

# Monitoring shifting sands and low-growing vegetation in shallow turbid coastal water with LIDAR (Light Detection And Ranging) and HIS (HyperSpectral Imagery)

- Material
  - Hyperspectral (HSI)
  - topo-bathymetric LiDAR of Nantes Rennes
- Coupling HSI – IR LiDAR for dune vegetation mapping
- Green LiDAR for sandbank tracking in a sandy bay





Patrick Launeau<sup>1</sup>, Manuel Giraud<sup>1</sup>, Marc Robin<sup>2</sup>, Agnès Baltzer<sup>2</sup>  
Dimitri Lague<sup>3</sup> and Laurence Huber Moy<sup>2</sup>

Members of



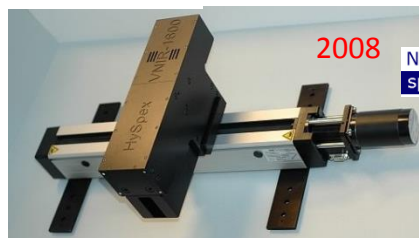
Article

## Full-Waveform LiDAR Pixel Analysis for Low-Growing Vegetation Mapping of Coastal Foredunes in Western France

Patrick Launeau<sup>1,\*</sup> , Manuel Giraud<sup>1</sup>, Antoine Ba<sup>1</sup>, Saïd Moussaoui<sup>2</sup>, Marc Robin<sup>3</sup>,  
Françoise Debaine<sup>3</sup>, Dimitri Lague<sup>4</sup>  and Erwan Le Menn<sup>1</sup>

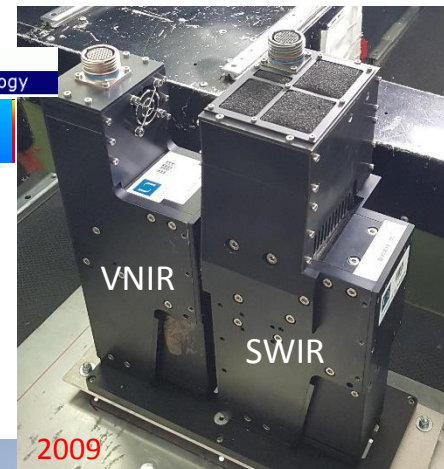


**Hyperspectral camera & field spectrometer for chemical analysis of surfaces**



2008

Norsk Elektro Optikk AS  
 specialists in electro optic technology



2009



ASD FieldSpec 3 1.0 – 2.5 µm

**VNIR-1600**  
 CCD (Si)  
 1600 x 1200  
 0.4 – 1.0 µm  
 1600  
 17°

**SWIR-320m-e**  
 MCT (HgCdTe)  
 320 x 256  
 1.0 – 2.5 µm  
 320  
 14°



2017

**CPER 2007-2013**

GÉNIE CIVIL, ENVIRONNEMENT ET  
 GESTION DURABLE DE LA VILLE  
 R51\_p6  
 Axe 3 : Application de la télédétection au  
 génie civil environnemental et à la  
 gestion durable de la ville



**CPER 2014-2020**

MER – ENVIRONNEMENT – VILLES ET  
 TERRITOIRES  
 RI6  
 Action : Suivi et Surveillance de  
 l'Environnement en Pays de la Loire



Antoine Ba



Manuel Giraud

2017 complementary field equipment  
 2019 new airborne camera  
 VNIR-SWIR at once



**TITAN DW 600**

Full-waveform recorder

100% UN

IMU 100% UR1



 **TELEDYNE OPTECH**  
 Everywhere you look



50% OSUNA 50% OSUR

**GEOFIT Expert**

*The LiDAR Nantes-Rennes platform is driven by a*  
**GENERAL CONVENTION OF RESEARCH COOPERATION**



between  
 GEOFIT Expert, Université de Nantes, Université Rennes 1,  
 Université Rennes 2 and CNRS

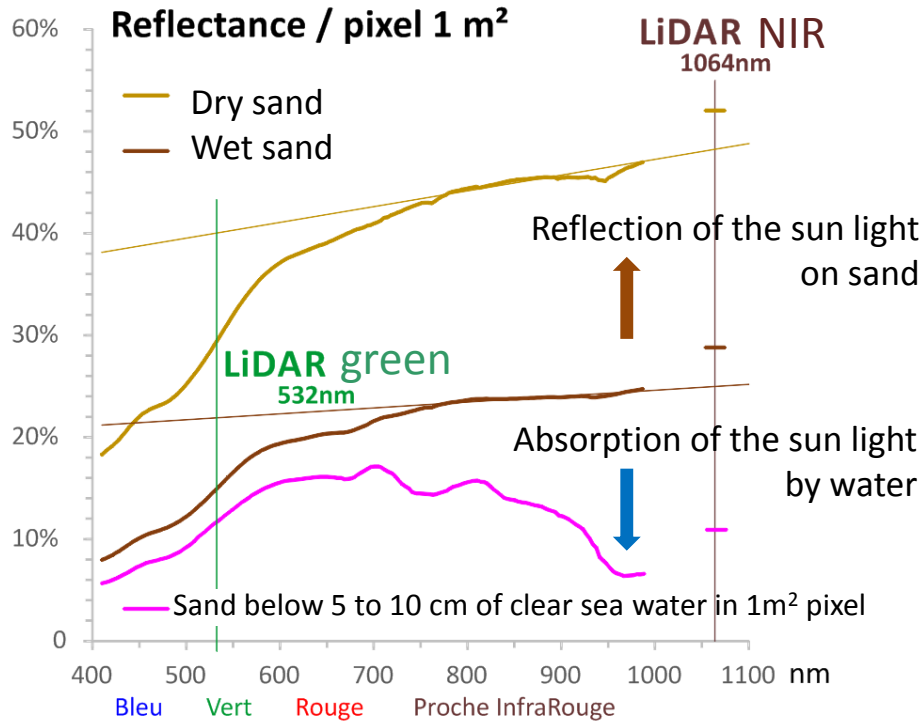


**Green IR DW LiDAR**  
 For the analysis of physical  
 properties of surfaces



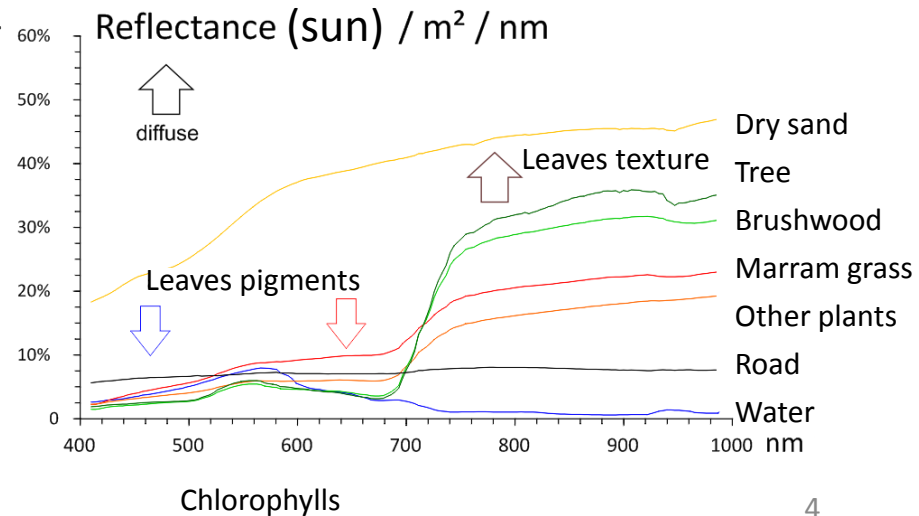
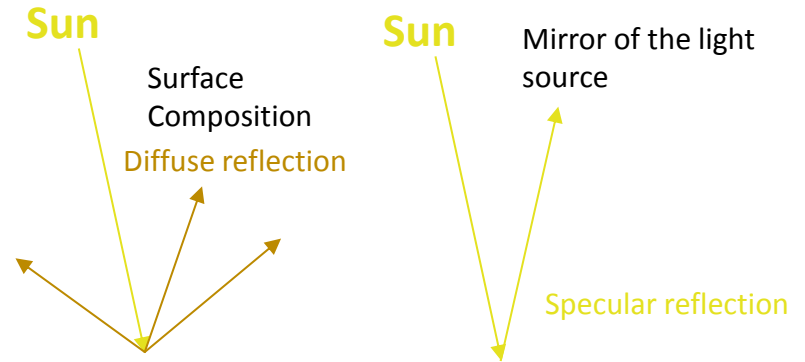
**Pixair**

## Hyperspectral remote sensing based on field sampling



Multispectral → 4 bands

Hyperspectral → 160 bands (≤10nm/channel)



22/09/2017

Ground  
 panoramic  
 image

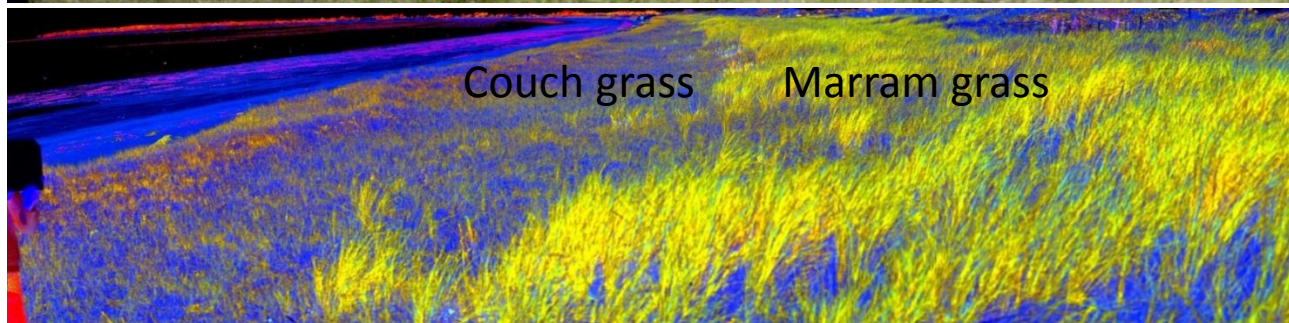
Reflectance  
 440  
 546  
 597



1) Quick analysis with  
 index of spectral shapes

NDRLI  
 NDGLI  
 NDVI

Intensity of green  
 Intensity of red  
 Intensity of infrared

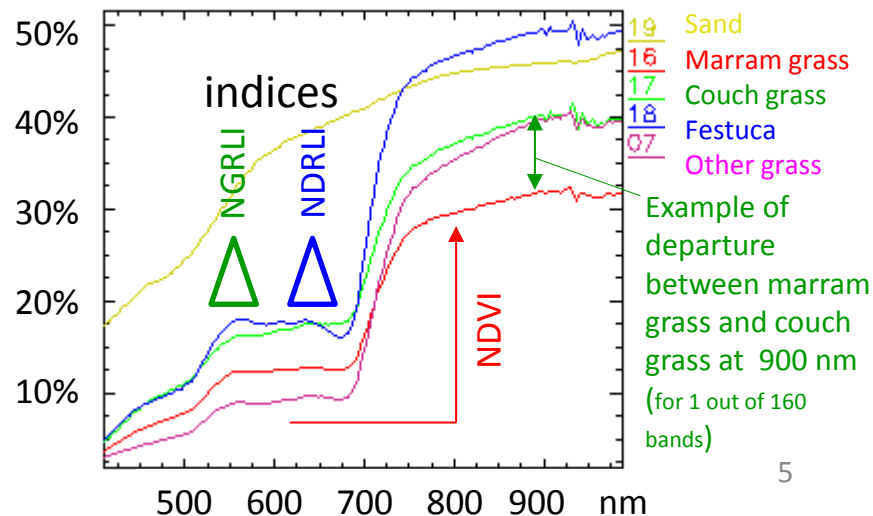


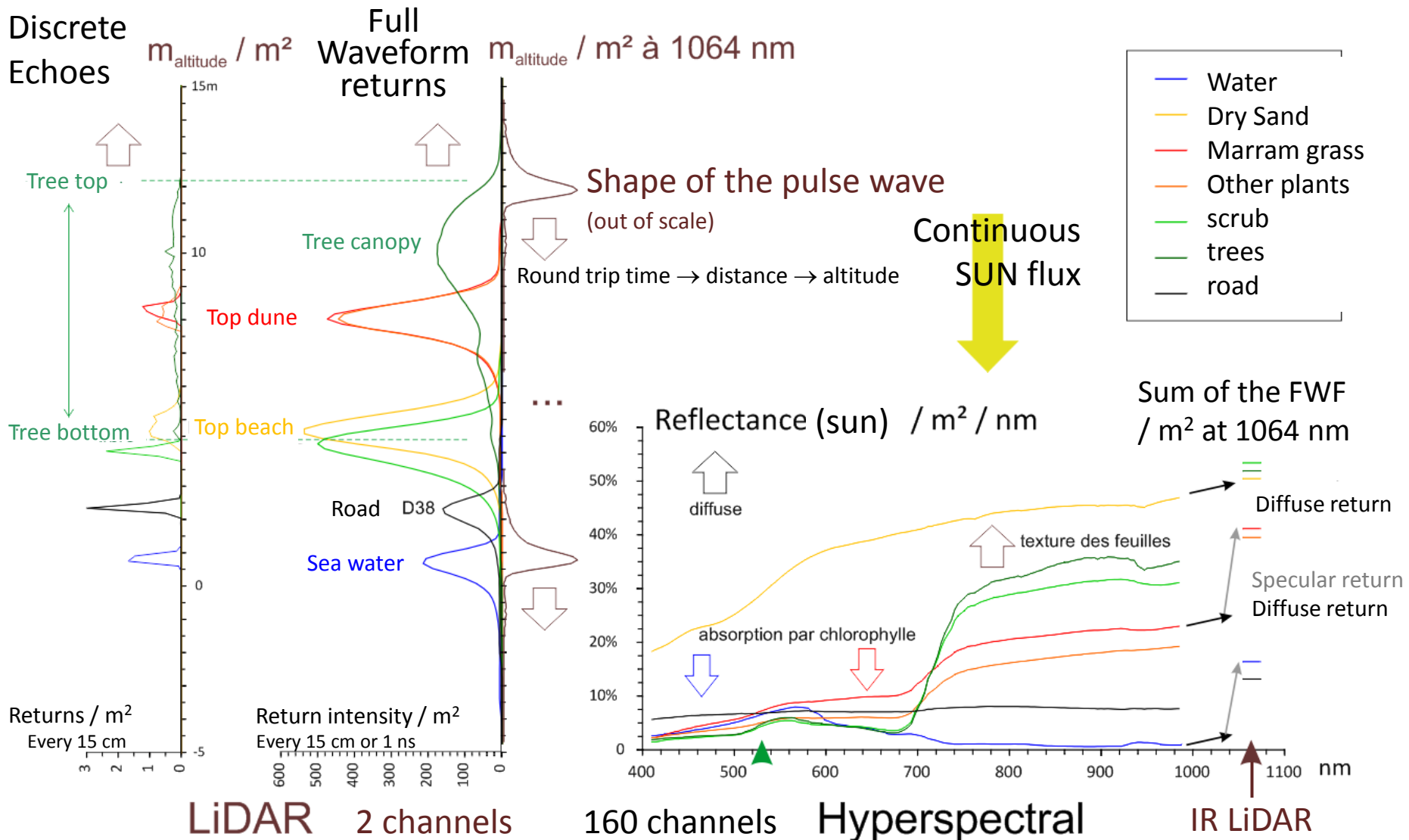
2) **Spectrometry** careful analysis of absorption features  
 by the calculation of departures between reference  
 spectra and image spectra averaged on 160 bands



But, when the  
 physiological stat is not  
 optimum, the grasses  
 cannot be separated

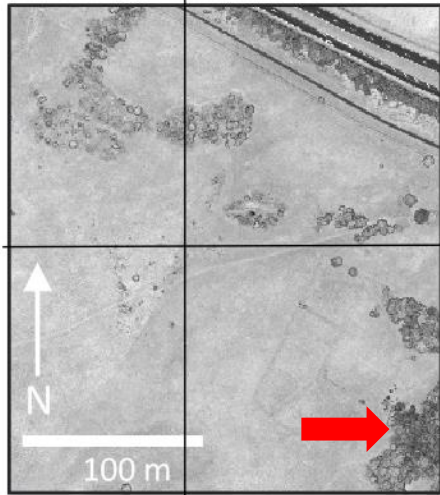
09/02/2017





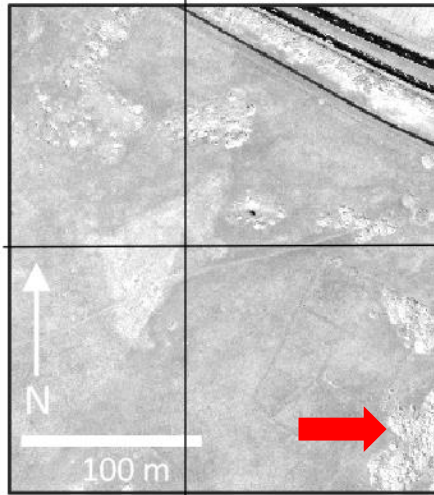
- Water
- Dry Sand
- Marram grass
- Other plants
- scrub
- trees
- road

[0-100] max FWFP 1064 nm  
 2°11'40"W



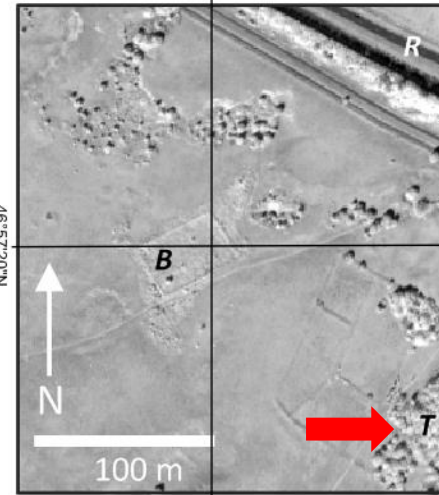
**a** MaxFWF → dark tree

[1000-6000] sum FWFP 1064 nm  
 2°11'40"W



**b** Σ FWFP → bright tree

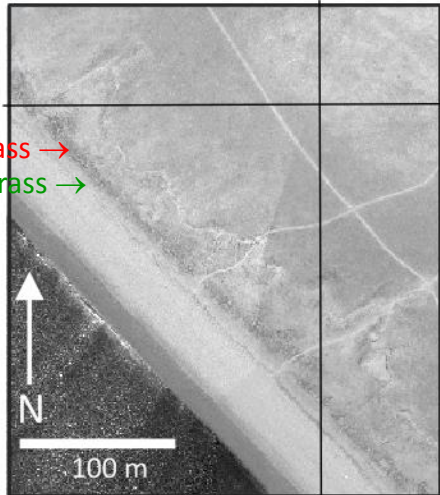
[0-5000] R 986 nm  
 2°11'40"W



**c** R → bright tree + shadows

R Reflectance  
 FWFP Full-waveform  
 [relative intensity]

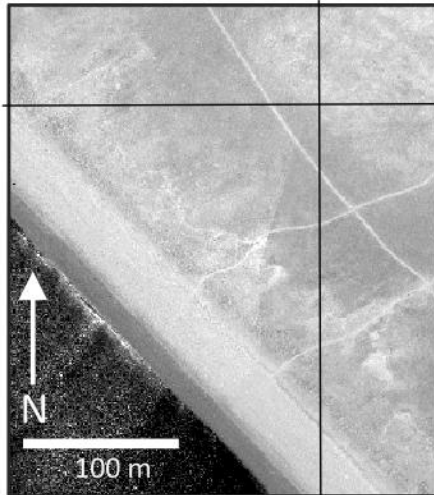
2°11'50"W



Specular R on water

**d**

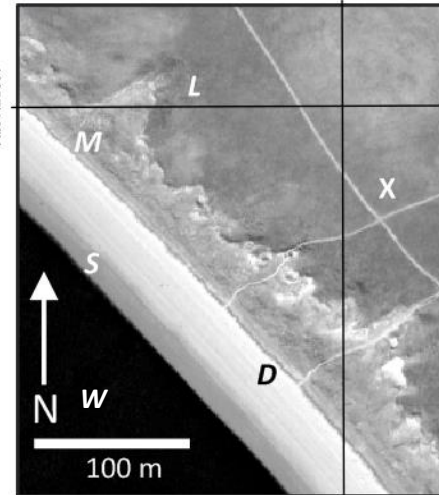
2°11'50"W



Specular R on water

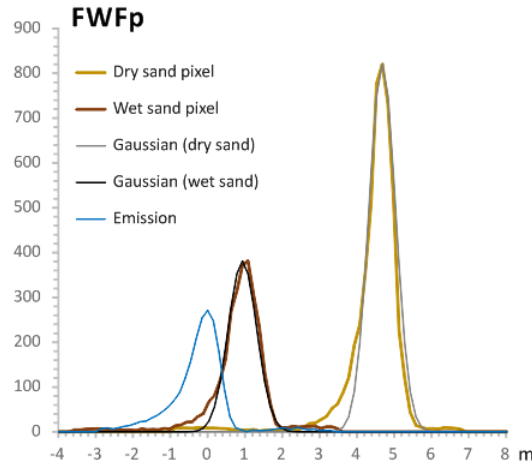
**e**

2°11'50"W

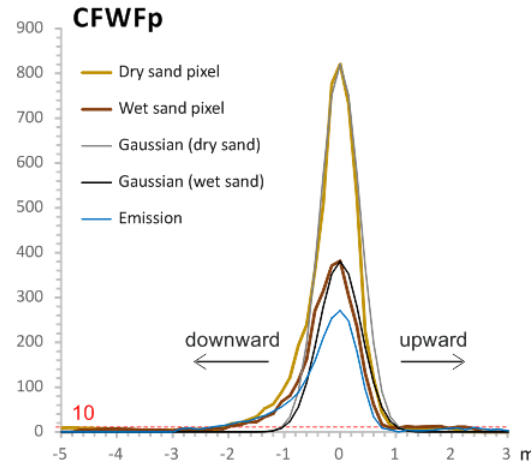


**f**

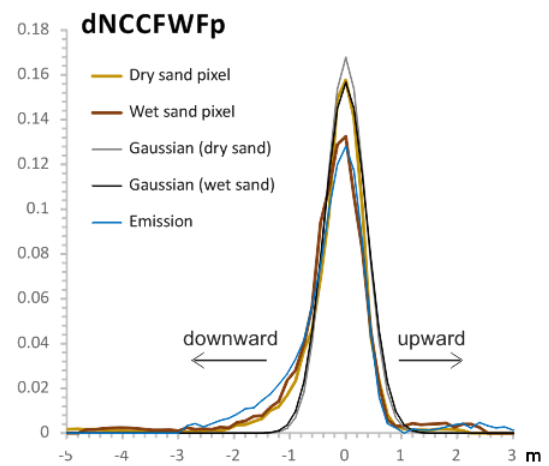
Water  
 Dry Sand  
 Marram grass  
 L other plants  
 Brushwood  
 Trees  
 Road  
 X crossing of path



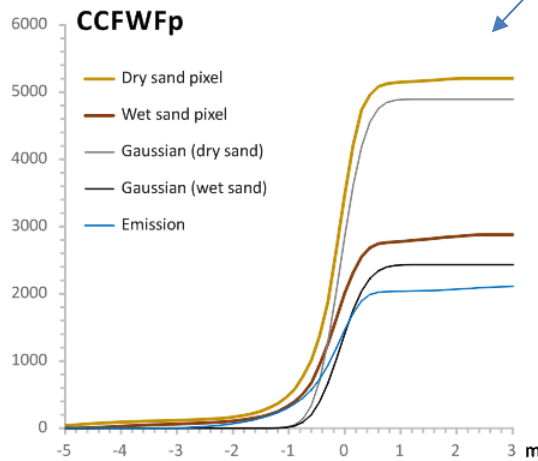
a



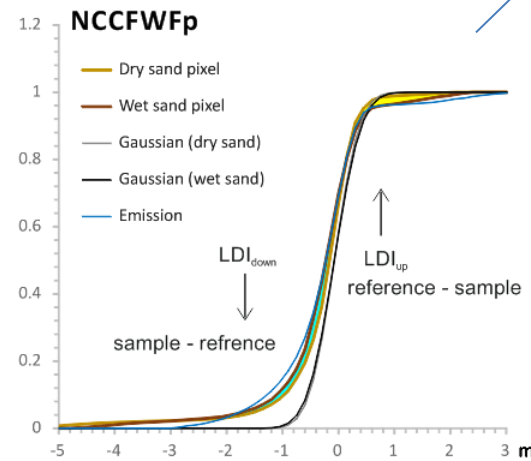
b



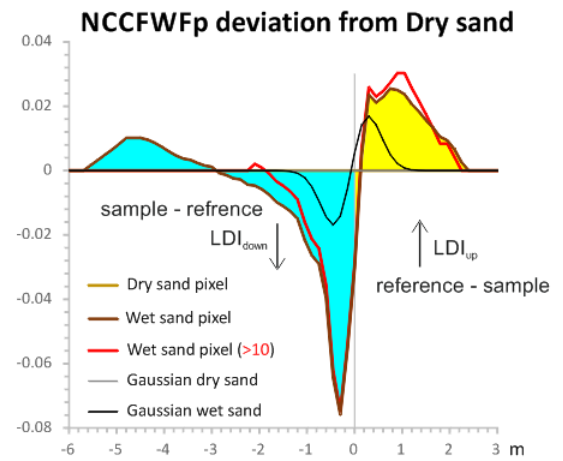
h



d



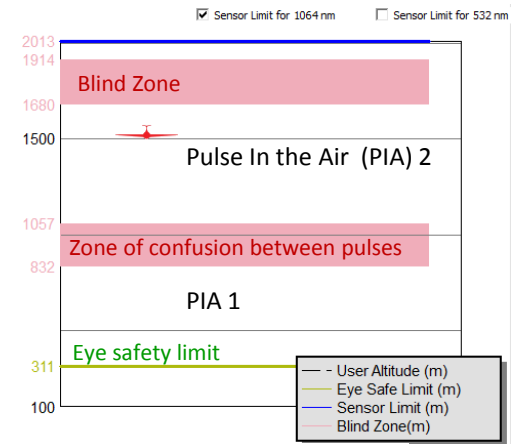
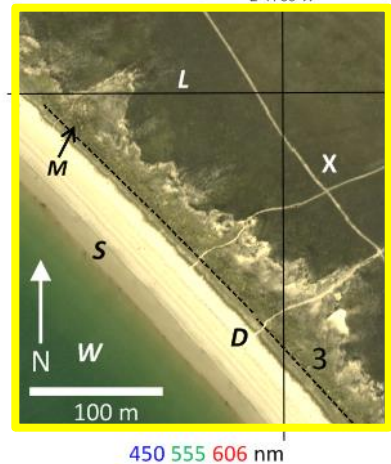
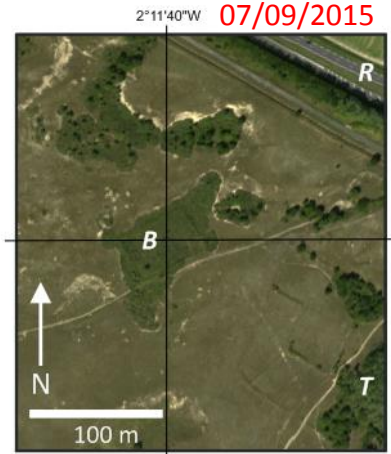
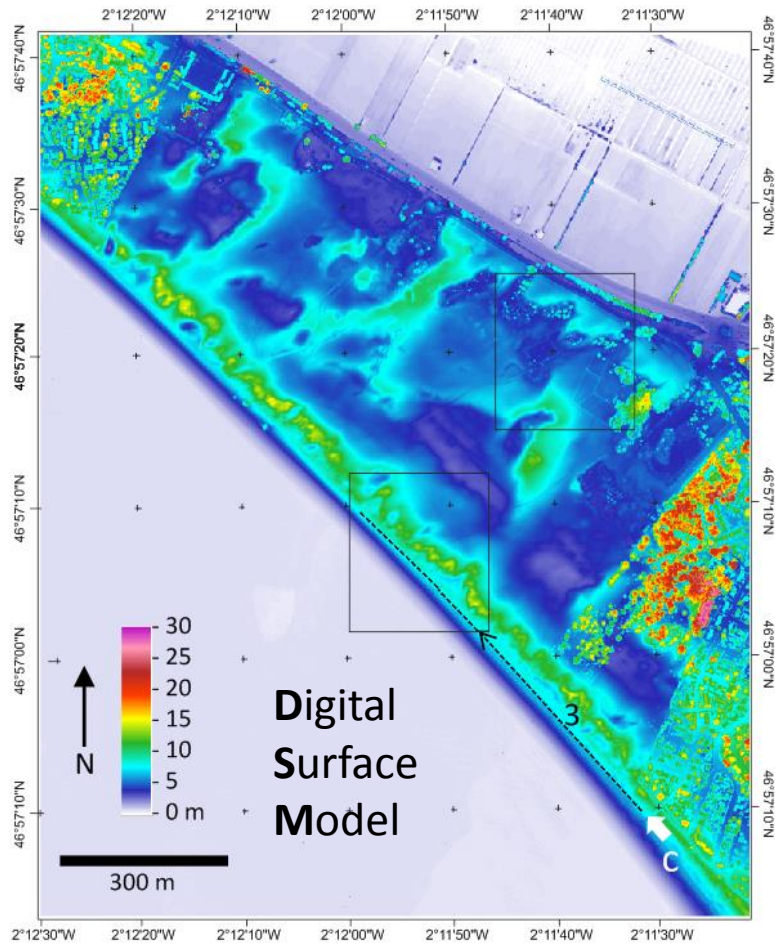
e



f



**Topographic mode 1064 nm  
 with hyperspectral at 1500 m**



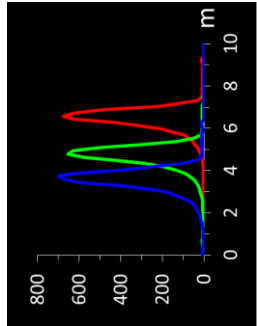
- W: Water
- D: Dry Sand
- M: Marram grass
- L: Other plants
- B: Brushwood
- T: Trees
- R: Road

- 1 Couche grass (*Elymus*)
- 2 Marram grass (*Ammophila*)
- 3 Limit of the stabilized dune

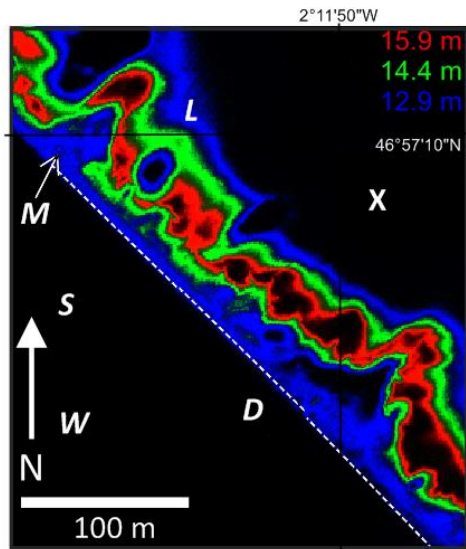


October 17th 2018

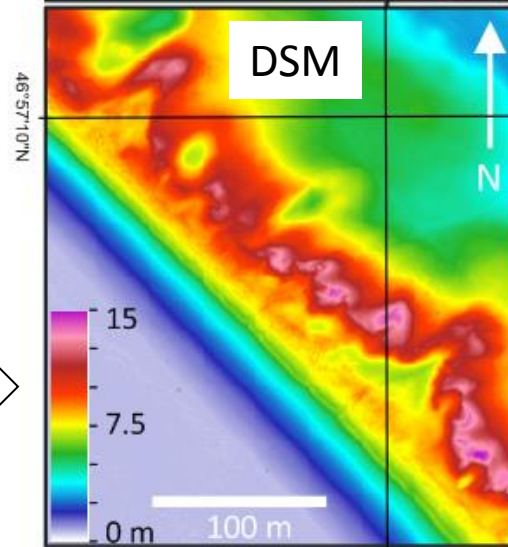
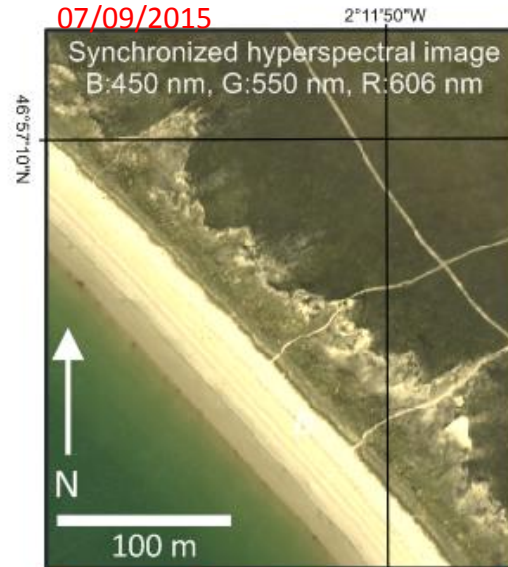
07/09/2015



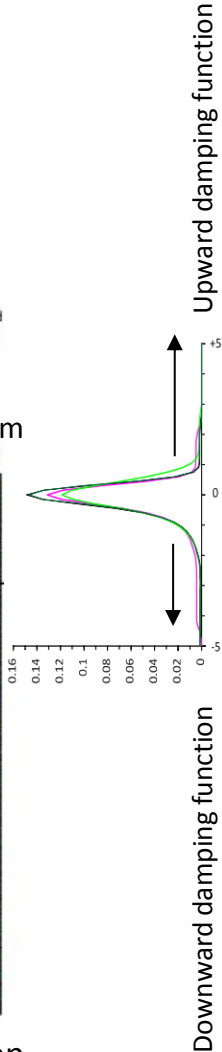
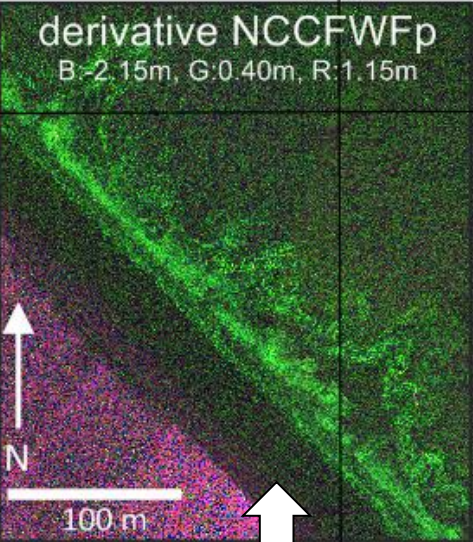
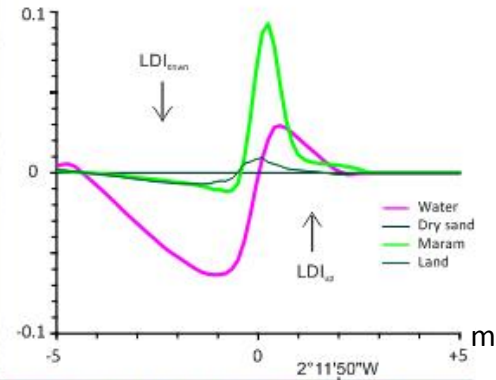
FWF raw display at 3 altitudes



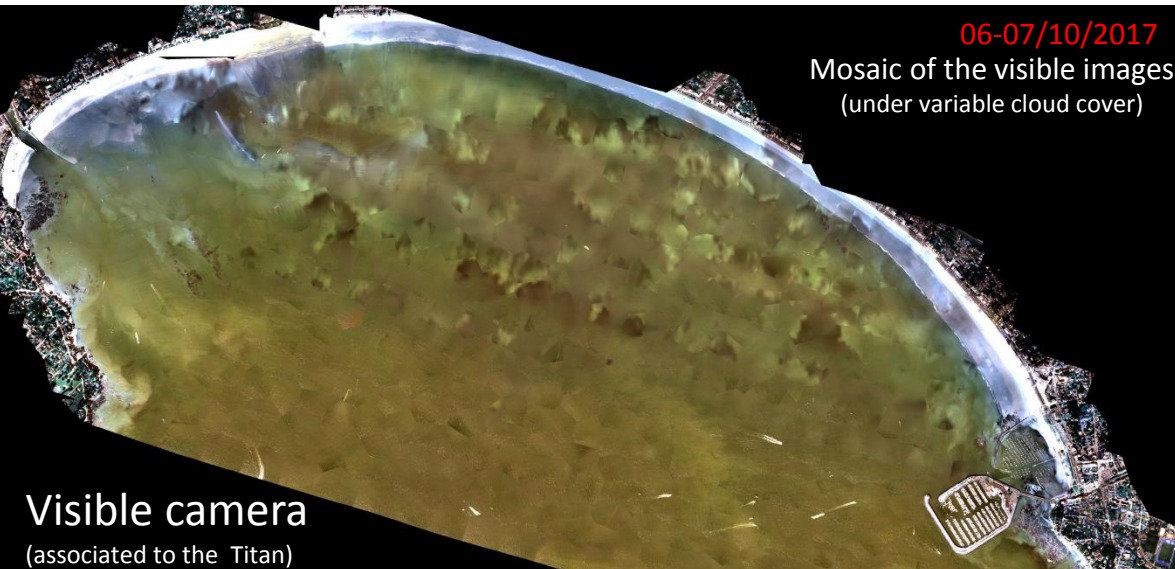
The maximum (1<sup>st</sup> echo) of the FWF has an altitude providing the DSM



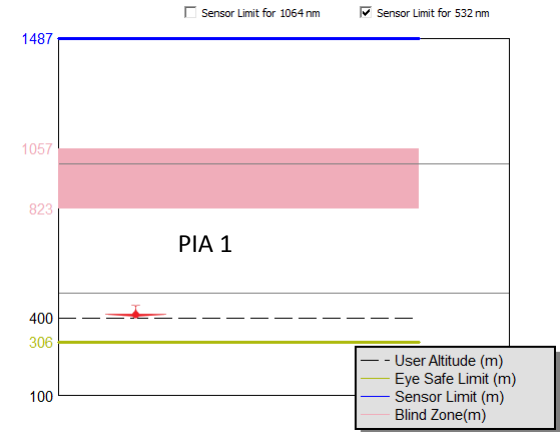
Normalized Cumulative  
 Centered LiDAR FWF  
 ray tracing pixel  
 deviation from dry sand



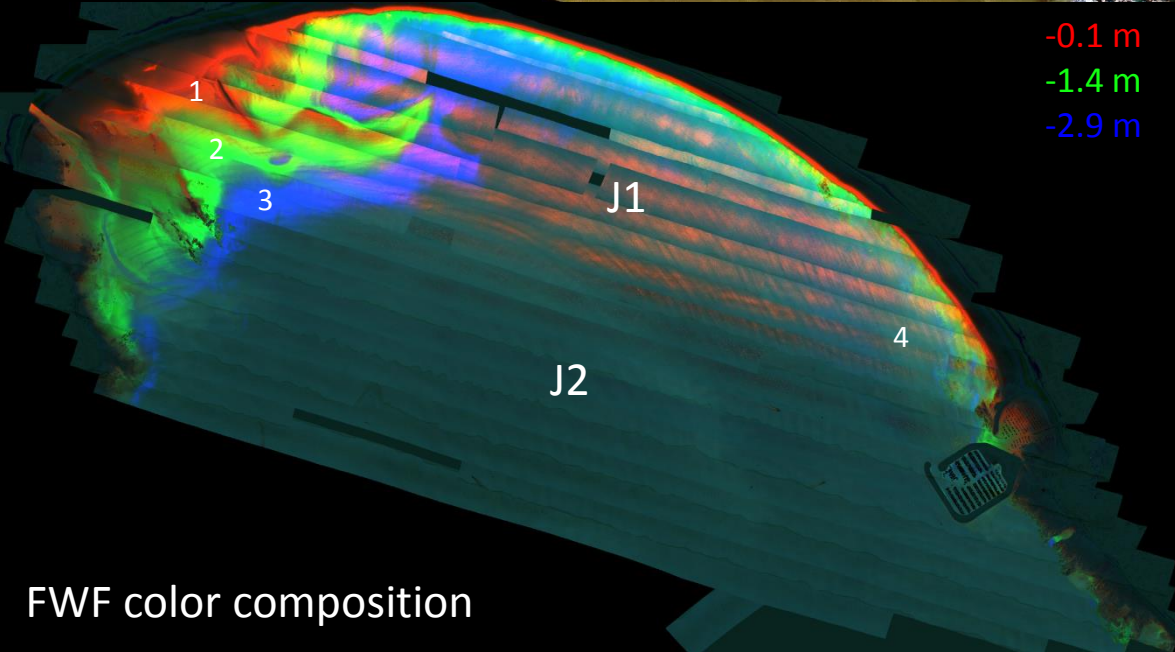
Centering FWF erase the relief and lets appear the diffusion properties et of the surfaces



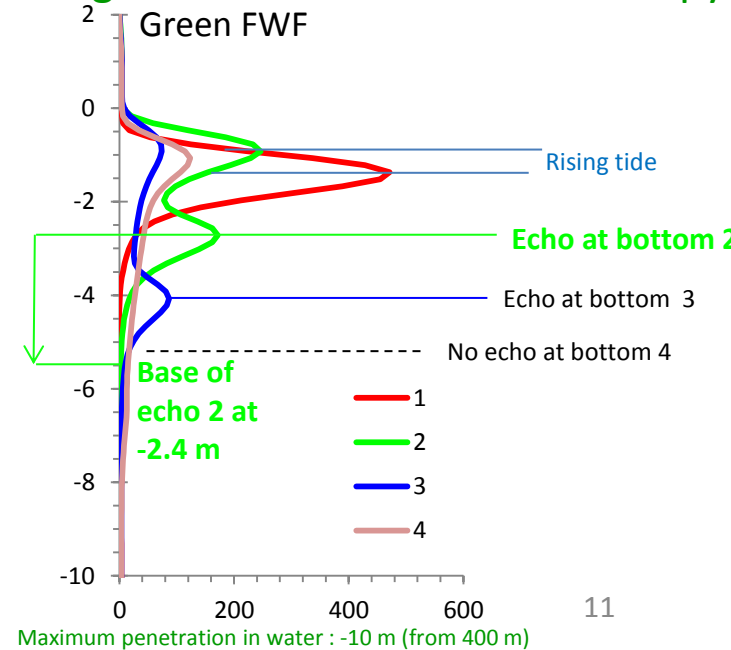
### Bathymetric mode 532 nm at 400 m

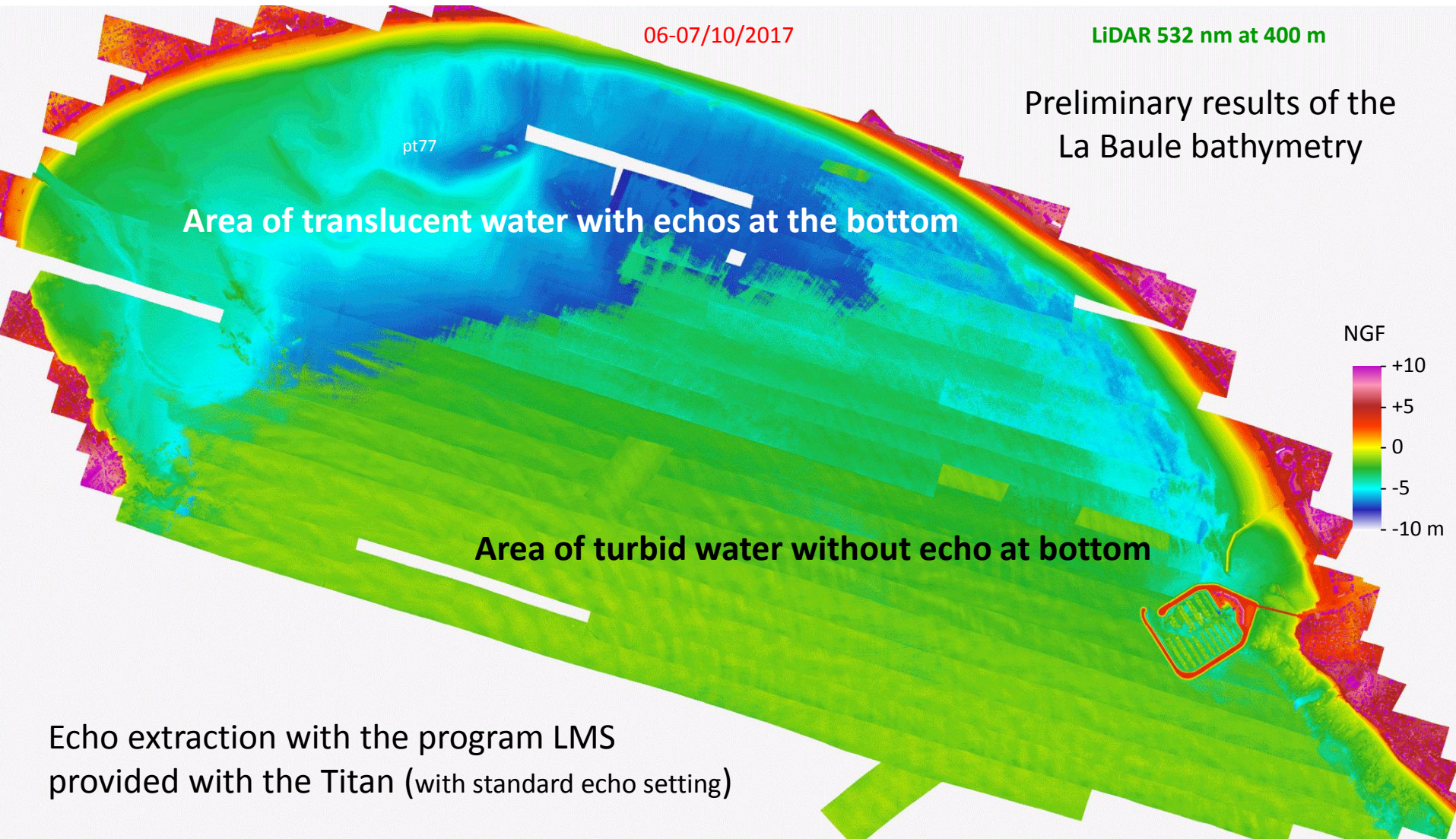


Visible camera  
 (associated to the Titan)

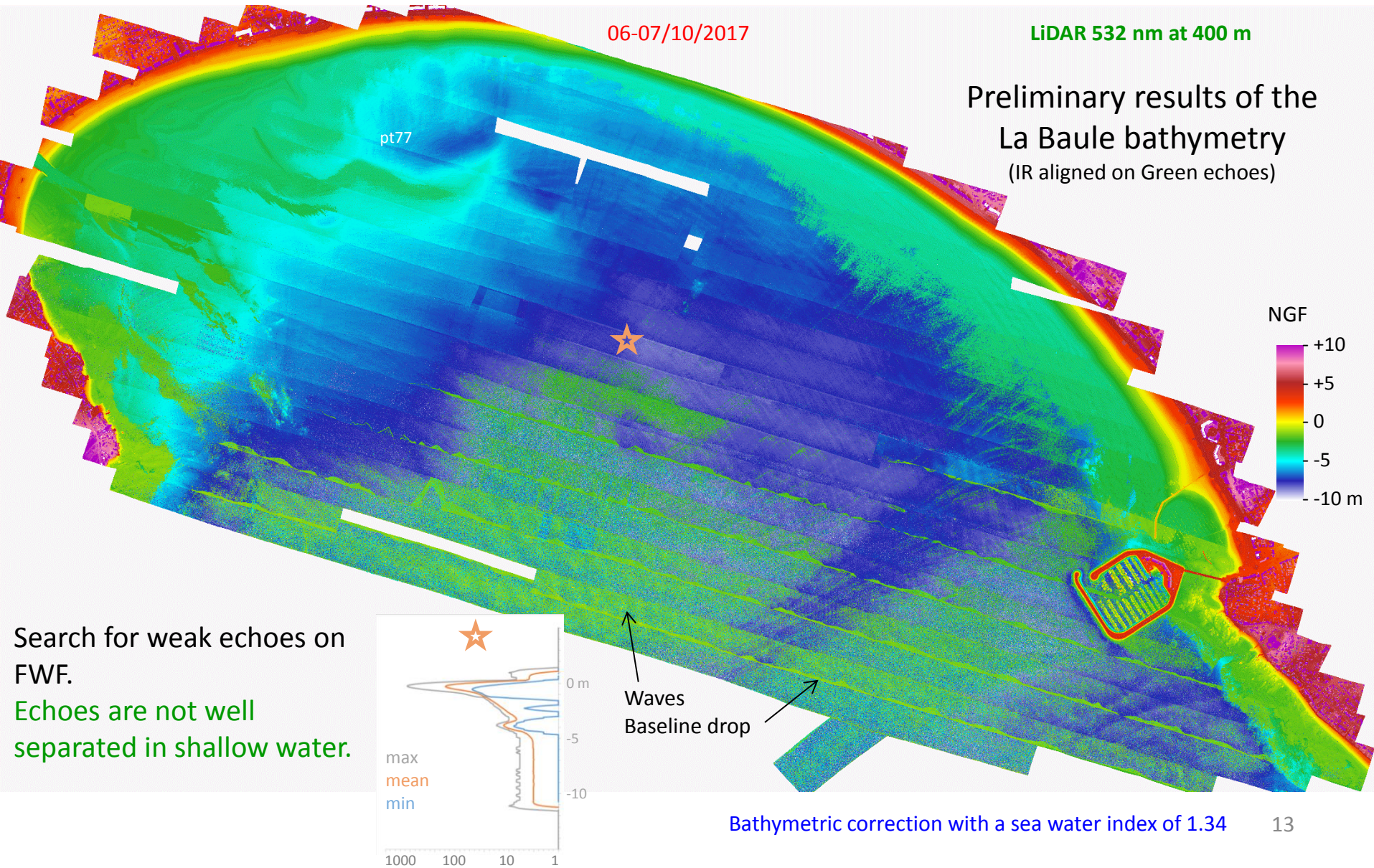


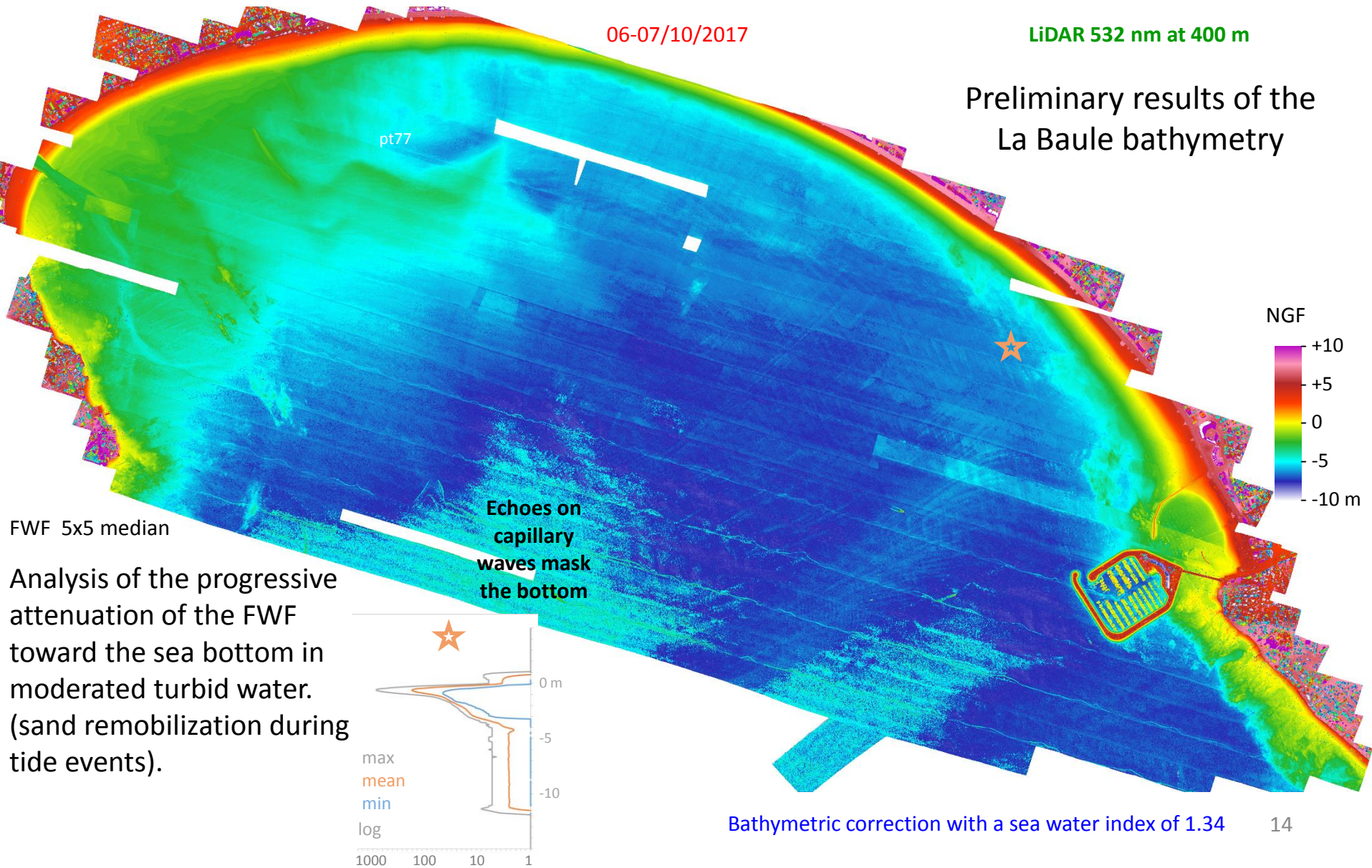
### Imagine a water column as a canopy





Echo extraction with the program LMS  
provided with the Titan (with standard echo setting)

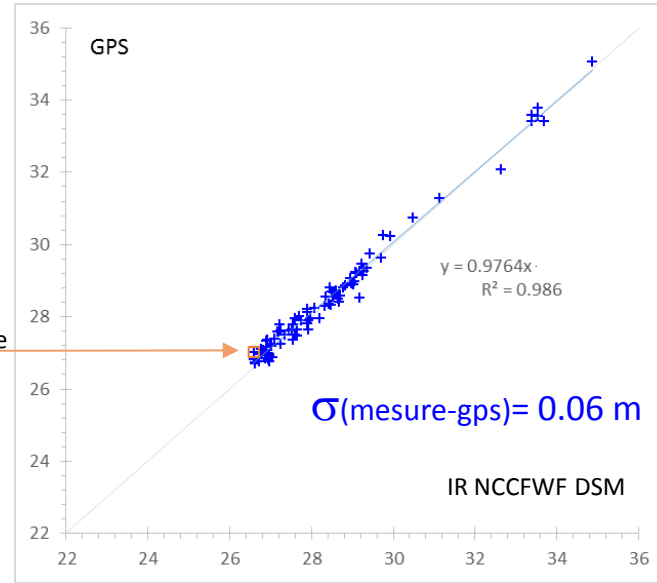
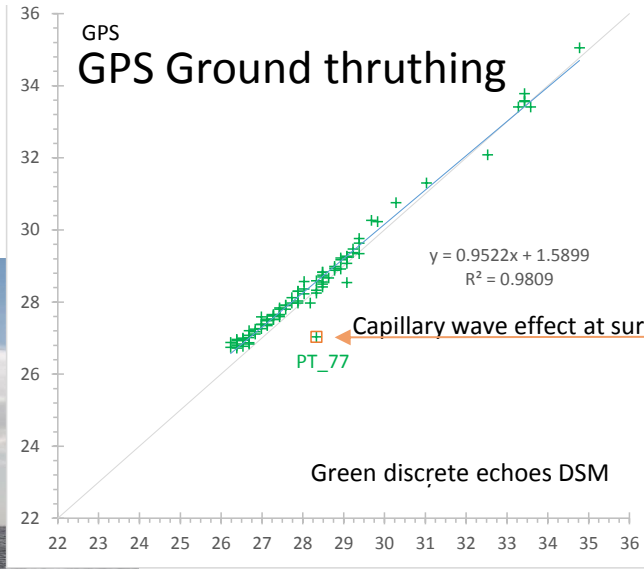




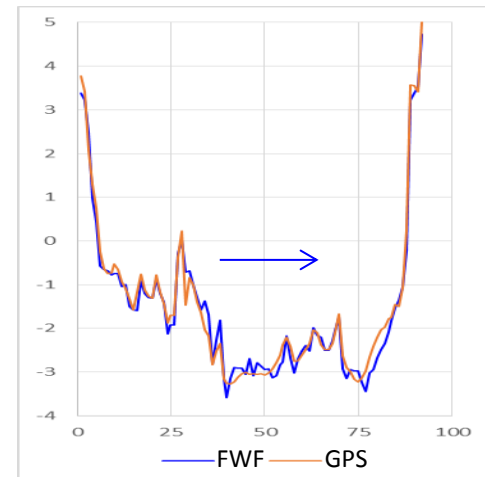
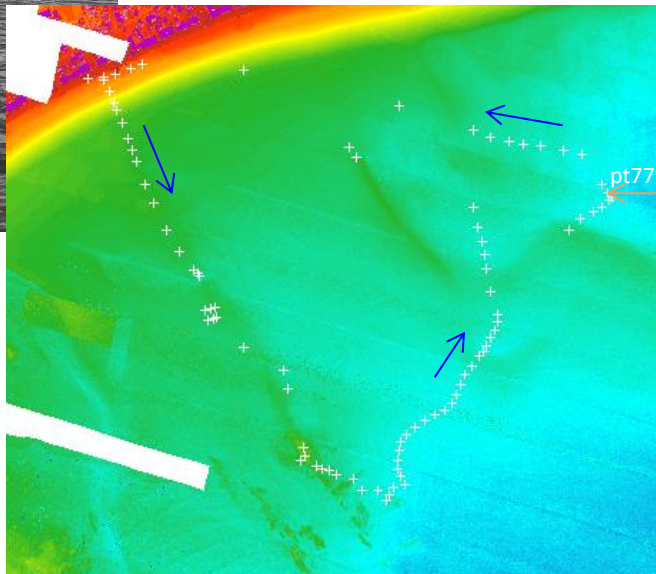
October 17th 2018

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LMS echoes  
 in clear  
 water area

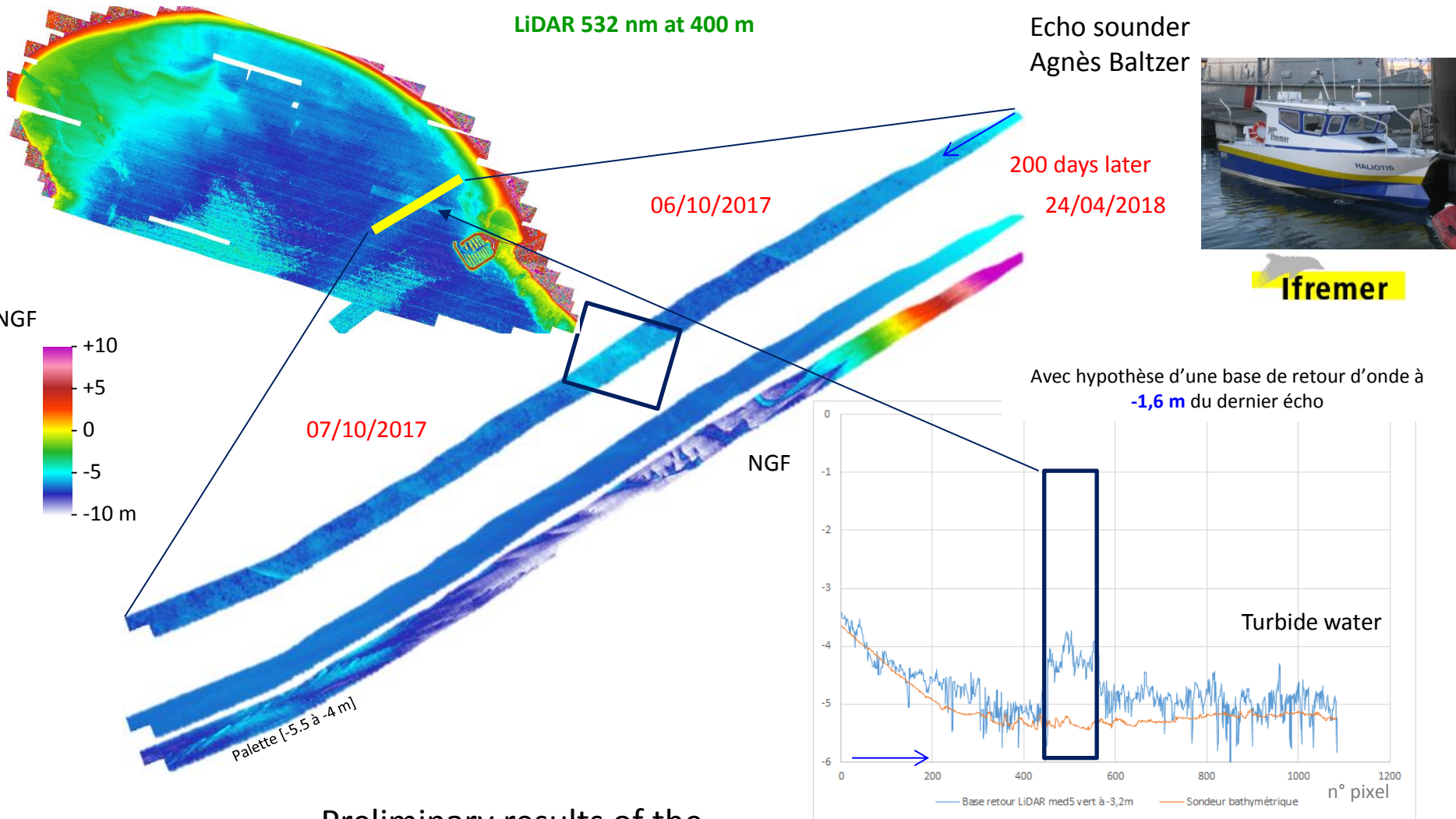


FWF shape  
 analysis of  
 echoes  
 presenting a  
 2.4 m damping  
 function



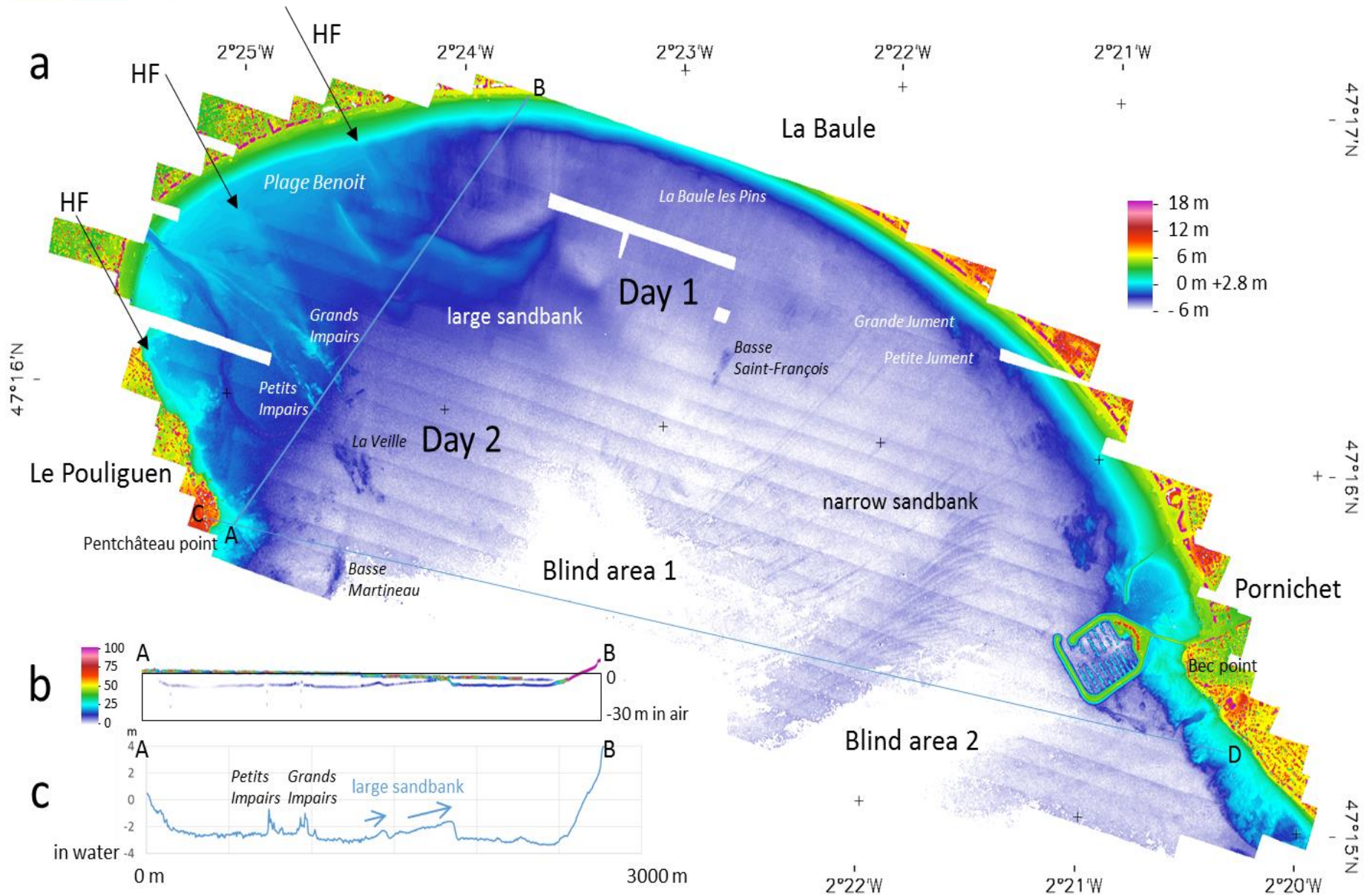
Preliminary results of  
 La Baule bathymetry

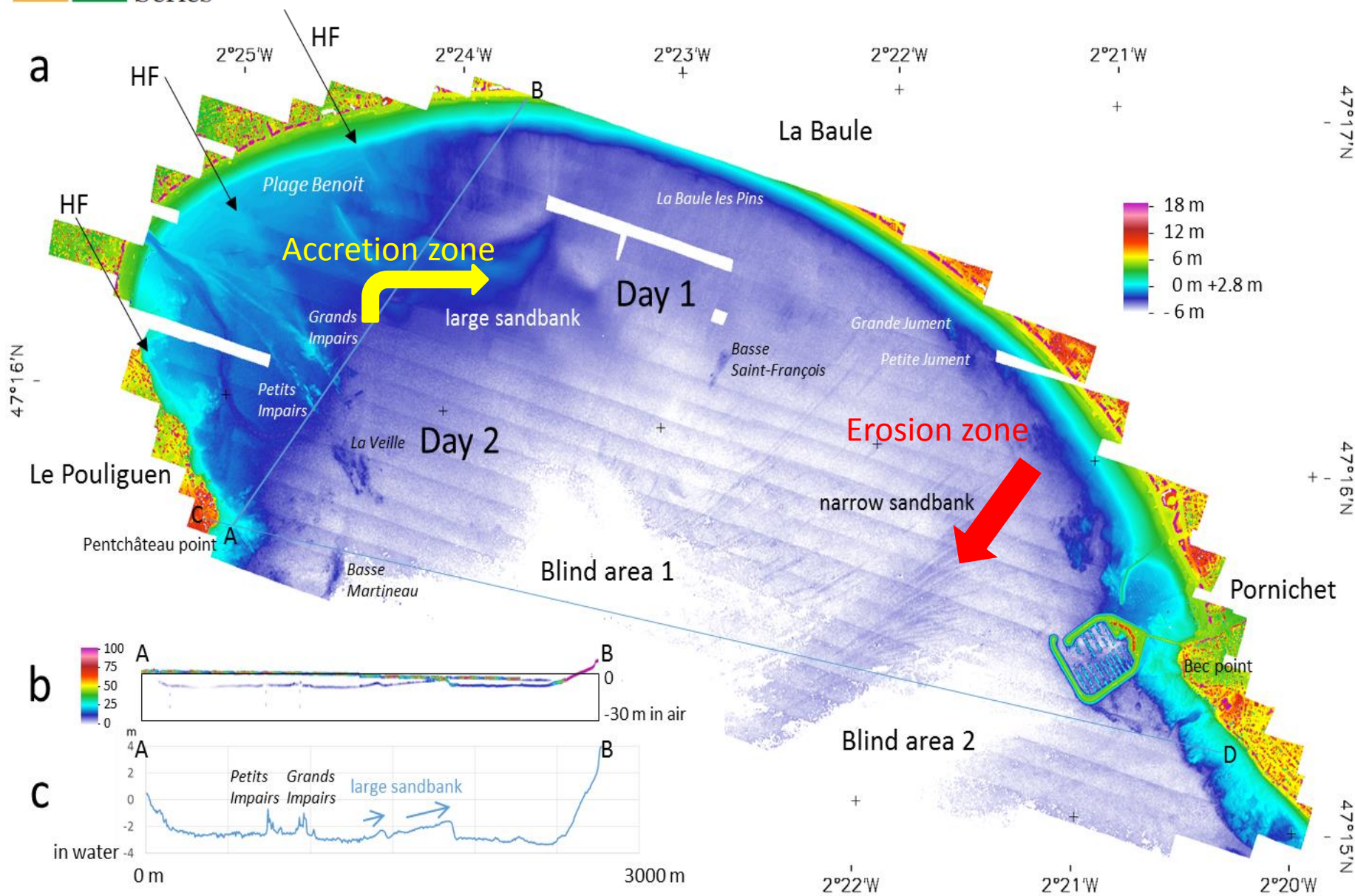
Martin  
 Juigner,  
 Marc  
 Robin  
 and  
 Morgane  
 Audère



Preliminary results of the  
 La Baule bathymetry







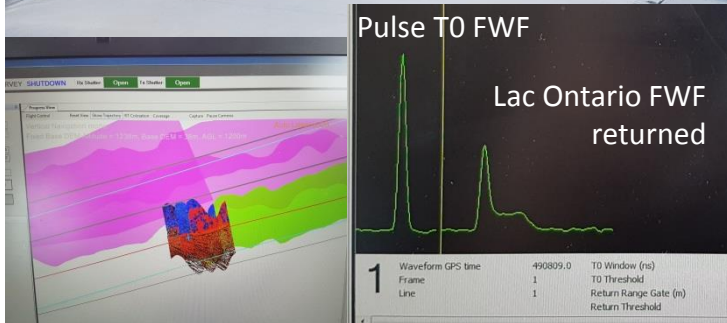
Thanks to Pierre-Yves Robin from U of T

Special thanks to



Mark Topping

Paul Laroque  
 Anca Dobrinescu  
 Michael Perdue  
 Michel Stanier  
 Alex Yeryomin



PA 31 Navajo

Testing flight in Oshawa