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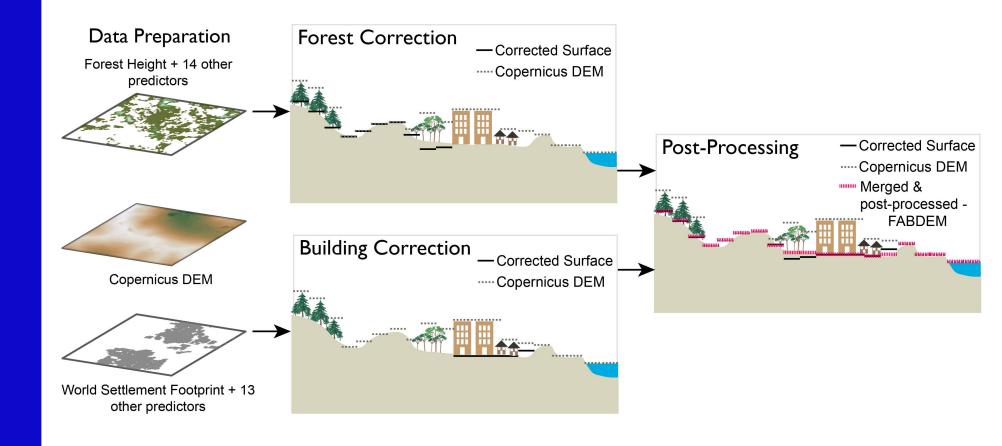
A Forest and Building removed Copernicus DEM – the Why.

- Adapting to and mitigating climate change impact requires accurate local data, particulary over data-scarce areas.
- Accurate elevation data is key for many natural hazard applications.
- Thus far, there was no data combining global coverage with sufficient accuracy for local applications.

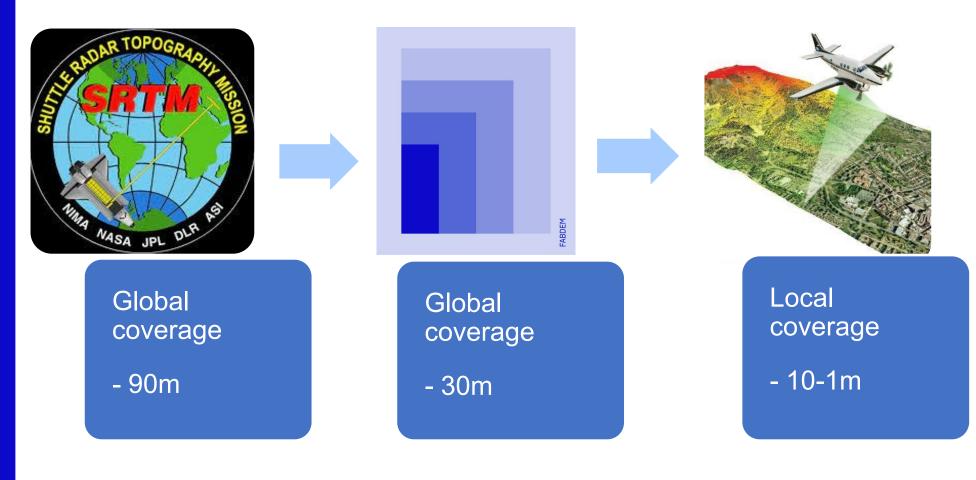
FABDEM combines state-of-the-art earth observation data with machine learning to produce novel highresolution surface elevation data.

- COP-DEM at 30 m resolution globally ("GLO-30")
  - COP-DEM is a state-of-the-art DSM (Digital Surface Model), outperforming other elevation datasets
  - DSMs contain buildings and forests which are not needed for most natural hazard applications
- Machine learning
  - Random Forest regression
  - Removing building and forests from COP-DEM GLO30

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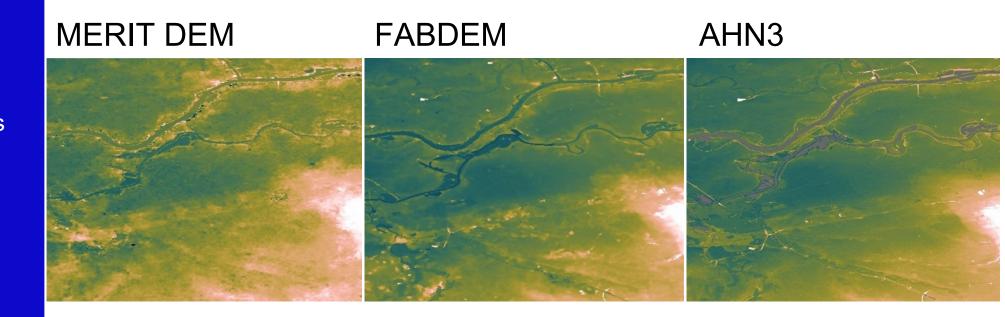


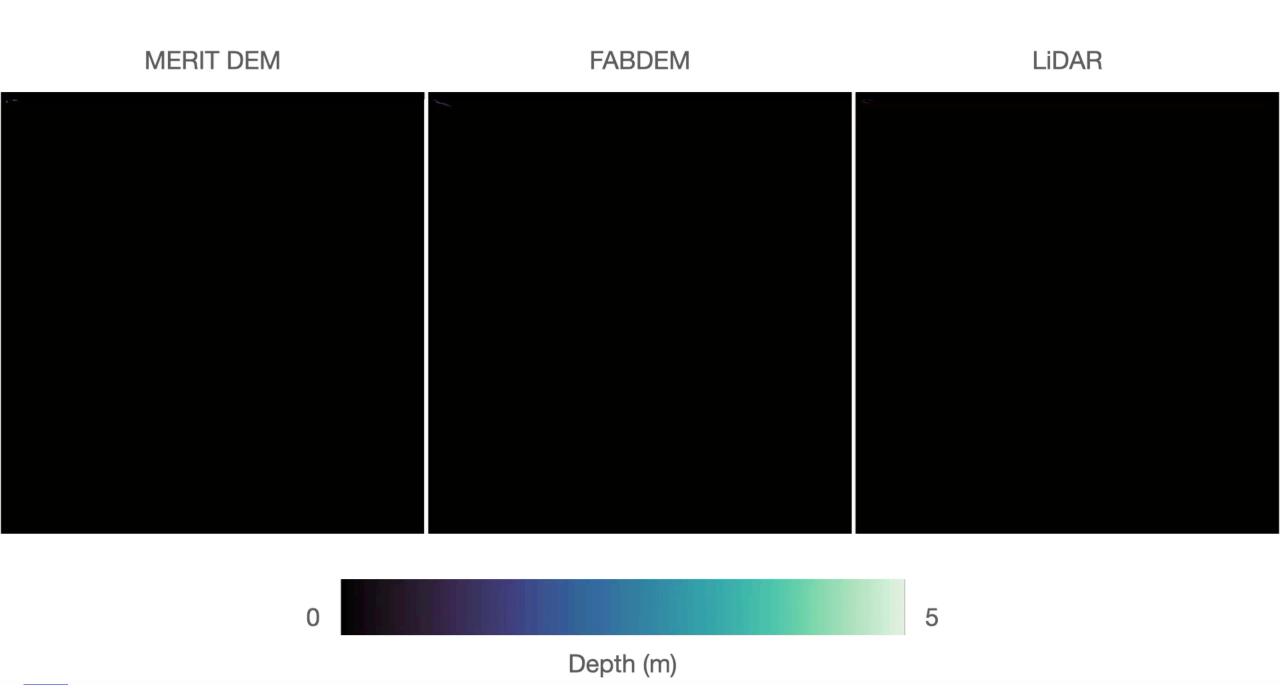
FABDEM sits at a 'sweet spot' combining accuracy of local data with global extent.



Rapid access to global coverage where no LIDAR or site survey data available

Comparing FABDEM with national elevation data (here AHN3 from the Netherlands) and MERIT-DEM, the thus far standard of global elevation data.

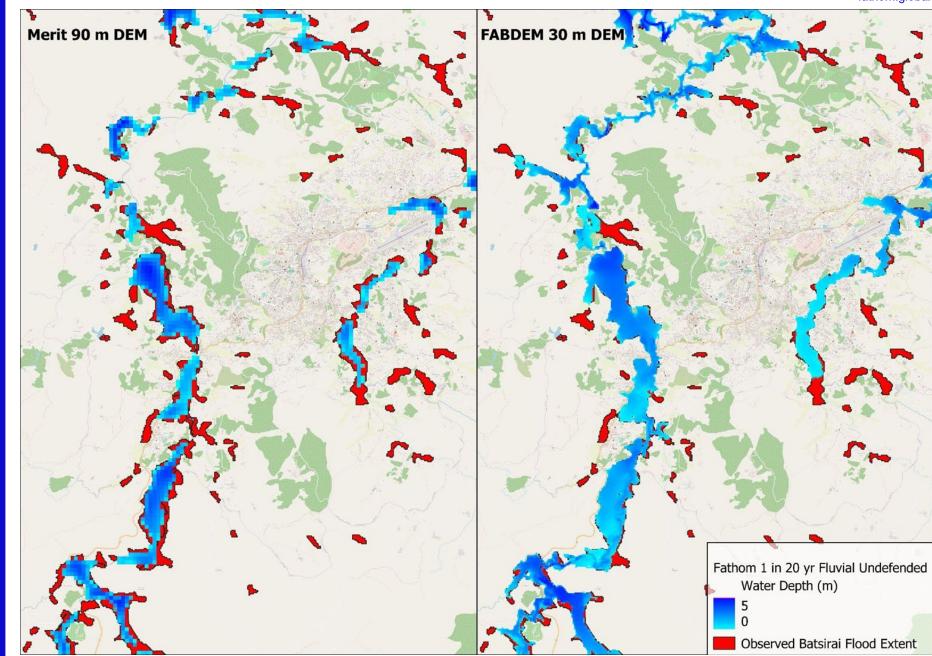




# Use case

Flood inundation related to Cyclone Batsirai, Madagascar, February 2022.

https://www.fathom.glo bal/eventresponse/tropicalcyclone-batsirai/



### **Applications**

High-resolution elevation data with improved accuracy enables a wide range of hazard-related applications.

- Flood hazard and risk:
  - Flood modelling
  - Flood risk analysis
    - Single asset or portfolio asset management
    - Spatial correlation
    - Linear assets
    - Inter connected assets
- Landslide modelling
- Population modelling