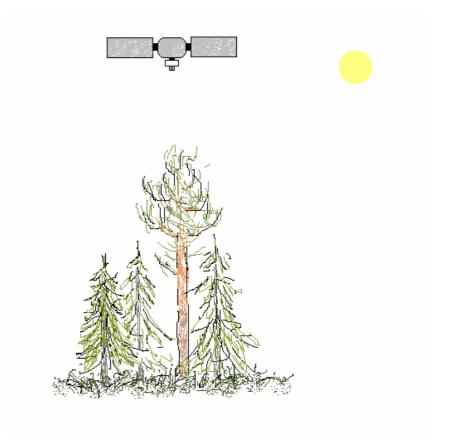


Single Tree Detection in High Resolution Satellite Images and Digital Aerial Images using Artificial Neural Networks and a GeometricOptical Forest Model

Kenneth Olofsson and Olle Hagner
Remote Sensing Laboratory
Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences

Single tree detection techniques

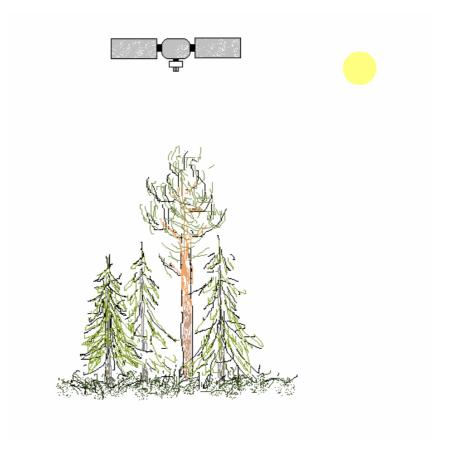
- Every tree is unique
- Irregular crown shapes
- View angle
- Cast shadow





Empirical methods

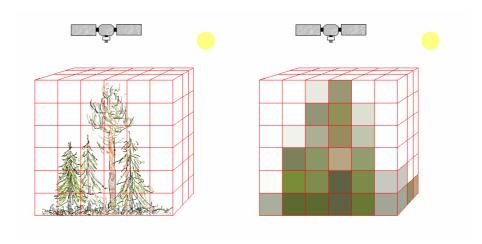
- Learning systems
- Neural networks
- Large training datasets

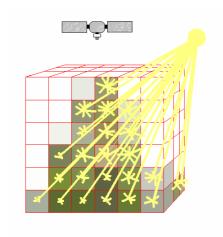


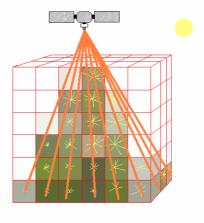


Geometric-optical forest model

- Scene model
- Radiative transfer model
- Sensor model



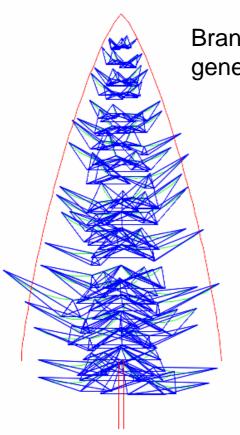




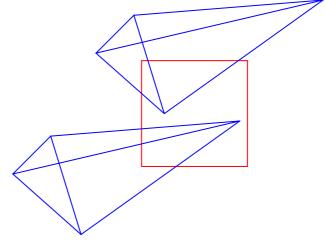




Branch structure



Branch structure generated within a generalized ellipsoid of revolution



The optical properties of a voxel is determined by the properties of the material tetrahedrons and their volume proportion

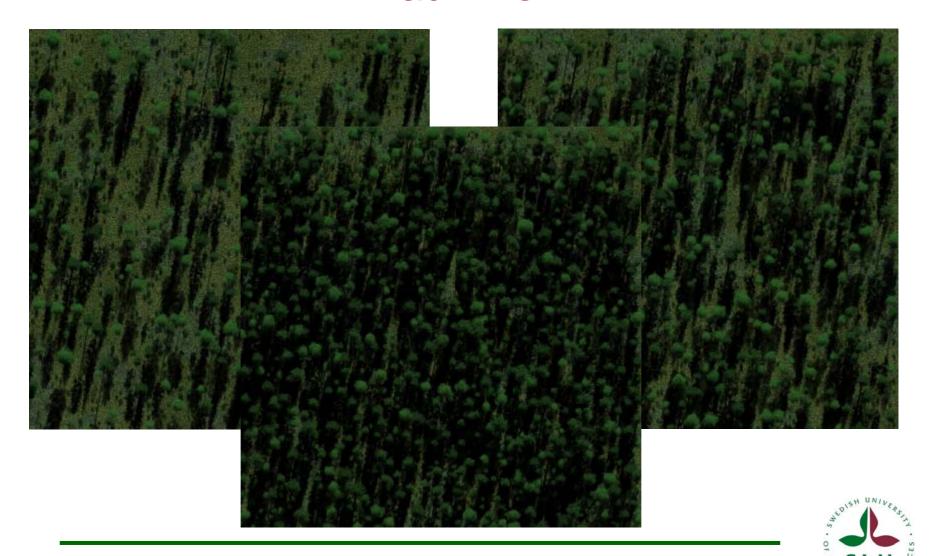


Virtual forest

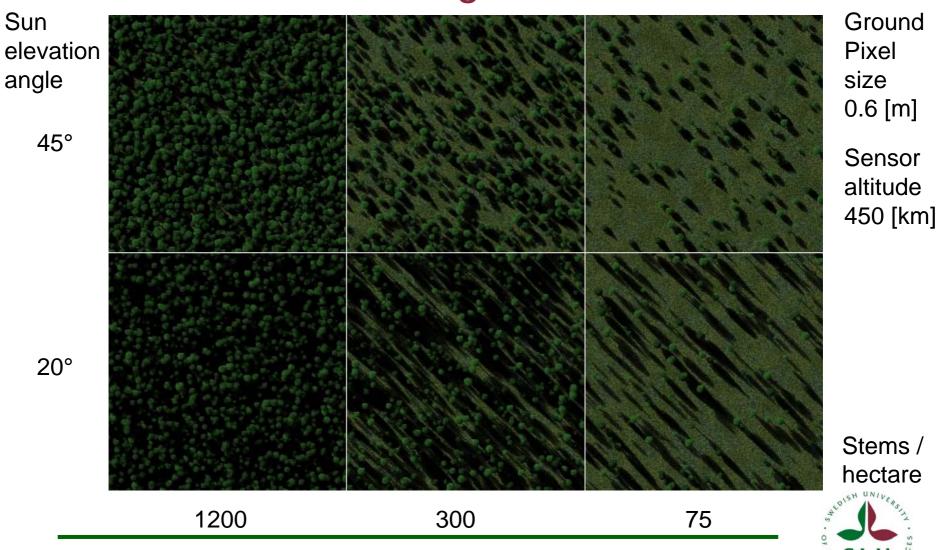




Nadir view



Satellite image simulation

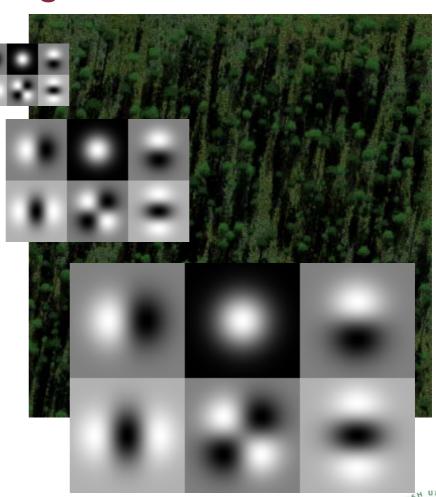


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Training data

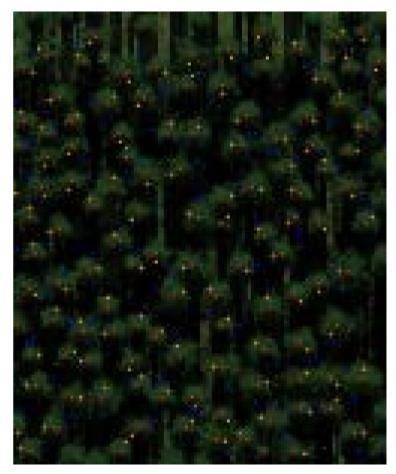
 INPUT: Filters with different scale operating on a virtual image

 OUTPUT: Tree size and tree position in the virtual image



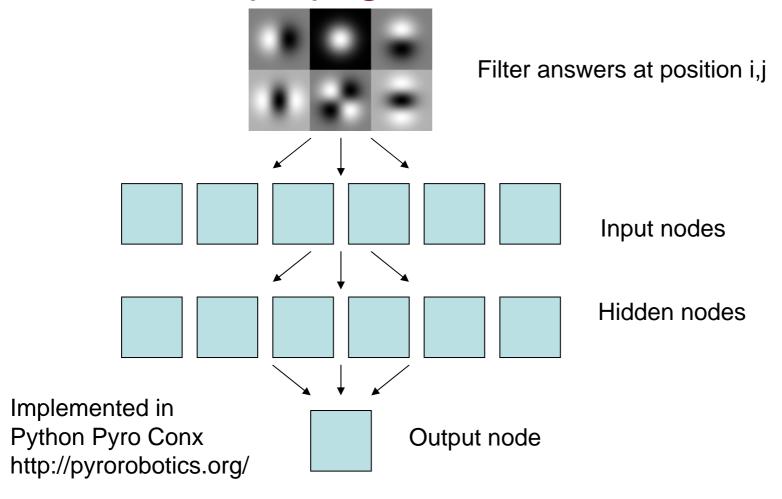
Training data for neural network

- Positions on the tree tops
- Positions on edges
- Positions between the trees





Preliminary experiment with a simple backpropagation neural network

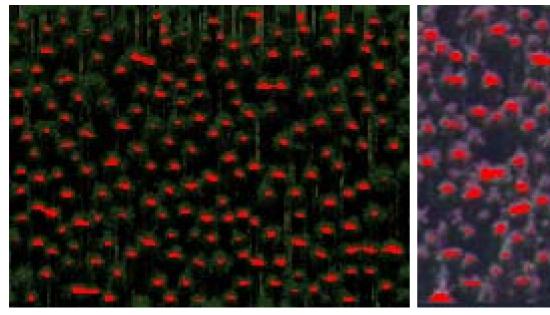


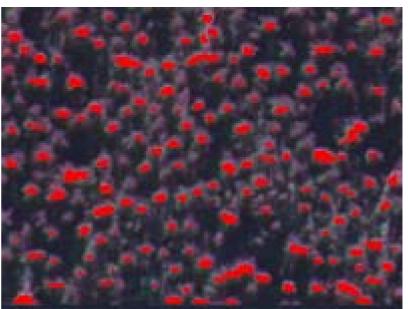


Using a trained network to detect single trees in aerial and satellite images

Virtual image/training data set

Aerial image

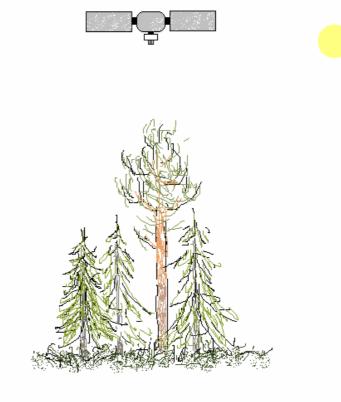






Future work

- Atmospheric transfer model
- Multiple scattering
- Large training set for neural network inversion
- Investigating different types of filters





Acknowledgements

- Financed by the Swedish National Space Board
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