

Deltares

Spatio-temporal point clouds in water management Fedor Baart & Maarten Pronk

Full name Full name Full name

Pointclouds in water research

Data sources

- ICESat
- LIDAR (airborne, static)
- Photogrammetry
- ADCP
- AIS



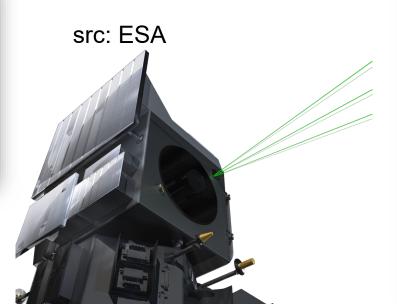
src: Informatiehuismarien.nl



src: tripadvisor





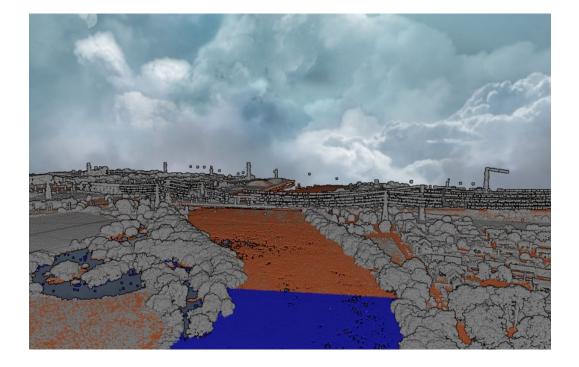


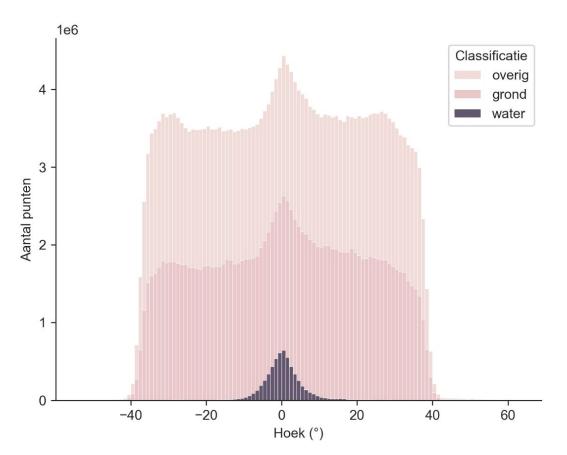
Use case

Quick Reaction Force: Limburg Flood Frans Buschman

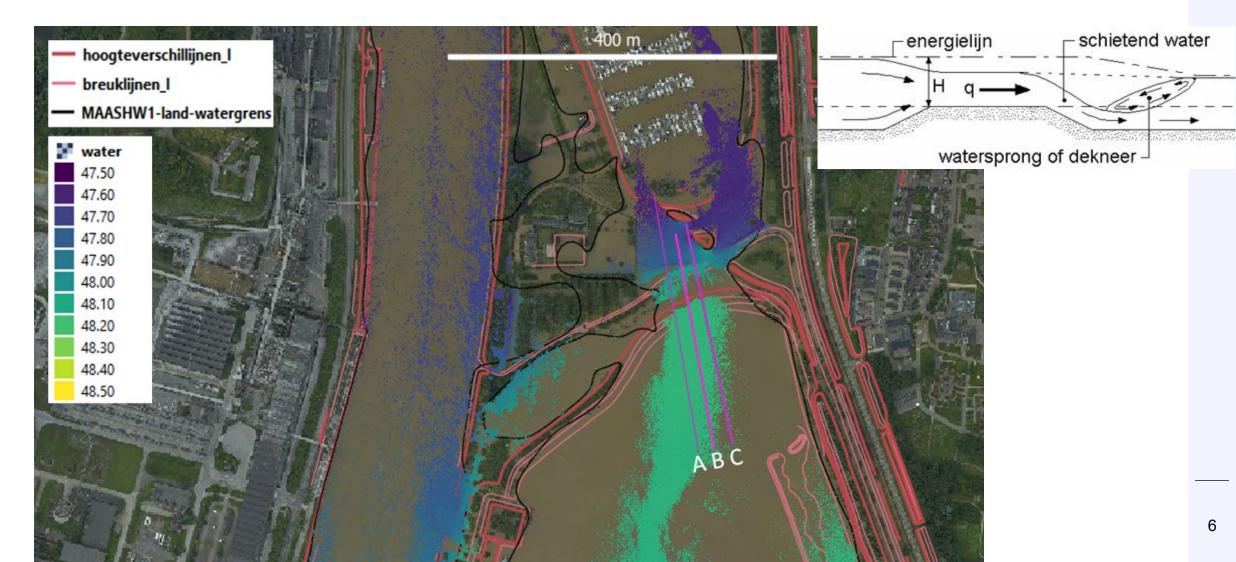
Water level and terrain height from LiDAR

1 Classification terrain, water and other 2 mapping points to a grid (0.5 m)

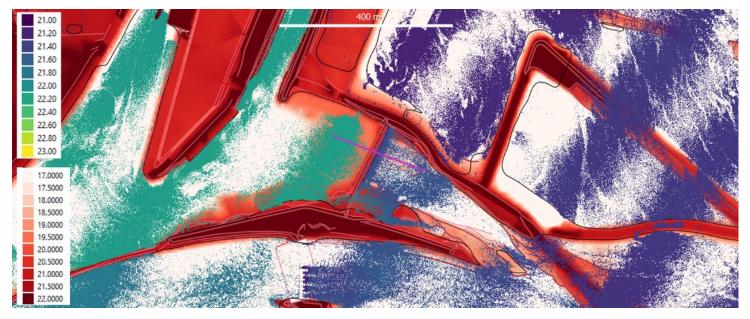


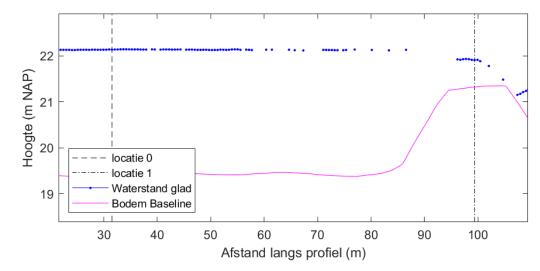


Application to an obstacle in flood plain with critical flow (Maastricht Pietersplas)



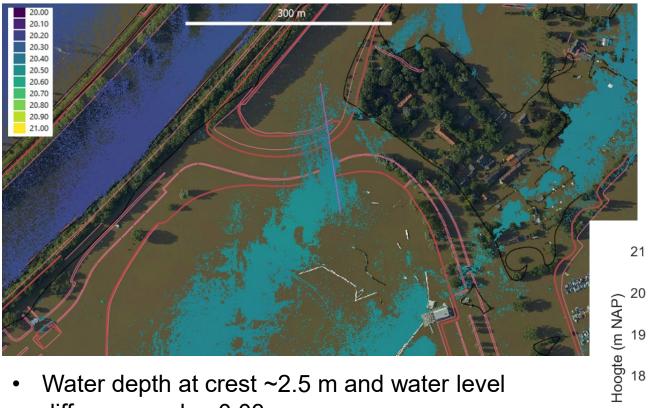
Sluisweg Heel

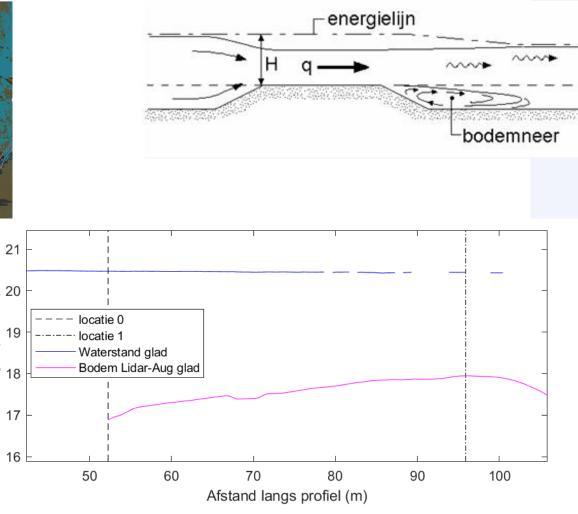




- Obstacle has more regular shape
- Specific discharge = 3.06 m²/s (no additional assumption needed here)

Application at a submerged obstacle in flood plain: Roermond de Weerd



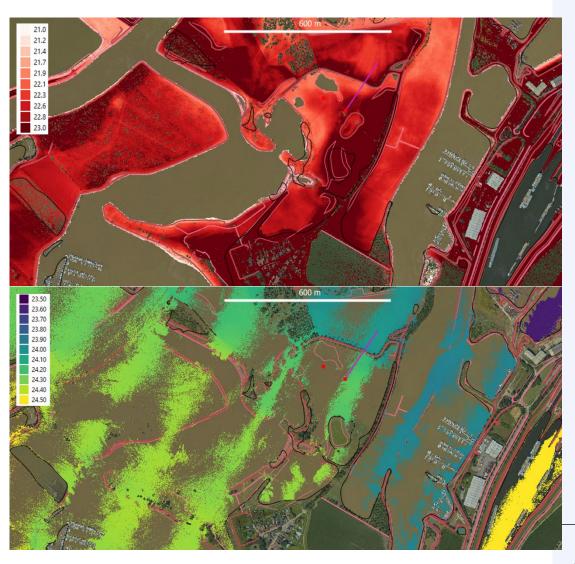


- Water depth at crest ~2.5 m and water level ٠ difference only ~0.03 m
- Specific discharge: 2.5 m²/s •
- sensitivity test: -0.2 and + 0.2 m water depth: ٠
- only 10% difference in $q \rightarrow$ pretty robust Deltares

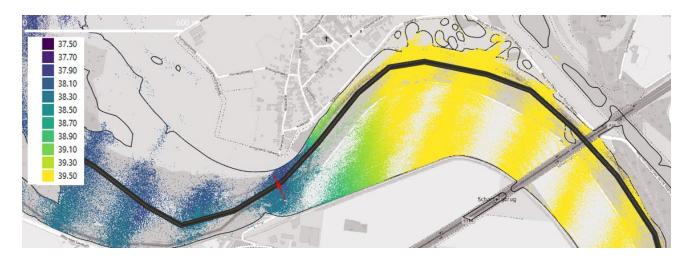
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Conclusions on applying weir-formulations

- It is possible to estimate specific discharge using weir formula at obstacles from LiDAR observations during a flood + during a dry condition
 - 1) for obstacles with (super)critical flow higher uncertainty
 - 2) At submerged obstacles with a more regular shape potentially total discharge can be obtained

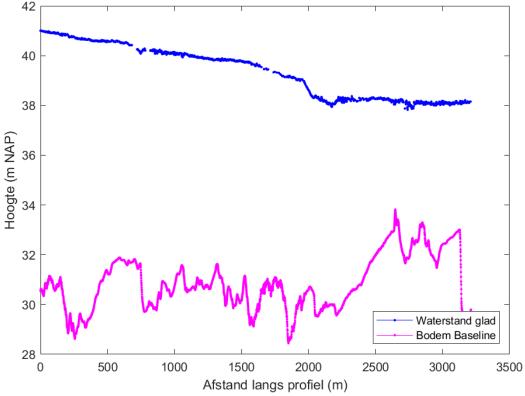


Water level gradient along 'axis' at Stein



Trajectory	Water level gradient (m/km)	Water depth (m)	Specific discharge (m²/s)
Upstream	-0.854	8.5	25.9
Downstream	-0.115	5.5	4.6

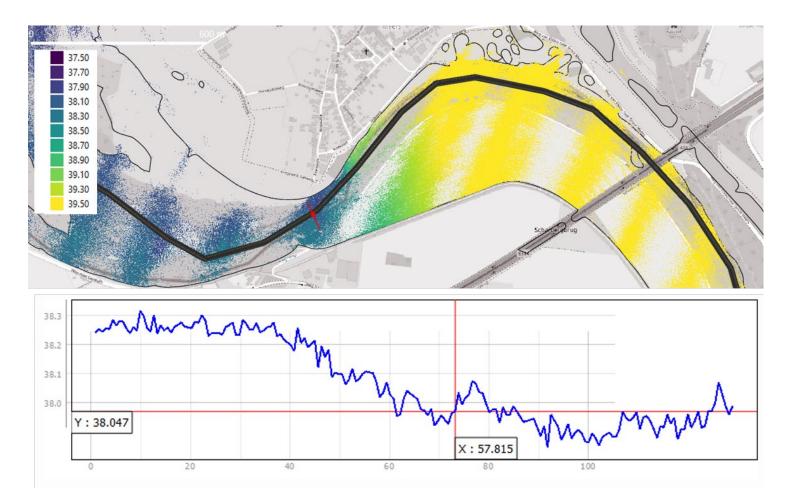
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- These observations can be used to estimate specific discharge (Chezy), or roughness can be verified
- Many applications possible for verification models

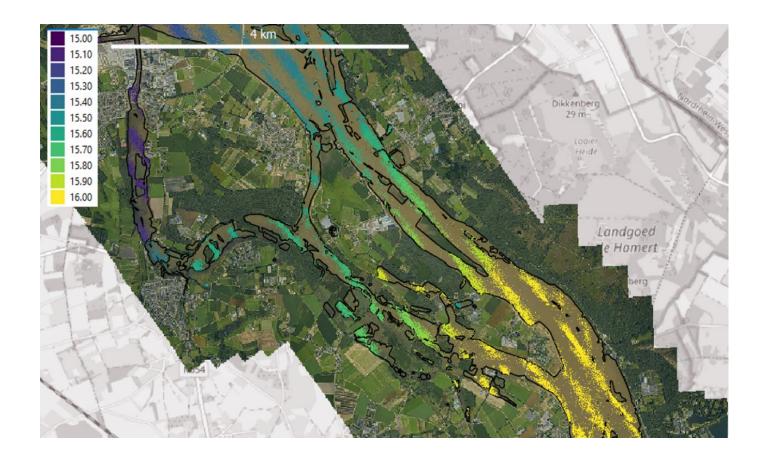
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Water level gradient across at Stein



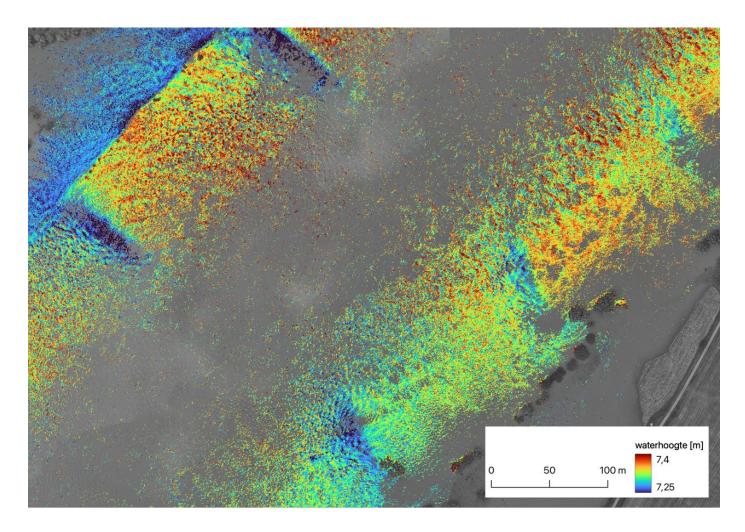
- Over ~100 m the difference is 0.3 m
- and for nearby transects across 0.2 m
- \rightarrow Pretty strong effect of bend

What part of the flood plains was inundated?



Aerial photo and the LiDAR water level + water-terrain border at Blitterswijck

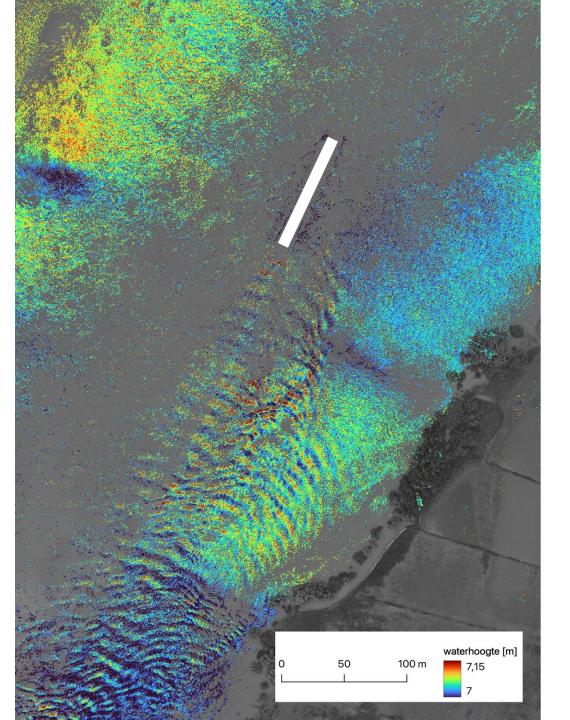
Acceleration of the flow over groynes



- LiDAR derived water level shows dips where flow accelerates
- Also other structures are likely to be visible: fixed layers, bottom vanes, dunes
- Perhaps also circulations

Waves

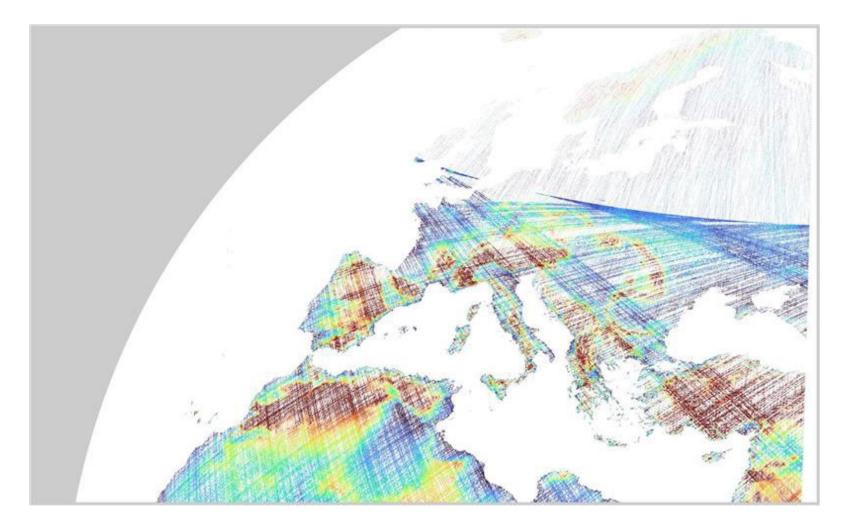
- In figure you can see waves from a ship and reflected waves
- We expect they can be observed, if higher than 0.05 m
 - Due to spatial coverage the damping can be observed as well (verification D-FAST BE)



Use case: better coastal DEMs

Maarten Pronk



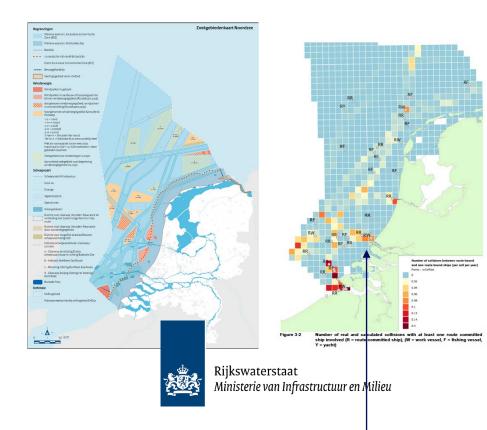


Improving delta terrain models

Including ICESat-2 en GEDI improves DEM quality in Delta, src: Pronk et al in prep 2024

Use case: AIS maps

North Sea safety





Why? How?



Where?

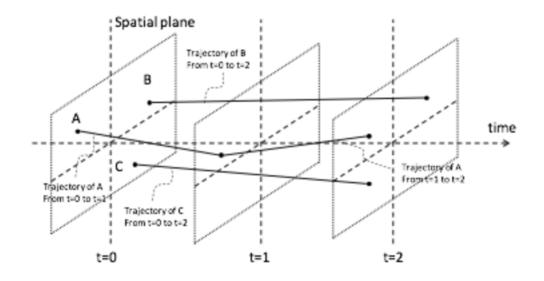


Pointclouds on the move....



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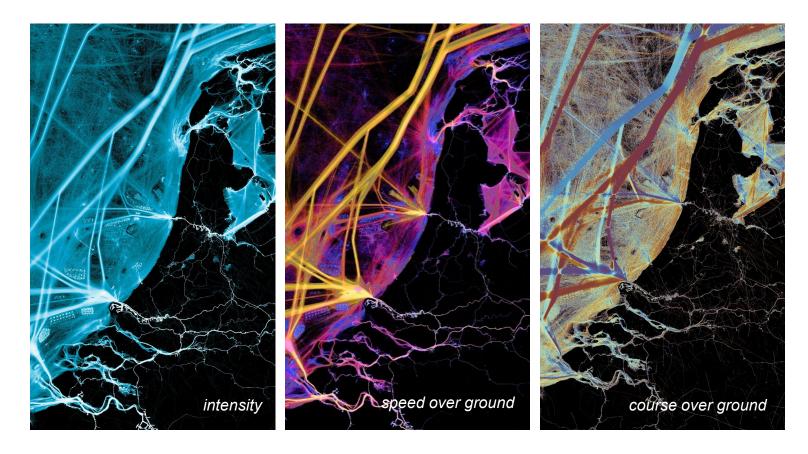
Trajectories



https://docs.ogc.org/is/18-075/18-075.html#5



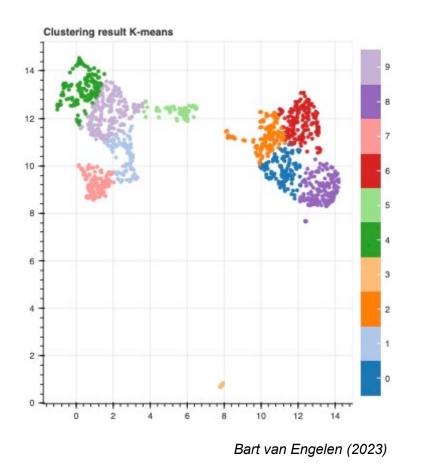
Clustering (areas)

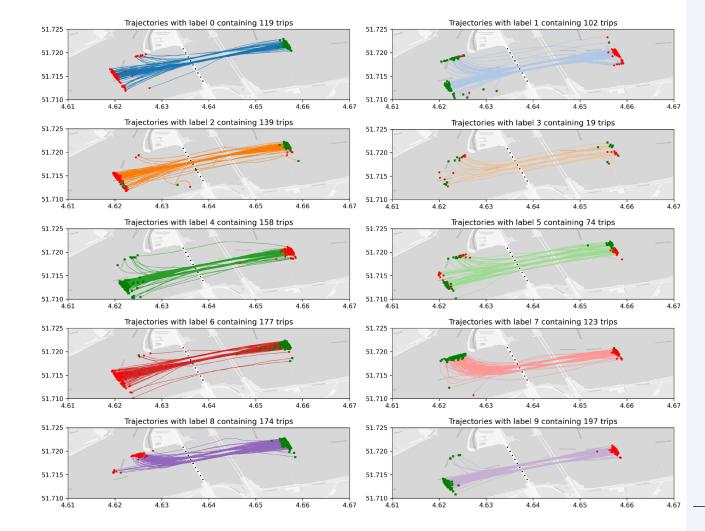




src: S.E. van der Werff

Clustering (vessels)



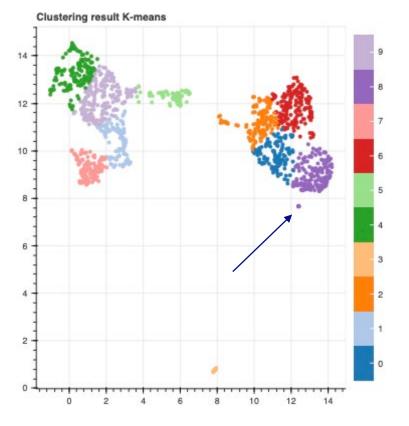


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src: Bart van Engelen



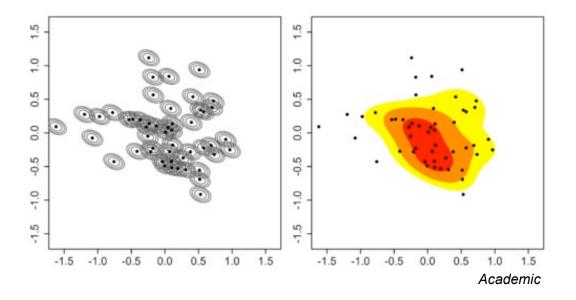
Anomalies



Bart van Engelen (2023)



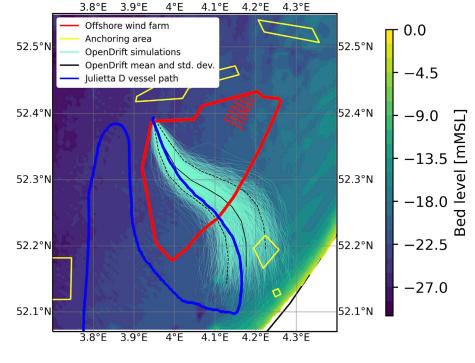
Millefiori, 2016



Drift path prediction



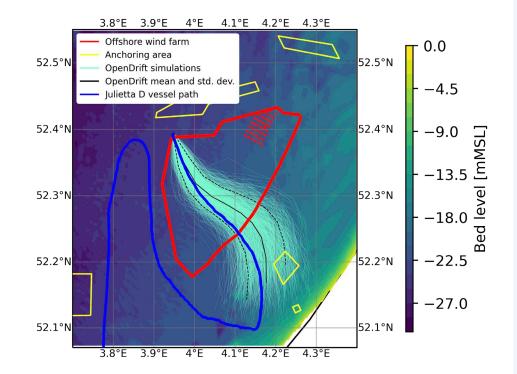
src: coastguard



src: MUDE students

Drift path prediction





Other topics



Scheveningen 0.09m NAP

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whereas

https://bit.ly/pointcloud4d-coast







Challenges

Challenges

- Data handling
 - Contributions to OSS tools (e.g. SpaceLidar.jl, GeoParquet.jl)
 - OGC Technical Groups
 - Coop with Big Tech
- Keeping perspectives

Contact

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