

Pléiades HR for cartography of Risks in Real Time

Mapping and feed back analysis

Flood
Forest fire
Large gathering
Earthquake Damage
Reconstruction monitoring



H. Yésou – SERTIT



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Expectation according to risk

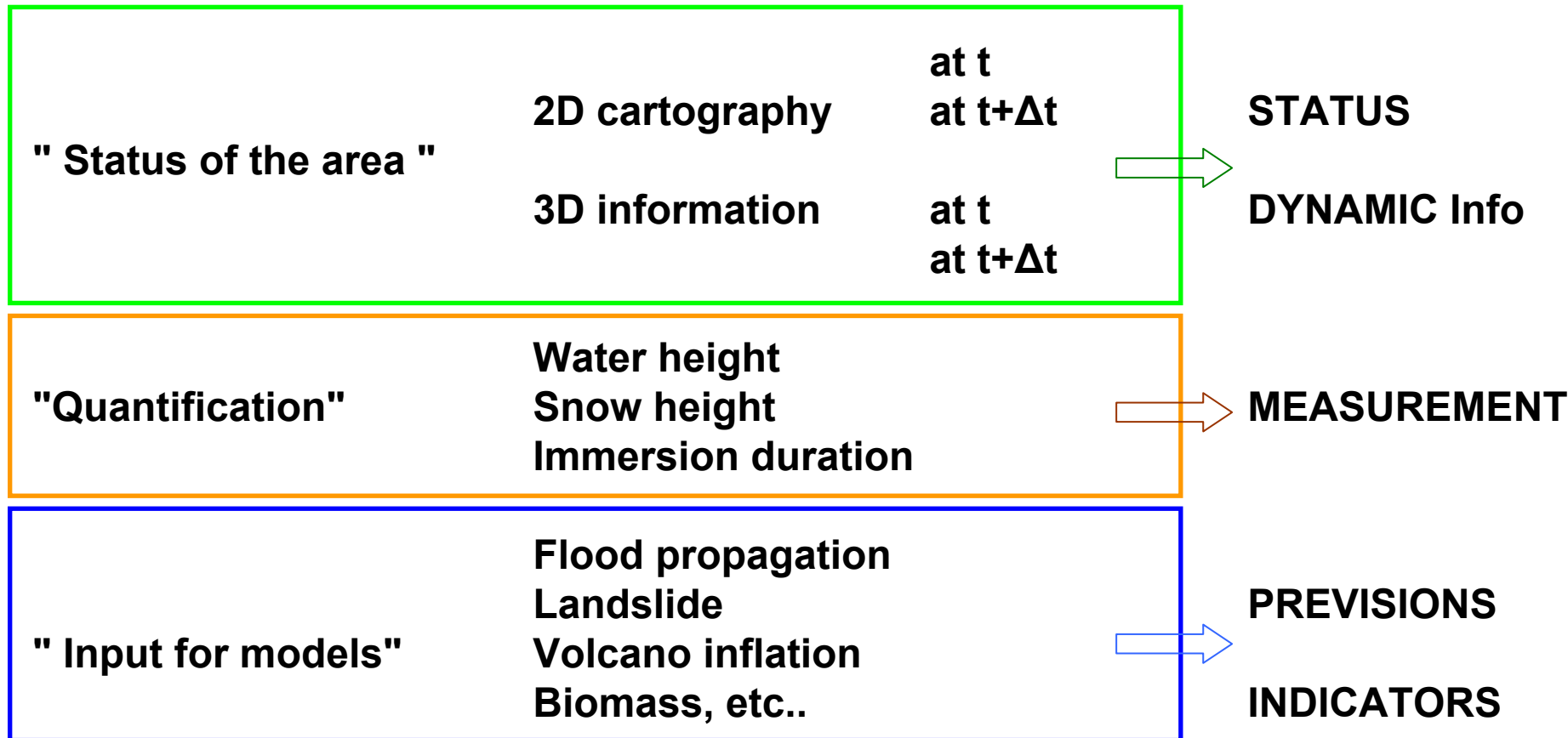
- **Floods**
 - **Risks assessment:** river cartography during the dry season, altimetry (riverbed, flood plain , soils moisture state, study of preceding floods dynamics, phenomena understanding
 - **During the flood:** logjam detection, highest water levels
 - **After the flood:** maximum flood height, intervention scenario
- **Forest fire**
 - **Risks assessment:** water stress, dominant winds, relief (3D navigation), fire evolution scenarios **understanding phenomena**
 - **During the crisis:** daily cartography of fire contours
 - **For the interventions:** knowledge about housing and cleared and non cleared areas
- **Technological Risks**
 - Risks assessment:** DTM/DEM, gas propagation model, dominant winds, etc. **understanding phenomena**

Expectation according to risk (cont.)

- Others:
 - Seism: Need for a large satellite swath
 - “White tide”: geographical extent and accessibility
 - Terrorism: preparing response scenarios
 - Large gathering: intelligence
- Humanitarian aid
 - Risks assessment:** need for archives and for monitoring sensitive zones (airports, harbours, etc.)
- Insurances
 - Crisis analysis:** precise damage location localisation: comparison before/after and both damage quantification and qualification

ORFEO Preparatory Program progress

Main categories of information required in TWG2 product sheets

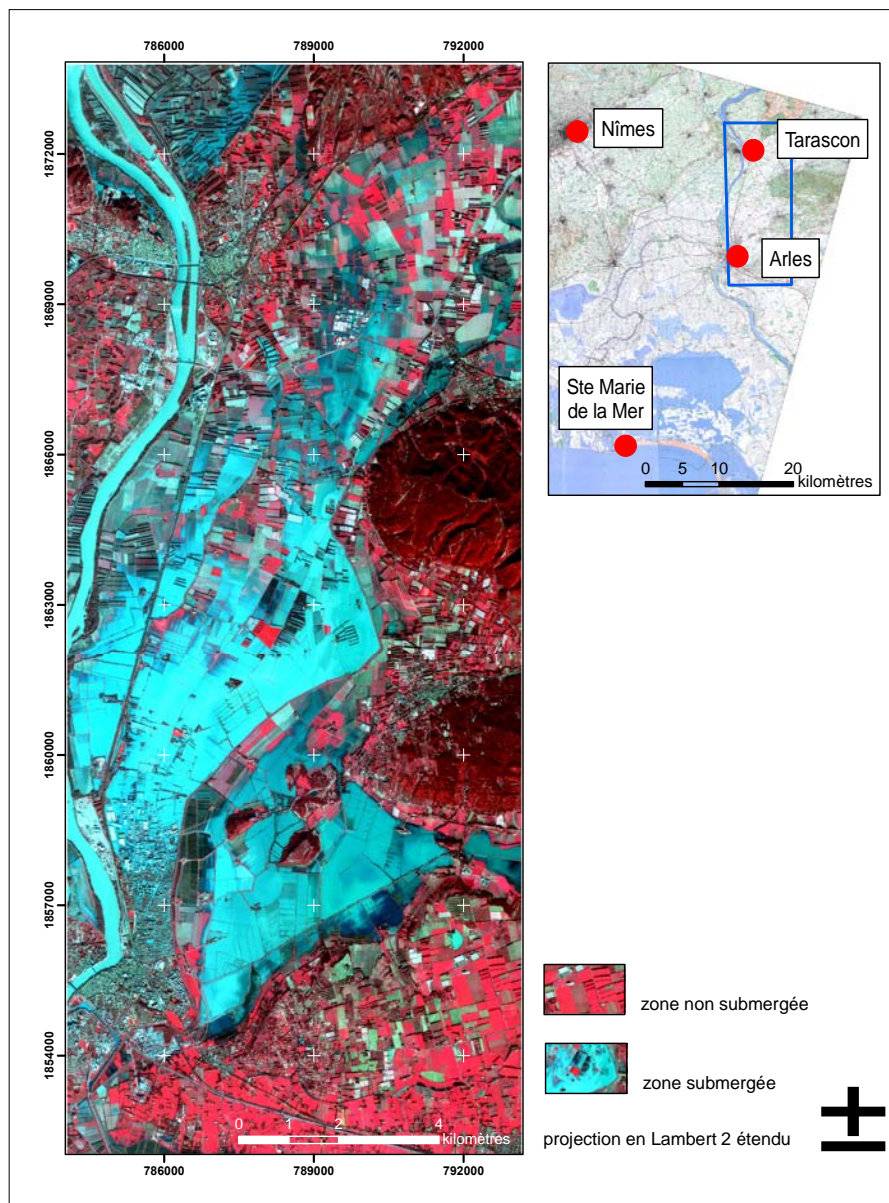


Characterisation of assets using simulated Pléiades HR images, and post crisis feedback following the December 2003 Arles flood event



H. Yésou, S. Heitz, S. Battiston, B. Allenbach
S. Cherchali and H. de Boissezon





Study area: Arles

- Superficies: 198 km²
- Flooding in rural landscape : Tarascon plain
- Flooding in urban landscape : Arles and neighbourhood
- Intensive rain fall from the 1st to 3 of December 2003
- Sertit has been involved :
 - Charter action
 - MEDD study in 2005

Objectifs of Arles study

PLEIADES HR data and flooding



Assessment of efficiency of Pleiades HR data



Characterize the flood impact within urban and peri urban areas

- From the stakes point of view :
dense and isolated artificial areas

- From the hazards point of view :
highest water level, recognition of hydraulic elements

Pléiades HR : post crisis hydrological analysis

➤ Feed back after crisis

➡ Work at local scale :

- Location of breaks and over flow
- Draw off characterization

➡ Work at regional scale

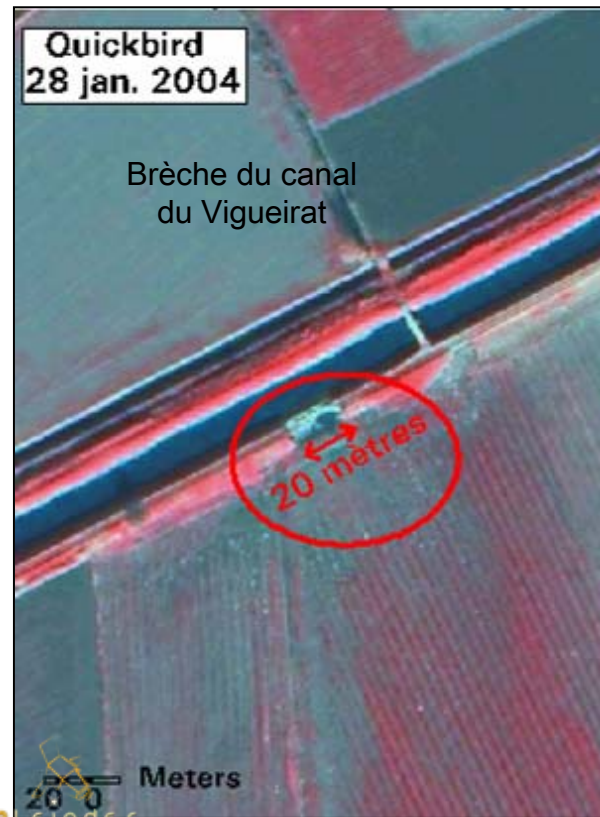
- Highest water level recognition and location

➡ Search for elements useful for modelling (water paths water fluxes)

- Data acquired during the flood event : *Orthophoto (0.5m), Ikonos (1 et 4m) et SPOT 5 (2.5m)*
- Data acquired after the flood event : **Quickbird (0.7m) – simulating Pléiades HR**

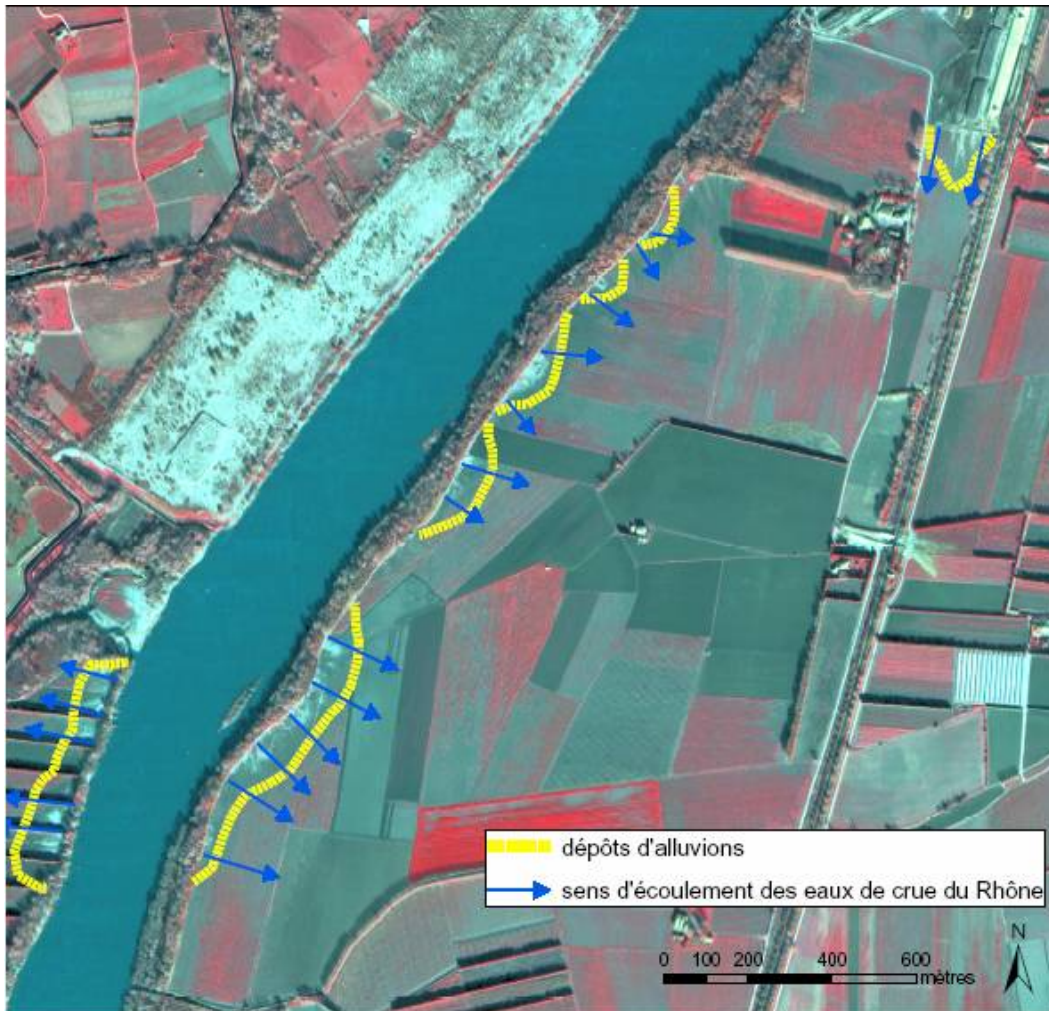
Pleiades HR for hydrological analysis

Recognition of breaks on levees
and of over flow



CNES ORFEO programme, 2007

Rhône River over flowing in the South of Tarascon



- Affected area but not observed on crisis EO data
- Alluvial deposits along the Rhone reaches and in the South of the water cleaning station
- Possibility of drawing on the post crisis image the directions of the flow

Simulated viewing of a flood event: SPOT 5 vs Pléiades HR



Residential
area

Parking

Center of
activities

Forest fire extent and characterisation of assets using VHR images

The Marseille 22 July 2009 fire case

H. Yésou, S. Battiston, B. Allenbach, C. Uribe

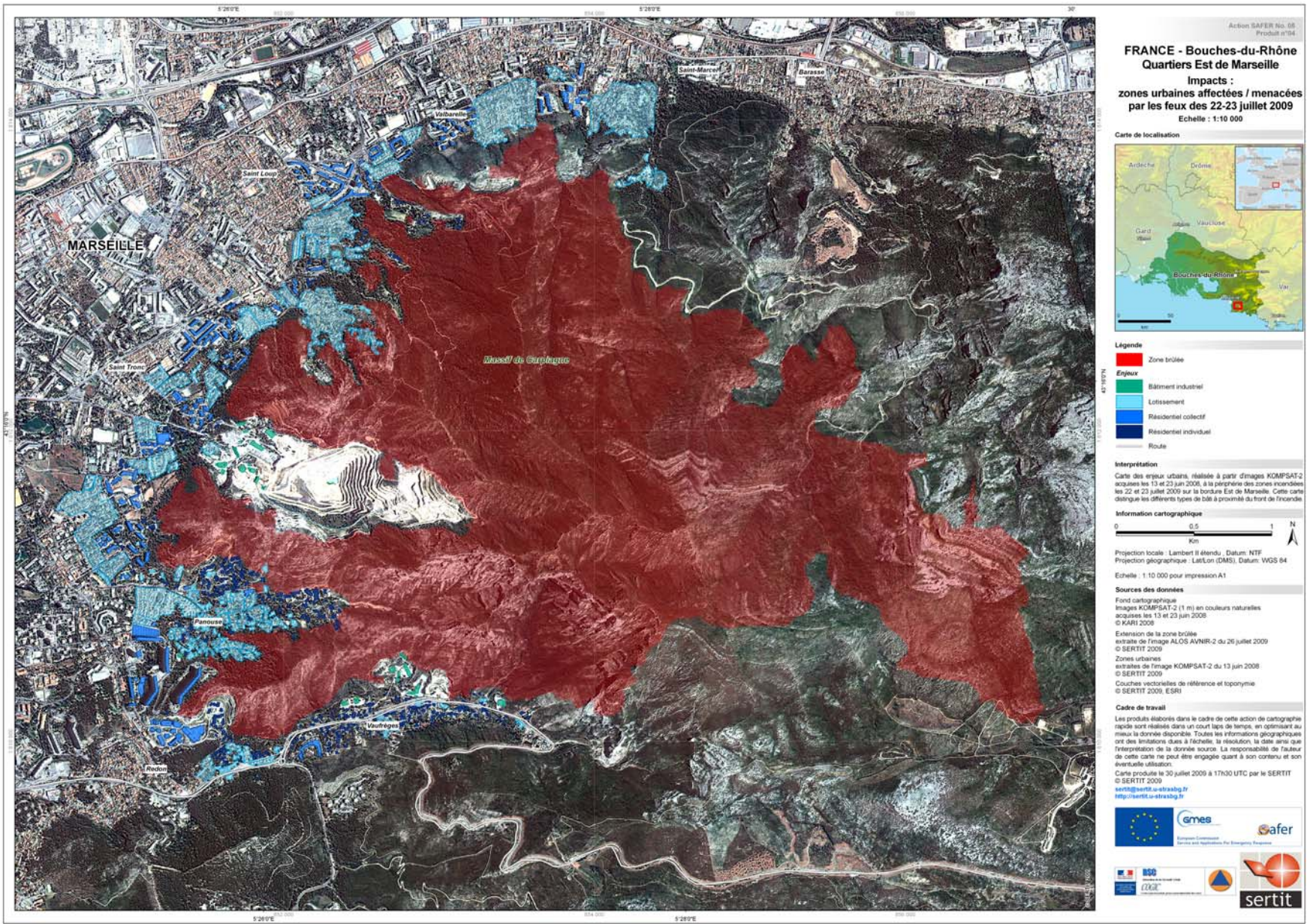


Safer framework

- Framework: GMES Safer project
- Rapid mapping by SERTIT
- 22 July 2009, forest fire affecting 1300 ha in Marseille vicinity
- 22 afternoon arriving on the South and East sunburn



VHR , fire and asset mapping

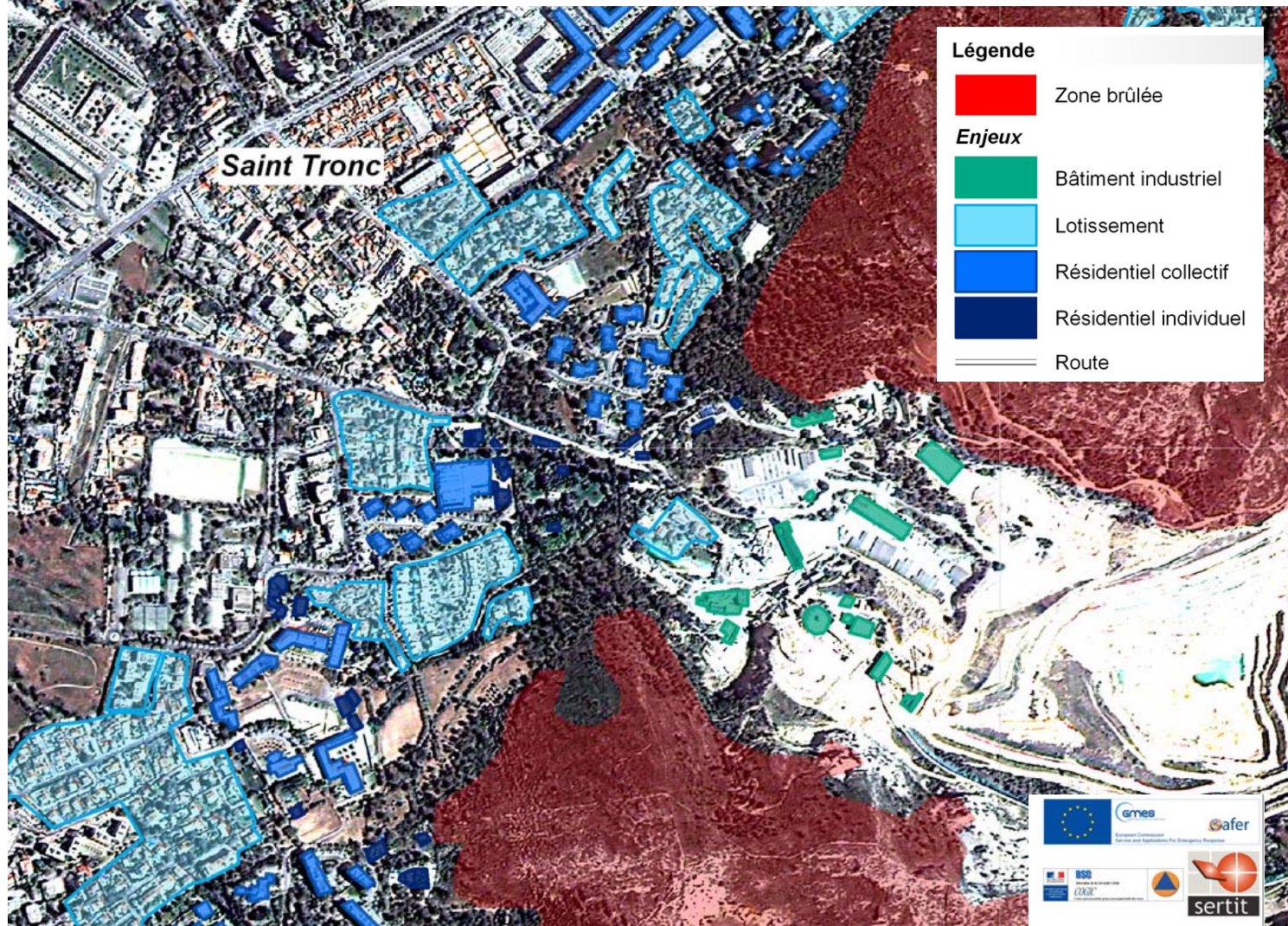


Expects for Pléiades HR:

Reactivity

Thematic and geometric accuracy

Stakes assessment and event extent



Large gathering

NATO Strasbourg KheI 04-2009

Population fleeing N'Djaména – 02- 2008



GT8 -GT2 request



Context and objectives

Remote sensing data and large gathering is a subject rarely covered

New original thematic threaded thanks to ORFEO program

Lot of expect from the users' communities:

- Security, (Police, Civil Defense, etc .)
- Humanitarian (UHCR, NGO's)
- Administrations (DG RELEX)

Objectives: assessment of the potential of Pleiades HR data

Large gathering

Civil population fleeing N'Djaména February 2008



H. Yésou, M. Montbabor, S. Battiston, C. Uribe, S. Clandillon



Gathering: a new thematic for RS community

- **Dynamic event**
- **Population fleeing:**

Chad case of February 2008 : :

**To escape fights between rebels and regular army units
30 000 people fleeing N'Djamena: 20 000 went to
Cameroon. Between 7000 - 10 000 would camp
somewhere**



Gathering: a new thematic for RS community

- **Others cases: RDC October 2008**
 - « 20 000 personnes déplacées fuient les combats en RDC »
 - « Des milliers de Congolais se réfugient vers Goma.
 - 45 000 personnes ont fui dans la panique le camp de déplacés de Kibati »
- (Le monde des 27 10 2008 et 29 10 2008)



Large gathering Chad: data & processing

Pleiades HR like data:

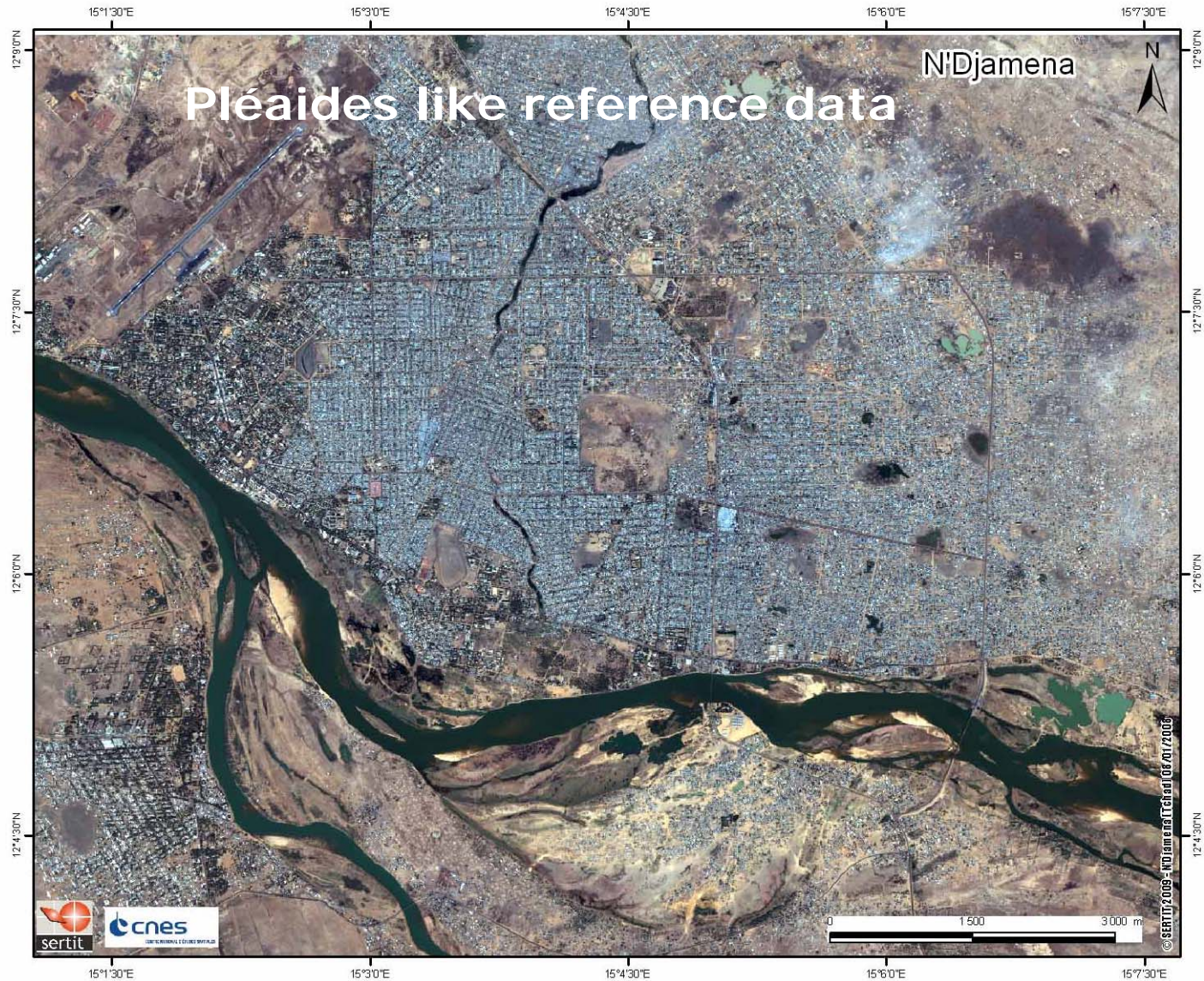
- Quick Bird 8 January 2008
- World View, 4 and 8 February 2008

Processing , information extraction chain

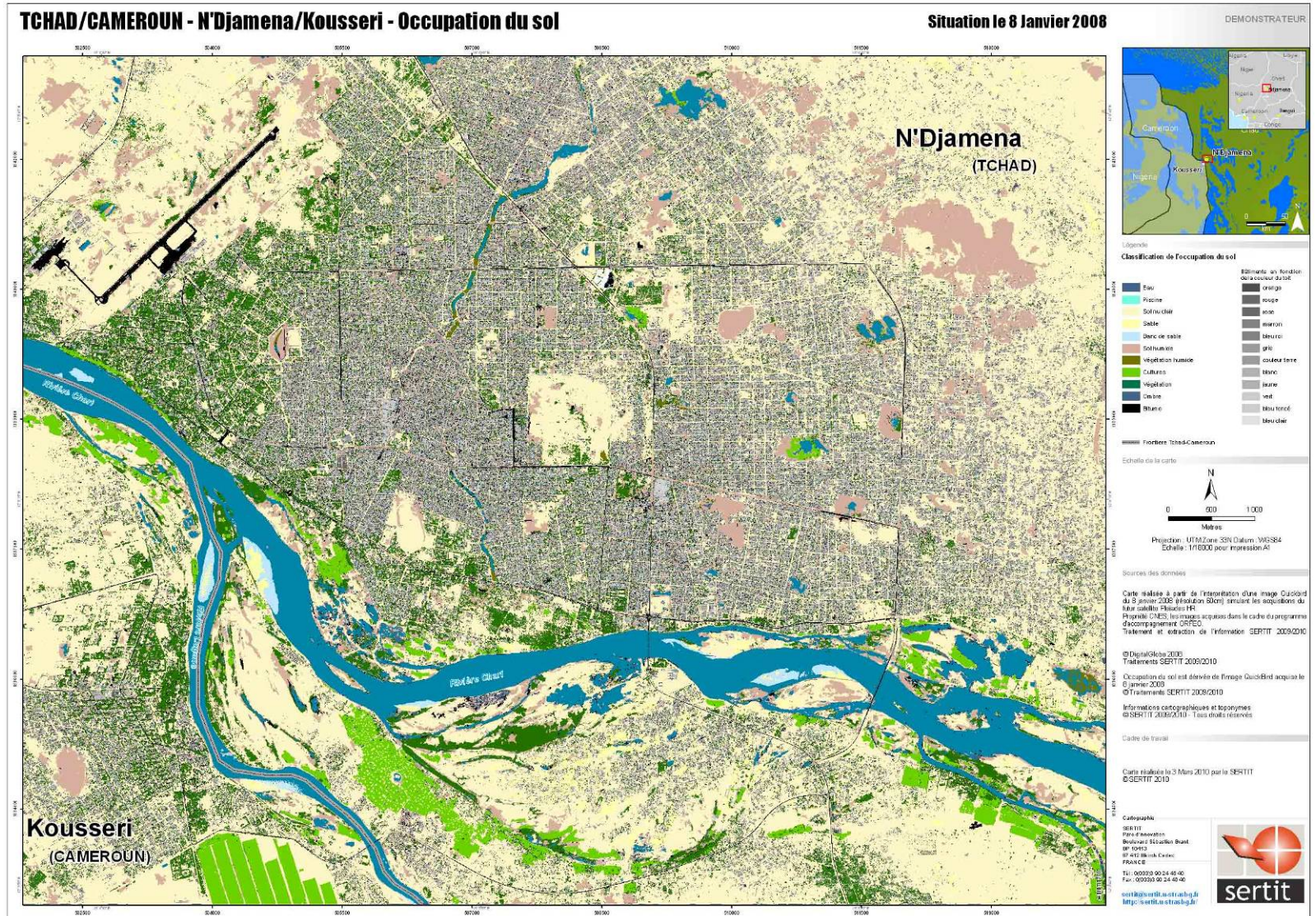
Geometric correction, merging XS-PAN

- **First step: Classical land use/cover product generation**
=> **Object oriented Segmentation /SVM classification**
=> **Net work extraction (road and hydrographical network)**
- **Second step: Dedicated products generation**
 - People movement on the 4 (flow)
 - People movement on the 8 of February
 - Potential sites for IDP camps
 - Potential sites for logistic

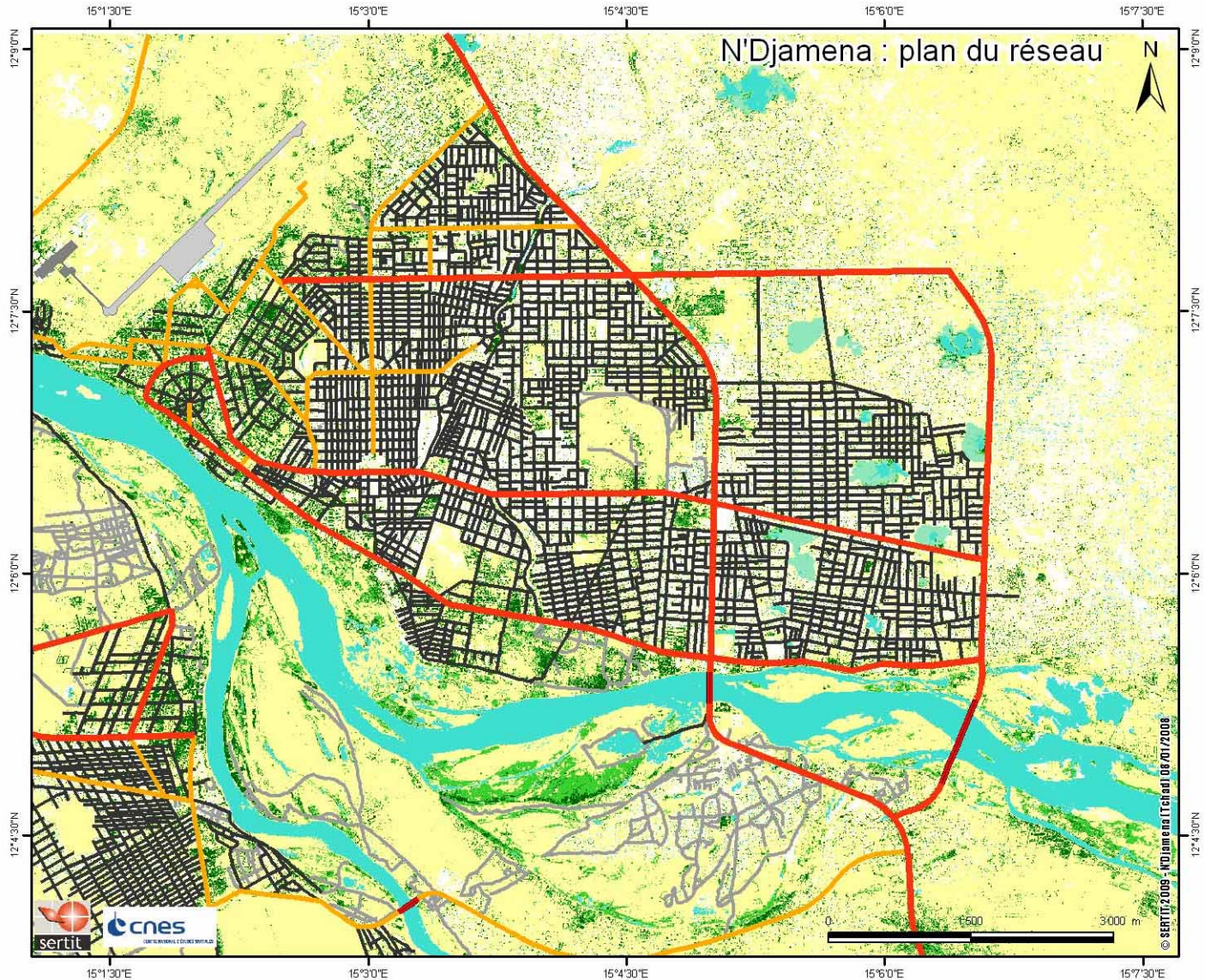
Large gathering Chad



Land cover



Network extraction

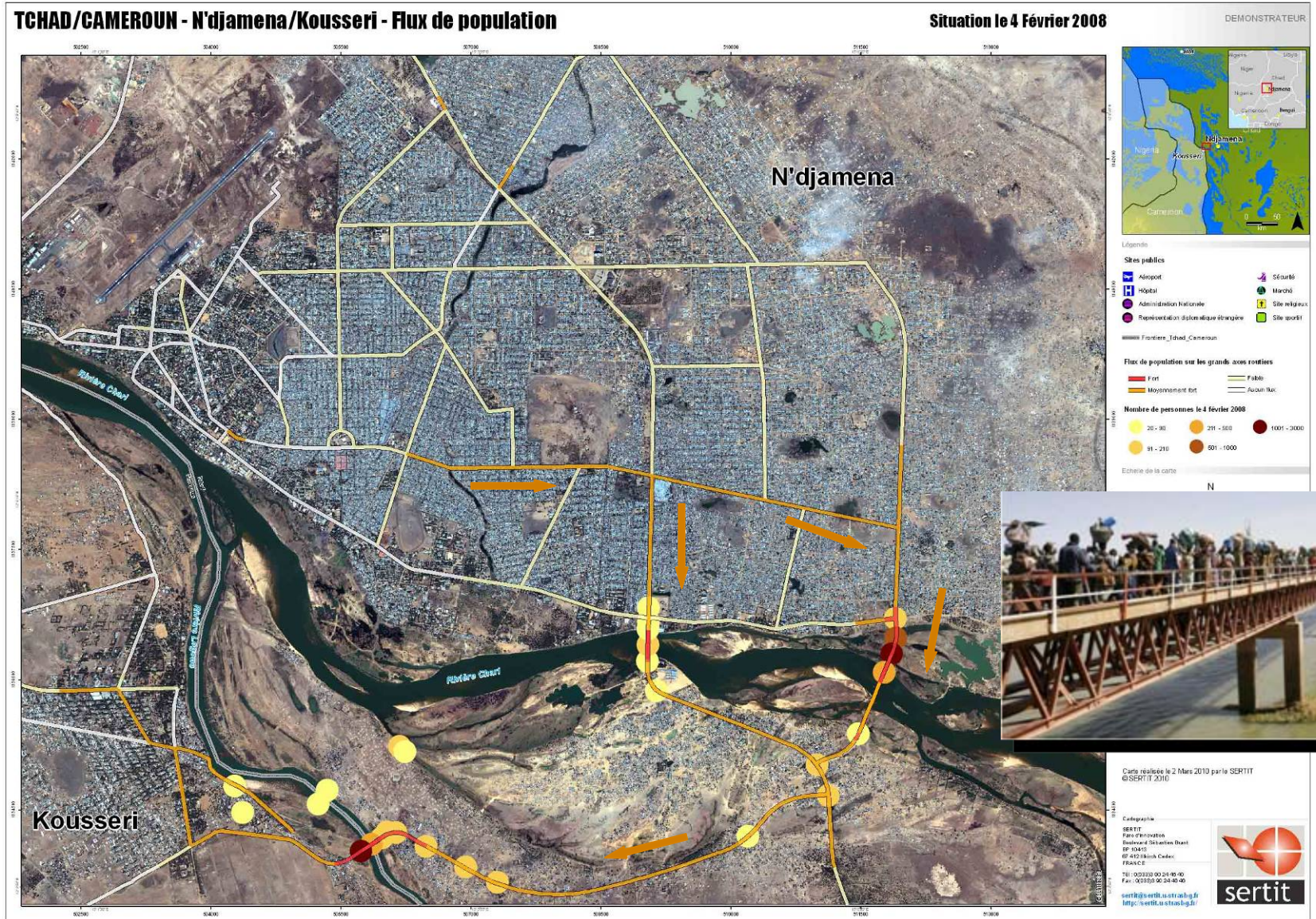


People fleeing

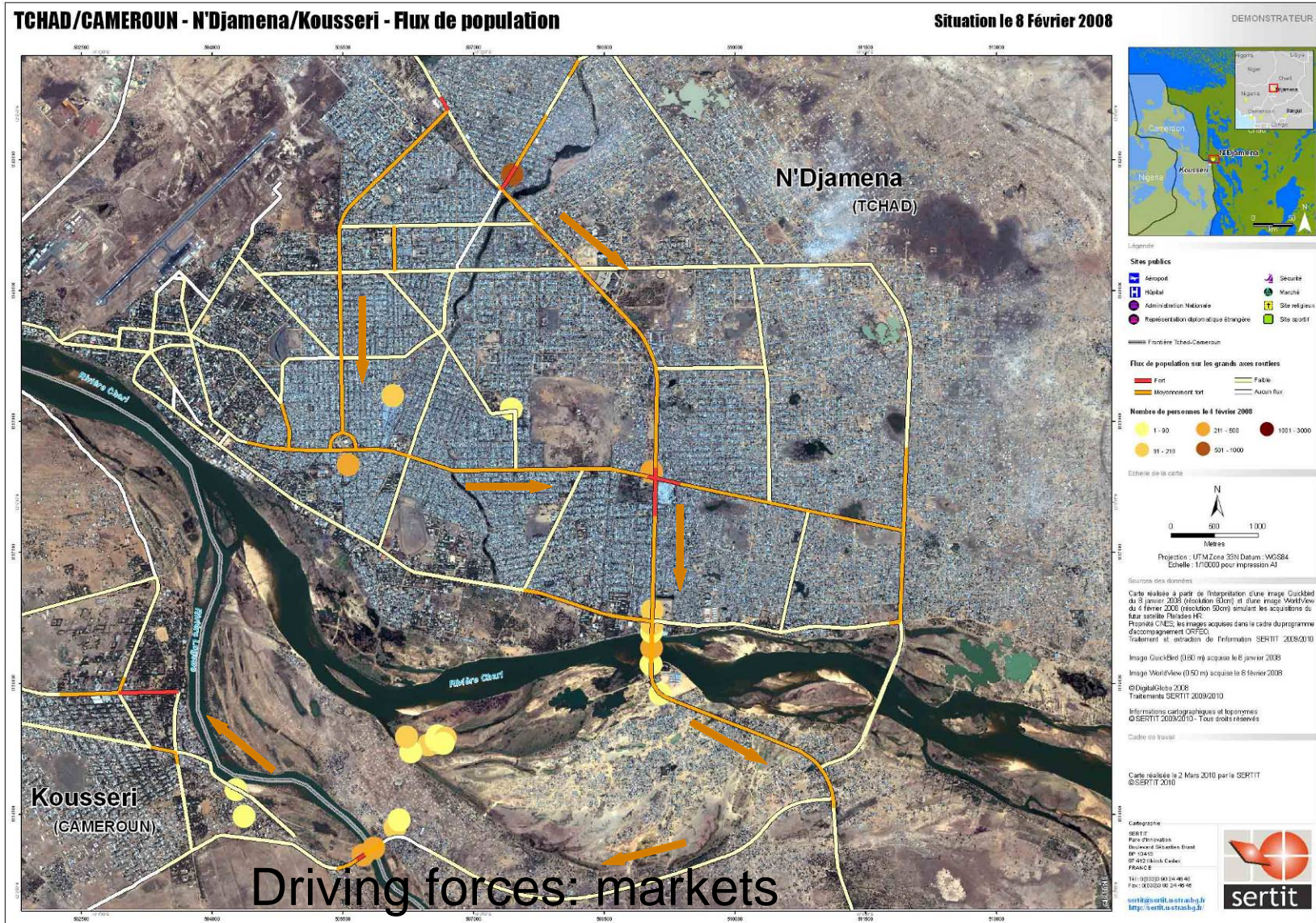
People temporarily blocked at bridge



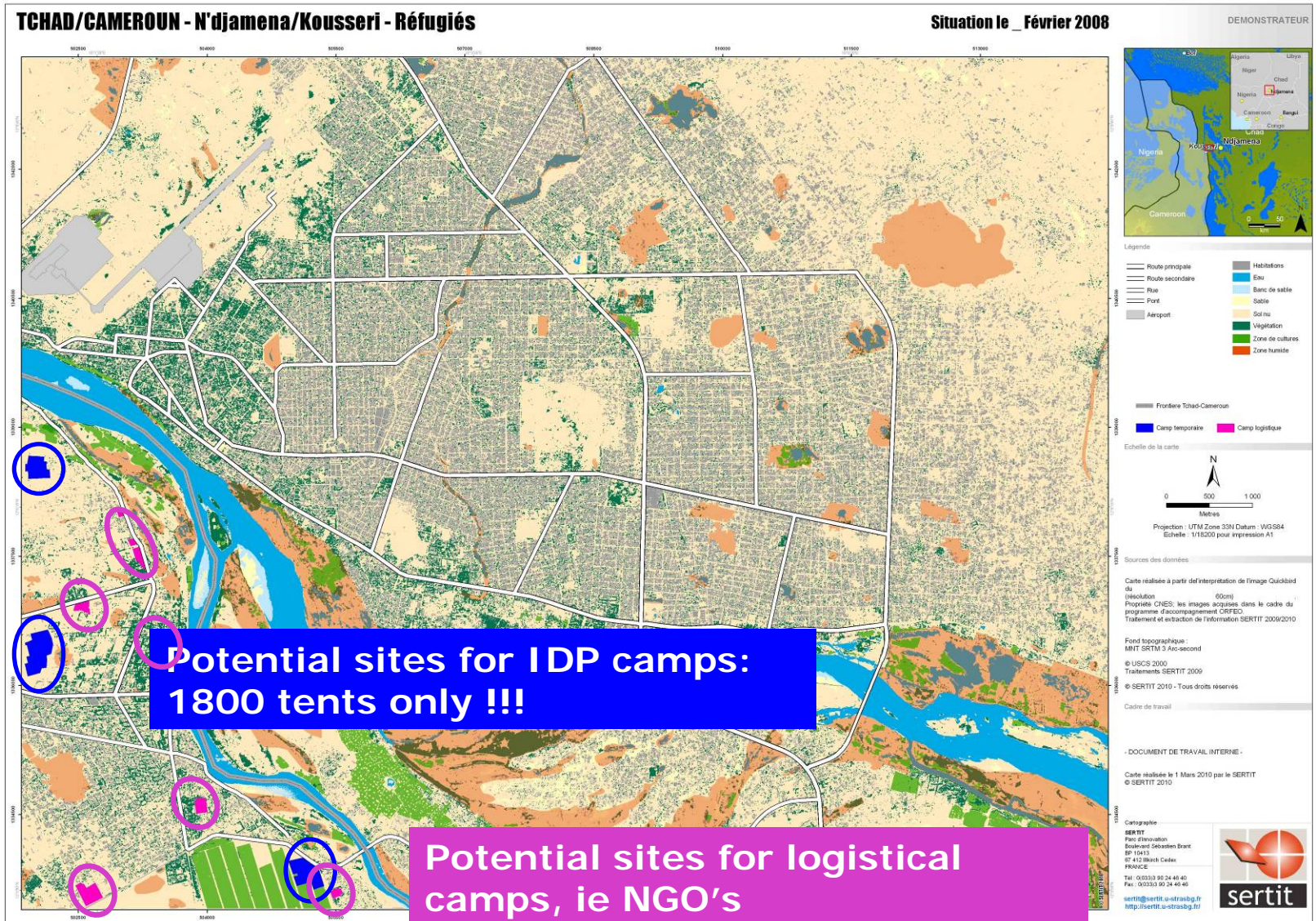
People fleeing estimation : 4 of February



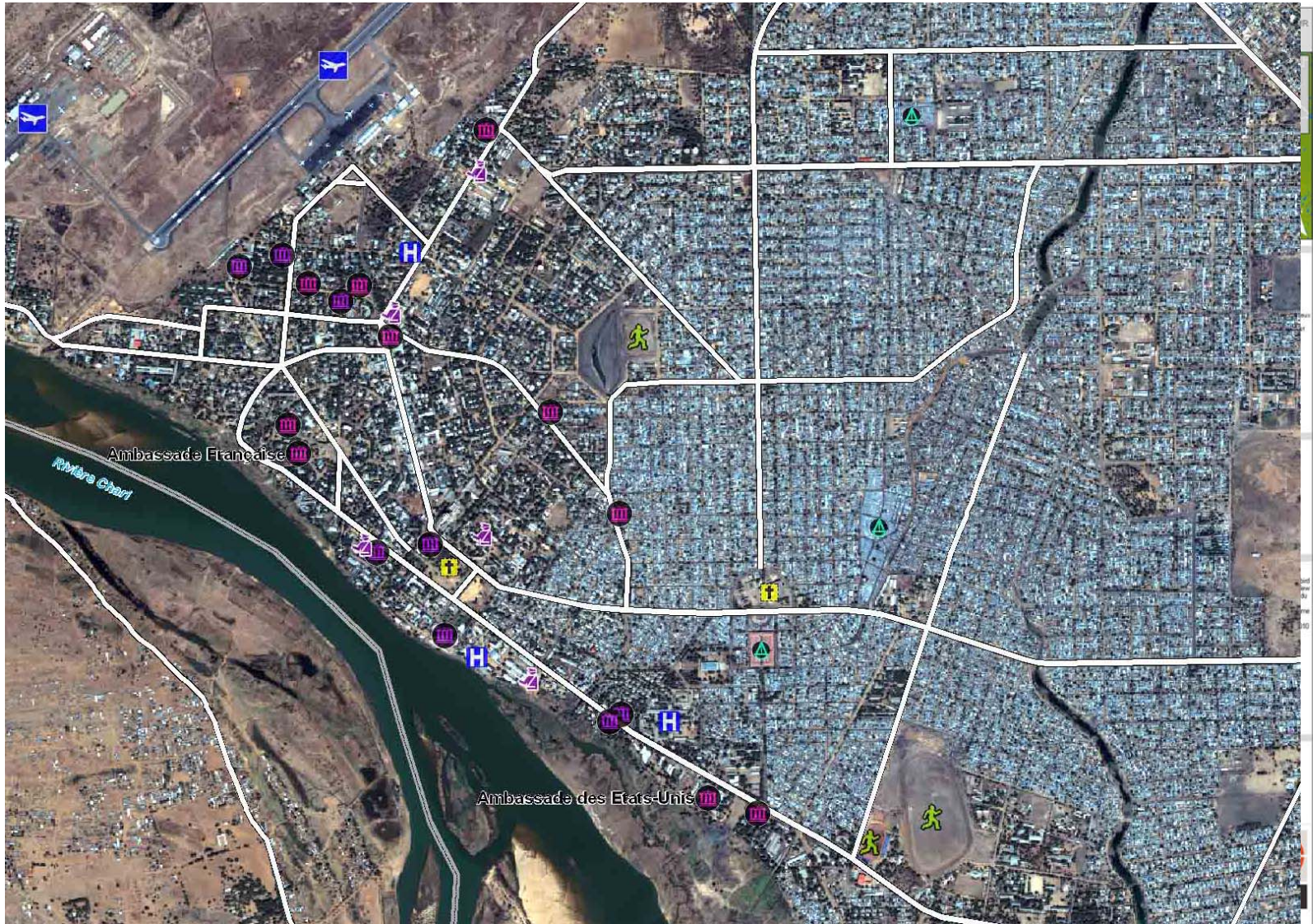
People fleeing estimation : 8 of February



Dedicated land cover map for IDP camp location



Dedicated logistic map



Recognition of earthquake damage & Rapid mapping product elaboration

based on Pleiades HR like data

targeting decision makers:



2003 Boumerdes earthquake case study.



H. Yésou, R. Andréoli, M. Montabord,
F. Ledrappier, S. Clandillon



May 2003 Boumerdes earthquake

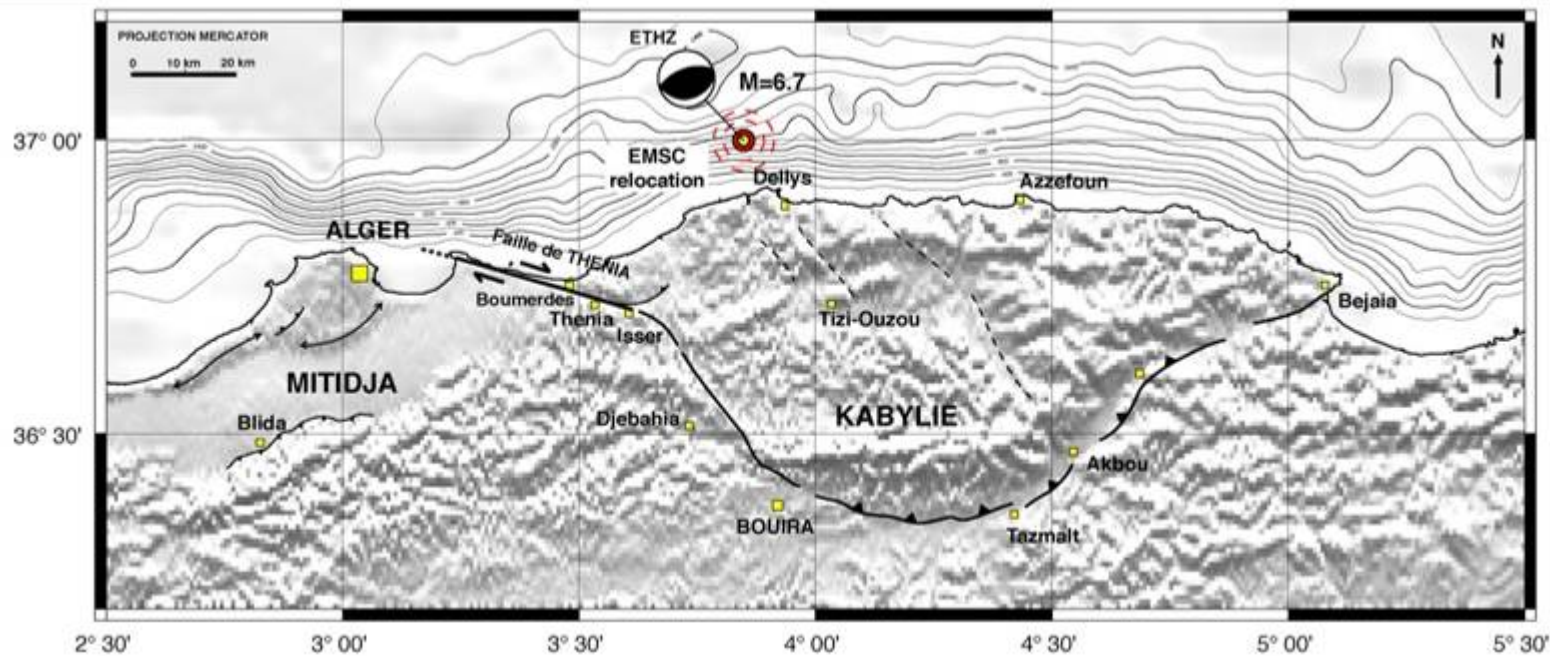
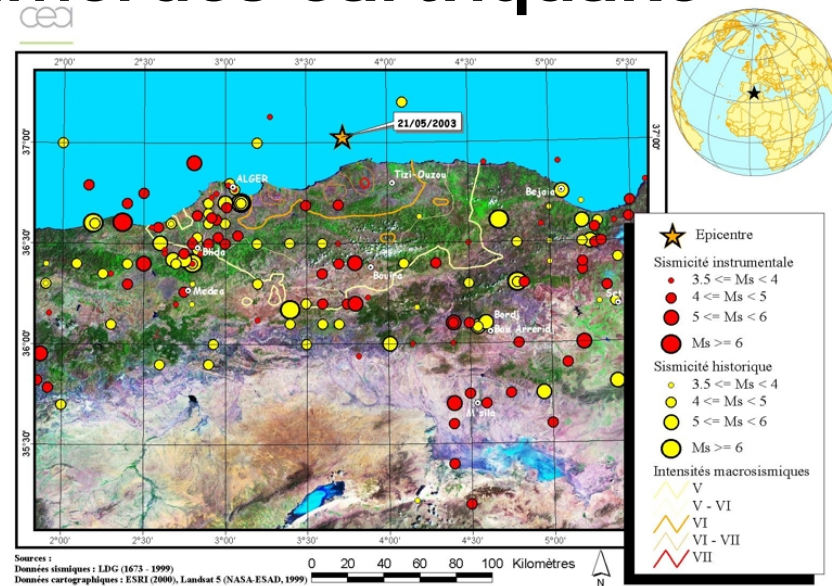
21 - 05 - 2003

6.8 Mw

2300 casualties

12 000 injured,

146 000 homeless



Context Boumerdes

Charter rapid mapping action: May 2003

- Request of DDSC (Sécurité Civile Française)
- Rapid mapping products transmitted to Algerian survey services by DDSC channel



Test site :

- Methological works for CNES
- Demonstrator of Pleiades HR potential (DDSC-SERTIT initiative) within the ORFEO program



- Asset mapping
- Earthquake damage recognition and mapping
- Temporary relief settlement monitoring
- Reconstruction monitoring



Exploitation of QB data set simulating Pleiades HR data

Boumerdes Area

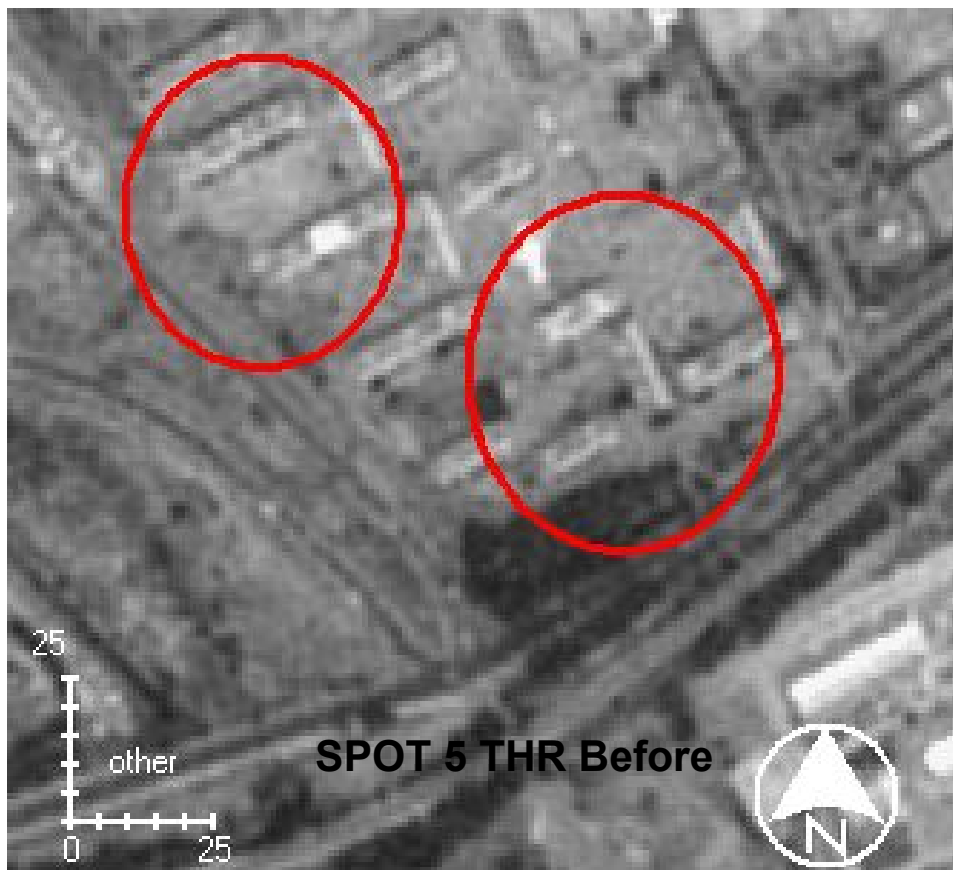


Urban area with high building density and important urban dynamic

See for example the “quartier du Plateau “



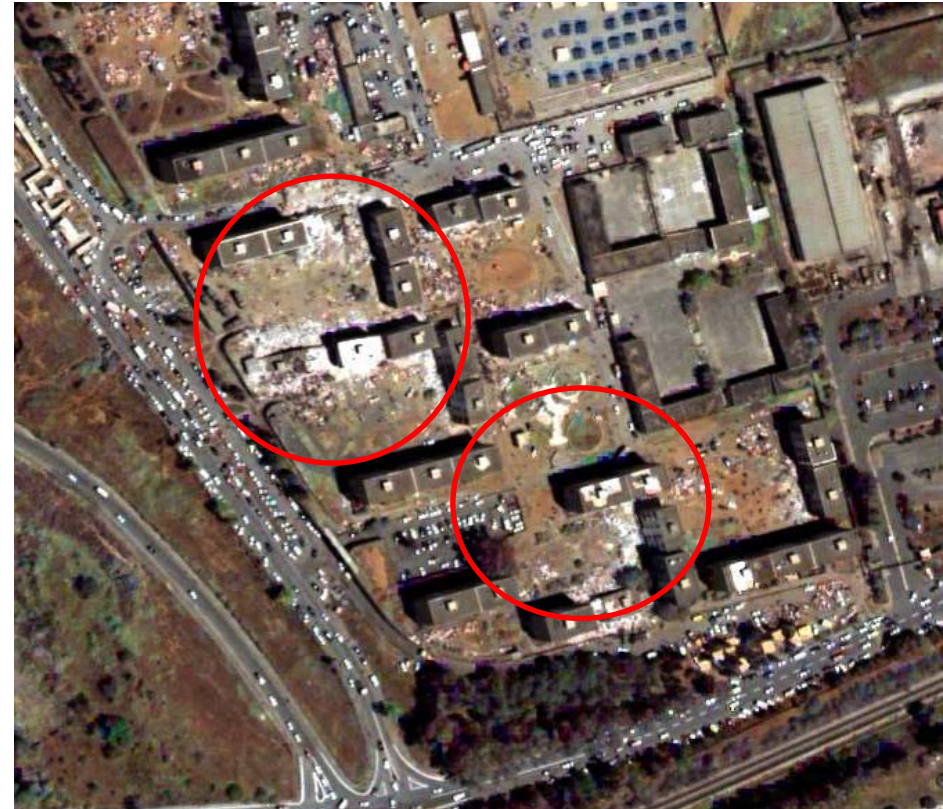
Starting point : crisis SPOT 5 THR



Optical VHR and damage recognition



Reference 2002/04/22



Crisis data 2003/05/23

Quick Bird- Pleiades HR like data

Optical VHR and damage recognition

- Blocks of flats



Collapsed buildings



Optical VHR and damage recognition

- Residential areas



Building under construction collapsed



Optical VHR and damage recognition

- Industrial buildings : grain silos

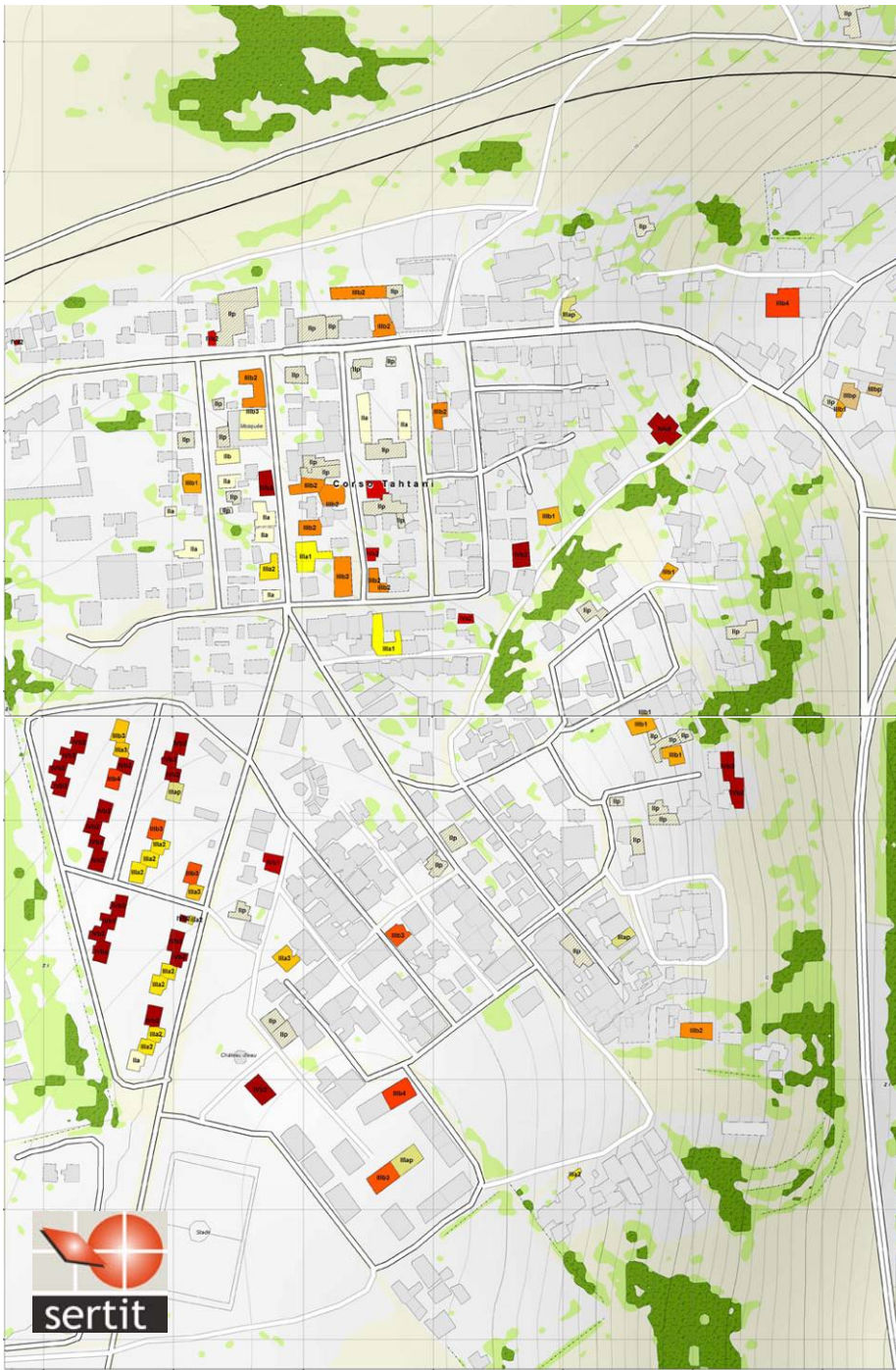


Sheared buildings with grain on the ground



© AYADI, GRAAG, 2003

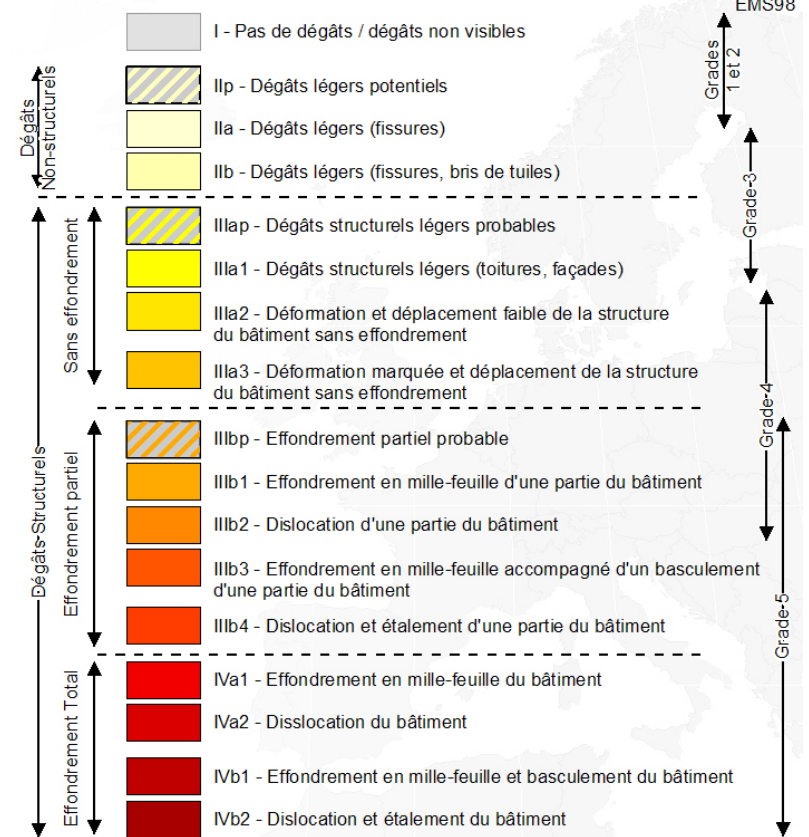
Per building damage description



Dégâts du séisme

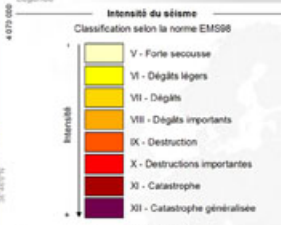
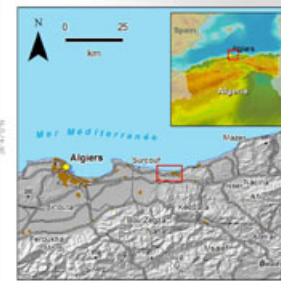
Echelle des dégâts par interprétation d'images THR

Echelle des dégâts EMS98



Continue representation of intensity of damage

Decision making document



Sources des données

Carte réalisée à partir de l'interprétation des images Quickbird du 22 avril 2002 et du 23 mai 2003 (résolution 60 cm) simulant les futures données Pleiades HR.
Propriété CNES. Images acquises dans le cadre du programme d'accompagnement CORFO.
Traitement et extraction de l'information SERTIT 2007

Fond topographique:
MNT SRTM 3 Arc-second
© USGS 2000
Traitements SERTIT 2007
© SERTIT 2007 - Tous droits réservés

Cadre de travail

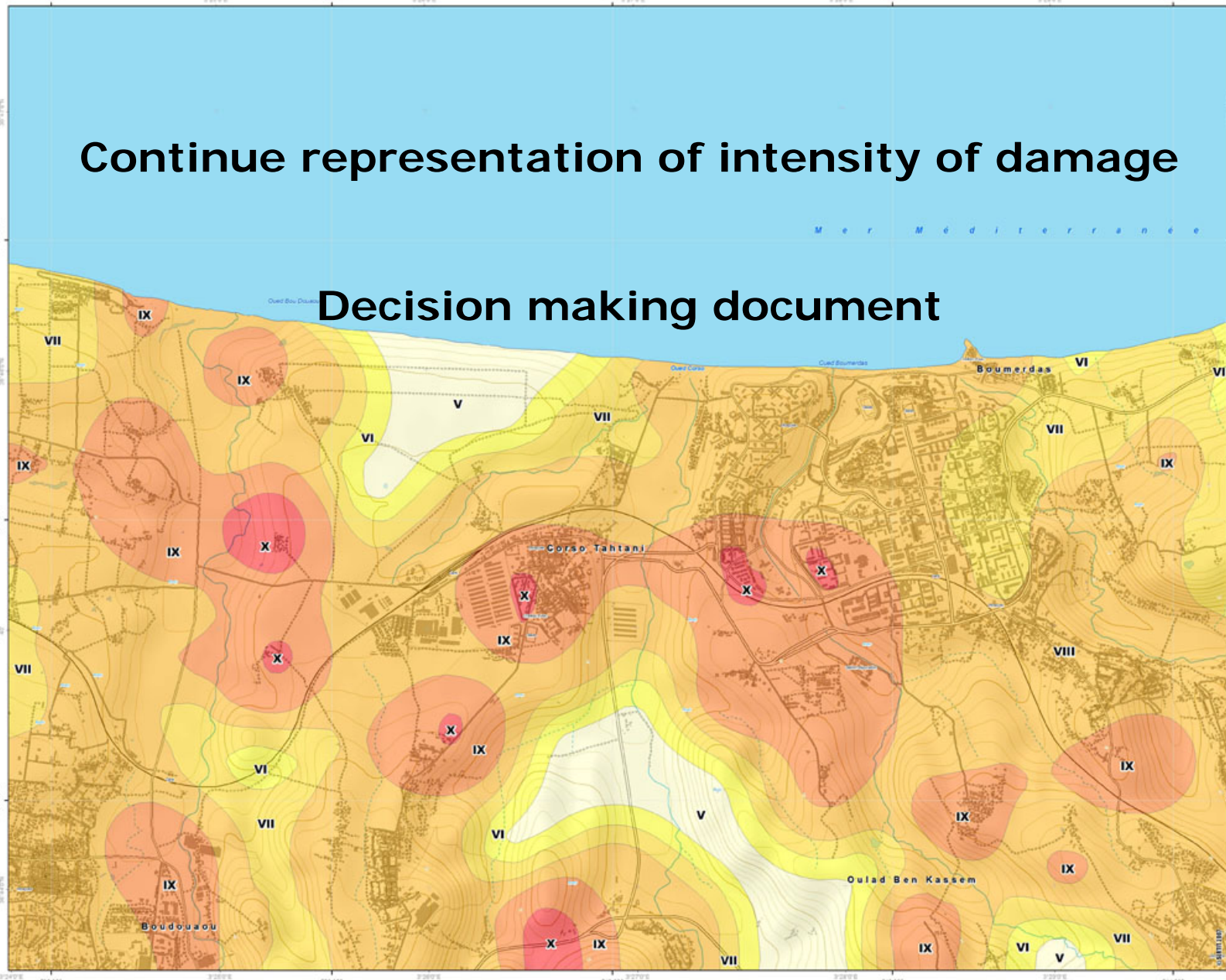
- DOCUMENT DE TRAVAIL INTERNE -

Carte réalisée le 20 Septembre 2007 par le SERTIT
© SERTIT 2007

Cartographie

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http://sertit.u-strasbg.fr/



Short term monitoring

Two images acquired within 3 weeks, May and June 2003

Monitoring short and long term reconstruction

Exploiting the two crisis data as well for long term 2006 and 2008 VHR images

VHR optical and camps recognition



Within 3 weeks

⇒ Increasing of amount of tents in a camp

⇒ Increasing of the number of camps

⇒ Increasing of the camps size

Total observed amount of tents moving from a few hundreds of tents to more than 4000

Reconstruction monitoring

- **Clearing activities: begun since May 2003**
- **Short term evolution: 23 May 2003 and 18th of June 2003**
- **Middle term evolution**
 - **March 2006, Pleiades like data 0,70 et 2.8 m**
 - **March 2008, Kompsat data, 1 m, 4m**

19 076 building and 1049 km of road network

Clearing activities recognition and monitoring



Clearing activities recognition and monitoring



Le Corso

20 of March 2006 image

Long term displaced population monitoring: 2003 - 2006



Crisis data 2003/06/18

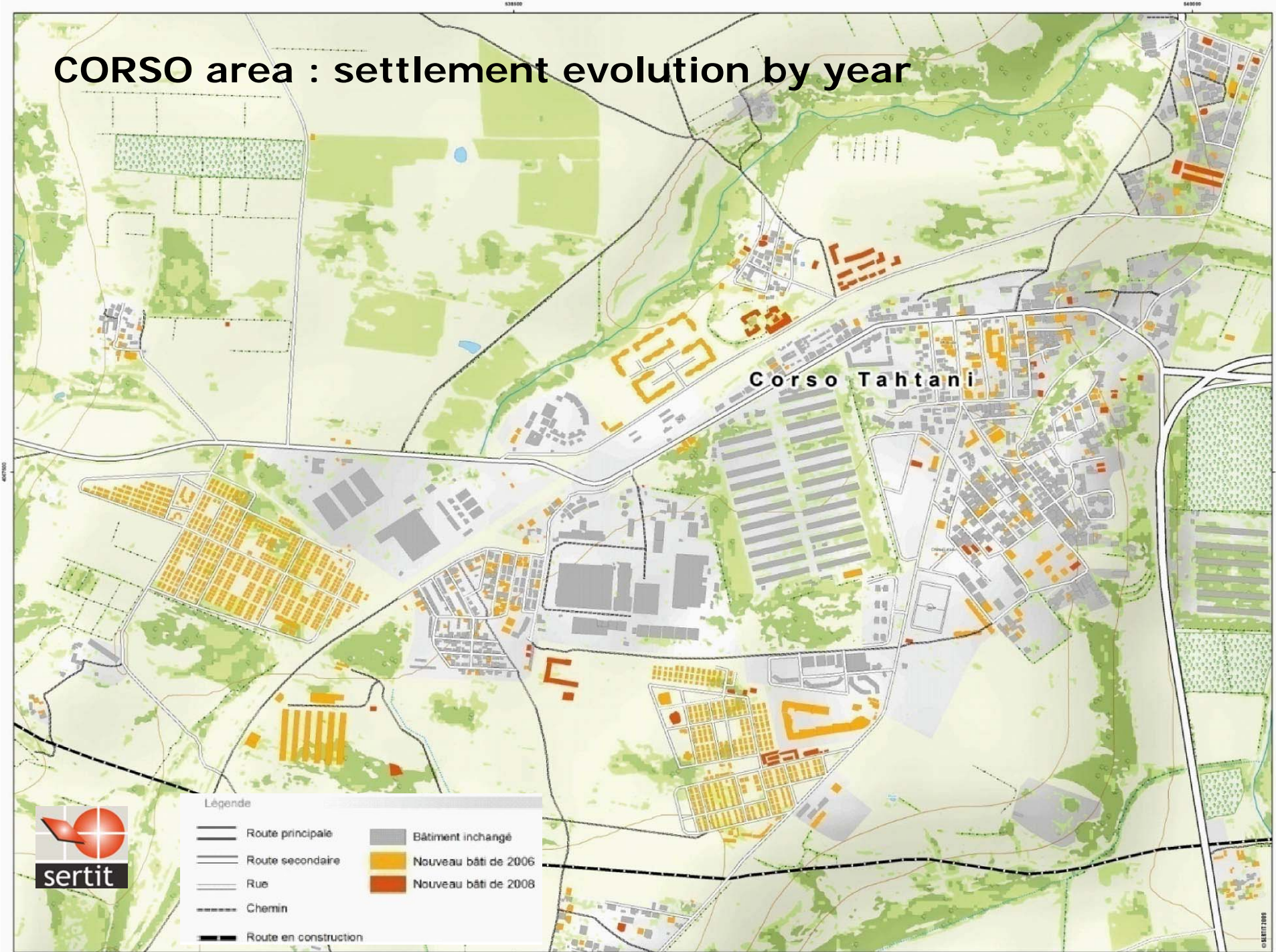
Long term displaced population monitoring: 2003 -2006

History of camp site

- Agricultural area 23 – 05 - 03
- Tents village (500) 13 – 06 - 03
- Temporal housing (barracks)
- New Blocks of flats in 2006

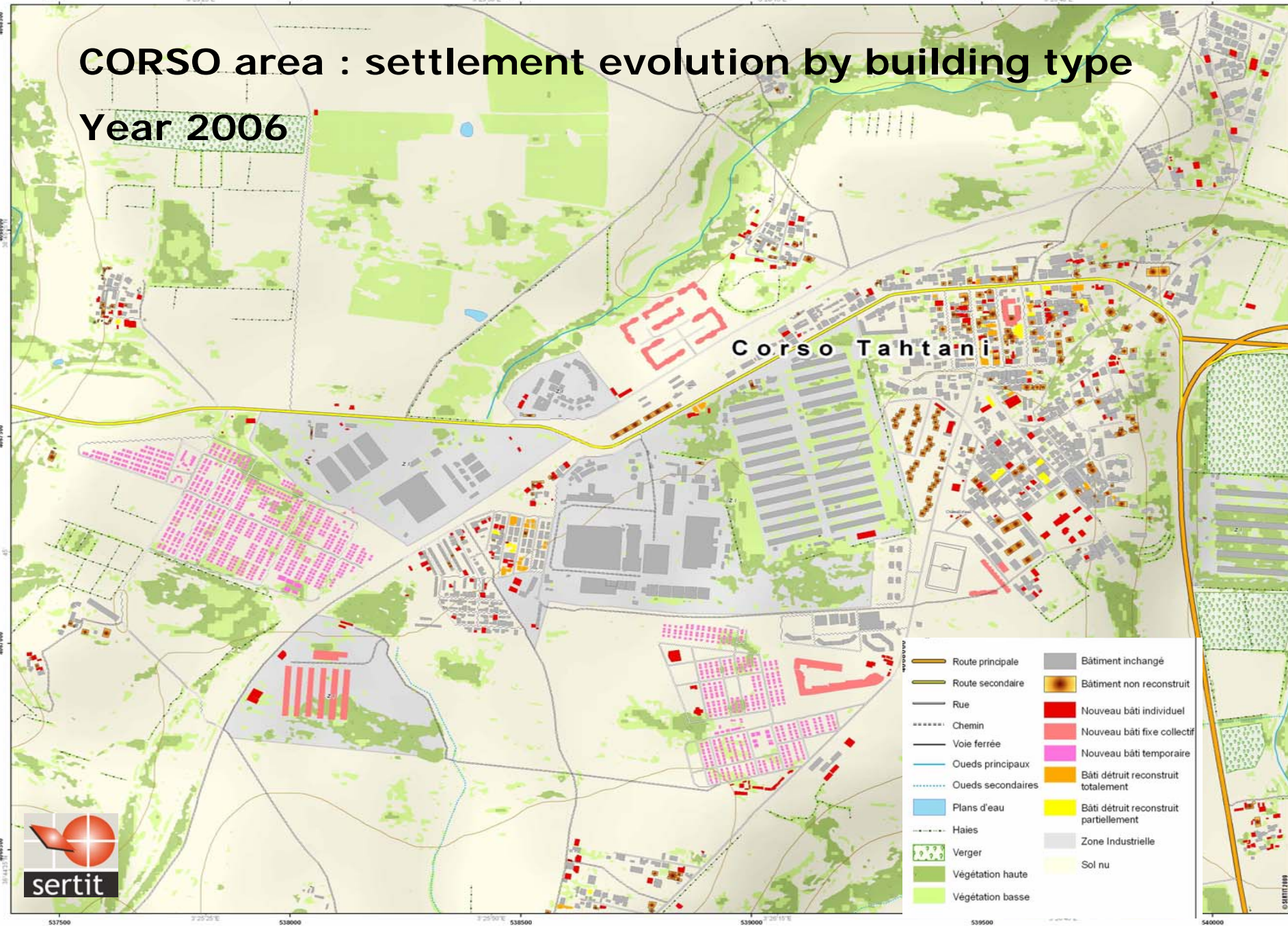
VHR data from 20th of March 2006

CORSO area : settlement evolution by year



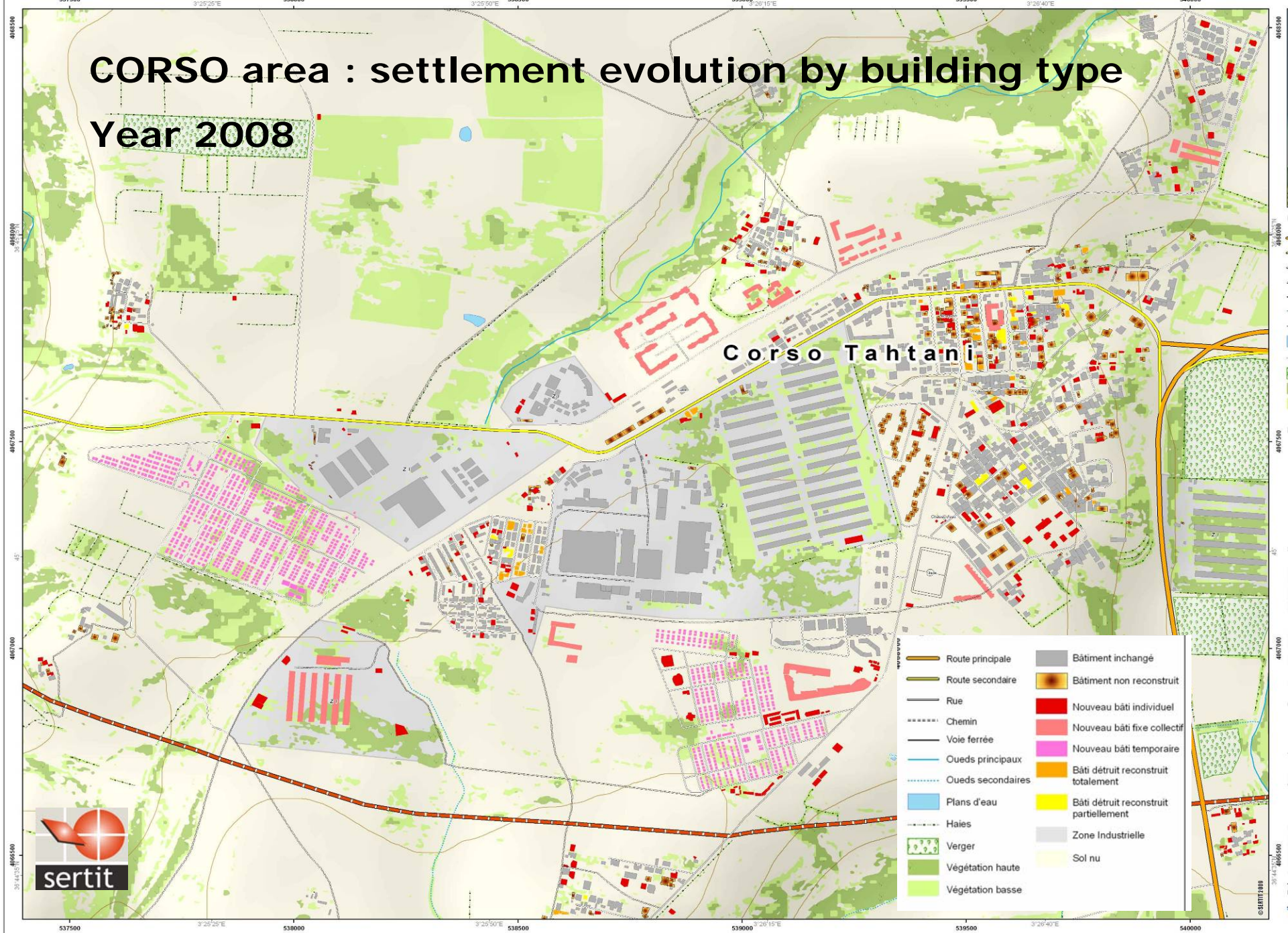
CORSO area : settlement evolution by building type

Year 2006

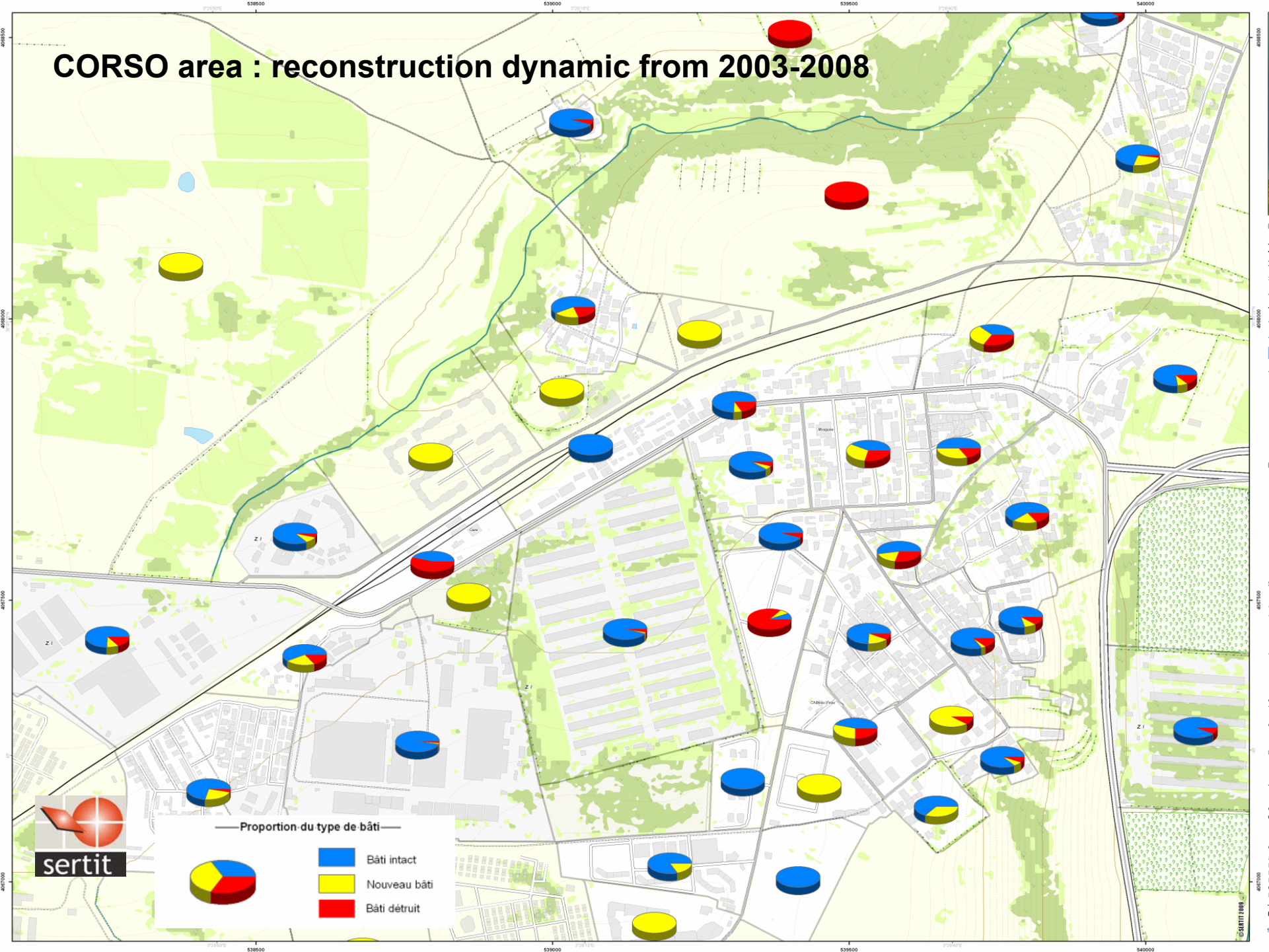


CORSO area : settlement evolution by building type

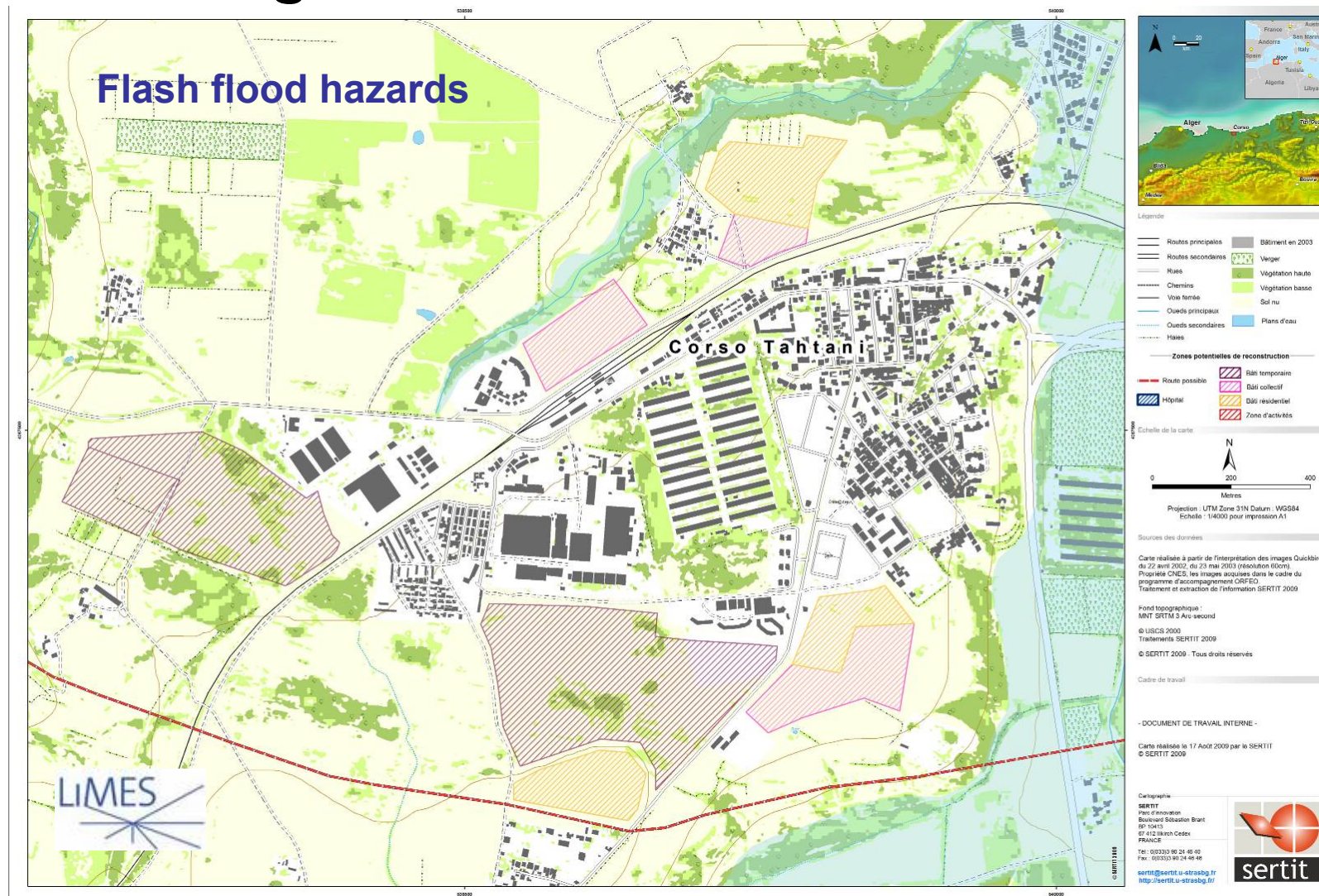
Year 2008



CORSO area : reconstruction dynamic from 2003-2008



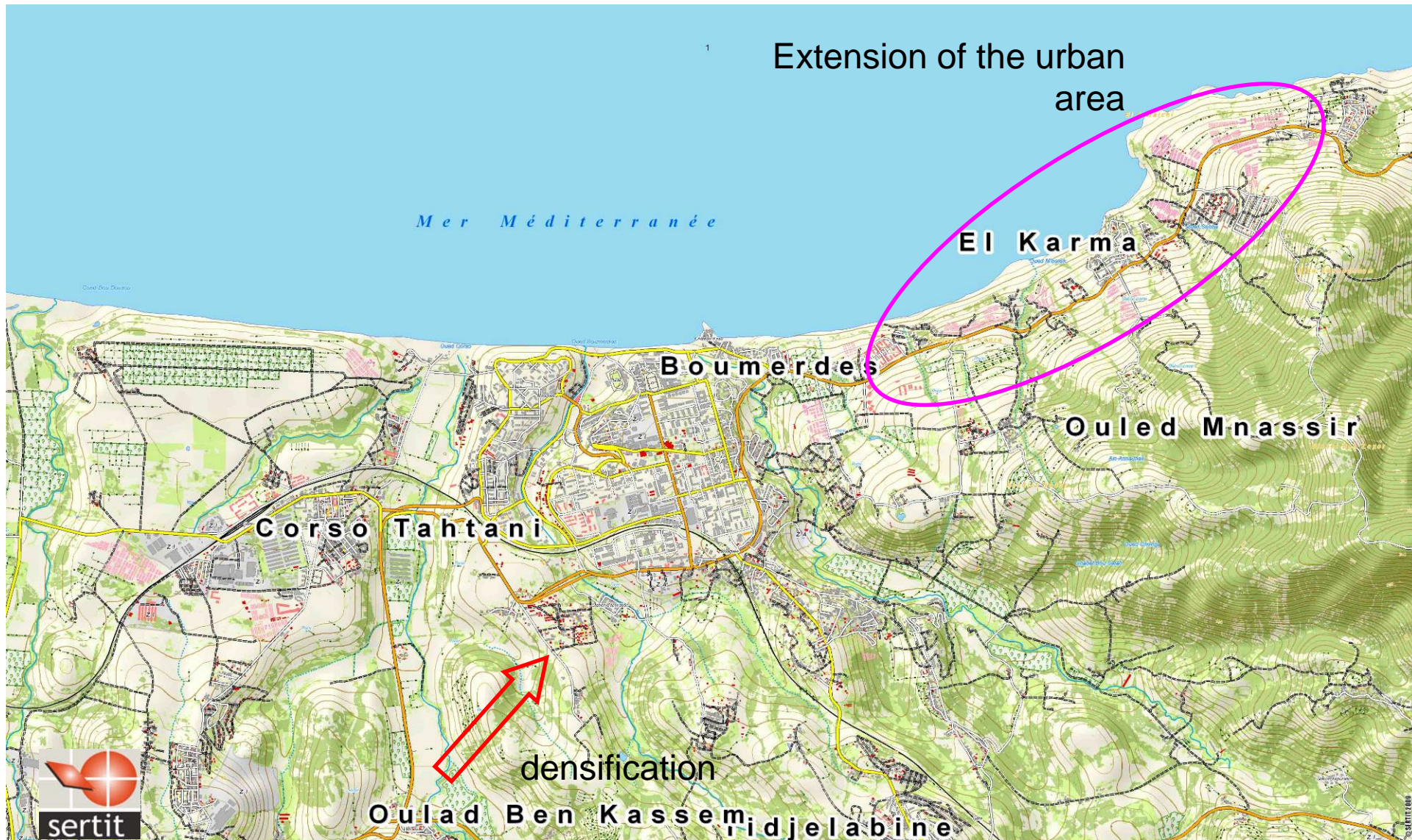
EO and Geo spatial information for identification of potential reconstruction site taking in account natural hazards;



Boumerdes : settlement evolution , Year 2006



Boumerdes : settlement evolution , Year 2008



Appraisal of ORFEO program for Charter and SAFER passed and future actions

Proof of Pleiades HR potential at different stages of a crisis

Emergency phase : People relief' phase (ie Charter domain of competencies)

And to the following ones:

- **Health**
- **Populations help and care ,**
- **Reconstruction/rehabilitation**
- **Prevention; through the comprehension of the devastating phenomenon (inputs for geophysical/hydrological modeling phase)**

Future trends for Pleiades HR commissioning Phase (2010-2011)

Three trends in the hazards/humanitarian domains

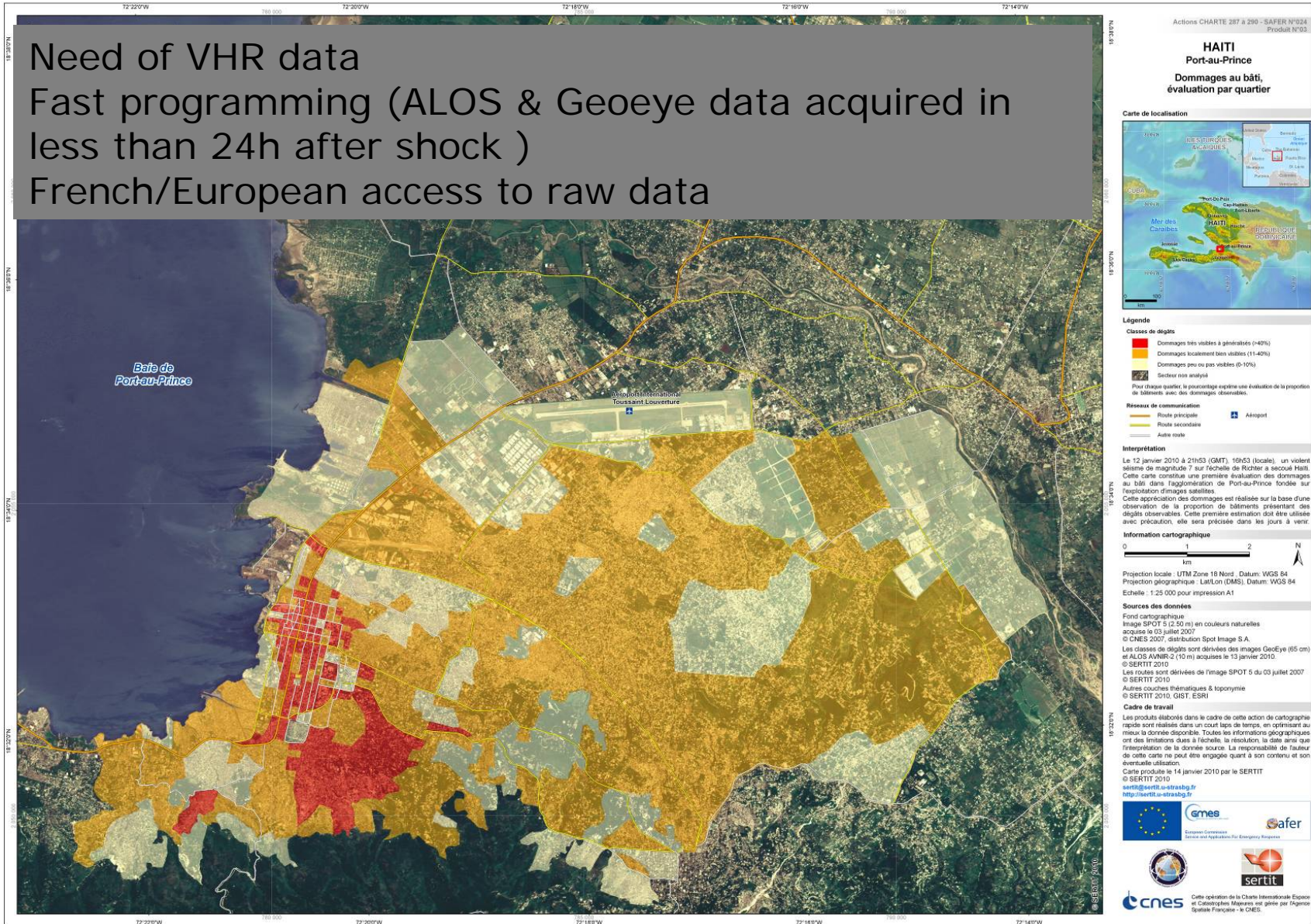
- Boumerdes: reconstruction state in 2011 => unique case of reconstruction monitoring over more than 8 years after a seism**

- Haïti: same reconstruction monitoring approach would/could/have to be proposed**

- Rapid mapping actions: at the first regional /major event occurring at any place in the world acquired in rush**
Pleiades HR data:
 - Flood**
 - Forest fire**
 - Pollution**
 - Etc ..**

Expects of the Hazards Humanitarian community in Pléiades HR constellation

Need of VHR data
 Fast programming (ALOS & GeoEye data acquired in less than 24h after shock)
 French/European access to raw data



Expects of the Hazards Humanitarian community in Pléiades HR constellation



Fast programming phase
High reactivity thanks to its agility
Relative large spatial coverage
High resolution
Less constrained access of the EO resources

Conclusion

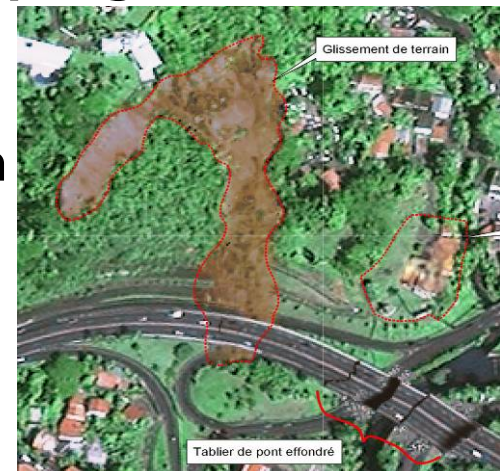
CNES ORFEO support was very primary, dense, and appreciated by users and operators/ actors of the hazards community

ORFEO projects: formative, innovative et testing aspects

- Exploitation of Pleiades Like data for demonstration purpose (Richter Martinique, Lourdes and Mulhouse exercises + SAR units of Vitrolles UIISC 7)
- Important profit for on going rapid mapping actions



Many thanks to ORFEO team



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