

1st Tidal and Water Level Working Group Meeting

DHN, Niteroi, Brazil 31/03/09 – 02/04/09

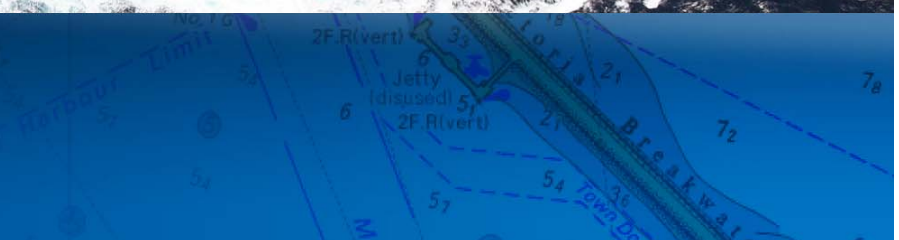
Vertical Offshore Reference Framework (VORF)

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United Kingdom Hydrographic Office



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Presentation Structure

- What is VORF?
- Brief overview of the technical development
- Why is VORF needed?



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What is VORF?

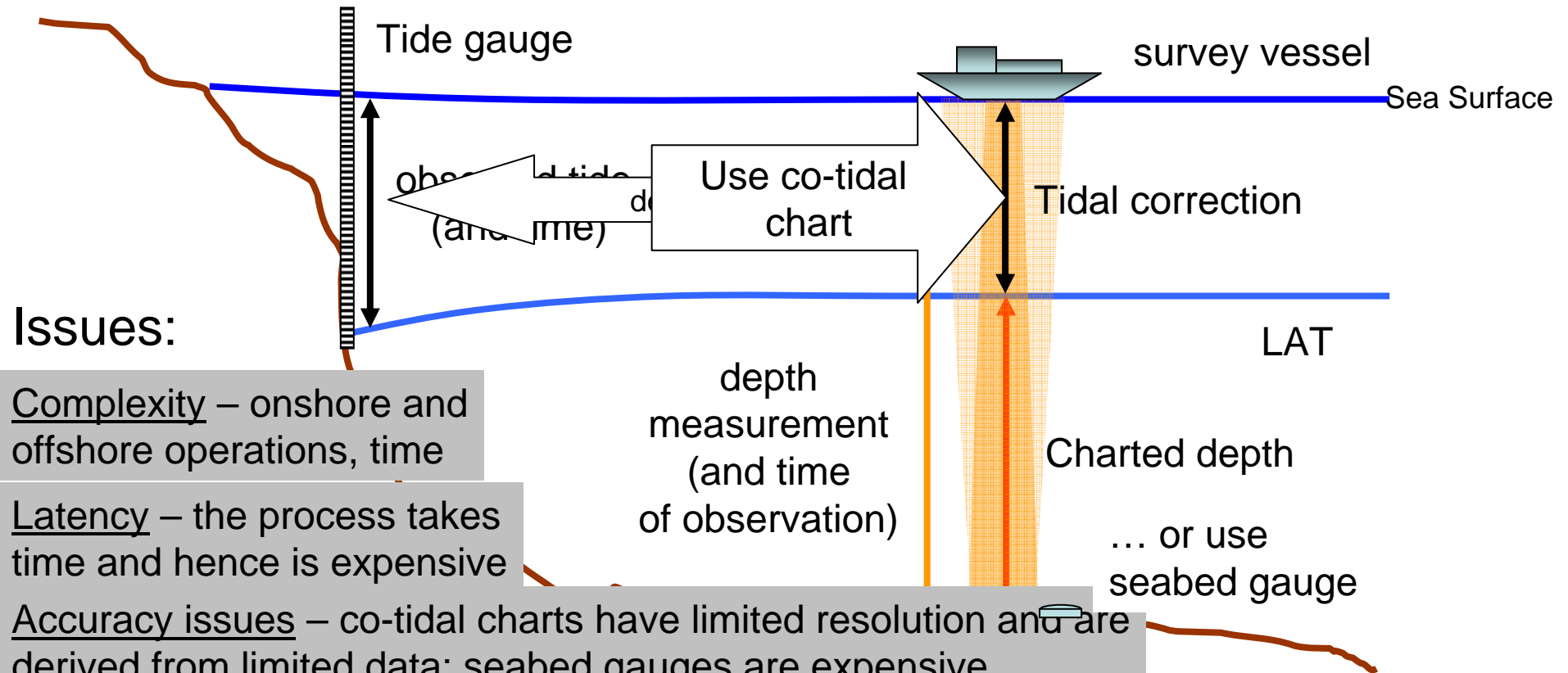
- VORF = Vertical Offshore Reference Frame
- A set of mathematical models of the major surfaces used in the current and future charting of UK home waters
- A suite of software utilities allowing the transformation of mapping and positioning data between the VORF surfaces



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Current practice for bathymetric data processing



Issues:

Complexity – onshore and offshore operations, time

Latency – the process takes time and hence is expensive

Accuracy issues – co-tidal charts have limited resolution and are derived from limited data; seabed gauges are expensive

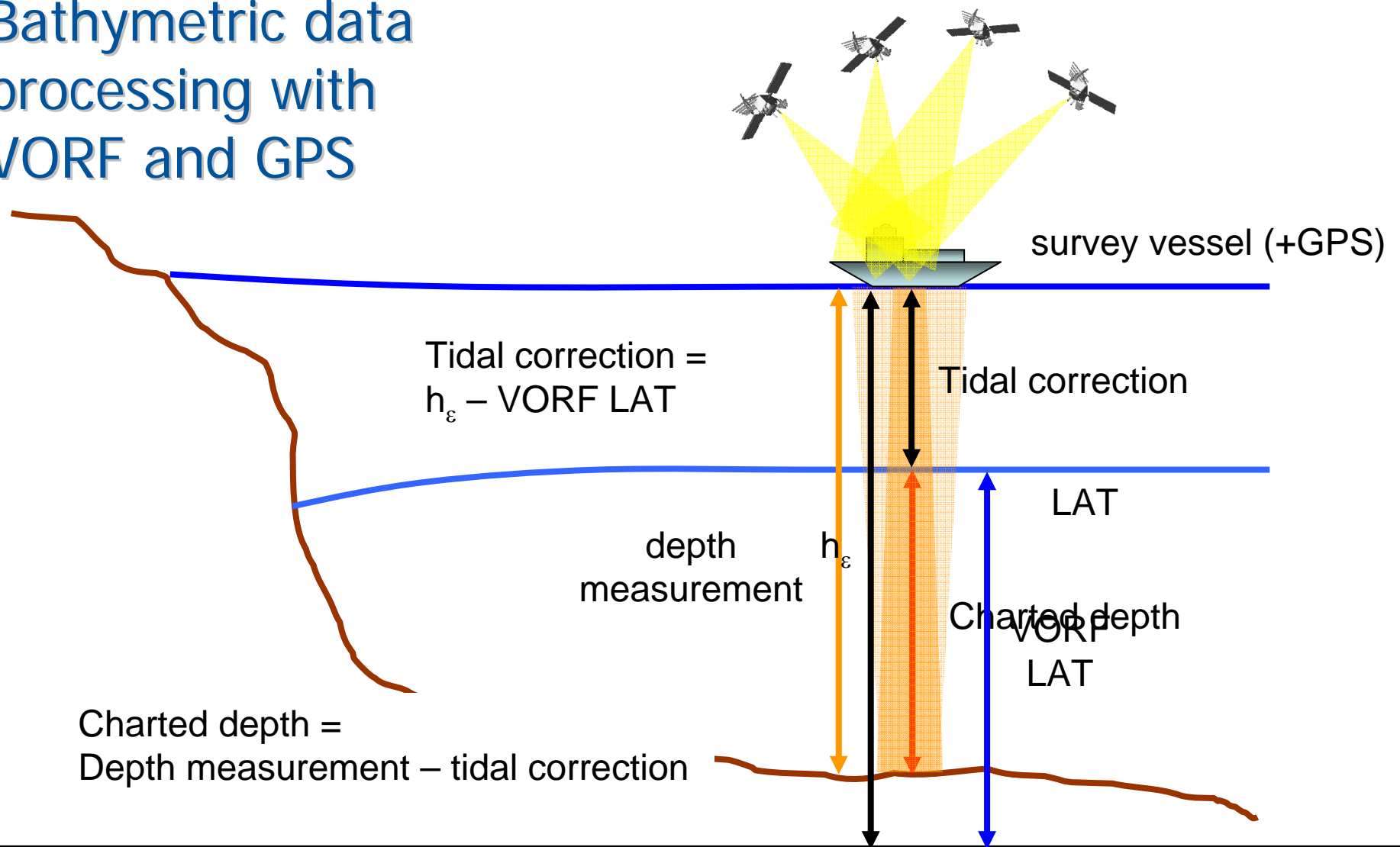
Inconsistency – practices using Chart Datum are sometimes poorly defined and can lead to discrepancies



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Bathymetric data processing with VORF and GPS



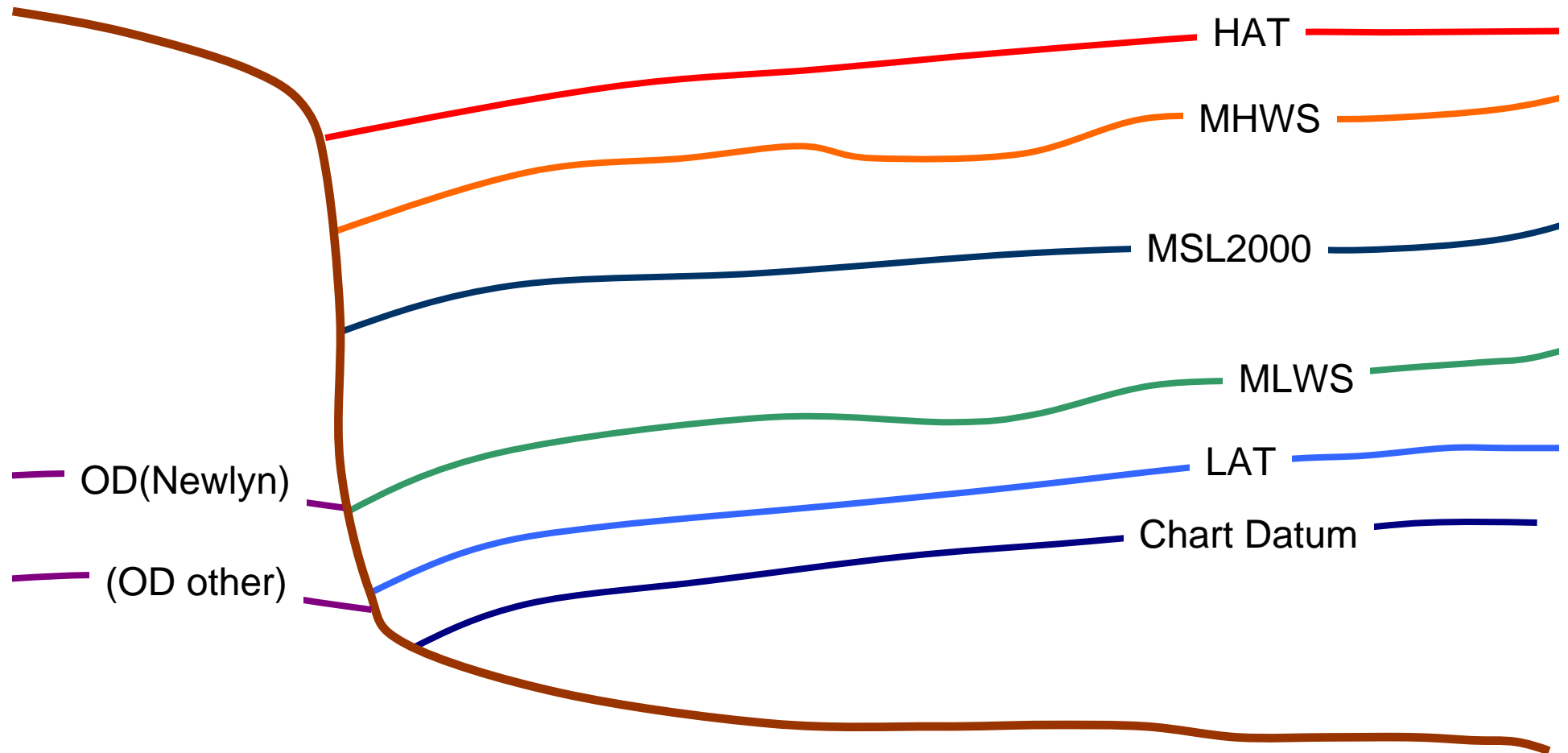
GRS80 Ellipsoid - accessible everywhere via GPS



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VORF surfaces:



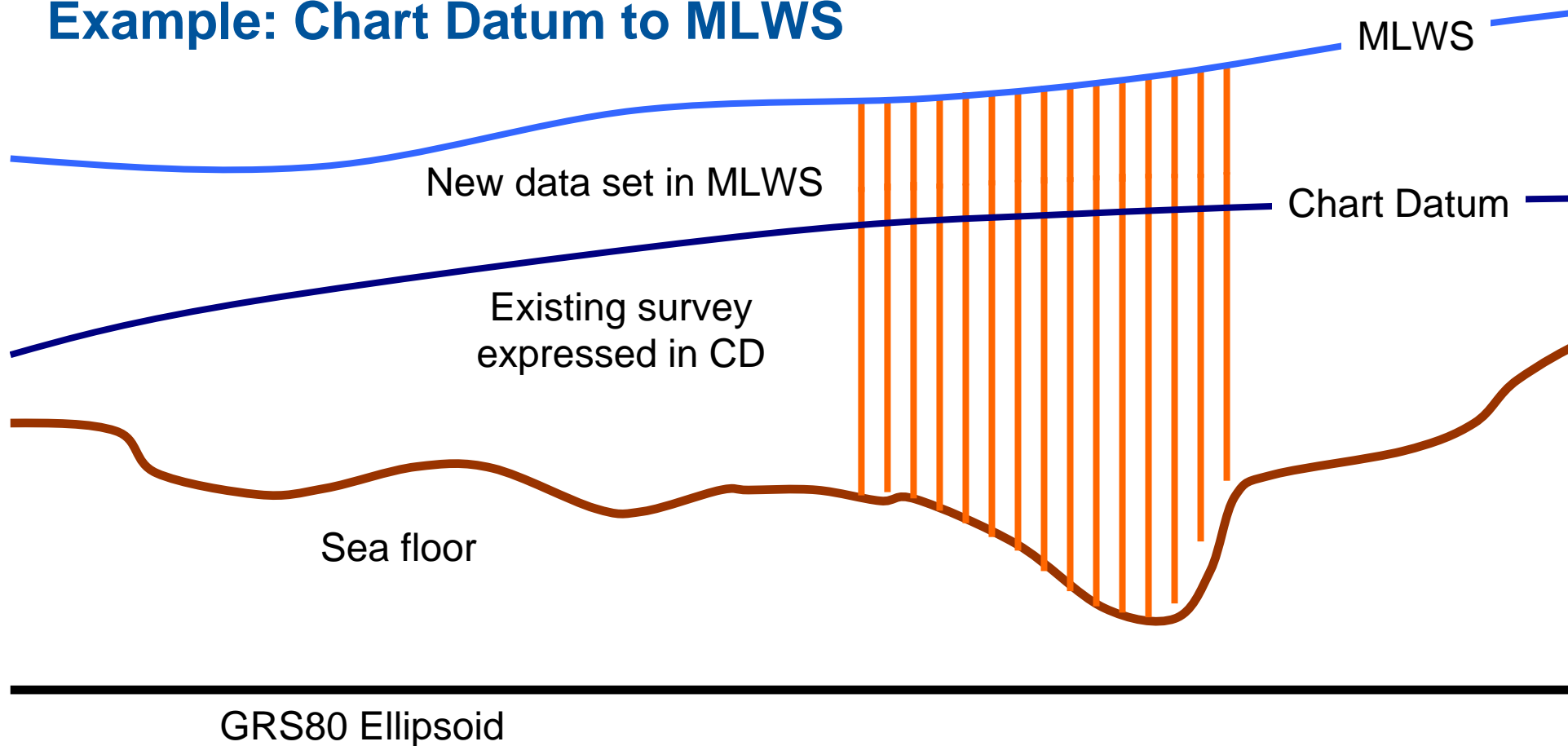
Ellipsoid



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Basic VORF functionality: Transforming data between vertical datums Example: Chart Datum to MLWS



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Brief overview of the technical development of VORF



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Technologies applied in development of VORF

- Tide gauge data
- GPS data
- Satellite altimetry
- Gravity field models
- Tidal modelling



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VORF Overall Approach

Find mean sea level



Model lowest astronomical tide



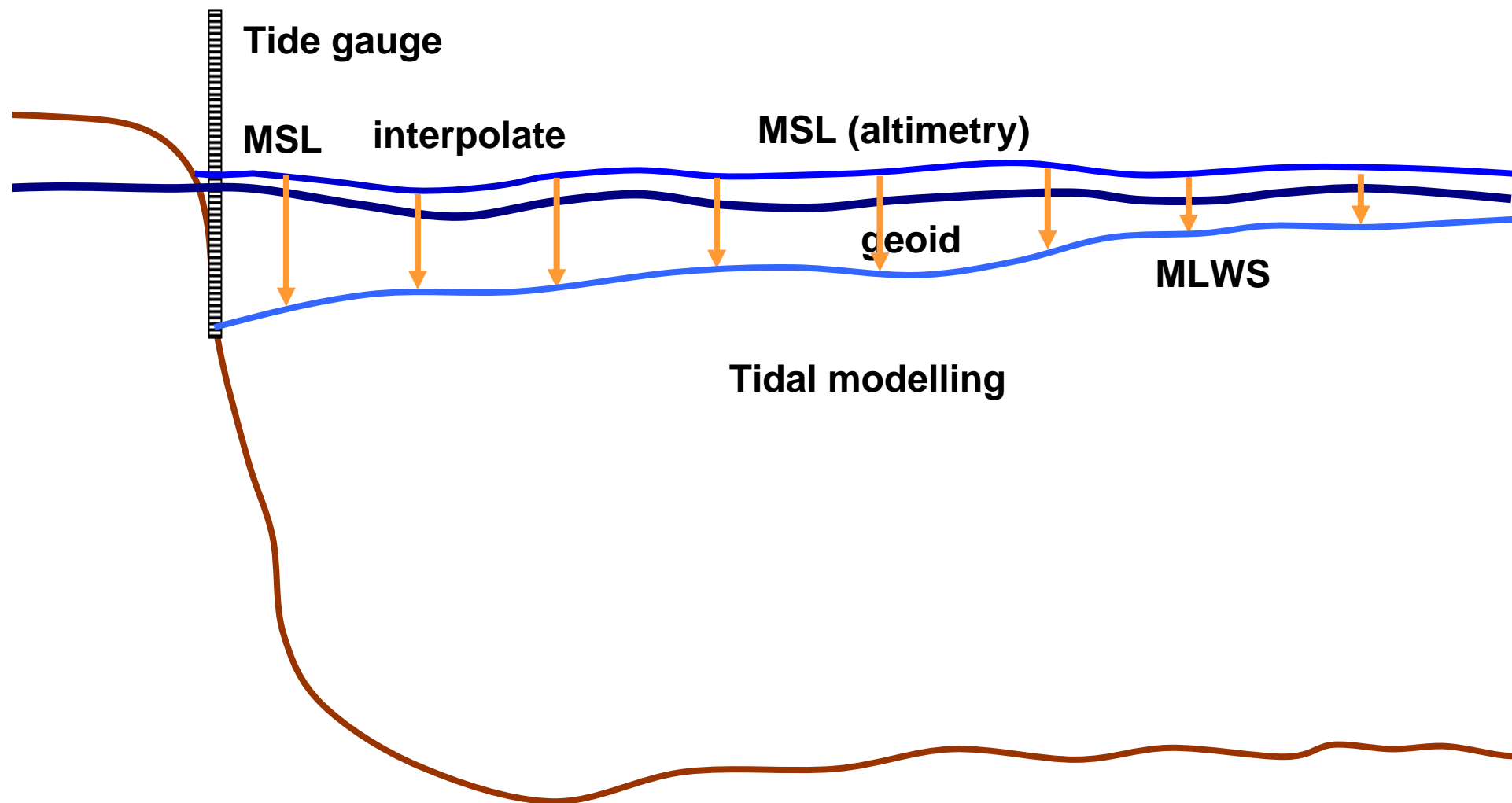
Combine surfaces



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Overview of VORF computation method



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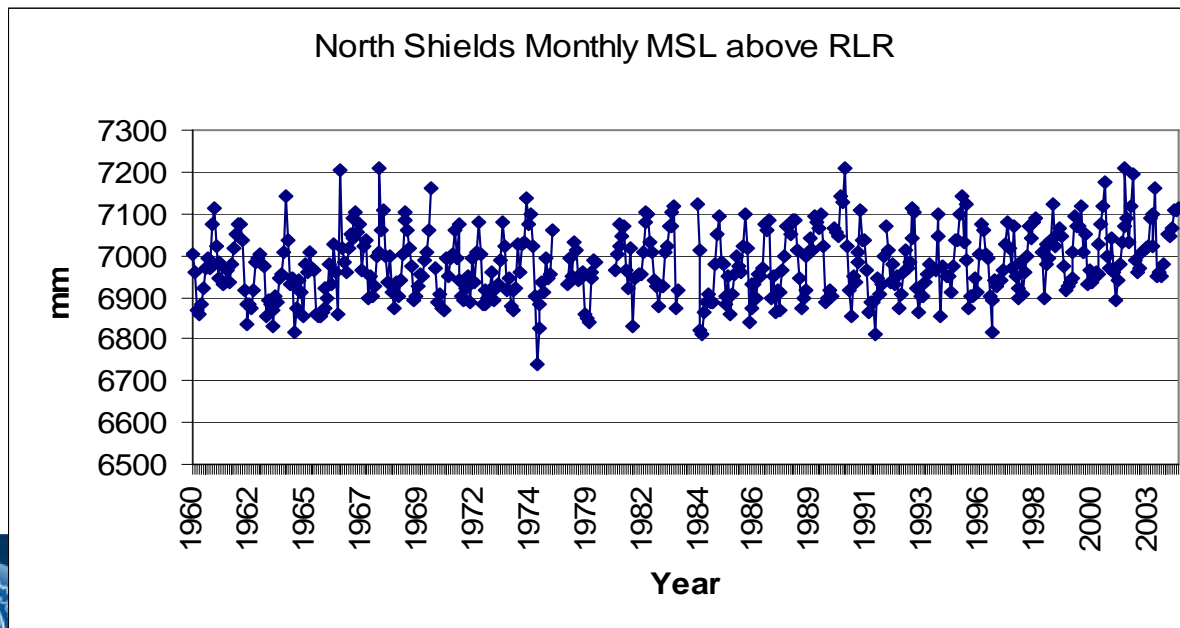


Monthly MSL Observations

Many tide gauge stations only have one month of observations.

Variations due to winds, pressure, currents, etc.

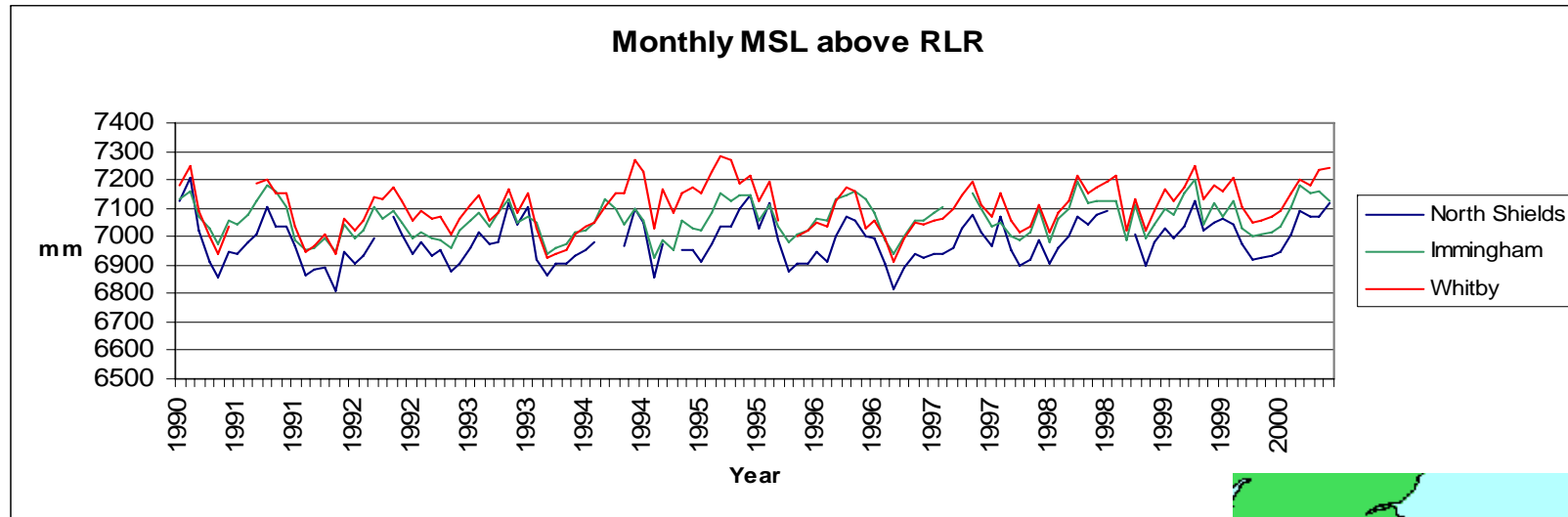
Correct by cross comparison.



RLR = Revised Local Reference, which is sea level relative to the land.



Spatial Correlation



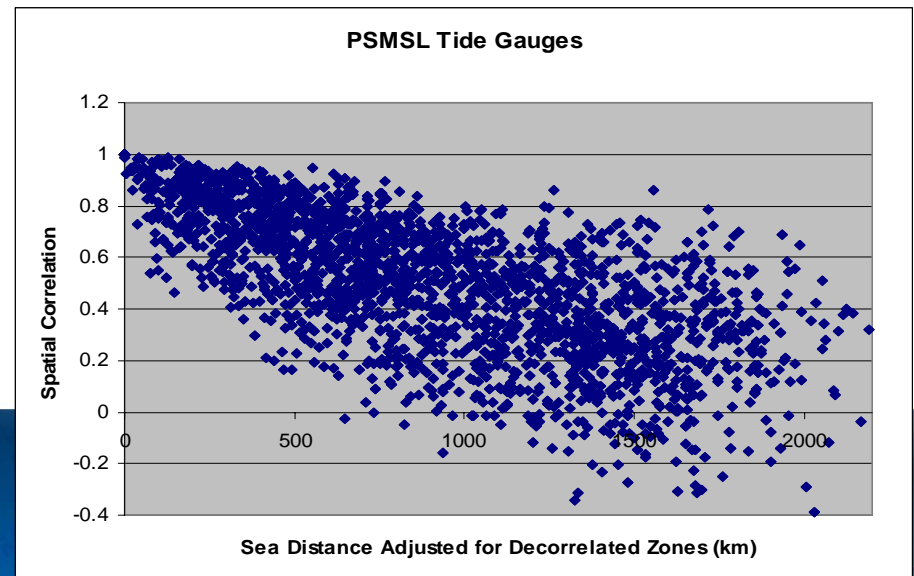
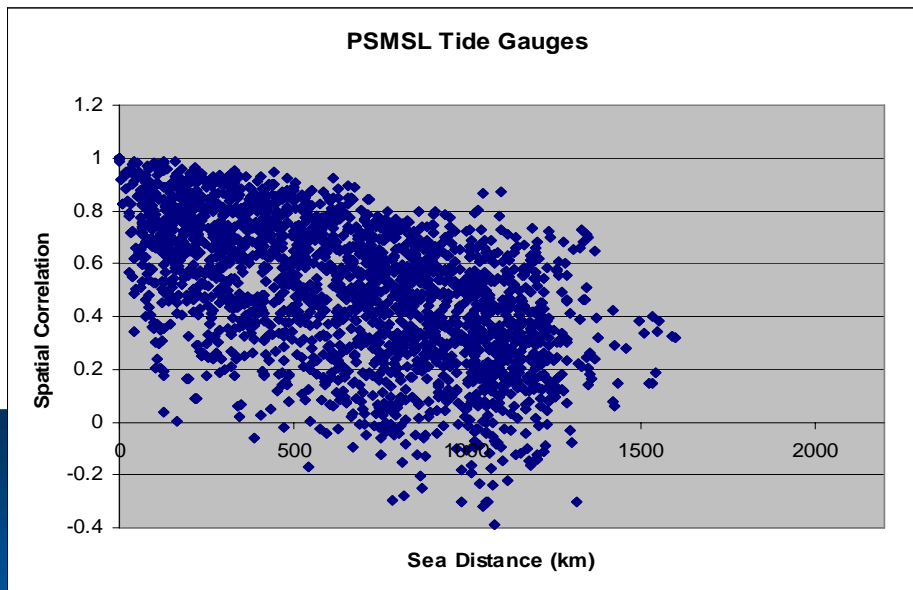
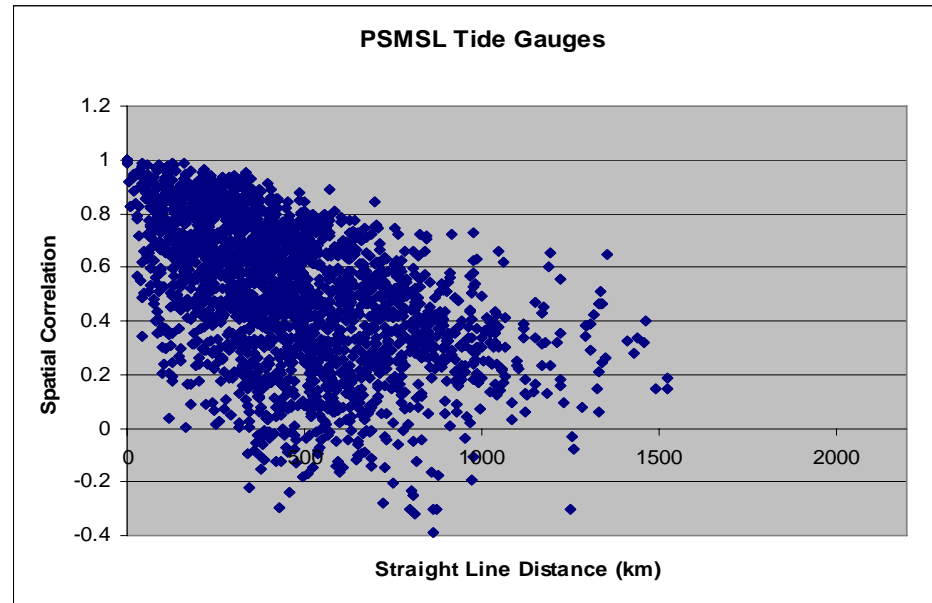
Correlations help to control the interpolation of MSL at stations where there are short series of data.

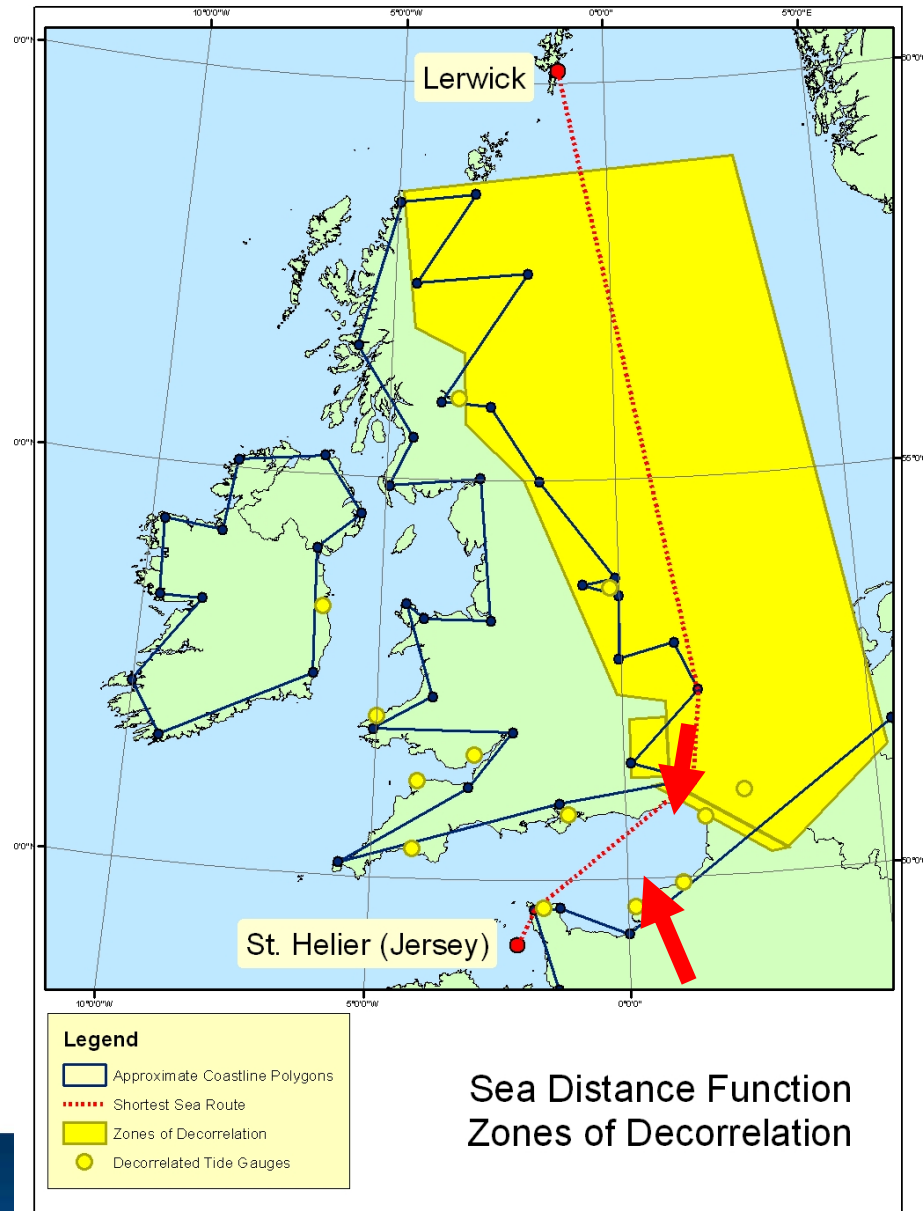


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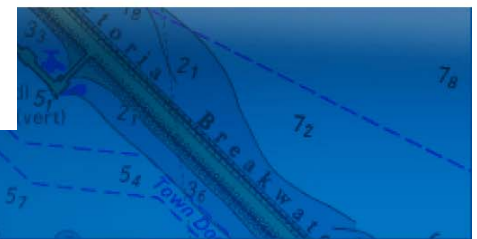


Spatial Correlation Scatter Plots



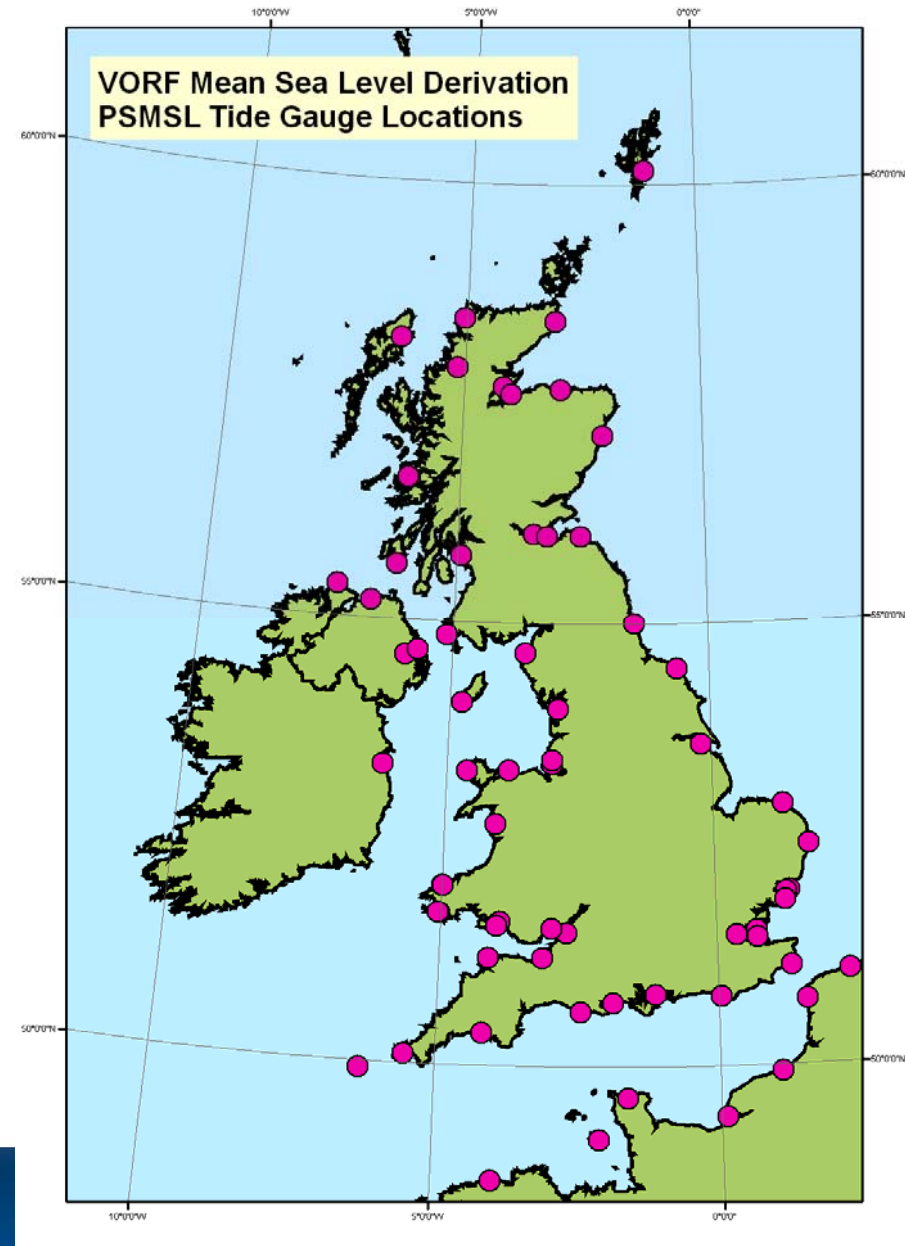


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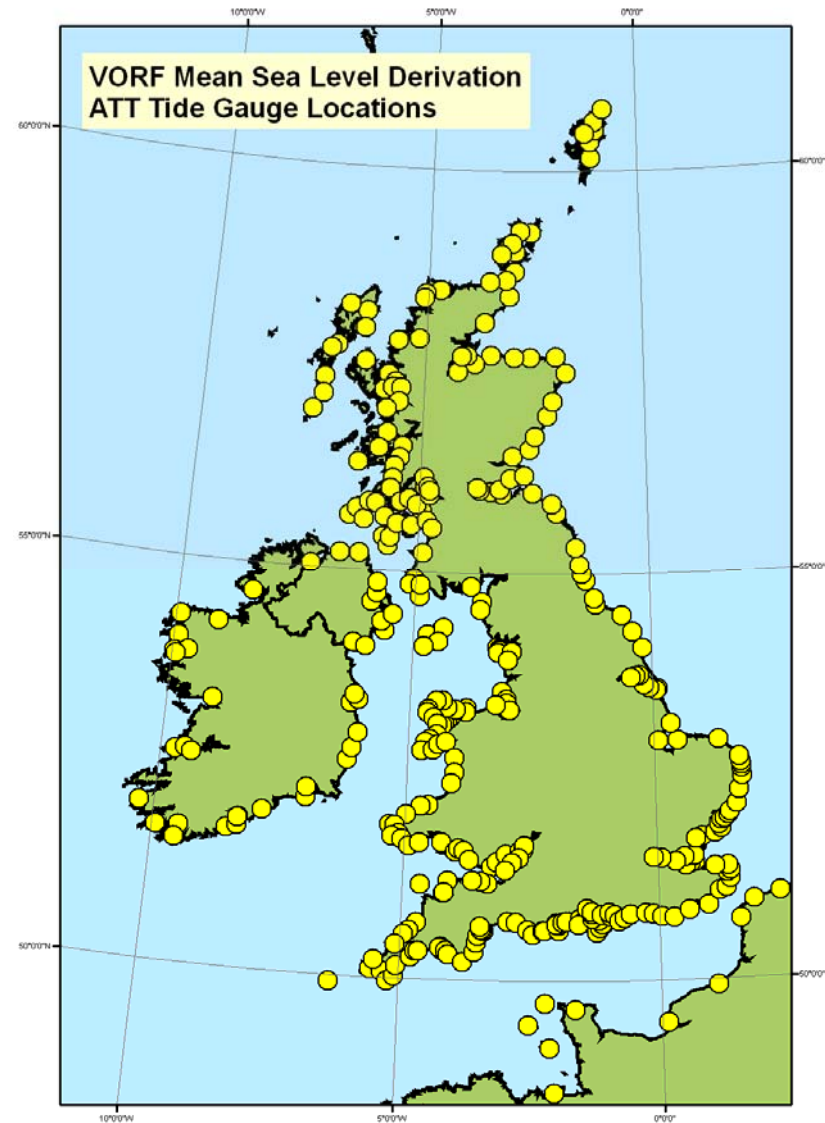
Data sources: Tide Gauge data via the Permanent Service for Mean Sea Level (PSMSL)

- National Tidal and Sea Level Facility (NTSLF) stations
- High quality continuous observations
- BUT low spatial density



**Data sources:
Tide Gauges Admiralty Tide Table
(ATT)**

- Around 700 Standard and Secondary Port locations
- Good spatial density
- BUT occasionally low precision due to short term data series

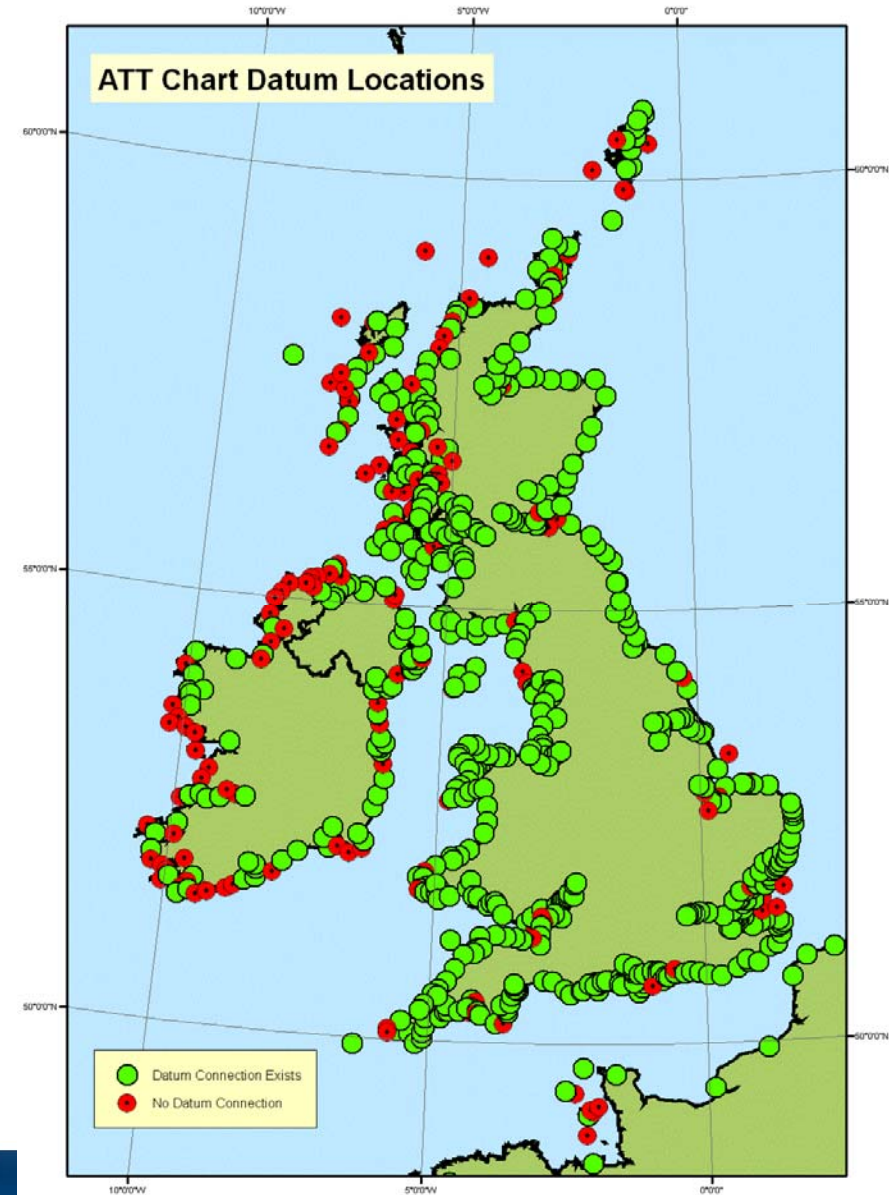


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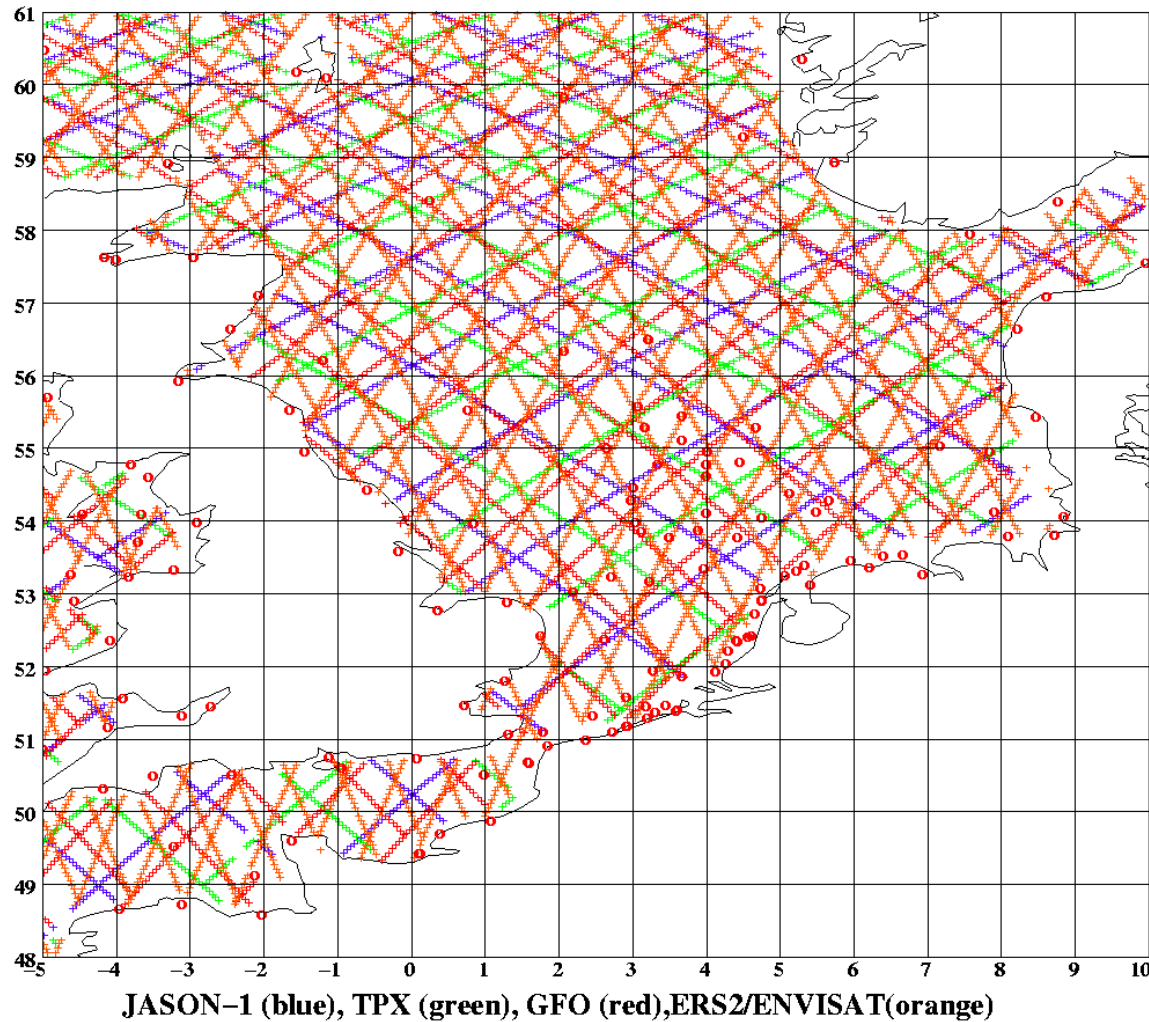
Chart Datum:

- VORF aims to unify all these separate datums into one, seamless surface
- Process involves verifying the link between CD and Ordnance Datum (the land-leveilling height datum)

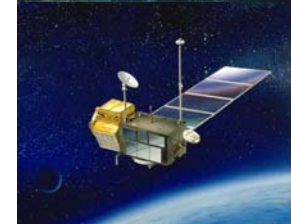


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Technologies applied: Satellite Altimetry



ENVISAT



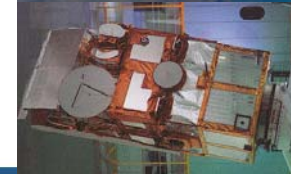
TOPEX



JASON



GFO



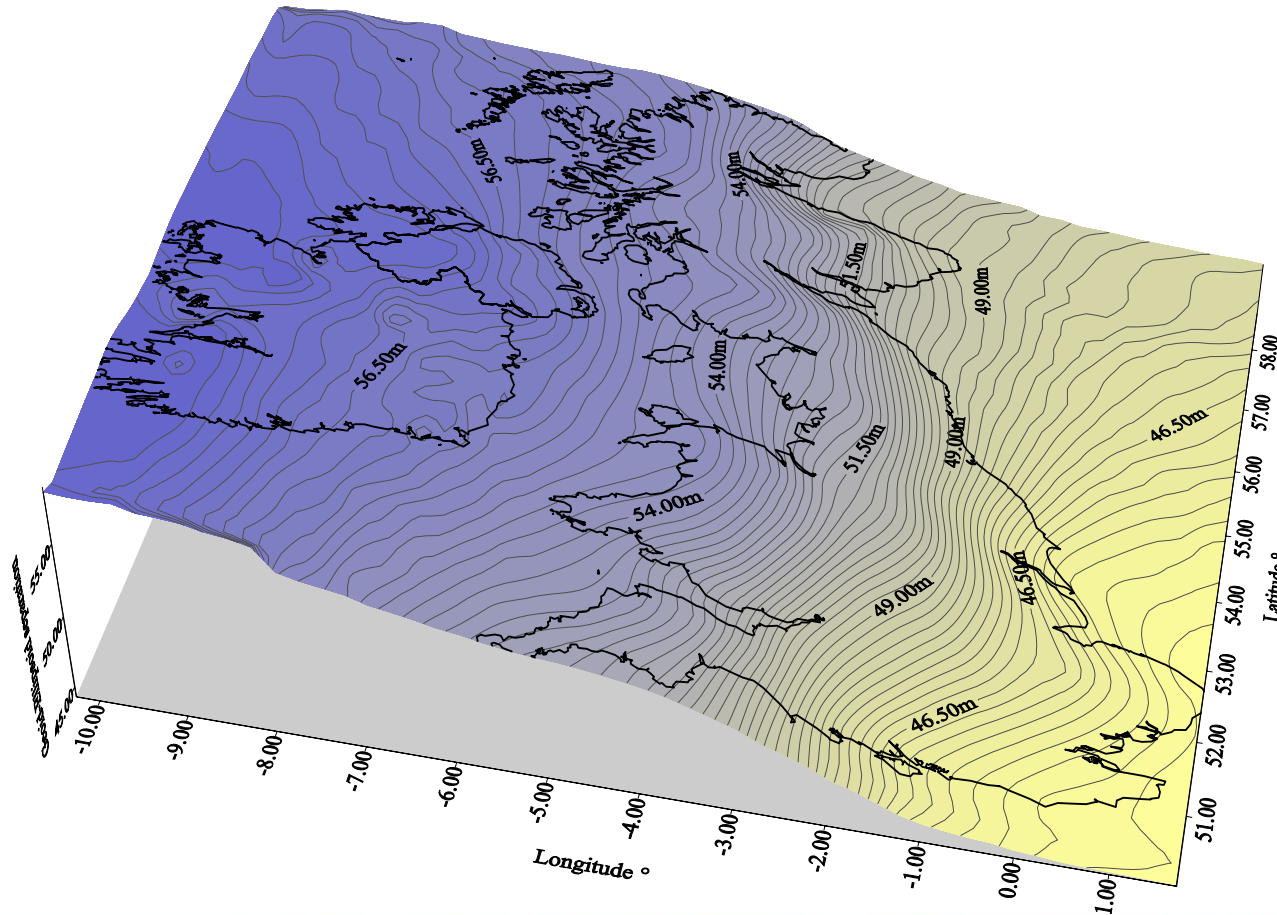
ERS1/2



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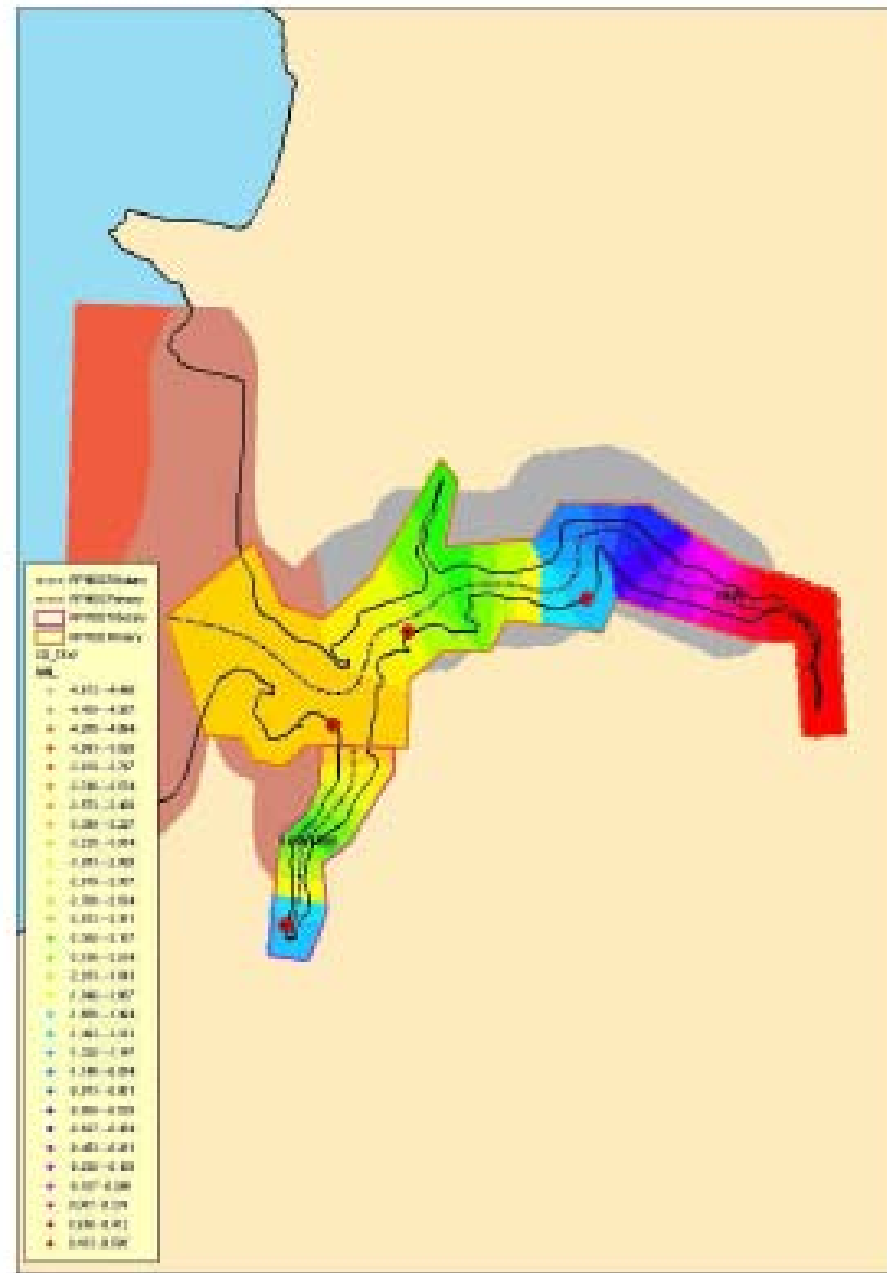
Technologies applied: OSGM05 – the latest UK gravity field model (OSGM09 available soon)



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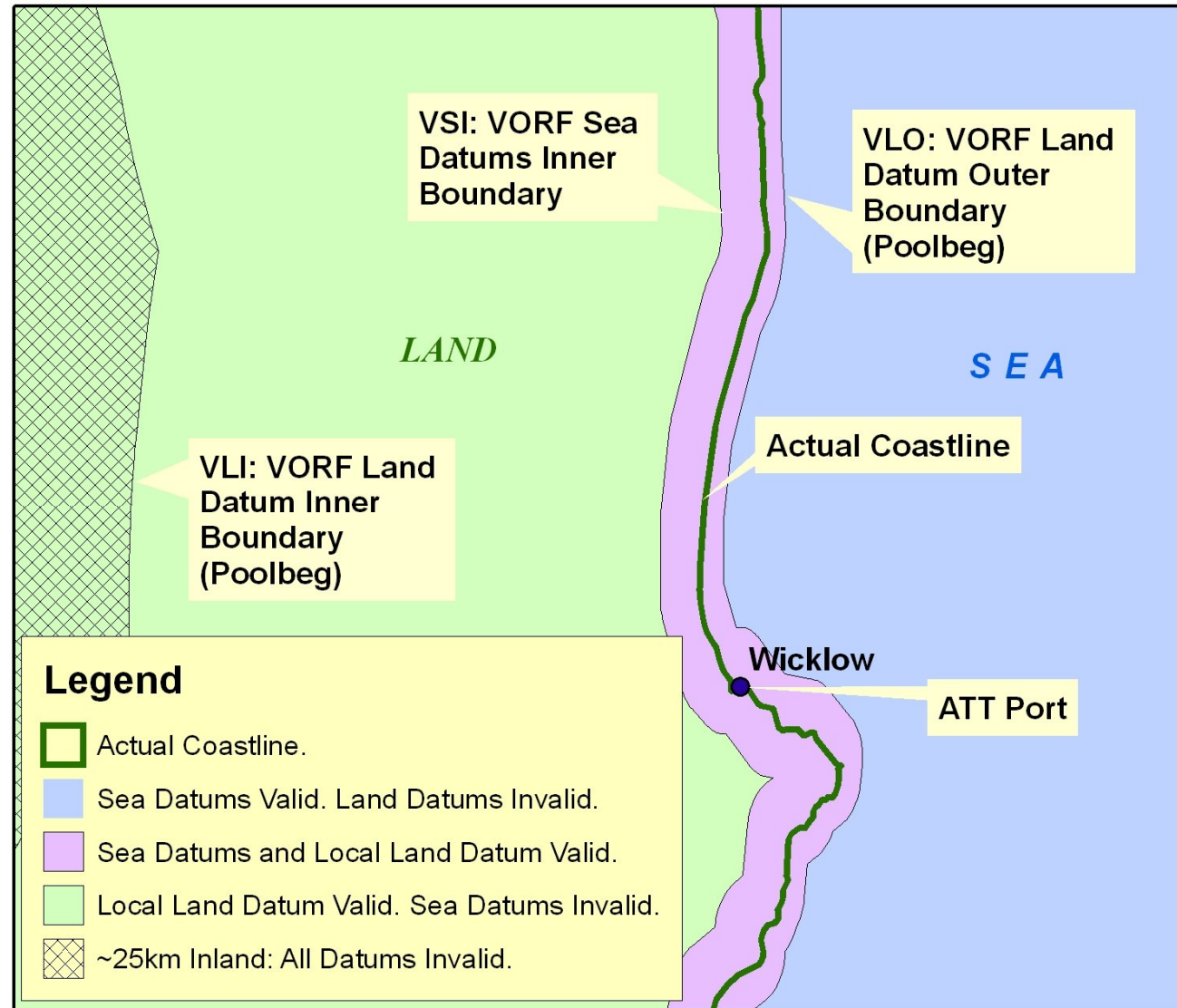


River Datums



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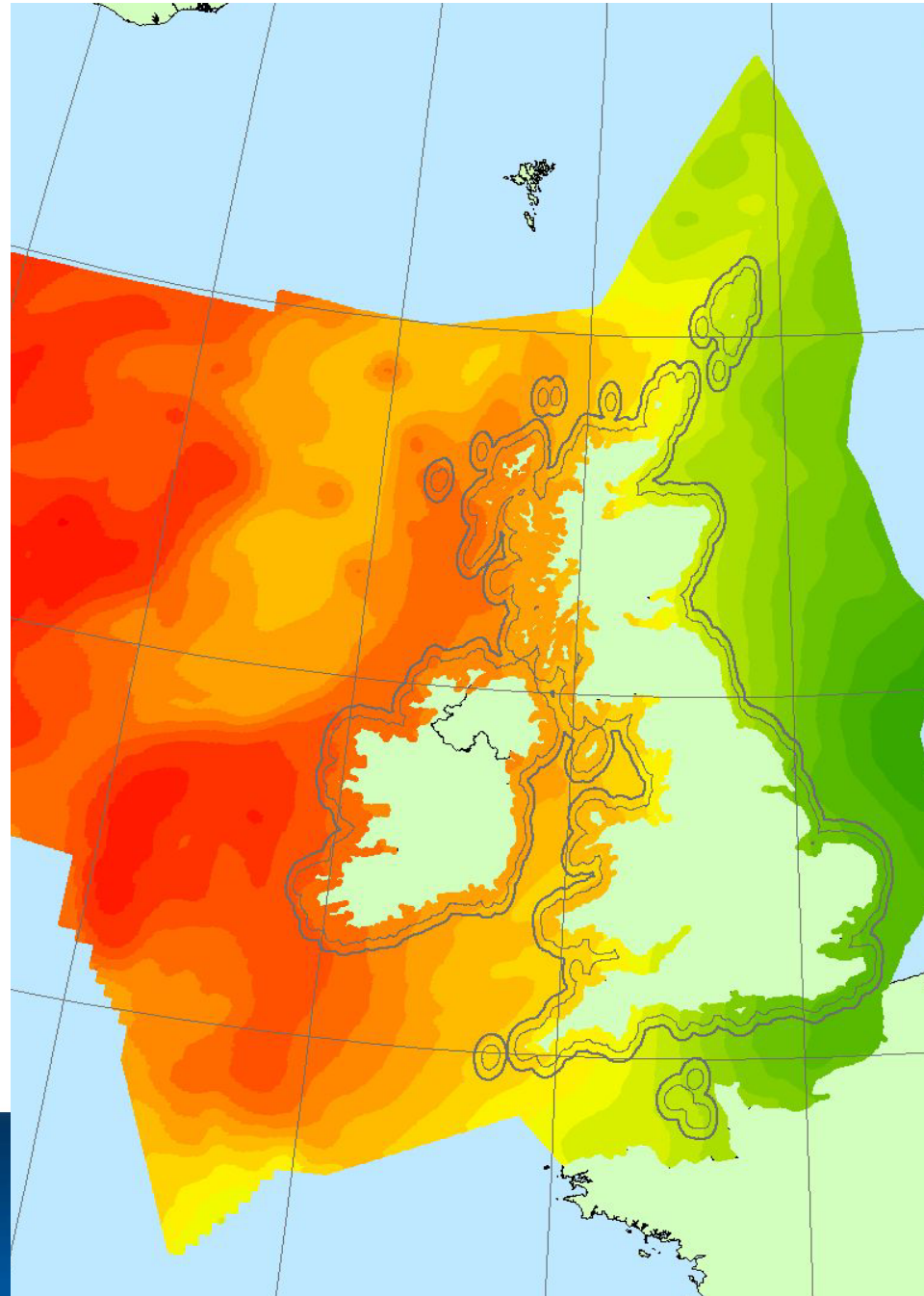
Use of Areas of Applicability



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Boundaries of VORF Model: UK Continental Shelf



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VORF software functionality

- Transformation between datums
- Estimated error in transformations
- Visualisation
- User error detection
- Point/file mode data import
- Deals with complexity of searching for special cases such as rivers and impounded datums.
- High speed data retrieval and processing.



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VORF Application

The screenshot shows the VORF application window with the following components:

- Input Mode:** Decimal degrees. Single point input fields for Latitude (ϕ), Longitude (λ), and Depth (m). A File checkbox is checked.
- Output Mode:** Single Point (metres). Input fields for New Depth and Uncertainty. File checkboxes for File(Valid), File(NotValid), and File(both) are present.
- Visualisation:** Checkboxes for Output point depth values, Valid input point locations, and Invalid input point locations. The Admiralty VORF logo is displayed.
- Map:** A map of the United Kingdom and Ireland, colored in yellow and orange, centered on the Atlantic Ocean.
- Current Datum:** A dropdown menu set to CD.
- Target Datum:** A list of datums including ETRF, ITRF2000, CD, LAT, MLVS, MSL2000, MHWS, HAT, Alderney, Belfast, Douglas, Foula, Guernsey, Jersey, Kirkwall, Lerwick, Lundy, Newlyn, Poolbeg, Scalasaig, Saint Kilda, Saint Mary's, Stormoway, and SuleSkerry.
- Buttons:** Display datums, Display input points, Process, Task Status, Save Log, and Exit.
- Status Log:** A text area at the bottom left showing processing details: "... reading C:\projects\VORF\Testing\VORF\data>Error_Surfaces\GE5002_CD_ETRF.grd 30493632 bytes", "> processed 70620 points there were 22301 valid and 48319 invalid points.", and "02/21/07 12:19:05 processing complete C:\projects\VORF\Testing\VT14\F2\F2.xyz 2213200 bytes".
- Coordinates:** A status bar at the bottom left shows "Lon, Lat.: x=-5.926147/y=52.578951".

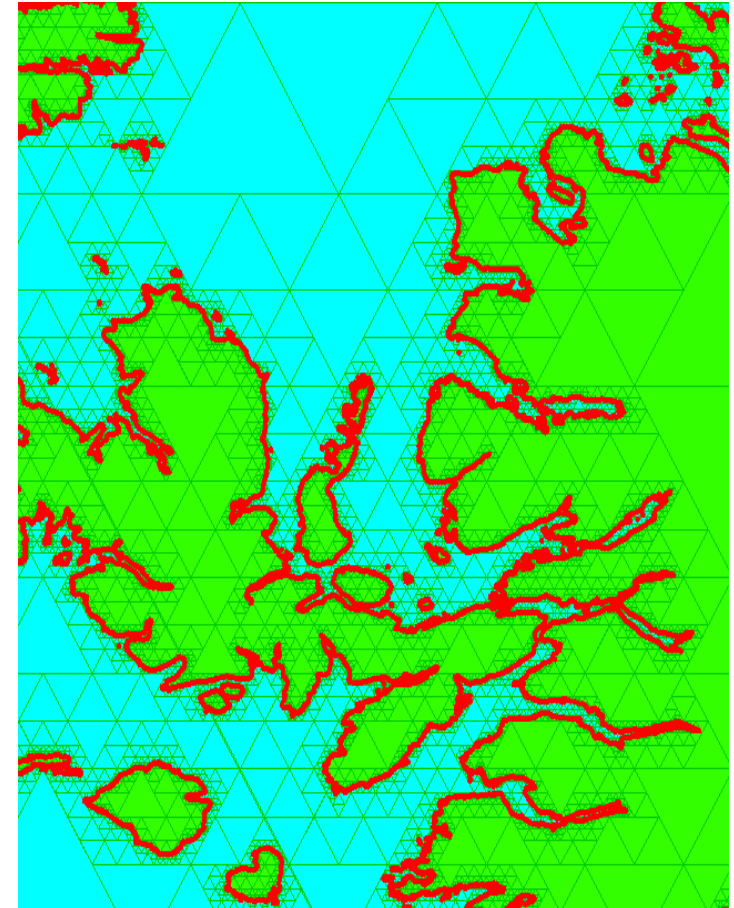


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Ultra Rapid Point in Polygon (PiP) Benchmark Tests

- 400,000 line segment polygon set
- Conventional desktop PC (1 Gb RAM, 3 GHz processor)
- 8,000,000 queries carried out correctly in 16 seconds (including file reading)
- University College London (UCL) has developed new concepts in high performance PiP tests
- Technique based on quadtree subdivision of analysis space

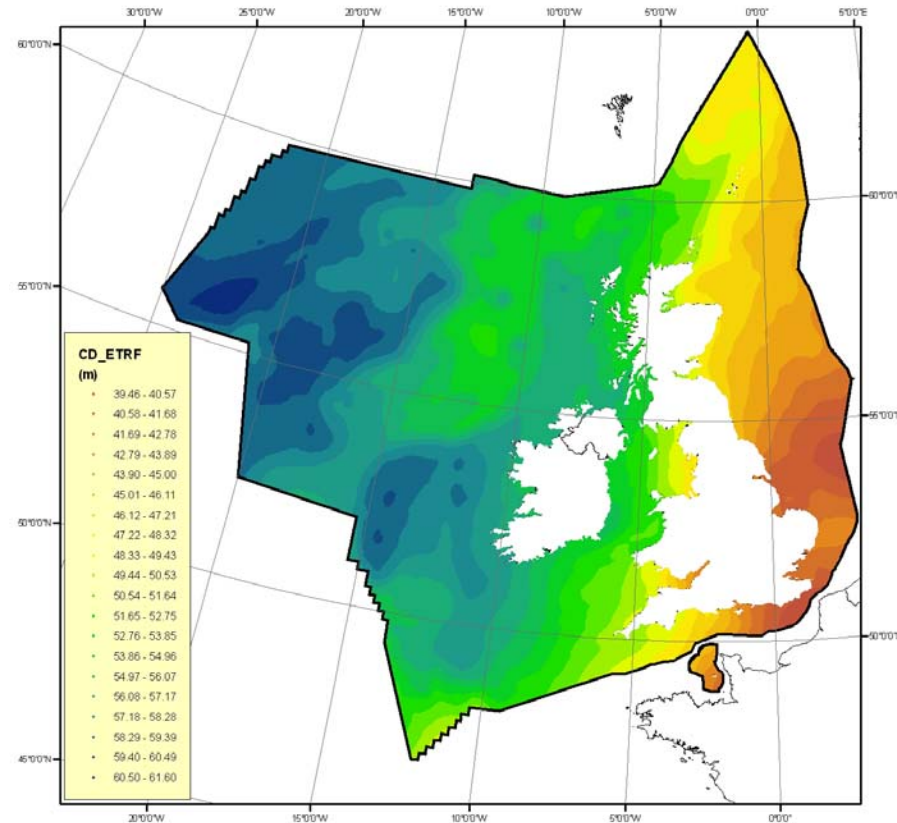


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Current progress:

- V2.0 delivered to UKHO Jan 08.
- Now to do:
- Stakeholders to be revisited
- Needs full testing
- Needs to be developed into robust software
- Safety case

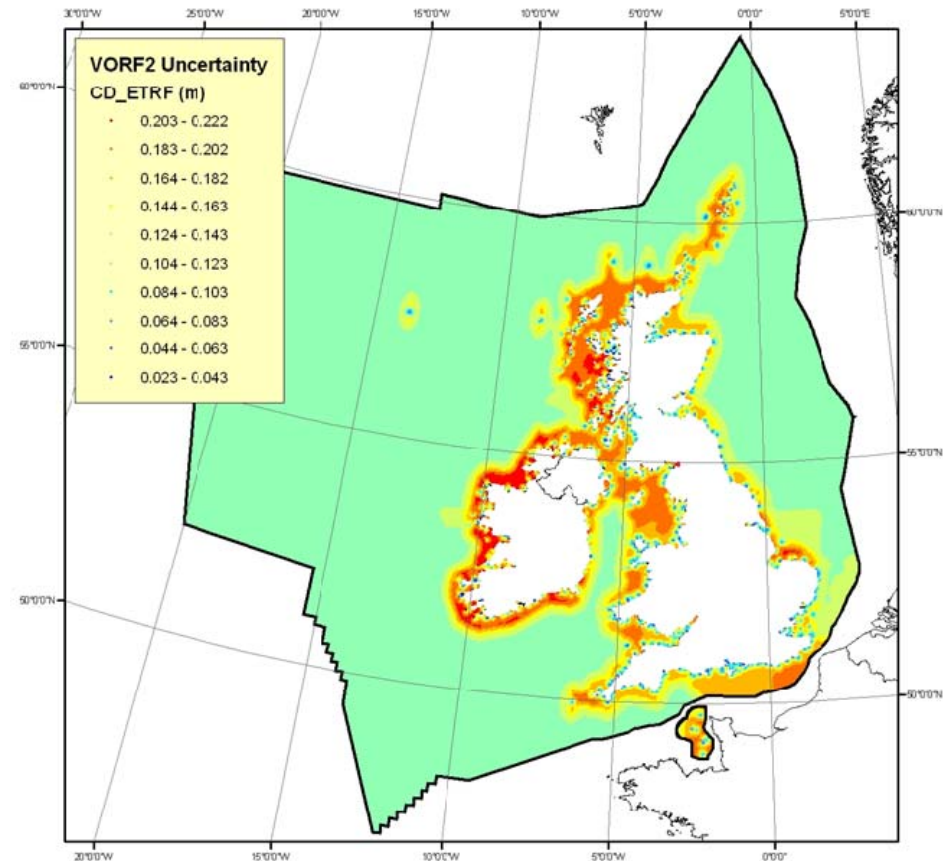


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Accuracy achieved

- VORF was designed to be accurate to $\pm 0.1\text{m}$ 1 sigma close to shore and $\pm 0.15\text{m}$ 1 sigma offshore.
- Initial investigations show that it is slightly greater than this in some areas, but it will still be fit for purpose.
- VORF will be released with estimations of the uncertainties of the surfaces.



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Why is VORF needed?

- Continuing developments in GPS
- LIDAR and multibeam technology
- Analogy with the Ordnance Survey heighting reference systems on land
- To deal with the increased use of GPS-based hydrographic surveys submitted to UKHO



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How can VORF benefit the UKHO?

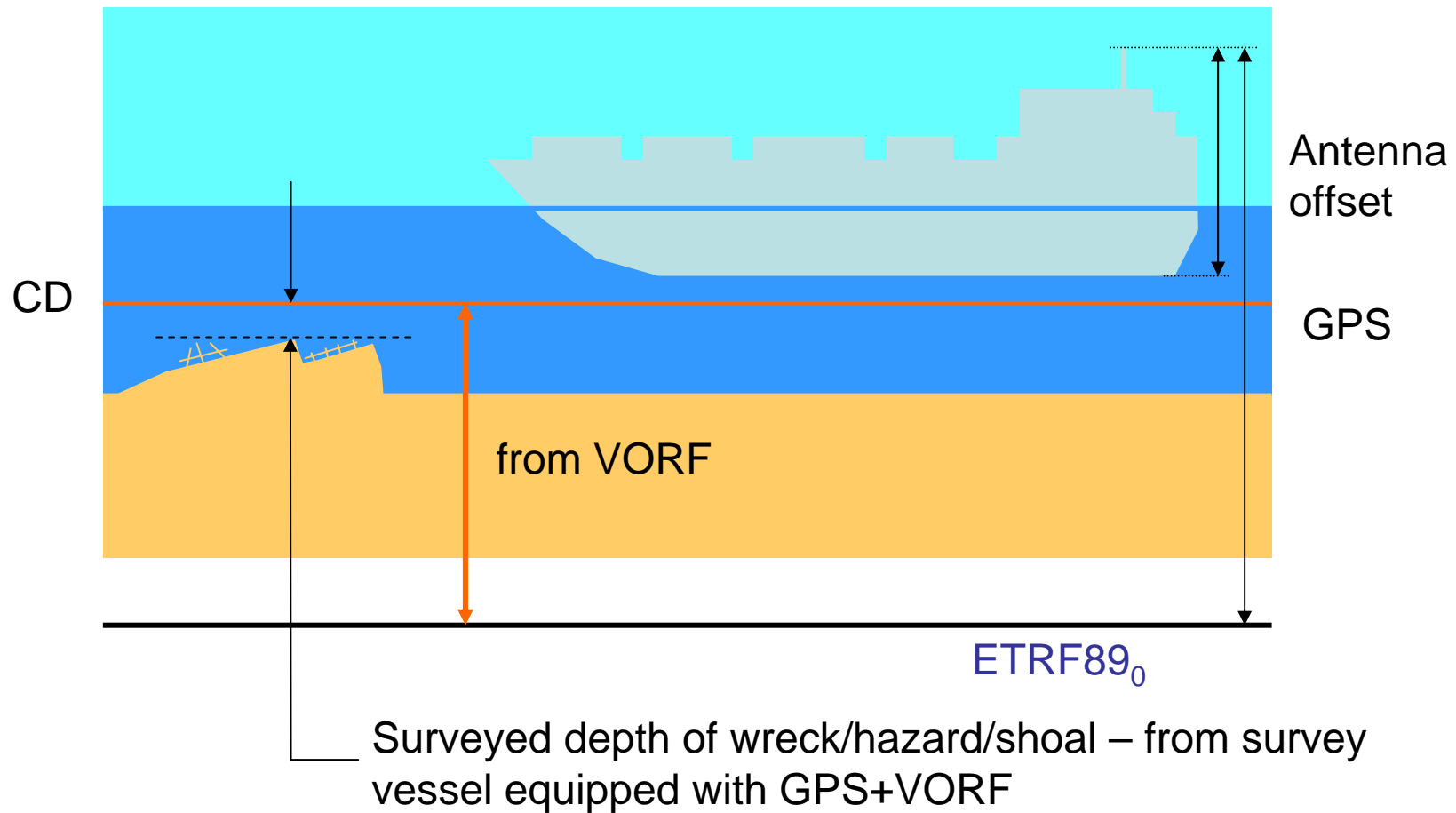
- Cost and efficiency of surveys
- Quality control
- Enabling new technologies
- Developing new products



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Navigational users



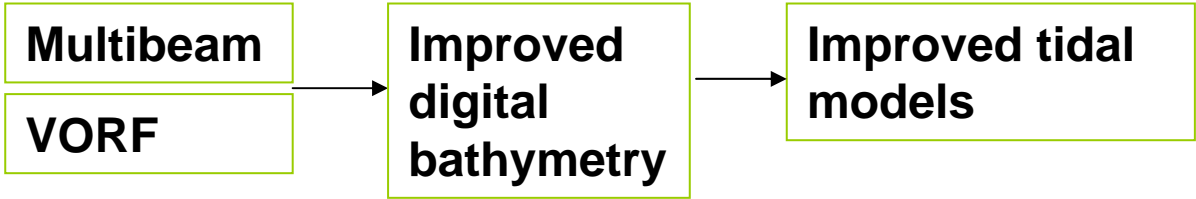
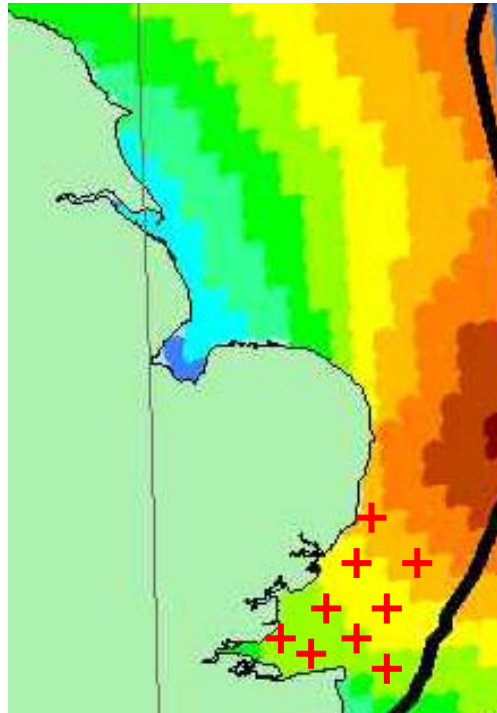
Elimination of remote tide gauges



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Specialist applications



- Tidal predictions at “virtual tide stations” – accessible via satellite web link.
- Ship equipped with VORF and GPS is its own tide gauge – compare current reading to prediction, plot enhanced route/timing for approach to critical areas.



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Summary of VORF advantages

- VORF derives continuous surfaces, with fixed reference to ETRF89.
- It provides a consistent interpolation between Chart Datums, and methodology for extrapolation offshore.
- It eliminates some of the reliance on remote or expensive tidal observations.
- It has the potential to be built in to real-time applications.
- It fully exploits current and future GPS technology, and is the basis for future accuracy enhancements.



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Conclusions

- VORF is an enabling technology
- Surveying without tide gauges – cheaper, faster, more accurate
- New navigation and space management concepts
- Fully integrated data products
- SOLAS – improved navigation in critical areas
- VORF will help UKHO in its development of marine charting and navigation products



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