



European Spatial Data Research

EuroSDR activities on historical data

Bénédicte Bucher, IGN, France, Fabio Remondino, FBK, Italy

EuroSDR is a not-for-profit organisation linking National Mapping and Cadastral Agencies with Research Institutes, Universities and Companies in Europe for the purpose of applied research in spatial data provision, management and delivery... **since 70 years**

<http://www.eurosd.net>

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2010-2014 : WG **Archiving**, [recommandations](#)

2012-2017 : WG "Preserving the **Geographic Production Process**", [report](#)

2014 : WS **On-line distribution** of historical data : [slides](#)

Survey : what kind of geo-historical data, how to access them, for which usages

2017 : WS **Graphical Interfaces for historical data**, [report](#)

CSA FET FLAGSHIP TIME MACHINE (**BIG DATA OF THE PAST**) : contribution to write [Roadmaps on Exploitation Avenues](#) to include applications to Smart Cities and Sustainable Territories,

Survey on **Usages of historical aerial imagery**, [results analysis](#)

2019 : WS **Geoprocessing and Archiving of Historical Aerial Images**, [report](#)

2021 : **TIME benchmark**

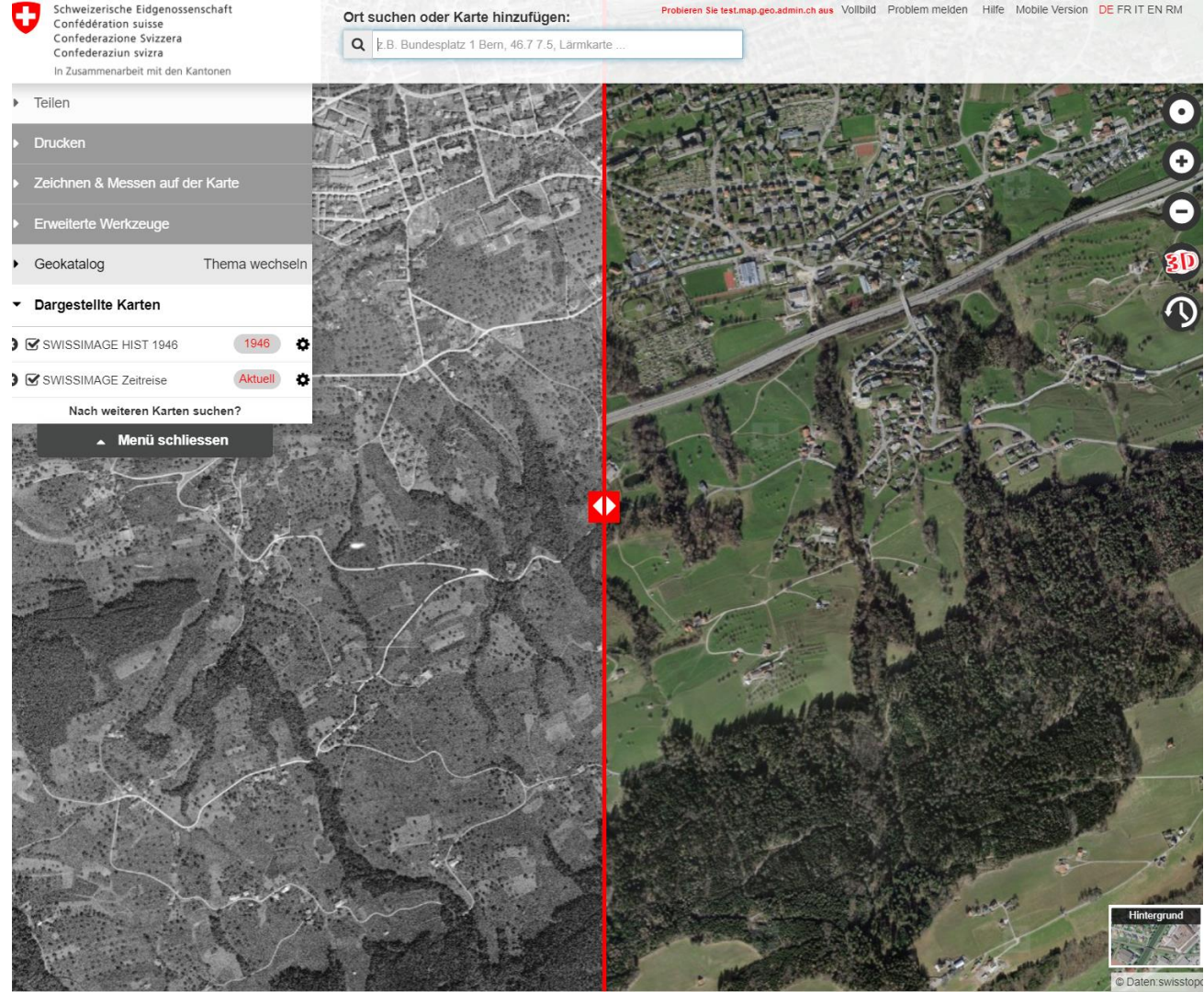
2022 : WS **Geoprocessing and Archiving of Historical Aerial Images**, [program](#)

Survey on encountered limits and expectations from european approach

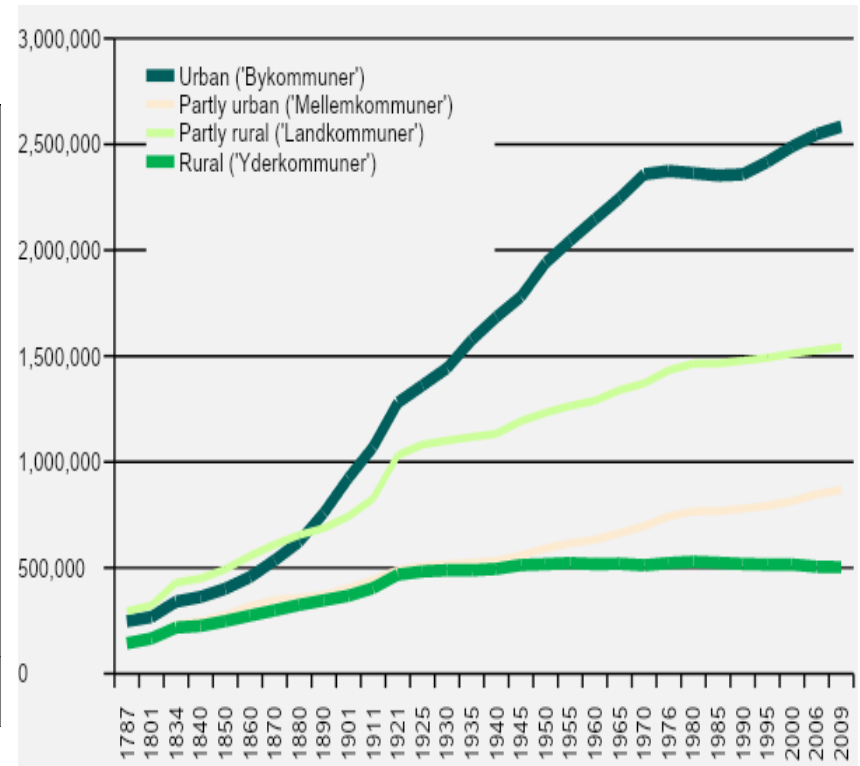
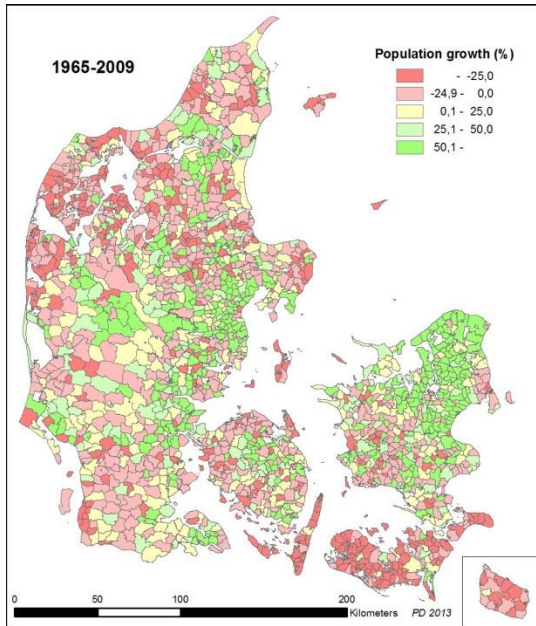
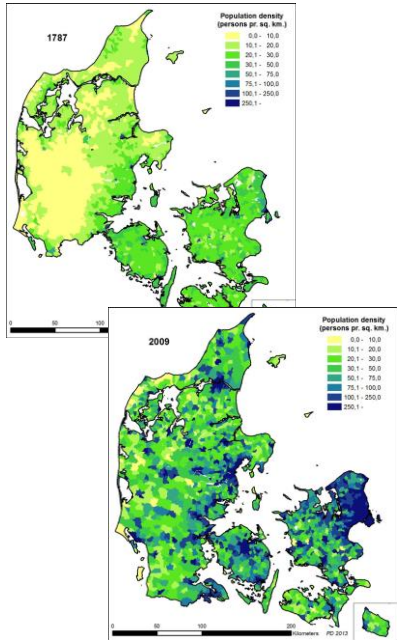
Tremendous popularity of dissemination portals !



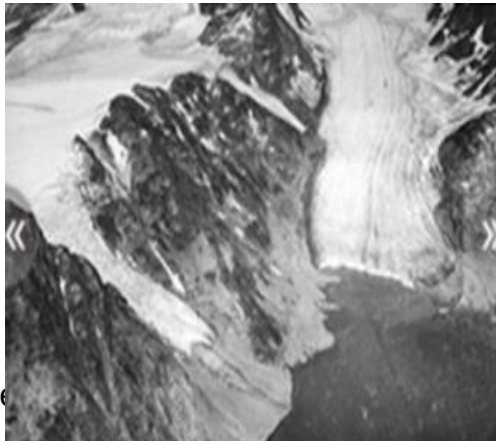
Prime time
SwissTV :
publication of
orthorectified
US 1946 aerial
campaign (1m)



Geo-historical data are also used for policies, studies, research



Greenland: ice sheet / glacier 1932



Greenland: ice sheet / glacier 2013



Used for Education

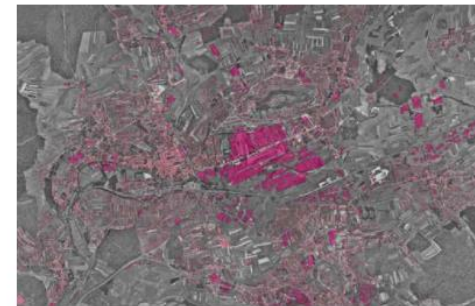
- teachers prepare maps and map stories using data services that include access to historical data
- services embedded in the digital workplace of teachers and students

POUR QUOI FAIRE ?

Cas concret : Visualisez l'étalement urbain (Mezzieu, banlieue de Lyon)
Une approche qui optimise l'acquisition du savoir

- 1 Affichez la carte de 1947**
Mezzieu est encore en 1947 une commune rurale aux marges de la ville. L'essentiel du territoire communal est à vocation agricole, le bâti est concentré.
- 2 Dessinez grâce à l'outil en ligne**
L'outil de croquis en ligne permet de tracer rapidement la zone bâtie en 1947. De nombreux outils de dessins sont disponibles.
- 3 Comparez avec la carte actuelle**
La commune a connu une forte explosion démographique dans les années 1970. À l'aide de la carte actuelle, on visualise ainsi cet étalement spatial.
Et avez-vous aussi remarqué que le «x» final de Mezzieu à disparu ?

[→ Tous les autres exemples](#)



Photographie aérienne de 1977 et couche bâtiments

La carte permet de mesurer l'emprise des activités automobiles dans l'espace urbain : l'usine occupe 265 hectares, à comparer aux 350-400 hectares de la commune.

La place de l'industrie dans la ville peut se lire en confrontant la couche photographie ancienne et la couche surfaces bâties actuelles. Au 1/16000, la couche surfaces bâties permet de distinguer les différents types de bâtiments. La légende s'obtient en cliquant sur le i de la couche bâtiments. Il est facile ensuite de repérer les zones industrielles ou commerciales.

2022-23 Survey : limits NMCAs encounter in online distribution of such data

- Rights (IP) and political issues
- Funding for the digitizing and the infrastructure,
- Lack of user awareness
- Background knowledge more complex to acquire, quality evaluation
- Heterogeneities, lack of accurate referencing,
- Lack of standard definition for timelines

...and benefits they expect from European approach :

- knowledge exchange,
- raise awareness, develop user-oriented search interface,
- fund digitization and infrastructure,
- provide a trans-european historical vision, integrate other different archives and access points (see Pangaea.de)
- more cooperation with standard, with science and with business opportunities,
- include the past in European environmental discussions

The TIME dataset - hisTorical aerIal iMagEs -

<https://time.fbk.eu/>

TIME dataset – motivation and aim

- Many archival aerial images are under digitization worldwide
 - A considerable amount of data is nowadays available for several applications and investigations
 - The potential of these valuable information sources has not been still fully explored
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- Stimulate research activities for valorizing these historical sources
 - Test and develop automated procedures for data processing
 - Expand geospatial applications and investigations
 - Prepare best-practices and lesson learnt for NMCAs



TIME dataset – engaged countries / NMCAs

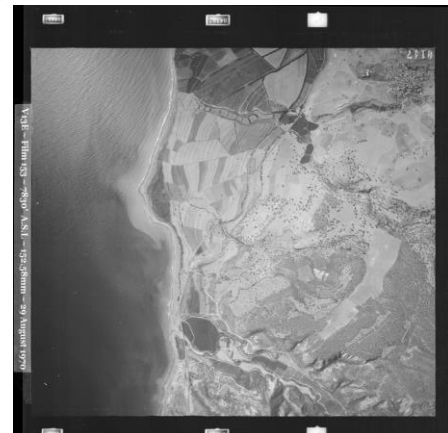
- 8 contributing countries
 - Norway
 - Finland
 - Estonia
 - Poland
 - Austria
 - Slovenia
 - Italy
 - Cyprus
- About 1000 archival aerial images collected
- Temporal range of about 50 years
- Different multi-temporal datasets



TIME dataset – collected data

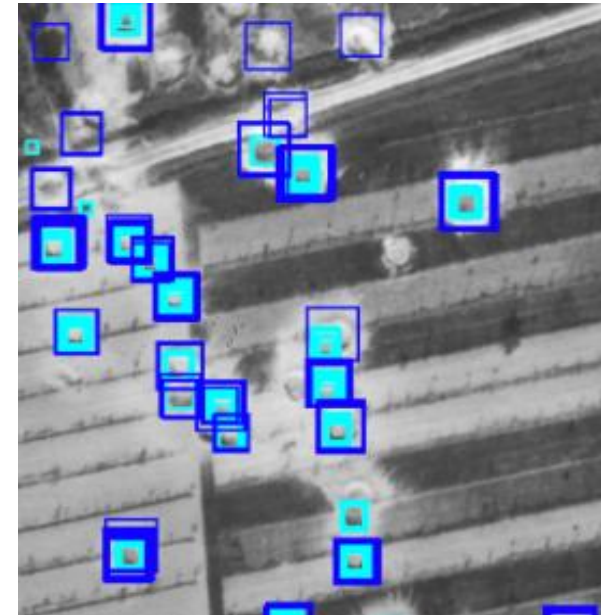
Heterogeneous datasets in terms of:

- Number of images
- Used cameras (Wild RC5/10/20, RMK21, F49 MK4, etc.)
- Image format (18x18 cm, 23x23 cm)
- Image quality
- Image scale
- Scan resolution (from 10 to 50 micron)
- Availability of ancillary information about flight details (IO, EO, GCPs, etc.)
- Availability of Ground Control Points for geo-referencing purposes



TIME dataset – research topics

- Radiometric equalization and image enhancement
- Automatic identification and recognition of fiducial marks
- Automatic aerial triangulation and geo-referencing
- Automatic DSM-DTM generation
- Multi-temporal analyses and change detection
- Land-use / land-cover (LULC) map generation
- Detection of bomb craters
- Automatic colorization of grayscale images



TIME dataset – wrap up

- TIME is the first benchmark collecting historical aerial images captured in European countries since 1950s
- The TIME benchmark offer new opportunities for the exploration and valorization of historical aerial images
- Many datasets are available to test and validate 2D and 3D processing algorithms
- Performed tests and experiments have shown the difficulties and challenges of processing historical data, opening new research scenarios
- Further info/data is available on the project website: <https://time.fbk.eu/>

THE EUROSDR TIME BENCHMARK FOR HISTORICAL AERIAL IMAGES

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Commission II / EuroSDR Theme Session

Farella, E. M., Morelli, L., Remondino, F., Mills, J. P., Haala, N., Crompvoets, J., 2022: [The EuroSDR TIME benchmark for historical aerial images](#). Int. Arch. Photogramm. Remote Sens. Spatial Inf. Sci., XLIII-B2-2022, 1175–1182



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Thank you, any question ?

TIME benchmark – ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

- BEV Austria - Wolfgang Gold
- DLS Cyprus - Georgia Papathoma, Andreas Demosthenous
- Maaamet Estonia - Erkkko Grunthal
- NLS Finland - Mikko Sippo
- Kartverket Norway - Jon Arne Trollvik, Hardy Buller
- GI Slovenia - Dalibor Radovan, Vasja Bric
- Warsaw University of Technology, Poland - Krzysztof Bakula
- Italian National Aerial Photo Library - Elizabeth Sheperd



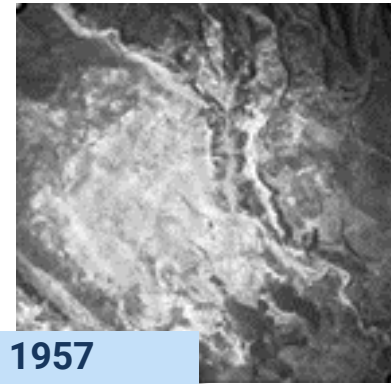
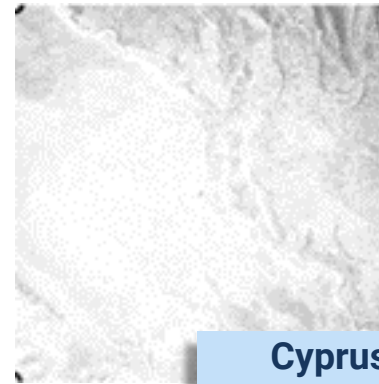
TIME benchmark – image pre-processing

IMAGE ENHANCEMENT

- Issues in the digitization process
- Radiometric problems
- Poor contrast/brightness levels
- Issues in handling further 2D/3D processing tasks

Before enhancement

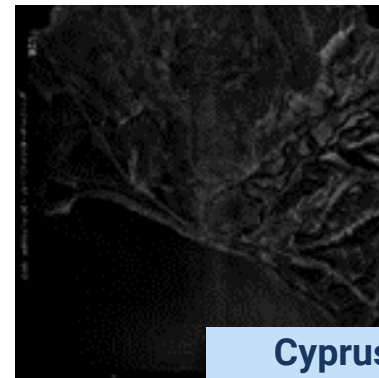
After enhancement



Cyprus, 1957

PROCESSING

- Application of standard brightness and contrast adjustment algorithms
- Need of further analyses to deep radiometric distortion and noise level introduced with pixels' manipulation



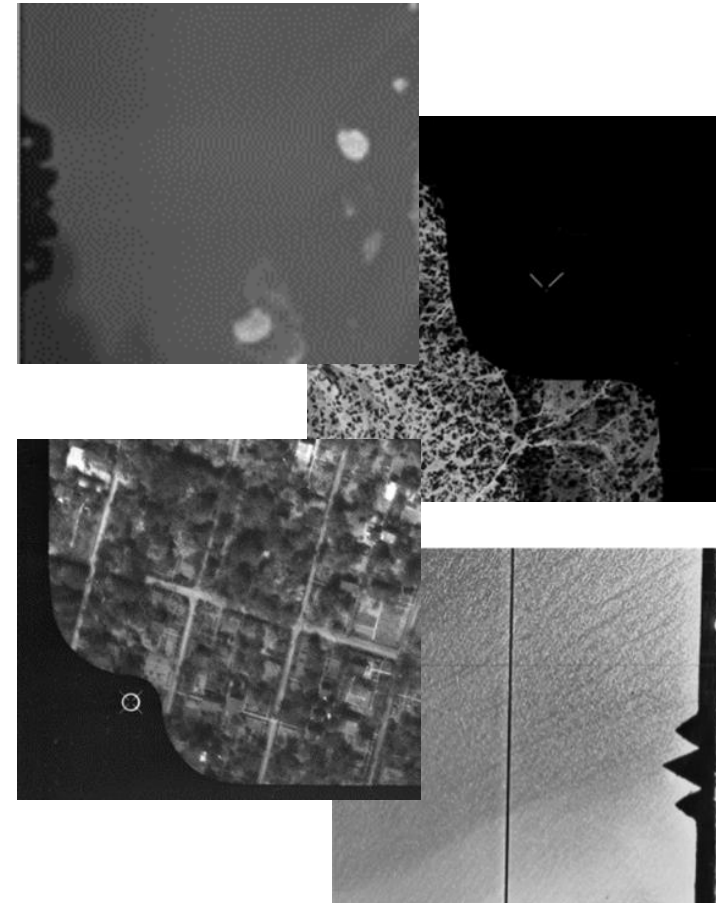
Cyprus, 1963

TIME benchmark – photogrammetric processing

FIDUCIAL MARKS

- Compute the initial transformation between the pixel and image coordinate systems
- Fiducial marks coordinates are not always available
- Some initial approximations are needed

Examples of fiducial marks visible in the TIME datasets



PROCESSING

- Coarse transformation adopting a virtual reference system
- Manual measurement of some fiducial marks for the affine transformation and image cropping
- Estimation of the camera parameters in a bundle block adjustment

TIME benchmark – photogrammetric processing

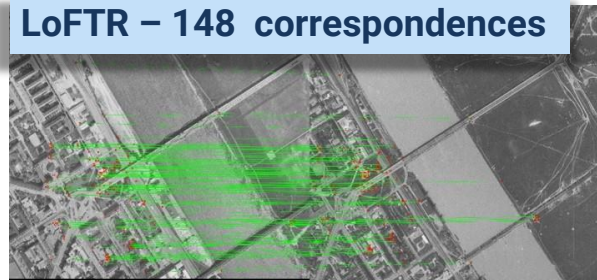
TIE POINTS EXTRACTION

- Test different hand-crafted and learning-based approaches for tie points extraction with multi-temporal datasets

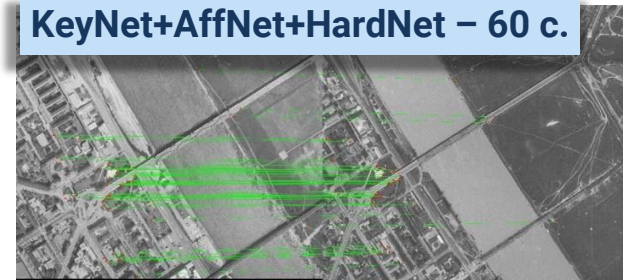
RootSIFT – 0 correspondences



LoFTR – 148 correspondences



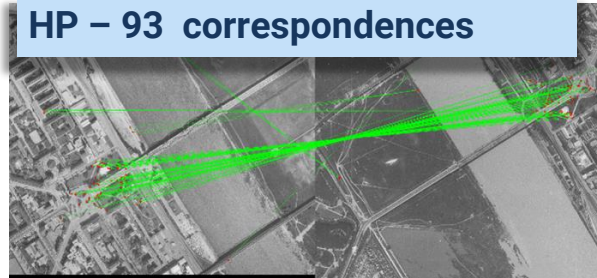
KeyNet+AffNet+HardNet – 60 c.



D2Net – 217 correspondences



HP – 93 correspondences



RoRD – 34 correspondences

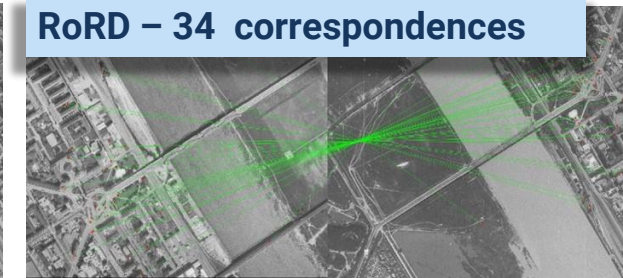
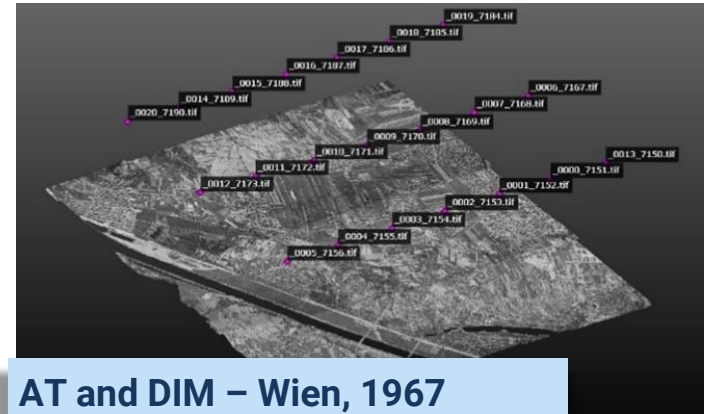


Image pairs from the Wien datasets (1958-1976)

TIME benchmark – photogrammetric processing

AERIAL TRIANGULATION

- Test several photogrammetric software to assess the capability of SfM processes with analogue grayscale images



AT and DIM – Wien, 1967

GEO-REFERENCING

- Stable-over-time GCPs are rarely available or clearly visible in historical images
- When modern GPCs are available, their manual measurement can be a tricky and insidious task

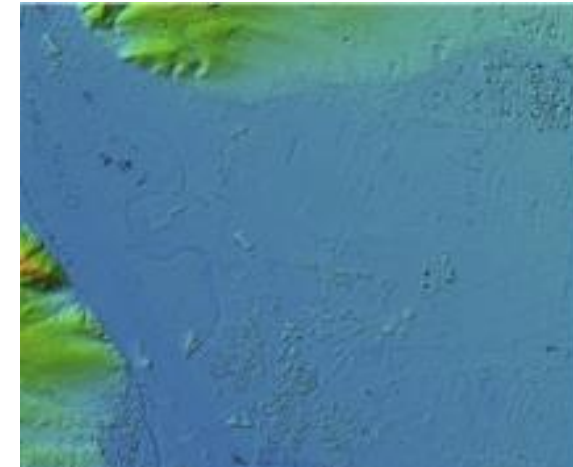


GCP – Cyprus, 1993

TIME benchmark – photogrammetric processing

DSM and orthoimages

- Test several photogrammetric software and dense image algorithms (DIM) for the DSMs production
- Orthorectification and mosaicking for the orthoimages generation

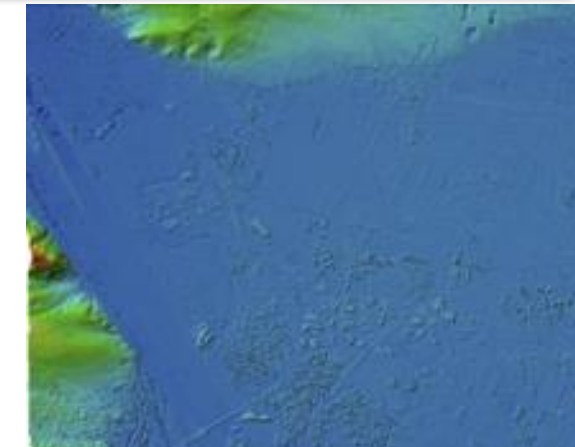


DSM – Wien, 1958

DIM – Norway, 1950



Orthoimage – Wien, 1958

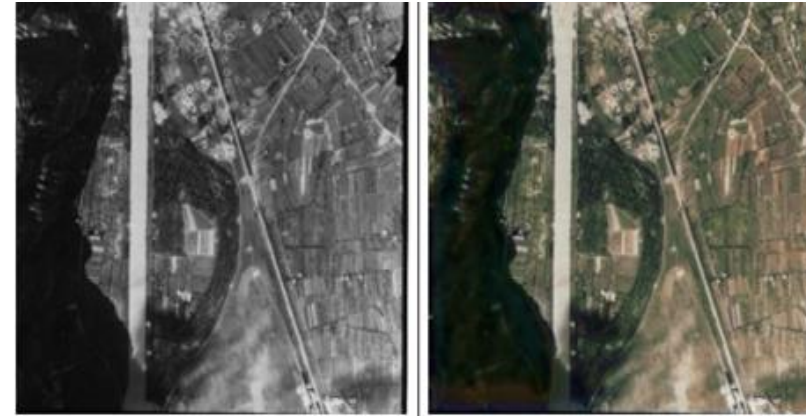


DSM – Wien, 1976

TIME benchmark – automatic colorization

COLORIZATION OF GRAYSCALE IMAGES

- Colorized grayscale images can improve further 2D-3D processing tasks (data classification, object recognition...)
- A new deep learning architecture and method for the automatic colorization of black and white historical images



Examples of colorization results with the implemented deep learning architecture with the Italian dataset

