

Dubravko Gajski, PhD in Technical Sciences

Dubravko Gajski defended on 2nd February 2005 his doctoral dissertation titled *Rasterbasierte Geländeoberflächenanalysen* (Raster-Based Analysis of Terrain Surfaces) at the Faculty of Mathematics and Geoinformatics in Vienna. His tutor was O.Univ.Prof. Dipl.-Ing. Dr. tech. Karl Kraus.



112 Dubravko Gajski was born on 15th January 1968 in Zagreb. He visited the primary school in Donja Stubica, and secondary school in the Centre for subject oriented education "Ruđer Bošković" in Zagreb. He graduated in 1986 with excellent results and gained the vocation of an electronics technician for radio, television and transmitters. He enrolled the Faculty of Geodesy at the University of Zagreb in 1988/89 and graduated from it in 1994. He defended his thesis in the field of photogrammetry titled *Computing the quarry excavation quantity by means of digital terrain models – programme SCOP* excellently.

During the studies he was awarded a DAAD scholarship and spent three months in Bonn at the Department for Cartography. He studied the official German topographic and cartographic information system ATKIS. In 1996 he spent a month visiting the Institute for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing in Cracow within the frame of CEEPUS programme. He improved his knowledge in the field of digital photogrammetry then. He was employed in the Institute for Photogrammetry at the Faculty of Geodesy in 1994 as young researcher and worked on the projects: Reconstruction of the Cadastre of the Bay of Bakar, and Guidelines for the Production of Digital Terrain Model of the Republic of Croatia. In 1996 he was elected an assistant in the same Institute. He was enrolled at the postgraduate studies in 1998/99 as full time student in Vienna. During the studies he visited the selected courses and passed the exams in the field of photogrammetry and remote sensing. In the Institute for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing at the Technical University in Vienna he worked on upgrading the methods of geomorphologic improvements of digital relief models obtained by means of laser scanning technology.

The dissertation was written in German on 157 pages, A4 format, it contains the acknowledgement, abstract in

German and English, appendix, list of references and curriculum vitae. The dissertation is divided into the following main chapters:

1. Motivation and problem identification
 - 1.1 About motivation
 - 1.2 Problem identification – unexpected geomorphologic features in DTM unless structural lines are measured
 - 1.3 Some geological observations
 2. Digital terrain model and data collection
 - 2.1 Digital terrain model (DTM)
 - 2.2 Data collection methods for DTM
 3. Airborne laser scanning
 - 3.1 Laser scanning techniques
 - 3.2 Laser scanning error sources
 - 3.3 Instruments and their measuring characteristics
 4. Laser scanning data filtering
 - 4.1 General about filtering and classification
 - 4.2 Basic concepts and filtering methods improvement
 5. Raster-based terrain analysis
 - 5.1 Terrain topography as a parameter in geomorphologic processes
 - 5.2 Relief parameterisation
 6. Software concept and implementation
 - 6.1 Software concept for SCOP++
 - 6.2 SCOP.DTM conception
 - 6.3 SCOP.DTM architecture
 - 6.4 User interface for terrain analysis
 7. Practical examples
 - 7.1 Wienerwald project
 - 7.2 Mars-Express project
 8. Conclusion and overview
- Appendix
References
Curriculum Vitae

This doctoral thesis is about analyzing the surface as represented by digital terrain models, and in particular when derived from airborne laser scanning.

Dubravko Gajski, doktor tehničkih znanosti

Dubravko Gajski obranio je 2. veljače 2005. na Fakultetu za matematiku i geoinformacije Tehničkog sveučilišta u Beču doktorsku disertaciju *Rasterbasierte Geländeoberflächenanalysen* (Rasterske analize površine terena). Mentor je bio O.Univ.Prof. Dipl.-Ing. Dr. tech. Karl Kraus.

Dubravko Gajski rođen je 15. siječnja 1968. godine u Zagrebu. Osnovnu školu pohađao je u Donjoj Stubici, a srednješkolsko obrazovanje stekao u Centru za odgoj i usmjereno obrazovanje "Ruđer Bošković" u Zagrebu. Maturirao je 1986. s odličnim uspjehom i stekao zvanje "elektroničar za radio, televiziju i odašiljače". Geodetski fakultet Sveučilišta u Zagrebu upisao je ak.god. 1988/89, a diplomirao 1994. Rad iz područja fotogrametrije pod naslovom "Računanje volumena iskopa u kamenolomu primjenom digitalnih modela terena – program SCOP" obranio je s odličnim uspjehom. Tijekom studija dobio je stipendiju DAAD i boravio tri mjeseca u Bonnu na Katedri za kartografiju. Tamo je izučavao službeni njemački topografsko-kartografski informacijski sustav ATKIS. God. 1996. boravio je mjesec dana na studijskom posjetu Zavodu za fotogrametriju i daljinska istraživanja u Krakowu u okviru CEEPUS programa. Tom prilikom usavršavao je znanja iz područja digitalne fotogrametrije. U Zavodu za fotogrametriju Geodetskog fakulteta Sveučilišta u Zagrebu zaposlio se 1994. u svojstvu mlađeg istraživača i radio na projektima: Obnova katastra Bakarskog zaljeva i Smjernice za izradu digitalnih modela terena Republike Hrvatske. God. 1996. izabran je za asistenta u istom Zavodu. Doktorski studij u Beču upisao je ak. god. 1998/99 kao redovan student. Tijekom studija odslušao je i položio odabrane predmete iz područja fotogrametrije i daljinskih istraživanja. Na Institutu za fotogrametriju i daljinska istraživanja Tehničkog sveučilišta u Beču radio je na usavršavanju metoda geomorfoloških poboljšanja digitalnih modela reljefa dobivenih tehnologijom laserskog skaniranja.

Disertacija je napisana na njemačkom jeziku na 157 stranica formata A4, sadrži zahvalu, sažetak na njemačkom i engleskom jeziku, dodatak, popis literature i životopis. Disertacija je podijeljena u sljedeća osnovna poglavlja:

1. Motivacija i postavljanje problema
 - 1.1 O motivaciji

- 1.2 Postavljanje problema – neočekivani geomorfološki oblici u DTM-u ukoliko nisu mjerene nikakve strukturne linije
- 1.4 Neka geološka zapažanja
2. Digitalni model terena i prikupljanje podataka
 - 2.1 Digitalni model terena (DTM)
 - 2.2 Metode prikupljanja podataka za DTM
3. Lasersko skaniranje iz zraka
 - 3.1 Tehnike laserskog skaniranja
 - 3.2 Izvori pogrešaka laserskog skaniranja
 - 3.3 Instrumenti i njihova mjerna svojstva
4. Filtriranje podataka laserskog skaniranja
 - 4.1 Općenito o filtriranju i klasifikaciji
 - 4.2 Osnovni koncepti i poboljšane metode filtriranja
5. Analiza terena na temelju rastera
 - 5.1 Topografija terena kao parametar u geomorfološkim procesima
 - 5.2 Parametrizacija reljefa
6. Koncept i implementacija softvera
 - 6.1 Softverski koncept za SCOP++
 - 6.2 Konceptija SCOP.DTM-a
 - 6.3 Arhitektura SCOP.DTM-a
 - 6.4 Korisničko sučelje za analize terena
7. Praktični primjeri
 - 7.1 Projekt Wienerwald
 - 7.2 Projekt Mars-Express
8. Zaključak i pregled
 - Dodatak
 - Literatura
 - Curriculum Vitae

Disertacija se bavi analizama Zemljine površine reprezentirane digitalnim modelom terena (Digital Terrain Model – DTM), prije svega dobivenih tehnologijom laserskog skaniranja iz zraka (Airborne Laser Scanning – ALS).

ALS-tehnologija postala je značajna i nezaobilazna tehnologija prikupljanja podataka za izradu DTM-a visoke preciznosti, prije svega u šumovitim i urbanim područjima. U takvim područjima ALS-tehnologija rezultira nerealnim lokalnim geomorfološkim oblicima u DTM-u. Kritična su područja koncentriranog otjecanja, posebno u dolinama,

Recently, airborne laser scanning became a prominent technology of data acquisition for high precision terrain models, especially in wooded and in urban areas. Characteristic problems with airborne laser scanner data are dependent on local geomorphology of the terrain surface. Critical areas are valley baselines covered by dense bush-type vegetation: the problems are due to specific difficulties in such areas with eliminating (filtering) the rays reflected by the vegetation, and also to difficulties with reaching the surface underneath it at all. Detecting such cases and correcting them represented the main motivation for these studies.

The concept as applied assumes that the terrain surface is formed by dynamic geomorphologic processes. Analyzing the surface as represented by the digital terrain model, suspicious forms contradicting these dynamic processes are detected; relevant forms are then processed in special ways to enforce proper geomorphology. Raster-based methods of surface analysis have major advantages: they are efficient; they provide for attractive visualizations; and they allow for applying in special ways the rich spectrum of algorithms available in digital image processing. This dissertation deals in detail with raster-based methods of surface analysis corresponding to morphometric and hydrologic laws.

Hydrologic surface analysis is employed in areas shaped predominantly by fluvial processes. To improve terrain models in such areas, digital rain simulation is

applied, and water drainage on the surface modeled. The most important results are the following:

The drainage lines thus derived, to be included into the set of data as structure lines for a subsequent re-interpolation of the model surface;

Depressions with no drainage. They – or characteristically a series of them – will be re-modelled by artificial introduction of artificial draining paths with elevations correspondingly lowered.

Terrestrial measurements in the fluvial defined test area Wienerwald have indicated a considerable improvement of elevation accuracy by the above described processes.

The methods have been applied also to the Mars surface in Vallis Marineris – the largest rift system of the planet. Data are from the NASA Mars mission MOLA (Mars Orbiter Laser Altimeter). The hydrologic and morphometric results of this analysis provide detailed and specific information on the topography of the Mars surface, in a form very well suited for interpretation, with exceptionally attractive renderings. This data is now available for studies of the geologic and climatic history of the planet.

The methods proposed here have been implemented within the frame of the SCOP++ DTM program package. SCOP++ is organized within a universal application programming frame, enabling a relatively easy extension of the SCOP kernel software by additional algorithms.

Prepared by M. Lapaine

Ivana Barišin, MSc in GIS

Ivana Barišin defended successfully her Master's thesis on 30th April, 2003 at the University of Ulster, Coleraine, UK, titled *Water quality assessment using Landsat TM imagery*. Her tutor was Dr. Victor Mesev, and a member of dissertation committee Dr. Sally Cook.

Ivan Barišin was born on 19th August 1970 in Split where she also visited the Mathematics and Informatics Educational Centre. After graduating from the secondary school she enrolled the Faculty of Geodesy at the University of Zagreb and graduated from it in 1996. From 2000 till 2003 she visited the postgraduate studies at the University of Ulster. She finished the studies by giving her defence of master's thesis and gained a title of *MSc in GIS*. From 2005 she has been working on her doctoral dissertation titled *Usage of Optical Satellite Images in Measuring Ground Deformations after Earthquakes*.

From August 1996 till October 1999 she worked in the Geodetic Institute in Split. After that she went to Northern Ireland and was employed in the firm B.K.S.

Surveys. She worked at first on the production of orthophotos and mosaics at various photography scales and resolutions from scanned images obtained from the air. She was trained to be an operator on all modules of the station Z/I, which includes orthorectification, aerial triangulation and collecting the points for DTM using semiautomatic and automatic procedures. She worked on geocorrection of maps using the ErdasImagine software. She participated at various projects, including the production of orthophotomaps of a few European cities (Brussels, Amsterdam, Karlsruhe, Belfast, Dublin). Some projects have been made for very sensitive areas as e.g. Bermuda Islands with coral reef, or the bay of Morecombe in England.

After two years spent in the photogrammetric department she started to work in the department of technical support at B.K.S. She worked there on researching lidar and lidar technology, and on monitoring the lidar data processing and projects. She visited the

gdje su u pravilu prekrivena vrlo gustom vegetacijom. Stoga je količina podataka dobivena refleksijom laserske zrake od terena nedovoljna za kvalitetno modeliranje terena na tom području, a dolazi i do poteškoća u eliminaciji (filtriranju) podataka dobivenih refleksijom laserske zrake od vegetacije. Pronalaženje računalnih metoda za automatsko otkrivanje i ispravljanje ovih pogrešaka glavna je motivacija za ovaj rad.

Primijenjeni koncept ne smatra više površinu terena statičnom, već razmatra uzajamno dinamičko djelovanje geomorfoloških procesa i fizičke površine terena. Na taj je način moguće otkrivanje nerealnih geomorfoloških oblika u DTM-u glede djelovanja pretpostavljenih geomorfoloških procesa, a DTM se računalno korigira tako da bude u skladu s djelovanjem tih procesa. Rasterske metode analize površine terena imaju sljedeće glavne prednosti: efikasne su, omogućavaju atraktivne vizualizacije i dopuštaju primjenu čitavog niza algoritama iz područja digitalne obrade slike. Ova se disertacija detaljno bavi rasterskim metodama analize, istražujući hidrološke i morfometrijske osobine površine terena.

Hidrološke analize su prije svega opravdane u područjima pretežno oblikovanim fluvijalnim procesima. Korekcije DTM-a provode se računalnom simulacijom

kišenja te površinskog otjecanja, a najvažniji rezultati su da se izvedene linije koncentriranog otjecanja uključuju kao strukturne linije u interpolaciju DTM-a, a pojedinačne depresije odnosno depresije u nizu računalno se korigiraju uvođenjem izvedene linije koncentriranog otjecanja u DTM.

Kontrolna terestrička mjerenja u fluvijalnom test-području Bečke šume (Wiener Wald) pokazala su značajno povećanje visinske točnosti primjenom navedenih postupaka. Ti su postupci primjenjeni i na dio površine Marsa, u području Vallis Marineris – najvećem kanjonskom sustavu na Marsu. Podaci potječu s instrumenta MOLA (Mars Orbiter and Laser Altimeter). Rezultati hidroloških i morfometrijskih analiza prikazuju detaljne i specifične informacije o topografiji površine Marsa u obliku prikladnom za daljnju interpretaciju. Ti su podaci sada dostupni za daljnje studije o geološkoj i klimatološkoj povijesti Marsa.

Predložene metode su implementirane u okruženje programskog paketa SCOP++ DTM, budući da univerzalno razvojno okruženje softvera SCOP++ omogućuje relativno lako proširenje njegove jezgre dodatnim algoritmima.

Pripremio M. Lapaine

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Ivana Barišin, magistrica GIS-a

Ivana Barišin obranila je 30. travnja 2003. na Sveučilištu u Ulsteru, Coleraine, UK, magistarski rad *Water quality assessment using Landsat TM imagery* (Procjena kvalitete vode upotrebom snimaka Landsata TM). Mentor je bio dr. Victor Mesev, a član povjerenstva dr. Sally Cook.

Ivana Barišin rođena je 19. kolovoza 1970. u Splitu, gdje je pohađala Matematičko-informatički obrazovni centar. Nakon toga upisuje Geodetski fakultet na Sveučilištu u Zagrebu i diplomira 1996. god. Od 2000. do 2003. na poslijediplomskom je studiju na Sveučilištu u Ulsteru. Taj studij završava obranom magistarskog rada i stječe zvanje *MSc in GIS*. Od 2005. radi na doktorskoj disertaciji *Upotreba optičkih satelitskih snimaka u svrhu izmjere deformacije tla nakon potresa*.

Od kolovoza 1996. do listopada 1999. radila je Geodetskom zavodu u Splitu. Nakon toga odlazi u Sjevernu Irsku i zapošljava se u tvrtci B.K.S. Surveys. Najprije radi na izradi ortofota i mozaika različitih mjerila snimanja i rezolucija skaniranih snimaka iz zrakoplova. Prošla je obuku za operatera svih modula stanice Z/I, što uključuje ortorektifikaciju, aerotriangulaciju i



prikupljanje točaka za DTM poluautomatskim i automatskim načinom. Radila je na geokorekciji skaniranih karata koristeći softver ErdasImagine. Projekti na kojima je surađivala bili su raznovrsni, a među njima je bila i izrada ortofotokarata nekoliko europskih gradova (Bruxelles, Amsterdam, Karlsruhe, Belfast, Dublin). Nekoliko projekata rađeno je za vrlo osjetljiva ekološka područja kao što su Bermudsko otočje s koraljnim grebenima ili zaljev Morecombe u Engleskoj.

Nakon dvije godine provedene u fotogrametrijskom odjelu prelazi u odjel tehničke podrške B.K.S.-a. Tu radi na istraživanju lidara i lidarske tehnologije te nadziranju obrade lidarskih podataka i projekata. Pohađa obuku obrade i filtriranja lidarskih podataka u firmi EarthData u Sjevernoj Karolini. Osim toga, pohađa nekoliko tečajeva i seminara firme TerraSolid koja proizvodi softver za filtriranje lidarskih podataka. Pohađa seminar za upotrebu softvera Applanix.

Od svibnja 2004. radi u Oxfordu, U.K., u N.E.R.C.-u (Natural Environment Research Council – Airborne Remote Sensing Facility). Obrađuje različite podatke skupljene instrumentarijem koji nose zrakoplovi N.E.R.C.-