Multidirectional, oblique-weighted, shaded-relief image of the Island of Hawaii

OF-92-422

Robert Mark<br>U.S. Geological Survey Menlo Park, CA 94025

Traditional computer-generated shaded-relief maps emphasize structures that happen to be obliquely illuminated, but wash out structures that are illuminated along the structural grain. This image, which emphasizes oblique illumination on all surfaces, is generated by combining computer-generated shaded-relief images illuminated from $225^{\circ}, 270^{\circ}, 315^{\circ}$, and $360^{\circ}$ azimuth; each $30^{\circ}$ above the horizon. Elevation data are from 84 US Geological Survey 30meter DEMs. Weights were calculated for each image, on a cell-bycell basis, using a generalized aspect map (smoothed 1000 metercells), such that:

$$
\begin{aligned}
W\left(225^{\circ}\right) & =\sin 2\left(\operatorname{aspect}-225^{\circ}\right) \\
W\left(270^{\circ}\right) & =\sin 2\left(\operatorname{aspect}-270^{\circ}\right) \\
W\left(315^{\circ}\right) & =\sin 2\left(\operatorname{aspect}-315^{\circ}\right) \\
W\left(360^{\circ}\right) & =\sin 2\left(\operatorname{aspect}-360^{\circ}\right)
\end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned}
& \\
& \text { Weighted-image }=\quad\left(225^{\circ}\right) \times \operatorname{image}\left(225^{\circ}\right)+ \\
& W\left(270^{\circ}\right) \times \operatorname{image}\left(270^{\circ}\right)+ \\
& W\left(315^{\circ}\right) \times \operatorname{image}\left(315^{\circ}\right)+ \\
&\left.W\left(360^{\circ}\right) \times \operatorname{image}\left(360^{\circ}\right)\right) / 2
\end{aligned}
$$

This technique produces more detail in the areas of an image that would otherwise be illuminated by direct light or left in darkness by a single-source illumination.

The image was created using ARC 6.0.1 GRID as follows:

```
shade225 = hillshade(hawaii, 225, 30, shade, 5)
shade270 = hillshade(hawaii, 270, 30, shade, 5)
shade315 = hillshade(hawaii, 315, 30, shade, 5)
shade360 = hillshade(hawaii, 360, 30, shade, 5)
h00 = resample(hawaii, 1000)
h01 = focalmean(h00)
h02 = focalmean(h01)
h03 = focalmean(h02)
asp = aspect(h03)
asp1 = con(isnull(asp), 293, asp)
w225 = sqr(sin((asp1-225) div deg ))
w270 = sqr(sin((asp1-270) div deg))
w315 = sqr(sin((asp1 - 315) div deg ))
w360 = sqr(sin(asp1 div deg ))
setcell minof
temp =w225 * shade225 + w270 * shade270 + w315 *
shade315 + w360 * shade360
shade4 = int(temp div 2)
```

Note: better results if smoothing is done at full resolution:
h03 = focalmean(hawaii, circle, 30)
but it takes MUCH Ionger!


Figure 2



