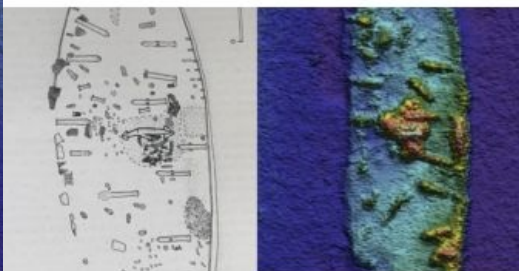# Detecting shipwrecks in waters all around the world

Wreck search is a special application of hydrographic surveying. Countless sunken ships – or what's left of them – have been discovered over the years, often by means of a combined survey with multibeam and sidescan sonar. AUVs and ROVs are also used for underwater survey missions, such as detecting and mapping submerged wrecks. We have selected a series of articles that immerse you in the world of discovering shipwrecks in seas across the globe.
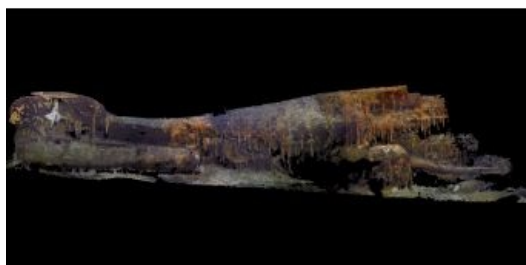
Search for the *Ravenel* wreck in Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon

A research campaign that aims to find the wreck of the *Ravenel* fishing trawler, which disappeared in January 1962 off the coast of Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon (France), began on 23 May 2021. Despite several attempts over the past decades, the wreck remains unfound. Thanks to the use of the DriX Unmanned Surface Vessel (USV), designed, developed and operated by iXblue, this new research campaign will use unprecedented technological capacity to solve the mystery surrounding one of the most important shipwrecks in the history of French fishing.

Read the story here

NMS site plan of 'La Surveillante' generated during the detailed survey of the wreck undertaken by Dr Colin Breen in 1999-2000. When compared alongside INFOMAR's La Surveillante 2020 imagery, both are impressively similar, suggesting the wreck site is relatively stable. (Â© National Monuments Service & INFOMAR)

Mapping and monitoring the wreck of *La Surveillante*

Ongoing collaboration between INFOMAR and the National Monuments Service continues to produce exciting results on Ireland's underwater cultural heritage. Last autumn, the Geological Survey Ireland's RV *Keary* resurveyed the 1797 wreck of the French frigate *La Surveillante* in the course of its 2020 INFOMAR operations along the south-west coast.

Read the story here

Automatic shipwreck detection in bathymetry data

Archaeologists have long been interested in shipwrecks. These sites can tell us about ancient transportation and trading routes, technological innovations and cultural exchanges over thousands of years. Documenting shipwrecks can be a difficult task, however. With breakthroughs in remote sensing technology (specifically sonar and radar), researchers have been able to acquire highly resolved maps of ocean floors. Consequently, we can also locate cultural objects – like shipwrecks – sitting on the bottom of oceans, lakes and other bodies of water.

Read the story here

How robotic technology officially identified the World War II submarine S-28 gravesite

After 75 years, and using advanced imaging technology, ocean explorer Tim Taylor and his Lost 52 Expedition Team have officially discovered the final resting place of the 49 sailors of the U.S. submarine S-28 (SS-133) off Oahu, Hawaii. The U.S. Navy recently validated the identity of the wreck, which Taylor located in 2017.

Read the story here

Surveying the wrecks of the Battle of the Atlantic

After years of research, the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) discovered two World War II shipwrecks in 2014 off the coast of North Carolina in the Monitor National Marine Sanctuary. The wrecks form the remains of the KS-520 convoy attack, as part of the Battle of the Atlantic. 2G Robotics modelled these wrecks using EIVA NaviSuite software, once they had been surveyed from a Triton submersible equipped with a Sonardyne acoustically aided inertial navigation system (AAINS) and scanned by 2G Robotics' laser scanner.

[Read the story here](#)

Remains of the WW II submarine S-28.