

ADCP, MULTI-FREQUENCY ANALYSIS FOR FLOW MEASUREMENTS IN RIVERS

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ABSTRACT

Aim of the study

Recently, the use of acoustic Doppler current profilers (ADCP) gains in popularity. Considering the use of various equipment, a question arises whether there are any differences in measuring with ADCP that works at different frequencies. The aim of this study was to compare and evaluate three ADCPs operating at different frequencies: 2,000 kHz, 1,500 kHz, and 600 kHz under field conditions.

Material and methods

Following parameters were applied for a transverse section of 100 m in width and 7 m in depth: (1) components of velocity flow, (2) depth, (3) transverse distance among vectors, (4) total distance and (5) geographic position of each vector.

Results and conclusions

The results showed that velocity magnitudes were low in margin areas, while high in the center. In comparison with other devices the 2,000 kHz ADCP keeps a homogeneous velocity distribution up to 5.0 m in depth. Also, the statistical and graphic analysis demonstrated that flow measurements did not differ by more than 5%. Nevertheless, the review of velocities showed significant differences between ADCPs. High frequency means more detailed data, but less deep range, particularity in zones with upper sediments concentration. Low frequency means less detailed data, but deeper range. Furthermore, our findings suggest that measurements performed in rivers provide results, which sometimes are entirely different from results obtained in laboratory.

Keywords: ADCP, depth measurement, river discharge, hydrodynamic, acoustic techniques

INTRODUCTION

Acoustic devices have become increasingly popular due to their efficiency, rapidity, and quality in flow measurement (Rennie et al., 2002; Muste et al., 2003; Winterwerp et al., 2006; Priego-Hernandez and Rivera-Trejo, 2016). They can measure velocity fields in three directions (3D) as well as quantifying sediment transport in suspension (Stone and Hotchkiss, 2007; Czuba et al., 2011; Thorne and Hurther, 2014;

Ehrbar et al., 2017). Time is one of the advantages of applying the ADCP measures, since processes that require one or two hours with mechanical current meter are done with ADCP in 15 minutes on average. However, that they not easy to use and operators require training in configuration, measurement techniques, and data processing. Another disadvantage is the cost, which is approximately 15 times as much as Price-type current meters and four times as much as hydro-metric current meters. A lot of research is developed

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in laboratories, under controlled conditions (Shih et al., 2000; Mueller et al., 2007; Venditti et al., 2016); however, we were interested in testing ADCPs under field conditions. ADCPs work at high or low frequencies, and even with a combination of both. Frequency plays a crucial role in measuring, determining the scope and penetration of the acoustic pulse in the water column. The attenuation of the acoustic signal is proportional to the frequency, which is more significant for high frequencies than for low ones. High frequency implies smaller measurement cells, with lower penetration range (a few meters); low frequency involves bigger measurement cells, with greater penetration range (tens or even hundreds of meters). ADCPs cannot measure velocities in near-bed zones, because acoustic beams make contact with beds at oblique angles and reflect in different directions without returning to the transducer (Simpson, 2001). The same effect occurs in riverbanks; thus, to estimate the velocities, an interpolation method is employed (Fulford and Sauer, 1986). Even with equipment working at different frequencies, it is possible to measure the same depth range. Nonetheless, the differences that may be found between these measurements are not evident. Therefore, we compared three Doppler devices that operate at the following frequencies: (I) 2,000 kHz, (II) 1,500 kHz, and (III) 600 kHz. These results can be advantageous to research groups, which

have limited resources and need to acquire one ADCP (Tauro et al., 2018).

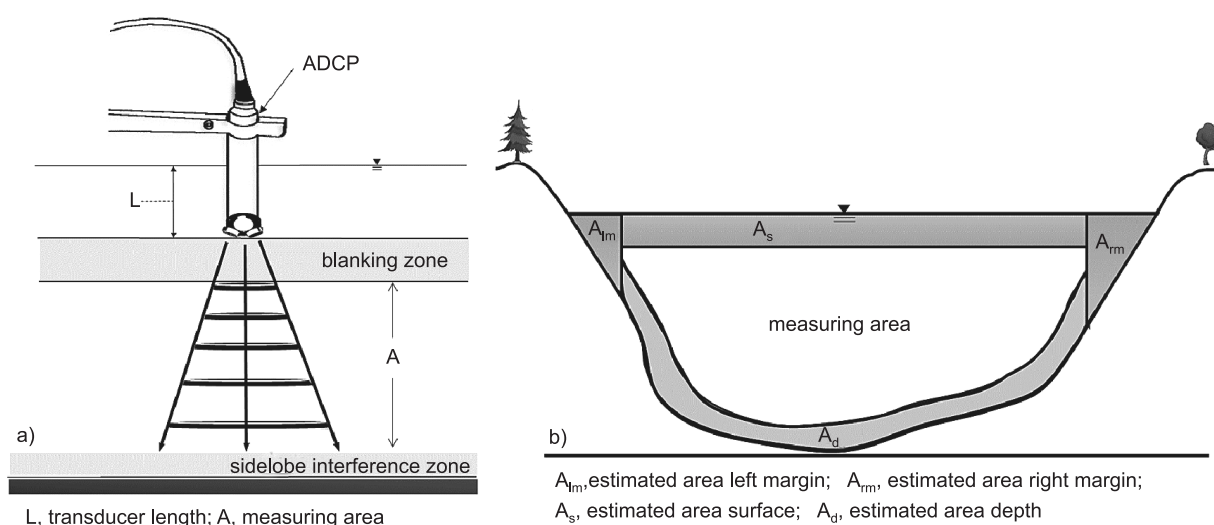
MATERIALS AND METHODS

Background on the equipment

ADCP's transducers have blanking zone and side-lobe interference (see: Fig. 1a), which is a limit determining the minimum measurement depth. The blanking distance is the time elapsed during a transmission of acoustic pulse from and back to a transducer. The side-lobe is the noise signals reflected by the bed's bottom and overlapped by the primary return signal (Gordon, 1989). The equipment software performs this task automatically, taking the first valid vertical measurement by ADCP and the distance from the vessel to the shore to estimate areas in the margins (see: Fig. 1b). The software calculates the discharge in these zones by interpolation (Fulford and Sauer, 1986).

ADCP operating principles

ADCP generally have three or four monostatic transducers (Sontek, 2007; Teledyne, 2014). Every transducer generates a sonic beam and uses ultrasound – greater than 25 kHz – to measure the velocity of sediment particles in suspension. When the energy of sound waves goes through the particles traveling in suspension, it makes them vibrate and transmit acous-



A_{lm} , estimated area left margin; A_{rm} , estimated area right margin;
 A_s , estimated area surface; A_d , estimated area depth

Fig. 1. Measurement zones: (a) blind ADCP zones and (b) areas estimated by interpolation methods

tic energy from one particle to adjacent ones. With frequencies higher than 25 kHz, vibration remains stationary, which allows for measuring flow velocity (Vogt and Neubauer, 1976). ADCP's transducers generated a velocity profiles measured for a column of water, divided into cells. Each cell center represents an average magnitude of the velocity vector. High frequency will have a smaller blanking area than low frequency.

Study area

We tried to measure over the confluence Grijalva River – Carrizal located in Tabasco, Mexico. However, one branch – Grijalva River – was more profound than the other and stayed out of range of the 2000 kHz ADCP. Then, we only used data from the Carrizal River. The study took place in flood season (September – January). The Carrizal River is at WGS84 18.007042, -92.893362 (see: Fig. 2). The classification of Carrizal River is as a subcritical regime – plan river – with a mean slope of 0.00031 m, $350 \text{ m}^3 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ of annual average flow and maximum annual flood of $1.466 \text{ m}^3 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ (Rivera-Trejo et al., 2010). It is considered a sandy and sinuous river (sinuosity

= 1.27). The importance of this zone is due to the upstream located in Villahermosa City, Tabasco's state capital. This city is susceptible to floodings, and this river is being monitored very often to evaluate its fluvial behavior.

Data collection

Measurements were taken with three ADCPs working at three differences frequencies: (I) 2,000 kHz, (II) 1,500 kHz, and (III) 600 kHz. Table 1. shows the main characteristics of each device. The cross-section is approximately 100 m wide and 7 m deep. Five passes test were performed at the measuring zone to obtain an average flow rate. Because Carrizal River is one of the most important rivers in the State, it has a high fluvial traffic. Therefore, the ADCP mounted over a boat had to be used (see: Fig. 3a). This technique method is very common in field measurements and involves some changes in the trajectories (see: Fig. 3b).

To ensure that every ADCP measured velocity vectors in the right direction, calibration tests had been made for the inner compass of each device (heading, pitch, and roll). The magnetic North Pole was used instead of the geographic North Pole. The British

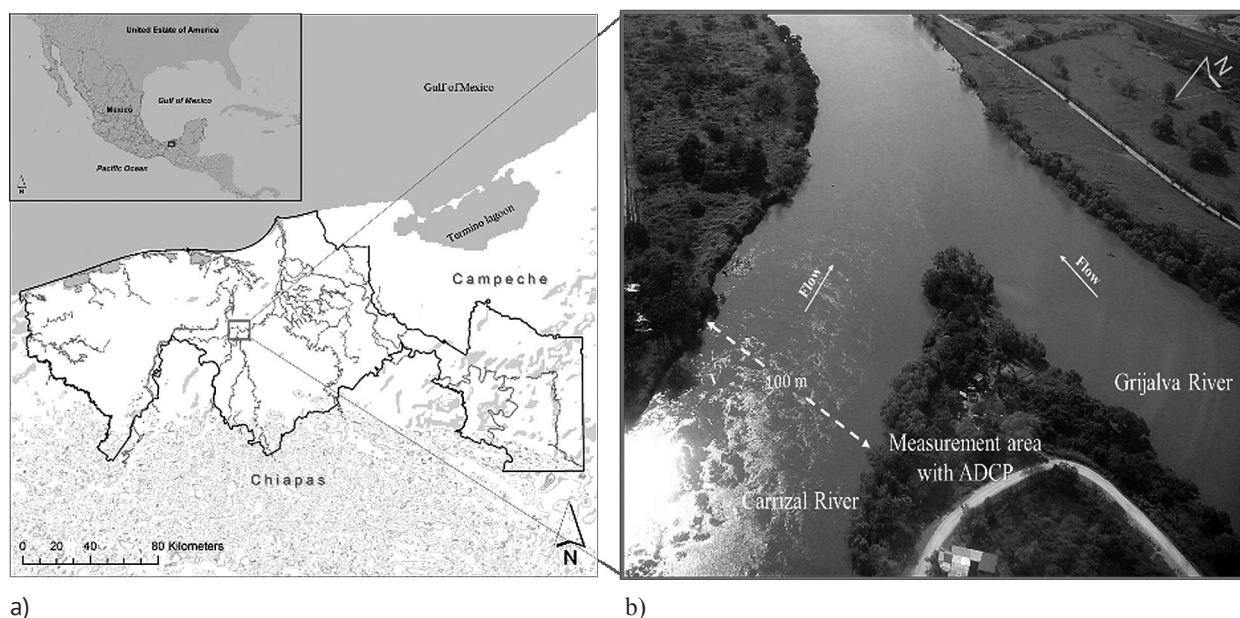


Fig. 2. a) Map of the Carrizal River in Tabasco, Mexico and b) the field survey points overlapped on a georeferenced image of the study area

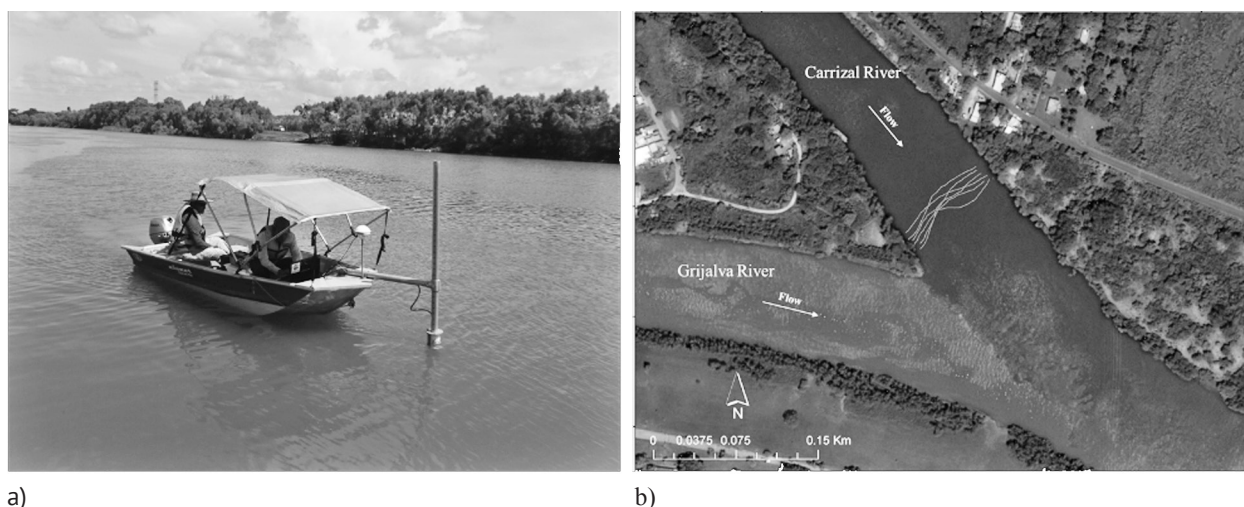


Fig 3. (a) ADCP mounted over a boat; (b) Measurements trajectories

Geological Survey (BGS, 2015) allows the correct magnetic declination value specific for the area to be measured using a geographic point for each zone. Data measured by every ADCP on the cross section were analyzed with vendor software programs, RiverSurveyor® and Winriver II®. Also, a custom Excel sheet was built to get hydrodynamics and velocity profiles. The hydrodynamic data parameters were: the magnitude of the velocity vector, velocities in the bed section and velocity vertical profile. The equipment cell sizes were: 0.20 m, for 2,000 kHz; 0.50 m, for 1,500 kHz; and for 600 kHz, the equipment does not allow manual configuration, it had a self-configuration of 0.10 m in the first five cells and 0.40 m in the remaining ones.

Table 1. ADCP's characteristic

Model	StreamPro (Teledyne)	RiverCat (Sontek)	RiverRay (Teledyne)
Frequency	2000 kHz	1500 kHz	600 kHz
Beam Angle	20°	25°	30°
Operating range	0.20–7.0 m	0.90–30 m	0.40–60 m
Cell size	0.02–0.20 m	0.25–4.0 m	Automatic selection*
Blanking	0.03 m	0.40 m	0.25 m

* .10 m minimum.

Backscatter intensity

The acoustic energy (in dB) returned from scattered particles. Greater intensity means higher load of suspended sediment. Equations to get intensities to use a sonar equation according to the characteristics of each acoustic device are following:

For 2000 kHz and 600 kHz (Dinehart and Burau, 2005),

$$BI = EIS \times [\text{counts}] + 20\log R + 20\alpha R \quad (1)$$

Where: EIS (echo intensity scale) = $123/(Te+273)$ in dB/caints, Te is electronics temperature recorded near the ADCP transducer, R is the distance to the ensonified volume, in meters, and α is the sand and absorption coefficient.

For 1500 kHz (SonTek, 1997),

$$BI = (-20 + C) \times \log 10 \left(\frac{D}{\cos \theta} \right) - 2\alpha \left(\frac{D}{\cos \theta} \right) \quad (2)$$

where: $c = 20 \times h/h - 0.5$ is the measure of stratification in the water column, h/h is the ratio of the depth of the epilimnion to the total depth of the water column, D is the vertical range from the system, in meters, θ is transducer beam mounting angle and α is sand absorption coefficient.

We converted collected data to decibels [dB] according to Eqs. (1) and (2)

RESULTS

Backscatter intensity and magnitude of velocity vectors

Figure 4a shows the backscatter intensity measured by each ADCP. In each graph, the intensity (dB) is related to the quality of the velocity's measurements, and it depends on the number of particles traveling together with the water. This parameter is related to the dispersion energy called signal-to-noise (NSR).

The differences between charts result from the fact that measurements were taken at different points in time and with various suspension sediment loads. Figure

4b shows the magnitudes of the velocity vectors. The lowest velocities (blue) were at sides of the section and the highest (red) at the center. The near-bed velocities (blank zone) were interpolated by the software.

Flow velocity

Figure 5a shows the mean backscatter intensity in the cross-section. Differences between each ADCP measurement are due to the instantaneous immediate natural conditions and the blanking zone. Figure 5b shows the mean velocities. Although curves have the same behavior, measurements are more representative for the 2,000 kHz and 600 kHz ADCPs. While there were

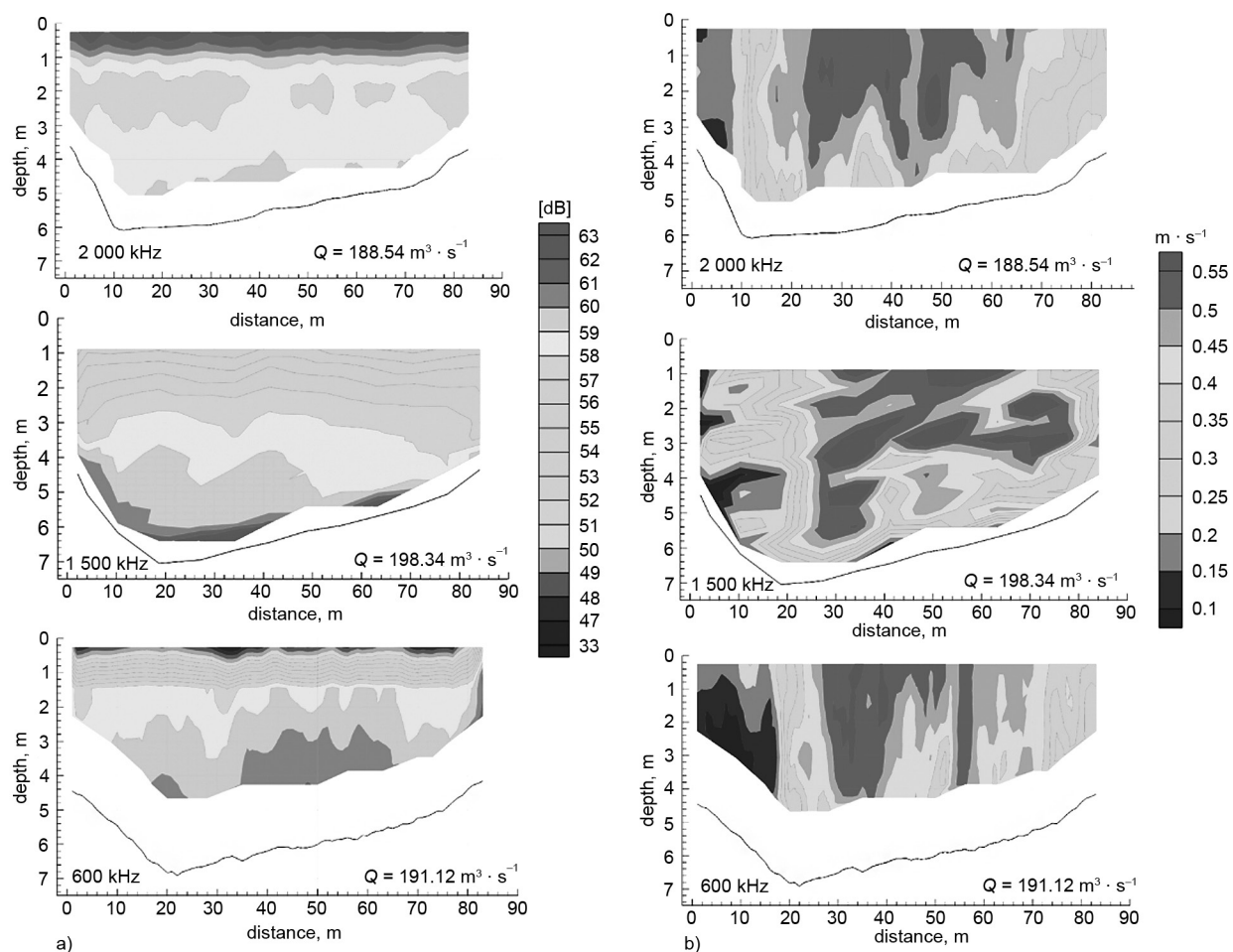


Fig. 4. (a) Backscatter intensity in the cross section and (b) Magnitude of velocity vectors in the cross section

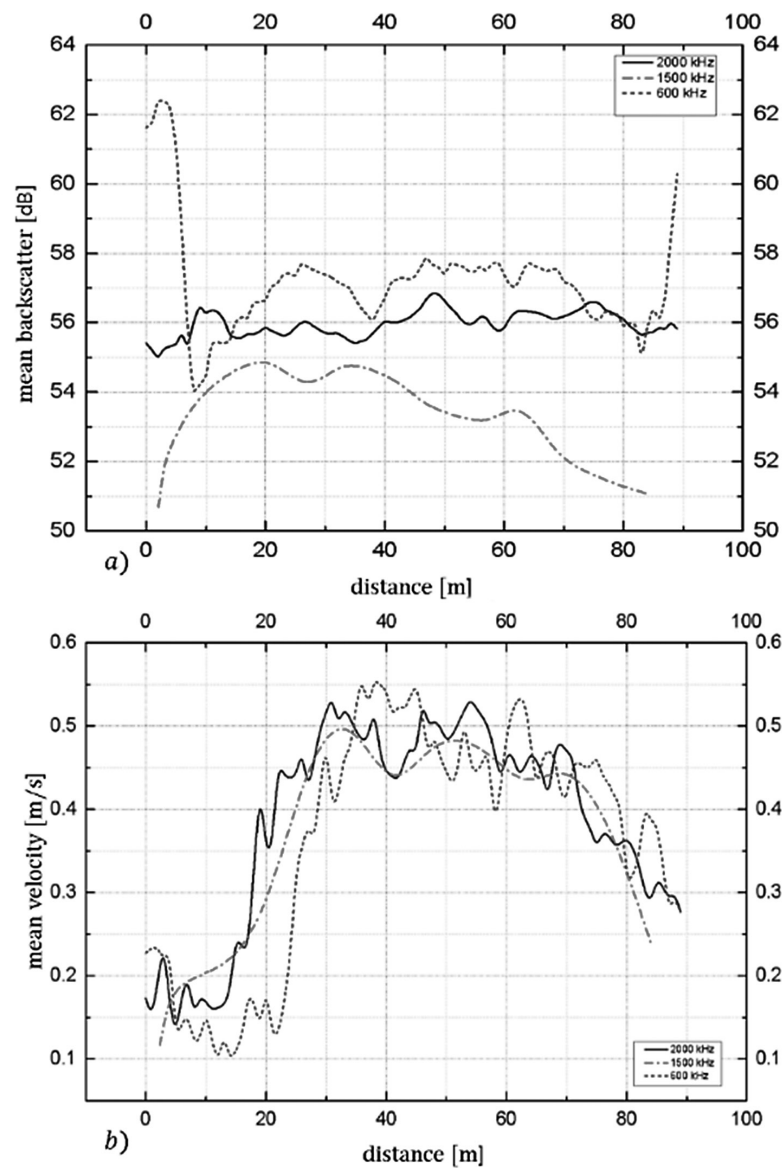


Fig 5. (a) Mean backscatter intensity measured in the cross section and (b) Mean velocity measure

11 measurements realized for 1,500 kHz, ADCP only did three. That is because the 1,500 kHz ADCP needs 5 s between each measurement, and the other two take approximately 1.40 s. Velocity profiles of a cross-section are essential, because they allow to determinate the tangential stresses of the river bottom, Manning roughness coefficients, and sediment transport.

Figure 6 shows the number of cells in the vertical axis at a depth of 5 m. ADCP for 2,000 kHz provides more detailed distribution of velocity than the other two devices (see: Fig. 6a). In Figure 6b, the 1,500 kHz ADCP delivers a low level of detail of the velocity profile and, as is observed, the measurements start at approximately 0.90 m. The 600 kHz ADCP (see:

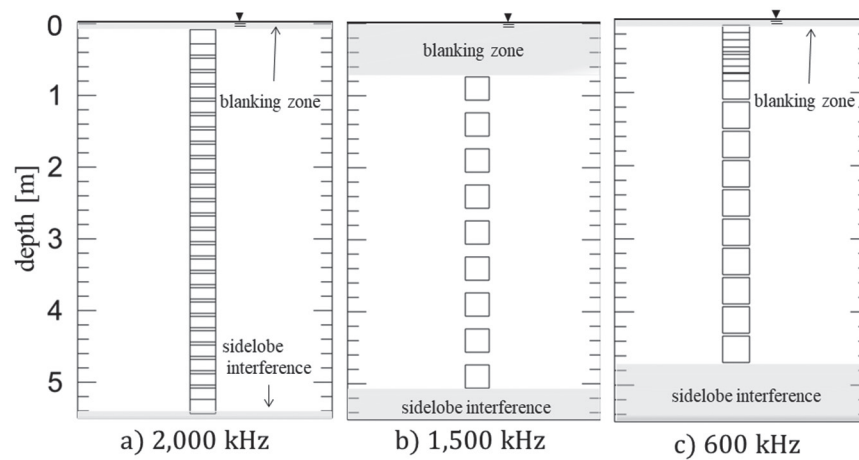


Fig 6. Velocity profiles for 5 m depth measured by the three ADCPs

Fig. 6c), provides more detail in the first 0.50 m., but then the appreciation of velocity vectors decreases because of the size of its cells.

Flow rate

Table 2 shows the flow rate measurements in the section at a specific time. The standard deviation associated with the flow rate recorded by the 2,000 kHz ADCP showed a relatively small variation between measurements, when compared to the flow rate registered by the 1,500 kHz device, which shows a significant standard deviation. It implies that more measurements must be made to obtain a more representative flow rate. As well, the discharge measured with different ADCPs was not more than 5%. This indicates that for current

measurements all the equipment can be used independent of the operating frequency, as long as it is within the device's measuring range. Table 3 shows that the 2,000 kHz ADCP has the highest number of cells per unit of area unit, because of the cell size of 0.20 m and the electronics adjustment time is short (1.40 s). The 1,500 kHz ADCP cell size is 0.50 m and it has a lower number of cells per unit of area, with the electronic adjustments approximately 4.57 s, which implies that the transducer software interpolates data, where the ADCP cannot measure, increasing measurement errors. Hydrodynamics (velocity fields) needs greater operating frequencies to get more detailed data. Having a good representation of velocity fields is essential to determine transverse or secondary velocities, as well as the relationship of velocity and the quantity of transported

Table 2. Average flow rate on the cross section under study

2000 kHz			1500 kHz			600 kHz		
Q $m^3 \cdot s^{-1}$	\hat{Q} $m^3 \cdot s^{-1}$	\hat{Q}_σ $m^3 \cdot s^{-1}$	Q $m^3 \cdot s^{-1}$	\hat{Q} $m^3 \cdot s^{-1}$	\hat{Q}_σ $m^3 \cdot s^{-1}$	Q $m^3 \cdot s^{-1}$	\hat{Q} $m^3 \cdot s^{-1}$	\hat{Q}_σ $m^3 \cdot s^{-1}$
189.17			204.73			188.84		
188.54			192.4			198.46		
189.77	189.15	0.49	191.61	197.20	4.80	187.73	191.85	3.79
188.66			198.93			193.11		
189.64			198.34			191.11		

Q , flow rate; \hat{Q} , average flow rate; \hat{Q}_σ , average flow rate for the standard deviation.

sediment. When trying to characterize secondary velocities, a higher number of profiles are sought in the measurement of the cross-section of the river in order to observe velocity trends. To estimate the concentration of sediments in suspension, it is essential to obtain a more detailed velocity profile in the water column, in particular in the prompt sampling by mechanical means. Although the 600 kHz ADCP has a more significant number of profiles, the 2,000 kHz ADCP allows detailed resolution of velocity vectors (see: Fig. 5a).

Nevertheless, in deep zones and where the velocities and transportation of sediments are greater, ADCPs with frequencies higher than 2,000 kHz have measurement problems, because the wavelength is small and losses acoustic energy by absorption of the return beam by sediments in suspension and the signal may be lost. Profilers with low frequencies under such conditions have more possibilities of measuring. Nevertheless, as the cell size is higher, a smaller amount of data is generated.

Table 3. Comparison of flow rate obtained with the different ADCPs in the cross-section under study.

ADCP	CS m	\hat{B} m	\hat{A} m ²	\hat{C}	\hat{V} m ³ · s ⁻¹	\hat{Q} m ³ · s ⁻¹
2000 kHz	0.20	97.66	528.49	2045.44	0.357	189.15
1500 kHz	0.50	89.04	488.05	166.62	0.402	197.20
600 kHz	0.40	92.86	503.17	1663.45	0.382	191.85

CS, cell size; \hat{B} , average width; \hat{A} , average area; \hat{C} , average number of cells in section; \hat{V} , average velocity; \hat{Q} , average flow rate.

DISCUSSION

It was found that discharge measurements do not differ from each other more than 5% (see: Table 3). These results are in agreement with Gordon (1989) and Mueller (2002). We used the measurements from 2,000 kHz ADCP as baseline, because the highest frequency reduces the velocity uncertainty (Eq. 3), although has a diminution in-depth range.

$$\sigma = \frac{1.6 \times 10^5}{FD \left(N^2 \right)} \quad (3)$$

where σ the standard deviation [m³ · s⁻¹]; the frequency [Hz]; the depth cell size [m]; and N the number of pings averaged together to obtain the velocity estimate. The constant 1.6×10^5 has dimensions [m² · s⁻²].

Our results of backscatter intensity and velocity (see: Fig. 4a and 4b) showed differences because the measurements were taken under field conditions. Nevertheless, the three ADCPs measured the same intensity at a depth between 1 and 2 m into the cross section (see: Fig. 4a). The intensities taken from the 2000 kHz ADCP as a reference and graph for the others ADCPs intensities (see: Fig. 7) showed that for the range between 1 to 2 m they are similar and the differences among them depended on the blanking zone and the side-lobe interference. In the case of depth zones these variations decrease, because the blanking zone and side-lobe interference are smaller with respect to the total depth. compared against the depth, by example 20 m.

However, the three ADCPs display high velocities in the center of the river. These results are typical, because the section is straight and in a fixed river location (Riley and Rhoads, 2011; Baranya et al., 2015).

In the case of velocity profiles along the stream's cross section (see: Fig. 8), the best distribution was obtained with the 2 000 kHz ADCP (see: Fig. 8a). It happened because the cell sizes were the smallest in the vertical and horizontal scales. These results con-

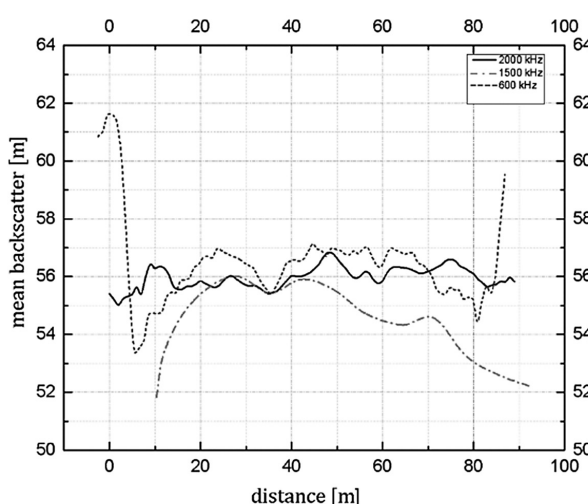


Fig 7. Mean backscatter intensity measured in the cross section

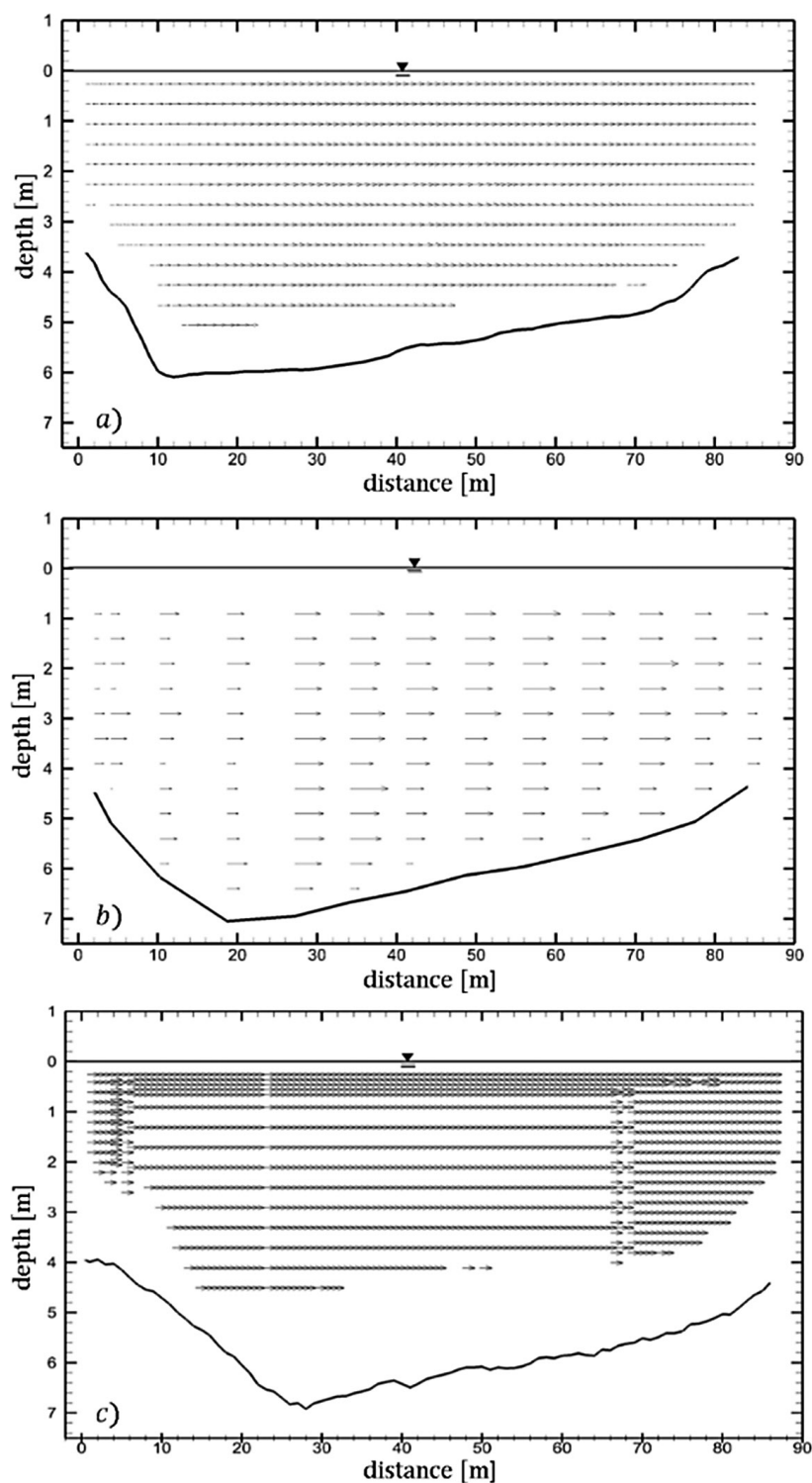


Fig. 8. Velocity profiles in a cross section: (a) 2 000 kHz, (b) 1 500 kHz and (c) 600 kHz

trast with those obtained with the 1500 kHz ADCP (see: Fig. 8b) and the 600 kHz ADCP (see: Fig. 8c), in spite of fewer and more measurements points respectively, their velocity profiles distributions were not better. Szupiany et al. (2009) and Baranya et al. (2015) suggested that if you have a homogeneous distribution of velocity profiles, you get more detail in the visualization of transverse and secondary currents. The visual inspection showed that the best distribution was reached with the 2,000 kHz ADCP.

CONCLUSIONS

The velocity quantification under natural conditions by applying ADCP is desirable given the efficacy and quickness of measurement. The comparisons of data obtained from the three ADCPs showed that frequency is fundamental for making the decision, which device to use. The ADCP with the highest frequency allows for getting the finest cell size, but has measurement problems in zones with high turbulence and great sediment transport. In flow discharge and the velocity field, all of the devices are adequate, as long as they operate in their range. The variation among the ADCP trajectory from one margin to another is the limitation for field measurements. The different paths obtained were a consequence of the velocities of water dragging the boat toward the downstream of the motion of natural current. High frequency provides more detailed data, but less deep range, particularity in zones with upper sediments concentration. Low frequency means less detailed data, but deeper range. Furthermore, our findings suggest that measurements from a river produced results, which could be entirely different from these in laboratory.

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ADCP, BADANIA PRZEPŁYWU W RZEKACH ZA POMOCĄ ANALIZ WIELOCZĘSTOTLIWOŚCIOWYCH

ABSTRAKT

Cel pracy

Stosowanie akustycznego dopplerowskiego przepływomierzu profilującego (ADCP) w ostatnim czasie staje się coraz bardziej powszechnie. Ze względu na zastosowanie różnych urządzeń, pojawia się pytanie, czy istnieją różnice w pomiarach ADCP ze względu na wysokość częstotliwości.

Niniejsze badania miały na celu porównanie i ocenę w warunkach polowych trzech urządzeń ADCP działających na różnych częstotliwościach: 2000 kHz, 1500 kHz i 600 kHz.

Materiał i metody

Dla przekroju poprzecznego o szerokości 100 m i głębokości 7 m przyjęto następujące parametry: (1) składowe prędkości przepływu, (2) głębokość, (3) odległość poprzeczną między wektorami, (4) odległość całkowitą i (5) położenie geograficzne każdego wektora.

Wyniki i wnioski

Wyniki pokazały, że wielkości prędkości były niskie w obszarach brzegowych, podczas gdy bliżej środka wysokie. W porównaniu z innymi urządzeniami, ADCP o 2000 kHz utrzymuje jednorodny rozkład prędkości do głębokości 5,0 m. Ponadto, statystyczna i graficzna analiza wykazała, że różnice w pomiarach przepływu nie wynosiły więcej niż 5%. Niemniej jednak zestawienie prędkości wykazało znaczne różnice między urządzeniami ADCP. Wysoka częstotliwość oznacza bardziej szczegółowe dane, lecz także płytszy zasięg, szczególnie w strefach o wyższym stężeniu osadów. Niska częstotliwość oznacza mniej szczegółowe dane, lecz głębszy zasięg. Według naszych badań pomiary wykonywane w rzekach czasem dostarczają zupełnie innych rezultatów niż te przeprowadzone w laboratorium.

Słowa kluczowe: ADCP, pomiar głębokości, przepływ rzeki, hydrodynamika, techniki akustyczne