













Overview

- Newcastle University
- ISPRS
- Challenges
- Meeting the challenges
- Some advertisements...

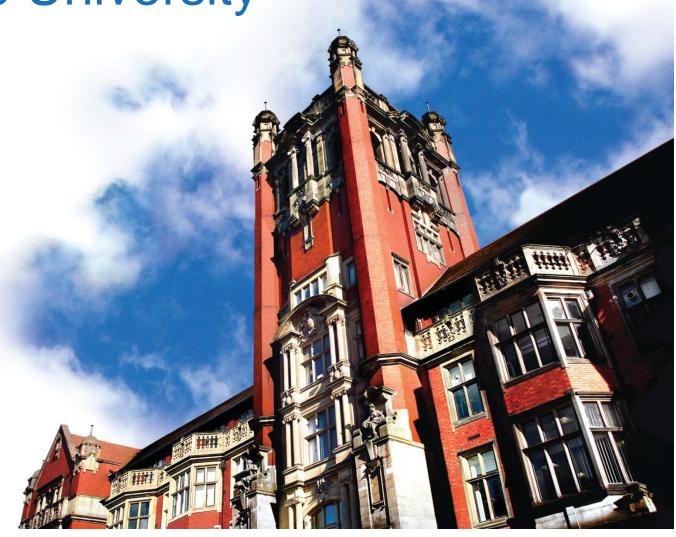




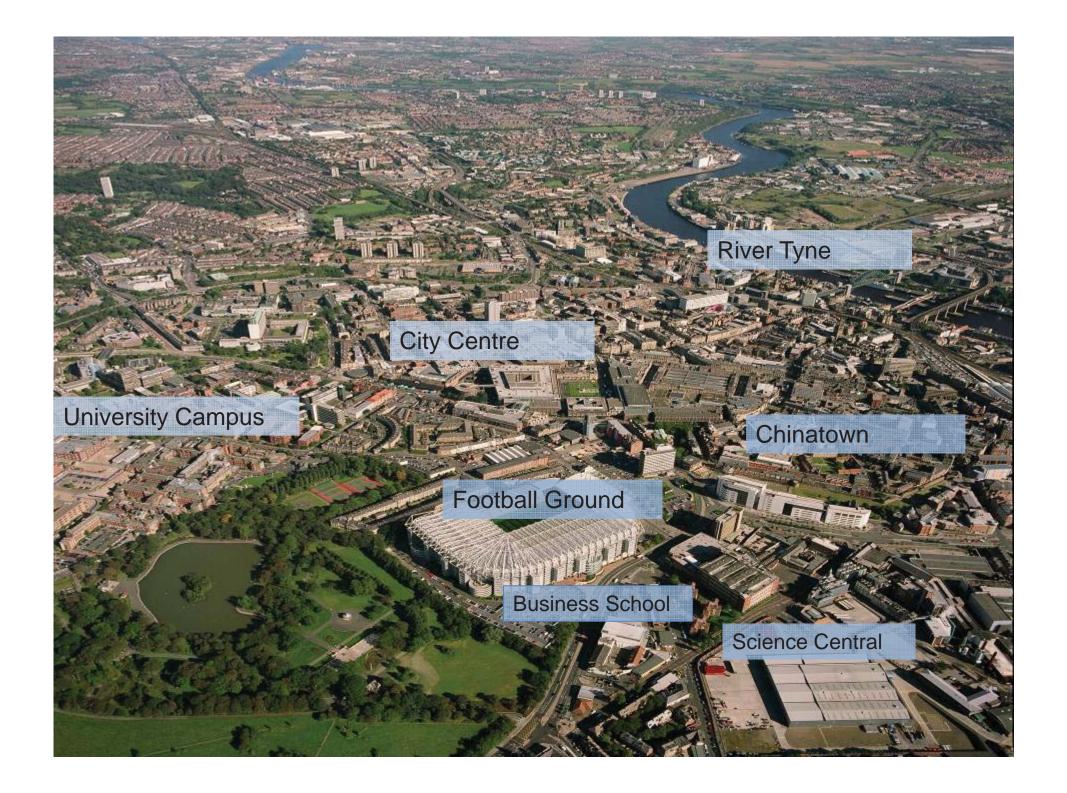




Newcastle University









Vision and Mission

 We aim to be a world-class, research-intensive university, to deliver teaching and learning of the highest quality, and to play a leading role in the economic, social and cultural development of the North East of England.

• Our vision is of Newcastle as a civic university with a global reputation for academic excellence.







Facts and figures

- Russell Group University
 - Ranked c. 20 30 in UK league tables
 - − Ranked c. 120 − 200 in world league tables
- International outposts in Malaysia, Singapore, China
- 22,874 students
 - 16,872 Undergraduate students (2,017 int'l)
 - 6,002 Postgraduate students (2,861 int'l)
- 5,429 staff
- Annual income £405.3m (c. Euro 515m)







School of Civil Engineering and Geosciences

Research and teaching in civil engineering, geomatics and geochemstry

- 184 staff, 877 students
- 2013-14
 - Income > £18.3M
 - > £8M new research awards p.a.
- RAE 2008:
 - 20% 4* (world leading)
 - 70% 3* (internationally excellent)
 - 10% 2* (internationally recognised)
- NSS 2014: 90% satisfaction









Some of our staff









Newcastle University

Our disciplines



Geoscience

- · Earth Systems Biogeochemistry
- Geoenergy

Water

- · Catchment hydrology and sustainable management
- Hydroinformatics
- · Flood risk and coastal management
- · Climate change impact assessment

Environmental Engineering

- Application of ecological principles to wastewater treatment systems
- Treatment systems for acidic and metaliferous waters
- Chemical and biological interactions in contaminated milieu

Geomatics

- Geophysical geodesy
- · Geodetic and photogrammetric engineering
- · Geographic information science

Geotechnical and Structural Engineering

- Numerical methods in multi-phase and solid mechanics
- · Constitutive modelling of geo-materials and composites
- Multiple scales measurements for geo-materials and structural mechanics

Transport

- Intelligent Transport Systems
- Environment??
- · Travel behaviour







ISPRS is...

- ...an international NGO with a focus on
 - science and development in
 - photogrammetry, remote sensing, spatial information
 - cooperation between different stake holders
 - academia, private industry, government, end users
 - truly global cooperation
 - education, technology transfer, capacity building

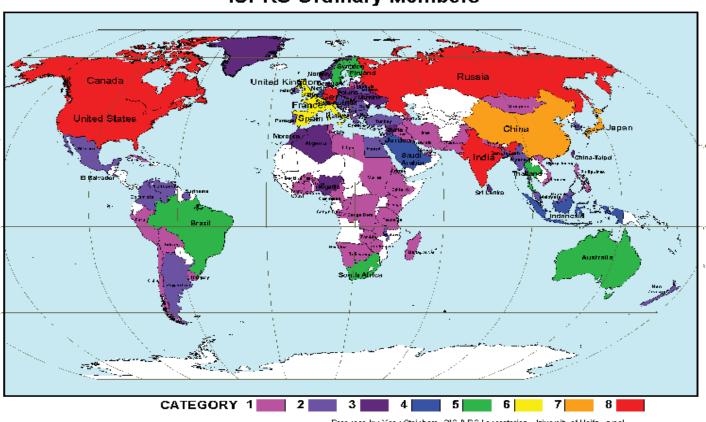






ISPRS A global society of organisations

ISPRS Ordinary Members



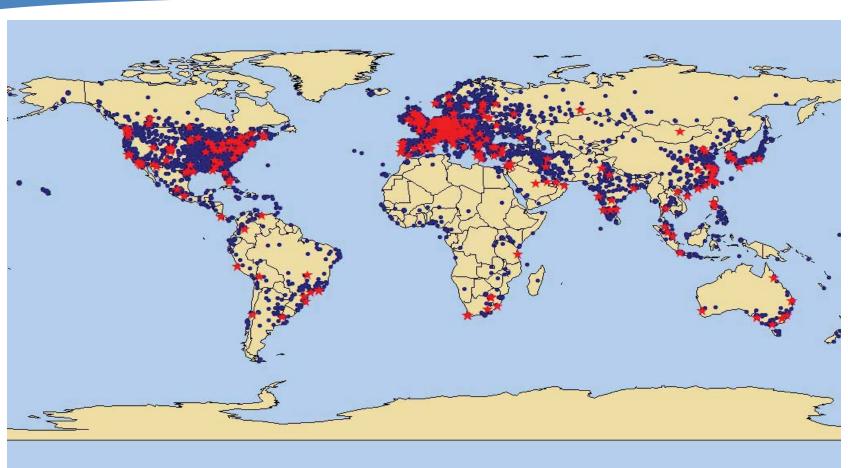
Produced by Mosy Steinberg, CIS & RS Laboratories, University of Heifs, Israel asset 1.1.1.50







Visitors to ISPRS webpage









ISPRS mission: why we exist

 ... to advance the photogrammetry, remote sensing and spatial information sciences through international cooperation in research, development and education for the benefit of society and for environmental sustainability.

(from ISPRS Strategic Plan 2010)





ISPRS: beyond photogrammetry

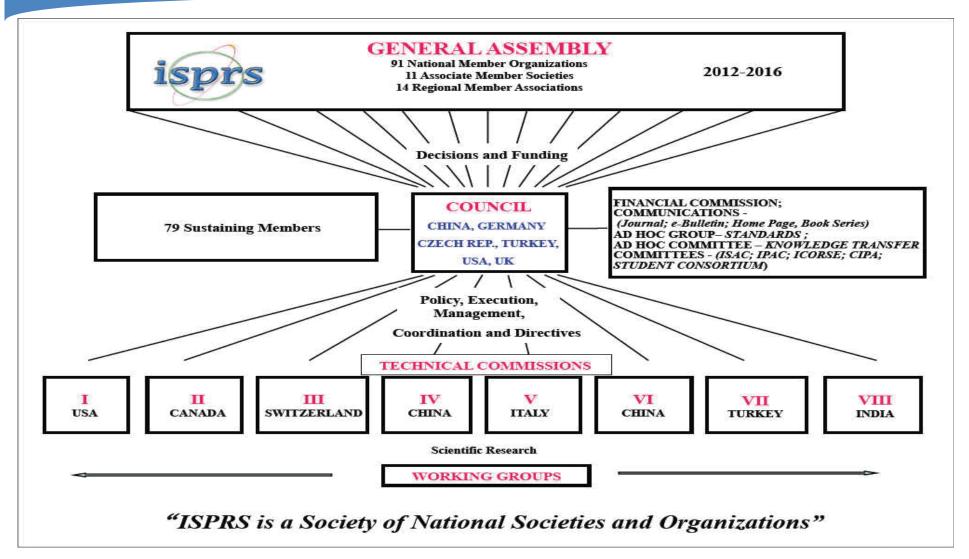
 Today, ISPRS activities include acquisition, modelling, analysis, database management and visualisation of geospatial data in different applications with a focus on imagery: Information from Imagery







ISPRS structure



8 Technical Commissions (2012 – 16)

No.	Commission title	President
1	Sensors and platforms for remote sensing	Charles Toth (USA)
Ш	Theory and concepts of spatial information science	Songnian Li (CAN)
Ш	Photogrammetric computer vision and image analysis	Konrad Schindler (CH)
IV	Geospatial databases and location based services	Jie Jiang (China)
V	Close-range imaging, analysis and applications	Fabio Remondino (Italy)
VI	Education, technology transfer and capacity building	Jianya Gong (China)
VII	Thematic processing, modeling and analysis of remotely sensed data	Filiz Sunar (Turkey)
VIII	Remote sensing applications and policies	Vinay K. Dadhwal (India)

Ample cooperation within and across commissions







Challenges





Challenges: society, policy, industry

- ICT development, internet time
 - I want it **NOW**, 24/7
 - open source, open data, open standards
- Need for global geospatial information
 - rapid response to key global challenges
 - climate change, disaster management, peace and security, environmental quality, demographic change, migration, ...
- Changing roles of governments
 - lean state: from producer to clearing house
 - relaxed resolution restrictions
 - consequences of financial crisis in many countries





Challenges: society, policy, industry

Changes in the commercial sector

- new big players: Google, Microsoft, Oracle, ...
- fusion of formerly independent companies
- growing capability in GIS development and LBS
- production in countries with low wages
- Need for coordination of GI management
 - among countries and commercial companies
 - between countries and internat. organizations
 - "spatial is not special any more"





Challenges: society, policy, industry

- standardization, interoperability and sharing
 - of data and services
 - by overcoming legal and institutional barriers
- best practices of geospatial information management
 - compilation and dissemination
- effective strategies for capacity building
 - for management of geospatial information
 - especially in developing countries





Challenges: research & development

- better sensors, new sensors, sensor
- terra or petabytes of dump data (pixels) per ver improving residenten:

 - image sectors of to be forgotten.

 not to be

 - ...ple cooperative sensors, geosensor networks
 - non-conventional platforms: UAV, mobile mapping,

Challenges: research & development

- full 3D, needing data fusion, e.g. airborne + terrestrial
- change monitoring, database update, prediction
- real-time processing (navigation, driver assistance, traffic monitoring, safety and security applications, ...)
- distributed processing (speed, integrity, scalability)
- crowd sourcing: new mechanisms for trust and reliability
- increased automation (a shear necessity)
- towards consumer market products (another necessity)
 - embedded photogrammetry
 - connection to CV, CG and game engines







Meeting the challenges

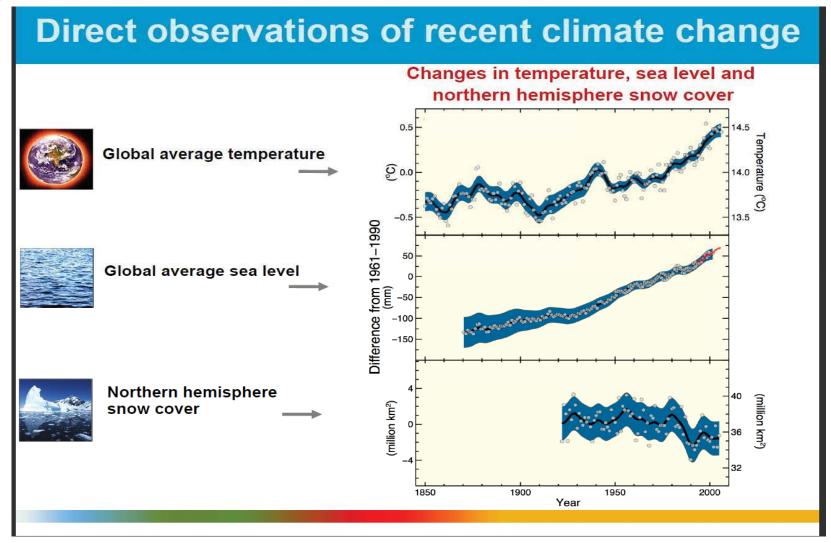








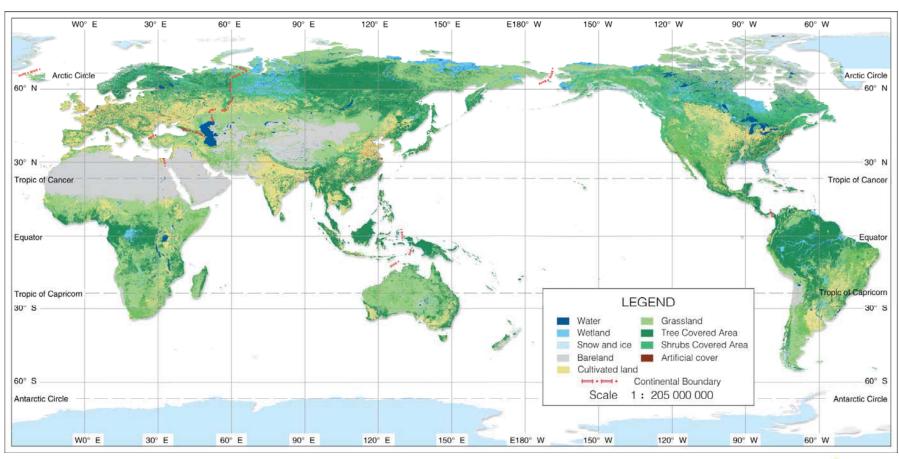
Climate change





Global change

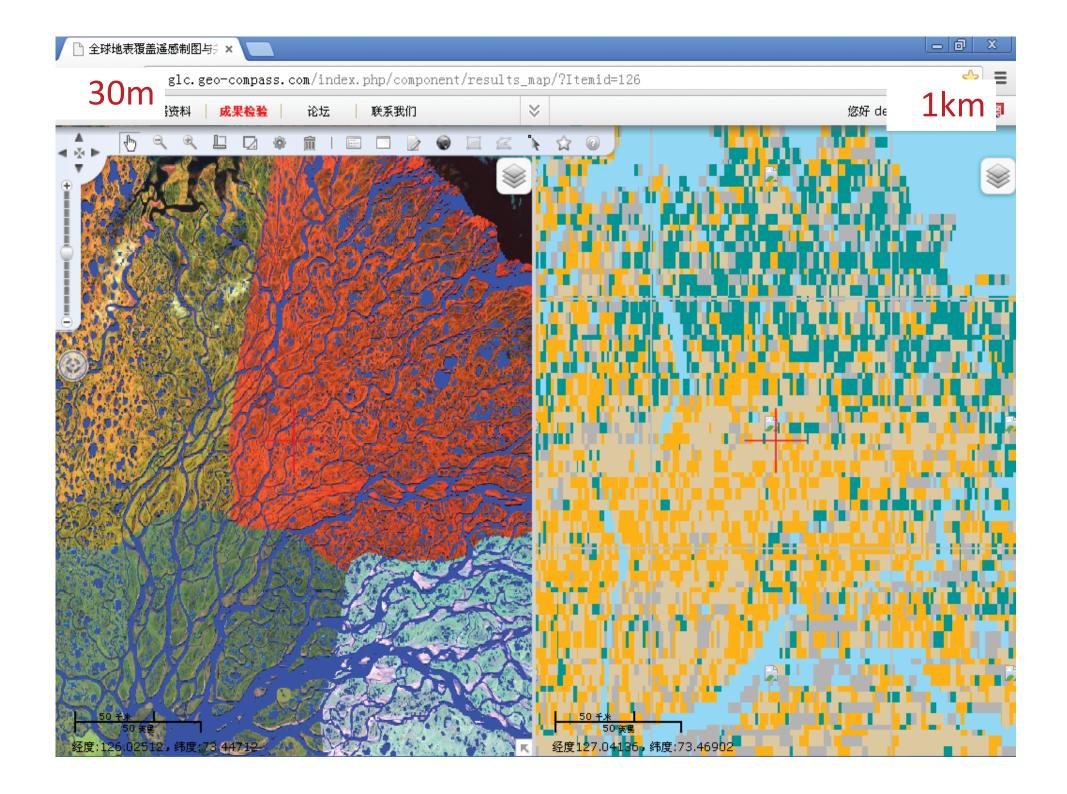
GlobalLand 30: 2010





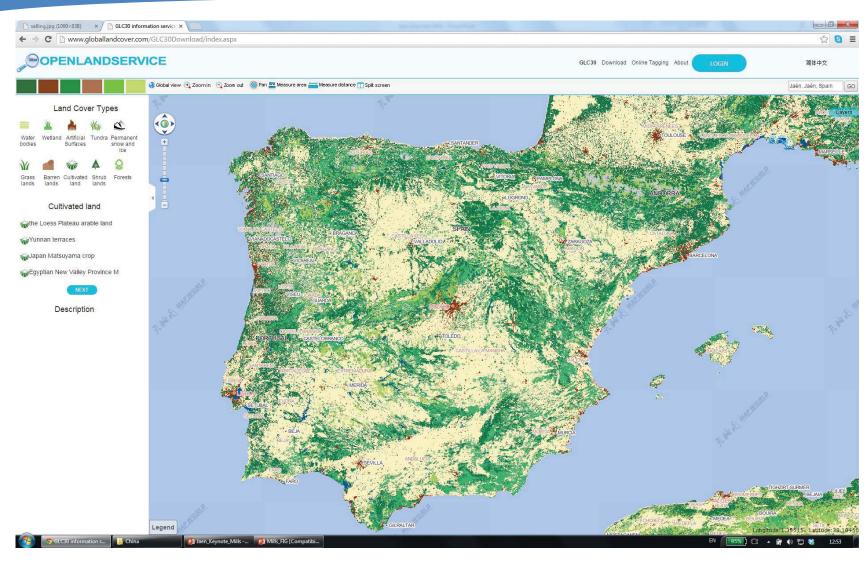








www.globallandcover.com





Antarctica

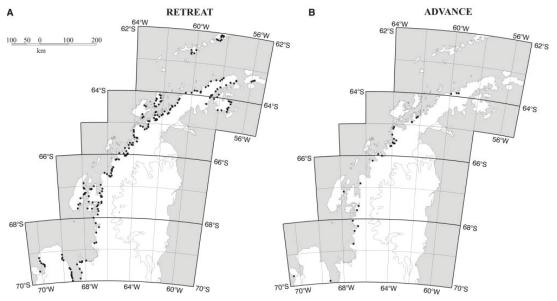








Western Antarctic Peninsula

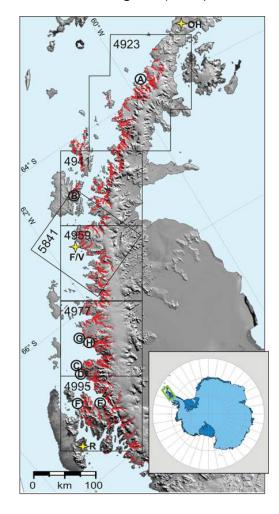


Cook et al. (2005), Science

- Temperature increase
- Glacier retreat and acceleration
- Surface lowering?

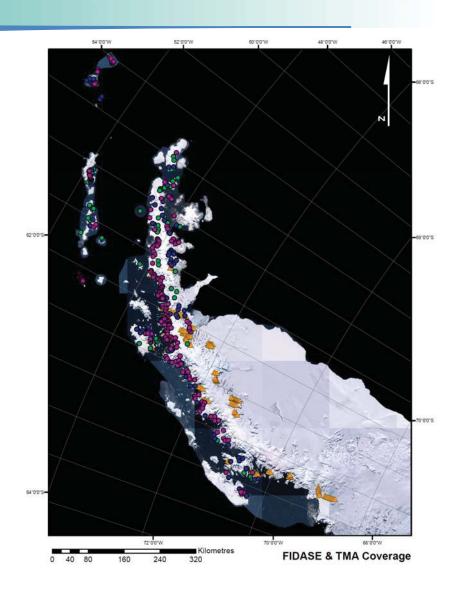


Pritchard & Vaughan (2007), JGR





Data and study area









FIDASE imagery

• 1956-57 Falklands Islands Dependencies Aerial

Survey Expedition



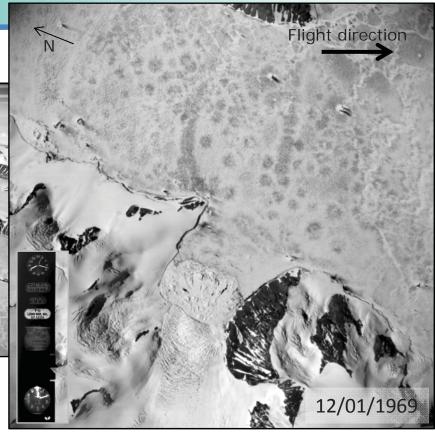




TMA imagery



Left oblique



Right oblique

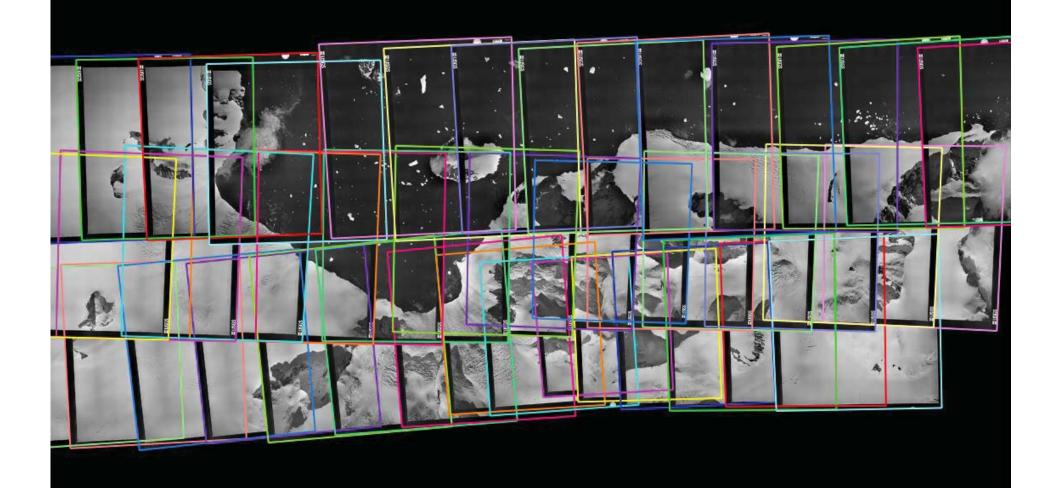
Metadata

Vertical

• Freely available at EarthExplorer.usgs.gov





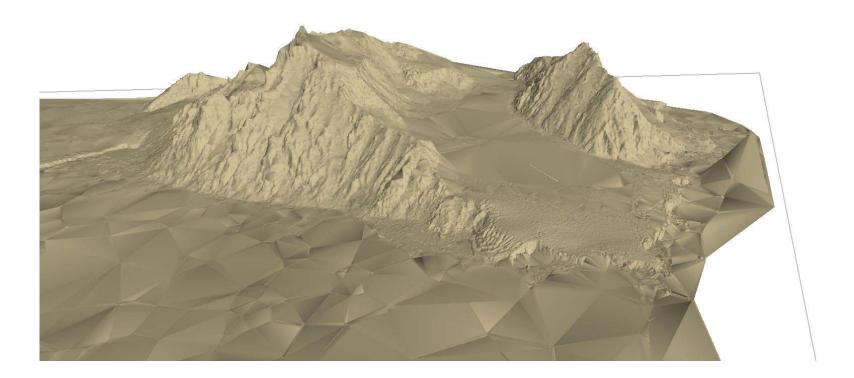


Breguet Glacier



DEM (1m TIN) from FIDASE



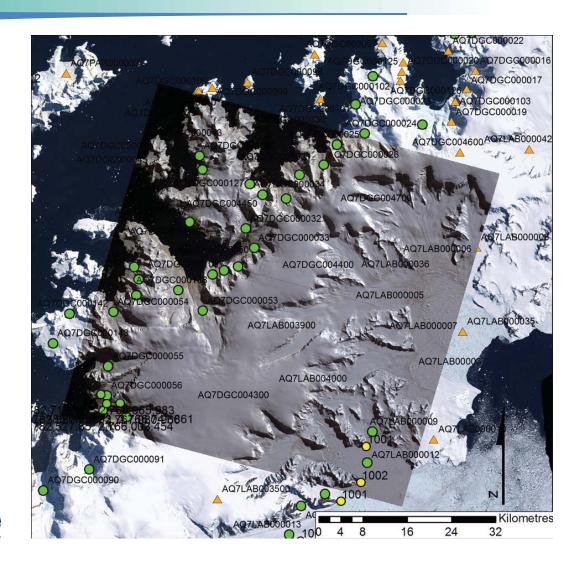








ASTER data

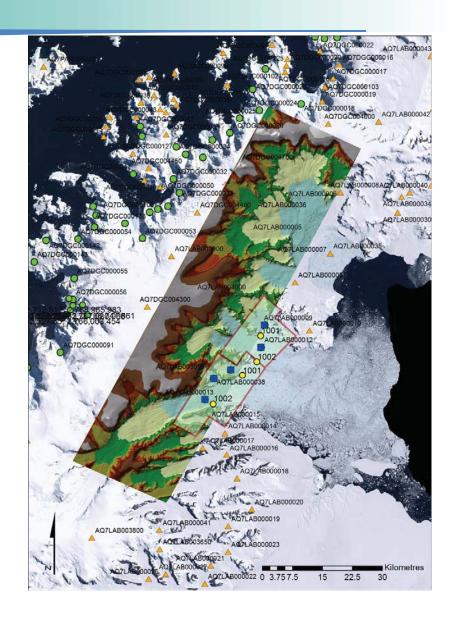








LVIS data









Methodology

1940s-1980s

USGS / BAS aerial photography

2000s

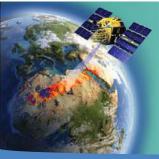
- ASTER imagery
- BAS aerial photography
- Lidar / LVIS / EarthWatch, etc...

Problem of orientation between archival (USGS/BAS) & modern (ASTER/photography/lidar) data due to lack of ground control or lost calibration data

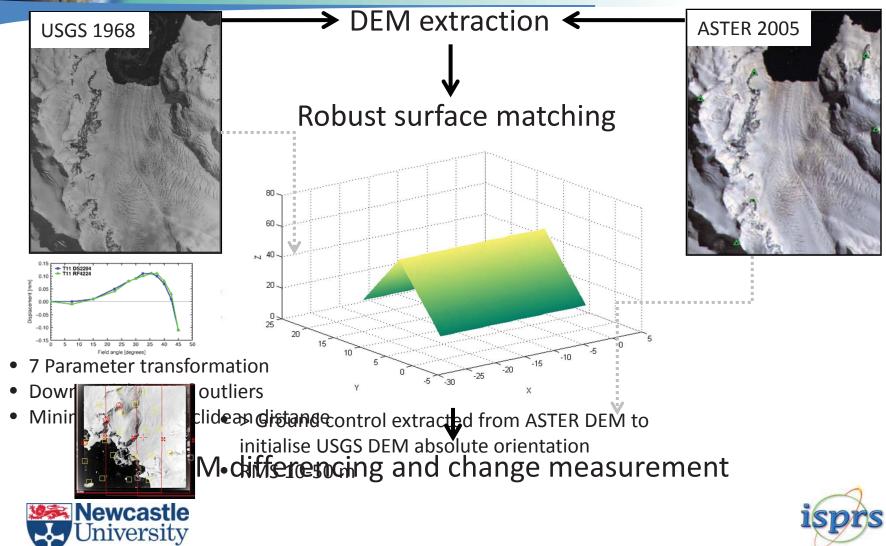
Biased measurements of change





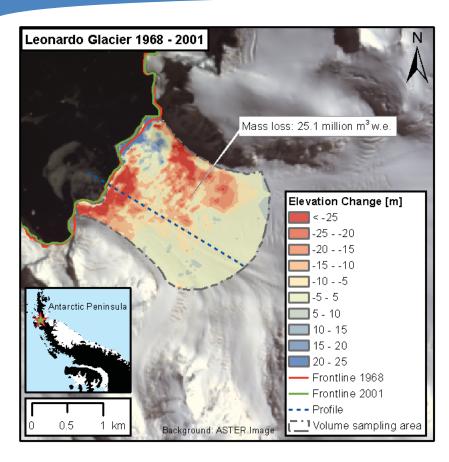


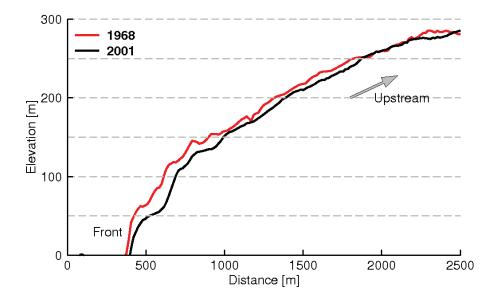
Workflow





Glacier surface lowering





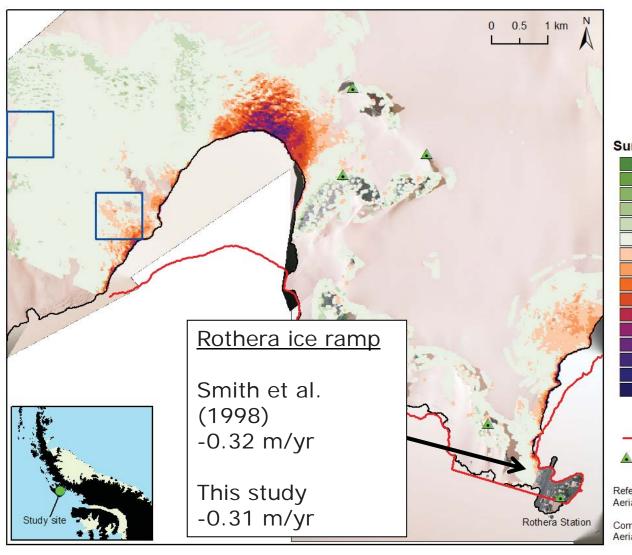
- Significant frontal lowering (up to 50 m)
- Surface thickening at advanced glacier parts
- Negative surface mass balance at glacier front
- No glacier wide mass balance





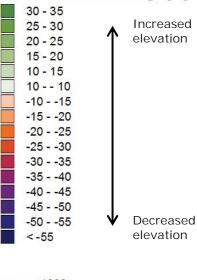


Sheldon Glacier (1989 - 2005)



Mean rate of surface elevation change: Lower part -0.57 m/yr Upper part +0.20 m/yr

Surface elevation change [m]



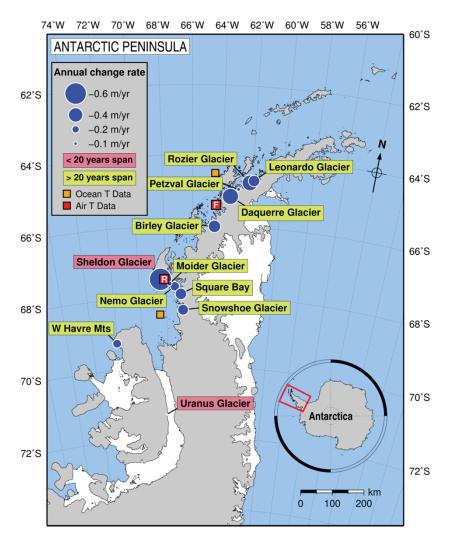
— 1989 ▲ 'Artificial' GCPs

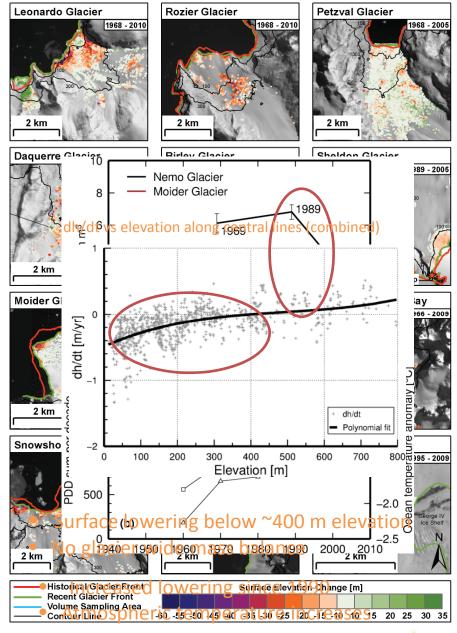
Reference/Background image: Aerial Photography - BAS 2005

Comparison: Aerial Photography - 1989 (Precision +- 11.8 m)



Pattern of change











Earth Systems Engineering

 Combines new scientific understanding of the functioning of the Earth's coupled humantechnological-natural systems with engineering analysis and design, in order to provide adaptation and mitigation solutions to global change at a range of scales.







CESER Research Programme: Integrated systems demonstrations









Urban resilience

- Cities focal points of consumption and emissions:
 - 50% global population, ~80% global GHG emissions
- Cities concentrations of vulnerability to chronic climate stress and extremes:
 - Flooding, heat, air quality etc.
- Improved tools for urban design and adaption, both today and in the future







Urban resilience: heat

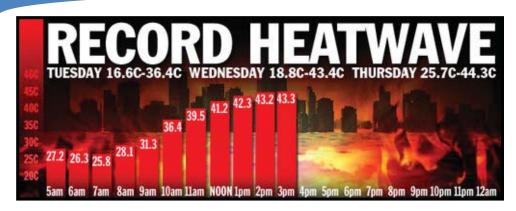
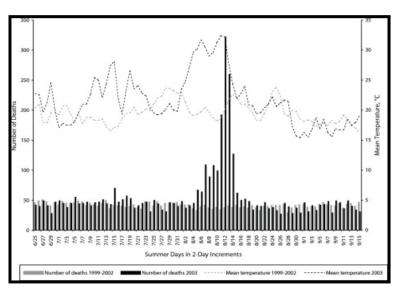


Table 1. Health costs in climate change-related case study areas, with costs per health effect, 2002 through 2009.

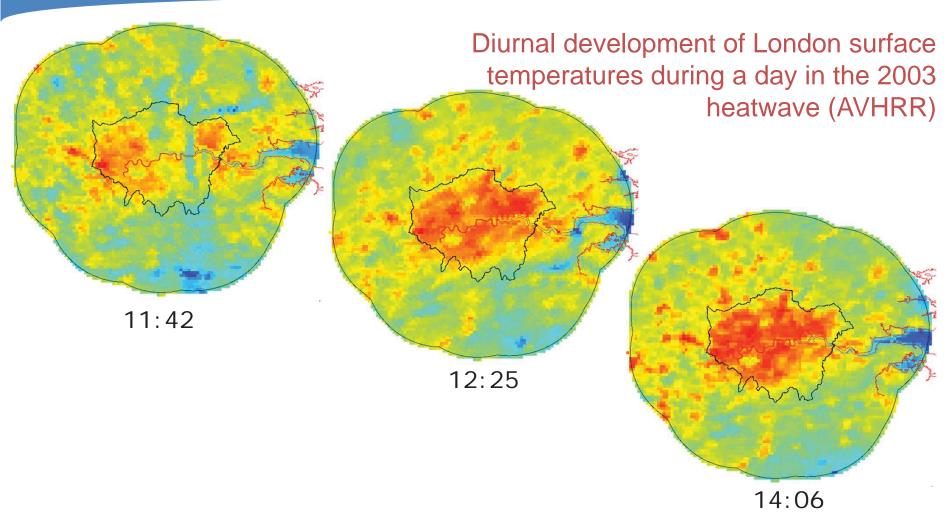
		CONTRACTOR OF THE STREET	
Climate Change- Related Case Study	Premature Death	Illness	Total Health Cost by Case Study
Ozone smog pol- lution	\$6.3 Billion	\$254 Million	\$6.5 Billion
Heat wave	\$5.2 Billion	\$179 Million	\$5.3 Billion
Hurricane	\$1.1 Billion	\$255 Million	\$1.4 Billion
Wildfire	\$545 Million	\$34 Million	\$578 Million
Mosquito-borne infectious disease	\$190 Million	\$18 Million	\$207 Million
River flooding	\$16 Million	\$5 Million	\$20 Million
Total costs (in U.S. dollars, 2008)	\$13.3 Billion	\$744 Million	\$14.1 Billion





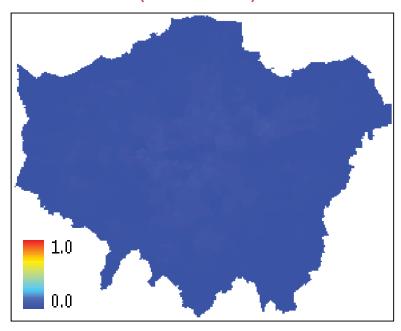


Daily urban temperature dynamics

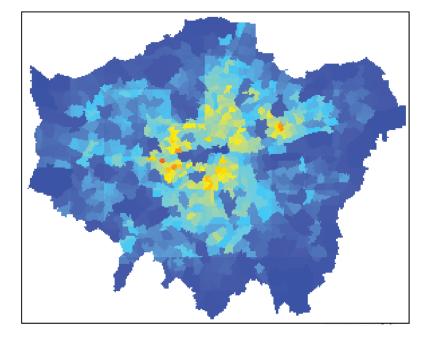


London future spatial heat risk

Heatwave Risk Control (1961-1990)



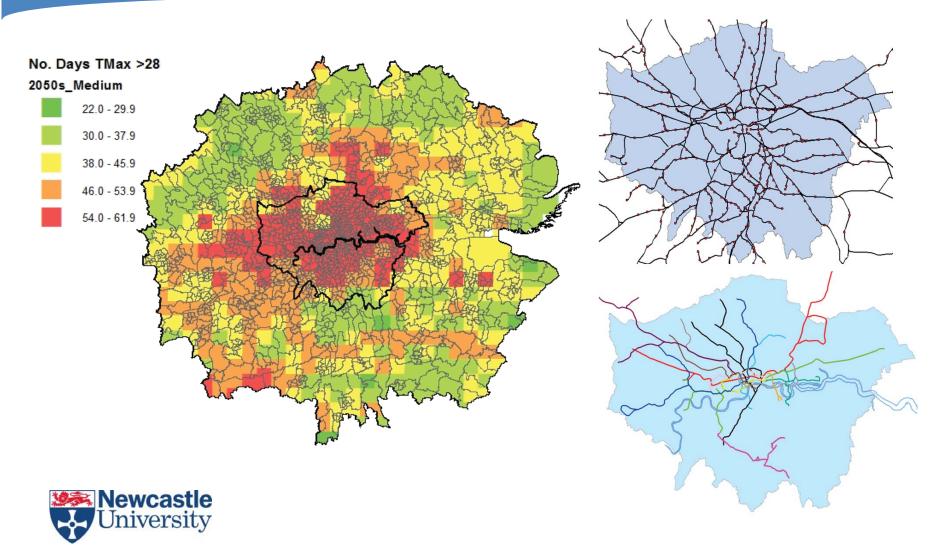
Heatwave Risk 2050s (90th percentile)







Transport disruption and economic risk





Urban resilience: flooding









Airborne laser scanning data

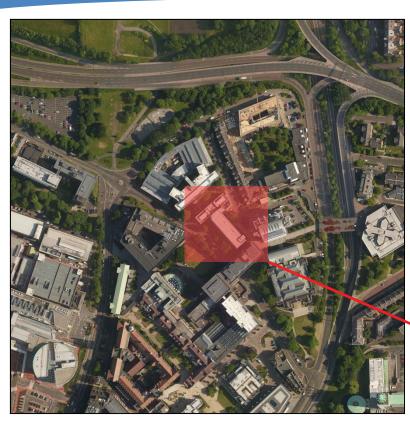


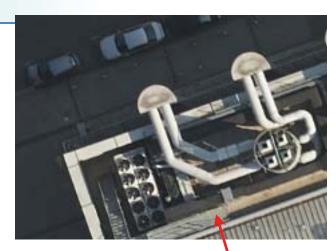






Orthoimagery











Mobile laser scanning





Panoramic imagery



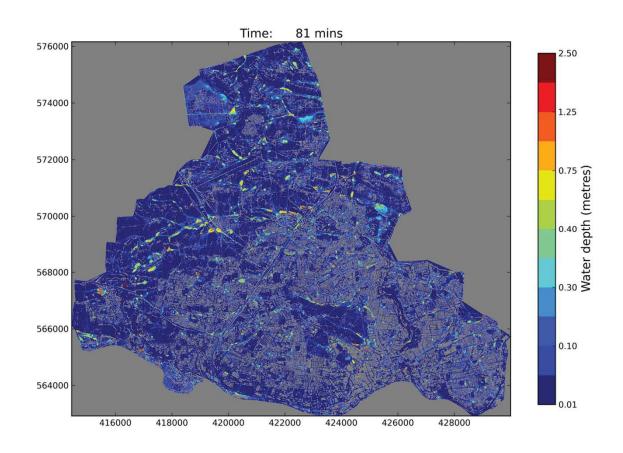


Combined mobile & airborne laser scanning





Flood modelling









"Citizen science"

Crossing of Coast Road with Benton Road and Chillingham Road. Modelwater depth=1.45m



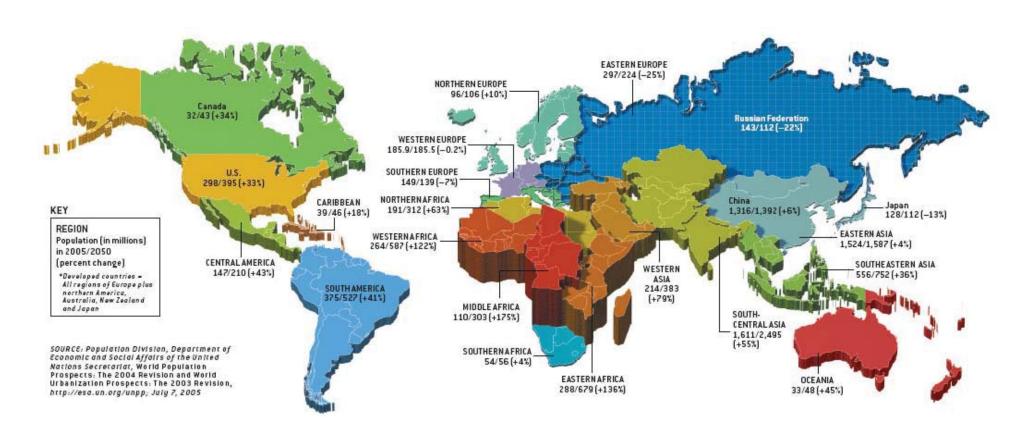








Future challenges: developing nations

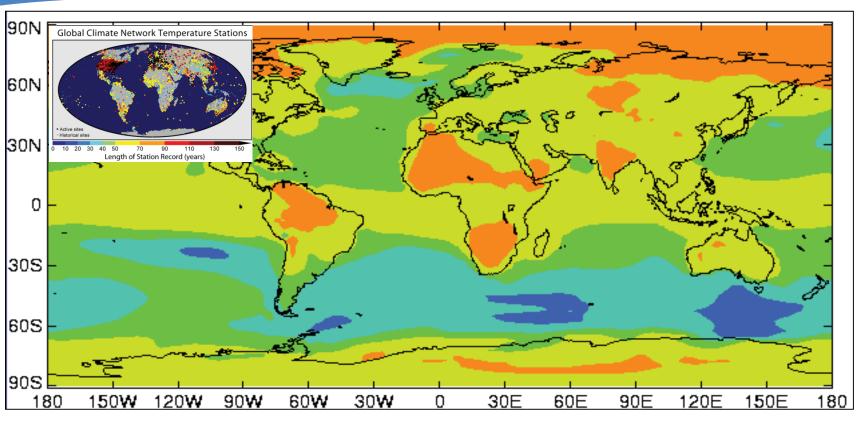








Future challenges: developing nations



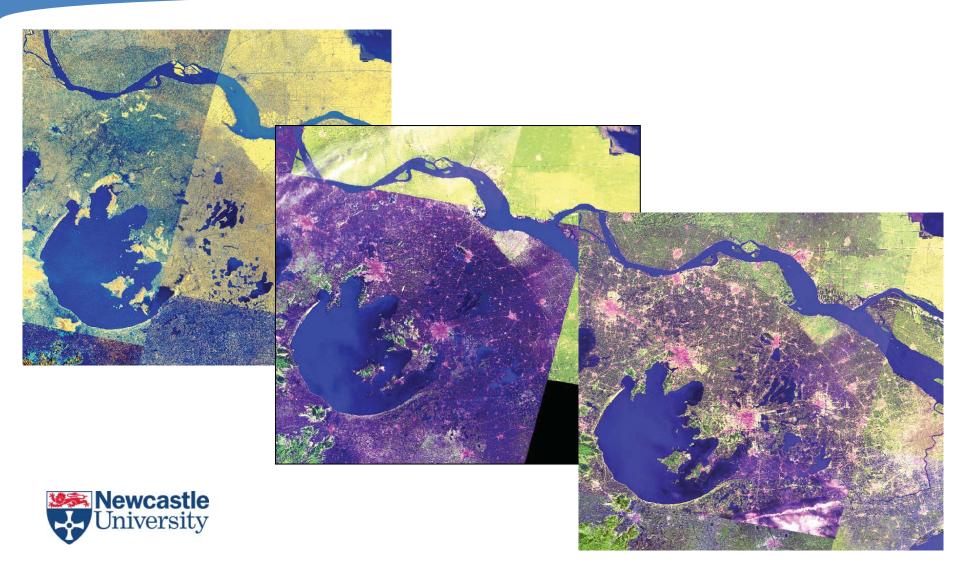


Change in annual average surface air temperature from 1960–1990 to 2070–2100 from HadCM2 IS92a





Future challenges: developing nations





Advertisements









ISPRS Geospatial Week 2015

Bundle of International Conferences









XXIII ISPRS Congress, Prague 2016 PRAGUE 2016

From human history to the future with spatial information

July 12-19, 2016

Due date for abstract submission

Autumn 2015

http://www.isprs2016-prague.com









- IAPETUS NERC Doctoral Training Partnership
 - 12 Studentships
 - http://www.iapetus.ac.uk/
- Faculty of SAgE PhD scholarships
 - 25 studentships
 - TBA shortly
- School of Civil Engineering and Geosciences
 - Minimum of three studentships
 - http://www.ncl.ac.uk/ceg/study/postgraduate/research





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- www.ncl.ac.uk/ceser
- Funding bodies











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