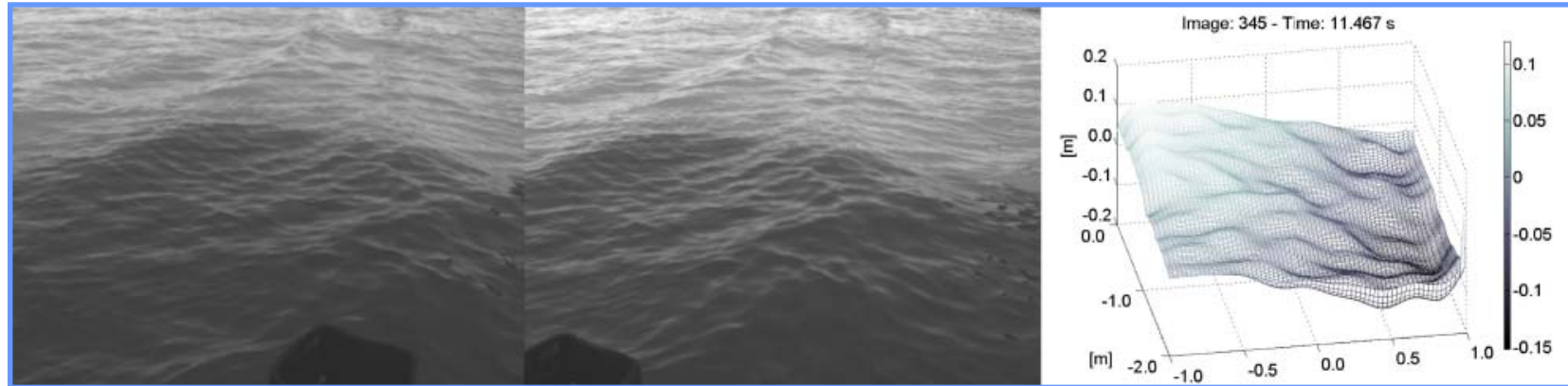


# WAVE STATISTICS AND SPECTRA VIA A WAVE ACQUISITION and ANALYSIS STEREO SYSTEM



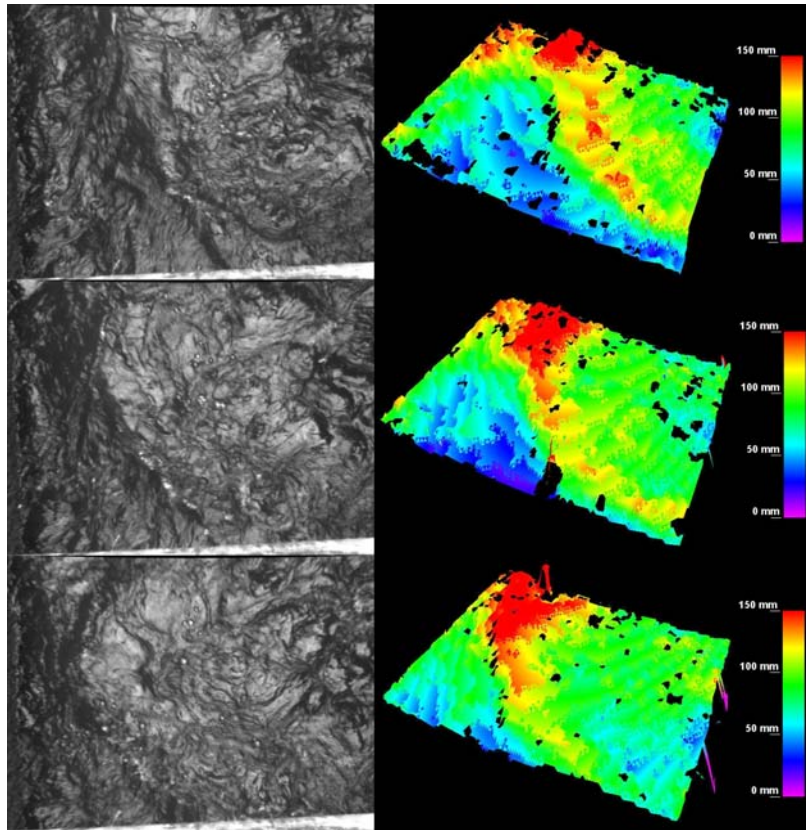
Guillermo Gallego & Anthony Yezzi  
*School of Computer & Electrical Engineering*  
Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta campus

Alvise Benetazzo  
*Protecno S.r.l., Padua, ITALY*

Francesco Fedele  
*School of Civil & Environmental Engineering*  
Georgia Institute of Technology, Savannah campus



# Stereo Video Imagery

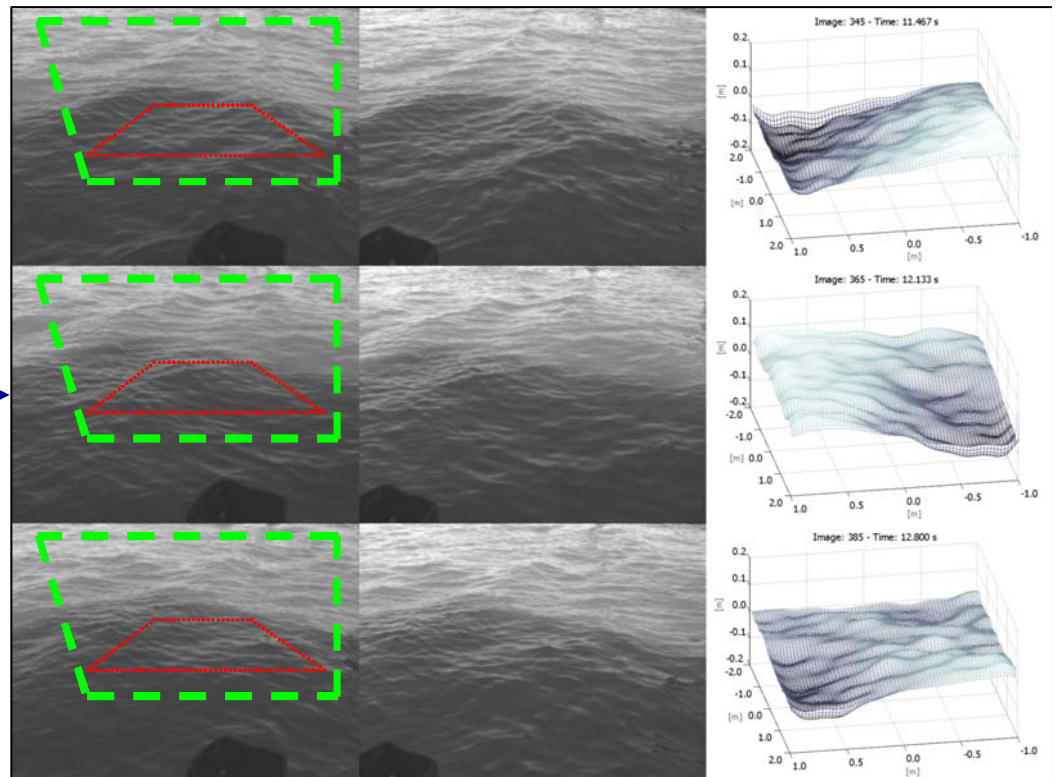


## GLOBAL TEAM

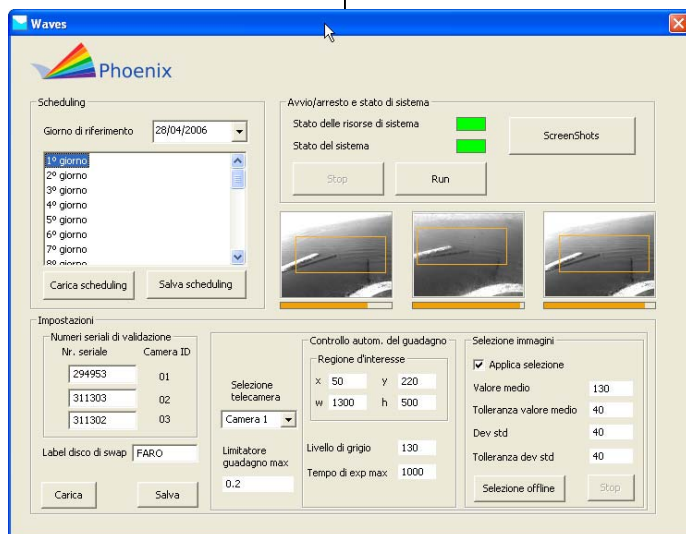
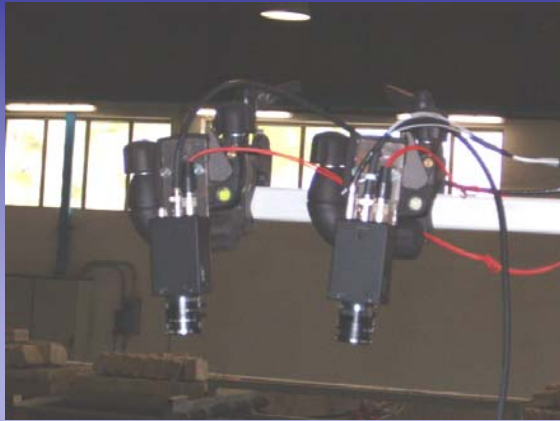
**F. Fedele** GATECH Savannah, Civil Engineering  
**A. Yezzi, G. Gallego** GATECH Atlanta, Electrical Engineering  
**A. Benetazzo**, PROTECNO srl, ITALY  
M. A. Tayfun University of Kuwait  
A. Boscolo, Phoenix srl, ITALY  
G. Z Forristall, Forristall Ocean Engineering, USA  
L. Cavaleri ISMAR-CNR Venice ITALY



Stereo reconstruction of  
water surface in time

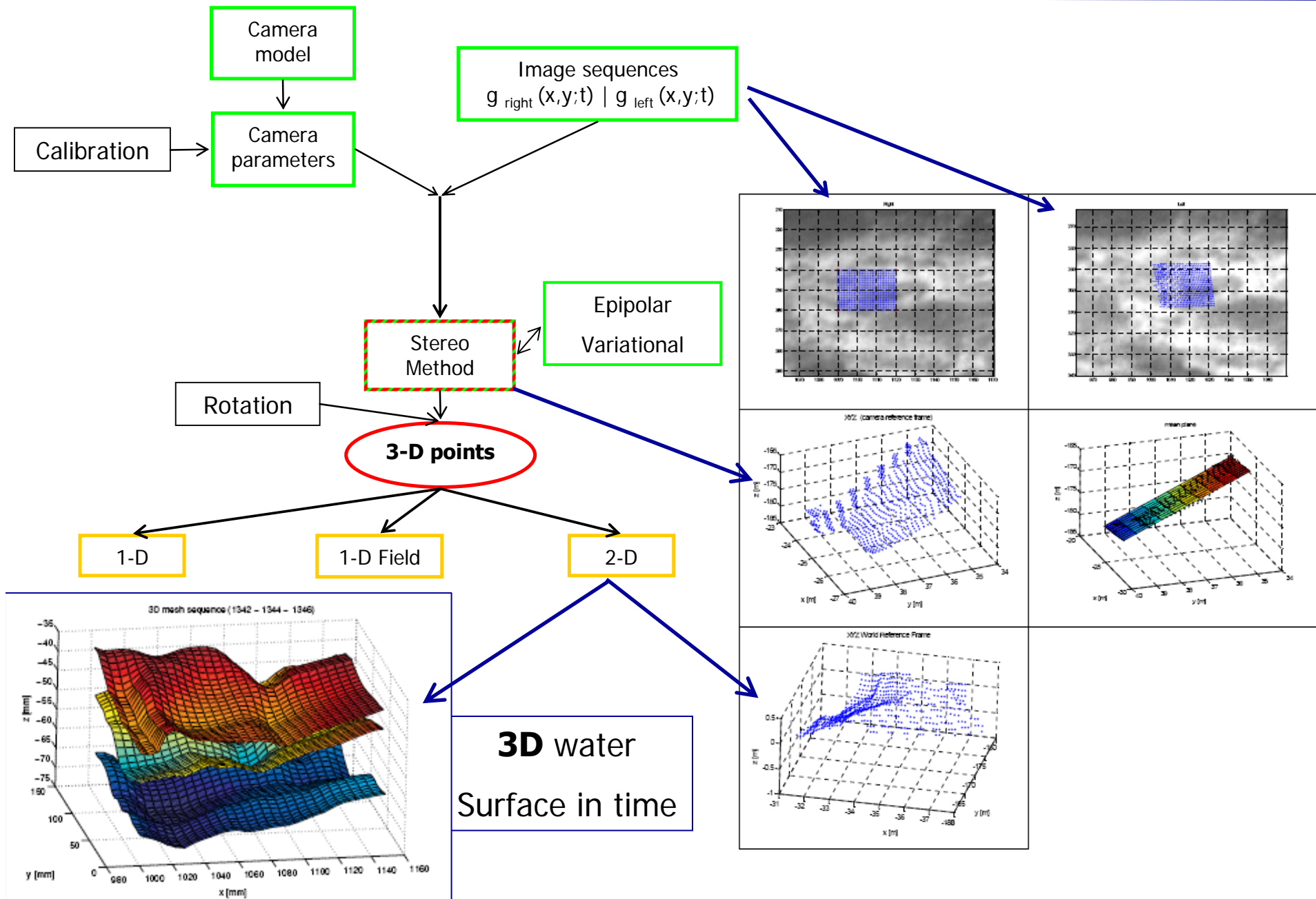


# WAVE ACQUISITION and ANALYSIS STEREO SYSTEM (WASS)



- Image acquisition  
(Bi/Trinocular Synchronized digital cameras)
- Image processing  
(Epipolar /Variational Stereo method)

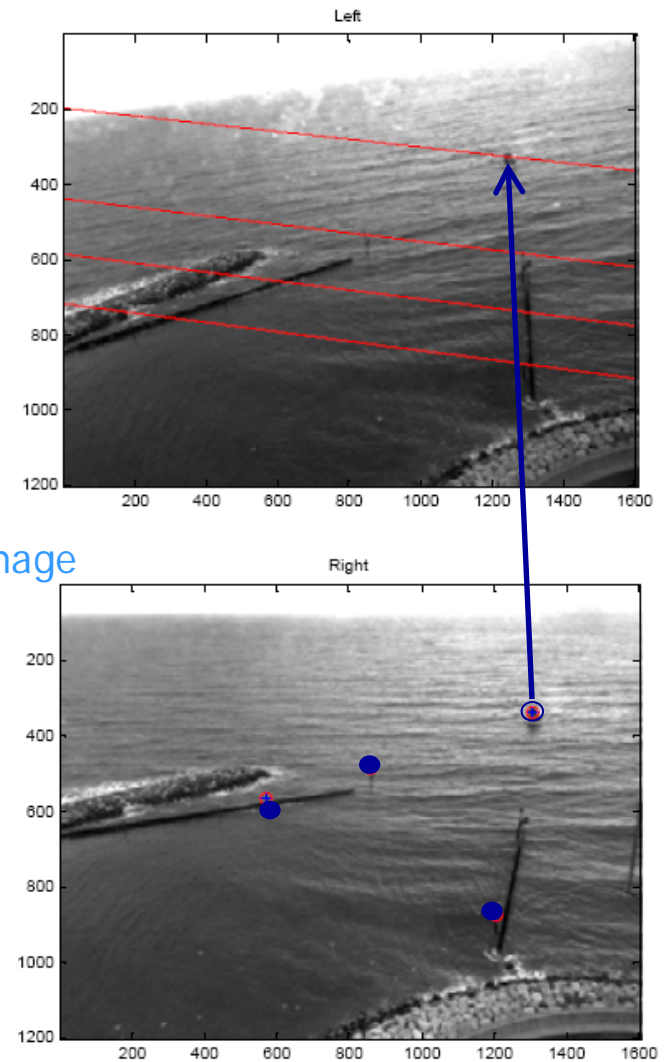
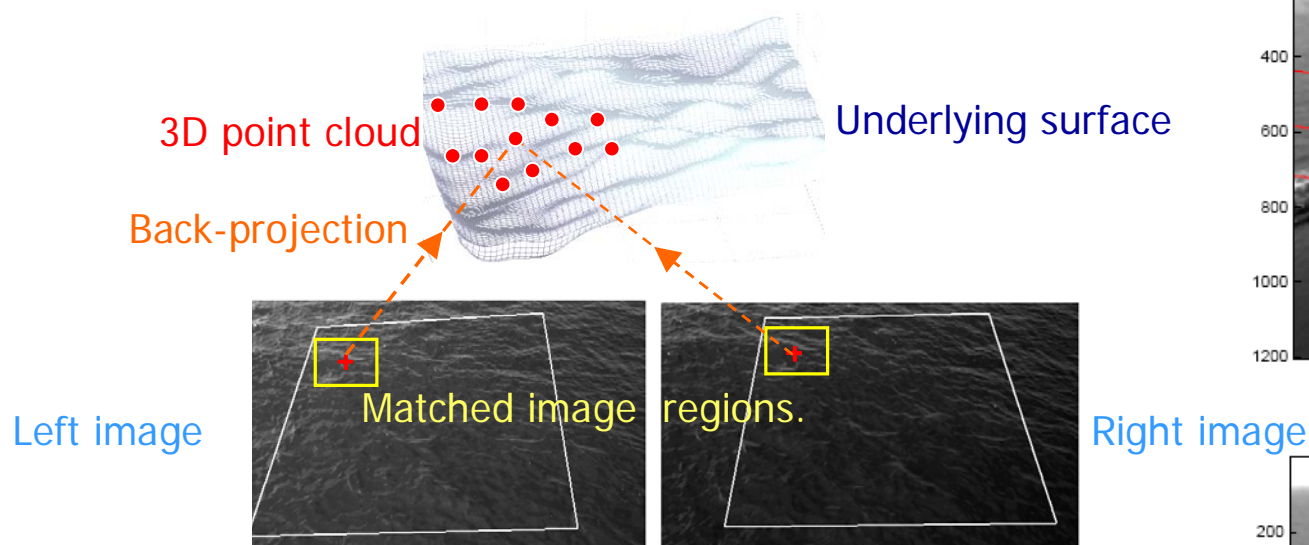
# WAVE ACQUISITION and ANALYSIS STEREO SYSTEM



# RECONSTRUCTION OF THE WATER 2D SURFACE FROM IMAGES

## Epipolar stereo solution

**Philosophy: separate the matching/correspondence problem from the reconstruction problem**

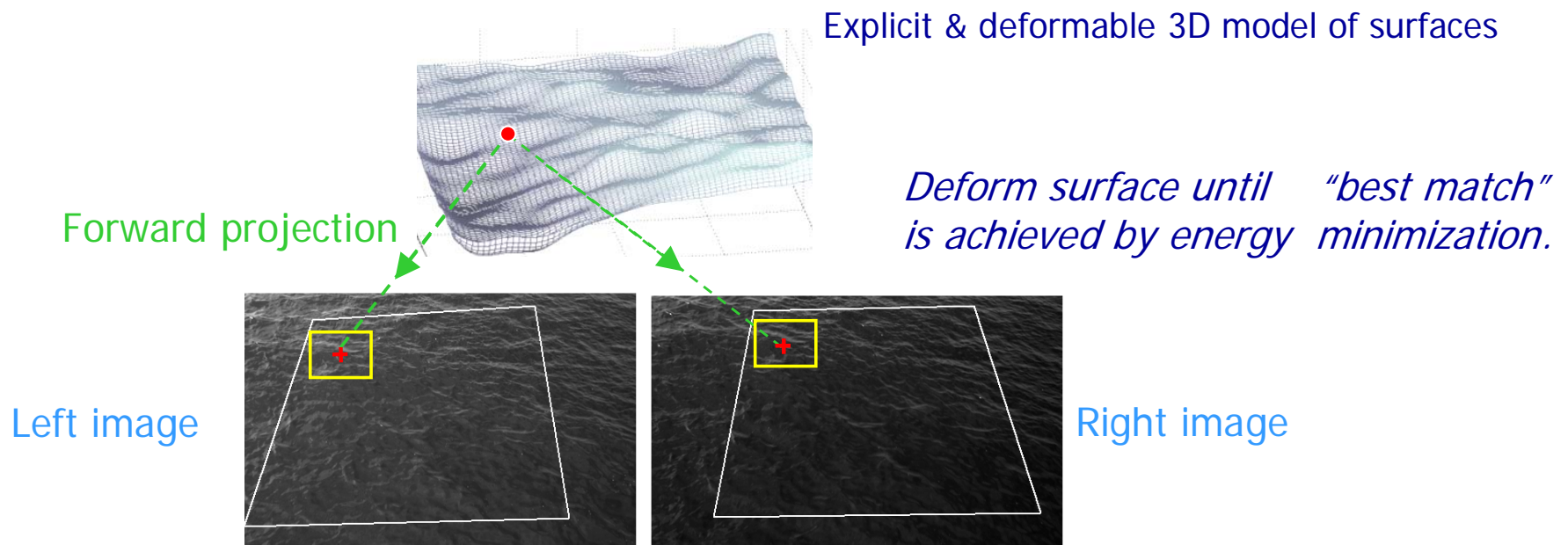


# RECONSTRUCTION OF THE WATER 2D SURFACE FROM IMAGES

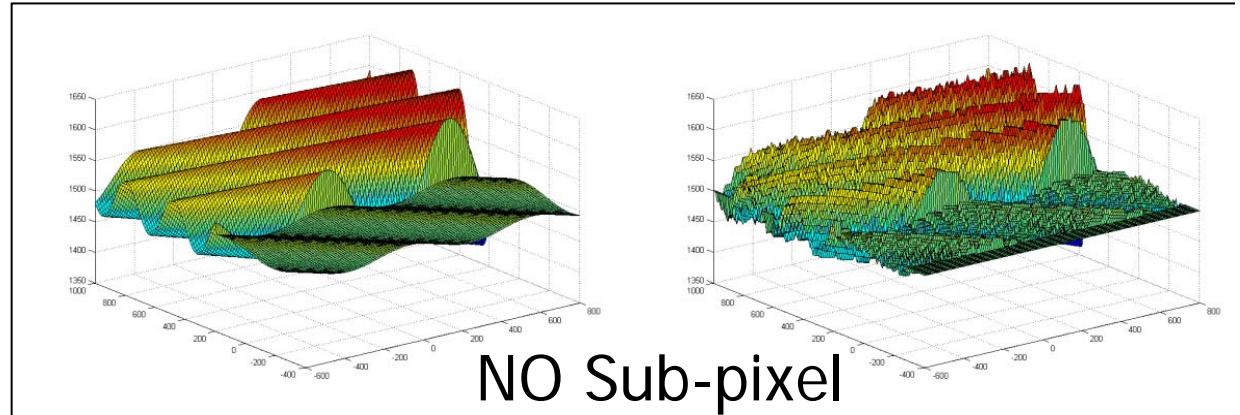
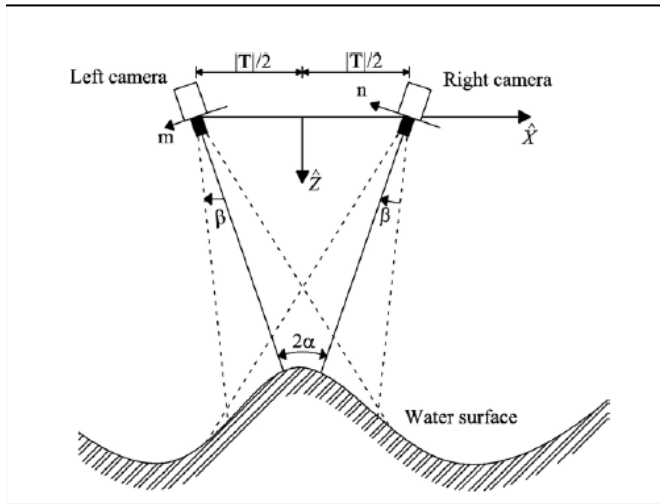
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## Variational stereo solution

**Philosophy: adjust the 3D model to the 3D world represented by the data (images) so that an **energy** is minimized.**

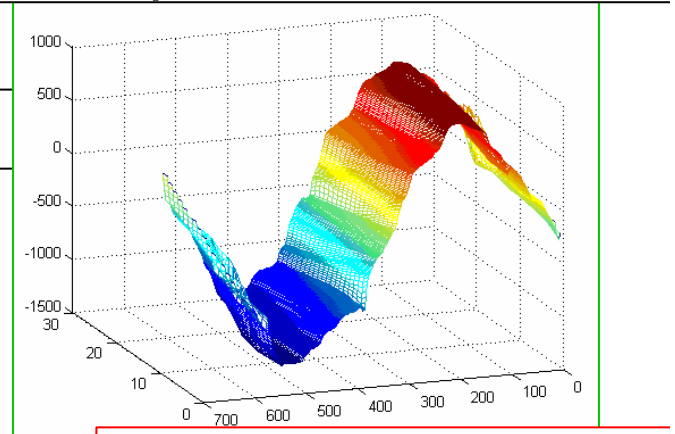


# QUANTIZATION ERROR



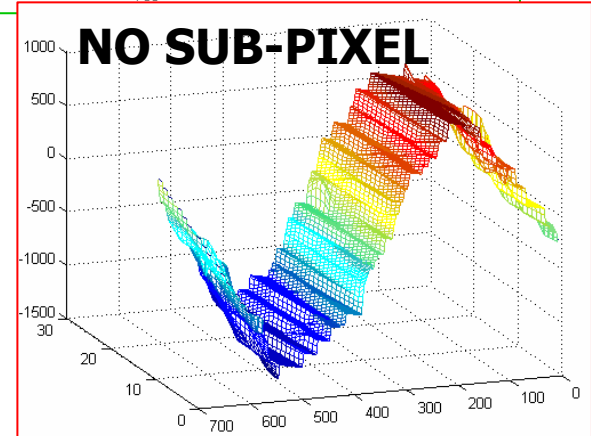
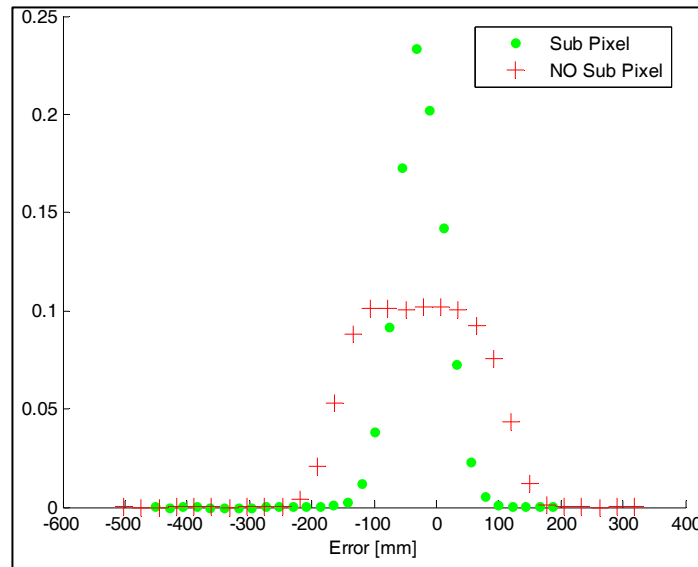
NO Sub-pixel

**SUB-PIXEL**



Errors depend on:

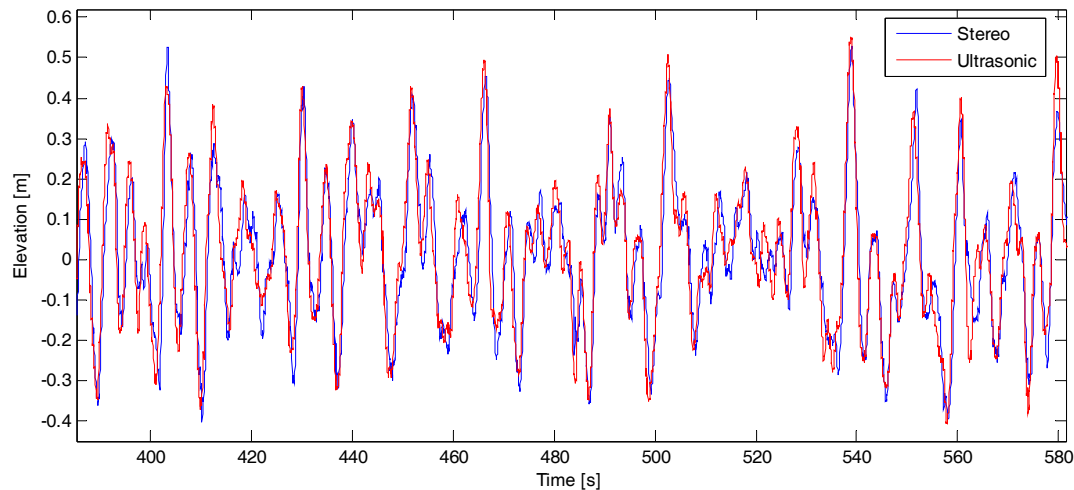
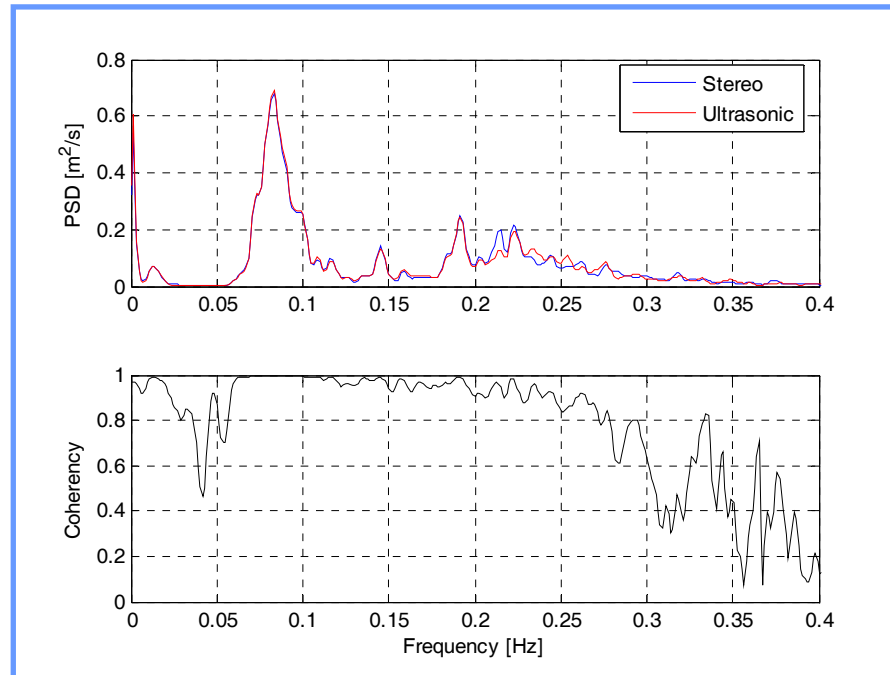
1. Camera specifics (e.g. pixel number  $M$ )
2. Focal length (through  $\beta$ )
3. Baseline distance ( $T$ )
4. Water-baseline distance ( $z$ )
5. Angle of converging axes ( $\alpha$ )
6. Number of cameras
7. Sub-pixel detection



**NO SUB-PIXEL**

# Stereo method: VALIDATION

- $Z_0 \sim 11$  m,  $b = 1.88$  m
- Matched Area :  $0.15 \times 0.15$  m<sup>2</sup>
- $e_{rx} = e_{ry} = 0.4$  cm,  $e_{rz} = 2.3$  cm
- 100 % of points matched
- 1008 x 1008 pixel camera
- $F = 13$  mm,  $f_4$ ,  $ss = 1 / 250$  s
- $fr = 20$  Hz,  $T = 24000$  s



Benetazzo, A. 2006.

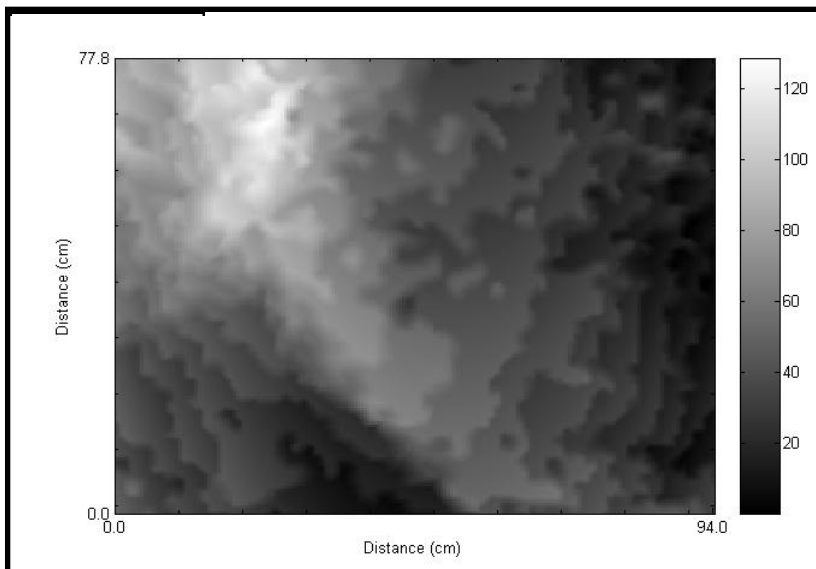
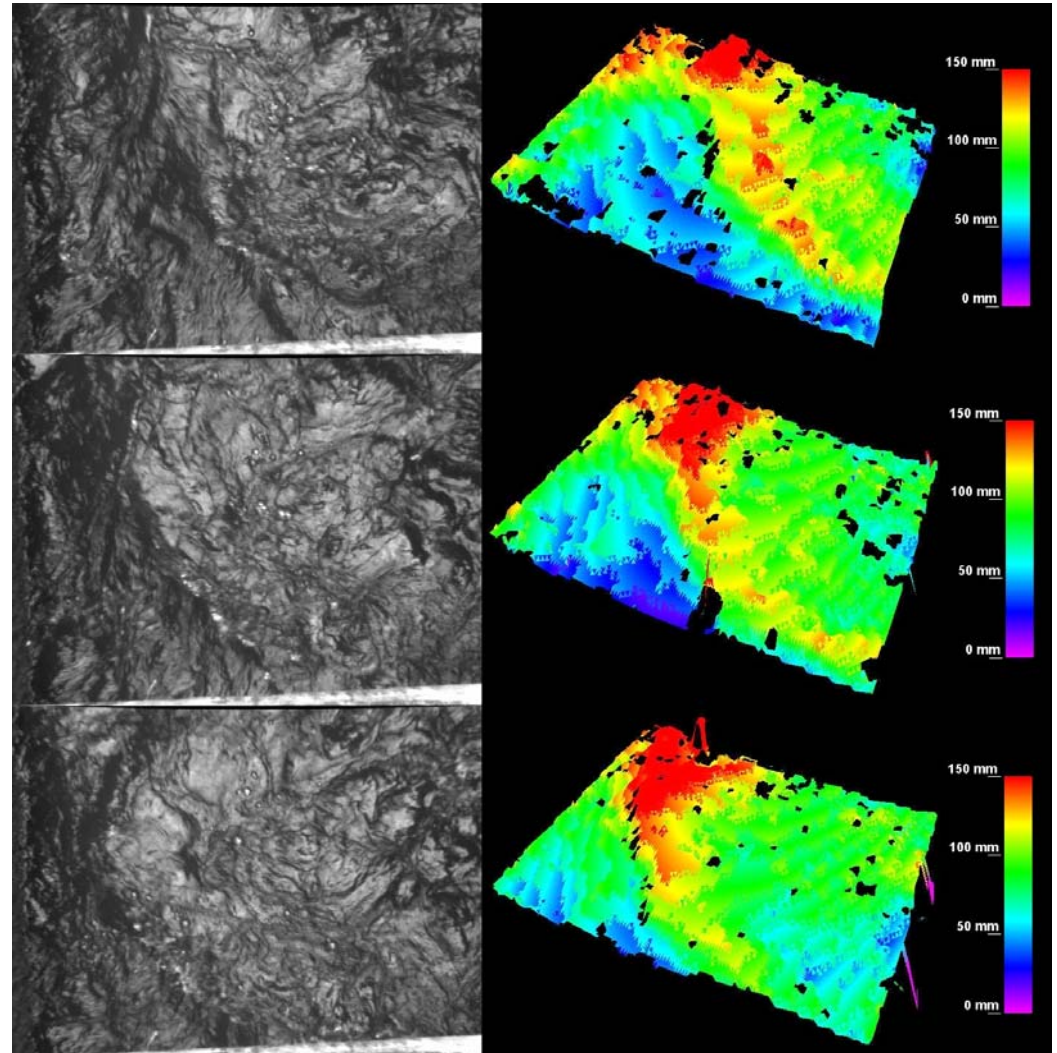
Measurements of short water waves using stereo matched image sequences

*Coastal Engineering*, 53:1013-1032



# Water surface elevation in time: example

- $Z_0 \sim 1.70$  m,  $b = 0.22$  m
- Matched Area :  $0.94 \times 0.78$  m<sup>2</sup>
- $e_{rx} = e_{ry} = 0.15$  cm,  $e_{rz} = 0.69$  cm
- 90 % of points matched
- 480 x 640 pixel camera
- $F = 6.3$  mm,  $ss = 1/200$  s



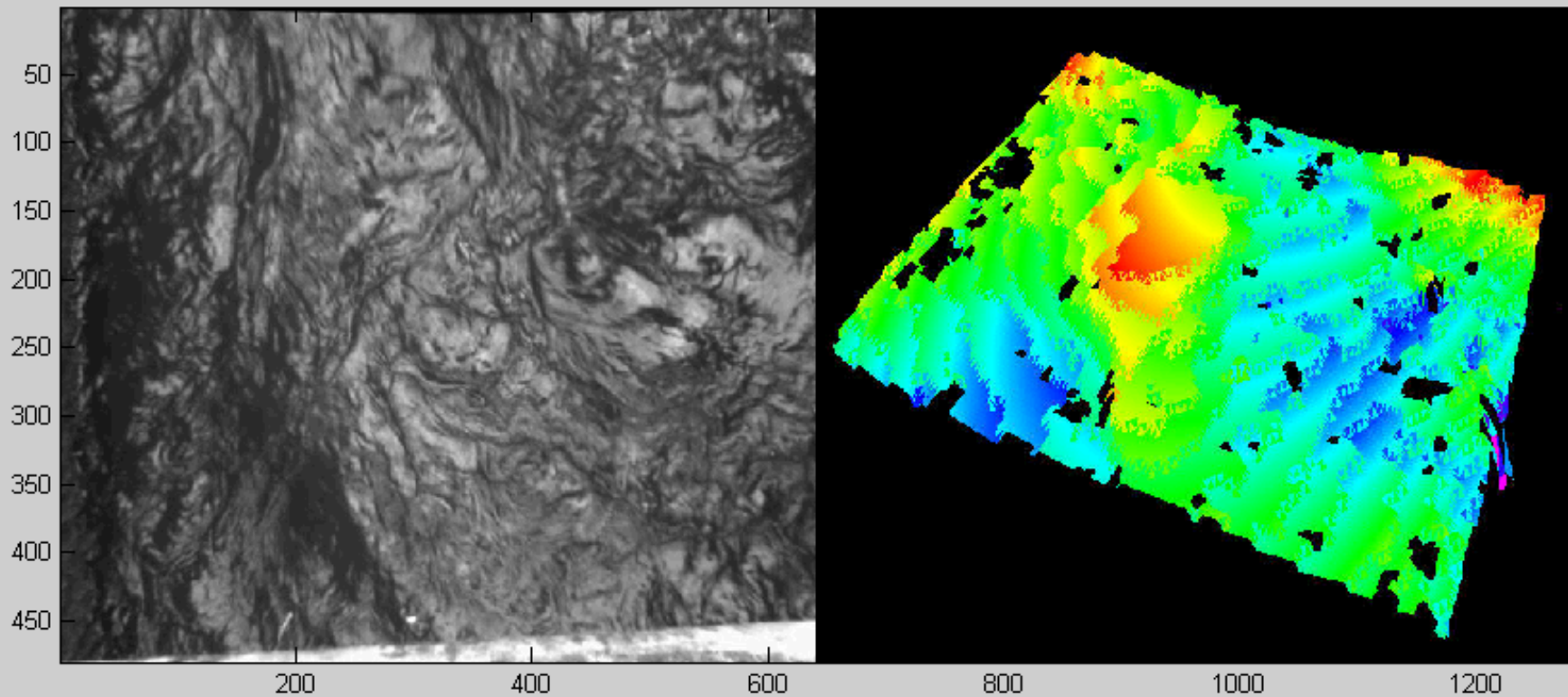
Map of the Surface elevation

# Water surface elevation in time: example (epipolar method)

- No sub-pixel
- Post-processing to be done

**B** < 0 m      **G** = 0 m      **R** > 0 m

time = 0.00 s

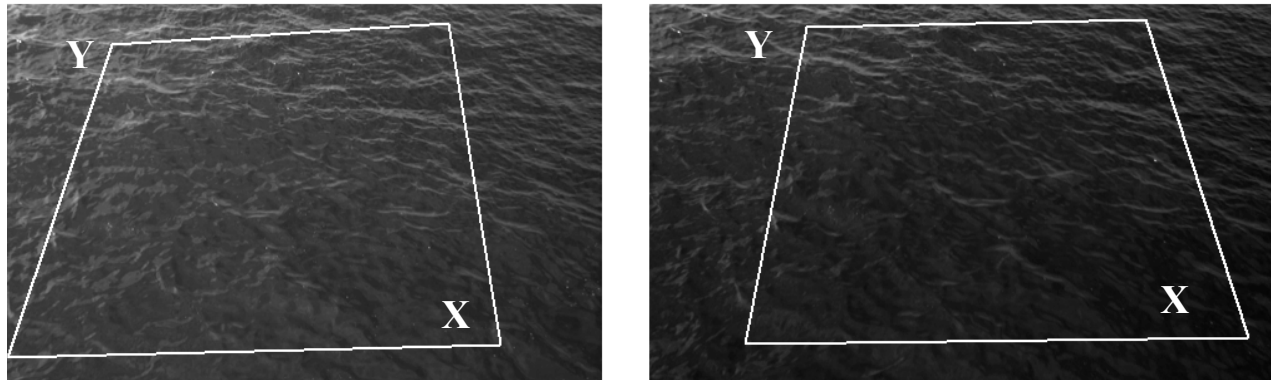


Right camera

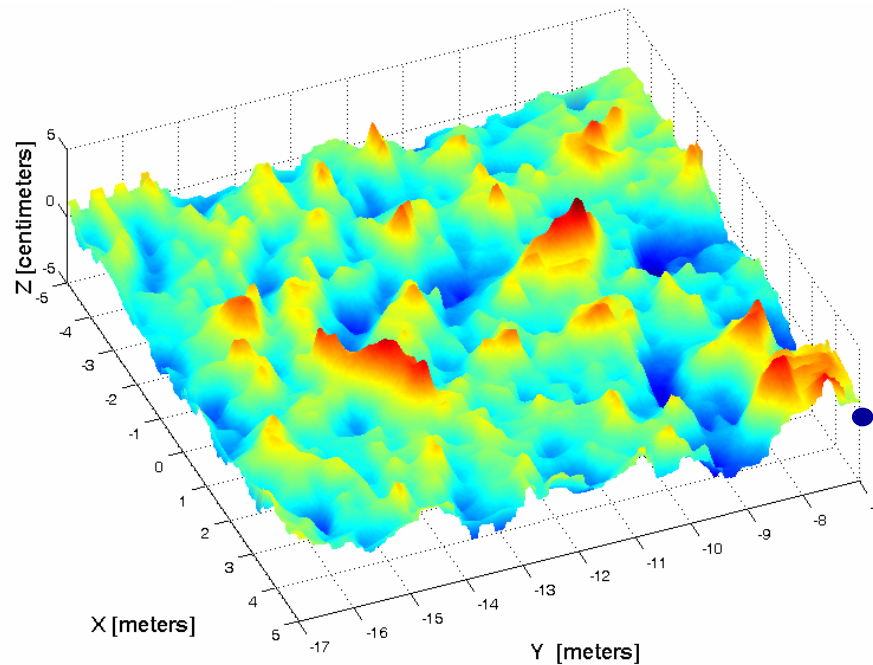
3-D Surface

# VARIATIONAL WAVE ACQUISITION STEREO SYSTEM (VWASS)

Input stereo pair images. The rectangular domain (8 m x 8.7 m).  
The height of the waves is in the range  $\pm 0.2$  cm.

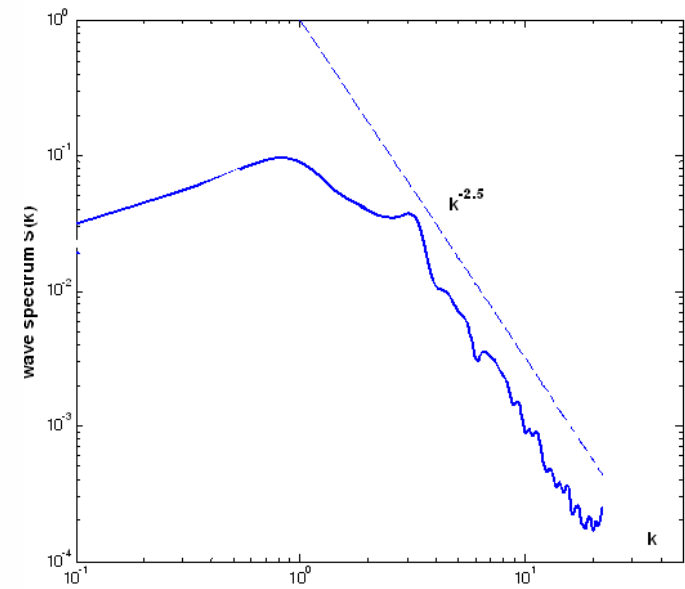
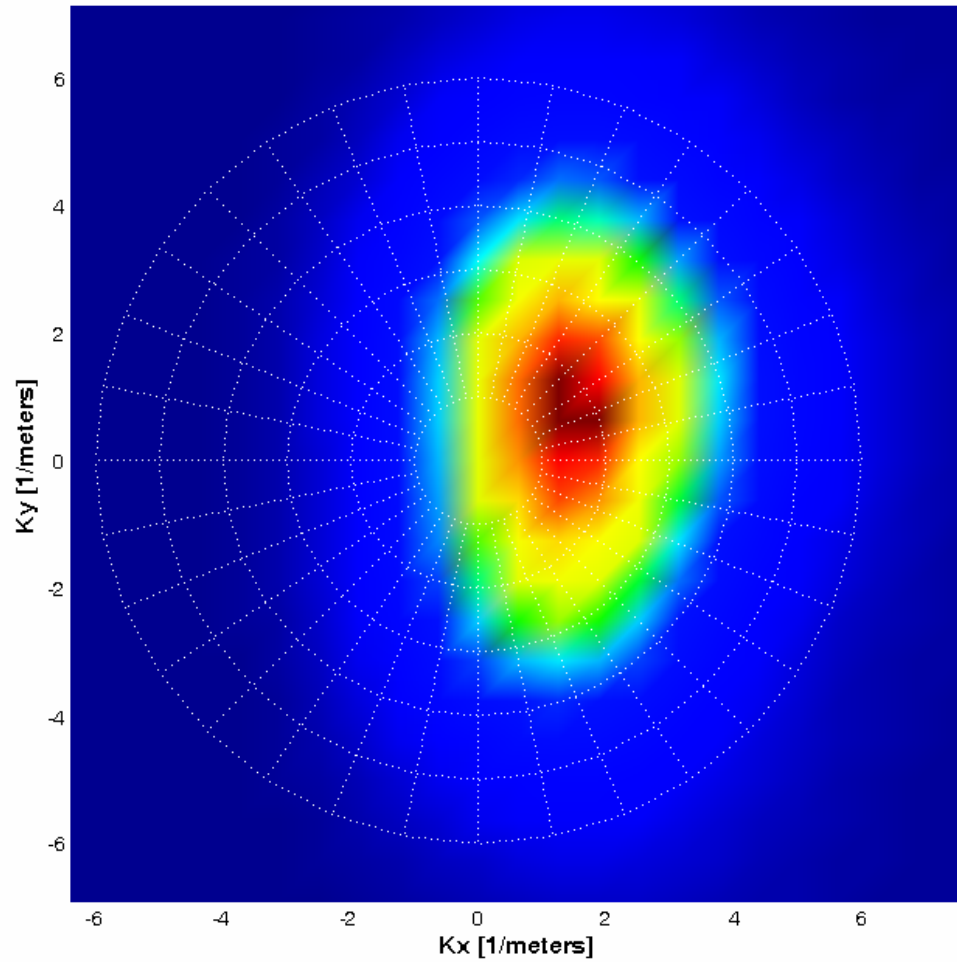


Reconstructed wave surface



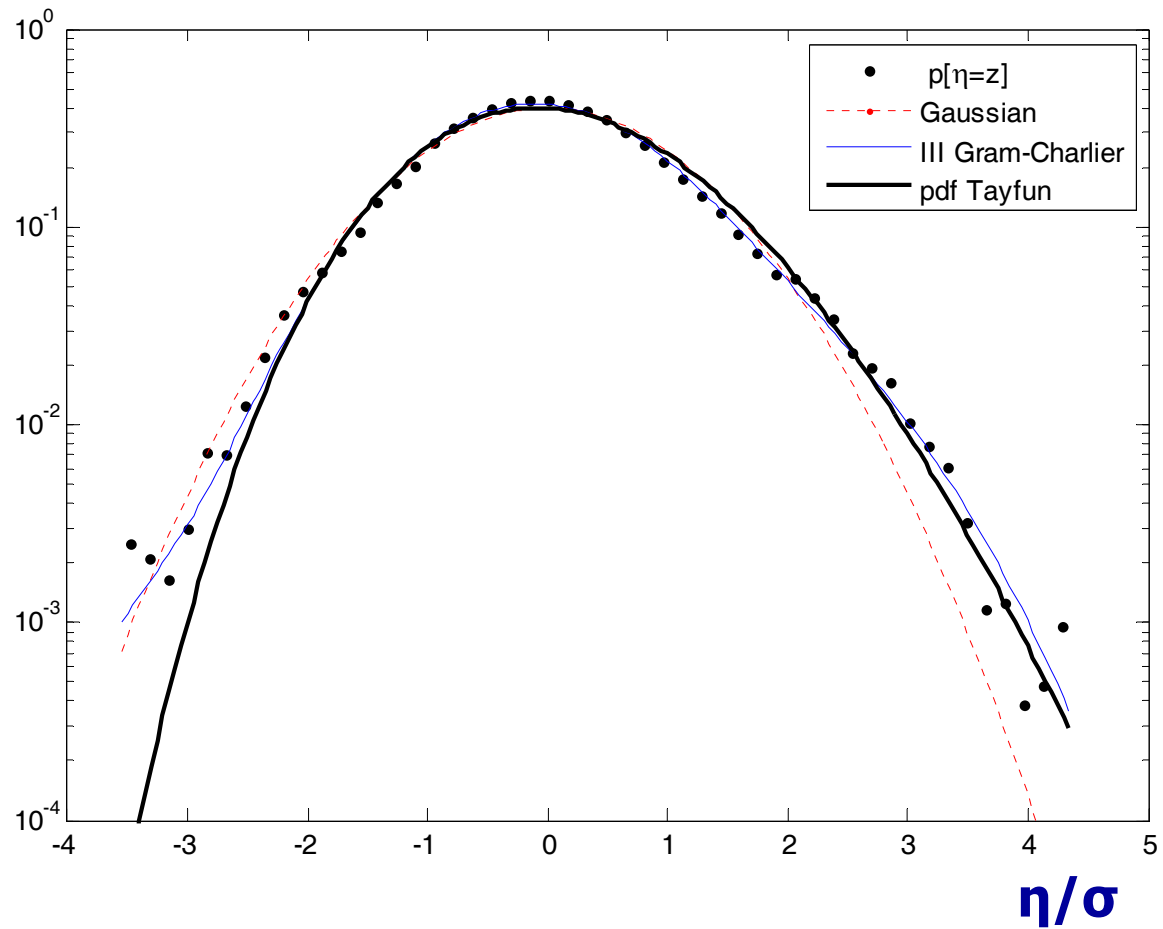
# PRELIMINARY RESULTS : wave statistics and spectra

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# PRELIMINARY RESULTS :Probability density function of wave surface

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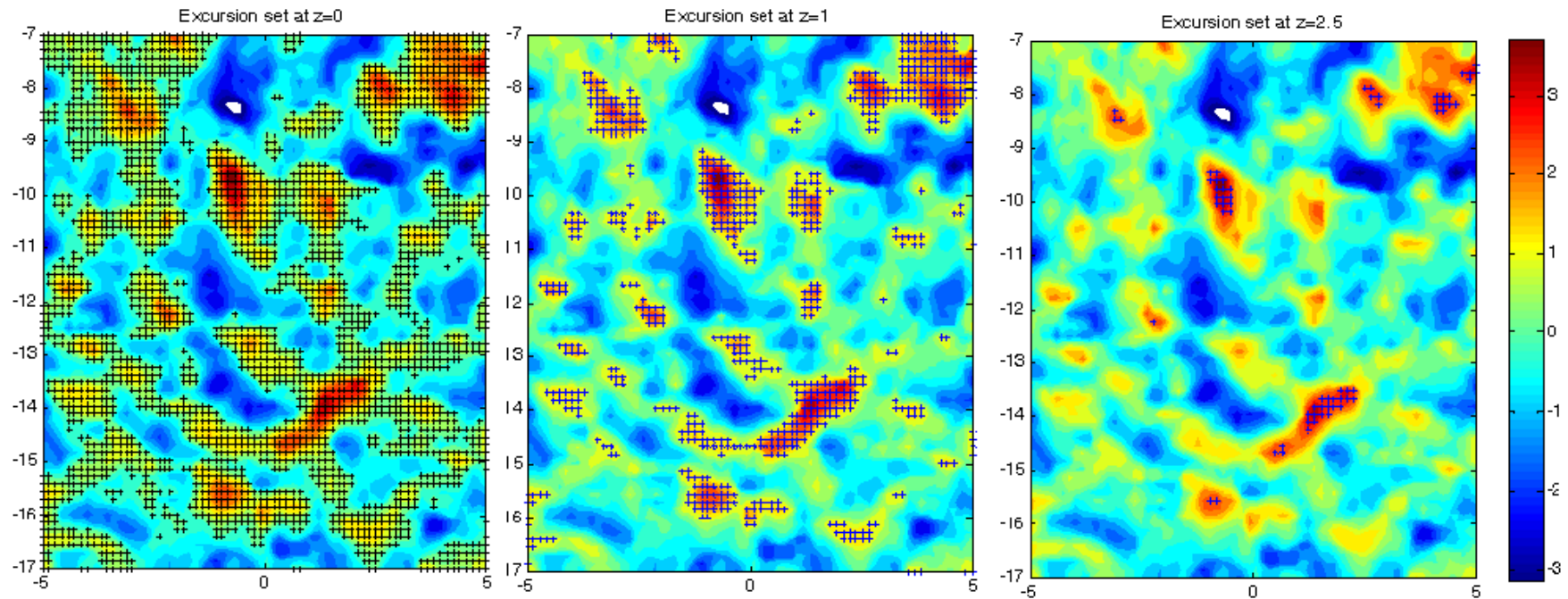


**SECOND ORDER EFFECTS DOMINANT !! (Tayfun model)**

# BEYOND WAVES & SPECTRA: Euler Characteristic of excursion sets

*The geometry of random fields*  
Adler (1981), Adler, Taylor & Worsley (2007)

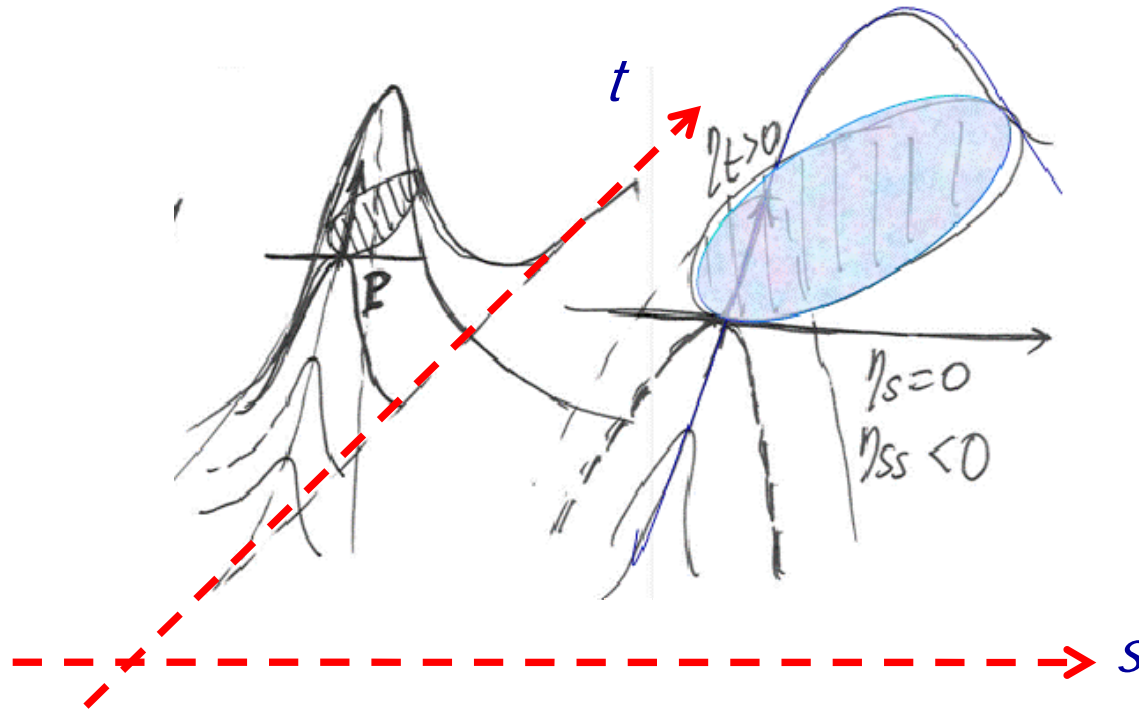
EC  $\equiv$  #connected components - # holes



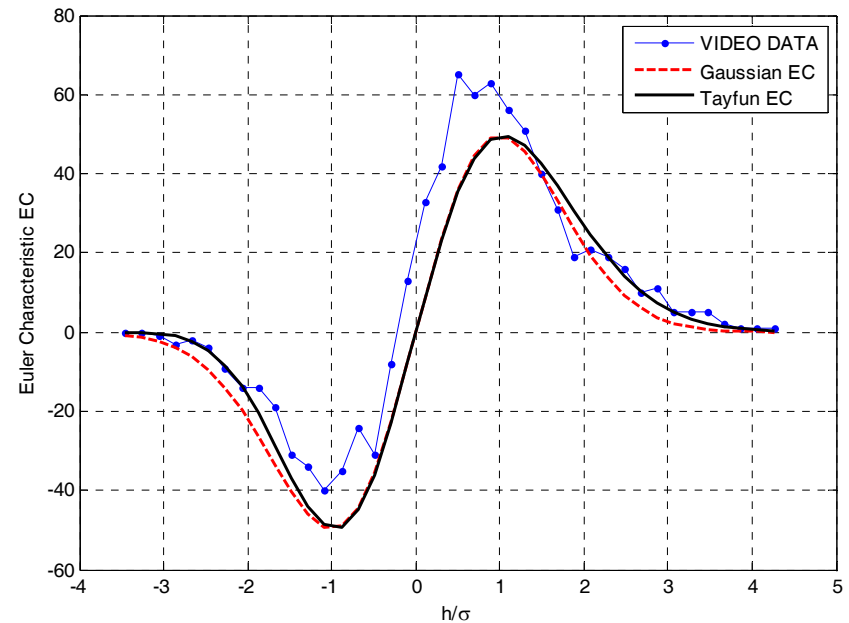
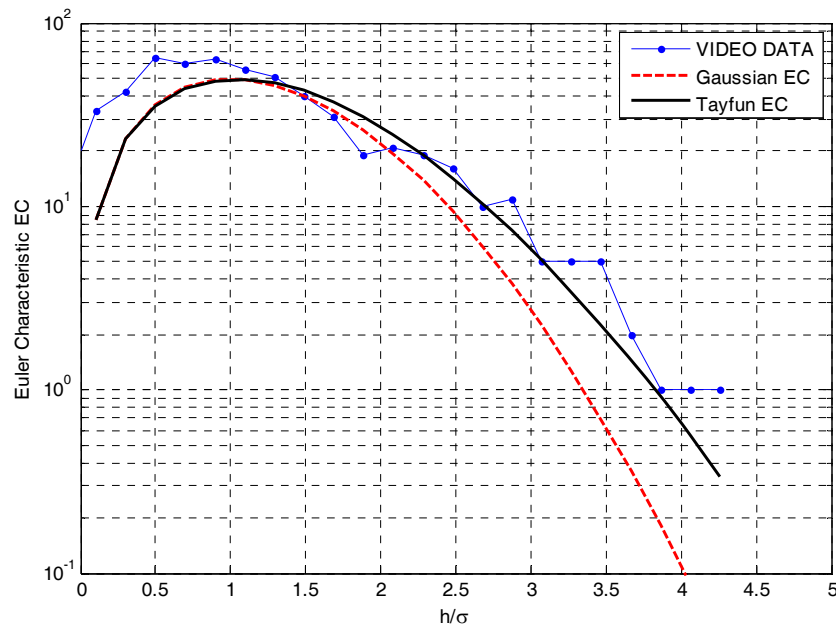
**EC counts number of large maxima**

# EC counts also large 3D Upcrossings

**One-to-one correspondence between large maxima & 3D upcrossings  
as in one dimensional stochastic processes**



# Euler characteristic EC of nonlinear wave fields (Piterbarg-Tayfun model)



$$EC(h) = Area (2\pi)^{-3/2} |\Lambda|^{1/2} \frac{-1 + \sqrt{1 + 2\mu h}}{\mu} \exp \left[ -\frac{(-1 + \sqrt{1 + 2\mu h})^2}{2\mu^2} \right]$$

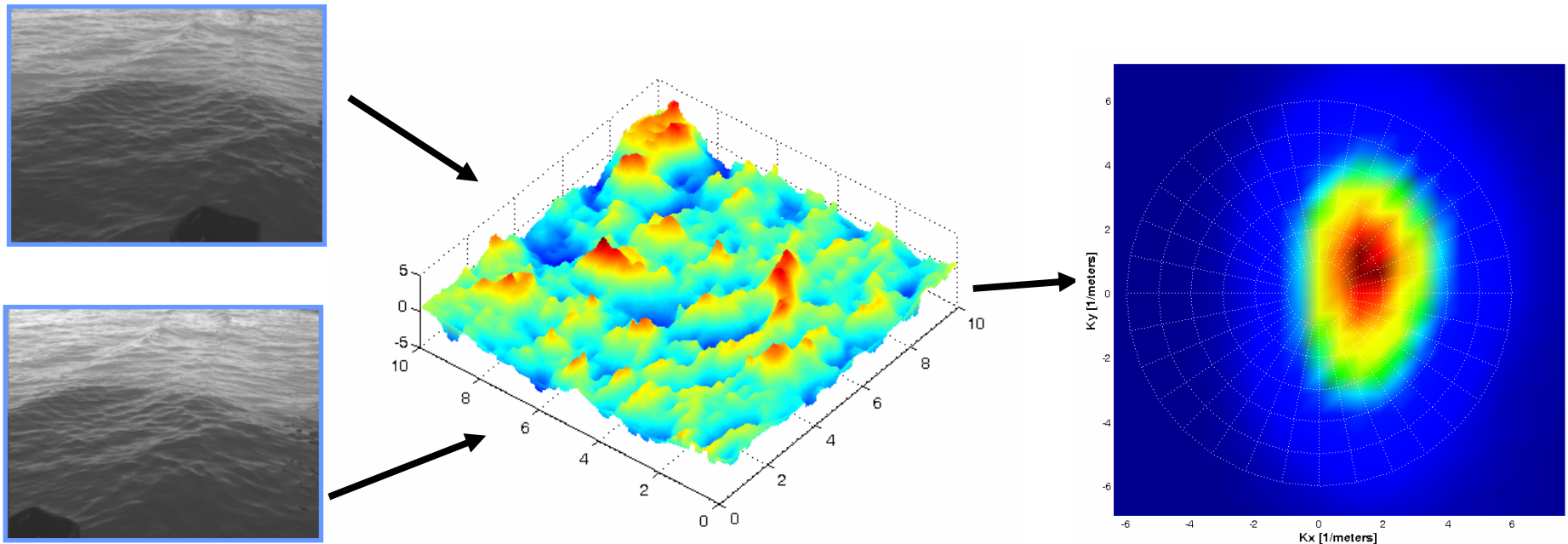
$$\Pr \left[ \max_{P \in S} \eta(P) > h \right] \approx EC(h)$$



# CONCLUSIONS

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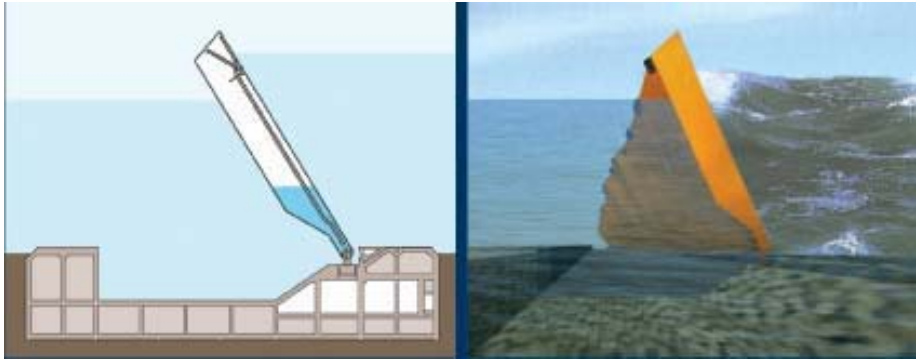
- Stereo reconstruction methods have more advantages than classical wave measurements
- Our method provides reliable statistics and accurate predictions of ocean waves due to the rich information content of video data
- WASS technology is beneficial to offshore design



# WHAT'S NEXT?

**MOSE** mobile flood barriers for the defence of **Venice**

Analysis of wave 2D pattern → water level and hydrodynamic forces



## Northern Adriatic Sea

Stereo analysis of waves propagation

Deep waters

Italian National Research Council



## Navy towers off Georgia coast USA



## Venice harbour Authority

Analysis of ship generated waves on Venice historical buildings



## **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

Alvise Benetazzo is grateful to Professor Ken Melville and Luc Lenain, Scripps Institution of Oceanography (SIO), San Diego, for the support received.

We also thank both M. Aziz Tayfun & Harald Krogstad for useful discussions and suggestions.

## **ANY QUESTIONS ?**

