



Laseraltimetrie veelbelovend voor meten waterbodemdiepte in sloten

Onderzoek naar het *in-shore* toepassen van een *near-shore* bewezen techniek

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Kijken over de dijken ... *in-shore*



- waterschap Amstel, Gooi en Vecht: 10.000 km sloten, waarvan 1.500 km hoofdwatergang
- Laag Nederland: 300.000 km sloten

Sloten

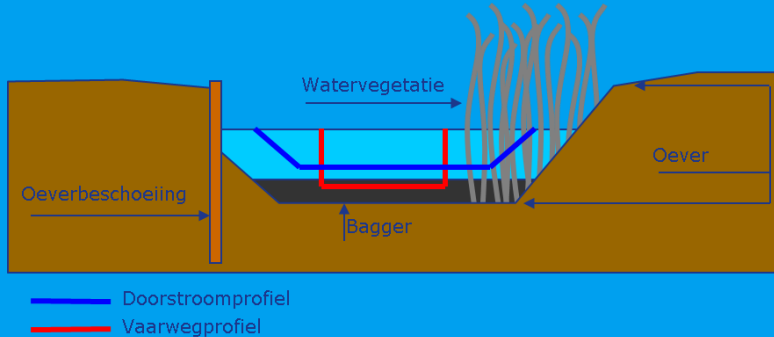
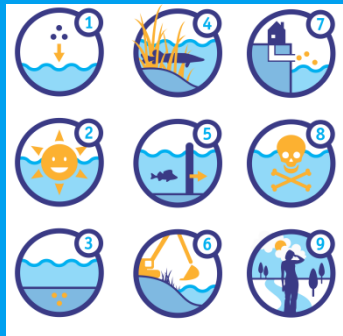
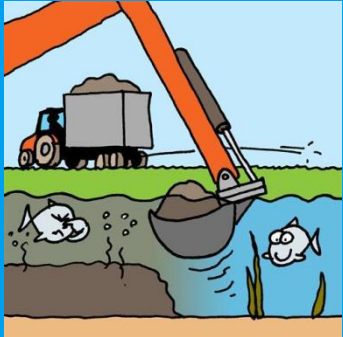


Bron: Venster op de Venen

- **Functies sloten**

- Aan- en afvoer
- Berging, voorkomen wateroverlast
- Kwaliteit, ecologie en biodiversiteit
- Recreatie

Waarom inzicht in waterdiepte sloten belangrijk



- Verondieping en invloed bagger
- Gebiedsscan waterdiepte
 - Inzicht in (oorzaak) verminderde functionaliteit (afvoercapaciteit, waterkwaliteit etc.)
 - Basis voor gesprekken met onderhoudsplichtigen
 - Programmering baggeropgave
'van frequentie naar urgentie'
- Baggerprojecten sloten
 - monitoring resultaat

Huidige meetkosten Waternet (jaarlijks)

Hoofdwatergangen

- €150.000 in- en uitpeilen afvoercapaciteit

Overig water

- € 50.000 monitoring kwaliteit puntlocaties
- € 0 sloten op vereiste diepte

Algemeen

- € 35.000 contributie AHN, topografie

€ 20.000 baggerproject GWV (250 km sloot)
Extrapolatie voor totaal 8.500 km sloot (overig water)

- € 680.000
- cyclus 5 jaar

€ 136.000 jaarlijkse kosten

Waarom andere techniek



- Meer aandacht voor herstel functionaliteit sloten
(groeierende behoefte aan meer informatie)
- Minder arbeidsintensief
bereikbaarheid
- Meer data/vlakdekkend
- Beperken toename kosten

Sloten



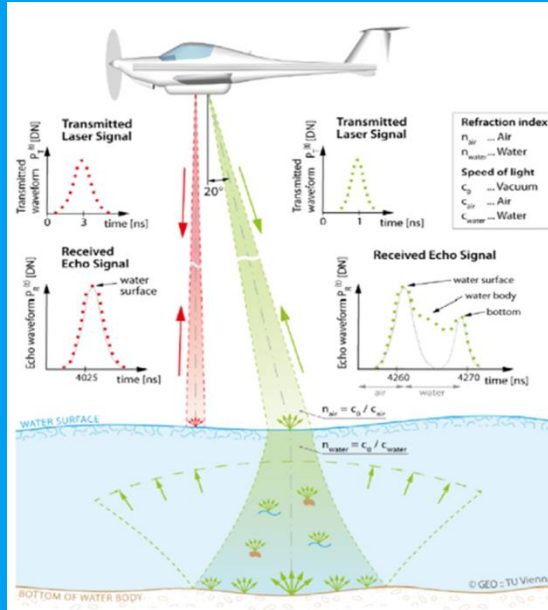
Bron: Venster op de Venen

- Kenmerken sloten

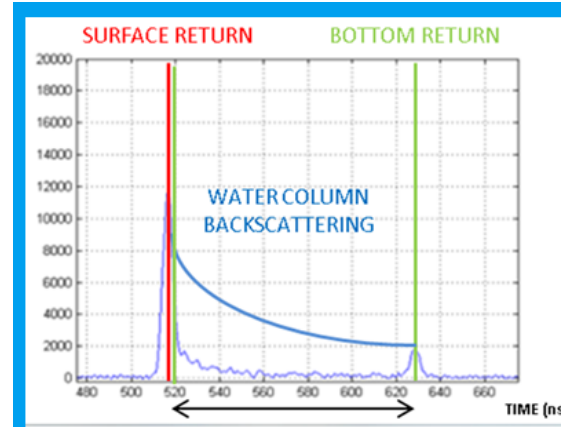
- Breedte sloten vanaf 2 meter
- Waterdiepte vanaf 10 centimeter
- Grote verschillen in waterpeil (op korte afstand)
- Waterbodemtype
- Waterkwaliteit verschillend (verontreinigingen, doorzicht)
- Aanwezigheid vegetatie
- Aanwezigheid obstakels

Kijken over de dijken ... *near-shore*

Near-shore Airborne Laser Bathymetrie



- Een bewezen techniek om de hoogte van de zeebodem te meten
- NIR-topo-laser en een groene bathy-laser



IT IS POSSIBLE TO CALCULATE DISTANCE FROM THE TARGET

THE TIME TAKING TO A SIGNAL TO PASS FROM THE TRANSMITTER TO A TARGET AND RETURN BACK TO THE RECEIVER IS PROPORTIONAL TO THE DISTANCE TRAVEL BY THE SIGNAL

THE SPEED OF LIGHT IN AIR AND WATER

AIR → $3 \cdot 10^8$ m/s

WATER → $2,25 \cdot 10^8$ m/s

Pilot



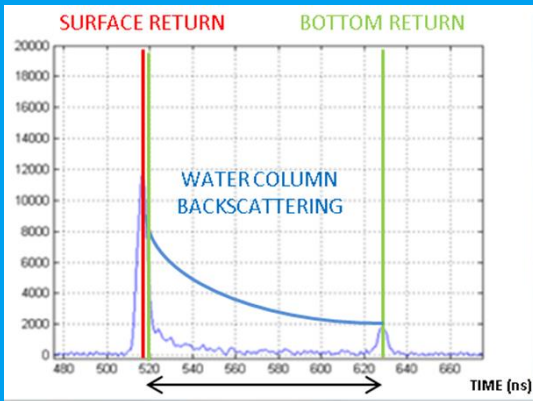
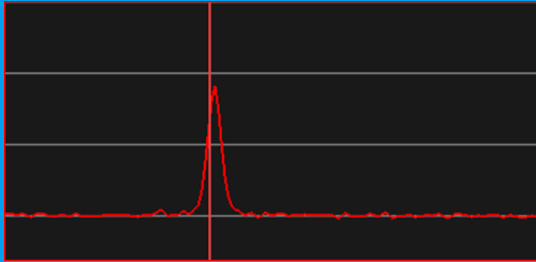
Chiroptera II Leica

Vlucht

- 9 april 2015 in de middag
- Inwintijd: minder dan 4 uur
- Vlieghoogte: 400 meter
- Vliegsnelheid: 225 km/uur

- Inventarisatie technieken en marktpartijen
- Opdracht en eisen
 - In kaart brengen van het waterniveau en het niveau van de waterbodem om de waterdiepte te bepalen met een onnauwkeurigheid van 5 cm
 - Waterdiepten van 0,20 m zijn meetbaar
- Voorwaarde marktpartij
 - Doorzicht sloten voldoende

Pilot geen resultaat



- Géén waterbodemhoogtes gemeten

Oorzaak

- Doorzicht van het water (aanwezigheid van licht absorberende en reflecterende stoffen)?
- Aard van de waterbodem (hard/zacht, licht/donker)?
- De afstand van de waterspiegel tot de waterbodem?
- De specificaties van de meetapparatuur om onder deze omstandigheden te functioneren?

Switch

Edwin ter Hennepe

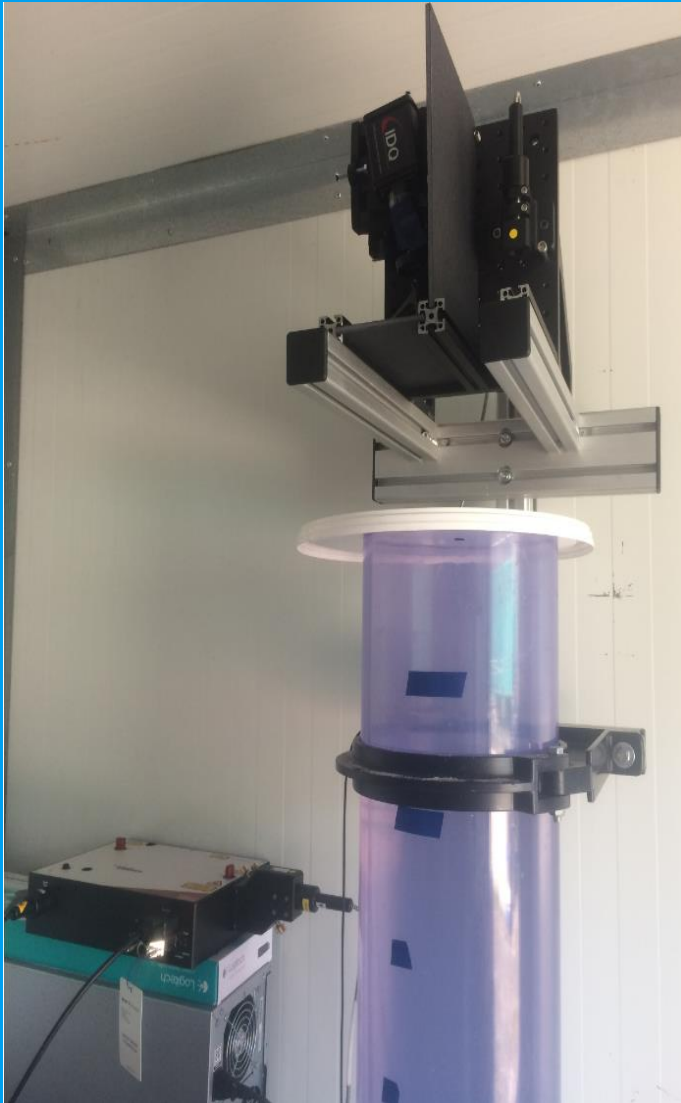
David Batlle

Switch

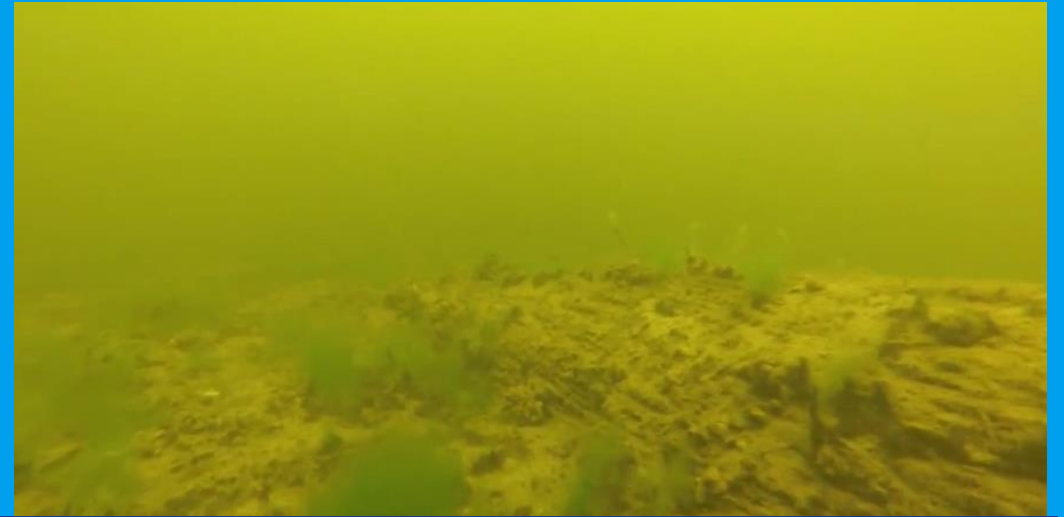
Nederlands

Engels

Our approach to face all these challenges



A different wavelength

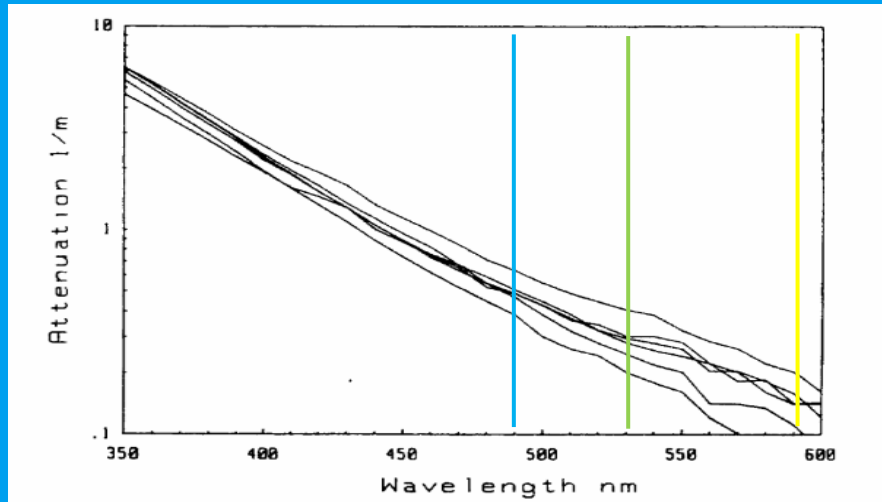


WATERS WITH DIFFERENT COLORS AND TURBIDITIES

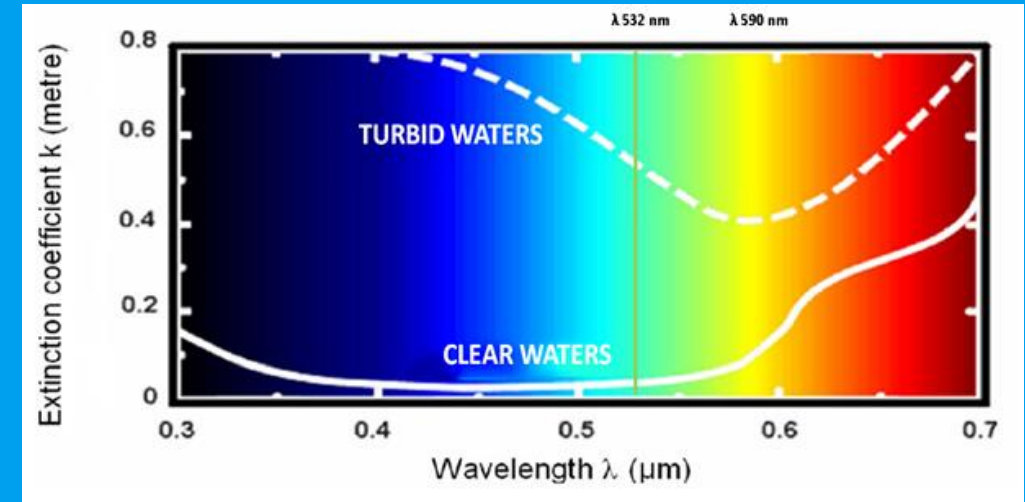


A different wavelength

HUMIC ACIDS



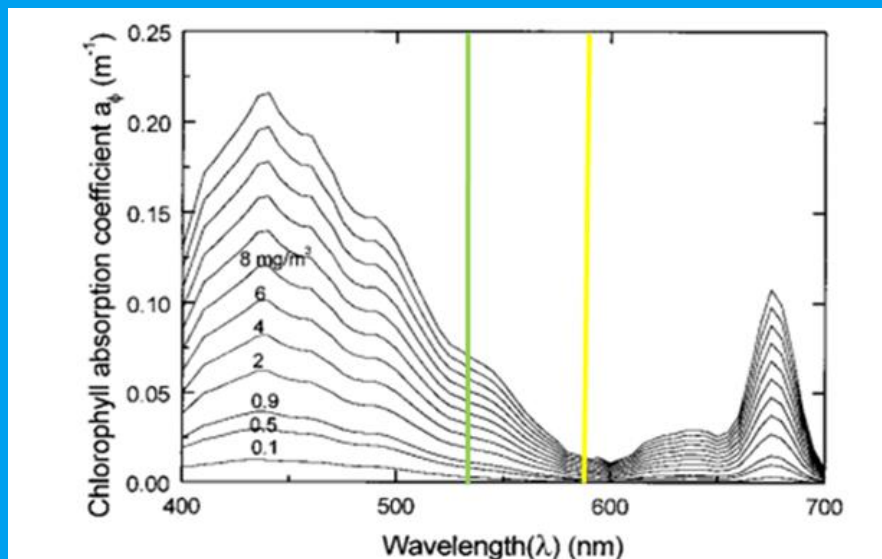
TURBIDITY



CHLOROPHYLL

Buiteveld, 1988

Piel *et al.*, 2012



He *et al.*, 2000

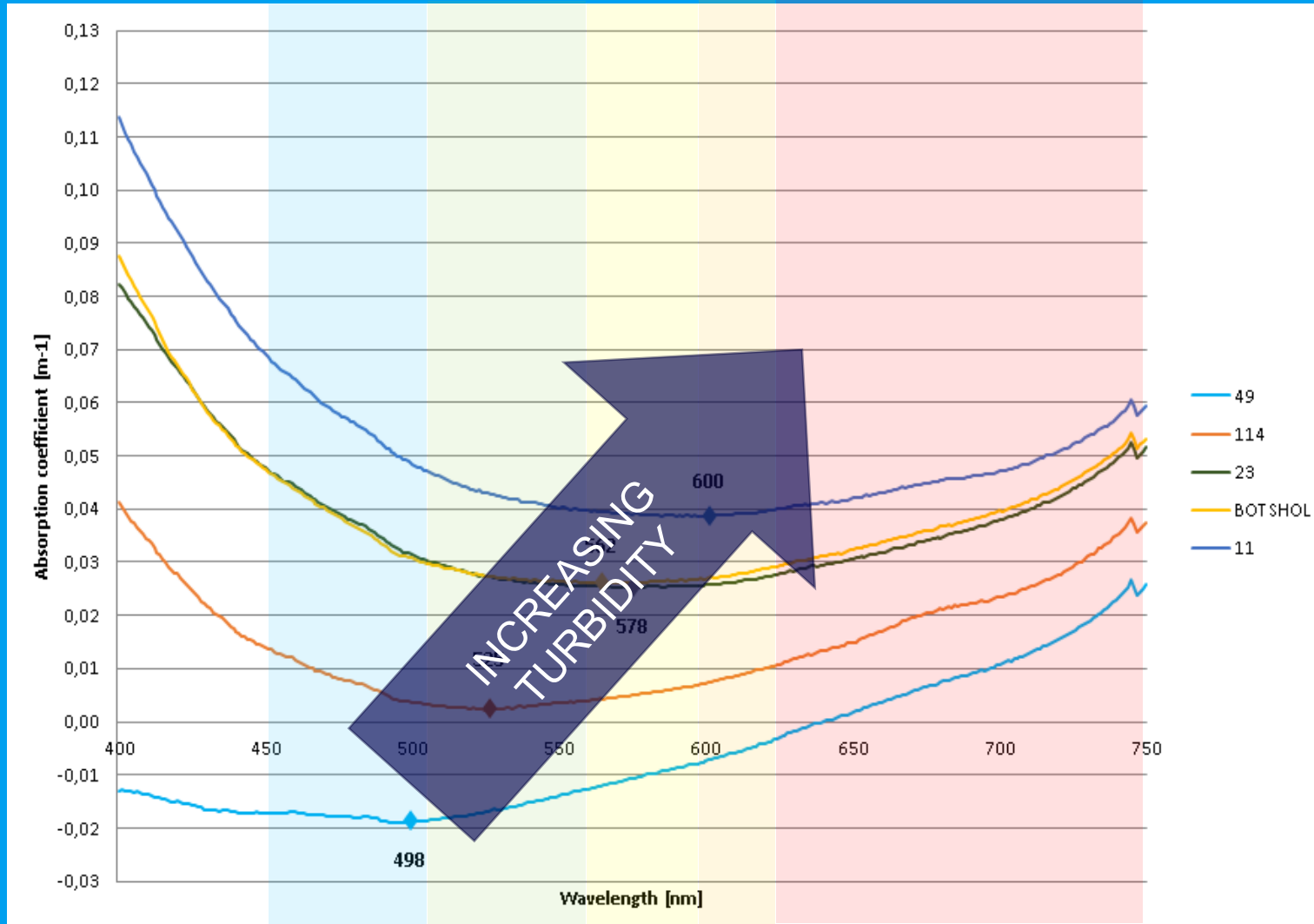
IN TURBID WATERS WITH HUMIC ACIDS AND CHLOROPHYLL LEAST ATTENUATION SHIFTS TO YELLOW WAVELENGTHS

CONFIRMED BY OUR LAB TESTS IN 2016

IMPROVEMENT FACTOR ACCURACY OF 1.1

IMPROVEMENT FACTOR DEPTH OF 1.5

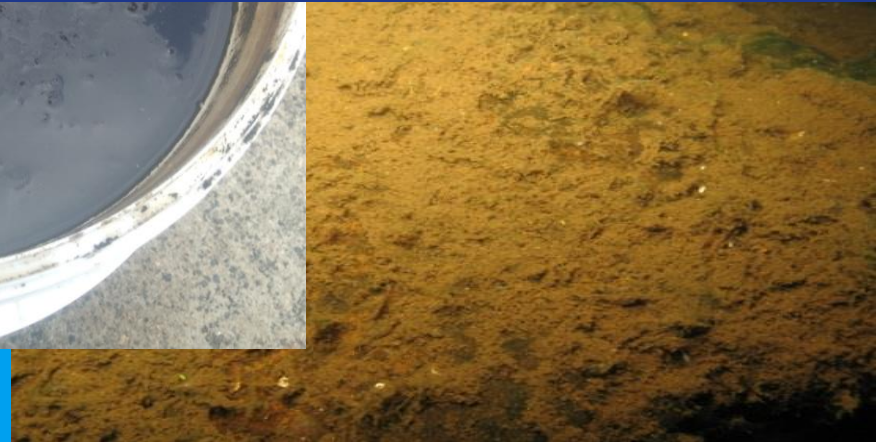
A different wavelength



Different bottom sediments



DIFFERENT PROPERTIES REFLECTING LIGHT



Supercontinuum lasers



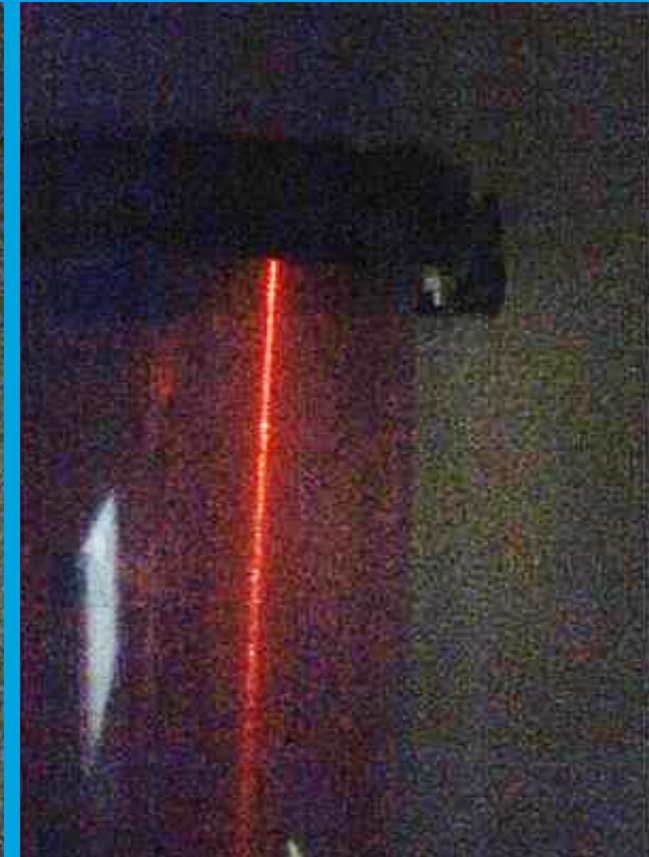
490 nm



532 nm



590 nm

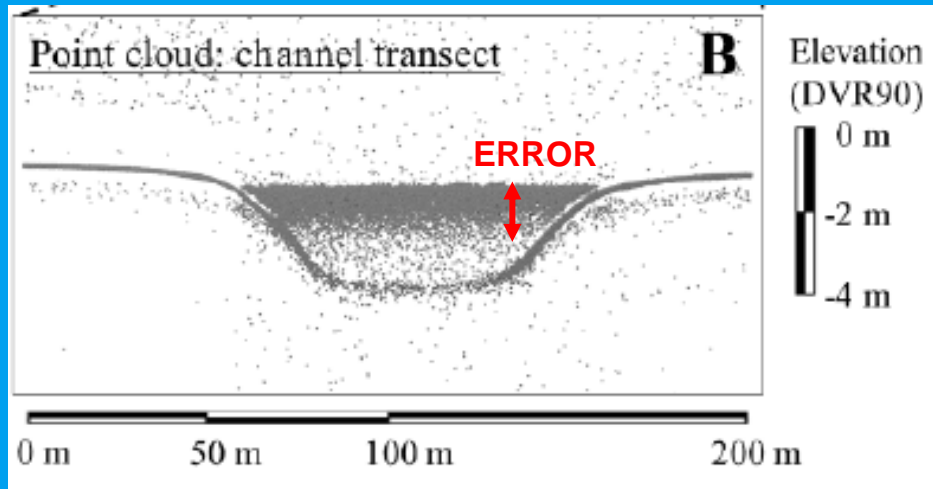


650 nm

BROAD RANGE OF WAVELENGTHS IN THE SAME LASER (~400 nm – ~2400 nm)

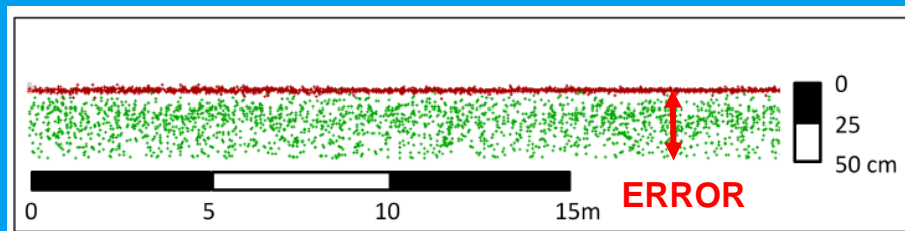
Supercontinuum lasers

USING SINGLE WAVELENGTH (532 nm)



Andersen *et al.*, 2017

USING MULTI-WAVELENGTH (1064 nm AND 532 nm)



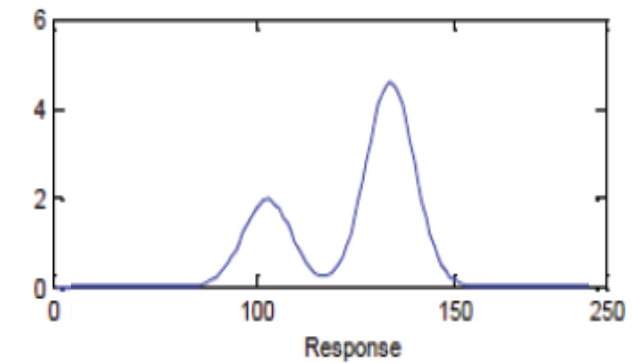
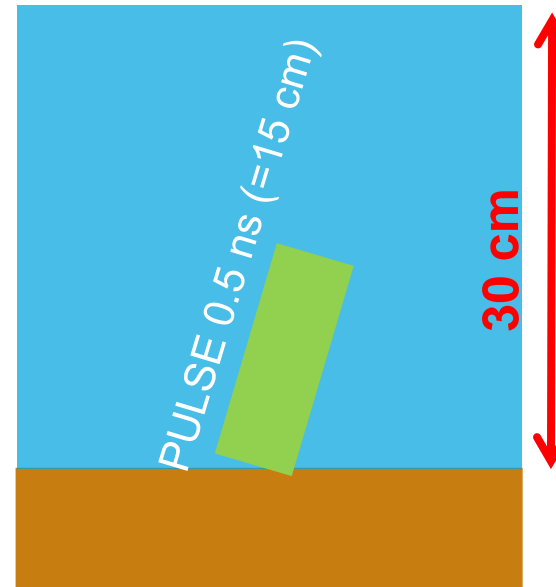
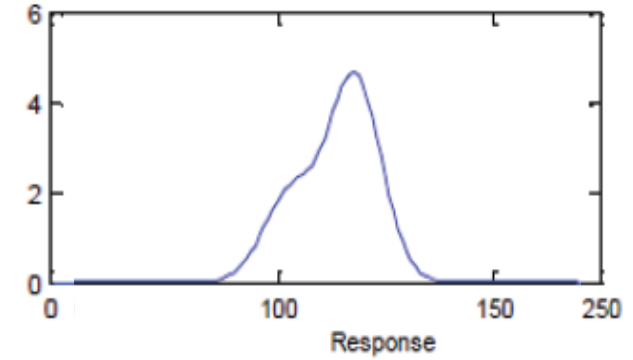
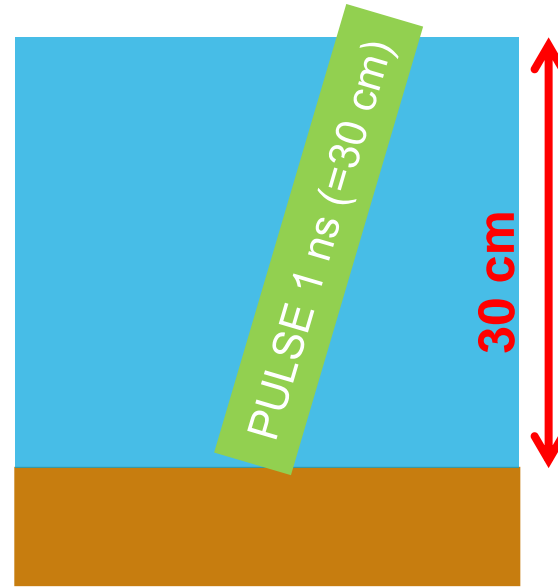
Mandlbürger *et al.*, 2013

- SINGLE WAVELENGTH SYSTEMS (ONE LASER) PRONE TO ERRORS IN WATER LEVEL MEASUREMENTS
- INFRARED LASER IS ALSO NEEDED FOR ACCURATE MEASUREMENTS
- SUPERCONTINUUM LASERS HAVE VISIBLE + INFRARED IN ONE LASER



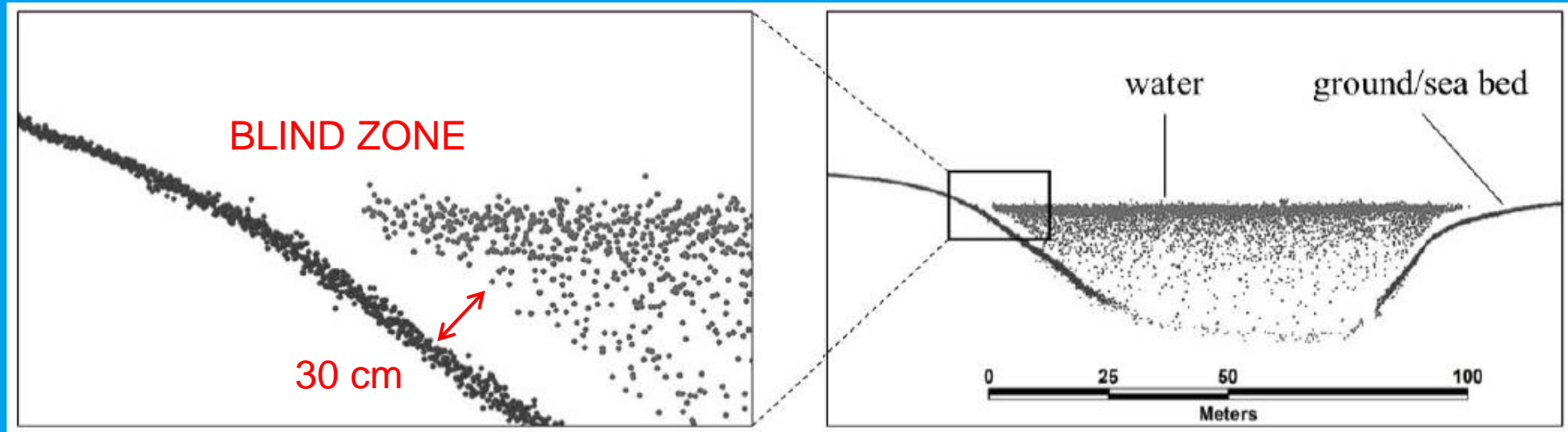
Short laser pulses

- THE MINIMUM MEASURABLE WATER DEPTH IS RELATED TO THE PULSE LENGTH OF THE LASER
- IF THE PULSE IS TOO LONG → FAILED WATER DEPTH MEASUREMENT



Short laser pulses

- MOST OF BATHYMETRIC LiDAR (PULSE WIDTH >1 ns) PRESENT A BLIND ZONE OF 30 cm
- NOT SUITABLE FOR VERY SHALLOW WATERS
- SUPERCONTINUUM LASERS HAVE EXTREMELY SHORT PULSES (x 1000 TIMES SHORTER)



Field tests 2017



PARTNERS INVOLVED



UNIVERSITEIT VAN AMSTERDAM



Hoogheemraadschap van
Rijnland



hoogheemraadschap
**Hollands
Noorderkwartier**



waterschap
**vallei en
veluwe**

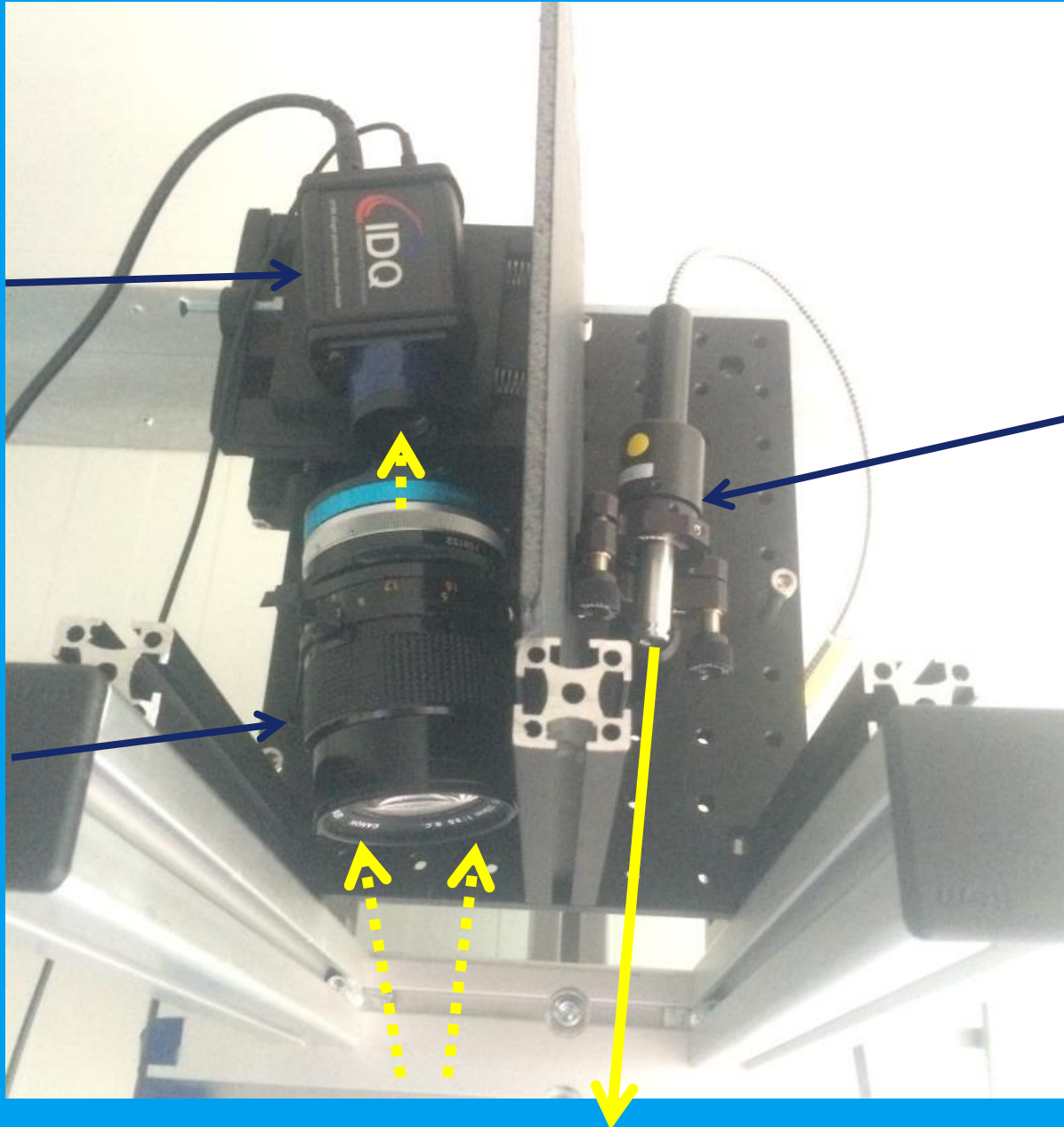


Methods

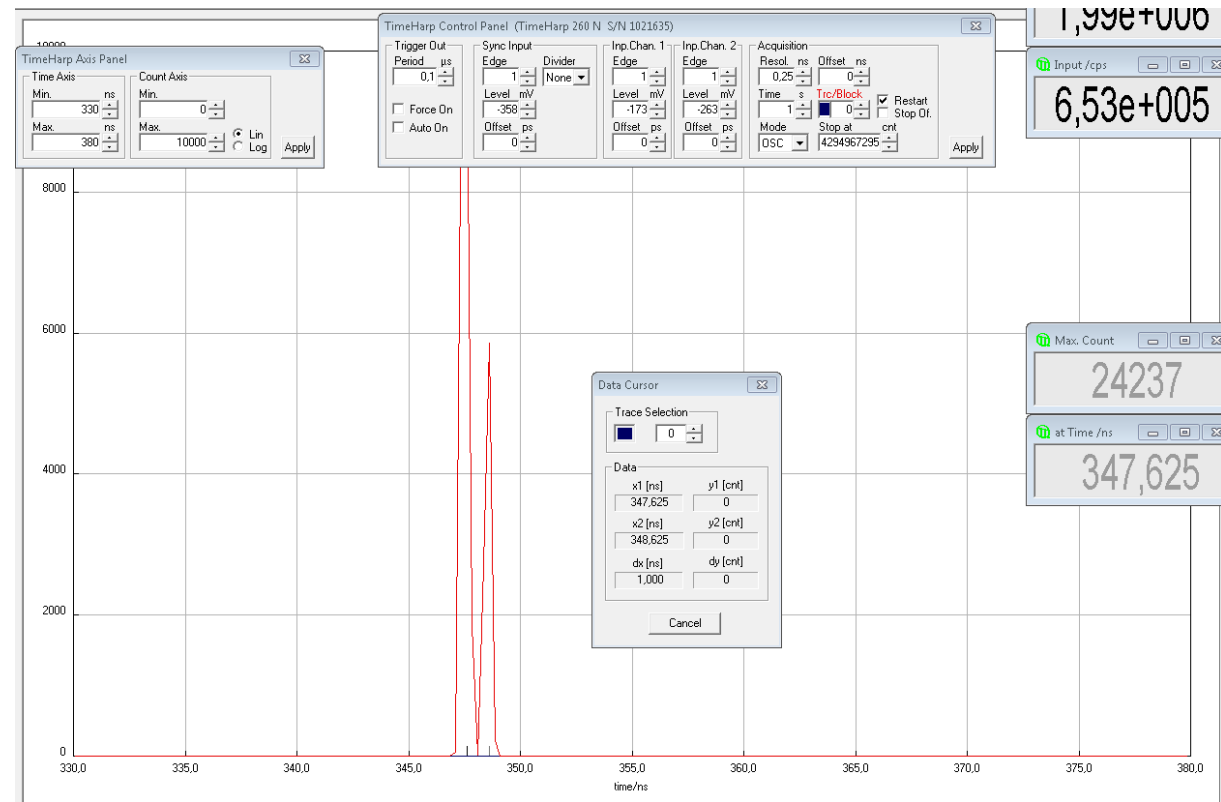
SINGLE PHOTON
DETECTOR

SUPERCONTINUUM
LASER

RECEIVING OPTICS

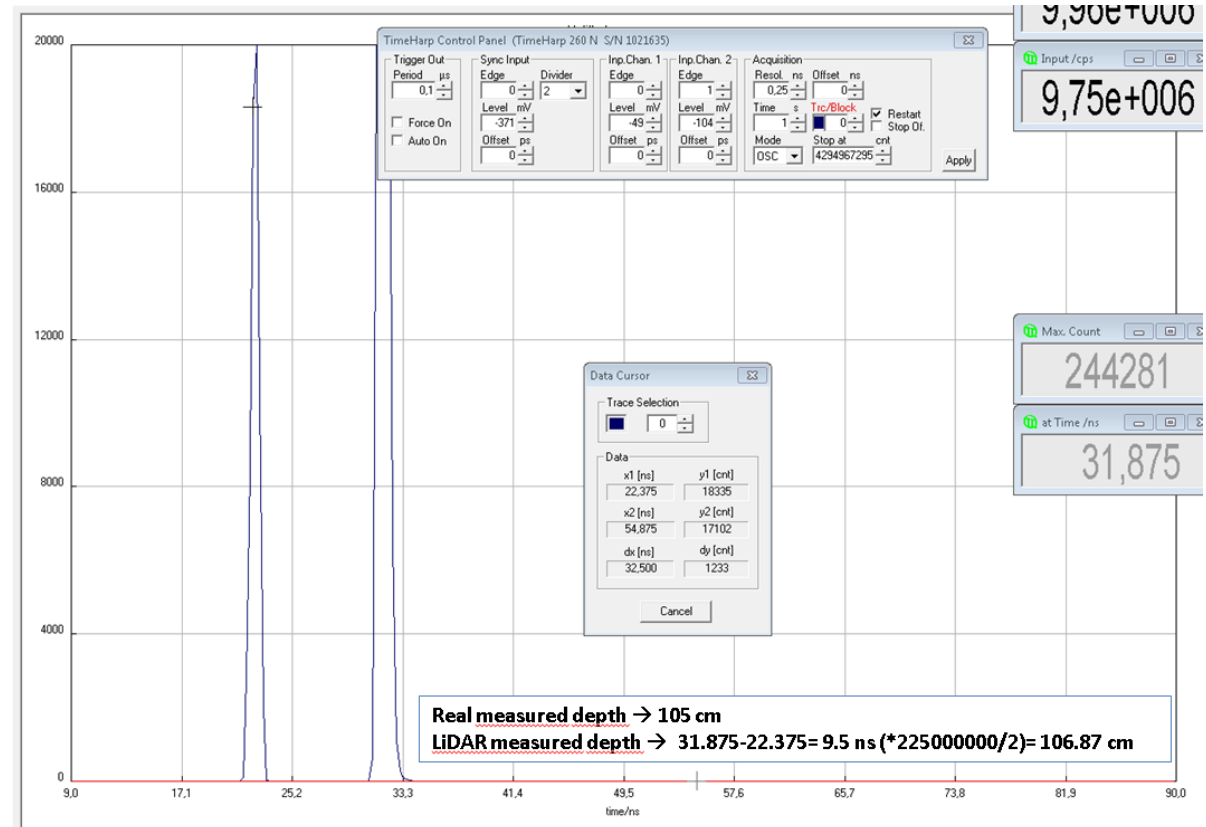
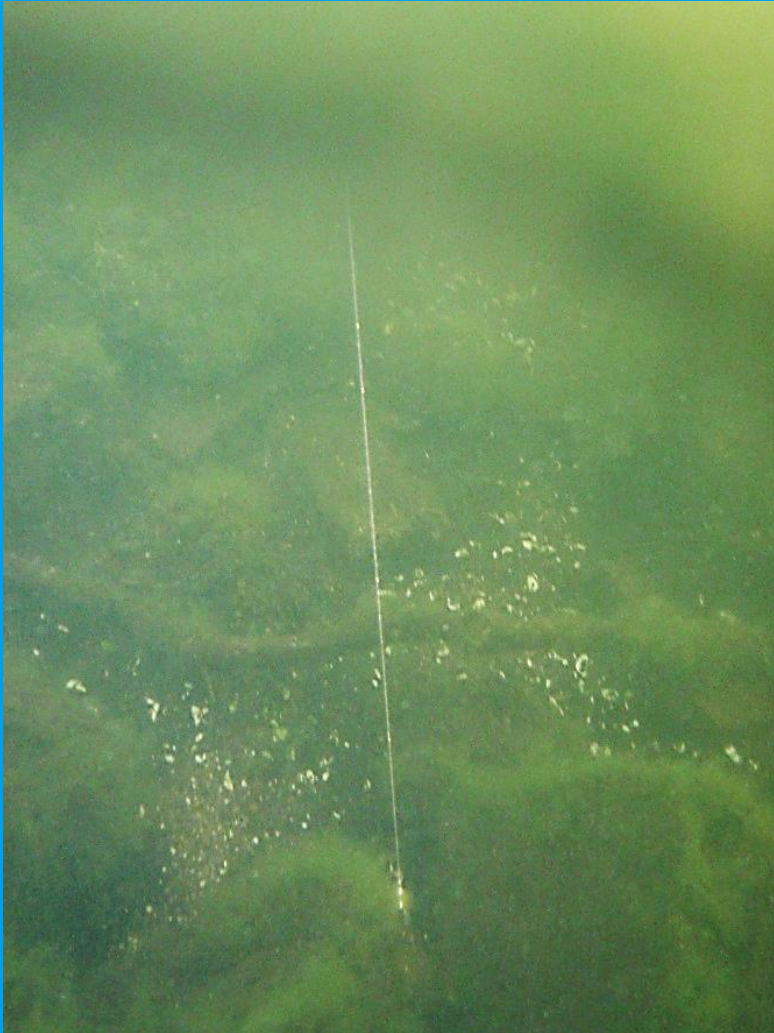


Tests 2017



Real measured depth \rightarrow 11 cm
LiDAR measured depth \rightarrow 1.000 ns=11.25 cm

Tests 2017



Results tests 2017

	Spiegelplas	Loenderveense plas	Sloterplas	Laboratory Amsterdam	Laboratory Leiduin
Measurements	4	3	5	9	12
Mean [cm]	2.63	3.74	5.80	2.94	0.88
Median [cm]	2.68	4.37	2.81	3.09	0.25
Standard deviation [cm]	1.79	1.07	5.46	1.08	1.40
Maximum depth [cm]	190	110	100	105	25
Minimum depth [cm]	28	80	90	62	11

AVERAGE ERROR = 2.56 cm

STANDARD DEVIATION = 2.89 cm

Conclusions

- RESULTS SHOW THAT YELLOW WAVELENGTHS CAN PERFORM BETTER IN YELLOWISH COLORED TURBID WATERS AND BOTH IN DARK SANDS AS IN SLUDGE BOTTOMS THAN GREEN WAVELENGTHS
- WATER IS NOT THE MOST DECISIVE FACTOR (LOW ABSORPTION) → BOTTOM SEDIMENTS SEEMS MORE IMPORTANT IN SELECTING THE WAVELENGTH
- SUPERCONTINUUM LASERS → WAVELENGTH ADAPTATION TO THE DIFFERENT WATER AND BOTTOM SEDIMENT CONDITIONS
- USING SUPERCONTINUUM LASERS MULTI-WAVELENGTH SETUP WITH ONLY ONE LASER SOURCE → MORE ACCURACY IN MEASURING WATER LEVELS

Conclusions

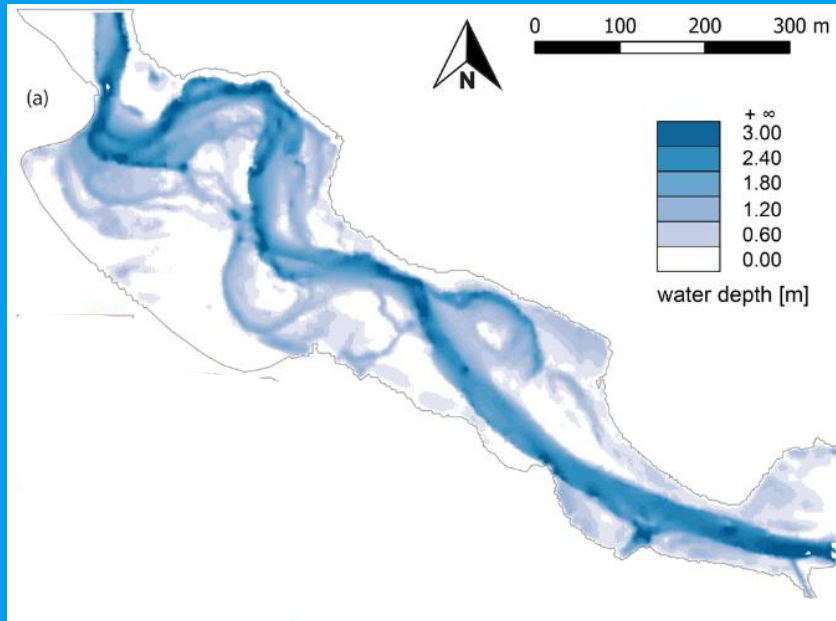
- ONLY THE TOP LAYER OF THE SLUDGE CAN BE MEASURED → NO SLUDGE THICKNESS
- MEASUREMENTS DOWN TO 10 cm DEPTH IN REAL TIME ARE POSSIBLE
- MEASUREMENTS CAN BE DONE IN SHALLOW TURBID DITCHES AND LAKES WITH SLUDGE BOTTOMS

Follow-up

- RIEGL LASER SYSTEMS (AUSTRIA) → MORE THAN 30 YEARS EXPERIENCE IN SURVEYING
- FIELD TESTS IN RIVERS
- DEVELOPMENT OF AN ALB FOR A UAV



<http://www.riegl.com>



Mandlbauer *et al.*, 2015





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