



56th Photogrammetric Week '17

September 11-15, 2017

Stuttgart, Germany

Advancement in Photogrammetry, Remote Sensing and Geoinformatics

From Applied Research to Application - Remote Sensing Products for Waterway Management

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Agenda

1 Introduction

2 Relevant products

3 Selected potential applications

- currently in operation
- short to mid-term operational
- mid to long-term operational

4 Perspectives

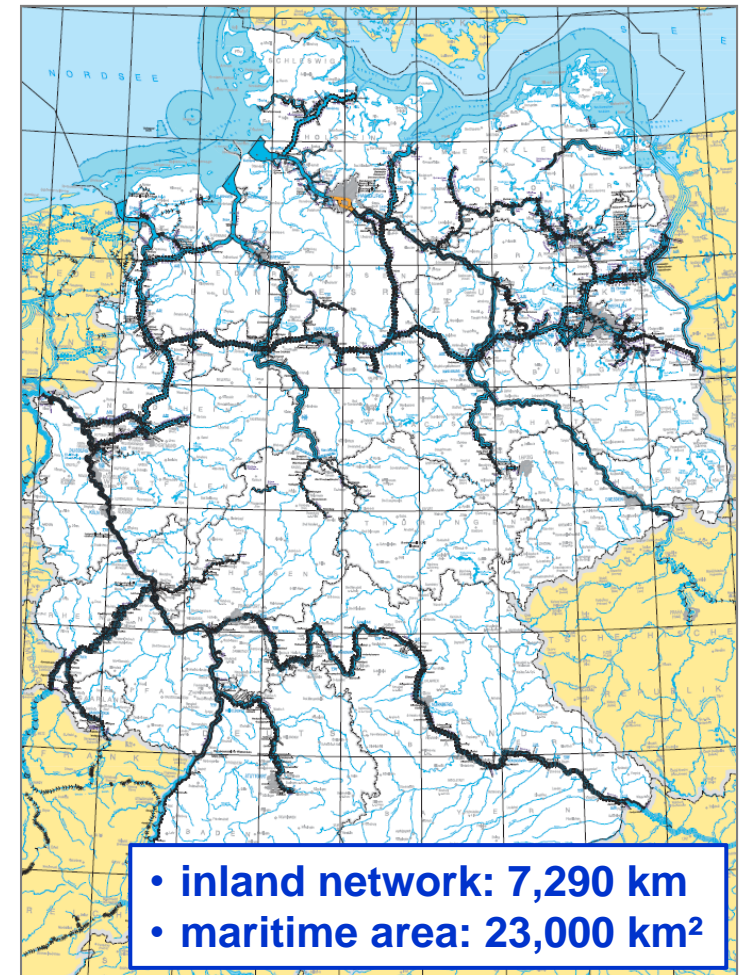
- **Federal Institute of Hydrology (BfG)**

- scientific institute in fields of „**water**“
 - applied research
 - consulting
 -
- essential users of support
 - Federal Ministry of Transport and Digital Infrastructure
 - **Waterways and Shipping Administration (WSV)**

- **BfG department Geodesy**

- reference systems / geokinematics
- hydrography / topography
- hydraulic engineering geodesy

⇒ **all are working with remote sensing techniques**



- **Understanding of remote sensing**
 - sensor platforms
 - unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV)
 - manned aerial vehicle (aircraft, helicopter, gyrocopter)
 - satellite
 - sensors
 - passive (digital cameras)
 - active (laser scanner, radar)
- **Needs based work in project teams**
 - final product user and manufacturer
 - all kinds of researchers (university, applied etc.)
 - system manufacturer

- **Standard georeferenced products**

- classified 3D point clouds: 1 – 8 points per m²
- 3-D structure lines: point distance \approx 5 m
- DTM / DSM / Δ -models: 1 m x 1 m grid
- 1-D – 3-D deformation vectors: 1 cm per year
- ortho photos (RGB, SAR): GSD = 0.1 m – 1 m
- 2-D/3-D water-land-borders: point distance \approx 5 m
- 3-D water levels: point distance = 100 m

⇒ **recurrent necessary accuracy:** **comparable to ALS or multibeam echo sounding**

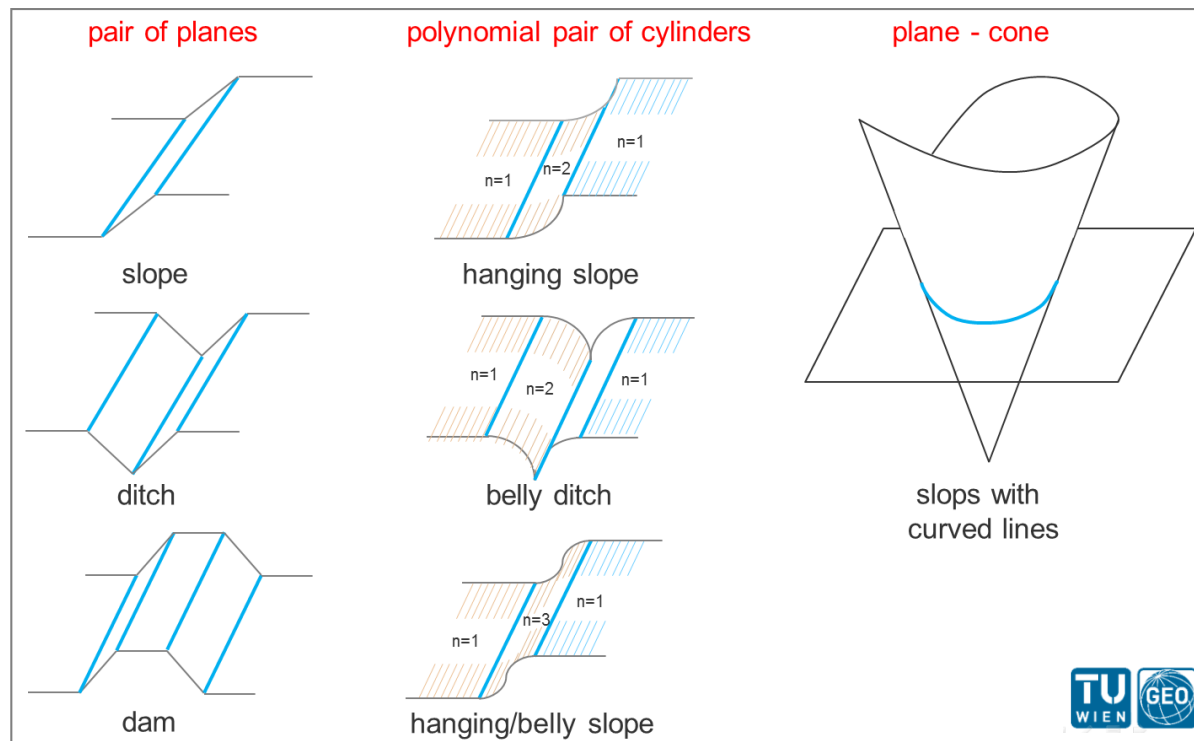
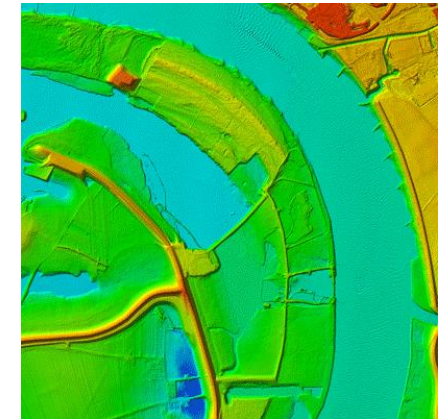
- **Additional products with lower or higher accuracies**

- case-by-case

3-D structure lines from point clouds

- **Research related to software OPALS**

- detection of 2-D approximate lines based on an inclination model
- modelling of 3-D structure lines by terrain approximation using geometry models



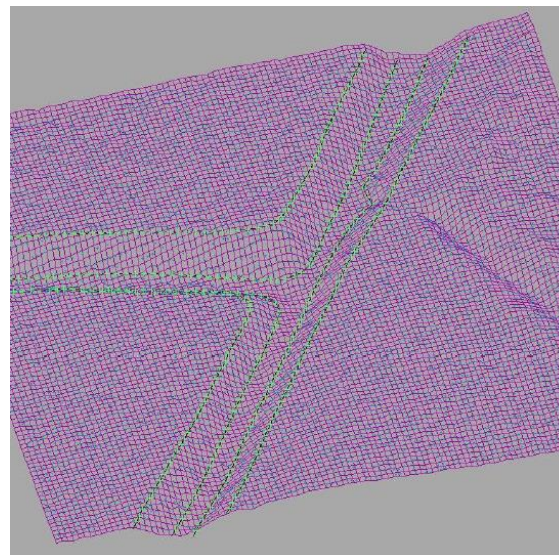
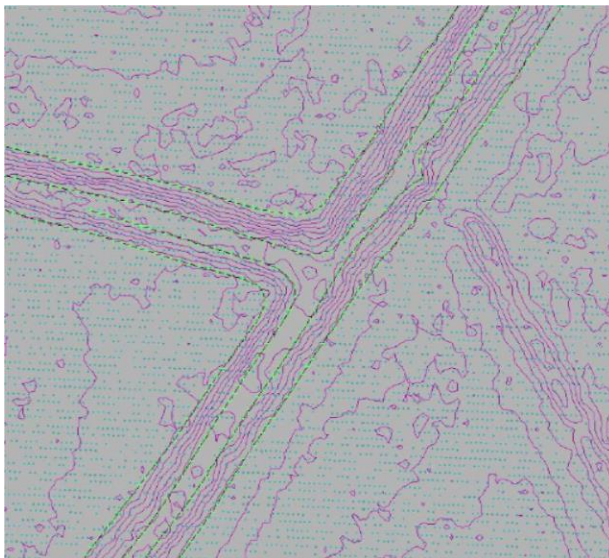
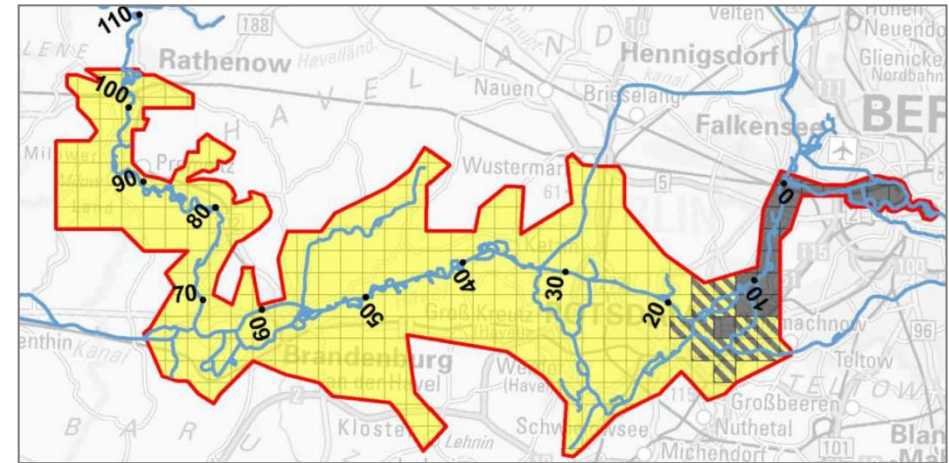
HESSEN



Operational pilot project

- **Havel river area**

- 1,030 km²
- point density ≤ 2 points per m²
- slope change $> 20^\circ$
- accuracy corresponding to the ALS data
- manually reworking < 30 min per km²



Surface data via UAS

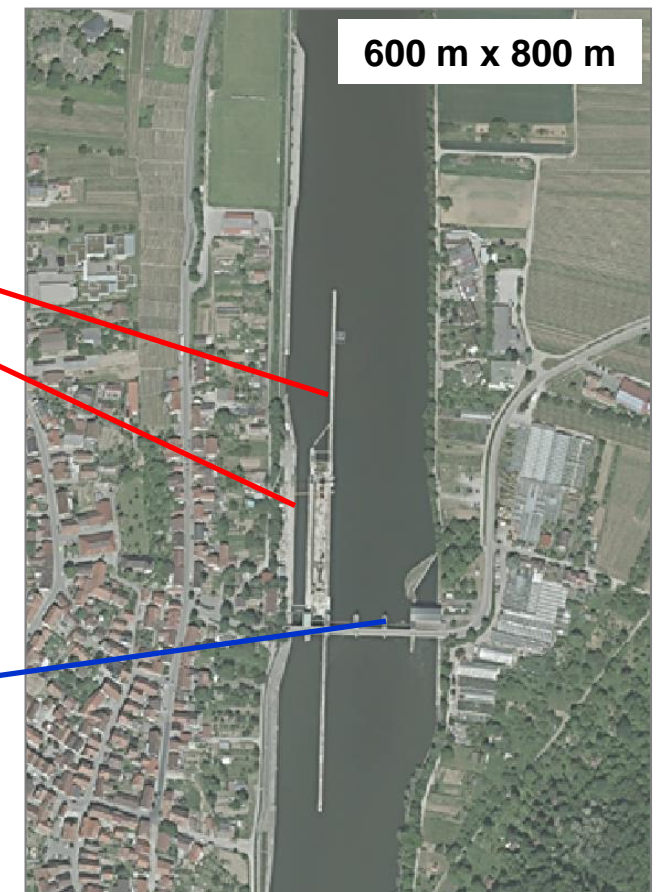
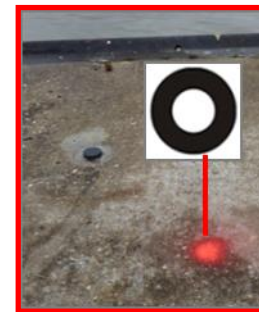
- **Monitoring requirements**

- classified DTM, DSM, difference models of hydraulic structures and their surroundings
 - 10 cm x 10 cm grid
 - 13 surface classes (e.g. lock pier, lawn)
- signaled, non-signalized object points
- difference uncertainty:
 - 2 mm per measuring epoch



- **Overarching aims**

- usable measurement results
- practice-oriented guideline
 - technical use
 - economic use
- result transferability
 - other transport administrations



Evaluation / optimizing

gyrocopter / high end sensors



digital camera
(e.g. IGN Paris camlight)



laser scanner
(e.g. RIEGL VP-1)



UAV / high end sensors



digital camera
(e.g. DLR micro MACS)



laser scanner
(e.g. RIEGL VUX-1UAV)



UAV / standard sensors



digital camera
(e.g. senseFly S.O.D.A.)



short to mid-term

Research needs

- simultaneous sensor use
- system stability and calibration
- sensible scenarios
-

Spatial motion via PSI-SAR

- **Monitoring requirements**

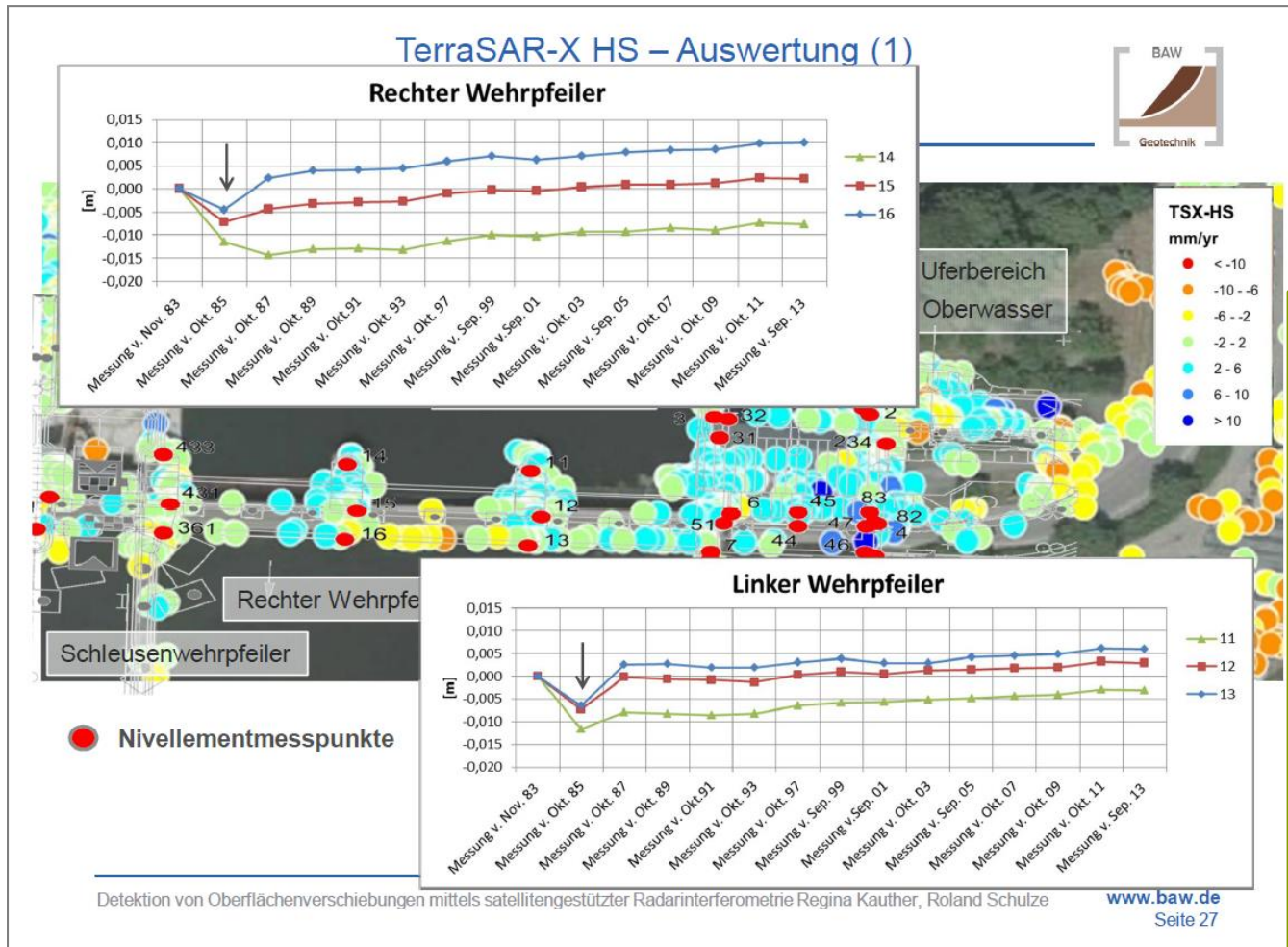
- relative motions of hydraulic structures and their surroundings
 - spatial vectors, ΔR
 - 1-D / 3-D vectors
- difference uncertainty:
 - aimed at 2 mm

- **Overarching aims**

- usable processing results
- feasibility study
 - technical use
 - economic use
- result transferability
 - other transport administrations



Development / optimizing

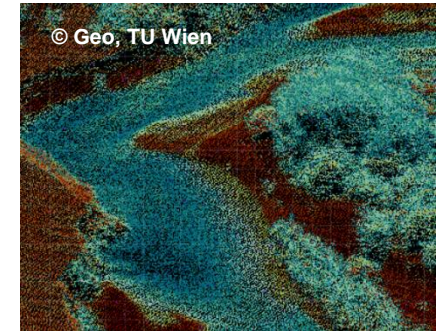
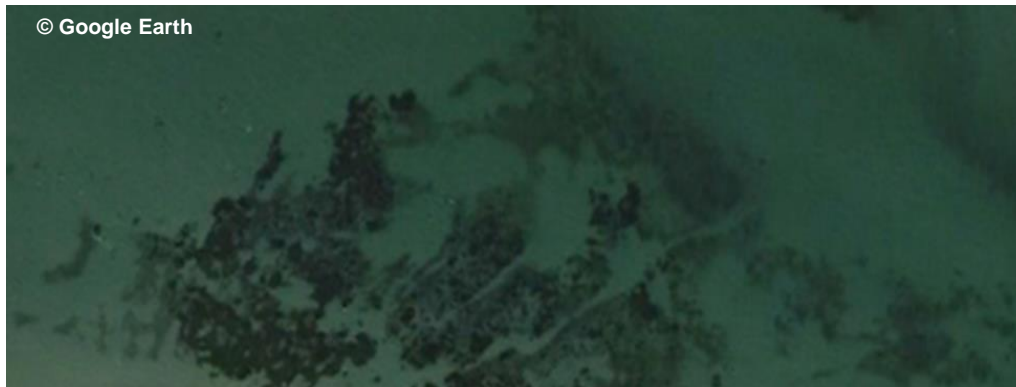


short to mid-term

Research needs

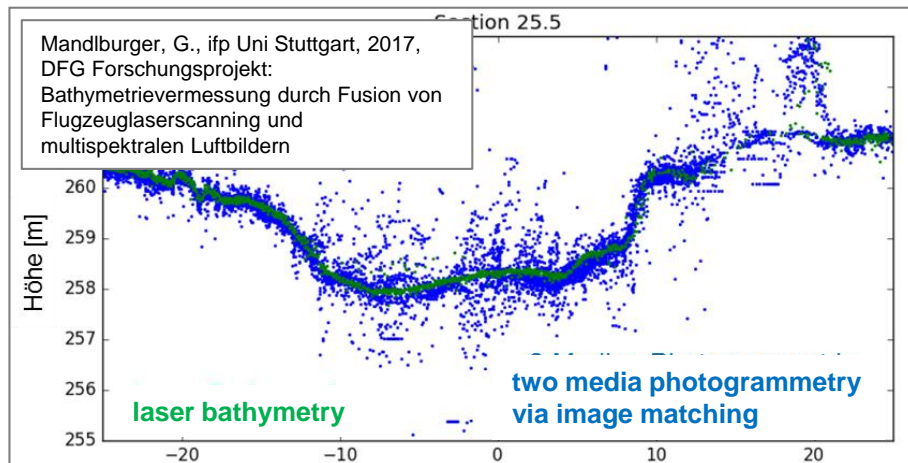
- targeted potentials
- resolution
- temporal image distances
- impact of corner reflectors
- comparison of Sentinel-1 and TerraSAR-X products
-

Laser bathymetry data



- **Requirement**
 - identification of the reflector
- **Potentials through ALS data classification**
 - non-ground points
 - identification
 - reflection classes
 - macrophytes
 - biotope types
 - roughness
 -

Classification of laser bathymetry data



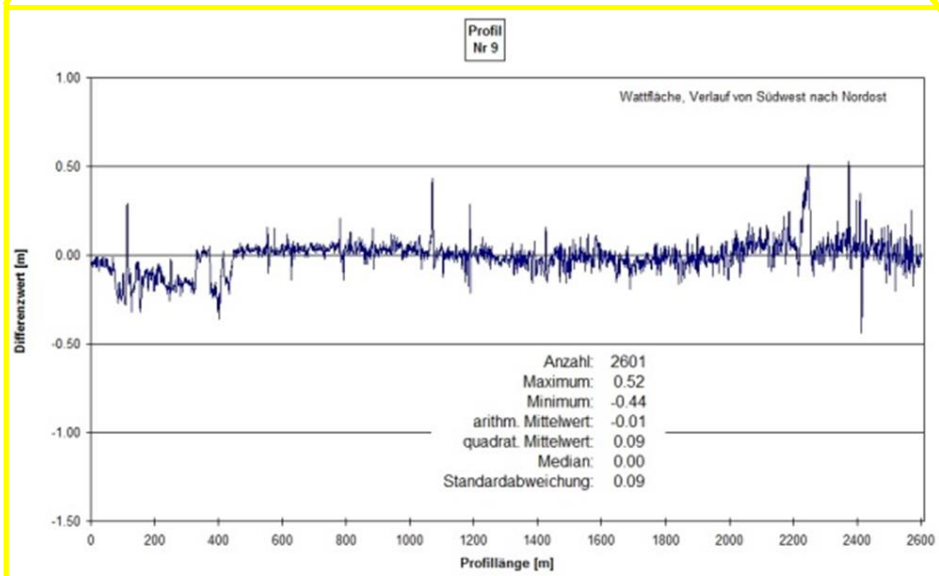
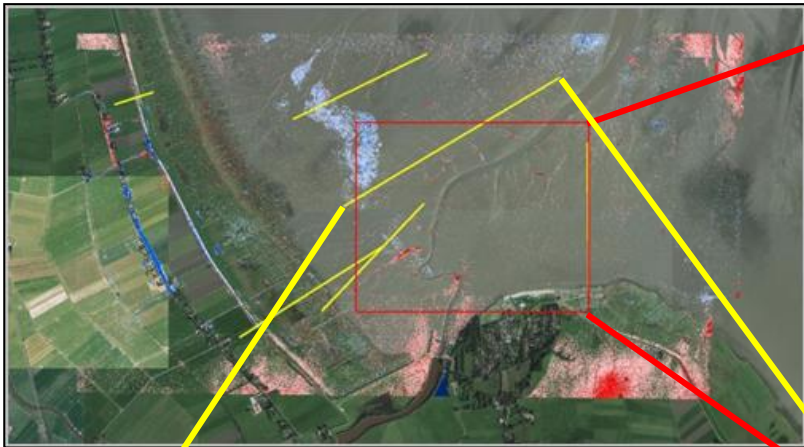
- **Multidisciplinary object catalog**
 - river bed including the foreland
 - shallow water zone
 - free-flowing
 - regulated
 -
 - macrophytes
 -

short to mid-term

Research needs

- simultaneous sensor use
 - ALS (red and green light)
 - RGB(Nir) camera
 - hyperspectral camera
- geometry
 - data fusion
- radiometry
 - ground/non-ground separation
 - deduction of relevant reflection classes
-

Development to operational use



short to mid-term

Research needs

- simultaneous data collection and processing, X- and S-band
- system calibration
- data georeferencing and classification
-



Flood zones via remote sensing data



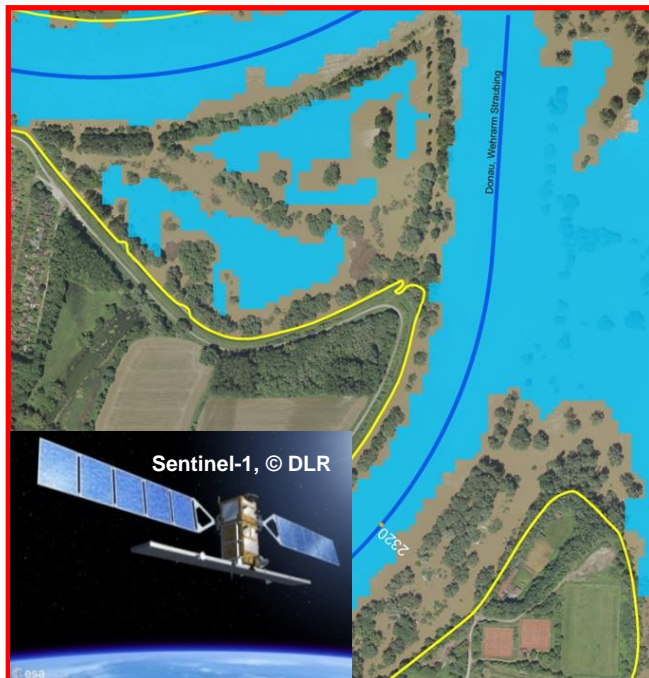
- **Problems and simultaneous potentials**

- operational on time availability of collection systems
- important data parameters
 - resolution
 - accuracy
 - reliability

Automatized processing of flood borders

- **Acquisition of exhaustive flood scenarios**

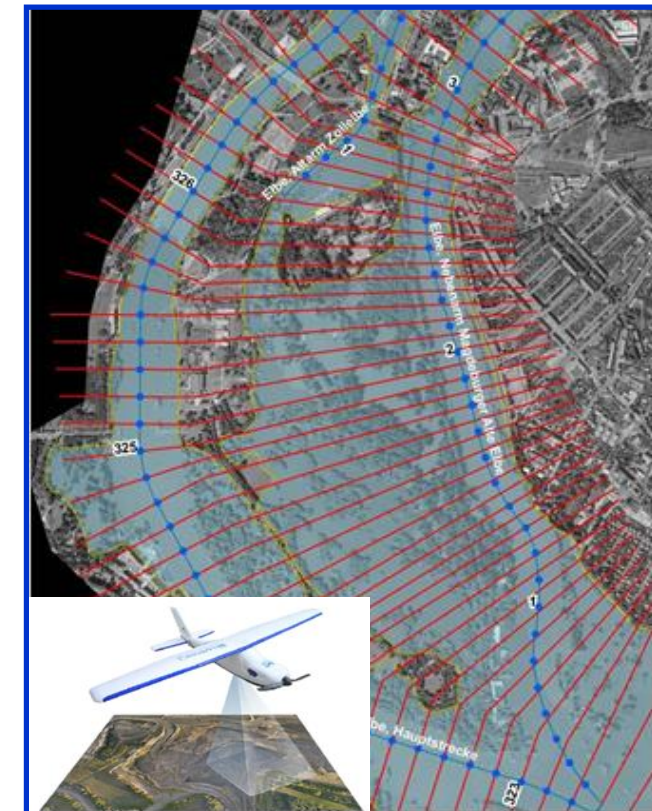
- **use case 1:** visual 2-D information data for crisis management; supply as soon as possible, max. in 24 hours
- **use case 2:** 3-D validation data for hydraulic modeling; supply approx. after 6 month



short to mid-term

Research needs

- processing algorithms
- plausibility check
- supply of additional meta information
-



Pre-project „visible depth“

• Problem

- sufficient visible depth for laser bathymetry use in larger areas (e.g. closed to North Sea coastlines)



• Solution idea

- forecast of visible depth areas
 - use of Sentinel-2 data
 - use of existing turbidity and sediment measurement networks
 -

mid to long-term

Preliminary studies

- fundamental feasibility
- if feasible:
 - expectable products
 - professional framework
 - research needs
 - necessary expense

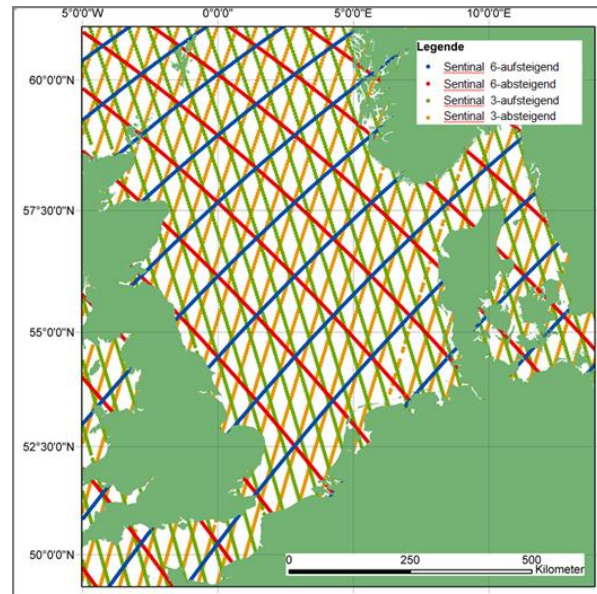
Pre-project „gauge at the sky“

- **Requirements for forecasting**

- operational availability of areal North Sea water level
 - sections
 - 5 cm uncertainty
 - all 10 – 30 days

- **Satellite altimetry**

- use of Sentinel-3/-6 data
- with additional in-situ measurements



mid to long-term


Preliminary studies

- fundamental feasibility
- if feasible:
 - expectable products
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 - necessary expense

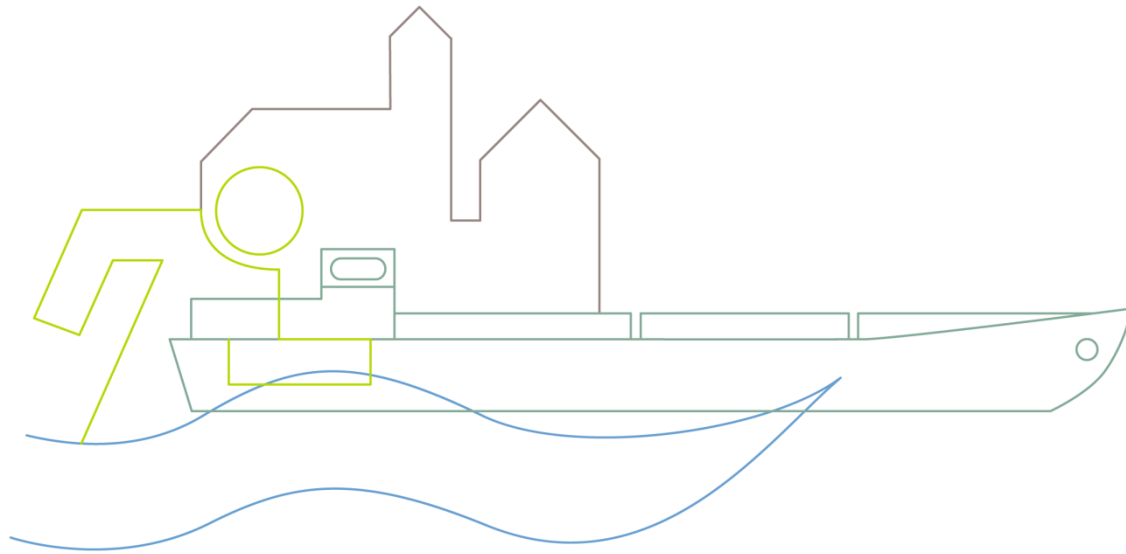
- **Essentials**

- user orientation
- use of necessary and accepted standards
 - **G**uide to the Expression of **U**ncertainty in **M**easurement (ISO/BIPM, 2008)
 -
- focus on operational solutions
- feasibility statements
 - clear and realistic
 - including professional and economic efficiencies
- general inclusion of applied research
 - more use of funding programs by public administrations
 - work in teams with cooperating partner institutions
- realization of pre-projects in advance by fundamental issues
-

Future importance of remote sensing in the WSV

- **Unmanned areal systems**
 - more important local supplement
- **Manned areal systems**
 - still upward trend
 - additional partial solutions
 - new complete solutions only in particular cases
- **Satellite systems**
 - slowly rising
 - still greater efforts
 -  gives and gets new opportunities





Many thanks for your attention

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