

Accuracy and Error Assessment of Differing Techniques to Derive a Digital Terrain Model of Mt. St. Helens Crater



Wes Hoyer & Sarah Coffin

December 6th, 2012

Geography 593

Outline



- ❖ Research Goals
- ❖ Study Area
- ❖ Methods
- ❖ Results
- ❖ Discussion

Research Goals



- ❖ Create digital terrain models (DTMs) from aerial photos of the Mt. St. Helens crater
- ❖ Perform accuracy assessment of photogrammetrically created DTMs
- ❖ Compare to accuracy assessment of DTM created from LiDAR data
- ❖ Characterize issues facing production of DTMs using photogrammetric methods

Methods



Study Area



Photo set comparison



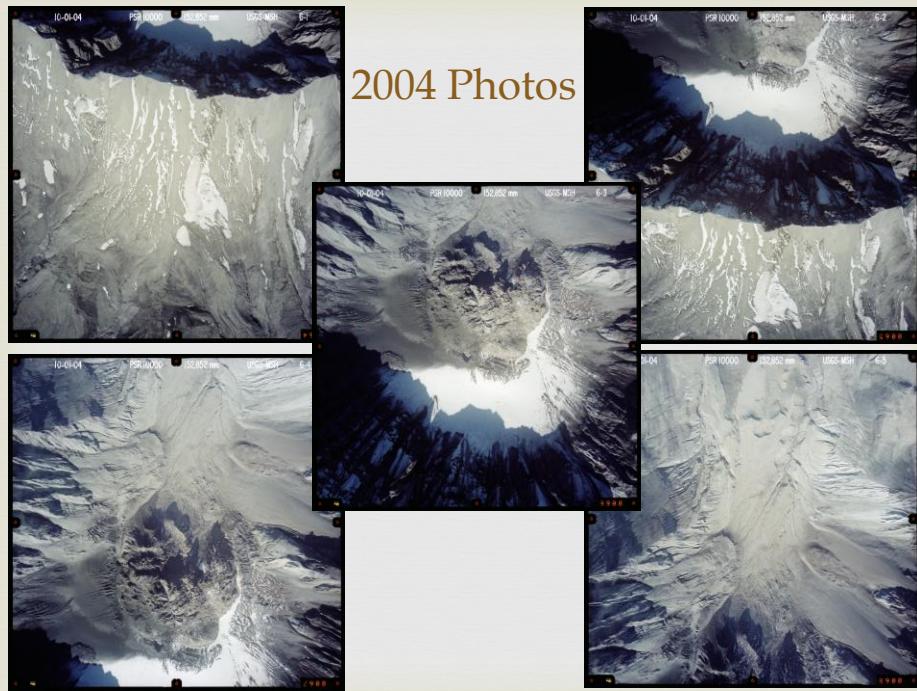
2004

- ❖ Drum scanned at 12 micron (2000 dpi)
- ❖ Scale approx. 1:6000
- ❖ Taken prior to renewed lava dome activity
- ❖ Contains a pocket of snow

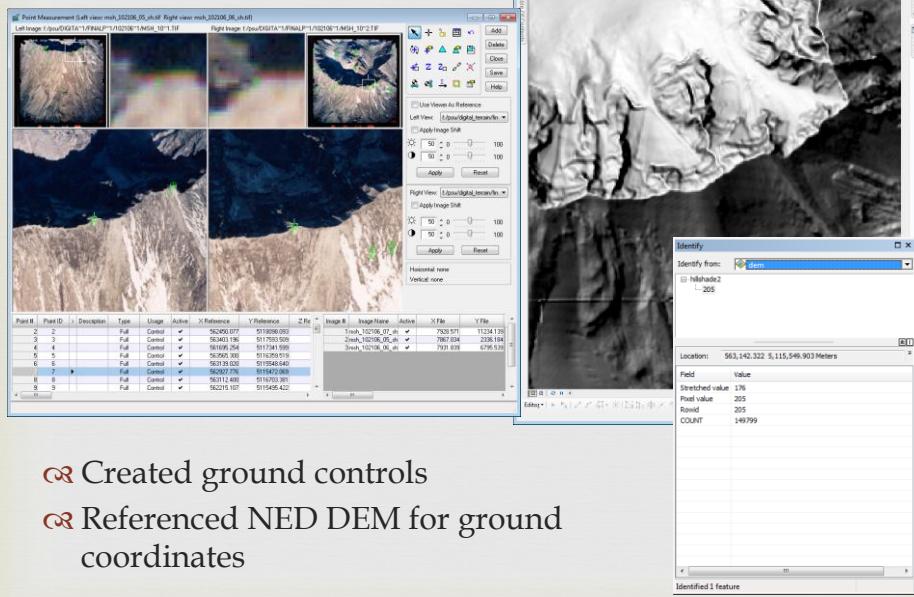
Photo Source: www.drumscan.com

2006

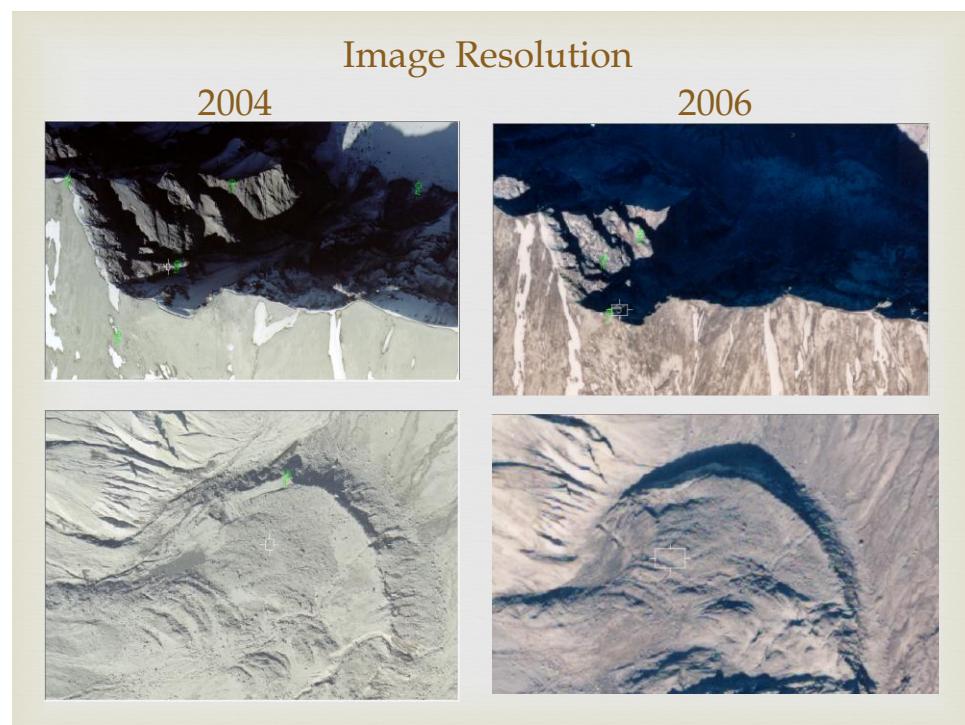
- ❖ Flatbed scanned at 20 micron (1200 dpi)
- ❖ Scale approx. 1:10,000
- ❖ Taken during period of lava dome activity
- ❖ Relatively snow free



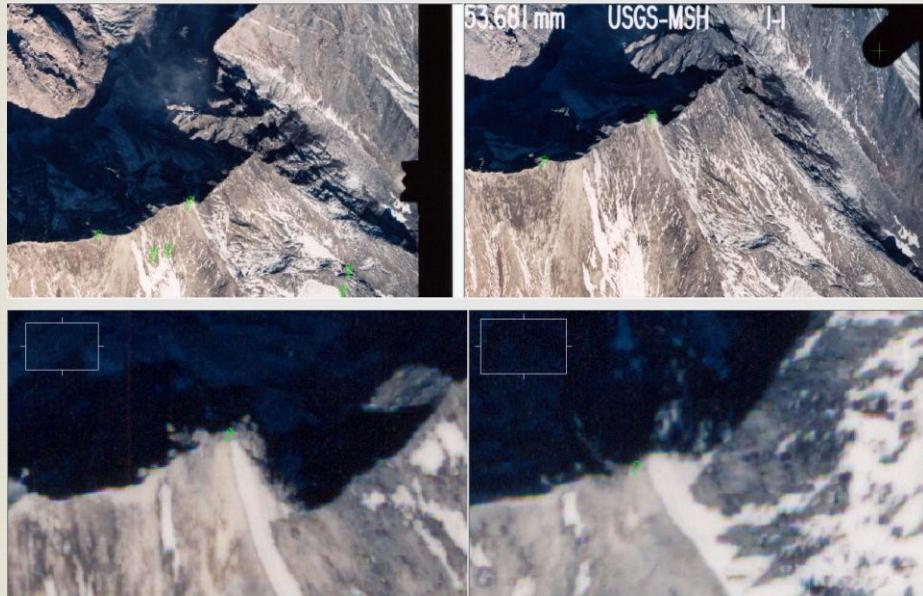
Block File Creation



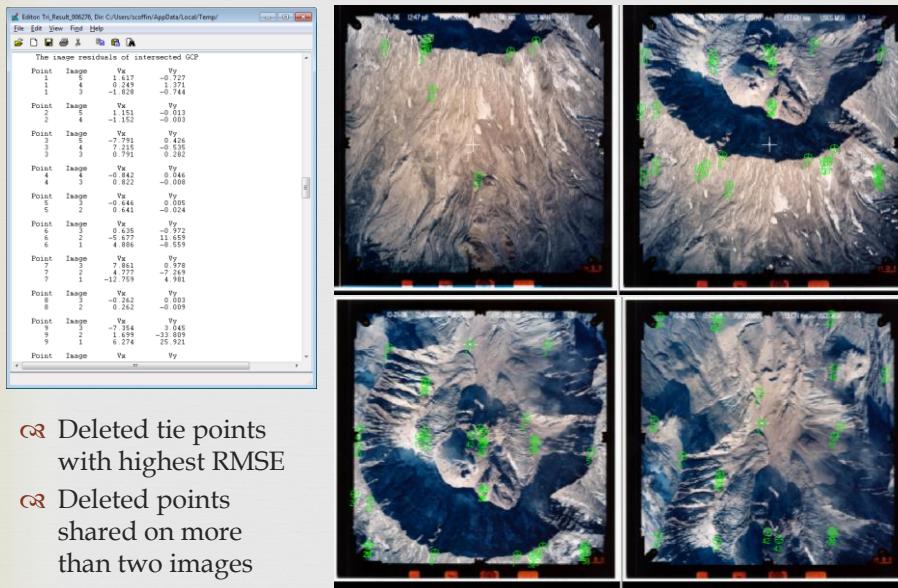
- ❖ Created ground controls
- ❖ Referenced NED DEM for ground coordinates



Relief Displacement



Tie Points and Triangulation



- ❖ Deleted tie points with highest RMSE
- ❖ Deleted points shared on more than two images

Results

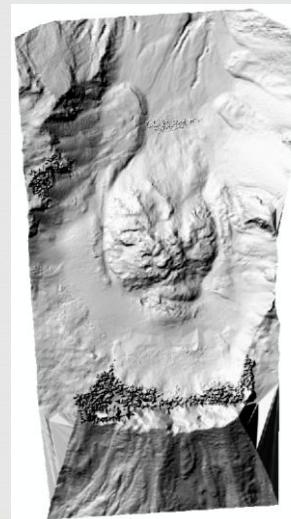


2004 DEM Hillshades

Higher RMSE

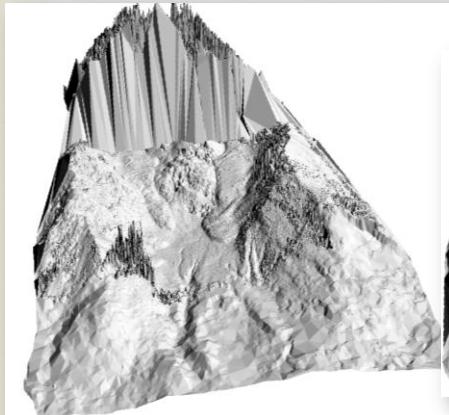


Lower RMSE

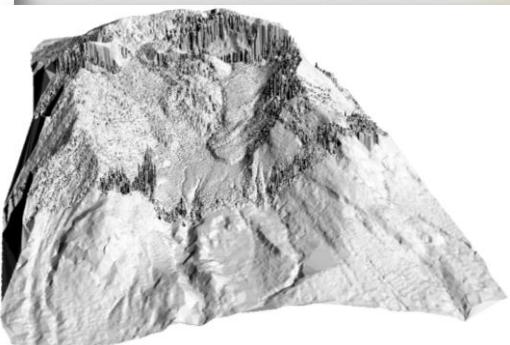


2006 DEM Hillshades

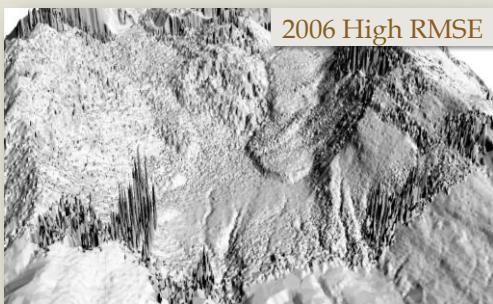
Lower RMSE



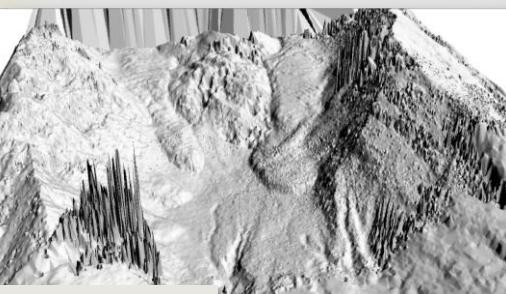
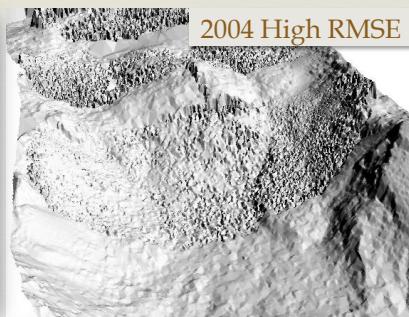
Higher RMSE



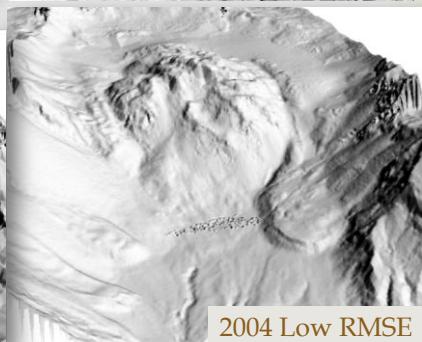
2006 High RMSE



2004 High RMSE

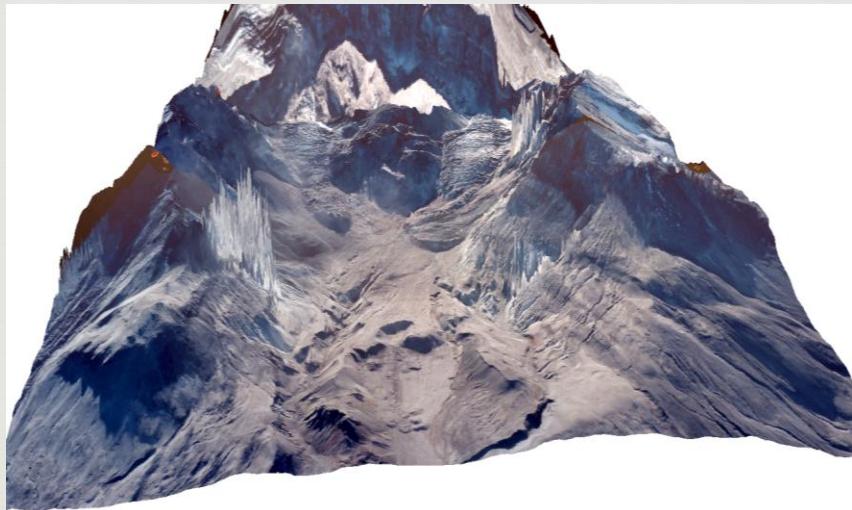


2006 Low RMSE



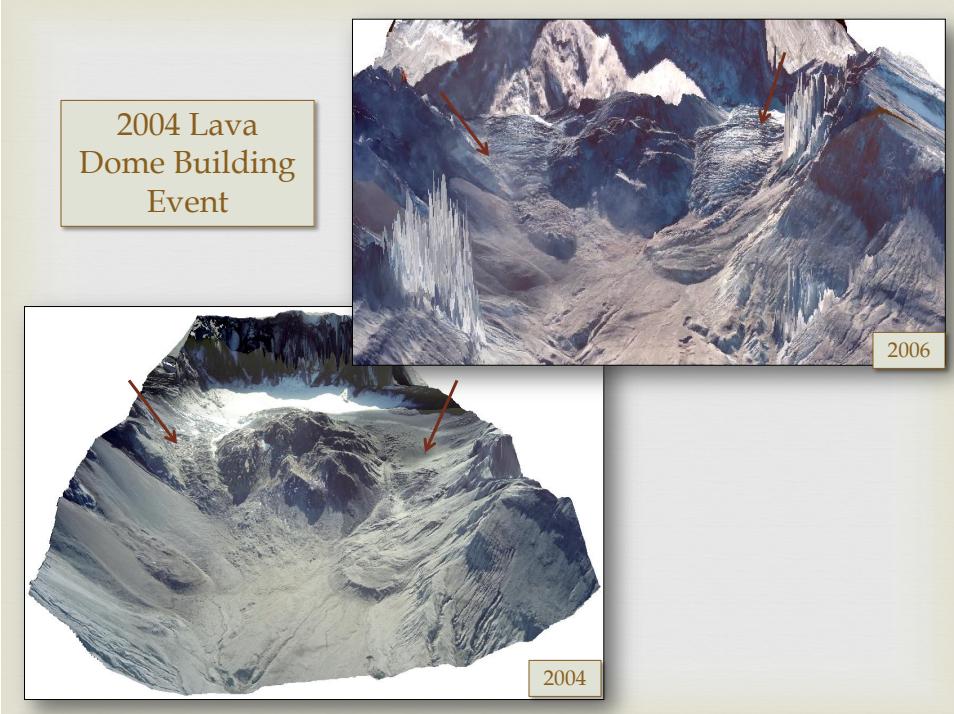
2004 Low RMSE

2006 Low RMSE Orthophoto

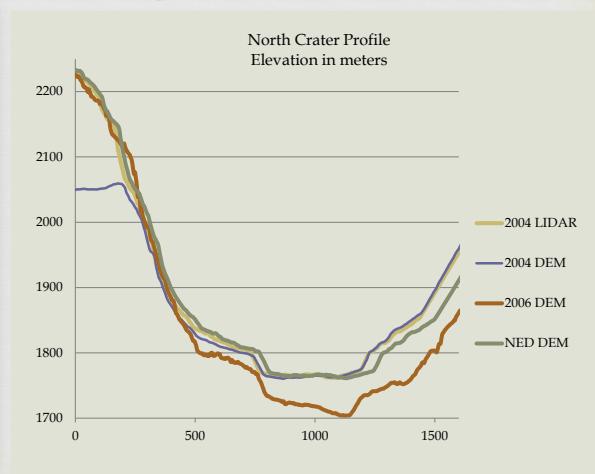
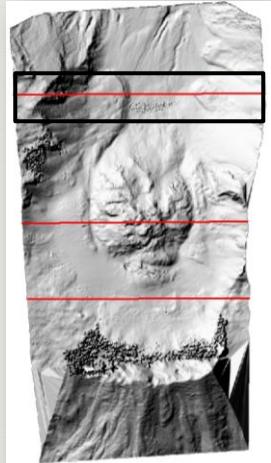


2004 Orthophoto

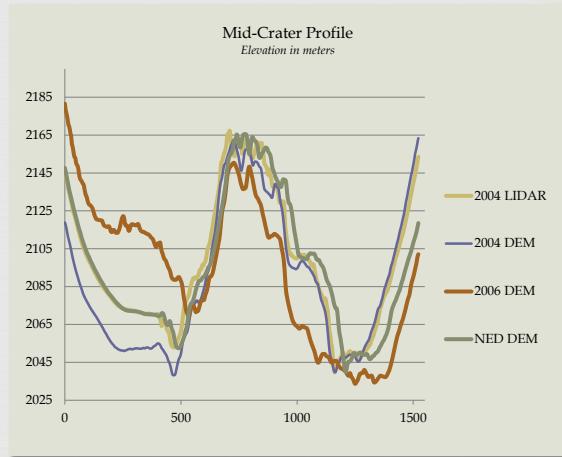
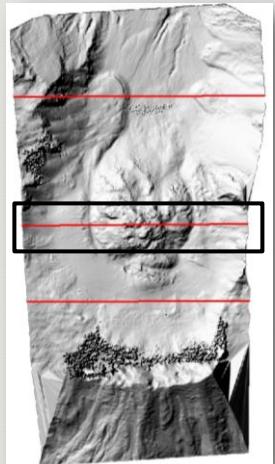




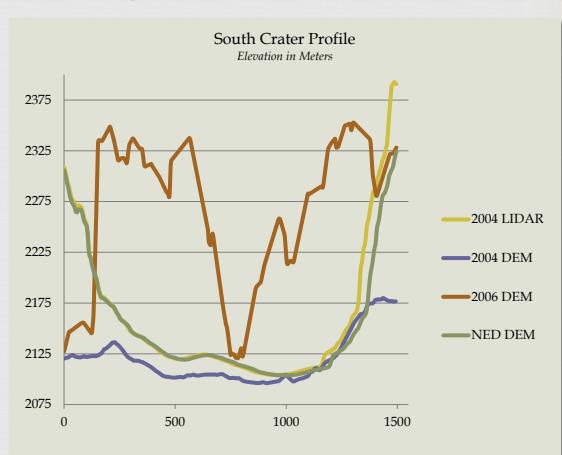
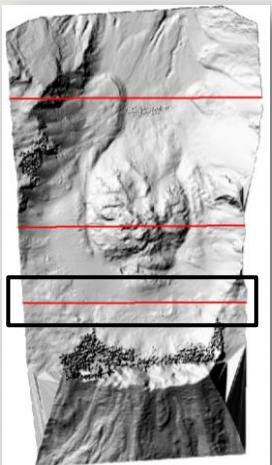
Profile Comparisons



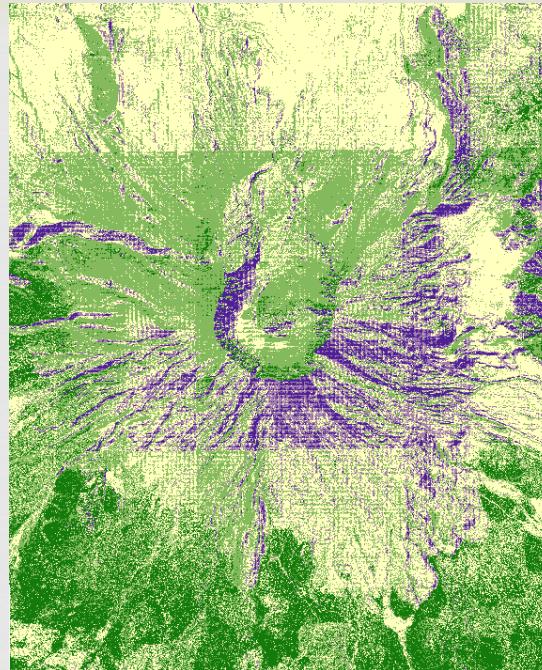
Profile Comparisons, cont.



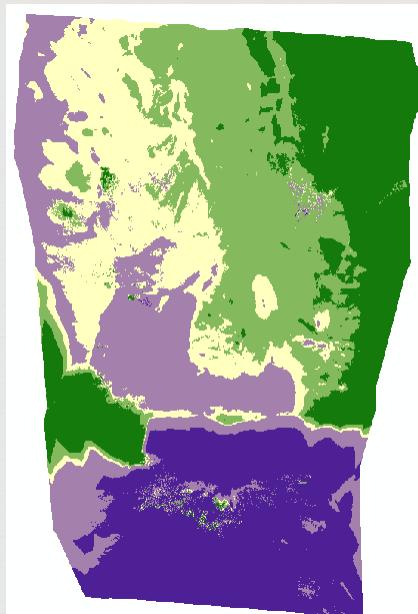
Profile Comparisons, cont.

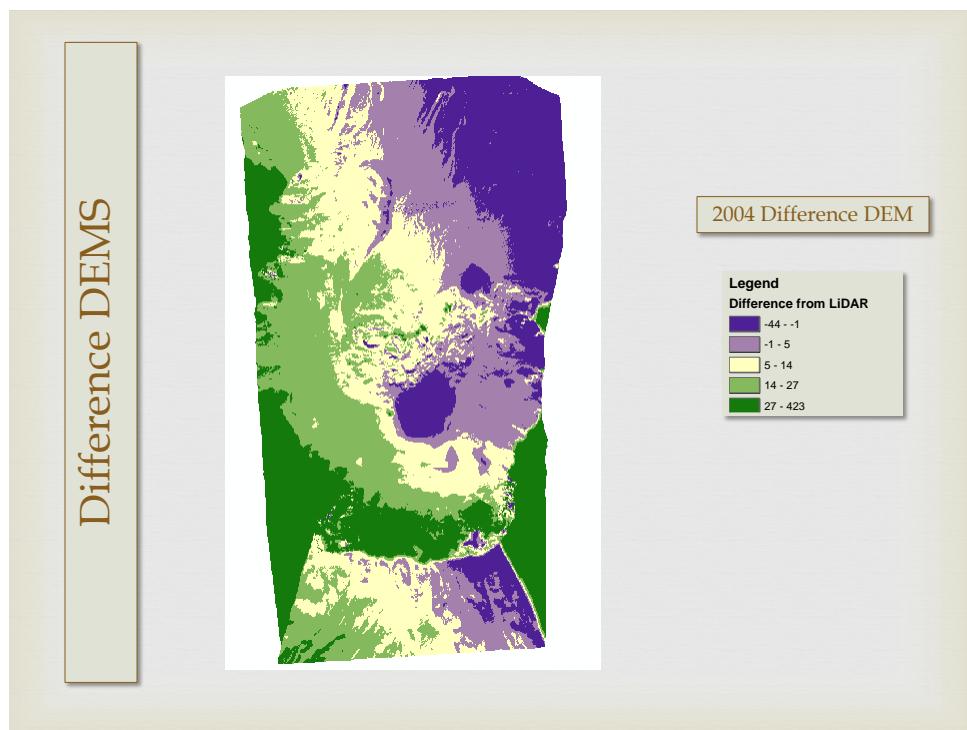


Difference DEMS

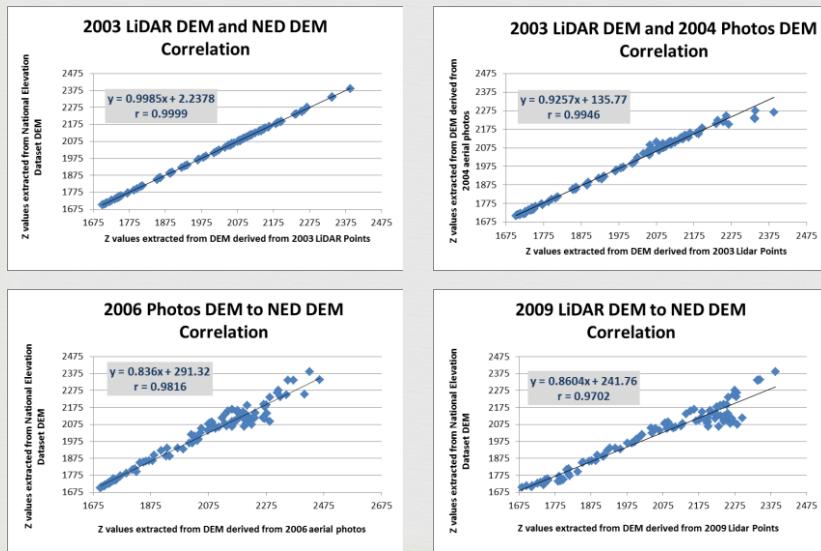


Difference DEMS





Correlations



Limitations



- ❖ Lack of accurate ground control points
- ❖ High relief and shadowing
- ❖ Snow
- ❖ Reference DEM was from different year than source photos
- ❖ Image quality
 - ❖ Resolution
 - ❖ Color

Conclusion



- ❖ Succeeded at creating DTMs of Mt. St. Helens crater
- ❖ Anomalies and noise make surfaces useful for qualitative and visual analysis but not for quantitative analysis, i.e. estimating lava dome growth
- ❖ Creating quality DTMs requires a lot of time and money

References



Lee, C.Y., S.D. Jones, C.J. Bellman, L. Buxton. 2008. DEM Creation of a Snow Covered Surface Using Digital Aerial Photography. International Archives of the Photogrammetry, Remote Sensing and Spatial Information Sciences. Vol. XXXVII. Part B8. Beijing, URL:
http://www.isprs.org/proceedings/XXXVII/congress/8_pdf/8_WG-VIII-8/05.pdf Downloaded: 12-1-2012

Shomler, B. 2001. 30-bit and 36-bit vs 24-bit scanners: Will 30-bit and 36-bit Scanners Give Better Scanned Images? <http://www.shomler.com/30bit.htm> last accessed 12-5-2012

Toz, G. and M. Erdogan. DEM (Digital Elevation Model) Production and Accuracy Modeling of DEMs from 1:35,000 Scale Aerial Photographs. 2008. DEM Creation of a Snow Covered Surface Using Digital Aerial Photography. International Archives of the Photogrammetry, Remote Sensing and Spatial Information Sciences. Vol. XXXVII. Part B1. Beijing, URL:
http://www.isprs.org/proceedings/XXXVII/congress/1_pdf/133.pdf Downloaded: 12-1-2012

Zukowskyj, P., R. Teeuw, and O. Munro. 2000. Interpolated Digital Elevation Model, Differential Global Positioning System Surveys and Digital Photogrammetry: A Quantitative Comparison of Accuracy from a Geomorphological Perspective. Fifth International Conference on GeoComputation. University of Greenwich, Kent, UK
<http://www.geocomputation.org/2000/GC002/Gc002.htm> (last accessed 12-4-2012)

