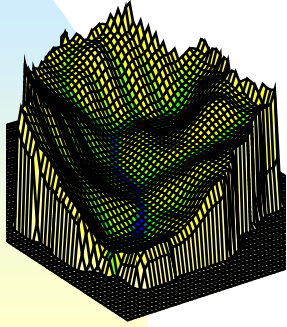


Digital Elevation Model (DEM) Processing for Watershed Delineation



Lab 2

MÔ HÌNH BA CHIỀU XÃ BÌNH THANH VÀ THUNG NAI

Chống phủ ảnh Landsat TM,
chụp ngày 4 tháng 11 năm 2000
Góc nhìn: 315 độ
Tỷ lệ chiếu đứng: 1.4 lần

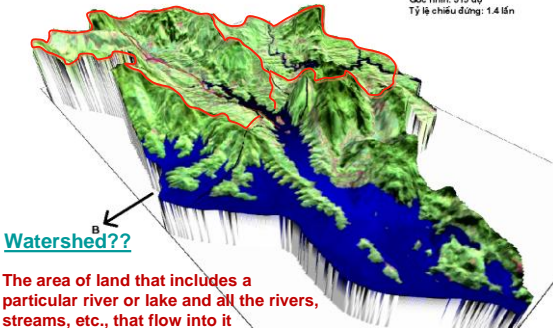


Watershed??

Lưu vực là một đơn vị diện tích mà toàn bộ nước mưa rơi xuống được tập trung về một điểm trước khi chảy ra

MÔ HÌNH BA CHIỀU XÃ BÌNH THANH VÀ THUNG NAI

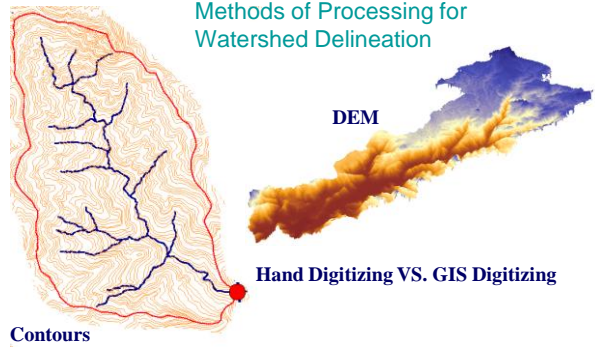
Chống phủ ảnh Landsat TM,
chụp ngày 4 tháng 11 năm 2000
Góc nhìn: 315 độ
Tỷ lệ chiếu đứng: 1.4 lần



Watershed??

The area of land that includes a particular river or lake and all the rivers, streams, etc., that flow into it

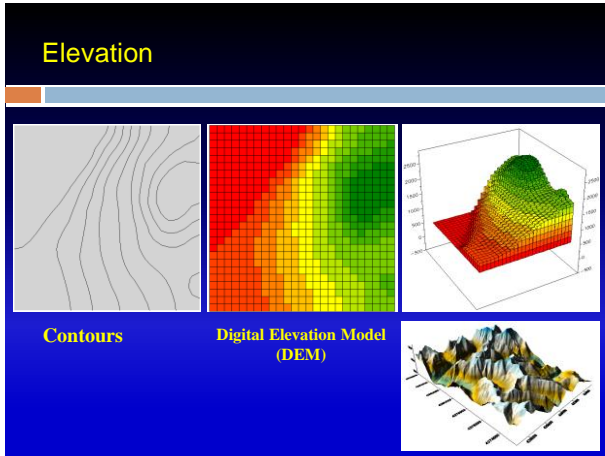
Methods of Processing for Watershed Delineation



DEM

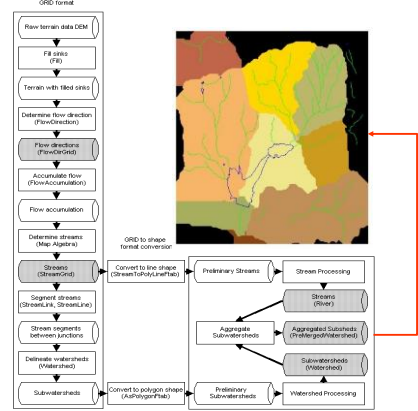
Hand Digitizing VS. GIS Digitizing

Contours

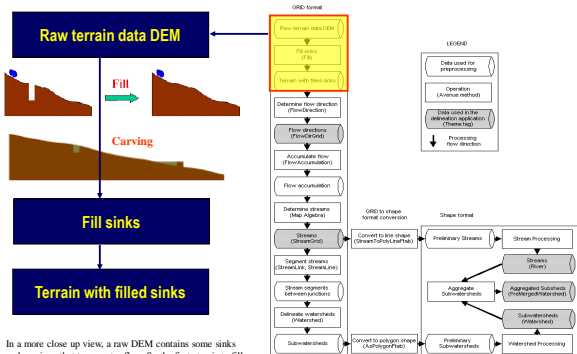


Processing flow for Watershed Delineation

This diagram presents a processing process for subwatershed delineation. As you can see (it is a little bit small!) the first input data is a DEM and it is in grid format. The last output is a map of watersheds delineated.



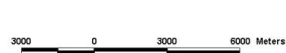
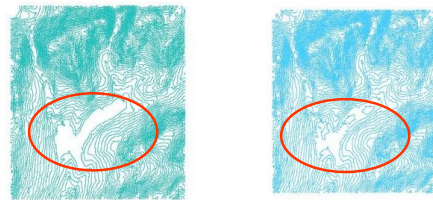
Processing flow for Watershed Delineation



In a more close up view, a raw DEM contains some sinks and carvings that traps water flow. So the first step is to fill in those sinks to make sure that water accumulation in proper process downstream in later steps.

Pits in IDW Surface of DEM

This diagram shows the effects of filling in the pits of a DEM on contours interpolation. The left is rough while the right is much smoother after filling the pits.



Pits in IDW Surface of DEM

This diagram shows the effects of filling in the pits of a DEM on contours interpolation. The left is rough while the right is much smoother after filling the pits.



Contours after filling the pits

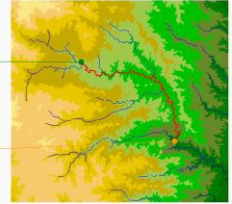
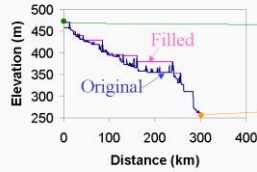


Contours before filling the pits

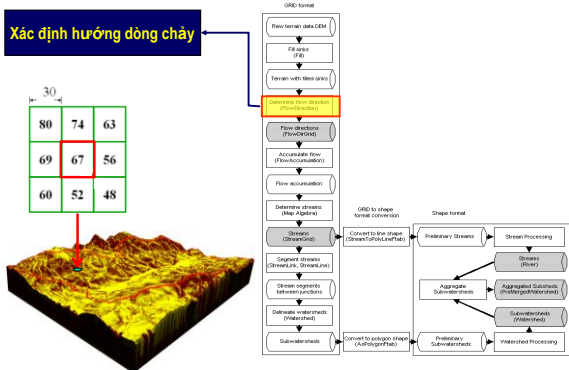
3000 0 3000 6000 Meters



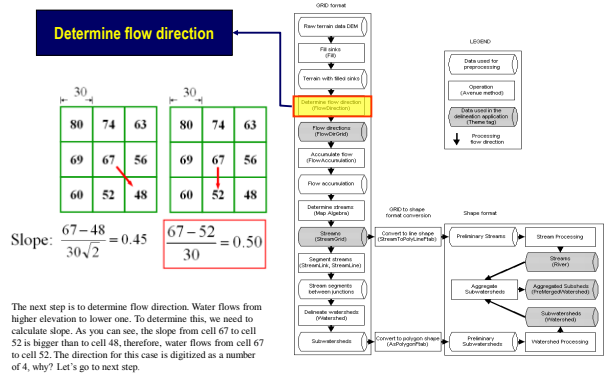
Effect of Pit Filling on Elevation



Processing flow for Watershed Delineation



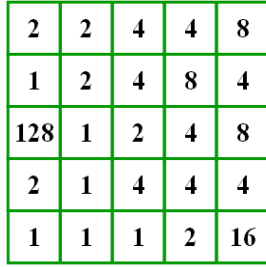
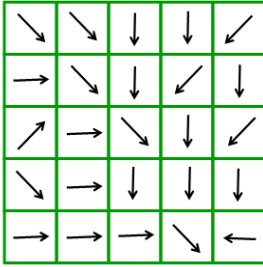
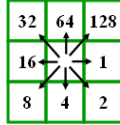
Processing flow for Watershed Delineation



The next step is to determine flow direction. Water flows from higher elevation to lower one. To determine this, we need to calculate slope. As you can see, the slope from cell 67 to cell 52 is bigger than to cell 48, therefore, water flows from cell 67 to cell 52. The direction for this case is digitized as a number of 4, why? Let's go to next step.

Flow Direction Grid

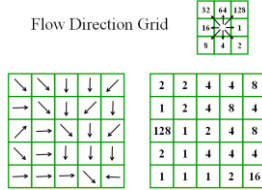
The 9 square boxes in the top right corner present digital numbers of flow direction. For example, to the east is 1 (equals to 2^0), to the west is 16 (equals to 2^4), etc. This is the way to make it fits to the binary algorithm of the computer. Any other reasons more than that, we don't know!



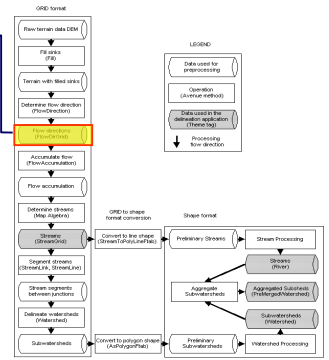
Processing flow for Watershed Delineation

Flow direction

Flow Direction Grid



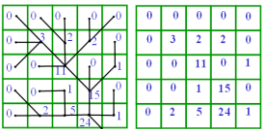
From slope calculation, flow direction then assigned by digital numbers.



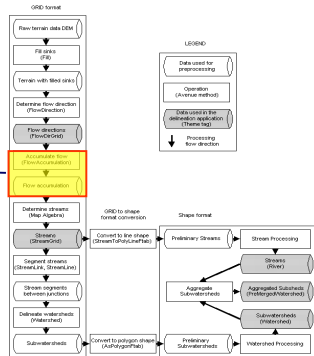
Processing flow for Watershed Delineation

Accumulate flow

Flow Accumulation Grid. Area draining in to a grid cell



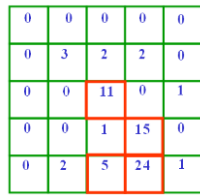
Flow accumulation is calculated based on the network of contributing cells above a certain cell. The number 3 for example, is made up of the three cell above it (not include itself).



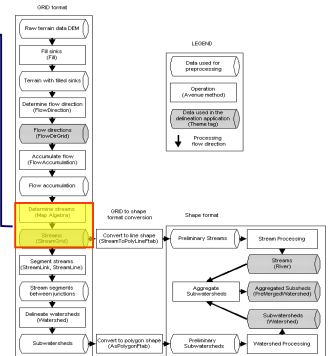
Processing flow for Watershed Delineation

Determine Stream

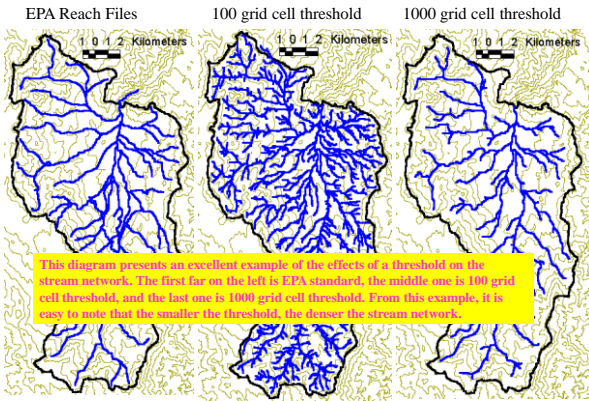
Flow Accumulation > 5 Cell Threshold



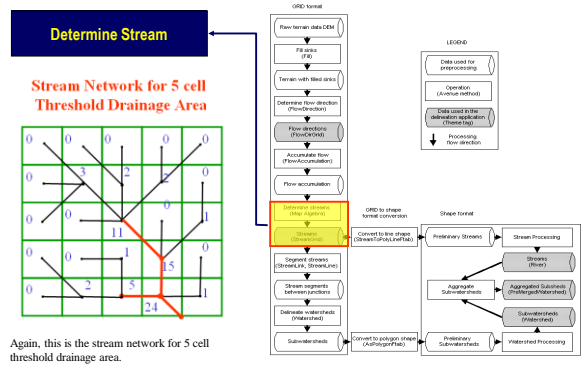
The next step is to determine a threshold for the stream network. In this case, for example, only cell accumulated from 5 cell or more is considered a stream cell.



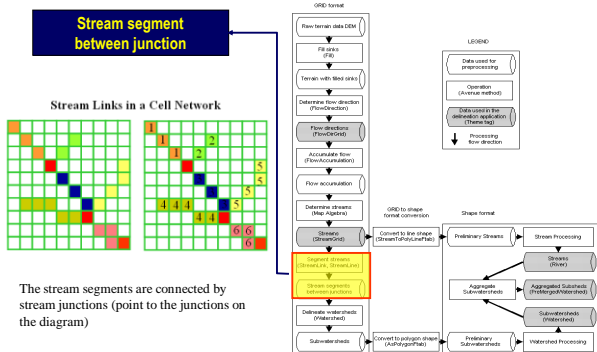
Drainage Density for Different Support Area Thresholds



Processing flow for Watershed Delineation



Processing flow for initial, arbitrary subwatershed delineation (from ESRI, 1997).



Processing flow for initial, arbitrary subwatershed delineation (from ESRI, 1997).

