















AUGMENTED OBSERVATION STRATEGY N THE COASTAL ZONE TO D NUMERICAL TWINS OF THE OCEAN IN RIVER IMPACTED AREAS

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1 LOPS, IFREMER, BREST, FRANCE

2 PHYTNESS, ARGENTON, FRANCE

3 IRSN, LA SEYNE SUR MER, FRANCE

4 CEFREM, PERPIGNAN, FRANCE 5 IMEV, VILLEFRANCHE, FRANCE

6 LSCE, GIF SUR YVETTE, FRANCE

7 RDT-SIIM, BREST, FRANCE

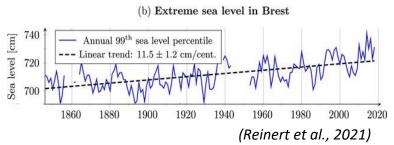
8 RDT-LDCM, BREST, FRANCE

17 June 2025

Observation of the coastal zone: high spatial and temporal variability

Meso-scale processes

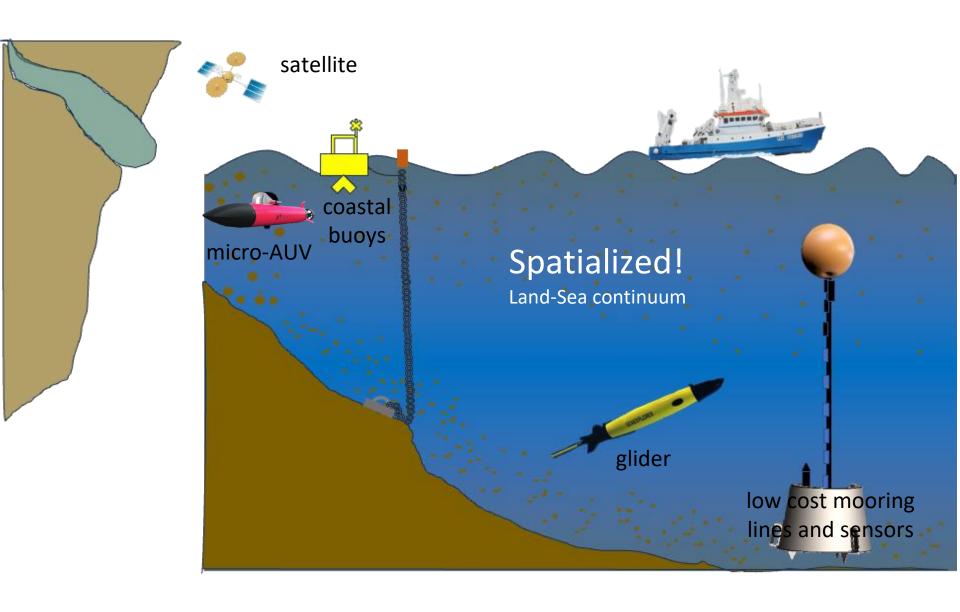
- measures of physico-chemical parameters with a good spatial/time resolution/coverage
- measures of trends and extremes



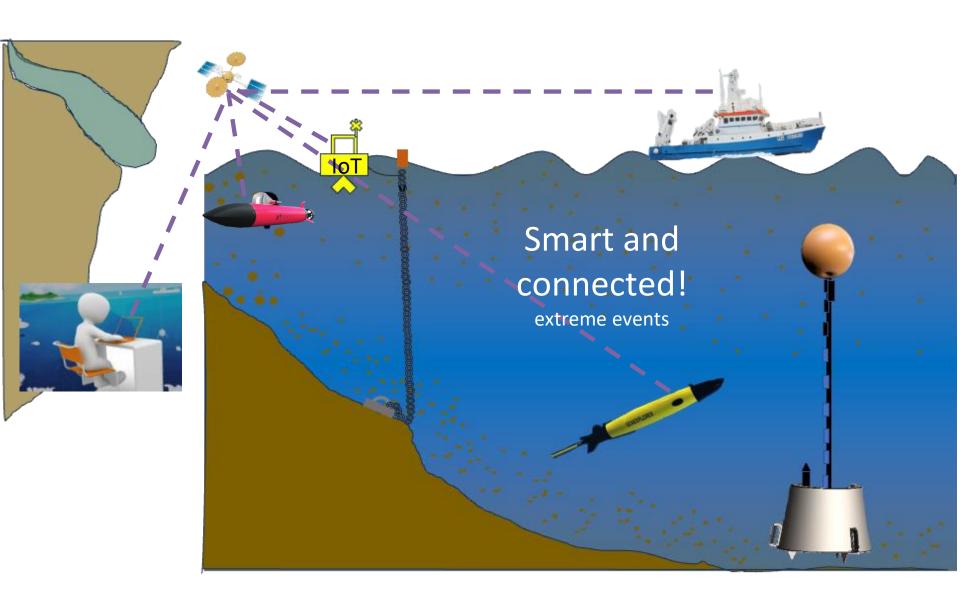


=> these scales are undersampled with current observation networks

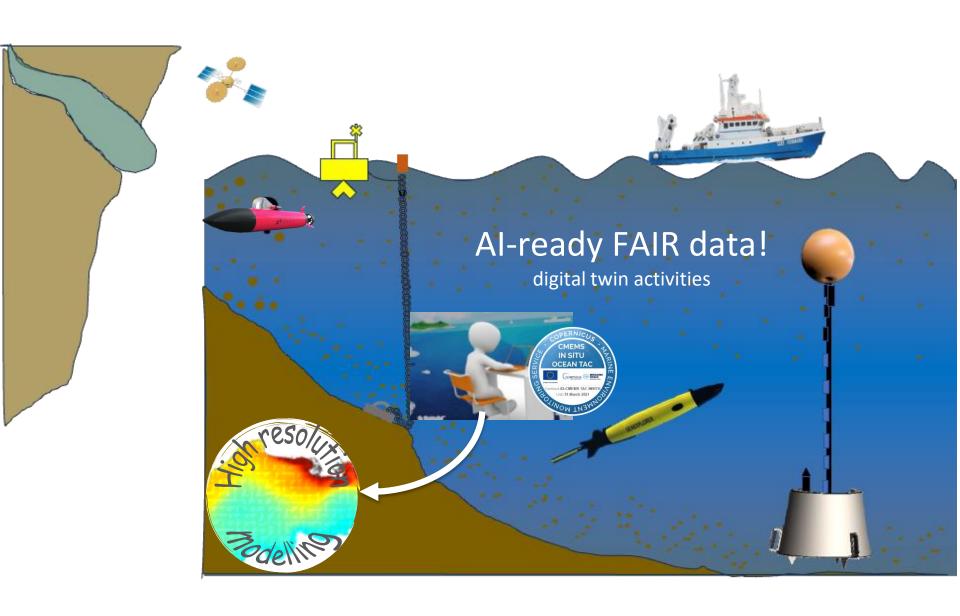
Observation of the coastal zone

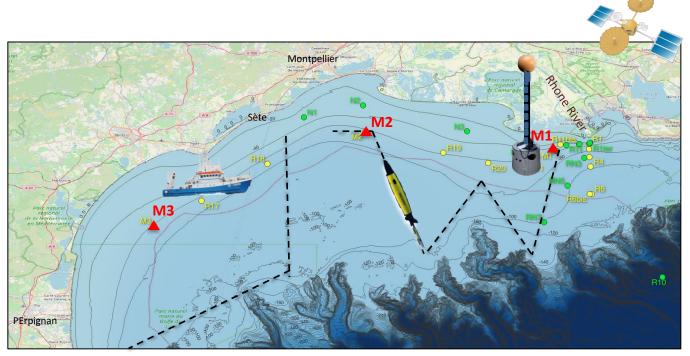


Observation of the coastal zone



Observation of the coastal zone

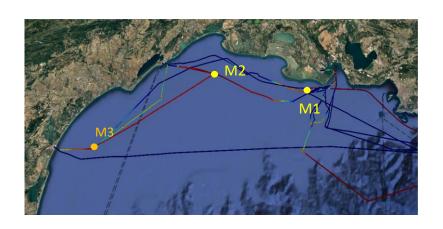




- 18 January-13 April 2024
- RV Téthys2

A multi-systems strategy to sample over the shelf:

- radials during oceanographic cruise (hydrology, biogeochemistry, contaminants)
- dedicated satellite images
- glider deployments (January-February)
- Mastodon2D moderate cost mooring lines at 3 locations

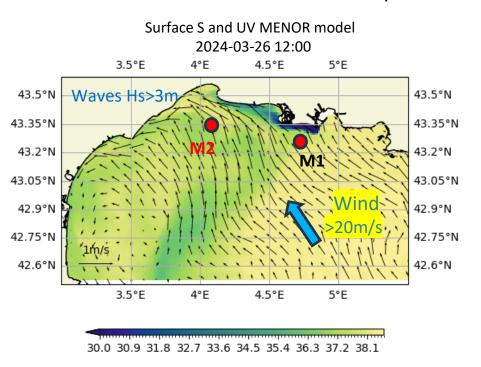


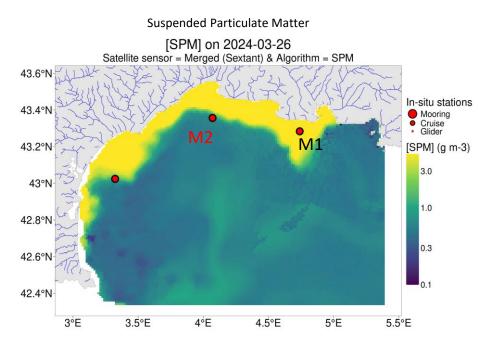
2 MASTODON-2D mooring lines recovered : M1, M2



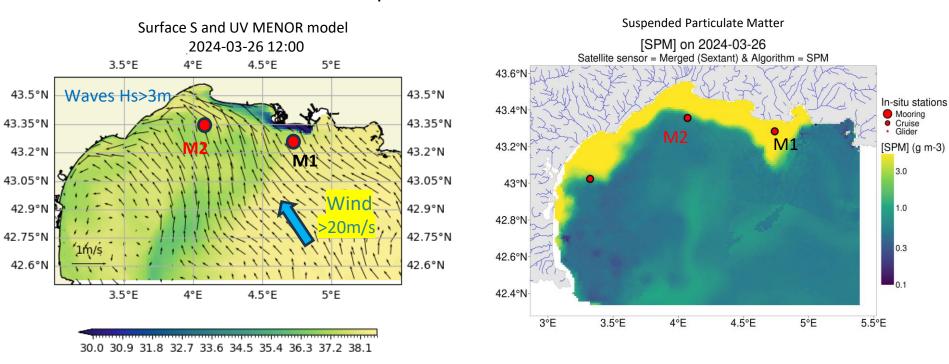


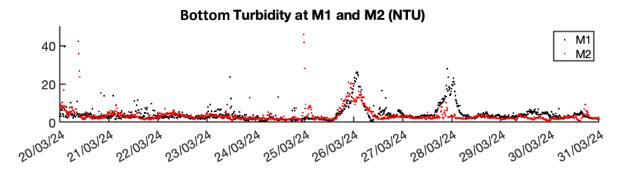
Impact of a southeast storm





Impact of a southeast storm





=> the Mastodon2D mooring data bring new information (spatialization, processes)

Spatialization in the coastal zone: use of a micro-AUV

YUCO-CTD (Legato3)

- Rapid deployment with limited resources
- Intuitive mission programming
- WaterLinked DVL => Nav. accuracy < 2%
- 10h autonomy
- Max depth : **300m**
- Coast : ~60.000€
- Payload :



RBR Legato3 CTD

Additional sensor :
 O2 (Odo fast)
 turbidity (Seapoint)

(MICO project)



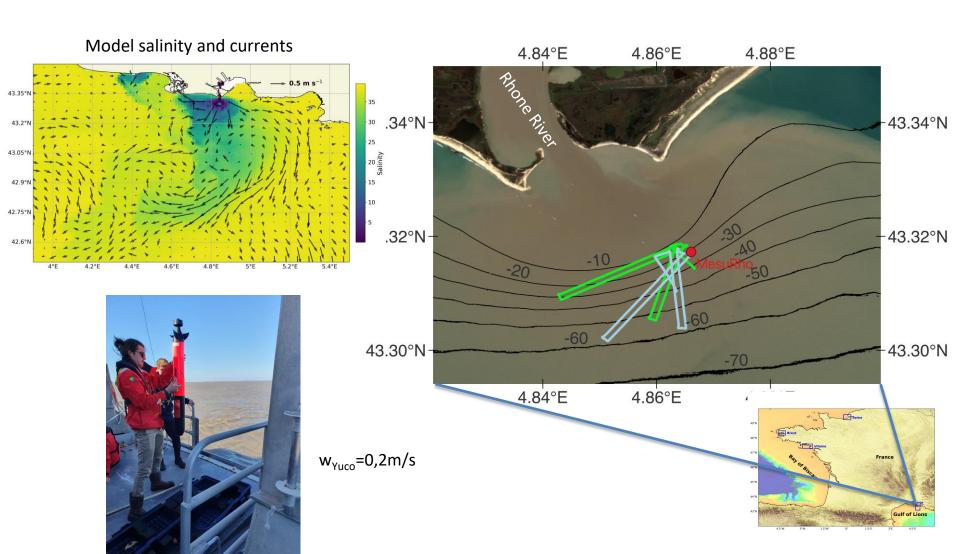
Navigation (2 m/s):

- constant depth/altitude
- along saw-tooths
- helical descent

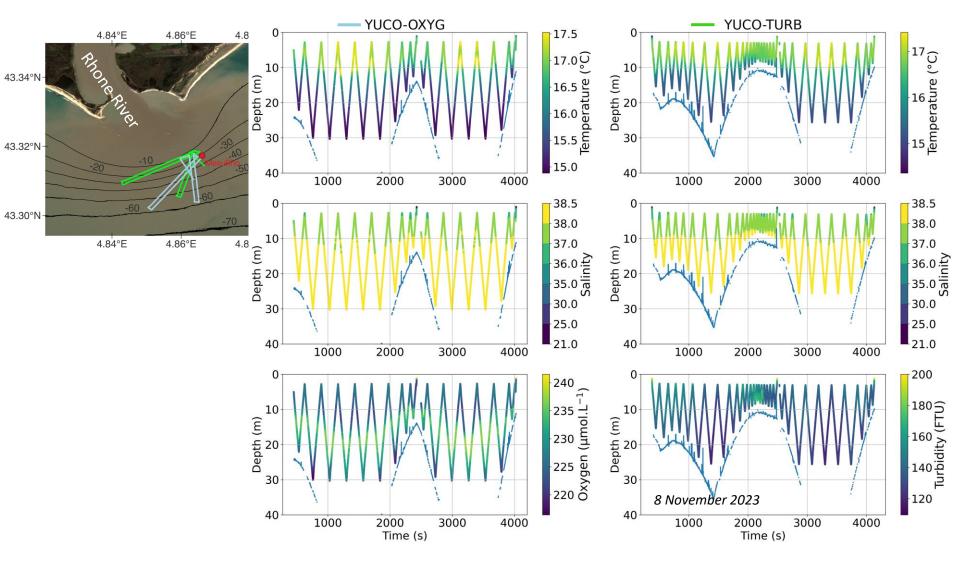
Spatialization in the coastal zone: Rhone River plume

Coastal boat cruise: RIOMAR RIOSB2

- Flood: river flow >3500 m3/s (4 days)
- Weak winds < 5m/s

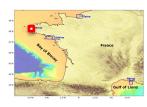


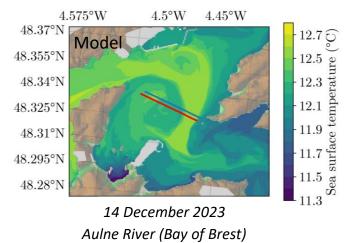
Spatialization in the coastal zone: Rhone River plume



- => plume (low S & T) thickness of 2m, influence over 10m
- => higher turbidity close to the mouth, subsurface O2 maximum

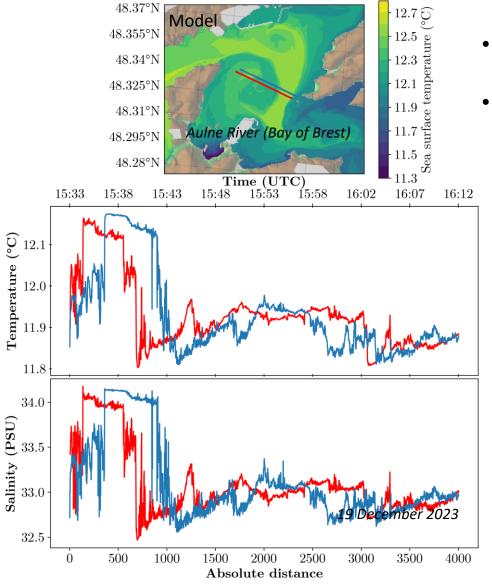
Spatialization in the coastal zone: influence of a small river in the Bay of Brest





- Deployment of two YUCOs in parallel, at 250m distance, depth=2m
- A tidal eddy is evidenced on surface T

Spatialization in the coastal zone: influence of a small river in the Bay of Brest



 $4.5^{\circ}W$

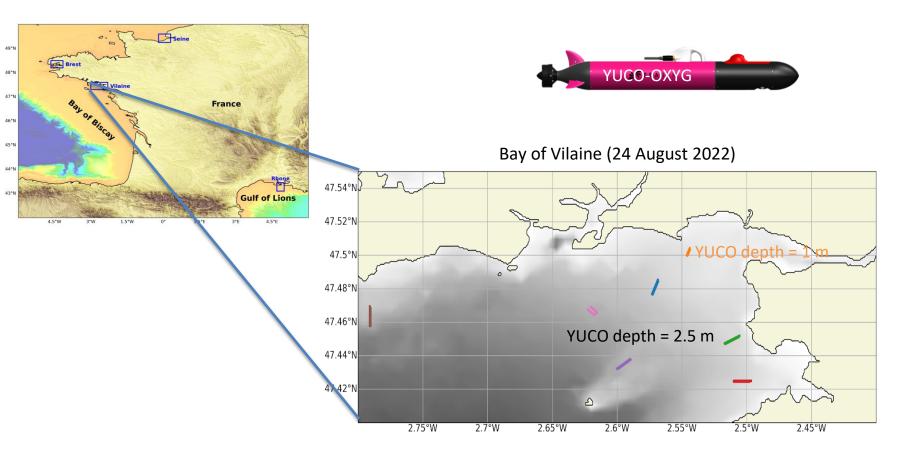
 $4.45^{\circ}W$

 $4.575^{\circ}W$

- Deployment of two YUCOs in parallel, at 250m distance, depth=2m
- A tidal eddy is evidenced on surface T

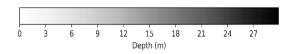
- => the YUCOs'measured T is consistent with the modeled surface gradient
- => Measurements confirm the presence of a tidal eddy
- => These data will enable to validate and refine the model performance

Spatialization in the coastal zone: representativeness of fixed stations off the Vilaine River



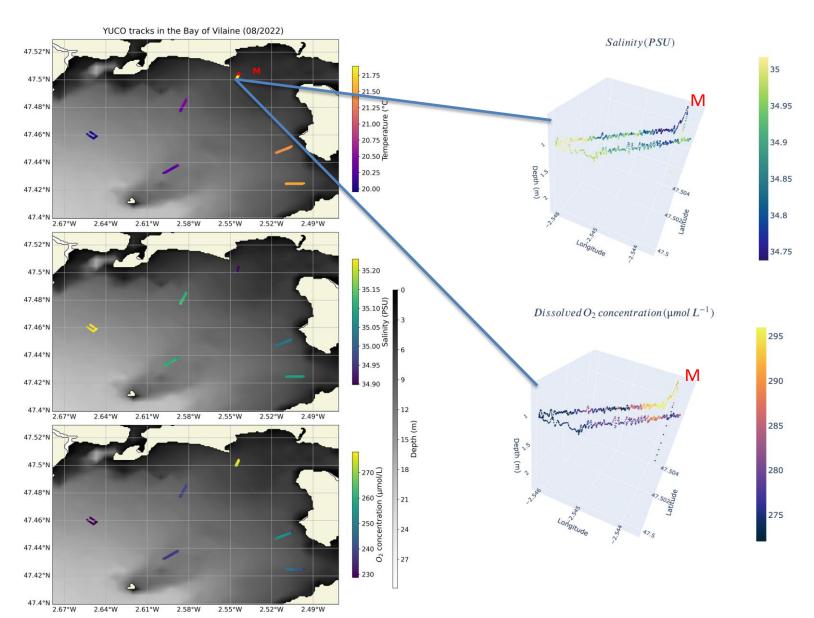
Forcings:

- Low Vilaine river flow (0,32 m³/s)
- Low influence of the Loire river from the south



6 round trips (1-2km) at 2m.s⁻¹, constant depth

Spatialization in the coastal zone: representativeness of fixed stations off the Vilaine River



Smart observation of extreme events by coastal buoys



- COAST-HF stations are equiped with probes for meteo-oceano physical and biogeochemical measurements
- Sampling period : 20-30 minutes



Extreme events at the MesuRho station: NW and SE wind storms, Rhone River floods or heatwayes

=> Adaptive sampling strategy for salinity, turbidity, oxygen...

Smart observation of extreme events by coastal buoys



- 5 COAST-HF stations equiped with COSTOF2 (COmmunication and STOrage Front-end)
- COSTOF2 allows for oversampling when a threshold is reached

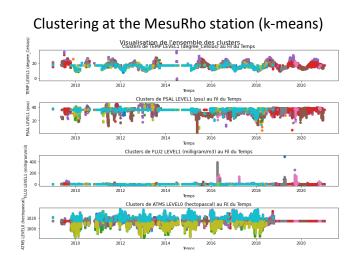
BUT

COSTOF2 only allows for 2 conditions on the data values to trigger oversampling!

Smart observation of extreme events by coastal buoys

- Addition of a low-power on-board computer (Raspberry-Pi4) to the COSTOF2 for:
 - data-preprocessing (data cleaning, normalization, choice of variables)
 - event detection (trained model on existing time series: clustering, neural networks...)
 - mimic a sensor as COSTOF2 input to trigger an alarm for oversampling





=> work on system integration and models

CONCLUSION



Recently developed technologies will enable to move toward augmented observatories.

In the framework of PPR RIOMAR and Horizon Europe LandSealot, we have identified interesting tools to be used for future observation strategies in river impacted areas :

- moderate cost mooring lines (acoustic Mastodon-2D) equiped with low/middle cost sensors => improved spatial and temporal coverage
- micro-AUVs deployments in the coastal zone (5-30m) complementary to gliders over the shelf => toward the development of a resident coastal AUV for operational purpose
- **smart observation** on coastal buoys to focus on extreme events while lowering our ecological impact (Costof2 experiment)







NEXT STEPS

Ifremer

- use the new data collected (Mastodon2D lines, micro-AUV) :
 - to improve model initialization and parameterization
 - to provide fine-scale process dynamics (Al-ready FAIR data)
- toward a full smart observation strategy :
 - oversampling during events of interest
 - data not stored when no variation to save energy and disc space
 - including all real-time data (buoys, gliders, boats, drifters, satellite, river flow, meteo/oceano model forecasts)
 - connecting observation with operational models

Coastal ocean coupled model

Coastal circulation

Dynamics of particlees

Contaminants

Pelagic and benthic biogeochemistry

Biology of first trophic levels

Augmented observations

Integration
Digital twin of the ocean