



Height Accuracy and Data Coverage for the Final Global TanDEM-X DEM Data

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Height Accuracy and Data Coverage for the Final Global TanDEM-X DEM Data

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Abstract— TanDEM-X is an innovative single-pass radar interferometric mission, which is comprised of two formation flying satellites, with the primary goal of generating a global Digital Elevation Model (DEM) of unprecedented accuracy. Between December 2010 and early 2015 all land surfaces have been acquired at least twice, difficult terrain up to seven or eight times and as of September 2016 the final TanDEM-X DEM dataset is available for download. This paper provides a final quality assessment of the TanDEM-X global DEM products with respect to the DEM relative and absolute height accuracy and data coverage both at the global and geocell level.

Index Terms— Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR), Interferometry, Digital Elevation Model (DEM), height accuracy, data coverage, voids.

I. INTRODUCTION

Digital Elevation Models (DEMs) are raster-based digital datasets representing the topography of a planetary body and are of fundamental importance for a wide range of scientific and commercial applications. Within the $\pm 60^\circ$ latitude band, up to now data from the Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) has been the primary source of elevation information. Since 2010 the German Aerospace Center (DLR) has been operating Germany's first two formation flying Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) satellites, TerraSAR-X and TanDEM-X, with the objective to generate an updated global DEM which exceeds the presently available global data sets in terms of resolution, coverage, and quality by orders of magnitude [1].

The primary mission of TanDEM-X is the generation of a world-wide, consistent, current, and high-precision DEM, with a spatial resolution of 0.4 arcseconds (12 m at the equator) and according to the height accuracy and data coverage shown in Table 1. This paper presents an introduction to TanDEM-X global DEM generation and status (Section II). This is followed by a section each dedicated to the evaluation of relative and absolute height accuracy of the available global DEM products

(Sections III-A and III-B, respectively). Finally the paper is concluded with an evaluation of the TanDEM-X data coverage also known as void density (Section III-C).

II. TANDEM-X GLOBAL DEM

SAR interferometry is based on the evaluation of the phase difference between two coherent radar signals acquired from slightly different spatial and/or temporal positions. The height of the scatterer is then inferred from this range difference by geometric triangulation. As the TanDEM-X radar operates in the X-band, the resulting height represents the reflecting surface of the radar backscatter, or more specifically the phase center of the reflection.

The mapping strategy is to cover all land masses at least twice and difficult terrain, such as mountains and deserts, at least four times for better performance [2]. When all of the input data of a larger region are processed, the tilts and offsets are calibrated out against a subset of ICESat data and differences between overlapping TanDEM-X acquisitions are harmonized. Lastly, the mosaicking processor combines all elevation data and produces almost 20,000 final DEM geocells with a size of 1° by 1° latitude/longitude (ca. 110 km by 110 km) at the equator [3][4].

The TanDEM-X global DEM acquisition started in December 2010 and the first global coverage (except Antarctica) was completed in January 2012. By the end of 2014, the Earth's entire

Table 1: TanDEM-X performance requirements

Parameter	Accuracy	Requirement
Absolute Height Accuracy	90% linear error – globally	≤ 10 meters
Relative Height Accuracy	90% linear point-to-point error in $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ geocell	≤ 2 meters (slope $\leq 20\%$)
		≤ 4 meters (slope $> 20\%$)
Data Coverage	97% of all global land mass	

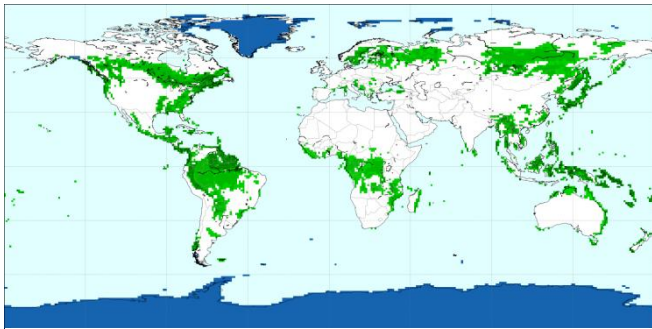


Figure 1: Forest (green) and Ice (Blue) assignment for the Absolute Height Accuracy Evaluation

land mass had been mapped at least twice (four times in the case of difficult terrain) with varying baselines. Delivery of DEM products commenced in 2014 and in October 2016 delivery of all 19,389 DEM tiles covering the entire earth land mass was completed.

III. FINAL DEM QUALITY

This section describes the relative and absolute height accuracy as well as the data coverage of the TanDEM-X dataset.

A. RELATIVE HEIGHT ACCURACY

The DEM relative height accuracy is well described solely by system error due to random noise contributions. For this, the TanDEM-X products contain an additional layer called Height Error Map (HEM), which is the pixel-wise information of the estimated relative height accuracy [5].

Of the 19,389 available TanDEM-X geocells, 16,205 have a relative height accuracy above the required 90% confidence level for the specified 2 m in flat ($\leq 20\%$) and 4 m in steep ($> 20\%$) terrain. Of those 3,184 products that are below 90%, 2,812 geocells are not considered to be reliable due to too few data points (e.g. small islands) or to volume decorrelation in ice and forest geocells. In these areas, the coherence estimation is not reliable and consequently the relative height accuracy is not determinable [1]. Hence, in the entire dataset only 372 geocells, or 2.24% of the total geocells with determinable coherence estimations do not meet the relative height accuracy specification. A detailed description and evaluation of the relative height accuracy calculation, processing, and results for the final TanDEM-X DEM products can be found in [6].

B. ABSOLUTE HEIGHT ACCURACY

The absolute vertical height accuracy is defined as the uncertainty in the height of a point with respect to the WGS84 ellipsoid caused by random and uncorrected systematic errors.

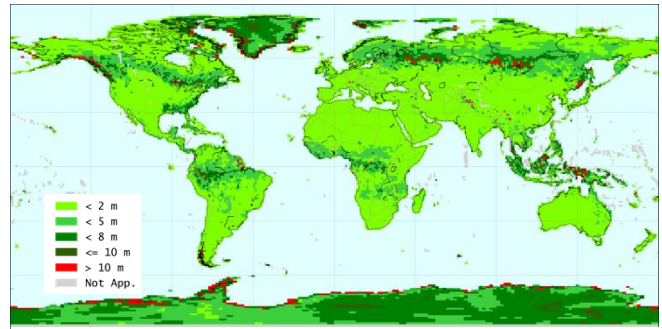


Figure 2: Absolute Height Accuracy results on a tile-by-tile basis

The accuracy has been globally validated using the ICESat points that have not already been utilized in the calibration process, thus making them disjunct from each other, to evaluate the difference between ICESat and TanDEM-X data [3]. When evaluating the absolute height accuracy on a global scale, only the first 1,000 points with the lowest height variation between DEM pixels within an ICESat footprint are considered. This approach aims to assure that the majority of geocells are validated with a comparable number of validation points. With this approach mainly flat regions are considered for the comparison, since they are characterized by the lowest spatial variance. However the validity of the proposed method is not compromised, as the main error sources are the remaining tilts and low-varying trends, which affect the entire geocell. In the end, geocells with fewer validation points (e.g. coastal regions) are evaluated with similar weight as geocells with more copious validation points.

When evaluating the absolute height accuracy, all tiles are assigned to the following categories which are derived from the European Space Agency's (ESA) Climate Change Initiative Land Cover (CCI - LC) classification map [7] and PALSAR forest/non-forest map [8]; Forest, where the forest coverage is greater than 60%, Ice, where the ice coverage is greater than

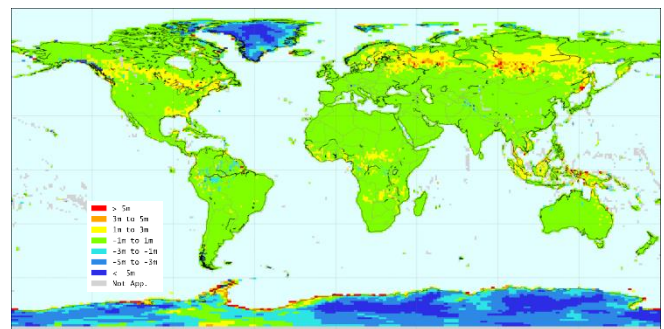


Figure 3: Mean height difference of the TanDEM-X dataset

Table 2: Summary of final Absolute Height Accuracy for various scenarios

Statistics	Generic Tiles	Ice Only	Forest Only	All Tiles
Number of DEM Tiles	12,257	3,019	4,113	19,389
Landmass (millions sqkm)	97	14	33	144
Number of Val. Points (millions)	10	2	3	15
Mean Height Deviation of Val. Points (m)	0.0448	-2.8329	0.5687	-0.3707
Absolute Height Accuracy of 10 m (linear error)	99.84%	98.42%	99.17%	99.48%
Absolute Height Accuracy with 90% Linear Error (m)	0.877	6.372	2.33	3.494

60% and includes all of Antarctica, and Generic, which do not contain forest nor ice tiles. This separation is shown in Figure 1.

Figure 2 shows the TanDEM-X absolute height accuracy on a tile-by-tile basis. Starting with the generic case where ice and forest tiles are excluded and which contains approximately 10 million validation points, the absolute height accuracy with a 90% linear error is an impressive 0.877 meters and a mean height deviation of only 0.045 meters. Next looking at the forest only case, the evaluation of the validation points shows a mean height deviation of 0.5687 meters and an absolute height accuracy with 90% Linear Error of 2.330 meters. As this height difference is TanDEM-X height (measuring reflected phase center) minus IceSAT height, the positive mean height difference of 0.5687 meters over forested land where the laser based system of IceSAT penetrates the forest canopy more than the radar based TanDEM-X system is expected. Now turning to the case of ice tiles only, in Greenland and Antarctica the difference in terms of penetration depth is so large that a dedicated calibration process had to be considered, in which DEM calibration using ICESat data was only performed on the rocky edges of the land mass and then extended into the middle by applying a self-adjusting block calibration process. Thus one sees, as expected, that the absolute height accuracy over ice regions significantly increases to 6.372 meters and that the mean absolute height error drops down to -2.83 meters with some geocells going below -5 meters. Figure 3 shows the mean height difference and one clearly sees the signal penetration offset between the laser-based ICESat data and the radar-based TanDEM-X height technology over Greenland [9] and Antarctica (negative) as well as the various forest regions (positive). It should be mentioned that the final three rows of DEM tiles, namely latitudes from -90 to -88 degrees, over

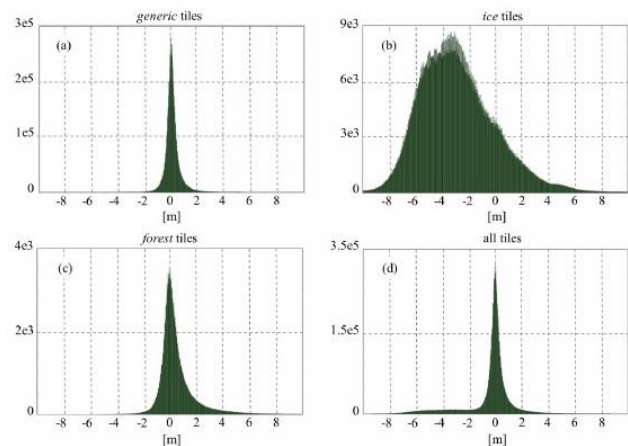


Figure 4: Histograms (frequency vs. meters) of the absolute height accuracy for generic tiles (a), ice tiles (b), forest tiles (c), and all tiles (d).

Antarctica have no ICESat data points for validation as the ICESat system did not cover this region. Finally coming to the complete global performance, which includes both ice and forest lands, the system specification of an absolute global height accuracy of at most 10 meters with a 90% linear error is met and far exceeded with an overall accuracy of 3.494 meters.

The final absolute height statistics of the TanDEM-X DEMs for the different scenarios are summarized in Table 2 and Figure 4 shows each scenario's histograms. The histograms from the different division of land show a near symmetry for the case of generic land, the negative height effects due to different system technology in the case of ice tiles, a noticeable increase in positive height in the case of forest land, and the significant negative height contribution from the ice tiles in the case of all global tiles. It should be noted that the height differences seen in the ice and forest regions are not errors, rather they are characteristics of a phase center measuring radar system. Returning to Figure 2, out of 19,389 analyzed geocells, only 328 tiles or 1.69% have an absolute height accuracy greater than 10

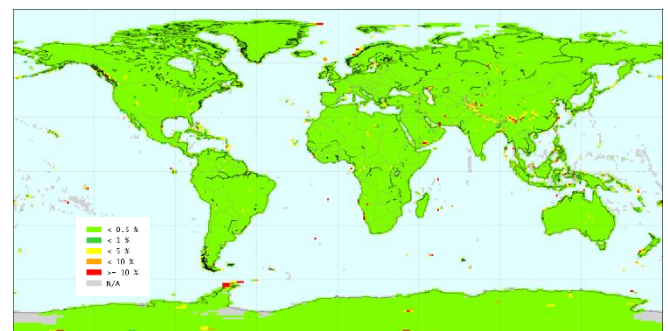


Figure 5: Data Coverage of the TanDEM-X Dataset

m. The vast majority of the geocells, over 10,954 or 56%, have an absolute height accuracy of less than 2 m.

C. Data Coverage

Voids, i.e. invalid pixels, in DEM data arise when a pixel's height value cannot be determined during processing and can occur in a SAR system for various reasons, including phase unwrapping anomalies, low return signal power, or shadow/layover effects. The TanDEM-X final DEM is specified to the data coverage requirement shown in Table 1 and therefore the global data set can have up to 3% invalid data points (voids) over land (VOL).

The TanDEM-X DEM void pixels over land and water pixels are both flagged with the same invalid flag. In order to separate the voids over land from voids over water, a land/water body mask is needed. Between 56° south and 60° north latitudes the 30 meter resolution SRTM Water Body Data (SWBD) is utilized for the majority of the geocells [10]. The SWBD does not contain data for a few geocells in the desert regions and small islands, thus a second land mask is needed in these areas. For the remainder of the globe, including Antarctica, and for the missing areas in the SWBD, ESA's CCI - LC data set is utilized [7]. The CCI-LC mask represents open and permanent water bodies at a 300 m spatial resolution on a global scale.

Of the total 19,389 geocells in the TanDEM-X dataset, voids over land account for only 0.107% of the entire data set. In other words the data coverage is currently better than 99.89%. Figure 5 shows the status of the global data coverage on a geocell level after removing tiles with land less than 1%. Over 67% of the geocells shown in this figure contain zero invalid data pixels. Furthermore, only 1,366 or 7.0 % of the geocells contain more than 1 percent of invalid pixels over land.

IV. CONCLUSION

The TanDEM-X mission is an innovative system for space borne radar remote sensing, enabling the systematic acquisition of a global, highly accurate DEM with unprecedented resolution and accuracy. The first geocells of the global TanDEM-X DEM became available in 2014 and as of October 2016, all 19,389 geocells are available covering the entire Earth's land mass.

The relative height accuracy of the final DEM from TanDEM-X is specified to meet a linear point-to-point accuracy of 2 m (4 m) with a 90% confidence level for flat (steep) terrain within a geocell. It has been shown in this paper that 19,017 out of the available 19,389 geocells or 97.8% fulfill the relative height accuracy specification.

The final DEM product shall demonstrate an absolute height accuracy of no more than 10 meter with a 90% linear error. For areas excluding ice and forest, the final DEM reaches a level of

absolute height accuracy better than one meter and when all the validation points are included, the requirement is met and far exceeded with an absolute height accuracy of 3.494 meters using approximately 15 million validation points. It should be noted that this is a global statistic and local performance could be degraded, due to the presence of confined outliers.

And finally, the TanDEM-X data set is specified with a global data coverage of at least 97% over land. It has been shown that the TanDEM-X DEM data currently exceeds this with an extremely low void percentage of 0.107% of the global geocells which corresponds to a data coverage of 99.9% and well above the mission requirement.

In conclusion, the results presented in this paper for the performance of the TanDEM-X DEM data demonstrate the exceptional quality of this global Digital Elevation Model.

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