

# CARIS Variable Resolution Surfaces



**Presentation for the 14<sup>th</sup> Conference of the  
IHO Hydrographic Commission on Antarctica**

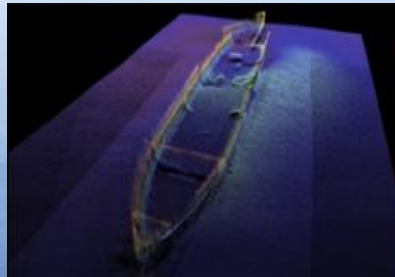
**Charles de Jongh - Teledyne CARIS**  
**Tromsø, Norway - 29-06-2016**

# CARIS' Ping-to-Chart Solution

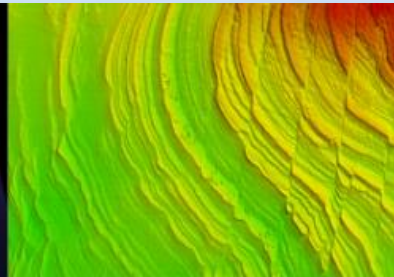
Teledyne CARIS offers the maritime community a complete and streamlined GIS solution from Ping-to-Chart.

- Data processing through to chart production and subsequent distribution of the marine information and chart products
- Seamless data transfer and interoperability for increased efficiencies
- Development based on requirements in hydrographic community

Processing



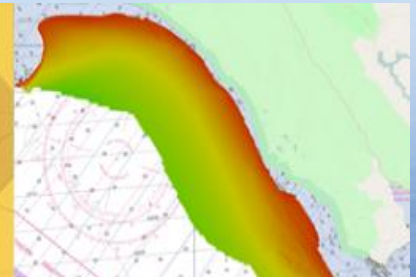
Analysis



Production

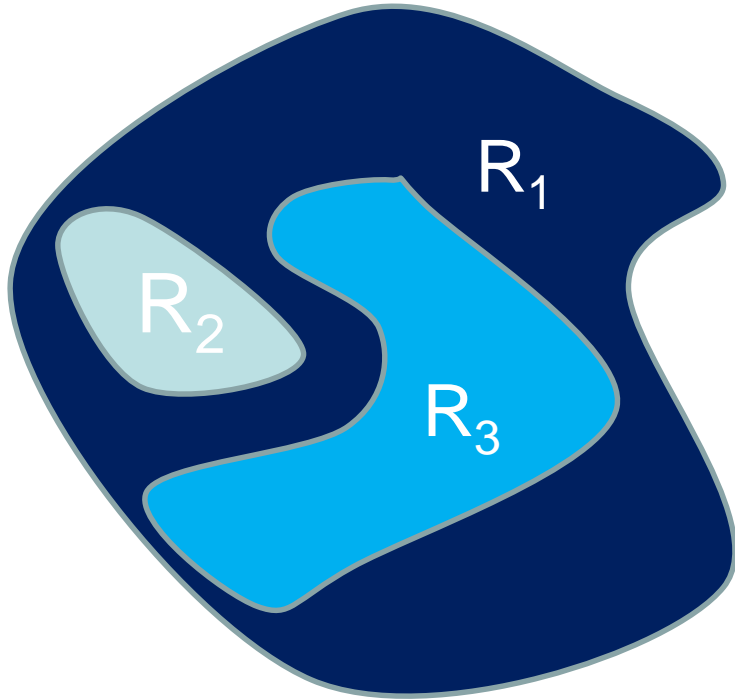


Discovery



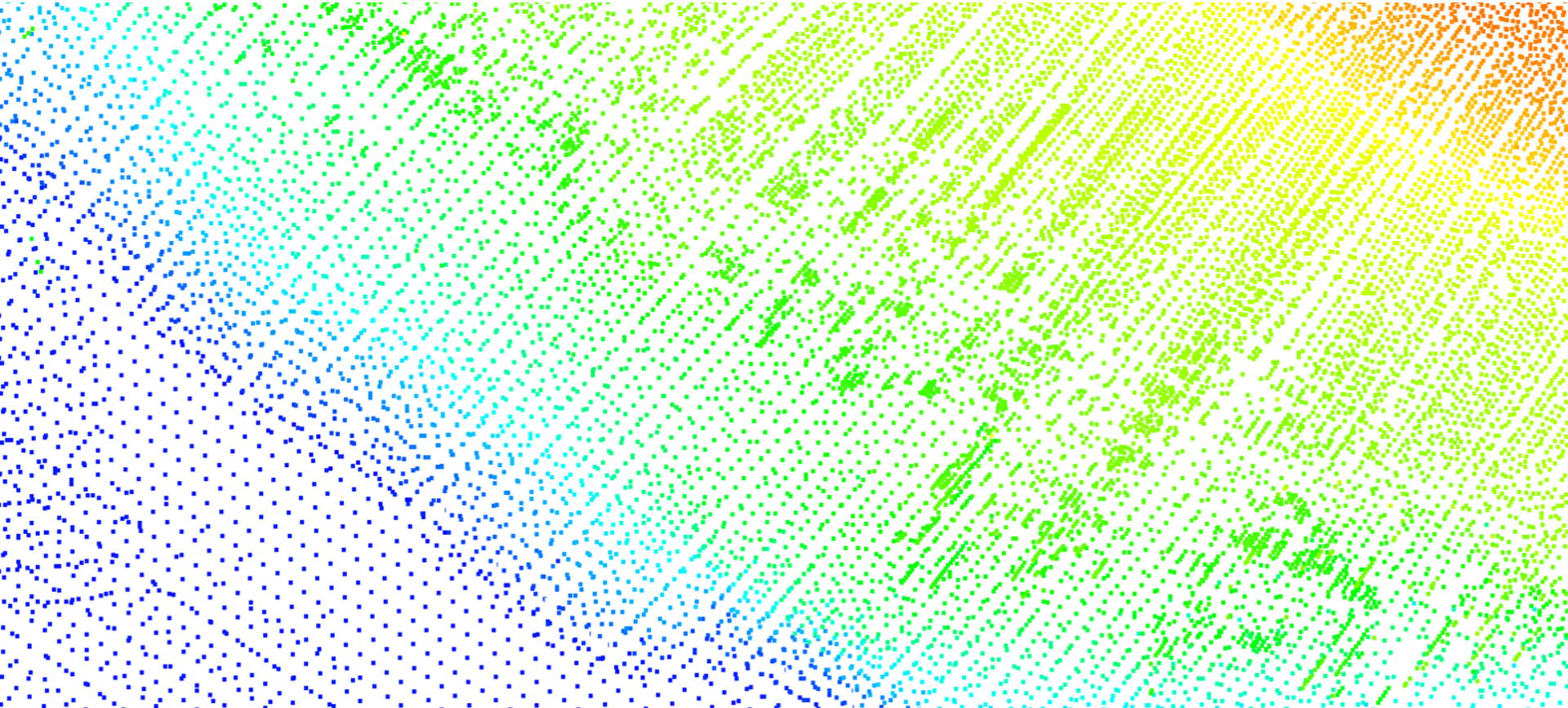
# Variable Resolution Surface

Digital elevation model where the resolution varies over different areas of the model

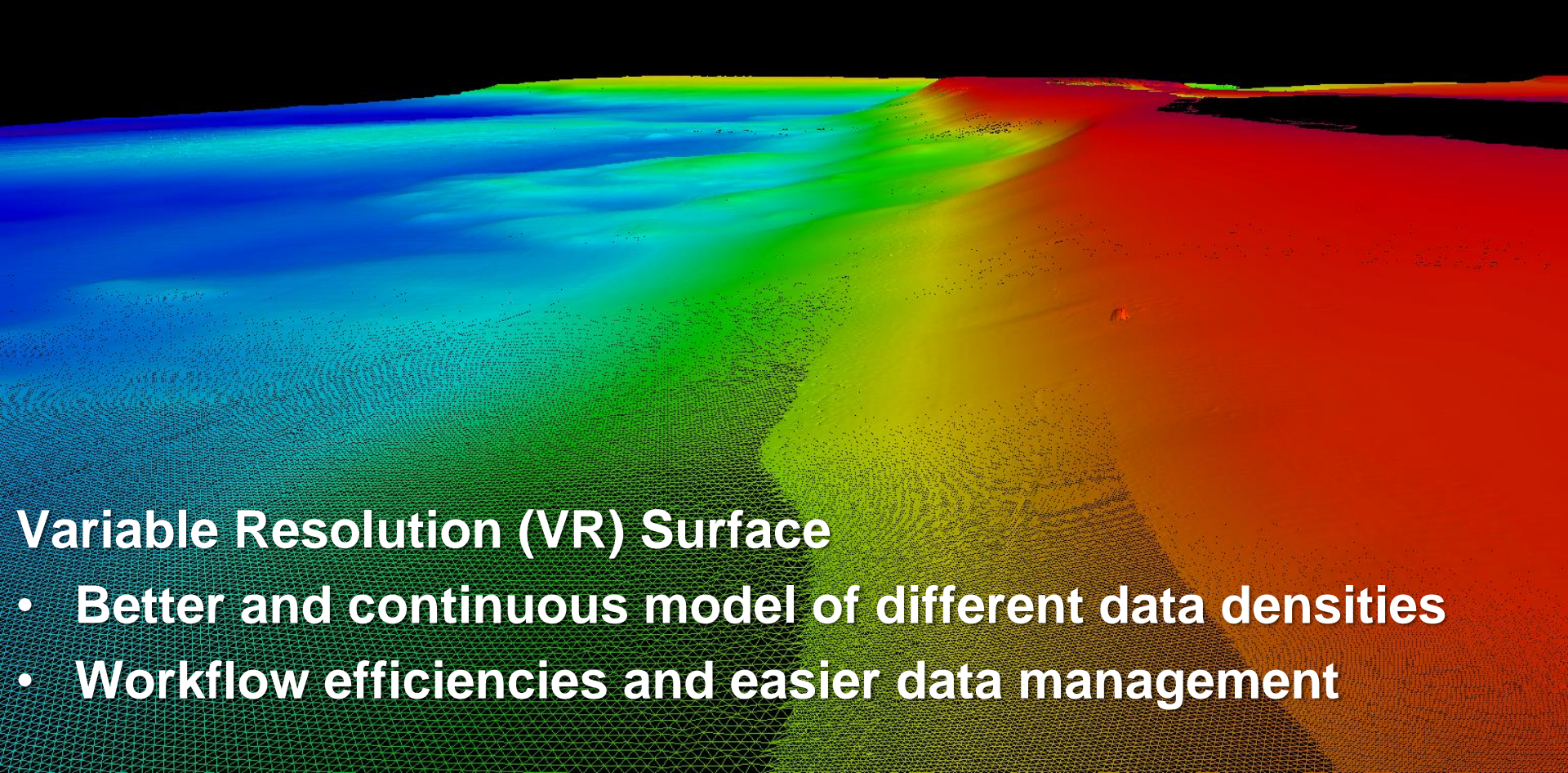


# Motivation – The challenge

- Remote sensing data is not regularly spaced - difficult to model



# Motivation – The solution



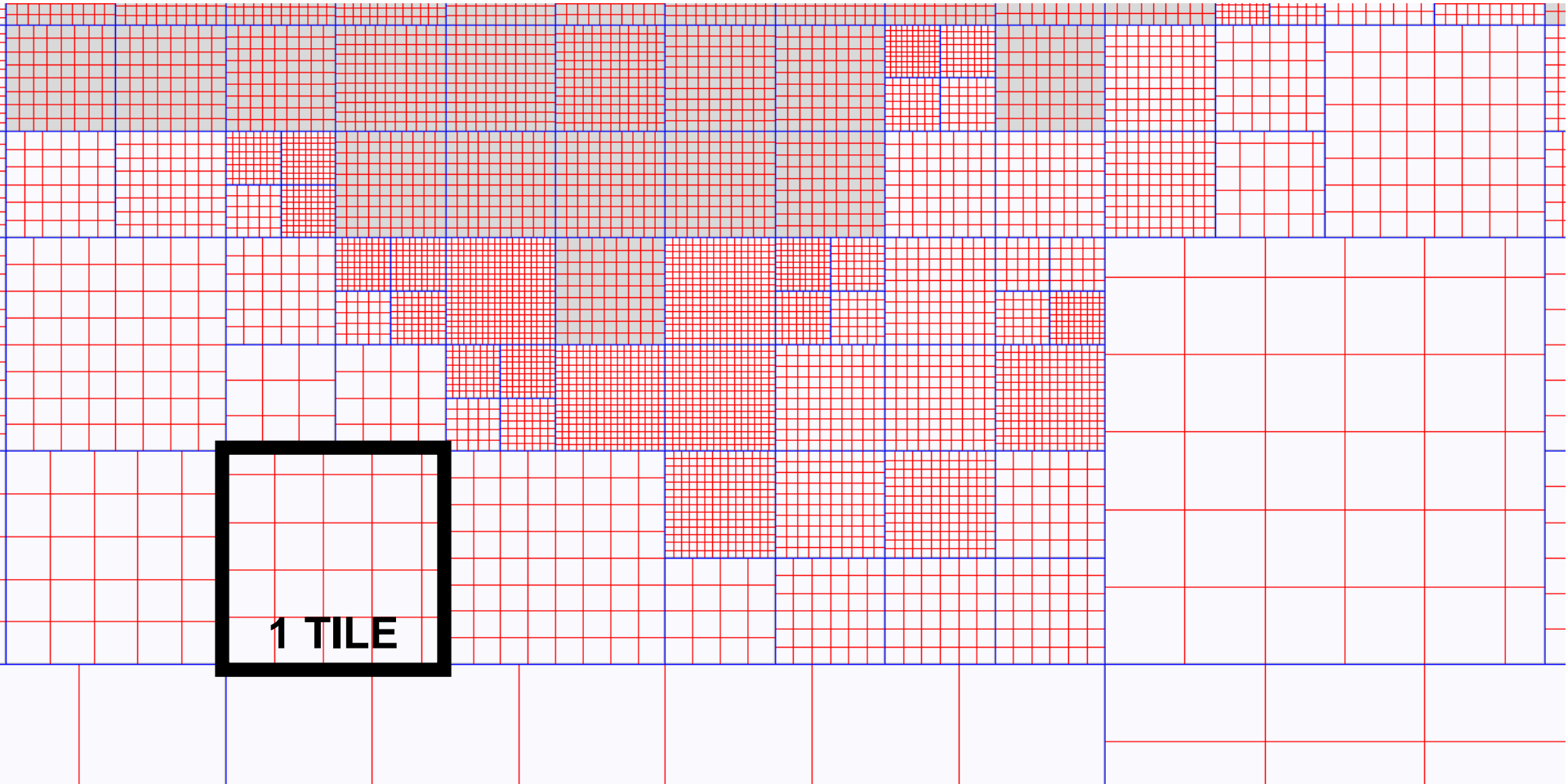
## Variable Resolution (VR) Surface

- Better and continuous model of different data densities
- Workflow efficiencies and easier data management

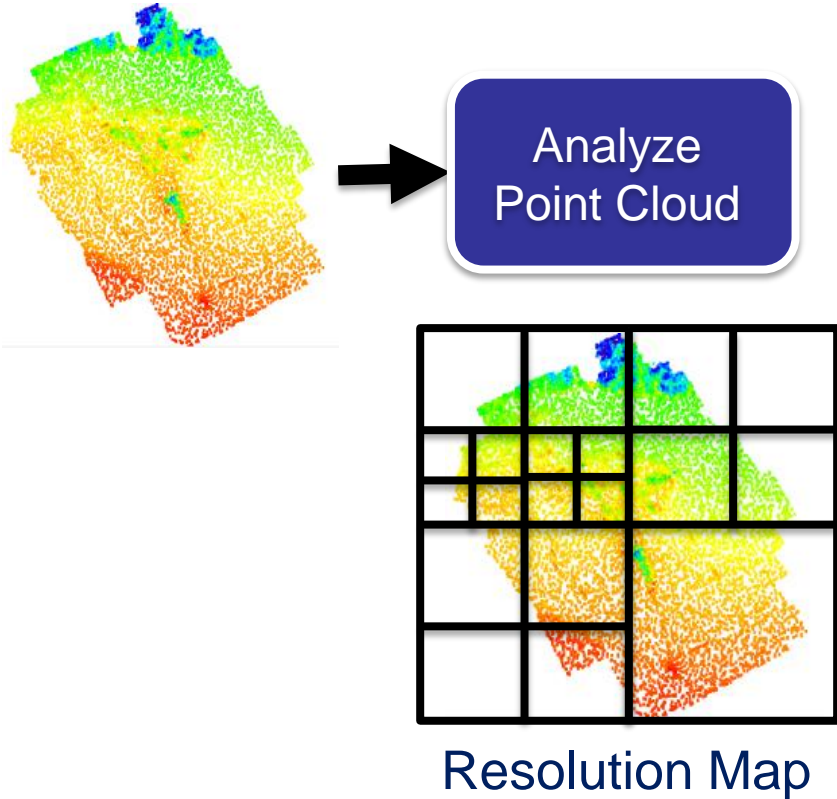
# What is a Variable Resolution Surface?

- Defines every value within a continuous area
- Surface values are explicitly defined at nodes
- Variable Resolution (VR) surface has regularly spaced nodes within a **tile** with resolution defining spacing between nodes for that tile
- A mesh defines values everywhere else

# VR Surface - Tiles



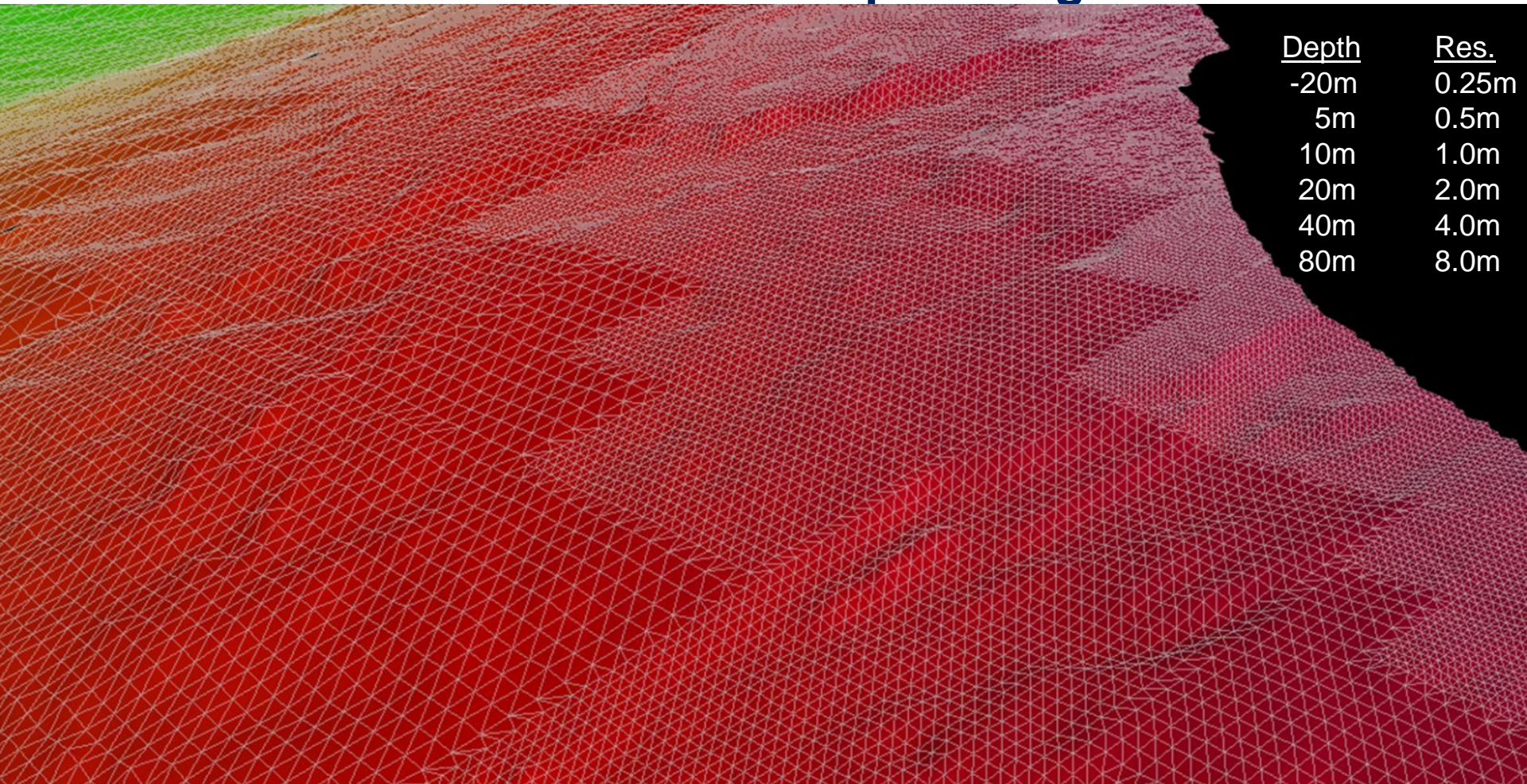
# VR Surface - Creation



- Step 1: Compute All Tiles
  - Based on Point Cloud
  - Result: Resolution Map
  - Tiles have roughly an equal number of points
- Step 2: Compute Individual Tile Resolution
  - By point density or depth range

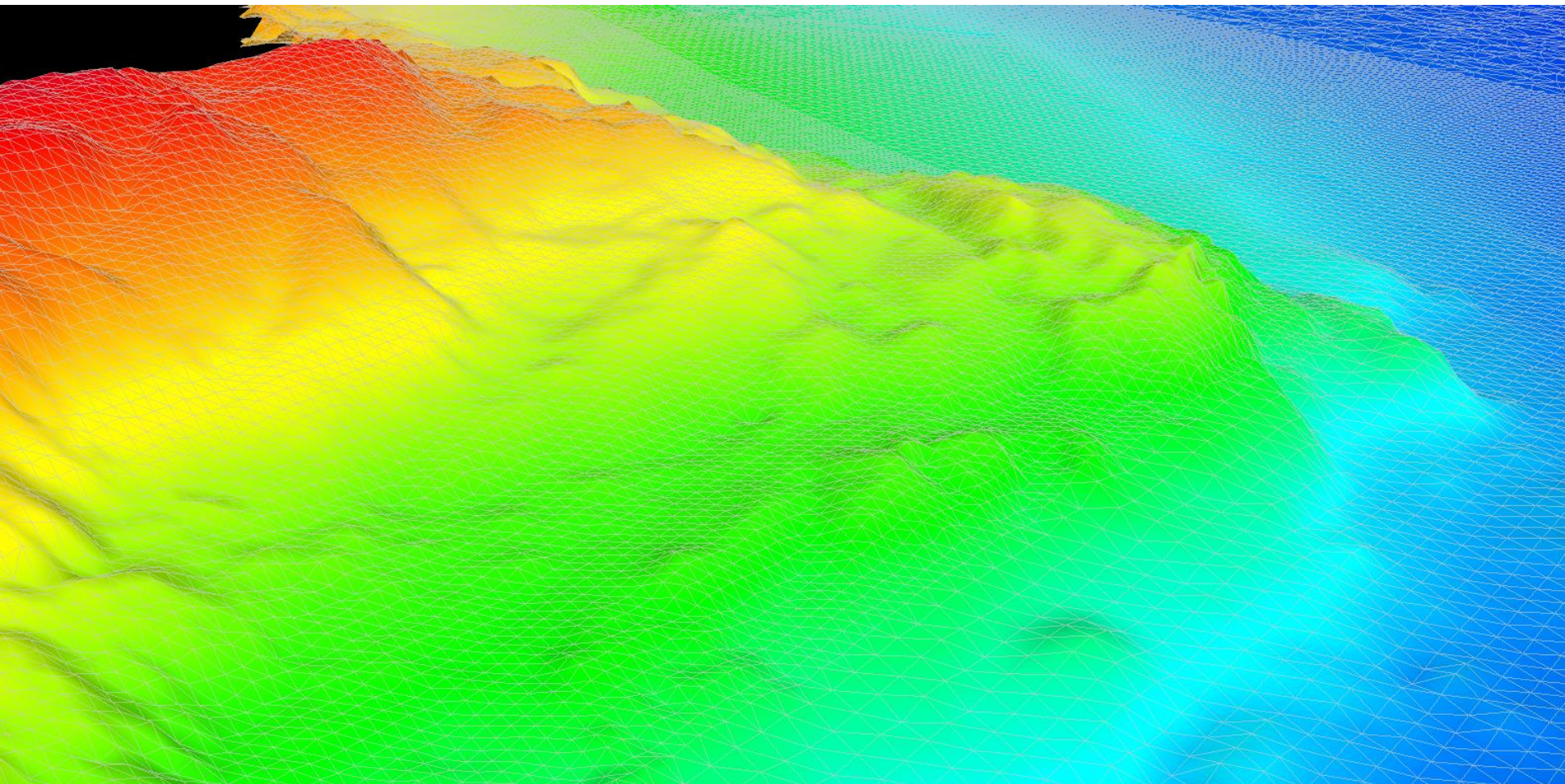


# VR Surface - Resolution from Depth Range

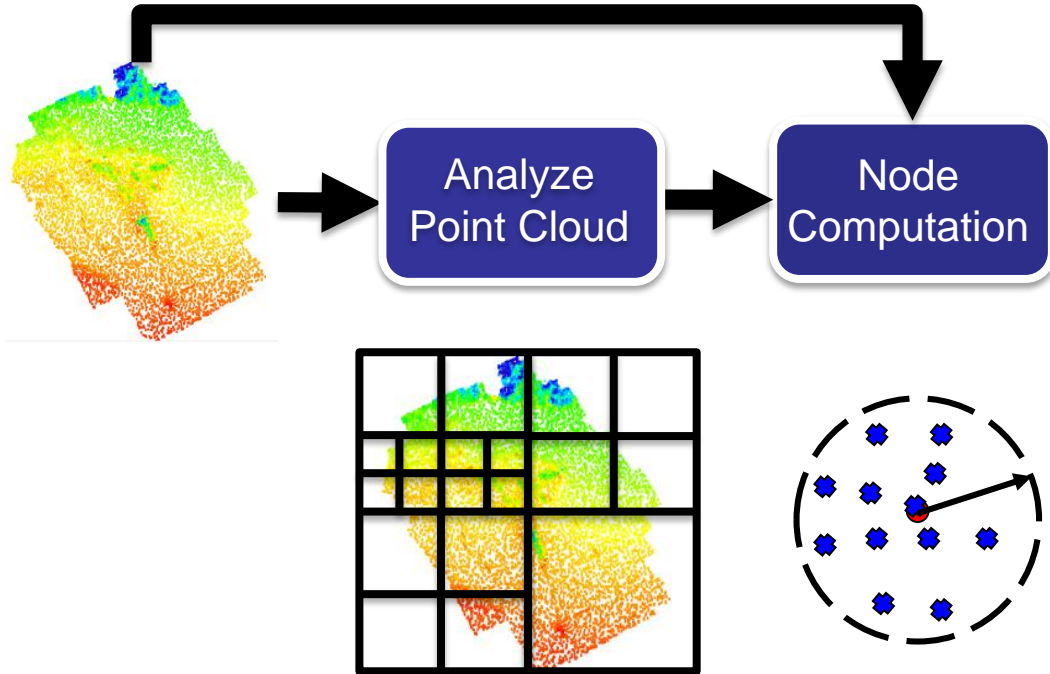


<u>Depth</u>	<u>Res.</u>
-20m	0.25m
5m	0.5m
10m	1.0m
20m	2.0m
40m	4.0m
80m	8.0m

# VR Surface - Resolution from Density

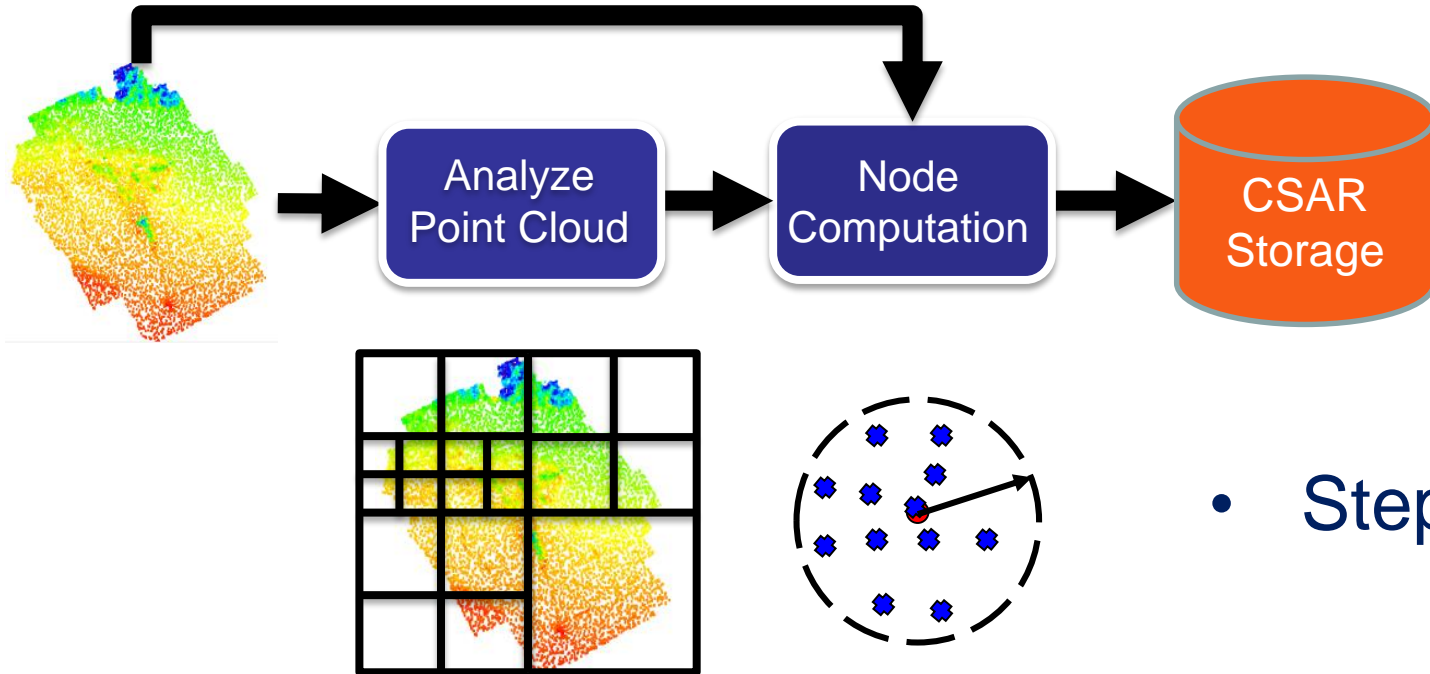


# VR – Node Computation



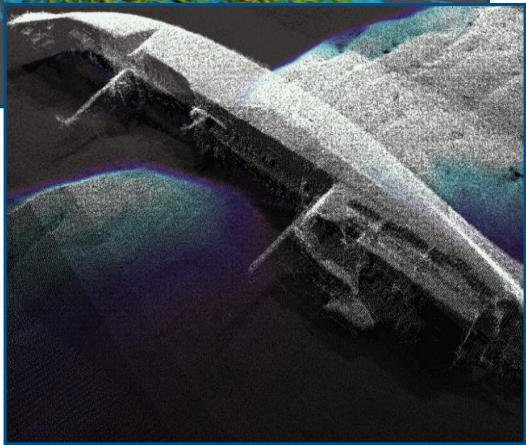
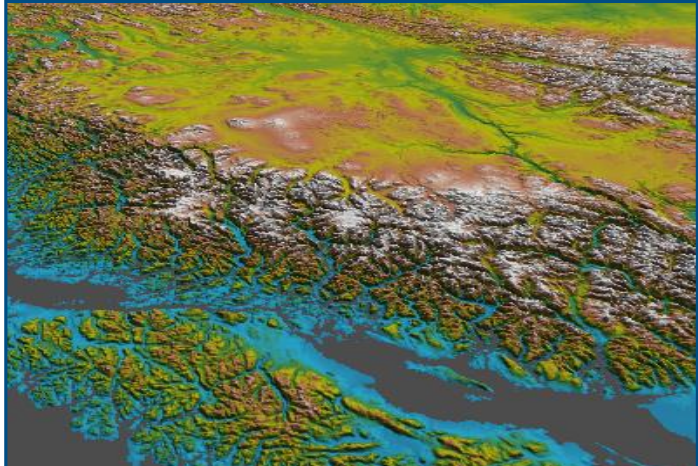
- Step 3: Node Computation
  - Simple statistic
  - Inverse Distance Weighting
  - Swath Angle
  - CUBE

# VR - Storage



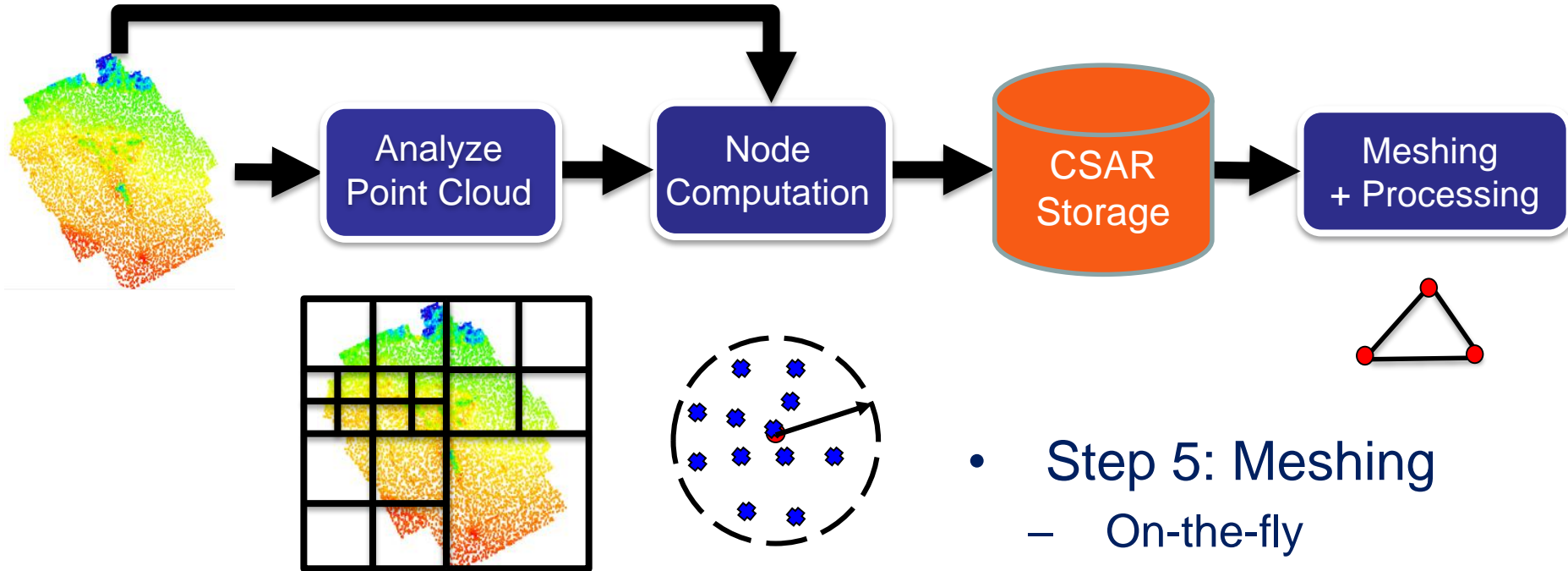
- Step 4: Storage

# VR Storage: CSAR Framework



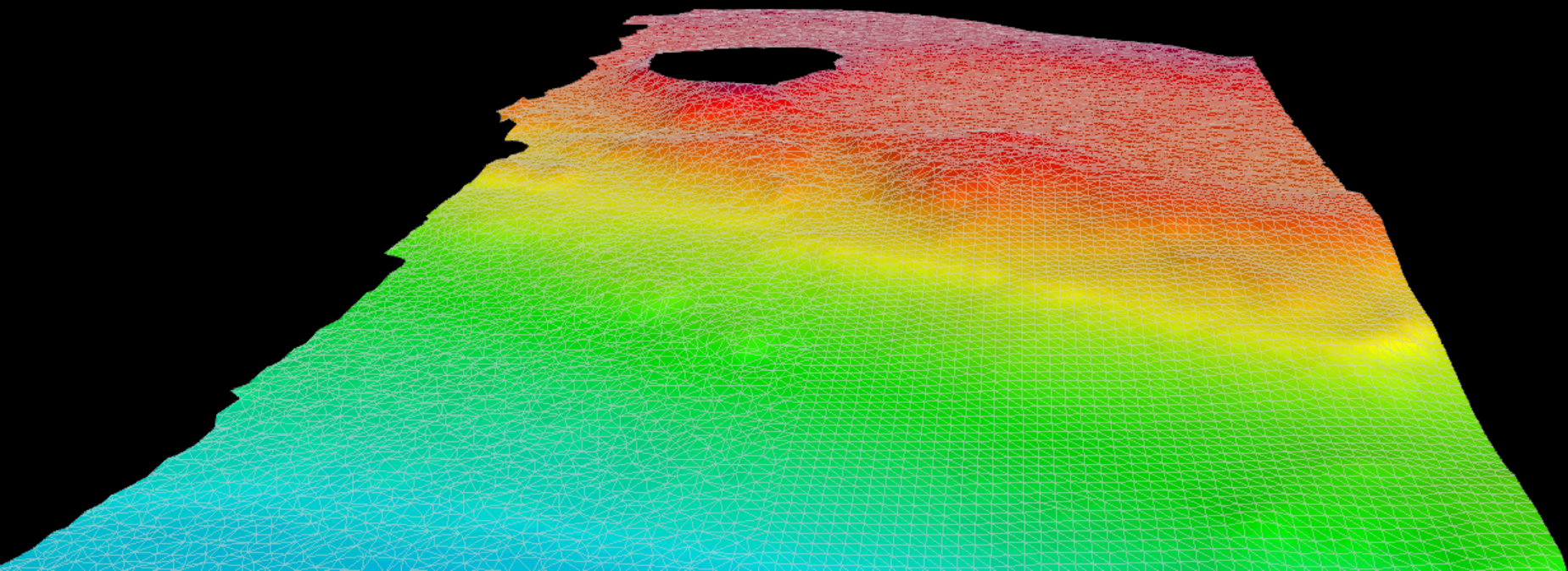
- **CARIS Spatial ARchive (CSAR)**
- Single file storage format for gridded, point cloud and variable resolution data (+ metadata)
- Scalable to billions of grid nodes, terabytes of data
- Level of detail pyramid

# VR – Dynamic Mesh



- Step 5: Meshing
  - On-the-fly
  - Dynamic

# VR Surface in 3D with Mesh

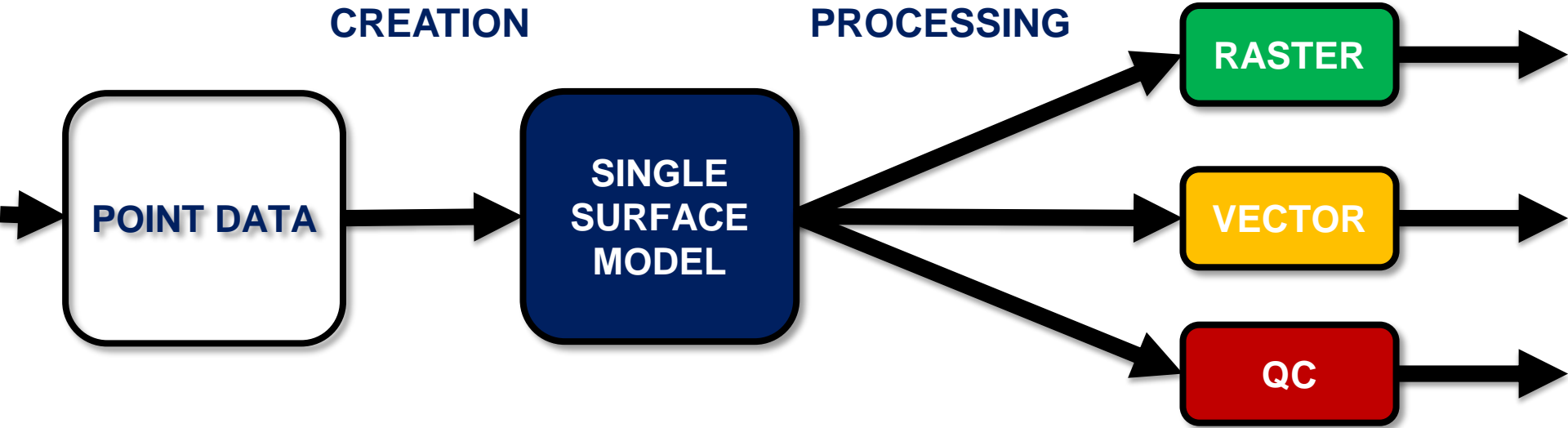


# VR Surface – Resolution Map

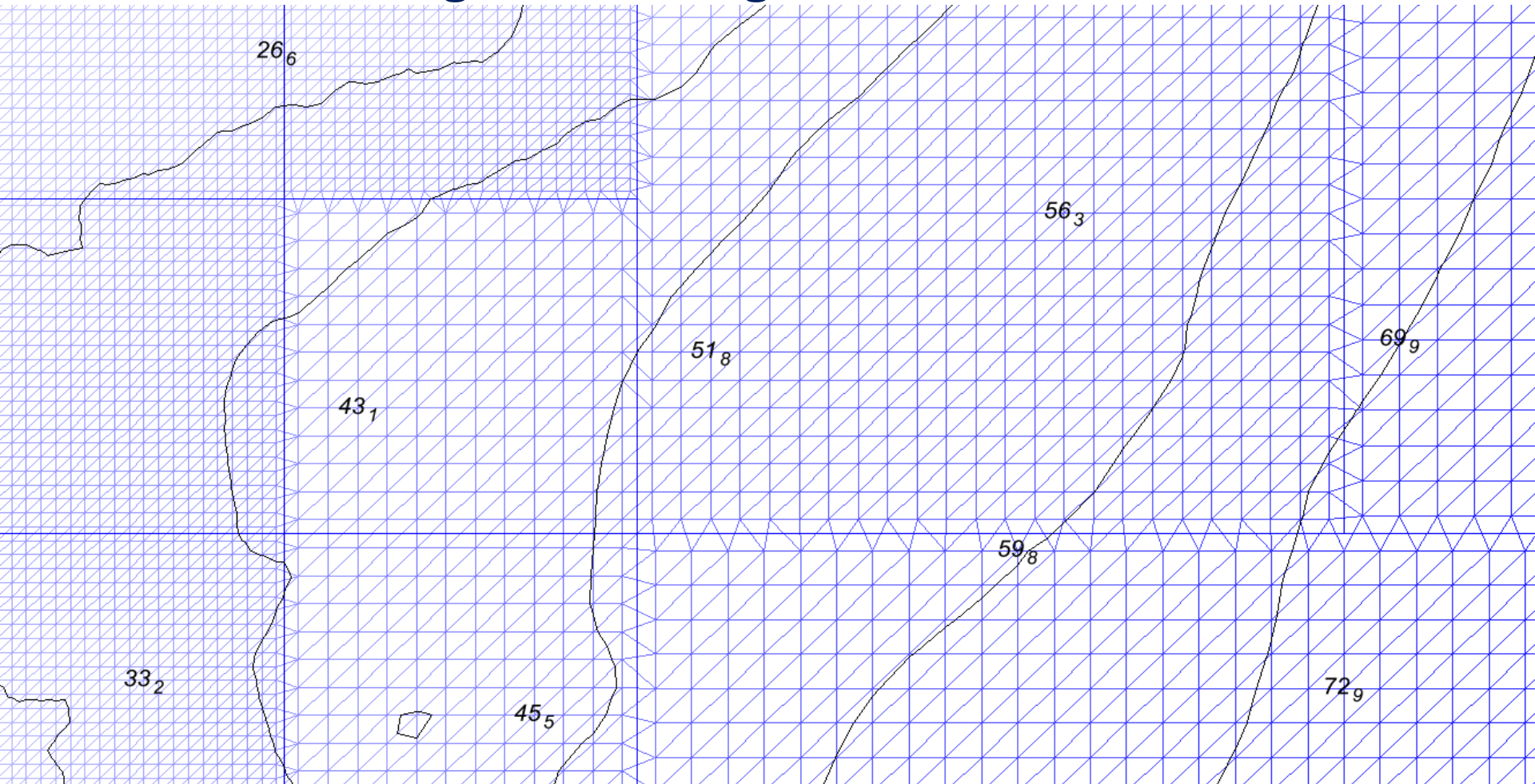




# VR - CARIS Workflow Integration



# VR - Contouring & Sounding Selection



# VR – First release & Future Considerations

- First release in CARIS HIPS and SIPS 10 (Q3 2016).  
CARIS Bathy DataBASE early 2017.
- VR built on a flexible framework, ready for the future
- VR is a new technique developed based on a need in the hydrographic community
- Further development also depends on user input

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