## A bestiary of lidar errors

The following images illustrate some of the defects that may be found in lidar-derived bare-earth models. The images also illustrate the power of simple visual inspection in the evaluation of lidar data sets. Ralph Haugerud U.S. Geological Survey c/o Earth & Space Sciences

University of Washington

Seattle, WA 98195

rhaugerud@usgs.gov / haugerud@u.washington.edu



small landslide

1 km

irregular bluff edge in part due to missing ground points

'tents' due to misclassified veg points? ground points missing, dense forest?

> smooth surface in clearing



- DEM is pointbased, via TIN (Triangulated Irregular Network)
- Quality is spatially variable
- Variations in quality are explicit
- Not smoothed by human contouring, thus more objective than most contour maps
- Noisier than most contour maps







- 1 m grid
  of 1
  pulse/m<sup>2</sup>
  survey
  - "Bomb craters": negative blunders
- Mild corduroy
- Crystal forest



Necklace of negative blundersseen only in this one survey (Bainbridge Island, early 1997)

- Mild corduroy
- Crystal forest
- 1 m grid of 1 pulse/m<sup>2</sup> survey



Necklaces of negative blundersseen only in this one survey (Bainbridge Island, early 1997)

- Mild corduroy
- Crystal forest
- 1 m grid of 1 pulse/m<sup>2</sup> survey



Wart in center is 4,000 feet higher than surrounding landscape; are these returns from a cloud?

Note N-S data gaps (missing flight lines?) at right of image



Runway surface, 1st and last returns. Illuminated from NW, 5X vertical exaggeration. Area is approximately 50 m x 50 m in size.

Departures from smooth surface: surface minus low-pass filtered surface. Illuminated from NW, 5X vertical exaggeration

Color map of departures from smooth surface. Cyan = no departure, blue = +6 cm, green = -6 cm.

Images calculated from data from a single swath obtained during a fraction of a second (circa 0.4 sec if the instrument was pulsed at 10 KHz). It is thus unlikely that GPS or IMU drift has contributed to the scatter. Any bias stemming from poor IMU or scanner calibration should be removed by subtracting the low-pass-filtered surface. Departures from a smooth surface range from +13.2 to -13.4 cm, with an average departure (standard deviation) of 3.3 cm. The wavelength of this variation is on the order of a few meters, thus I infer that very little of it is due to roughness of the runway surface.



- Mild corduroy (~1/2 ft relief) and swath-margin scarp
- 1 m grid of 1 pulse/m<sup>2</sup> survey



Same image,
 6 ft grid

## Swath boundary faults

poor calibration

Swathboundary scarp across lake. 2-3 ft of relief. Irregular edge because of irregular specular reflection (instead of scattering)







- Tile-boundary fault
  - Invalid values produced by interpolation across reentrant in survey area boundary
  - Weak scanline striping



- Bridging of TIN triangles across open water
- Data clipped at nominal shoreline
- Some highertide data
- Corduroy





 2 to 4 ft step in freeway coincides with a tile boundary
 Multiple calibrations

Irregular,
 lumpy, freeway
 surface in
 western part
 of image

 Locally, uncompensated range walk



1-ft step at tile boundary • Multiple calibrations



- Tile is 2½ feet higher than surrounding tiles.
- Multiple calibrations
  - Missing data
- Variably compensated rangewalk?



## 3 ft step in freeway at tile boundary



- Steps at tile margins: multiple calibrations
  - Scalping of railroad embankment

Missing data Inconsistent postprocessing

poorly-designed post-processing workflow?



 Return classification somewhat improved



Buildings not removed from bareearth model





 Corduroy across tideflat. Relief on corduroy is up to 3 ft





- Burn piles along logging roads
- Invalid values produced by interpolation across re-entrant in survey area boundary

