

# National Geographic Institute

National Centre for Geographic Information

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## EU-DEM: Status and outlook

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EuroGeographics meeting

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## Thinking on Copernicus Services



## Index:

- Key Questions
- Comparison EU-DEM → EU-HYDRO
- Geospatial Reference Information (GRI) and **coreGRI**
- Copernicus in-situ data access
- Conclusions



- Today it is possible and necessary to look for **consistency** between **geometry and topology** at **different resolution levels**.
- Approaches to **short and long term** are necessary built from **the beginning** (step by step).
- The **coherence** is necessary not only between DEM and HYDRO, it is necessary between **all basic layers of GRD** (transportation network, urban settlements, land cover/use...).



RASTER DATA (DTM)			
PRODUCT NAME	Grid size (m)	Proprietary	Source
EU-DEM	30	EEA	Aster
LIDAR-DTM IGN SPAIN <sup>*</sup>	1	IGN SPAIN	Ground Class from LiDAR data

ground truth →

<sup>\*</sup>RMSE<sub>z</sub><0.30 m

RMSE<sub>xy</sub><0.50 m

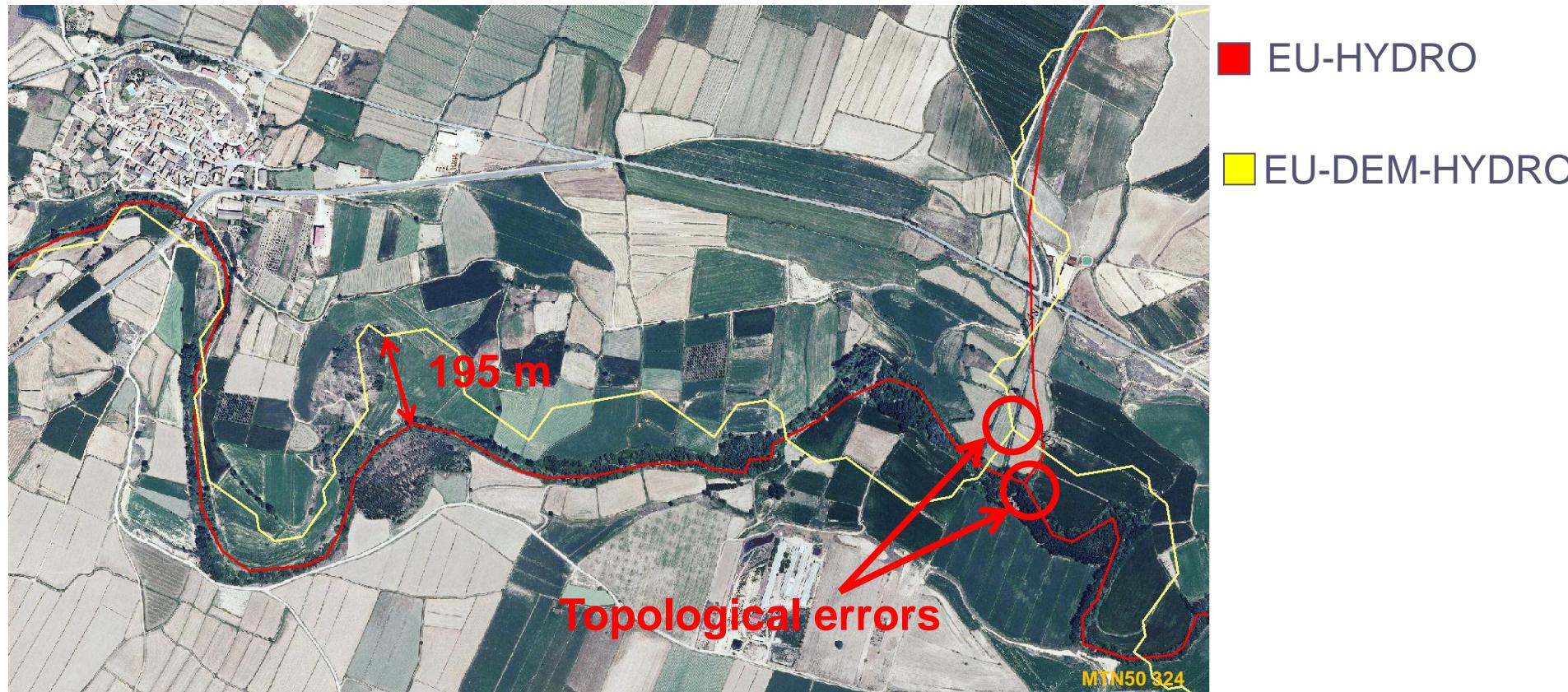
VECTORIAL DATA (River network)			
PRODUCT NAME	Computed	Proprietary	Notes
EU-HYDRO	NO	EEA	
EU-DEM-HYDRO	YES	EEA	
LIDAR-DEM-HYDRO	YES	IGN SPAIN	Computed from ground class from lidar data

ground truth →

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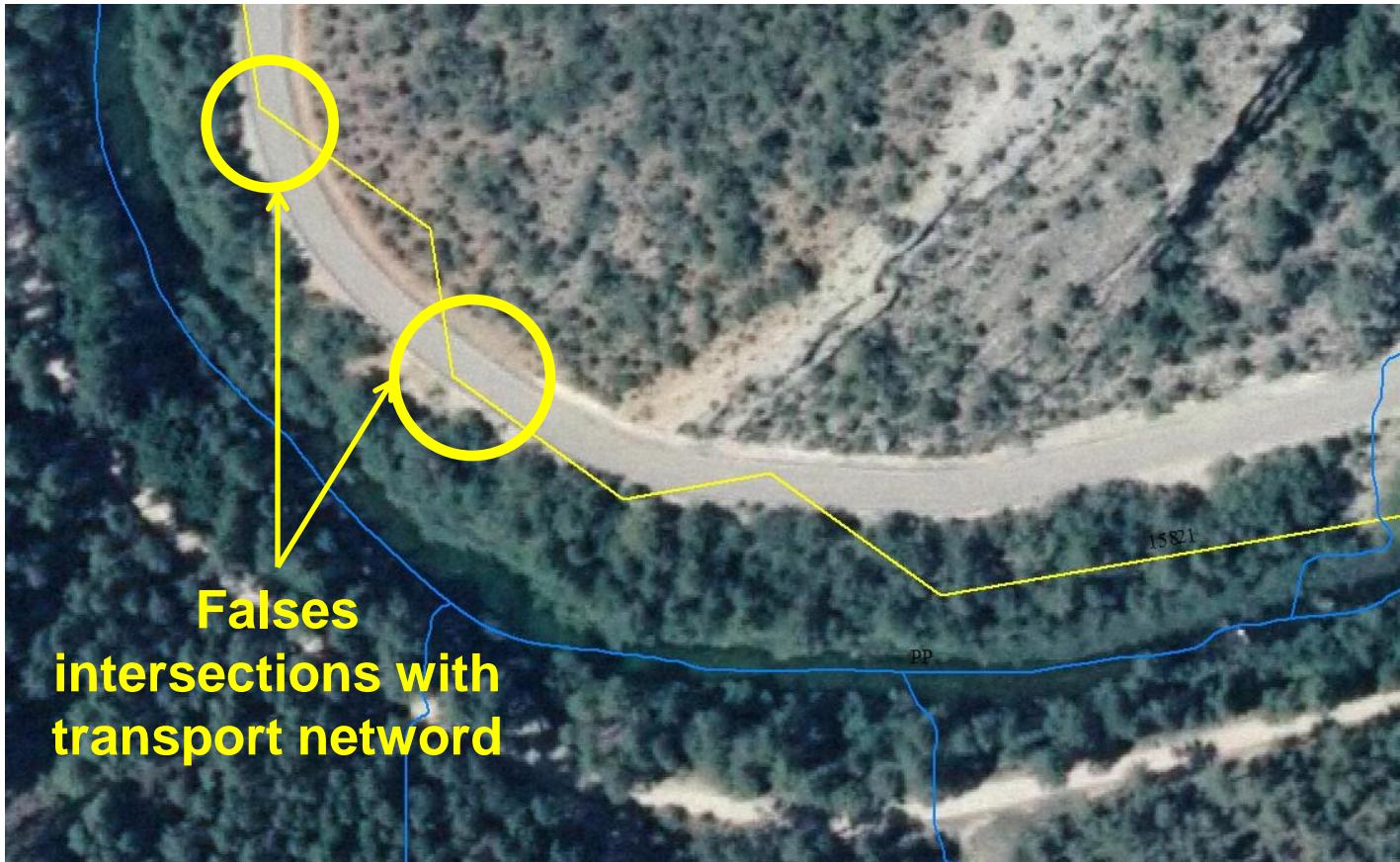
# ❖ Comparison EU-HYDRO and EU-DEM-HYDRO



Topological errors and inconsistency between EU-HYDRO and EU-DEM (→EU-DEM-HYDRO)

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■ LIDAR-DEM-HYDRO

■ EU-DEM-HYDRO

Planimetric differences and topological errors

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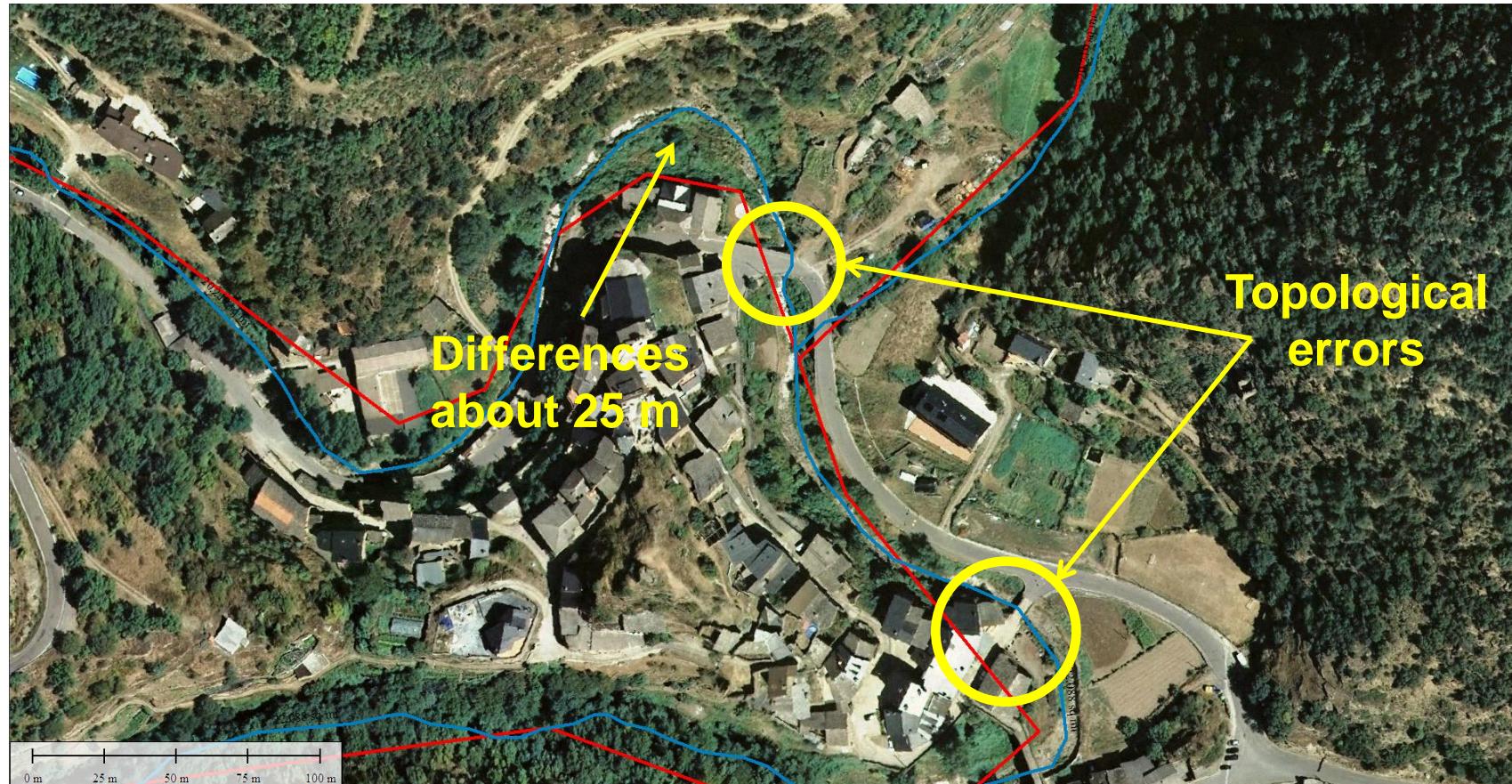


# ❖Comparison EU-HYDRO and LIDAR-DEM-HYDRO



GOBIERNO  
DE ESPAÑA

MINISTERIO  
DE FOMENTO



LIDAR-DEM-HYDRO

EU-HYDRO

Planimetric differences and topological errors

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## PLANIMETRIC COMPARISON

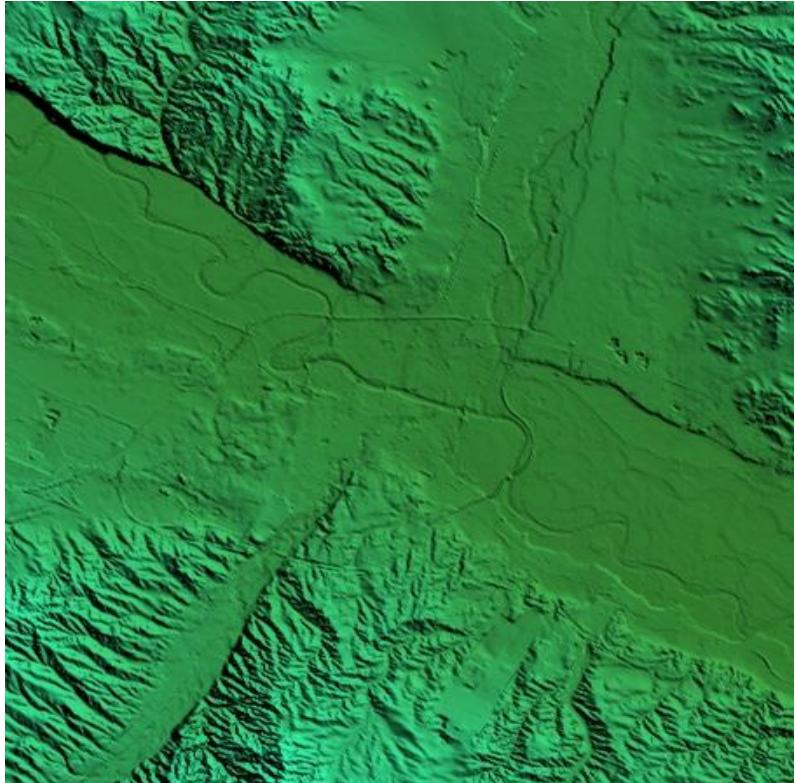
AREA 207 (Flat-Rough) Planimetry				
	Points	Average Error <sub>xy</sub> (m)	STD. DEV <sub>xy</sub> (m)	RMSE <sub>xy</sub> (m)
LIDAR-DEM-HYDRO*	Reference data set			
EU-HYDRO	41	12,32	21,13	21,40



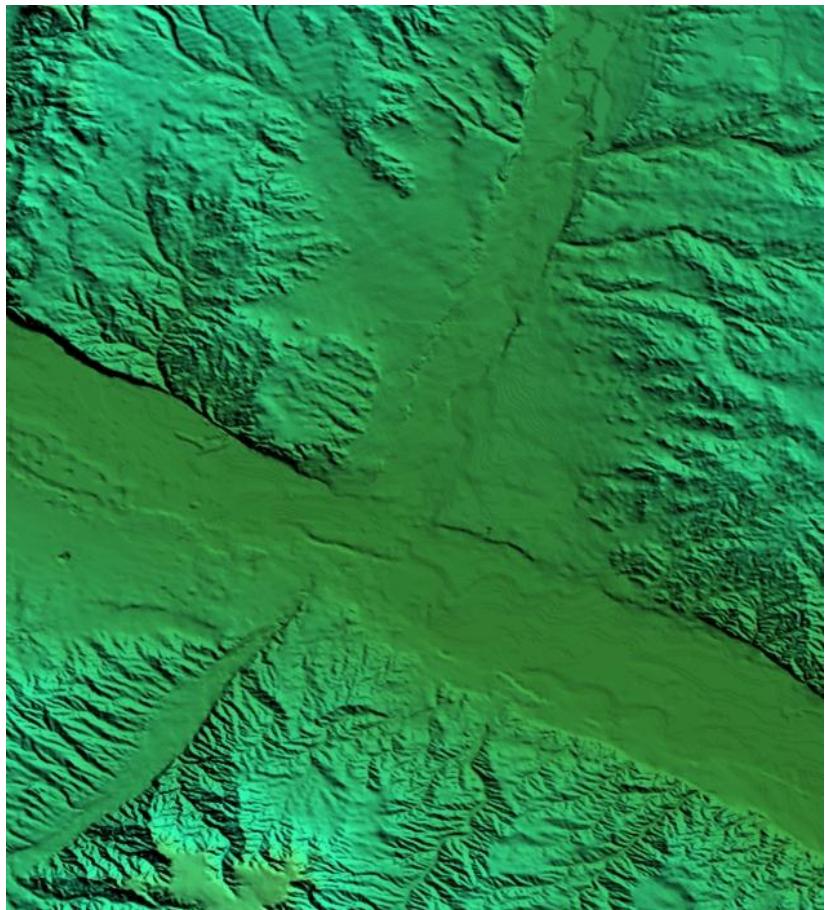
\* Lidar-DEM-Hydro (IGN Spain)



# ❖Comparison DEM IGN and EU-DEM



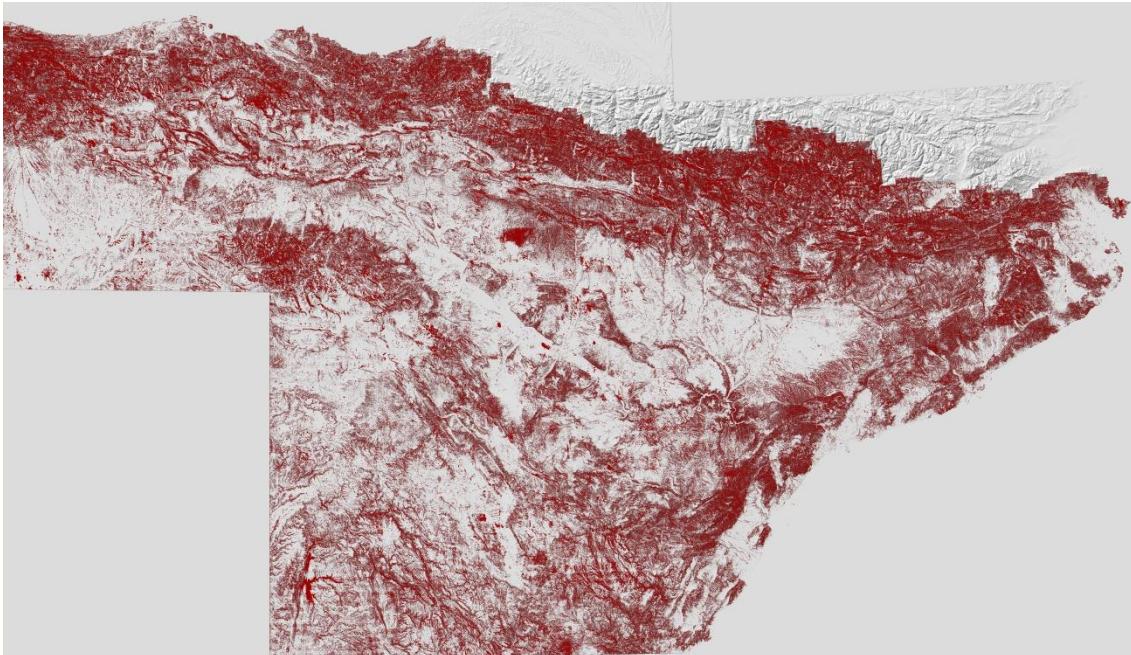
DEM IGN (50 m grid resolution)



EU-DEM (50 m grid resolution)

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Areas with differences  
greater than 6m between  
EU-DEM and DEM50  
Ebro Basin

## Ebro basin

Total points: 63.064.869

Percentage of points with differences less than or equal to 1 meter: 17,41%

Percentage of points with differences less than or equal to 2 meter: 33,65%

Percentage of points with differences less than or equal to 3 meter: 47,75%

Percentage of points with differences less than or equal to 4 meter: 59,26%

Percentage of points with differences less than or equal to 6 meter: 75,29%

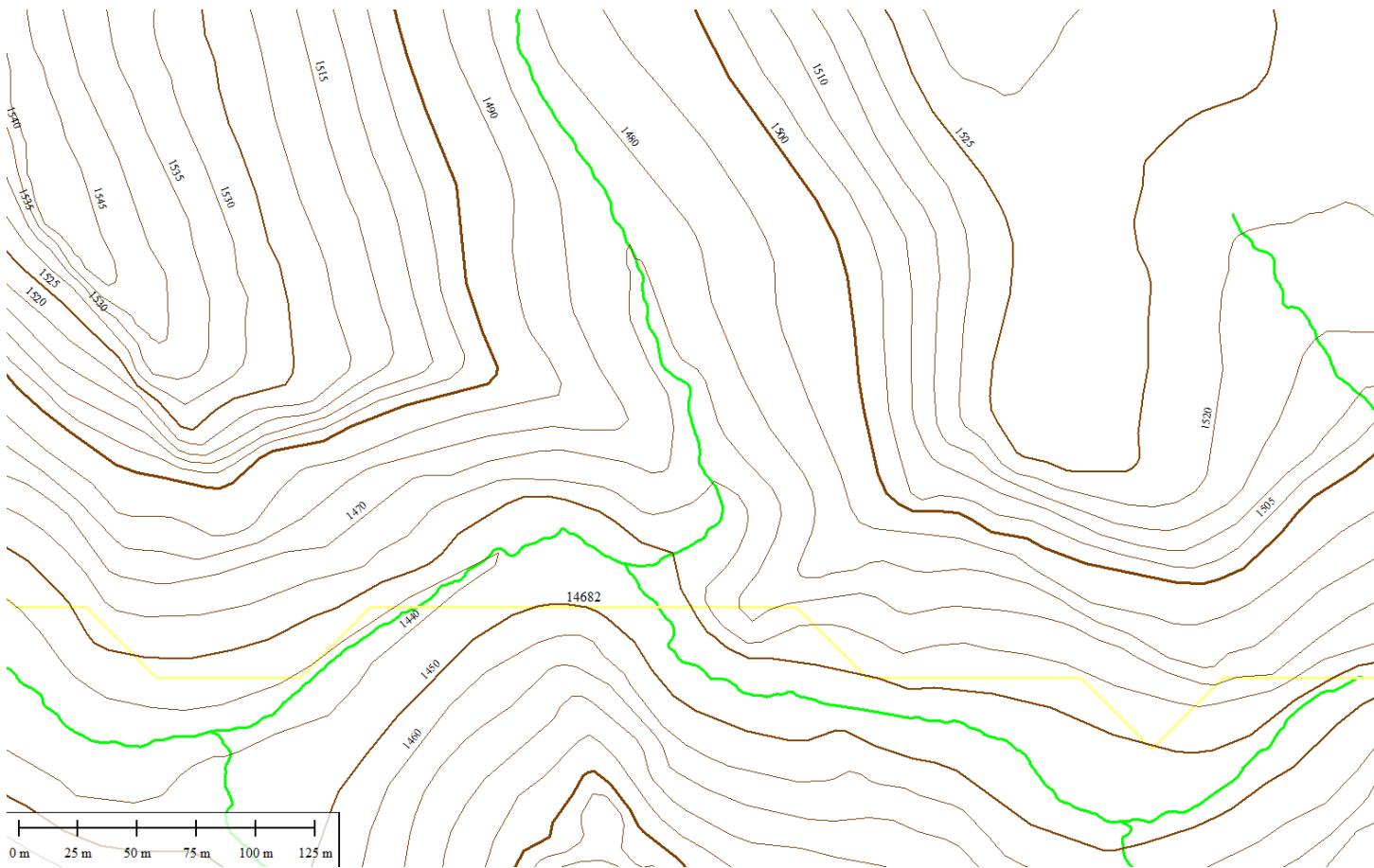
Percentage of points with differences greater than 6 meters: 24,71%

$RMSE_z = 6,47$  m

$SD = 5,85$  m



## ❖ LIDAR-DEM-HYDRO and Contour Lines



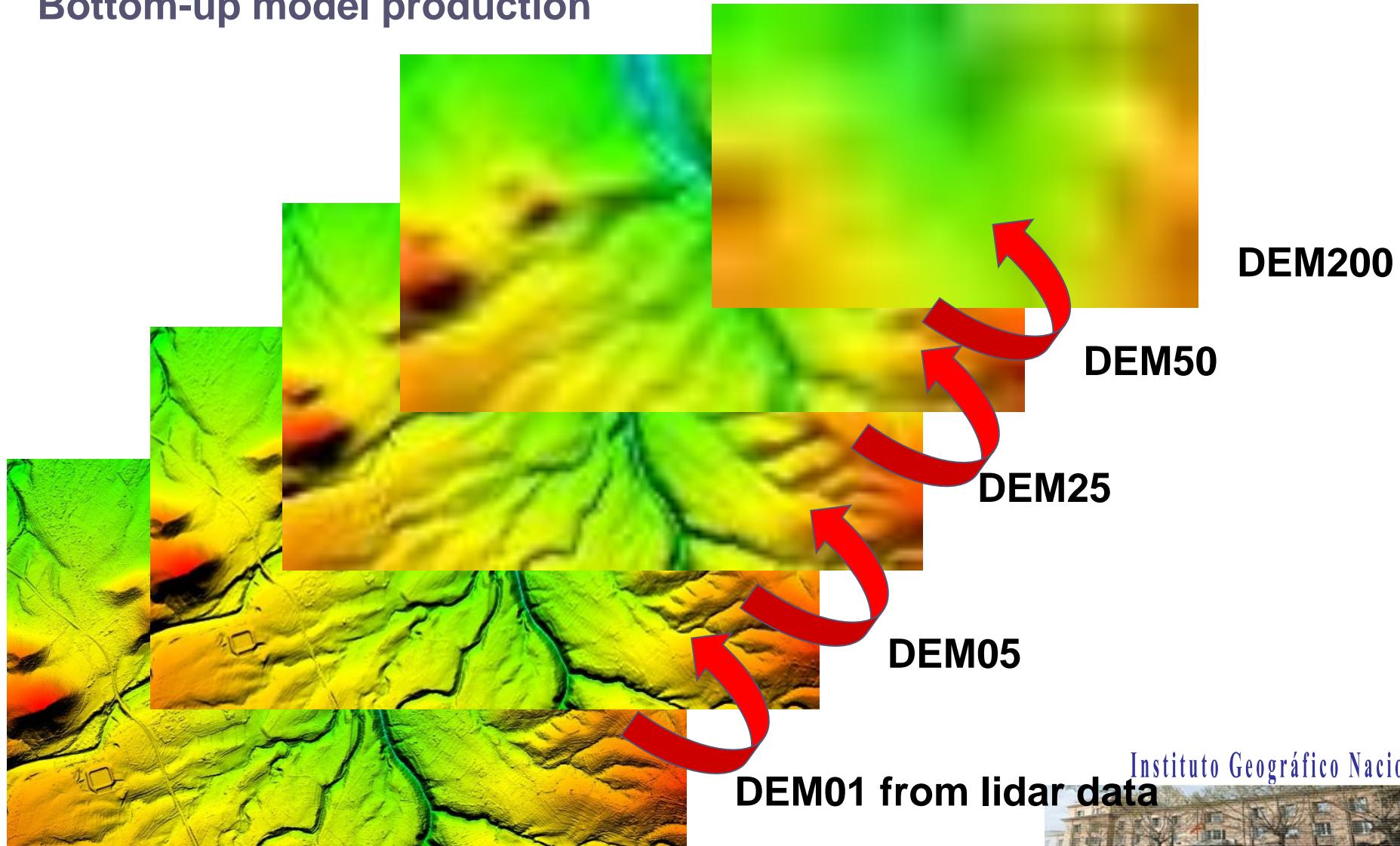
**MS's produce DEM with more accuracy and resolution.**

There are **consistency** between river networks and contour lines. All products are permanently updated

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## Bottom-up model production



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## Trends in Countries and National Mapping Agencies (UN) Institutional Arrangements to define **GRI** and **coreGRI**

### Criteria regarding **GRI**:

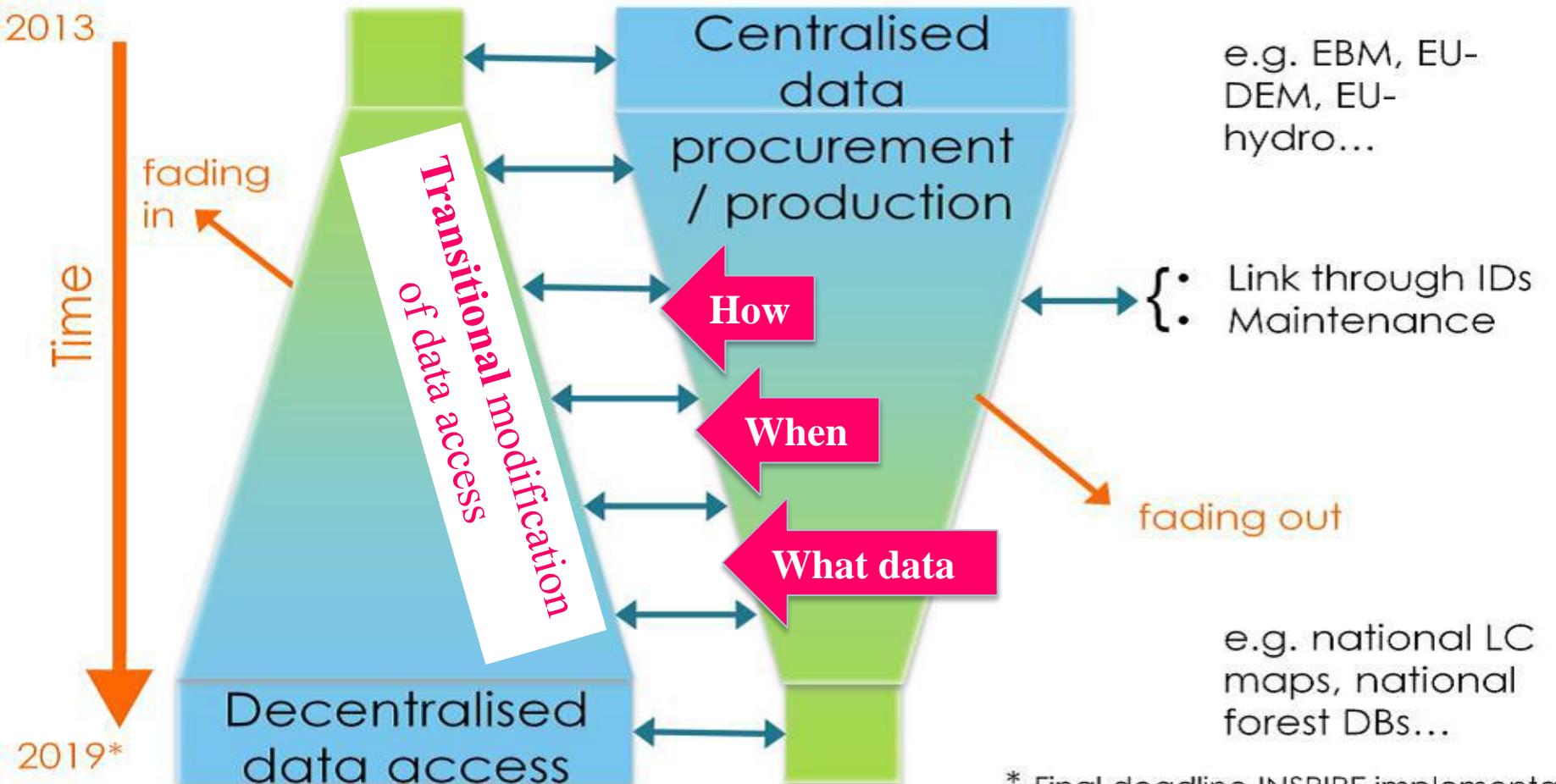
- Official
- Reliable
- Accuracy correspond to level
- Sustainable
- Homogeneous at all level (National, European and Global)
- Automatically as much as possible

→ Contents of **coreGRI** defined by each Member States regarding Copernicus and National needs

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## Challenges and proposed schema for in-situ data access

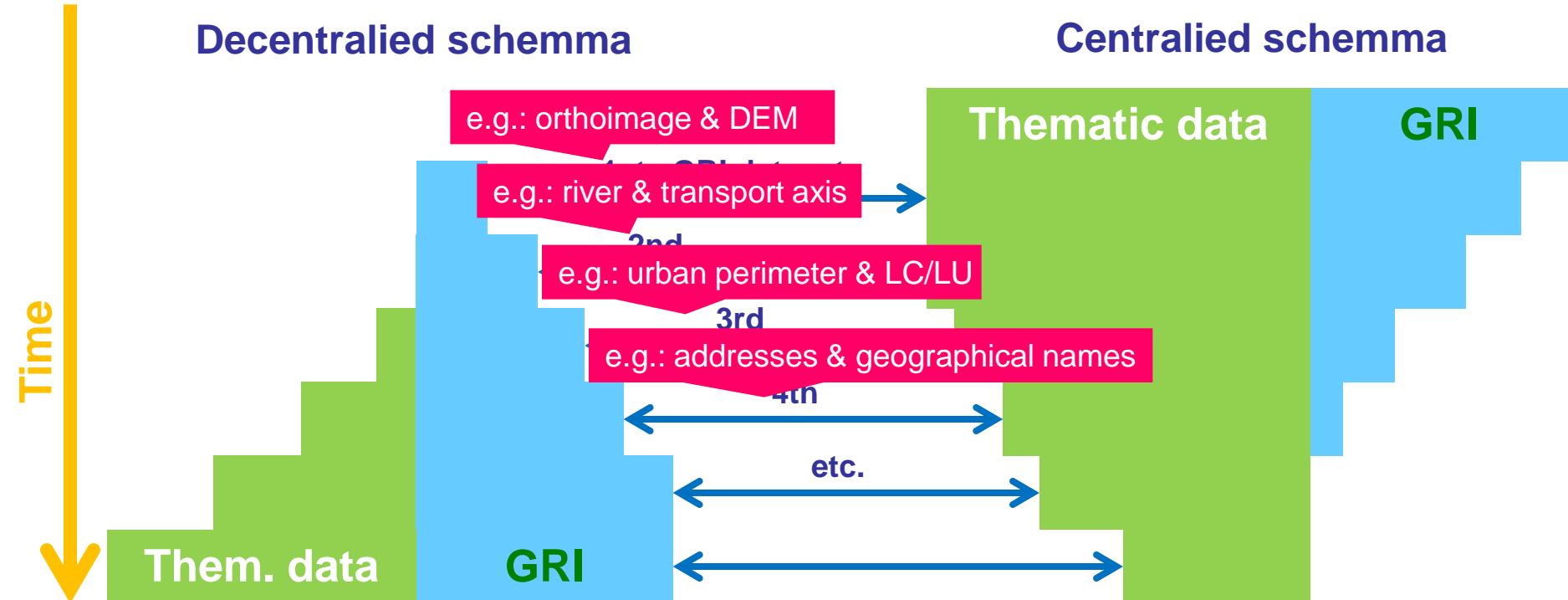


- **coreGRI** makes possible to define the **transition** from centralised access to decentralised access
- **coreGRI** should be initiated by Member States
- If the contents of **coreGRI** are defined, it is possible to schedule the transition:
  - Temporal planning
  - Volume of offered data
  - Actors involved
  - Budget



## Decentralised schema

## Centralised schema



- In case that **coreGRI** will not be supplied by a Member States, centralised production actions can be carried out by Copernicus (EEA/ITT)

## ■ Benefits for Member States

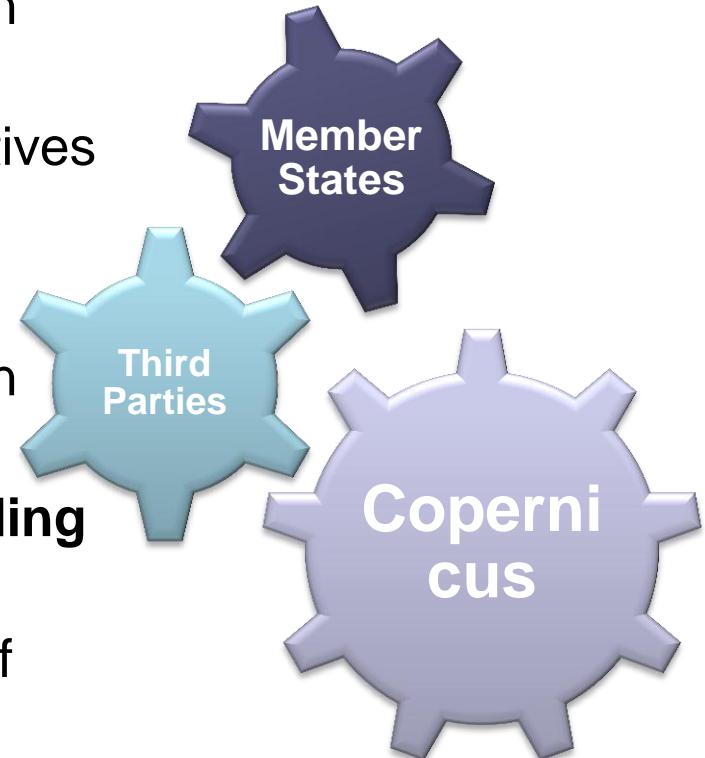
- **Official national data** used for European responses
- **New users and new business perspectives**
- Future **institutional sustainability**

## ■ Benefits for Copernicus

- **Official national data** used for European responses
- **Data comparable** between levels, **avoiding misunderstanding**
- **Cost reduce**, avoiding new production of data

## ■ Benefits for Third parties

- Business in the **data integration** and **homogenization**



# ❖ Conclusions

- The **EUDEM-HYDRO** ( → **EU-DEM**) **it is not valid** at any level, National and European (geometrical and topological errors)
- The **EU-HYDRO** (*unknown sources*) **has less details** and is more generalised than computed national networks.
- At National level, some Countries are producing, in this moment, **new DEM** with other sensors (LiDAR)
- This **new DEM** implies:
  - Big differences of accuracy (*from meter to centimeters*)
  - Big differences in the geometry → with Planimetric alterations
  - In some cases Topological modifications
  - Important difficulties to integrate other informations from National level





# Thank you

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