Introducing XRT – eXtended Range Tracking

Longer-Range Bottom Tracking for Submerged Vehicles

Across their wide-ranging activities, submerged vehicles need reliable navigation. It underpins optimized operations, expanded capabilities, and greater costeffectiveness. With flourishing use of DVL-based navigation on submerged vehicles, there is a push to operate at greater ranges from the seabed.

XRT Technology

XRT technology adds 60% more bottom-tracking range for Doppler Velocity Logs (DVL). And it still provides reliable, low-noise velocity measurements at high update rates. Moreover, XRT operates at the same frequency and power consumption. This impressive gain stems from new signal processing to boost the signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) seen by the DVL.

Developed by Teledyne RDI, XRT is a hybrid technology that merges new ideas in both transmit and receive stages of the DVL. The DVL transmits a new style of coded signal. This method continues a Teledyne RDI tradition, first patented almost three decades ago.

Every system has a SNR threshold that sets the bottom-tracking range of the DVL. The noise can have a couple of flavors—environmental and electronics. Here we address the latter.

Boosting SNR

For setting the SNR level, the signal power is prescribed by the strength of the returning signals. Sending louder signals has limited advantage for increasing range. Much of the extra energy is lost to acoustic shock waves.



Teledyne RDI Pioneer 600 kHz DVL fitted with iXblue PHINS 6000 inertial navigation system

Teledyne RD Instruments

Instruments

Product: Doppler Velocity Logs: Pathfinder, Pioneer

Application:

Navigating Submerged Vehicles

Project:

Boosting bottom-tracking range of DVLs



Pioneer and Pathfinder DVLs. Available at various frequencies and depth ratings, these products can serve many applications.

Introducing XRT – eXtended Range Tracking CONTINUED

In contrast, the noise power is set by the bandwidth over which the received signals are processed. Filtering across narrower bandwidths allows the cutoff for processing to be pushed to weaker signals. Smarter processing allows the DVL to take advantage of seabed echoes from farther ranges.

Of course, there is no free lunch: using narrowband filters requires careful implementation. More complex, adaptive algorithms are needed to avoid any bias in the processed output.

Field Testing

XRT performance was validated in trials at two sites: Mediterranean Sea (Med) off La Ciotat, France and Southern California Bight off San Diego. We focus here on the European trials in June 2018 where testing was conducted in varying water depths that increased beyond 180 m.

Testing in the Med was performed with iXblue, who integrated Teledyne RDI's Pioneer 600 kHz DVL with an iXblue PHINS 6000 system. The Pioneer is a compact phased array design with specified bottom-tracking range of 100 m.

XRT Altitude Results

Comparing new results calls for a baseline. Teledyne RDI's standard bottomtracking mode was operated in shallower depths. The data dropout rate was 2 per 1000 pings.

XRT testing targeted deeper water. In fact, XRT was tracking reliably in 180 m depths, which was deeper than previous testing. In the deeper water, XRT's data dropout rate was 1 per 1000 pings—even over steep terrain. This rate beat the baseline threshold set in shallower depths.

Several factors contributed to XRT's 15% farther reach in the Med than off San Diego, especially bottom type. Coarse sand off La Ciotat has a higher scattering strength than the muddy bottom off San Diego.

Phased array technology allows submerged vehicles to carry compact, low-frequency DVLs to reach longer ranges. Teledyne RDI's new XRT multiplies this advantage by extending the DVL's operating range an additional 60%. Meanwhile, the DVL still provides reliable, low-noise velocity measurements at high update rates.

Why wait? Ask about boosting your submerged vehicle's bottom-tracking range. Call Teledyne RDI today!

Member of:





Ranges for four beams of Pioneer DVL using XRT. Results are for 600 kHz operation on a deep and steep seabed. Rolling motion of boat contributes much of the 3-m r.m.s. spread.

Signal Processing:

- XRT's bottom detection retains the optimal parts of TRDI's prior schemes for higher SNR levels
- XRT's processing of received signals has adaptive narrowband filtering
- XRT uses processing filters with less bandwidth to suppress noise power

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