

Digital Elevation Model Approximation from Stream Networks: A Reversed Approach

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1. Overview



2. Fundamental Geometric Structures



3. Background



4. Proposed Method

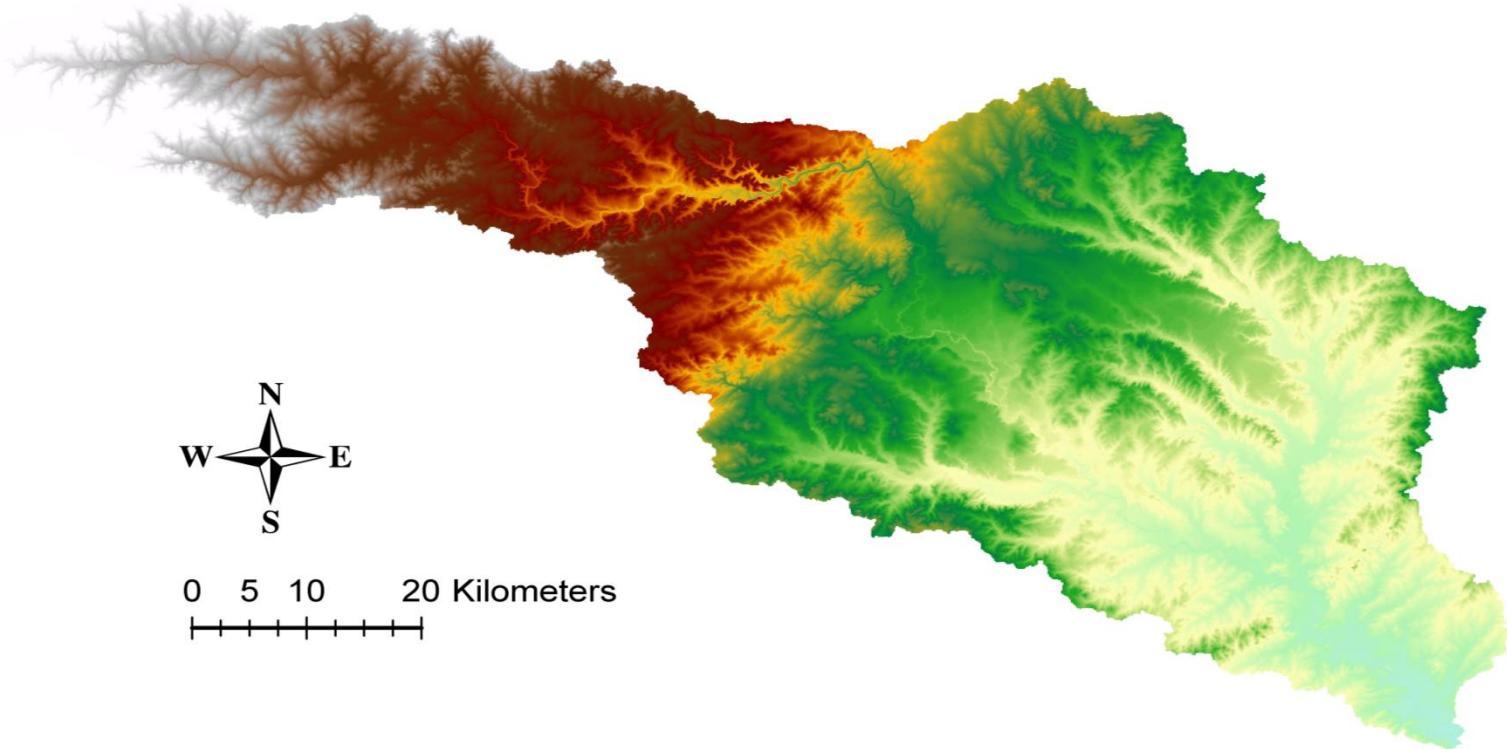


5. Conclusions & Future Work

1. Overview



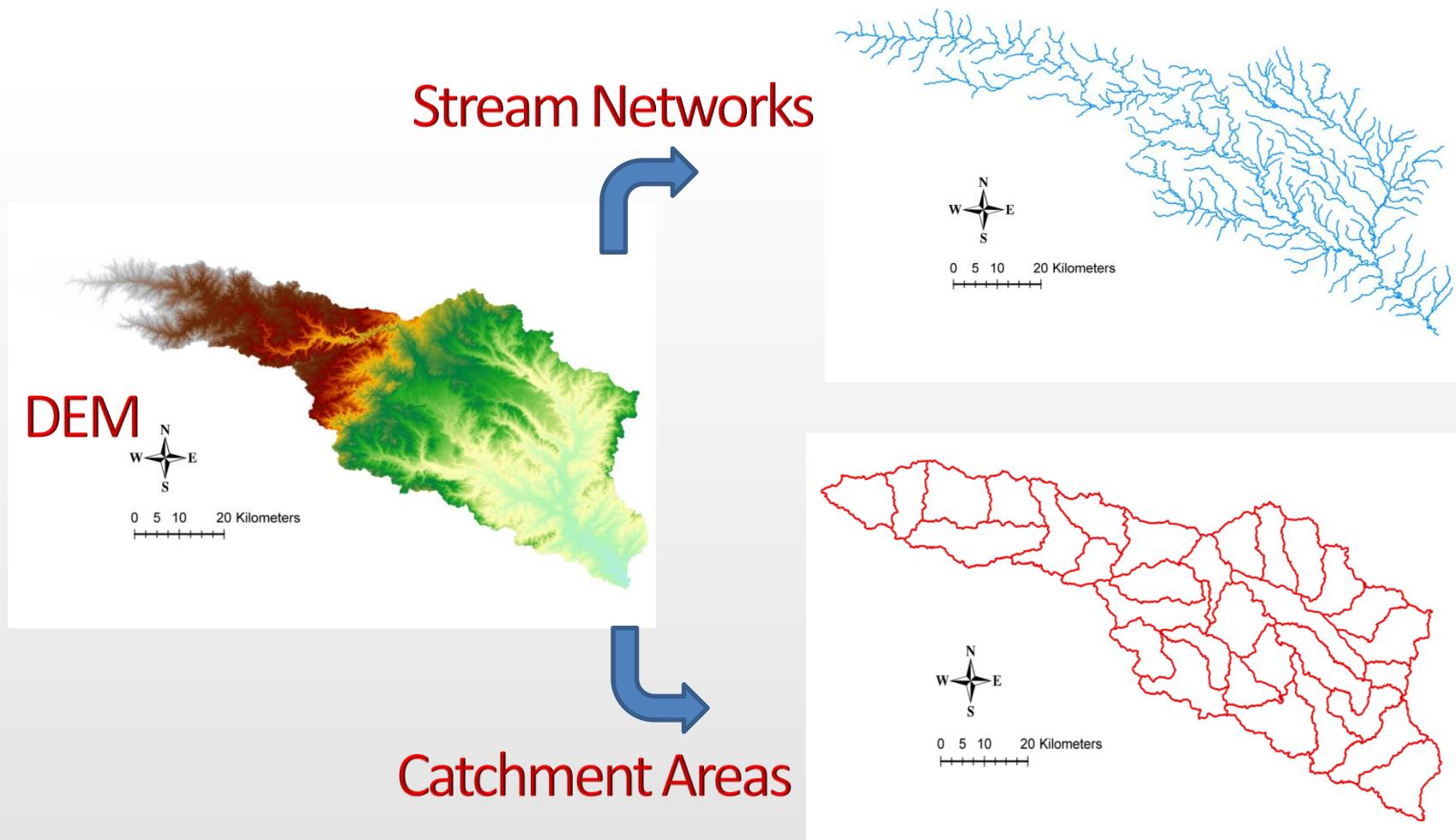
Digital Elevation Model (DEM)



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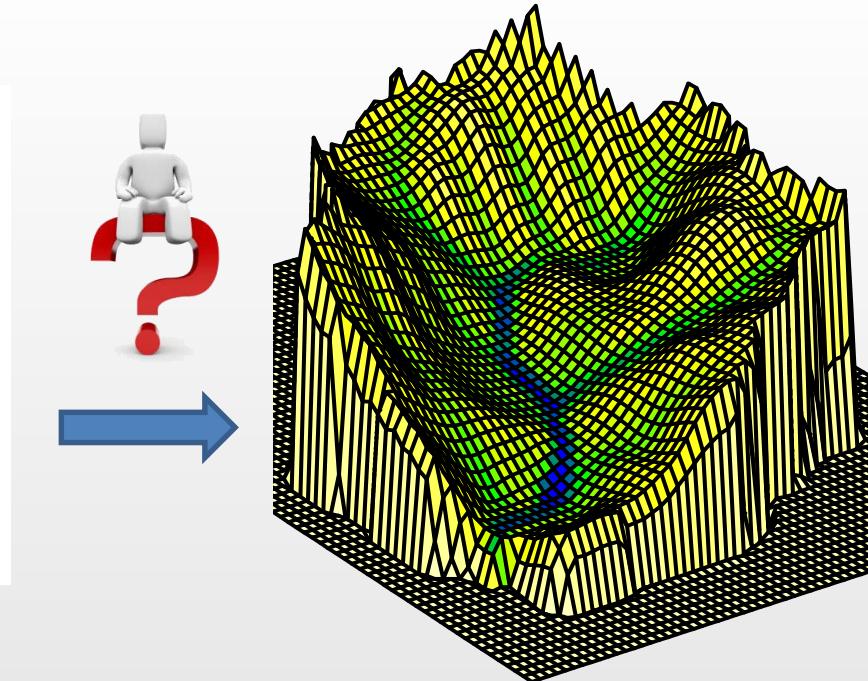
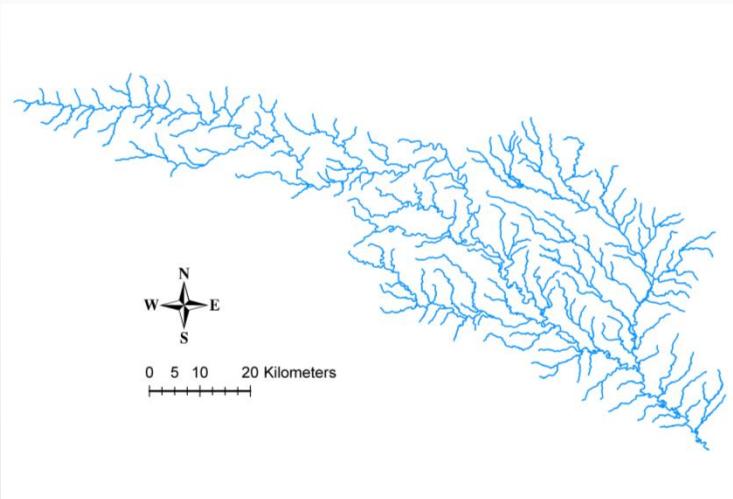


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A Reversed Approach



An Approximation

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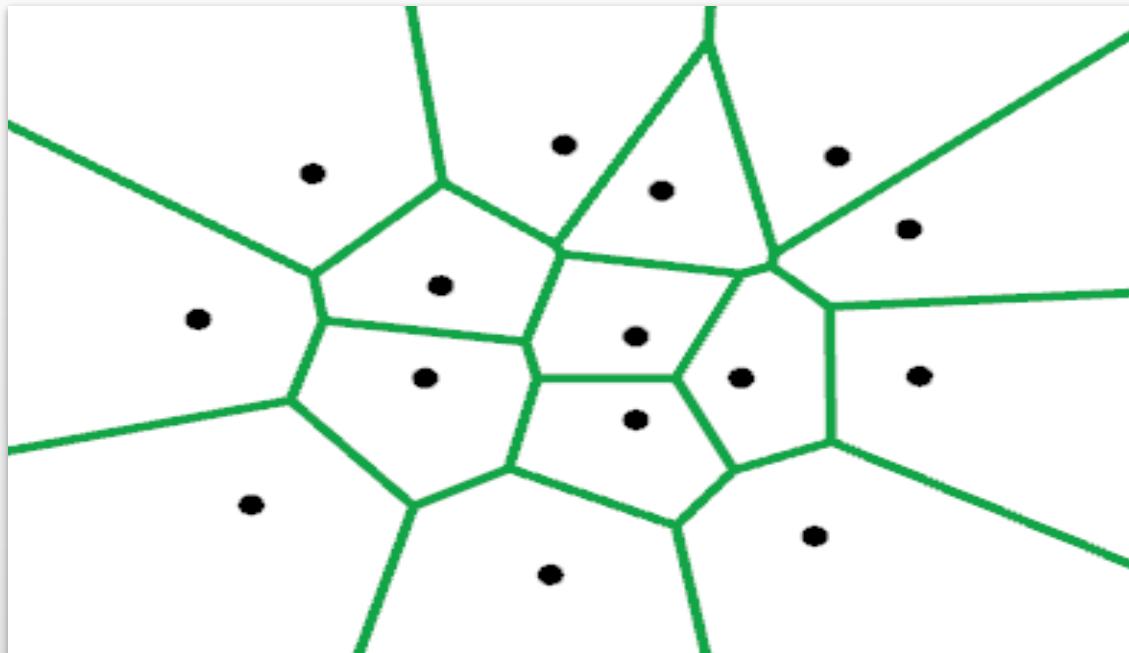


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Voronoi Diagram

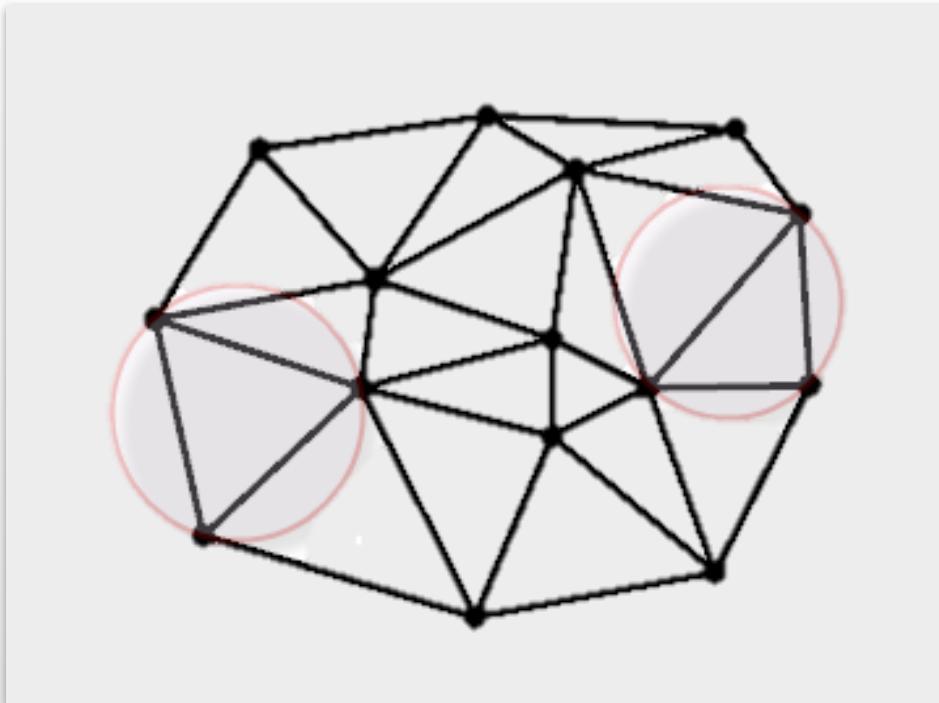


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Delaunay Triangulation

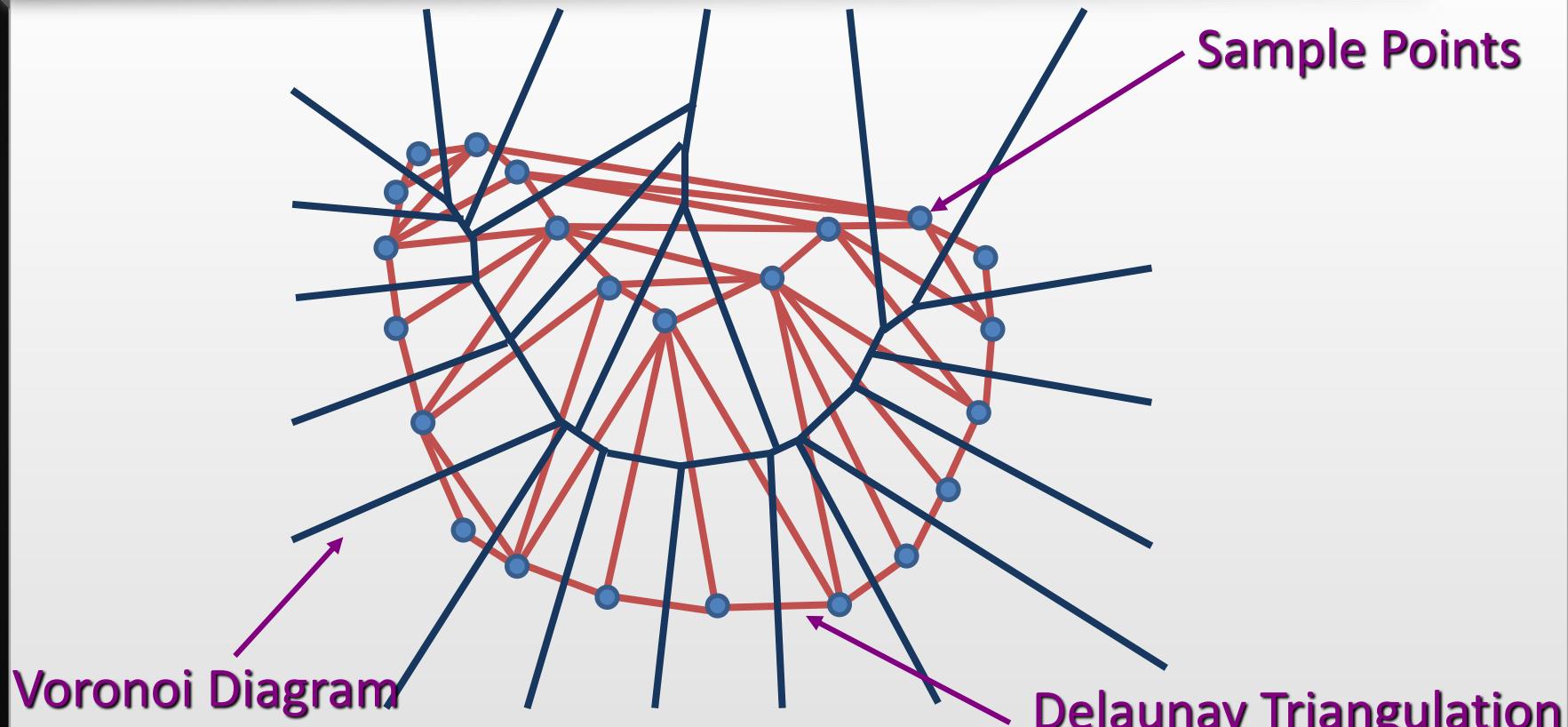


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Duality

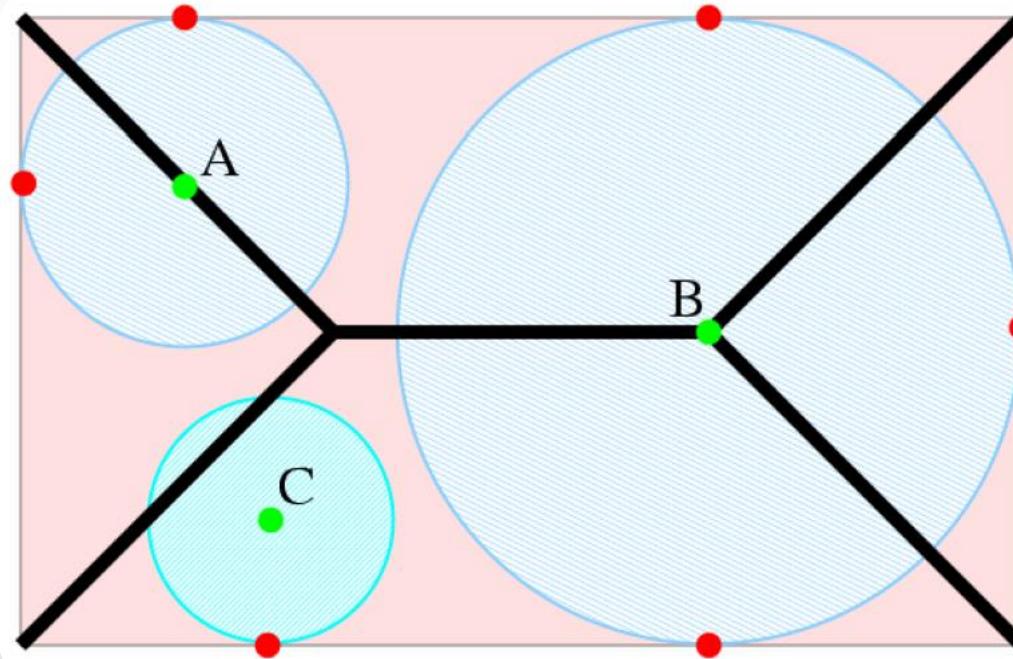


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Skeleton (Medial Axis)

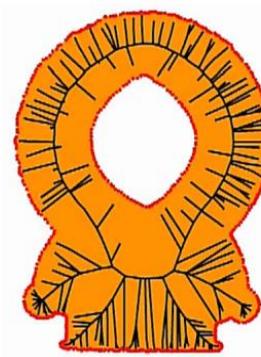
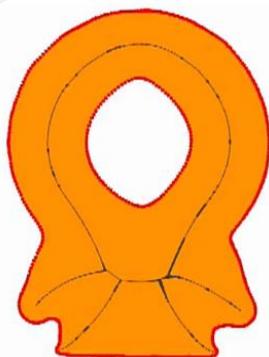
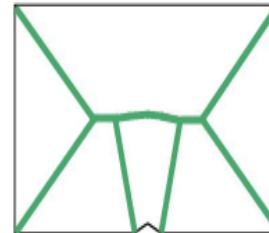
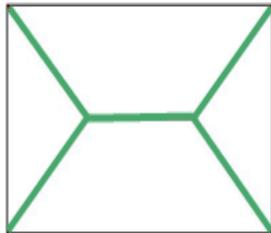


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Instability of Skeleton



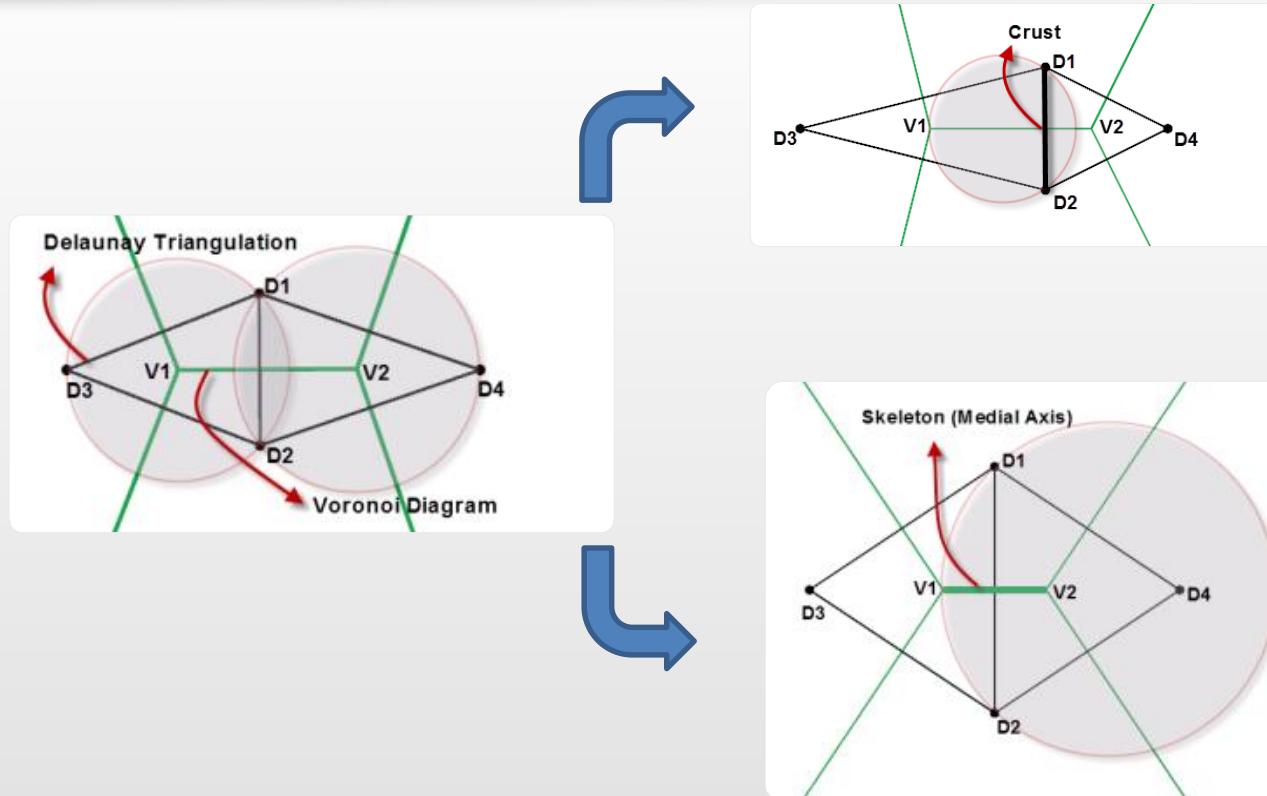
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One Step Crust and Skeleton Algorithm

Christopher Gold and Maciek Dakowicz (2000)



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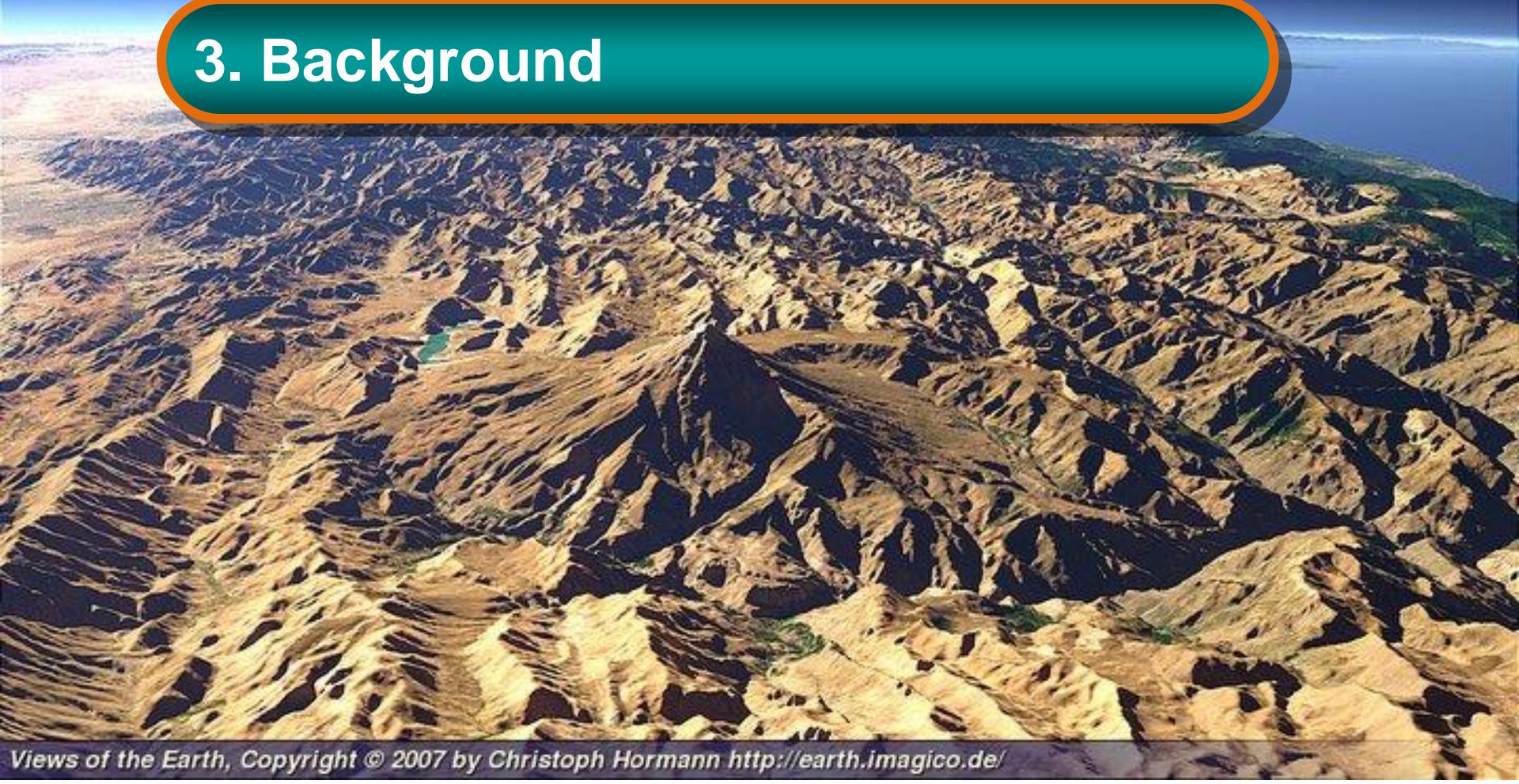
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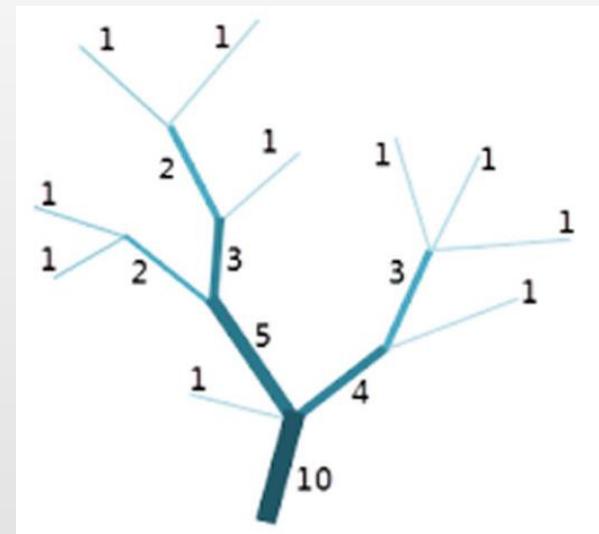
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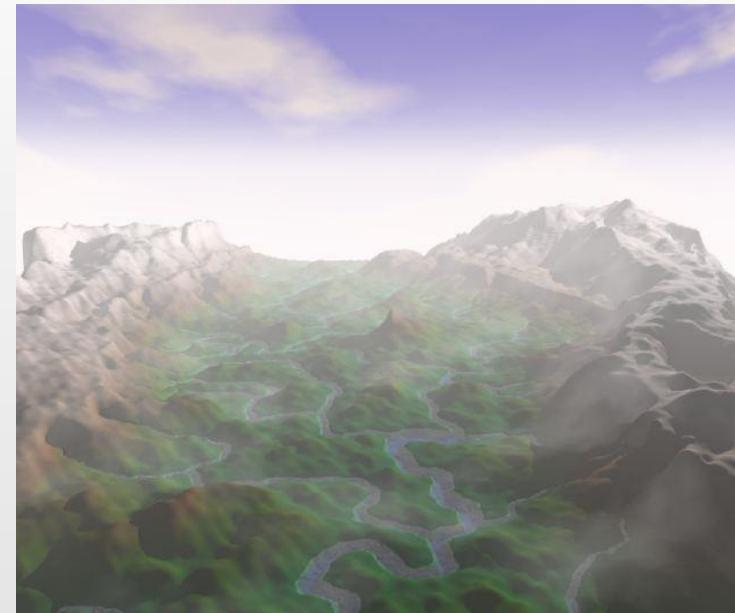
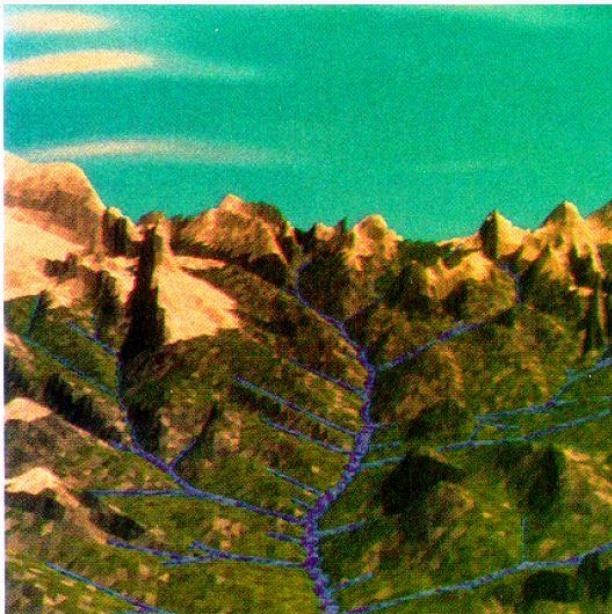
Stream Network Topology

- Stream network topology: Horton (1945), Strahler (1957), Shreve (1966), and Tokunaga (1978)
- Stream order methods



Modeling of Stream Erosion

- Branching structure of stream networks



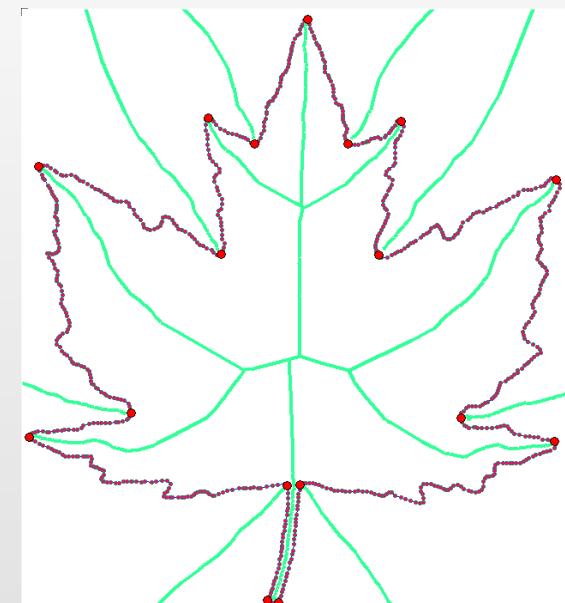
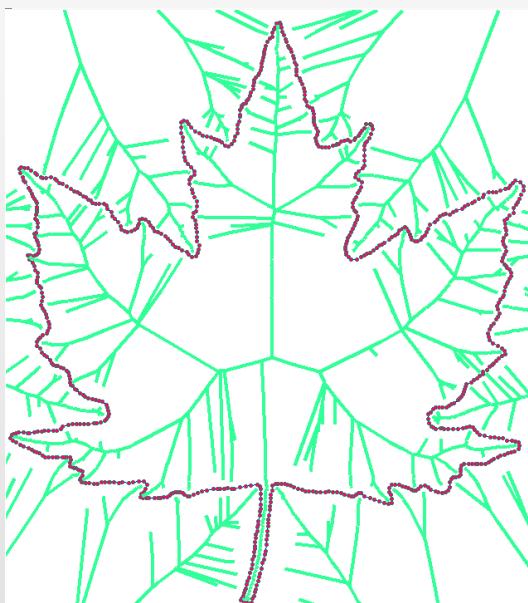
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Modified Skeleton

- A stable voronoi-based algorithm for skeleton extraction through labeling sample points (Karimipour and Ghandehari, 2012).



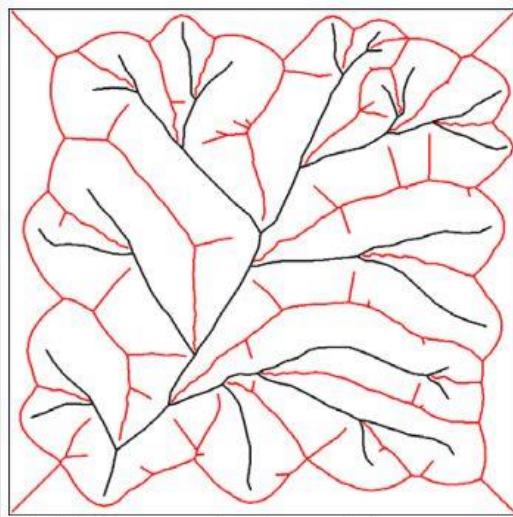
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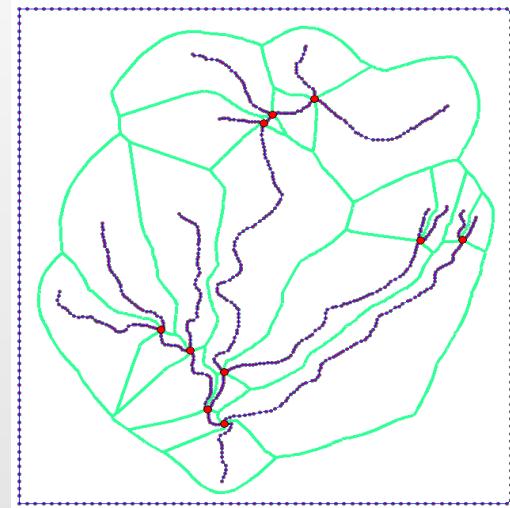


Catchment Area Delineation

- Catchment area delineation from the skeleton of stream networks



(Gold and Snoeyink, 2005)

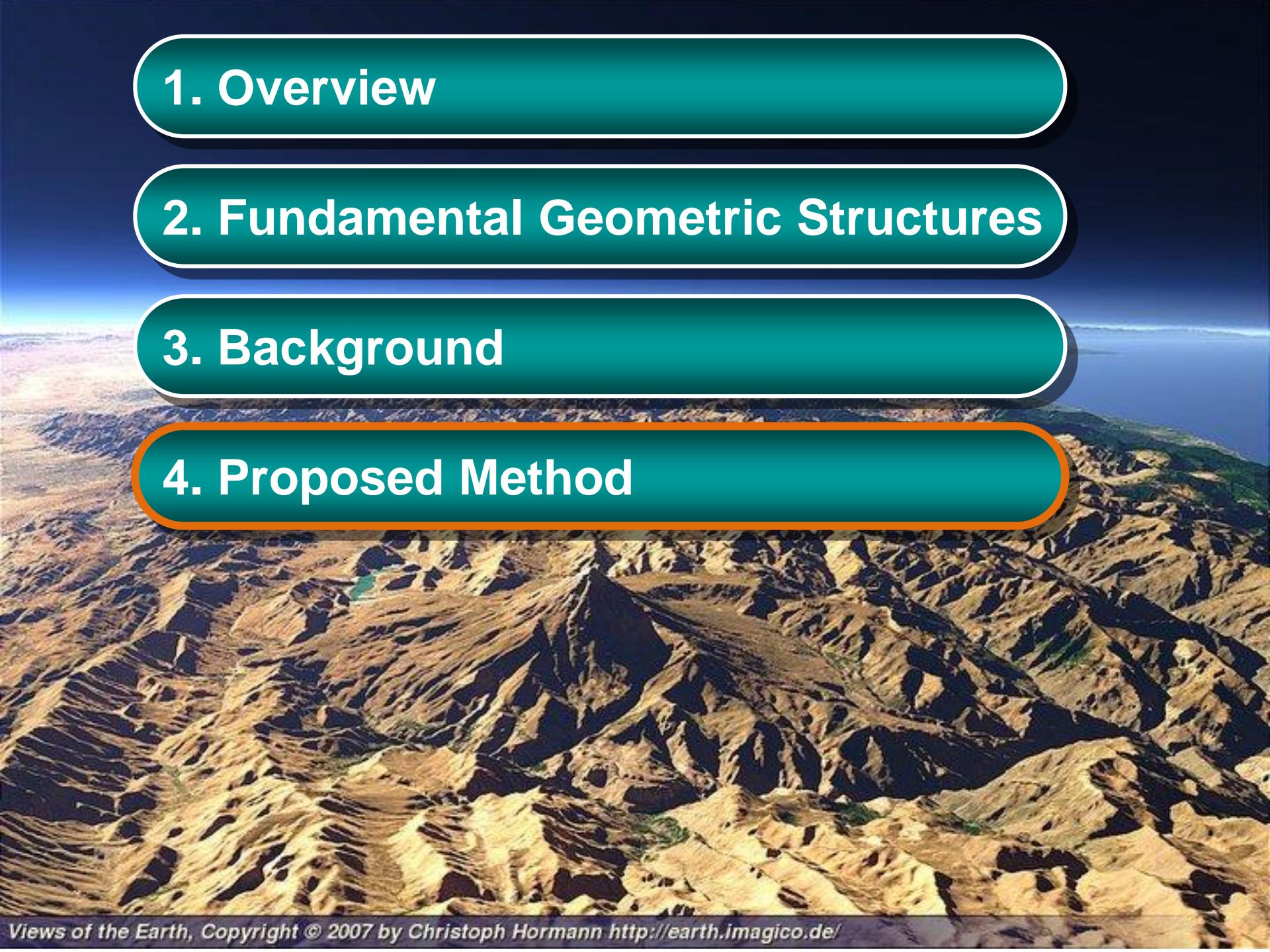


(Karimipour, Ghandehari, and Ledoux, 2013)

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The background of the slide is a high-angle aerial photograph of a rugged, mountainous landscape. The terrain is covered in various shades of brown and tan, indicating different rock types and vegetation. A prominent, light-colored, winding path or road cuts through the center of the image, leading from the foreground towards the horizon. The horizon line is visible in the distance, where the land meets a clear blue sky.

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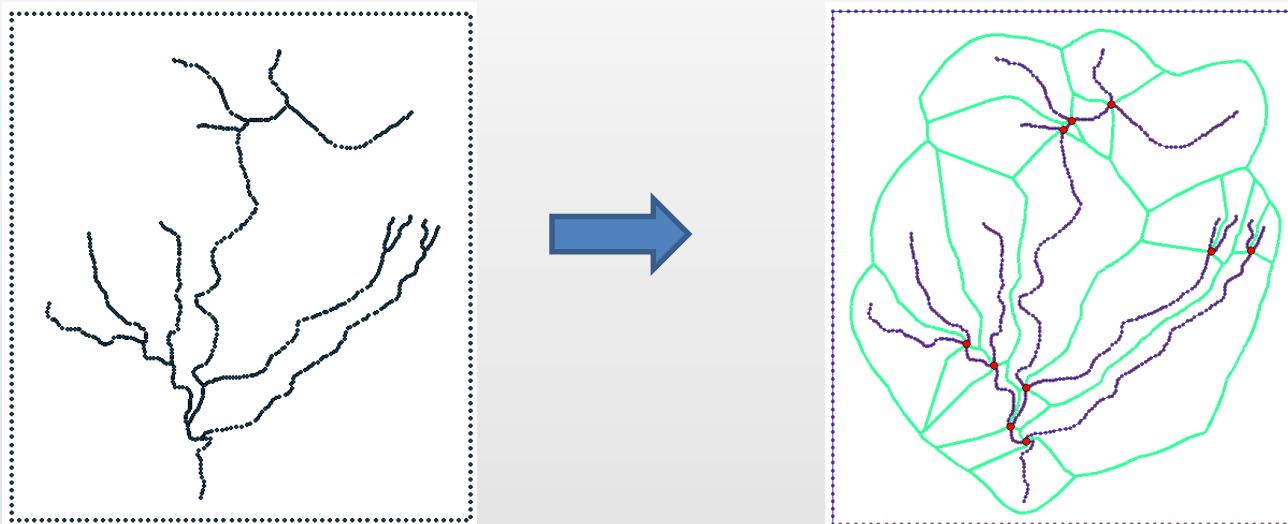
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Skeleton Extraction of Stream Networks

- Sampling
- Improved one step crust and skeleton algorithm

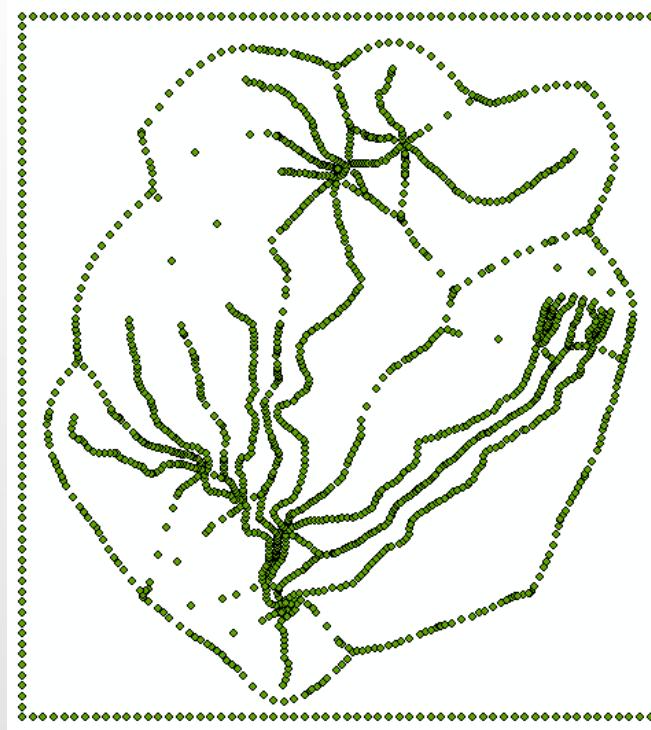


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Extraction of Elevation Points



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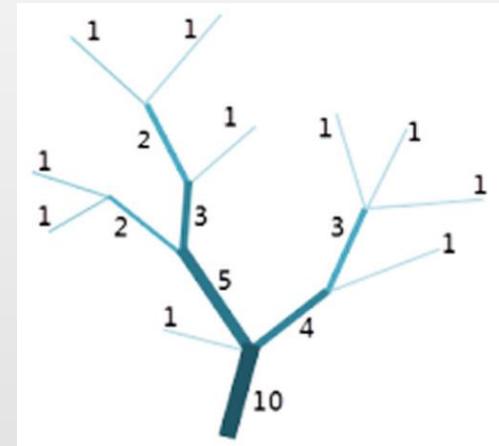


Stream Ordering

- A global parameter
- Shreve method
- The NVS Vector Stream tool
- The modified elevations are computed using the following formula:

$$H_c(p) = H_0(p) + \frac{H_{mean}}{Order(p)}$$

where $H_c(p)$ = the modified elevation of point p
 $H_0(p)$ = the initial elevation of point p
 H_{mean} = is the mean elevation of all elevation points
 $Order(p)$ = the order of point p

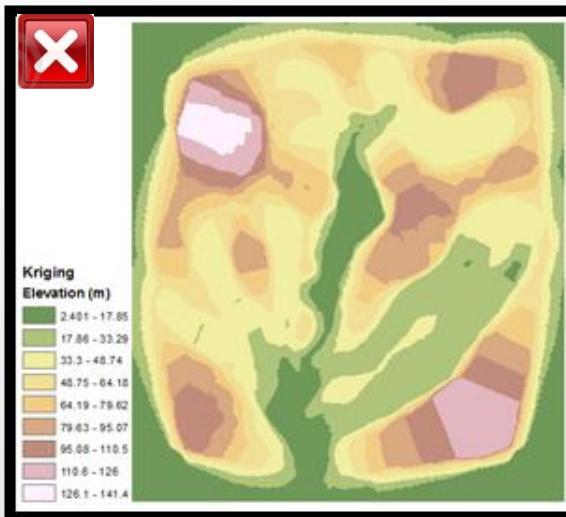


DEM Interpolation

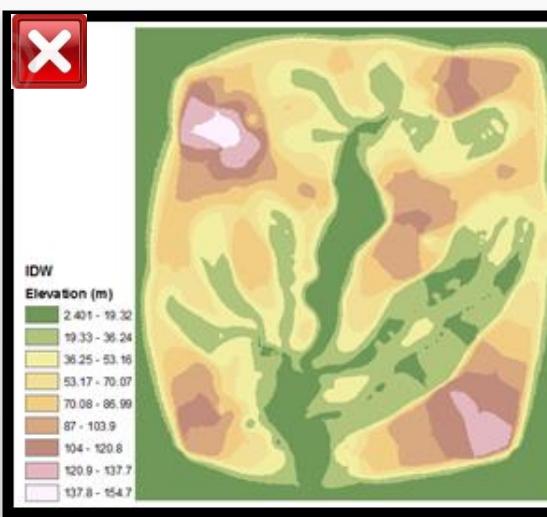
- Inverse Distance Weighting (IDW)
- Ordinary Kriging
- Natural Neighbor



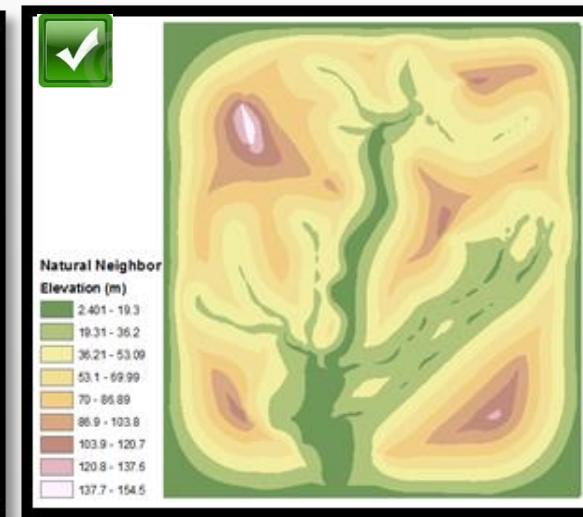
DEM Interpolation (Cont.)



IDW



Kriging



Natural Neighbor

DEM Interpolation (Cont.)



IDW



Kriging



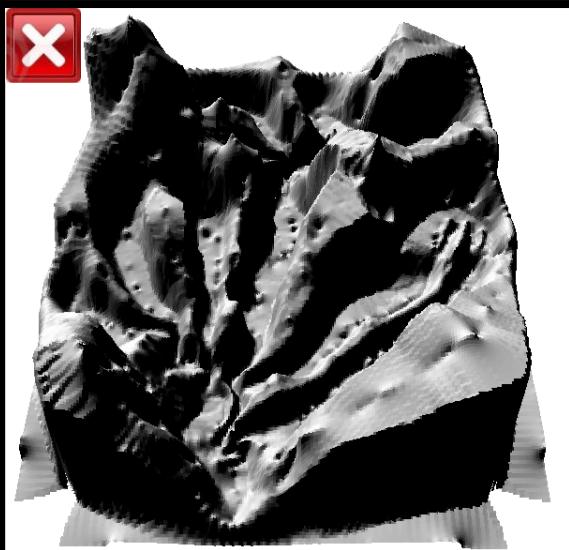
Natural Neighbor

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DEM Interpolation (Cont.)



IDW



Kriging



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DEM Interpolation (Cont.)

Natural Neighbor

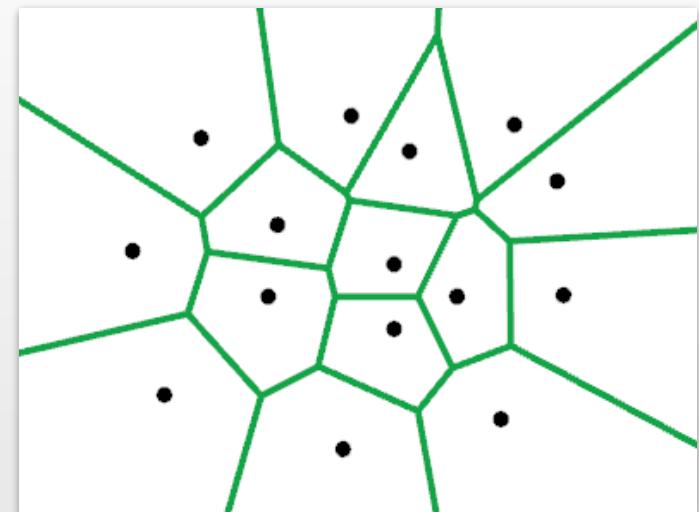
- A well-defined set of neighbors
(spatial adjacency relationships)
- A well-behaved weighting function
- A continuous model
- Low computational requirements
- A smooth interpolation
- Well-defined stream banks



DEM Interpolation (Cont.)

Natural Neighbor

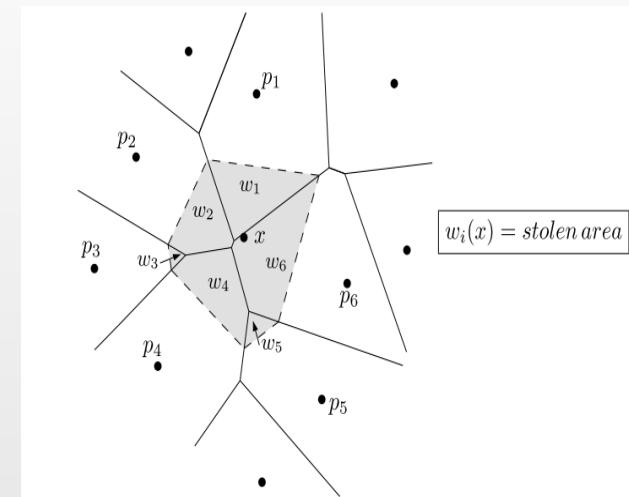
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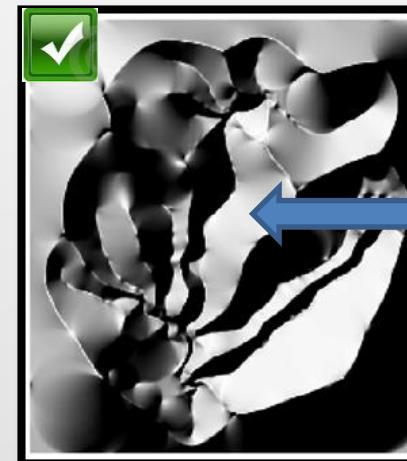
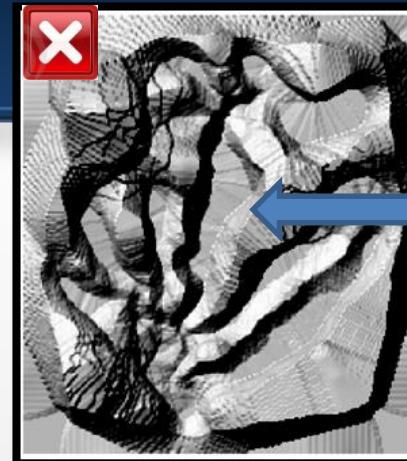
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DEM Interpolation (Cont.)

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DEM Interpolation (Cont.)

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O (n log n)



DEM Interpolation (Cont.)

Natural Neighbor

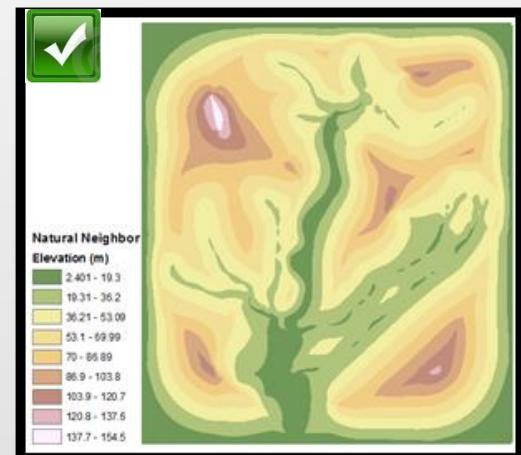
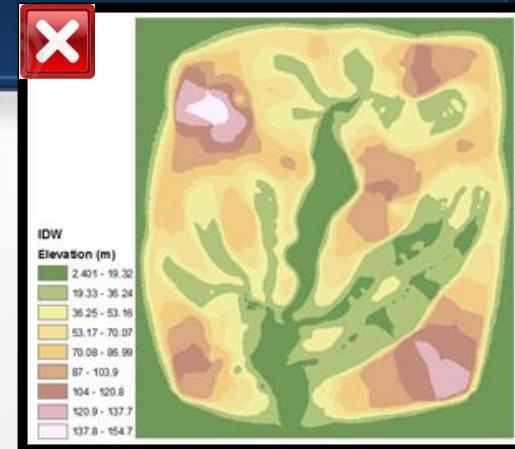
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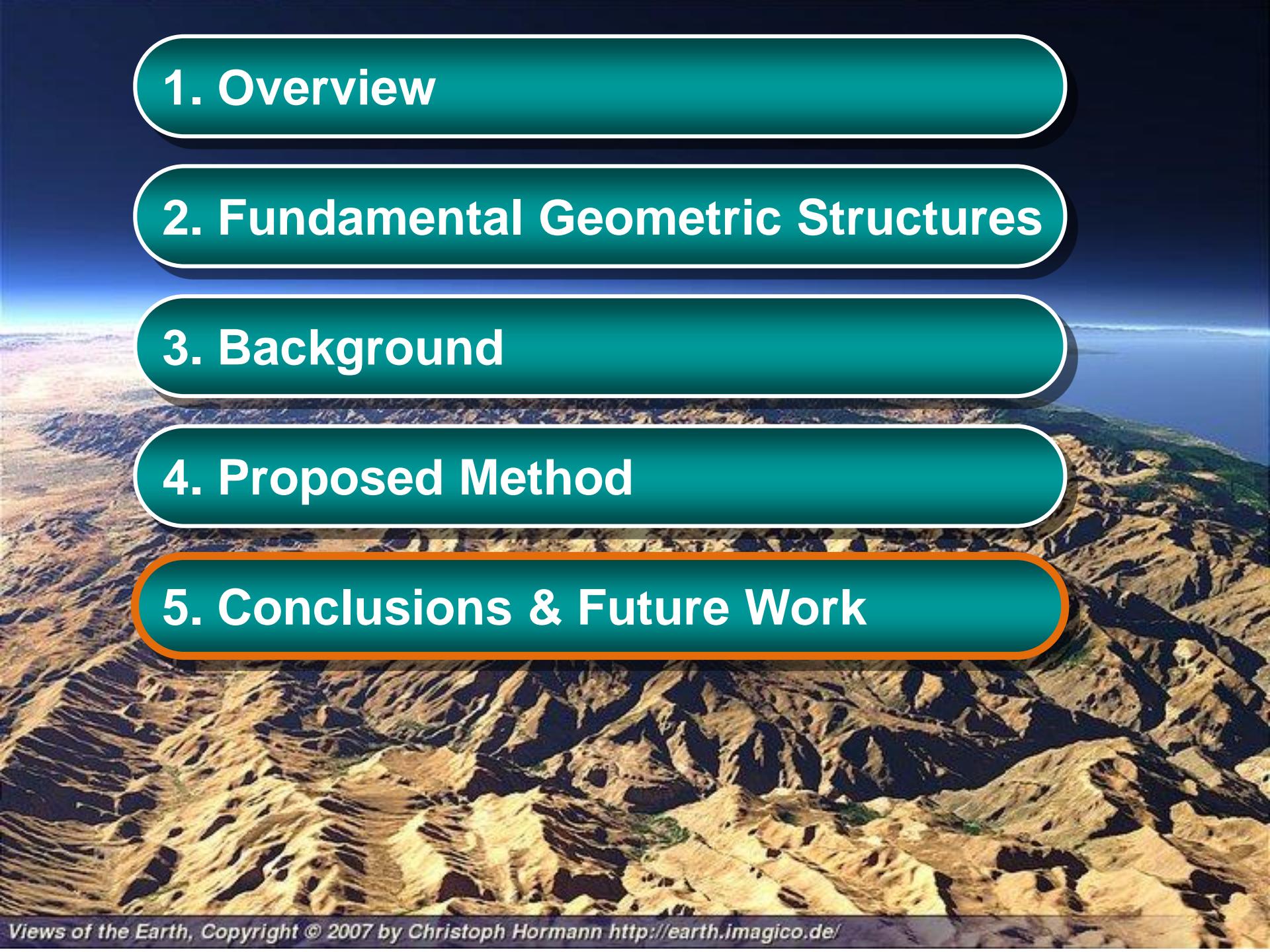


DEM Interpolation (Cont.)

Natural Neighbor

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The background of the slide features a high-angle aerial photograph of a rugged, mountainous landscape. The terrain is covered in various shades of brown and tan, indicating different rock types and vegetation. In the distance, a large body of water meets a clear blue sky. The overall scene is vast and scenic.

1. Overview

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5. Conclusions & Future Work

Conclusions

- Automatic catchment area delineation using only the vector-based stream network
- Extracting elevation information implicitly on the basis of stream network properties
- Using the skeleton and order of stream networks to approximate the DEM
- Although our approach is not appropriate for accurate terrain analysis, for non-exact large-scale analysis, it is fast, efficient and yields good results.
- By Using well-known data structures, retrieving the original data, constructing topology and improving of the proposed method can all be done easily.



Recommendation & Future Work

- Using supplementary data
- Making a better simulation of water flows
- Introducing new applications for the produced DEM
 - Hydrological analysis
 - 3-D terrain reconstruction



Thanks for your attention

