

Determining Tidal Phase Differences from X-Band Radar Images of Wave Fields



Paul Bell, Jenny Brown, Andy Plater,

Kieran Newman

National Oceanography Centre/University of Liverpool



@KNewmanOcean



kinew@noc.ac.uk
KWNewman@liverpool.ac.uk



Talk Structure

MOTIVATIONS & BACKGROUND

Why accurate, high resolution bathymetry is so important

What has been done so far in this area

Where studies have been undertaken

METHOD AND RESULTS

Overview of the **method**

Results so far

Early attempts at **validation**

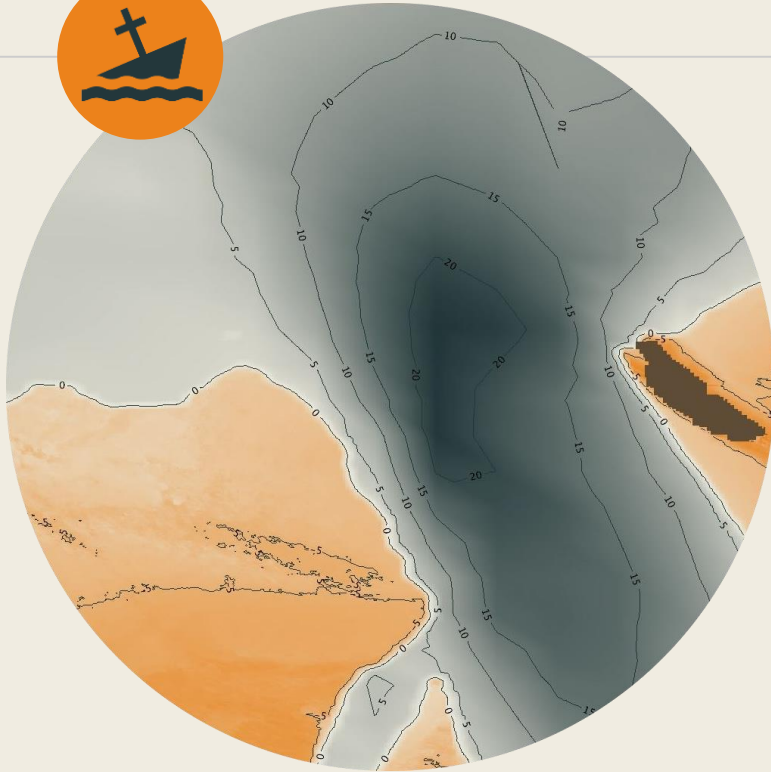
Challenger Wind Waves Special Interest Group Meeting.

19th October 2016, HR Wallingford.



The current state of affairs

What, where, how and why?



Accurate **bathymetry** is essential for many applications.

- Ocean Modelling
- Shipping
- Coastal Management
- Flood Defence



A temporal waterline approach to mapping intertidal areas using X-band marine radar

Paul S. Bell^{a,*}, Cai O. Bird^b, Andrew J. Plater^b

^a National Oceanography Centre, Liverpool, United Kingdom

^b University of Liverpool, School of Environmental Science, United Kingdom

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:
Received 5 March 2015
Received in revised form 19 June 2015
Accepted 7 September 2015
Available online xxxx

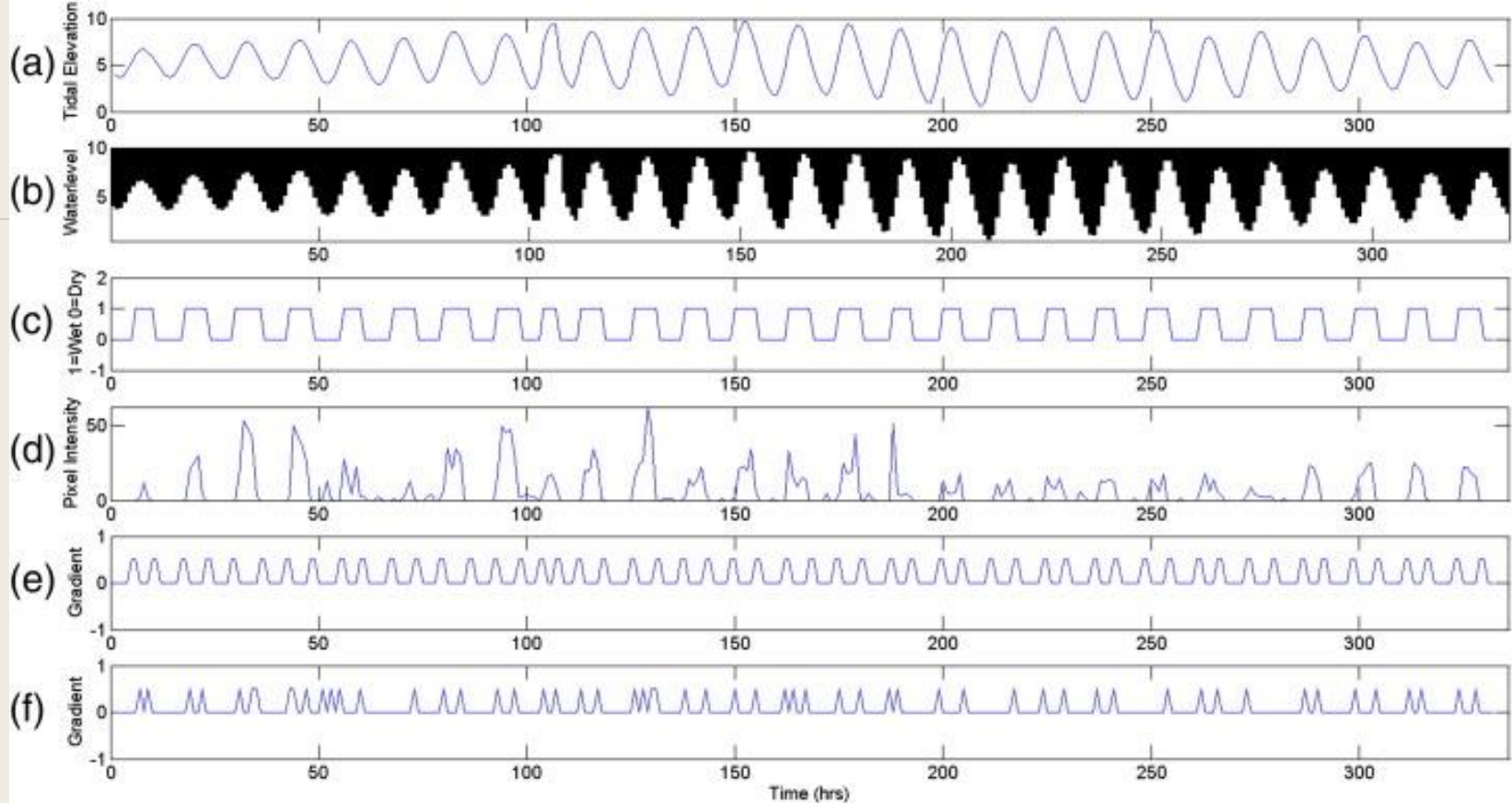
Keywords:
Remote sensing
Marine radar
Waterline
Intertidal mapping
Monitoring

ABSTRACT

Mapping the morphology of intertidal areas is a logistically challenging, time consuming activity due to their large expanse and difficulties associated with access. A technique is presented for mapping intertidal areas using marine navigational radar operating at X-band frequency. The method uses a series of temporal waterline images over the course of a two-week tidal cycle to identify the elevation of the wetting front in each pixel in the radar images, thereby building up a morphological map of the target area. The temporal waterline method is applied to a dataset acquired from Hilbre Island at the mouth of the Mersey estuary spanning March 2006 to January 2007. The radar gathered data with a radial range of 10 km. The resulting elevation maps describe the intertidal regions of that area. The results are compared with ground truth data surveyed over the same area and within the radar survey time period. The results show a high level of agreement across large areas of beach and sandbanks, with concentrations of vegetation and buildings that are shadowed from the radar or likely to suffer from pooling water. The framework of the method and demonstrates its stability and accuracy. The method is aimed at providing a useful tool for the monitoring and operational management of intertidal areas.
© 2015 The Authors. Published by Elsevier B.V. This is an open access article under the CC BY license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

A method was developed by **Bell, Bird & Plater (2016)** to use X-band radar to obtain intertidal bathymetry.

This method uses the strongly returned intensity signal from the waterline, compared with a tidal signal, to obtain a full intertidal survey every spring-neap cycle.

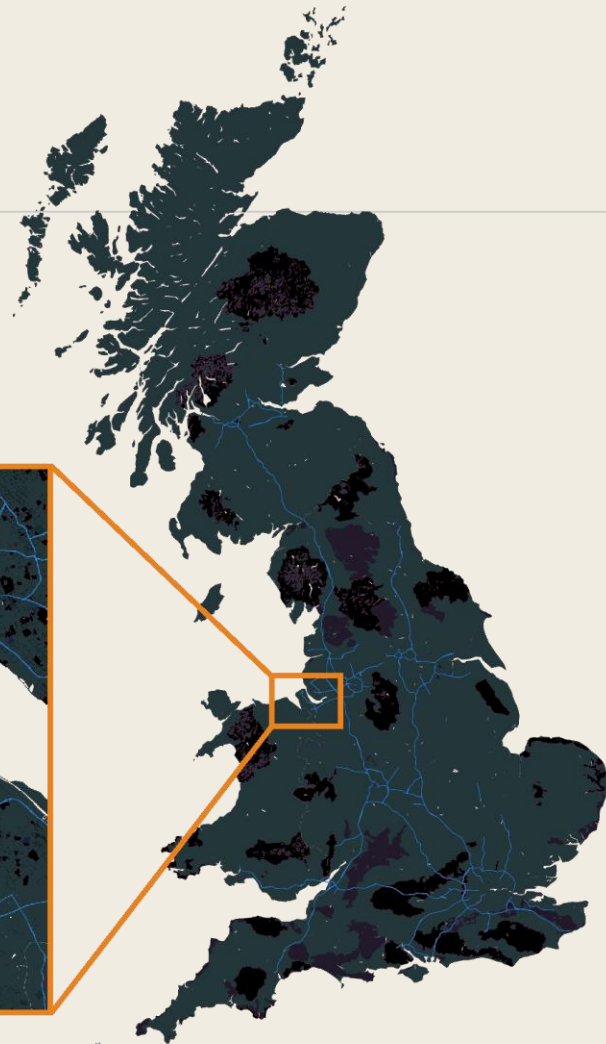


Paul S. Bell, Cai O. Bird & Andrew J. Plater (2016).
A temporal waterline approach to mapping intertidal areas using X-band marine radar.
Coastal Engineering, Volume 107, pp. 84–101
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.coastaleng.2015.09.009>



Where are we looking at?

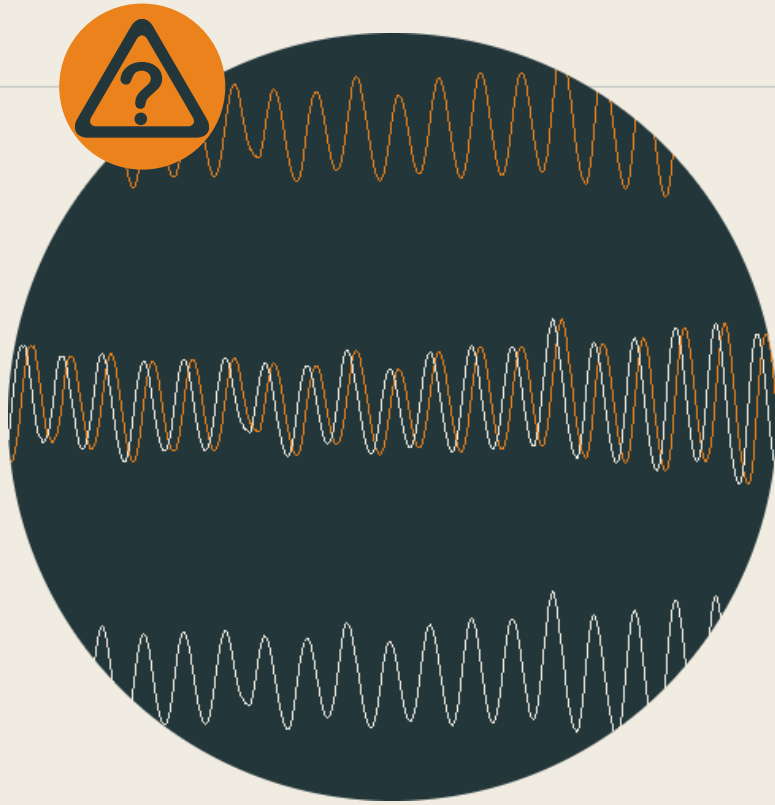
Bell, Bird & Plater applied their method to the Dee Estuary, between the Wirral and North Wales.





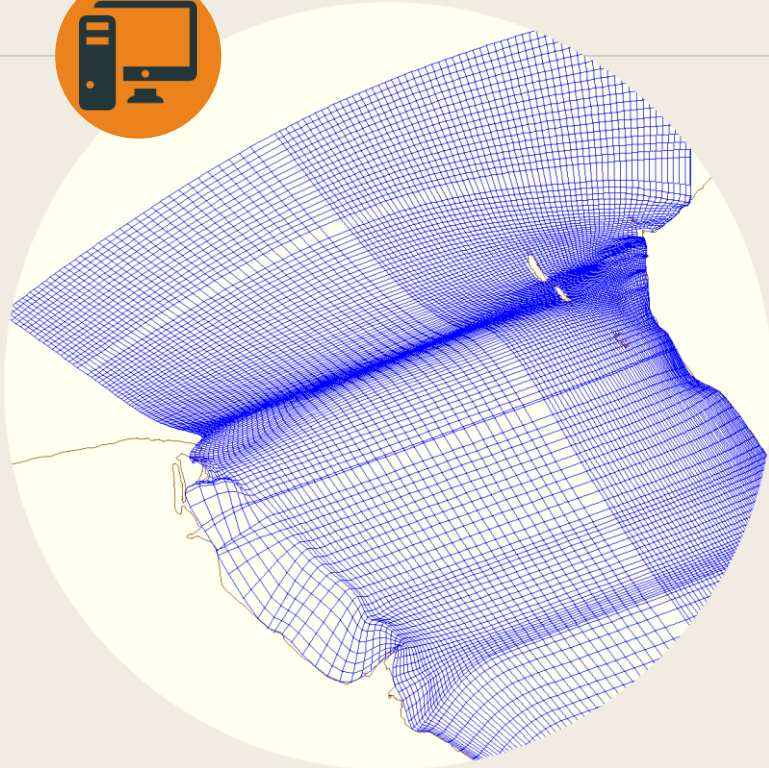
So where do I come in?

Well, there's room for improvement!



The current method applies a **spatially uniform** tidal signal over the entire domain.

This means that differences in tidal phase and local variations in water level will affect the accuracy of the generated bathymetry.

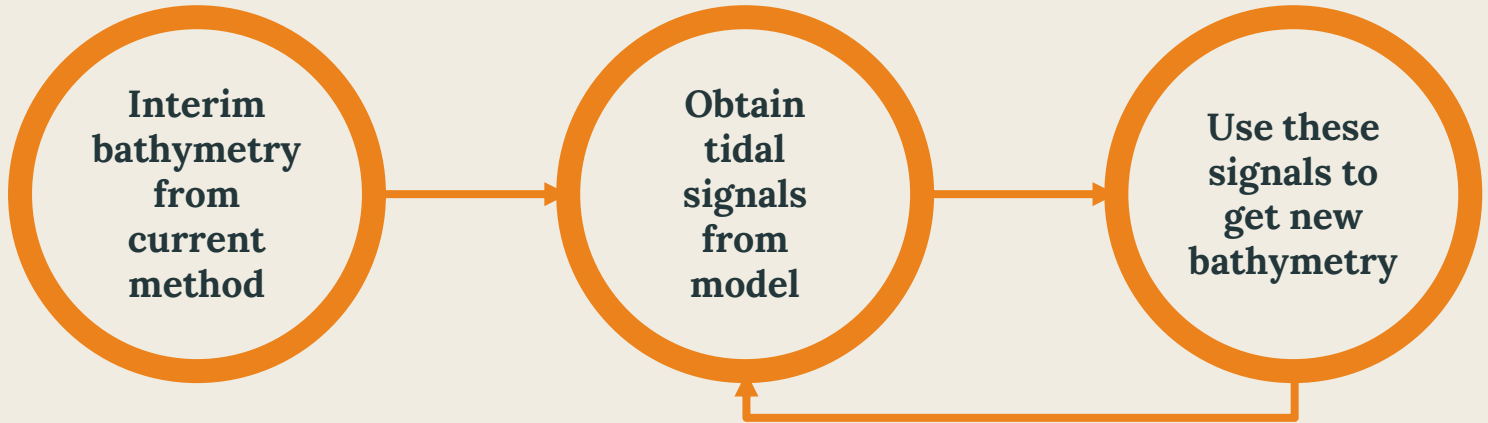


One method to try and fix this is using **models**.

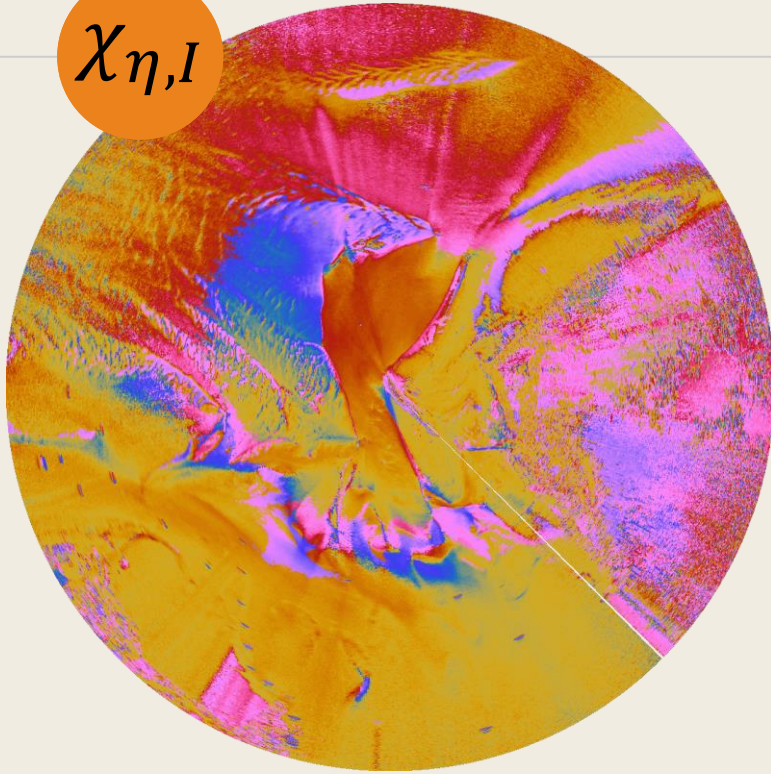
Using the DELFT3D-FLOW coastal model and the SWAN wave model, with bathymetry from the current method, I will aim to get a unique tidal signal for each 5m grid square.



Then, **iterate** the methods.



$\chi_{\eta,I}$



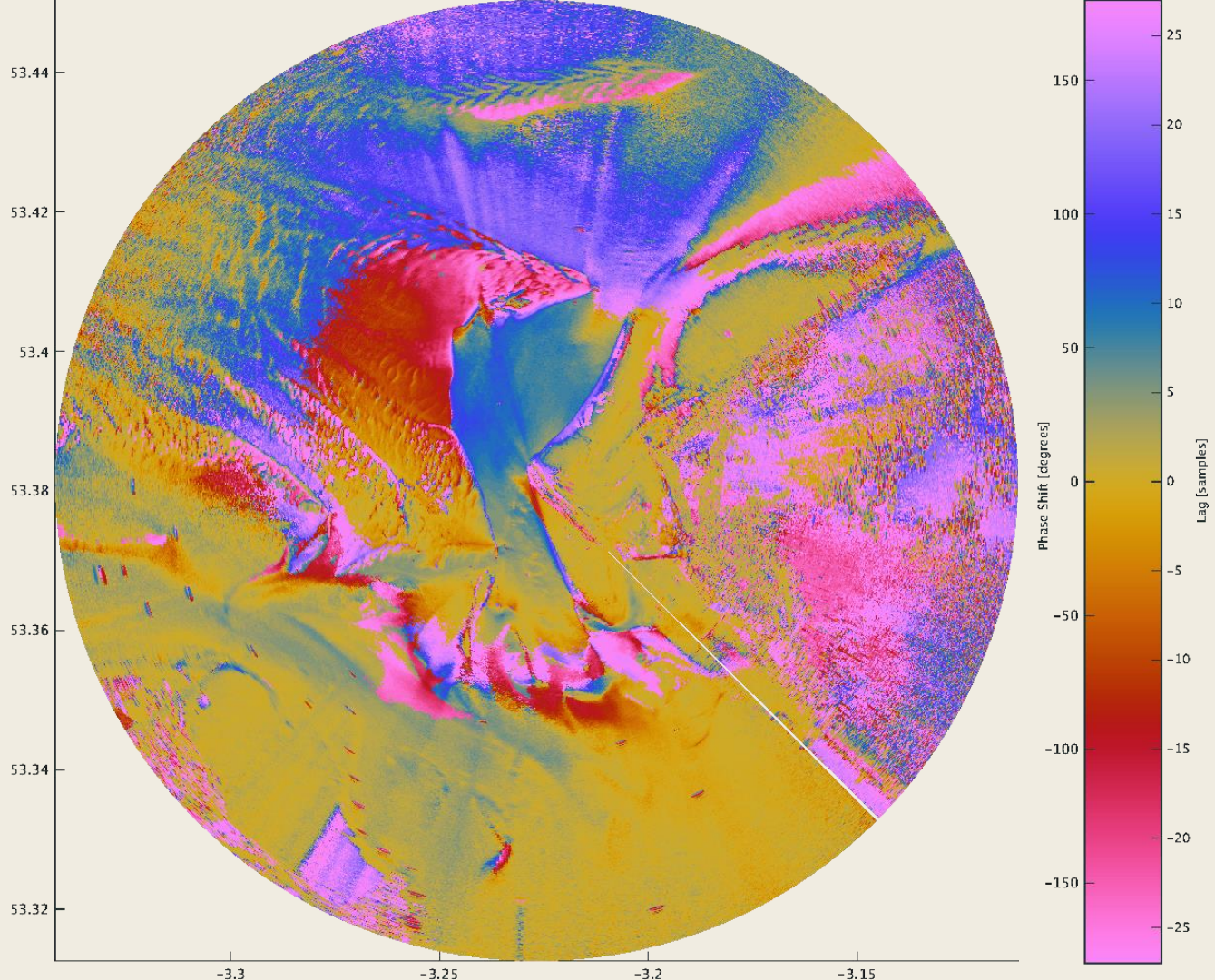
Another method uses the radar signals **directly**.

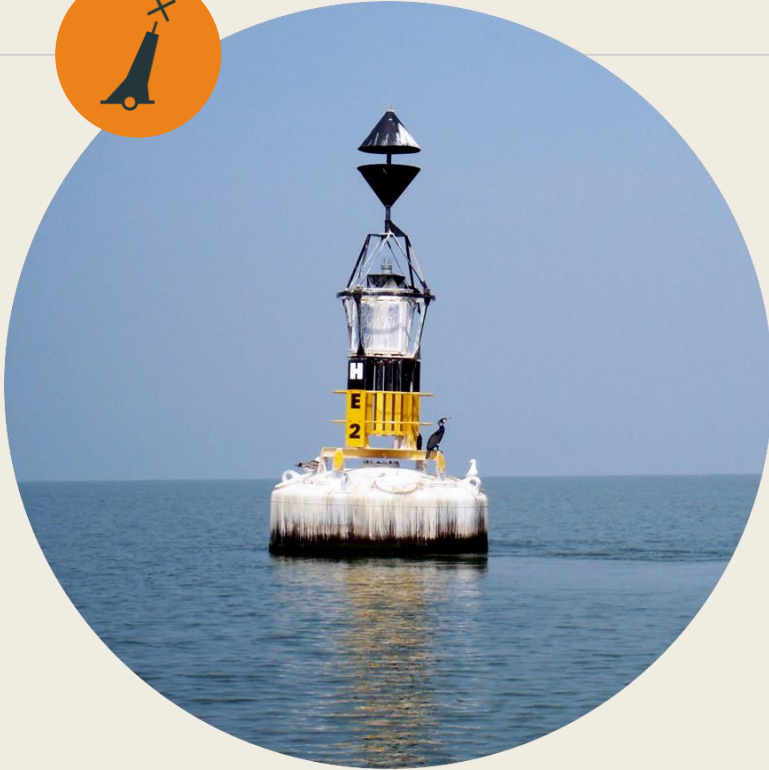
Taking the cross correlation of the intensity signal of each pixel with the tidal signal, we can estimate the lag between the two signals. This gives local differences in tidal phase.



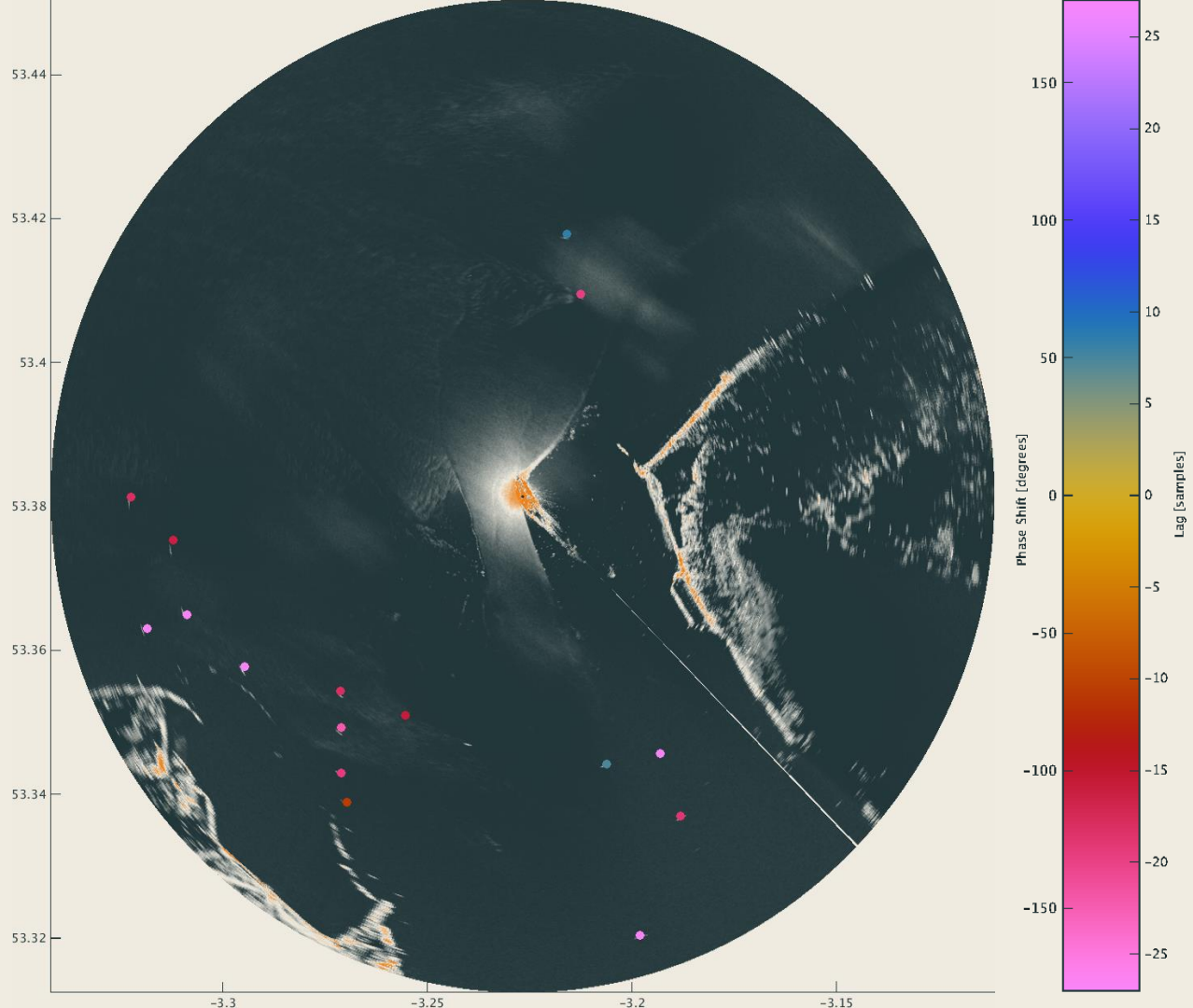
$\chi_{\eta, I}$

- Pixel time series $I_t^{r, \theta}$
- Tidal elevation η_t
- Cross-covariance at lag T :
$$\sigma_{\eta, I}(T) = \frac{1}{N-1} \sum_{t=1}^N (\eta_{t-T} - \mu_{\eta})(I_t^{r, \theta} - \mu_I)$$
- Cross correlation is then
$$\chi_{\eta, I}(T) = \frac{\sigma_{\eta, I}(T)}{\sqrt{\sigma_{\eta, \eta}(0)\sigma_{I, I}(0)}}$$
- Then, find peaks in $\chi_{\eta, I}(T)$





- Buoys show up as strong returns on the radar plot.
- We can then track the buoys moving on their moorings, to get a time series related to tidal currents.
- Then, apply the same correlation method as before.





Is it any good?

Validation

Compare
with
ADCP or
elevation
data

Compare
buoy and
raw data
methods

Compare
phase
with
model
results

Time
series do
not
overlap

Apply
method to
areas
with more
data

Current:
POLCOMS
180m
Liverpool
Bay

Future:
DELFT3D-
FLOW at
~5m
resolution



Conclusions

- These methods could provide a way to determine local tidal phase differences.
- This would have a direct effect on the accuracy of the waterline method for bathymetry estimation.
- However, more validation is needed to determine the true accuracy of the method.





Thanks!

Any questions ?