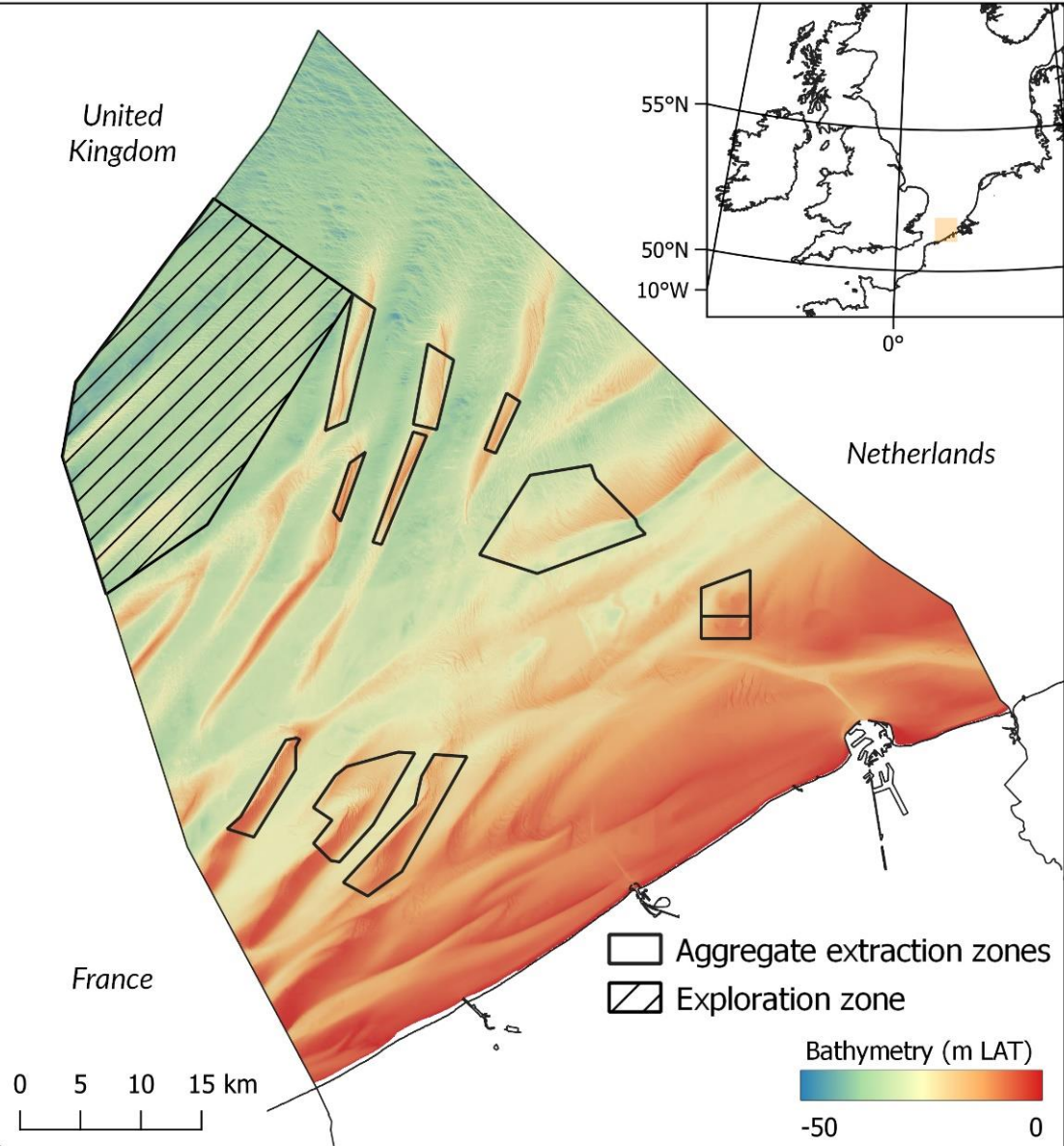


The Belgian Kwinte reference area. Part B: its use for calibrating backscatter levels of shallow water multibeam echo sounders

Marc Roche, Samuel Deleu, Ridha Fezzani, Arnaud Gaillot, Kris Vanparrys,
Jan Vercaemst, Koen Degrendele, Florian Barette, Johan Verstraeten

The context: Sand extraction - Belgian part of the North Sea

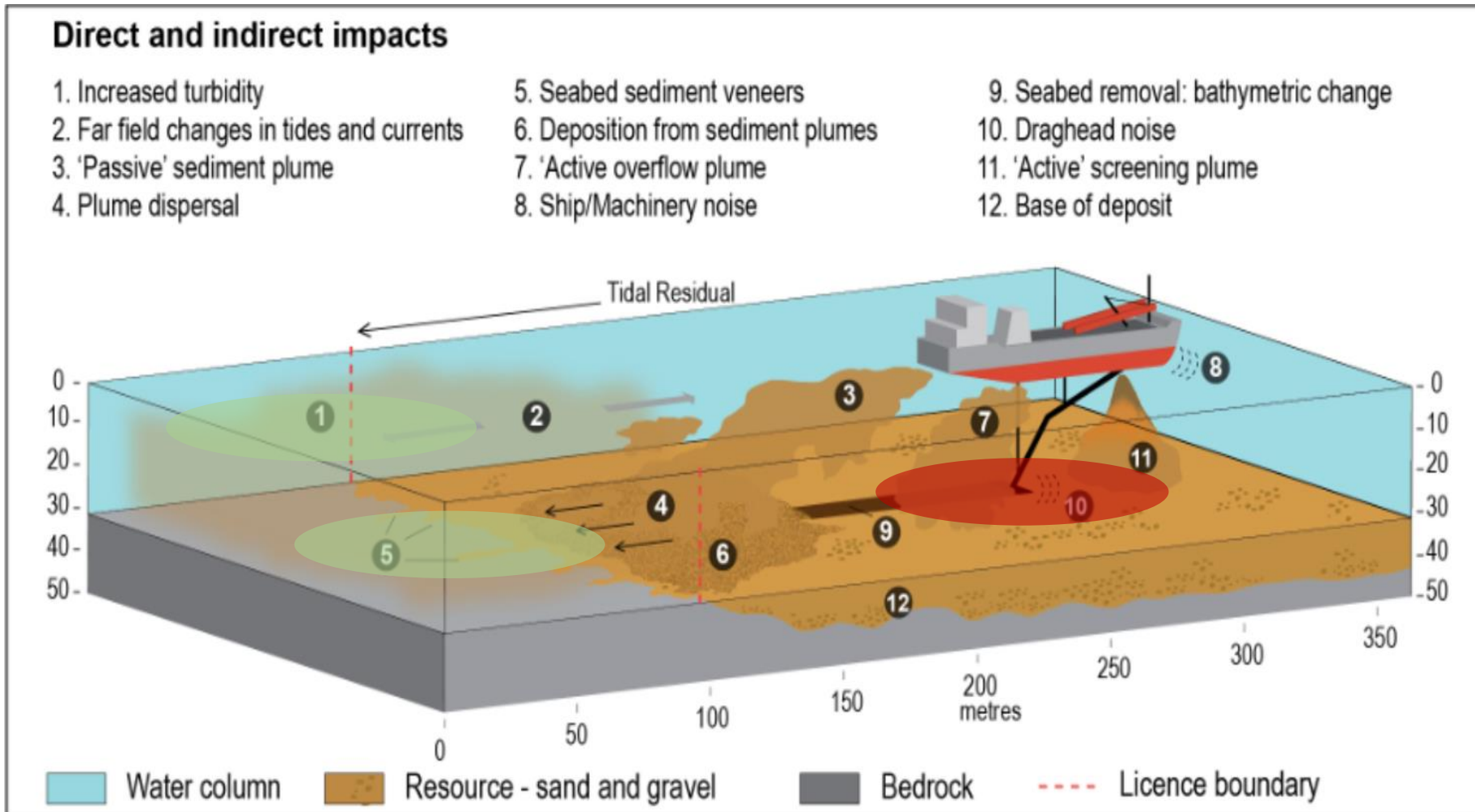


Industry
3 millions m³/year

Beach maintenance
Up to now 2 million m³/ year

Source: Bathymetric model of the Belgian part of the North Sea (Flemish Hydrography and Continental Shelf Service)

The context: Monitoring the impact of sand extraction



Tillin et al. 2011

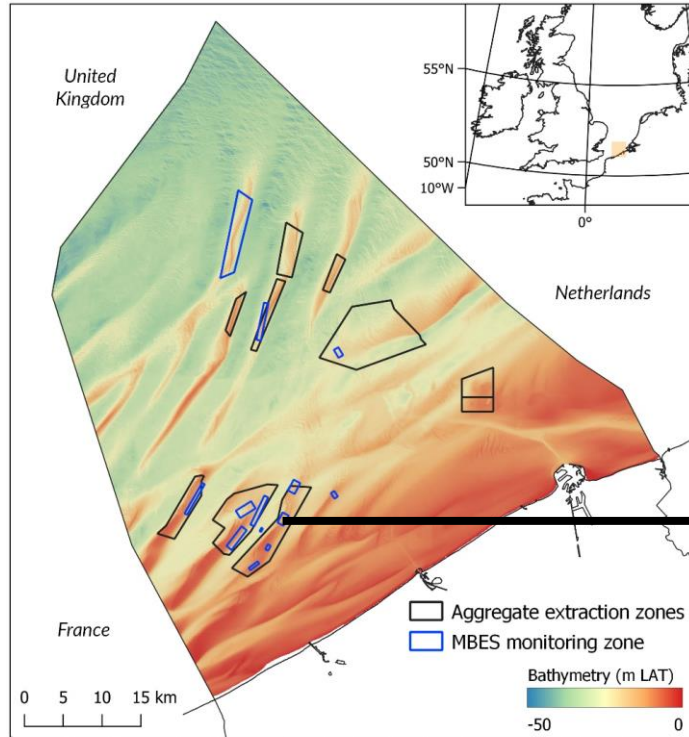
To monitor
the impact of
sand extraction

Near field impact
Bathymetry
Bottom BS

Far field impact
Water Column BS

Monitoring the impact of sand extraction = National and EU legal obligation

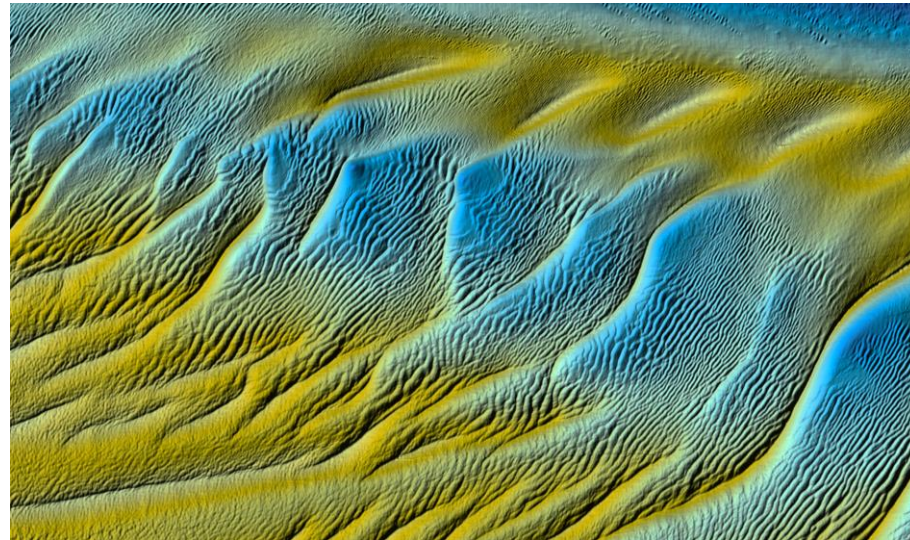
The context: Monitoring the impact of sand extraction



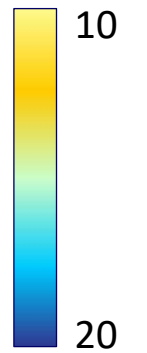
In monitoring areas :
BS time series = proxy for seabed evolution

e.g.
KBMA area

250 m



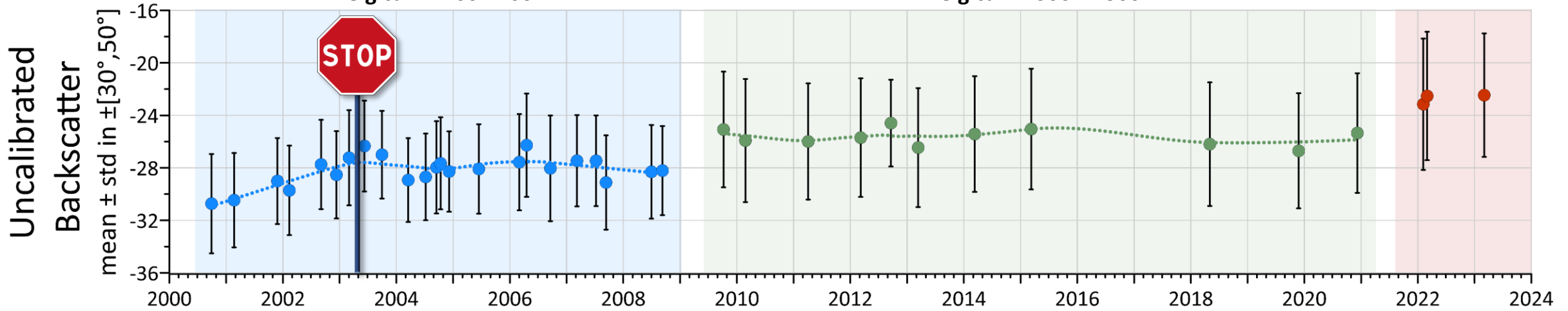
Bathymetry
(m LAT)



New RV Belgica
EM2040 300 kHz

RV Belgica EM1002 100 kHz

RV Belgica EM3002D 300 kHz

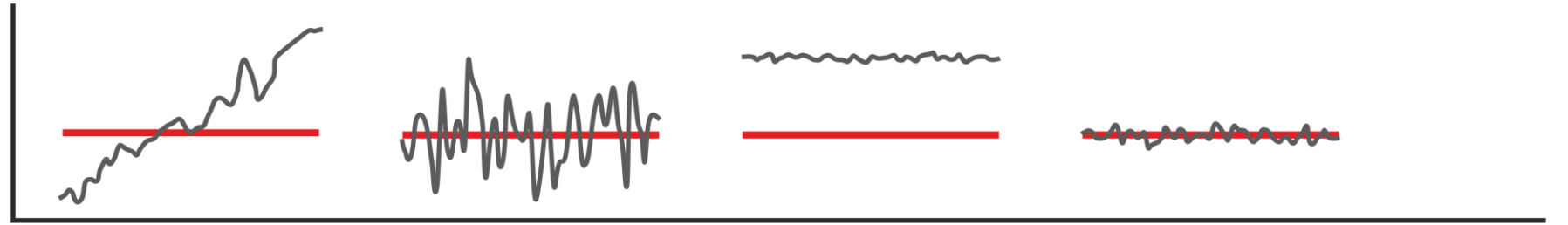


Backscatter quality requirements depend on the objectives



Backscatter quality requirements depend on the objectives

BS dB
measured level
actual level



NOT STABLE
NOT ACCURATE

NOT STABLE
ACCURATE

STABLE
NOT ACCURATE

STABLE
ACCURATE

Time

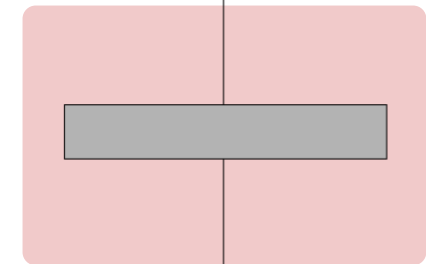
single survey

exploration-discovery mapping
punctual
no data comparison
relative scale



monitoring program

seabed integrity
medium to long term time series
data comparison
absolute dB scale



MBES past and future



RV Belgica A962



EM1002

EM3002 DUAL

2000

2010

2020

Optimal sharing of BS data

≠ MBES

≠ Acquisition mode

For integration in seabed sediment mapping and monitoring

**Backscatter calibration
now required**



EM2040 DUAL RX

New RV Belgica



EM2040 DUAL RX

RV Simon Stevin



EM2040 DUAL SWATH

HV
Sirius

AGENCY FOR
MARITIME &
COASTAL SERVICES

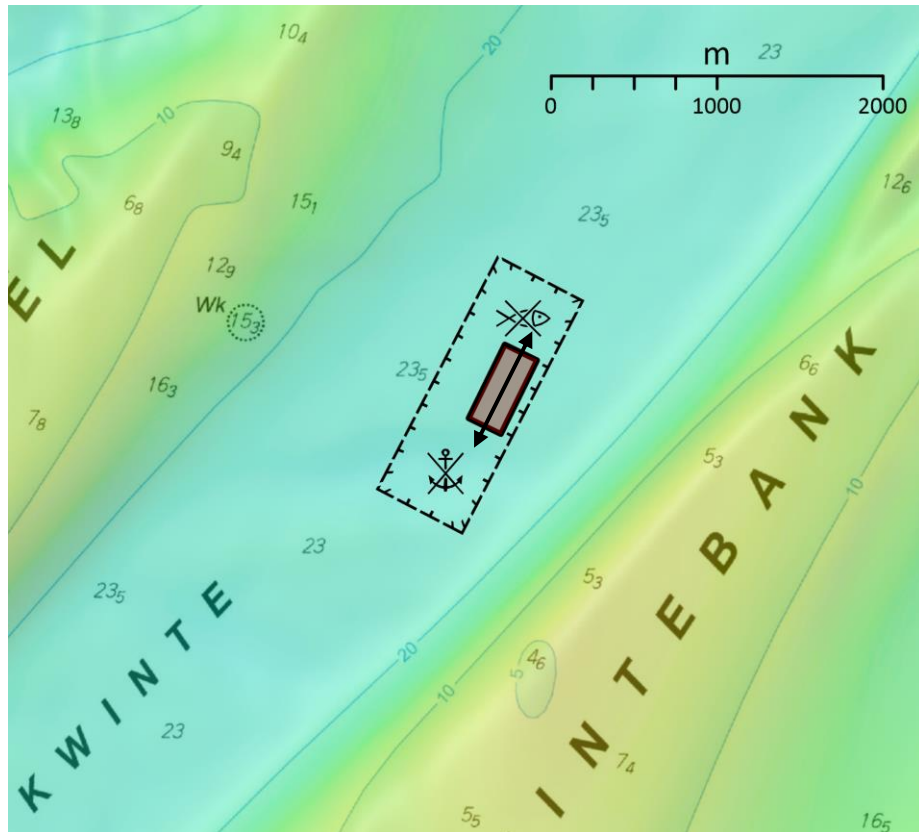


Recipe of BS calibration. Two ingredients:

1. Reference area

- Stability

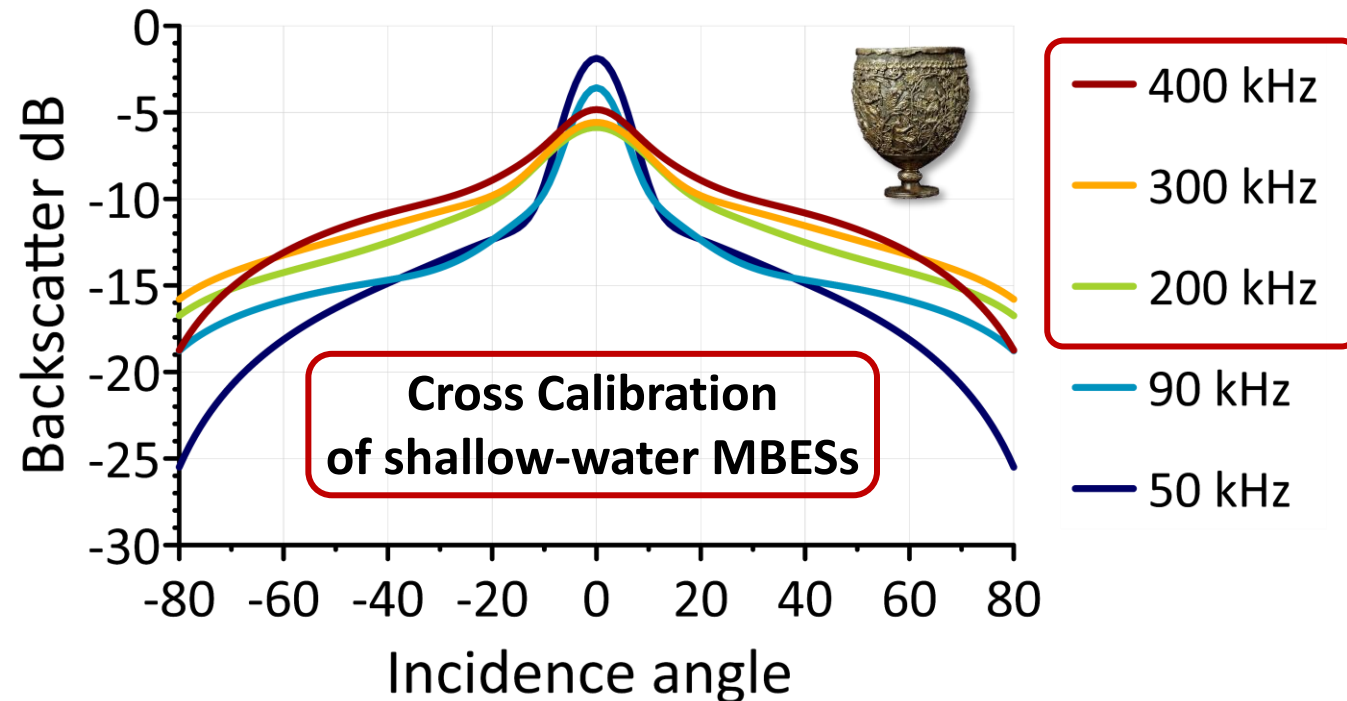
- Flat morphology
- Homogenous sediment cover
- Open-Science compliant!



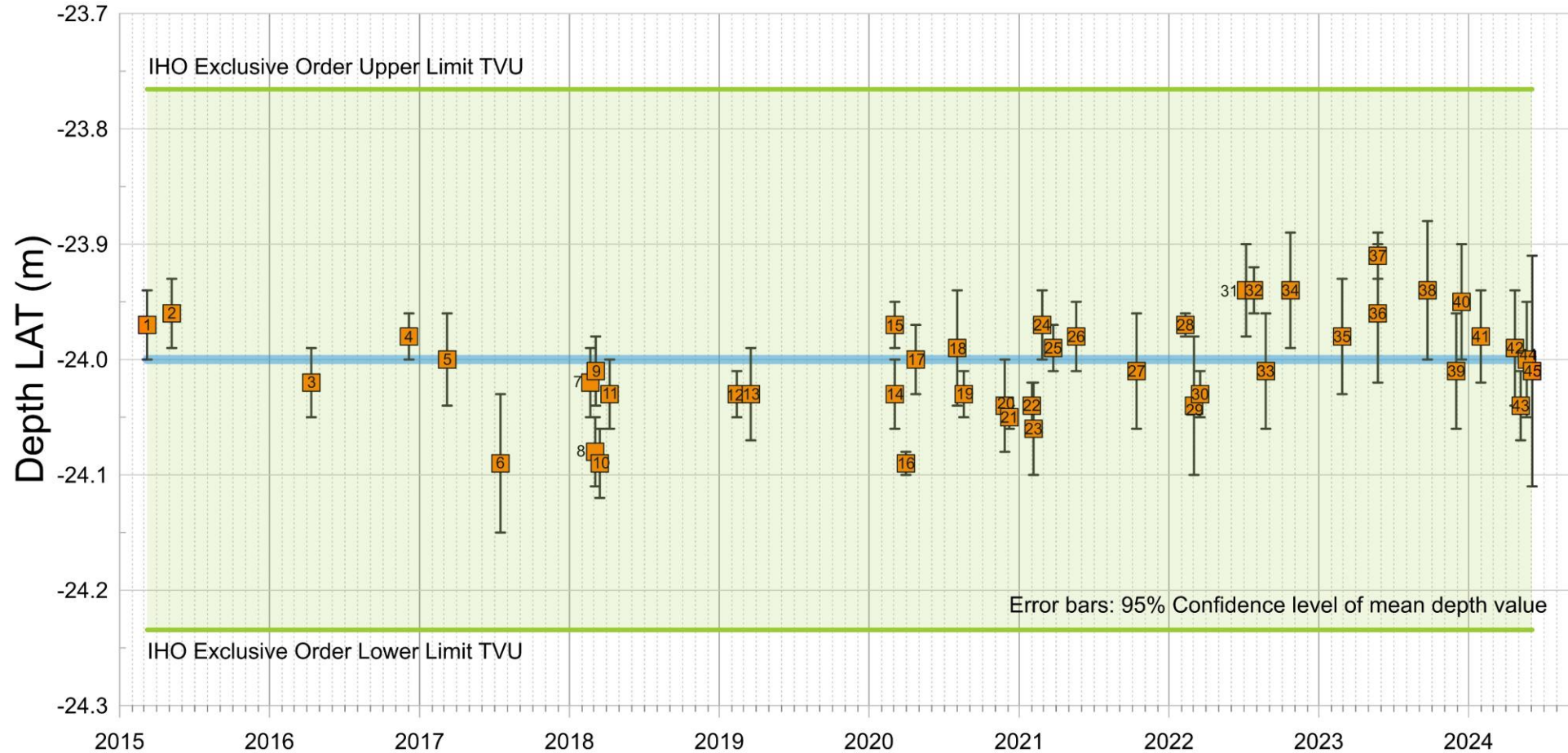
2. Reference angular response model



- HV Sirius
- Calibrated EK80
- Pan&Tilt device
- Kwinite sub-area
 - 50 to 440 kHz
 - -10° to 75° step 5°



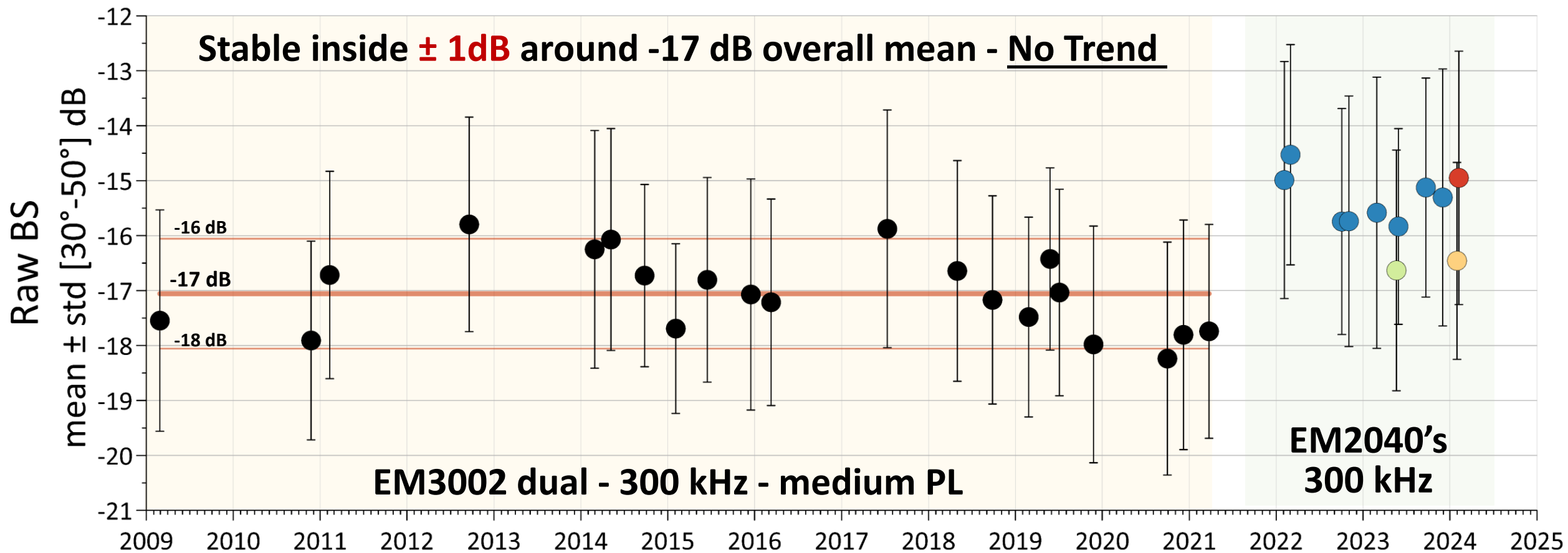
Kwinte area stability demonstrated by bathymetric time-series



- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1 Libertas | 26 Geosurveyor VI |
| 2 Libertas | 27 Zr. Ms. Luymes |
| 3 Simon Stevin | 28 Anais |
| 4 Simon Stevin | 29 Belgica |
| 5 Simon Stevin | 30 Jan Breydel |
| 6 Ter Streep | 31 Simon Stevin |
| 7 Simon Stevin | 32 Aquaway |
| 8 Sirius | 33 Ter Streep |
| 9 Simon Stevin | 34 Zr. Ms. Snellius |
| 10 Ter Streep | 35 Belgica |
| 11 Ter Streep | 36 Sirius |
| 12 Sirius | 37 Geosurveyor XVII |
| 13 Patriot | 38 Belgica |
| 14 Geosurveyor XI | 39 Belgica |
| 15 Geosurveyor VI | 40 Sirius |
| 16 Patriot | 41 Zirfaea |
| 17 Geosurveyor XVI | 42 Belgica |
| 18 Simon Stevin | 43 Arca |
| 19 Geosurveyor VIII | 44 Zr. Ms. Luymes |
| 20 Geocean IV | 45 Belgica |
| 21 Geosurveyor VIII | |
| 22 Geosurveyor X | |
| 23 Geosurveyor XI | |
| 24 Geosurveyor XVI | |
| 25 Geosurveyor IV | |

- **Stable bathymetry inside ± 10 cm around -24 m LAT overall mean**
- **No significant trend \rightarrow No sedimentary accretion or erosion.**

Kwinte area stability demonstrated by backscatter time-series



The old time series

● RV Belgica A962



The new time series

● New RV Belgica



● RV Simon Stevin



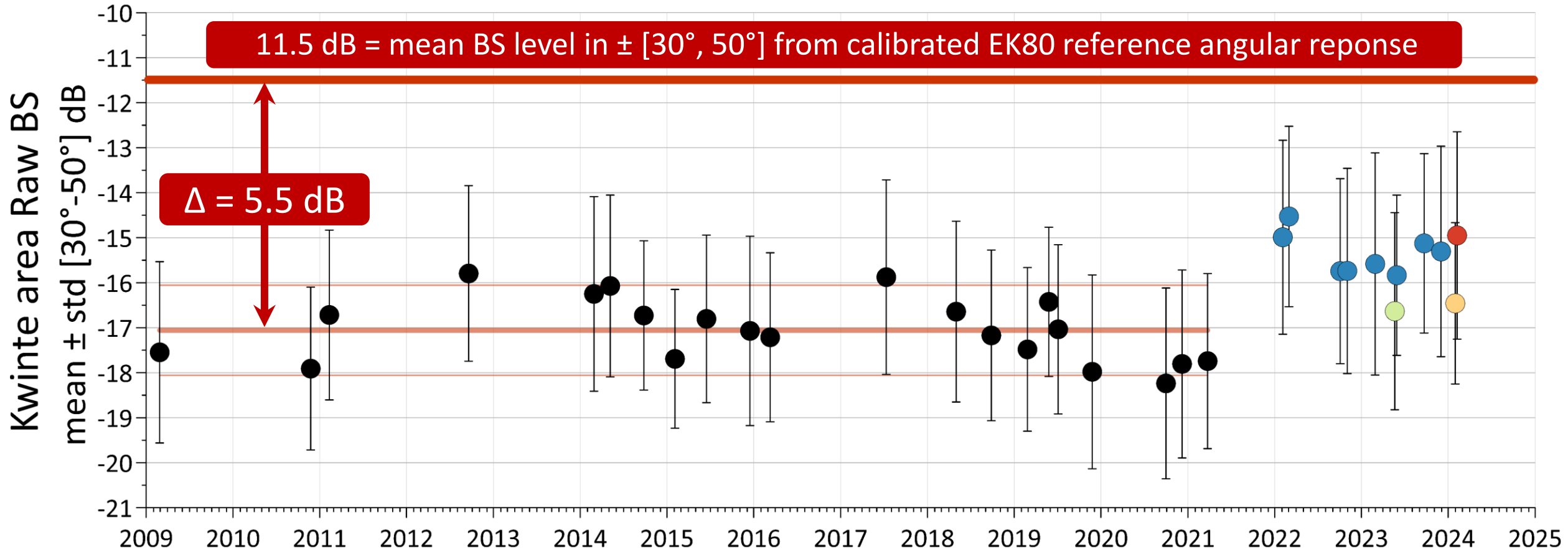
● HV Sirius



● RV Zirfaea



Accuracy of these measurements?



The old time series

● RV Belgica A962



The new time series

● New RV Belgica



● RV Simon Stevin



● HV Sirius



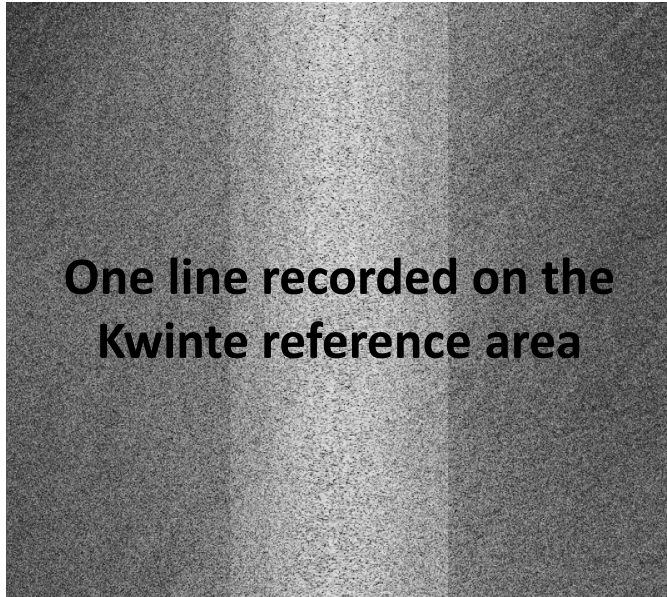
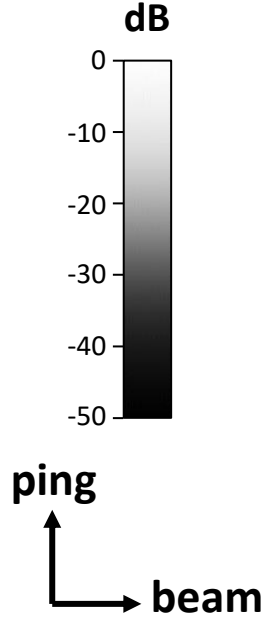
● RV Zirfaea



Recipe of BS calibration on reference area:

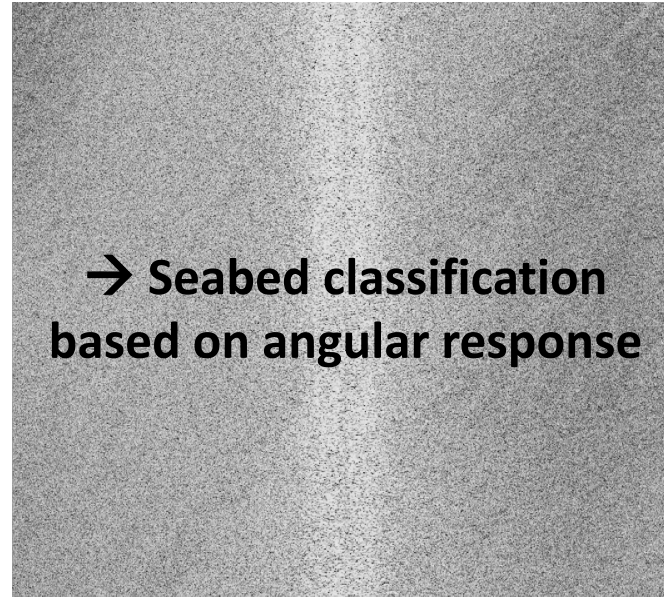
Raw BS

0004_20220204_052559_Belgica.all
300 kHz – normal mode – medium pulse length



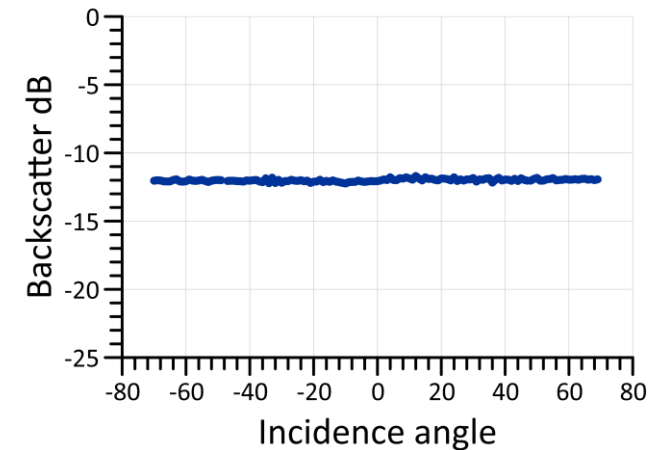
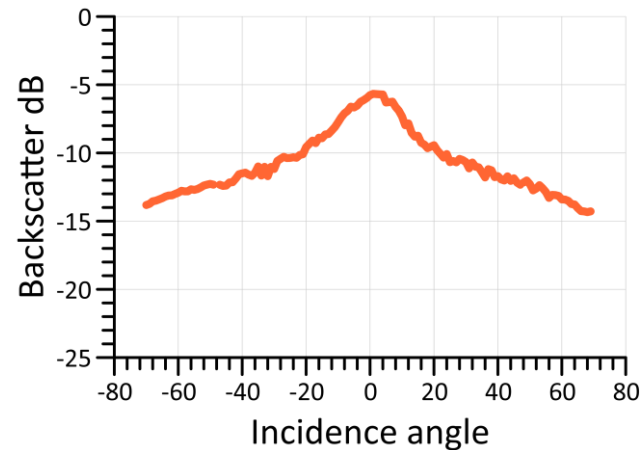
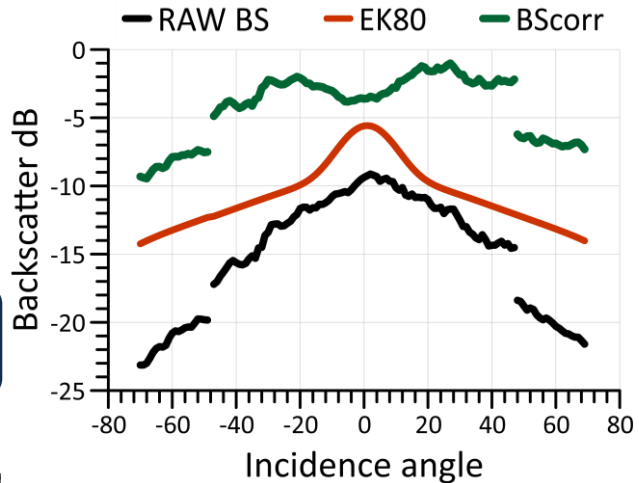
Calibrated BS

+ beam pattern correction



Calibrated BS

+ beam pattern correction
+ flattening – angular compensation



Raw BS



Calibrated SBES
= Reference

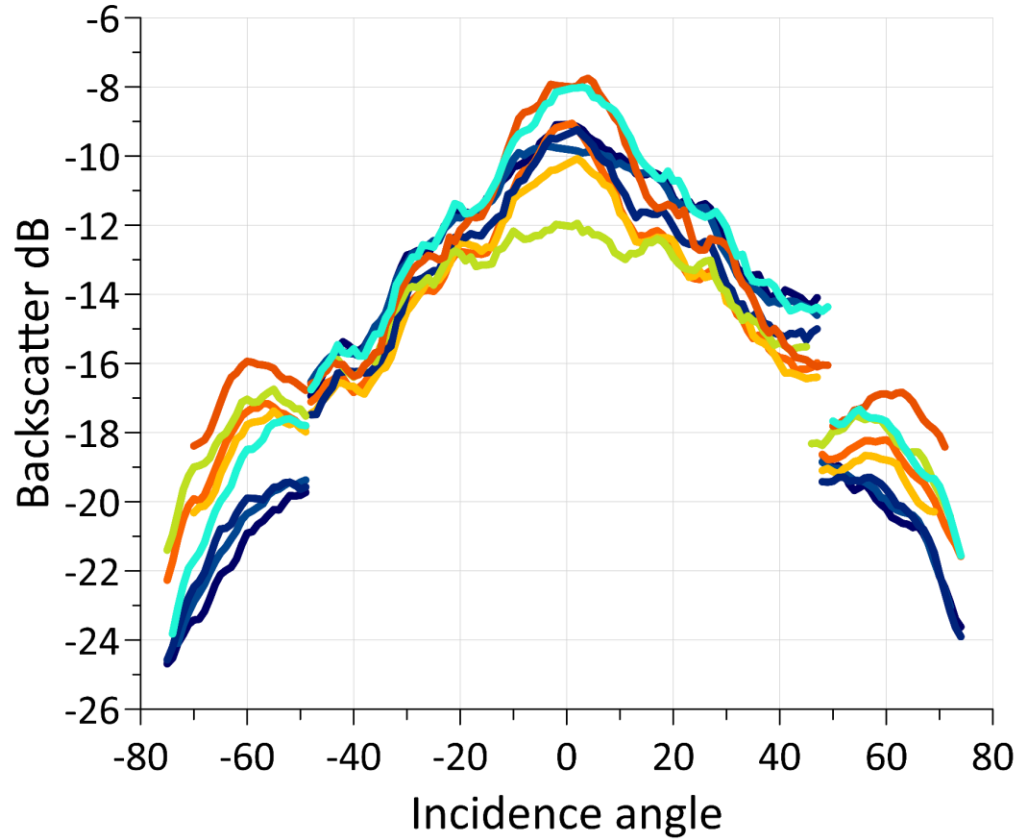


BS correction
= Reference - Raw



BS dependence on T° observed as well on RV Thalia EM2040 data

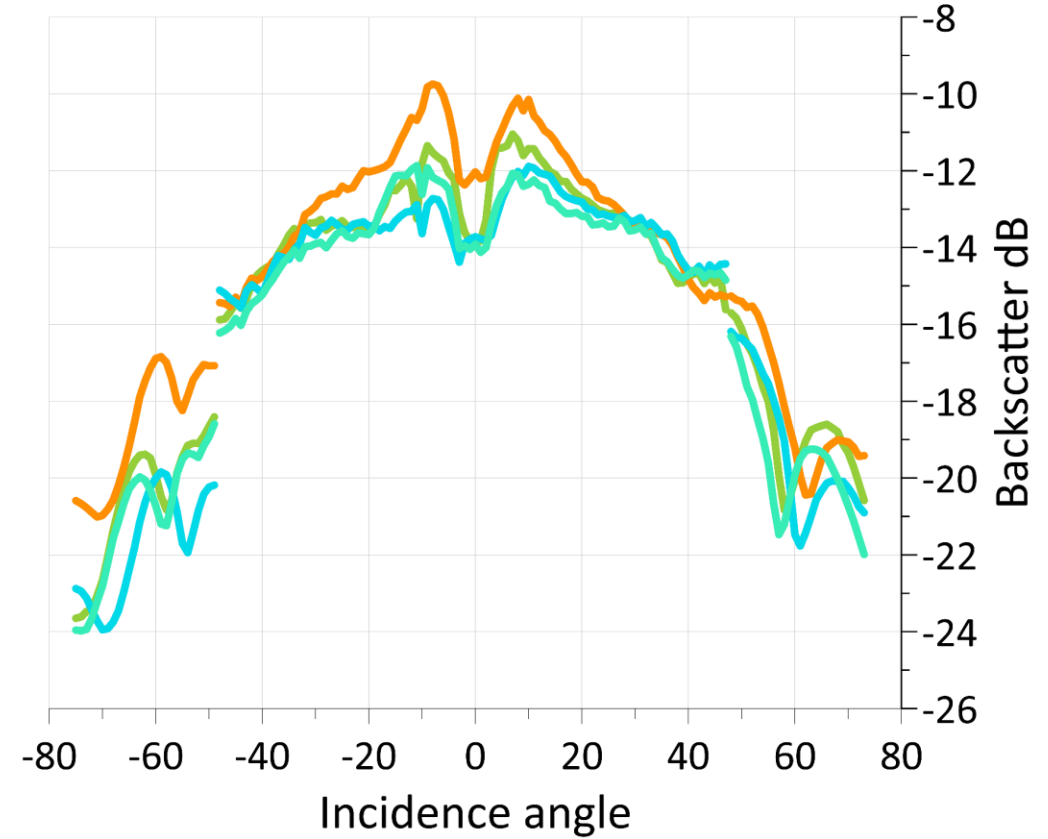
RV Belgica - Kwinte area - 2022-2023
300 kHz, normal mode, medium pulse length



Line color =
Seawater $^\circ\text{C}$



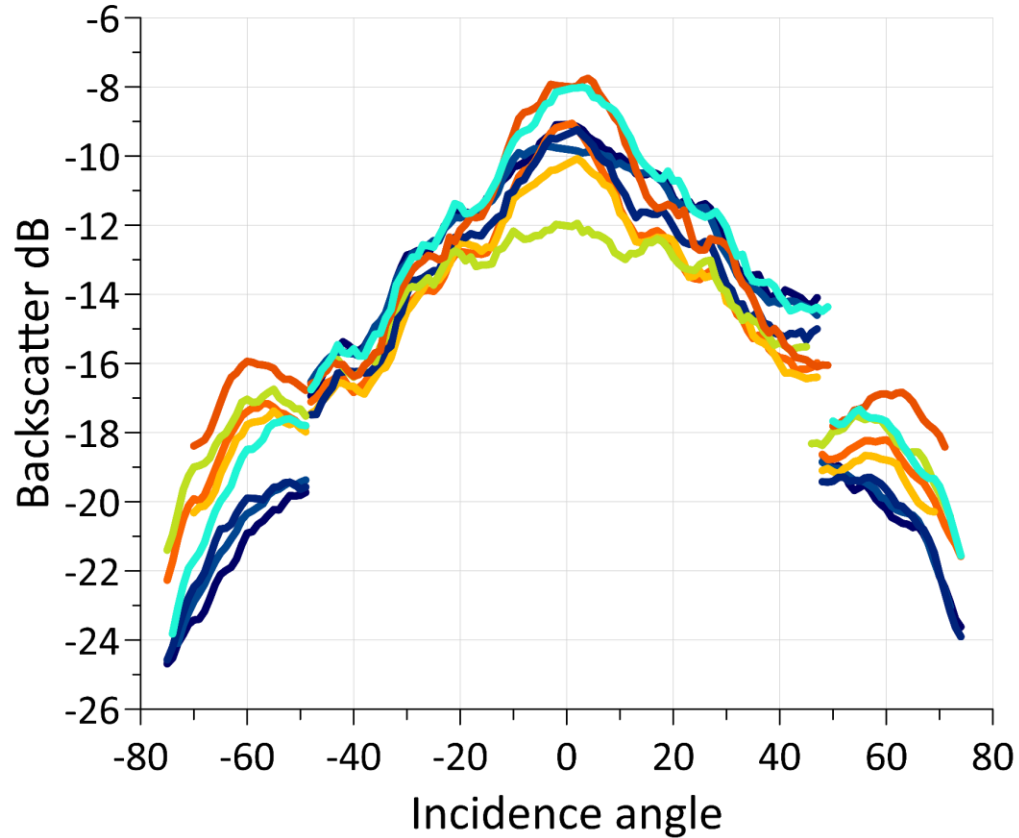
RV Thalia - Carré-Renard area - 2019-2022
300 kHz, normal sector mode, short pulse length



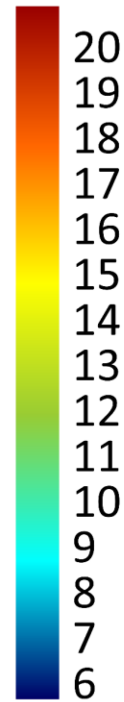
By courtesy of Hervé Bisquay, GENAVIR

BS dependence on T° observed as well on RV Thalia EM2040 data

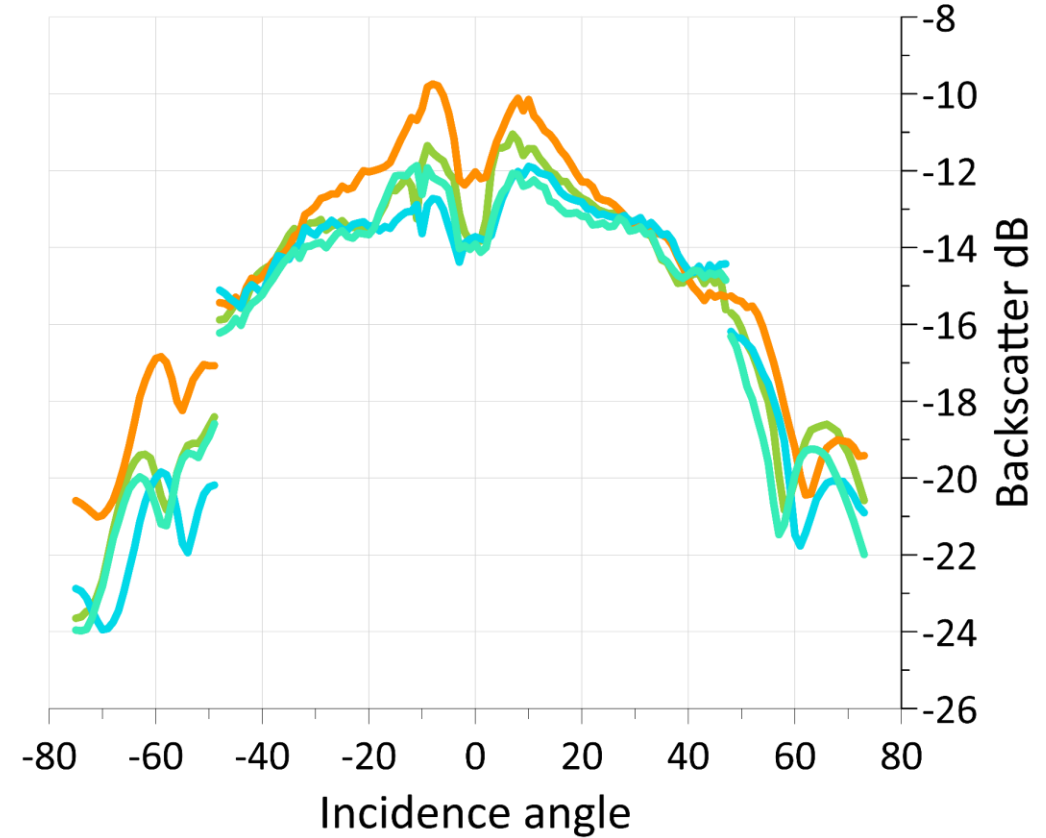
RV Belgica - Kwinte area - 2022-2023
300 kHz, normal mode, medium pulse length



Line color =
Seawater $^\circ\text{C}$



RV Thalia - Carré-Renard area - 2019-2022
300 kHz, normal sector mode, short pulse length



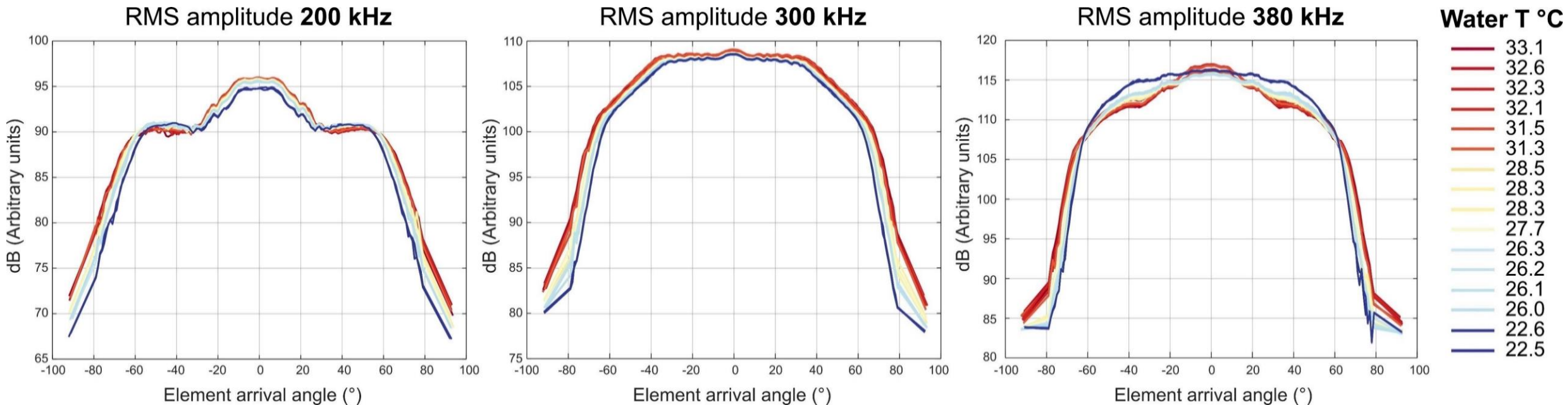
- **BS angular response correlated with sea water temperature**
- **On average: BS increases by 4 dB for every 10°C**

One calibration is only valid within a limited temperature range!

In-tank measurements confirm the T° dependence



- With one of the earliest EM2040 RX units
- RX directivity change with $T^\circ\text{C}$
- Complex, changes with frequency

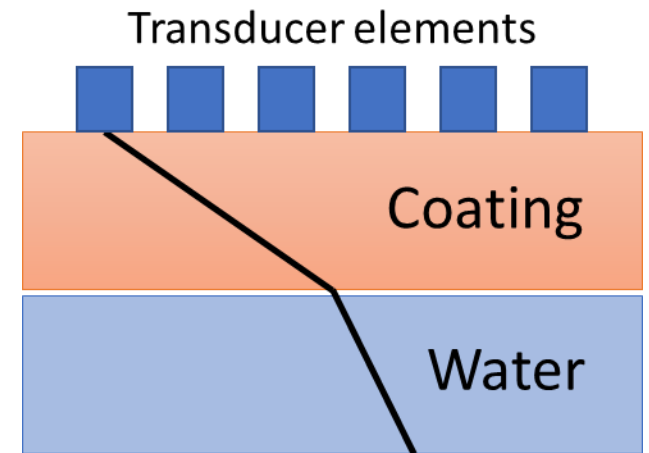


By courtesy of Tor Inge Birkenes Lønmo.

T° dependence causes? Kongsberg Discovery's hypotheses:

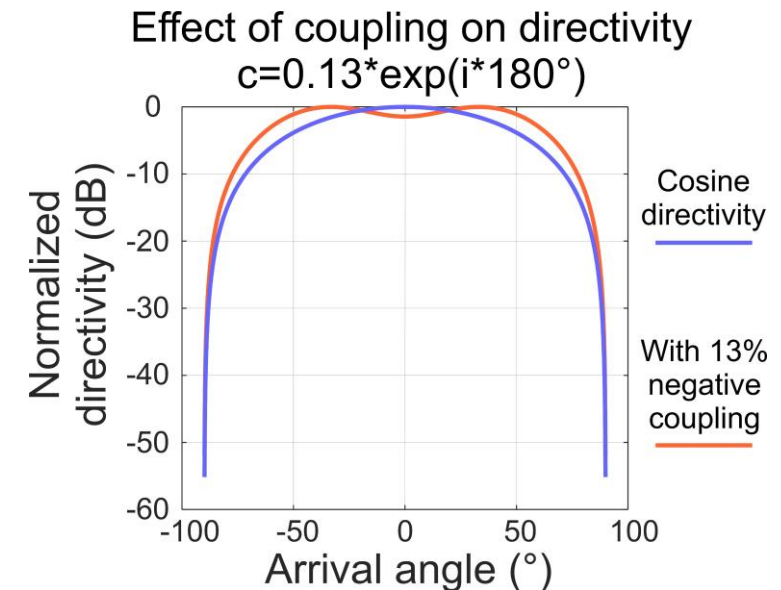
1. Snell law – Refraction

- Coating sound speed change with T°
- Leads to a change in refraction
- Not sufficiently taken into account?
- But should only cause a scaled directivity



2. Coupling

- Interaction between neighboring transducer elements
- Can produce various effects
- Complex relation to material parameters
- A probable cause of significant directivity variations
- Hard to model for real-time compensation



Implications of the temperature dependence of backscatter:

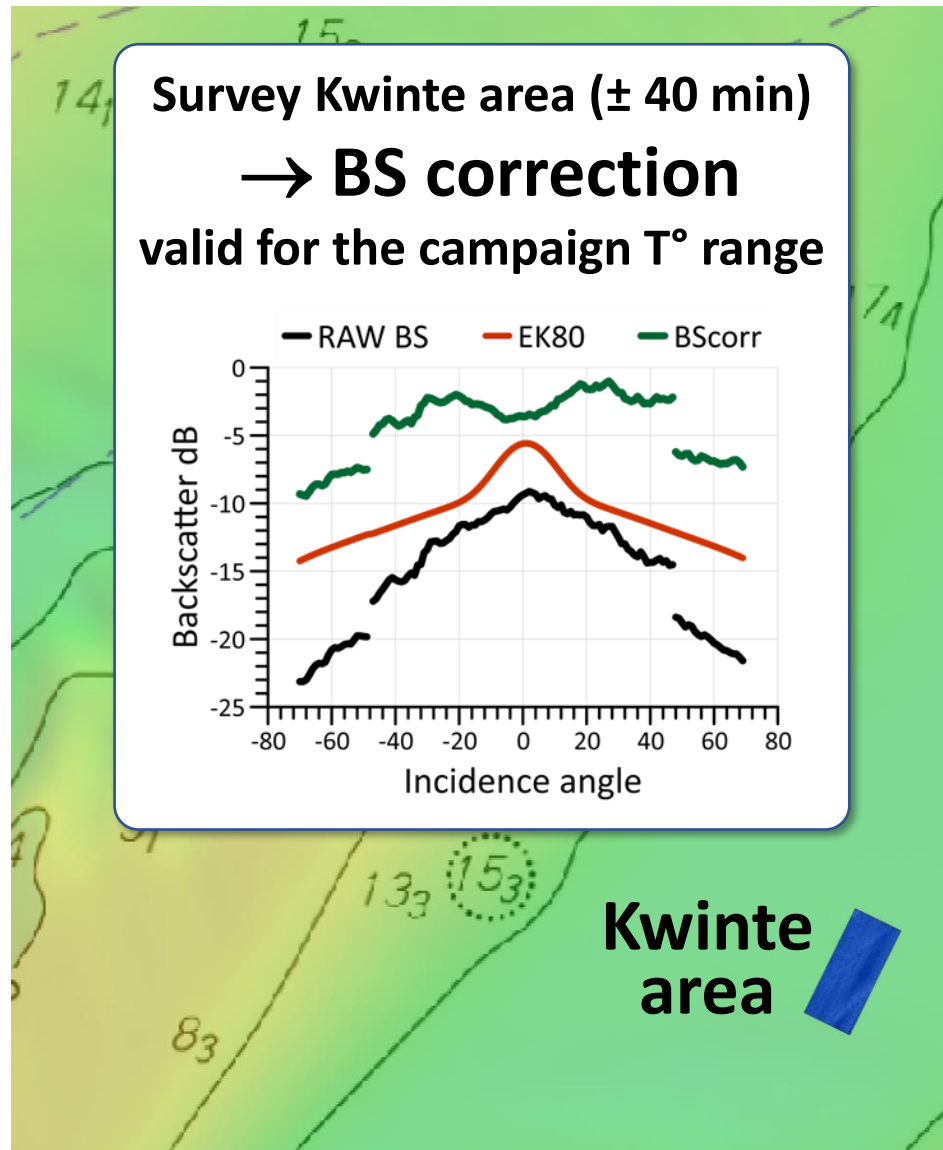
Paper in progress for Frontiers in Remote Sensing

Special Issue: Multibeam Echosounder Backscatter: Advances and Applications



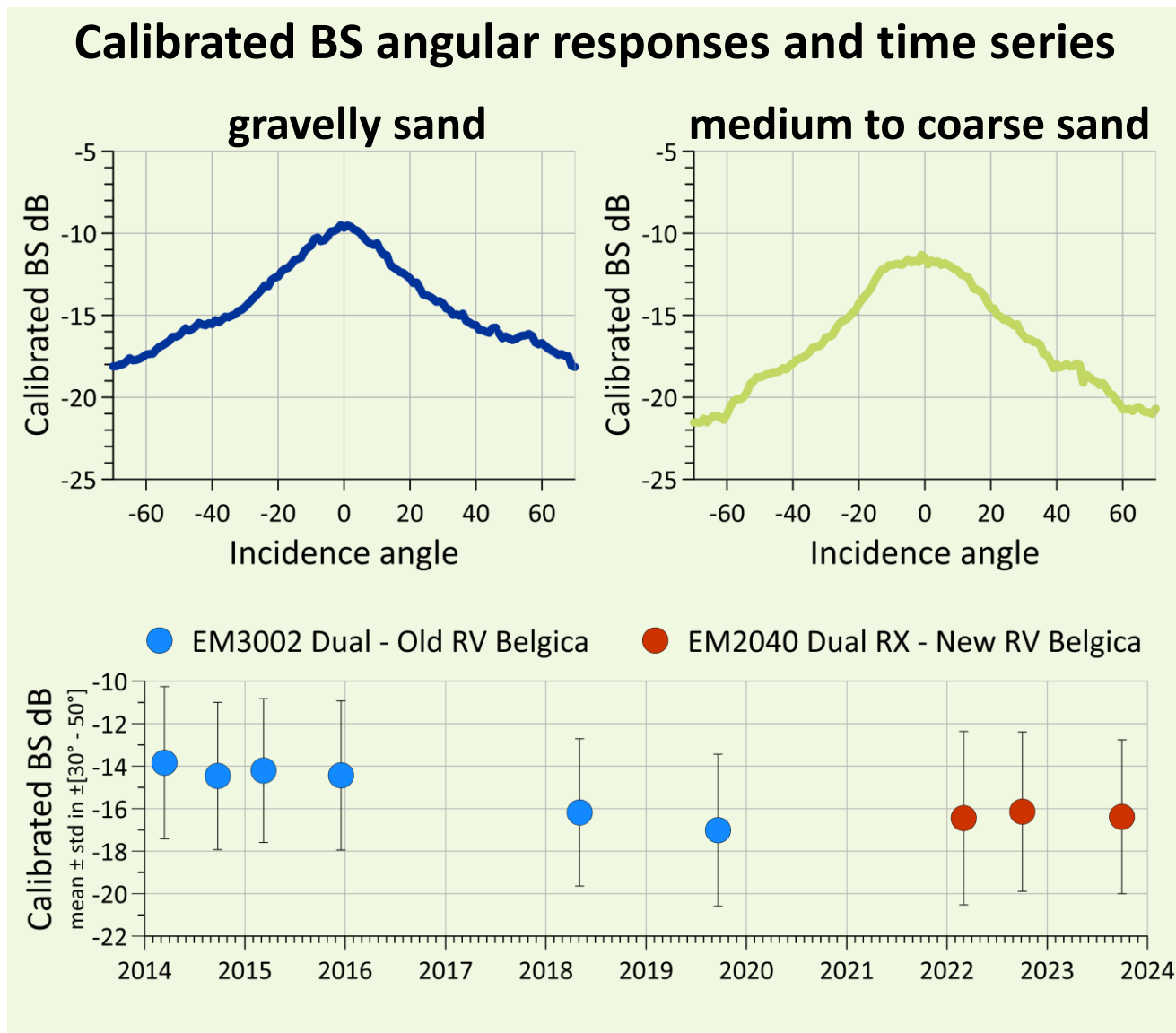
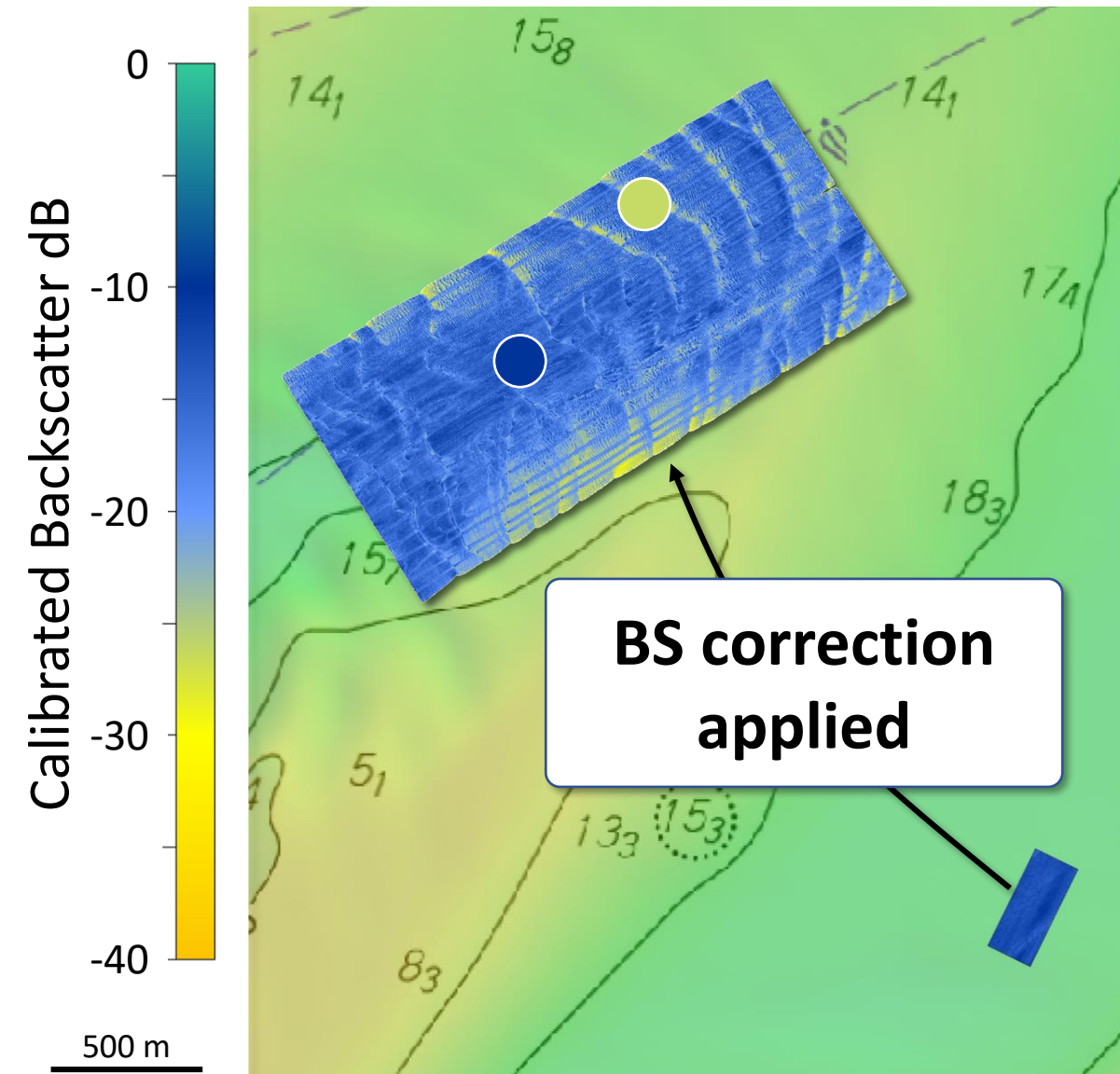
The solution: Survey of the Kwinte area during each campaign

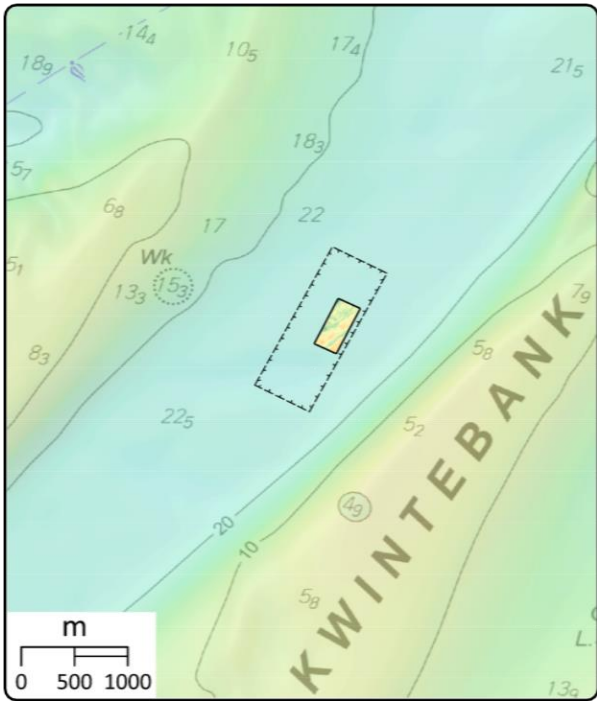
Using our usual monitoring mode (300 kHz, normal mode, medium pulse length)



The solution: Survey of the Kwinte area during each campaign

- ☑ One calibration per measurement campaign applied to all data





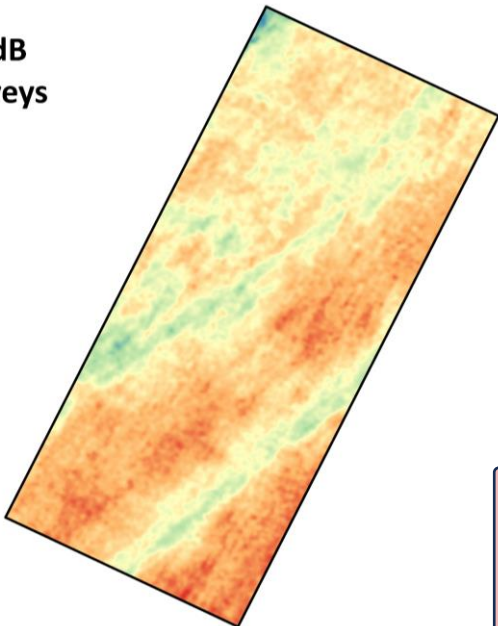
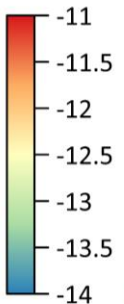
The Kwinte reference area is accessible to all.

Surveyors from Belgium and neighboring countries are encouraged to conduct bathymetric and backscatter measurements in the area and to share their data.

Recommendations for conducting surveys in this area:

- Refer to Samuel Deleu's previous presentation for the prerequisites of bathymetric measurements.
- For backscatter: Follow the recommendations of the Backscatter Working Group (BSWG): Backscatter measurements by seafloor-mapping sonars. Guidelines and Recommendations; 2015; <https://zenodo.org/records/10089261>

Calibrated BS dB
mean of 26 surveys
@ 300 kHz
± [30°, 50°]



Contact persons' emails:

samuel.deleu@mow.vlaanderen.be and marc.roche@economie.fgov.be



Backscatter Working Group

Two related initiatives in progress:

1. Definition of a protocol for the creation of reference seafloor areas for the control of repeatability, quality and calibration of backscatter measurements.
2. Building a quality scale of backscatter data, to enhance reliability, promote standardization and facilitate comparison between datasets.

Online questionnaire gathers interest in MBES backscatter quality.

Interested? Fill out the questionnaire!