

视频影像海滩监测技术研究进展与展望

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摘要: 海滩作为海岸带中一种独特的极具景观属性且易损海滨地貌形态, 既是抵御海洋动力、守卫后滨生态环境的前沿阵地, 又是沿海绿色经济发展的重要载体。长期以来, 针对海滩的监测手段以人工现场测量为主, 当前海滩研究面临多维度、高质量、长时序数据难于获取这一瓶颈问题。视频影像监测是可用于海岸过程观测和定量信息提取的光学遥感技术, 为海滩全天候监测提供了新的、有效的解决方案。本文概述了岸基视频监测系统的发展历程, 梳理了摄影几何与海滩关键信息提取算法的研究进展, 分析了视频影像监测技术在海滩管理、海岸防护工程建设与评估、风暴潮过程观测、风沙运移过程观测等场景的适用性。在此基础上, 展望了该技术的发展趋势及在中国的应用前景。探索以视频监测为代表的新型海岸带资源环境监测技术, 有利于推动中国海岸动力地貌学精细化研究。

关键词: 视频影像, 海滩监测, Argus, 海滩养护, 裂流, 风暴潮, 风沙运移

中图分类号: P2

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1 引言

海岸带地处海陆交界面, 是地球表面最活跃的自然区域之一。全世界约60%的人口和2/3的大城市聚集于海岸带区域, 使之成为社会经济发展的“黄金地带”(McGranahan等, 2007; Small和Nicholls, 2003)。然而兼受陆、海、气三相力交互作用, 海岸带的地貌系统和生态系统异常脆弱(Bevacqua等, 2018; Cai等, 2009, 2022)。海滩是由激浪和激浪流形成的松散沉积物堆积体, 是海洋与陆地相互作用的重要的缓冲带, 对沿海地区国土安全和国民经济发展贡献不小, 长期以来都是海岸带研究领域的热点区(Jackson和Short, 2020; Cai等, 2007)。在当前全球气候变化的背景下, 海平面上升、风暴灾害频发、入海泥沙锐

减等自然因素和过度的人类活动, 使海滩系统及其生态环境日益恶化。政府间气候变化专门委员会IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) 第六次评估报告指出, 整个21世纪, 沿海地区的海平面将持续上升, 会使低洼地区发生更频繁更严重的极端事件以及沿海洪水, 这将导致砂质海滩广泛遭受侵蚀(IPCC, 2021)。

稳定获取实时、连续、高时空分辨率的海滩动力地貌数据, 是进行海岸过程研究的核心与关键问题(刘海江和时连强, 2016)。囿于现场观测的不足, 人类对海滩动力地貌系统过程的认知尚属有限, 亟需有效手段对其进行更全面的监测(图1)。但传统的数据采集以人工现场测量为主, 人力物力成本高, 存在数据时间连续性差、极端天气条件下作业困难等弊端(于吉涛和陈子桑,

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2009); 卫星遥感、航空摄影测量、无人机等技术的引入对解决这一难题有所帮助, 但受卫星重访周期、传感器性能、后勤支撑成本等因素影响, 仍难实现对以海滩为代表的小尺度海岸区域进行

高频、持续的监测(李清泉等, 2016; 张继贤等, 2021)。由此带给我们关键的科学问题, 即如何实现自动、高频、长时序的海滩资源环境监测, 以及如何量化获取高精度动力地貌数据。

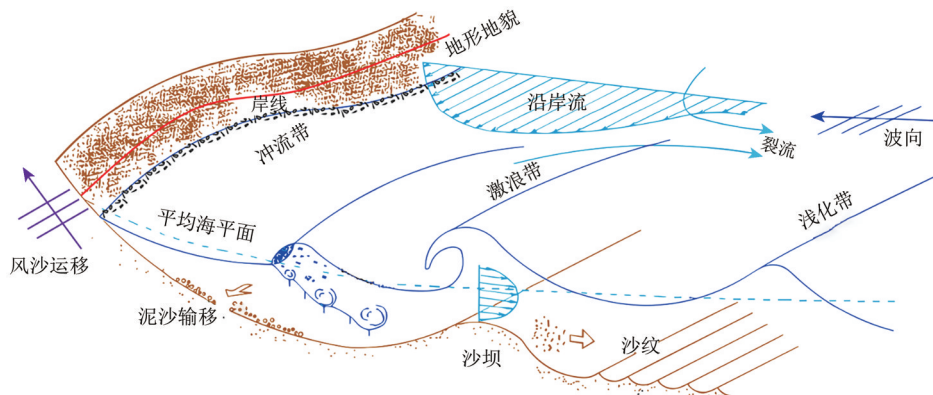


图1 海滩动力地貌系统示意图

Fig. 1 Schematic of the beach geomorphologic & dynamic system

近年来, 数字视频监测、网络存储及数字图像处理等技术发展迅猛。基于视频影像携带的丰富光学信号, 挖掘海岸带要素信息, 可对近岸多种动力地貌过程进行监测和量化。进一步地集成为影像采集、数据存储、传输及数据处理一体化的岸基视频监测系统(Shore-based video monitoring system), 在涵盖更大时空尺度的同时, 具有实时、连续、安全可靠、适用于复杂天气环境等优势(Holman和Stanley, 2007)。依托该系统构建视频监测站已成为海岸管理新模式, 在全球范围内得到广泛传播(Van Koningsveld等, 2007; Palmsten和Brodie, 2022)。

现阶段, 岸基视频监测技术硬件系统架构及数据采集、存储模式已发展得较为成熟; 新进展重点聚焦两个方面: 视频影像处理算法的提出和应用场景的开拓。本文在简要介绍视频监测技术发展历程的基础上, 梳理了视频影像坐标转换及海滩动力地貌信息提取关键算法的研究进展, 分析了该技术在海滩过程研究和管理方面的应用场景, 展望了视频监测技术的发展趋势和应用前景。

2 发展历程与现状

岸基视频监测技术起源于20世纪80年代, 近40年来不断精进(图2)。起初, 美国俄勒冈州立大学海岸图像实验室CIL(Coastal Imaging Laboratory)的Holman教授使用延时摄影的手段来观测破波带的次重力边缘波(Infragravity edge waves)(Holman, 1981)。1992年, CIL研发了集数据采集、存储、

传输、处理一体化的Argus系统, 配备集成度较高的硬件系统和后处理软件(Holman和Stanley, 2007)(图3)。硬件系统包含现场图像采集站(4—8台高清摄像机)、数据存储和传输服务器、图像处理工作站以及专用通讯网络等; 后处理软件基于MATLAB平台开发, 包含地理坐标转换建模autoGeom(Automatic generation of geometry solutions)、视野融合AMT(Argus Merge Tool)、潮间带地形绘制IBM(Intertidal Beach Mapper)等功能模块。

CIL在除南极洲以外的6大洲部署了近百个Argus观测站, 构建了颇具规模的沿海视频监测网络(Palmsten和Brodie, 2022)。特别地, 欧盟框架(European Framework)于2002年—2005年开展了CoastView项目, 创建了一套视频影像衍生的海岸状态指标CSIs(Coastal State Indicators)(Van Koningsveld等, 2007; Kroon等, 2007)。中国关于岸基视频监测技术的研究起步较晚但发展快: 2006年以来相继部署多个近海视频测量项目, 并于2015年开始引进Argus系统, 陆续在浙江舟山朱家尖岛的东沙海滩、秦皇岛西海滩、威海文登南海新区金沙滩、上海崇明东滩等地建设(时连强等, 2019; 张锁平和张春田, 2006)。另一方面, 鉴于商业化的Argus系统价格昂贵, 国内外很多的学术和管理机构从实际需求出发自研系统, 例如欧洲(Nieto等, 2010; Taborda和Silva, 2012)、澳洲(Splinter等, 2018)、亚洲(Cao等, 2020; Ramesh等, 2022)、非洲(Abessolo等, 2023)等的研究, 使得岸基视频监测技术趋向经济性、灵活性。

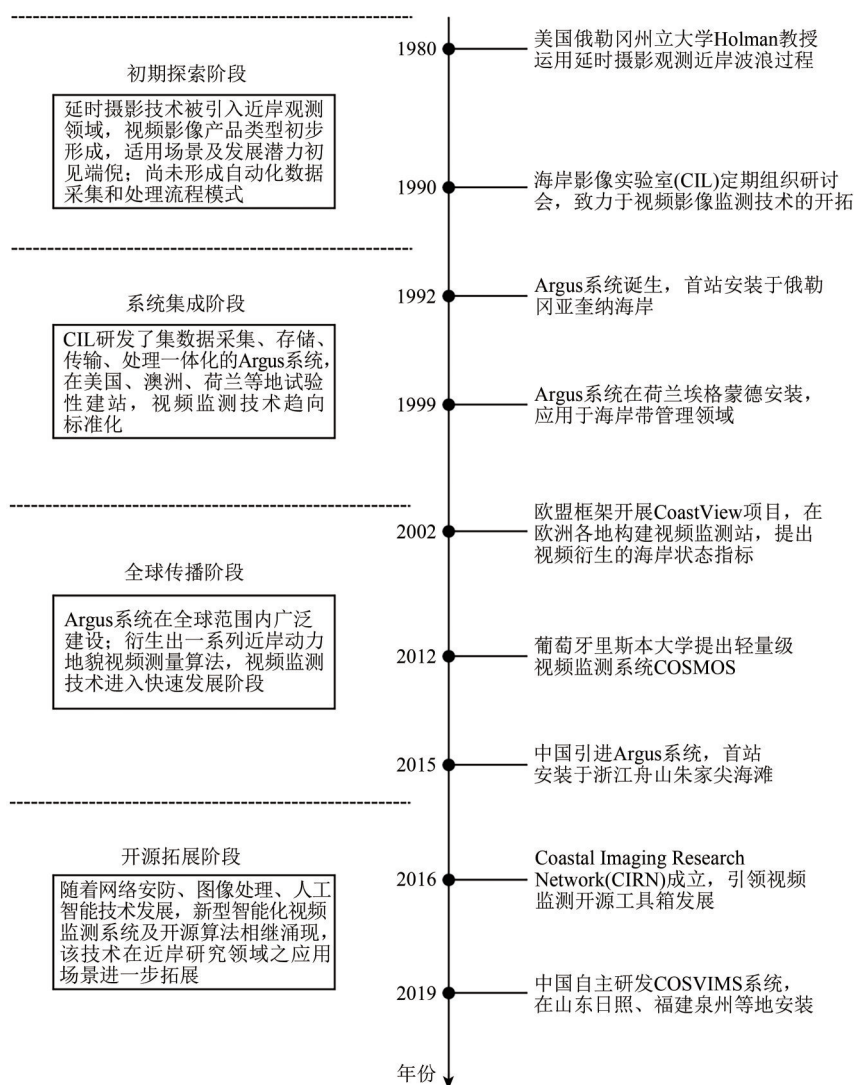


图2 岸基视频监测技术发展历程

Fig. 2 Development history of shore-based video monitoring technology

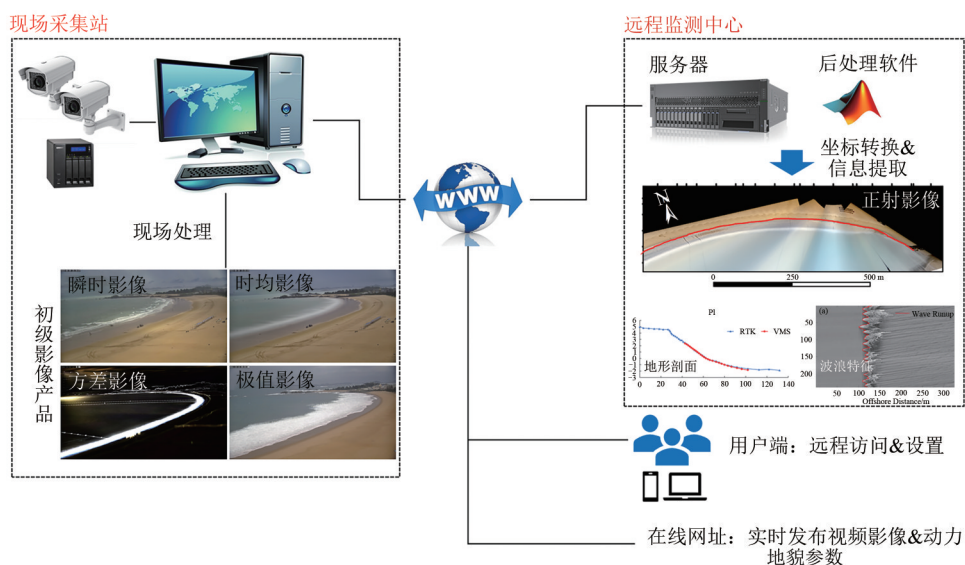


图3 岸基视频监测系统运行模式

Fig. 3 Shore-based video monitoring system operating pattern

开发视频影像处理和信息提取算法,是视频监测技术的关键核心。2016年,脱胎于CIL的国际性研究团体CIRN (Coastal Imaging Research Network)成立,通过举办年度“boot camps”,教授测量摄影学基础和CIRN代码库的工具箱(Palmsten和Brodie, 2022),以其为引领,一系列应用于海岸视频影像处理的开源工具箱相继涌现,如COSMOS (Taborda和Silva, 2012)、ULISES (Simarro等, 2017)、CoastalImageLib (McCann等, 2022)等,极大地推进了视频监测技术的发展和在全球范围的传播。

3 视频海滩监测算法研究进展

3.1 坐标转换与参数校准

坐标转换,即将二维图像坐标系转换至三维世界坐标系的过程,是近岸信息量化的基础。对摄像机内、外参数执行的精细标定是坐标转换的关键。内参数是与摄像机光学传感器和镜头固有属性相关的参数,用于物理坐标与像素坐标之间的仿射变换,Zhang (1999)提出了兼顾便捷性与精度的单平面棋盘格内参数标定法,适用于视频监测内参数测量;外参数则是相机的实际安装参数,包括摄像机位置和姿态,需借助地面控制点GCPs (Ground truth points)进行求解。

对于给定的世界坐标系中的坐标点 $\mathbf{x}=(x, y, z)$,与其匹配的图像坐标为 (c, r) ,可通过“共线方程”建立二者之间的映射关系(Holland等, 1997)(图4)。转换模型如下:

$$c = \frac{u(1 + \mathbf{k}_1 d^2 + \mathbf{k}_2 d^4) + \mathbf{p}_2(d^2 + 2u^2) + 2\mathbf{p}_1 uv}{s_c} + o_c \quad (1)$$

$$r = \frac{v(1 + \mathbf{k}_1 d^2 + \mathbf{k}_2 d^4) + \mathbf{p}_1(d^2 + 2u^2) + 2\mathbf{p}_2 uv}{s_r} + o_r \quad (2)$$

$$u = \frac{(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_c)\mathbf{m}_1}{(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_c)\mathbf{m}_3} + (k_c - o_c)s_c \quad (3)$$

$$v = \frac{(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_c)\mathbf{m}_2}{(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_c)\mathbf{m}_3} + (k_r - o_r)s_r \quad (4)$$

式中, (u, v) 表示须求解的未畸变坐标,且 $d^2 = u^2 + v^2$; $\mathbf{k}_1$ 、 $\mathbf{k}_2$ 表示径向畸变(Radial distortion)系数; $\mathbf{p}_1$ 、 $\mathbf{p}_2$ 表示切向畸变(Tangential distortion)系数; s_c 、 s_r 表示像素尺寸; (o_c, o_r) 为像主点(Principal point)的坐标; (k_c, k_r) 为已知的像素坐标中心; $\mathbf{x}_c = (x_c, y_c, z_c)$ 为摄像机在平面世界坐标系中的位置; $\mathbf{M} = (\mathbf{m}_1, \mathbf{m}_2, \mathbf{m}_3)$,是由欧拉角(azimuth ϕ , roll σ , tilt τ)定义的旋转矩阵:

$$\mathbf{M} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{m}_1 \\ \mathbf{m}_2 \\ \mathbf{m}_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \phi & \sin \phi & 0 \\ \sin \phi & \cos \phi & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \tau & -\sin \tau \\ 0 & \sin \tau & \cos \tau \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -\cos \sigma & -\sin \sigma & 0 \\ -\sin \sigma & \cos \sigma & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (5)$$

完整的“共线方程”模型较为复杂。Simarro等(2020)深入探讨了一般摄像机的内、外参数特征,给出了如下合理的近似:径向畸变为抛物线($\mathbf{k}_2=0$);切向畸变可忽略不计($\mathbf{p}_1=\mathbf{p}_2=0$);像素点呈正方形($s_c=s_r$);偏心可忽略不计($o_c=o_r$; $k_c=k_r$)。在此基础上提出了新型“简化”模型,经实验验证取得了较高的效率和精度。

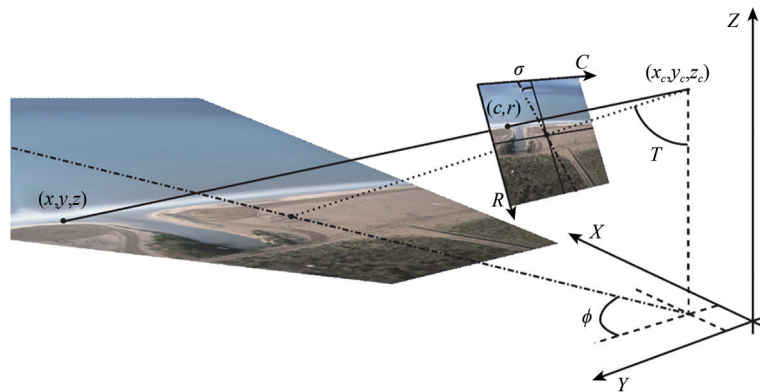


图4 视频影像坐标转换模型示意图(引自Simarro等, 2020)

Fig. 4 Schematic of the video imagery coordinate transformation model (Cited from Simarro et al., 2020)

受到一系列外界因素(热效应、风效应等)的干扰,摄像机的标定参数表现出显著的日内或

更长周期的变化,易引起数据提取误差(Pearre和Puleo, 2009)。囿于野外标定工作繁琐,该问题往

往被忽视 (Holman 和 Stanley, 2007)。Bouvier 等 (2019) 探索了影响标定参数的主要环境因素, 提出了一个经验模型来校准摄像机的位置变动, 但该模型依赖大量的人工标注, 且在不同场景下的适用性不甚理想。另一种策略是识别图像中的特征点, 并依此进行图像自动匹配和标定参数的后校准。Rodriguez-Padilla 等 (2020) 利用 Canny 边缘检测算子识别感兴趣区 ROI (Region Of Interest) 中固定明显的元素, 计算其相对参考点的位置偏移来校准摄像机外参数。然而, 多数摄像机在其视野范围内较少, 甚至不存在长期固定的标志物, 使得该类方法在实际应用中颇受限制。针对上述问题, Simarro 等 (2021) 基于少量手动校准生成的“基础”图像, 通过单应性 (Homography) 原理实现特征匹配, 提升了自动配准算法的精度和场景适应性。

总体来看, 适用于视频监测系统的坐标转换模型, 正朝着高精度、高效率、强稳健性、低复杂度的方向发展; 随着摄影测量、计算机视觉等技术的进步, 过去难以执行的参数后校准也逐渐得到关注。这将从源头上控制系统误差, 保障近岸参数定量化提取的可靠性。

3.2 海岸线侦测

作为海滩地貌形态演化的重要指征, 海岸线的侦测算法一直是海岸遥感领域的研究热点 (冯永玖和韩震, 2012)。卫星遥感受到重访周期的限制, 难以实现对特定研究海滩进行连续性监测。相对而言, 视频影像兼具高时空分辨率、长时序的优势, 更适合于海滩岸线的数字化提取和演变分析等研究。

早期, 研究者主要利用像素强度值判别出差异明显的替代岸线 (Proxy shoreline), 如水陆边界线。海陆交界处波浪破碎在 Timex 影像中表现为高亮的白色条带, Plant 和 Holman (1997) 将其定义为 SLIM (Shoreline Intensity Maximum), 并依此实现水边线的数字化提取。该算法针对像素强度差异明显的反射型海滩 (Reflective beach) 效果良好, 但不适用于地形相对平缓的耗散型海滩 (Dissipative beach) (Aarninkhof 等, 2003)。为此, 像素梯度、纹理等图像特征被引入, 使海陆差异得到了进一步的表达。然而, 受限于黑白影像较低的对比度和分辨率, 不同情境下提取岸线的精

度仍然难以保证 (Aarninkhof 等, 1997; Davidson 等, 1997)。随着高分辨率全彩影像投入使用, 衍生出一系列基于边缘、颜色特征的新算法。Aarninkhof 等 (2003) 基于干湿像素在 HSV (Hue-Saturation-Value) 色彩空间中的鲜明对比, 提出了像素强度聚类 PIC (Pixel Intensity Clustering) 算法, 具有较高的精度和场景适应性, 已集成成为 Argus 后处理软件的 IBM 模块 (Uunk 等, 2010); Osorio 等 (2012) 探讨了 6 种基于边缘或色彩对比的岸线检测算法, 提出了物理与统计侦测模型 PSDM (Physical and Statistical Detection Model)。值得注意的是, 低潮时浸润线 (Phreatic line) 是影响水边线侦测精度的关键因子。为此, Voudoukas 等 (2011) 和 Simarro 等 (2015) 探索了方差影像在岸线侦测中的应用: 相较于 Timex 影像, 从方差影像提取的水边线可解释为波浪破碎后上冲流的平均位置, 具有更为明确的物理意义。

受到多重、多变的环境因素制约, 上述算法在应用于新站点时往往需辅以人工手段进行参数率定。近年来, 深度学习技术快速发展, 已被引入视频监测岸线识别领域, 使得岸线侦测的精度和效率得到进一步的提升 (Soloy 等, 2021)。需要特别指出, 按照中国的一般制图标准, 海岸线的定义是海面平均大潮高潮时的水陆分界线。基于遥感影像提取的瞬时水边线受潮位、波浪影响产生较大的位置偏移。为保障不同时期提取岸线的可比性, 需考量探索海滩地貌剖面特征, 构建高精度、强场景适应性的岸线校正模型 (Stockdon 等, 2002; 尹航 等, 2022)。

3.3 海滩地形地貌测量

3.3.1 潮间带地形重建

潮间带地形监测是近岸测绘领域的热点和难点。人工现场实测所获数据的精度较高, 但仅能在低潮前后较短的时间区间内作业, 时空分辨率难以得到保证。视频监测系统具有高频、持续性监测的能力, 为潮间带地形测绘提供了新的解决方案。

视频监测地形重建依赖像素点高程信息。Plant 和 Holman (1997) 提出了如下方法论: (1) 基于视频影像数据集提取一个完整潮汐周期的水边线; (2) 将水边线与相应时刻的水位高程匹配, 形成

潮间带等高线；(3) 通过地形插值构建潮间带数字高程模型 DEM (Digital Elevation Model)。在此基础上，Aarninkhof等 (2003) 给出了适用于视频影像水边线高程赋值的公式：

$$z_{sl} = z_o + \eta_{sl} + z_s$$
 (6)

式中， z_{sl} 表示水边线高程； z_o 表示天文潮叠加风暴增水的水位高程； η_{sl} 表示近岸波浪增水； z_s 表示波浪爬高引起的水边线高程的振荡。

该方法显著降低了潮间带地形测绘的成本，但其精度取决于对潮汐、波浪增水、冲流等水动力过程的精细化描述。Uunk等 (2010) 使用了IBM模型，所得结果的平均垂直高程误差为0.34 m，该精度不足以对潮间带小幅度地形变动进行有效监测；Vousdoukas等 (2011) 引入人工神经网络 ANN (Artificial Neural Networks) 辅助水边线高程

预测，将平均垂直高程误差降至0.22 m；Andriolo等 (2018) 则提出了耦合视频监控和LIDAR方法，可将潮间带地形重建的垂直高程误差控制在0.15 m以内。此外，Almar等 (2019) 指出潮周期内冲流带坡度与波浪反射之间具有较强的关联性，为视频影像潮间带地形重建提供了新的视角。

3.3.2 海滩特征地貌监测

海滩形态受控于多尺度动力过程，在不同的区域呈现出不同的特征地貌，诸如沙坝、滩角、滩肩、凹槽。这些特征地貌是海滩系统状态的重要指示，有着多样性、变异性、瞬时性等特点，传统手段难以对其进行有效识别和分类。视频监控具有实时连续观测能力，因而适用于海滩特征地貌研究 (表 1)。

表 1 当前常用海滩特征地貌监测技术对比
Table 1 Comparison of commonly used observation techniques of beach characteristic landforms

监测手段	时间分辨率	空间分辨率/m	优/缺点
人工现场实测	一般低于 1 d	高于 0.1	数据精度最高 耗费大量人力物力, 单次作业耗时较长, 监测范围较小, 极端天候难以作业
航空摄影测量	一般低于 1 d	高于 0.5	数据精度较高, 监测范围较大 成本较高, 对起降场地要求高, 受气候条件影响大
开源卫星监测	低于 5 d	低于 10	成本相对最低, 监测范围大 时空分辨率较低, 仅能对大型沙坝等少数特征地貌进行监测
无人机监测	低于 1 h	高于 0.5	监测精度较高, 相较于航空摄影测量受场地、天候条件影响小 空域使用申请不便, 对操控人员技术要求较高
视频影像监测	高于 2 Hz	高于 0.5	实时连续、高时空分辨率、有光照条件下可进行全天候监测 影像拍摄角度受限, 监测精度相对较低

近岸沙坝是一种重要的沉积地貌特征，普遍发育于耗散型或中间型海滩。沙坝可以影响近岸泥沙输移的方向和模式，并在一定程度上抵御中尺度甚至极端的动力事件 (Román-Rivera和Ellis, 2019)。在近岸破波带，波浪频繁破碎产生的白浪 (White foam) 在Timex影像中体现为白色的高亮条带，通过研究该信号与流体运动之间的联系，可对水下沙坝进行反演 (Lippmann和Holman, 1989, 1990)。Lippmann和Holman (1989) 基于条带像素强度与入射波能量耗散呈正比的假设，建立了经验模型用以定位水下沙坝，但由于潮汐的调制和入射波能量的变化，所得结果在垂直海岸方向偏移最高可达30—40 m；Kingston等 (2000) 引入人工神经网络法对模型进行校正，将垂岸方向偏移控制在10 m以内。进一步地，Guedes等 (2011) 将

Timex影像和方差影像结合，使得沙坝的形态规模得到更优的估测，且在波浪参数难以测量的场景下亦具有良好的适用性。

滩角是发育在海滩前滨的一种韵律型的微地貌特征，通常由滩角脊 (Cusp horn) 和滩角湾 (Cusp embayment) 呈序列式分布 (Coco等, 2000)。滩角地貌具有尺度小、起伏大、分布集中的特点，需以亚米级分辨率对其进行高频、立体测绘。滩角脊和滩角湾在阳光斜射条件下于视频影像中表现出较强的差异性，Almar等 (2008) 由此提取得到滩角轮廓线，并对滩角间隔进行数字化；Vousdoukas (2012) 使用为期5个月的视频影像监测滩角轮廓线的变化，探讨了多滩角海滩的侵蚀和淤积模式；Guest和Hay (2019) 表征了滩角在砂砾混合的巨型潮汐海滩演化的时间尺度，并探

索了滩角的位置分布以及沉积物粒径分选性。Cai 等（2023）则引入了特征嵌入的策略，结合等水位线法（Waterline method）（Mason 等，1995）构

建了多滩角海滩潮间带 DEM，使滩角的微地貌结构得到了更为精细的表达（图 5）。

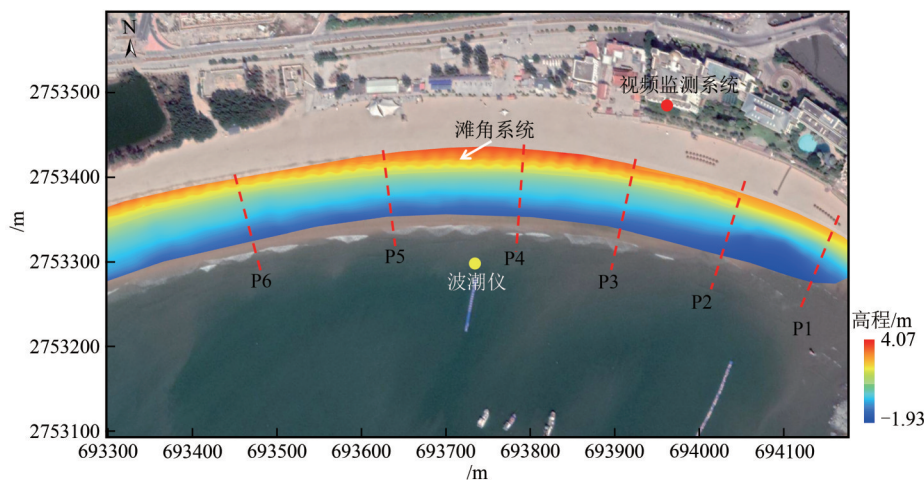


图 5 特征嵌入的多滩角海滩潮间带 DEM 构建算法效果

Fig. 5 Result of the feature-embedded DEM reconstruction algorithm for the intertidal zone of a multi-cusps beach

得益于视频影像色彩、像素分辨率的升级，海滩地形地貌特征得到了进一步的表现。视频监测技术在近岸地貌形态测量方面的应用愈为广泛。如通过面向对象的分类算法，从图像中判别出沙坝、槽、沟渠等潮间带形态特征（Quartel 等，2006）；结合数值模拟方法，对海滩形态进行客观分类（Ranasinghe 等，2004）；研究多尺度动力耦合作用下的海滩形态响应特性（Masselink 等，2014）等。随着深度学习、计算机视觉技术的引入，藉由视频影像的海滩特征地貌分类识别算法将迎来新的发展机遇。

3.4 近岸水动力过程观测

3.4.1 波浪参数提取

波浪是塑造海滩形态最重要的水动力过程，波浪强迫（Wave forcing）是近岸环流系统和底床泥沙运移的能量来源，相关波浪特征参数是近岸数值模拟的基础数据。传统上，针对波浪特征的测量以器测为主，包含压力式、声学式、浮标式等类型（左其华，2008）。原位测波手段普遍存在空间分辨率低、后勤成本高等弊端。海面波浪的多尺度光学特征推动了基于视频影像获取波浪参数的遥感技术发展。

视频测波基本原理是像素亮度值与海面反射的光照强度成正比，依仗调制传递函数 MTF（Modulation Transfer Function）提取波浪相位速度、

波高、波周期等参数（Stockdon 和 Holman，2000）。通常以 2 Hz 的频率采集特定位置的像素时间序列，得到相应的时间堆栈（Stockdon 和 Holman，2000；Holman 和 Stanley，2007）。Almar 等（2014）对沿岸（Longshore）方向采集的时间堆栈进行拉东变换 RT（Radon Transform）处理，实现了波向的识别，并分离了入射和反射波浪。Andriolo（2019）根据近岸不同区域波浪传播特性，提出了自动划分浅化带（Shoaling zone）、激浪带（Surf zone）和冲流带（Swash zone）的算法，拓展了视频测波的应用场景。随着深度学习技术的引入，Scardino 等（2022）提出了耦合卷积神经网络 CNN（Convolutional Neural Networks）和光流（Optical flow）法的 LEUCOTEA 新算法，具有在风暴极端事件下的观测能力。

3.4.2 冲流运动观测

冲流指入射波在近岸发生破碎后形成湍流水层，沿着滩面上涌爬高（Run up）而后回落（Run down）的运动过程，是波浪与岸滩进行强相互作用的重要瞬时过程。传统手段难以对其进行有效观测。依托视频监测的高频采样能力，可便捷地对冲流运动进行测量（Holman 和 Guza，1984）。Aagaard 和 Holm（1989）通过采集跨岸像素时间堆栈（Timestack），直观展现了冲流引起的水边线震荡过程。Timestack 影像中冲流水层与背景沙滩像素亮度差异明显，可对冲流过程进行数字化提取，

用于研究波浪爬高极值的分布 (Holland 和 Holman, 1993)。Almar 等 (2017) 发现使用拉东变换较之传统的颜色分割检测冲流运动过程具有更高的稳健性 (图 6)。得益于视频监测的长期数据库积累, 催生出一系列波浪爬高参数化模型 (Stockdon 等, 2006; Bujak 等, 2023; Atkinson 等, 2017), 这极大地推动了海岸动力灾害风险评估和冲流运动机理研究。

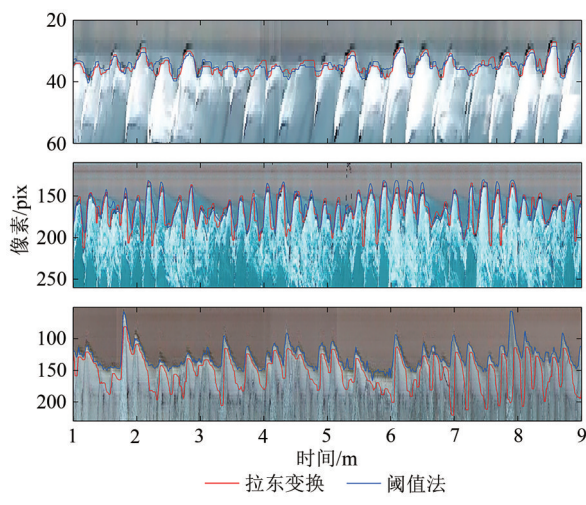


图 6 基于视频影像时间堆栈的冲流运动检测效果图 (引自 Almar 等, 2017)

Fig. 6 Result of swash motion detection based on video time stack (Cited from Almar et al., 2017)

3.4.3 近岸流观测

波浪破碎后向岸的水流引起海岸壅水, 形成调节海面高差的补偿运动——近岸流, 包含沿岸流、离岸流等类型。针对近岸流的经典视频测量算法有两种: 其一是粒子图像测速 PIV (Particle Image Velocimetry) 算法, 即以视频影像中波浪破

碎泡沫产生的图像纹理替代示踪粒子组量化流速 (Holland 等, 2001; Perkovic 等, 2009); 另一种则是通过频率域分析获取频率波数谱, 进而表征近岸流流速的“光学流速仪”OCM (Optical Current Meter) (Chickadel 等, 2003)。随着计算机视觉算法的发展, 拉东变换 (Almar 等, 2016)、深度学习 (Kim 和 Kim, 2020) 等新方法被引入沿岸流识别和测速领域, 具有更强的便捷性和稳健性。

离岸流又称裂流 (Rip current), 是一种垂直或接近垂直于海岸的流速较快的离岸水流, 是影响海滩游客安全的主要灾害 (MacMahan 等, 2006; Mucerino 等, 2021)。裂流具有隐蔽性、突发性的特点, 难以被捕捉和观测; 依仗视频影像连续采样能力, 可对其进行针对性监测 (Borra 等, 2022; de Silva 等, 2021)。相较于波浪破碎区域, 裂流发生位置的像素亮度偏低。可采取阈值法对其进行提取 (Gallop 等, 2009; Pitman 等, 2016)。然而, 裂流的演变迅速且不稳定, 经过 Timex 影像时间平均后其痕迹已不明显。此外, 水深和光照条件的变化会对阈值的选取产生较大影响。光流法通过捕捉单帧影像之间的运动对裂流进行识别, 但对近岸水深变化较为敏感, 且受到计算量的限制, 难以满足实时监测的需求 (Dérian 和 Almar, 2017)。随着深度学习技术的广泛应用, 基于视频监测的自动化裂流识别算法得到快速发展 (de Silva 等, 2021) (图 7)。Rampal 等 (2022) 引入了梯度加权类激活映射 Grad-CAM (Gradient-weighted class-activation maps) 算法, 进一步提升了裂流识别的效率, 使得高精度、实时裂流检测成为可能。

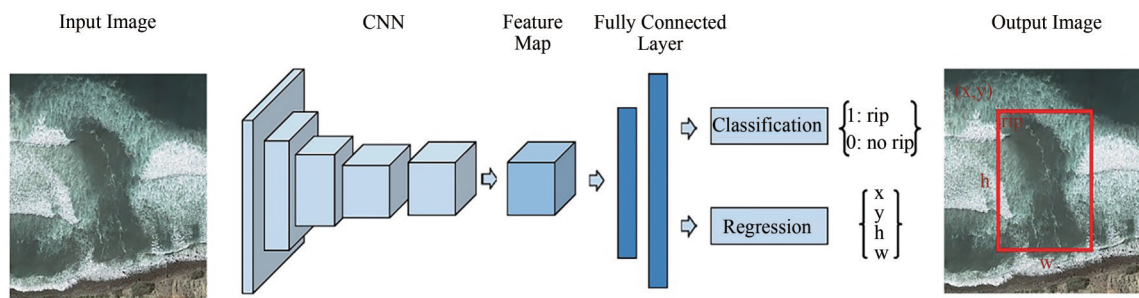


图 7 基于卷积神经网络的裂流识别模式示意图 (引自 de Silva 等, 2021)

Fig. 7 Schematic of convolutional neural network-based rip currents recognition mode (Cited from de Silva et al., 2021)

3.5 近岸测深

近岸水深是近岸数值模拟的关键参量，对研究海滩动力地貌演变具有重要意义。传统测深方法包括人工水准测量，单波束、多波束声纳等，耗时费力且成本高昂。随着遥感技术的发展，光学

摄影测量、高光谱和多光谱传感器、卫星高度计、机载激光雷达等被引进水深测量领域（Pacheco等，2015；Daly等，2022）。随着视频监测技术研究的不断深入，基于视频测量海表特征值反演水深成为一项极具吸引力的研究课题（表2）。

表 2 当前常用近岸水深测量技术对比
Table 2 Comparison of commonly used nearshore bathymetry technologies

近岸测深手段	优势	劣势
船载声呐测量	测量精度高 可以无人船作为载体,灵活性强,适用性广泛	受限于船体航行能力 人力及后勤成本较高 受天候条件影响大,恶劣天气或大浪条件下无法作业
卫星重力反演	广域覆盖,可提供大范围水深数据 开源数据多,成本较低	时空分辨率较低,水深数据更新频率低 测量精度较低,在地形复杂的近岸区域适用性受限
机载激光雷达	空间分辨率高,适用于复杂地形 适用性强,可同时测量陆地和水下地形	成本较高,对起降场地要求高,空域使用申请受限 适用于清澈透明的水域,而近岸多为浑浊水域,使用受限
视频影像监测	时空分辨率高,受天候条件影响小,可进行连续性监测 数据获取便捷,成本较低	测量值由波浪参数反演得到,精度不稳定 在不同动力环境下的适用性需进一步验证

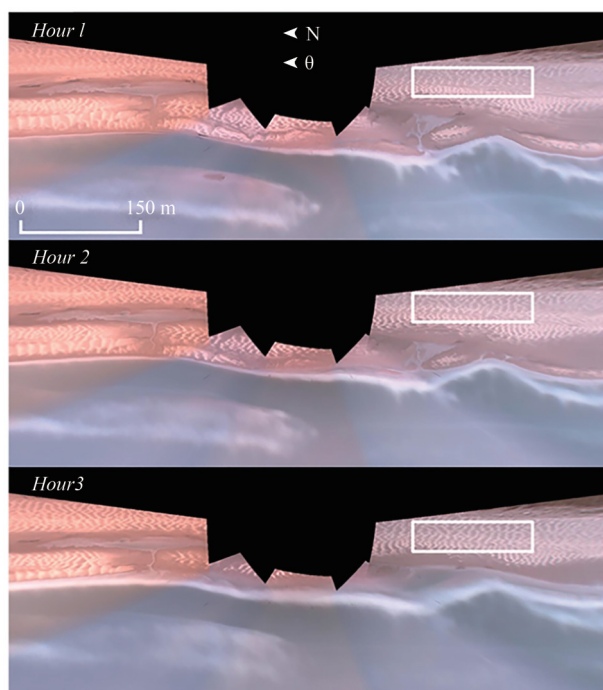
Stockdon 和 Holman（2000）提出使用视频影像测量波相速，进而通过线性频散关系获取近岸水深的算法；进一步研究表明，基于非线性频散关系的水深反演结果具有更高的精度（Misra等，2003；Kennedy等，2000）。考虑到自然海滩的动力环境，Aarninkhof等（2005）提出基于波能耗散模拟近岸水深的SBM（Subtidal Beach Mapper）算法。试验结果显示，波相速法在近海与海槽区域适用性强；而在破波带波浪大量破碎的环境下，SBM算法展现出更好的反演结果，二者形成优势互补。在此基础上，Wilson等（2014）将数值模拟与视频监测技术耦合形成数据同化（Data assimilation），可有效地控制水深测量的误差。近年来，面向近岸波群传播现实场景下水深测量的强烈需求，cBathy（Holman等，2013）、UBathy（Simarro等，2019；Simarro和Calvete，2022）、COCOs（Gawehn等，2021）等一系列集成式自动化算法应运而生，于实际应用中取得了良好的效果。

3.6 风沙运移过程观测

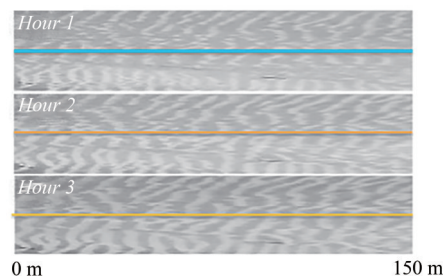
风沙运移（Aeolian transport）是砂质海滩表层沉积物搬运的重要驱动因素。接陆滨海的独特环境造就了海滩风沙不同于一般内陆风沙的独特运动特征（Aagaard等，2004，何岩雨等，2018；张弛等，2022）。

野外观测很难对以后滨沙丘为代表的风沙地貌特征演化周期形成有效的覆盖。高清高频的视频影像具有捕捉风沙运移细节的能力，为海滩风沙过程研究提供了新数据源。Delgado-Fernandez等（2009）设计了包含视频监测系统的遥感站，基于干燥风沙与潮湿滩面强烈的视觉对比，对加拿大Greenwhich海滩—沙丘系统的风沙搬运过程进行了识别。Hage等（2018）侦测到沙带（Sand strips）这一明显的风沙运动迹象（图8），通过连续采样时间序列法，研究了沙带的特征、形成机制及其演变对区域风场的依赖性，开发并验证了考虑风区效应的“Aeolus”风沙运移模型（Hage等，2020）。Tuijnman等（2020）的研究表明，风暴潮期间Egmond海滩后滨沙丘的风沙实际供应量约为潜在供应量的66%，究其原因，海滩地下水在风暴期间上升到远高于正常水平，在落潮时形成渗漏面，使得海滩持续饱和，进而导致实际风区长度的小于临界风区长度。

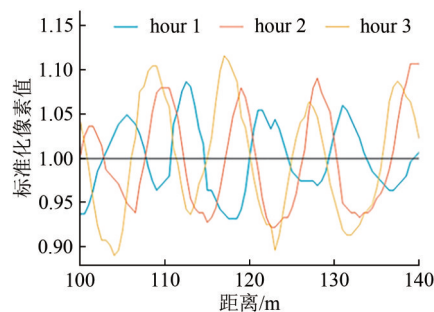
海滩风沙运动是固、液、气三相耦合的复杂系统过程，需要在不同时空尺度和事件下对其进行监测。视频监测技术的发展为海滩风沙过程观测提供了新的途径，有助于深入了解风沙活动规律，厘清风沙起动的控制因素，揭示风沙地貌特征演化机理。



(a) 连续时间序列 Timex 影像(白色框线内为感兴趣区)
(a) Continuous time-series Timex imagery (white boxed line shows the ROI)



(b) 感兴趣区灰度图像转换效果(彩色实线为采样条带)
(b) Result of grayscale image conversion of the region of interest (colored solid line shows the sampled strip)



(c) 采样条带像素强度时间序列,显示沙带运移过程
(c) Time series of pixel intensity of the sampled strip showing the sand strip transport process

图 8 荷兰 Egmond 海滩沙带探测效果(修改自 Hage 等, 2018)

Fig. 8 Result of sand strip detection along Egmond beach, The Netherlands (Modified from Hage et al., 2018)

4 应用场景

4.1 海滩管理

海滩作为滨海旅游业主要的载体, 对其施行有效管理, 对于促进沿海经济发展意义非凡 (Liu 等, 2023)。随着视频监控在全球范围内广泛部署, 众多科学家和海岸管理者将其应用于旅游管理、空间规划、海滩安全等领域, 成效显著。

4.1.1 旅游海滩管理规划

海滩旅游管理的关键在于评估“海滩承载力” (Beach carrying capacity), 即一定时空间范围的海滩, 在满足最低游览体验感和环保标准条件下, 所能容纳的游客数量阈值 (Manning 和 Lawson, 2002)。通过现场统计、航空摄影测量等手段, 可获取某一时刻或时间段内海滩游客的数量和分布情况, 但所得数据时间序列一般不连续 (Pereira 等, 2003)。视频监测系统在辅助旅游海滩进行空间和服务规划, 提升“海滩承载力”方面优势明显。Jiméne 等 (2007) 提出了视频监测衍生的海岸状态指标——BUD (Beach-User Density), 用于

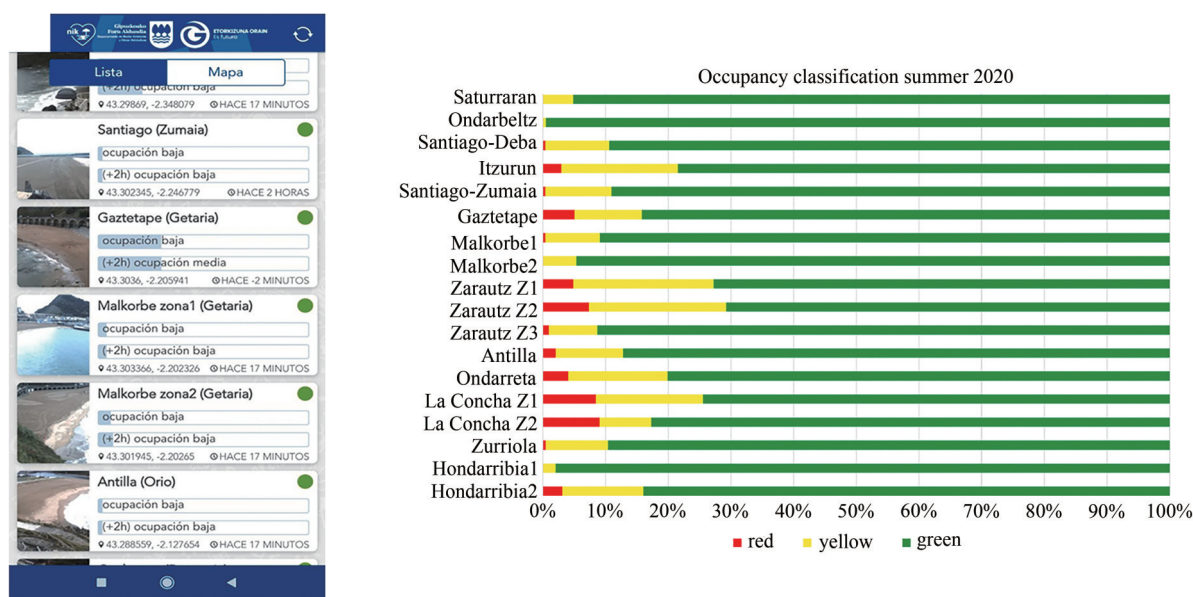
反映海滩游客的时空分布, 进而协助管理者进行相应服务的规划和调整, 在西班牙 14 个海滩得到成功应用 (Epelde 等, 2021) (图 9)。Guillén 等 (2008) 使用西班牙巴塞罗那市两个休闲海滩, 连续 4 年的视频影像数据集, 量化了不同时间尺度的海滩用户分布情况, 并结合温度、风速等环境因素建立了拟合模型。Balouin 等 (2014) 使用 2012 年法国 Lido of Sète 海滩视频影像数据集, 分析了游客的出勤率 and 行为倾向, 并评估了海滩管理水平对游客出勤率的影响。视频监测研究证实了海滩游客出勤率与某些属性关系密切, 如特定的时间、季节和天气状况。

4.1.2 海滩安全管理

安全问题一直是海滩管理和规划的侧重点。海滩溺水事件在世界各地频繁发生, 亟需建立有效的海滩安全管理体系 (Koon 等, 2023; 陆旭 等, 2021)。视频监测依托实时观测能力, 在提升海滩安全管理水平方面发挥出独特效用。Sembiring 等 (2014) 结合 cBathy 算法和基于近岸过程的 XBeach 数值模型, 开发了用于裂流模拟和预测的 COSMOS

模式，并成功应用于荷兰北部的 Egmond aan Zee 海滩。Silva-Cavalcanti 等（2018）借助 Argus 系统检测裂流并量化游客的行为模式，探索了视频监测辅助部署红色预警旗（Red warning flags）的策略。在安全管理体系构建上，Jiménez 等（2007）运用视频监测识别英国南部 Teignmouth 海滩的灾害性近岸流，制作了海滩风险预警图，并在此基础上，结合上述 BUD 给出了一个海滩安全管理的通用参

考框架（Generic Frame of Reference）。特别地，为保障海滩游客健康安全，需对以 COVID-19 为代表的公共健康危机制定管理措施。这对海滩游客行为模式测评及灾害预警的实时性提出了更高的要求，而将视频监测与机器学习技术结合是一种有效、有潜力的解决方案（Domingo, 2021；Kane 等，2021）。



(a) 视频监测的旅游海滩管理软件
(画面为海滩实时视频影像)

(a) Tourism beach management software based on video monitoring (the screen is real-time video image of the beach)

(b) 根据游客时空分布显示相应的颜色符号和文本信息

(b) Display corresponding color symbols and text information according to the spatial and temporal distribution of tourists

图 9 视频监测海滩管理应用示例(修改自 Epelde 等, 2021)

Fig. 9 Application example of video monitoring beach management (Modified from Epelde et al., 2021)

综上可见，视频监测对提升海滩规划、安全性和服务水平具有重要的实践价值。在当前快速发展的计算机视觉、深度学习技术加持下，对于海滩游客时空分布的检测精度已达到较高水平；但针对游客行为倾向预测及近岸灾害预警模型的研究相对滞后，有待进一步的探索和提升。

4.2 海岸防护工程建设

海岸防护工程主要用于抵御风暴潮淹没、波浪侵蚀和水流淘刷以保护岸滩和城镇，一般有硬式和软式之分。然而在提供保护作用的同时，防护工程的建设会对近岸动力地貌特征产生深刻影响，有时甚至加剧海滩的侵蚀和破坏（黎奕宏 等，

2019）。视频监测能够连续记录施工前后海滩演变情况，在世界各地不同类型的海岸防护工程建设评估领域得到广泛应用。

时间序列视频影像数据集可用于解析海滩对硬式工程建设的响应，如 Turner 等（2004）基于 Argus 系统，评估了人工礁建设对澳大利亚黄金海岸（Gold Coast）动力地貌特征的影响。Rihouey 等（2009）通过解析岸线变化模式，评估了防波堤建设后法国利翁湾 Valras 海滩的侵蚀后恢复情况。进一步地，视频监测可为防护工程建设规划提供技术支撑，如 Balouin 等（2016）观测了地中海 Lido of Sète 海滩近岸潜堤试验性建设过程中，近岸沙坝迁移及岸线旋进式扩张直至稳定的演变过程，为

该地域海岸防护管理规划提供借鉴。需要特别指出, 视频测量数据尚无法满足工程设计对水深、波浪等关键参数的高精度要求, 在实际应用时一般与传统测量仪器配合使用, 还需进一步优化和拓展。

海滩养护 (Beach nourishment) 通过将补给泥沙吹填在海滩上, 达到拓宽干滩或缓解侵蚀的目的, 是海岸软式防护工程的典型代表 (蔡锋和刘根, 2019; 郑金海和张弛, 2022)。视频监控在海滩养护工程领域表现出良好的适配性。如荷兰研究人员提出海岸状态指标——MICL (Momentary

intertidal shorelines), 用于指导海滩养护工作 (Kroon 等, 2007; Caljouw, 2000)。长时视频影像还可监测养护后海滩演变情况, 解析其驱动因素, 进而评估养护效果。如 Harley 等 (2014) 提取了意大利 San Michele-Sassi Neri 砾石养护海滩 15 个月的衍生海岸线, 观察到明显的岸线旋转现象, 并推测风暴事件是其主要驱动力 (图 10); Cao 等 (2020) 观测了日照港海滩养护前波浪漫滩、施工期间的岸线变化以及填沙后短期形态剧烈演变等不同阶段的动力地貌过程, 为后续养护工程实施提供了重要参考。

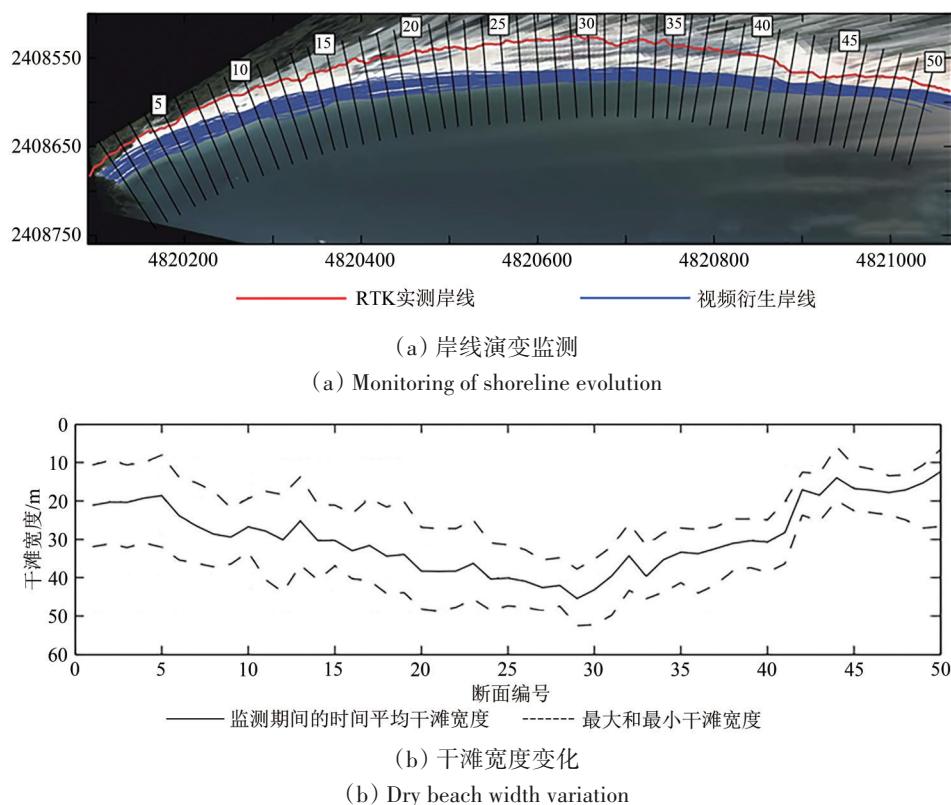


图 10 意大利 San Michele-Sassi Neri 砾石海滩养护工程视频检测 (修改自 Harley 等, 2014)

Fig. 10 Video monitoring of the San Michele-Sassi Neri gravel beach nourishment project, Italy (Modified from Harley et al., 2014)

长期以来, 囿于连续观测数据的缺乏, 针对海岸防护工程建设期间及建成后海滩剧烈演变的监测研究明显不足。因此, 建议在施工之前部署视频监测系统以获取连续视频影像数据集, 对因地制宜地选择防护构筑物类型、指导海滩养护补沙的位置和频次、评估海岸工程建设效果等大有裨益。

4.3 风暴潮灾害观测

风暴潮 (Storm surge) 是由于剧烈的大气扰动 (台风、温带气旋等), 导致海水异常升降, 使受其影响的海区潮位大大超出平常的自然现象。在

全球气候变化的背景下, 风暴潮灾害在世界各地频繁发生, 已成为控制海滩演化的主要动力因素之一 (戚洪帅 等, 2009)。

风暴极端环境对海滩监测仪器的安全性和可靠性提出了更高的要求。视频监测系统具有全天候观测能力, 是用于记录海滩风暴潮过程的有效工具。Aagaard 等 (2005) 通过耦合视频监测系统和原位观测阵列, 较系统地研究了荷兰 Egmond 海滩在大型风暴期间的潮间带地貌响应和泥沙输移情况, 发现潮汐的调制作用使得海滩剖面维持在

“准平衡”状态。Chi等(2021)探索了风暴期间日照港养护海滩的越浪(Wave overtopping)现象,利用视频影像衍生的Timestack数据,量化了越浪事件的持续时间、频次和水量,发现其时空变化主要受潮汐和波高的控制。Rodríguez-Padilla等(2022)则将cBathy算法应用于法国La Petite Chambre d'Amour海滩,以反演风暴期间高频变化的近岸水深,为风暴驱动的近岸形态变化研究提供了新的见解。需要特别指出,依托长时序观测能力,视频监测系统针对连续风暴的监测尤为显著: Ruiz de Alegria-Arzaburu和Masselink(2010)利用英国Slapton Sands砾石海滩连续3年的视频影像数据集,评估了27次风暴对该海滩的影响,解析了海滩对不同风暴类型形态响应模式; Vousdoukas等(2012)通过高频视频影像提取冲流带宽度、近岸沙坝形态、波浪爬高等动力地貌信息,结合实测水动力参数,分析了葡萄牙Faro海滩对24天内连续6次风暴事件的响应和后续恢复过程。

西北太平洋是全球发生热带气旋最多的区域之一,平均每年登陆中国的台风约12次之多(戚洪帅等,2010)。海滩既是抵御风暴动力过程的最前沿,又是风暴灾害的主要承灾体,其面临的挑战尤为严峻(蔡锋等,2008)。视频监测技术的引入,对深化中国海滩风暴效应研究颇具现实意义,且已初见成效(Guo等,2020)。期待未来有更好的发展。

5 结 语

岸基视频监控是陆基遥感技术应用于海岸带资源环境监测领域的创新性、典范性代表,为海滩科学研究、海滩监测与管理提供了技术支撑。随着中国沿海地区城市化进程加快,海岸带资源环境开发与保护的矛盾日益突出。推广岸基视频监控技术对中国的海岸带监测与保护具有较高的现实意义和实践价值。得益于人工智能、5G、大数据、云计算等新兴技术的突破,以及海岸带资源环境监测需求的不断提升,岸基视频监控技术将迎来更大的发展机遇:

(1) 视频监测系统软硬件升级。在迅猛发展的网络安防、智能物联技术支持下,岸基视频监控系统的摄像机、传感器、存储及网络传输等硬件设备不断升级;随着新兴云技术的发展,将开发基于云平台的智能化后处理软件,进一步提升

对海岸视频影像的解译效率和能力。

(2) 视频监测算法改进和拓展。拓展高效率、高精度地理坐标转换模型,开发强适应性、强稳健性的参数校准算法;引入立体成像技术,重建海岸过程的三维结构;视频监控提供丰富的数据库,满足机器学习对大数据的需求,因此,考虑更积极地引进人工智能算法、模式识别等技术。

(3) 多观测手段耦合、多模态数据融合。视频监控技术可与卫星遥感、无人机、X波段雷达等多种观测手段耦合,更全面地获取海滩动力地貌环境数据;集成原位监测、多光谱、Lidar点云等多源观测数据进行综合分析,将有助于更全面地解译海滩过程;大力发展耦合视频监控与数值模拟技术,进一步形成数据同化,发展专用于海滩过程模拟的海洋数值模式。

(4) 海岸带应用场景进一步开拓。岸基视频监控技术已在海岸带多个研究领域和场景发挥作用,无法一一列举,本文仅梳理了几个典型应用场景。随着该技术在全球范围内的推广,还有望在生态环境监测、海洋动物保护、海岛动态变化监测等方面发挥新的功效;应推进海岸视频监控站建设,形成区域性海岸监测网络,服务于中国海岸带研究、开发及保护。

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Advances and prospects of the a shore-based video monitoring technology on beach research

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Abstract: The coastal zone, which is positioned at the dynamic interface of between land and sea, stands out as one of the most vibrant and crucial natural regions on Earth. Subject to the interactive forces of land, sea, and atmosphere, it's the geomorphic and ecological systems of the coastal zone are exceptionally delicate and fragile. Beaches, which are characterized by the unique scenic attributes and susceptibility to coastal landform changes, act as the frontline defense against ocean hydrodynamics forces and serve as guardians of the coastal ecological environment. Simultaneously, they play a pivotal role in fostering green coastal economies. Strengthening the monitoring and research of beaches has become an imperative requirement for achieving harmonious coexistence between humans and nature. Traditionally, beach monitoring has predominantly relied on labor-intensive field measurements, resulting in time-consuming efforts and limited spatiotemporal resolution in data sampling. The current bottleneck in beach research lies in the challenge of acquiring multidimensional, high-quality, and long-duration datasets. Shore-based video monitoring, which is an optical remote sensing technology designed for coastal process observation and quantitative data extraction, provides a new and effective solution for continuous beach monitoring. This technology, born which was developed in the United States in the 1980 s with Argus as its paradigmatic representative, has proliferated globally over the past four decades. At present, It is now universally acknowledged as a potent tool in the field of nearshore observation. While the research on shore-based video monitoring technology started relatively late in China, it has developed rapidly. In particular, the joint efforts of the Institute of Third Institute of Oceanography of China, Hohai University, and Xiamen University led to the independent development of the Coastal Shore-based Video Imagery Monitoring System COSVIMS. The progress of shore-based video monitoring technology has witnessed achieved significant progress. Algorithmic advancements related to sandy coastlines, intertidal zone topography, nearshore wave propagation & and dissipation processes, nearshore currents, and bathymetry extraction have played a crucial roles in enhancing the capabilities of this technology. These algorithms not only ensure accuracy but also enable a more comprehensive understanding of coastal dynamics. The applicability of video monitoring technology spans covers various scenarios, including beach management, coastal engineering construction and assessment, storm surge process observation, and aeolian sand transport process monitoring. Looking ahead, the future trends of shore-based video monitoring technology are promising, especially particularly in the context of the accelerating coastal urbanization in China. The contradictions between the development and protection of coastal zone resources and the environment are becoming increasingly pronounced. The widespread adoption of shore-based video monitoring technology holds exhibits high practical significance and value for the research and protecting protection the of coastal zones along China. Breakthroughs in emerging technologies, such as artificial intelligence, 5G, big data, and Cloud, coupled with the growing demand for coastal zone resource and environmental monitoring, are paving the way for greater development opportunities for shore-based video monitoring technology. In conclusion, the evolution of shore-based video monitoring technology signifies a transformative era in coastal research and management. As technology continues to advance, it opens new frontiers for understanding and preserving the delicate balance between coastal development and environmental conservation are opened. The journey development from direct measurements to advanced remote sensing exemplifies the evolution toward more efficient and sustainable coastal research methodologies.

Key words: video image, beach monitoring, Argus, beach nourishment, rip currents, storm surge, aeolian transport

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