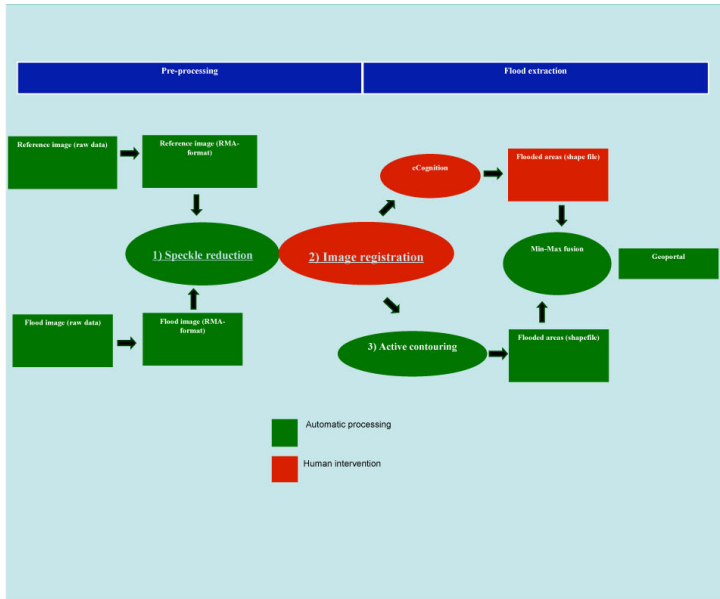


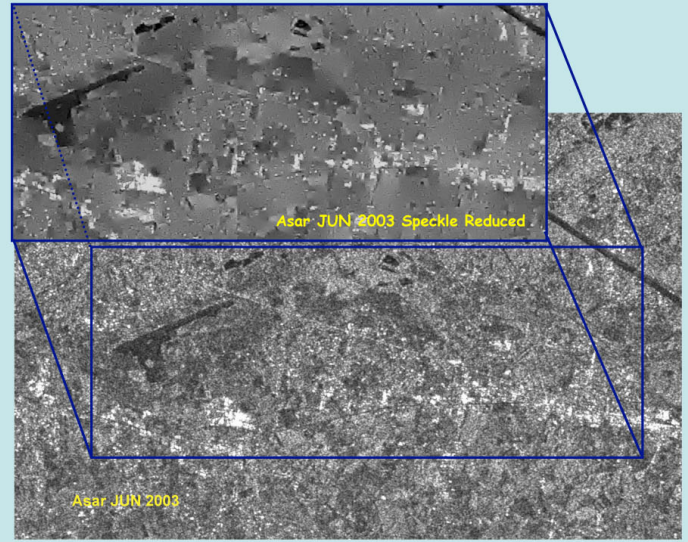


FLOODMAP: The development of an operational system to support Flanders Flood prevention policy

Heremans Roel and Borghys Dirk
(Signal and Image Centre / CISS)



1) Speckle Reduction



2) Georeferencing or Image registration

$$\begin{cases} x_{iw} = A_1 + B_1 x_i + C_1 y_i \\ y_{iw} = A_2 + B_2 x_i + C_2 y_i \end{cases}$$

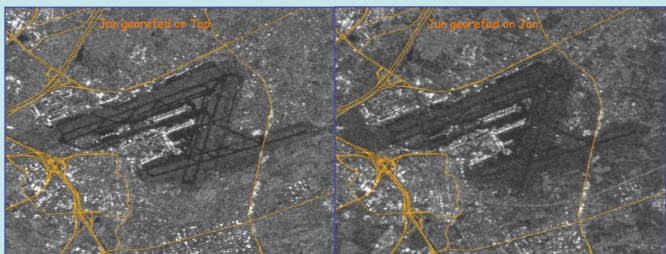
- 8 GCPs on ASAR(JAN03) & 8 cor. GCPs on

(topog + tfw)

Determination of parameters

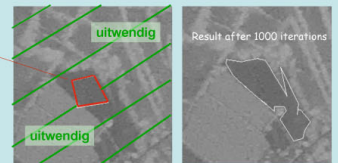


Georeferencing of the ASAR images coincide with the topographical map of the streets

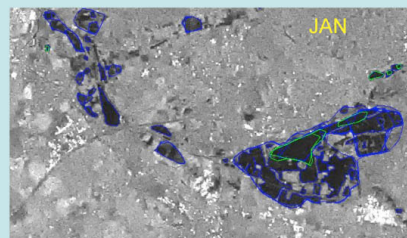
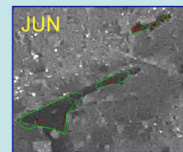


3) Active Contour

$$E_0 = N_{inw} \log(\sigma^2_{inw}) + N_{uit} \log(\sigma^2_{uit})$$

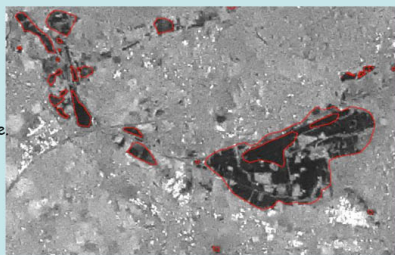


- Chose random one node (ex. 1)
- Replace this node random over Dx, Dy (uniformly distributed [-thr1,thr1])
- Calculate new energy
- If $E_{new} < E_{old}$ → keep replacement of node else → replace node to old position
- Continue till tries reaches max-try-parameter



Only interested in flood areas not in existing waterbodies like rivers, canals, ...

Therefore: Result on image without flood is subtracted from result obtained on a flooded image.



A www-page is build and updated using this automatic tool that was developed during the year 2003.

Have a look at: <http://geo-vlaanderen.agiv.be/geo-vlaanderen/>

