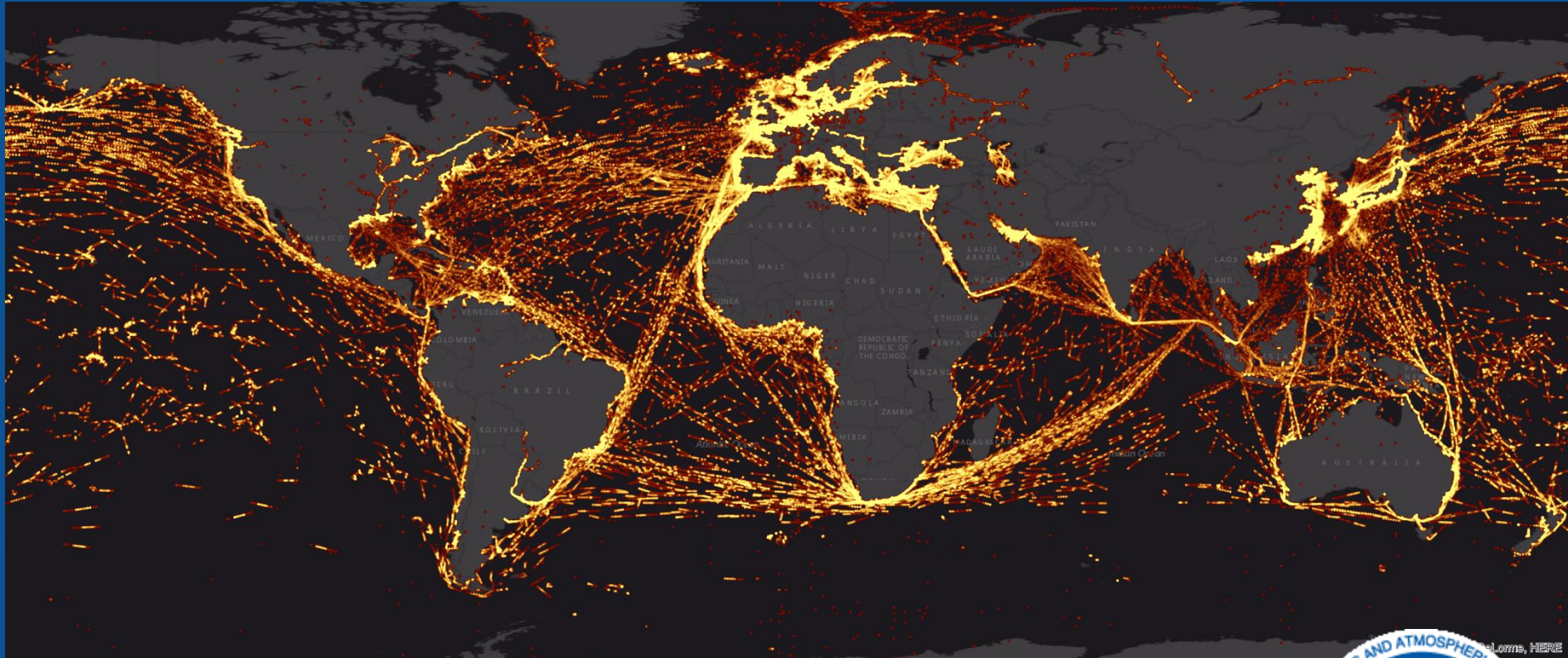


Initiatives in Using Crowdsourcing, Satellite Derived Bathymetry, and Other Non-Traditional Hydrographic/Bathymetric Measurements in the Assessment and Improvement of NOAA Nautical Charts



GEBCO Science Day – Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia – 5 October 2015
LT Anthony Klemm, NOAA – Office of Coast Survey – Marine Chart Division



Office of Coast Survey

Agenda

- Chart Adequacy Evaluation Procedure
- 1st NOAA/GEBCO International Chart Adequacy Workshop
- Satellite Derived Bathymetry Applications
- Crowdsourced Bathymetry Initiatives



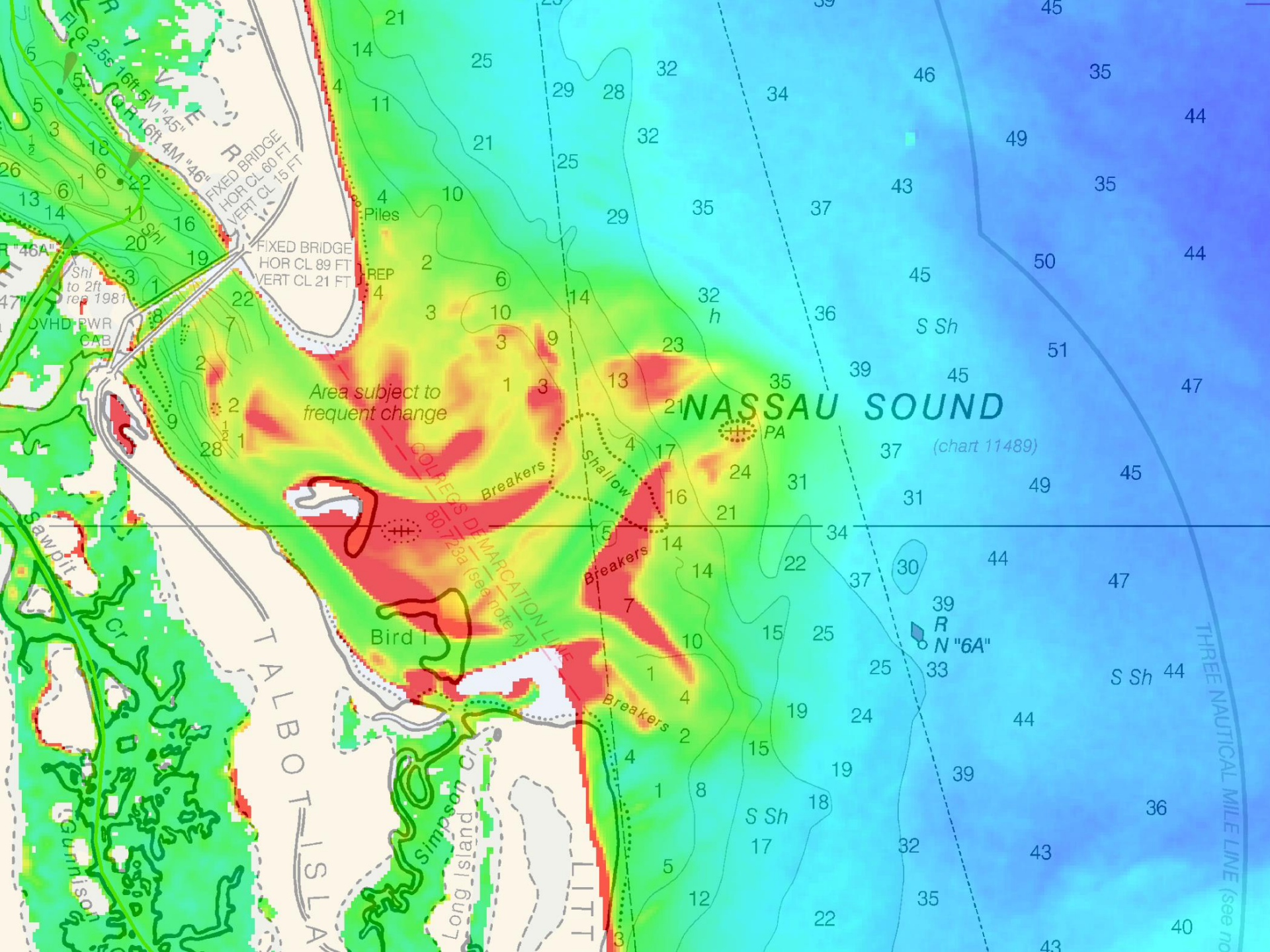
Courtesy: Hydrographische Nachrichten June 2013 (www.dhyg.de)

Background



- We are responsible to survey and map a dynamic environment
- The nautical chart is vital to world economic and environmental health
- We create world-class products
- AND... We want to improve our products





FLG 2.5s 16ft 5M "45"
R "46"
FIXED BRIDGE
HOR CL 80 FT
VERT CL 15 FT
FIXED BRIDGE
HOR CL 89 FT
VERT CL 21 FT
Shi to 2ft
rep 1981
OVHD RWR
CAB

Area subject to frequent change

NASSAU SOUND

(chart 11489)

COLLEGS DEMARCATION LINE
80.728a (see note A)

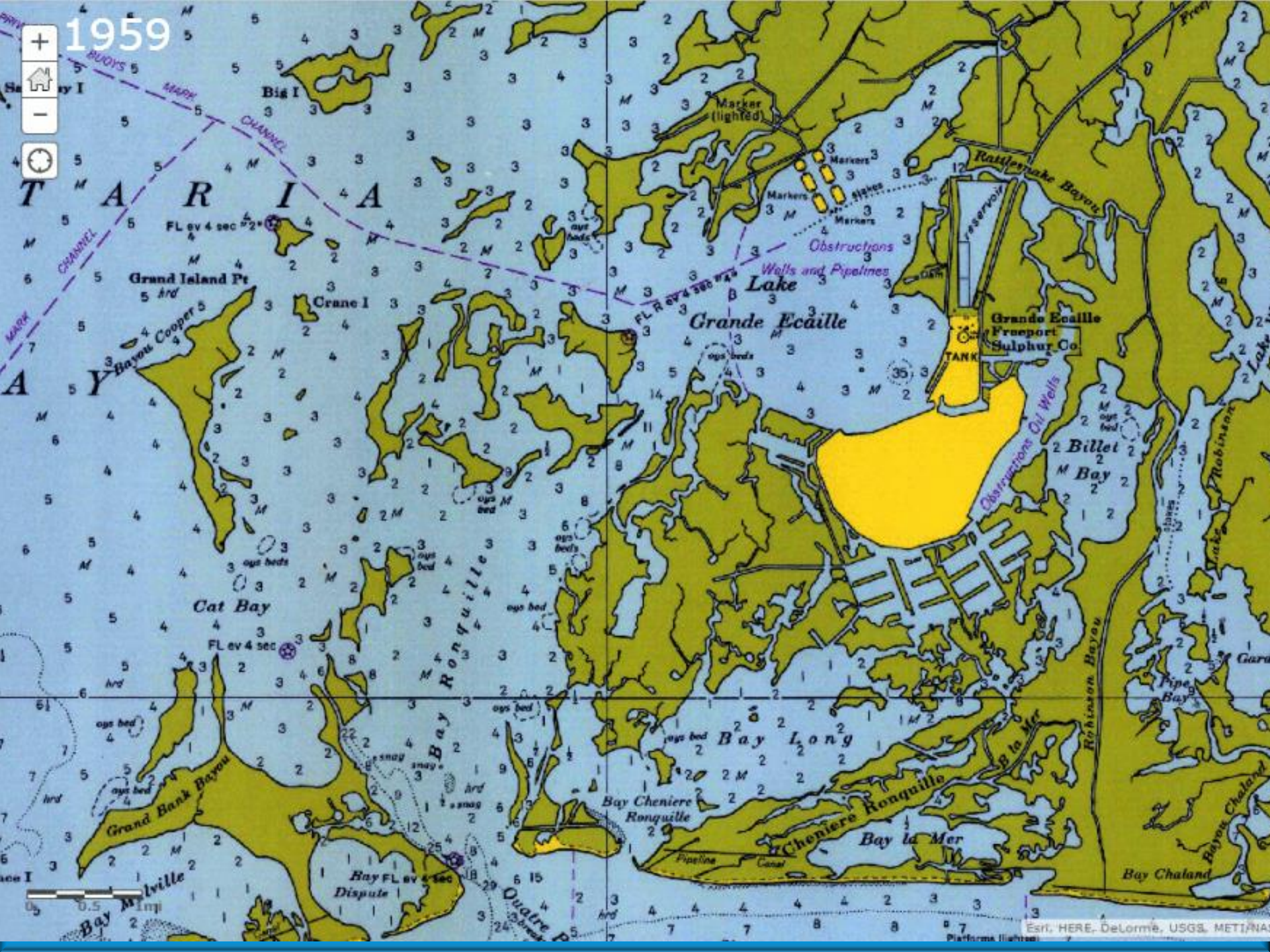
TALBOT ISLAND

Bird I

Long Island Cr
Simpson Cr

LITTLE

THREE NAUTICAL MILE LINE (see no



1959



GRANDE ETIENNE CHANNEL

Grand Etienne Pt

Grande Ecaille

Grande Ecaille Freeport Sulphur Co.

Cat Bay

Bay Ronquille

Bay Long

Bay Cheniere Ronquille

Bay la Mer

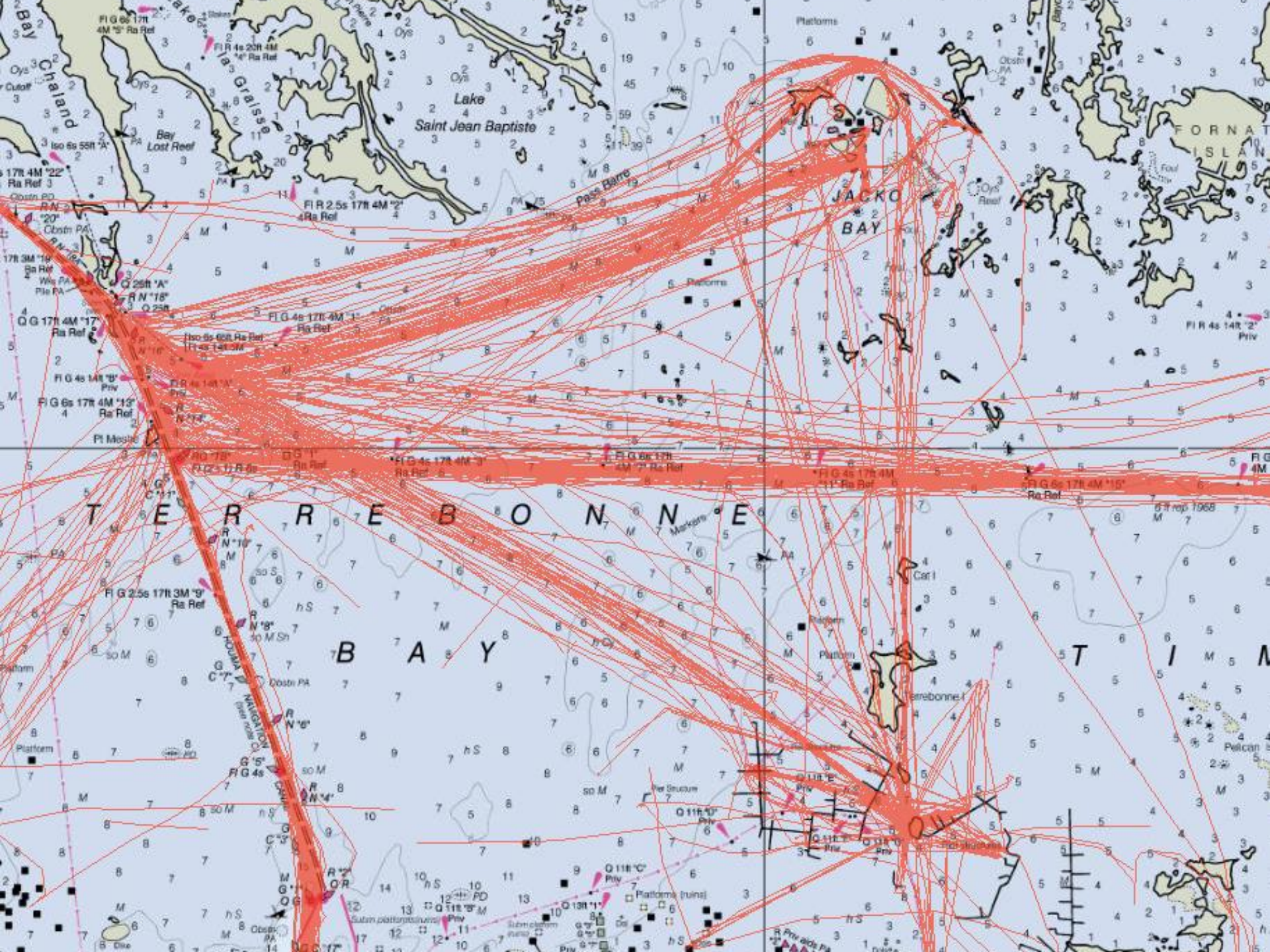
Grand Bank Bayou

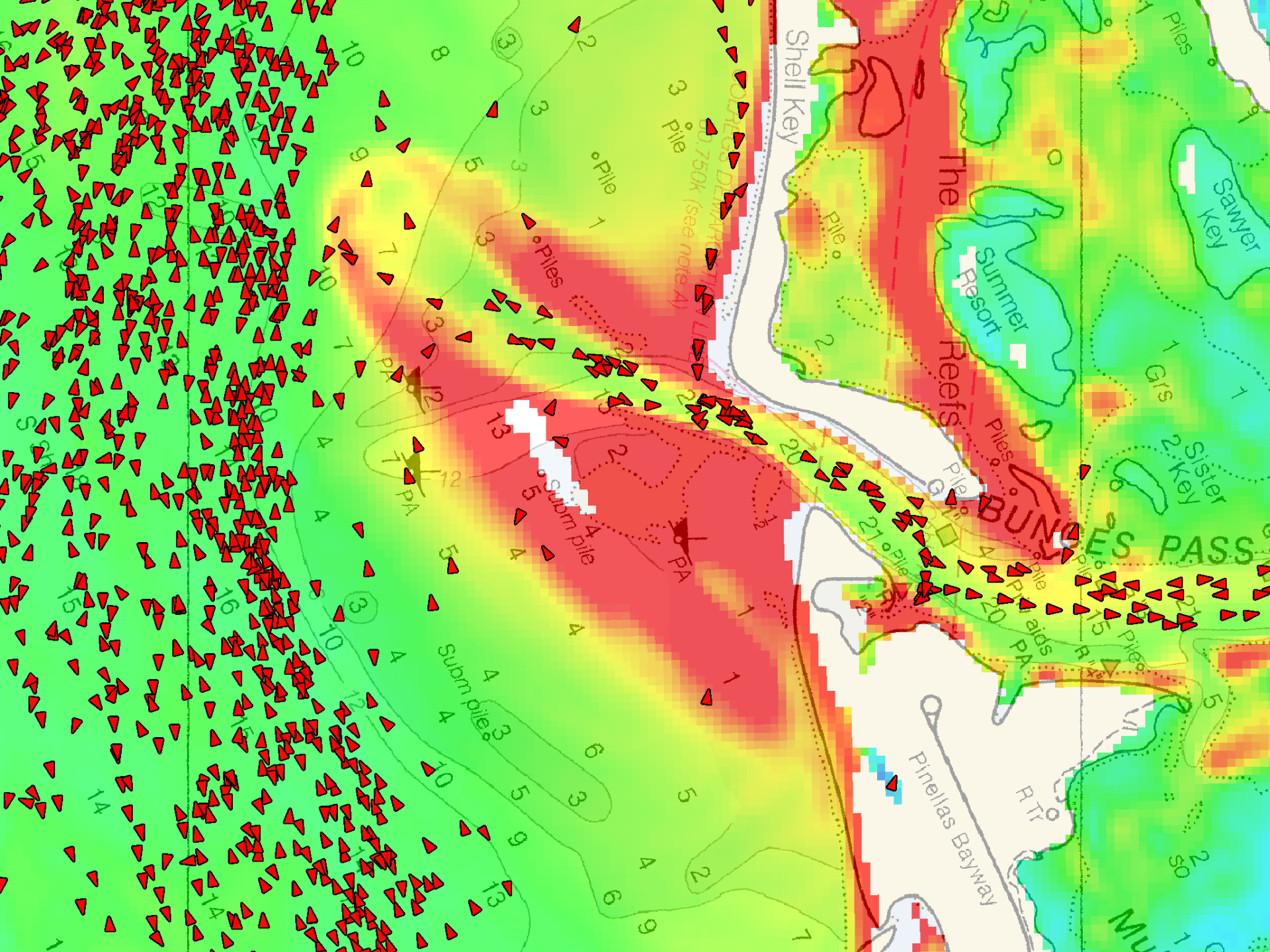
Bay Dispute

Bay Milville

Bay Chalard

East. HERE. DeLorme, USGS, METI/NAS

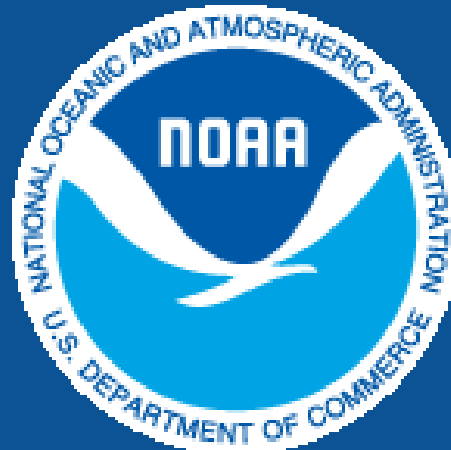




“Why would we
ever print a
chart we know
is wrong?”

-CAPT Shep Smith
Former Chief,
NOAA Marine Chart Division

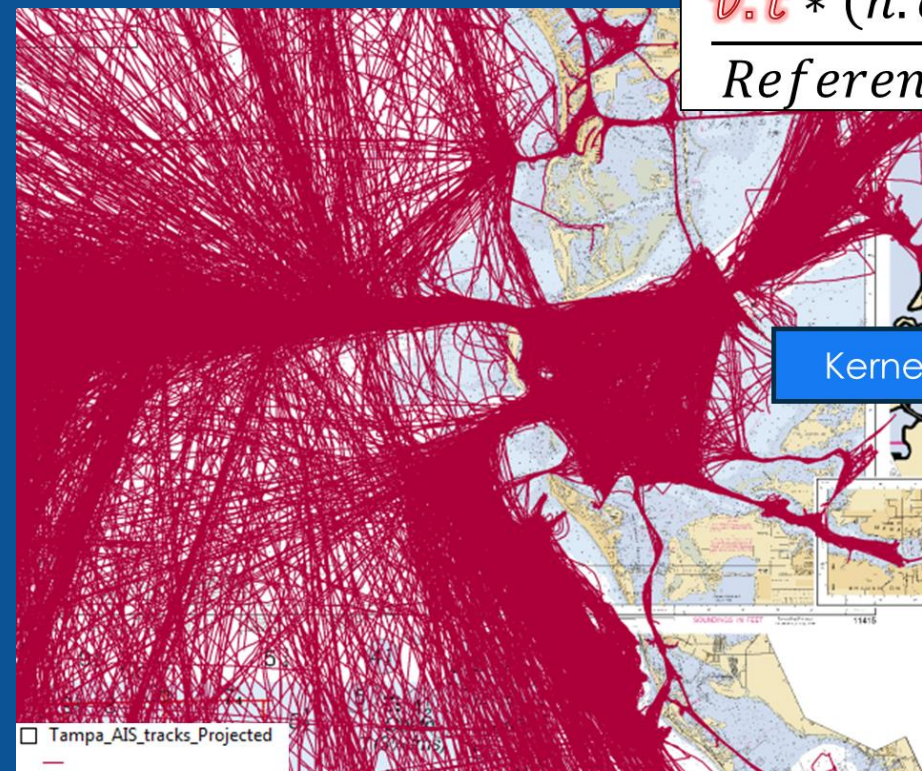
Chart Adequacy Procedure



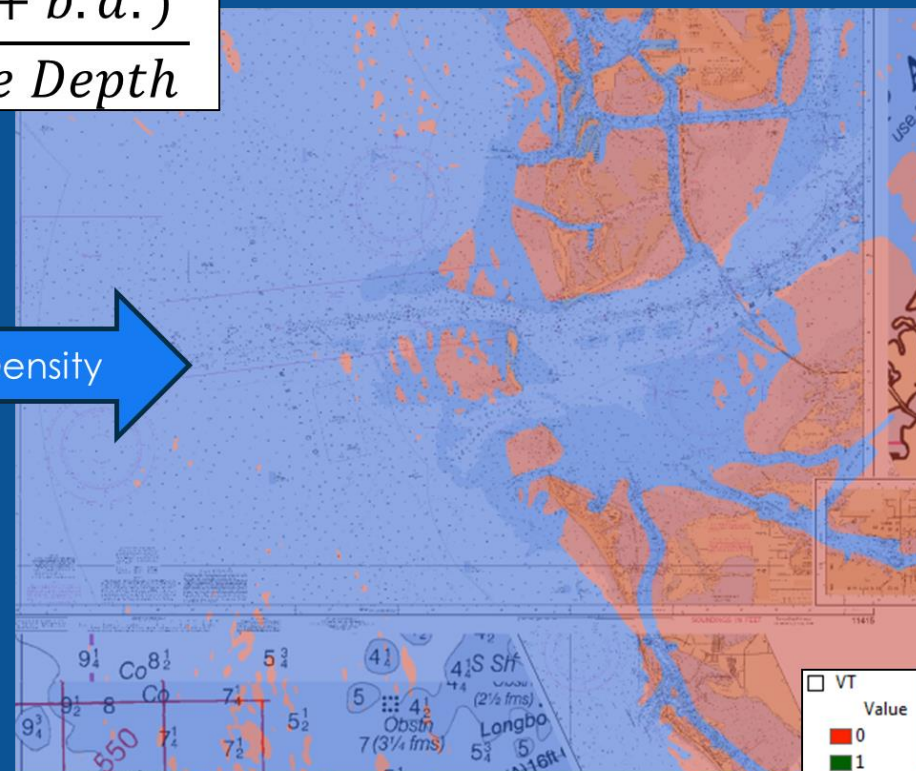
Vessel Traffic Layer – AIS Processing

$$\frac{v.t * (h.c + b.d.)}{\text{Reference Depth}}$$

Kernel Density



One year of historical AIS tracks

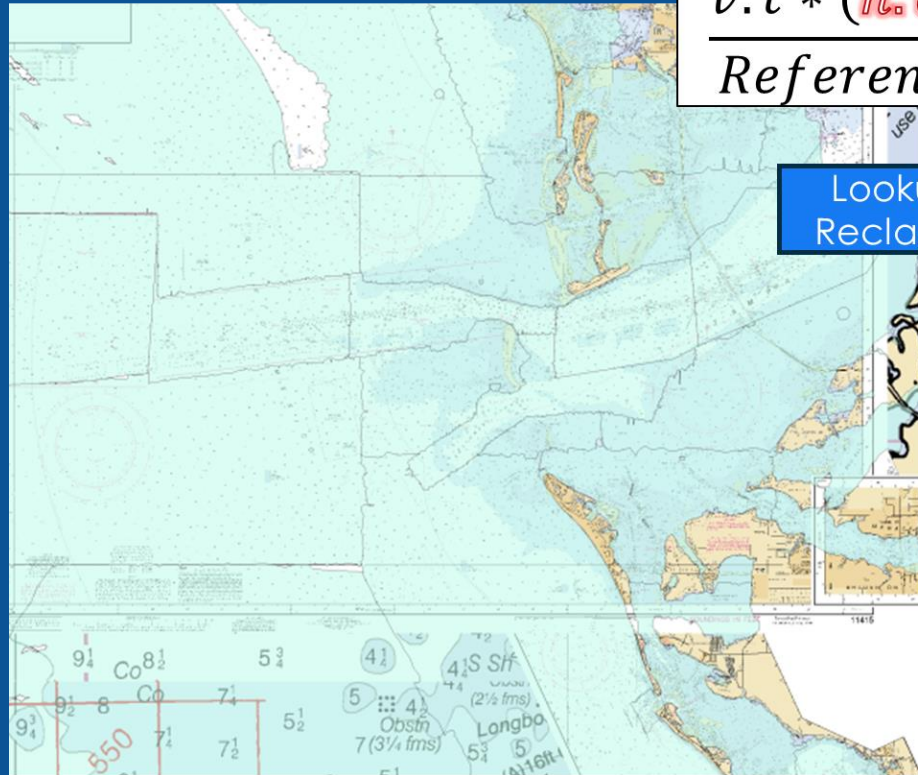


VT Layer – Buffered 300m for 2 or more tracks

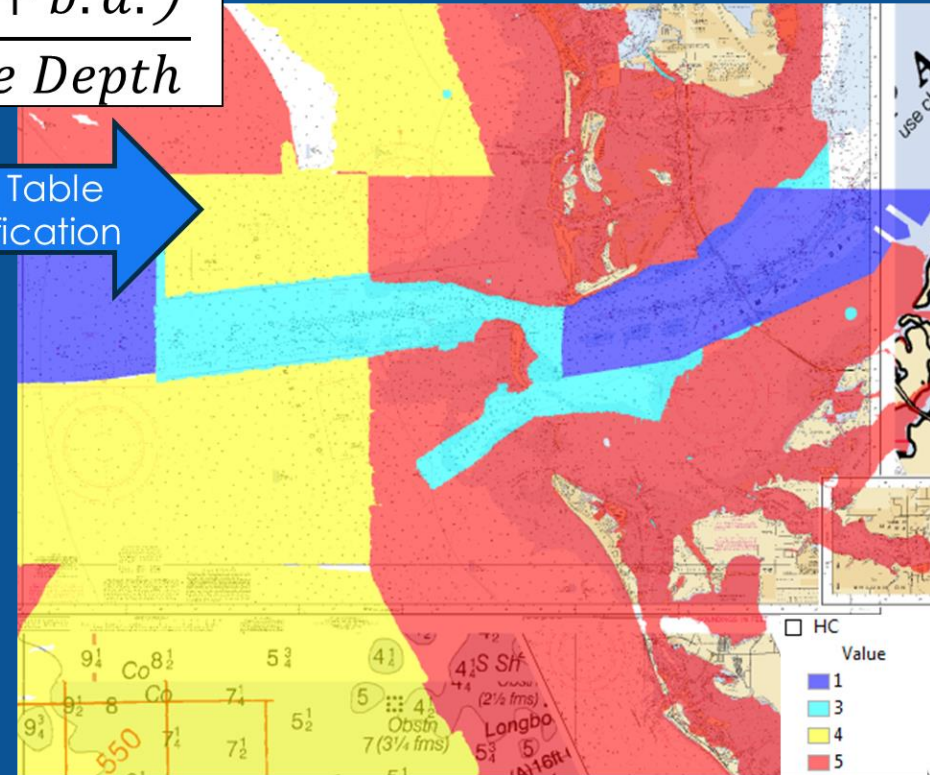
Hydrographic Characteristics Layer

$$\frac{v.t * (h.c + b.d.)}{\text{Reference Depth}}$$

Lookup Table
Reclassification



Most recent hydrographic survey outlines

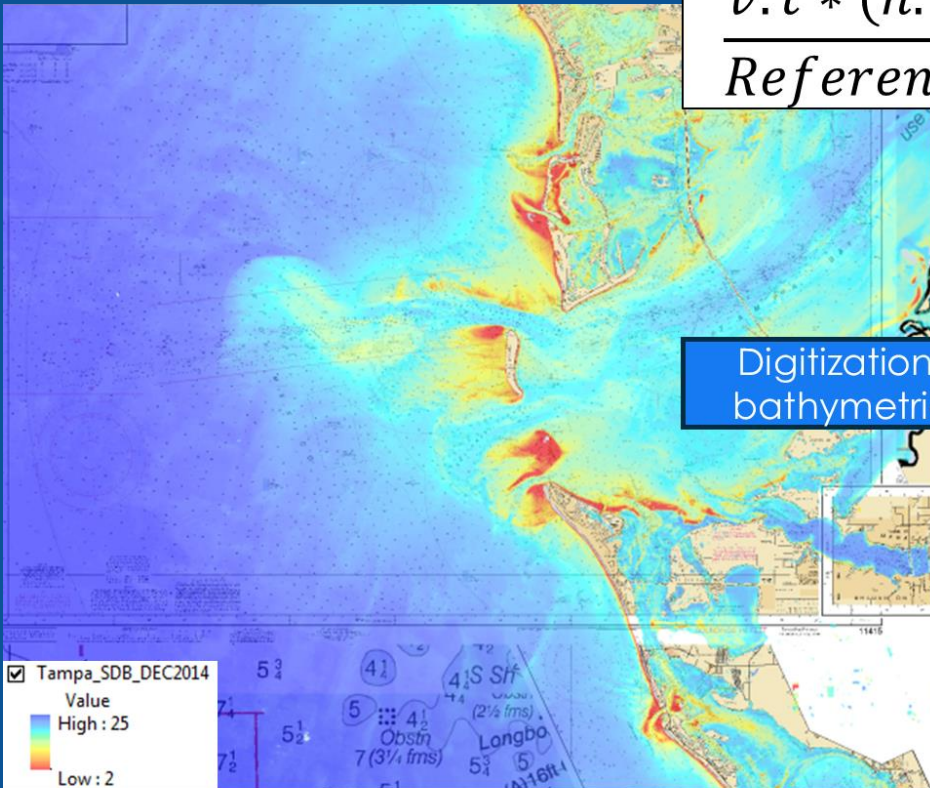


HC Layer – classified based on survey date, technology, and bottom coverage

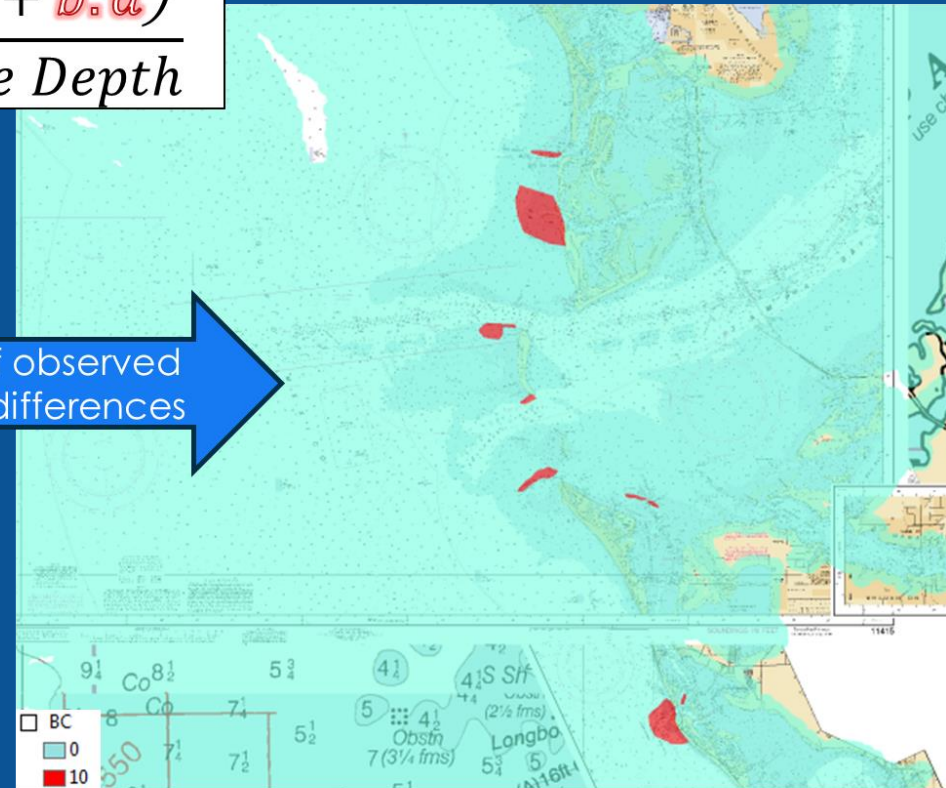
Bathymetric Difference Layer

$$\frac{v.t * (h.c + b.d)}{\text{Reference Depth}}$$

Digitization of observed bathymetric differences



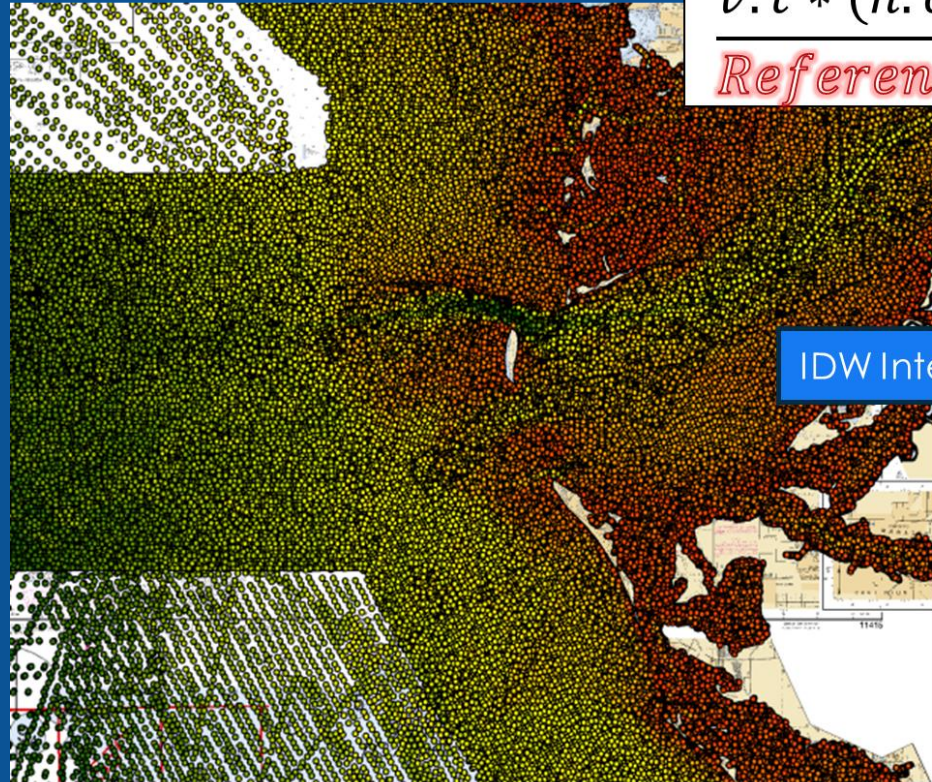
Satellite-Derived Bathymetry (or survey of opportunity)



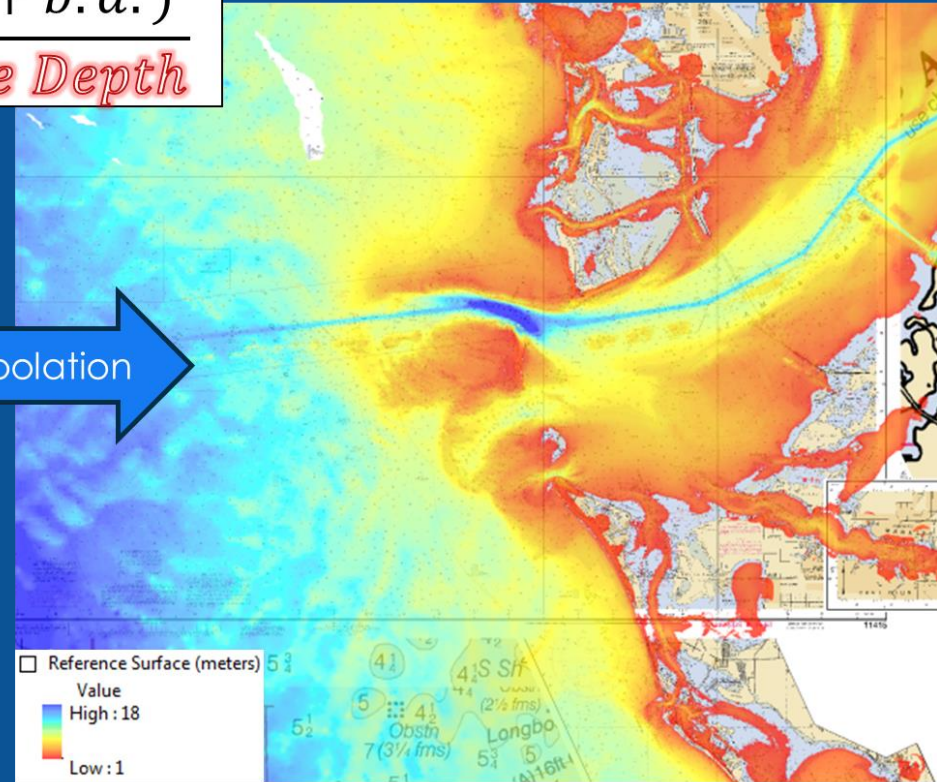
BD Layer – Observed bathymetric chart discrepancies

Charted Depth (Reference Depth)

$$\frac{v.t * (h.c + b.d.)}{\text{Reference Depth}}$$



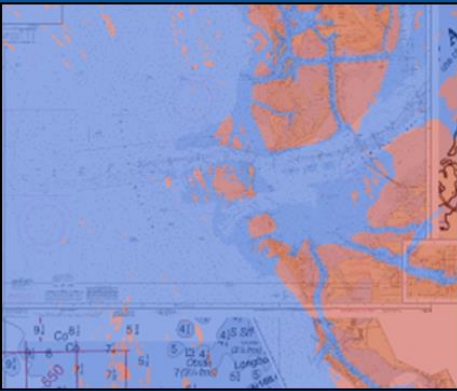
IDW Interpolation



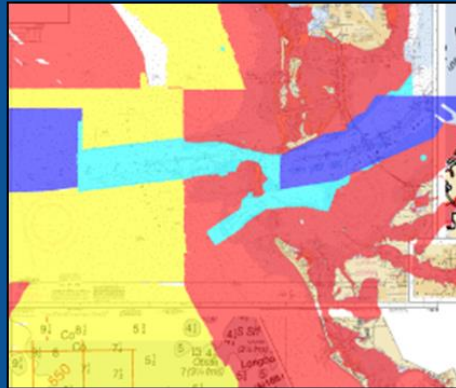
Historical Smooth (Fair) Sheet Soundings

Reference Surface

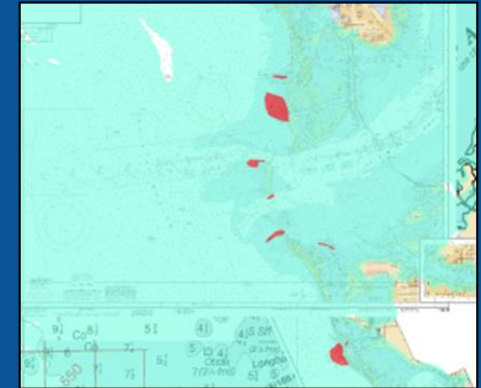
$$\frac{v.t * (h.c + b.d.)}{Reference\ Depth}$$



V.T. (0,1)



H.C. (1-9)



B.D. (0,10)

Reference Surface (1 - ∞)

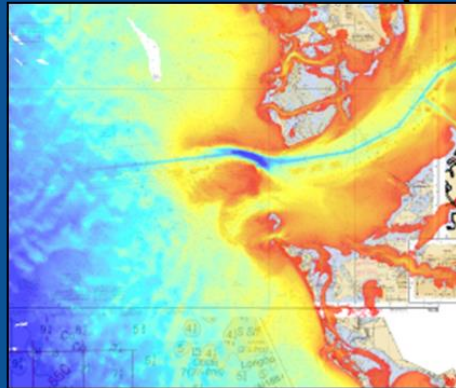


Chart Adequacy Final Product

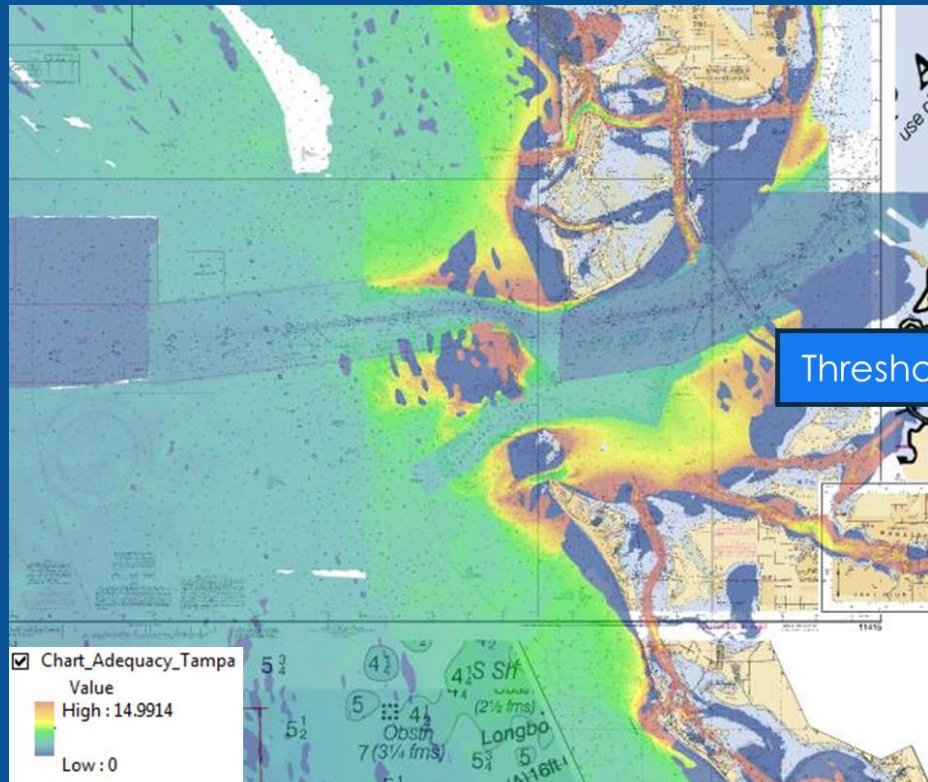
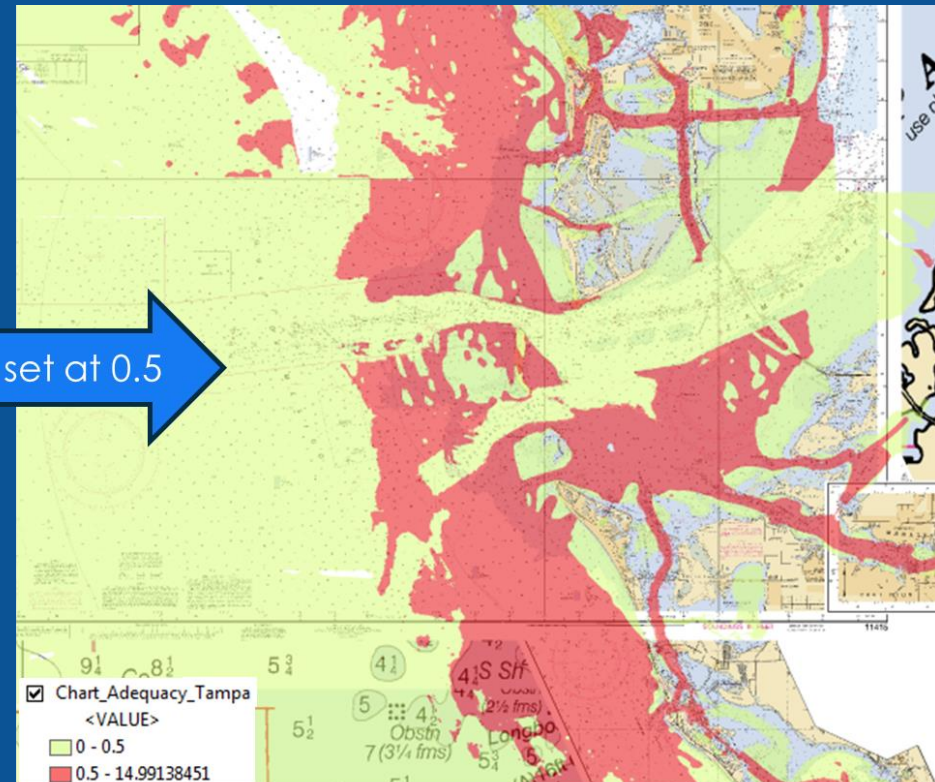


Chart Adequacy Stretched Visualization

Threshold set at 0.5



0.5 Chart Adequacy Threshold

1st NOAA/GEBCO Chart Adequacy Workshop – Silver Spring, MD – July 2015

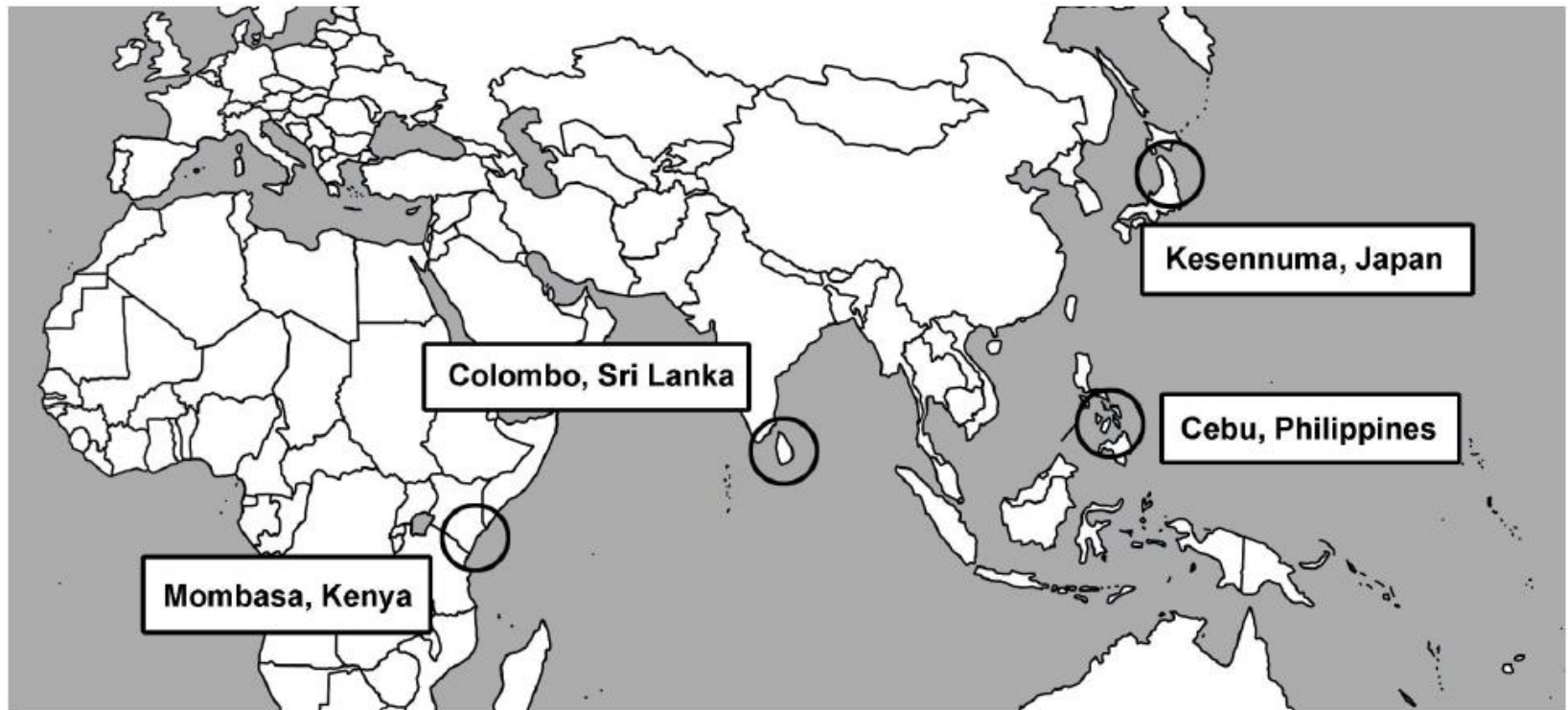


Office of Coast Survey



1st NOAA/GEBCO Chart Adequacy Workshop – Silver Spring, MD – July 2015

Study sites used for the
GEBCO training



1st NOAA/GEBCO Chart Adequacy Workshop – Silver Spring, MD – July 2015

**Next Workshop
Scheduled for
July 2016**

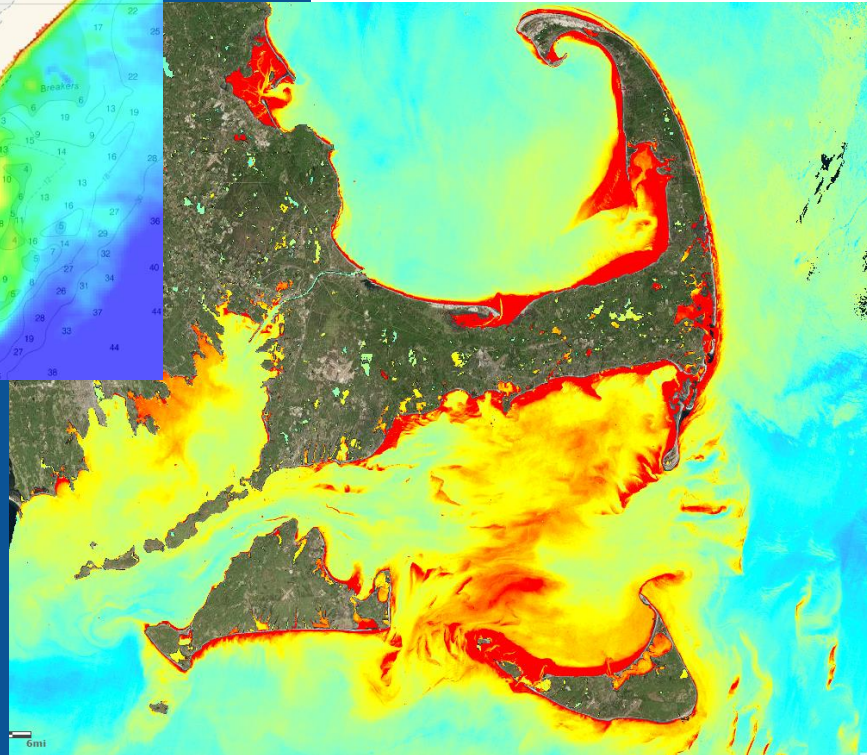
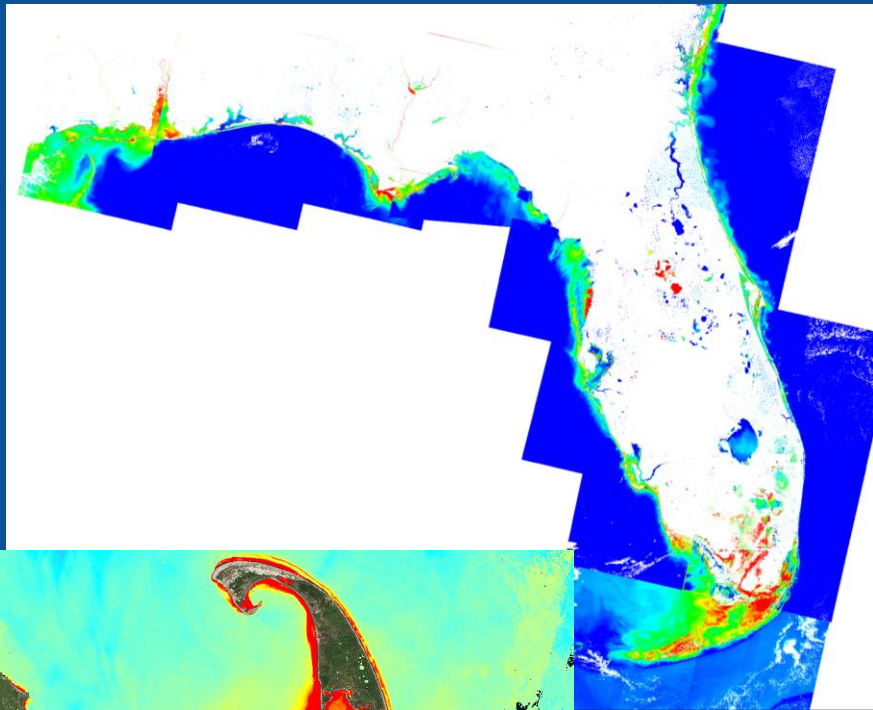
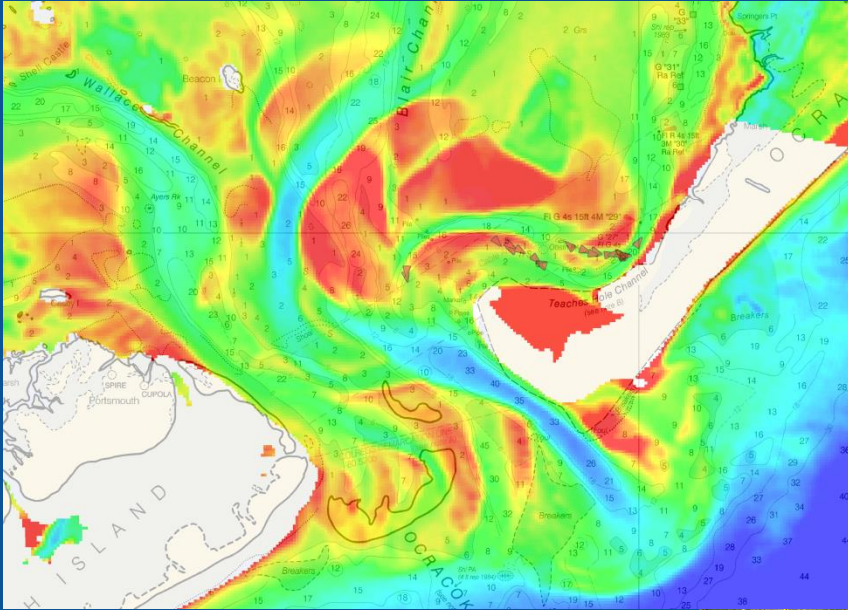
Study sites used for the
GEBCO



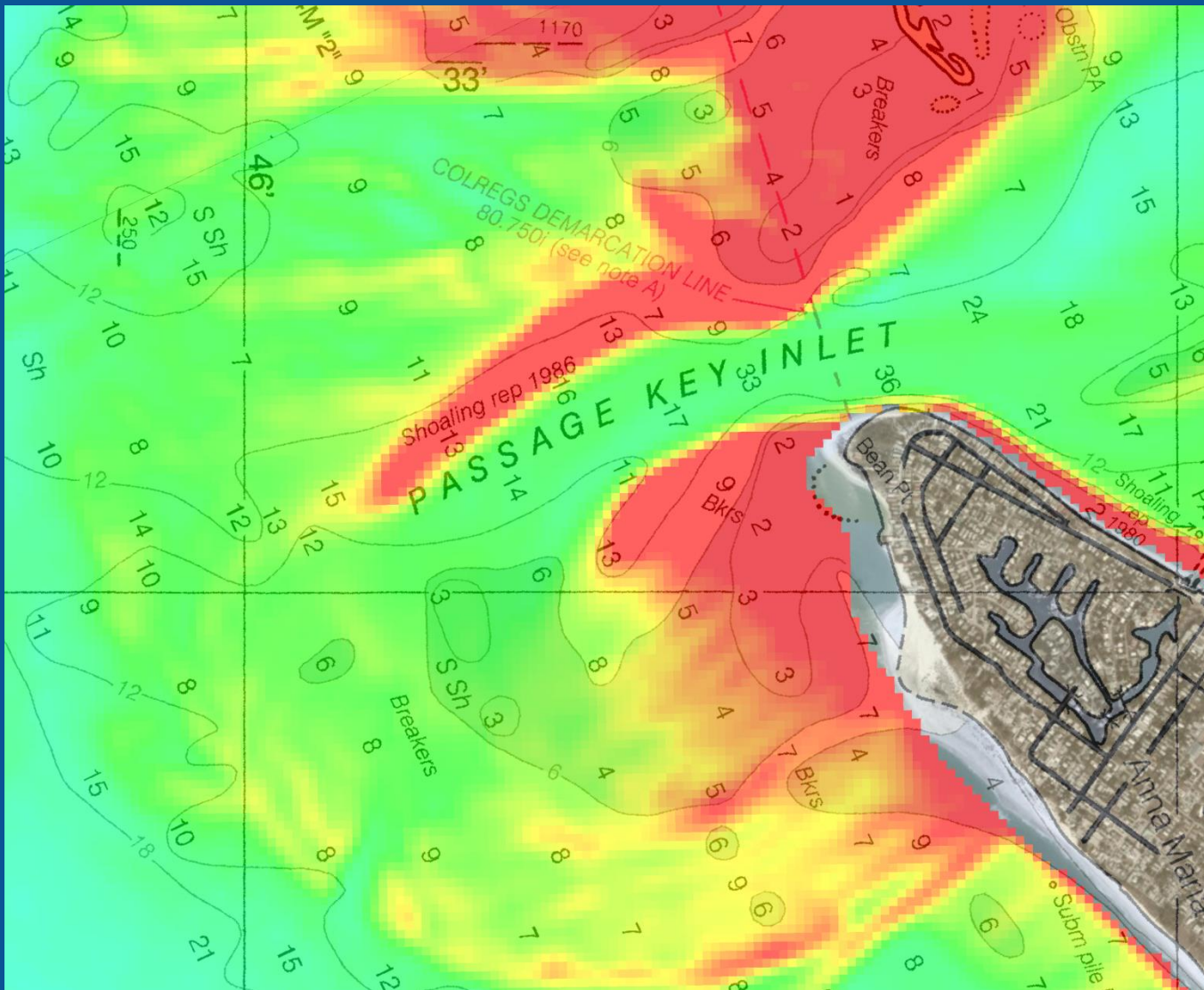
NOAA's vision to use Satellite Derived Bathymetry

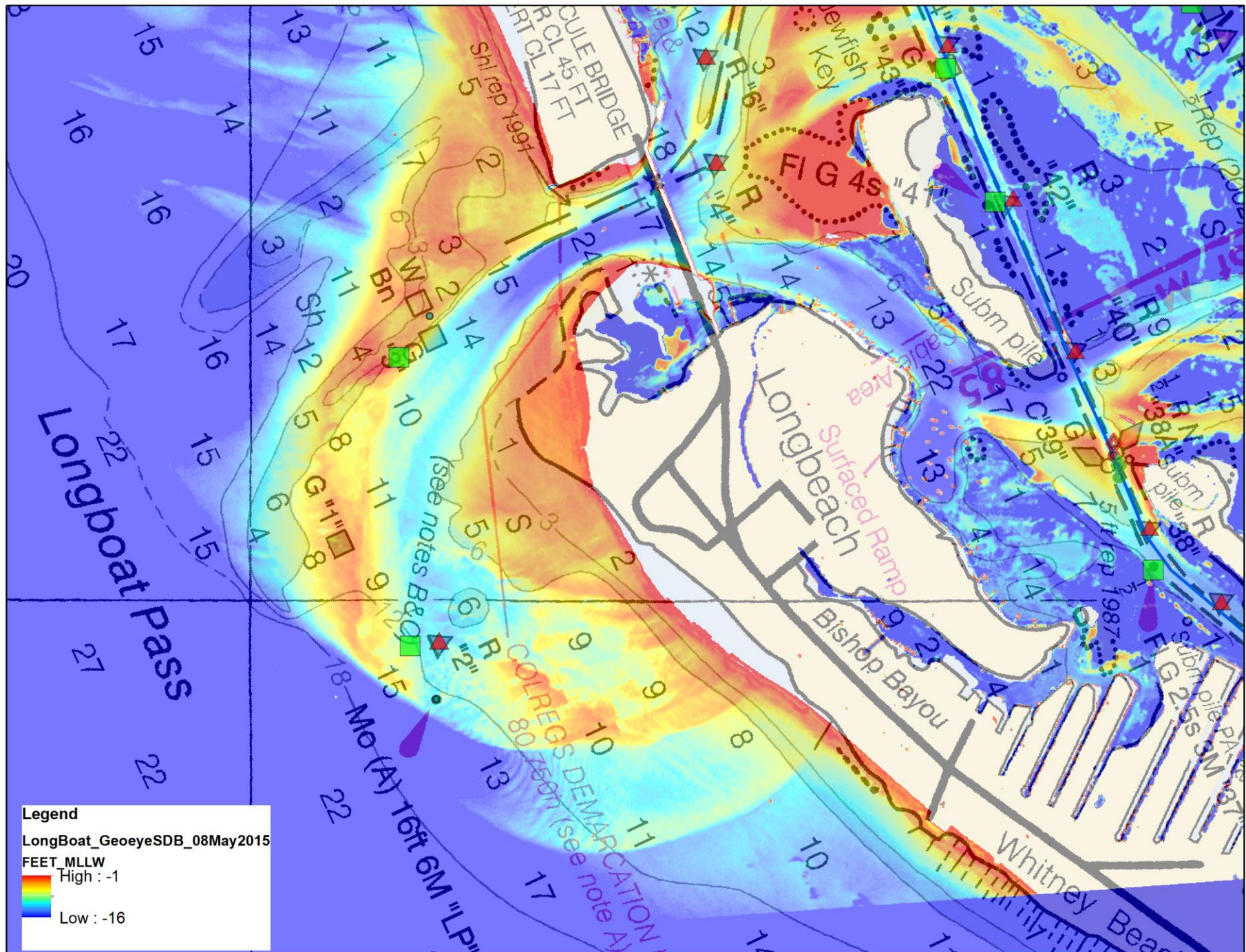
- Reconnaissance value
 - Assess chart adequacy
 - Locate possible bathymetric discrepancies
- Selective application to the chart
 - Interim update until traditional survey techniques can be deployed to systematically survey the area
 - Updates are depicted as approximate, with corresponding caveats and notes on the chart

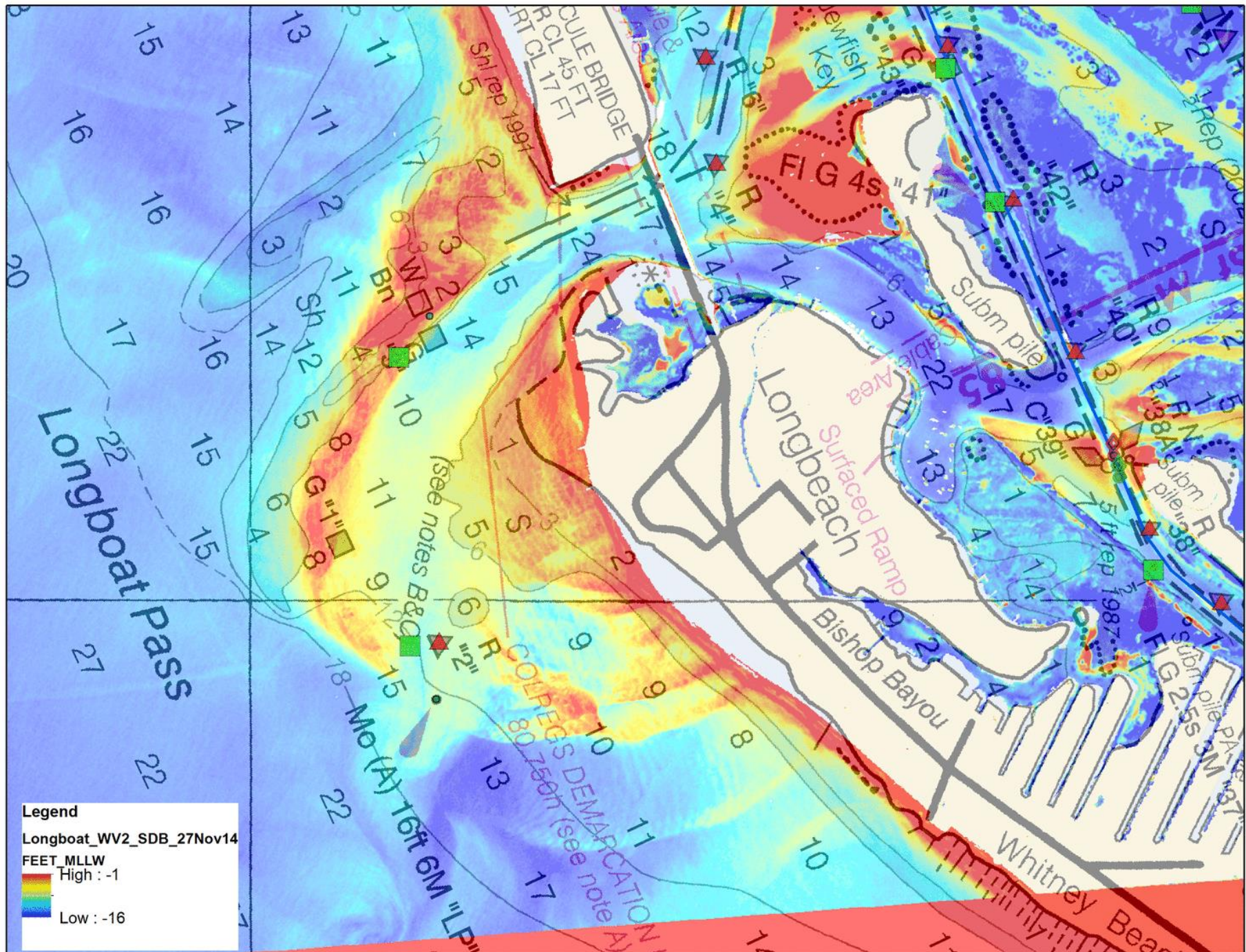
SDB as Reconnaissance

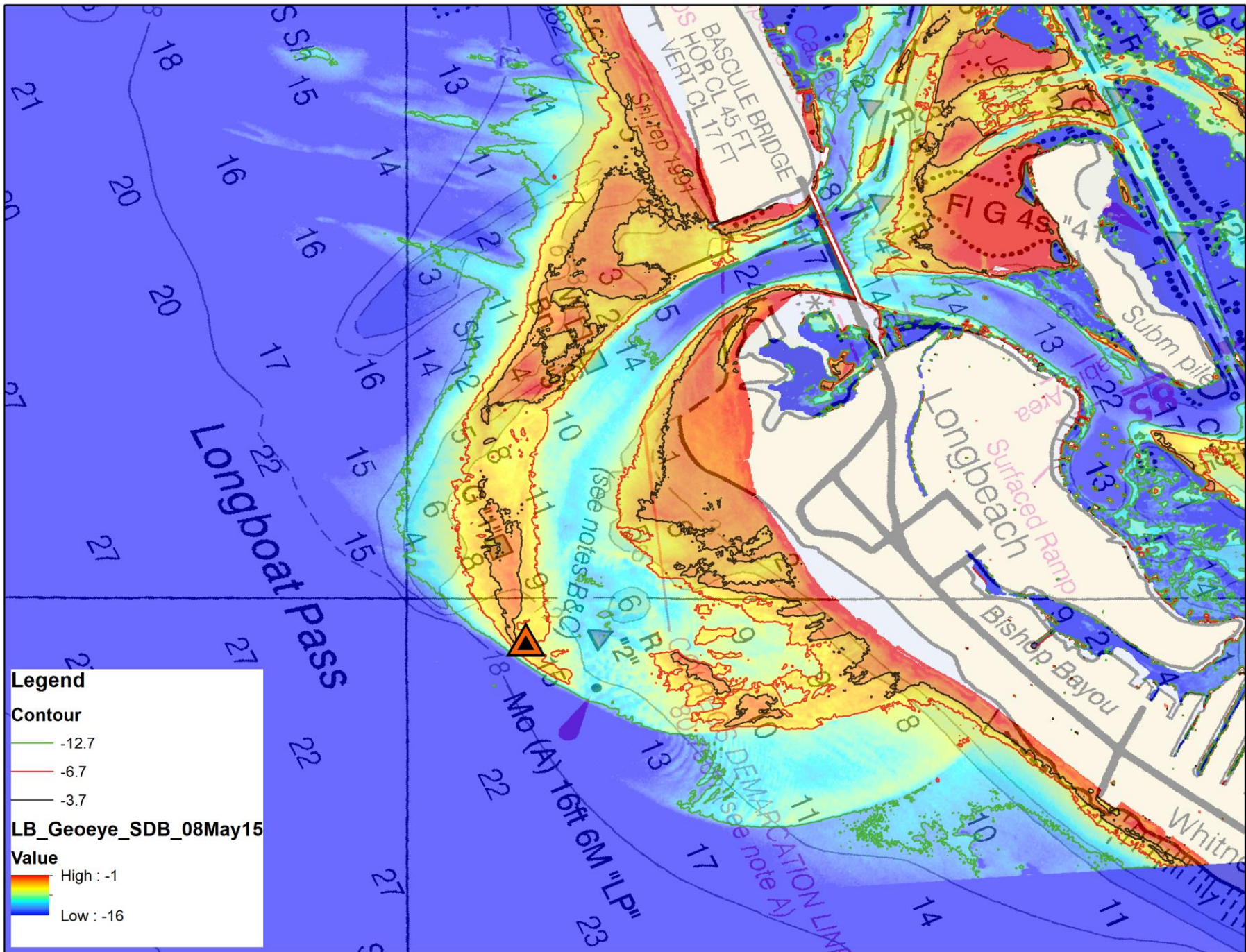


SDB as Reconnaissance



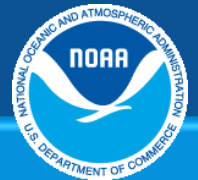
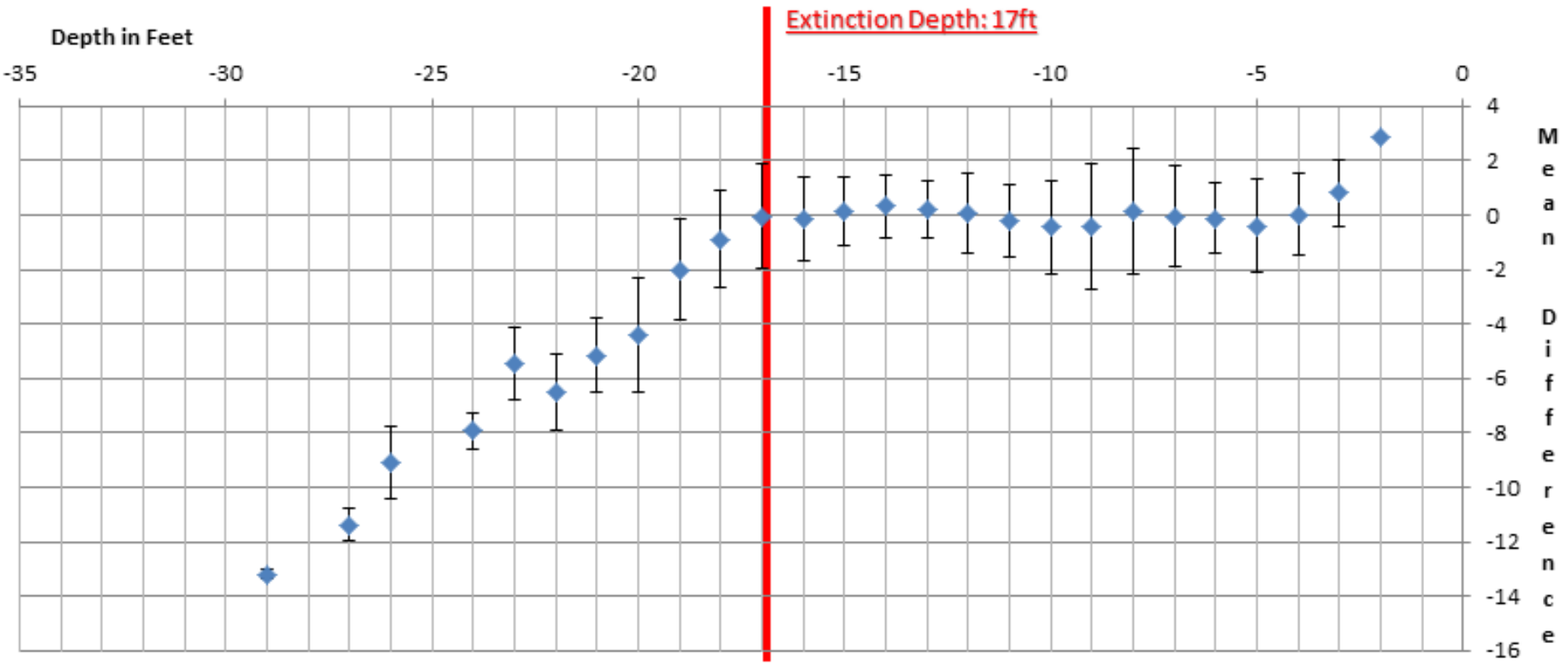


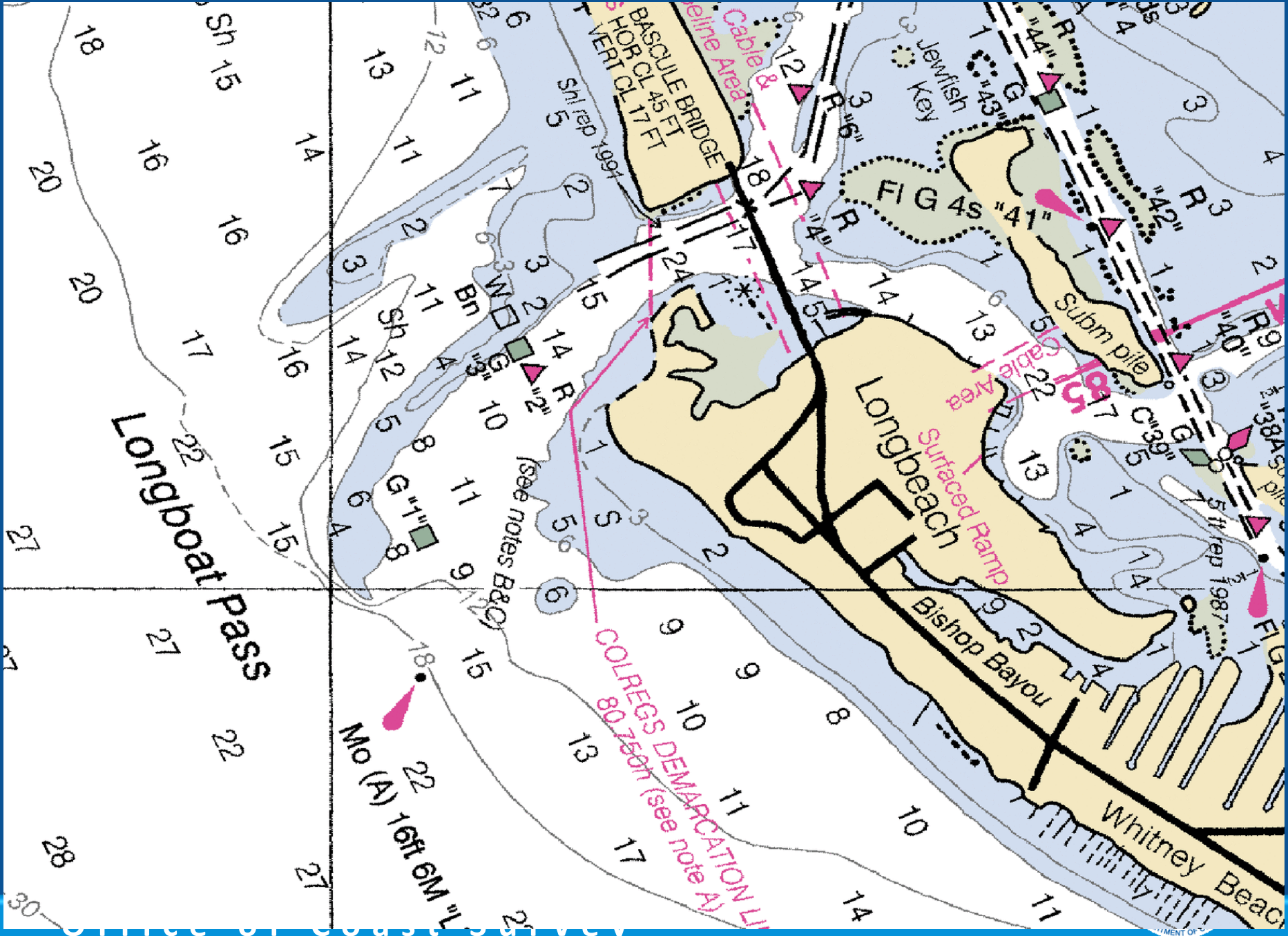




Mean Difference of USACE Survey Reference Data and GeoEye SDB Solution, with Standard Deviation - in Feet

◆ Mean Difference



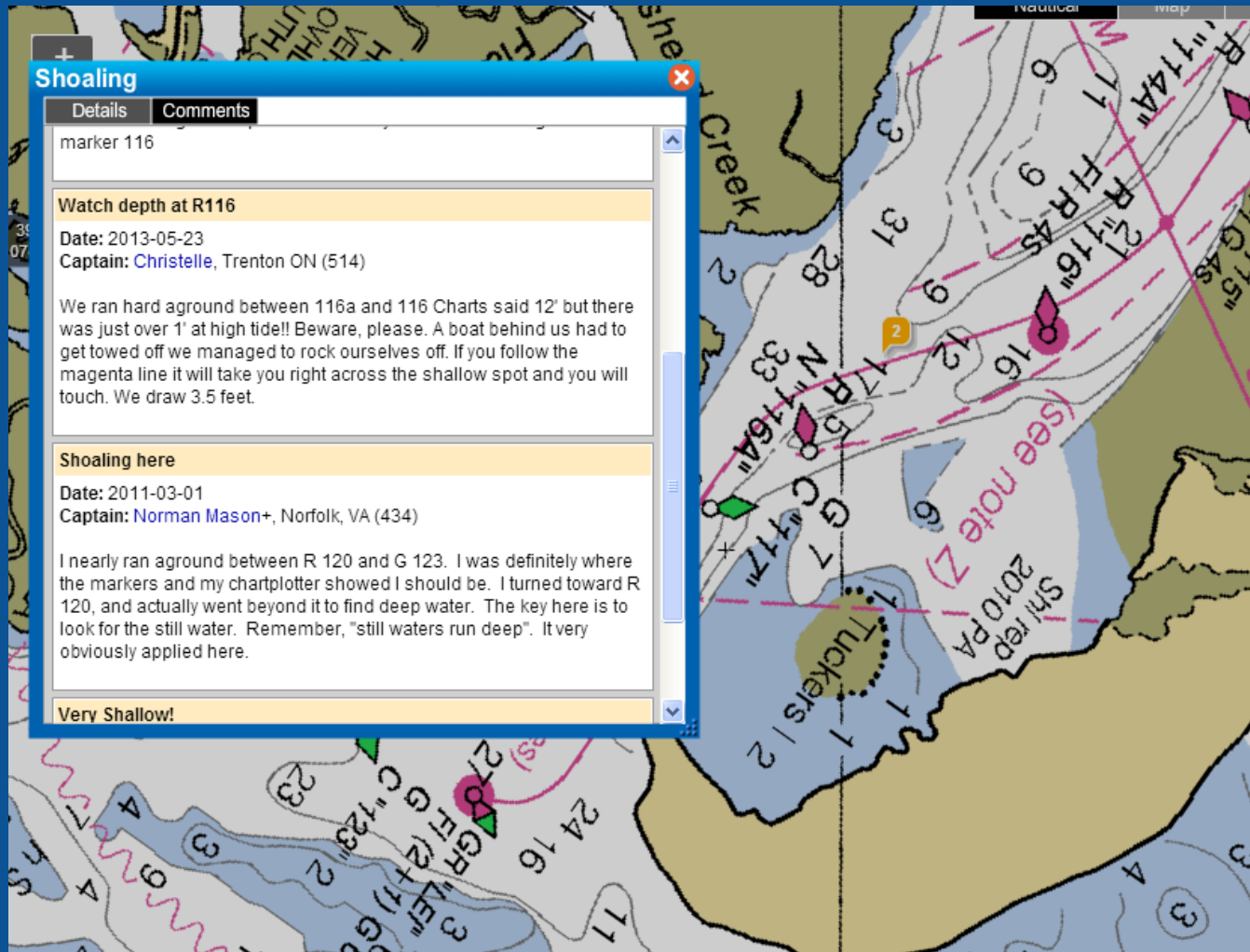


Crowdsourcing Efforts

- ActiveCaptain Navigation Hazards
 - Crowdsourced navigation hazard data
- Crowdsourced Bathymetry (CSB)
 - IHO's Data Centre for Digital Bathymetry
 - Software based solution concept study



ActiveCaptain – Crowdsourced Hazards from social media



The image shows a nautical chart with a blue overlay window titled "Shoaling". The chart displays depth contours, navigational markers (R 116, G 123, etc.), and a magenta line indicating a shallow spot. The "Shoaling" window has two tabs: "Details" and "Comments".

Shoaling

marker 116

Watch depth at R116

Date: 2013-05-23
Captain: [Christelle](#), Trenton ON (514)

We ran hard aground between 116a and 116 Charts said 12' but there was just over 1' at high tide!! Beware, please. A boat behind us had to get towed off we managed to rock ourselves off. If you follow the magenta line it will take you right across the shallow spot and you will touch. We draw 3.5 feet.

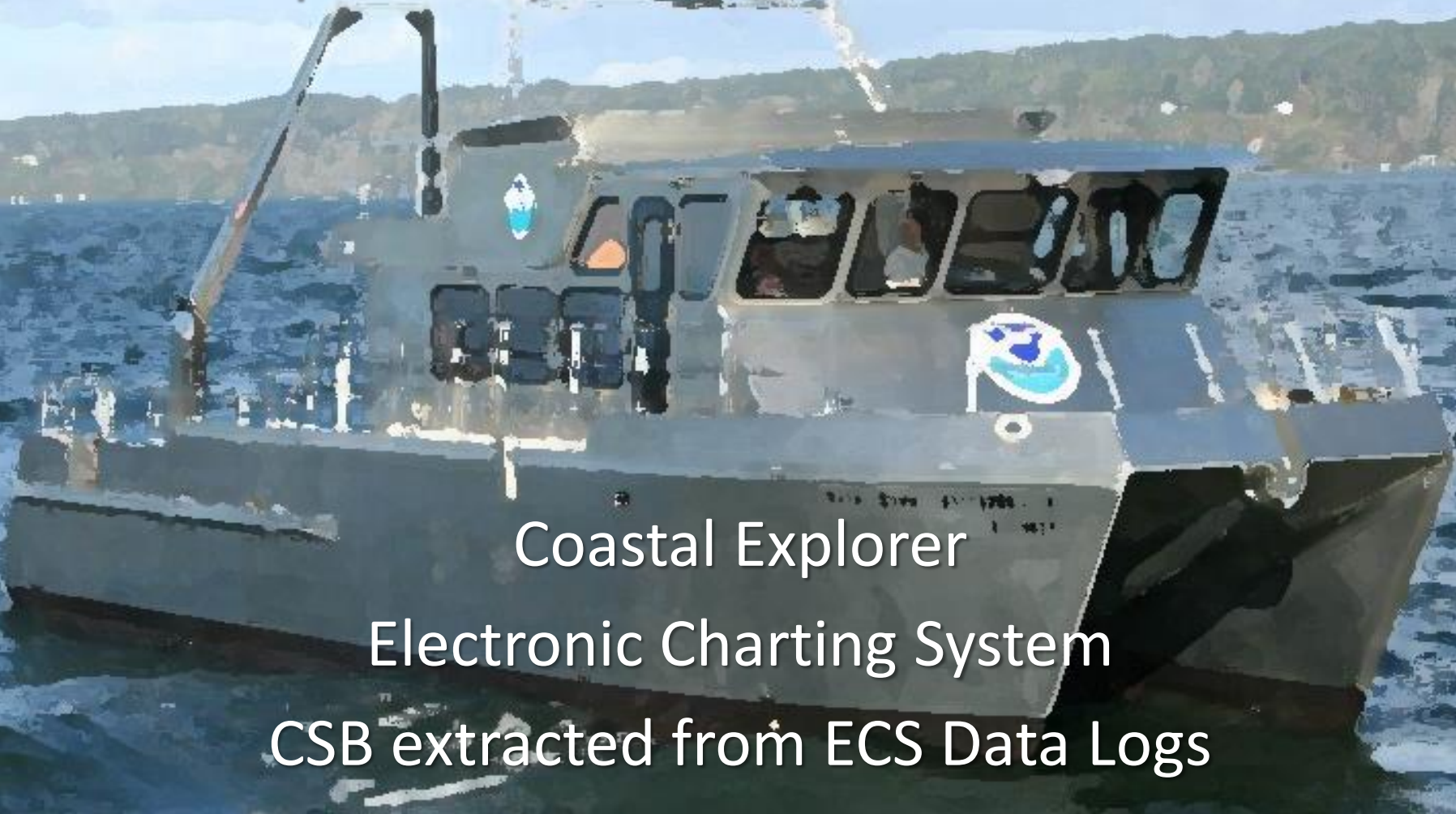
Shoaling here

Date: 2011-03-01
Captain: [Norman Mason+](#), Norfolk, VA (434)

I nearly ran aground between R 120 and G 123. I was definitely where the markers and my chartplotter showed I should be. I turned toward R 120, and actually went beyond it to find deep water. The key here is to look for the still water. Remember, "still waters run deep". It very obviously applied here.

Very Shallow!

NOAA R/V Bay Hydro II Crowdsourced Bathymetry Concept Study

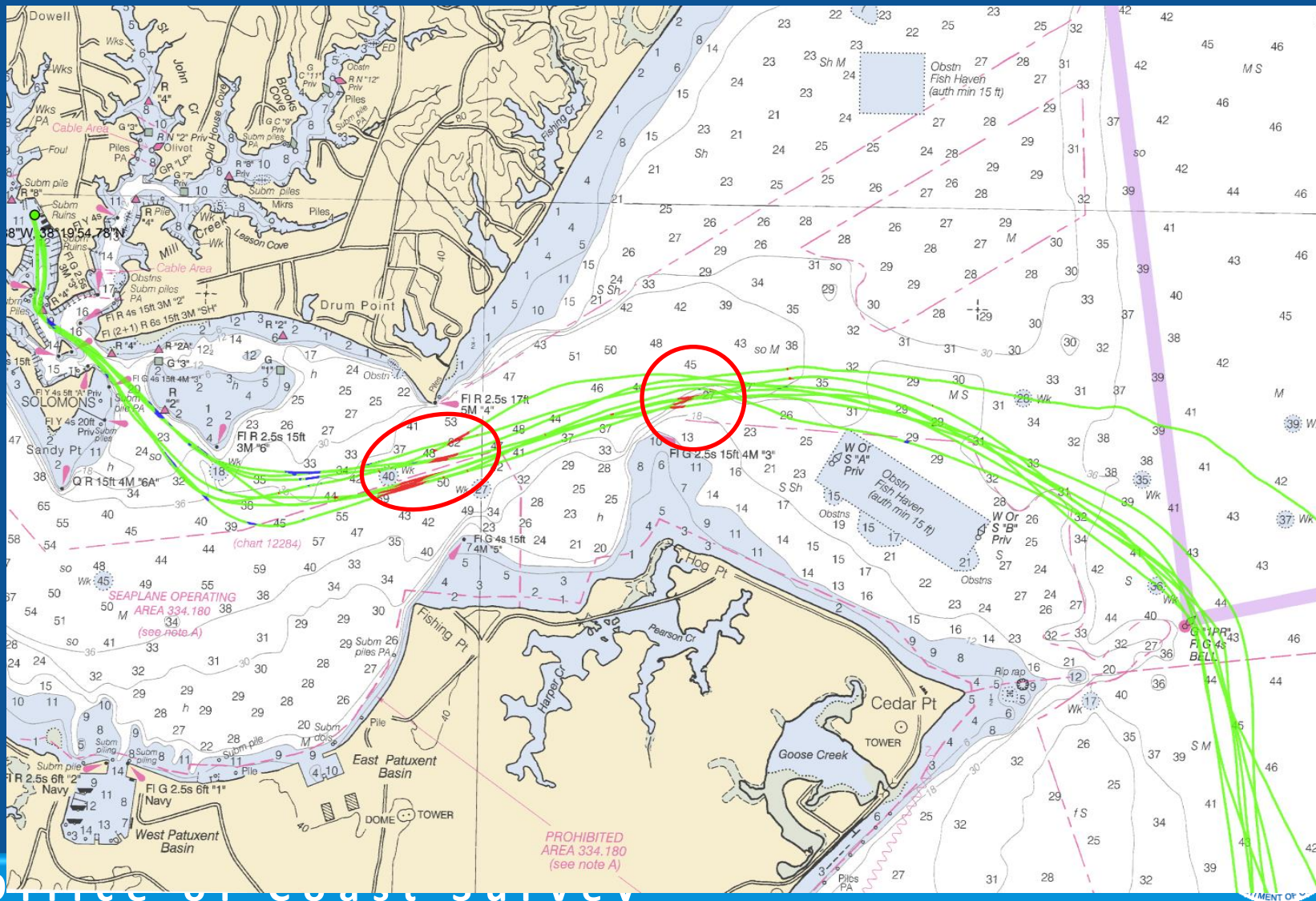


Coastal Explorer
Electronic Charting System
CSB extracted from ECS Data Logs

NMEA Data log file is automatically created for developer troubleshooting within Rose Point Coastal Explorer ECS software

```
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)00000402030: $GPGGA,115542,3819.9158,N,07627.4480,W,2,9,1.1,4,M,,,*62
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)00000403886: $GPDPT,3.5,0.0*51
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)00000404104: $PFEC,idfnc,R,*08
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```


Derivative Surface is compared to a reference surface created from Survey Scale (aka fair sheet) Soundings extracted from NOAA's NGDC/NCEI/Coast Survey Bathymetry Point Store



Derivative Surface is compared to a reference surface created from Survey Scale (aka fair sheet) Soundings extracted from NOAA's NGDC/NCEI/Coast Survey Bathy Point Store

Table

Reclass_diff_25_AUG

Description	Count
CSB deeper than 1 meter of Reference Surface	1633
CSB +/- 1 meter of Reference Surface	104788
CSB shoaler than 1 meter of Reference Surface	717

98% of grid nodes fall within 1 meter of the reference surface

Conclusions and recommended next steps:

- This is a promising potential method to extract Crowdsourced Bathymetry from a typical light-commercial or high-end recreational ECS setup

Next Steps:

- Automate parsing of GGA and DPT strings for input into GIS
- Evaluate solution with cursory tides and transducer offsets applied
- Establish contact with Rose Point Developers
 - Discuss possibility to adopt direct interface with Coastal Explorer and Rose Point ECS software to the IHO DCDB in NCEI – Boulder
- Use this case study to work with other chartplotter software and hardware developers to expand potential crowd contributors

Thank you & terima kasih!

anthony.r.klemm@noaa.gov

