

***LiDAR & Hyperspectral Data Fusion  
Analysis from Simultaneous, Multi-Sensor  
Collection Project***

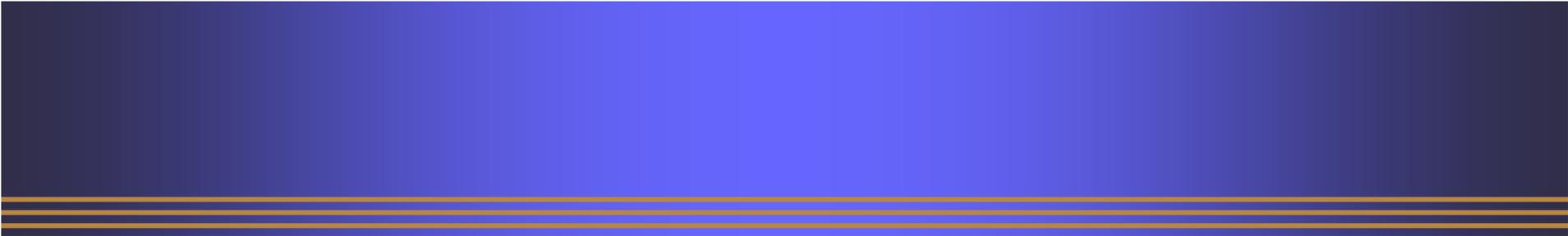
2009 Civil Commercial Imagery Evaluation Workshop

Presented by:  
Bill Emison, Merrick & Company

# Merrick & Company

- Corporate Headquarters: Aurora, Colorado
- Founded in 1955, incorporated in 1959
- Primary Services:
  - Architecture
  - Civil Engineering
  - Facilities Engineering
  - ***GeoSpatial Solutions***
  - Process Engineering
- 450 employees at 9 national & 2 int'l offices
- Annual revenue = \$90M
- Ownership: Private (employee-owned)





# Project Objective

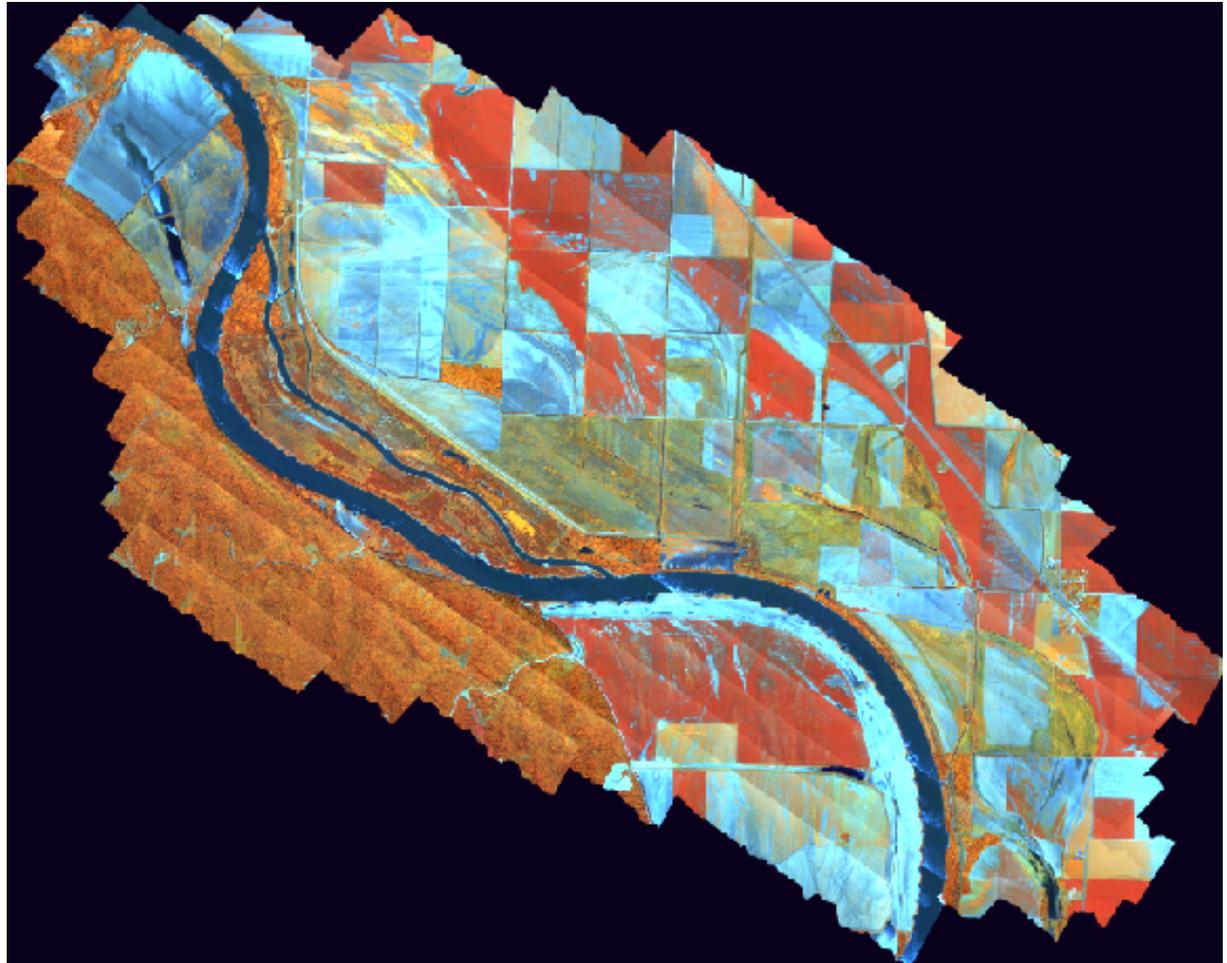
# Project Objective

## Identification of Bald Eagle Nesting Sites & Habitats

- Riparian habitat along the Missouri River
- Winter roosts / summer nesting grounds
- Nests found in mature old-growth trees, used for many years
- Large nest in a “super-canopy” tree, above surrounding trees
- Cottonwood trees (height  $\geq$  30 meters)
- Nests average 1.5 – 1.8 meters in diameter, 0.7 – 1.2 meters tall
- Nest: Eggs hatch after 35-day incubation, young leaves nest after 75 days
- ‘Sit and watch’ foraging behavior with proximity to water ( $\sim$  1/2-mile)
- Primary diet 60-90% fish, supplemented with waterfowl and small mammals
- Endangered Species Status
  - Pesticides like DDT
  - Loss of habitat and river bank erosion
  - Protected by Endangered Species Act (1973) & Bald Eagle Protection Act (1940)
  - 2007 Eagle Census: 11,000 pairs



# Hemmings Bend (Corning, Missouri)



# Data Acquisition

# Airborne Sensors

## Digital Camera Merrick DACS-II™

- 7216 x 5472 pixel array; visible
- Field-of-View: 37° degrees
- Ground Resolution @ 2500 ft AGL: .07 m



## Hyperspectral Imager AISA Eagle (VNIR)

- Spectral Range: 400 nm to 970 nm
- Field-of-View: 40° degrees
- Ground Resolution @ 2500 ft AGL: 0.6 m
- Includes algorithms to facilitate target detection and identification

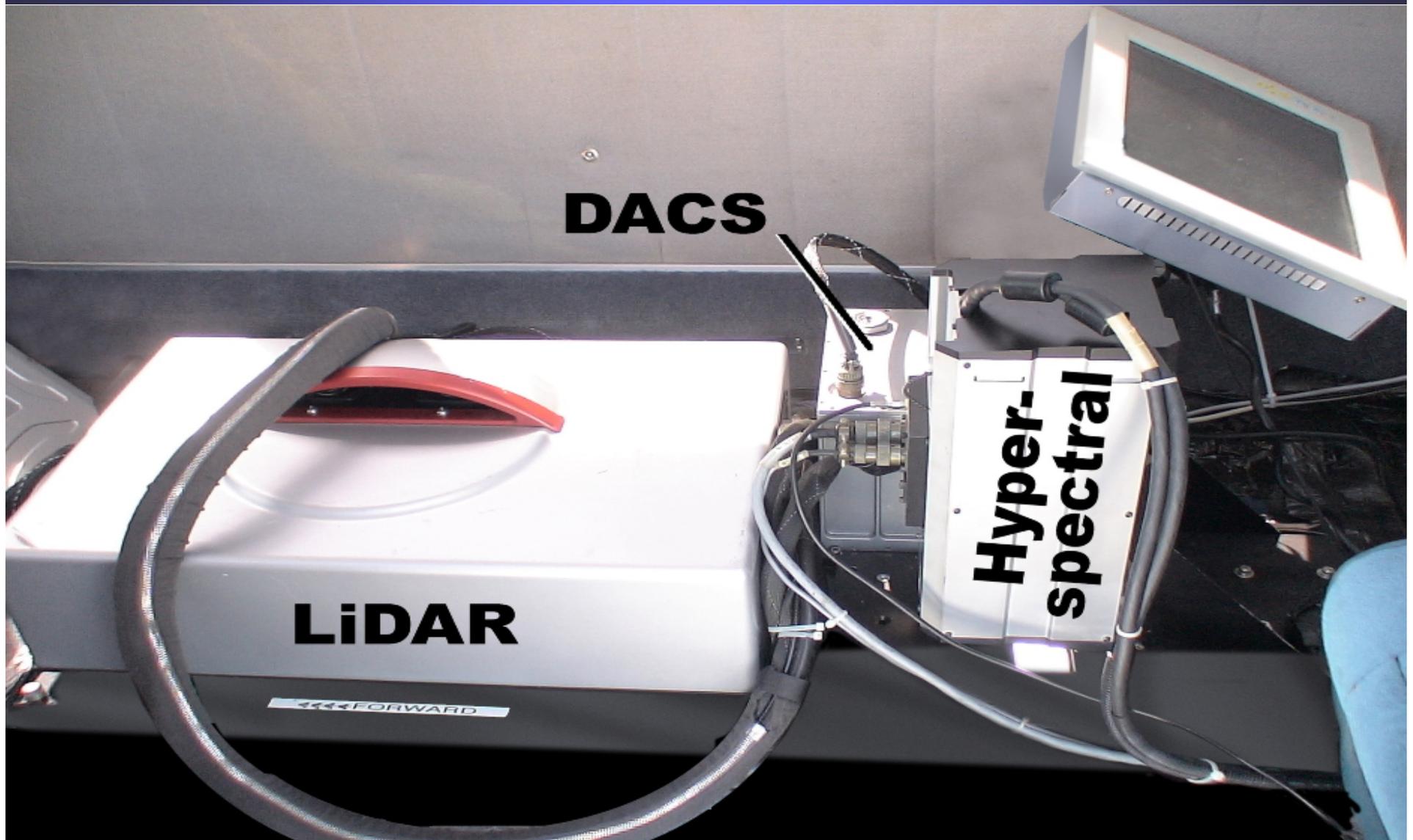


## Airborne Laser Scanner Leica ALS50-II

- Ground Resolution @ 2500ft AGL: 1.31 m
- Scan Angle Range: 45° degrees
- Scan Rate: 5 – 160 scans/second
- Eye-safe operation above 200 meters AGL

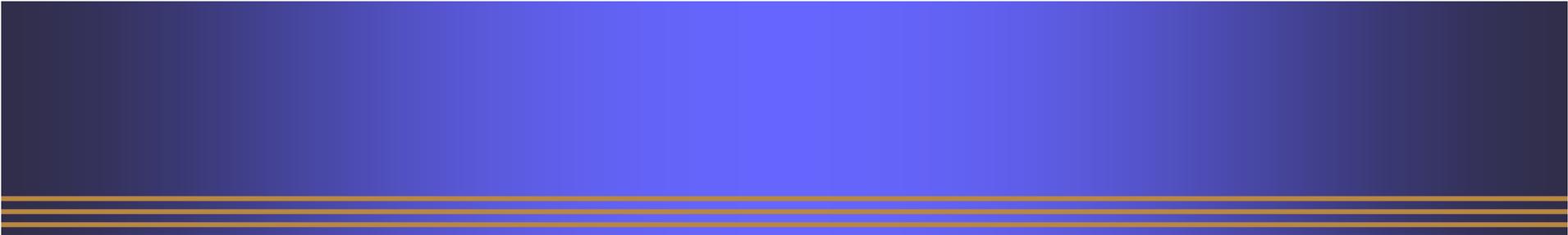


# Sensor Configuration



# Benefits of Simultaneous Collection

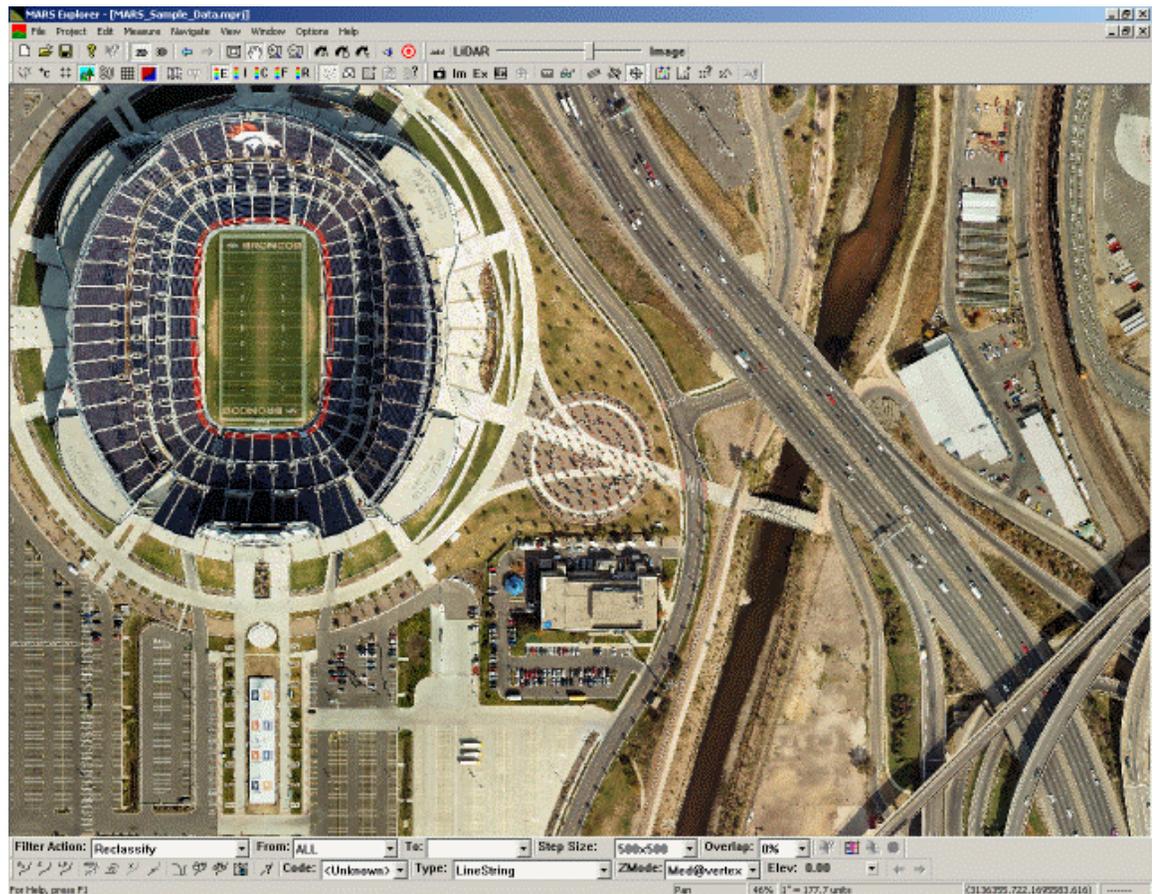
- Simultaneous data capture provides critical time coherency and efficiency
- Co-registered datasets require less post-processing work to achieve 'best fit'
- Sensor integration with common Inertial System (IMU) eliminates disparities associated with multiple aircraft including:
  - Dynamic environmental conditions (ex. weather!)
  - Multiple calibrations (and associated inaccuracies)



# Data Processing & Analysis

# LiDAR Data Visualization

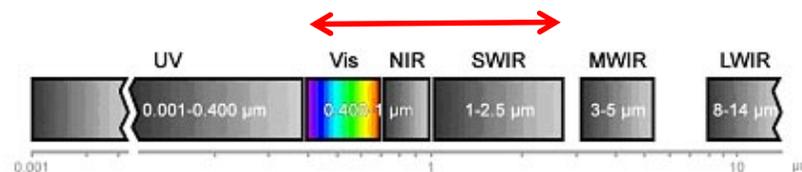
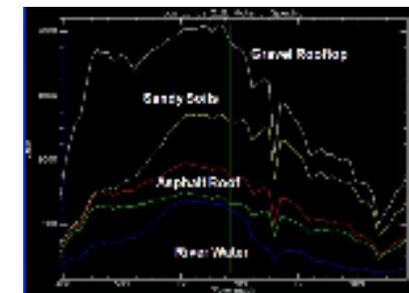
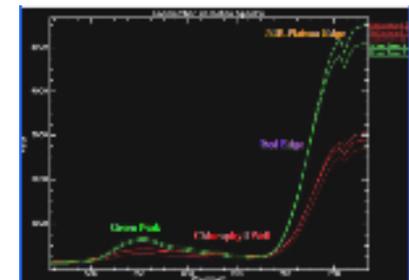
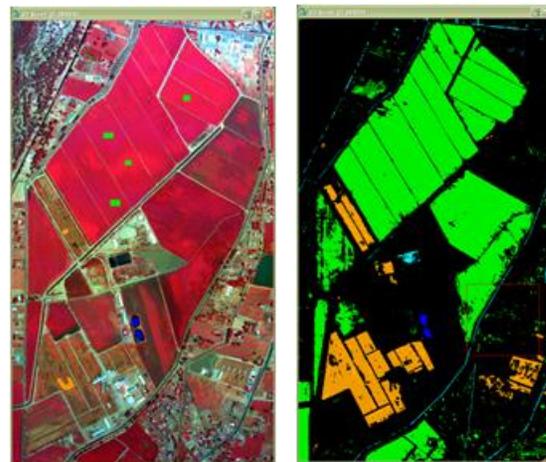
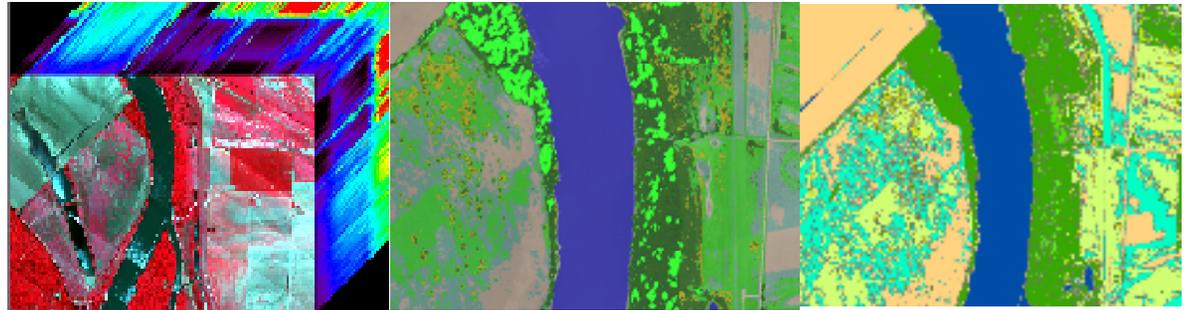
- Point cloud (raw data)
- TIN
- 2D (orthographic)
- 3D (perspective)
- Profile View



# Hyperspectral Imaging (VNIR/SWIR)

## Applications

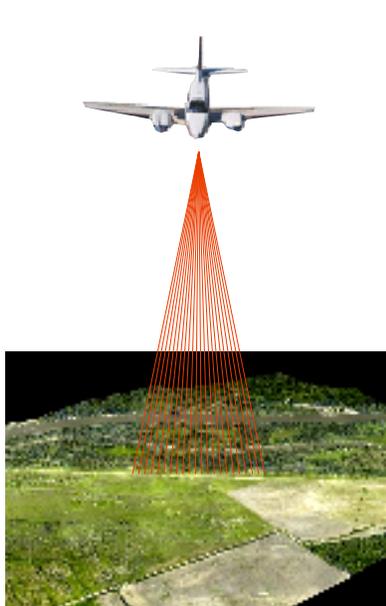
- Vegetation Mapping
  - Precision Agriculture
  - Invasive Species
  - Forestry
  - Wetlands Delineation
- Land Use/Land Cover Mapping
- Material Composition Analysis
- Impervious Surface Mapping
- VNIR/SWIR range: 0.4 – 2.5 microns



# Missouri River Project Area DACS-II Digital Orthophotography

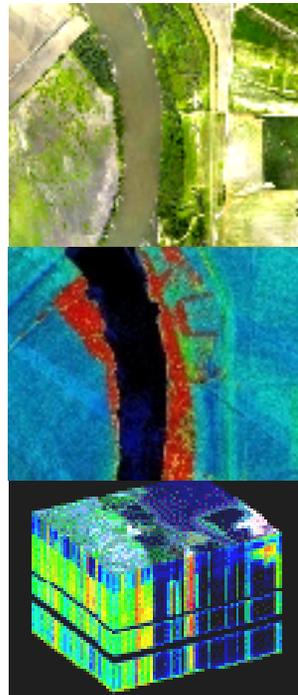


# Multi-Sensor Feature Extraction



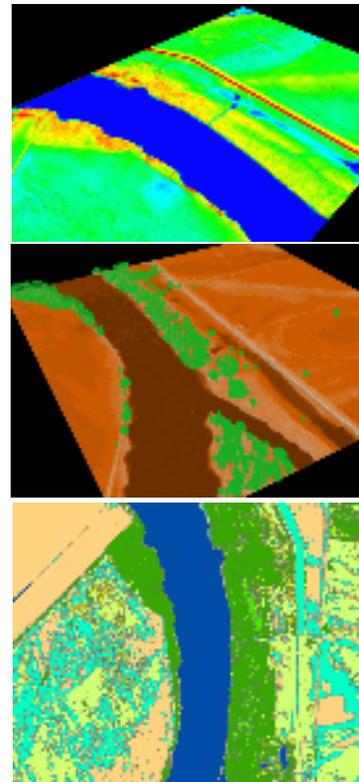
## Acquisition

LiDAR  
Digital Ortho  
Hyperspectral  
AGPS  
IMU



## Data Fusion

Digital Ortho  
LiDAR  
Hyperspectral



## Data Extraction & Classification

Bare Earth Surface  
Vegetation Canopy  
Land Cover Classes

## Eagle Habitat Database

LAS Bare Earth Surface  
ECW Digital Orthophotos  
ENVI Spectral Classes  
Shape Files  
Cottonwood Trees  
Other Trees  
Low-High Density Grasses  
Brush-Shrubs  
Croplands (Ag-Veg)  
Bare Soils  
Man-made Structures  
Water Features

## Processing Software

ITTVIS ENVI v4.4  
MARS® Explorer v5.0  
ESRI ArcMap v9.2

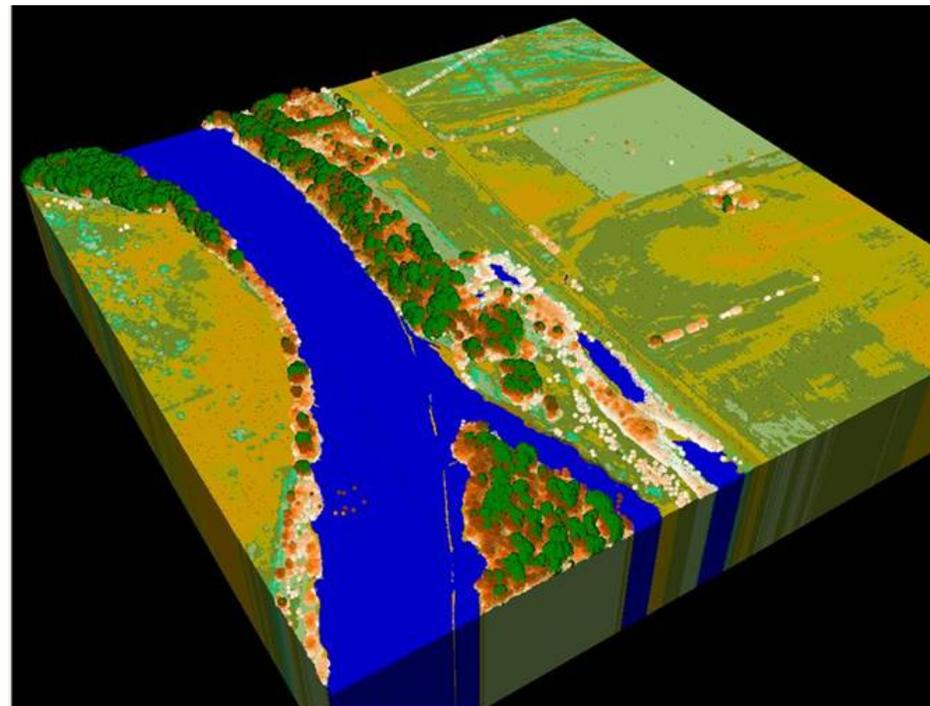
# Data Fusion

# Analysis: Data Fusion Approach

- **Feature Extraction of Digital Orthophotography**
  - High resolution image-based ground truth methodology
  - ENVI Regions of Interest (ROI): Cottonwood Trees, Other Trees, Land Cover Classes
  
- **Feature Extraction of LiDAR Data (MARS® Explorer)**
  - Bare-earth extraction
  - Vegetation canopy points classes (low, medium, high height classes)
  
- **Feature Extraction of AISA Hyperspectral Data (ENVI)**
  - Vegetation Canopy Spectral Classes
    - Cottonwood Trees, Other Trees
  - Land Cover Spectral Classes
    - Vegetation, Bare Soils
    - Water
    - Man-made Structures

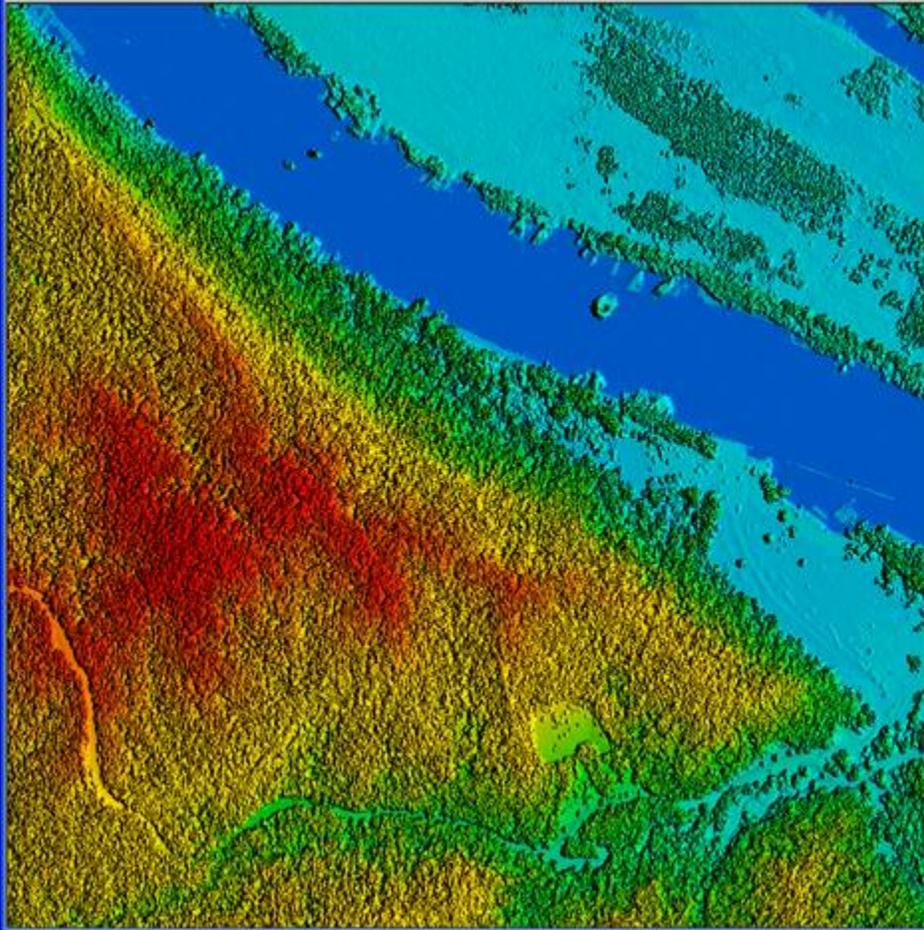
# Analysis: Data Fusion Approach

- **Data Fusion of Hyperspectral Cottonwood pixels and co-located LiDAR canopy classes**
  - Cottonwood Spectral classes
  - Fusion of Cottonwood spectral attributes with LiDAR canopy point classes
  - Cottonwood super-canopy LiDAR points (> 30 meters in height)

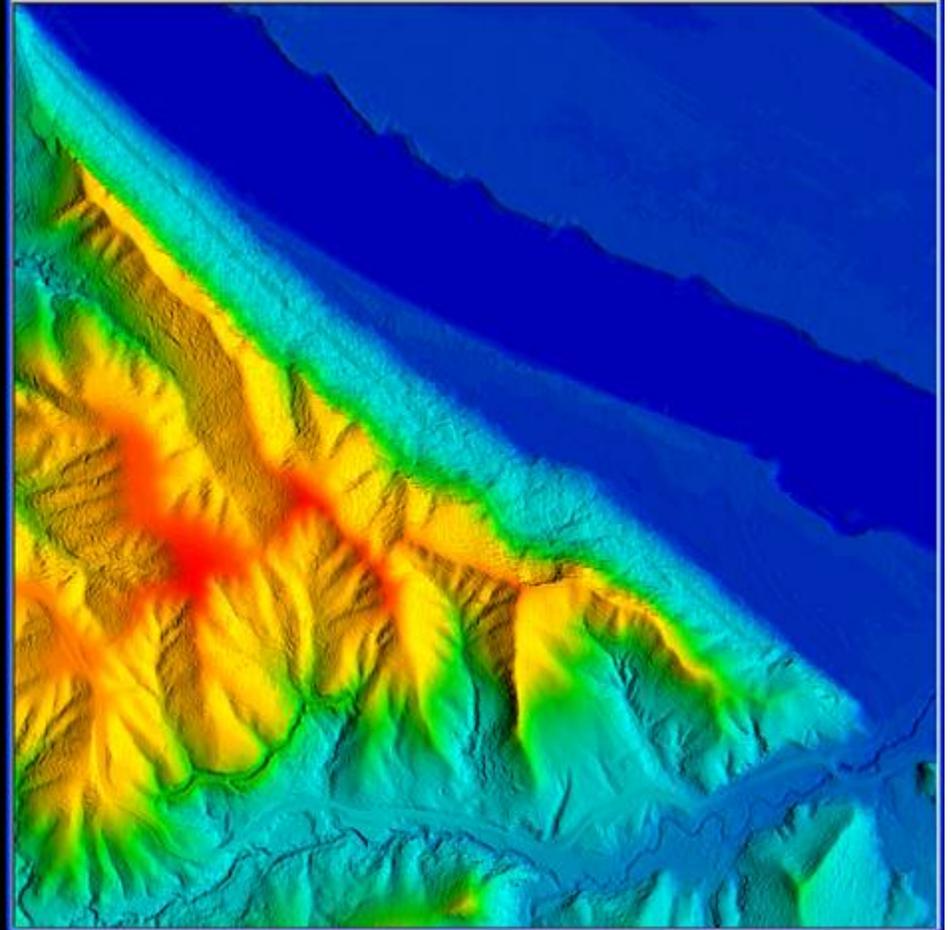


# Project Results

# Reflectance LiDAR vs. Filtered Bare Earth Surface



Raw LiDAR with Vegetation Cover



LiDAR Bare Earth Surface

# DACS-II™ Digital Orthophotography



Cottonwood Training Samples



Other Trees Training Samples

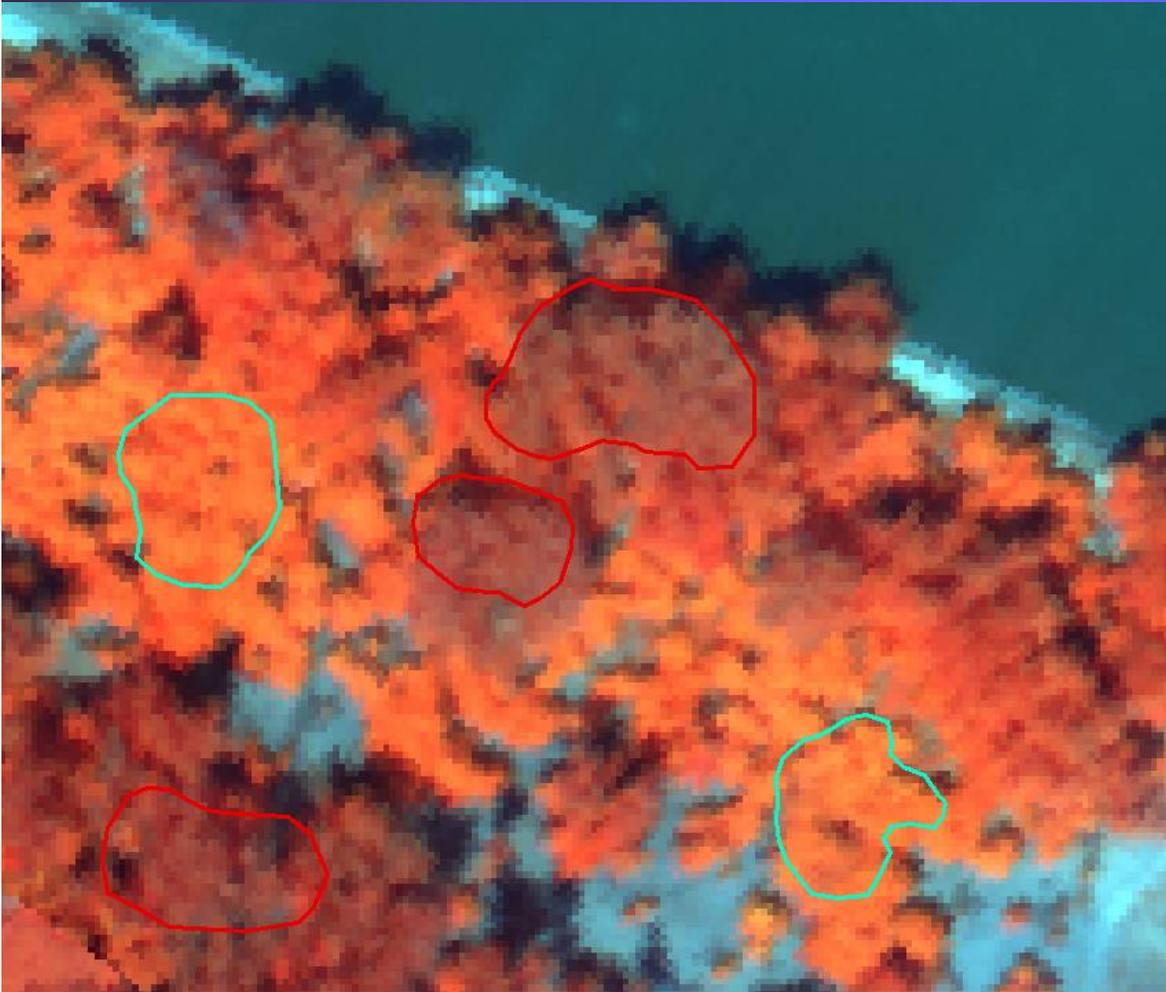


**Image Ground-Truthing  
Based on Tree Morphology**

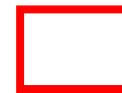


Cottonwood Tree

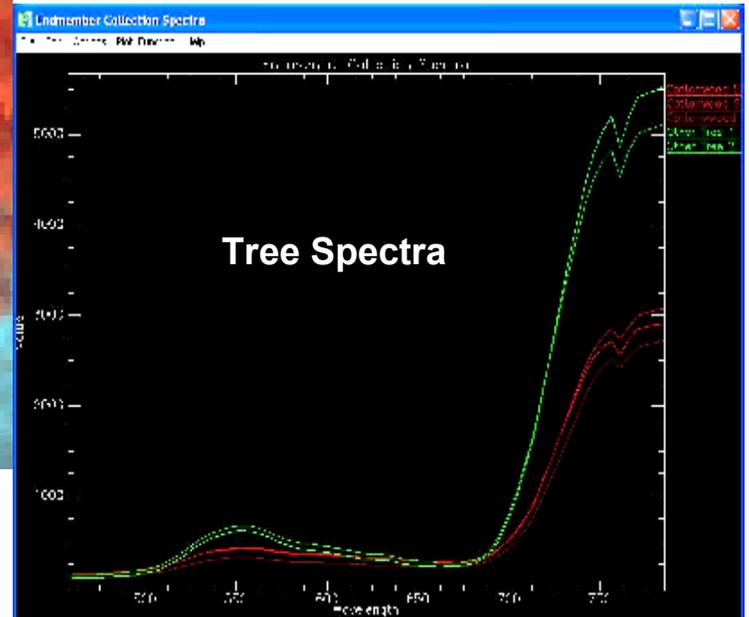
# AISA Hyperspectral Imagery



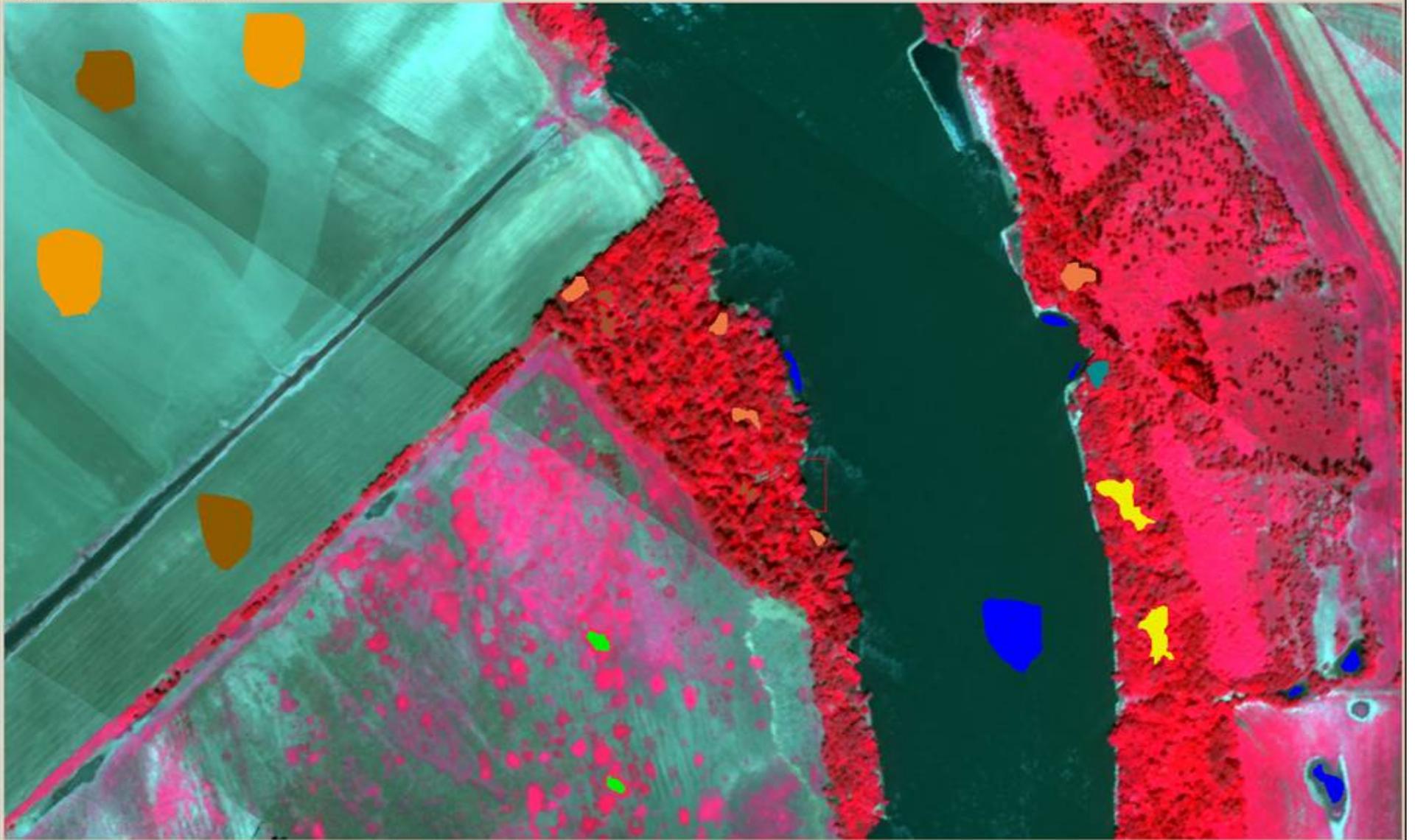
Cottonwood Training Samples



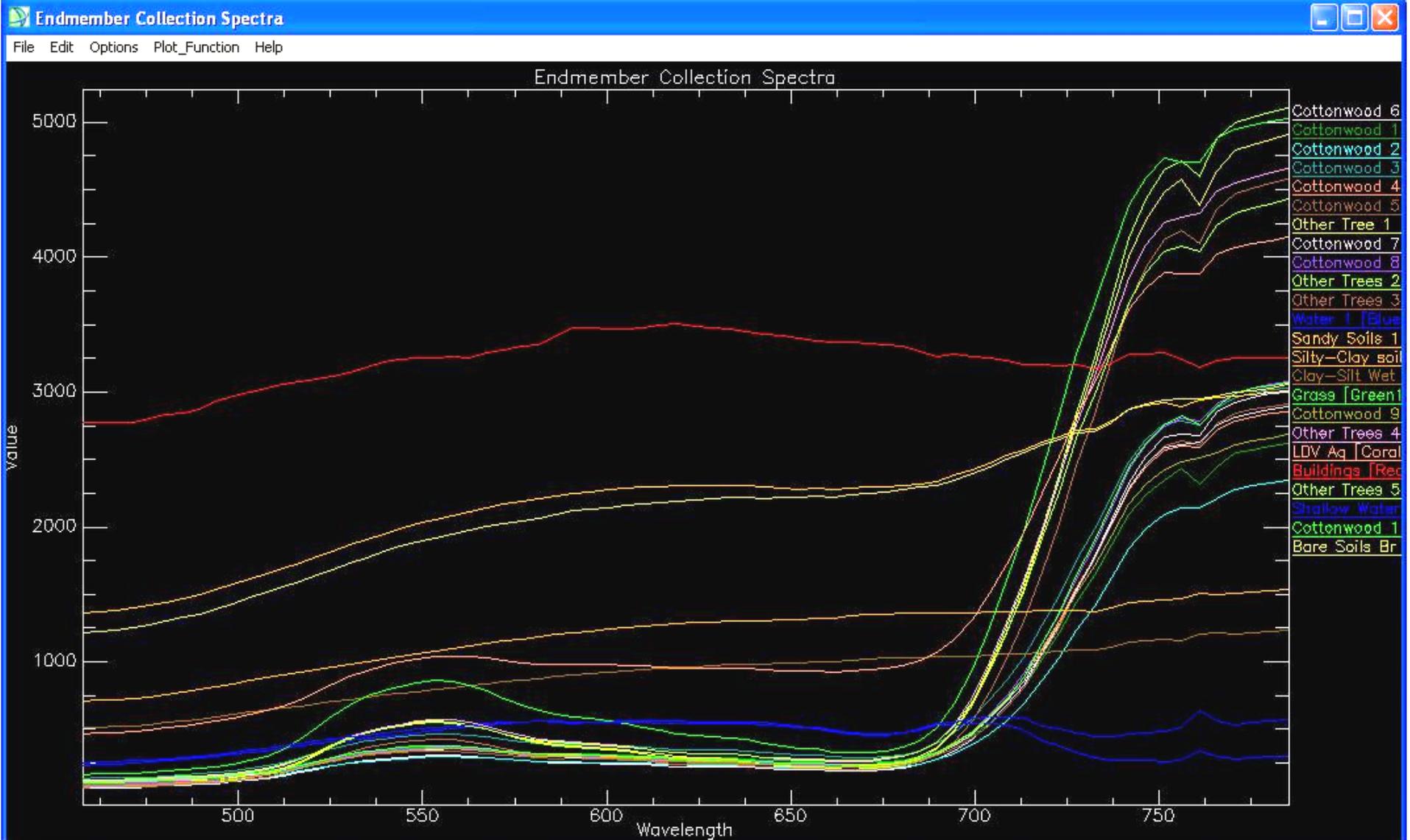
Other Trees Training Samples



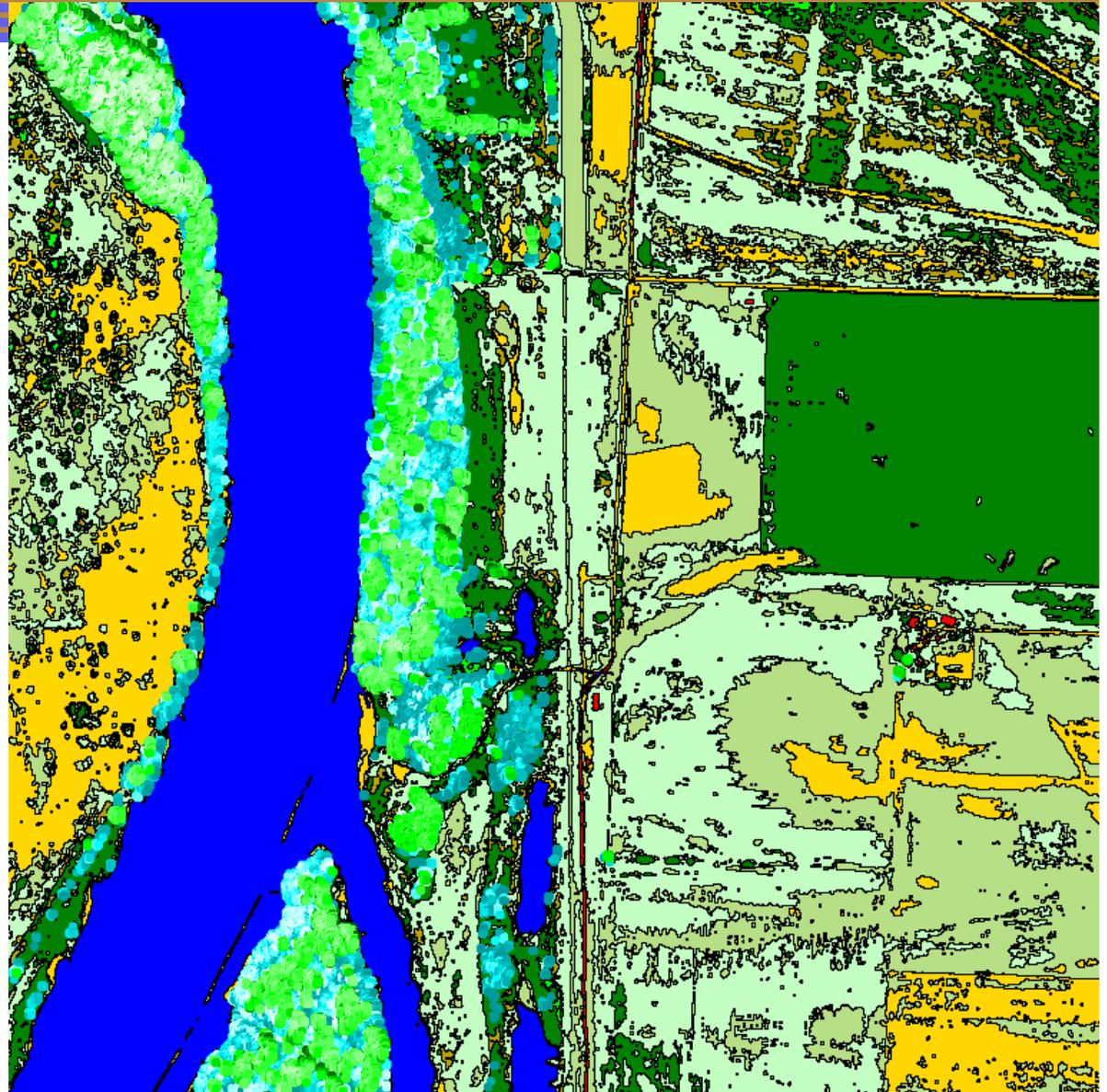
# Land Cover Spectral Training Samples



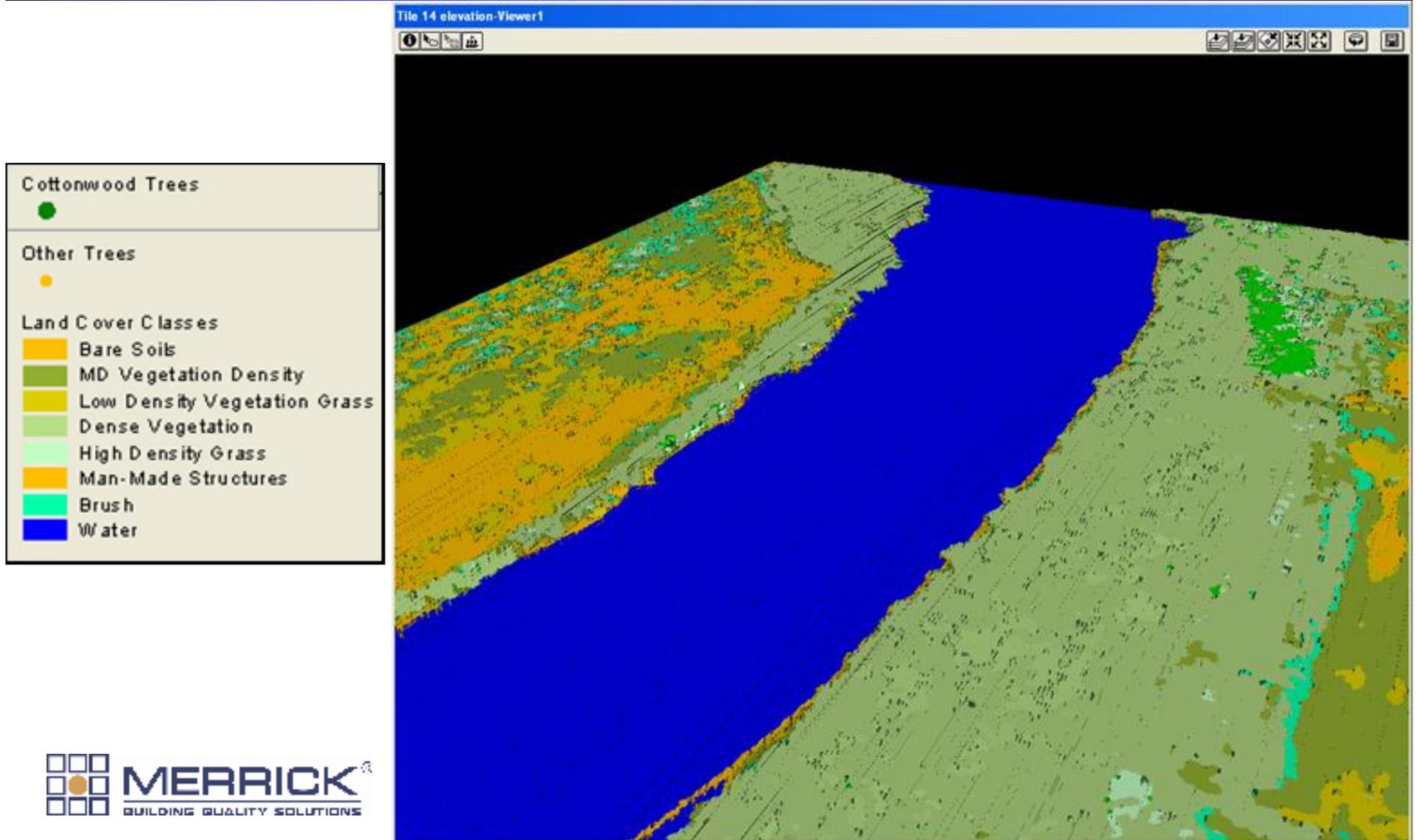
# Spectral Curve for Land Cover Classes



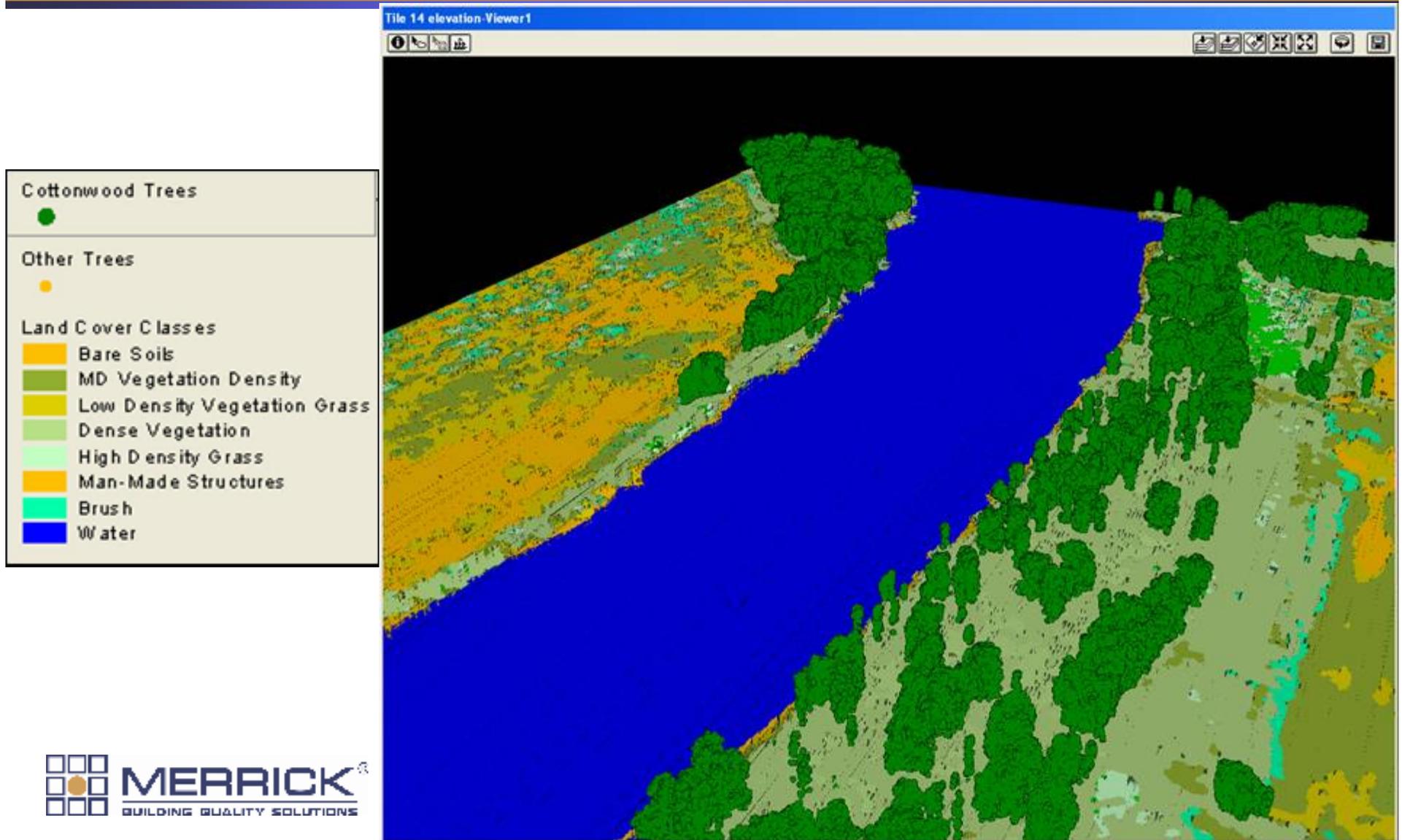
# Final Land Cover Classification



# 3-D View of Hyperspectral Classification

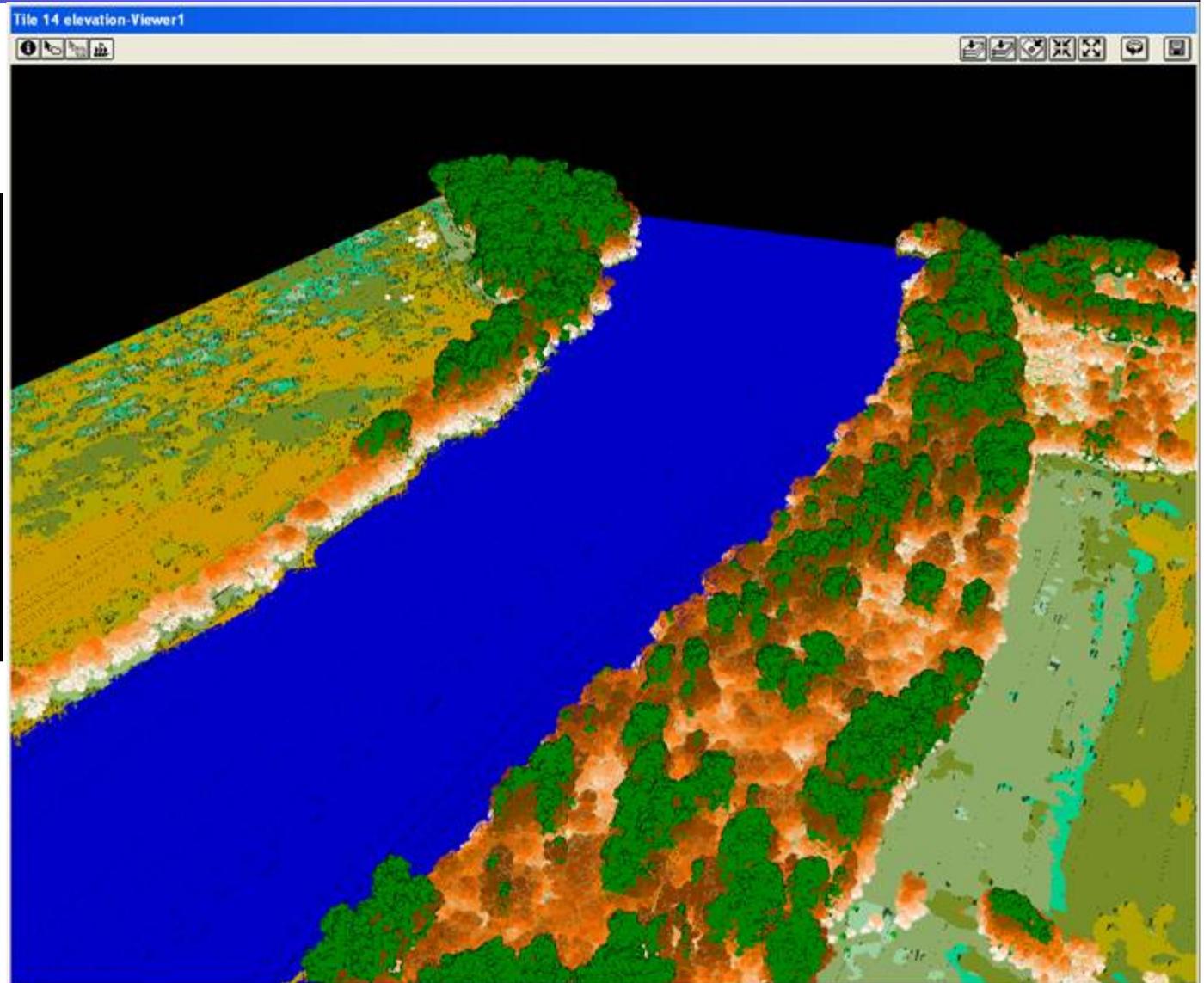


# 3-D View of Hyperspectral Classification

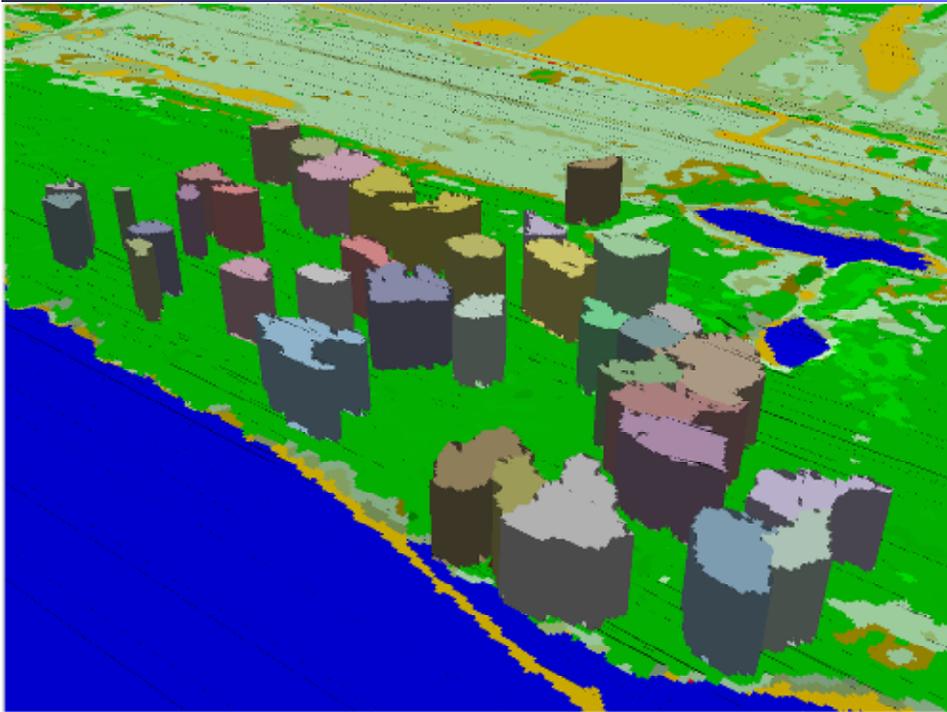


# 3-D View of Hyperspectral Classification

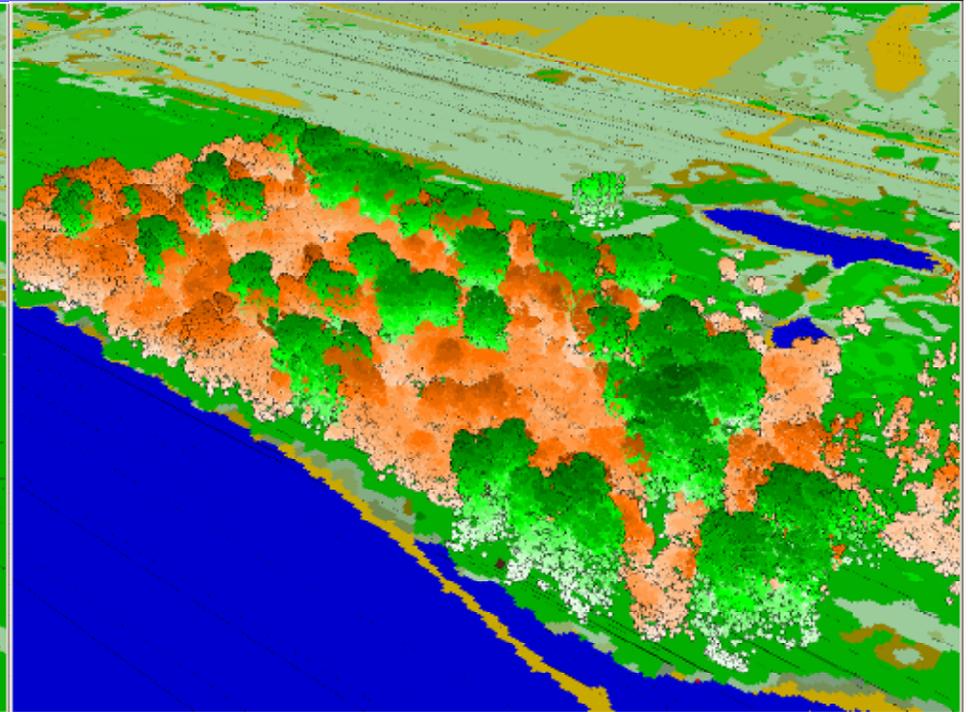
Cottonwood Trees	●
Other Trees	●
Land Cover Classes	
■	Bare Soils
■	MD Vegetation Density
■	Low Density Vegetation Grass
■	Dense Vegetation
■	High Density Grass
■	Man-Made Structures
■	Brush
■	Water



# Super-Canopy Trees

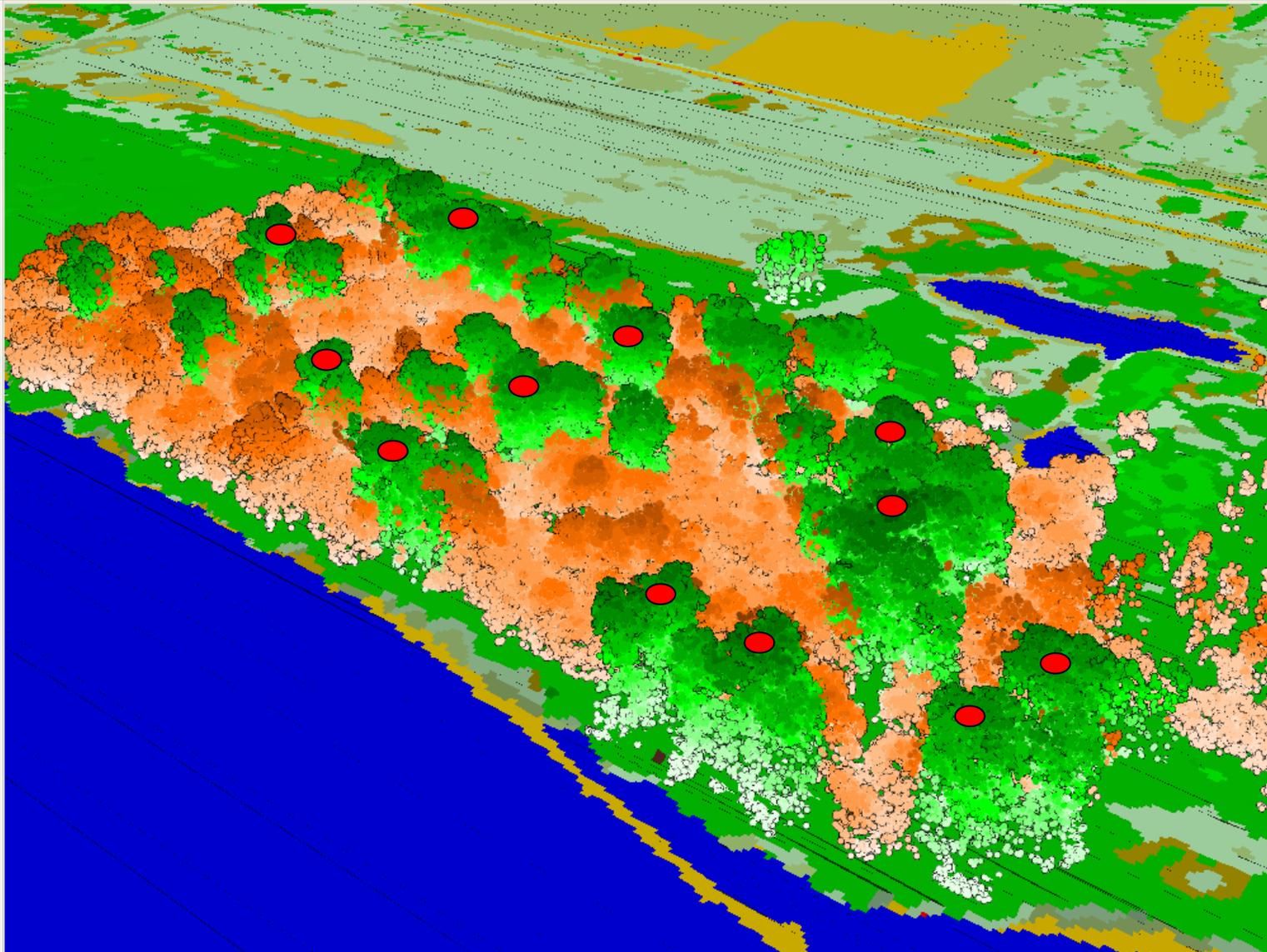


Individual Cottonwood Tree  
polygons



Individual Cottonwood Tree  
Super-Canopies

# Super-Canopy Trees



Individual  
Cottonwood  
Tree  
Super-Canopy  
Locations

Height  
15 - 35  
meters

Potential  
Eagle Nesting  
Sites



# Project Summary

- Data Fusion approach served as an effective means for mapping potential Bald Eagle habitats
  - Digital Orthophotography as “Image-based Ground Truth”
  - Hyperspectral for species identification of Cottonwood Trees
  - LiDAR for detailed canopy mapping, tree-height and crown-diameter estimation, super-canopy structure identification
  - Data Fusion techniques using MARS® software
- Valuable tool for assessing large areas and providing data for decision support and implementation of management practices for Bald Eagle habitats
- Client to determine cost-benefit of manual vs. digital remote sensing approaches