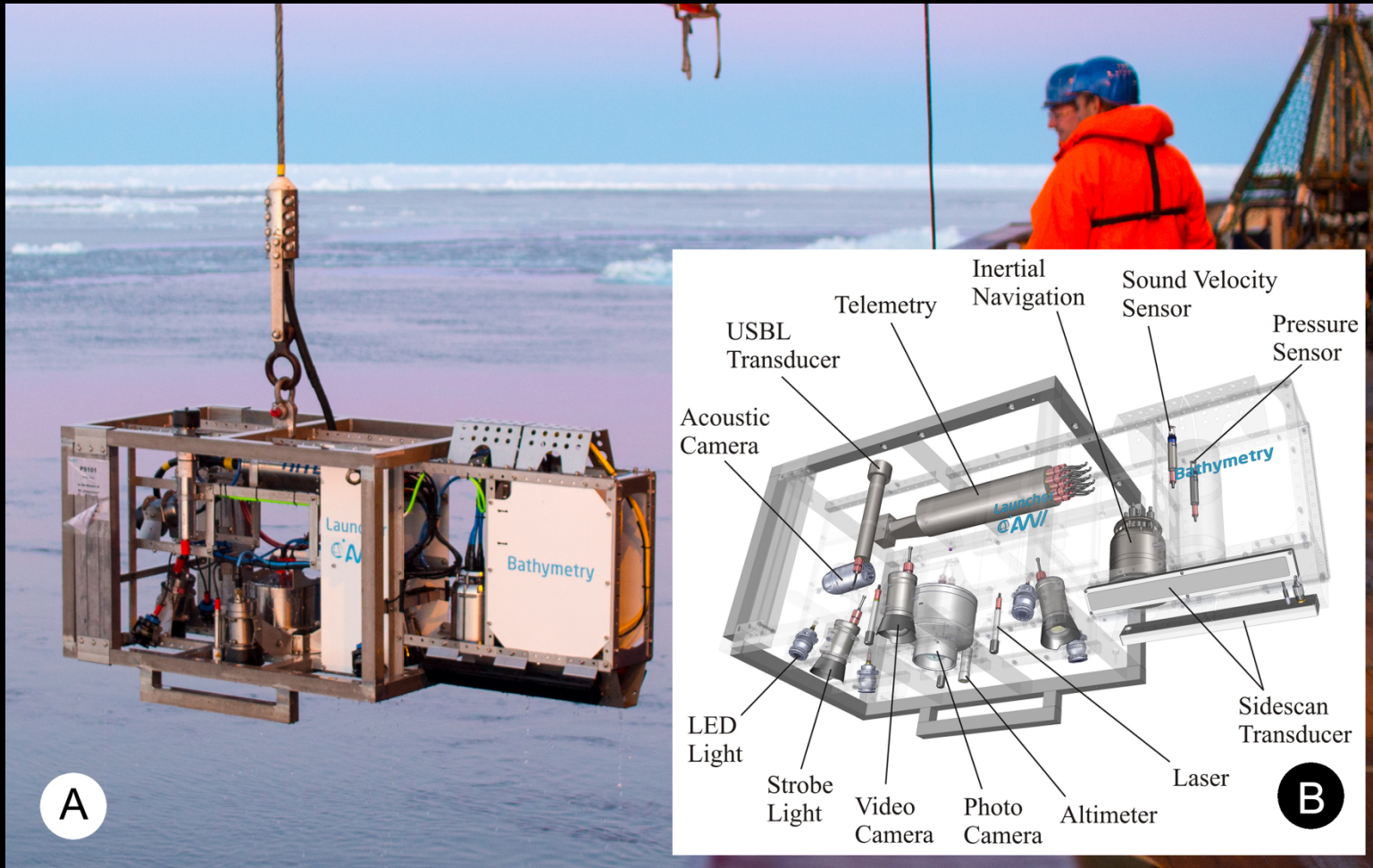


# OFOS Acoustic: A towed imaging and sonar platform for seafloor exploration and impact monitoring - data collection, processing and publication

Autun Purser<sup>1,\*</sup>, Yann Marcon<sup>1,2</sup>, Simon Dreutter<sup>1</sup>, Ulrich Hoge<sup>1</sup>, Burkhard Sablotny<sup>1</sup>, Laura Hehemann<sup>1</sup>, Johannes Lemburg<sup>1</sup>, Boris Dorschel<sup>1</sup>, Harald Biebow<sup>3</sup>, Antje Boetius<sup>1,2,4</sup>

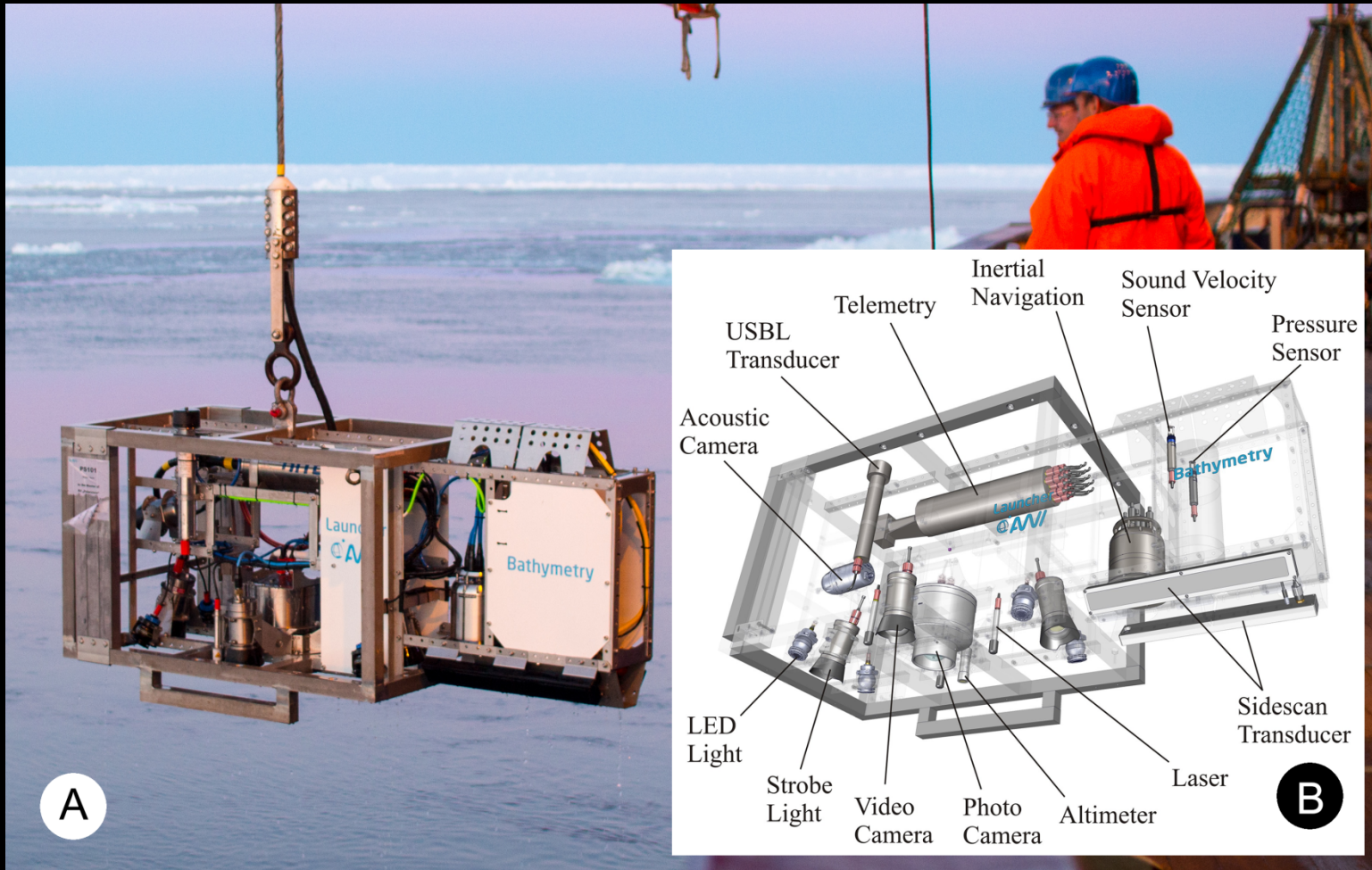
<sup>1</sup> AWI, <sup>2</sup> MARUM. <sup>3</sup> iSITEC,



# RENAMED: Ocean Floor Observation and Bathymetry System.... Better?

Autun Purser<sup>1,\*</sup>, Yann Marcon<sup>1,2</sup>, Simon Dreutter<sup>1</sup>, Ulrich Hoge<sup>1</sup>, Burkhard Sablotny<sup>1</sup>, Laura Hehemann<sup>1</sup>, Johannes Lemburg<sup>1</sup>, Boris Dorschel<sup>1</sup>, Harald Biebow<sup>3</sup>, Antje Boetius<sup>1,2,4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> AWI, <sup>2</sup> MARUM, <sup>3</sup> iSITEC,



Basically a towed camera system, with good data transmission cable, acoustic camera and sonar.





## TOWED CAMERA / BATHYMETRY SYSTEM



## TOWED CAMERA / BATHYMETRY SYSTEM

- Greater sonar resolution than shipborne systems when deployed close to seafloor.
- ‚Ground truth‘ acoustic signals easily.
- Good under ice and in complex, high risk environments.
- Tow design means less able to spatially map areas than AUVs and ROVs





## TOWED CAMERA / BATHYMETRY SYSTEM

- Greater sonar resolution than shipborne systems when deployed close to seafloor.
- ‚Ground truth‘ acoustic signals easily.
- Good under ice and in complex, high risk environments.
- Tow design means less able to spatially map areas than AUVs and ROVs

DATA STORED ON DEPLOYING VESSEL – NOT ON THE SUBSEA UNIT



## TOWED CAMERA / BATHYMETRY SYSTEM

- Greater sonar resolution than shipborne systems when deployed close to seafloor.
- ‚Ground truth‘ acoustic signals easily.
- Good under ice and in complex, high risk environments.
- Tow design means less able to spatially map areas than AUVs and ROVs

## DATA STORED ON DEPLOYING VESSEL – NOT ON THE SUBSEA UNIT

- This allows for a high frequency in observations to be made, with all readings stored on surface hard drive.





Ocean Floor Observation Systems (OFOS) are traditional sampling tools.



Ocean Floor Observation Systems (OFOS) are traditional sampling tools.

- Can be used wherever seafloor images are required.





Ocean Floor Observation Systems (OFOS) are traditional sampling tools.

- Can be used wherever seafloor images are required.

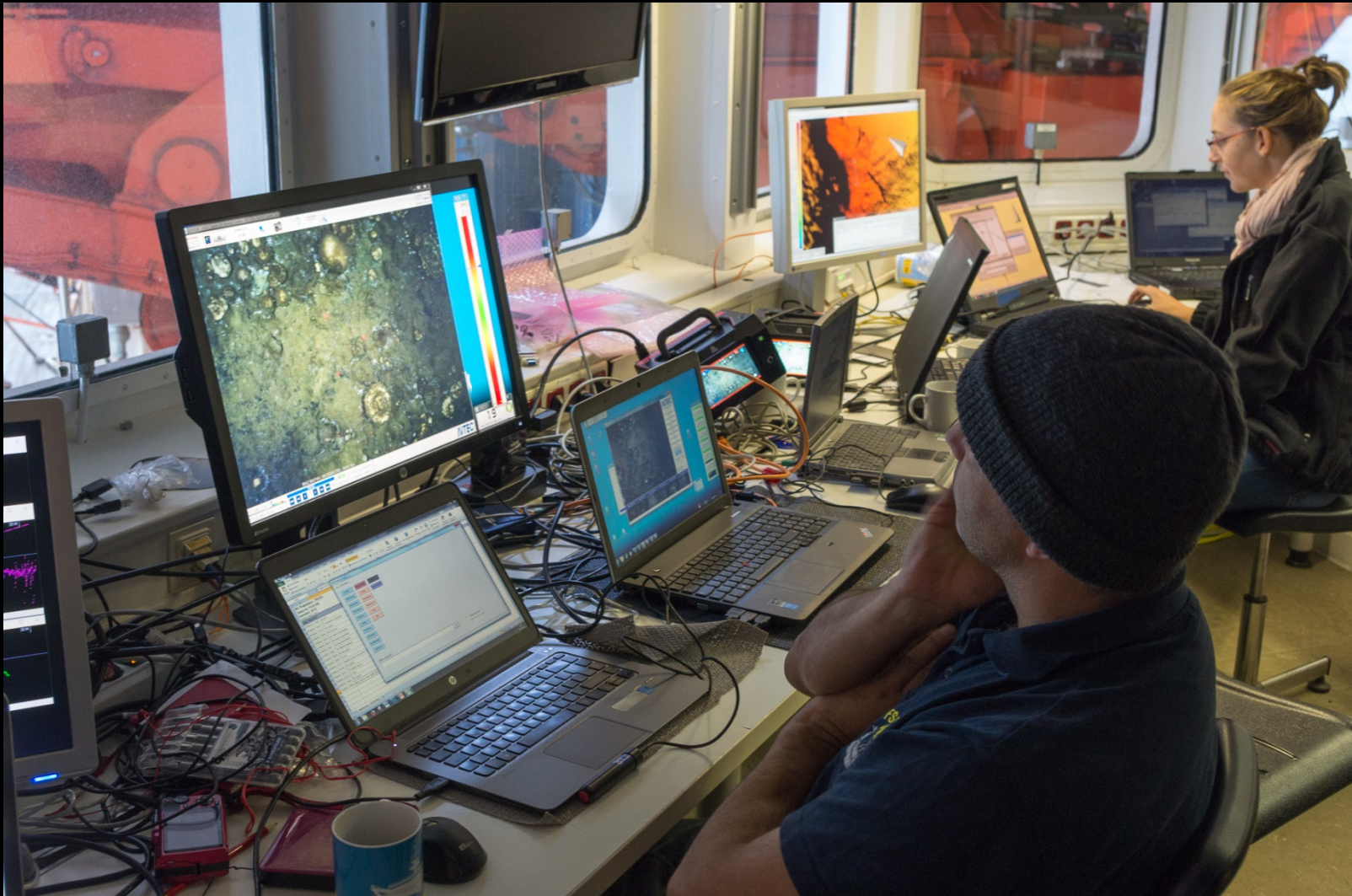
OFOBS allows a swathe of ~40 m of seafloor to be acoustically sampled in parallel to the collection of still images and video.

- All data can be viewed immediately on collection.
- Seafloor features such as reefs, corals, dropstones, muds, gravels etc can be acoustically ground truthed from the camera images, without the need of coring or further camera deployments.

OFOBS – Support required to operate



A small team is required to use the system





A small team is required to use the system

- 1) Electrical engineer to deploy, maintain and troubleshoot the system.  
(ESSENTIAL – NOT NECESSARY FOR CONSTANT PRESENCE DURING DEPLOYMENTS)
- 2) Mission scientist to oversee the sensors and ensure data of relevance to the study.  
(ESSENTIAL)
- 3) Winch operator to maintain the correct height of the device above seafloor.  
(ESSENTIAL - USUALLY SHIP CREWMEMBER)
- 4) Positioning operator / protocol keeper. To map the position of the vehicle underwater on a map and coordinate changes in heading of the research vessel with the bridge.  
(OPTIONAL)



May be deployed via an A-frame or side winch.

System weighs 1000 kg in air.

A fibre / coaxial cable is required for two-way communication and for power delivery.



# OFOBS – Deployment



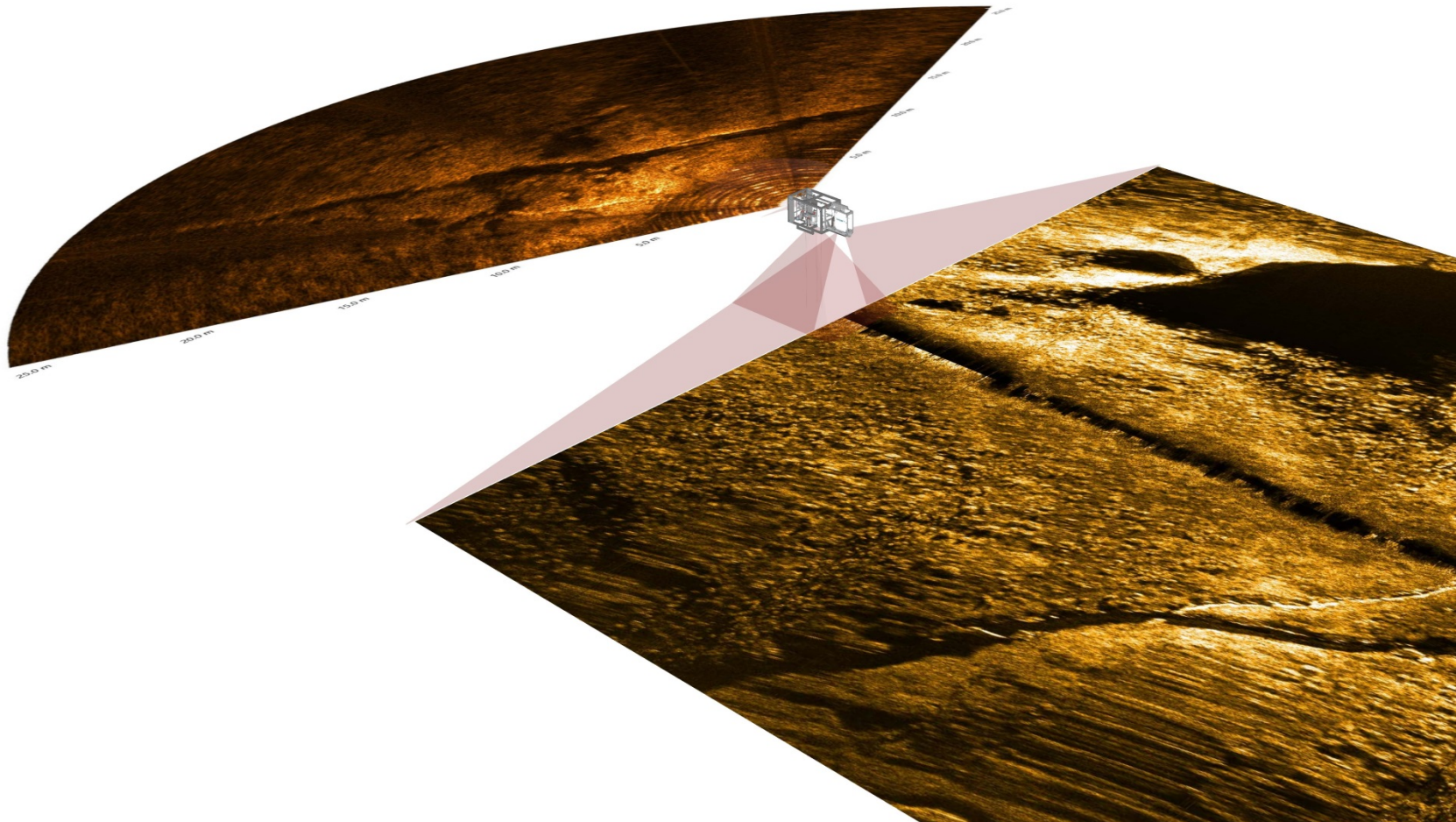
May be deployed via an A-frame or side winch.

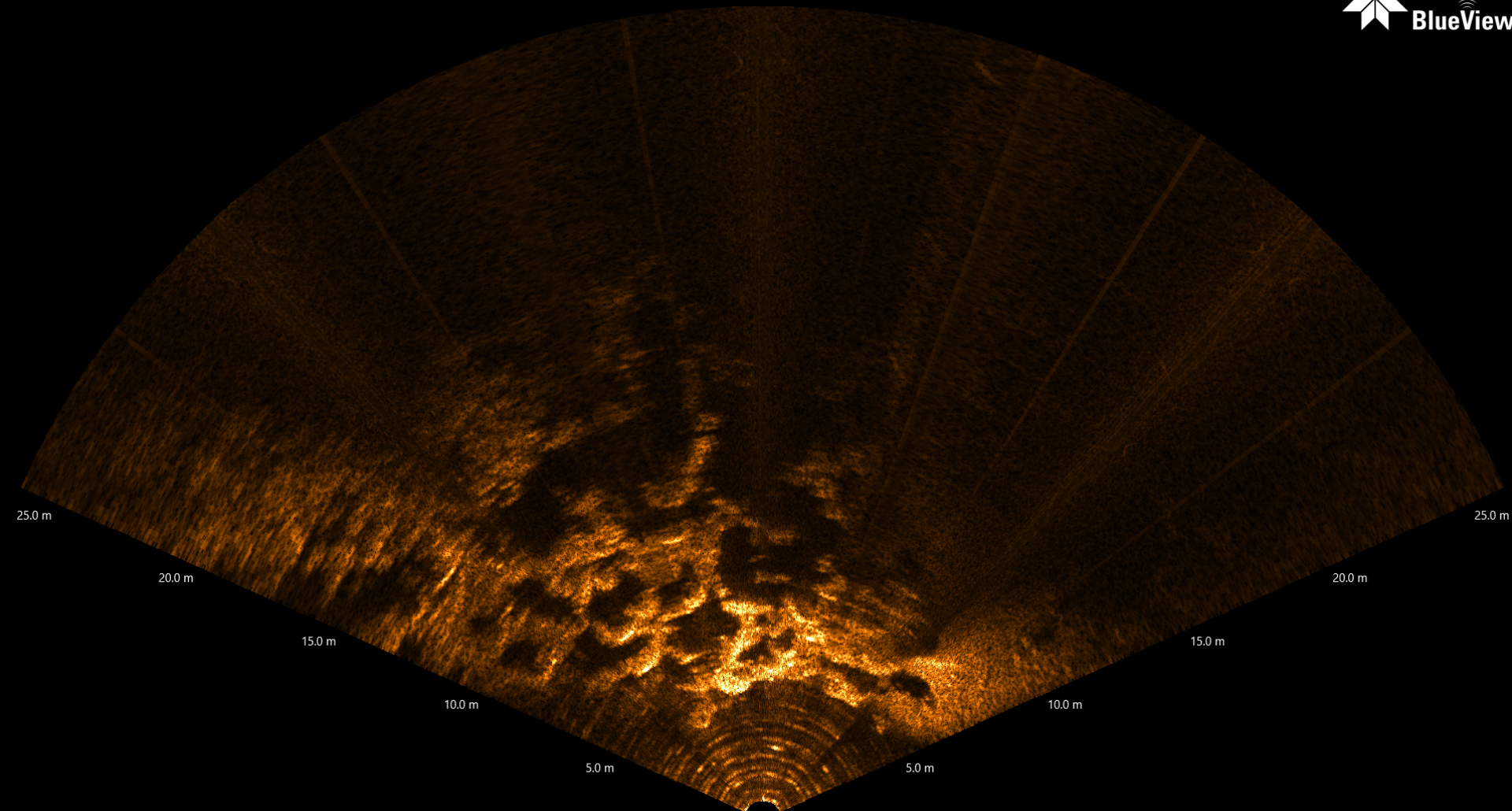
System weighs 1000 kg in air.

A fibre / coaxial cable is required for two-way communication and for power delivery.

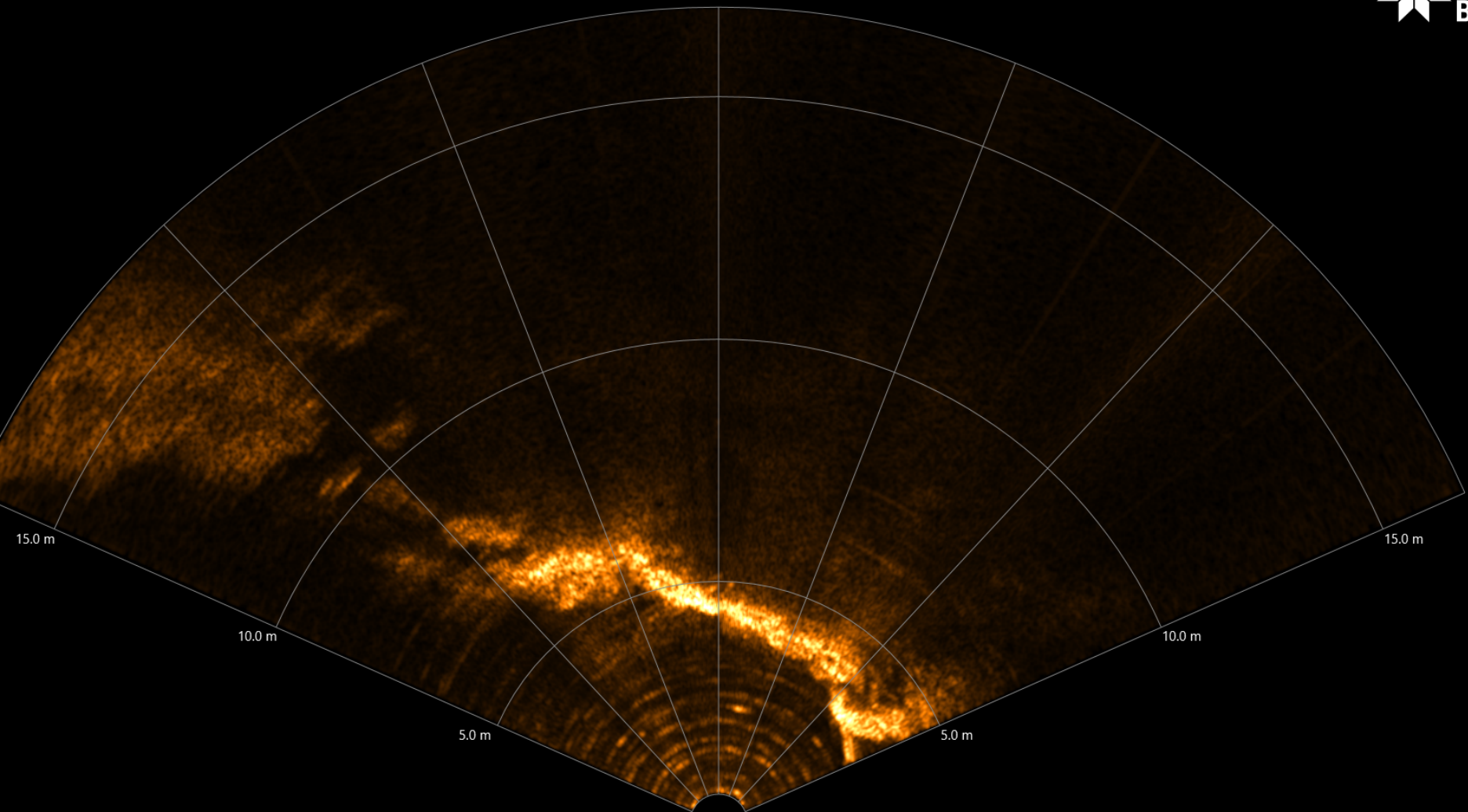
System is lowered at a speed of  $0.5 - 1 \text{ m s}^{-1}$  through the water column to a flight height ideally several meters above seafloor.

On attaining required depth, data recording commences and the ship can follow a waypoint course / heading, after which the OFOBS will follow.

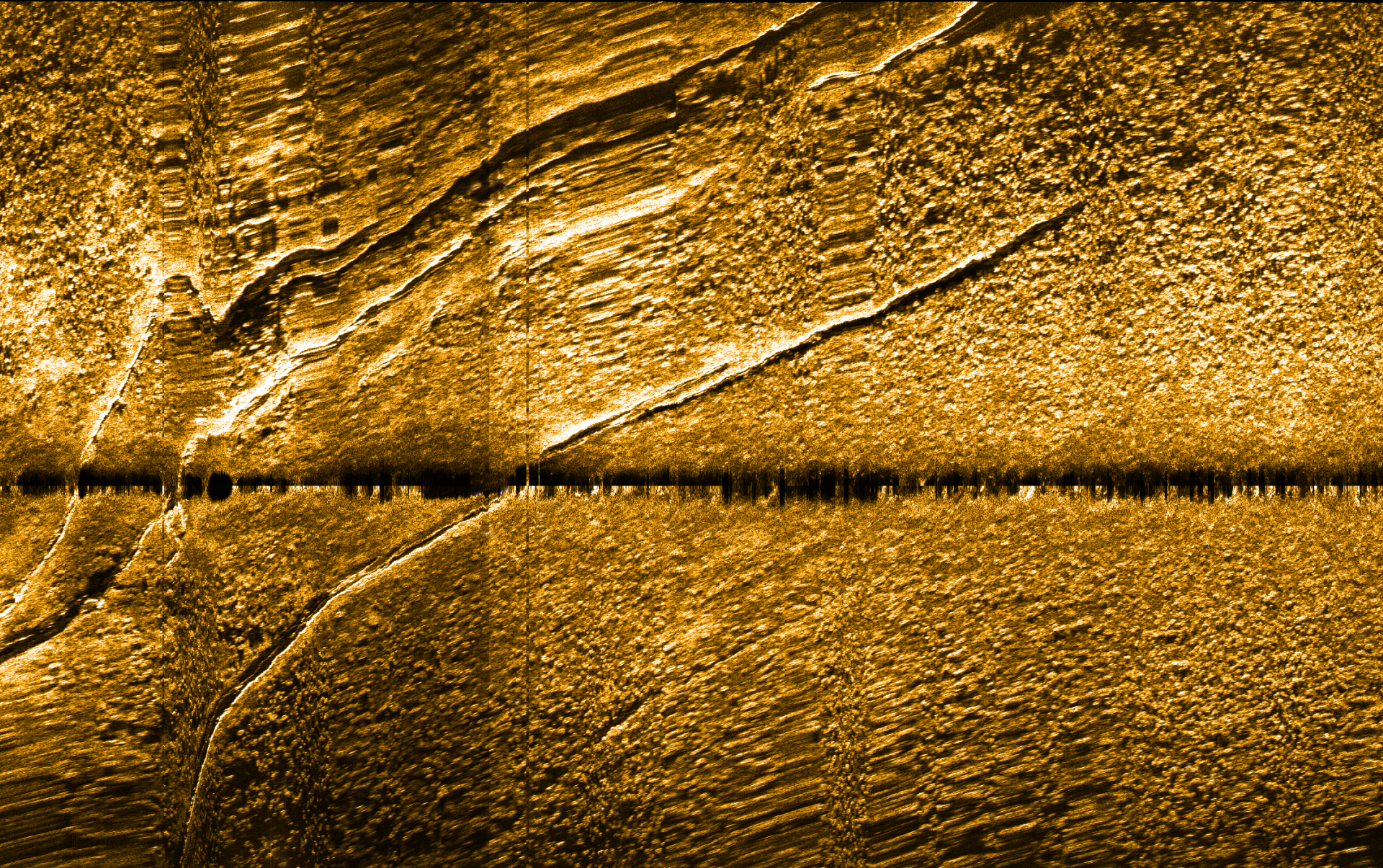










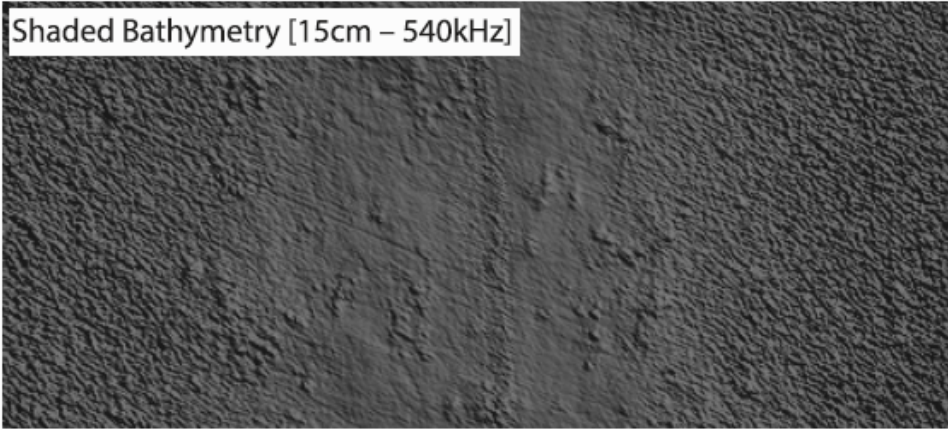




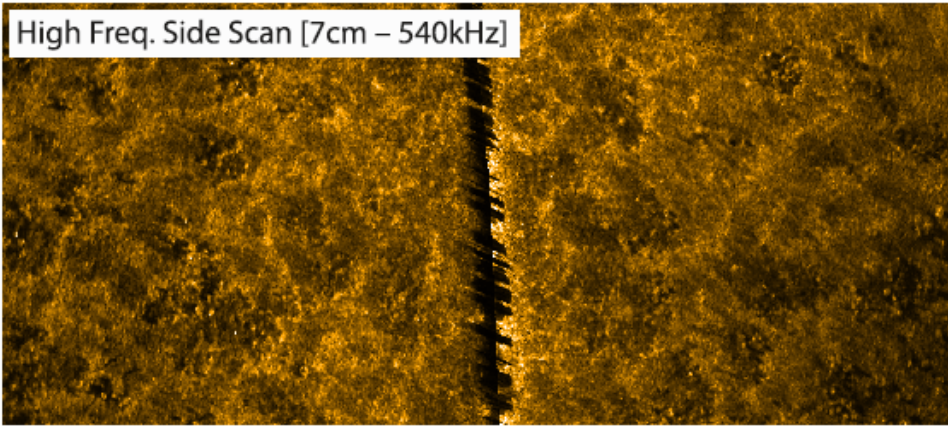
# OFOBS – Data collection



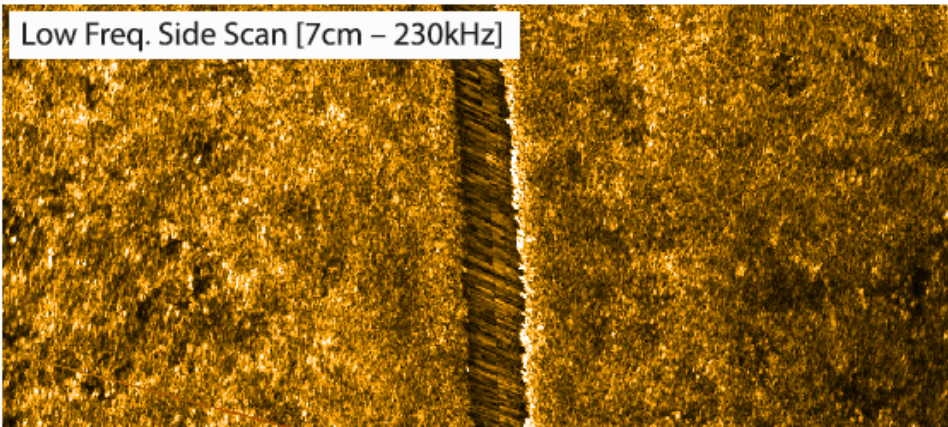
Shaded Bathymetry [15cm – 540kHz]



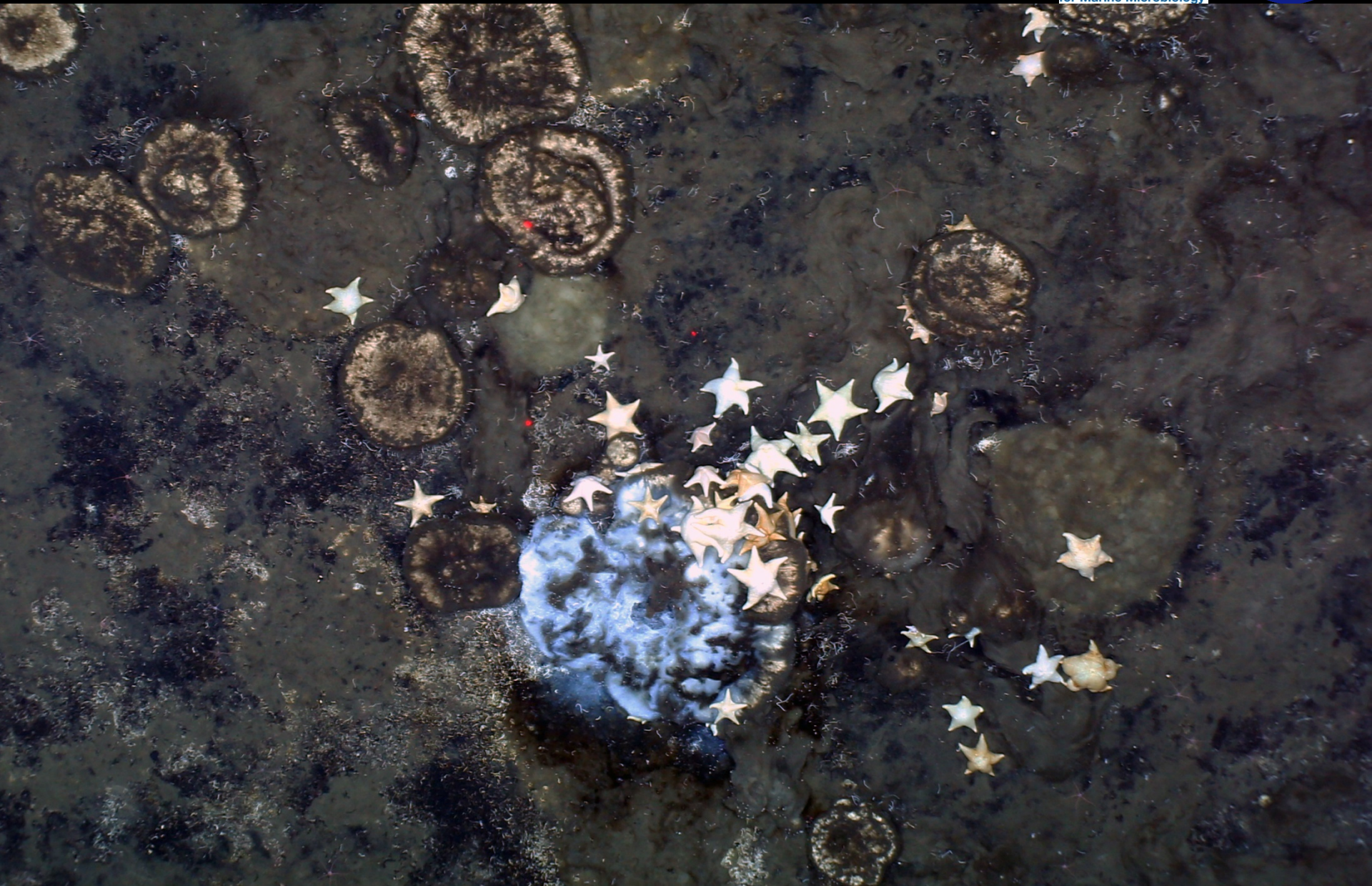
High Freq. Side Scan [7cm – 540kHz]



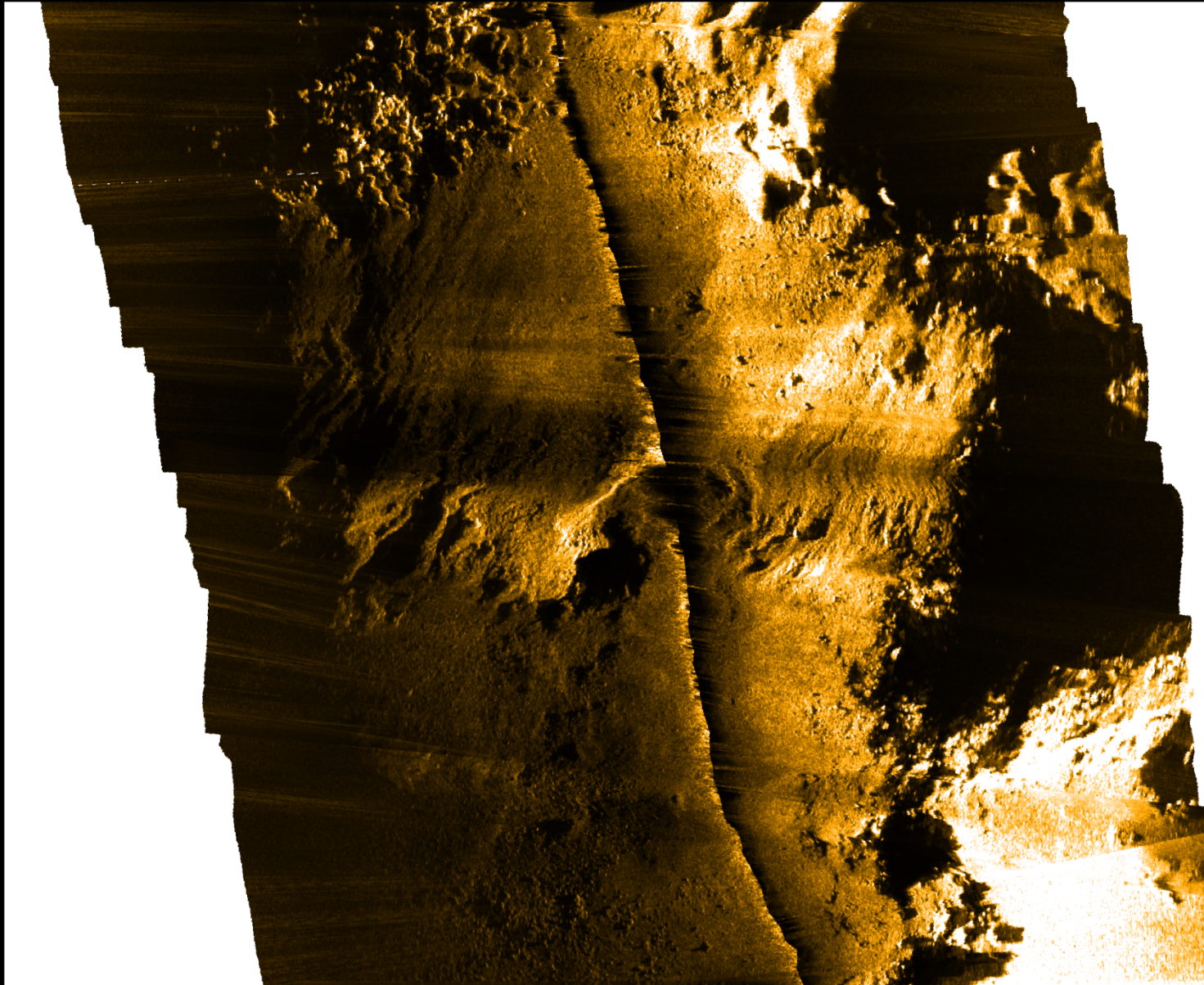
Low Freq. Side Scan [7cm – 230kHz]



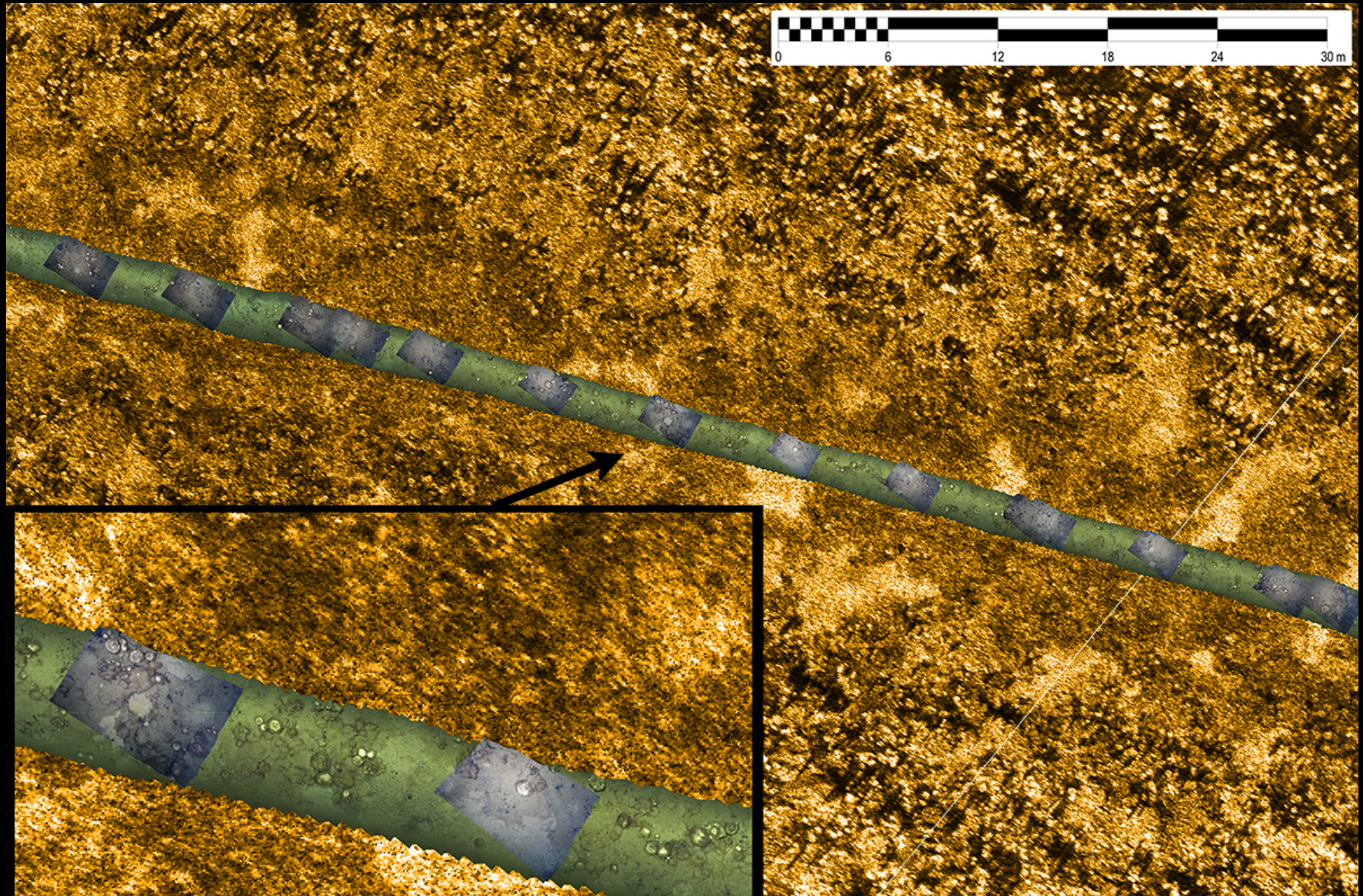




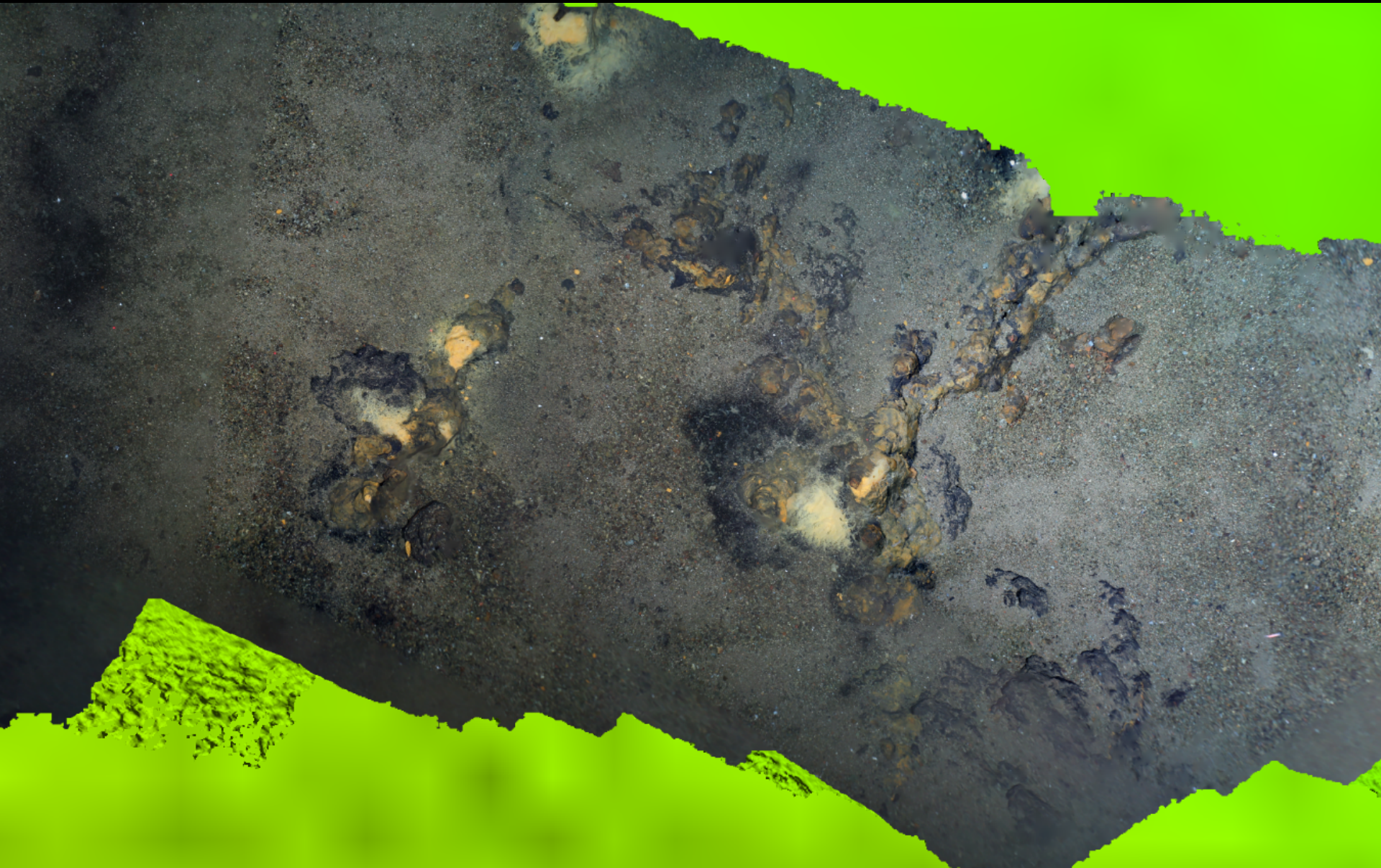




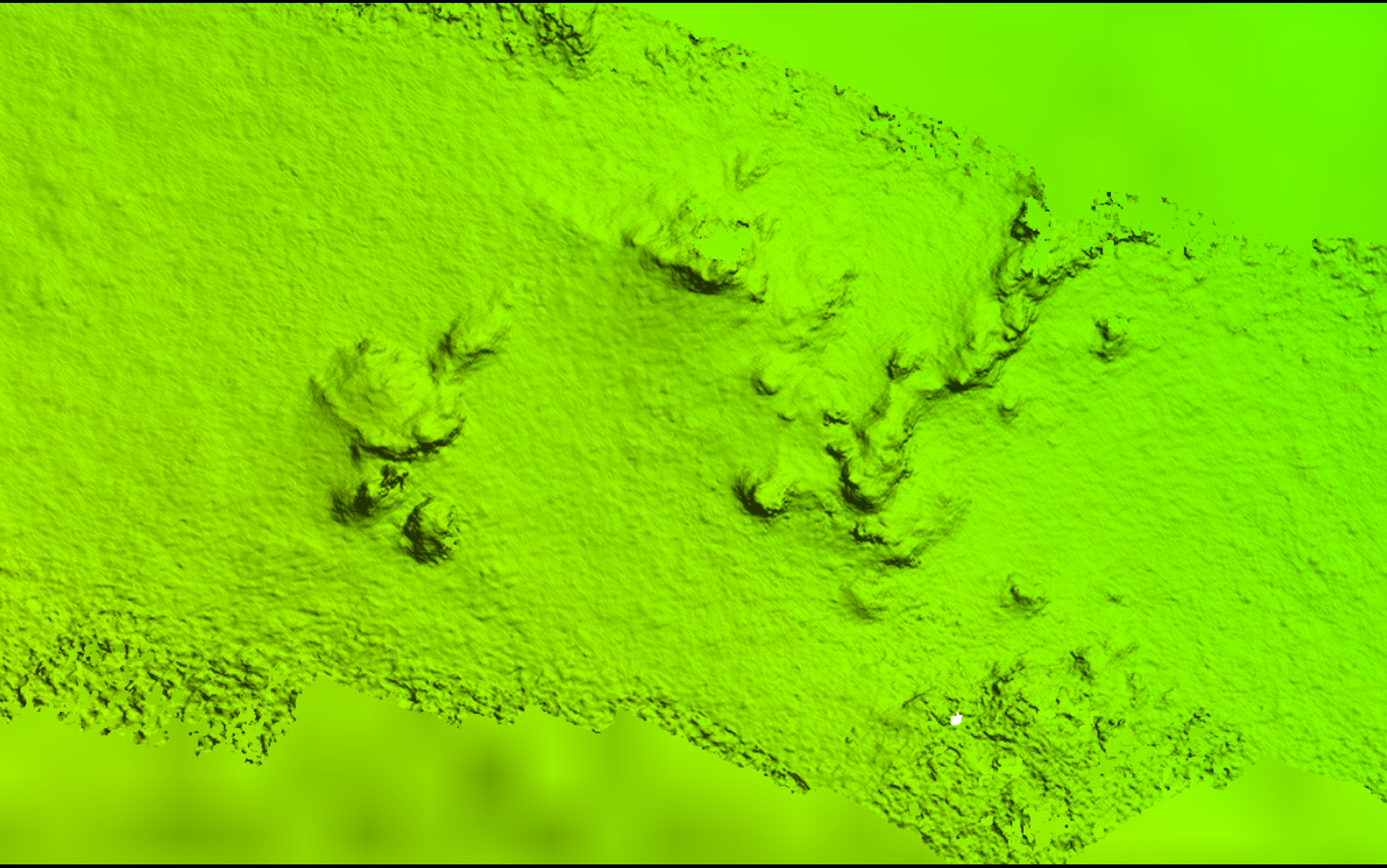








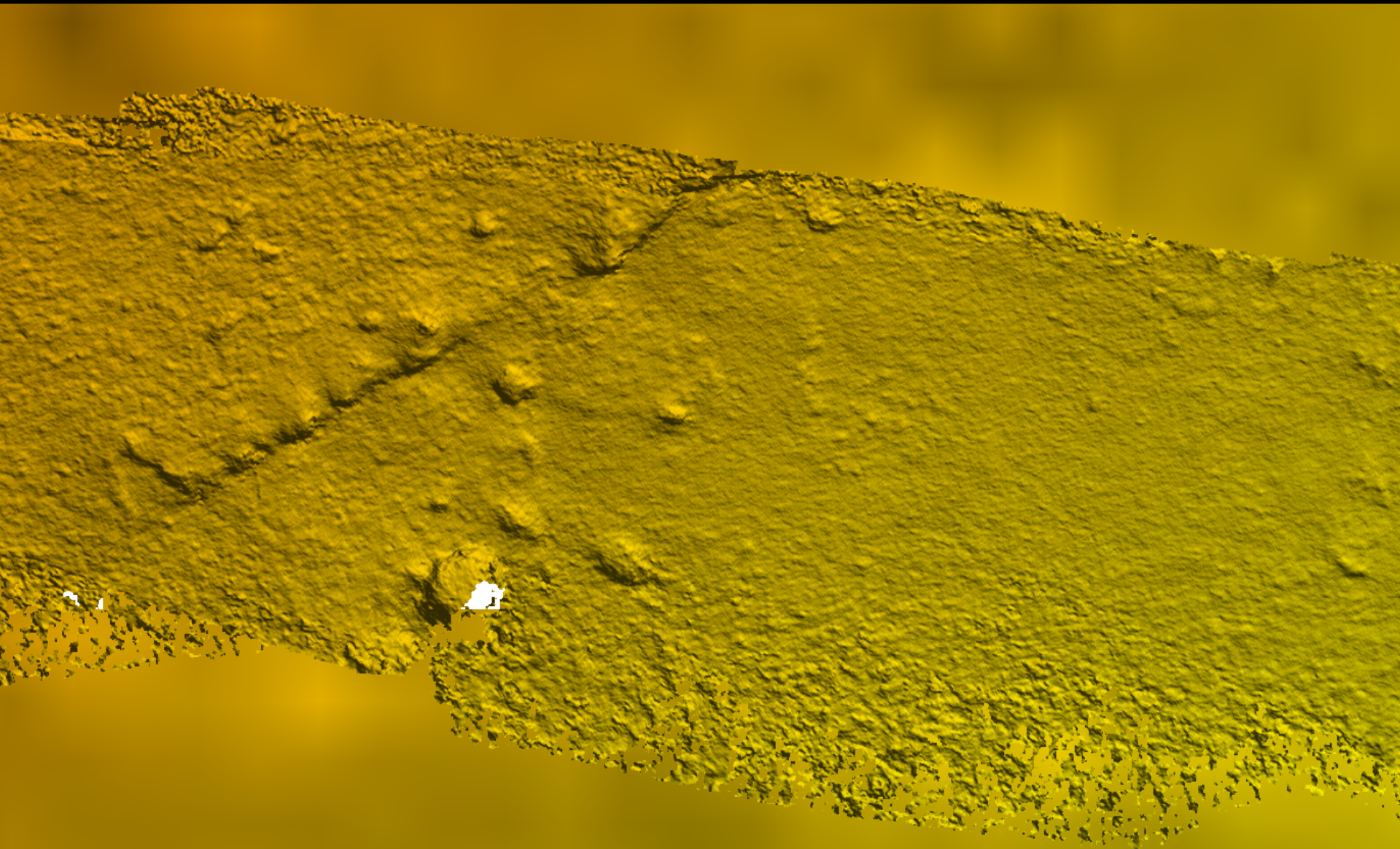




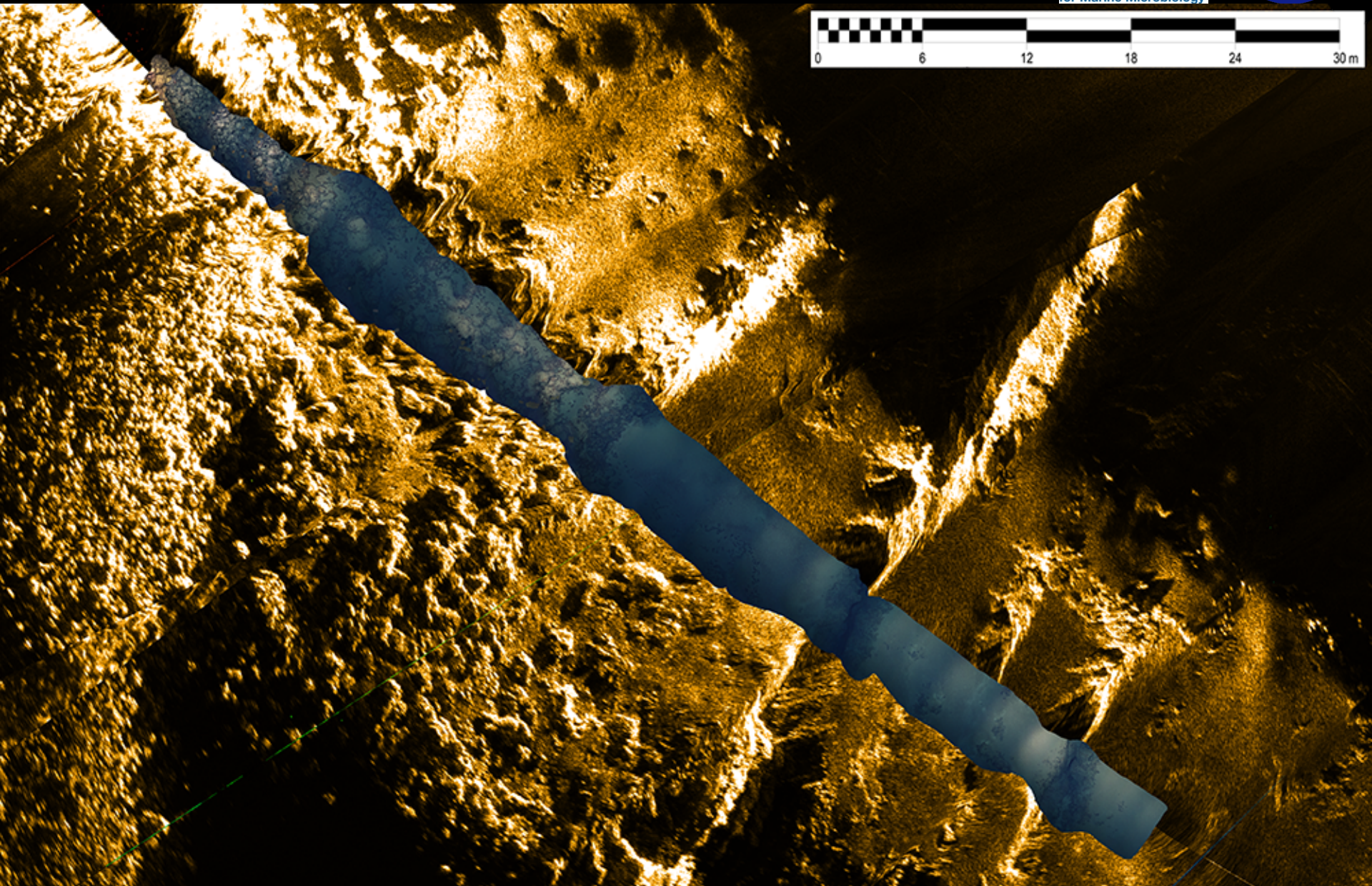




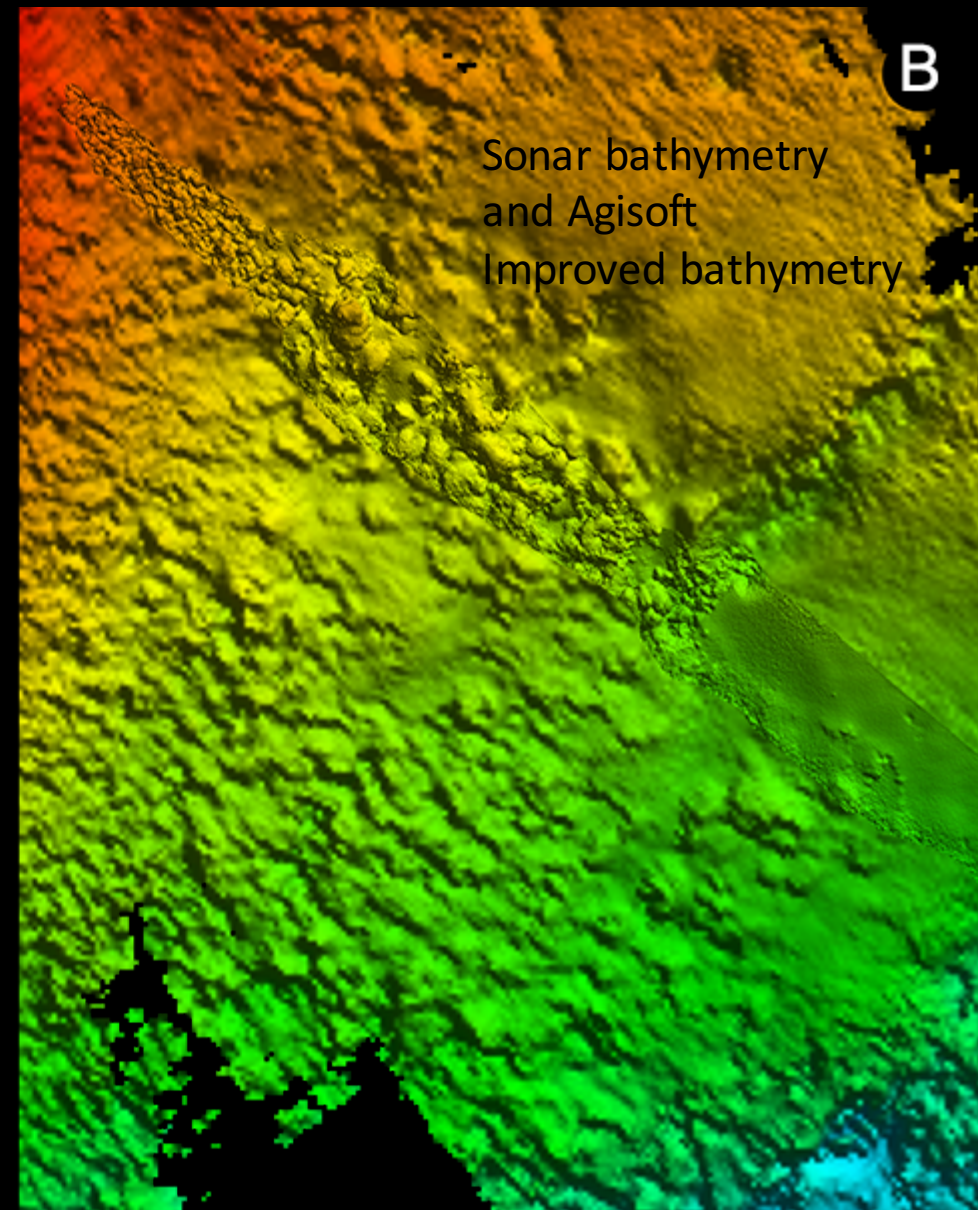
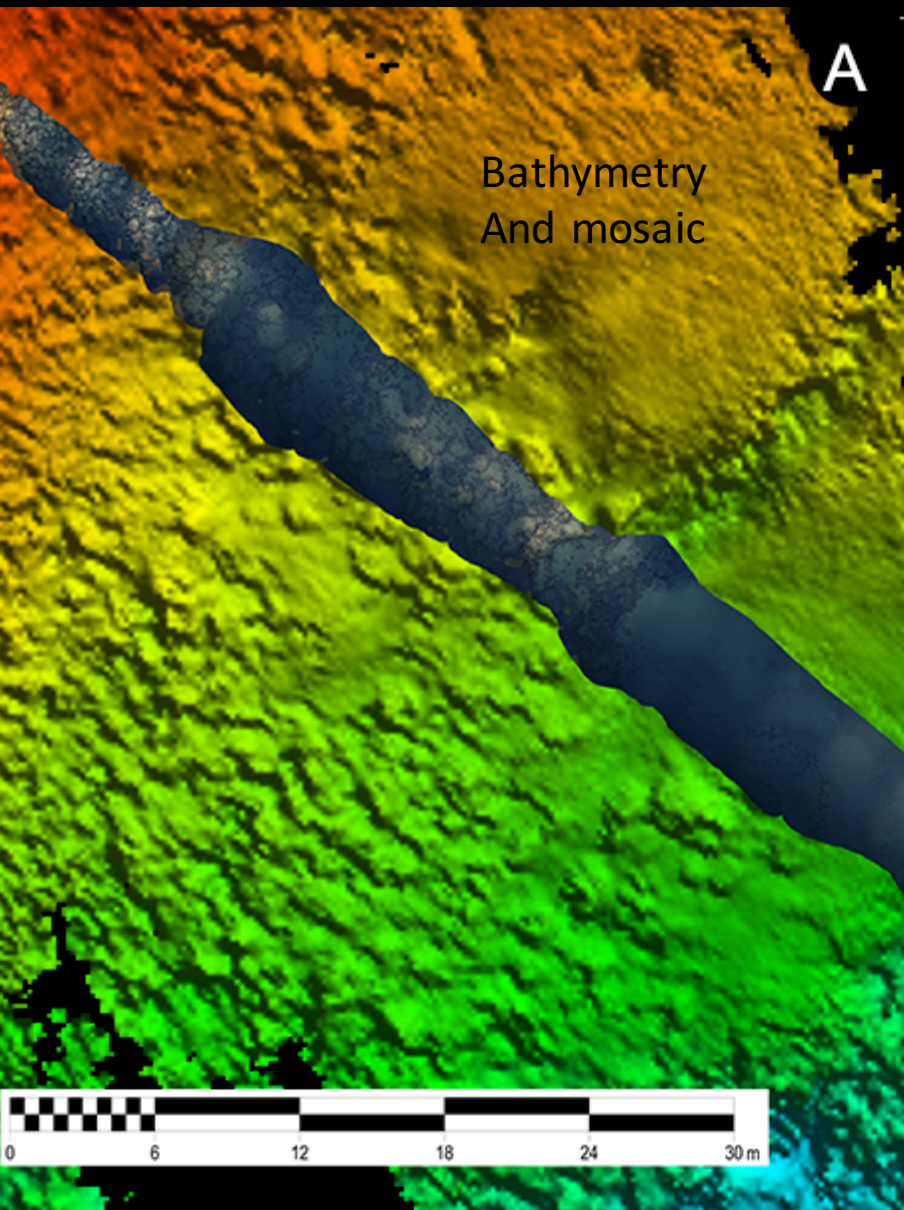




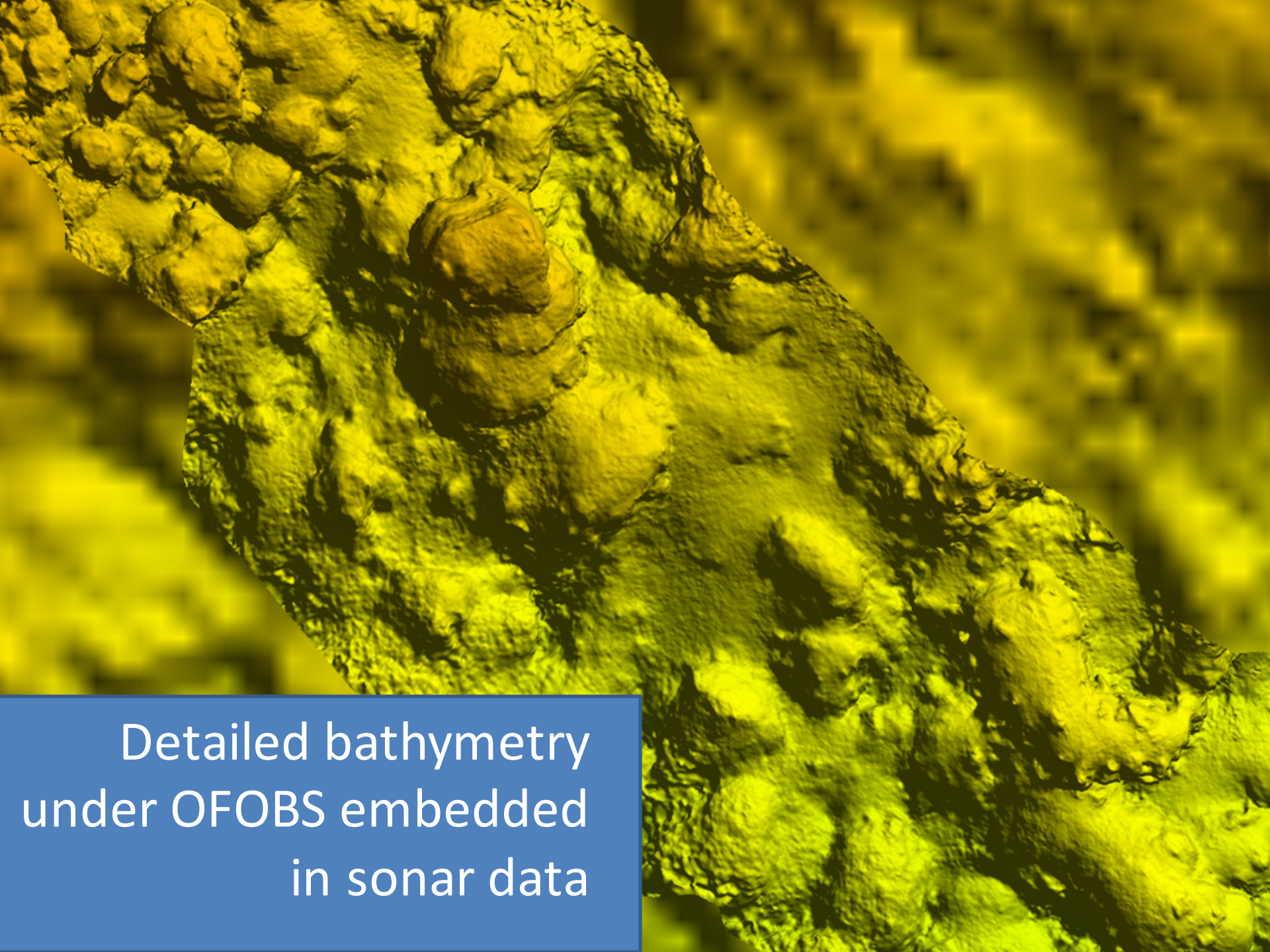






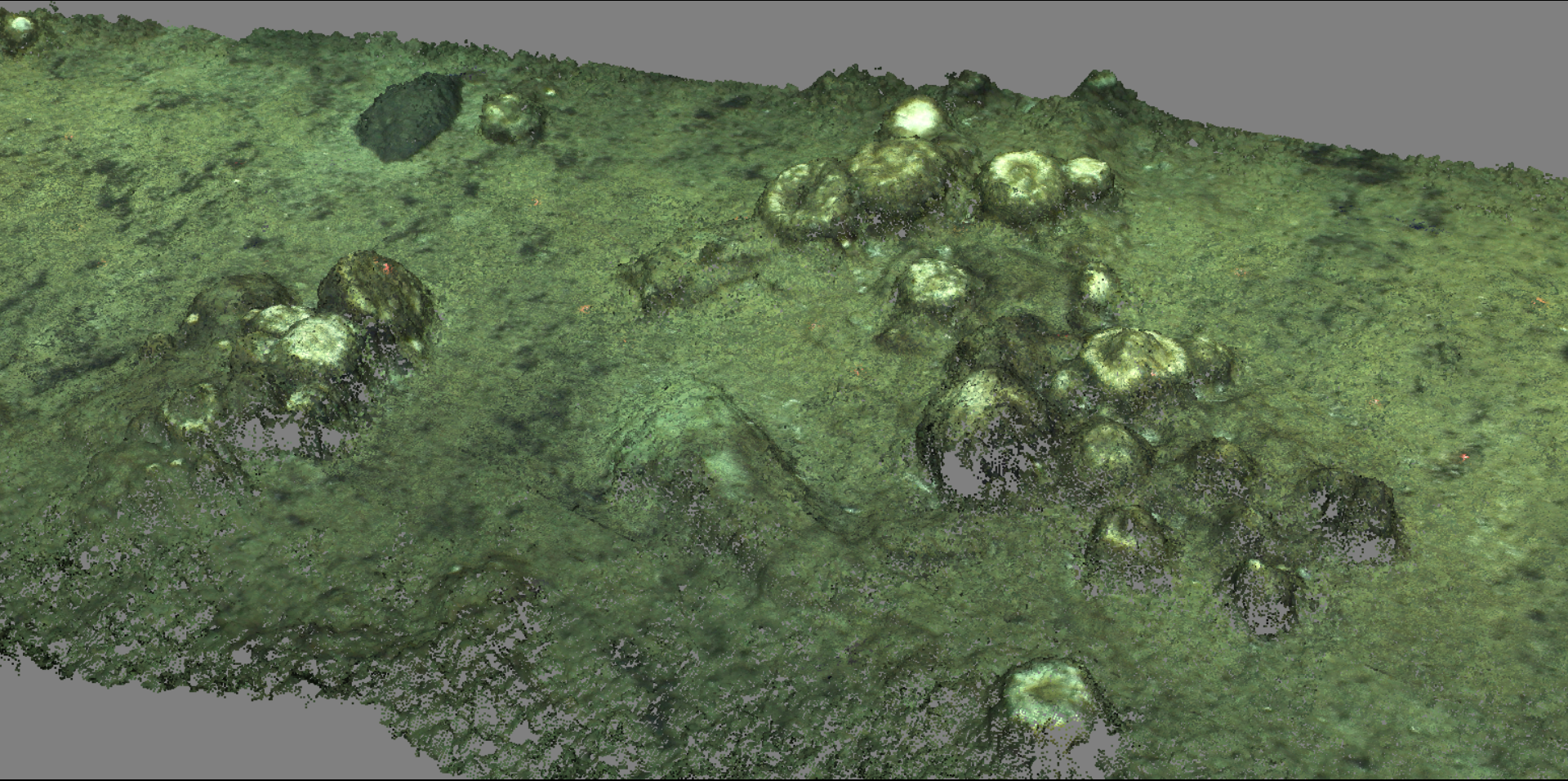




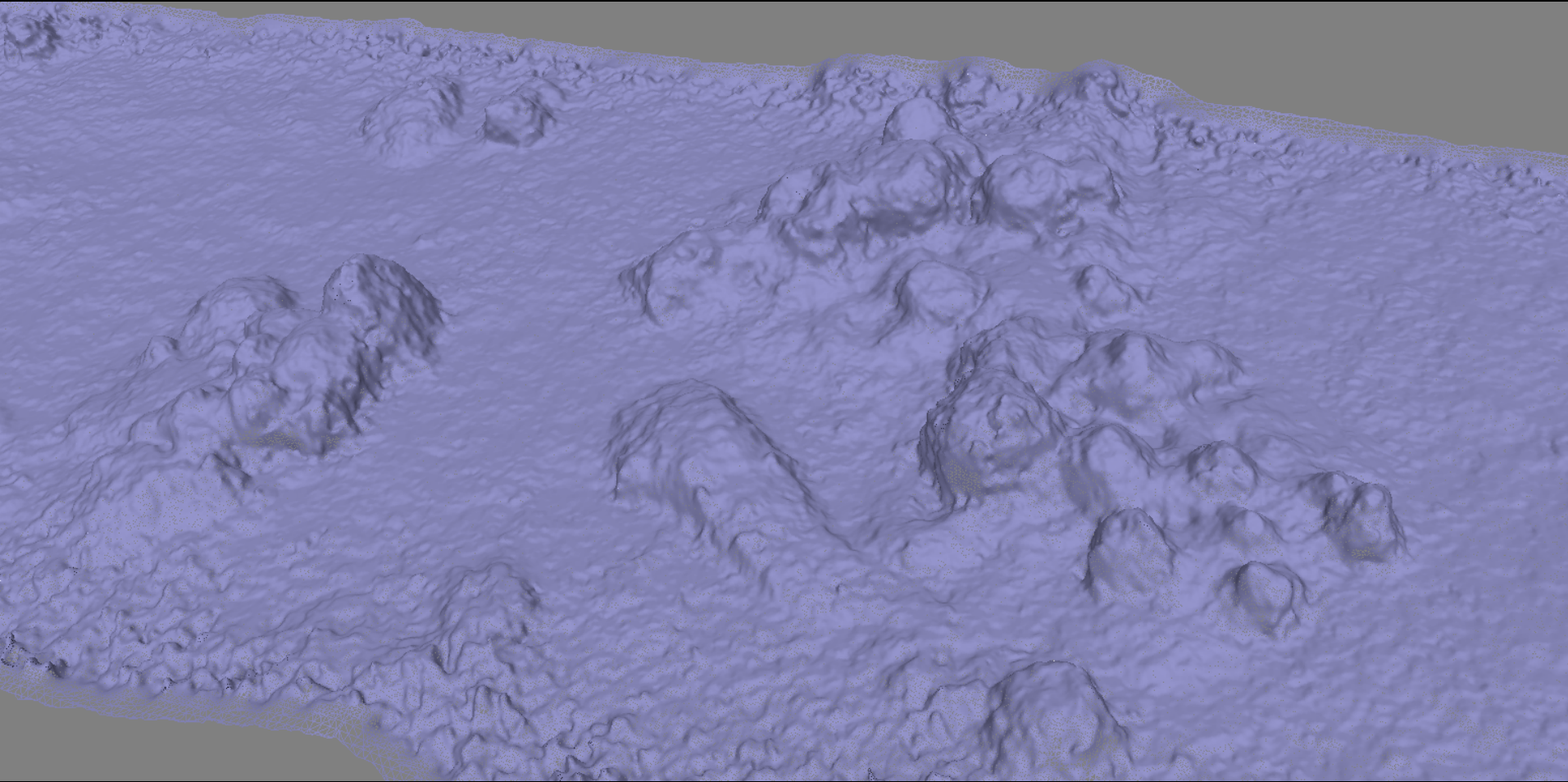


Detailed bathymetry  
under OFOBS embedded  
in sonar data

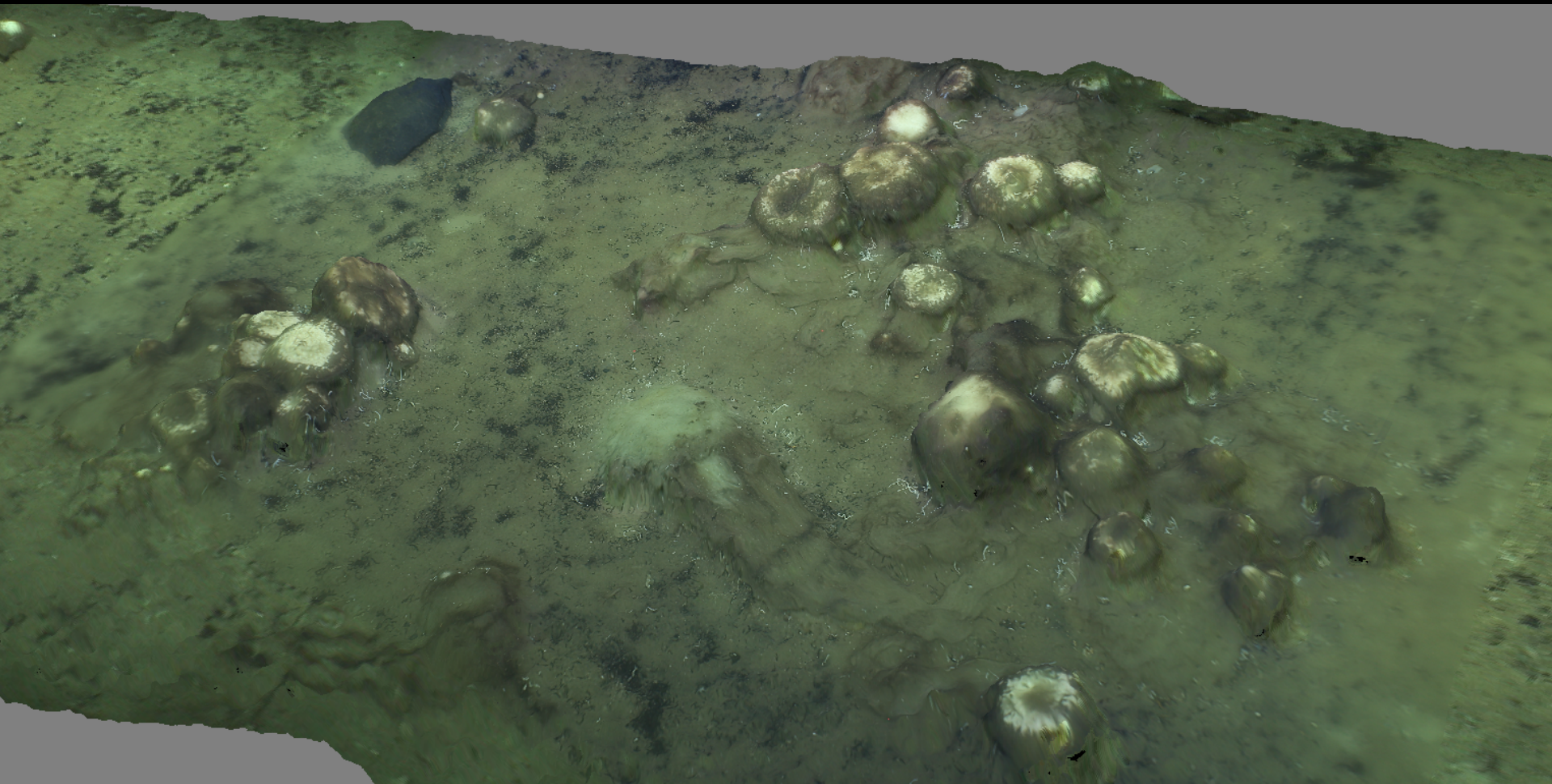




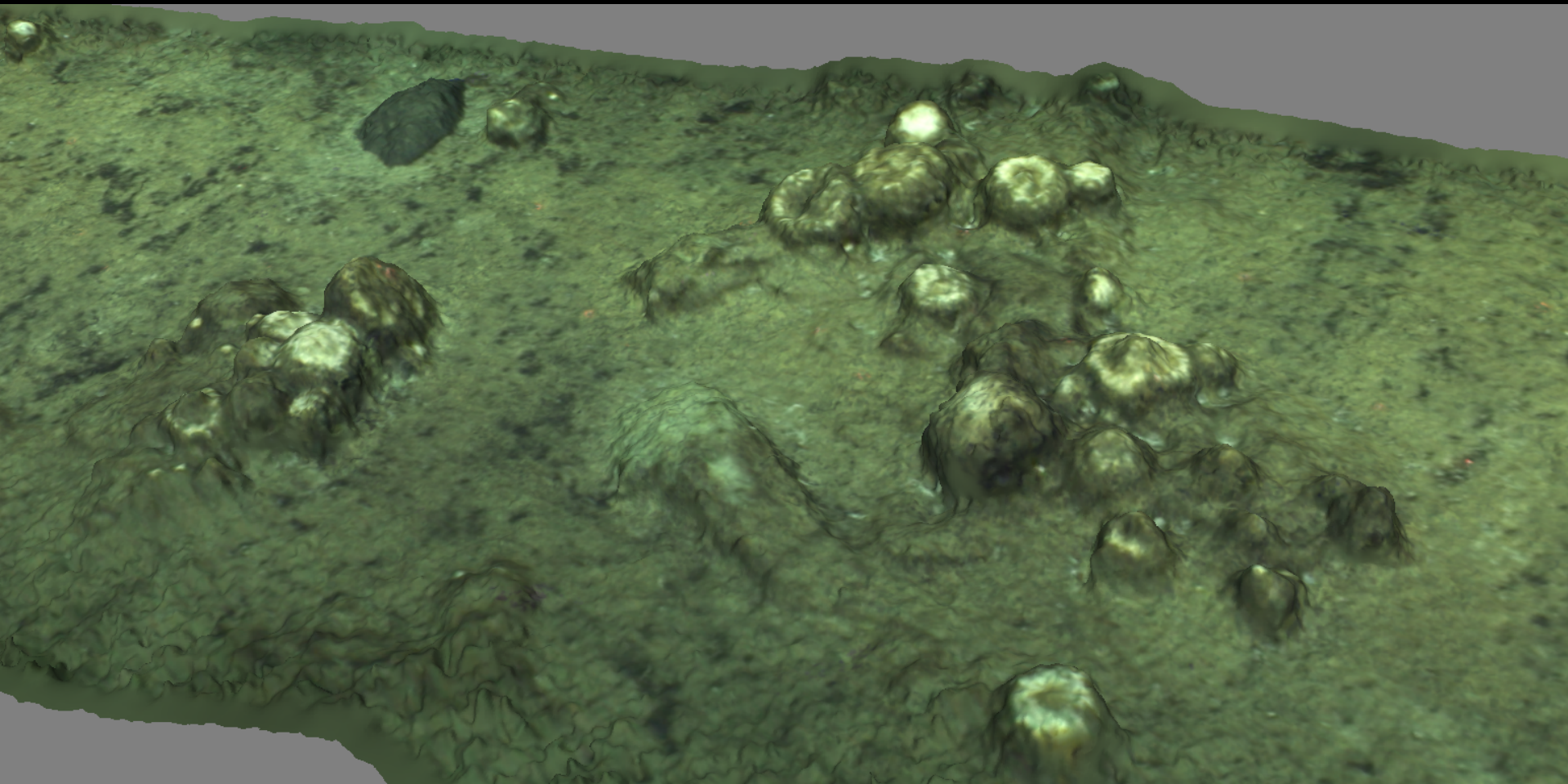


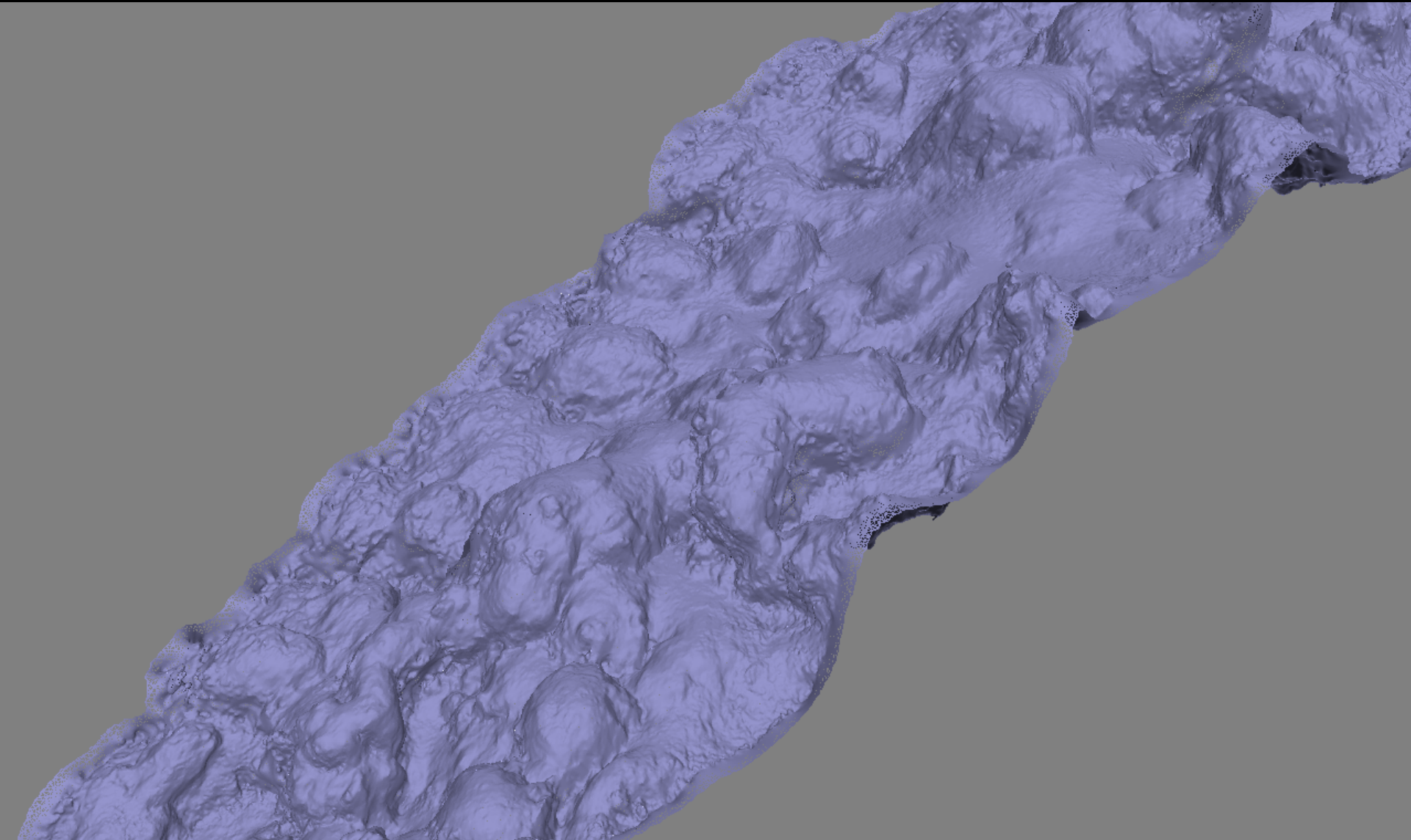




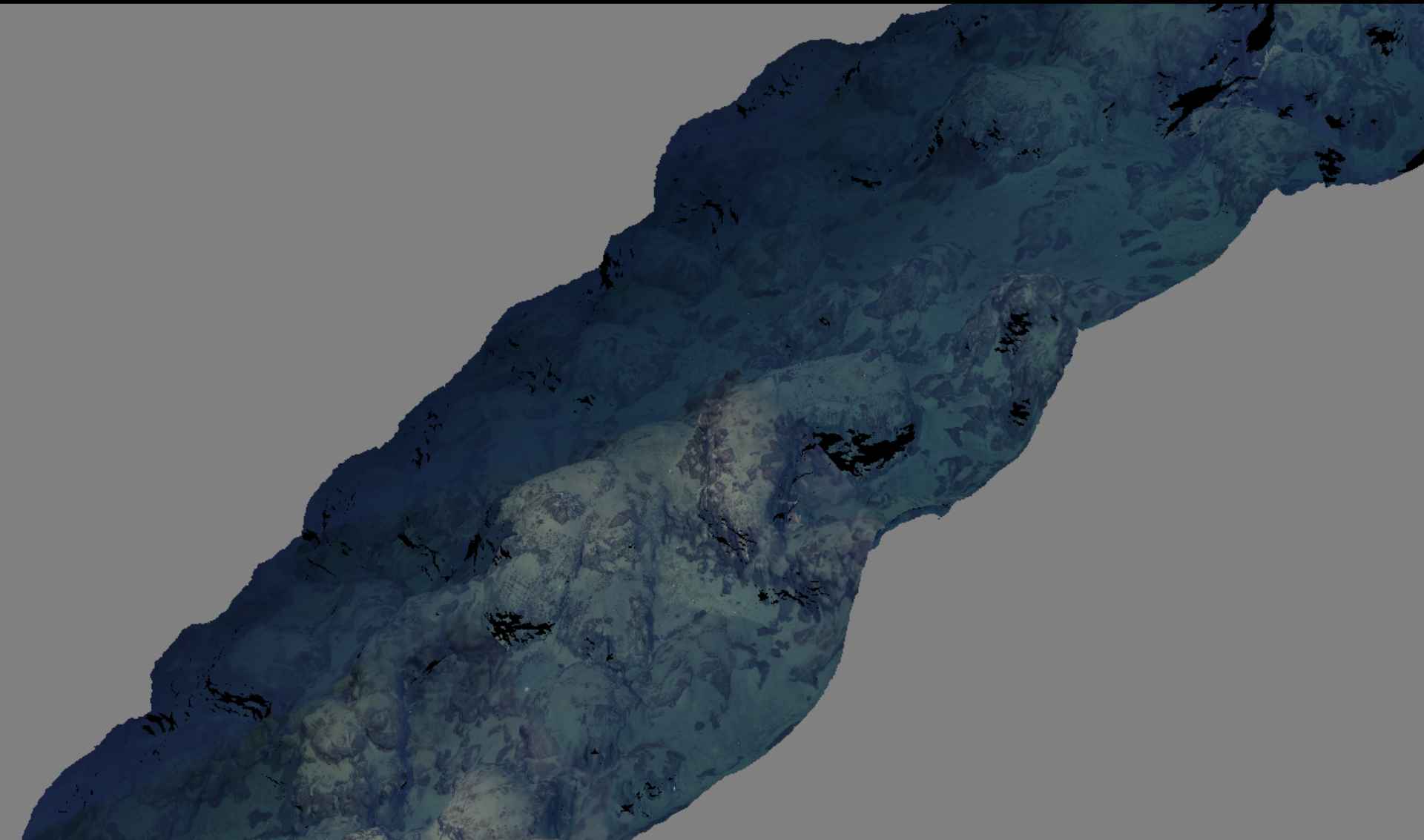


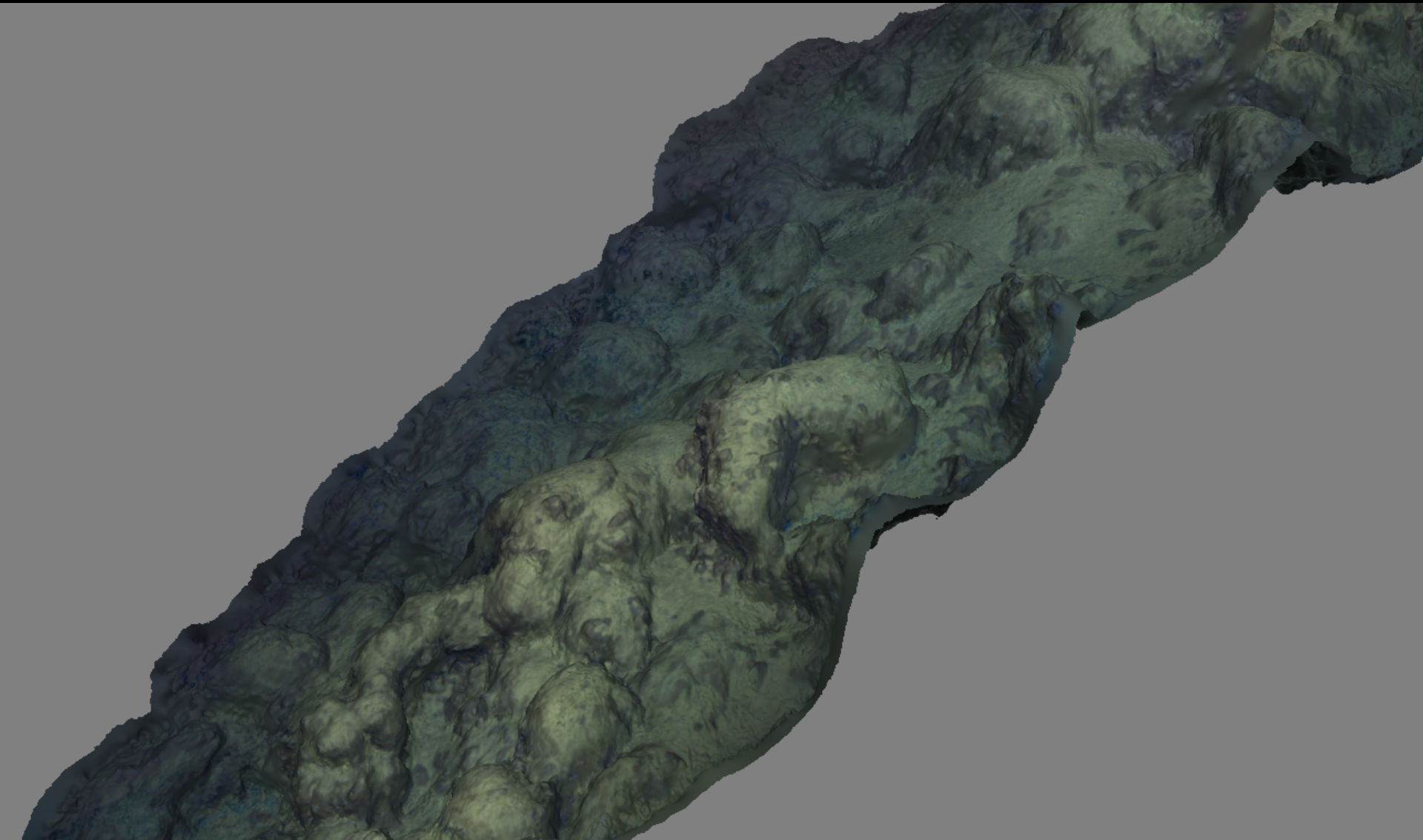


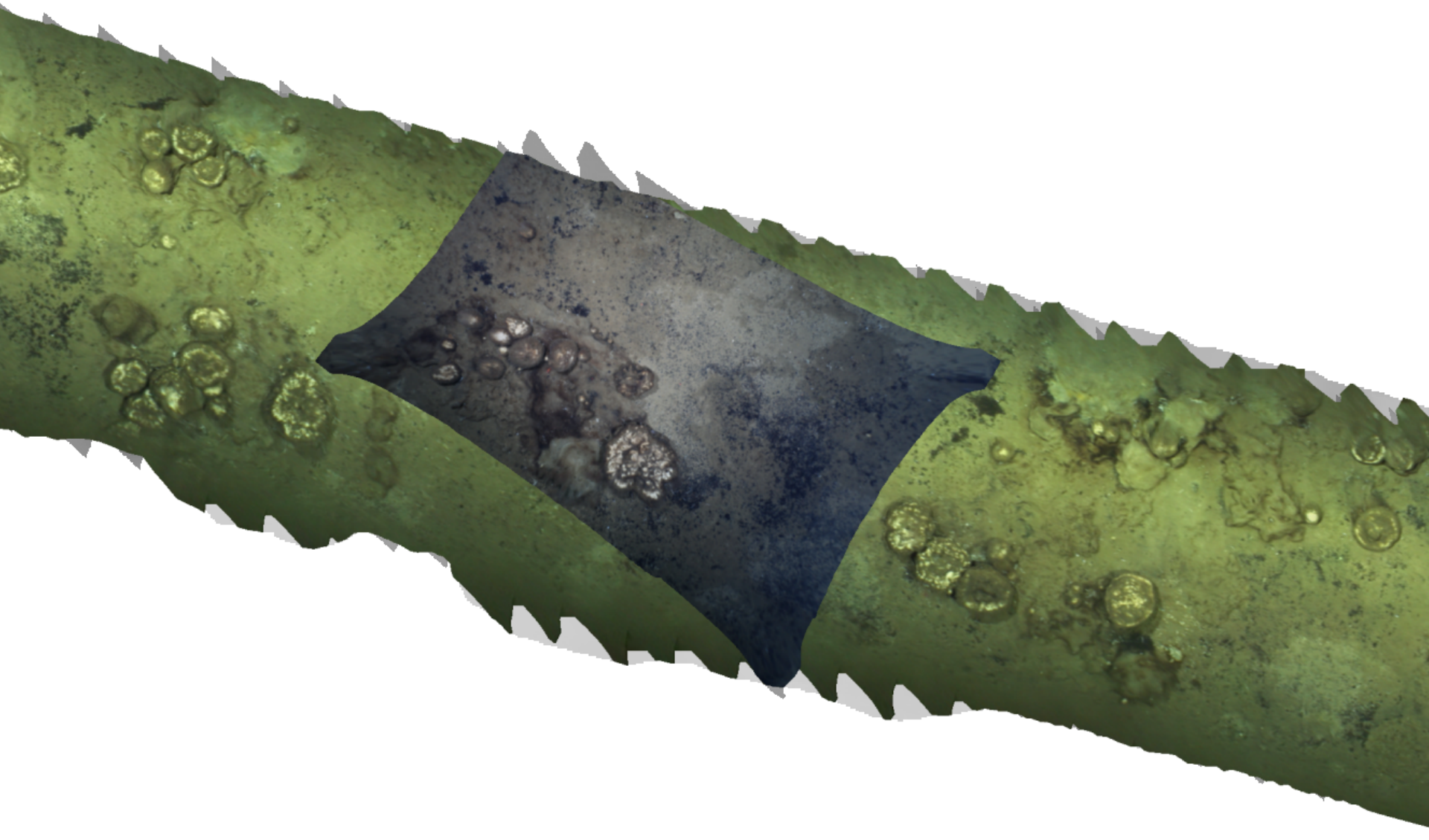




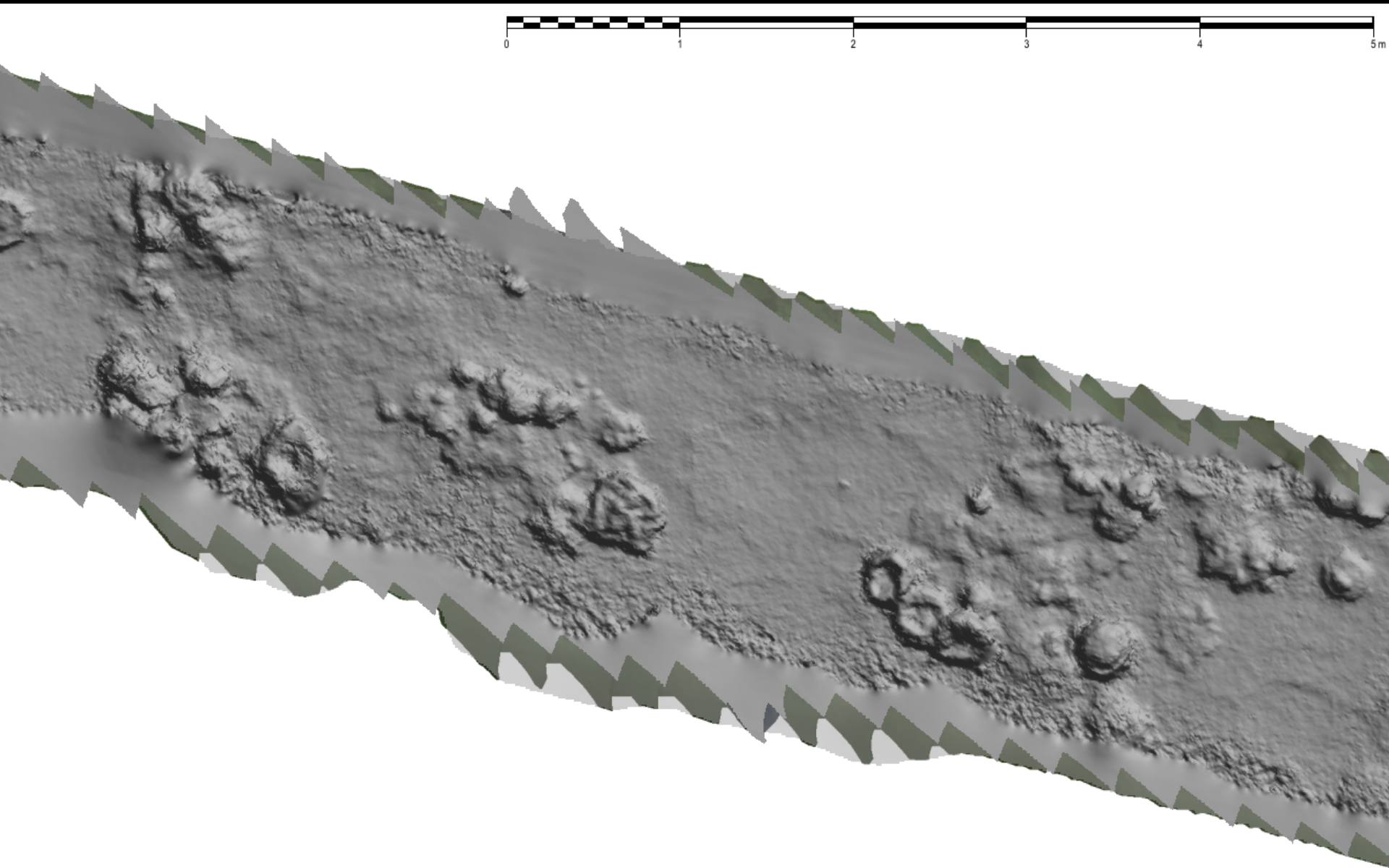


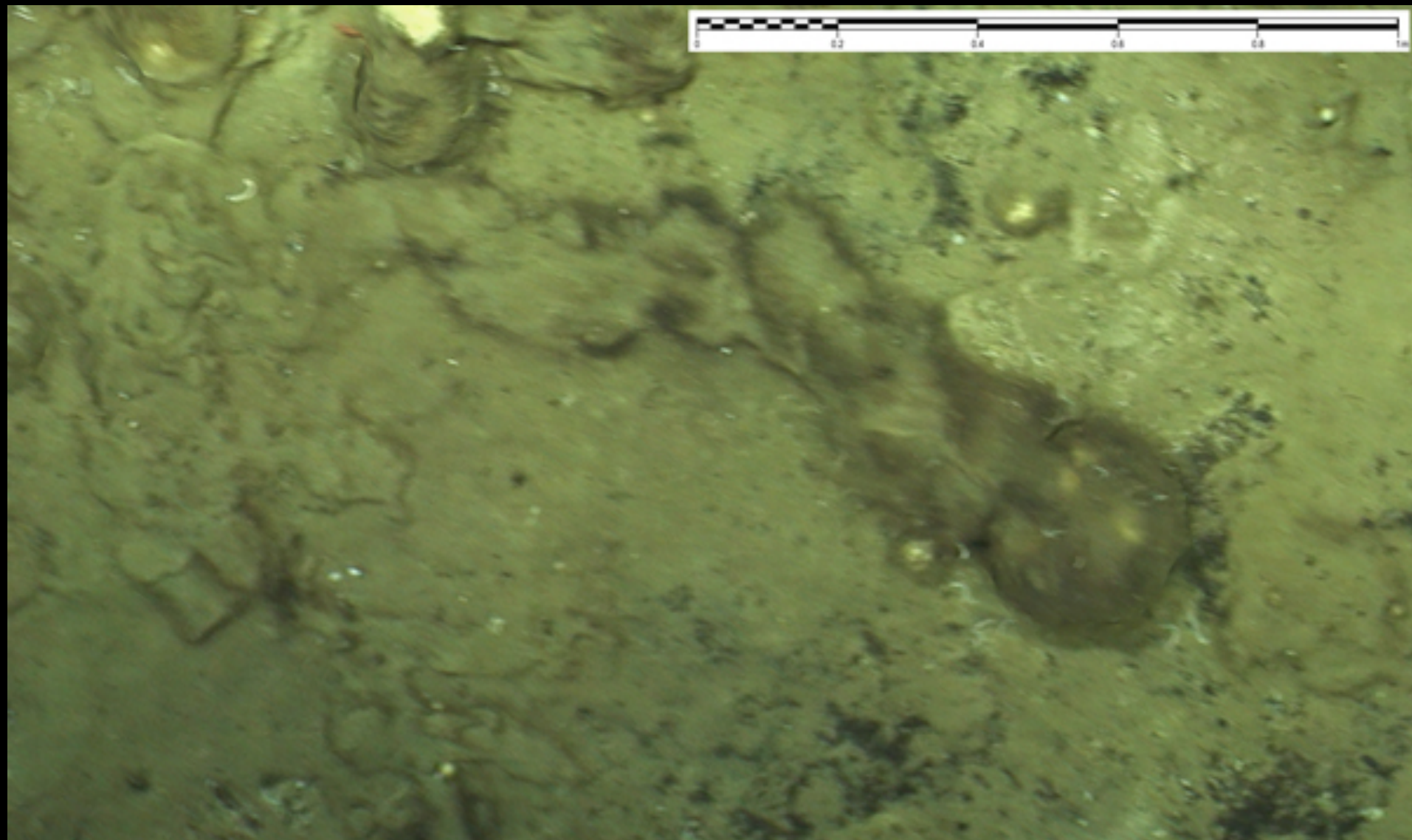




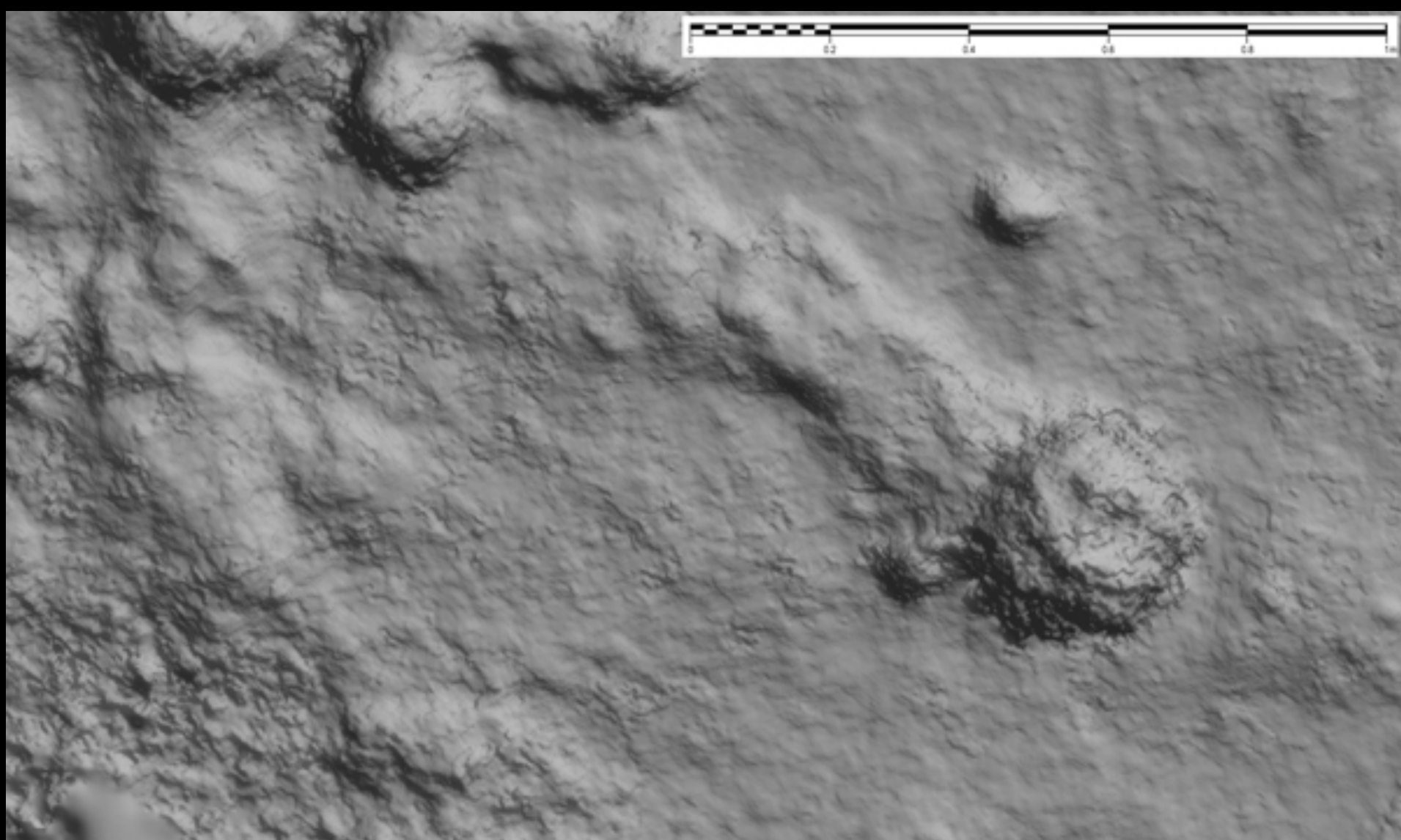




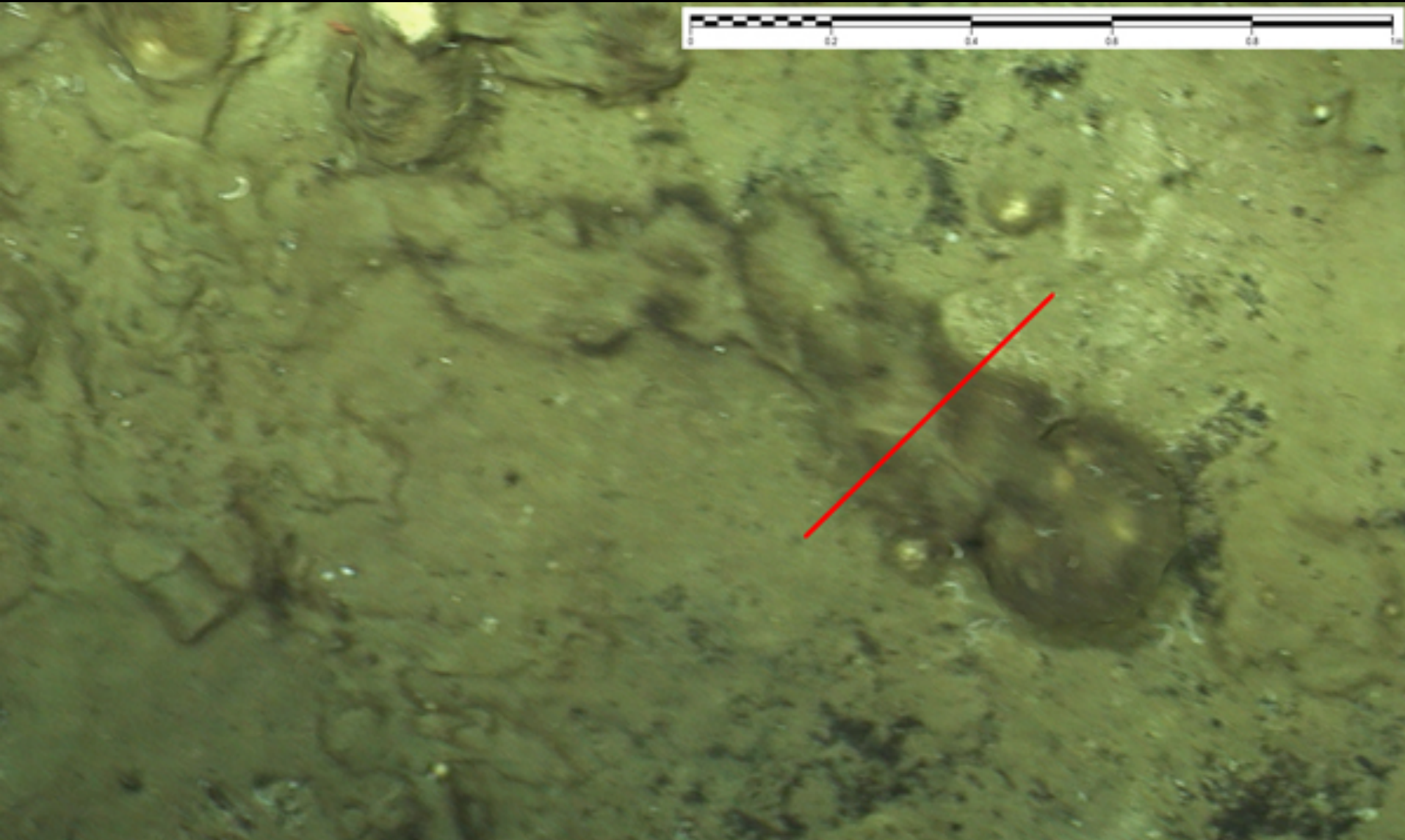




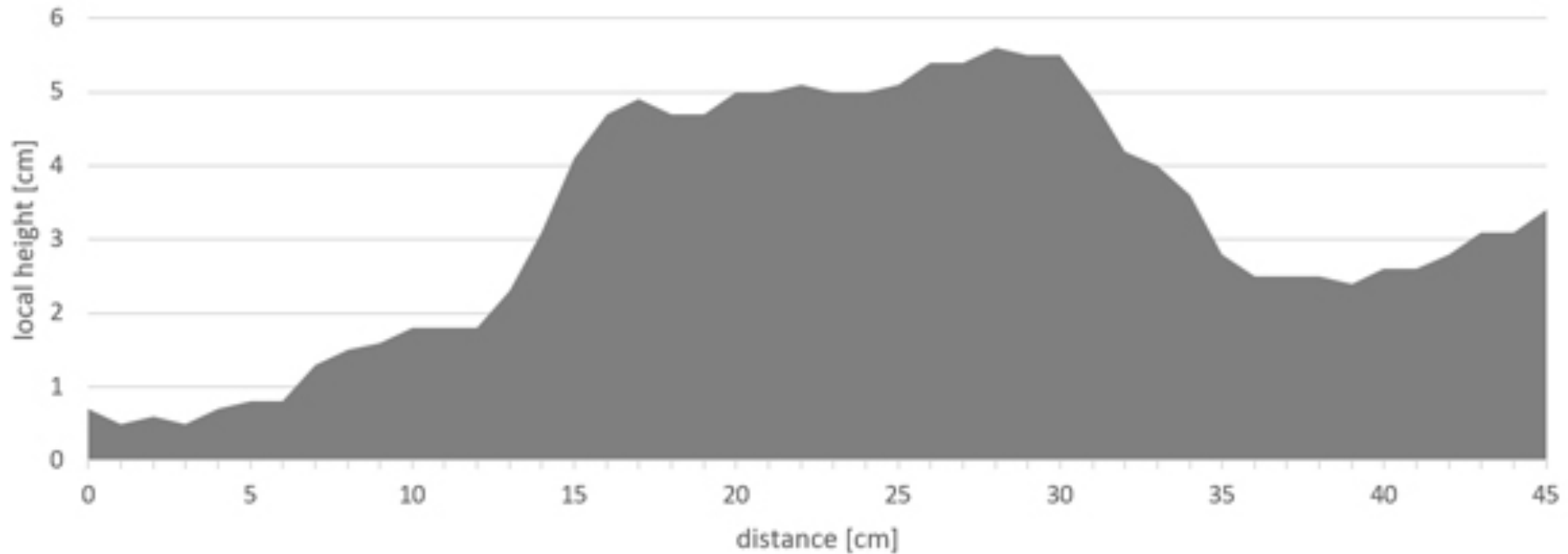






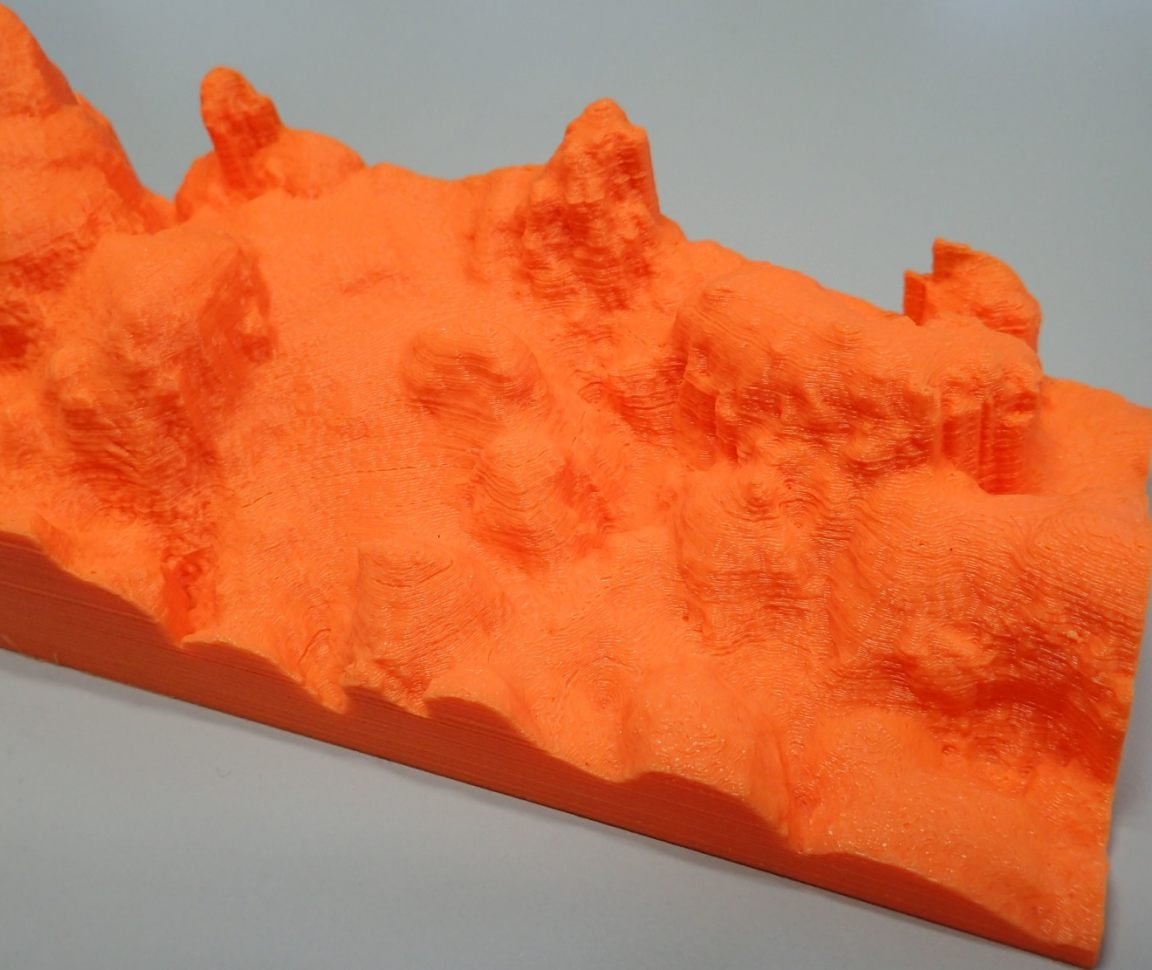


Sponge track cross section

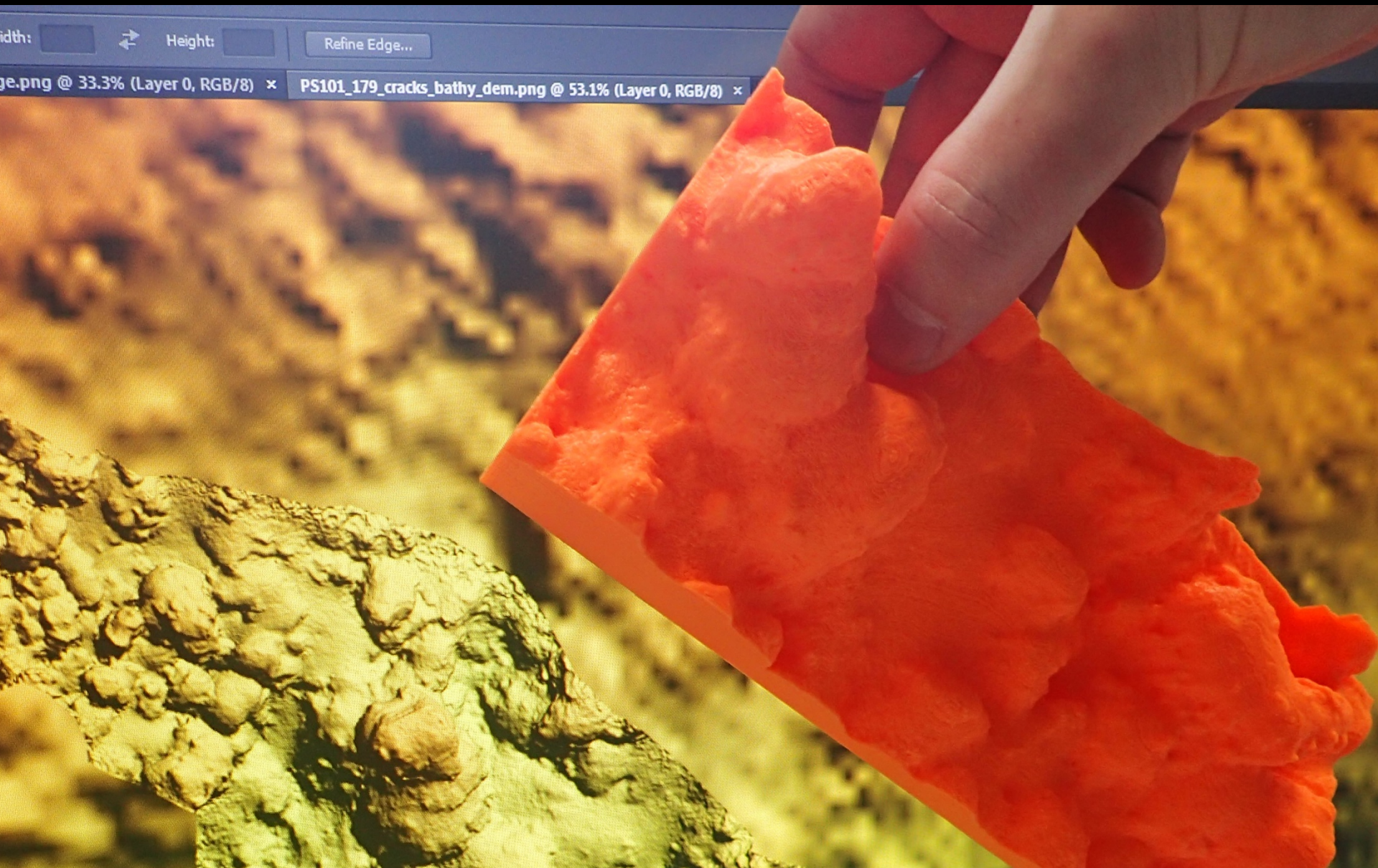




# OFOBS – Printed outputs









# OFOBS – AWI labelling using PAPARA(ZZ)I



PAPARA(ZZ)I v2.6 - Copyright © 2015-2017 Yann Marcon and Autun Purser      Current annotator: autun

Filter OFF      Refresh / Go to image: 414      Previous image      Next image

List of keywords:      Load list of keywords

- Tubeworm
- Holothurian
- Ophiuroid
- Fish
- Fish skeleton
- Shell
- Amphipod

Image 414: TIMER\_SYNC\_2016\_10\_03 at 11\_50\_36 IMG\_0364.JPG

Replace a keyword in all images

Draw scale bar

Scalebar length [m]: 1      Apply

Max. scale: 1:1      Screen PPI: 96      Ena...

The main image is a photograph of a rocky seabed. Several dark, irregularly shaped rocks are scattered across a lighter, sandy or silty background. Various marine organisms are visible, including what appear to be tubeworms, ophiuroids, and fish skeletons. These organisms are labeled with yellow circles and starburst markers. A green line is drawn across the bottom of the image, likely indicating a scale or a specific area of interest.



Spatial data on faunal and feature abundances can then be compared across and between transects.





Spatial data on faunal and feature abundances can then be compared across and between transects.

- Both spatial and temporal analysis possible.
- High resolution bathymetry likely very useful for quantifying mining impacts, or fishery damage to coral or sponge reefs.



Thanks for listening!

Thanks also to those on PS101 who helped test the system.

