Status Report on Bottom-Tracking ADCPs & ADPs

> David S. Mueller Office of Surface Water



Topics for Presentation

- ADCP & ADP Usage
- Benefits
- Applications
- QA/QC Efforts
- New Developments



Profilers in the USGS





Benefits

Measures Profiles in the whole cross section
Doesn't assume log velocity profile
Handles bidirectional flows





Benefits

Less time and equipment on bridges
No lines in the water (debris risk reduced)
Multiple deployment options



Typical Deployment Methods











Tethered from Cableway





Maine's Bank Operated Cableway







Alaska's Seaplane





Maine's Canoe Deployment





Remote Control Boat Demo







SFWMD Remote Boat





OceanScience R/C Boat



Available Now Max. Vel. 5.5 fps





Applications

Measure Flow Distribution
Evaluate Aquatic Habitat
Calibrate and Validate Numerical Models
Visualize Flow Fields
Qualitatively Assess Suspended Sediments



Flow Distribution

CROSS-SECTION AT CUMBERLAND RIVER (RM31.0)





Flow Field Measurements





Numerical Model Validation





Sacramento River at Delta Cross Channel

Courtesy of Randal Dinehart, California District





Flow Animation





Animation of Backscatter Changes





QA/QC Efforts to Date

Tow Tank Tests

Marginal success due to limits of tow tanks





Efforts to Date -- continued

Discharge Comparisons

Broadband tests: Morlock, 1996

Rio Grande and RiverSurveyor tests: Mueller, 2003

Parameter	Rio Grande			RiverSurveyor		
Frequency (kHz)	1,200		600		1,500	3,000
Water Mode	1	5	1	5	N/A	N/A
Bin Size (cm)	25	5	50	10	50	25
Blank (cm)	25		25		40	20
Bottom Mode	5		5		N/A	N/A
Averaging	1 ping per		1 ping per		5-second	5-second
	profile		profile		profiles	profiles









Sample Data





Variation in Rio Grande Meas.



Variation in RiverSurveyor Meas.





Variation in Bottom Track and GPS



Summary of Results

- On average, all acoustic measurements were with 5% of Price AA or rating
- Higher frequency units will detect a moving bottom more often and will require use of DGPS more frequently
- COV was lower for RDI instruments
- COV was higher when using DGPS



Efforts to Date -- continued

Velocity Comparisons Rio Grande: Gartner, 2002



MEAN VELOCITY PROFILES, DELTA MENDOTA CANAL, 1/24/02





Mean Velocity, in Centemeters Per Second

Rio Grande Testing Water Mode 11 ■ Water Mode 12 Bottom Mode 7 RiverSurveyor Testing New Software Shallow-Water Ping Bottom-Track Algorithms



Flow Disturbance



- Simple cylinder
- Fully-developed flow
- Approach velocity = 4 ft/s
- Flow is from right to left with a y-axis cutting plane at approximately the center of the cylinder.



GPS Evaluation







StreamPro Evaluation





Number of Passes





Future Developments

Phased Array Technology

- 2.8 inches in diameter
- **58 x 58 elements**
- Replaces 4 individual ceramics
- Still in development





Next Generation ADCP

- Dual Frequency
 Operation For shallow
 & deep rivers:
 - 600 kHz for accurate bottom tracking & deep water profiling
 - 2400 kHz for high resolution shallow water profiling
- Flat face for minimum flow disturbance
- **5"** X 5" cylinder





Depth	Bin size	Frequency		
0.3–0.6 m	5 cm	2.4 MHz		
0.6–2 m	10 cm	2.4 MHz		
2–50 m	10 cm (? 2 m)	Interleave 2.4 MHz &		
	40 cm (> 2 m)	600 kHz		

Next Generation Field Vehicle

- Great morale builder
- Great recruiting tool
- No need to maintain boats
- Built-in ADCP and computer







