Acoustic data fusion devoted to underwater vegetation mapping

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This paper presents results of research tasks conducted by SEMANTIC TS, in collaboration with GESMA, aimed to develop a mapping method for underwater vegetation lying on seabed. First stage is to develop a method for detecting and characterizing vegetation on the seabed using the acoustic response from a conventional single beam echo sounder. This new method is then operated simultaneously with multibeam sonar producing micro-relief information and side scan sonar providing gray scale levels associated with bottom reflectivity. Then fusion of these three data is processed. We show efficiency of these multisensor data fusion concept to get very precise seabed vegetation mapping in a way reducing truth control (video and diving investigations). Sensors and method accuracy allow obtaining, like in biomedical field, real 3D scan pictures of seabed vegetation. This study is first applied to posidonia and cymodocea, which play a key role in Mediterranean’s ecosystem. Then, extension of the method is investigated to address laminaria which may significantly affect the performance of acoustic and optical sensors used for sea-mines detection. This paper presents results of data fusion mapping on an Atlantic sea area covered by laminaria, studied and well known by the CEVA.

1 Introduction

Research tasks presented here referred to a global project relative to development of an operational bottom mapping method devoted to underwater vegetations [1]. This project comes out observation of similar mapping needs in civil and military environments, because vegetation may hide bottom mines and can significantly affect the performance of acoustic sensors used for sea-mines detection. First stage was to develop an echo sounding method to detect vegetation, then side scan sonar data and bathymetry data are combined to product very precise maps, with reduced needs of truth observations.

2 Instrumentation means used

Experimentation phases were carried out using SEMANTIC survey vessel devoted to bottom inferring, in order to acquire signals reverberated by various types of bottom (sand with and without vegetation, rock), for various depths and various parameter settings of the echo sounder (emission power and impulse duration).

Several systems were used:

- GESMA Sonar Klein 5000: high resolution side scan sonar, frequency 455 kHz, resolution 20 cm at 75 meters; range max : 150 meters.
- Geoswath interferometric system able to deliver bathymetry and, in very shallow water (less than 15 m) side scan sonar mosaic picture; frequency : 250 kHz.
- Echo sounding system Simrad ES60 high precision (scientific system) devoted to SEMANTIC TS DIVA method for acoustic bottom vegetation detection
- D-GPS differential RTK Leica GX1230 centimetric: one base and one receiver
- Acquisition and processing data devices, and automatic navigation system.
- Professional divers. Video camera

Fig.2 and Fig.3 show respectively principles of multisensor acquisition in deep and shallow water.

3 DIVA method

Principle of DIVA method is given on Fig. 4. The shape of acoustic bottom impulse response from a scientific echo sounder is recorded simultaneously with centimetric GPS
position. As sand and vegetation have different acoustic signature shapes, we have developed a signal processing algorithm based on discriminant analysis and energy level of the bottom reflected impulse response. Fig 5 shows samples of sand and posidonia acoustic signature.

After a calibration phase DIVA is able to give reliable information about presence or absence of vegetation. It constitutes a useful tool to help side scan sonar mosaic picture interpretation. It allows easily determining contour of a vegetation meadow.

4 Fusion method and results

In order to produce precise 3D vegetation mapping, we have develop on a second stage a method based on the fusion of data provided by:

- Geoswath bathymetric system
- Side scan sonar systems (Geoswath or Klein)
- DIVA method

Methods are operated simultaneously, and data fusion is realized by combining:

- 3D bathymetric data producing micro relief information of the vegetation
- Side scan sonar imagery in gray levels, producing information about reflectivity, and so about bottom nature.
- DIVA information about presence and absence of vegetation.

This method has been implemented and works quasi automatically. It has been successfully applied in several areas in Mediterranean sea on posidonia (see Fig. 6 and 7) and in Atlantic area on laminaria (See Fig 9 and 10).

Fig.9 illustrates good results of multisensor data fusion method in laminaria case, where it allows finding biomass spatial repartition mapped by CEVA using a specific digital sonar mapping method to detect and quantify the density of seaweeds (methods using a Simrad EK60 echosounder and scuba diving observations) [4].
5 Conclusion

Data fusion concept is innovative and powerful. It allows producing like in medical applications, very accurate 3D scan pictures of seabed vegetation.

Such precise 3D scan pictures of vegetation could only be obtained with very high accuracy at each step of data acquisition and processing. For this we had to develop a specific GIS software inside which, we have incorporated processing algorithms.

If it quite works in smooth areas, which constitute 80 % of the applications, there remain difficulties in case of more relief. They are typically due to some confusion between rocks and vegetation acoustic signatures, and are still on study.

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References


