

Monitoring dune celerities and sand flux by optical cross-correlation

Pieter Vermeesch

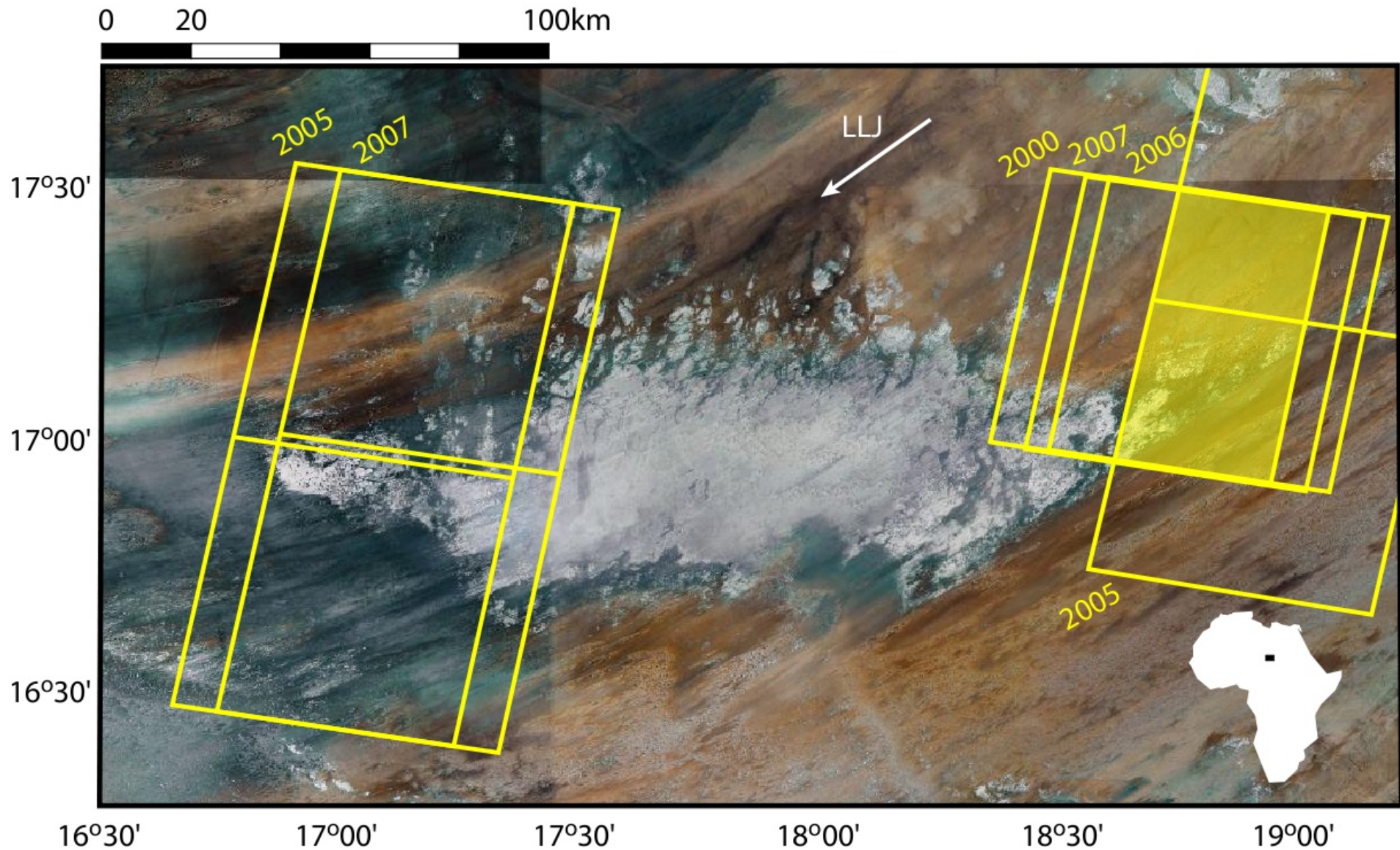
School of Earth Sciences
Birkbeck, University of London

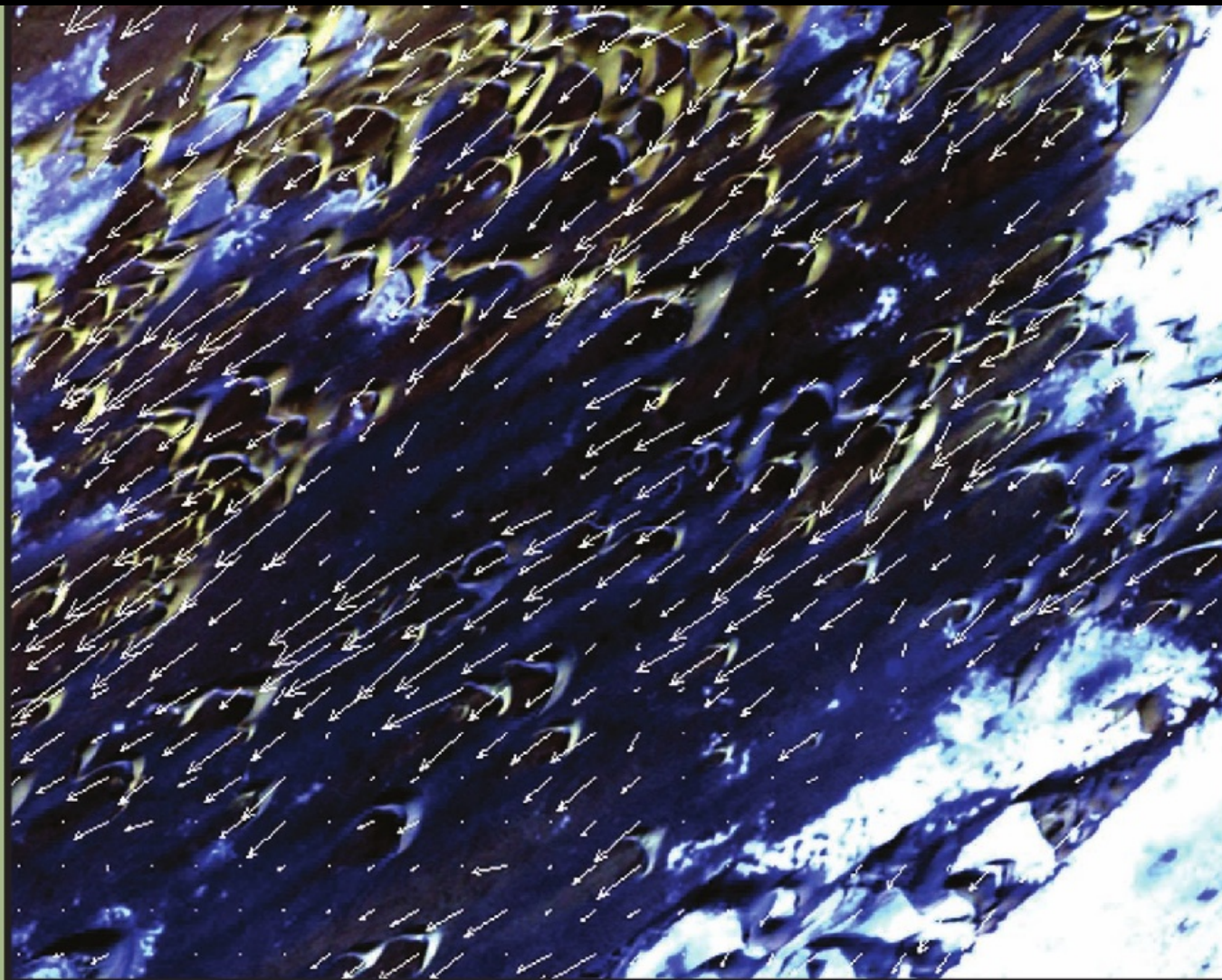
p.vermeesch@ucl.ac.uk

Caltech, March 30, 2010



animation requires Acrobat Reader 5 or above)



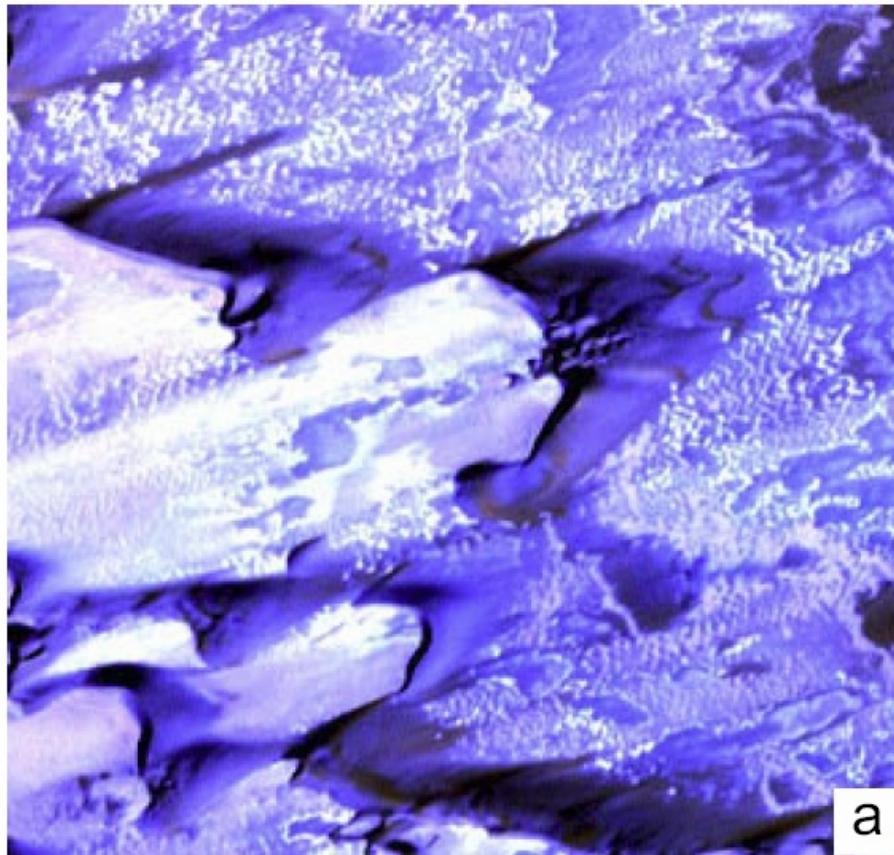


Geophysical Research Letters

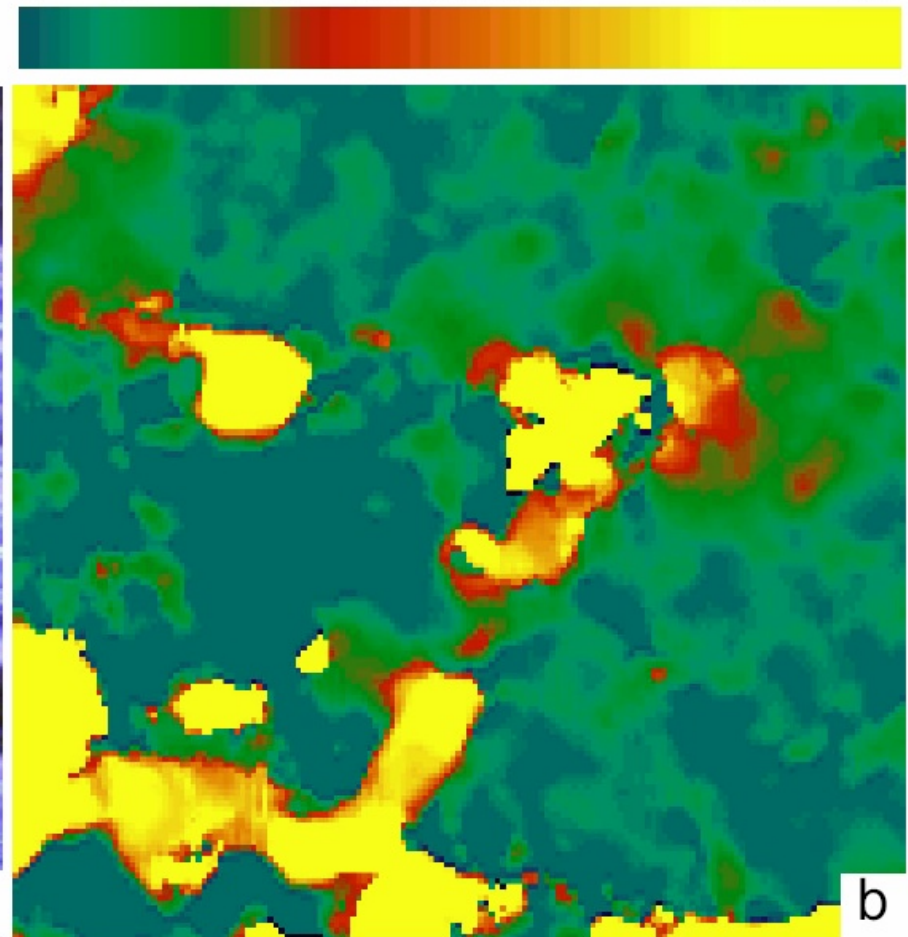
28 DECEMBER 2008
Volume 35 Number 24
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- Tracking the world's fastest moving dunes
- How does dust influence regional climate models for West Africa?
- Sizes of raindrops affect the creation of tornados in thunderstorms

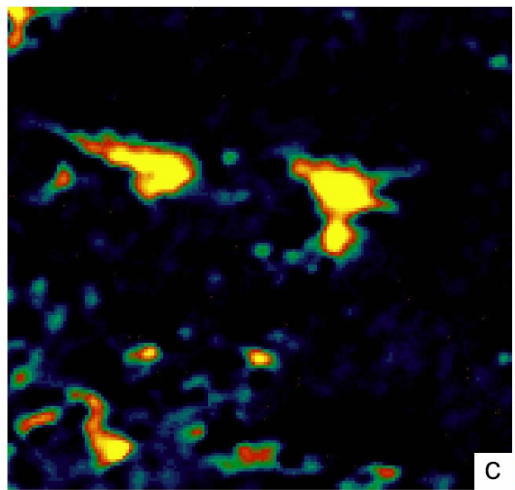
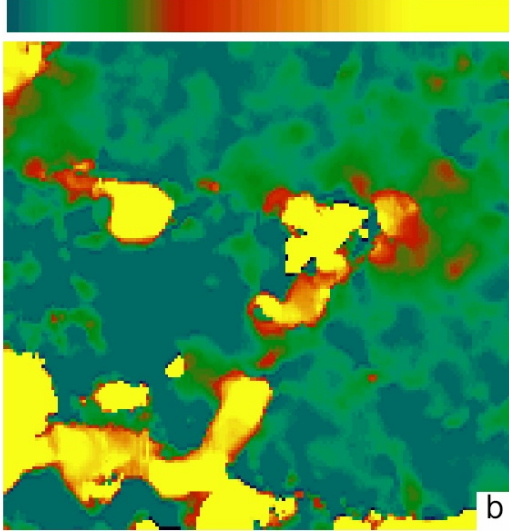
0 1 2 3km



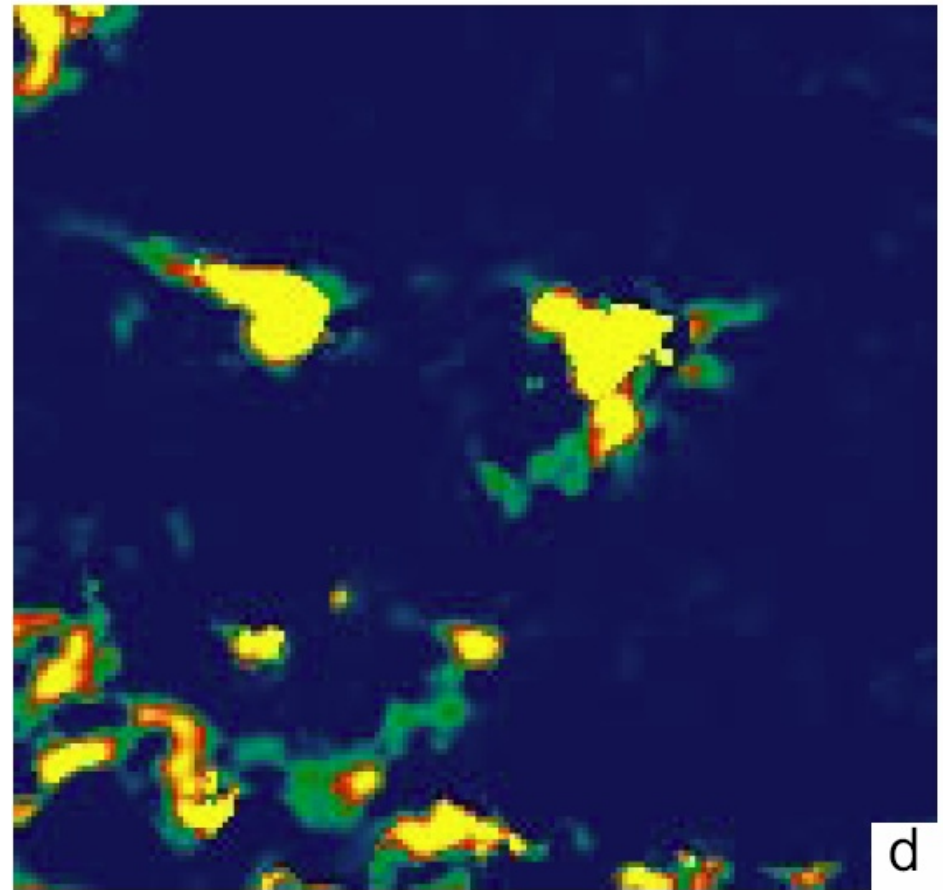
0 5 10 distance [m] 30 100



0 5 10 distance [m] 30 100



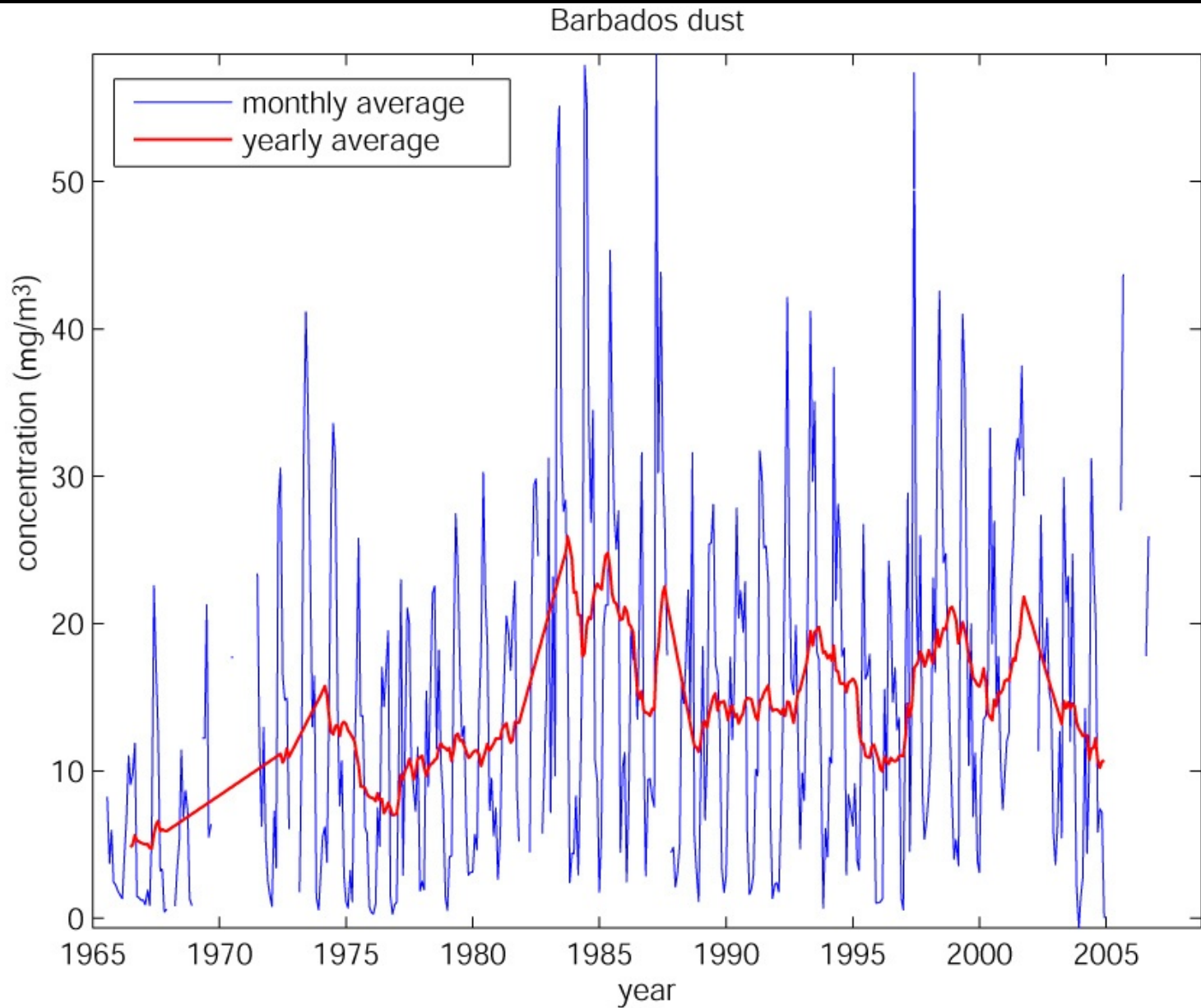
0 dune height [m] 50



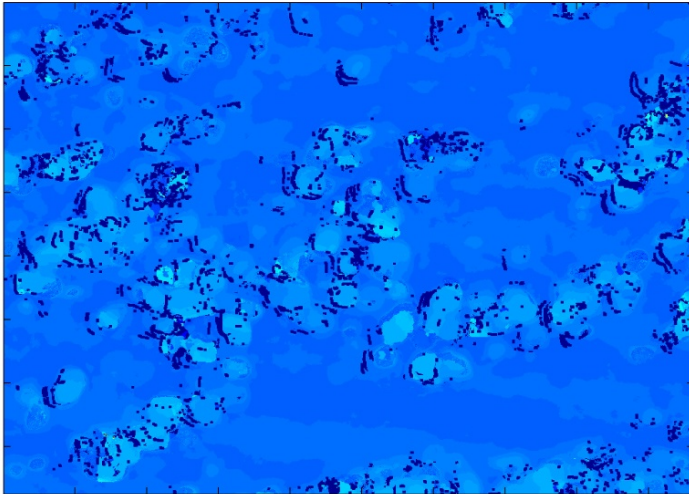
0 sand flux [$\text{m}^3\text{m}^{-1}\text{day}^{-1}$] >5

(animation requires Acrobat Reader 5 or above)

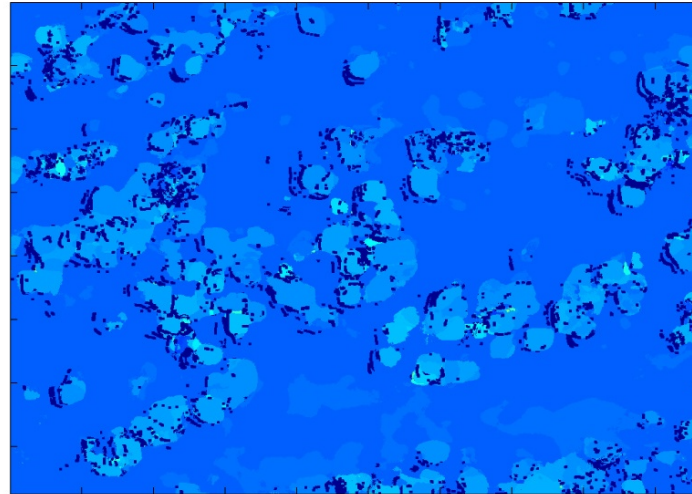




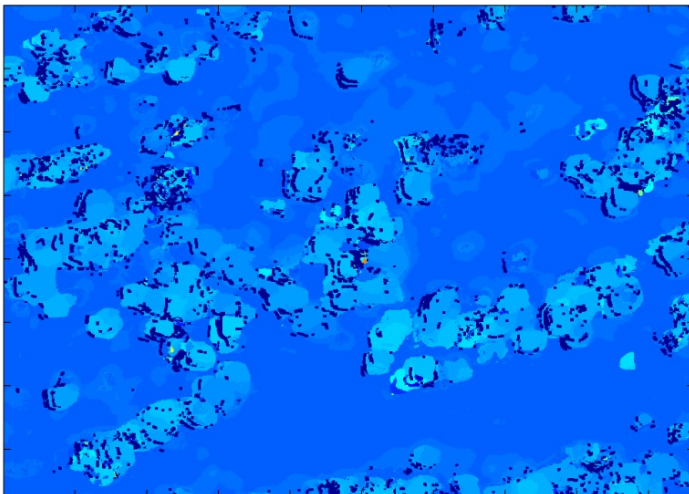
1984-1987



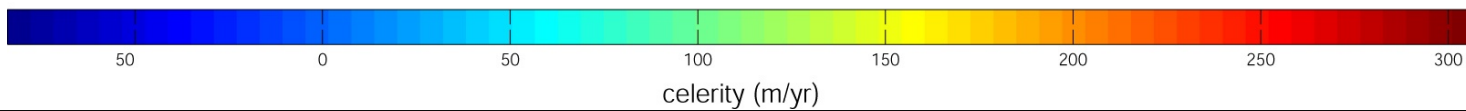
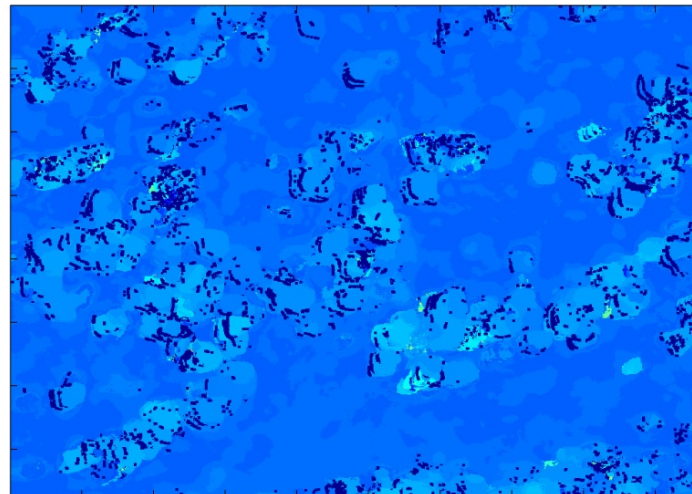
1987-1998



1998-2003



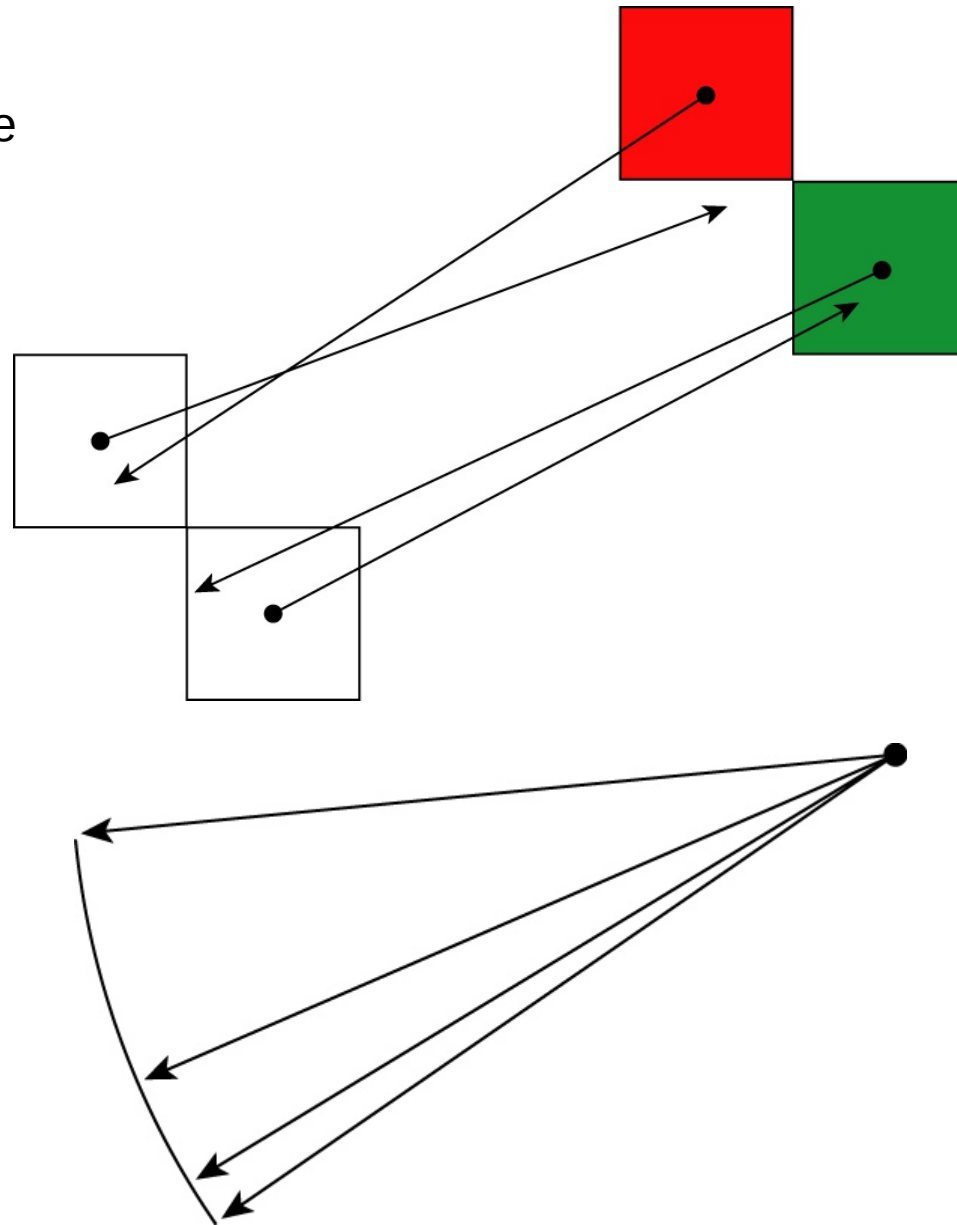
2003-2008



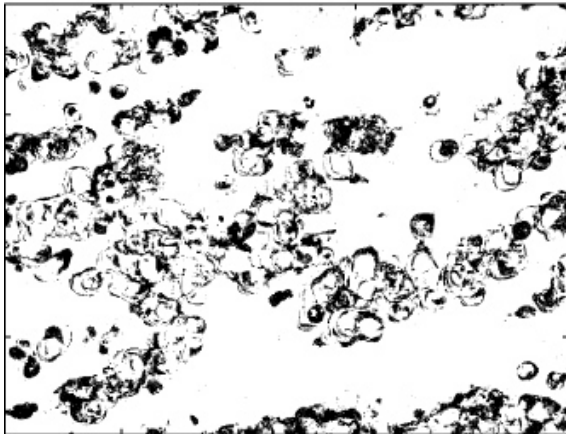
1. Signal-to-noise

2. Consistency

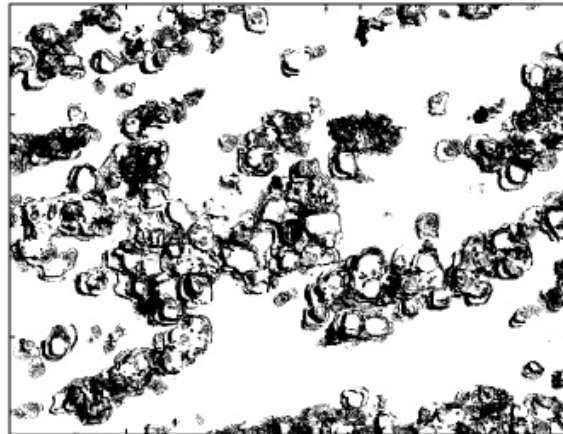
3. Direction



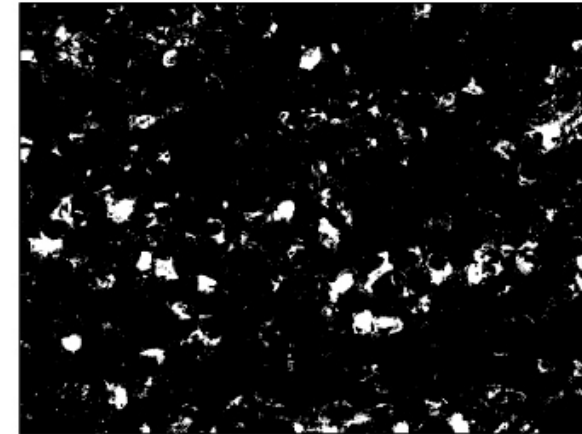
SNR filter

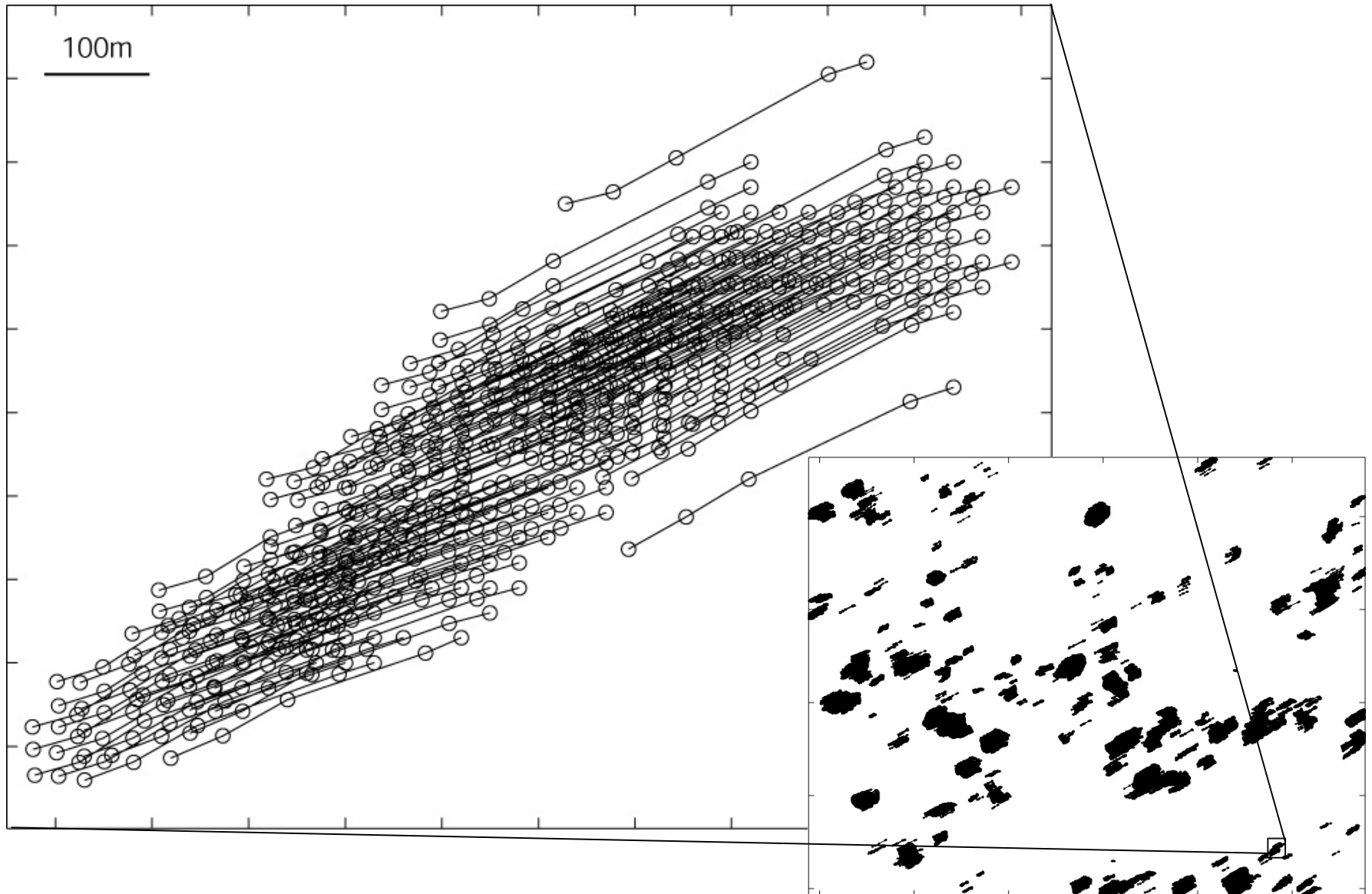


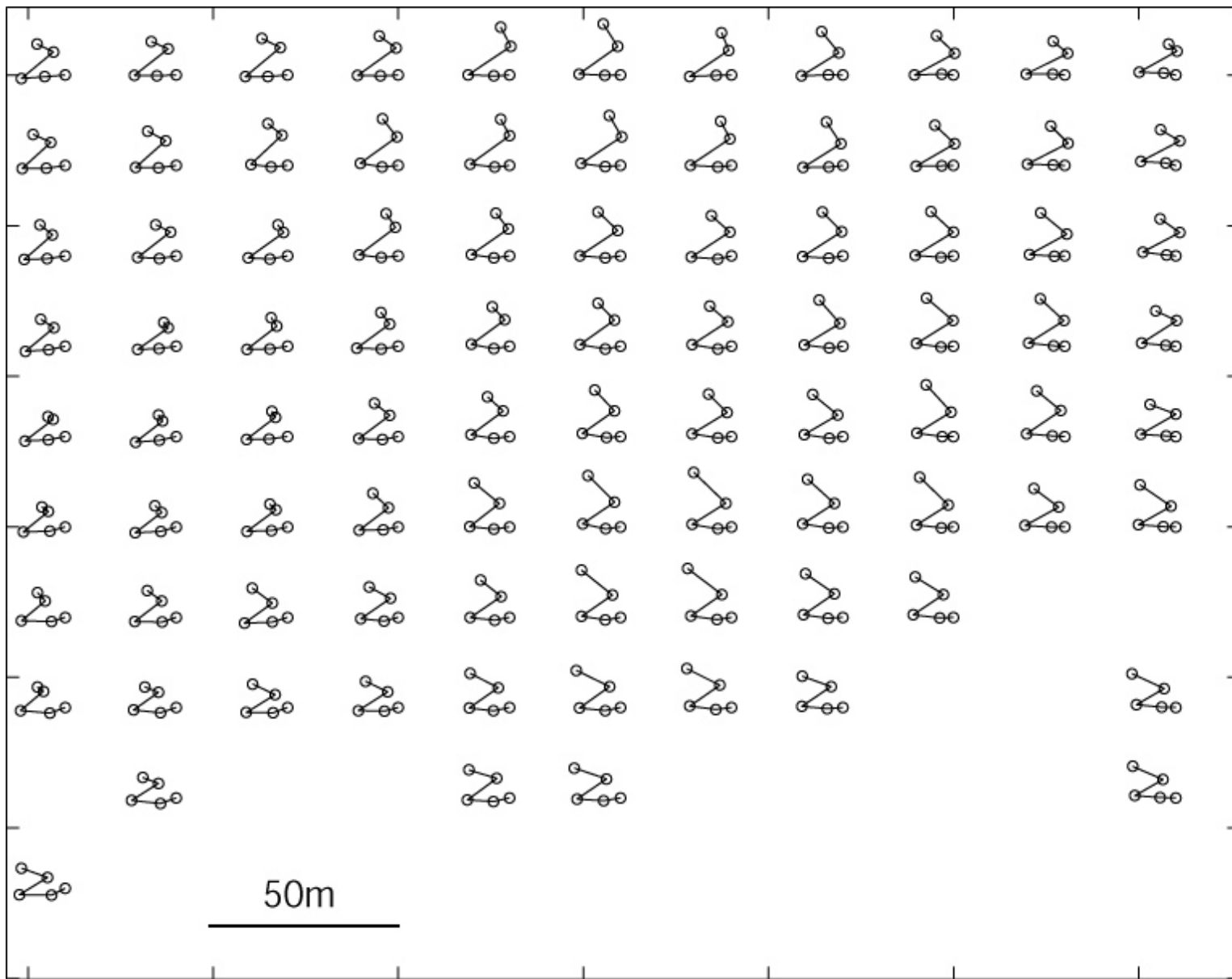
consistency filter

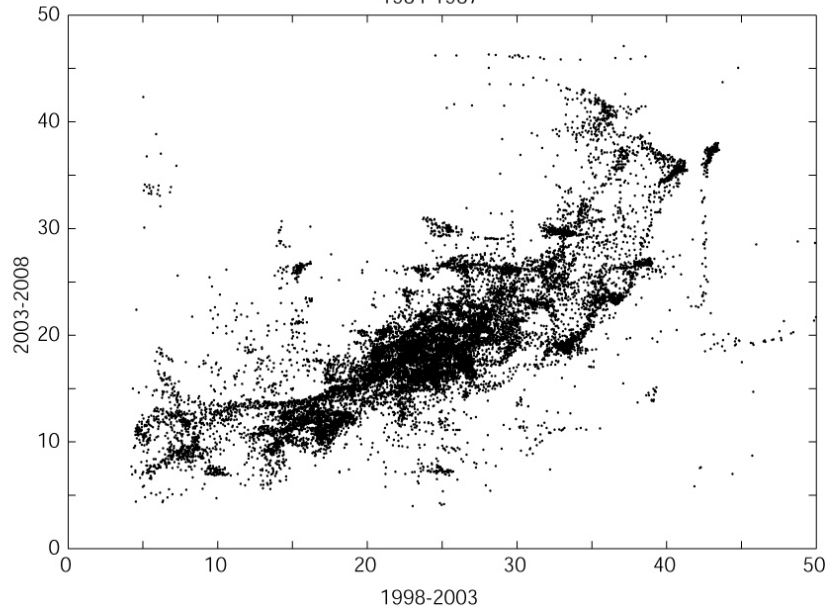
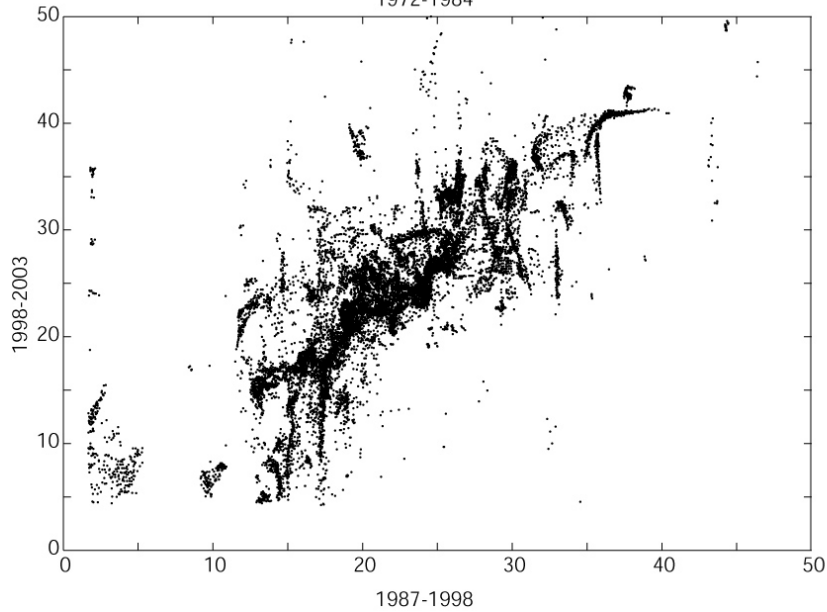
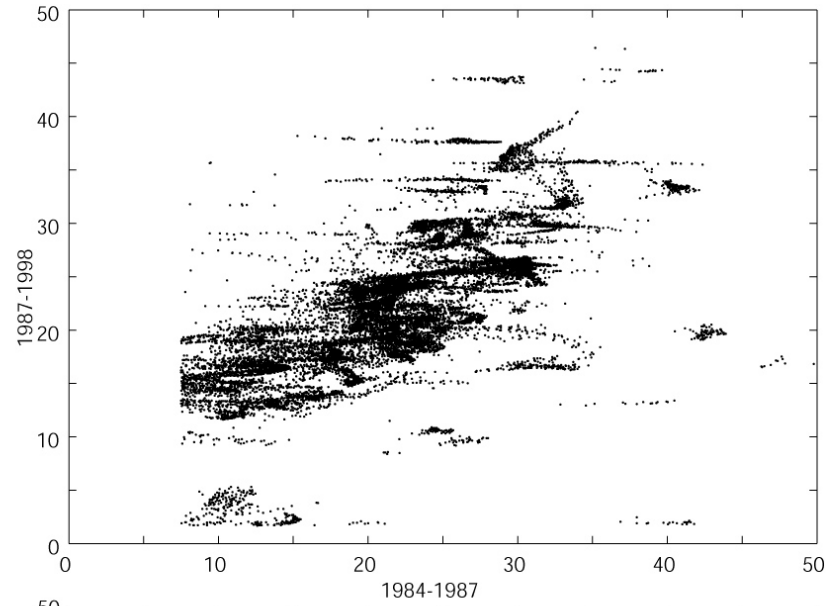
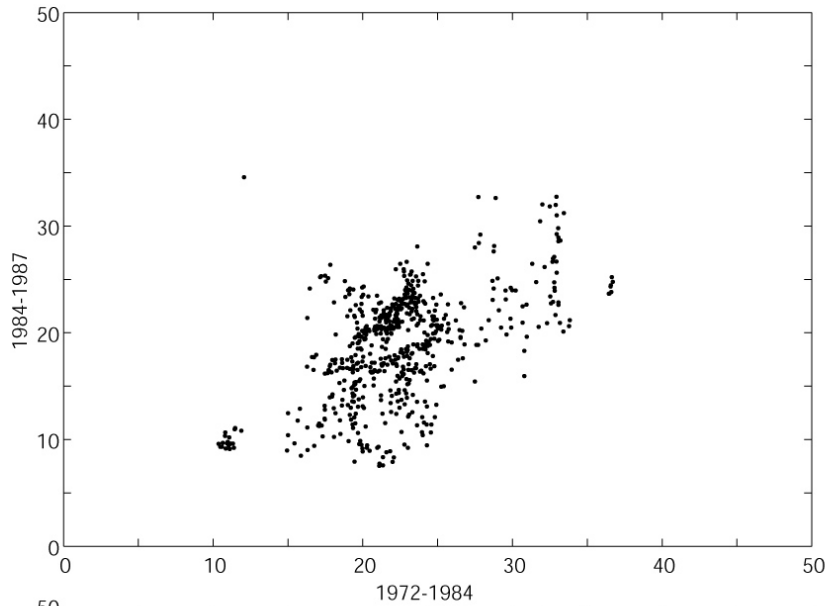


directional filter

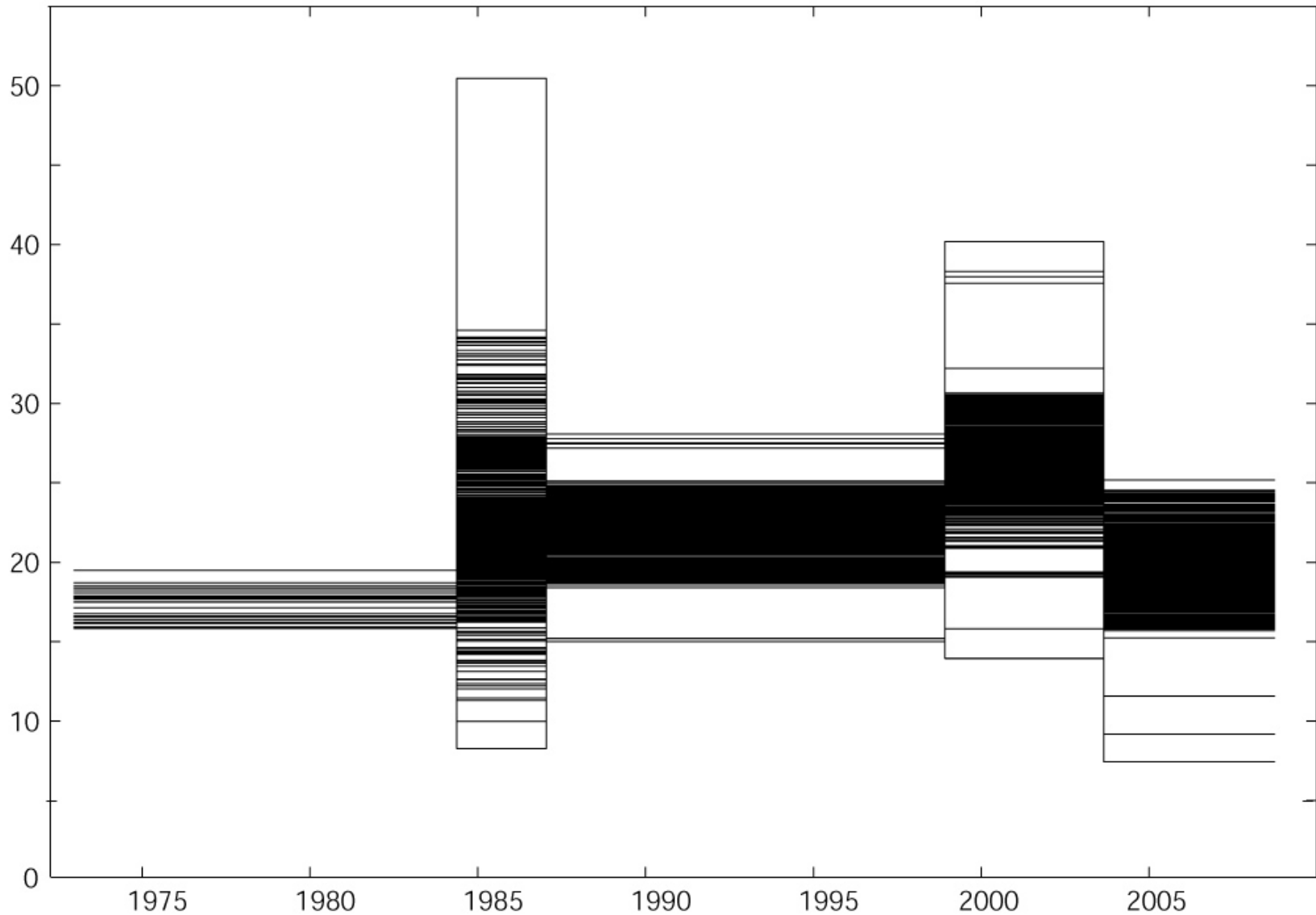


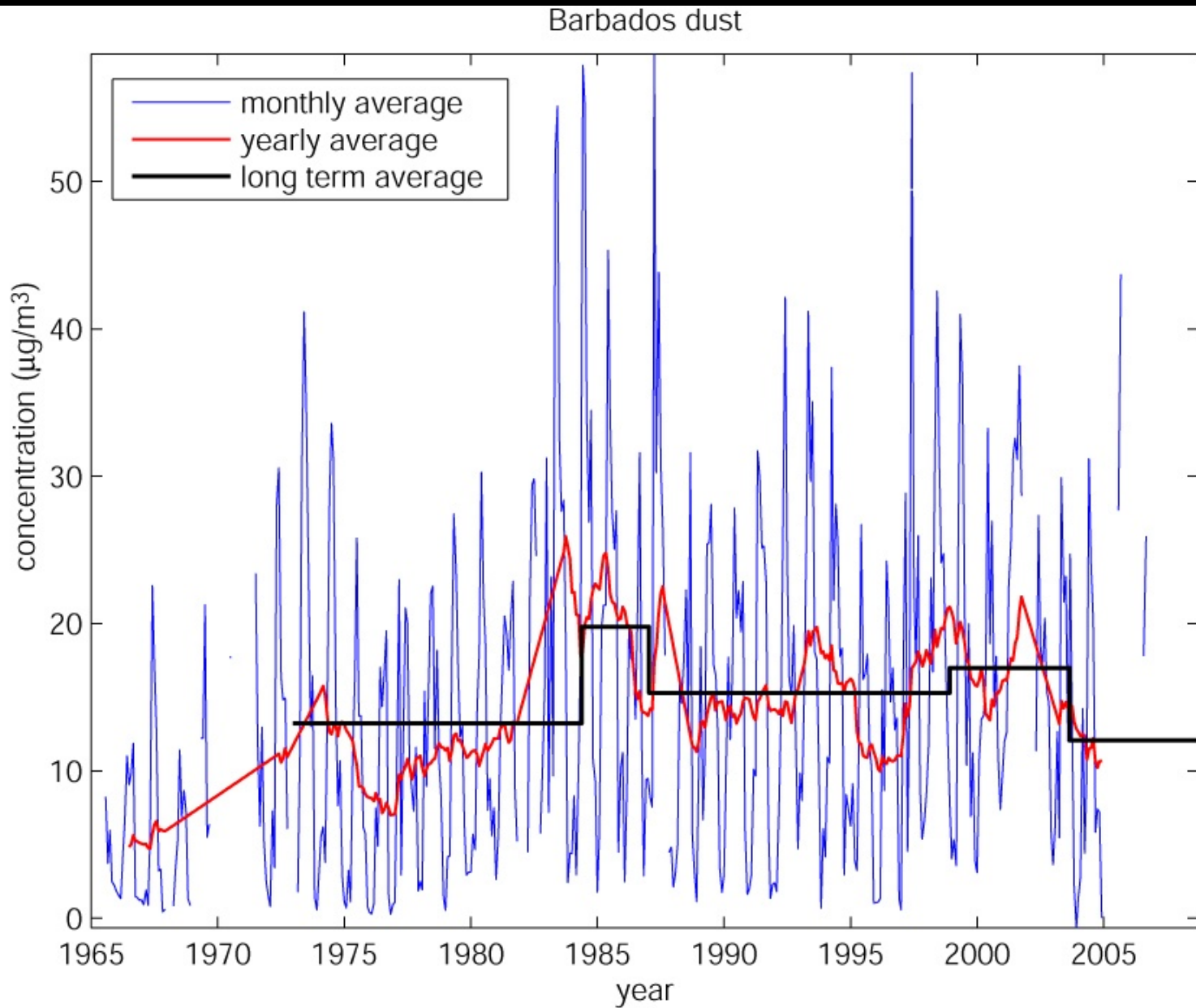






celerity (m/yr)





1. Apply a *posteriori* correction to the displacement field
2. Landsat → Corona, SPOT, ...
3. Take on larger areas with a 'distributed telescope'

