

2018 Descriptive Report of Seafloor Mapping: Saco Bay to Monhegan Island, Gulf of Maine

Chief of Party – Benjamin Kraun, Project Hydrographer, Contractor to the Maine Coastal Program

Maine Coastal Mapping Initiative, April 2019

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For an overview of the Maine Coastal Mapping Initiative (MCMI) information products, including maps, data, imagery, and reports visit <https://www.maine.gov/dmr/mcp/planning/mcmi/index.htm>.

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Maine Coastal Mapping Initiative
Maine Coastal Program
Department of Marine Resources

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

Type of Survey: Navigable Area

Registry Number:

LOCALITY

State(s): Maine

General Locality: Gulf of Maine

Sub-Locality: Saco Bay to Monhegan Island

2018

CHIEF OF PARTY

Benjamin Kraun, Hydrographer, Contractor to the State of Maine

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Date:

MAINE COASTAL MAPPING INITIATIVE MAINE COASTAL PROGRAM		REGISTRY NUMBER:
HYDROGRAPHIC TITLE SHEET		
INSTRUCTIONS: The hydrographic sheet should be accompanied by this form, filled in as completely as possible, when the sheet is forwarded to the Office.		
State(s):	Maine	
General Locality:	Gulf of Maine	
Sub-Locality:	Saco Bay to Monhegan Island	
Scale:		
Dates of Survey:	08/01/2018 to 11/19/2018	
Instructions Dated:		
Project Number:		
Field Unit:	<i>Amy Gale</i>	
Chief of Party:	Benjamin Kraun, Hydrographer, Contractor to the State of Maine	
Soundings by:	Multibeam Echo Sounder	
Imagery by:	Multibeam Echo Sounder Backscatter	
Verification by:		
Soundings in:	meters at Mean Lower Low Water	
Remarks:		

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ABSTRACT

During the survey season (July-November) of 2018 the Maine Coastal Mapping Initiative (MCMI) conducted hydrographic surveying using a multibeam echosounder (MBES) in the waters off southern and mid-coast Maine. The surveying was conducted in part to support the Federal Bureau of Ocean and Energy Management's (BOEM) efforts to enhance coastal resiliency through identification and characterization of potential sand and gravel resources on the outer continental shelf that may be used for beach nourishment. The surveys also coincide with state efforts to update coastal data sets and increase high resolution bathymetric coverage for Maine's coastal waters. A total of approximately 18 mi² (47 km²) of high-resolution multibeam data were collected in the surveyed area. An additional 3.6 mi² were collected in nearshore waters for the purposes of assessing nearshore sand movement and mapping eelgrass beds. This work is summarized in separate reports.

1.0 Area Surveyed

The 2018 mainscheme survey area was located off Maine's southern and mid-coast regions in the Gulf of Maine, with a sub-locality of Saco Bay to west of Monhegan Island as shown in Figure 1. The approximately 18 mi² (47 km²) mainscheme survey area adjoins the eastern extent of the areas mapped by MCMI in 2017 (data were submitted and are currently under review by NOAA, who lists the survey as W00450) (Figure 2). These data were not collected in direct accordance with the *NOS Hydrographic Surveys Specifications and Deliverables* and the *Field Procedures Manual* requirements; however, both documents were referenced during acquisition for guidance.

Mainscheme survey limits of each main sub-locality are listed in Table 1. Specific dates of data acquisition for the mainscheme survey are listed in Appendix A.

Table 1 – 2018 mainscheme survey limits

Saco Bay

Southwest Limit	Northeast Limit
43° 22.576' N	43° 26.229' N
70° 8.963' W	70° 5.608' W

Monhegan Island

Southwest Limit	Northeast Limit
43° 40.704' N	43° 44.907' N
69° 25.046' W	69° 23.617' W

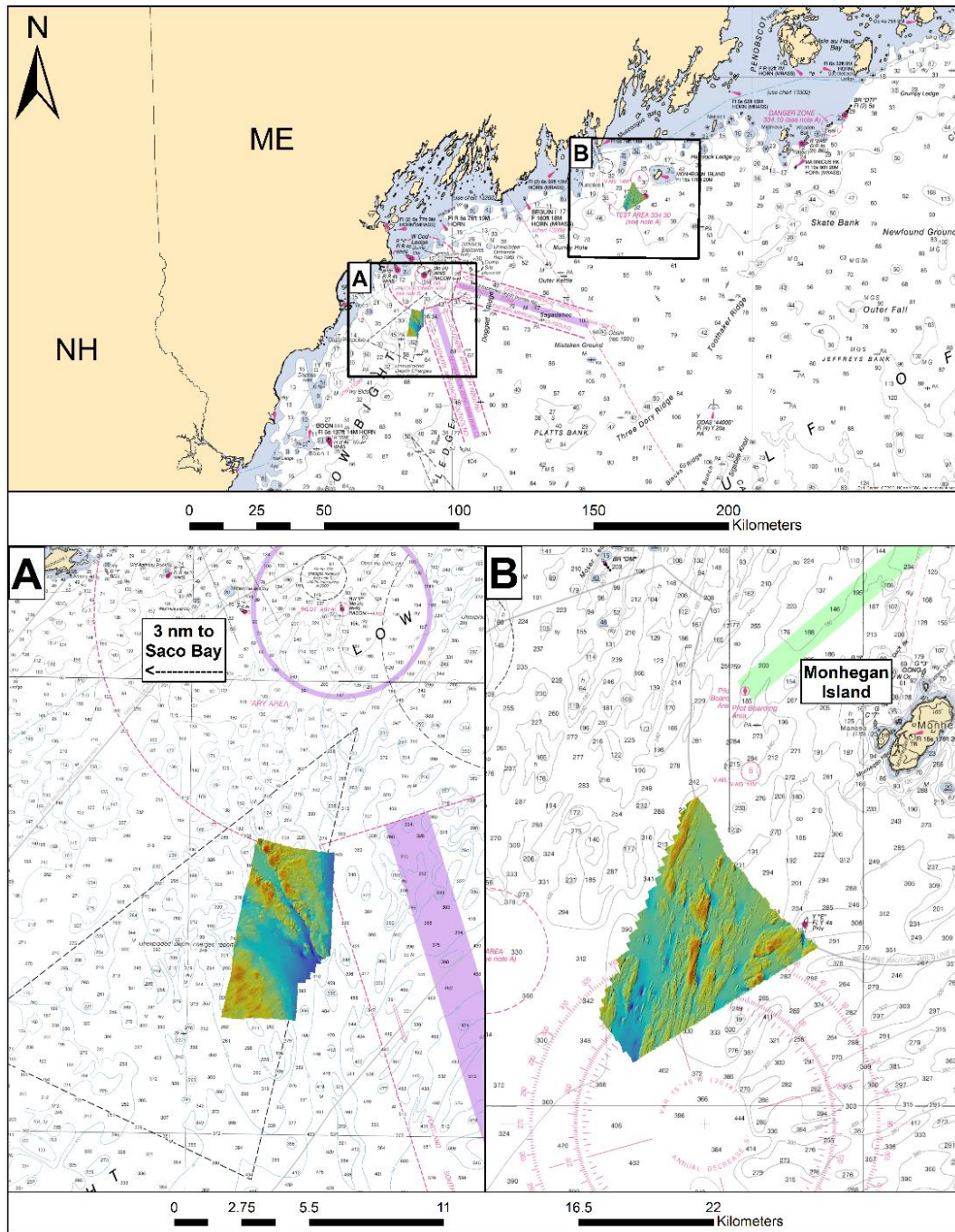


Figure 1 – General localities of 2018 mainscheme survey coverage off southern and mid-coast Maine

1.1 Survey Purpose

This survey was conducted by the Maine Coastal Program's Maine Coastal Mapping Initiative (MCMCI) as part of a multi-agency cooperative agreement partially funded by the Bureau of Ocean and Energy Management (BOEM). The purpose of this project was to enhance coastal resiliency through identification and characterization of potential sand and gravel resources in waters of federal jurisdiction that may be used for beach replenishment. This project also coincides with state efforts to update coastal data sets for Maine's coastal waters and provides new data in the areas covered by National Oceanic and

Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) nautical charts 13286, 13288, and 13301 in mid-coast and southern Maine. Additional objectives included habitat classification for planning purposes. These data were acquired and processed to meet Office of Coast Survey bathymetry standards as best as possible, and were shared with the UNH-NOAA Joint Hydrographic Center / Center for Coastal and Ocean Mapping for review.

1.2 Survey Quality

The entire survey should be adequate to supersede previous data.

1.3 Survey Coverage

Numerous small holidays (gaps in MBES coverage) exist within the surveyed area, and normally occurred as sonic shadows in areas of locally high relief and/or highly irregular bathymetry. Analyses of bathymetric data show that the least depths were achieved over all features, and that holidays have not compromised data integrity.

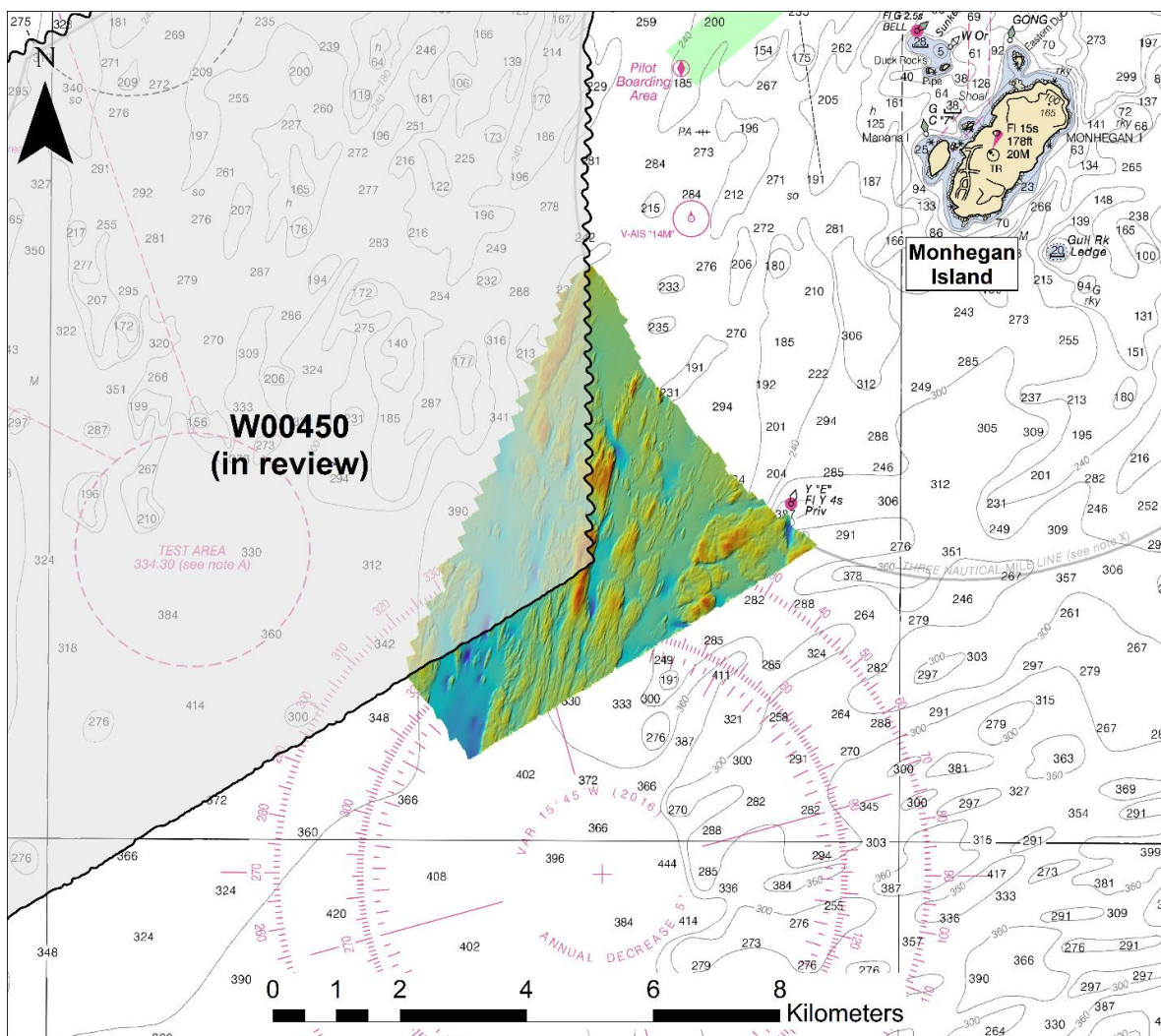


Figure 2 – 2018 survey relative to 2017 survey (NOAA survey ID: W00450, in review); plotted over RNC 13288

2.0 Data Acquisition

The following sub-sections contain a summary of the systems, software, and general operations used for acquisition and preliminary processing during the 2018 survey season.

2.1 Survey Vessel

All data were collected aboard the Research Vessel (R/V) Amy Gale (length = 10.7 m, width = 3.81 m, draft = 0.93 m) (Figure 3), a former lobster boat converted to a survey vessel and contracted to the MCMI. The vessel was captained by Caleb Hodgdon of Hodgdon Vessel Services based out of Boothbay Harbor, Maine and South Portland, ME. The EM2040C transducer, motion reference unit (MRU), AML MicroX surface sound speed probe, and dual GNSS antennas were pole-mounted to the bow; pole raised (for transit) and lowered (for survey) via a pivot point at the edge of the bow. The main cabin of the vessel served as the data collection center and was outfitted with four display monitors for real time visualization of data during acquisition.



Figure 3 – R/V Amy Gale shown with pole-mounted dual GPS antennas, Kongsberg EM2040C multibeam sonar, MRU (not visible), and surface sound speed probe (not visible) in acquisition mode

2.2 Acquisition Systems

The real-time acquisition systems used aboard the R/V Amy Gale during the 2018 survey are outlined in Table 2. Data acquisition was performed using the Quality Positioning Services (QPS) QINSy (Quality Integrated Navigation System; v.8.18.2) acquisition software. The modules within QINSy integrated all systems and were used for real-time navigation, survey line planning, data time tagging, data logging, and visualization.

Table 2 – Major systems used aboard R/V Amy Gale

Sub-system	Components
Multibeam Sonar	Kongsberg EM2040C and processing unit
Position, Attitude, and Heading Sensor	Seapath 330 processing unit, HMI unit, dual GPS/GLONASS antennas, MRU 5 motion reference unit (subsea bottle)
Acquisition Software and Workstation	QINSy software v.8.18.2 and 64-bit Windows 10 PC console
Surface Sound Velocity (SV) Probe	AML Micro X with SV Xchange
Sound Velocity Profiler (SVP)	Teledyne Odom Digibar S sound speed profiler
Ground-truthing/Sediment Sampling Platform	Ponar grab sampler, GoPro Hero 3+ video camera, dive light, dive lasers, YSI Exo I sonde

2.3 Vessel Configuration Parameters

In 2017, the MCMI contracted Doucet Survey, Inc. to perform high-definition (precision $\pm 5\text{mm}$) 3D laser scanning of the Amy Gale and all external MBES system components (e.g. MRU, GPS antennas, and EM2040C) (Figure 4). The purpose of the laser scan survey was to refine and or verify the precision of hand-made vessel reference frame measurements for future surveys. All points were referenced to the center point of the base of the MRU (mounted inside the pole and directly atop the EM2040C transducer) (Figure 5), which served as the origin (e.g. 0,0,0), where ‘x’ was positive forward, ‘y’ was positive starboard, and ‘z’ was positive down. The laser scan survey results only differed from hand-made measurements by $\leq 3\text{mm}$ for all nodes of interest. Reference measurements for each component were entered into the Seapath 330 Navigation Engine (Table 3) and converted so all outgoing datagrams would be relative to the location of the EM2040C transducer (e.g. EM2040C was used as the monitoring point for all outgoing datagrams being received by QINSy during acquisition). Additional configuration and interfacing of all systems were established during the creation of a template database in the QINSy console.

These offset values were not changed for the 2018 survey season. See appendices for specific settings as entered in the Seapath 330 Navigation Engine (Appendix B) and for the template database (Appendix C) used during data acquisition while online in QINSy. Configuration settings of the EM2040c were assigned in the EM Controller module of QINSy (Appendix D).

Table 3 – 2017 equipment reference frame measurements for Seapath 330

	x (m)	y (m)	z (m)
MRU	0.000	0.000	0.00
Antenna 1 (port)	0.158	-1.245	-3.000
Antenna 2 (starboard)	0.158	1.252	-3.035
EM2040C	0.036	0.000	0.133

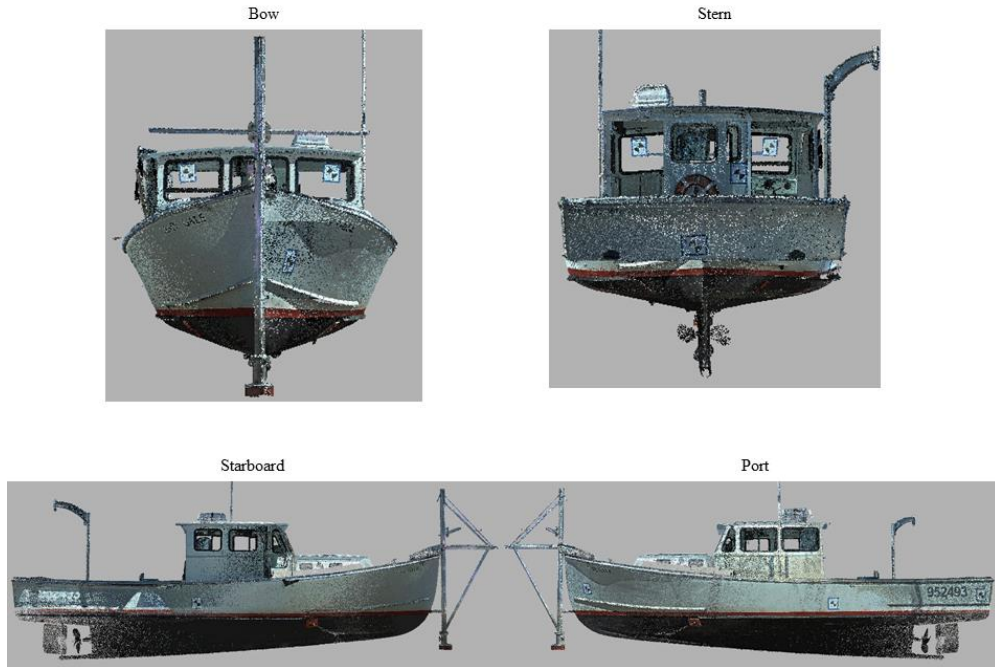


Figure 4 – Amy Gale RGB color images generated from 3D laser scan survey (GPS antennas and external cabling not included in survey) data (.pts file converted to .las for visualization)

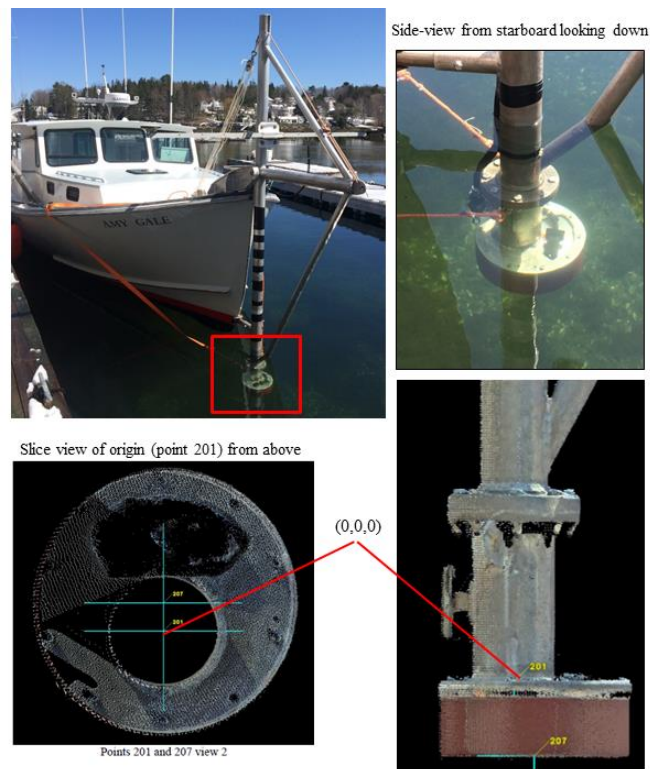


Figure 5 – Amy Gale origin (point 201 in RGB images) for vessel reference frame(s); origin is center point within the base of the pole (center point of base within internally-mounted motion reference unit (MRU) point 201 in images above)

2.4 Survey Operations

The following is a general summary of daily survey operations. Once the survey destination was reached, the sonar pole mount was lowered into survey position and its bracing rods were fastened securely to the hull of the ship via heavy-duty ratchet straps. Electric power to all systems was provided by a 2000-watt Honda *eu2000i* generator. Occasionally two *eu2000i* generators were simultaneously used if any auxiliary equipment needed additional electricity. Immediately following power-up, all interfacing instruments were given time to stabilize (e.g. approximately 30-45 minutes for Seapath to acquire time tag for GPS). Next, the desired QINSy project (e.g. mainscheme, inshore, etc.) was selected for data acquisition. All files (e.g. raw sonar files, sound speed profiles, grid files, etc.) were recorded and stored within their respective project subfolders on a local drive. Prior to surveying, a sound speed cast was taken and imported into the 'imports' folder of the current project. After confirming a close match between the upcast and downcast data, the profile was applied to the sonar (EM2040C) in the QINSy Controller module. Data were gridded at 4-meters for real-time visualization. Raw sonar files were logged in the QINSy Controller module in .db format and saved directly onto the hydrographic workstation computer. All data were backed up daily on an external hard drive. At the end of each day's survey, sonar and navigation systems were powered down and the pole mount was raised and fastened for transit back to port. Upon arriving at the dock, all external instruments/hardware were visually inspected and rinsed with freshwater to prevent corrosion.

2.5 Survey Planning

Line planning and coverage requirements were designed to meet the specifications set forth in the BOEM grant, but also met requirements for NOAA hydrographic standards (NOAA Field Procedures Manual, 2014). In the mainscheme area, parallel lines were mostly planned several days prior to surveying and run in a NE-SW or E-W pattern, depending on the location. Lines were spaced at consistent intervals to obtain a minimum of 20% overlap between full swaths. Soundings from beam angles outside of ± 60 degrees from the nadir were blocked from visualization during acquisition, thus increasing the true minimum full-swath overlap. This online blocking filter was recommended by Quality Positioning Services field engineers with the intent of eliminating noisy outer beams from the final product, thereby increasing the overall contribution of higher quality soundings. All data was acquired at approximately 6 - 6.5 knots, although some areas required slower speeds to ensure safe operation of the vessel around obstructions (e.g. fishing gear, docks, ledges, etc.).

2.6 Calibrations

Several patch tests were conducted aboard the R/V Amy Gale at the beginning of the 2018 survey season to correct for alignment offsets. During the test, a series of lines were run to determine the latency, pitch, roll, and heading offset. The patch test data were processed using the Qimera (v.1.7.0) patch test tool. After calibration was complete, offsets (Table 4) were entered in to the template database in QINSy. Overall, roll and pitch offsets calculated for this patch test slightly differed from calibrations from previous seasons. A second patch test was run later in the season once verified tide data was available. These updated offsets (table 5) were used entered into Qimera's internal engine during post-processing. Full built-in self-tests (BIST) were performed at semi-regular intervals throughout the season to determine if any significant deviations in background noise were present at the chosen survey frequency of 300KHz.

Table 4 – Initial 2018 patch test calibration offsets for EM2040C

	<u>7/30/2018</u>
Latency (seconds)	0.06
Roll (degrees)	-0.39
Pitch (degrees)	0.34
Heading (degrees)	-0.15

Table 5 – Updated 2018 patch test calibration offsets for EM2040C

	<u>8/20/2018</u>
Latency (seconds)	0.01
Roll (degrees)	-0.39
Pitch (degrees)	0.51
Heading (degrees)	-0.21

3.0 Quality Control

3.1 Crosslines

Due to unforeseen scheduling conflicts, crosslines were not run in either mainscheme area during the 2018 field season. A late start to the field season resulting from the hire of a new hydrographer and poor weather conditions during the months of September through October were two major factors in the inability of the MCMI to conduct crosslines in 2018 survey areas. In order to meet the BOEM requirement, crosslines for the 2018 areas are planned to be run in the upcoming 2019 field season. Updated and expanded datasets and the resulting descriptive report will be generated following the 2019 season.

3.2 Junctions

The junctions shown in Table 6 were made with this survey. Survey W00450 was conducted by the Maine Coastal Program's Maine Coastal Mapping Initiative aboard the Amy Gale in 2017. The areas of overlap between the 2018 survey and the junction survey (NOAA survey ID W00450, currently in review) were evaluated for sounding agreement by performing surface (4-meter resolution) difference tests in Fledermaus (v.7.8.6, 64-bit), where the junctioning surface (2017) was subtracted from the new 2018 surface. A summary of surface difference test results is shown in Table 7. The extent of overlap between the 2017 base surface and the corresponding 2018 junction surface is illustrated in Figure 8. The surfaces used for these tests are submitted with the data in these surveys.

Table 6 – 2018 mainscheme survey junctions

Registry Number	Grid Resolution	Year	Field Unit	Relative Location(s)
W00450	4 meters	2017	Amy Gale	W and N

Table 7 – Summary of surface difference test results for overlapping (junction) surveys

Junction Surface ID	New Surface ID	Median (m)	Mean (m)	Std. Dev. (m)
MCMI_2017_mainscheme_4m_mllw	MCMI_2018_mainscheme_Monhegan_4m_MLLW	0.06	0.05	0.75

Several factors are thought to contribute to the high standard deviation in the overlapping mainscheme surveys: poor agreement in rocky areas, filtering procedures, and survey conditions (e.g. weather and sea state). The most disagreement between surfaces was in areas with a steep, rocky seabed.

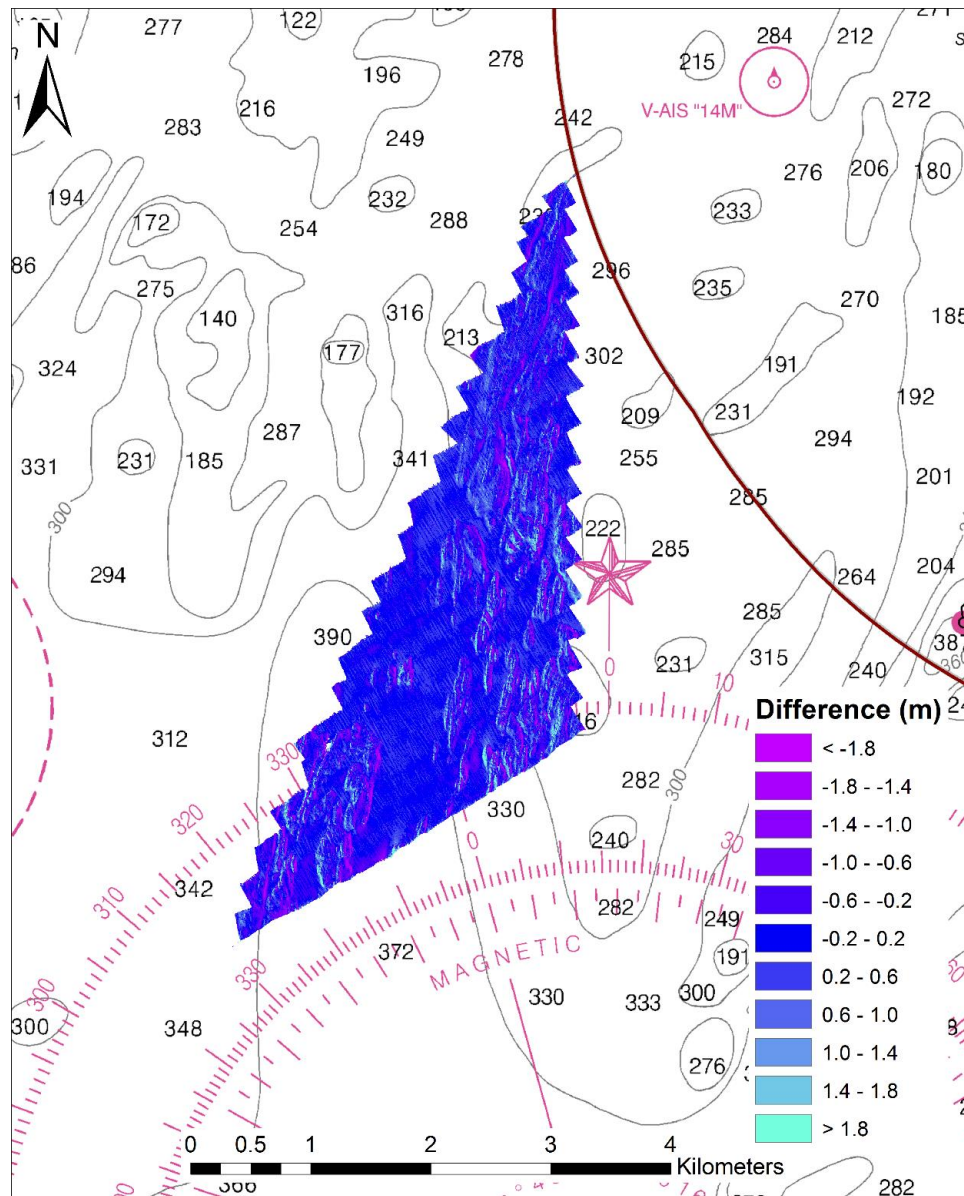


Figure 6 – Junctioning areas between W00450 and 2018 mainscheme survey (4-meter surfaces) shown as surface difference results; scale is 1:15,000.

3.3 Equipment Effectiveness

Sonar

Sonar data were acquired with a Kongsberg EM2040C set to a survey frequency of 300 kHz, high-density beam forming, with 400 beams per ping. Although the EM2040C allowed full swath widths at this frequency, lines from previous year's survey run at comparable depths contained considerable noise in outer beams ($> \pm 60$ degrees from the nadir; as identified by QPS engineers). As a result (and as per QPS recommendation), soundings greater than ± 60 degrees from the nadir were not included in final bathymetric surfaces.

Hydrographic Workstation

Prior to October 2018, a BIOS setting related to CPU power throttling on the hydrographic workstation PC created brief (< 1 second) and semi-regular losses of QINSy's time sync status (e.g. PPS time tagging of incoming data) while recording data. Troubleshooting of this problem was successful prior to all surveying conducted in and after October 2018.

3.4 Sound Speed Methods

Sound speed cast frequency: A total of 17 sound speed casts were taken within the boundaries of the 2018 mainscheme survey. All sound speed cast measurements were collected using the Teledyne Odom Digibar S profiler. Sound speed casts were taken as needed throughout the survey, which was generally when the observed surface sound speed (monitored and visualized in real-time using the AML MicroX SV sensor) differed from the surface sound speed in the active profile by more than 2 meters per second. In certain instances, supplemental casts were taken when there was reason to suspect significant changes in the water column (e.g. change in tide, abrupt changes in seafloor relief, etc.). During the collection of sound speed casts, logging was stopped to download and apply the new cast and was resumed when the boat circled around and came back on the survey line. Throughout the duration of the survey, the surface sound speed was observed in real-time (by the AML Micro X SV probe). Although sound speed data were recorded in raw sonar files, the raw sound velocity profiles (.csv) were also submitted with the survey data.

A quality comparison between the AML Micro X SV sensor and the Teledyne Odom Digibar S profiler was not performed. However, real-time comparisons between surface sound speed observed by the AML Micro X SV and the surface sound speed entry in the Digibar S profile suggested these instruments were in agreement.

4.0 Data Post-processing

The following is a summary of the procedures used for post-processing and analysis of survey data using Qimera (v.1.7.2, 64-bit edition) and Fledermaus (v.7.8.6, 64-bit edition) software.

4.1 Horizontal Datum

The horizontal datum for these data is WGS 84 projected in UTM zone 19N (meters).

4.2 Vertical Datum and Water Level Corrections

The vertical datum for these data is mean lower-low water (MLLW) level in meters. A tidal zoning file (.zdf; provided by NOAA CO-OPS) containing time and range corrections for verified data referenced from the Wells, ME (8419317) tide gauge was applied to all areas surveyed (Figure 9). Time corrections, tide height offsets, and tide scale (range) for each zone are listed in Table 8.

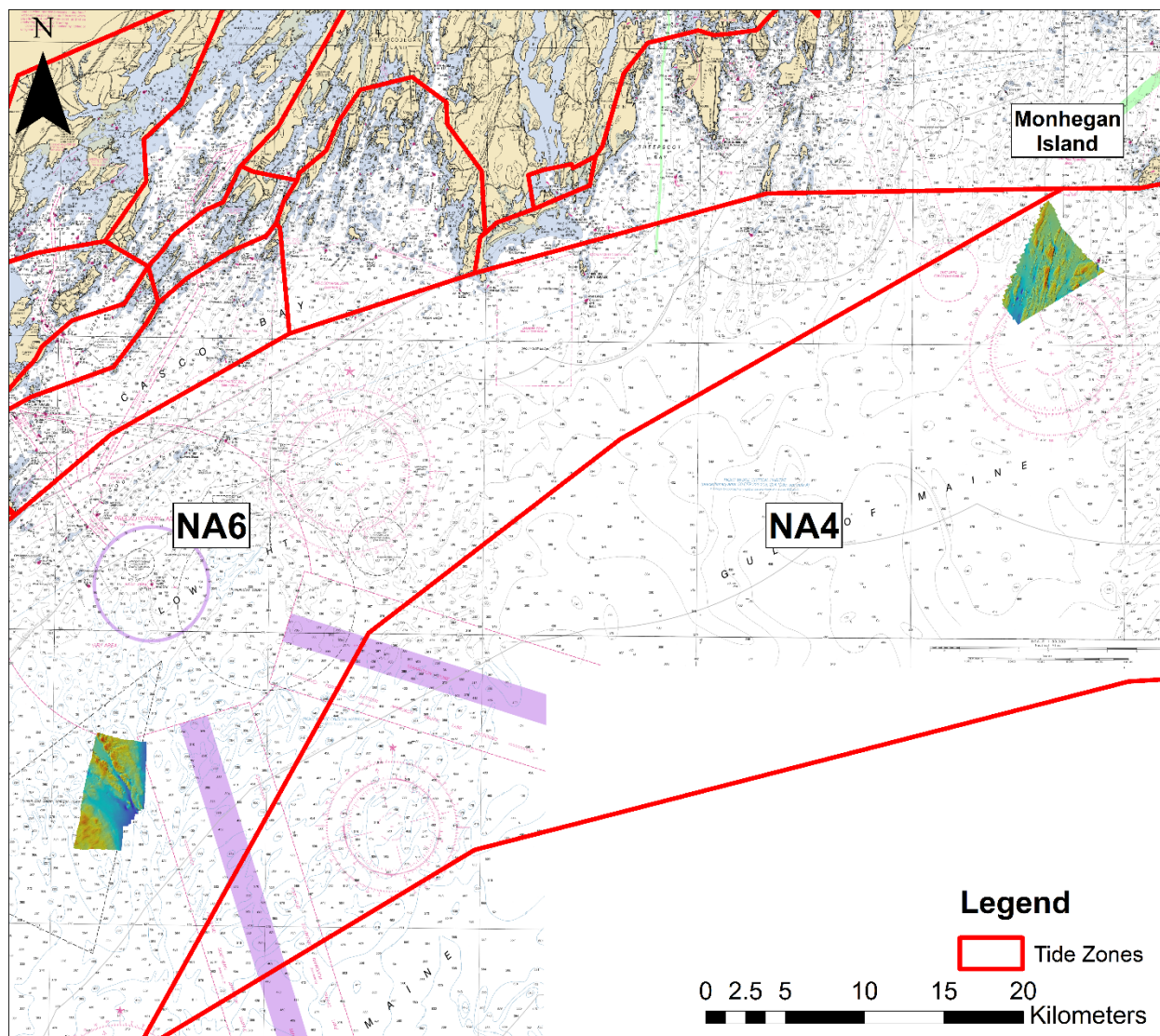


Figure 7 – Tide zones (outlined in red) relative to 2018 mainscheme survey extent. Map scale 1:80,000.

Table 8 – Tide zones and corrections referenced to verified Wells (8419317) tide data

Zone ID	Time Correction (mins.)	Tide Offset (m)	Tide Scale	Survey Area
NA4	-18	0	0.99	Mainscheme
NA6	-12	0	0.99	Mainscheme

4.3 Processing Workflow

The general post-processing work flow in Qimera was as follows:

1. Create project

2. Add raw sonar files (e.g. metadata extracted and processed bathymetry data converted to .qpd, including vessel configuration and sound velocity)
3. Add tide zoning file (.zdf) and associated tide data and integrate into raw files
4. Create dynamic surface with NOAA_4m CUBE settings enabled
5. Review and edit soundings/clean surface with 3D editor tool
6. Export final surface to .BAG file and CUBE surface
7. Export processed data in .GSF format for backscatter processing

CUBE

A CUBE (Combined Uncertainty and Bathymetry Estimator) surface was created for editing and as a starting point for final products. The 'NOAA_4m' configuration (Figure 10) was selected for each surface. The mainscheme survey was gridded at 4 meters based on the average depth of the area and in accordance with NOAA's survey recommendations (NOAA, 2014).

The image shows a 'CUBE Settings' window with the following parameters:

- Configuration: NOAA_4m
- CUBE Capture Distance: Distance Min (selected), 2.828
- CUBE Hypothesis Resolution Algorithm: Number of Samples
- Estimate Offset: 4.00
- Horizontal Error Scale: 1.96
- Advanced << button
- Distance Exponent: 2.00
- Queue Length: 11
- Quotient Limit: 255.00
- Discount Factor: 1.00
- Bayes Factor Threshold: 0.135
- Run Length Threshold: 5
- OK and Cancel buttons

Figure 8 – CUBE settings parameters window shown with settings for NOAA 4-meter grid resolution

4.4 Final Surfaces

The following surfaces and BAGs were submitted with the survey data.

Table 9 – Surfaces submitted with 2018 survey data

Surface Name	Resolution (m)	Depth Range (m)	Surface Parameter
MCMI_2018_mainscheme_Saco_4m_MLLW	4	51 - 134	N/A
MCMI_2018_mainscheme_Monhegan_4m_MLLW	4	57 - 130	N/A

4.5 Backscatter

Backscatter was logged in the raw .db files. The .db files also hold the navigation record and bottom detections for all lines of surveys. Processed sonar files containing multibeam backscatter data (snippets and beam-average) were exported from Qimera v.1.7.2. in .GSF format. QPS Fledermaus Geocoder Toolbox (FMGT; v.7.8.6, 64-bit edition) was used to import, process, and mosaic time-series backscatter data. Default backscatter processing settings were used to create the mosaic, except for the Angle Varied Gain (AVG) filter and AVG window size, which were set to 'Adaptive' and '100', respectively. The 4-meter backscatter mosaics of the data is shown in Figure 11. The GSF files containing the extracted were submitted with the data in this survey. Processed mosaics (Table 10) were saved in geoTiff format and also submitted.

Table 10 – Backscatter mosaics submitted with 2018 survey data

Mosaic Name	Pixel Size (m)
MCMI_2018_mainscheme_Saco_backscatter_4m	4
MCMI_2018_mainscheme_Monhegan_backscatter_4m	4

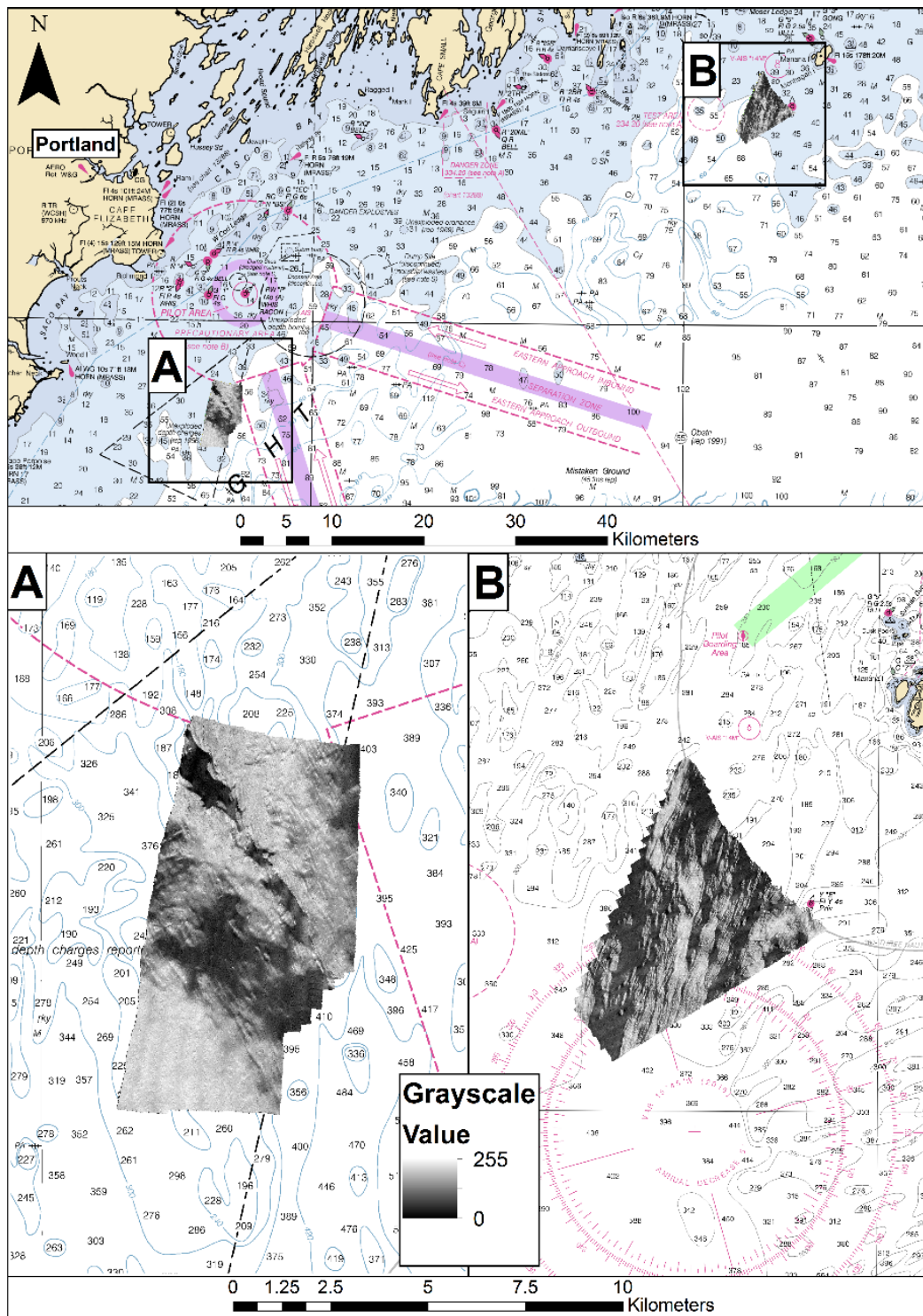


Figure 9 – Backscatter mosaic (4-meter pixel size) of 2018 mainscheme survey

5.0 Results

5.1 Charts Comparison

The hydrographer conducted a qualitative comparison of reclassified bathymetry data and depth contours from the surveyed area to the charted soundings and contours. The largest scale raster navigational charts which cover the survey areas are listed in Table 11. Prior hydrographic surveys in the vicinity were conducted by NOAA between 1888 and 1954 and consisted only of partial bottom coverage. These data were not compared with data collected by the MCMI.

Table 11 – Largest scale raster charts in survey area

Chart	Scale	Source Edition	Source Date	NTM Date
13288	1:80,000	44	2/1/2016	6/28/2018
13286	1:80,000	34	3/19/2019	3/19/2019
13301	1:40,000	22	12/11/2018	12/11/2018

Chart 13288

Charts with scales 1:80,000 (and smaller) inherently contain very generalized contours. As shown in Figure 10, the agreement between chart contours and new survey data (contoured at 60 feet intervals; same as chart) is good at depths less than 240 feet (73.1 meters). However, agreement becomes poor at depths beyond 300 feet throughout the surveyed area. This disagreement is most likely due to the low resolution and lack of full bottom coverage during prior surveys rather than over generalization. It is recommended that contours within the survey area be revised.

Chart 13286

Charts with scales 1:80,000 (and smaller) inherently contain very generalized contours. As shown in Figure 11, the agreement between chart contours and new survey data (contoured at 60 feet intervals; same as chart) is good at depths less than 420 feet (128 meters). However, since only a very small surface area deeper than 420 feet exists in the survey area, this disagreement could be considered negligible.

Chart 13301

A small portion of the survey area coincides with chart 13301. Surveyed depths have good overall agreement with charted contours and soundings (Figure 12), although individual soundings may disagree at any given location.

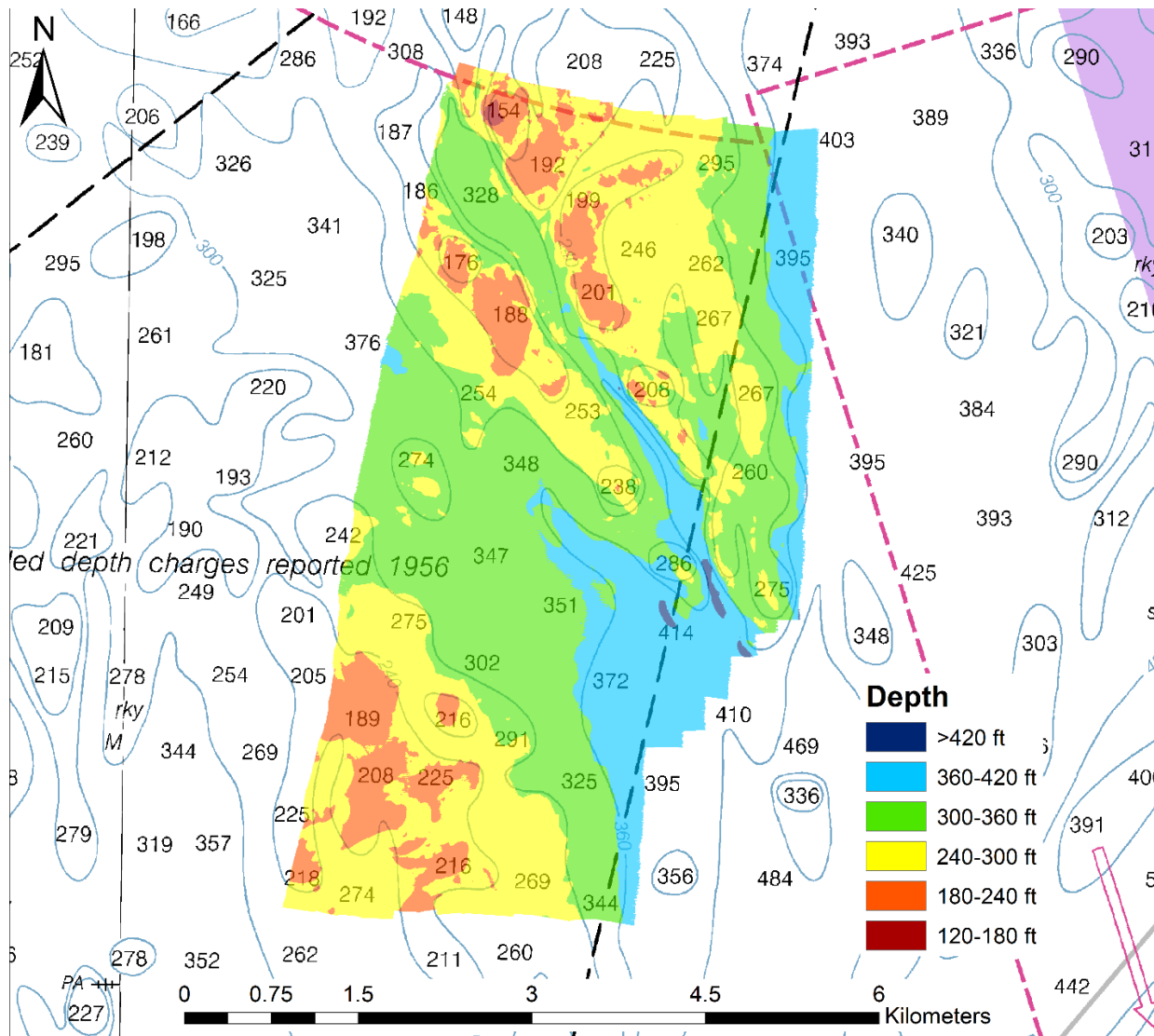
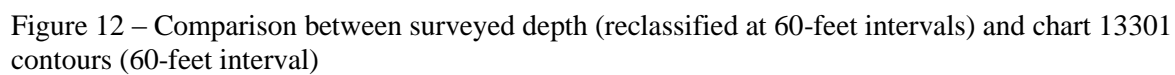


Figure 11 – Comparison between surveyed depth (reclassified at 60-foot intervals) and chart 13286 contours (60-foot interval)



6.0 Summary

A total of approximately 18 mi² (47 km²) of high-resolution multibeam data were collected in the mainscheme survey area by MCMI between August and November 2018. With the exception of numerous small holidays, multibeam coverage was 100% in all areas surveyed. Survey data were processed with 4-meter grid resolution. The consistency of hydrographic data collected aboard the R/V Amy Gale was reflected in the results of the surface difference tests between junction survey data, where mean vertical differences for all tests were less than 0.05 meters. Standard deviations of all tests were relatively low and comparable to those achieved by small NOAA vessels (e.g. *Ferdinand R. Hassler*) for similar surveys in Maine's coastal waters. Comparisons between these survey data and the largest scale nautical charts in the immediate vicinity show good overall agreement except for in surveyed areas at depths greater than 91 meters (locality off Monhegan Island) and 120 meters (locality off Saco Bay). Overall, these data are of sufficient quality to supersede previous data collected in the vicinity. It is recommended that the corresponding charts be updated to reflect these data.

MCMI has utilized final data products for high-resolution backscatter and bathymetry to refine existing seafloor sediment maps and determine the spatial extent of sand deposits within federal water. When combined with existing geophysical (e.g. seismic reflection profiles and side-scan sonar) data, these data may also be used to refine interpretations of coastal/nearshore geomorphology and three-dimensional assessments of potential sediment resources/valley fill in the region. In addition, these data are a critical component of benthic habitat classification and modeling performed by MCMI. Overall, these data have a variety of applications and are an invaluable resource to public and private agencies who wish to more effectively manage and understand coastal and marine resources.

These data were acquired and processed to meet Office of Coast Survey bathymetry standards as best as possible, and were shared with the UNH-NOAA Joint Hydrographic Center / Center for Coastal and Ocean Mapping for review.

Please contact the Maine Coastal Mapping Initiative for additional information or data requests.

References

NOAA, 2014. NOS hydrographic surveys specifications and deliverables: U.S Department of Commerce National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Page 89.

U.S. Department of the Interior, 2014. Proposed geophysical and geological activities in the Atlantic OCS to identify sand resources and borrow areas north Atlantic, mid-Atlantic, and south Atlantic-Straits of Florida planning areas, *final environmental assessment*. OCS EIS/EA BOEM 2013-219 U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Ocean Energy Management Division of Environmental Assessment Herndon, VA, January 2014.

Appendix A – Specific dates of data acquisition for mainscheme surveys

Mainscheme

08/01/18

08/06/18

08/16/18

08/17/18

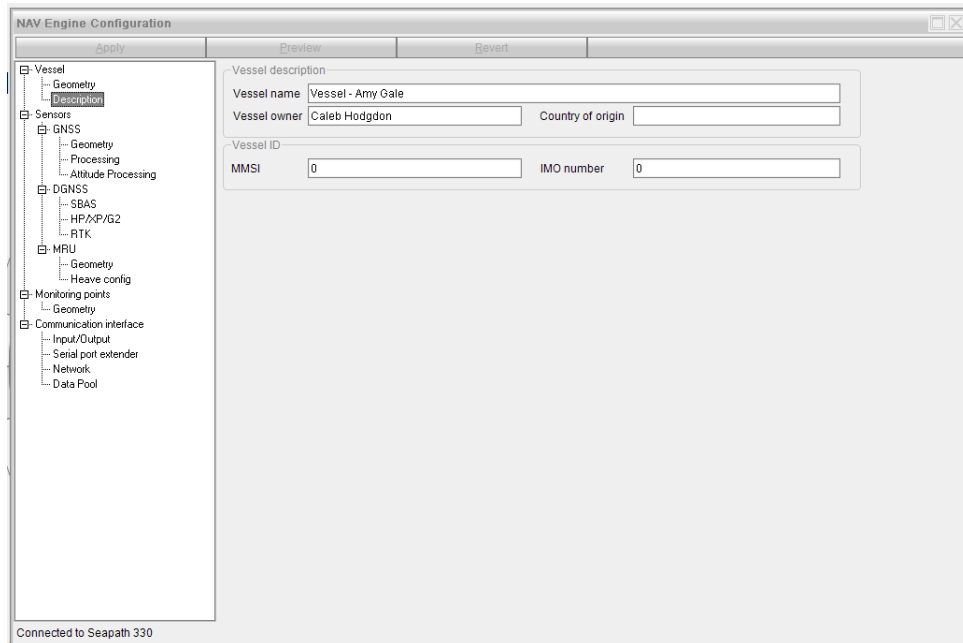
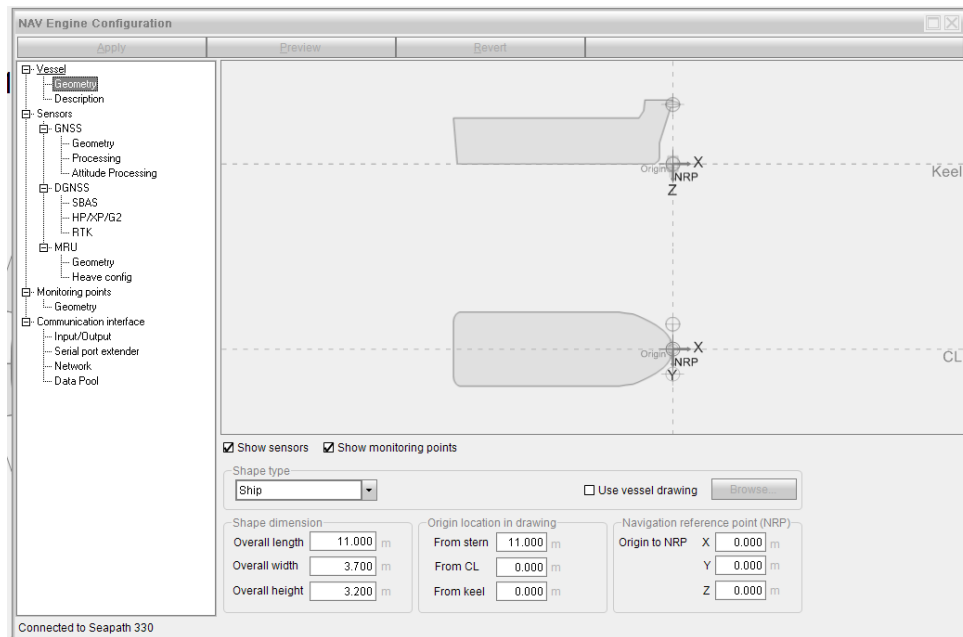
09/04/18

10/01/18

11/15/18

11/19/18

Appendix B – Configuration settings for Seapath 330



NAV Engine Configuration

Apply Preview Revert

- Vessel
 - Geometry
 - Description
- Sensors
 - GNSS
 - Geometry
 - Processing
 - Altitude Processing
 - DGNSS
 - SBAS
 - HP/XP/G2
 - RTK
 - MRU
 - Geometry
 - Heave config
- Monitoring points
 - Geometry
- Communication interface
 - Input/Output
 - Serial port extender
 - Network
 - Data Pool

☒ Show sensors ☒ Show monitoring points

Antenna configuration

Antenna type: **NOV702GG** NONE ☒ Antenna beam

Antenna location (from Origin)

	Position [m]		
	X	Y	Z
GPS 1 (port)	0.158	-1.245	-3.000
GPS 2 (starboard)	0.158	1.252	-3.035

Antenna offset (from antenna 1 to antenna 2)

Baseline length: 2.500 m

Heading offset: 270.000 °

Height difference: 0.000 m

Calibration wizard

Connected to Seapath 330

NAV Engine Configuration

Apply Preview Revert

- Vessel
 - Geometry
 - Description
- Sensors
 - GNSS
 - Geometry
 - Processing
 - Altitude Processing
 - DGNSS
 - SBAS
 - HP/XP/G2
 - RTK
 - MRU
 - Geometry
 - Heave config
- Monitoring points
 - Geometry
- Communication interface
 - Input/Output
 - Serial port extender
 - Network
 - Data Pool

Height aiding

Aid mode: Off

SV masking

Elevation mask: 10 °

Integrity

Accuracy level: 10.00 m

Ionosphere

Ionosphere activity: Normal

Connected to Seapath 330

NAV Engine Configuration

Apply Preview Revert

Vessel

- Geometry
- Description

Sensors

- GNSS
 - Geometry
 - Processing
 - Altitude Processing
- DGNSS
 - SBAS
 - HP/X/P/G2
 - RTK
- MRU
 - Geometry
 - Heave config
- Monitoring points
 - Geometry
- Communication interface
 - Input/Output
 - Serial port extender
 - Network
 - Data Pool

GNSS attitude processing settings

Max pitch and roll angles * (default 15)

Average pitch and roll angles * (default 7)

Glonass option

Connected to Seapath 330

NAV Engine Configuration

Apply Preview Revert

Vessel

- Geometry
- Description

Sensors

- GNSS
 - Geometry
 - Processing
 - Altitude Processing
- DGNSS
 - SBAS
 - HP/X/P/G2
 - RTK
- MRU
 - Geometry
 - Heave config
- Monitoring points
 - Geometry
- Communication interface
 - Input/Output
 - Serial port extender
 - Network
 - Data Pool

☒ Enabled
 ☐ Enable SBAS test mode

☐ Automatic

☒ Manual

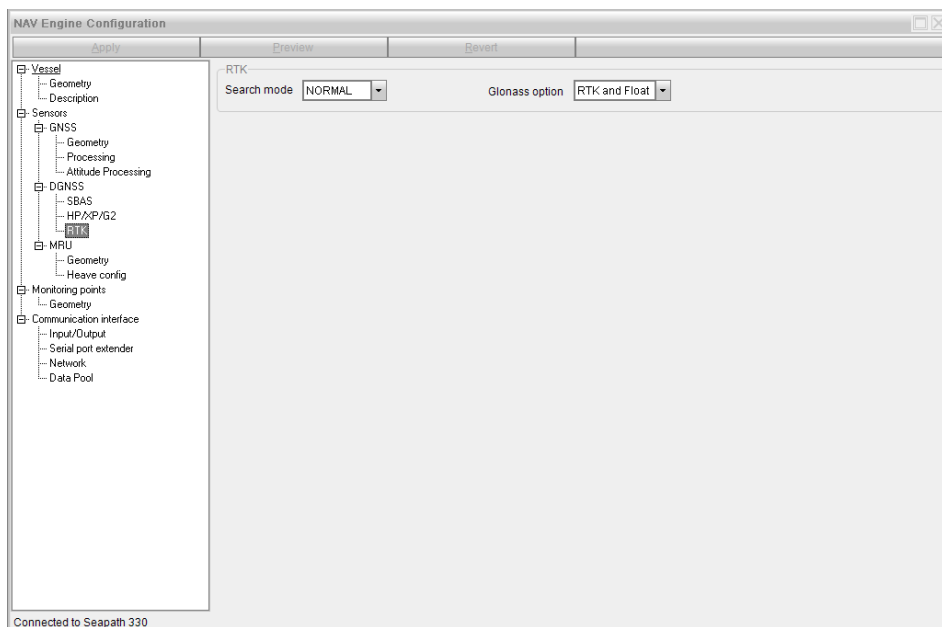
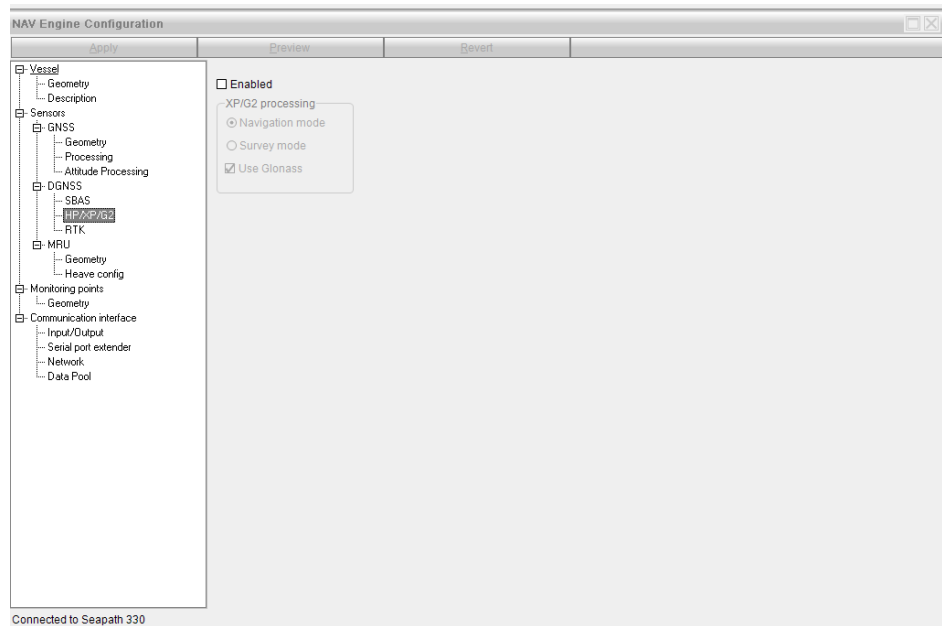
EGNOS
 ☐ 120
 ☐ 124
 ☐ 126

WAAS
 ☐ 133
 ☒ 135
 ☒ 138

MSAS
 ☐ 129
 ☐ 137

GAGAN
 ☐ 127
 ☐ 128

Connected to Seapath 330



NAV Engine Configuration

Apply

Preview

Revert

Vessel

Geometry

Description

Sensors

GNSS

Geometry

Processing

Attitude Processing

DGNSS

SBAS

HP/P/G2

RTK

MRU

Geometry

Heave config

Monitoring points

Geometry

Communication interface

Input/Output

Serial port extender

Network

Data Pool

MRU

MRU

MRU

MRU

MRU

MRU location (from Origin)

X

0.000

m

Y

0.000

m

Z

0.000

m

MRU mounting angles

Roll

180.000

°

Pitch

0.000

°

Yaw

0.000

°

Mounting wizard

Physical mount

MRU Type

MRU 5.V

MRU

MRU

Show sensors

Show monitoring points

NAV Engine Configuration

Apply

Preview

Revert

Vessel

Geometry

Description

Sensors

GNSS

Geometry

Processing

Attitude Processing

DGNSS

SBAS

HP/P/G2

RTK

MRU

Geometry

Heave config

Monitoring points

Geometry

Communication interface

Input/Output

Serial port extender

Network

Data Pool

Heave filter

Option

Hydrographic survey

Period

5.0

s

Damping

0.7

Heave mean level

Roll/Pitch dependent

Connected to Seapath 330

27

NAV Engine Configuration

Apply Preview Revert

Vessel

- Geometry
- Description

Sensors

- GNSS
 - Geometry
 - Processing
 - Altitude Processing
- DGNSS
 - SBAS
 - HP/P/G2
 - RTK
- MRU
 - Geometry
 - Heave config
- Monitoring points
 - Geometry
- Communication interface
 - Input/Output
 - Serial port extender
 - Network
 - Data Pool

Keel

CL

EM2040C

EM2040C

☒ Show sensors

ID	Name	Position [m]		
		X	Y	Z
1	EM2040C	0.036	0.000	0.133

Monitoring points are entered relative to Origin

Connected to Seapath 330

NAV Engine Configuration

Apply Preview Revert

Vessel

- Geometry
- Description

Sensors

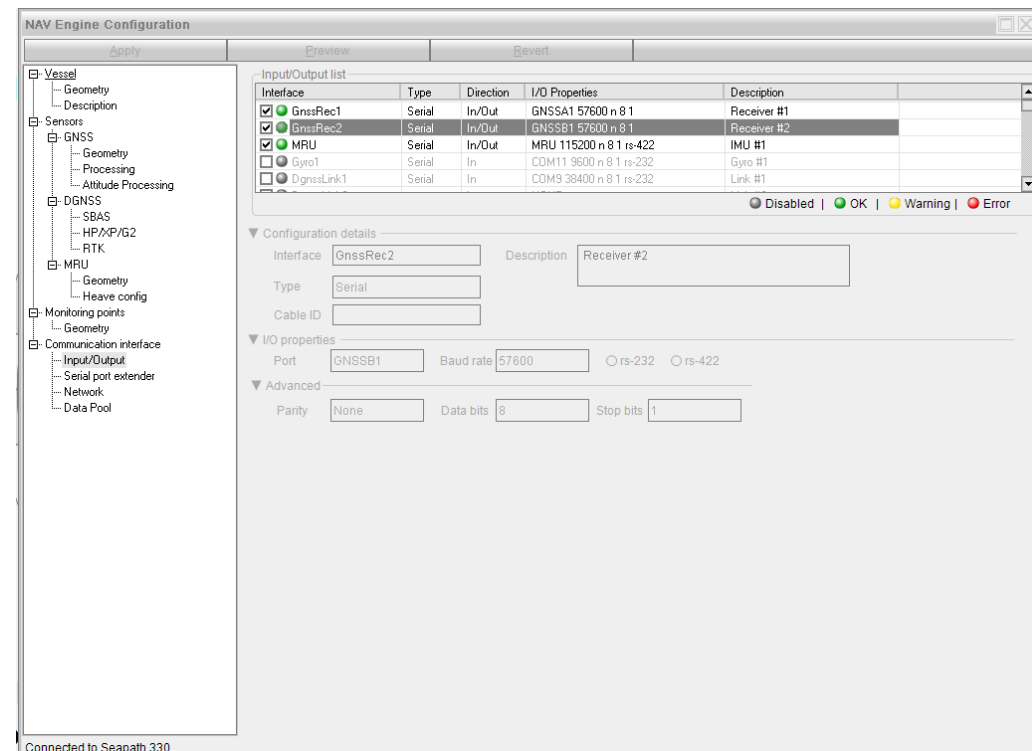
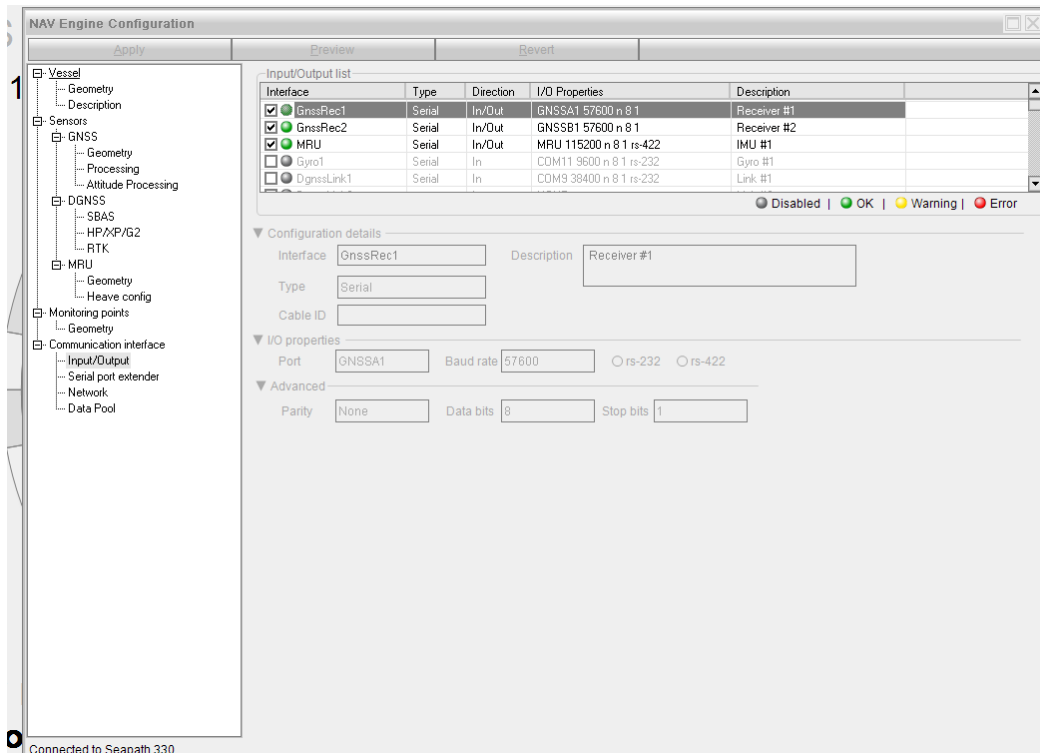
- GNSS
 - Geometry
 - Processing
 - Altitude Processing
- DGNSS
 - SBAS
 - HP/P/G2
 - RTK
- MRU
 - Geometry
 - Heave config
- Monitoring points
 - Geometry
- Communication interface
 - Input/Output
 - Serial port extender
 - Network
 - Data Pool

Input/Output list

Interface	Type	Direction	I/O Properties	Description
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GnssRec1	Serial	In/Out	GNSSA1 57600 n 8 1	Receiver #1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GnssRec2	Serial	In/Out	GNSSB1 57600 n 8 1	Receiver #2
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MRU	Serial	In/Out	MRU 115200 n 8 1 rs-422	IMU #1
<input type="checkbox"/> Gyro1	Serial	In	COM11 9600 n 8 1 rs-232	Gyro #1
<input type="checkbox"/> DgnssLink1	Serial	In	COM9 38400 n 8 1 rs-232	Link #1
<input type="checkbox"/> DgnssLink2		In	NONE	Link #2
<input type="checkbox"/> DgnssLink3		In	NONE	Link #3
<input type="checkbox"/> DgnssLink4		In	NONE	Link #4
<input type="checkbox"/> CorrectionRadio1			NONE	
<input type="checkbox"/> CorrectionRadio2			NONE	
<input type="checkbox"/> CorrectionRadio3			NONE	
<input type="checkbox"/> CorrectionRadio4			NONE	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TelegramOut1	Serial	Out	COM9 9600 n 8 1 rs-232	POSITION TO EM2040C
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TelegramOut2	Serial	Out	COM10 19200 n 8 1 rs-232	SIMRAD EM3000 to EM2040C
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TelegramOut3	Ethernet	Out	UDP LAN3 3001 BROADCAST	ATTITUDE VELOCITY TO EM2...
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TelegramOut4	Serial	Out	COM2 9600 n 8 1	POSITION and TIME TO QINSY
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TelegramOut5	Ethernet	Out	UDP LAN4 13001 BROADCAST	ATTITUDE VELOCITY TO QINSY
<input type="checkbox"/> TelegramOut6		Out	NONE	Telegram Out #6
<input type="checkbox"/> TelegramOut7		Out	NONE	Telegram Out #7
<input type="checkbox"/> TelegramOut8		Out	NONE	Telegram Out #8
<input type="checkbox"/> TelegramOut9		Out	NONE	Telegram Out #9
<input type="checkbox"/> TelegramOut10		Out	NONE	Telegram Out #10
<input type="checkbox"/> TelegramOut11		Out	NONE	Telegram Out #11
<input type="checkbox"/> TelegramOut12		Out	NONE	Telegram Out #12
<input type="checkbox"/> TelegramOut13		Out	NONE	Telegram Out #13
<input type="checkbox"/> TelegramOut14		Out	NONE	Telegram Out #14
<input type="checkbox"/> TelegramOut15		Out	NONE	Telegram Out #15
<input type="checkbox"/> TelegramOut16		Out	NONE	Telegram Out #16
<input type="checkbox"/> AnalogOut1	Analog	Out	Gain: 0.0000, offset: 2.0000	Analog Out #1
<input type="checkbox"/> AnalogOut2	Analog	Out	Gain: 0.0000, offset: -5.0000	Analog Out #2
<input type="checkbox"/> AnalogOut3	Analog	Out	Gain: 0.0000, offset: 7.0000	Analog Out #3

Disabled | OK | Warning | Error

Connected to Seapath 330



NAV Engine Configuration

Apply Preview Revert

Vessel

- Geometry
- Description

Sensors

- GNSS
 - Geometry
 - Processing
 - Attitude Processing
- DGNSS
 - SBAS
 - HP/P/G2
 - RTK
- MRU
 - Geometry
 - Heave config

Monitoring points

- Geometry

Communication interface

- Input/Output
- Serial port extender
- Network
- Data Pool

Connected to Seapath 330

Input/Output list

Interface	Type	Direction	I/O Properties	Description
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GnssRec1	Serial	In/Out	GNSSA1 57600 n 8 1	Receiver #1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GnssRec2	Serial	In/Out	GNSSB1 57600 n 8 1	Receiver #2
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MRU	Serial	In/Out	MRU1 115200 n 8 1 rs-422	IMU #1
<input type="checkbox"/> Gyro1	Serial	In	COM11 9600 n 8 1 rs-232	Gyro #1
<input type="checkbox"/> DgnssLink1	Serial	In	COM9 38400 n 8 1 rs-232	Link #1

Disabled | OK | Warning | Error

Configuration details

Interface: MRU Description: IMU #1

Type: Serial

Cable ID:

I/O properties

Port: MRU Baud rate: 115200 ☐ rs-232 ☒ rs-422

Advanced

Parity: None Data bits: 8 Stop bits: 1

NAV Engine Configuration

Apply Preview Revert

Vessel

- Geometry
- Description

Sensors

- GNSS
 - Geometry
 - Processing
 - Attitude Processing
- DGNSS
 - SBAS
 - HP/P/G2
 - RTK
- MRU
 - Geometry
 - Heave config

Monitoring points

- Geometry

Communication interface

- Input/Output
- Serial port extender
- Network
- Data Pool

Connected to Seapath 330

Input/Output list

Interface	Type	Direction	I/O Properties	Description
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TelegramOut1	Serial	Out	COM9 9600 n 8 1 rs-232	POSITION TO EM2040C
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TelegramOut2	Serial	Out	COM10 19200 n 8 1 rs-232	SIMRAD EM3000 to EM2040C
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TelegramOut3	Ethernet	Out	UDP LAN3 3001 BROADCAST	ATTITUDE VELOCITY TO EM2...
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TelegramOut4	Serial	Out	COM2 9600 n 8 1	POSITION TO QINSY
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TelegramOut5	Ethernet	Out	UDP LAN4 13001 BROADCAST	ATTITUDE VELOCITY TO QINSY

Disabled | OK | Warning | Error

Configuration details

Interface: TelegramOut1 Description: POSITION TO EM2040C

Type: Serial

Cable ID:

I/O properties

Port: COM9 Baud rate: 9600 ☒ rs-232 ☐ rs-422

Advanced

Parity: None Data bits: 8 Stop bits: 1

Telegram out properties

Format: NMEA Datum: WGS84 Monitoring point: EM2040C

NMEA selection: GGA ZDA HDT

Options:

NMEA talker ID: IN ☐ Log to file Time precision: 2

Telegram timing

Interval [s]: 1.000 ☐ Event driven ☒ Timer driven

NAV Engine Configuration

Apply Preview Revert

Vessel

- Geometry
- Description

Sensors

- GNSS
 - Geometry
 - Processing
 - Attitude Processing
- DGNSS
 - SBAS
 - HP/XP/G2
 - RTK
- MRU
 - Geometry
 - Heave config
- Monitoring points
 - Geometry
- Communication interface
 - Input/Output
 - Serial port extender
 - Network
 - Data Pool

Connected to Seapath 330

Input/Output list

Interface	Type	Direction	I/O Properties	Description
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TelegramOut1	Serial	Out	COM9 9600 n 8 1 rs-232	POSITION TO EM2040C
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TelegramOut2	Serial	Out	COM10 19200 n 8 1 rs-232	SIMRAD EM3000 to EM2040C
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TelegramOut3	Ethernet	Out	UDP LAN3 3001 BROADCAST	ATTITUDE VELOCITY TO EM2...
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TelegramOut4	Serial	Out	COM2 9600 n 8 1	POSITION TO QINSY
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TelegramOut5	Ethernet	Out	UDP LAN4 13001 BROADCAST	ATTITUDE VELOCITY TO QINSY

Disabled | OK | Warning | Error

▼ Configuration details

Interface: TelegramOut2 Description: SIMRAD EM3000 to EM2040C

Type: Serial

Cable ID:

▼ I/O properties

Port: COM10 Baud rate: 19200 ☐ rs-232 ☐ rs-422

▼ Advanced

Parity: None Data bits: 8 Stop bits: 1

▼ Telegram out properties

Format: Simrad EM3000-Hipap ☐ Log to file Monitoring point: EM2040C

Options:

▼ Telegram timing

Interval [s]: 0.010 ☐ Event driven ☒ Timer driven

NAV Engine Configuration

Apply Preview Revert

Vessel

- Geometry
- Description

Sensors

- GNSS
 - Geometry
 - Processing
 - Attitude Processing
- DGNSS
 - SBAS
 - HP/XP/G2
 - RTK
- MRU
 - Geometry
 - Heave config
- Monitoring points
 - Geometry
- Communication interface
 - Input/Output
 - Serial port extender
 - Network
 - Data Pool

Connected to Seapath 330

Input/Output list

Interface	Type	Direction	I/O Properties	Description
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TelegramOut1	Serial	Out	COM9 9600 n 8 1 rs-232	POSITION TO EM2040C
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TelegramOut2	Serial	Out	COM10 19200 n 8 1 rs-232	SIMRAD EM3000 to EM2040C
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TelegramOut3	Ethernet	Out	UDP LAN3 3001 BROADCAST	ATTITUDE VELOCITY TO EM2...
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TelegramOut4	Serial	Out	COM2 9600 n 8 1	POSITION TO QINSY
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TelegramOut5	Ethernet	Out	UDP LAN4 13001 BROADCAST	ATTITUDE VELOCITY TO QINSY

Disabled | OK | Warning | Error

▼ Configuration details

Interface: TelegramOut3 Description: ATTITUDE VELOCITY TO EM2040C

Type: Ethernet

Cable ID:

▼ I/O properties

☒ Broadcast ☐ Unicast ☐ Multicast

Local interface: LAN3 (192.168.2.10)

Remote port: 3001

▼ Telegram out properties

Format: Seapath binary 11 Datum: WGS84 Monitoring point: EM2040C

Options:

☐ Log to file

▼ Telegram timing

Interval [s]: 0.010 ☐ Event driven ☒ Timer driven

NAV Engine Configuration

Apply Preview Revert

Vessel

- Geometry
- Description

Sensors

- GNSS
 - Geometry
 - Processing
 - Altitude Processing
- DGNSS
 - SBAS
 - HP/PP/G2
 - RTK
- MRU
 - Geometry
 - Heave config
- Monitoring points
 - Geometry
- Communication interface
 - Input/Output
 - Serial port extender
 - Network
 - Data Pool

Input/Output list

Interface	Type	Direction	I/O Properties	Description
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TelegramOut3	Ethernet	Out	UDP LAN3 3001 BROADCAST	ATTITUDE VELOCITY TO EM2...
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TelegramOut4	Serial	Out	COM2 9600 n 8 1	POSITION and TIME TO QINSY
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TelegramOut5	Ethernet	Out	UDP LAN4 13001 BROADCAST	ATTITUDE VELOCITY TO QINSY
<input type="checkbox"/> TelegramOut6	Out	NONE		Telegram Out #6
<input type="checkbox"/> TelegramOut7	Out	NONE		Telegram Out #7

Disabled | OK | Warning | Error

▼ Configuration details

Interface TelegramOut4 Description POSITION and TIME TO QINSY

Type Serial

Cable ID

▼ I/O properties

Port COM2 Baud rate 9600 rs-232 rs-422

► Advanced

▼ Telegram out properties

Format NMEA Datum WGS84 Monitoring point EM2040C

NMEA selection GGA GLL ZDA HDT

Options

NMEA talker ID IN Log to file Time precision 2

▼ Telegram timing

Interval [s] 1.000 Event driven Timer driven

Connected to Seapath 330

NAV Engine Configuration

Apply Preview Revert

Vessel

- Geometry
- Description

Sensors

- GNSS
 - Geometry
 - Processing
 - Altitude Processing
- DGNSS
 - SBAS
 - HP/PP/G2
 - RTK
- MRU
 - Geometry
 - Heave config
- Monitoring points
 - Geometry
- Communication interface
 - Input/Output
 - Serial port extender
 - Network
 - Data Pool

Input/Output list

Interface	Type	Direction	I/O Properties	Description
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TelegramOut3	Ethernet	Out	UDP LAN3 3001 BROADCAST	ATTITUDE VELOCITY TO EM2...
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TelegramOut4	Serial	Out	COM2 9600 n 8 1	POSITION and TIME TO QINSY
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TelegramOut5	Ethernet	Out	UDP LAN4 13001 BROADCAST	ATTITUDE VELOCITY TO QINSY
<input type="checkbox"/> TelegramOut6	Out	NONE		Telegram Out #6
<input type="checkbox"/> TelegramOut7	Out	NONE		Telegram Out #7

Disabled | OK | Warning | Error

▼ Configuration details

Interface TelegramOut4 Description POSITION and TIME TO QINSY

Type Serial

Cable ID

▼ I/O properties

Port COM2 Baud rate 9600 rs-232 rs-422

► Advanced

Parity None Data bits 8 Stop bits 1

▼ Telegram out properties

Format NMEA Datum WGS84 Monitoring point EM2040C

NMEA selection GGA GLL ZDA HDT

Options

NMEA talker ID IN Log to file Time precision 2

▼ Telegram timing

Interval [s] 1.000 Event driven Timer driven

NAV Engine Configuration

Apply Preview Revert

☒ Vessel
 Geometry
 Description
☒ Sensors
 GNSS
 Geometry
 Processing
 Attitude Processing
 DGNSS
 SBAS
 HP/X/P/G2
 RTK
 MRU
 Geometry
 Heave config
☒ Monitoring points
 Geometry
☒ Communication interface
 Input/Output
 Serial port extender
 Network
 Data Pool

Input/Output list

Interface	Type	Direction	I/O Properties	Description
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TelegramOut3	Ethernet	Out	UDP LAN3 3001 BROADCAST	ATTITUDE VELOCITY TO EM2...
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TelegramOut4	Serial	Out	COM2 9600 n 8 1	POSITION TO QINSY
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TelegramOut5	Ethernet	Out	UDP LAN4 13001 BROADCAST	ATTITUDE VELOCITY TO QINSY
<input type="checkbox"/> TelegramOut6	Out	NONE		Telegram Out #6
<input type="checkbox"/> TelegramOut7	Out	NONE		Telegram Out #7

☐ Disabled | ☒ OK | ☐ Warning | ☐ Error

▼ Configuration details

Interface: TelegramOut5 Description: ATTITUDE VELOCITY TO QINSY

Type: Ethernet

Cable ID:

▼ I/O properties

☒ Broadcast ☐ Unicast ☐ Multicast
 Local interface: LAN4 (192.168.3.10)
 Remote port: 13001

▼ Telegram out properties

Format: Seapath binary 11 Datum: WGS84 Monitoring point: EM2040C
 Options:
☐ Log to file

▼ Telegram timing

Interval [s]: 0.010 ☒ Event driven ☐ Timer driven

Connected to Seapath 330

NAV Engine Configuration

Apply Preview Revert

☒ Vessel
 Geometry
 Description
☒ Sensors
 GNSS
 Geometry
 Processing
 Attitude Processing
 DGNSS
 SBAS
 HP/X/P/G2
 RTK
 MRU
 Geometry
 Heave config
☒ Monitoring points
 Geometry
☒ Communication interface
 Input/Output
 Serial port extender
 Network
 Data Pool

Address: 192.168.1.150 Open configuration

Type: Disabled

Connected to Seapath 330

NAV Engine Configuration

Apply Preview Revert

- Vessel
 - Geometry
 - Description
- Sensors
 - GNSS
 - Geometry
 - Processing
 - Altitude Processing
 - DGNSS
 - SBAS
 - HP/XP/G2
 - RTK
 - MRU
 - Geometry
 - Heave config
- Monitoring points
 - Geometry
- Communication interface
 - Input/Output
 - Serial port extender
 - Network
 - Data Pool

Interface settings

Interface: LAN2

☐ DHCP

IP address: 192.168.1.11

Subnet mask: 255.255.255.0

Gateway

Gateway interface: LAN2

Default gateway: . . .

Connected to Seapath 330

NAV Engine Configuration

Apply Preview Revert

- Vessel
 - Geometry
 - Description
- Sensors
 - GNSS
 - Geometry
 - Processing
 - Altitude Processing
 - DGNSS
 - SBAS
 - HP/XP/G2
 - RTK
 - MRU
 - Geometry
 - Heave config
- Monitoring points
 - Geometry
- Communication interface
 - Input/Output
 - Serial port extender
 - Network
 - Data Pool

Data pool parameters

Processing unit name: Unit #1

Network interface name: LAN2 (192.168.1.11)

UDP address: 239.255.0.3

UDP port: 31000

Connected to Seapath 330

Appendix C – Template database settings in QINSy (for acquisition)

Template database name: AmyGale_2018.db

QINSy uses the following reference frame conventions (these differ from those used by Seapath 330):

Pitch rotation: + bow up

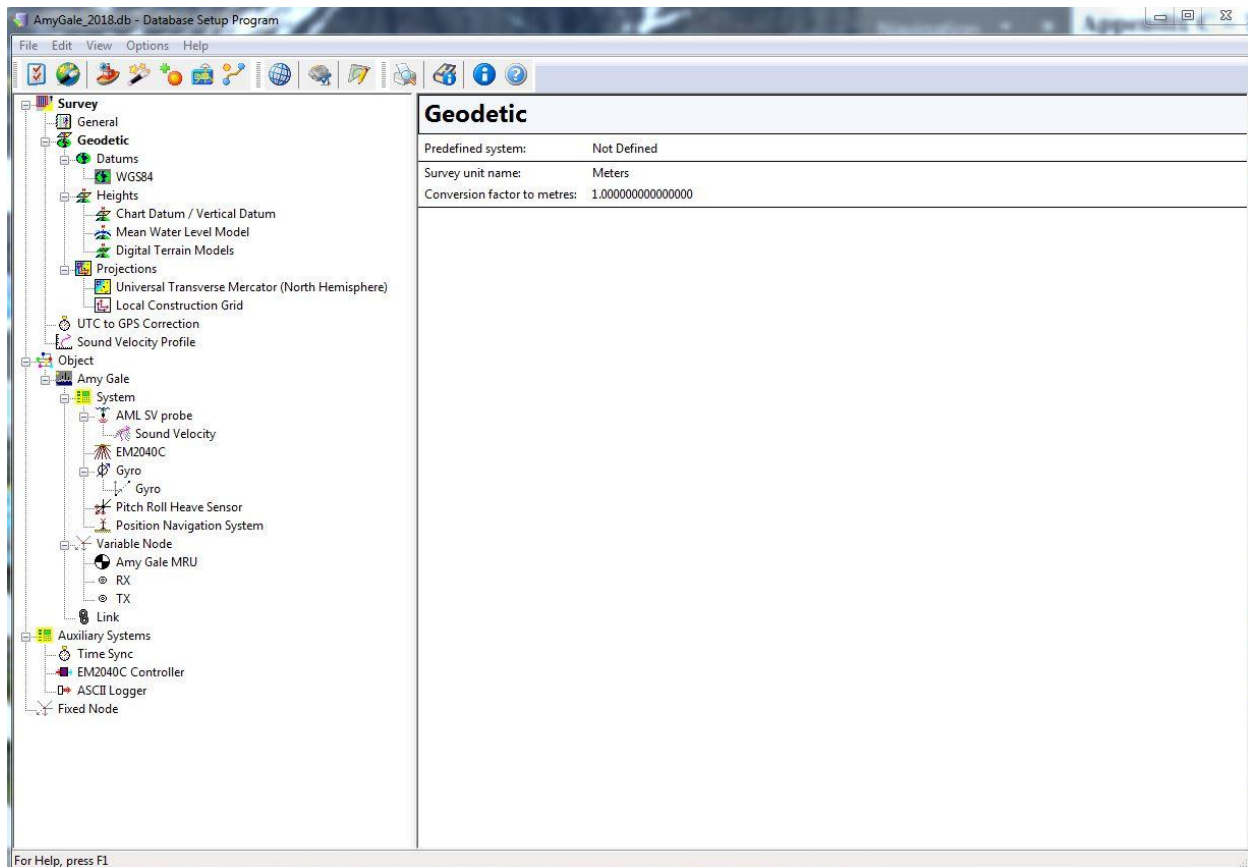
Roll rotation: + heeling to starboard

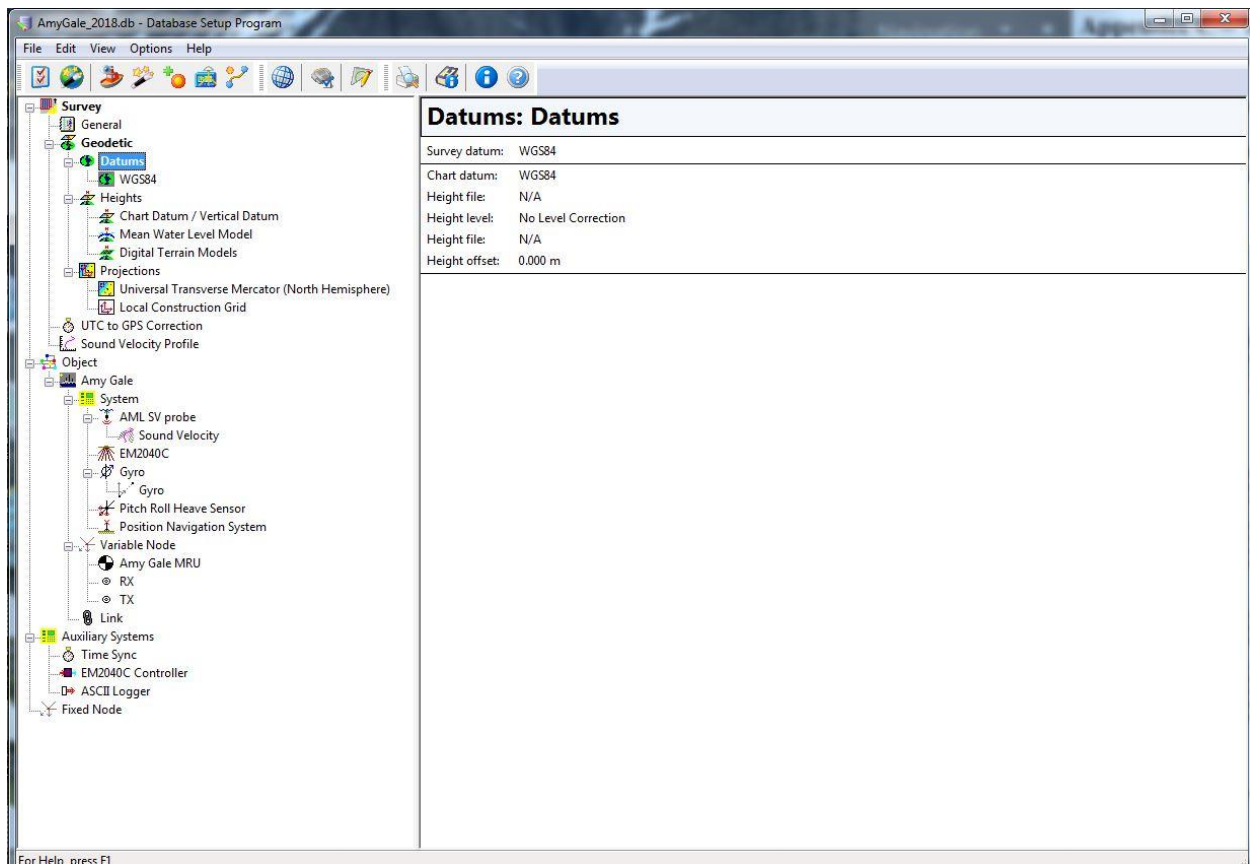
Heave: + upwards

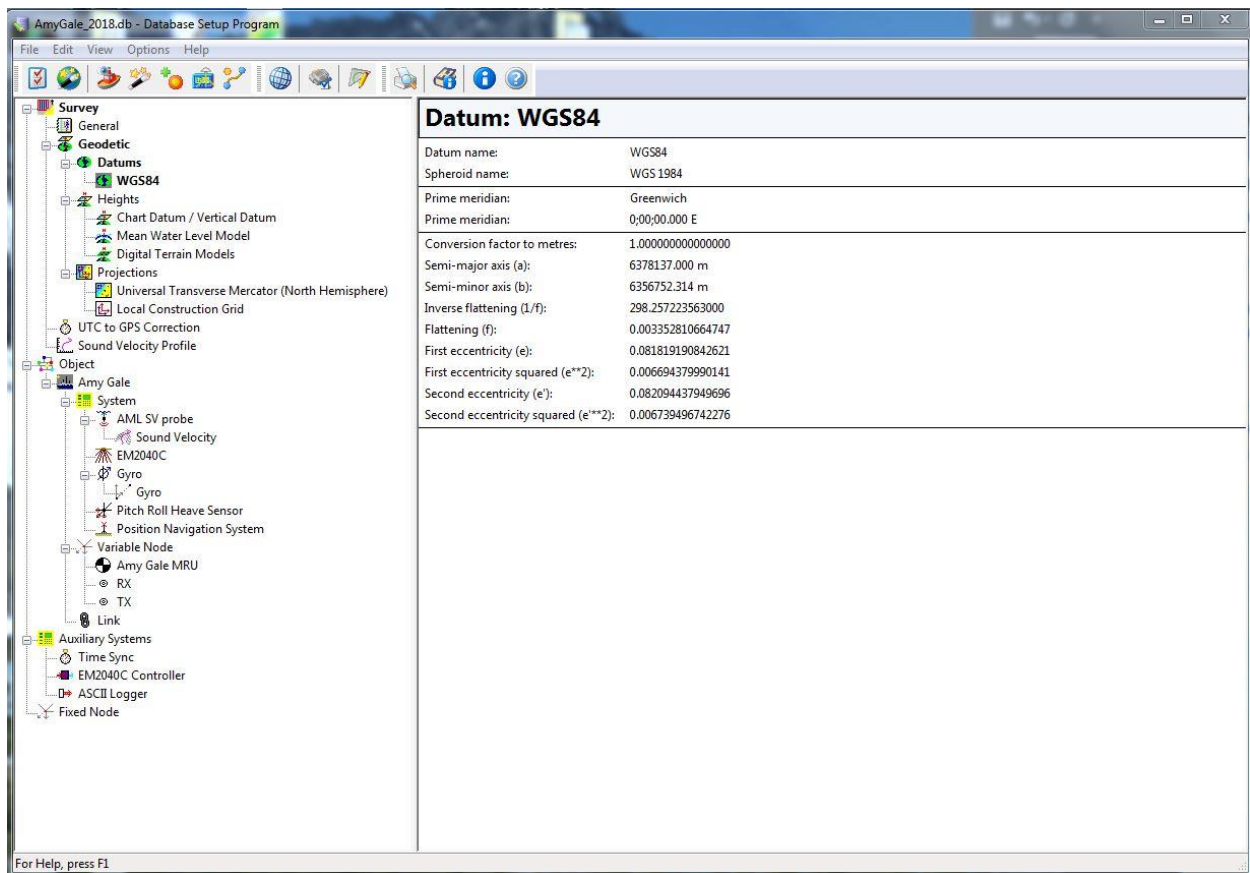
X: + to starboard

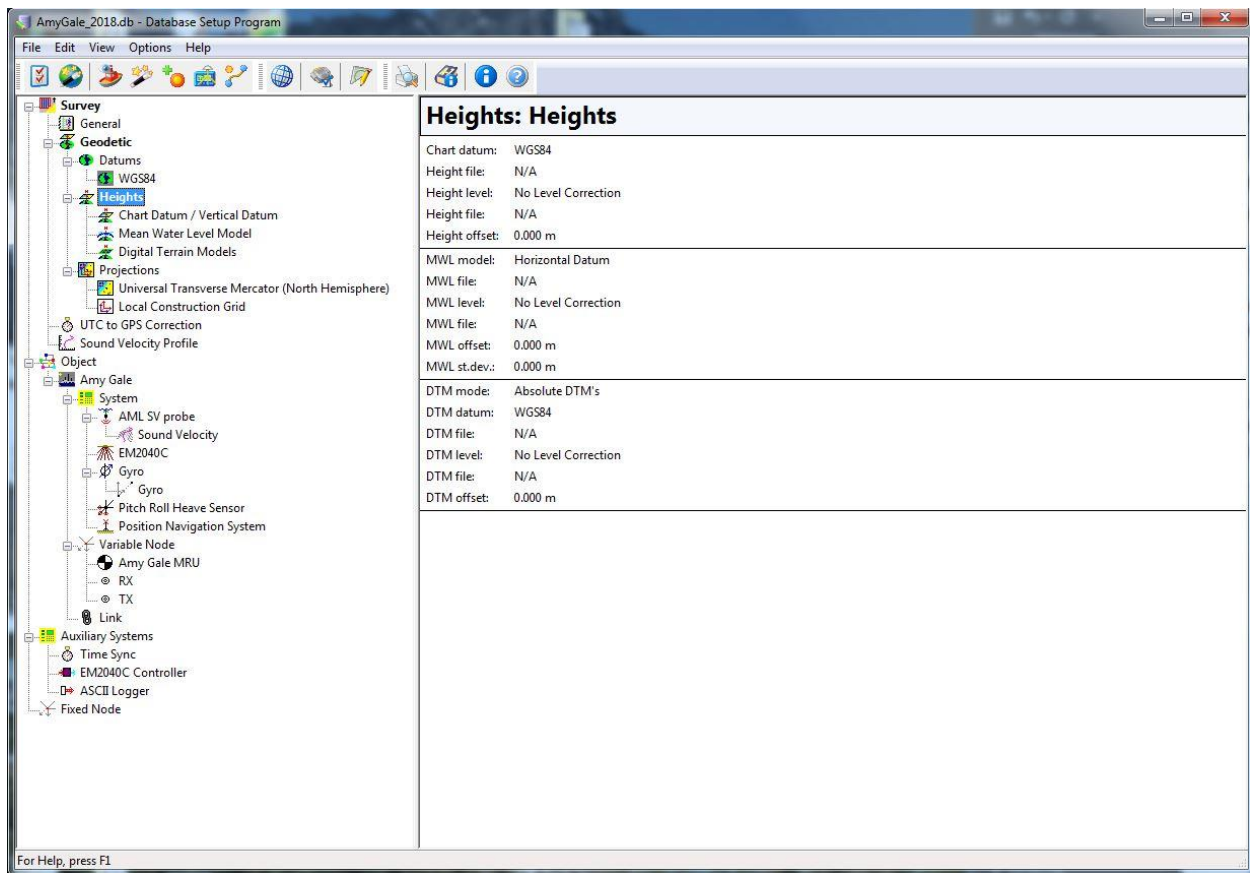
Y: + towards bow

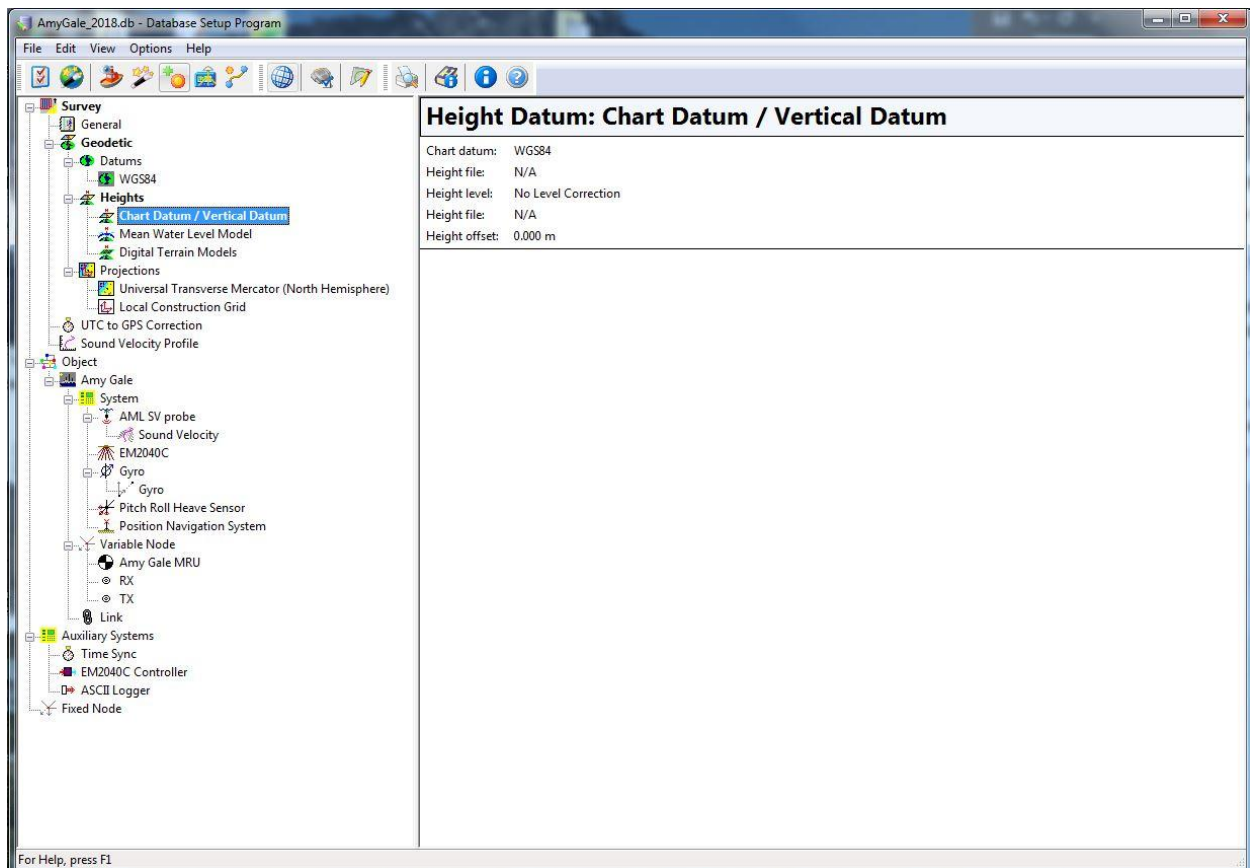
Z: + up

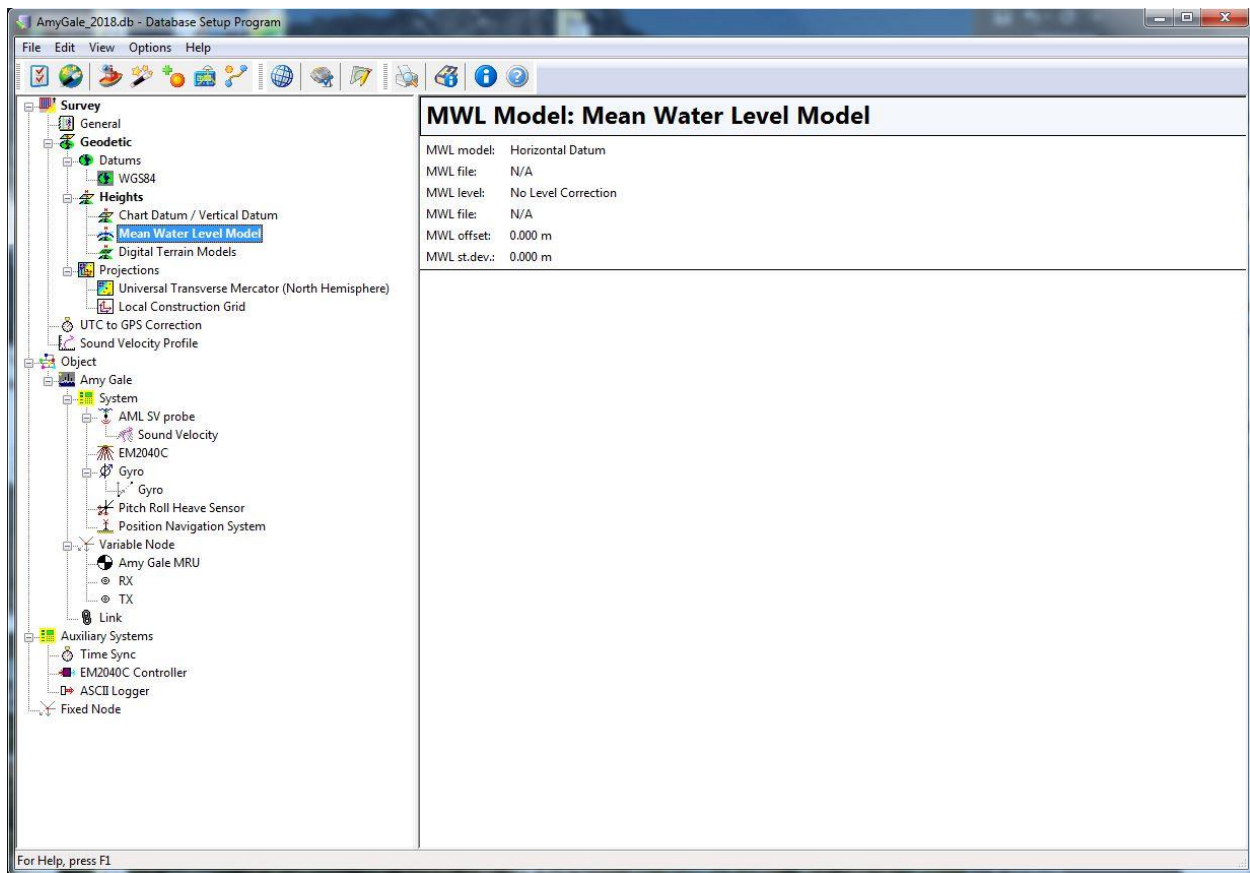


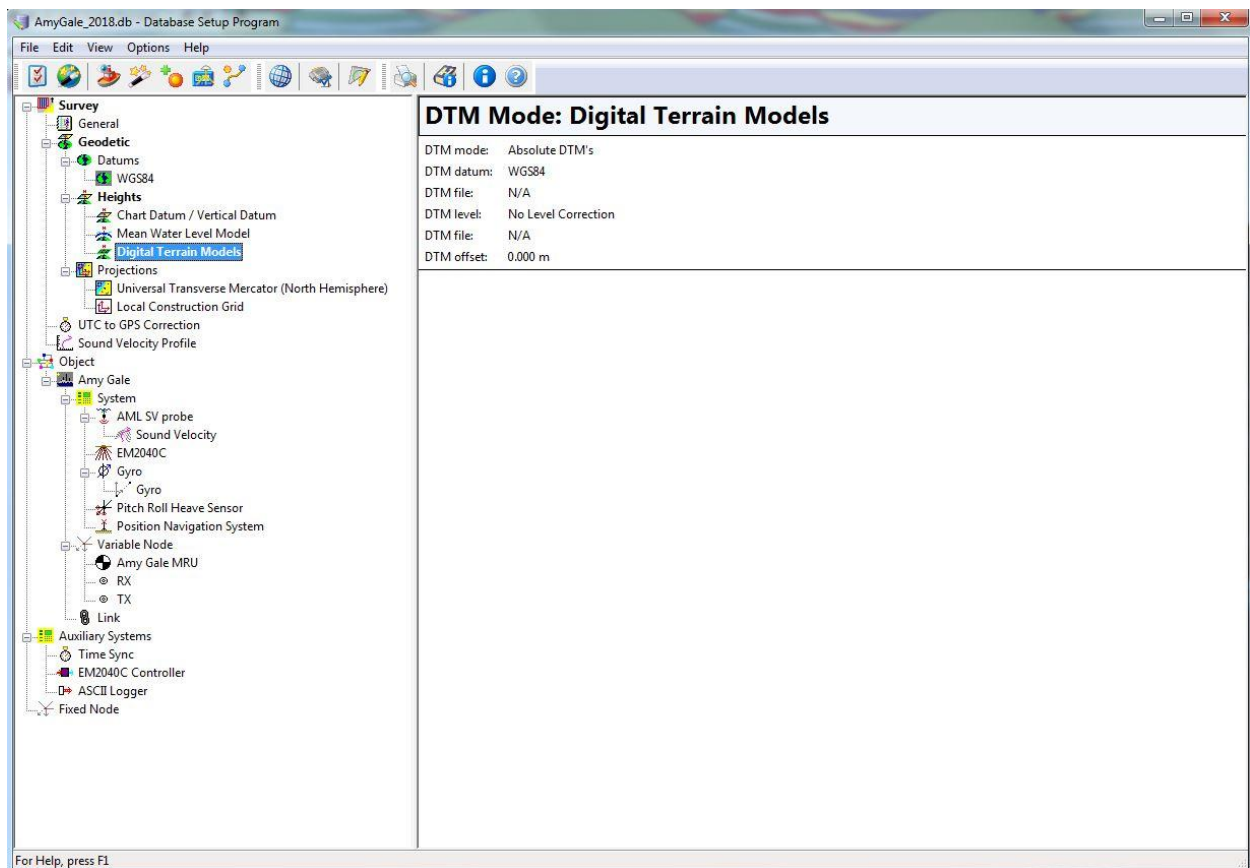


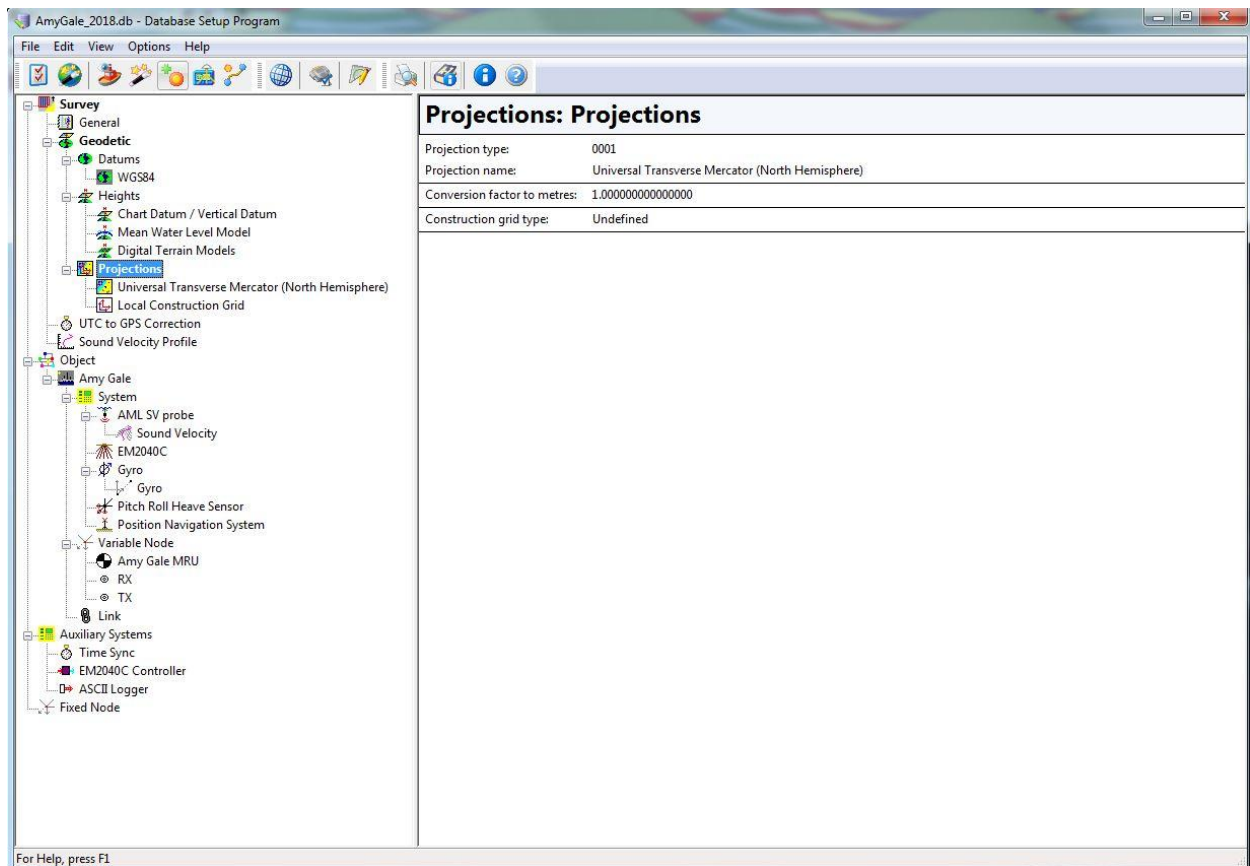


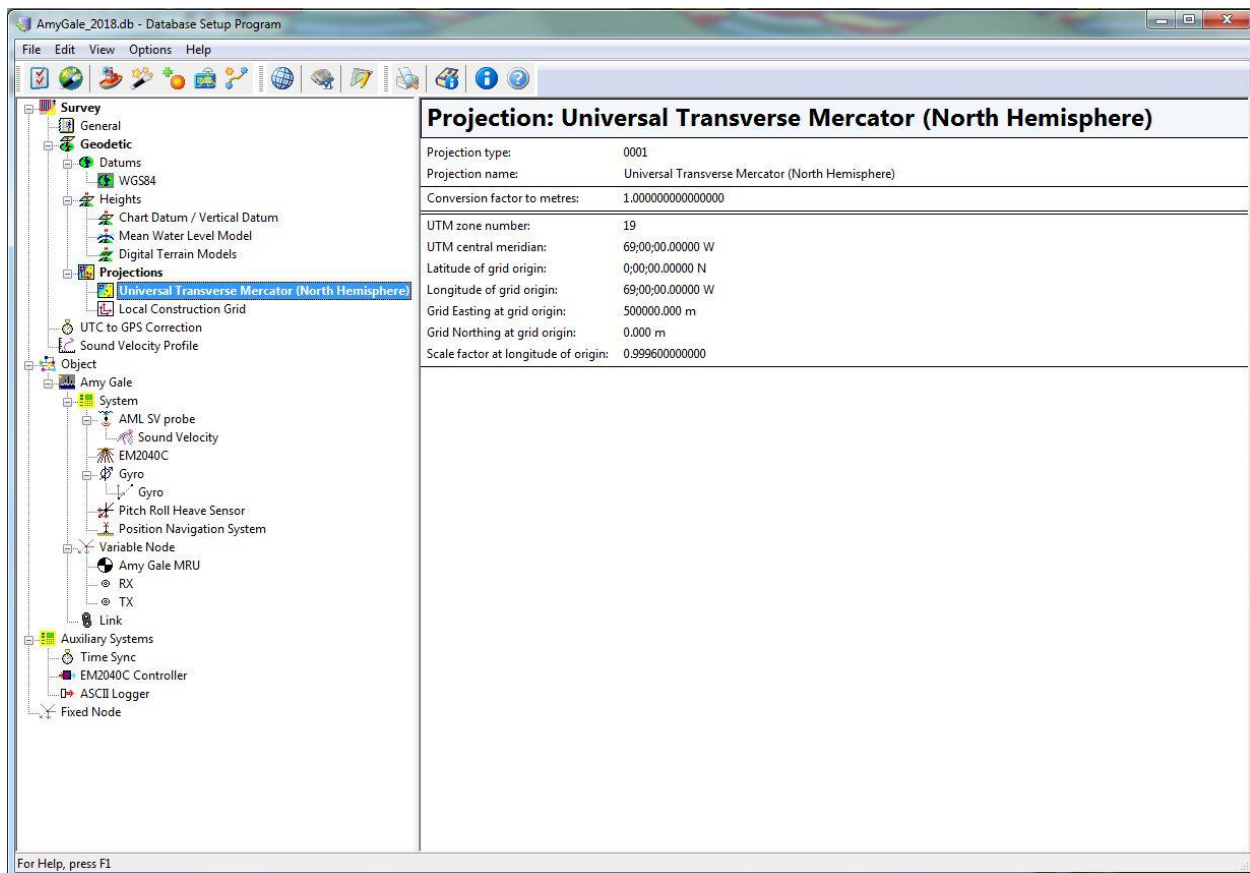


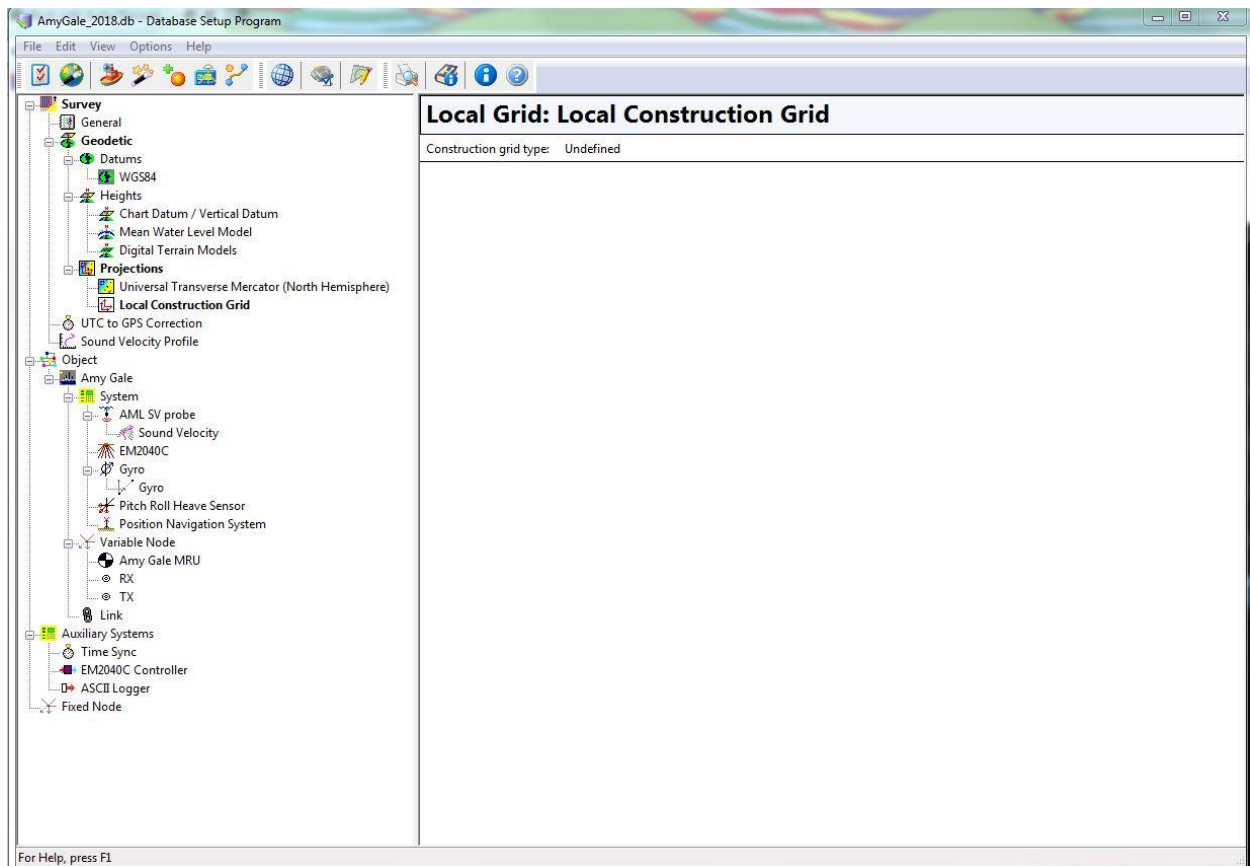


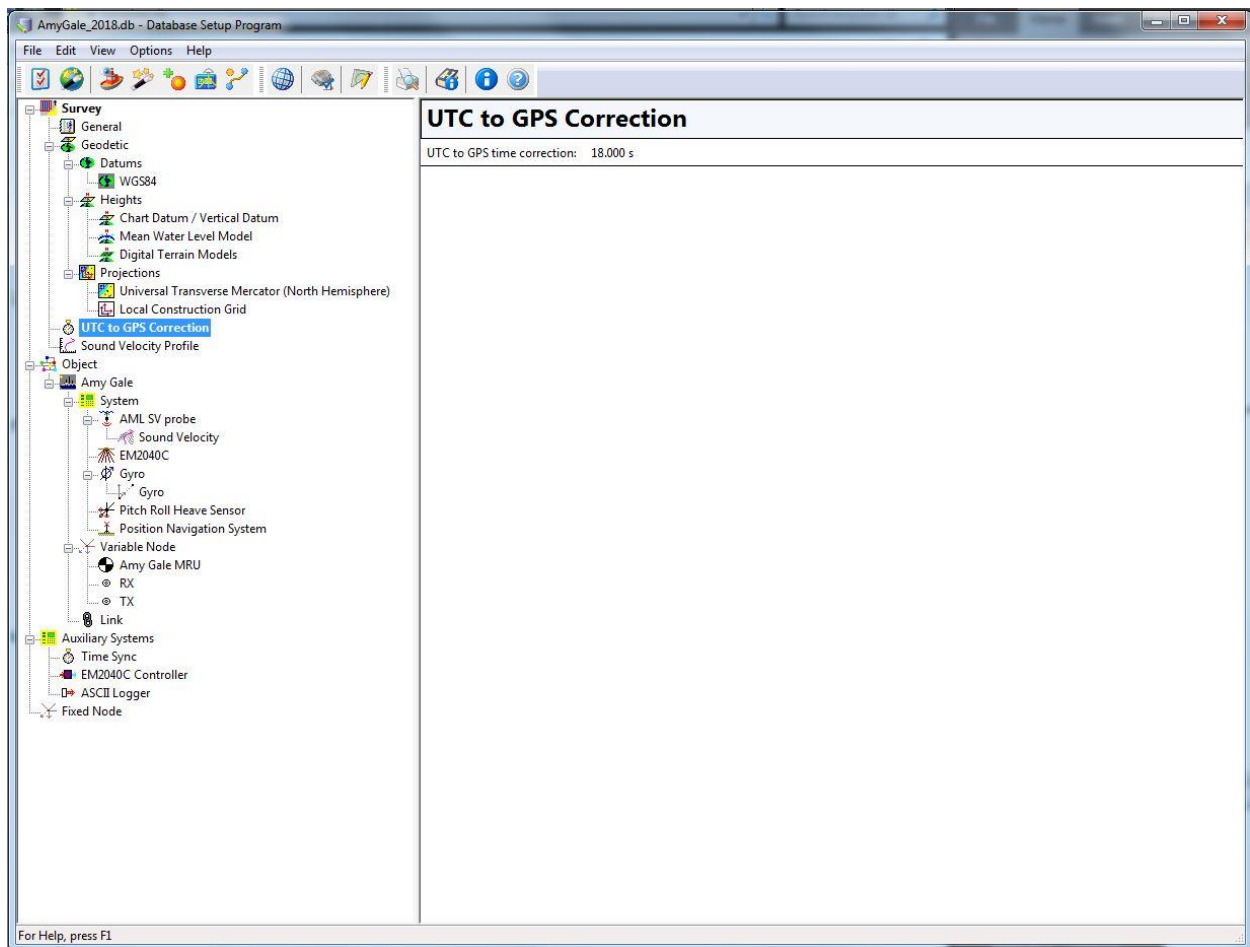












AmyGale_2018.db - Database Setup Program

File Edit View Options Help

Survey

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Sound Velocity Profile

Profile ID:	1040
Profile latitude:	43;31;54.26900 N
Profile longitude:	70;19;29.69000 W
Profile date:	2018-08-30
Profile time:	16:22
Depth unit:	Meters
Velocity unit:	Meters / Second
SD depth data:	0.100 m
SD velocity data:	0.050 m/s
Number of entries:	12

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Object: Amy Gale

Object reference number:	1
Object type:	Vessel
Description of reference point:	Amy Gale MRU
Height above draft reference:	0.000 m
Squat model:	Not Defined
SD draft:	0.050 m
SD squat:	0.050 m
SD load:	0.050 m
SD tide:	0.100 m
Time latency navigation:	0.025 s
Time correction to GMT (UTC):	0.000 h
Time correction to master vessel's time:	0.000 s

The diagram shows a top-down view of the Amy Gale vessel. A red dot at the bow is labeled 'Amy Gale MRU'. A red crosshair is centered on the vessel, and a blue vertical line passes through the MRU location.

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System: AML SV probe

Description:	AML SV probe
Type:	Underwater Sensor
Driver:	Sound Velocity - Smart SV (AML, ASCII) (Active)
Executable and Cmdline:	DrvSoundVelocity.exe ACT
Port:	3
Baud rate:	9600
Data bits:	8
Stop bits:	1
Parity:	None
Byte frame length (time):	10 bits (1.042 ms)
Maximum data transfer rate:	960 bytes / second
Update rate:	0.000 s
Latency:	0.000 s
Acquired by:	[Directly into QINSy] (No additional time tags)
Observation time from:	N/A
Number of slots:	0

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Observation: Sound Velocity

Observation description:	Sound Velocity
Observation type:	Sound Velocity
'At' node:	Amy Gale MRU
Measurement unit code:	Meters / Second
System description:	AML SV probe
(C-O) option:	(C-O) offsets applied first
Scale factor:	1.000000000000
Fixed system (C-O):	0.0000000000
Variable (C-O):	0.00000000
A-priori SD:	0.0500

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System: EM2040C

Description:	EM2040C
Type:	Multibeam Echosounder
Driver:	Kongsberg EM2040/EM710/EM302/EM122
Executable and Cmdline:	D:\KongsbergEM.exe
Driver specific settings:	MANUFACTURER=2;MODEL=2045;RAW_BATHY=1;RAW_SNIP=1;RAW_WCD=1;
Port:	2001
Update rate:	0.000 s
Acquired by:	[Directly into QINSy] (No additional time tags)
Observation time from:	N/A
Number of slots:	1
Manufacturer:	Kongsberg
Model:	EM2040C
Object location:	Amy Gale
Node name:	RX
X (Stbd = Positive):	0.000 m
Y (Bow = Positive):	-0.045 m
Z (Up = Positive):	0.006 m
A-priori SD:	0.010 m
Roll offset:	-0.390
Pitch offset:	0.340
Heading offset:	-0.150
Unit is roll stabilized:	No
Unit is pitch stabilized:	No
Unit is heave compensated:	No
Beam steering (flat transducer):	No
Beam angle width along:	1.500 m
Beam angle width across:	1.500 m
Maximum number of beams per ping:	800
Use sound velocity from unit:	Yes
Slot:	1
Sound velocity for beam angle:	Sound Velocity
SD type:	Pulse, Sampling
SD pulse length:	0.150 ms
SD sampling length:	0.050 m
SD roll offset:	0.050 °
SD pitch offset:	0.050 °
SD heading offset:	0.500 °
SD roll stabilization:	0.000 °
SD pitch stabilization:	0.000 °
SD heave compensation:	0.000 m
SD sound velocity:	0.050 m/s

For Help, press F1

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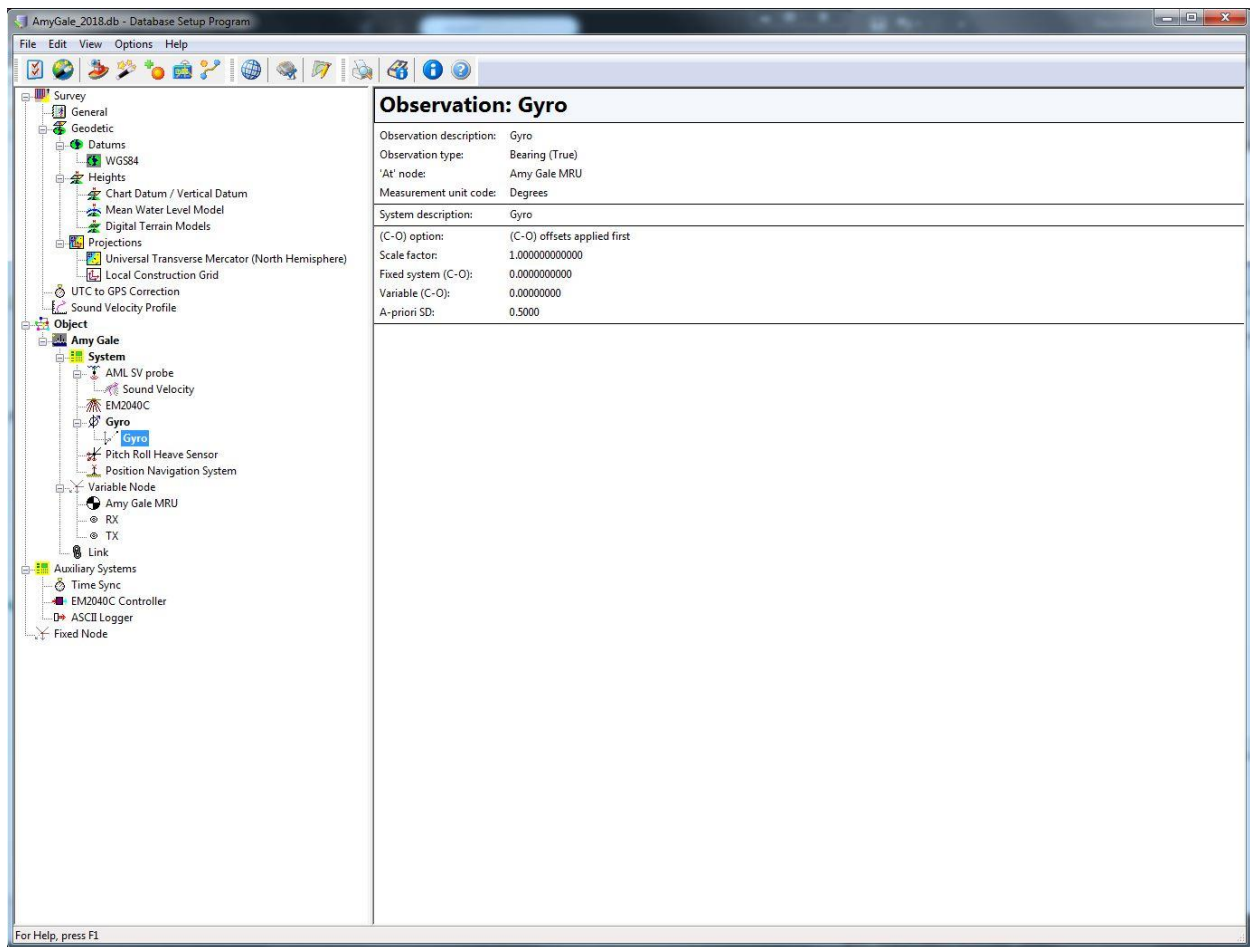
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System: Gyro

Description:	Gyro
Type:	Gyro Compass
Driver:	Network - Seapath Binary Format 11 (Hdg) (With UTC)
Executable and Cmdline:	D:\QPSCountedUDP.exe SEAPATH_FMT11 PPS
Port:	13001
Update rate:	0.000 s
Latency:	0.060 s
Acquired by:	[Directly into QINSy] (No additional time tags)
Observation time from:	N/A
Number of slots:	0

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System: Pitch Roll Heave Sensor

Description:	Pitch Roll Heave Sensor
Type:	Pitch Roll Heave Sensor
Driver:	Network - Seapath MRU Binary Format 11 (With UTC)
Executable and Cmdline:	DrvQPSCountedUDP.exe SEAPATH_FMT11 PPS
Port:	13001
Update rate:	0.000 s
Latency:	0.060 s
Acquired by:	[Directly into QINSy] (No additional time tags)
Observation time from:	N/A
Number of slots:	0
Object:	Amy Gale
PRH sensor reference number:	1
Rotation convention pitch:	Positive bow up
Rotation convention roll:	Positive heeling to starboard
Angular variable measured:	HPR (roll first)
Angular measurement units:	Degrees
Sign convention heave:	Positive upwards
Measurement unit heave:	Meters
Conversion factor to degrees decimal:	N/A
Conversion factor to metres:	N/A
Quality indicator type pitch and roll:	No quality info recorded
Quality indicator type heave:	No quality info recorded
Description of quality indicator type:	
Object location:	Amy Gale
Node name:	Amy Gale MRU
X (Stbd = Positive)::	0.000 m
Y (Bow = Positive)::	0.000 m
Z (Up = Positive)::	0.000 m
A-priori SD:	0.000 m
(C-O) roll offset:	0.000 °
(C-O) pitch offset:	0.000 °
(C-O) heave offset:	0.000 m
Heave time delay:	0.000 s
Heave filter length:	N/A
SD roll and pitch:	0.050 °
SD heave (fixed):	0.050 m
SD heave (variable):	5.000 %
SD roll offset:	0.050 °
SD pitch offset:	0.050 °
SD heave offset:	0.050 m

For Help, press F1

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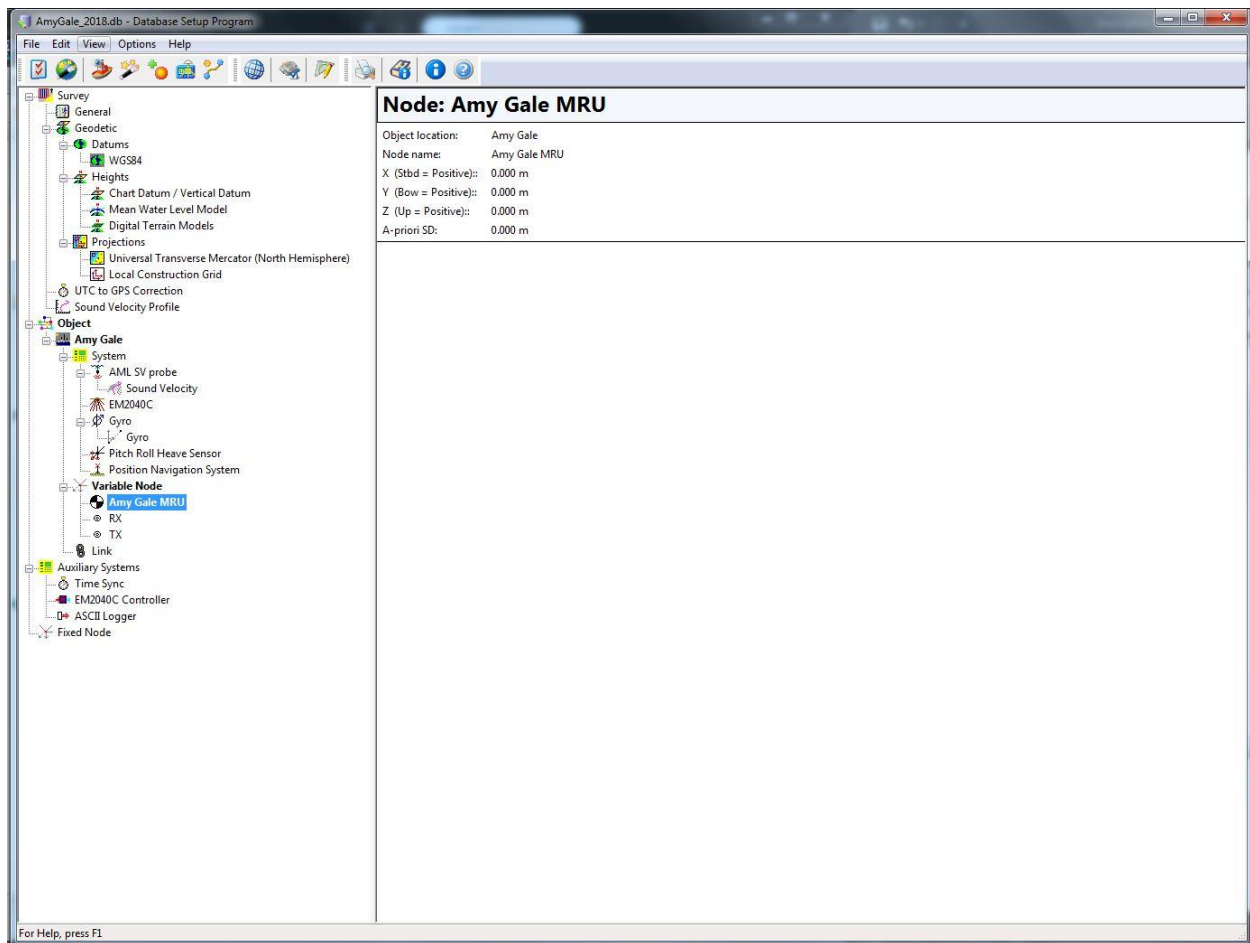
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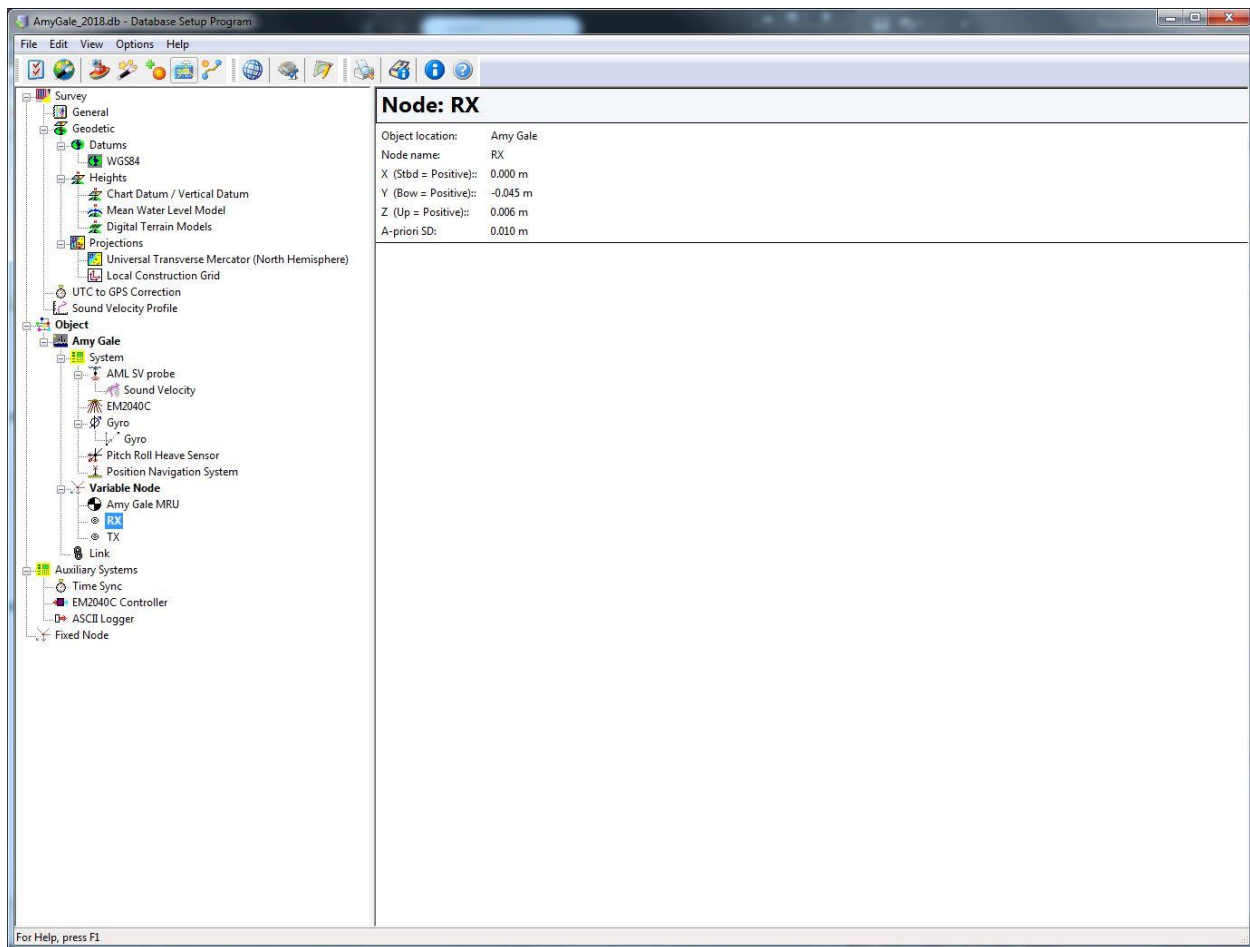
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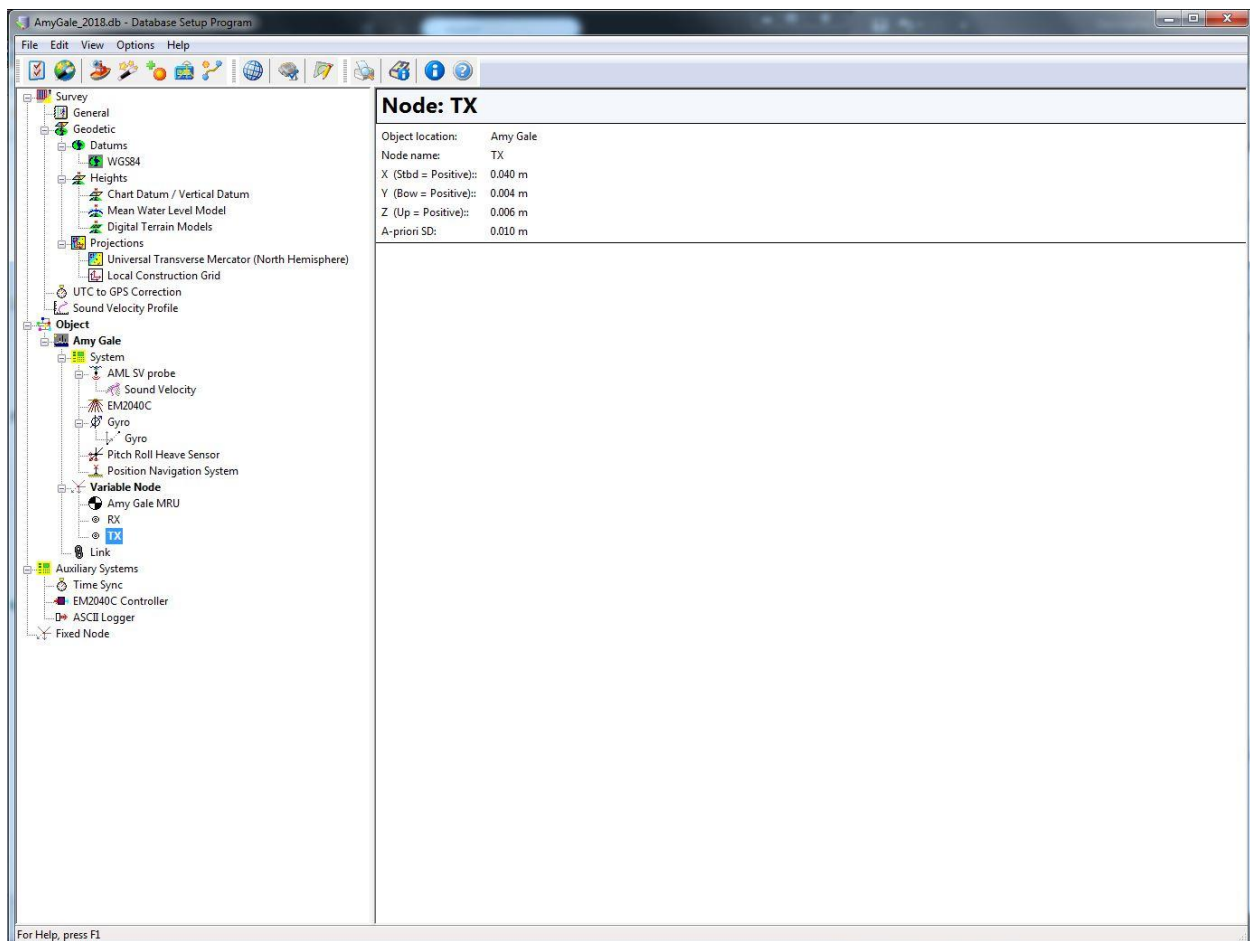
System: Position Navigation System

Description:	Position Navigation System
Type:	Position Navigation System
Driver:	Network - Seapath Binary Format 11 (With UTC)
Executable and Cmdline:	DrvQPSCountedUDP.exe SEAPATH_FMT11 PPS
Port:	13001
Update rate:	0.000 s
Latency:	0.060 s
Acquired by:	[Directly into QINSy] (No additional time tags)
Observation time from:	N/A
Number of slots:	0
Satellite system name:	WGS84
Horizontal datum:	WGS84
Vertical datum:	WGS84
Height file:	N/A
Height level:	No Level Correction
Height file:	N/A
Height offset:	0.000 m
SD latitude:	0.500 m
SD longitude:	0.500 m
SD height:	1.000 m
Measurement unit:	Meters
Receiver number:	0
Object location:	Amy Gale
Node name:	Amy Gale MRU
X (Stbd = Positive)::	0.000 m
Y (Bow = Positive)::	0.000 m
Z (Up = Positive)::	0.000 m
A-priori SD:	0.000 m

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System: Time Sync

Description:	Time Sync
Type:	Time Synchronization System
Driver:	NMEA ZDA
Executable and Cmdline:	DrvPositionNMEA.exe
Port:	2
Baud rate:	9600
Data bits:	8
Stop bits:	1
Parity:	None
Byte frame length (time):	10 bits (1.042 ms)
Maximum data transfer rate:	960 bytes / second
Update rate:	0.000 s
Latency:	0.000 s
Acquired by:	[Directly into QINSy] (No additional time tags)
Observation time from:	N/A
Number of slots:	0
Use QPS PPS Adapter:	On COM1
PPS time tag pulse matching:	Automatic Matching
Windows System Time Synchronization:	Synchronization is enabled

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System: EM2040C Controller

Description:	EM2040C Controller
Type:	Miscellaneous System
Driver:	Kongsberg EM2040 Compact (Single) Multibeam Controller
Executable and Cmdline:	DrvKongsbergEMCtrl.exe 2040C
Update rate:	0.000 s
Latency:	0.000 s
Acquired by:	[Directly into QINSy] (No additional time tags)
Observation time from:	N/A
Number of slots:	0

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System: ASCII Logger

Description:	ASCII Logger
Type:	Output System
Driver:	Generic ASCII Data Logger (Controller)
Executable and Cmdline:	DryGenericLogger.exe
Update rate:	1.000 s
Latency:	0.000 s
Data output setting:	Enabled
Acquired by:	[Directly into QINSy] (No additional time tags)
Observation time from:	N/A
Number of slots:	0

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Appendix D – Configuration settings for QINSy EM controller

EM Controller - EM2040C Controller

PU Status

Status	Active
Pinging	28848 @ 33.60 Hz
Clock Status	Ok
Errors	All Ok

Stop Pu Info Options...

Settings

Transmit Angle (deg)	0.0
Minimum Depth	1.00
Maximum Depth	500.00
Detector Mode	Normal
Slope Filter	On
Acreation Filter	Off
Interference Filter	Off
Range Gate Size	Normal
Spike Filter Strength	Medium
Phase Ramp	Normal
Special Amp Detect	Off
Special TVG	Off
Normal Inci. Sector Angle	10
Ping Mode	300 KHz
Pulse Type	Auto
Transmit Power Level	Maximum
FM Enable	FM Enabled
3D Scanning - Scan Step	0.0
3D Scanning - Min Angle	-5
3D Scanning - Max Angle	5
Dual Swath Mode	Off
Min. Swath Distance	0.0
Yaw Stabilization Mode	Off
Yaw Manual Angle	0.0
Heading Filter	Medium

Apply Settings... Force... ☒ Log Events

Events

```
11:02:11.135 Connection to PU Established
11:02:11.135 Set Initial Settings
11:02:11.405 Command Accepted
11:05:39.685 New Sound Velocity (1476.6 m/s)
```

Options

PU Setup

System Type (from DbSetup)	EM2040C Single Transducer
Pu Ip Address	157.237.20.40
Simulation Mode	Off
External Triggering	Off
Control Port	2000
Enabled Output Ports	Output Port 1,2,3
Output Port 1 (Bathy)	2001
Output Port 2 (Bathy)	2002
Output Port 3 (Sidescan)	2003
ZDA/GGA Serial Port	Port 1 (default)
Use GGA	On
Baudrate ZDA/GGA	9600
Motion Serial Port	Port 2 (default)

Program Options

Start Pinging when QINSy Starts	Pinging On Startup
Synchronize Clock Interval(min.)	60
Sound Velocity Mode	From SoundVelocity C
Sound Velocity Observation	Sound Velocity
Popup window when error occurs	On
Allow HD beamspacing with Water Column Data	Not Allowed

Installation Parameters

RX1 Gain Offset	0
RX2 Gain Offset	0
Head1 Installation angles from	EM2040C
Head2 Installation angles from	Not Used
Velocity Sensor Number	Motion Sensor 1
Velocity Sensor UDP Port	3001
Velocity Sensor Ethernet Port	Ethernet Port 2 (if available)
Ethernet Port 2 IP Address	192.168.1.1
Ethernet Port 2 IP Mask	255.255.0.0

OK Cancel