

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

Laser data Download, NH

DOCUMENT VERSION: 2.7

Figure 1. Example laser data.

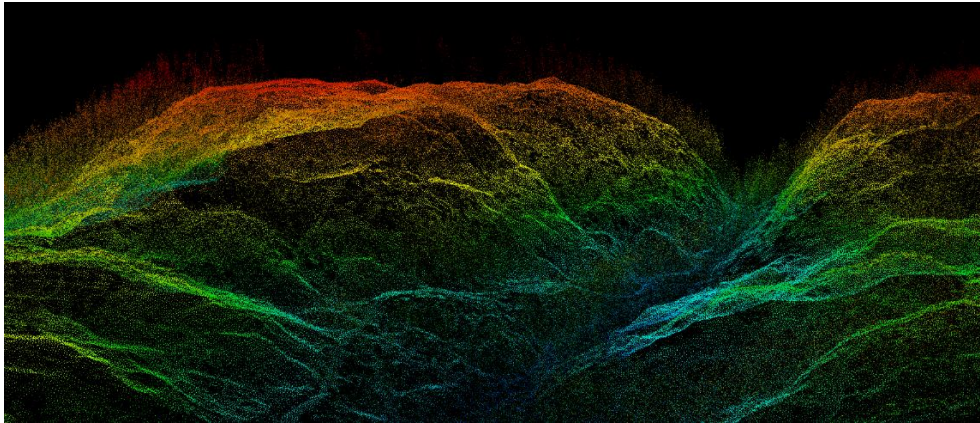


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1 General description

Laser data Download, NH consists of a point cloud with classified points captured through airborne laser scanning of the terrain.

1.1 Contents

The product contains a point cloud with a point density 0,5-1 point/m². Each point is classified as ground, water, bridge or unclassified.

The product is delivered with metadata that indicates the origin and status of the processing performed, in addition to a full set of metadata from the scanning, including flight lines.

1.2 Geographic coverage

Nationwide.

1.3 Delivery tiles

The smallest unit for delivery corresponds to a tile measuring 2.5 x 2.5 km geographically adjusted to the index system in SWEREF 99 TM.

1.4 Koordinatsystem

In plane: SWEREF 99 TM

In height: RH 2000

2 Quality description

See the pdf-file *Quality description of laser data*, which can be found alongside this product description at the website under [Laserdata NH](#).

2.1 Data capture

Data capture for *Laser data Download, NH* began in 2009 and was completed in 2019. Laser data was captured through airborne laser scanning of the terrain.

Laser data Download, NH is provided in classification level 3 which includes classification of bridges, refined ground classification of dams and improved classification of ground and water.

Each laser point is classified in any of the following classes:

- 1 Unclassified, also includes any incorrect points
- 2 Point on ground
- 9 Point on water
- 11 Point on bridge

2.2 Maintenance

The point cloud is a snapshot without a plan for maintenance.

2.3 Metadata

2.3.1 DESCRIPTION OF IMAGE FILES

POINT DENSITY – LAST AND ONLY RETURN

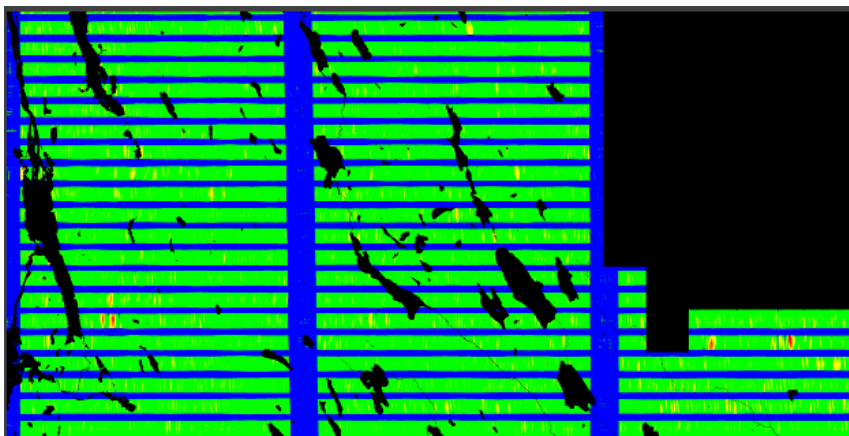
For each scanning area the point density of the laser point cloud is presented as an image file with a resolution of 10 metres. Only points from the last of several returns or the only return are shown, i.e. points that may represent the ground surface. The file is named, for example, 09P001_coverage.tif.

The point density is illustrated with colours as per the table below.

Table 1. Point density and colour presentation in the image file Point density - last and only return.

Colour	Point density	Comment
Blue	$> 1 \text{ point/m}^2$	
Green	$> 0.5 \text{ points/m}^2$	
Yellow	$> 0.25 \text{ points/m}^2$	
Red	$< 0.25 \text{ points/m}^2$	
Black	0 points/m^2	Black colour in the image is either due to the water surfaces having been removed by masking or holes in the laser point cloud resulting from poor reflection. Seas and areas outside the national boundary that have not been scanned are also presented as black.

Figure 2. Example with point density, last and only return, for a scanning area.



POINT DENSITY – LASER POINTS CLASSIFIED AS GROUND

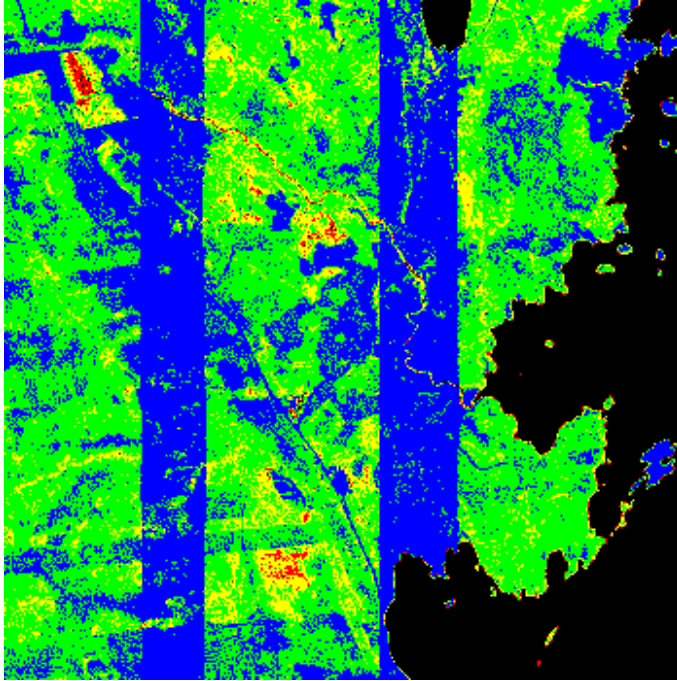
For each scanning area the average point density of laser points that have been classified as ground is presented as an image file with a resolution of 10 metres.

The point density is illustrated with colours as per the table below.

Table 2. Point density and colour presentation in the image file Point density - laser points classified as ground.

Colour	Point density	Comment
Blue	$> 0.5 \text{ points/m}^2$	On open areas and on overlaps between flight lines there might be more points on ground than the minimum requirement of 0.5 points/m^2 .
Green	$0.25\text{-}0.5 \text{ points/m}^2$	On average there is at least one point on ground within one area of 2×2 metres.
Yellow	$0.0625\text{-}0.25 \text{ points/m}^2$	On average there is at least one point on ground within an area of 4×4 metres. The terrain model may have a diminished degree of detail in these areas.
Red	$> 0.0625 \text{ points/m}^2$	On average there is less than one point on ground within an area of 4×4 metres. This might be caused by dense forest or water. The terrain model may have a significantly diminished degree of detail in these areas.
Black	0 points/m^2	Black colour in the image is due to either the water surfaces having been removed by masking or holes in the laser point cloud. Holes in the laser point cloud are due to poor reflection or dense vegetation, which may cause a total loss of points on ground. Poor reflection occurs on, for example, water surfaces and newly laid asphalt.

Figure 3. Example with point density of ground for a scanning area.



2.3.2 DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS IN METADATA FILES

Every delivered laser data file is accompanied by two metadata files (GeoJSON). The metadata files contains geometry and attributes according to descriptions and examples below.

[GeoJSON-schema](#) for download.

Table 3. Description and example of contents in metadata file, grouped by flight line.

Field	Description	Example
	Geometry, polygon The approximate area of the flight line	
id	Identity of the flight line, Point Source ID	1
insamlingsdatum	Scanning date	2018-03-01
flyghojd	Planned flight altitude (metre)	2200
flyghastighet	Planned speed (knots)	135
punkttathet	Planned minimum point density inside a flight line (points/m ²)	0.6
skannerid	Scanner ID	SN6114
skannerfabrikat	Scanner manufacturer	Leica
skannermodell	Scanner model	ALS60
oppningsvinkel	Field of view (degrees)	40
pulsfrekvens	Pulse frequency (Hertz)	104100
skanningsfrekvens	Scan frequency (Hertz)	39
trjfil	Trj-file	

Table 4. Description and example of contents in metadata file, grouped by tile.

Field	Description	Example
	Geometry, polygon The approximate area of the tile	
id	Tile ID	672_59_0050
klasstatistik	Number of points for each class	klass 1: 115706 klass 2: 76985 klass 9: 2321521
klassificeringsniva	Classification level	3
kommentar	Quality notes <i>Indicates that deviations or problems of which the user should be aware have been detected during processing.</i>	Utbredd felaktig markklassning av tät låg vegetation
senastAndrad	Date of the most recent update	2015-11-26

The following information, from the completed laser scanning, is available on the website under [Laserdata Download, NH](#).

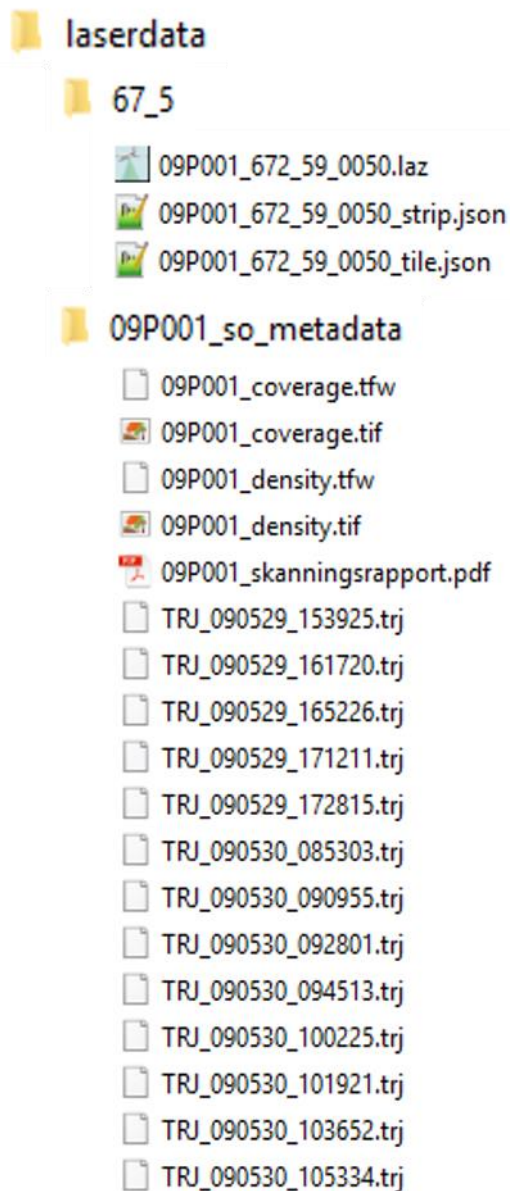
- Skanningsområden, shape-format (zip) - Scanning areas
- Skannade stråk (xls) - Scanning date and Point Source ID for flight lines
- Skannade stråk, shape-format (zip) - Position for the flight lines in scanning areas

3 Contents of the delivery

3.1 Folder structure at delivery

At delivery the LAZ files, including the metadata, is sorted into folders like the example below.

Figure 4. Example of contents in a delivery.



3.2 Delivery format

Laser data is supplied in LAS format, version 1.2, in point data record format 1. The LAS files are supplied compressed with Laszip (software to unzip these files is free to download on the internet).

3.3 File sets and contents

Table 5. Description of files included in the delivery.

File name (example)	Description
09P001_672_59_0050.las (supplied compressed in .laz)	The file name includes the identity of the scanning area, the co-ordinates of the lower left corner of the tile and the file format.
09P001_672_59_0050_strip.json	Metadata presenting attributes grouped by flight line, one file for each las-file.
09P001_672_59_0050_tile.json	Metadata presenting attributes grouped by 2,5 kilometre tile, one file for each las-file.
09P001_coverage.tif	A raster file presenting the point density of the laser point cloud, last and only return, for the entire scanning area.
09P001_coverage.tfw	Geo-referencing file for the image file above.
09P001_density.tif	A raster file for the entire scanning area presenting the point density of those laser points that have been classified as ground.
09P001_density.tfw	Geo-referencing file for the image file above.
TRJ_090529_153925.trj	Trajectory data, one file for each flight line included in current scanning area. The file name may vary depending on the equipment used, but it will always end with the extension .trj.
09P001_Skanningsrapport.pdf	The contractor's report on collection.
leverans.json	Overview of tiles (2.5 x 2.5 km) included in the delivery, in GeoJSON-format.