

AN EXAMPLE OF DATABASE GENERALIZATION WORKFLOW: THE TOPOGRAPHIC DATABASE OF CATALONIA AT 1:25.000

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The ICC produces and maintains 3 vector databases covering Catalonia at scales 1:5.000, 1:50.000 and 1:250.000

- The ICC costumers need a new vector database detailed, 2.5D but manageable
- > 2.5D → photogrammetry, but the availability of 1:5.000 database and the ICC previous generalization experiences offered the possibility to produce the new database using generalization methods



➤ Version 1 1985 – 1995

- 2.5D vector data
- "spaghetti" data
- DTM generation: grid 15 x 15 meters
- ➤ Version 2 1996 2004
 - 2.5D vector data
 - GIS oriented database
 - elements for further generalization
 - complete set of documentation
 - > DTM and DSM generation: grid 15 x 15 meters



> Entities:

- points
- ➤ lines
- > polygons: lines for boundaries and centroids
- Each vertex is defined by 3 coordinates
- No duplicate lines
- Polygons are not 3D surfaces





TOPOGRAPHIC DATABASE 1:5.000 v.2

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TOPOGRAPHIC DATABASE 1:25.000

- Data Model
 - keeps the object semantics across the different scales of the existing ICC vector databases
 - 2.5D vector data
 - guidelines for generalization and photogrammetric data capture
- Updating problems
 - Inks between the original and the generalized DB
 - > propagation of updates
 - updating frequencies
 - medium scales more often than large scales
 - ➢ if DBs are updated separately
 - consistency problems



TOPOGRAPHIC DATABASE 1:25.000

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GENERALIZATION SOFTWARE

> Requirements:

- basic:
 - 2.5D generalization
 - good building simplification
 - easy integration in ICC environment
- > advanced:
 - object oriented system
 - preservation of the original object relationships
 - stereoplotting interface for updating

➢ Object oriented system → radical change in ICC environment, but the benefits would justify the migration



GENERALIZATION SOFTWARE TESTED

- > DYNAGEN (Intergraph):
 - 2.5D data generalization
 - poor results in building simplification
 - > no links between original and generalized data
 - > no stereoplotting interface
- > LAMPS2 GENERALIZER (Laser Scan):
 - advanced tools (AGENT)
 - Stereoplotting interface for updating
 - generalized data becomes 2D
 - > no links between original and generalized data

The use of an object oriented software was delayed until full functionalities will be implemented



GENERALIZATION SOFTWARE USED

> CHANGE (University of Hannover):

- > for building generalization, but
- 2D data

> ICC software:

- > Z value assignment to generalized buildings
- other generalization operations
- map names generalization
- interactive tools for manual generalization



- Water courses:
 - simplification (automatic)
 - typification
 - Collapse for two margins courses
 - aggregation, exaggeration and typification for islands





> Roads:

- > simplification (automatic)
- > collapse
- conflict resolution using buffer zones





> Streets:

- > width exaggeration
- conflict resolution using buffer zones





> Blocks:

- ➤ CHANGE cannot generalize together the buildings and the block lines → the connections are lost
- > generalized blocks must be rebuilt manually





> Buildings:

- > simplification using CHANGE (automatic)
- aggregation using CHANGE (automatic)
- > Z value assignment to generalized vertices (automatic)
- conflict resolution by manual editing





> Map names:

- selection (automatic)
- cartographic scaling (automatic)
- manual editing for conflict resolution





- > The new workflow has entailed two challenges to the ICC:
 - > obtain a DB applying generalization, not only a map
 - derive 2.5D data instead 2D data
- The updating of the generalized DB is an open question. There are no links between original and generalized DBs, so there are two possibilities:
 - > update the original DB and generalize again:
 - the coherence is guaranteed, but
 - the cost is very high
 - update separately both DB:
 - the cost is lower
 - the coherence is lost
- ICC will continue working to achieve the goal of the multiscale topographic DB