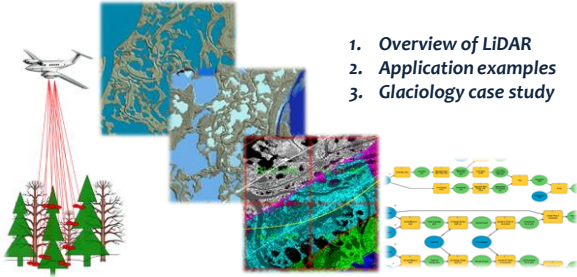


Using LiDAR to study environmental processes & change



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1. Overview of LiDAR
2. Application examples
3. Glaciology case study

LIDAR Technology

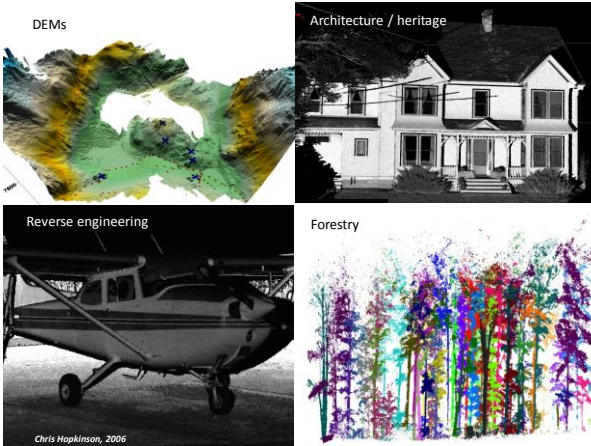
Common LiDAR sensor configurations:

- Satellite profiler (ICESat GLAS)
- Airborne scanners (discrete, waveform)
- Terrestrial static (frame, hemispheric)



Terrestrial LiDAR Technology



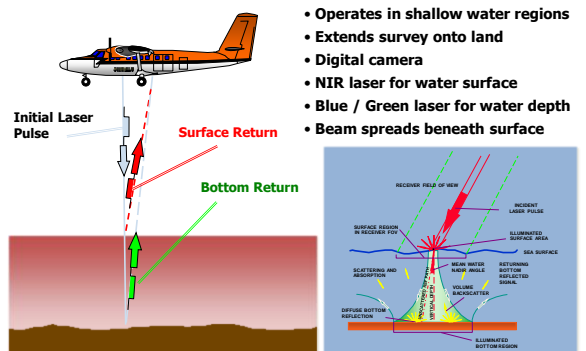


Mobile LiDAR system example

Optech Lynx can be mounted on multiple mobile platforms
Multiple scanners & GPS for rapid high res terrestrial scanning



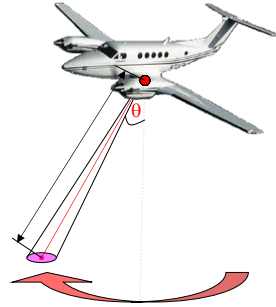
Bathymetric LiDAR



Airborne LiDAR Technology



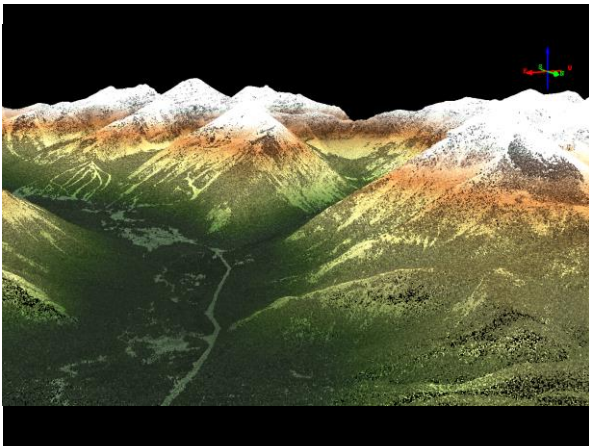
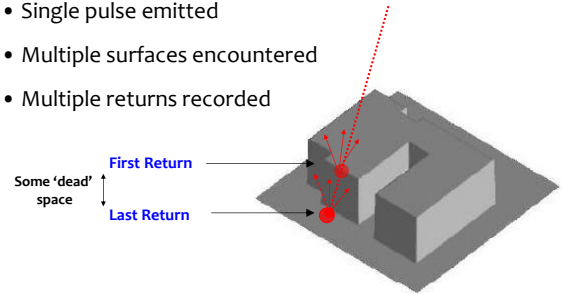
Decimetre accuracy 3D point cloud up to 500 km² per hour

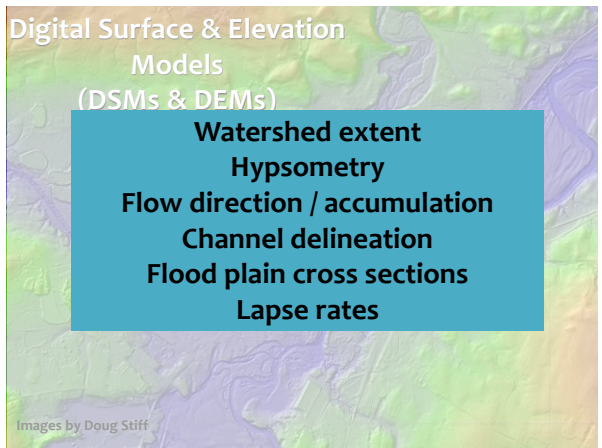
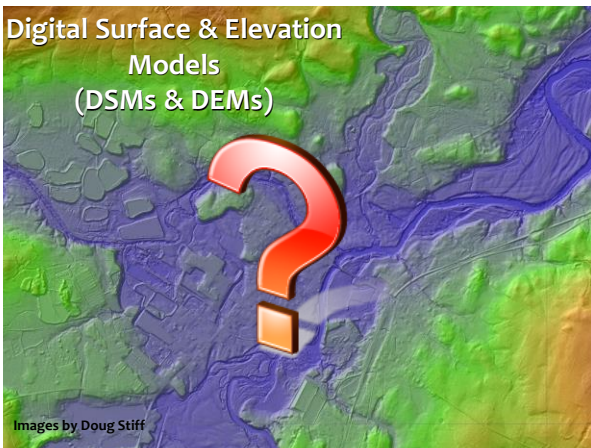
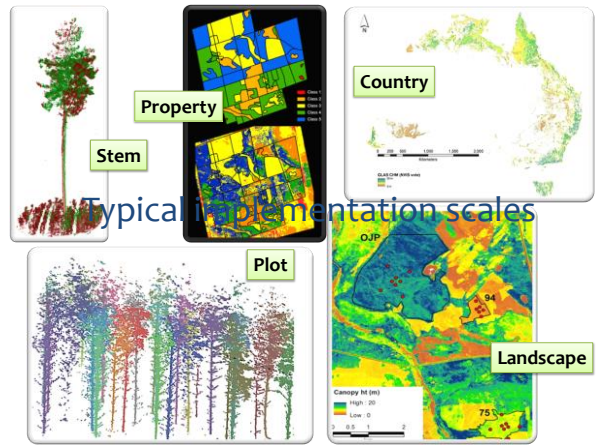
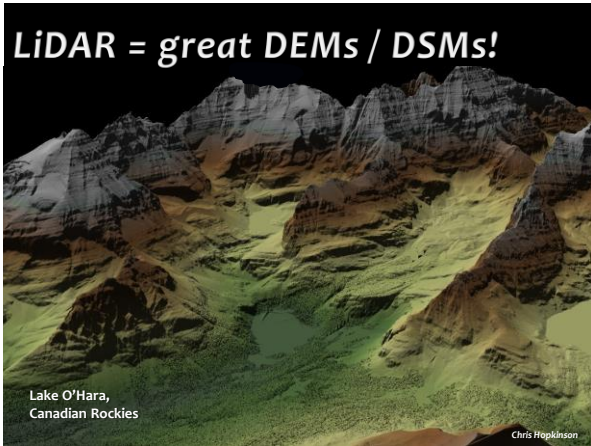


- 1 - Differential GPS
- 2 - Inertial Measurement Unit
- 3 - Electro-optical lidar system
- 4 - Scanner
- 5 - Aircraft platform & offsets
- 6 - Computer processing system

Multiple return capability

- Single pulse emitted
- Multiple surfaces encountered
- Multiple returns recorded

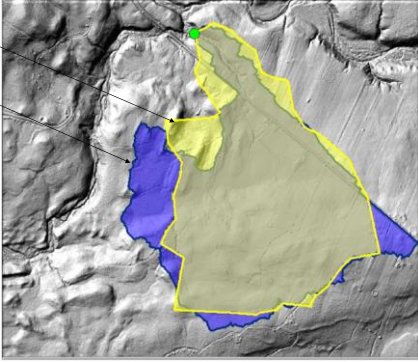




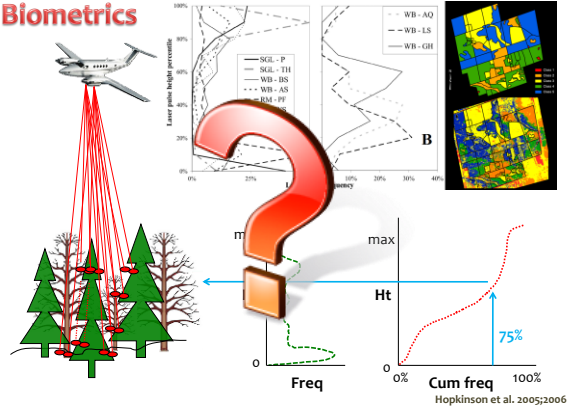
LiDAR watershed vs photogrammetric

Photo-based
LiDAR-based

- Improved:
- Watershed area
 - Flow pathways
 - Channel delineation
 - Hypsometry

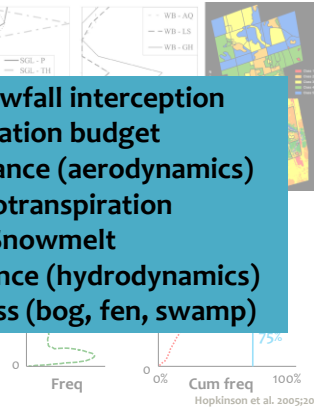


Biometrics

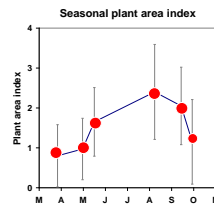


Biometrics

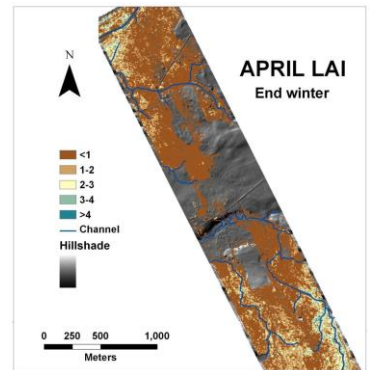
- Rain / snowfall interception
- Radiation budget
- Wind resistance (aerodynamics)
- Evapotranspiration
- Snowmelt
- Flow resistance (hydrodynamics)
- Wetland class (bog, fen, swamp)

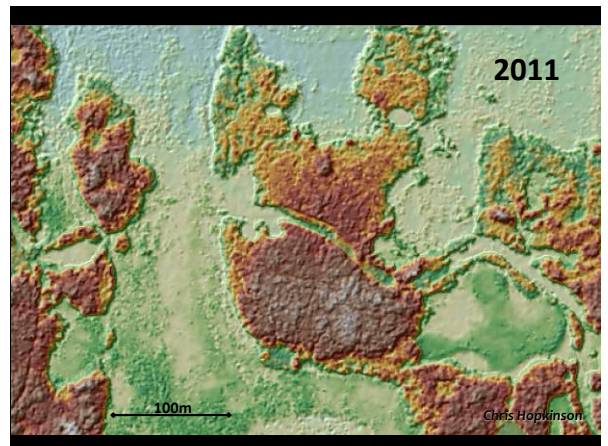
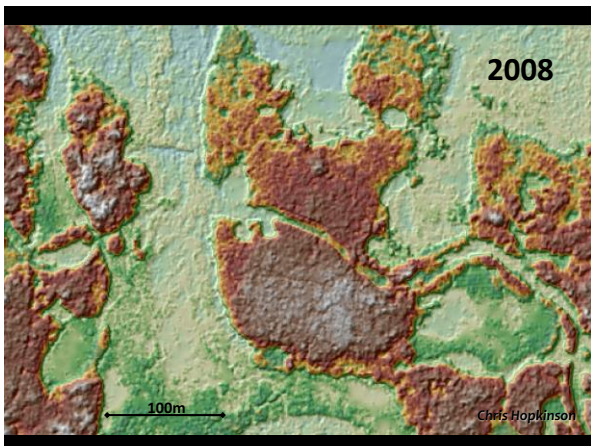
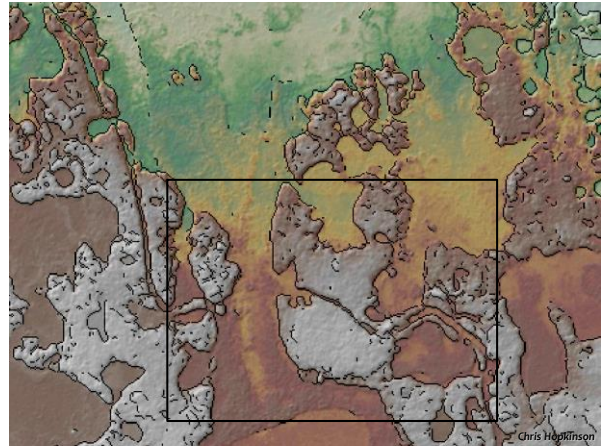
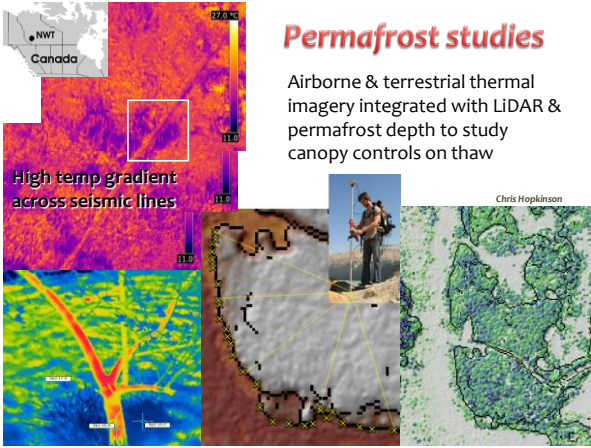


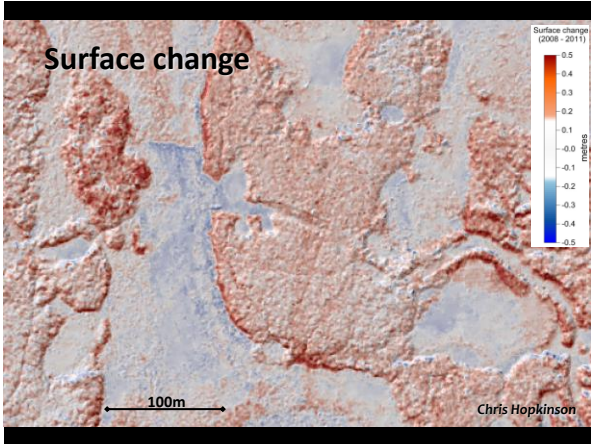
Radiative transfer & LAI modeling



Chris Hopkins, 2013

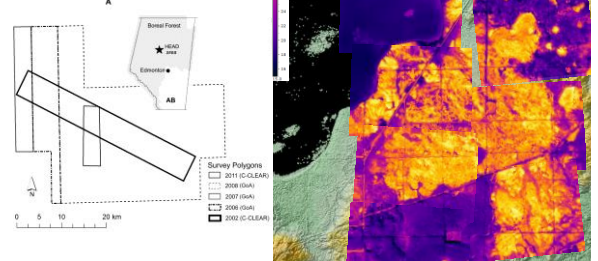




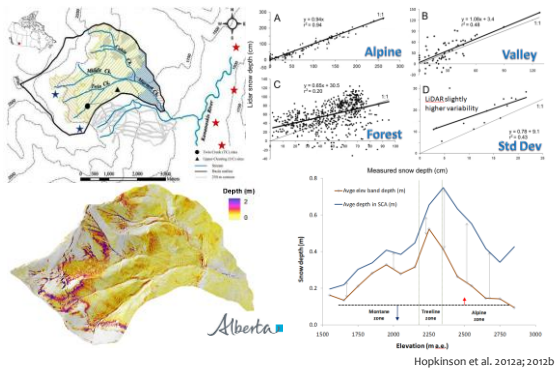


Biomass loss due to Alberta wildfire

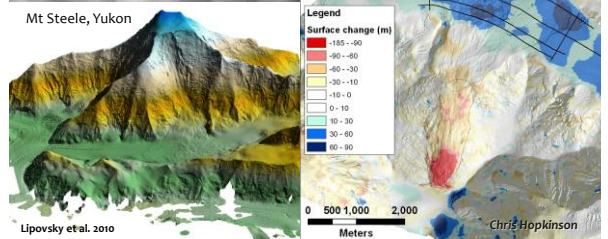
Thermal & temporal LiDAR integrated to map volume of canopy & peatland loss



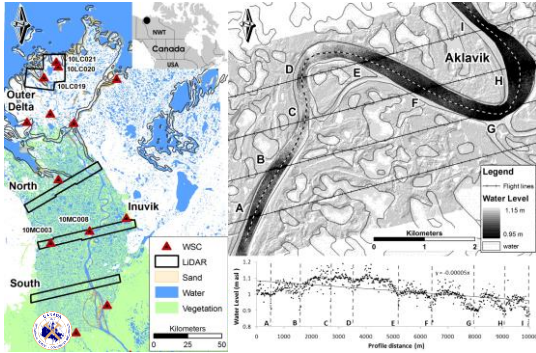
Snow depth mapping



Landslide/avalanche volumes



River channel water levels & hydraulics



Hopkinson et al. 2011

Channel & lake water levels

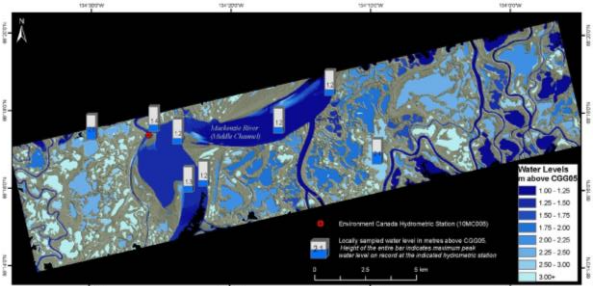


Image courtesy of Neville Crasto, M.Sc

Floodplain storage calculation

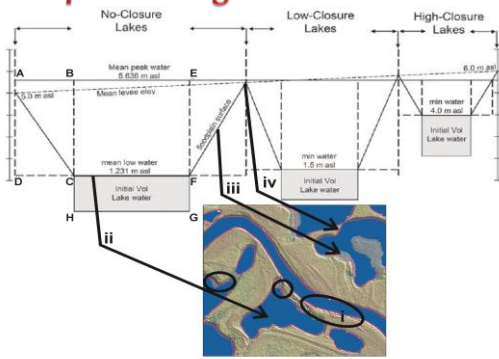


Image courtesy of Neville Crasto, M.Sc

Channel hydraulic model set up

- Traditional approach:
- A few cross-sections from a few highly accurate survey points
 - LUT friction parameters

- LIDAR approach:
- Infinite cross sections from thousands of points
 - Modeled friction from point cloud roughness elements

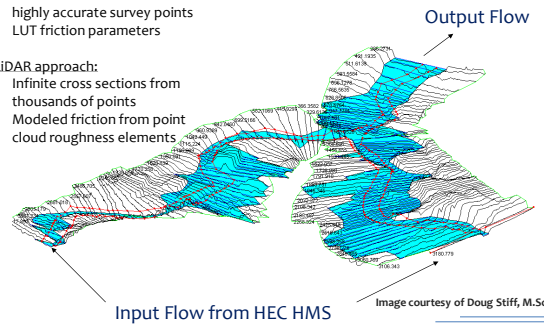
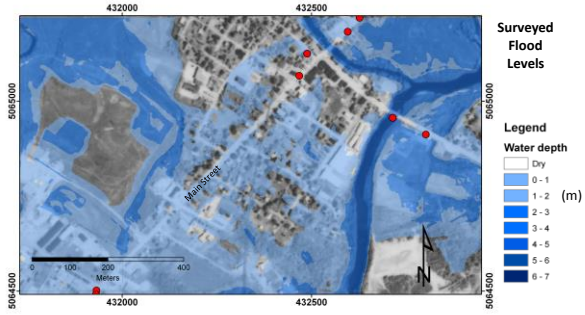


Image courtesy of Doug Stiff, M.Sc

Flood extent validation



Black and white airphoto with estimated water depth based on surveyed points

Image courtesy of Doug Stiff, M.Sc

Flood extent & inundation mapping

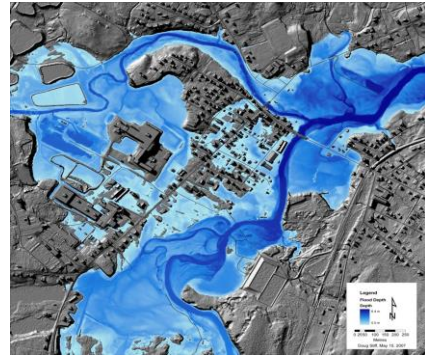
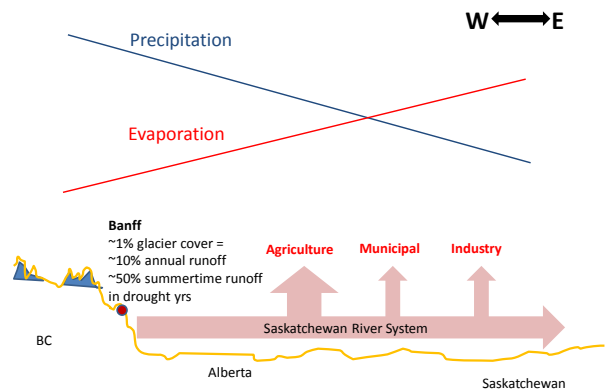


Image courtesy of Doug Stiff, M.Sc

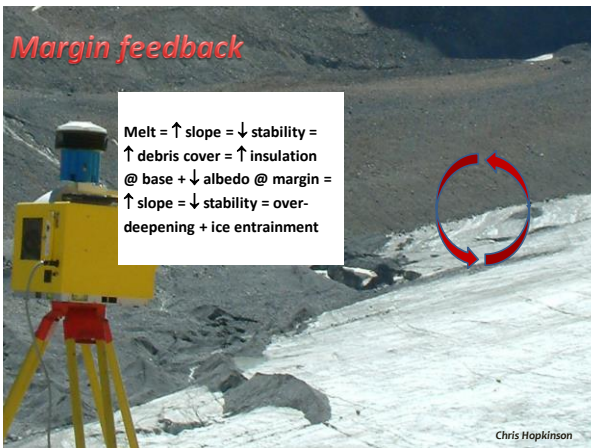
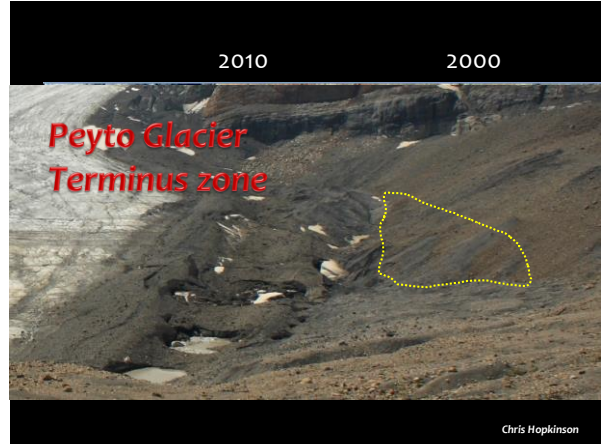
Case Study

Hydrological implications of periglacial expansion in the Peyto Glacier catchment

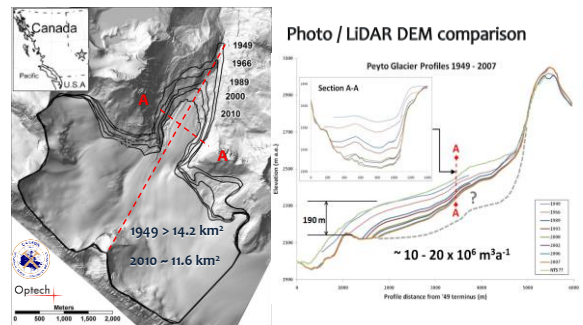
Chris Hopkinson
Michael Demuth
Michael Sitar



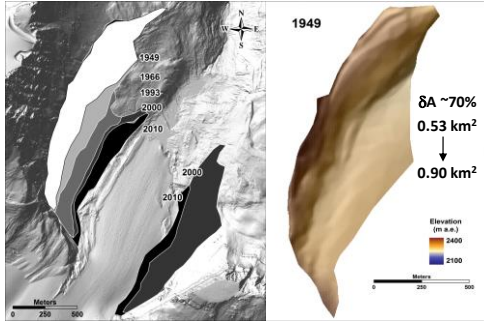
Chris Hopkinson



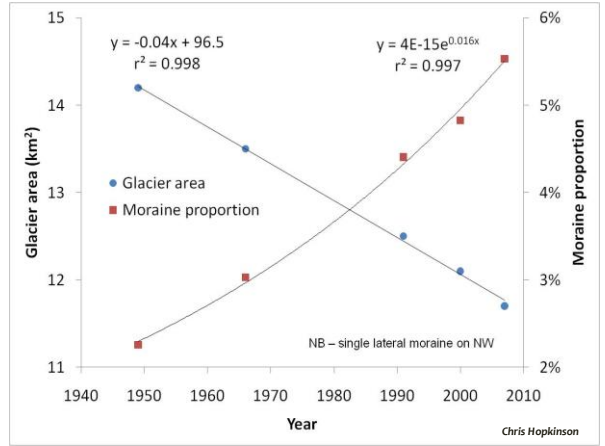
Long term glacier changes



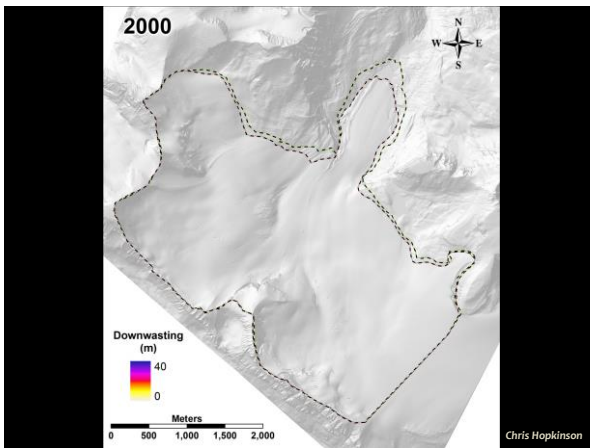
Long term moraine changes



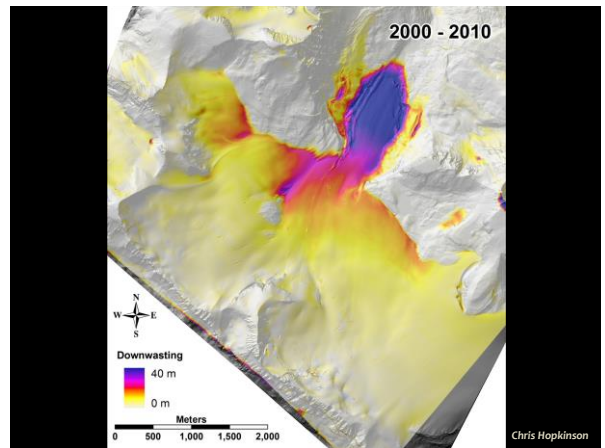
Chris Hopkinson



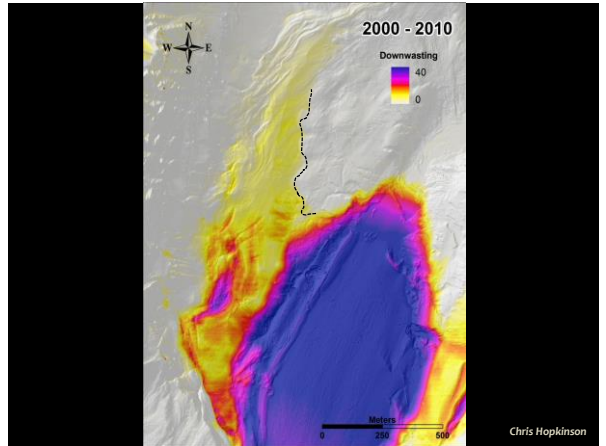
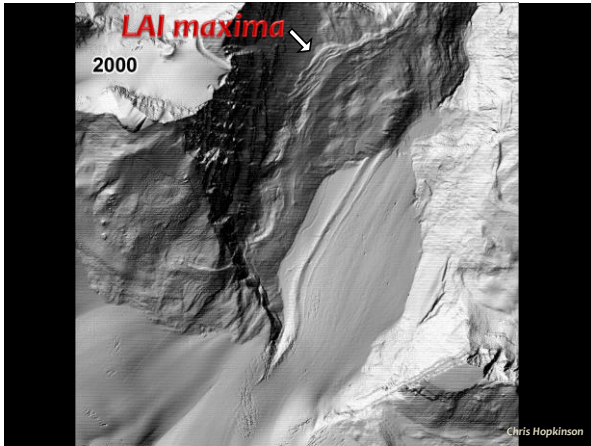
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Chris Hopkinson



Chris Hopkinson



Periglacial elevation change

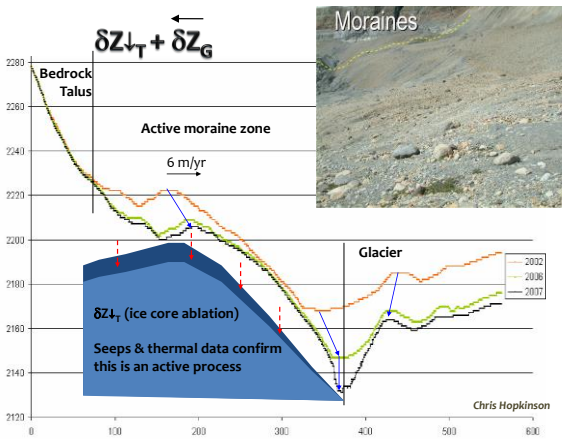
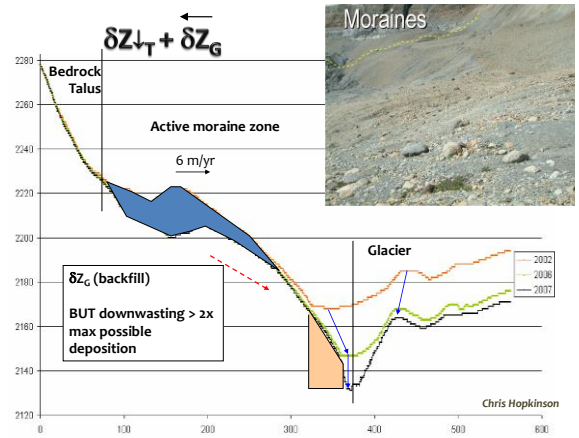
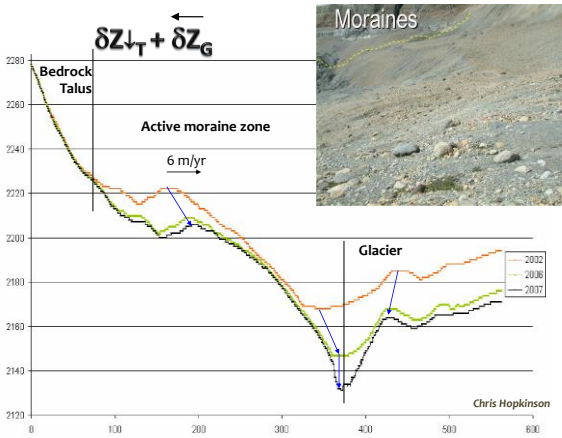
1. **Fluviochemical (-ve)**
Sediment transport and dissolution
2. **Gravitational / Geomorphic (+ve)**
Ice backwasting = slope debuttressing = moraine/talus backfill
3. **Thermal (-ve)**
Debris covered ice core ablation

Downwasting glacial ice at margin:

$$\delta Z_{PG} = \delta Z_T + \delta Z_G - \delta Z_{FC}$$

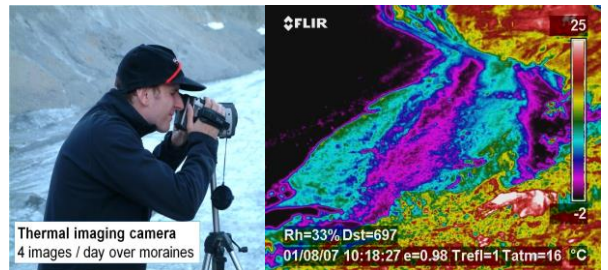
Chris Hopkinson



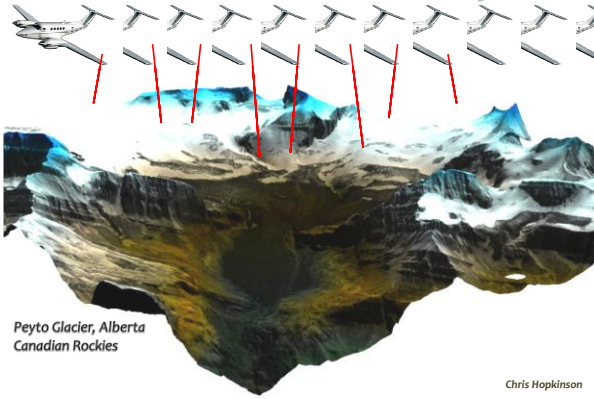


Thermal imagery

Heat scavenging to drive melt apparent in thermal signatures



Thank you!



Peyto Glacier, Alberta
Canadian Rockies

Chris Hopkinson