

About EOMAP

- Mapping & monitoring aquatic environments worldwide
- Established in 2006 with HQ in DE, offices in USA, AU, UAE and IN
- Earth Observation service provider for coastal and aquatic stakeholders
- 30 permanent employees covering all aspects from R&D to IT to provision of services







EU Copernicus awards for outstanding technology



Geospatial world award winner 2017

GEOSPATIAL

WORLD (S)



InformationProgram
Partner



Solution partner



Data provider



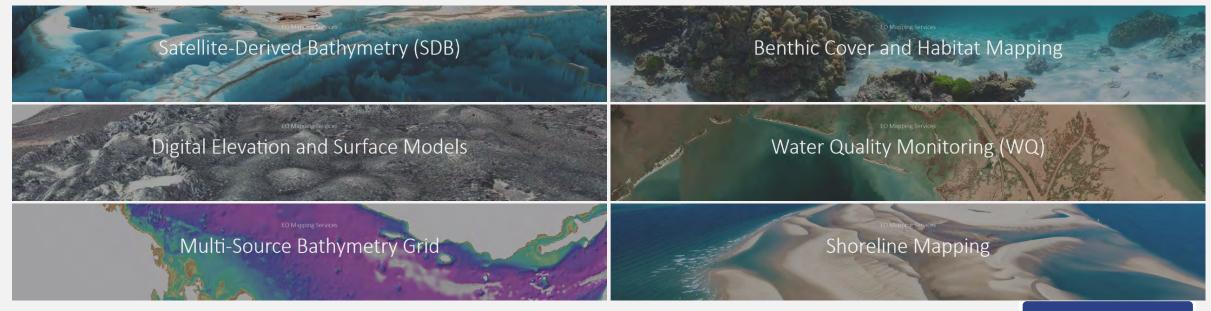
EO Mapping services and software solutions

EO Mapping

- EOMAP's data services provide spatial and quantified data on aquatic environments
- We provide customised solutions and consultancy

EO Software

■ **EOMAP's software services** provides clients the ability to generate SDB, Water Quality and reflectance data themselves, anytime and as required

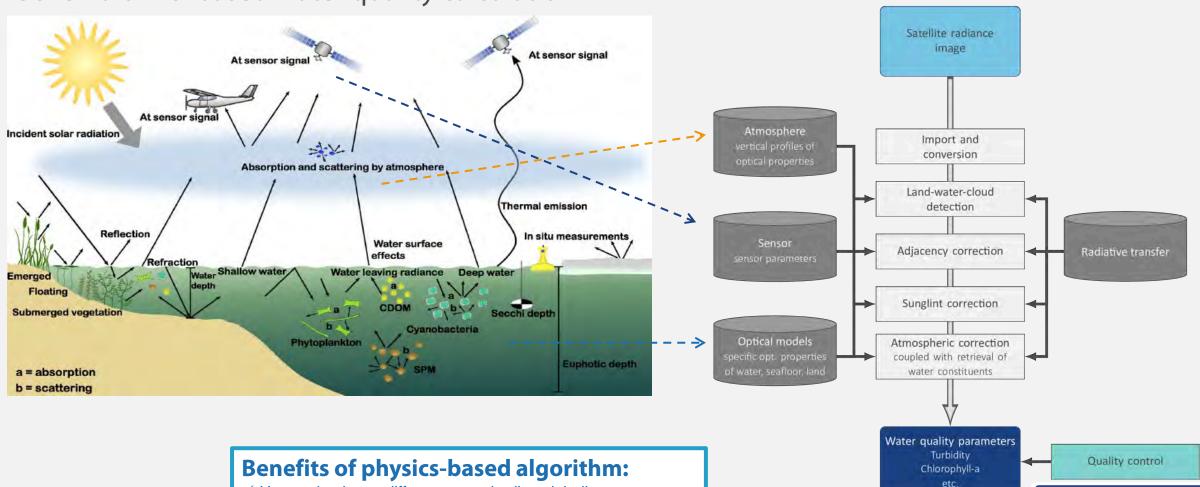




Background - Methodology

Sensor-agnostic MIP-EWS workflow

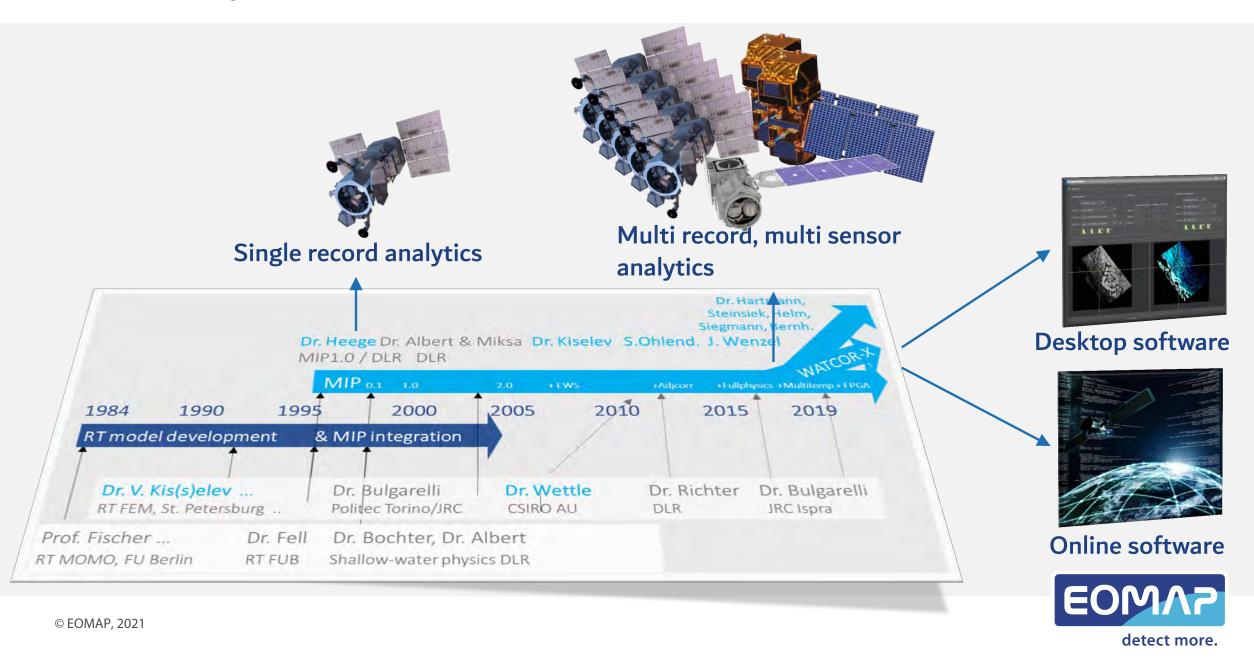
Schema of EO-based water quality calculation



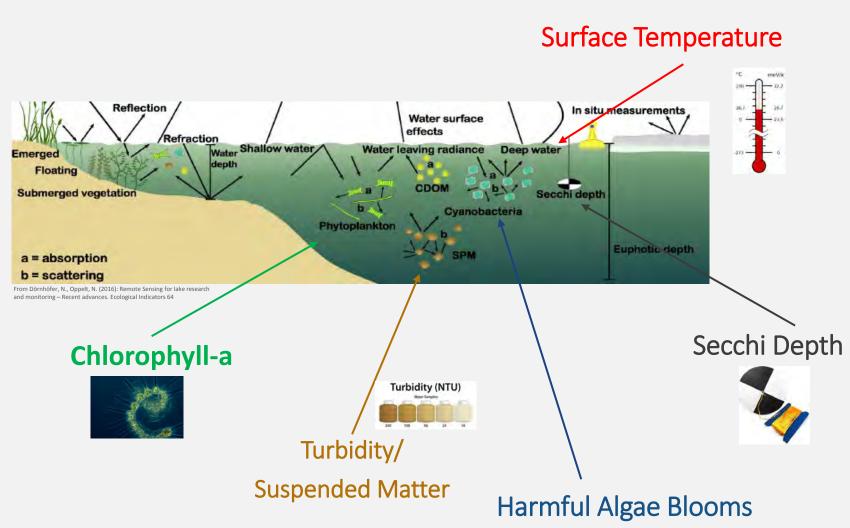
- √ Harmonized over different water bodies globally
- √ No dependencies on local survey data
- ✓ Sensor agnostic



EOMAP physics based development



What can be measured from multispectral satellites?



ABS (Total Absorption)

AOT (Aerosol Optical Thickness)

CHL (Chlorophyll-a)

CDM (Colored Dissolved Organic Matter / Yellow Substance)

DIV (Ratio of Absorption and Scattering)

HAB (Harmful Algae Bloom Indicator)

EVA (Evaporation Rate)

KDC (Diffuse Attenuation Coefficient)

QUC (EOMAP Quality Coding)

QUT (Total Quality)

RGB ('True Color' Image)

RRA (above-surface Remote Sensing Reflectance [0+])

RRS (sub-surface Remote Sensing Reflectance [0-])

RRW (Remote Sensing Reflectance at WISP angle [0+]

SDD (Secchi Disc Depth)

SIA (Sum of Inorganic Absorption)

SOA (Sum of Organic Absorption

SSR (Sub-surface Irradiance Reflectance [0-])

SST (Water Surface Temperature)

TUR (Turbidity)

TSC (Trophic State Index)

TSM (Total Suspended Matter)

WEX (Water Extent)

Z90 (Signal Depth)





Data source and resolutions

Satellite/Sensor	Spatial (max)	Resolution	Temporal resolution	Start and end date
Landsat 5	30m		16 days	1984 – 2012
Landsat 7	30m (15m)		16 days	1999-now
Landsat 8	30m (15m)		16 days	2013-now
Sentinel-2 A/B	10m		5 days	2015/2017 –now
Sentinel-3 A/B	300m		daily	2016/2018 –now
MODIS Aqua/Terra	250m		daily	1999/2002 –now
Planet Doves/SkySat	3m/1m (0.5m)		Up to multiple times daily	2014
WorldView 2/3	2m (0.5m)		daily	2009/2014



Water Quality – Dredging Operations Monitoring

Specifications

- ☐ Monitoring imagery, turbidity and total suspended matter
- ☐ 0.5-500m spatial resolution up to daily coverage
- Quantitative measurements in NTU and mg/l

Benefits

- Cost effective monitoring due to reduction HSE risks
- Historic data available from 1984 for baseline analysis
- ☐ Multiple satellite systems to achieve **highest temporal resolutions**
- ☐ Fast delivery mechanisms and easily accessible online platform







Turbidity Monitoring for Dredging: Australia

- Turbidity Monitoring:
- Adaptive management for dredging program
- Hay Point and Port of Weipa
 - Benthic turbidity loggers
 - Surface near-real time measurements
 - Synoptic satellitederived turbidity maps

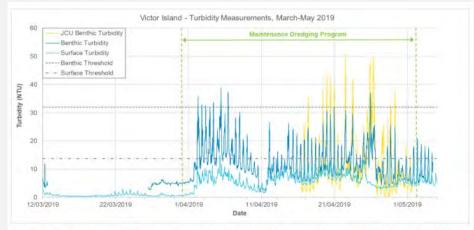
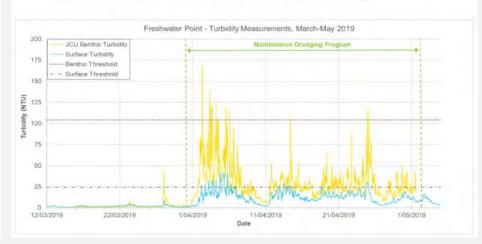


Figure 4. Hourly rolling average benthic and surface turbidity at Victor Island from 12th March to 5th May 2019.

The data labelled Benthic Turbidity is the VE measured benthic turbidity data.







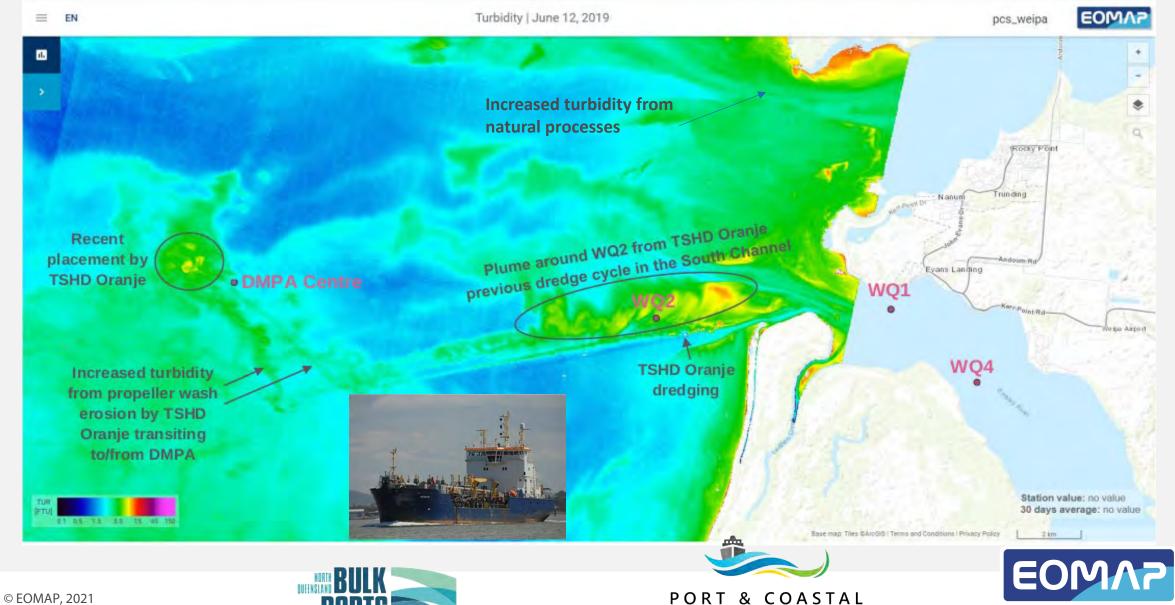




Turbidity Monitoring Port of Weipa

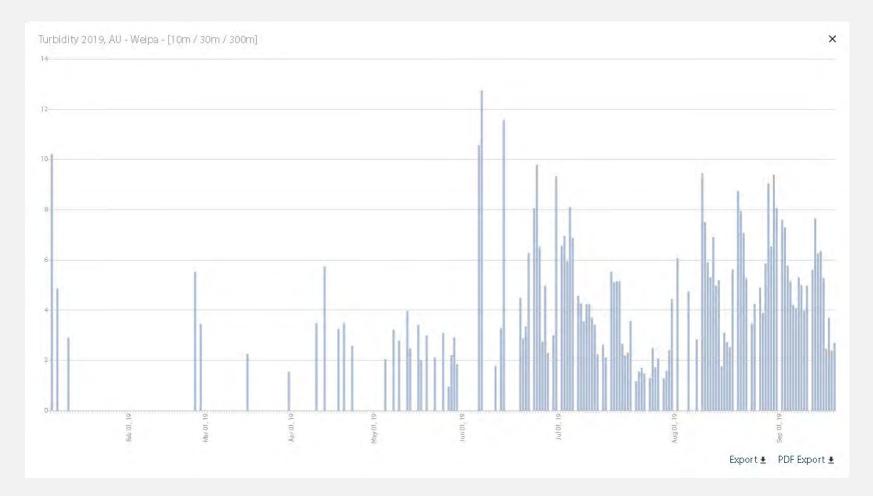
eoApp screenshot

detect more.



---- SOLUTIONS ----

Turbidity Monitoring Port of Weipa



www.dredgingtoday.com/2020/08/03/monitoring-dredging-plumes-from-space/



DredgingToday.com

(NQBP).

Turbidity plumes are stirred-up sediment which can be transported long distances by currents. Understanding the full spatial and temporal variability of turbidity, whether from natural causes such as tidal currents and waves or from anthropogenic activity such as dredging, can be costly if done with in-situ monitoring. Typically, in-situ monitoring, although generally more precise, will be limited both temporally (from the time of installation and onwards) and spatially (point measurements). Furthermore, it requires mobilisation and ongoing maintenance of the equipment.



Turbidity Monitoring Hay Point

Client: PCS/NQBP, Australia

Task: Monitoring of nearshore dredging works at the Great Barrier Reef

Temporal frequency:

Up to several times a day with medium and high resolution sensors

Used Sensors:

Sentinel-2A/B (10m), Sentinel-3 A/B (300m), Landsat 8 (30m)

Parameters:

Turbidity and RGB

Time period:

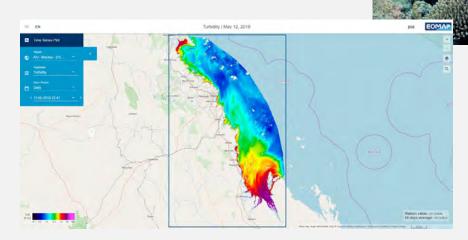
Feb- May 2019

Delivery time

Between 3-12h (depending on data availability)

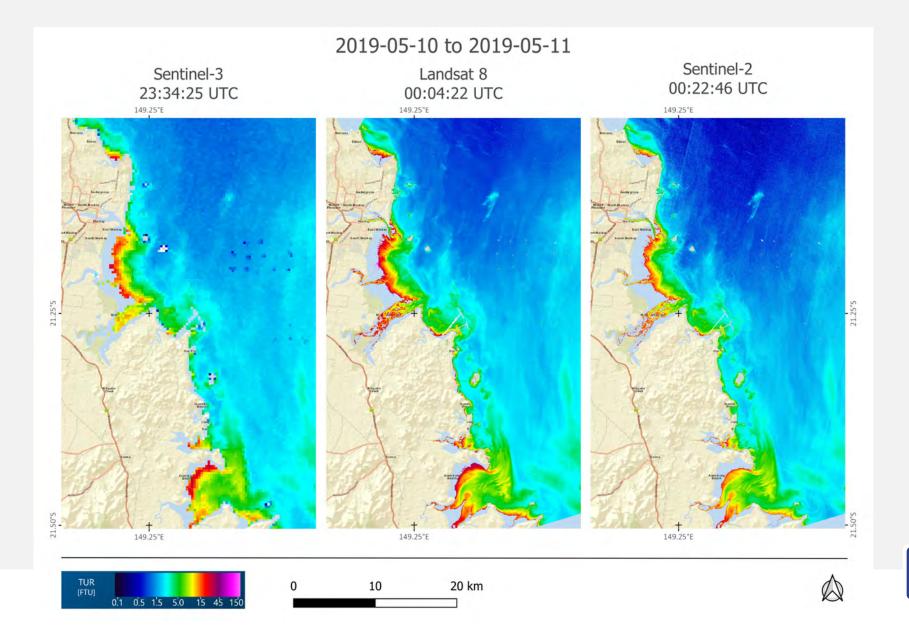
Delivery format

eoApp, GeoTIFF, Report



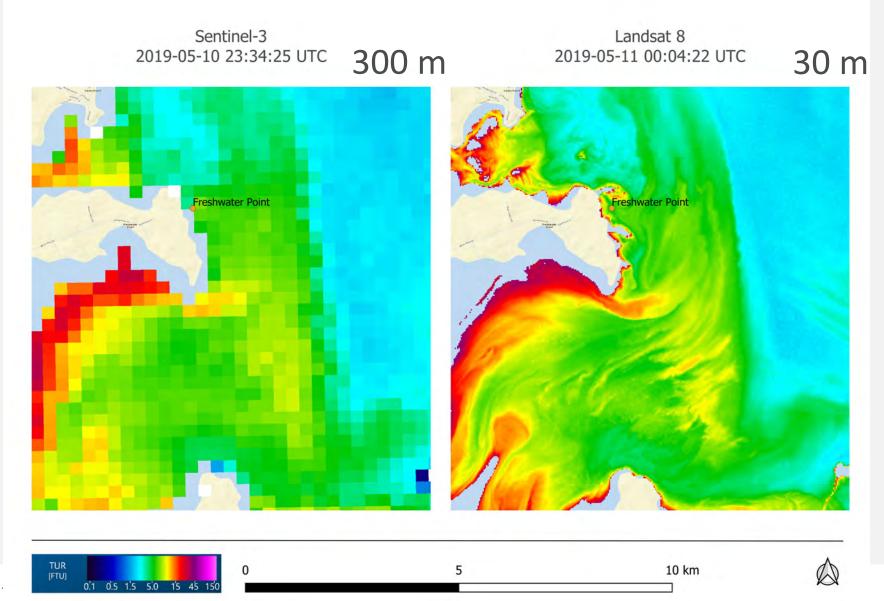


Turbidity Monitoring Hay Point





Turbidity Monitoring Hay Point





Pipeline Construction Monitoring NordStream2

Client: NordStream2 AG

Task: Monitoring of pipeline construction Narva Bay

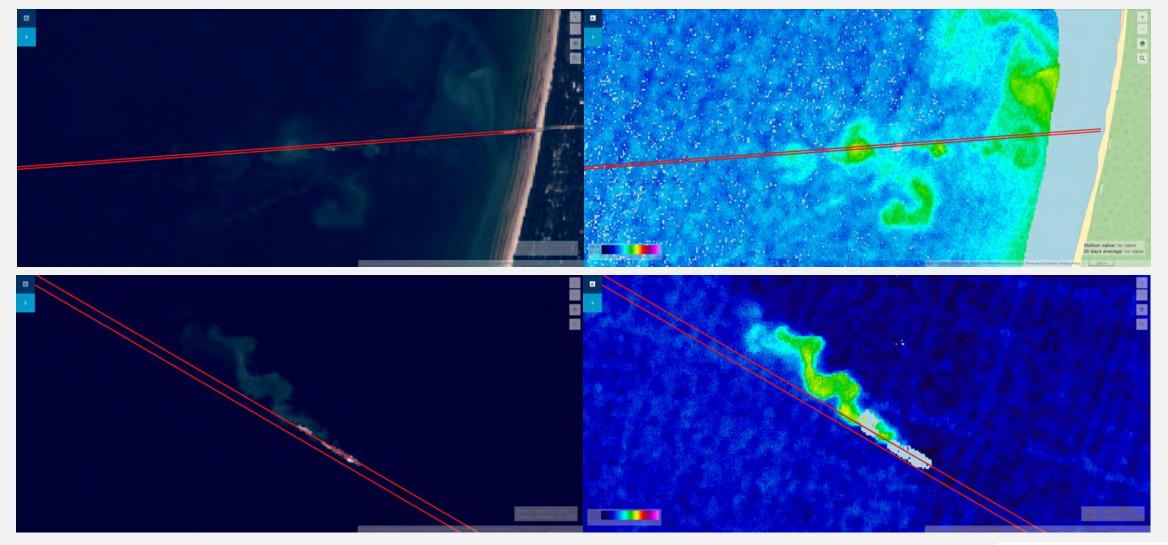
Key Features:

- ☐ up to every 2-3 days with high resolution sensors
- ☐ Sentinel-2A/B (10m), Sentinel-3 A/B (300m), Landsat 8 (30/15m)
 - => 55 high/medium resolution images delivered
- ☐ Turbidity and calibrated Total Suspended Matter (based on in situ data)
- ☐ 2018 and 2019
- ☐ Online web application for easy access to the data



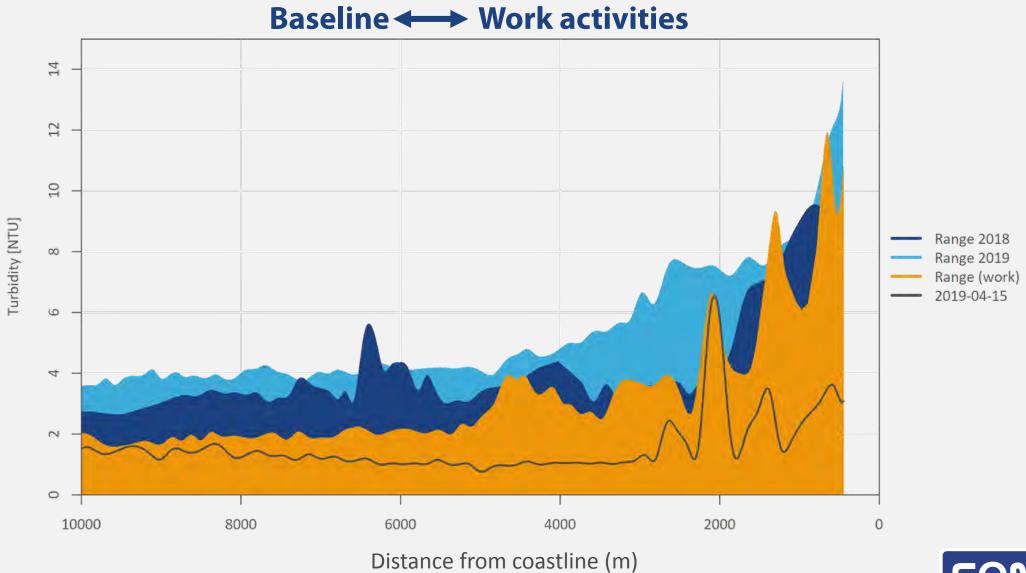


Pipeline Construction Monitoring NordStream2



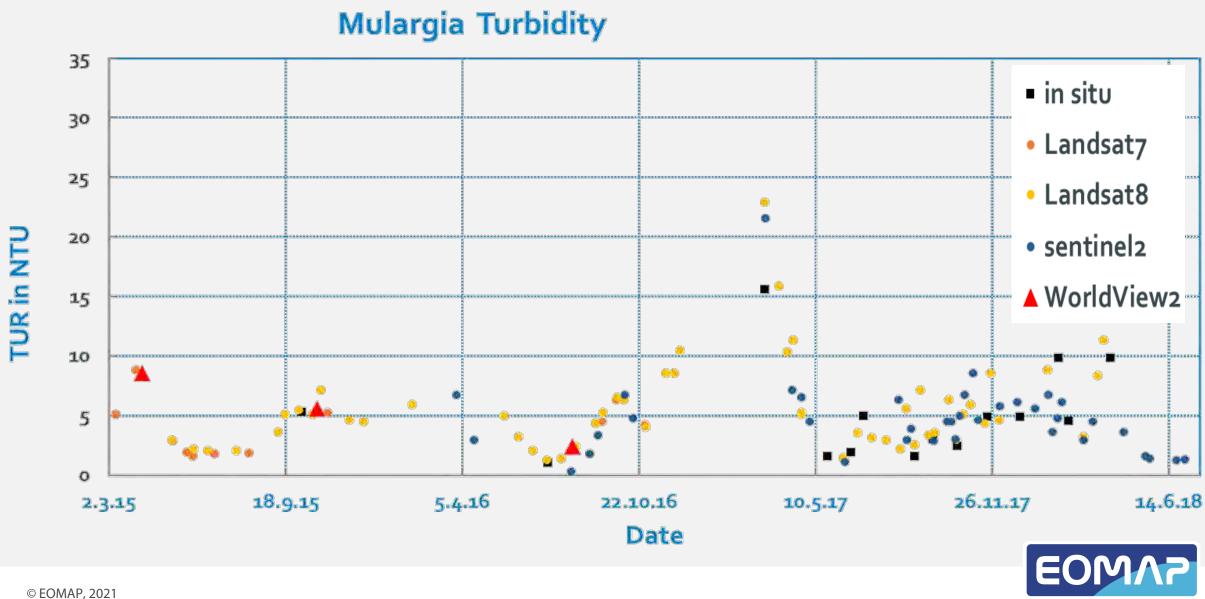


Pipeline Construction Monitoring NordStream2





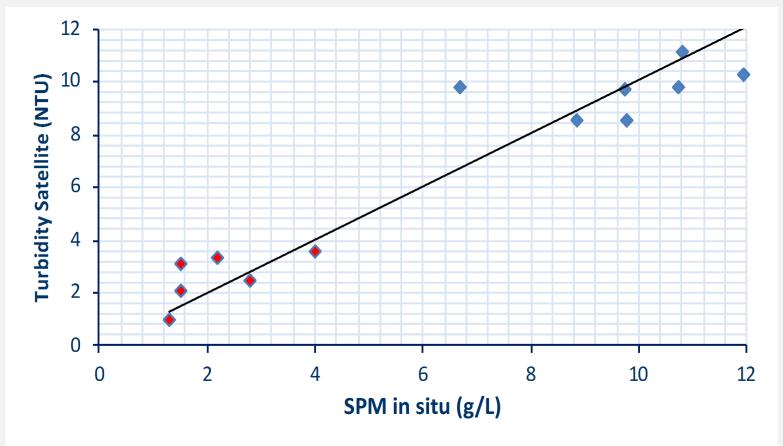
Turbidity Monitoring - Validation - Lake Mulargia, Italy



detect more.

Turbidity Monitoring - Validation Field Campaign

Parameter	RMSE	Slope	Intercept	R2	Av. In situ	Av. Sat
SPM (gL ⁻¹)/TUR	1.05	0.92	0.81	0.89	6.90	6.62





red diamonds are for Lake Mulargia, blue for Aposelemis dam



Satellite-Derived Bathymetry – dredging phase

- Confirm safety of navigation

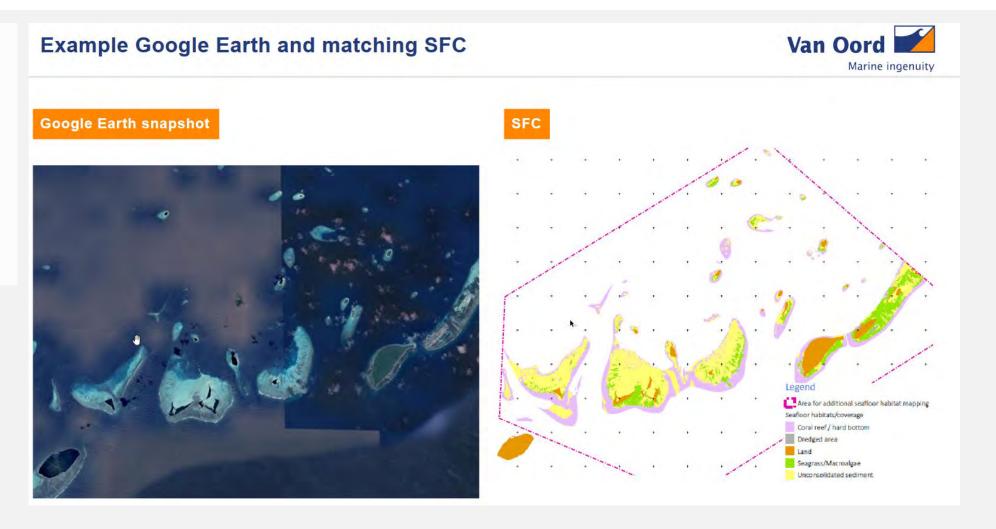


Frans Pijpers (VanOord)- http://sdbday.org/download/342/



Seafloor Classification – dredging phase

- Identification of potential sandy layers
- Reduction on environmental impact





Seafloor Classification – tendering phase

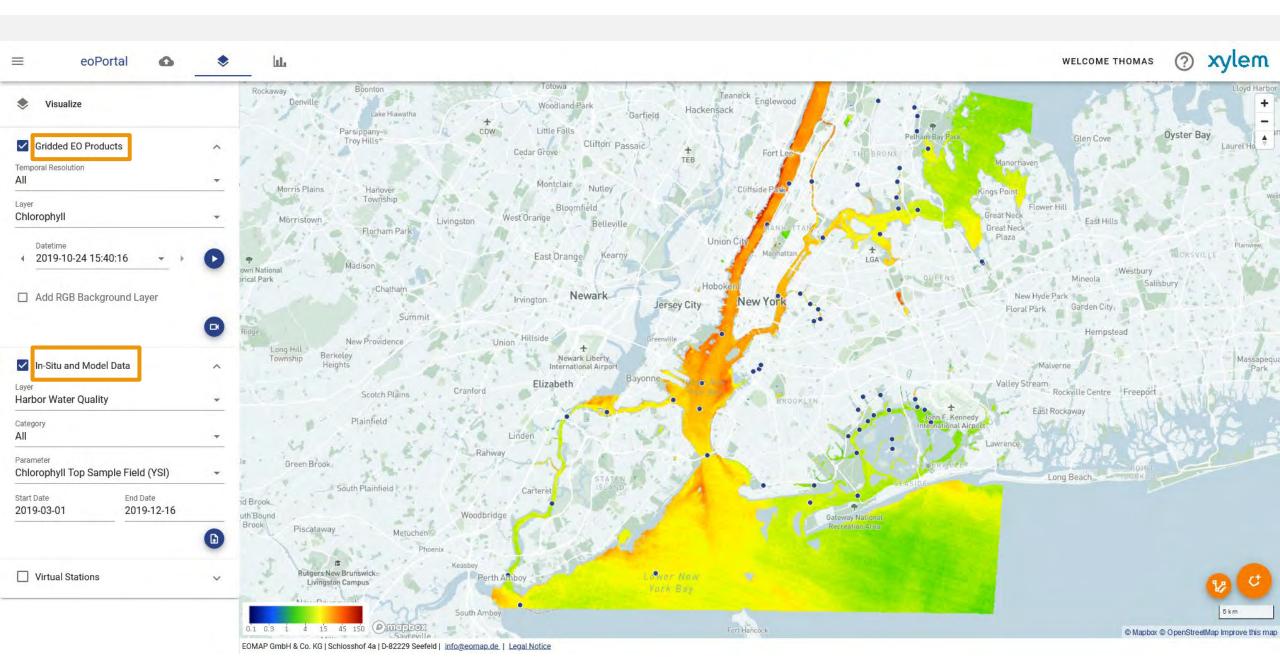
- To support cost estimation during tendering phase
- Reduction on environmental impact



Frans Pijpers (VanOord)- http://sdbday.org/download/342/



Data Access: eoPortal



EOMAP Water Quality – Other uses

- Routine water monitoring for regulatory agencies:
 e.g. Mozambique Cahora Bassa, USA Water Sheds Auth., Lactec Brazil, German agency LUBW
- Disaster Impact assessment of Rio Doce disaster in Brazil
- Impact Monitoring of desalination plants in USA, Cyanobacteria in Germany
- **Hydropower planning:** e.g. Georgia river system for Stucky and Ministry of Energy
- Oil spill monitoring
- Wind farm construction monitoring























Summary

Validated aquatic products worldwide in optimal spatial/temporal resolution



proven by global project experiences and enabled through sensor-agnostic approach

Quickly and easy data access



Targeted solutions for turbidity monitoring and environmental assessments



Cost savings in testing requirements and reduction of risk



