

Multi-frequency Backscatter analysis using three calibrated multibeam echo-sounders

Ridha Fezzani & Laurent Berger

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Objective

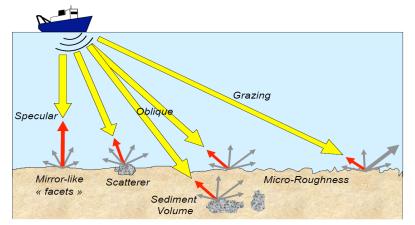
➤ Main Goal:

Multi-frequency study of the Backscatter Angular Response Curve (ARC) using calibrated Multibeam for seafloor characterization.

- > Essential for:
- Inter-comparison of data between different acoustic systems
- Seafloor type monitoring (time series)
- Multispectral analysis for seafloor classification
- Physical modelling

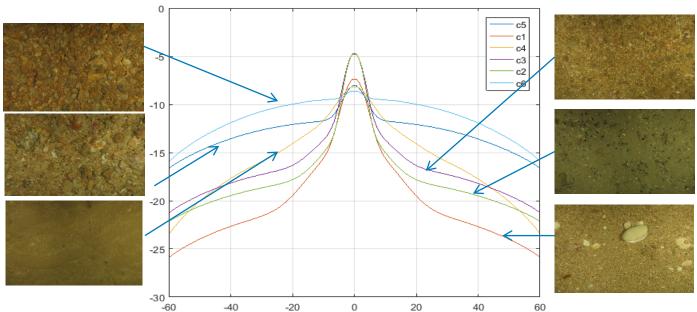


Seafloor characterization using Angular Response Curves (ARC)



Backscatter Strength (BS) is dependent on:

- Seabed proprieties
- Incident angles
- Frequency



ME70 (90 kHz)- English channel

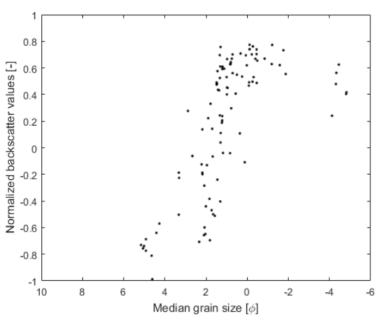




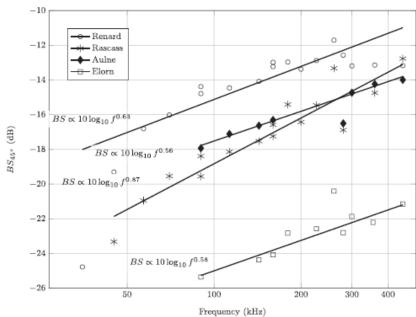
Seafloor characterization using Angular Response Curves (ARC)

Multi-frequency BS to increase the seafloor discrimination according to:

- Seabed roughness
- Volume scattering (penetration depth)
- Scattering regime



Snellen & all. https://doi.org/10.1109/JOE.2018.2791878 EM3002 (300 kHz)



Fezzani & all. https://doi.org/10.1121/10.0005428

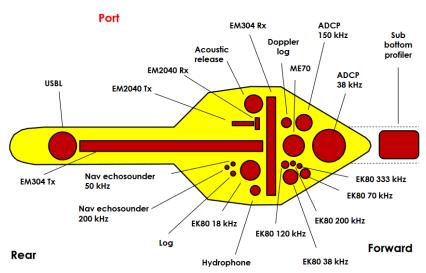




RV Thalassa MBES

- **Fishery**: ME70 with bathymetric option since 2008
 - 90 kHz; 3°/3°; 120°; up to 200 Soundings.
- Bathymetry: since 2018
 - **EM2040**: 200, 300,400 kHz; ; 0,5°/1°; 140°; up to 400 Soundings.
 - **EM304**: 30 kHz; 0,5°/1°; 140°; up to 800 Soundings.

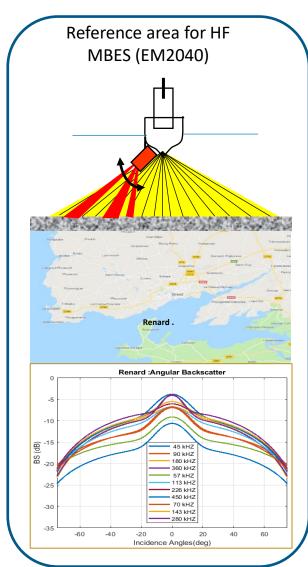






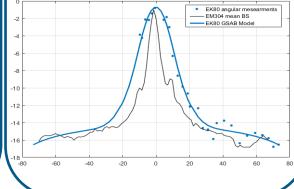


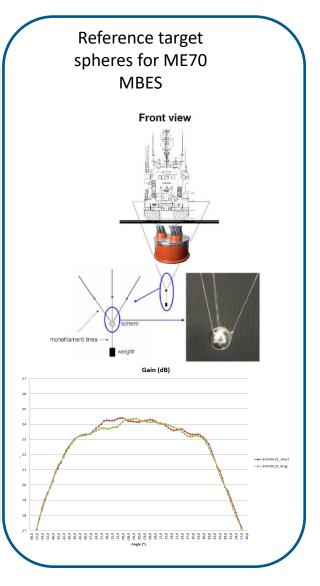
Thalassa MBES Calibration Methods



Cross-calibration using a calibrated SBES (EM304)



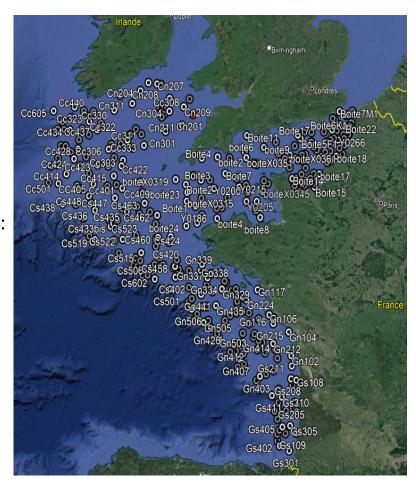






The EVHOE & CGFS campaign program

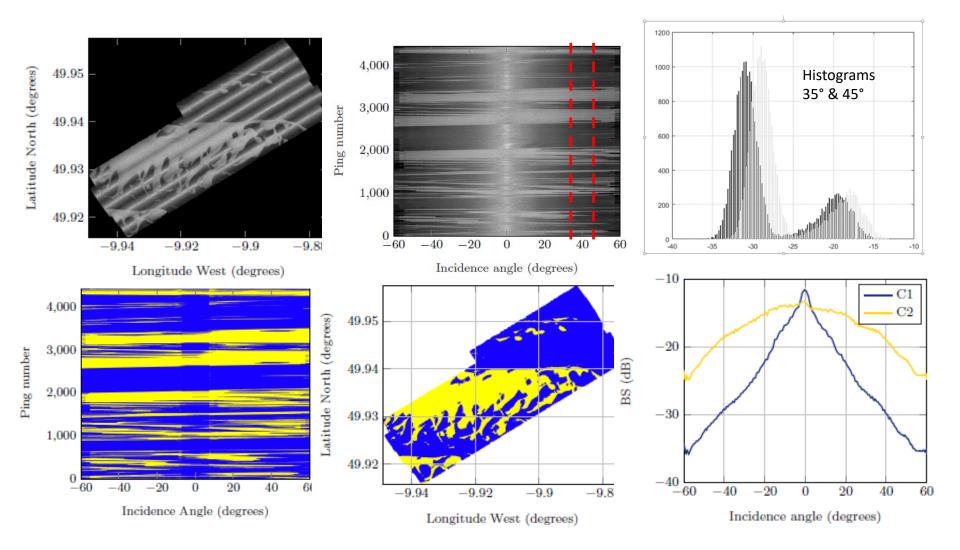
- Conducted yearly:
 - EVHOE since 2008 (6 weeks/y)
 - CGFS since 2017 (4 weeks/y)
- Scientific purpose: data collection at regional scale for:
 - Fish stock assessment
 - Habitat mapping
- A unique corpus of seafloor backscatter data
 - Strict constant protocol
 - Calibrated MBES
- More than 300 surveys with ME70
- New multi-frequency data acquisition protocol since 2021:
 - Depth< 100 m
 - EM2040: 300 kHz, long pulse
 - ME70: short pulse
 - Depth > 100 m
 - EM2040: 200 kHz, long pulse
 - ME70: short pulse
 - EM304: shallow mode
- Shortcoming: very little seafloor groundtruthing!





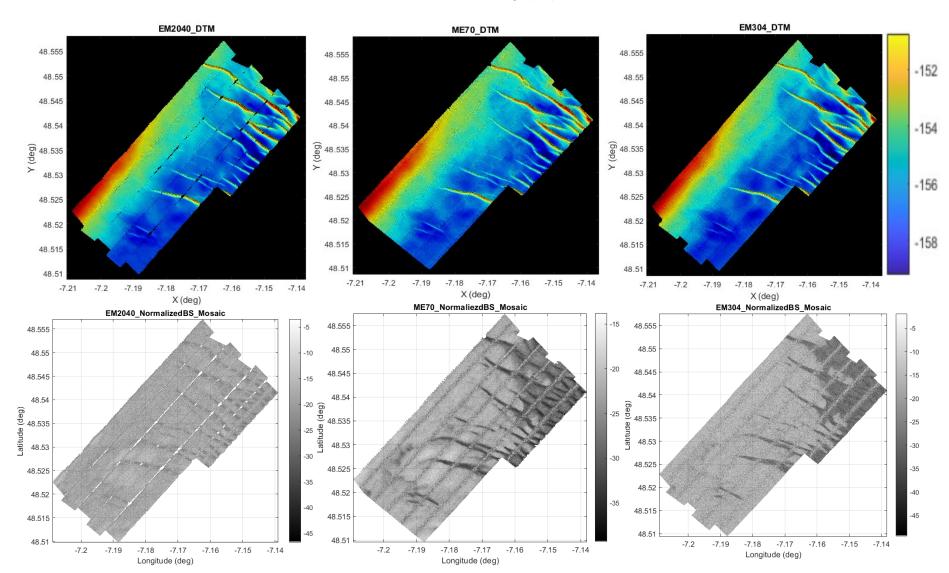


ARC processing

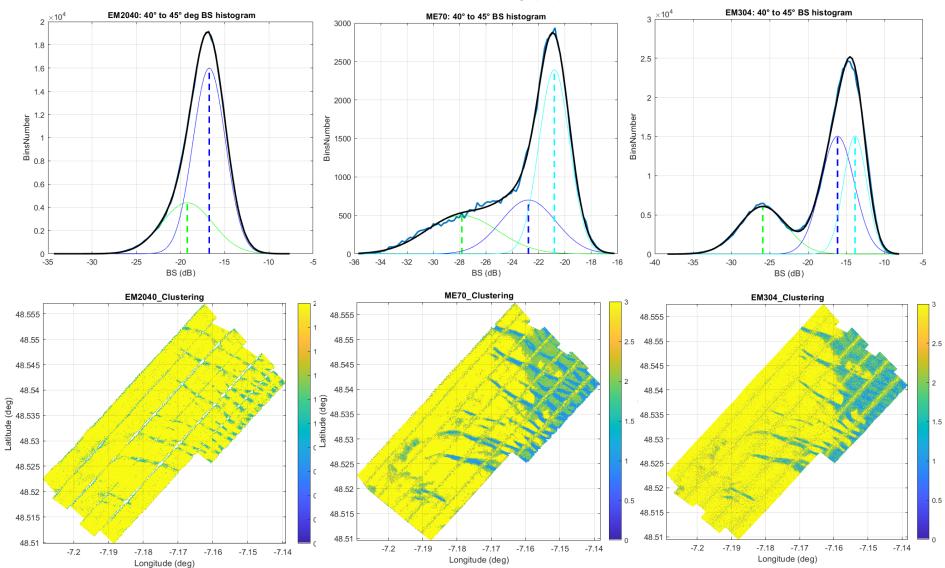










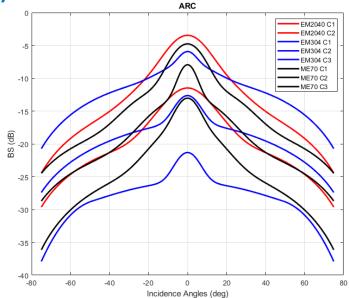


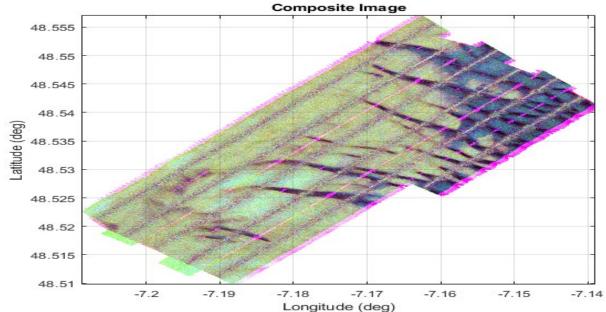






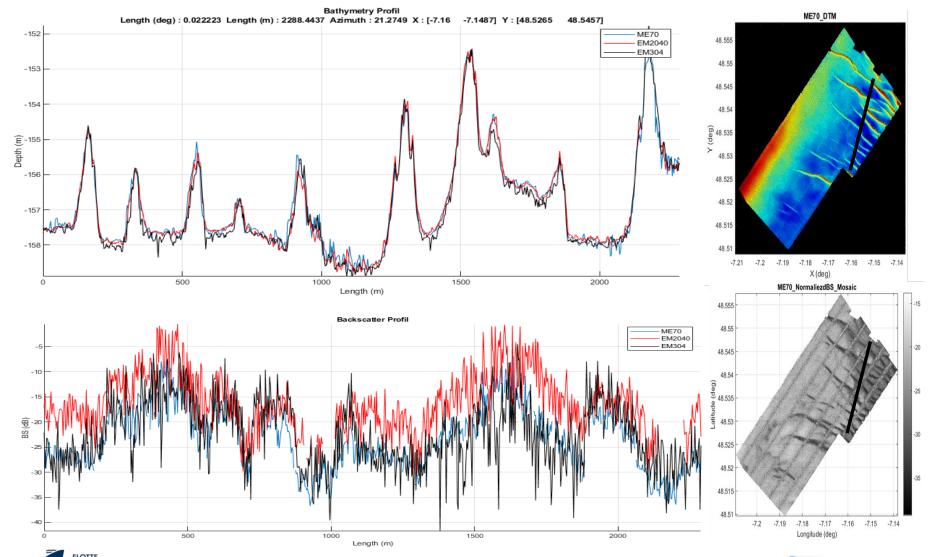
- If three primary colors are superimposed in unequal amounts, then number of colors are produced
- If three primary colors are superimposed in equal amounts, then greys ranging from black to white are produced



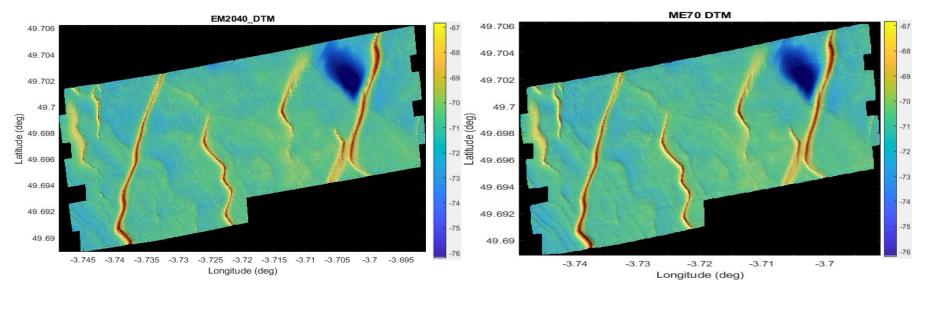


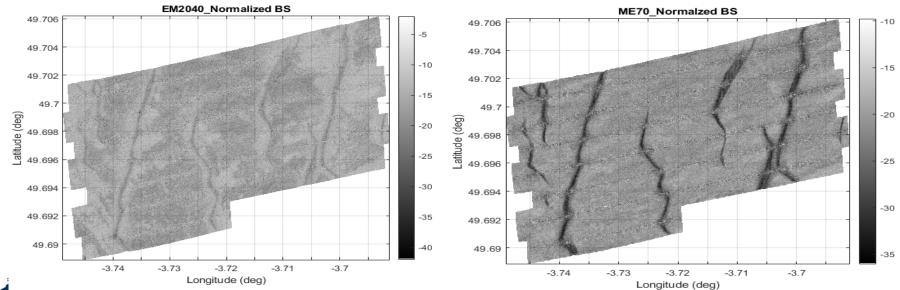
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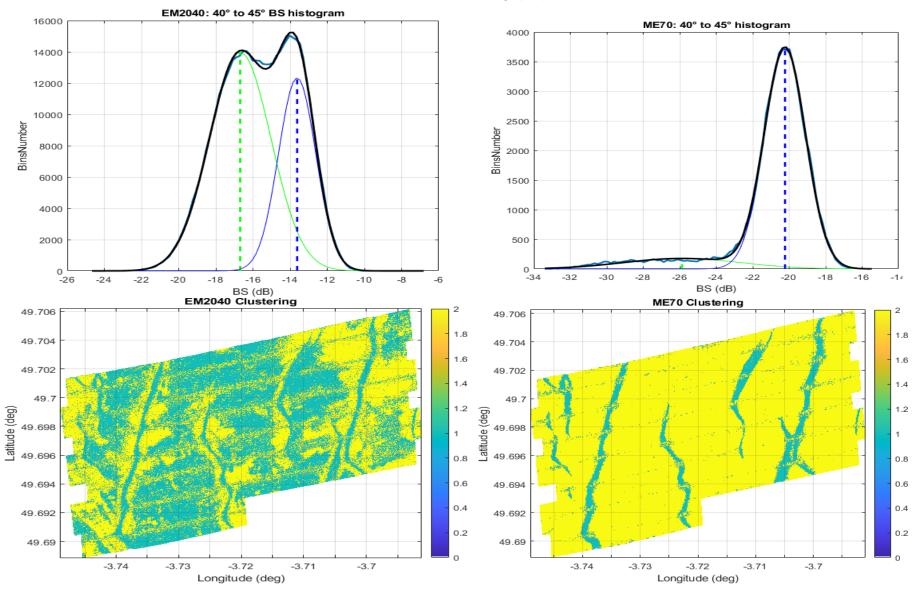


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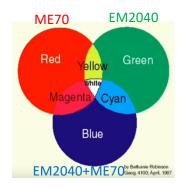


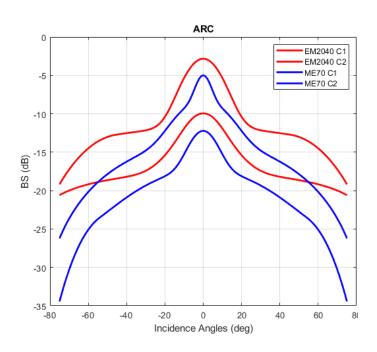


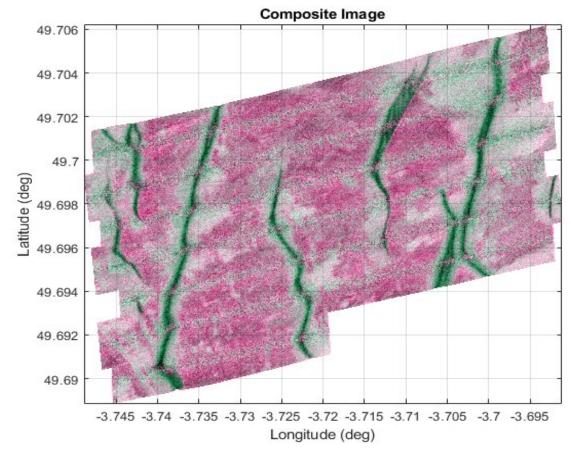
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Conclusion and prospective

- Classification method to combine information from different frequencies in a single map
- Enrichment of the database of calibrated seafloor backscatter and ground truthing samples
- > seafloor characterization using machine learning algorithms
- Geoacoustical parameter analysis:
 - ✓ Backscatter measurements in a controlled environment: BSinFlume project
 - ✓ physical modelling (collaboration with Dr. Xavier & Dr. Luciano)
 - Frequency dependence
 - Few parameters
 - data fitting

