



Università di Trieste
Corso di Laurea in Geologia

Anno accademico 2020 – 2021

Geologia Marina

Parte I

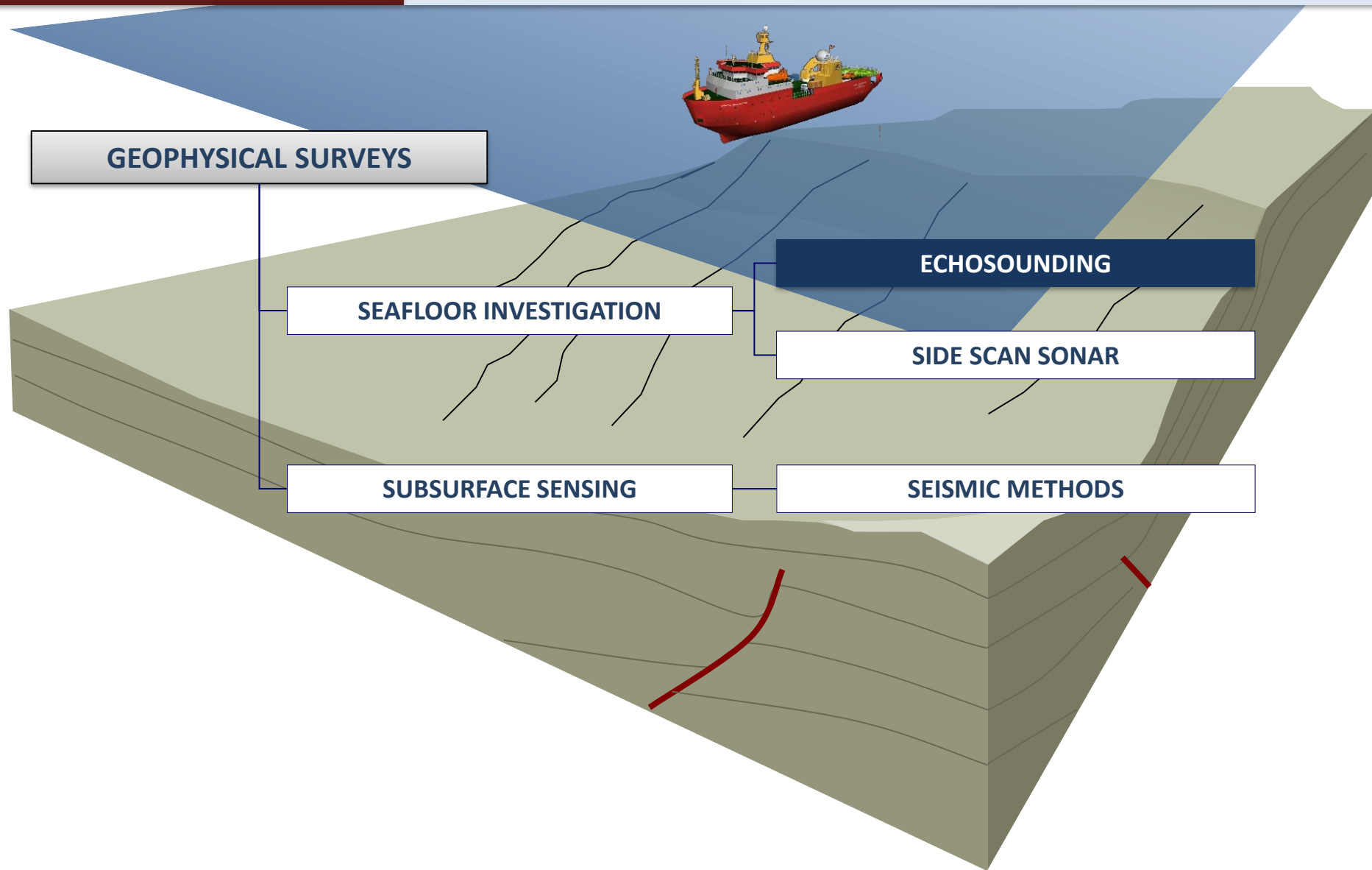
Modulo 2.1 Single Beam EchoSounders

Docente

Fabrizio Zgur

ECHOSOUNDER

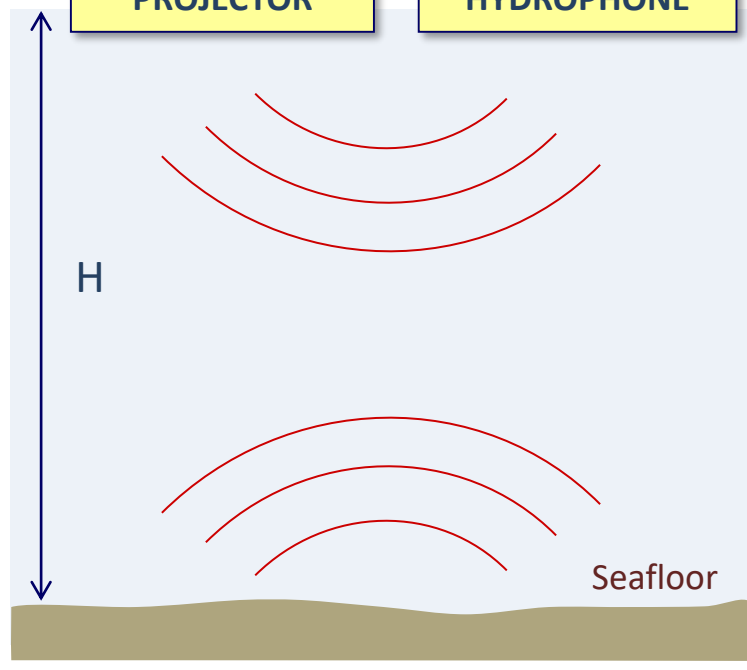
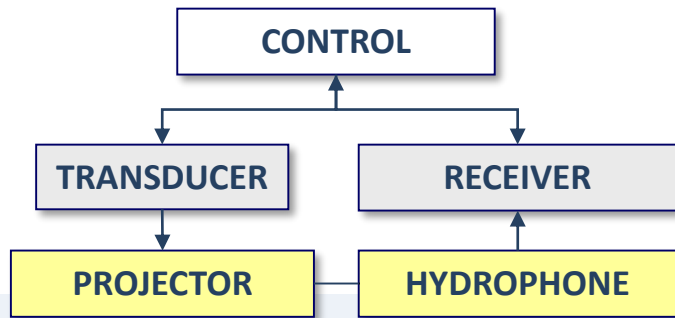
OVERVIEW



ECHOSOUNDINGS

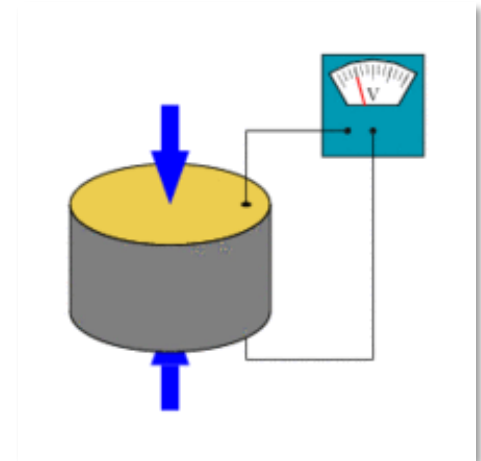
BASIC CONCEPTS

The sonar system generates a short pulse of sound into the water, known as a “ping”, and then receives return energy from the target (the sea floor or a target in the water column).



$$\text{range (H)} = \frac{1}{2} * \text{speed of sound} * \text{echo time}$$

The “ping” is generated by applying a voltage pulse to the piezoelectric ceramic elements in the transducer projector. The ceramics then respond by oscillating at the frequency of the ceramics. This physical oscillation causes a series of compressions and rarefactions in the surrounding water and produces a sound pressure wave.



ECHOSOUNDINGS

SINGLE BEAM ECHOSOUNDERS

LIMITATIONS



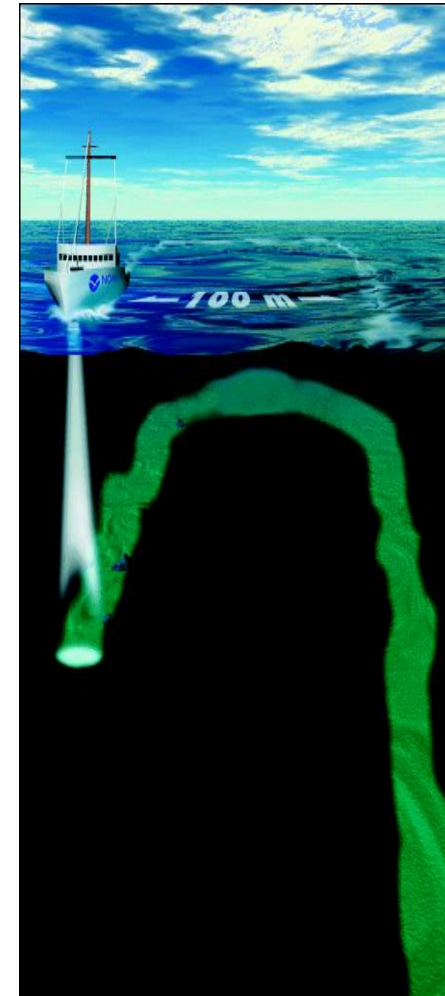
Only one depth calculation for each ping cycle. In deep water, it can take up to 10 seconds to receive the echo signal.

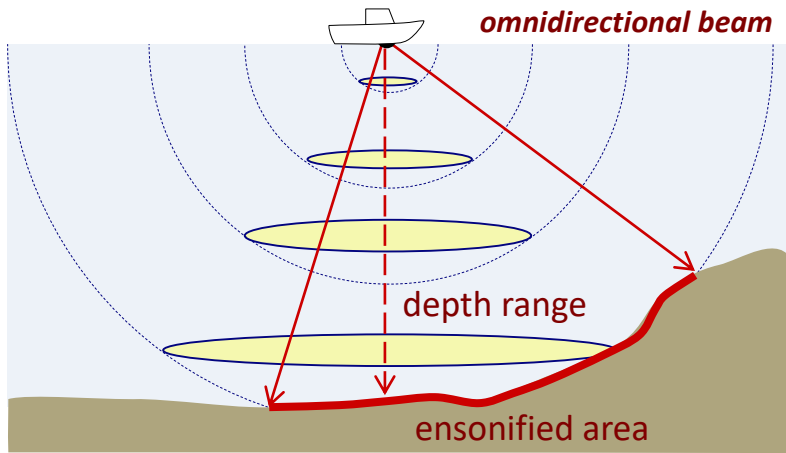
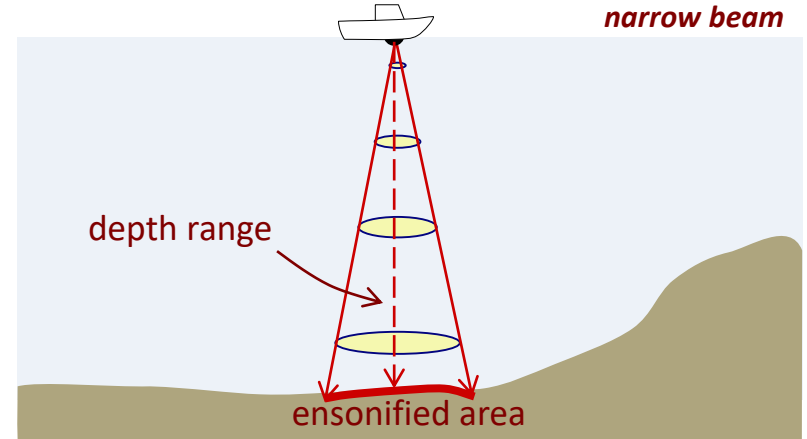


The low sounding density produces poor feature definition unless the vessel is operated at very low speed and very narrow line spacing is used.



Narrow beam transducers are required for high accuracy. These are very large, expensive and heavy



ECHOSOUNDINGS**ISOTROPIC VS DIRECTIONAL SOURCE****ISOTROPIC SOURCE****DIRECTIONAL SOURCE****LIMITATIONS**

Inaccurate measurement of depth (spherical spreading)

Ensonified area (resolution) depends on depth
 $A = \text{solid angle} * \text{depth}^2$

Measurement influenced by wave motion (pitch and roll)

