ID: Type: **Oral**

T2.1-O1. Application of airborne remote sensing during IFE14

The value of airborne technologies to an OSI was underscored during the Integrated Field Exercise in Jordan (IFE14) in which flight navigation, gamma spectroscopy and multi-spectral instruments (MSIR) were installed into the airframe of an AS332 Super Puma helicopter. Total airborne operations exceeded 17 flight hours and data acquired by system sensors and subsequently processed successfully identified OSI-relevant observables engineered for the purpose of the exercise. MSIR sensors acquired data over targeted areas of the inspection area and successfully identified freshly exposed surfaces and allochthonous material as well as areas that had been subject to modification through vehicle movements and grading. In contrast, the gamma spectroscopy system was used to map a large portion of the inspection area flying at lower height above ground level. In effect, the identification of relevant observables from these sensors during IFE14 enabled the interest level of certain areas to be raised. However, the absence of such observables in other areas was also considered important information, as the interest levels of these areas were either confirmed or reduced.

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Track Classification: 2. Events and their characterization