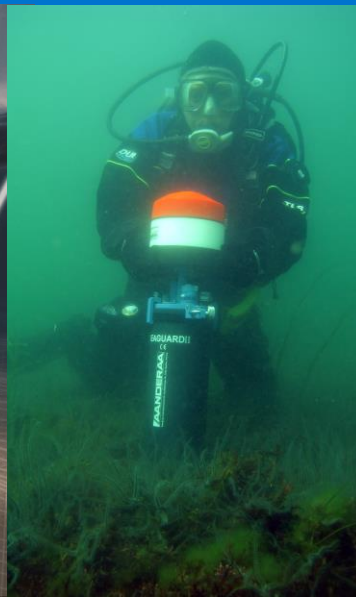
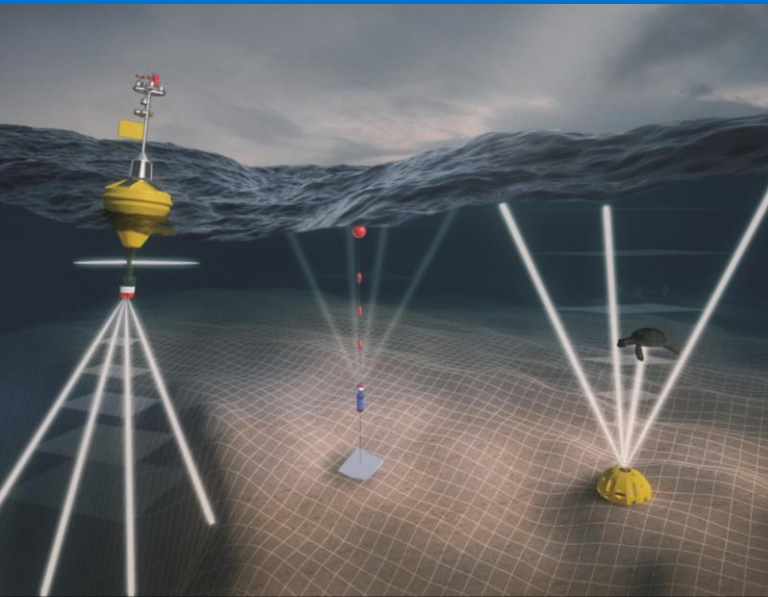


SeaGuardII DCP: innovation in Doppler Current Profiling and Observatory Technology

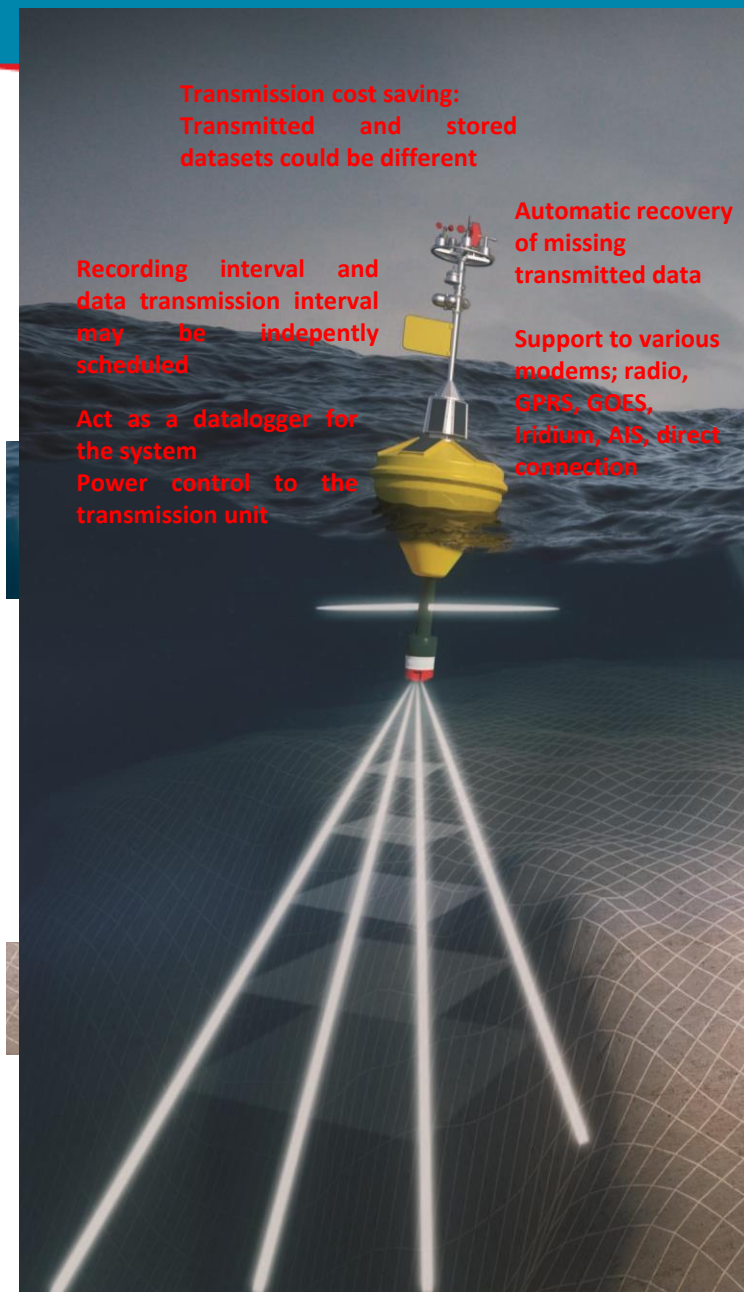
Emilie Dorgeville, Jarle Heltne, Harald Tholo, Anders Tengberg



SeaGuardII DCP – 600 kHz current profiler

Configuration flexibility

- Current profiles up to 40m – 100m range
- Cell size selectable: 0,5m – 5m
- Up to 10Hz ping rate
- Up to three profiles : address different applications scenarios simultaneously
- Surface or instrument referred
- Burst / spread mode with same low power consumption
- Narrowband / Broadband
- Enhanced real time capability



SeaGuardII DCP – 600 kHz current profiler

Multiparameter platform – observatory

- Measurements of a wide range of additional parameters; cond, temp, wave, tide, pressure, oxygen, turbidity, pH, pCO₂
- 6 sensors on the instrument top-end plate, Up to 20 AiCaP plug-and-play sensors
- 4 analog sensors for integration of third party sensors like ORP, chlorophyll, etc
- RS232/RS422 with full resolution and power control
- Multi sensors groups with individual recording
- Double the measuring range using 2 DCPS connected to the same instrument
- Long term deployment: Ex: 24 months with 30 minutes sampling (2m cell size, 20 cells, 40 pings)

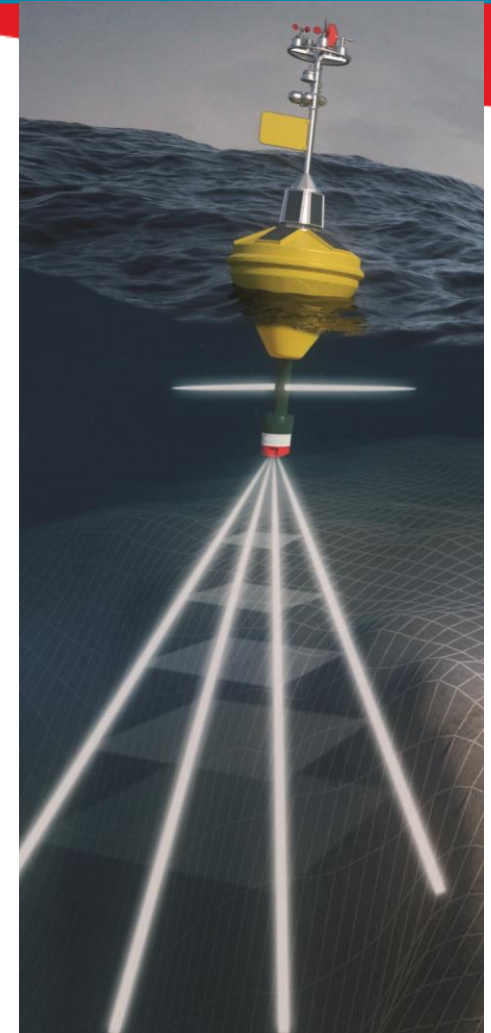
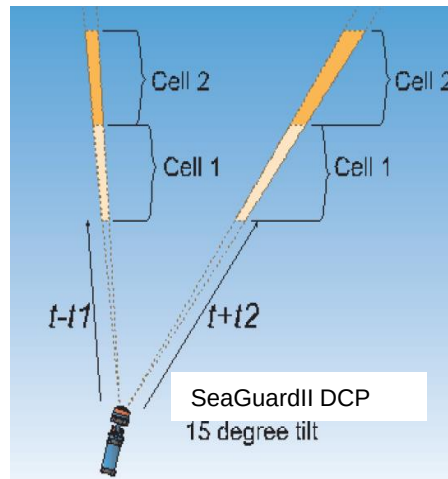


SeaGuardII DCP in dynamic waters

Compensation for movement

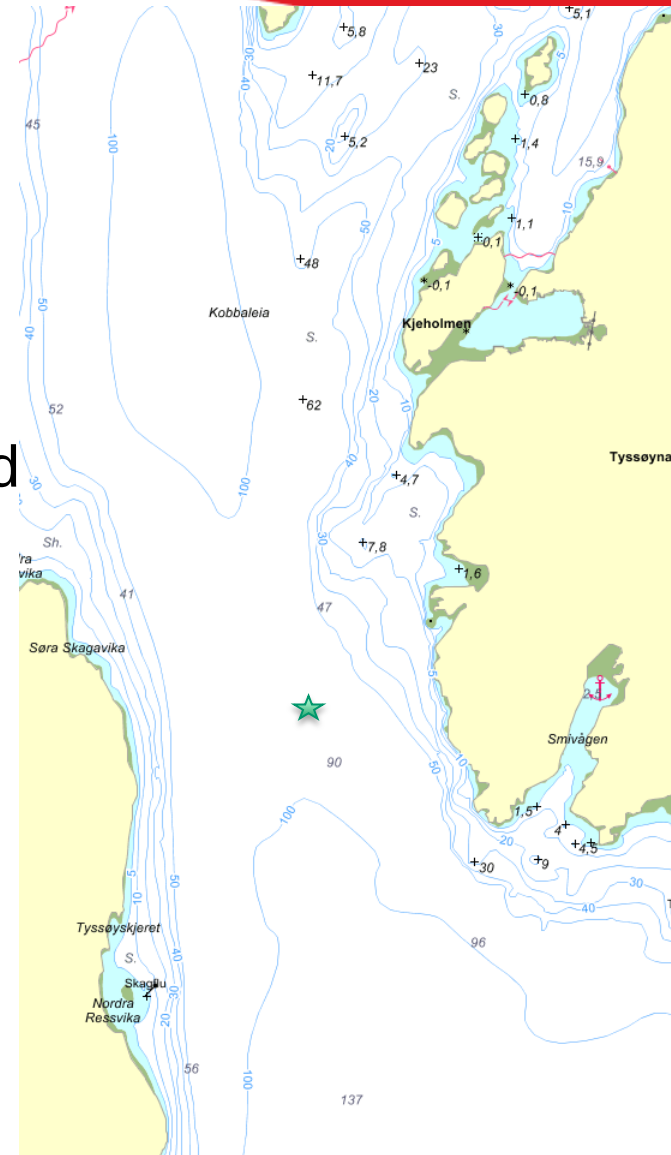
- Tilt measured for each ping
- Advanced algorithm taking into account the tilt measurement and calculating the correct horizontal distance to a specific cell for each beam

Real time compensation for speed of sound changes; by measuring salinity / temperature / pressure



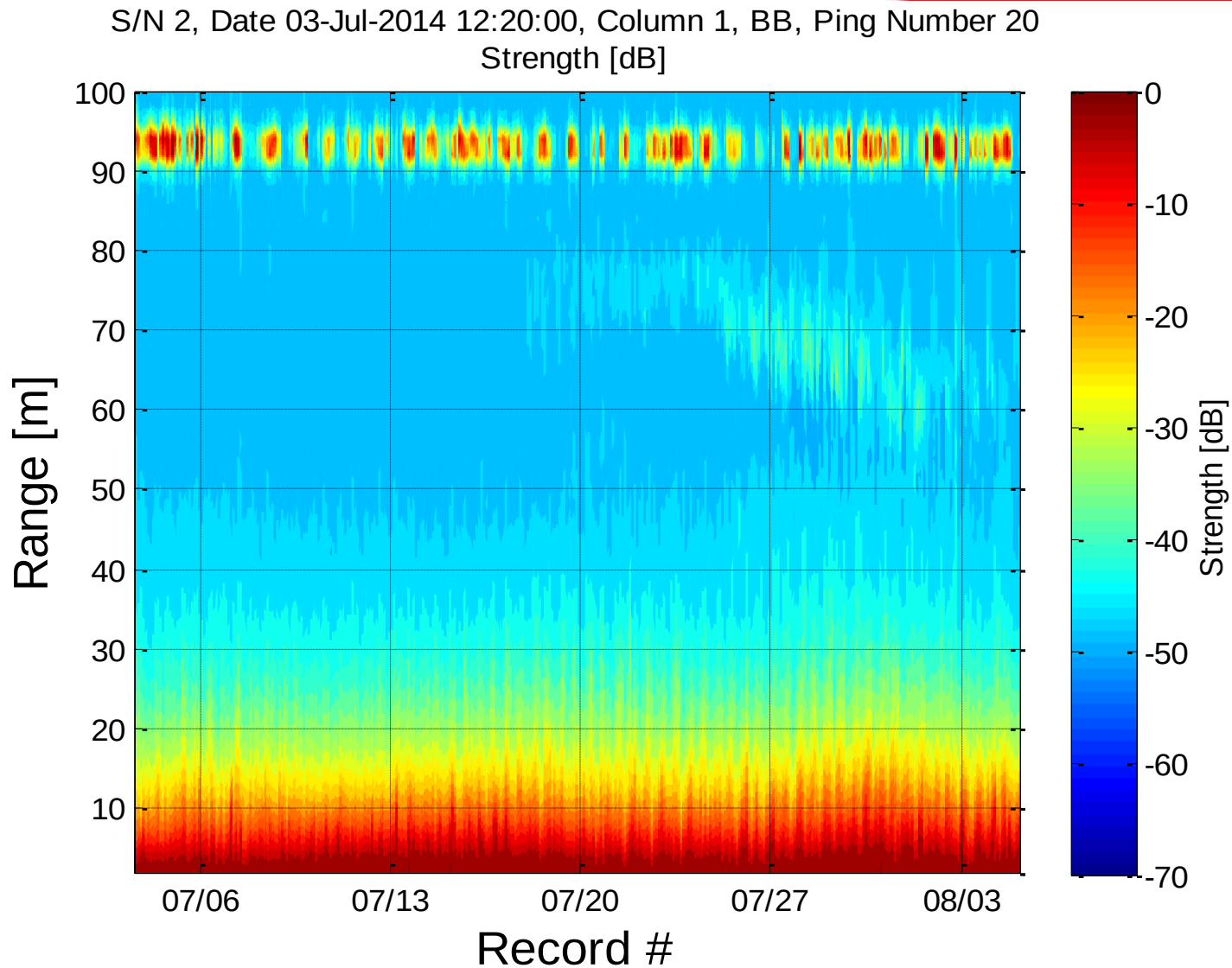
Data Quality Control – Raunefjorden deployment

- July 2014, Raunefjorden, Southwest Bergen, Norway
- 10 minutes interval, 20 pings broadband
- 2m cell size, 93m depth, bottom mounted
- Tide related currents;
 - North / North west for incoming tide
 - South / South East for outgoing tide
 - Peak current at 60 cm/s



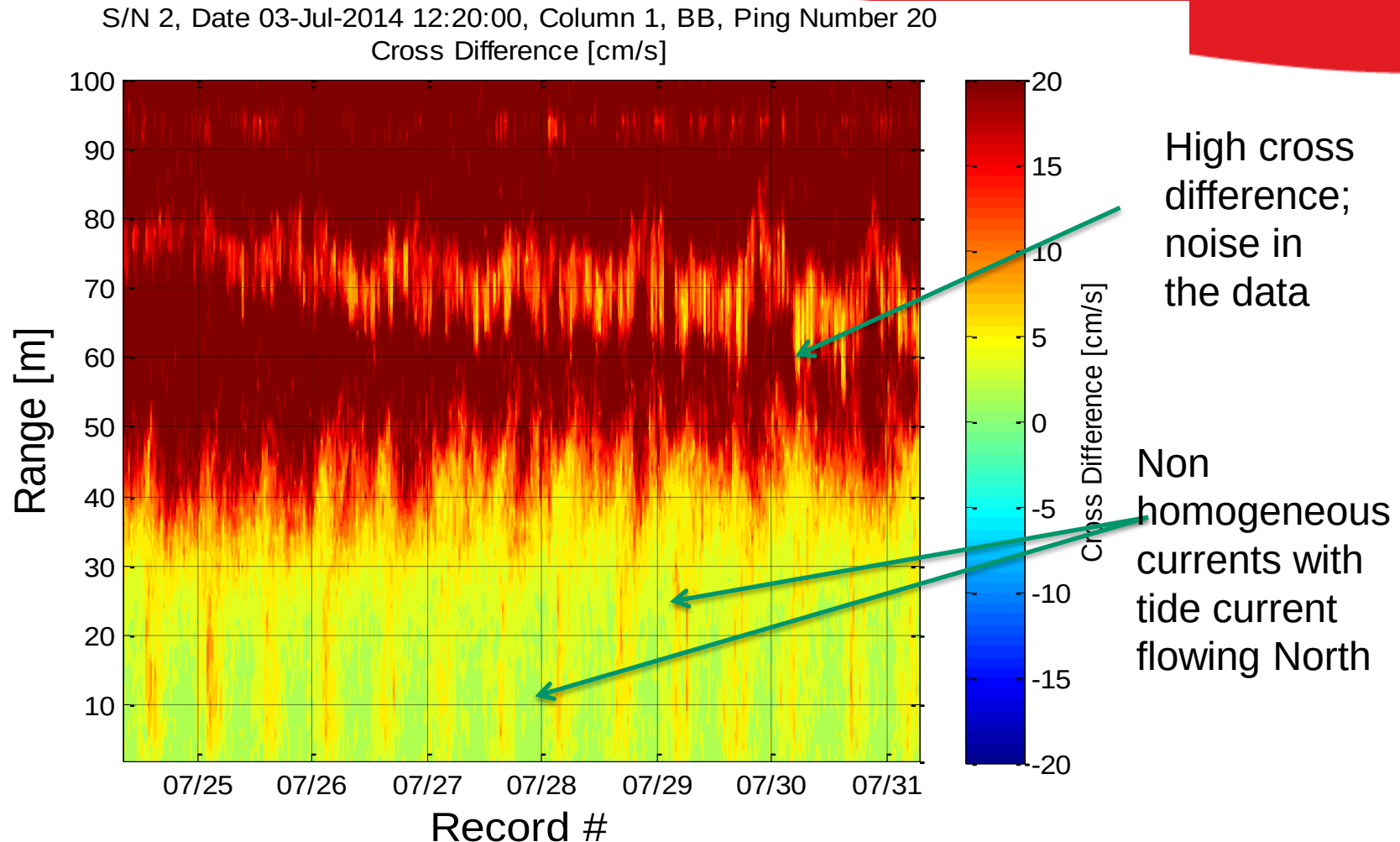
Data Quality Control – Raunefjorden deployment

Signal strength



Data Quality Control – Raunefjorden deployment

Cross difference



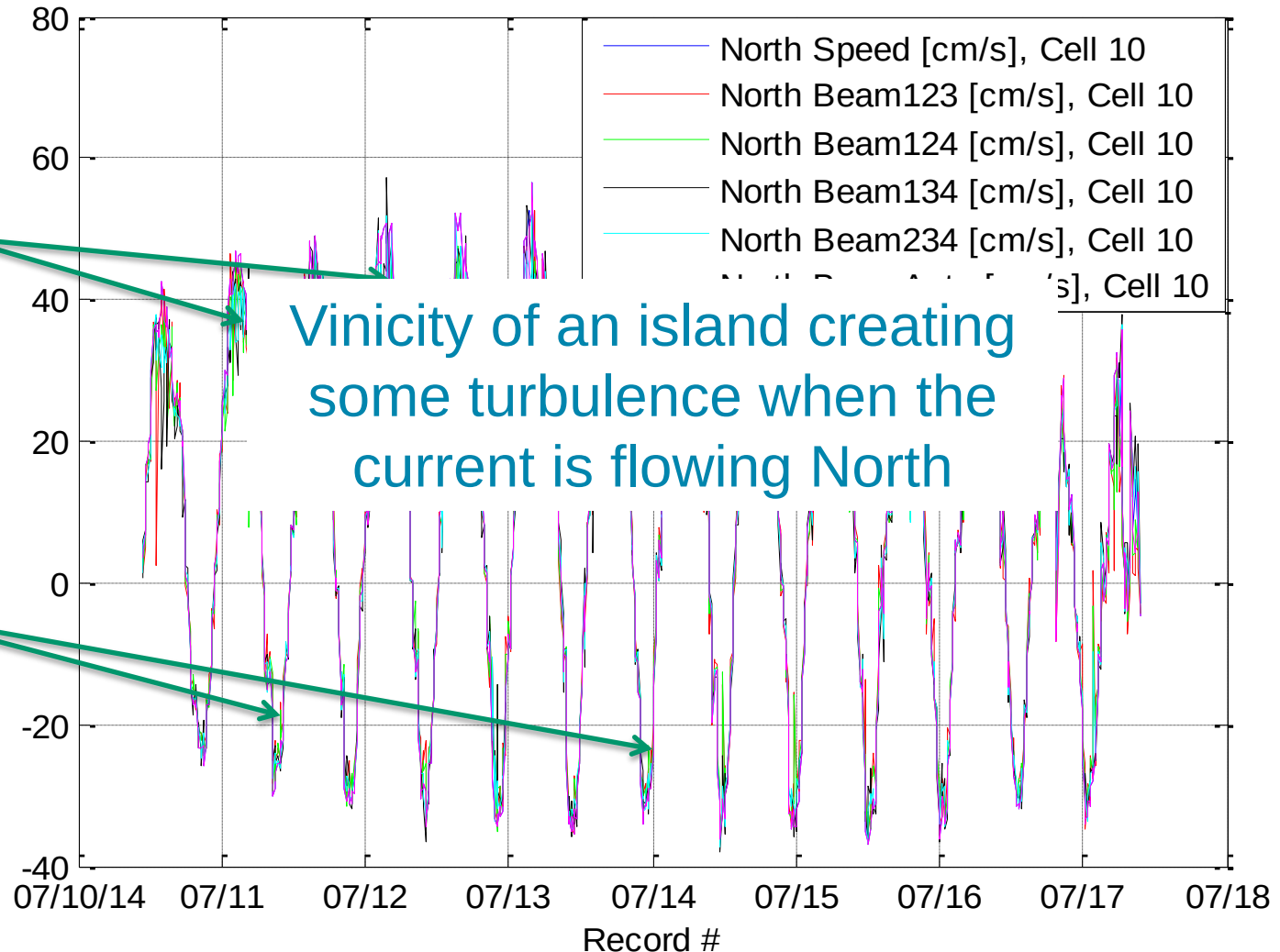
cross difference is the sum of the opposite transducers;
(Beam 1 +Beam 3) - (Beam 2 +Beam 4)

Data from the cell 10, located 20m under the surface

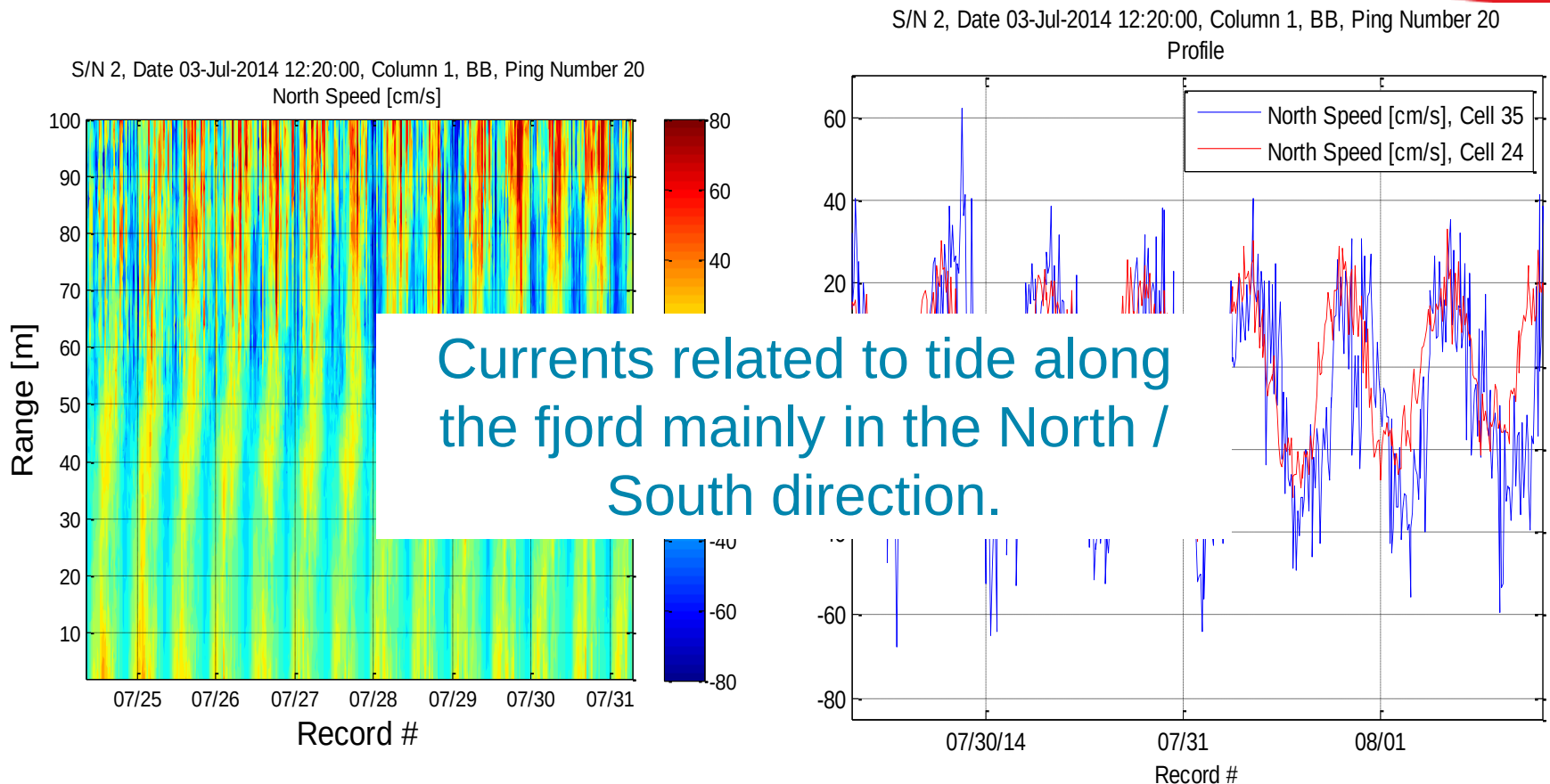
S/N 2, Date 03-Jul-2014 12:20:00, Column 1, BB, Ping Number 20
Profile / Profile / Profile / Profile / Profile / Profile

Turbulence
effect; non-
homogeneous
currents when
flowing North

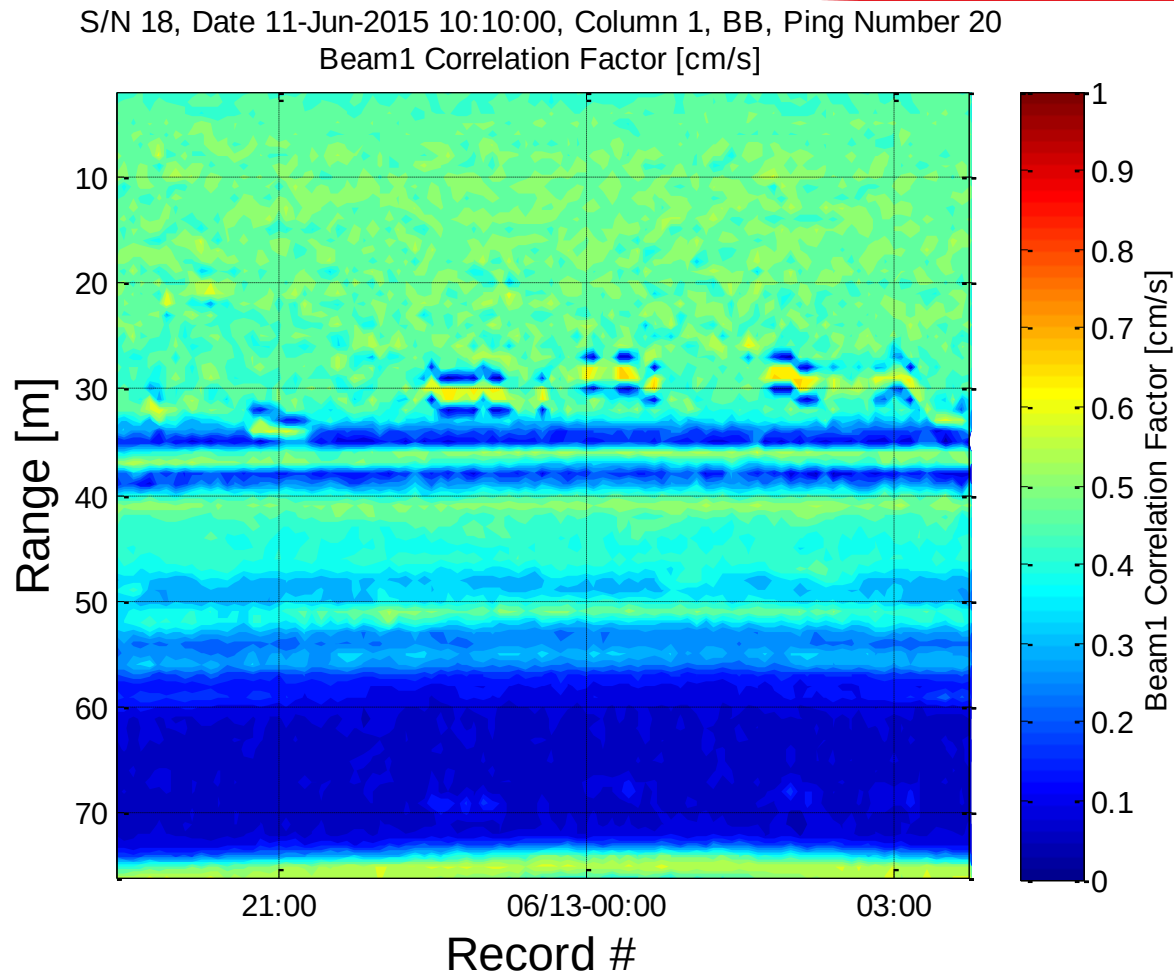
Agreement
when current
flowing South



Data contour plot – cells comparison at 50m (cell 24) and 72m (cell 35)



Detection of an object in the water column



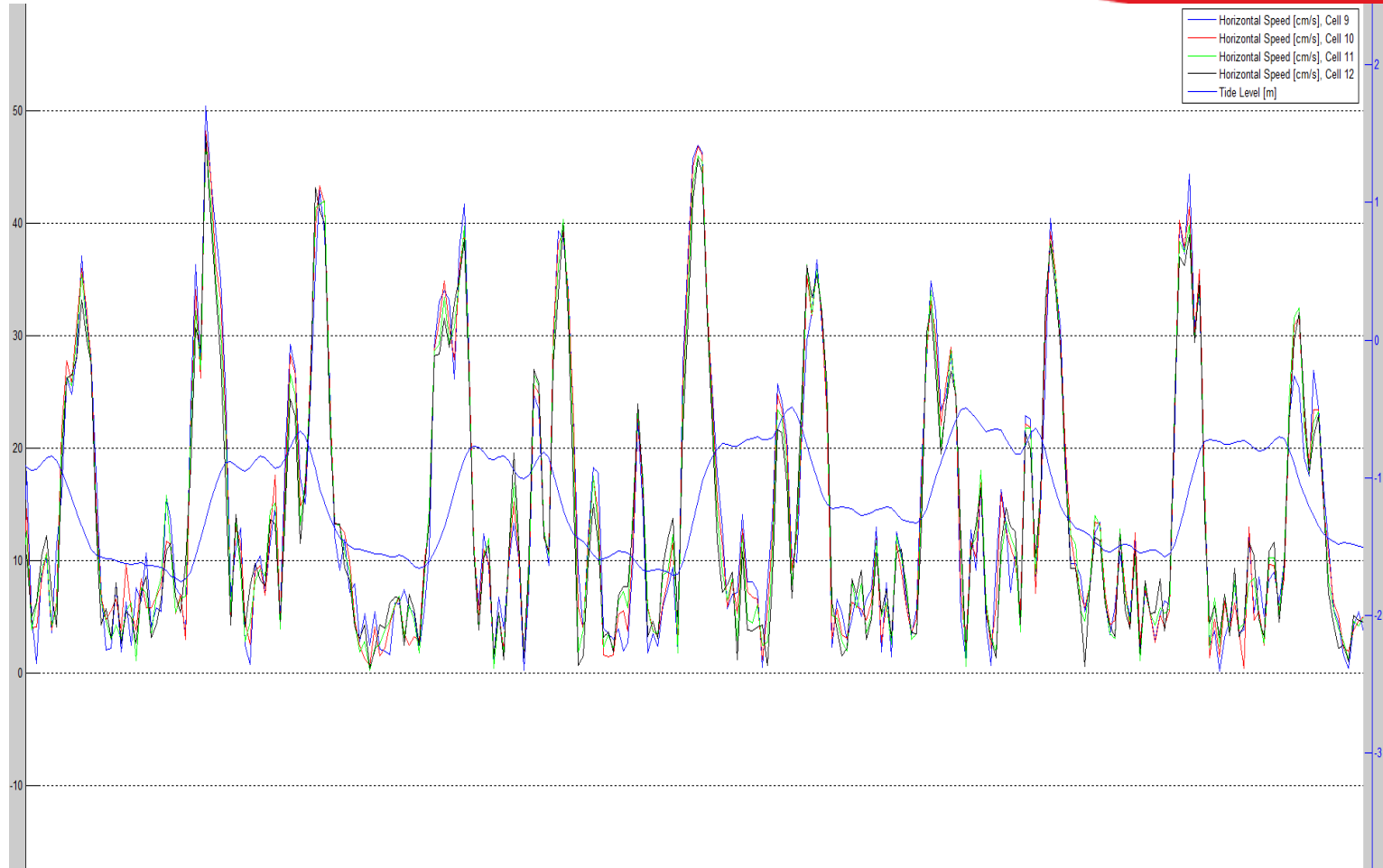
Correlation factor indicates mooring line passing in front of beam 1 at around 30m. The cell will be contaminated, and a three beam solution omitting this beam should be selected.

Example of use – the blue carbon project

- Blue carbon project = storage of atmospheric CO₂ by marine ecosystems, Coastal benthic habitats are extremely productive and assimilate a lot of carbon
- Investigation the carbon storage capacity of coralline algal beds (lock up CO₂ by organisms associated with the algae)
- Promising carbon stores in coastal regions
- Collect high resolution in-situ multiparameter data (pH, pCO₂, oxygen, temperature, salinity, water level, waves and current profiles) from above a coralline algal bed
- Interaction between the seabed and the overlying water column and the subsequent effects on carbon sequestration
- Refine the understanding of blue carbon storage by red coralline algae

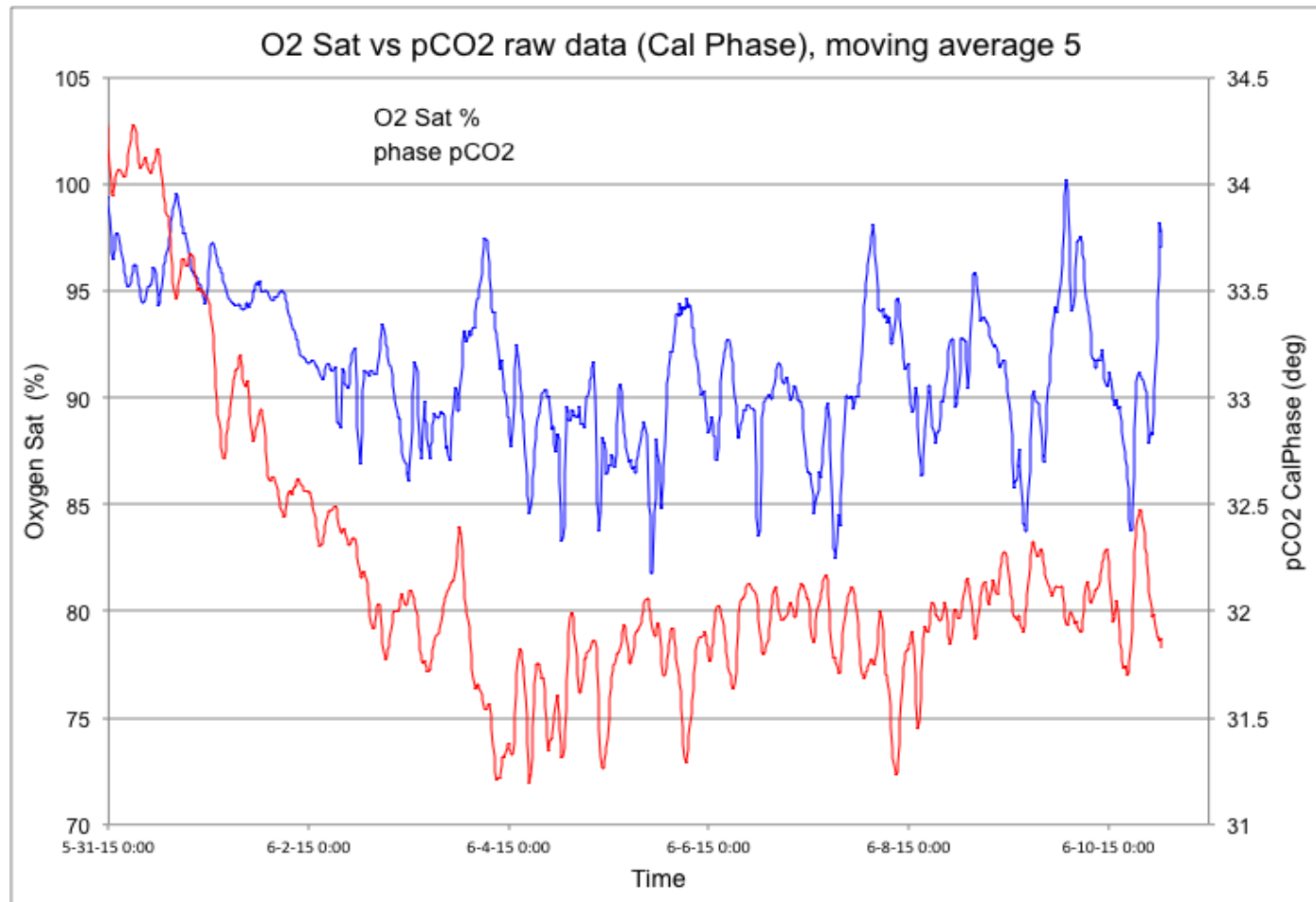


Example of use – the blue carbon project



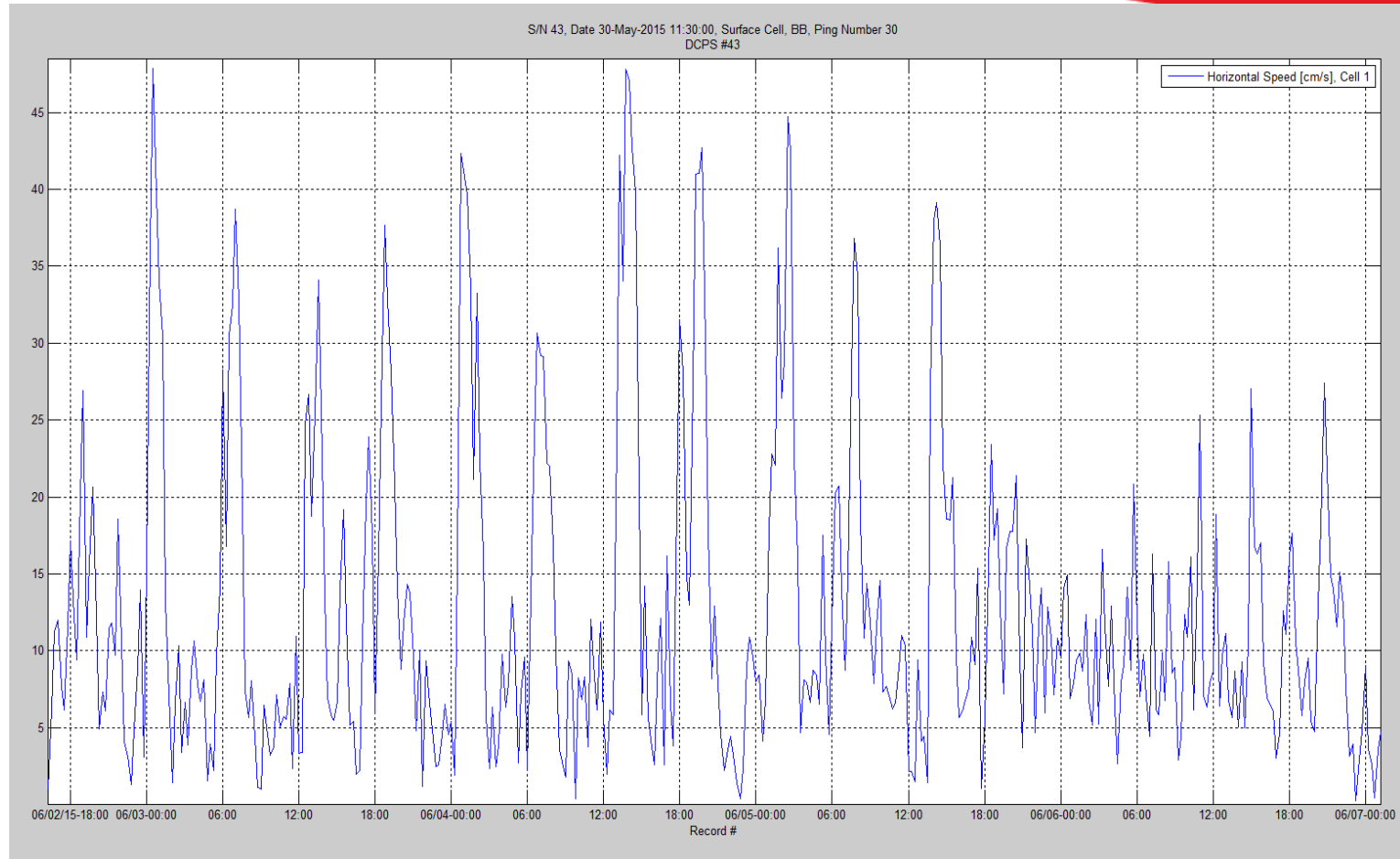
Tide data and horizontal current amplitude at about 2m depth from 4 different cells with 0,2m spacing

Example of use – the blue carbon project



Oxygen and pCO2 data from a 10 days deployment in June
2015

Example of use – the blue carbon project



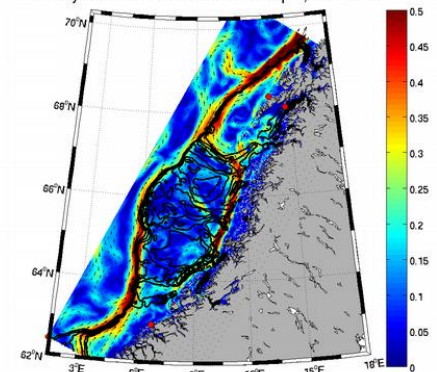
Current measured at the surface by using the surface cell functionality

IMR / Bergen; Aquaculture environment impact

- Norway = intensification of aquaculture production, increase the environmental impact including discharge of suspended solids, nutrients and organic enrichment of waters resulting in build-up of anoxic sediments and changes of the benthic communities
- Long term international project ERA; Ecosystem Responses to Aquaculture
- Developing new methodologies for monitoring hard and mixed bottom habitats; combining models with in situ data using the SeaGuardII DCP; current profiles, cond, tide, pressure, oxygen, turbidity and chlorophyll and benthic sampling
- Developing sustainability tools for optimal selection of new fish farming localities
- Risk assessment of Norwegian aquaculture

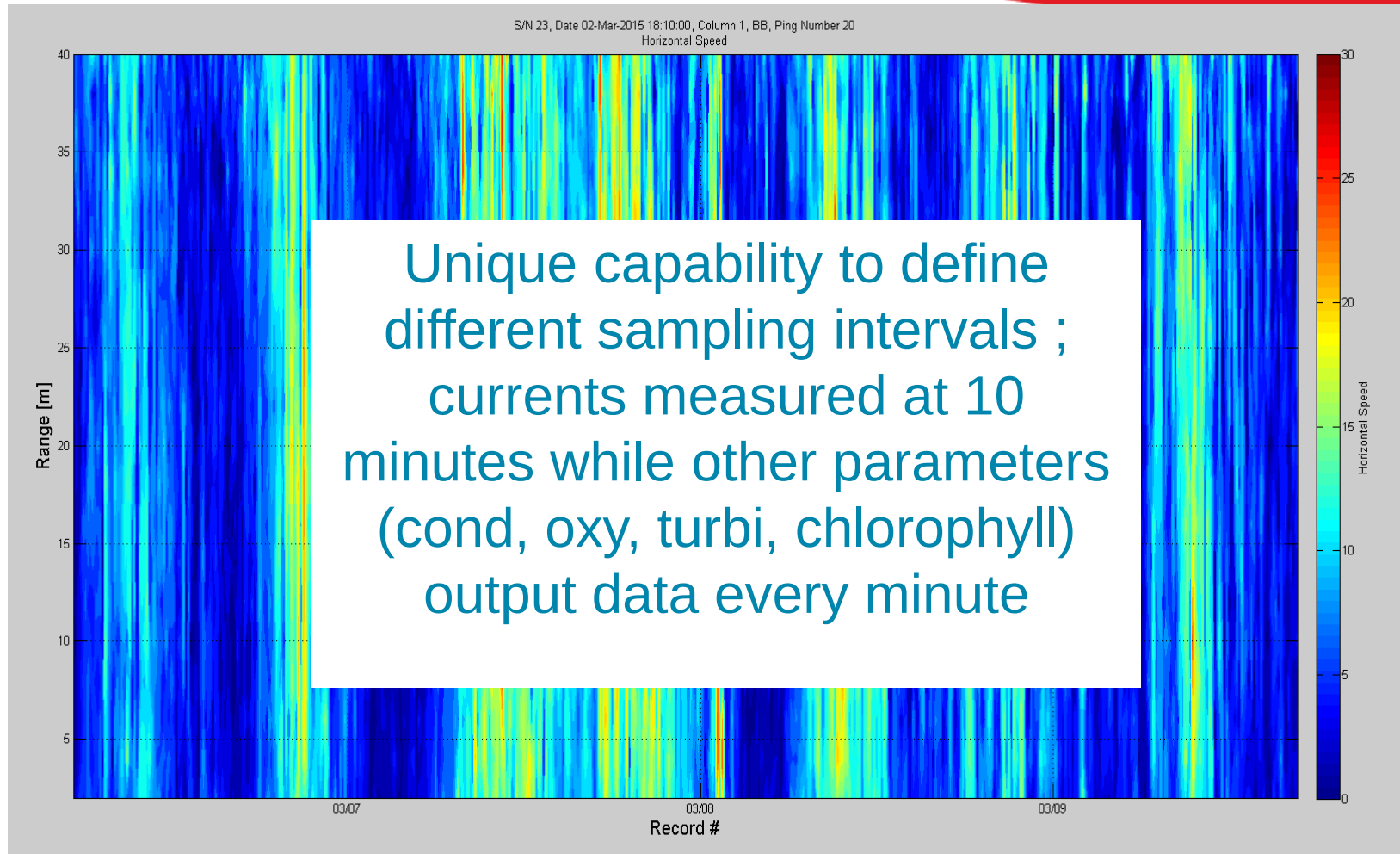


NorKyst-800m: Current in -10 m depth, Oct 2009



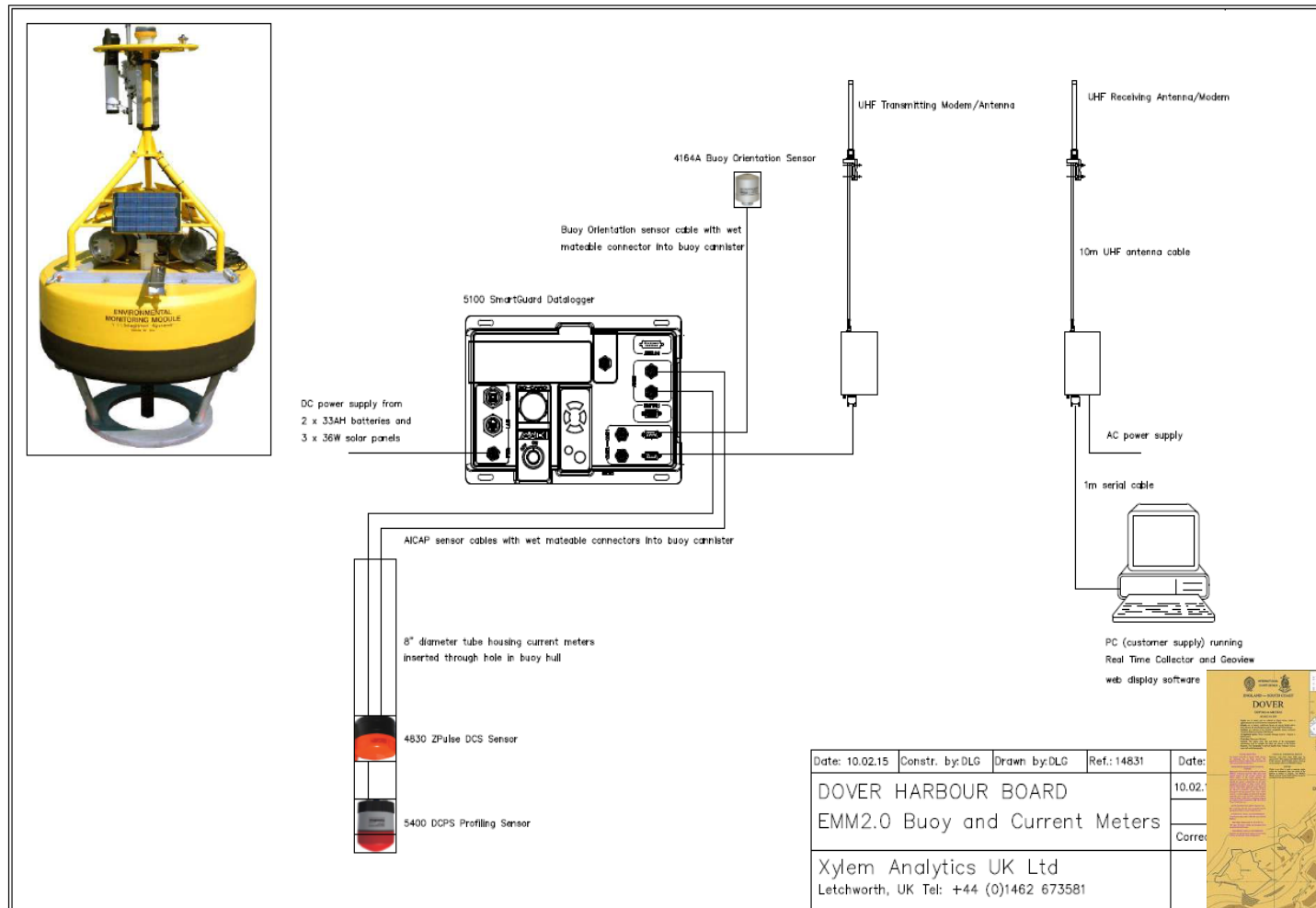
These above research topics are funded through a large research platform "ERA" funded through the Norwegian Research Council (Project # 228871/F40) focusing on the environmental responses of aquaculture. These research topics are also supported through both National (University of Bergen; NGU) and international collaborations (University of Melbourne, Australia; University of Southern Denmark; Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Canada; Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, CNRS France; Fiskaaling - Aquaculture Research Station, Faroe Islands).

Example of use – impact of aquaculture on the marine environment



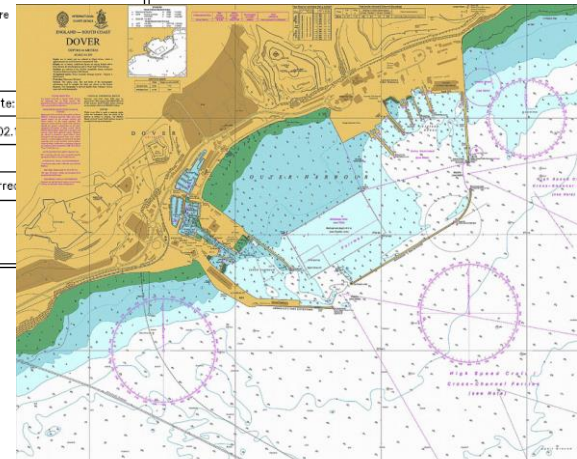
Current profile data using Broadband, 20 pings, cells with 2m spacing over a 4 days period (6th to 10th of March 2015)

Example of use – The port of Dover



Support vessel
traffic navigation

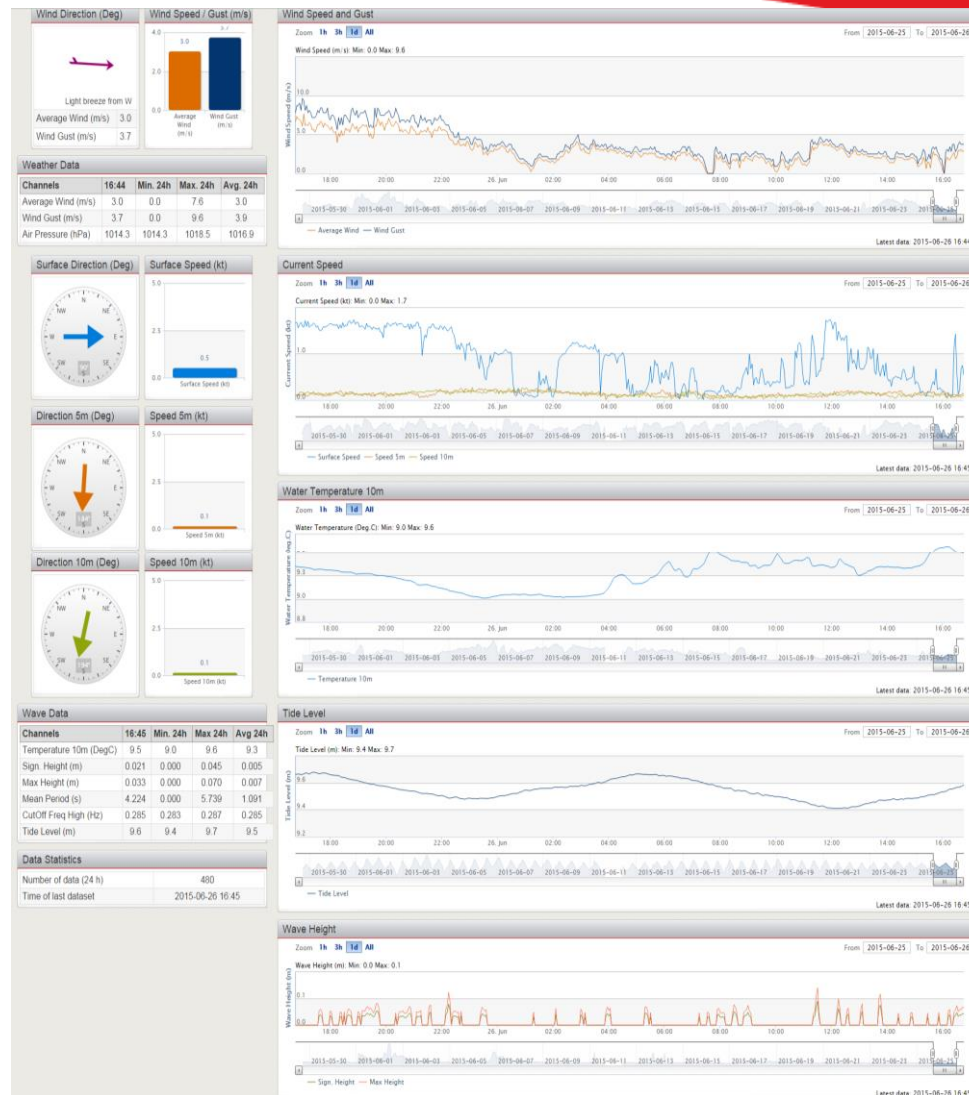
provide accurate current information to incoming and outgoing vessels as speed and direction of the flow immediately outside the harbour wall



Example of use – The port of Dover



Real time data to incoming and outgoing vessels



Thanks for your attention! Muchas gracias

Any questions?

Ideal solutions for non-ideal environments

