

Satellite Imagery for Coastal Mapping

2018 IWG-OCM Alaska Coastal Mapping Summit

Lighting Talk

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Drew Hopwood

GeoNorth Information Systems (GNIS)

Why Use Satellite Imagery for Coastal Mapping?

- Easy access remote locations
- Regular monitoring and repeat collections
- Year round data collection
- Weather independent
- Broad area collections
- Rapid response (emergencies, storms, etc.)

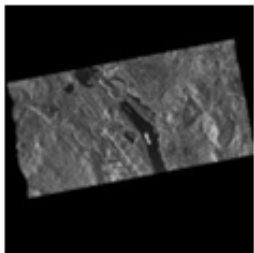
Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR)

- Multiple acquisition modes (resolution and coverage)
- All-weather, day/night data acquisition
- Predictable collection scheduling
 - Increased revisits in high latitudes
- Precise & accurate geolocation and measurement
 - TerraSAR-X up to 1m @ CE90



TerraSAR-X Collection Modes

Staring SpotLight

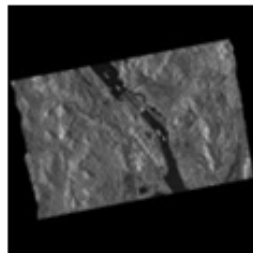


Up to 25cm resolution

Scene size depending on incidence angle, for example ~ 4km (width) x 3.7km (length) at 60°

Identification of objects

High Resolution SpotLight

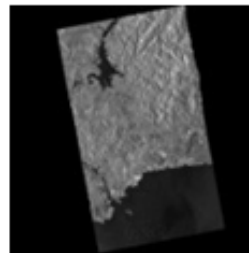


Up to 1m resolution

Scene size 5 to 10km (width) x 5km (length)

Recognition of objects (airplanes, hangars, vessels)

StripMap

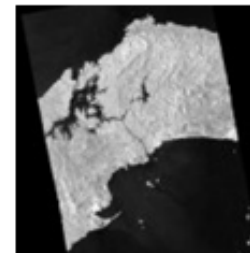


Up to 3m resolution

Scene size 30km (width) x 50km (length*)

Detection & classification and monitoring of vessels and infrastructure
Large scale mapping

ScanSAR

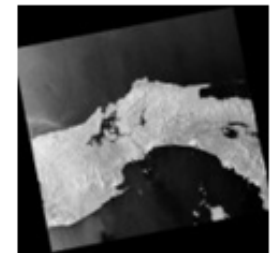


Up to 18.5m resolution

Scene size 100km (width) x 150km (length*)

Detailed maritime monitoring & detection
Small scale mapping

Wide ScanSAR



Up to 40m resolution

Scene size up to 270km (width) x 200km (length**)

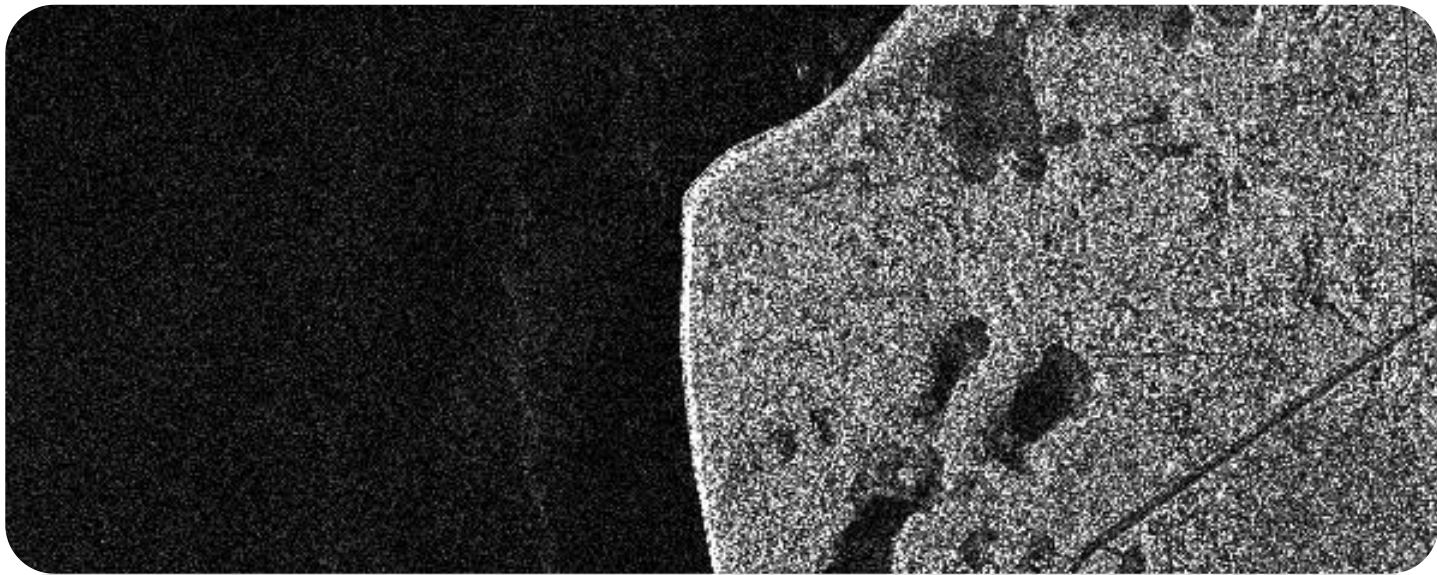
Large area maritime monitoring of ship traffic, oil spills, sea ice

*StripMap and ScanSAR: acquisition length extendable to 1,650 km

**Wide ScanSAR: acquisition length extendable to 1,500 km

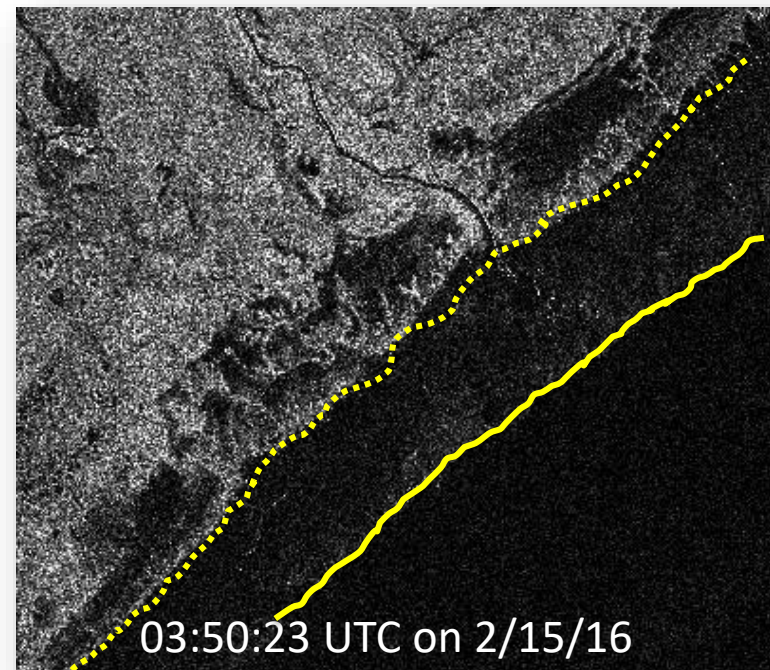
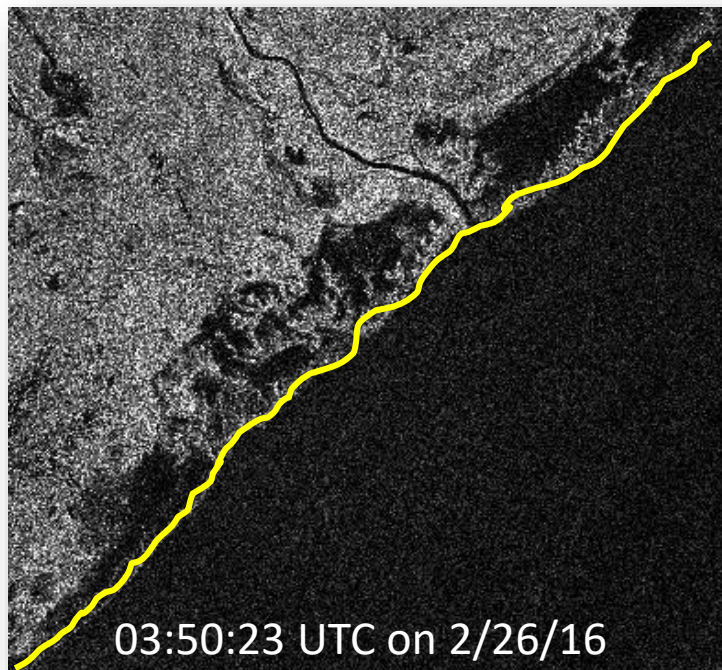
Using SAR for Coastal Mapping

- Land/Water boundary identifiable
 - Automation is possible
- Precise & accurate geolocation and measurement
 - TerraSAR-X up to 1m (w/o GCPs)
- All season monitoring, emergency/event response



Using SAR for Coastal Mapping

- Weather independence allows collection scheduling
 - Enabling tide coordinated collections
 - Aiding field work coordination
 - Guaranteed collections to meet project timelines



Coastline Example



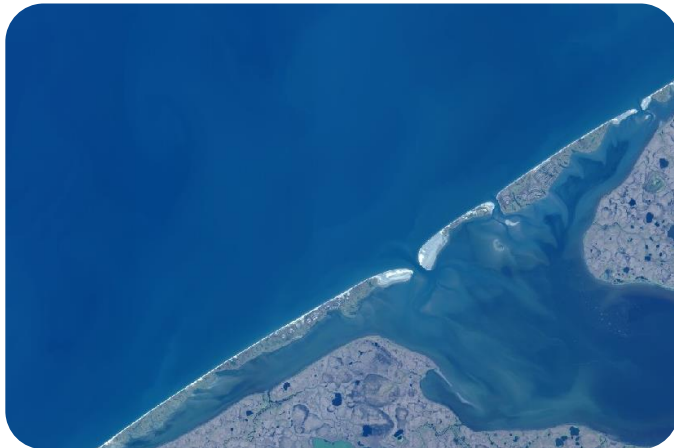
Akun Island

Several islands are missing from the 1:63k state boundary file

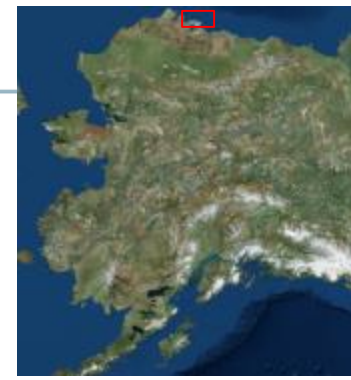


EO Advantages for Coastal Mapping

- Land/Water boundary identifiable using NIR band
- Collection of Stereo imagery
- Sub-surface capability for near shore bathymetric mapping
 - Subject to multiple environmental factors
- Source for land classification



North Slope Coastline



ENC Coastline – Chart US5AK9LM

- Scale – 1:48,767
- Edition 1.0
- Published – February 2012

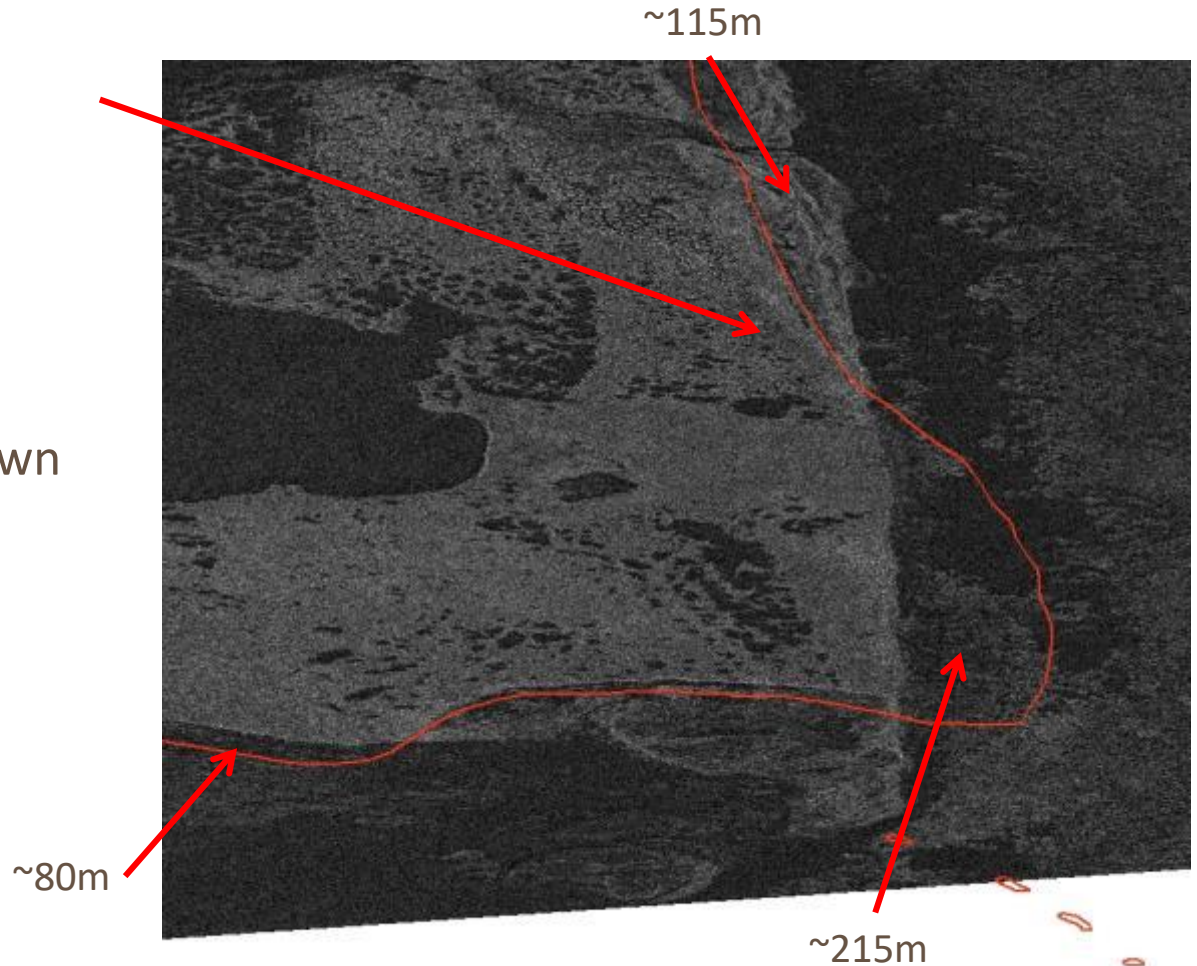
Landsat – Date Unknown

SDMI SPOT 5 – Date Unknown

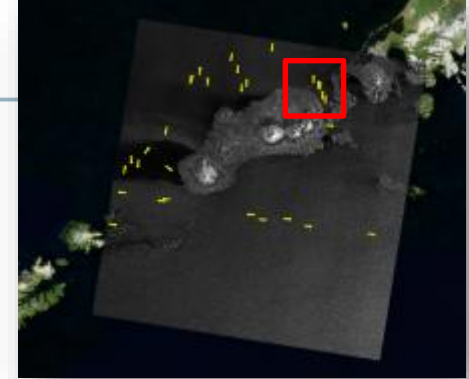
Pleiades – July 2013

TerraSAR-X – June 2014

- High Resolution Mode
- VV Polarization

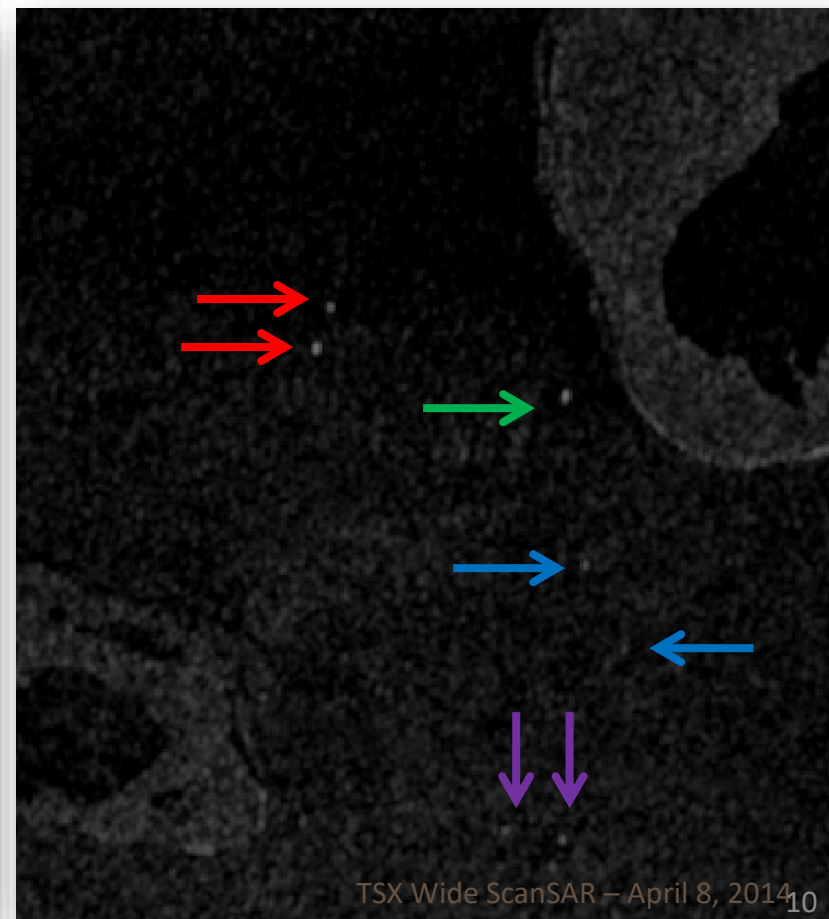
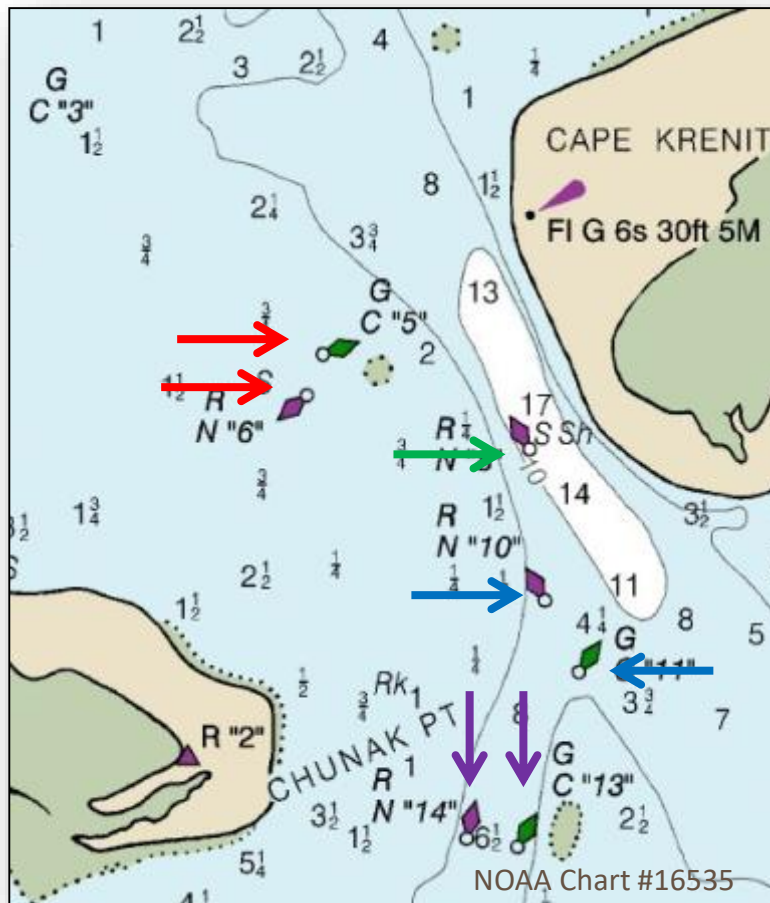


Using SAR for Monitoring Aids to Navigation



Bechevin Bay, Alaska

Locations known within 1 meters



TSX Wide ScanSAR – April 8, 2014₁₀

Access to GNIS Services

- GNIS prime contract with Army Geospatial Center (AGC) – Imagery Office (IO)
 - Available to any USACE user
 - Includes both SAR & EO products, value-added products, DEMs, etc...
 - Responsive data collection, processing and delivery

Other Government-Wide Acquisition Contracts (GWACs)

- GSA Schedule 70: Schedule# GS-35F-0119Y
 - Term: December 20, 2011- December 19, 2021
- NASA SEWP: Schedule # NNG15SC03B (small) or NNG15SC27B (other than small)
 - *Term: May 1, 2015 - April 30, 2020*

About GNIS

- Founded in 1999
- Alaska Native-Owned Corporation (ANC) and SBA-certified 8(a)
 - A wholly-owned subsidiary of The Tatitlek Corporation
- Headquartered in Anchorage; Offices in Denver and Vienna, VA.
- 18 years IT and Geospatial Solutions
- Top Secret Facility Clearance
- Cleared Staff (TS/SCI, TS, Secret)
- USG Clients: AGC, HHS, NOAA, USGS



Questions?

Drew Hopwood
GeoNorth Information Systems (GNIS)

Tel: (907) 646-4529

Email: dhopwood@geonorthis.com