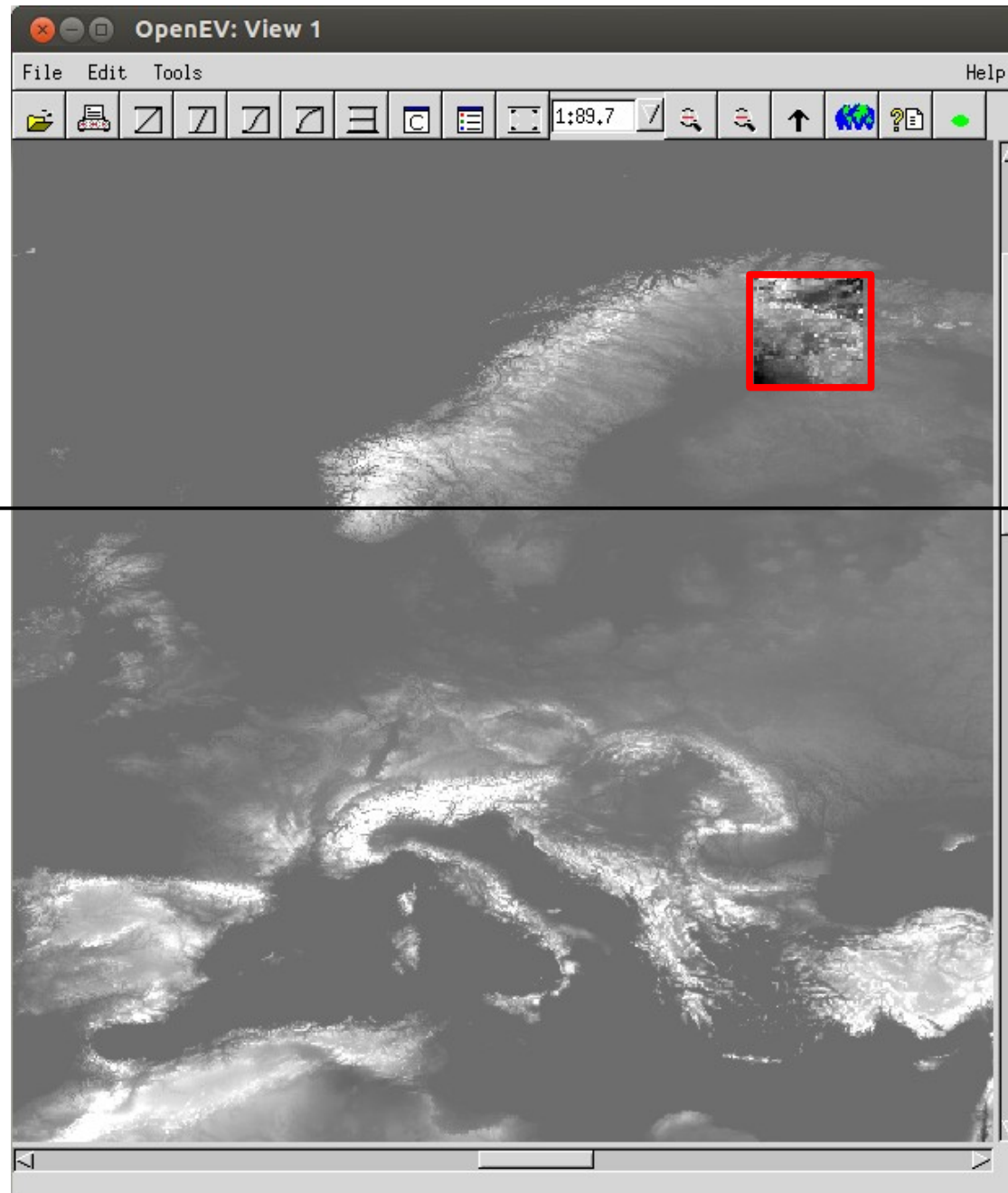


EarthEnv-DEM90 pits and spikes detection
based on GTOPO30 global dataset

Giuseppe Amatulli

Study area



60 Degrees

ASTER

SRTM

Outliers identification method

(a preliminary analysis by a parametric approach)

- GTOPO30 cubic re-sampling to 3arc-second pixel size
- Calculate GTOPO3mean considering 7 pixels around each pixel
- Calculate GTOPO3stdev considering 7 pixels around each pixel

Spikes =

$\text{EarthEnv-DEM90} > \text{GTOPO3mean} + 15 * \text{GTOPO3stdev}$

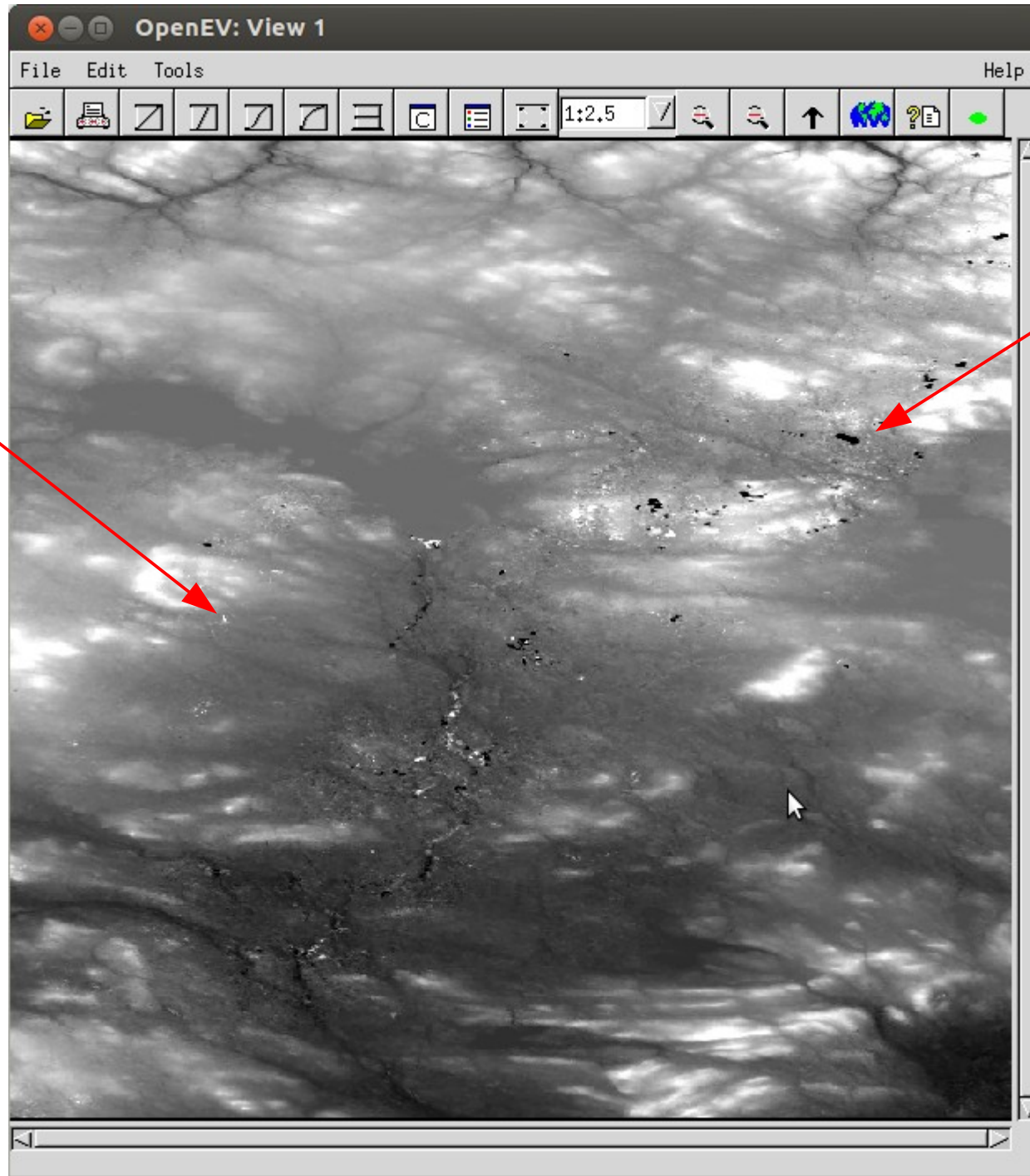
Pits =

$\text{EarthEnv-DEM90} < \text{GTOPO3mean} - 35 * \text{GTOPO3stdev}$

EarthEnv-DEM90

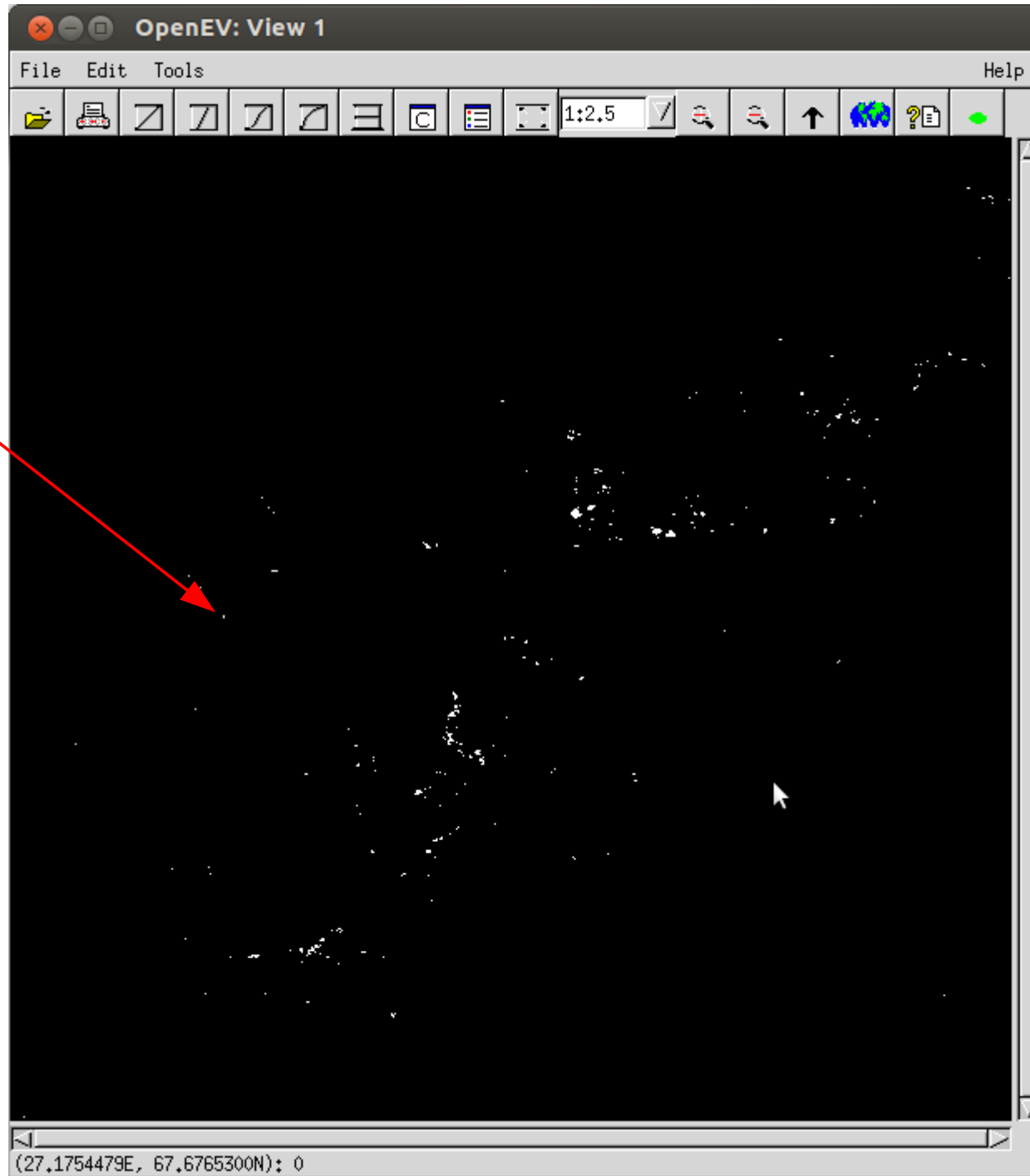
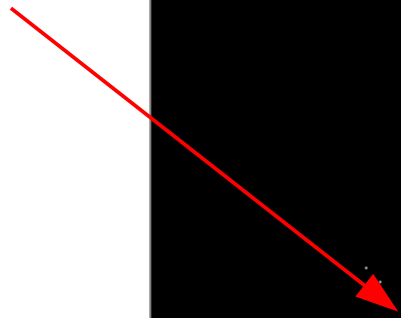
Spikes
white area

Pits
black area

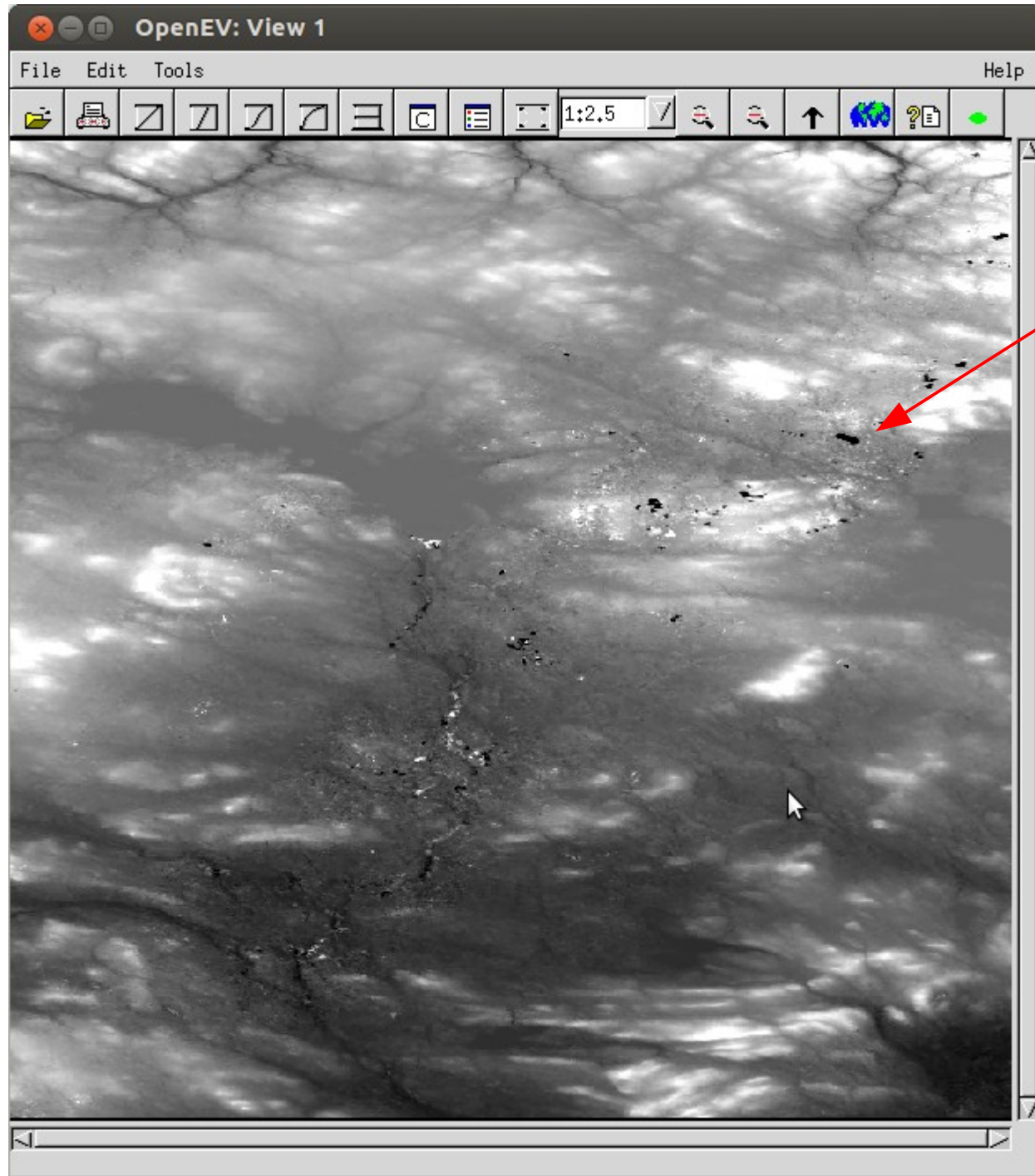


EarthEnv-DEM90

Spikes
white area

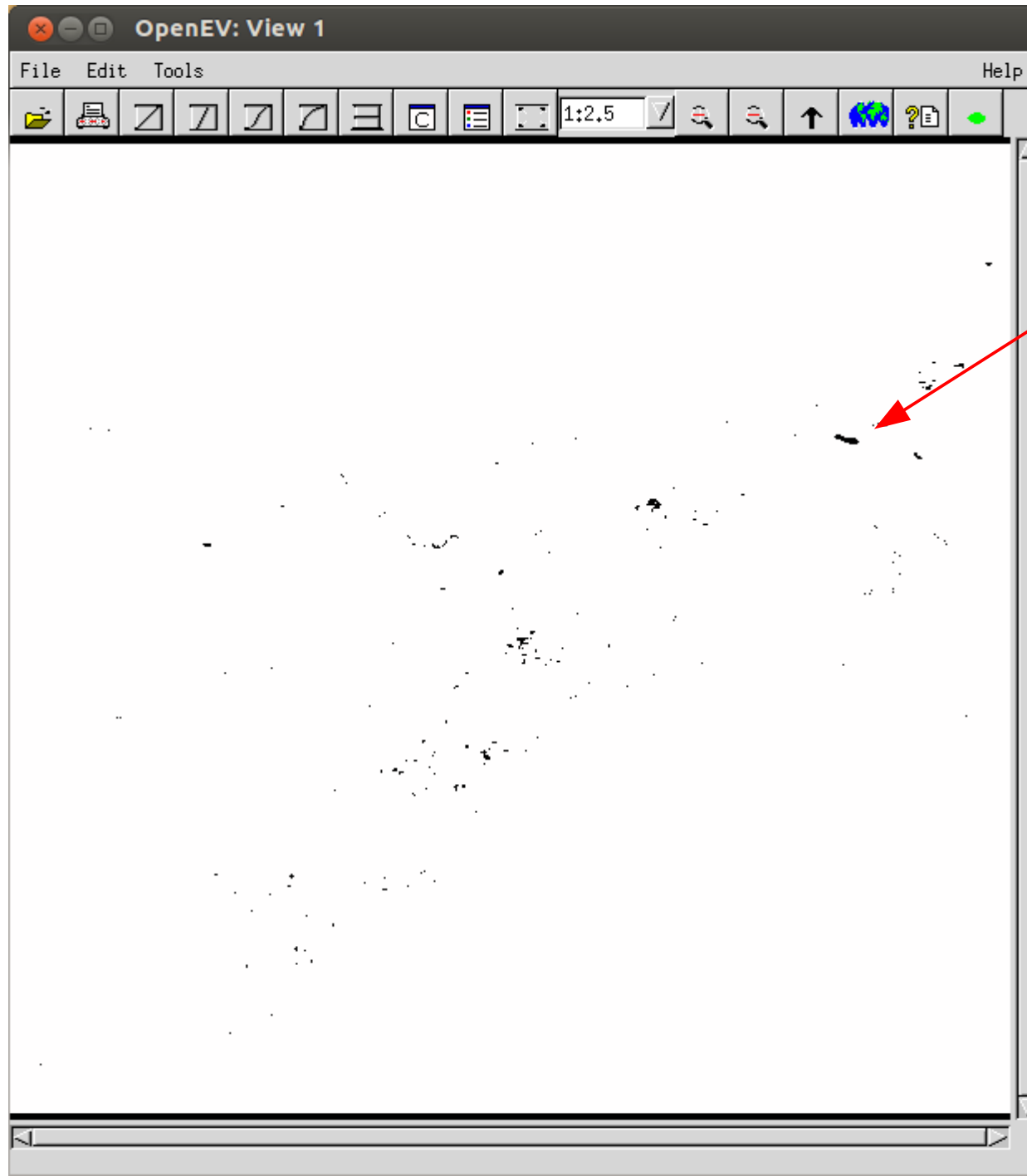


EarthEnv-DEM90



Pits
black area

EarthEnv-DEM90



Pits
black area

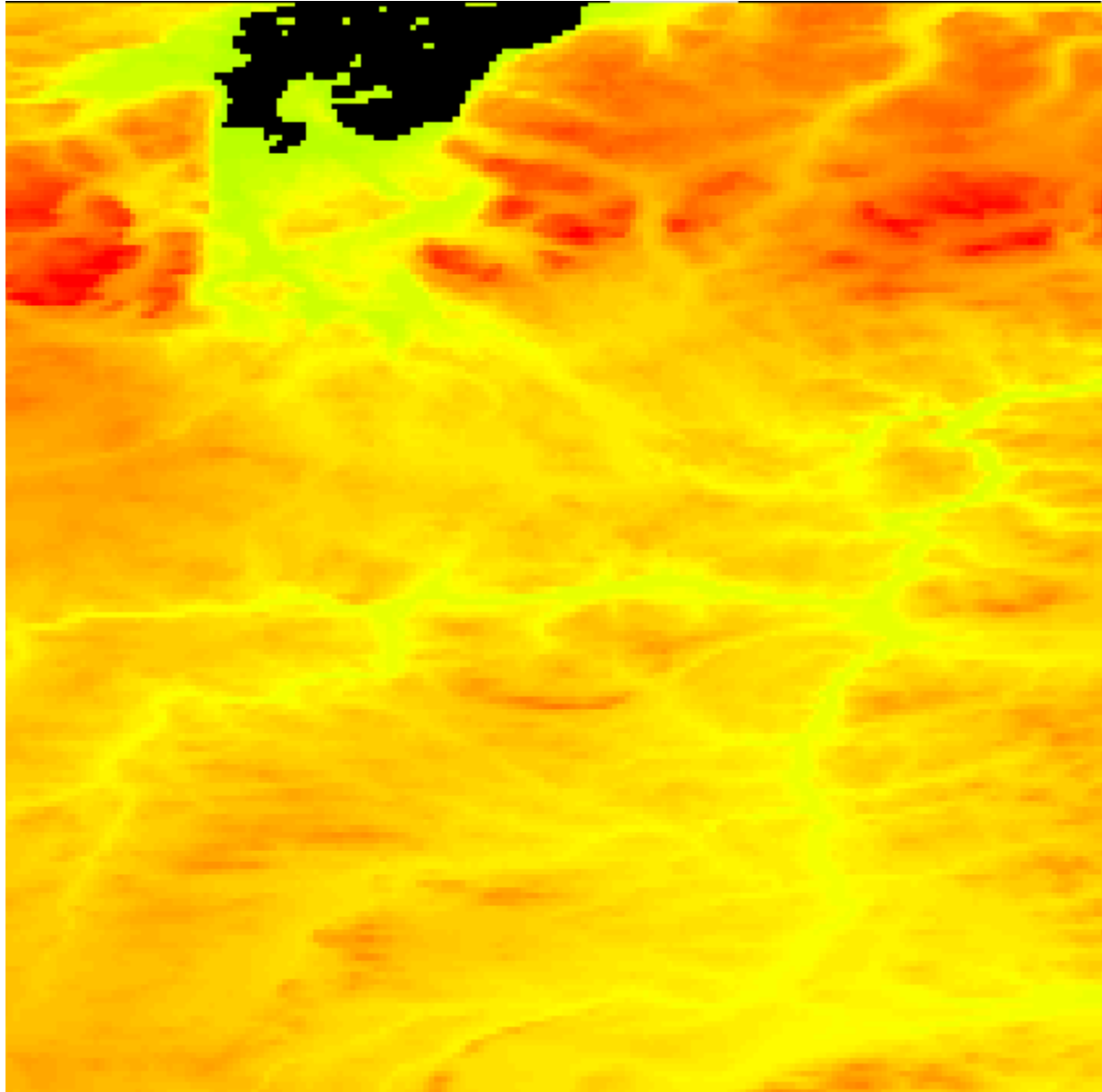
Proposed outliers identification method

(non-parametric approach)

K-nearest neighbour clustering

- Euclidean distance (suitable for large dataset)
- Mahalanobis distance (computationally expensive)

1 pixel(3-arc second) shift GTOPO30_(GLSDEM) -> EarthEnv-DEM90



1 pixel(3-arc second) shift GTOPO30_(GLSDEM) -> EarthEnv-DEM90

