While data used to be rare, expensive to acquire, and hard to interpret, modern remote sensing—in particular, Earth observation—today faces new challenges in processing and handling. Manifold sensors became available in large quantities and qualities. For instance, the ESA Copernicus fleet of satellites and ubiquitous air- and infrastructure-borne sensors deliver imagery data at different geometrical, spectral, and temporal scales. In my talk, I will outline current research projects employing and generating recent computer vision and machine learning approaches.

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