Cooperation between academia and industry in the pursuit of scientific excellence – a German example



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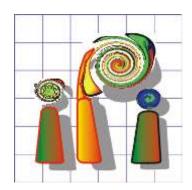
IPI – who we are and what we do

Research strategy and funding

Cooperation with industry



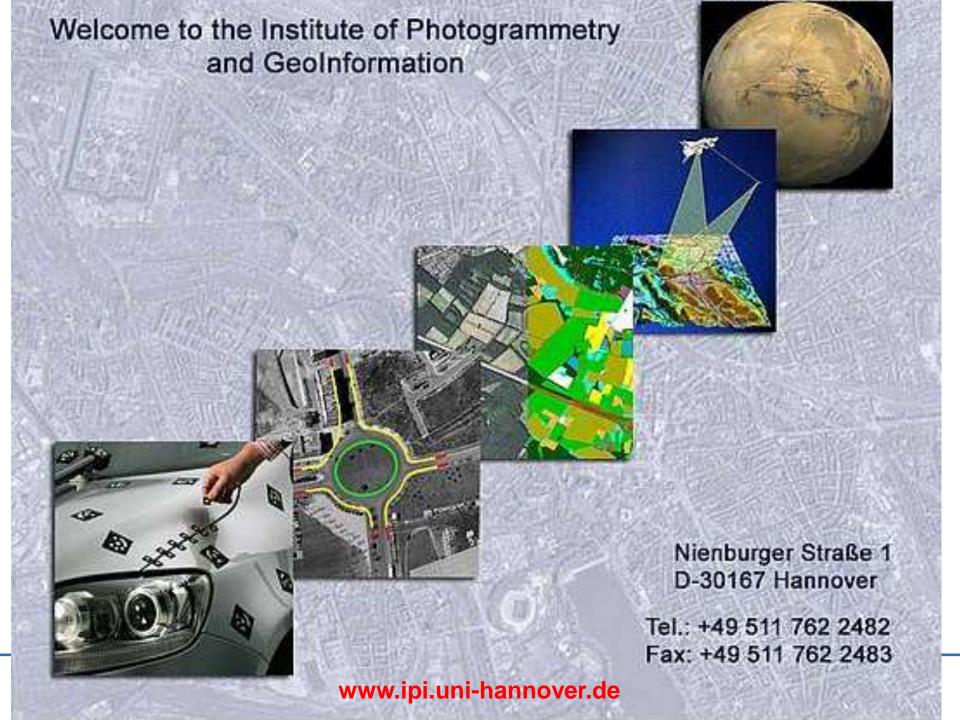
IPI - Who we are and what we do









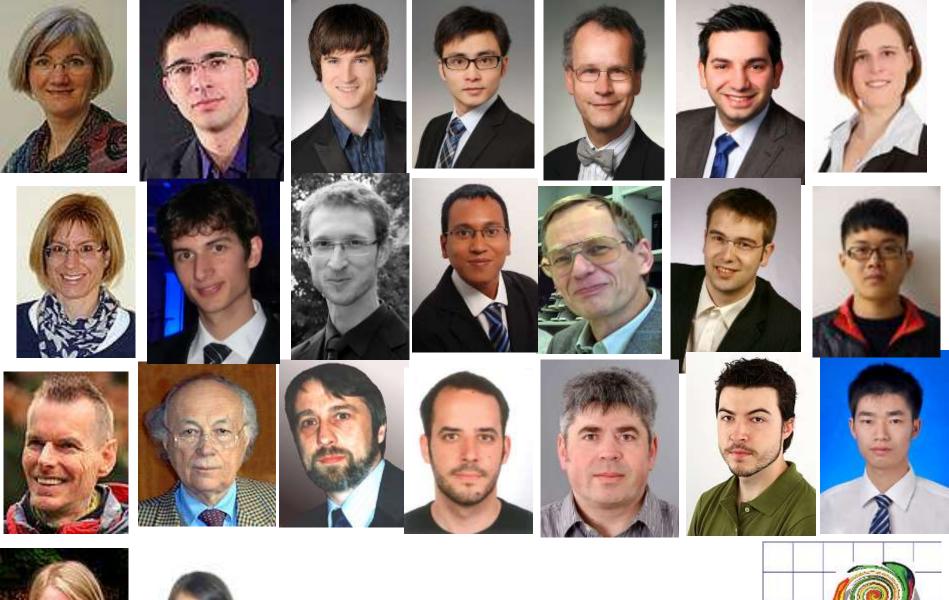


IPI at Leibniz Universität Hannover

- A university institute in the faculty of civil engineering and geodetic sciences
- Research in Ph & RS and connections to GI and CV
 - A team of approx. 25 scientists, many of them funded externally
- Involved in university teaching
 - Geodesy and Geoinformatics
 - Navigation and Field Robotics
- Experience in industry cooperation, e.g.
 - Mapping
 Leica (Zeiss, Intergraph), Vexcel, Rolta, ...
 - RS/Space EFTAS, Airbus (Infoterra), SpaceBel, ...
 - Automotive
 VW, Porsche, Audi, Daimler, Bosch, iav, ...
 - Ind. Measurement Aicon, GOM, Solving 3D, ...



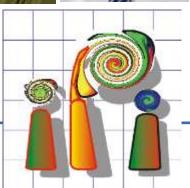












IPI – Research areas

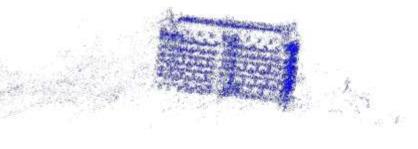
Geometry	Christian Heipke
Earth observation	Torge Steensen
Photogrammetric image analysis	Franz Rottensteiner
Close range	Manfred Wiggenhagen



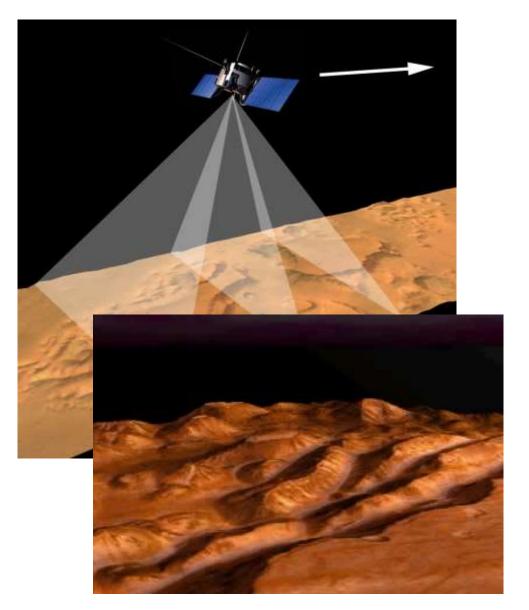
Orientation of UAV video sequences

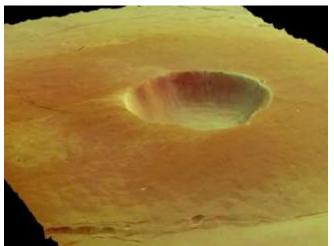


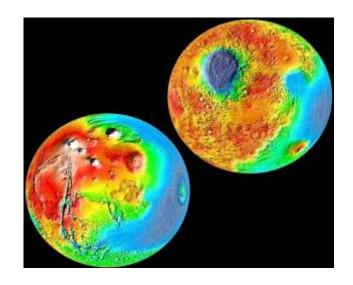
















Automatic extraction of urban roads





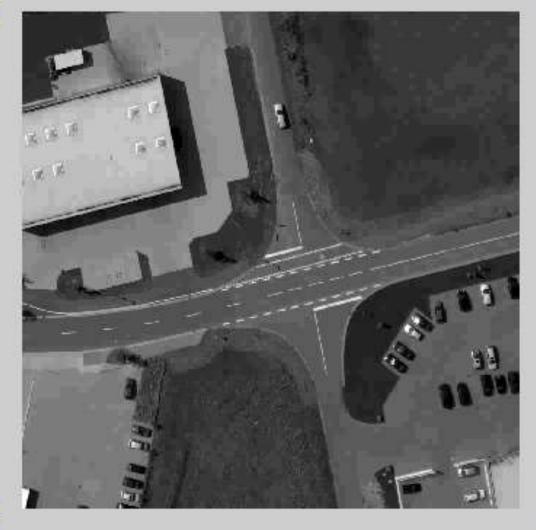
















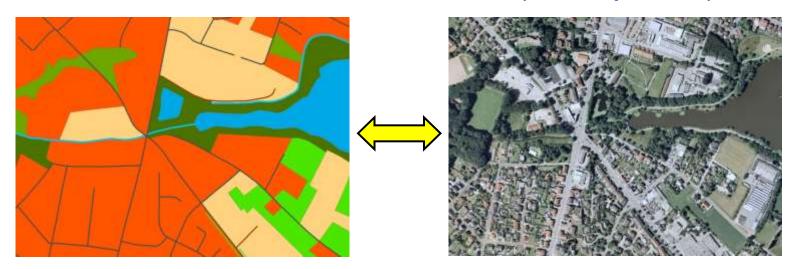




Quality control and update of GI databases

geospatial data

reality (orthophoto)

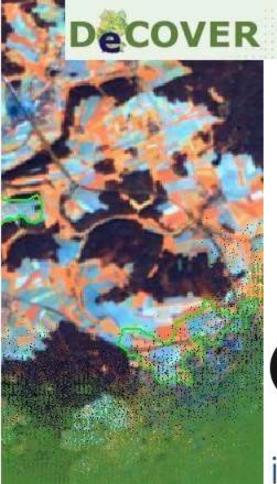


Automatic comparison

A project in cooperation with BKG









Automatic updating of land cover data for public tasks















Gefördert mit Mitteln des Bundesministeriums für Bildung und Forschung durch das Deutsche Zentrum für Luft- und Raumfahrt e.V (DLR) unter dem Förderkennzeichen 50 EE 0513

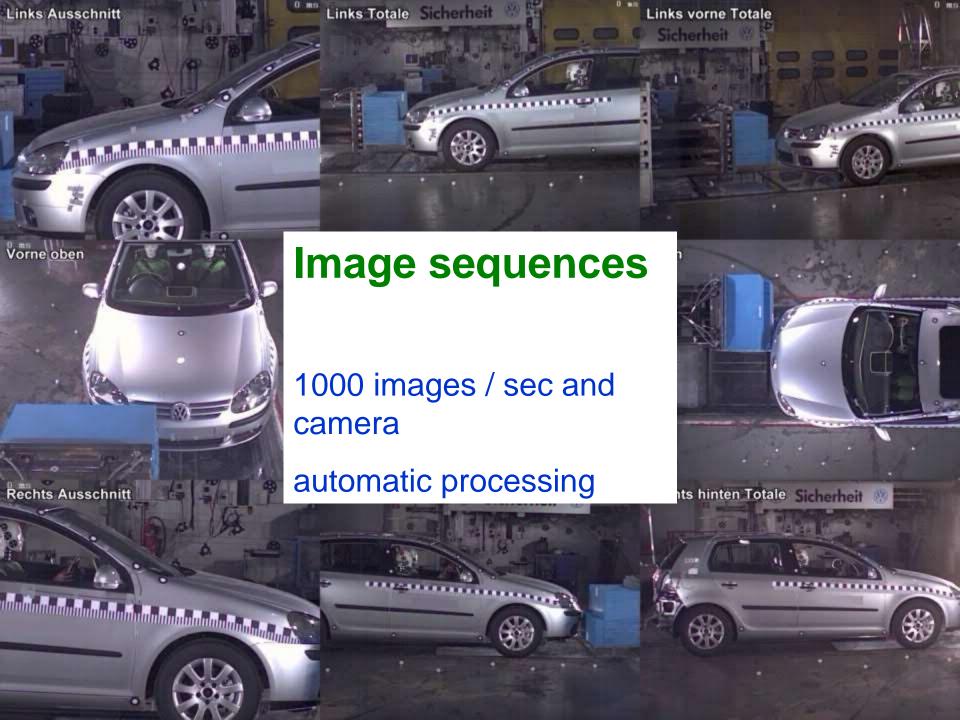












Research strategy and funding



Aims in research and teaching

- new and useful ideas and concepts (products, services)
- support of (self-)critical and independent thinking
 - state-of-the-art knowledge as pre-requisite
 - new knowledge with as long a half-life as possible
 - openness towards new ideas (curiosity)
 - out-of-the-box thinking
- relevance for society (perhaps at long range only ...)
 - includes adequate communication of results
- goal: relevance at B.Sc., M.Sc. and PhD level
 - no desire to educate 'geospatial turks'





Three levels of research

- Basic/fundamental research
 - a playing field to create new and useful ideas and concepts
 - supported by society (national science foundation)
- Applied research & development (e.g. prototype dev.)
 - a test bed of new concepts
 - cooperation between university, government and industry, often supported in part by society (EU, nat. funding, ...)
- Pilot projects (e.g. software dev., empirical studies)
 - direct link between government, industry and academia, often incl. NDA
 - -> successful research needs all three elements





Third party funding at IPI

- National and international research organisations
 - DFG, VW foundation, BMBF, EU, Nds. MWK, KFKI, ...
- Space Agencies
 - DLR, ESA, ...
- National mapping agencies
 - LGN, LVA SH, BKG, ZGeoBW, BSH, ...
 - IGN France, IGN Brussels, GSI Tokyo, ...
- Private industry
 - mapping, remote sensing, space, automobile, industrial measurement, ...



Cooperation with industry



Type of cooperation with industry

- Visits exchange of ideas
 - invited presentation, round table, ...
- Student exchange
 - guest lectures at university
 - student excursion
 - internships, thesis work (partly carried out in industry)
 - employment options
- Partners in externally funded projects, e.g. EU
- University as contractor of industry
 - funding of PhD students (3 years)
 - pilot project (shorter)
- Consulting

... in my experience only 1 external PhD student in 2 reaches his goal





Some points for a successful cooperation

- Cooperation on a level playing field from day 1
 - independence of university is holy grail
 - common selection of staff
 - contracts with different competitors must be possible
- Contract with clear rules (IPR, publications, NDA, ...)
 - university must be allowed publish
 - university defines amount of work necessary for PhD degree
- Clear understanding of terms
 - "research" means that result is unknown, not predictable
- Research needs research environment
 - at least one day per week at university
 - participation in international scientific meetings is a must





Conclusions

- + relevance of research is continually tested
- + access to/common use of expensive tools and data
- + technology transfer "by minds"
- + growing attractiveness of research
- innovative cycles in industry often incompatible with length of PhD thesis
- gap between PhD project result and marketable product/service
- research and industry are two sides of the same coin, benefitting from a well designed cooperation
- academia must be acknowledged as independent actor



