



# **Aquadopp and Aquapro** - **experiments in current test tank and at sea**

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Specialized in oceanographic instrumentation for SHOM

European Nortek Symposium – June 2010



1. **SHOM presentation**
2. **Metrology at SHOM**
3. **Aquadopp test tank**
4. **Aquapro 2MHz in test tank**
5. **Test at sea**
6. **« Frequency test » in lab**

# SHOM : French Navy Hydrographic and Oceanographic Service

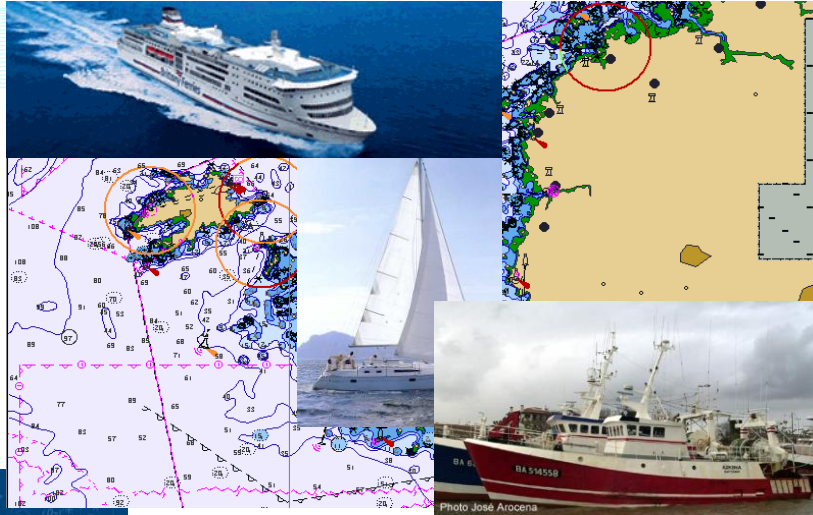
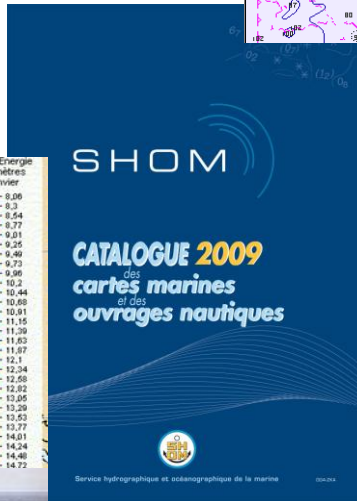
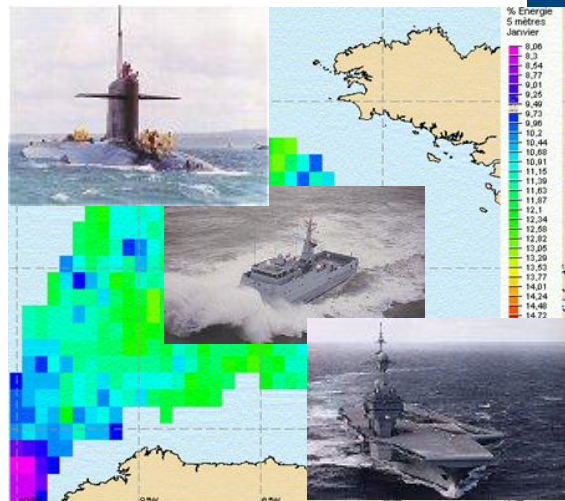


Photo José Arocena



*SHOM's vocation is to ensure the quality and the availability of the physical maritime, coastal and ocean environment information, in order to meet public requirements, both civilian and military, at the lowest possible cost*

- Facilities**
- Brest (main office)
  - Toulouse
  - Saint Mandé (sub direction), Toulon, Tahiti (Papeete), New Calédonia (Nouméa)

# The hydro-oceanographic squadron

All equipped with multi-beam echosounders



Coastal Survey  
*La Pérouse, Borda, Laplace*  
1 000 t



7 Coastal Survey  
launches



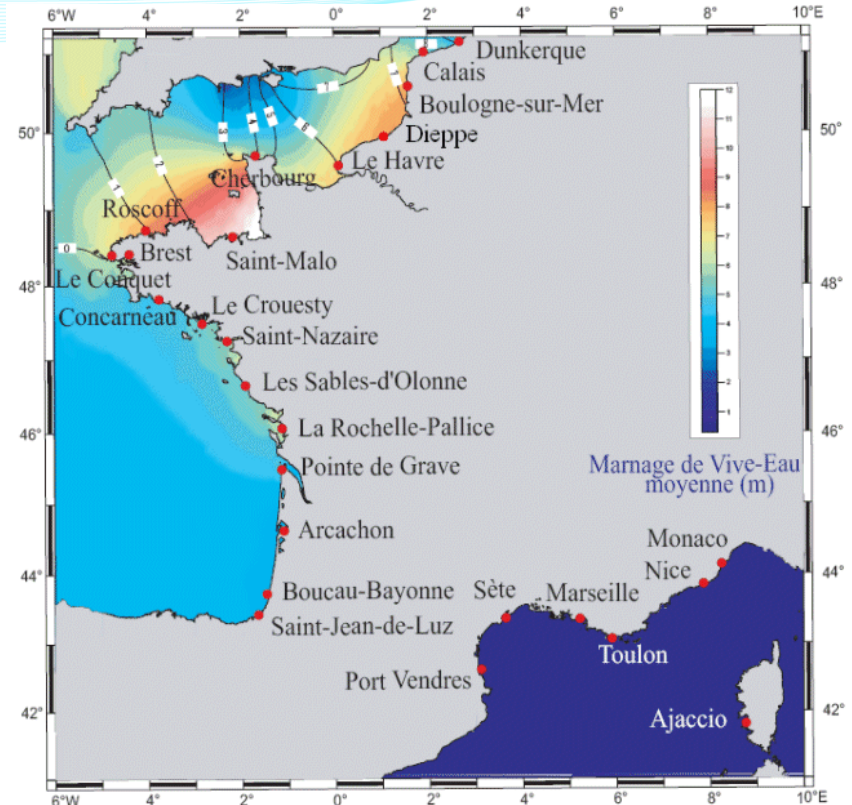
Ocean Survey  
*Beautemps-Beaupré* - 3 300 t  
Co-financed by Defence (95%) &  
Research (5%)



Ocean Research *Pourquoi pas?* –  
6 600 t  
Co-financed by Research (55%) &  
Defence (45%)

# 3 majors missions

- **National Hydrographic Service** : SHOM is the national service designated by the government to carry out general hydrography for the benefit of all seafarers.
- **Defence Support** : Within its areas of competence, SHOM supports the defence expertise and operational requirements in maritime environment.
- **Support to maritime public policies** : SHOM supports government maritime policies in a variety of fields.



**For example, SHOM purchase, deploy and maintain many water level measurements stations in France. The data of these permanent tidal observatories are used to validate coastal numerical models, to do statistical studies on extreme levels, to reduce the hydrographic surveys ....**

# Scientific equipments in SHOM

## Hydrography:

- 12 multibeam echosounder
- 43 side-scan sonar
- 55 GPS receiver
- 52 sound velocity sensor
- 57 autonomous tide recorders

## Oceanography:

- 7 CTD Seabird 911 plus
- 5 Water sampler 12 bottles SBE32
- 2 towed vehicles for CTD
- More than 20 drifting buoys and 10 Argo floats per year
- Currentmeters .....



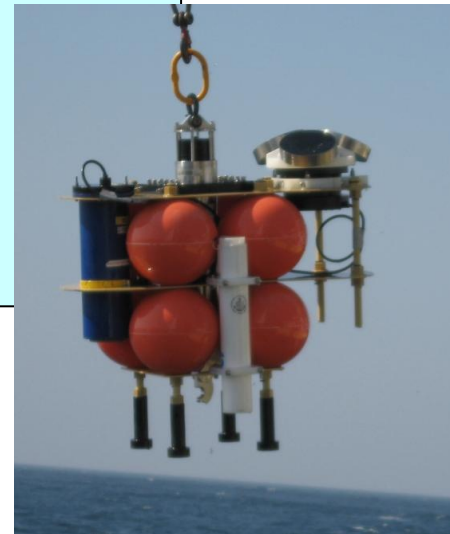
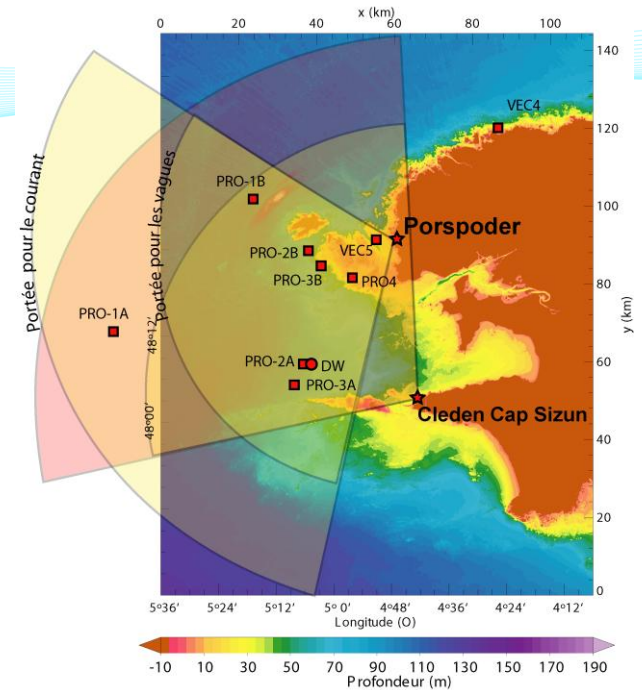
# Current meters in SHOM

## Different than Nortek:

- 4 VMADCP on 2 vessels
- 6 autonomous deep water (3000 and 6000 meters) ADCP
- 1 radar HF for real time currents and sea state

## Nortek:

- 2 Vector, 35 Aquadopp
- 26 aquapro, 3 continental, 4 AWAC
- 13 « antirion » frame moorings, more than 30 tripodes





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# Consequence of the certification: Control of all the physical parameters measured.

**For all the instruments, SHOM determined user tolerances. Necessity to check at regular intervals that the systems are in accordance with the specifications needed.**

To calibrate classical parameters, SHOM developed his own metrology laboratory equipped with :

- 2 thermoregulated baths of seawater or fresh water.
- 4 salinometers
- 3 pressure reference for different scales.



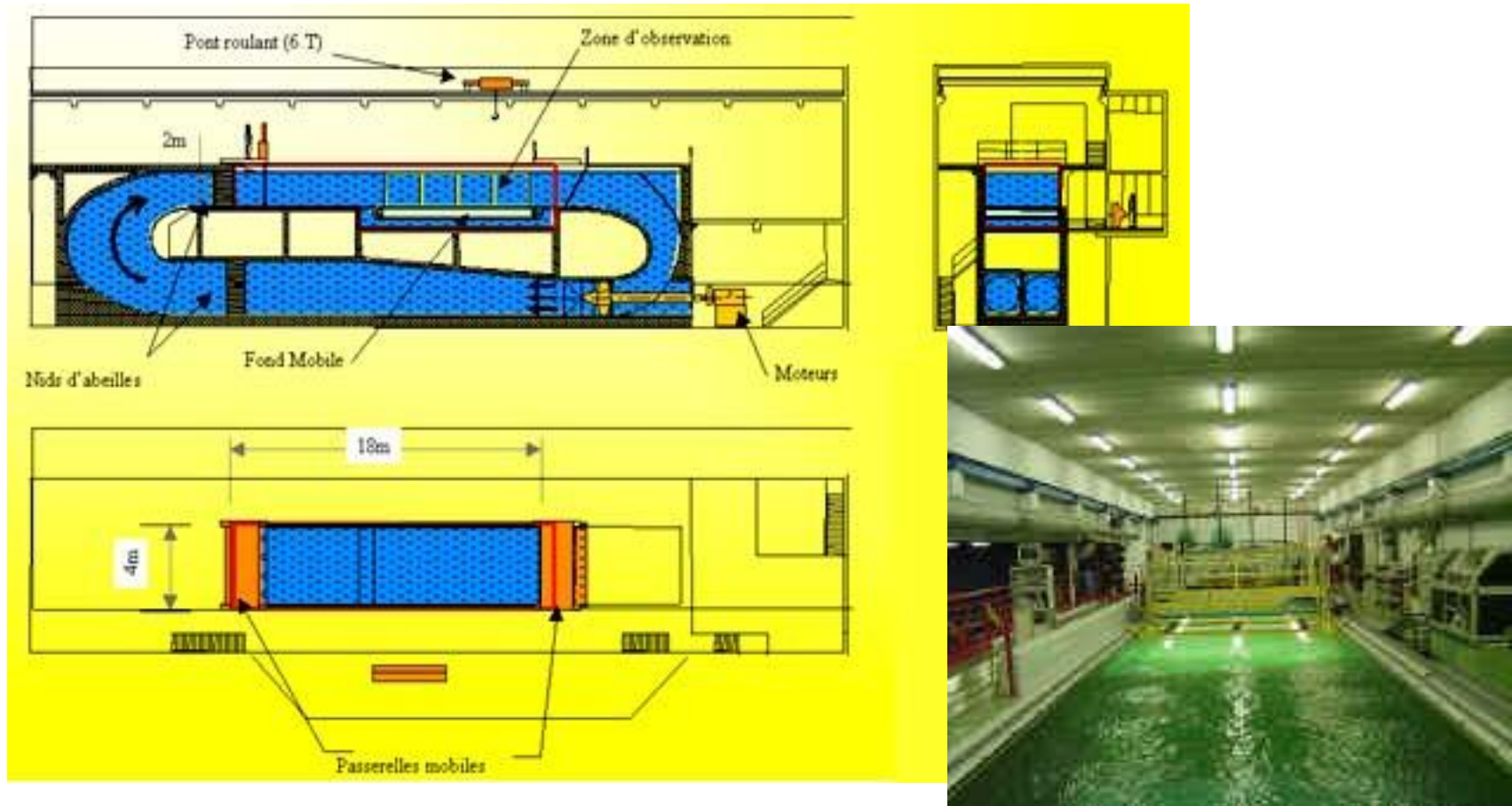
# Consequences of the certification concerning the Nortek currentmeters ....

- *Pressure sensor: difficulty to calibrate the pressure sensors (no thread).*
- *Temperature sensor: the temperature sensor are verified in our regulated tanks.*
- *Compass: a specific platform for compass calibration is under construction in SHOM.*
- *Modulus of the current: each single point currentmeter are controlled in a current test tank to confirm its ability to measure modulus of the current better than 5 cm/s. Afterwards, the single point currentmeters qualified are used as reference during sea trials with profiler currentmeters.*

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# Aquadopp in current test tank

## 1. Trials in tank of water circulation (2007): homogeneous water flow around the aquadopp



# Results concerning the faisability:

## **Avantage:**

*the integration period can be as long as in situ.*

## **Disadvantage:**

*The signal strength was too weak at 50 cm/s or smaller speeds to have significant results.*

*In conclusion, the results were acceptable only for one part of the scale tested.*

*Since this experiment, we observe better conditions in a traction canal.*

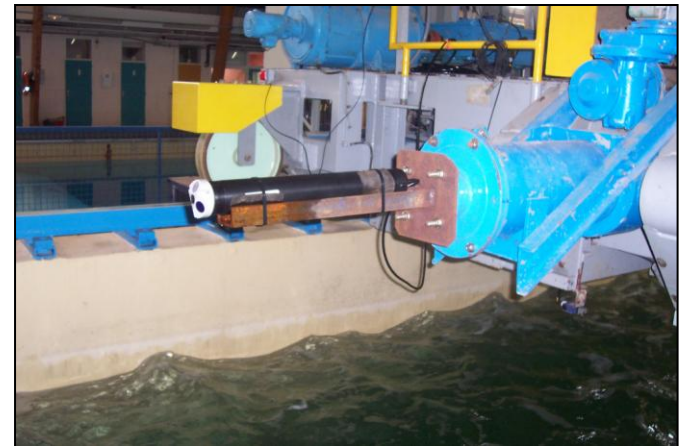
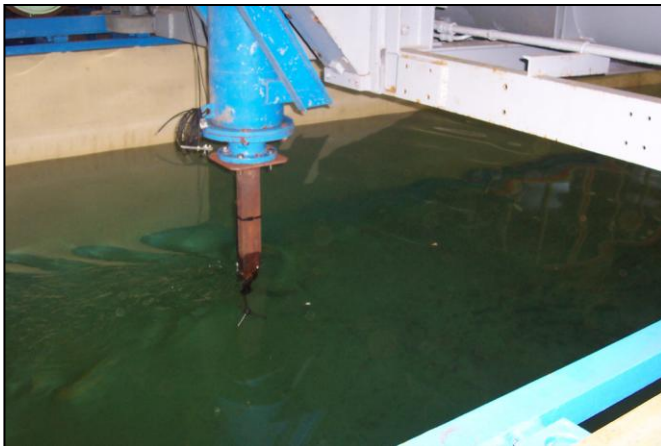
## 2. Trials in a traction canal: results obtained in may 2010

### Characteristics

- Length: 50 m
- Width: 4 m
- Height: 3 m
- Speed programmable from 0 to 1 m/s with an accuracy of 0,2cm/s.

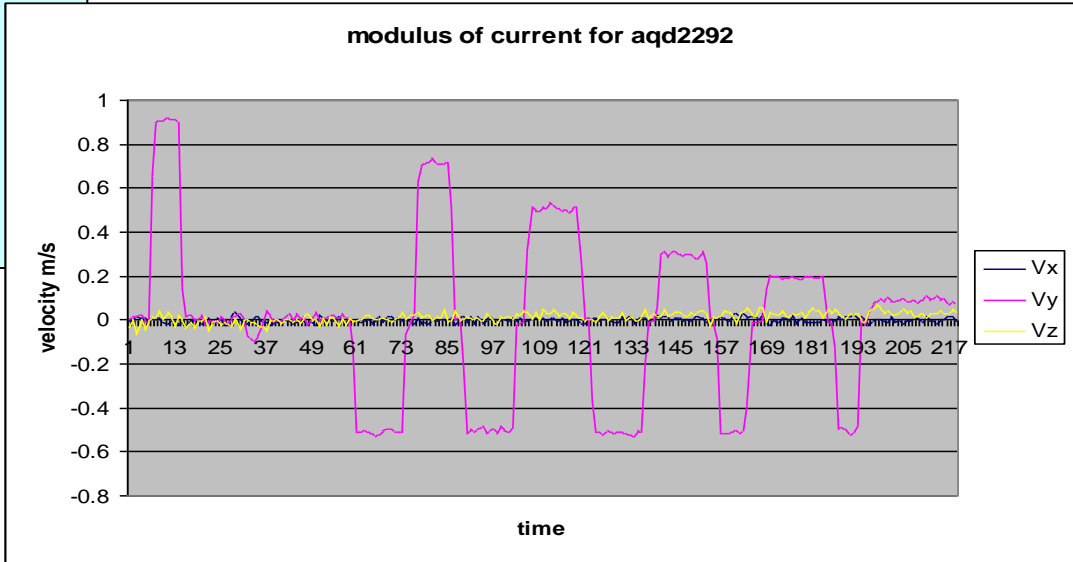
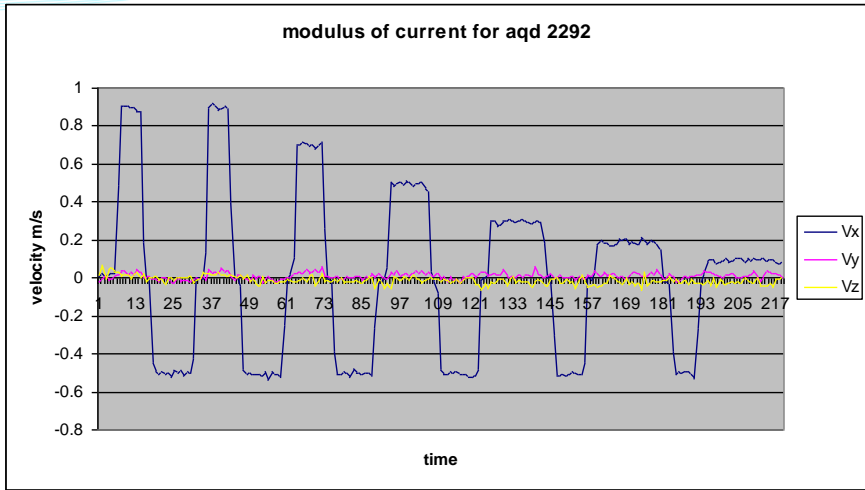


# Pictures of Nortek instruments in test may2010



# Visualisation of raw data

- Currentmeters are placed in acquisition mode.
- Different runs from 10 cm/s until 90 cm/s.
- Returns to the start zone at 50 cm/s.
- The 2 axis are experimented.



# Results for an aquadopp 200 meter

*Aqd200 n°3187 :  
average interval of 5s, tested along the X axis and the Y axis.*

Velocity cm/s	10	20	30	50	70	90
<b>Vx</b>	Vmin= 5,5 Vmax= 12,8 Numb= 23 Vmoy= 8,9	Vmin= 15,7 Vmax= 20,4 Numb= 16 Vmoy= 18,5	Vmin= 26,3 Vmax= 32,2 Numb= 14 Vmoy= 28,9	Vmin= 47,5 Vmax= 50,3 Numb= 12 Vmoy= 48,7	Vmin= 66,1 Vmax= 71,7 Numb= 8 Vmoy= 68,5	Vmin= 86,4 Vmax= 90,5 Numb= 6 Vmoy= 89,3
<b>Vy</b>	Vmin= 6,7 Vmax= 11,8 Numb= 22 Vmoy= 9,5	Vmin= 15,4 Vmax= 22,1 Numb= 18 Vmoy= 19,4	Vmin= 25,9 Vmax= 30,9 Numb= 15 Vmoy= 29,3	Vmin= 48,3 Vmax= 52,4 Numb= 12 Vmoy= 50,7	Vmin= 68,8 Vmax= 71,9 Numb= 9 Vmoy= 70,1	Vmin= 88,0 Vmax= 92,2 Numb= 6 Vmoy= 90,0
<b>Pass / Fail +/-5 cm/s</b>	<b>Pass</b>	<b>Pass</b>	<b>Pass</b>	<b>Pass</b>	<b>Pass</b>	<b>Pass</b>

# Results for an aquadopp 2000 meter

*Aqd2000 n°2292 :  
average interval of 5s, tested along the X axis and the Y axis.*

Velocity cm/s	10	20	30	50	70	90
<b>Vx</b>	Vmin= 7,6 Vmax= 10,7 Numb= 20 Vmoy= 9,4	Vmin= 16,7 Vmax= 21,0 Numb= 18 Vmoy= 18,9	Vmin= 27,4 Vmax= 30,7 Numb= 16 Vmoy= 29,7	Vmin= 47,9 Vmax= 51,0 Numb= 11 Vmoy= 49,7	Vmin= 68,0 Vmax= 71,5 Numb= 9 Vmoy= 70,2	Vmin= 88,4 Vmax= 91,9 Numb= 7 Vmoy= 90,6
<b>Vy</b>	Vmin= 8,0 Vmax= 11,1 Numb= 21 Vmoy= 9,2	Vmin= 18,1 Vmax= 20,2 Numb= 16 Vmoy= 19,4	Vmin= 27,7 Vmax= 31,5 Numb= 13 Vmoy= 29,8	Vmin= 48,7 Vmax= 53,2 Numb= 10 Vmoy= 50,7	Vmin= 70,3 Vmax= 73,9 Numb= 8 Vmoy= 71,4	Vmin= 89,6 Vmax= 92,1 Numb= 7 Vmoy= 90,6
<b>Pass / Fail +/-5 cm/s</b>	<b>Pass</b>	<b>Pass</b>	<b>Pass</b>	<b>Pass</b>	<b>Pass</b>	<b>Pass</b>

# Conclusions single point current meter

- *The method used by SHOM to link the modulus current measurements with a reference velocity is applicable.*
- *The modulus of current along the 2 horizontal axis can be checked.*
- *During the last 3 years, more than 30 current meters tested.*

*We observe that the aquadopp 2000 or 6000 are always more precise than the aquadopp 200.*

*We tried to link a **2 Mhz aquadopp profiler** with this velocity reference.*

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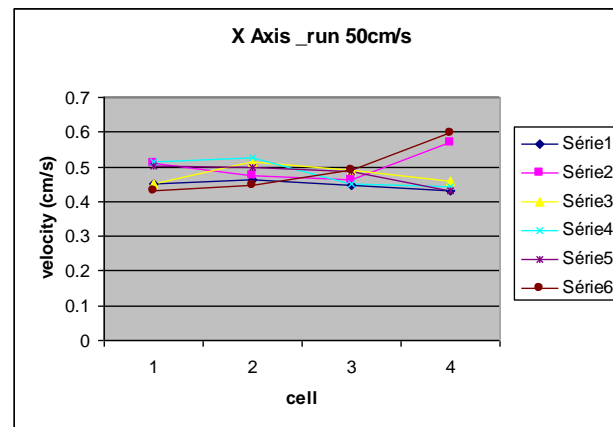
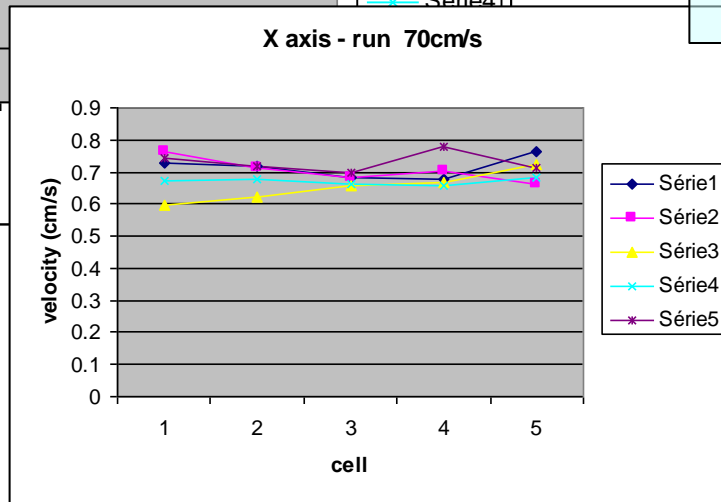
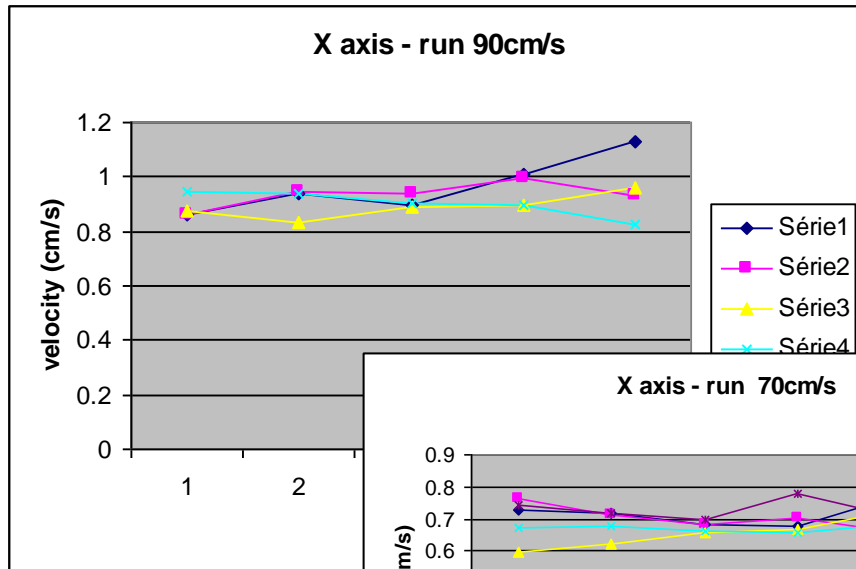
# Willingness to have a profiler connected to a reference : test with an AQUAPRO 2 MHz

## Test conditions :

- The AQP2MHz is integrated in the frame, put down in the water and oriented on the X or Y axis.
- It is placed in acquisition mode
  - Profile interval : 7 s
  - Average interval : 7 s
- Then, runs at different speeds 90, 70, 50 and 30 cm/s are realized.



# test with an AQUAPRO 2 MHz : Results



**On the X and Y axis, for the velocity of 90 and 70 cm/s, 70 cm/s and 50 cm/s, the value of the current is respectively 92.3 cm/s, 69.5 cm/s, 46.4 cm/s of the mean current value.**

**It's in the limit of the SHOM référence : +/- 5 cm/s**

# test with an AQUAPRO 2 MHz : Results for 30 cm/s

## X axis

For the velocity of 30 cm/s, limits appears.

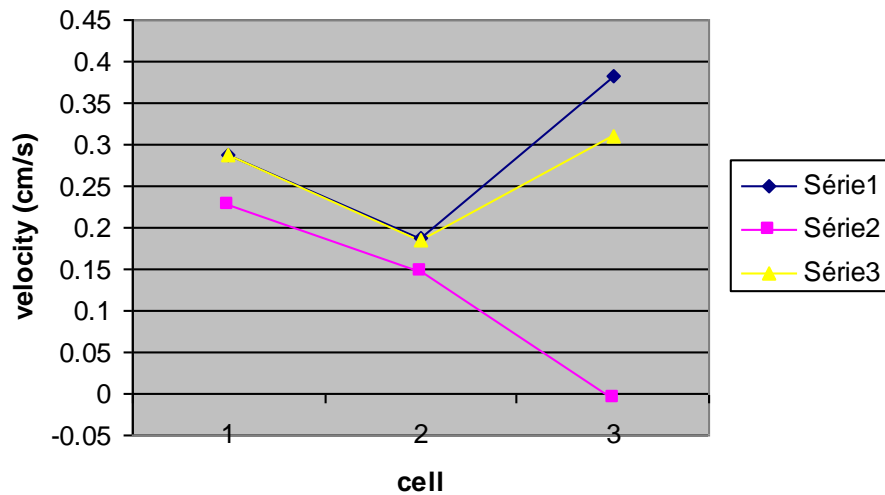
- a mean value of 22.3 cm/s
- a lot of dispersion

## Y axis

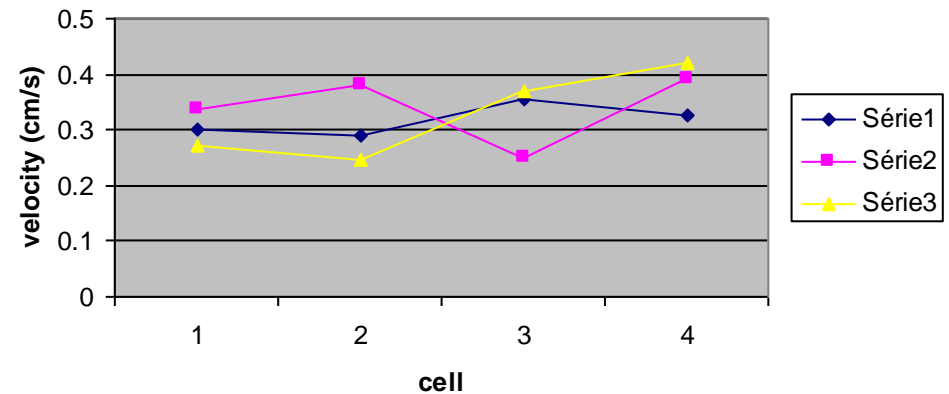
For the velocity of 30 cm/s, good results.

- a mean value of 32.8 cm/s,
- in the limit of the SHOM référence :  $\pm 5$  cm/s

X axis -run 30 m/s



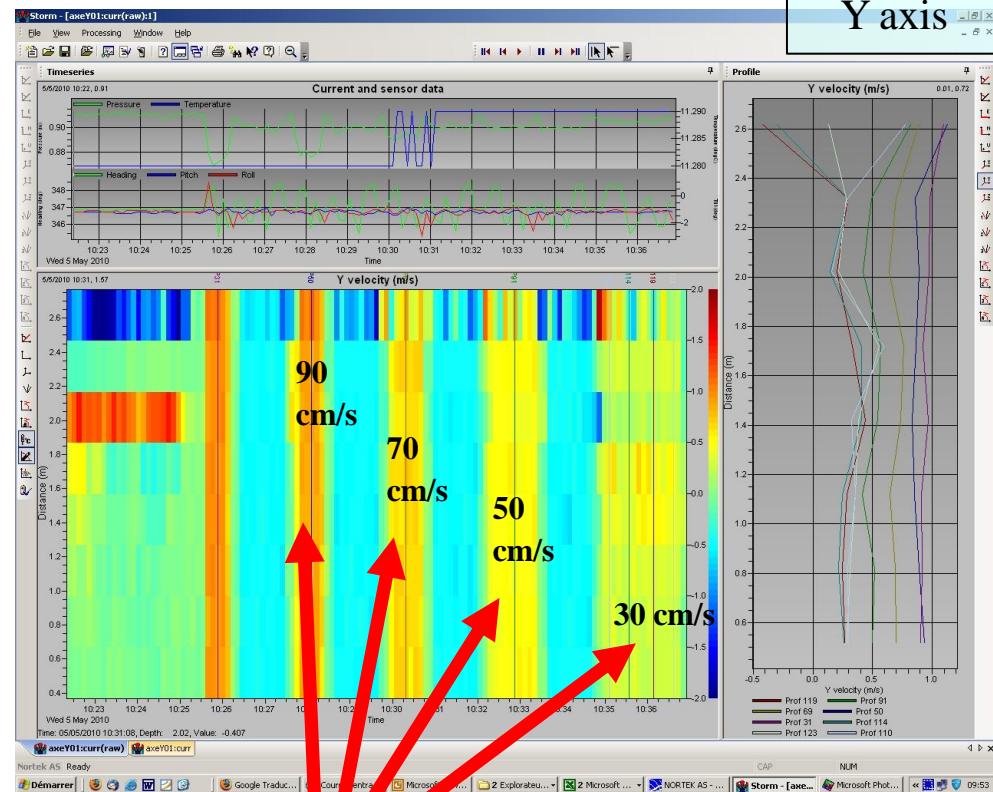
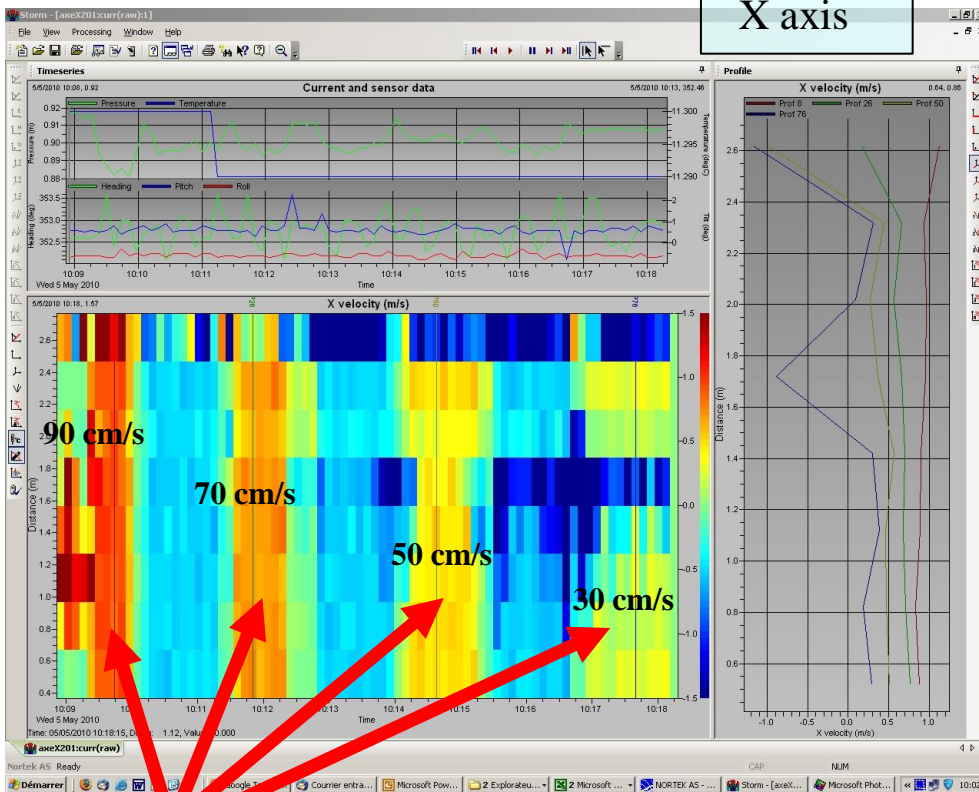
Y axis - run 30m/s



# test with an AQUAPRO 2 MHz : A look on Storm

X axis

Y axis



Difference of water conditions (particules suspended in water)

- X axis

- Y axis

# Conclusions current profiler

**This test shows the difficulties to measure in a test tank with a profiler.**

**Tests conditions are very important for the repeatability of the measure**

- number of particules in water
- signal reverberation. (number and cell size)



**The Aquapro 2 MHz is connected to a reference like the aquadopp for a major part of velocity scale.**

**They (Aquadopp & Aquapro 2MHz) can be used for IN SITU comparison.**

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# Test at sea

**SHOM need** : verify the current data of the Aquapro profiler.



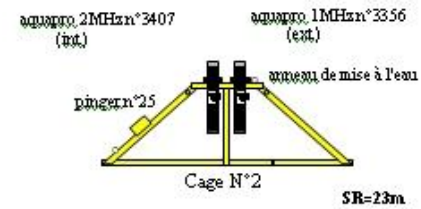
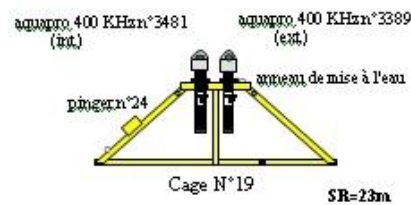
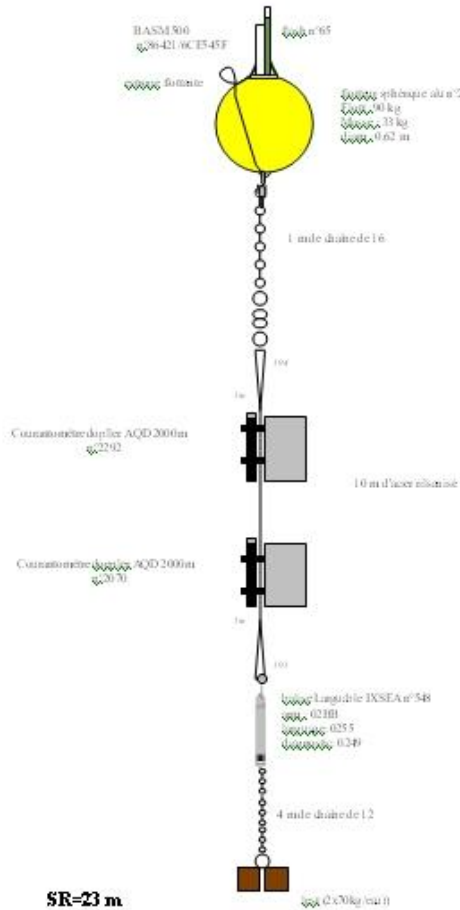
**Strategy** : compare at sea the profilers Aquapro to the Aquadopp and Aquapro calibrated in test tank.



**Means** : Intercomparaison moorings

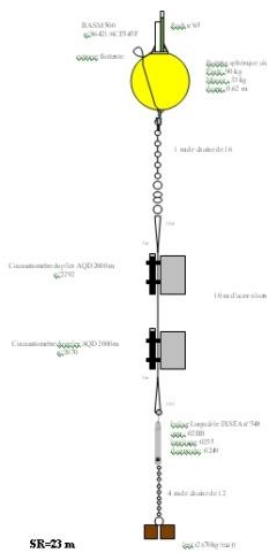
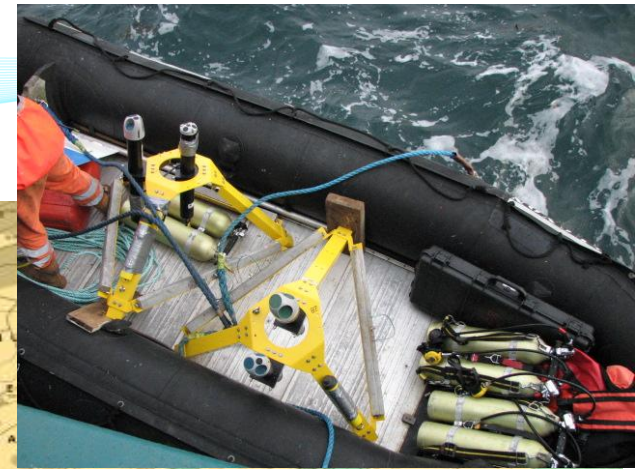
# Intercomparison moorings

- two tripodes frames with 2 Aquapro each
- One mooring line with 2 reference Aquadopps.



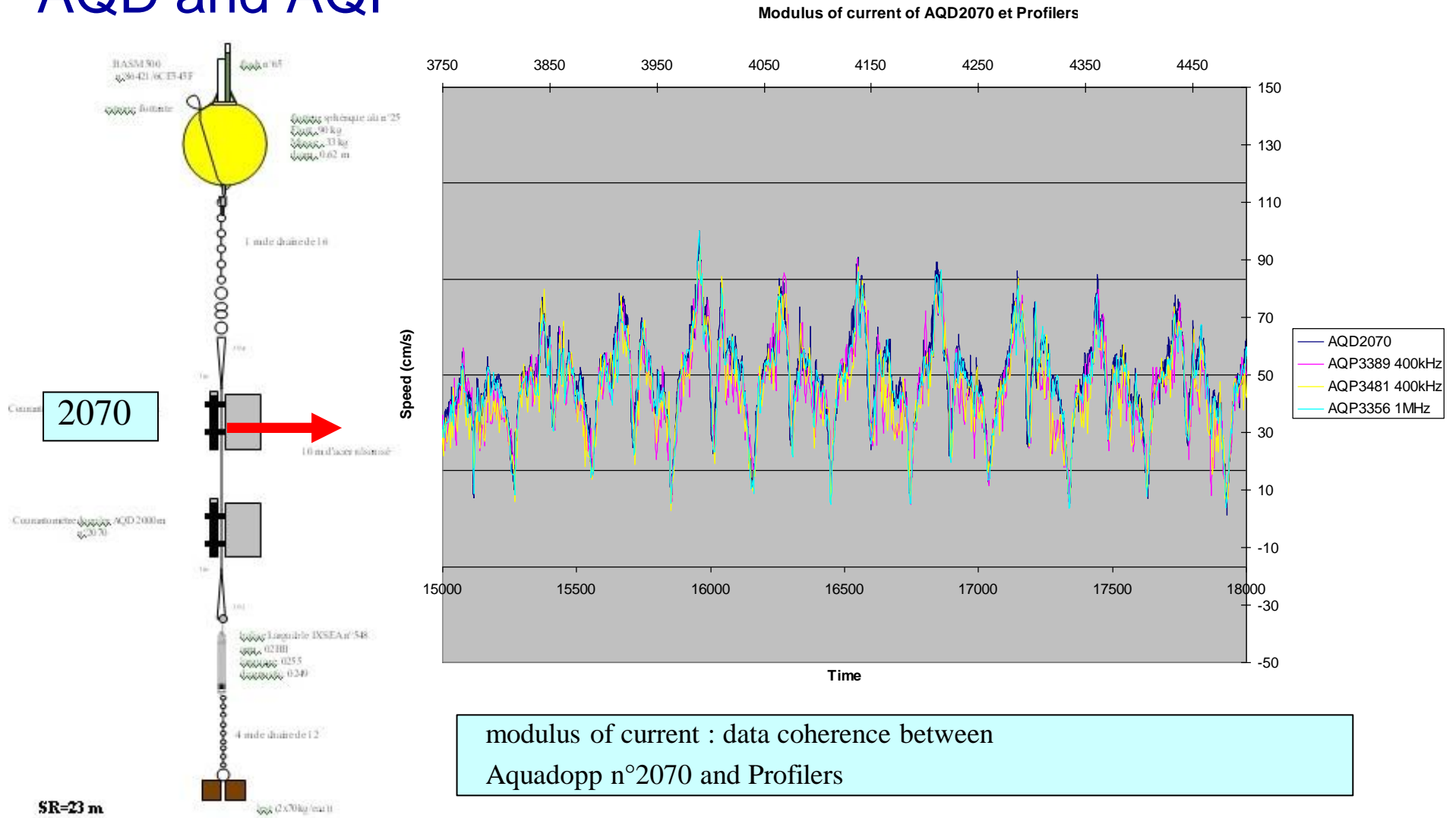
# Intercomparison moorings

The moorings are installed by divers in about 25 meter depth, in the bay of Brest.





# Results : comparison modulus of current between AQD and AQP



modulus of current : data coherence between Aquadopp n°2070 and Profilers

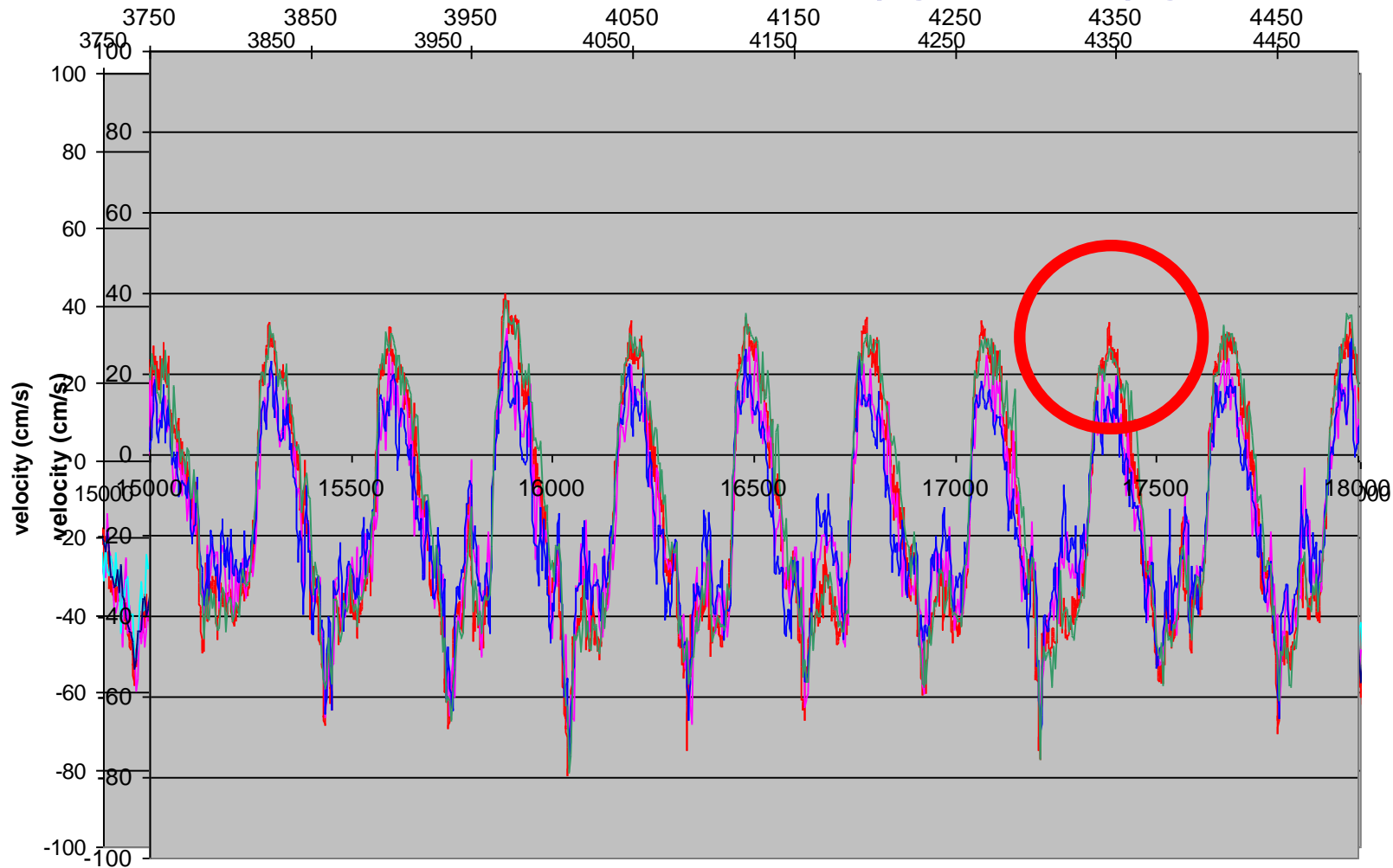
# North-South

Differences between

- the reference (Aqd2292), AQP 1MHz
- and the 400kHz AQP

Comparaison vitesses E/O AQD2070 et profilers  
N/S AQD2070 et profilers

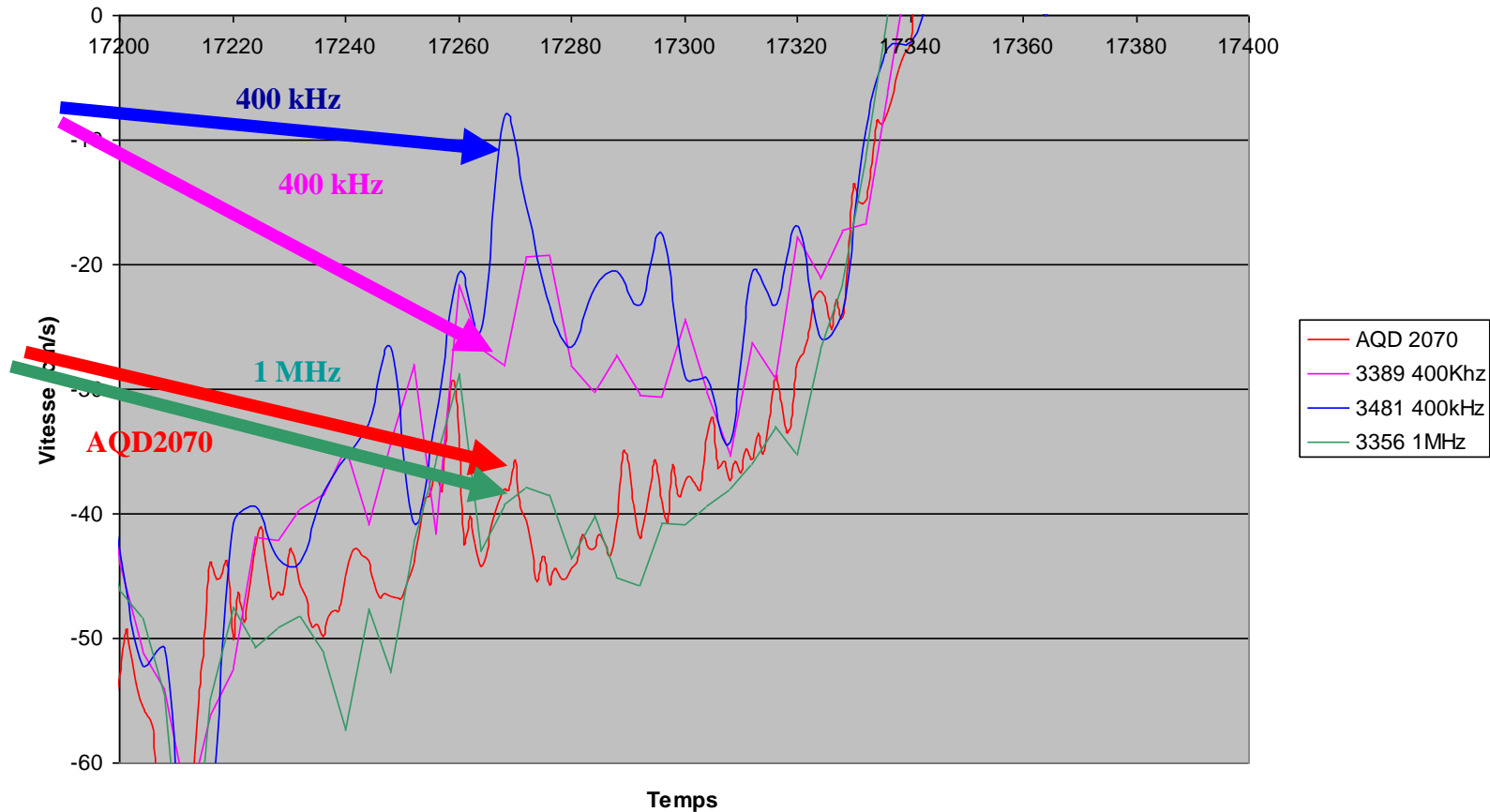
## Section N/S and E/O



# Results : difference in direction E/W

On composante E/W

AQP 400 kHz values are different of the AQP 1 Mhz and the reference AQD2070 which are similar



# Conclusion intercomparison

similar current module

but some differences on the direction current curve between :

- the Aquadopp (reference), the Aquapro 2MHz (reference), the Aquapro 1MHz
- and the Aquapro 400kHz

## CONSEQUENCES

We must be careful of the :

- Compass calibration – deployment in X, Y, Z coordinate system
- Pressure sensor to control regularly – minimum one time per year
- Difference of frequency

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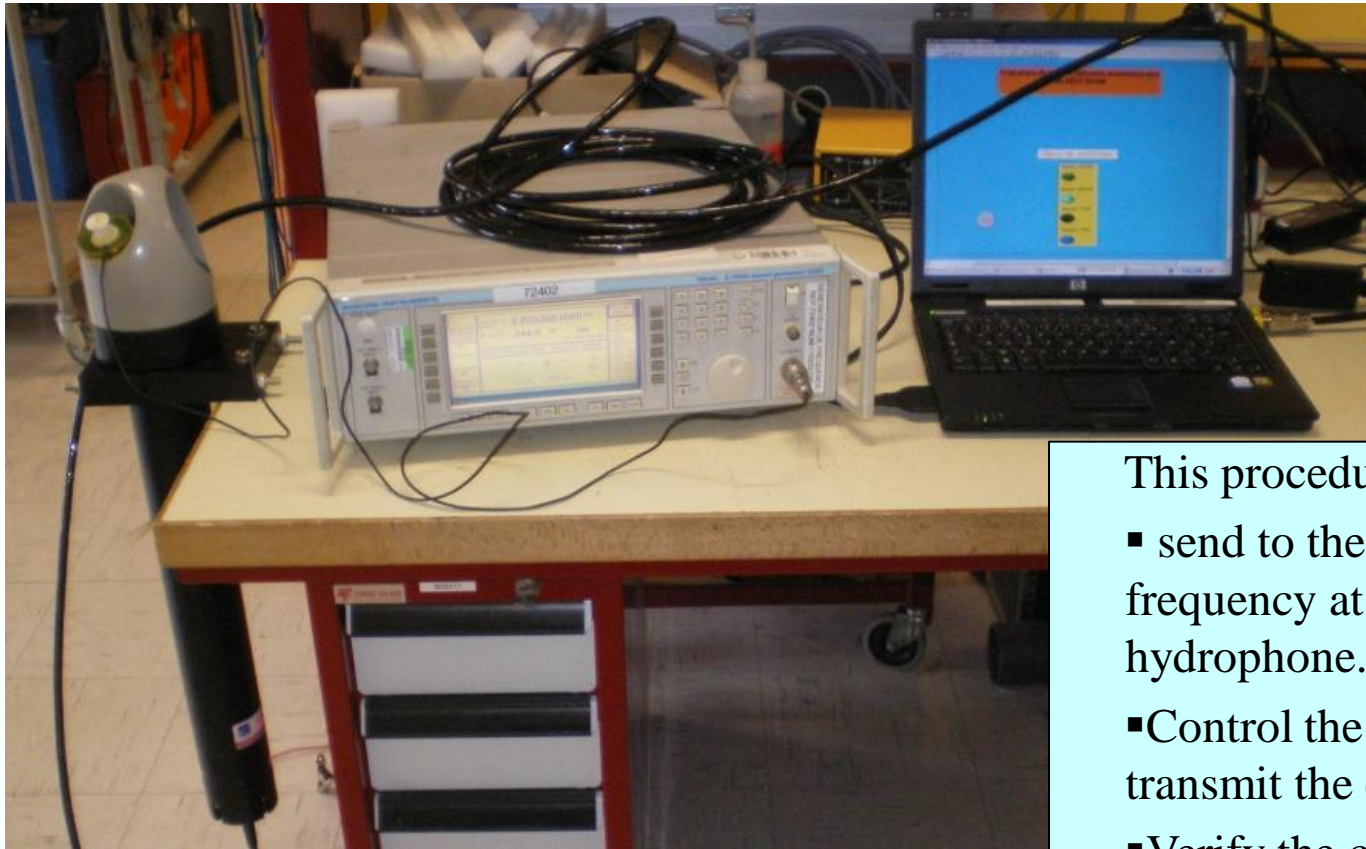
# Frequency test

SHOM acquire about 30 profilers (Aquapro, Continental, AWAC) in last three years, and try to establish some procedures to follow their evolution (Ageing).

One of them is a procedure to control the Aquapro transducers in air by comparing frequency and current velocity data.



# Frequency test



This procedure consist in :

- send to the Aquapro a range of frequency at different levels with a hydrophone.
- Control the Aquapro to read and transmit the data one by one,
- Verify the conformity : frequency / speed current

# Frequency test

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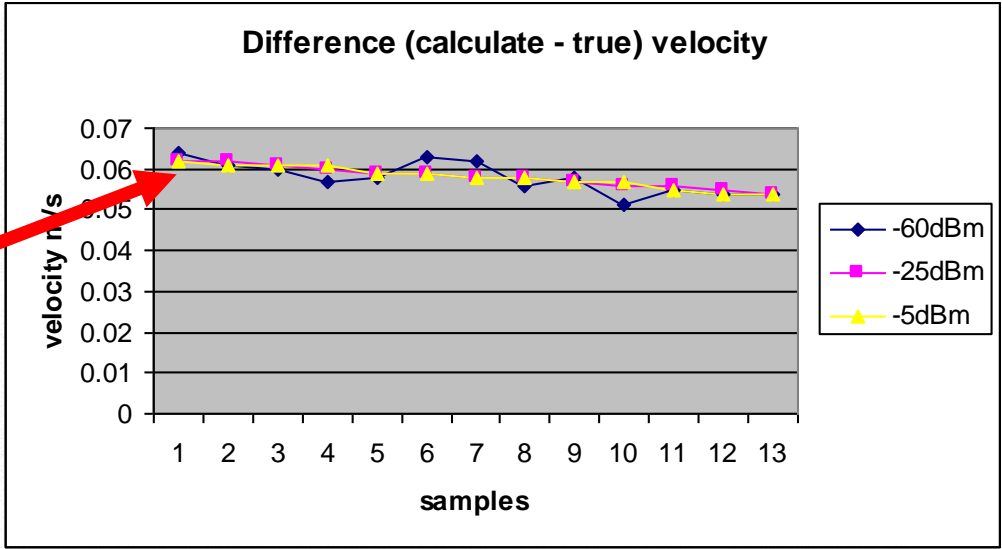
Fichier Edition Format Affichage ?
Date : mardi 18 mai 2010
AQP 1 MHz
Transducteur n°1
Temps de mesure : 3000 ms
Pas de mesure : 0.50 m/s
Incrément : 657 Hz
1ère série : -60 dbm
Mesure n°01: 13 03 53 43 54 18 1524.4 15.6 55.8 0.0 0.3 0.482 22.09 3064 -216 -228 81 22 24 996089 996005 84 3.000 0.064
Mesure n°02: 13 03 53 43 54 21 1524.4 15.6 55.3 -0.1 0.1 0.468 22.09 2561 2319 1680 81 23 24 996746 996666 80 2.500 0.061
Mesure n°03: 13 03 53 43 54 24 1524.4 15.6 55.8 0.1 0.1 0.479 22.10 2060 3813 -1185 81 22 24 997403 997324 79 2.000 0.060
Mesure n°04: 13 03 53 43 54 27 1524.4 15.5 55.2 0.0 0.1 0.470 22.10 1557 2371 -1347 81 24 24 998060 997985 75 1.500 0.057
Mesure n°05: 13 03 53 43 54 30 1524.4 15.6 55.0 0.0 0.1 0.476 22.10 1058 3786 616 81 23 23 998717 998641 76 1.000 0.058
Mesure n°06: 13 03 53 43 54 33 1524.4 15.5 55.8 0.0 0.1 0.480 22.10 563 478 -209 81 23 22 999374 999291 83 0.500 0.063
Mesure n°07: 13 03 53 43 54 36 1524.4 15.6 56.0 0.0 0.1 0.469 22.10 62 494 168 81 22 22 1000031 999950 81 0.000 0.062
Mesure n°08: 13 03 53 43 54 39 1524.4 15.6 55.8 0.0 0.1 0.473 22.10 -444 1548 -587 82 23 23 1000688 1000614 74 -0.50 0.056
Mesure n°09: 13 03 53 43 54 42 1524.4 15.6 55.9 0.0 0.2 0.478 22.11 -942 1373 2671 81 22 22 1001345 1001269 76 -1.00 0.058
Mesure n°10: 13 03 53 43 54 45 1524.4 15.6 55.7 0.0 0.2 0.469 22.11 -1449 2461 1336 81 22 23 1002002 1001935 67 -1.50 0.051
Mesure n°11: 13 03 53 43 54 48 1524.4 15.6 56.0 0.1 0.2 0.475 22.11 -1945 2861 3574 81 23 23 1002659 1002587 72 -2.00 0.055
Mesure n°12: 13 03 53 43 54 51 1524.4 15.6 55.8 0.0 0.1 0.479 22.11 -2446 3486 579 81 23 23 1003316 1003245 71 -2.50 0.054
Mesure n°13: 13 03 53 43 54 54 1524.4 15.6 56.6 0.1 0.2 0.472 22.11 -2946 2921 733 81 23 22 1003973 1003902 71 -3.00 0.054
  
```

Result is a file with Aquapro data  
 We measure the difference between the theoretical velocity and true velocity of aquapro.

- Mean error of about 6 cm/s.
- Due to real transmit frequency, not absolutely equal to 1 MHz

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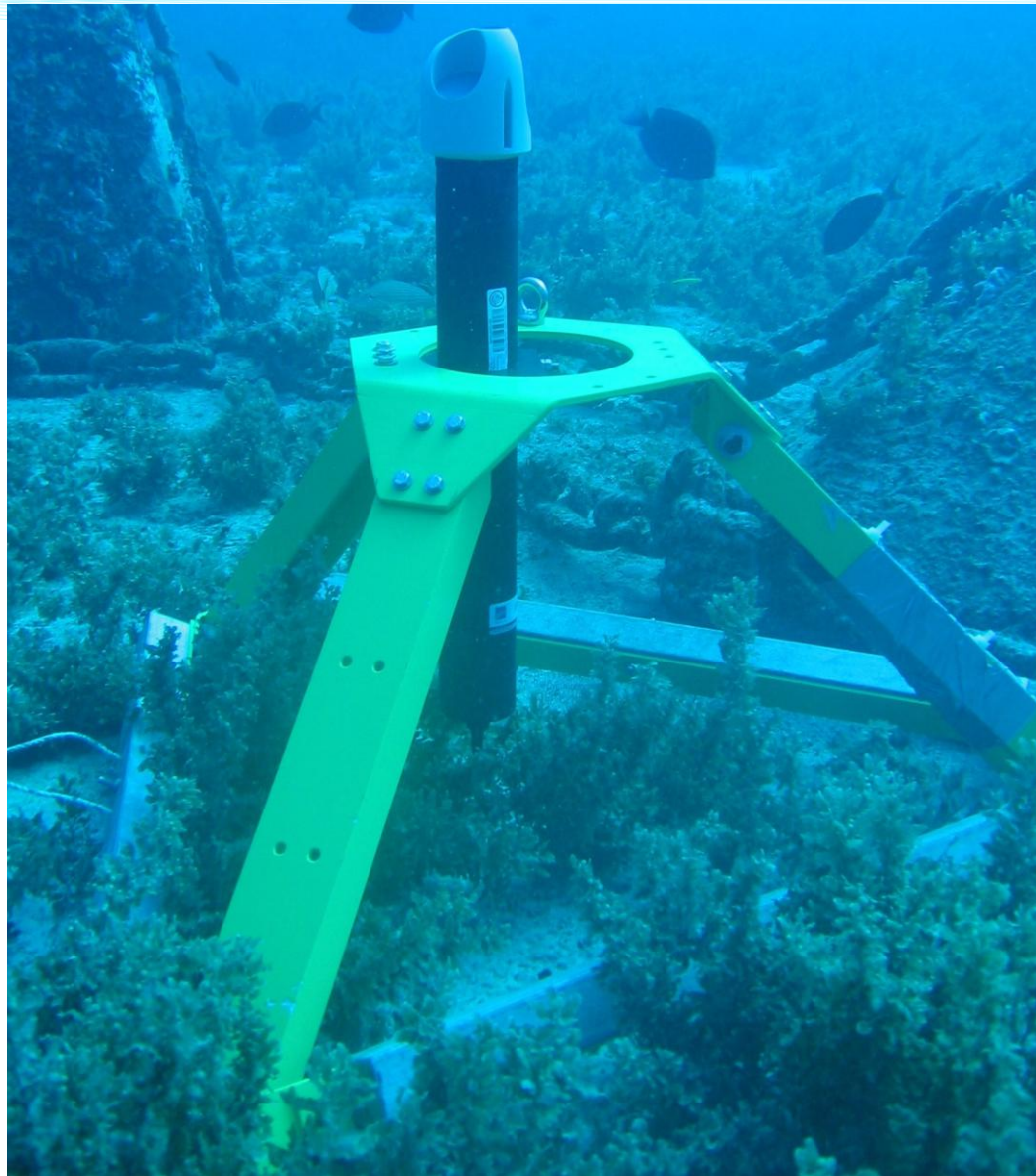
Mesure n°10: 13 03 53 43 58 05 1524.6 15.6 56.0 0.0 0.2 0.479 22.19 -2946 -2947 -2949 204 96 96 1003973 1003902 71 -3.00 0.054
Mesure n°11: 13 03 53 43 58 08 1524.6 15.5 55.8 0.0 0.2 0.475
Mesure n°12: 13 03 53 43 58 11 1524.6 15.6 55.8 0.0 0.1 0.487
Mesure n°13: 13 03 53 43 58 14 1524.6 15.6 56.3 0.0 0.2 0.475
  
```



# Conclusion

- Possibility to rattach AQD to a reference and to control AQP
- Compass and pressure controls have to be improved
- Thanks to the Nortek support, particularly NORTEKMED

Thank you!



Any questions?

In French, if possible....