

Post Processing of Bathymetric Data

Post Processing of Bathymetric Data

- Data noise
 - Generated by machines
 - Machines, like humans, are fallible
 - Can generate erroneous values
 - Need to determine how to “catch” these
- Tide fluctuations
 - The simple case
 - A complex case solved
 - A complex case unresolved

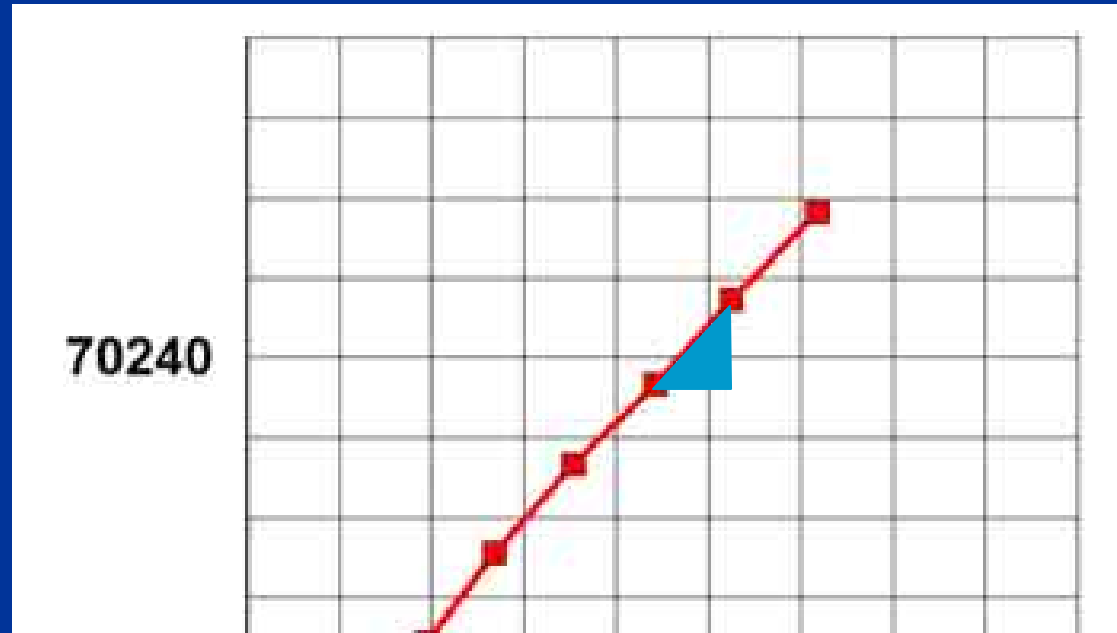
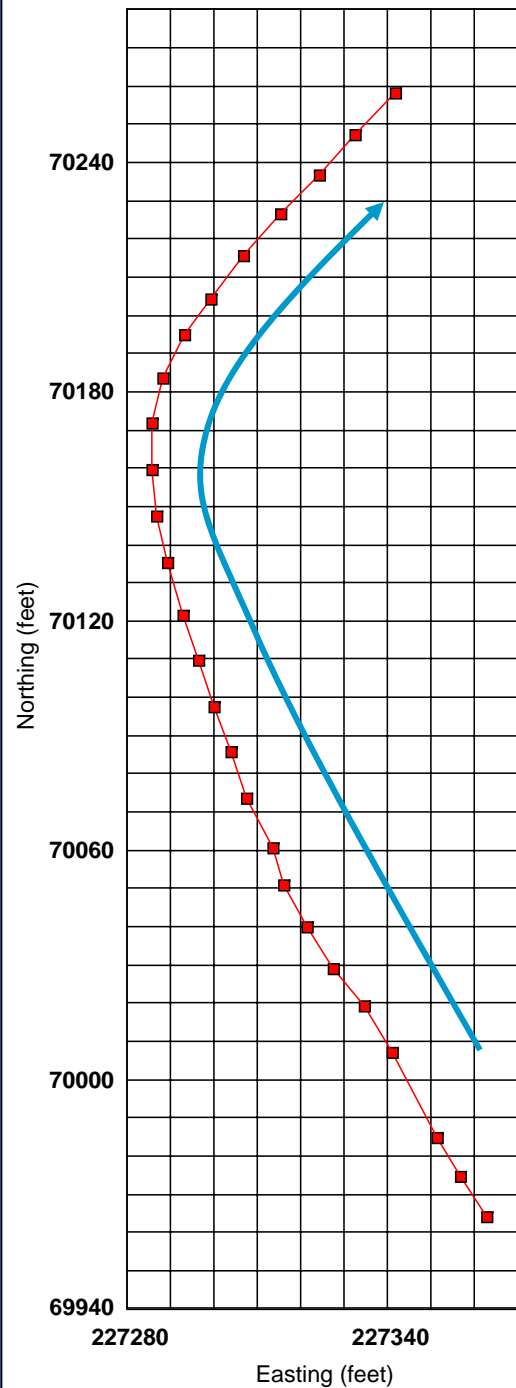
Examples of Data Output

- Different systems will have different output
- Details will differ, but the concepts should be the same
- These examples will be from:
 - Raytheon D719 Fathometer
 - PLGR+ GPS
 - Geolink software (by Michael Baker Inc.)

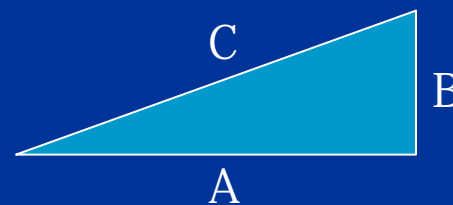
Depth	TIME_	LAT	LONG	LOGDATE	LOGTIME	GMT
2.03	681228264.55	38.6299	-75.1024	08/07/2001	14:04:25	
1.95	681228269.48	38.63	-75.1025	08/07/2001	14:04:29	
1.74	681228274.50	38.6301	-75.1026	08/07/2001	14:04:35	
1.67	681228284.50	38.6303	-75.1027	08/07/2001	14:04:45	
1.58	681228289.54	38.6304	-75.1027	08/07/2001	14:04:50	
1.55	681228294.55	38.6305	-75.1028	08/07/2001	14:04:55	
1.5	681228299.54	38.6306	-75.1029	08/07/2001	14:05:00	
1.48	681228304.49	38.6307	-75.103	08/07/2001	14:05:04	
1.49	681228309.60	38.6307	-75.103	08/07/2001	14:05:10	
1.57	681228314.50	38.6308	-75.103	08/07/2001	14:05:15	
1.65	681228319.48	38.6309	-75.103	08/07/2001	14:05:20	
1.76	681228324.49	38.631	-75.103	08/07/2001	14:05:25	
1.77	681228329.50	38.6311	-75.103	08/07/2001	14:05:30	
1.68	681228334.49	38.6313	-75.1032	08/07/2001	14:05:34	
1.53	681228339.48	38.6314	-75.1033	08/07/2001	14:05:39	
1.5	681228344.50	38.6315	-75.1033	08/07/2001	14:05:45	
1.46	681228349.54	38.6316	-75.1033	08/07/2001	14:05:50	
0.53	681228354.55	38.6317	-75.1033	08/07/2001	14:05:55	
1.22	681228359.48	38.6319	-75.1033	08/07/2001	14:05:59	
1.22	681228364.49	38.632	-75.1032	08/07/2001	14:06:04	
0.57	681228369.48	38.632	-75.1031	08/07/2001	14:06:09	
1.23	681228374.50	38.6321	-75.1031	08/07/2001	14:06:15	
1.35	681228379.49	38.6322	-75.103	08/07/2001	14:06:19	
1.67	681228384.55	38.6323	-75.1029	08/07/2001	14:06:25	
1.76	681228389.54	38.6324	-75.1028	08/07/2001	14:06:30	
2.01	681228394.49	38.6325	-75.1027	08/07/2001	14:06:34	

There is potential “noise” in the bathymetric data
How can you tell if the data are correct?

Calculating distance between adjacent points

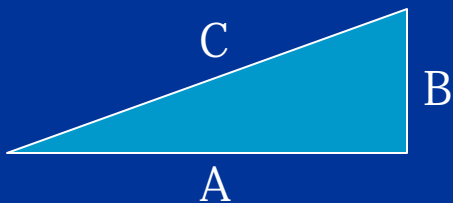


$$C^2 = \sqrt{A^2 + B^2}$$

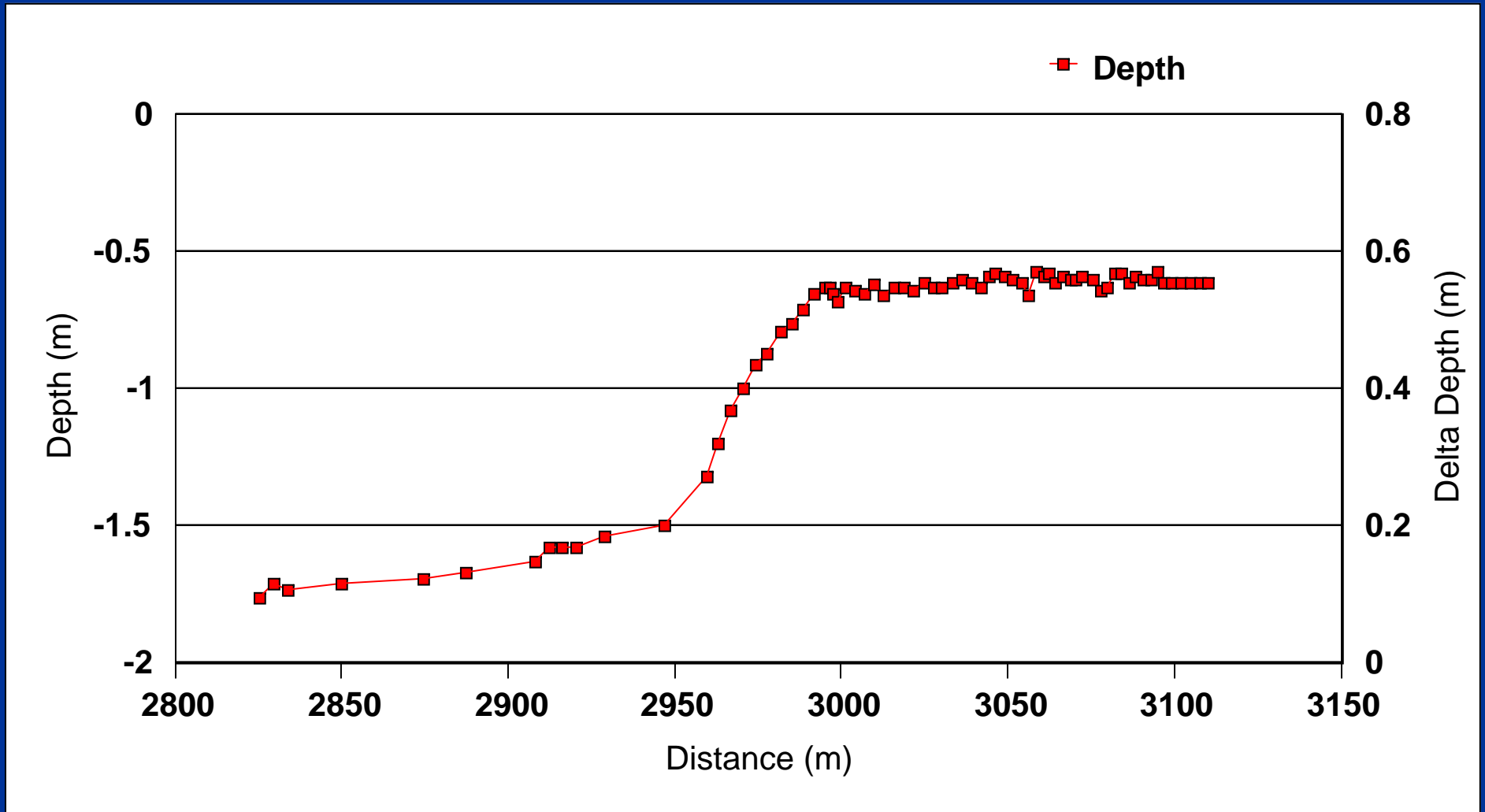


meters					GMT	Local Time	ft	ft
Depth	TIME_	LAT	LONG	LOGDATE	LOGTIME		X-Easting	Y-Northing
2.03	681228264.55	38.6299	-75.1024	08/07/2001	14:04:25	19:04:25	227362.7	69964.25
1.95	681228269.48	38.63	-75.1025	08/07/2001	14:04:29	1 A 29	227356.58	69974.72
1.74	681228274.50	38.6301	-75.1026	08/07/2001	14:04:35	1 35	227351.45	69984.94
1.67	681228284.50	38.6303	-75.1027	08/07/2001	14:04:45	19:04:45	227340.85	70007.1
1.58	681228289.54	38.6304	-75.1027	08/07/2001	14:04:50	19:04:50	227334.62	70019.22
1.55	681228294.55	38.6305	-75.1028	08/07/2001	14:04:55	19:04:55	227327.65	70028.89
1.5	681228299.54	38.6306	-75.1029	08/07/2001	14:05:00	19:05:00	227321.48	70039.95
1.48	681228304.49	38.6307	-75.103	08/07/2001	14:05:04	19:05:04	227316.05	70050.94
1.49	681228309.60	38.6307	-75.103	08/07/2001	14:05:10	19:05:10	227313.53	70060.76
1.57	681228314.54	38.6309	-75.1031	08/07/2001	14:05:15	19:05:15	227307.58	70073.71
1.65	681228319.59	38.631	-75.1031	08/07/2001	14:05:20	19:05:20	227303.88	70085.86
1.76	681228324.55	38.6311	-75.1031	08/07/2001	14:05:25	19:05:25	227300.24	70097.76
1.77	681228329.53	38.6312	-75.1032	08/07/2001	14:05:30	19:05:30	227296.58	70109.72
1.68	681228334.49	38.6313	-75.1032	08/07/2001	14:05:34	19:05:34	227292.94	70121.62
1.53	681228339.48	38.6314	-75.1033	08/07/2001	14:05:39	19:05:39	227289.27	70135.46
1.5	681228344.50	38.6315	-75.1033	08/07/2001	14:05:45	19:05:45	227287.04	70147.53
1.46	681228349.54	38.6316	-75.1033	08/07/2001	14:05:50	19:05:50	227285.91	70159.66
0.53	681228354.55	38.6317	-75.1033	08/07/2001	14:05:55	19:05:55	227285.87	70171.72
1.22	681228359.48	38.6319	-75.1033	08/07/2001	14:05:59	19:05:59	227288.35	70183.56
1.22	681228364.49	38.632	-75.1032	08/07/2001	14:06:04	19:06:04	227293.4	70195.18
0.57	681228369.48	38.632	-75.1031	08/07/2001	14:06:09	19:06:09	227299.52	70204.43
1.23	681228374.50	38.6321	-75.1031	08/07/2001	14:06:15	19:06:15	227306.76	70215.59
1.35	681228379.49	38.6322	-75.103	08/07/2001	14:06:19	19:06:19	227315.42	70226.7
1.67	681228384.55	38.6323	-75.1029	08/07/2001	14:06:25	19:06:25	227324.18	70236.6
1.76	681228389.54	38.6324	-75.1028	08/07/2001	14:06:30	19:06:30	227332.5	70247.21
2.01	681228394.49	38.6325	-75.1027	08/07/2001	14:06:34	19:06:34	227341.79	70258.25

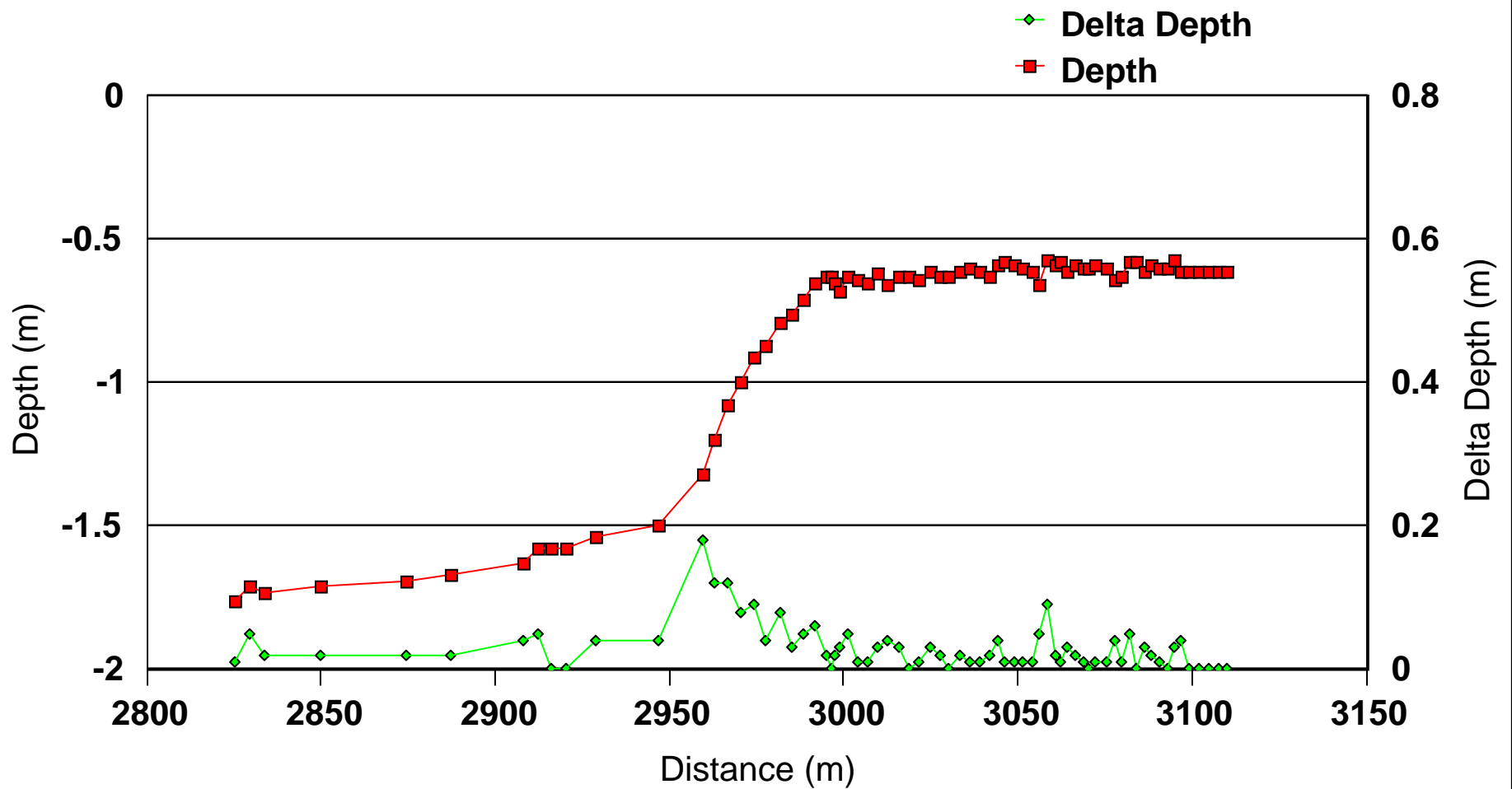
B



$$C^2 = \sqrt{A^2 + B^2}$$

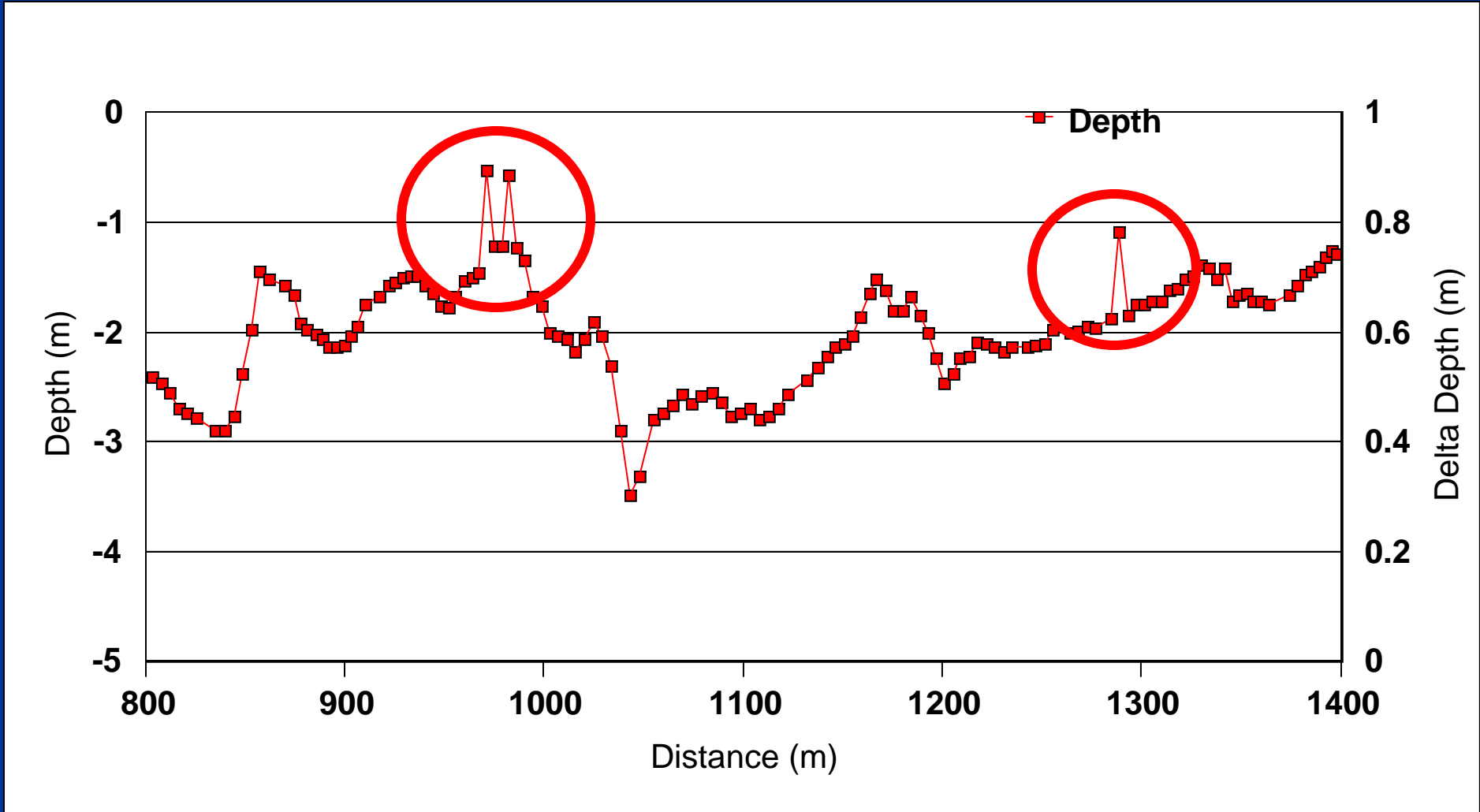


Some data sets are fairly straightforward, and don't seem to have problems.

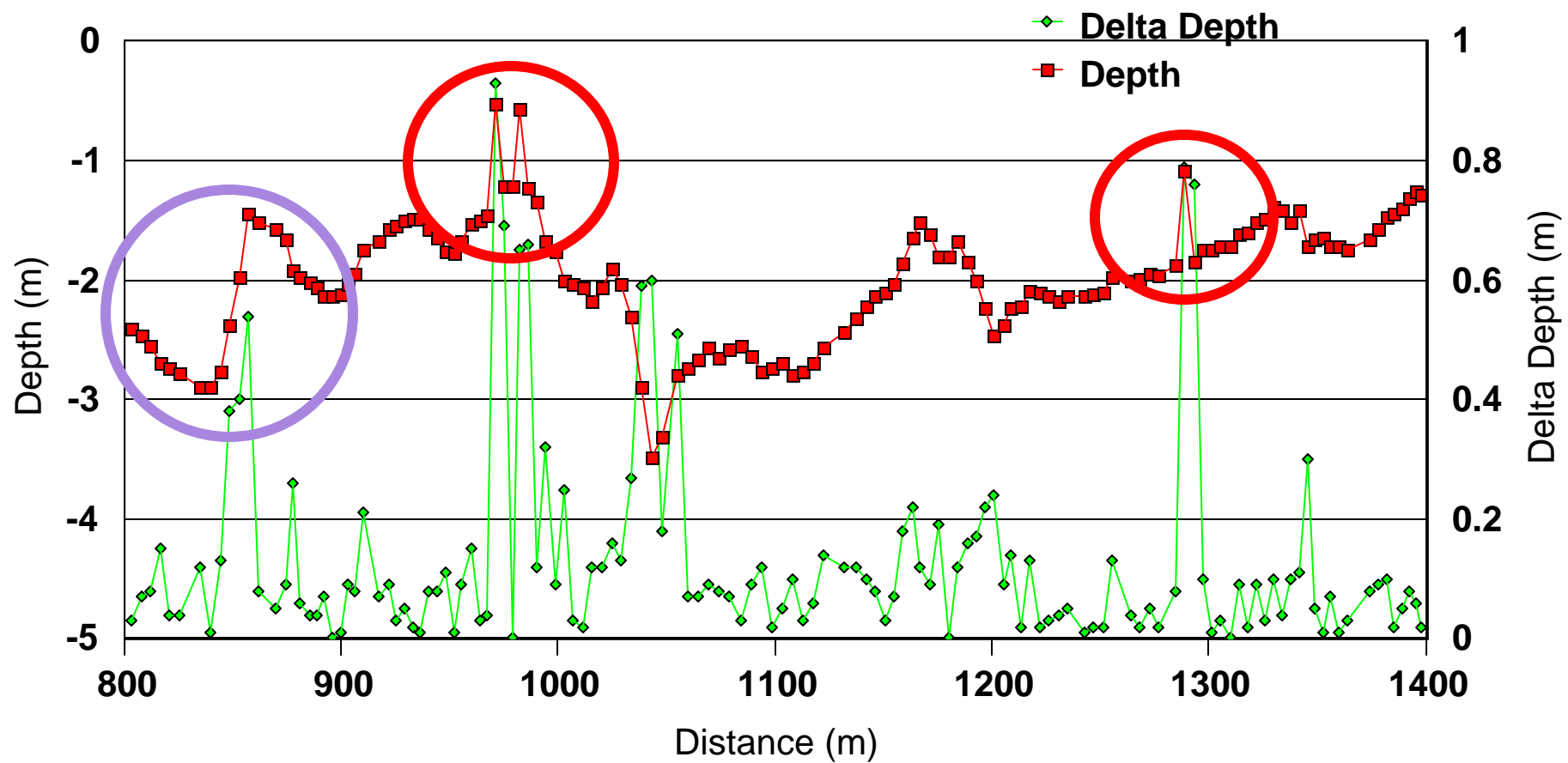


“Delta Depth” is the difference in depth between adjacent points

Are large Delta Depth values related to systematic changes, or random “noise”?

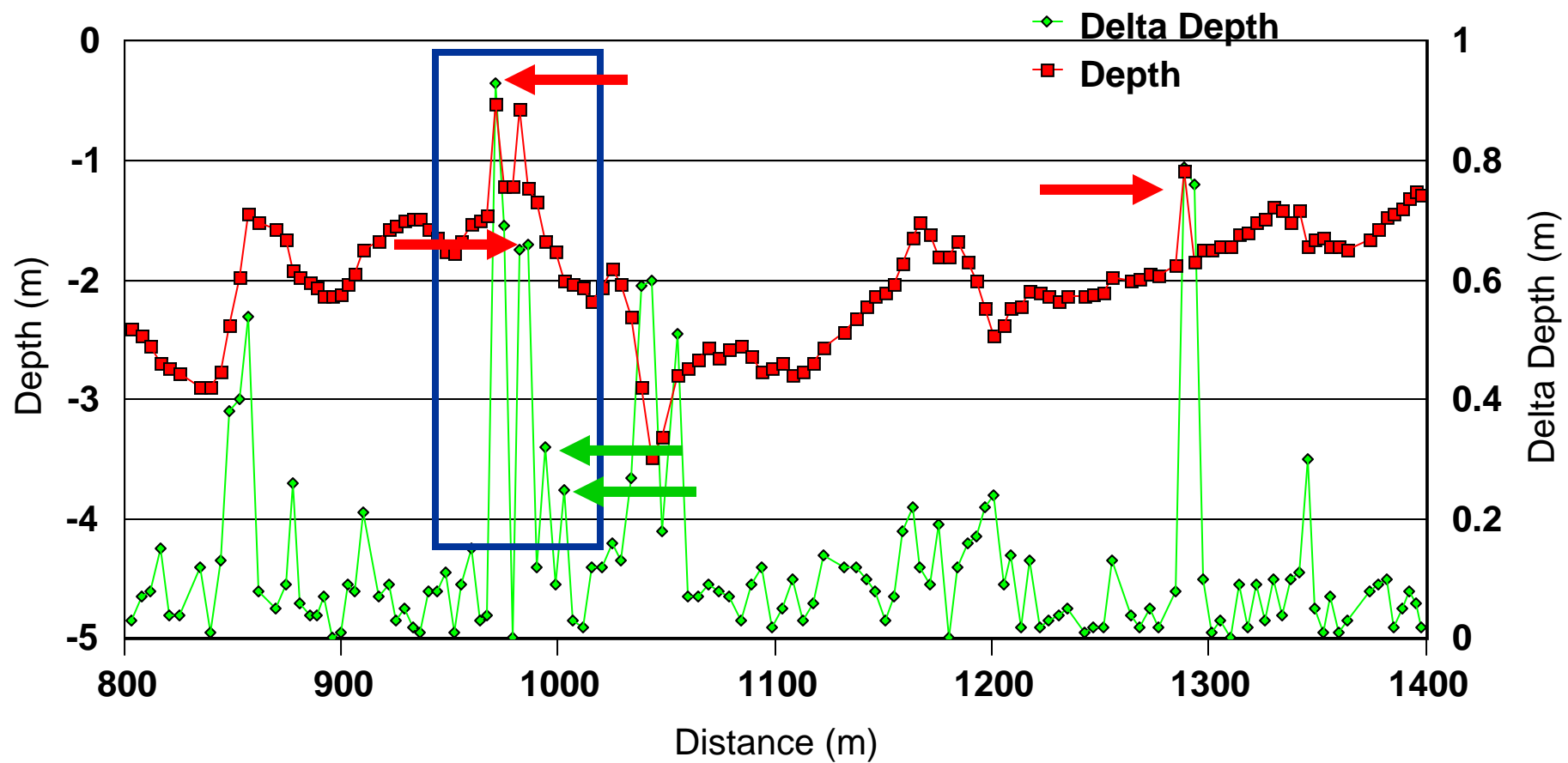


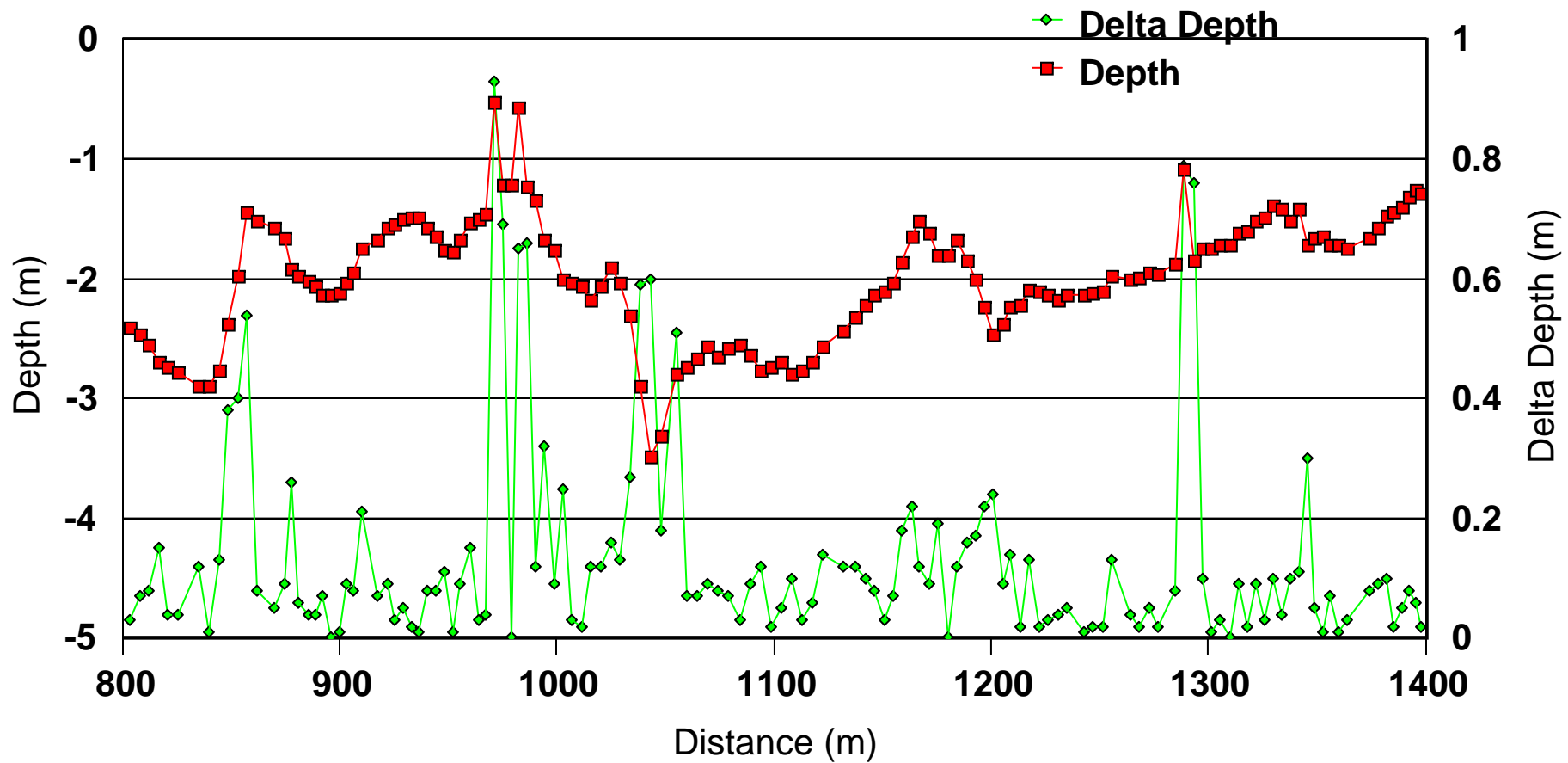
Other data sets are seen to have problem values and must be “cleaned”

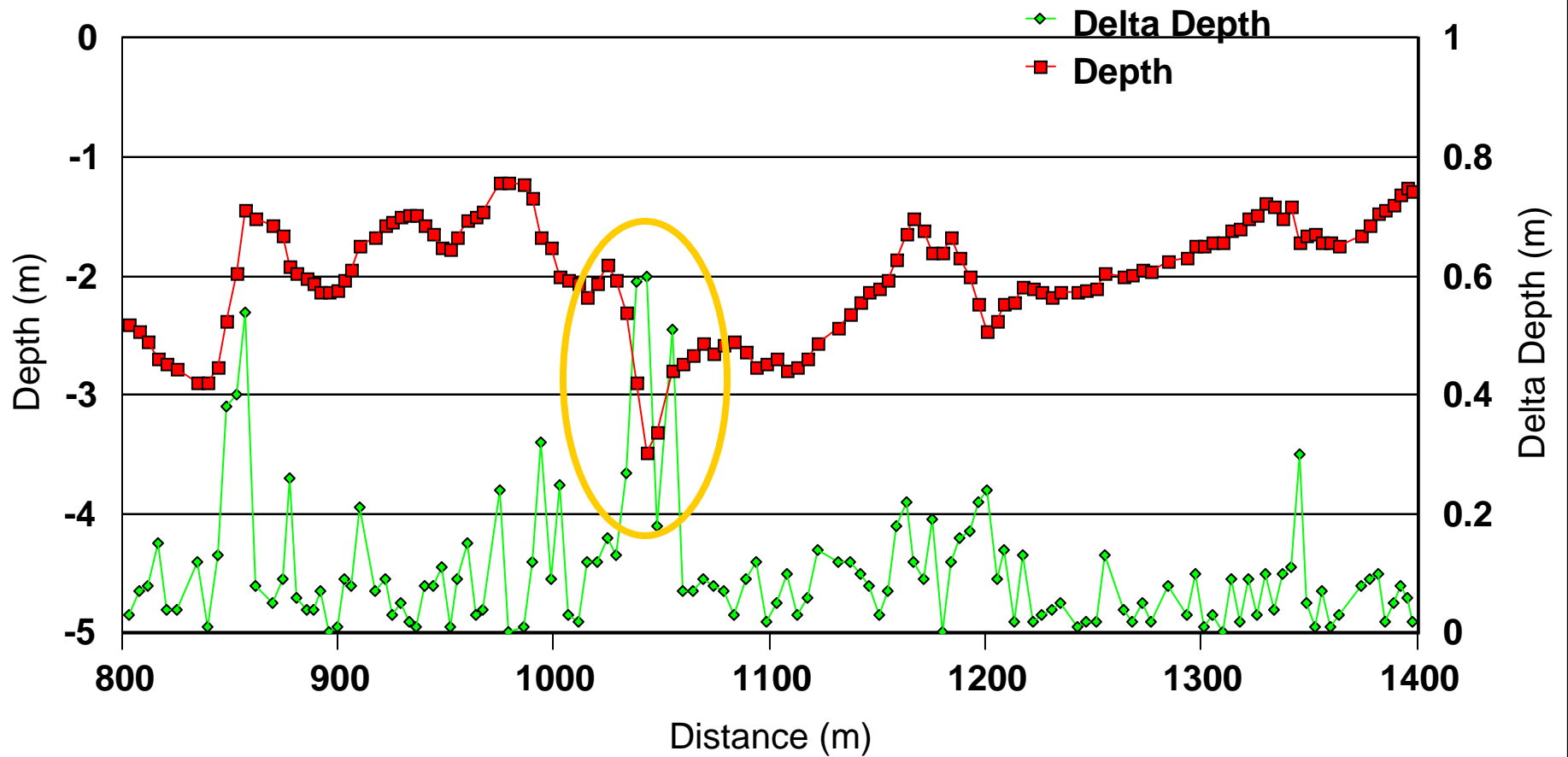


Local Time	ft	ft	ft	meters	meters
	X-Easting	Y-Northing	distance	distance	Depth
19:04:35	227351.45	69984.94	11.4	3.5	1.74
19:04:45	227340.85	70007.1	24.6	7.5	1.67
19:04:50	227334.62	70019.22	13.6	4.2	1.58
19:04:55	227327.65	70028.89	11.9	3.6	1.55
19:05:00	227321.48	70039.95	12.7	3.9	1.5
19:05:04	227316.05	70050.94	12.3	3.7	1.48
19:05:10	227313.53	70060.76	10.1	3.1	1.49
19:05:15	227307.58	70073.71	14.3	4.3	1.57
19:05:20	227303.88	70085.86	12.7	3.9	1.65
19:05:25	227300.24	70097.76	12.4	3.8	1.76
19:05:30	227296.58	70109.72	12.5	3.8	1.77
19:05:34	227292.94	70121.62	12.4	3.8	1.68
19:05:39	227289.27	70135.46	14.3	4.4	1.53
19:05:45	227287.04	70147.53	12.3	3.7	1.5
19:05:50	227285.91	70159.66	12.2	3.7	1.46
19:05:55	227285.87	70171.72	12.1	3.7	0.53
19:05:59	227288.35	70183.56	12.1	3.7	1.22
19:06:04	227293.4	70195.18	12.7	3.9	1.22
19:06:09	227299.52	70204.43	11.1	3.4	0.57
19:06:15	227306.76	70215.59	13.3	4.1	1.23
19:06:19	227315.42	70226.7	14.1	4.3	1.35
19:06:25	227324.18	70236.6	13.2	4.0	1.67
19:06:30	227332.5	70247.21	13.5	4.1	1.76
19:06:34	227341.79	70258.25	14.4	4.4	2.01

IF Delta-Depth < 0.20; Then = 0; Else = 9999999





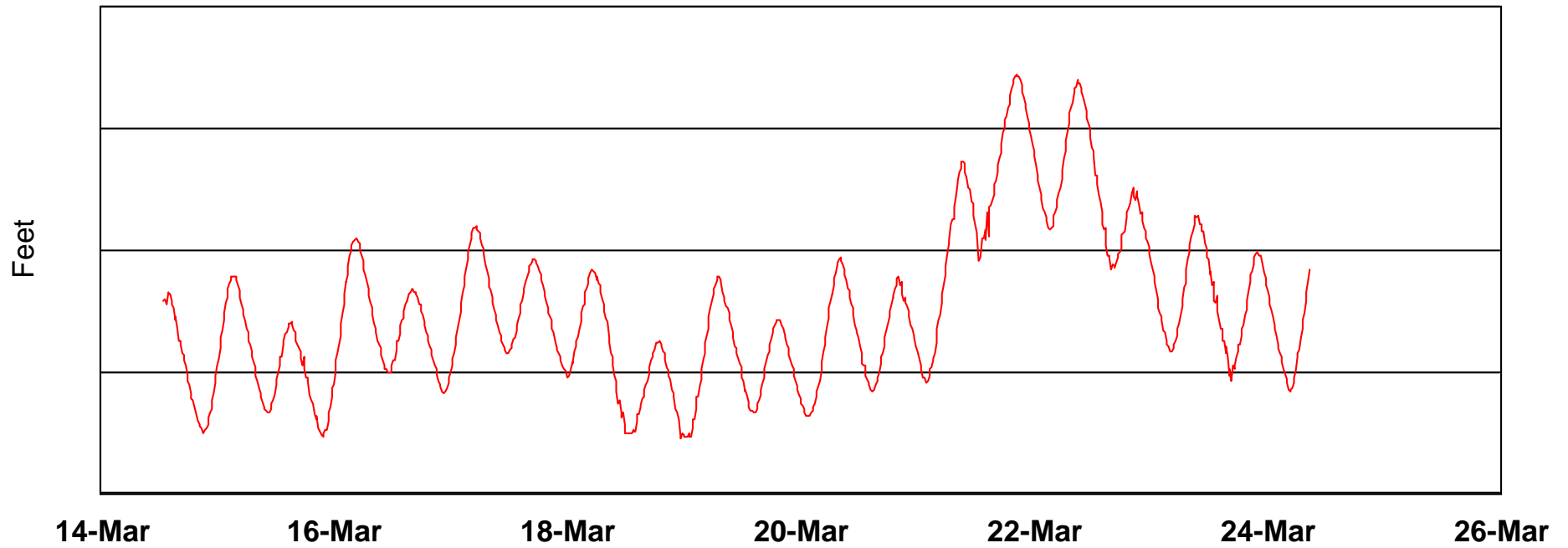


These are judgment calls – and some may be more difficult
 Try to establish rules and guidelines for what is considered outside the acceptable range

Adjusting for Tidal Fluctuations

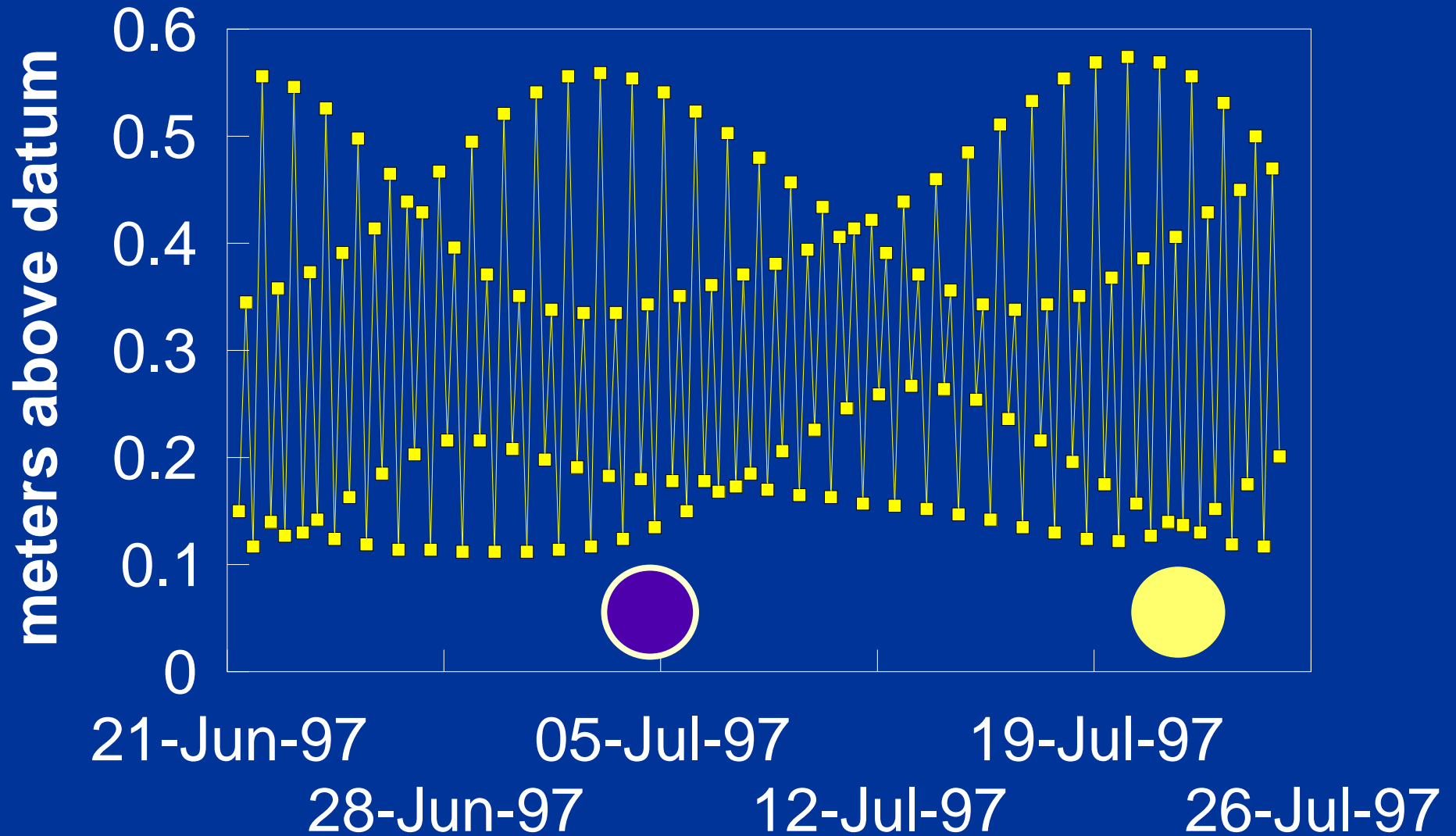
- There is a wide range in the magnitude of tides
 - May be as small as a few inches
 - May be as large as several meters
- Driven by lunar cycles
 - Two cycles per day
 - Approximately 12.5 hrs
 - Approximately 6 hrs for full tidal range
 - Monthly and seasonal effects

Rehoboth Bay - Dewey Beach Tidal Variations



Simulated Tidal Heights

Solomons Island, MD





The Simple Case Sinepuxent Bay

Small portion (1300 Ha) of
larger estuary
Short distance across area
Open on both ends
No severe constrictions to tides

Reasonable to assume tide
levels uniform across study area

Pilot Study Site Sinepuxent Bay, MD

Tide gauge mounted
at marina

Assateague Island
National Seashore

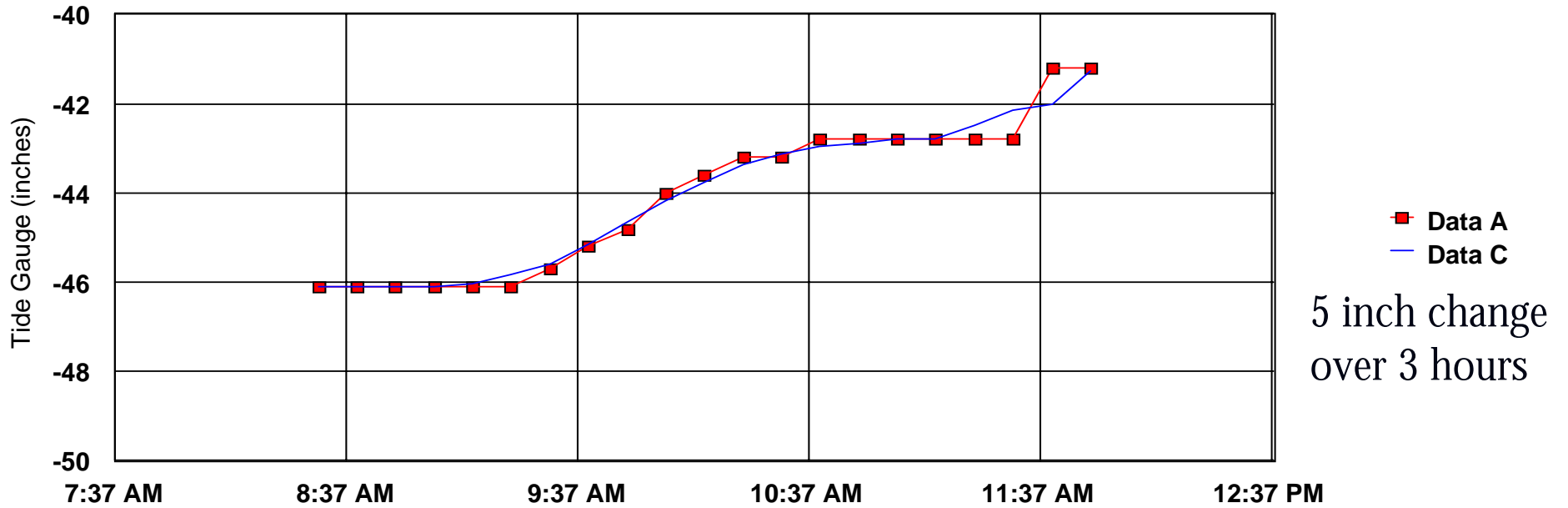


Obtaining Tide Data

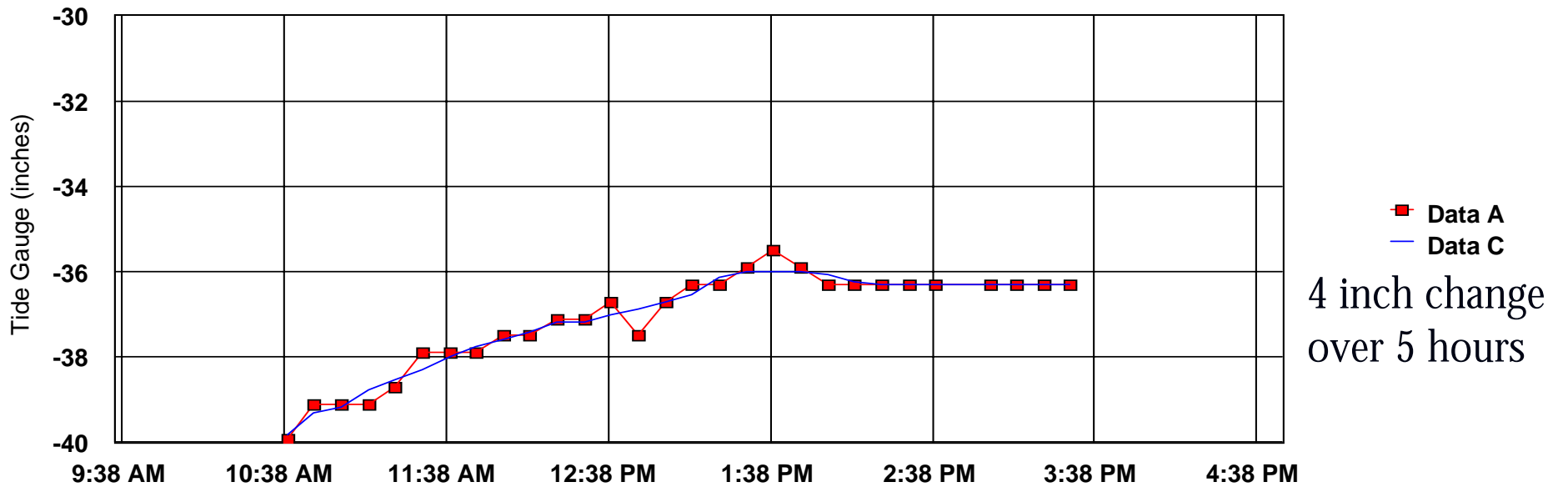


Gauge secured with
“zero” line fixed at a
known elevation

June 5, 1996



June 20, 1996



Relatively easy to adjust for tidal fluctuations because:

- We assume that the change is uniform over the survey area
- The magnitude of tidal change is fairly small (errors are less significant)

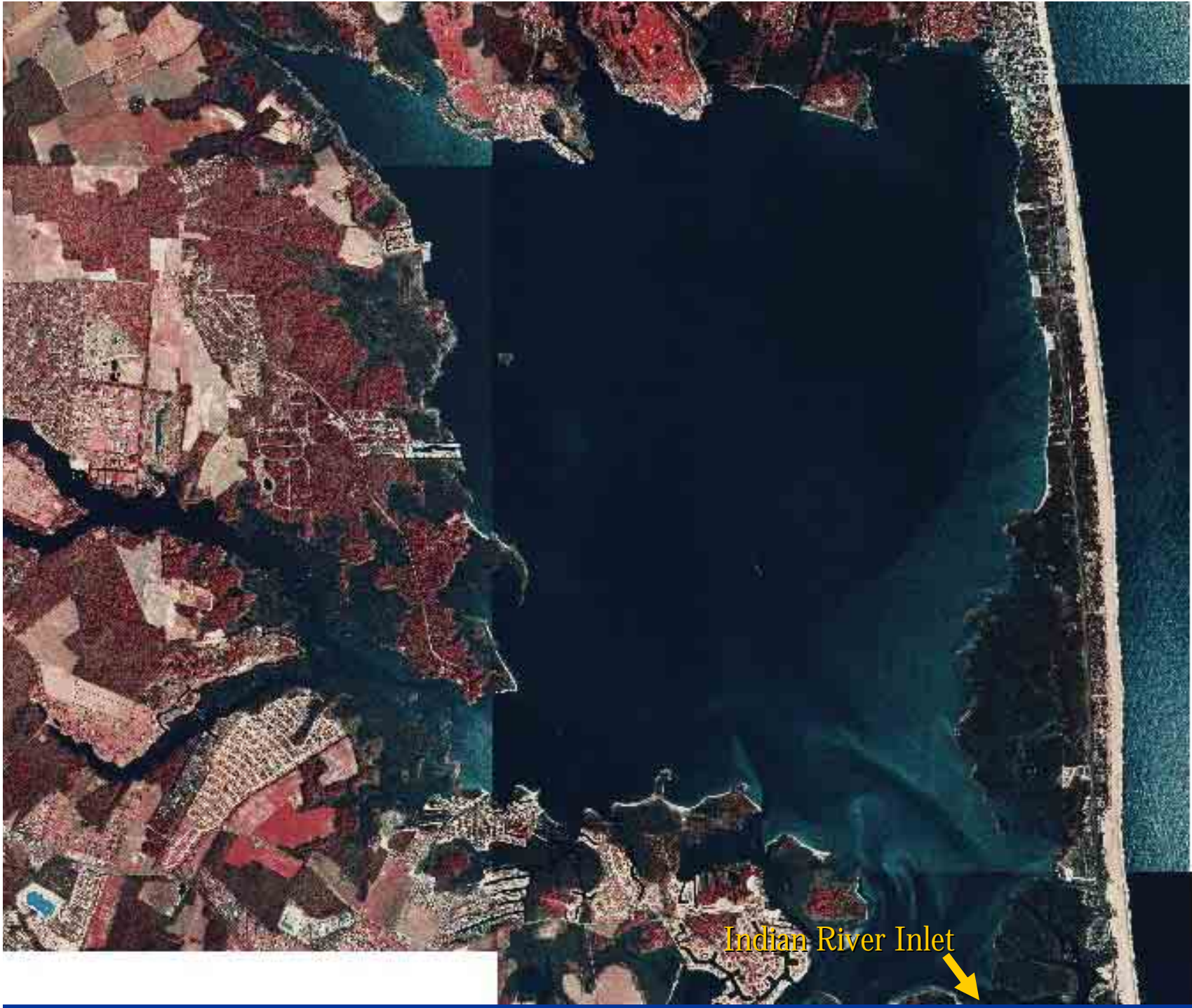
Tide Correction

- Assume tide height is uniform across the area
- Get date time stamp from bathymetry file
- Compare tide level at that point in time with MSL
- Adjust water depth for deviation from mean level

A more complex case

Rehoboth Bay, DE

- Approx. 3300 Ha
- Size is approximately 3X that of Sinepuxent Bay
- Has tidal inlet at one end only
- Fairly constricted inlet



Indian River Inlet



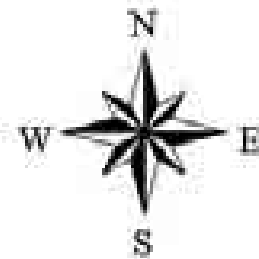
Data collected on six days in 2001

- July 5
- Aug 1
- Aug 6
- Aug 7
- Aug 15
- Sept 7

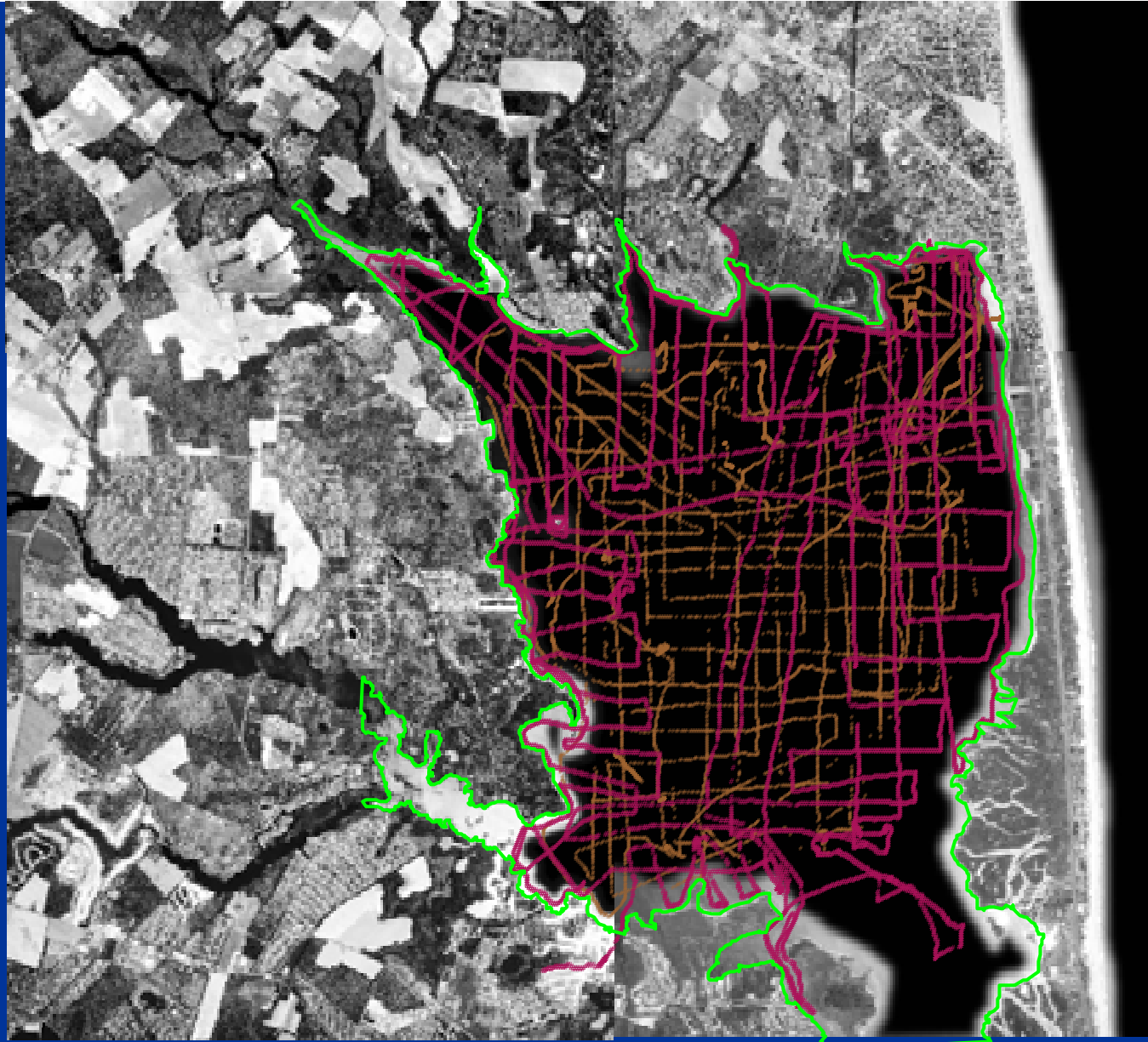
Rehoboth Bay - Bathymetry (UMD)



Initial data
collection 2001



5 0 5 10 Kilometers

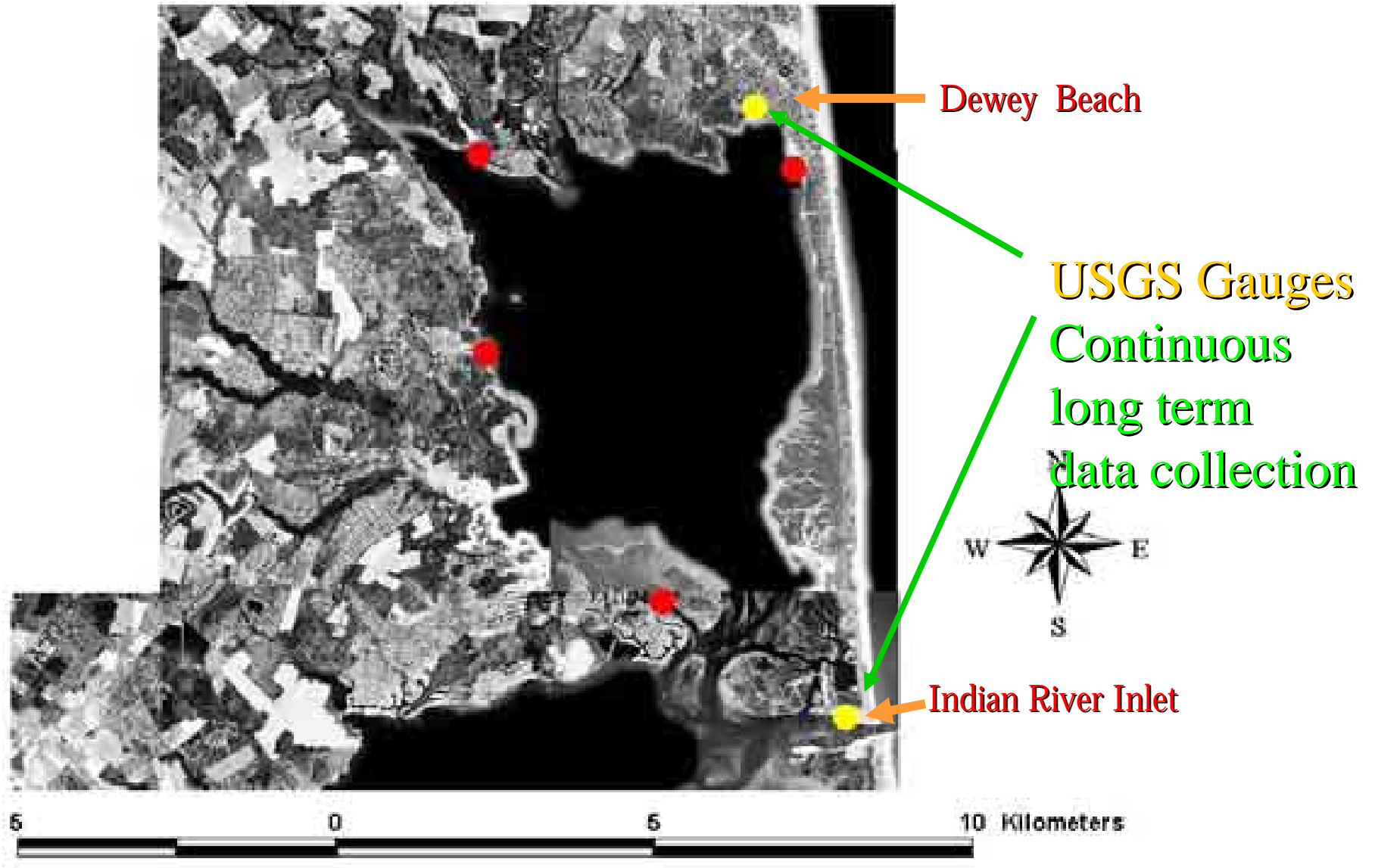


2001 Bathymetric Data plus Roxanne data
Eventually Roxanne data discarded due to lack poor quality



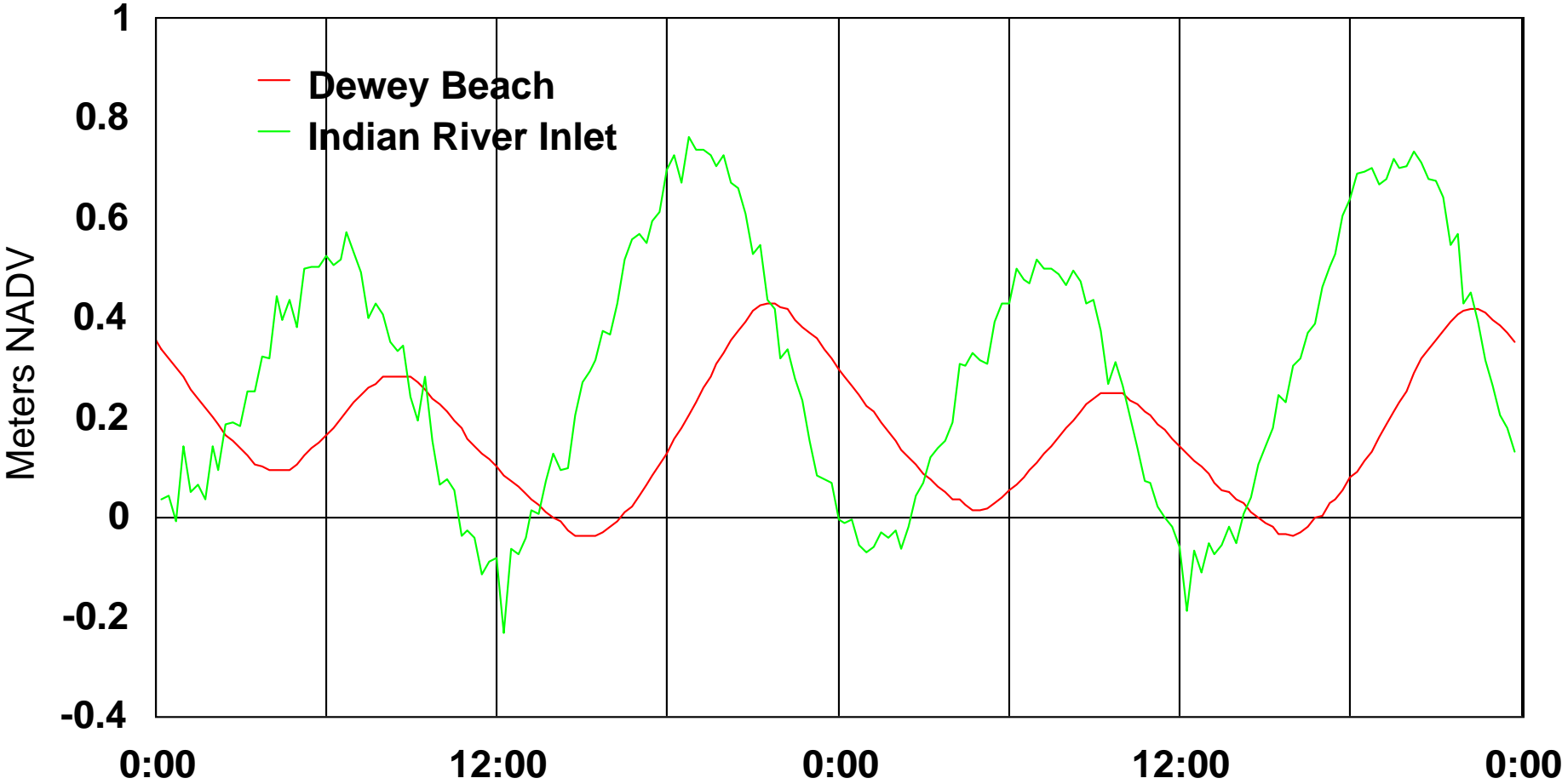
2001-2002 Bathymetric data sets without Roxanne data

Tide Gauge Locations



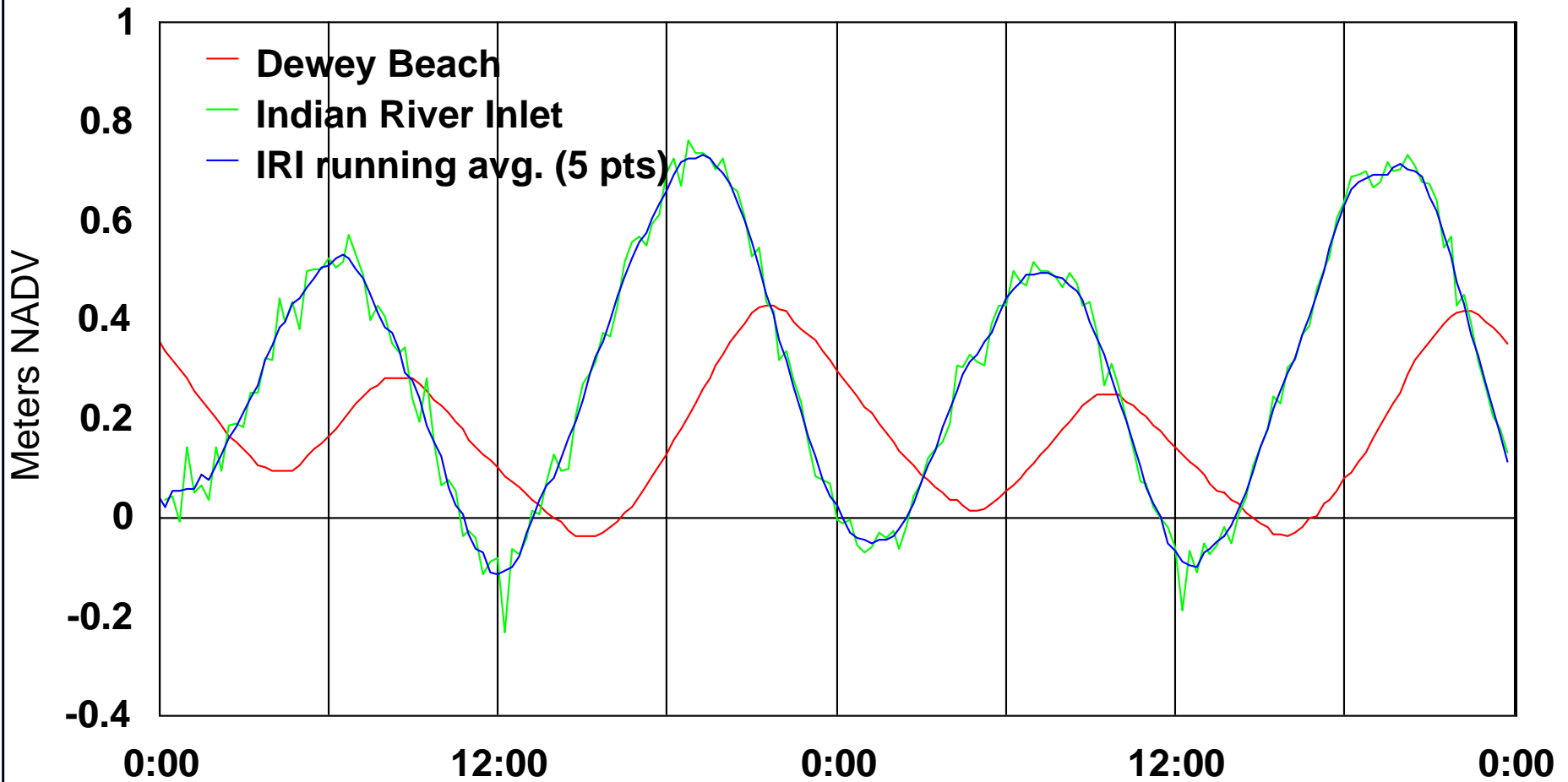
Tides for Rehoboth Bay

August 1-2, 2001



Tides for Rehoboth Bay

August 1-2, 2001

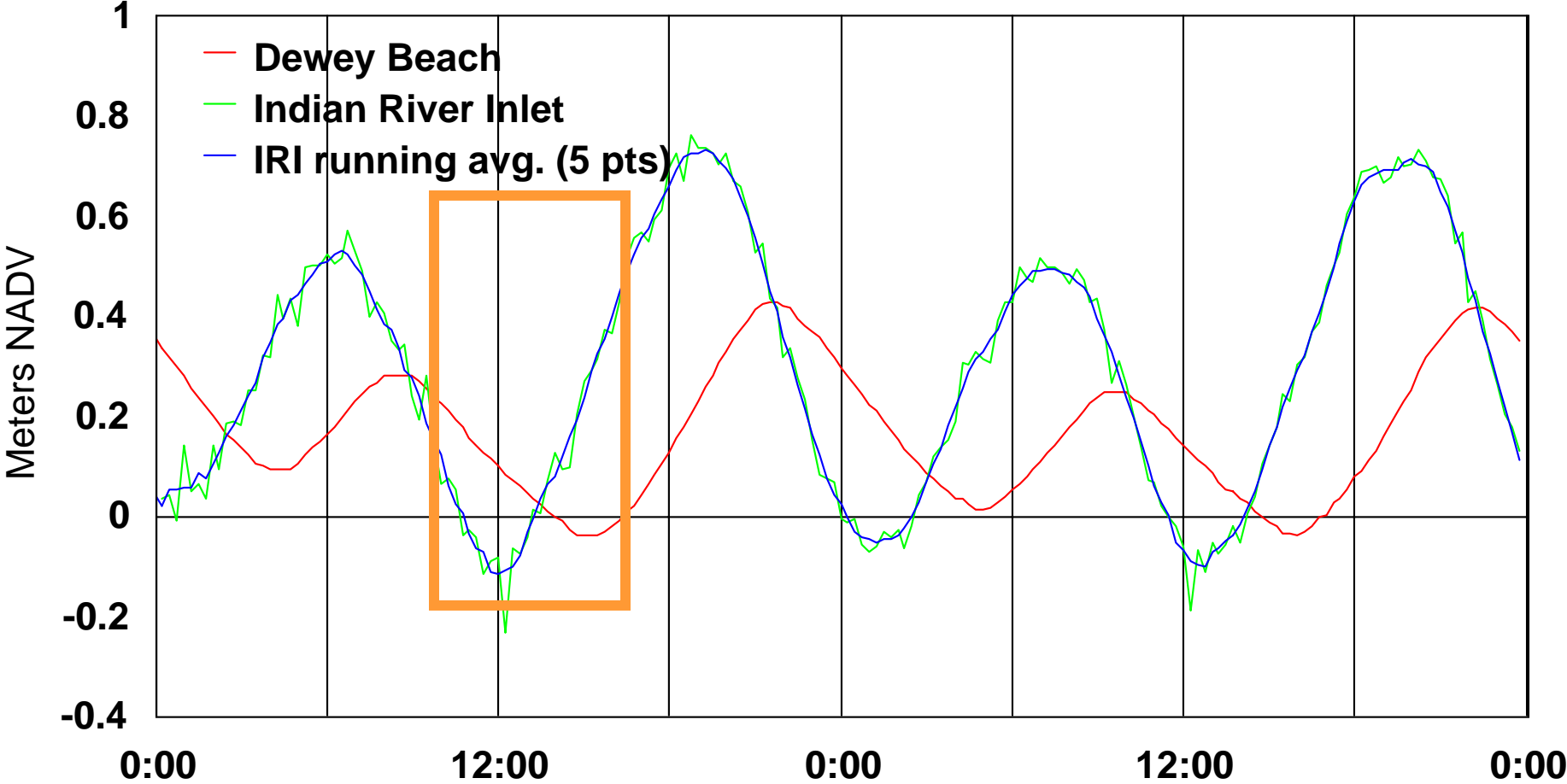


Greater amplitude at IRI (greater tidal range)

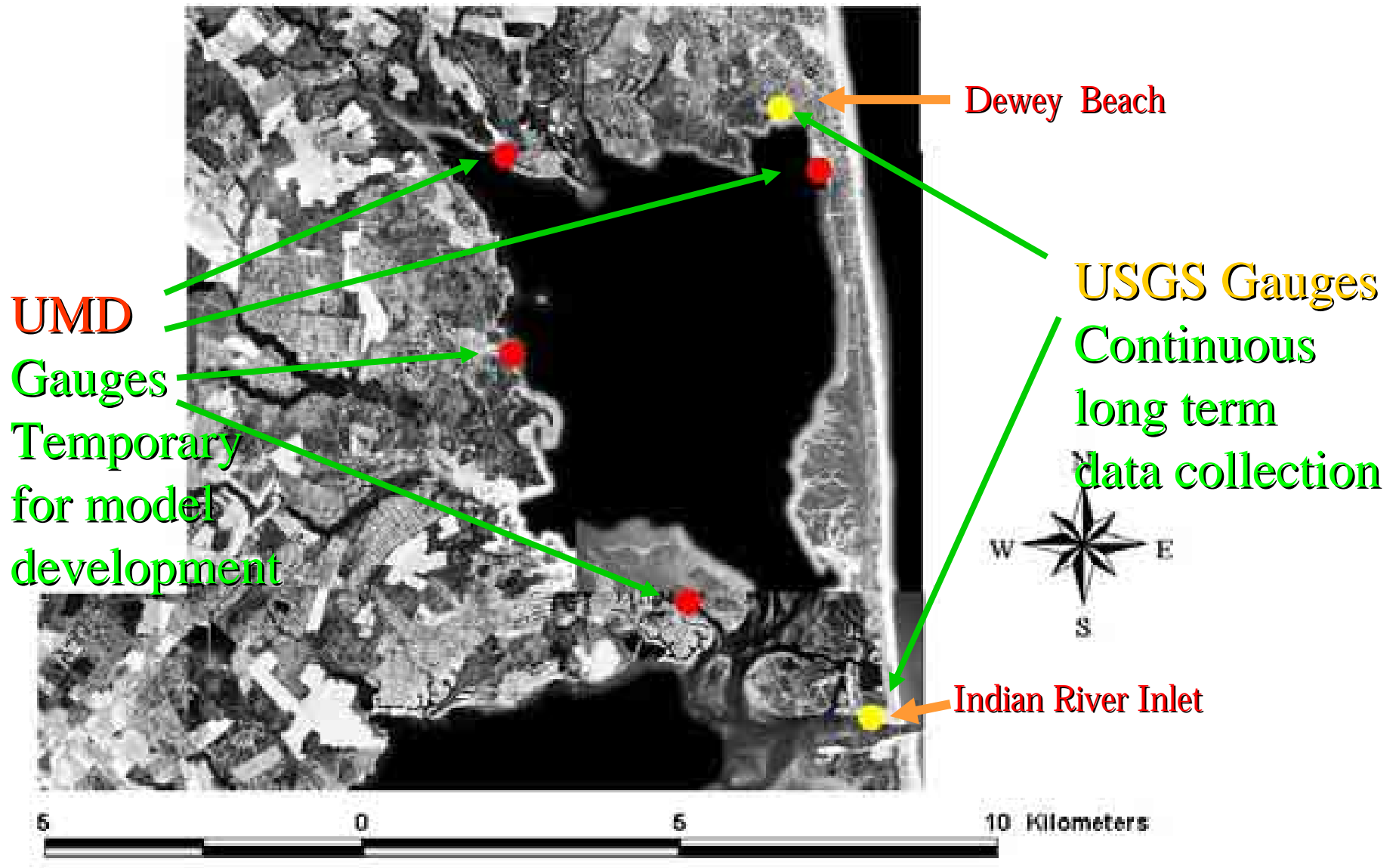
Approximately 3 hr lag time for tide to move up the estuary from the inlet

Tides for Rehoboth Bay

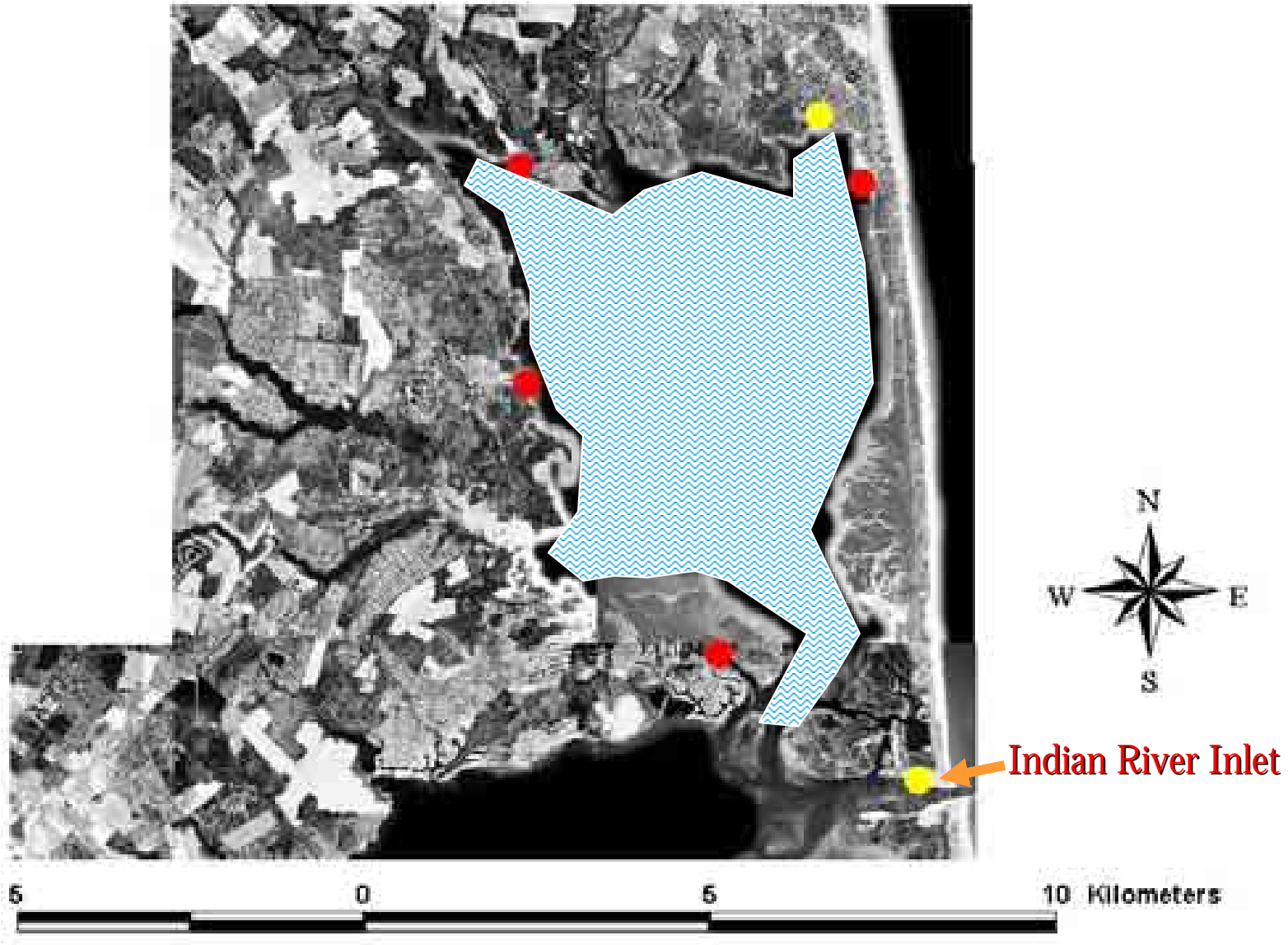
August 1-2, 2001



Tide Gauge Locations

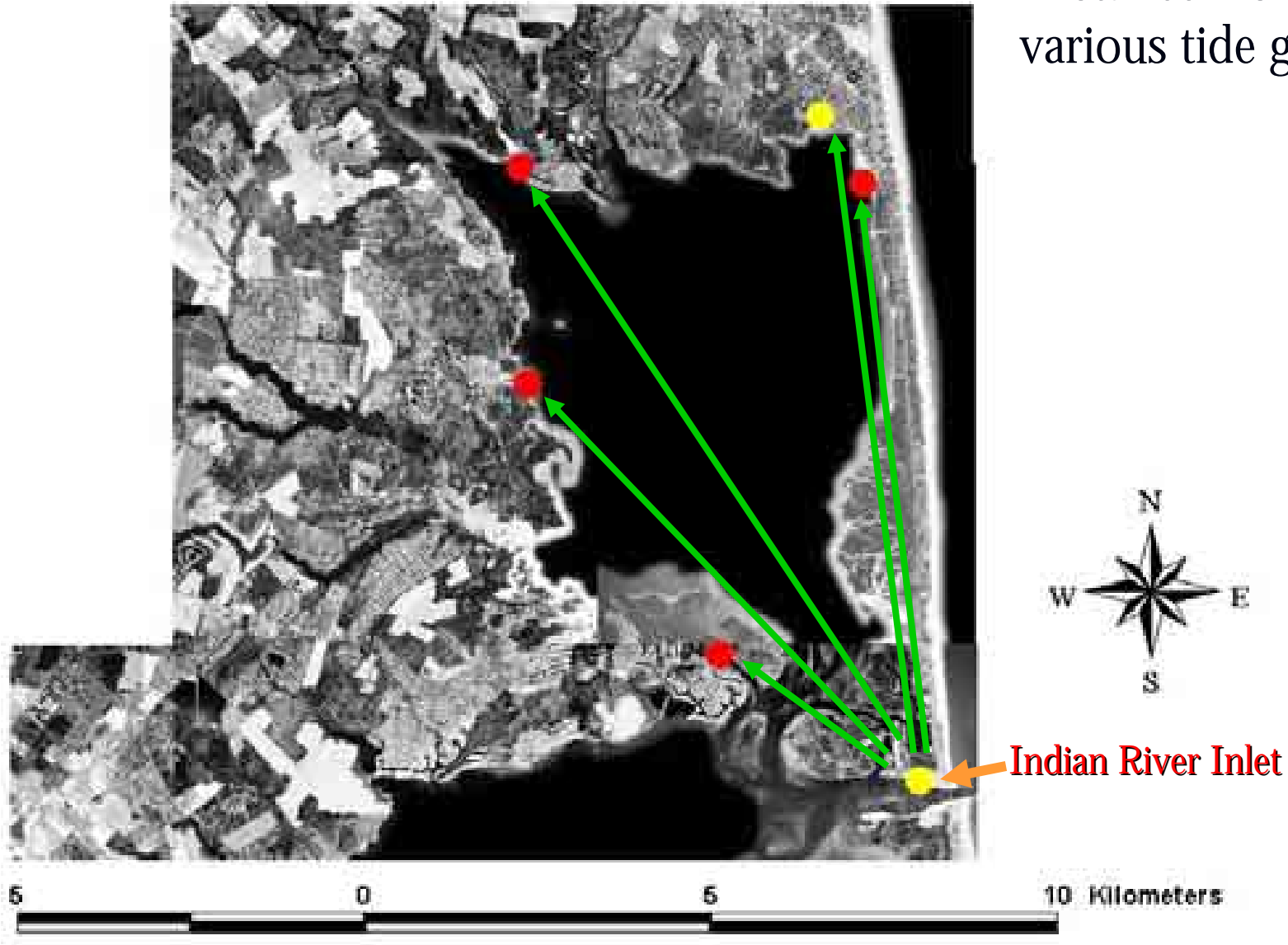


Tide Gauge Locations

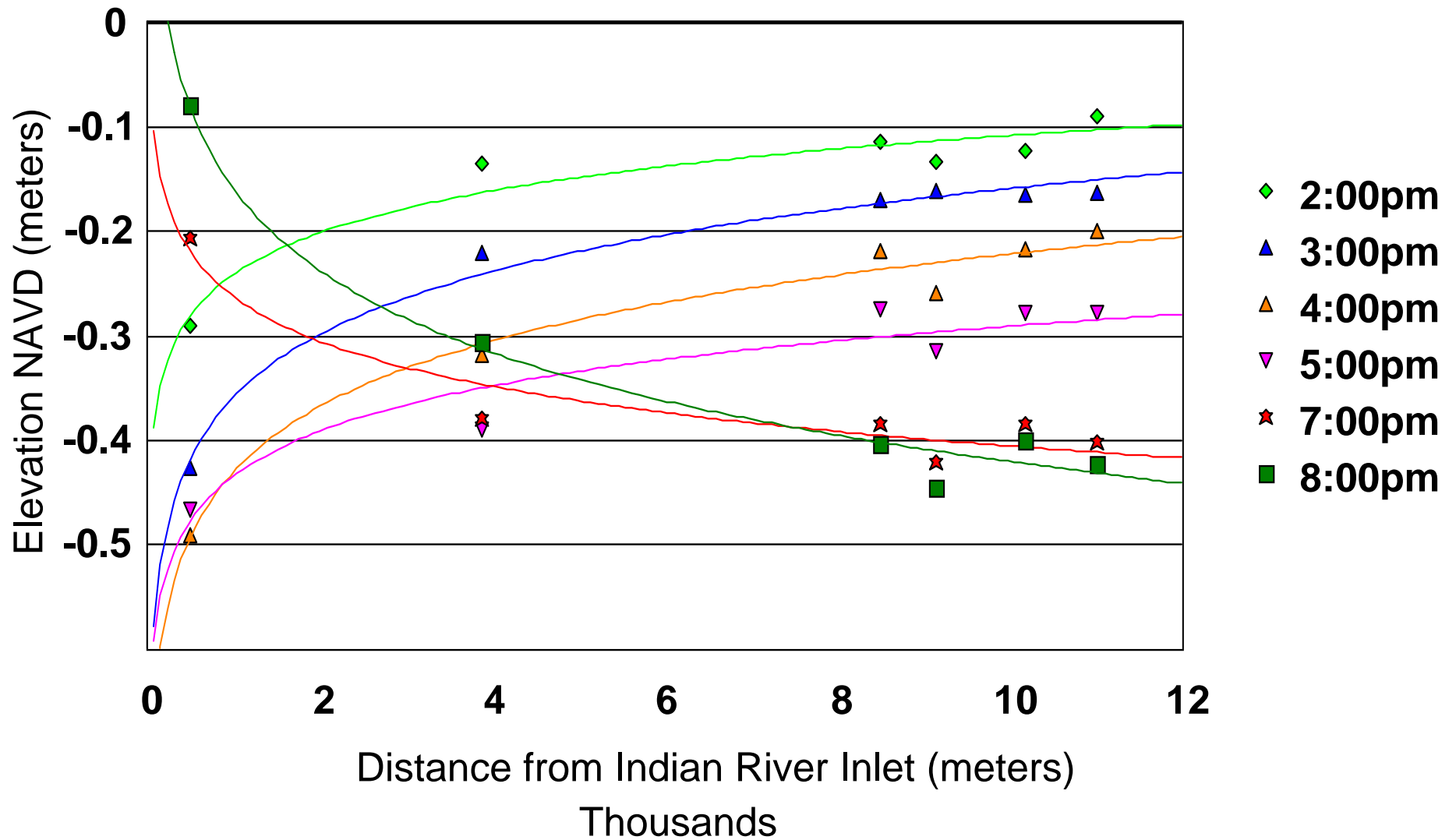


Tide Gauge Locations

Distance from IRI to various tide gauges



Modeling of Tide Levels in the Rehoboth Bay Estuary



For two points

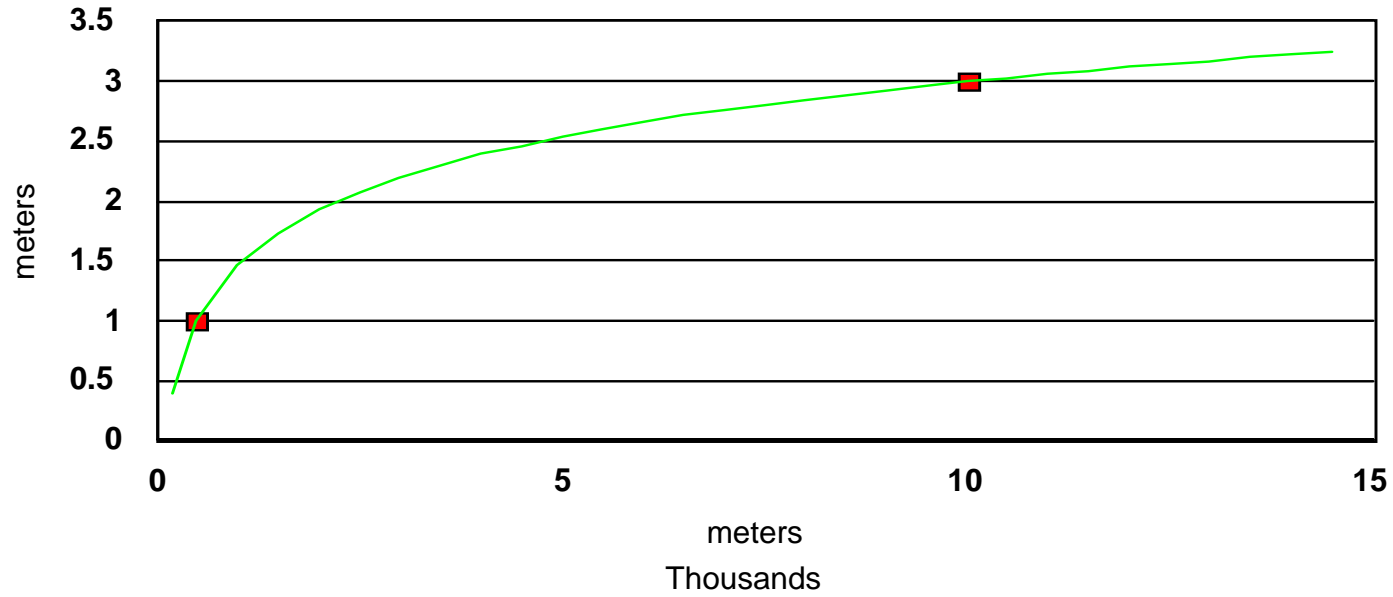
point 1 (X1, Y1)

point 2 (X2, Y2)

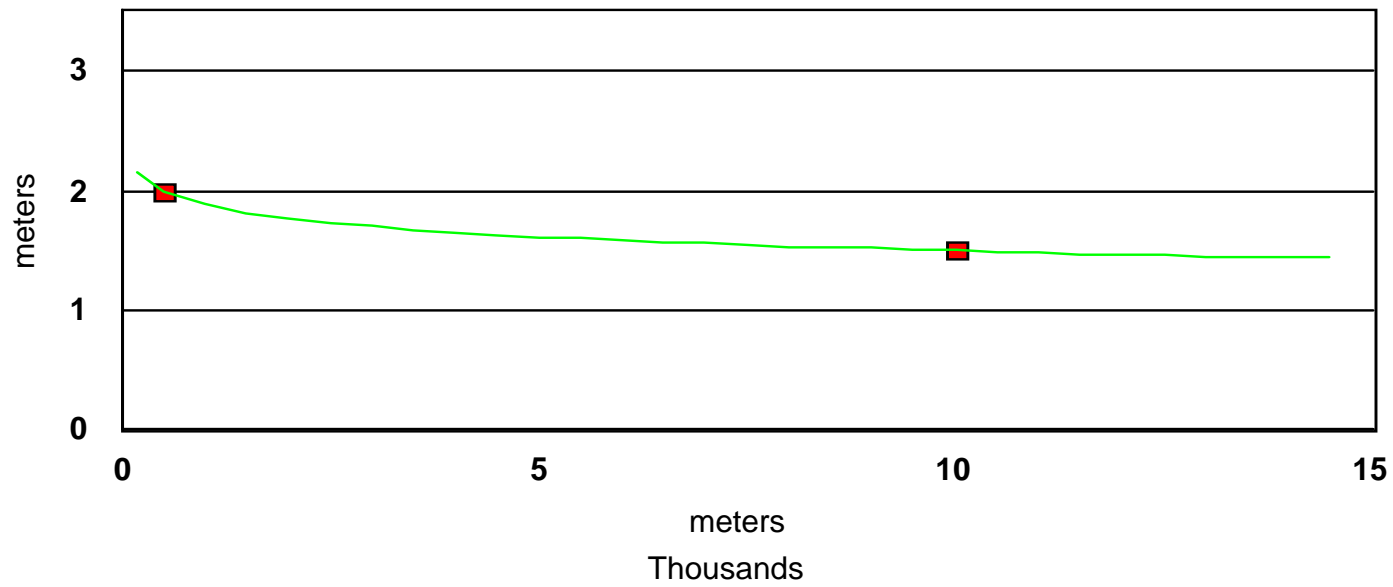
To pass a logarithmic function through these two points

$$Y = Y1 + (Y2 - Y1) / (\ln X2 - \ln X1) * (\ln X - \ln X1)$$

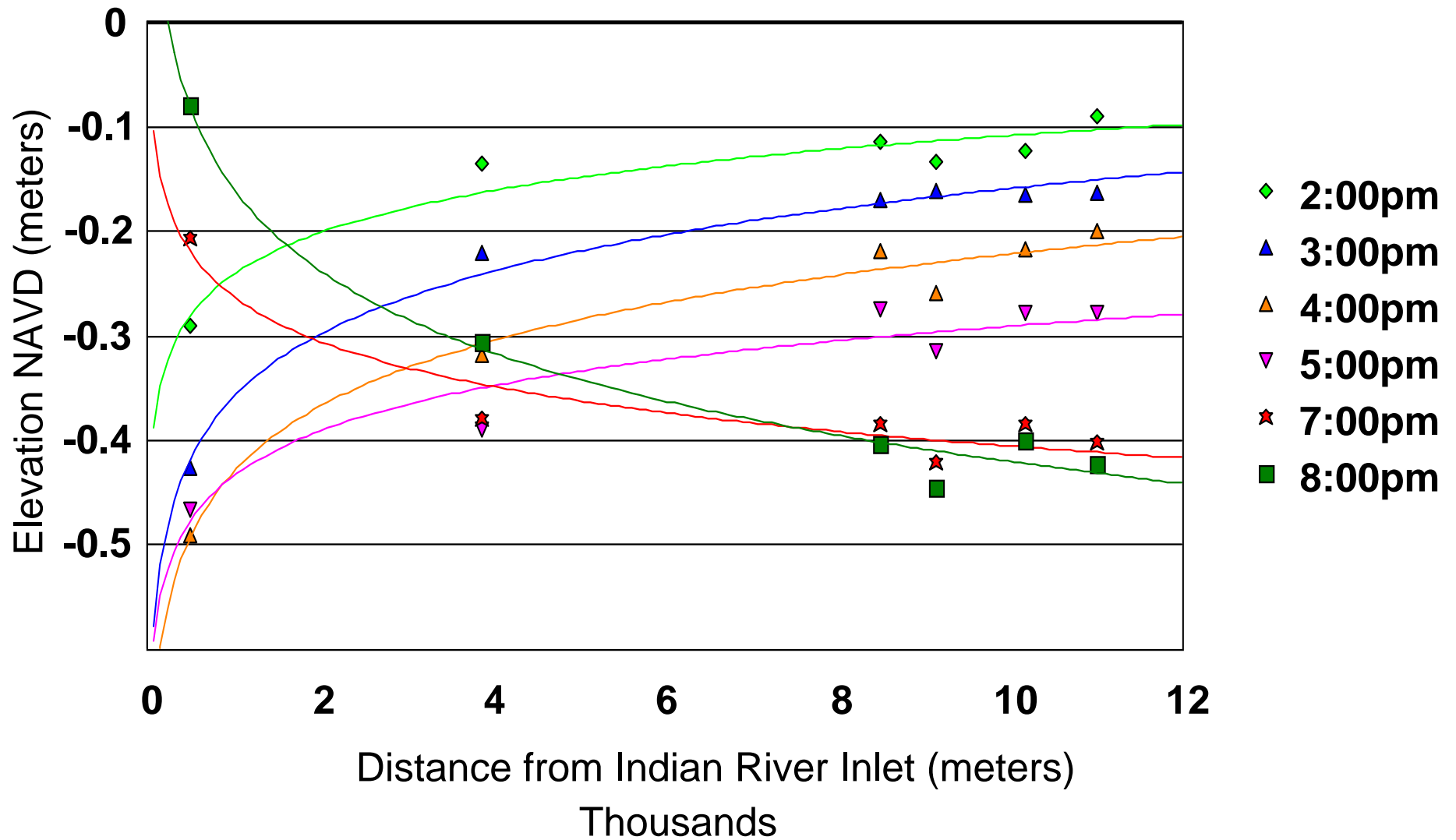
Tide Model



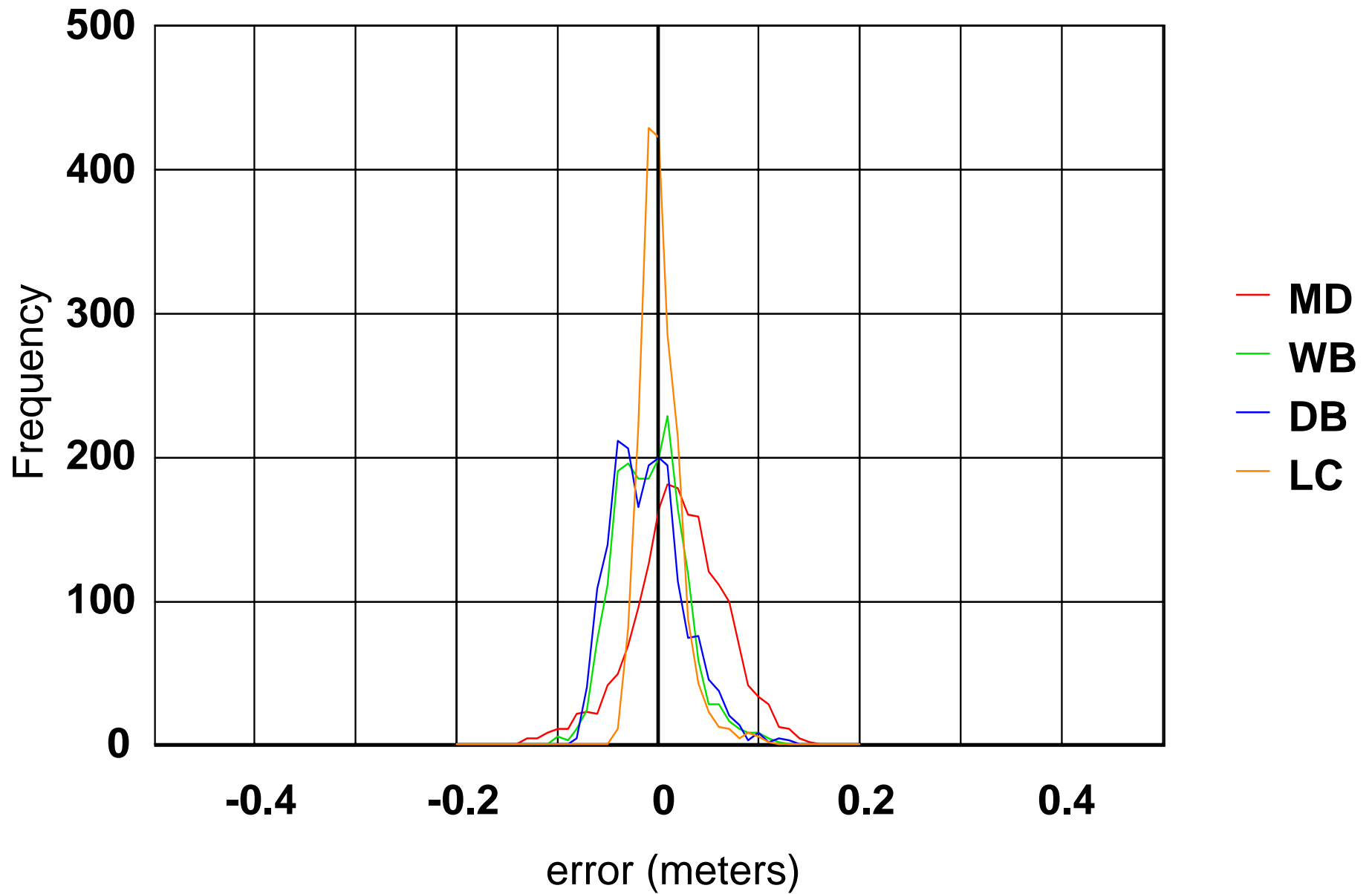
Tide Model



Modeling of Tide Levels in the Rehoboth Bay Estuary



Residuals

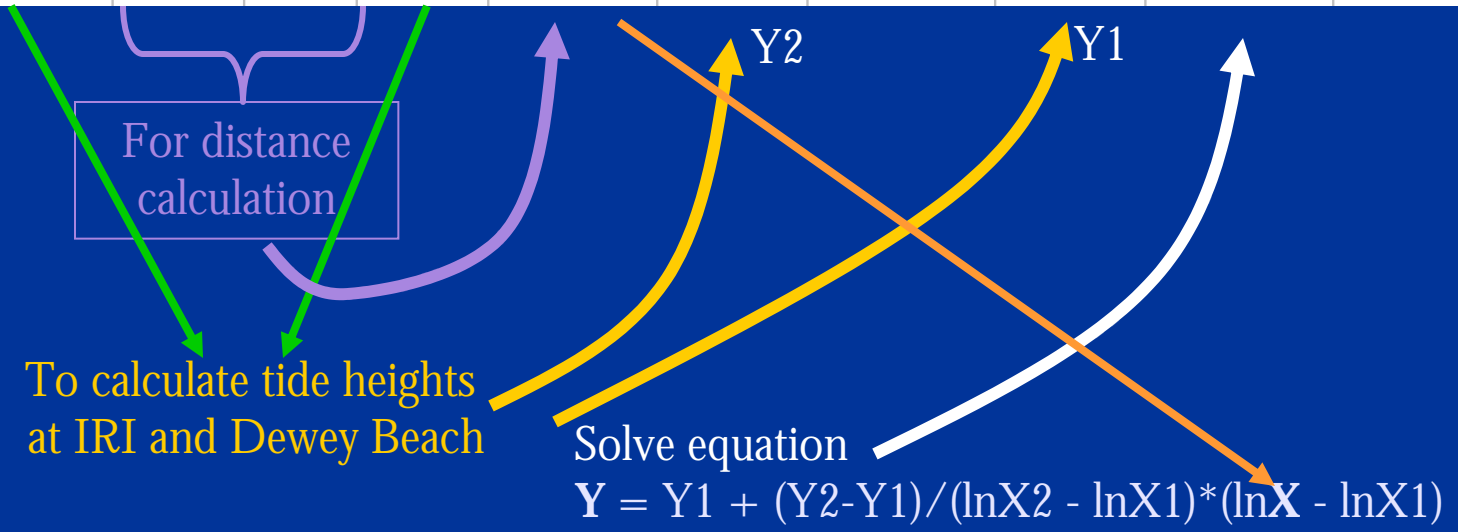


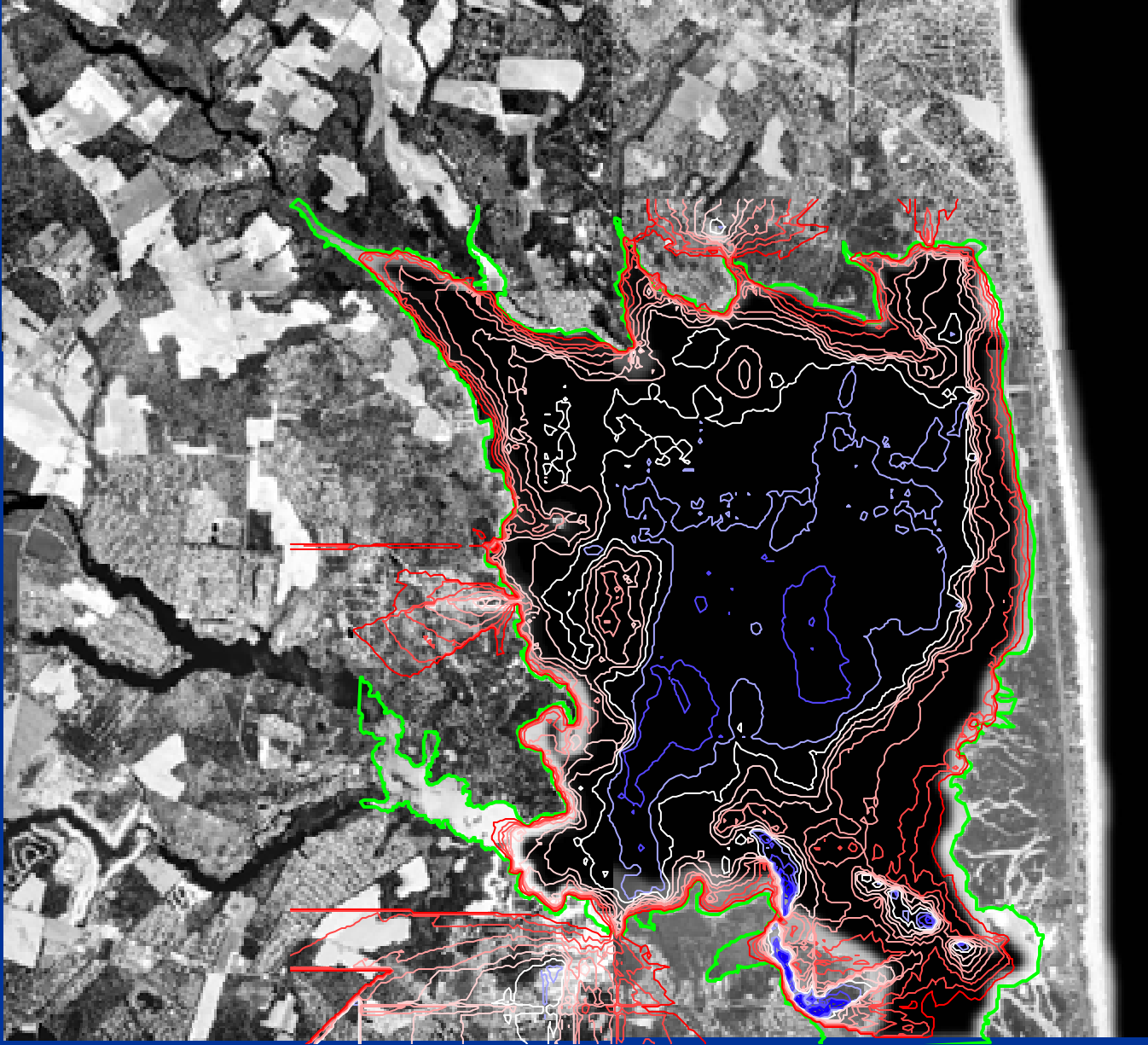
Applying Model to Rehoboth Bay

- Must solve for Y at a particular point in the estuary at a particular time
- For each data point
 - Use pythagorean theorem to calculate distance from IRI = X
 - Consult date-time stamp for each data point
 - Determine tide height at IRI and DB at that particular date and time
- For two gauges (points 1 and 2)
 - IRI Gauge (distance and tide height) (X_1, Y_1)
 - Dewey Beach Gauge (distance and tide height) (X_2, Y_2)
- $Y = Y_1 + (Y_2 - Y_1) / (\ln Y_2 - \ln Y_1) * (\ln X - \ln Y_1)$

Correct Water Depth

Depth	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	LOGDATE	X	Y	Local Time	(X2,Y2)	(X1,Y1)	Time Match Row	Tide Correction NAVD (meters)	Normalized Bathymetry NAVD (meters)	
							Distance from IRI meters	DB Tide height				IRI Tide Height
0.84	38.63520	-75.10600	07/05/2001	227048.0	70554.2	10:43 AM	4332	0.155	427	0.088	0.139	0.701
1.04	38.63540	-75.10610	07/05/2001	227042.9	70581.8	10:44 AM	4354	0.155	427	0.088	0.139	0.901
1.10	38.63600	-75.10630	07/05/2001	227021.6	70639.1	10:44 AM	4408	0.155	427	0.088	0.139	0.961
1.18	38.63630	-75.10650	07/05/2001	227008.5	70674.3	10:44 AM	4441	0.155	427	0.088	0.139	1.041
1.60	38.63710	-75.10690	07/05/2001	226966.1	70766.5	10:45 AM	4534	0.155	427	0.088	0.140	1.460
2.05	38.63860	-75.10790	07/05/2001	226880.7	70927.3	10:46 AM	4705	0.155	427	0.088	0.141	1.909
1.93	38.63970	-75.10900	07/05/2001	226786.7	71052.8	10:47 AM	4859	0.155	427	0.088	0.141	1.789
1.98	38.64020	-75.10960	07/05/2001	226735.3	71106.0	10:48 AM	4933	0.155	427	0.088	0.141	1.839
1.97	38.64060	-75.11030	07/05/2001	226673.2	71156.1	10:48 AM	5013	0.155	427	0.088	0.142	1.828
2.02	38.64040	-75.11090	07/05/2001	226619.5	71128.2	10:49 AM	5033	0.155	427	0.088	0.142	1.878
1.88	38.64010	-75.11130	07/05/2001	226586.3	71094.9	10:49 AM	5036	0.155	427	0.088	0.142	1.738
1.86	38.63980	-75.11140	07/05/2001	226580.5	71059.6	10:50 AM	5017	0.155	427	0.088	0.142	1.718
1.81	38.63930	-75.11100	07/05/2001	226614.0	71004.4	10:50 AM	4955	0.155	427	0.088	0.142	1.668
1.77	38.63740	-75.10980	07/05/2001	226717.7	70799.4	10:51 AM	4743	0.155	427	0.088	0.141	1.629
1.63	38.63650	-75.10930	07/05/2001	226758.8	70692.0	10:52 AM	4642	0.146	428	0.107	0.137	1.493
1.39	38.63600	-75.10900	07/05/2001	226786.4	70637.7	10:53 AM	4587	0.146	428	0.107	0.137	1.253
1.05	38.63550	-75.10870	07/05/2001	226818.6	70583.1	10:53 AM	4527	0.146	428	0.107	0.137	0.913
1.13	38.63510	-75.10830	07/05/2001	226849.3	70536.9	10:53 AM	4474	0.146	428	0.107	0.137	0.993
1.00	38.63470	-75.10800	07/05/2001	226878.4	70498.3	10:54 AM	4427	0.146	428	0.107	0.137	0.863







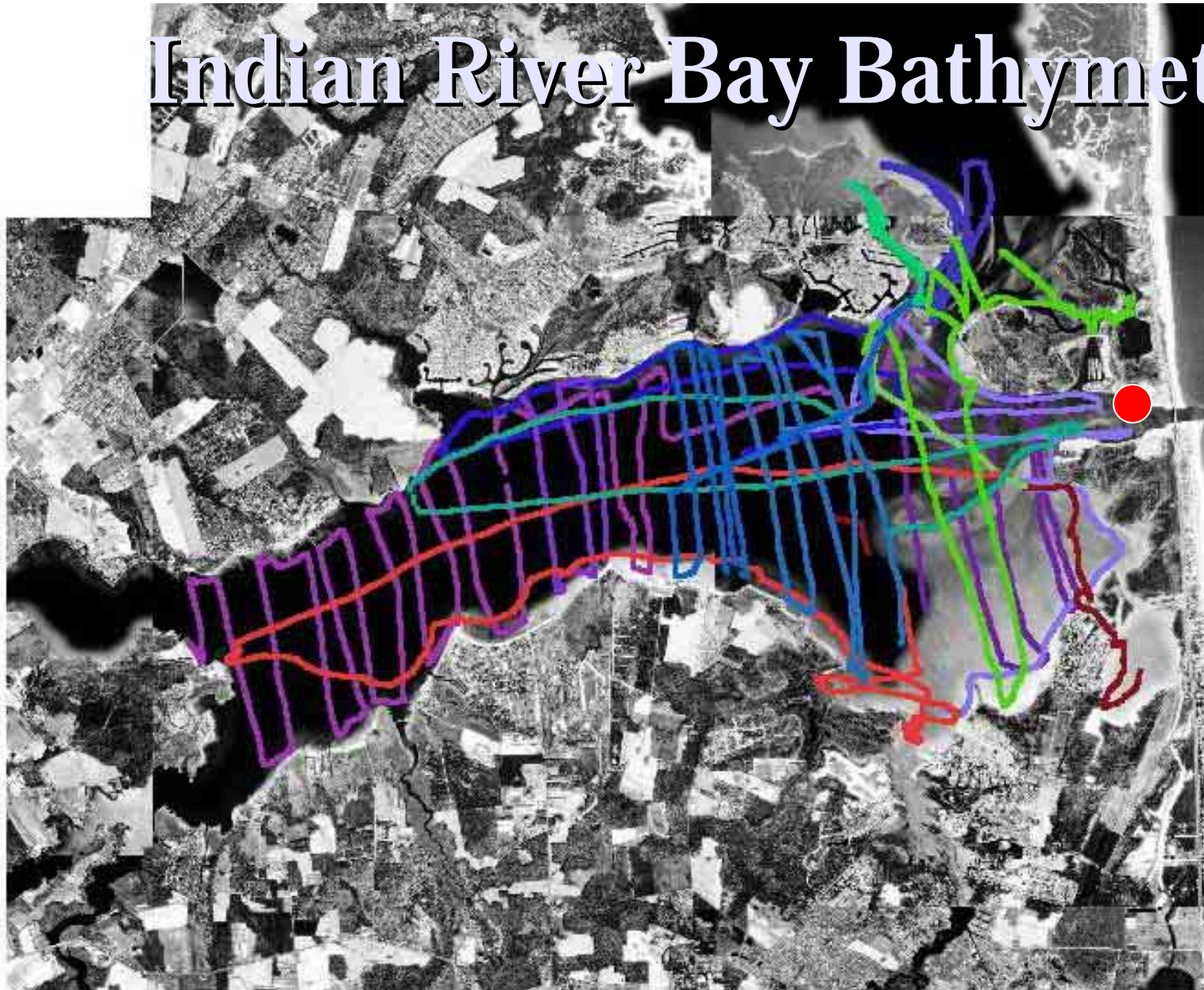
Then check for internal consistency at points of intersection, especially on data sets from different days

The Complex Case Unsolved

Indian River Bay

- Some data collected in 1999 by George Demas and Phil King
- Additional data collected in 2000 by MCR
- Problems with quality of ancillary tide data collected

Indian River Bay Bathymetry



5 0 5 Kilometers

