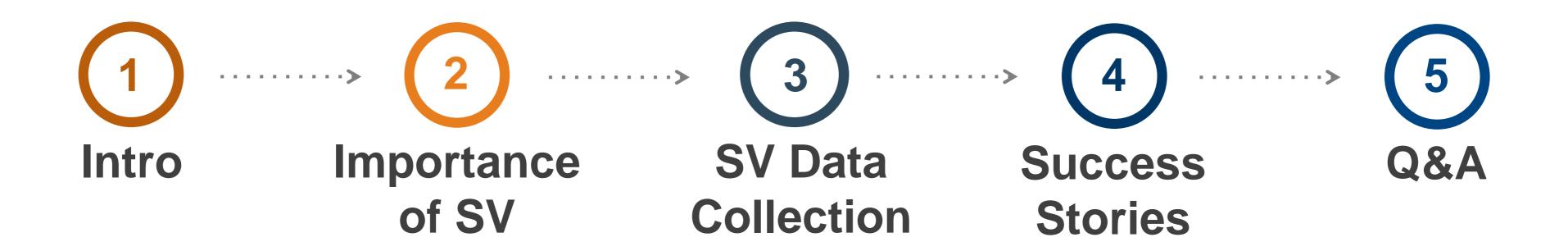
# IMPORTANCE OF SV FOR HYDROGRAPHIC SEABED MAPPING







### WHO ARE WE?



**David Wilson**Regional Sales Manager, EMEA

AML provides ocean sensing solutions. We help our customers remove the unpredictability - economic and technical - from their survey operations.



## We Make it Easy

- Family of oceanographic instruments and sensors
- Sensors are interchangeable with other instruments
- Sensor heads are calibrated independently



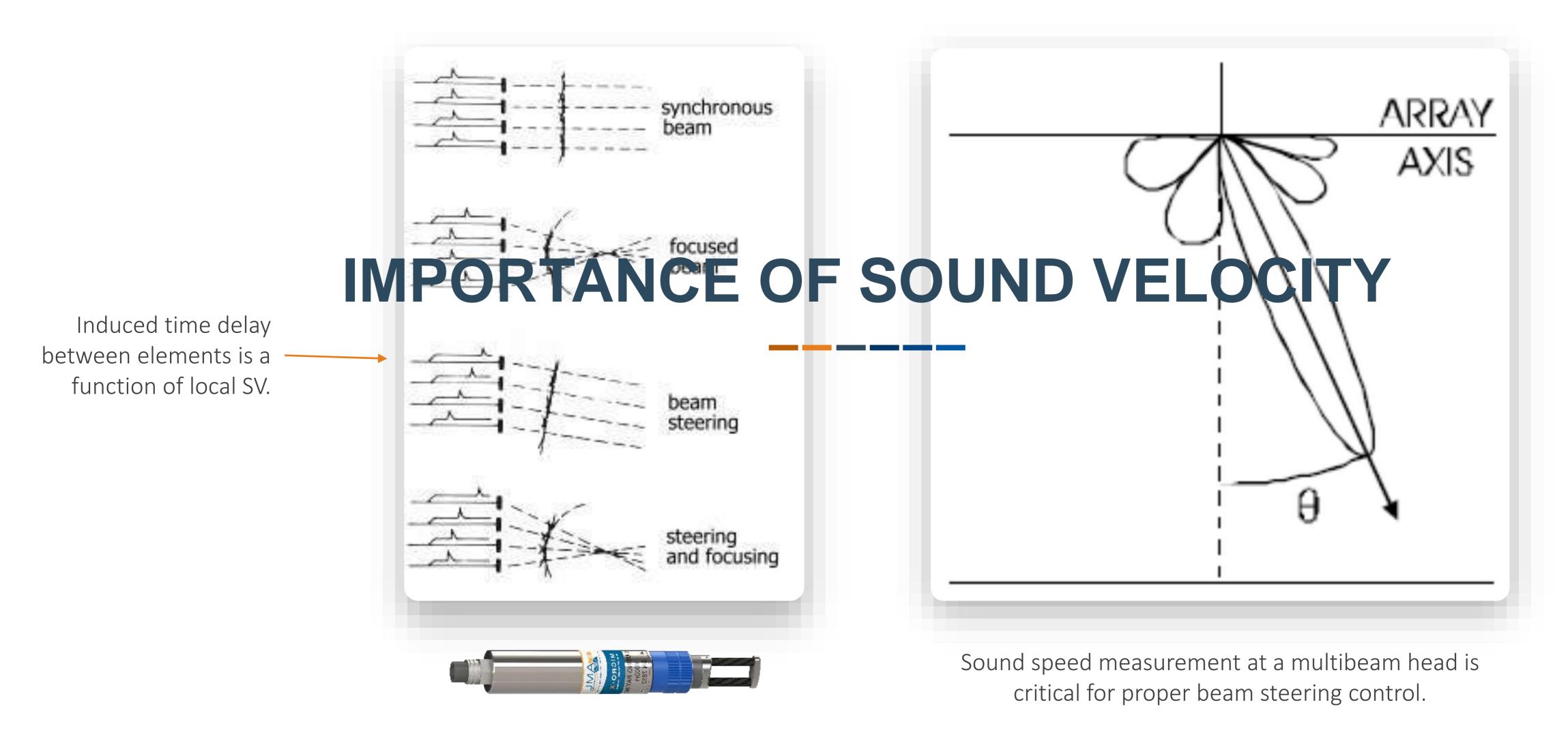






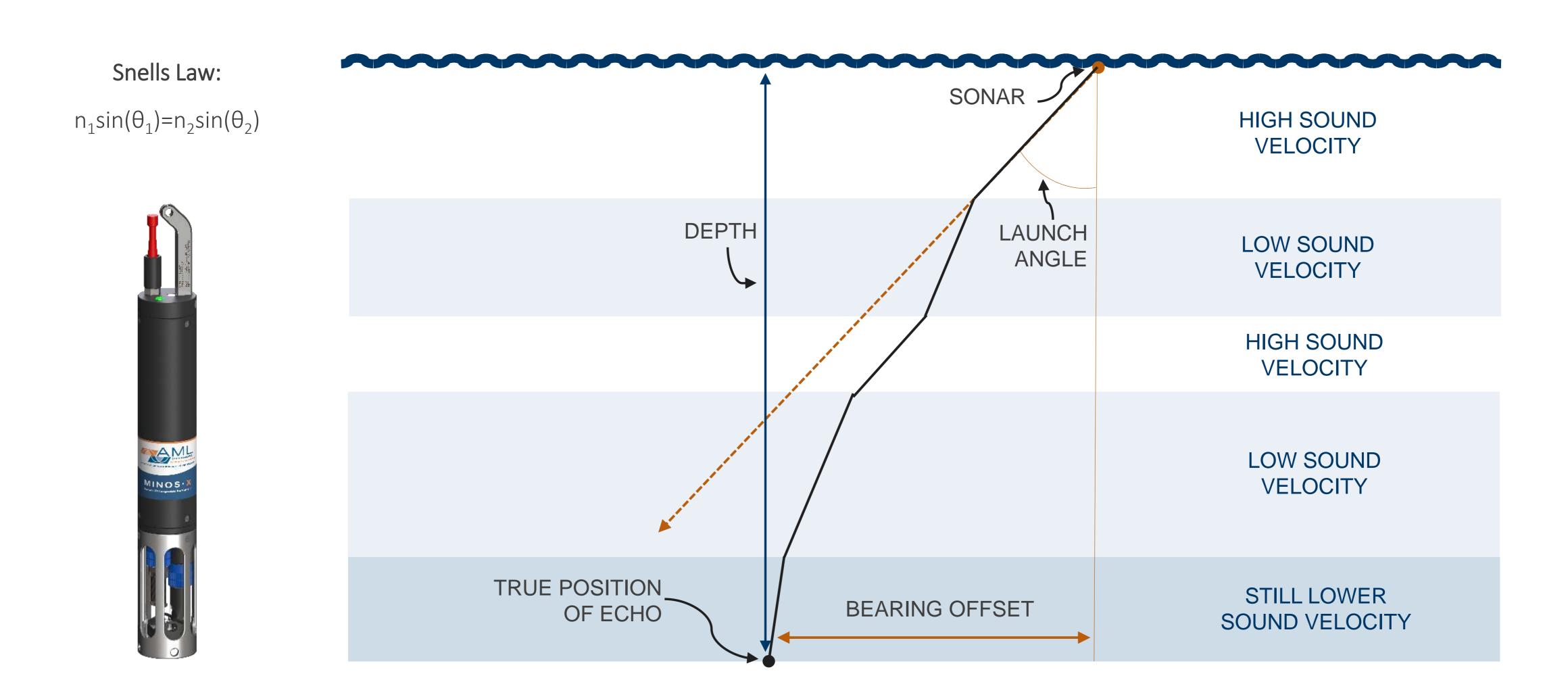
#### Where is sound velocity measurement used in multibeam systems?

(1) At the multibeam head for the purposes of beam steering (changing the "listening direction" of a multibeam head  $\rightarrow$  one ping, many "ears")



#### Where is sound velocity measurement used in multibeam systems?

(2) Within the water column itself to correct for both refraction and range errors.



## CTD-Derived SV vs ToF SV Measurement

CTD profilers use an empirically-derived conversion to compute SV.

Measurement/Equation	Accuracy
Conductivity	0.003 mS/cm
Temperature	0.005°C
Pressure	0.05 %FS
CT&P conversion to salinity(S)	0.01 ppt
ST&P conversion to sound speed	0.19 m/s

Generally accepted accuracy of CTD-SV: 0.25 m/s

ToF SV profilers measure SV directly.

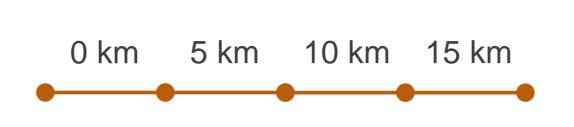
Accepted accuracy of ToF SV: 0.025 m/s

## How often should I be taking a profile?

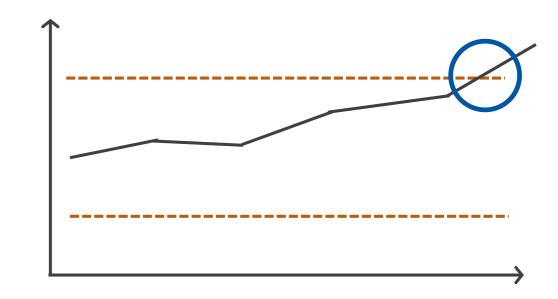
#### **General Guidelines**



**Temporal Based**Once per *X* hour, give or take.

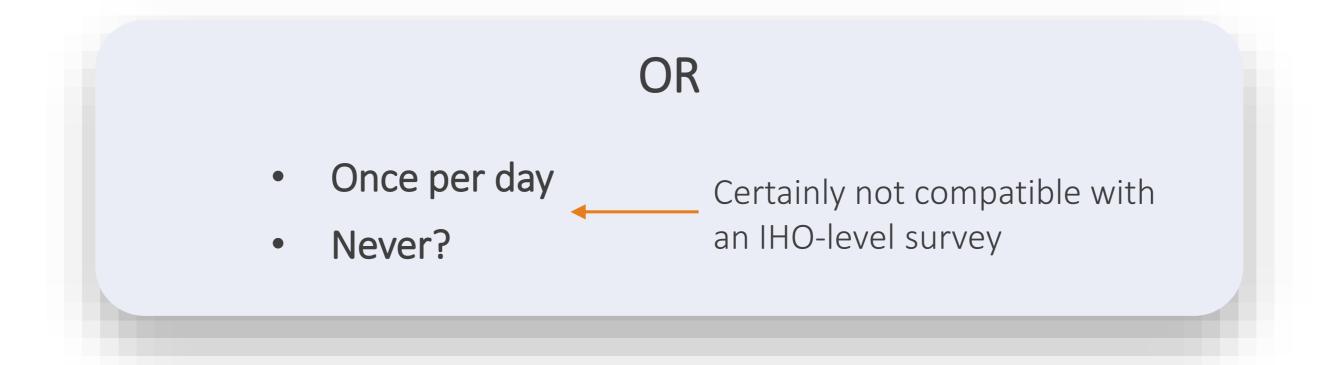


Spatial Based
Once every x km.

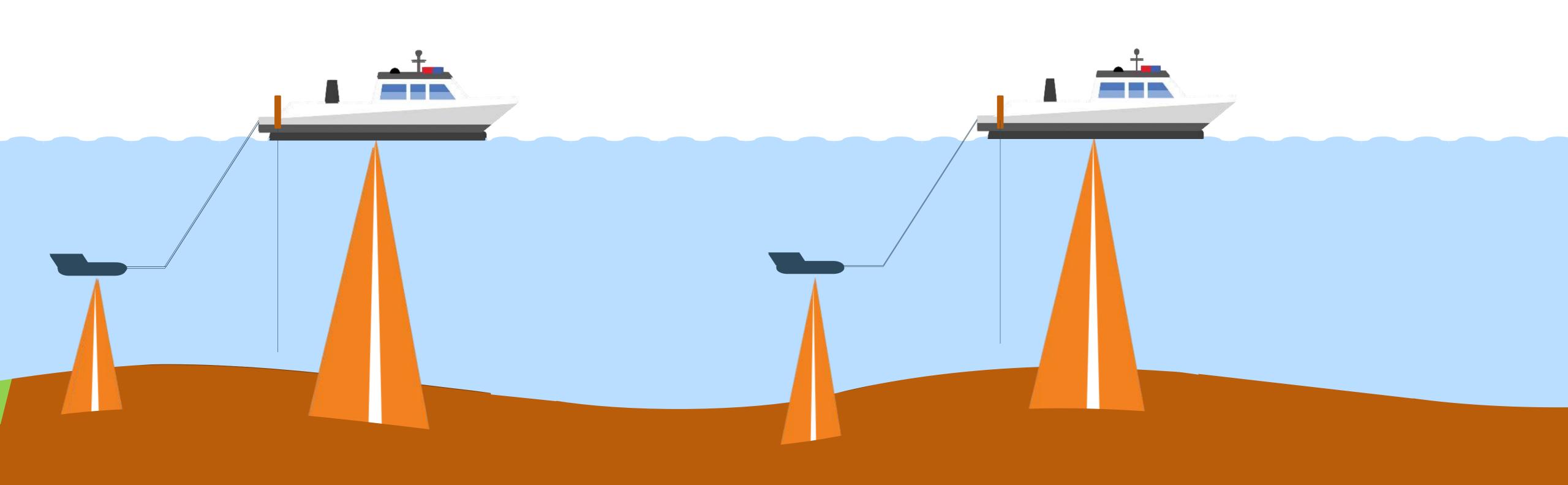


Once the s**@hafnges** changes by more than some fixed amount (~X m/s)

**Sea Surface SV** 



## TRADITIONAL SV DATA COLLECTION PROCESS



# WHAT IF YOU COULD:





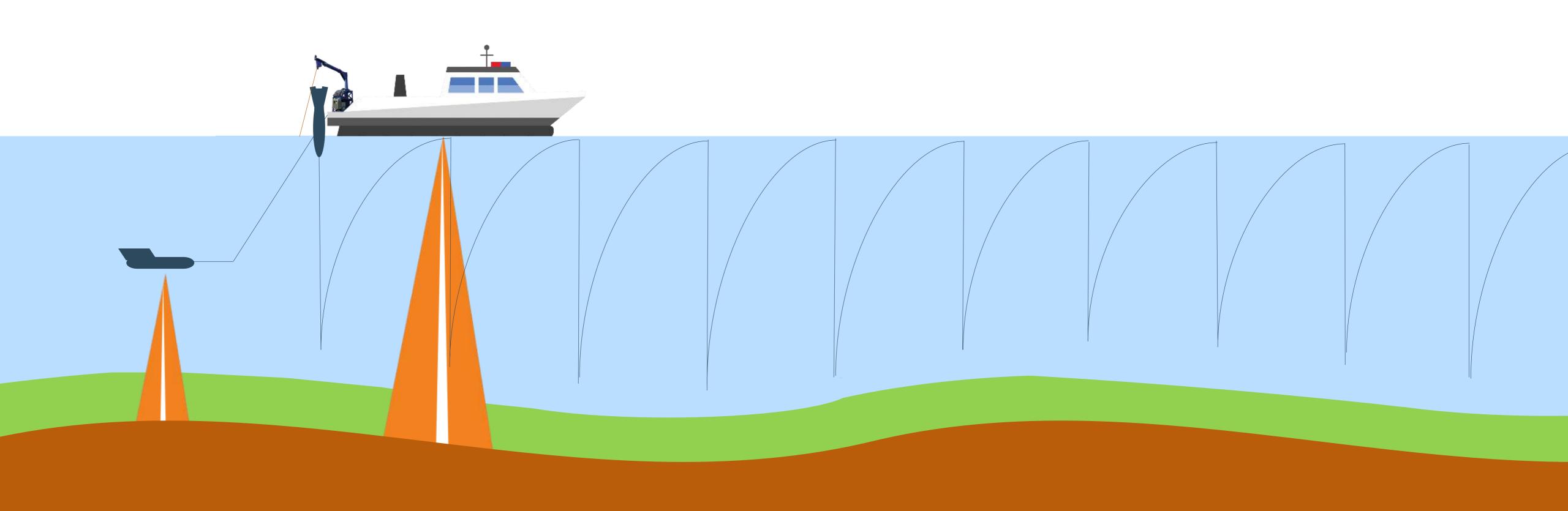


...regardless of oceanographic conditions!



## ALTERNATIVE SV DATA COLLECTION PROCESS

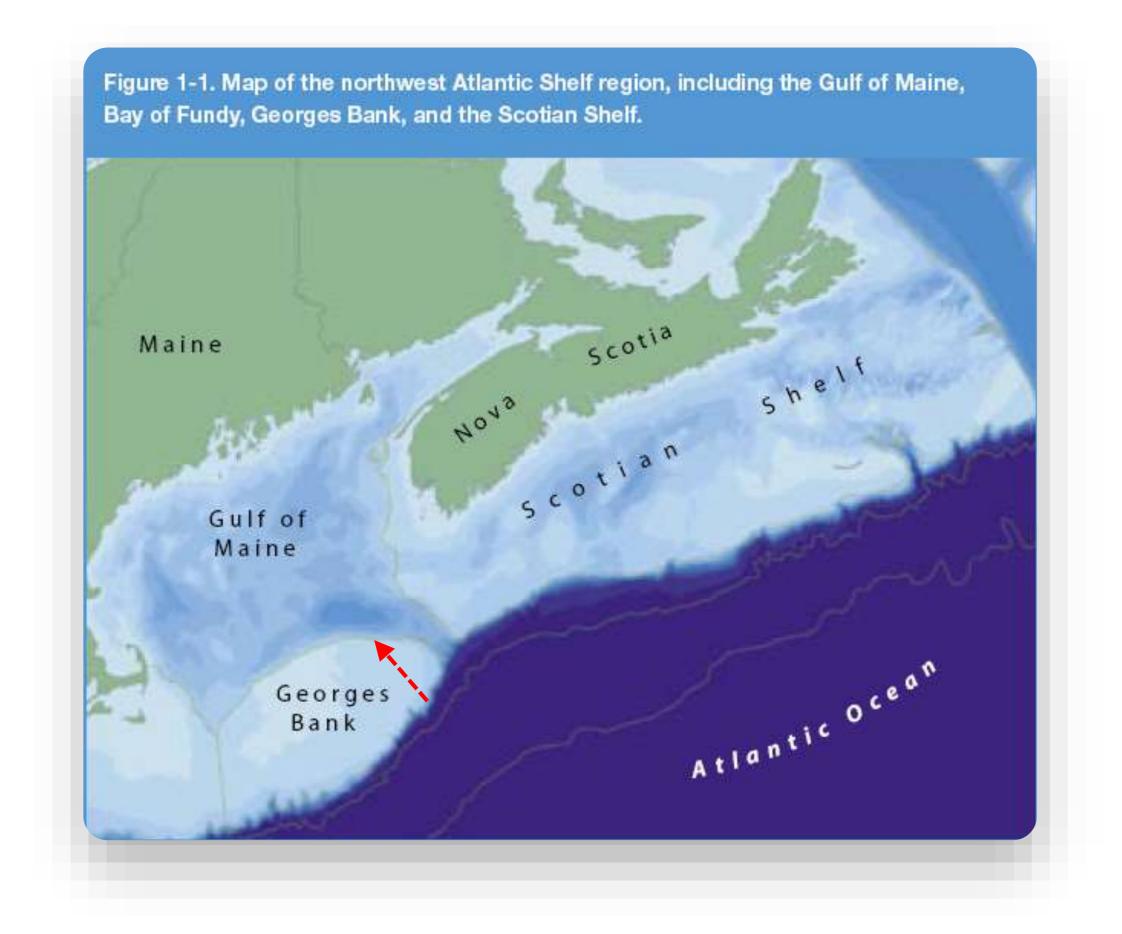


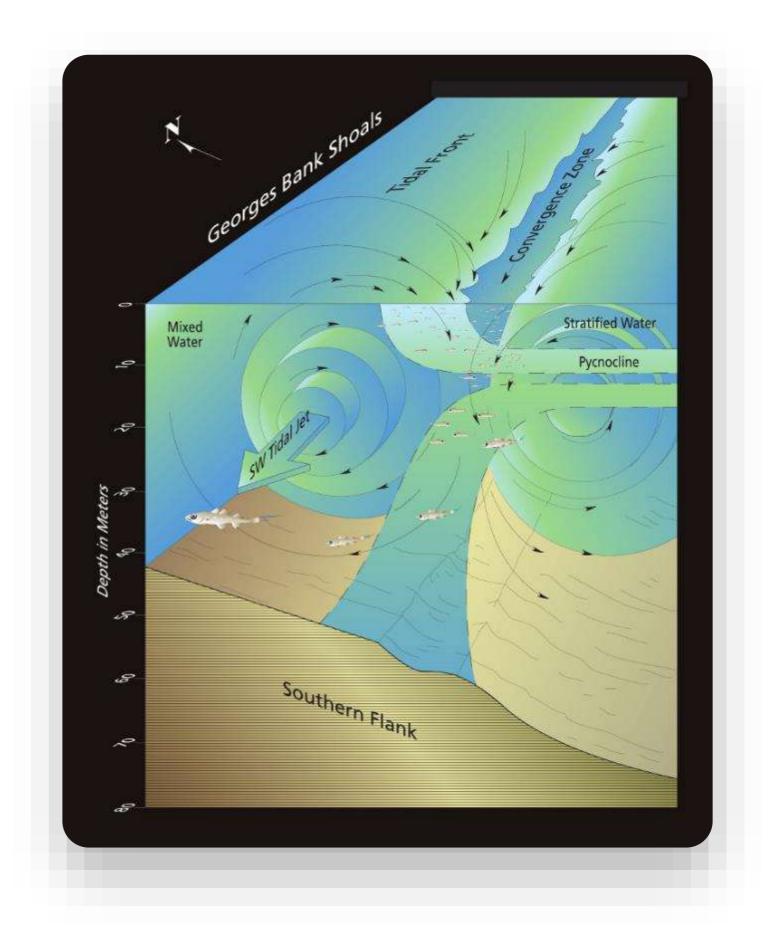


## CASE STUDY

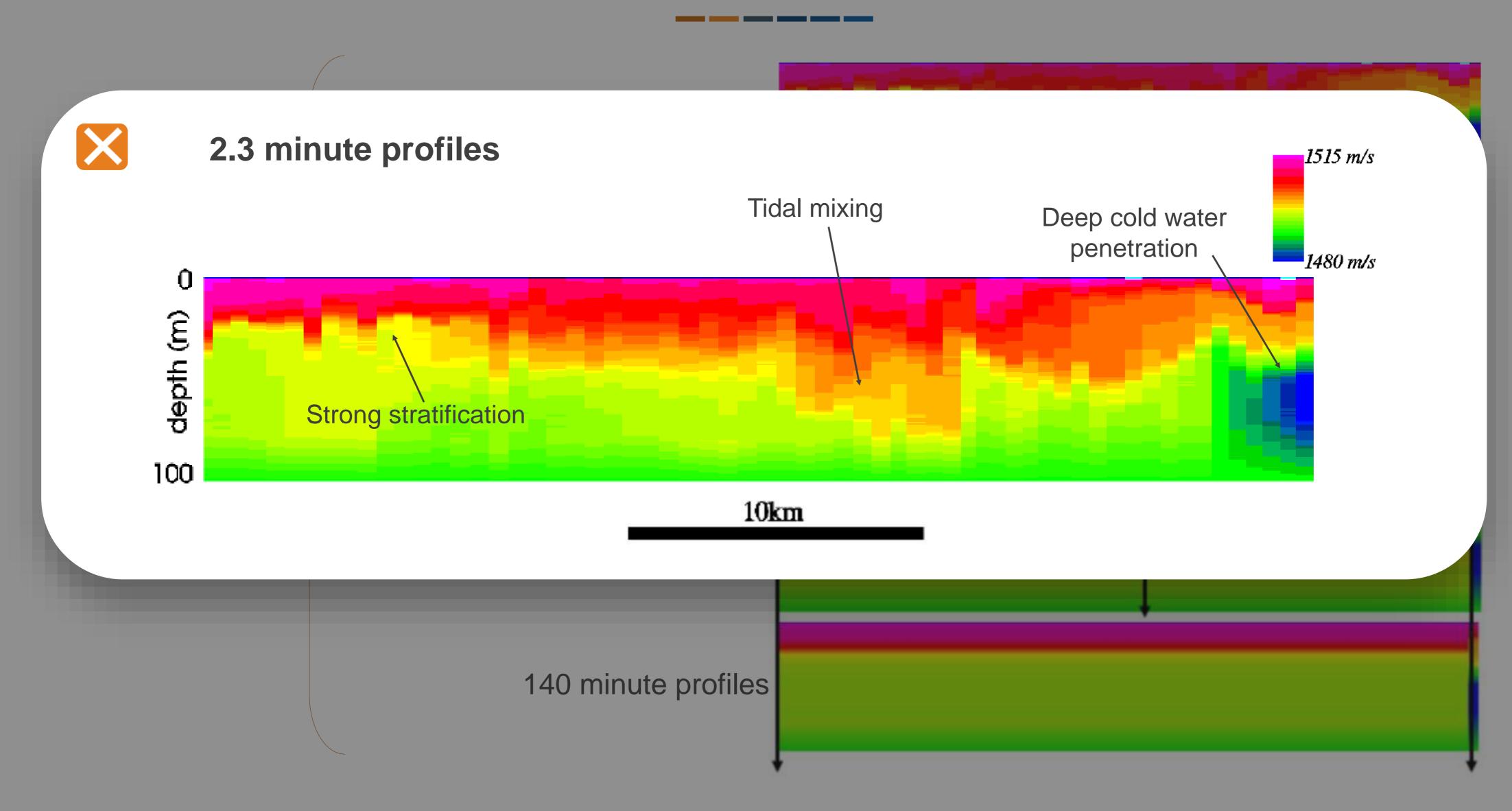
#### How often should I be taking a profile?

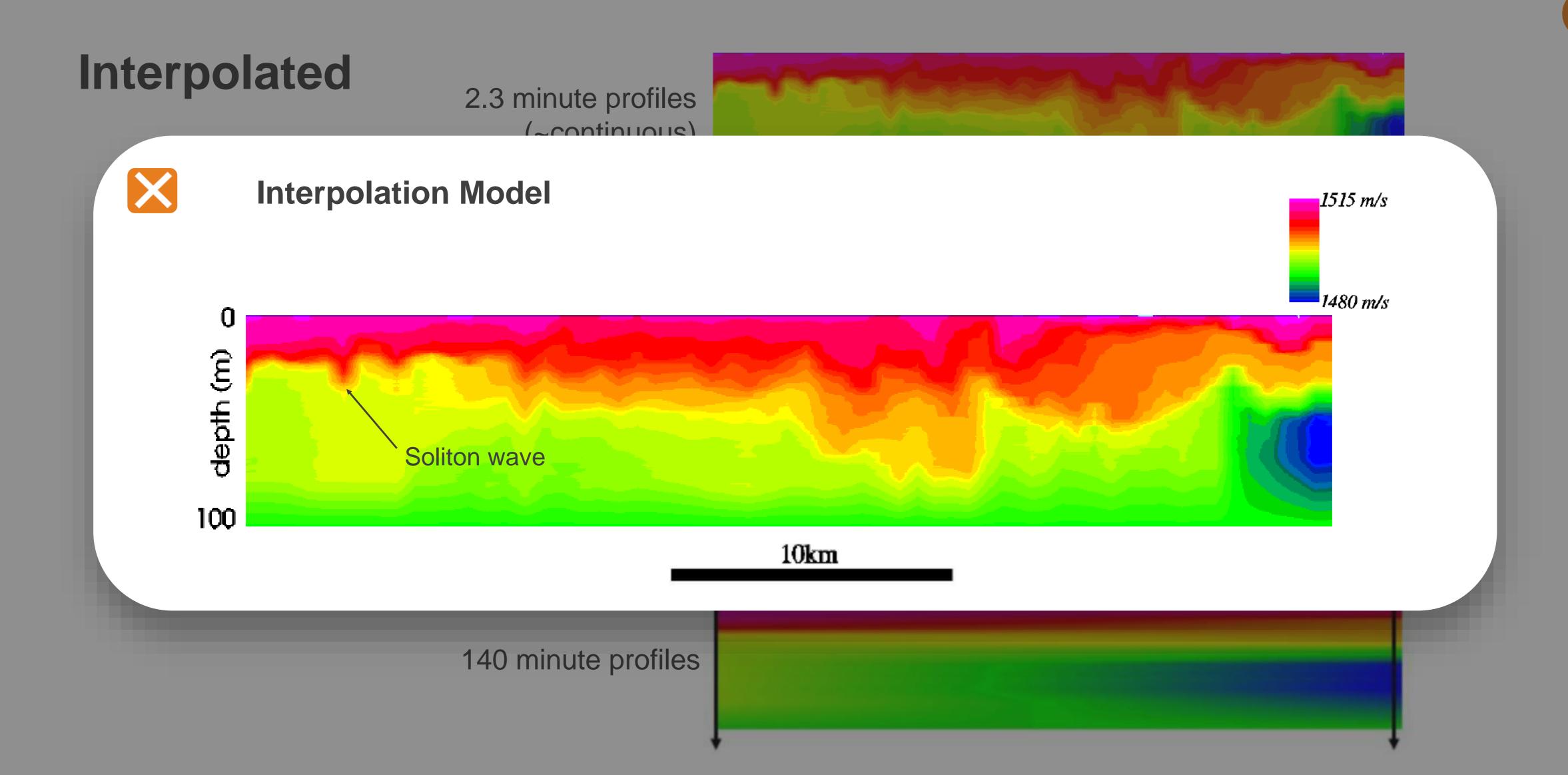
A demonstration of what happens when a water mass is under-sampled.

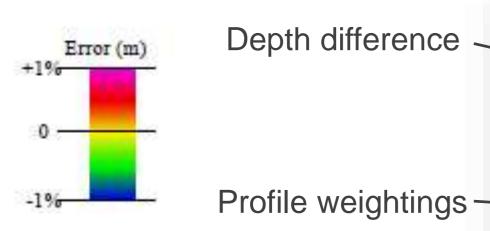




## COMPARISON: TIME BETWEEN PROFILES

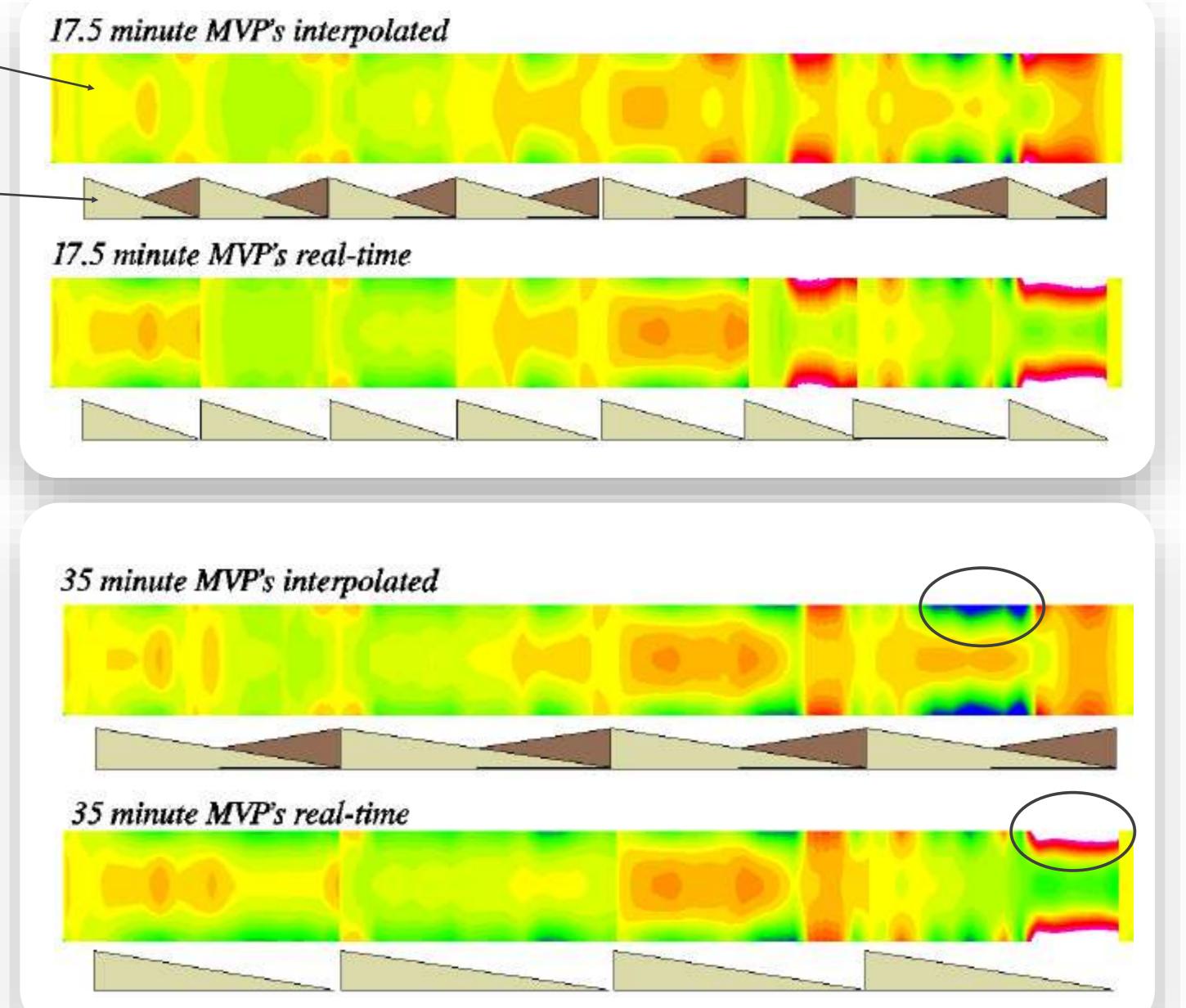


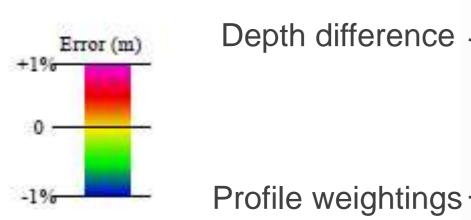




17.5 – Some error, but generally good agreement between interpolated and real time.

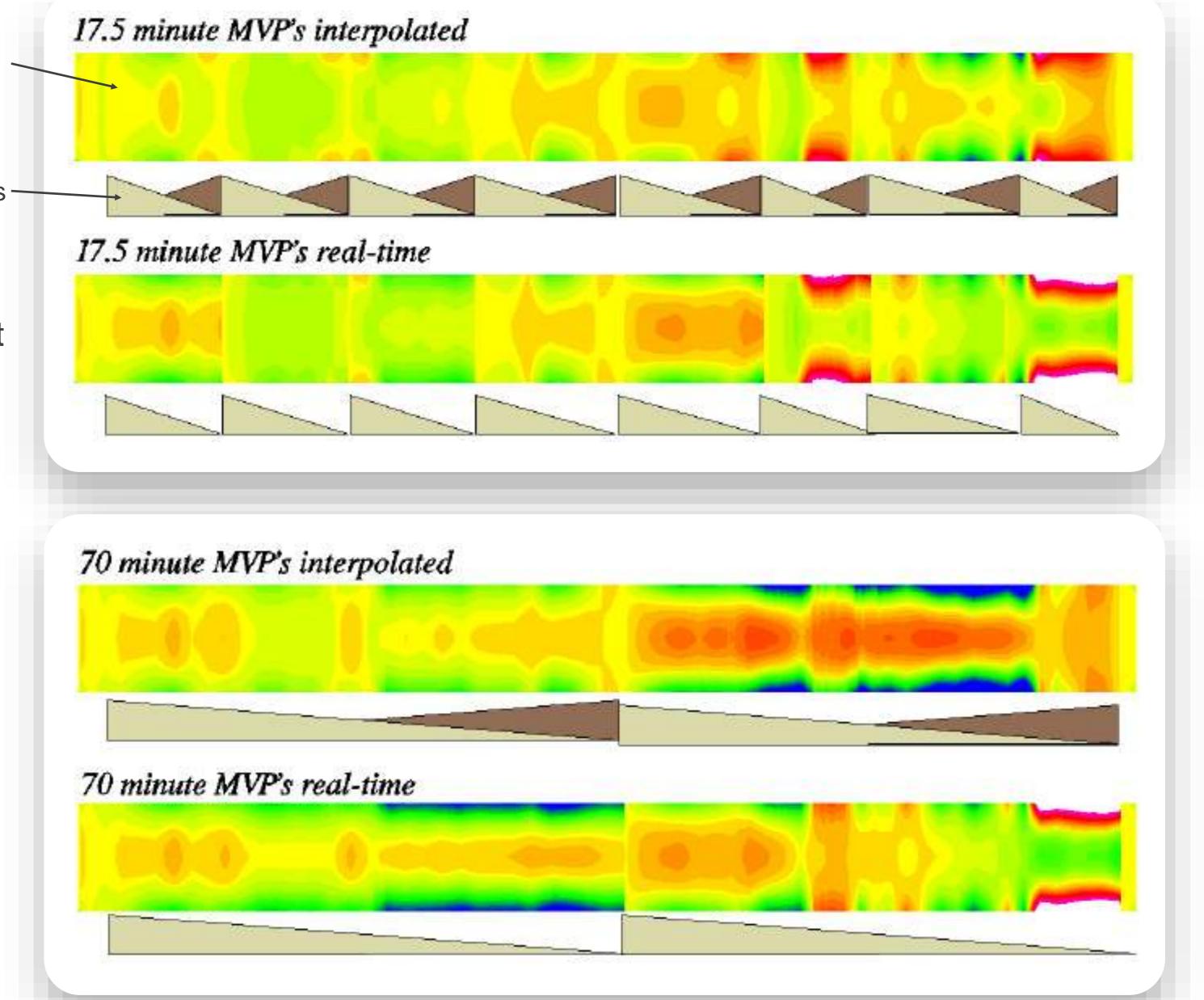
35 – Errors starting to get worse.

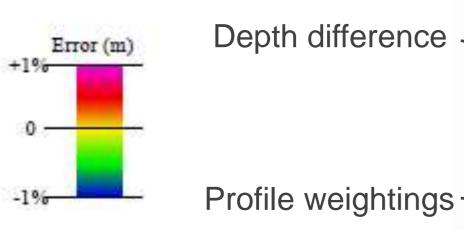




17.5 – Some error, but generally good agreement between interpolated and real time.

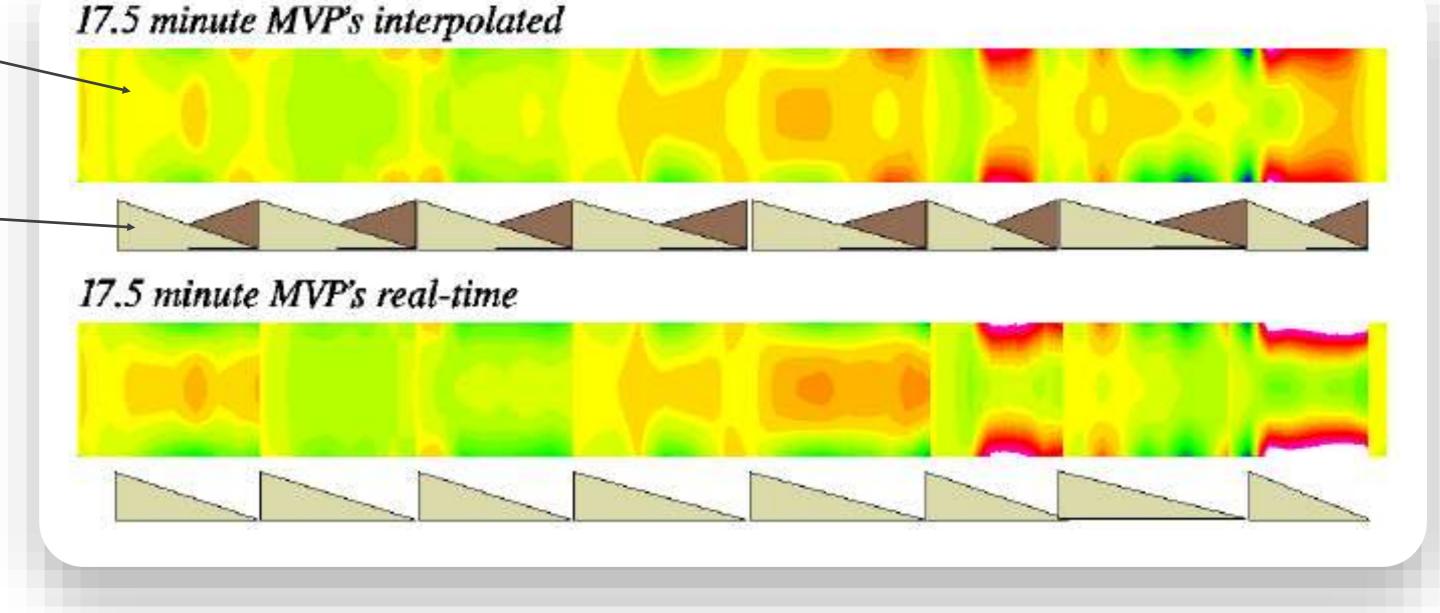
70 min – Notably worse than previous results

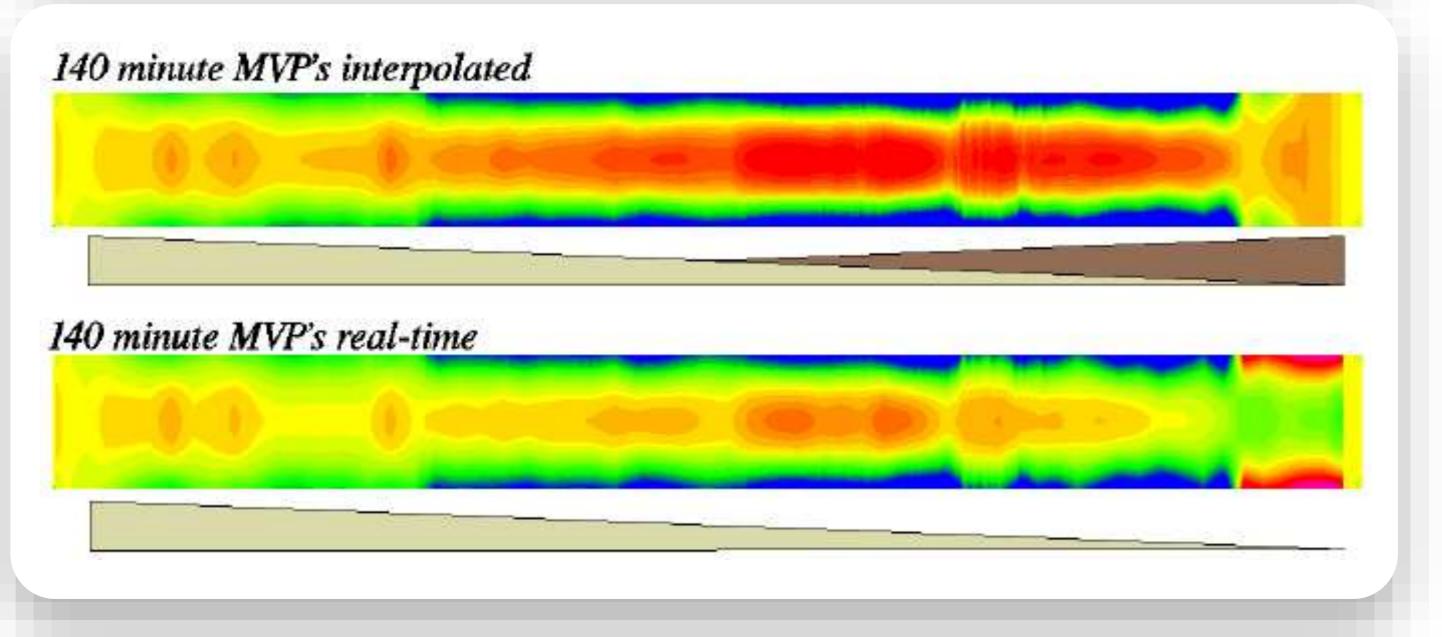




17.5 – Some error, but generally good agreement between interpolated and real time.

140 min – Disaster





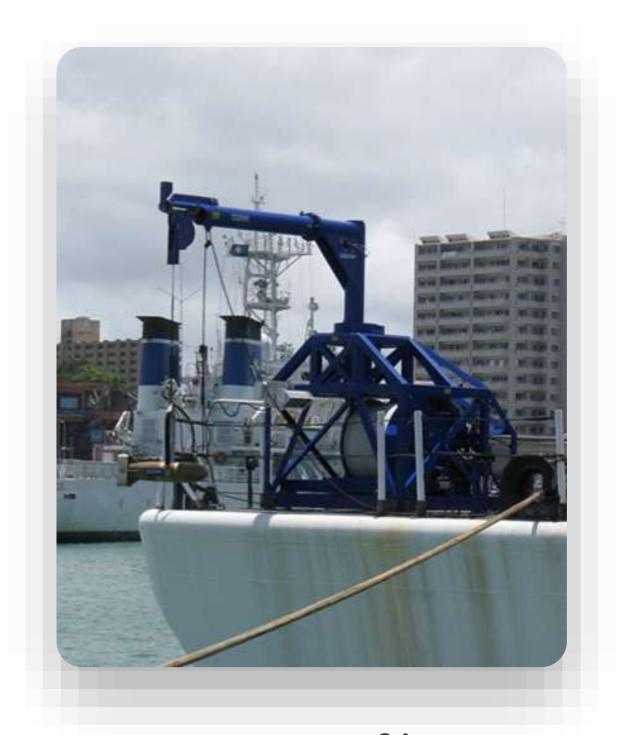
# Moving Vessel Profiler (MVP)



MVP30/350 Profiles to 30m WD at 12 knots, and 155m at 6 knots



MVP200 Profiles to 200m WD at 12 knots, and 310m at 6 knots



MVP300 Profiles to 300m WD at 12 knots, and 1250m at 6 knots

## HOW DOES MVP COMPARE?

	MVP	Other Underway Profilers *	XBTs	Static Profilers
Real-time Data				Some
High Density Data				
Continuous Profiling				
Full Water Column Coverage				
Multiparameter Data				
Military Grade				
Automated Bottom Tracking				

<sup>\*</sup> vertical profiles

# TYPICAL SURVEY CHALLENGES



**Survey Trade-Offs** 



Performance Predictability



Managing XBTs

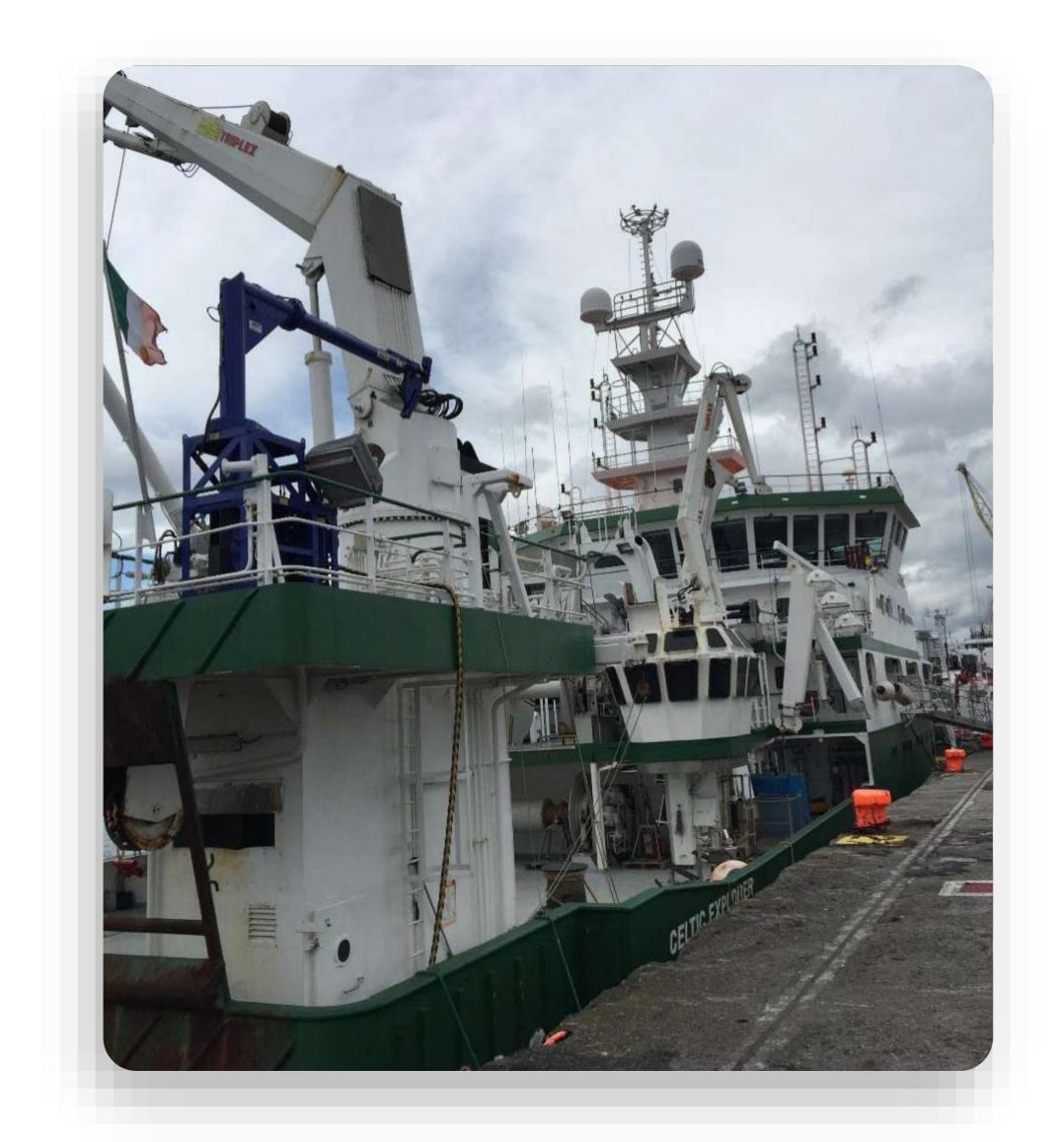
# ROYAL NETHERLANDS NAVY







# INFOMAR



## How often should I be taking a profile?

The Right Answer:

Continuously?

As often as practically possible?
Probably more often than you do today!



The use of the MVP is estimated to have increased the survey coverage and efficiency by 12%."

#### **Thomas Furey**

Joint Programme Manager, INFOMAR Marine Institute of Ireland



The MVP system proved itself to be very reliable, robust and.... contributes to increased Multibeam data quality and significantly increases daily and overall production."

#### **Paul Rybinski**

Party Chief, MV Fugro Discovery Fugro Germany Marine GmbH





# Questions?

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