



Tracking Dynamics of Freshwater and Marine Water Mixing using Satellite and Flyover Thermal Imaging combined with In-Situ Sensing

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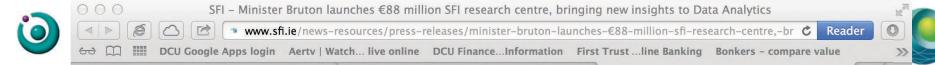












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MINISTER BRUTON LAUNCHES €88 MILLION SFI RESEARCH CENTRE, BRINGING NEW INSIGHTS TO DATA ANALYTICS

Insight, the Centre for Data Analytics, will position Ireland at the heart of global Data Analytics research

The largest investment in a single research centre in the history of the state

Science In The Insight Centre for Data Analytics

Light Centre for Noticeboard

Biggest single research investment ever by Science Foundation Ireland

SFI Logo And Guidelines

12th December 2013: The Minister for Jobs, Enterprise and Innovation, Mr Richard Bruton T.D. and Minister for

Biggest coordinated research programme in the history of the state

Ireland (SFI) Research Centre for Data Analytics. In a joint initiative between DCU, NUI Galway, UCC and UCD,

Focused on 'big data'

Insight, and other partner institutions, brings together more than 200 researchers from these and other Higher Education institutions, with 30 industry partners, to position Ireland at the heart of global data analytics research.

Media Gallery

The Centre will receive funding of €58 million from the Department of Jobs, Enterprise and Innovation through SFI's Research Centres Programme, along with a further contribution of €30 million from 30 industry partners. Insight represents a new approach to research and development in Ireland, by connecting the scientific research of Ireland's leading data analytics researchers with the needs of industry and enterprise.







Remote (Continuous) Sensing Challenges: Platform and Deployment Hierarchies

ncreasing

difficulty

80



Physical Transducers –low cost, reliable, low power demand, long life-time

Thermistors (temperature), movement, location, power,, light level, conductivity, flow, sound/audio,

Chemical Sensors – more complicated, need regular calibration, more costly to implement

Electrochemical, Optical, ... For metal ions, pH, organics...

Biosensors – the most challenging, very difficult to work with, die quickly, single shot (disposable) mode dominant use model

Due to the delicate nature of biomaterials enzymes, antibodies....

Gas/Air Sensing – easiest to realise

Reliable sensors available, relatively low cost

Integrate into platforms, develop IT infrastructure, GIS tools, Cloud Computing.

On-land Water/ Monitoring

More accessible locations

Target concentrations tend to be higher

Infrastructure available

Marine Water

Challenging conditions

Remote locations & Limited infrastructure

Concentrations tend to be lower and tighter in range







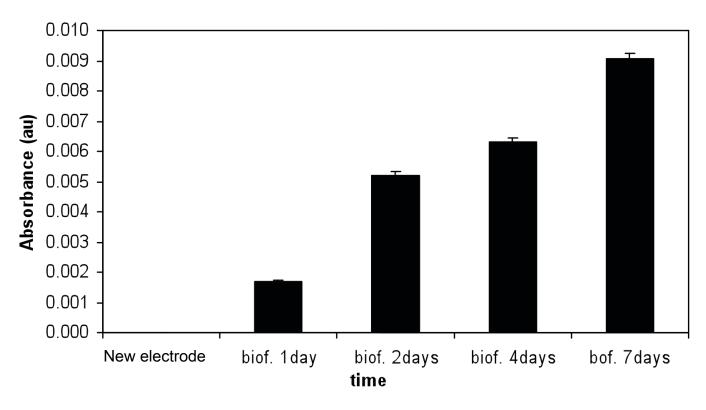






Biofilm Formation on Sensors





- Electrodes exposed to local river water (Tolka)
- 'Slime test' shows biofilm formation happens almost immediately and grows rapidly









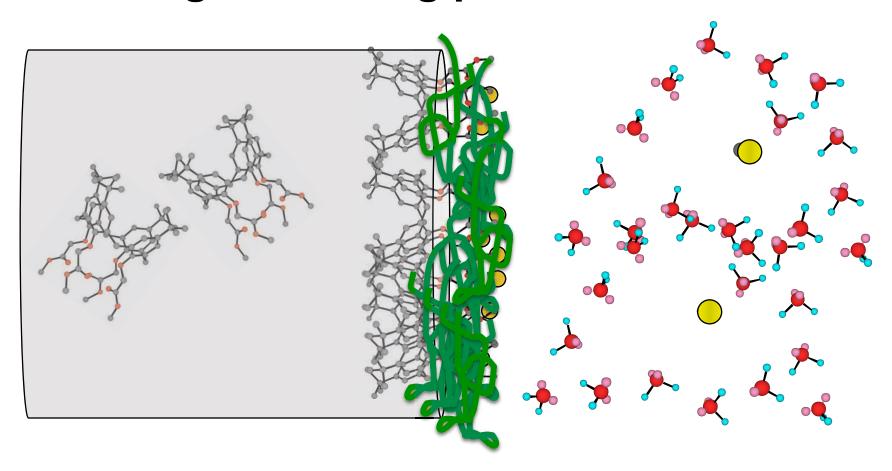






Control of membrane interfacial exchange & binding processes





Remote, autonomous chemical sensing is a tricky business!









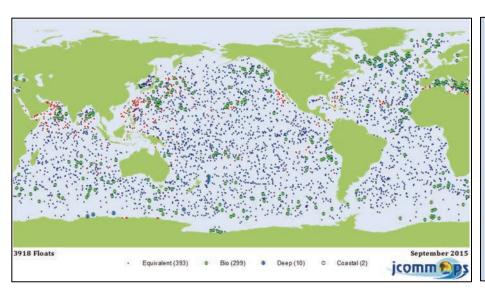


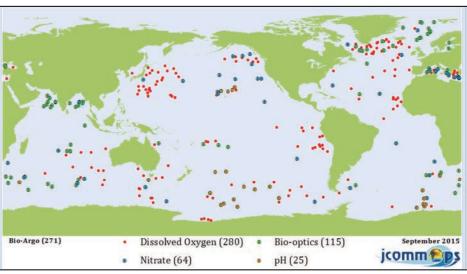




Argo Project (accessed March 20 2016)







- Ca. 4,000 (3918) floats: temperature and salinity
- Bio/Chem: Nitrate (64), DO (280), Bio-optics (115), pH (25)

DO is by Clark Cell (Sea Bird Electronics) or Dynamic fluorescence quenching (Aanderaa) @€60K ea!

See https://picasaweb.google.com/JCOMMOPS/ArgoMaps?authuser=0&feat=embedwebsite

'calibration of the DO measurements by the SBE sensor remains an important issue for the future', Argo report 'Processing Argo OXYGEN data at the DAC level', September 6, 2009, V. Thierry, D. Gilbert, T. Kobayashi















Deployment at Osberstown WWTP







- Phosphate monitoring unit deployed
- System is fully immersed in the treatment tank
- Wireless communications unit linked by cable
- Data transmitted to cloud









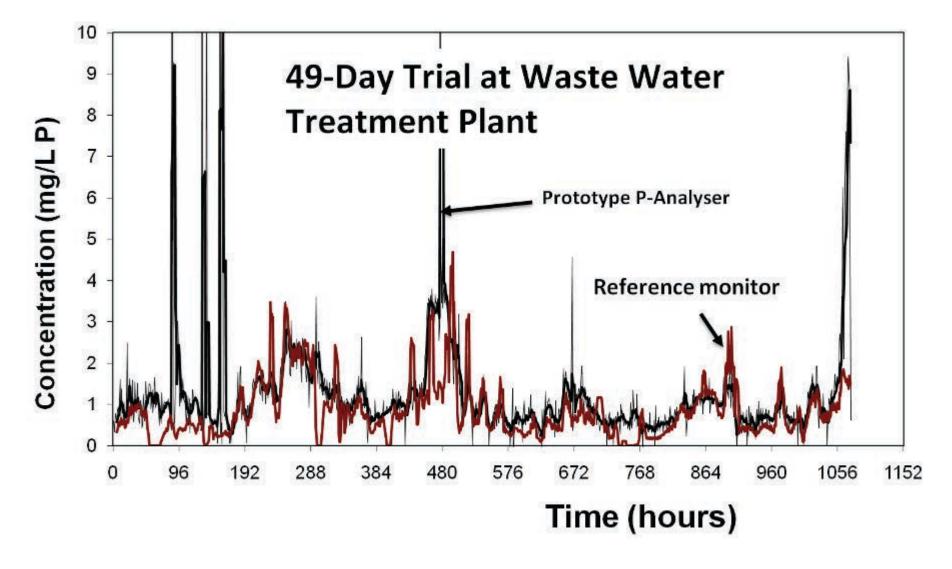






Autonomous Chemical Analyse



















Osberstown – 3 week deployment





Biofouling of sensor surfaces is a major challenge for remote chemical sensing – both for the environment and for implantable sensors



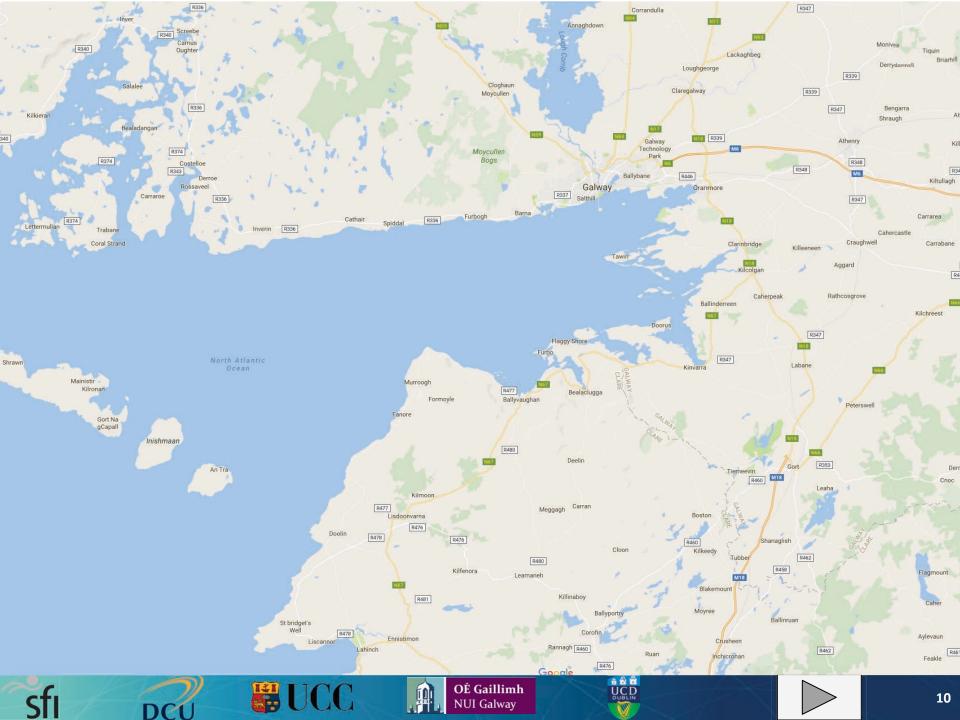










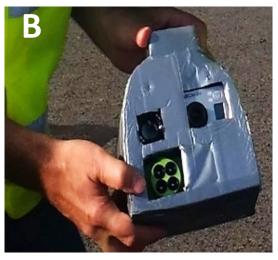




Fly-Over Sensing







A) Sensor pod mounted on the wing strut of a Cessna 172 light aircraft; (B) The NCG sensor pod used to acquire data; (C). Flight paths for aerial flyovers of Kinvara bay and catchment area. K1 covers the inner bay while K2, K3 and K4 map the length of the bay from Kinvara to the mouth of the bay











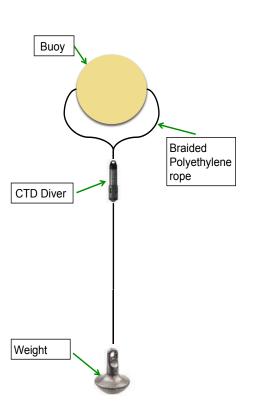




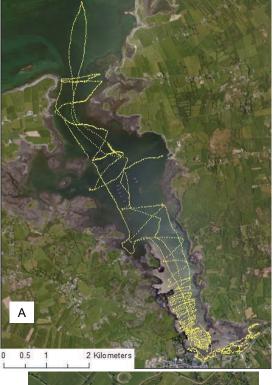
In-Situ Sensing – Rig and Sampling



Points







Location of in-situ data points collected over a fourday sampling campaign in (A) Kinvara Bay and (B) Cahergluassuan Turlough











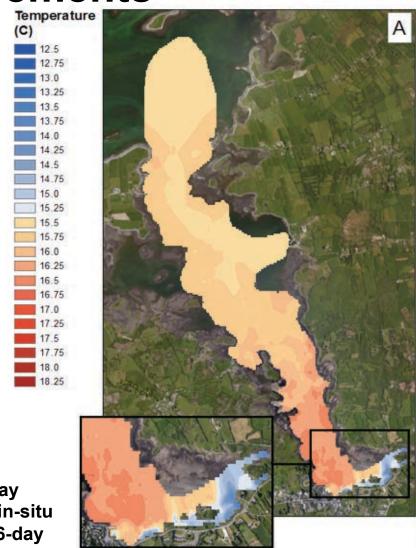




Comparing In-Situ and Satellite SST Measurements







July 2013 sea surface temperature map of Kinvarra Bay generated from Landsat 8 Satellite sensing (left) and in-situ Sensing (right): Thermal imaging resolution 100 m; 16-day cycle (8-days with Landsat 7)









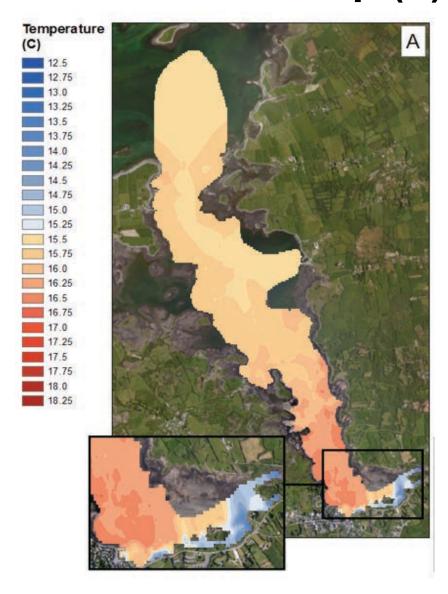


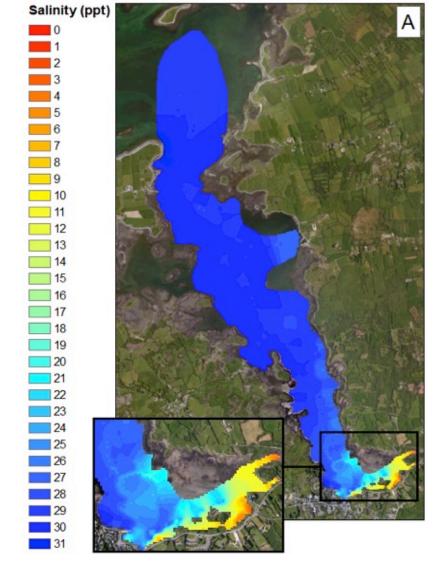




In-Situ Temp (L) vs Salinity (R)













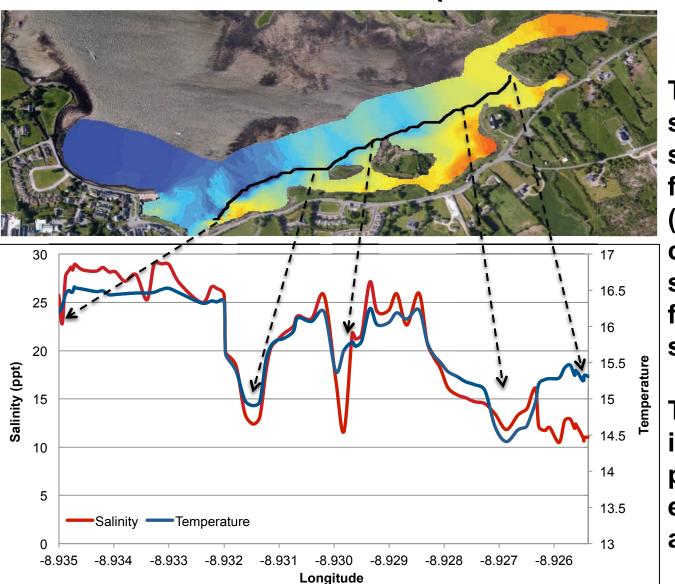






Correlation of In-Situ Temperature and Salinity **Measurements (East-West Transect)**





Temperature and salinity transect, stretching left to right from Kinvara pier (west) to Dunguaire castle (east); with salinity contour plot from in-situ bay survey

The effect of individual cold-water plumes is clearly evident in the salinity and temperature data.













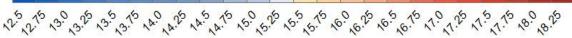


Low Tide/High Tide Comparison

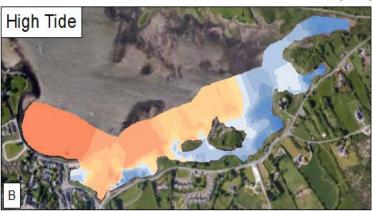


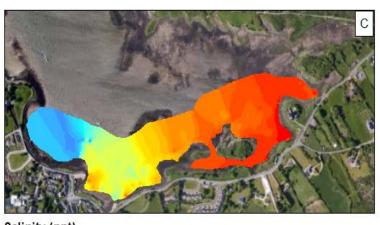
Temperature (C)

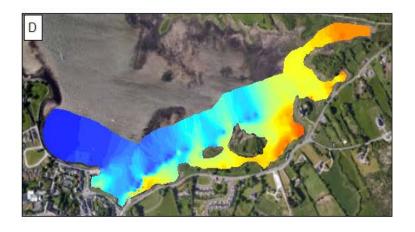
Temperature











Kilometers

Salinity (ppt)

Salinity

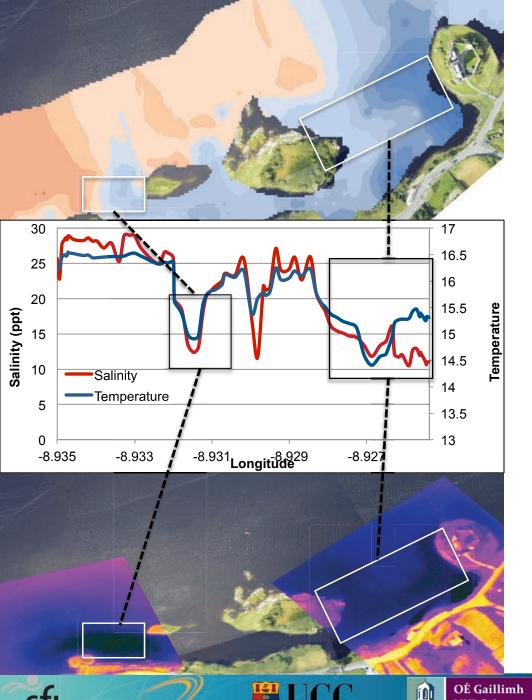
12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 0.5













Correlation between In-**Situ Temperature (top)**

In-Situ Salinity & **Temperature Transect** (middle)

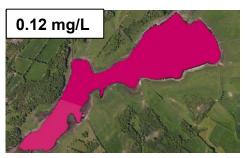
and Remote Thermal IR Fly-Over Data (bottom)





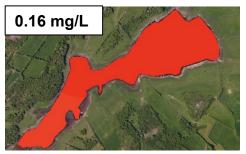
Nutrient levels at high tide

Nitrite

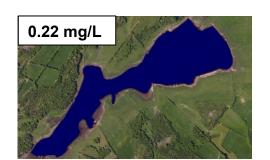


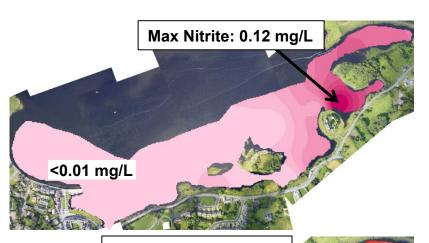
Caherglaussan Turlough

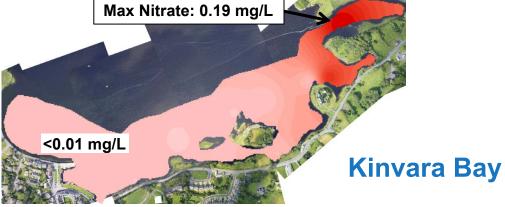
Nitrate

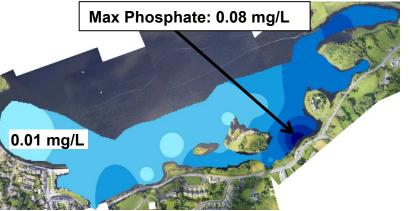


























Thoughts....



- Remote SST temperature can be used as a surrogate for in-situ salinity to track dynamics of fresh/sea-water mixing in coastal areas
- Assuming that the composition of each water type is relatively well conserved, then we can track the distribution of their chemistries in the bay e.g. track where the nutrients go with minimal in-situ measurements
- This is turn can dramatically change our sensing and sampling strategy
 - Fewer in-situ measurements needed (Ground Truth system)
 - Much lower cost
- Wide spatial and Temporal coverage















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