



Presenter: J. F. Reinoso-Gordo
University of Granada, Spain
Email: jreinoso@ugr.es

Terrestrial Laser Scanner High Station to Control the Quality of DEM Data

Authors: J. F. Reinoso-Gordo, F. J. Ariza-López, A. Mozas-Calvache, J. L. García-Balboa, J. J. Ruiz-Lendínez



J. F. Reinoso-Gordo
Engineer in Geodesy and Cartography
Ph. Dr. in Cartographic, Geodesic and Photogrammetry Engineering

Associate professor at University of Granada
Civil Engineering School
Architecture School

Research areas: Digital Elevation Models, Quality, Scanner Laser, Photogrammetry,
Heritage



Introduction

Acknowledgment

This work has been funded by the research project "Functional Quality of Digital Elevation Models in Engineering" (**FQ4DEM**) of the State Agency Research of Spain. PID2019-106195RB-I00/AEI/10.13039/501100011033 (https://coello.ujaen.es/investigacion/web_giic/funquality4dem/)





Introduction

Factors influencing the Digital Elevation Model (DEM) quality:

- Data source
- Capture method
- Data processing: e.g. resampling methods like the nearest neighbor, bilinear, bicubic interpolation
- Cell size



Most important capture methods to derive DEMs:

- Photogrammetry
- LiDAR





Introduction

Traditional Assessment of DEMs:

- Vertical dimension
- Points samples
- Assessment standard-based: NMAS and ASPRS positional accuracy

Assesment proposed by **FQ4DEM** research project:

- Principle: Surface nature of a DEM should be assessed by surface samples
- **Patch** samples (square shape)



Functional Quality of Digital Elevation Models in Engineering (FQ4DEM)

FQ4DEM Objectives:

- Main: Determining the Functional Quality of a DEM depending on several use cases
- Secondary: Developing a patch-based method to assess the DEM quality

KEY activity in the FQ4DEM Project

Quality control of a high density LiDAR flight (hd_LiDAR_flight):

- LiDAR density: 14 points per square meter
- Altimetric RSMEZ = 0.15 m (Technical specifications)
- Area covered by the hd_LiDAR_flight: Navarra, Spain, 10391 km²



Functional Quality of Digital Elevation Models in Engineering (FQ4DEM)

Quality control of a high density LiDAR flight (hd_LiDAR_flight):

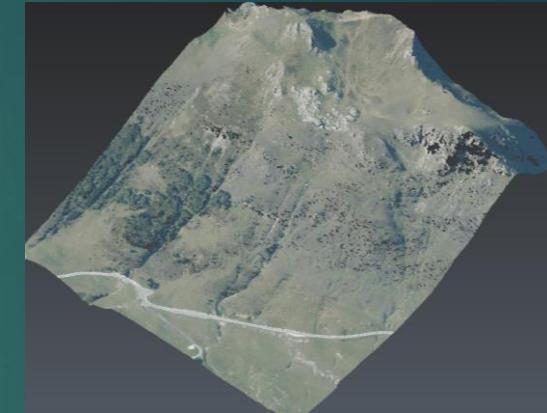
- hd_LiDAR_flight is considered the product to be assessed (PCpro)
- The reference data will come from a more accurate terrestrial scanner laser registration (PCref)
- The PCref will be captured by the FQ4DEM research team by a campaign on the ground



+



=



PCpro



+



=



PCref



Capture device for the PCref patches

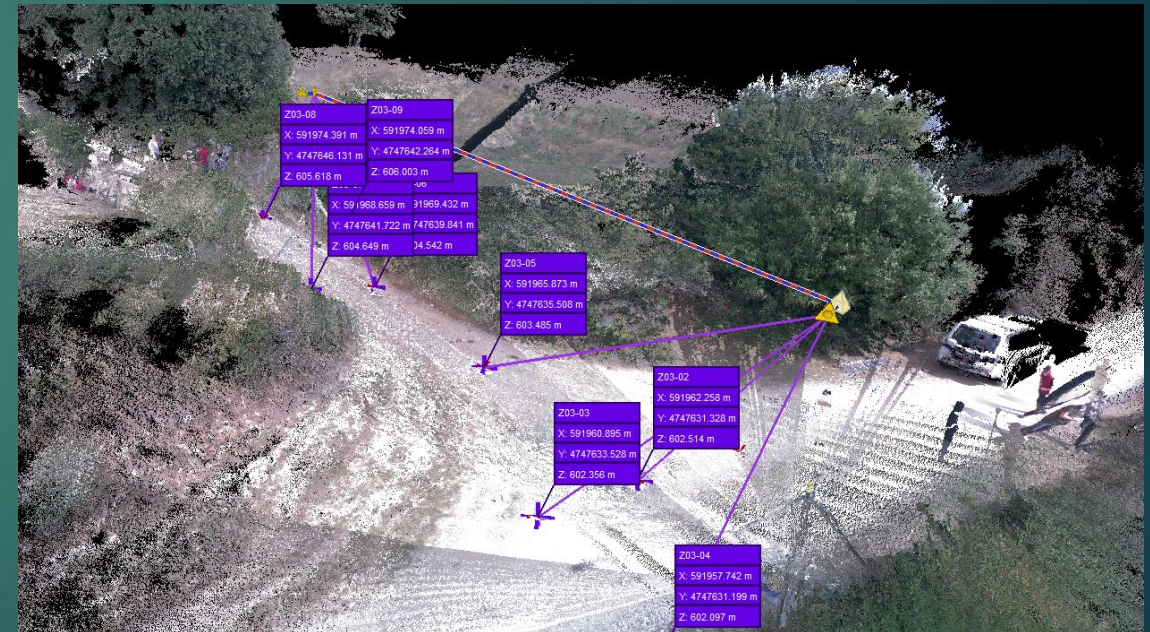
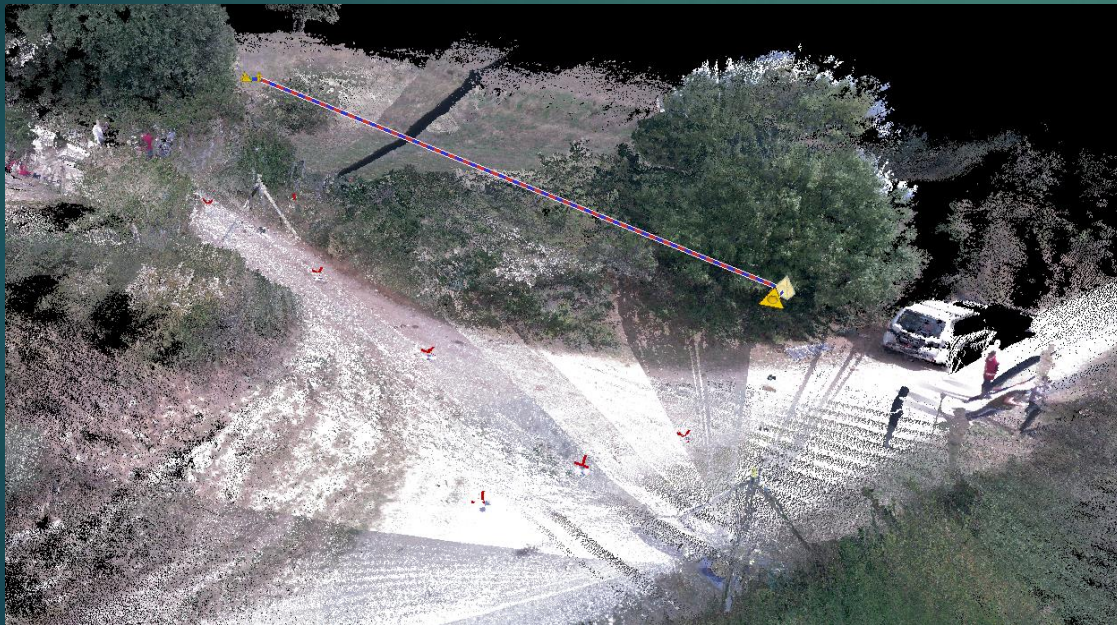
- Capture method for the patches: terrestrial laser scanner BLK360
- Design device: hanged inverted BLK360 on a pole (7 m tall ability)
- Large tripod (4.5 m extension ability) supporting the pole





TLS patch settings

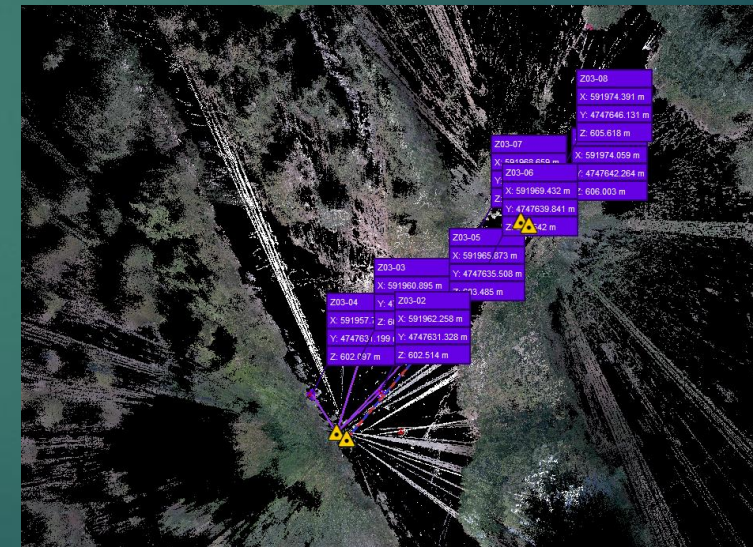
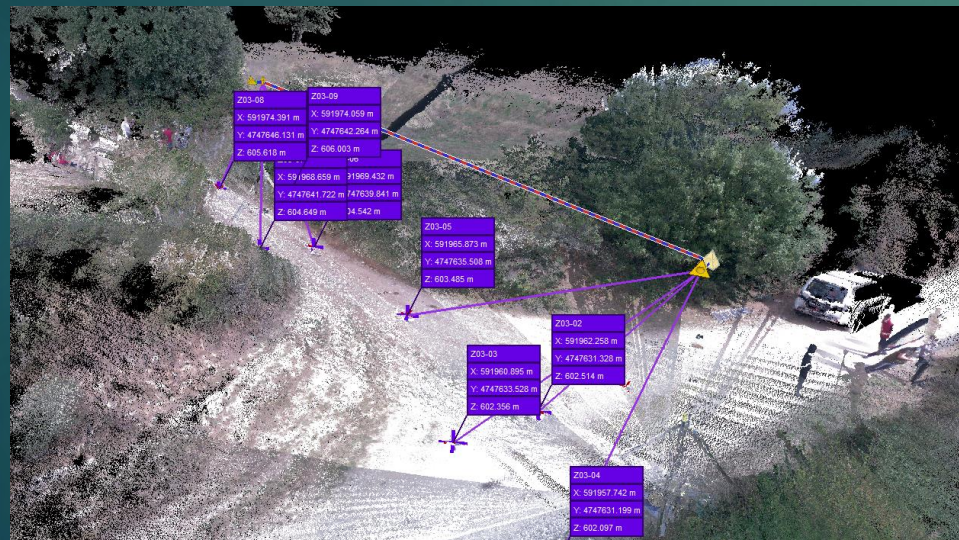
- 4 scan stations per patch grouped by 2 and each group separated by 20 m
- Scan registration by Cyclone Register 360
- Georeferencing: 9 control points distributed according figure
- Patch dimensions 50 m x 50 m





TLS registration process

- Set error in every registration is smaller than 0.03 m
- and RSME for control points is smaller than 0.04 m in all zones
- Because PCref RSME < 0.04 m and PCpro RSME = 0.15 m our TLS data (PCref) can be used as reference model.



Z03.txt

Aplicado a: [Conjunto 1](#)

Error medio: 0.022 m

Constreñimientos de control

	Etiqueta	Estacionamiento	Error
☒	Z03-04	BLK360_3500523_Setup650	0.038 m
☒	Z03-02	BLK360_3500523_Setup650	0.034 m
☒	Z03-06	BLK360_3500523_Setup650	0.031 m
☒	Z03-03	BLK360_3500523_Setup650	0.022 m
☒	Z03-08	BLK360_3500523_Setup653	0.021 m
☒	Z03-05	BLK360_3500523_Setup650	0.015 m
☒	Z03-07	BLK360_3500523_Setup653	0.011 m
☒	Z03-09	BLK360_3500523_Setup653	0.006 m

☒ Z03-08 BLK360_3500523_Setup653 0.021 m

Error de conjunto 0.015 m ✓

Solapamiento	Fuerza
45 % ✓	73 % ✓
Nube a nube	Error de diana
0.015 m ✓	--



Criteria selection

GNSS georeferencing





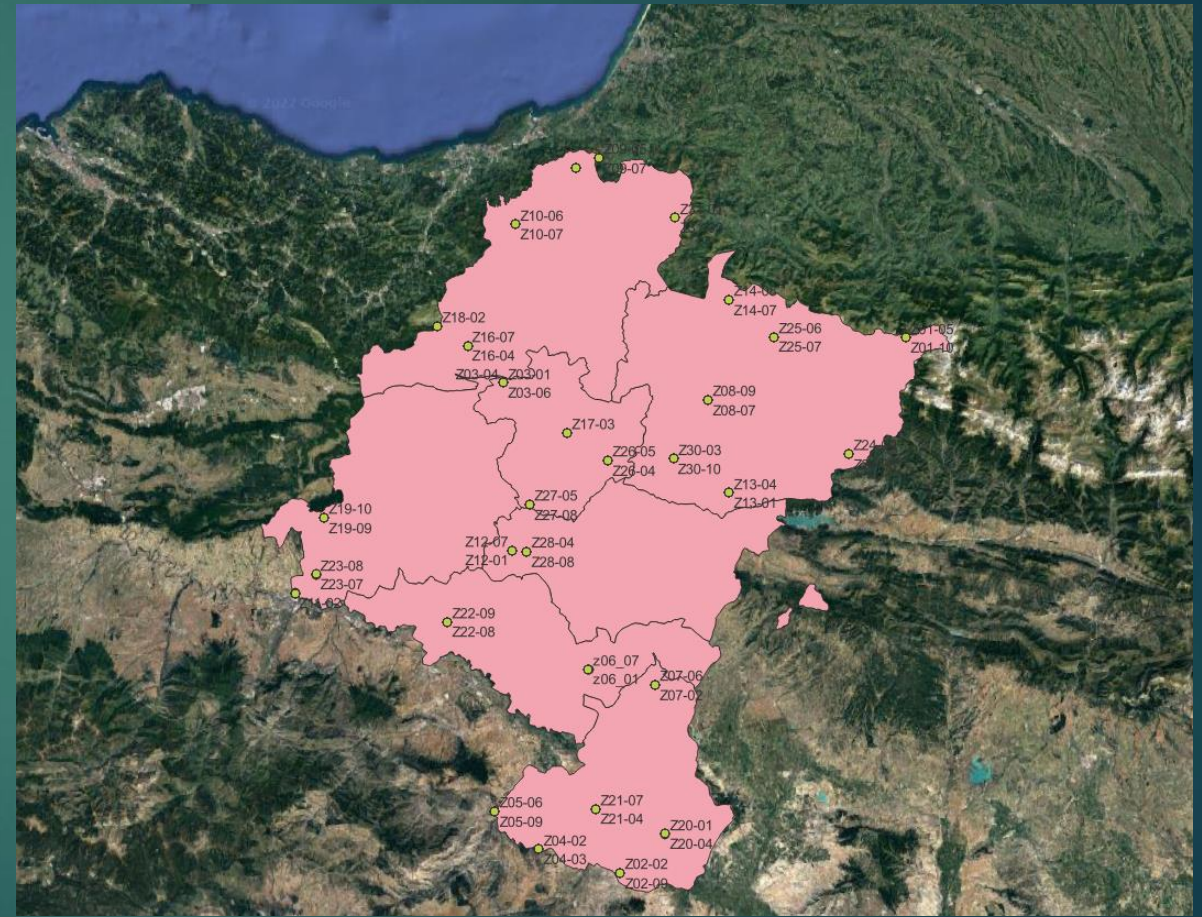
Patches criteria selection: location, quantity and topographic features

After consulting experts the requirements for patches were the following:

- 30 zones covering the whole Navarra region
- Ground: bare earth as much as posible
- 3 types of topography equally represented: upland, hill and mountain
- Not too difficult ccesibility

Thanks to:

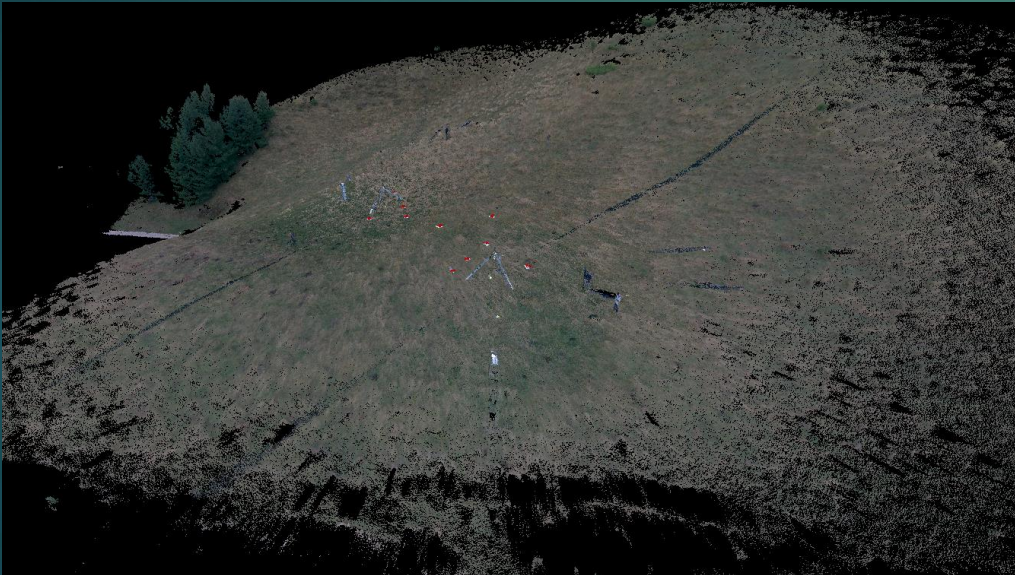
- Navarra Government and
- Tracasa company



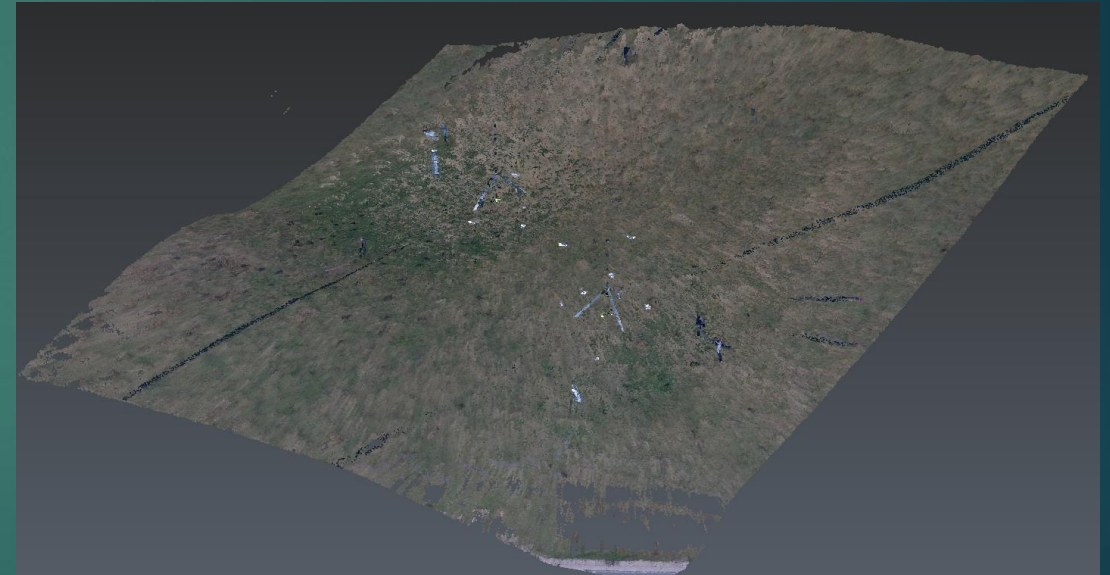


Post-processing tasks: clipping 50 m x 50 m patch

Not clipped PCref after registration



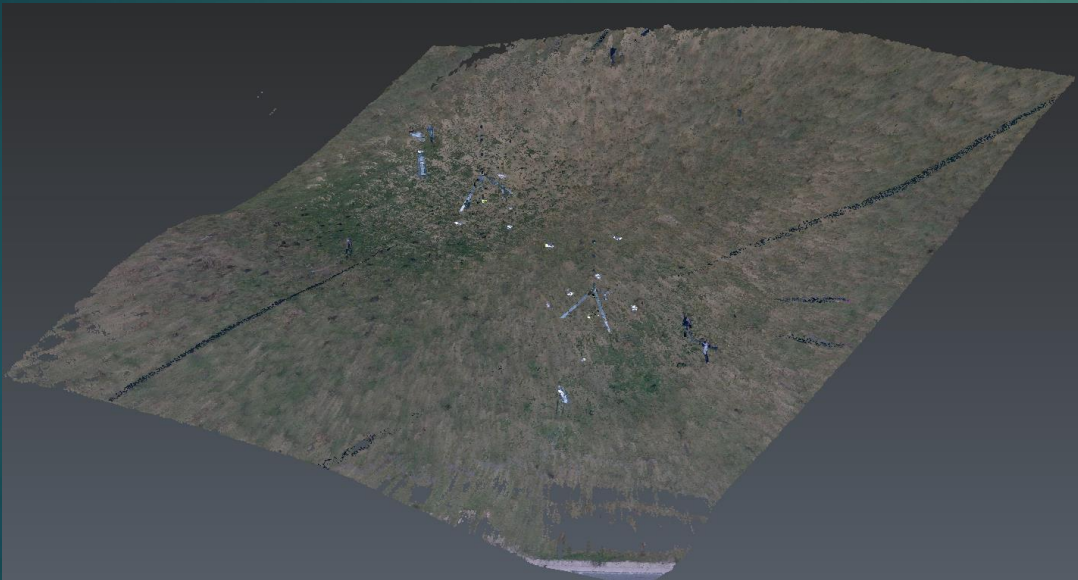
Clipped PCref after registration



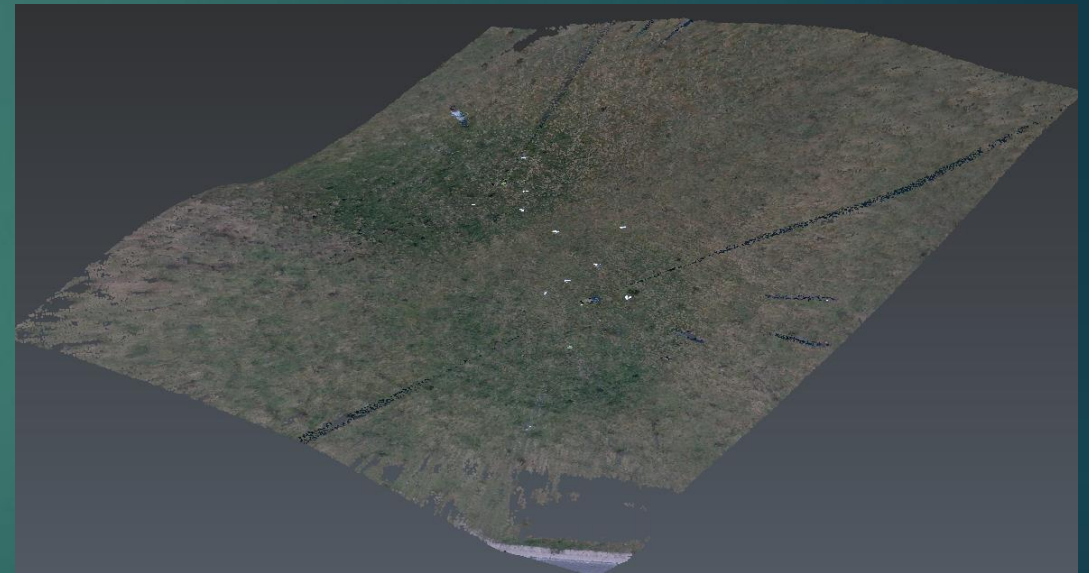


Post-processing tasks: Filter (cleaning objects and vegetation)

Not filtered PCref
(23425113 points)



Filtered PCref
(18377804 points)





Post-processing tasks: cleaning objects and vegetation

Not filtered Pcref
(tripod and person)



Filtered Pcref
(tripod and person deleted)



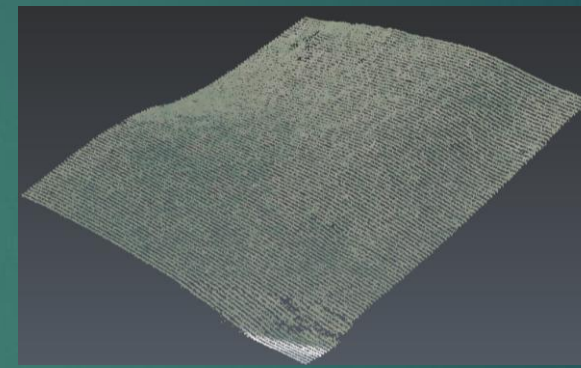
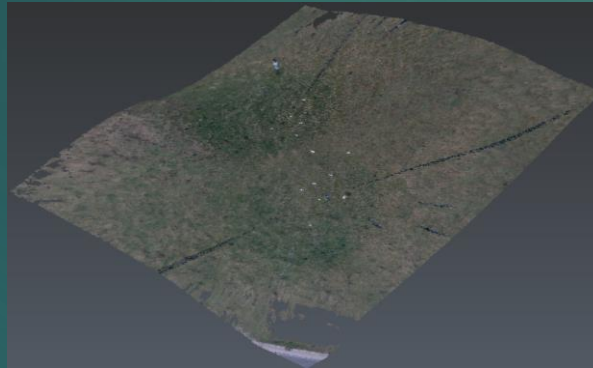


From Point Cloud to DEM and Statistical analysis

PCref-DEMref

Resample point cloud to 1 cm point-separation
Point cloud (PCref) to DEM (DEMref):

- Bilinear interpolation resampling method
- DEMref cell size 10 cms



Filtered Pcp-DEMpro

- Point cloud density 14 pt/m² from LiDAR
- Point cloud (PCpro) to DEM (DEMpro):
 - Bilinear interpolation resampling method
 - DEMref cell size 10 cms

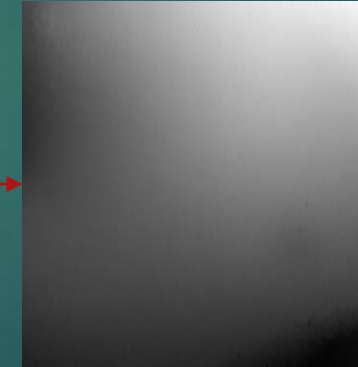
DEMref



Comparing

Statistical analysis

DEMpro





Conclusions

- Quality control of a high density experimental LiDAR flight (Pcpro)
- The superficial nature of the models requires patch samples to apply statistical analysis
- The reference model (Pceref) to control the PCpro was captured by a TLS device
- 30 areas covering the whole Navarra region were selected
- Post-processing tasks were necessary to derive the DEMs from the PCs: clipping, filtering and point cloud resampling.



**The Fifteenth International Conference on Advanced Geographic Information
Systems, Applications, and Services
GEOProcessing 2023**
April 24, 2023 to April 28, 2023 - Venice, Italy

Terrestrial Laser Scanner High Station to Control the Quality of DEM Data

Presenter: J. F. Reinoso-Gordo,

Authors: J. F. Reinoso-Gordo, F. J. Ariza-López, A. Mozas-Calvache, J. L. García-Balboa, J. J. Ruiz-Lendínez