

The Acoustic Backscatter Sensor

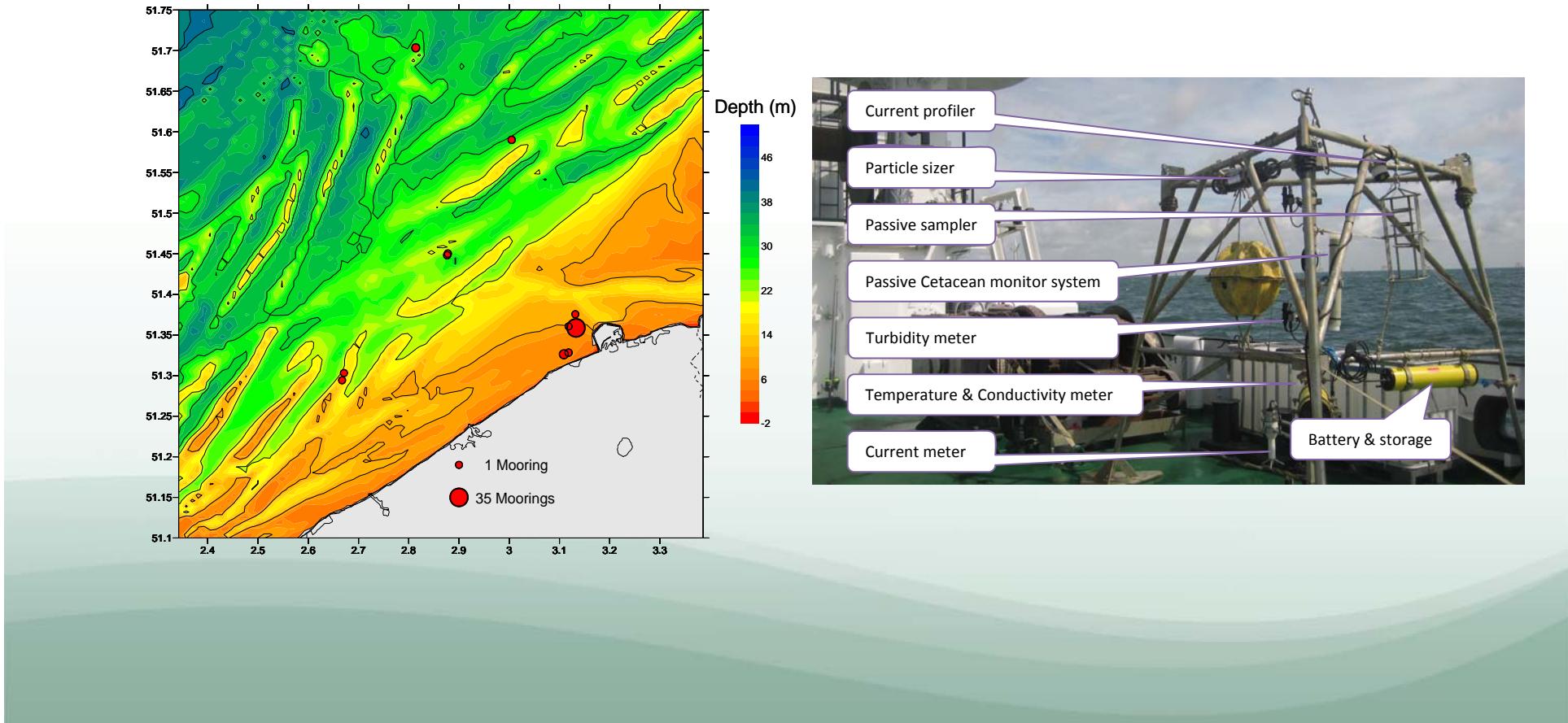
Preliminary results and inter-comparison with OBS and LISST sensors

Data acquisition

- Tripod moorings BCS 2004 – today
 - >80 moorings, >2000 days of data
 - Oceanographic sensors
 - ADP, ADV – current meters
 - CT-sensor – temperature, salinity
 - Optical (OBS) and acoustic backscatter sensors (ADV, ADP) – SPM
 - LISST 100x – particle sizes in suspension
 - C-POD – passive cetacean monitoring
 - Passive sampler – chemical monitoring

Data acquisition

- Tripod moorings BCS 2004 – today



Acoustic Backscatter Sensor

- 2013: Acquisition of new sensor:
- Aquatech's AQUAscat 1000s
 - Survey model
 - 4 integrated transducers
 - 0.5, 1, 2 and 4 MHz

Observation Methods

Basic Principles and Background

Time series and comparison with OBS and LISST

Observation Methods

Function \ Collection Method	Manual	Pump & traps	Turbidity	Laser	Acoustics
Flexible Sampling	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Maintenance	Low	High	High	High	Low
Effect of Bio-fouling	Low	Low	High	High	Low
Online Capability	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Unattended operation	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Profiling	No	No	No	No	Yes
Reference Samples	No	No	Yes	No	Depends

Basic Principles



Transducer transmits pulses of ultrasound equal in length to the bin: e.g. 13.33 s approximately equivalent to 1 cm bins



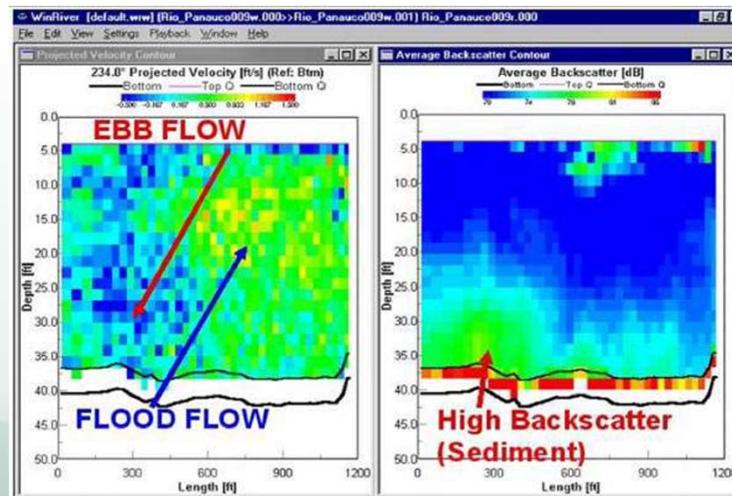
Sound waves travel through water



Sediment in water scatters sound, which is picked up by transducer. Different size sediment scatters sound more or less depending on frequency of sound

Acoustic Doppler Current Profilers

- Doppler velocity calculation needs strong backscatter signals
- Most DCPs provide backscatter intensity as a QC measure
- Backscatter strength can be used for *qualitative* assessment of suspended sediment concentration (previous work by SUMO team)



Backscatter Equation

$$V = \frac{k_s k_t}{r\psi} \sqrt{M} \cdot e^{-2r\alpha}$$

Measured signal → $k_s k_t$ → System constant

Range modification factor → $r\psi$

Range from transducer → $e^{-2r\alpha}$ → Attenuation

Mass concentration → M

$$k_s = \left(\frac{F_m}{\sqrt{a_s \rho_s}} \right)$$

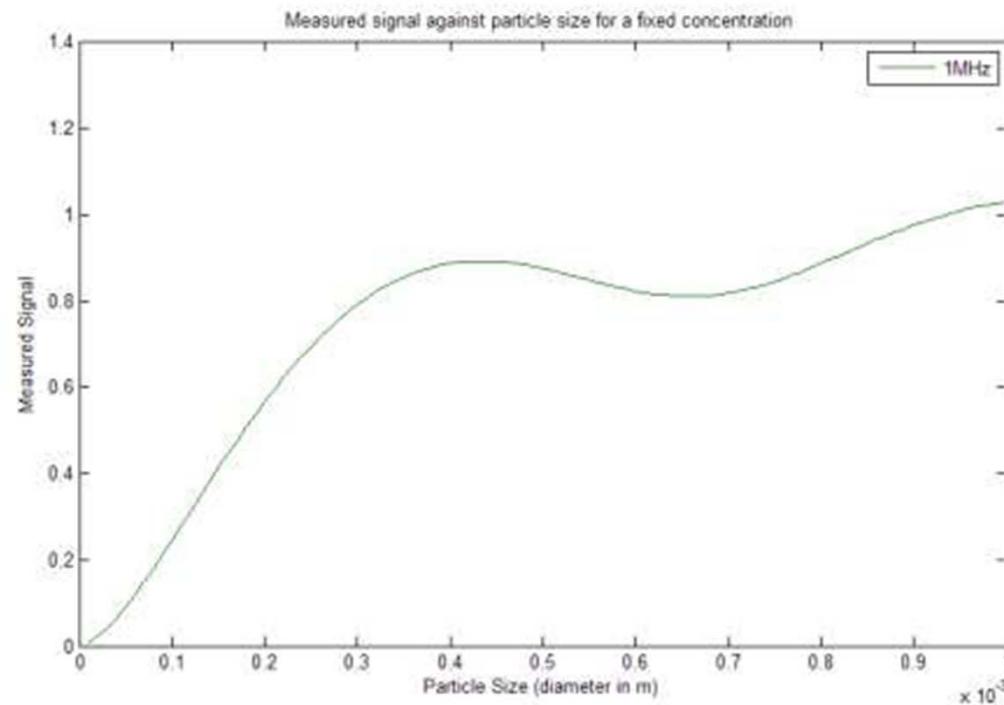
Mean sediment radius → F_m → Form function [$f(\text{size, frequency})$]

Sediment density → $a_s \rho_s$

Thorne and Hardcastle, 2002

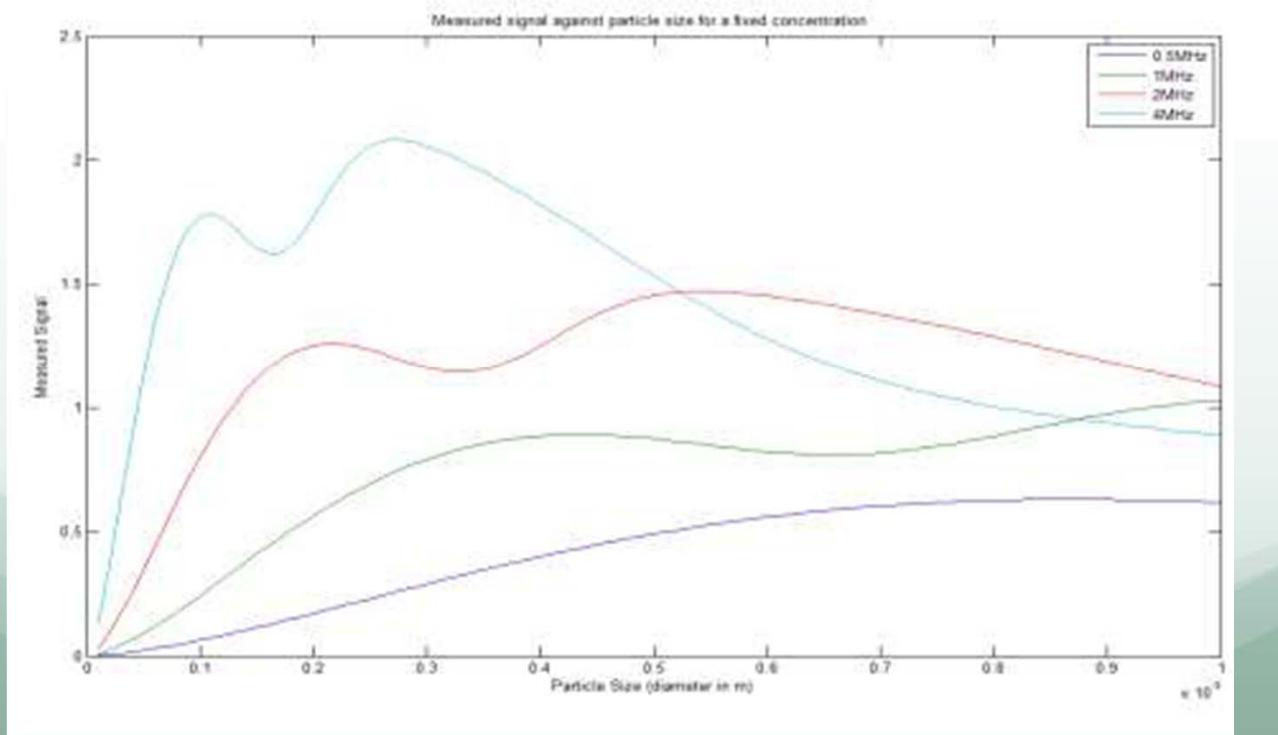
Single Frequency limitation

- Measured signal varies with particle size
- Requires physical samples to be taken



Multiple Frequency Benefit

- Use the size dependent response to different frequencies to determine particle size.
- Calculate concentration using particle size information



Calibrating the sensor

- Calibrate to calculate k_t
- Performed at manufacturer's lab
- Tank typical $\varnothing 0.4$ m by 2.1 m
- Water and sediment re-circulated
- Homogenous mixture of sediments
- Pump sampled data at 60 cm
- Average 3600 profiles



ABS to SPM conversion

- **Explicit Method**

- Requires mean particle size to be known and constant over profile
- Use for fine sediments outside multi-frequency range
- Use when only one frequency is available for inversion

- **Implicit Method**

- Estimates particle size profile from multiple frequencies
- Use when multiple frequencies are available for inversion

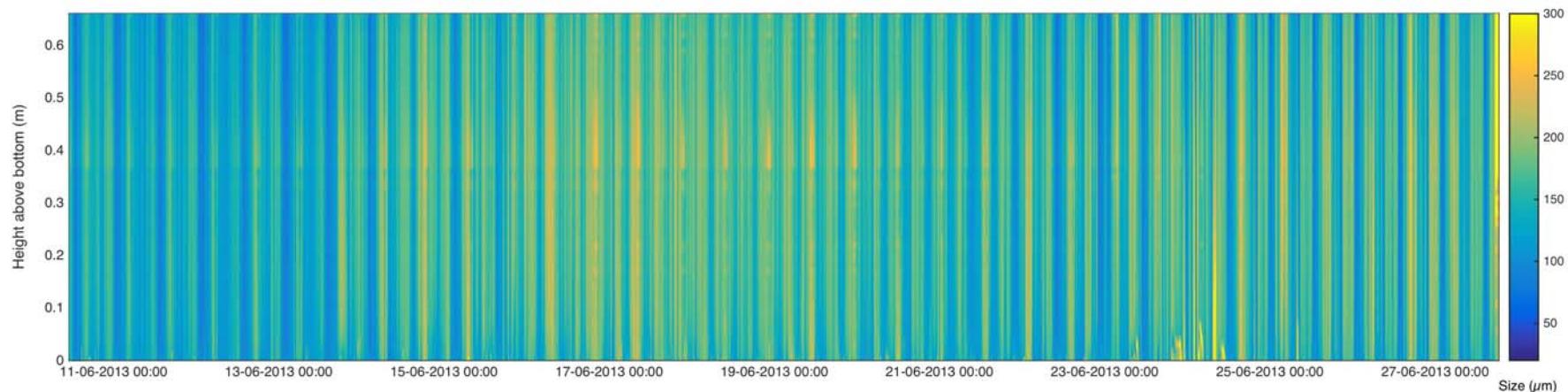
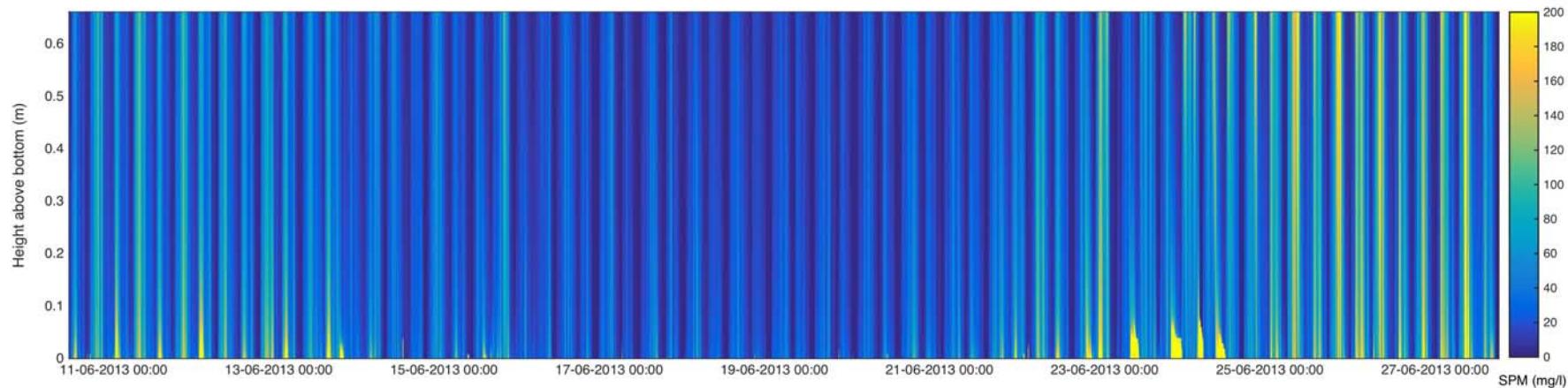
- **Direct Calibration**

- Requires known mean particle size and concentration at a given range and time to allow calibration of instrument in situ
- Use when accurate samples are available and as a cross check

Implicit Inversion

- Multi-frequency inversion of grain size & concentration
- Requirements
 - Minimum and maximum mean grain size
 - Calibration coefficients (k_t) supplied with instrument
- Other input variables
 - Environment for speed of sound (C, T, D)
 - Sediment grain size distribution
- Algorithm
 - For each range cell, search for mean grain size using backscatter ratios of all selected frequency channels
 - Calculate suspended sediment concentration using the chosen mean grain size
 - Use calculated concentration to calculate attenuation (α) for subsequent cell
- Output
 - Profile time series of mean grain size (μm) and concentration (g/l)

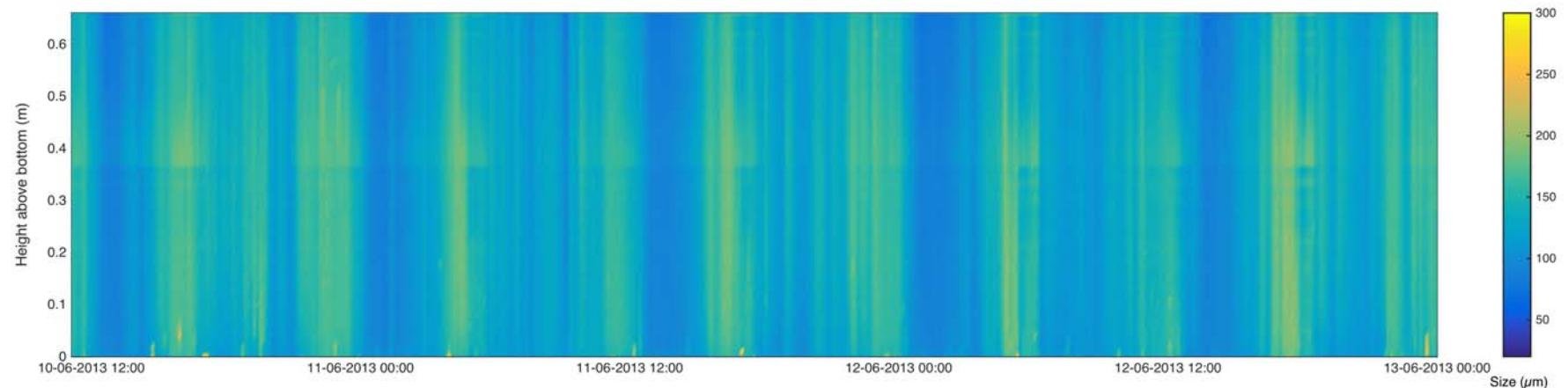
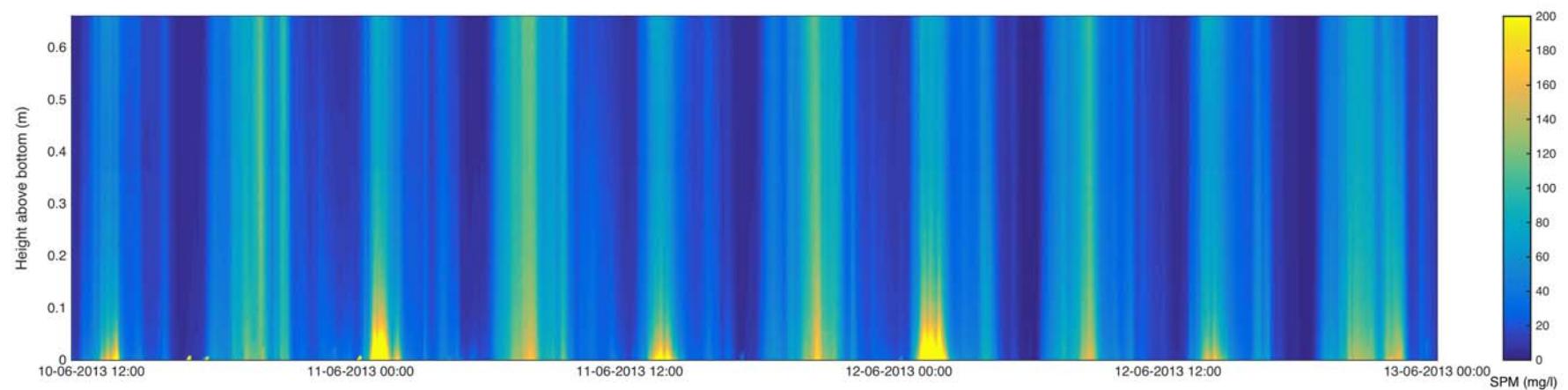
June 2013 mooring



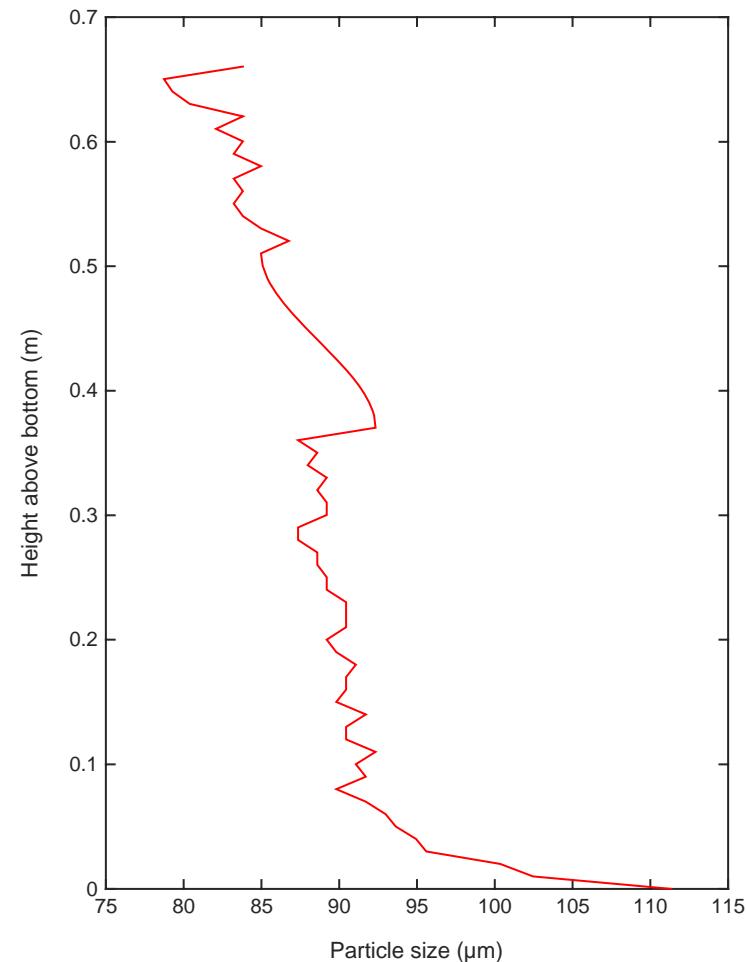
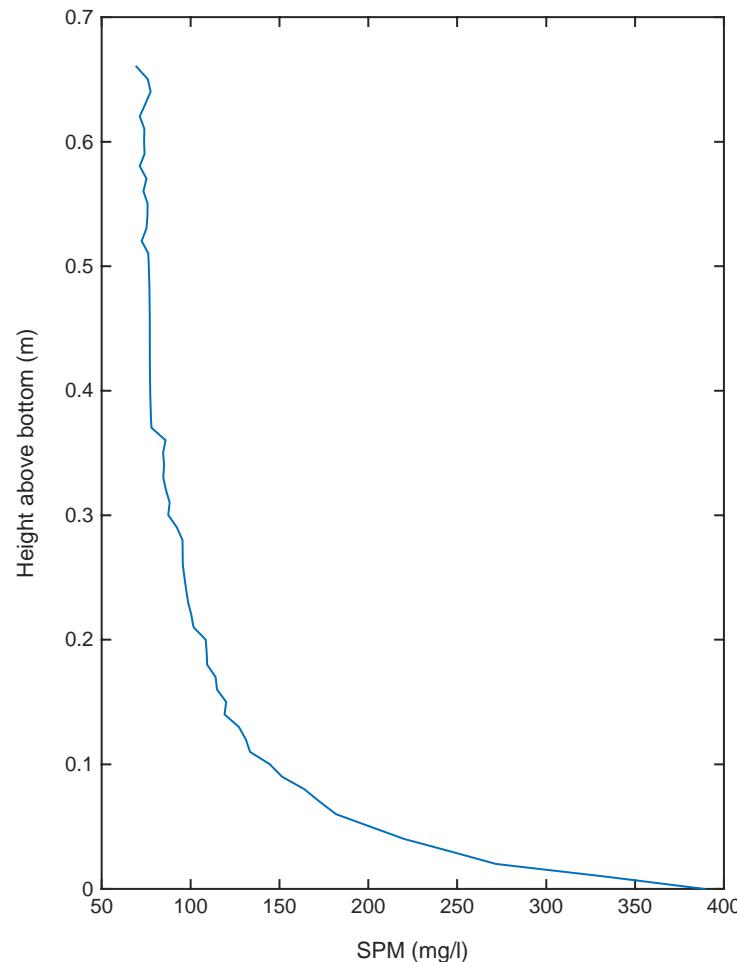


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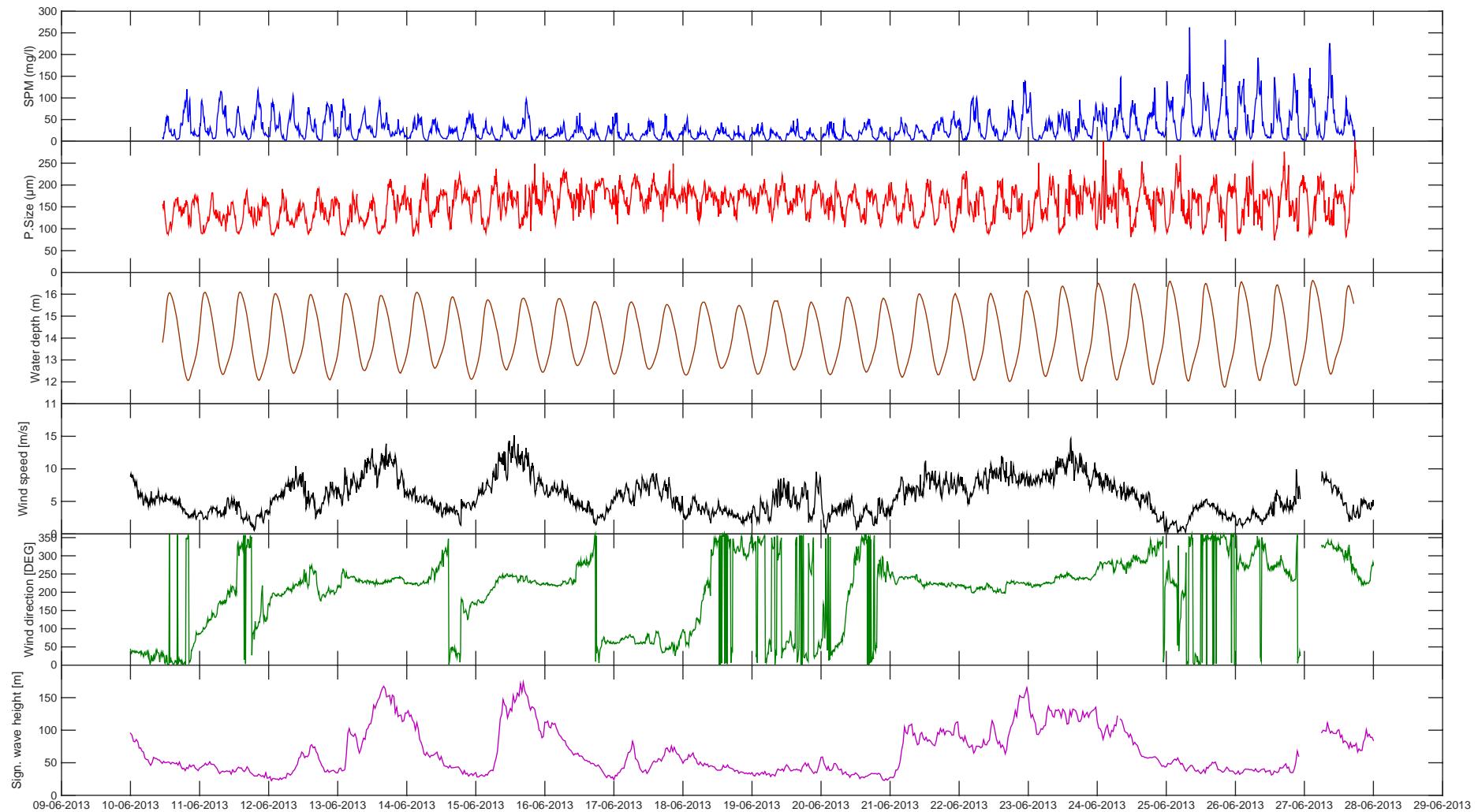
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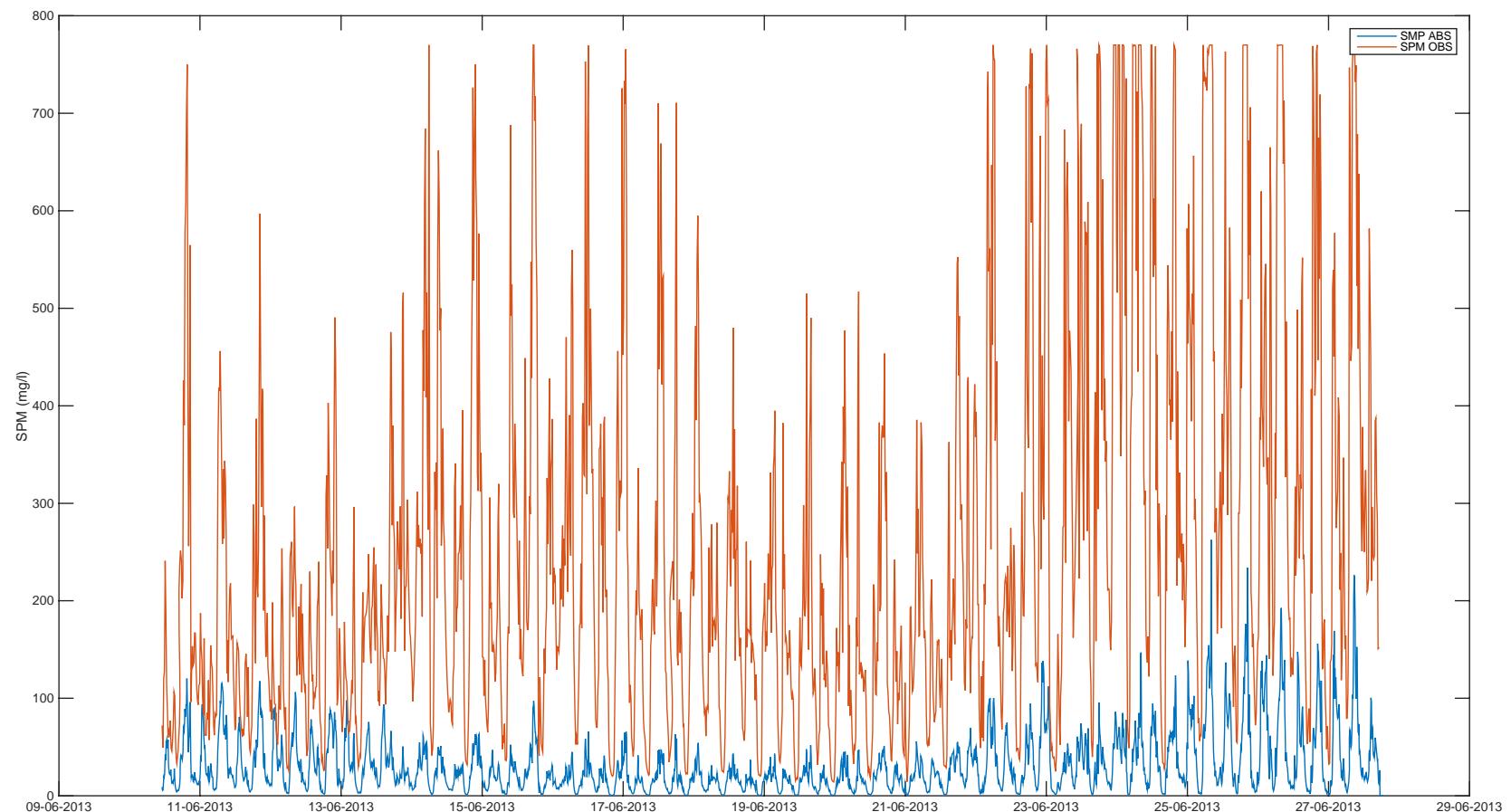
ABS profile



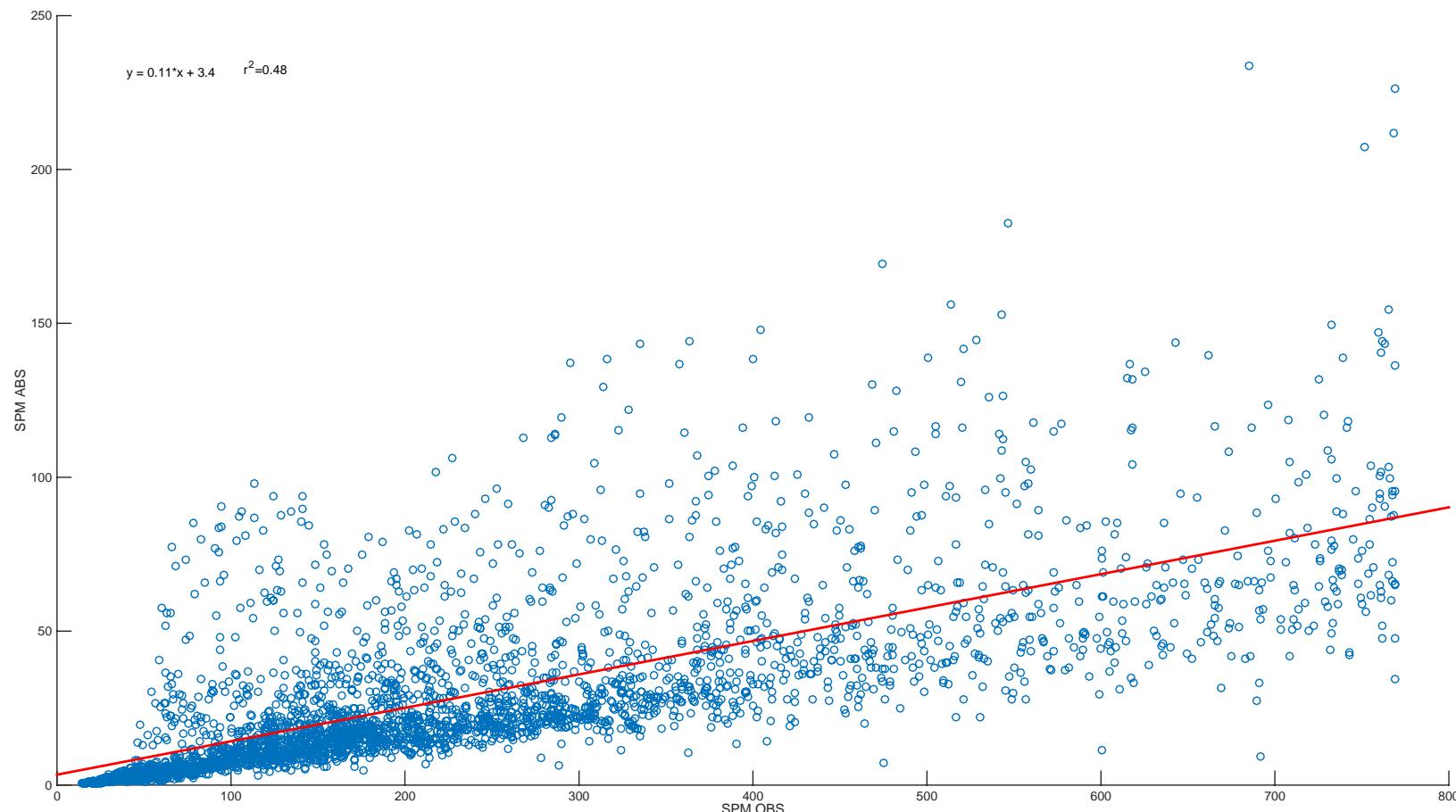
ABS Time series



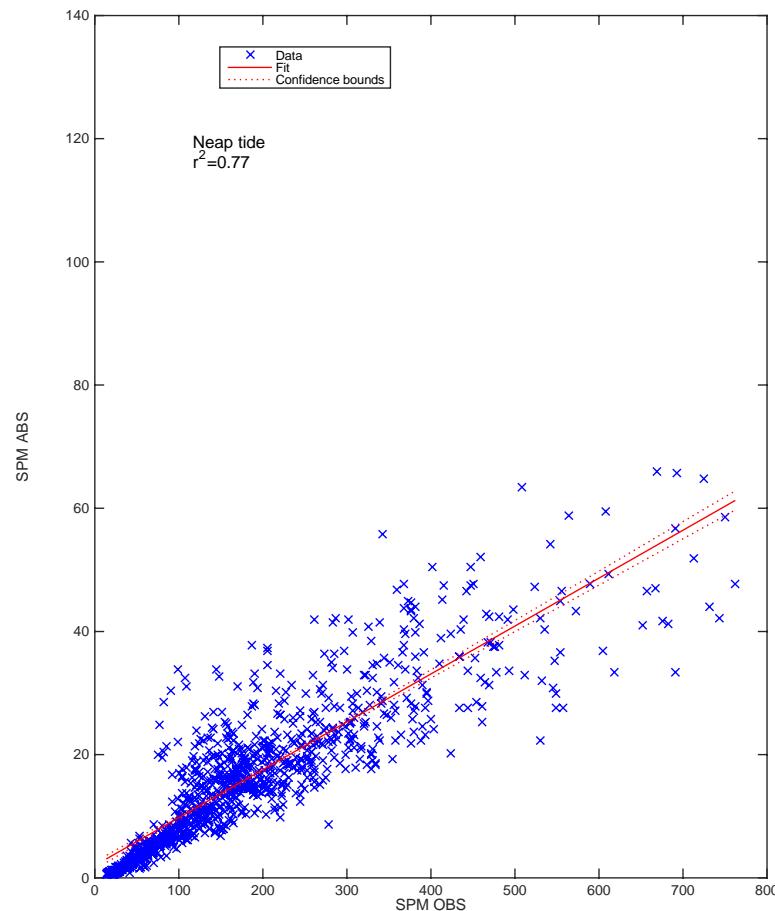
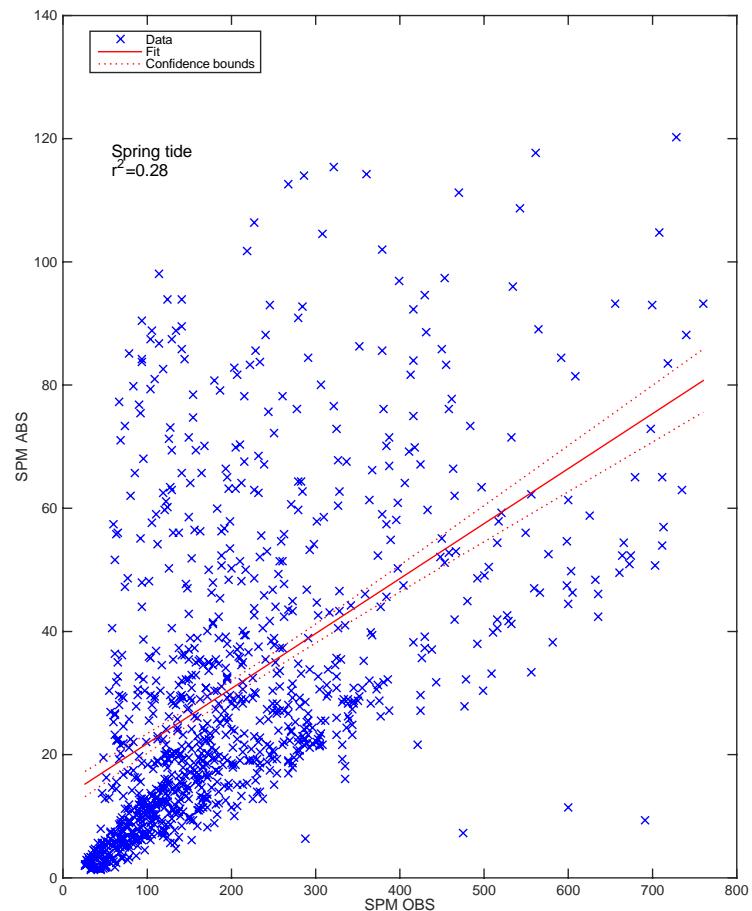
ABS vs OBS



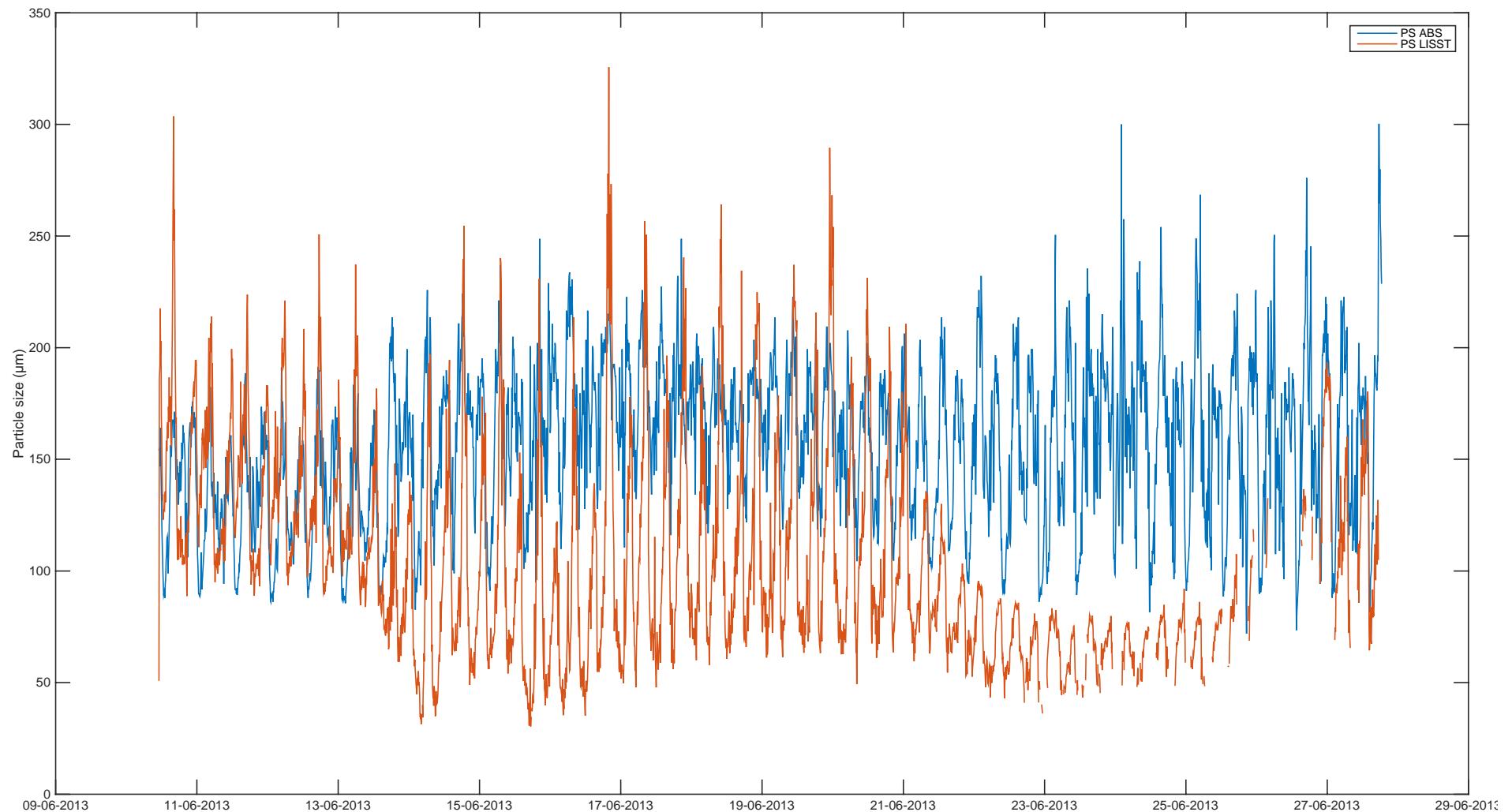
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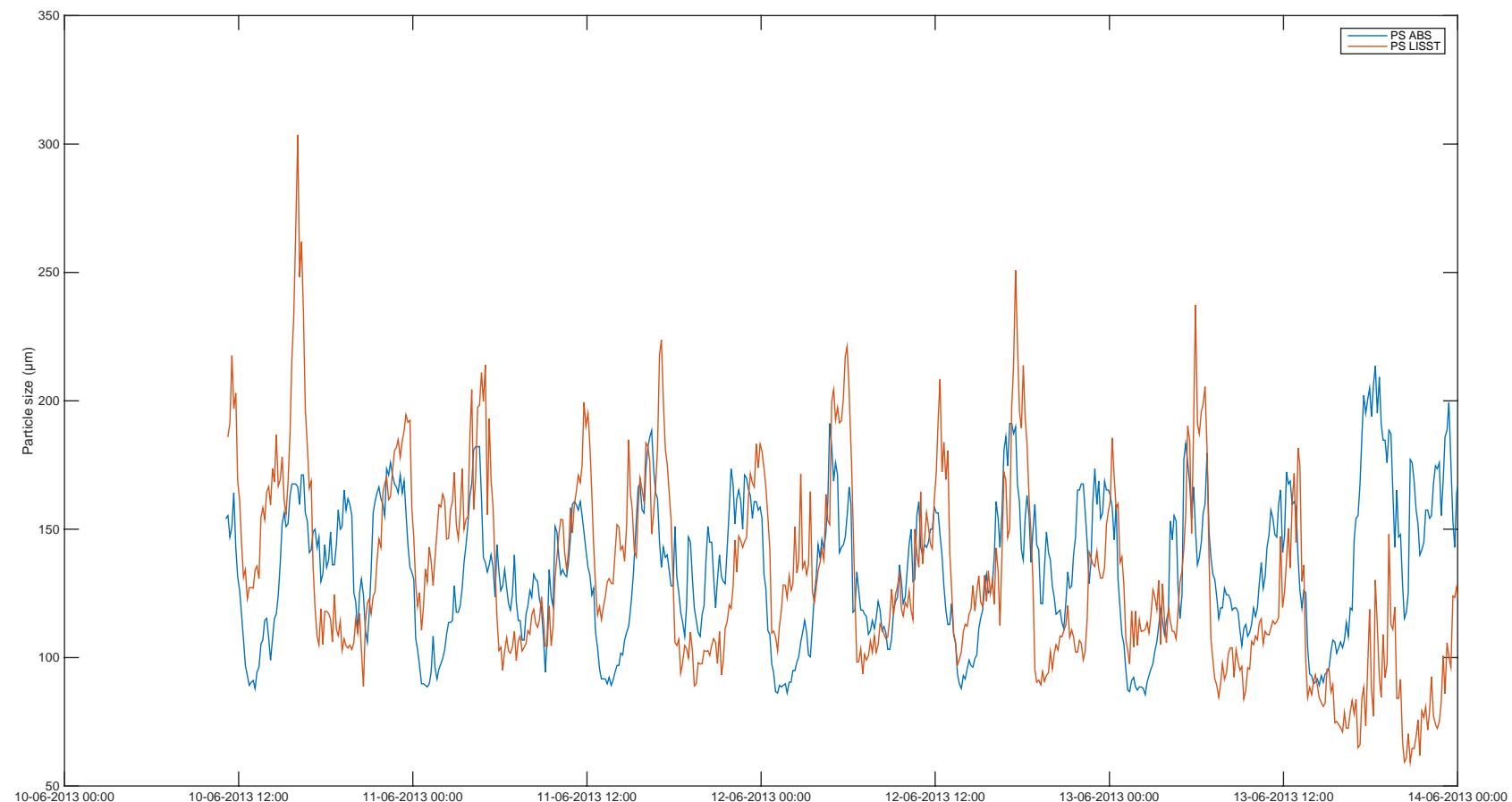
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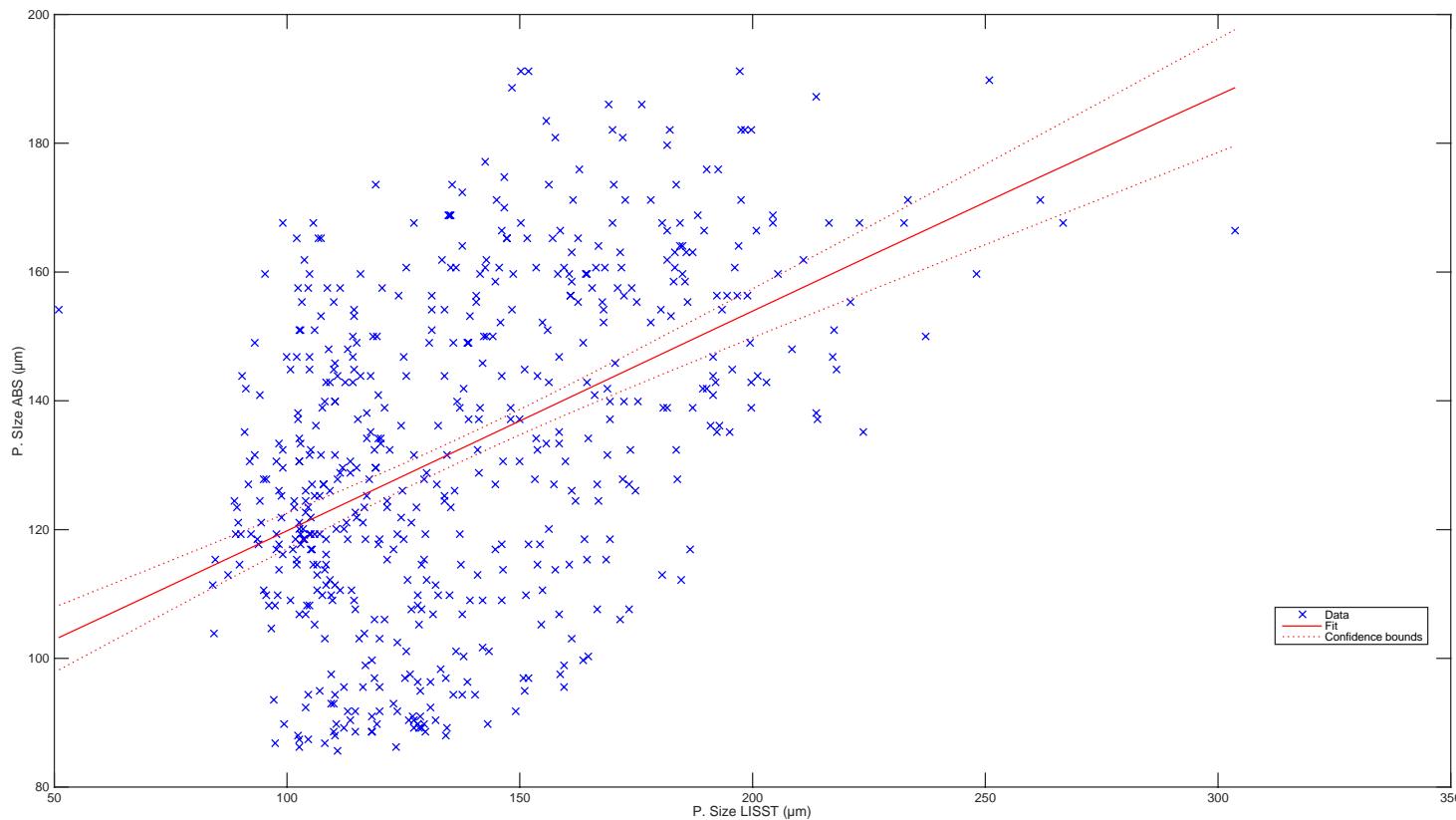
ABS vs LISST



ABS vs LISST



ABS vs LISST



Conclusions

- Promising technique
 - Discrepancy ABS >< OBS
 - ρ_s limited to sand and glass ballotini in current version of toolbox
 - Limited sensitivity ABS/OBS?
 - Discrepancy ABS >< LISST
 - LISST more sensitive to bio-fouling
 - 2m height difference
- More data needed
- in situ (13h cycle) and in lab comparison of sensors / calibration