



New perspectives of combined data sets from multiple remote sensing and terrestrial data networks for environmental information"





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Challenges













To manage the challenges and to advance the process towards the sustainability development goals



Data and spatial information technology will be of vital importance in this process





Data will have a widespread effect

- 1. monitor changes
- 2. manage risks and hazards
- 3. drive economical and technical innovations





One important source are data from remote sensing

















Huge amount of remote sensing data are available today!

Earth observation satellites

Since 2000 around 100 new satellites launched

Imaging passive systems Multispectral imaging systems Hyperspectral imaging systems Imaging active systems RADAR SAR LiDAR Non imaging active systems Microwave altimeter Laser altimeter Scatterometer





















Today

Spatial resolution Radiometric resolution Temporal resolution Spectral resolution 50 cm to km 8 to 12 bit daily to few days few to hundreds of bands



Value of remote sensing data has increased



3-D data High spatial resolution High time resolution High spectral resolution Different platforms Operational availability software, processing and storage capacity





3-D information is of high value



Terrain Surface

Vegetation

Objects











Endangerment of water resources





Gewächshäuser



www.seos-project.euaccess 2014

Landuse change and land consumption



Manila www.landsat.usgs. gov/gallery 2015







Waldgebiet in Rondônia 1972.

1972 1986 20



Quelle: Beckel 2007



Die Escondida-Mine 1989. Quelle: UNEP

Overuse of resources



Die Escondida Mine 2007. Quelle: Google Earth











Indonesia Sumatra









Kalimantan





Change of glacier lakes in Sikkim Himalaya

















































It is recognized that data from remote sensing in combination with terrestrial data networks is needed for environmental management











in situ component







GAW climate network







Eurostat has a huge value of statistical data

All data are related to the NUTS region on three different levels







European network on International Cooperative program on assessment and monitoring of airpollution effects on forests (30 years)





biodiversity observation systems Geo-Bon







Combination of remote sensing data with in situ data networks



Increases the value of information





For what do we need terrestrial networks?

Calibration Validation Imputation Regression

Fusion of information to produce new information

Modelling





Bio-economy?

Biomass production and conversion into value added products

Food Feed Bio-based products Bio-energy











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Bio-product category	Bio-products	Market volume "Bio" 2010 ¹⁾	Projected market volume "Bio" 2020 ¹⁾ ₂₎
Bio-based plastics	Short-life/ disposable applications (PLA, PHA, Starch Blends, Cellulosics)	110.000	1.280.000
(European Bioplastics)	Durable applications	150.000	
	Engineering Polymers	-	740.000
	Modified PLA, Cellulosics		
	Polyolefines (2012)		530.000
	Starch based alloys	not marketed	260.000
	TOTAL	260.000	2.810.000
Biodegradable and	Waste & shopping bags	30.000	260.000
bio-based plastics	Tableware	3.000	33.000
(BASF SE)	Bio mulch for agriculture	2.000	40.000
	TOTAL	35.000	333.000
Bio-lubricants (2008)	Hydraulic Fluids	68.000	230.000
(Fuchs Petrolub AG)	Chainsaw Lubricants	29.000	40.000
	Mould Release Agents	9.000	30.000
	Other oils	31.000	120.000
	TOTAL	137.000	420.000
Bio-composites	Compression moulding:		
(nova-Institut, 2012)	- with natural fibres	40.000	120.000
	- with cotton fibres	100.000	100.000
	- with wood fibres	50.000	150.000
	Extrusion and injection moulding		
	Wood Plastic Composites:	167.000	450.000
	- with natural fibres	5.000	100.000
	TOTAL	372.000	920.000
Bio-solvents 3)	(2012)	630.000	4)
Bio-surfactants 3)	(2012)	1.520.000	4)

1) In tons

2) All figures for 2020 are based on estimations

3) Figures by Industries & Agro-Ressources IAR

4) To be estimated by respective CEFIC sector groups

Source: Busch and Wittmeyer, Current market situation 2010 and market forcast 2020





3.9 Mio m³ wood production
50% for energy use
2030 year 2.7 Mrd people will be dependent on wood as energy source



UN DESA (Population Division)





Assessment of AGB for large areas

above ground woody biomass mapping Baden-Württemberg

NFI sample plot measurement on the ground





Street maps Topograhie Protection maps Owner structure information Used wood residues today















City Climate Modeling





- City Model:
 - Ground Elevation (Digital Terrain Model)
 - 3D Buildings Model
 - Trees
- Street and pavement areas (Ground Cover)
- Meteorological data
 - Temperature
 - Humidity
 - Wind (Speed and Direction)
 - ...

From LiDAR

From Surveying department

City Atmospheric Net Station





City Models



Yousef and Koch 2010







Roof modelling for photovoltaic suitability







Roof quality for PV



Processing steps for PV suitibility withinTreesVis

aerial Stereophotos (point cloud)

building polygons from line map (BP) (white)

digital terrain modell (DTM) (brown)

data on incident solar radiation















Dachgeometrie		
Dachfläche (geneigt)	83 m ²	
Ausrichtung:	246° (Ost = 90°, Süd = 180°, West = 270°)	
Neigung:	26° (flach = 0°, vertikal = 90°)	
Solarertrag		
Einstrahlung auf die geneigte Dachfläche:	1298 kWh/m ² pro Jahr (entspricht 86% des Optimalwertes der Gemeinde)	
Spezifischer Jahresertragswert für Photovoltaik:	1012 kWh/kWp (bei 78% <u>Performance Ratio</u>)	Puar
Ertrag Photovoltaik:	152 kWh/m ² pro Jahr (bei 15% <u>Modulwirkungsgrad</u> und 78% <u>Performance Ratio</u>)	
Ertrag Solarthermie:	649 kWh/m ² pro Jahr (bei 50% Systemwirkungsgrad)	







Global stress classification system for materials used in solar energy applications













Corrosion of metal constructions







Different effects of extreme degradation







Average global horizontal irradiation – Energy potential







Köppen-Geiger climate classification





























Development of one unified global stress classification system for solar energy applications

- Optimized planning and operation
- Stress zone adapted materials
- Stress zone adapted test procedures
- International standardization

Sustainable use of solar energy





