

# GeoSwath Plus side scan data normalisation and classification using the GeoTexture software

## A case-of-study using the Shallow Survey 2012 common dataset

**GEOHAB**

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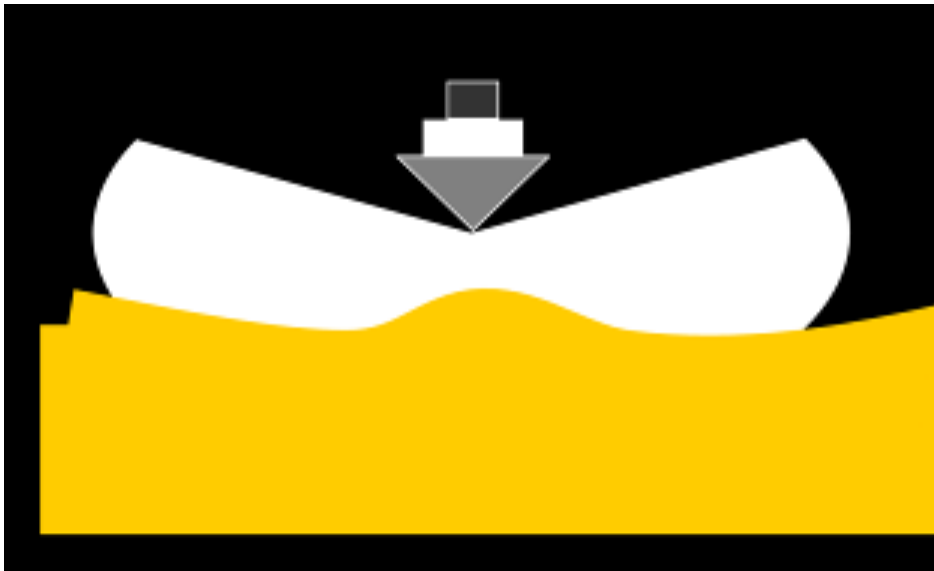


# Outline

- GeoSwath Plus backscatter characteristics
- GeoSwath Plus side scan processing using GeoTexture
- Case-of-study: Barrets Reef, Shallow Survey 2012, Wellington, NZ
- More examples

# GeoSwath Plus backscatter

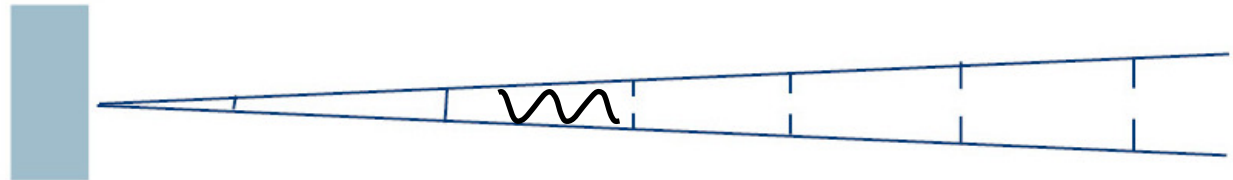
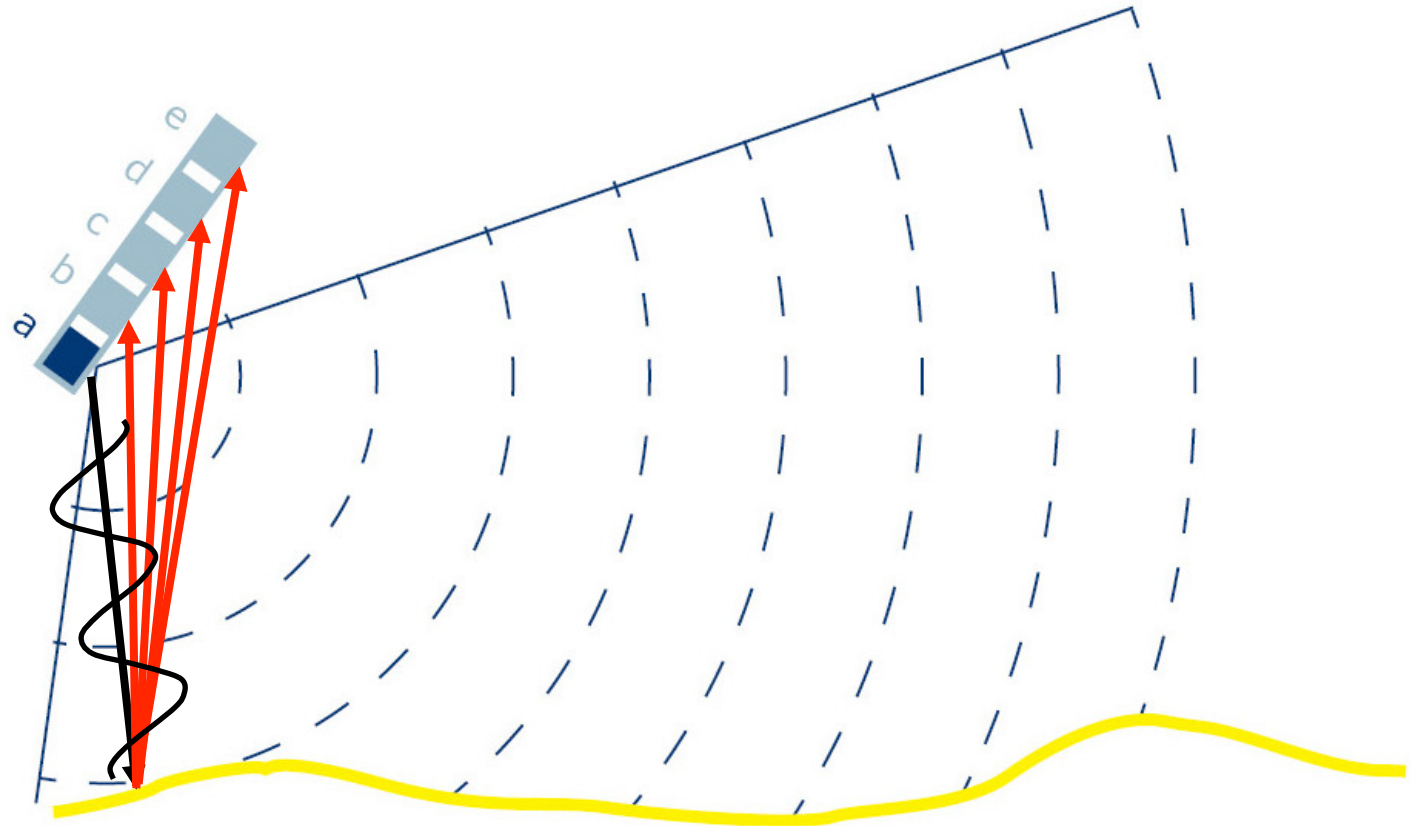
- GeoSwath is a Phase Measuring Bathymetric Sonar (PMBS)



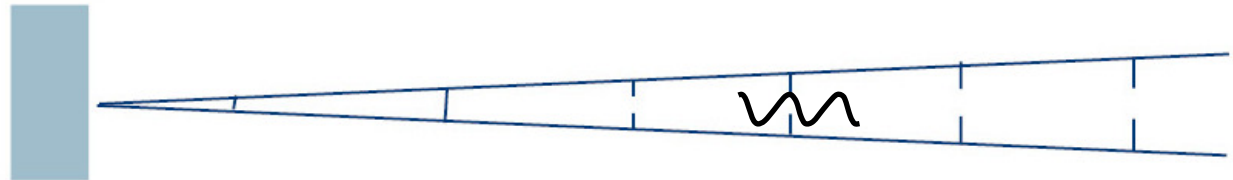
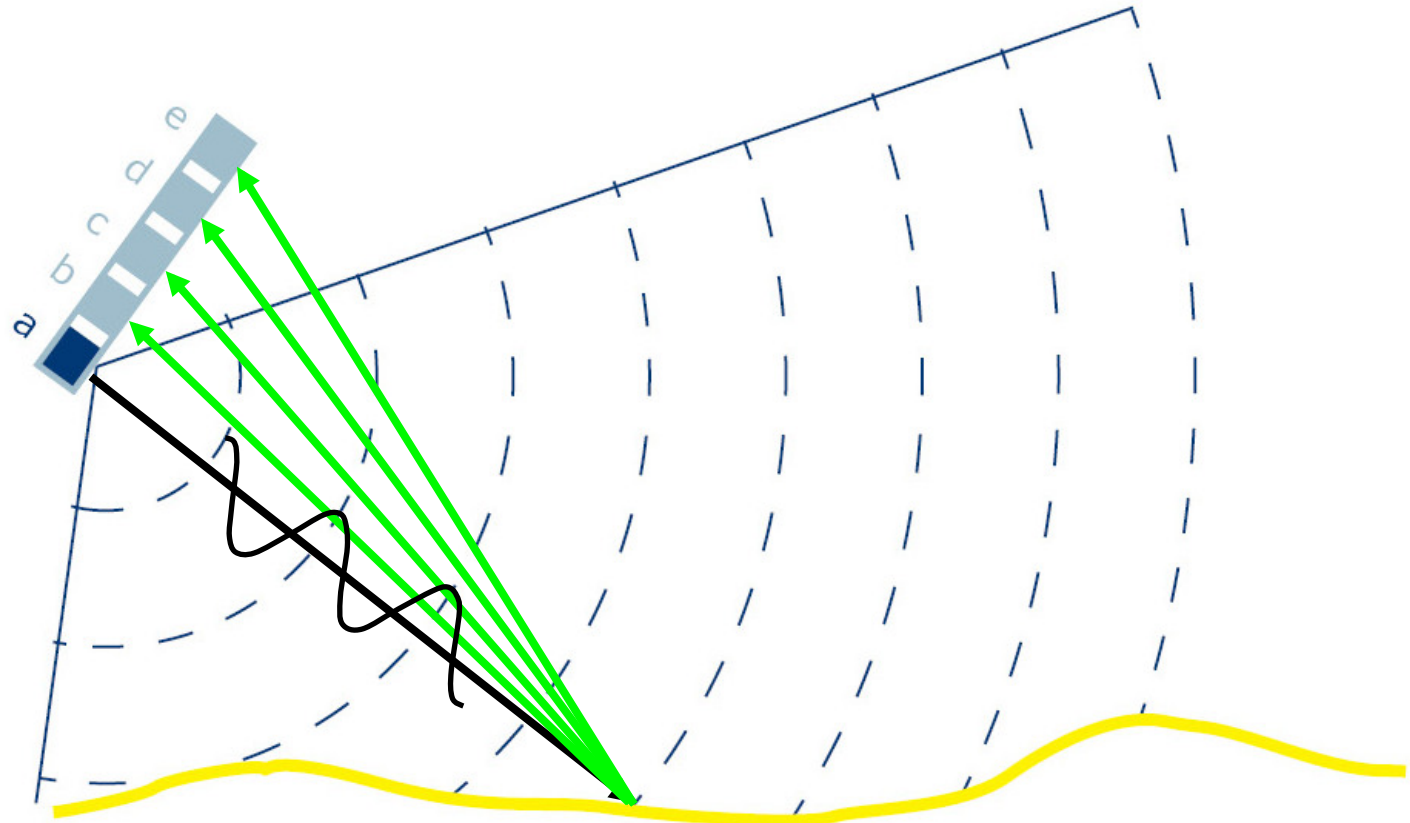
Also called:

Interferometric Multibeam  
Bathymetric Side-Scan  
Vernier Interferometer  
Wide Swath Sonar  
Multi-stave side scan

# Phase Measuring

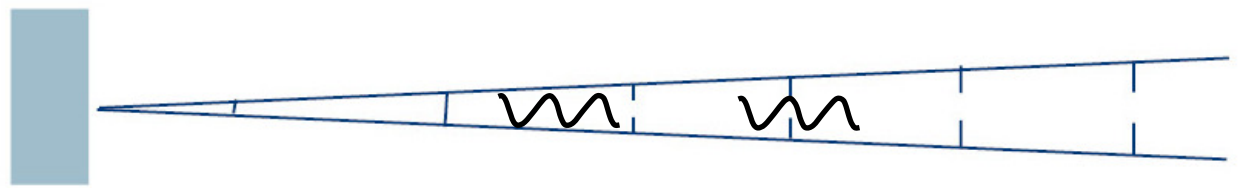
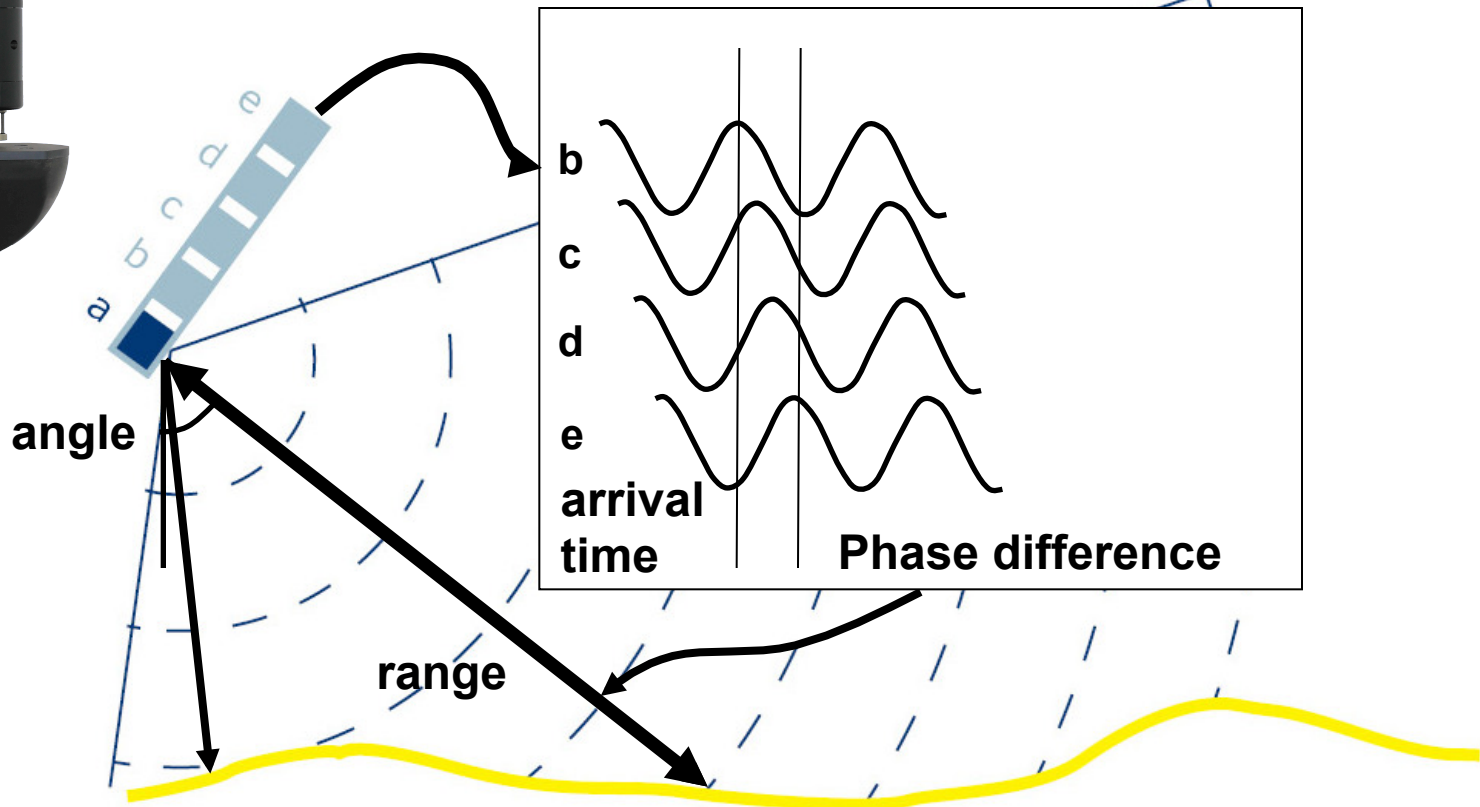


# Phase Measuring

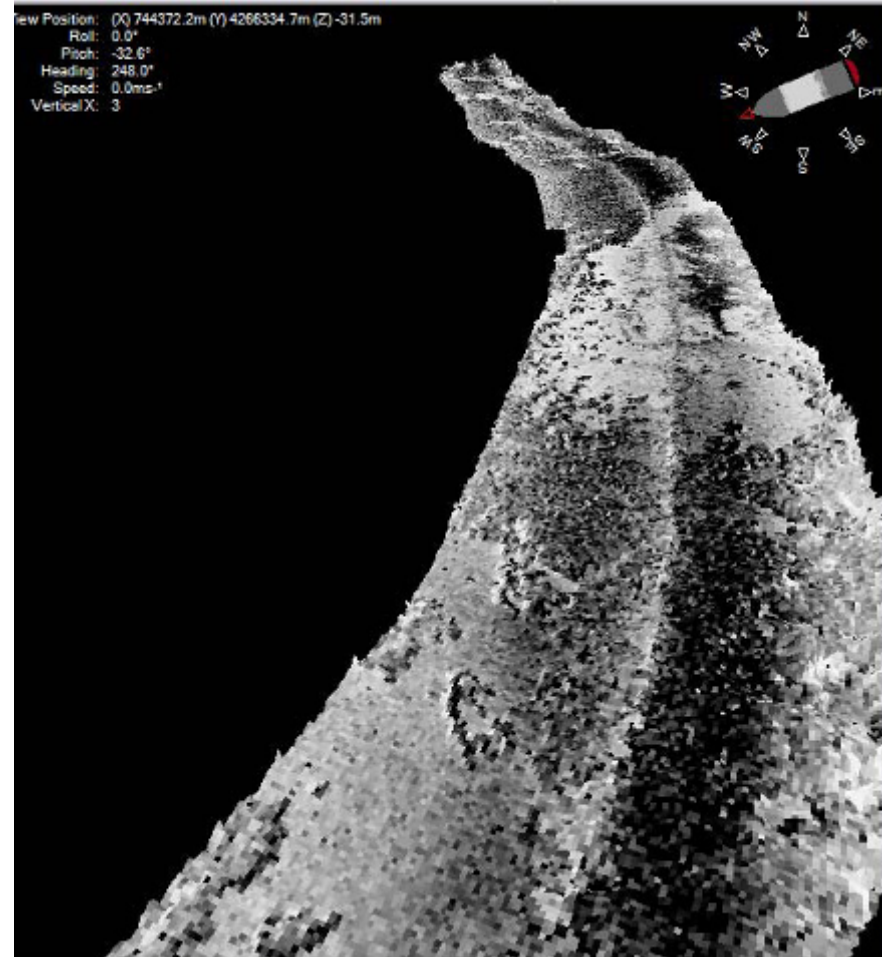
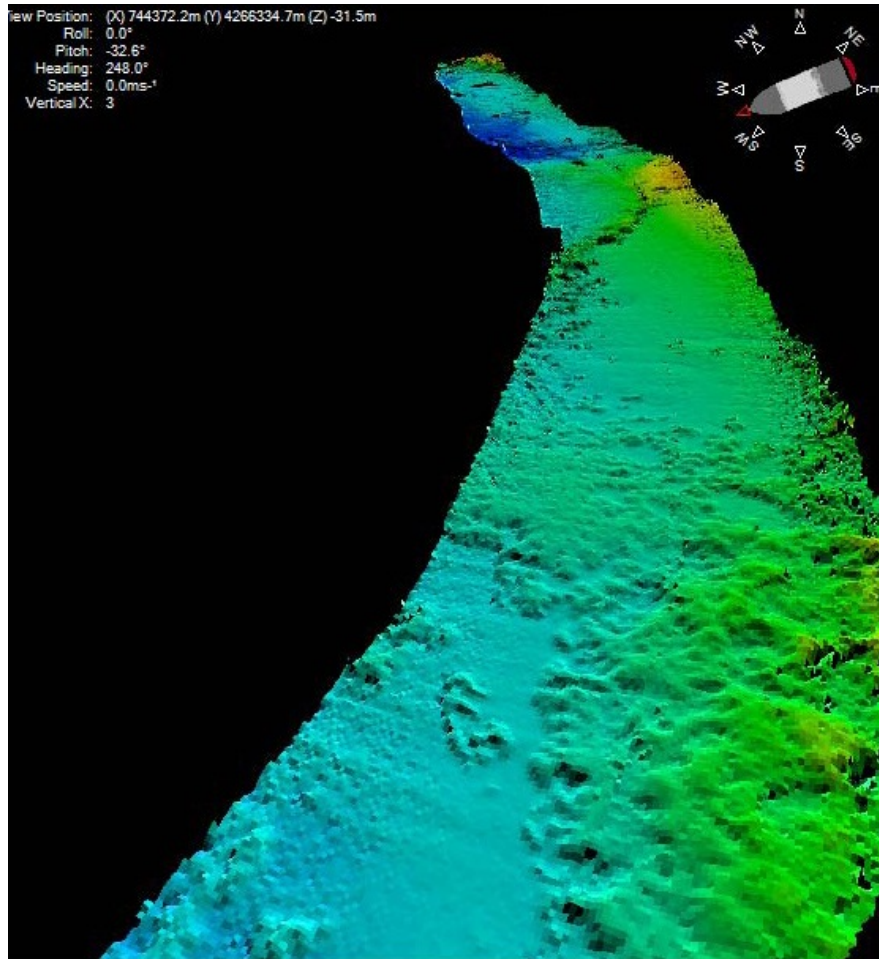




# Phase Measuring



# Data: Bathymetry and Side Scan



# Set-up – peripheral sensors





# GeoSwath Plus backscatter

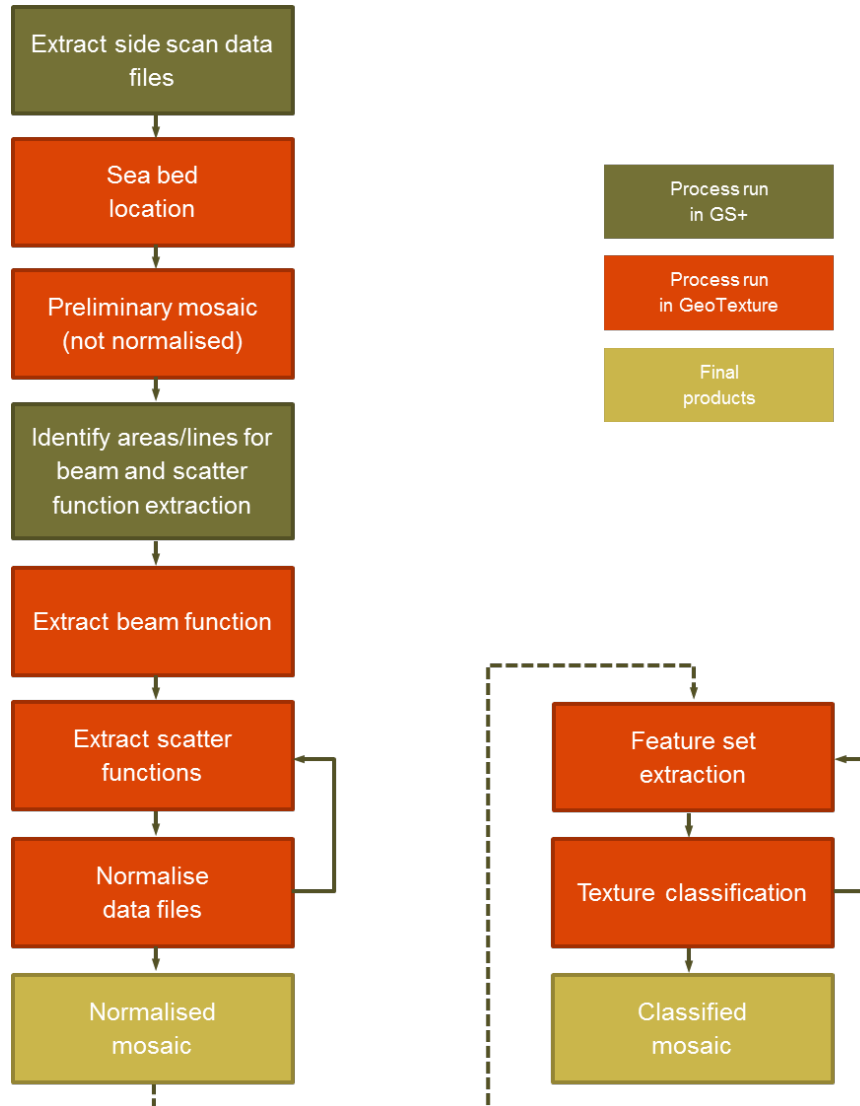
- GeoSwath is a PMBS, i.e.:
  - Measures true backscatter (side scan–like)
  - Backscatter data is perfectly correlated with
    - Bathymetry (slopes)
    - Sonar attitude (roll)
    - Sonar altitude (true range)
- To make full use of available information the recommended tool to process GeoSwath Plus backscatter data is GeoTexture

# How does GeoTexture process GeoSwath backscatter?

- GeoTexture strategy:
  - decouple beam pattern and geometrical effects from seabed response (reflectivity vs. incident angle)
  - account and correct for bathymetry, attitude and water column effects
  
- How?
  - Using the system beam function – measured and refined (new algorithm)
  - Extracting scatter functions (decoupled seabed response) from flat and homogeneous areas
  - Accounting and correcting from local slopes, roll and water column attenuation and absorption



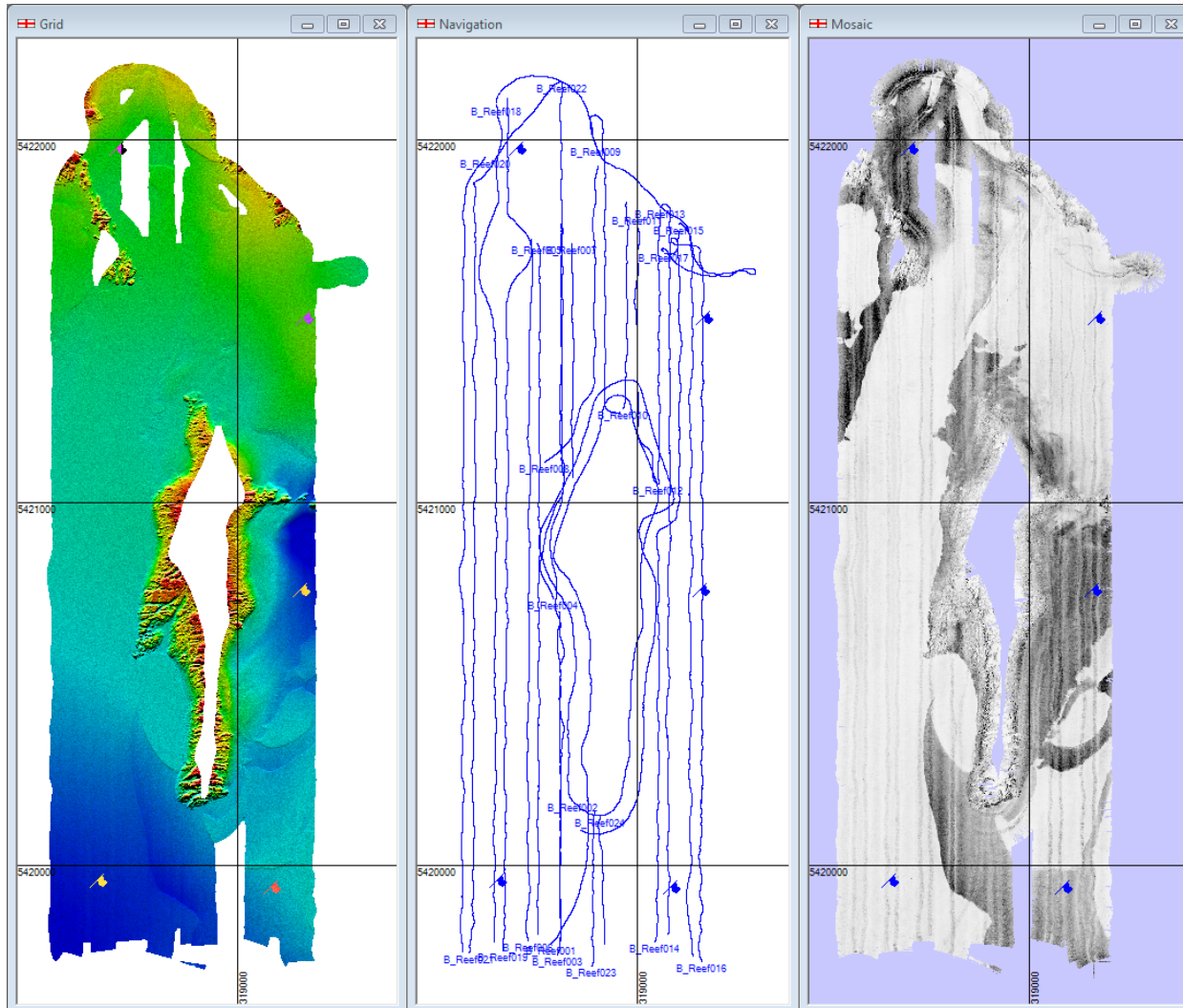
# GeoTexture workflow for GeoSwath backscatter





# Case-of-study: Barrets Reef

## Shallow Survey 2012, Wellington, New Zealand

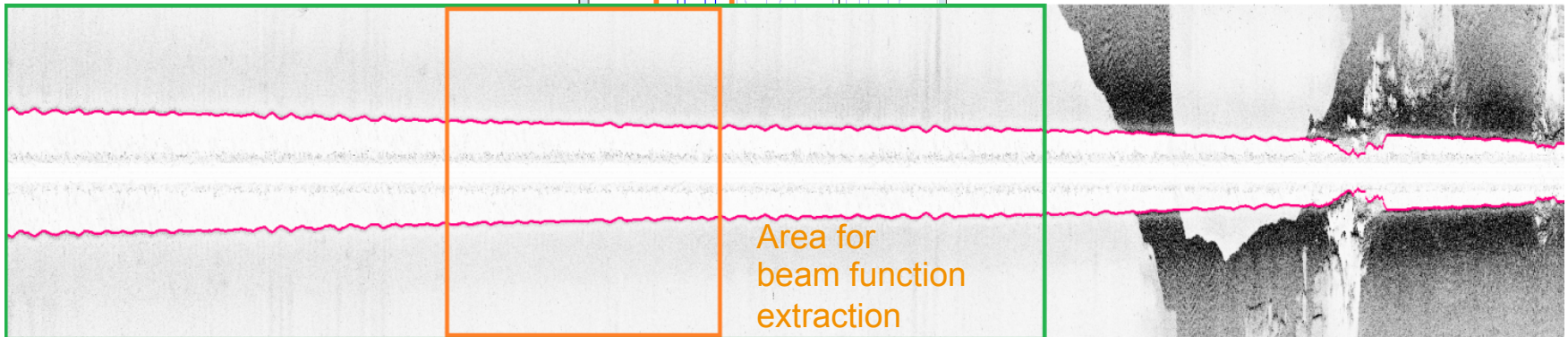
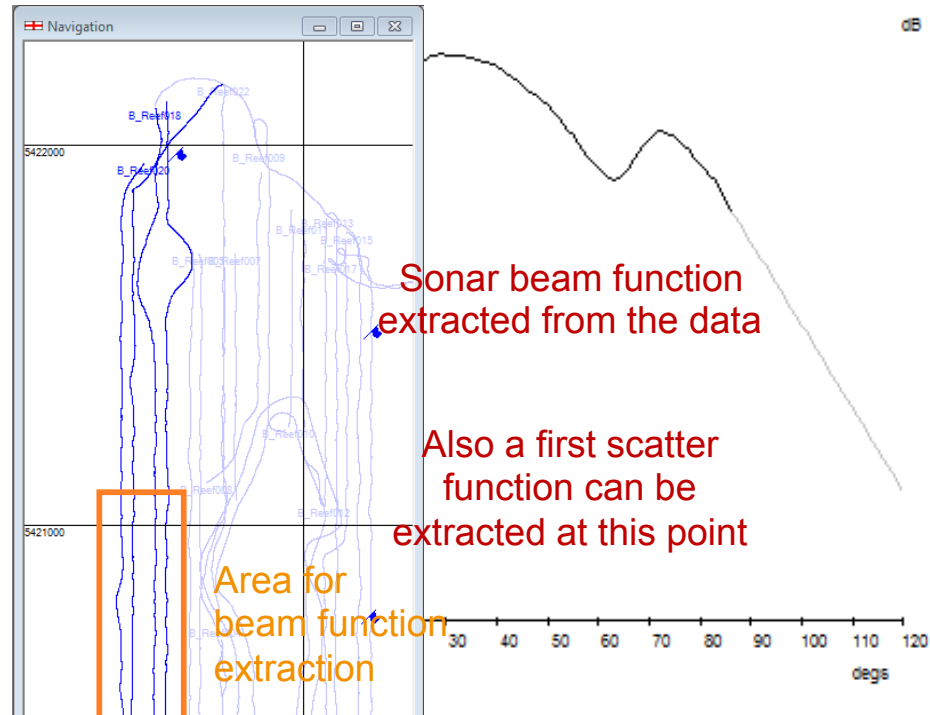






# Case-of-study: Barrets Reef

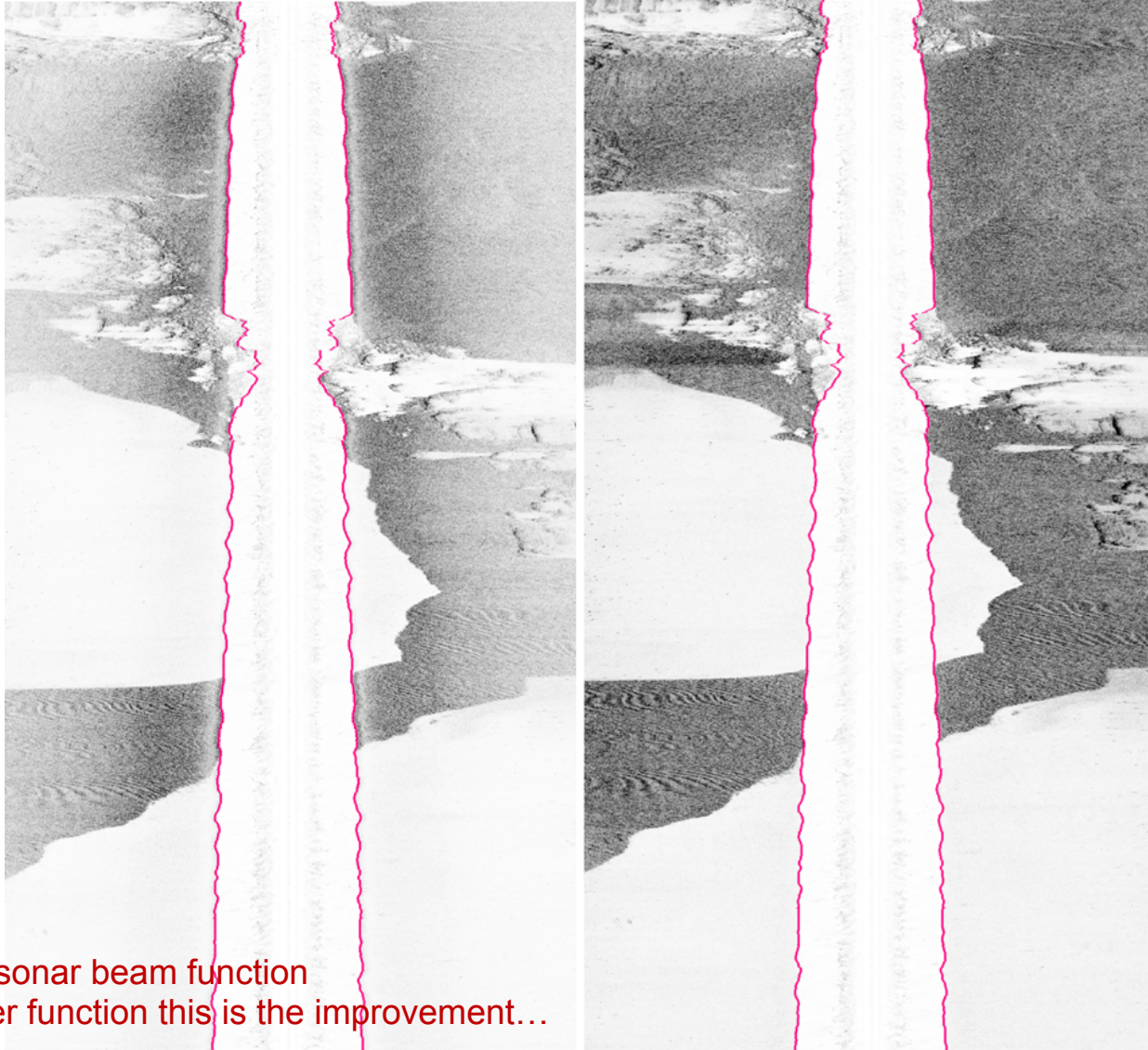
## Shallow Survey 2012, Wellington, New Zealand





# Case-of-study: Barrets Reef

## Shallow Survey 2012, Wellington, New Zealand

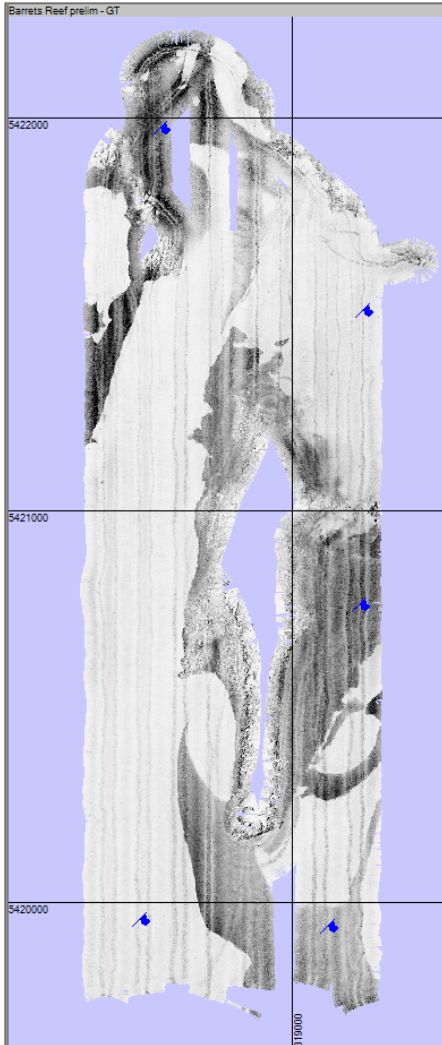


After extracting sonar beam function and a first scatter function this is the improvement...

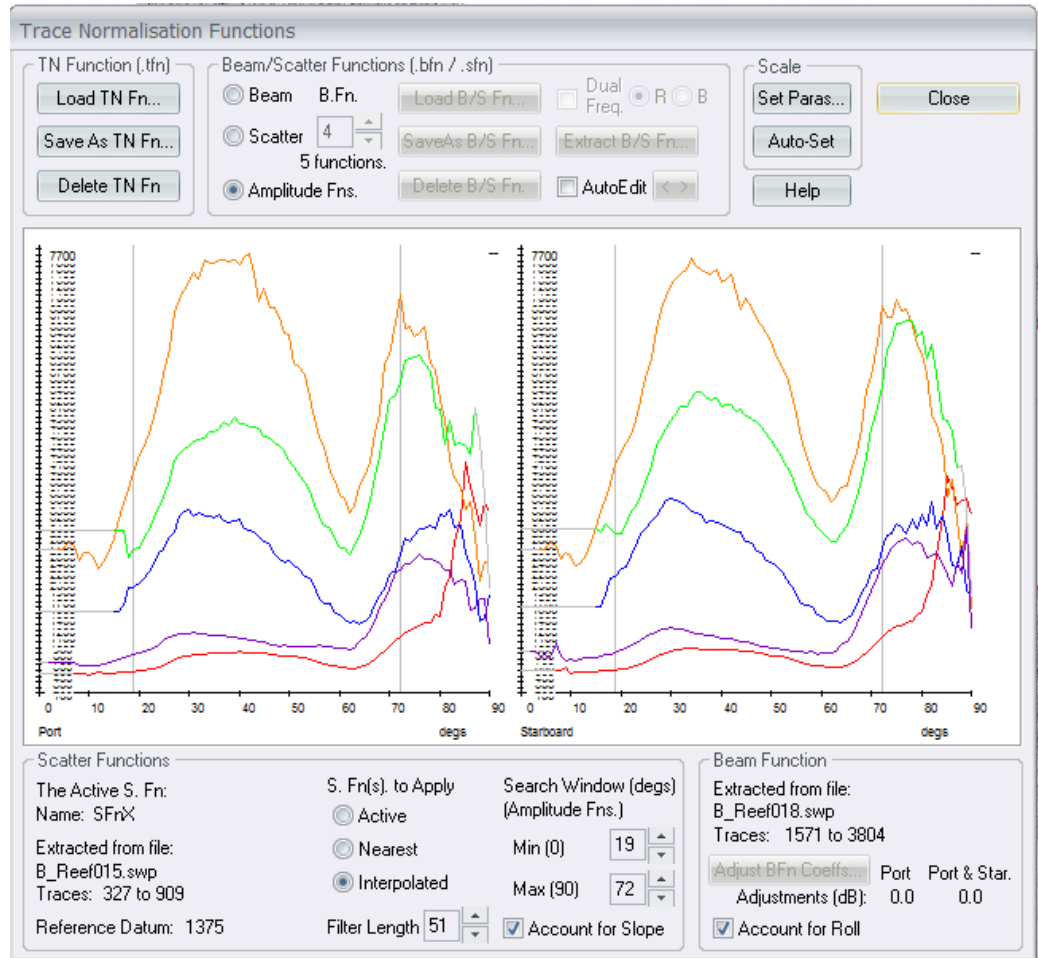


# Case-of-study: Barrets Reef

## Shallow Survey 2012, Wellington, New Zealand



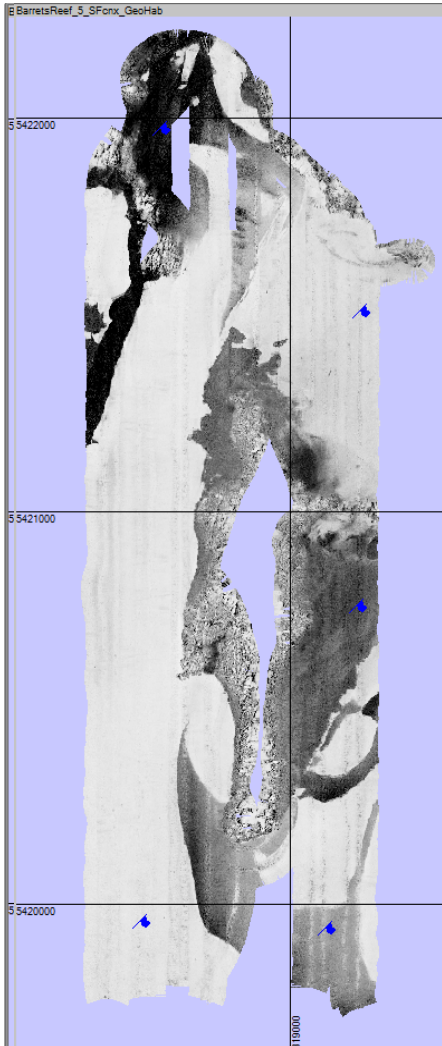
Areas with different seabed reflectivities need different scatter functions...



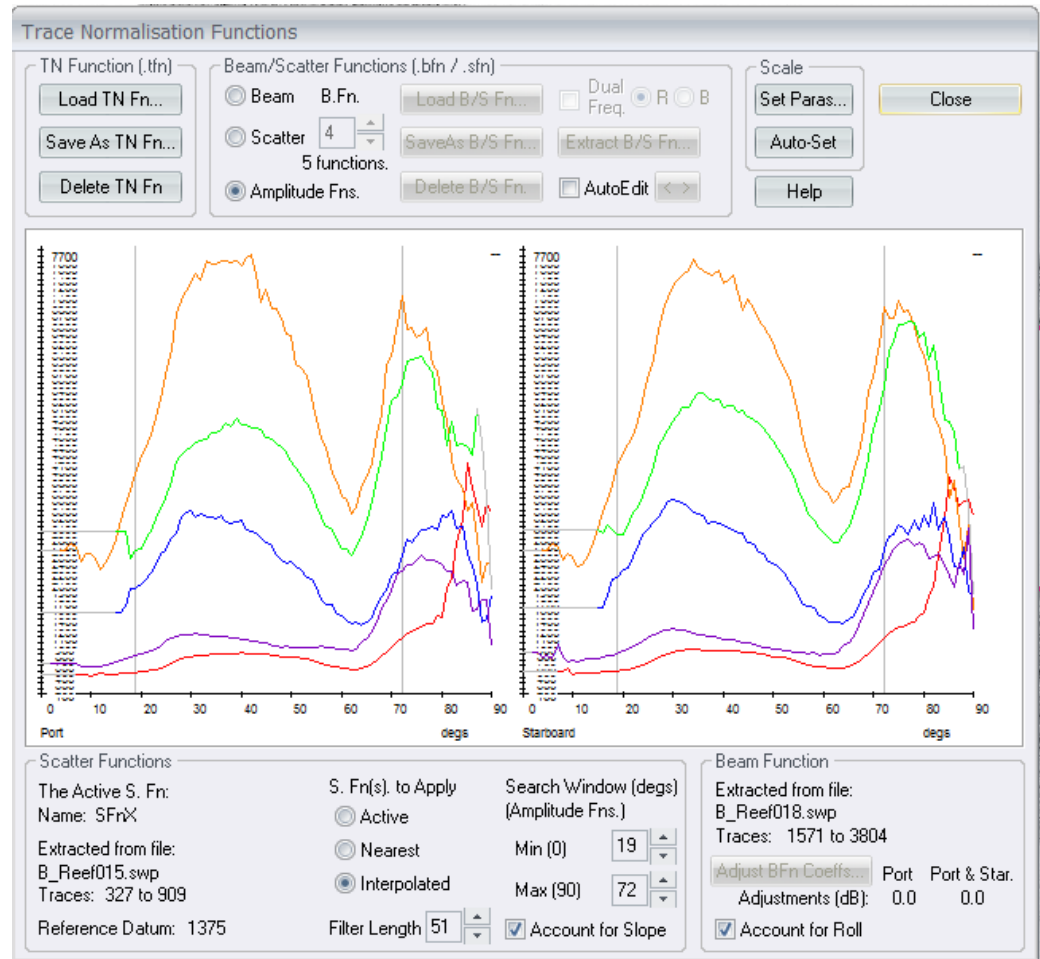


# Case-of-study: Barretts Reef

## Shallow Survey 2012, Wellington, New Zealand



... and this is the result:  
a fully normalised mosaic based on true seafloor response



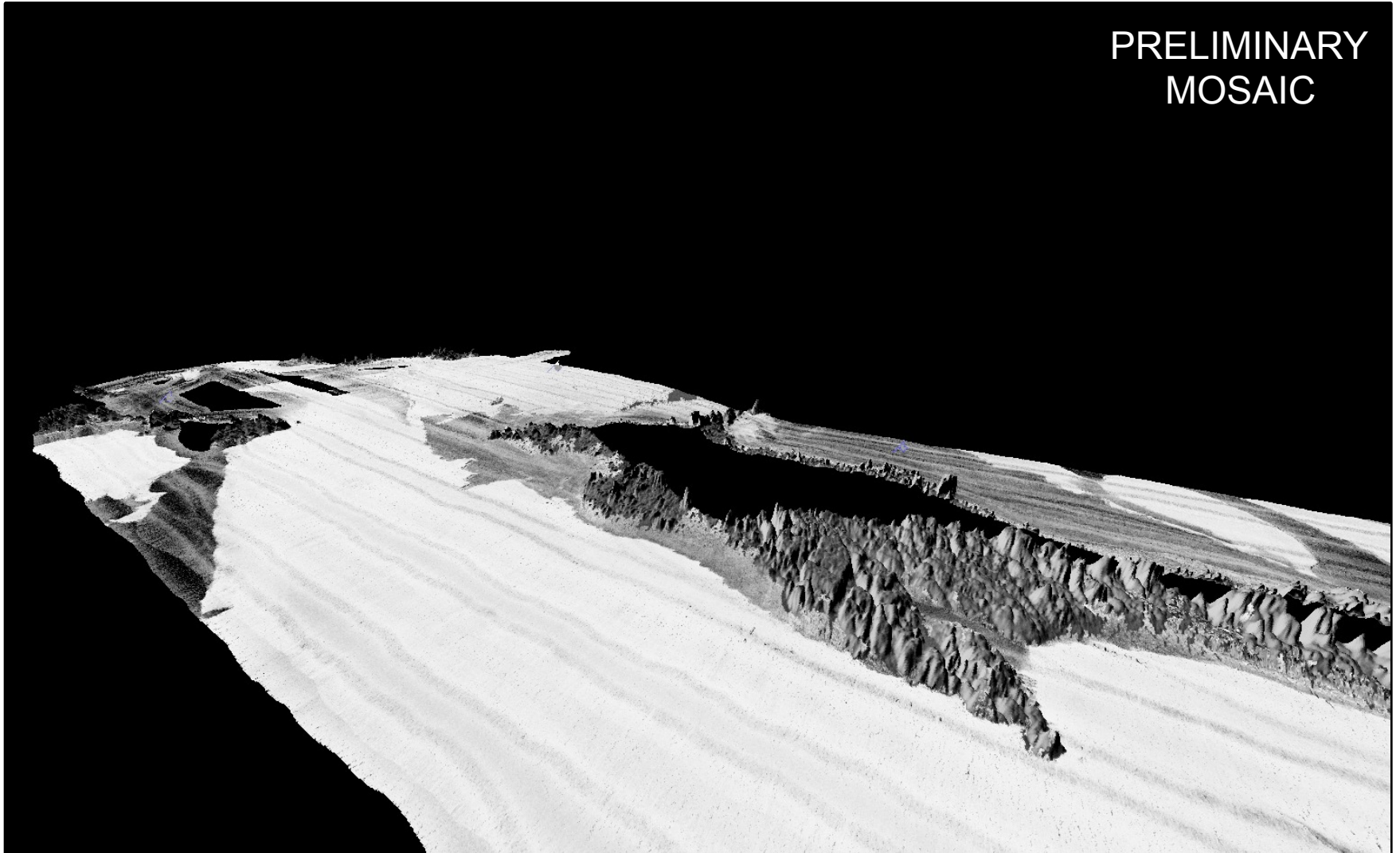


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# Case-of-study: Barrets Reef

## *Shallow Survey 2012, Wellington, New Zealand*

PRELIMINARY  
MOSAIC



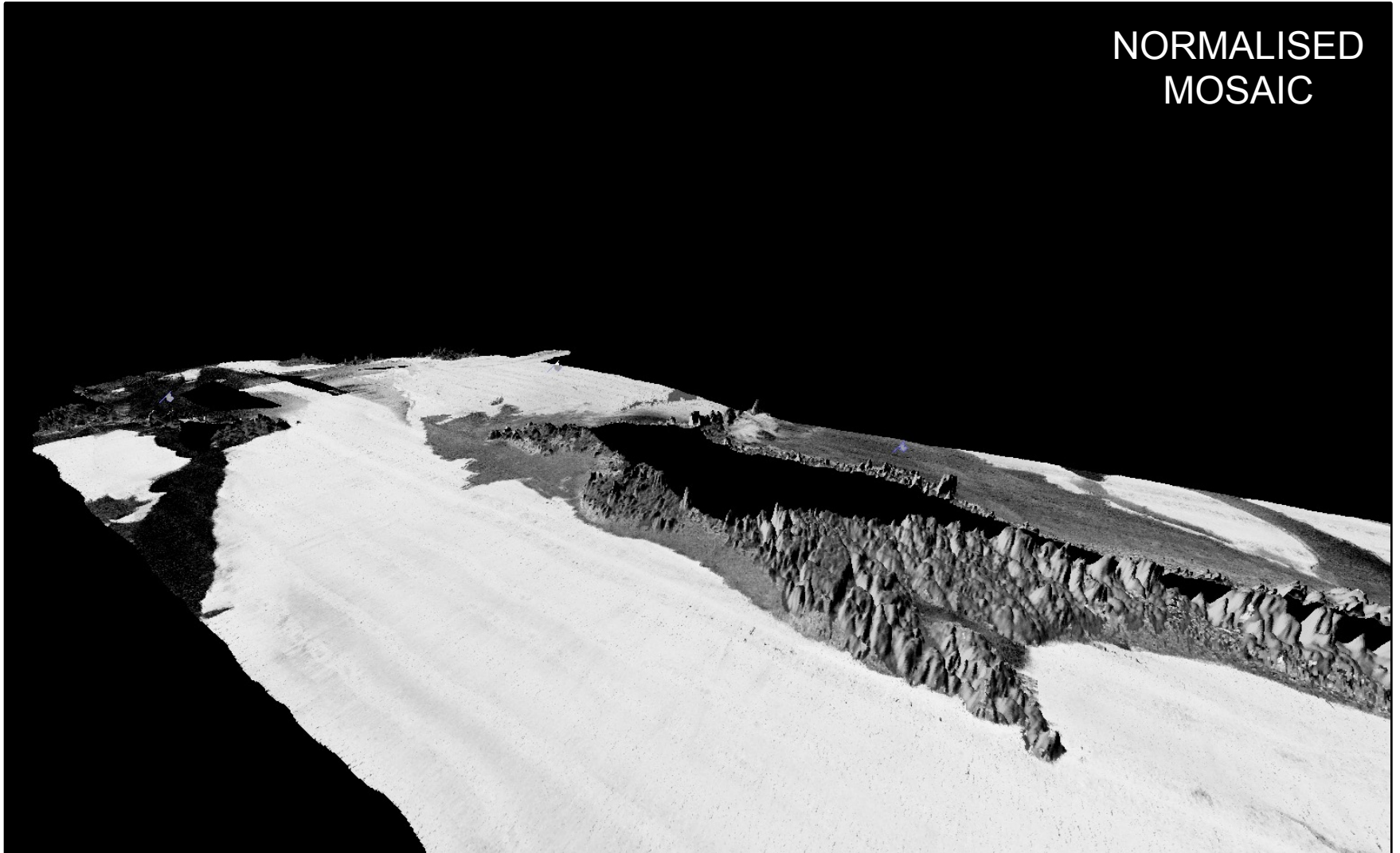


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# Case-of-study: Barrets Reef

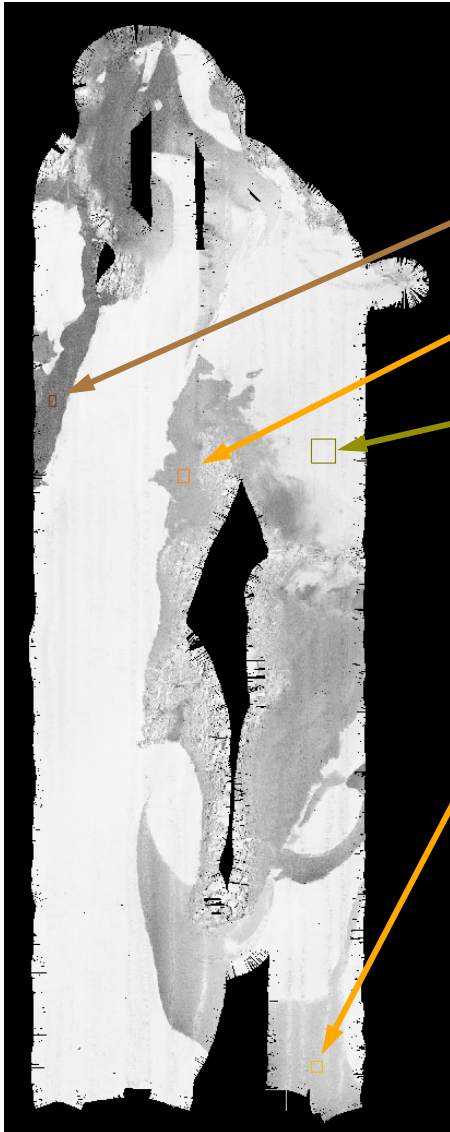
## *Shallow Survey 2012, Wellington, New Zealand*

NORMALISED  
MOSAIC



# Case-of-study: Barrets Reef

## Shallow Survey 2012, Wellington, New Zealand



Hard bottom



Medium 1



Soft bottom

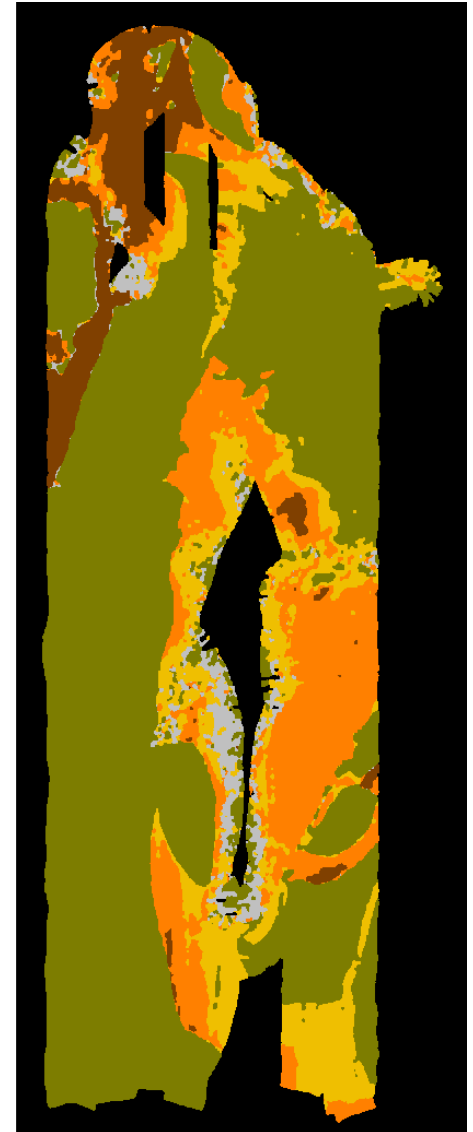


Medium 2



Time for supervised seabed classification..

Final step: 2D filtering



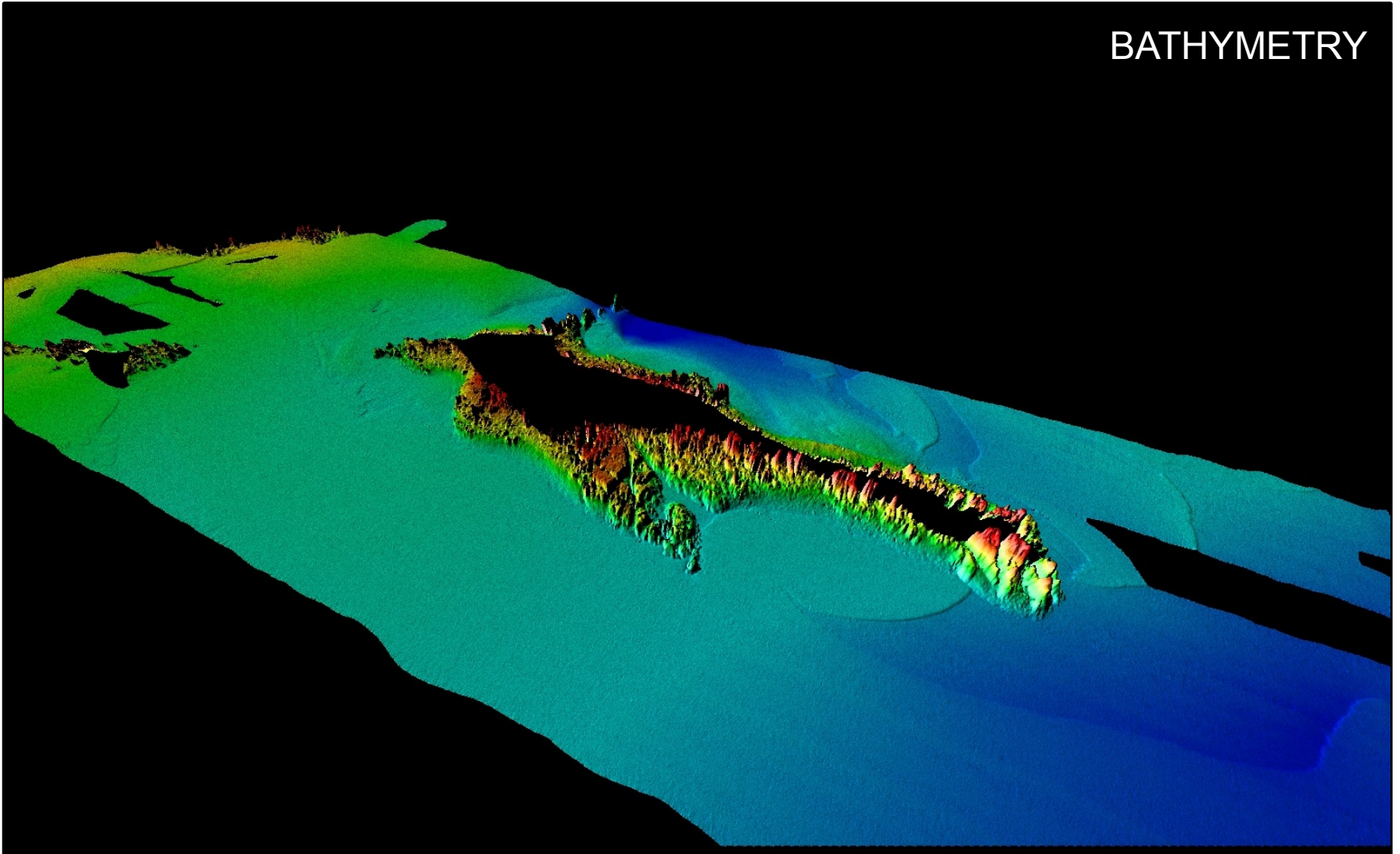


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# Case-of-study: Barrets Reef

## *Shallow Survey 2012, Wellington, New Zealand*

BATHYMETRY



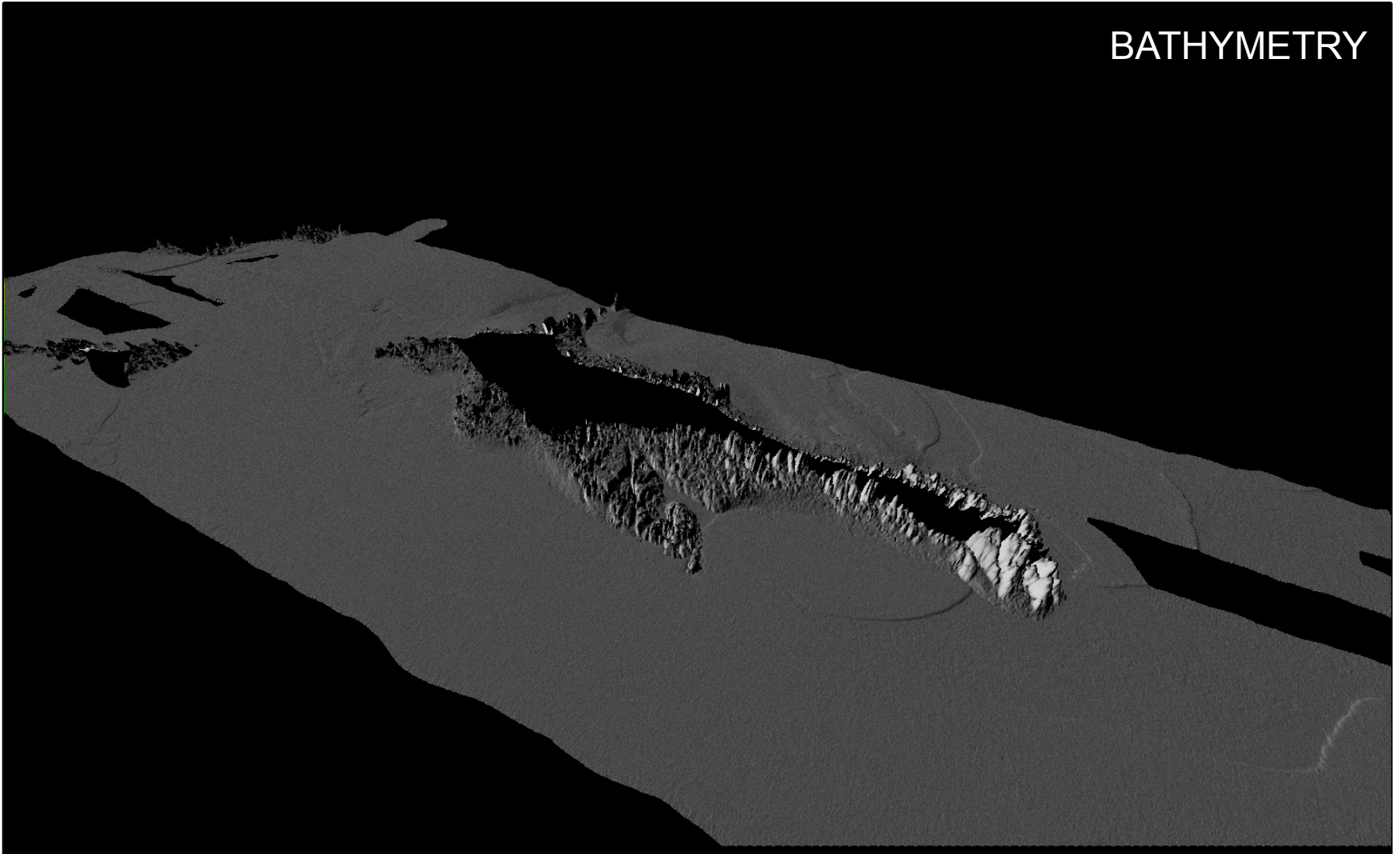


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# Case-of-study: Barrets Reef

## *Shallow Survey 2012, Wellington, New Zealand*

BATHYMETRY



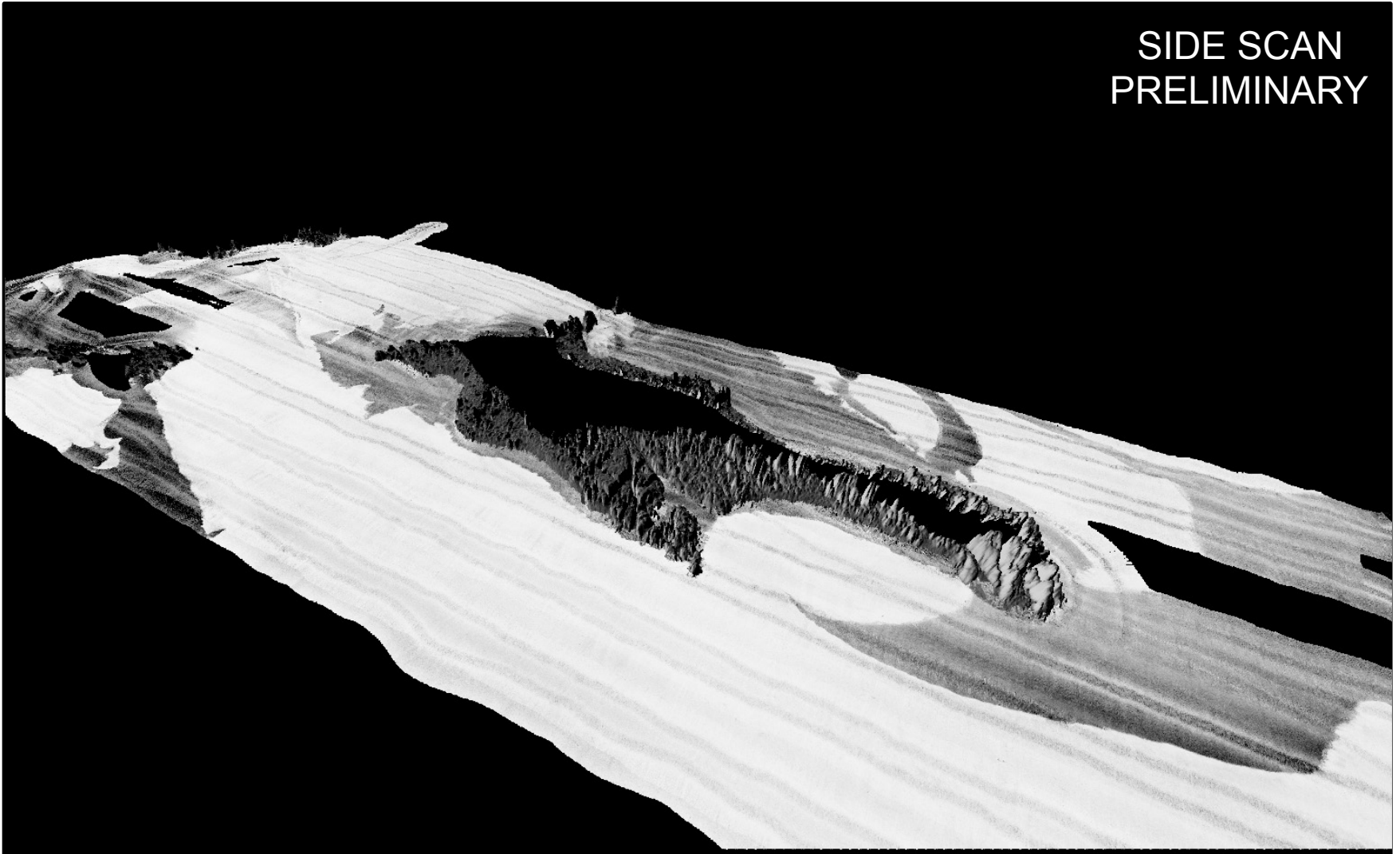


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# Case-of-study: Barrets Reef

## *Shallow Survey 2012, Wellington, New Zealand*

SIDE SCAN  
PRELIMINARY

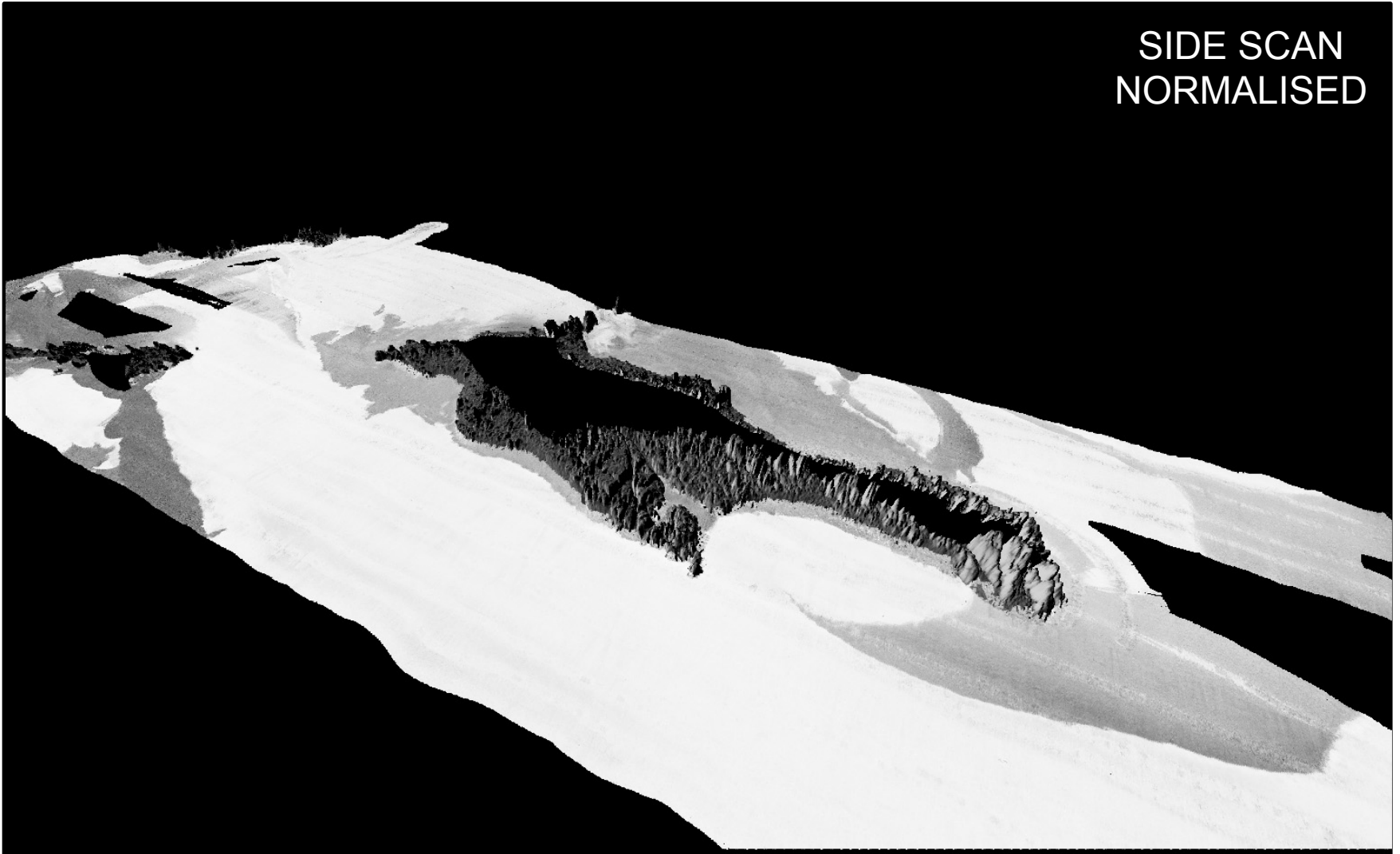




# Case-of-study: Barrets Reef

## *Shallow Survey 2012, Wellington, New Zealand*

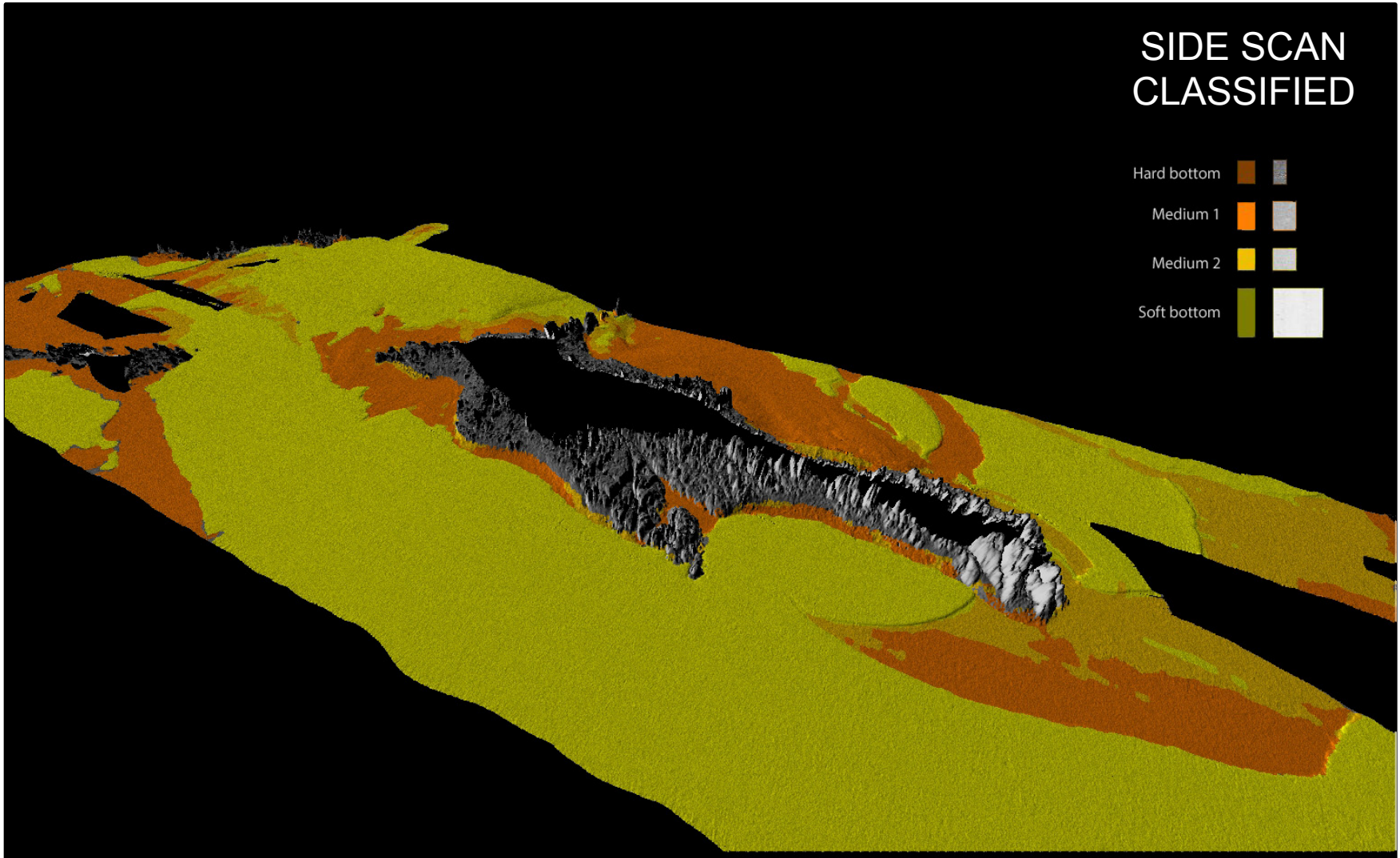
SIDE SCAN  
NORMALISED





# Case-of-study: Barrets Reef

## *Shallow Survey 2012, Wellington, New Zealand*

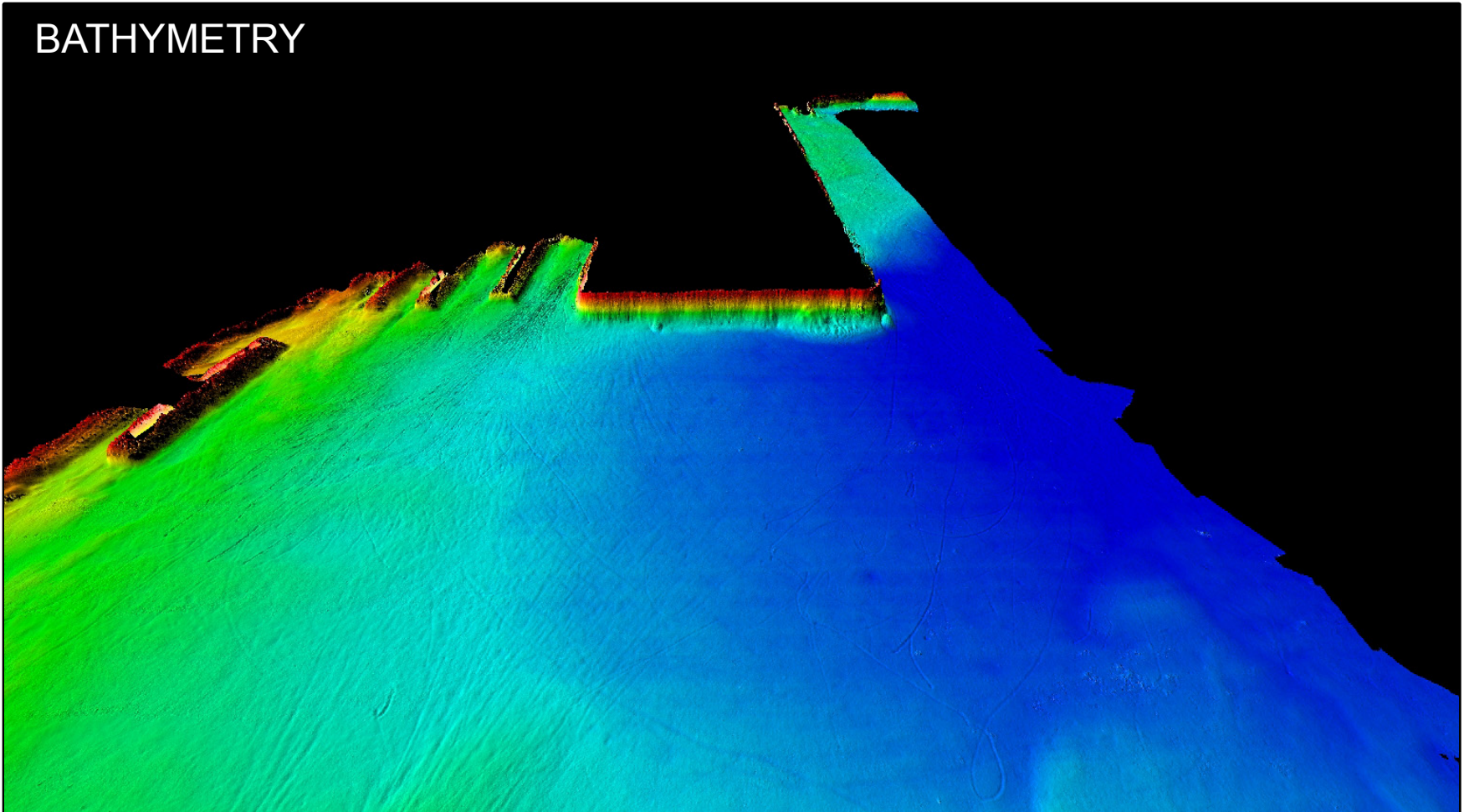




# Other examples – Wellington docks

## *Shallow Survey 2012, Wellington, New Zealand*

BATHYMETRY

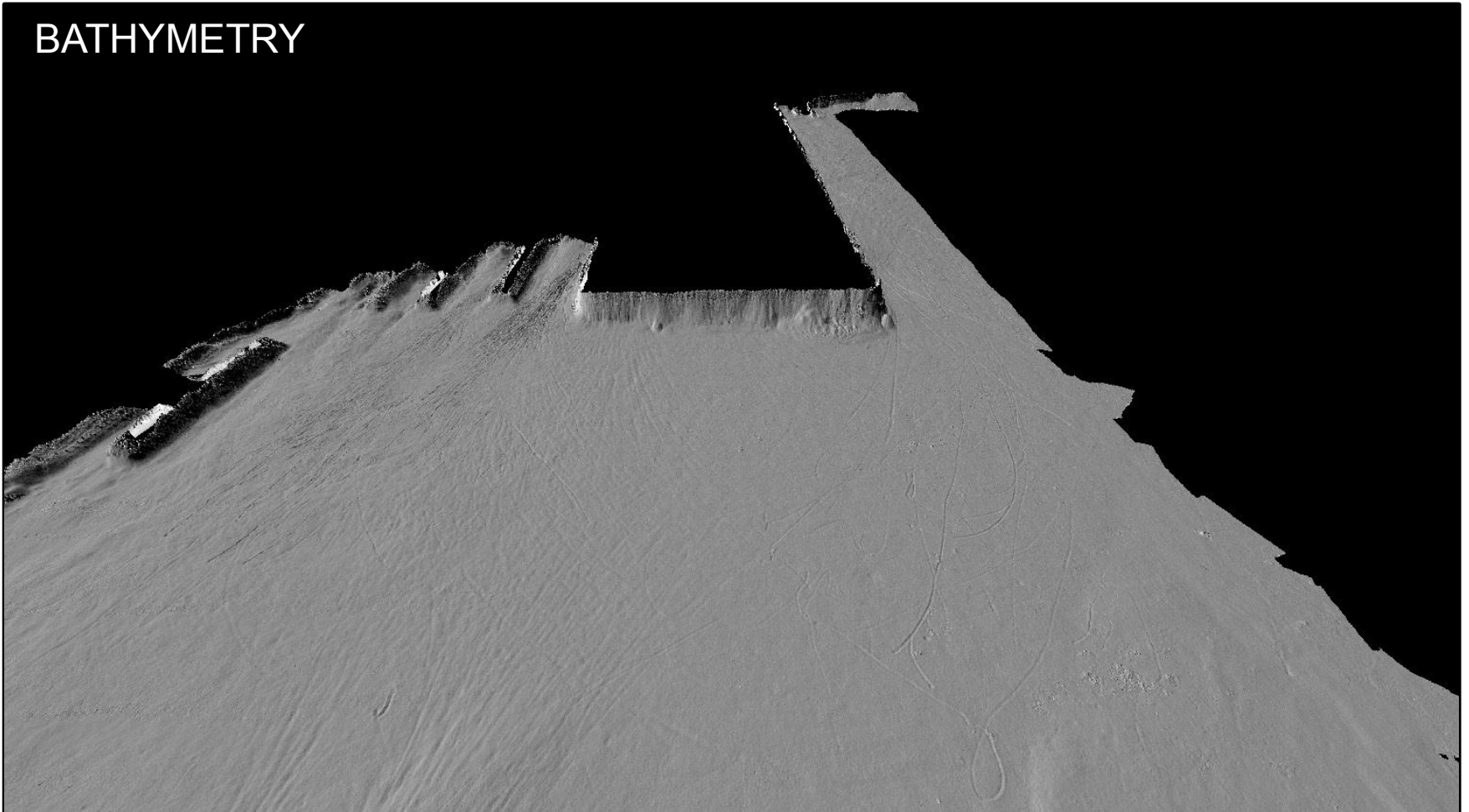




# Other examples – Wellington docks

## *Shallow Survey 2012, Wellington, New Zealand*

### BATHYMETRY

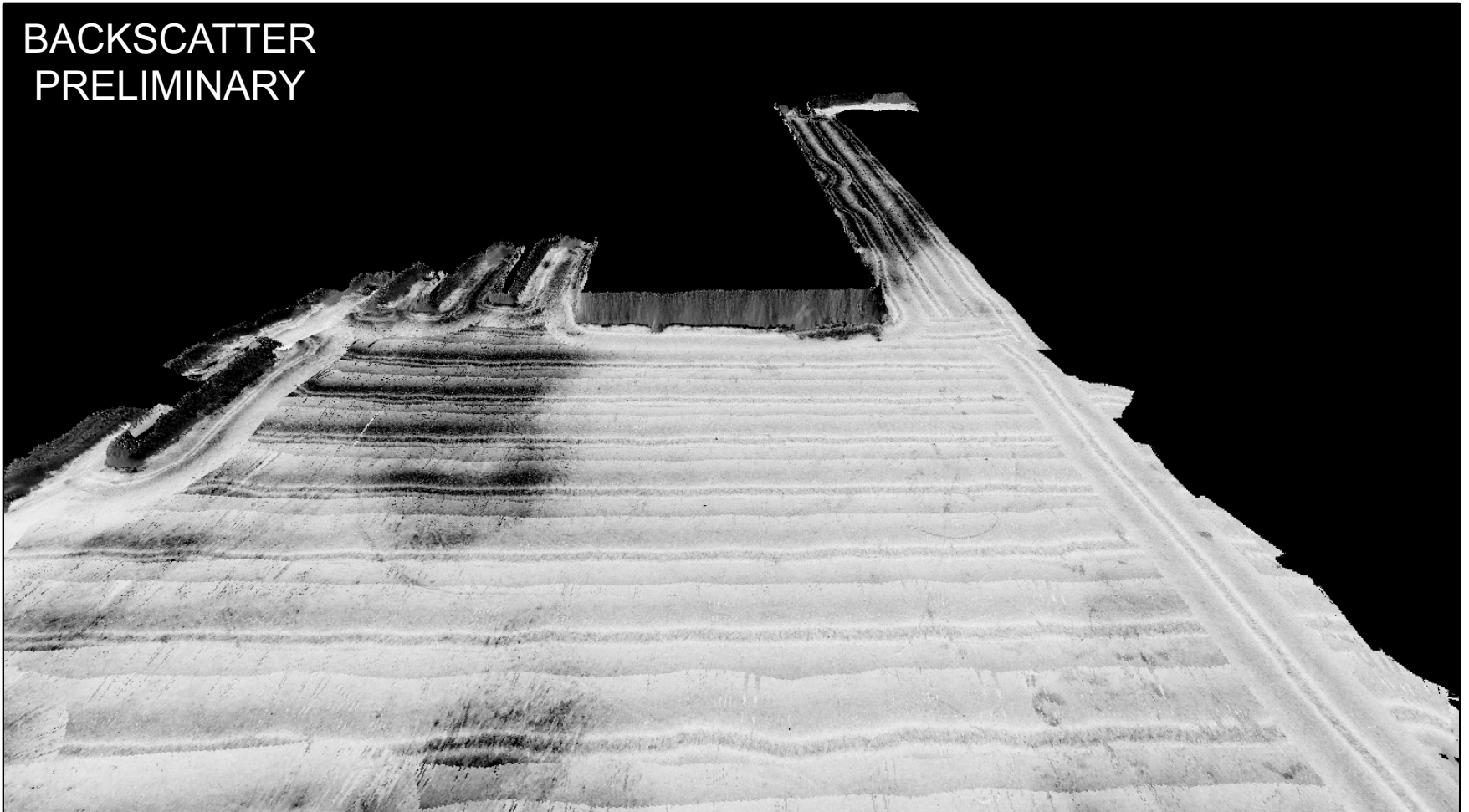




# Other examples – Wellington docks

## *Shallow Survey 2012, Wellington, New Zealand*

BACKSCATTER  
PRELIMINARY





# Other examples – Wellington docks

## *Shallow Survey 2012, Wellington, New Zealand*

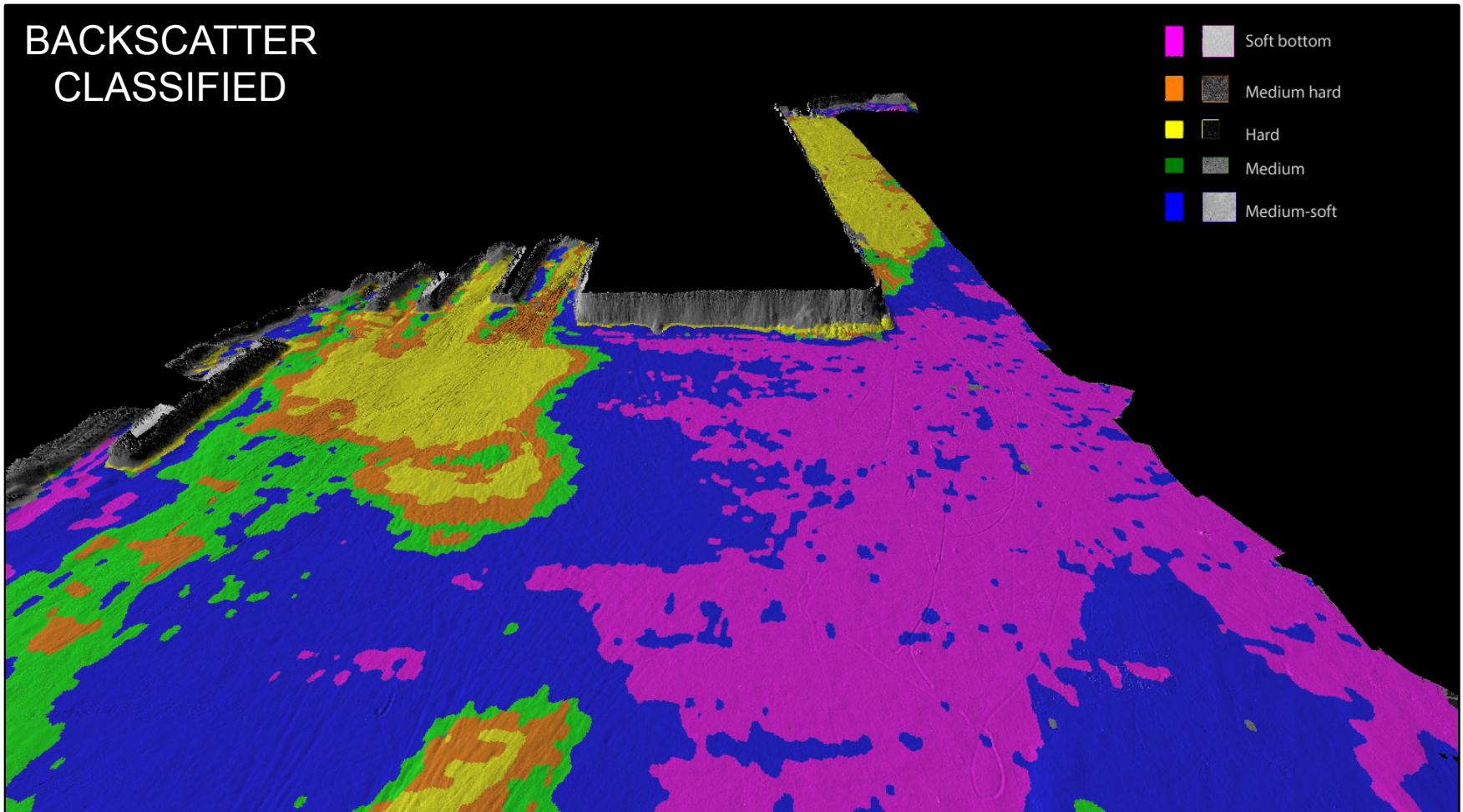
BACKSCATTER  
NORMALISED





# Other examples – Wellington docks

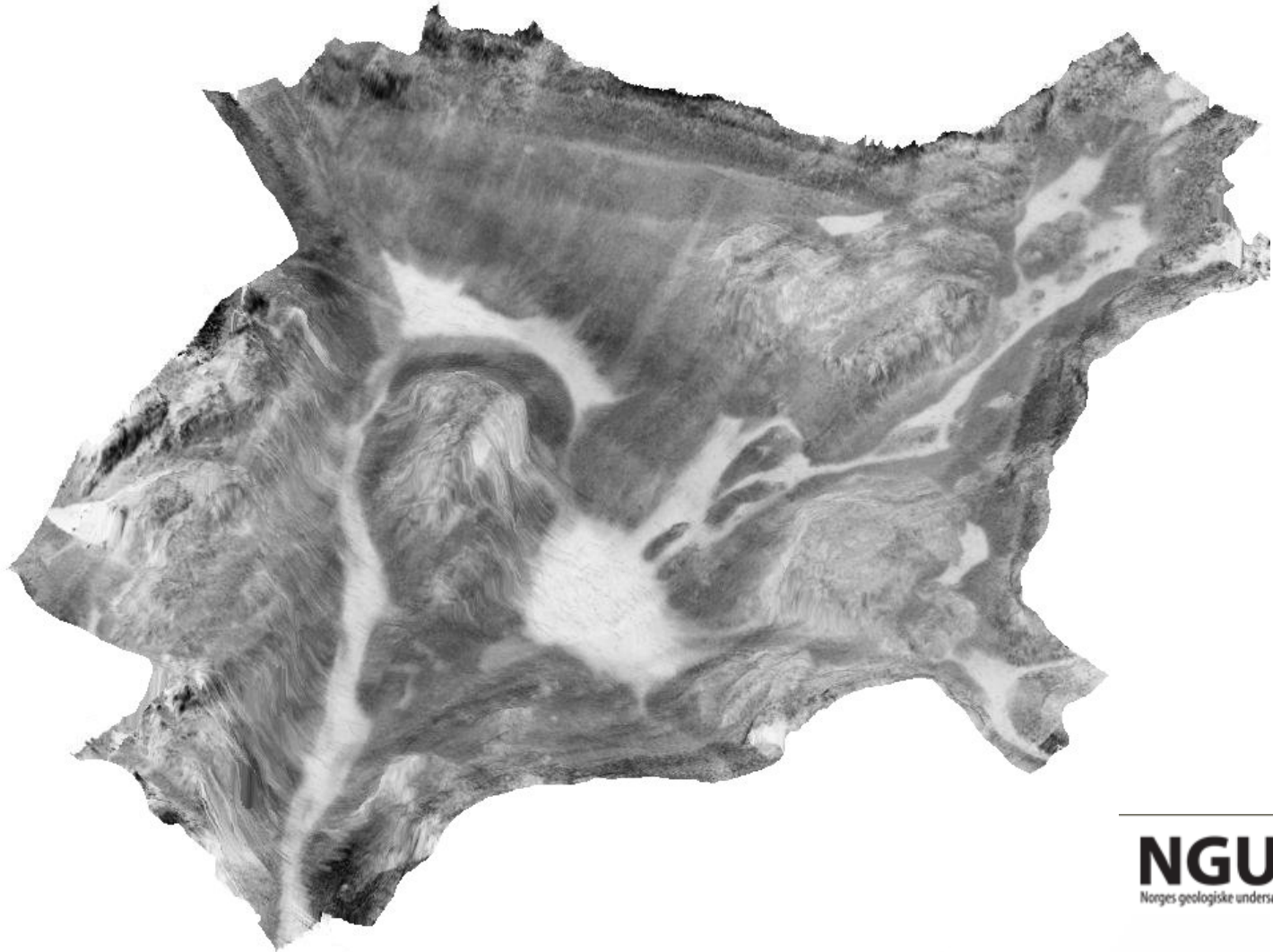
## *Shallow Survey 2012, Wellington, New Zealand*



# Other examples



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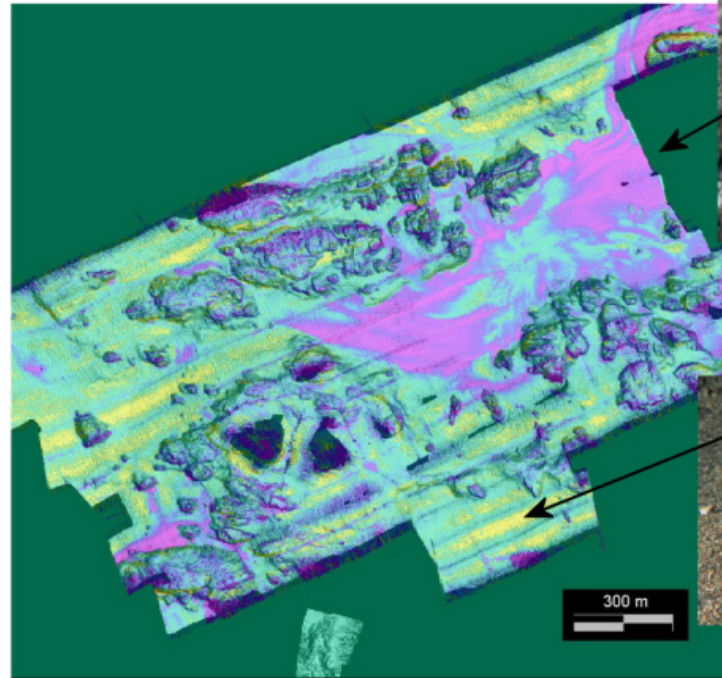
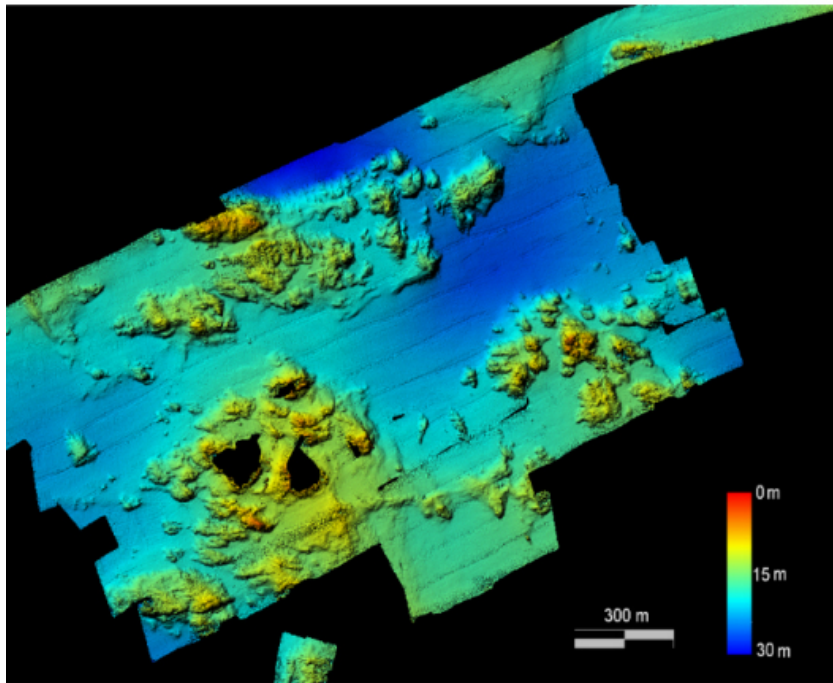


Norges geologiske undersøkelse

# Other examples

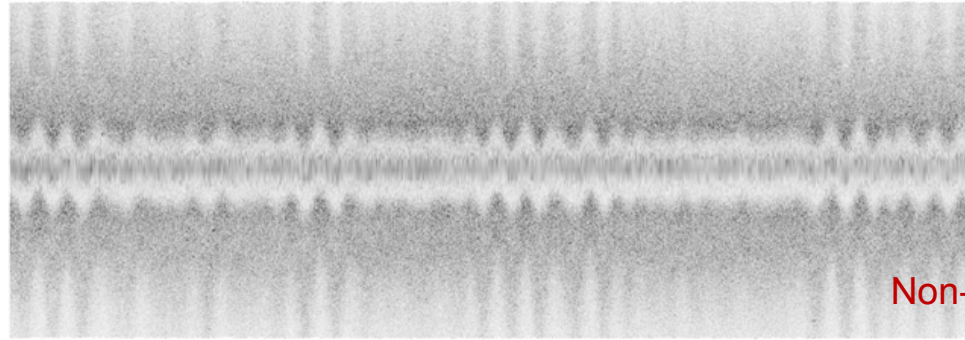


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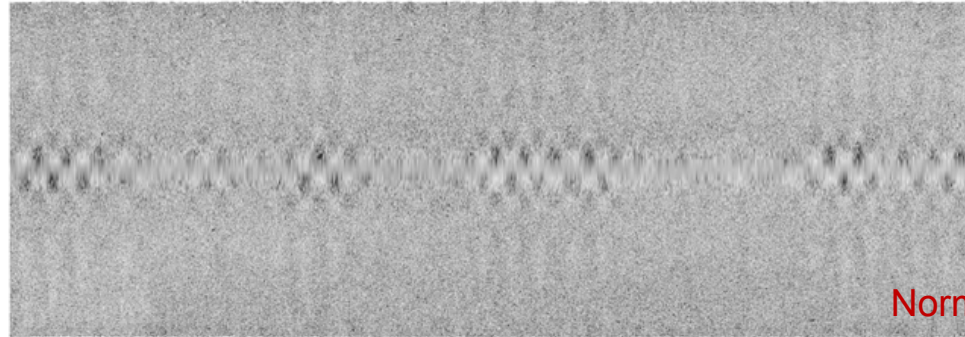




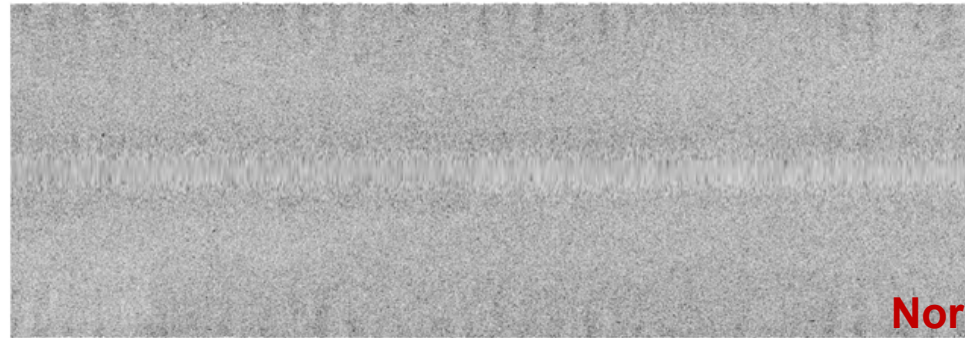
# What's new in GT 6.8?



Non-normalised



Normalised (standard)



Normalised (new algo)



# Conclusions

- PMBS provide true side scan backscatter data with added attributes: bathymetry, attitude, range
- GeoTexture decouples beam and seafloor contributions to backscatter to normalise the data
- AND corrects for bathymetry, attitude and range absorption effects
- GeoTexture performs supervised texture mapping for side scan sonar images

Thank you very much for you attention

Any questions?...



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