



# The weight of nations

## National-scale material stock maps based on Sentinel-1+2, OSM, and material intensity factors

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# The MAT\_STOCKS project

Understanding the Role of Material Stock Patterns for the Transformation to a Sustainable Society (MAT\_STOCKS) is locating patterns of material stock distribution.

Project is based in the **Institute for Social Ecology (SEC)** at **University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences (BOKU)** in Vienna.

## Project Websites

[https://www.geographie.hu-berlin.de/en/professorships/eol/projects/matstocks/mat\\_stocks](https://www.geographie.hu-berlin.de/en/professorships/eol/projects/matstocks/mat_stocks)

<https://boku.ac.at/understanding-the-role-of-material-stock-patterns-for-the-transformation-to-a-sustainable-society-mat-stocks>

The screenshot shows the website for the MAT\_STOCKS project. At the top, there is a navigation menu with 'Home', 'Internationale', and 'Services'. Below the menu is a header for 'HUMBOLDT-UNIVERSITÄT ZU BERLIN' with a logo on the right. The main content area features a title: 'Understanding the Role of Material Stock Patterns for the Transformation to a Sustainable Society (MAT\_STOCKS)'. Below the title, there is a paragraph of introductory text. On the right side of the page, there is a sidebar with 'Follow us on' and 'Stock Patterns for a Sustainable Society'.





# What are societies' material stocks?



## Metals

- Iron / steel
- copper
- aluminium

## Minerals

- Concrete
- Bricks
- Glass
- Aggregate

## Biomass

- Timber

## Petroleum products

- Bitumen

## Insulation





# What are societies' material stocks?



## **Mobility infrastructure**

- Motorways
- Primary streets
- Footpaths
- Railways
- Subways
- Parking spaces

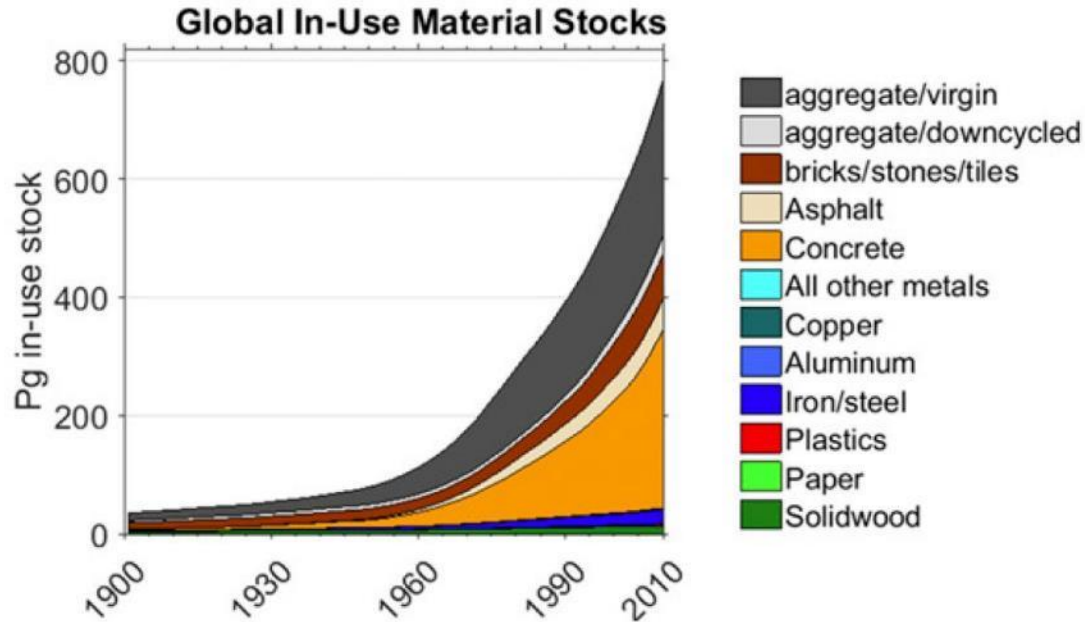
## **Buildings**

- Residential buildings
- Commercial buildings
- Skyscrapers
- Industrial buildings
- Lightweight buildings





# The great acceleration



- Global **material stocks accumulation** since 1950
- Besides **concrete**, sand/gravel, metals and asphalt are the most used materials for stock accumulation.
- There are **regional differences**.
- Currently on a **nation-wide** level only

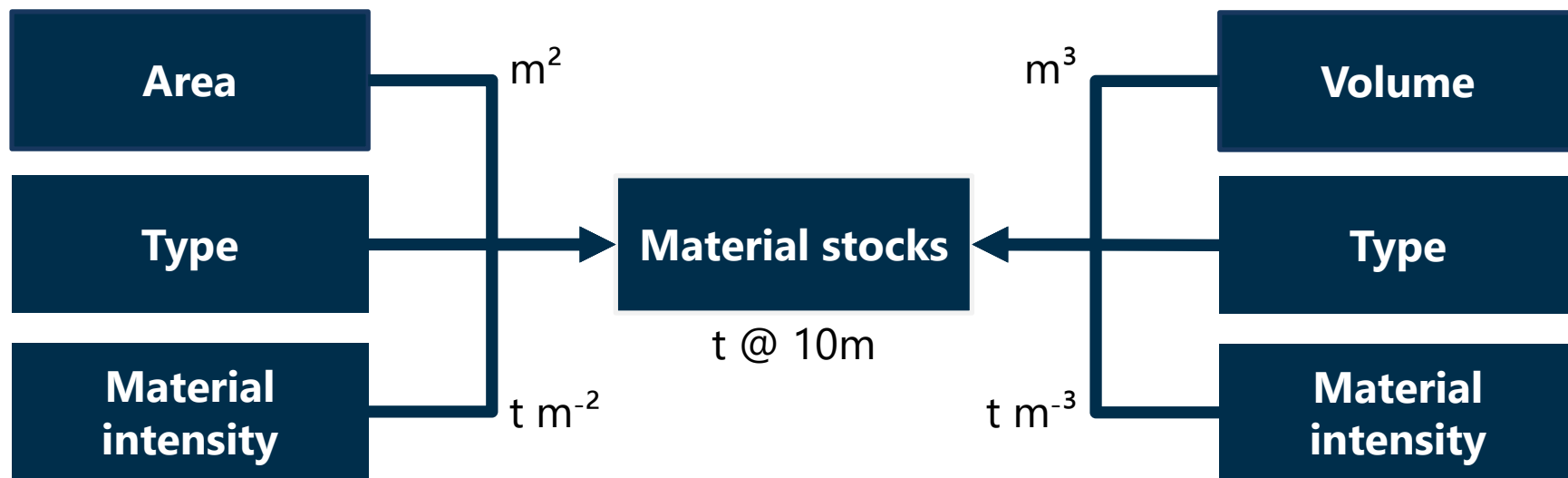




# Stock-driven bottom-up mapping

## Mobility Infrastructure

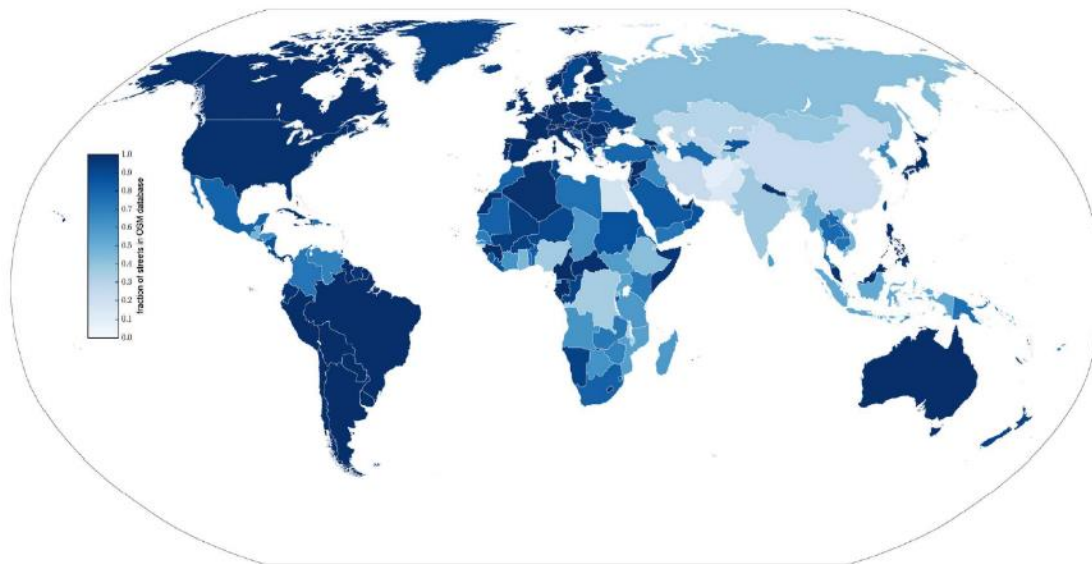
## Buildings







# Mobility infrastructure: crowd-sourced GIS data



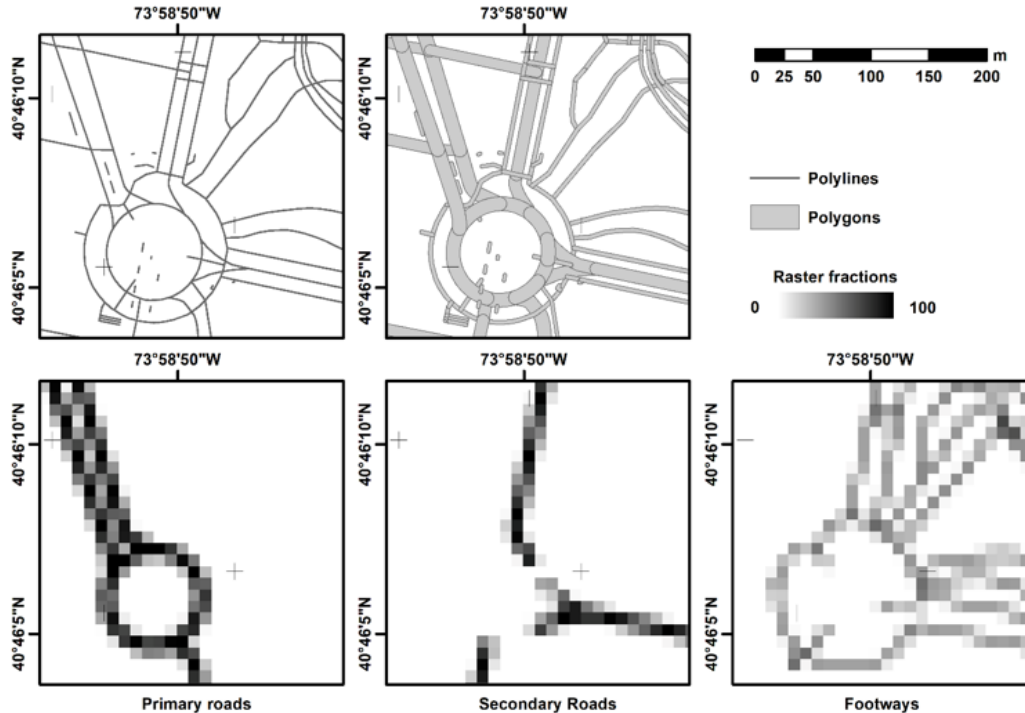
**Fig 5. Completeness of the OSM dataset, by country, January 2016.** The fraction complete is estimated by the parametric model, where that estimate falls within five percentage points or the 95% confidence interval of the multilevel model. Otherwise, the multilevel model is used.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0180698.g005>





# Mobility infrastructure: crowd-sourced GIS data



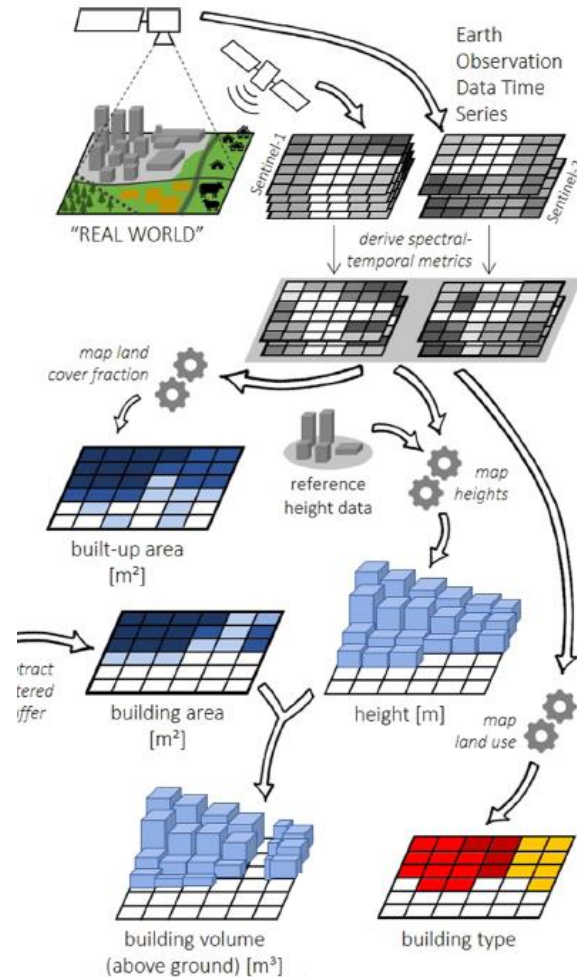
- Road and rail network extracted from **OSM**
- Type-specific Buffer widths from construction design manuals and regulations
- Reclassified to key categories
- Converted to raster with fractional cover resampling → 100% = 100m<sup>2</sup>
- **area for each road and rail category [m<sup>2</sup>]**







# Buildings: Earth Observation

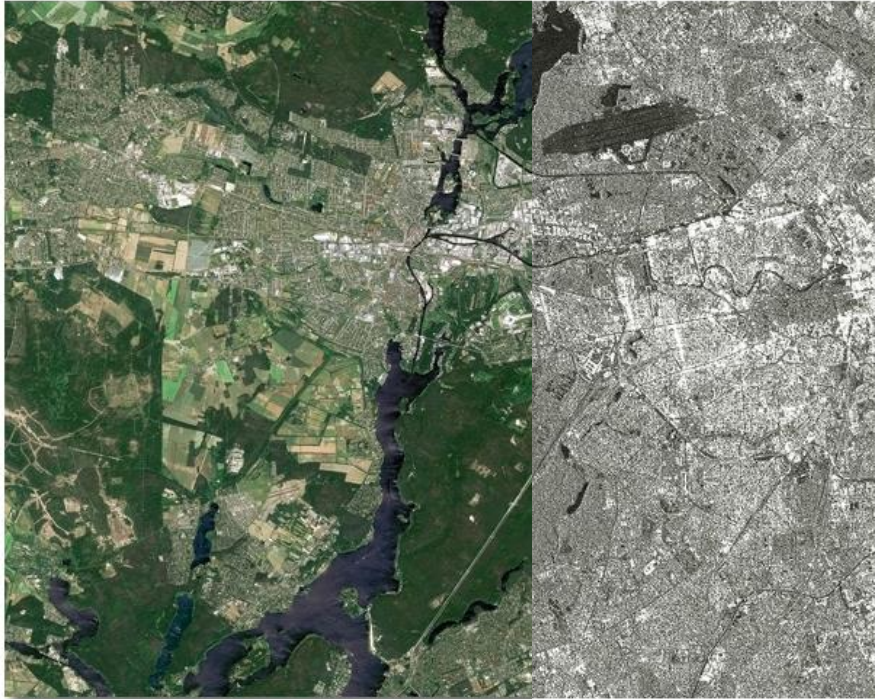


H. Haberl, D. Wiedenhofer, F. Schug, **D. Frantz**, D. Virág, C. Plutzar, K. Gruhler, J. Lederer, G. Schiller, T. Fishman, M. Lanau, A. Gattringer, T. Kemper, G. Liu, H. Tanikawa, S. van der Linden & P. Hostert (2021): High-Resolution Maps of Material Stocks in Buildings and Infrastructures in Austria and Germany. *Environmental Science & Technology*. <https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.est.0c05642>





# Earth Observation data: Sentinel-1+2A/B



Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR)  
Multispectral imager

~5 days repeat frequency

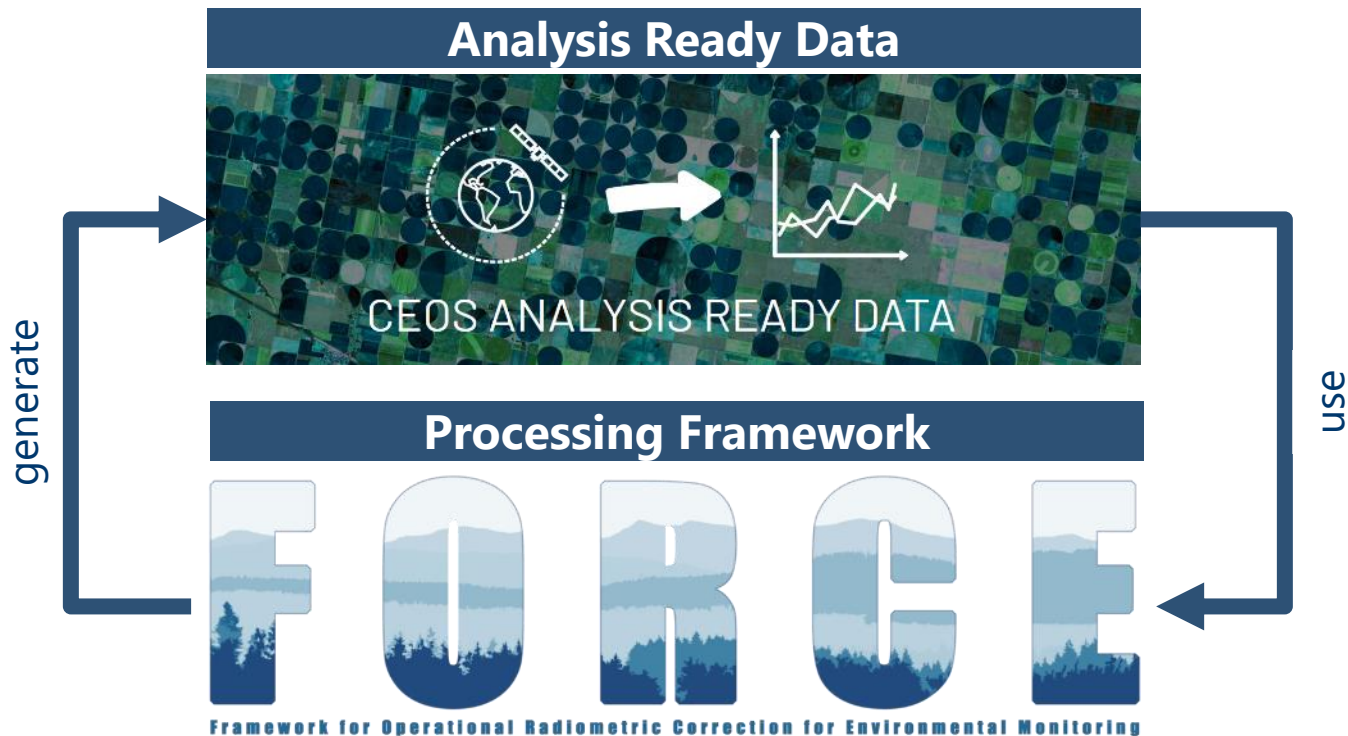
10-20m spatial resolution

10 spectral bands  
2 polarizations



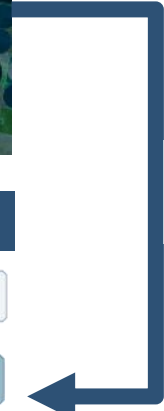


# Sentinel-2A/B ARD



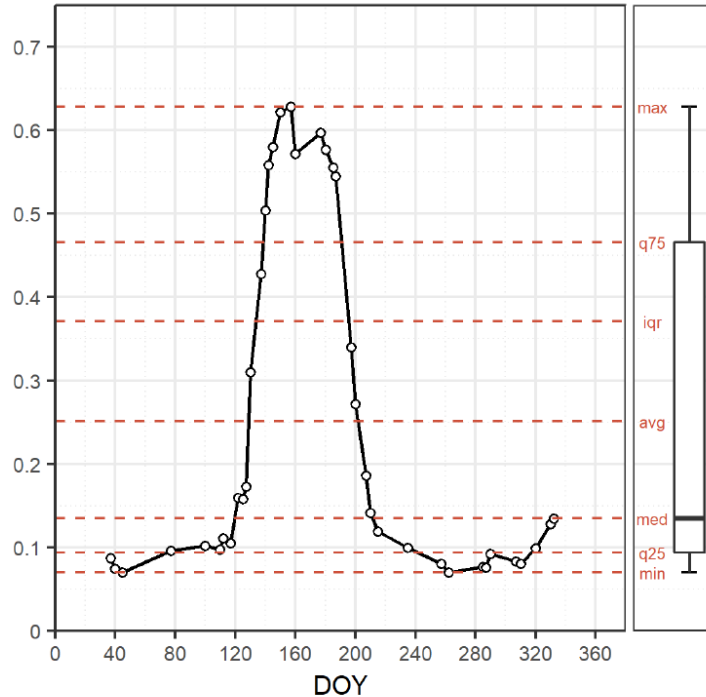


# Sentinel-1A/B ARD-like





# EO features



**Spectral Temporal Metrics** =  
statistical aggregation of all observations

A full year of data

Sentinel-1: all observations

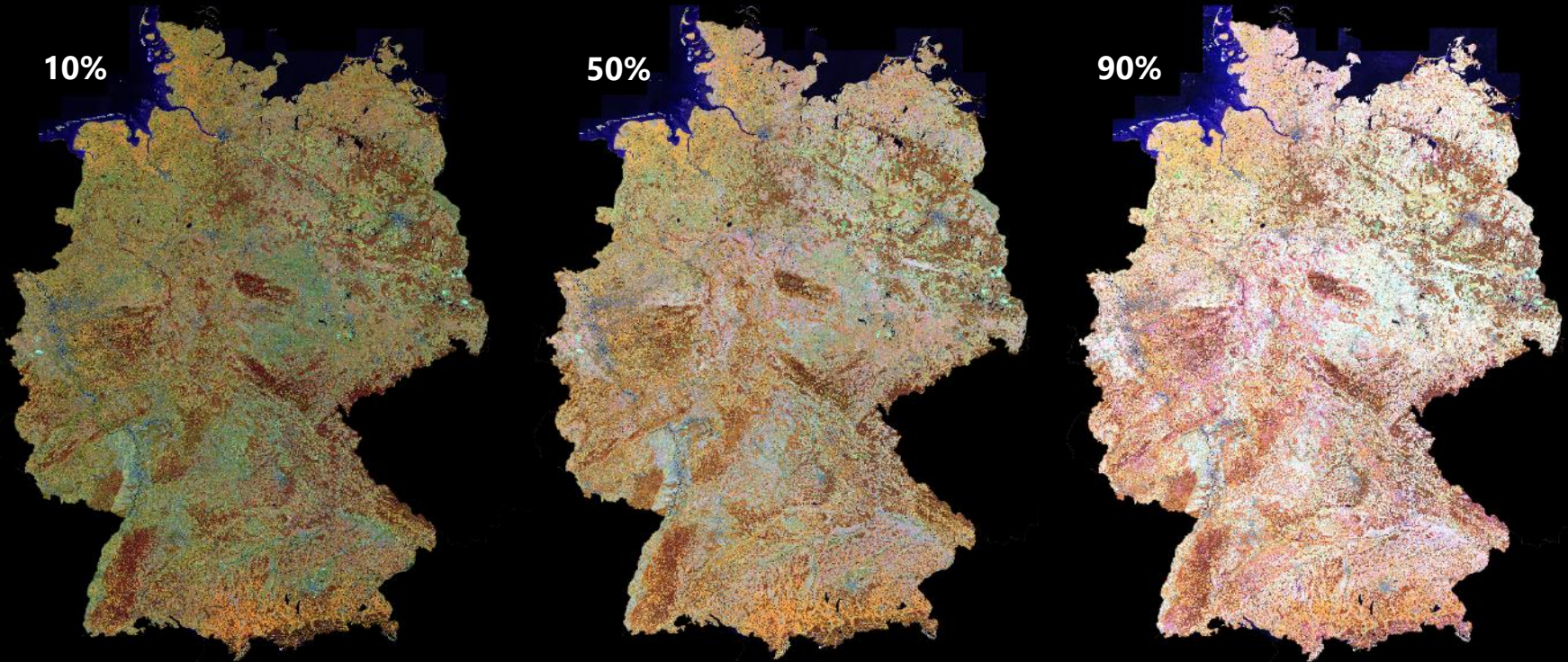
Sentinel-2: all clear-sky observations (excl.  
clouds, cloud shadows and snow)







# EO features

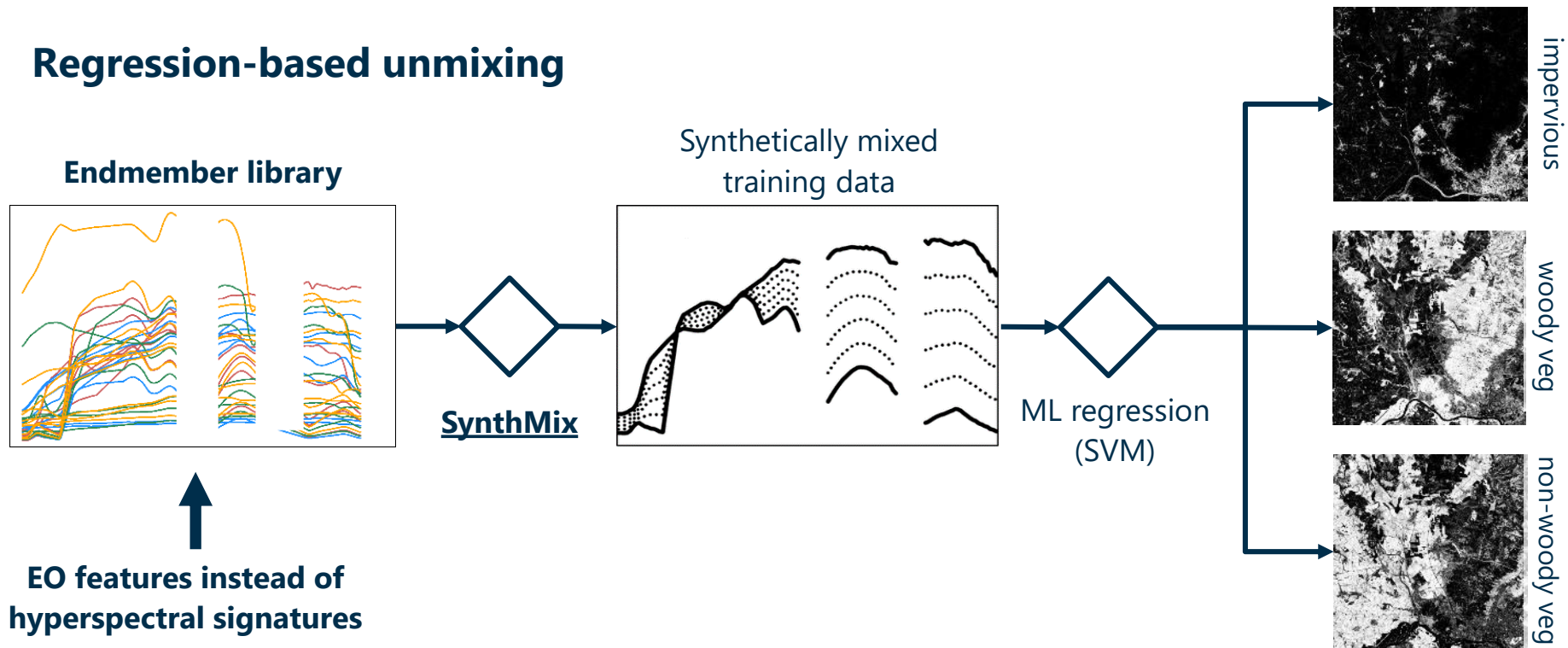






# Impervious area

## Regression-based unmixing

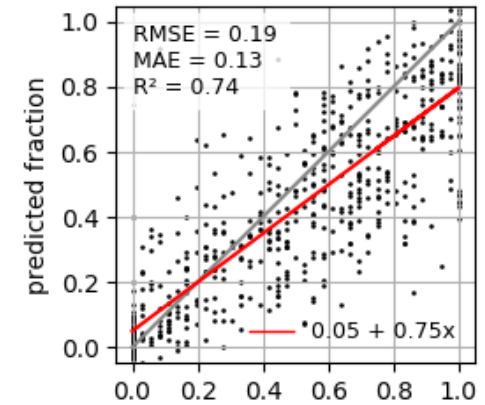
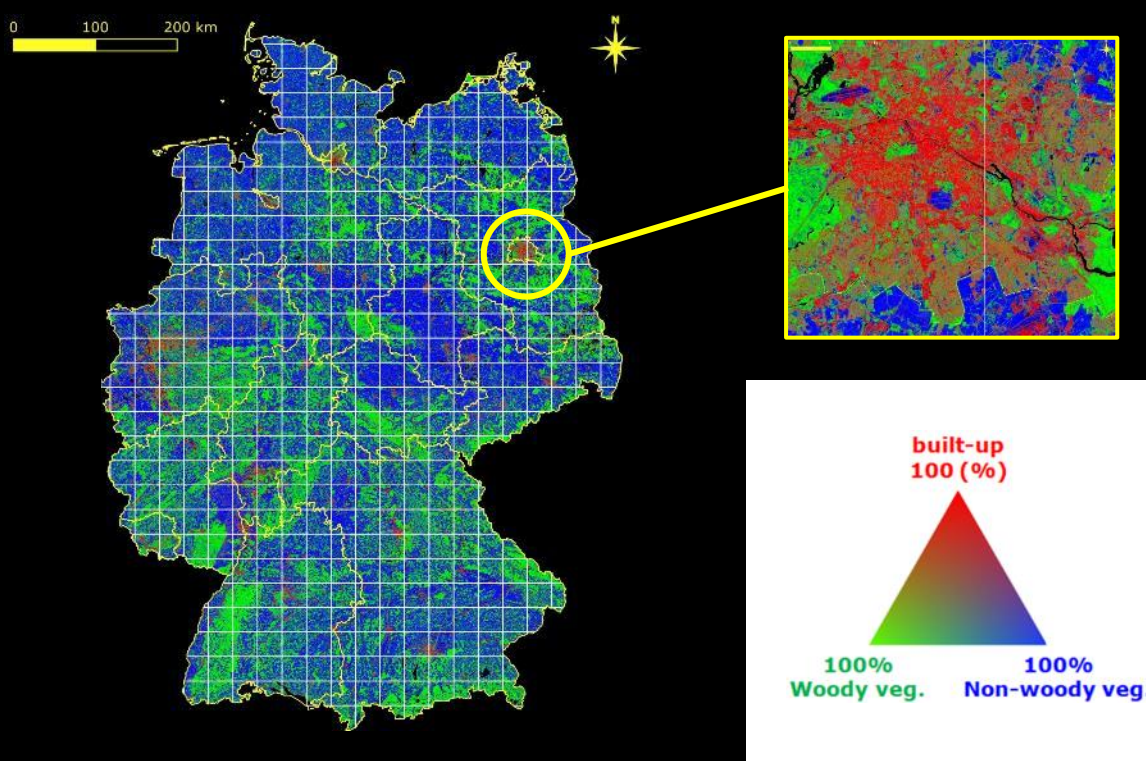


EO features instead of  
hyperspectral signatures





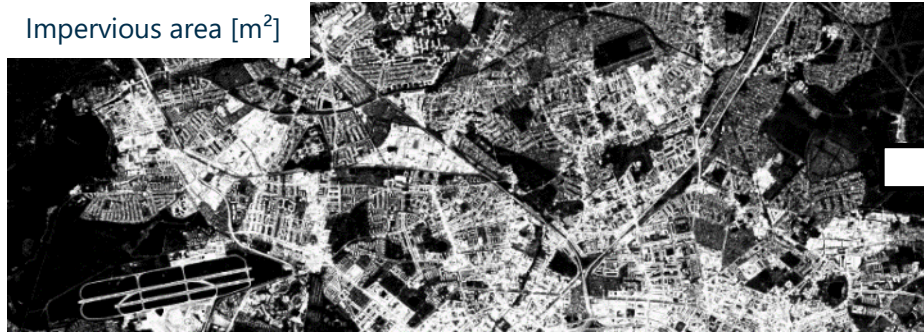
# Impervious area





# Impervious area → Building area

Impervious area [m<sup>2</sup>]



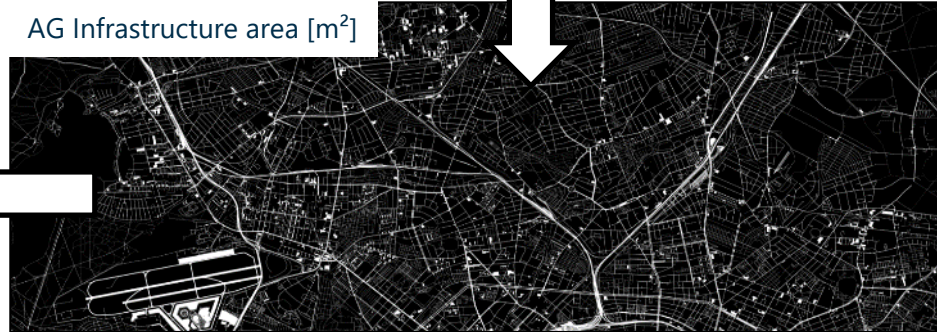
OSM infrastructure



Building area [m<sup>2</sup>]



AG Infrastructure area [m<sup>2</sup>]



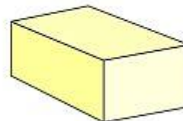




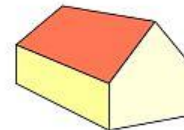
# Building height



reale Welt



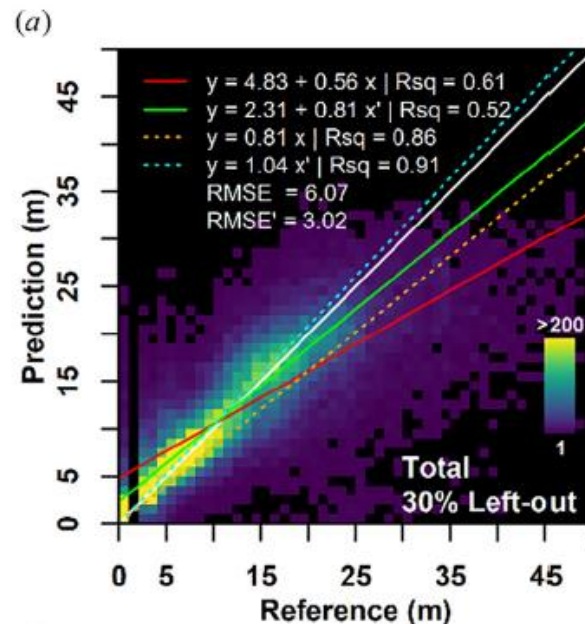
Modellierung als  
Gebäude im LoD1  
(Klötzchenmodell)



Modellierung als  
Gebäude im LoD2

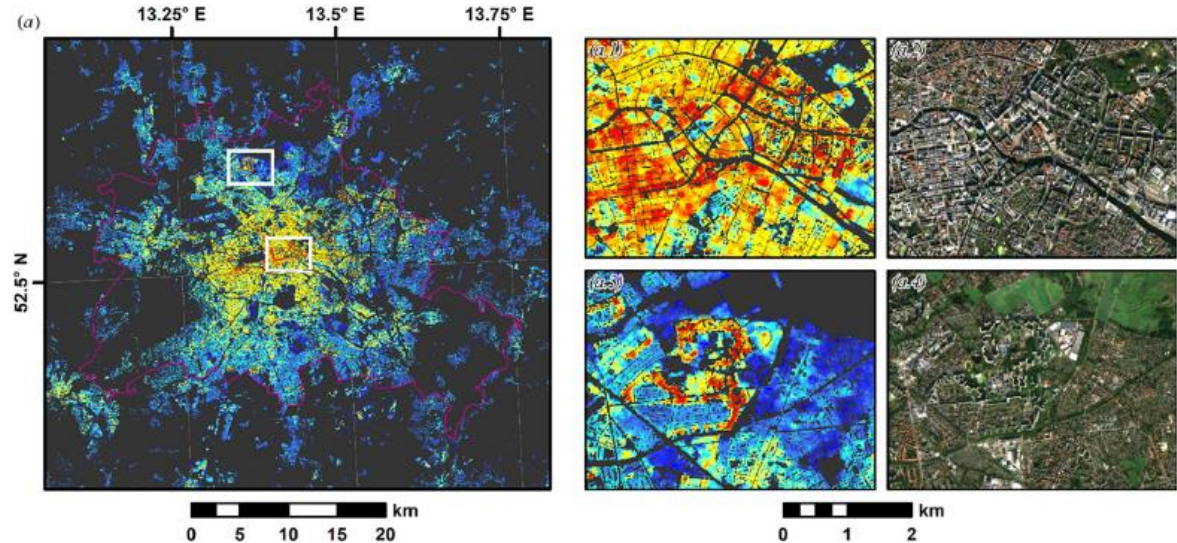
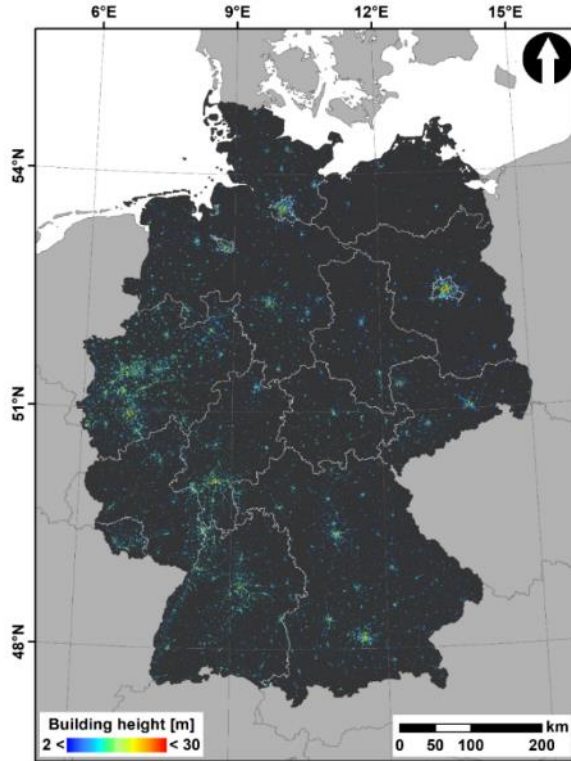
Training and validation from 3D Building Models, based on cadastre and airborne laser scanning

Site	Year	Buildings
Berlin	2014 (99.9%)	540,172
	2015 (0.1%)	
Hamburg	2016	374,99
Potsdam	2012	44,832
North Rhine Westphalia	2018 (39%)	11,498,734
	2019 (61%)	
Thuringia	2018 (13%)	2,241,792
	2019 (57%)	
	2020 (30%)	





# Building height





# Building volume

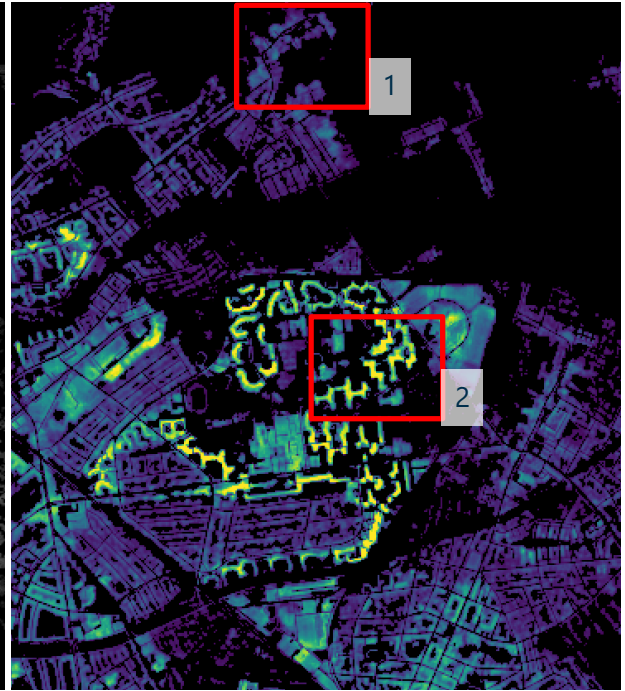
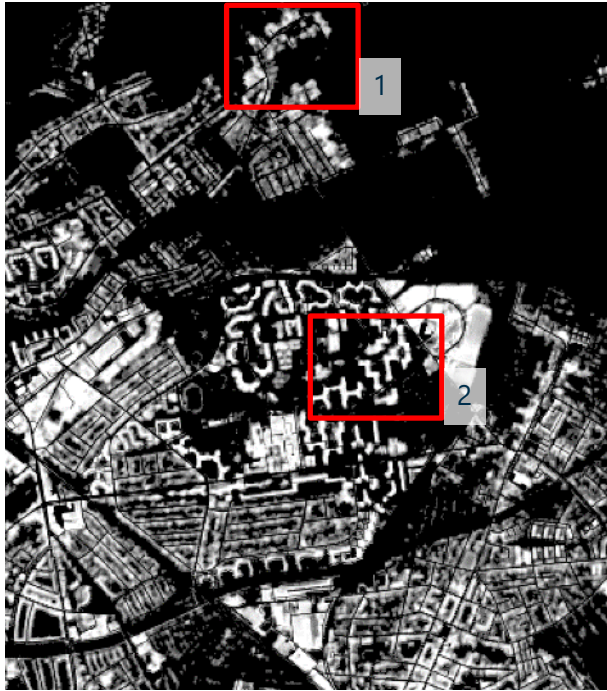
Building Area [ $\text{m}^2$ ]

x

Building Height [m]

=

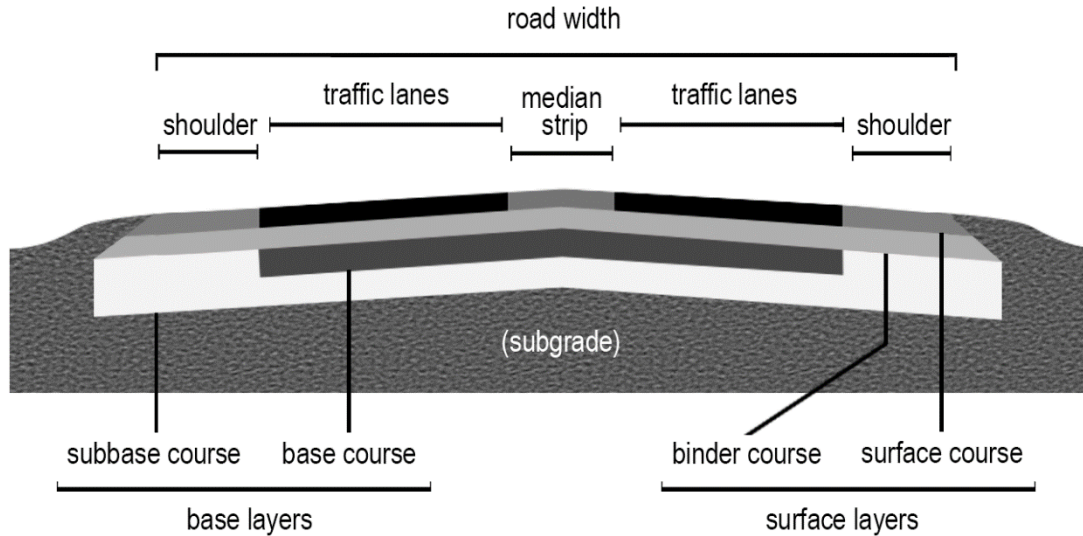
above-ground Building Volume [ $\text{m}^3$ ]







# Material Intensity (MI) factors



Screening of construction manuals, design guidelines and scientific literature

Recalculation to match EO/GIS-based definitions used in our study

MI per usable floor area or gross building volume to MI per aboveground building volume  $\rightarrow \mathbf{t\ m^{-3}}$

MI per street/rail km to MI per area  $\rightarrow \mathbf{t\ m^{-2}}$





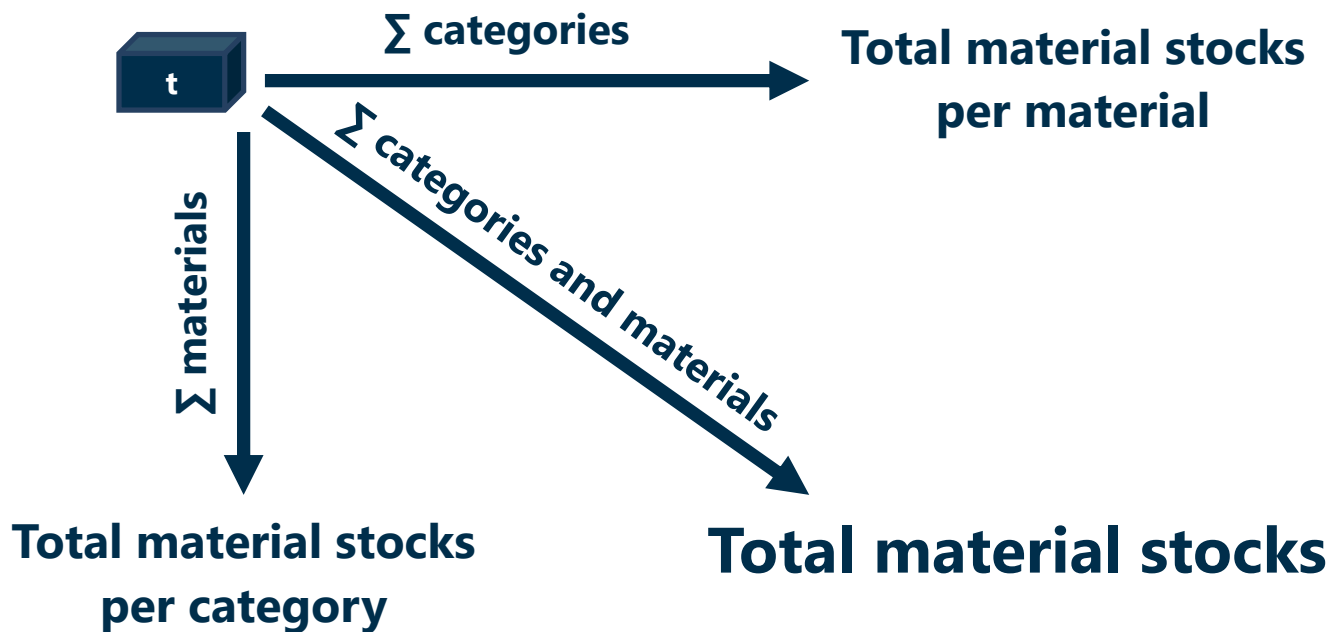


# Material stocks

motorways m <sup>2</sup>	x	MI concrete	MI bricks	MI steel	MI ...	=	t
primary roads m <sup>2</sup>	x	MI concrete	MI bricks	MI steel	MI ...	=	t
foot paths m <sup>2</sup>	x	MI concrete	MI bricks	MI steel	MI ...	=	t
rails m <sup>2</sup>	x	MI concrete	MI bricks	MI steel	MI ...	=	t
subways m <sup>2</sup>	x	MI concrete	MI bricks	MI steel	MI ...	=	t
single-family m <sup>3</sup>	x	MI concrete	MI bricks	MI steel	MI ...	=	t
multi-family m <sup>3</sup>	x	MI concrete	MI bricks	MI steel	MI ...	=	t
...	x	MI concrete	MI bricks	MI steel	MI ...	=	t

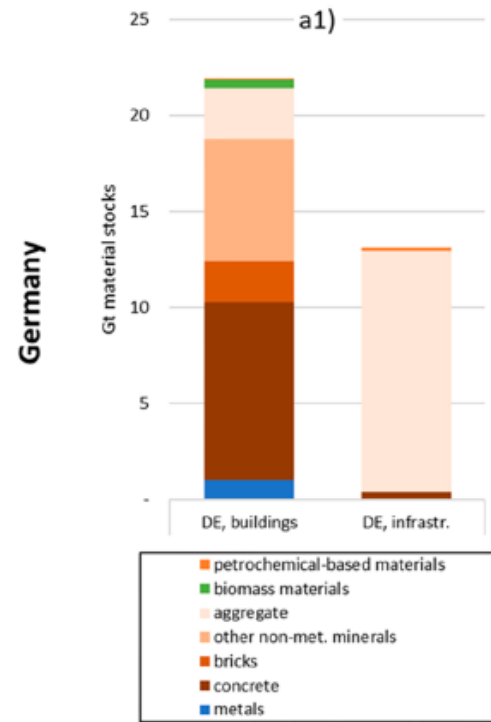
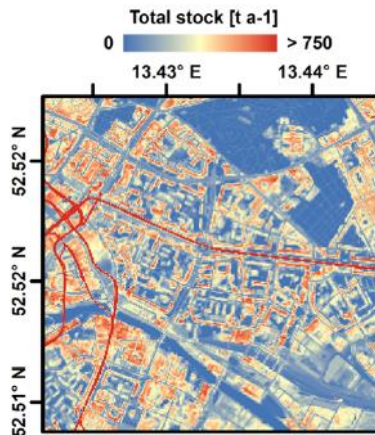
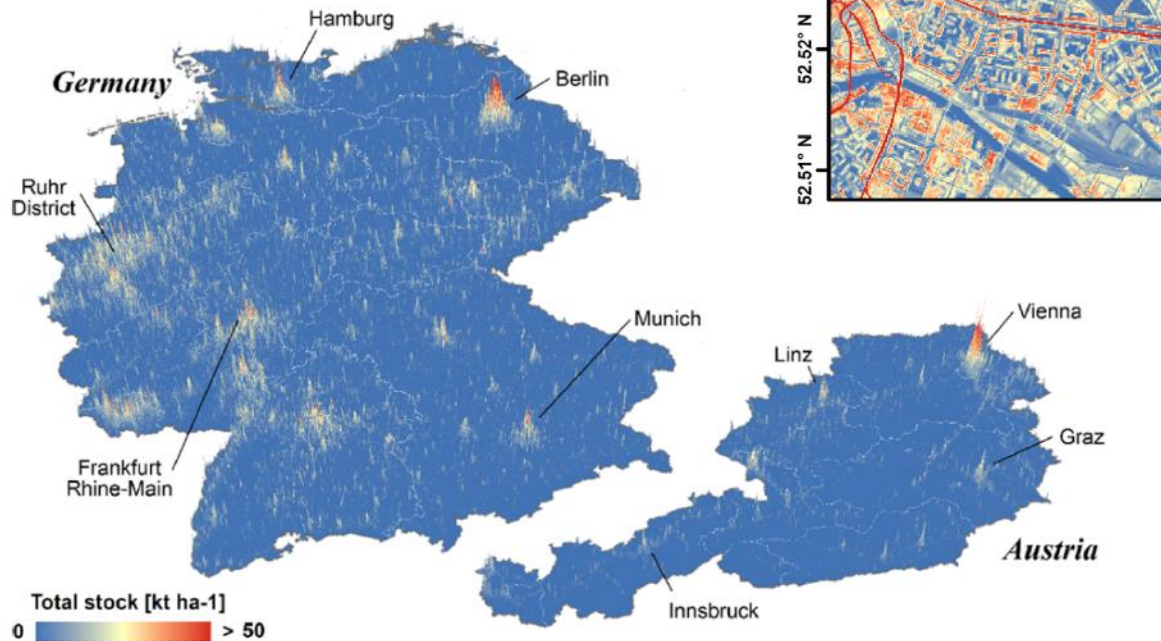


# Material stocks



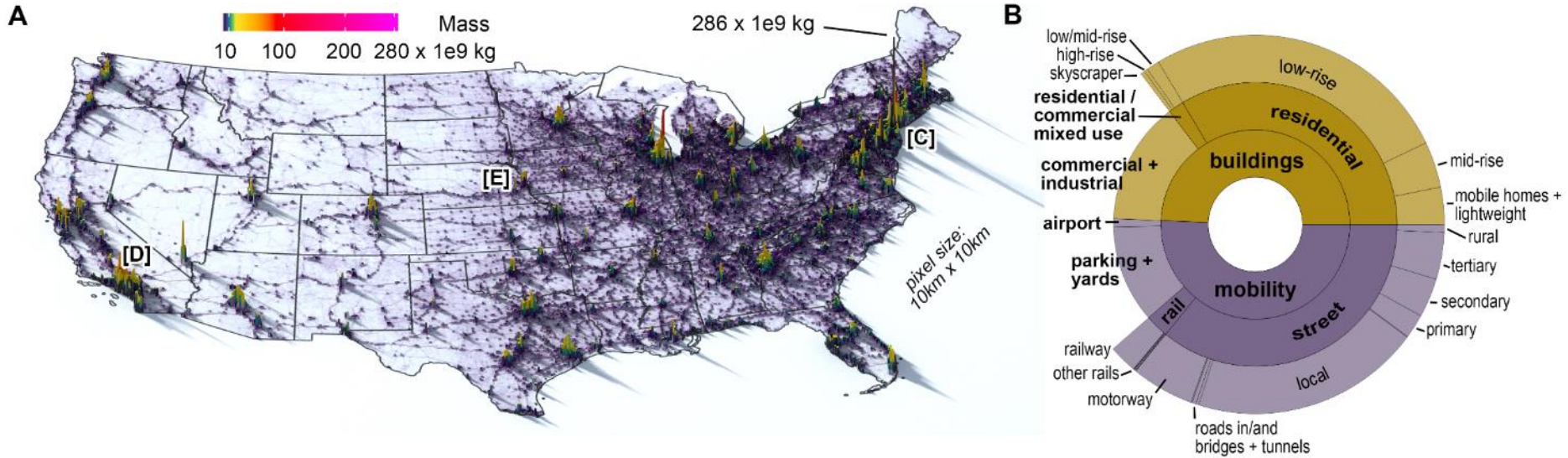


# Material stocks





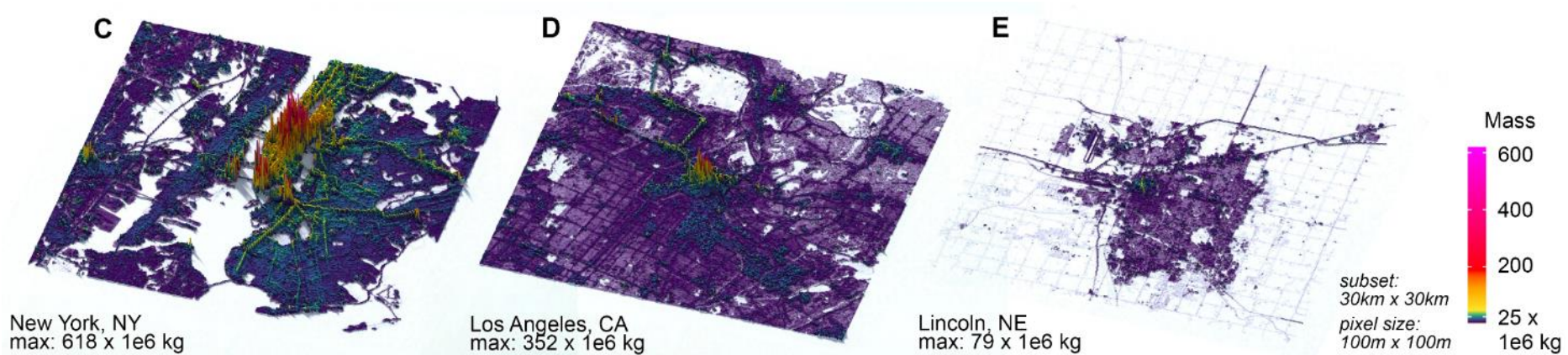
# Material stocks for the CONUS





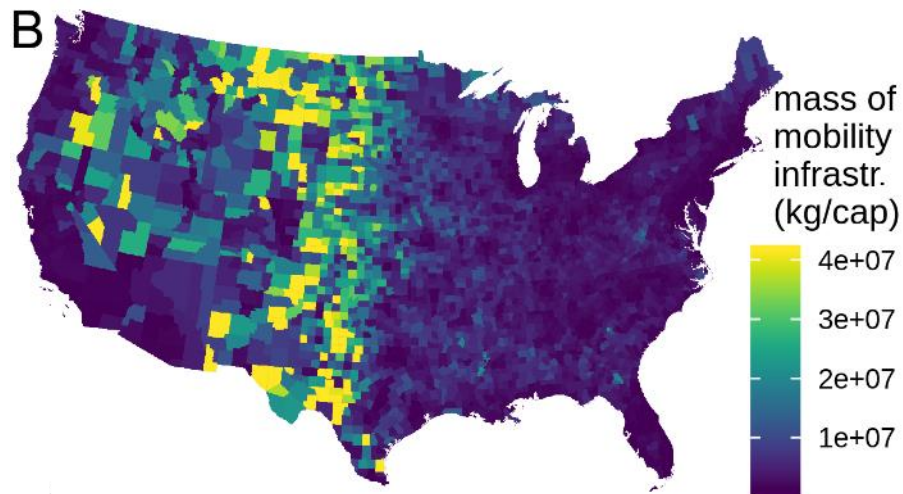
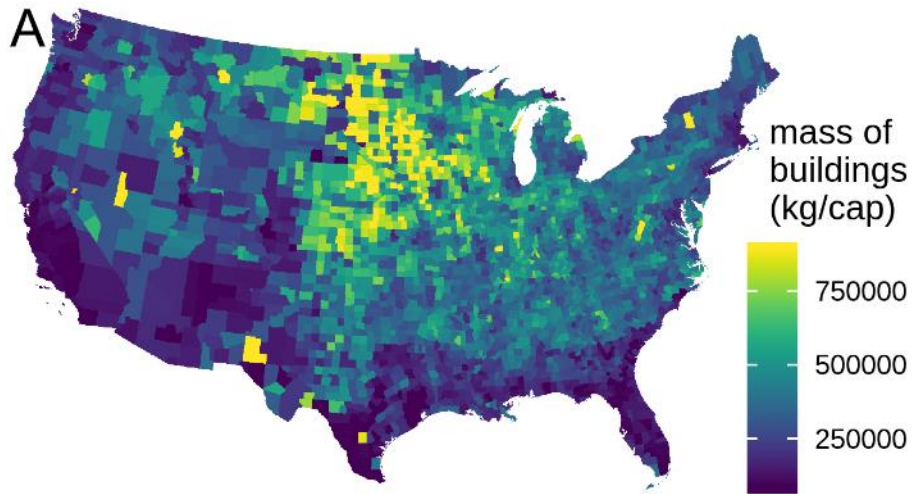


# Material stocks for the CONUS





# Material stocks for the CONUS



## Stock consumption:

AT: ~540 t/cap

DE: ~450 t/cap

US: ~390 t/cap





# Thank you for your attention!

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 [twitter.com/d\\_frantz](https://twitter.com/d_frantz)

## Project Websites



[https://www.geographie.hu-berlin.de/en/professorships/eol/projects/matstocks/mat\\_stocks](https://www.geographie.hu-berlin.de/en/professorships/eol/projects/matstocks/mat_stocks)

<https://boku.ac.at/understanding-the-role-of-material-stock-patterns-for-the-transformation-to-a-sustainable-society-mat-stocks>

## Related Work:

- Frantz, D. (2019). FORCE – Landsat + Sentinel-2 Analysis Ready Data and beyond: Remote Sensing
- Frantz, D., et al. (2021). National-scale mapping of building height using Sentinel-1+2 time series. RSE
- Haberl, H., et al. (2021). High-Resolution Maps of Material Stocks in Buildings and Infrastructures in Austria and Germany. EST
- Okujeni, A., et al. (2017). Ensemble Learning From Synthetically Mixed Training Data for Quantifying Urban Land Cover With Support Vector Regression. IEEE JSTARS
- Schug, F., et al. (2020). Mapping urban-rural gradients of settlements and vegetation at national scale using Sentinel-2 spectral-temporal metrics and regression-based unmixing with synthetic training data. RSE
- Schug, F., et al. (2021): Gridded population mapping for Germany based on building density, height and type from Earth Observation data using census disaggregation and bottom-up estimates. *PLOS ONE*



This research has received funding from the European Research Council (ERC) under the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme (MAT\_STOCKS, grant agreement No 741950)

