

Harmonisation and edge-matching in the OME2 project

Noémie Grémeaux (IGN France)



Co-funded by
the European Union

Digital Europe Programme
Grant Agreement No 101100625

Contents

1. Objectives of OME2
2. Harmonisation tool
3. Edge-matching tools



**Co-funded by
the European Union**

Digital Europe Programme
Grant Agreement No 101100625

The OME2 project



Co-funded by
the European Union

Digital Europe Programme
Grant Agreement No 101100625

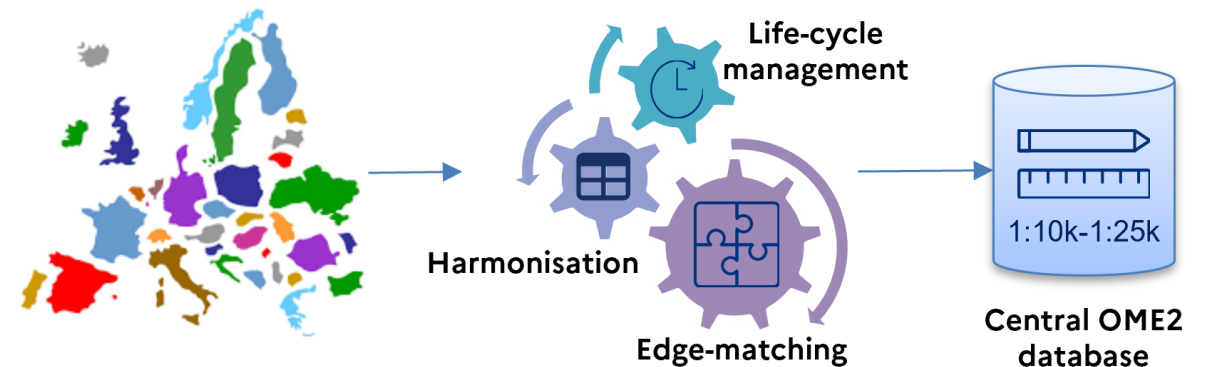
Open Maps for Europe 2 (OME2)

- Consortium led by EuroGeographics



- Co-funded by the European Commission

- To create a **production process** for:
 - An open “High-value large-scale prototype” (HVLSP)
 - Containing key themes: AU, TN, HY
 - With **harmonised** and **topologically edge-matched** data
 - Including life-cycle management



Co-funded by
the European Union

The OME2 approach

- **Centralised process**: implementation, maintenance & production are handled by the project
- **Minimal additional workload** for national producers
- **Re-use results** from previous projects
- A **technical** and **practical** approach to harmonisation:
 - Iterative approach taking into account feedback from users
 - Technical (not political) solutions
 - Highly automated



Co-funded by
the European Union

Digital Europe Programme
Grant Agreement No 101100625

Harmonisation tool



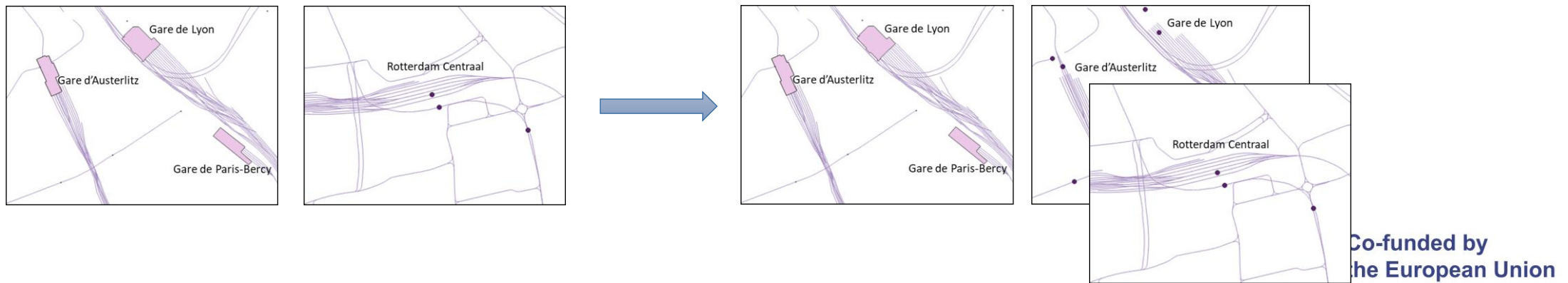
Co-funded by
the European Union

Digital Europe Programme
Grant Agreement No 101100625

Harmonisation tool

Purpose: transform national/INSPIRE data into the OME2 data model

- Common table names, field names, attribute values
- Common geometry type (single vs multiple geometry, 3D)
- Common projection
- Common core representation



Configuration files

Transformation from national data models:

- Based on mapping tables provided by the national producers
- One configuration file per country and per theme
- Describe the transformations to be applied

Transformation from INSPIRE data model:

- One configuration file per theme (common to all countries)



Co-funded by
the European Union

Configuration files

aerodrome_point	aerodrome
geom	centroid(geometrie)
<PointZ>	
country	gcms_territoire
<ISO code>	Correspondance entre gcms_territoire
designator_iata	code_iata
<actual value>	
location_indicator_icao	code_icao
<actual value>	
un_locode	
<actual value>	
geographical_name	toponyme
spelling	toponyme
language	'fre'
script	'latn'
status	
historical	
official	official for all objects
other	
standardised	
nativeness	
endonym	endonym for all objects
exonym	
aerodrome_category	categorie
domestic_national	Nationale
domestic_regional	
international	Internationale
aerodrome_type	nature
aerodrome_heliport	
aerodrome_only	Aérodrome
heliport_only	Héliport
landing_site	Altiport, Hydrobase
restriction	usage
reserved_for_military	Militaire
temporal_restrictions	

```

"aerodrome_point":{
  "mock": true,
  "source_tables":{
    "aerodrome":{
      "mock": false,
      "where": "nature != 'Hydrobase' AND NOT gcms_detruit",
      "mapping": {
        "country": { "function": "fr_country_code" },
        "designator_iata": { "eval": "data['code_iata'] if data['code_iata'] is not None else 'void_unk'" },
        "location_indicator_icao": { "eval": "data['code_icao'] if data['code_icao'] is not None else 'void_unk'" },
        "name": { "function": "fr_xx_name" },
        "aerodrome_category": { "function": "fr_tn_aerodrome_category" },
        "aerodrome_type": { "function": "fr_tn_aerodrome_type" },
        "use_restriction": { "function": "fr_tn_aerodrome_restriction" },
        "w_national_identifier": "cleabs",
        "xy_source": { "eval": "'ome2'" },
        "z_source": { "eval": "'void_unk'" },
        "w_release": { "eval": "1" },
        "w_scale": { "eval": "'10000'" }
      },
      "geomapping":{
        "geom": {
          "geometrie": {
            "transform": "ST_Force3D(ST_PointOnSurface(${x}), -1000)"
          }
        }
      }
    }
  }
}

```

Target table

Source table

Selection query

Mapping with a simple expression

Function

Simple 1-1 mapping

Geometrical transformation

```

# def function_name(context):
    category = context['data']['categorie']

    if category == "Nationale":
        return "domestic_national"

    if category == "Internationale":
        return "international"

    return "void_unk"

```

You, 6 months ago

Edge-matching tools



Co-funded by
the European Union

Digital Europe Programme
Grant Agreement No 101100625

OME2 edge-matching tools characteristics

- Several tools:
 - au_matching
 - au_merging
 - tn_matching...
- Implemented in C++ using IGNF's internal libraries and external libraries (e.g. CGAL) → part of the ERM/EGM generalization process is re-used.
- Based on graph theory

Ex 1: Administrative units

Ex 2: Road network

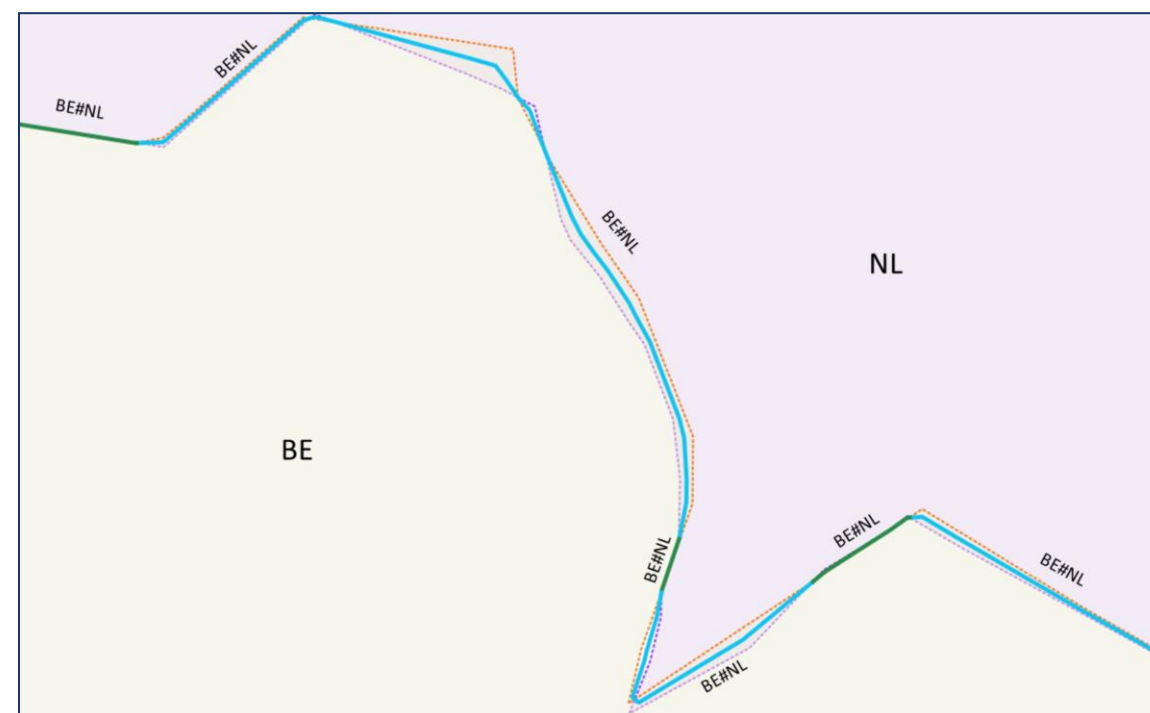


Context for AU: international boundaries in the OME2 dataset

3 cases:

- Full agreement → the official line is used in OME2
- Disagreement → the two lines are kept
- Theoretical agreement → a **common technical line** is calculated via a FME process

➡ National AU are no longer aligned with the OME2 international boundaries



Technical line in blue



Co-funded by
the European Union

Digital Europe Programme
Grant Agreement No 101100625

Administrative units

Input:

- International boundaries defined by OME2
 - National administrative units at all levels (e.g. 6 levels for France)
- National AU are not aligned with the OME2 boundaries

Expected output:

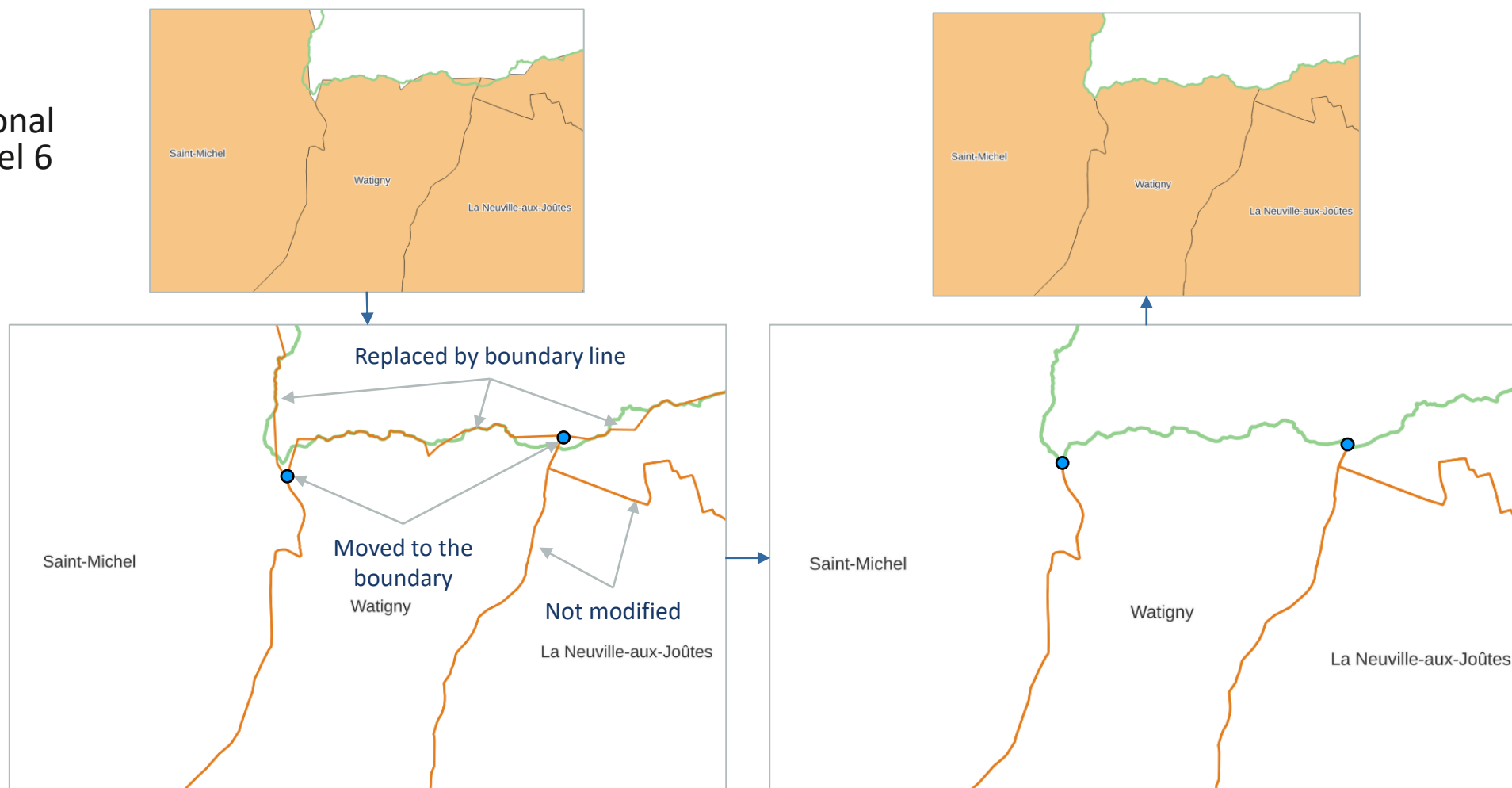
National AU aligned with the OME2 boundaries at all levels



Administrative units – Tool #1 (au_matching)

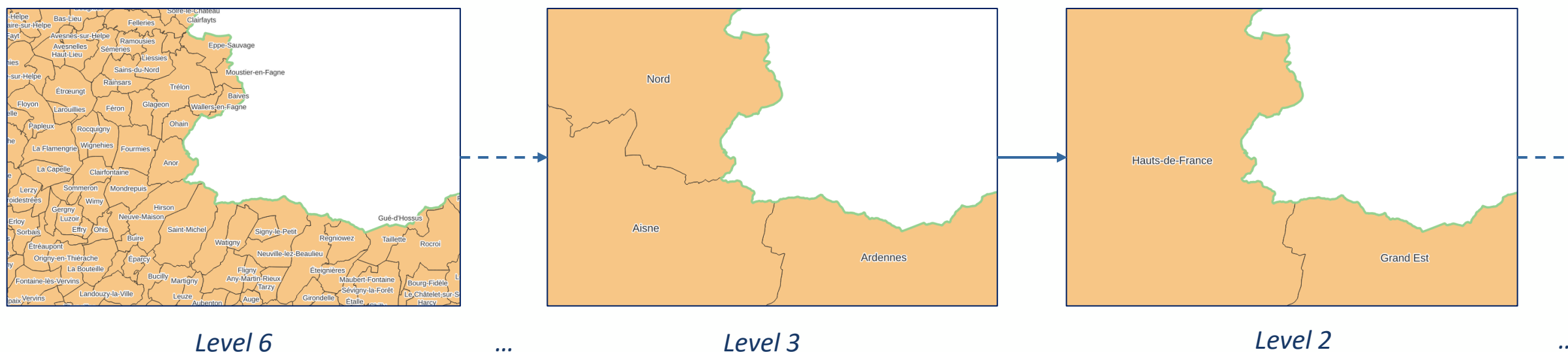
AU are geometrically edge-matched at the lowest national level (e.g. level 3 for NL, level 6 for FR).

1. Select AU polygons along international boundaries
2. Transform AU into lines and make them consistent with IB
3. Recreate AU polygons



Administrative units – Tool #1 (au_matching)

Recreate upper level geometries based on the edge-matched lowest level:



→ Consistency of all levels with international boundaries without relaunching the edge-matching process itself



Co-funded by
the European Union

Digital Europe Programme
Grant Agreement No 101100625

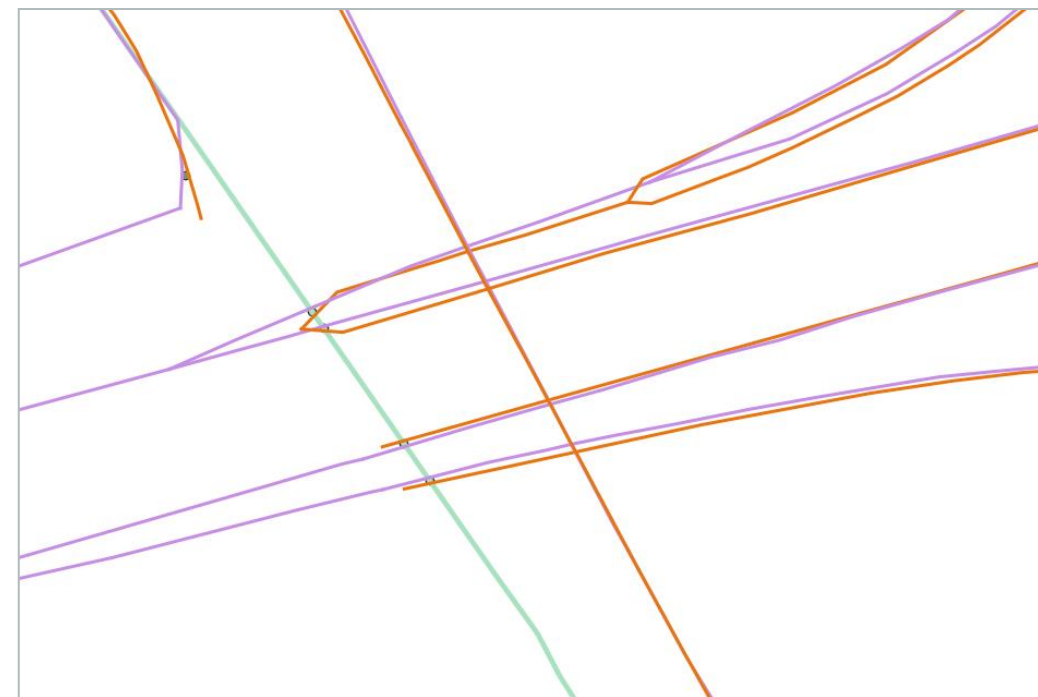
Edge-matching for the road network

Initial situation:

- International boundaries defined by OME2
- National road networks overlapping in neighbouring countries
- No real-world consistency between the road network and the international boundaries

Expected output:

A « clean » network with correct topology



road link be fr

be

fr

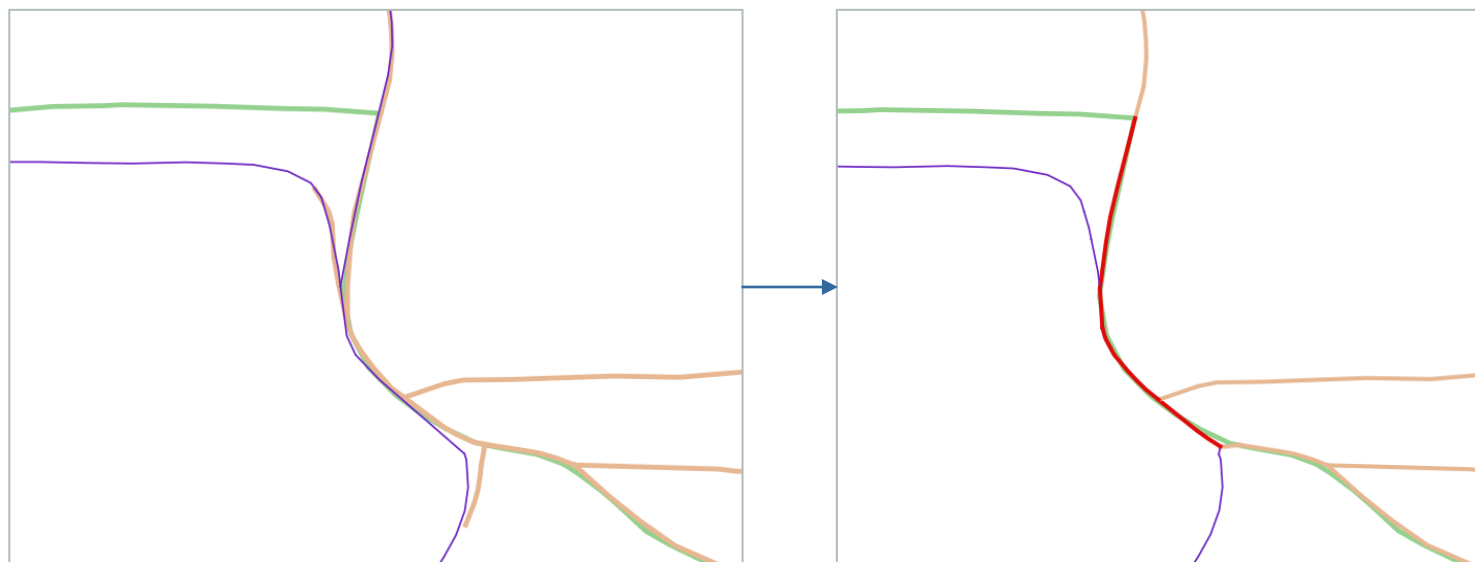
ib_international_boundary_line



Co-funded by
the European Union

Edge-matching for the road network

Step 1: identify and merge objects provided by 2 countries and “aligned” with the boundary (~ERM connecting lines concept)



objectid	fa8cca3a-1594-40cd-b8f2-30273b2274cd
country	be#fr
begin_lifespan_version	01/12/2023 10:07:21 (Paris, Madrid)
end_lifespan_version	NULL
form_of_way	single_carriage_way#tractor_road
functional_road_class	fourth_class
number_of_lanes	1
vertical_position	on_ground_surface
vertical_level	0

road_link_be_fr

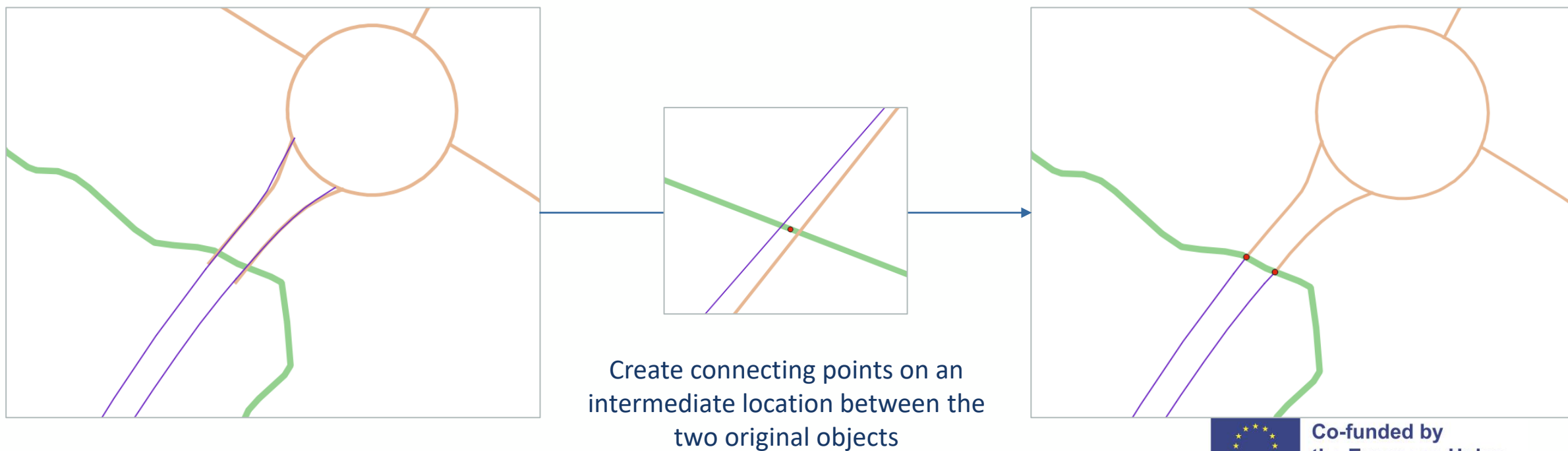
- be
- be#fr
- fr
- international_boundary_line



Co-funded by
the European Union

Edge-matching for the road network

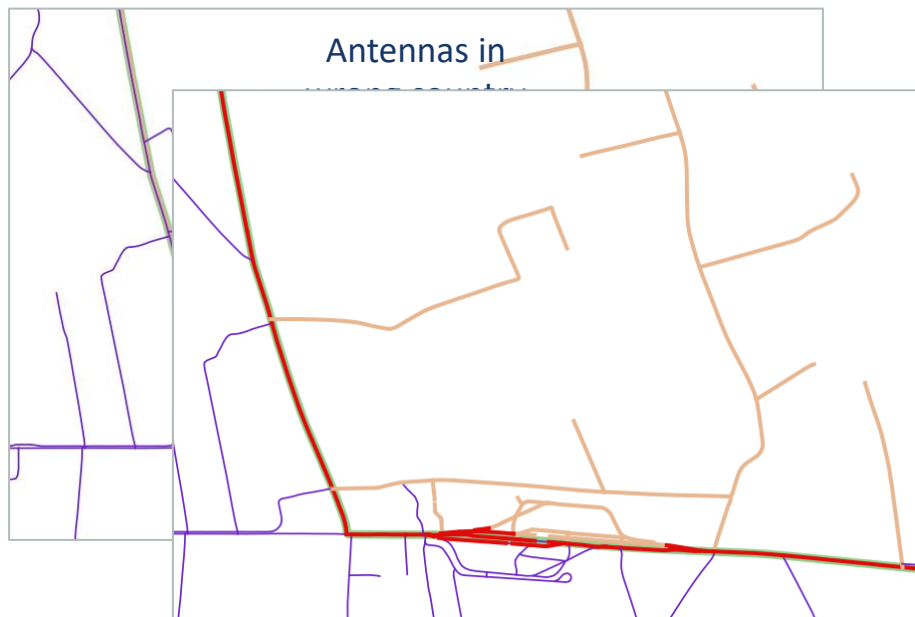
Step 2: connect objects on the boundary (~ERM connecting points concept)



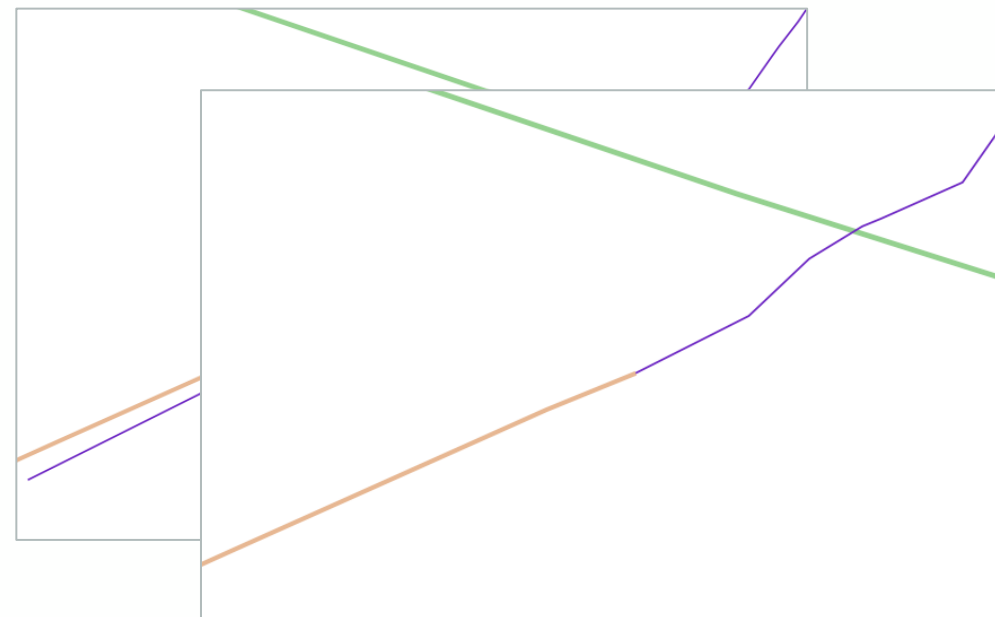
Co-funded by
the European Union

Edge-matching for the road network

Step 3: clean the resulting network



Ex 1: Remove antennas in wrong country



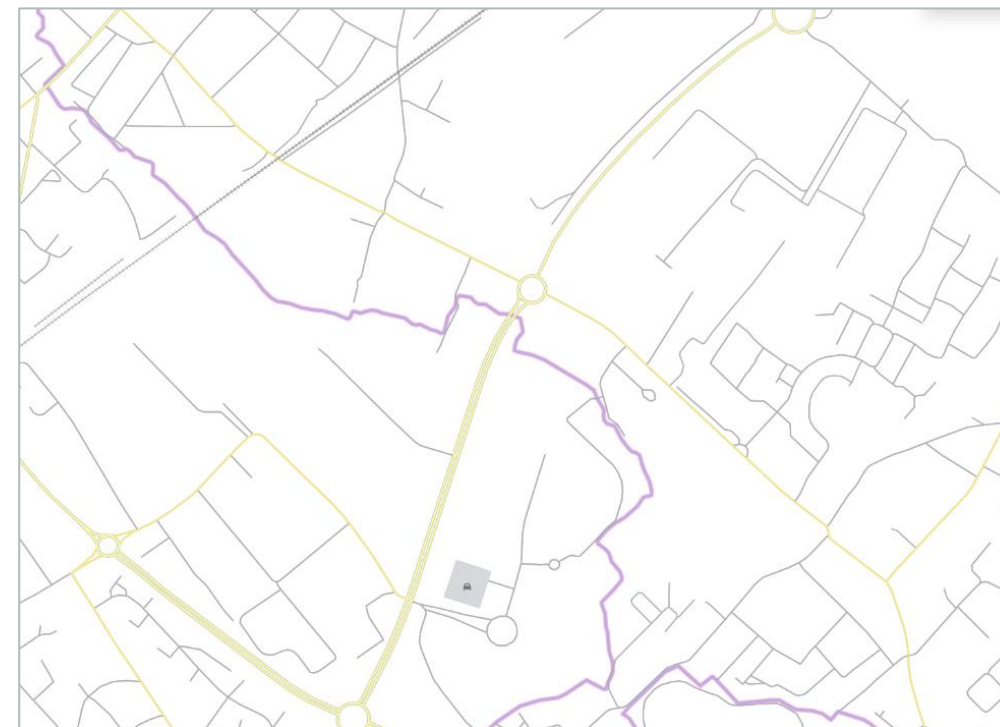
Ex 2: Correct missing connections



Co-funded by
the European Union

Current status

- Tools successfully used to produce the first version of the HVLSP
 - Automatic edge-matching error rate (before manual corrections):
 - ✓ Roads: 3,52%
 - ✓ AU and railways: 0%
- To be progressively extended to new countries + Hydrography
- Source code available on github in June 2024.



<https://www.mapsforeurope.org/explore-map/hvlsp>



Co-funded by
the European Union

Thank you for your attention!

Contact: ome2_project@ign.fr
noemie.gremeaux@ign.fr



Digital Europe Programme
Grant Agreement No 101100625