





2D distance to cable at 7:04 pm: 1292.71 meters 3D distance to cable at 7:04 pm: **1415.26 meters** Closest cable position: Depth: -569.39 m, Distance from shore: **9.19 km** 











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### What is causing the energy smearing along different wavenumbers?

- Cable turns? Straight cable section
- Another ship?



2D distance to cable at 1:49 pm: 858.46 meters 3D distance to cable at 1:49 pm: **1034.92 meters** Closest cable position: Depth: -569.39 m, Distance from shore: **9.19 km** 

### Same day but different ship with similar path and similar ship-cable distances compared to the previous one

f-k signals are less intense for further away distances (compared to the previous case) but the smearing effect is still there









# What is causing the energy smearing along different wavenumbers?

- Cable turns? Straight cable section
- Another ship? Unlikely
- Effect of considering big spatial windows?





#### How does a smaller spatial window affect the wavenumber resolution?





5 dB rel. 1*n*ε<sup>2</sup> · s · r

f – k (frequency – wavenumber) plot

Reducing spatial window



2D distance to cable at 2:42 am: 238.94 meters 3D distance to cable at 2:42 am: **1963.22 meters** Closest cable position: Depth: -1934.49 m, Distance from shore: **30.83 km** 



60

ε

dB rel. 1*n* $\epsilon^2$  · s · r

45

60

ε

dB rel. 1*nε*<sup>2</sup>·s·r

45

40



2D distance to cable at 2:42 am: 238.94 meters 3D distance to cable at 2:42 am: **1963.22 meters** Closest cable position: Depth: -1934.49 m, Distance from shore: **30.83 km** 



# What is causing the energy smearing along different wavenumbers?

- Cable turns?
- Another ship? Unlikely
- Effect of considering big spatial windows? If yes, this effect seems small
- Steep bathymetric changes?
- Reverberations in the water column?
- Suggestions?



40

60



2D distance to cable at 2:42 am: 238.94 meters 3D distance to cable at 2:42 am: **1963.22 meters** Closest cable position: Depth: -1934.49 m, Distance from shore: **30.83 km** 

Smearing effect is visible at the Closest Point of Approach (CPA) around 30.8 km but the signal is almost invisible <= DAS is blind to signals arriving from a direction closely perpendicular to that of the cable





13-Feb-2025, bandp iss filter: 15.0-45.0 Hz

02:42:00

Time – Distance plots

02:42:00



Wavenumber (1/m)

13-Feb-2025, f - k filtered

0.14

0.12

0.10

 $1 n \varepsilon^2$ 

50 E

40



Time – distance plot Frequency – distance plot 07-Mar-2025, bandpass filter: 15.0-45.0 Hz 07-Mar-2025, 09:40:59 - 09:43:49, NFFT = 2048 0.200 0.05 45 09:43:30 0.175 40 0.04 0.150 09:43:00 35 0.125 (ZH) 0.03 ن 9:42:30 ул 20 0.100 2 Time Free 0.02 0.075 09:42:00 25 0.050 0.01 09:41:30 20 0.025 09:41:00 0.000 0.00 15 34 24 28 32 22 24 26 28 30 32 22 26 30 34 Distance (km) Distance (km)

2D distance to cable at 9:43 am **(CPA)**: 108.86 meters 3D distance to cable at 9:43 am **(CPA)**: 2070.58 meters Closest cable position: Depth: -2013.46 m, Distance from shore: 27.21 km



Main characteristics of the analysed signal:

- Ship crossing the cable in the section between 26 and 29 km => not clear wave propagation direction
- Smearing effect present
- Maximum detection range spans only ~ 3-4 km distance along the cable (in deep waters)

#### f – k (frequency – wavenumber) plots







2D distance to cable at 9:43 am (CPA): 108.86 meters 3D distance to cable at 9:43 am (CPA): 2070.58 meters Closest cable position: Depth: -2013.46 m, Distance from shore: 27.21 km



- Maximum detection range in deep waters spans only ~ 3-4 km along the cable (case 1)
- Maximum detection range in shallow to intermediate depths spans ~ 15-20 km (case 2)
- Which effect is the one that contribute the most: the depth or the boat-cable distance?



