



Terrasolid

**Advanced use of LiDAR data - Automatic
building vectorization and contour
production**

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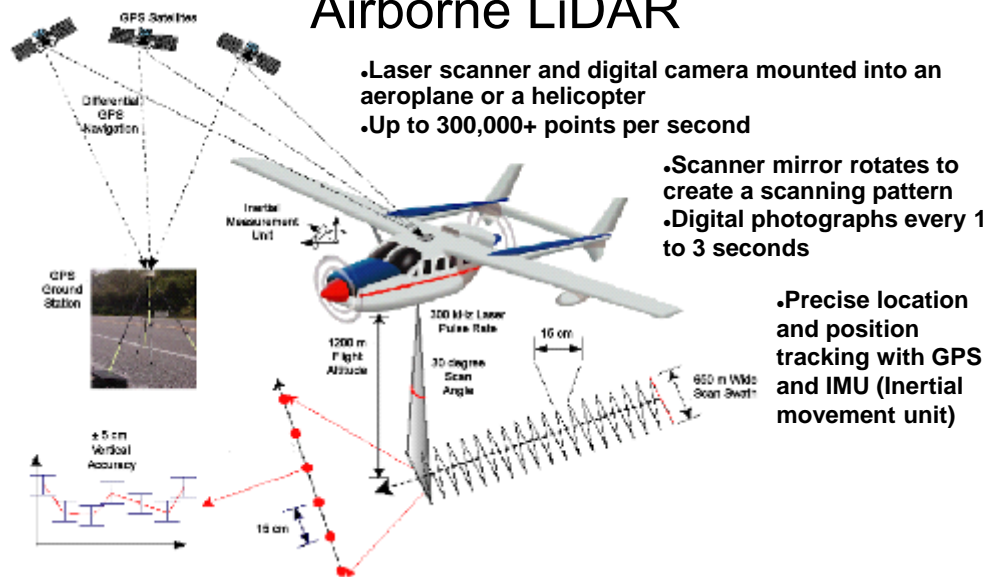


Terrasolid Ltd.

- Founded in 1989 – 20 years history
- Infrastructure software development and sales
- Revenues in 2009 ~ 3,5 M€
- Customers in 90+ countries
- Global market leader in airborne and mobile laser scanned point cloud processing software
- Market share around 85%
- Based in Finland

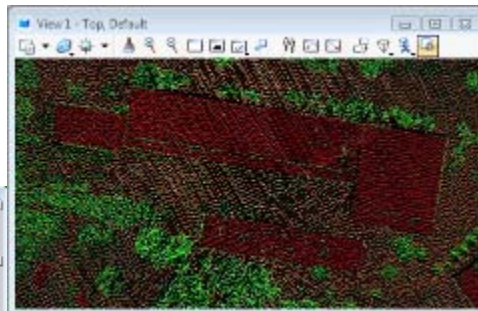
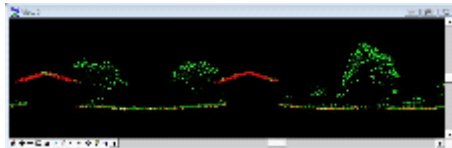


Airborne LiDAR



Automatic Building Vectorization

- For airborne laser data + images
- The goal is to produce approximate 3D vector models automatically
- Relies on the point cloud classification to
 - Ground
 - Height from ground
 - Buildings
- Manual editing tools provided



Buildings & Point Density

- Higher point density → more accurate models
- Low density < 2 points / m²
 - Good models of large buildings
 - More problems with small buildings
 - Loss of detail structures
- Medium density 2-10 points / m²
 - Good models
- High density > 10 points / m²
 - Accurate models
 - Can do details

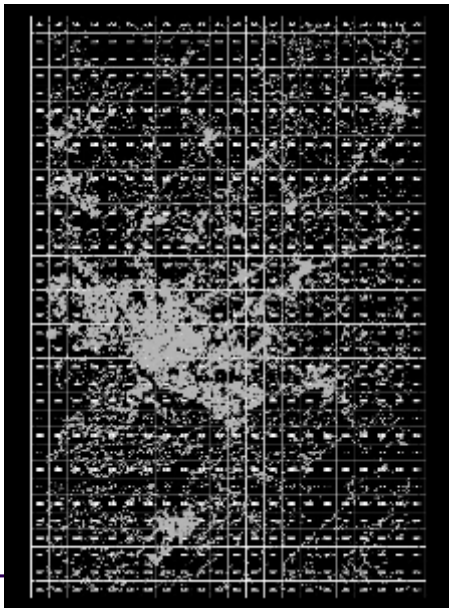


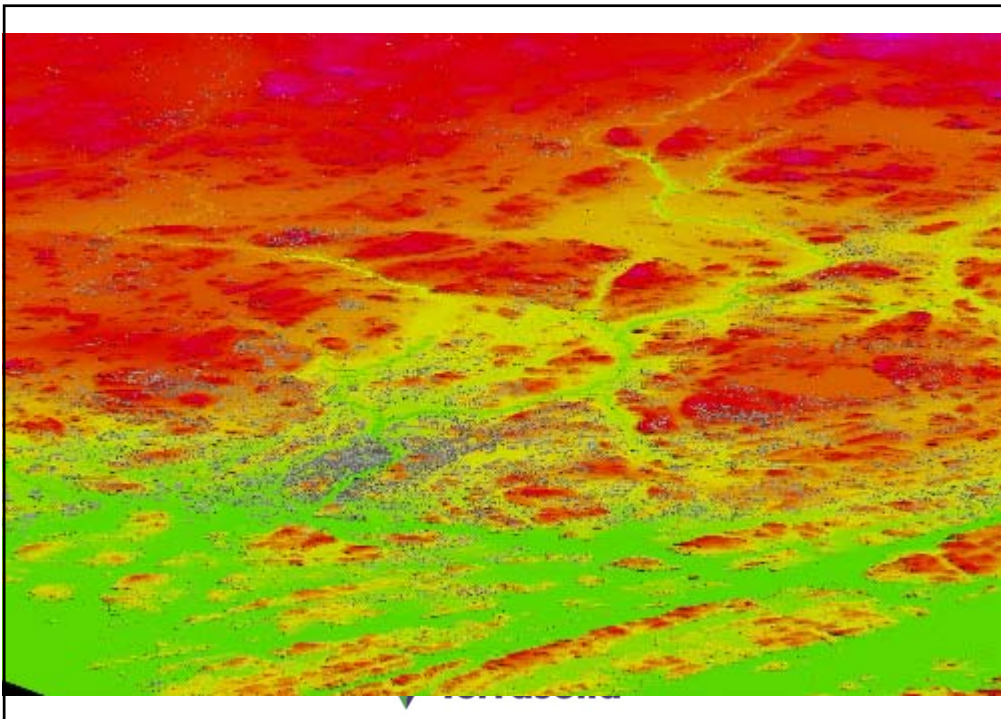
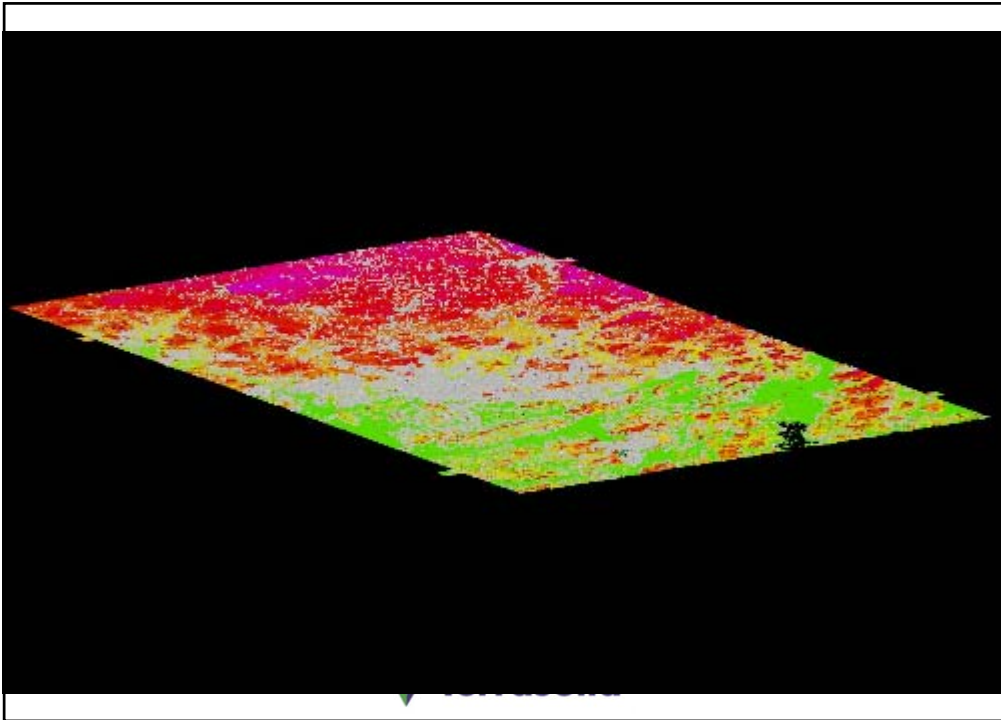
Turku Area

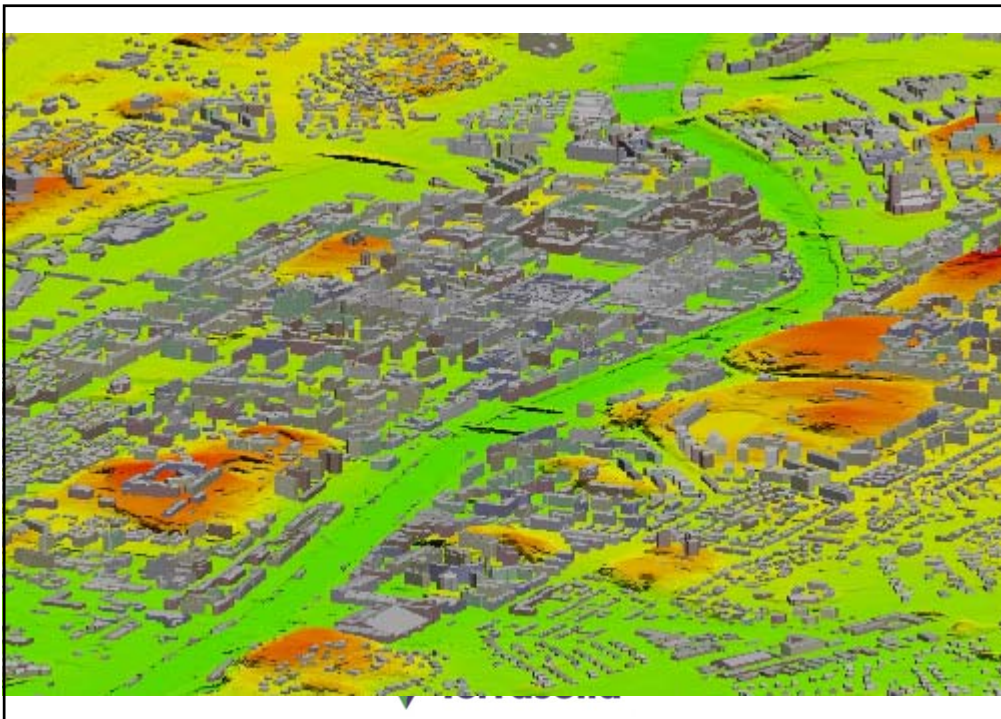
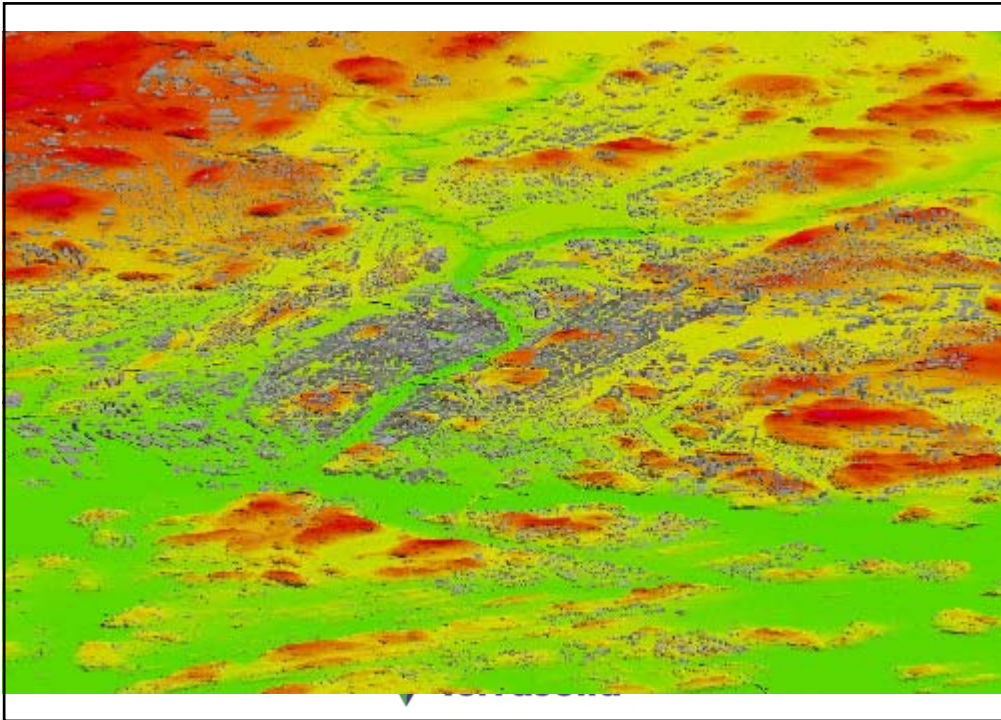
- Close to 2000 km² of Finnish National Land Survey data
- 3 billion points -- 1.5 points / m² after cut overlap
- Matching of flightlines done
- Automatic ground done – no manual editing
- Automatic building classification do – no manual editing
- Automatic vectorization done – no manual editing
- Vectorization took 6 hours on notebook & USB drive

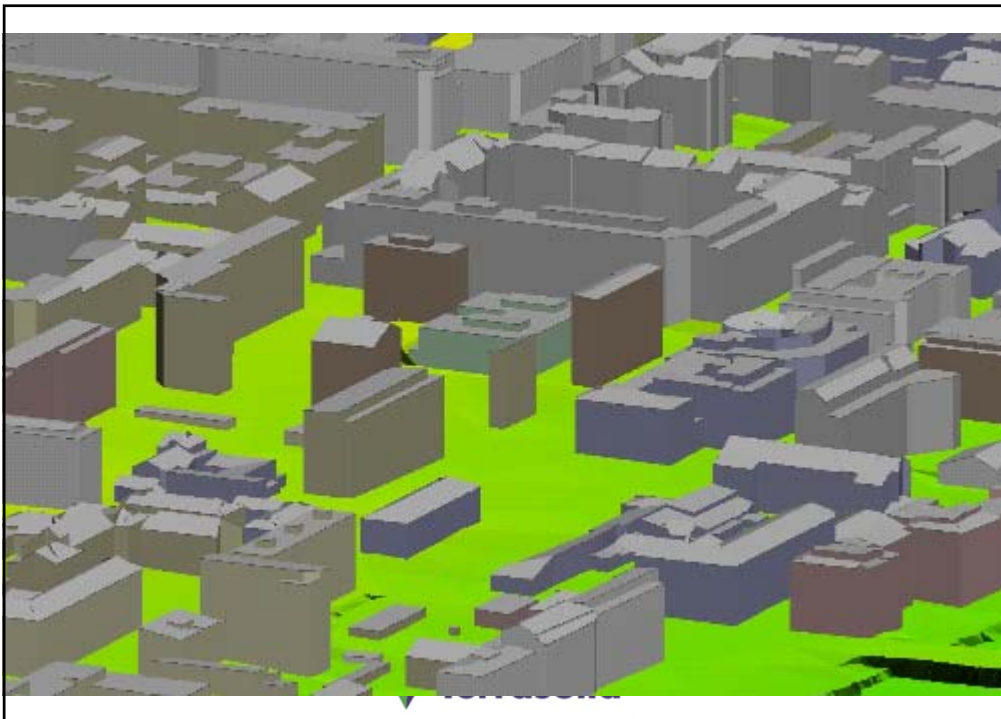
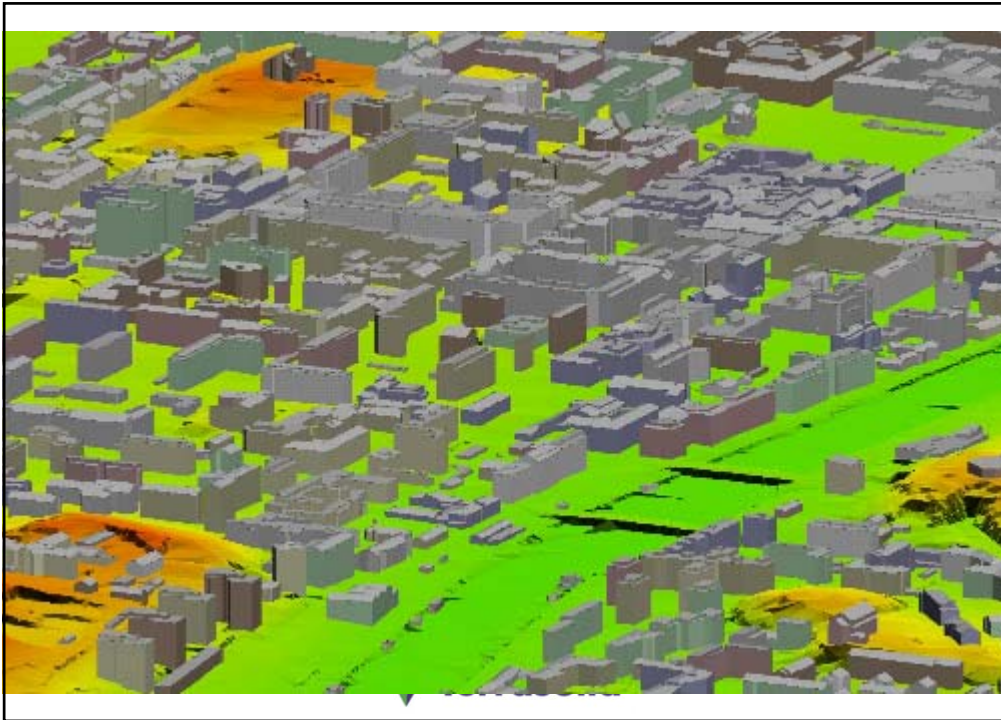


Turku Area









DTMs and Contours

Purpose of a digital terrain model is to:

- Pass information about terrain elevations to a computer
- Make it possible to compute quantities, draw profiles, classify laser points, visualize the terrain on screen...

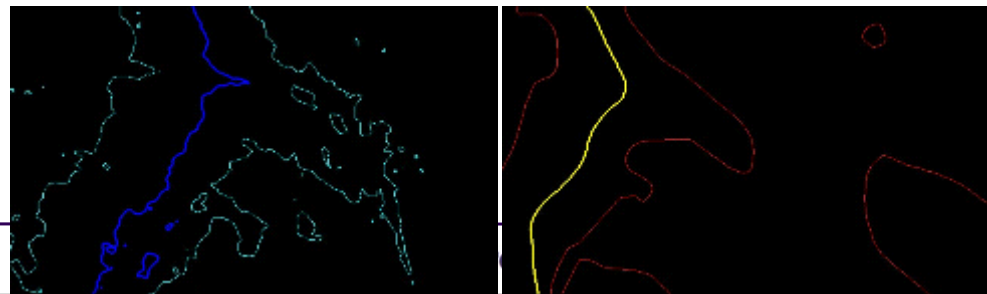
Purpose of contours is to:

- Be plotted on paper
- Pass information about terrain elevations to a human



Contours

- A highly accurate model produces ugly contours
- Contours can not be accurate and pretty at the same time
- You have to balance between accuracy and prettiness when producing contours
- Bad model makes good contours !



Contours & Laser Data

Ground model from laser data is:

- Very accurate
- High density
- Is noisy – points have elevation variation

Laser data is difficult for producing contours

- Difficult to accept how bad you have to make the model to produce good contours



Contour keypoints

- Classification which selects points to be a ground model for contour production
- Similar to model keypoints but tailored for contours
- For smooth, nice looking contours
- User controls how big volumetric difference to true ground is allowed

A screenshot of a software dialog box titled "Classify contour keypoints". The dialog has a blue title bar and a light gray background. It contains several controls: "From class" is a dropdown menu set to "2-Ground" with a right-pointing arrow button; "To class" is a dropdown menu set to "3-Model keypoints" with a right-pointing arrow button; an unchecked checkbox labeled "Inside fence only"; "Contour interval" is a text box with "1.000" and a unit "m" dropdown; "Use points every" is a text box with "20.00" and a unit "m" dropdown; "Limit" is a text box with "50"; "Tolerance" is a text box with ".100" and a unit "m" dropdown; a checked checkbox labeled "Keep relevant peaks and pits"; and "Minimum area" is a text box with ".000" and a unit "m2". At the bottom are "OK" and "Cancel" buttons.

How Bad Is It ?

	Points	Avg dz
All ground points	836 069	
Model keypoints 10 cm	162 329	2.6 cm
Model keypoints 20 cm	66 270	5 cm
Smooth 10 cm, key 40 cm	18 339	10 cm
Contour key 1	813 782	0.1 cm
Contour key 13	160 737	3.0 cm
Contour key 23	64 395	6 cm
Contour key 50	14 772	11 cm
Contour key 100	3 961	16 cm

