

# Geomorphometry in the Cloud: New Capabilities and Future Directions of ArcGIS

[Nawajish Noman](#), Steve Kopp, Tania Lopez-Cantu



**GEO** MORPHOMETRY  
PERUGIA **ITALY**

**2025**  
JUNE 9-13

# Agenda

- ArcGIS
- Living Atlas and Elevation Services
- Analysis in the Cloud
- Advancements in Raster Analysis
- Extending Analytical Capability





# ArcGIS A Geospatial Enterprise Analytics System

Driving data insights and supporting decision making

## Experiences



BROWSER



NOTEBOOKS



MODELS



DESKTOP



APIs

## Open Science Integrations

R PROJECT MATPLOTLIB  
ANACONDA PANDAS PYTORCH  
GDAL SCIKIT LEARN  
PYTHON JUPYTER FAST.AI

## Analytics

GeoAI

Geocoding

Spatiotemporal  
Statistics

Network

Big Data

Graph

3D

Imagery & Raster

Overlays

GeoEnrichment

Real-Time

ArcGIS

Relational Database

Vector

Unstructured

Graph  
Database

Data

Geodatabase

Tabular

Multi-dimensional

Lidar / Point  
Cloud

Raster

Data  
Warehouse

ArcGIS Living  
Atlas

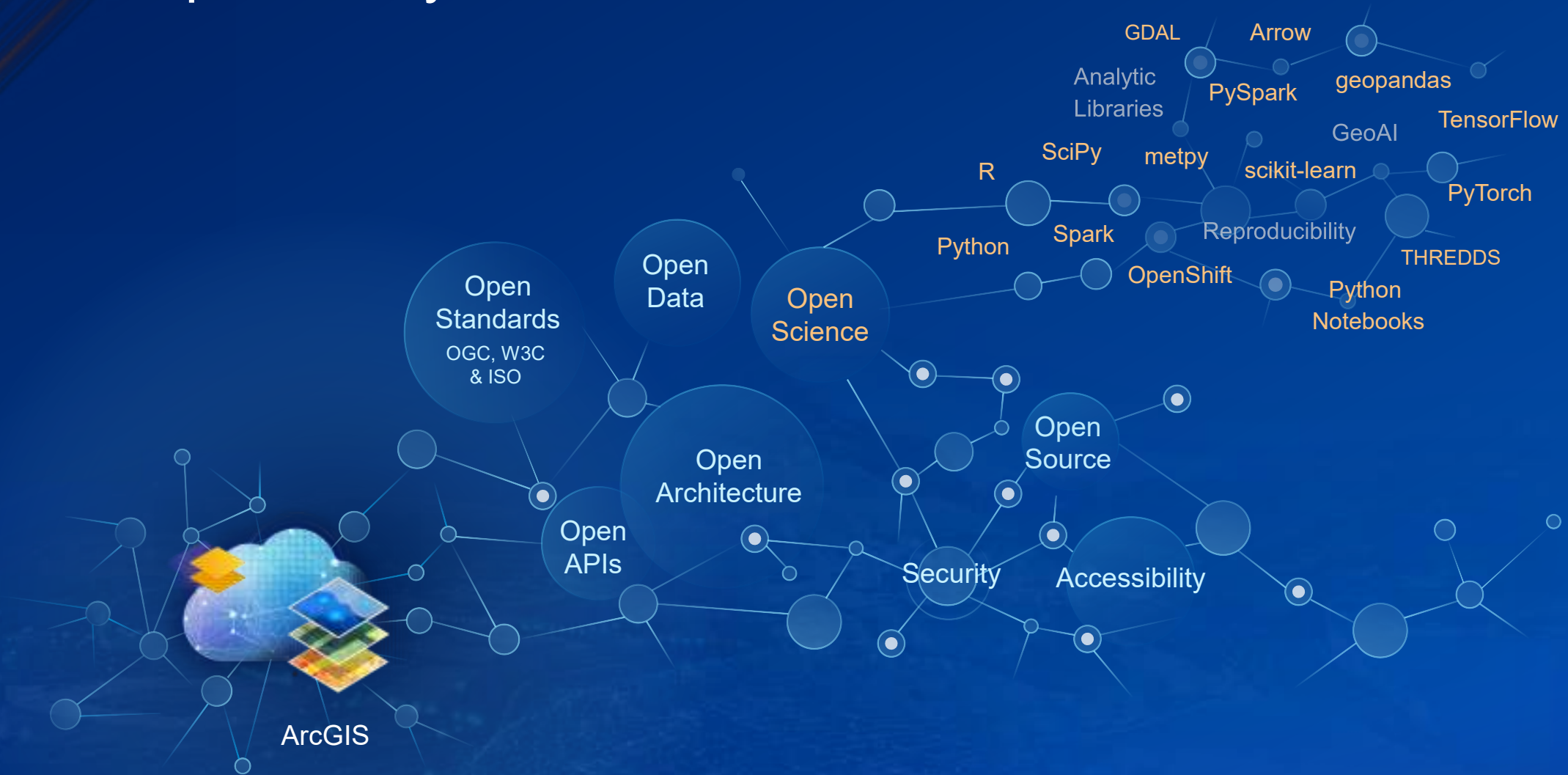
## Users

Knowledge  
Workers

Data  
Scientists

GIS Analysts

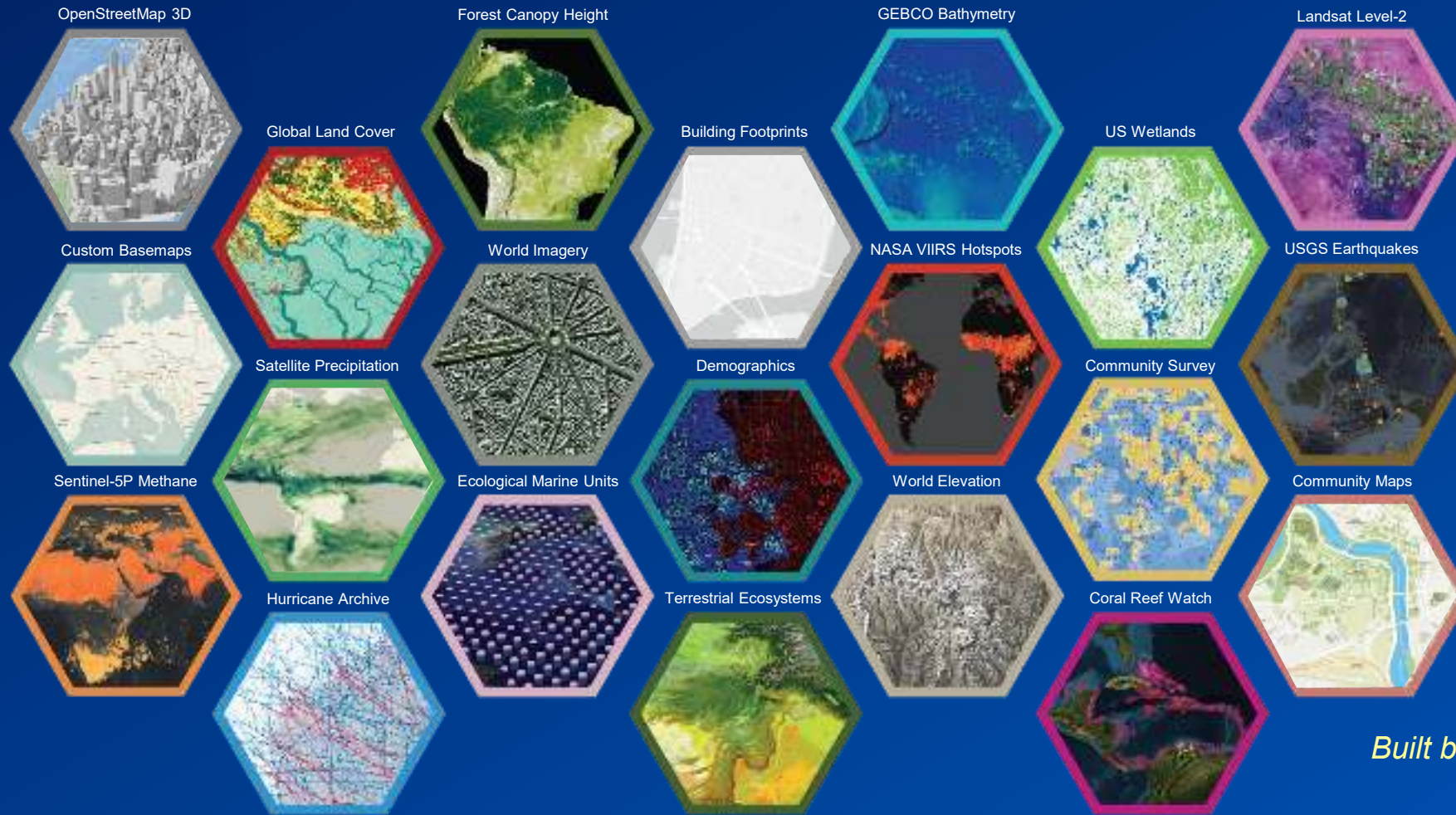
# An open ecosystem for science





# ArcGIS includes the Living Atlas of the World

Esri Curated Collection of Ready-to-Use Maps, Layers, and Apps

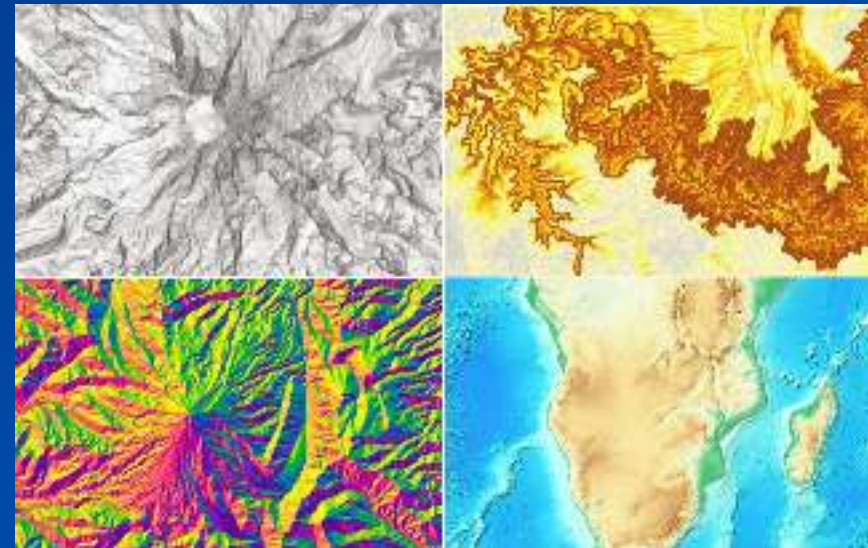


- 10,000+ Quality Items
- Wide Variety of Topics
- Updated Continuously
- Billions of Requests Daily
- Accessible Across ArcGIS
- Available to All User Types

*Built by and for the ArcGIS Community*

# Overview of world elevation layers

- Global collection of multi-resolution & multi-source
  - 1000 meters to 0.25 meters
  - ~ 188,000 rasters (~ 8 TB, LERC compressed MRF's)
- Best public, commercial and community data
  - USGS, SwissTopo, Ordnance Survey, Geoscience Australia, NASA, etc
  - Airbus DS, Maxar
  - 50 authoritative data providers and growing ...
- Ready to use layers, maps and tools
  - Analysis and Visualization
  - 2D and 3D visualizations





# Ready To Use – Hydrology and Elevation Analysis Tools

Analytics and input data in a hosted service

- Hydrology
  - Trace Downstream
  - Watershed
- Elevation
  - Profile
  - Viewshed
  - Summarize elevation
- Available in Pro, Online, and API



# Why perform analysis in ArcGIS Online?

- Cloud-based solution that you can access from anywhere
- Access layers and services from your organization, Esri, and users around the world
- Quickly share results and maps with your organization, and easily integrate with apps





# Analysis in ArcGIS Online using the Map Viewer

The Analysis pane (home) currently provides the following options:

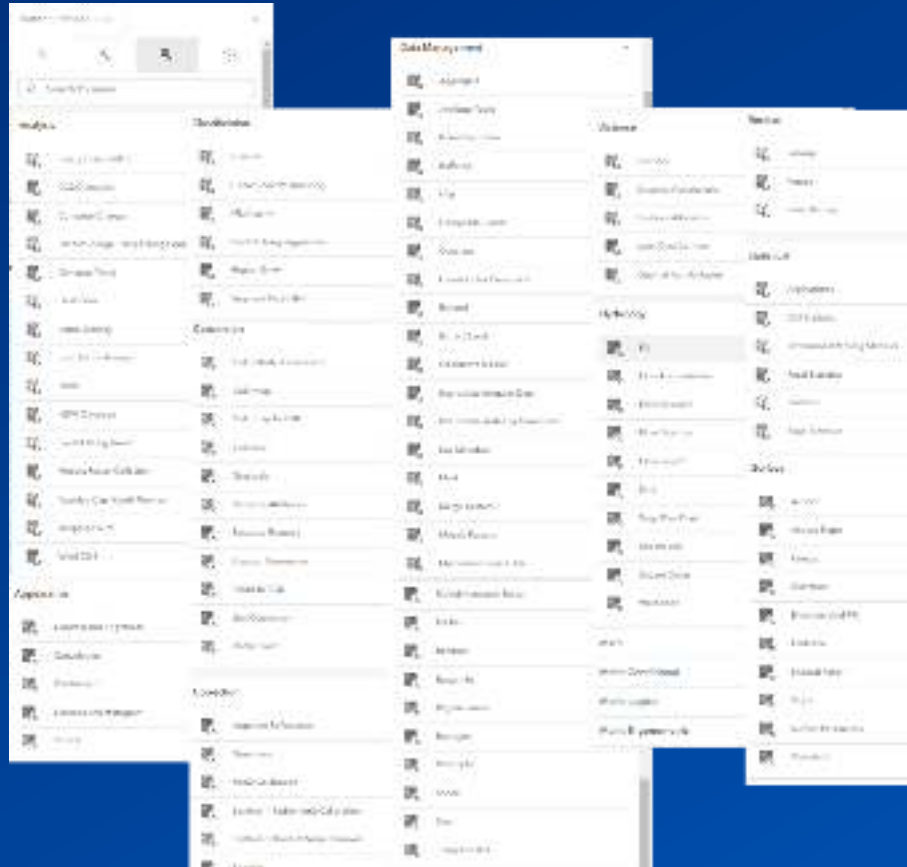
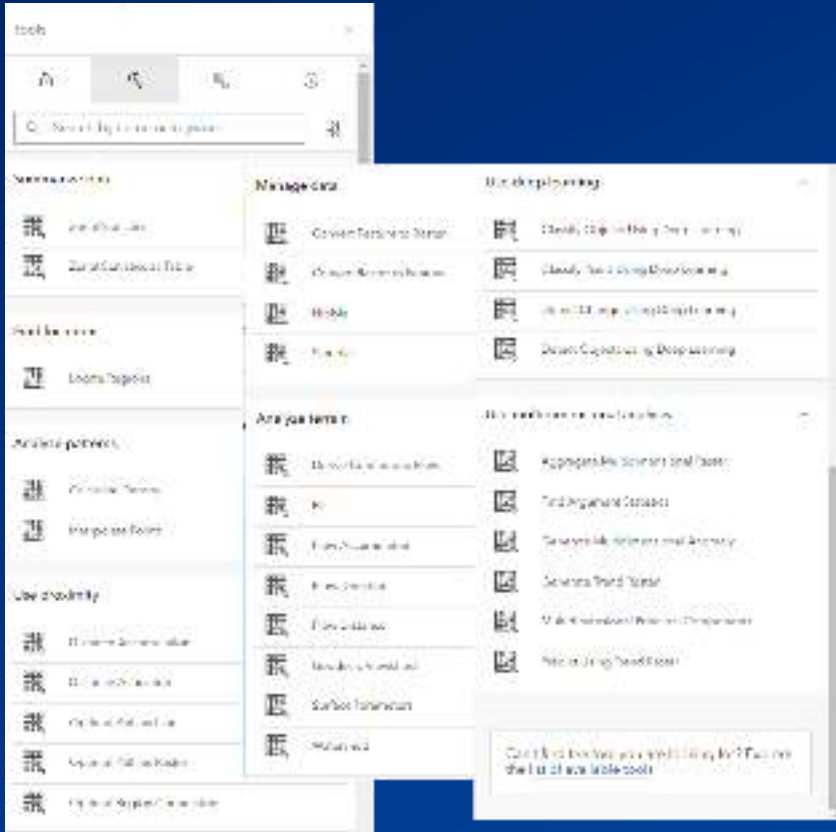
1. Tools
2. Raster Functions, Raster Function Editor
3. History
4. Analysis settings
5. Charting

Working on the Model Builder and Notebooks support.



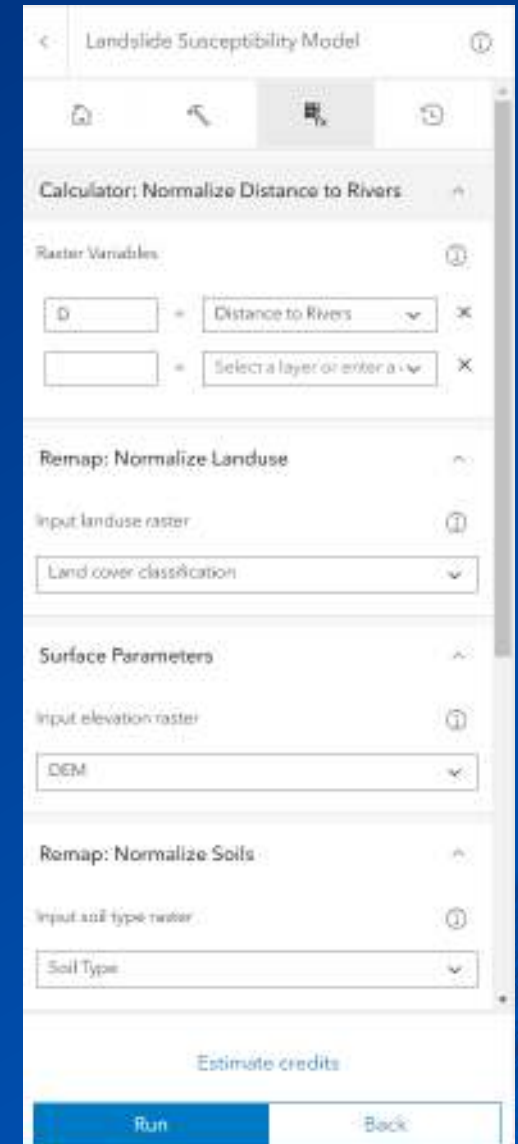
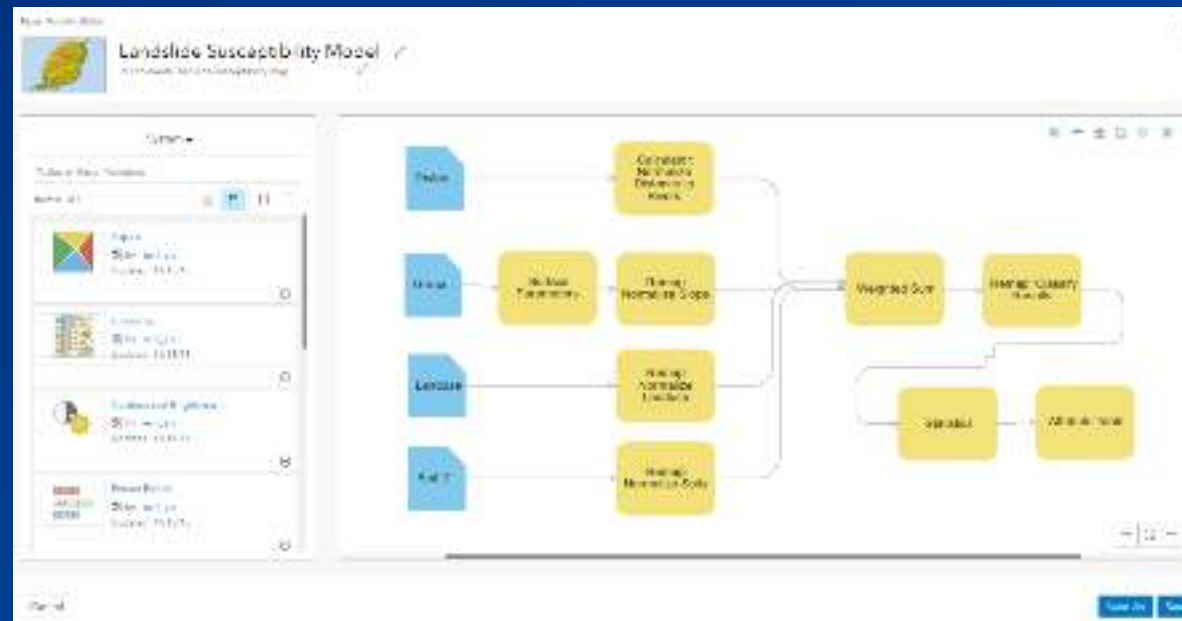
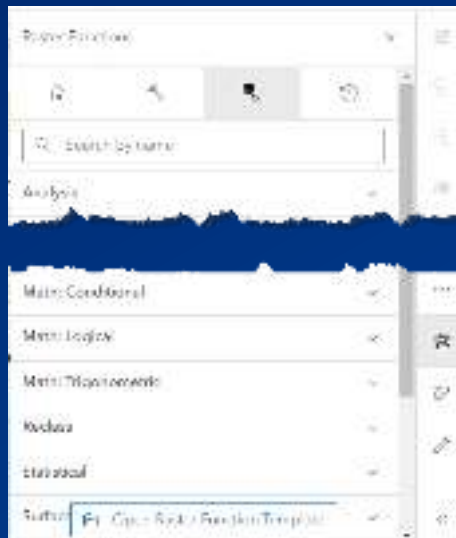
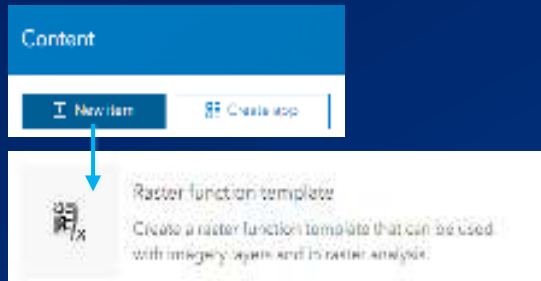
# Raster Analysis Tools and Raster Functions

- 37 Raster Analysis Tools
- 164 Raster Functions

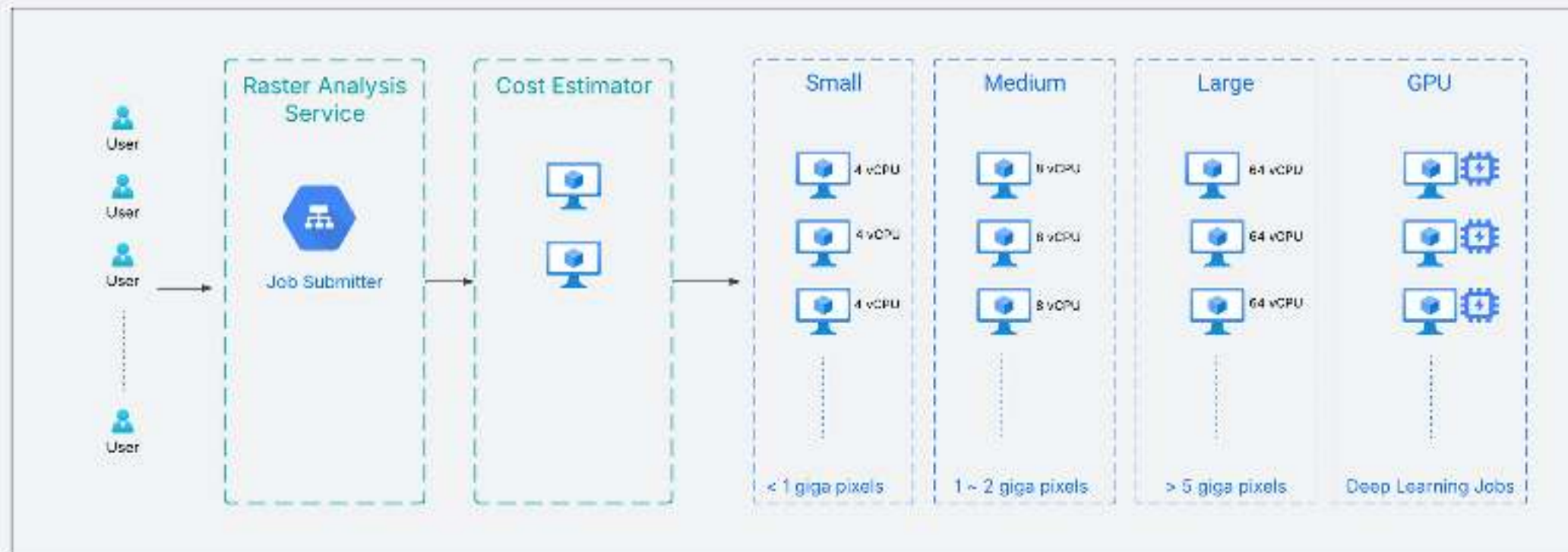




# Raster Function Editor



# Raster Analysis in Online: **Scaling**

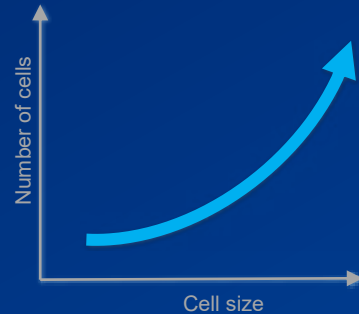




# Scaling and Performance Improvement Challenges



Hydrologic Unit Codes (HUCs)



Large

- HUC2: 22 regions
- HUC4: 245 subregions
- HUC6: 405 basins
- **HUC8: ~2,400 subbasins**
- HUC10: ~19,000 watersheds
- HUC12: ~105,000 subwatersheds

Small

Redlands is in HUC8 1808001  
~718 sq miles or ~1,860 sq km

- CS 60 m: ~0.5 million cells
- CS 30 m: ~2.1 million cells
- CS 10 m: 18.6 million cells
- CS 1 m: 1.86 billion cells

## Approaches

- Parallel computation
  - Reading of the inputs
  - Writing of the outputs
  - Analysis
- GPU computation
- Distributed computation

## GPU Computation

- Slope, Aspect
- Geodesic Viewshed
- Feature Preserving Smoothing
- Raster Solar Radiation
- Feature Solar Radiation
- Multiscale Surface Deviation
- Multiscale Surface Difference
- Multiscale Surface Percentile

# Scalability and Performance Improvements

Raster analysis for GIS analysts and professionals

## Execution Time Improvements

- Many tools now run faster
- Distance: Complex analysis 10x-50x faster, some cases are 350x faster.
- Locate Regions: 3.5x to 7x faster
- Hydrology tools: up to 90x faster
  - Basin, Flow Accumulation, and Snap Pour Point benefited the most
  - Fill, Flow Distance, Flow Length, and Stream order improved up to 1.7x
- Raster To Polygon: 1.6x to 2x faster, some cases are 40x faster

## Use Cases in ArcGIS Pro

- Snap 1/2 million points to a 7 billion cell raster
  - Before: 5 hours 31 min
  - Now: 7 min 29 secs (improvement 44x)
- 13.3 billion cells raster converted to 14.2 million polygons
  - Before: 14.5 hours
  - Now: 20 minutes (improvement 44x)
- USGS application to determine the optimal hiking route in the Black Canyon
  - Before: 30 hours
  - Now: 5 min (improvement 360x)

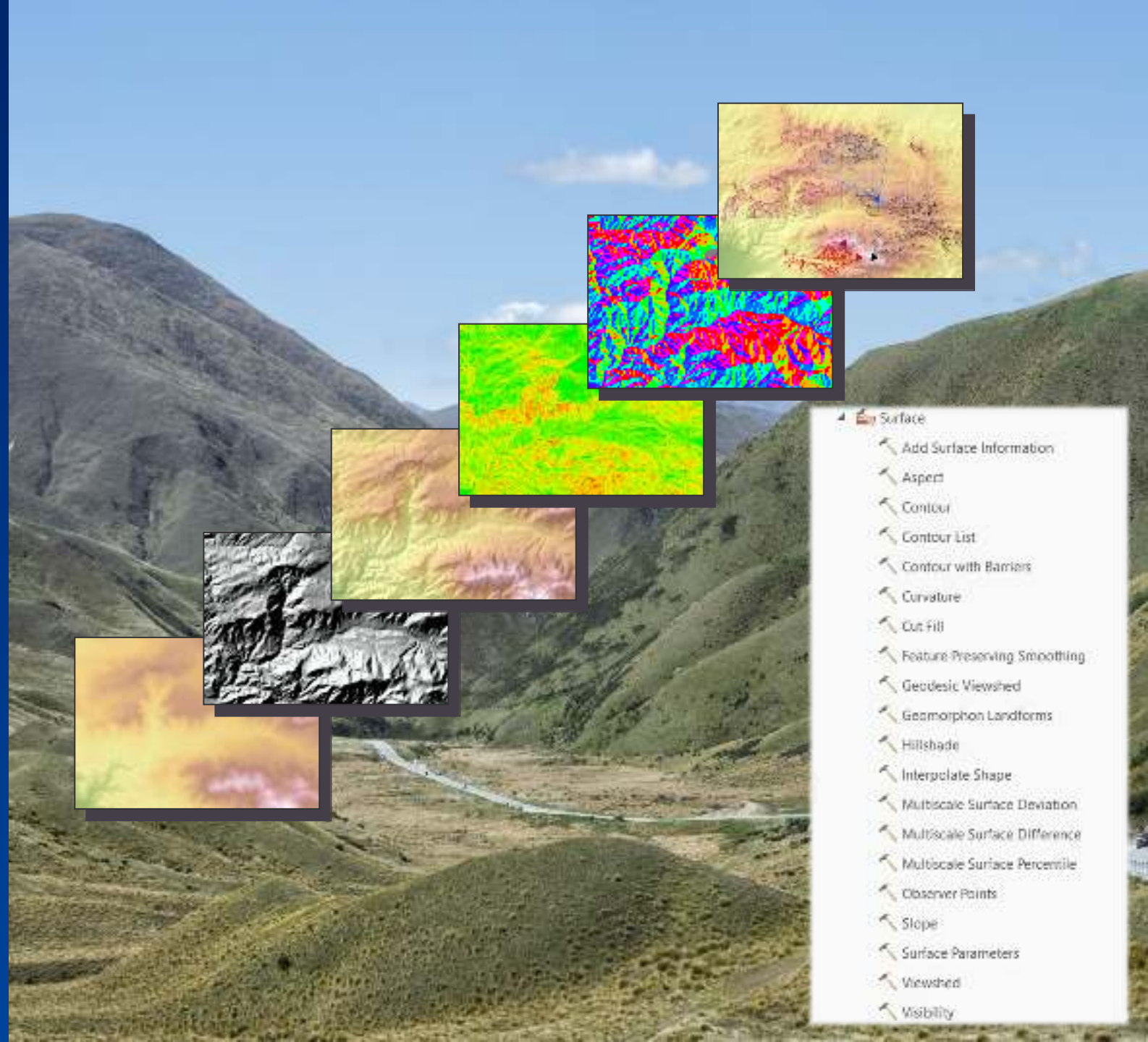
## Cloud vs ArcGIS Pro

- Tested 4 trillion cells with 400 CPUs
- Flow direction of Global 30m DEM, 540+ billion cells
  - Single processor: 14 days
  - K8s: 40 nodes/200 pods: 4.4 hours
- Hydrology workflow for Guadiana Catchment in Spain-Portugal, DEM ~ 39 billion cells
  - ArcGIS Pro (12 processors): 31 hrs 15 mins
  - Cloud (3 workers, 24 processors): 3 hours 52 minutes. Improvement ~ 8x



# Surface Analysis

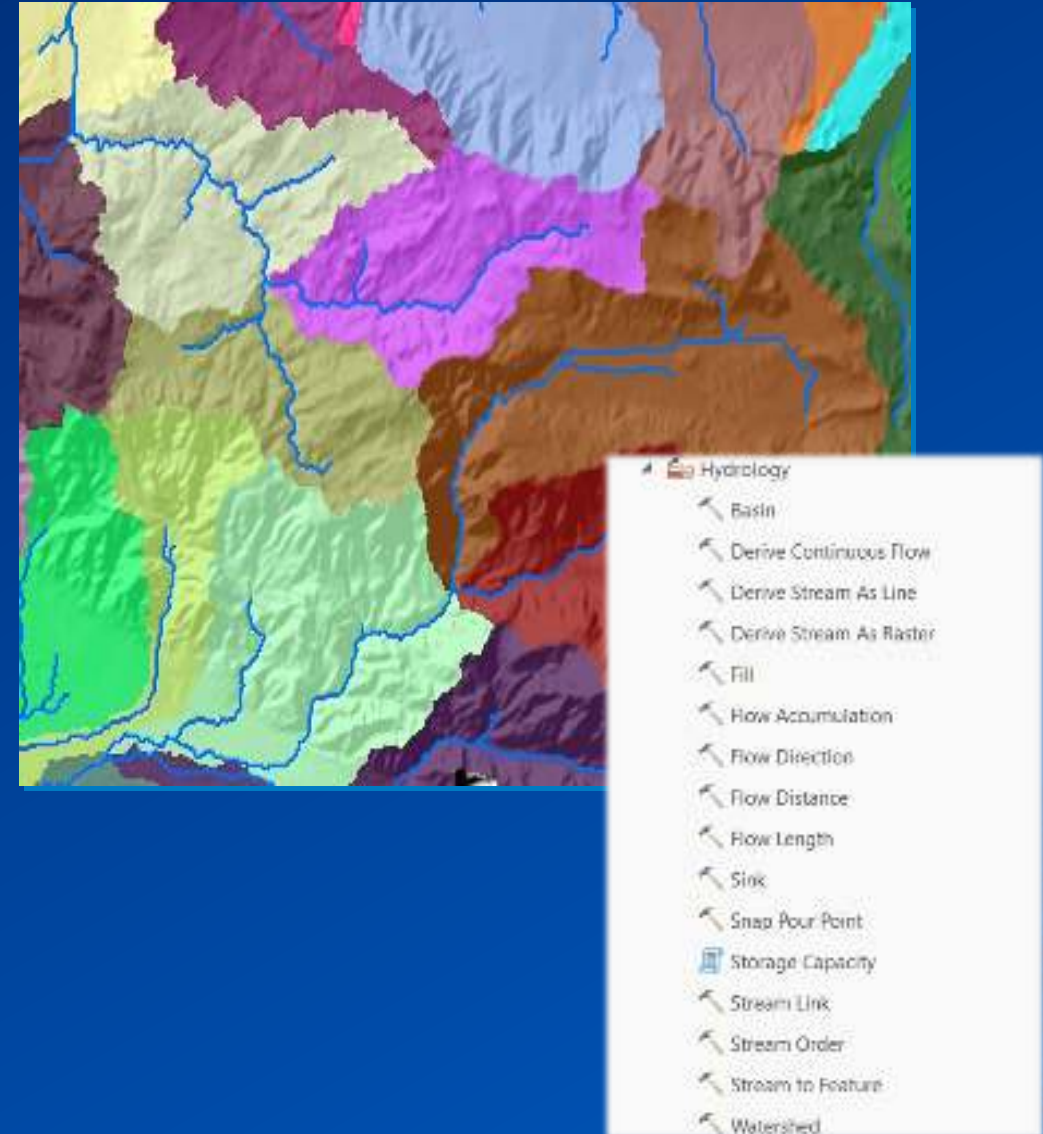
- Surface Parameters
  - Slope
  - Aspect
  - Curvature (Profile, Tangential, Plan, Contour geodesic torsion, Gaussian, Casorati)
- Geomorphon Landforms
- Feature Preserving Smoothing
- Multiscale Surface Deviation
- Multiscale Surface Difference
- Multiscale Surface Percentile
- Many more...



- Surface
  - Add Surface Information
  - Aspect
  - Contour
  - Contour List
  - Contour with Barriers
  - Curvature
  - Cut Fill
  - Feature Preserving Smoothing
  - Geodesic Viewshed
  - Geomorphon Landforms
  - Hillshade
  - Interpolate Shape
  - Multiscale Surface Deviation
  - Multiscale Surface Difference
  - Multiscale Surface Percentile
  - Observer Points
  - Slope
  - Surface Parameters
  - Viewshed
  - Visibility

# Hydrologic Analysis

- Create watersheds and stream networks from DEMs
  - Derive Continuous Flow, Derive Stream As Line
  - Flow Direction, Flow Accumulation
  - Watershed Delineation
  - Flow Length, Flow Distance
  - Stream Order, Stream Link
  - Sink, Fill
- Flow Direction tool supports D8, Dinf, and MFD
- Large collection of free workflow and productivity tools available in **Arc Hydro** tools





# Flood Simulation

Improving urban design and emergency response

Rainfall rate and duration  
DEM and landscape variables

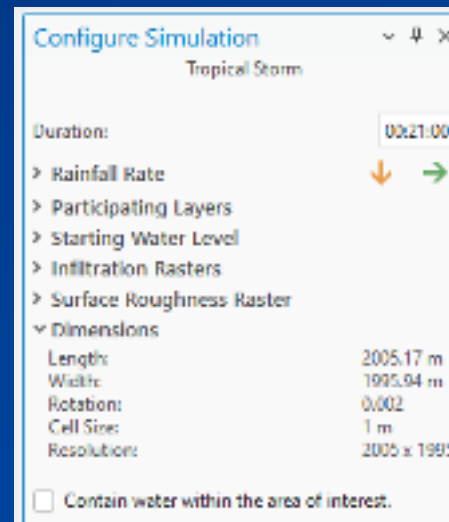


Water surface elevation  
Time series animation



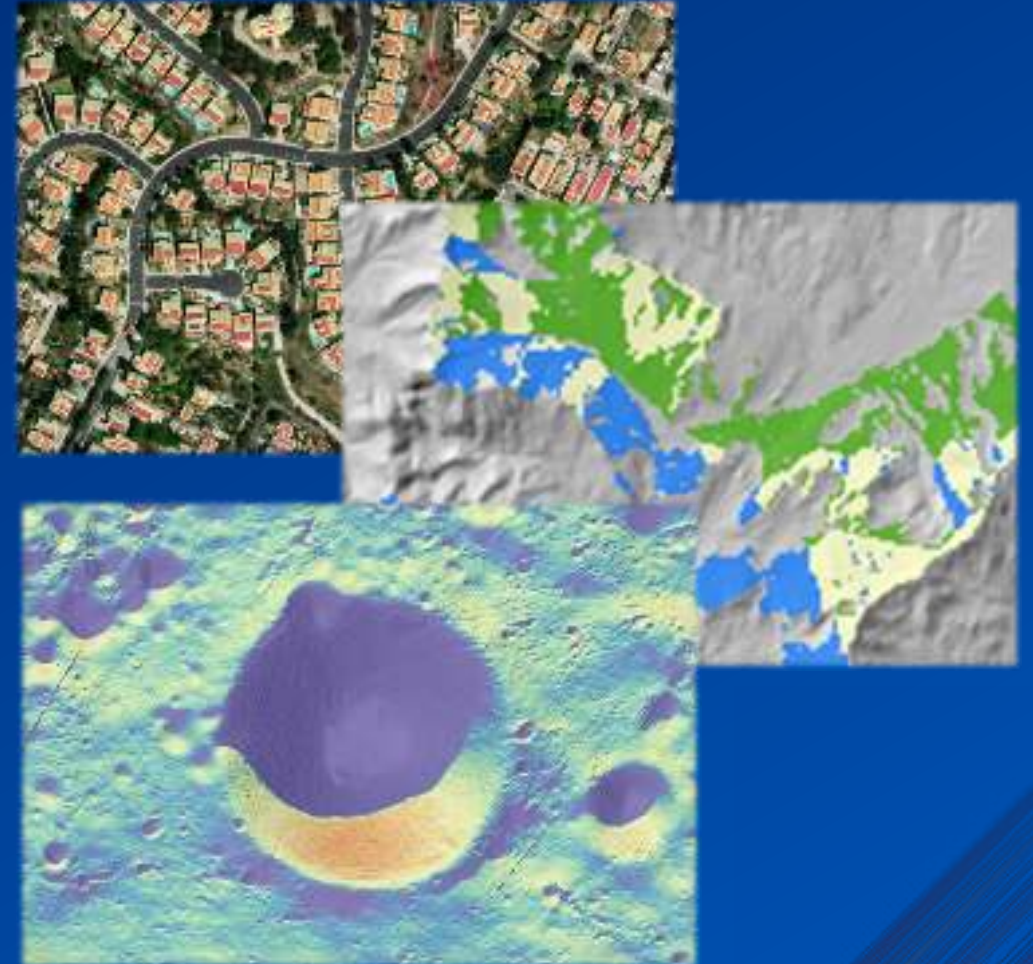
## What If Scenarios

Easy to modify terrain to add levees, diversions  
then re-run the simulation to evaluate protection



# Solar Radiation and Viewshed Modeling

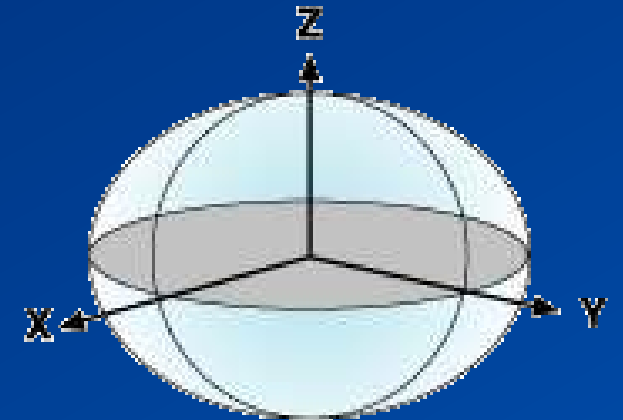
- New and improved tools
  - Raster Solar Radiation
  - Feature Solar Radiation
  - Geodesic viewshed
- Significant algorithm, performance, and workflow improvements
- Supports CPU and GPU computations
- Solar radiation tools support the Earth and the Moon



# Geodesic Algorithms

No Map Projection Distortion

- Geodesic calculations in most ArcGIS geomorphometry tools
- Coordinate system of input data does not matter (spherical or planar).
- Eliminates map projection distortion of distances and angles.



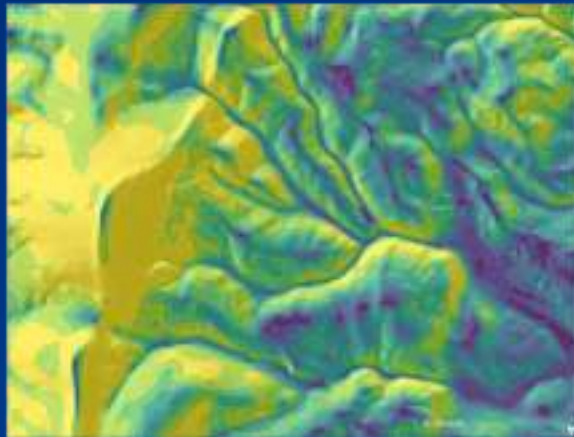
```
# Find geodesic distance and geodesic angle of all cell centers from window center
for i in range(len(x_values)):
    x_any = x_values[i]
    y_any = y_values[i]
    pnt_window_any = arcpy.PointGeometry(arcpy.Point(x_any,y_any), sr)
    geodesic_angle, geodesic_distance = pnt_window_center.angleAndDistanceTo(pnt_window_any, "GEODESIC")

# Convert angles from North (0 degrees starts from) to East, counterclockwise
if (geodesic_angle < 0): #2nd and 3rd quadrant
    geodesic_angle_from_east = 90 + math.fabs(geodesic_angle)
elif (geodesic_angle >= 0) and (geodesic_angle < 90): #1st quadrant
    geodesic_angle_from_east = 90 - geodesic_angle
elif (geodesic_angle >= 90) and (geodesic_angle <= 180): #4th quadrant
```



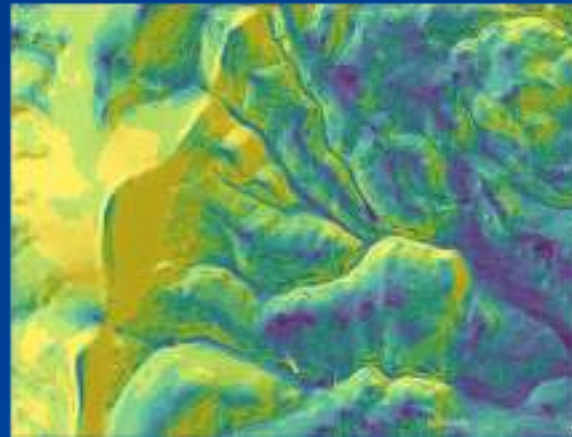
# Surface and Terrain Analysis: Multiscale Analysis

Fixed Window



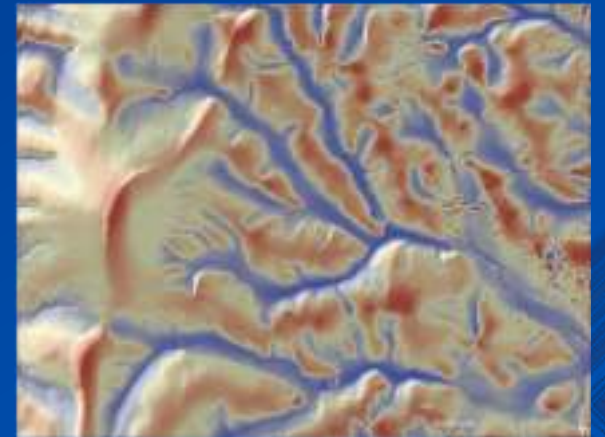
Slope using fixed window

Adaptive Window



Slope using adaptive window

Multiscale Analysis



Elevation percentile using multiscale analysis

# Documentation and Blogs

## Concepts

### Tool Reference

#### Multiscale Surface Percentile (Spatial Analyst)

Access tool | Other versions | Help archive

Available with Spatial Analyst license

##### Summary

Calculates the most extreme percentile across a range of spatial scales.

Learn more about how Multiscale Surface Percentile works

##### Usage

- The **Multiscale Surface Percentile** tool (located in the **Analysis** toolset) calculates the percentile of a raster across a range of local neighborhood scales. When using a surface raster other than an elevation surface, the tool calculates the percentile of the raster cell values.
- When using an elevation surface as input, elevation percentile is just the percentile calculated, and a measure of local topographic variability (LTV) is expressed in the vertical color for each cell as the percentile of the local topographic variability of the raster cell values. The LTV is expressed as a color scale from 0 (low variability) to 100 (high variability). The LTV is expressed as a color scale from 0 (low variability) to 100 (high variability). The LTV is expressed as a color scale from 0 (low variability) to 100 (high variability).
- When using an elevation surface or another type of raster as input, percentile is calculated across multiple scales. These scales are the neighborhood distance value used for calculation. They are the distance from the input cell center, resulting in a neighborhood of increasing size. For example, a scale of 4 cells is a 3 by 3 cell neighborhood.
- The **Output Percentile Raster** toolset parameter is the primary output. This is a raster containing the most extreme percentile for each cell across a range of local scales. Values range from 0 to 100. The color scale is expressed as a color scale from 0 (low variability) to 100 (high variability).

#### How Multiscale Surface Percentile works

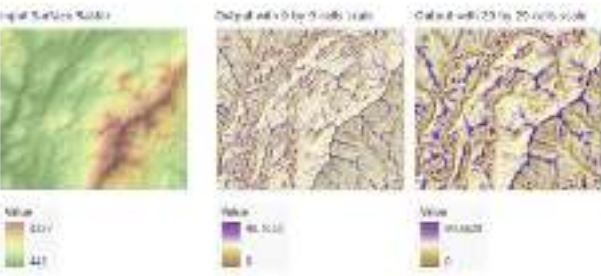
ArcGIS Pro 3.1 | Other versions | Help archive

Available with Spatial Analyst license

Analyzing topography and other surfaces is an important part of many disciplines, ranging from hydrology to ecology. The results of such analyses often depend on the spatial resolution of the data or calculations for a particular topographic characteristic. This dependency has caused a rise in multiscale analysis approaches, analyses where calculations are done for multiple spatial resolutions. These multiscale approaches can be used to find the optimum scale to characterize a topography and measure how parameters respond to changes in scale.

The **Multiscale Surface Percentile** tool calculates the most extreme percentile across a range of spatial scales (neighborhoods ranging in size). The percentile furthest from 50 (such as values closer to 0 or 100) is considered the most extreme value for a given cell. The purpose of this tool is to identify this percentile for a cell and the scale at which it was found.

The outputs can be used to interpret features on an input surface raster and their associated scales. The image below shows the results of two different scales for the same input surface. One output used a scale of 9 cells by 9 cells, while the other output used a scale of 25 cells by 25 cells. Here, the smaller scale is more sensitive to local variation in the landscape and captures smaller surface features. On the other hand, the larger scale shows less detail, by only capturing larger surface features.



Percentile output at the same location is shown for two different scales: a small scale (second graph) and a larger

## New Surface Analysis Capabilities in ArcGIS Pro 2.7

By Steve Kopp

ArcGIS Pro 2.7 introduces a new tool, **Surface Parameters**, for analyzing the characteristics (slope, aspect, and curvature) of a surface such as an elevation surface or DEM. It is available with either a **Spatial Analyst** or **3D Analyst** license. If you use the existing **Slope**, **Aspect**, and **Curvature** tools, the **Surface Parameters** tool is your new, better alternative with quite a few improvements. Some of these improvements are useful across most surface analysis metrics so we put them all in a single tool for a consistent experience, which also make it easier for us to add new analysis metrics in the future. This blog introduces the tool and some of its notable improvements.

### Surface analysis of high resolution DEMs

Using mathematical and statistical methods to analyze the characteristics of a terrain surface (a field known as geomorphometry) is typically done to quantify and understand the current shape of the landscape and land forming processes. These tools are used to determine the suitability of an area for a particular use such as residential development or agriculture, identify areas at risk for landslides, or find an optimal route through a landscape with no roads. Traditionally algorithms for such analysis used a 3 x 3 moving window of cells, and with DEM cell size typically in the 10 meter to 90 meter range in the past, the 3 x 3 window was appropriate for capturing land surface processes.

As the resolution of available DEMs becomes finer and finer, the data has become overly detailed for the phenomena we are trying to model. For example, knowing the slope, aspect, or curvature of a 1 meter square of ground to determine if a hectare of land is appropriate for development is typically more detail than we need. A common workaround to this problem has been to resample the DEM to a larger cell size, which takes time and disk space. Resampling can also reduce the fidelity of the data or introduce artifacts. The new **Surface Parameters** tool contains a **Neighborhood Distance** parameter that allows you to specify a distance which is appropriate for the phenomena you are trying to model.



Surface curvature computed on a 1 meter resolution digital surface model (DSM) with the left image using a 3 x 3 (75m) in the middle a 9 x 9 (225m) and on the right a 15 x 15 (750m) window. With larger neighborhood distance the most significant or primary features of the landscape become more clear and noise and zoning artifacts are less visible.



# GeoAI in ArcGIS

Detection, Classification, Extraction from many data types



- Automate Data Extraction

- Computer vision on imagery, 3D, and video data
- NLP on unstructured text data

- Uncover Insights

- Machine learning and deep learning on vector, tabular, and time series, raster and imagery data
- NLP on unstructured text data



# GeoAI Models

## Pre-Trained & Ready-to-Use

- Cars
- License plate blurring
- Parking lots
- **Land cover**
- Parking spots
- Humans
- Crowd counting
- Face blurring
- Buildings
- **Roads**
- Parcels
- **Ag fields**
- Swimming pools
- Well pads
- Oil spills
- Palm trees
- Power lines
- Transmission towers
- Insulator defects
- Wind turbines
- Solar arrays
- Solar panels
- Ships
- Shipwrecks
- **Segment Anything Model (SAM)**
- Text Sam
- **Trees**
- Common object detection
- Text parsing from photo
- **Object tracking**

new

- **Canopy height estimation**
- **Hugging Face Hub integration**
- Depth anything
- **Prompt-based segmentation**
- Pedestrian infrastructure classification
- Wildfire and smoke classification
- **Wildfire delineation**
- **Damage classification**
- CLIP Zero-Shot classifier
- GroundingDINO
- Damage assessment (Drones)
- Map simplification
- Edge detection
- **Vision-language context-based classification**
- Building point classification
- Building change detection
- **Image Interrogation**

... Automating workflows  
... Creating new data layers

Flood segmentation



Cars (SAM)



Change detection buildings



Clouds



Building footprints



Crop classification (Prithvi)



Map simplification



Land cover

# Python APIs for Raster Processing in ArcGIS

- ArcGIS API for Python
  - ArcGIS Enterprise / ArcGIS Online
  - Remote processing

Enterprise



ArcGIS API

Pro



ArcPy

- ArcPy
  - Desktop App (ArcGIS Pro)
  - Local processing





# ArcPy: Over 1300+ Comprehensive GIS Functions



## Data Management

- Convert between formats, 2D <-> 3D, build topology, data reviewer, linear referencing,
- data comparison, manage spatial databases, distributed editing, servers & services
- **Specialized datasets** – parcels, utility networks, address locators, network datasets



## Location analytics

- **business intelligence** – market penetration, Huff model, suitability analysis, territory design,
- **Network** – routing, OD cost matrix, service area, location allocation
- **Geocoding** – batch, reverse, composite



## Raster Analysis

- Extraction, overlay, proximity, distance, hydrology, multivariate, map algebra, neighborhood, fuzzy overlays



## Cartography

- annotations, generalization, map series, masks
- **100+** projections and transformations
- **editing tools** – conflation, densify, cartographic refinement
- Layouts, printing, map series



## 3D

- LAS classification, extraction, terrain, TIN, DEM, DSM, volume analysis
- **Surface analysis** – aspect, contour, cut fill, hillshade, slope, line of sight, sun shadow, viewshed, hydrology



## Imagery analysis

- **management** – mosaic datasets, raster algebra,
- **ortho mapping** – point cloud, stereo model, photogrammetry, surface creation, ortho rectification
- **information extraction** – classification, object detection, segmentation, spectral analysis, statistics
- Full motion imagery, multidimensional rasters, solar radiation
- Hundreds of math and stat tools



## Spatial Machine Learning

- **Interpolations**, spatial sampling, simulations,
- **Stats** – enrich, density, hot spot, clustering, autocorrelations, balanced zones, outliers, similarity search, local bivariate relationships
- **Prediction** – random forests, GLR, OLS, GWR, validation
- **Pattern mining** – emerging hot spot, time series clustering,
- **Big Data** – GeoAnalytics desktop tools
- **Deep Learning** – classify objects, classify pixels, detect objects, export training data, train model



# R-ArcGIS Bridge

Two R packages available

## **{arcgisbinding}**

*Brings R to GIS analysts in ArcGIS Pro*

- Connects ArcGIS Pro and R
- Data I/O between Pro and R
- R-driven GP tools

## **{arcgis}**

*Brings ArcGIS to R data scientists where they work*

- Access to ArcGIS Location Services in R  
(Hosted data I/O, Geocoding, Routing, Enrichment, etc.)
- R data scientists with ArcGIS Online, Enterprise, or Platform accounts (e.g. existing subscriptions)
- Open-source, available on CRAN

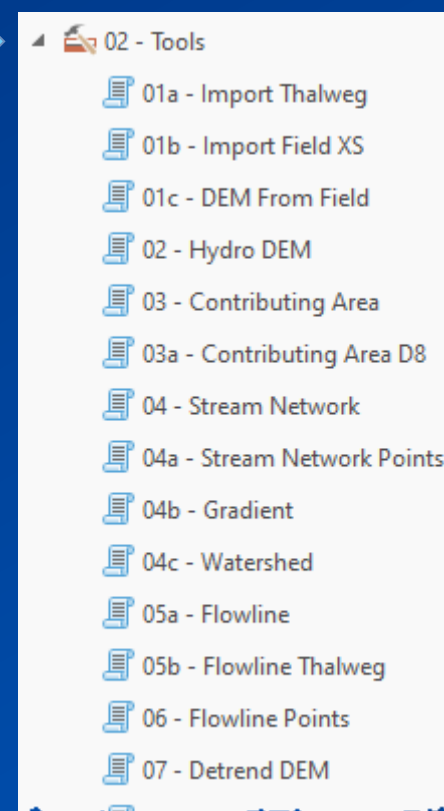
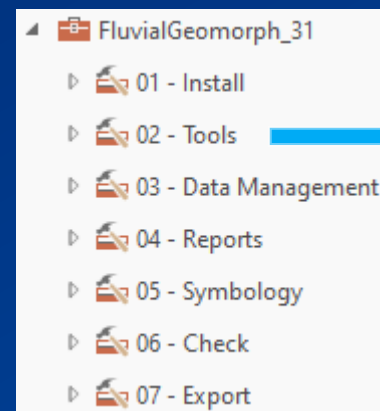
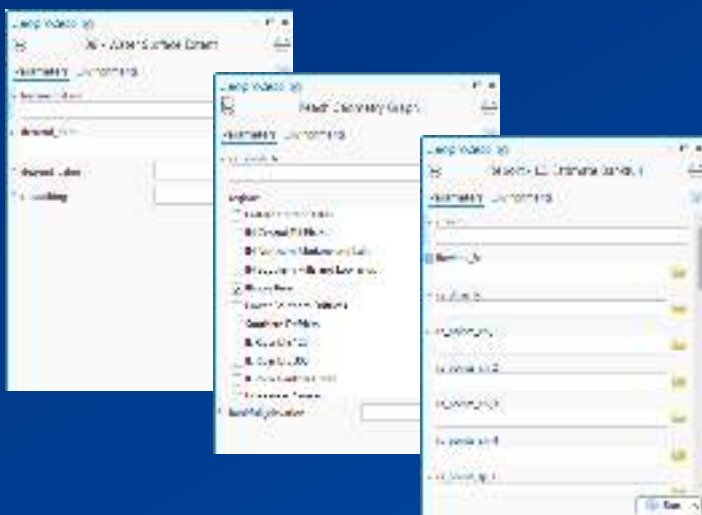




# R-ArcGIS Bridge Example

## Fluvial Geomorph

- 70+ R and Python tools in Geoprocessing Toolbox
- Calculate stream channel dimensions
- Calculate stream planform dimensions
- Produce graphs and reports of stream channel and planform dimensions

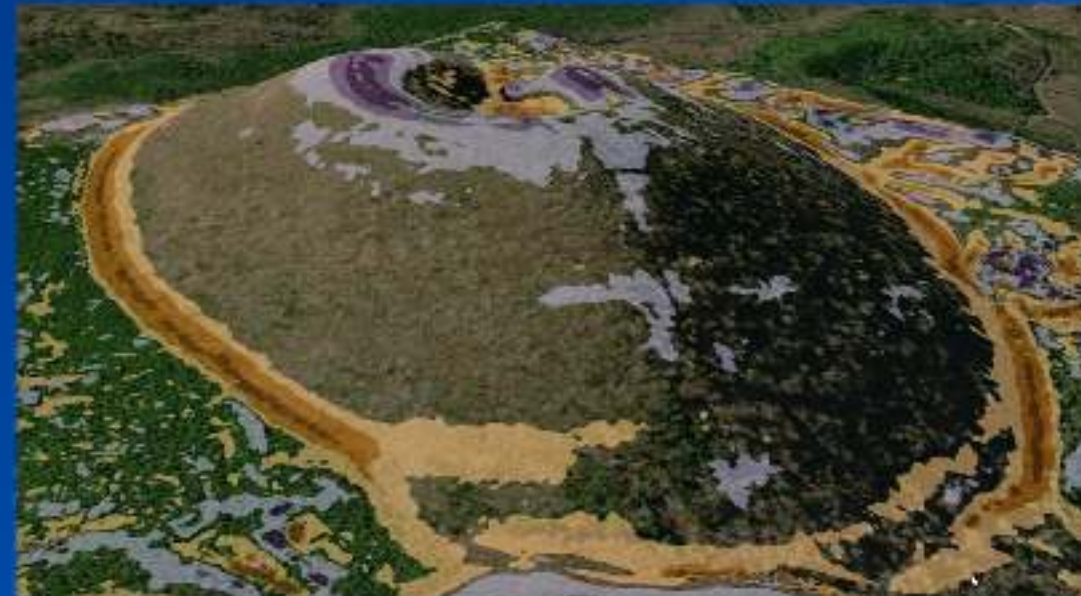


<https://github.com/FluvialGeomorph>

# Summary

- ArcGIS is a geospatial analytics system for all types of users.
- Living Atlas provides 10,000+ quality items and supports billions of requests daily.
- ArcGIS Online provides web-based analysis on the cloud.
- Developed many new surface, hydrology, solar, etc. tools.
- Improved scalability and performance.
- Developed many AI tools and pretrained models.
- Extend capability using Python APIs and R-ArcGIS bridge

*... we are continuously improving with your support*





# Questions





Copyright © 2024 Esri. All rights reserved.