



MH370 SEARCH – Managing & Delivering Large Seabed Data

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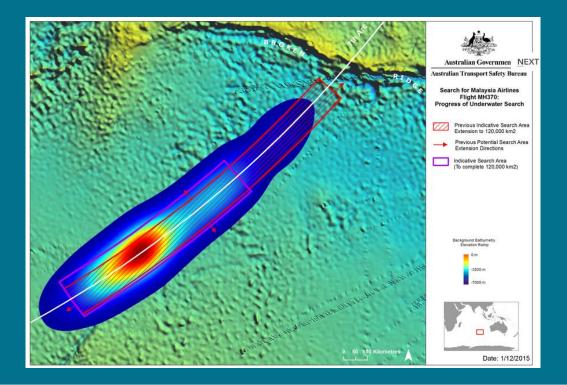
GEBCO Map the Gaps Symposium, Canberra, 14 Nov 2018



The MH370 Disaster

- > Flight MH370 disappeared March 8, 2014.
- Search led by Tripartite Committee (Malaysia, Australia, China)
- GA assisting Australian Transport Safety Bureau





Geoscience Australia's Role in the search

Supporting search managers - Australian Transport Safety Bureau (ATSB)

Tasks	Phase 1 Ship-mounted acquisition of multibeam bathymetry (Fugro and Chinese)	Phase 2 Underwater search (Fugro, Go Phoenix and Chinese)
Contractual support	Х	Х
Technical specifications – acquisition and data parameters	Х	
Data QA/QC	Х	
Multibeam and backscatter data processing	Х	
Interpretation to identify features of interest	Х	Х
Data management and archival	Х	
Technical GIS support – Survey planning	Х	Х
Mapping, data visualisation, media responses	Х	Х

Seabed environments of the remote SE Indian Ocean in the search for MH370

Product delivery during the search - Data Interpretation

> NAVIGATION FEATURES

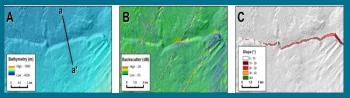
For planning of underwater vehicle surveys

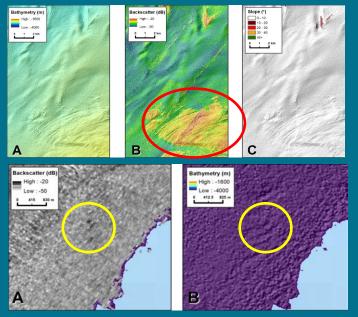
> RESPONSE UNCERTAINTY FEATURES

Seabed with relatively complex / highly reflective acoustic characteristics that could hinder the detection of plane wreckage and may warrant attention in the subsea survey

> POTENTIAL TARGETS (for closer examination)

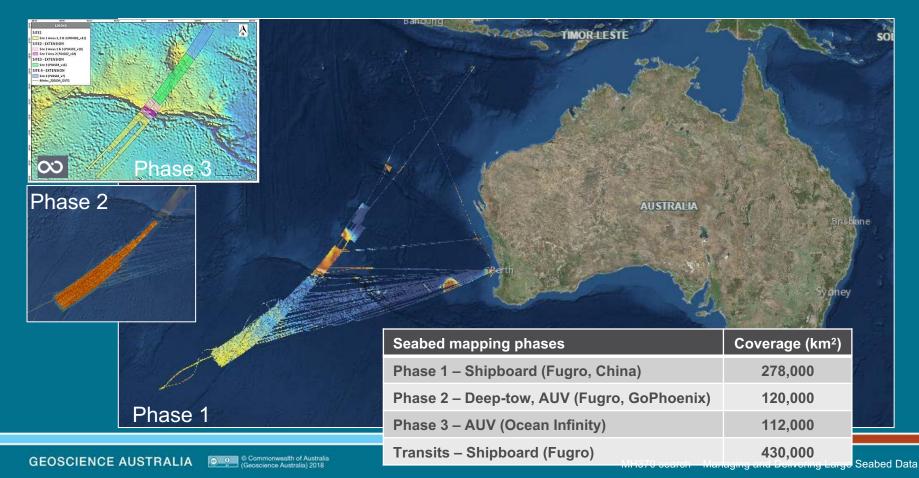
- Potential targets based on data anomalies
- Small features (<250 m in length)</p>
- Difficult to explain based on the geomorphology

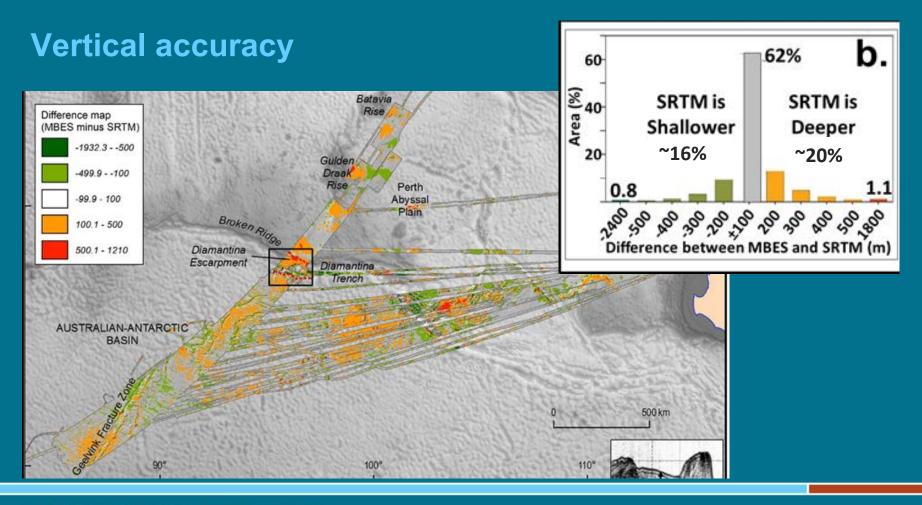




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Final Data extent





GEOSCIENCE AUSTRALIA Geoscience Australia) 2018

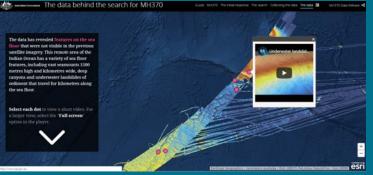
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Dealing with big marine data

MH370 seabed product delivery post search – key challenges

- Data volume (~300 TB of raw data to make openly available)
- Diverse array of information (different sensors, file formats, standards)
- Deliver in consistent way
- Develop & coordinate multiple modes of accessing data (web services, database, NCI, Storymap)
- Tailor to a wide range of end-users:
 - A view for the general public AND well-cured data for expert scientific consumption
- Information products for media





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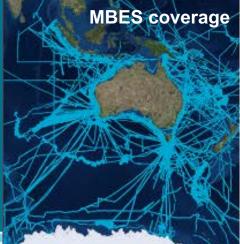


Enhancing national capability

Australian seabed data management & delivery challenges

- Many end users & uses:
- Charting
- Baseline data for coastal & marine planning & management
- Scientific analyses (including Antarctic science)
- Operational oceanography
- Australia's marine territorial claims
- Data Replication
- Huge data gaps
- >75% EEZ unmapped at sufficient resolution





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Enhancing national capability

Australian Hydrographic Office (AHO): mandated to hold all seabed mapping data for the production and distribution of charts

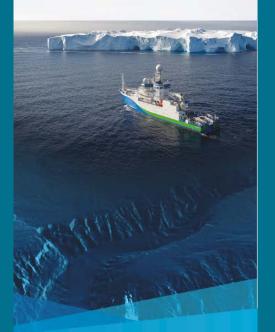
Geoscience Australia: unofficial custodian of various seabed data types (receiving/acquiring/collating data) to support non-chart related data uses

CSIRO: Collector of large amount of seabed data (RV Investigator, others)

Results: not one place to access data suited for purpose









BECOME A PART OF THE NATION'S SEABED **MAPPING FUTURE**

To develop initiatives and products to improve the quality, discoverability and accessibility of seabed mapping data for the Australian community.

CURRENT PARTNERS



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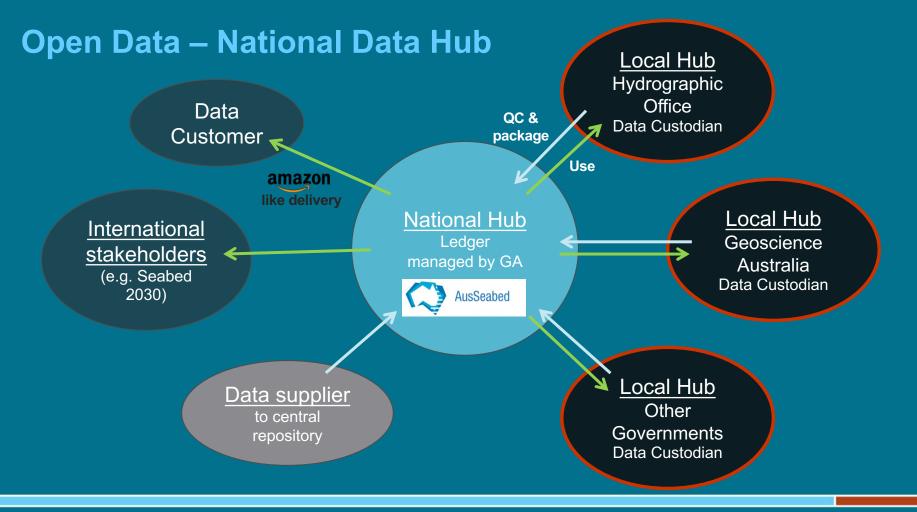




26 + partners

BRINGING THE SEABED TO THE SURFACE

ausseabed.gov.au



GEOSCIENCE AUSTRALIA Commonwealth of Austra (Geoscience Australia) 2011

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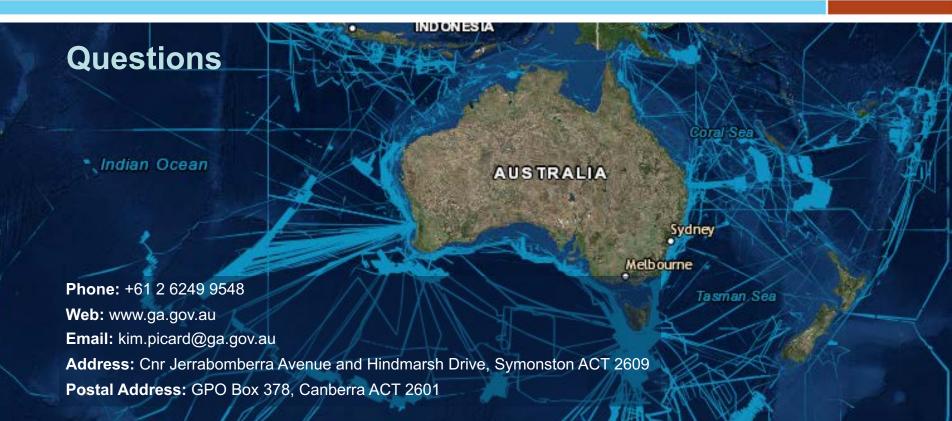
Conclusions

MH370 data management project has:

- Enhanced bathy data discovery & delivery
- Shown the way forward with big marine data management
- Informed GA approach to other marine geoscience data management

TIMOR-LEST





Next steps in enhancing bathy data delivery – point clouds

