



Quality check of topographic data provided by the UGKK SR

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Technological process of creating a orthophotomosaic





Check of image deformations after orthorectification

- Visual check of orthophotos after orthorectification.
- Identified deformations of objects on the image in places such as bridges.
- Correction of the DTM used for orthorectification e.g. modeling of missing brigde objects. Then orthorectification is done again.







Visual check of image quality

- Performed on the selected control tiles.
- Requirements:
 - Area of clouds together with the shadow cast by clouds on the controlled territory is less than 2% of its area.
 - Seamlines used for the orthophotomosaic creation are not visible.
 - Along the seamlines there is a brightness, color and contrast presentation of the image without visible differences.





Example or errors resulting from incorrect alignment of seamlines



Example incorrect color properties of the image around the seamlines



Position accuracy control - visual

- Performed on the selected control tiles.
- Checked is the compliance of the position of the objects on the orthophotomosaic with the cadastral map - mainly the footings of buildings and roads are used for control.







Position accuracy control - numerical

Ground control points measurement

- Clearly identifiable points (objects) on the image and in real terrain.
- Measurement method: GNSS (RTK, static) using SKPOS.
- Positional accuracy: m_{xy} < 0,04 m, vertical accuracy: m_h < 0,06 m.</p>









Position accuracy control - numerical

- Controled area is divided into a regular grid.
- At least 1 control point is in each cell of grid.
- Entire territory of Slovakia: 448 control points.
- Spatial distribution of control points takes into account types of terrain according to its vertical division (lowlands, highlands).
- Coordinates of each control point on the orthophotomosaic are measured independently at least 3 times.





Position accuracy control - numerical

- Accuracy control on 3 levels:
 - Iocality





Position accuracy control - numerical

- Accuracy control on 3 levels:
 - locality
 - western, central or eastern part of Slovakia







Numerical position accuracy control

- Accuracy check on 3 levels:
 - locality
 - western, central or eastern part of Slovakia
 - entire territory of Slovakia

Entire territory of Slovakia







Position accuracy control - numerical

Positional accuracy is calculated according to the following formulas:

Positional error in the x coordinate:

$$RMSE_x = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \Delta x_i^2}{n}}$$

Positional error in the y coordinate:

$$RMSE_{y} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \Delta y_{i}^{2}}{n}},$$

 Δx , Δy – differences of the coordinates measured on the orthophotomosaic and the reference coordinates of control points, n – number of control points.

Positional error *RMSE_{xy}*:

$$RMSE_{xy} = \sqrt{RMSE_x^2 + RMSE_y^2}$$

CE95 (Circular error 95%):

CE95 = 1,7308 **RMSE*_{xv}



represents the magnitude of an error which will not be exceeded in 95% of cases.



Position accuracy control - results

- Orthophotomosaic 2017 2019 (GSD=25 cm):
 - $RMSE_{xy} = 0.30 \text{ m}$
 - CE95 = 0,52 m
- Orthophotomosaic 2020 2022 (GSD=20 cm):
 - RMSE_{xy} = 0,21 m
 - CE95 = 0,26 m
- Orthophotomosaic 2023 (GSD=15 cm):
 - RMSE_{xy} = 0,17 m
 - CE95 = 0,29 m



Quality check procedure



Positional accuracy control

Point cloud

 Positional accuracy is checked by measuring the shifts of the point cloud from reference control points located on buildings with vertical walls.

Positional error:

$$n_{xy} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{p=1}^{n} \Delta xy}{n}}$$

 Δxy - horizontal distance of a point from point cloud clearly identified on a control object from the vertical plane of this object determined by the control measurement,

n – number of control points.







Vertical accuracy control

 Vertical accuracy is checked on the control grid, which consists of 4 points at the distance of 1 m measured by the GNSS methods on open paved surfaces.







Vertical accuracy control

Point cloud

- Vertical accuracy is checked on points from Ground class which are located within a distance of 40 cm from the control grid points.
 - > the average height difference $\overline{\Delta h}$ between the height of the cloud points and the height of the control grid points is calculated.

Vertical error:

$$m_h = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \Delta \bar{h}_i^2}{n}}$$

n - number of control grids.





Vertical accuracy control

Digital terrain model

- Vertical accuracy is checked on the 4 nearest DTM cells in the vicinity of each control grid point.
 - > the average height difference $\overline{\Delta H}$ between the height of DTM cells and the height of the control grid points is calculated.

Vertical error:

$$m_H = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \Delta \overline{H}_i^2}{n}}$$

n - number of control grids.









Vertical and positional accuracy

 Testing the vertical and positional accuracy (shifts) of point clouds between neighbouring scanning strips and ALS localities.

Example of positional shift between scanning strips







Positional and vertical accuracy control - results

Required accuracies:

- 1st cycle Point cloud: m_{xy} ≤ 0,30 m (ETRS89-TM34), m_h≤15 m (ETRS89-h), DTM: m_H ≤0,25 m (Bpv)
- 2^{nd} cycle Point cloud: $m_{xy} \le 0,20$ m (ETRS89-TM34), $m_h \le 10$ m (ETRS89-h)
- Example results from lacalities 31-42 from 1st ALS cycle:

Locality	Vertical error m_{xy} [m]	Positional error m_h [m]				
31	0,08	0,09				
32	0,04	0,10				
33	0,09	0,10				
34	0,08	0,09				
35	0,03	0,09				
36	0,03	0,08				
37	0,01	0,05				
38	0,03	0,05				
39	0,03	0,07				
40	0,03	0,10				
41	0,06	0,12				
42	0,03	0,10				

Point cloud

DTM (Bpv)

Locality	Vertical error m_{H} [m]
31	0,13
32	0,04
33	0,10
34	0,16
35	0,03
36	0,03
37	0,02
38	0,03
39	0,03
40	0,04
41	0,06
42	0,03





Vertical accuracy control on unpaved surfaces

- Testing of the vertical accuracy of DTM on unpaved surfaces comparing with data provided by commercial surveyors or from various research tasks.
- Results:
 - in built-up areas: m_H < 0,15 m
 - in the fields: $m_H < 0,25 m$
 - in forest areas: m_H < 0,50 m





Airborne laser scanning – quality check

Point cloud density check

- Testing the density (number of points) of point cloud per 1 m².
- Requirements on point cloud density:
 - 1st ALS cycle: min. 5 points per m²
 - 2nd ALS cycle: min. 15 points per m²
- Achieved point cloud density:
 - 1st ALS cycle: 15-52 points per m²
 - 2nd ALS cycle: 34-45 points per m²





Airborne laser scanning – quality check

Scannig strips overlap check

- Testing the overlap of neighbouring scanning strips.
- Requirements on overlapping:
 - 1st ALS cycle: more than 40%
 - 2nd ALS cycle: more than 50%





Point cloud classification check

- Testing the correctness of the point cloud classification.
- Classification classes:
 - 1st ALS cycle:
 - **Compulsory classification** into 2 classes 01 Unclassified, 02 Ground.
 - Optional classification into 10 classes 01 Unclassified, 02 Ground, 03 Low vegetation, 04 Medium vegetation, 05 High vegetation, 06 Building, 07 Low point (Noise), 09 Water, 17 Bridge deck and 18 Hight Noise.
 - 2nd ALS cycle:
 - Compulsory classification into 10 classes 01 Unclassified, 02 Ground, 03 Low vegetation, 04 Medium vegetation, 05 High vegetation, 06 Building, 07 Low point (Noise), 09 Water, 17 Bridge deck and 18 Hight Noise.
 - Optional classification into 12 classes 01 Unclassified, 02 Ground, 03 Low vegetation, 04 Medium vegetation, 05 High vegetation, 06 Building, 07 Low point (Noise), 09 Water, 17 Bridge deck, 18 Hight Noise, 14 Power lines (Wire) and 15 Tower.
- Classification accuracy requirements:
 - Ground class: 99,5%
 - Other classes: 90% in the 1st ALS cycle, 95% in the 2nd ALS cycle



Point cloud classification check

Examples of incorrectly classified points



Building part in the Unclassified class





Point cloud classification check

Examples of incorrectly classified points

Ground in the Vegetation classes









Comparison od data from 1st and 2nd ALS cycle

• Check the changes between 1st and 2nd cycle on DSM.

Difference raster between DSMs





Comparison od data from 1st and 2nd ALS cycle

• Check the changes between 1st and 2nd cycle on DSM.

Difference raster between DSMs







ZBGIS

- Geodatabase which contains spatial topographic data about the territory of Slovakia defined by the ZBGIS Feature Catalogue (more than 100 feauture classes).
 - > buildings, roads, railways, bridges, power lines, towers, watercourses, water bodies, etc.
- used in state and public administration GIS, creation of state basic and thematic maps





ZBGIS



ZBGIS quality check

Data quality check is based on the technical standards STN EN ISO 19157-1: Geographic information. Data quality.

Elemer	nts of the quantitative side of quality	Scope of implementation
Completeness	Adding Omission	over the controlled area
Logical consistency	Domain consistency. Topological consistency	over the controlled area
Positional accuracy	Absolute positional accuracy Positional accuracy of raster data	over the controlled area
Time accuracy	Time validity	over the controlled area 5% of objects from each feature class
Thematic accuracy	Correctness of the classification Correctness of non-quantitative attributes Accuracy of quantitative attributes	over the controlled area 5% of objects from each feature class



ZBGIS – 1st phase of quality check

Completeness

- ZBGIS must contain all the objects listed in ZBGIS Feature Catalogue which existed during the period of ZBGIS creation/updation and which correspond to the specified spatial resolution.
- Control method visual identification of the entire controlled area → comparison of ZBGIS data with other available data sources. It is performed over the orthophoto map, DTM/DSM or directly in the field.

Úrad geodézie, kartografie a katastra Slovenskei republiky	Obsah	AH010 Opeypeni
Goodotický a kartografický ústav Bratislava	VŠEOBECNÉ ATRIBÚTY	 EA010 Orná pôde
Geodeticky a kartograficky ustav bratislava		 AL261 Ostatné ol
	OBJEKTY 3D POLOHOPISU	 EA040 Ovocný sa
	AK160 Amfiteáter	 AQ140 Parkovisk
	AKO20 Atrakcia v zábavnom parku, akvaparku	 BI041 Playebná b
	AK170 Bazén, požiarna nádrž	 BI030 Plavebná k
	AL116 Božie muky, kríž	 SA021 Plocha bea
	APO40 Brána, závora	 GB007 Plocha let
	BH070 Brod	 SA010 Plocha voo
	AL015 Budova	 FC042 Plochy oko
	AL101 Búda, chatrč	 AL070 Plot
	AP030 Cesta	 AL130 Pomnik
	AK130 Dostihová a iné dráhy	 Pomocná plocha
	AT030 Elektrické vedenie	 BH170 Prameň
	BH075 Fontána	 AQ065 Priepust
	ZD040 Geografický názov	 ECO40 Priesek
	Historický geografický názov	 ZB060 Referenčn
	Variantný geografický názov	 AC030 Sedimenti
KARANÁS TRIPRO CRIEKTONI KRO	ZD040 Geografický názov - Katastrálne územie	 AM032 Skládka r
KATALOG I RIED OBJEKTOV - KTO	ZD040 Geografický názov - Obec	 FA001 Slovenská
	GN-Obec (počet obyvateľov)	 AA011 Steng log
	ZD040 Geografický názov – Časť obce	 ATO40 Stín stožie
	ZD040 Geografický názov - Okres	 A0020 Stip Janou
	ZD040 Geografický názov - Kraj	 EA015 Streinica
	ZD040 Geografický názov - Slovenská republika	 ECO30 Strom
verzia 2022.00	BI040 Hať, stavidlo	 44050 Studia
	EA055 Chmelnica	 ANOZO Tank na
	AP050 Chodnik	 AKIOFO Tank na t
	AK040 Ihrisko	 AD030 Transform
	Katastrálne územie	 AD050 Transjon
	DB030 Jaskyňa	 EBUIS Travhaty a
	AF010 Komin	 ECO16 Ulithout
	BA051 Koruna hrádze	
	FA002 Kraj	 AL241 VE20
	EB020 Kroviny, húštiny	 EAUSO Vinica
	AQ010 Lanovka, vlek	 BH080 Voana pie
	EC015 Les.	 BH140 Voany tok
	EB010 Lúka	 AMU80 Vodojem
	BH015 Močiar, slanisko	 BH180 Vodopad.
	AQ040 Most	 CAULO VISTEVNICO
	BB082 Nakladacia, vykladacia rampa	 CA030 Výšková k
	DB090 Násyp	 AL019 Zakryté sk
	OA010 Neidentifikovateľné objekty	 DB070 Zárez
© ÚGKK SR	DA020 Neúrodná pôda	 AN010 Železnica
	FA004 Obec	 AQ063 Železničn
2023	AM020 Obilné sílo, sýpka	 EA020 Živý plot,
	FA003 Okres	

\H010 Opevnenie, hradba, obranný val	
A010 Orná pôda	80
AL261 Ostatné objekty	
A040 Ovocný sad, záhrada	
AQ140 Parkovisko	85
31041 Plavebná brána	86
31030 Plavebná komora	87
3A021 Plocha bez typického využitia	87
3B007 Plocha letiska	
A010 Plocha vodného toku	
CO42 Plochy okolo líniových objektov	
ALO70 Plot	
AL130 Pomnik	
Pomocná plocha	
3H170 Prameň	
AQ065 Priepust	
CO40 Priesek	
ZB060 Referenčný geodetický bod	
ACO30 Sedimentačná nádrž	
AM032 Skládka materiálu	
FA001 Slovenská republika	103
AA011 Steng lonu	104
ATO40 Stĺp. stožiar elektrického vedenia	105
AQ020 Stíp Japovky	105
54015 Strelnica	107
FCO30 Strom	109
14050 Studňa	100
M030 Staalla suskiadnenie kranelie alebe ekrov	110
AVIED Tanicová kust	
ADD20 Tempoly Kurt	
20050 Transformator	
2015 Havnary a krovnary porast	
CO16 Úlštková zalaž	
2016 OZRKOVU ZEJEN	
1241 VE2U	
:AUSU Vinica	
shusu voana piocna	
SH14U Voany tok	
MUBU Vodojem	
3H180 Vodopad	
AU1U Vrstevnica	125
AU30 Vyškova kota	126
ALO19 Zakrytė skladisko	127
08070 Zárez	128
NO10 Zeleznica	129
AQ063 Zelezničné priecestie	131
-A020 Zivý plot stromoradie	132



Time accuracy

Checking the value of the DOW (Object update date) attribute.

Logical consistency

- Domain and Topological consistency is defined by ZBGIS Feature Catalogue.
- Control method these sub-elements of the quantitative side of quality are checked automatically by the tools of the spatial geodatabase management system or by our custom-made tools (ZBGIS TOOLS). Used software - ArcGIS (ESRI). It is implemented on the entire controlled area.



anon - or topological, attribute and procedural rules.

ZBGIS – 1st phase of quality check

Validation - of topological, attribute and procedural rules

es (x86))Zymestic Solutions\ZBGIS Nástroje 23.32 cesta	Categories Rules Validation result Attributes rule Procedural rules Topologies rules Rules							
cesta	Attributes rule Procedural rules Topologies rules Rules							
cesta	Rules							
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Costa Overenia atribútu TVT ak EVS-000	Rule name	Geometry	Source class	Query over source class	Source attribute	Rule type	l'arget class	Query over target class
Cesia - Overenie atributu 1A1 ak EAS-333	Brana - križovanie cesty a plotu	Line	cesta			ProceduralRule_LineCrossesLineSegmentMustContainPoint	plot	
🔼 Cesta - Overenie atribútu SOI ak EXS=0	Brána - knžovanie chodnika a plotu	Line	chodnik			ProceduralRule_LineCrossesGeometryMustContainGeom	plot	
🔼 Cesta - Vyplnenie atribútu FACC	Brána - križovanie železnice a plotu	Line	zeleznica			ProceduralRule_LineCrossesLineSegmentMustContainPoint	plot	
🔼 Cesta - Vyplnenie atribútu EXS	Brana bez komunikácie	Point	brana	TXT <> 'bez komunikácie'		ProceduralRule_Intersect	cesta;chodnik;zeleznica	
🔼 Cesta - Vyplnenie atribútu RDT	Brána na ceste	Line	cesta			ProceduralRule_MustIntersectEndPointQueryAttribute	brana	
A Cesta - Overenie atribútu TXT ak RDT=999	Brana na żeleznici	Line	zeleznica			ProceduralRule_MustIntersectEndPointQueryAttribute	brana	
Cesta - Overenie atribútu RDT ak RST=1	Brod, priepust, hať (plocha) - križovanie cesty a vodného toku	Line	cesta	LOC <> 300		ProceduralRule_LineCrossesGeometryMustContainGeom	vodny_tok	EXS <> 214 AND LOC
Cesta - Overenie atribútu SOI ak RDT=0	Brod, priepust, hať (plocha) - križovanie chodníka a vodného toku	Line	chodnik	LOC <> 300		ProceduralRule_LineCrossesGeometryMustContainGeom	vodny_tok	EXS <> 214 AND LOC
Cesta - Vyplnenie atributu LOC	Budova v omej pôde	Area	budova	BFC <> 20		ProceduralRule_AreaMustNotContainGeometry	oma_poda	
Cesta - Vypinenie atributu LOC v zavislosti c	Cesta na moste	Line	cesta	LOC NOT IN (300, 301, 302)		ProceduralRule_LineNotWithinArea	most	
Cesta - Overenie atributu IXI ak LOC=999	Cesta na parkovisku	Area	parkovisko			ProceduralRule_LineTouchBorderArea	cesta	
Cesta - Vypinenie atributu SMC v zavisiosti	Cesta v budove/ostatné objekty plocha	Line	cesta			ProceduralRule_LineWithinAreaQueryAttribute	budova;ostatne_obj_p	;OBJ=21
Cesta - Vypinenie atributu SNC	Cesta v záhradkovej osade	Line	cesta			ProceduralRule_LineInAreaQueryAttribute	ovocny_sad	VEG=314
Cesta - Overenie atributu SOI ak SMC=0	Dĺžka krytého vodného toku	Line	vodny_tok	LOC=7		ProceduralRule_LineLengthGreatThan		
Cesta - Overenie atributu TAT ak SMC-555	Elektrické vedenie v lese	Line	el_vedenie			ProceduralRule_NotCross	les	
Cesta - Vypinenie atributu RTN v zavisiosti t	Hať (línia) sa musí križovať s vodným tokom	Line	hat_l			ProceduralRule_Intersect	vodny_tok	
Cesta - Vypinenie atributu RTN	Hať (plocha) - križovanie cesty a vodnej plochy, plochy vodného toku.	Line	cesta	LOC <> 300 AND LOC <> 304		ProceduralRule_LineCrossesGeometryMustContainGeom	vodny_tok_plocha; vodna_plocha	
Cesta - Vypinenie atributu NO1	Hať (plocha) - križovanie chodníka a vodnej plochy, plochy vodného toku.	Line	chodnik	LOC <> 300 AND LOC <> 304		ProceduralRule_LineCrossesGeometryMustContainGeom	vodny_tok_plocha; vodna_plocha	
Cesta - Vyplnenie atributu WD2 v závislosti	Hať (plocha) sa musí križovať s vodným tokom	Area	hat_p			ProceduralRule_Intersect	vodny_tok	
Cesta - Vyplnenie atribútu NAM	Chodník na moste	Line	chodnik	LOC NOT IN (300, 301, 302)		ProceduralRule_LineNotWithinArea	most	
A Cesta - Vyplnenie atribútu ID SSC	Chodník v budove/ostatné objekty plocha	Line	chodnik			ProceduralRule_LineWithinAreaQueryAttribute	budova;ostatne_obj_p	;OBJ=21
Cesta - Vvplnenie atribútu GN ID NAM	Chýba bodová atrakcia.	Area	ostatne_obj_p	OBJ=19		ProceduralRule_AreaMustContainGeometry	atrakcia	
Cesta - Vyplnenie atribútu GN ID RTN	Chýba bodová fontána.	Area	ostatne_obj_p	OBJ=24		ProceduralRule_AreaMustContainGeometry	fontana	
Cesta - Vyplnenie atribútu OHC	Chýba bodový pomník.	Area	ostatne_obj_p	OBJ=25		ProceduralRule_AreaMustContainGeometry	pomnik	
Cesta - Overenie atribútu TXT ak RST=999	Komunikácia na moste	Area	most			ProceduralRule_AreaMustContainGeometry	cesta;zeleznica;chodnik	
属 Cesta - Overenie dĺžky	Kríž na cintoríne	Point	kriz			ProceduralRule_NotIntersect	zelen	USE=300
🔼 Cesta - Vyplnenie atribútu TXT v závislosti o	Križovanie cesty s cestou na moste	Line	cesta			ProceduralRule_LineCrossLineWithinArea	cesta	
🔼 Cesta - Overenie atribútu SOI ak WD2=-327	Križovanie elektrického vedenia.	Line	el_vedenie	<>NAP	NAP	ProceduralRule_CrossNotCommonVertex		
🔼 Cesta - Overenie atribútu GN_ID_RTN	Materiálové zloženie el. stĺpu	Point	stlp_el_vedenia	MCC IN (117, 83)		ProceduralRule_NotIntersect	el_vedenie	NAP IN (302, 303, 304
P Cesta na moste								
P Cesta v hudove/ostatné objekty plocha								

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Close
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ZBGIS – 2nd phase of quality check

Control method for 2nd phase

- Positional and thematic accuarcy check.
- Comparison of data from local quality control investigation in the field with ZBGIS data.
- Controlled locality divided by regular spatial grid, where control cells are selected randomly.
 - Selection of the number of cells from control grid for the area of 200 km² will be selected 10 cells (1x1 km), which represents 5% of the territory.
- At least 95% of the spatial objects from each feature class in the checked locality must meet the quality requirements.





ZBGIS – 2nd phase of quality check

Thematic accuracy

- correctness of object classification according to ZBGIS Feature Catalogue
- correctness of non-quantitative attributes according to ZBGIS Feature Catalogue
- accuracy of quantitative attributes

HGT(height) ≥ 7m	± 2 m				
HGT(height) (7 - 30> m	± 3 m				
HGT(height) (30 - 50> m	± 4 m				
HGT(height) (50 -100> m	± 5 m				
HGT(height) > 100 m	± 6 m				
Acceptance of the number of errors above the allowed limits at the HGT value for Buildings is					
maximum of 2.5%, for other classes of objects is maximum of 5%.					
WD2(width)	± 10 % of real value				
Acceptance of errors above the permitted limits at the WD2 value of a maximum of 5%.					
LOB(length) ≤ 10 m	± 1 m				
LOB(length) > 10 m	± 10 % of real value				
Acceptance of errors above the permitted limits at the LOB value is maximum of 5%.					



ZBGIS – 2nd phase of quality check

Thematic accuracy

 Control method - investigation of thematic accuracy directly in the field → completion of control sheets (printed or digital form) and control geodatabase.





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Positional accuracy

 The positional accuracy of ZBGIS is not tested by direct geodetic measurement in the field only the correctness check is carried out over the available orthophotomosaic and DTM/DSM and check of the ACH (horizontal accuracy) and ACV (vertical accuracy) attributes completion for newly created objects.





Thank you for your attention



