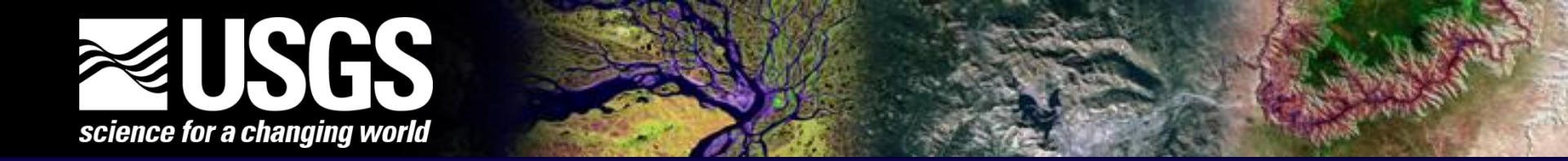

Integrating Hydrography and Lidar Elevation: *Fundamentals and Application Issues*

USGS Hydrography Seminar Series,
Seminar #8
Thursday, May 19, 2016

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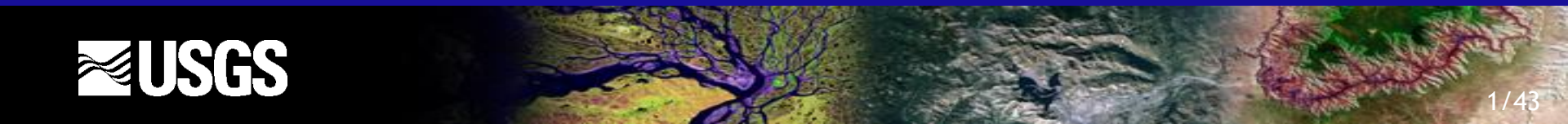
U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey

Lidar Basics

Troublesome Terminology

Bare-Earth Flavors

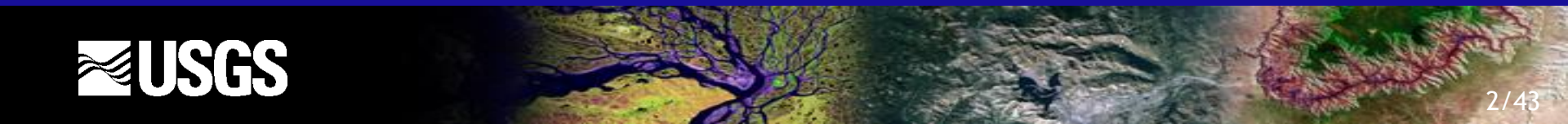
Hydrographic Breaklines



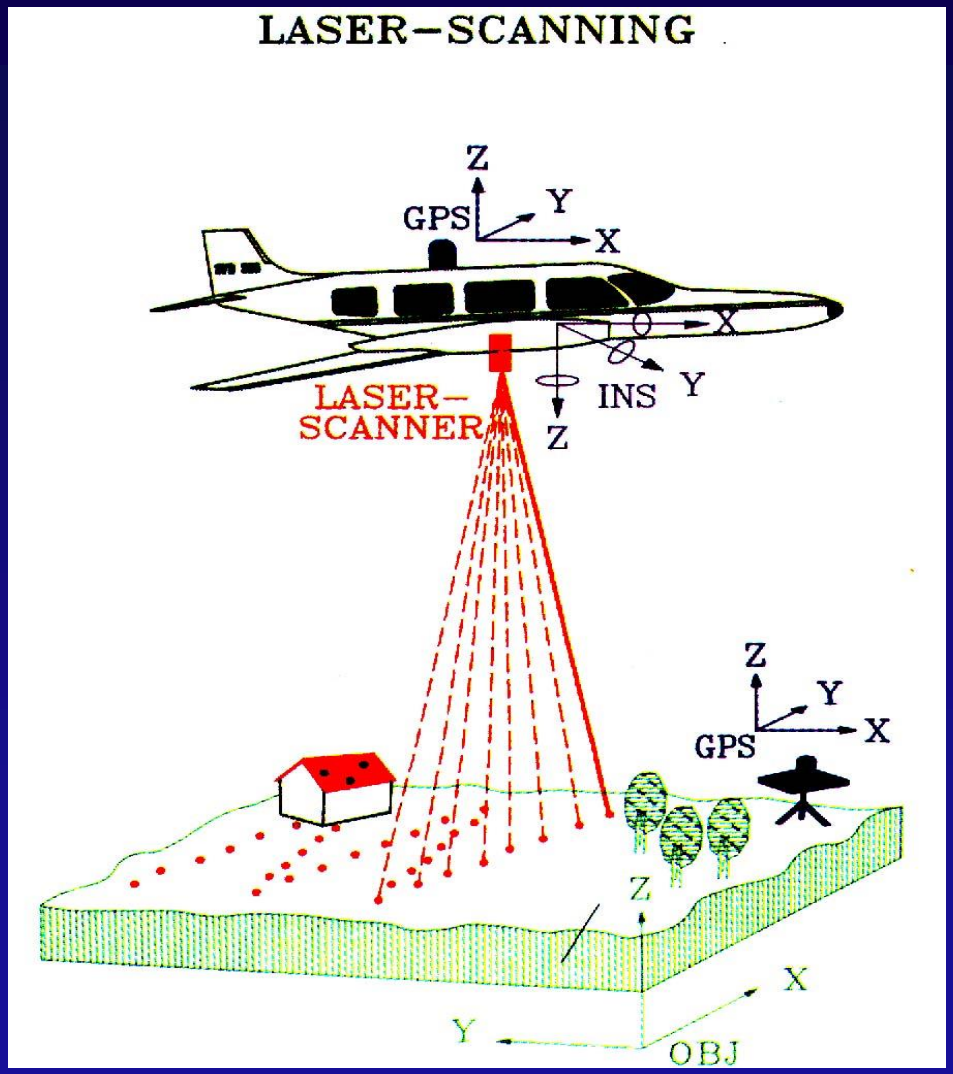
What Is Lidar?

- Light Detection And Ranging
  - Active airborne* sensor system
  - Scanning pulsed laser (new technologies on the rise)
  - High-precision clocks provide the time *duration* between the emitted pulse and detected reflection
  - High-precision position and attitude sensors onboard provide a *3D origin point* and a *vector direction*
  - *Speed of Light* × *Duration* ÷ *2* = *Vector Length* [sensor to target]
  - The complete vector (direction and length) allows the *xyz* location of the 3D reflection point to be computed.

* for our purposes



What Is Lidar?



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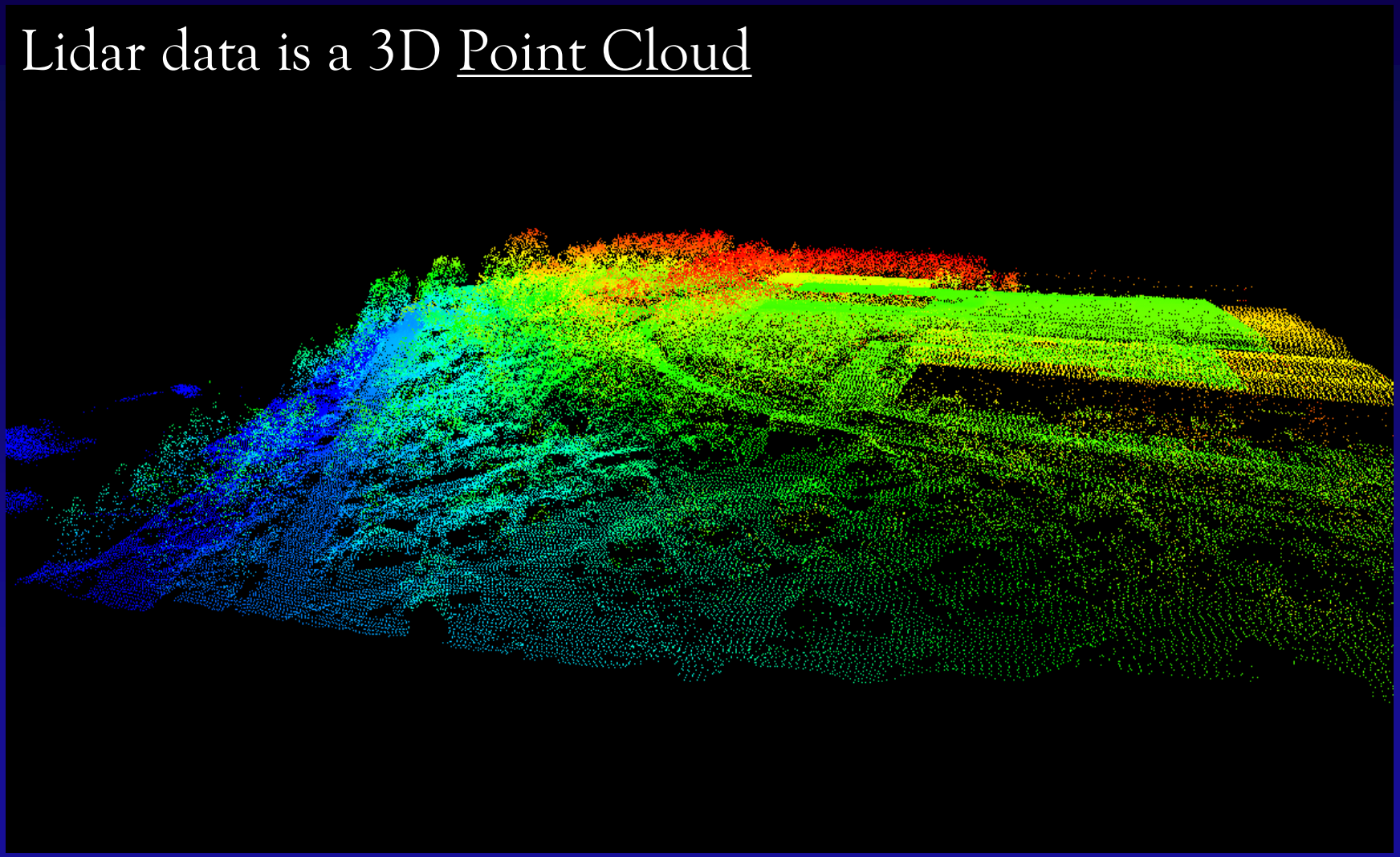
What Is Lidar Data?

Lidar data is a 3D Point Cloud



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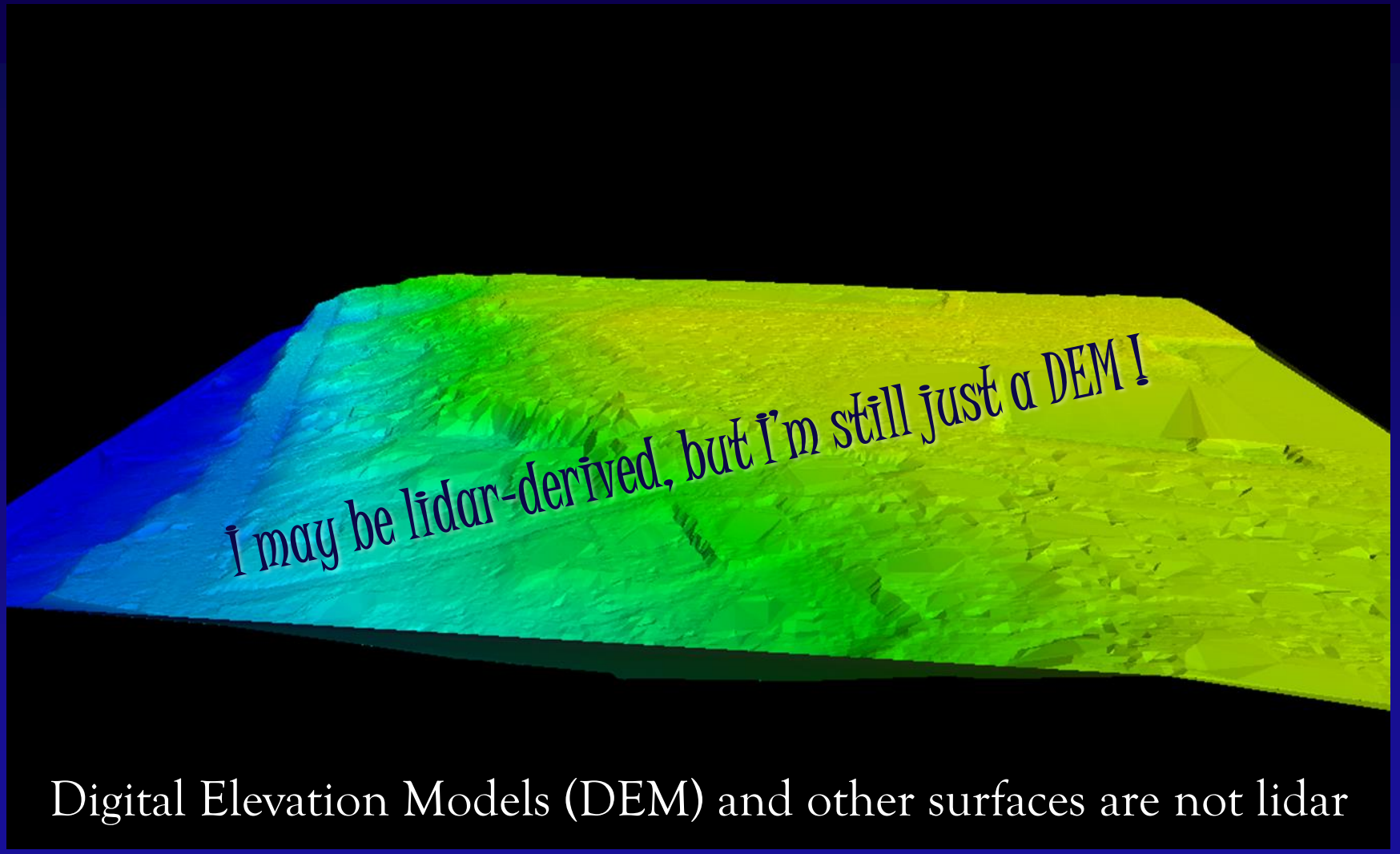
What Is Lidar Data?



Digital Elevation Models (DEM) and other surfaces are not lidar

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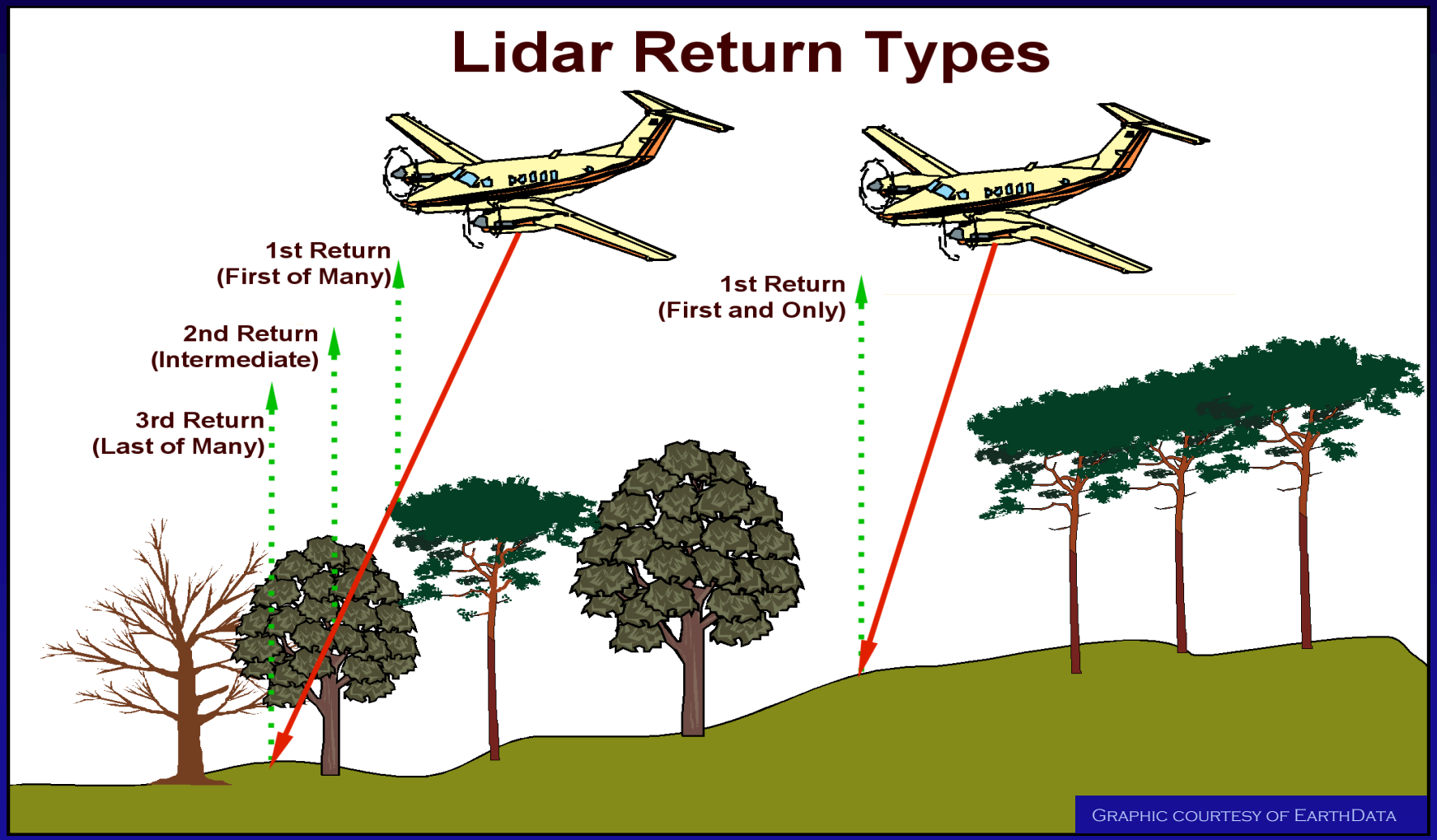
Multiple Return Lidar



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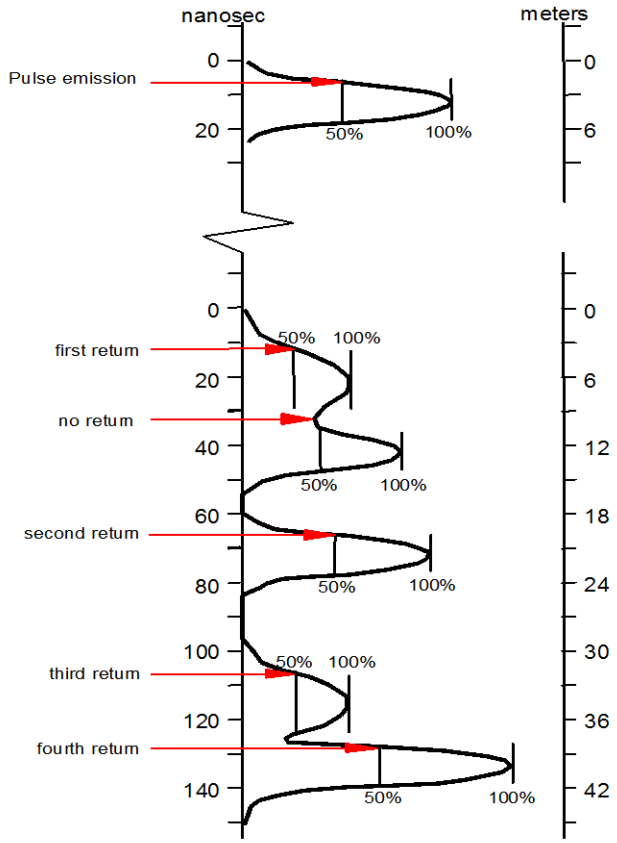
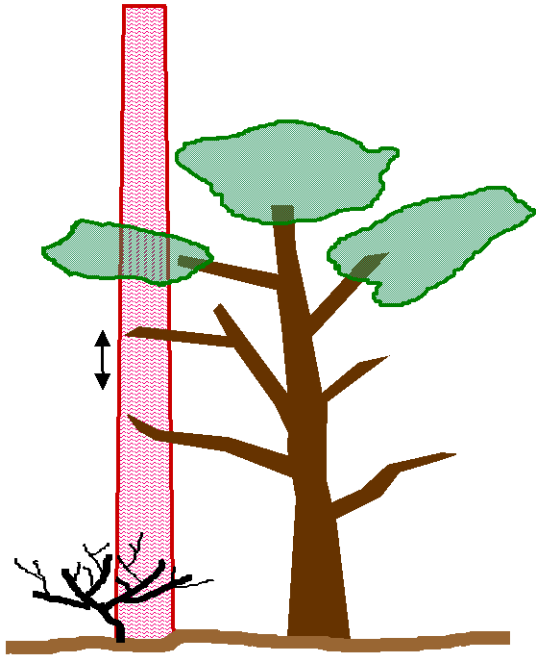
Multiple Return Schematic

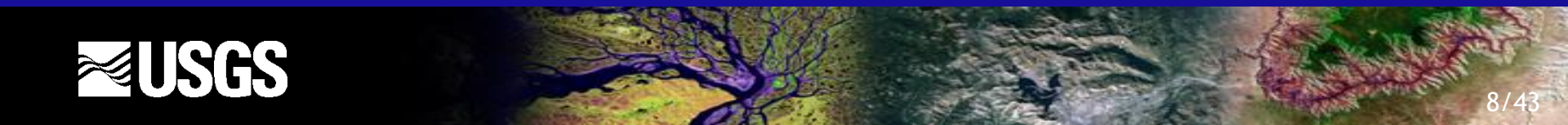




Graphic courtesy of EarthData

Vegetation Penetration

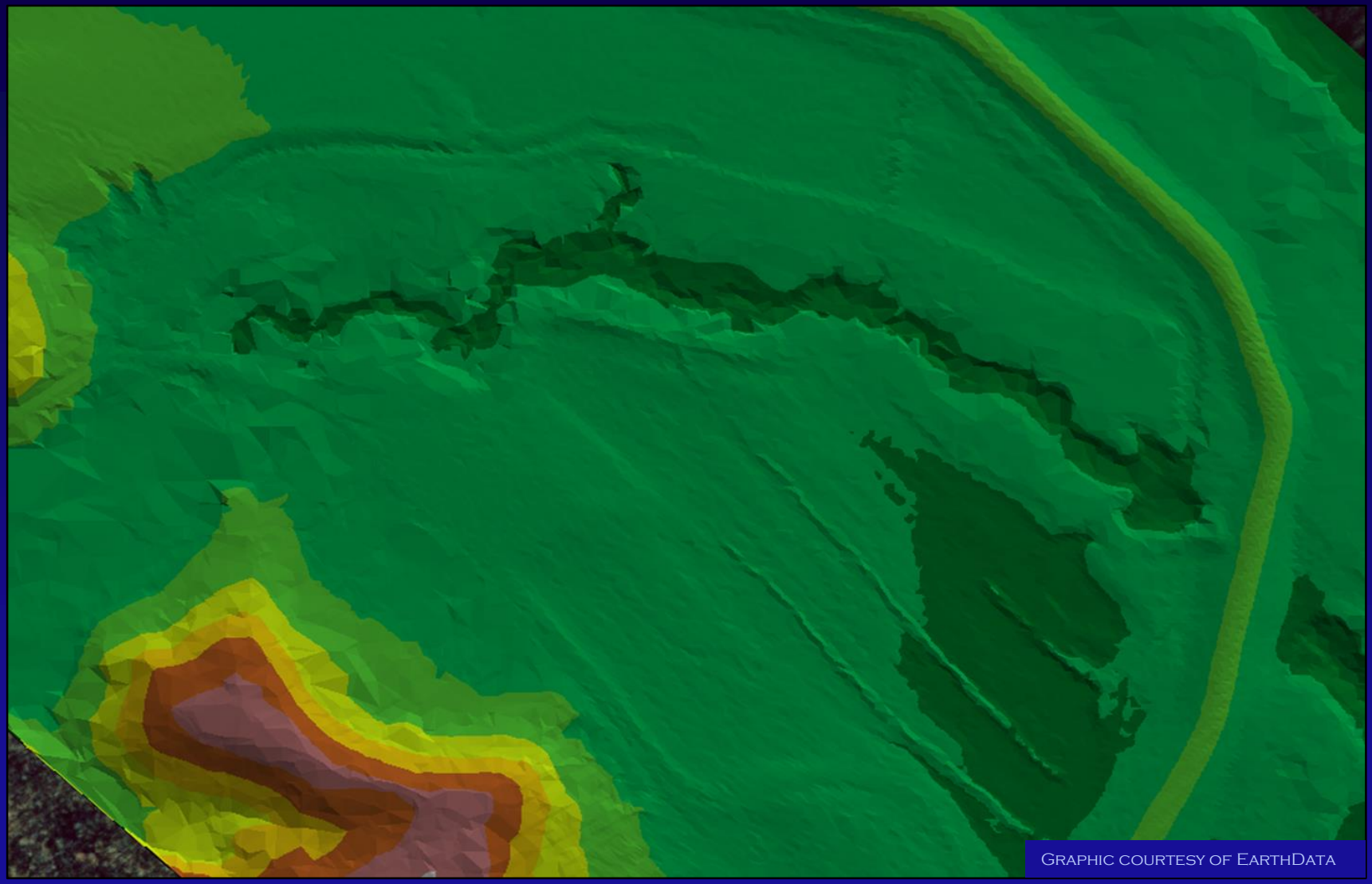
- Lidar does not, as people often say, “see through trees”.
- Lidar sees *around* trees, through gaps in the canopy.
- If you stand in a forest, look up, and can see the sky, then lidar can likely see and measure you.
  - If you *can’t* see the sky, then lidar can’t see you either.
- Lidar is less effective at measuring the ground in vegetated areas than it is in open areas.
  - Fewer *ground* points, More interpolation.
  - Less accuracy, Less reliability.
- Still, as an active sensor, lidar can map places that traditional photogrammetry cannot.



Lidar Vegetation Penetration

Graphic courtesy of EarthData

Lidar Vegetation Penetration



Graphic courtesy of EarthData

But ...

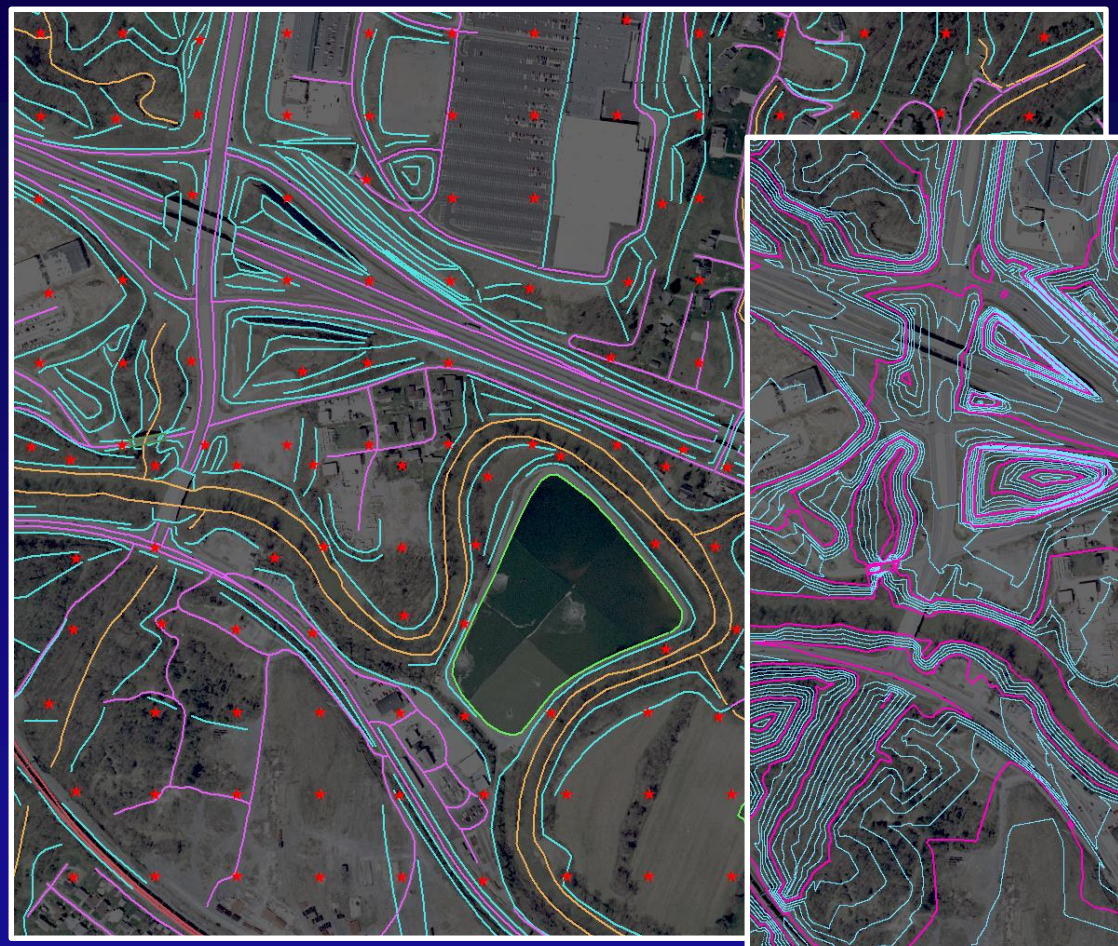
- Unlike photogrammetry, lidar is a user-independent measurement.
- In photogrammetry, the operator selects a location for a point or vertex in the image, and then measures the elevation *at that point*.
- Although lidar does acquire data in a semi-regular pattern, the locations of the points are functionally random.
- So, lidar *by itself* cannot trace a stream bank or centerline.
  - Hydrographic Breaklines are needed to define this detail!
  - This must be done after the fact by a human operator
  - Once delineated horizontally, elevations can be conflated to the vertices.
  - Automatic breakline extraction methods have been researched for years; the search continues ...

Some Slippery Terms

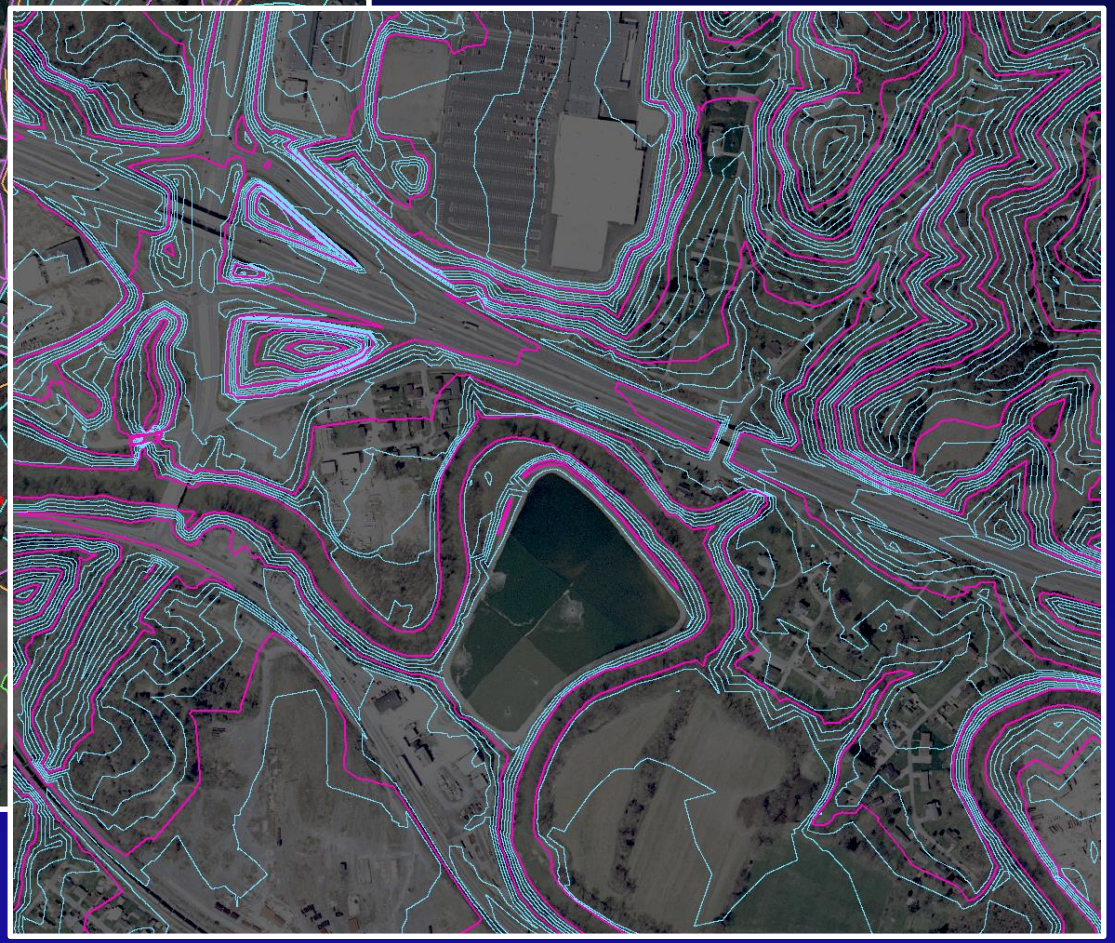
(depending on who and where you are)

- DTM: Digital Terrain Model
  - Traditionally, DTMs are the output from stereo compilation of vector masspoints and breaklines.
  - DTMs would be used to create DEMs, which in turn would be used to create contours.
- DEM: Digital Elevation Model
  - A continuous raster surface model of the “bare-earth surface”
  - Bare-earth surface can mean many different things
- DSM: Digital Surface Model
  - A continuous raster surface of something other than the bare-earth, e.g., top of canopy.

Classic Stereo DTM



Vector masspoints and breaklines: not a surface.



Contours typically derived from the DTM

(Images adapted from Heidemann, 2012)

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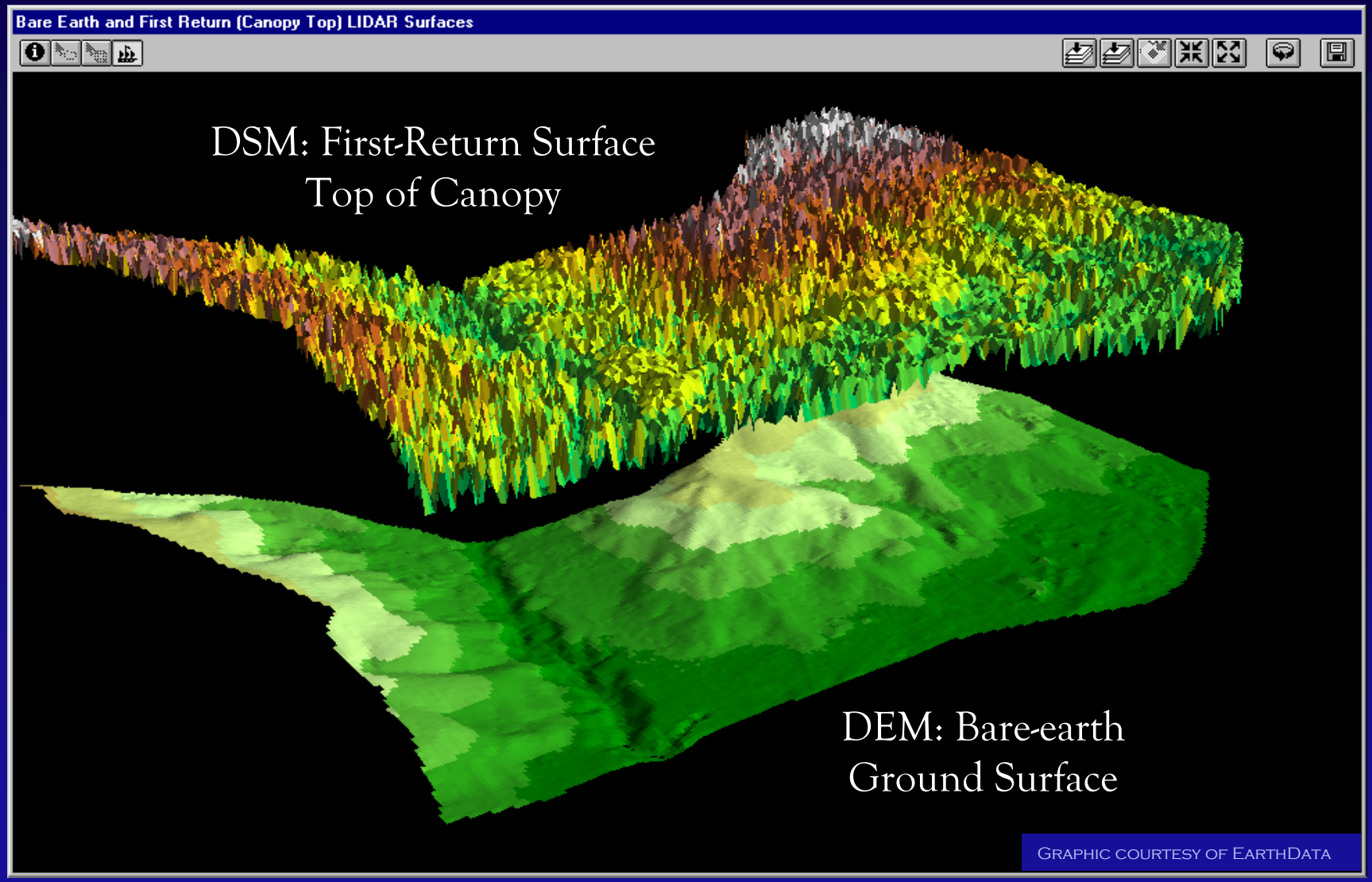
DSM versus DEM



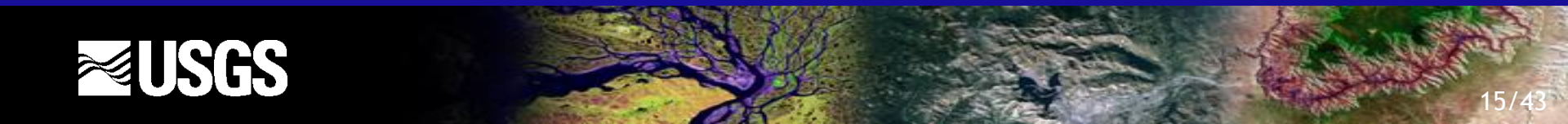
Different Flavors of DEMs

TOPOGRAPHIC: *Mapping*

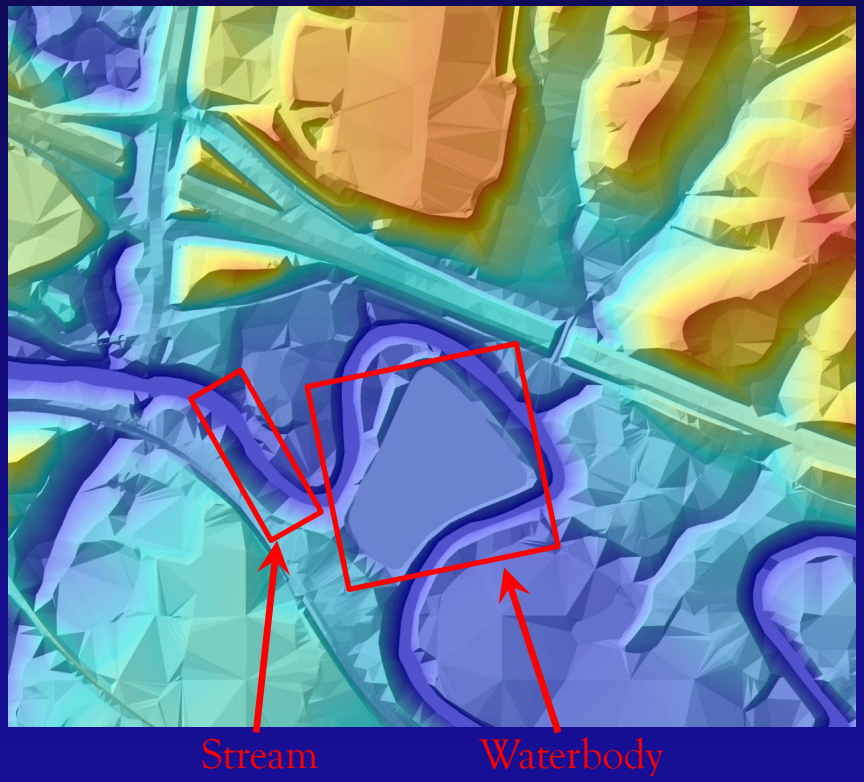
- Stereo-derived: masspoints and breaklines
- Pure (raw) Lidar: lidar points only
- Hydro-Flattened (simple)
- Hydro-Flattened (enhanced)

HYDROLOGIC: *Modeling*

- Hydro-Enforced
- Hydro-Conditioned



Stereo DTM (Topographic Surface)



- Traditional stereo-compiled DTM (reference)
- Built from Masspoints and Breaklines
- Coarser resolution than lidar
- Depicts the familiar, expected character of a topographic DEM
  - Flat water surfaces
  - Bridges removed
  - Road edges defined
  - Road fills over culverts retained

(Image adapted from Heidemann, 2012)

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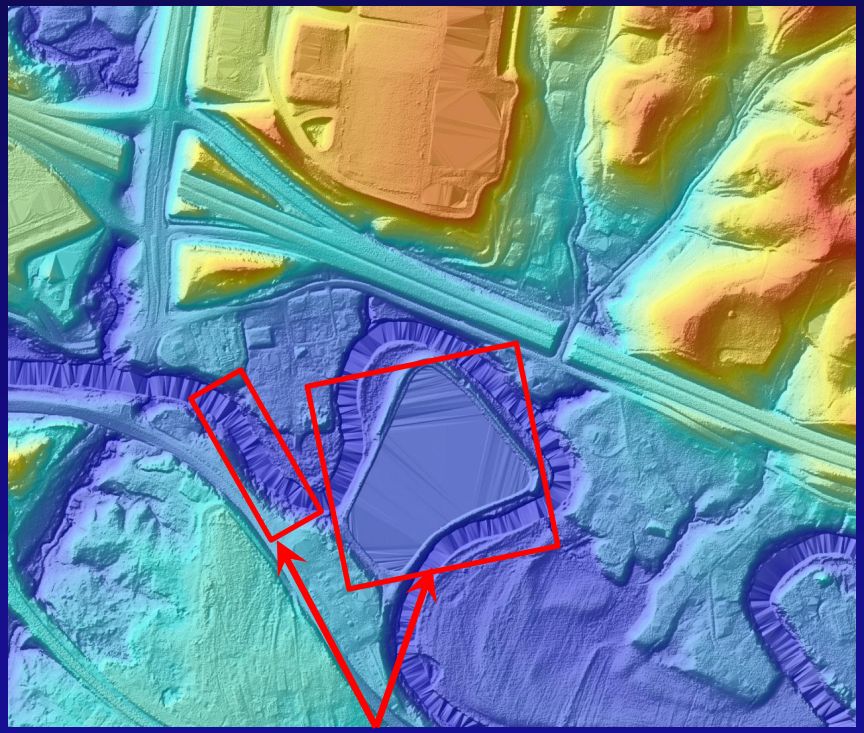
Pure Lidar (Topographic Surface)



Tinning across Water Surfaces

- Created solely from bare-earth lidar points.
- Water surfaces have triangulation artifacts.
  - Few, if any, reliable lidar returns from water.
  - No breaklines to constrain the surface and define the banks.
- Most users regard this as cartographically unacceptable.
- Contours would require extensive editing.

(Image adapted from Heidemann, 2012)

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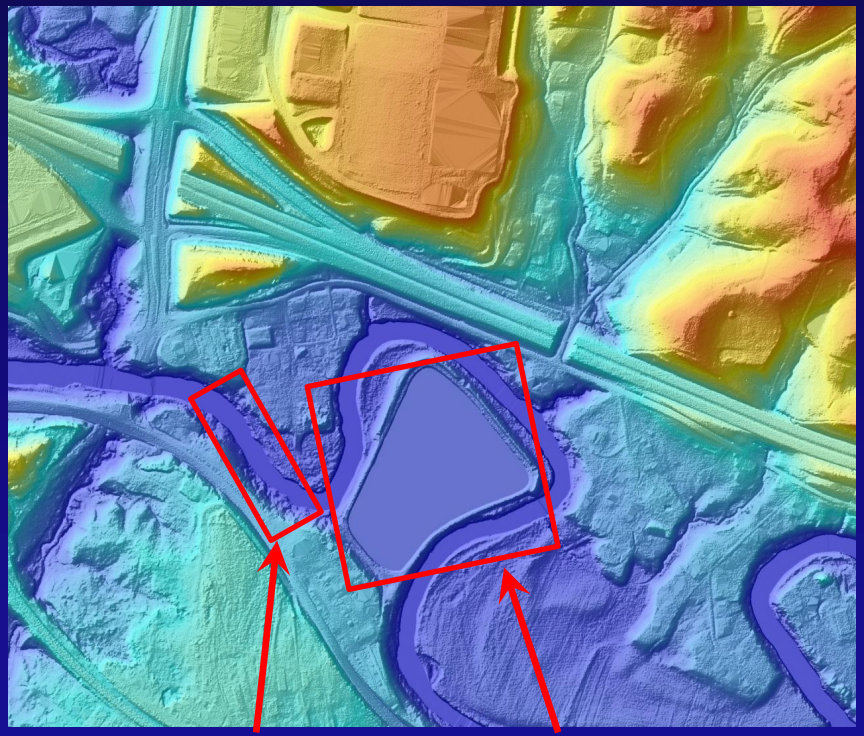
Hydro-Flattened (Simple) (Topographic Surface)



- A Lidar Base Specification goal.
- Supports a consistent topographic surface character across 3DEP, suitable for contour generation.
- Removes the most offensive pure lidar artifacts from water surfaces.
  - Waterbodies have a single elevation.
  - Streams and rivers are flat bank-to-bank, with monotonic (downhill) flow.
- Purely a Cartographic enhancement. Water surface elevations are set to meet cartographic needs.

(Image adapted from Heidemann, 2012)

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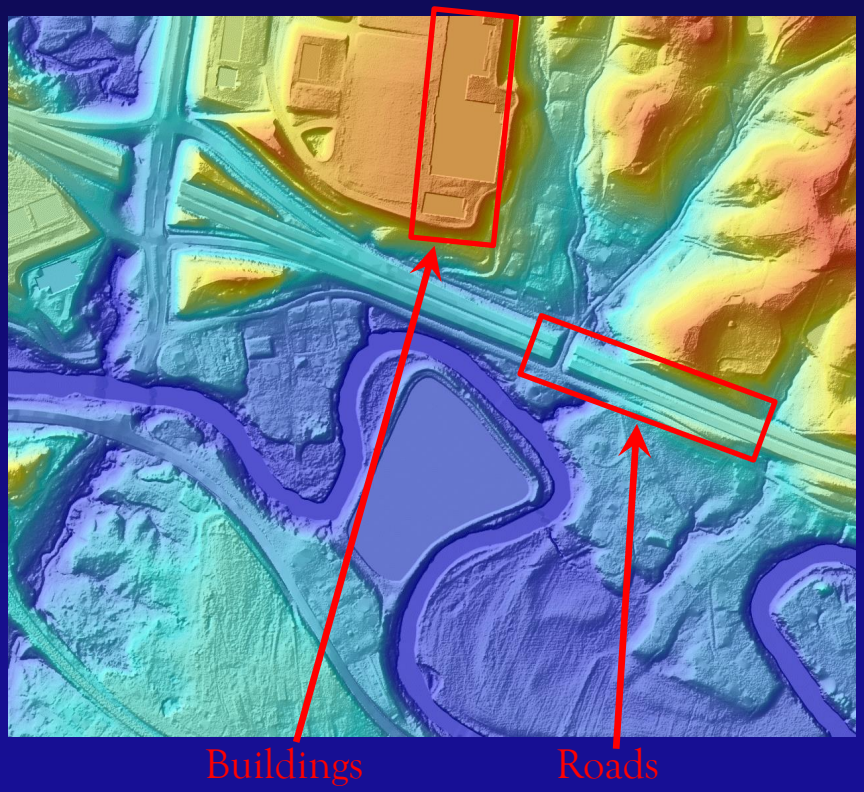
Hydro-Flattened (Enhanced) (Topographic Surface)



- Further refinement of the Hydro-Flattened surface
- Refines the delineation of roads, single-line drainages, ridges, bridge crossings, buildings, etc.
- Requires a large number of additional detailed breaklines
- A higher quality surface, but substantially more expensive.
- Not cost effective for 3DEP.

(Image adapted from Heidemann, 2012)

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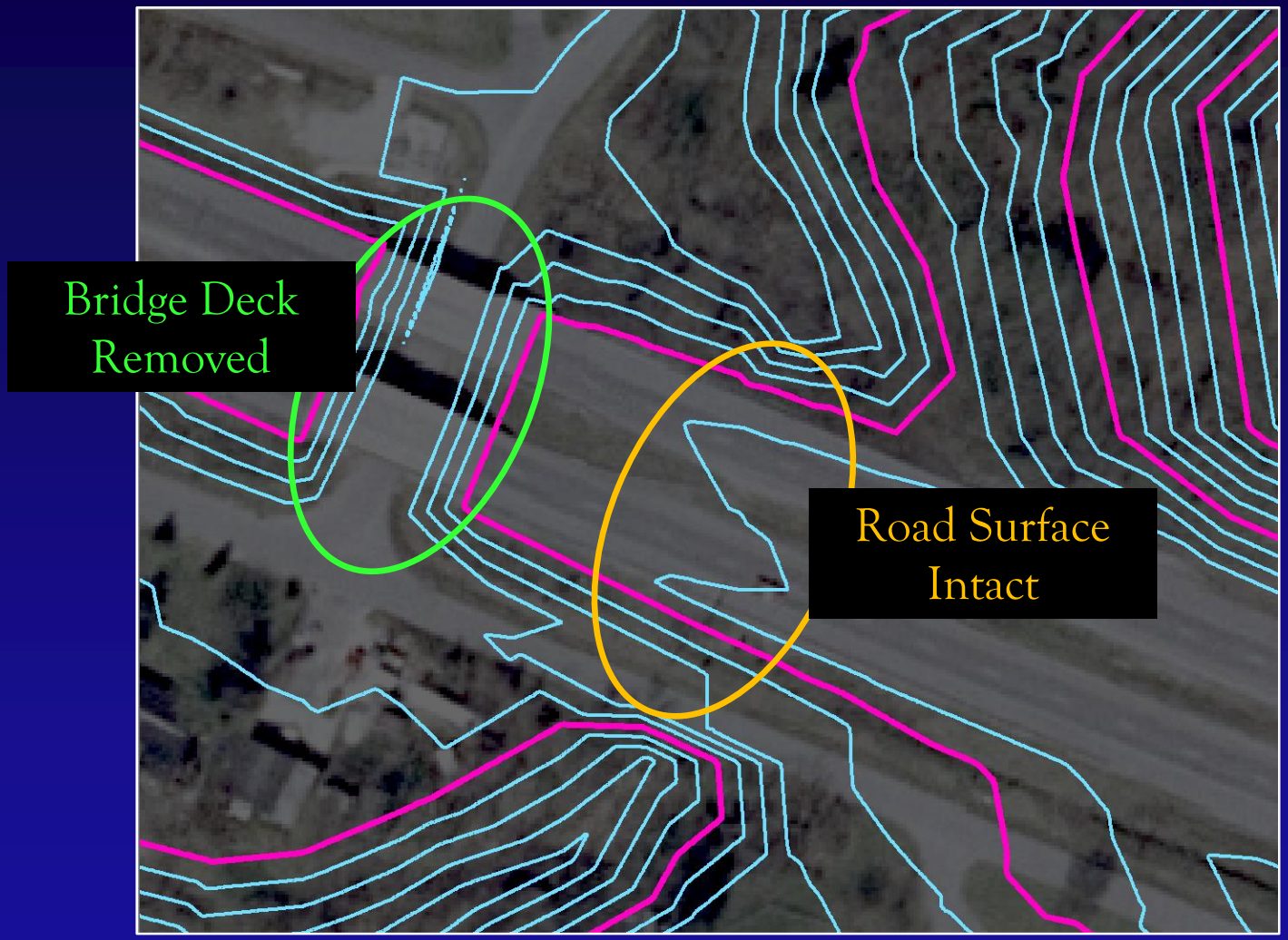
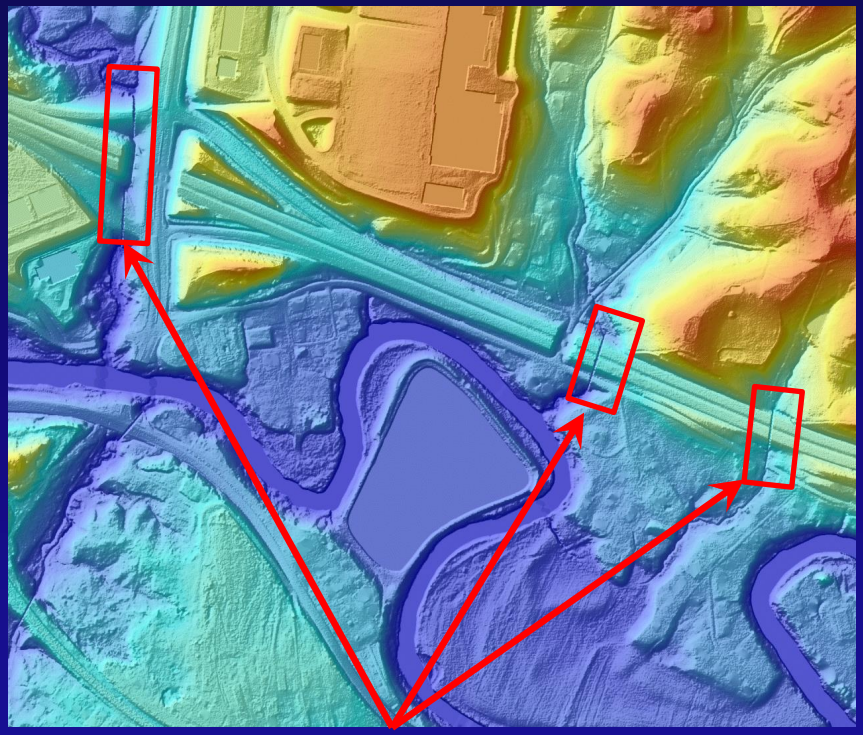
Topographic Contours, Detail



Hydro-Enforced (Hydrologic Surface)



Culverts Cut Through Roads

- Engineering surface for Hydraulic and Hydrologic (H&H) modeling.
- Similar to Hydro-Flattened, with additional surface modifications to allow continuous surface water flow.
- Water surface elevations may be set at known values.
- Most notably, road fills are cut through at culvert locations.
- Not useful for traditional mapping or contour development.

(Image adapted from Heidemann, 2012)

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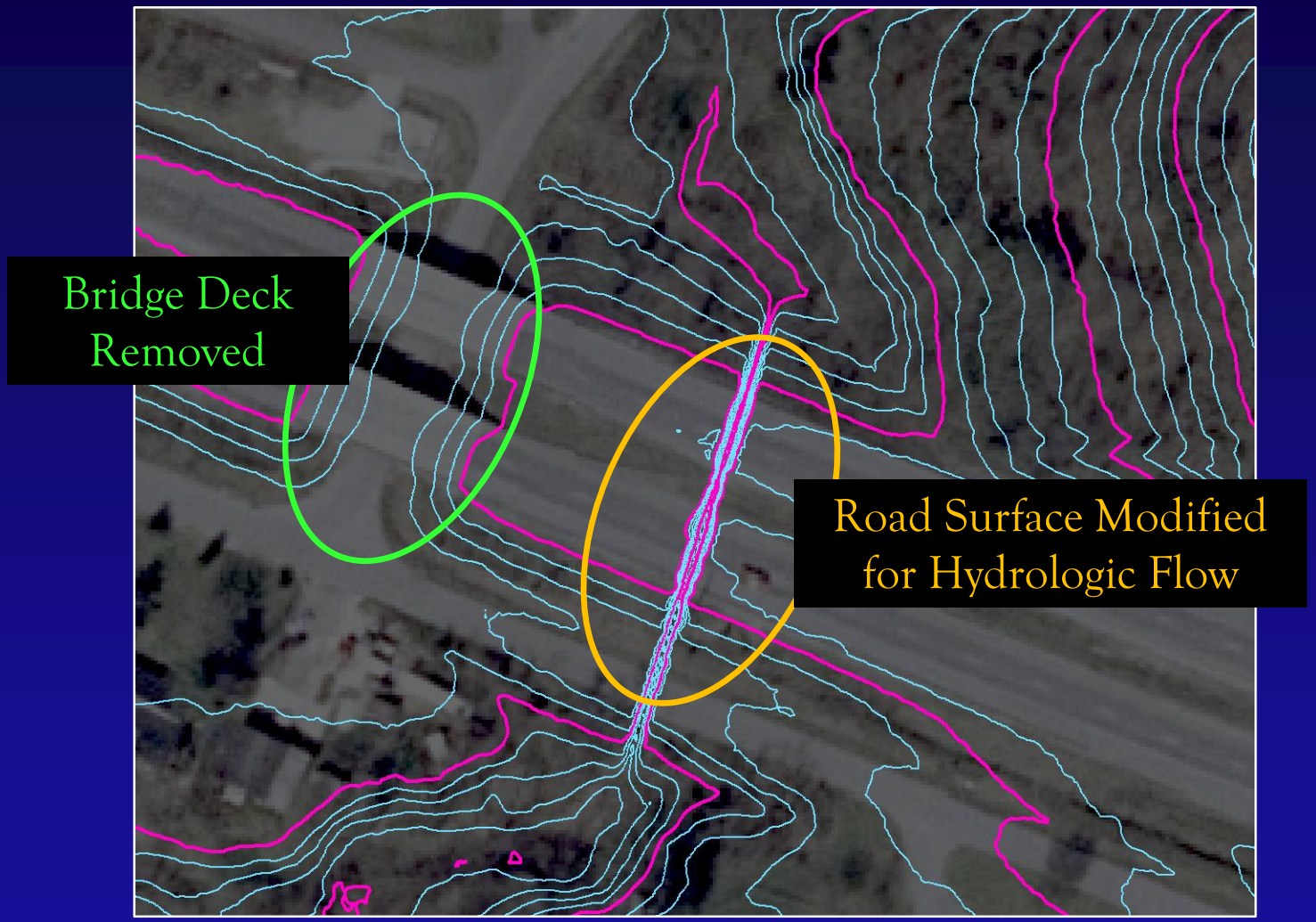
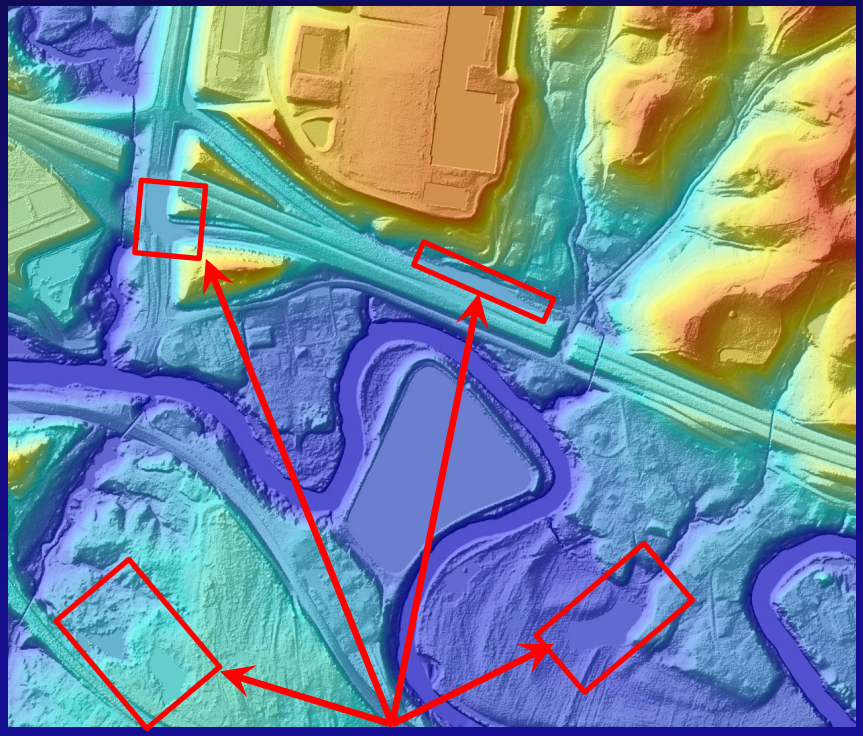
Hydrologic Contours, Detail

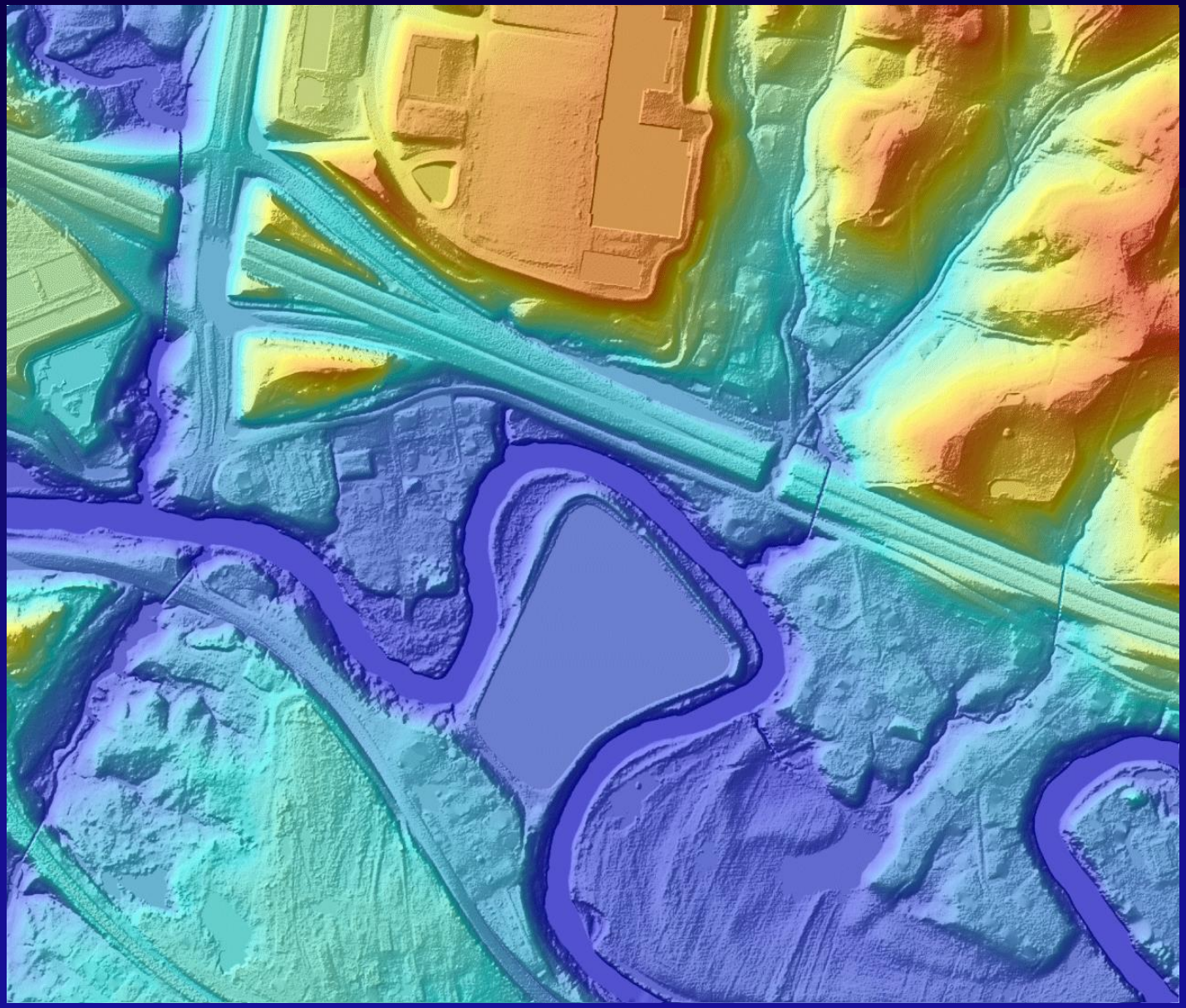


Hydro-Conditioned (Hydrologic Surface)



- Another type of surface used by engineers for H&H modeling.
- Similar to the Hydro-Enforced surface, but now with sinks (areas of internal drainage) filled to their pour point.
- Flow is continuous across the entire surface – no areas of internal drainage exist on the surface.
- Often developed using tools in ArcGIS Spatial Analyst, ArcHydro, or other raster H&H applications.

(Image adapted from Heidemann, 2012)



Hydro-Conditioned

Hydro-Enforced

Hydro-Flattened (enhanced)

Hydro-Flattened (simple)

Pure (raw) Lidar

Continue

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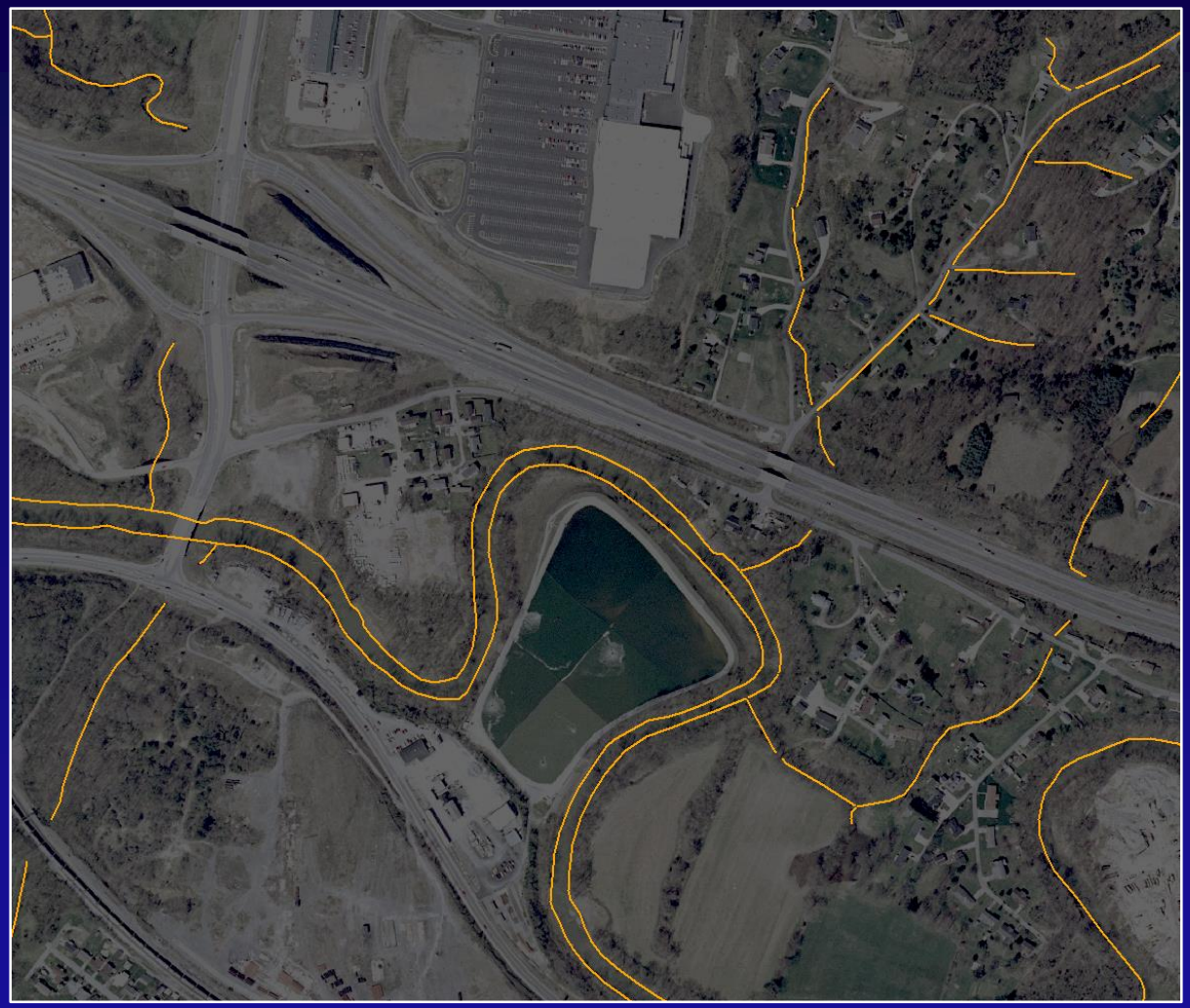
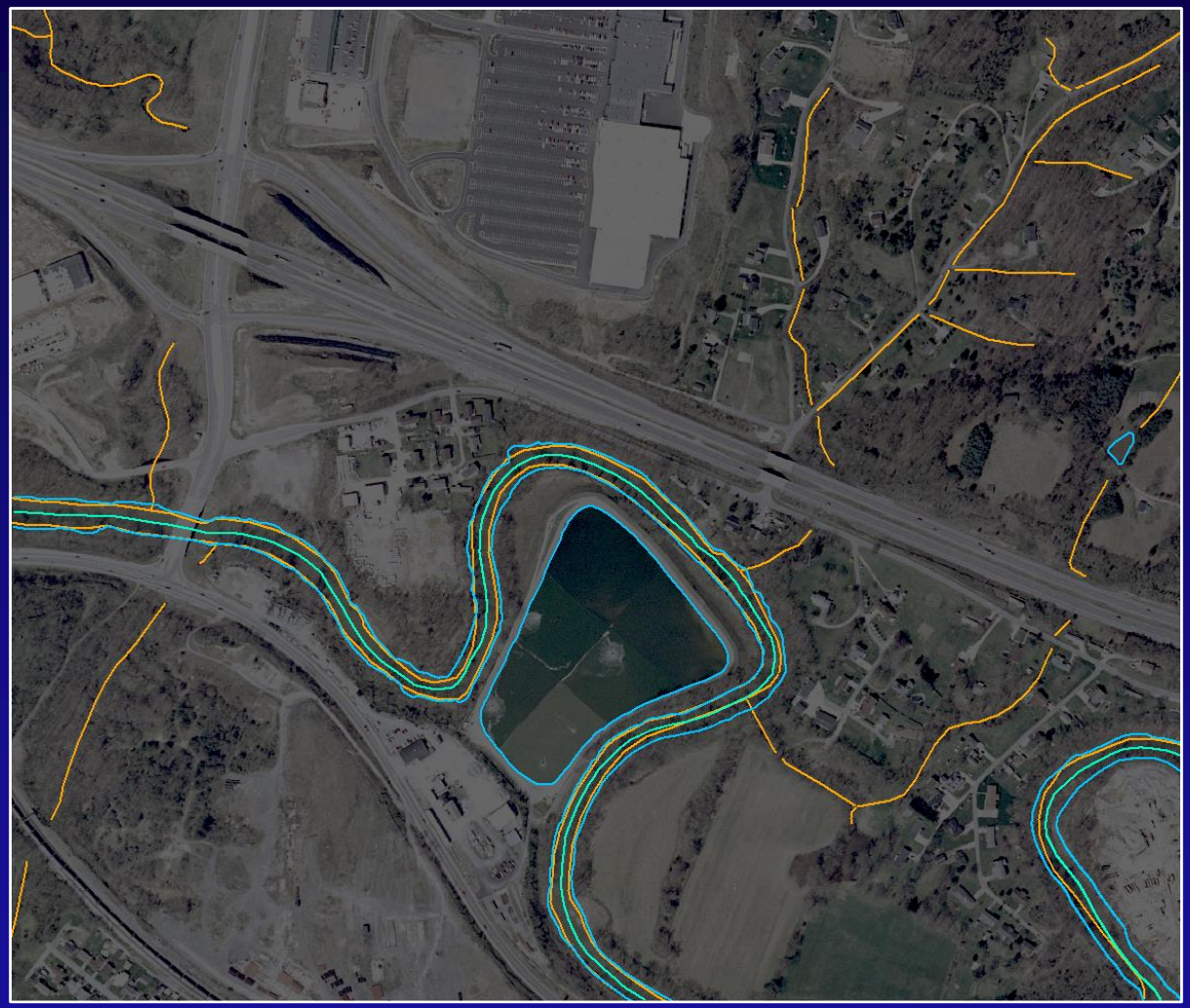
Hydrographic Breaklines, from Stereo



Stereo-compiled hydrographic breaklines

(Image adapted from Heidemann, 2012)

Lidar Hydrographic Breaklines (flattening)

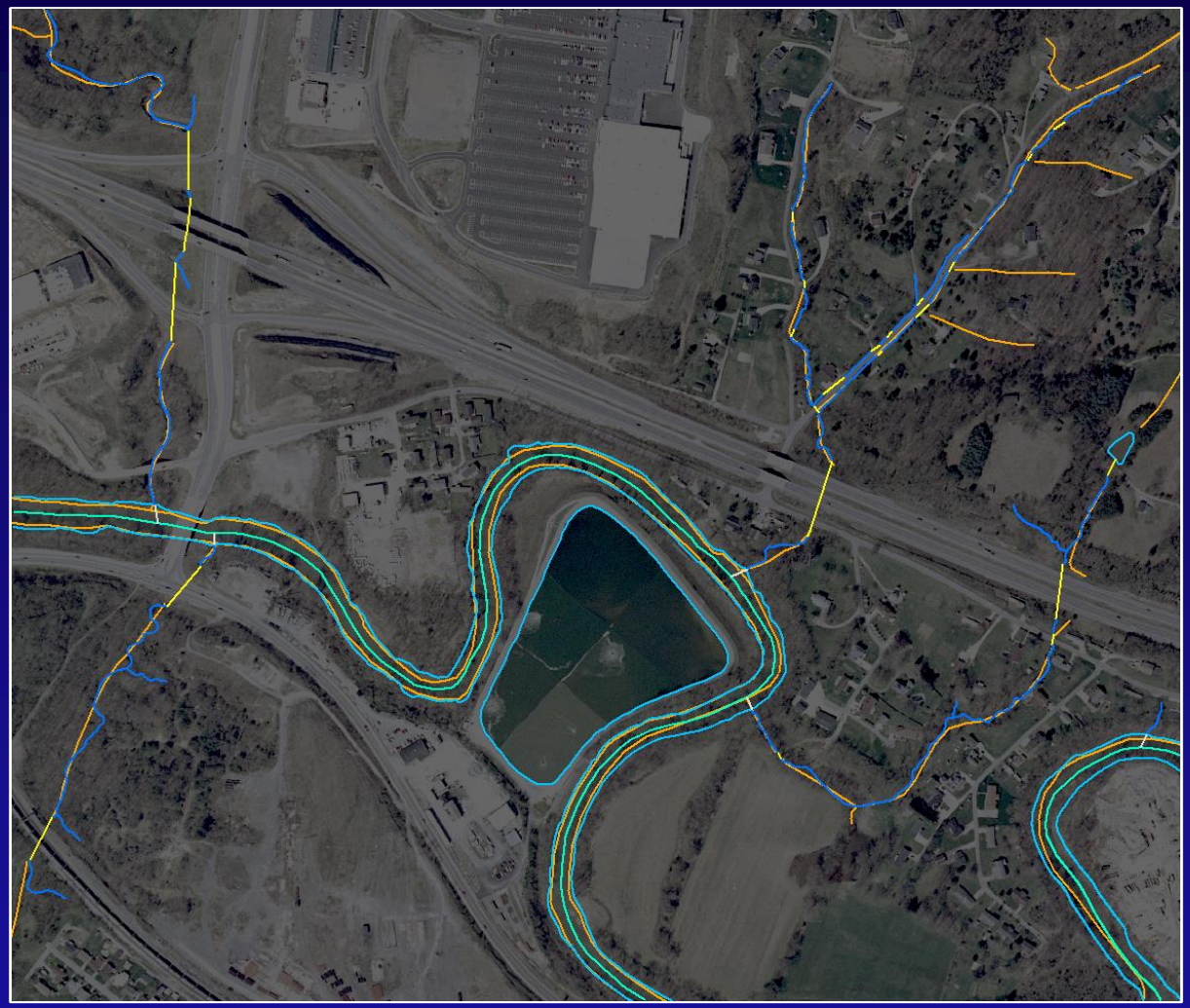


Stereo-compiled hydrographic breaklines

Lidar-derived hydrographic breaklines (hydro-flattening only)

(Image adapted from Heidemann, 2012)

Lidar Hydrographic Breaklines (enforcement)



Stereo-compiled hydrographic breaklines

Lidar-derived hydrographic breaklines (hydro-flattening only)

Lidar-derived hydrographic breaklines (expanded collection)

(Image adapted from Heidemann, 2012)

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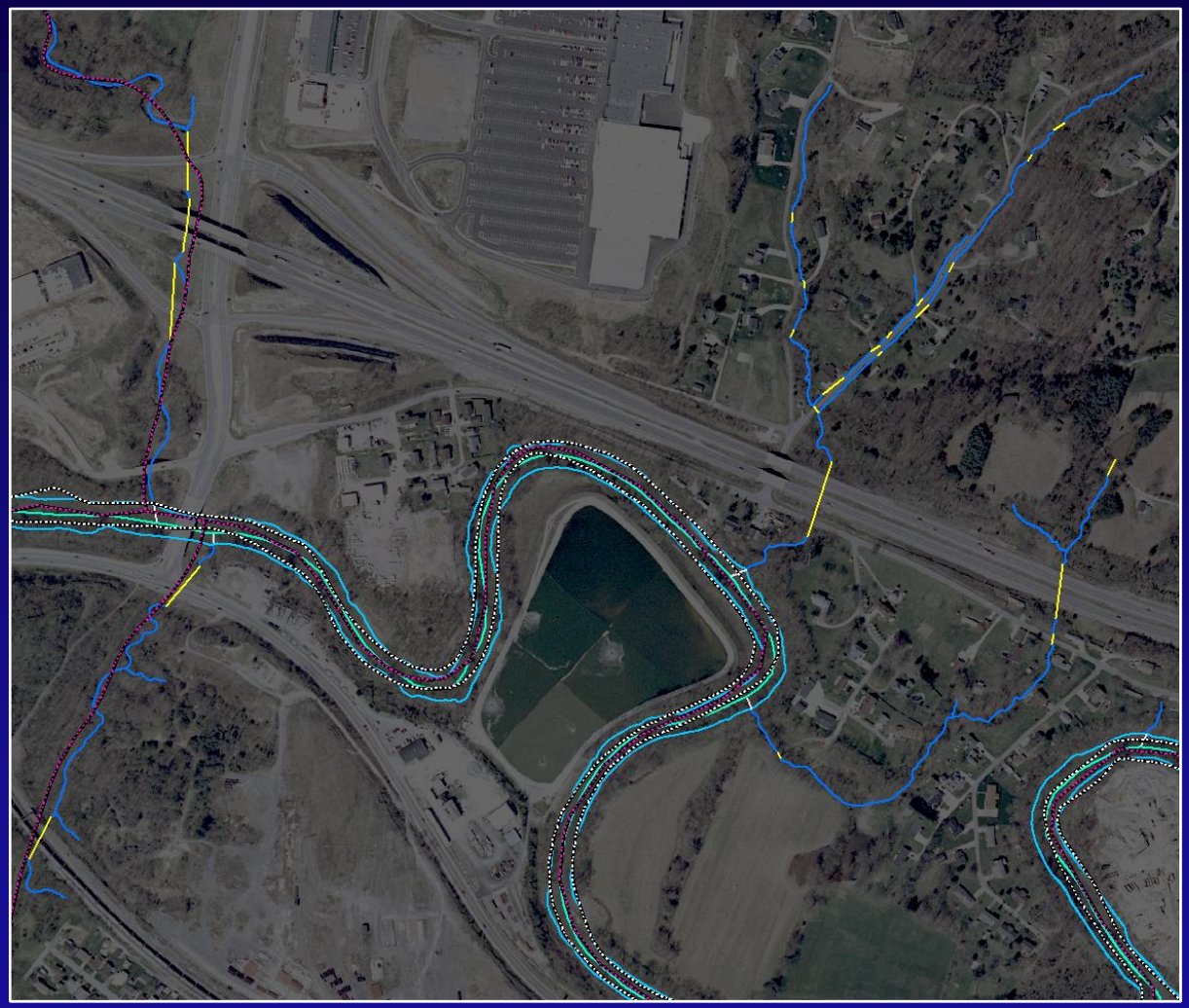
National Hydrography Dataset (NHD)

NHD Flowlines and
Area polygons

(Image adapted from Heidemann, 2012)

Lidar Breaklines and the NHD



NHD Flowlines and
Area polygons

Lidar-derived
hydrographic breaklines
(expanded collection)

(Image adapted from Heidemann, 2012)

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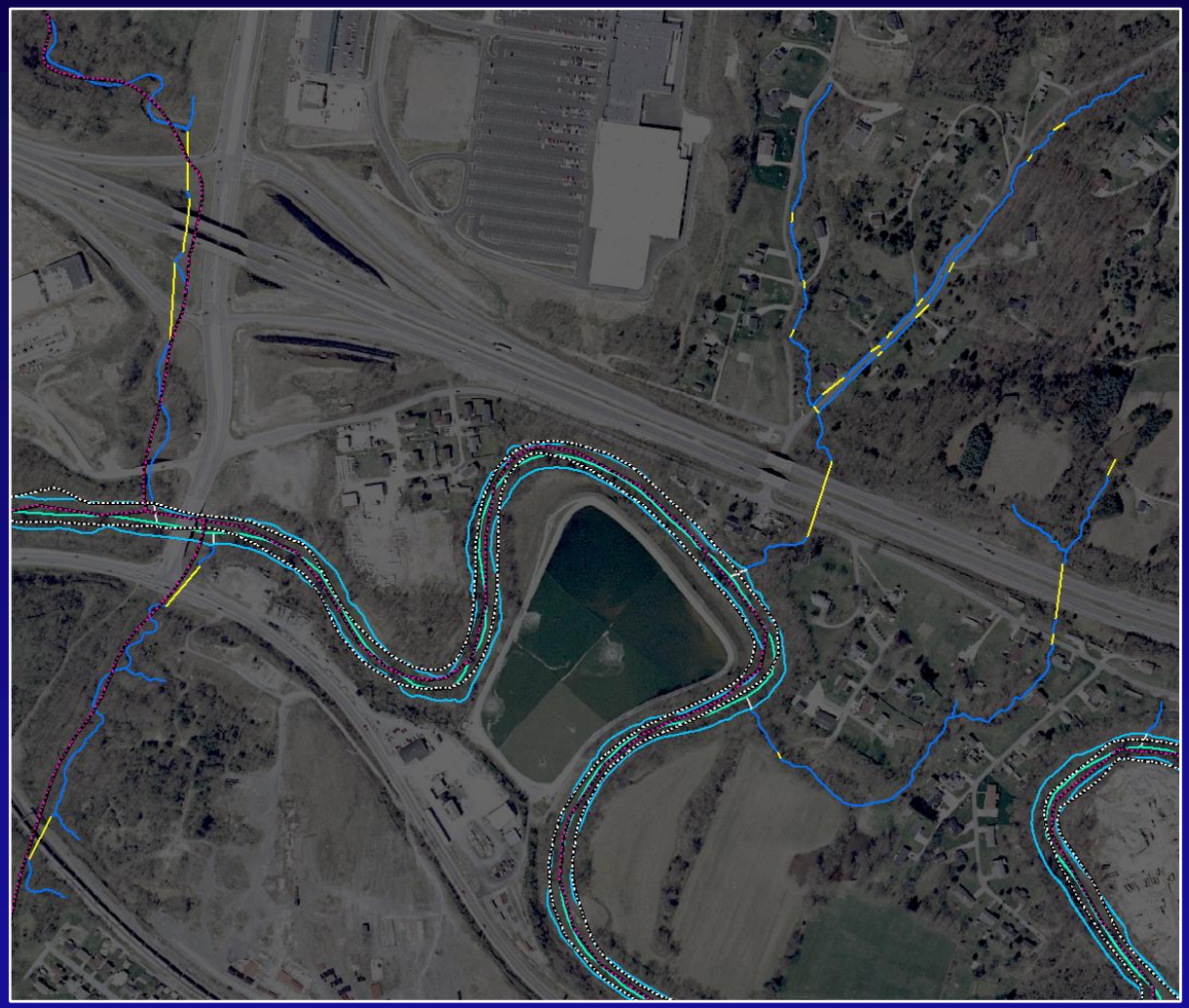
Lidar Breaklines and the NHD



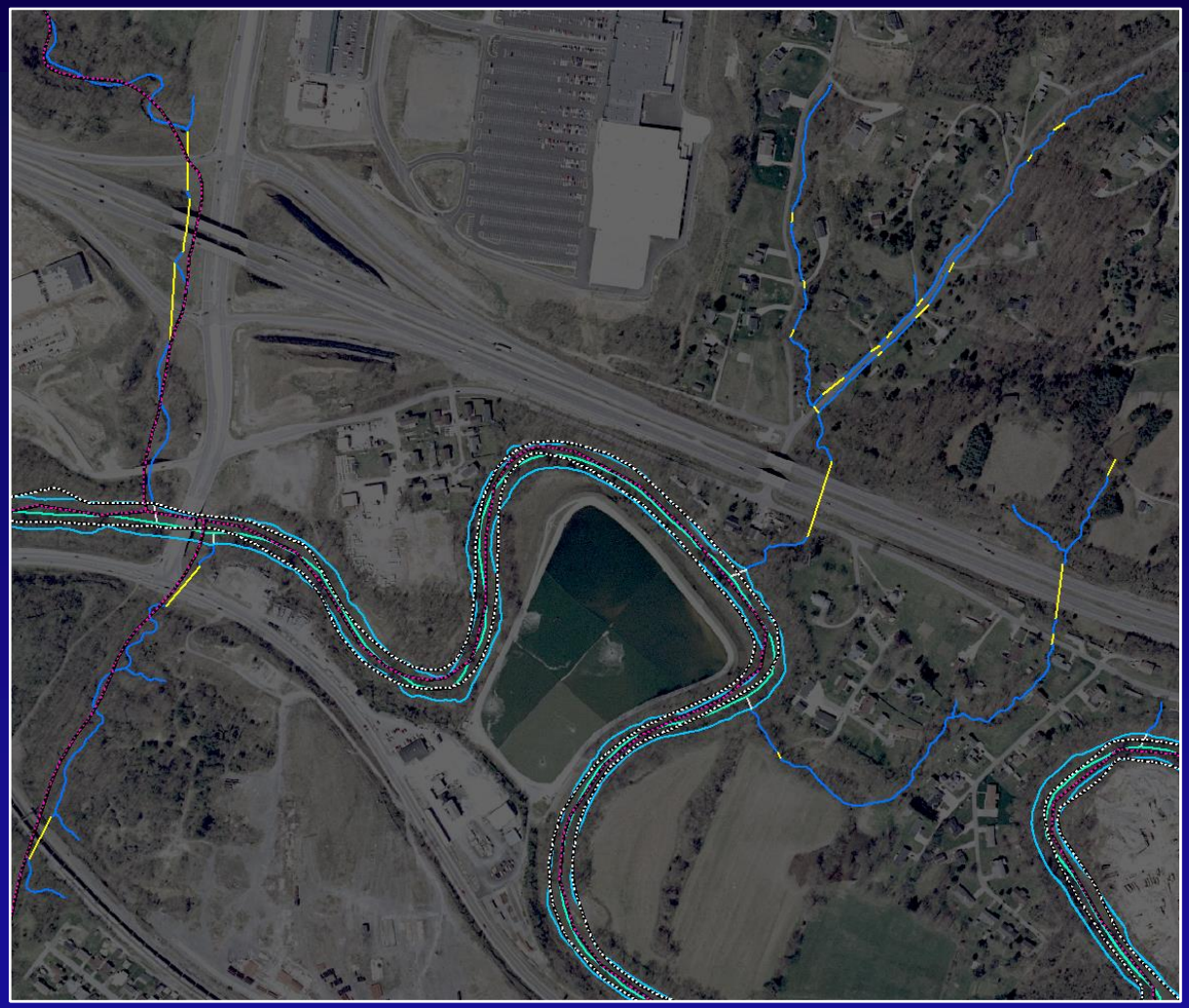
NHD Flowlines and Area polygons

Lidar-derived hydrographic breaklines (expanded collection)

Obvious similarity between these datasets.

(Image adapted from Heidemann, 2012)

Lidar Breaklines and the NHD



Since some of these breaklines are going to be collected anyway:

1. Can those be used to update and improve the NHD?

2. Is it worth expanding breakline collection to include single-line features?
   - Improved and added data for the NHD
   - Would support production of hydrologic DEMs

(Image adapted from Heidemann, 2012)

Ele-Hydro Integration

- Elevation
  - Steeped in a tradition of Topographic mapping.
  - Increasing requests for Hydrologic surfaces.
  - Already collecting limited breaklines for hydro-flattening.
  - Additional breaklines would improve topographic surfaces, and allow production of requested hydrologic surfaces.
- NHD
  - Always looking to update and improve their data.
  - Already has a clear and well-defined GIS data dictionary.
  - Interested in incorporating elevation information in the NHD.

An ideal setting for cooperation and integration!

Ele-Hydro Integration

- Initial Steps
  - ☑ Examine the existing NHD Data Dictionary for compatibility and conflicts with Elevation requirements.
  - ☑ Resolve differences between Elevation and NHD needs to produce a single Data Dictionary that supports both programs.
    - ☑ Topology and attribution
  - ☑ Test the new Data Dictionary in-house for functional viability.

Ele-Hydro Data Dictionary (excerpts, draft)

POINTS							
Feature Topology	Elevation Description	EClass	EType	SFType	NHD Description	FGroup	FCode
Always Point	Spot Elevation (verified as high accuracy)	2	1001	1	*n/a*	0	00000
n/a	*n/a*	0	0000	0	Sink/Rise (Emergence or disappearance of a drainge in karst landscape)	1	45000
Point or Line	Gate (connecting two single-line flows; marks a potential change in flow direction)	3	1003	*tbd*	Gate	1	36900
Point, Line, or Polygon	Dam/Weir (connecting two single-line flows; marks a change in WSEL)	3	1004	*tbd*	Dam/Weir	1	34300
Point, Line, or Polygon	Other Topographic Element	2	1303	*tbd*	*n/a*	0	00000

Ele-Hydro Data Dictionary (excerpts, draft)

LINES							
Feature Topology	Elevation Description	EClass	EType	SFType	NHD Description	FGroup	FCode
Point or Line	Gate (crossing polygonal water features; marks a potential change in flow direction)	3	1003	*tbd*	Gate	2	36900
Point, Line, or Polygon	Dam/Weir (crossing polygonal water features; marks a change in WSEL)	3	1004	*tbd*	Dam/Weir	2	34300
Line or Polygon	Stream (narrow; 1D, depicted as singleline; in a braided area, the apparent "Main Channel")	1	1101	*tbd*	Stream/River (1D)	3	46000
Line or Polygon	Canal/Ditch (narrow; depicted as singleline)	1	1102	*tbd*	Canal/Ditch (1D)	3	33600
Line or Polygon	Culvert (singleline, or centerline of polygonal culvert)	1	1103	*tbd*	--> Stream/River	3	46000
				tbd	--> IF Canal/Ditch	3	33600
				tbd	--> IF Artificial Path	3	55800
Line or Polygon	Spillway (singleline, or centerline of polygonal spillway)	1	1104	*tbd*	--> Stream/River	3	46000
				tbd	--> IF Canal/Ditch	3	33600
				tbd	--> IF Artificial Path	3	55800
Always Line	Stream Braid (narrow single-line streams; NOT the apparent "Main Channel")	1	1105	*tbd*	Stream/River (1D)	3	46000
Always Line	Centerline (any waterbody)	1	1201	*tbd*	Artificial Path	3	55800
Always Line	Link (singleline to centerline)	1	1202	*tbd*	Artificial Path	3	55800
Always Line	Elevation Terminus Line (i.e., artificial "centerline" of a boundary waterbody)	1	1203	*tbd*	*n/a*	0	00000
Always Line	Flattener	1	1204	*tbd*	*n/a*	0	00000
Point, Line, or Polygon	Other Topographic Element	2	1303	*tbd*	*n/a*	0	00000
n/a	*n/a*	0	0000	0	Bridge (WATER conveyance; very rare)	2	31800
n/a	*n/a*	0	0000	0	Connector	3	33400
n/a	*n/a*	0	0000	0	Sink/Rise (Emergence or disappearance of a drainge in karst landscape)	2	45000

Ele-Hydro Data Dictionary (excerpts, draft)

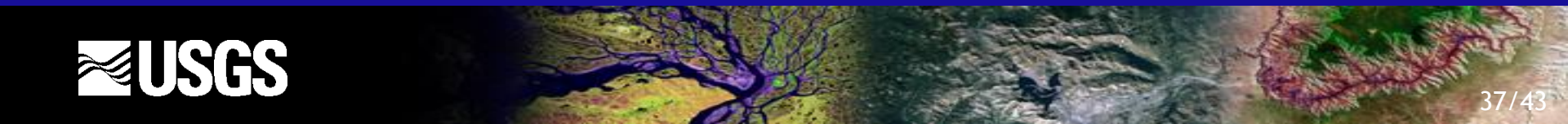
POLYGONS							
Feature Topology	**Elevation Description**	**EClass**	**EType**	**SFType**	**NHD Description**	**FGroup**	**FCode**
Point, Line, or Polygon	Dam/Weir (LARGE; also use Centerline as centerline)	3	1004	*tbd*	Dam/Weir (LARGE; also use Artificial Path as centerline)	4	34300
Line or Polygon	Canal/Ditch (Wide, depicted as doubleline with centerline)	1	1102	*tbd*	Canal/Ditch (Wide, depicted as doubleline with Artificial Path as centerline)	4	33600
Line or Polygon	Spillway (LARGE; also use Spillway Line as centerline)	1	1104	*tbd*	Spillway (LARGE; also use Artificial Path as centerline)	4	45500
Always Polygon	Lake/Pond(use Centerline as centerline)	1	1106	*tbd*	Lake/Pond (use Artificial Path as centerline)	5	39000
Always Polygon	River (Wide, 2D, depicted as doubleline with centerline)	1	1107	*tbd*	Stream/River (Wide, depicted as doubleline with Artificial Path as centerline)	4	46000
	--> If wide, and braided or with numerous islands, the centerline should follow the apparent "Main Channel"			*tbd*	Area of Complex Channel (very complex wide 2D "river"; main channel identified with Artificial Path centerline)	4	53700
Always Polygon	Reservoir (use Centerline as centerline)	1	1108	*tbd*	Reservoir (use Artificial Path as centerline)	5	43600
Always Polygon	Boundary Waterbody	1	1111	*tbd*	--> IF Sea/Ocean	4	44500
				tbd	--> IF Stream/River	4	46000
				tbd	--> IF Lake/Pond	5	39000
Always Polygon	Bridge Deck (ANY TYPE)	3	1301	*tbd*	*--> IF Bridge (WATER Conveyance; very rare)*	*4*	*31800*
				tbd	--> (else,)	0	00000
Always Polygon	Swamp/Marsh Area (Reference area for Elevation)	9	1401	*tbd*	Swamp/Marsh	5	46600
Always Polygon	Braided Stream Area (Reference area for Elevation) (This is NOT the same as the NHD Code 53700)	9	1402	*tbd*	*n/a*	0	00000
Always Polygon	Unusually Inundated Area (Reference area for Elevation)	9	1403	*tbd*	*n/a*	0	00000
Always Polygon	Island/Sandbar-Intermittently/Partially Submerged	2	1404	*tbd*	*n/a*	0	00000
Always Polygon	Low Confidence Area (pre-determined) (Reference area for Elevation)	9	1501	*tbd*	*n/a*	0	00000
Always Polygon	Low Confidence Area (sparse bare-earth) (Reference area for Elevation)	9	1502	*tbd*	*n/a*	0	00000
Line or Polygon	Culvert (LARGE; also use Culvert Line as centerline) (uncommon)	1	1103	*tbd*	*n/a*	0	00000
Point, Line, or Polygon	Other Topographic Element	2	1303	*tbd*	*n/a*	0	00000

Notable Differences

Elevation and NHD databases are very similar, but ...

- NHD includes many features that are not relevant to elevation surfaces
  - e.g., well, pipeline, flume
- Elevation requires a few features that are irrelevant to the NHD
  - e.g., “flatteners”
- Some features in the NHD need to be topologically subdivided for effective use in elevation applications
  - e.g., water bodies features passing under bridges
  - culverts; typically not segmented in the NHD

Although NHD and Elevation data requirements are remarkably similar, the decision was made to use independent attributes and codes to avoid confusion in identifying features of interest between the two primary stakeholders.



While important to NHD for modeling water flow, pipelines would not be included in a DEM.

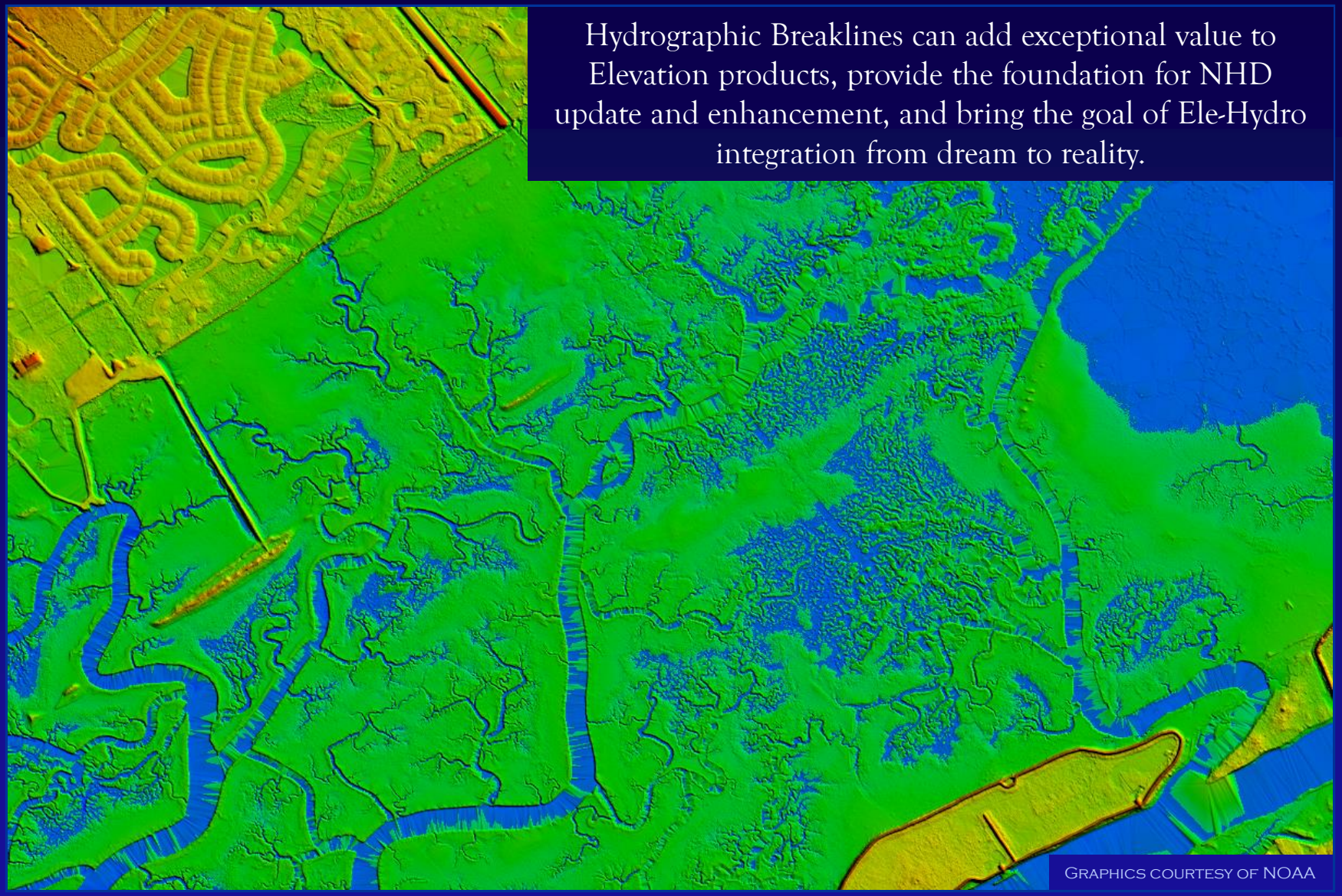
"Flatteners" are lines used in elevation to ensure that the surfaces of complex water bodies are set to a consistent elevation. They do not represent flow or hydrographic features.

Elevation needs to remove waterbody segments under bridges; the NHD does not.

Culverts must be differentiable from streams in order to create both topographic and hydrologic DEMs.

Ele-Hydro Integration

- Current Activities
  - Incorporate the Data Dictionary into the upcoming revision of the Lidar Base Specification (version 1.3)
    - Data STRUCTURE only;
    - NO capture requirements at this point.
  - Conduct Pilot Projects with Geospatial Products and Services Contract (GPSC) contractors to:
    - Gauge costs and quality of additional breakline collection.
    - Determine the most effective and appropriate extent of collection for integrated breaklines.
      - Scale and Feature Types



Hydrographic Breaklines can add exceptional value to Elevation products, provide the foundation for NHD update and enhancement, and bring the goal of Ele-Hydro integration from dream to reality.

Graphics courtesy of NOAA

USGS

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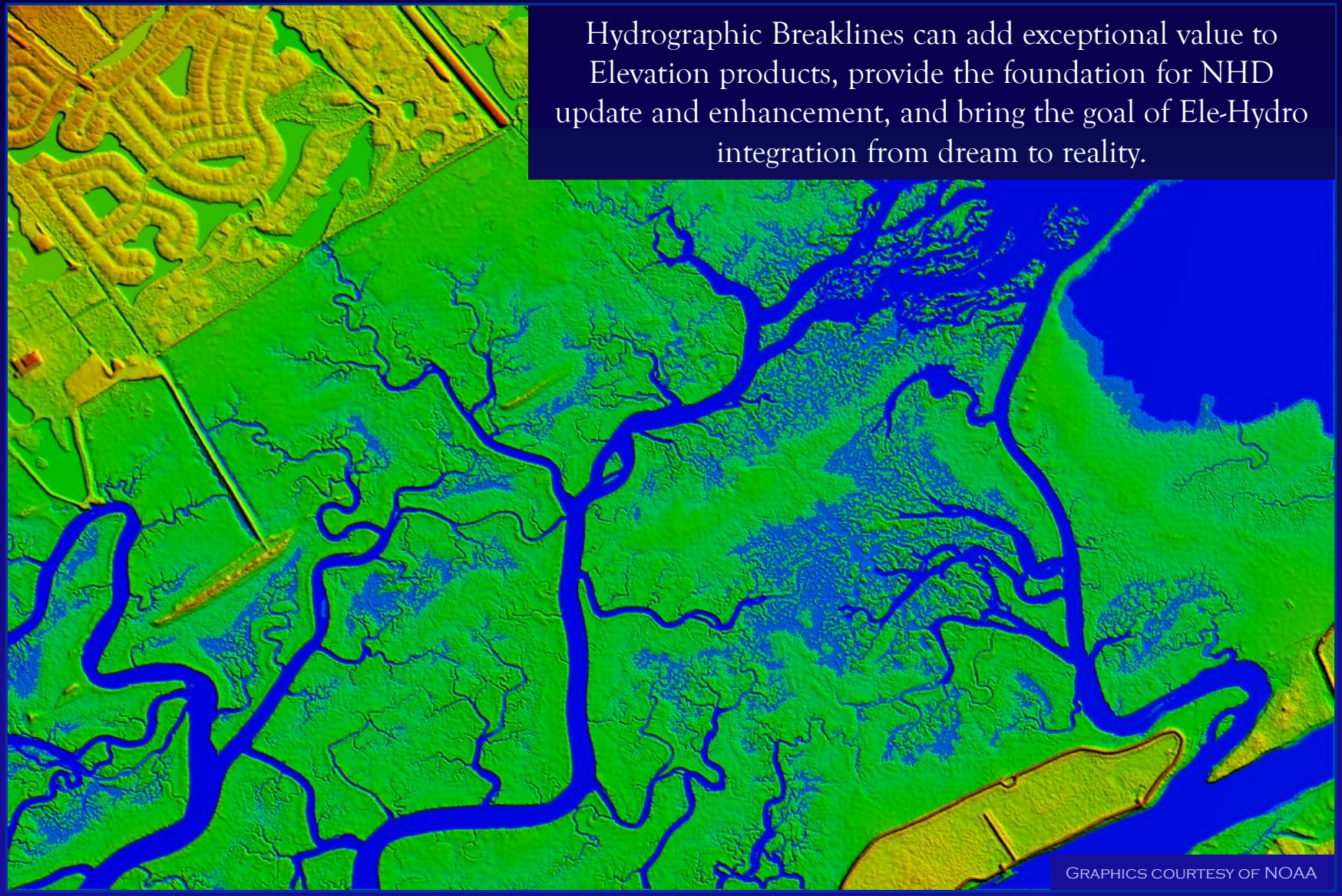
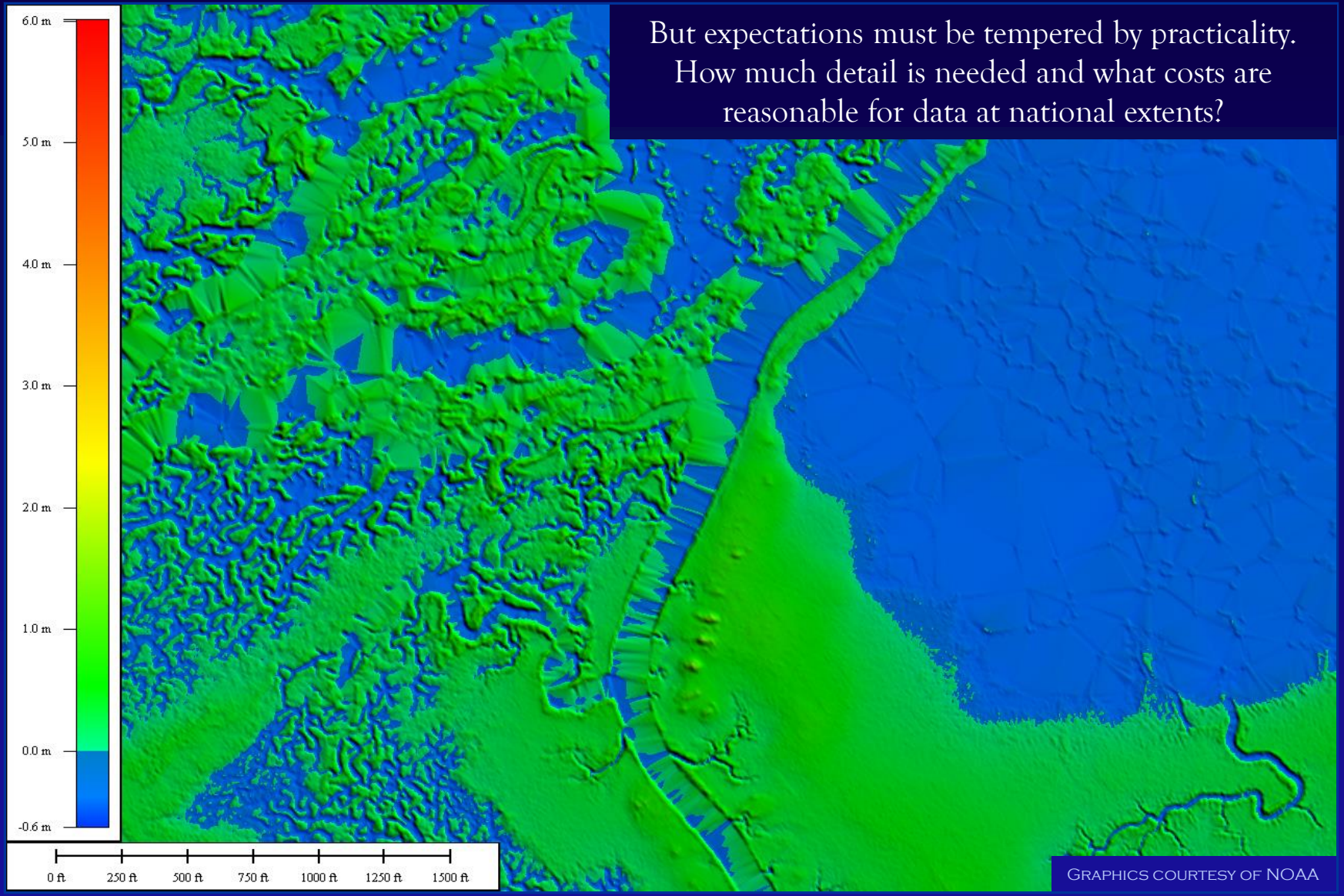


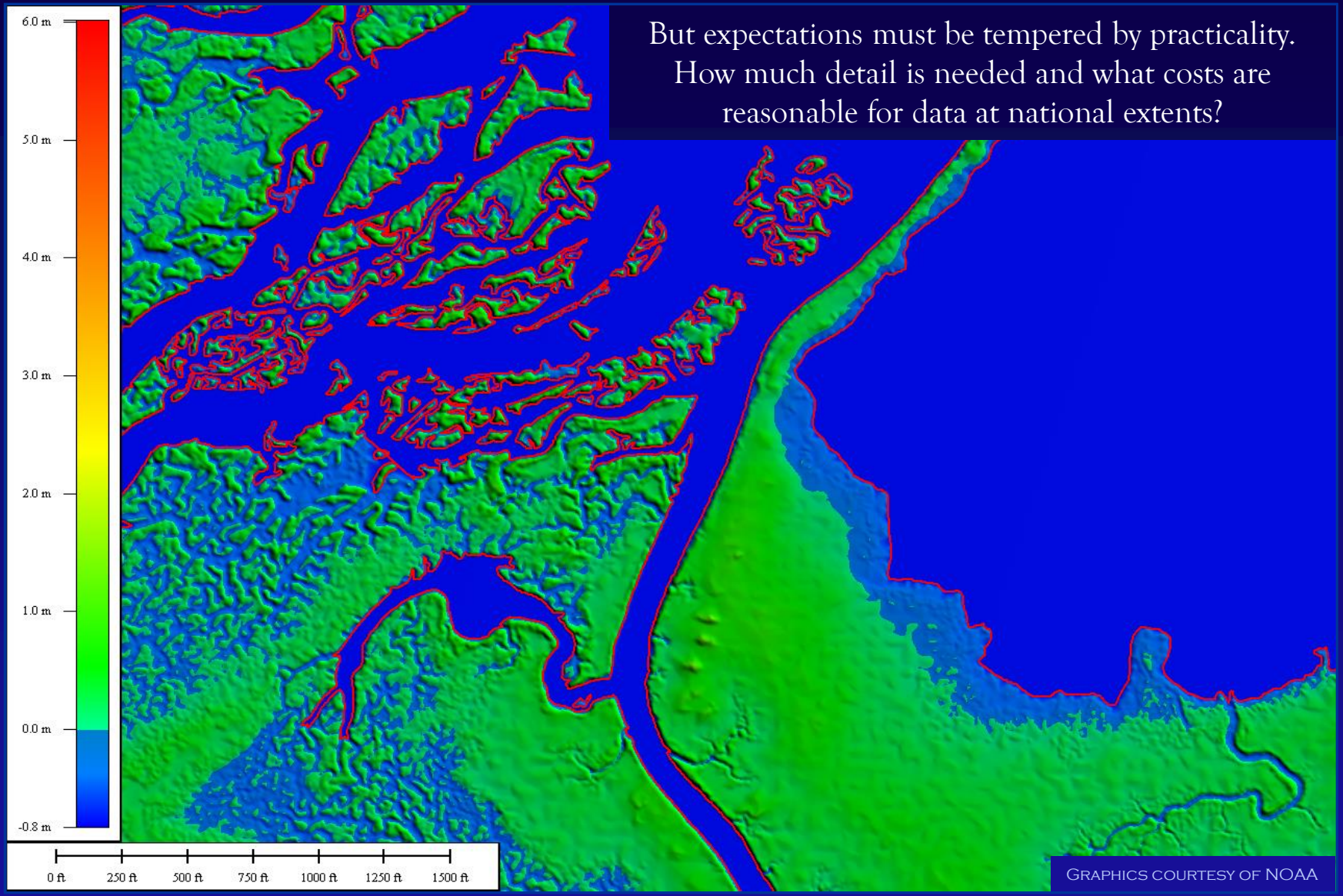
Graphics courtesy of NOAA

USGS



But expectations must be tempered by practicality. How much detail is needed and what costs are reasonable for data at national extents?

Graphics courtesy of NOAA



But expectations must be tempered by practicality. How much detail is needed and what costs are reasonable for data at national extents?

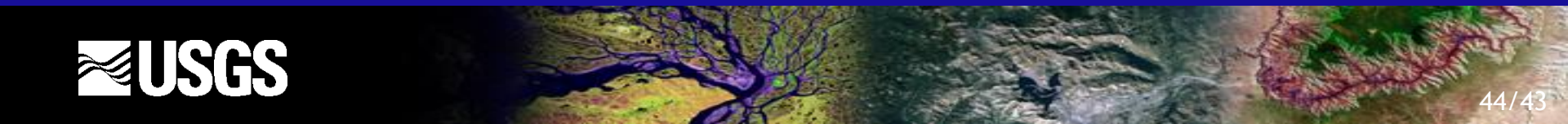
Graphics courtesy of NOAA

Ele-Hydro Integration

- Future Tasks
  - Develop internal processes to utilize the additional data.
  - Introduce capture requirements into the Lidar Base Specification and GPSC Task Orders.
  - Produce and distribute new and improved Elevation and Hydrographic products.

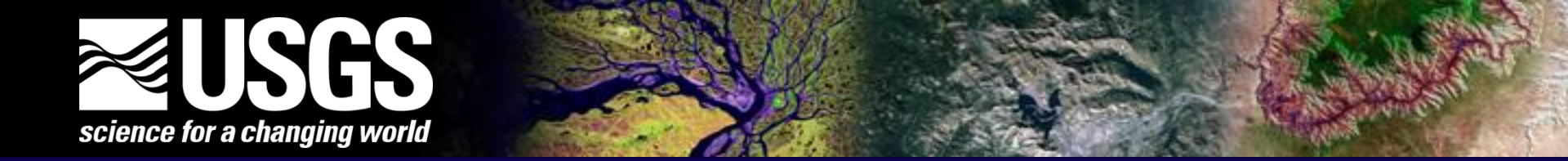
<u>Conclusion:</u>
Elevation and Hydrography, Integrated.
Stronger Together.

Ele-Hydro!



References

- **Heidemann, H. Karl**, 2012, Digital elevation models sec. 10.1 *of* Renslow, M.S., ed., Manual of airborne topographic lidar: Bethesda, Md., American Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing, p. 283-310.



Integrating Hydrography and Lidar Topography: *Fundamentals and Application Issues*

USGS Hydrography Seminar Series,
Seminar #8
Thursday, May 19, 2016

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