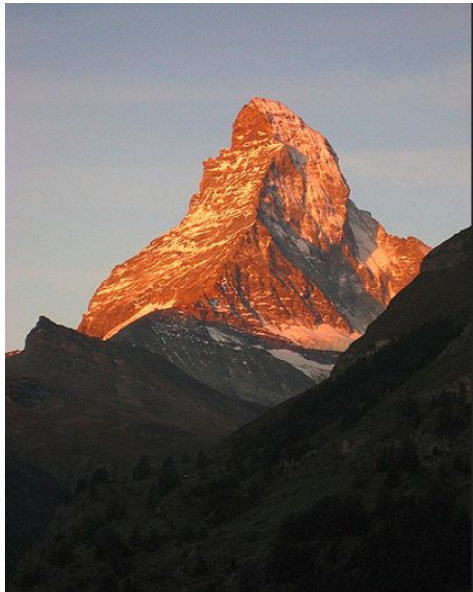
1. Viewshed algorithm

2. Cut viewsheds using calculated angular aperture

→ Obtain visible areas on a DEM for each picture



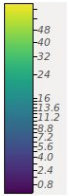
Usability of the azimuth angle



Ground truth: 29 photos taken from Zermatt showing the Matterhorn

- 70% of the photos had matching azimuth angles
- Newer models: increasing accuracy

Case study - data



5'131 images for the Swiss Canton of Vaud
downloaded from FlickrR

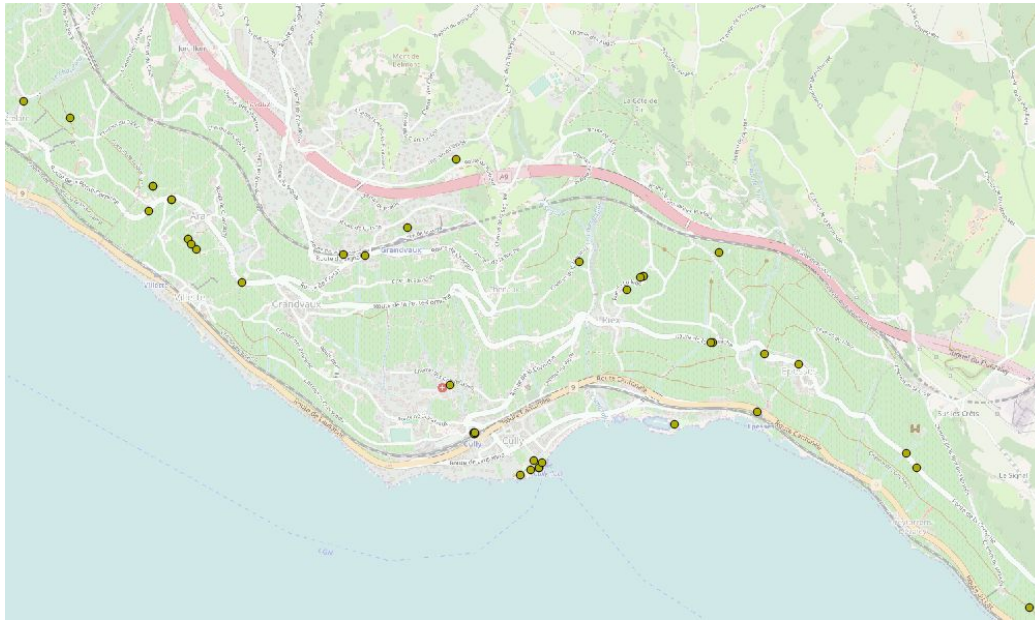
Pictures taken outside of OSM building
footprint:

3'483 potential landscape images

Result : map with accumulated fields of view

- Pictures taken from points that are easily accessible
- Waterbodies very visible
- Rural areas less prominent
- **accessibility and population density can induce a bias**

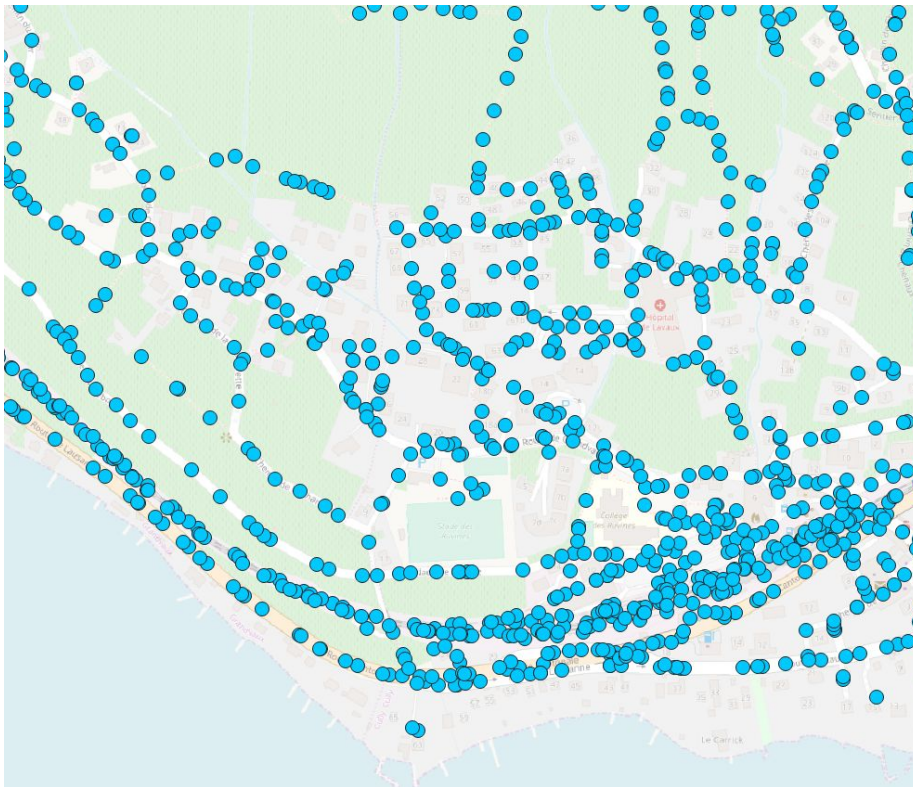
Case study – accessibility bias



Only 2,4 % of the pictures have been taken more than 10 meters away from a path / road / railroad (based on OSM data)

→ **Accessibility induces a bias**

Case study – accessibility bias



2 datasets :

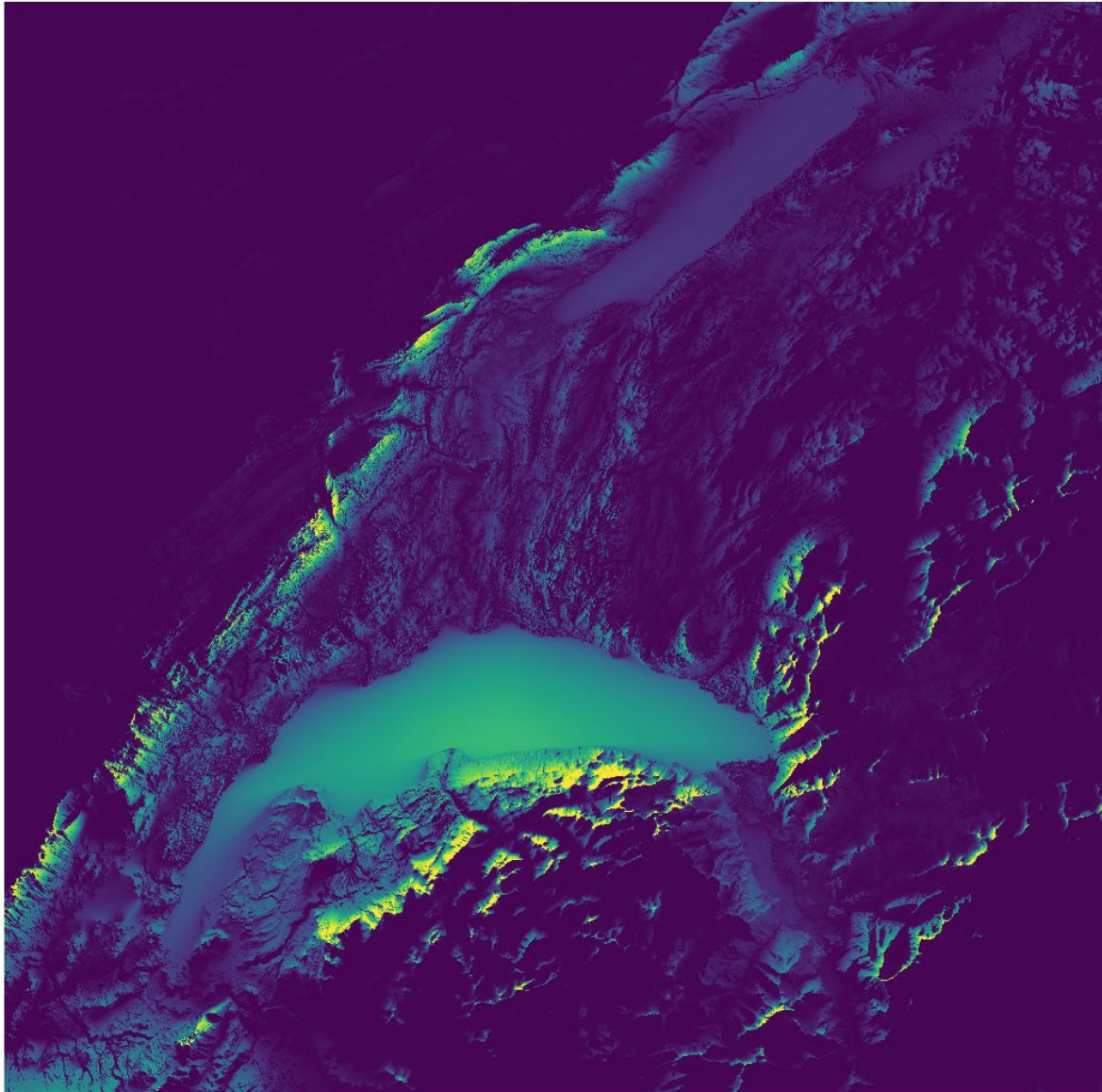
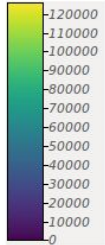
1 million random points on roads / railroads / paths

→ viewsheds for each point (based on a 20 meter DEM)

20 K random points on roads / railroads / paths

→ viewsheds for each point (based on a 10 meter DEM)

Case study – accessibility bias



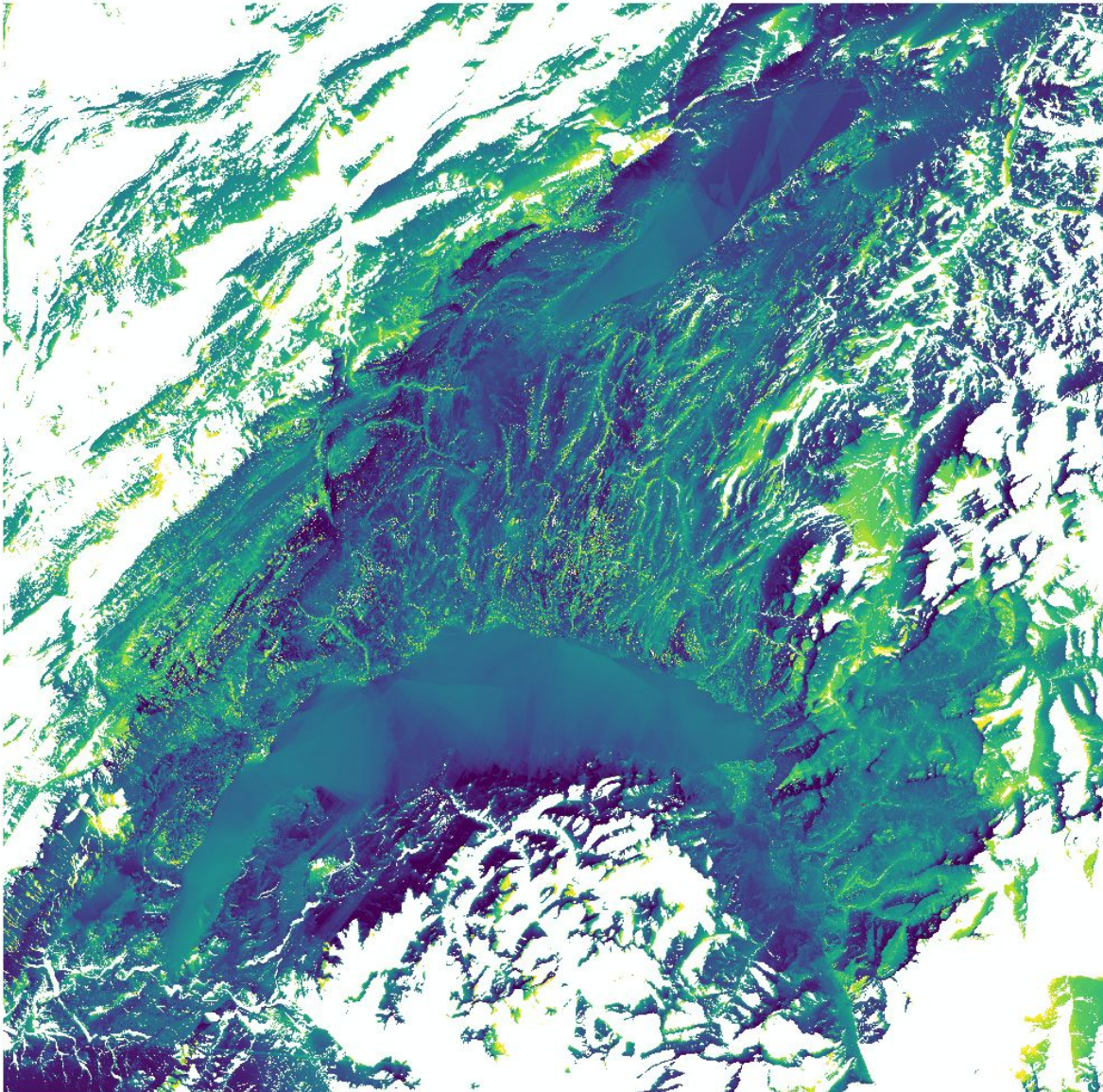
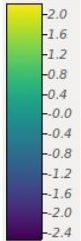
Result :

1 million random points on
roads / railroads / paths

Viewsheds for each point on:
→ DEM France (01, 25, 74)
→ DEM swissALTI3D outside
canton Vaud
→ DSM inside canton Vaud

More than 1 month parallel
computation on a 50 cores +
256 GB RAM machine.

Case study – accessibility bias



Delta view indicator :

Ratio between the pixels that have been photographed and the total number of photos divided by the number of pixels that can be photographed divided by the number of points :

$$\delta v = \left(\frac{\frac{V_{px}}{V_{tot}}}{\frac{T_{px}}{T_{tot}}} - 1 \right) * 100\%$$

Conclusions & Perspectives



High potential for spatial planning decision support

e.g.

- finding spots for the construction of windmills
- tourism: find scenic routes
- find beautiful spots to build houses (do the very frequently covered places correlate with landmarks?)
- define protected areas
- ...



Perspectives:

- Population bias
- Seasonal changes
- Machine learning for the automated characterization of the photos

Questions?

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