

**NAME**

**mbsvpselect** – Mbsvpselect chooses and implements the best available sound speed model for each swath file in a survey

**VERSION**

Version 5.0

**SYNOPSIS**

`mbsvpselect -N -V -Idatalist -Ssvplist -Pmode[/criteria[/submode]]`

`[-P0, -P1, -P2/period, -P3/range, -P3/range/1] mbsvpselect [-C -D -Fformat -H -Ifile -Mmode -O -P -S -V -Z]`

**DESCRIPTION**

Mbsvpselect chooses and implements the best available sound speed model for each swath file in a survey. The user provides a list of the available sound speed models and specifies the criteria used for model selection. The program uses mbset to turn on bathymetry recalculation by raytracing through the sound speed model selected for each swath file.

Description:

The tool aims to help users to automatically apply the sound velocity correction to the survey files. since most surveys involve several SVPs, the selection of the appropriate SVP for each survey profile is still missing in MB-System.

After finding the appropriate svp for each profile based on the choosed method, the results are copied to a txt file that shows each survey profile with the corresponding SVP. the tool also calls mbset automatically so no need to assign SVP to the data. it is done automatically.

There are 5 methods for choosing the appropriate SVP for each survey profile. These methods are:

1. Nearest SVP in position: the middle position of each survey profile is calculated and the geodesics (shortest distance on the ellipsoid) to all SVPs are calculated. and the SVP with the shortest distance is chosen. when the middle position of the survey profile is calculated there is an option to check for 0 lat 0 long wrong values. if it is found at the starting the geodesic will be calculated to the end of the profile.
2. Nearest in time: the time interveal between the starting time of the profile and the time of the SVP, and the SVP with the shortest interval will be chosen.
3. Nearest in position within time: a default time radius from the profile is set as 10 hours, and within this period the nearest SVP in position is chosen. if none of the SVPs are within this period the nearest in position will be taken despit of the period threshold. The period threshold can be set by the user.
4. Nearest in time within range: similar to the previous option but this time a default range of 10000 meters is set and within this range the svp nearest in time is chosen. also this 10000 meter value could be set by the user.

5. Nearest in season within range: similar to the previous option the selected SVP could be chosen based on the month only not on the year. it means within the specified range the user could chose either the svp nearest in time or the svp nearest in month (this could be interpreted as the svp that falls in the same seasonal period despite of the year when it was taken).

Mbsvpselect reads the .inf file of each swath file referenced in a recursive datalist structure to determine the location and collection time of the relevant data. The ancillary \*.inf, \*.fbt, and \*.fnv files must be created first. The water sound speed models (called SVPs by convention as an acronym for Sound Velocity Profiles) to be used must include one of three supported file headers specifying the time and location of the model.

University of Bremen SVP headers:

```
MB-SVP 2011/01/08 19:30:00 -52.965437 -36.986314
(keyword yyyy/mm/dd hh:mm:ss latitude longitude)
```

MB-System SVPs as now output by mbsvplist:

```
#MB-SVP 2011/01/08 19:30:00 -36.986314 -52.965437
(keyword yyyy/mm/dd hh:mm:ss longitude latitude)
```

CARIS sound velocity header format:

```
Section 2013-150 23:22:18 -57:02:01 -26:02:18
(keyword yyyy-yearDay hh:mm:ss latitude (degree:min:sec) longitude (degree:min:sec))
```

Mbsvpselect supports SVP files with single models or files with multiple models where new headers occur between models.

Instructions:

- 1) Set up a survey (or surveys) for MB-System processing in the usual way, including creating a datalist file referencing the swath data of interest and generating the ancillary \*.inf, \*.fbt, and \*.fnv files for each of the swath files. 2) Create an svplist file (analogous to a datalist, but referencing the relevant SVP files). Each SVP file is expected to be a text file with depth-sound speed pairs on each line (depth in meters, sound speed in meters/second) excepting for a header line at the start of each discrete model. Any of the header formats listed above will work.
- that refers to a local svp datalist. the local datalists includes 3) In order to turn on bathymetry recalcula-
- tion by raytracing through the most appropriate sound speed model for each swath file, call mbsvpselect:

```
mbsvpselect -N -V -Idatalist -Ssvplist [-P0, -P1, -P2/period, -P3/range, -P3/range/1]
```

-N is the option to check 0 latitude 0 longitude in the survey lines.

-V verbosity.

-I input datalist

-S input svp datalist

-P the method for choosing the svp where:

- P or -P0            is the nearest in position
- P1                is the nearest in time
- P2                is nearest in position within time (default time period is 10 hours)
- P2/time            is nearest in position within specified time period (in hours)
- P3                is nearest in time within range (default range is 10000 meters)
- P3/range or -P3/range/0    is nearest in time within specified range (in meters)

-P3/range/1               is nearest in month (seasonal) within specified range in meter.

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## OPTIONS

**-H**     This "help" flag cause the program to print out a description of its operation and then exit immediately.

**-I**     *datalist*

Sets the input datalist file, where *datalist* is an ascii file containing a list of the input swath sonar data files to be processed and their formats. The program will read the data in each one of these files. In the *file* file, each data file should be followed by a data format identifier, e.g.:

  datafile1 11  
  datafile2 24

This program uses the **MBIO** library and will operate on any swath sonar format supported by **MBIO**. A list of the swath sonar data formats currently supported by **MBIO** and their identifier values is given in the **MBIO** manual page. Default: *file* = "datalist.mb-1".

**-N**

Causes the program to check for SVPs with zero longitude and latitude values.

**-P**

This option sets the criteria by which **mbsvpselect** selects the sound speed model to be used for each swath file.

-P or -P0	nearest in position
-P1	nearest in time
-P2	nearest in position within time
-P2/time	nearest in position within specified time period
-P3	nearest in time within range
-P3/range	nearest in time within specified range
-P3/range/0	nearest in time within specified range
-P3/range/1	nearest in month (seasonal) within specified range

The times are specified in hours and the ranges in meters. The default time period is 10 hours and the default range is 10000 meters.

**-S**

*svplist*  
 Sets the input svplist file, where *svplist* is an ascii file containing a list of the input sound speed model or SVP files. The program will read the location and time stamp information for all of the models in each one of these files. In the *svplist* file, each SVP file should be on a separate line, e.g.:

- svpfile1  
svpfile2  
Default: *file* = "svplist.mb-1".
- V** Normally, **mbsvpselect** works "silently" without outputting anything to the stderr stream. If the **-V** flag is given, then **mblast** works in a "verbose" mode and outputs the program version being used and all error status messages.

## EXAMPLES

Suppose you are working in a directory called Survey\_1 containing swath files that need to have the bathymetry recalculated by raytracing through water sound speed models. The local datalist file might contain something like:

```
13349457_3934_2845.mb88 88
13645323_3433_5543.mb88 88
46372536_6563_4637.mb88 88
64362825_6344_2635.mb88 88
```

or, if you use absolute passwords, something like:

```
/MyMac/User/Survey_1/13349457_3934_2845.mb88 88
/MyMac/User/Survey_1/13645323_3433_5543.mb88 88
/MyMac/User/Survey_1/46372536_6563_4637.mb88 88
/MyMac/User/Survey_1/64362825_6344_2635.mb88 88
```

By convention, this datalist will be named something like *datalist.mb-1*, where the ".mb-1" suffix indicates to MB-System programs that this is a datalist file. As documented elsewhere, datalist files can contain entries that reference datalists rather than single files; thus datalists can be recursive.

Suppose that the water properties were variable during this survey, with the variability dominated by location. Further suppose that there are three SVP files in a separate directory with names such as *svp1.svp*, *svp2.svp*, and *svp3.svp*. Each of these files contains a single model derived from CTD casts at a particular place and time indicated in the single header line. In that directory one can create an *svplist* file named *SVP\_list.mb-1* with contents:

```
svp1.svp
svp2.svp
```

*svp3.svp* Since mbsvpselect allows svplists to be recursive (like datalists), one can create a second svplist named *my\_svplist.mb-1* in the survey processing directory that references the first with an entry like:

```
/MyMac/User/Survey_1/SVP_folder/SVP_list.mb-1 -1
```

In order to turn on bathymetry recalculation for all of the swath files referenced by *datalist.mb-1* using the most appropriate of the available sound speed models, run mbsvpselect with arguments like:

```
mbsvpselect -N -V -I datalist.mb-1 -S my_svplist.mb-1 -P2/50
```

Here the *-P2/50* option specifies that the sound speed model to be used for each file will be the closest one collected within 50 hours of the swath data. The bathymetry recalculation will be turned on using an mbset call of the form:

```
mbset -Idatalist.mb-1 -PSVPFILE:/MyMac/User/Survey_1/SVP_folder/svp1.svp
```

Following the mbsvpselect usage, mbprocess must be run to actually reprocess the swath data, including bathymetry recalculation by raytracing.

**SEE ALSO**

**mbsystem(1), mbprocess(1), mbset(1), mbsvplist(1)**

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**BUGS**

The bugs are special because they are from Egypt, Germany, and Brazil.