

Multibeam Hydrographic Technology Used to map Channel Bathymetry On the Colorado River In the Grand Canyon

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Introduction:

In 1993 the GCES survey department began to development a hydrographic mapping program to facilitate all monitoring efforts requiring sub-aqueous measurements. Hydrographic data collection methods were designed to develop monitoring products such as:

- * Topographic maps,
- * Digital Terrain Models (DTM)
- * Triangulated Irregular Network models (TIN)
- * Aquatic habitat models
- * Sediment aggregation and degradation
- * Hydrologic stage discharge modeling
- * Cross-section analysis



Purpose:

Hydrographic technology is used in the Grand Canyon primarily to measure changes in the river channel. The primary changes that occur are due to the movement of sediment.



These changes are monitored by hydro-acoustic measurements that are accurately positioned over the course of the river channel.

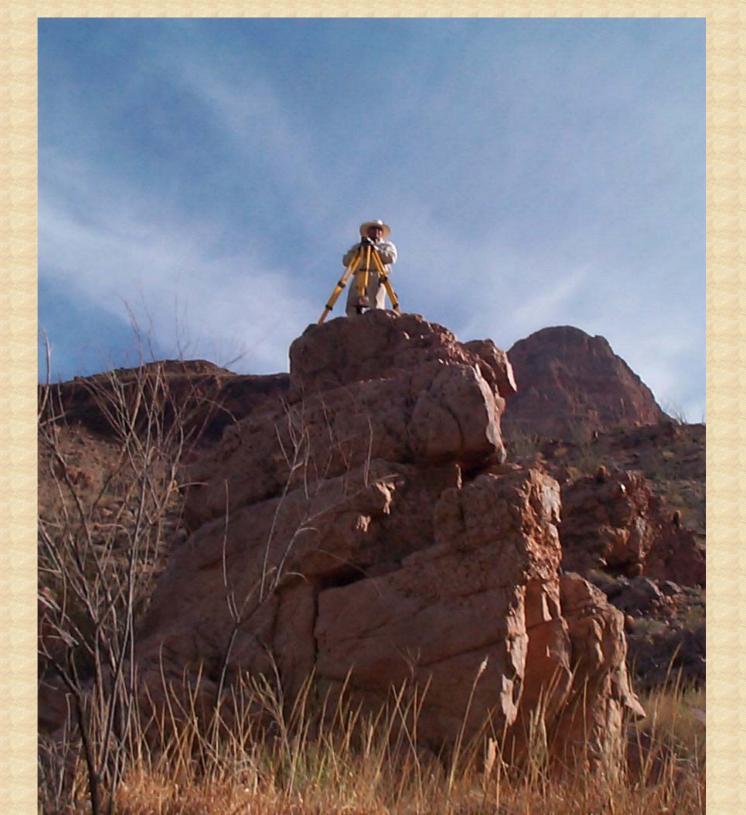
Survey Process for Accurate Positioning of Multibeam Data



GPS Rim Control Network





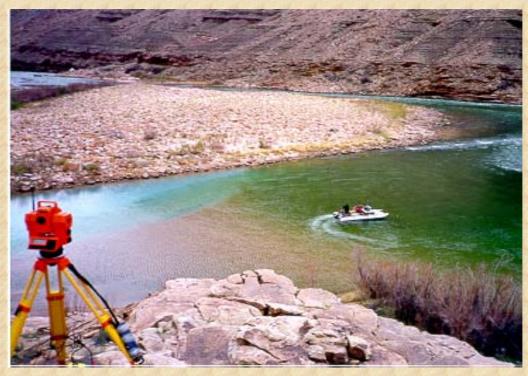


GPS and Conventional Ground Control Measurements at the River





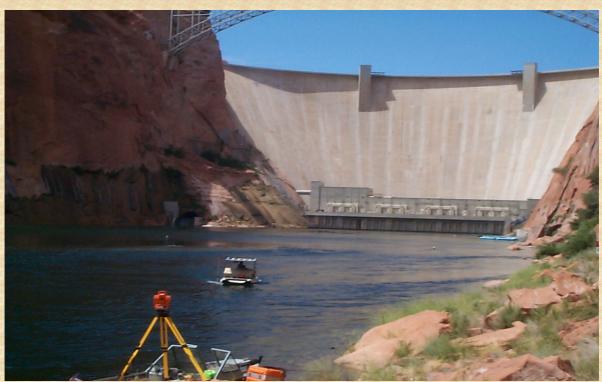
Robotic Tracking on Ground Control for Hydrographic Positioning



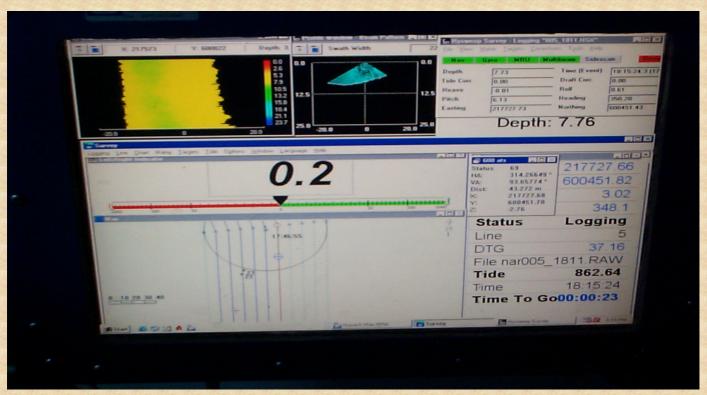


Hydrographic Surveying





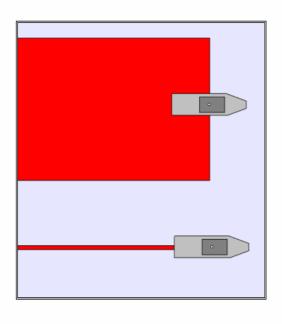
Multibeam Data Collection





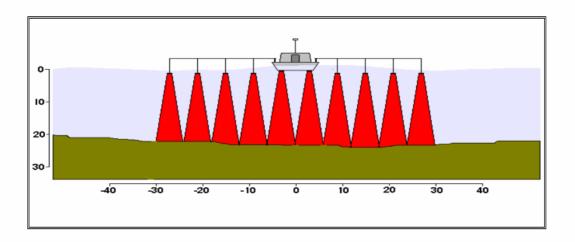
Hydrographic Methods

Survey Coverage



- Multibeam surveys a 2-dimensional area
- Single beam surveys a
 1-D line directly under the boat.

Multiple Transducer Systems

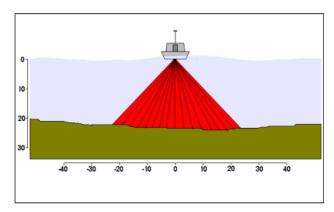


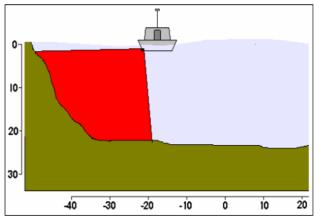
- No change in coverage with water depth.
- Vertical sounding beams.
- Simple in theory and operation.

Multibeam Systems

- Increasing coverage with water depth.
- Rough water operation.
- Mounting options

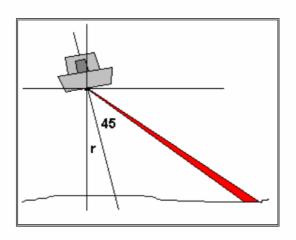
 vertical or
 rotated.

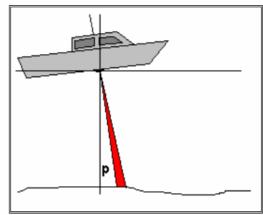




Multibeam Motion Compensation

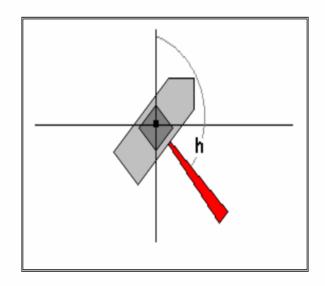
Beam Geometry





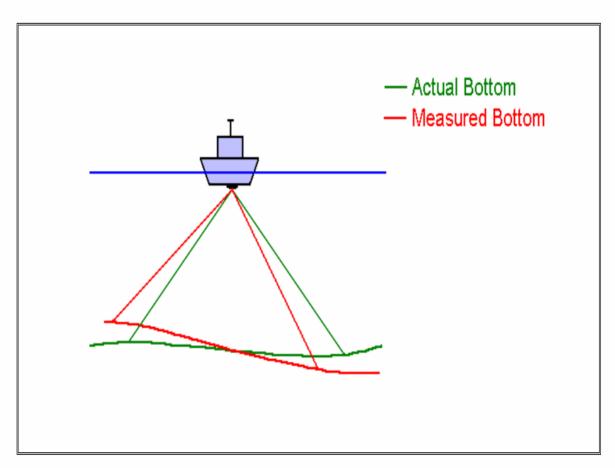
- Boat rotations due to roll and pitch must be compensated.
- Roll and pitch are measured by a Heave Compensator (MRU, VRU).

Beam Geometry (cont.)

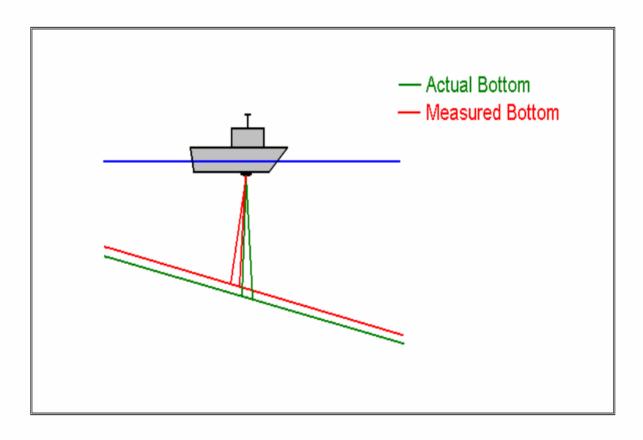


- Boat heading must be considered
- Heading measured by Gyro, Compass or GPS antenna array.

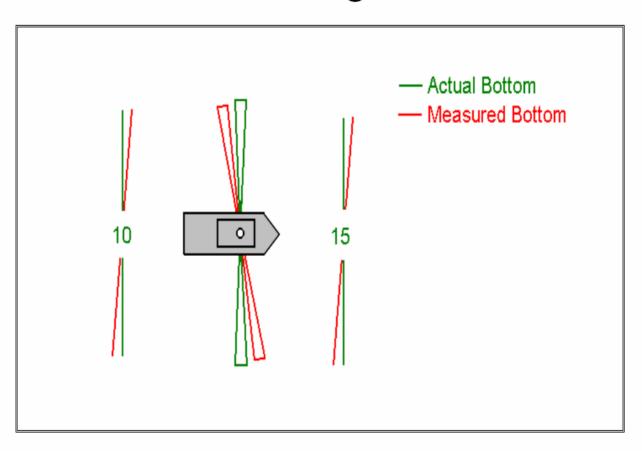
Roll Misalignment



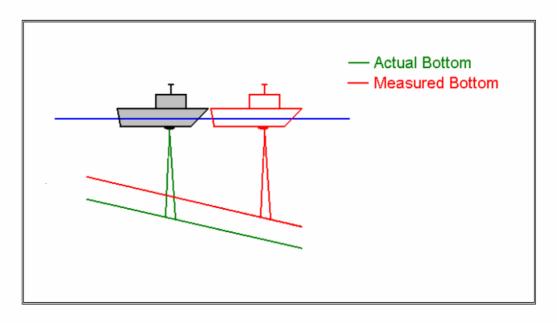
Pitch Misalignment



Yaw Misalignment



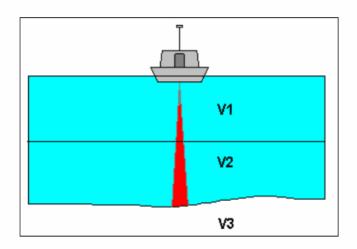
Position Latency



• Latency is the delay time between position fix and MB transmission. When latency isn't correct, the boat isn't where you think it is.

Acoustics - Simple

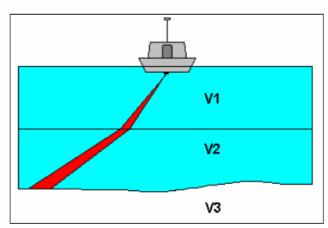
Vertical Beam



- No change in direction at velocity change.
- Average sound velocity is sufficient.

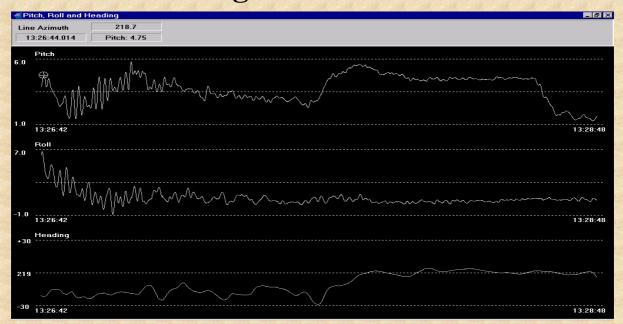
Acoustics – Not so simple

Slanted beam

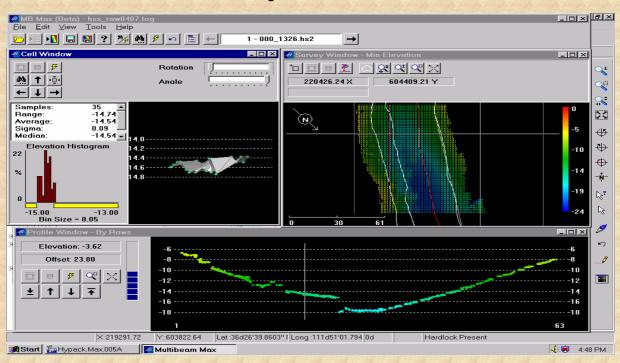


- Refraction (ray bending) at SV change.
- Requires sound velocity profile.
- Look for "Smiley Faces" (refraction errors).

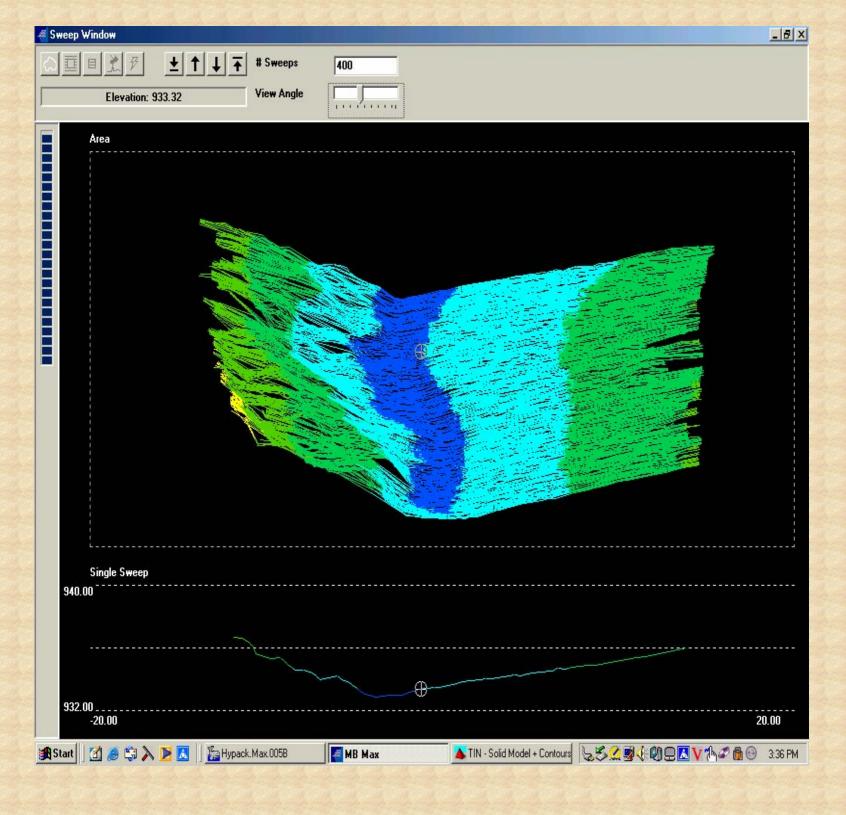
Processing Multibeam Data

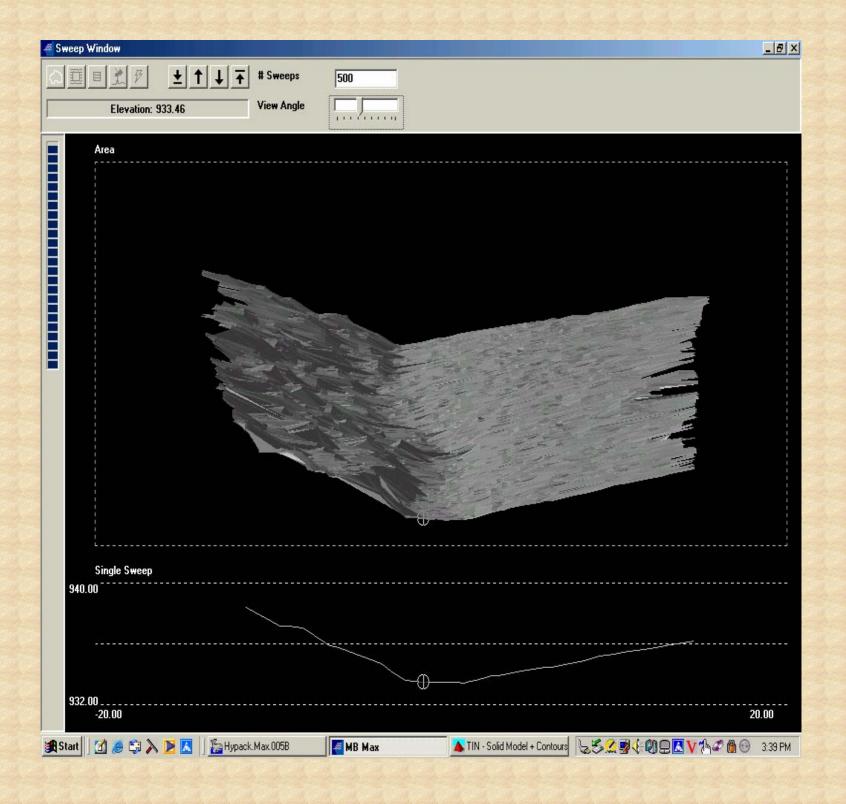


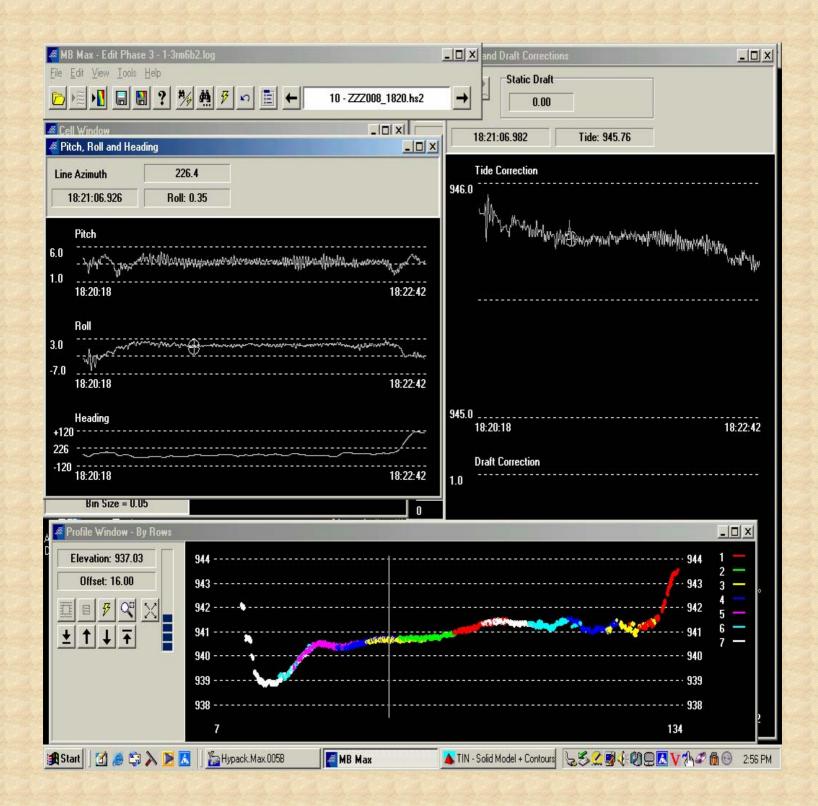
Motion Compensation Corrections

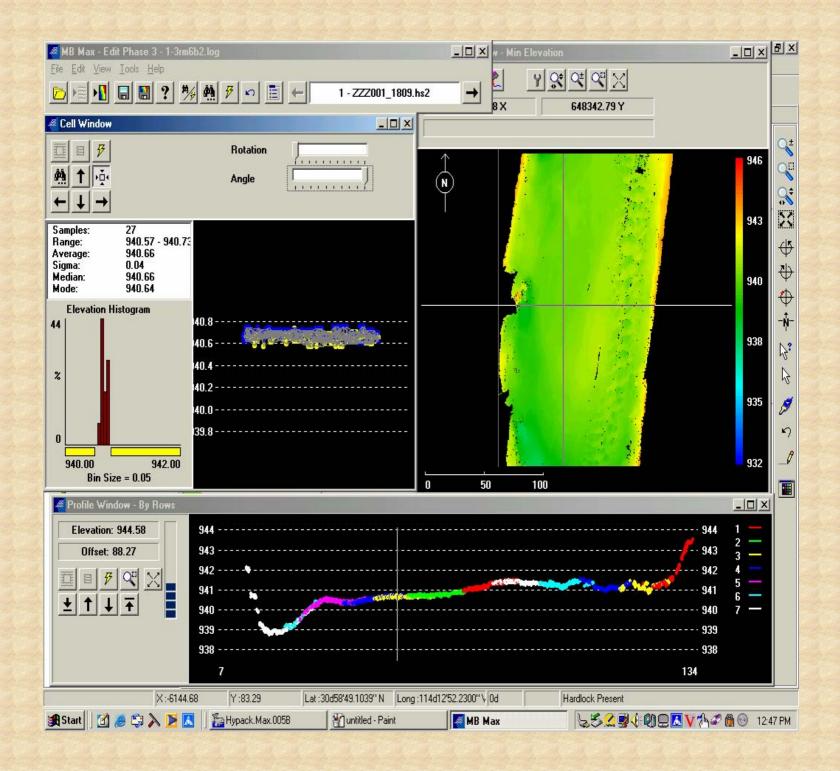


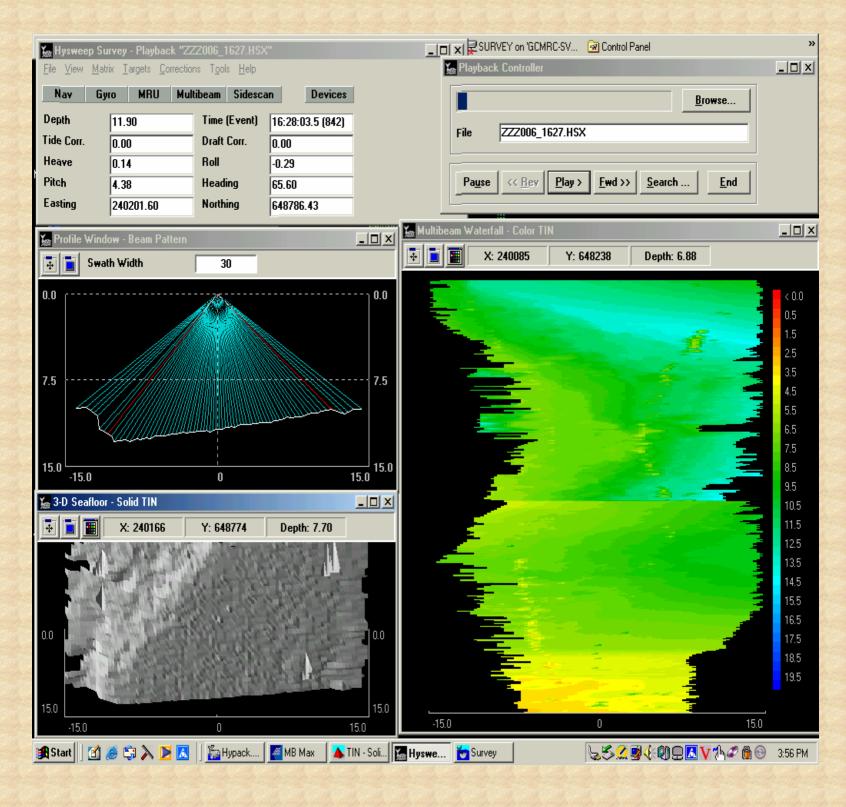
Editing, Processing, and Statistical Analysis of Multibeam Data

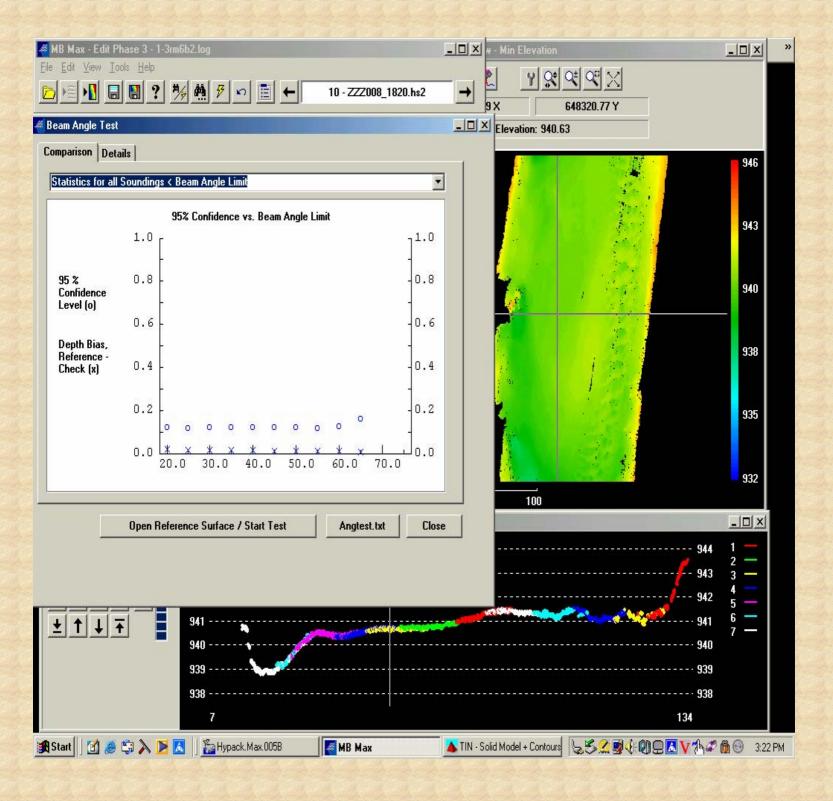


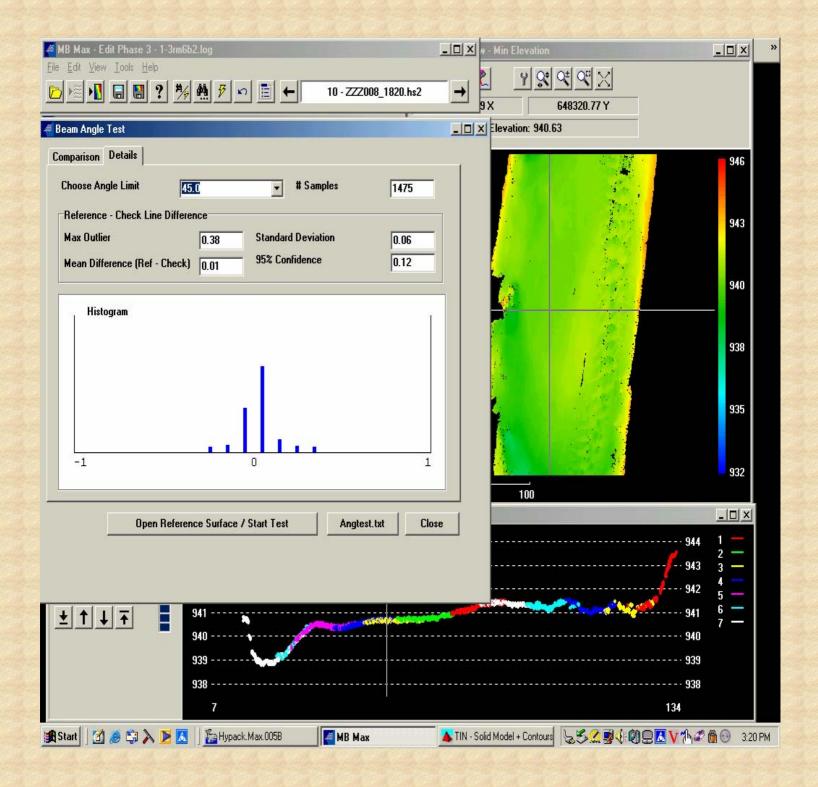


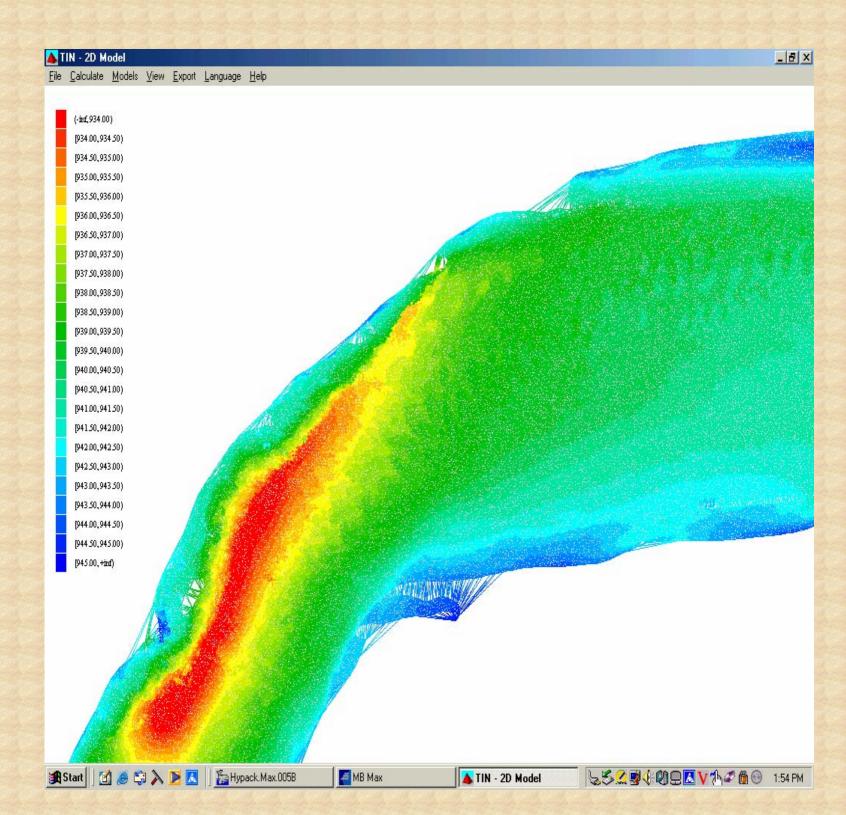




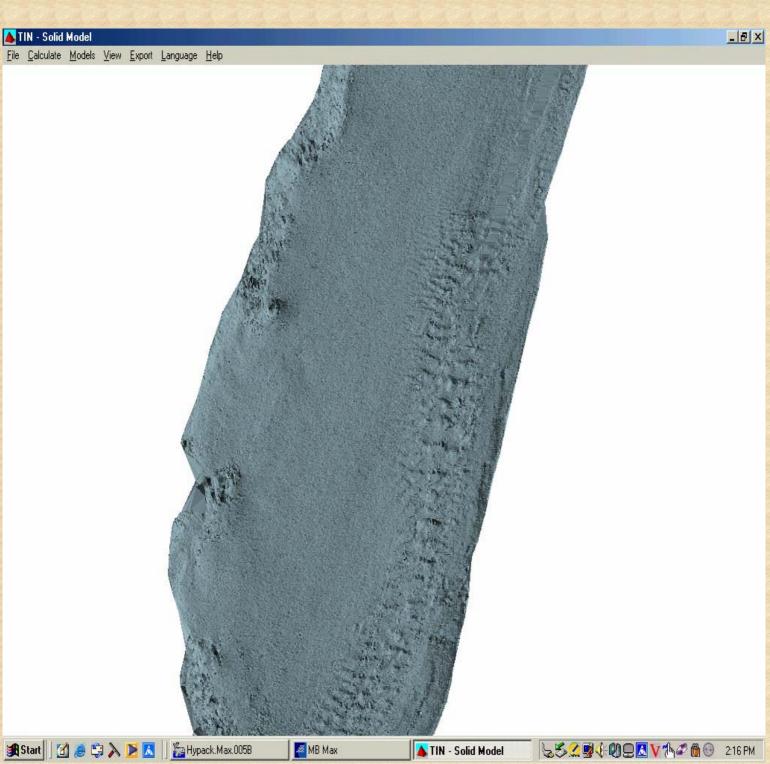




















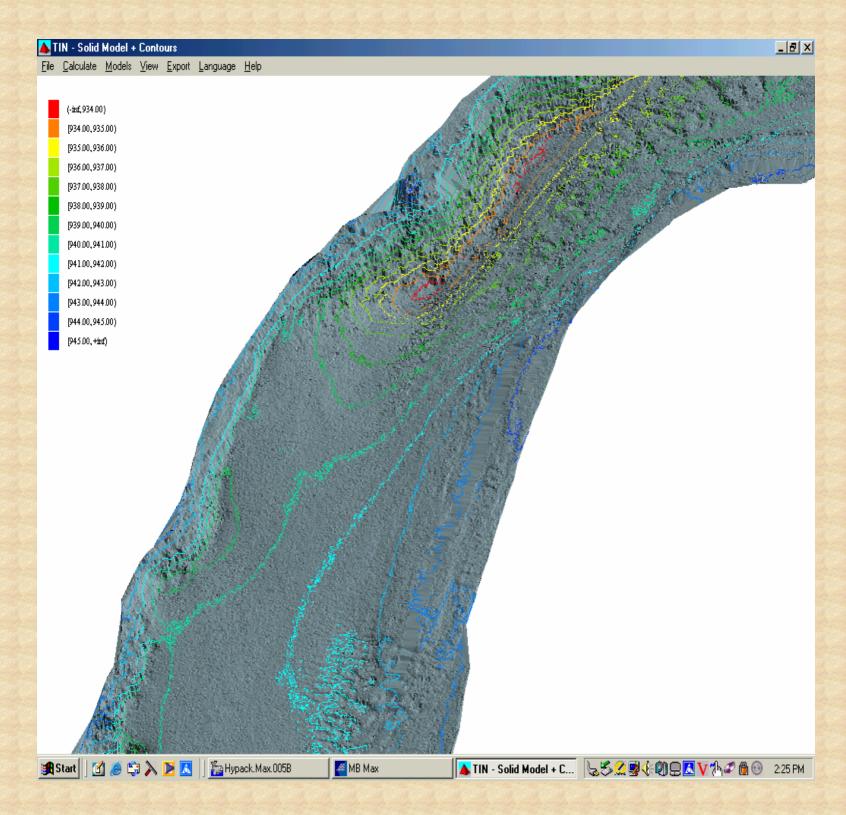


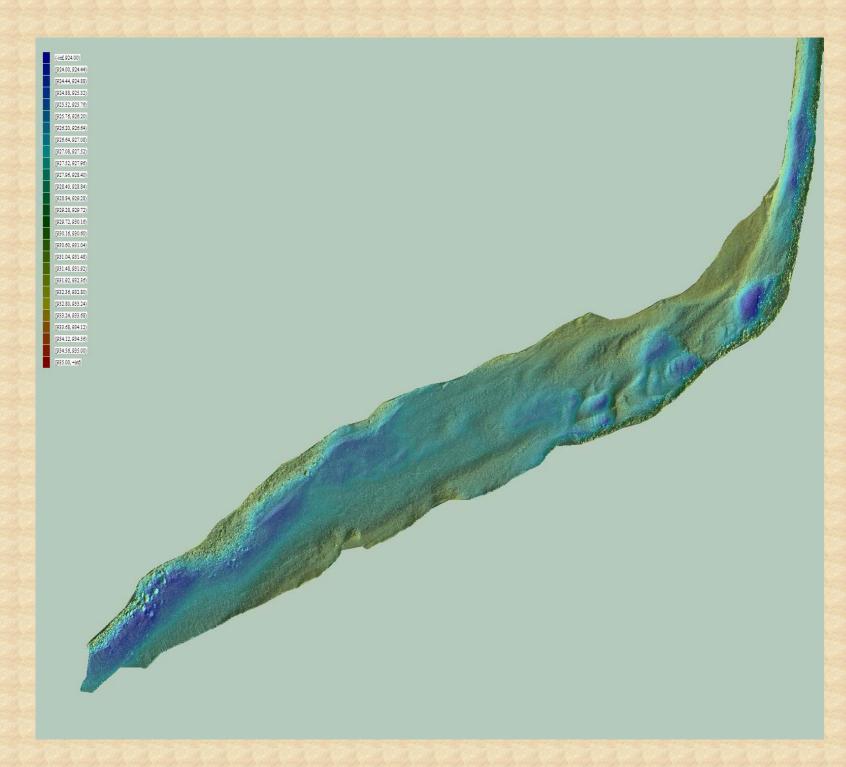


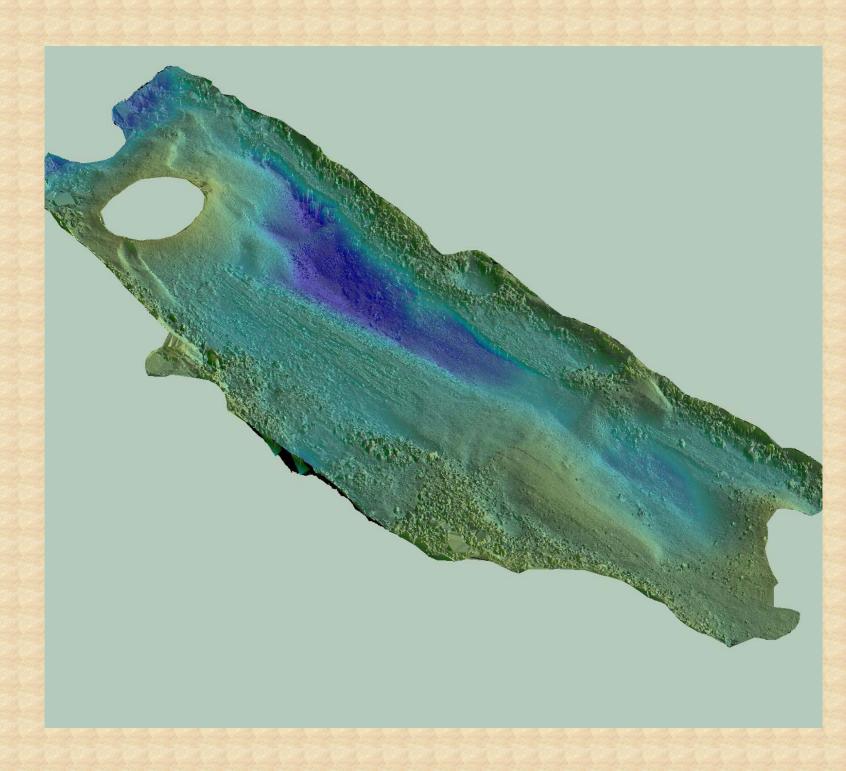


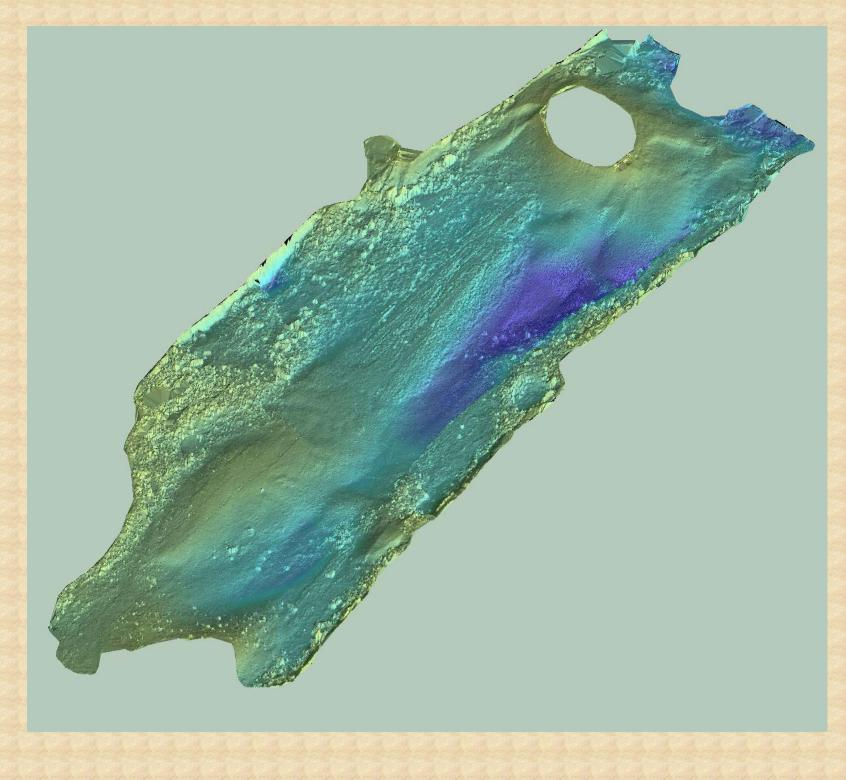


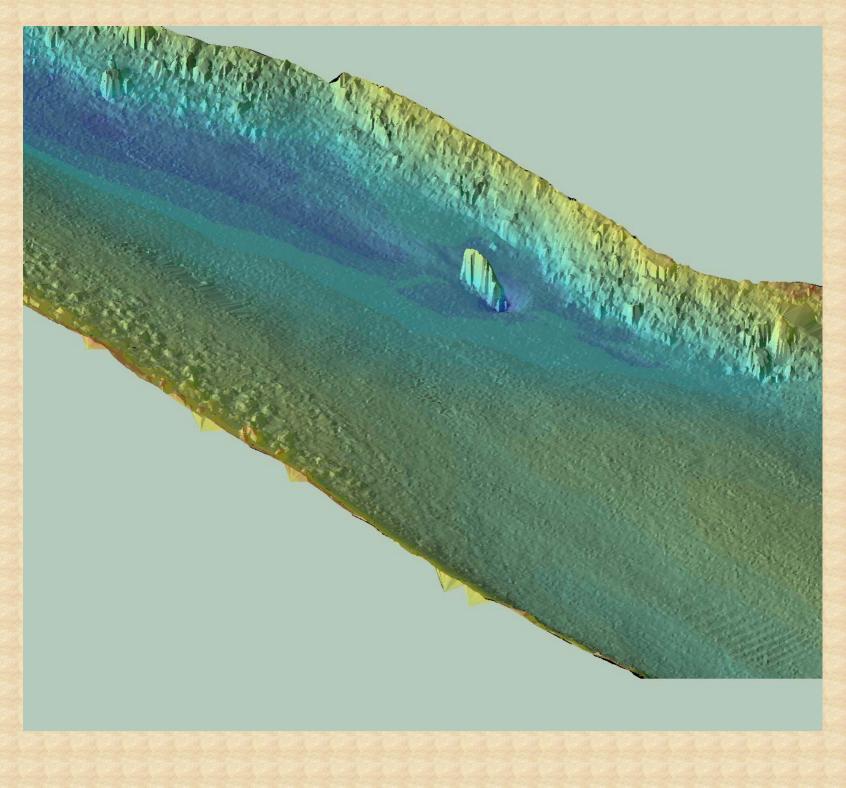


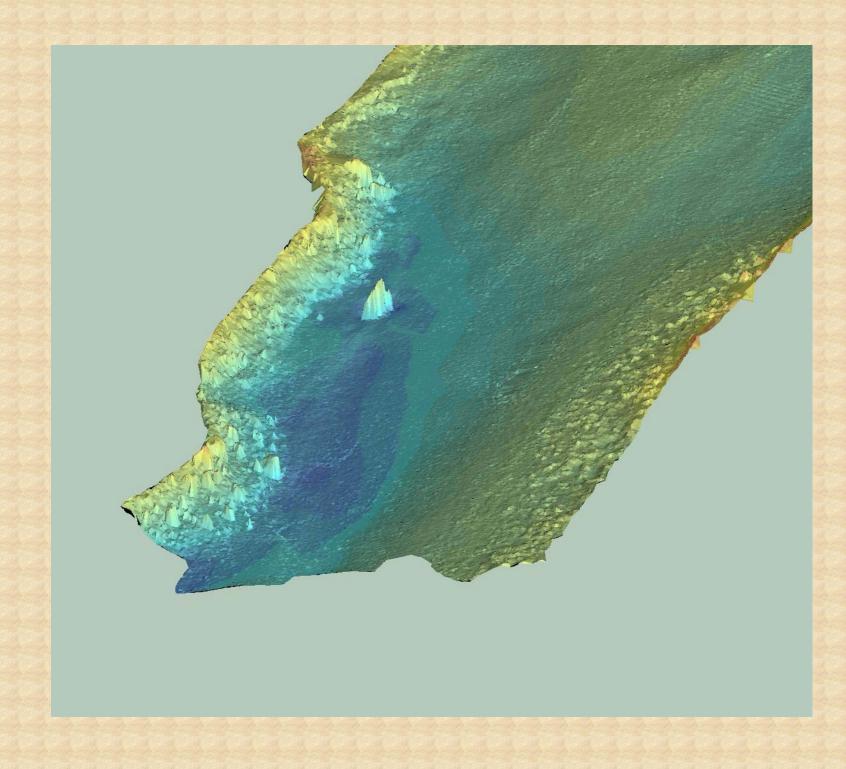


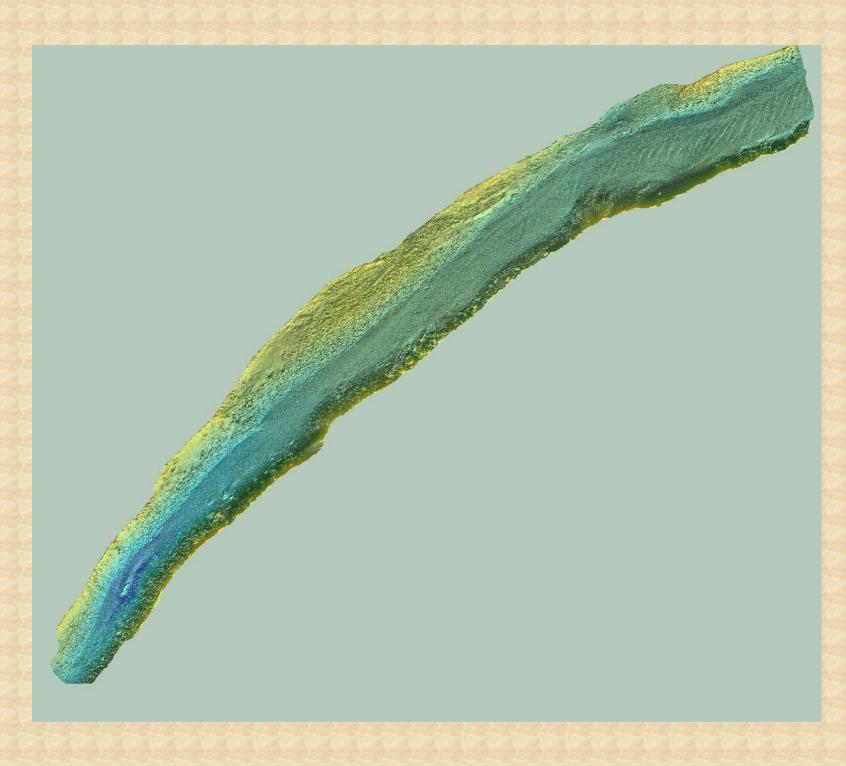


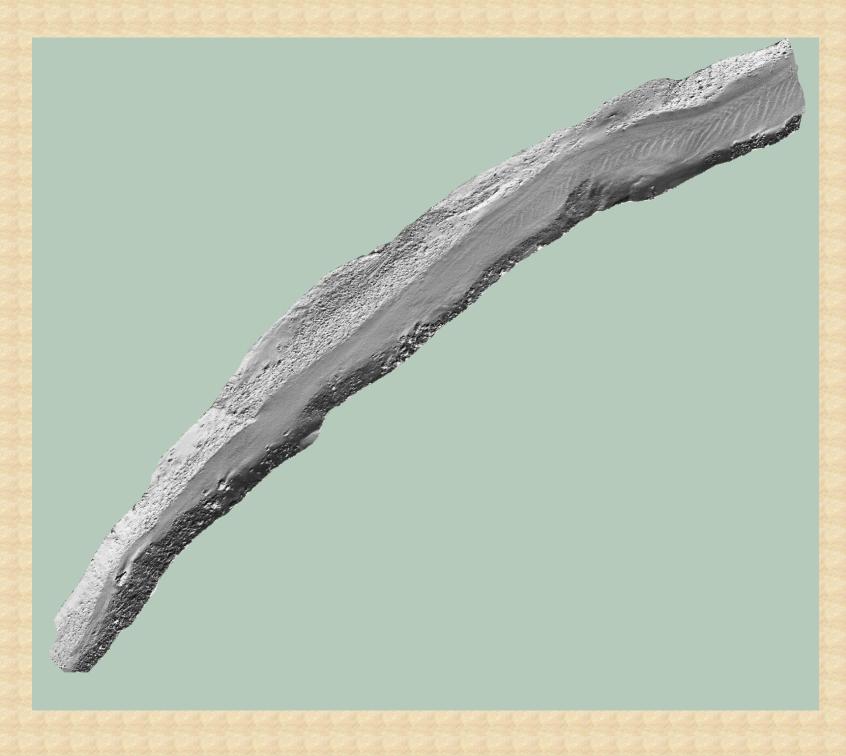


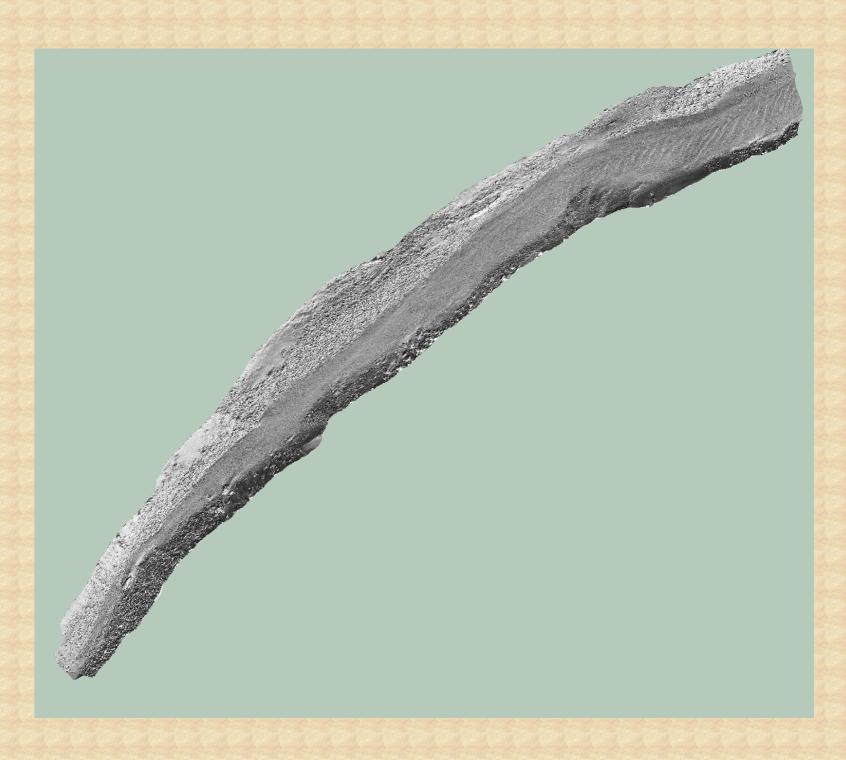




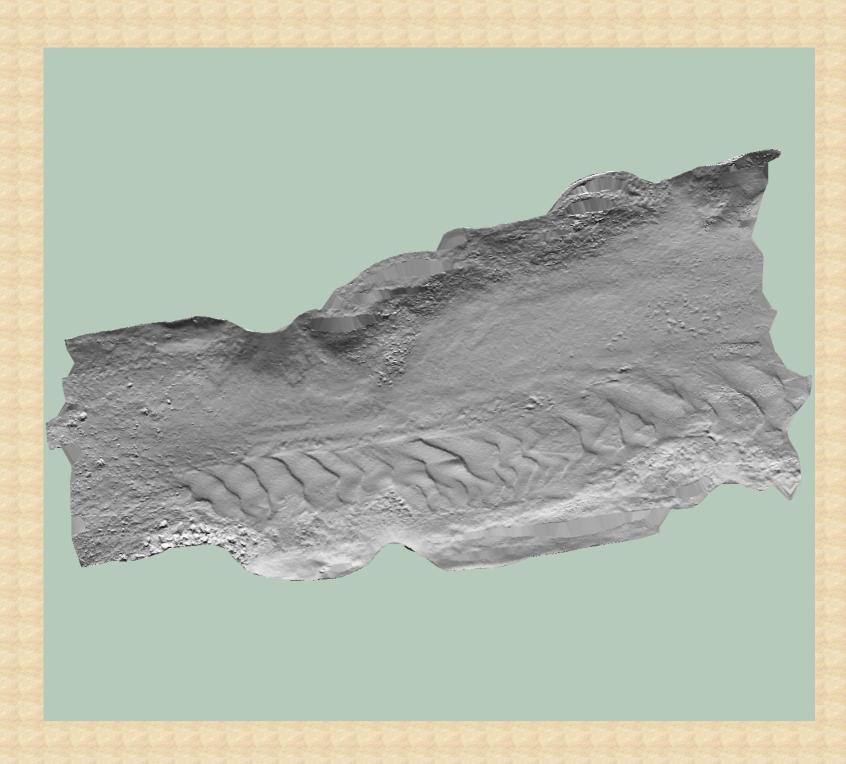


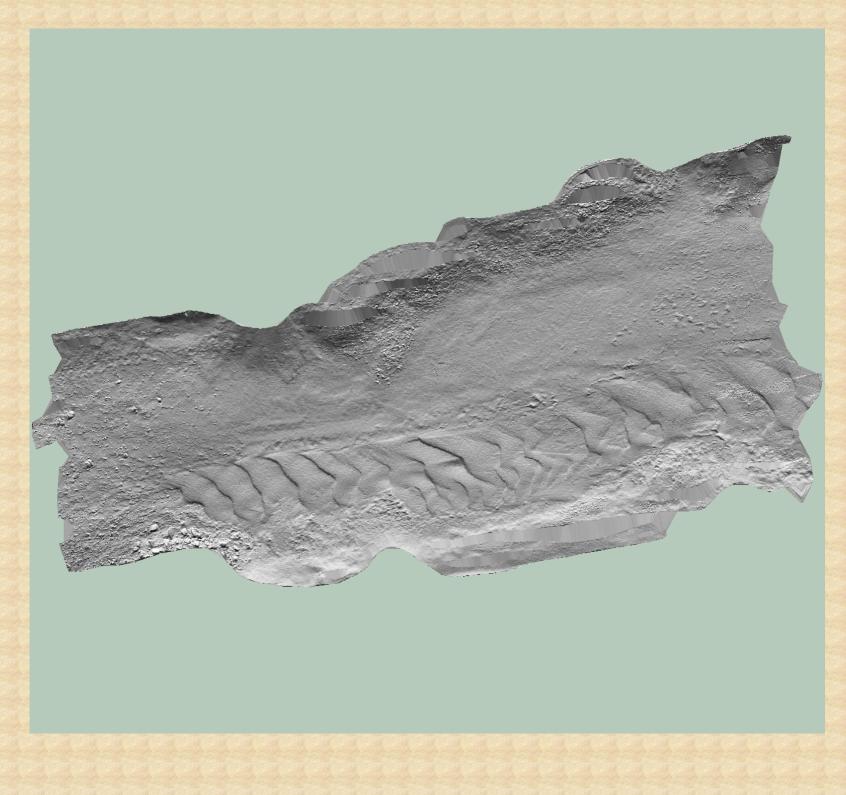


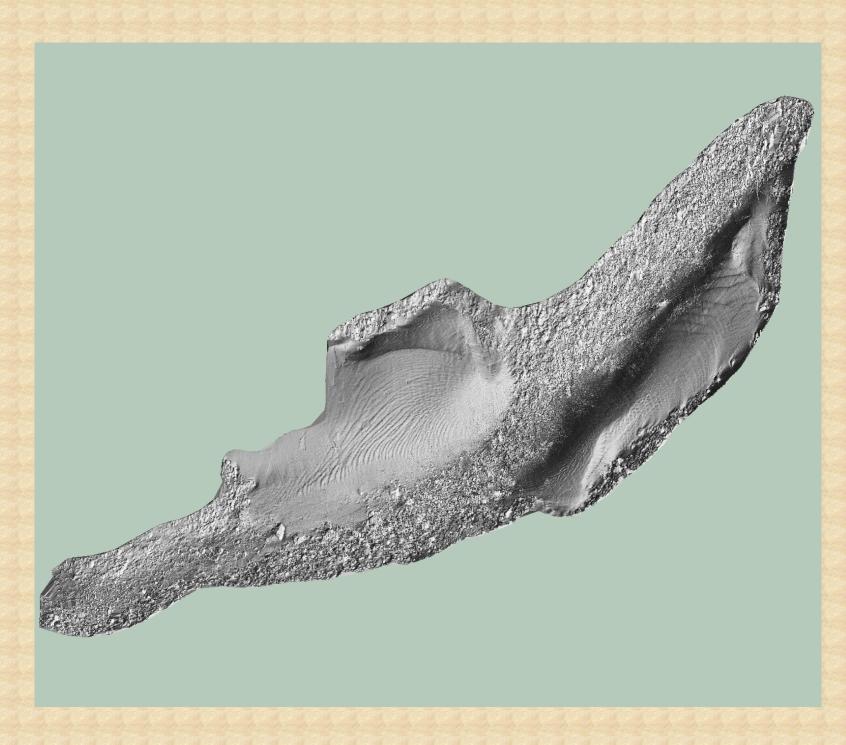




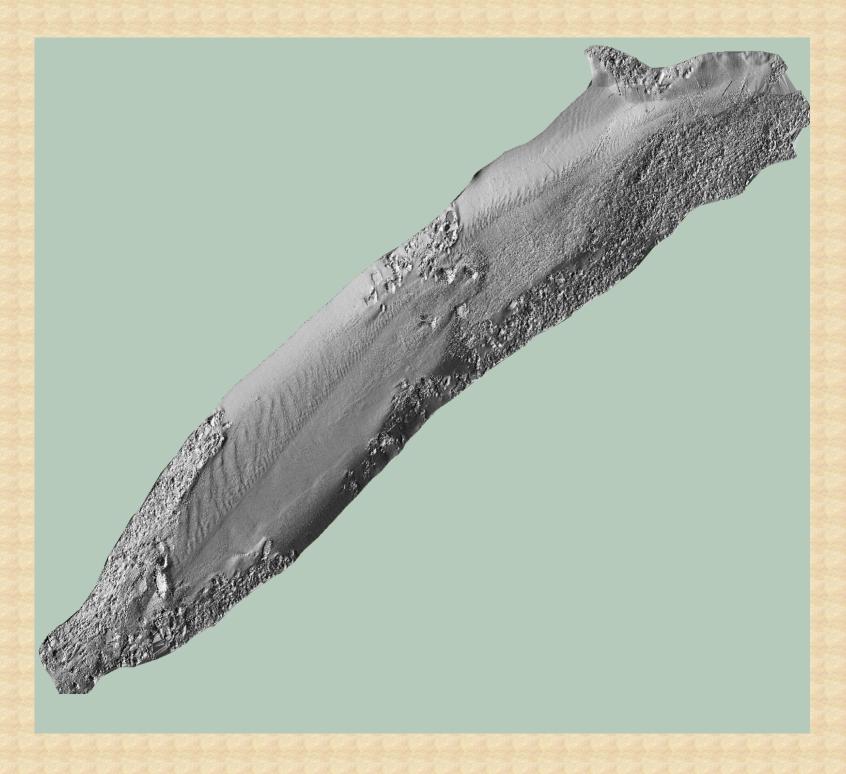




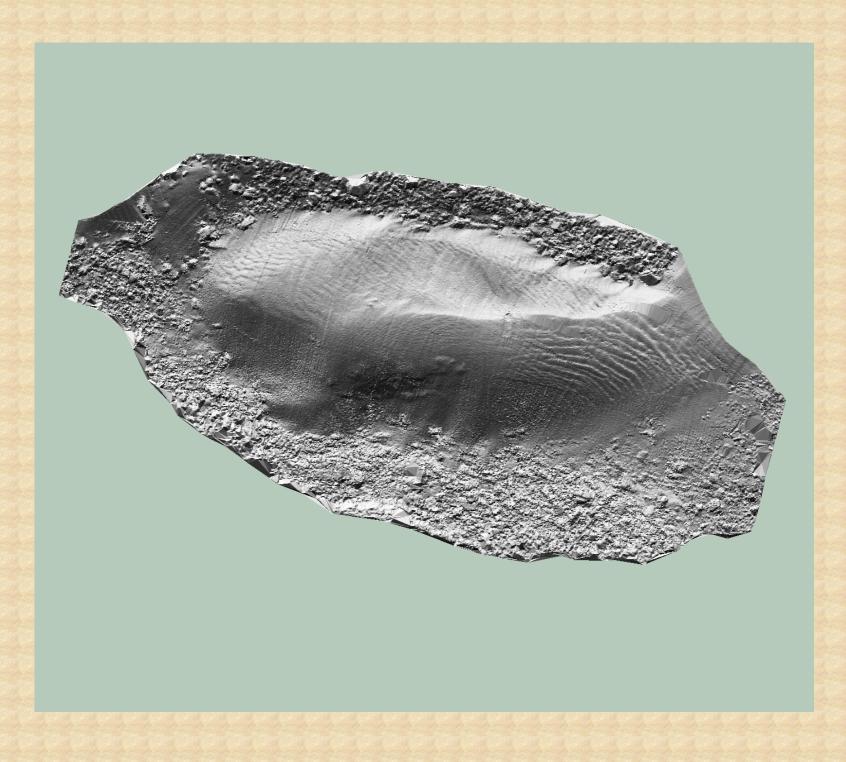




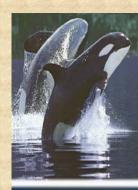












Multibeam Seabed Classification



Load line-by-line

Mask bad data

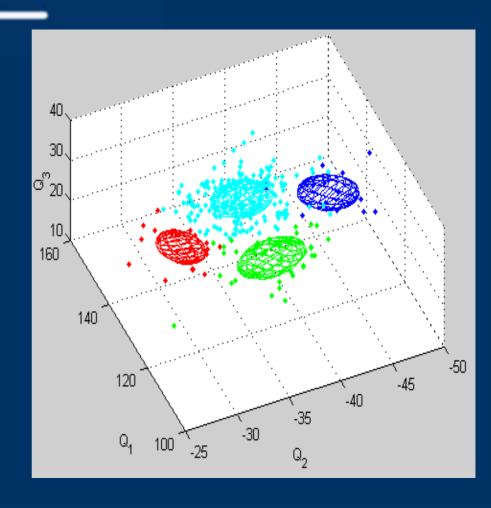
Condition data

Rectangle Creation

Feature Generation

Data Optimization

Cluster and Cataloguing



Mapping

