











AirborneHydroMapping

New possibilities in bathymetric and topographic survey

Agenda

- University of Innsbruck
- Research project "green lidar" the history and the future
- Fields of application:
 - **Hydro**Mapping:

Near-shore - Baltic Sea Inland rivers — Rhine and Elbe Lakes — Lake Constance

- Ice&Snow Mapping:

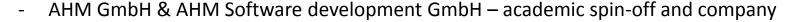
Measuring snow and ice surfaces
Laser induced assess of carbon contribution by glaciers
Measuring snow depths

- LandMapping:

Power line missions
Steep slopes and mountainous areas
Inner-city modeling and planning

NatureMapping:

Automatic detection of vegetation distribution (roughness) Vitality check of forestry by combining green and red lidar







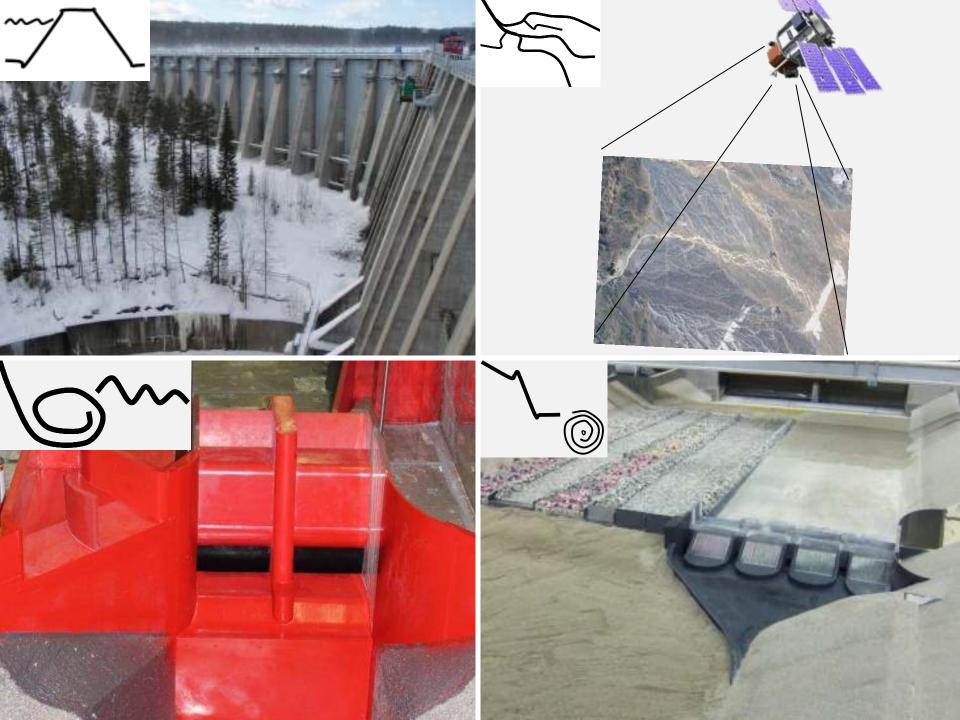
















AIRBORNE HYDROMAPPING (2008 – 1011)





FFG-Project "Airborne Hydromapping" 2008-2011

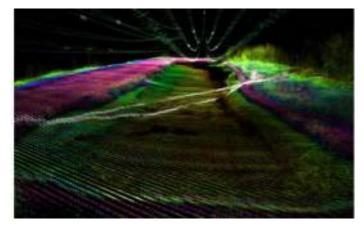


Projekttitel:	B2: Airborne Hydromapping
Projektnummer:	815483
Antragsteller:	Universität Innsbruck, Arbeitsbereich Wasserbau RIEGL Laser Measurement Systems GmbH
Förderzeitraum:	Februar 2008 – Februar 2011

Pictures of final report:







FFG-Project "Airborne Hydromapping" 2008-2011

A lot of work:

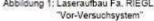


















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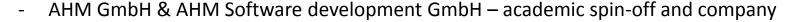
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Fields of application / description of technology











HydroMapping:

Near-shore - Baltic Sea Inland rivers – Rhine and Elbe Lakes – Lake Constance

Ice&Snow Mapping:

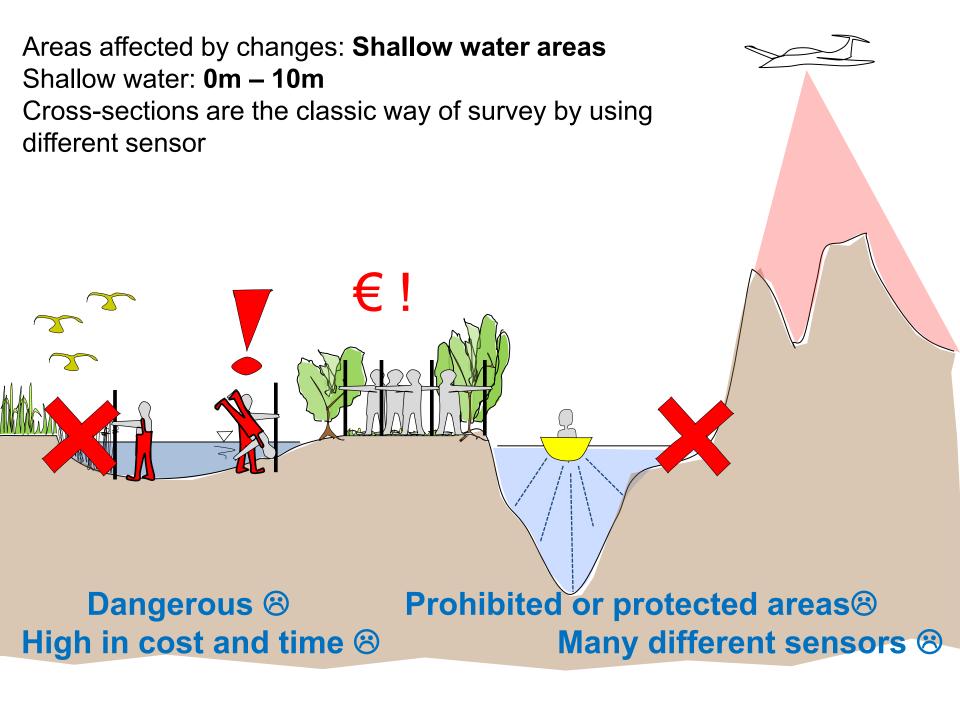
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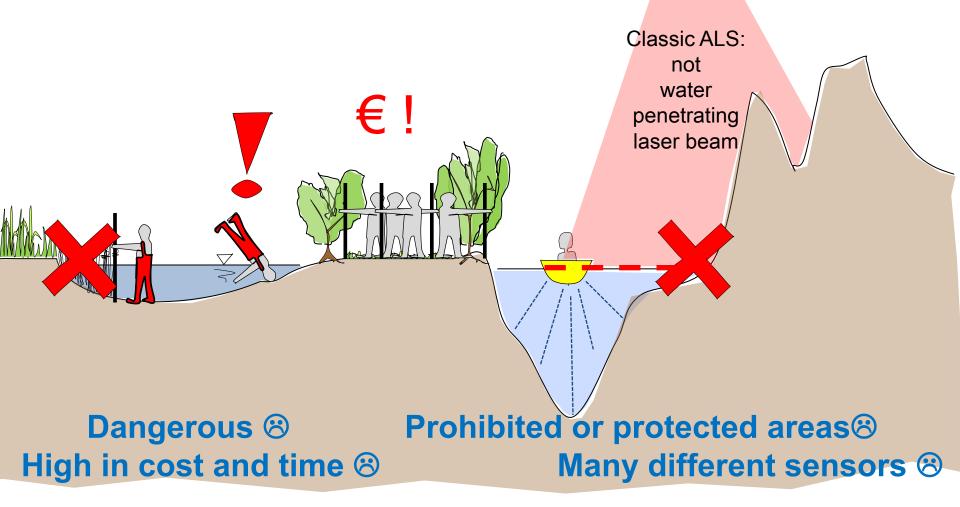


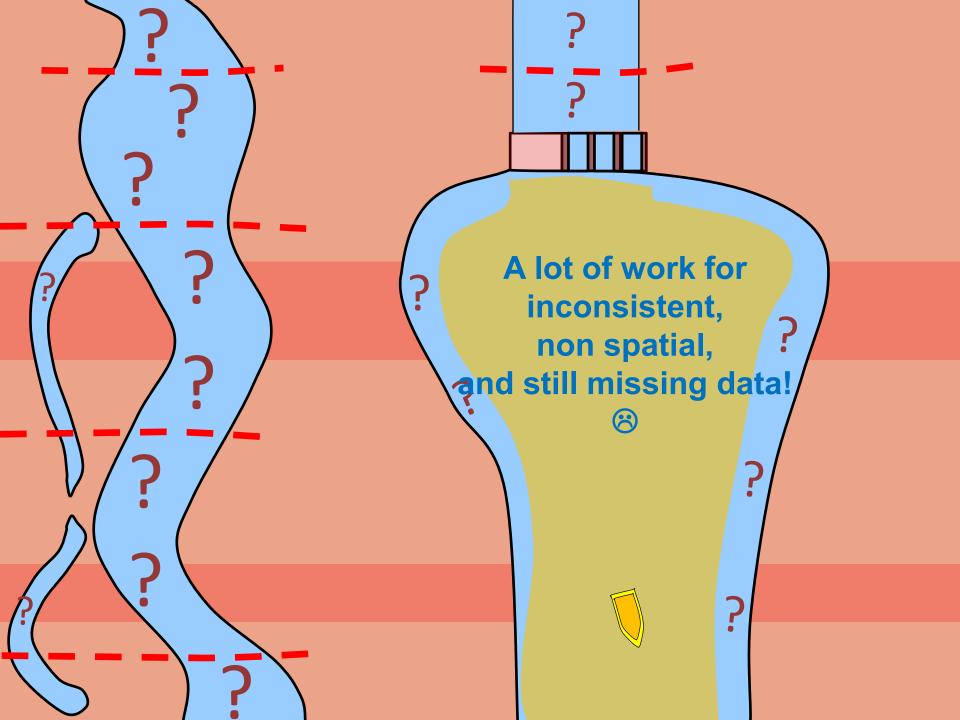
Areas affected by changes: **Shallow water areas**

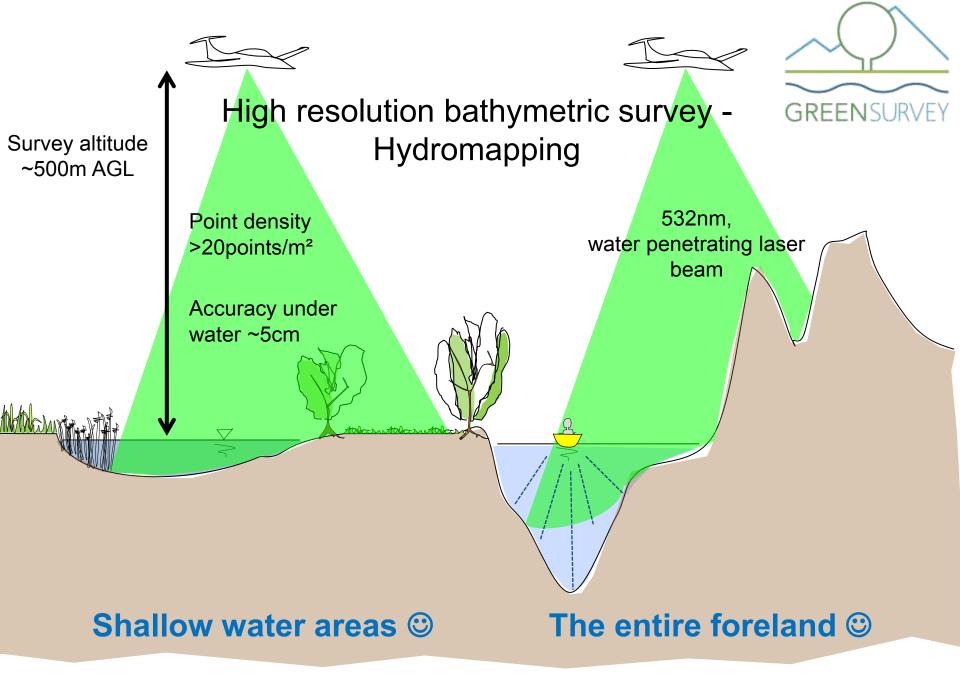
Shallow water: 0m - 10m

Cross-sections are the classic way of survey by using

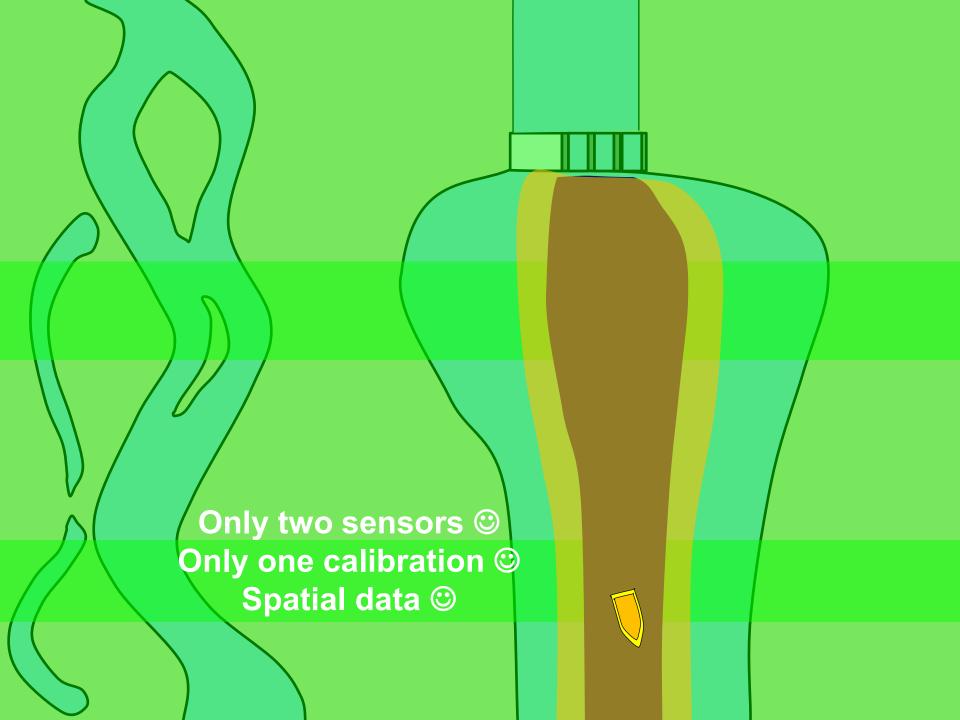
different sensor







Only deeper areas need to be captured by echo sounders ©



Hydromapping

July 2012

~387.000.000 points

Clear water conditions

Depth down to 8 m

Sonar

July 2012

Depth down to 10 m



HydroMapping: Near-shore - Baltic Sea Inland rivers – Rhine and Elbe Lakes – Lake Constance









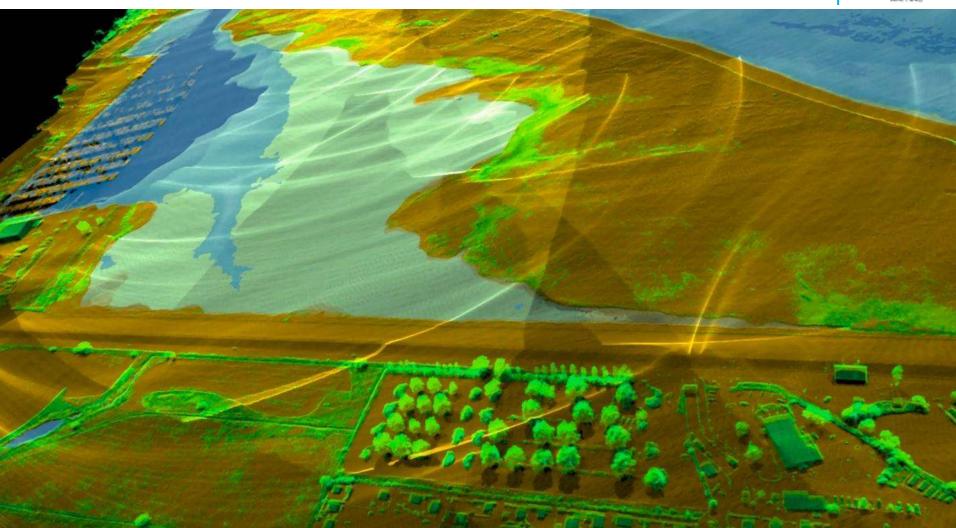




Water surface & classified points







Combined topographic and bathymetric map













Detecting and reconstruction the water surface











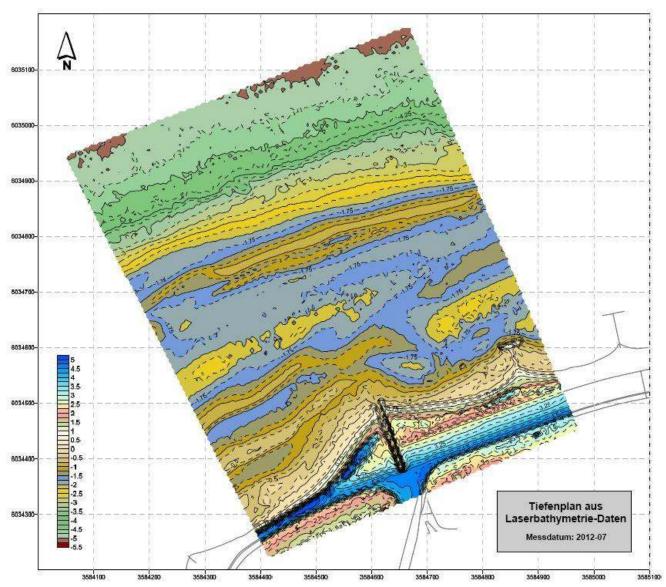


GREENSURVEY

Combined topographic and bathymetric surface model



Comparison hydromapping and sonar data 2012





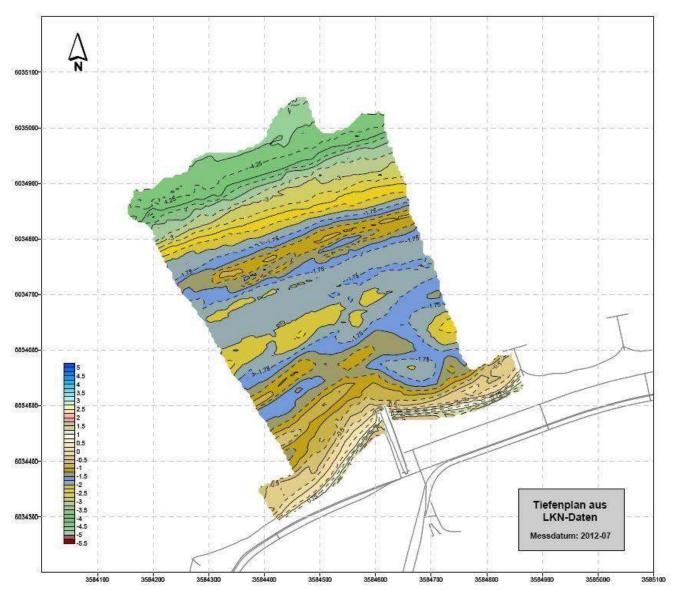








Comparison hydromapping and sonar data 2012





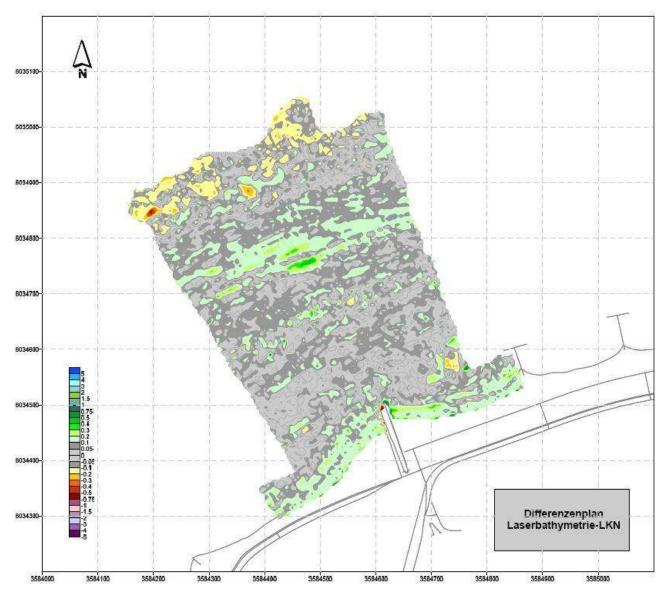








Comparison hydromapping and sonar data 2012













Looking for underwater vegetation





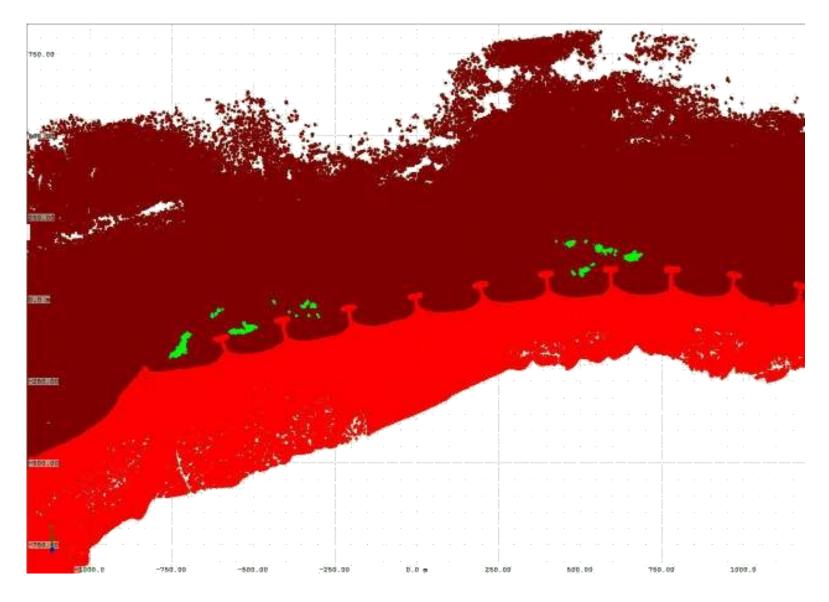








Looking for underwater vegetation





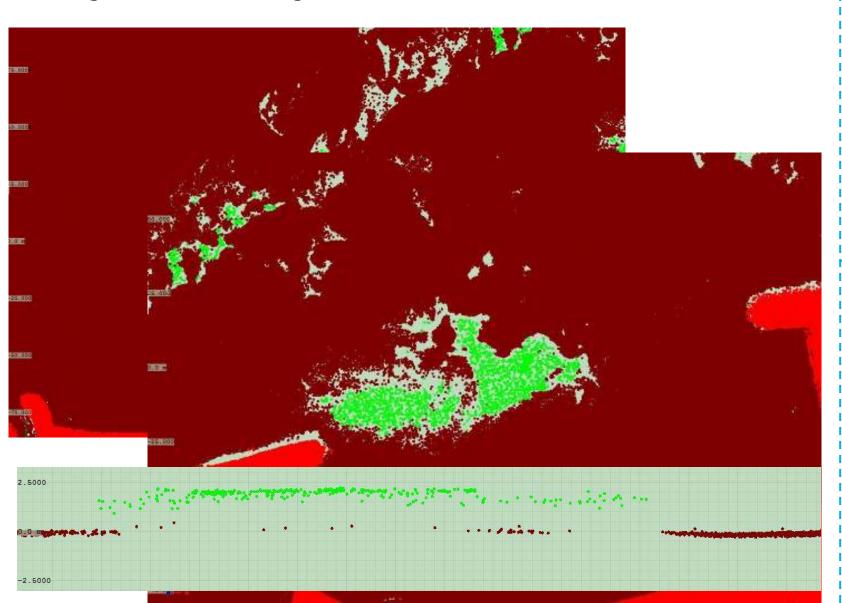








Looking for underwater vegetation













Bathymetric survey: Rheinfelden, Germany

6 km long section of the Rhine river

Hydromapping

April 2012

~243.000.000 points

Increased turbidity due to construction work

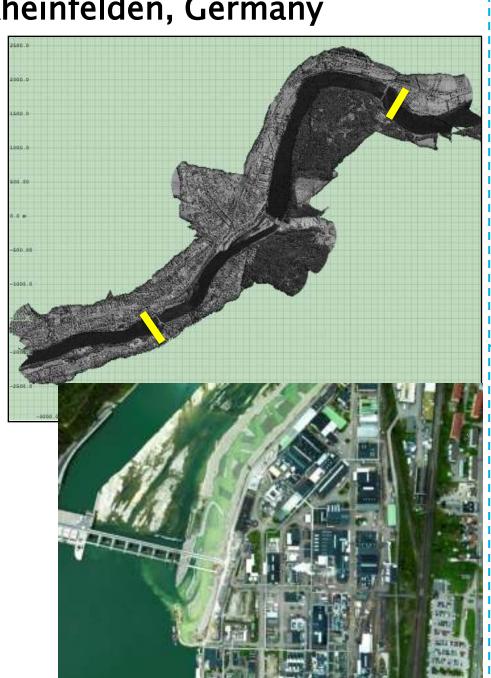
Depth down to 3,5 m

Sonar

December 2011 January & May 2012

4.430.000 points

Depth 3-25 m









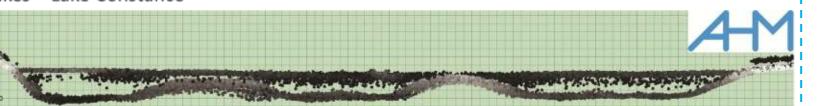






Near-shore - Baltic Sea Inland rivers – Rhine and Elbe Lakes – Lake Constance



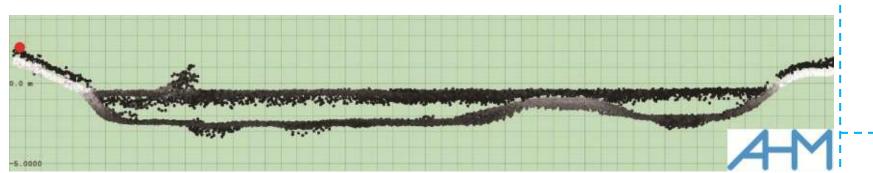


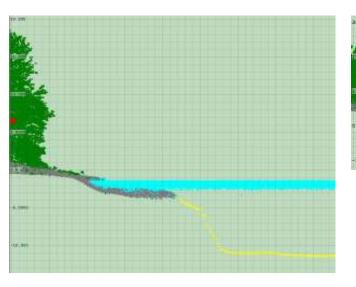








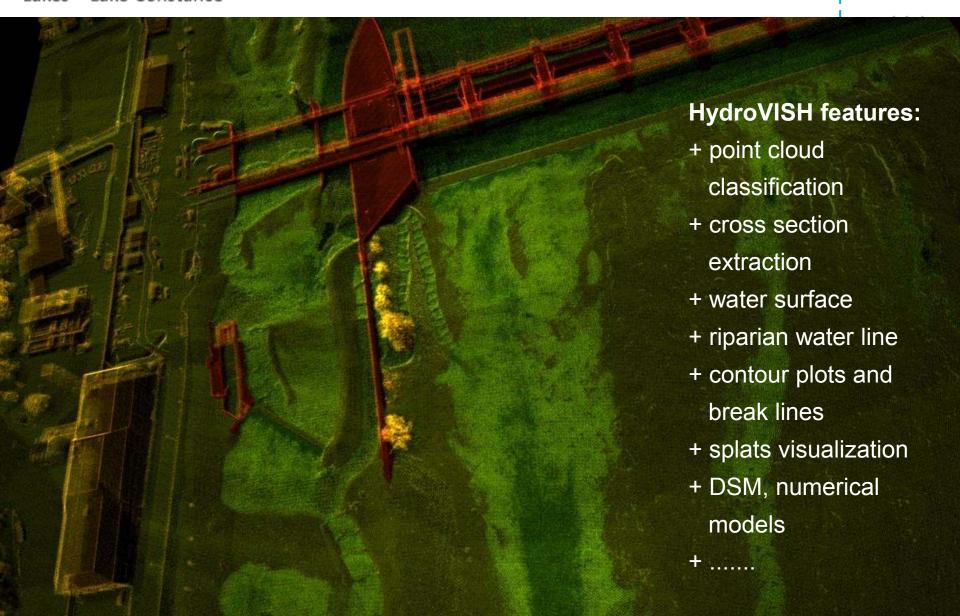






Near-shore - Baltic Sea Inland rivers – Rhine and Elbe Lakes – Lake Constance



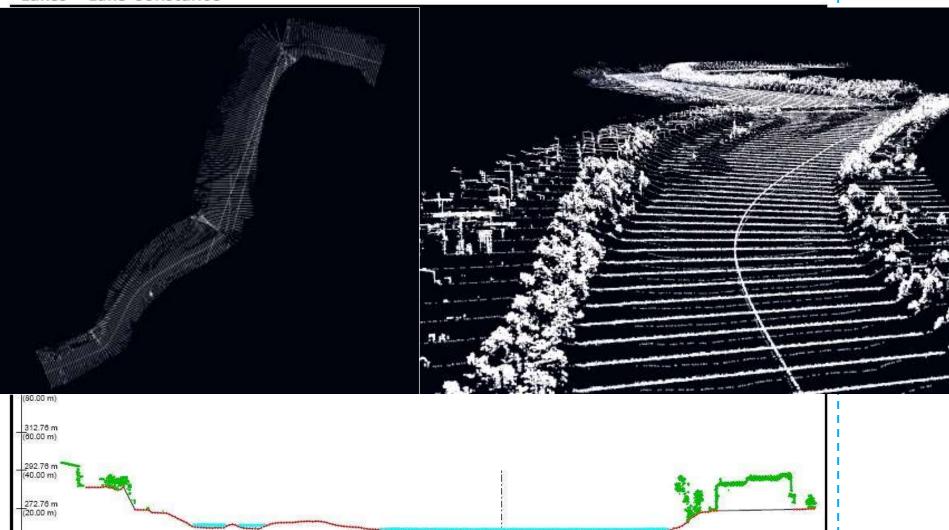


252.76 m (0.00 m)

Near-shore - Baltic Sea Inland rivers – Rhine and Elbe

Lakes – Lake Constance





HydroMapping: Near-shore - Baltic Sea Inland rivers - Rhine and Elbe Lakes - Lake Constance **HydroVISH features:** extraction

- + point cloud classification
- + cross section
- + water surface
- + riparian water line
- + contour plots and break lines
- + splats visualization
- + DSM, numeri models











Near-shore - Baltic Sea

Inland rivers - Rhine and Elbe

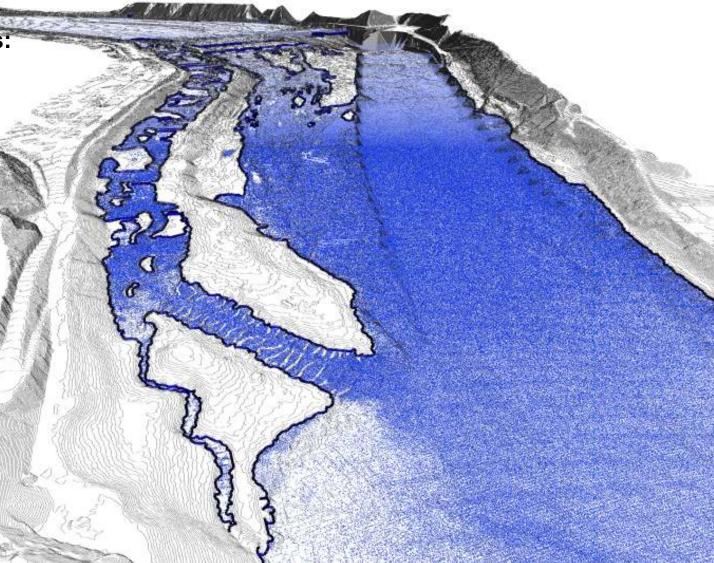
Lakes - Lake Constance



HydroVISH features:

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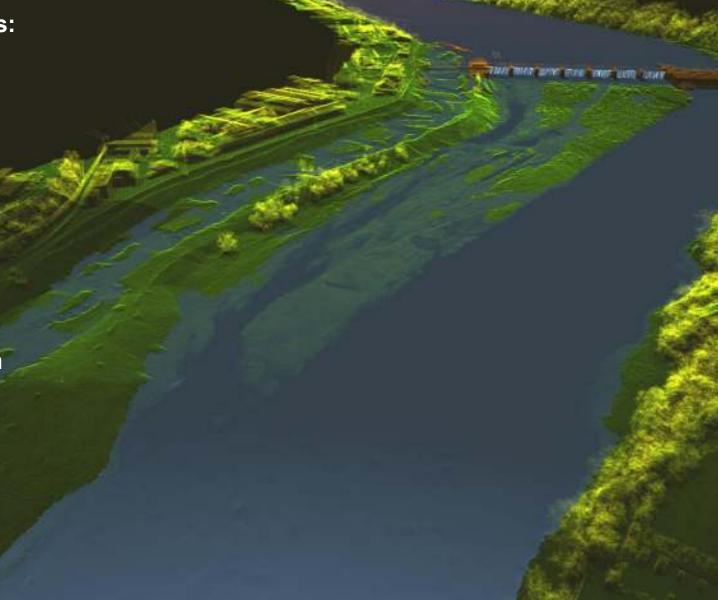


Near-shore - Baltic Sea Inland rivers – Rhine and Elbe Lakes – Lake Constance



HydroVISH features:

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Near-shore - Baltic Sea Inland rivers - Rhine and Elbe

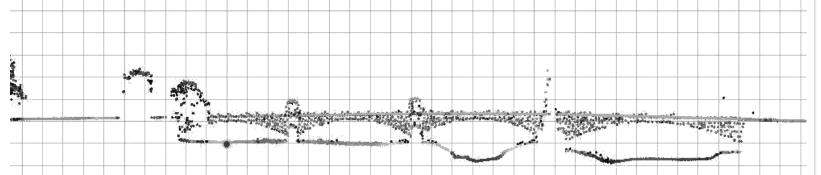




Near-shore - Baltic Sea Inland rivers – Rhine and Elbe Lakes – Lake Constance













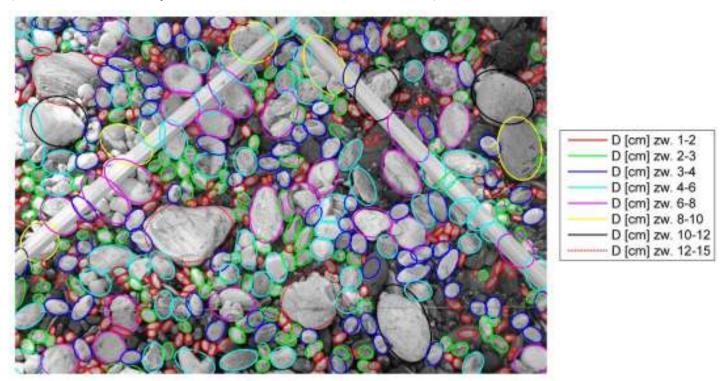




Near-shore - Baltic Sea Inland rivers – Rhine and Elbe Lakes – Lake Constance

Data visualization and filtering

e.g. Shape Factors used for visualization and filtering (forms like rocky structures within river bed)













HydroMapping:

Near-shore - Baltic Sea Inland rivers – Rhine and Elbe Lakes – Lake Constance











BfG / Elbe project





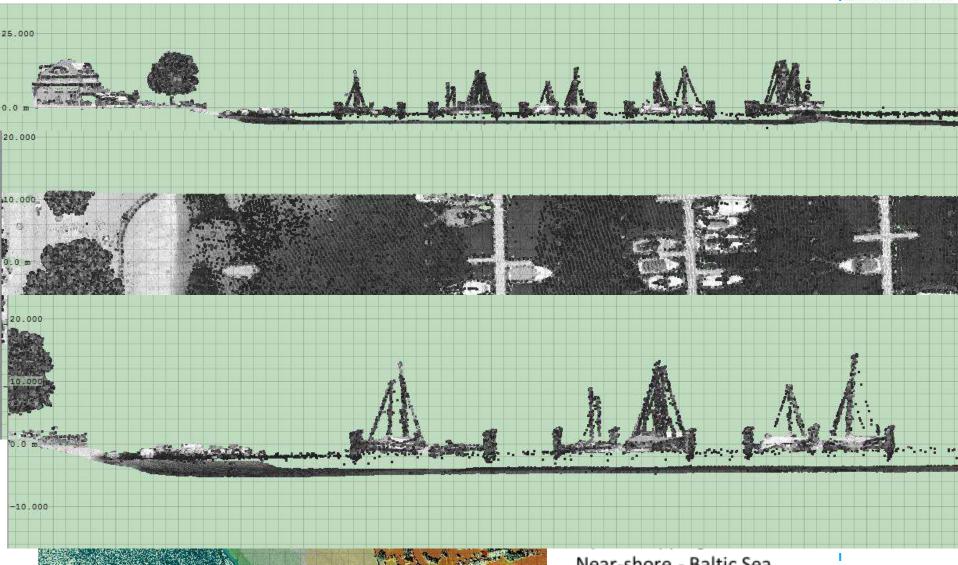




2013/2014: Establishing a new standard in Germany for capturing and analyzing hydromapping data

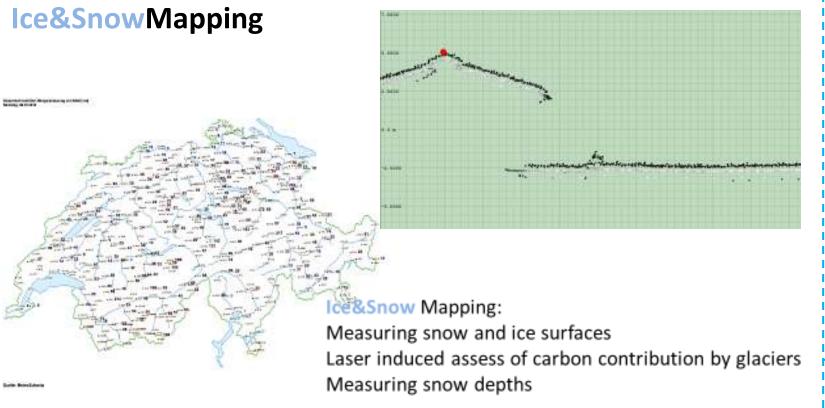
Bathymetric survey: Lake Constance, Germany





300 000 -500 00 -300 00 -200 00 -100 00 3 00 0 m

Near-shore - Baltic Sea Inland rivers – Rhine and Elbe Lakes – Lake Constance















Ice&SnowMapping











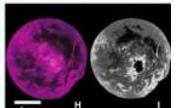




of a Glacial Ecosystem



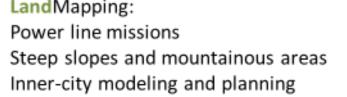




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LandMapping:







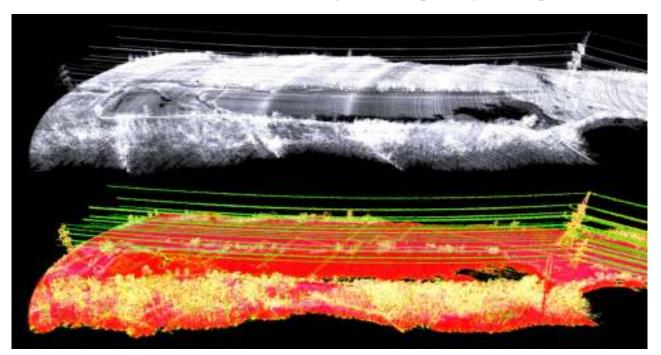


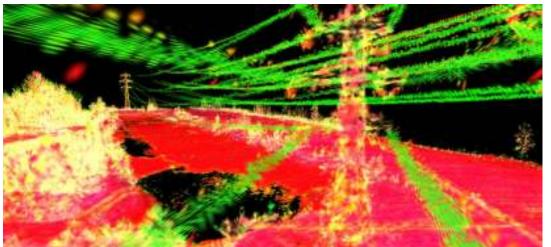






LandMapping:
Power line missions
Steep slopes and mountainous areas
Inner-city modeling and planning















LandMapping:













LandMapping:

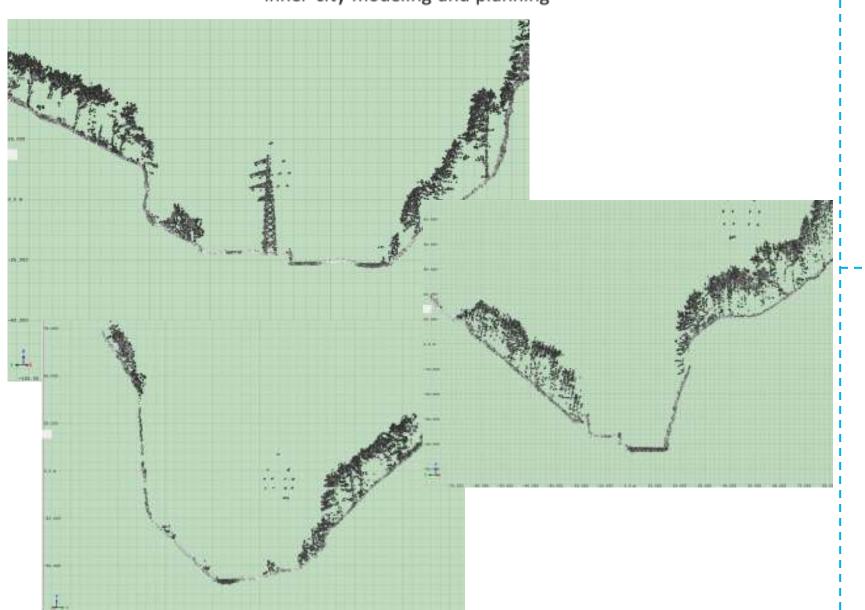








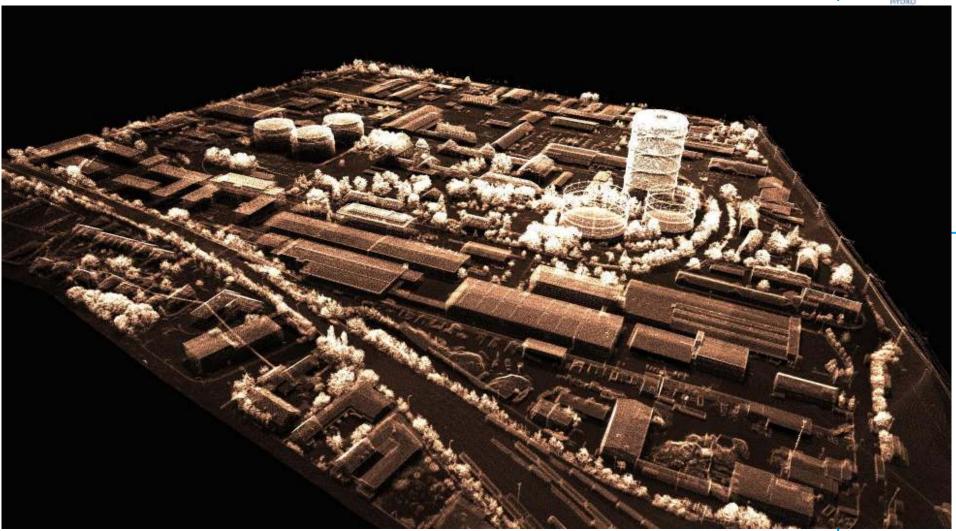




LandMapping:







LandMapping:





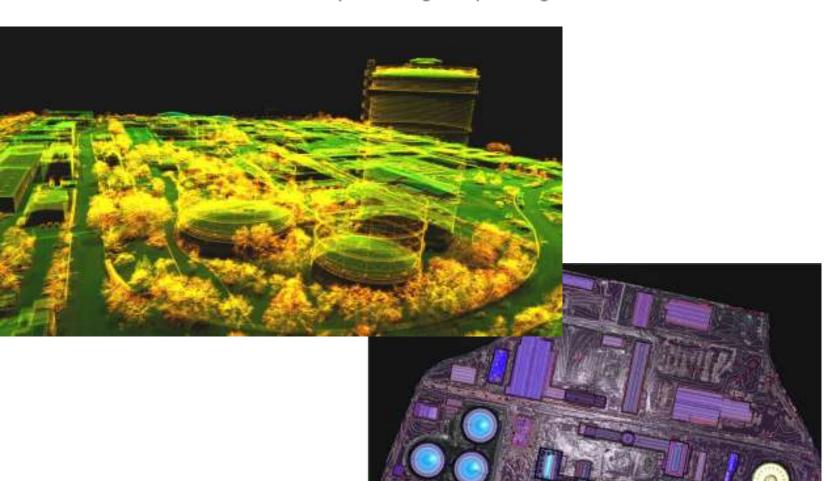








LandMapping:





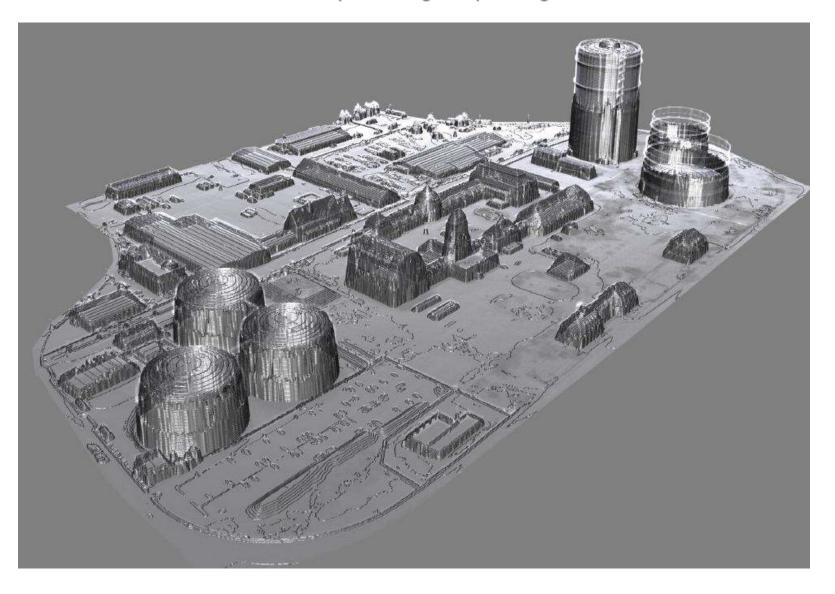








LandMapping:













LandMapping:

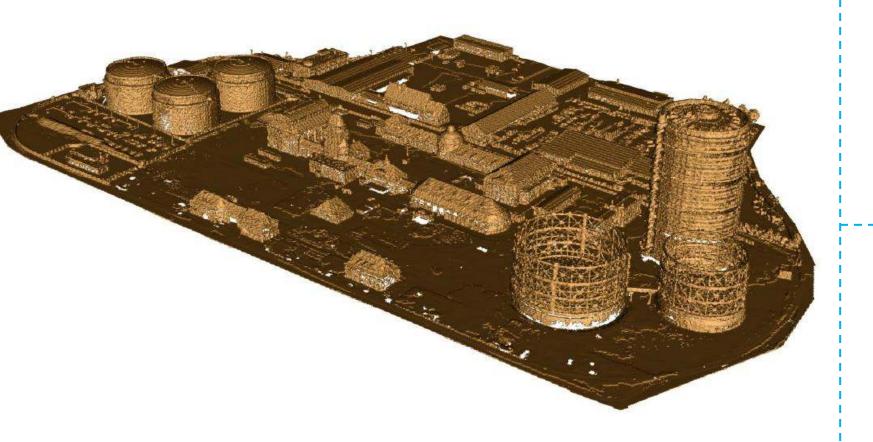




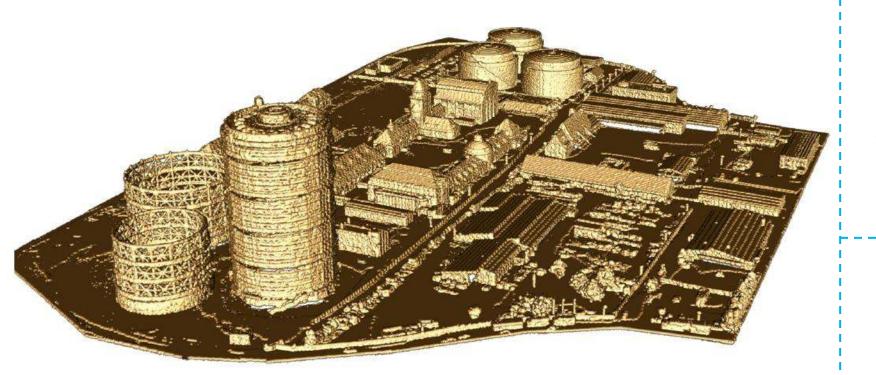








LandMapping:









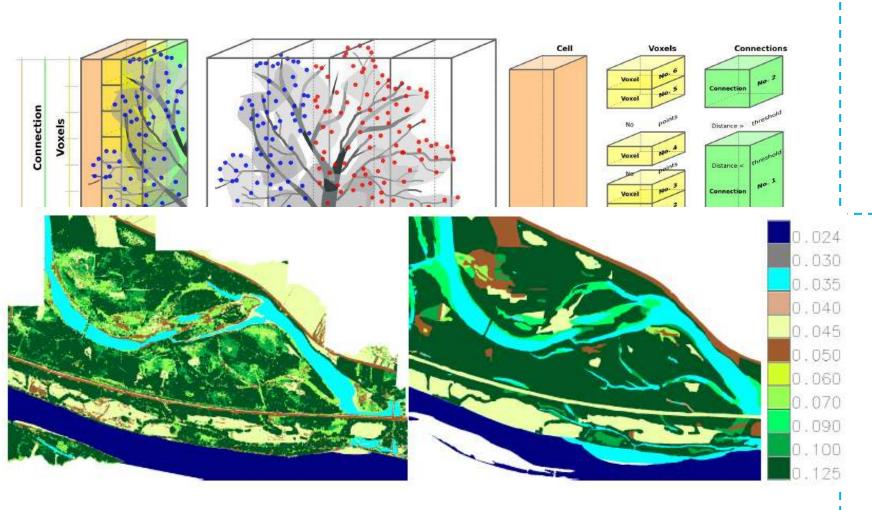




Nature Mapping

NatureMapping:

Automatic detection of vegetation distribution (roughness)
Vitality check of forestry by combining green and red lidar









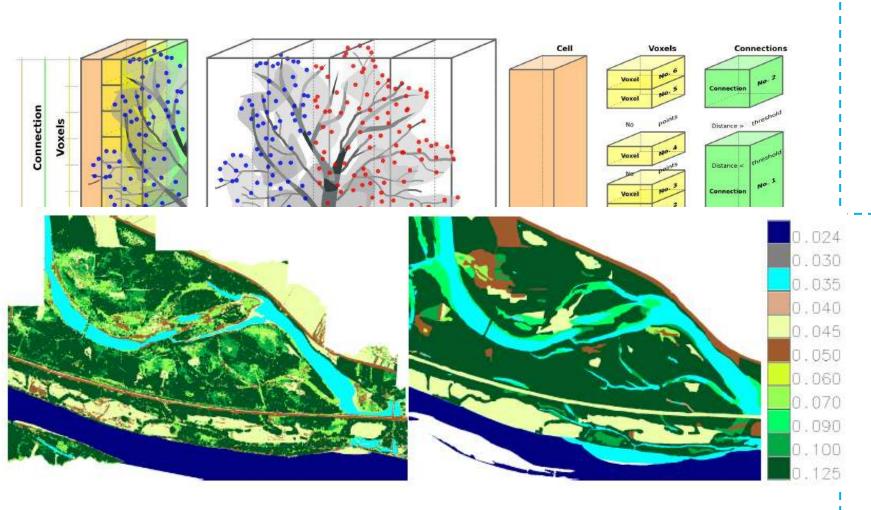




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academic spin-off and company

Foundation: November 2010

Head quarters: Innsbruck, Austria

Employees: 12 + students

Management: F. Steinbacher, M. Aufleger, University of Innsbruck

i2b-Award Winner Austria 2010: Best technical development and business concept

















Research &

Engineering

· academic & private research cooperations

- · consultancy
 - · scientific basic evaluation
 - · civil and survey engineering
 - · academic expertise

AHM

· raw data analysis

Software & Data

data processing

Evaluation

· project oriented data handling

- · software development
- · numerical analysis

AHM Sensing

- · scientific / project planning
- · flightplanning
- survey
- · data / project management

















Data Capturing

- Speed/Performance
- Economic / Ecologic (small CO₂-footprint)
- Silent in operation
- No direct access to ecologic & protected areas
 - Cut-outs for cross-sections
 - Walking in protected areas (even more than one time)
 - Protection of plants
 - No disturbance of animals/birds
 - No contact with water zones

Data Captured

- High resolution survey
- Documentation (survey&picture)
- Multisensor concept for different research topics
 - Turbidity
 - Morphology
 - Vegetation (land and under water)
 - Water detection (shallow water zones)
 - Habitat structures (insects, fish, small animals)
 - Floodplain structures











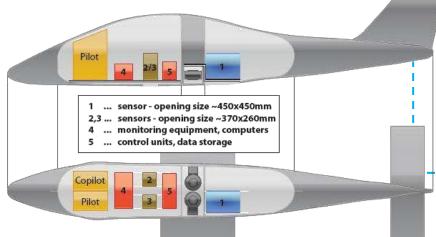
HydroVISH

Multisensor data survey for topographic and bathymetric purposes

- Green Lidar

 (entire topographic and bathy-metric dataset from one source)
- IR- Camera (groundwater datasets)
- Hyperspectral cameraset (foreland and vegetation datasets)
- RGB-Camera (Aerial pictures)

High-resolution laser pointclouds as basic and applicable dataset for further multisensor data handling











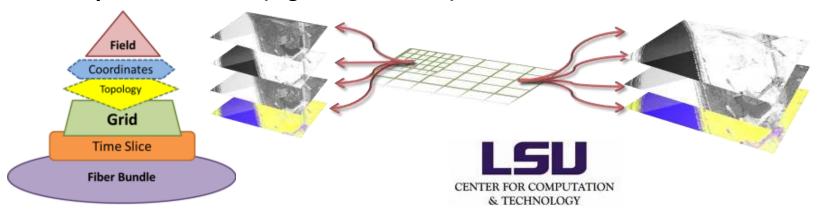


HydroVISH

Merging data – Building Complex Lidar Datsets (CLD) based on HDF5

- 1. Step: Merging multisensor information on the bathymetric and topographic pointcloud dataset
- 2. Step: Store processed information to pointcloud dataset (e.g. hydraulic results, filtering results, full-waveform analysis results)

→ a flexible and performing database (HDF5) and visualization and data processing shell (VISH) is needed managing the bottleneck of data handling, data processing and satisfying the still present classic needs of customer survey information (e.g. cross-sections)









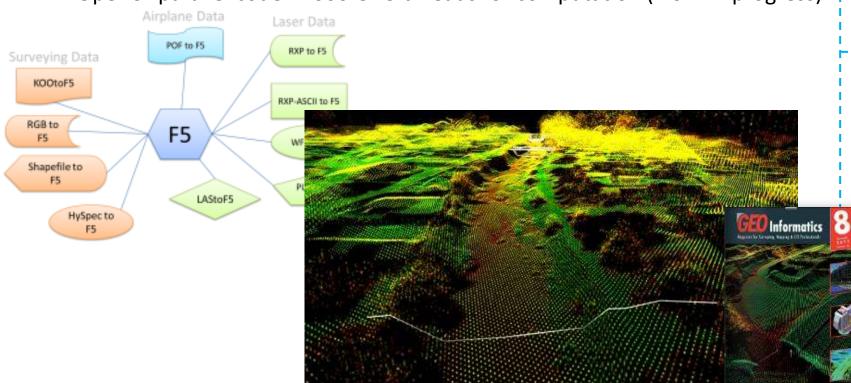




HydroVISH

Data visualization and filtering

- Integrated data sources into HDF5 database
- OpenMP parallel code ~8 CPU threads for computation
- OpenCL parallel code ~1000 GPU threads for computation (work in progress)





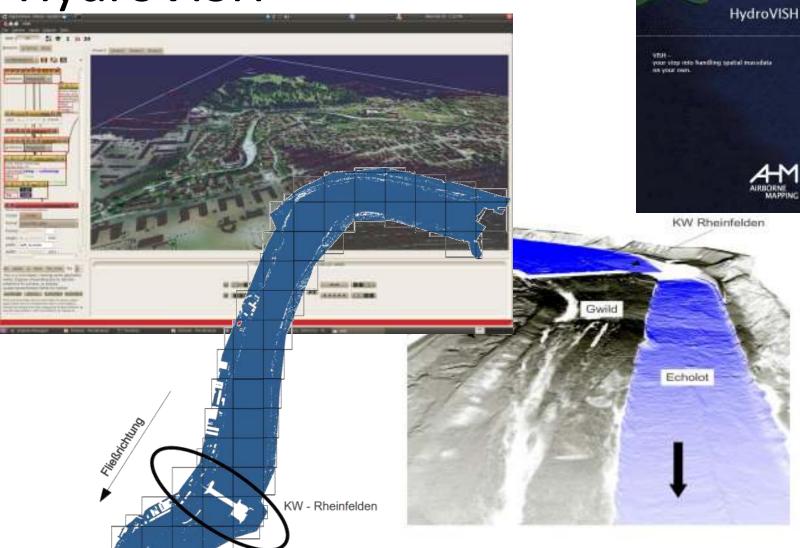








HydroVISH















www.ahm.co.at









