

## Session HS2.3.1

Observing hydrological processes: recent advancements in surface flow monitoring through image analysis

Flavia Tauro and Salvatore Grimaldi



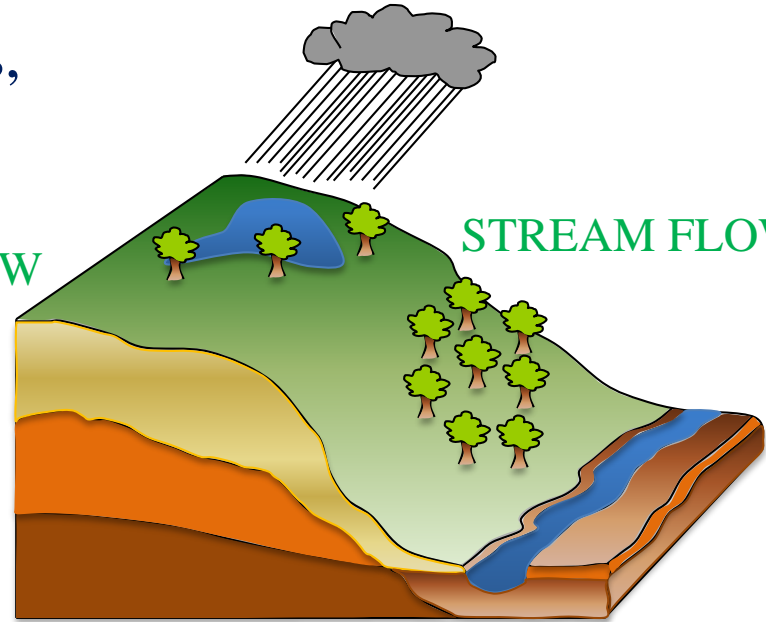
# Surface hydrology

## Surface processes control

- flood hydrology,
- rainfall-runoff relationships,
- landscape evolution,
- ...

OVERLAND FLOW

STREAM FLOW



CHANNEL FLOW

# Surface flow observations: issue 1

- Multiscale and heterogeneity



RILLS

hillslope rills:

- from a few to several cm
- turbidity
- vegetation



STREAMS

streams:

- sediments
- high regime
- shallow depths
- irregular beds
- reflections



RIVERS

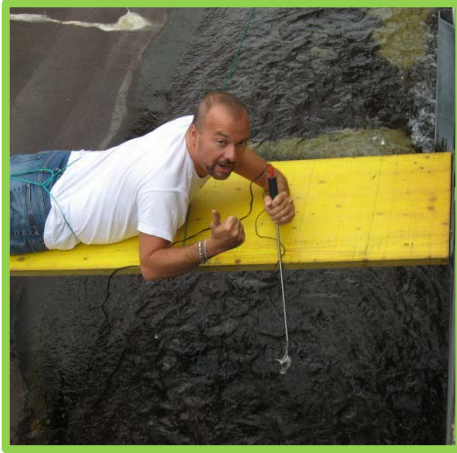
rivers:

- high regime
- vegetation
- large cross-section and depths



# Surface flow observations: issue 2

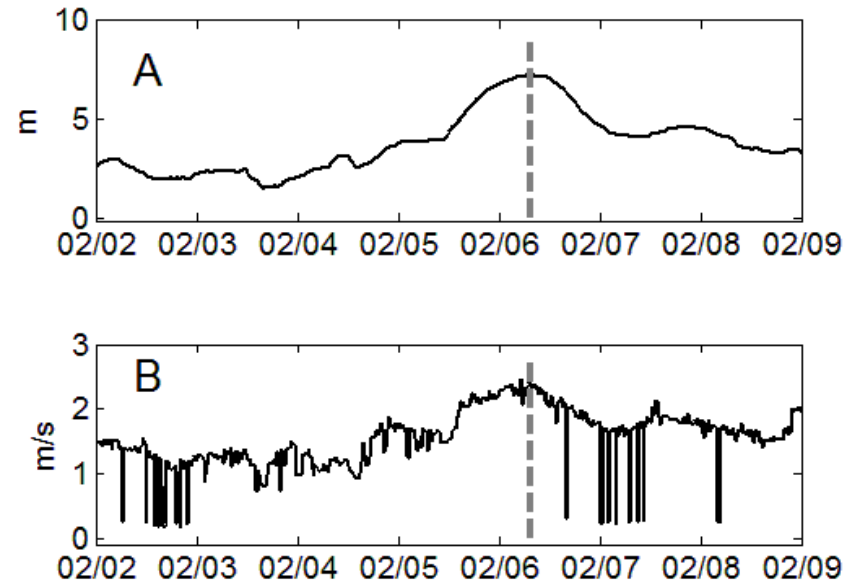
- Accessibility for ground-based measurements
  - Sensors deployment
  - Access for operators



- What about floods?

# Surface flow observations: issue 3

- Fastly evolving dynamics
  - Example: moderate flood in the Tiber river





# Traditional stream flow measurement systems

- Pointwise observations at selected cross-sections
- Often invasive measurements

ultrasonic meters



portable current meters



radar systems

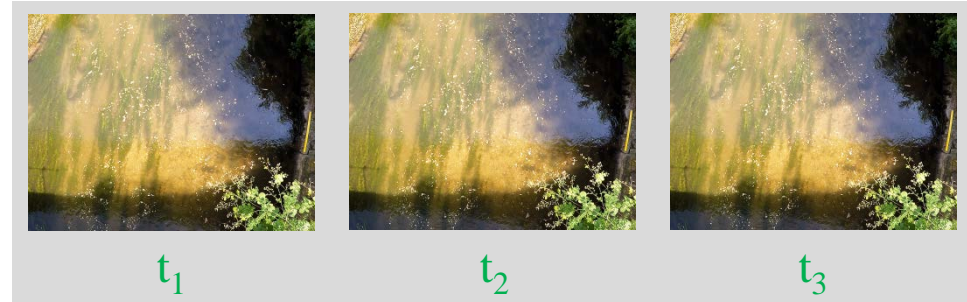
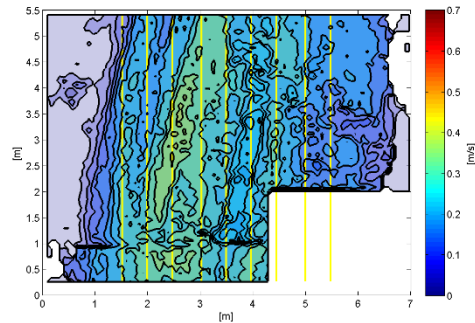
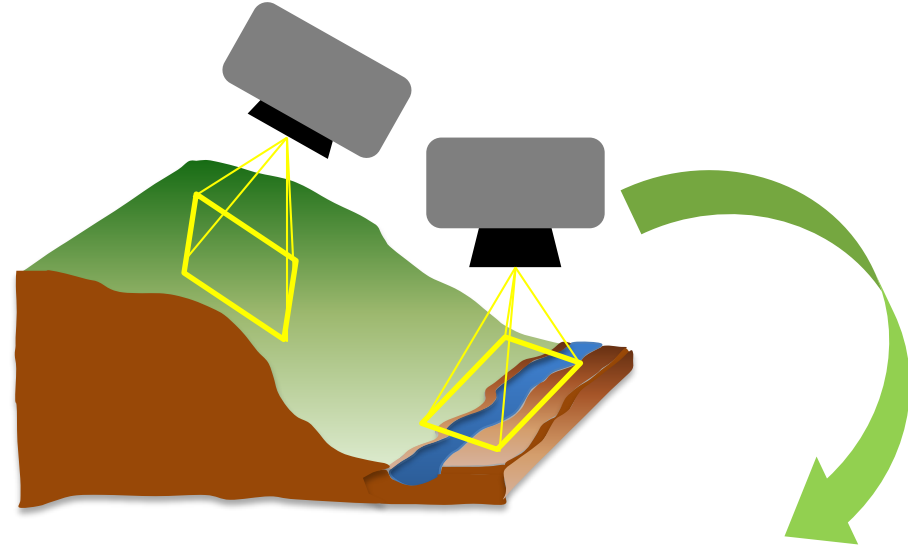


acoustic doppler current profilers

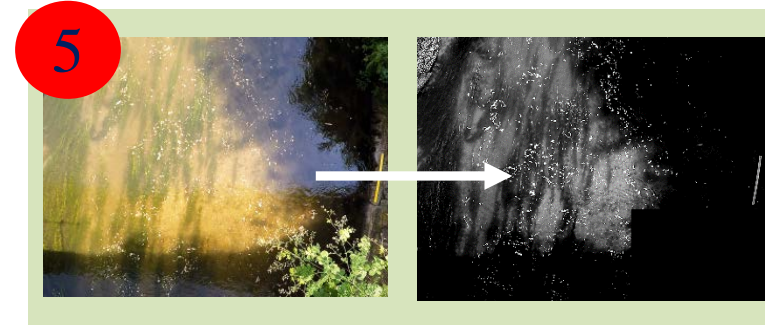
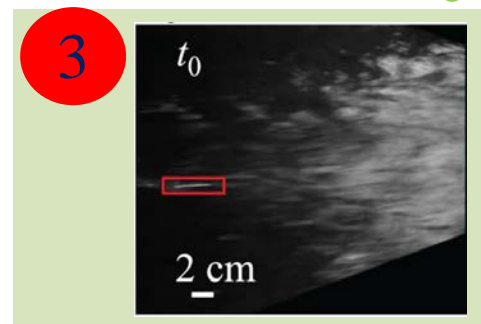
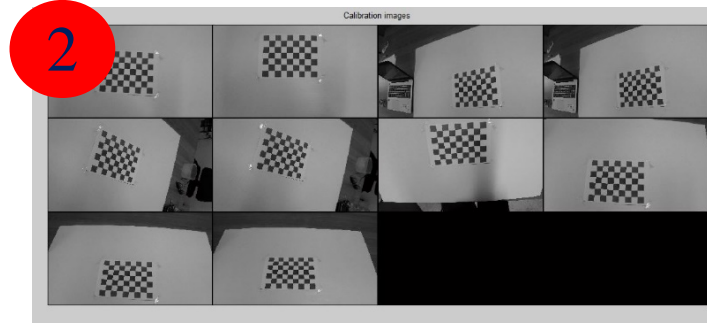
# Imagery

Image-based observations are

- noninvasive,
- distributed,
- at high temporal resolution,
- not constrained by the scale



# Imagery: from raw images to usable data



DATA

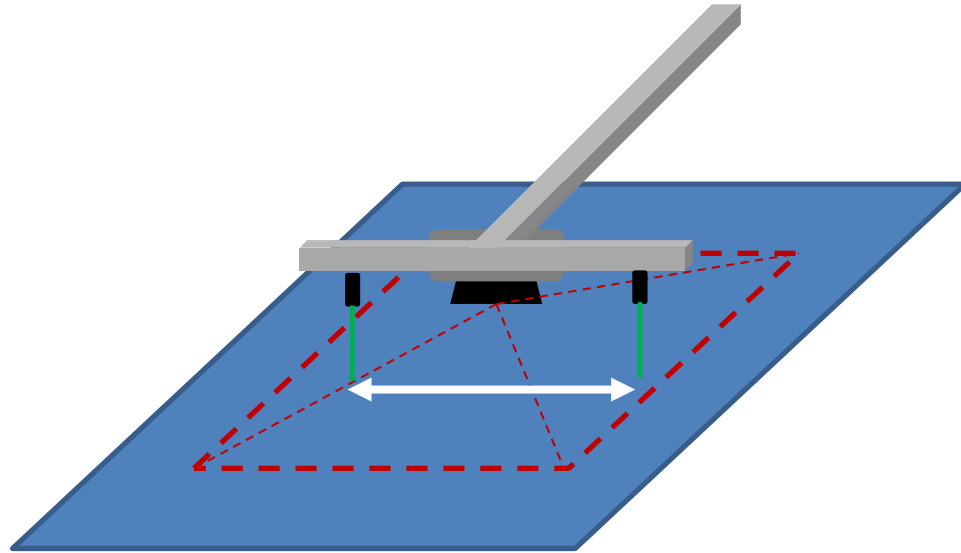
1. Frame extraction
2. Camera calibration
3. Image orthorectification

4. Frame calibration
5. Frame enhancement



# Imagery: from raw images to usable data

## Simplifying image orthorectification and calibration



### Orthorectification:

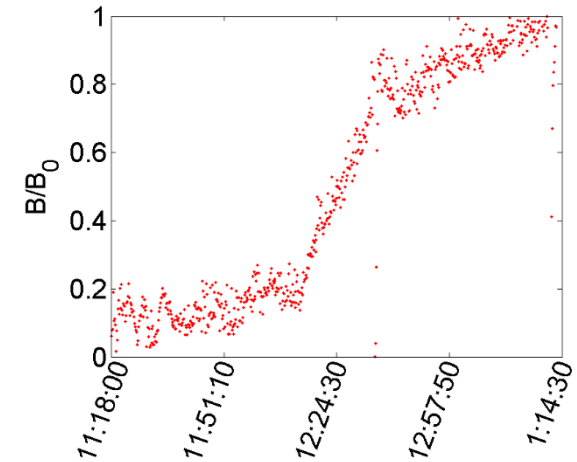
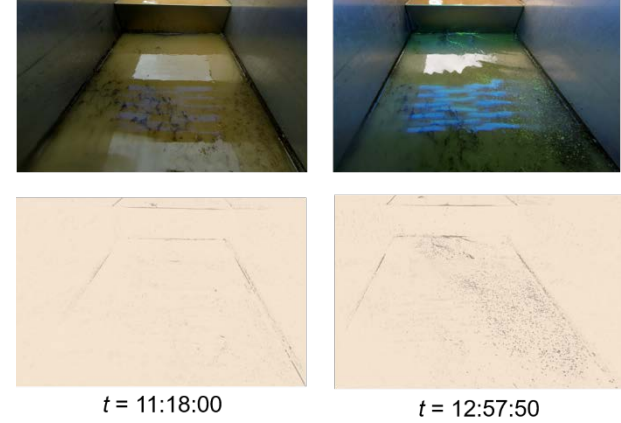
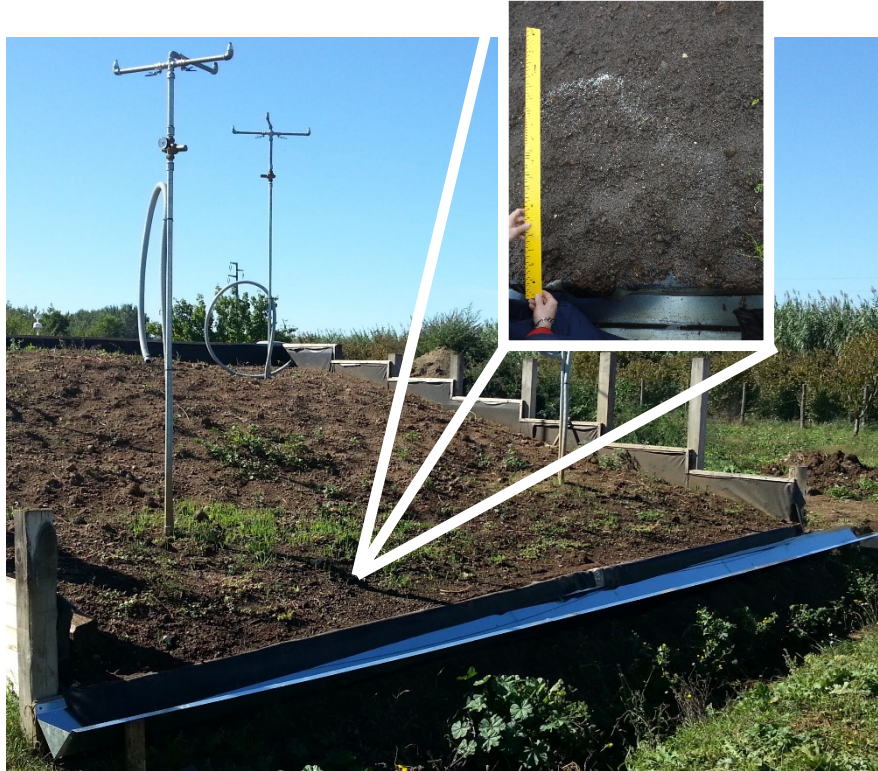
Camera orthogonal to water surface

### Remote calibration:

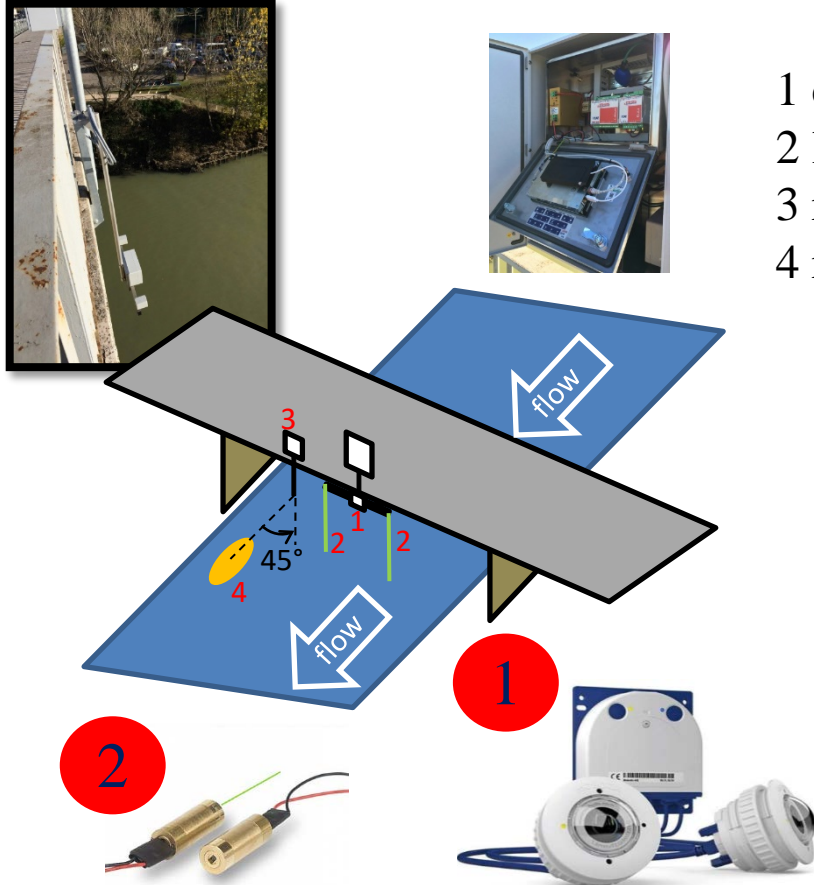
System of lasers at known distance

# Overland flow: addressing multiscale

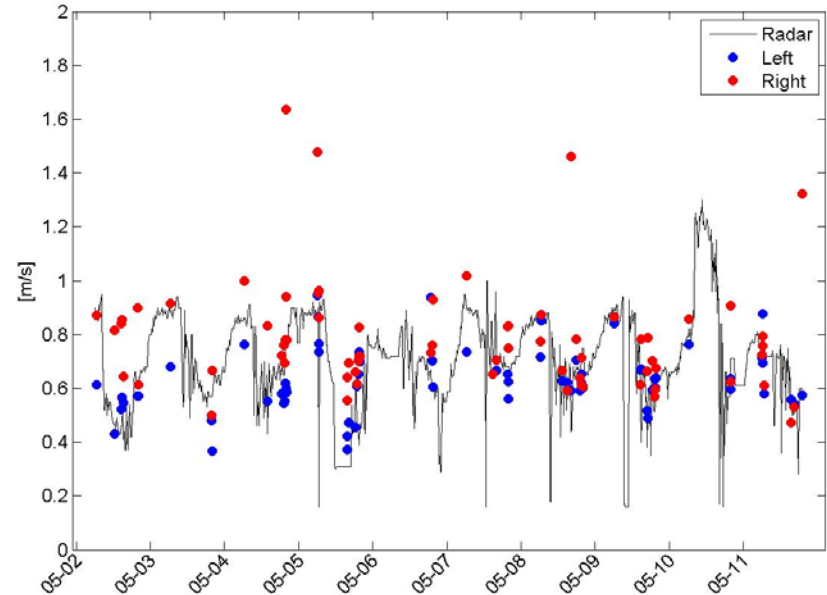
- Imagery and high visibility tracers



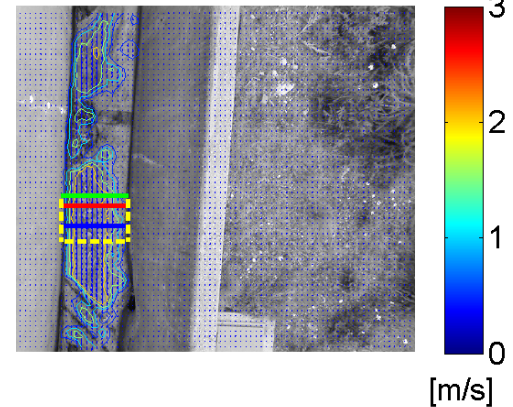
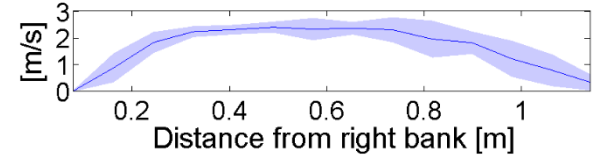
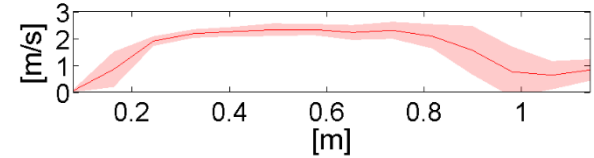
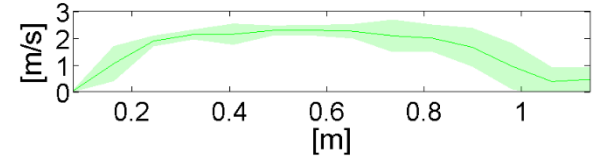
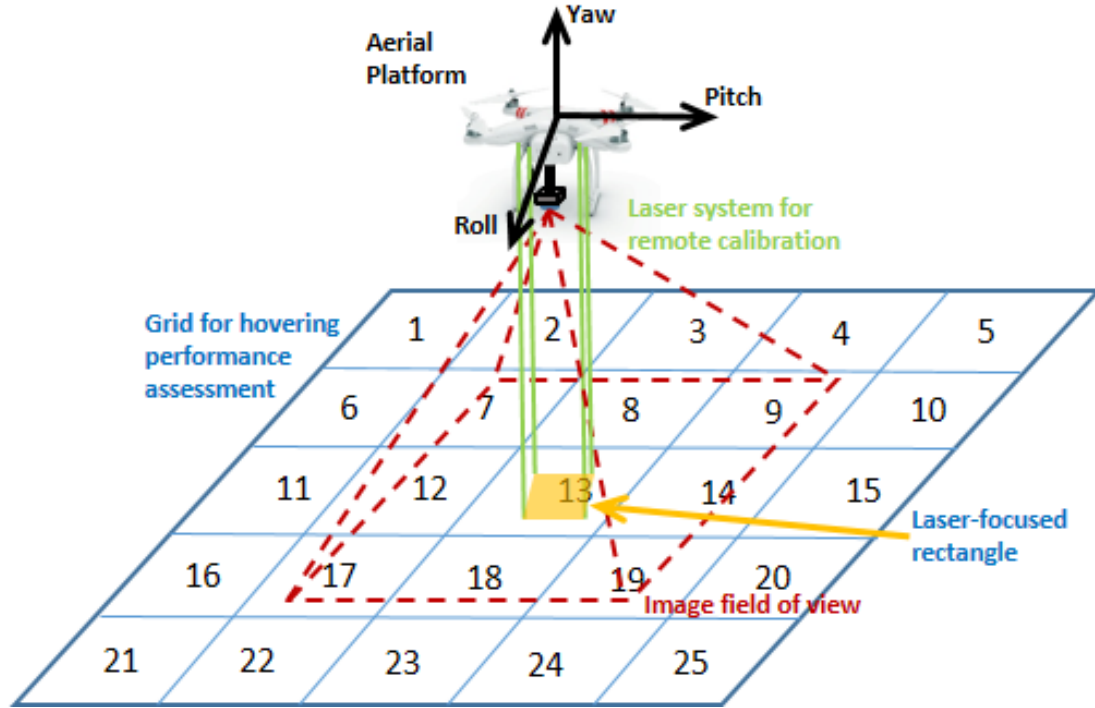
# Permanent station: addressing fast dynamics



- 1 camera
- 2 lasers
- 3 radar
- 4 radar's trace on water surface



# Unmanned Aerial Systems: addressing accessibility

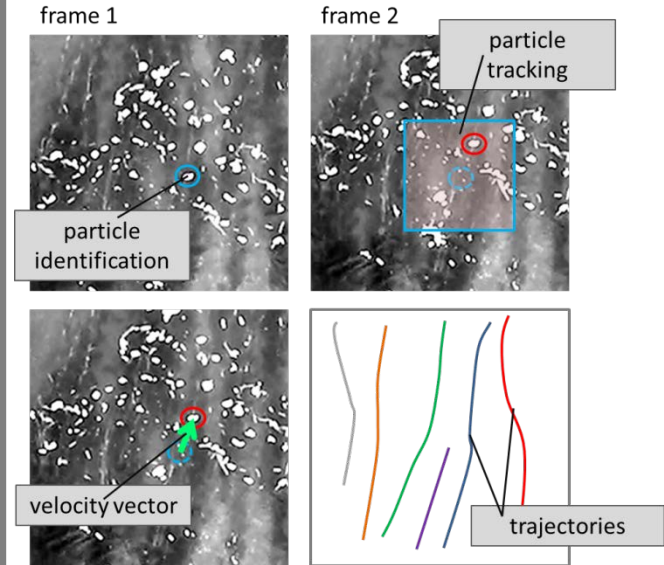
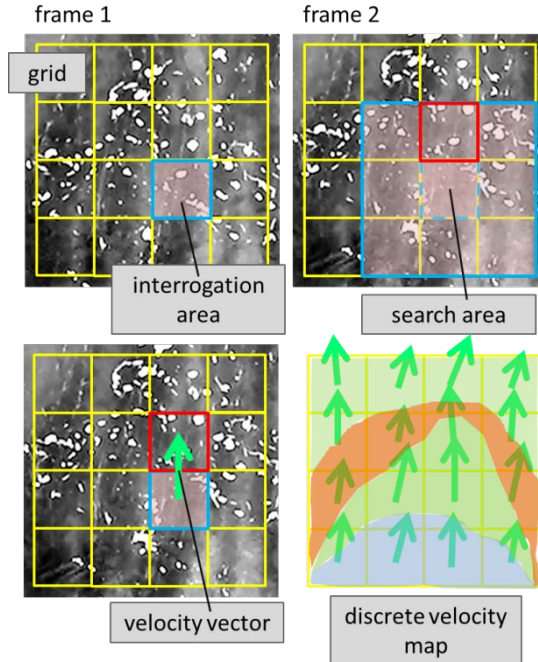




# Establishing new methodology to inform process knowledge

- Example: surface velocity from images
- Two major image-based procedures:

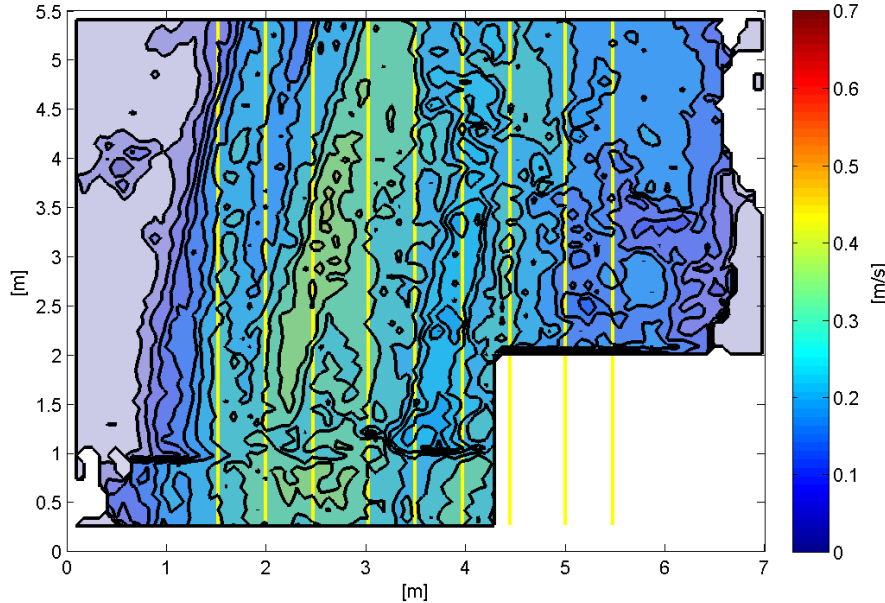
## Large Scale Particle Image Velocimetry



## Particle Tracking Velocimetry

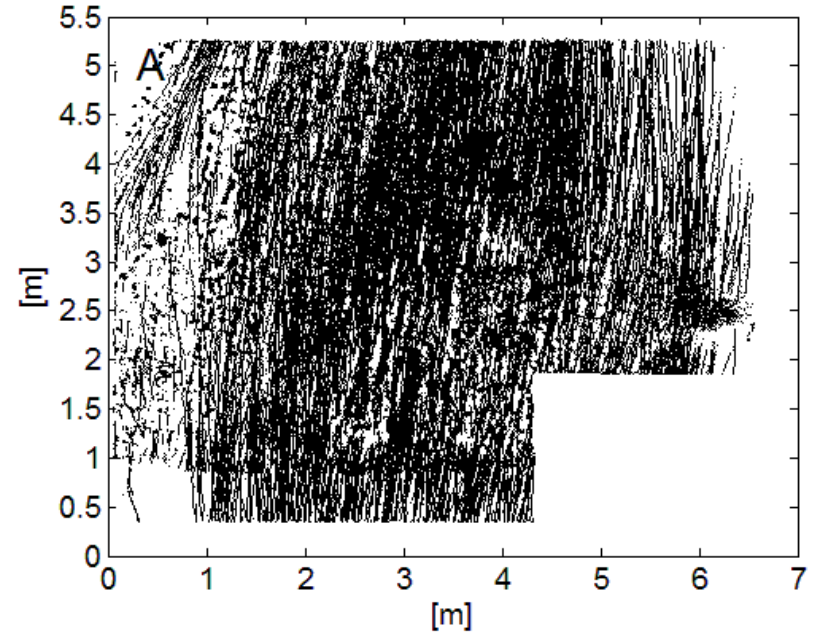


## • Case study on the Brenta River



### LSPIV:

- often underestimates velocities
- difficult to assign uncertainty

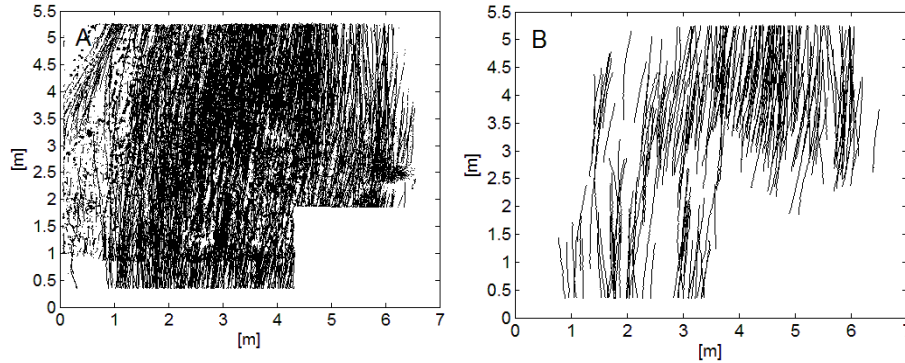


### PTV:

- based on individually tracked floaters
- can we assign data uncertainty?

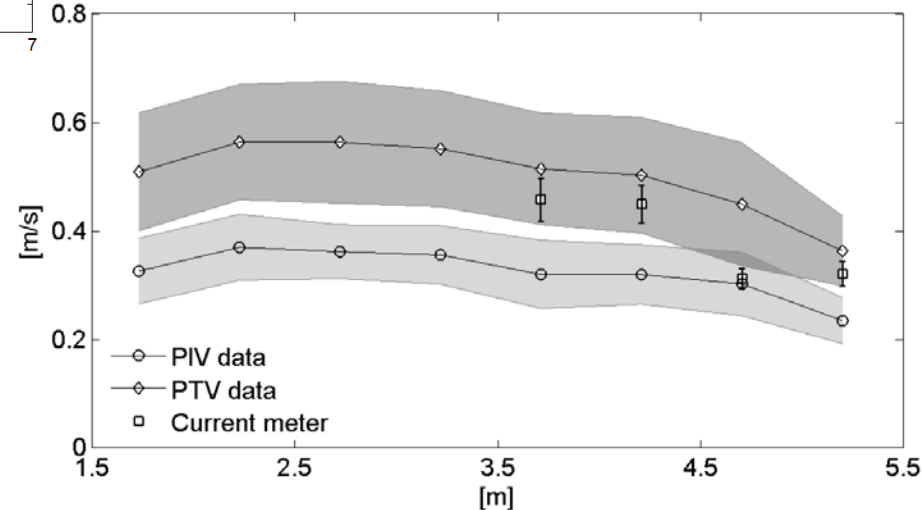
# Establishing new methodology to inform process knowledge

- PTV: filtering realistic trajectories




- More accurate velocity estimations
- Accuracy can be better controlled

Comparison among LSPIV, PTV, and estimations from a current meter



# Conclusions

- Images afford:
  - Distributed
  - Potentially continuous
  - Remote

surface flow measurements
- Establishing a new methodology requires:
  - Thorough comparison with traditional techniques
  - Assigning data accuracy

# References

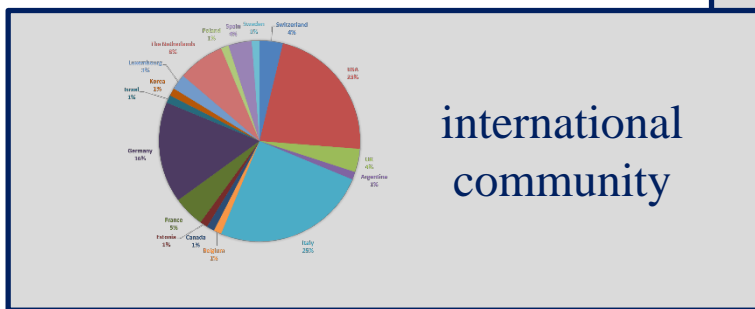
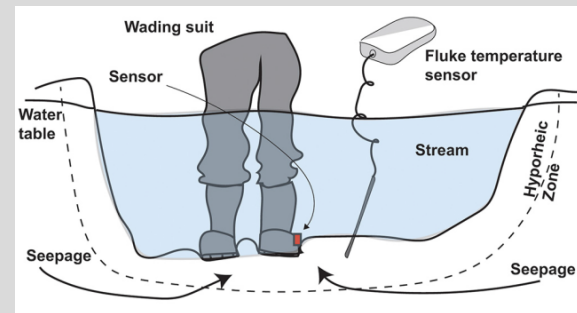
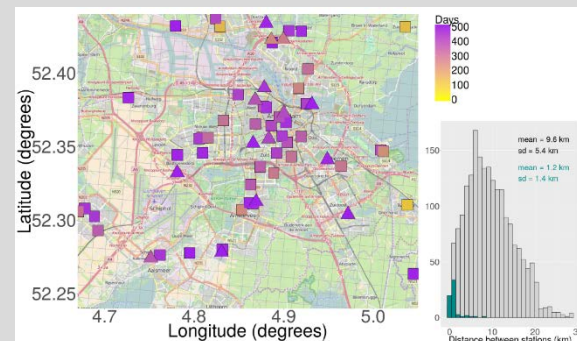
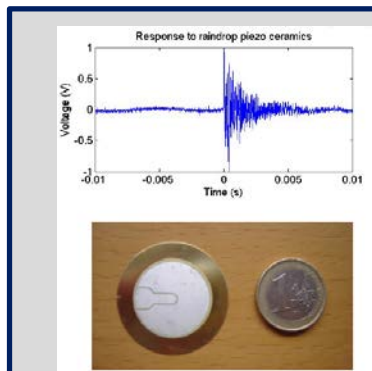
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# Thanks for listening!



## *Monitoraggio Intelligente per Infrastrutture Sicure*

**POR FESR 2014-2020 - ASSE 1 - AZIONE 1.2.2**

**Obiettivo generale:** realizzare un sistema integrato di monitoraggio e diagnostica applicabile a alvei, argini e sponde ed infrastrutture viarie che, utilizzando tecnologie oggi disponibili, ne incrementino la sicurezza consentendo interventi tempestivi.

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