



Institute of Geodesy and Geoinformation Science

Prof. Dr. Martin Kada



1770 : Founding of the Bergakademie
(from 1878 at Invalidenstraße 44)



1799 : Founding of the Bauakademie
(Painting by Eduard Gaertner, 1868)

Geodesy @ Technische Universität Berlin



Entrance to the
main building constructed **1884**

- 1879 : Founding of the
Königliche Technische Hochschule Charlottenburg
- 1899 : **Chair of Geodesy**
- 1930 : Chair of Photogrammetry



Lichthof in **1885**

09.04.1946 : Reopening as Technische Universität Berlin

April 1953 : Reopening of the southern part of the main building



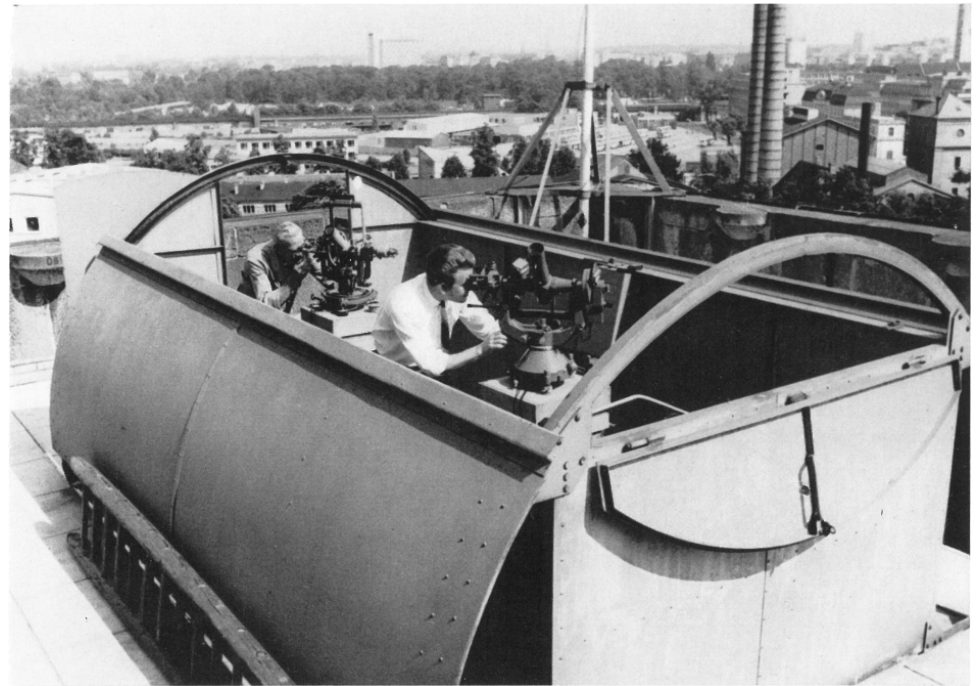
Northern façade of main building
in November **1943**



Main building after the blasting
of the northern part in **1961**

Geodesy @ Technische Universität Berlin

15.04.1953 : Opening of the Geodätenstand



Astronomical geodetical observation station
on the roof of the main building

Geodesy @ Technische Universität Berlin



Institute of Geodesy and Geoinformation Science (IGG)

Geodesy and
Adjustment
Theory

Methods of
Geoinformation
Science

Planetary
Geodesy



Satellite
Geodesy



Physical
Geodesy



GNSS Remote
Sensing,
Navigation and
Positioning



Prof. Dr.
Frank Neitzel



Prof. Dr.
Martin Kada



Prof. Dr.
Jürgen Oberst



Prof. Dr.
Harald Schuh



Prof. Dr.
Frank Flechtner



Prof. Dr.
Jens Wickert



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Methods of
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GNSS Remote
Sensing,
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Precision
Navigation and
Positioning

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Frank Flechtner



Prof. Dr.
Jens Wickert



Prof. Dr.
Roman Galas



Institute of Computer Science and Microelectronics

Computer Vision &
Remote Sensing

Prof. Dr.
Olaf Hellwich



Berlin:

- **3 universities**, 7 universities of applied sciences, 4 colleges of arts, > 60 non-university research institutions

B.Sc. and M.Sc. programmes at Beuth Hochschule (University of Applied Science)

- university of applied science (FH, Polytechnics)
- Universities



M.Sc. Geodesy and Geoinformation Science

- **International Master's Programme**
- **English** is teaching language
- **Four terms** with **120 ECTS** points
- **No tuition fees**
- **Around 55 first-year students per year**
- **Approx. 90% foreign students**



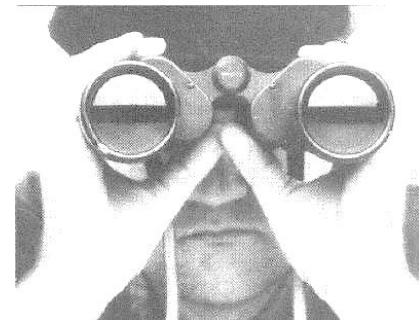
The masters programme focuses on...

Theory of Modelling, Management, Analysis, and Presentation of Spatially Referenced Data (GIS: Geoinformation Science)

Earth System and Planetary Research as well as
High Precision Navigation and Positioning
(SGN: Satellite Geodesy and Navigation)

Geodetic Sensor Technology, Data analysis, Object motion,
Deformation Analysis
(EGA: Engineering Surveying and Estimation Theory)

Digital Image Processing, Automatic Image Analysis, and
Remote Sensing (CV: Computer Vision and Remote Sensing)

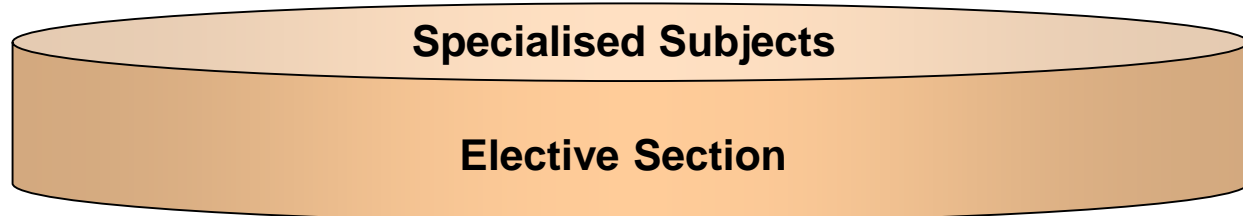
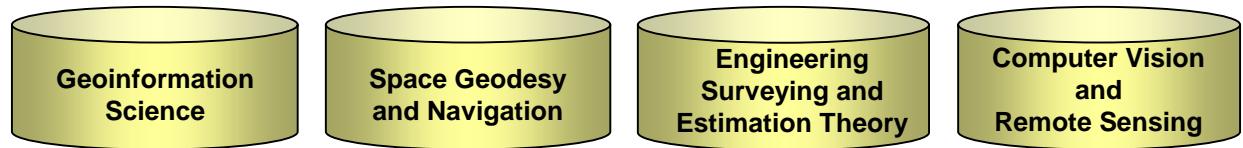


M.Sc. Geodesy and Geoinformation Science

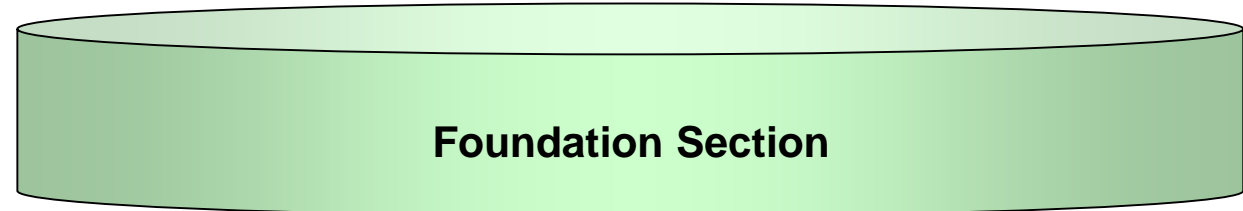
4th Term
30 ECTS Points



2nd / 3rd Term
60 ECTS Points

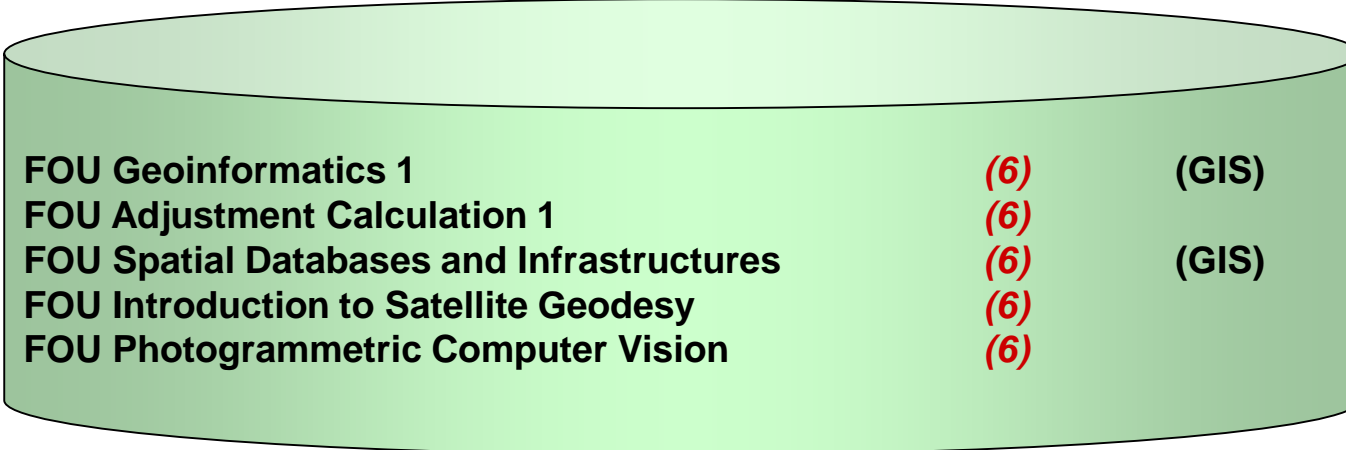


1st Term
30 ECTS Points



1st Semester:

- Foundation modules amount to a total of **30 ECTS Points**



FOU Geoinformatics 1	(6)	(GIS)
FOU Adjustment Calculation 1	(6)	
FOU Spatial Databases and Infrastructures	(6)	(GIS)
FOU Introduction to Satellite Geodesy	(6)	
FOU Photogrammetric Computer Vision	(6)	

- **Foundation Modules in Geoinformation Science (GIS):**
 - **Geoinformatics 1 (6 CP)**
 - Geometric, topologic and thematic **modeling** of geographical data
 - **Algorithms** and **data structures** for geospatial data management, analysis, and presentation
 - Hands-on experience in **ArcGIS Pro**
 - Programming exercises in **Python**
 - **Spatial Databases and Infrastructures (6 CP)**
 - Database management systems (**DBMS**)
 - **Relational data model** and data querying in **SQL**
 - **Geospatial data** in object-relational databases
 - **Web services** in spatial data infrastructures
 - Exercises with **PostGIS, GeoServer, etc.**

2nd/3rd Semester:

■ Main field of specialisation:

- Modules that amount to at least
- Including a project with 6 ECTS Points

21 ECTS Points

■ Three other fields of specialisation

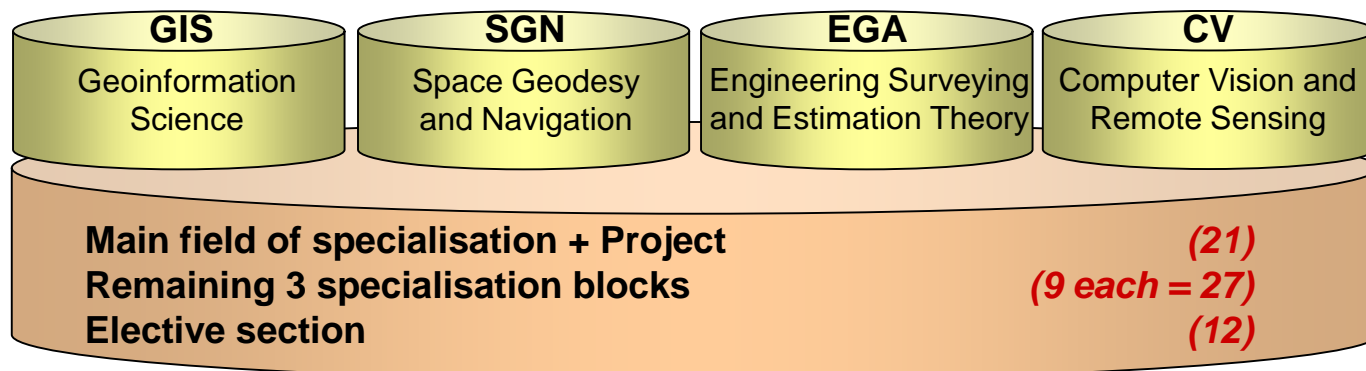
- Modules that amount to 3*9 ECTS Points

27 ECTS Points

■ Free optional modules

- Free choice of modules from all Berlin universities

12 ECTS Points



- **Specialization Modules in Geoinformation Science (GIS):**
 - **Geoinformatics 2 (3 CP)**
 - Continuation of Geoinformatics 1
 - **Mandatory module for all students**

- **Specialization Modules in Geoinformation Science (GIS):**
 - **Geographical Information Systems A (6 CP)**
 - Theoretical foundations of geoinformation science and practical work with current geographical information software (ArcGIS Pro)
 - **Geographical Information Systems B (6 CP)**
 - Programming of extensions for geographic information systems and development of geoprocesses using (free) geoinformation software programming libraries
 - **Advanced Methods for Geospatial Analysis (6 CP)**
 - Relevant algorithms and methods for solving geoscientific problems from the fields of computational geometry, graph theory, machine and deep learning, etc.

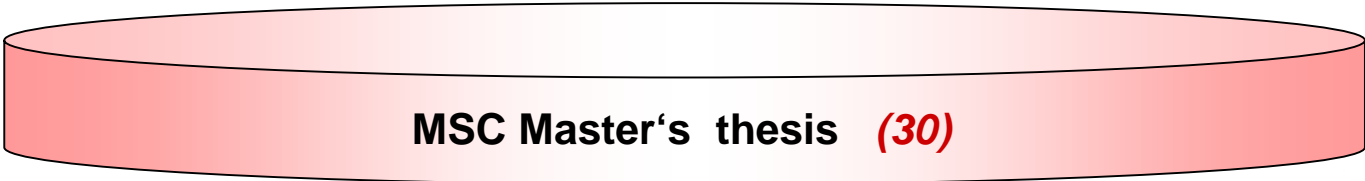
- **Specialization Modules in Geoinformation Science (GIS):**
 - **Geovisualization (6 CP)**
 - Programming and development of 2D/3D visualizations of geographical data (graphical user interfaces, scene modeling, rendering pipelines)
 - **Semantic 3D/4D City Models (6 CP)**
 - Applications, data acquisition, methods for object extraction and reconstruction of 3D city models, level of details concepts and cartographic generalization of geographical 3D data
 - **Internet, Mobile, and Distributed GIS (6 CP)**
 - Internet technologies, web mapping, standardized geo web services, mobile geoinformation systems, geo sensor networks

- **Specialization Modules in Geoinformation Science (GIS):**
 - **Selected Sections of Geoinformatics (6 CP)**
 - Current research topics in the field of geoinformatics

M.Sc. Geodesy and Geoinformation Science

4th Semester:

- Master thesis with **30 ECTS Points**



MSC Master's thesis (30)

After no less than 4 semesters, our students are awarded the degree of a

M.Sc. Geodesy and Geoinformation Science



Methods of Geoinformation Science (GIS)



Prof. Dr.-Ing. Martin Kada
Head of Chair

Technical Staff Members

Scientific Staff Members



Dipl.-Ing. (FH)
Hartmut Lehmann



Dr. Andreas
Fuls



M.Sc. Amgad
Agoub

Generative Adversarial
Networks (GANs) for
Context-Aware 3D Urban
Scene Generation



M.Sc. Izabela
Karut

Integrated
LOD Concepts
for 3D Building
Models



M.Sc. Valentina
Schmidt

Deep Learning
for 3D Building
Reconstruction

- 2 scientific staff positions vacant
- Several Ph.D. students



Object oriented modelling of geographical phenomena

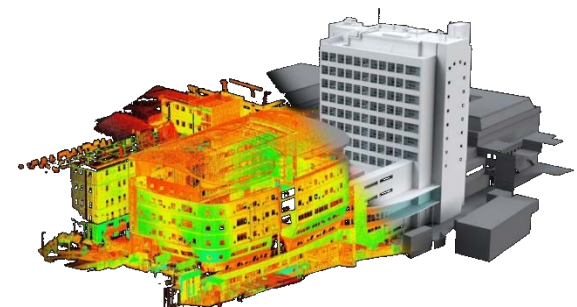
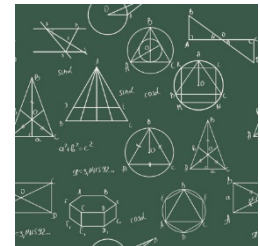
Algorithms and data structures for geospatial data

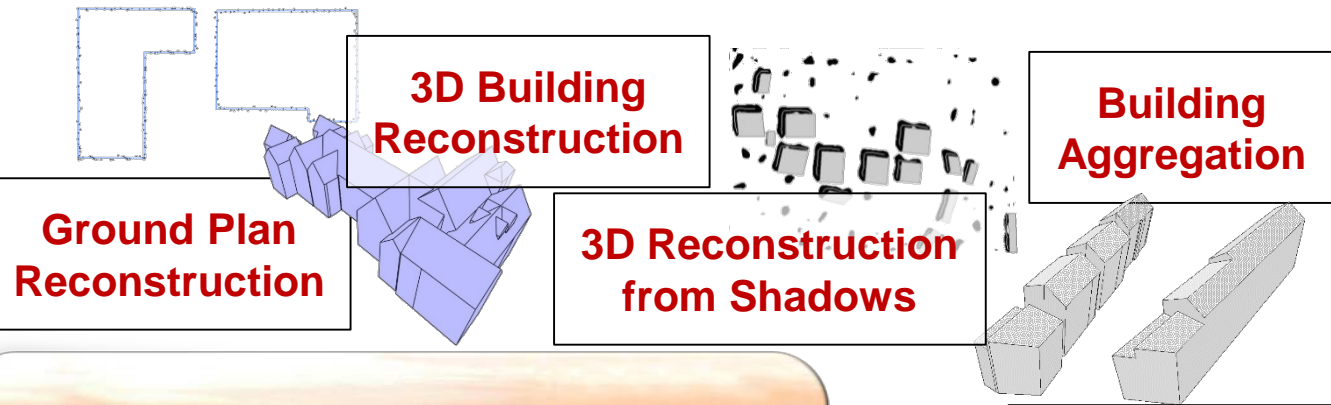
3D/4D modelling of urban areas

Machine learning for geospatial data

Geovisualization and cartographic aspects

Geographical Information Systems (GIS)





Façade
Reconstruction

Point Cloud
Classification

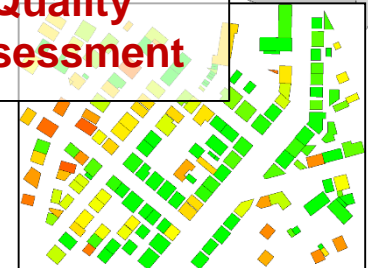
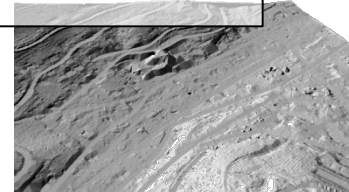
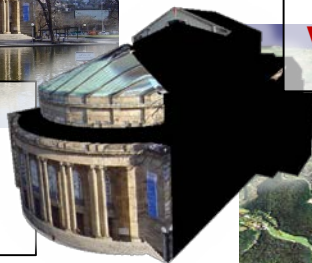
Building
Simplification

Real-Time
Visualization

DTM
Generalization

Quality
Assessment

Texture
Traction



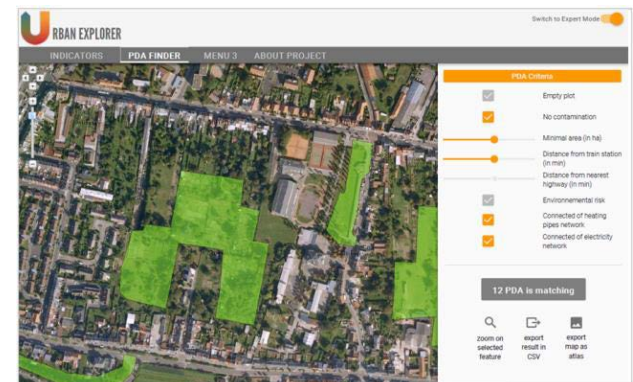
Reconstruction of
(photo-)realistic 3D city models
with semantic structure



Cartographic generalization
and modelling in
multiple levels of detail



GIS analyses and web based
spatial decision support systems



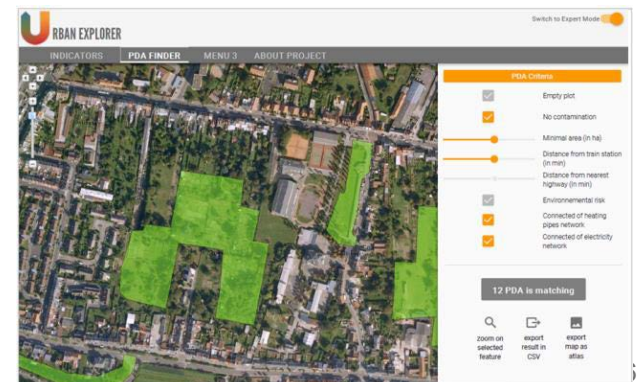
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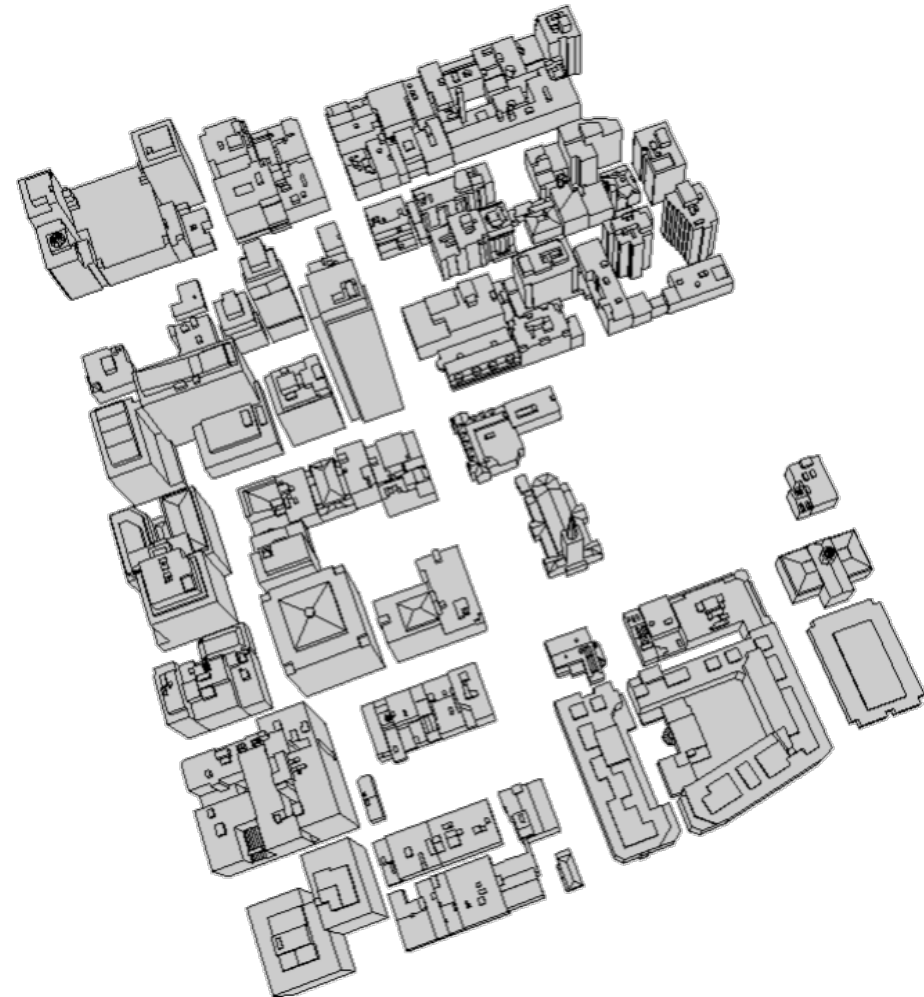
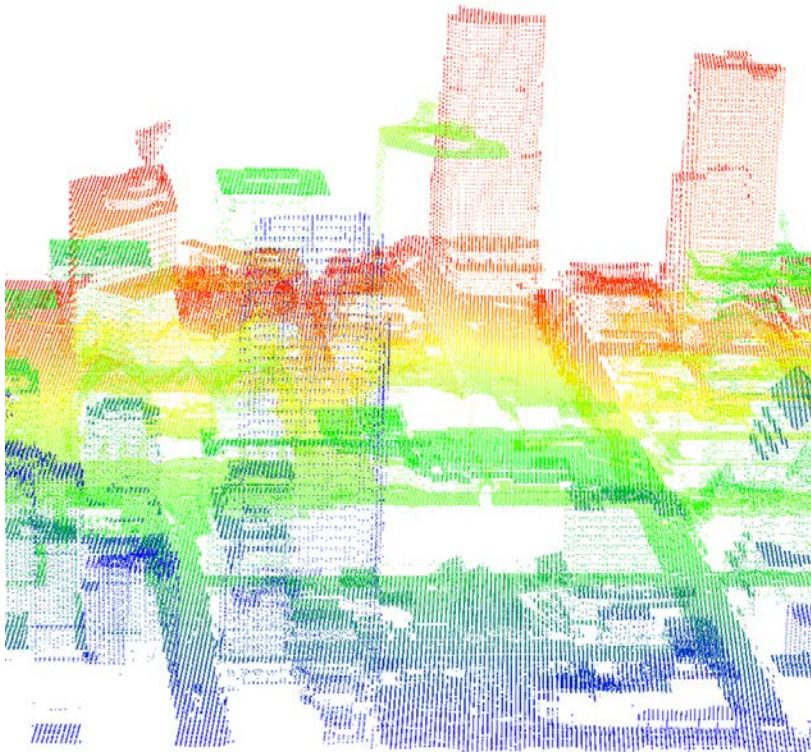
Cartographic generalization
and modelling in
multiple levels of detail



GIS analyses and web based
spatial decision support systems



Automatic reconstruction from aerial 3D point clouds



Research @ Chair GIS



Google Maps



Apple Maps

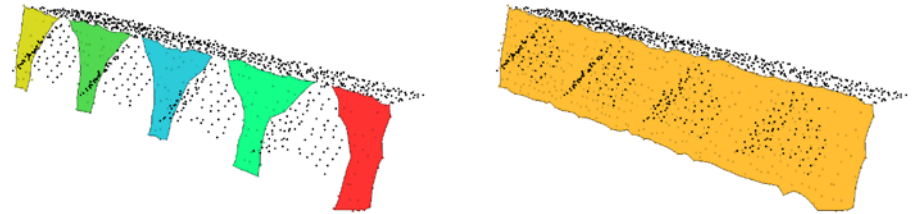
Microsoft
Bing Maps



Research @ Chair GIS



Algorithms and methods for
3D point cloud processing

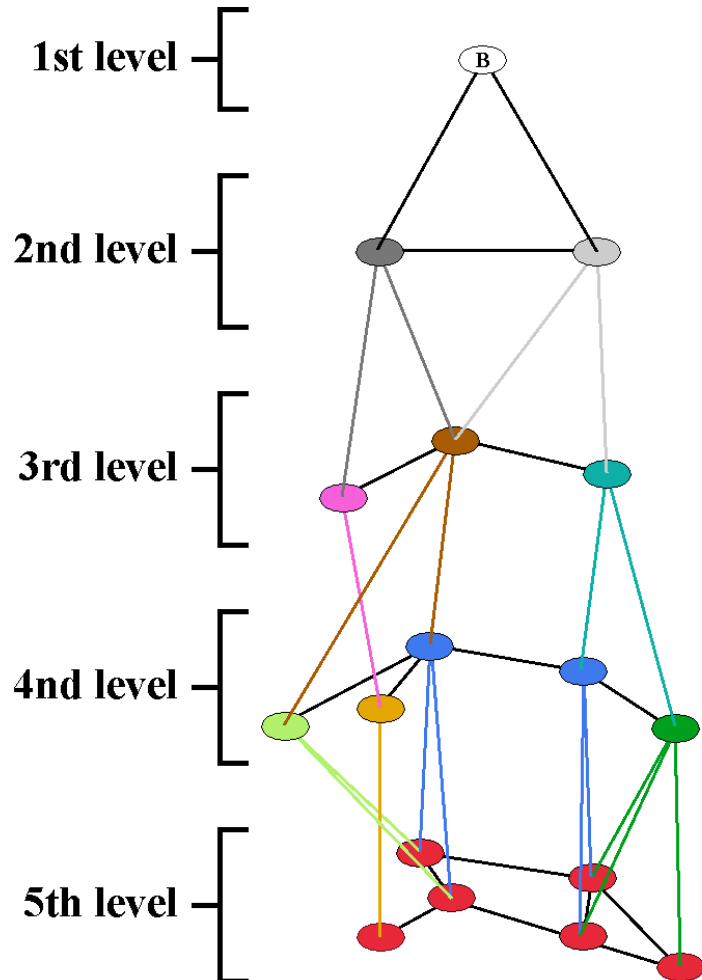


Graph grammars
for multi-scale augmentation
of structural information

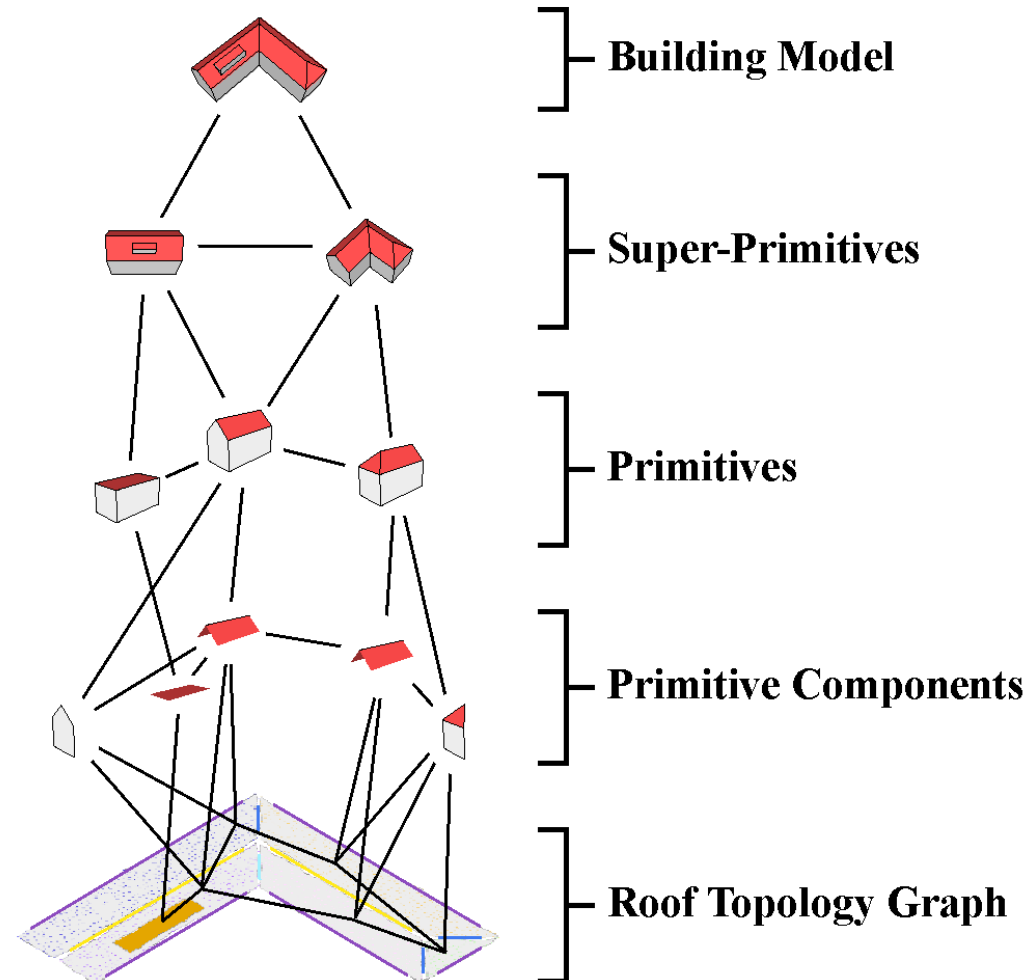


$$\begin{aligned} O_z(v_1) = \text{"sloped"} \wedge O_z(v_2) = \text{"sloped"} \wedge AD(e) = \text{"3D"} \wedge \\ Presence(e) = \text{"Surface Points"} \wedge O_{intersection}(e) = \text{"sloped"} \wedge \\ Visibility(e) = \text{"-"} \wedge CP_PC(e) = \text{"none"} \wedge \\ (O_{xy}(e) = \text{"\perp"} \vee O_{xy}(e) = \text{"\neg(\parallel \vee \perp)"}) \wedge CV(e) > threshold \end{aligned}$$

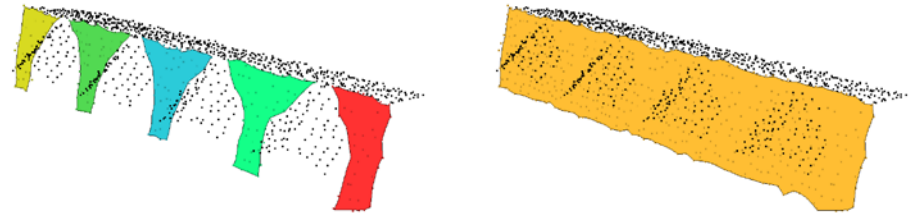
Graph Space



Model Space



Algorithms and methods for
3D point cloud processing

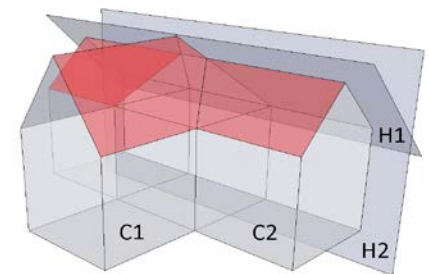
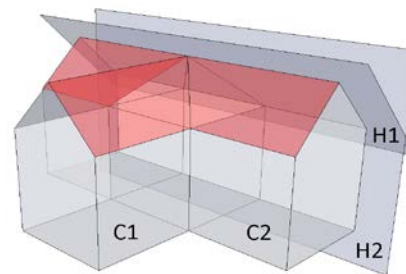
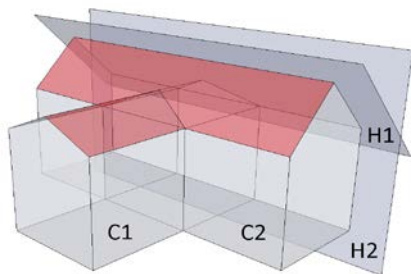


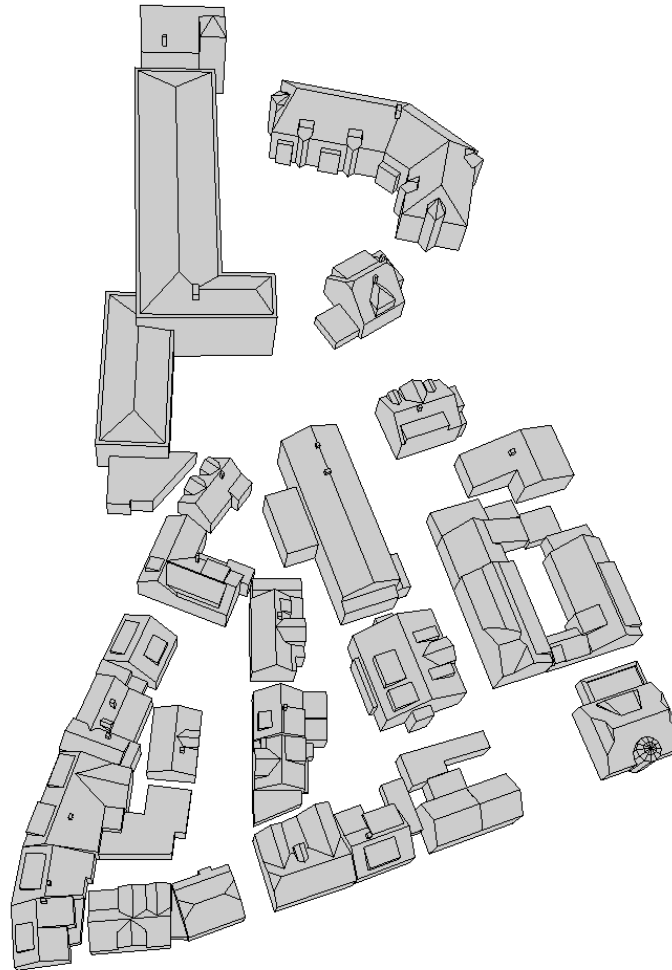
Graph grammars
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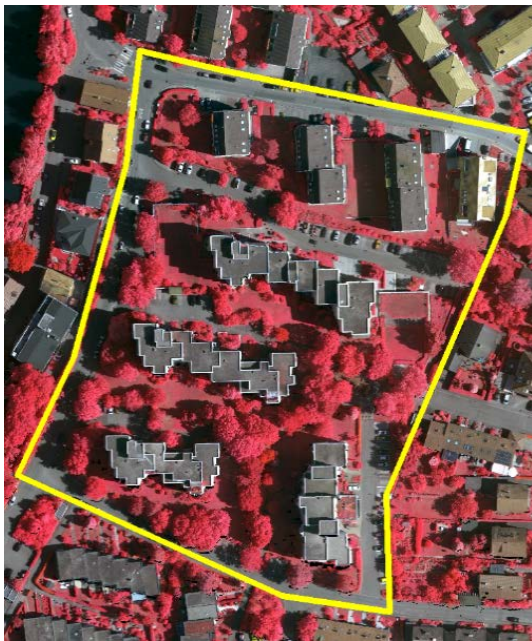
$O_z(v_1) = \text{"sloped"} \wedge O_z(v_2) = \text{"sloped"} \wedge AD(e) = \text{"3D"} \wedge$
 $Presence(e) = \text{"Surface Points"} \wedge O_{intersection}(e) = \text{"sloped"} \wedge$
 $Visibility(e) = \text{" - " } \wedge CP_PC(e) = \text{"none"} \wedge$
 $(O_{xy}(e) = \text{" } \perp \text{"} \vee O_{xy}(e) = \text{" } \neg(\parallel \vee \perp \text{"}) \wedge CV(e) > threshold$

3D modelling with half spaces

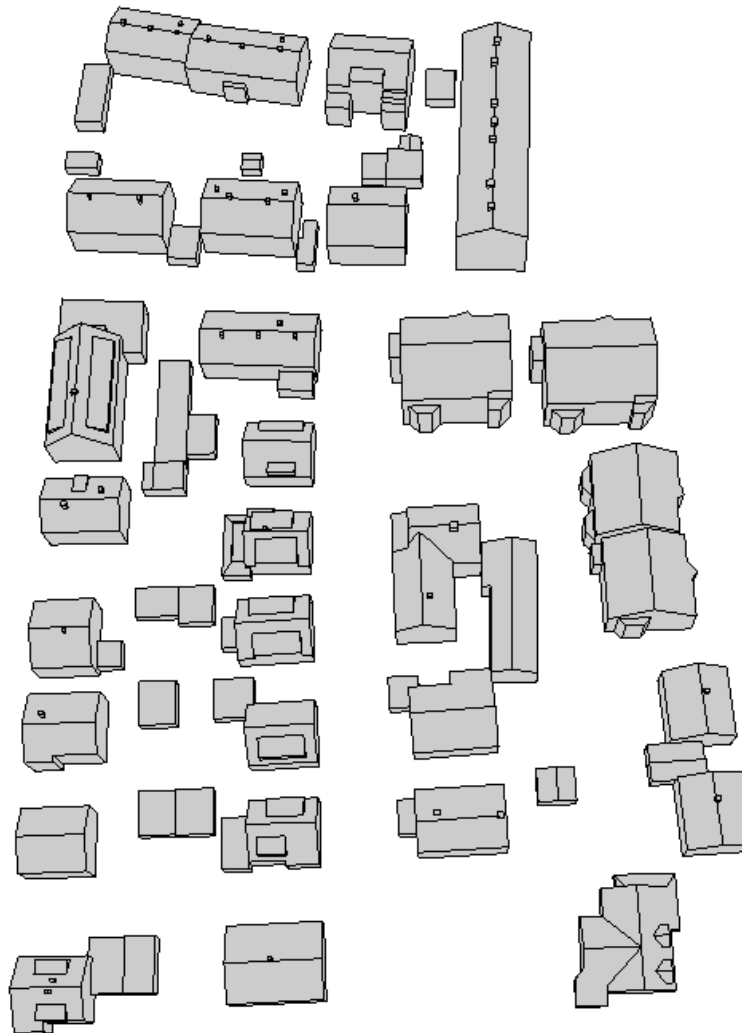




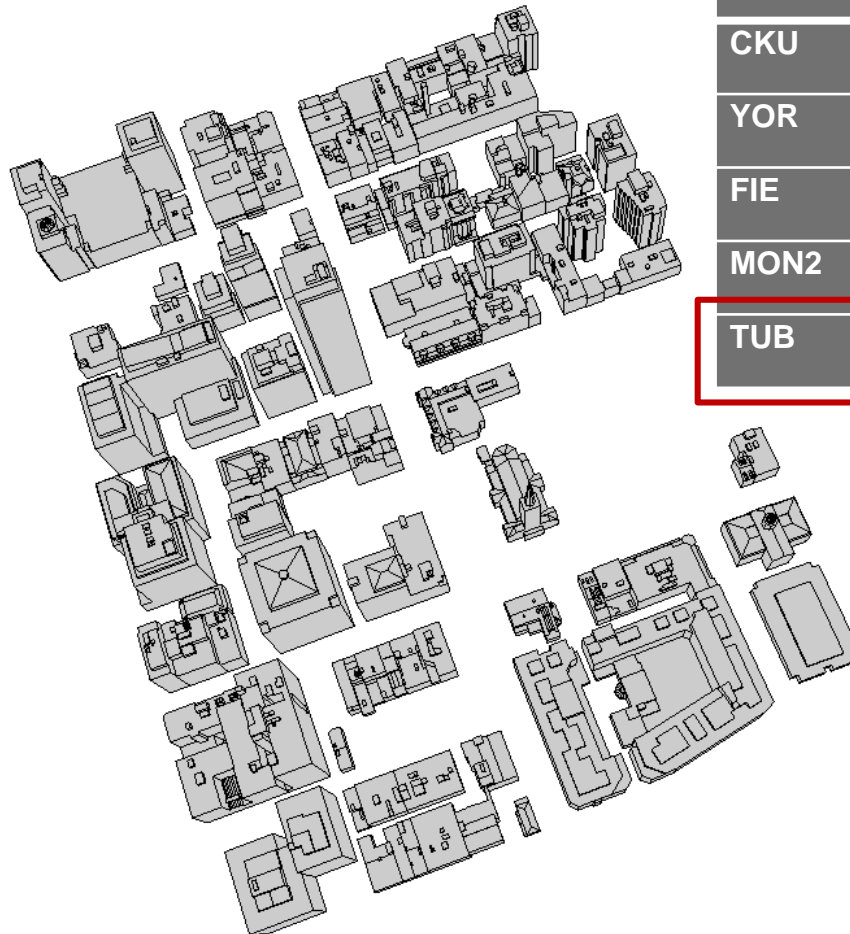
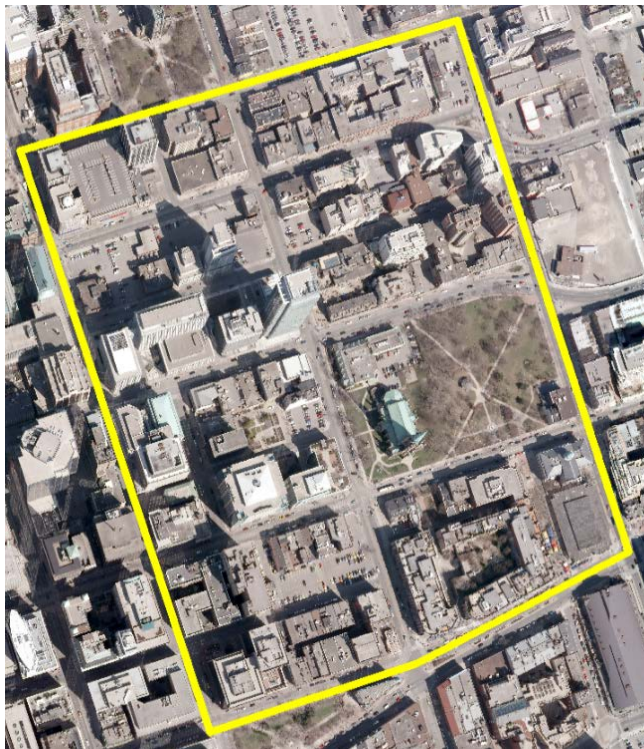
	Comp [%]	Corr [%]
CKU	86.8	98.9
ITCE1	60.8	96.6
ITCE2	65.3	100.0
ITCX1	76.0	99.2
ITCX2	84.7	96.2
ITCX3	89.2	96.4
TUD	67.4	96.2
VSK	72.2	96.7
YOR	88.2	98.5
MON	76.4	83.3
MON_mod	75.0	95.3
MON2	66.0	91.7
TUD2	73.3	100.0
MEL_HE	88.2	99.5
BNU2	84.7	99.3
MON5	74.3	98.7
TUB	89.2	95.9



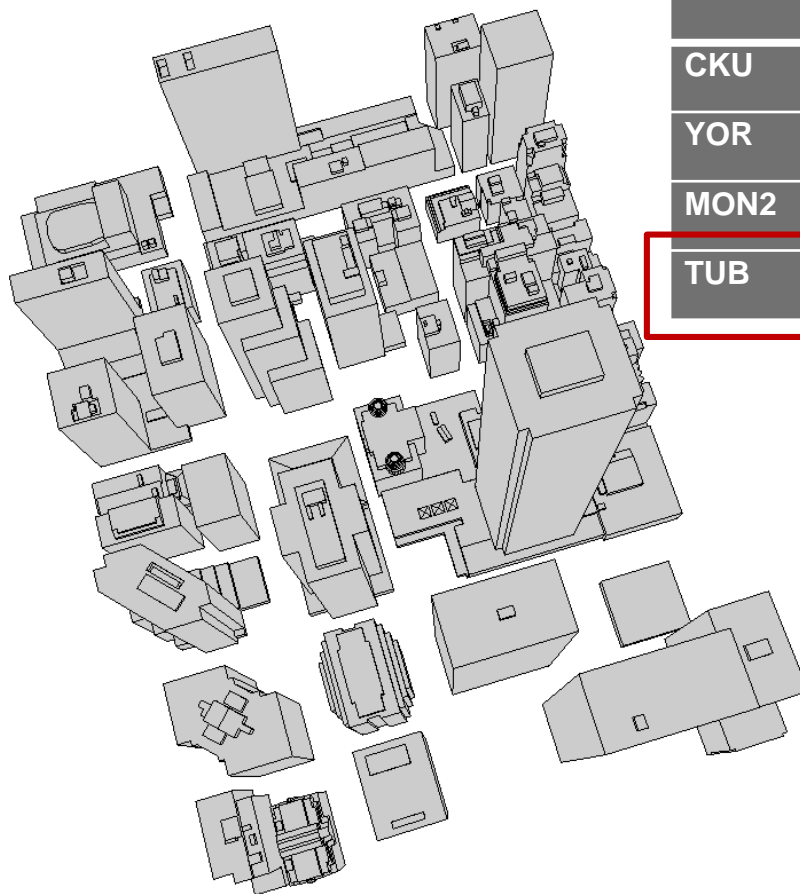
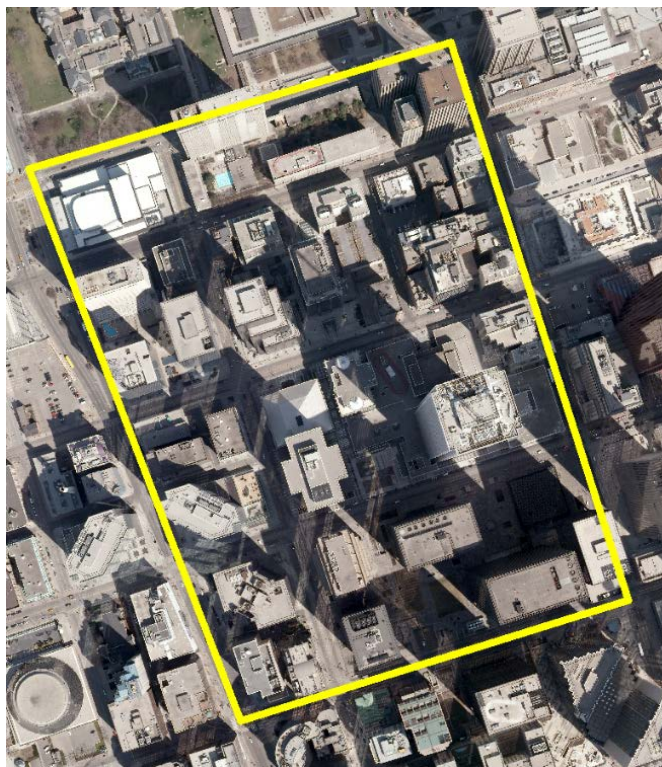
	Comp [%]	Corr [%]
CKU	78.3	93.1
ITCE1	79.7	73.7
ITCE2	79.7	95.0
ITCX1	62.3	95.1
ITCX2	75.4	98.2
ITCX3	71.0	100.0
TUD	68.1	98.1
VSK	73.9	100.0
YOR	66.7	100.0
CAS	63.8	100.0
MON	73.9	91.9
MON_mod	69.6	96.8
MON2	71.0	90.7
TUD2	71.0	100.0
MEL_HE	71.0	98.1
BNU2	73.9	100.0
MON5	72.5	94.8
TUB	72.5	97.1



	Comp [%]	Corr [%]
CKU	81.3	98.4
FIE	82.6	83.1
ITCE1	67.7	100.0
ITCE2	64.3	100.0
ITCX1	70.2	100.0
ITCX2	86.0	84.4
ITCX3	88.1	88.2
TUD	74.5	93.0
VSK	76.6	99.1
YOR	84.7	100.0
CAS	73.2	100.0
MON	82.1	93.9
KNTU	80.4	96.7
BNU	87.2	100.0
MON_mod	74.5	96.2
MON2	73.2	89.2
TUD2	73.6	100.0
MEL_HE	82.6	97.8
WROC	80.4	98.2
WROC_2a	81.3	100.0
WROC_2b	81.7	100.0
MON5	80.9	99.3
TUB	85.1	96.7

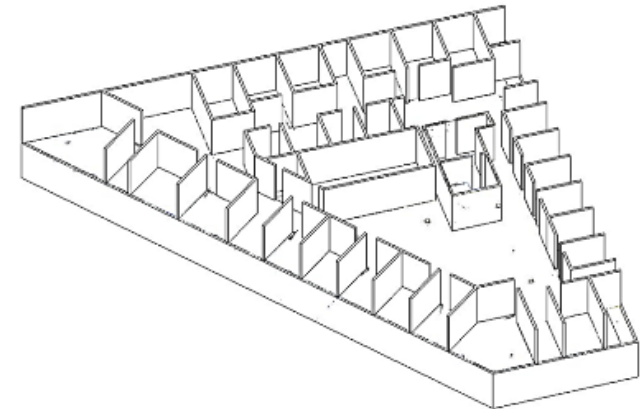
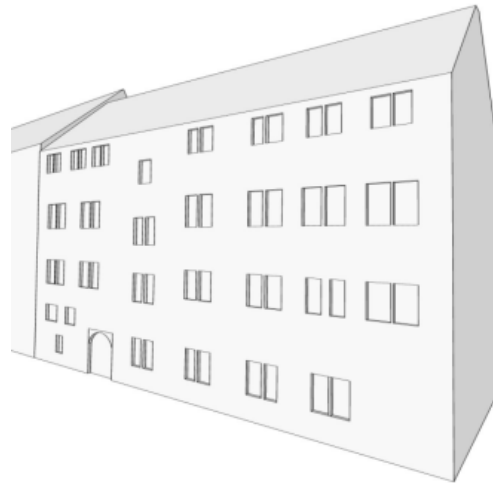
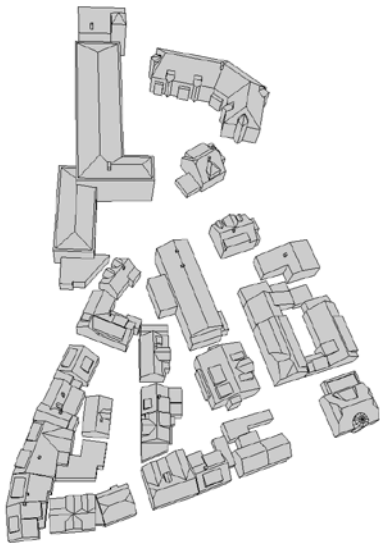


	Comp [%]	Corr [%]
CKU	68.6	80.2
YOR	75.5	97.5
FIE	52.3	91.5
MON2	70.2	78.3
TUB	88.1	93.4



	Comp [%]	Corr [%]
CKU	70.3	83.3
YOR	64.5	85.8
MON2	67.9	80.7
TUB	84.7	82.2

Research @ Chair GIS



The 3D Berlin Project

- **472,000 buildings** (857 km² area)
 - 1s/building (geometry) → ~ **6 days**
- Project duration approx. 9 month
 - Automation rate:
 - 70% - 80% inner city areas
 - 80% - 85% residential areas
- (Semi-)automatic texturing from approx. **100,000 oblique aerial images**
- 80 landmarks modelled by hand





Frankfurt am Main (200.000)

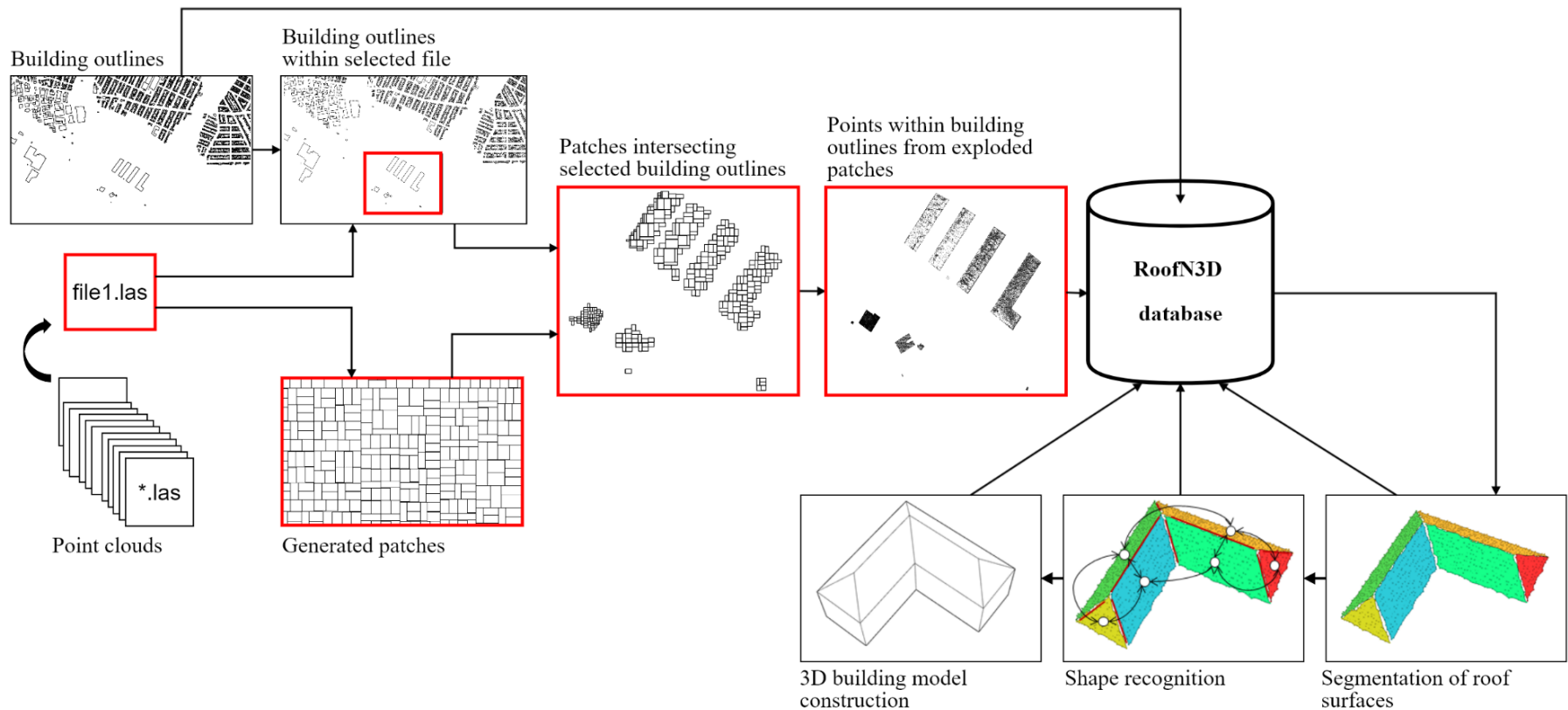


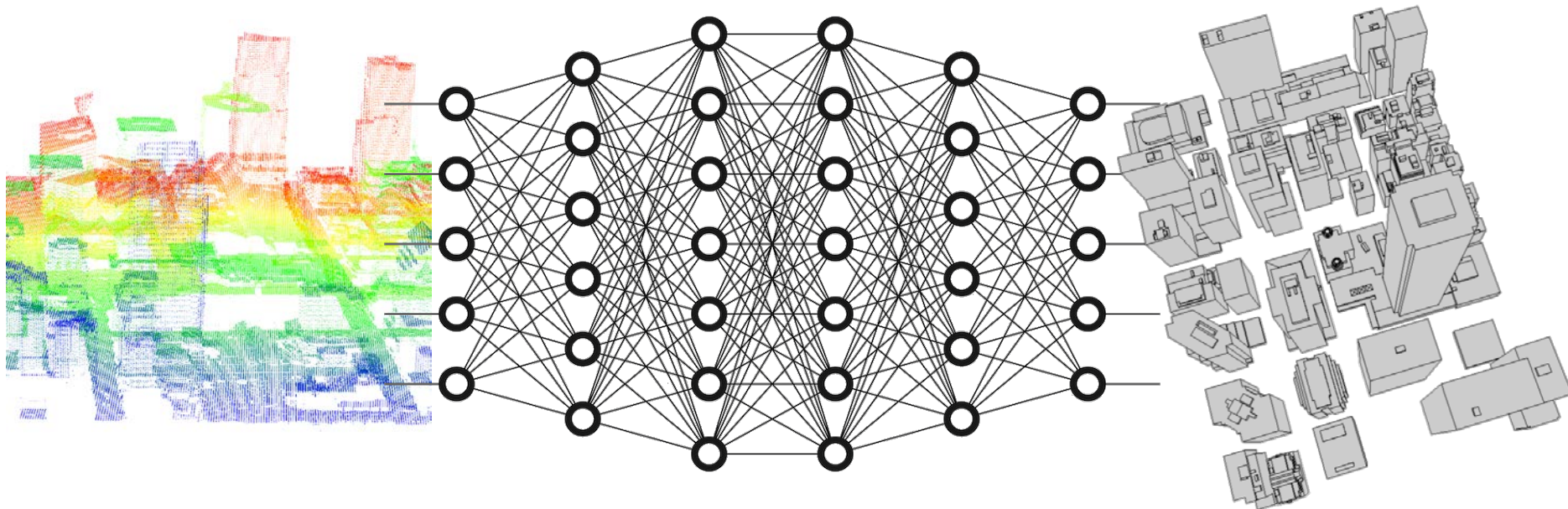
Köln (280.000)

Others:

- Nürnberg (170.000)
- Helsinki (80.000)
- Potsdam (43.000)
- Innsbruck (28.000)
- Freistaat Bayern (8.000.000)

RoofN3D

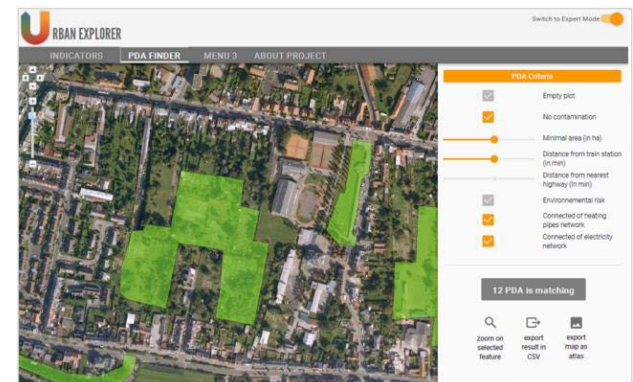


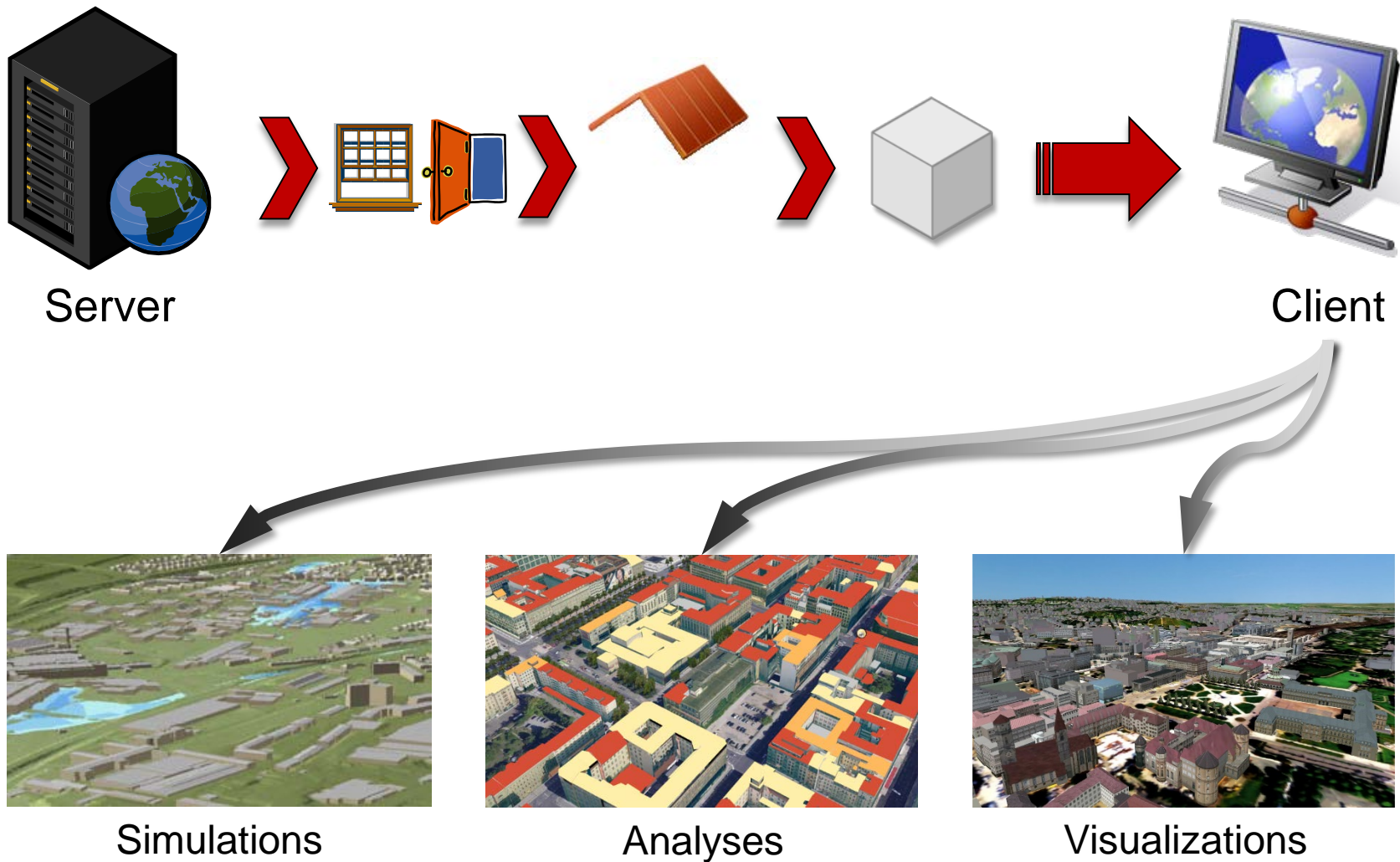


Reconstruction of
(photo-)realistic 3D city models
with semantic structure

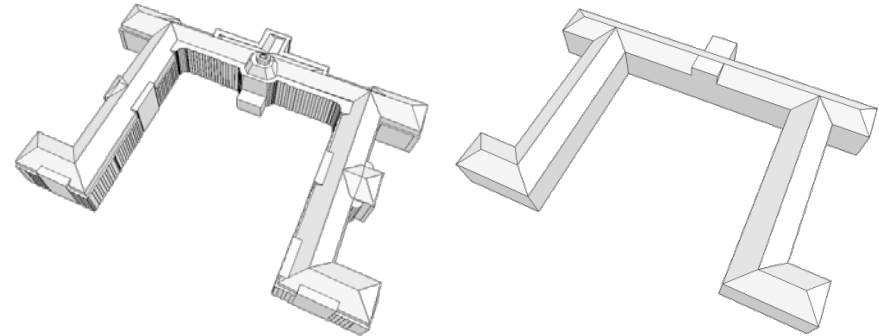
Cartographic generalization
and modelling in
multiple levels of detail

GIS analyses and web based
spatial decision support systems

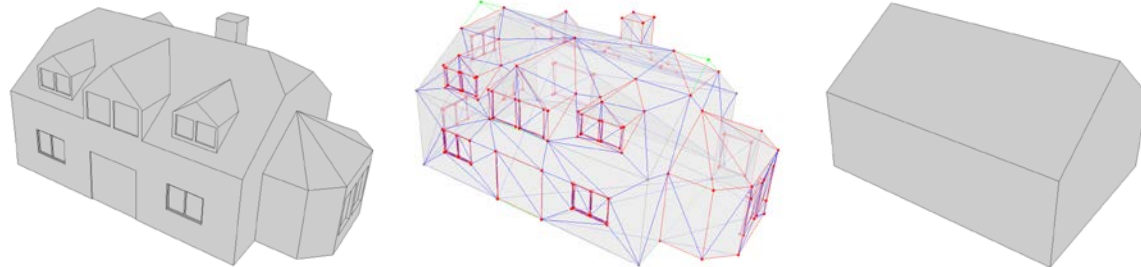




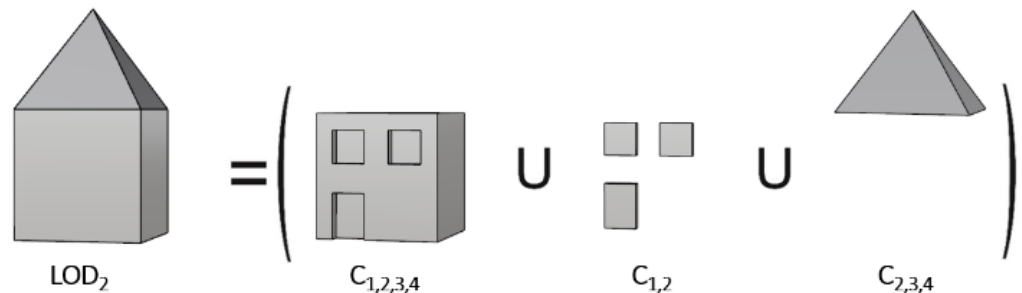
Operators for the cartographic
generalization of
3D building models



Animation strategies for
smooth transitions
between levels of detail



Integrated modelling of
multiple levels of detail



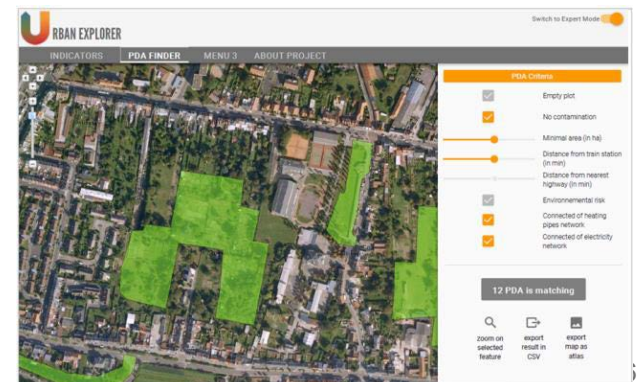
Reconstruction of
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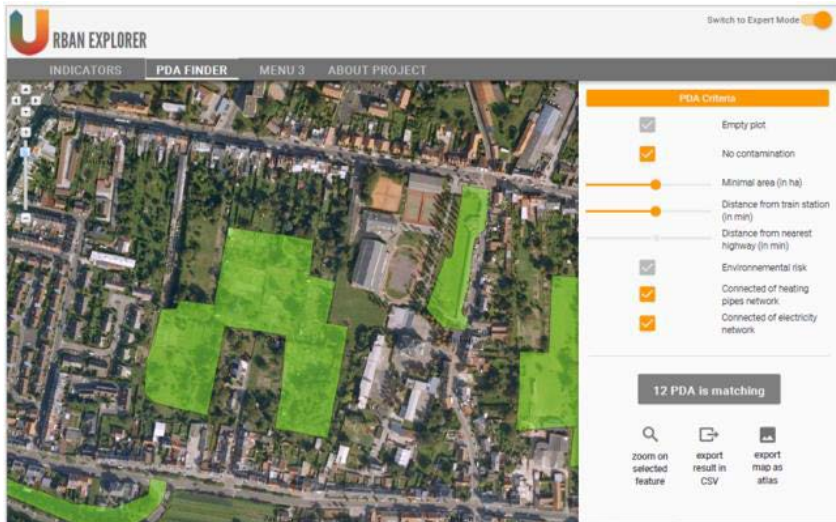
Cartographic generalization
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GIS analyses and web based
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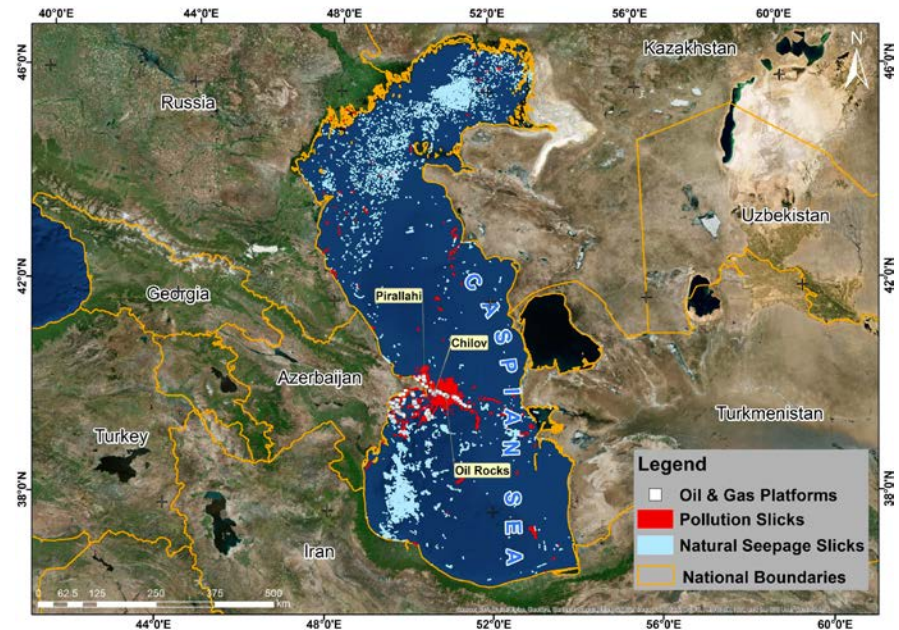


Research @ Chair GIS

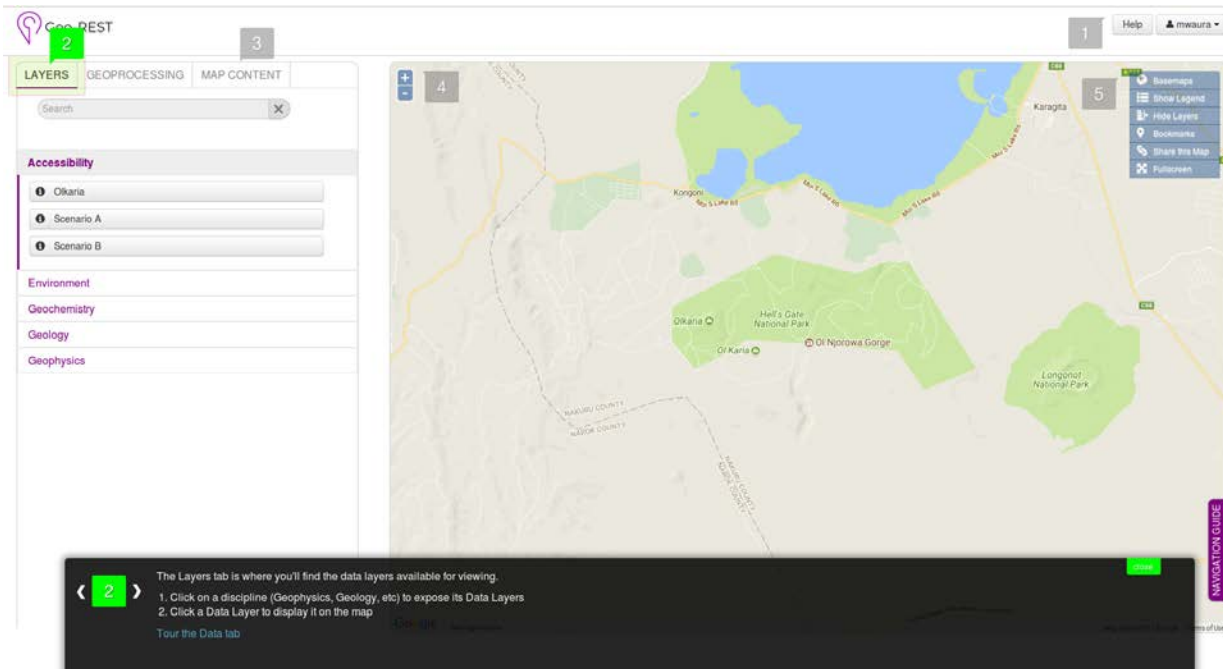


Vacant urban spaces in European agglomerations

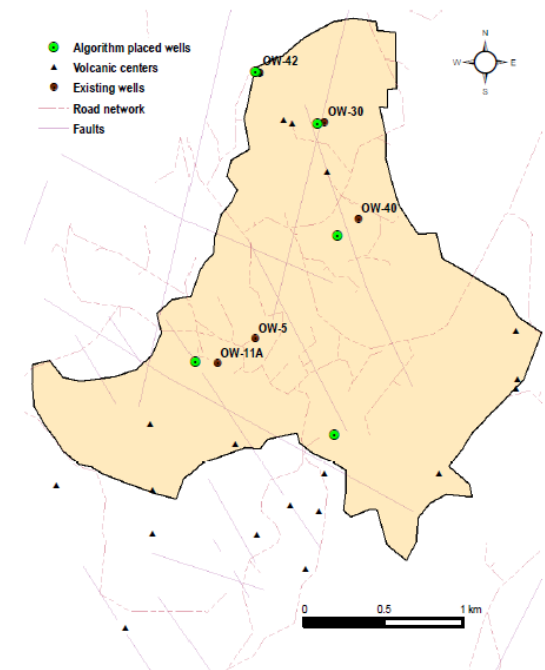
Oil spill pollution in the Caspian Sea



Research @ Chair GIS



Planning of geothermal wells



A dense, 3D wireframe model of a city, likely Berlin, composed of numerous grey rectangular blocks of varying sizes and orientations, representing buildings and urban structures.

Thank you for your Attention!