

# Model Elevasi Digital Permukaan Bumi (DEM)

APLIKASI LANJUT MATERI PEMBUATAN PROFIL DAN KONTOUR

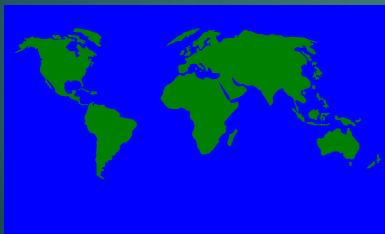


Lokasi manakah yang masih bisa dikembangkan untuk lokasi permukiman ?  
Berapa luas hutan yang masih ada ?

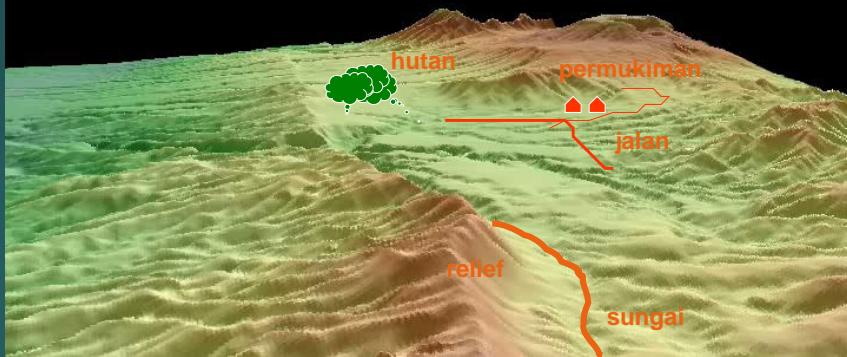
PETA adalah : Gambaran Permukaan Bumi

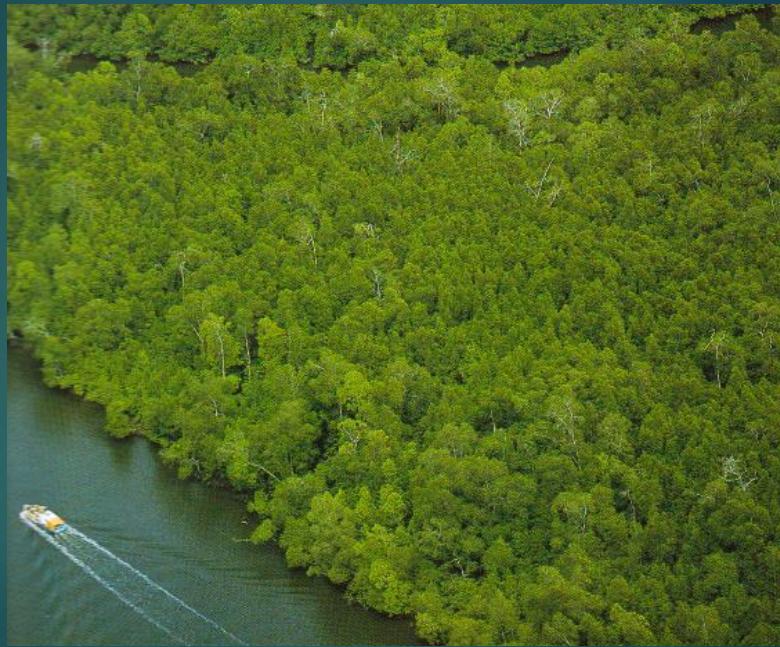


Yang diproyeksikan ke bidang datar dengan skala tertentu

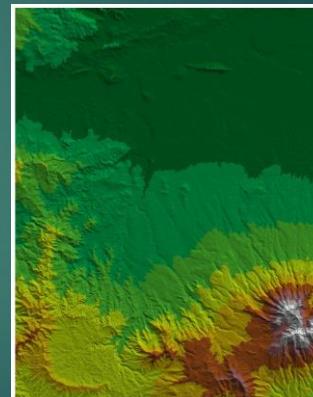


Apa yang dimaksud dengan permukaan bumi ?

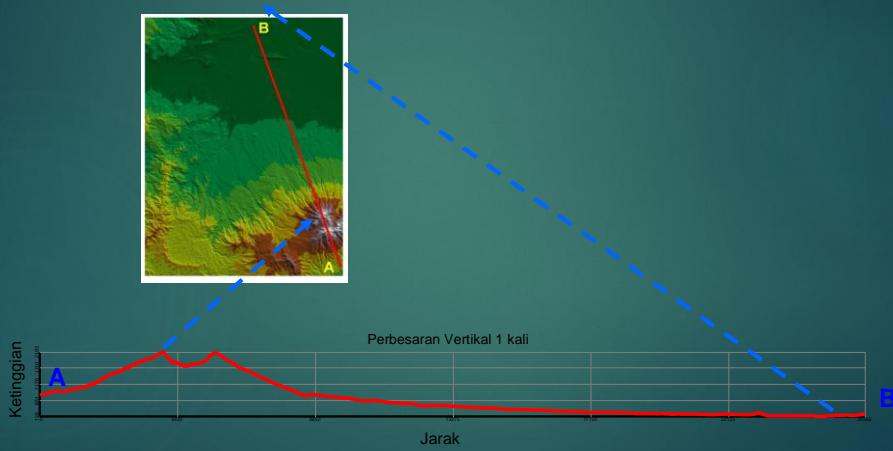




## PENYAJIAN DATA KETINGGIAN DALAM BENTUK KONTUR DAN SHADING



## ANALISIS PROFIL PENAMPANG MELINTANG



## ANALISIS LERENG/GRADIEN

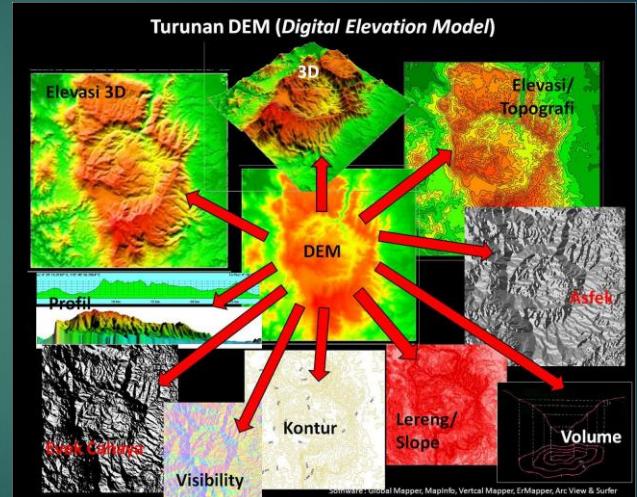
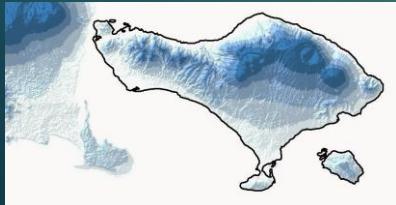
Kemiringan lereng/slope sering  
Disebut dengan gradien



## MENGHITUNG GRADIEN



# Apa itu DEM



## Digital Elevation Model: What it looks like

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DEM

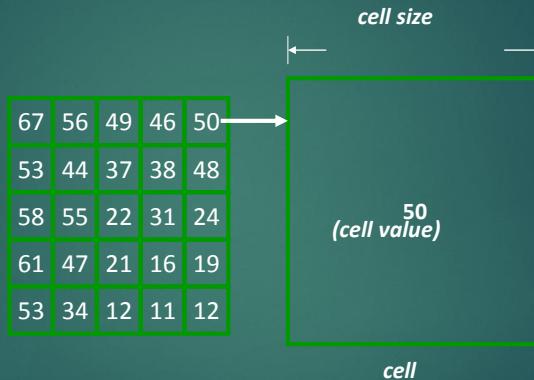
67	56	49	46	50
53	44	37	38	48
58	55	22	31	24
61	47	21	16	19
53	34	12	11	12

Lay a grid over some part of the world and find the average elevation in each cell

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DEM

## Cell Definition



The size of a cell is in either: meters, feet, degrees, or arc seconds

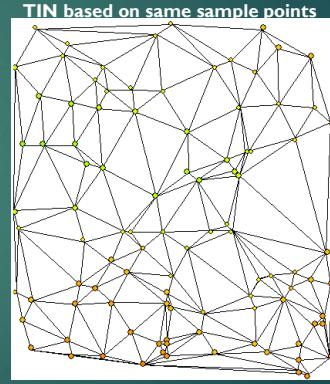
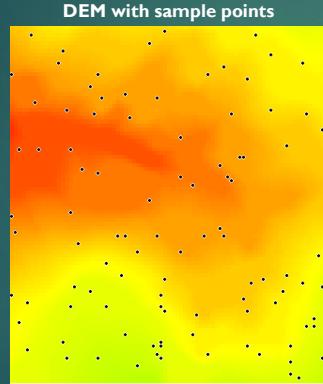
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## DEMs and DTMs

- ▶ Some definitions...
  - ▶ DSM (Digital Surface Model)
    - ▶ Set of regularly or irregularly spaced surface values
    - ▶ It contains information about trend of surface
  - ▶ DEM (Digital Elevation Model)
    - ▶ set of regularly or irregularly spaced height values
    - ▶ no other information
  - ▶ DTM (Digital Terrain Model)
    - ▶ set of regularly or irregularly spaced height values
    - ▶ but, with other information about terrain surface
    - ▶ ridge lines, spot heights, troughs, coast/shore lines, drainage lines, faults, peaks, pits, passes, etc.

# DEMs and TINs

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Week 19

## Advantages/disadvantages

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### ► DEMs:

- ▶ accept data direct from digital altitude matrices
- ▶ must be resampled if irregular data used
- ▶ may miss complex topographic features
- ▶ may include redundant data in low relief areas
- ▶ less complex and CPU intensive

### ► TINs:

- ▶ accept randomly sampled data without resampling
- ▶ accept linear features such as contours and breaklines (ridges and troughs)
- ▶ accept point features (spot heights and peaks)
- ▶ vary density of sample points according to terrain complexity

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Week 19

# Sumber Data DEM

- ▶ Survei Lapangan
- ▶ Data Analisis Penginderaan Jauh
  - ▶ Foto Udara (Stereo) → Photogrammetry
  - ▶ Foto Stereo Citra Satelit → Imagegrammetry (Stereo)
  - ▶ Shuttle Imaging (Stereo) → Imagegrammetry (Stereo) dan Radargrammetry
  - ▶ Radar → Radargrammetry (interferometry – Differential Interferometry) – INSAR / IFSAR, DINSAR
  - ▶ LIDAR → Point Cloud Analysis (advanced)

# Sumber lain : DEM Data Sources

- ▶ Shuttle Radar Topography Mission ([SRTM](#))
- ▶ [30m](#) DEMs from 1:24,000 scale map
- ▶ [1"](#) National Elevation Dataset
- ▶ [3"](#) (100m) DEMs from 1:250,000 scale maps
- ▶ [30"](#) DEM of the earth ([GTOPO30](#))

# Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM)

- ▶ 1 arc-second elevation data for the United States, 3 arc-second data for the globe
- ▶ Produced by radar measurements from a Shuttle mission, Feb 11-22, 2000
- ▶ [http://srtm.usgs.gov/  
data/obtainingdata.  
html](http://srtm.usgs.gov/data/obtainingdata.html)



## SRTM Coverage 56°S to 60°N



## 30m DEMs

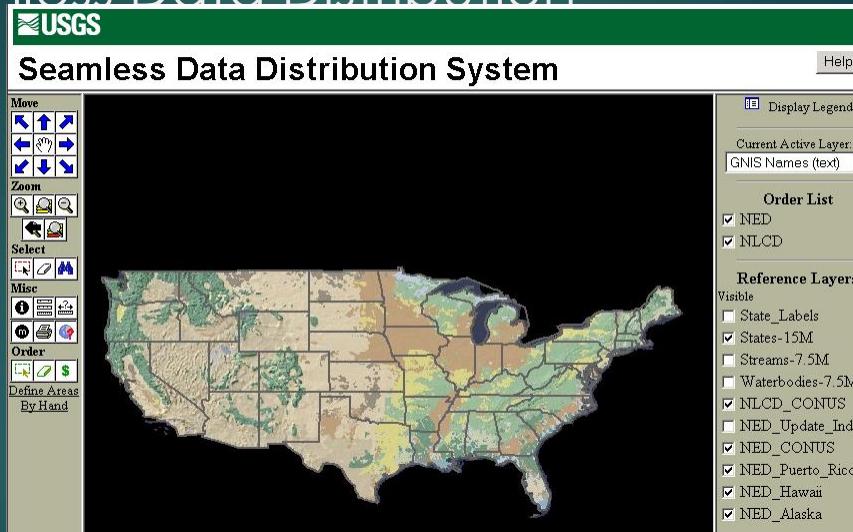
- ▶ Best resolution standardized data source available for the US
- ▶ Coverage of the country is incomplete
- ▶ Data by 7.5' map sheets in UTM projection
- ▶ [Link for US](#)  
[http://edcwww.cr.usgs.gov/Webglis/glisbin/guide.pl/glis/hyper/guide/usgs\\_dem](http://edcwww.cr.usgs.gov/Webglis/glisbin/guide.pl/glis/hyper/guide/usgs_dem)
- ▶ [Link for Texas](#)  
<http://www.tnris.state.tx.us/DigitalData/DEM/dems.htm>

## National Elevation Dataset

- ▶ Seamless 1" DEM for the US in 1° x 1° blocks
- ▶ Compiled by synthesizing the 30m DEM's from 1:24,000 scale maps
- ▶ [Link](#) to website  
<http://edcnts12.cr.usgs.gov/ned/>

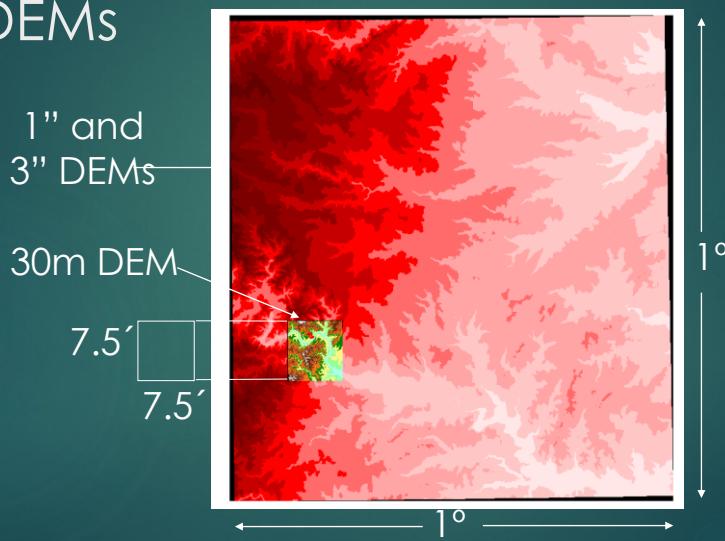


## Seamless Data Distribution <http://seamless.usgs.gov/>



<http://edcnts14.cr.usgs.gov/Website/store/viewer.htm>

## Coverage of 30m, 1" and 3" DEMs



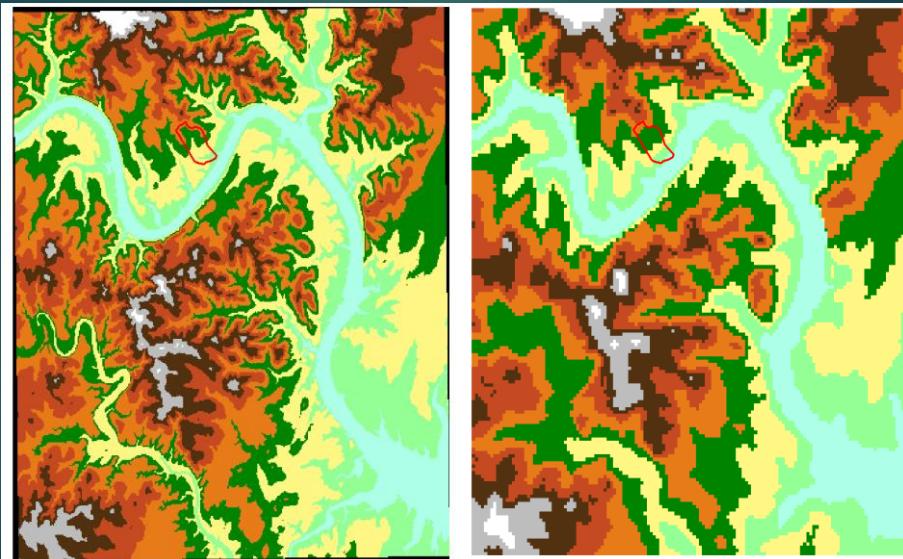
## 3" DEMs

- ▶ Derived by US Defence Mapping Agency, available from USGS for the whole US
- ▶ Data in geographic coordinates by 1:250,000 map sheet names ( $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ ) cells in ( $1^\circ \times 2^\circ$ ) maps
- ▶ Needs to be projected to planar coordinates
- ▶ [Link](http://edcwww.cr.usgs.gov/doc/edchome/ndcddb/ndcddb.html) <http://edcwww.cr.usgs.gov/doc/edchome/ndcddb/ndcddb.html>

30m

Cell Size

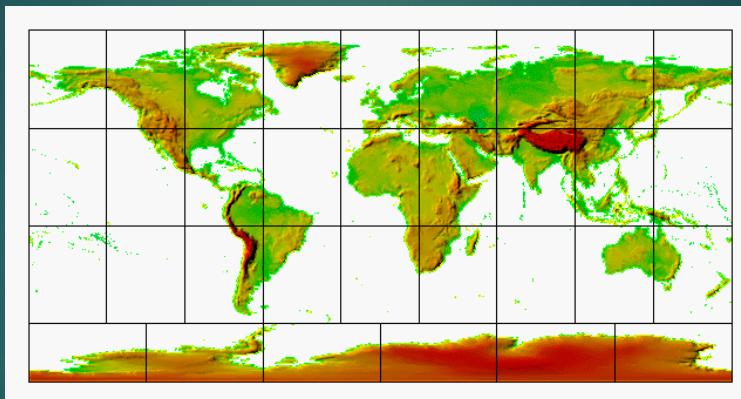
100m



## 30" DEM GTOPO30

- ▶ Produced by USGS from 3" grids and Digital Chart of the World topography
- ▶ Coverage complete for the earth
- ▶ Projected cell size is 1km
- ▶ Data must be projected before use
- ▶ [Link](http://edcwww.cr.usgs.gov/landdaac/gtopo30/gtopo30.html) <http://edcwww.cr.usgs.gov/landdaac/gtopo30/gtopo30.html>

## GTOPO30



Source: <http://edcwww.cr.usgs.gov/landdaac/gtopo30/gtopo30.html>

## GARIS BESAR KEGIATAN SURVEI TANAH

