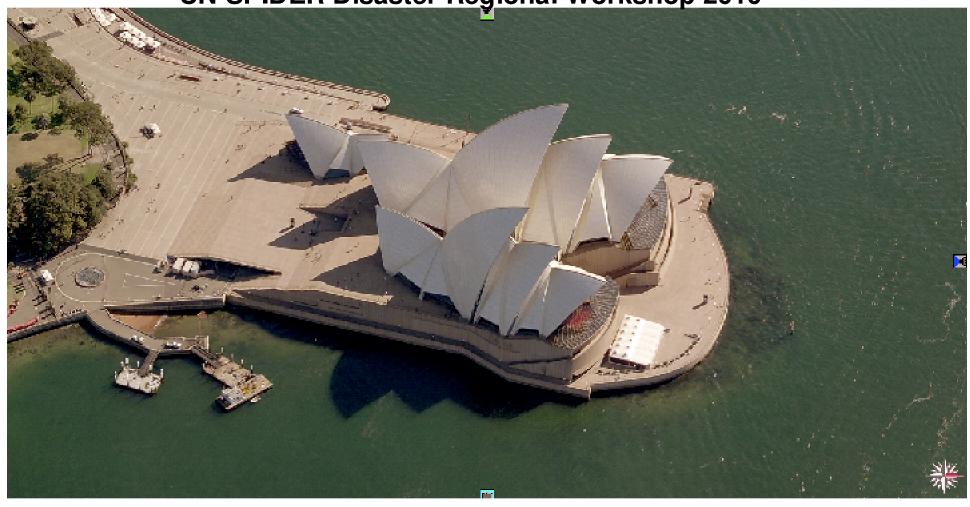
**UN-SPIDER Disaster Regional Workshop 2010** 



Pictometry and its uses in Disaster Planning and Response

#### **Robert Carroll**

President International Division
Pictometry International Corp.
Pictometry



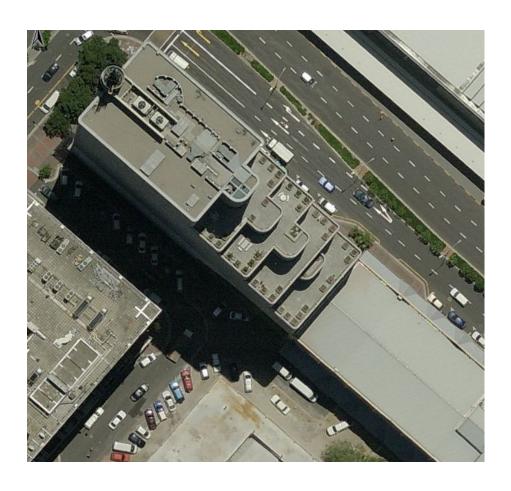
Visual Perspective

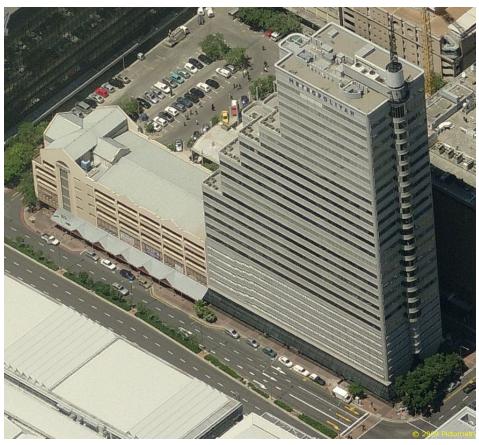












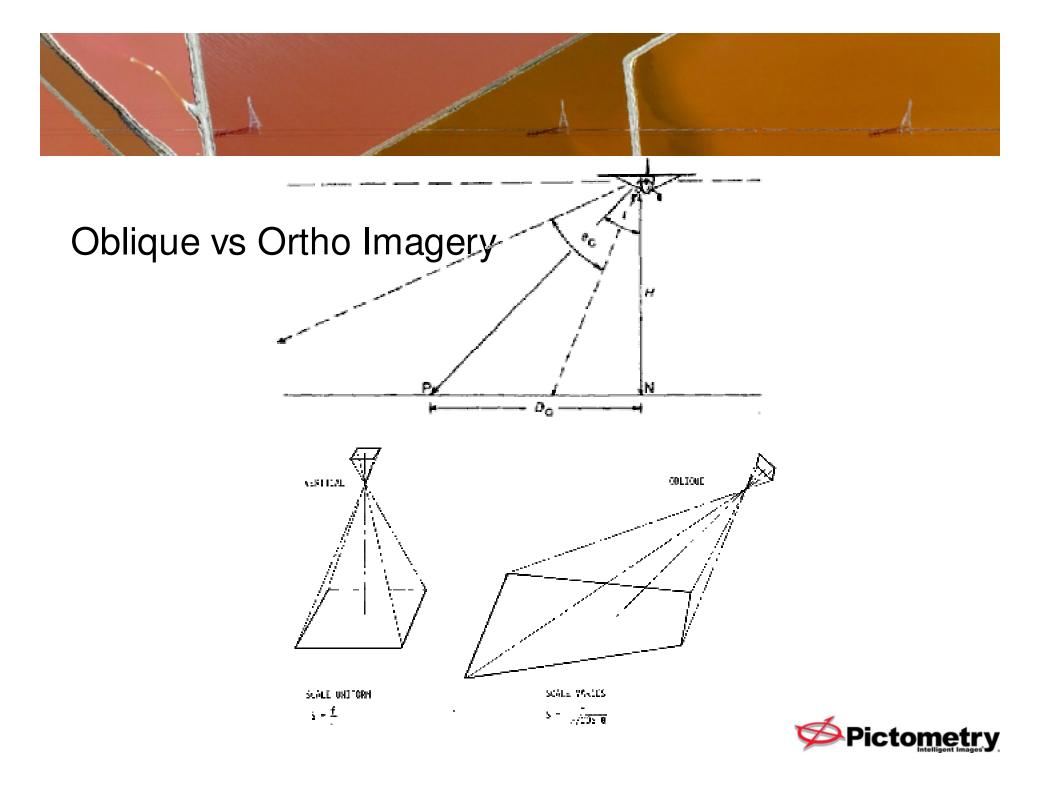




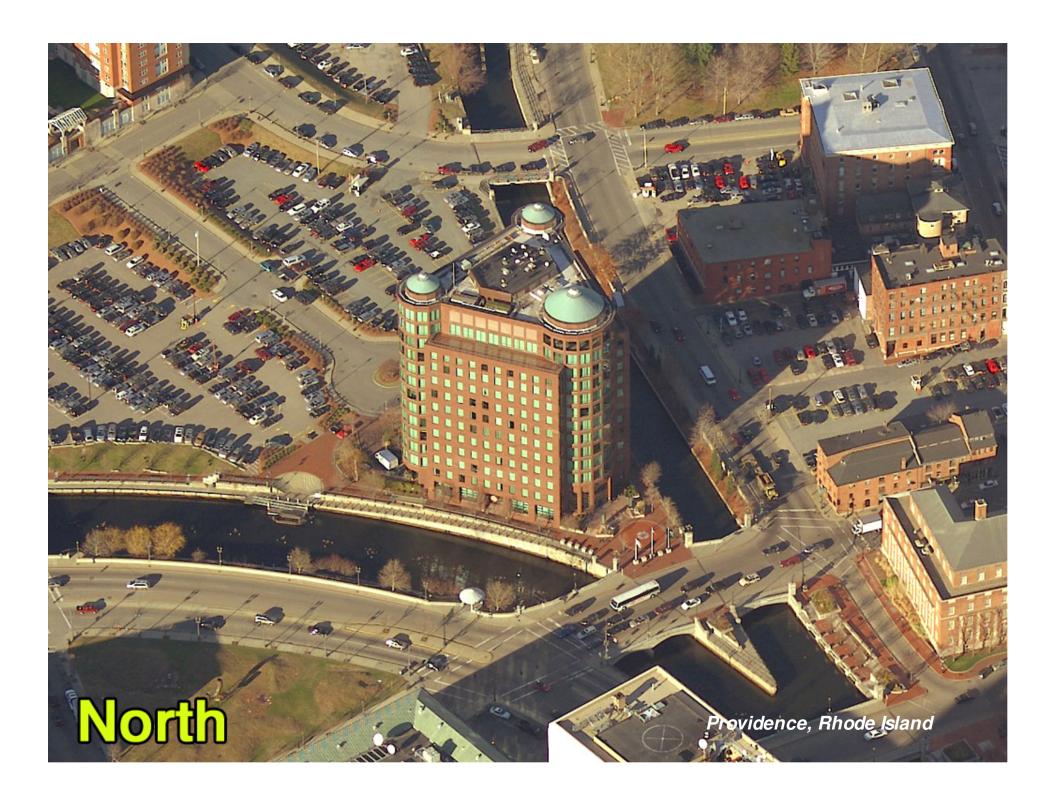
## What is Oblique Imaging Technology?

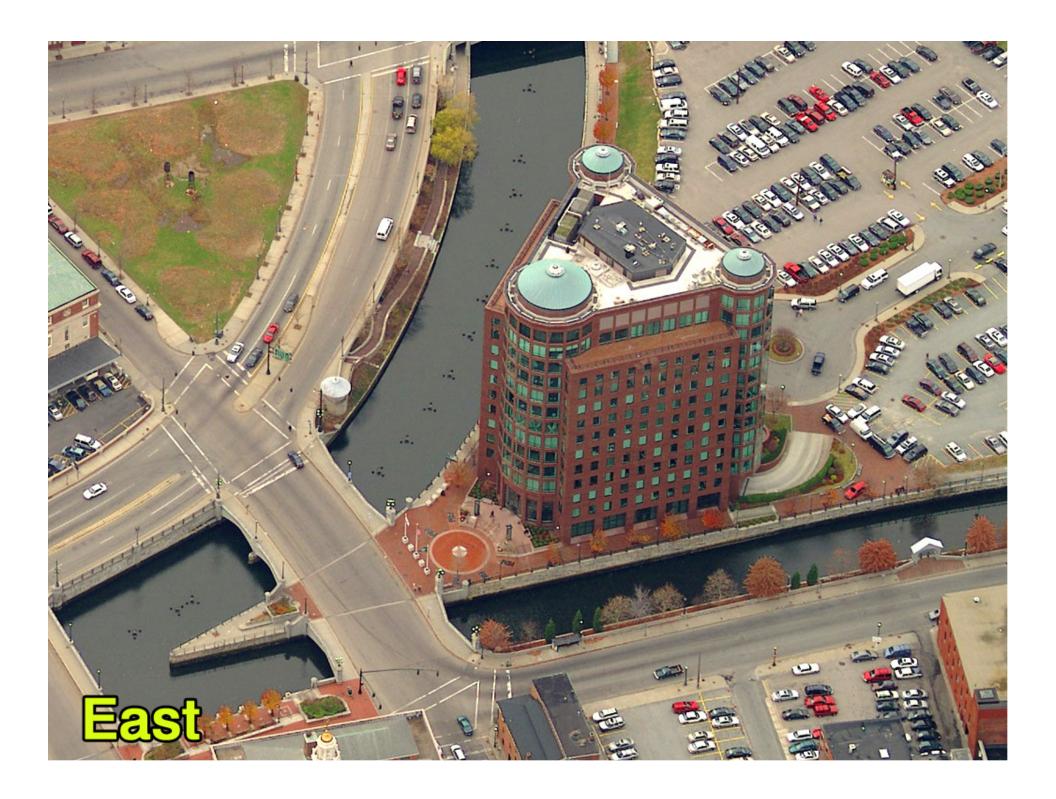
- Oblique refers to the camera angle at which an image is captured
  - Pictometry images are captured at a 40 degree angle
- Due to this angle, Pictometry images reveal greater detail, provide different oriented views, and give lay-users a natural perceptive
- Example: users can see all of a builing's features such as the front door, back door, windows and more.

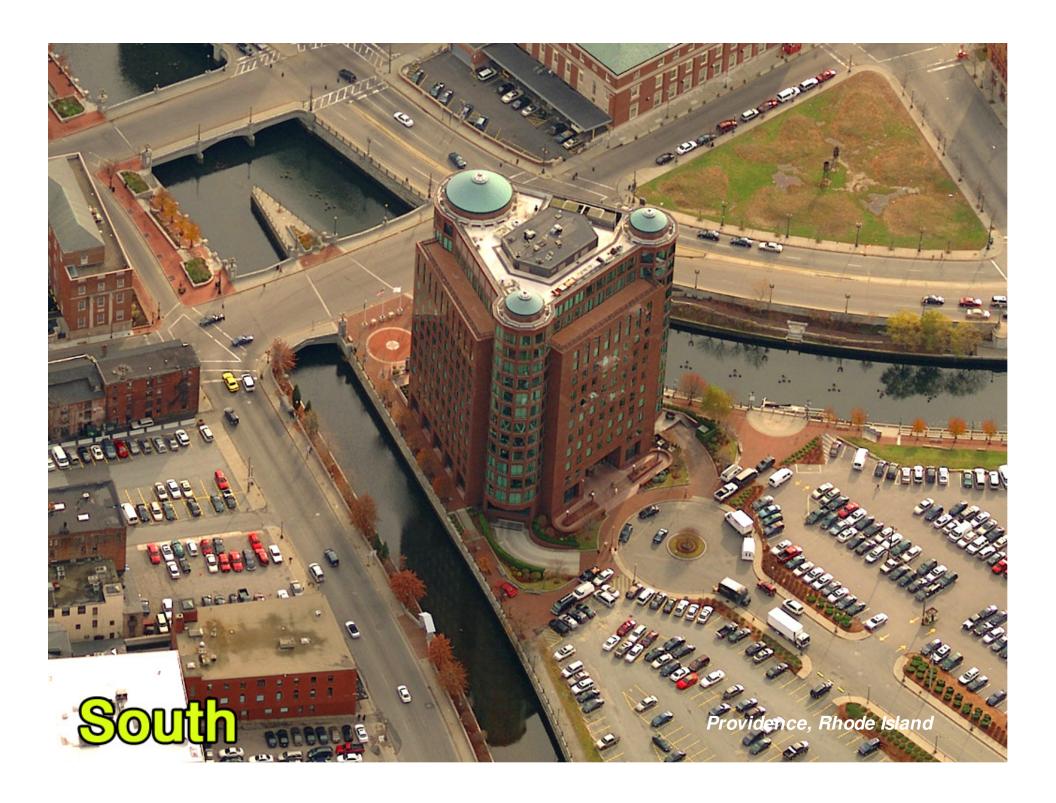


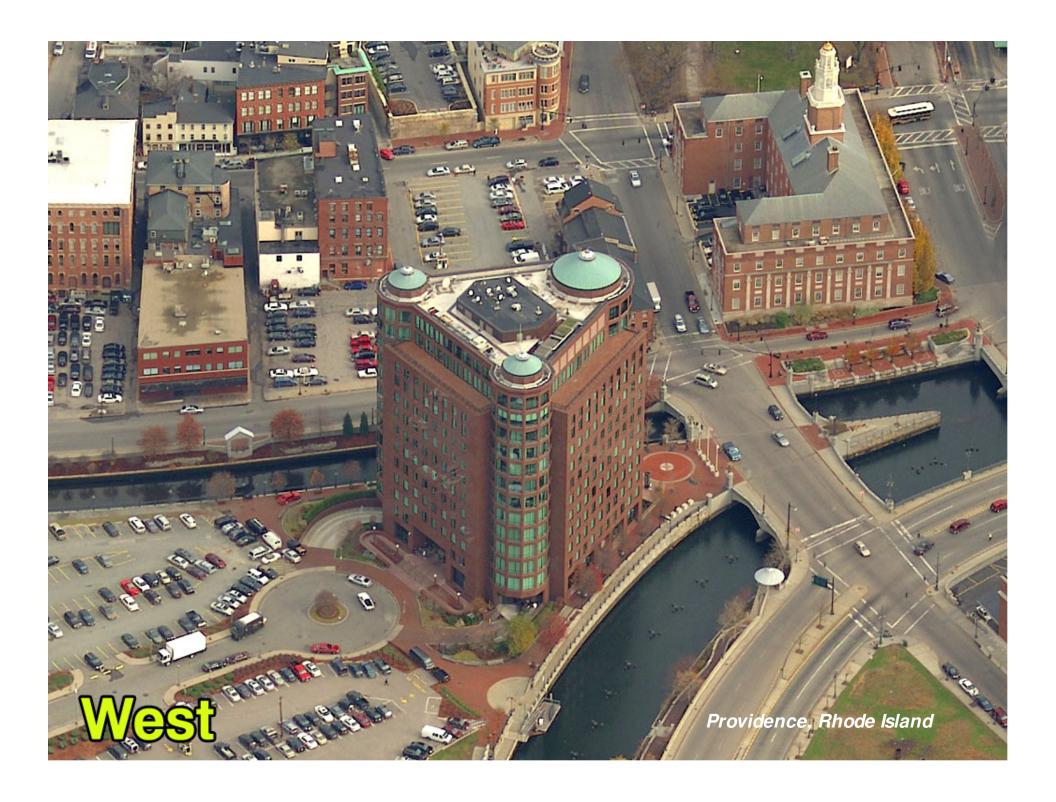


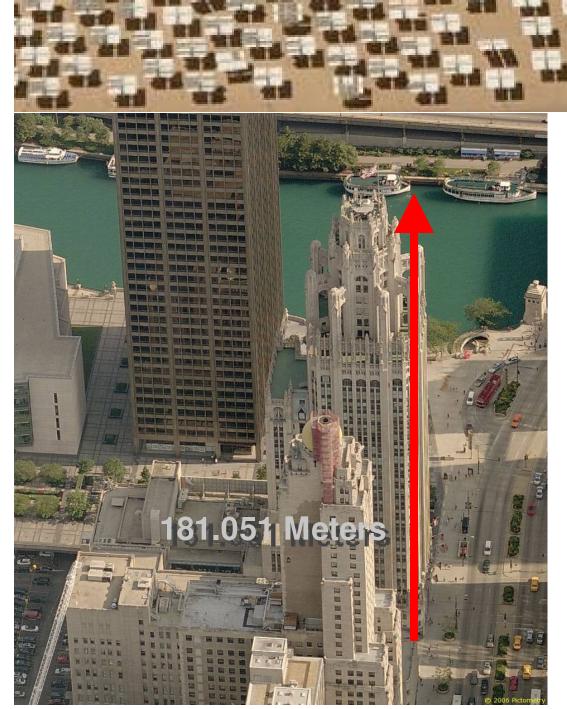












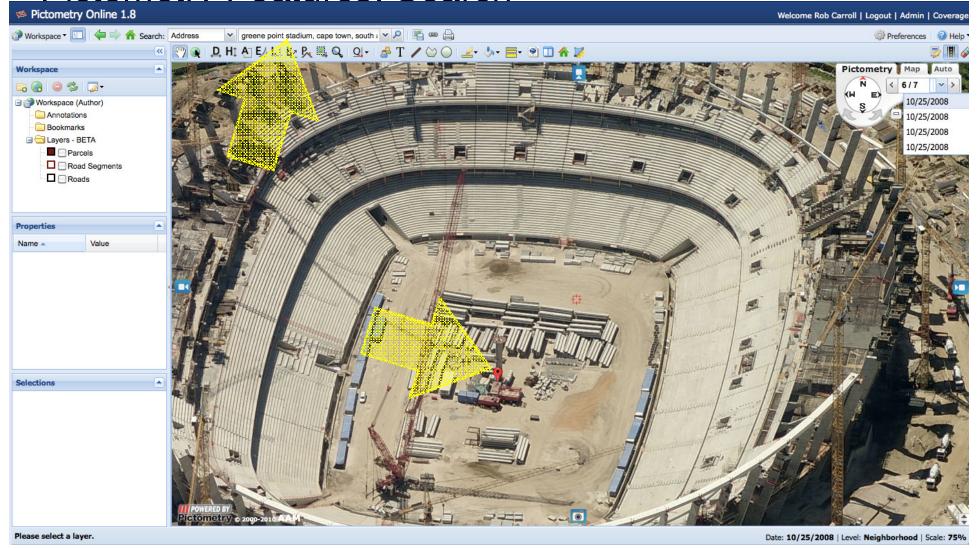
Each image pixel has an X, Y and Z value. You can measure right on the image for:

- Height
- Distance
- Area
- Bearing
- •Pitch
- Latitude/Longitude
- Elevation/Slope



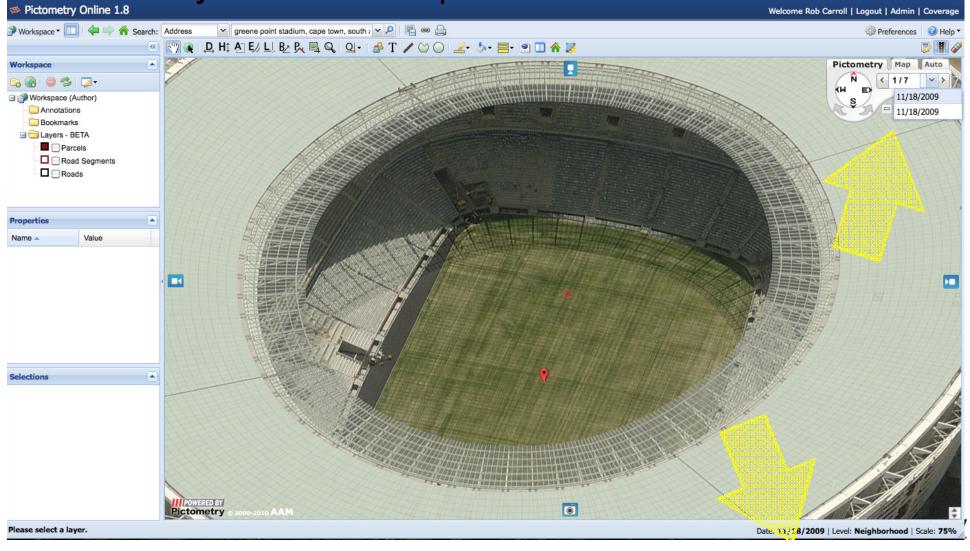


Pictometry Features: Search

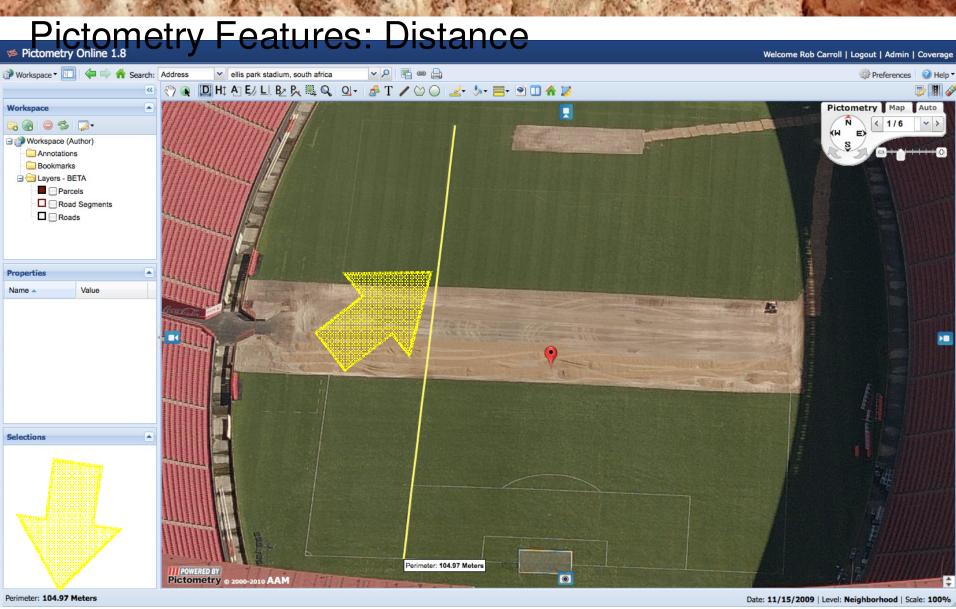




Pictometry Features: Capture Date

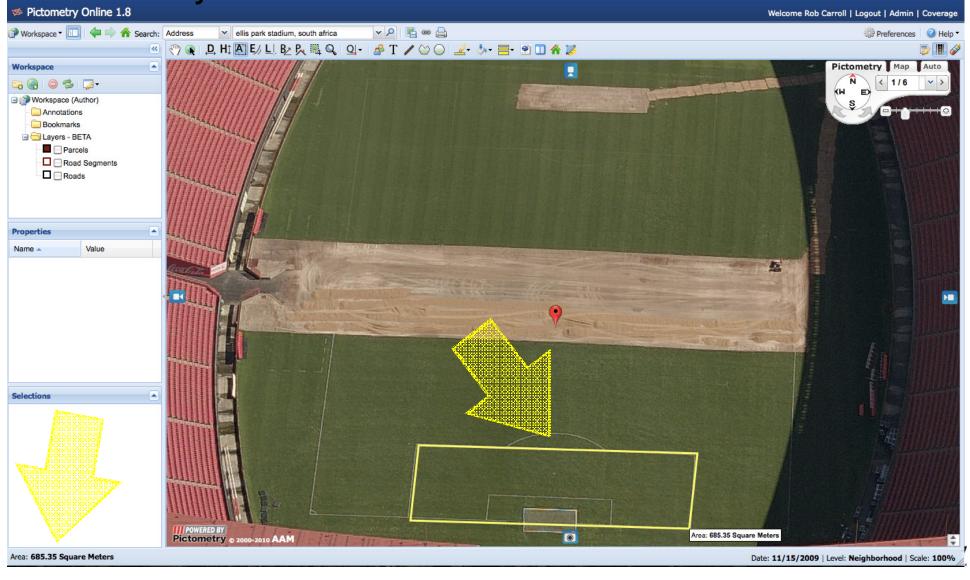






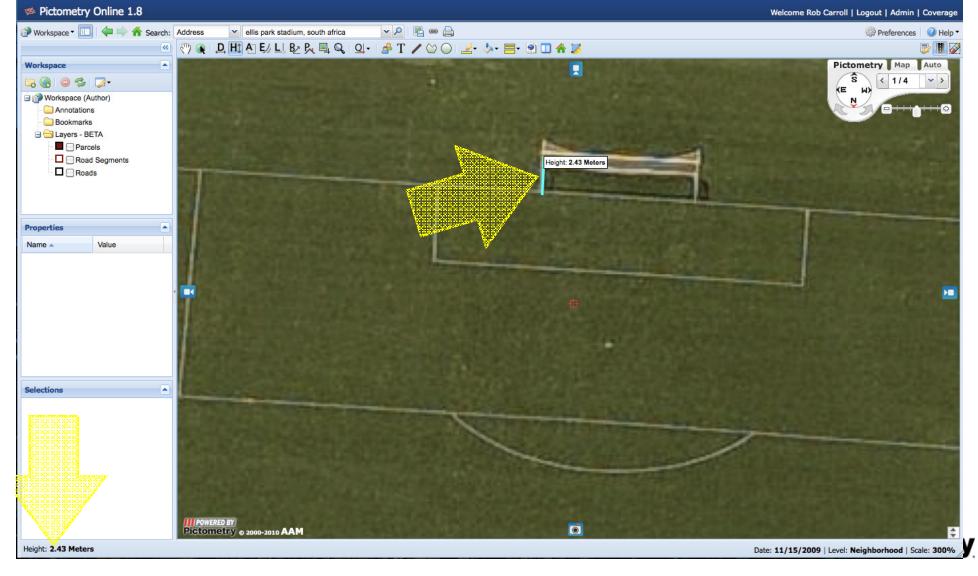


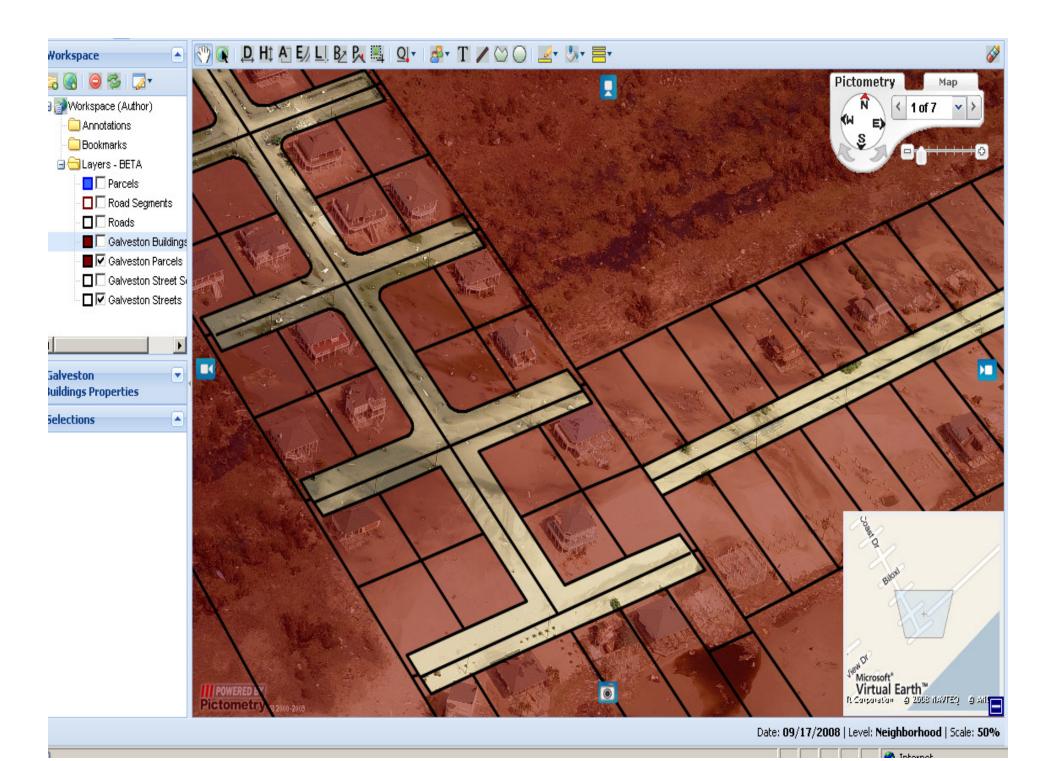
Pictometry Feature: Area





Pictometry Features: Height







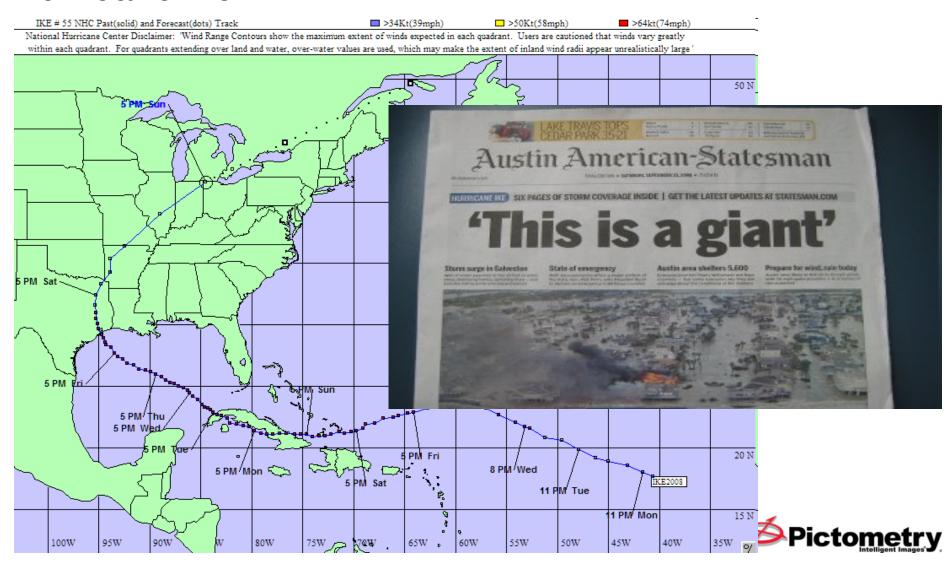
#### Realised Return on Investment

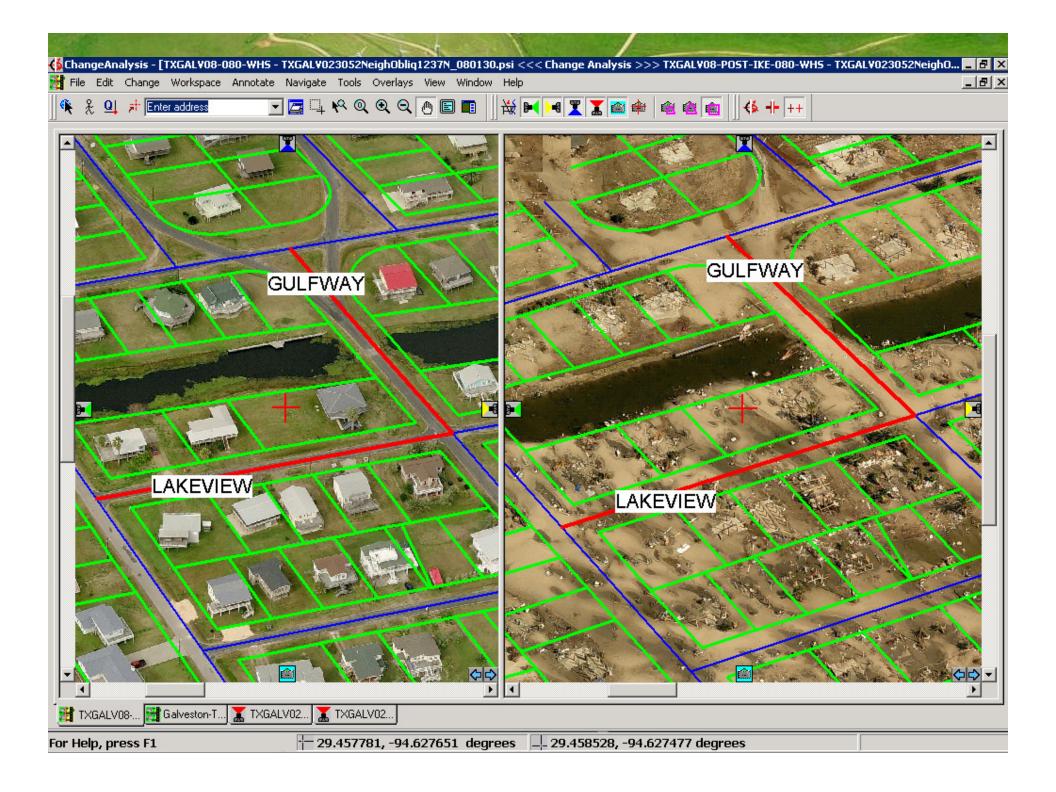
- Cost Avoidance
  - Reduced temporary staff for field study
  - Reduced field visits / fleet costs
- Reduced Risk
  - Improved risk assessment estimates through comprehensive data
  - Minimized staff exposure to hazardous areas

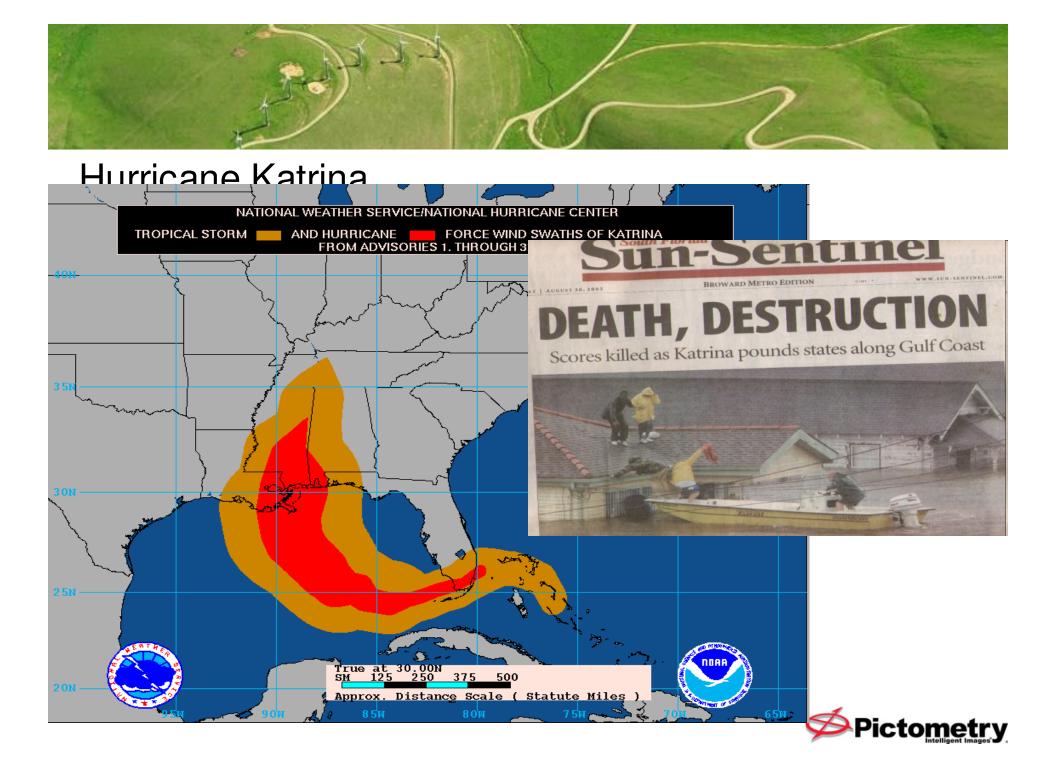


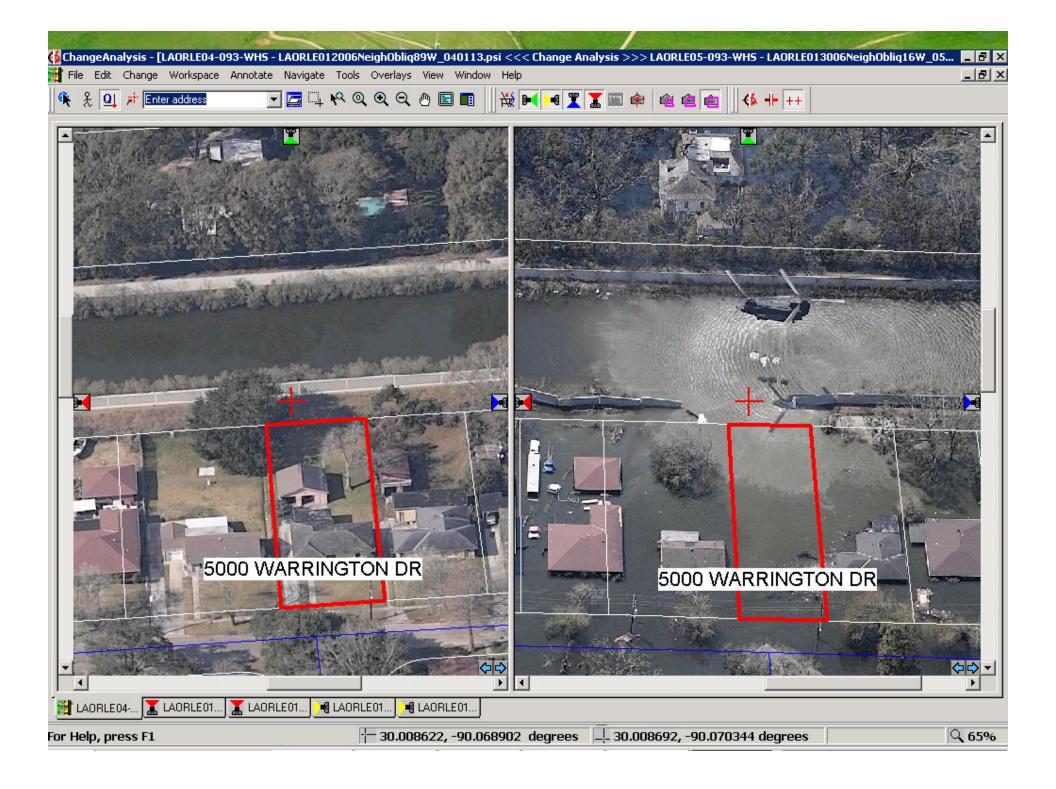


#### Hurricane Ike









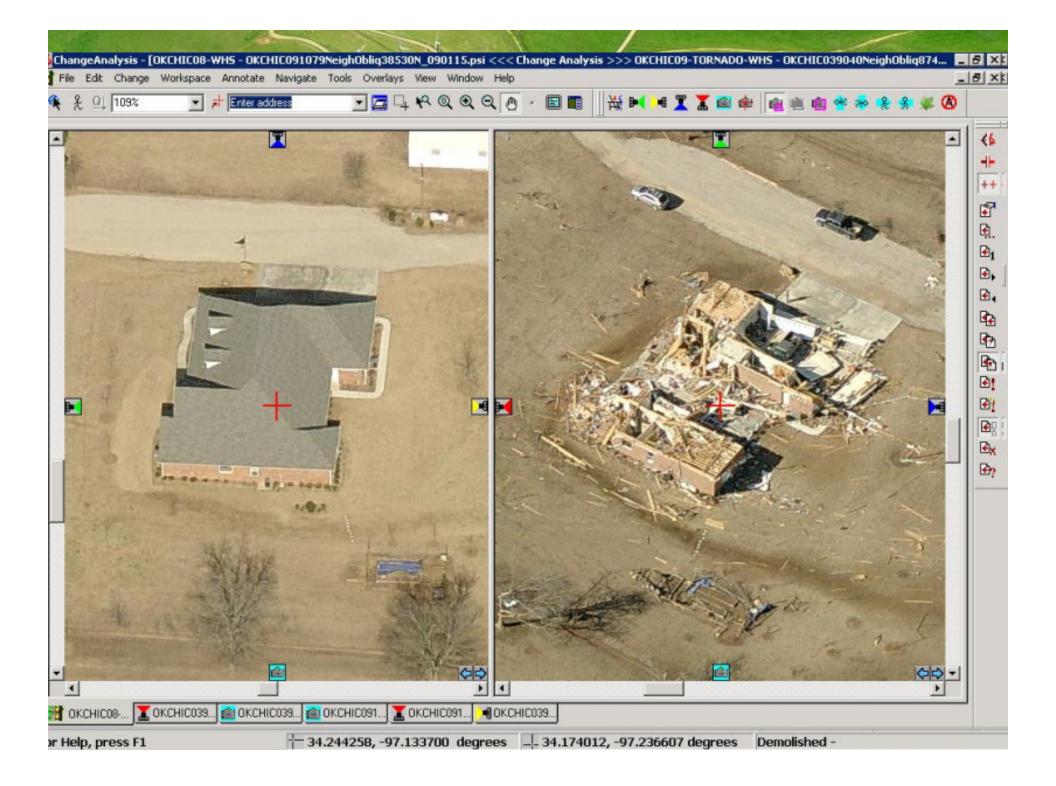


## Lone Grove (OK) Tornado



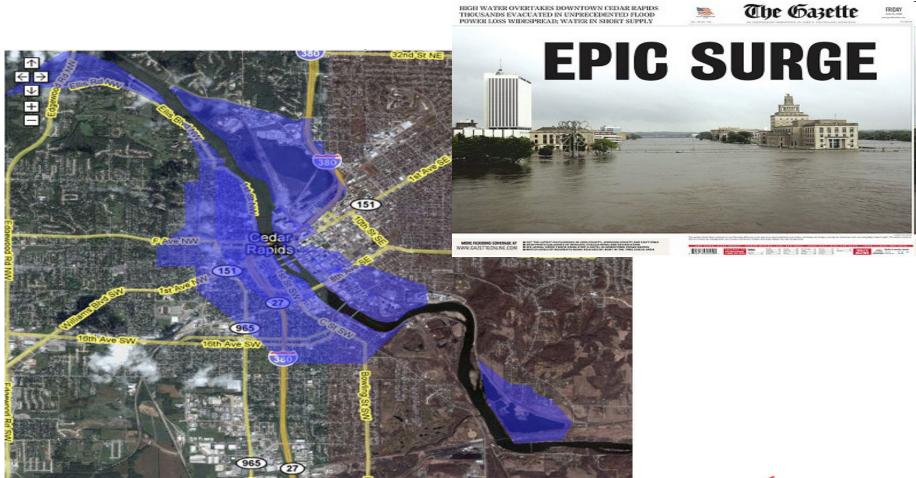




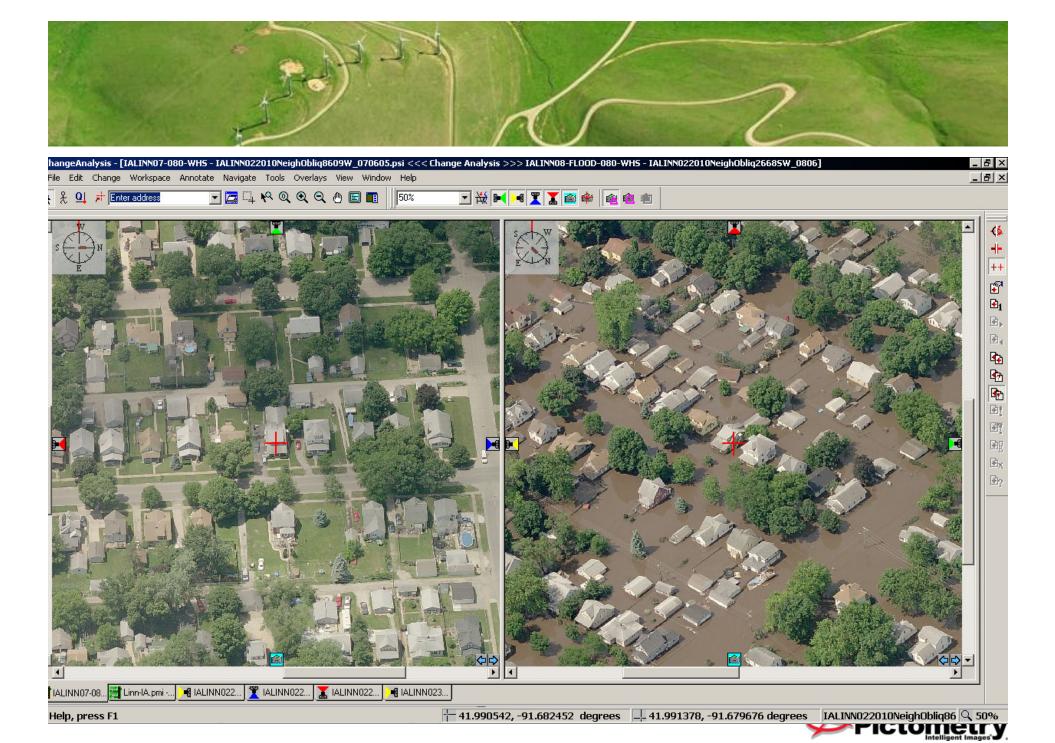




## Cedar Rapids Floods

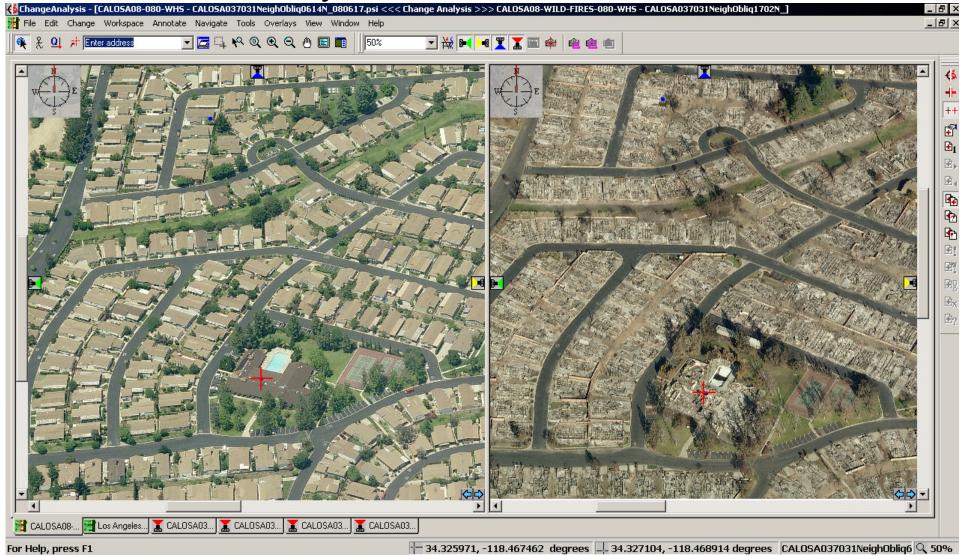




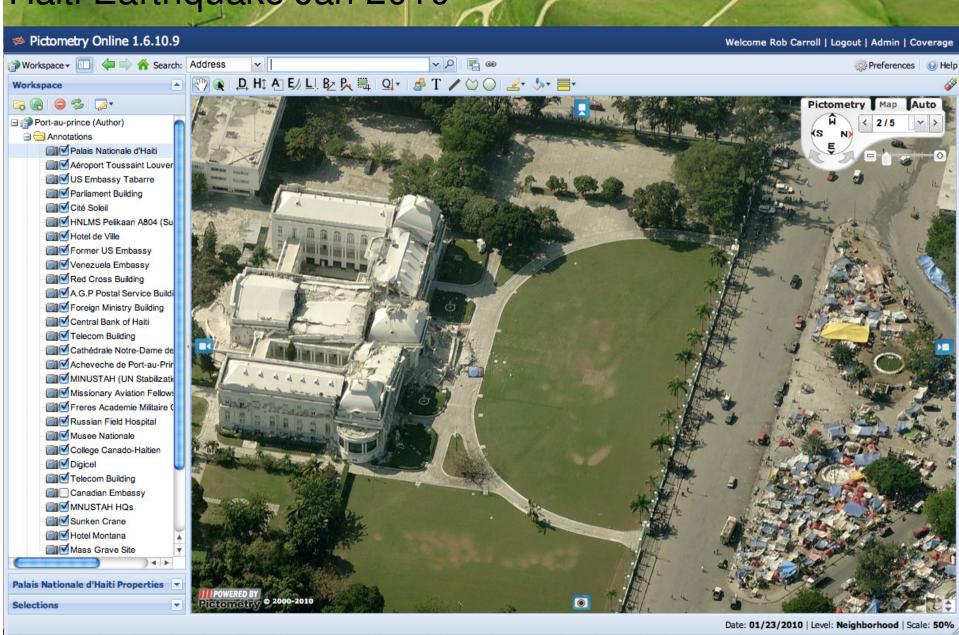


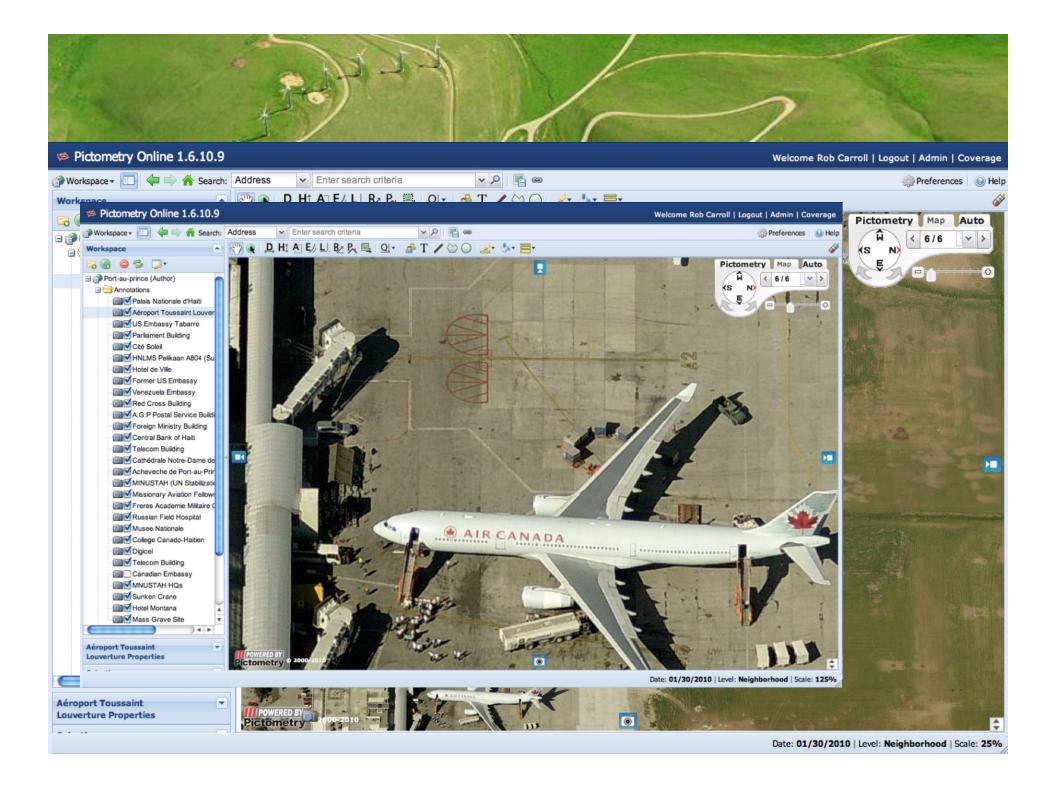


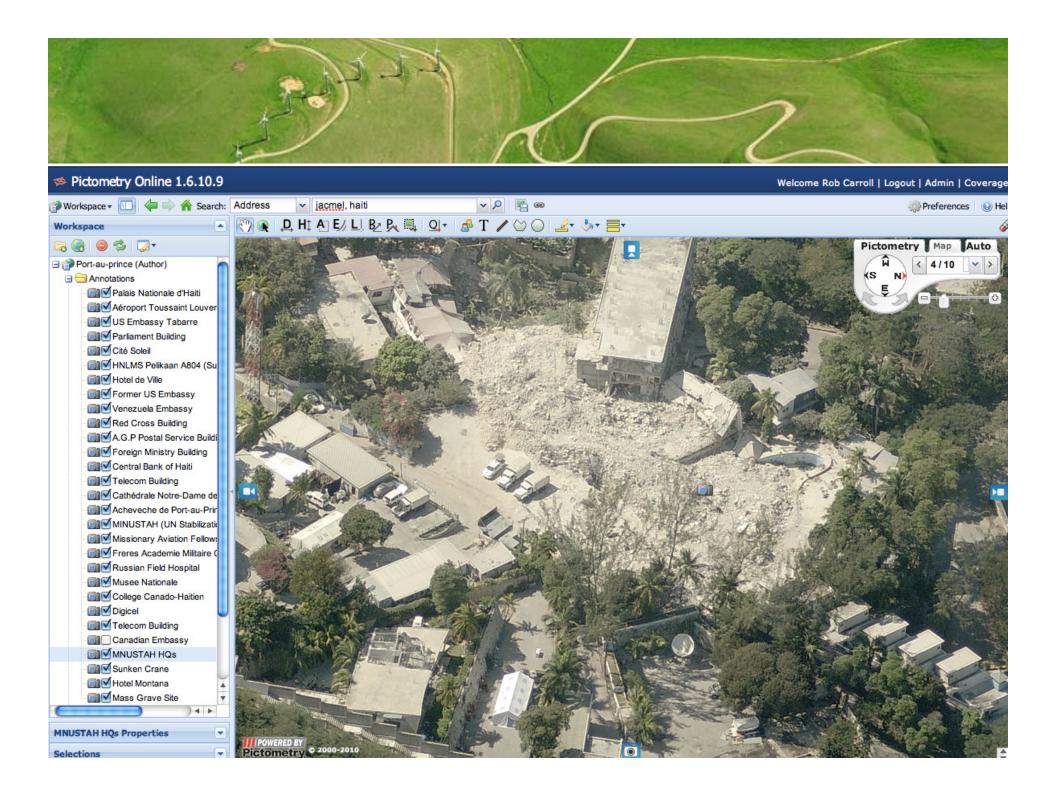
## Wildfire LA County, CA 2008



## Haiti Earthquake Jan 2010









# Port-au-Prince Earthquake Damage Assessment using Pictometry: ImageCAT Project







Figure 8 (left) Four Pictometry buildings contained in one GEO-CAN building footprint drawn in red. Pictometry shows that Bdg 39.3 and Bdg 39.4 is one building. (Top right) Same four buildings seen in Pictometry from west to east, (bottom right) same set of buildings seen from east to west. \*Note: in the GEO-CAN dataset dated 18<sup>th</sup> February 2010, the footprint for this building is smaller, with only Bdg 39.3 delineated as D5. The analysis carried out for this report is based on a GEO-CAN dataset dated 24th February 2010, which is shown in figure 8 above.



#### Results from Project

(Report by Cambridge Architectural Research Ltd.)

- Pictometry has been shown to be a highly effective tool for quickly observing and recoding post event damage data.
- The Pictometry data reveals a significant amount of serious damage (levels D4 and D5) which is not visible in the vertical aerial photographs used for the GEO-CAN study. Much of this is damage to lower stories which can be seen in the oblique Pictometry images but not in a vertical view.
- Pictometry data also enables some but not all damage at lower damage levels (D2 and D3) to be identified, which cannot be seen at all in the vertical aerial imagery.









ICOMOS utilized
Pictometry imagery
to evaluate damage
to landmark and
plan preservation.



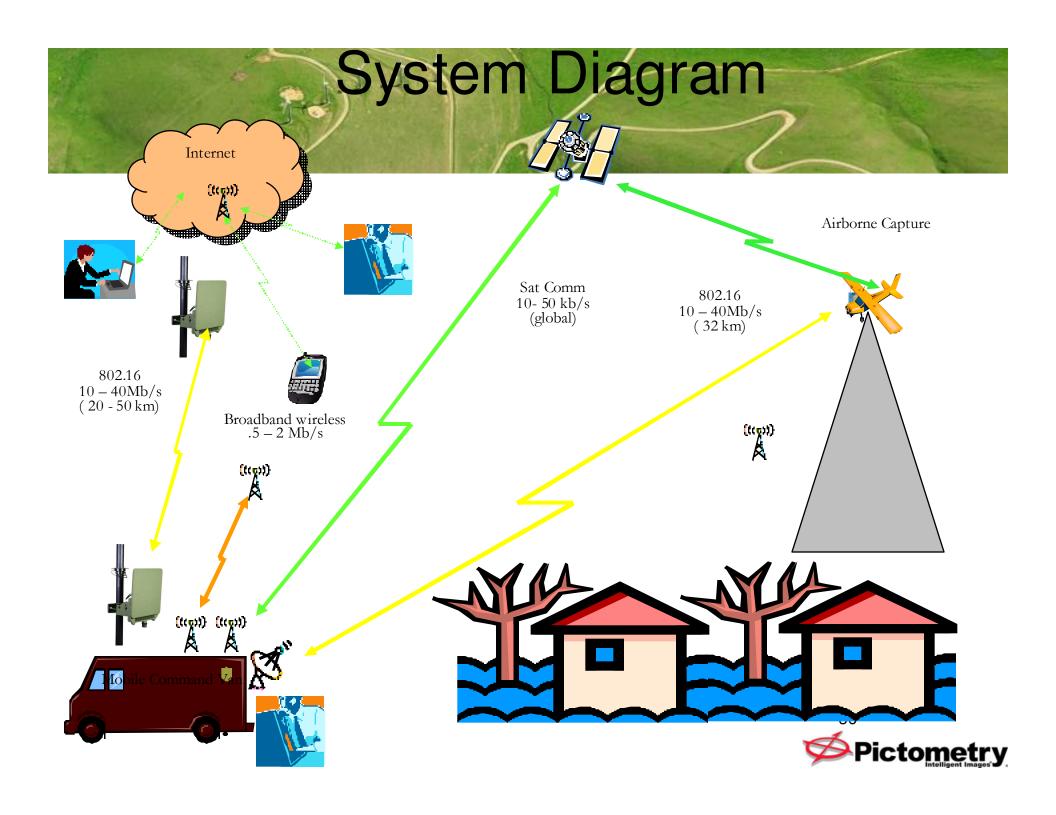


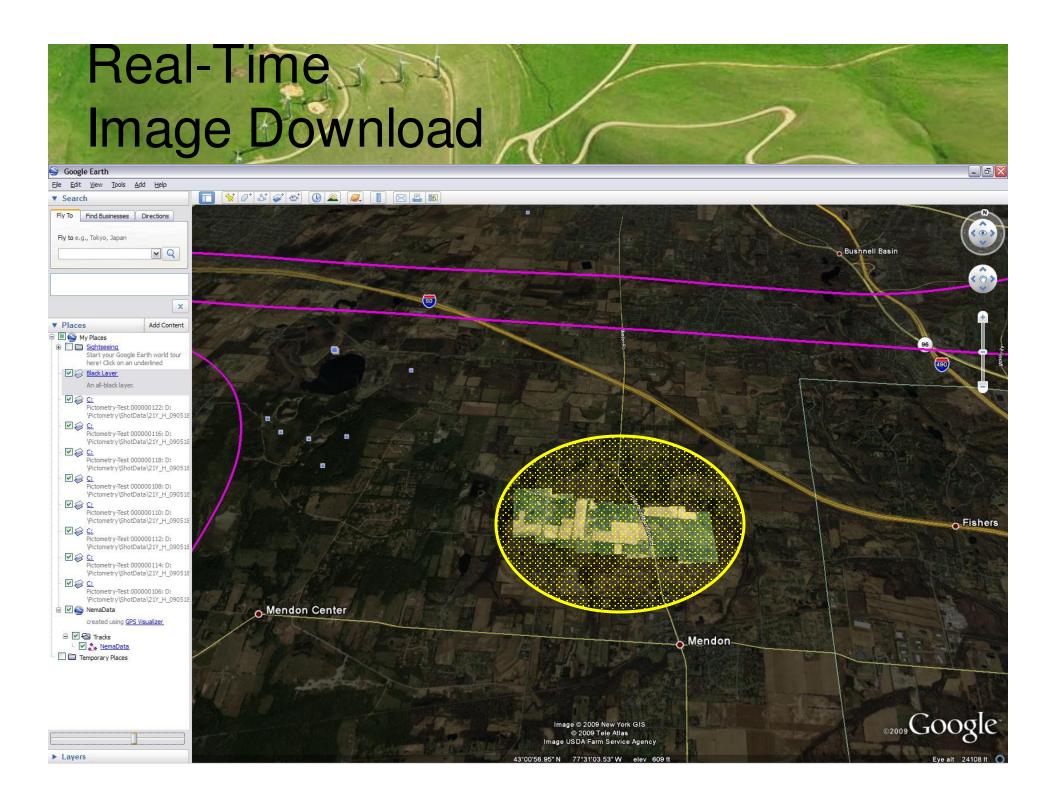
#### Real-time Aerial Mapping System

- Varied suite of hardware
  - Pictometry systems
  - Harris high bandwidth communications
  - Iridium satellite low bandwidth communications
  - ITT image compression
- The objective of is to develop a system for rapid response that will support small events to large hurricane scenarios
- The design will utilize COTS hardware and software components











### Summary

- Oblique imagery provides:
  - A better solution to field visits
  - Required information needed for risk assessment
  - Improved communication medium
  - Strong return on investment
  - Mutual benefits other sister organizations
- Pictometry is looking to develop Private/Public partnerships like our GISCorp relationship



