
 [EE] Evening Poster | M (Multidisciplinary and Interdisciplinary) | M-TT Technology & Techniques

[M-TT35]HIGH-DEFINITION TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOPHYSICAL DATA ANALYSIS

convener:Yuichi S. Hayakawa(Center for Spatial Information Science, The University of Tokyo),
 Christopher A Gomez (Kobe University Faculty of Maritime Sciences Volcanic Risk at Sea Research
 Group), Shigekazu Kusumoto(富山大学大学院理工学研究部(理学))

Sun. May 20, 2018 5:15 PM - 6:30 PM Poster Hall (International Exhibition Hall7, Makuhari Messe)

High-definition, or high-resolution data of earth surface topography and geophysical properties have become widely available for better understandings of the earth surface processes and dynamics. Here in this session, we accept discussions on high-definition topographic and geophysical data, including its theory, acquisition, archiving, processing, modeling and analysis. The approaches may include applications of, but not limited to, laser scanning, SfM-MVS photogrammetry, GNSS positioning, SAR interferometry, multi-beam sonar, geomagnetics and electromagnetics sensors based on terrestrial (fixed or mobile) and aerial (UAV or manned airborne) platforms.

[MTT35-P05]High-resolution seafloor DEM of World War II wreck site by combining multibeam bathymetry and SfM photogrammetry

*Hironobu Kan¹, Chiaki Katagiri², Yumiko Nakanishi³, Shin Yoshizaki⁴, Masayuki Nagao⁵, Rintaro Ono⁶
 (1.Graduate School of Integrated Sciences for Global Society, Kyushu University, 2.Okinawa Prefectural
 Archaeological Center, 3.Osaka Prefectural Board of Education, 4.Kyoto City Archaeological Research
 Institute, 5.Research Institute of Geology and Geoinformation, AIST, 6.School of Marine Science and
 Technology, Tokai University)

Keywords:SfM, MBES, seafloor geomorphology, underwater archeology

The high-resolution digital elevation model (DEM) generation using Structure-from-motion (SfM) photogrammetry is challenging for underwater objects and geomorphology because global positioning systems-based mapping techniques cannot be applied to the seafloor. We eliminate this problem by incorporating precise control points obtained from high-resolution multibeam echosounding bathymetry to generate 3D models using SfM photogrammetry.

A World War II wreck USS Emmons, a 106-m US Navy Benson-class destroyer minesweeper sank in ~40 m of water off Okinawa Island, Japan, is used as a case study for this project. The Sonic 2022 was used for multibeam bathymetry which has a variable ultrasonic frequency of 200 to 400 kHz, 256 ultrasonic beams and selectable swath coverage of 10 to 160 degrees. An ultrasonic frequency of 400 kHz is selected for this study. An ultra-high-resolution DEM with a grid size of ~5 cm was generated for a 120 m × 30 m area covering the entire wreck site using geographical coordination using 1,716 images of the wreck obtained during scuba expeditions.

The USS Emmons stalled from damages incurred during an attack by Japanese *kamikaze* planes on April 6, 1945. The ship was abandoned and intentionally sunk. The wreckage of the *kamikaze* planes is also scattered on the seafloor. More than 70 years after the end of the Second World War, documentation of the war through material evidence beyond first-person accounts is increasing in significance. The model provides a primary record of the current state of the wreck, and allows for the establishment of various

measures for its conservation.