WAKE UP



A fast and effective Solution to calculate Accumulation from DEM

DO SOME THINGS!

四个核心组件

DO SOME THINGS!

提取数字高程模型中可 能存在的累计流量

DEM读取

寻找洼地 和填洼

D8单流向算法

根据流向 累积流量

Presented with **xmind**





PART .01
Fill

DO SOME THINGS!

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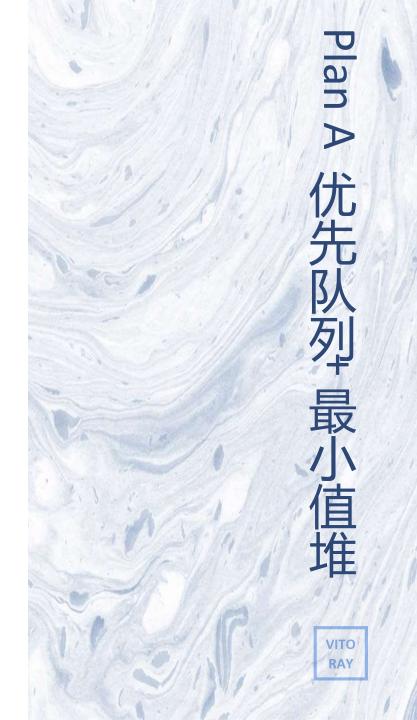
An efficient method for identifying and filling surface depressions in digital elevation models for hydrologic analysis and modelling

L. Wang & H. Liu

To cite this article: L. Wang & H. Liu (2006) An efficient method for identifying and filling surface depressions in digital elevation models for hydrologic analysis and modelling, International Journal of Geographical Information Science, 20:2, 193-213, DOI: 10.1080/13658810500433453

To link to this article: https://doi.org/10.1080/13658810500433453

15	15	14	15	12	6	12	15	15	14	15	12	6	12	15	15	14	15	12	6	12
14	13	10	12	15	17	15	14						15	14						15
15	15	9	11	8	15	15	15						15	15					15	13
16	17	8	16	15	7	5	16					/////	5	16					7	5
19	18	19	18	17	15	14	19	18	19	18	17	15	14	19	18	19	18	17	15	1
			(a)							(b)							(c)			
15	15	14	15	12	6	12	15	15	14	15	12	6	12	15	15	14	15	12	6	1
14	/////////////////////////////////////	/////////////////////////////////////	/////////////////////////////////////	15	17	15	14				15	17	15	14			12	15	17	1
15					15	15	15				8	15	15	15			11	8	15	1
16					7	5	16				15	7	5	16			16	15	7	
19	18	19	18	17	15	14	19	18	19	18	17	15	14	19	18	19	18	17	15	1
			(d)							(e)							(f)			
15	15	14	15	12	6	12	15	15	14	15	12	6	12	15	15	14	15	12	6	1
14		11	12	15	17	15	14	13	11	12	15	17	15	14	13	11	12	15	17	1
15		11	11	8	15	15	15	15	11	11	8	15	15	15	15	11	11	8	15	1
16		11	16	15	7	5	16		11	16	15	7	5	16	17	11	16	15	7	5
	18	19	18	17	15	14	19	18	19	18	17	15	14	19	18	19	18	17	15	1



插图







使用方法

- 凹陷点是指未定义流域方向的像元; 其周围的像元均高于它。倾泻点是汇流区域中具有最低高程的边界像元。如果凹陷点中充满了水,则水将从该点倾泻出去。
- z 限制指定凹陷点深度和倾泻点间的最大允许差值并确定要填充的凹陷点和保持不变的凹陷点。z 限制并非一个凹陷点要填充的最大深度。

例如,假设一个凹陷点区域中倾泻点的高程为 210 英尺,凹陷点的最深点为 204 英尺(相差 6 英尺)。如果将 z 限制设置 为 8,则会填充该特殊凹陷点。但是,如果将 z 限制设置为 4,则不会填充该凹陷点,因为该凹陷点的深度超过该限制值,将其视为有效凹陷点。

- 小于 z 限制且低于其最低相邻像元的所有凹陷点都将填充到其倾泻点的高度。
- 运行填洼工具非常占用内存、CPU 和磁盘空间。最多时可能要求磁盘空间为输入栅格的四倍。
- 包含的带有 z 限制的凹陷点数量将决定处理时间的长度。凹陷点越多,处理时间就越长。
- 汇工具可用于在使用填洼工具前查找凹陷点数量,并帮助识别凹陷点深度。了解凹陷点深度将有助于确定适用的 z 限制。





CATENA

Catena 46 (2001) 159-176

www.elsevier.com/locate/catena

A fast, simple and versatile algorithm to fill the depressions of digital elevation models

Olivier Planchon^{a,*}, Frédéric Darboux b,c,1

^a Institut de Recherche pour le Développement — IRD, BP 1386, Dakar, Senegal
 ^b Géosciences – Rennes, Campus de Beaulieu, 35042 Rennes Cedex, France
 ^c National Soil Erosion Research Laboratory, 1196 SOIL Building, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN 47907-1196, USA

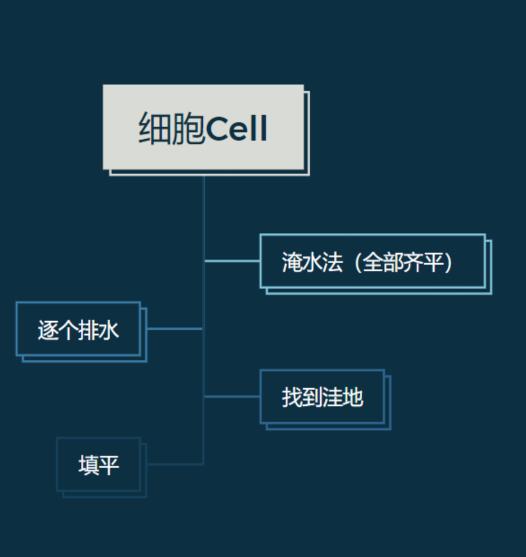
Dependence graph概念

栅格细胞Cell和它的邻居们



每当我们扫描到一个Cell,我们就自动地弹出他的邻居



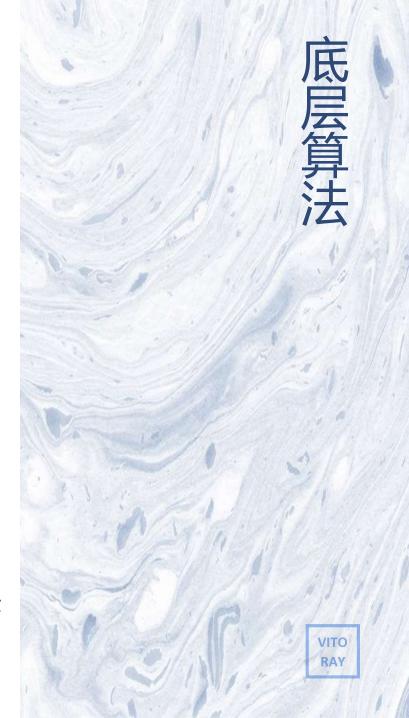


每当我们扫描到一个Cell, 我们 就自动地弹出他的邻居 比较高程 逼近邻居 只需扫描一次 DEM矩阵, 时间

复杂度O(N1.5)

三个目标:

- A. Fill中的任何一个栅格 >= 初始DEM
- 每个径流都有一个出口
- Fill中的栅格是符合AB条 件下的极小值





PART .02

D8

DO SOME THINGS!

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z

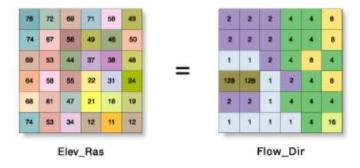
~

-

4

_

插图



Flow_Dir = FlowDirection(Elev_Ras, #, #, D8)

使用方法

- 流向工具支持三种流向建模算法。分别为 D8、多流向 (MFD) 和 D-Infinity (DINF)。
- D8 流向法可对每个像元到其最陡下坡邻域的流向进行建模。

以 D8 流向类型运行的流向工具的输出是值范围介于 1 到 255 之间的整型栅格。从中心出发的各个方向值为:

32	64	128
16		1
8	4	2





PART .03

Accumulate

DO SOME THINGS!

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

A fast and simple algorithm for calculating flow accumulation matrices from raster digital elevation models

Guiyun ZHOU (⊠)1,2, Hongqiang WEI2, Suhua FU3,4

1 Center for Information Geoscience, University of Electronic Science and Technology of China, Chengdu 611731, China

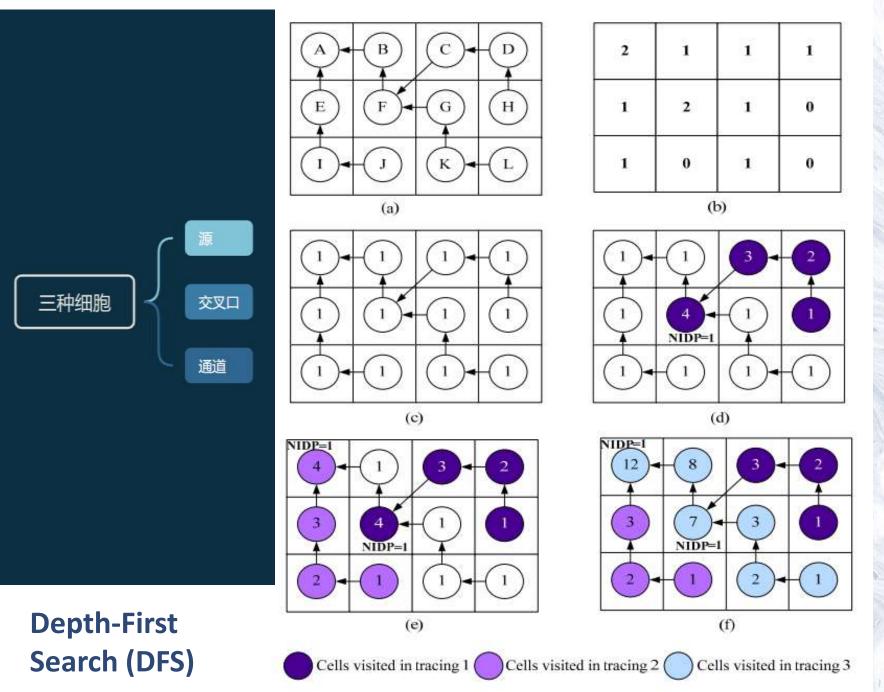
2 School of Resources and Environment, University of Electronic Science and Technology of China, Chengdu 611731, China

- 3

State Key Laboratory of Soil Erosion and Dryland Farming on the Loess Plateau, Institute of Soil and Water Conservation, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Yangling, Shaanxi 712100, China

4 Faculty of Geographical Science, Beijing Normal University, Beijing 100875, China





VITO RAY



PART .04
Talk is
CHEAP

DO SOME THINGS!

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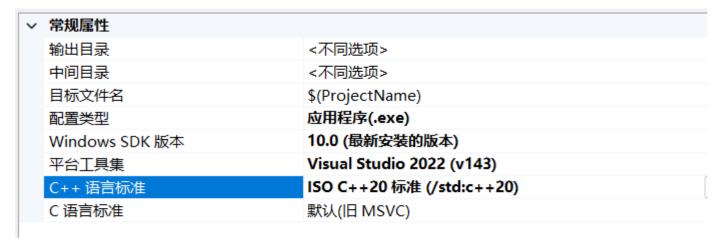
开发环境

附加依赖项







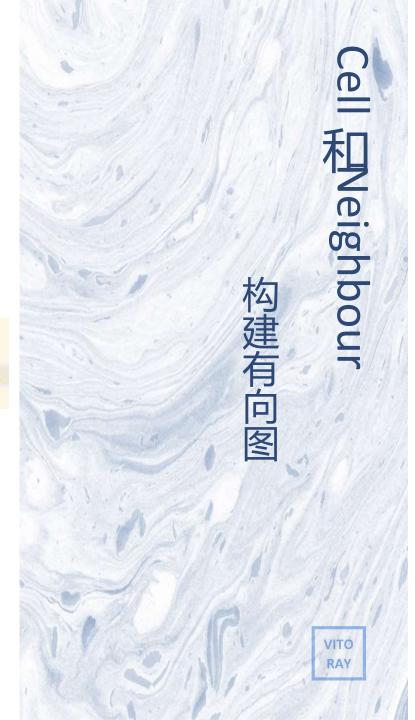




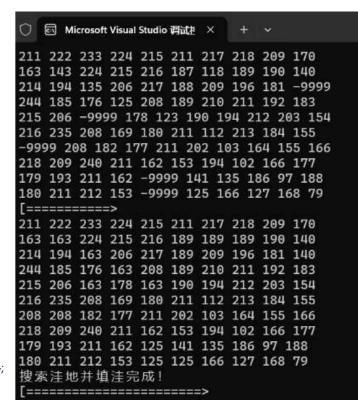
栅格细胞Cell

Cell的邻居

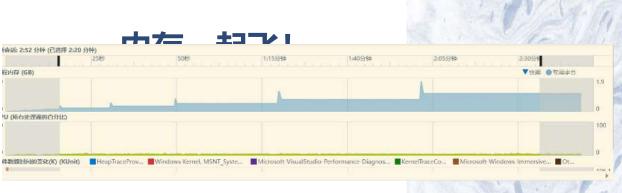
有向图的边



```
// 定义一个细胞结构体装载DEM中的元素
     struct Cell {
       int row, col;
       float dem:
       bool operator < (const Cell& rhs) const {
          return dem > rhs.dem; // 优先级队列需要最小堆
8.
     std::vector<std::vector<float>> Fill(const std::vector<std::vector<float>> & DEM) {
       int rows = DEM.size();
       int cols = DEM[0].size();
11.
       std::priority queue < Cell > OPEN;
       std::vector<std::vector<bool>> CLOSED(rows, std::vector<bool>(cols, false));
       std::vector<std::vector<float>> Spill = DEM;
       // 用边界细胞初始化优先级队列
16.
       for (int i = 0; i < rows; ++i) {
17.
          for (int j = 0; j < cols; ++j) {
            if (i == 0)||i == 0|| i == rows - 1||i == cols - 1) {
               if (DEM[i][i] != -9999) { // Only add the cell to the queue if its value is not -9999
19.
                 OPEN.push({ i, j, Spill[i][j] });
20.
21.
22.
23.
24.
       // 定义8个方向的偏移量
       std::vector<std::pair<int, int>> directions = { {-1, 0}, {-1, 1}, {0, 1}, {1, 1}, {1, 0}, {1, -1}, {0, -1}, {-1, -1} };
       while (!OPEN.empty()) {
27.
         Cell c = OPEN.top();
28.
          OPEN.pop();
         CLOSED[c.row][c.col] = true;
30.
31.
          for (const auto& dir: directions) {
32.
            int newRow = c.row + dir.first:
33.
            int newCol = c.col + dir.second;
34.
            if (newRow >= 0 && newRow < rows && newCol >= 0 && newCol < cols
     &&!CLOSED[newRow][newCol]) {
35.
               Spill[newRow][newCol] = std::max(DEM[newRow][newCol], Spill[c.row][c.col]);
36.
               OPEN.push({ newRow, newCol, Spill[newRow][newCol] });
37.
38.
39.
       // 返回Spill矩阵
       return Spill;
```



合理的结果,失败的内存管理





VITO

```
//使用排水法实现填注(Olivier Planchon & Frederic Darboux, 2002)
116
         std::vector<std::vector<float>> Fill(const std::vector<std::vector<float>>& DEM) {
117
             int rows = DEM. size();
118
            int cols = DEM[0].size();
119
            // 遍历整个二维vector找到最大值
120
             int max val = DEM[0][0]; // 初始化为第一行第一列的值
121
            for (const auto& row : DEM) {
                 for (int val : row) {
123
                    if (val > max val) {
124
125
                        max val = val;
126
127
128
129
             //初始化 Fill矩阵 (淹水)
130
             std::vector(std::vector(float)) Fill(rows, std::vector(float)(cols, max val+1));
131
            //定义八个方向的neighbour
132
             std::vector(std::pair(int, int)) directions = {
133
                 \{-1, 0\}, \{-1, 1\}, \{0, 1\}, \{1, 1\}, \{1, 0\}, \{1, -1\}, \{0, -1\}, \{-1, -1\}\};
134
135
             //保留边界和Nodata原始值
136
             for (int i = 0; i < rows; ++i) {
137
                 for (int j = 0; j < cols; ++j) {
138
                    if (i = 0 \mid | j = 0 \mid | i = rows - 1 \mid | j = cols - 1 \mid | DEM[i][j] = -9999)
139
                        Fill[i][j] = DEM[i][j];
140
141
142
143
```

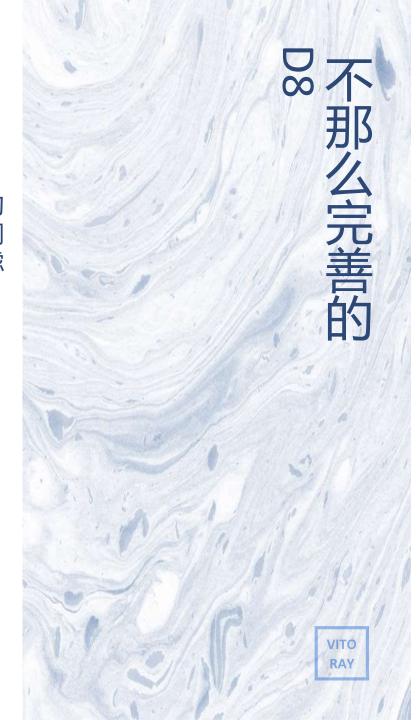


```
//逐步排水
145
            bool Fill_done = false;
146
            while (!Fill_done) {
147
                Fill done = true;
148
                //跳过边界
149
                for (int i = 1; i < rows-1; ++i) {
150
                   for (int j = 1; j < cols-1; ++ j) {
151
                       //找到可能的洼地
152
                       if (Fill[i][j] > DEM[i][j]) {
153
                           for (const auto& dir : directions) {
154
                               int newRow = i + dir.first;
155
                               int newCol = j + dir. second;
156
                               //边界问题
157
                               if (newRow >= 0 && newRow < rows
158
                                   && newCol >= 0 && newCol < cols && DEM[newRow] [newCol] != -9999) {
159
                                   //确保有出口的情况下, 保证Fill 逼近 DEM
160
                                   if (DEM[i][j] > DEM[newRow][newCol] + 0.0001) {
161
                                      Fill[i][j] = DEM[i][j];
162
                                      Fill_done = false;
163
164
                                      break;
165
                                   //如果没有已知的出口,逐渐排水保证至少有一个出口
166
                                   if (Fill[i][j] > Fill[newRow][newCol] + 1) {
167
                                      Fill[i][j] = Fill[newRow][newCol] + 1;
168
                                      Fill done = false;
169
170
```



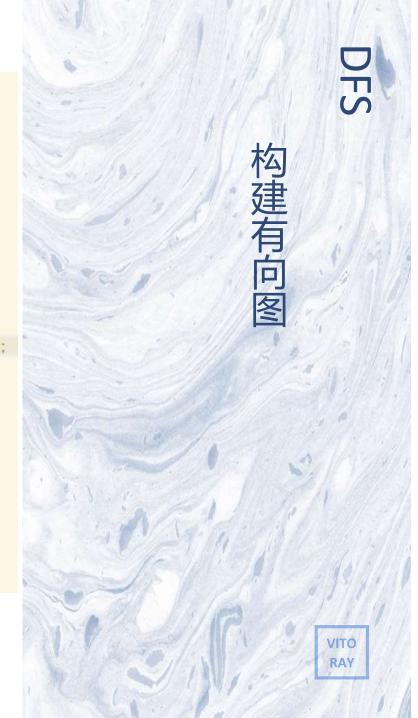
```
//检查所有8个邻居,从左下开始遍历
207
                   for (int di = -1: di (= 1: ++di)
208
                      for (int dj = -1; dj (= 1; ++dj)
209
                          int ni = i + di;
                          int nj = j + dj;
210
211
                          // 跳过中心单元格和没有邻居的方向
212
213
                          if ((di = 0 & dj = 0) | ni < 0 | ni > rows | nj < 0 | nj >= cols) continue:
214
215
                          //对角线方向水平距离为根号2。其余方向水平距离为1
                          if ((di = -1 \ \&\& \ dj = -1) \ || \ (di = -1 \ \&\& \ dj = 1) \ || \ (di = 1 \ \&\& \ dj = -1) \ || \ (di = 1 \ \&\& \ dj = 1))
216
217
                             if (fill[ni][nj] = -9999) continue;
218
219
                             float slope = ( fill[ni][nj] - fill[i][j]) / 1.414;
                             if (slope ( down_slope) [
220
221
                                 down_slope = slope:
                                 \min_{dir} = \operatorname{dir}[di + 1][dj + 1]:
222
223
224
                          else if (fill[ni][nj] - fill[i][j] = 0 & flowDirection[ni][nj] = 0) {
225
226
                              float slope = fill[ni][nj] - fill[i][j];
                              // 如果邻居的DEM值与当前单元格相同且邻居的流向为0。耐流向指向邻居
227
228
                              if (slope ( down_slope)
                                 min_dir = dir[di + 1][dj + 1];
229
230
231
231
                             else if (fill[ni][nj] - fill[i][j] = 0 && flowDirection[ni][nj] != 0) {
232
                                 float slope = fill[ni][nj] - fill[i][j];
233
                                 // 如果邻居的DEM值与当前单元格相同且邻居的流向不为0,则邻居被指向
234
235
                                 if (slope < down slope)
                                     min_dir = dir_receive[di + 1][dj + 1];
236
237
238
239
                              else
240
                                 if (fill[ni][nj] = -9999) continue;
241
                                 float slope = fill[ni][nj] - fill[i][j];
242
243
                                 if (slope < down slope) {
                                     down_slope = slope;
244
                                     min dir = dir[di + 1][dj + 1];
245
246
247
248
249
```

对自然的 汇和开阔 河道考虑 不足



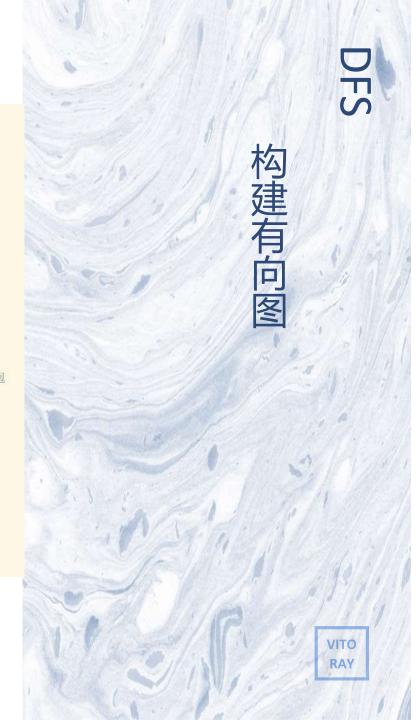
```
// 检查每个方向
266
           for (int k = 0; k < 8; ++k) {
267
              // 如果 c 单元格的流向是这个方向
268
              if (FlowDir[c.row][c.col] = d8[k]) {
269
                 // 计算下游单元格的位置
270
                 int newRow = c. row + dx[k];
271
                  int newCol = c. col + dy[k];
272
273
                 // 检查下游单元格是否在 DEM 的范围内
274
275
                  if (newRow >= 0 && newRow < FlowDir. size() && newCol >= 0
                     && newCol < FlowDir[0].size() && FlowDir[newRow][newCol] != -9999) {
276
                     // 返回下游单元格,溢出量为 FlowDir 中相应位置的值
277
278
                     return { newRow, newCol, static cast(float)(FlowDir[newRow][newCol]) };
279
280
                  else
                     return { -1, -1, -1 }; // 假设行和列为-1表示没有下游单元格
281
282
283
284
285
           // 如果 c 单元格的流向不是任何一个方向, 返回一个特殊的 Cell 对象用于判别
286
           return { -1, -1, -1 }; // 假设行和列为-1表示没有下游单元格
287
288
289
```

根据流向返回下游细胞,并捕获异常



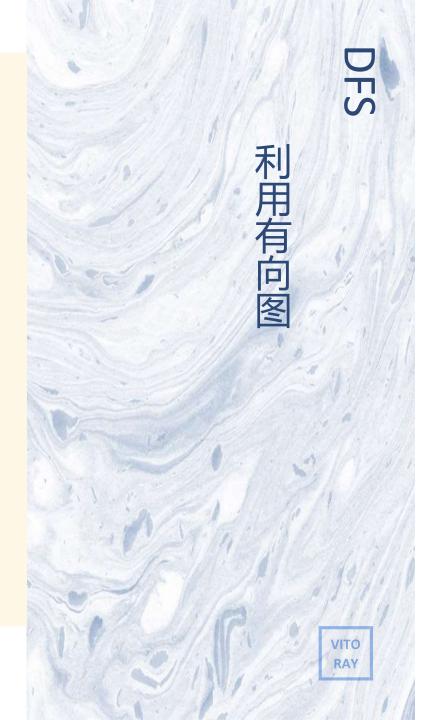
```
// 定义8个方向的偏移量
299
           std::vector(int) dx = \{ -1, -1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, -1 \};
300
           std::vector(int) dy = { 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, -1, -1, -1 };
301
           std::vector(int) d8 = { 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128 };
302
303
           // 遍历每一个单元格;
304
           for (int i = 0; i < rows; ++i) {
305
               for (int j = 0; j < cols; ++j) {
306
                  // 检查每个方向上的邻居
307
                  for (int k = 0; k < 8; ++k) {
308
                      int ni = i + dx[k];
309
                      int nj = j + dy[k];
310
311
                      // 检查邻居是否在 DEM 的范围内
312
                      if (ni >= 0 && ni < rows && nj >= 0 && nj < cols) {
313
                          // 如果邻居的流向指向当前单元格,增加 NIDP 值, NIDP>1代表交叉细胞,0代表源细胞,1代表内部细胞
314
                          if (FlowDir[ni][nj] == d8[k]) (
315
                             NIDP[i][j]++;
316
317
318
319
320
322
323
           return NIDP:
324
325
```

把细胞作为节点Node,根据入边数量确定节点类型



```
遍历每一个单元格
338
            for (int row = 0; row < FlowDir.size(); ++row) {
339
                for (int col = 0; col < FlowDir[0]. size(); ++col) {
340
341
                    Cell c = { row, col , FlowDir[row][col] }:
                    if (NIDP[row][col] != 0) continue:
342
343
                    Cell n = c:
344
                    int nAccu = 0:
345
                    do
                        FlowAccu[n. row] [n. col] += nAccu;
346
                        nAccu = FlowAccu[n. row][n. col];
347
                        //交叉细胞已被访问过一次, NIDP-1
348
                        if (NIDP[n. row][n. col] > 1) {
349
                            NIDP[n. row][n. col]-:
350
351
                            break:
352
                        //从源细胞开始向下游遍历
353
                        n = NextCell(n, FlowDir):
354
355
                      while (n. row != -1 && n. row < rows
                        && n. col != -1 && n. col ⟨ cols⟩;//直到这条流线流出DEM范围
356
357
358
            return FlowAccu:
359
360
361
```





PART .05 数据验证

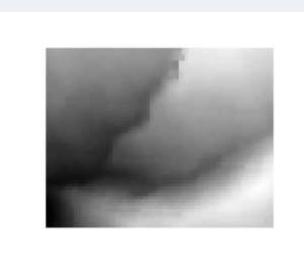
DO SOME THINGS!

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数据集验证

72行, 57列



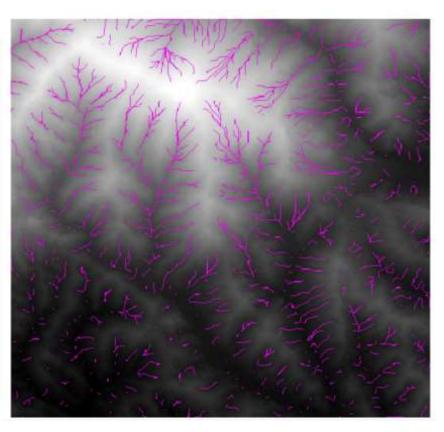


Property	Value	1
☐ Raster Information		
Columns and Rows	72, 57	1
Number of Bands	1	
Cell Size (X, Y)	28.93513394, 28.93513394	
Uncompressed Size	16.03 KB	
Format	GRID	
Source Type	Generic	
Pixel Type	signed integer	
Pixel Depth	16 Bit	

数据集验证

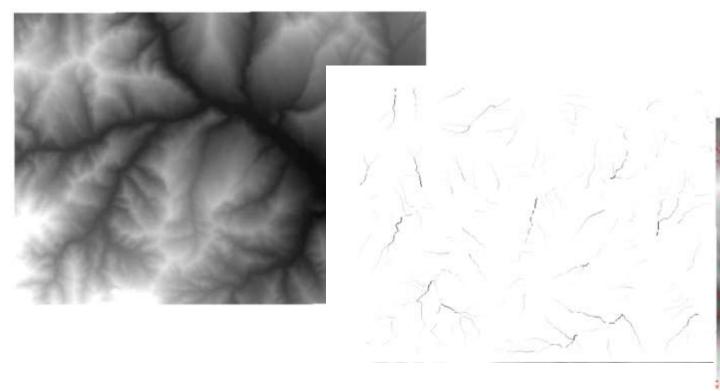




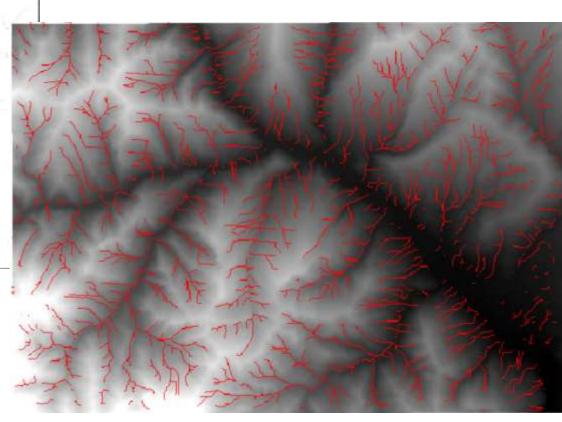


天目山(部分), 600行, 571列, 16 Bit

数据集验证







PART .06 性能

DO SOME THINGS!

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Visual Studio性能探查器

报告20240102...iagsession* → × Inj

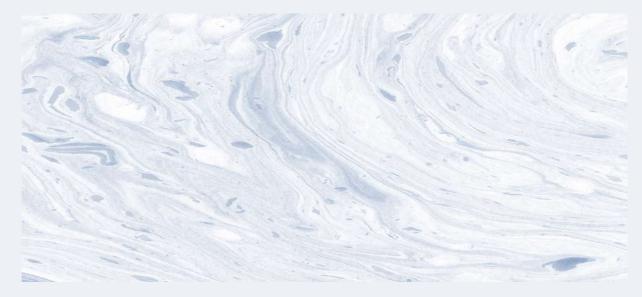
→輸出 | ① 放大 ② 重置缩放 滿 清陽

诊断会话: 1:43 分钟 (已选择 5.698 秒)

12.5秒

四川某地, 696行, 493列, 32 Bit





笔记本Intel i7-13700HX, 2100MHz, 16GB, 单线程, 本地堆栈



