

## Workshop Summary

**Introduction** to TLS = lectures, hands-on demonstrations of TLS equipment, and data exploration.

**Overview** of the basic principles of TLS with emphasis on application examples, theory, practical considerations.

Will *not* provide you with detailed training in specific software

or hardware.

**Goal** = solid intro to TLS and a foundation for future learning. We also hope that it will inspire you to explore the technology and to apply it to new applications.





## Agenda...



Yesterday it worked

Today it is not working

Windows is like that

Out of memory.
We wish to hold the whole sky, **But we never will.** 

Windows has crashed.

I am the Blue Screen of Death.

No one hears your screams.

A crash reduces your expensive computer to a simple stone.

Serious error.

All data have disappeared

Screen. Mind. Both are blank.

A file that big?
It might be very useful.

But now it is gone.

ABORTED effort: Close all that you have. You ask way too much.

To have no errors

Would be life without meaning

No struggle, no joy

Chaos reigns within. **REFLECT, REPENT, REBOOT.**Order shall return.

Name & affiliation?

Your interest in TLS & application area?

 Previous TLS or lidar experience?



### Video...

#### **GEODETIC IMAGING AT**

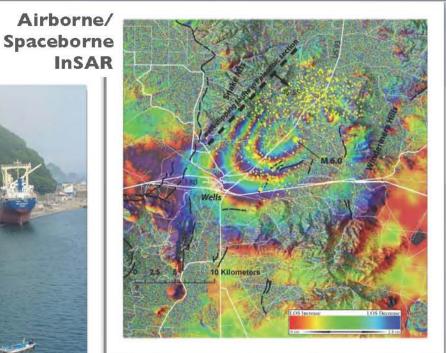
UNAVCO





**Terrestrial LiDAR** 









Airborne/
Spaceborne LiDAR



## TLS Community Support

### **Support Resources**

- Instrumentation (6 scanners)
- Field engineering
- Data processing
- Training
- Data archiving & dissemination

#### **Community Building**

- Workshops
- Inter-Agency collaborations & partnerships

#### **Education and Outreach**

- Training courses
- Field camps (~90 students in 2013)





GSA 2012 UNAVCO TLS short course, Charlotte, NC



#### **UNAVCO TLS Instrument Pool**

- TLS instrument pool = 6 scanners
  - 3x Riegl VZ400
  - 1x Riegl VZ1000 (full waveform) NEW!
  - 1x Riegl Z620
  - 1x Leica C10
- Campaign and RTK GPS, tripods, various power supply options
- Instrument validation range
- License server w/ access to RiScan Pro, Cyclone, Polyworks, ArcGIS, Quick Terrain Modeler, MatLab, etc

#### Scanners funded by the National Science Foundation



EW!	Riegl VZ- 1000	Riegl VZ- 400	Riegl Z620	Leica C10
Laser	1550 nm	1550 nm	1550 nm	532 nm
Wavelength	(near IR)	(near IR)	(near IR)	(green)
Effective	1400 m	500 m	2000 m	150 m
Range (max)				
High-speed	122,000	125,000	11,000	50,000
meas. rate	points/sec	points/sec	points/sec	points/sec
Precision	5 mm	5 mm	10 mm	4 mm
Accuracy	8 mm	5 mm	10 mm	6 mm
Field of View	100° x 360°	100° x 360°	80° x 360°	270° x 360°
Dimensions	308mm x	308mm x	463mm x	238mm x
	180mm	180mm	210mm	395mm
Weight	9.8kg	9.8kg	16kg	13 kg

## Light Detection And Ranging (LiDAR)

- Accurate distance measurements with a laser rangefinder
- Distance is calculated by measuring the two-way travel time of a laser pulse.
- Near IR (1550nm) or green (532nm)



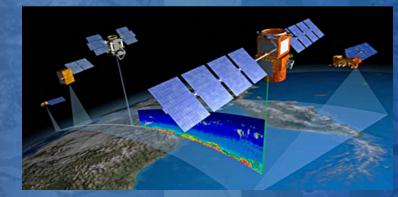
# A Suite of Lidar Platforms











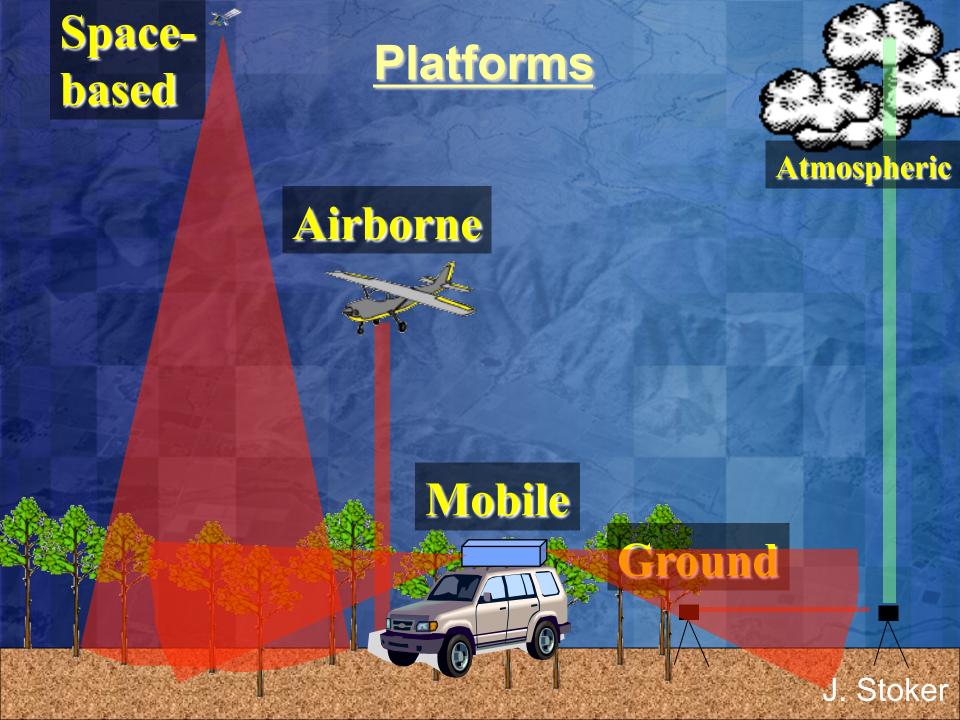
J. Stoker **≥USGS** 



## **Lidar Differences**

- Platform type
- Profile or scanning
- Single, multiple, or waveform returns
- Footprint Size
- Posting density
- Atmospheric / terrestrial / bathymetric







## Light Detection And Ranging (LiDAR)

Similar technology, different platforms:

Terrestrial Laser Scanning (TLS)

- Also called ground based LiDAR or T-LiDAR.

Laser scanning moving ground based platform = Mobile Laser Scanning (MLS).

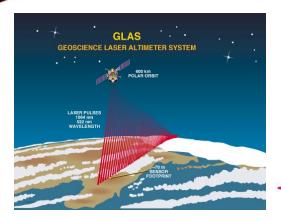
Laser scanning from airborne platform = Airborne Laser Scanning (ALS).

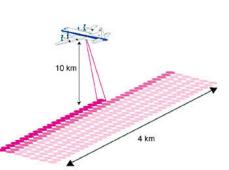


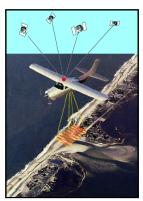




# Light Detection And Ranging (LiDAR)



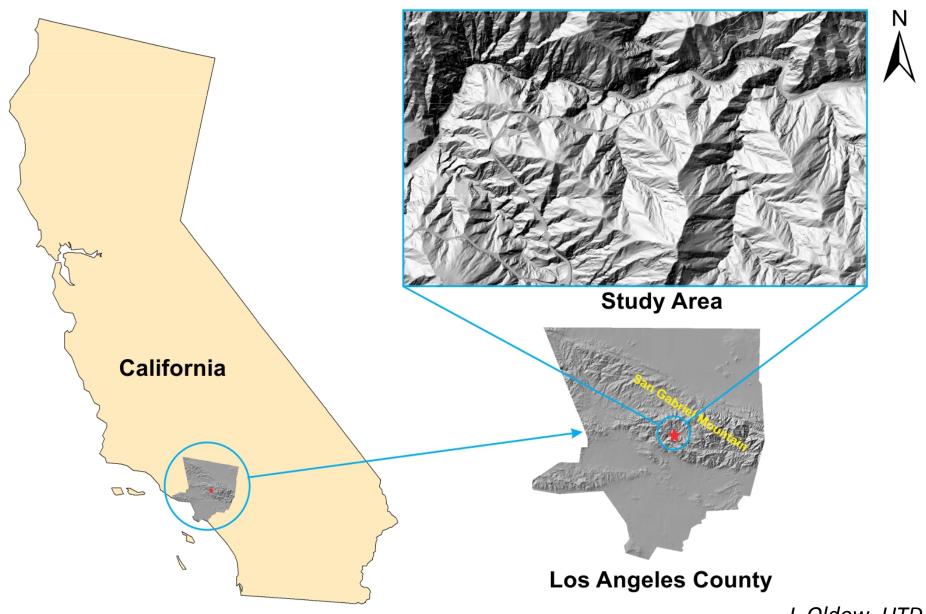






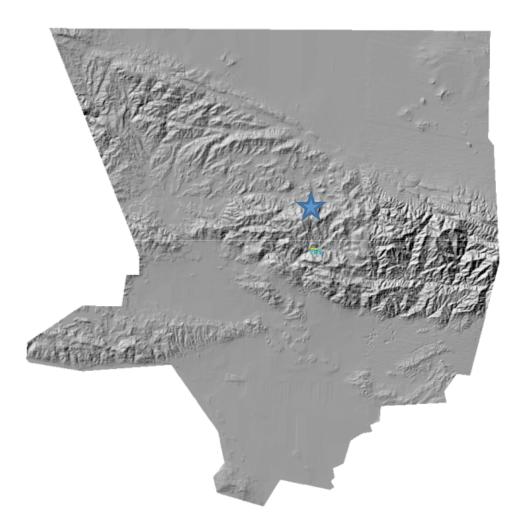
System:	Spaceborne (e.g. GLAS)	High Altitude (e.g. LVIS)	Airborne (ALS)	Terrestrial (TLS)
Altitude:	600 km	10 km	1 km	1 m
Footprint:	60 m	15 m	25 cm	1-10 cm
Vertical Accuracy	15cm to 10m depends on slope	50/100 cm bare ground/ vegetation	20 cm	1- 10 cm Depends on range which is few meters to 2 km or more

#### Location of Study Area (San Gabriel, California)



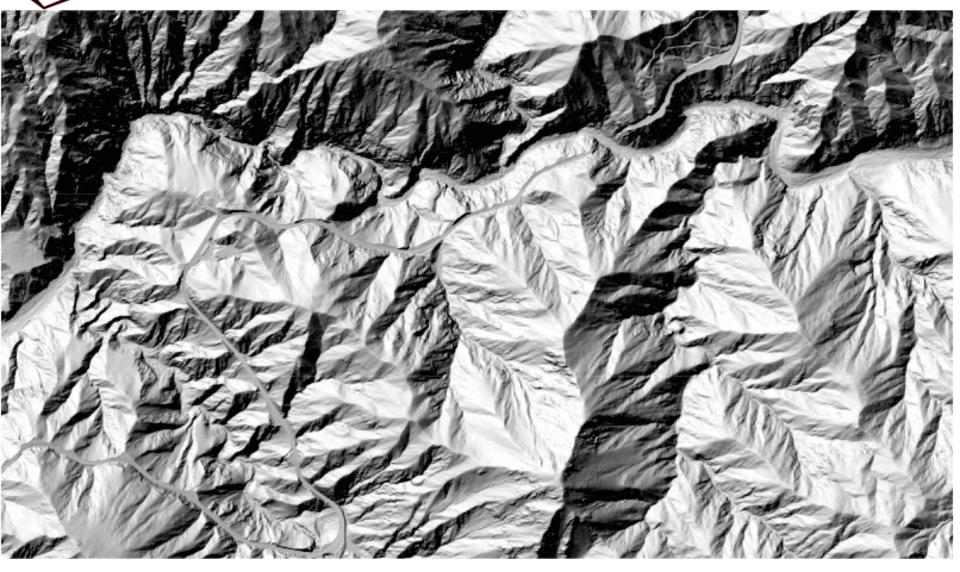
J. Oldow, UTD





Los Angeles County 30m DEM



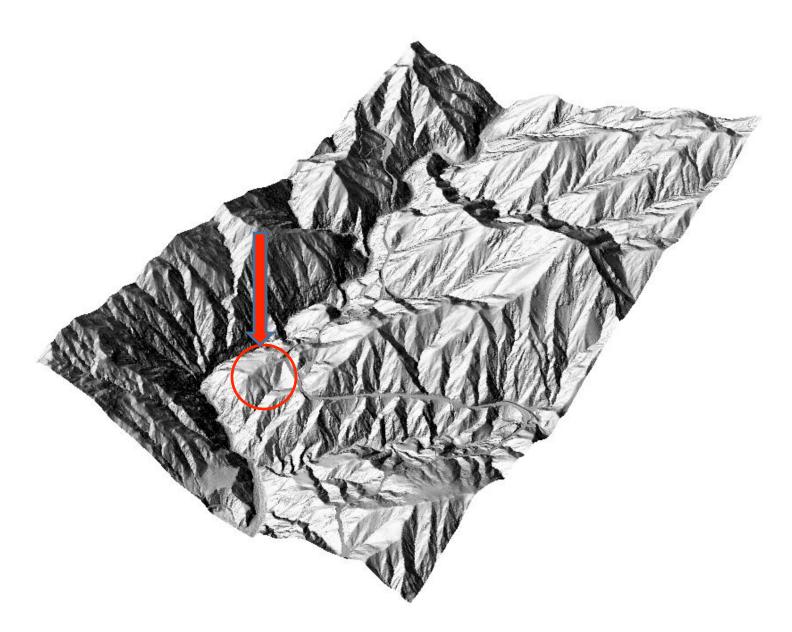


San Gabriel Mountain 1m DEM from airborne lidar

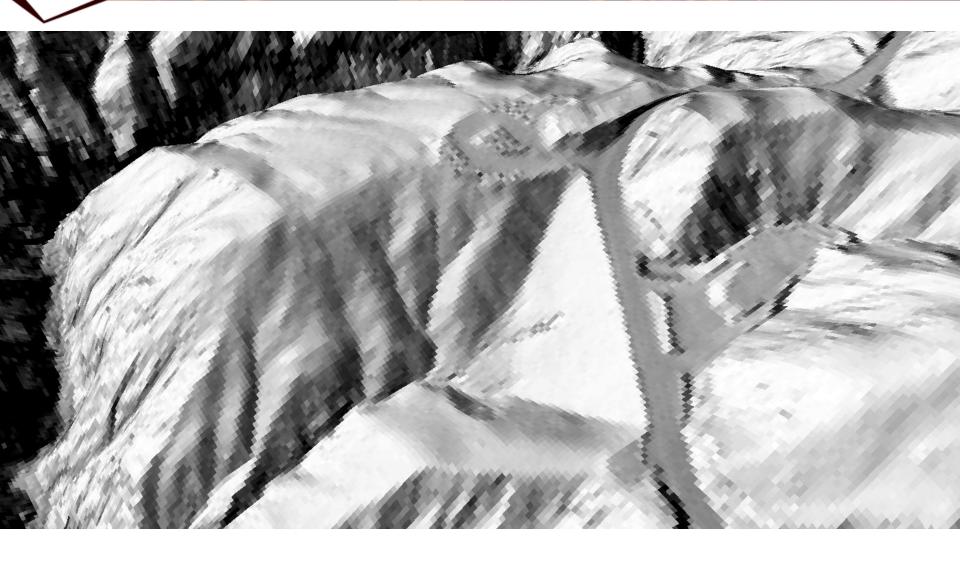








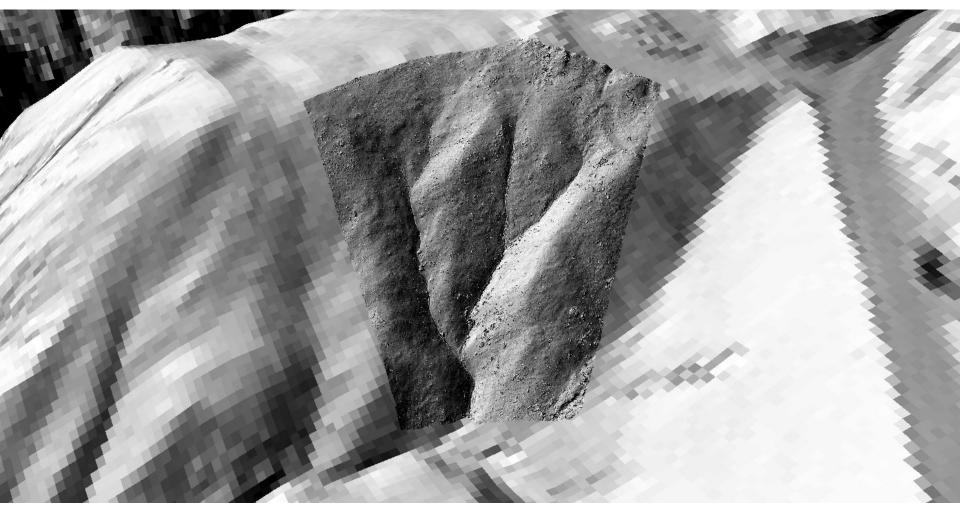






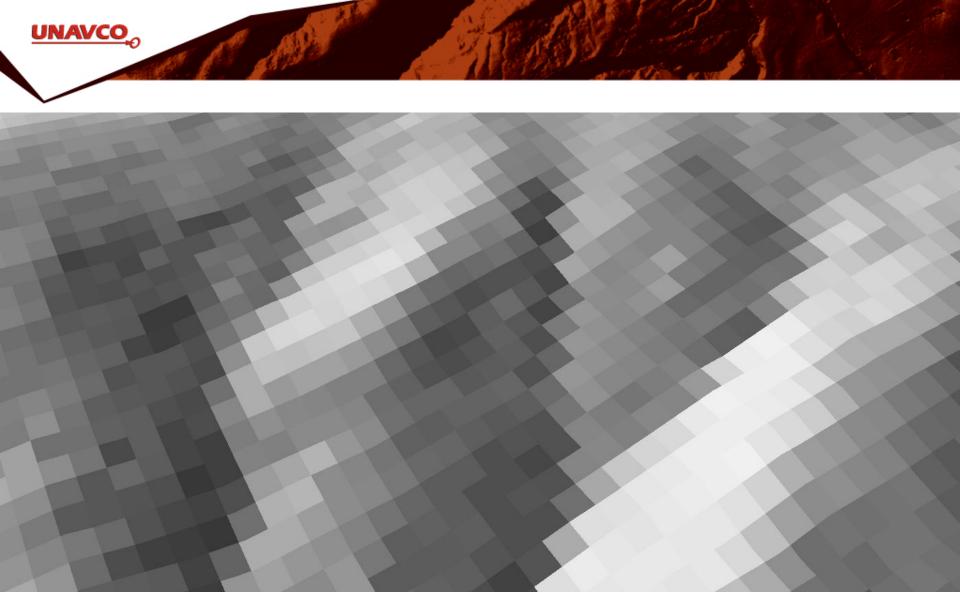






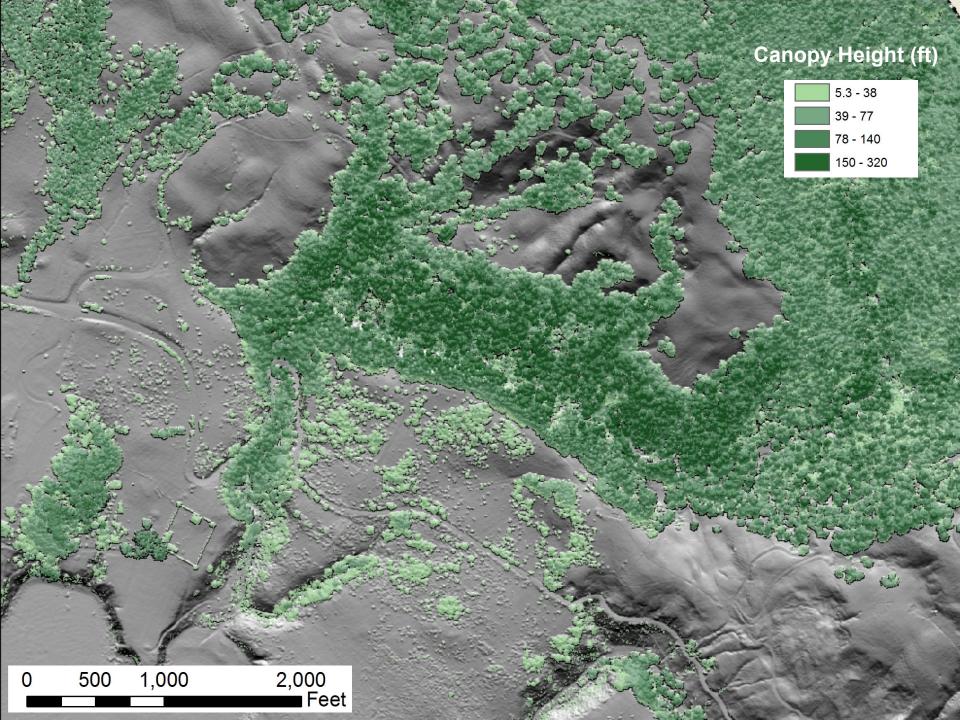






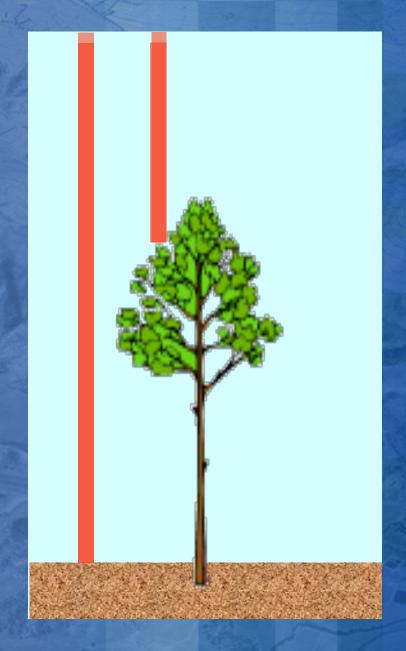






## Returns

- Single Return
- Multiple returns
- WaveformReturns





# Returns

- Single Return
- Multiple returns

1st return

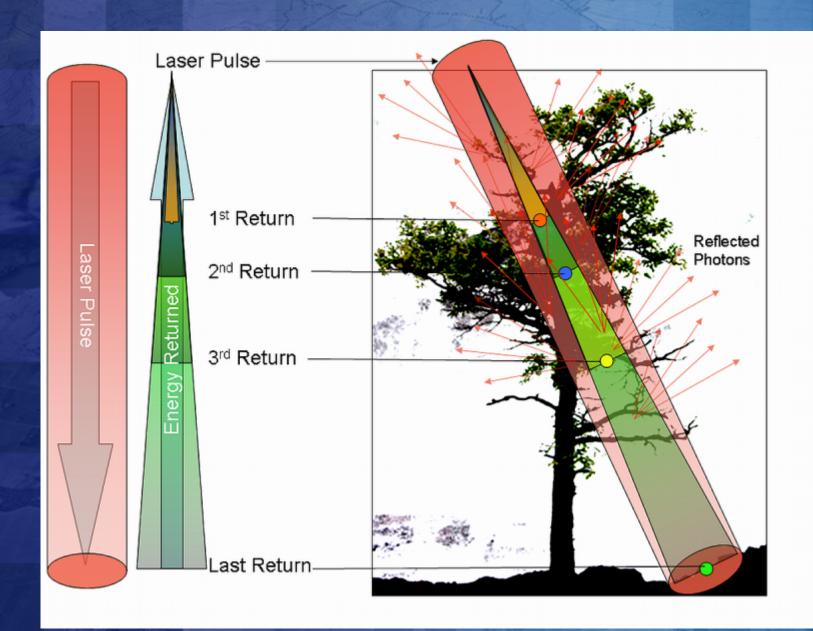
2<sup>nd</sup> return

3<sup>rd</sup> return

return

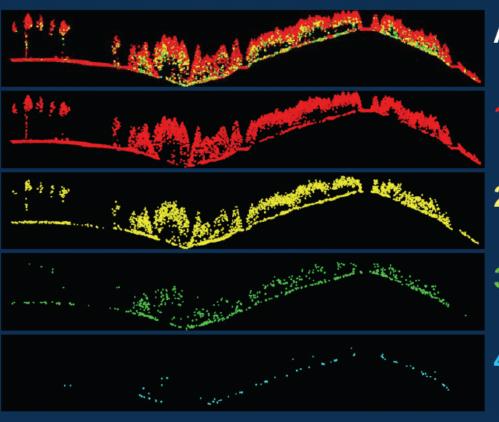








# Multiple Return lidar systems



All returns (16,664 pulses)

1st returns

2<sup>nd</sup> returns (4,385 pulses, 26%)

3rd returns (736 pulses, 4%)

4th returns (83 pulses, <1%)

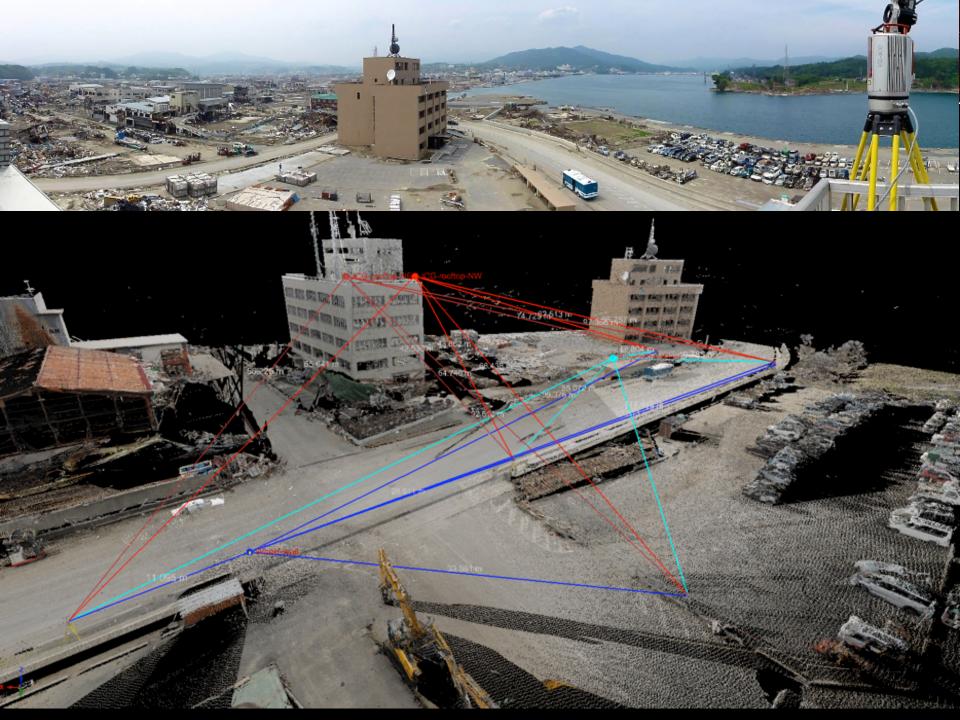




### Showcase Tool #1: TLS Terrestrial Laser Scanner

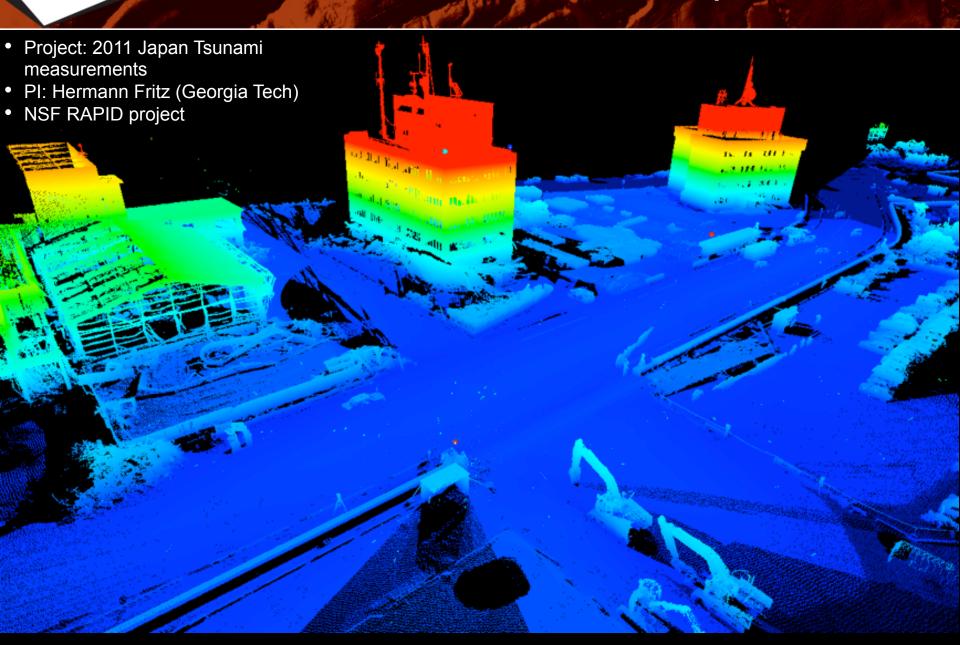








# 2011 Japan Tsunami





### El Mayor-Cucapah Earthquake

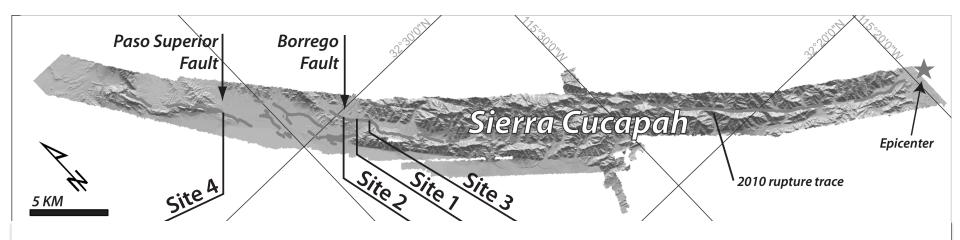


- April 4, 2010
- Mw 7.2
- ~100km rupture
- CA-Mexico border to the gulf
- > 3m right-normal slip north of epicenter
- < 1m right-normal blind faulting south of epicenter

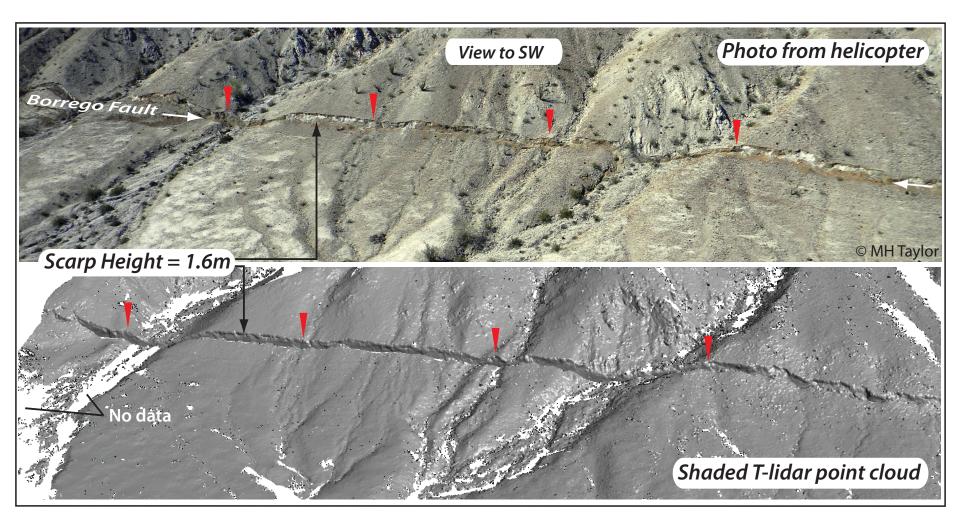


#### **Motivations: Data Collection**

- Preserve primary rupture features for:
  - Remote measurement/analysis
  - Comparison to future scans
- Scan ruptures in a variety of geologic and geomorphic settings

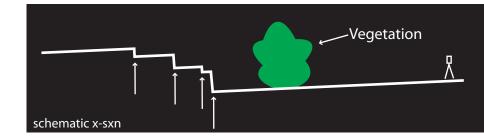


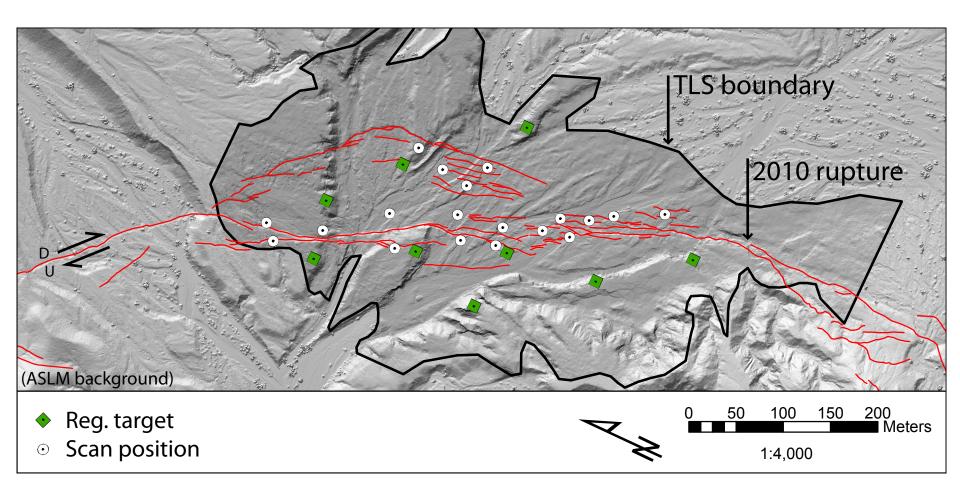




•~200m along-strike distances

P. Gold, UCD

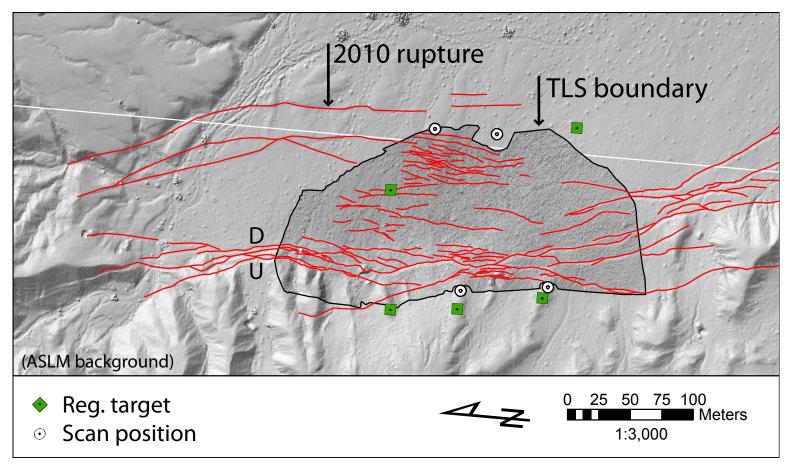


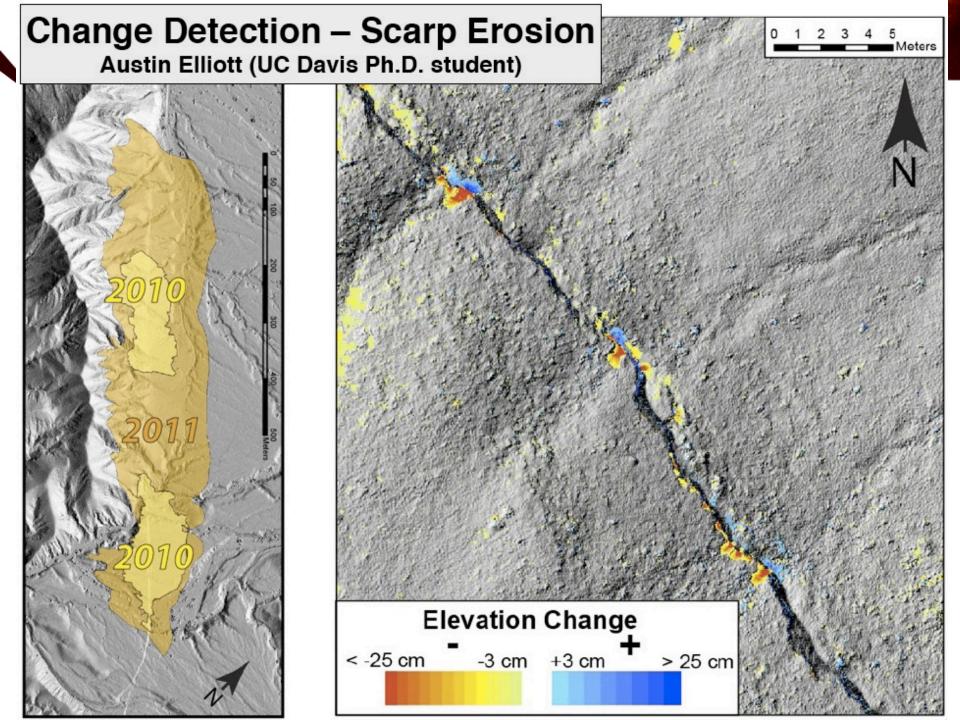




#### Data Collection









# SoCal Paleoseismology (Rockwell)

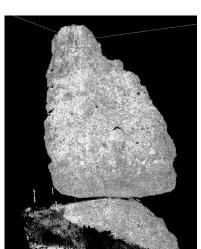


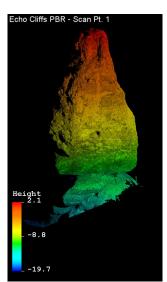


### Precariously Balanced Rocks (Hudnut)

- Project Highlight: Precariously balanced rock (PBR) near Echo Cliffs, southern California.
- PI: Ken Hudnut, USGS.
- Goal: generate precise 3D image of PBR in order to calculate PBR's center of gravity for ground motion models useful for paleoseismology, urban planning, etc.





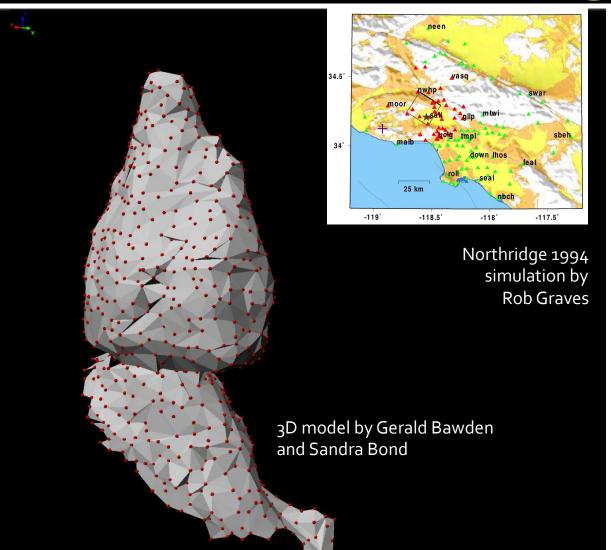


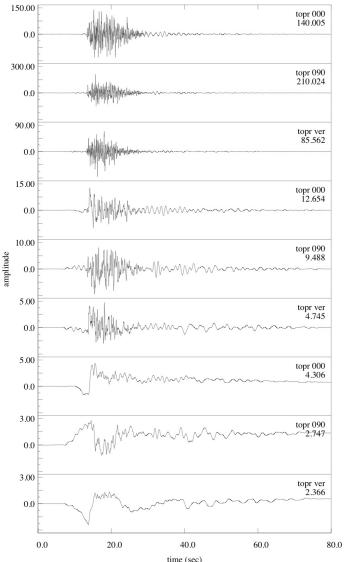


(Hudnut et al., 2009)

Precariously Balanced Rocks (Hudnut)

# 3D surface model (861 nodes) and simulated 1994 Northridge waveforms







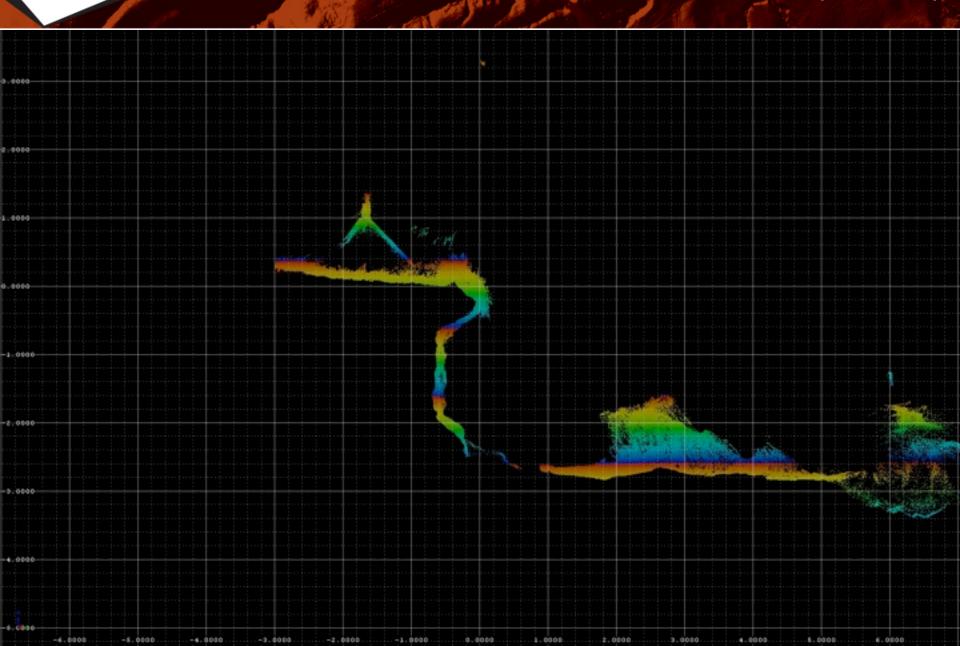
## Bijou Creek Surface Processes (Tucker)

- Gully Erosion & Landform Evolution at West Bijou Creek, Colorado
- Greg Tucker (PI) & Francis Rengers (PhD student), Univ. of Colorado
- Image, characterize and quantify morphologic features and changes through time.





# Bijou Creek Surface Processes (Tucker)







#### Scanning in Polar Environments

- 10-15 Antarctic and Arctic Projects per yr
- Remote locations, challenging logistics (helicopter, icebreaker, backpack)
- Extreme environmental conditions:
  - > -35C to +15C, 20-65 knot winds

#### Science:

- Geomorphology: Frost polygons and ancient lake beds
- Glaciology: Glacier melt and ablation
- Biology/Ecology: Weddell Seal volume;
   Microtopology of tundra in Alaska
- Archeology: Human impact of climate change





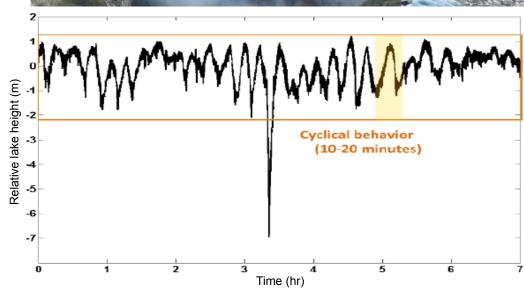


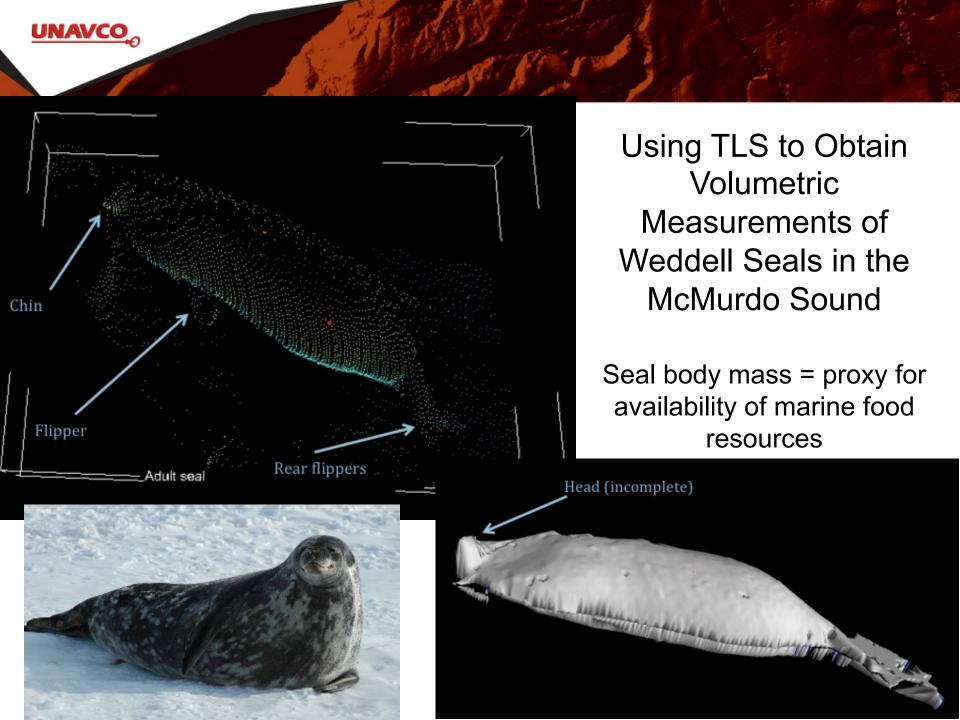
#### Scanning in Polar Environments: Mount Erebus, Antarctica

- Lava lake scanned 2008 2013, revealing behaviors invisible to naked eye
- Inner crater scan used to augment and truth 2003 aerial scans
- Scans of ice caves and ice towers help determine thermal / energy budget of volcano



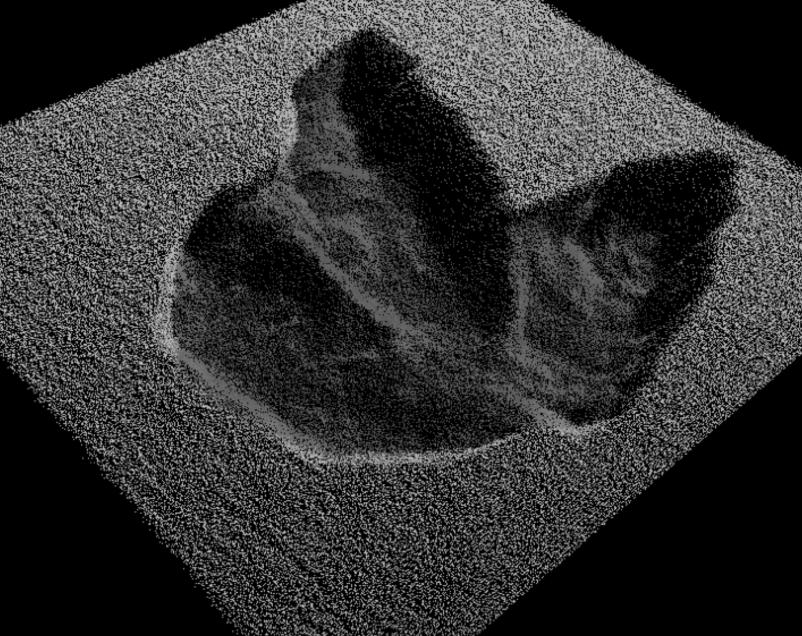








# Dinosaur Trackway (Fiorillo)





## Everglades Biomass (Wdowinski)



 Scanning to measure biomass in Everglades National Park (PI: Wdowinski).





## Everglades Biomass (Wdowinski)





# Everglades Biomass (Wdowinski)





#### TLS at summer geology field camps

- 2013: Indiana University, University of Houston, University of Michigan, UCSC
- 90+ geoscience students Introduced to TLS technology and data analysis.





Tuesday, 10:50 AM, session No. 209, Rm 404

- Demand increasing; Sponsor enthusiastic
- Developing curriculum materials to support program TLS Field Camp Manual



Thanks!

crosby@unavco.org http://unavco.org/tls

