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## In situ high frequency long term measurements of suspended sediment concentration in turbid estuarine system (Seine Estuary, France): Optical turbidity sensors response to suspended sediment characteristics

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### Abstract :

The aim of this study is to investigate the complex response of optical turbidity sensors (side- and back-scattering sensors) to Suspended Particle Matter (SPM) characteristics and the consequences when investigating SPM dynamics from long-term high frequency monitoring networks. Our investigation is based on the analysis of a unique dataset of monthly 12 h cycle measurements of SPM characteristics such as turbidity, concentration, floc size distribution, floc density and organic matter content in the macrotidal Seine Estuary (France) between February 2015 and June 2016. Results reveal that despite calibration to a Formazin standard, turbidity sensor response to SPM concentrations (in the range of 7–7000 mg L<sup>-1</sup>) are strongly variable, from the tidal scale to the annual scale and in different compartments of the Seine Estuary. The variability in the calibration relationships is related to changes in the sensor sensitivity according to (i) the sensor intern technology (mainly due to optical geometry) and (ii) the variability in inherent optical properties (IOP) of SPM.

Side-scattering optical instruments (measuring scattering at 90°) provide at the annual scale a more stable optical response than backscattering sensor (measuring scattering at angles larger than 100°) for a wide variety of floc size and density in the estuarine environment, while at the tidal scale the backscatter sensors are the most accurate. Sensor sensitivity is strongly affected by floc characteristics, i.e. their median size D<sub>50</sub>, dry density  $\rho$  and the scattering efficiency  $Q_b$ . Results highlight that the median particle diameter contribute to modify the scattering efficiency  $Q_b$  as well as the dry density:  $Q_b$  increases with increasing floc size, and for a given floc size,  $Q_b$  increases with floc density.

In this study, the results are next applied to turbidity data from the long-term automated monitoring network in order to estimate SPM concentrations and estimate the related uncertainties.

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## Highlights

► Optical sensors responses are evaluated from a unique dataset of SPM characteristics. ► Turbidity/concentration relationships evaluated from the tidal to the annual scale. ► Flocculation affects the turbidity response of optical sensors. ► The floc size distribution and floc dry density modify the scattering efficiency. ► Discussion about long term monitoring network calibration and related uncertainties

**Keywords** : Turbidity, Suspended sediment concentration, Optical sensor, Floccs, Long term monitoring

## 1. Introduction

In recent years, assessment of water quality has become a major issue worldwide and is illustrated in Europe by the implementation of the European Water Framework Directive (WFD; 2000/60/EC, Commission of European Community (CEC), 2000) and the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD; 2008/56/EC, Commission of European Community (CEC), 2008). These guidelines are intended to establish a water policy to protect, conserve and restore the state of groundwater, inland surface waters, estuarine and coastal waters. The WFD/MSFD constitute a strategic lever in water resources management against anthropogenic pressures (Borja, 2006). In this sense, the WFD/MSFD require the monitoring and assessment of biological, hydro-morphological and physico-chemical quality parameters. Among all required parameters, turbidity (quantified in Nephelometric Turbidity Units, NTU) can be considered as one of the most relevant marker for monitoring water quality in coastal or estuarine waters. Turbidity can be defined as an index of water clarity, measured by the degree of light scattered by suspended material such as sand, clay, silt, particulate organic

matter, plankton and other microorganisms in a water volume (ASTM International, 2003; Merten et al., 2014; Rymaszewicz et al., 2017). Accordingly, turbidity measurements are used as a proxy to accurately estimate Suspended Particulate Matter concentrations (SPM; in  $\text{mg L}^{-1}$ ). Variations in turbidity help to understand the SPM dynamics and therefore processes which govern particles dynamics and associated contaminants (Deloffre et al., 2005; Chen et al., 2007). It is also a critical parameter limiting light availability and hence controlling photosynthesis and primary production.

Water sampling and filtration methods are very accurate to monitor SPM concentrations in estuarine systems but time consuming, low frequency and costly. These methods often fail to characterize turbidity variability because of the limitation in term of temporal and spatial coverage (Petus et al., 2010). Consequently, for the WFD/MSFD to be effective, the deployment of high frequency long-term monitoring networks is a suitable tool to assess turbidity and therefore, to estimate SPM concentrations in estuarine systems. For long term high frequency monitoring, turbidity is generally measured by optical sensors (mainly side and back-scattering optical instruments) (Downing et al., 1981; Sternberg et al., 1986; Beach et al., 1992; Kineke et Sternberg, 1992; Schoellhamer, 2002; ACT, 2006).

However, optical turbidity is a complex analytical parameter that is affected by inherent optical properties (IOP) of particles (Boss et al., 2009a, b). Although optical sensors are primarily affected by SPM concentrations (Kineke and Sternberg, 1992), factors such as individual particle size (Ludwig and Hanes, 1990; Conner and De Visser, 1992; Green and Boon, 1993; Merten et al., 2014), particle shape (Bunt et al., 1999; Downing, 2006), sediment color (Sutherland et al., 2000) and degree of flocculation/disaggregation (Gibbs and Wolanski, 1992) also influence sensor response. However, most studies on optical sensors responses to IOP of particles were mainly investigated from controlled calibration experiments in laboratories with homogeneous SPM. In estuaries and coastal seas, suspended particulate matter consists in a population of flocs (or aggregates) with heterogeneous size, density and shape, highly variable in response to complex flocculation

processes. Laboratory experiments may not reliably represent field conditions because of the difficulty of reproducing the chemical, physical and biological processes involved (Manning and Bass, 2006). Few studies are investigated interactions between IOP's and optical turbidity devices (Boss et al., 2009a, b).

This paper investigates the complex response of optical turbidity sensors (side- or backscatter sensors) to the estuarine SPM variability, from the tidal scale to the annual scale and in different compartments of the Seine Estuary. This issue is examined both in terms of sensor calibration and sensor sensitivity to SPM characteristics. It is supported by a comprehensive dataset of monthly 12h cycle measurements of SPM characteristics such as concentration, floc size distribution, floc density, and organic matter content, between February 2015 and June 2016. The results are next applied to turbidity data from the Seine estuary long-term automated monitoring network to estimate SPM concentrations and associated uncertainties.

## **2. Study area and field measurements**

### **2.1. Regional settings**

The Seine estuary is one of the largest macrotidal estuarine system located in the English Channel, in the northwestern European continental shelf (Figure 1). Hydrological conditions in the Seine Estuary are highly variable and controlled by tidal forcing and seasonally by the river discharge (Guezennec et al., 1999). This estuary is characterized by a maximum tidal range at the mouth of the estuary (Le Havre – KP 360) of 8 m (3 m) at spring (neap) tide and up to 2 m at the upper limit of the estuary (Poses dam – KP 202). The tidal wave propagates up to 160 km from the estuary mouth. The mean annual Seine river flow is  $450 \text{ m}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$  with extreme daily values of up to  $2200 \text{ m}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$  (Avoine et al., 1981).

The Seine Estuary is divided in three compartments according to spatial and temporal variations of salinity and SPM concentrations, in response to major hydrodynamic forcing (Fairbridge,

1980; Guezennec et al., 1999). The upper (or fluvial) estuary corresponds to the tide-affected fluvial freshwater zone which is artificially limited upstream by Poses dam (KP 202) and downstream by the salt intrusion limit located near Caudebec en Caux (70 km from the mouth – KP 310). The lower (or marine) estuary is limited to the estuary mouth and corresponds to a low salinity gradient area. Finally, the middle estuary is characterized by strong salinity and SPM concentration gradients and the presence of a distinct estuarine Turbidity Maximum Zone (TMZ). Its maximum mass is estimated to be between 300,000 and 500,000 tones (Avoine et al., 1981) with SPM concentrations between a minimum of 0.05–0.1 g L<sup>-1</sup> and a maximum of 2–4 g L<sup>-1</sup> (Lemoine and Verney, 2015).

Sediment transport processes in estuarine environments (i.e. erosion, deposition, flocculation, and advection) control the fate of SPM (Verney et al., 2009). The sediment dynamics in the Seine Estuary is driven by tidal currents coupled with waves at the mouth, the seasonal river discharge and the annual biogeochemical cycle (planktonic bloom development) (Guezennec et al., 1999). In estuaries, SPM primary particles of organic or mineral origin, are mainly aggregated in flocs (or aggregates), of variable shape, size and density, through flocculation/disaggregation processes (Eisma, 1993; Van Leussen, 1994). Turbulence and SPM concentrations are the two major parameters controlling flocculation processes, and to a lesser extent, environmental conditions (salinity and organic matter) modulate the flocculation processes intensity (Dyer, 1989). In the Seine Estuary, the primary particles of few microns (inferior to 10-20 µm) are usually organized in microflocs and macroflocs population, reaching sizes of a few tenth microns during strong ebb/flood current periods, to hundredth of microns during slack periods or by the organic content increase (Verney et al., 2009).

## 2.2. Long-term automated monitoring network

Since 2011, the Seine estuary is instrumented with an automated monitoring network, called SYNAPSES, to follow estuarine water quality (data accessible on website: <http://www.seine-aval.fr/synapses/>). The SYNAPSES network includes 5 stations located from the estuarine fluvial

compartment to the estuary mouth, including three in the turbidity maximum zone (Figure 1). The stations are equipped with YSI 6600 V2 multi-parameter probe, recording every 5 min the main physico-chemical parameters (conductivity, temperature, turbidity, dissolved oxygen and fluorescence). The data are collected at sub surface (1 m) and also 1 m above the bed for the two downstream stations, where vertical gradients are very important (i.e. TMZ – Fatouville and Tancarville). The environmental conditions, biofouling, electrical/mechanical/numerical failures and sensor malfunctions could cause missing or erroneous data, requiring a database cleaning. A first quality check is realized by an automated post-processing routine which includes (i) all numerically invalid data (out of bounds data) and (ii) all periods where optical sensor is emerge (using pressure sensor values). Finally, the post-processing step is verified by data user according to scientific experts.

### 2.3. Measurement protocol at the tidal scale

The field data were collected from 4 SYNAPSES stations during 36 tidal cycles between February 2015 and June 2016. Each campaign was performed during spring tides (tidal range between 6.35 and 7.8 m) and for different hydrological conditions (rivers discharges between 168 and 2100 m<sup>3</sup> s<sup>-1</sup>). Data cover both average (14 campaigns around about 450 m<sup>3</sup> s<sup>-1</sup>), low (16 campaigns around 250 m<sup>3</sup> s<sup>-1</sup>) and high river flow (6 campaign greater than 700 m<sup>3</sup> s<sup>-1</sup>) including an exceptional flooding condition (decennial, reaching 2010 m<sup>3</sup> s<sup>-1</sup>). The field survey was carried out in the TMZ (Fatouville – Tancarville stations) and further upstream in the estuarine fluvial zone (Rouen – Val des Leux stations).

A profiling frame was deployed with a Sea-Bird 19plus V2 CTD, an OBS3+, an YSI 6600 V2 multi-parameter probe (similar to the SYNAPSES stations) and a LISST 100X type C. The three optical turbidity sensors used in this study are described in Table 1 and their operating characteristics detailed in section 3.1. For each tidal cycle, profiles were performed every 15' for 12h. Water



samples were collected every hour, using a horizontal Niskin bottle from the sub-surface (1 m) and close to the bed (1 m), thus resulting in about 26 samples per tidal cycle. For a better sensor calibration, water samples are taken close (in time and space) to the sensor measurements. Water samples were used to measure the sample turbidity from an HACH 2100N IS and for mass concentration estimates. Filtration were performed on pre-weighed glass filters (Whatman GF/F) with a pore size of 0.7  $\mu\text{m}$ . After filtration, filters were rinsed with distilled water (10% of filtered volume) to remove salt, dried (at 40°C for 48 hours), and weighed to obtain the SPM concentration. Eight water samples were also chosen per tidal cycle and were filtered to measure the organic matter fraction by Loss On Ignition (LOI) after burning at 480°C for 4 hours.

### **3. Material and Methods**

#### **3.1. Measuring instruments**

##### **3.1.1. Side-scatter optical probe (YSI)**

The multi-parameter YSI 6600 V2 sensors follows the side-scattering technique of measurements. Light from the emitter (near-infrared at 860 nm) enters the sample volume and scatters off particles in the water (Sadar, 2003b). A photodiode detector positioned at 90-degrees relative to this incident light beam detects the light scattered by particles in the sample and converts it ultimately to a turbidity value by using the coefficients provided on the factory calibration certificate (Sadar, 2011). For YSI sensors, values are expressed in nephelometric turbidity units (NTUs) from the measured voltages with an empirically derived equation (ACT, 2007). Multi-point calibration (2 or 3-point: 0, 100 and 800 NTU) are used to determine coefficients for the conversion (ACT, 2007; YSI Incorporated, 2012). The side-scattering measurements, the detector position and the light source wavelength used by YSI sensors conform to the International Standards Organization (ISO) Method 7027 (Rasmussen et al., 2009; YSI Incorporated, 2012).

For in situ measurements, two YSI sensors are used with different turbidity range (YSI-1000 for 0-1000 NTU and YSI-4000 for 0-4000 NTU). Nevertheless, NTU reading from YSI sensors can be different for the same environmental sample (Rasmussen et al., 2009; Sadar, 2003b; YSI Incorporated, 2012). Manufacturers have made improvements and design changes to turbidity sensors over time. A change of sensor model will require an adjustment of the values so that turbidity data collected with one sensor are approximated to an equivalent reading for another sensor by means of conversion factor (YSI Incorporated, 2012). The conversion factor is computed from a data set consisting of concurrent turbidity measurements, collected by these two different sensors. One way of achieving this correction is to operate both sensors in-stream, side-by-side, over a wide range of turbidity conditions (Rasmussen et al., 2009). The site-specific turbidity conversion factor is calculated by means of a median linear regression (method developed in 3.4. Optical sensor calibration method) between the data set of the two sensors. This method is the least likely to be affected by outliers. From this method applied to our field survey, the resulting data set provides two robust conversion factor on the estuarine-specific monitoring sites:  $NTU\_YSI1000=1.44 \times NTU\_YSI4000$  for TMZ and  $NTU\_YSI1000=1.76 \times NTU\_YSI4000$  for estuarine fluvial area. In this same way, YSI Incorporated (2005) suggests a conversion factor of 1.54 for converting turbidity measurements made with YSI-1000 to comparable measurements made with YSI-4000.

### **3.1.2. Backscatter optical sensor (OBS)**

Connected to the Seabird 19plus V2 CTD, the OBS3+ sensor (Downing et al., 1981) is similar to side-scatter optical sensor, but the angle between the incident light source and the detector is less than 90 degrees. A water sample is illuminated by a light source (near-infrared at 850nm) and a photodiode detector detects light scattered (at angles ranging from 140° and 160°) by suspended sediments. A detailed design of the OBS-3+ is given by Downing et al. (1981).

For an optimal measurement, the OBS3+ sensors are dual range sensors having both a low- and high-range output, which increases the overall accuracy and resolution of the measurements

(Campbell Scientific INC., 2014). In our case, the OBS3+ sensor always outputs both ranges, with a low range at 1000 NTU (for estuarine fluvial area) and a corresponding high range at 4000 NTU (for the TMZ). A wide measurement range allows to deploy the OBS3+ sensor at locations where SPM concentration values larger than  $1 \text{ g L}^{-1}$  are exceeded frequently. Contrary to YSI sensor, the turbidity reading from the high and low ranges are invariant, requiring no adjustment between both.

### 3.1.3. In situ laser sizer

In addition, a LISST (*Laser In Situ Scattering and Transmissometry*) 100X type C was simultaneously deployed with the optical sensors, at a 1Hz frequency. The LISST sensitivity to the environmental turbulence (optical laser misalignment) required the use of different LISST 100X-C and their factory parameters during the field period. Developed by Sequoia Scientific Inc., it uses laser diffraction technology by means of an infra-red 670 nm laser diode and ring detectors.

The first step in acquiring data is to record a background scatter file before and after each field measurement. It will verify the system is functioning and that the laser and optics are still in alignment. After recording the background scatter file, the LISST 100X-C allows to estimate the Particles Size Distribution (*PSD*), the median grain size ( $D_{50}$ ) and the sediment volume concentration ( $V_c$ ) of SPM in situ and in real-time. It works by measuring the scattered laser light intensity at different angles with a series of concentric rings detectors. The intensities of light gathered by the rings detectors are inverted to estimate the particle area concentration for 32 log-spaced size categories ranging from 2.5-500  $\mu\text{m}$ . These estimates, with an empirical Volume Conversion Constant (*VCC*) specific to each instrument, then provide a volume concentration distribution  $Vd$  [ $\mu\text{L L}^{-1}$ ] over this same size range. The total volume concentration  $Vc$  [ $\mu\text{L L}^{-1}$ ] is computed by simple summation of  $Vd$  over the 32 classes. The LISSTs transmissometer detector is located in the center of the ring detectors in order to measure the light which is not scattered or absorbed (Fugate and Friedrichs, 2002). Extensive instrument descriptions and operating principles can be found in Agrawal and Pottsmith (2000).

For high SPM concentrations, superior to  $0.1 \text{ g L}^{-1}$ , the beam might be attenuated so much that no light is being transmitted. For this case, the optical Path Reduction Module (PRM) have been used to reduce the total path length in water. Only for TMZ (Tancarville and Fatouville), the PRM are used to reduce the path length of 80% (down to 1 cm). Two steps must be taken into account to compare data with and without PRM: (i) the recording a background scatter file with the PRM in place, required when processing data and (ii) the adjustment of the volume concentration and the beam attenuation in post-processing routine (with 80% PRM, the volume concentration in columns 1-32 must be multiplied with 5, and the beam attenuation must be recomputed from the optical transmission  $[\tau]$  as follow:  $-\log(\tau) * (1/0.05)/(1 - \text{PRM}/100)$ ).

### 3.2. Sensor metrological quality

Metrological quality controls of the instruments were achieved prior to each field measurement campaign. The optical sensors tested were installed inside a 3 liters glass beaker coated with black plastic to avoid any interferences from the ambient environment. The sensor was placed near to the center and the solution was homogenized using a magnetic stirrer that rotates at a constant velocity. The control was performed by testing the OBS3+ and YSI sensors response in distilled water ( $\approx 0 \text{ NTU}$ ) and in a range of Formazin turbidity standards. Calibrated before use with Formazin turbidity standards, the HACH sensor was used such as turbidity reference. The result of the control calibrations are shown in Figure 2. YSI-1000 and YSI-4000 sensor show a drift compared to HACH sensor with a metrological error of 10% and 18% respectively.

### 3.3. Calculation of distribution average dry density

In order to further characterize the flocculated suspended population in the turbid environment, the distribution average dry density  $\rho [\text{g m}^{-3}]$  is estimated from knowledge of the total volume concentration  $V_c$  (e.g. by use of a LISST instrument  $-\mu\text{L L}^{-1}$ ) and the SPM concentration  $C$  (e.g. from the filtered water sample  $-\text{g L}^{-1}$ ). The dry density can be written with these two parameters:

$$p = C / Vc \quad (1)$$

### 3.4. Optical sensor calibration method

Using optical sensors in an environment with fine sediments can be problematic due to the strong spatial and temporal variabilities of SPM flocs or aggregates (Sternberg et al., 1991). Therefore, optical sensors must be calibrated from natural suspended sediment in the field site (Sternberg et al., 1986; Downing and Beach, 1989; Kineke and Sternberg, 1992). A linear regression relationship can be found between the SPM concentration [ $\text{mg L}^{-1}$ ] from water samples and the turbidity signal [NTU] for OBS and YSI optical sensors for SSC lower than  $\text{few g L}^{-1}$  (Sternberg et al., 1991; Kineke and Sternberg, 1992). Correlation coefficient obtained from the calibration curve can measure the strength of association between these two variables (Helsel and Hirsch, 2002).

Three methods (Figure 3, a) were tested to estimate the linear relationship between turbidity [NTU] and suspended concentration [ $\text{mg L}^{-1}$ ]:

(i) The linear least-squares regression is performed by estimating many linear relationship between turbidity and SPM concentration. The best approximation is defined as minimizing the Root Mean Square Error (RMSE) between the linear regression and the observed values (Helsel and Hirsch, 2002).

(ii) The Thiel Sen method (affine and linear) is a method for robustly fitting a line to a data set choosing the median slope of all slopes determined by pairs of two-dimensional sample points (Thiel, 1950).

(iii) The last method separates the turbidity/concentration pairs in quantile classes, with the same size (5 points per class quantiles). If the pair number of the last class is less than 5, they are all integrated into the previous class (Figure 3, b). A linear regression ( $C = aNTU$ ) is calculated by randomly choosing one point by class quantiles. This step is repeated by trying all or a fixed number of possible combinations. The distribution of all calculated slopes  $a$  (Figure 3, c) gives a median slope

(50%) and a 95% confidence interval (percentiles 2.5 and 97.5) to assess the accuracy of the relationship (Landemaine, 2016).

The three methods were tested with data collected on field at the TMZ station (at Fatouville) on June 2015. As far as no outliers are present in the dataset, the three methods provide similar calibration coefficient. The last quantile method has been adopted in this study for two advantages: first, it is the least likely to be affected by outliers contrary to the RMSE method and secondly, it estimates the dispersion range of the NTU/[SPM] relationship thanks to a confidence interval. Though, the method does not minimize the precision error, i.e. the distance between the observed values and the calculated relationship.

### 3.5. Uncertainty quantification

Experimental observation are always subject to uncertainties attributed to the field monitoring (sampling method, correlation between sample and instrument measurement, filtration uncertainty, sampling tumbling and homogeneity), the NTU/[SPM] calibration and the human error (Navratil et al., 2011). In our case, the uncertainty on SPM concentration estimates is assessed by calculating an average relative error [%] that can be expressed as:

$$Relative\ error = \left| \frac{\overline{C_{calculated}} - \overline{C_{observed}}}{\overline{C_{observed}}} \right| \times 100 \quad (2)$$

With  $C_{calculated}$  is the calculated concentration [ $\text{mg L}^{-1}$ ] which is obtained from the calibration coefficient  $a$  [ $\text{mg L}^{-1} \text{NTU}^{-1}$ ] and the NTU measurements;  $C_{observed}$  correspond to the SPM concentration given by the suspended sediment sample filtration.

## 4. Results

### 4.1. Relationship between SPM concentration and turbidity signal

The regression coefficients (i.e. calibration coefficient) of all calibration curves are given in Table 2 and in Figure 4. The optical sensors, OBS and YSI, have significantly different response,

revealing two distinct behaviors. For the YSI, two sensors are used with different turbidity range, i.e. YSI-1000 and YSI-4000. The YSI-1000 measurements are adjusted from the conversion factor specific at the monitoring site to compare with the YSI-4000 measurements. The YSI sensors give nearly similar regression coefficient, thus resulting in low variability in optical response. Results show an YSI slope (and mean relative error) range between 1.12 ( $\pm 28\%$ ) and 1.79 ( $\pm 49\%$ )  $\text{mg L}^{-1} \text{NTU}^{-1}$ , for TMZ, with a mean slope of  $1.34 \text{ mg L}^{-1} \text{NTU}^{-1}$ ; and mainly between 1 and  $1.5 \text{ mg L}^{-1} \text{NTU}^{-1}$  and extreme punctual values of 0.85 ( $\pm 20\%$ ) and 1.97 ( $\pm 22\%$ )  $\text{mg L}^{-1} \text{NTU}^{-1}$ , for estuarine fluvial area, with a mean slope of  $1.26 \text{ mg L}^{-1} \text{NTU}^{-1}$ .

On the contrary, the highest values (and mean relative errors) reach close to 3.95 ( $\pm 14\%$ ) and 3.96 ( $\pm 15\%$ )  $\text{mg L}^{-1} \text{NTU}^{-1}$  and the lowest values are observed around 2.19 ( $\pm 19\%$ ) and 1.75 ( $\pm 16\%$ )  $\text{mg L}^{-1} \text{NTU}^{-1}$ , respectively for TMZ and fluvial estuarine area. Interestingly, although the OBS3+ shows the largest calibration variability, it also provides the most accurate day-by-day estimate of the SSC, with an average relative error of 19% compared to 24% for the YSI. Along the annual cycle, the OBS response varies by a factor 2 for similar SPM concentrations. A seasonal variability can be observed for OBS calibration, with the highest values in winter months (e.g. on November to January) and inversely, the lowest values in summer (e.g. on June to August). Many empirical studies (Bunt et al., 1999; Downing, 2006) indicate that the OBS sensor signal can be altered by the variability of the particle optical properties in the environment. In the following sections, we describe and quantify some of these effects on the instrument response.

#### **4.2. Effect of SPM properties on optical sensor output**

Many parameters can interfere the response of a turbidity sensors. In our context, apart SPM concentrations, the scattering properties of *in situ* particles, such as the scattering efficiency, the particle size or density may cause the sensor to estimate different turbidity values for similar SPM concentration values. The influence of sensor response to suspended matter properties can be expressed as in the formulation proposed by Sutherland et al. (2000):

$$F = \frac{3}{2} \left[ \frac{VECQ_b}{\rho D} \right] \quad \rightarrow \quad T = \frac{2}{3} \left[ \frac{VECQ_b}{\rho D} \right] \quad (3)$$

Eq. (3) describes that the radiant flux of light energy [ $F - W$ ] scattered from a small water sample is proportional to its volume [ $V - \text{cm}^3$ ], the SPM concentration [ $C - \text{g L}^{-1}$ ], the light incident on the sample [ $E - W \text{ cm}^{-2}$ ], the scattering efficiency ( $Q_b$ ) and inversely proportional to particle diameter [ $D - \mu\text{m}$ ] and particle density [ $\rho - \text{g cm}^{-3}$ ]. The radiant flux of light energy scattered by suspended particles  $F$  [ $W$ ] and received by the optical sensor, first converted in volt measurements, is converted in turbidity [ $T - \text{NTU}$ ] values by using the coefficients provided on the factory calibration certificate. From this equation, the following section examines how the change in estuarine particles characteristics and other factor may interfere with optical turbidity measurements.

#### 4.2.1. Particle size and density

Suspended sediments in estuaries span a huge size and density range (Mikkelsen and Pejrup, 2001; Verney et al., 2009). Sediment size has the strongest effect on optical sensor signal. Numerous studies have documented this effect in controlled laboratory experiments with individual (unfloculated) sediments such as sand, mud or ground glass (Baker and Lavelle, 1984; Ludwig and Hanes, 1990; Conner and De Visser, 1992; Sutherland et al., 2000; Merten et al., 2014). Although the sediment and methods varied, the data reported by the referenced studies illustrate the general effects of individual sediment grain size on sensor sensitivity. In our case and unlike studies cited above, suspended particulate matters into the Seine Estuary exist as flocculated particles (or flocs) whose properties of size and density, are continuously changing in response to the complex flocculation processes. Figure 5 shows floc size distributions measured by the LISST 100X-C at the deployment locations. The floc size distribution variability differs depending on the estuarine compartments investigated. In the estuarine fluvial zone, the floc size distribution is weakly varying at the tidal scale and along the year. The median particle diameter ranges about 50-120  $\mu\text{m}$ , characterized by a mean floc population around 80  $\mu\text{m}$ . On the contrary, complex resuspension and



flocculation processes, observed in the TMZ and mainly controlled by tidal dynamics and river flows, cause strong variations in the particle size distribution. Hence, the floc size can range from small microflocs of several tenth of microns to large macroflocs of several hundred of microns.

Referring to the Eq. (3), OBS and YSI results are reported in sensitivity units (turbidity [NTU] per unit of SPM concentration [ $\text{g L}^{-1}$ ] – the ratio  $T/C$  in the Eq.(3)) that can be used to give a sensor expertise. The sensor sensitivity assess the photo-detector response to a range of different SPM. Thus, the optical sensor sensitivity represents the photo-detector capability to detect a wide variety of particles size (Sadar, 2003a; Merten et al., 2014). The greater the sensitivity, the more sensitive the photo-detector is to particle properties and the more stable the sensor is in term of turbidity and SPM concentrations.

The observed YSI and OBS sensitivities are plotted versus the inverse of the product of dry density  $\rho$  [ $\text{g m}^{-3}$ ] and the median particle diameter  $D_{50}$  [m] in Figure 6, following Eq. 3 and Sutherland et al. (2000). These results highlight the strong sensitivity of the optical sensor response (OBS and YSI) to SPM IOP. First, Figure 6 shows differences in sensitivities between the two sensors with respect to median floc diameter and dry density. While the YSI sensitivity is between 200 NTU/ $[\text{g L}^{-1}]$  and 1800 NTU/ $[\text{g L}^{-1}]$ , the OBS sensitivity has a lower sensitivity range, from 100 NTU/ $[\text{g L}^{-1}]$  and 950 NTU/ $[\text{g L}^{-1}]$ . Therefore, a better YSI sensitivity means a more stable optical response to the variation of the particle optical properties in the estuarine environment.

Secondly, for both sensors (OBS and YSI), similar behaviors are shown according to estuarine compartments. For estuarine fluvial part (Figure 6, red dots), a correlation between the sensor sensitivity and the SPM properties (density and median diameter) can be observed, nearly linear. For TMZ (Figure 6, blue dots) no relationship emerge. These results demonstrate that the product between the median floc diameter and the dry density (Eq. 3) do not fully explain the variability observed on optical sensor responses.

#### 4.2.2. The scattering efficiency parameter

As shown in the previous section, the product of dry density  $\rho$  [ $\text{g m}^{-3}$ ] and the median floc diameter  $D_{50}$  [m] is not sufficient to fully explain the variability in turbidity response. Based on Eq. 3, the last parameter that can affect the sensor optical response is the particle scattering efficiency  $Q_b$ . The scattering efficiency is a dimensionless parameter that represents the particle ability to scatter light. It is the ratio of flux scattered in all directions by suspended particles to the flux geometrically incident to its cross-section (Sutherland et al., 2000).

In case of controlled laboratory experiments with homogeneous SPM, Sutherland et al. (2000) assumed that particle scattering is isotropic. However, in the estuarine environment, this hypothesis may be not valid. SPM form aggregates (micro to macroflocs), whose size, shape, density or nature of constituting particles are strongly variable in space (different estuarine compartments – *c.f.* Figure 5) and at different time scales (annual/season or tidal cycle). Therefore, according to Downing (2006), the scattering efficiency can be influenced by particle shape (size and density), mineral and organic composition, reflectivity (linked to particle color) and refraction index. In our case, this parameter is unknown, but it can be determined indirectly using Eq. (3):

$$VEQ_b = \frac{2}{3} \left[ \rho D \frac{T}{C} \right] \quad \rightarrow \quad Q_b \text{ Cst} = \frac{2}{3} \left[ \rho D \frac{T}{C} \right] \quad (4)$$

From data set, the parameters  $T$ ,  $C$ ,  $\rho$  and  $D$  are known and the parameter  $V$  and  $E$  (sample volume and the sensor light incident respectively) are considered as constant parameter. From these hypotheses and to explain the variability shown above on TMZ, a proxy of the scattering efficiency  $Q_c$  ( $Q_c = Q_b \text{ Cst}$ ) are determined from SPM concentrations, OBS or YSI turbidity measurements and plotted versus the median floc diameter  $D_{50}$  [m] in Figure 7. Relationships can also be established in function of dry density classes (6 classes linearly distributed between 0 and  $600 \text{ kg m}^{-3}$ ). These results enhance that the median floc diameter contributes to modify the scattering efficiency as well as the dry density:  $Q_c$  increases with increasing floc size, and for a given floc size,  $Q_c$  increases with floc

density. Considering classes of densities, slopes for each class showed very low variability per class, i.e. between 0.82 and 1.12 for OBS3+ (with mean value at 0.99 – Figure 7, red dotted line) and between 0.72 and 1.12 for YSI (with mean value at 0.97). Then, a constant slope (fixed to 1 for both sensors) was used and the intercept  $b$  was recalculated for each class (Figure 7, black line). The intercept  $b$  of each relationship (ranges between 7.47 and 8.06 for OBS and between 7.71 and 8.39 for YSI) is strongly related to the floc dry density (Figure 8).

## 5. Discussion

### 5.1. Turbidity sensors and IOPs of natural SPM

In estuarine systems, the variability in relations between turbidity data and SPM concentrations are linked to changes in sensor sensitivity according to inherent optical properties of flocs. Our results indicate that the YSI sensors are more sensitive than OBS sensor to floc variability, assessing YSI turbidity measurements to be more stable over a wide ranges of floc size, turbidity and SPM concentration (Merten et al., 2014). According to Lewis (1996) and Sadar (2003a), optical response to a given suspension is driven mainly by three critical design components of a sensor: the light source, scattering light detector and optical geometry. In this way, YSI and OBS sensors use the same detector (photodiode) and light source (ISO light requirements: an incident light output to 860 nm and a spectral bandwidth of less than 60 nm – Sadar, 2003a); however, the optical geometry differs. This last parameter and especially, the angle of scattered light detection which is the angle formed between the incident light source and the detector, may affect turbidity sensor responses (Downing, 2006). A 90° detection angle, such as YSI sensor, is the most common detection angle because of its sensitivity to a broad range of size particles (Bin Omar and Bin MatJafri, 2009; Sadar, 2011). On the contrary the OBS3+, uses a detector that is geometrically centered at an angle range between 140° and 160° relative to the directional centerline of the incident light beam. This backscatter signal angle is more appropriate when operating in extremely high turbidity samples

(Sadar, 2011), but our results show that calibration coefficient can be more variable in time depending on SPM IOPs.

In addition to the sensor technology, Sutherland et al. (2000) show that most of the variation in turbidity per unit of SPM concentration (sensor sensitivity) can be due to changes in particle characteristics, i.e. their median size  $D_{50}$ , dry density  $\rho$  and the scattering efficiency  $Q_b$ . When suspensions are mainly constituted of individual grains, i.e. not flocculated, the particle size is the dominant IOP on the optical sensor response, as the particle density and the scattering efficiency will not vary significantly (Baker and Lavelle, 1984; Ludwig and Hanes, 1990; Sutherland et al., 2000; Merten et al., 2014). However, in presence of natural estuarine suspended cohesive sediments, the floccsize and density are continuously changing with the ambient environment, i.e., salinity, turbulent intensity and SPM concentration. The difference of floc optical behavior between the two compartments are caused by the effect of flocculation of cohesive sediment on the optical sensor performance. Flocculation occurs widely in estuaries, and is the most intense in the TMZ, as demonstrated by the examination of the floc size distribution variability observed in both compartments (*c.f.* Figure 5). In the estuarine fluvial zone, the floccsize distribution is weakly varying at the tidal scale and along the year, mainly characterized by floc population of 100  $\mu\text{m}$ , which is in line with the low variability of  $Q_c$  in this part of the estuary. In the TMZ, the distribution ranges from small microflocs of several tenth of microns to large macroflocs of several hundredth of  $\mu\text{m}$ , which does explain the strong variability of  $Q_c$  in this compartment.

The two turbidity sensors used in this study, OBS and YSI, show both drawbacks and advantages. For a single tidal cycle with a given calibration, the OBS3+ (backscatter) sensor is more sensitive to the variation of SPM IOP. In this context, the OBS sensor is more accurate than YSI, providing a particular scientific interest in the study of SPM dynamics. On the contrary, YSI (side-scatter) sensors show the lowest annual variability of the calibration coefficients, and hence seem more suitable for long-term measurements. As a consequence, YSI sensor can be deployed more

easily on turbidity monitoring network with a unique calibration specific to each site or estuarine compartment.

## 5.2. Automated monitoring network calibration

Monitoring high frequency long-term suspended sediment concentration dynamics in estuaries and coastal seas from optical sensors is a challenging issue, as SPM characteristics are strongly variable and that calibration coefficients are unknown a priori and may require frequent and expensive in situ calibration surveys. In the following section, we investigate and discuss the uncertainty associated to the turbidity-based SPM concentration measurement by testing decreasing spatial and temporal levels of variability, i.e. from the local tidal scale to the global annual scale.

The previous results showed that YSI sensors are weakly influenced by the dynamic changes in floc properties at the annual scale, thus resulting in a good compromise when measuring long term turbidity and SSC. As a reminder, the automated monitoring network (SYNAPSES) in the Seine estuary uses also YSI sensors on each station. Based on these results, a unique median calibration coefficient can be suggested to directly convert turbidity measurements [NTU] from SYNAPSES monitoring network to concentrations [ $\text{mg L}^{-1}$ ] by combining all data. Table 3 summarizes the unique calibration coefficient obtained for each specific SYNAPSES stations and for the two estuarine compartments (data aggregated at the annual scale and for all stations within the TMZ and fluvial estuarine compartments).

The unique median calibration coefficients show low variability between SYNAPSES stations, ranging from 1.04 to 1.34  $\text{mg L}^{-1} \text{NTU}^{-1}$ . Aggregating stations per compartments, a unique median calibration coefficient (and mean relative error) is calculated for TMZ, with a value of 1.21 ( $\pm 37\%$ )  $\text{mg L}^{-1} \text{NTU}^{-1}$  and for the estuarine fluvial part, with a value of 1.27 ( $\pm 38\%$ )  $\text{mg L}^{-1} \text{NTU}^{-1}$ . In order to assess the reliability of the unique median calibration coefficient, SYNAPSES uncertainties were estimated in the Figure 9 by confronting the observed concentration with the SPM

concentrations calculated (*i*) from the daily calibration coefficient or (*ii*) from the median calibration coefficient. Except in few cases, uncertainties obtained with the two median calibration coefficient are almost similar, and lower than 50% of uncertainties. Therefore a unique median calibration coefficient can be used to calibrate YSI turbidity measurements [NTU] to concentrations [ $\text{mg L}^{-1}$ ], with an YSI uncertainty of 14-54% for the TMZ and 18-61% for the estuarine fluvial part. In few cases, the uncertainty calculated from the unique median calibration coefficient is lower than the uncertainty estimate from the daily calibration coefficient. This is mainly due to the non-minimization of the uncertainty by the quantile calibration method and the presence of potential outliers, not removed when processing the uncertainty.

As station or compartment calibration coefficients present low variability, a single linear relationship NTU/SPM concentration can also be tested for all stations within the Seine Estuary. Figure 10 summarizes all turbidity data and SPM concentrations collected between February 2015 and June 2016 on the following stations: in TMZ, Fatouville (blue) and Tancarville (red); in the estuarine fluvial part, Val des Leux (yellow) and Rouen (green). A single calibration coefficient of  $1.21 \text{ mg L}^{-1} \text{ NTU}^{-1}$  is obtained, with a confidence interval between  $0.59 \text{ mg L}^{-1} \text{ NTU}^{-1}$  and  $2.23 \text{ mg L}^{-1} \text{ NTU}^{-1}$ . A mean relative error is also defined at 37% which can be considered as an acceptable error for the automated monitoring network calibration (Table 3).

## 6. Conclusions

Side- and back-scattering turbidity sensors (YSI and OBS3+) calibrated against Formazine standards, are tested and their response compared with complex (aggregated) in situ estuarine suspended sediments characteristics. Turbidity-SPM relationships are presented from the tidal scale to the annual scale, in TMZ and fluvial estuarine compartments of the Seine Estuary. The calibration coefficients can vary from 1.75 to  $3.96 \text{ mg L}^{-1} \text{ NTU}^{-1}$  for OBS3+ sensor and from 1 to  $1.5 \text{ mg L}^{-1} \text{ NTU}^{-1}$  for YSI sensor. Differences in measured turbidity are linked to the sensor sensitivity, related to (*i*) the

sensor intern technology and (ii) the change in inherent optical properties (IOP) of flocs. With a greater sensor sensitivity, the photo-detector positioned at  $90^\circ$  (YSI) provides a more stable optical response than sensor positioned between  $140$  and  $160^\circ$  (OBS3+) to the variation of the floc optical properties (i.e. floc size and density) in the estuarine environment.

The variability in sensor sensitivities in respect to SPM characteristics (i.e. the median size  $D_{50}$ , the dry density  $\rho$  and the scattering efficiency ( $Q_c$ ) demonstrate the effect of flocculation of cohesive sediment on the optical sensor performance within the two compartments. In the estuarine fluvial part, the weak floc size distribution variability (floc population around  $100 \mu\text{m}$ ) at the tidal and annual scale is related to a low variability of  $Q_c$ . In the TMZ, strong gradients of salinity, turbulent intensity and SPM concentration promote flocculation/disaggregation processes. Hence the floc size ranges from small microflocs of several tenth of microns to large macroflocs of several hundredth of  $\mu\text{m}$ . This intense floc dynamics is associated to the strong variability of  $Q_c$  in this compartment. The  $Q_c$  is shown to be function of the median particle diameter and the dry density:  $Q_c$  increases with increasing floc size, and for a given floc size,  $Q_c$  increases with floc density.

Sensor turbidity measurements can be easily calibrated from the sensor-specific linear relationship to reasonably estimate SPM concentrations, but uncertainties can strongly vary according to the sensor and the associated temporal scale. In our case, the OBS3+ (backscatter) sensor will be more accurate than YSI for a single tidal cycle with their respective calibration (uncertainties close to 15-20% against 20-50% for YSI sensor). On the contrary, YSI (side-scatter) sensors show a low annual variability of the calibration coefficients and uncertainties, and hence seem more suitable for long-term measurements. These conclusions are applied to turbidity data from a long-term automated monitoring network. With the YSI sensor stability, a unique median calibration coefficient can be suggested for each estuarine compartment (estuarine fluvial part or TMZ) to estimate SPM concentrations [ $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ ] and associated uncertainties.

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**CAPTIONS*****Table Captions***

Table 1 : Summary of factor sensors specifications.

Table 2 : Range of observed turbidity values [ $\text{mg L}^{-1}$ ] and regression analyses results for OBS and YSI turbidity sensor with their associated uncertainties. Missing values are represented by the symbol NA (Not Available).

Table 3 : Summary of SYNAPSES calibration coefficients and mean relative error by station, by estuary compartment (fluvial and TMZ part) and inter-site.

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**Figure Captions**

**Figure 1:** The Seine Estuary and location of the 5 SYNAPSES stations. KP is the along river kilometric point distance from Paris.

**Figure 2:** Metrological quality control of the OBS 3+ and YSI 6600 V2 (0-1000 and 0-4000 NTU) sensors versus HACH turbidity referenced. Dashed black line represent the 1:1 line.

**Figure 3:** (a) Division of the turbidity/SPM concentration pairs in quantile classes – (b) Distribution of calculated slope with all possible combinations and (c) Calibration relationship between turbidity signal [NTU] and suspended particle matter concentration [ $\text{mg L}^{-1}$ ] using 3 methods at TMZ on June, 2015.

**Figure 4:** Calibration curve slope results of (a-b) OBS and (c-d) YSI turbidity sensor for each tidal cycle campaigns, in the fluvial and TMZ compartments. The calibration coefficient and the confidence interval are plotted for each campaign.

**Figure 5:** Cumulative frequency curves of 218 samples distributed on estuarine fluvial part (red line) or TMZ (blue line), between February 2015 and June 2016. The bold curves correspond to the mean of cumulative frequency by estuarine compartment.

**Figure 6:** Relation between the inverse of product of median size  $D_{50}$  and dry density  $\rho$  [ $\text{m}^2 \text{g}^{-1}$ ] and the sensor sensitivity (NTU/[ $\text{g L}^{-1}$ ]) of (a) the OBS and (b) YSI turbidity sensor.

**Figure 7:** Linear relation between the scattering efficiency  $Q_b$  and the median particle diameter  $D_{50}$  [m] measured on TMZ compartment from OBS3+ sensor, with the variable slope (red dotted line) and the constant slope (black line). Each graphic represent different dry density classes (color bar).

**Figure 8:** Variation of coefficient b as a function of the dry density classes, for OBS3+ and YSI sensors.

**Figure 9:** SYNAPSES uncertainties [%] calculated from the daily calibration (point symbol) and a global median calibration (square symbol), for (a) the TMZ and (b) the estuarine fluvial part.

**Figure 10:** Calibration relationship between turbidity signal (NTU) from all SYNAPSES stations and SPM concentration [ $\text{mg L}^{-1}$ ] from water samples. The calibration coefficient and the confidence interval are also plotted.



Table 1

Sensors	HACH 2100N IS	YSI 6600 V2	OBS3+ (CTD)
<b>Optical method</b>	Optical side-scattering	Optical side-scattering	Optical backscattering
<b>Light source</b>	IR-LED	IR-LED	IRED
<b>Wavelength</b>	860 ± 30nm	860 ± 30nm	850 ± 5nm
<b>Photodiode detector</b>	90°	90°	140 – 160°
<b>Range</b>	0.01 – 1000 NTU	0 – 1000 NTU <u>or</u> 0 – 4000 NTU	0 – 1000 NTU <u>and</u> 0 – 4000 NTU
<b>Accuracy</b>	± 2%	± 2%	Mud: ± 2% Sand: ± 4%
<b>Resolution</b>	0.001 NTU	0.1 NTU	0.001 NTU
<b>Sampling frequency</b>	-	1 Hz	2 Hz

Table 2

TIME_Station [yyymmdd_station]	RANGE [mg L <sup>-1</sup> ]	OBS3+ Median Slope [mg L <sup>-1</sup> NTU <sup>-1</sup> ]	OBS3+ Relative Error [%]	YSI Median Slope [mg L <sup>-1</sup> NTU <sup>-1</sup> ]	YSI Relative Error [%]
150218_TMZ	74 - 6650	3.95	14.2	1.79	49.2
150219_FLUVIAL	7 - 35	3.14	13.9	1.22	12.5
150319_TMZ	109 - 3856	3.14	14.9	1.27	22.5
150321_TMZ	114 - 4720	3.06	14.3	1.44	26.3
150323_FLUVIAL	11 - 47	2.51	15.0	1.31	27.3
150324_FLUVIAL	8 - 24	2.21	7.9	1.24	12.1
150420_FLUVIAL	8 - 41	2.06	16.4	1.18	30.5
150422_MZ	77 - 5691	2.75	10.0	1.13	28.1
150516_TMZ	55 - 501	2.67	14.0	1.25	26.2
150518_TMZ	53 - 4752	3.09	21.2	1.48	25.1
150519_FLUVIAL	8 - 46	2.56	14.3	1.27	27.5
150520_FLUVIAL	10 - 39	2.26	10.8	0.98	31.3
150617_TMZ	47 - 2554	2.63	20.3	NA	NA
150618_FLUVIAL	10 - 63	1.75	15.6	NA	NA
150703_TMZ	50 - 2926	2.19	19.7	NA	NA
150704_FLUVIAL	11 - 23	1.88	12.8	<b>1.26</b>	<b>31.4</b>
150706_TMZ	63 - 3897	2.28	29.8	<b>1.12</b>	<b>28.2</b>
150707_FLUVIAL	26 - 118	2.19	15.2	<b>1.13</b>	<b>37.0</b>
150829_FLUVIAL	7 - 20	1.81	16.3	<b>1.34</b>	<b>16.6</b>
150831_FLUVIAL	17 - 170	2.41	22.7	<b>1.26</b>	<b>20.6</b>
150901_TMZ	60 - 4067	NA	NA	<b>1.33</b>	<b>18.3</b>
150903_TMZ	73 - 4897	2.76	23.2	<b>1.25</b>	<b>11.8</b>
150927_FLUVIAL	21 - 128	2.60	41.7	<b>1.31</b>	<b>15.8</b>
150929_TMZ	60 - 4647	2.74	15.0	<b>1.35</b>	<b>23.3</b>
151027_TMZ	78 - 7231	2.63	19.6	<b>1.26</b>	<b>20.8</b>
151028_FLUVIAL	22 - 191	3.06	27.7	<b>1.44</b>	<b>24.2</b>
151029_TMZ	183 - 6227	2.69	28.7	<b>1.26</b>	<b>11.6</b>
151030_FLUVIAL	11 - 45	3.11	13.4	<b>1.61</b>	<b>14.7</b>
151124_TMZ	138 - 6941	3.03	19.0	<b>1.31</b>	<b>35.4</b>
151126_FLUVIAL	20 - 98	3.96	15.1	<b>1.97</b>	<b>22.4</b>
160223_FLUVIAL	21 - 96	2.43	17.5	0.85	20.7
160225_TMZ	68 - 6493	3.69	21.5	1.39	25.8
160308_FLUVIAL	14 - 141	3.73	30.9	1.16	31.9
160312_TMZ	93 - 690	3.09	24.1	1.31	23.3
160605_FLUVIAL	23 - 135	1.96	19.2	0.93	17.7
160607_TMZ	41 - 1844	2.83	29.7	1.42	28.1

Table 3

SYNAPSES Station	Calibration Coefficient [mg L <sup>-1</sup> NTU <sup>-1</sup> ]	Confidence Interval		Mean relative error [%]	MES/NTU pair number
		<i>Inferior limit</i>	<i>Superior limit</i>		
FATOUVILLE	1.18	0.63	1.84	31	452
TANCARVILLE	1.34	1.07	2.25	47	113
VAL DES LEUX	1.31	0.91	1.82	25	178
ROUEN	1.04	0.72	1.39	28	77
TMZ	1.21	0.63	1.93	37	565
FLUVIAL	1.27	0.86	1.82	38	255
ALL SITES	1.21	0.59	2.23	37	820

**Highlight (3 to 5 bullet points /maximum 85 characters, including spaces, per bullet point)**

Highlight 1: Optical sensors responses are evaluated from a unique dataset of SPM characteristics

Highlight 2: Turbidity/concentration relationships evaluated from the tidal to the annual scale

Highlight 3: Flocculation affects the turbidity response of optical sensors

Highlight 4: The floc size distribution and floc dry density modify the scattering efficiency

Highlight 5: Discussion about long term monitoring network calibration and related uncertainties

ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

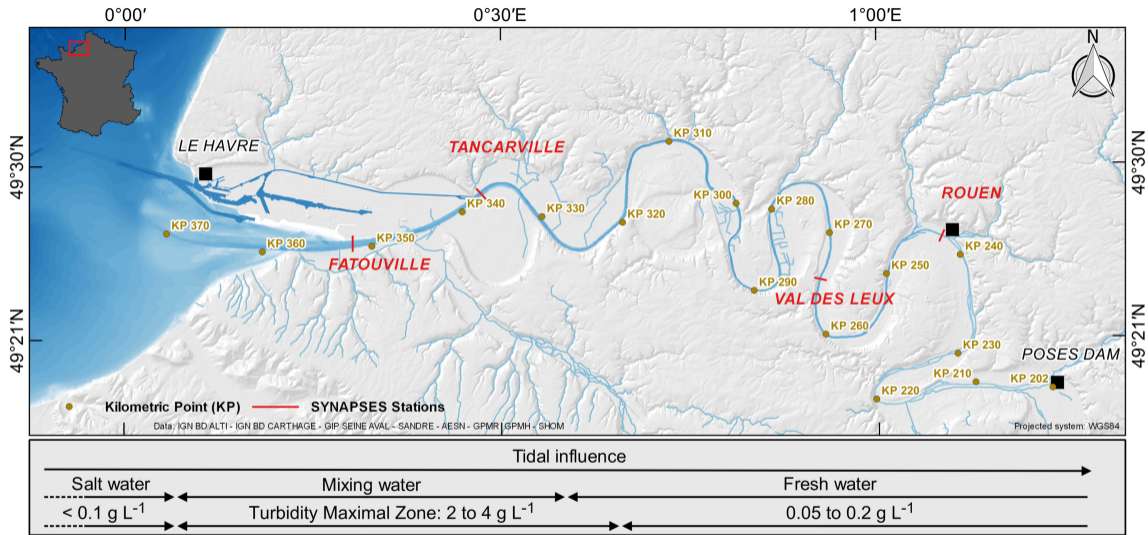


Figure 1

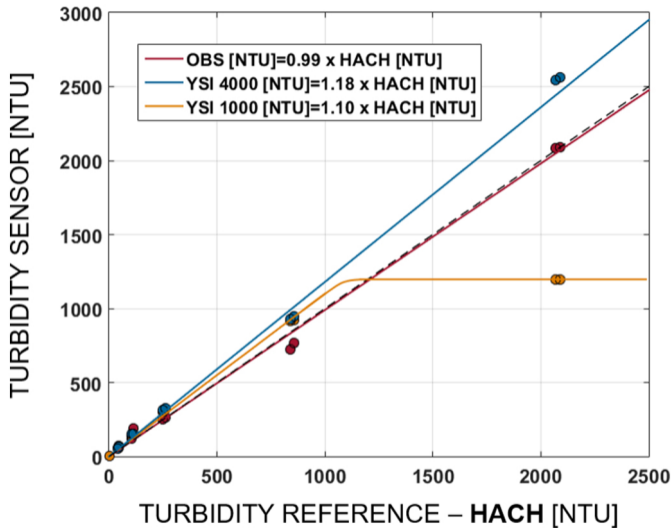


Figure 2

# TMZ – 17 June 2015

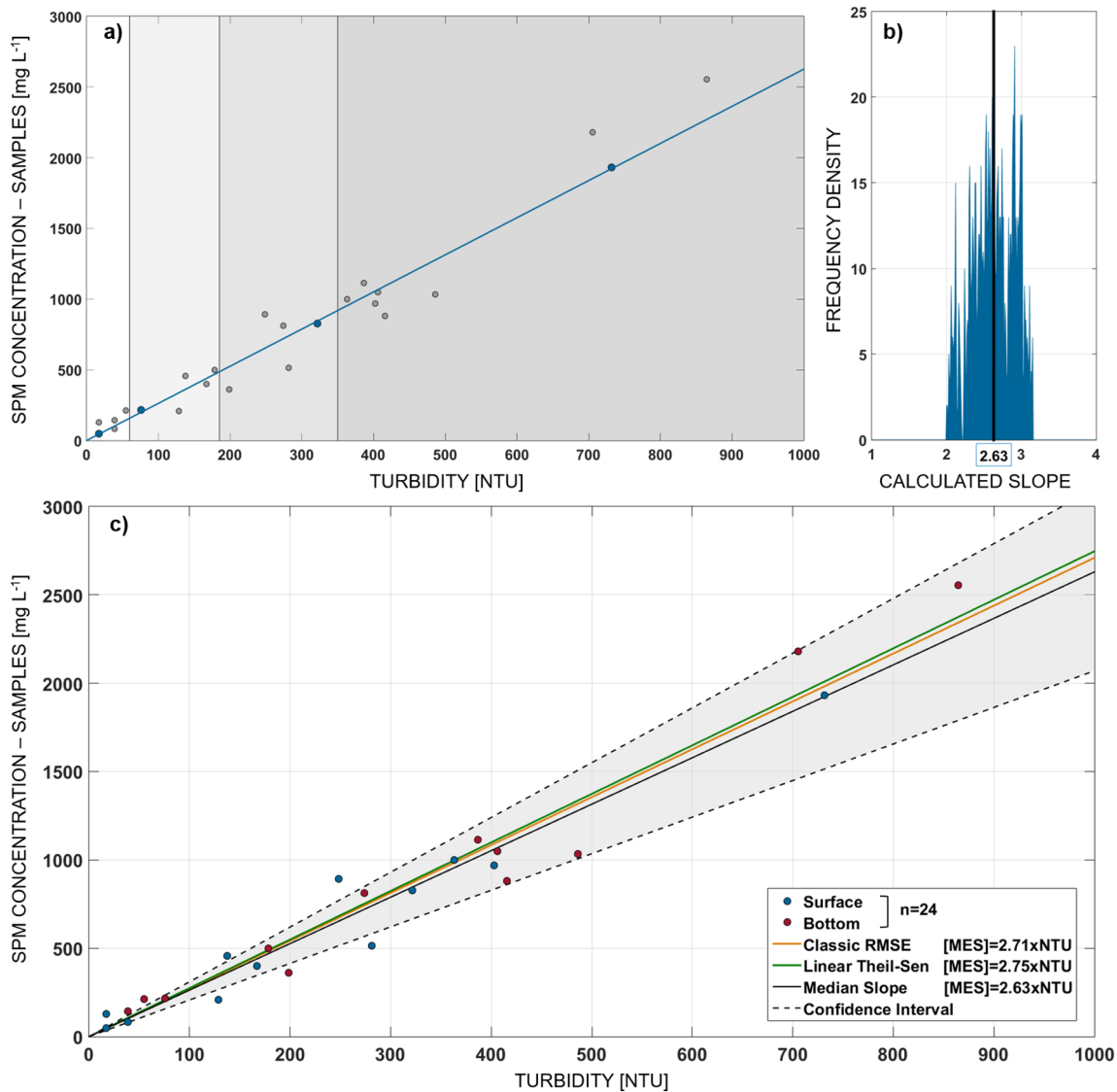


Figure 3

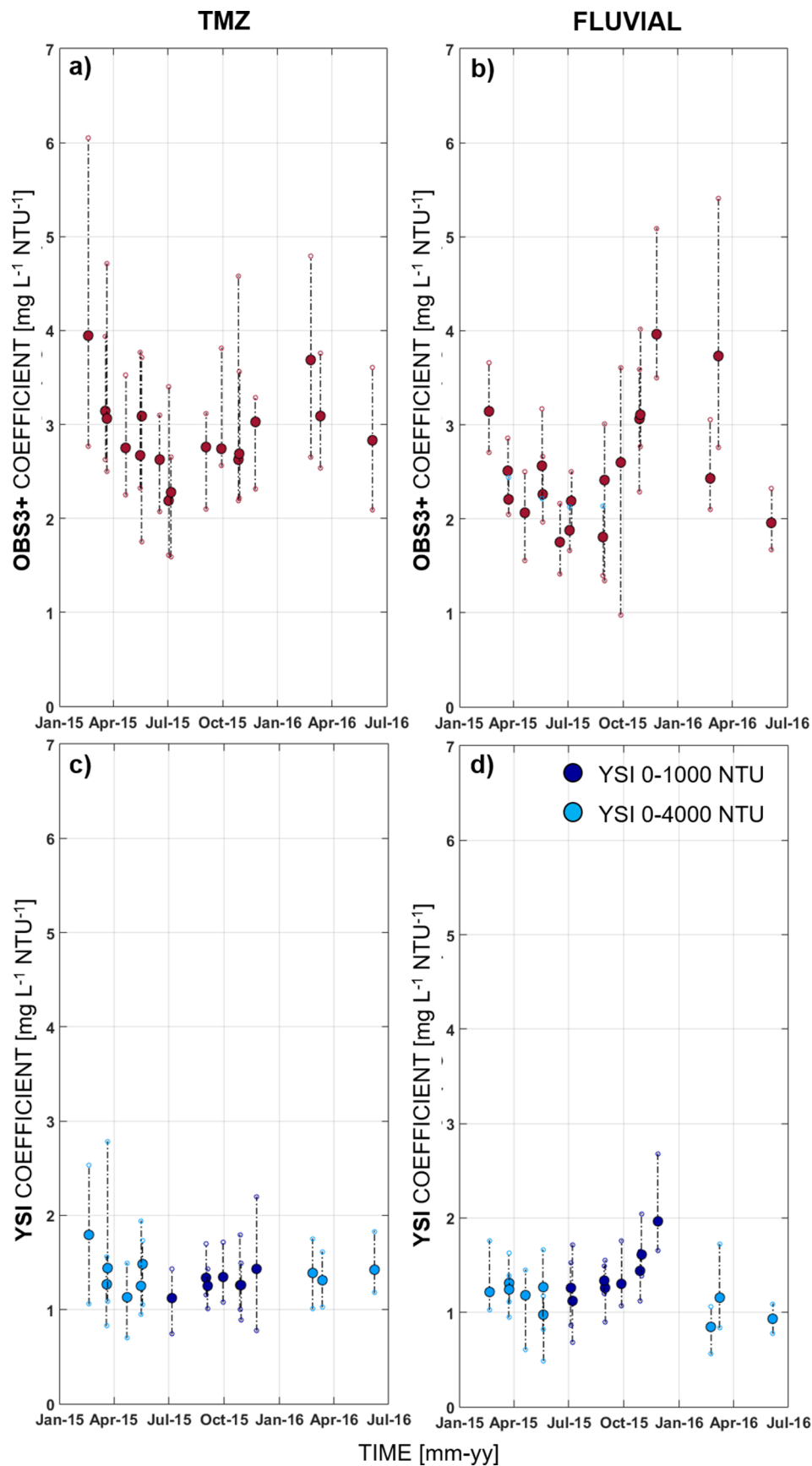


Figure 4



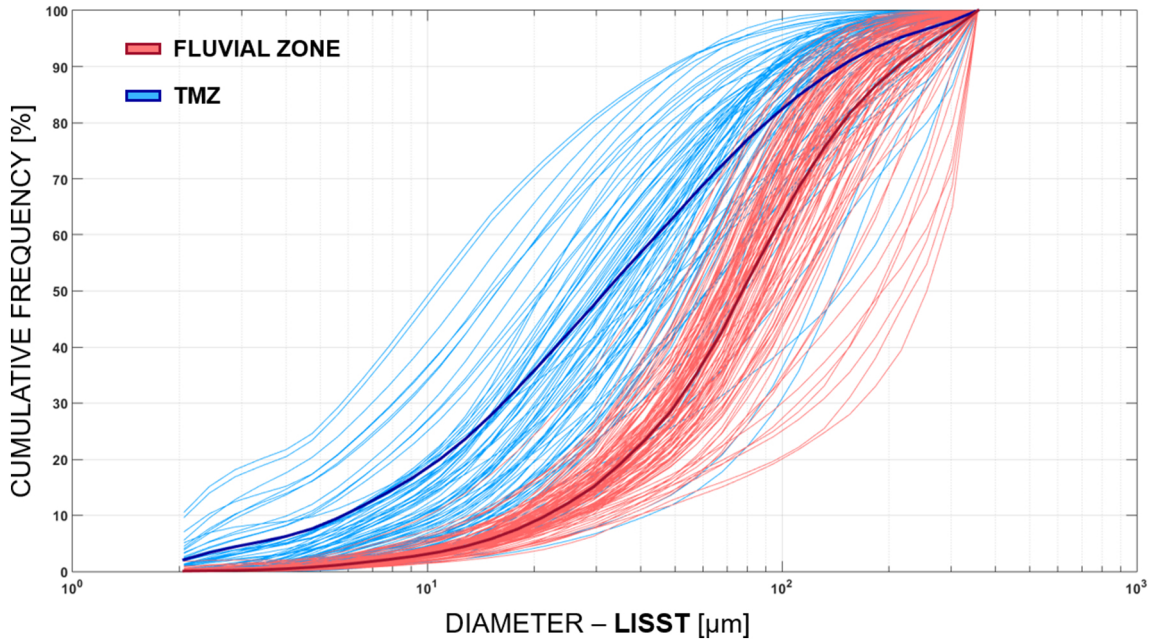


Figure 5

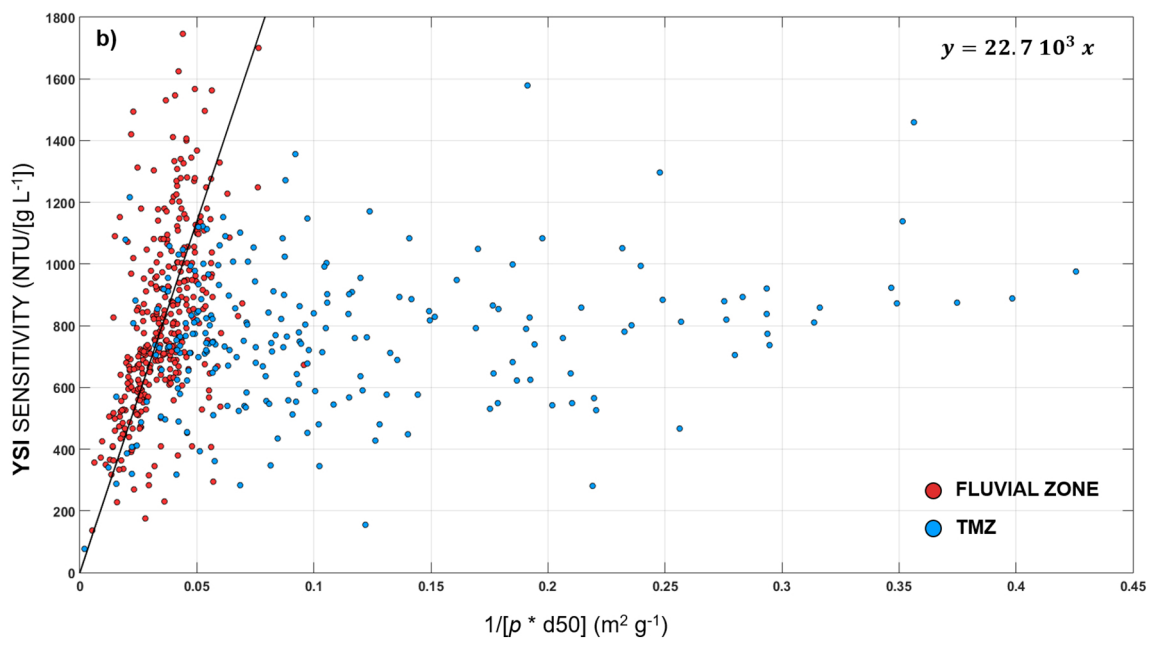
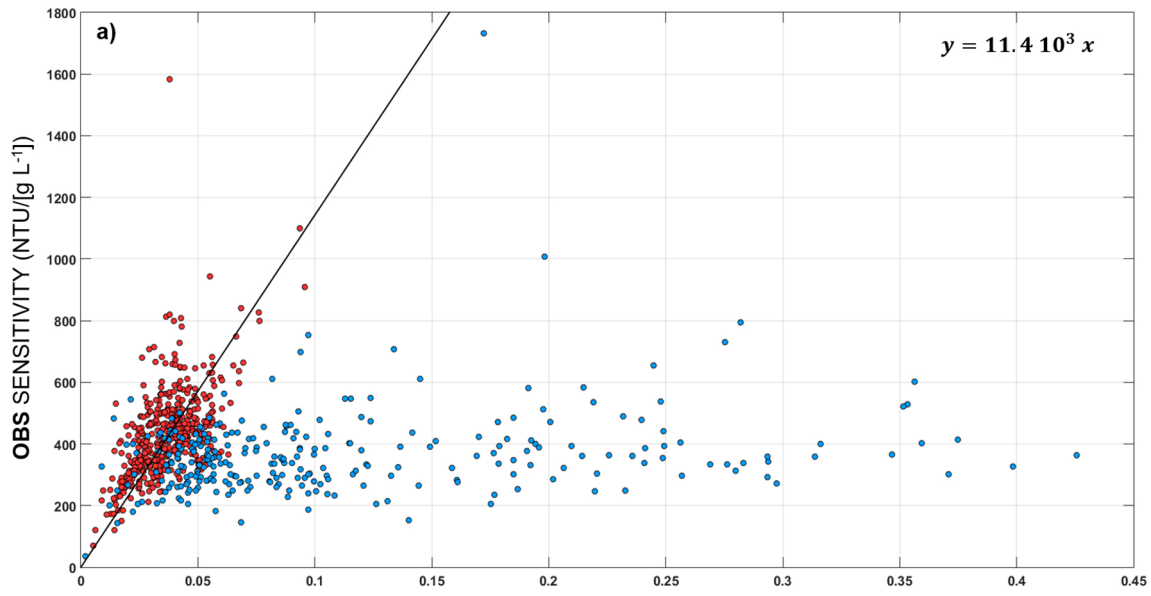


Figure 6

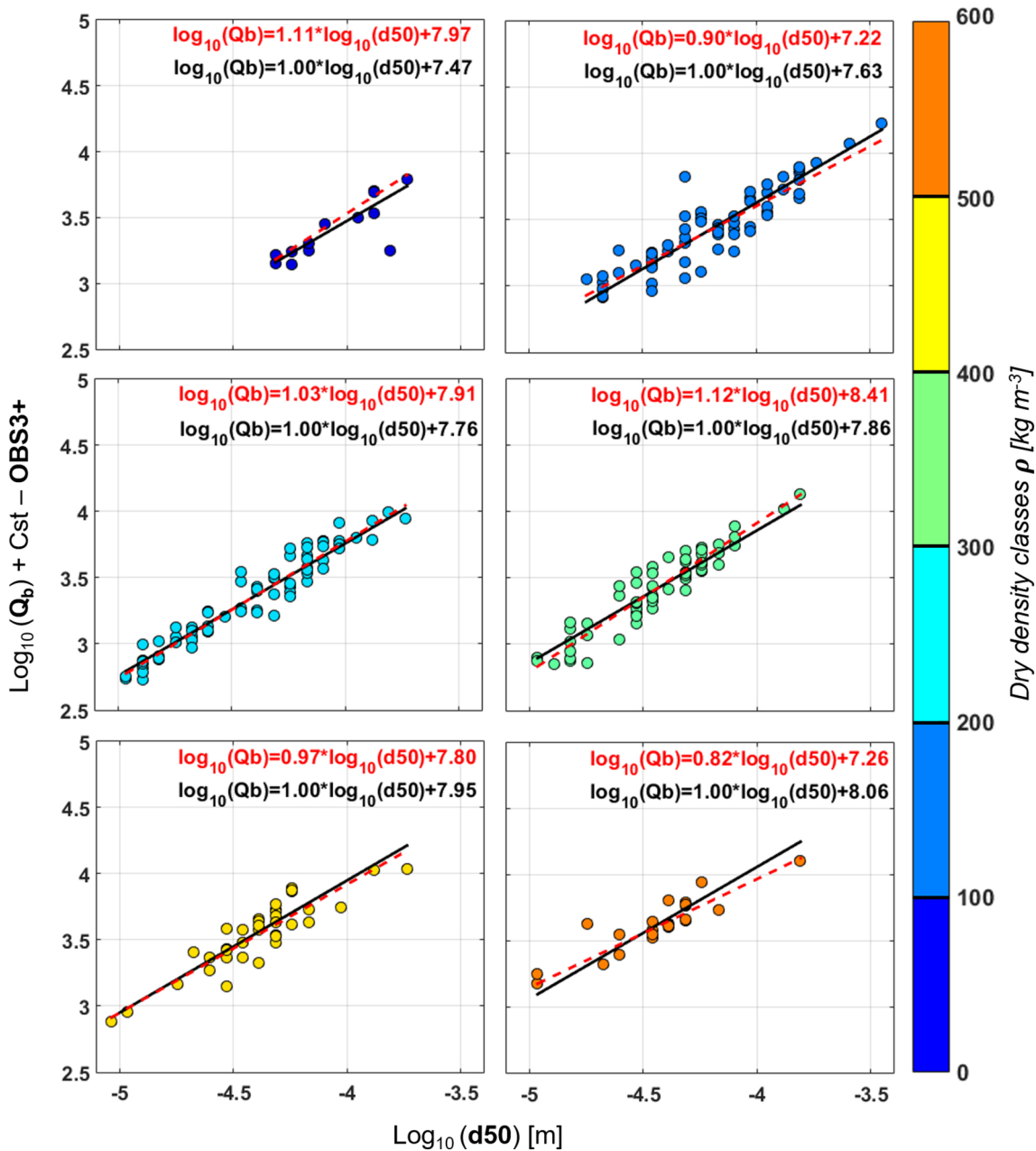


Figure 7

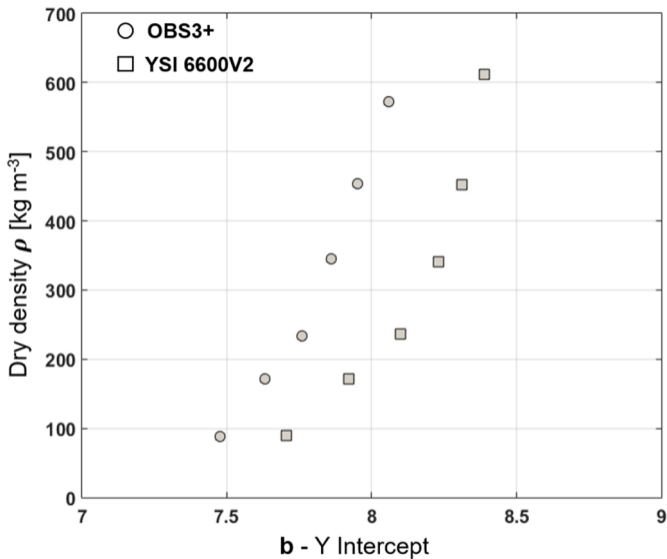
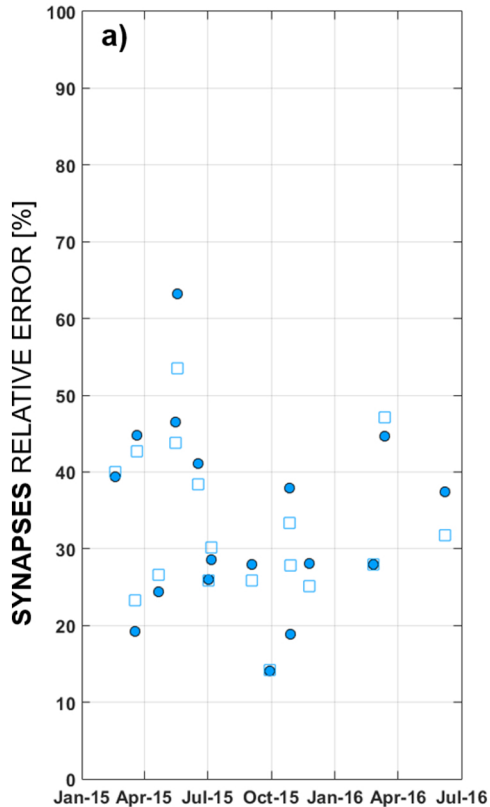


Figure 8

# TMZ



# FLUVIAL

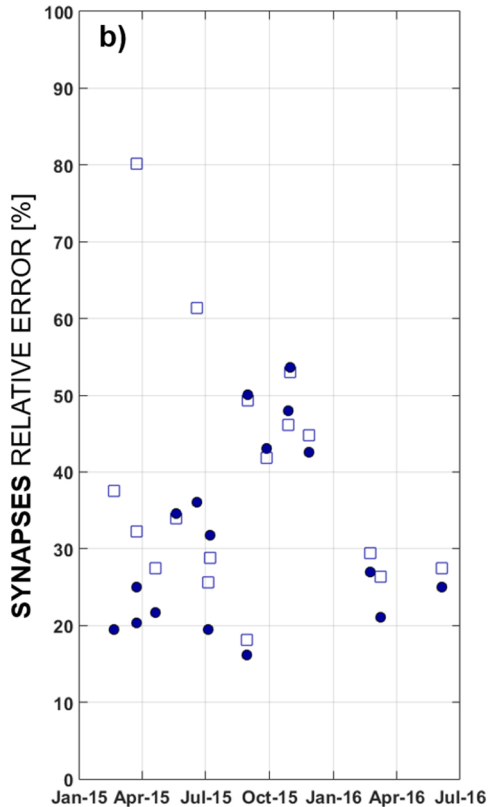


Figure 9

# INTER-SITE CALIBRATION

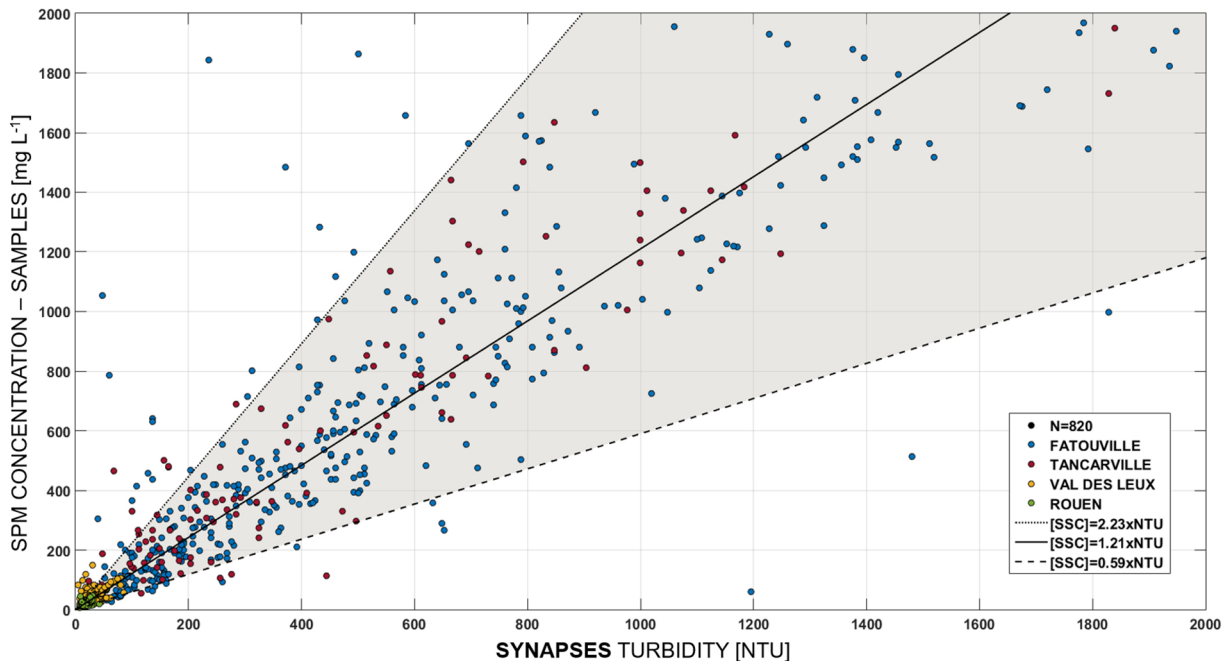


Figure 10