

# exail

# BATHYSAT: Feedback on the deployment of the first services

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# From light to Earth information

Develop the uses of spectral imagery for mapping		Created in 2016	A team o 12 peo + temp / tra	ole 😽	
3	SENSING	ANALYTICS	Oper	ational S	Services
Technical Units	, MAPPING	SOFTWARE	Data acquisition	lmage analysis	Dev of processing
			Aircrafts and UAVs	and processing	and viz infrastructures
Apps : ma					
			FlySpec	Нурір	Bathysat
Hydrography and costal moprhodynamics, Coastal biodiversity, dynamics of habitats, macrofaune,			STORMM	SWIM	Littoviz
Turbidity monitor					

# Use case: Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon, North Atlantic





Direction des Territoires, de l'Alimentation et de la Mer de Saint-Pierre et Miquelon

- O-10m Bathymetric DEM requested by DTAM, the public office in charge of the administration of the coastal domain
- Exail / Hytech : What about using SDB in shallow waters and DriX MBES in higher depths ?
  - $\rightarrow$  Increse safety of the DriX navigation by avoiding shallow waters
  - $\rightarrow$  Enable full coverage using MBES where SDB can not (turbid area)
  - $\rightarrow$  Save (a large amount of) money by reducing DriX costs !!





# : based on RTM inverion

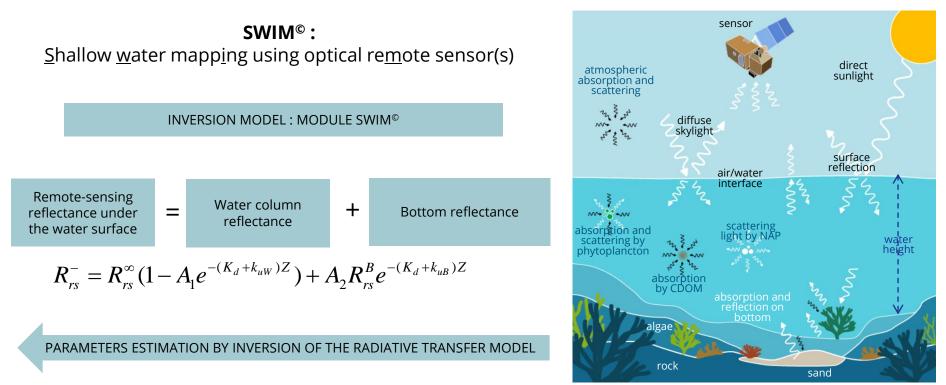
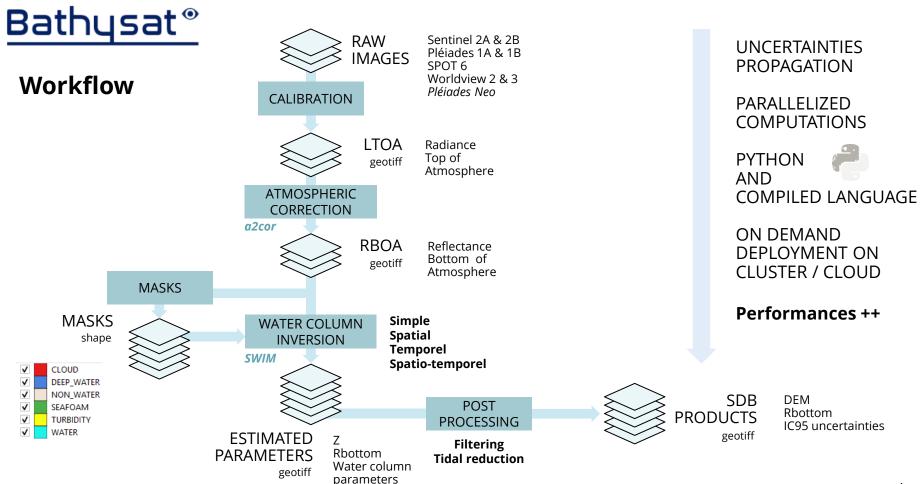
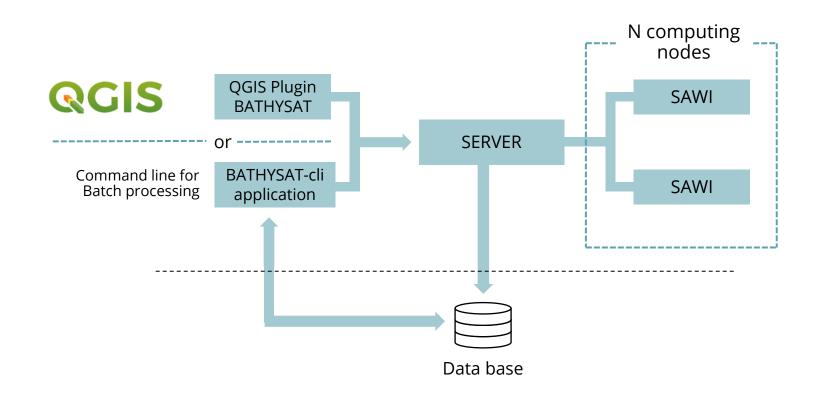


Illustration ©Hytech imaging d'après Guyot (2021)



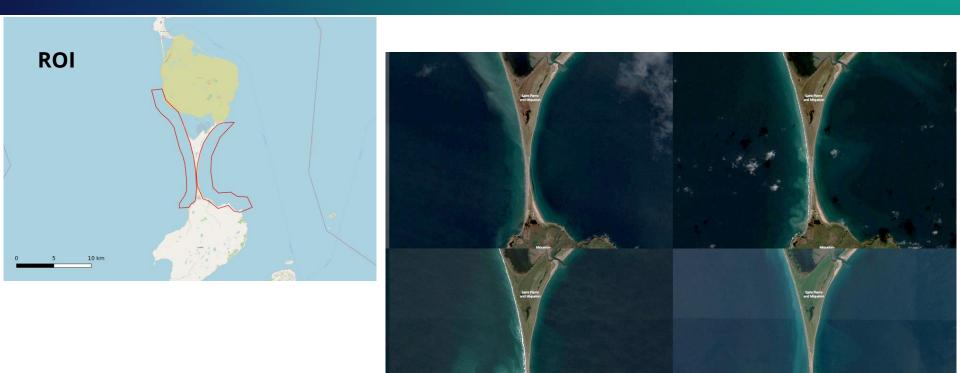


**General architecture** 



Implementation on a local server or on the AWS cloud

# Area of interest : usually turbid, especially in the West



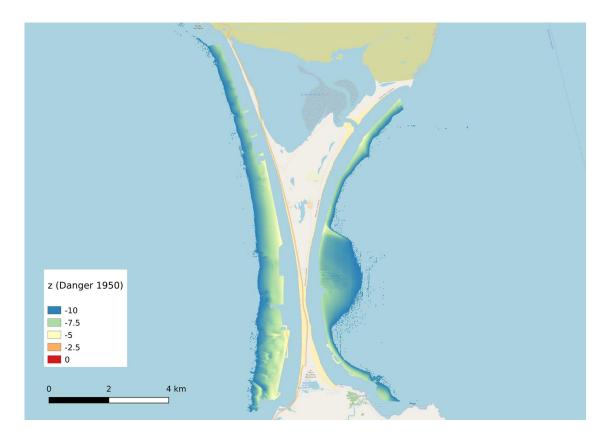
Typical S2 imagery See plumes on the western part

#### **Step 1: Get satellite data** $\Rightarrow$ **Sentinel-2 + Pleiades**



# Step 2 : Get MBES DriX data (~5 to ~10m deep)





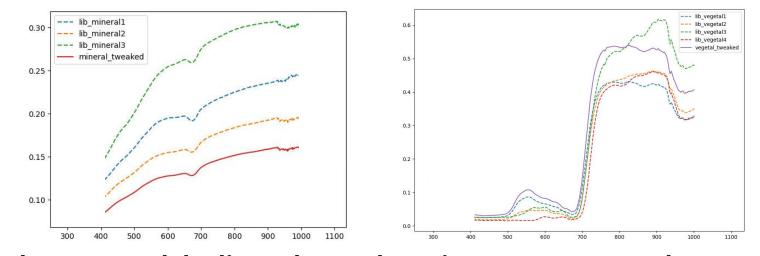
### Step 3 : Find MBES / SDB overlapping areas and adjust the bottom model in the RTM



**Operation modes** 

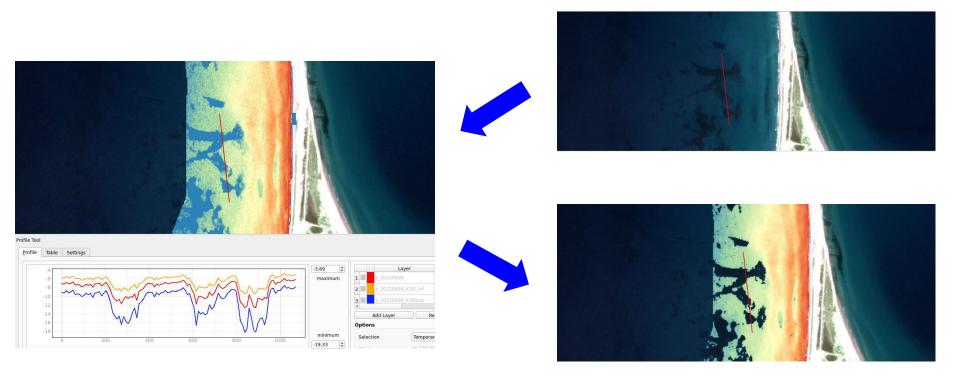
□ Auto / semi-auto modes

- With / without in situ data
- □ Simple / spatial / temporel modes
- □ Analytical estimation of uncertainties



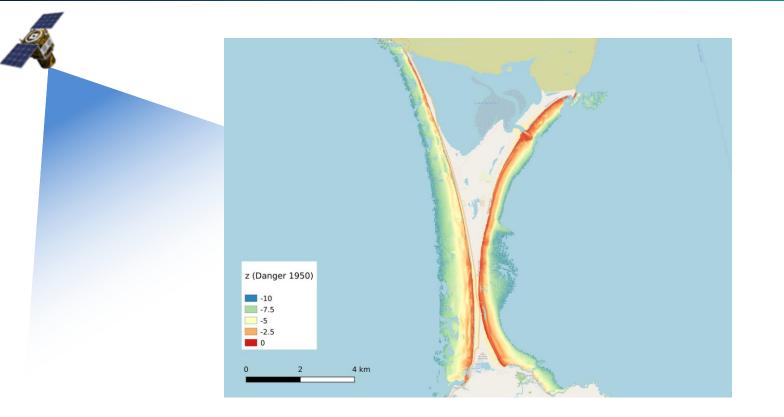
St-Pierre : bottom model adjusted over the DriX MBES / SDB overlap areas

## **Step 4: Compute SDB + uncertainties, then filter**



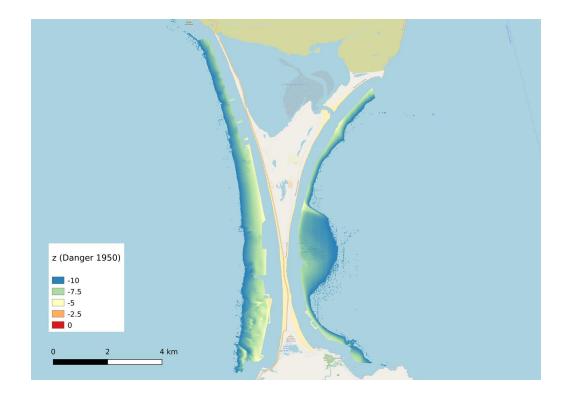
#### Dark bottoms filtered due to high uncertainty

#### Then compute SDB on the full area 0 to ~7m

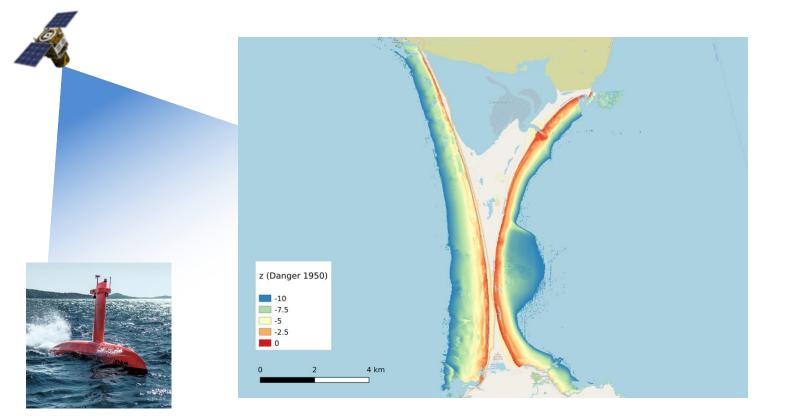


#### Get Back MBES DriX data ~5 to ~10m



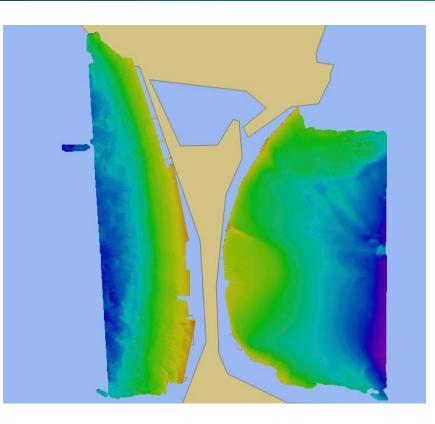


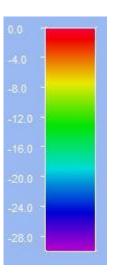
#### And then fuse SDB + MBES DriX $\Rightarrow$ 0 to 10m



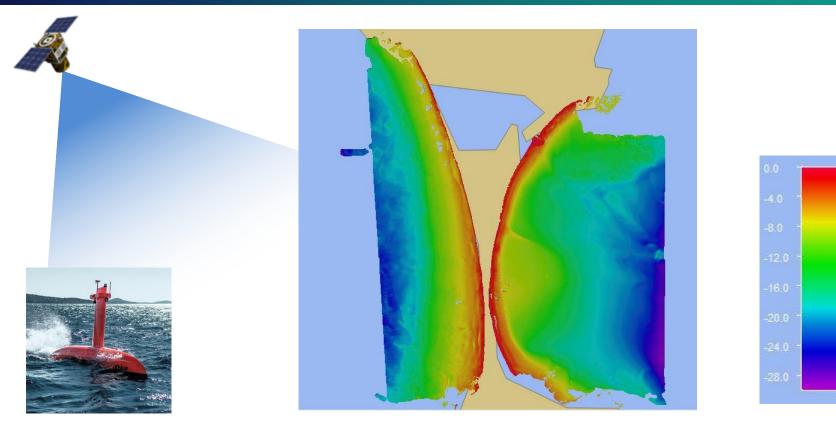
# Then extend DriX to 30m



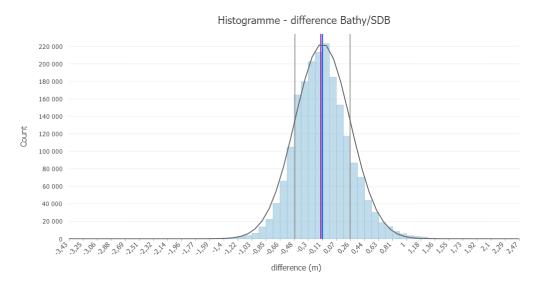




#### And then fuse SDB + MBES DriX $\Rightarrow$ 0 to 30m



# **Precision / accuracy reached**



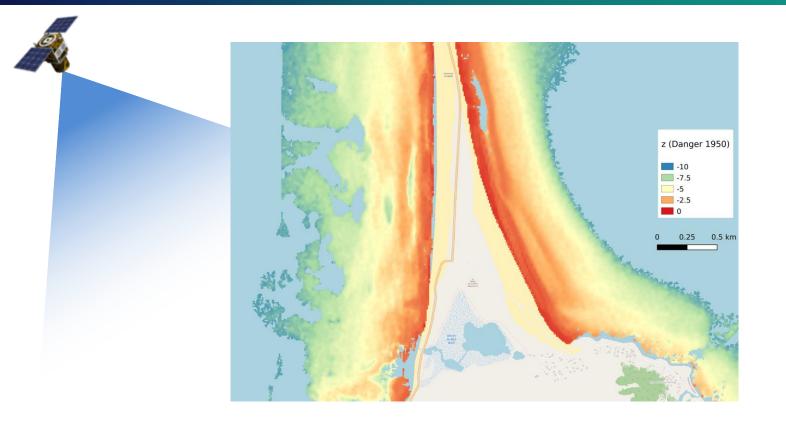
Accuracy / Precision evaluated in the overlapping MBES / SDB area :

Bias :	10.9 cm
σ:	36.2 cm

Overlapping area being mostly in the highest SDB depths (~5 to 7m)

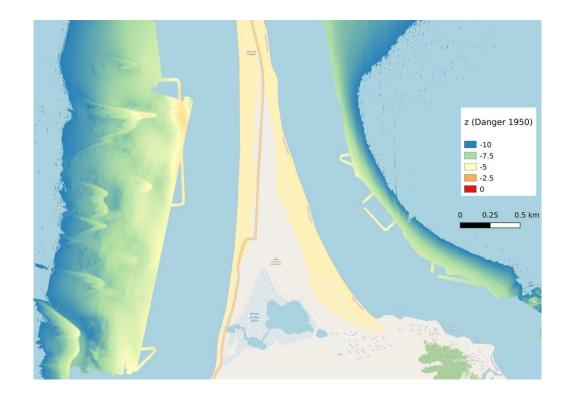
⇒ precision / accuracy even quite better in shallower areas (< 5m)

#### Zoom on SDB 0 to ~7m

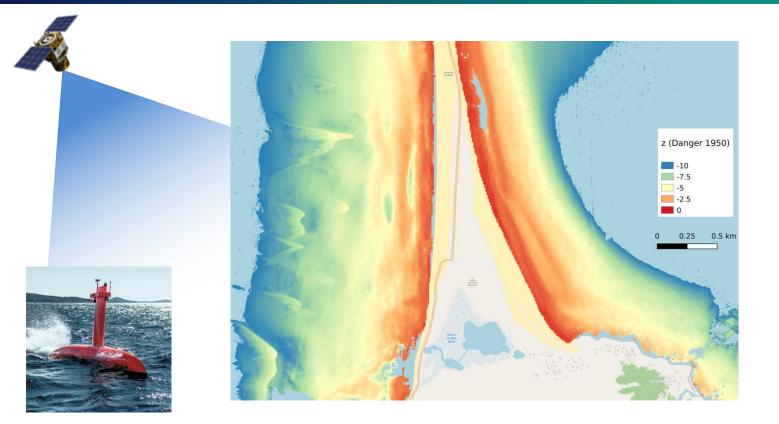


#### Zoom on MBES Drix ~5 to ~10m

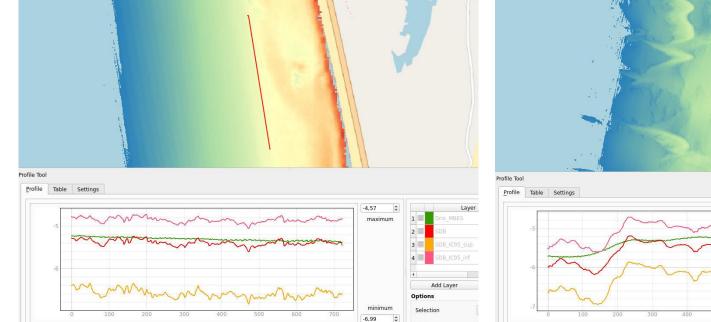




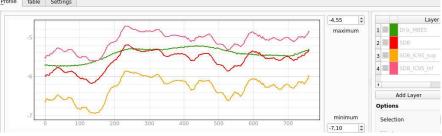
#### Zoom on fused SDB + MBES Drix $\Rightarrow$ 0 to 10m



## **SDB / DriX MBES / Uncertainties**







### **Lessons learned**

#### **R**T models usually need local adjustments

- $\Rightarrow$  can be done without any ground truth, but easier when z data available
- MBES data can be collected only up the depth that can be reached with SDB (MBES data very long and costly in shallow areas)
- □ Then SDB can fill the gap in shallow water areas
  - ⇒ Drix + SDB can be used to make seamless precise coastal DEMs at costs much lower than using MBES data alone







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