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## Optimised array of ultrasonic sensors RECONSTRUCTION of rough surface

- Floods damages cause £1.1b annual cost in England.<sup>1</sup>
- Existing technologies to monitor flow invasive and expensive.
- We propose acoustic remote monitoring techniques.
- Fluid dynamic results<sup>2</sup>: **spatial and temporal scales** of the free water surface •
- Fluid dynamic results<sup>2</sup>: directly relate to the **main hydraulic quantities of shallow flow**.
- Acoustic results<sup>3,4</sup>: **improvement of non-contact flow velocity** measurement based on ultrasound Doppler.
- Acoustic results<sup>5</sup>: reconstruction of the free surface shape and dynamics based on holographic principles.
- Principle of operation of the acoustic imaging technique applied to a rough surface profile:



**Reconstructed** surface



**Optimization based on Self-Adaptive Differential Evolution (SADE) Algorithm<sup>6</sup>** 



Linear array converted into the optimised shape

Optimised array allows reconstructing surface with improved accuracy over longer surface interval compared to the original (linear) array

In 3D optimization is also used to reduce number of transducers

## Distribution of transducers for 3D surface reconstruction



## Three-dimensional surface:



Numerical simulation. 7x7 (49) sources and receivers. 50x50 (2500) reconstruction points.

Surface spatial spectrum.

<sup>1</sup>Priestely, House of Commons Library Briefing Paper CBP07514 (2016); <sup>2</sup>Dolcetti G., et al., Physics of Fluids 28, 105105 (2016); <sup>3</sup>Dolcetti, G. and Krynkin, A., The Journal of the Acoustical Society of America 142 (2017); <sup>4</sup>Dolcetti, G. et al., The Journal of the Acoustical Society of America 142 (2017); <sup>5</sup>Krynkin A., et al., Review of Scientific Instruments, 88(2017); <sup>6</sup>Qin, A.K. and Suganthan, P.N., IEEE Congress, Evolutionary Computation (2005).