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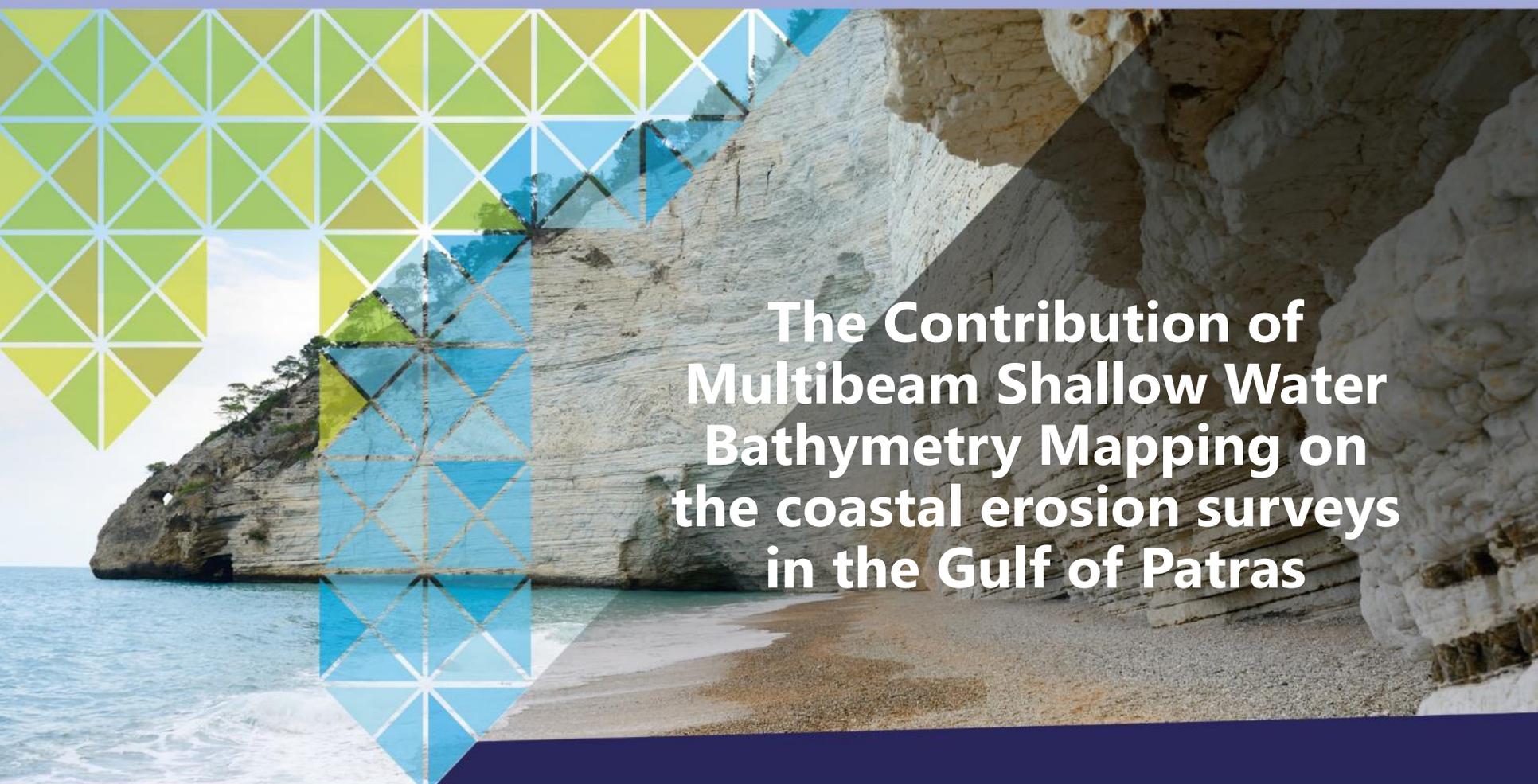
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The Contribution of Multibeam Shallow Water Bathymetry Mapping on the coastal erosion surveys in the Gulf of Patras

RESEARCH TEAM - LMGPO

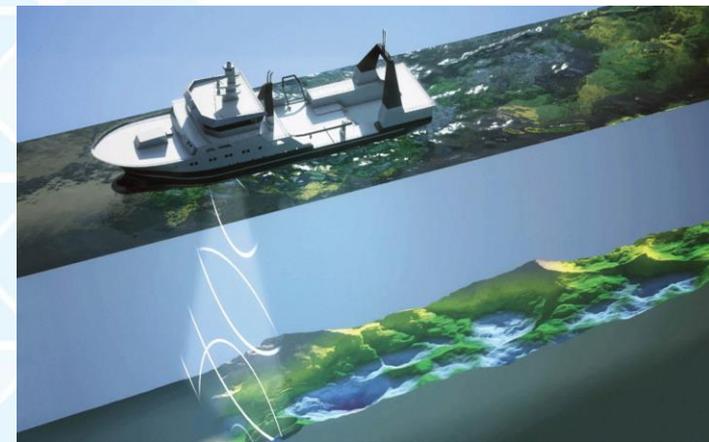
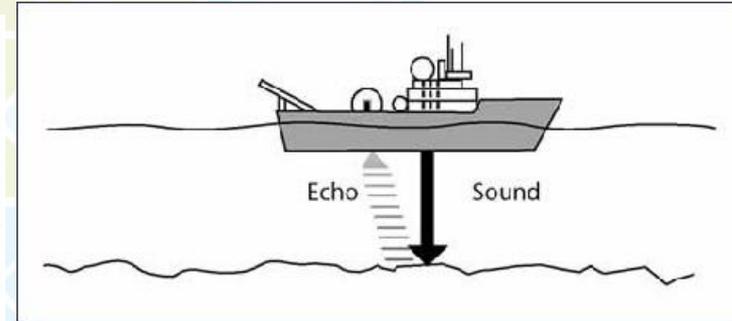
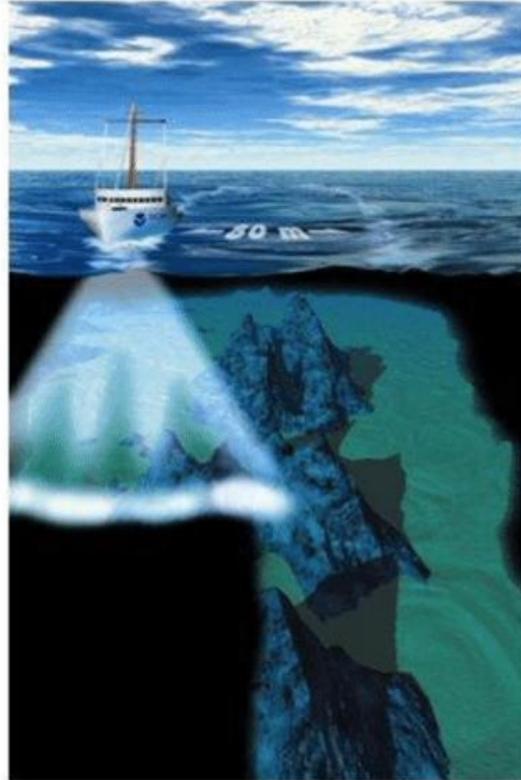
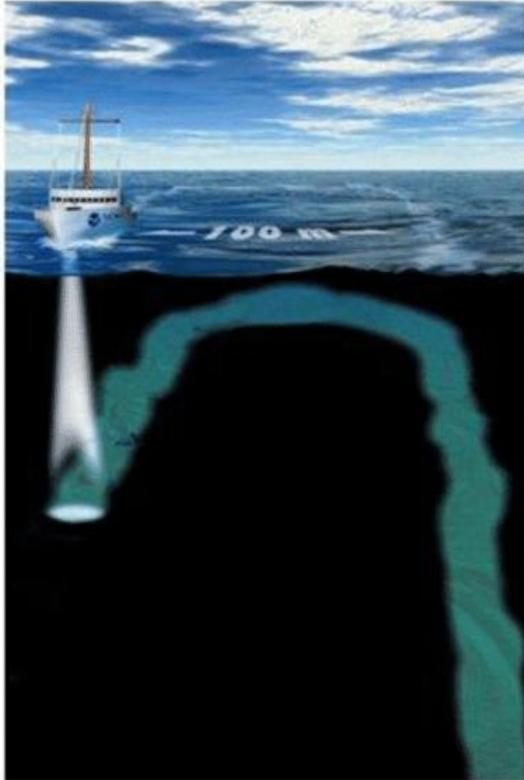
- Prof. George Papatheodorou, Head of Lab
- Dr. Fakiris Elias, Research assistant
- Dr. Dimitris Christodoulou , Research assistant

- Xenophon Dimas, PhD Candidate
- Nikos Georgiou, PhD Candidate



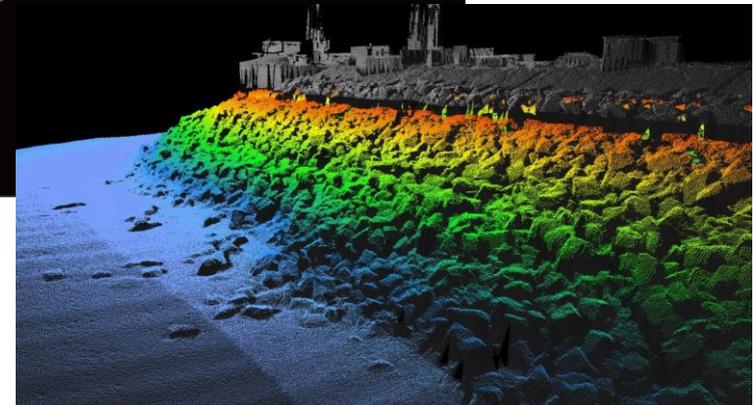
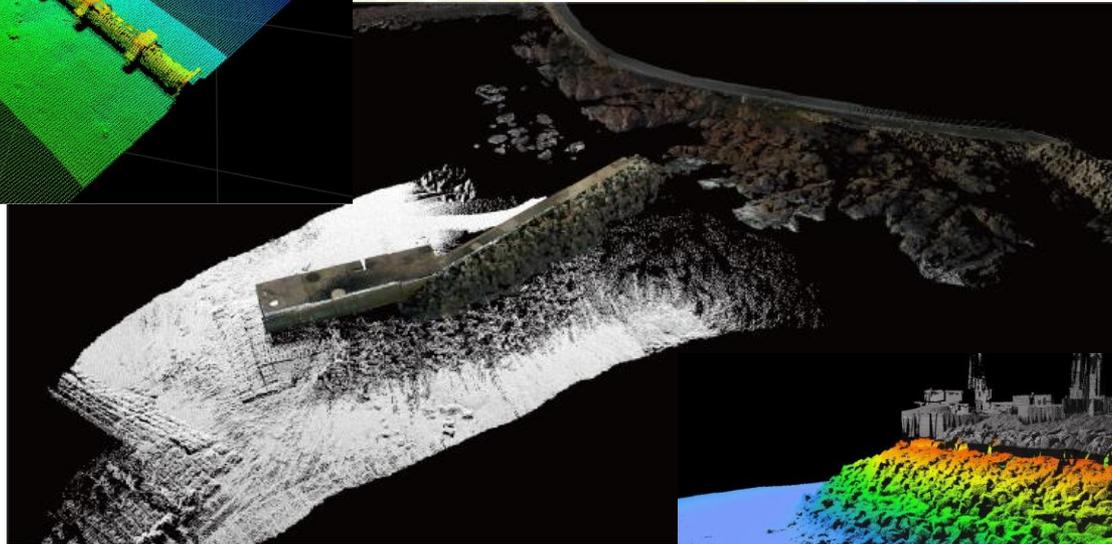
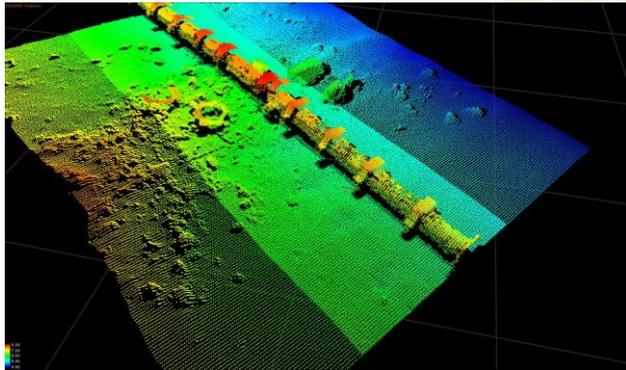
1. Sonar bathymetry

Single-beam vs Multibeam echosounders



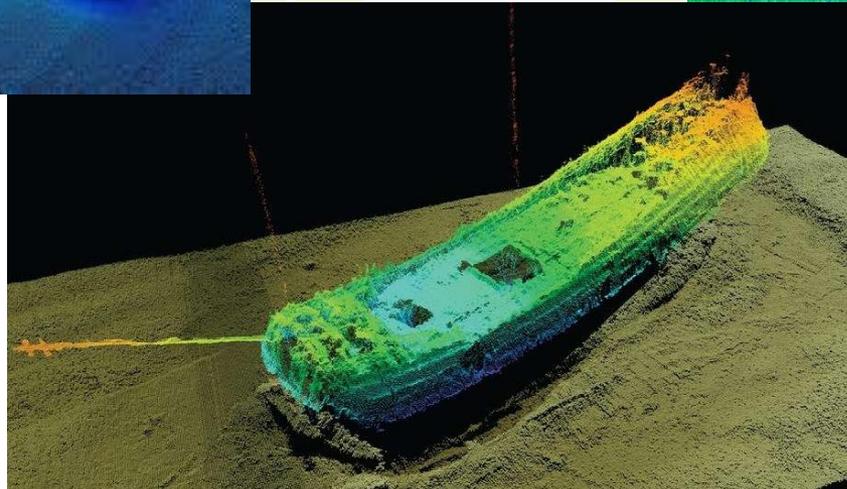
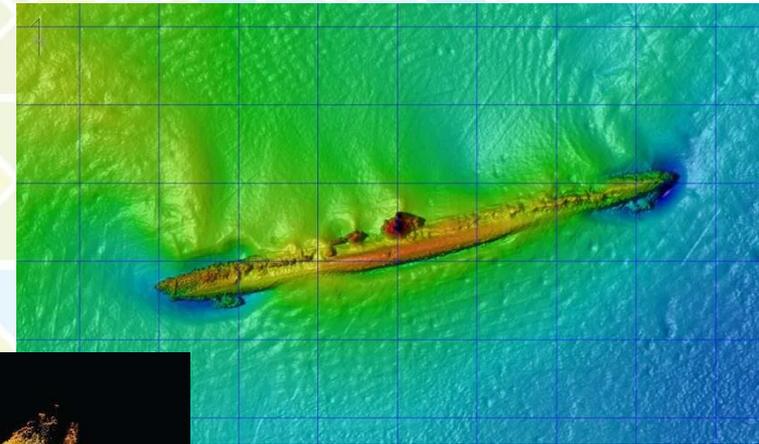
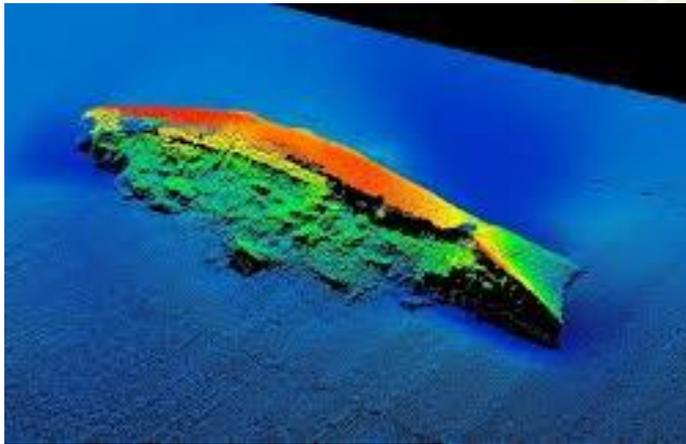
1. Sonar bathymetry

Multibeam echosounder applications: Engineering



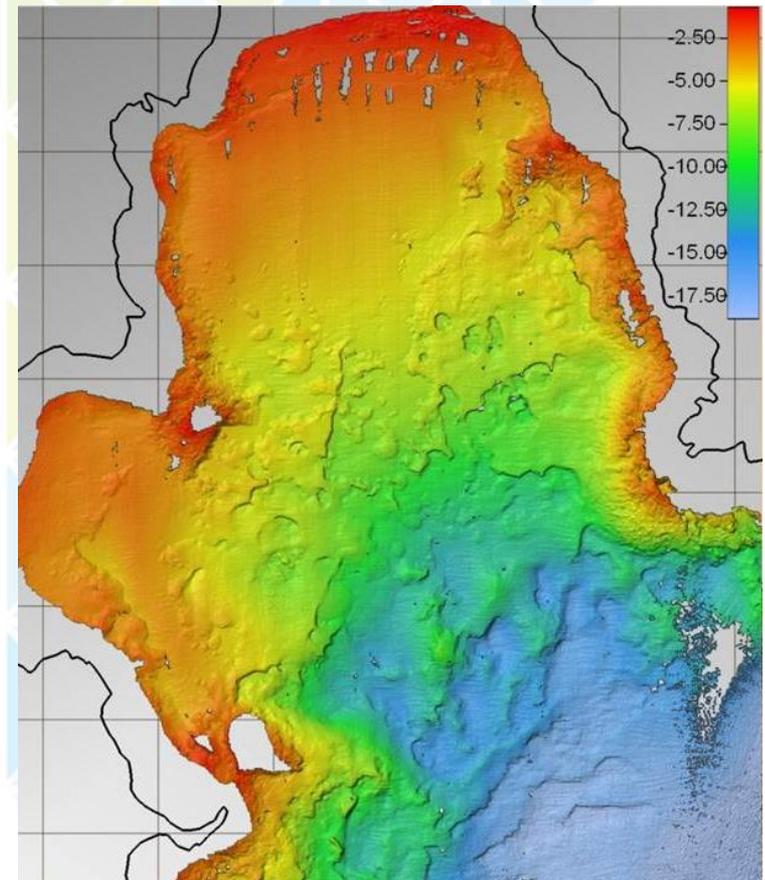
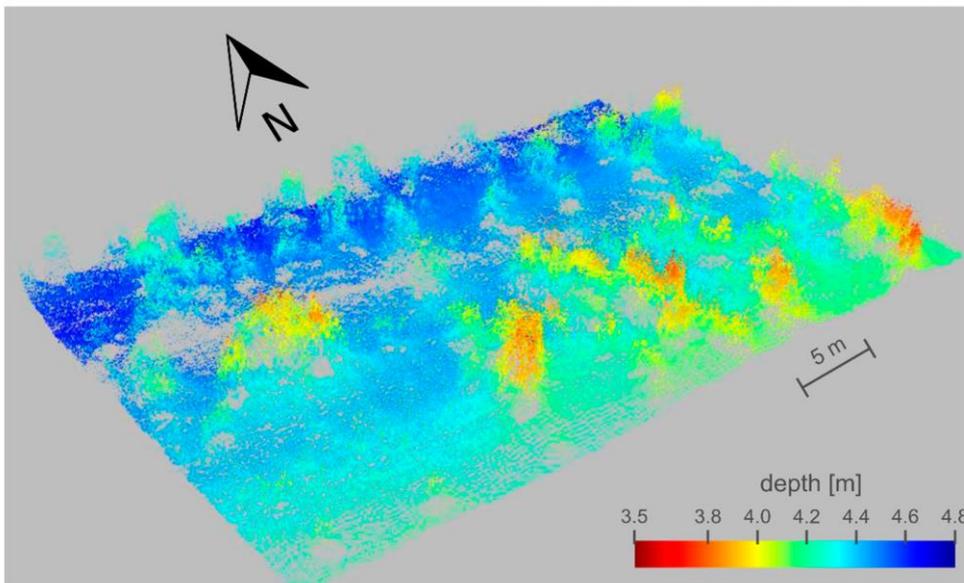
1. Sonar bathymetry

Multibeam echosounder applications: Cultural heritage



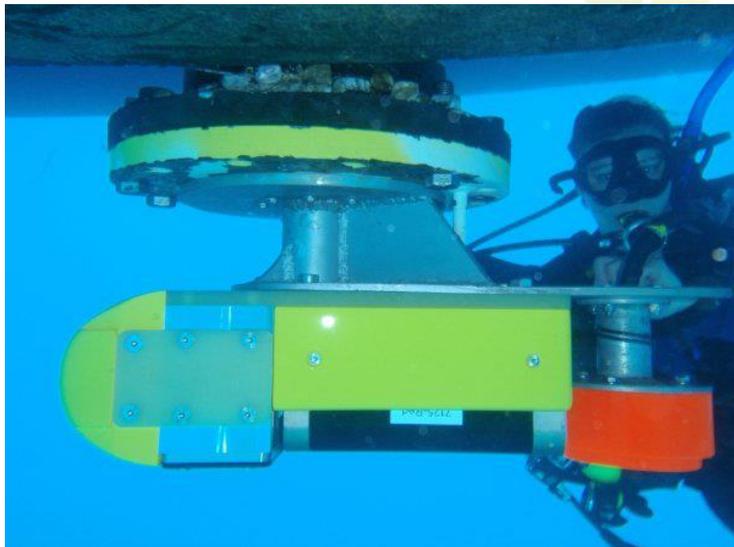
1. Sonar bathymetry

Multibeam echosounder applications: Habitat mapping



1. Sonar bathymetry

Multibeam echosounder: Types and mounting Deep water



1. Sonar bathymetry

Multibeam echosounder: Types and mounting Shallow water



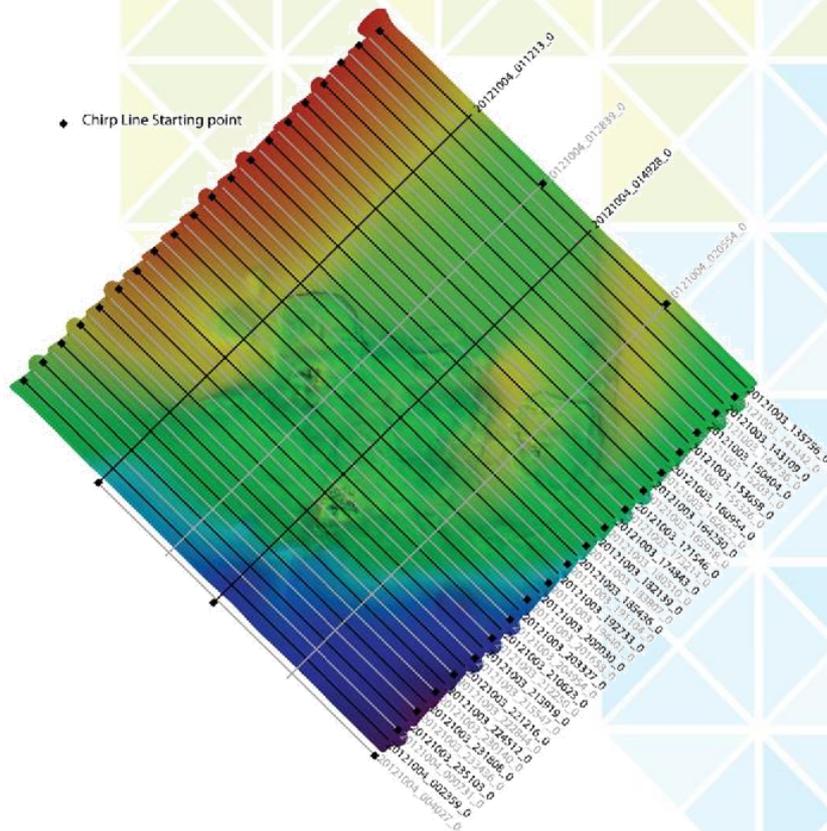
1. Sonar bathymetry

Multibeam echosounder: Types and mounting **Shallow water**



1. Sonar bathymetry

Multibeam echosounder: Survey



Why do we need bathymetry in studying coastal erosion



2. Bathymetry and coastal erosion

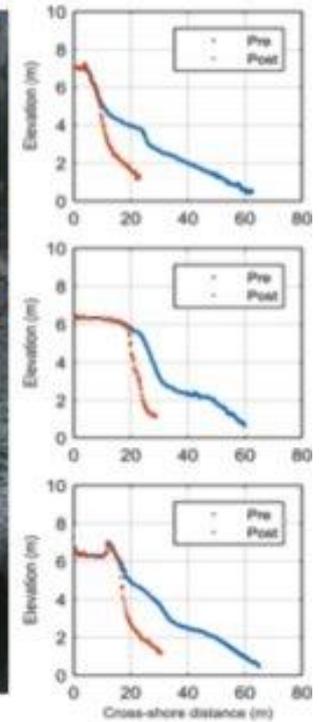
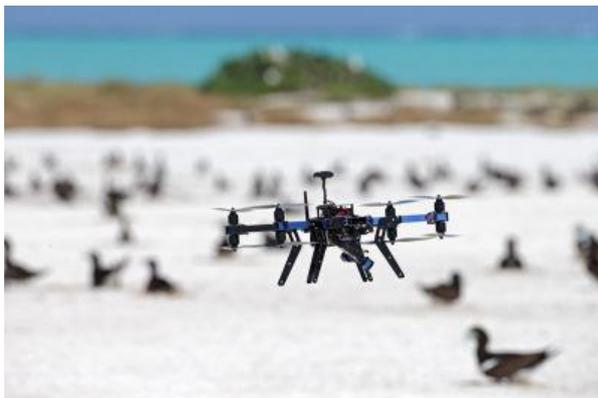
What do we need to monitor the vulnerability of a beach to erosion?

Coastal State Indicator	Measurement
Dune strength	Cross-shore topographic profile
Momentary coastline	Cross-shore topographic profile
Basal foundation	Cross-shore bathymetric profile
Shoreface volume	Cross-shore bathymetric profiles
Shoreline position	GPS following shoreline
Shoreline position	GPS following berm
Backshore width	Cross-shore topographic profile
Dune zone width	Cross-shore topographic profile
Dune zone height	Cross-shore topographic profile
Coastal slope	Cross-shore bathymetric profile
Beach width	Cross-shore topographic profile
Total beach volume	Cross-shore topographic profile
Barrier width	Cross-shore topographic profile
Barrier crest position	Cross-shore topographic profile
Coastline position	Visual inspection

In other words
We need the coast in **3D!**

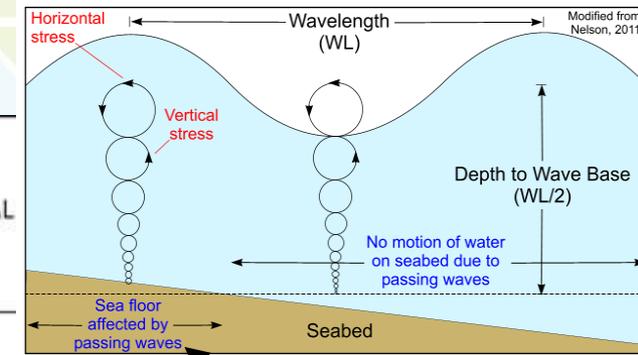
2. Bathymetry and coastal erosion

Subaerial monitoring has been done ... Is it enough?

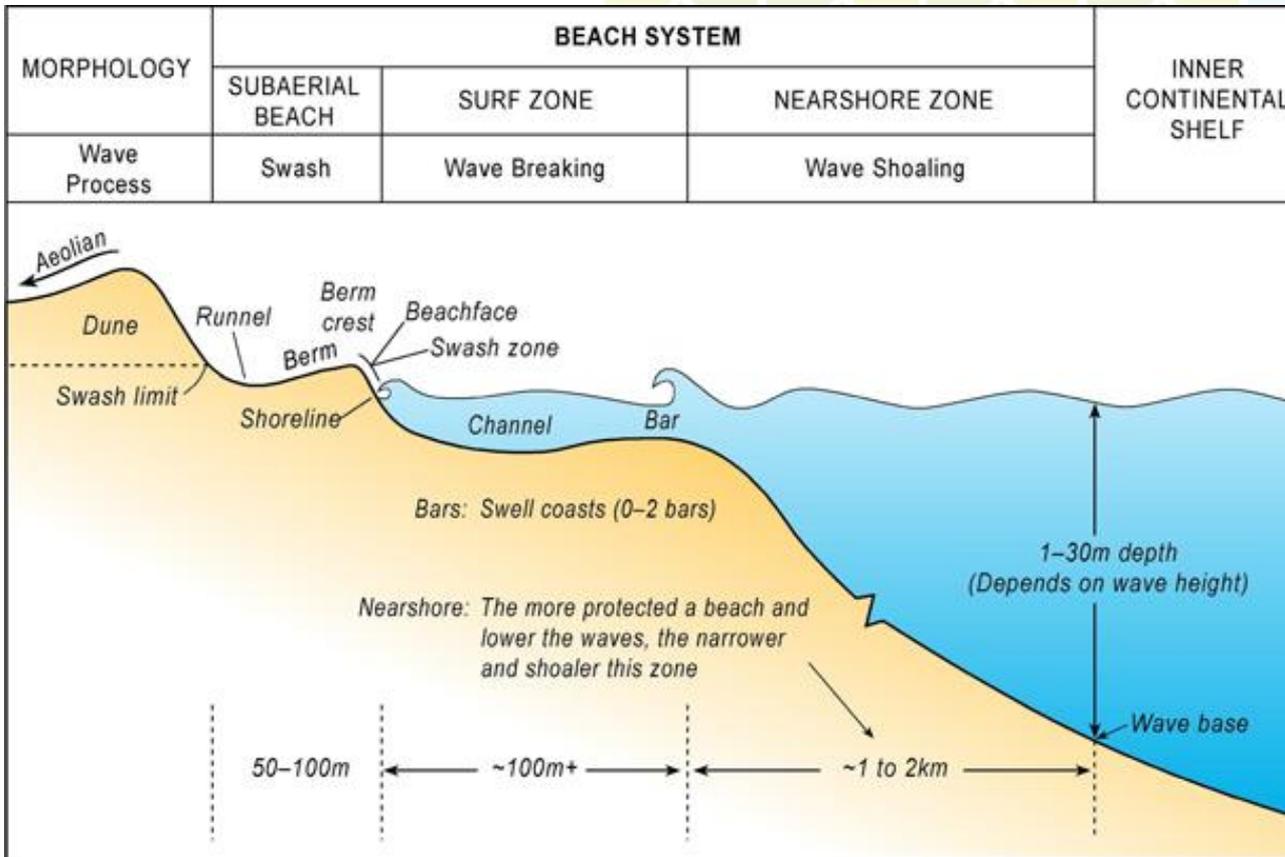


2. Bathymetry and coastal erosion

The beach system...

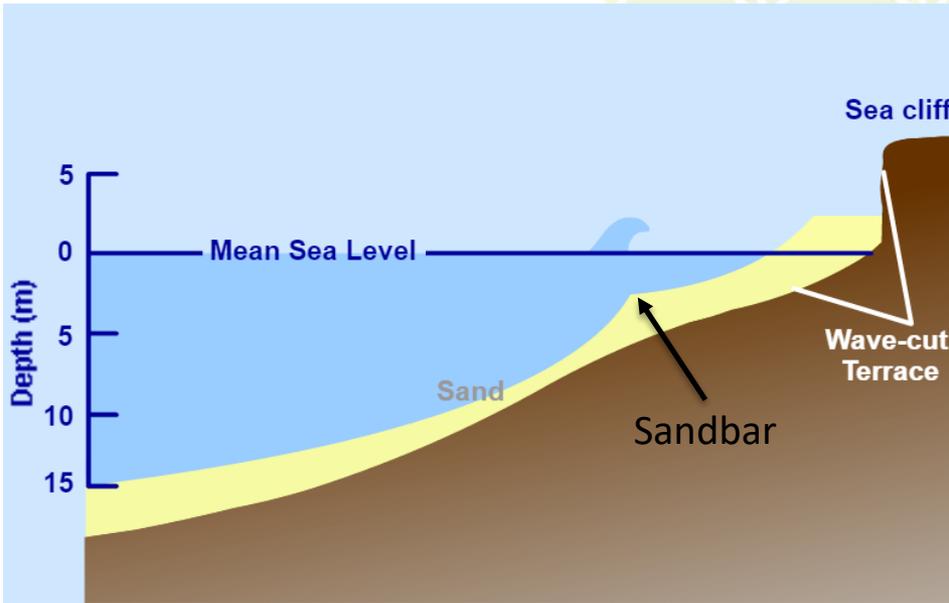
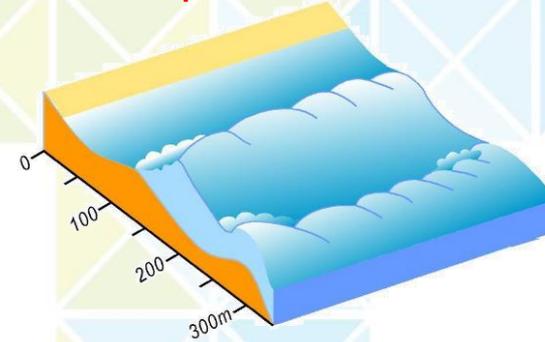


Sediment re-suspension



2. Bathymetry and coastal erosion

Sediment Transport processes: **Equilibrium beach profile**

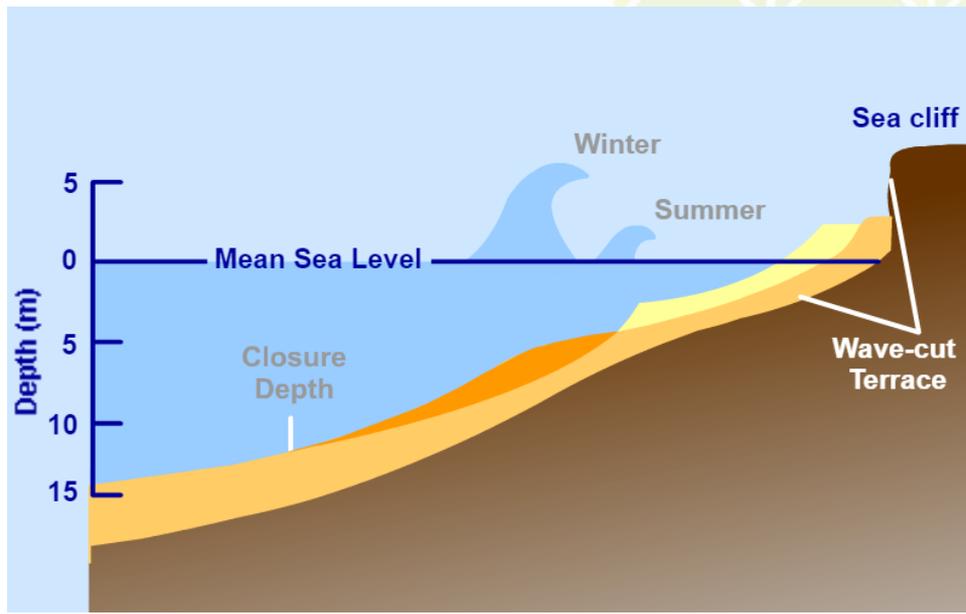


Summer

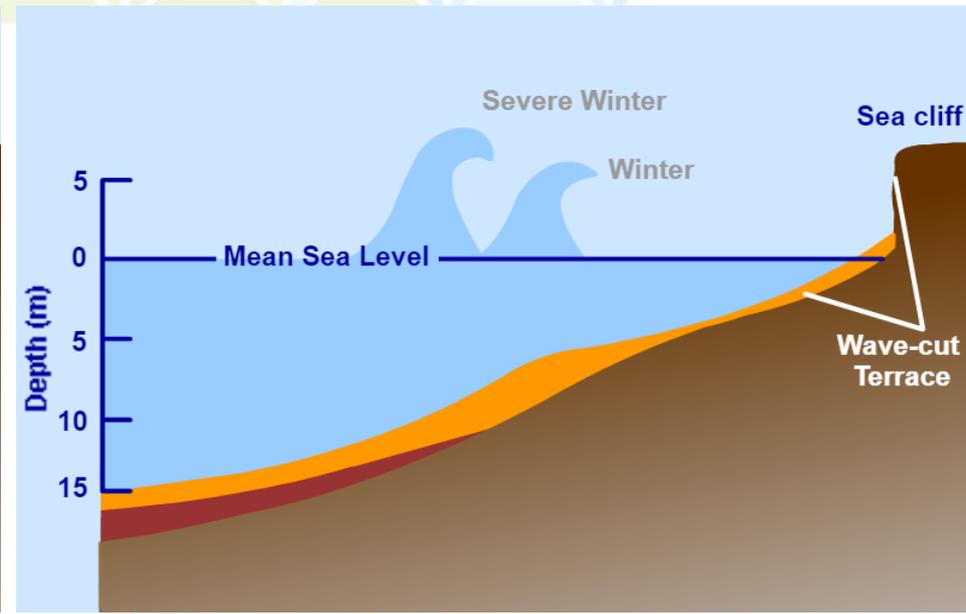


2. Bathymetry and coastal erosion

Sediment Transport processes: **Equilibrium beach profile**



Winter vs Summer



Severe Winter vs Winter

2. Bathymetry and coastal erosion

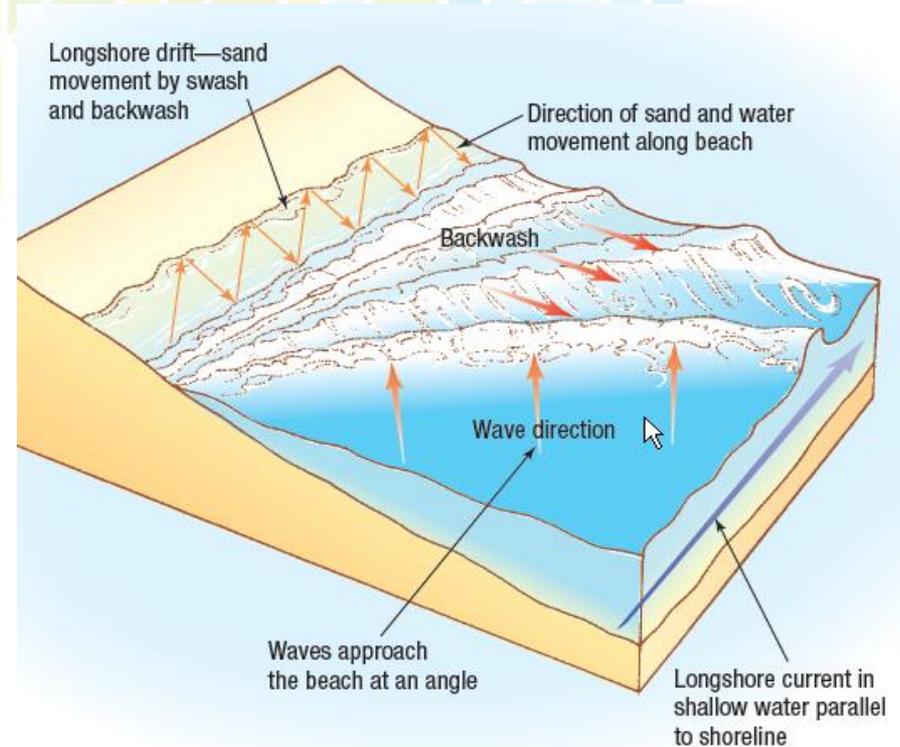
Sediment Transport process - Longshore Drift

Longshore Drift/ current

This is the process of waves moving (transporting) material (load) along a coastline through:

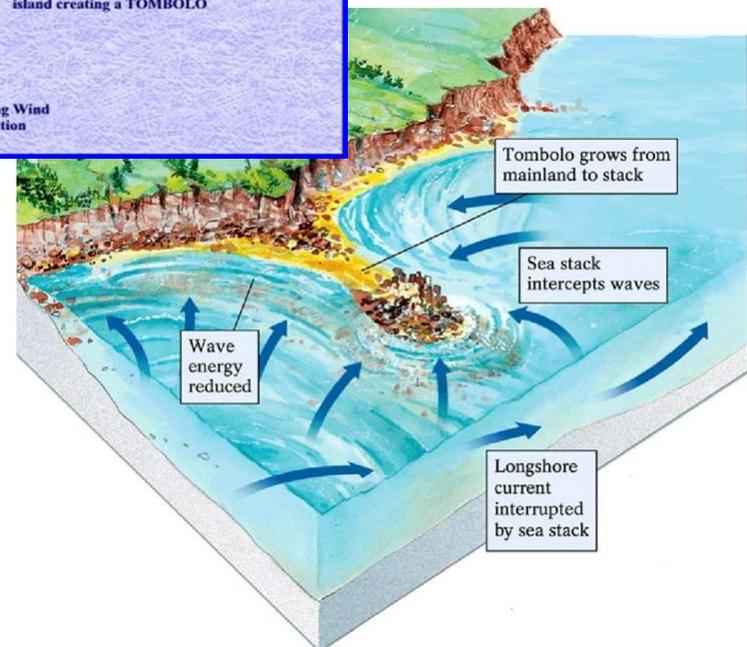
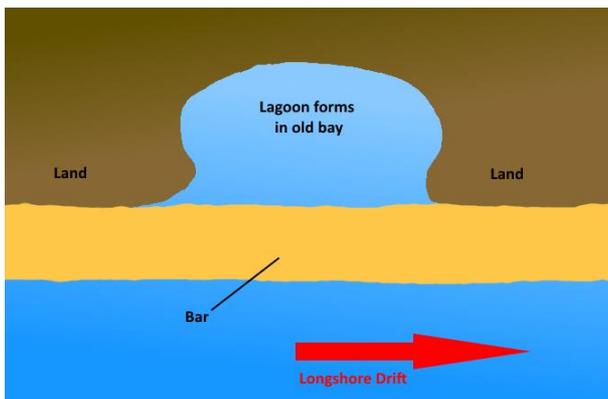
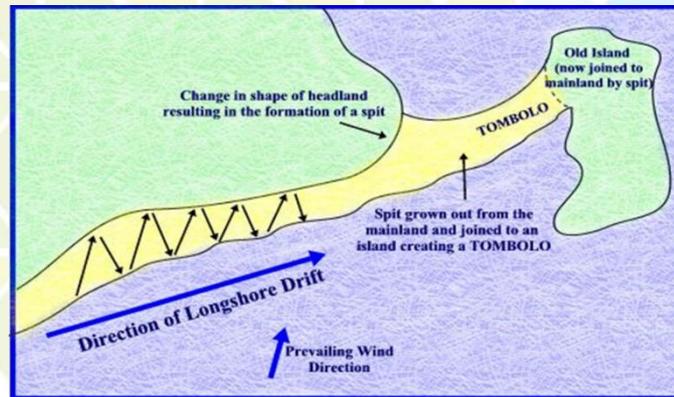
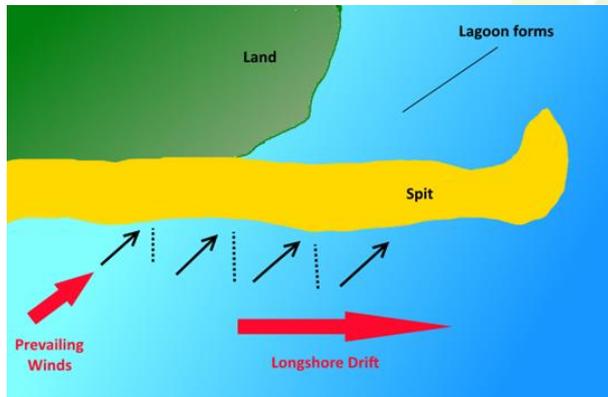
- **Swash:** moves (resuspends) material up the beach and
- **Backwash** moves sediment back into the sea.

* It only happens when the waves hit the beach is at an angle to the wave. It doesn't necessarily cause erosion...



2. Bathymetry and coastal erosion

Sediment Transport process - Longshore Drift – Landforms



2. Bathymetry and coastal erosion

Sediment Transport process - Longshore Drift -
Landforms



Miami beach

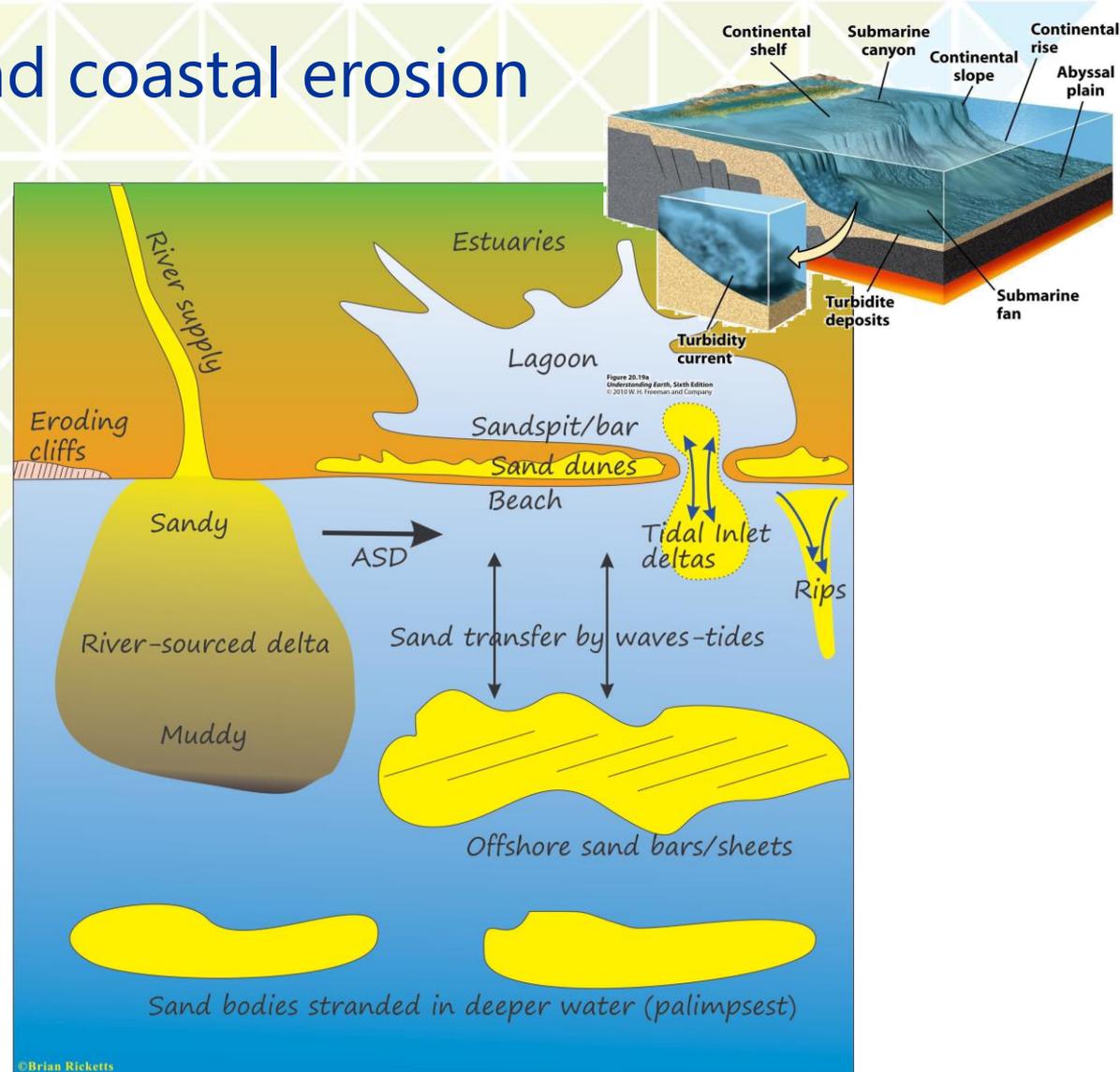


2. Bathymetry and coastal erosion

The littoral cell

A littoral cell is a coastal part that contains a complete cycle of sedimentation including sources, transport paths, and sinks.

The cell boundaries delineate the geographical area within which the budget of sediment is balanced, providing the framework for the quantitative analysis of coastal erosion and accretion
(Sediment budget).

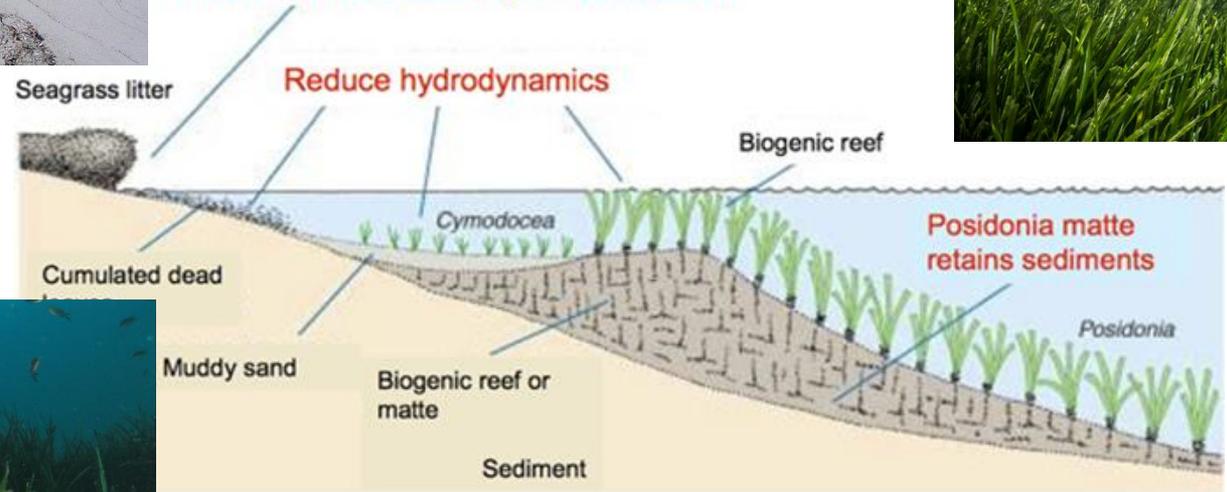


2. Bathymetry and coastal erosion

Self-protection of beaches – aquatic vegetation and habitats

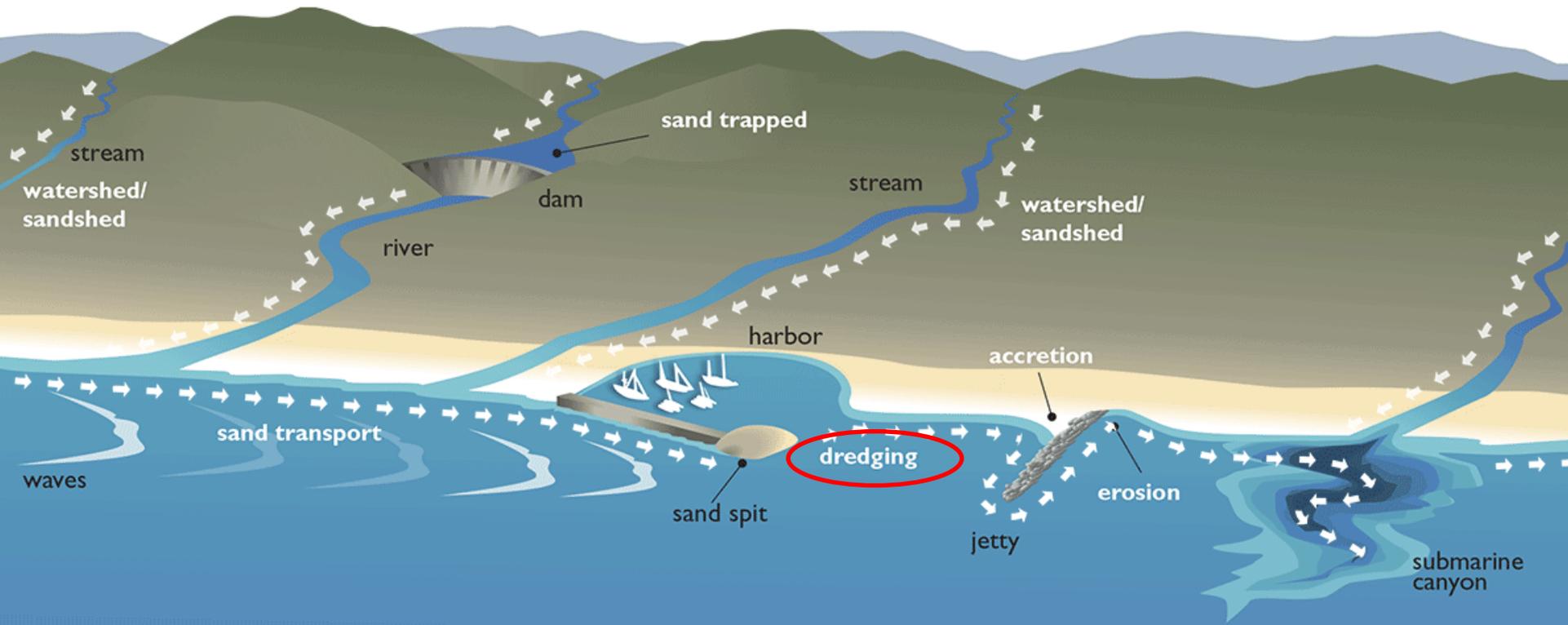


Protects the beach against erosion



2. Bathymetry and coastal erosion

Anthropogenic interventions in the sediment budget



2. Bathymetry and coastal erosion

Mathematical modelling: Wave propagation – sediment transport

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(u \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(u^* \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(v^* \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial t} u \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} \right) + f_u \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} = s \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} \right)$$

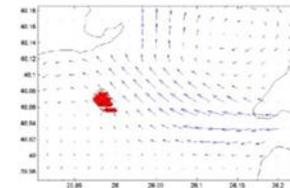
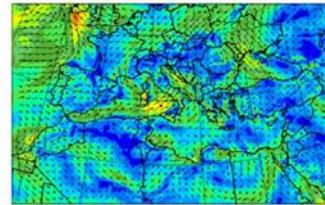
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(v \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(u^* \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(v^* \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial t} v \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} \right) + f_v \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} = s \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial z} = s \rho \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} \quad (5.1)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(T \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(u^* T \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(v^* T \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial t} T \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} \right) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(S \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(u^* S \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(v^* S \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial t} S \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} \right) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial z} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(u \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(v \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial t} \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} \right) = 0$$

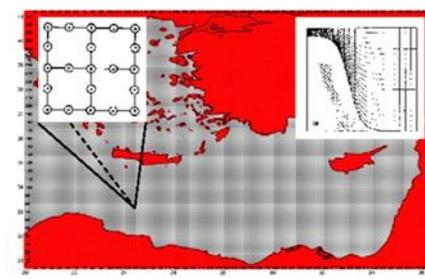
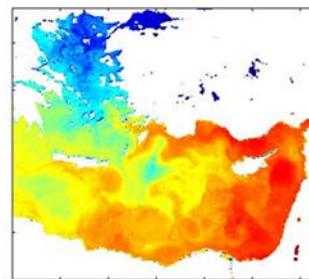
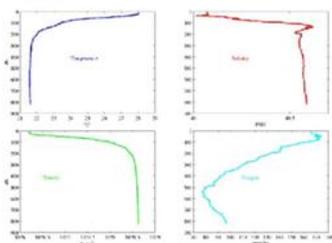


Atmospheric Forcing

$$u_j^{n+1} = u_j^n - \frac{c \Delta t}{\Delta x} \left[\frac{u_{j+1}^n - u_{j-1}^n}{2} + \frac{u_{j+1}^n}{2} + \frac{2u_j^n}{2} - \frac{u_{j-1}^n}{2} \right] = \Delta t \left[-c \frac{u_{j+1}^n - u_{j-1}^n}{2 \Delta x} + \frac{c \Delta x}{2} \frac{u_{j+1}^n + u_{j-1}^n - 2u_j^n}{(\Delta x)^2} \right]$$

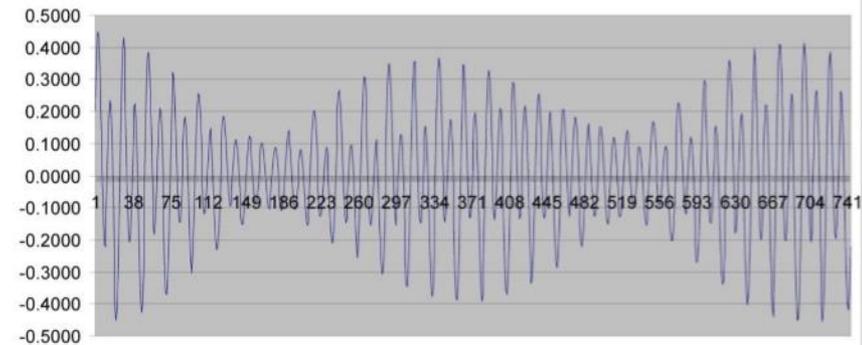
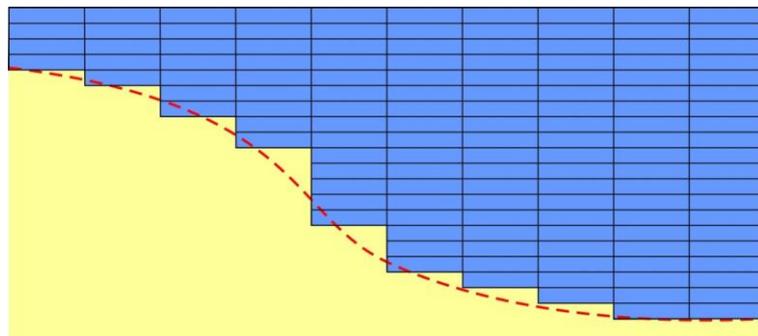
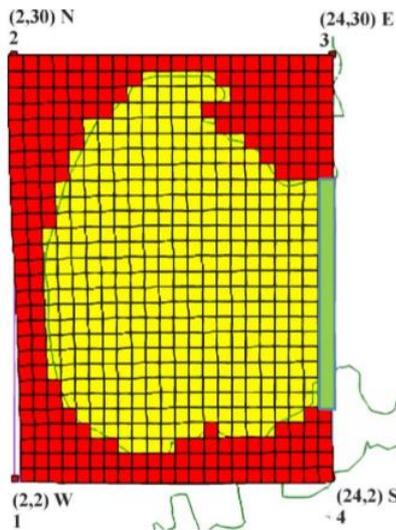
Initialization Data Assimilation

GRID



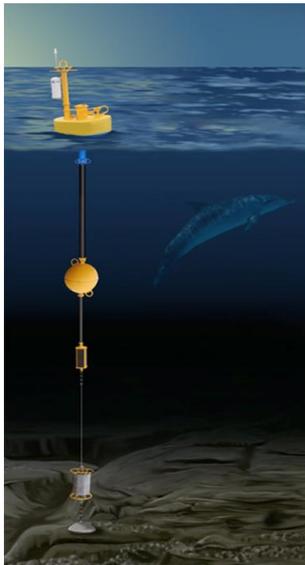
2. Bathymetry and coastal erosion

Mathematical modelling: Wave propagation – sediment transport



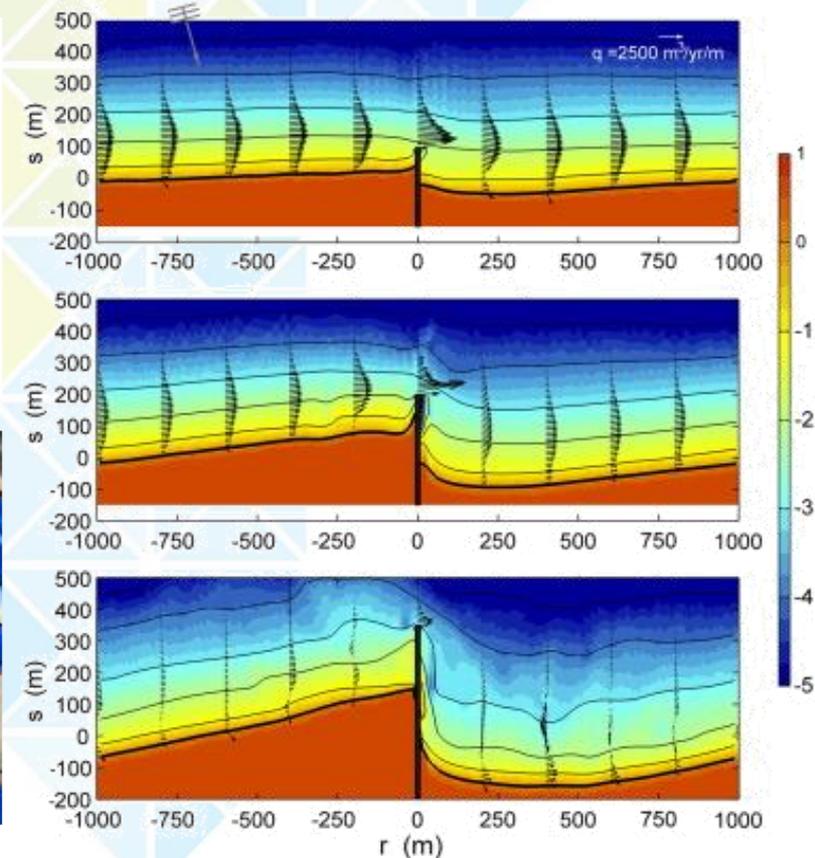
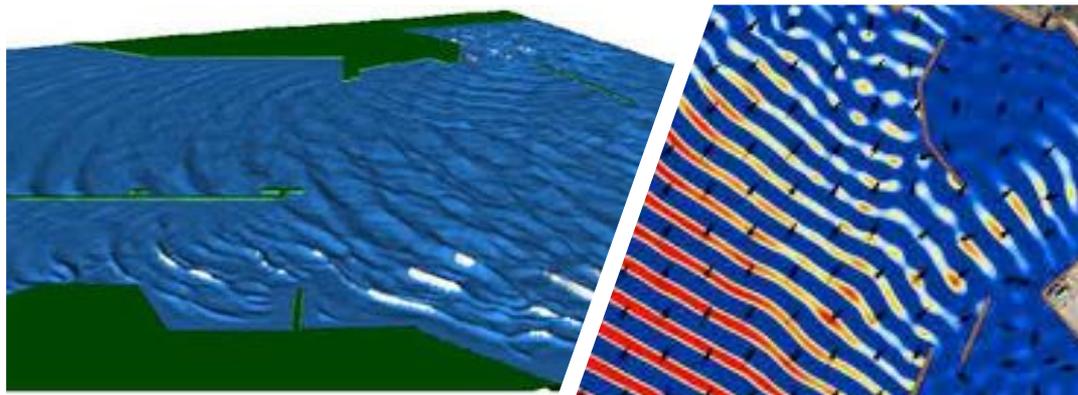
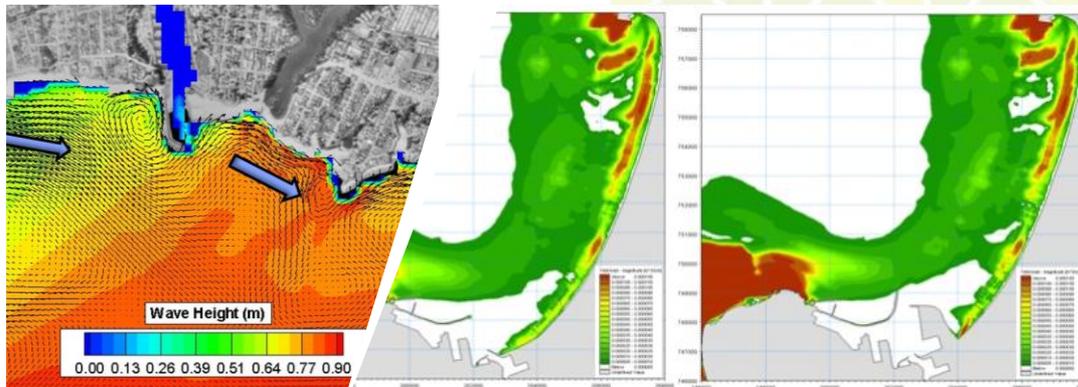
2. Bathymetry and coastal erosion

Wind, tide and wave (validation) data are being collected ... Is it enough?



2. Bathymetry and coastal erosion

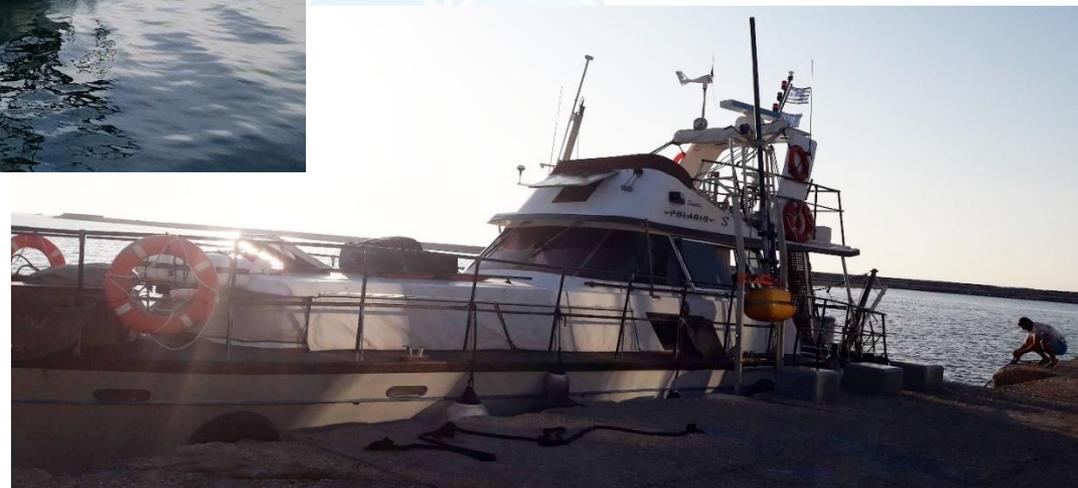
Mathematical modelling: Wave propagation – sediment transport



Multibeam bathymetric survey in the Gulf Of Patras

2. Gulf of Patras Bathymetric survey

Research vessel: 24 - 30th September 2019

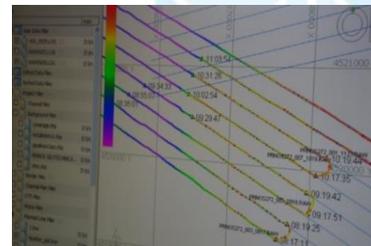


2. Gulf of Patras Bathymetric survey

Equipment



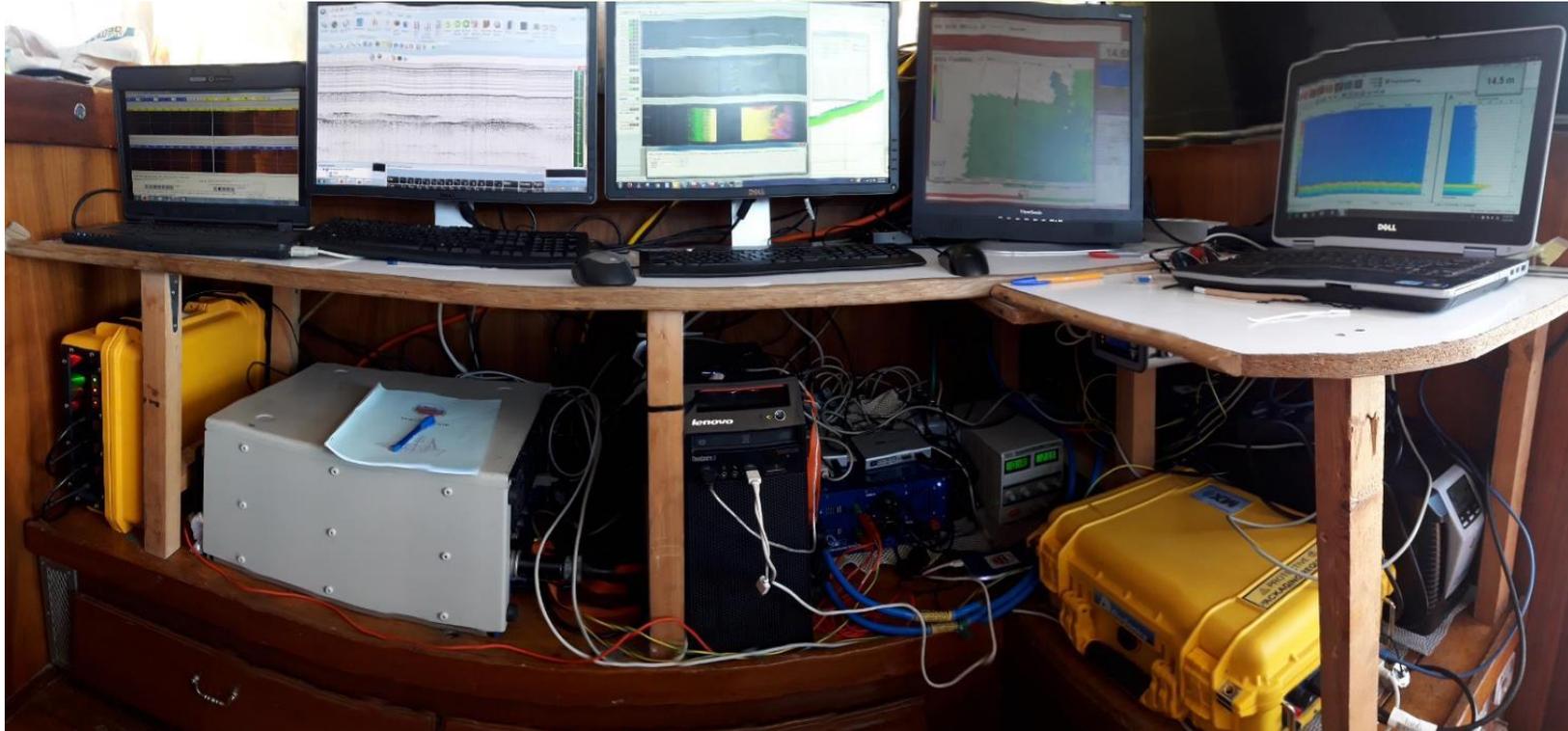
Leica GS08 RTK GNSS System (left image) and Hemisphere VS101 GPS (right image)



Hypack 2014 navigation software display

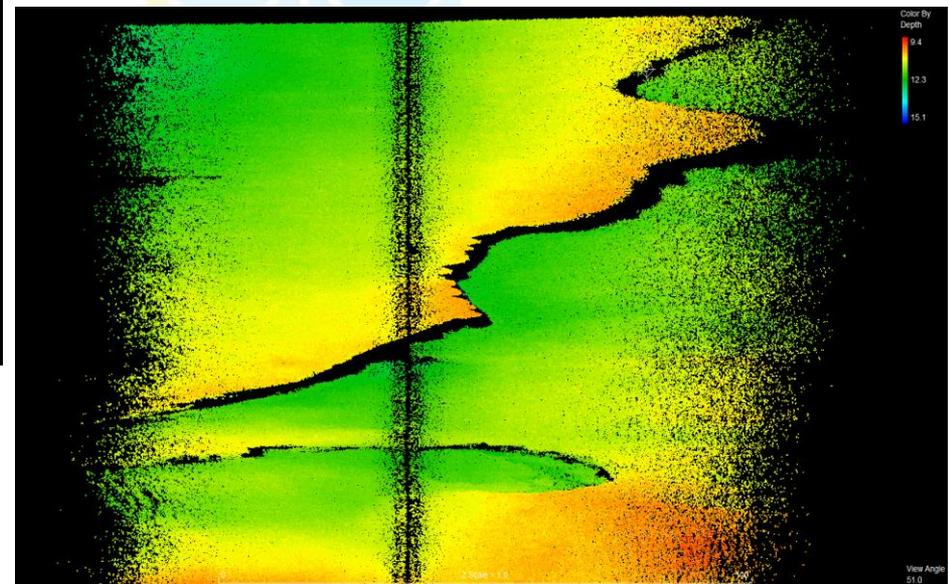
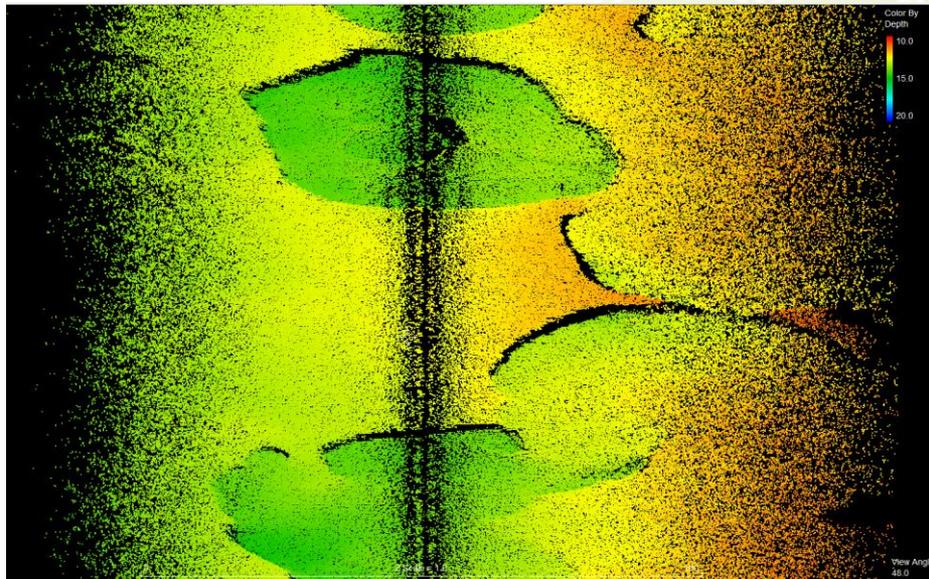
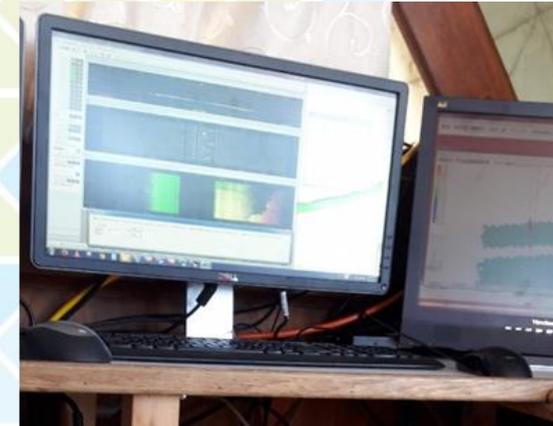
2. Gulf of Patras Bathymetric survey

Equipment



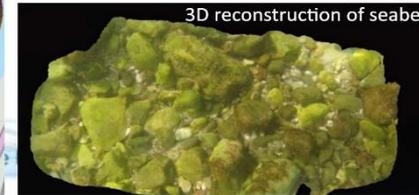
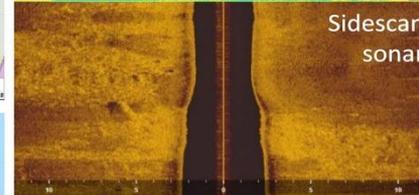
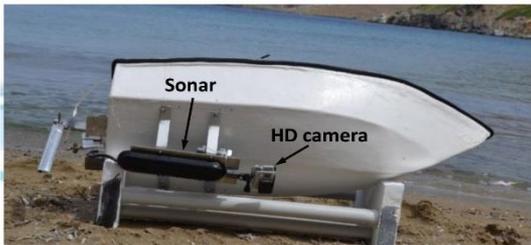
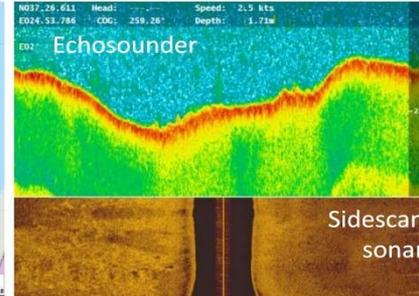
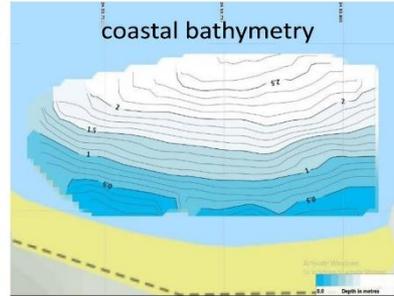
2. Gulf of Patras Bathymetric survey

Data acquisition



2. Gulf of Patras Bathymetric survey

Unmanned Surface Vehicle (USV)



2. Gulf of Patras Bathymetric survey

Survey planning

Information regarding the survey lines conducted

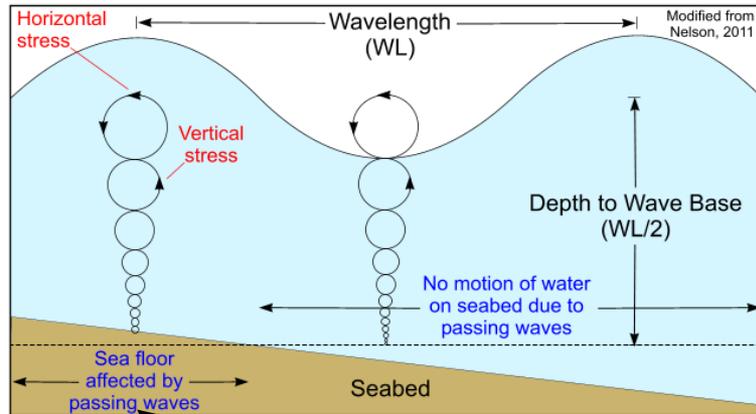
Instrumentation used	No. of survey-lines	Total length (km)	Line Order/Orientation	Line spacing (m)	Research area
MBES, SBES	52	276	Parallel to the coastline	100	Southern part of the gulf of Patras



Map of the gulf of Patras presenting the vessel's bathymetric survey track lines

2. Gulf of Patras Bathymetric survey

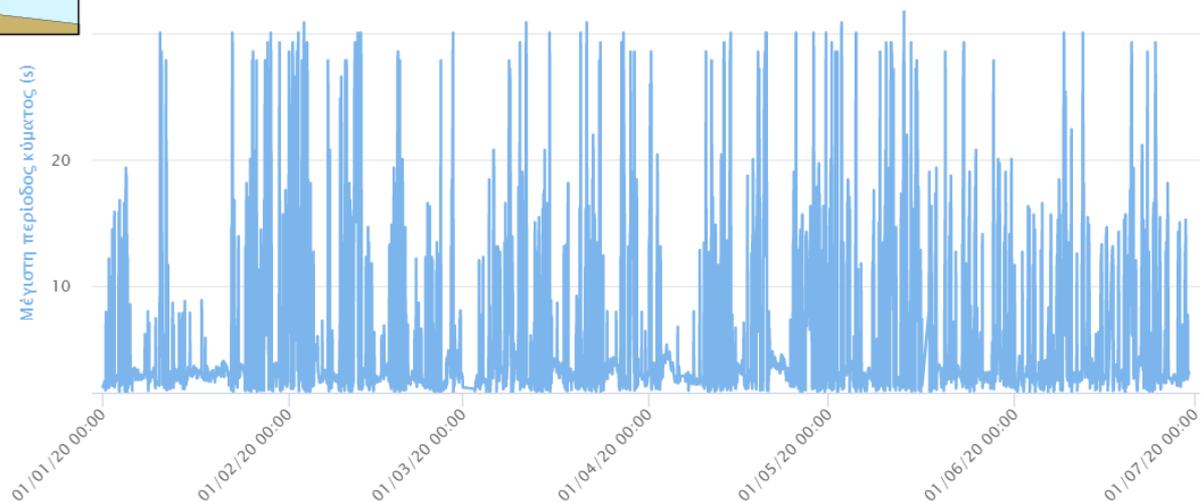
Survey planning: Depth limit = - 20 m. Why?



Mean period = 5 s → Mean wavelength = 40 m

Κυματογράφος Πατρών

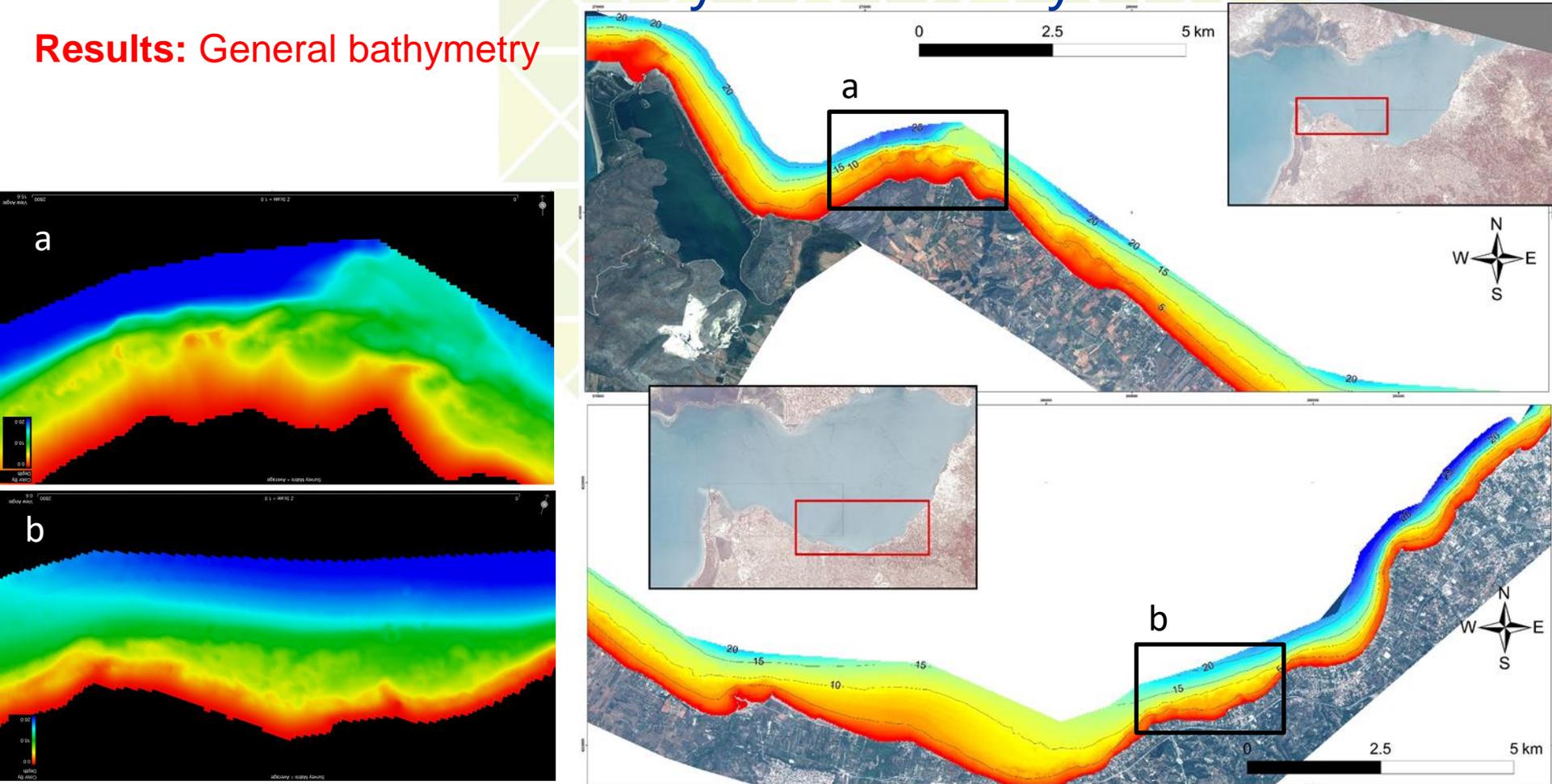
Δεδομένα Μετρήσεων



Sediment re-suspension

2. Gulf of Patras Bathymetric survey

Results: General bathymetry



Bathymetric map of the coastal area of the Southern part of the gulf of Patras

2. Gulf of Patras Bathymetric survey

Results: General bathymetry

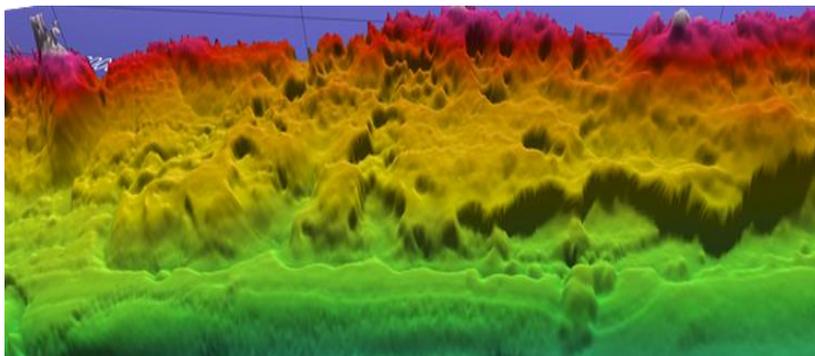
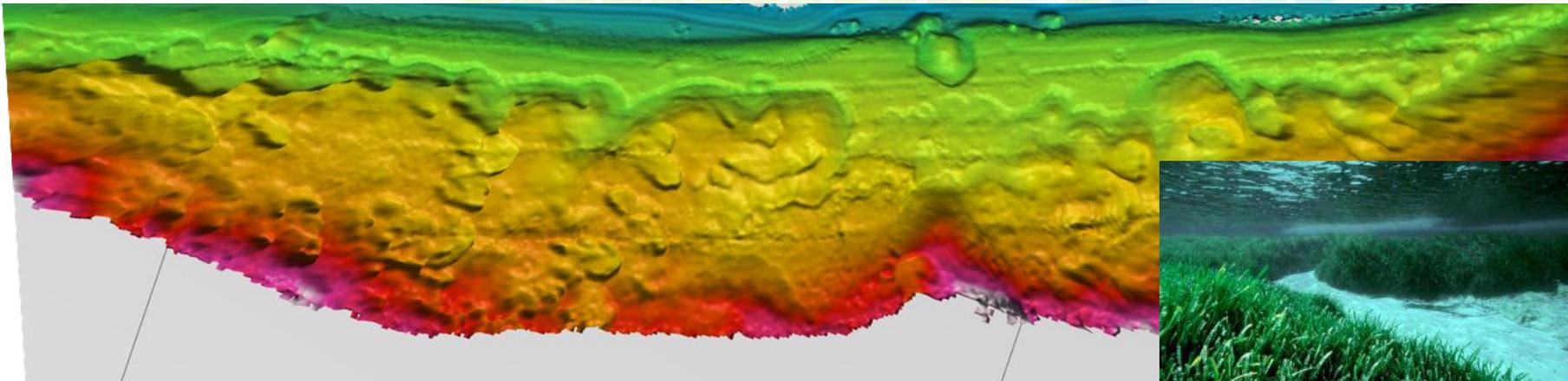


Photo-mosaic: V. Mentogianis, UFR TEAM

2. Gulf of Patras Bathymetric survey

Results: *P. oceanica* mapping



Interreg Greece-Italy

European Regional Development Fund



EUROPEAN UNION



Lead Partner



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REGION
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GREECE
Full of surprises!



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European Group of
Territorial Cooperation

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR
ATTENTION**

**ΕΥΧΑΡΙΣΤΩ ΠΟΛΥ ΓΙΑ ΤΗΝ
ΠΡΟΣΟΧΗ ΣΑΣ**

**GRAZIE MOLTE PER IL SUO
ATTENZIONE**