



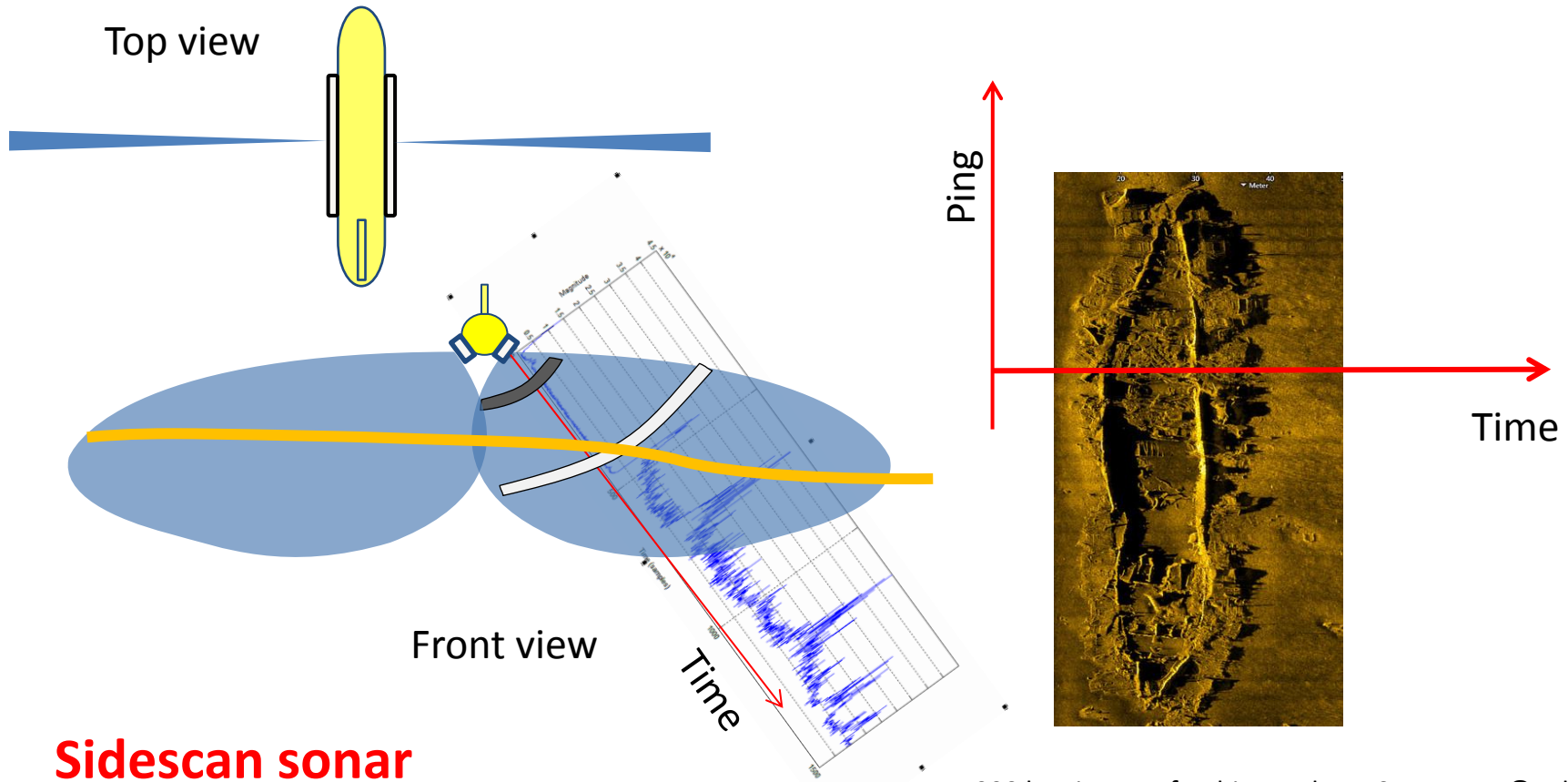
SeaBat sounders and backscatter

Eric Maillard

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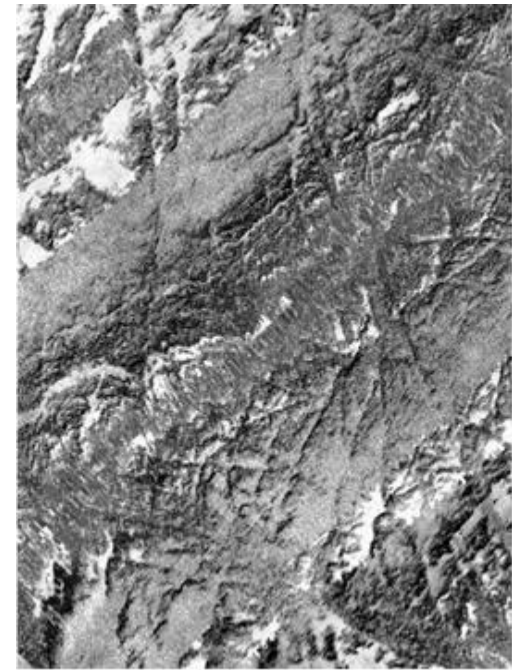
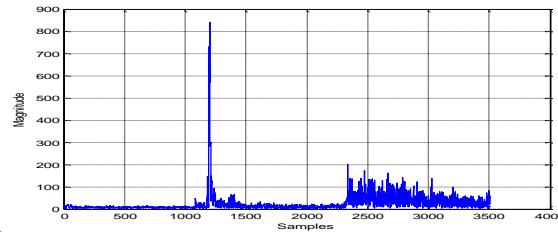
Imagery formation and extraction



900 kHz image of a shipwreck at 50m range, © Edgetech



Imagery formation and extraction



Ping

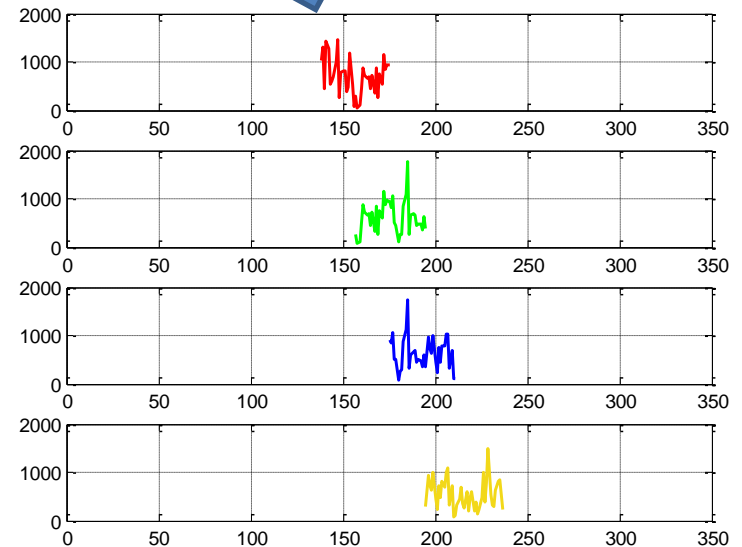
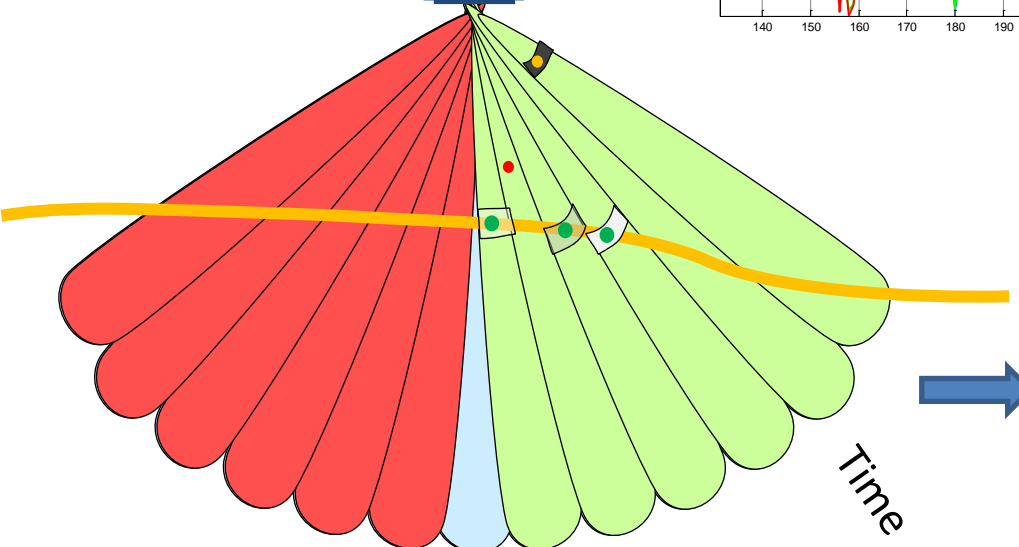
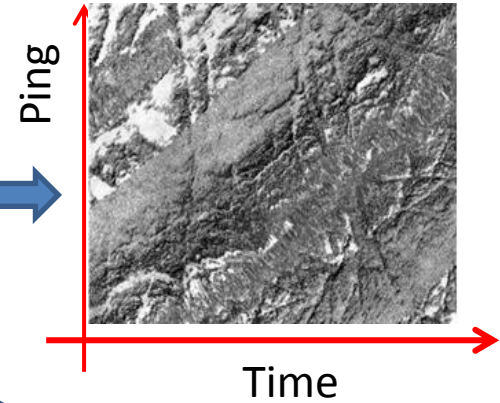
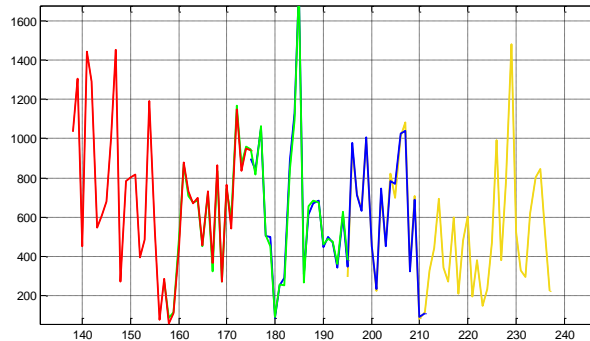
Time

Time
PAGE 3

Multibeam EchoSounder as Sidescan



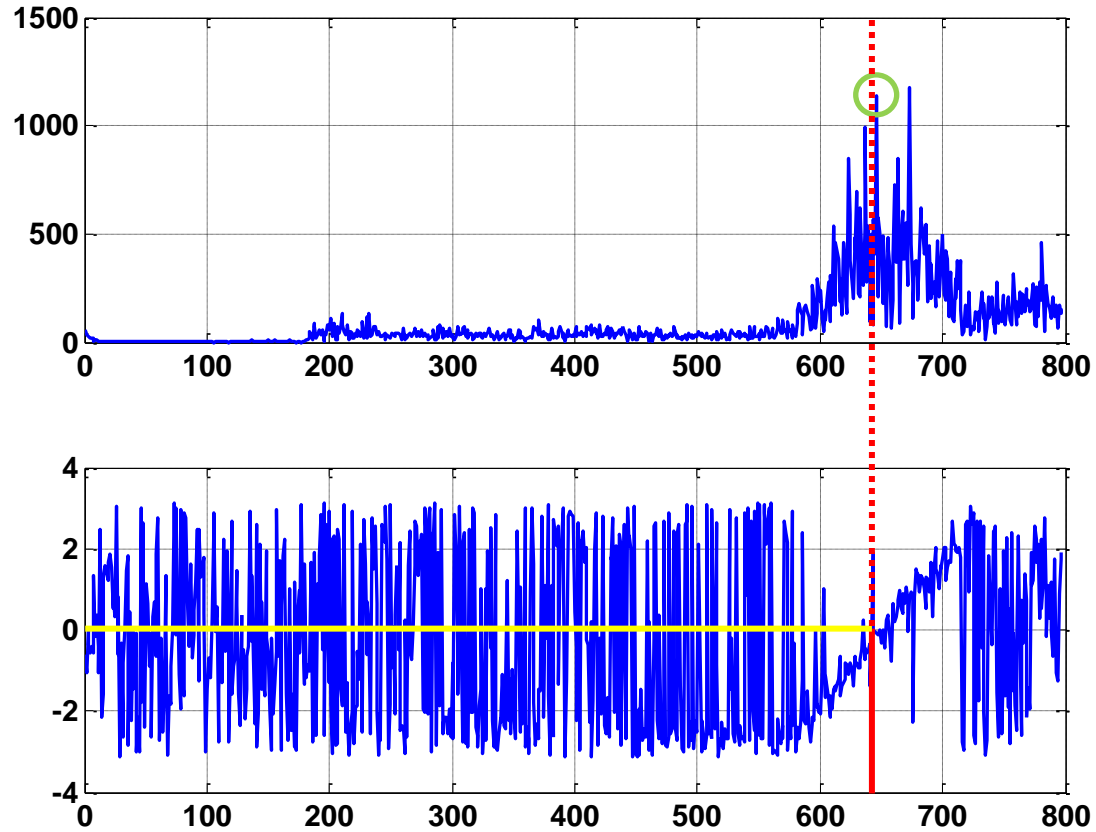
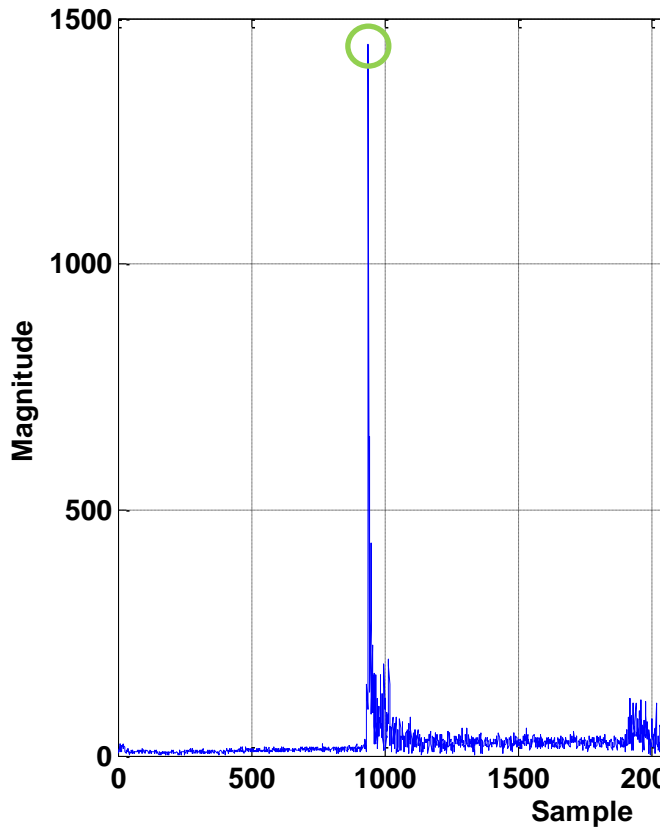
Imagery formation and extraction



Multibeam EchoSounder Snippets

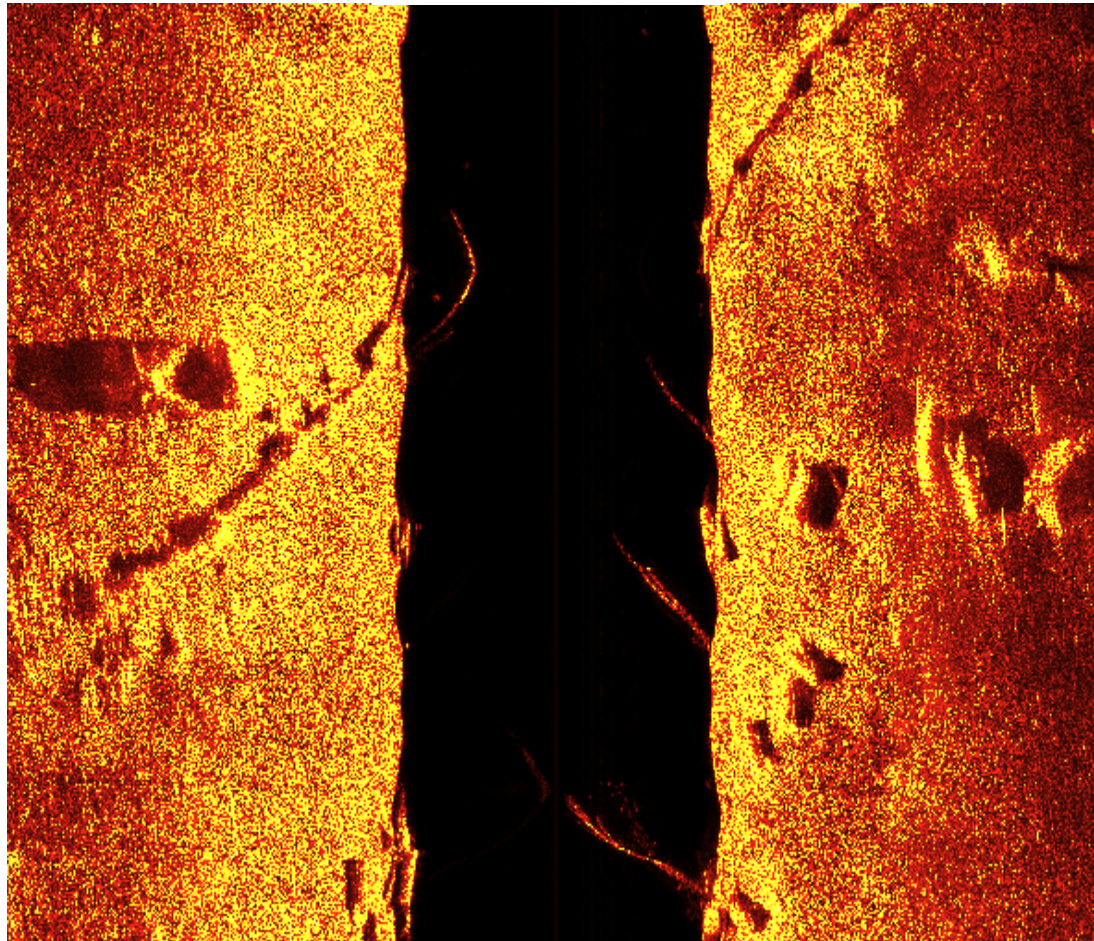


Magnitude at bottom detection sample





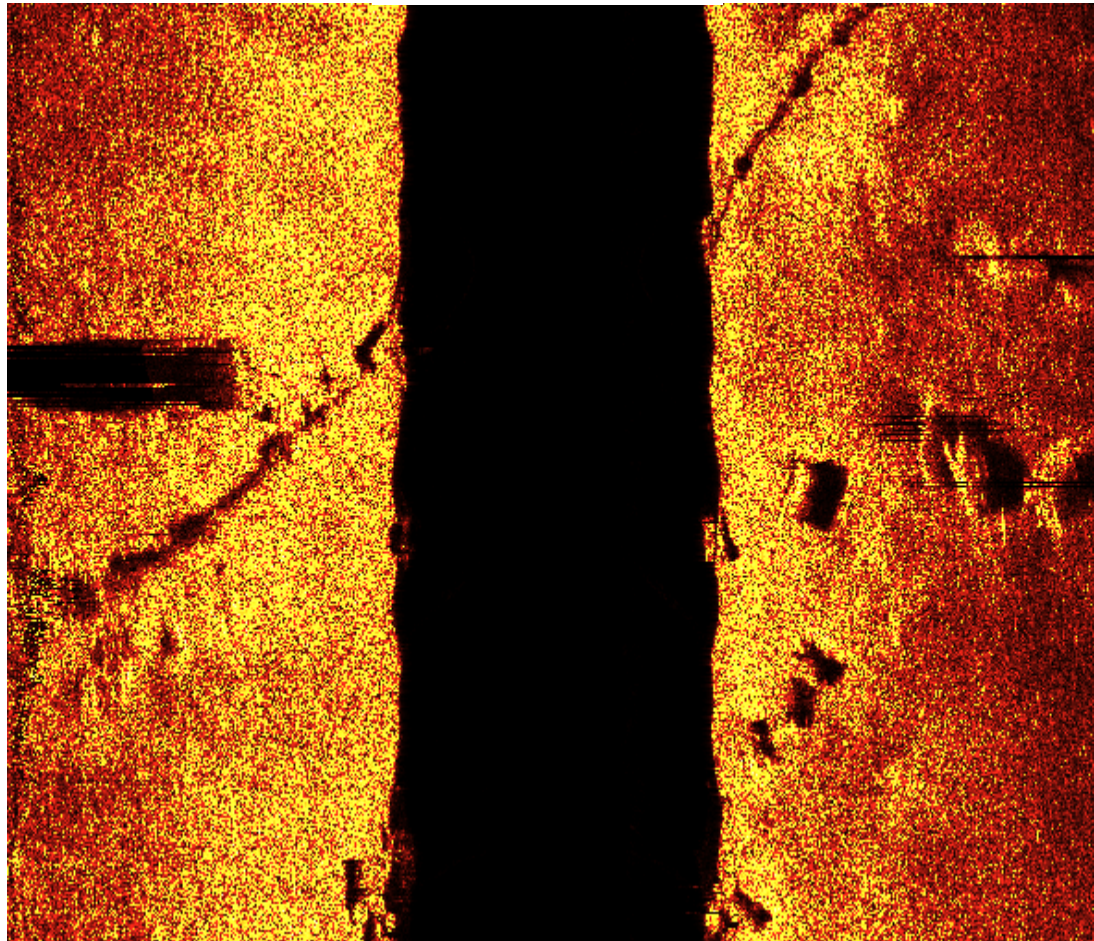
RESON sidescan





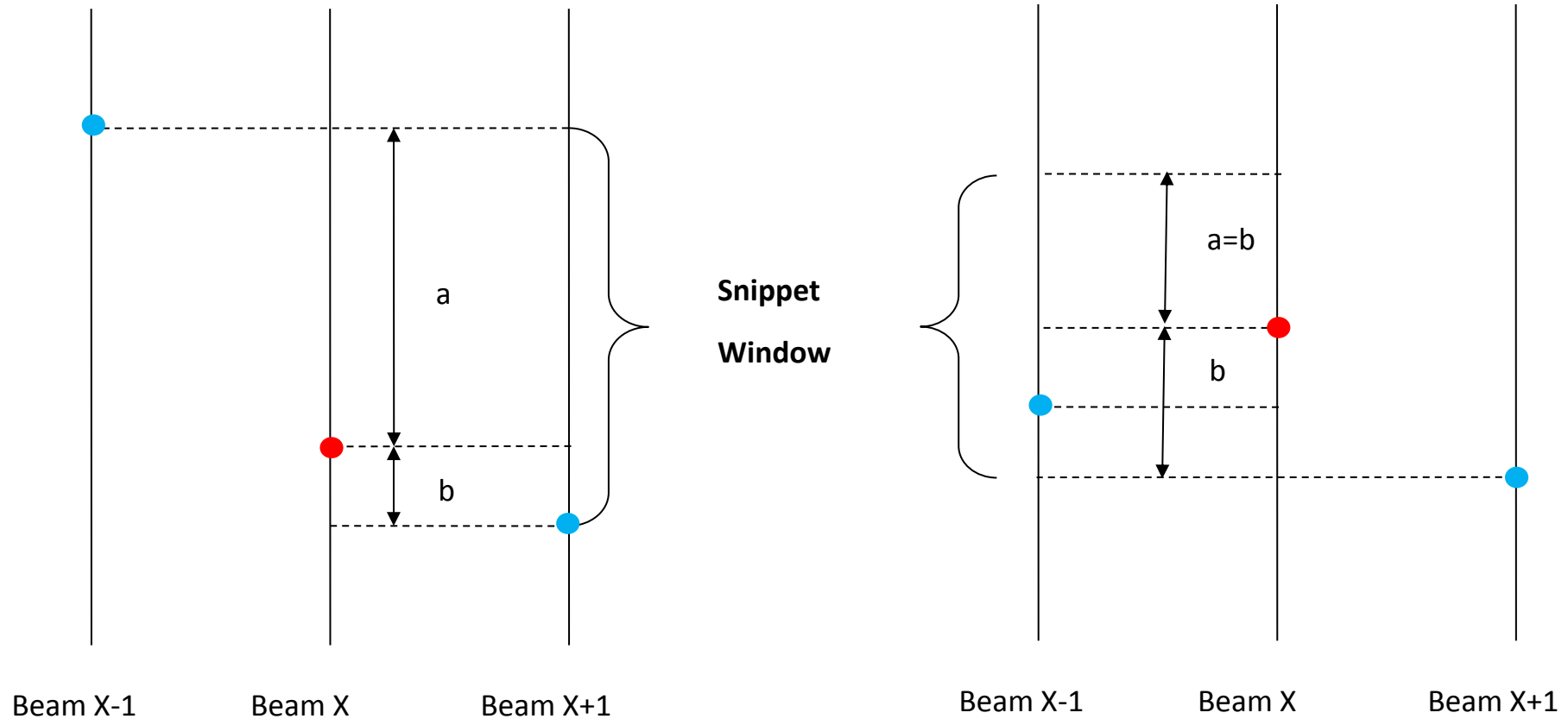
Direct comparison

RESON snippets





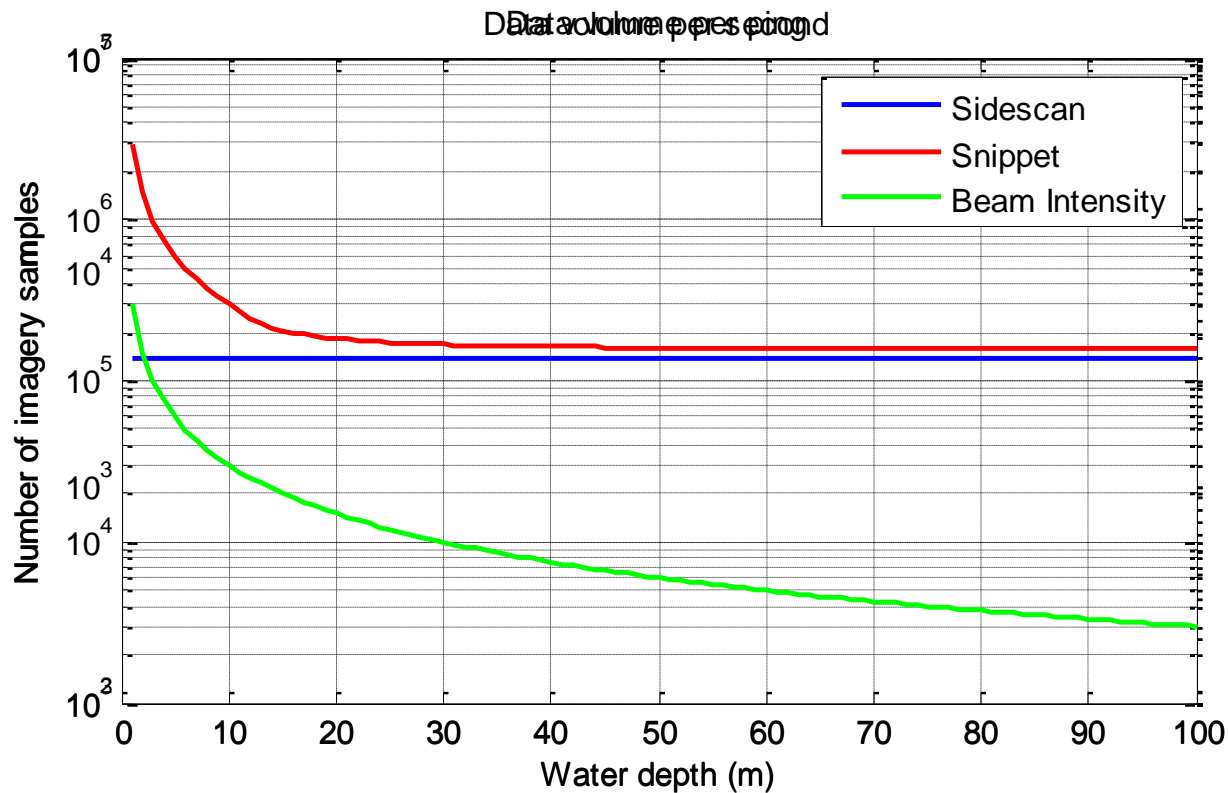
Snippet size algorithm for 7K systems



SeaBat 8K systems use a less sophisticated algorithm



Data volume comparison





How to collect data

The screenshot displays the SeaBat UI software interface. The main window is titled "SeaBat UI" and shows a sonar scan of the seabed. The scan is a fan-shaped view with depth markers at 2 m, 4 m, 6 m, and 8 m. The seabed is dark blue with some lighter patches indicating features. The interface includes a toolbar at the top with various icons for navigation and data collection. On the right side, there is a "Recording" panel with several sections:

- Raw data recording**
 - Record selection
 - Snippets
 - Sidescan
 - Sensor data
 - Water column
 - Troubleshooting
 - Other
 - File storage
 - File
 - Path: C:\
 - Status
 - Current file size [MB]: 0.0
 - Selected records: 7000 7004 7006 7017 7021
 - Logged records: 0
 - Free disk space [%]: 16
 - AVI recording
 - File storage
 - File
 - Path: d:\Data
 - JPG snapshot
 - File storage
 - File
 - Path: d:\Data

A red box highlights the "Record selection" section, and a red arrow points from it to the "Recording" button in the right-hand sidebar, which is also circled in red. The sidebar includes buttons for "Display", "Operation", "Recording", "Hardware", "IO module", and "PDA".



SeaBat - [7125 (200-400kHz) PSP]

General Configuration Normalization Help

Data Recording Setup

Select data to add to minimal set

- Snippets
- Sidescan
- Sensor Data (Motion, Position, Heading, etc.)
- Watercolumn (Includes Sensor Data)
- Troubleshooting (Includes Watercolumn + B1/E)
- Custom (select below)

Available Records:

1000	Ship reference point
1001	Sensor offset position
1002	Sensor offset position
1004	Custom attitude
1005	Tide
1006	Altitude
1007	Motion over ground
1008	Altitude
1009	Sound Velocity Profile
1010	CTD Data
1011	Geodesy
1014	Survey Line
1015	Navigation

Included Records:

1003	Position
1012	Roll Pitch Heave
1013	Heading
7000*	Ping settings
7004*	Beam geometry
7006*	Bathymetry (legacy)
7007	Backscatter data
7017*	Bathymetry (For UT display O
7027*	Bathymetry (RAW for hydro
7028	Snippets data
7503*	Sonar settings
7610	Sound velocity

Use the mouse to select multiple records to add or remove. Double-click to move single items.

* * * indicates baseline records which are required to protect system functionality. They cannot be removed.

OK Cancel

Roll Stab. : OFF
Tracker : OFF
Quality Filter : OFF

10.0m
min max

RESON **ALARM** 1FPS - Freeze Max Normalization Mode Manual Range : --- Across Trk: --- Depth : --- Enable Tracker

Main Sonar Settings | Detection Settings | Ocean Menu | Primary Display Settings | **Data Recording** | Screen Recording | I/O Module Setup

Recording Control: Record Stop

Advanced: **Setup Records** Set Filters

Recording Status:

- Current Status: Idle
- Free Disk Space: 16%
- Current File Size: 0.0 MB
- Records Logged: 0
- File Name: []
- Storage Directory: C:\ []
- Record Filter State: 7000 7004 7006 7017 7027 7503 7028 7007 1003 1012 1013 7610 for device(s) 7125

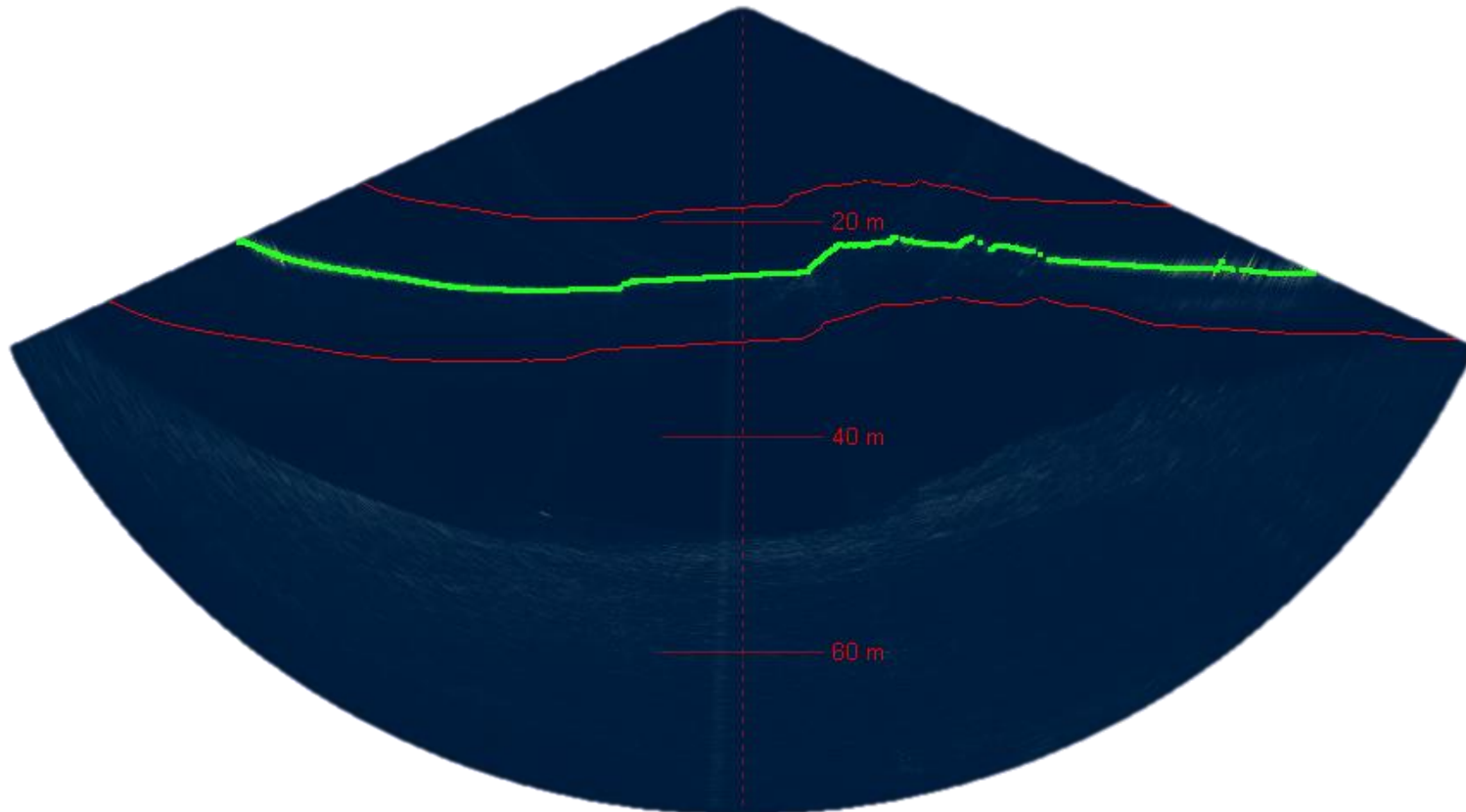


New water column record: 7041

Down-sampling Method	u8	0 – No down-sampling 1 – Nearest neighbor 2 – Linear approximation 3 – Averaging 4+ – Reserved for future use
Filtering Method	u8	0 – No filtering 1+ – Reserved for future use
Flags	u32	BIT FIELD: <u>Bit 0-3: Data Encoding</u> 0 – 16bit magnitude 1 – 8bit magnitude 2 – 16bit magnitude & phase 3 – 8bit magnitude & phase 4 – 32bit calibrated magnitude 5 – 16bit calibrated magnitude 6 – 8bit calibrated magnitude 7 – Reserved <u>Bit 4: Beam identification method</u> 0 – Beam number (u16) 1 – Beam angle (f32, in radians) <u>Bit 5-31: Reserved (always zero)</u>
Magnitude/Calibrated Magnitude Encoding	u8	Magnitude Encoding Methods: 0 – 16 bit values 1 – 8 bit ½dB 2+ – Reserved Calibrated Magnitude Encoding Methods: 0+ – Reserved
Phase Encoding	u8	Phase Encoding Methods: 0+ – Reserved
Sample Rate	f32	Sampling rate for the data



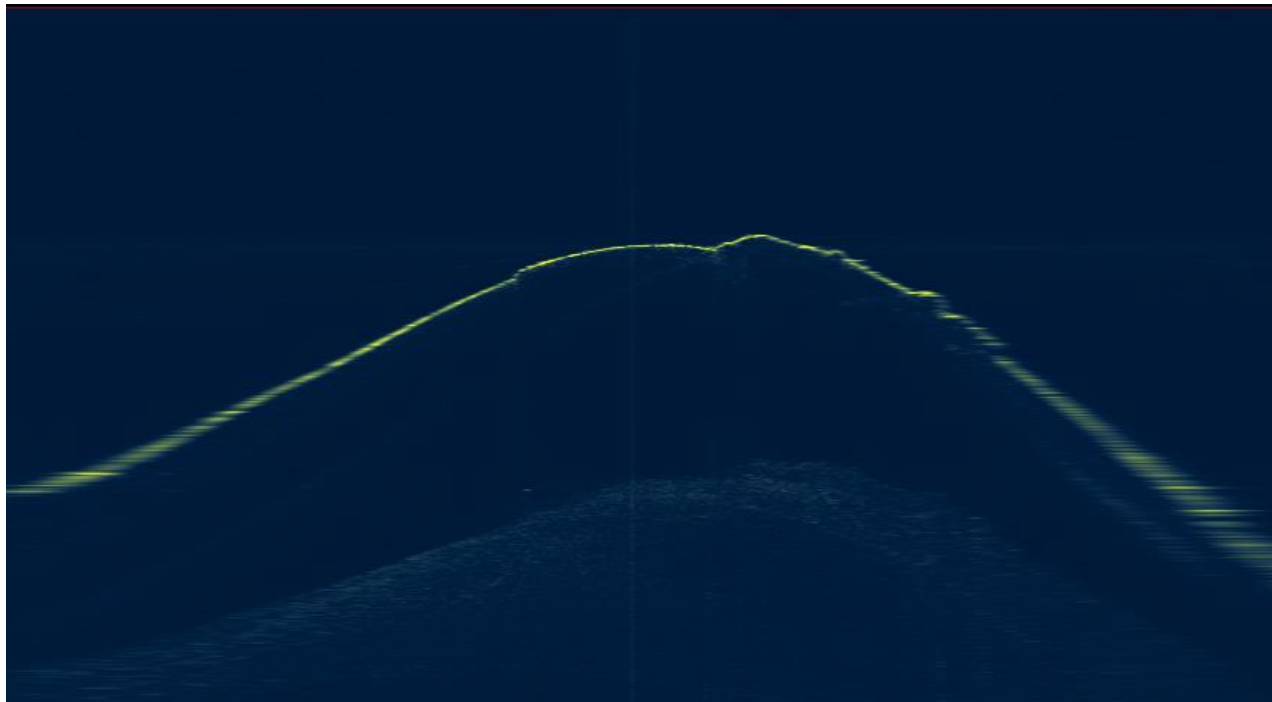
Limiting data volumes further





Limiting data volumes further

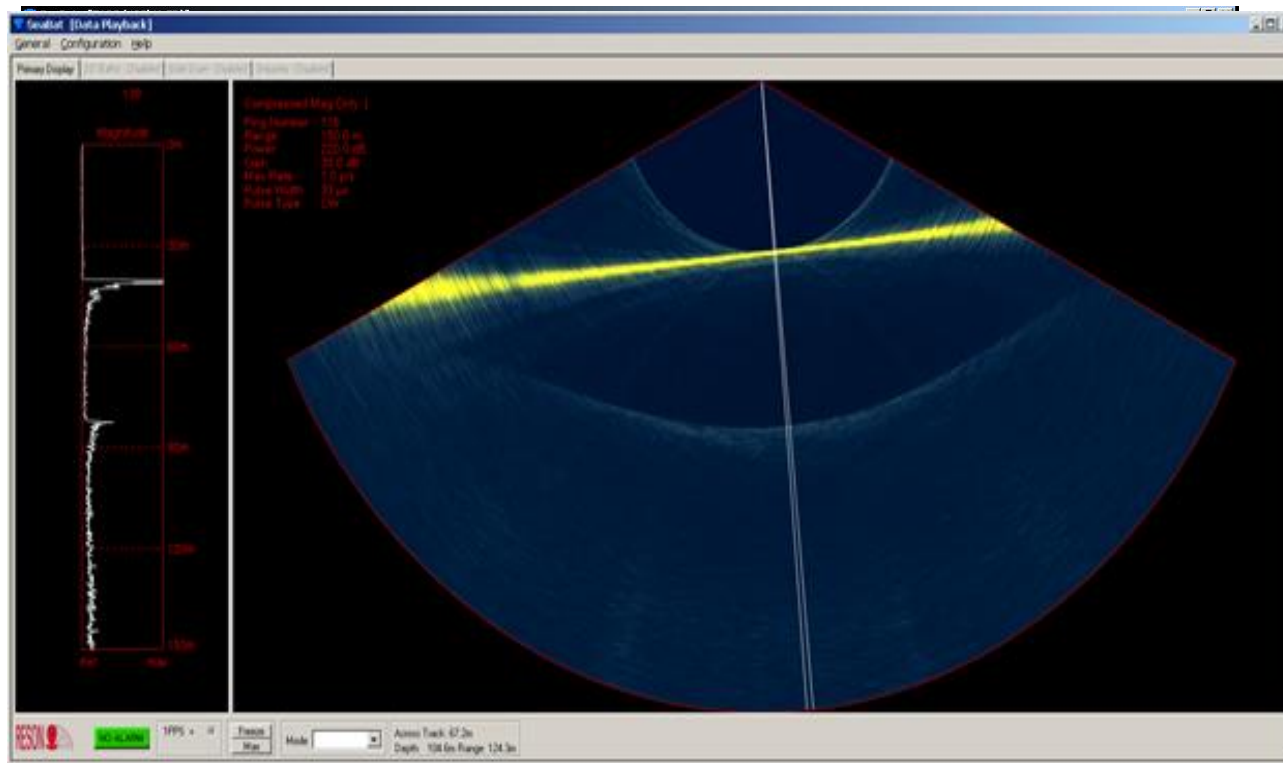
- For 130 degree coverage in equi-distant mode: 35% less data





SeaBat operation

- Monitoring saturation conditions

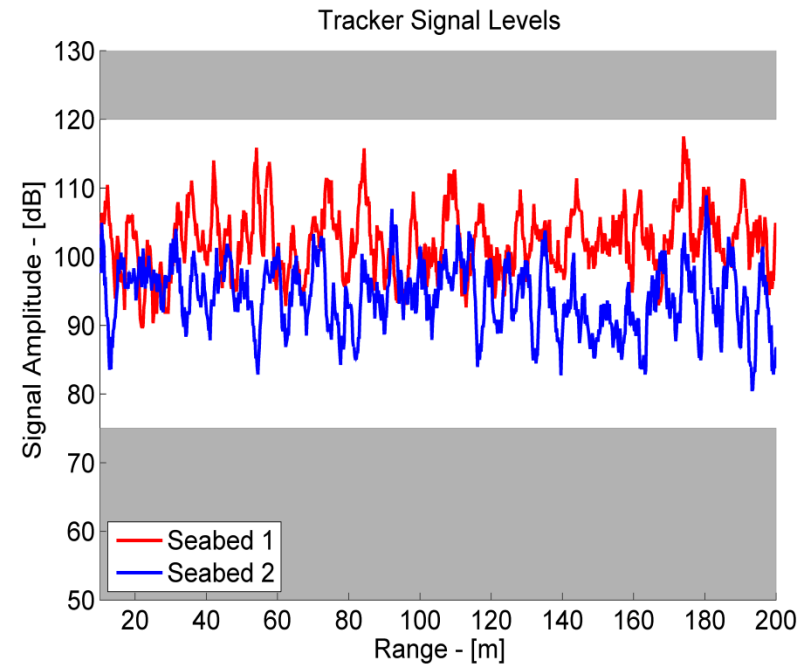
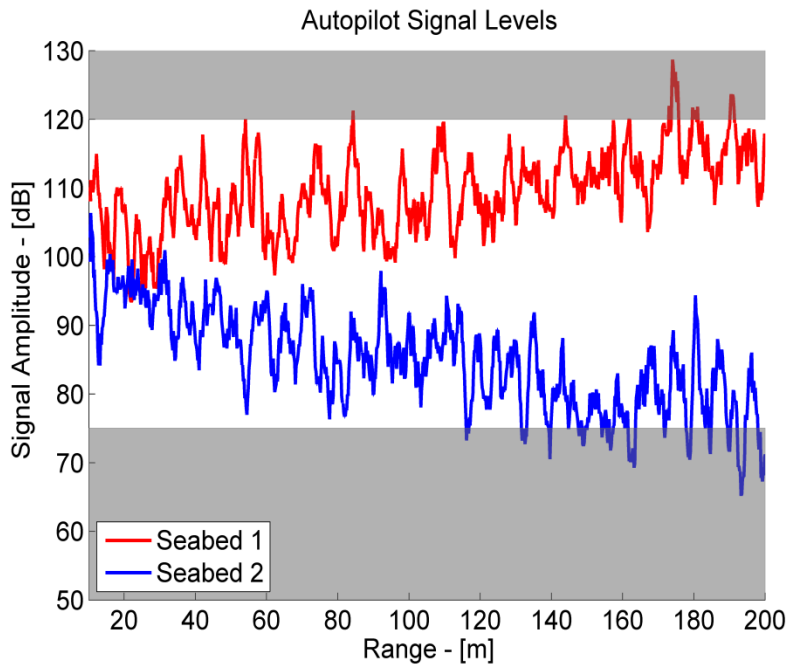


- SeaBat 7125: Avoid using FM, use CW pulses at $100\mu\text{s}$ or $200\mu\text{s}$



New automatic control operation

- Tracker tunes TVG parameters to maintain backscatter signal levels





GulfEx11 and TRESX13

- Working with APL/UW
- Thorough study
- Repeating experiment
- Validation for high-frequency sonar
- Finalization of design
- Product to follow



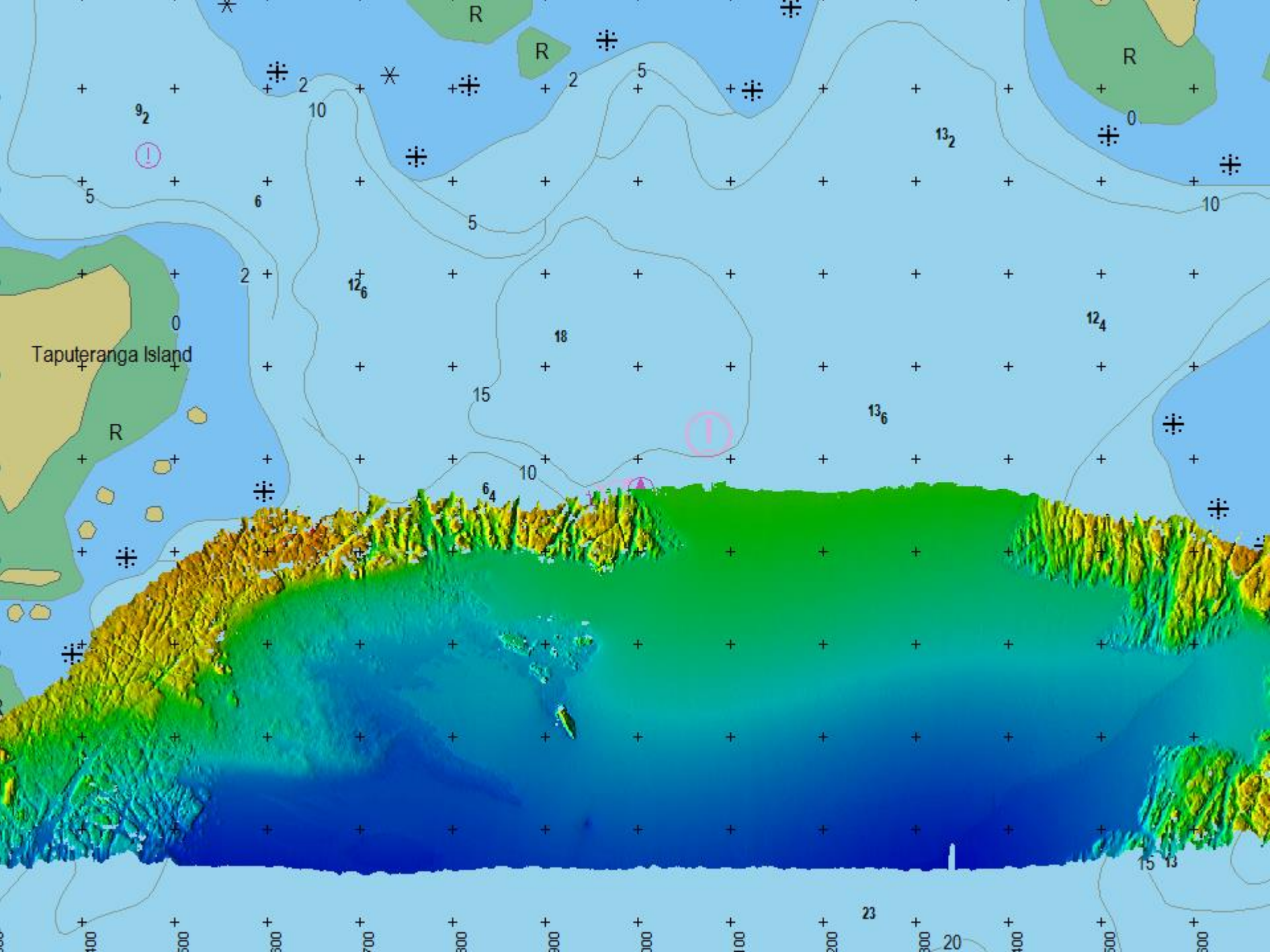
Keys to success

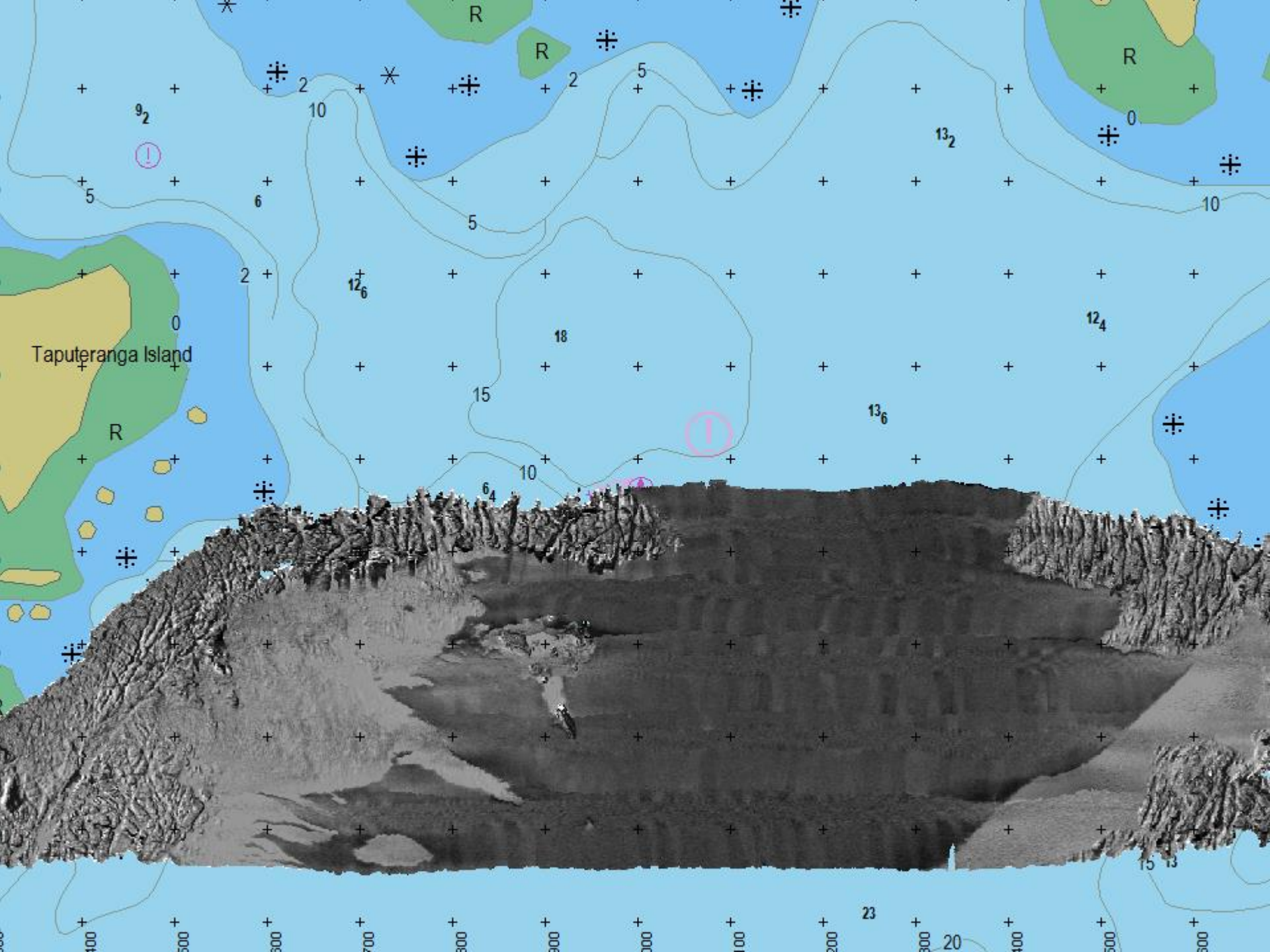
- Sonar capable of producing good raw data
- Operator choosing the multibeam echosounder operational parameters wisely
- Processing package applying the proper compensation to the raw data



Back-Up slides

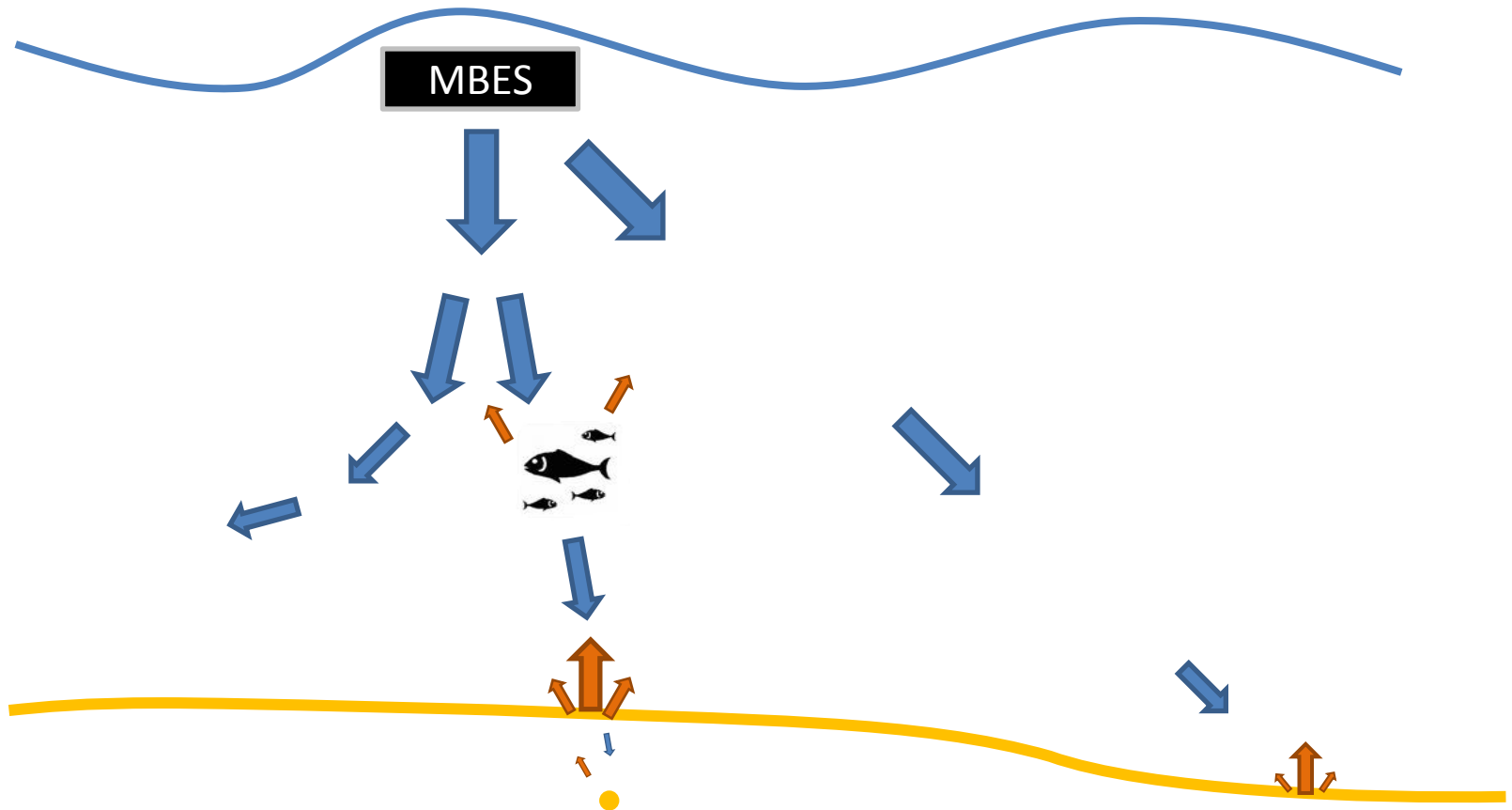






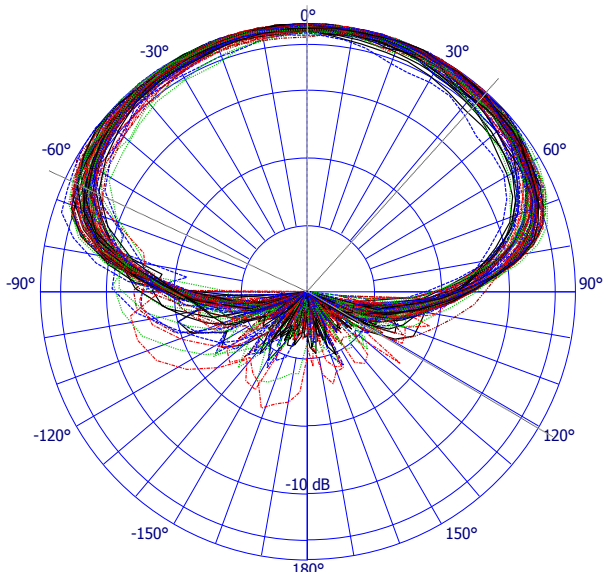


Propagation

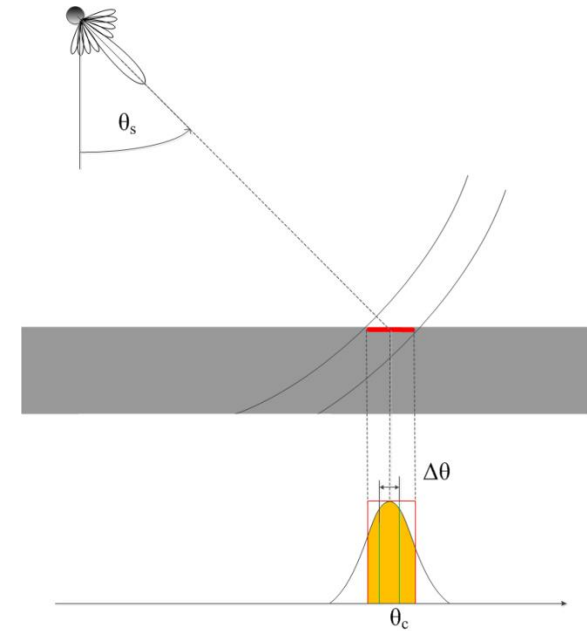
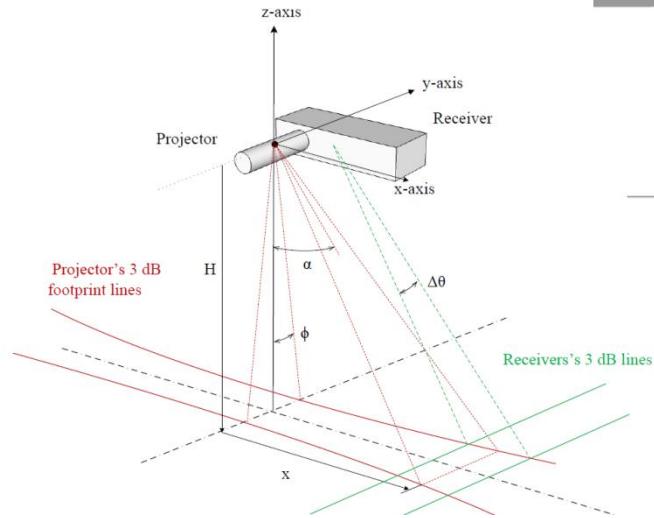
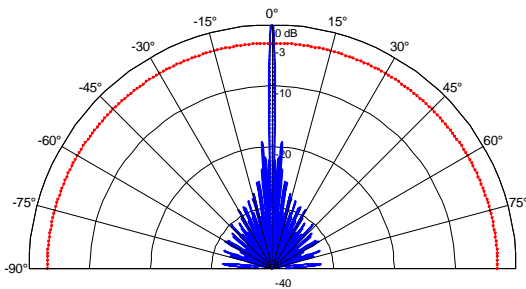




Sonar footprint

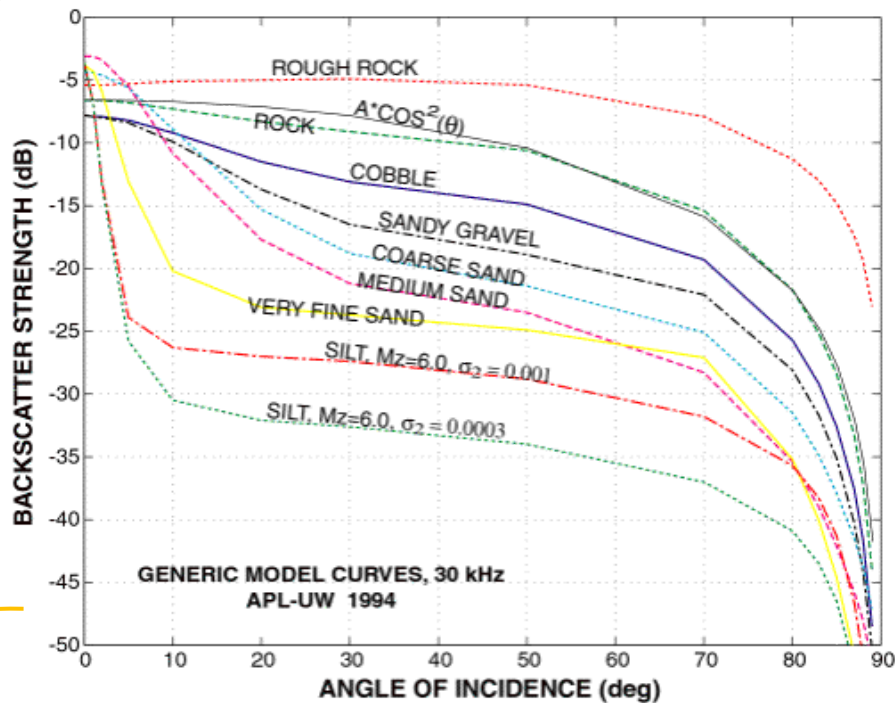


-3dB Beam width: 1.06° Side lobe level -19.2 dB
Distance: 100.00 m c=1480.0 m/s f=400.0 kHz phi=90°



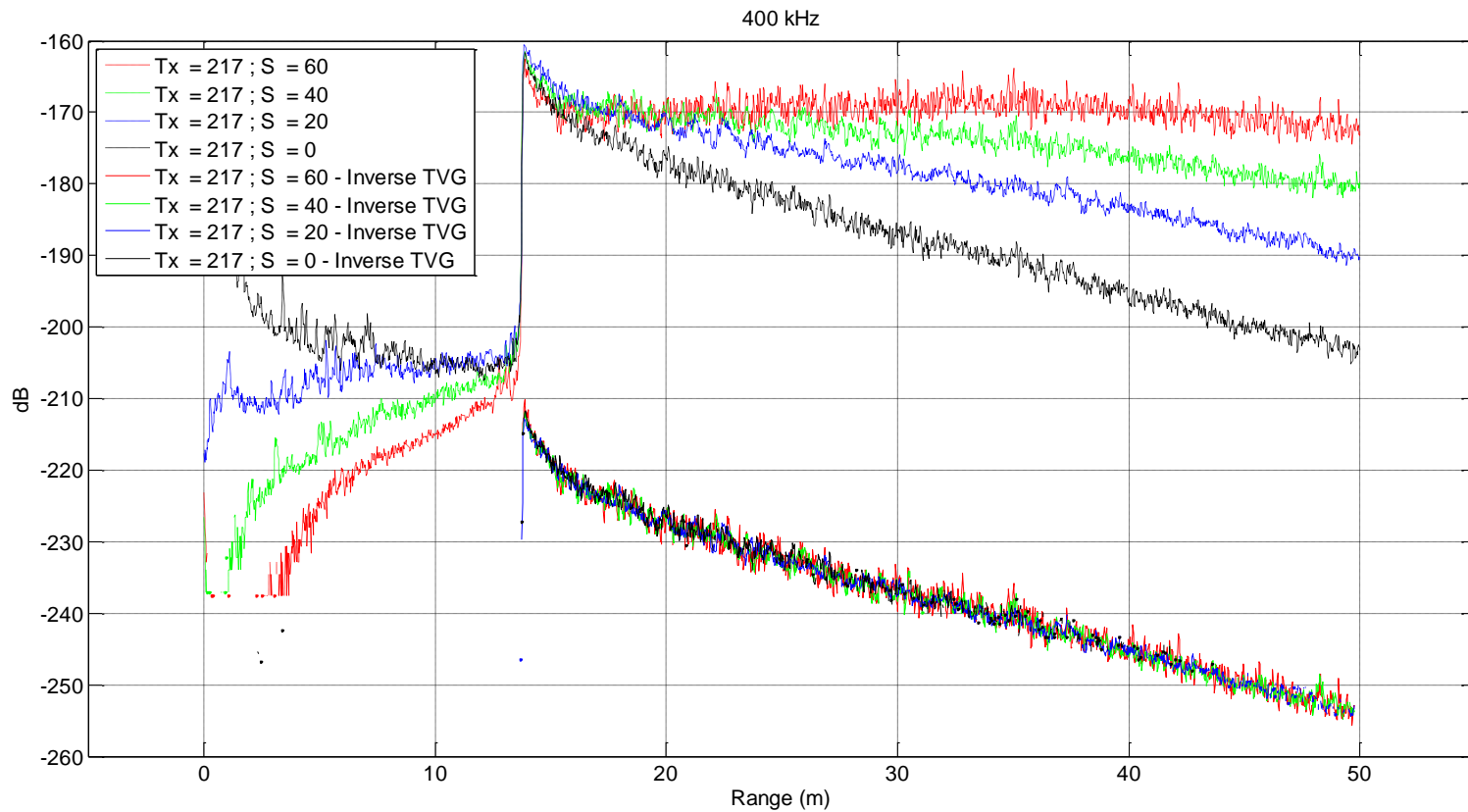


Sediment backscattering strength



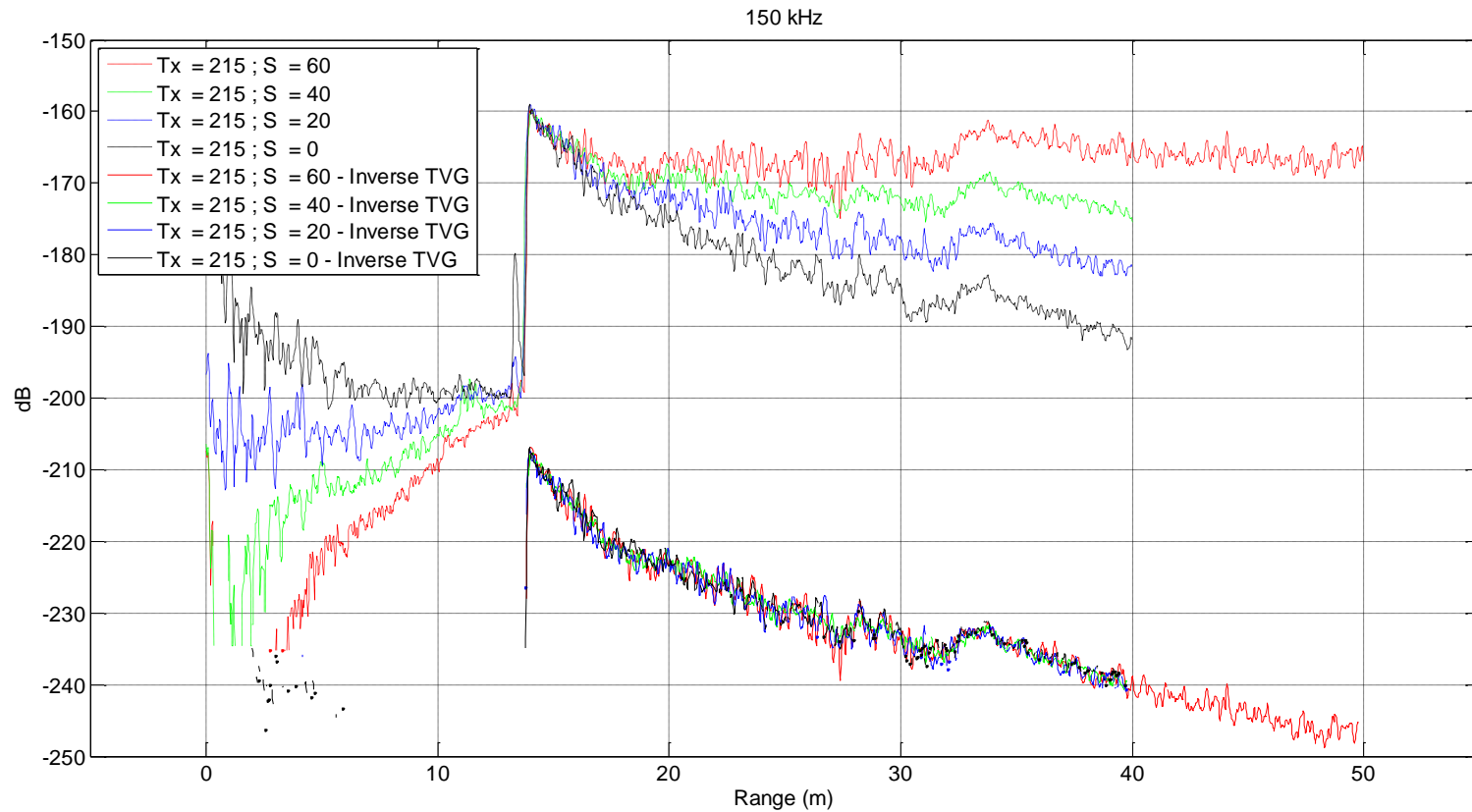


Frequency dependence



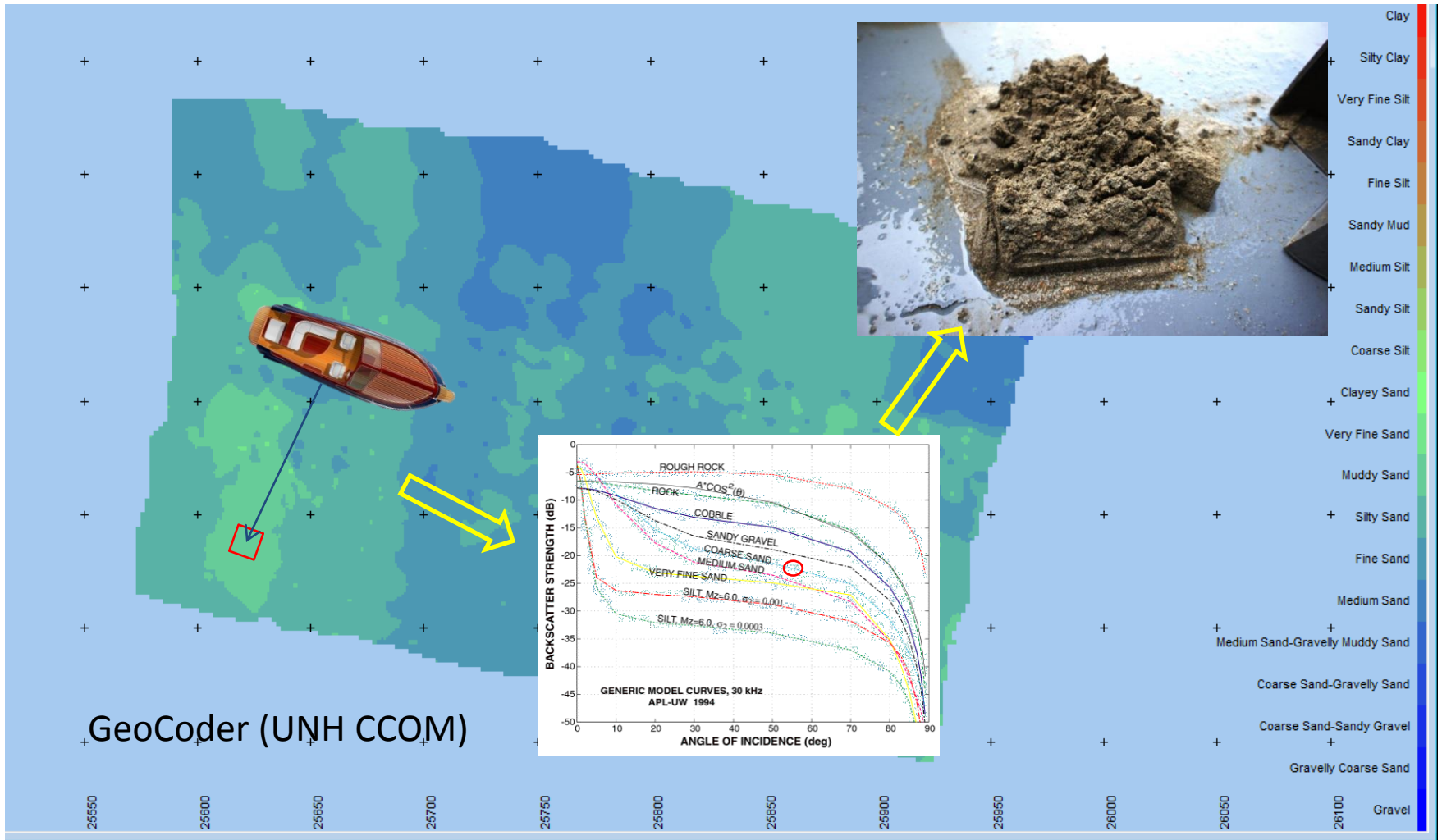


Frequency dependence



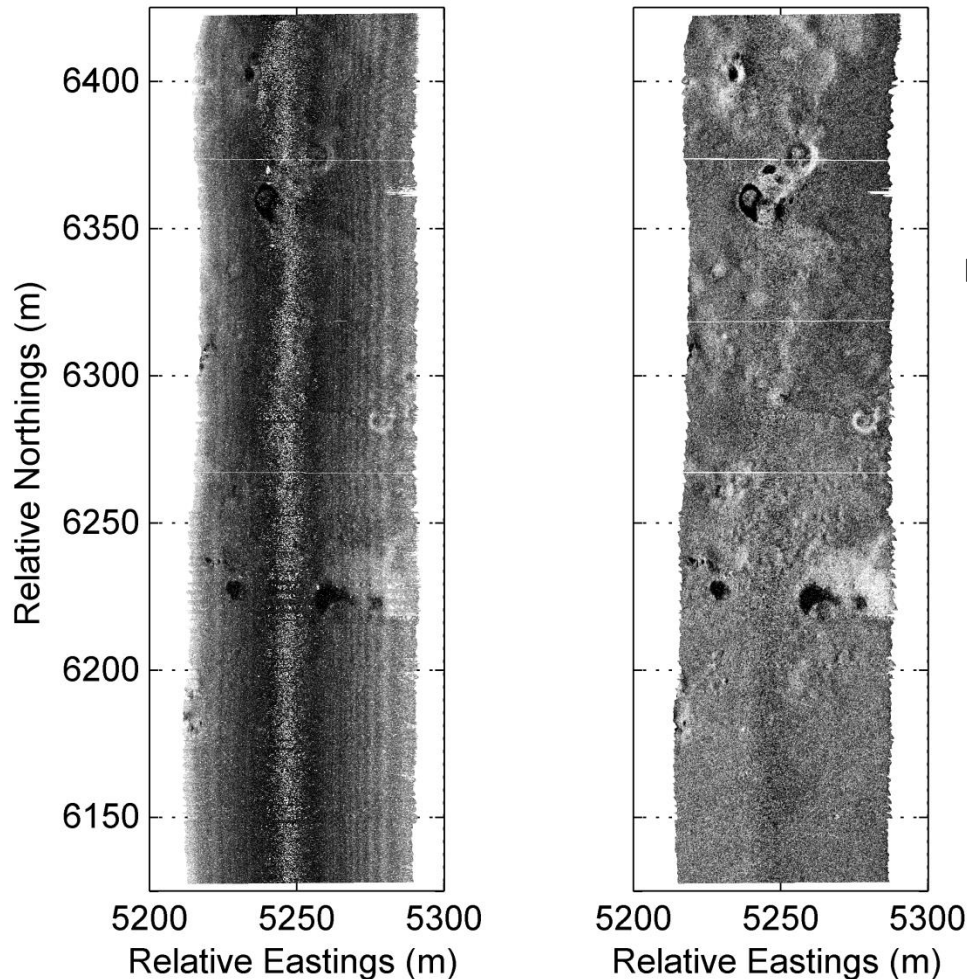


Sediment classification





Not all processing algorithms are equal



In situ beam pattern estimation from seafloor acoustic backscatter measured with swath mapping sonars

Christian de Moustier and Barbara J. Kraft
HLS Research, Inc., La Jolla, CA, USA

To be presented at:
ICA2013, Montreal, Canada, June 2-7, 2013



Sonar design

- Quiet system → larger Signal-to-Noise Ratio
- Accurate beamforming → low sidelobes, easier beampattern compensation
- Reliable bottom detection → Sediment, not fish, reflectivity