

Seminar Agenda

- Overview of CHIRP technology compared to traditional fishfinder technology – What's different?
- Importance of proper transducer selection & installation
- Maximize the performance of your electronics system
- Give feedback, offer product suggestions, and ask tough transducer questions

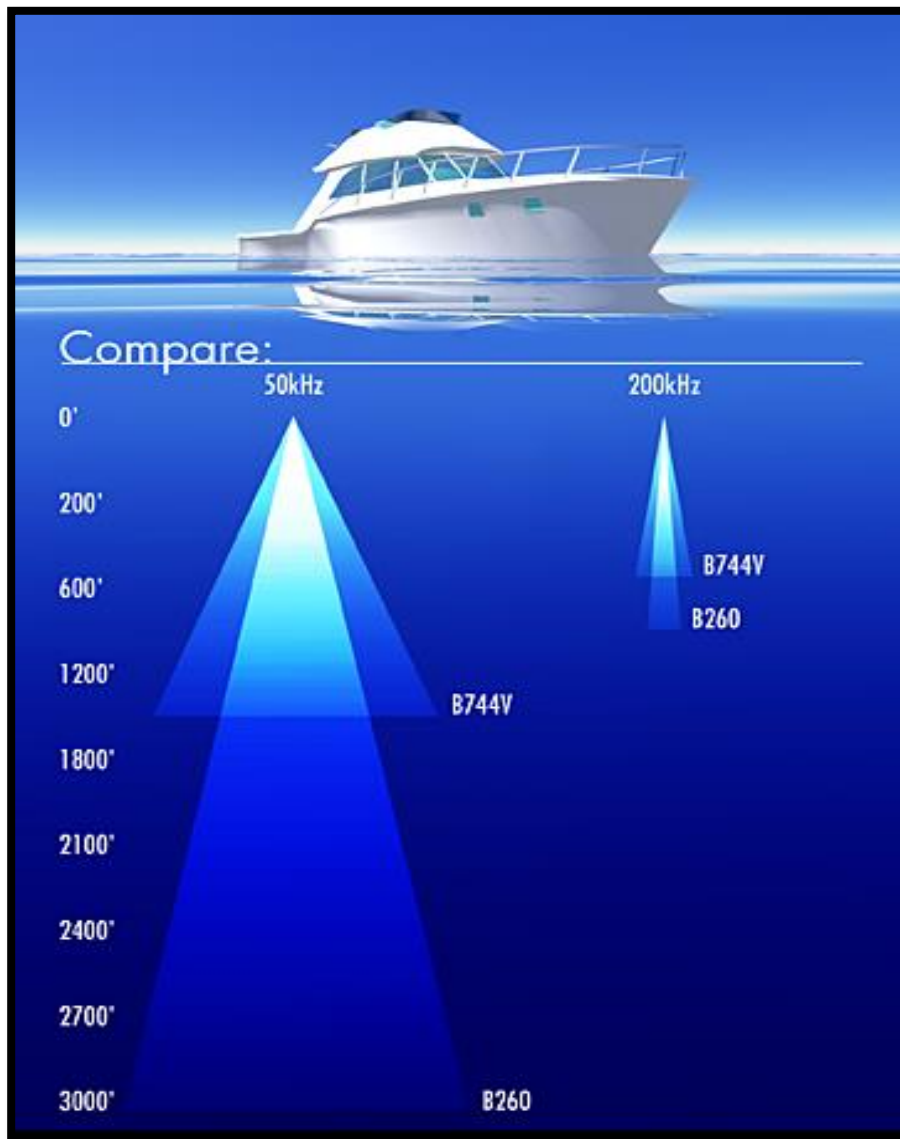


DEEPER.
BROADER.
CLEARER.

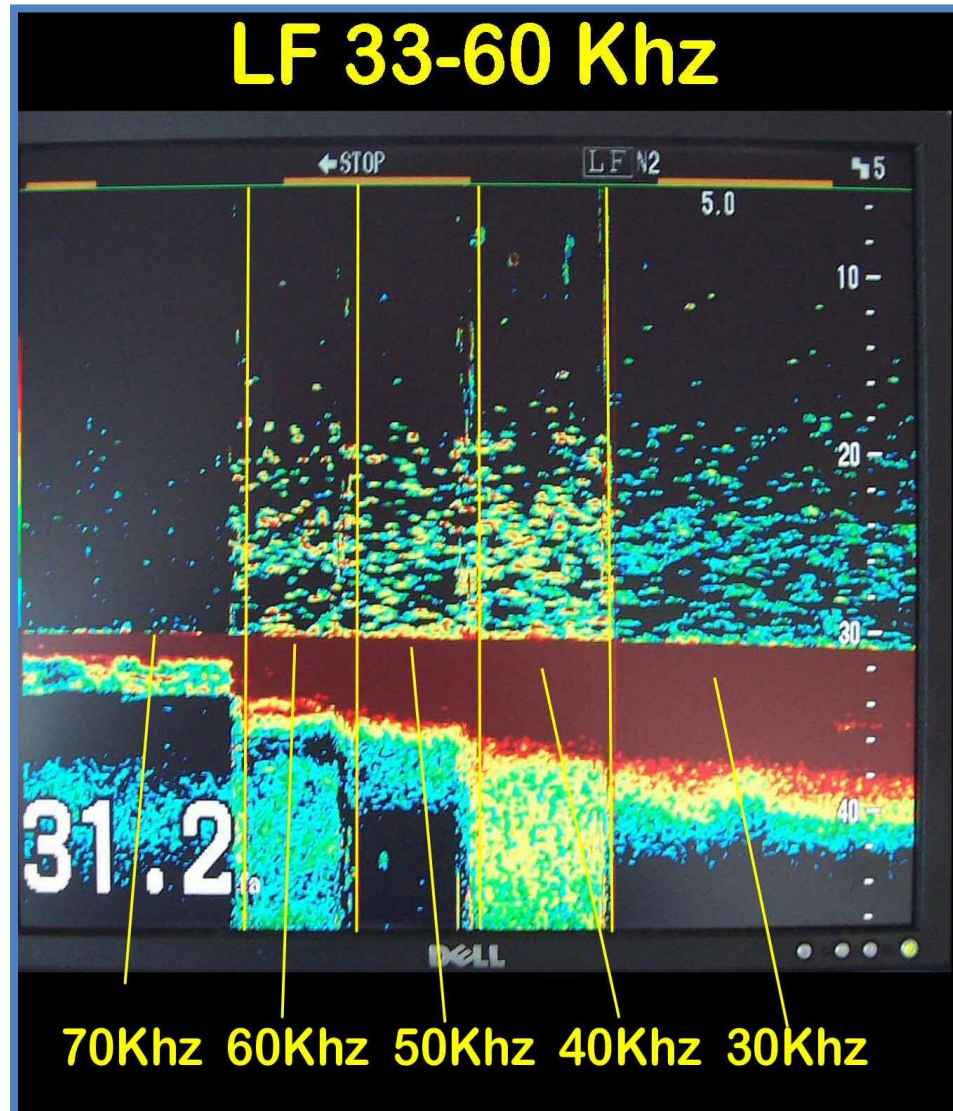
Traditional “Toneburst” Fishfinder

- Traditional fishfinders operate at discrete frequencies such as 50kHz and 200kHz.
- This limits depth range, range resolution, and ultimately, what targets can be detected in the water column.

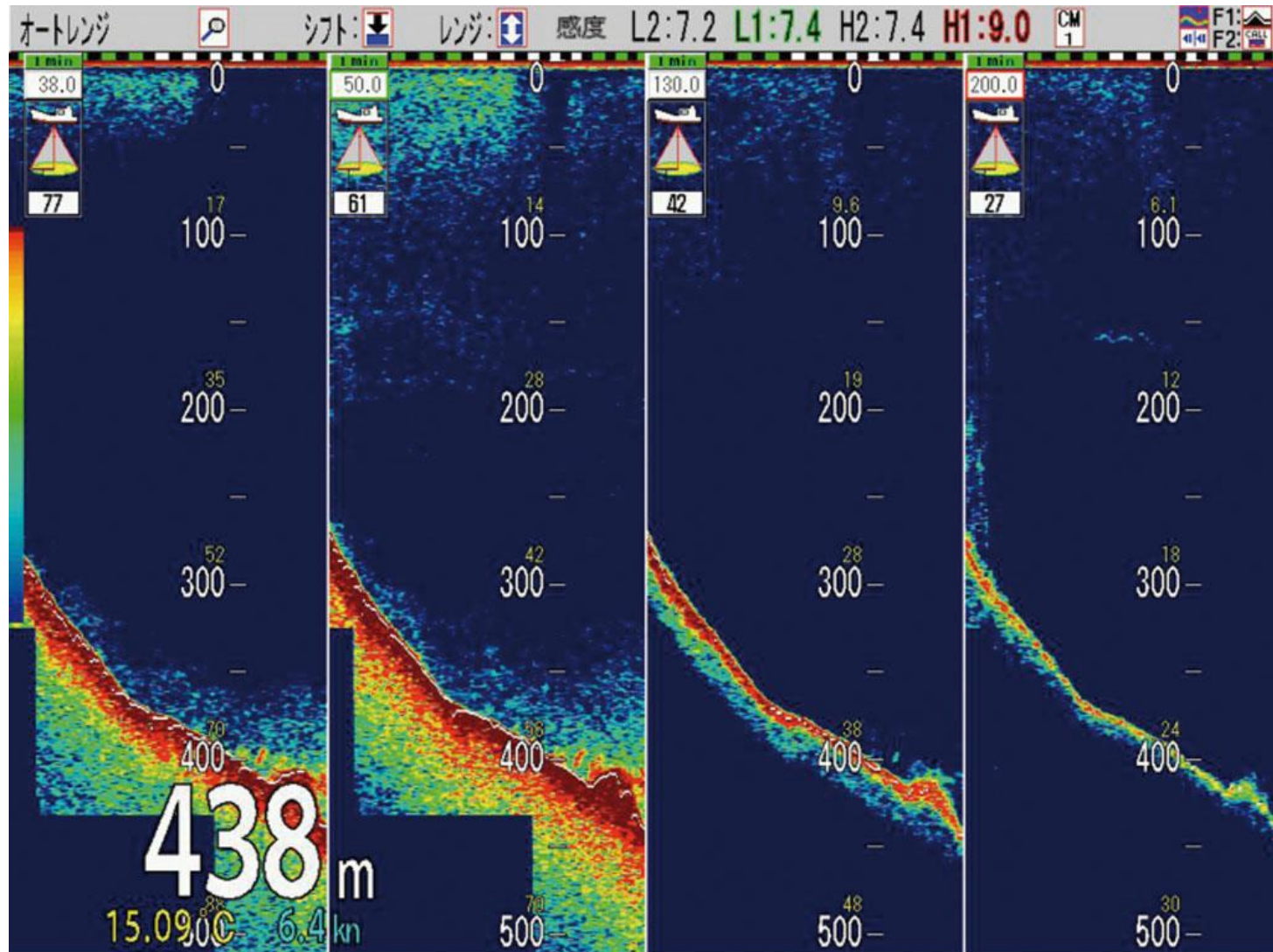




Fish Imaging at Different Frequencies

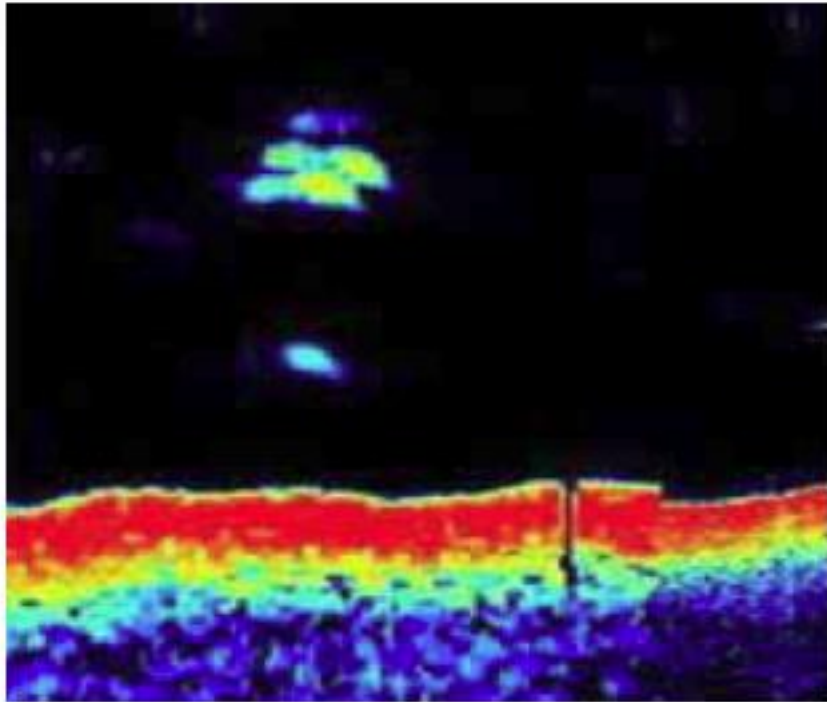


Koden CVS-FX1 at 4 Different Frequencies

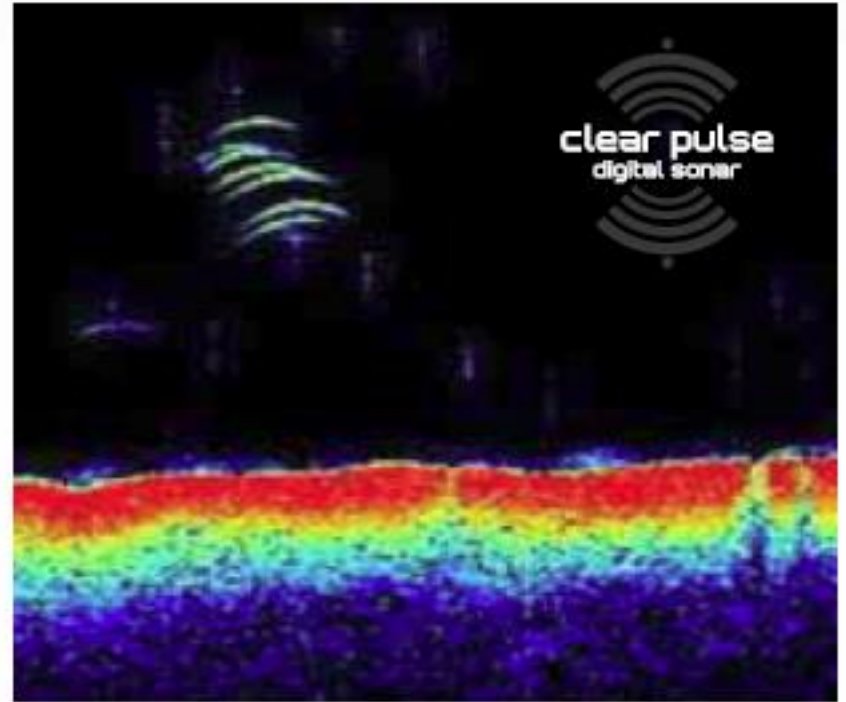


Range Resolution Comparison

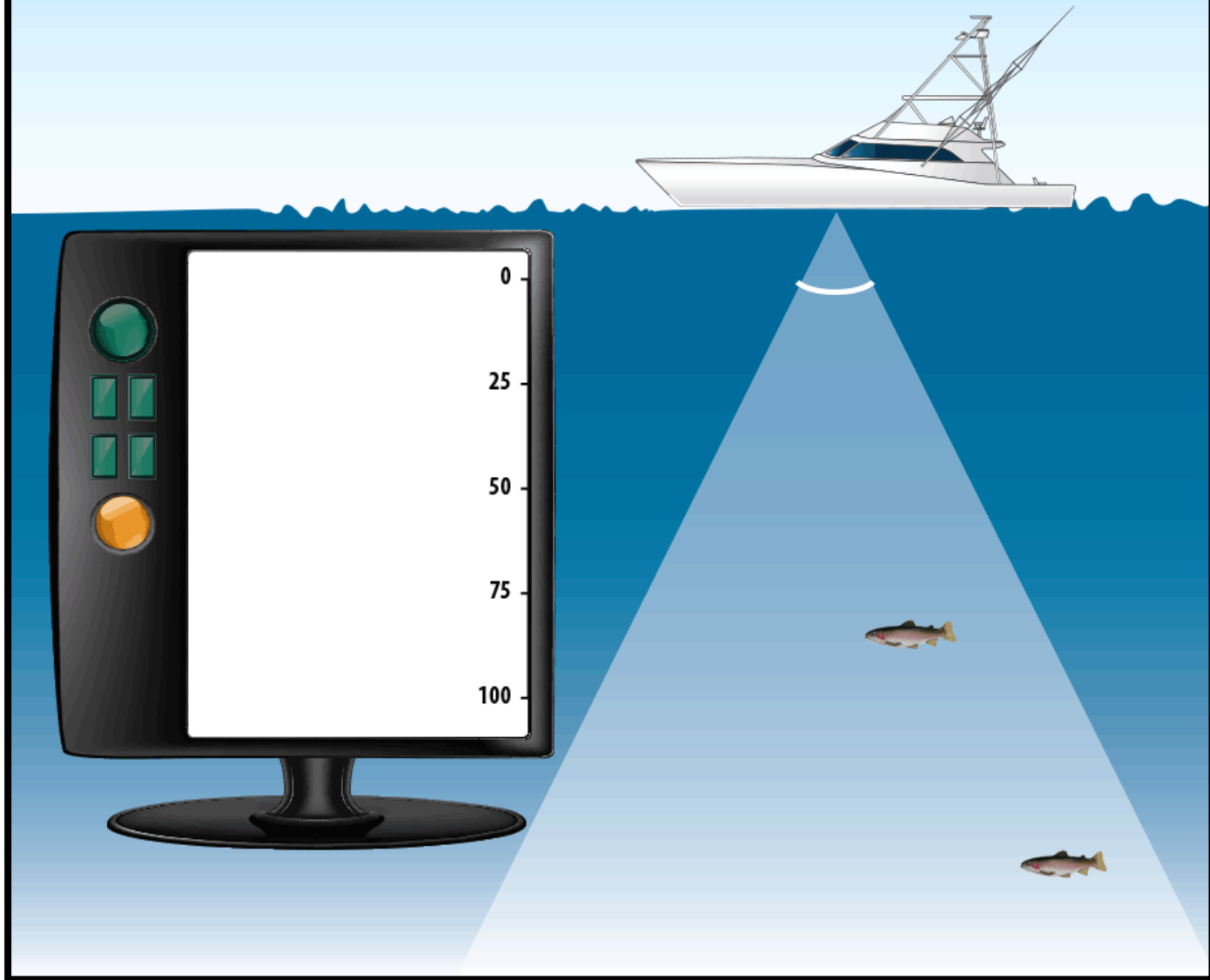
Conventional sonar



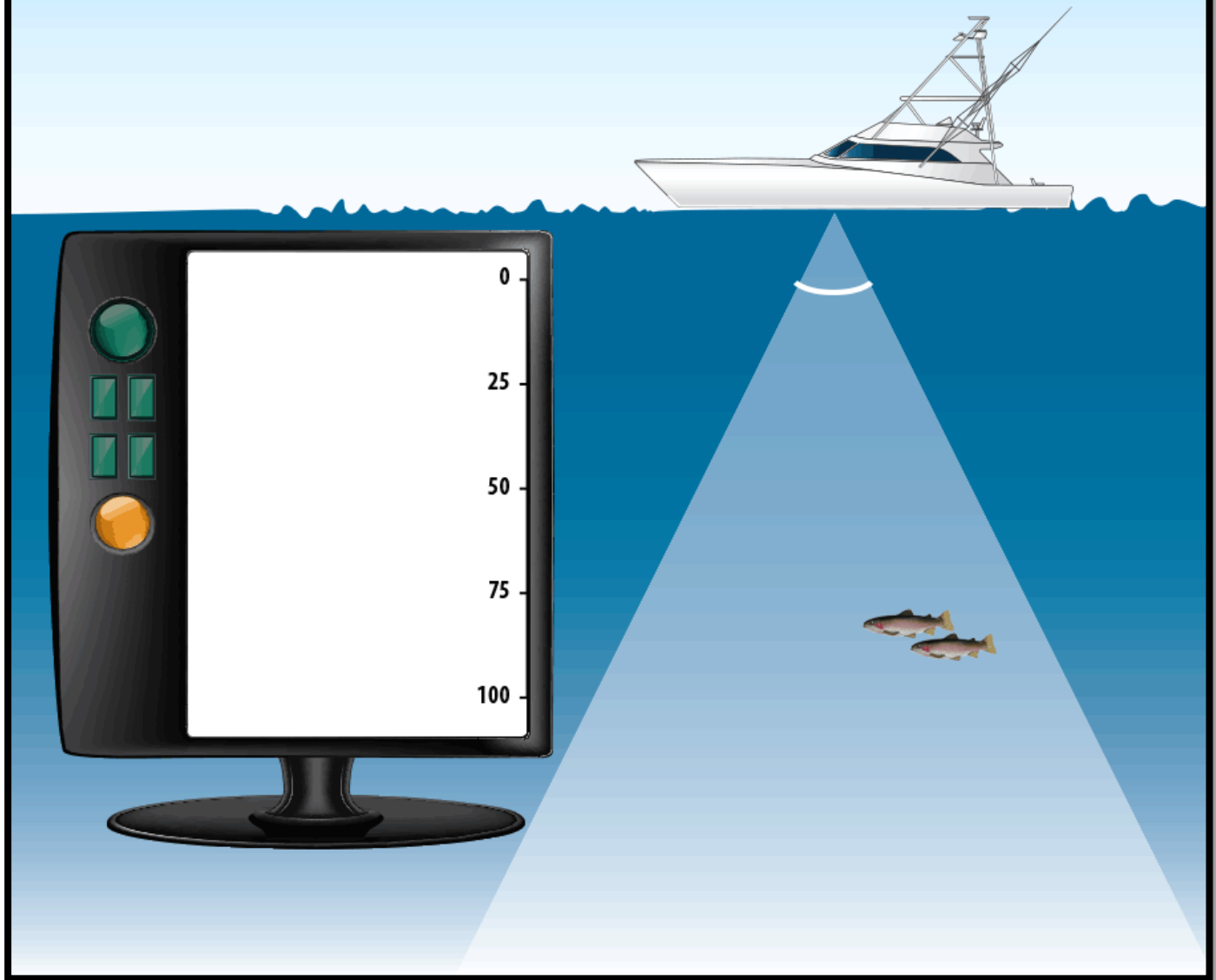
ClearPulse™ CHIRP Sonar



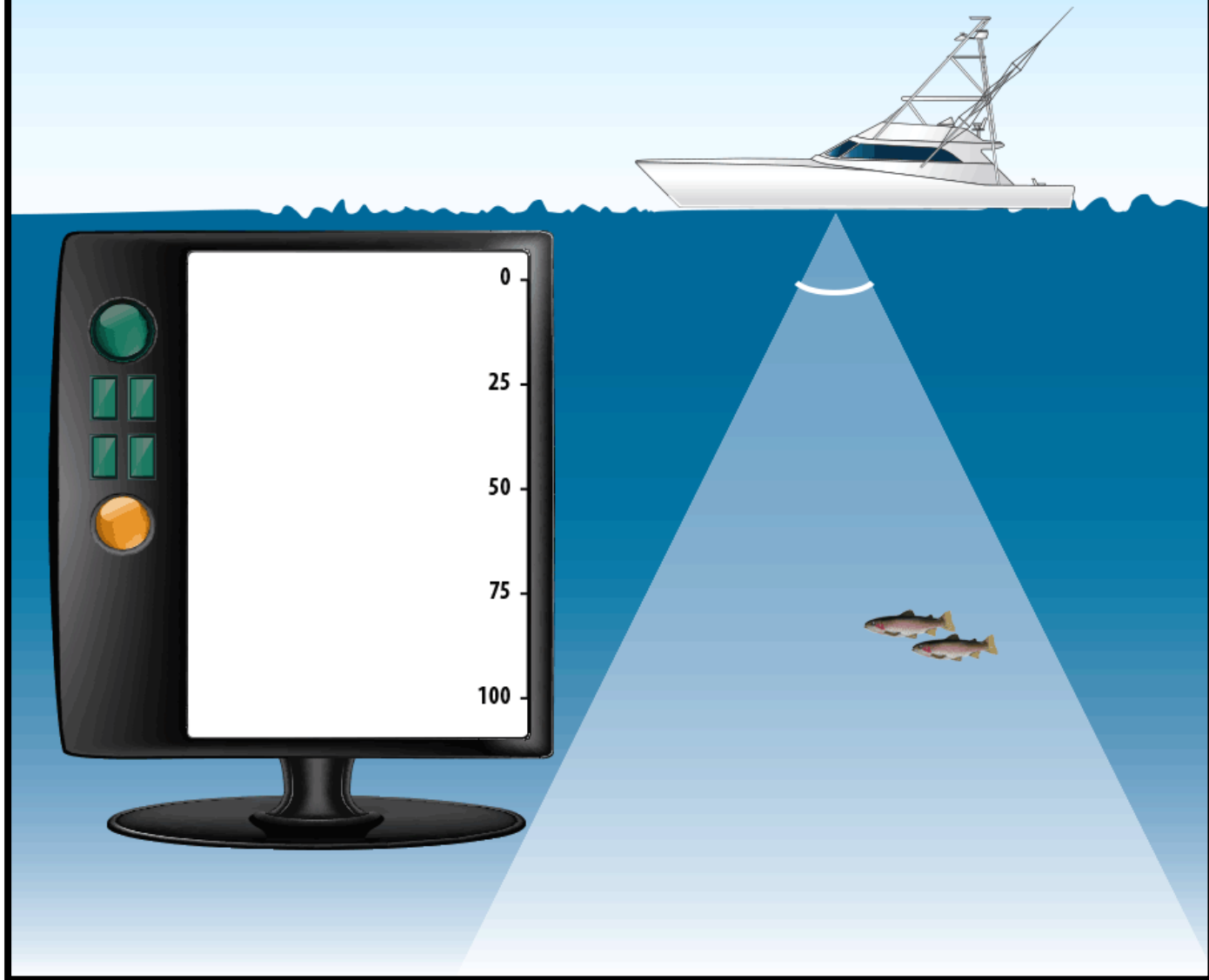
Toneburst with separated targets



Toneburst w/out separated targets



CHIRP without separated targets



Traditional “Toneburst” Fishfinder

- Traditional sounders operate at discrete frequencies such as 50kHz and 200kHz.
- This limits resolution, range and ultimately, what targets can be detected in the water column.
- Tone burst transmit pulse may be *high power* but *very short duration*. This limits *the total energy* that is transmitted into the water column



CHIRP

***A major technical advance
in Fishing***

What is CHIRP?

- CHIRP has been used by the military, geologists and oceanographers since the 1950's
- Marine radar systems have utilized CHIRP technology for many years
- This is the first time that CHIRP technology has been available to the recreational, sport fishing and light commercial industries..... and at an affordable price



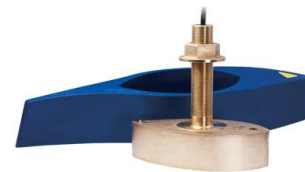
CHIRP Starts with the Transducer

- AIRMAR *CHIRP-ready transducers are the enabling technology* for manufacturers designing CHIRP sounders
- Only sounders using AIRMAR CHIRP-ready transducers can operate as a true CHIRP system

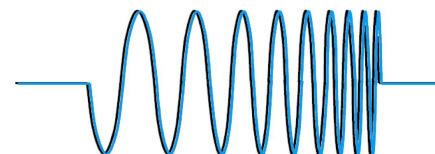


CHIRP is a technique that involves three principle steps

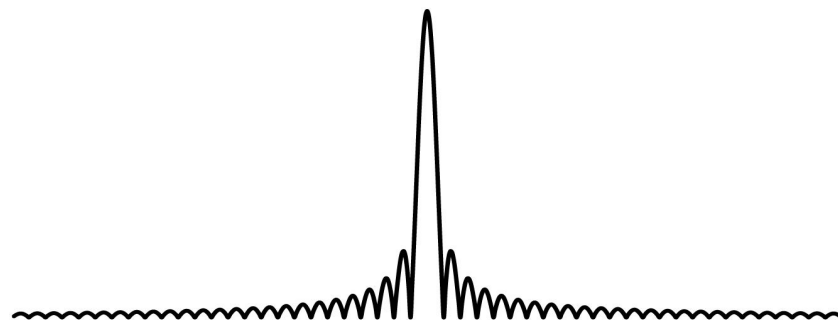
1. Use *broadband* transducer (Airmar)



2. Transmit CHIRP pulse into water



3. Processing of return echoes by method of pattern matching (pulse compression)

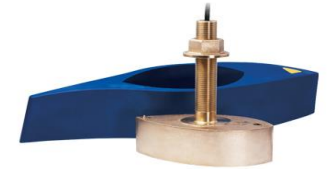


It's all about BANDWIDTH!!

1. Use of a *broadband* transducer (Airmar)

What is bandwidth?

Why is it important?



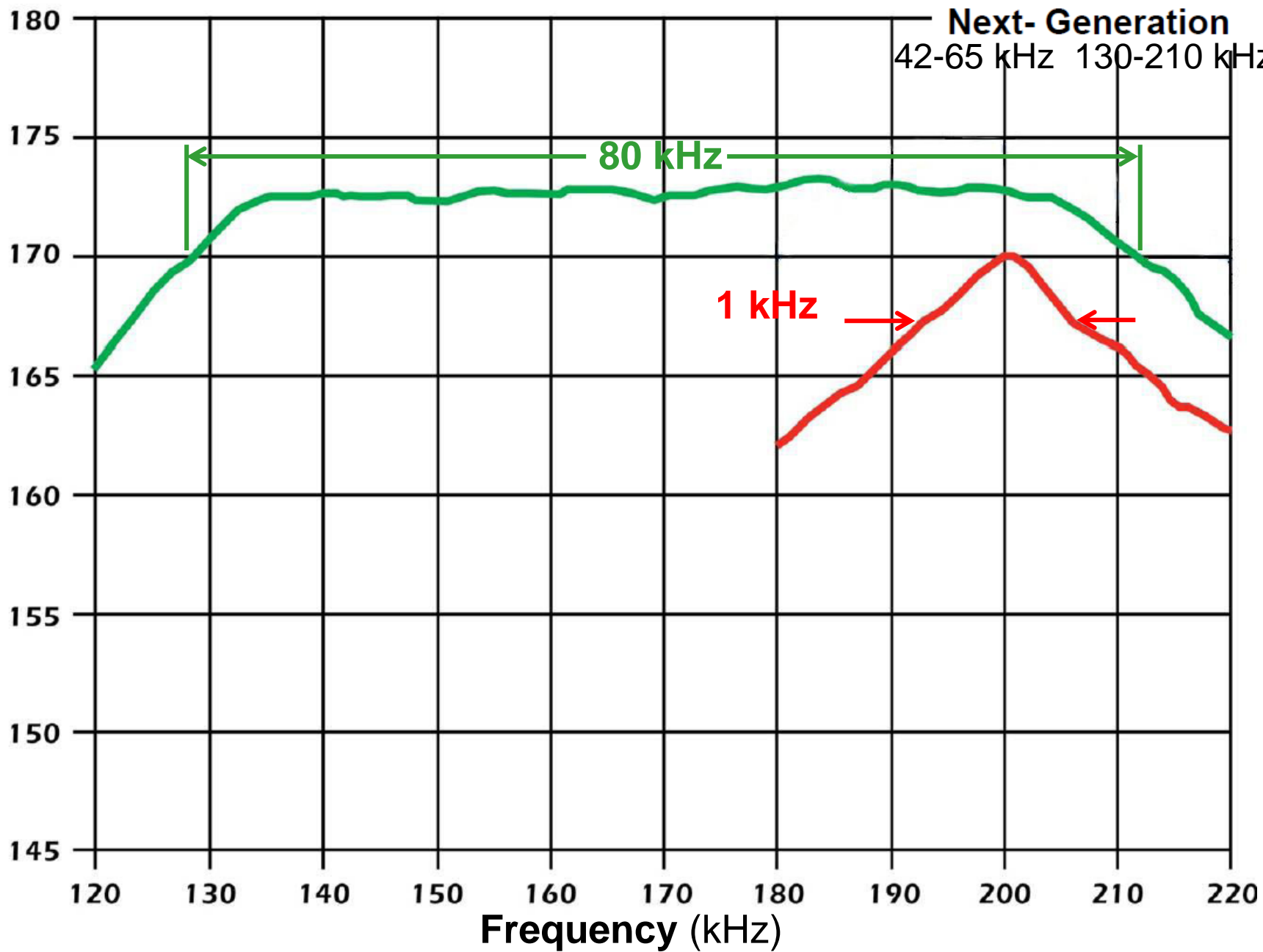
B260 Non-Broadband 50 & 200 kHz

B265LH FM & CHIRP

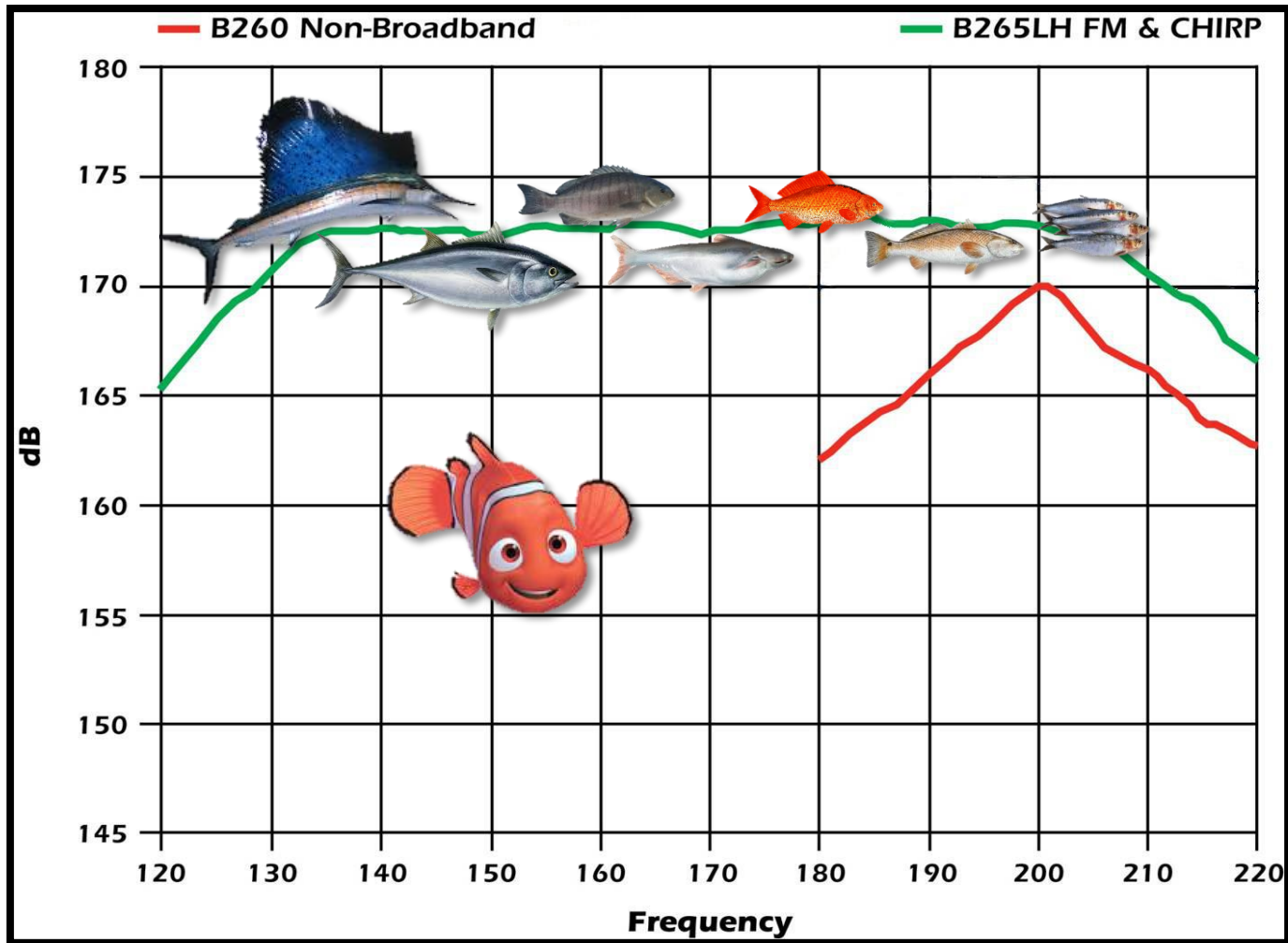
Next-Generation

42-65 kHz 130-210 kHz

Sound Amplitude per Drive Volt
TVR dB

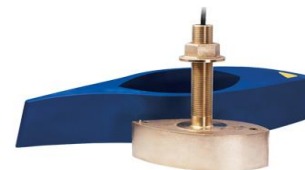


Target detection

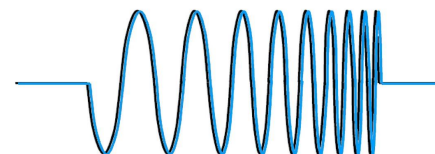


CHIRP is a technique that involves three principle steps

1. Use *broadband* transducer (Airmar)



2. Transmit CHIRP pulse into water



Tone burst transmit pulse may be HIGH POWER but very SHORT DURATION

Transmit pulse is only at one discrete frequency.
The short pulse limits *the total energy* that is transmitted into the water column

CHIRP sounders use a precise sweep pattern of many frequencies (i.e., 28-60 kHz or 130-210 kHz)

Requires a long duration transmit pulse in order to sweep through all of the frequencies.

In order to send a CHIRP pulse, the transducer

MUST HAVE BANDWIDTH

Benefits to YOU...

- Toneburst fishfinders only send out a waveform at one frequency.
- If a long pulse is used at one frequency, you will lose resolution. Multiple fish will get lost in the long pulse and can not be distinguished.

Benefits to YOU...

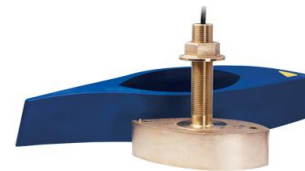
- The long transmit CHIRP pulse transmits more energy in the water column
 - Up to 10-1000 times more energy on target!
 - Will get different echo returns from all of the frequencies transmitted – which are then processed and shown on the display.
 - Ability to sound deeper – (more amplitude)

What else is different?

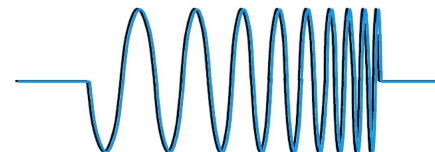
- The CHIRP sound wave that is transmitted is stored in memory
 - Sounder knows the frequency band and pulse length that was transmitted
 - The sounder listens for the return echo, and will match the echo received by the transducer with the reference wave form.
 - AKA: Pattern Matching or Correlation

CHIRP is a technique that involves three principle steps

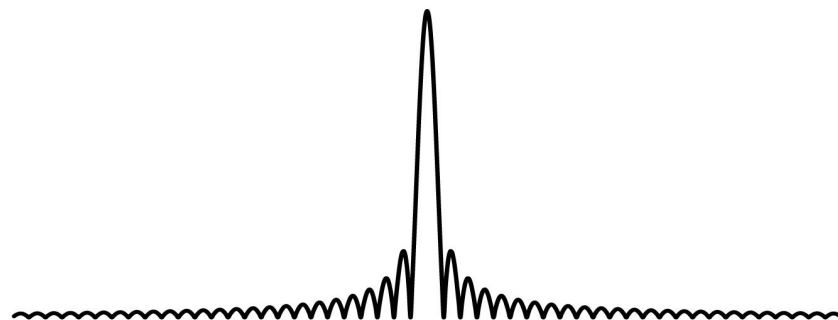
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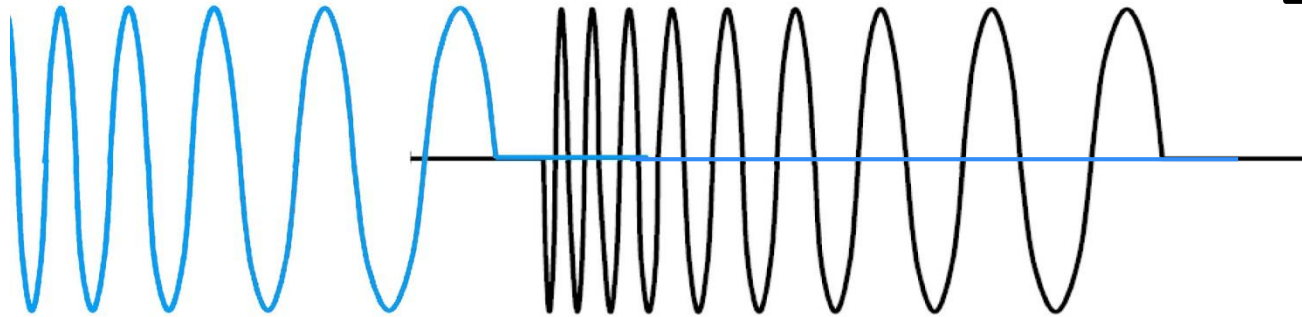
3. Processing of return echoes by method of pattern matching (pulse compression)



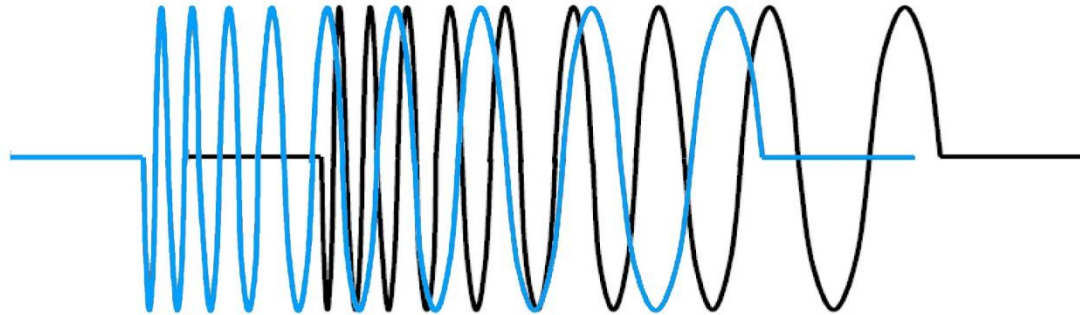
Incoming
echo

Reference
pulse

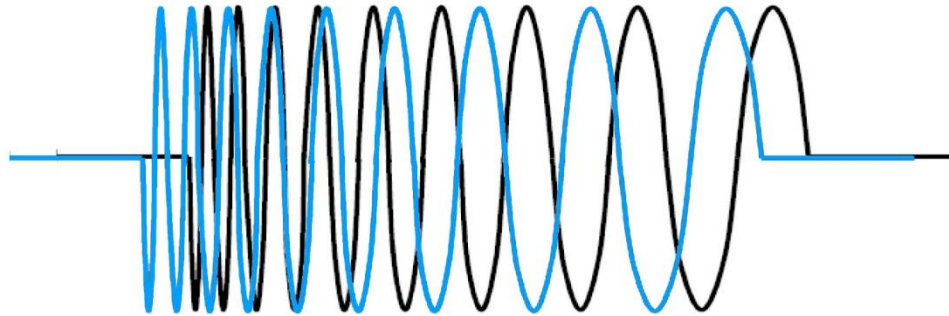
replica of
drive pulse



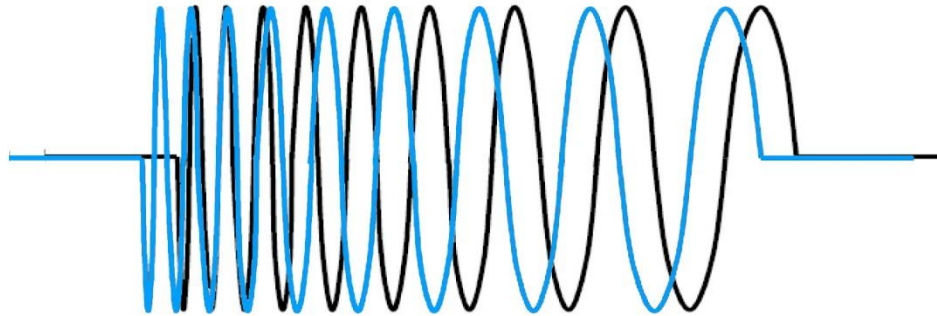
Pattern Matching



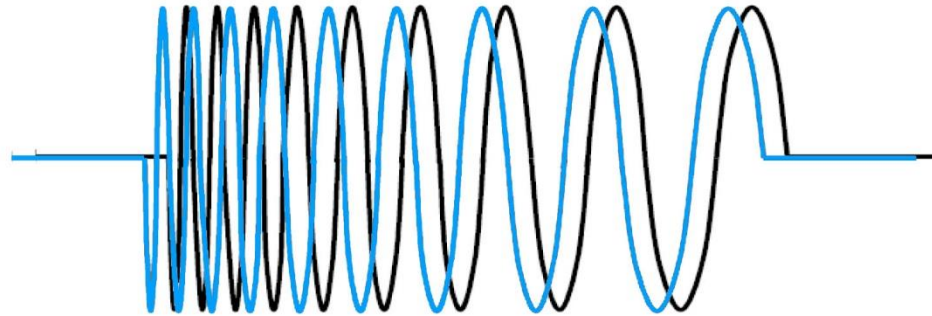
Pattern Matching



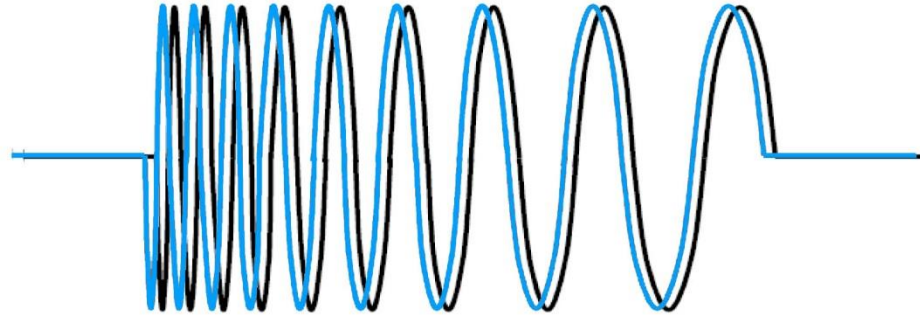
Pattern Matching



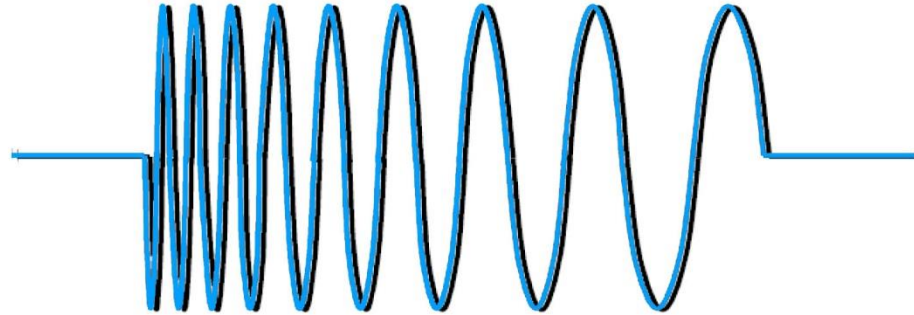
Pattern Matching



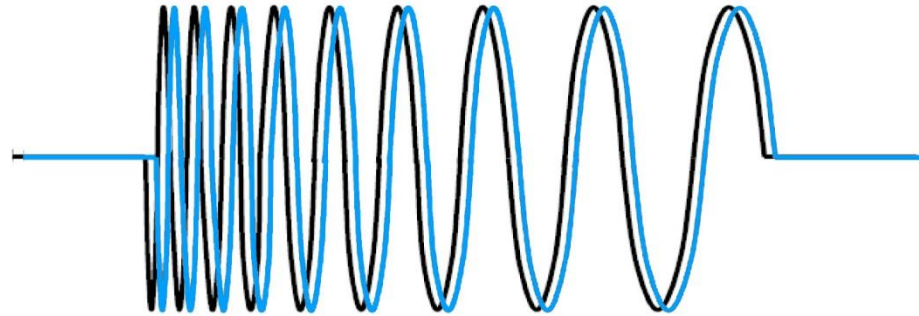
Pattern Matching



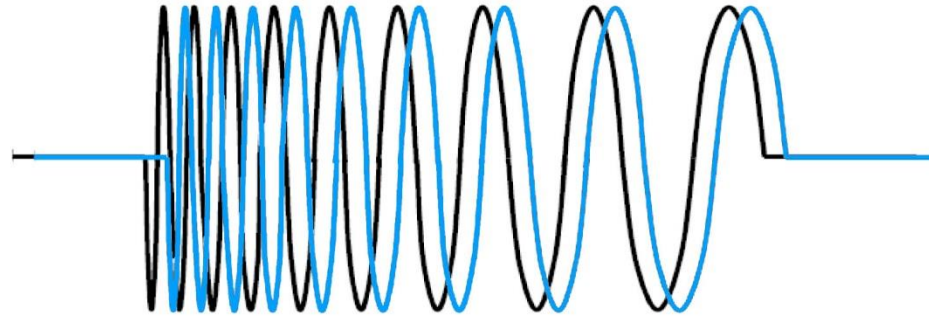
Pattern Matching



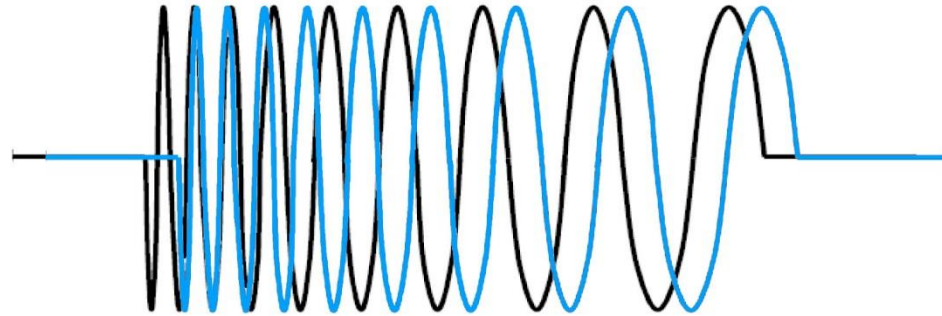
Pattern Matching



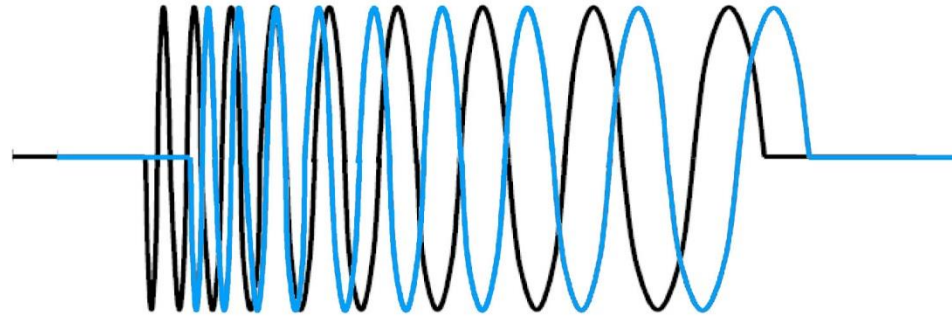
Pattern Matching



Pattern Matching



Pattern Matching

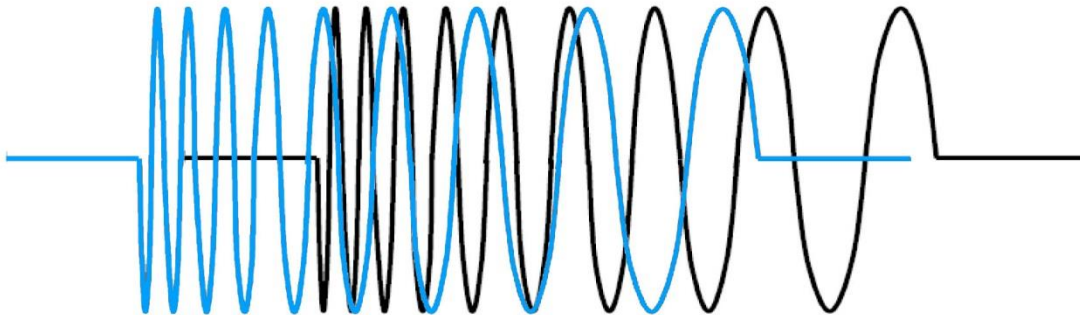


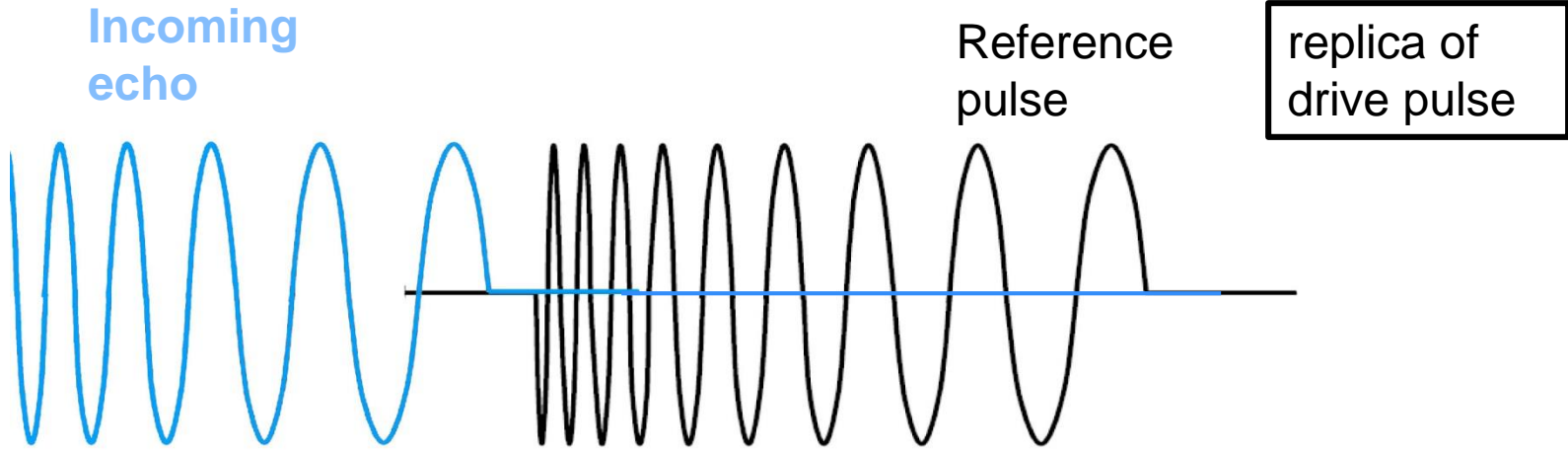
. . . etcetera

Procedure for Pulse Compression

Shift, Multiply and Add

calculation performed by computer

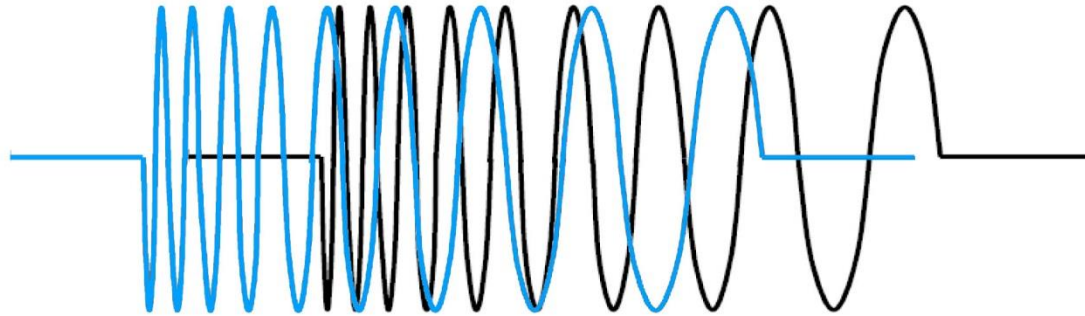




Correlation

I

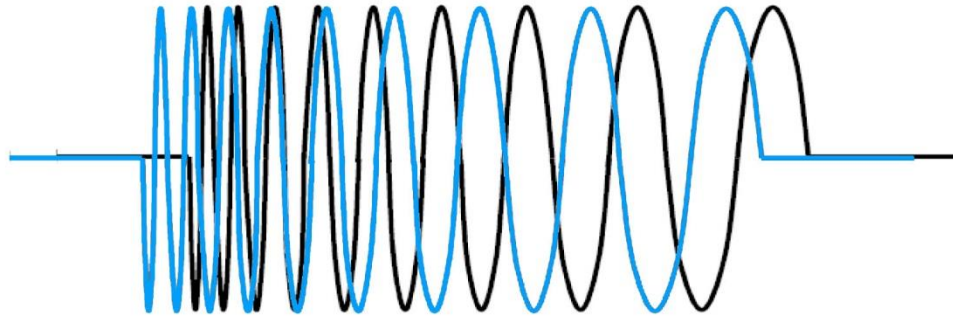
Pulse Compression



Correlation



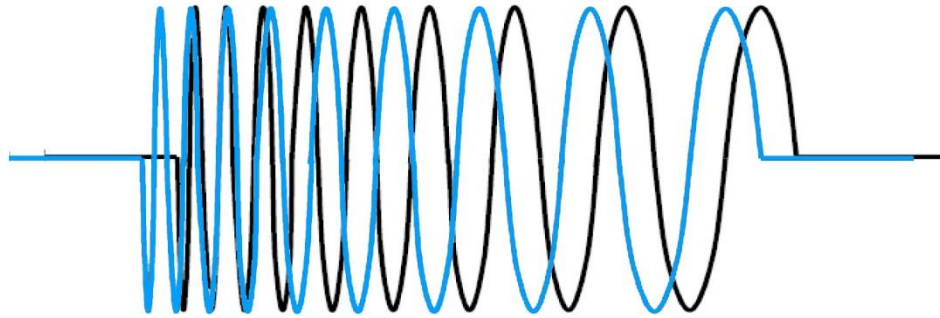
Pulse Compression



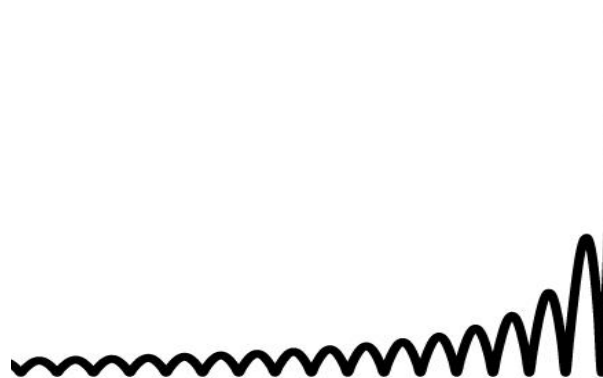
Correlation



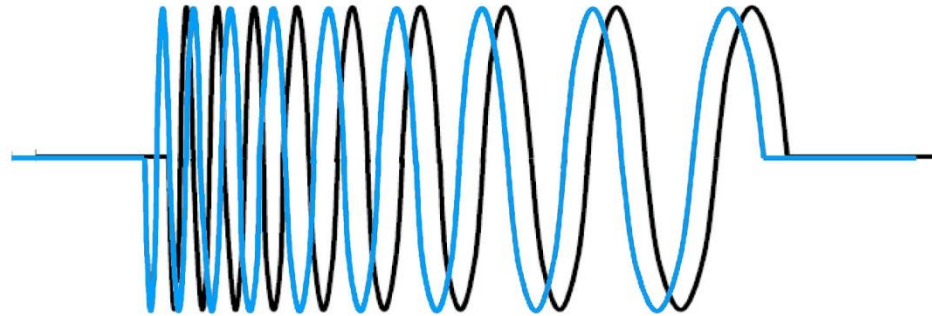
Pulse Compression



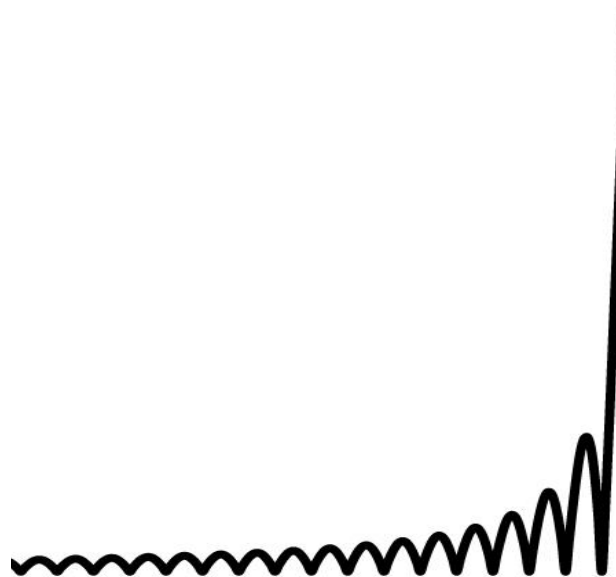
Correlation



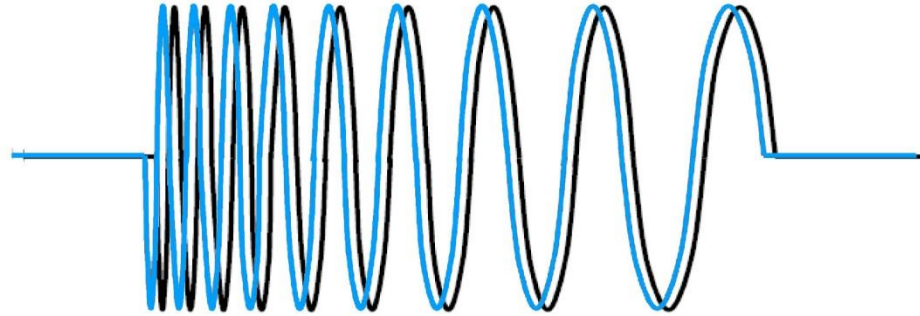
Pulse Compression



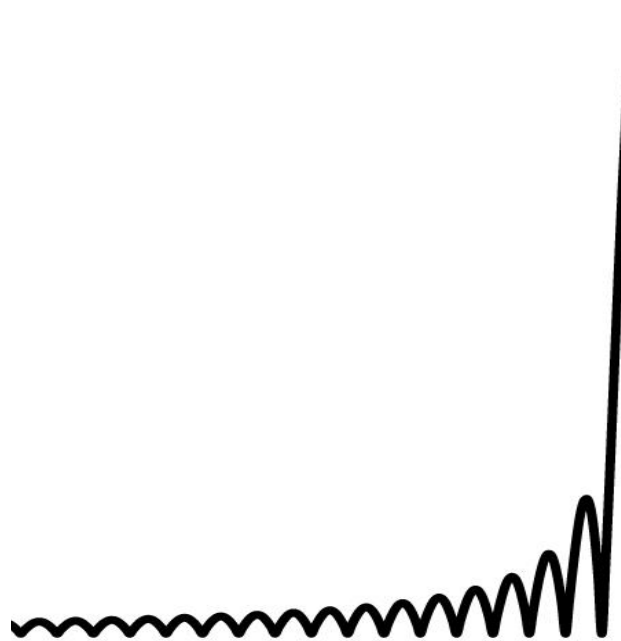
Correlation



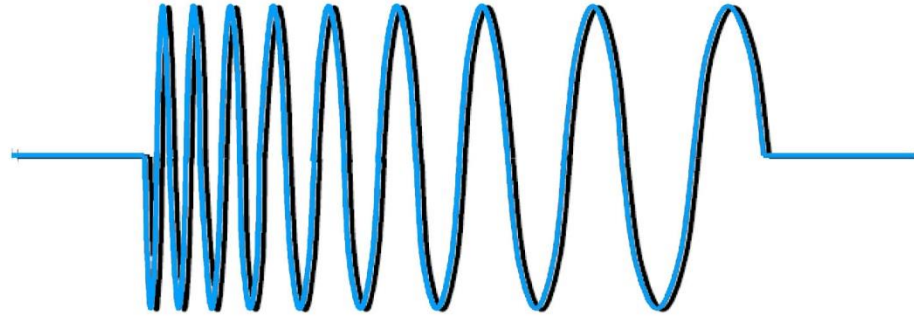
Pulse Compression



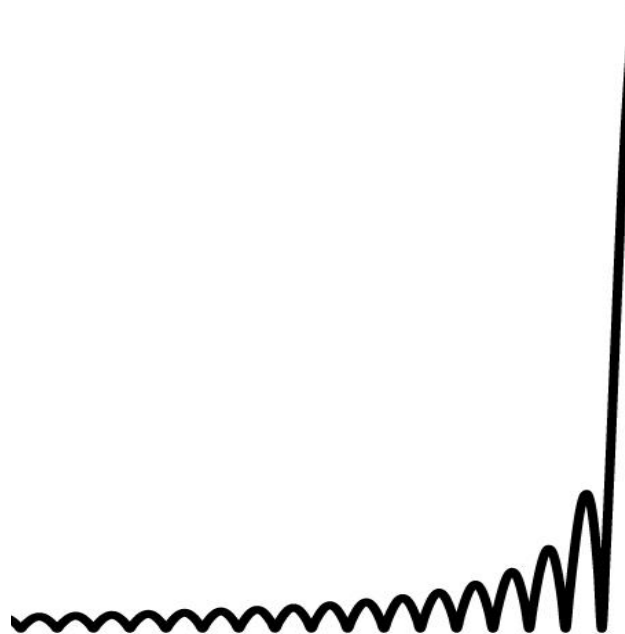
Correlation



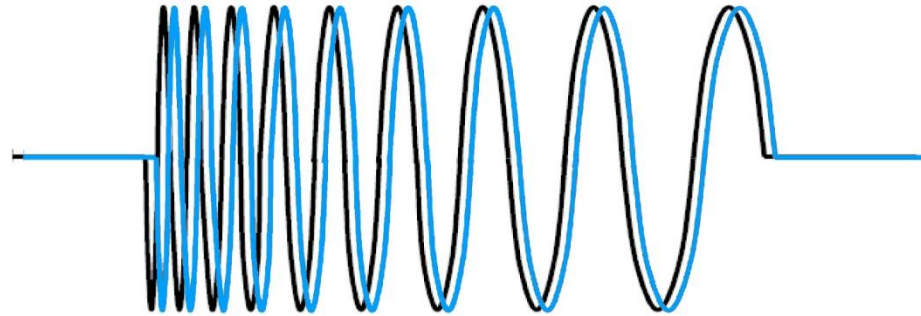
Pulse Compression



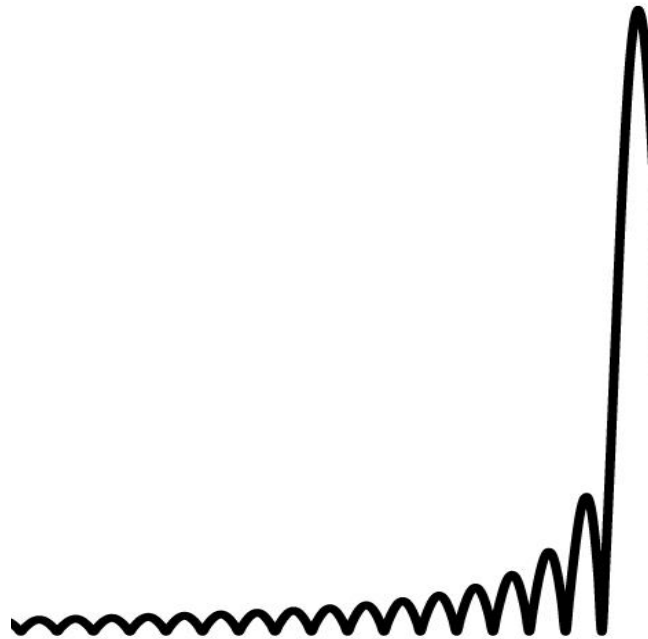
Correlation



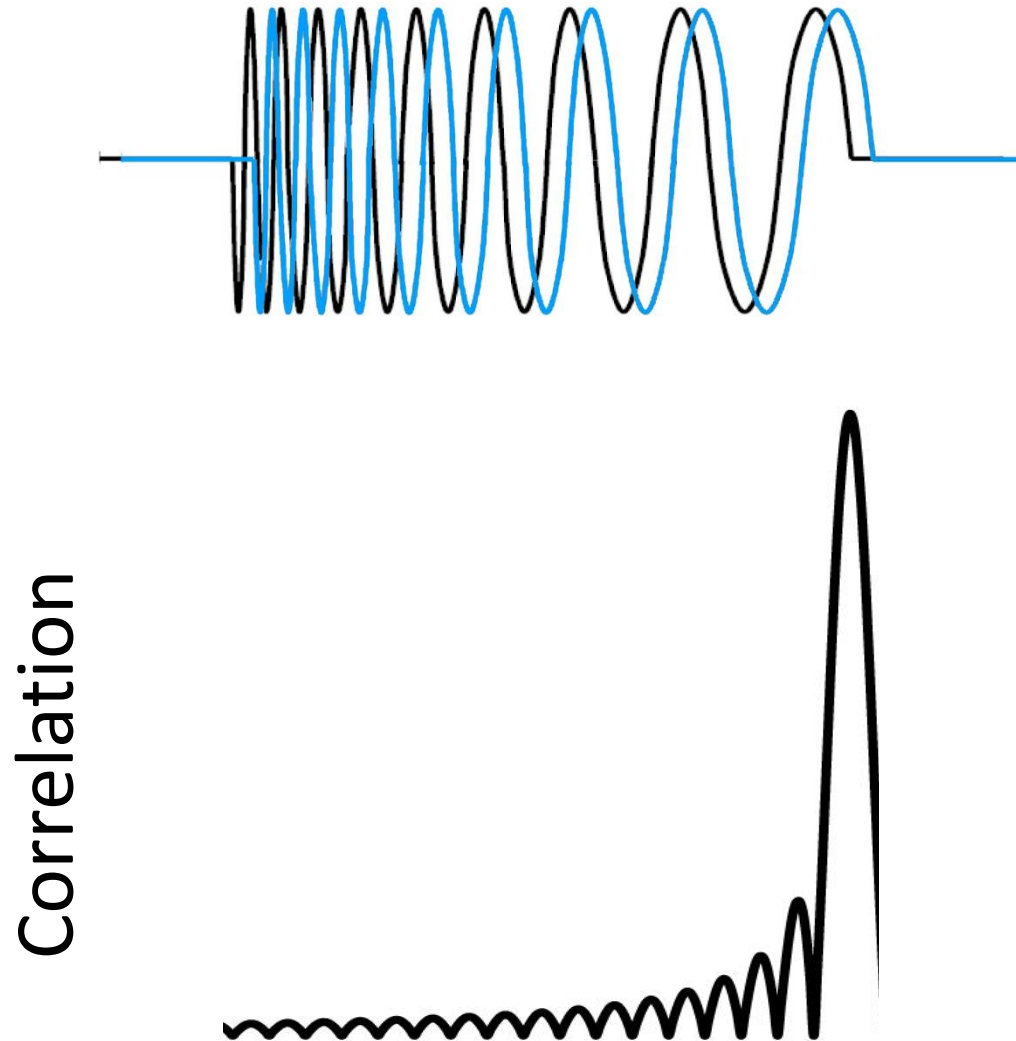
Pulse Compression



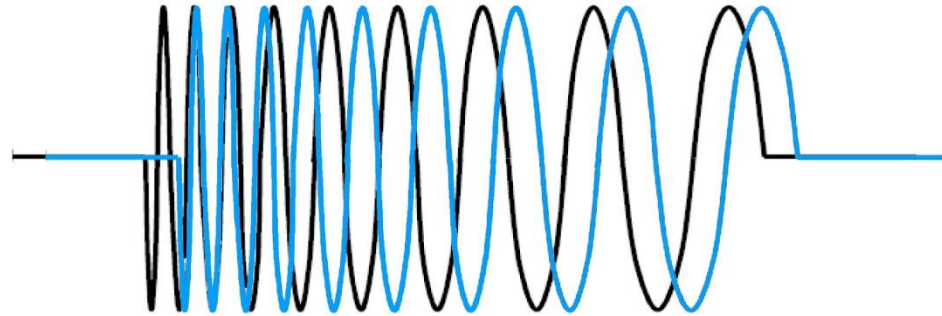
Correlation



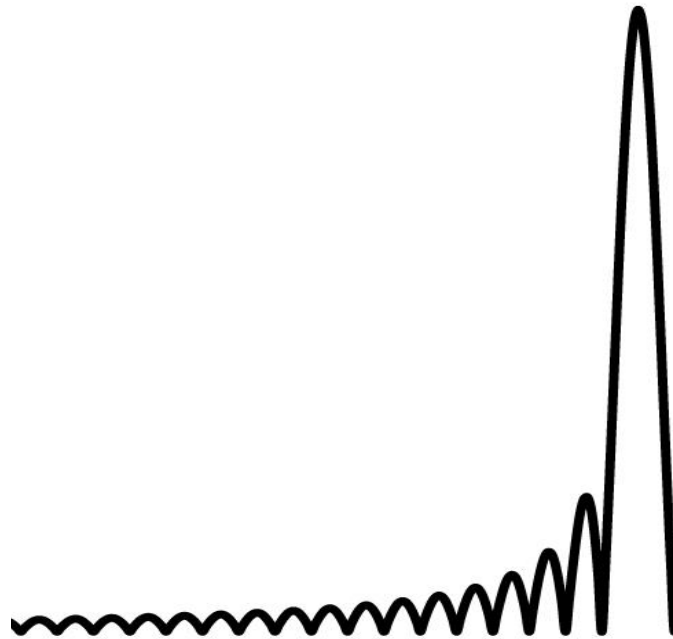
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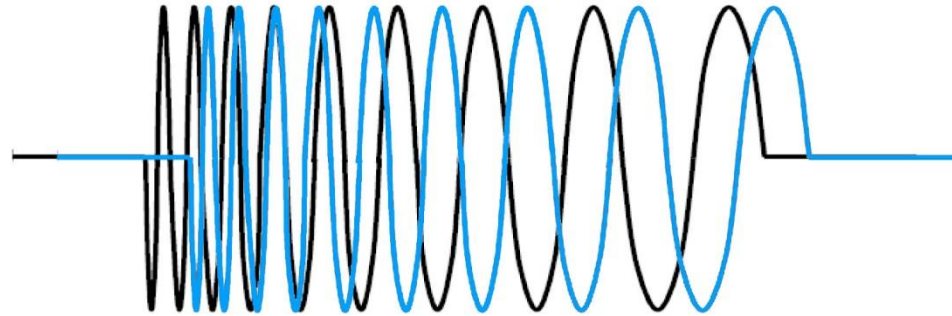
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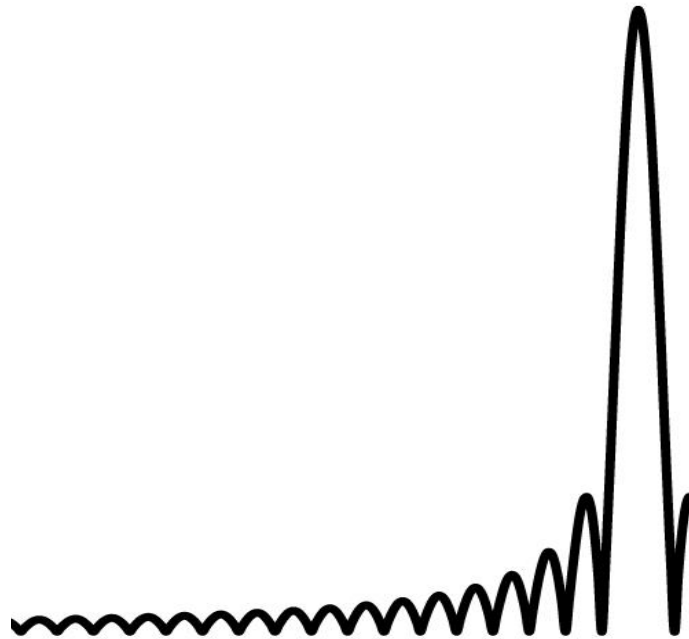
Correlation



Pulse Compression



Correlation



... etcetera

Why is pattern matching (pulse compression) important?

Significantly improved signal to noise ratio

- Noise does not correlate with the stored waveform
- Ability to pull targets from the noise floor
- Bottom tracking at high speed and deep depths

Resolution

- Resolve individual targets – no blobs
- Crisp images

Is a CHIRP system for YOU?

Advantages versus Disadvantages

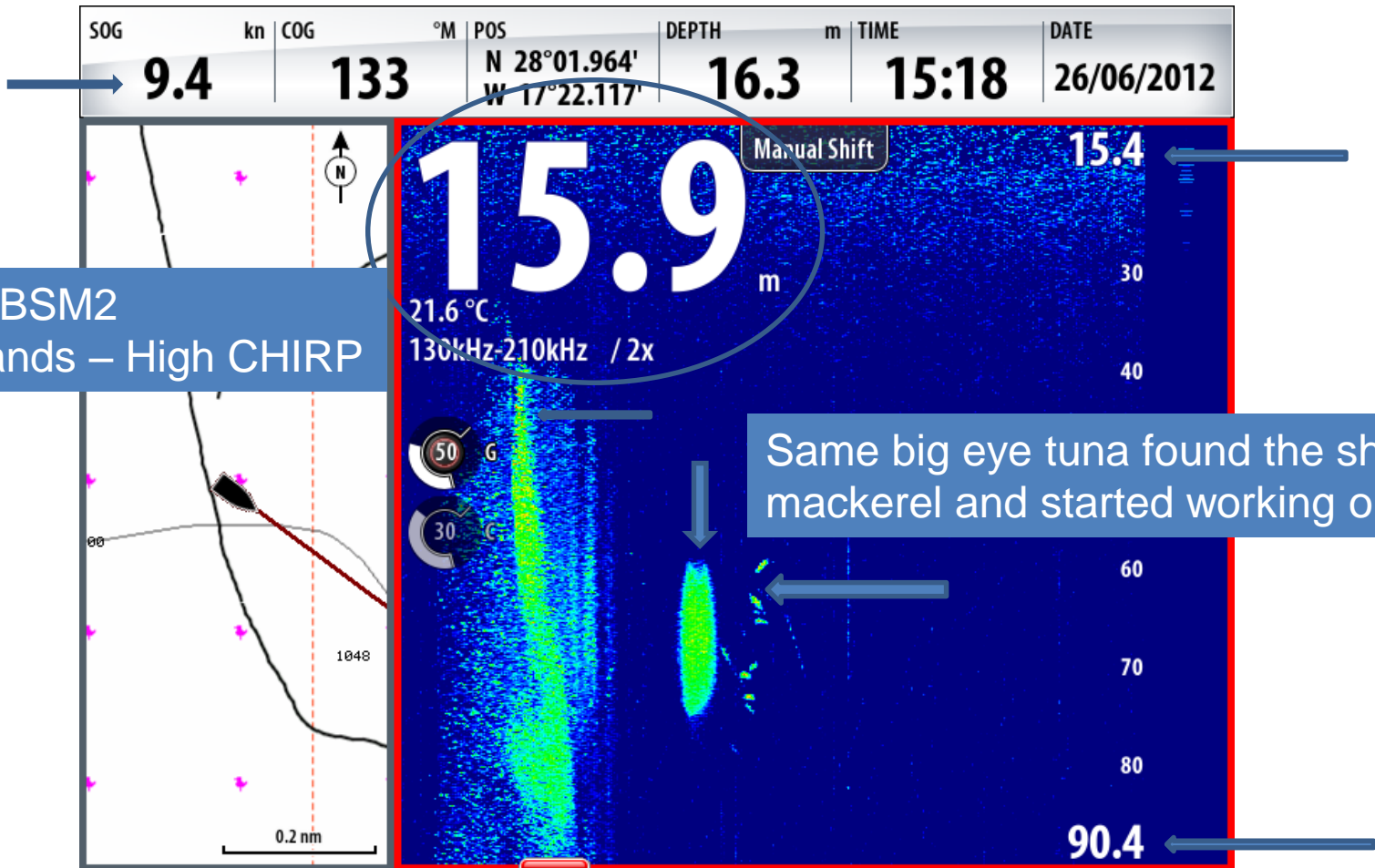
CHIRP: Many advantages when the conditions are challenging

- Operating in a noisy environment

CHIRP: Many advantages when the conditions are challenging

- Operating in a noisy environment
- When detailed resolution is needed to separate individual fish (**range resolution**)

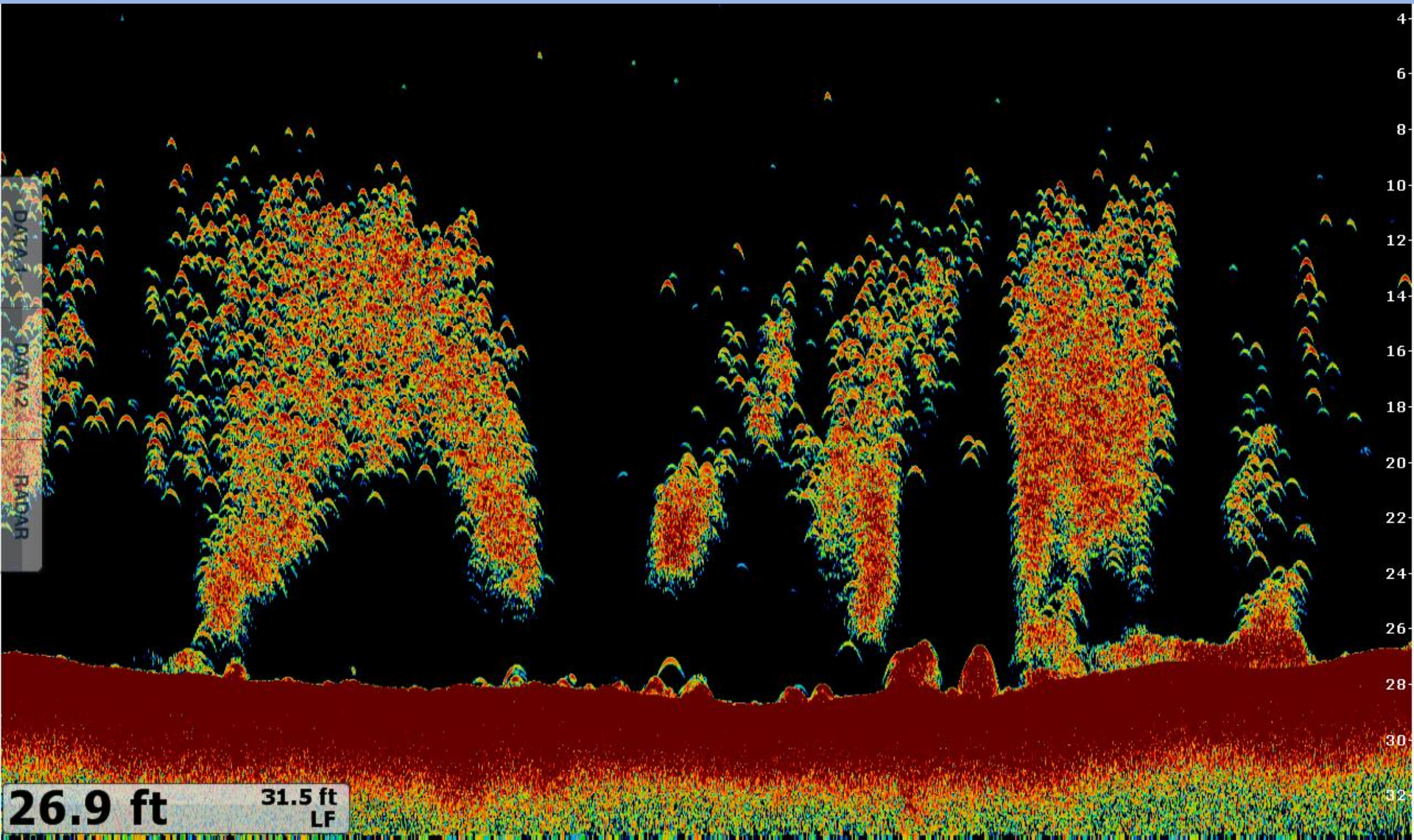
Tuna working on baitfish



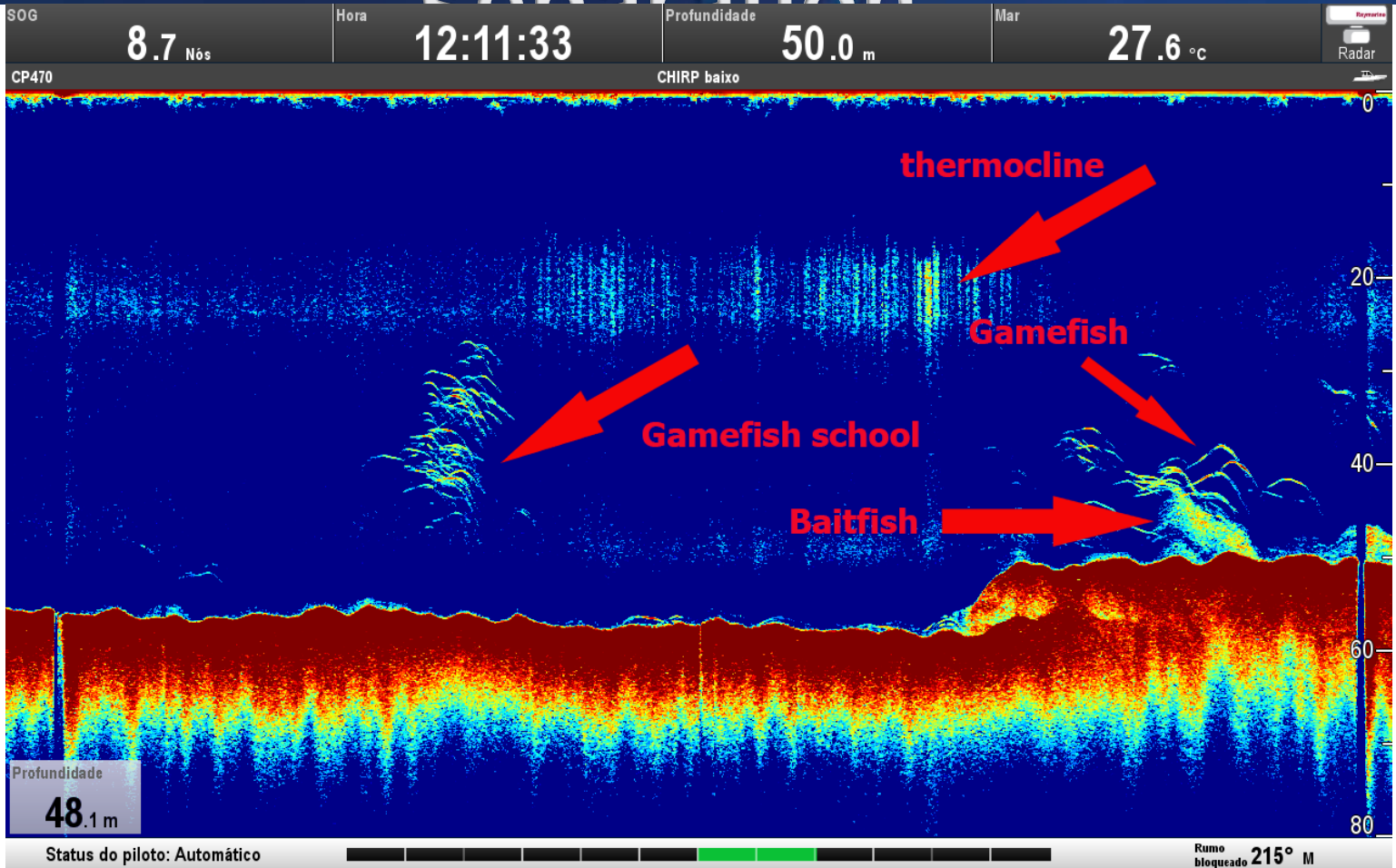
CHIRP: Many advantages when the conditions are challenging

- Operating in a noisy environment
- When detailed resolution is needed to separate individual fish (**range resolution**)
- Crisp images

Crisp, detailed images



Accurate detection – Target separation

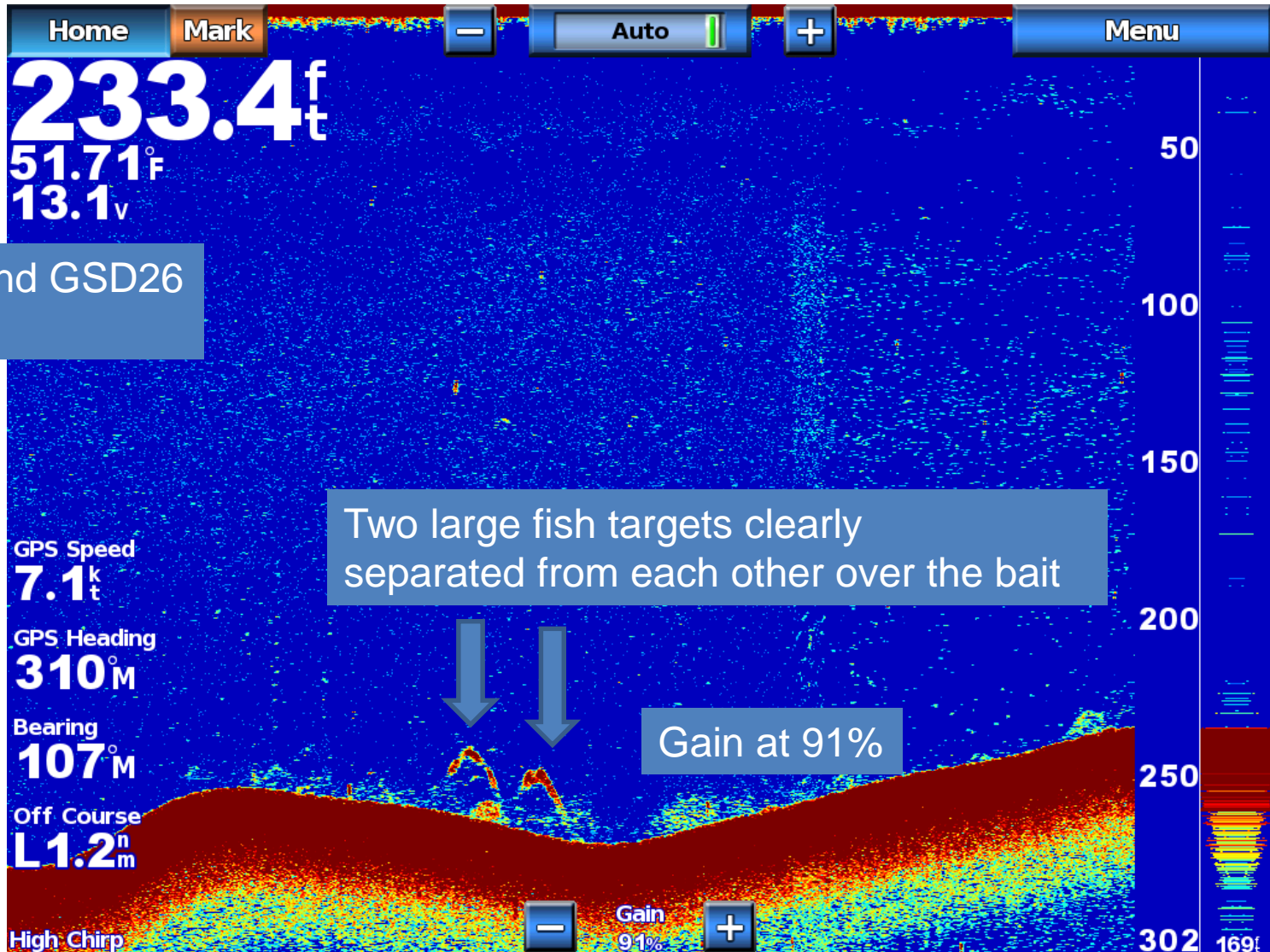


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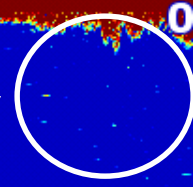
CHIRP: Many advantages when the conditions are challenging

- Operating in a noisy environment
- When detailed resolution is needed to separate individual fish (**range resolution**)
- Crisp images
- Bottom fishing – resolve targets close to the bottom or near structure

Gain: Large Fish on Medium CHIRP

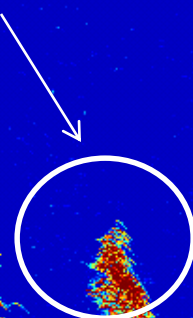


233.1_f
64.38_F
13.0_v

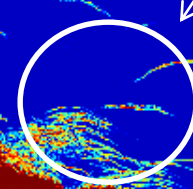


Minimal ring-down
resulting from a low Q

Incredibly sharp fish targets with
separation even in the dense shoals



Baitfish detached from the
main bottom signal return



GPS Speed
2.1_k_t
GPS Heading
168_M

Auto Range
High Chirp

-/+ : Range | SELECT : Gain

50

100

150

200

250

288

CHIRP: Many advantages when the conditions are challenging

- Operating in a noisy environment
- When detailed resolution is needed to separate individual fish (**range resolution**)
- Crisp images
- Bottom fishing – resolve targets close to the bottom or near structure
- Searching for fish at high boat speeds

Home

Mark

Left

Right

42.6^f_t

75.13[°]_F

25.3_v



GPS Speed

10.5^k_t

GPS Heading

155[°]_M

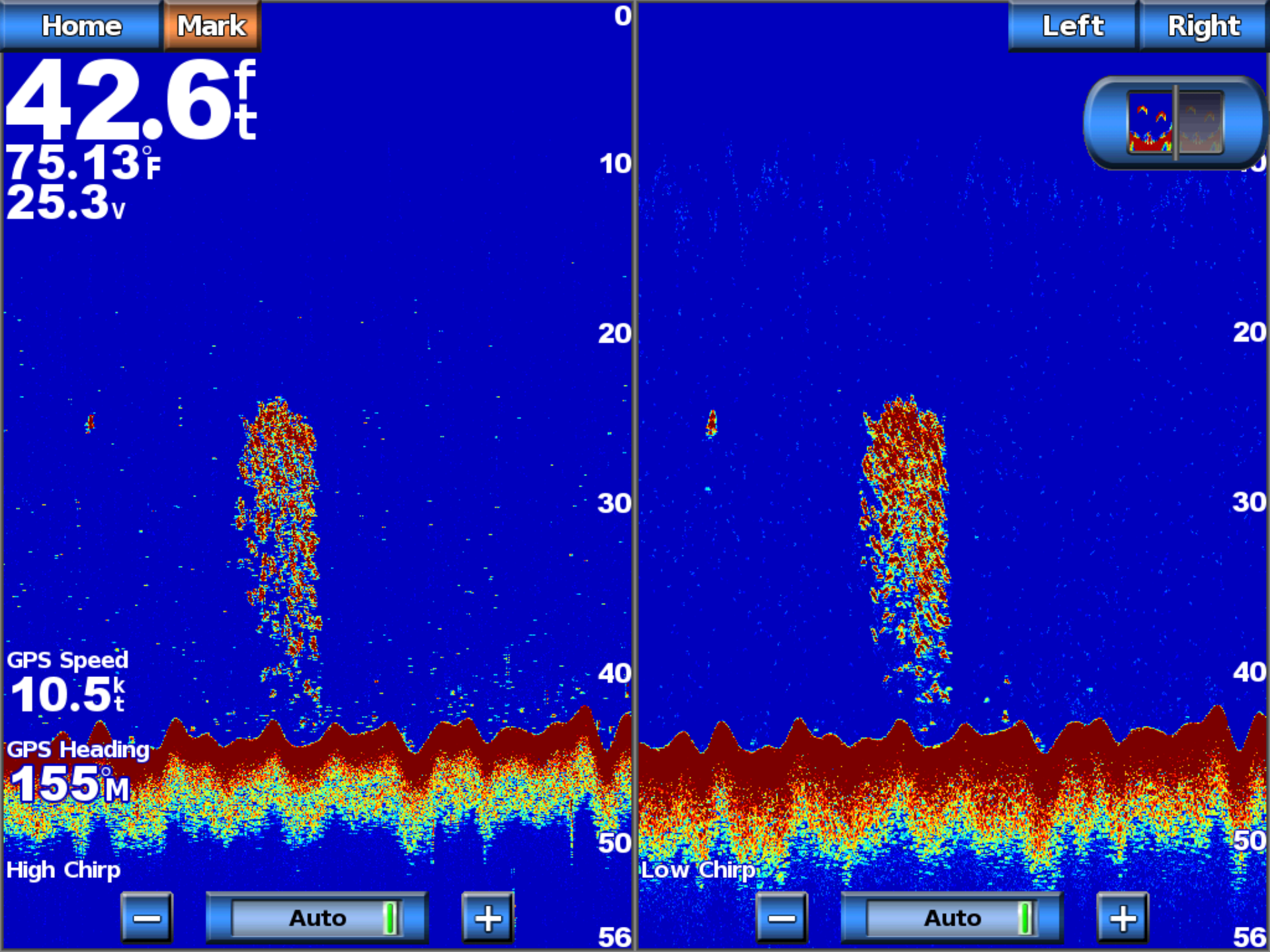
High Chirp



0
10
20
30
40
50
56

0
10
20
30
40
50
56

Low Chirp



CHIRP: Many advantages when the conditions are challenging

- Operating in a noisy environment
- When detailed resolution is needed to separate individual fish (**range resolution**)
- Crisp images
- Bottom fishing – resolve targets close to the bottom or near structure
- Searching for fish at high boat speeds
- Tracking bottom at deep depths

Home

Mark

-

9900ft

+

Menu

17508^f_t

75.14[°]_F

25.5_v

10000

12000

14000

16000

GPS Speed

10.2^k_t

GPS Heading

113[°]_M

18750

Low Chirp

-

Gain
62%

+

Home

Mark

-

9900ft

+

Menu

16119f

77.69°F
25.4v

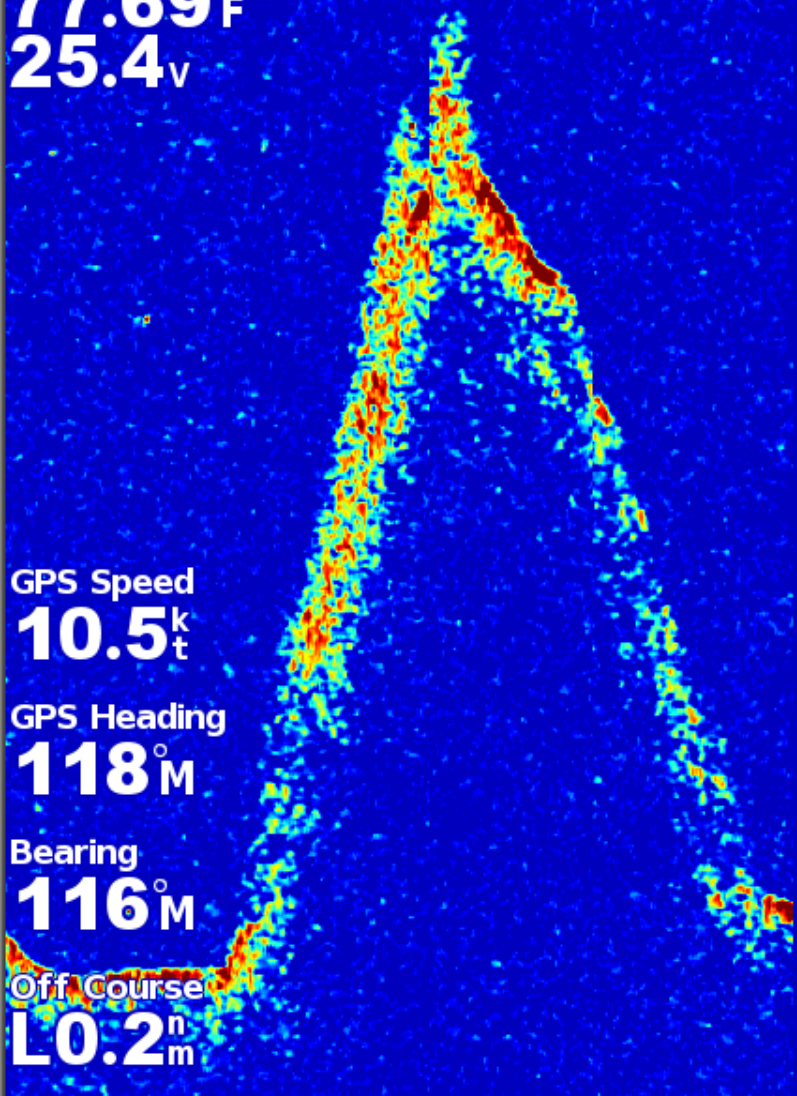
GPS Speed
10.5^k_t

GPS Heading
118°_M

Bearing
116°_M

Off Course
0.2ⁿ_m

Manual Zoom
Low Chirp



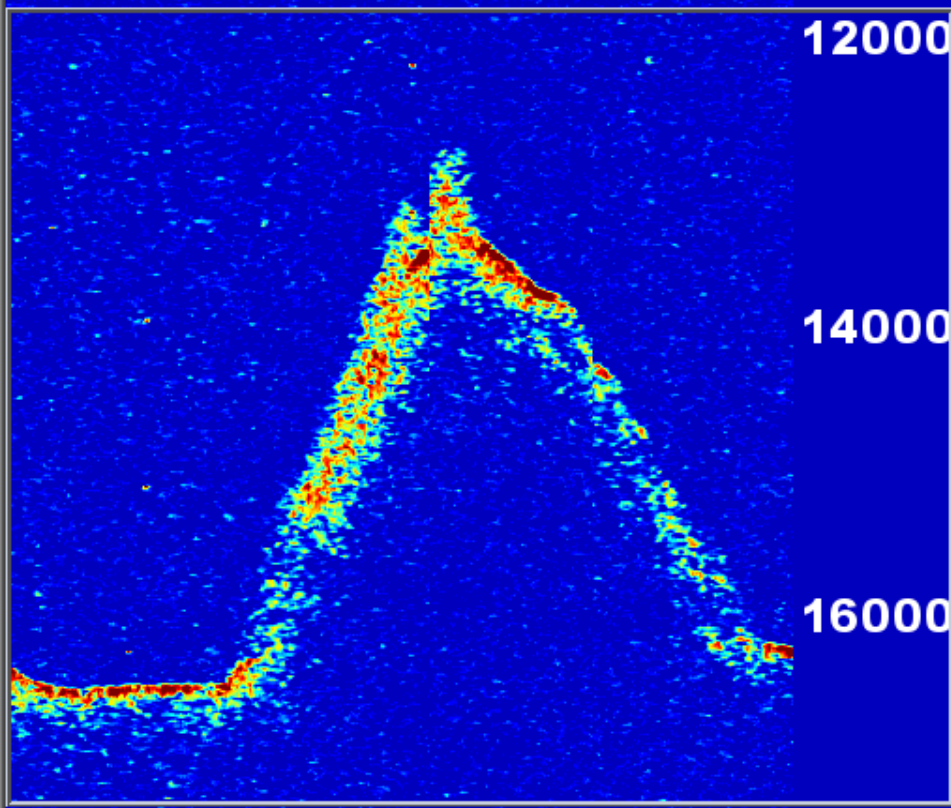
13000

14000

15000

16000

17196



10000

12000

14000

16000

17850

Low Chirp

More advantages

- One transducer can offer offer 117 kHz of selectable frequencies
 - Can I use a CHIRP transducer with a non-CHIRP sounder?
- Significant resolution improvements at low frequency
- More energy on target
- Up to **1,000** times greater sensitivity than traditional fishfinders

Things to remember - disadvantage

- Keep in mind – the display is limited by the available pixels.
 - The deeper the depth, the less pixels available to show details is in the water column.
 - CHIRP is able to show fine resolution/detail
 - If too much range, the images will be limited by the resolution of the display
 - Get a bigger monitor! (details will be lost)