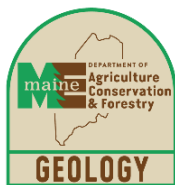


2023 Descriptive Report of Seafloor Mapping: Vicinity of Mistaken Ground

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Maine Coastal Mapping Initiative, December 2024

Disclaimer

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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-Localities: Vicinity of Mistaken Ground

2023

CHIEF OF PARTY

Peyton Benson, Lead Hydrographer, State of Maine

LIBRARY & ARCHIVES

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:	Vicinity of Mistaken Ground	
Scale:		
Dates of Survey:	04/21/2023 to 10/28/2023	
Instructions Dated:		
Project Number:		
Field Unit:	<i>Amy Gale</i>	
Chief of Party:	Peyton Benson, Lead Hydrographer	
Soundings by:	Kongsberg EM2040C (MBES)	
Imagery by:	Kongsberg EM2040C (MBES Backscatter)	
Verification by:		
Soundings in:	meters at Mean Lower-Low Water	
Remarks:		

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ABSTRACT

From April 21 through October 28, 2023, the Maine Coastal Mapping Initiative (MCMI) conducted hydrographic surveys using a multibeam echosounder (MBES) in federal marine waters in regions lacking high-resolution bathymetry adjacent to previously-mapped areas. The survey area lies approximately 35 miles south of Pemaquid Point and 45 miles east of Wells, Maine and is bounded to the north by survey H13333 and to the south by survey W00195. The surveying efforts were conducted to support endeavors to enhance coastal resiliency through identification and characterization of seafloor habitat to provide information necessary to managing the marine environment and economy. The survey also coincides with state and federal efforts to update coastal data sets and increase high resolution bathymetric coverage for Maine's coastal and marine waters. This report serves as a comprehensive summary of the mainscheme survey efforts conducted by MCMI throughout the 2023 survey season. In total, this survey effort collected approximately 35.92 mi² (93.03 km²) of high-resolution multibeam data in the target area and conducted sediment sampling at 25 sites to aid in seafloor characterization. At all sediment sampling sites, MCMI also collected water column data and underwater video, which are utilized to improved classification of substrate and modeling of benthic communities.

1.0 Area Surveyed

The survey area collected throughout the span of the 2023 season is situated in the vicinity of Mistaken Ground in the Gulf of Maine, as shown in Figure 1. The approximately 35.92 mi² survey area consists of all navigable waters within the survey bounds between adjoining H13333 to the north and W00195 to the south (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 are listed in Table 1. Specific dates of data acquisition for the mainscheme survey are listed in Appendix A.

Table 1 – Survey Limits

2023 Mainscheme Survey Limits

Southwest Limit	Northeast Limit
43° 14' 50.64" N	43° 19' 34.14" N
69° 42' 36.25" W	69° 27' 21.94" W

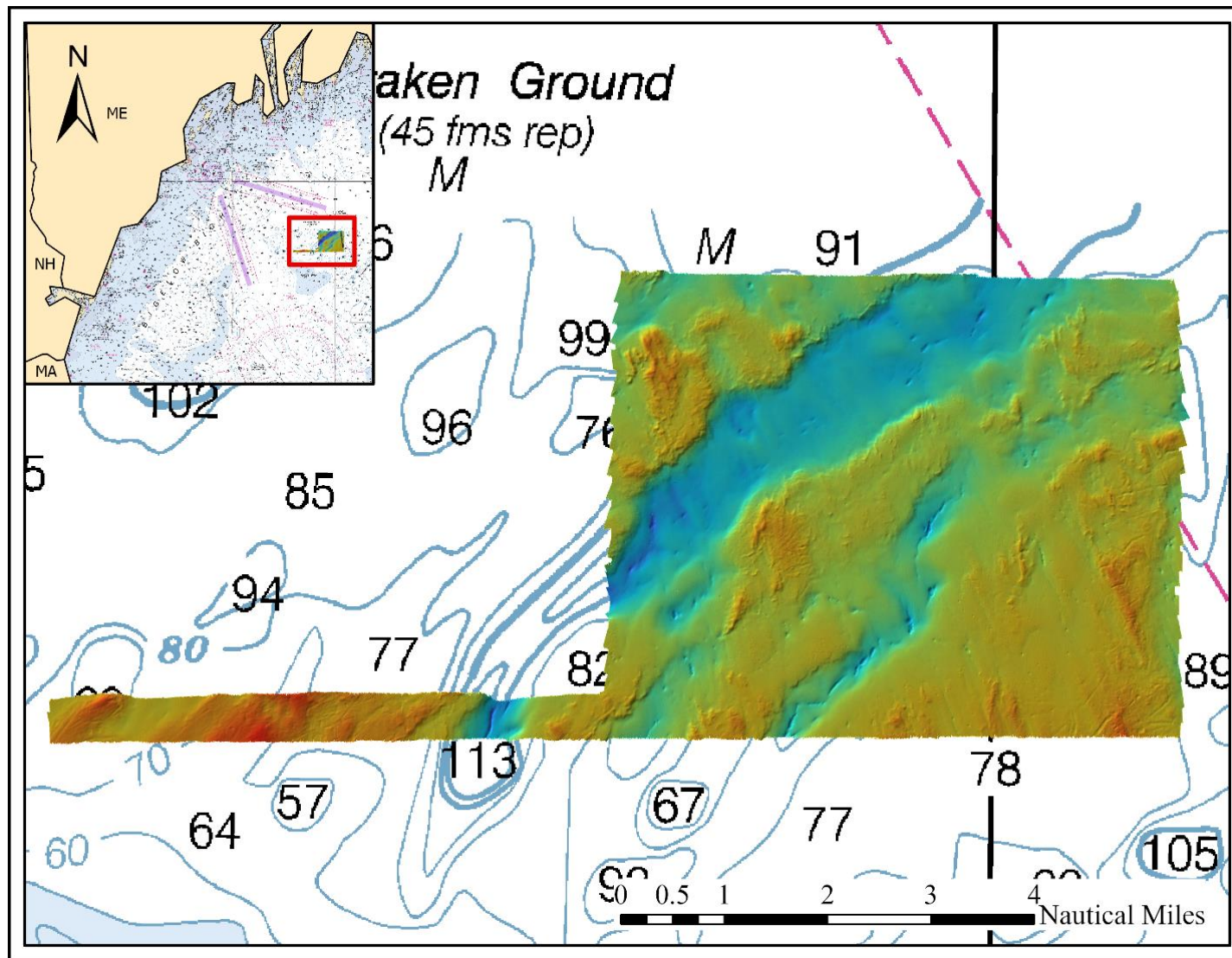


Figure 1 – General locality of mainscheme survey coverage, plotted over NOAA chart 13260.

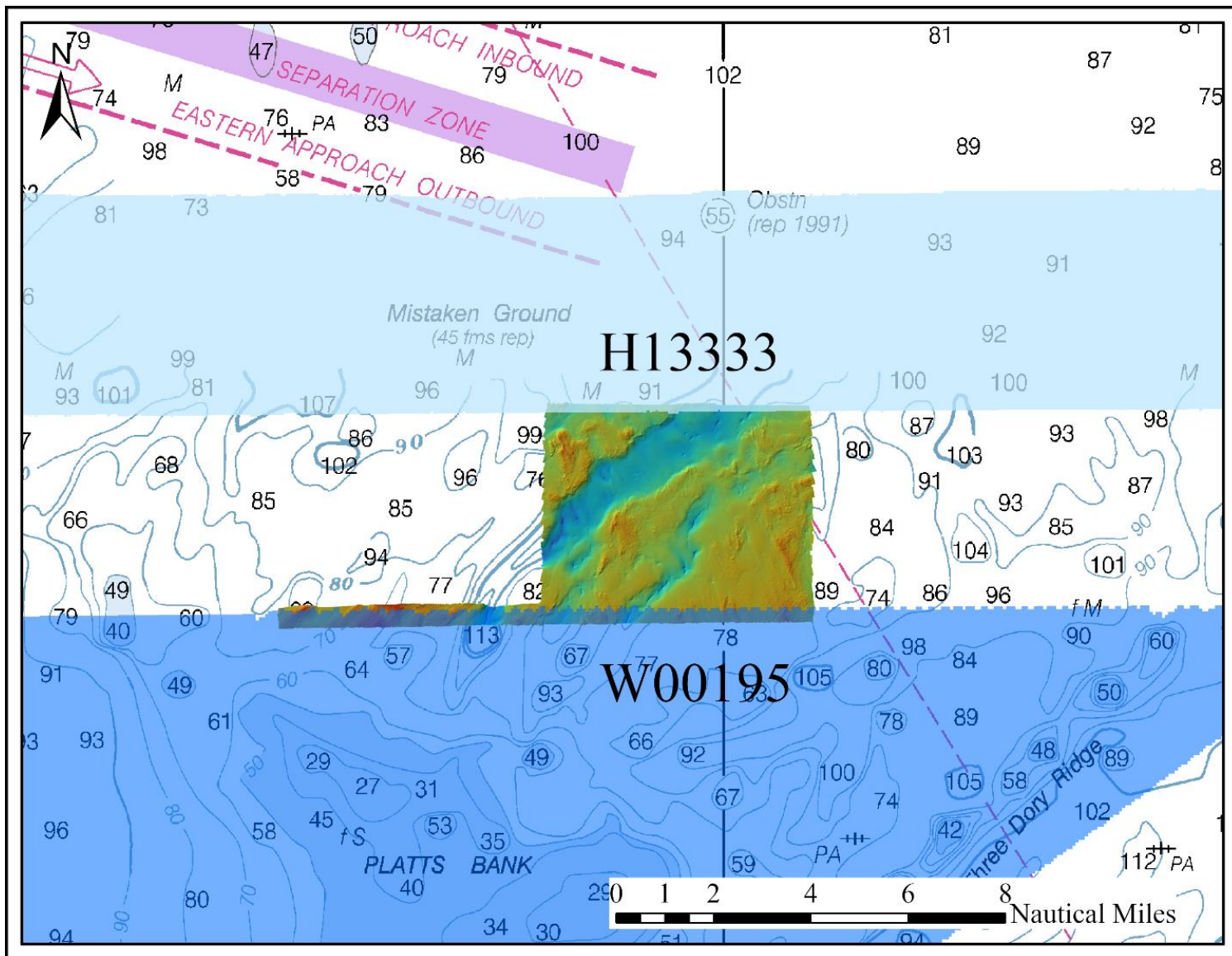


Figure 2 – General locality of mainscheme survey coverage relative to overlapping datasets in the region.

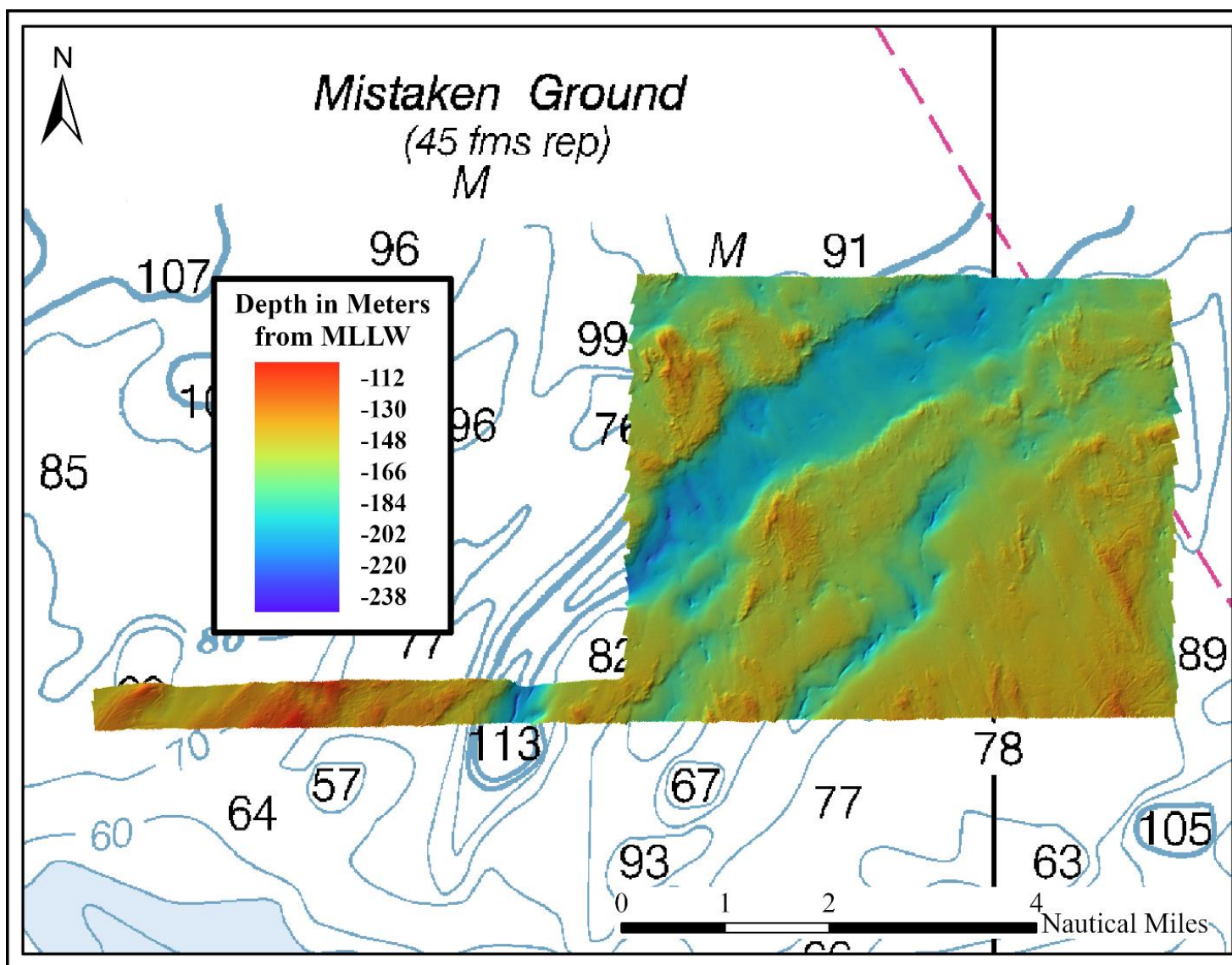


Figure 3 – Shaded relief image of mainscheme bathymetry data gridded at 4-meter resolution and colored by depth. Data overlay on NOAA chart 13260.

1.1 Survey Purpose

This survey was conducted by the Maine Coastal Mapping Initiative (MCMI) as part of a multi-agency cooperative agreement partially funded by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Office of Coastal Management (OCM), the Coastal States Stewardship Foundation/Northeast Regional Ocean Council, and The Nature Conservancy (TNC). The purpose of this project is to help inform policy decision-making related to Maine's coastal waters by increasing the volume of available high-quality bathymetric, benthic habitat, geochemical, and geologic data in the Gulf of Maine. This project also coincides with state and federal 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 13260 in the vicinity of Mistaken Ground, Gulf of Maine. These data were acquired and processed to meet Office of Coast Survey bathymetry standards as best as possible and are shared with the NOAA Office of Coast Survey for review.

1.2 Survey Quality

The entire survey should be adequate to supersede previous data.

1.3 Survey Coverage

Select few 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.

2.0 Data Acquisition

The following sub-sections contain a summary of the systems, software, and general operations used for acquisition and preliminary processing throughout the 2023 survey season.

2.1 Survey Vessel

All data were collected aboard the Fishing Vessel (F/V) Amy Gale (length = 10.95 m, width = 3.81 m, draft = 0.93 m) (Figures 4, 5, and 6), 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. Surveys were based out of ports in Boothbay Harbor, ME. The EM2040C multibeam echosounder, Seatex MRU-5 motion reference unit (MRU), AML MicroX surface sound speed probe, dual GNSS antennas, and Fugro corrections antenna were pole-mounted to the vessel's bow; pole raised (for transit) and lowered (for survey) via a pivot point at the prow. The main cabin of the vessel served as the data collection center and was outfitted with four display monitors for real-time data visualization during acquisition.



Figure 4 – F/V Amy Gale shown with pole-mounted dual GPS antennas, Fugro AD-341 antenna, Kongsberg EM2040C multibeam sonar (not visible), 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 F/V Amy Gale during the reported surveys are outlined in Table 2. Data acquisition was performed using the Quality Positioning Services (QPS) Qinsy (Quality Integrated Navigation System; v.9.5.4) 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 F/V Amy Gale

Sub-system	Components
Multibeam Echosounder	Kongsberg EM2040C and processing unit
Position, Attitude, and Heading Sensor	Seapath 330 processing unit, HMI unit, dual GPS/GLONASS antennas, MRU 5-V motion reference unit (subsea bottle), Fugro 3610 Receiver and AD-341 antenna
Acquisition Software and Workstation	Qinsy software v.9.5.4 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 and Valeport SWiFT SVP
Ground-truthing/Sediment Sampling Platform	van Veen grab sampler, GoPro Hero 3+ video camera, GoPro Hero 5 Black video camera, dive lights, dive lasers, YSI Exo I sonde

* See Appendix B for a diagram overview of survey systems aboard the F/V Amy Gale.

2.3 Vessel Configuration Parameters

In 2017, MCMI contracted Doucet Survey, Inc. to perform high-definition (precision $\pm 5\text{mm}$) 3D laser scanning of the F/V Amy Gale and all external MBES system components (e.g. MRU, GPS antennas, and EM2040C) (Figures 5 and 6). 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 7), 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 (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 reported survey effort. Additional vessel configuration diagrams can be found in the appendices: settings as entered in the Seapath 330 Navigation Engine (Appendix C), template database in Qinsy (Appendix D), and Qinsy online computation settings (Appendix F). Configuration settings of the EM2040C were assigned in the EM Controller module of Qinsy (Appendix E).

Table 3 – 2017 equipment reference frame measurements for Seapath 330

Equipment	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

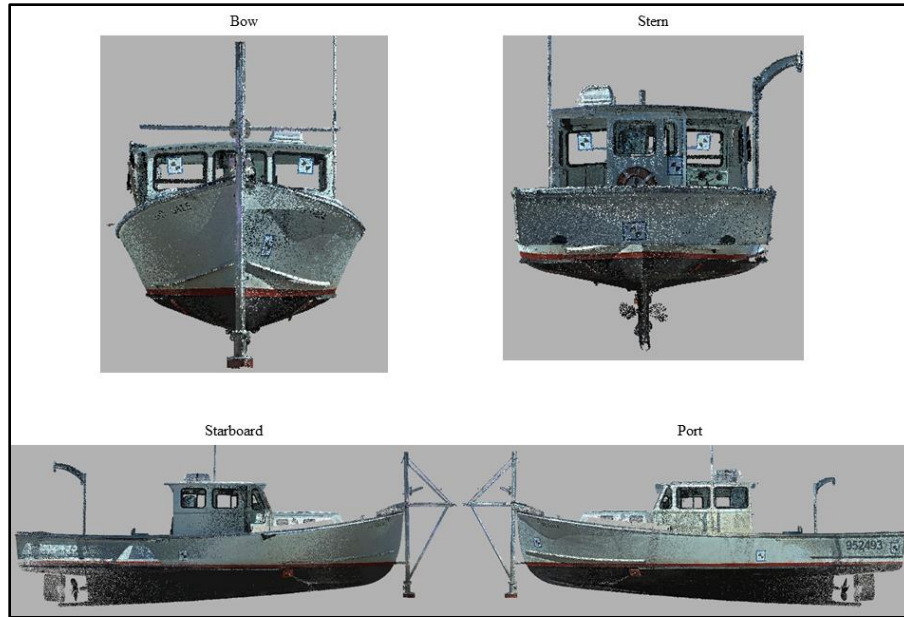


Figure 5 – F/V Amy Gale RGB color images generated from 3D laser scan survey (GPS antennas and external cabling not included in survey) data (.pts file converted to .las for visualization)

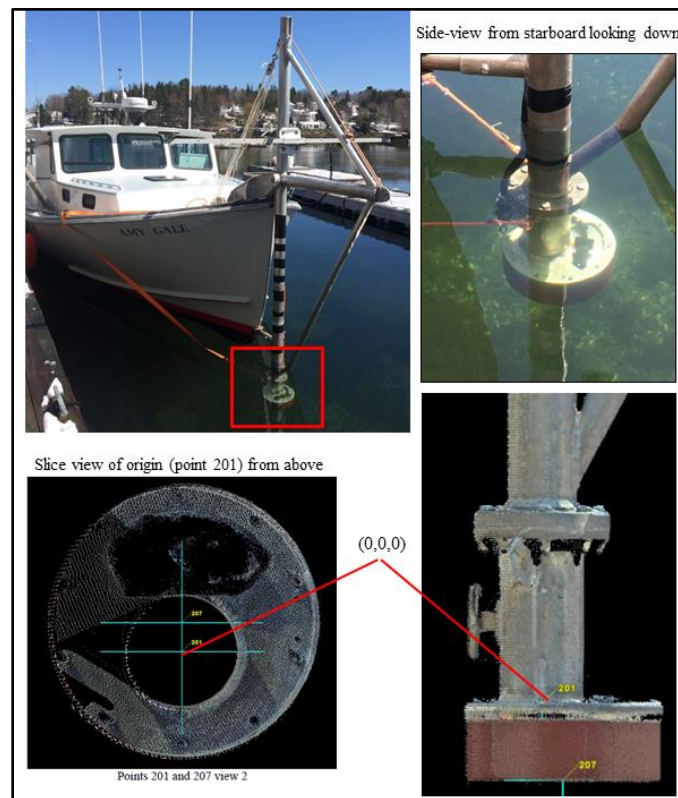


Figure 6 – F/V Amy Gale origin (point 201 in RGB images) for vessel reference frame(s); origin is center point within the base of the pole (center point of base within internally-mounted motion reference unit (MRU) point 201 in images above)

2.4 Survey Operations

The following is a general summary of daily survey operations. When 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 used simultaneously if additional auxiliary equipment needed electricity. Immediately following power-up, all interfacing instruments were given time to stabilize (e.g. approximately 30-45 minutes for Seapath to acquire accurate positioning). Next, the desired Qinsy project 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 agreement between the surface probe reading and the downcast data and visually inspecting cast values for abnormal profile/readings, the profile was applied to the sonar (EM2040C) in the Qinsy Controller module. Regular sound speed casts were collected throughout the survey day when necessitated by changing tide, location, or upon disagreement with the surface probe measurement (exceeding ± 2.0 m/s difference). Data were gridded at 0.5 to 4 meters for real-time visualization, depending on expected water depth range. 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 requirements for NOAA hydrographic standards and in accordance with IHO S-44 6th Edition Order 1a survey (International Hydrographic Organization, 2022 & NOAA Office of Coast Survey, 2021). Throughout the survey area, parallel lines were planned several days prior to surveying. Survey lines generally run along channel orientation or in alignment with coastal geometry, but variation was necessary for highly dynamic areas such as over ledges and scours. Lines were spaced at consistent intervals to obtain a minimum of 30% 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 QPS 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 were acquired at approximately 6.5-7 knots, although some areas required slower speeds to ensure safe operation of the vessel around obstructions, fishing operations, or in especially rough conditions.

2.6 Calibrations

Patch tests were conducted aboard the F/V Amy Gale at the beginning of the survey season as well as throughout data collection periods to correct for alignment offsets. For each patch test, a series of lines were run to determine the latency, pitch, roll, and heading offset following standard protocol (NOAA Office of Coast Survey, 2021). The patch test data were processed using the Qimera (v.2.5.4) patch test tool. After calibration was complete, offsets (Table 4) were entered into the template database in Qinsy. Additional patch tests were conducted any time a system was removed or reinstalled throughout the survey season or if data disagreements were noticed between lines. 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 300 kHz.

Table 4 – 2023 Mainscheme Patch test calibration offsets for EM2040C

Calibration	Offsets 04/21/23	Offsets 05/09/23
Roll (degrees)	-0.060	0.000
Pitch (degrees)	0.609	0.511
Heading (degrees)	0.695	1.091

3.0 Quality Control

3.1 Crosslines

Due to difficulty in deploying the survey platform to the survey site throughout the season, dedicated crosslines were not completed for this survey effort. However, a portion of an adjacent investigative survey effort overlaps with the eastern edge of the 2023 mainscheme coverage. The orientation of the adjacent survey effort meets BOEM and NOAA requirements of intersecting mainscheme coverage between 60° and 90°, so the overlapping lines can be used to conduct a crosscheck analysis (U.S. Department of the Interior, 2014 & NOAA Office of Coast Survey, 2021). The findings of this analysis are somewhat limited, as crossline coverage does not meet linear mileage requirements, totaling 1.97% of mainscheme linear mileage versus the ideal 4% outlined by the NOAA HSSD (NOAA, 2022). Crosslines are also poorly distributed geographically and only cover the easternmost portion of the dataset (Figure 7).

Crossline sounding agreement with mainscheme data was evaluated using the crosscheck tool in Qimera version 2.5.4, which performs beam-by-beam statistical analysis.

Results of the statistical analysis showed the mean difference between soundings was 0.188 meters with a standard deviation of 0.304 meters; 95% of all differences were less than 0.796 meters from the mean (Figure 8). Summary statistics for this analysis are shown in Table 5. Additional statistical plots are reported in Appendix G. Raw difference data, reference surfaces, and sonar files used for this analysis were submitted with the data in this survey package.

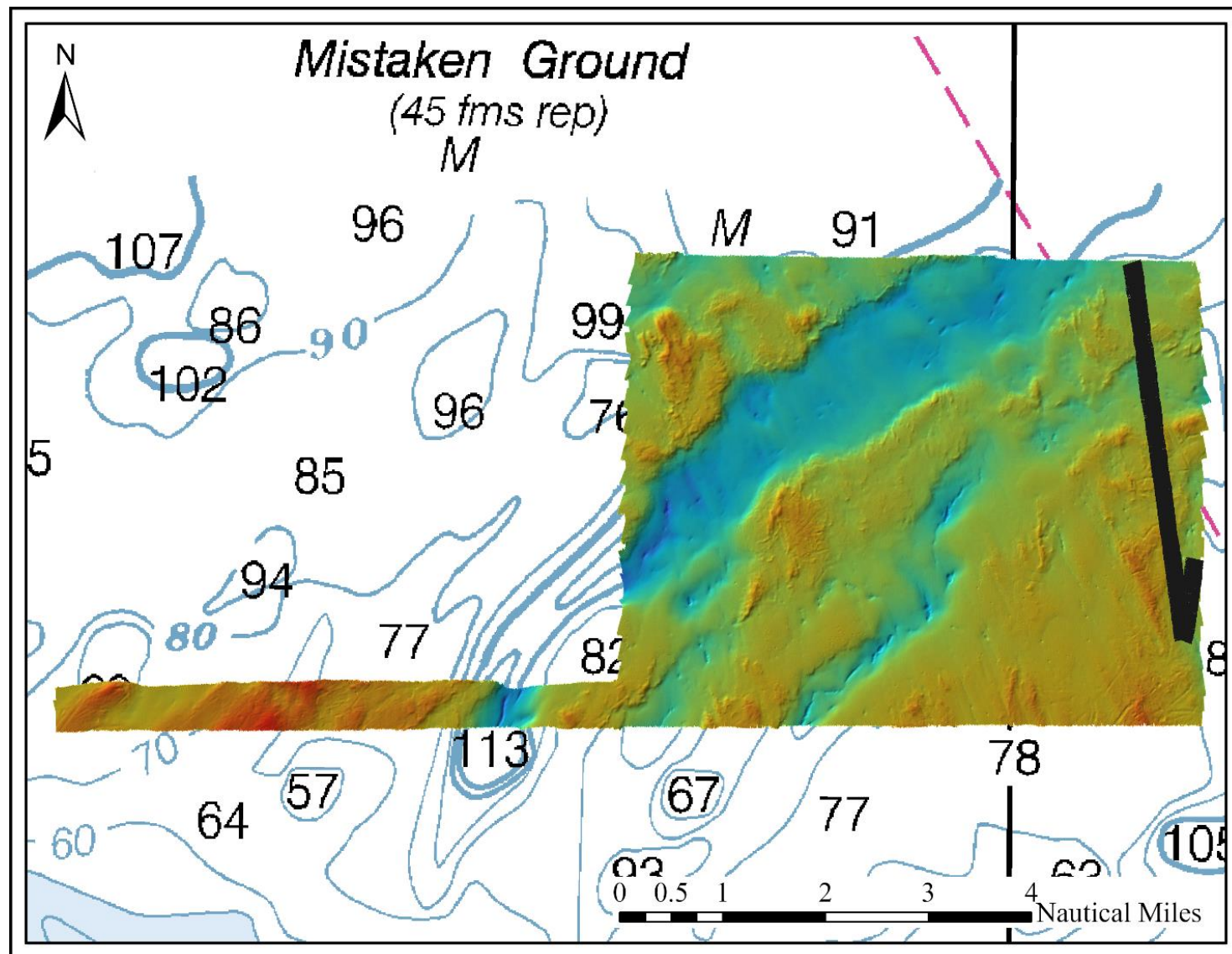


Figure 7 – Location of crosslines (depicted in black, with beams filtered outside $\pm 45^\circ$) atop bathymetry data.

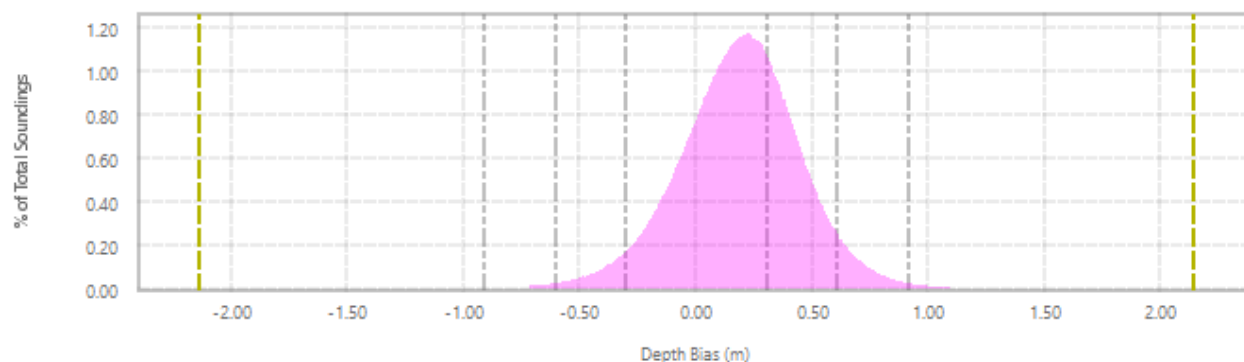


Figure 8 – 2023 mainscheme crosslines difference histogram; pink areas represent the 95% confidence interval based on normal distribution; yellow dashed lines represent limit of IHO Order 1 test vertical tolerance; gray dashed lines on histogram represent $\pm\sigma$ 1, 2, and 3

Table 5 – 2023 Mainscheme crossline difference (Qimera crosscheck) summary statistics

# of Points of Comparison	1483391
Data Mean	-159.880018 m
Reference Mean	-160.068789 m
Difference Mean	0.188771 m
Difference Median	0.195886 m
Std. Deviation	0.303568 m
Data Z - Range	-193.24 m to -127.51 m
Ref. Z - Range	-176.10 m to -141.17 m
Diff Z - Range	-26.83 m to 32.34 m
Mean + 2*stddev	0.795907 m
Median + 2*stddev	0.803022 m
Order 1a Error Limit	2.140122 m
Order 1a P-Statistic	0.000120
Order 1a - # Rejected	178
Order 1a Survey	ACCEPTED

*Order 1a parameters: $a = 0.25$ and $b = 0.013$

3.2 Junctions

2023 mainscheme survey coverage was planned such that data would sufficiently overlap to the north and to the south with existing surveys in the region. The junctions shown in Table 6 are the result of overlap between the 2023 mainscheme survey and these existing surveys. The areas of overlap between the mainscheme and the junction surfaces (H13333 and W00195) were evaluated for sounding agreement by performing surface difference tests in Fledermaus (v.8.5.3), where existing surfaces were subtracted from the newly collected 2023 surface. A summary of surface difference test results is shown in Table 7.

The extent of overlap between the newly collected surface and the existing survey areas are illustrated in Figures 2 & 9. For all regions, junctions meet or exceed the requirement to overlap at least one full swath width at the nominal depth, as set out by the NOAA HSSD (NOAA, 2022). Detailed junction surfaces can

be seen in Figure 9. The surfaces used for these tests are submitted with the data package accompanying this report.

Table 6 – 2023 Mainscheme survey junctions

Registry Number	Resolution (m)	Year	Field Unit	Relative Location(s)
H13333	VR	2019	Ferdinand R. Hassler	N
W00195	VR	2005	M/V Atlantic Surveyor	S

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

Junction Surface ID	New Surface ID	Mean (m)	Median (m)	Std. Dev. (m)
H13333_MB_VR_MLLW	MCMI_2023_Offshore_4m_MLLW	1.44	0.12	1.49
W00195_MB_VR_MLLW	MCMI_2023_Offshore_4m_MLLW	2.36	0.52	2.31

Notable differences between overlapping surveys are most frequently found in rocky areas or evidenced from motion artifacts induced by rough survey conditions during acquisition. The greatest disagreement between surfaces is seen in areas of steep, rocky relief where dynamic features and dramatic changes in depth and substrate are present.

Generally, newly acquired data agrees with overlapping survey coverages, with average difference values falling to 1.44m and 2.36m when compared against H13333 and W00195, respectively. Standard deviation for each respective surface is 1.49m and 2.31m. Junction agreement is stronger with survey H13333, which could be attributed to the more recent acquisition which included more advanced system capabilities and more stringent operating protocols versus the W00195 survey conducted 14 years prior. Despite small discrepancies across the compared datasets, these results indicate good agreement given the depths of survey and verify system accuracy to within desired survey parameters in accordance with Order 1a and NOAA HSSD for this region (International Hydrographic Organization, 2022 & NOAA, 2022).

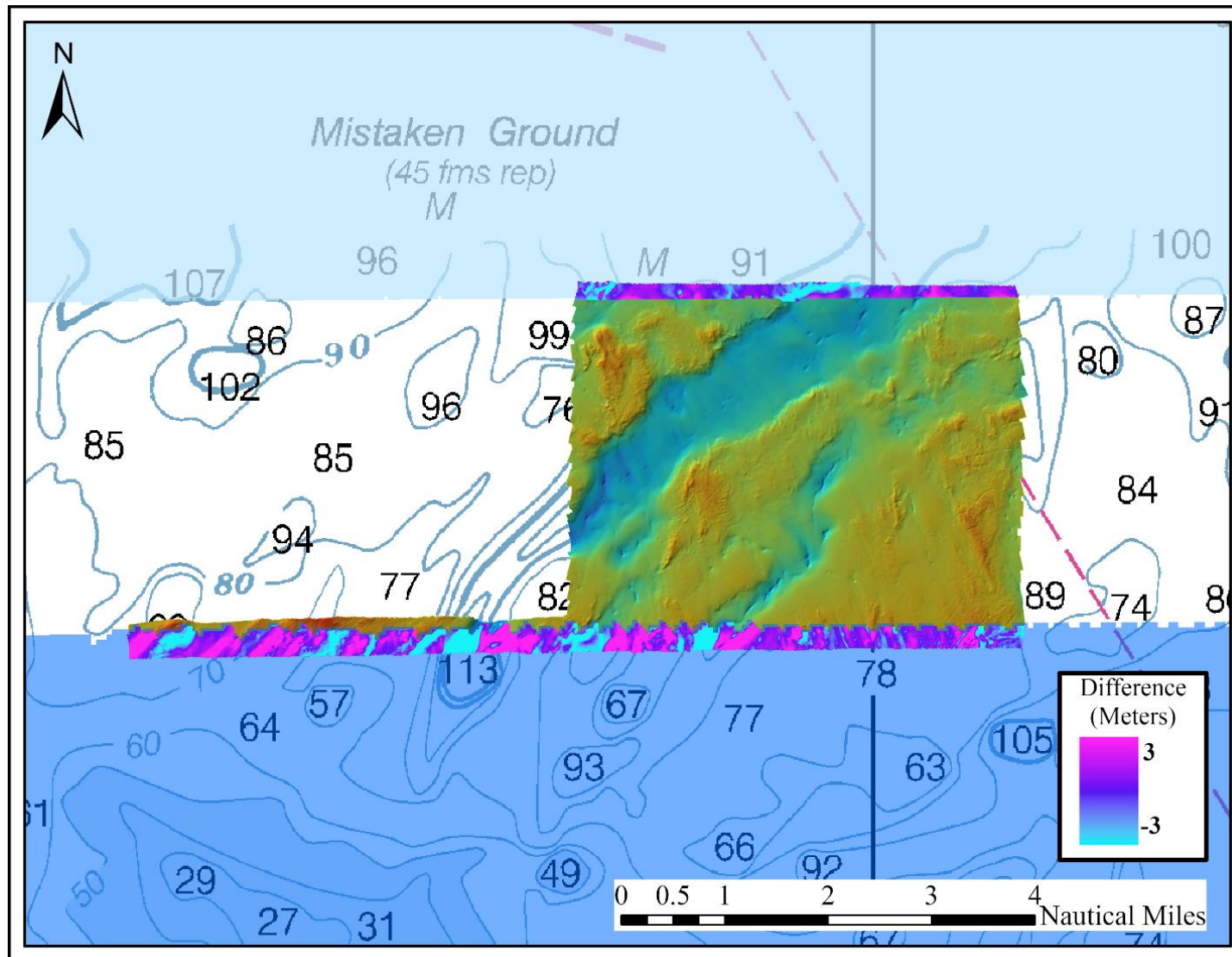


Figure 9 – Overview of resulting junction surfaces atop 2023 mainscheme survey.

3.3 Uncertainty

HydrOffice QC Tools v.3.10.10 Grid QA feature was used to analyze the highest resolution surface for compliance with NOAA allowable uncertainty standards. 99.99% of all nodes in the surface met uncertainty specifications which passes allowable TVU for the given survey. Detailed results from the analysis are shown in Figure 10 below.

CUBE uncertainty surface layers are provided with all BAG files submitted with this report.

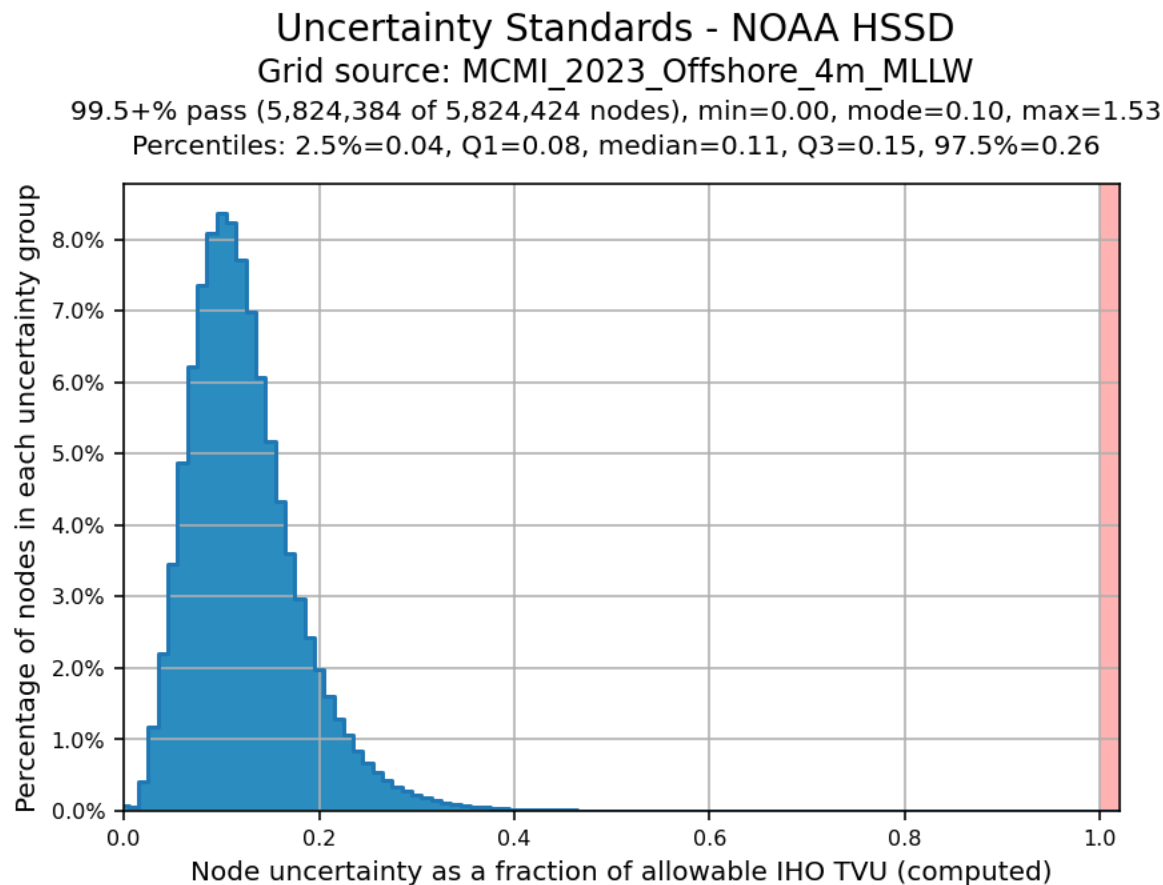


Figure 10 – Allowable uncertainty statistics for 2023 mainscheme data

3.4 Equipment Effectiveness

Survey Platform

The location of the survey area caused great difficulty in safely deploying the contracted survey platform to the survey site. Sea state was frequently too large for surveying with a platform of F/V Amy Gale's dimensions, and conditions would often shift dramatically and swiftly during acquisition, shortening select mapping days. The limited number of successful dates of acquisition are largely attributable to the

disproportionate scale of weather conditions compared against the stability of the survey platform in use. Future survey efforts will deploy a larger vessel to regions at similar distance or greater from shore.

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 years' 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 per QPS recommendation), soundings greater than ± 60 degrees from the nadir were not included in final bathymetric surfaces.

Lambert's Law for Intensity

Prior to January 25, 2023, the setting in EM Controller for Lambert's Law was set to OFF (Default). Following discussions with Kongsberg engineers regarding the mechanics of this setting and after a test comparing data in an area when OFF versus when ON, the setting was changed permanently to ON (Appendix E). This has allowed for more accurate backscatter returns which enables better substrate modeling and more refined sediment characterization efforts. Datasets after changing the setting maintain agreement with older data collected by the program but show improved definition of substrate transitions and throughout regions of uniform substrate.

All systems performed normally throughout the survey season and no significant failures are worthy of note for the duration of this survey.

3.5 Sound Speed Methods

Sound speed cast frequency: A total of 41 sound speed casts were taken within the boundaries of the survey area throughout the survey effort. A single sound speed cast was collected using a Teledyne Odom Digibar-S profiler, while the remaining 40 sound speed casts were collected with a Valeport SWiFT SVP. The program transitioned to the Valeport SWiFT just after the survey effort had begun to improve the effectiveness of absorption characterization of the water column, and to subsequently increase the accuracy and reliability of sounding data.

Sound speed casts were taken frequently throughout the survey, which was when one of the three following conditions were met: 1) When the observed surface sound speed (monitored and visualized in real-time using the AML Micro X SV sensor) differed from the surface sound speed in the active profile by more than 2 meters per second. 2) When there was reason to suspect significant changes in properties of the water column (e.g. change in tide/riverine input, abrupt changes in seafloor relief, geographic position, etc.). 3) When more than ninety minutes had elapsed since the most recent sound velocity cast was taken.

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). Sound speed data are recorded and included in raw sonar files submitted with this data package.

A quality comparison between the AML Micro X SV sensor and the Teledyne Odom Digibar-S or the Valeport SWiFT SVP 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 all profiles suggested these instruments agreed. Additionally, annual calibrations were conducted for all sensors by original manufacturers to ensure performance within manufacturer defined standards.

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.2.5.4, 64-bit edition) and Fledermaus (v.8.5.3, 64-bit edition) software.

4.1 Horizontal Datum

The horizontal datum for these data is WGS 84 projected in UTM zone 19N (meters) (EPSG 32619).

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 (“ME23A_ZDF.zdf”) containing time and range corrections for verified tide station data was provided by NOAA OCS to MCMI in July 2023. This file was used to apply time corrections, tide height offsets, and tide scale (range) for collected data in each zone listed in Table 8 and shown in Figure 11.

A small portion of the mainscheme coverage extends beyond the bounds of the NA11 zone as provided by NOAA OCS. There are no provided polygons which extend further east from NA11, so the processing team elected to expand this zone to cover the bounds of the survey. If new zones are published in the future, this portion of the dataset will be reprocessed and all submitted surfaces will be updated as an addendum to this submission.

Table 8 – Tide zones and corrections referenced to verified Seavey Island, ME (8419870) tide station data

Survey Area	Tide Station	Zone ID	Time Correction (mins.)	Tide Offset (m)	Tide Scale
MCMI 2023 Mainscheme	8419870	NA11	-36	0	1.04

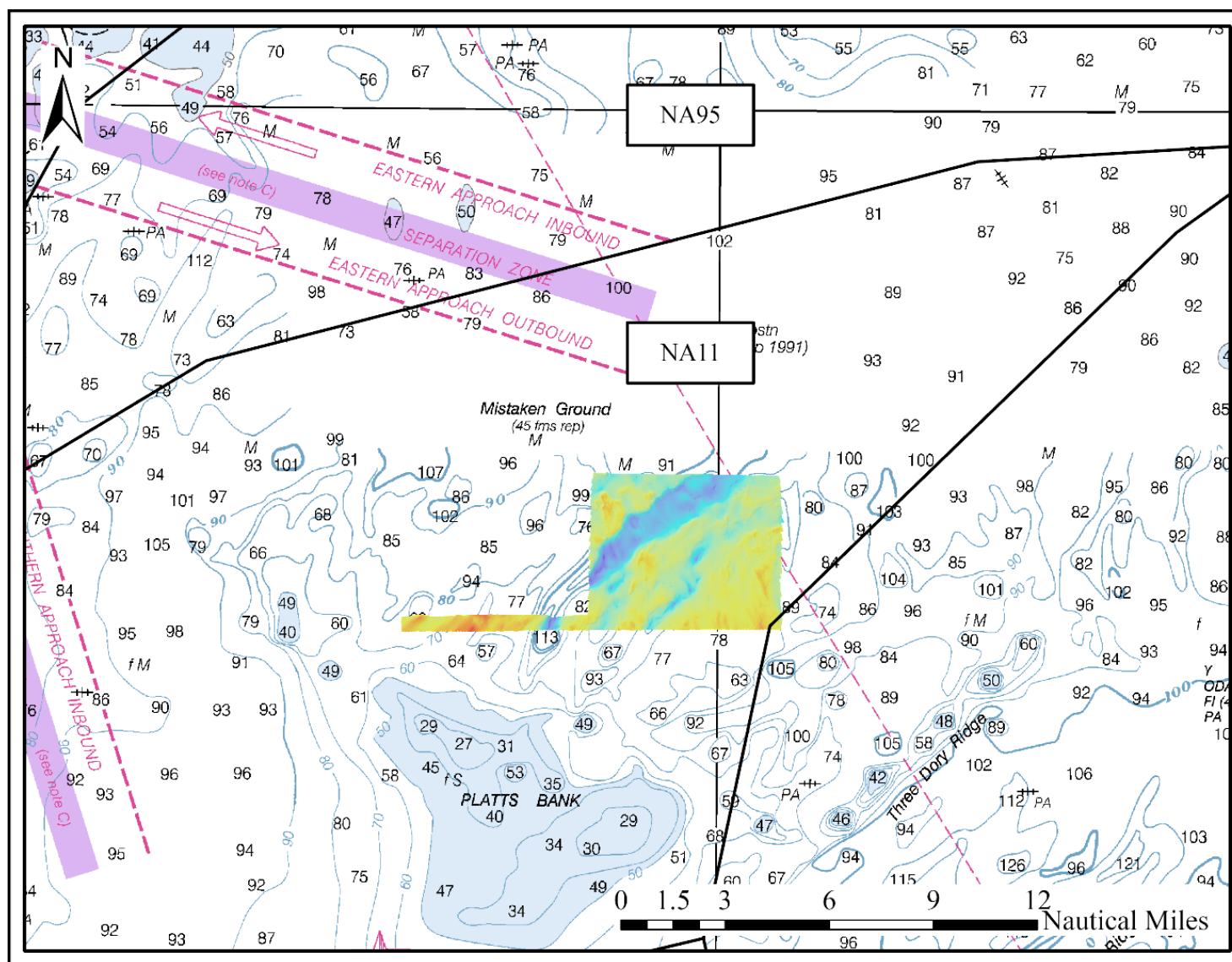


Figure 11 - Tide zones (outlined in black) relative to survey extent.

4.3 Processing Workflow

The general post-processing workflow 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. Apply sound velocity profiles via real-time scheduling or by distance/time, contingent upon region surveyed and local conditions
4. Add tide zoning file (.zdf) and associated tide data and integrate into raw files
5. Create dynamic surface with NOAA CUBE settings enabled for desired resolution (e.g. 2-meter, 4 meter)
6. Review and edit soundings/clean surface with slice editor tool, 3D editor tool, and available filters
7. Duplicate surfaces at other grid sizes, if desired
8. Export final surface to .BAG surface
9. 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 corresponding NOAA CUBE setting (e.g. “NOAA_4m” configuration, Figure 12) was selected for each surface depending on the grid size of the surface.

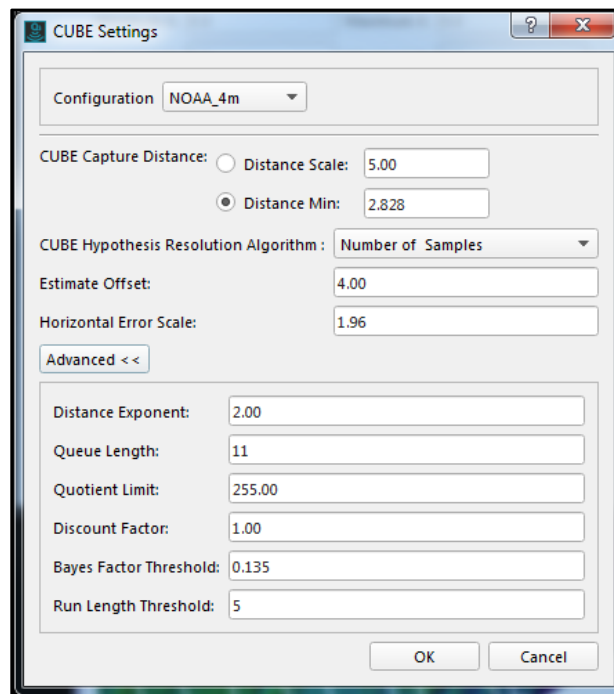


Figure 12 – CUBE settings parameters window shown with settings for NOAA 4-meter grid resolution

4.4 Final Surfaces

The following surfaces were submitted with the survey data. Each BAG file contains the CUBE-processed sounding surface layer and a CUBE uncertainty layer.

Naming conventions of these surfaces adhere to the following format:

Program which collected and processed the data (MCMI = Maine Coastal Mapping Initiative), year of last date of data acquisition (2023), the general locus of the survey effort (Inshore or Offshore), the grid resolution of the output product (1m = 1 meter, etc.), and the vertical datum the data is reduced to (MLLW = Mean Lower-Low Water).

Table 9 – Bathymetry surfaces submitted for 2023 mainscheme survey data

Surface Name	Resolution (m)	Depth Range (m)
MCMI_2023_Offshore_4m_MLLW	4	112 - 219
MCMI_2023_Offshore_8m_MLLW	8	112 – 219
MCMI_2023_Offshore_16m_MLLW	16	112 – 219

4.5 Backscatter

Backscatter data were logged in raw .db files during acquisition. 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 in .GSF format. QPS Fledermaus Geocoder Toolbox (FMGT; v.7.10.3, 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 which was adjusted to ‘Flat’ or ‘Trend’ as the topography necessitated, and the AVG window size, which was adjusted to ‘100 pings’ to improve resulting surfaces. Backscatter mosaics of the data were gridded at 1-meter, 2-meter, and 4-meter resolutions. Mosaics were exported in floating-point GeoTIFF format. The mosaics are shown in Table 10 and Figure 13.

Naming conventions of these surfaces adhere to the following format:

Program which collected and processed the data (MCMI = Maine Coastal Mapping Initiative), year of last date of data acquisition (2023), the general locus of the survey effort (Inshore or Offshore), the type of multibeam data contained within the surface (BS = backscatter), and the grid resolution of the output product (1m = 1 meter, etc.).

Table 10 – Backscatter mosaics submitted for 2023 mainscheme survey data

Mosaic Name	Pixel Size (m)
MCMI_2023_Offshore_BS_4m	4
MCMI_2023_Offshore_BS_8m	8
MCMI_2023_Offshore_BS_16m	16

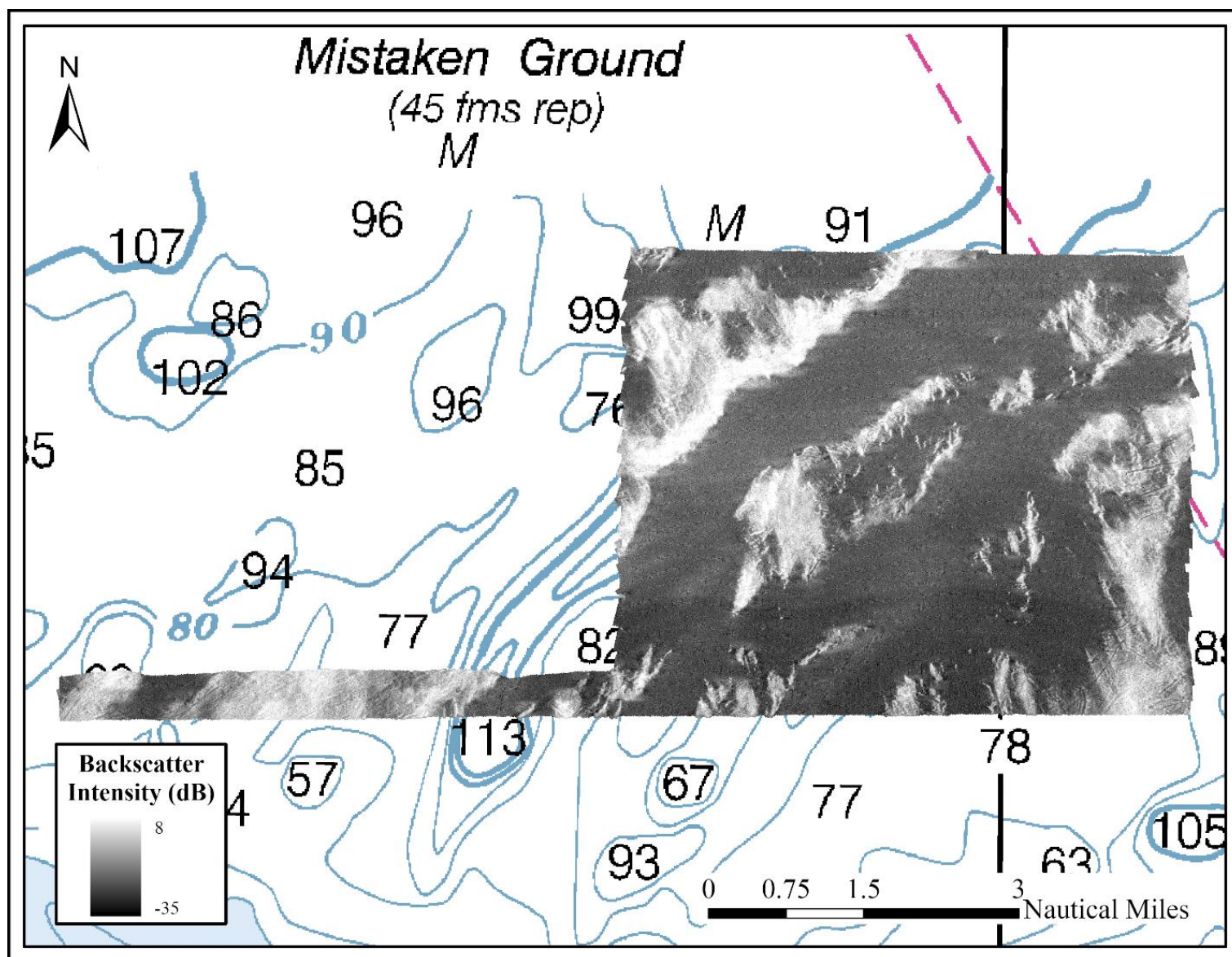


Figure 13 – Backscatter mosaic (4-meter pixel size) of 2023 mainscheme coverage atop NOAA chart 13260.

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 in 1940 but consisted only of partial bottom coverage. These data were not compared with data collected by the MCMI. No existing surveys with digital sounding data was available for reference for much of the survey area.

Table 11 – Largest scale raster charts in survey area

Chart	Scale	Source Edition	Source Date	NTM Date
13260	1:378,838	44	11/01/2020	10/30/2023

Chart 13260

Surveyed depths show relatively poor agreement overall with charted contours throughout the survey area (Figure 14). While regions of select existing contours do align with surveyed depths, such as the deeper region in the southern extent of the survey area, the great majority of the defined bounds are inconsistent with newly surveyed findings. The proposed reason for this discrepancy is the dramatic difference in sounding density and more advanced acquisition methods of the 2023 mainscheme effort compared to the 1940 survey data which informed much of the charted features in this region. It is recommended that the charted contours in this region be revised based on the findings of this report, following appropriate investigation by the reviewing office.

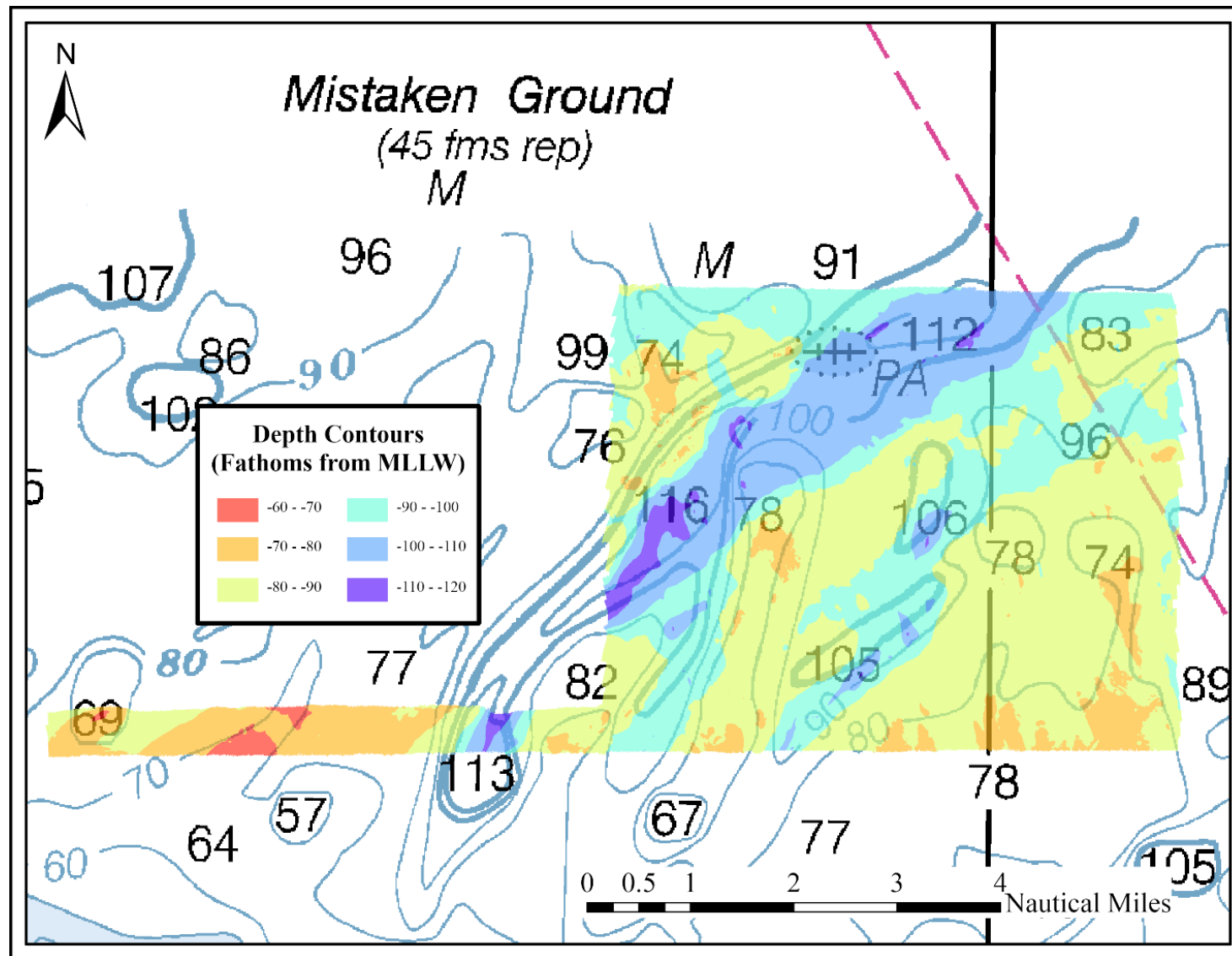


Figure 14 – 2023 Mainscheme data comparison between surveyed depth (re-classified at 10-fathom intervals) and chart 13260.

5.2 Bottom Samples

A grab sampling campaign was planned following the bathymetry and backscatter acquisition effort, which provided the required inputs for a textural classification model used to guide site selection to ensure that representative depths and substrates were sampled (Figure 15). A total of 25 sites were successfully completed, with all 25 retrieving sediment samples for analysis. A subset of 12 sites also had CTD casts. The results of grain-size and video analyses will be used to calibrate, refine, and digitize interpretations of seafloor substrate. These data are also used to investigate how bathymetric and backscatter findings relate to benthic infauna in the survey area.

Additional details on the bottom samples are provided in Table 12. More detailed analysis of grain size composition of these samples and benthic fauna composition will be determined after laboratory processing is complete for the collected samples. Metadata sheets for all bottom samples are provided as part of the submitted data package accompanying this report.

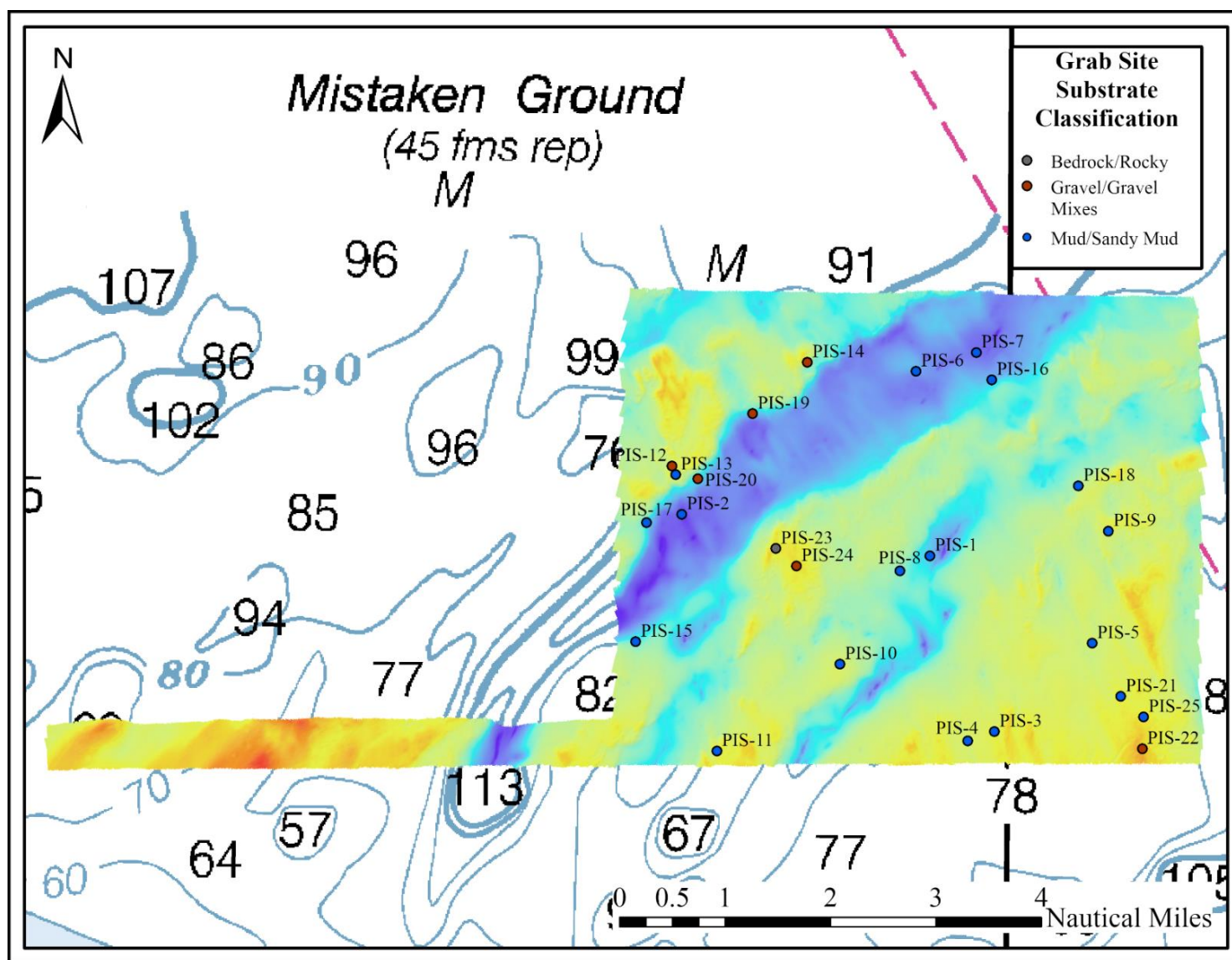


Figure 15 – Bottom sample locations collected over the course of the 2023 season in and around the survey area. Sites classified via modified CMECS 7-class scheme from field observations (Appendix H).

Table 12 – Grab Sample Information

Site Name	Date	Latitude (Decimal Degrees N)	Longitude (Decimal Degrees W)	Depth (m)	Grain Size (Field Observation)	CMECS Class (from Field Observation)	Backscatter Intensity (dB)
PIS-1	8/7/2024	43.28386667	-69.51686667	188	silty mud	Mud	-18.04
PIS-2	8/7/2024	43.29016667	-69.57066667	212	silty mud	Mud	-15.52
PIS-3	8/7/2024	43.25608333	-69.5027	152	muddy silt	Mud	-19.93
PIS-4	8/7/2024	43.25458333	-69.50845	155	silty mud	Mud	-18.98
PIS-5	8/7/2024	43.27016667	-69.48166667	155	silt/mud	Mud	-18.35
PIS-6	8/7/2024	43.3130777	-69.5201111	199	silty clay/ mud	Mud	-18.35
PIS-7	8/7/2024	43.31608333	-69.50708333	204	mud	Mud	-16.78
PIS-8	8/7/2024	43.28146667	-69.5234	171	silty mud	Mud	-16.78
PIS-9	8/7/2024	43.28795	-69.47825	151	silt/mud	Mud	-10.79
PIS-10	8/7/2024	43.26661667	-69.53621667	156	silty mud	Mud	-20.24
PIS-11	8/7/2024	43.25273333	-69.56273333	150	silty mud	Mud	-12.05
PIS-12	8/7/2024	43.29781667	-69.57288333	157	silty clay mud with trace gravel	Gravel Mixes	-10.16
PIS-13	8/7/2024	43.29646667	-69.57205	156	muddy sand	Sandy Mud	-9.22
PIS-14	8/7/2024	43.3144	-69.54368333	160	muddy sandy gravel	Gravel Mixes	-0.4
PIS-15	8/7/2024	43.26995	-69.58048333	177	clayey mud	Mud	-17.72
PIS-16	8/7/2024	43.31178333	-69.50375	187	mud/clay	Mud	-16.15
PIS-17	8/7/2024	43.28883333	-69.57831667	183	silty mud	Mud	-11.11
PIS-18	8/7/2024	43.2951	-69.48481667	165	silt	Mud	-15.2
PIS-19	8/7/2024	43.30616667	-69.55548333	186	sandy mud w/ trace gravel	Gravel Mixes	-4.81
PIS-20	8/7/2024	43.2958	-69.56726667	182	muddy sand w/ trace gravel and cobble	Gravel Mixes	-3.55
PIS-21	8/7/2024	43.261767	-69.475417	147	silt/mud	Mud	-12.05
PIS-22	8/7/2024	43.2535	-69.47066667	134	muddy sandy gravel w/ rocks	Gravel Mixes	-5.75
PIS-23	8/7/2024	43.28485	-69.55025	138	two large rocks	Bedrock/Rocky	-2.92
PIS-24	8/7/2024	43.28211667	-69.54575	145	muddy silt, cobbles	Gravel	-9.85
PIS-25	8/7/2024	43.25853333	-69.47045	143	sandy mud, trace gravel	Sandy Mud	-10.16

6.0 Summary

A total of 35.92 mi² (93.03 km²) of high-resolution multibeam data were collected throughout the 2023 mainscheme area, located in the vicinity of the Mistaken Ground, Maine from April to October 2023. Except for select few small holidays due to seafloor elevation-induced sonic shadows, multibeam coverage was 100% in all areas surveyed.

Bathymetry and backscatter data products were produced at 4-meter, 8-meter, and 16-meter grid resolution. The bathymetry and backscatter information for the survey area are supplemented by seafloor surficial sediment samples, water column data, video, and benthic fauna collection in 25 locations.

Consistency of hydrographic data collected aboard the F/V Amy Gale was reflected in the results of the surface difference tests for crosslines and junction survey data, which all fell within allowable tolerances for IHO and NOAA specifications at the ensonified depths. Crossline analysis yielded a mean difference of 18.8 cm across all transects with a standard deviation of 30.4 cm, while junction comparisons found mean differences of 1.44 m and 2.36 m with standard deviations of 1.49 m and 2.31 m for H13333 and W00195, respectively. Statistical results of all differencing tests were relatively low and comparable to those achieved by small vessels in similar surveys of the area (e.g. *Ferdinand R. Hassler* and *Atlantic Explorer*). Total vertical uncertainties for all areas surveyed were within tolerances for IHO and NOAA specifications at all depths, where 99.99% of all nodes fell within the allowable range.

Comparisons between survey data and the largest scale nautical chart in the vicinity showed poor agreement with charted contours throughout the survey area. Newly collected bathymetry and backscatter in this submission provides high resolution data throughout the region where poor and outdated data were the best existing sources. As such, the refined feature depths and positions found in this survey provide additional information where no published soundings previously existed. It is recommended that the corresponding charts be updated in this area to reflect these data, and that contours be adjusted throughout the survey area to the refined values delivered in these updated datasets.

These data were acquired and processed to meet Office of Coast Survey bathymetry standards as best as possible and were shared with the NOAA Office of Coast Survey for review.

Please contact the Maine Coastal Mapping Initiative's lead hydrographer or program lead for additional information or data requests.

References

International Hydrographic Organization (2022) IHO Standards for Hydrographic Surveys, Edition 6.1.0, September 2022. Monaco, International Hydrographic Organization, 52pp. (International Hydrographic Organization Special Publication, S-44). DOI: <https://doi.org/10.25607/OBP-1354.3>

NOAA. (2022). NOS hydrographic surveys specifications and deliverables: U.S Department of Commerce National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. 165pp.

NOAA, Office of Coast Survey (2021). Field Procedures Manual, February 2021. Silver Spring, MD, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Office of Coast Survey, 165pp. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.25607/OBP-153.3>

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.

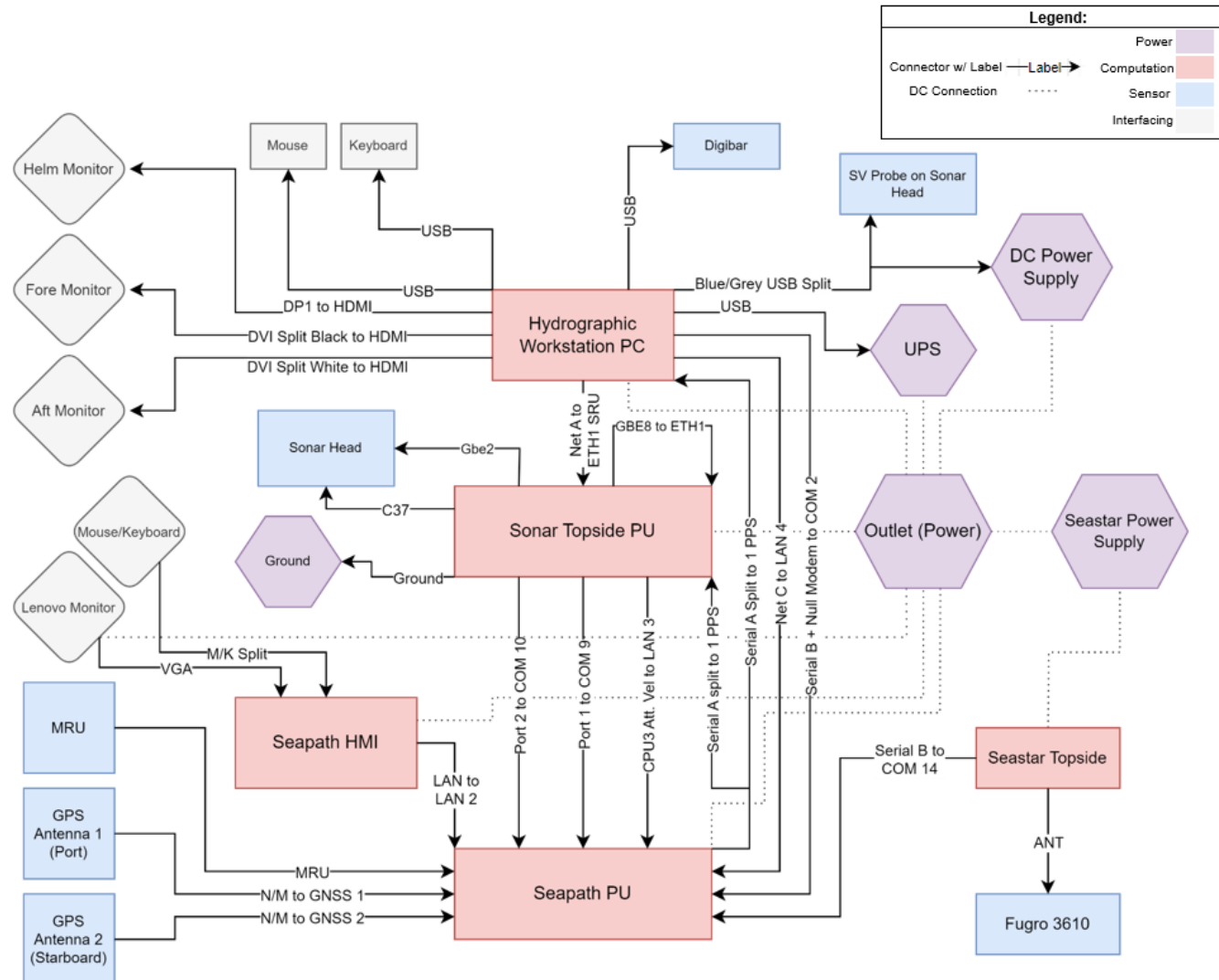
Appendix A – Specific dates of data acquisition

Dates (mm-dd-yyyy) of Data Acquisition for 2023 Mainscheme Surveys*

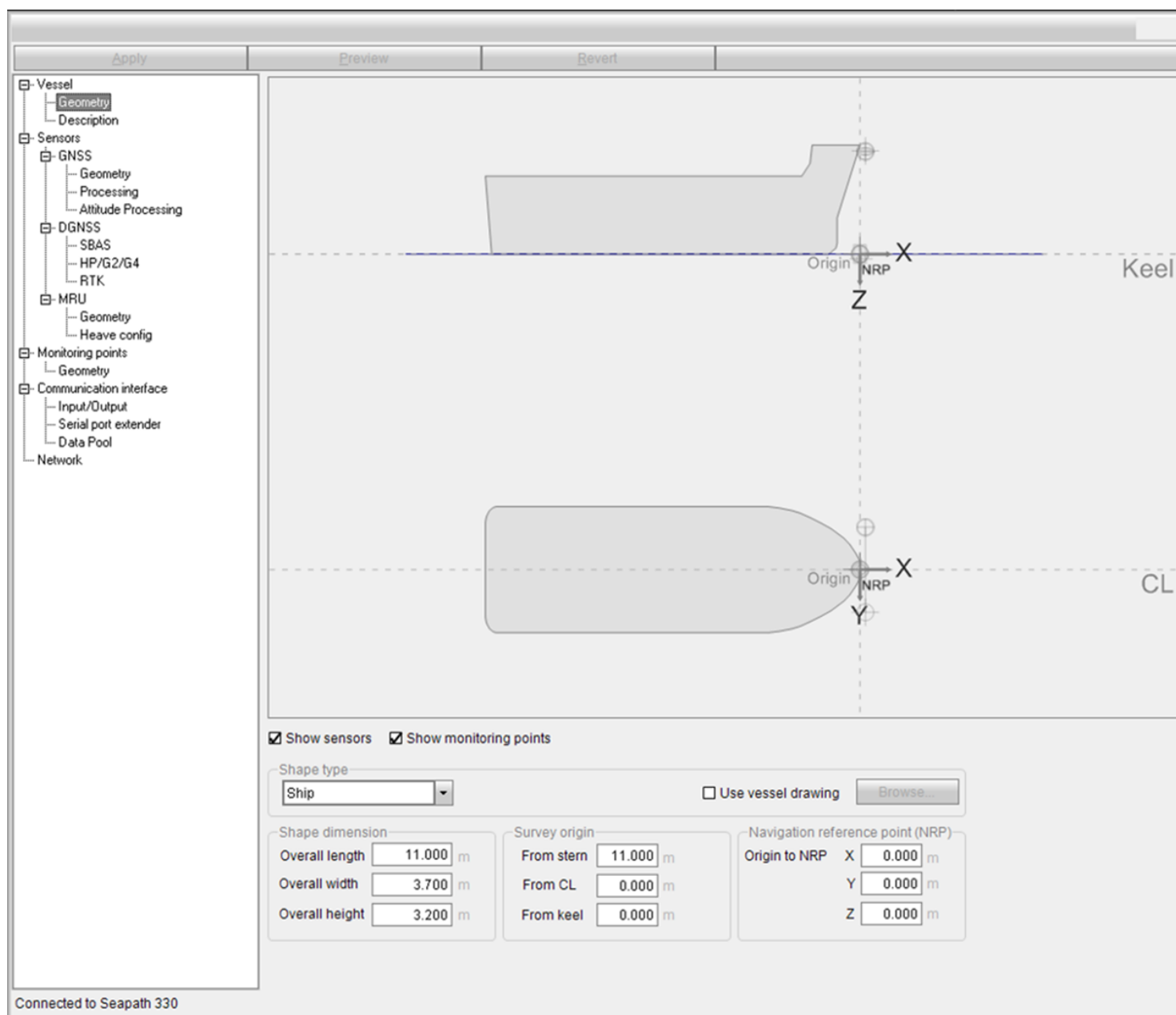
Coverage	Crosslines
05-23-2023	04-21-2023
06-08-2023	
07-31-2023	
09-07-2023	
09-11-2023	
09-28-2023	
10-28-2023	

*Dates of surveys not summarized in this report not listed

Appendix B – 2023 MCMC Survey Systems Diagram for the F/V Amy Gale



Appendix C – 2023 Configuration settings for Seapath 330



NAV Engine Configuration

Apply

Preview

Revert

Vessel

- Geometry
- Description

Sensors

- GNSS
 - Geometry
 - Processing
 - Attitude Processing
- DGNSS
 - SBAS
 - HP/G2/G4
 - RTK
- MRU
 - Geometry
 - Heave config

Monitoring points

- Geometry

Communication interface

- Input/Output
- Serial port extender
- Data Pool

Network

Vessel description

Vessel name

Amy Gale

Vessel owner

Caleb Hodgdon

Country of origin

USA

Vessel ID

MMSI

000000000

IMO number

0

Connected to Seapath 330

Apply
Preview
Revert

- [-] Vessel
 - Geometry
 - Description
- [-] Sensors
 - [-] GNSS
 - Geometry
 - Processing
 - Altitude Processing
 - [-] DGNSS
 - SBAS
 - HP/G2/G4
 - RTK
 - [-] MRU
 - Geometry
 - Heave config
 - [-] Monitoring points
 - Geometry
 - [-] Communication interface
 - Input/Output
 - Serial port extender
 - Data Pool
 - Network

☒ Show sensors
☒ Show monitoring points

Antenna configuration

Type

NovAtel GPS-702-GG

☒ Antenna beam

Antenna location (from Survey origin)

	Position [m]			
	X	Y	Z	
Antenna 1	0.158	-1.245	-3.000	
Antenna 2	0.158	1.252	-3.035	

Antenna offset (from antenna 1 to antenna 2)

Baseline length m

Heading offset °

Height difference m

Calibration wizard

Connected to Seapath 330

Apply	Preview	Revert
<ul style="list-style-type: none">[-] Vessel<ul style="list-style-type: none">GeometryDescription[-] Sensors<ul style="list-style-type: none">[-] GNSS<ul style="list-style-type: none">GeometryProcessingAltitude Processing[-] DGNSS<ul style="list-style-type: none">SBASHP/G2/G4RTK[-] MRU<ul style="list-style-type: none">GeometryHeave config[-] Monitoring points<ul style="list-style-type: none">Geometry[-] Communication interface<ul style="list-style-type: none">Input/OutputSerial port extenderData PoolNetwork	<div>Height aiding</div> <div>Aid mode <input type="button" value="Off"/></div> <div>SV masking</div> <div>Elevation mask <input type="text" value="10"/> °</div> <div>Integrity</div> <div>Accuracy level <input type="text" value="1.00"/> m</div> <div>Ionosphere</div> <div>Ionosphere activity <input type="button" value="Normal"/></div>	

Connected to Seapath 330

NAV Engine Configuration

Apply

Preview

Revert

Vessel

Geometry

Description

Sensors

GNSS

Geometry

Processing

Altitude Processing

DGNSS

SBAS

HP/G2/G4

RTK

MRU

Geometry

Heave config

Monitoring points

Geometry

Communication interface

Input/Output

Serial port extender

Data Pool

Network

☒ Enabled

☐ Enable SBAS test mode

☐ Automatic

☒ Manual

EGNOS

☐ 120

☐ 123

☐ 136

WAAS

☒ 133

☒ 135

☒ 138

MSAS

☐ 129

☐ 137

GAGAN

☐ 127

☐ 128

QZSS

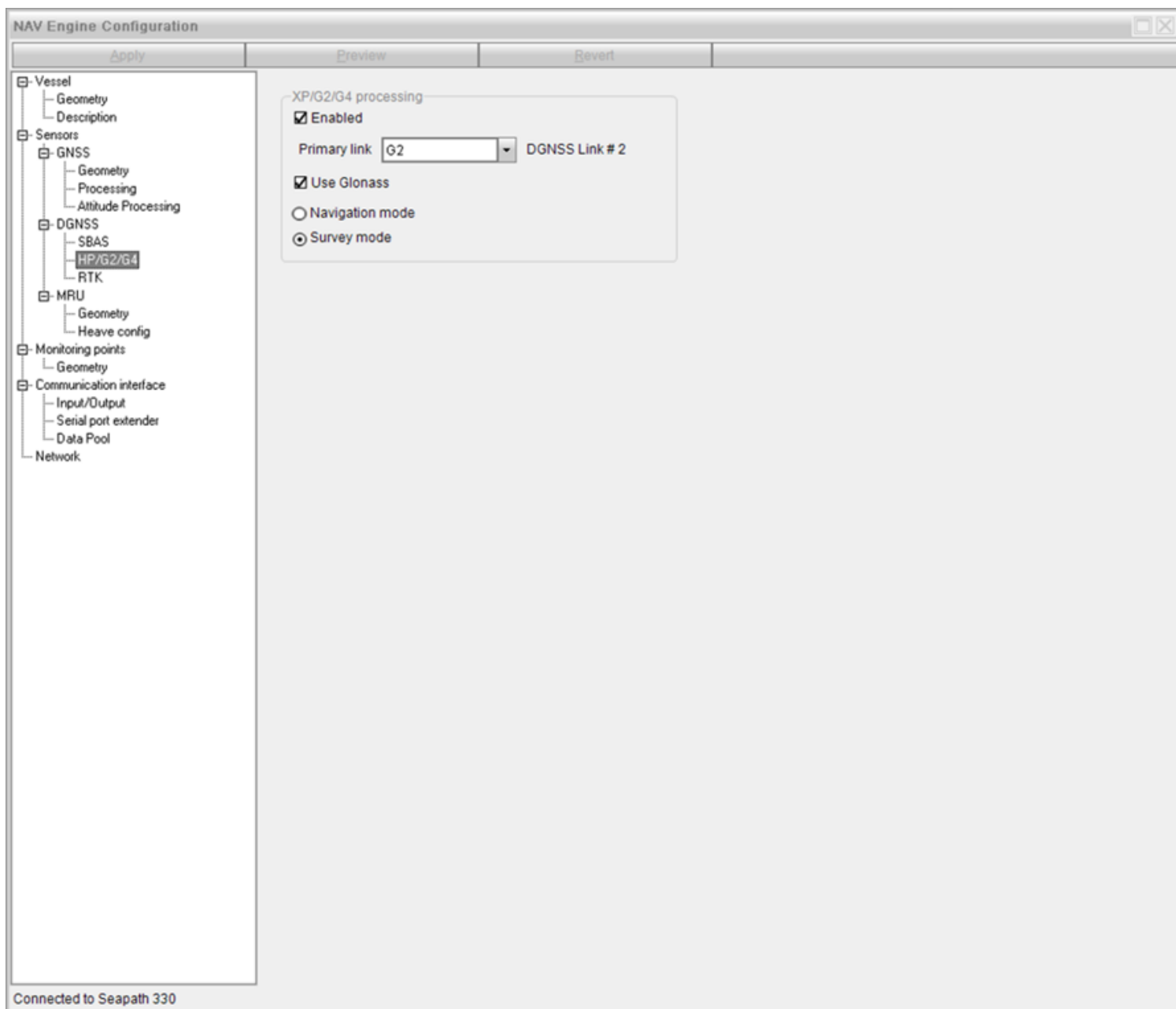
☐ 183

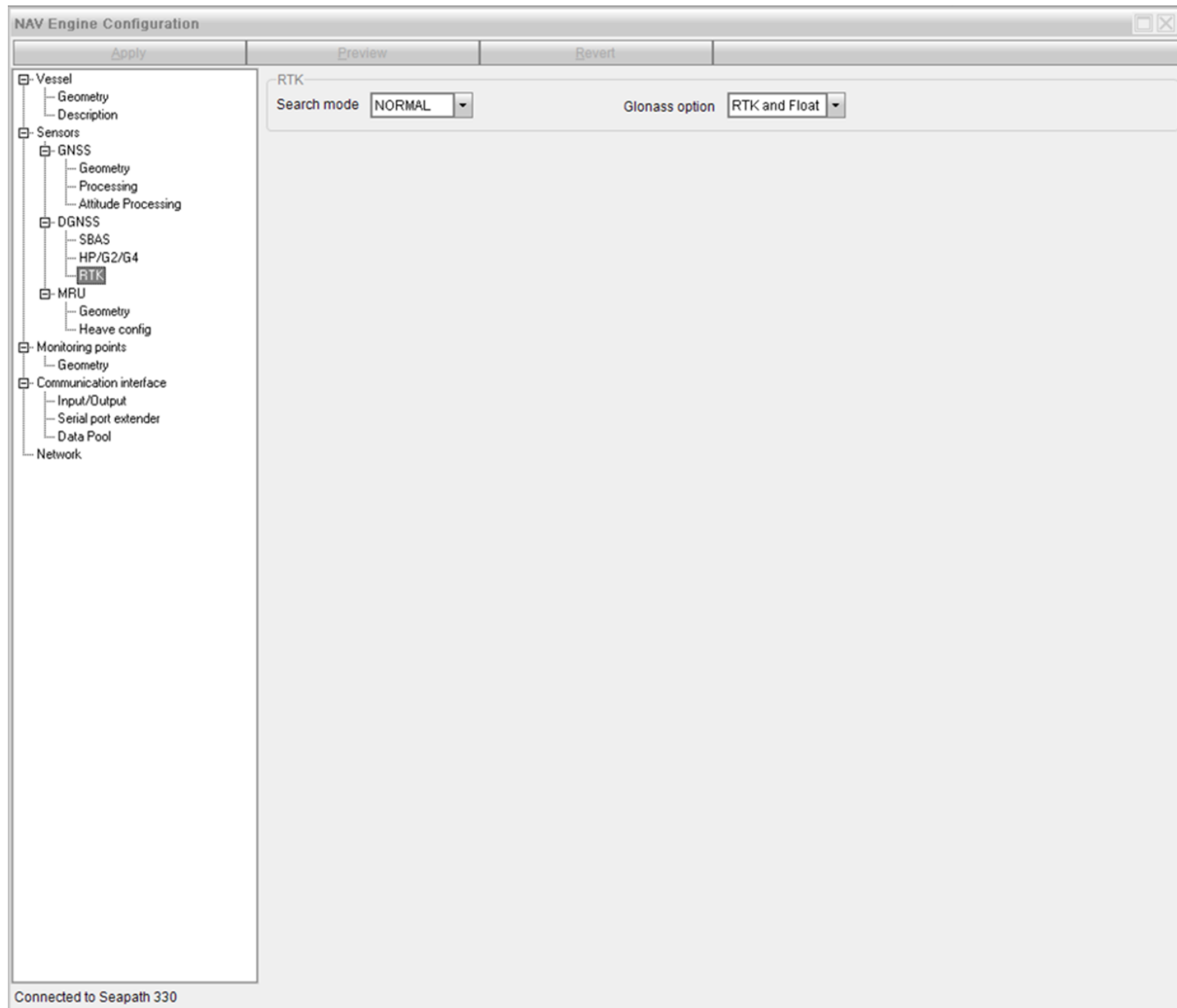
☐ 184

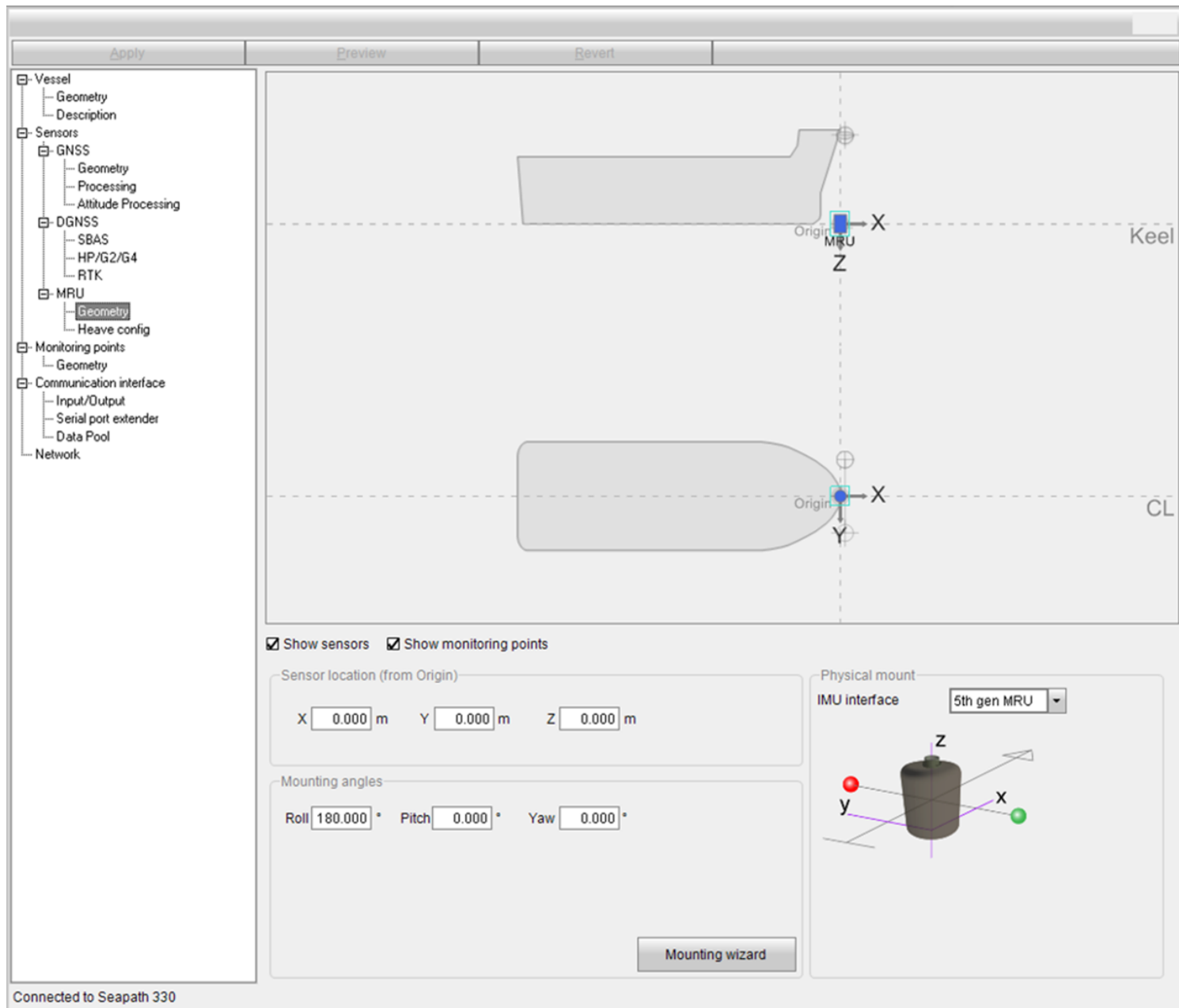
☐ 185

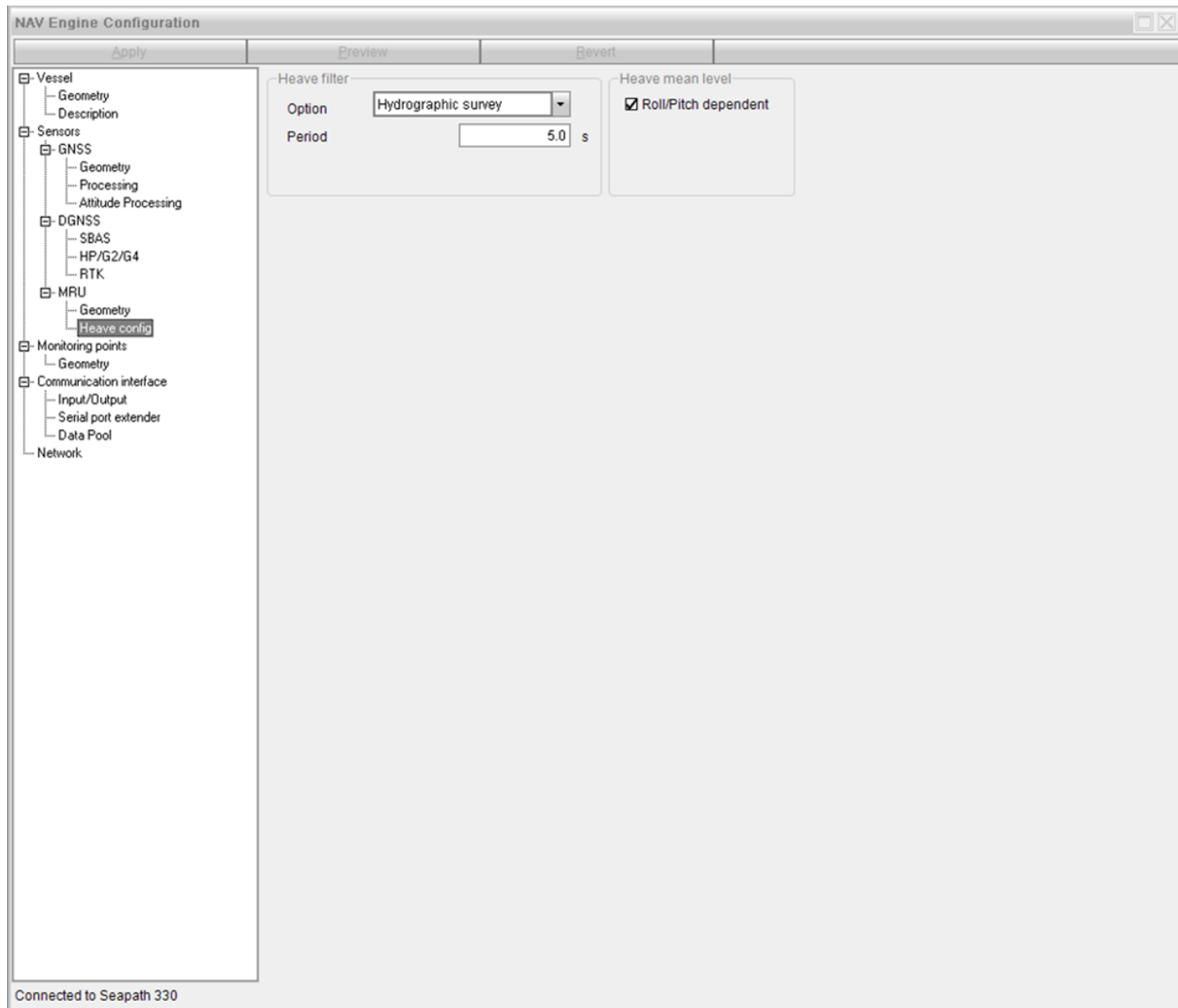
☐ 189

Connected to Seapath 330









Apply

Preview

Revert

- Vessel
 - Geometry
 - Description
- Sensors
 - GNSS
 - Geometry
 - Processing
 - Attitude Processing
 - DGNSS
 - SBAS
 - HP/G2/G4
 - RTK
 - MRU
 - Geometry
 - Heave config
 - Monitoring points
 - Geometry
 - Communication interface
 - Input/Output
 - Serial port extender
 - Data Pool
 - Network

☒ Show sensors

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

Monitoring points are entered relative to Origin

Connected to Seapath 330

Apply

Preview

Revert

- Vessel
 - Geometry
 - Description
- Sensors
 - GNSS
 - Geometry
 - Processing
 - Altitude Processing
 - DGNSS
 - SBAS
 - HP/G2/G4
 - RTK
 - MRU
 - Geometry
 - Heave config
- Monitoring points
 - Geometry
- Communication interface
 - Input/Output
 - Serial port extender
 - Data Pool
- Network

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

Disabled | OK | Warning | Error

Configuration details

Interface

GnssRec1

Description

Type

Serial

Cable ID

I/O properties

Port

GNSSA1

Baud rate

57600

☐ rs-232

☐ rs-422

Advanced

Parity

n

Data bits

8

Stop bits

1

Connected to Seapath 330

Apply

Preview

Revert

Vessel

Geometry

Description

Sensors

GNSS

Geometry

Processing

Altitude Processing

DGNSS

SBAS

HP/G2/G4

RTK

MRU

Geometry

Heave config

Monitoring points

Geometry

Communication interface





Input/Output





Serial port extender

Data Pool

Network

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

 Disabled |  OK |  Warning |  Error

Configuration details

Interface

GnssRec2

Description

Type

Serial

Cable ID

I/O properties

Port

GNSSB1

Baud rate

57600

☐ rs-232

☐ rs-422

Advanced

Parity

n

Data bits

8

Stop bits

1

Connected to Seapath 330

Apply

Preview

Revert

Vessel

Geometry

Description

Sensors

GNSS

Geometry

Processing

Altitude Processing

DGNSS

SBAS

HP/G2/G4

RTK

MRU

Geometry

Heave config

Monitoring points

Geometry

Communication interface





Input/Output





Serial port extender

Data Pool

Network

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	CDM11 9600 n 8 1 rs-232	Gyro #1

 Disabled |  OK |  Warning |  Error

Configuration details

Interface

MRU

Description

Type

Serial

Cable ID

I/O properties

Port

MRU

Baud rate

115200

rs-232

rs-422

Advanced

Parity

n

Data bits

8

Stop bits

1

Connected to Seapath 330

Apply

Preview

Revert

Vessel

Geometry

Description

Sensors

GNSS

Geometry

Processing

Attitude Processing

DGNSS

SBAS

HP/G2/G4

RTK

MRU

Geometry

Heave config

Monitoring points

Geometry

Communication interface

Input/Output

Serial port extender

Data Pool

Network

Input/Output list

Interface	Type	Direction	I/O Properties	Description
<input type="checkbox"/> Gyro1	Serial	In	COM11 9600 n 8 1 rs-232	Gyro #1
<input type="checkbox"/> DgnssLink1	Serial	In	COM1 38400 n 8 1	FUGRO 3610 PORT A
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DgnssLink2	Serial	In	COM14 38400 n 8 1 rs-422	FUGRO 3610 PORT B
<input type="checkbox"/> DgnssLink3		In	NONE	Link #3

☐ Disabled
 ☒ OK
 ☐ Warning
 ☐ Error

Configuration details

Interface

DgnssLink2

Description

Type

Serial

Cable ID

I/O properties

Port

COM14

Baud rate

38400

rs-232

rs-422

Advanced

DGNSS link properties

Interface

3510/3610 DGNSS receiver

Name

G2

Timeout [s]

60

Format

XP/G2/G4

Connected to Seapath 330

Apply
Preview
Revert

- [-] Vessel
 - Geometry
 - Description
- [-] Sensors
 - GNSS
 - Geometry
 - Processing
 - Attitude Processing
 - DGNSS
 - SBAS
 - HP/G2/G4
 - RTK
 - MRU
 - Geometry
 - Heave config
 - Monitoring points
 - Geometry
 - Communication interface
 - Input/Output
 - Serial port extender
 - Data Pool
 - Network

Input/Output list

Interface	Type	Direction	I/O Properties	Description
<input type="checkbox"/> GnssLink	Ethernet	In/Out	UDP LAN2 31012 31013 BROADCAST	GNSS link server
<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...

☐ Disabled | ☒ OK | ☐ Warning | ☐ Error

▼ Configuration details

Interface

Description

Type Serial

Cable ID

▼ I/O properties

Port COM9

Baud rate 9600

☒ rs-232 ☐ rs-422

► Advanced

▼ Telegram out properties

Format NMEA

Datum WGS84

Monitoring point EM2040C

NMEA selection

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

Apply
Preview
Revert

- [-] Vessel
 - [-] Geometry
 - [-] Description
- [-] Sensors
 - [-] GNSS
 - [-] Geometry
 - [-] Processing
 - [-] Attitude Processing
 - [-] DGNSS
 - [-] SBAS
 - [-] HP/G2/G4
 - [-] RTK
 - [-] MRU
 - [-] Geometry
 - [-] Heave config
 - [-] Monitoring points
 - [-] Geometry
 - [-] Communication interface
 - [-] Input/Output
 - [-] Serial port extender
 - [-] Data Pool
 - [-] Network

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 and TIME to QINSv

● Disabled | ● OK | ● Warning | ● Error

▼ Configuration details

Interface

Description

Type Serial

Cable ID

▼ I/O properties

Port COM10

Baud rate 19200

☒ rs-232 ☐ rs-422

▶ Advanced

▼ Telegram out properties

Format Simrad EM3000/Hipap

☐ Log to file

Monitoring point EM2040C

Options

▼ Telegram timing

Interval [s] 0.010

☐ Event driven ☒ Timer driven

Connected to Seapath 330

Apply
Preview
Revert

- [-] Vessel
 - Geometry
 - Description
- [-] Sensors
 - GNSS
 - Geometry
 - Processing
 - Altitude Processing
 - DGNSS
 - SBAS
 - HP/G2/G4
 - RTK
 - MRU
 - Geometry
 - Heave config
- [-] Monitoring points
 - Geometry
- [-] Communication interface
 - Input/Output
 - Serial port extender
 - Data Pool
- [-] Network

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 and TIME to QINSv

● Disabled | ● OK | ● Warning | ● Error

▼ Configuration details

Interface

Description

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

Connected to Seapath 330

Apply
Preview
Revert

- [-] Vessel
 - Geometry
 - Description
- [-] Sensors
 - GNSS
 - Geometry
 - Processing
 - Altitude Processing
 - DGNSS
 - SBAS
 - HP/G2/G4
 - RTK
 - MRU
 - Geometry
 - Heave config
- [-] Monitoring points
 - Geometry
- [-] Communication interface
 - Input/Output
 - Serial port extender
 - Data Pool
- [-] Network

Input/Output list

Interface	Type	Direction	I/O Properties	Description
<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

● Disabled | ● OK | ● Warning | ● Error

▼ Configuration details

Interface

Description

Type Serial

Cable ID

▼ I/O properties

Port COM2

Baud rate 9600

☒ rs-232 ☐ rs-422

▶ Advanced

▼ Telegram out properties

Format NMEA

NMEA selection ▼

Options ▼

NMEA talker ID IN

☐ Log to file

Time precision 2

▼ Telegram timing

Interval [s] 0.100

☐ Event driven
 ☒ Timer driven

Connected to Seapath 330

Apply
Preview
Revert

- [-] Vessel
 - Geometry
 - Description
- [-] Sensors
 - GNSS
 - Geometry
 - Processing
 - Attitude Processing
 - DGNSS
 - SBAS
 - HP/G2/G4
 - RTK
 - MRU
 - Geometry
 - Heave config
- [-] Monitoring points
 - Geometry
- [-] Communication interface
 - Input/Output
 - Serial port extender
 - Data Pool
- [-] Network

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	Ethernet	Out	UDP LAN4 13002 BROADCAST	position to qinsy

⬛ Disabled | 🟢 OK | 🟡 Warning | 🔴 Error

▼ Configuration details

Interface

Description

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] 0.020

☐ 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/G2/G4
 - RTK
- ☐ MRU
 - Geometry
 - Heave config

☐ Monitoring points

- Geometry

☐ Communication interface

- Input/Output
- Serial port extender
- Data Pool

Network

Address 192.168.1.150 Open configuration

Type Disabled

Connected to Seapath 330

Apply	Preview	Revert
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Vessel<ul style="list-style-type: none">GeometryDescriptionSensors<ul style="list-style-type: none">GNSS<ul style="list-style-type: none">GeometryProcessingAltitude ProcessingDGNSS<ul style="list-style-type: none">SBASHP/G2/G4RTKMRU<ul style="list-style-type: none">GeometryHeave configMonitoring points<ul style="list-style-type: none">GeometryCommunication interface<ul style="list-style-type: none">Input/OutputSerial port extenderData PoolNetwork	<div>Data pool parameters</div> <div><div>Processing unit name</div><div>Unit #1</div></div> <div><div>Network interface name</div><div>LAN2 (192.168.1.10)</div></div> <div><div>UDP address</div><div>239.255.0 .3</div></div> <div><div>UDP port</div><div>31000</div></div>	

Connected to Seapath 330

Apply

Preview

Revert

Vessel

Geometry

Description

Sensors

GNSS

Geometry

Processing

Altitude Processing

DGNSS

SBAS

HP/G2/G4

RTK

MRU

Geometry

Heave config

Monitoring points

Geometry

Communication interface

Input/Output

Serial port extender

Data Pool

Network

Interface settings

Interface

LAN1

☐ DHCP

IP address

192.168.4.10

Subnet mask

255.255.255.0

Default gateway

0.0.0.0

Address range: 192.168.4.1 - 192.168.4.254

Apply

Restore

Connected to Seapath 330

Appendix D – Template database settings in Qinsy (for acquisition)

Note: Depicted Qinsy template settings show configuration from a 2020 survey project. All settings remain the same for the seasons described in this report apart from changes to pitch, roll, heading for EM2040C from patch test results (Table 4), as well as latency offsets applied to Position Navigation Systems and Motion Reference output values.

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_2020_Patch1_nonverified_tides_2.db - Database Setup Program

File Edit View Options Help

Survey

- General**
 - Geodetic
 - Datums
 - WGS84
 - Heights
 - Chart Datum / Vertical Datum
 - Mean Water Level Model
 - Digital Terrain Models
 - Projections
 - Universal Transverse Mercator (North Hemisphere)
 - Local Construction Grid
 - UTC to GPS Correction
 - Sound Velocity Profile
 - Object
 - Amy Gale
 - System
 - EM2040C
 - Gyro
 - Gyro
 - Pitch Roll Heave Sensor
 - Position Navigation System
 - Variable Node
 - Amy Gale MRU
 - RX
 - TX
 - Link
 - Auxiliary Systems
 - Time Sync
 - EM2040C Controller
 - ASCII Logger
 - Fixed Node

Information: General

Line name:	No line name
Line sequence number:	1
Line description:	N/A

Qinsy 9 For Help, press F1

AmyGale_2020_Patch1_nonverified_tides_2.db - Database Setup Program

File Edit View Options Help

Survey

- General
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Geodetic

Predefined system:	Not Defined
Survey unit name:	Meters
Conversion factor to metres:	1.0000000000000000
WKT blob:	2
WKT string:	PROJCS["Universal Transverse Mercator (North Hemisphere)", GEOGCS["WGS84", DATUM["WGS84", SPHEROID["WGS 1984", 6378137, 298.257223563, UNIT["meter", 1, AUTHORITY["EPSG", "9001"]]], PRIMEM["Greenwich", 0, AUTHORITY["EPSG", "8901"]], UNIT["degree", 0.0174532925199433, AUTHORITY["EPSG", "9102"]]], PROJECTION_NAME["Universal Transverse Mercator (North Hemisphere)", AUTHORITY["EPSG", "9807"]], PROJECTION["Transverse Mercator", AUTHORITY["EPSG", "9807"]], PARAMETER["latitude_of_origin", 0, UNIT["degree", 0.0174532925199433, AUTHORITY["EPSG", "9102"]]], PARAMETER["central_meridian", -69, UNIT["degree", 0.0174532925199433, AUTHORITY["EPSG", "9102"]]], PARAMETER["false_easting", 500000, UNIT["meter", 1, AUTHORITY["EPSG", "9001"]]], PARAMETER["false_northing", 0, UNIT["meter", 1, AUTHORITY["EPSG", "9001"]]], PARAMETER["scale_factor", 0.9996, UNIT["unity", 1, AUTHORITY["EPSG", "9201"]]], UNIT["meter", 1, AUTHORITY["EPSG", "9001"]]], METADATA["WGS84", PARAMETER["version", 2], PARAMETER["timestamp", "20210225T035001.424000"]]]

Qinsy 9 For Help, press F1

AmyGale_2020_Patch1_nonverified_tides_2.db - Database Setup Program

File Edit View Options Help

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 - EM2040C Controller
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 - Fixed Node

Datums: Datums

Survey datum:	WGS84
Chart datum:	WGS84
Height file:	N/A
Height level:	No Level Correction
Height file:	N/A
Height offset:	0.000 m

Qinsy 9 For Help, press F1

AmyGale_2020_Patch1_nonverified_tides_2.db - Database Setup Program

File Edit View Options Help

Survey

- General
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 - Fixed Node

Datum: WGS84

Datum name:	WGS84
Spheroid name:	WGS 1984
Prime meridian:	Greenwich
Prime meridian:	0;00;00.000 E
Conversion factor to metres:	1.000000000000000
Semi-major axis (a):	6378137.000 m
Semi-minor axis (b):	6356752.314 m
Inverse flattening (1/f):	298.257223563000
Flattening (f):	0.003352810664747
First eccentricity (e):	0.081819190842621
First eccentricity squared (e**2):	0.006694379990141
Second eccentricity (e')	0.082094437949696
Second eccentricity squared (e**2):	0.006739496742276

AmyGale_2020_Patch1_nonverified_tides_2.db - Database Setup Program

File Edit View Options Help

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Heights: Heights

Chart datum:	WGS84
Height file:	N/A
Height level:	No Level Correction
Height file:	N/A
Height offset:	0.000 m
MWL model:	Horizontal Datum
MWL file:	N/A
MWL level:	No Level Correction
MWL file:	N/A
MWL offset:	0.000 m
MWL st.dev.:	0.000 m
DTM mode:	Absolute DTMs
DTM datum:	WGS84
DTM file:	N/A
DTM level:	No Level Correction
DTM file:	N/A
DTM offset:	0.000 m

AmyGale_2020_Patch1_nonverified_tides_2.db - Database Setup Program

File Edit View Options Help

Survey

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Object

- Amy Gale
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Height Datum: Chart Datum / Vertical Datum

Chart datum:	WGS84
Height file:	N/A
Height level:	No Level Correction
Height file:	N/A
Height offset:	0.000 m

Qinsy 9 For Help, press F1

AmyGale_2020_Patch1_nonverified_tides_2.db - Database Setup Program

File Edit View Options Help

Survey

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 - Fixed Node

MWL Model: Mean Water Level Model

MWL model: Horizontal Datum
MWL file: N/A
MWL level: No Level Correction
MWL file: N/A
MWL offset: 0.000 m
MWL st.dev.: 0.000 m

Qinsy 9 For Help, press F1

AmyGale_2020_Patch1_nonverified_tides_2.db - Database Setup Program

File Edit View Options Help

Survey

- General
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 - Gyro
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 - Fixed Node

DTM Mode: Digital Terrain Models

DTM mode: Absolute DTMs
DTM datum: WGS84
DTM file: N/A
DTM level: No Level Correction
DTM file: N/A
DTM offset: 0.000 m

Qinsy 9 For Help, press F1

AmyGale_2020_Patch1_nonverified_tides_2.db - Database Setup Program

File Edit View Options Help

Survey

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Projections: Projections

Projection type:	0001
Projection name:	Universal Transverse Mercator (North Hemisphere)
Conversion factor to metres:	1.0000000000000000
Construction grid type:	Undefined

Qinsy 9 For Help, press F1

AmyGale_2020_Patch1_nonverified_tides_2.db - Database Setup Program

File Edit View Options Help

Survey

- General
- Geodetic**
 - Datums
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 - Digital Terrain Models
 - Projections**
 - Universal Transverse Mercator (North Hemisphere)**
 - Local Construction Grid
 - UTC to GPS Correction
 - Sound Velocity Profile
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 - Position Navigation System
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 - Auxiliary Systems
 - Time Sync
 - EM2040C Controller
 - ASCII Logger
 - Fixed Node

Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator (North Hemisphere)

Projection type:	0001
Projection name:	Universal Transverse Mercator (North Hemisphere)
Conversion factor to metres:	1.0000000000000000
UTM zone number:	19
UTM central meridian:	69;00;00.00000 W
Latitude of grid origin:	0;00;00.00000 N
Longitude of grid origin:	69;00;00.00000 W
Grid Easting at grid origin:	500000.000 m
Grid Northing at grid origin:	0.000 m
Scale factor at longitude of origin:	0.9996000000000000

Qinsy 9 For Help, press F1

AmyGale_2020_Patch1_nonverified_tides_2.db - Database Setup Program

File Edit View Options Help

Survey

- General
- Geodetic**
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 - Pitch Roll Heave Sensor
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Local Grid: Local Construction Grid

Construction grid type: Undefined

Qinsy 9 For Help, press F1

AmyGale_2020_Patch1_nonverified_tides_2.db - Database Setup Program

File Edit View Options Help

Survey

- General
- Geodetic
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 - Pitch Roll Heave Sensor
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 - Fixed Node

UTC to GPS Correction

UTC to GPS time correction: 18.000 s

Qinsy 9 For Help, press F1

AmyGale_2020_Patch1_nonverified_tides_2.db - Database Setup Program

File Edit View Options Help

Survey

- General
- Geodetic
 - Datums
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 - Chart Datum / Vertical Datum
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 - Digital Terrain Models
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Sound Velocity Profile

Profile ID:	1383
Profile latitude:	43;31;56.02287 N
Profile longitude:	70;20;08.58092 W
Profile date:	2020-06-04
Profile time:	13:07
Depth unit:	Meters
Velocity unit:	Meters / Second
SD depth data:	0.100 m
SD velocity data:	0.050 m/s
Number of entries:	17

Qinsy 9 For Help, press F1

AmyGale_2020_Patch1_nonverified_tides_2.db - Database Setup Program

File Edit View Options Help

Survey

- General
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 - Fixed Node

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

Qinsy 9 For Help, press F1

AmyGale_2020_Patch1_nonverified_tides_2.db - Database Setup Program

File Edit View Options Help

Survey

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 - Mean Water Level Model
 - Digital Terrain Models
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 - Fixed Node

System: EM2040C

Description:	EM2040C
Type:	Multibeam Echosounder
Driver:	Kongsberg EM2040/EM710/EM302/EM122
Executable and Cmdline:	DrvKongsbergEM.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:	0.332
Pitch offset:	0.279
Heading offset:	-0.181
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
SD type:	Pulse, Sampling
SD pulse length:	0.150 ms
SD sampling length:	0.050 m

Qinsy 9 For Help, press F1

AmyGale_2020_Patch1_nonverified_tides_2.db - Database Setup Program

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 - Gyro
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 - Fixed Node

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:	0.332
Pitch offset:	0.279
Heading offset:	-0.181
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
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

Qinsy 9 For Help, press F1

AmyGale_2020_Patch1_nonverified_tides_2.db - Database Setup Program

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System: Gyro

Description:	Gyro
Type:	Gyro Compass
Driver:	Network - Seapath Binary Format 11 (Hdg) (With UTC)
Executable and Cmdline:	DrvQPSCountedUDP.exe SEAPATH_FMT11 PPS
Port:	13001
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

Qinsy 9 For Help, press F1

AmyGale_2020_Patch1_nonverified_tides_2.db - Database Setup Program

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Observation: Gyro

Observation description:	Gyro
Observation type:	Bearing (True)
'At' node:	Amy Gale MRU
Measurement unit code:	Degrees
System description:	Gyro
(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:	0.5000

Qinsy 9 For Help, press F1

AmyGale_2020_Patch1_nonverified_tides_2.db - Database Setup Program

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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:	0.000 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:	N/A
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

Qinsy 9 For Help, press F1

AmyGale_2020_Patch1_nonverified_tides_2.db - Database Setup Program

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Latency:	0.000 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:	N/A
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

Qinsy 9 For Help, press F1

AmyGale_2020_Patch1_nonverified_tides_2.db - Database Setup Program

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 - Fixed Node

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:	0.000 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:	0.250 m
SD longitude:	0.250 m
SD height:	0.250 m
Measurement unit:	Meters
Receiver description:	Position Navigation System
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

Qinsy 9 For Help, press F1

AmyGale_2020_Patch1_nonverified_tides_2.db - Database Setup Program

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Node: Amy Gale MRU

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

Qinsy 9 For Help, press F1

AmyGale_2020_Patch1_nonverified_tides_2.db - Database Setup Program

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Node: RX

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

Qinsy 9 For Help, press F1

AmyGale_2020_Patch1_nonverified_tides_2.db - Database Setup Program

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 - Fixed Node

Node: TX

Object location:	Amy Gale
Node name:	TX
X (Stbd = Positive)::	0.040 m
Y (Bow = Positive)::	0.004 m
Z (Up = Positive)::	0.006 m
A-priori SD:	0.010 m

Qinsy 9 For Help, press F1

AmyGale_2020_Patch1_nonverified_tides_2.db - Database Setup Program

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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

Qinsy 9 For Help, press F1

AmyGale_2020_Patch1_nonverified_tides_2.db - Database Setup Program

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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:	DrvGenericLogger.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

Qinsy 9 For Help, press F1

Appendix E – Configuration settings for Qinsy EM controller

Lambert's law for intensity was turned ON starting 01/25/23. No notable disagreements were found across backscatter datasets collected before and after the change was implemented.

EM Controller - EM2040C Controller

PU Status

Status	Active
Pinging	15308 @ 2.90 Hz
Clock Status	Ok
Errors	All Ok

Settings

Head1 Port Angle	65
Head1 Starboard Angle	65
Max. Port Coverage	300
Max. Starboard Coverage	300
Angular Coverage	Auto
Beam Spacing	High Density
Pitch Stabilization	On
Max. Ping Freq.(Hz)	50.00
Transmit Angle (deg)	0.0
Minimum Depth	0.00
Maximum Depth	200.00
Detector Mode	Normal
Slope Filter	On
Arealation Filter	Off
Interference Filter	Off
Penetration 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
Lambert's law for intensity	Off
Ping Mode	300 KHz
Pulse Type	Auto
Transmit Power Level	Maximum
FM Enable	FM Enabled
3D Scanning - Scan Step	0.0

Events

10:00:53.105	PU Clock is synchronized
10:00:53.963	Connection to PU (157.237.20.40) Established
10:00:53.963	Set Initial Settings
10:00:55.073	Command Accepted

EM Controller - EM2040C Controller

PU Status

Status	Active
Pinging	18646 @ 2.70 Hz
Clock Status	Ok
Errors	All Ok

Settings

Penetration 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
Lambert's law for intensity	Off
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
WCD Sonar Mode	Off
WCD Passive Mode	Off
WC TVG LOG R	30.0
WC TVG dB	20.0
Special amplitude detection	Off
Sound Velocity Update Rate	3.0
Sound Velocity Min Change	0.5

Events

10:00:53.105	PU Clock is synchronized
10:00:53.963	Connection to PU (157.237.20.40) Established
10:00:53.963	Set Initial Settings
10:00:55.073	Command Accepted

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 beamspaceing 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


Appendix F – Computation Settings for Qinsy Online

Computation Setup X

Computations

 New Computation

 Copy Computation

 Remove Computation

Shortcuts

Position Navigation System

- ☒ Amy Gale
 - ☒ Position Navigation System
 - ☒ Gyro
 - ☒ Pitch Roll Heave Sensor
 - ☒ EM2040C
 - ☐ Offset System Amy Gale
- ☒ Copy of Position Navigation System
 - ☒ Amy Gale
 - ☒ Position Navigation System
 - ☒ Gyro
 - ☒ Pitch Roll Heave Sensor
 - ☒ EM2040C
 - ☐ Offset System Amy Gale

Computation Parameters

Computation name	Position Navigation System
Triggering system	Position Navigation System
Max. triggering rate	50 [Hz]
Iteration threshold	5
Statistical testing	Separate Objects
Data snooping	Enabled
Redundancy minimum	1
Level of significance	1 %
Power of test	80 %
Lower limit max. ages	0.0 [s]

Approximate Position

Coordinate system	Geographical
Latitude	52;06;10.800 N
Longitude	5;15;25.560 E
Height	0.0

Computation Priority


Priority	Status	Heights	Computation
1	Enabled	Tide (Unreliab	Copy of Position Navigation System
2	Enabled	RTK (Accurat	Position Navigation System


Move Up
Move Down


OK Apply Cancel




Computations



New Computation


Copy Computation


Remove Computation

Shortcuts

 **Position Navigation System**

 **Amy Gale**


☒ Position Navigation System

☒ Gyro

☒ Pitch Roll Heave Sensor

☒ EM2040C

☐ Offset System Amy Gale

 Copy of Position Navigation System

☒ Amy Gale

☒ Position Navigation System

☒ Gyro

☒ Pitch Roll Heave Sensor

☒ EM2040C

☐ Offset System Amy Gale

Position Filter

Position Results

Attitude

Height

Tide

COG / SOG

Parameters	Setting
COG value	Position Updates
SOG value	Position Updates
Position count	10
Position threshold	0.05 [m]

Rate-Of-Turn

Parameters	Setting
Rate-Of-Turn value	Rotation Updates
Rate-Of-Turn count	5

Positions / Prediction

Parameters	Setting
Position results	Computation
Height results	Computation

Parameters	Setting
Prediction	Disabled
Maximum position age	5.0 [s]

Snap to Survey Line / Node Track

Parameters	Setting
Snap option	Disabled

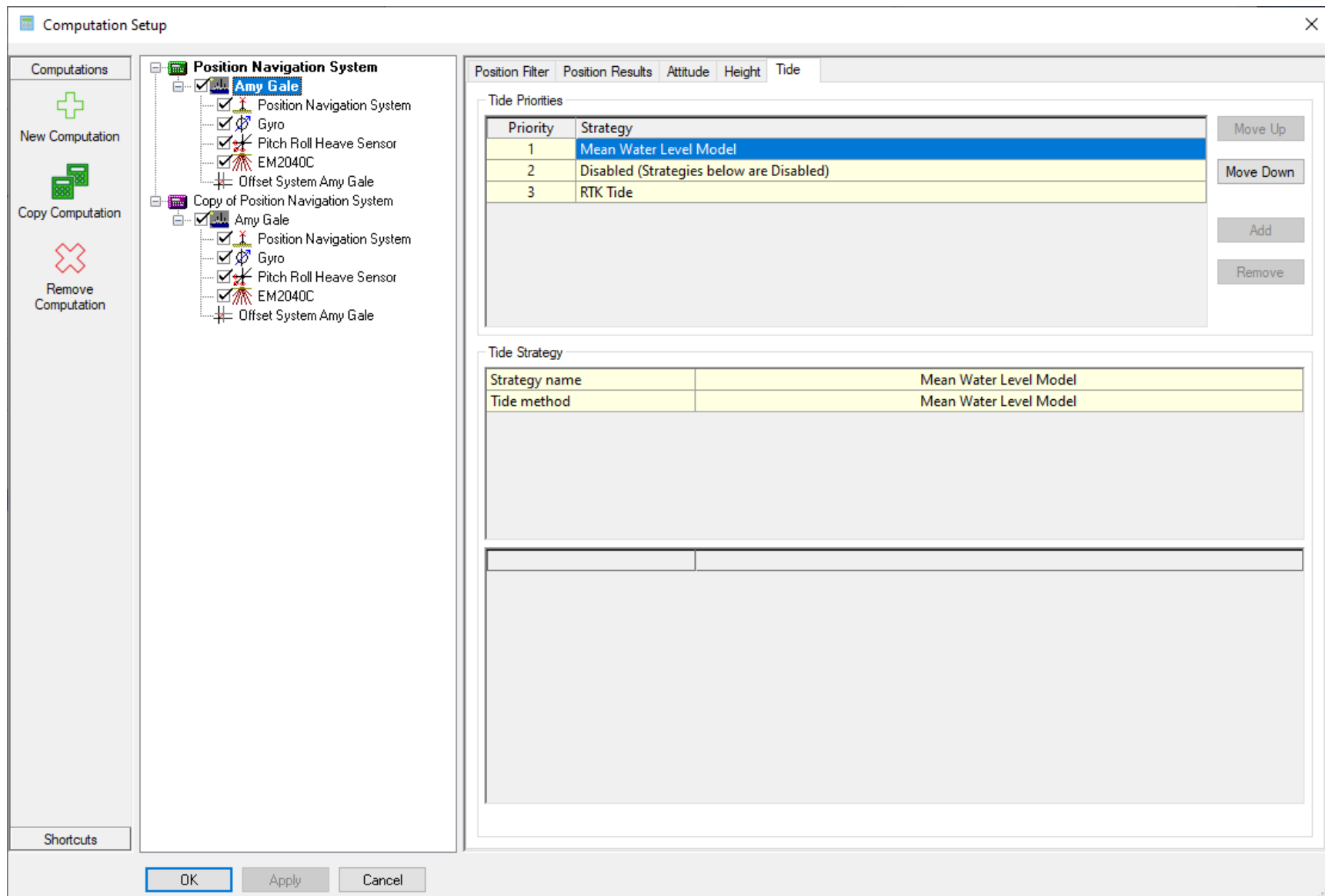
OK

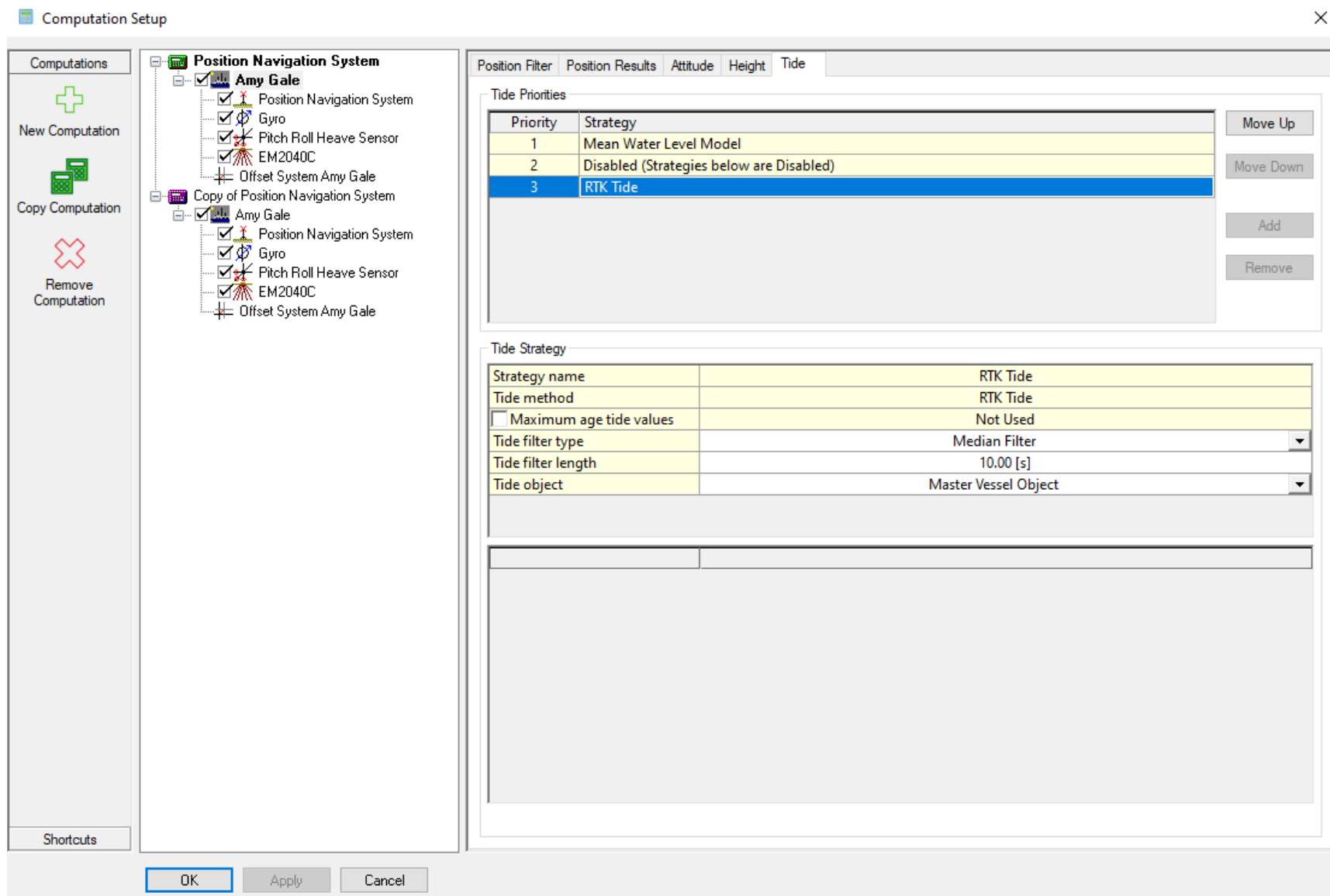
Apply

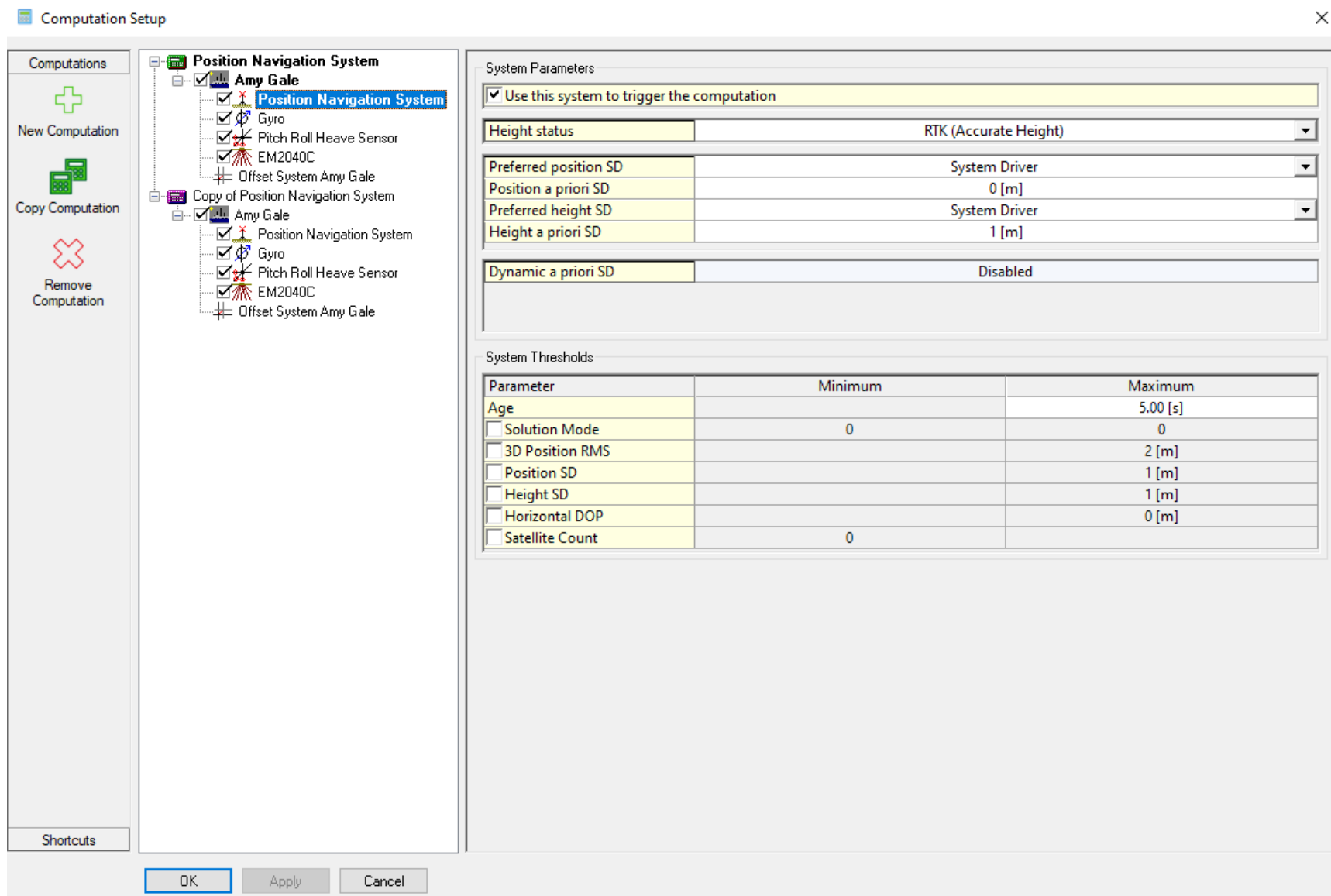
Cancel

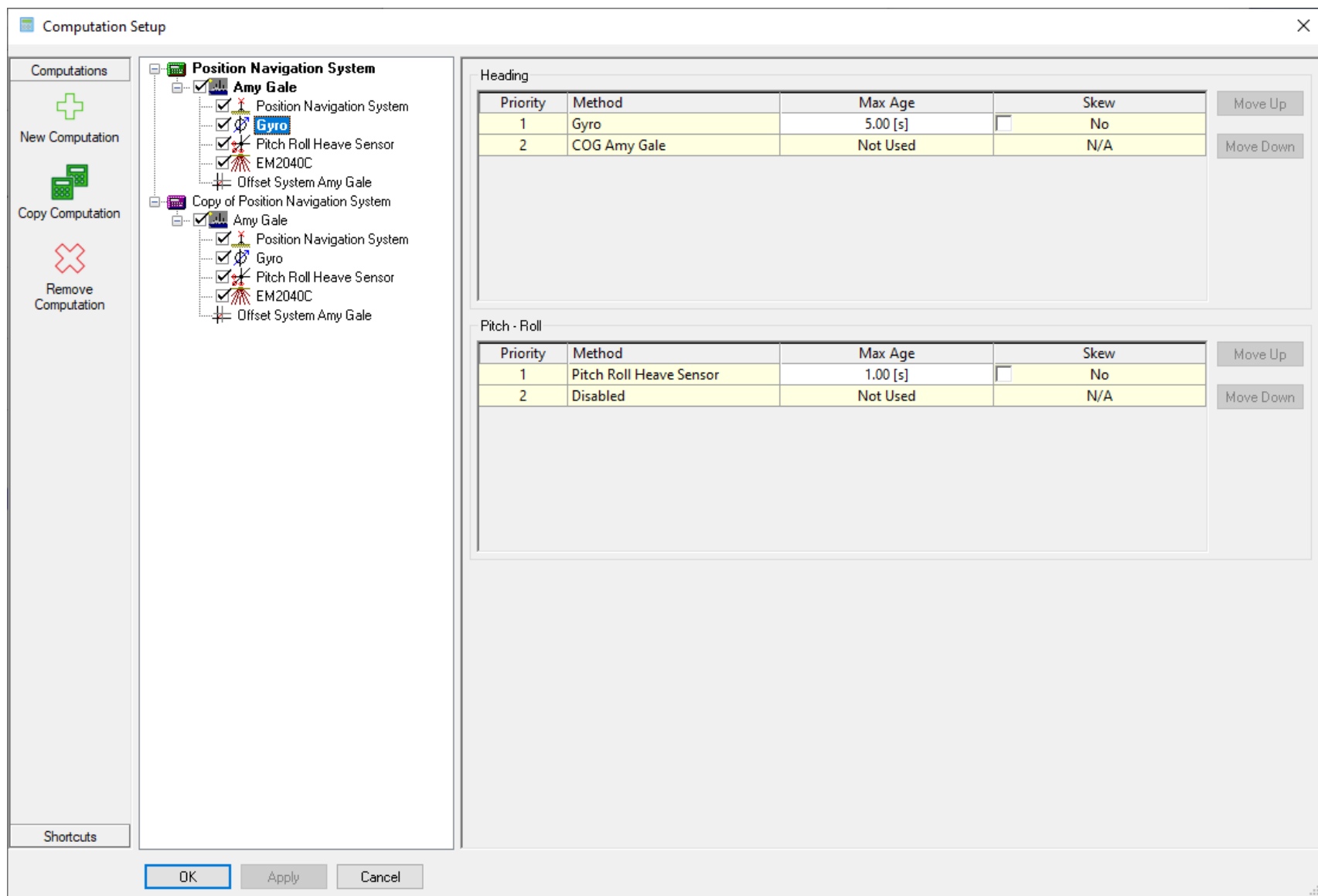
















Computations


New Computation

Copy Computation

Remove Computation

Shortcuts

 **Position Navigation System**

☒  **Amy Gale**

☒ Position Navigation System

☒ Gyro

☒ **Pitch Roll Heave Sensor**

☒ EM2040C

☐ Offset System Amy Gale

☒ Copy of Position Navigation System

☒ Amy Gale

☒ Position Navigation System

☒ Gyro

☒ Pitch Roll Heave Sensor

☒ EM2040C

☐ Offset System Amy Gale

Heading

Priority	Method	Max Age	Skew	
1	Gyro	5.00 [s]	<input type="checkbox"/> No	Move Up
2	COG Amy Gale	Not Used	N/A	Move Down

Pitch - Roll

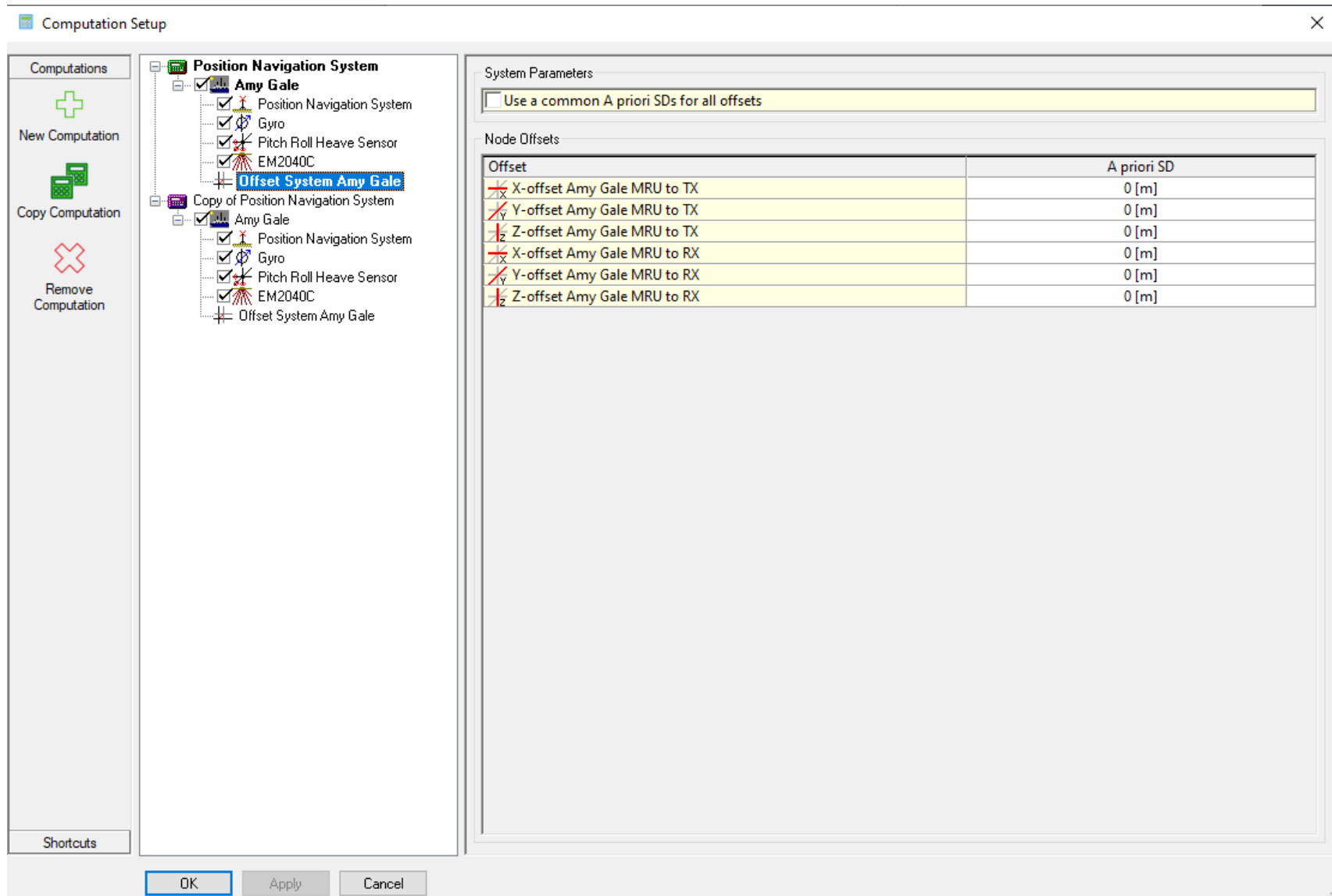
Priority	Method	Max Age	Skew	
1	Pitch Roll Heave Sensor	1.00 [s]	<input type="checkbox"/> No	Move Up
2	Disabled	Not Used	N/A	Move Down

OK


Apply


Cancel







Computations


New Computation



Copy Computation


Remove Computation

Shortcuts

 Position Navigation System

- ☒ Amy Gale
 - ☒ Position Navigation System
 - ☒ Gyro
 - ☒ Pitch Roll Heave Sensor
 - ☒ EM2040C
 - ☐ Offset System Amy Gale

-  **Copy of Position Navigation System**
- ☒ Amy Gale
 - ☒ Position Navigation System
 - ☒ Gyro
 - ☒ Pitch Roll Heave Sensor
 - ☒ EM2040C
 - ☐ Offset System Amy Gale

Position Filter

Position Results

Attitude

Height

Tide

Filter Parameters

General Parameters	Setting
Dynamic model	None
Height model	None

Extended Parameters	Noise SD	Time Constant
---------------------	----------	---------------

Observations	Setting	SD
--------------	---------	----

Observation Parameters	Setting
------------------------	---------

Filter Thresholds

Reset Parameters	Setting
------------------	---------

Threshold Parameters	Maximum	Time Factor
----------------------	---------	-------------

OK

Apply

Cancel

Computation Setup

Computations

+

New Computation

+

Copy Computation

×

Remove Computation

Shortcuts

Position Navigation System

☒ Amy Gale

☒ Position Navigation System
 ☒ Gyro
 ☒ Pitch Roll Heave Sensor
 ☒ EM2040C
 ☐ Offset System Amy Gale

Copy of Position Navigation System

☒ Amy Gale

☒ Position Navigation System
 ☒ Gyro
 ☒ Pitch Roll Heave Sensor
 ☒ EM2040C
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Position Filter

Position Results

Attitude

Height

Tide

COG / SOG

Parameters	Setting
COG value	Position Updates
SOG value	Position Updates
Position count	10
Position threshold	0.05 [m]

Rate-Of-Turn

Parameters	Setting
Rate-Of-Turn value	Rotation Updates
Rate-Of-Turn count	5

Positions / Prediction

Parameters	Setting
Position results	Computation
Height results	Computation

Parameters	Setting
Prediction	Disabled
Maximum position age	5.0 [s]

Snap to Survey Line / Node Track

Parameters	Setting
Snap option	Disabled


OK


Apply


Cancel

87

Computations


 New Computation

 Copy Computation

 Remove Computation

Shortcuts

Position Navigation System

- ☒ Amy Gale
 - ☒ Position Navigation System
 - ☒ Gyro
 - ☒ Pitch Roll Heave Sensor
 - ☒ EM2040C
 - ☐ Offset System Amy Gale
-  **Copy of Position Navigation System**
 - ☒ **Amy Gale**
 - ☒ Position Navigation System
 - ☒ Gyro
 - ☒ Pitch Roll Heave Sensor
 - ☒ EM2040C
 - ☐ Offset System Amy Gale

Position Filter

Position Results

Attitude

Height

Tide

Heading

Priority	Method	Max Age	Skew	
1	Gyro	5.00 [s]	<input type="checkbox"/> No	Move Up
2	COG Amy Gale	Not Used	N/A	Move Down

Pitch - Roll

Priority	Method	Max Age	Skew	
1	Pitch Roll Heave Sensor	1.00 [s]	<input type="checkbox"/> No	Move Up
2	Disabled	Not Used	N/A	Move Down

OK


Apply


Cancel







Computations








New Computation



Copy Computation








Remove Computation

Shortcuts

 Position Navigation System

-  Amy Gale
 -  Position Navigation System
 -  Gyro
 -  Pitch Roll Heave Sensor
 -  EM2040C
 -  Offset System Amy Gale

 Copy of Position Navigation System

-  Amy Gale
 -  Position Navigation System
 -  Gyro
 -  Pitch Roll Heave Sensor
 -  EM2040C
 -  Offset System Amy Gale

Refraction

Velocity profile

Enabled

☒ Add sound velocity from system to velocity profile

Flag Data When

Item	Min	Max
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth outside	1	500
<input type="checkbox"/> Range outside	2	50
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sector outside	-60	60
<input type="checkbox"/> Intensity outside	0	0
<input type="checkbox"/> Quality outside	0	0
<input type="checkbox"/> Heave above		5
<input type="checkbox"/> Height outside	0	0
<input type="checkbox"/> Inside / outside polygon	<None>	<None>

☐ TPU exceeds

☐ Exclude beams

Despike Data

Despike method

Disabled

Data Reduction

Reduction method

Disabled

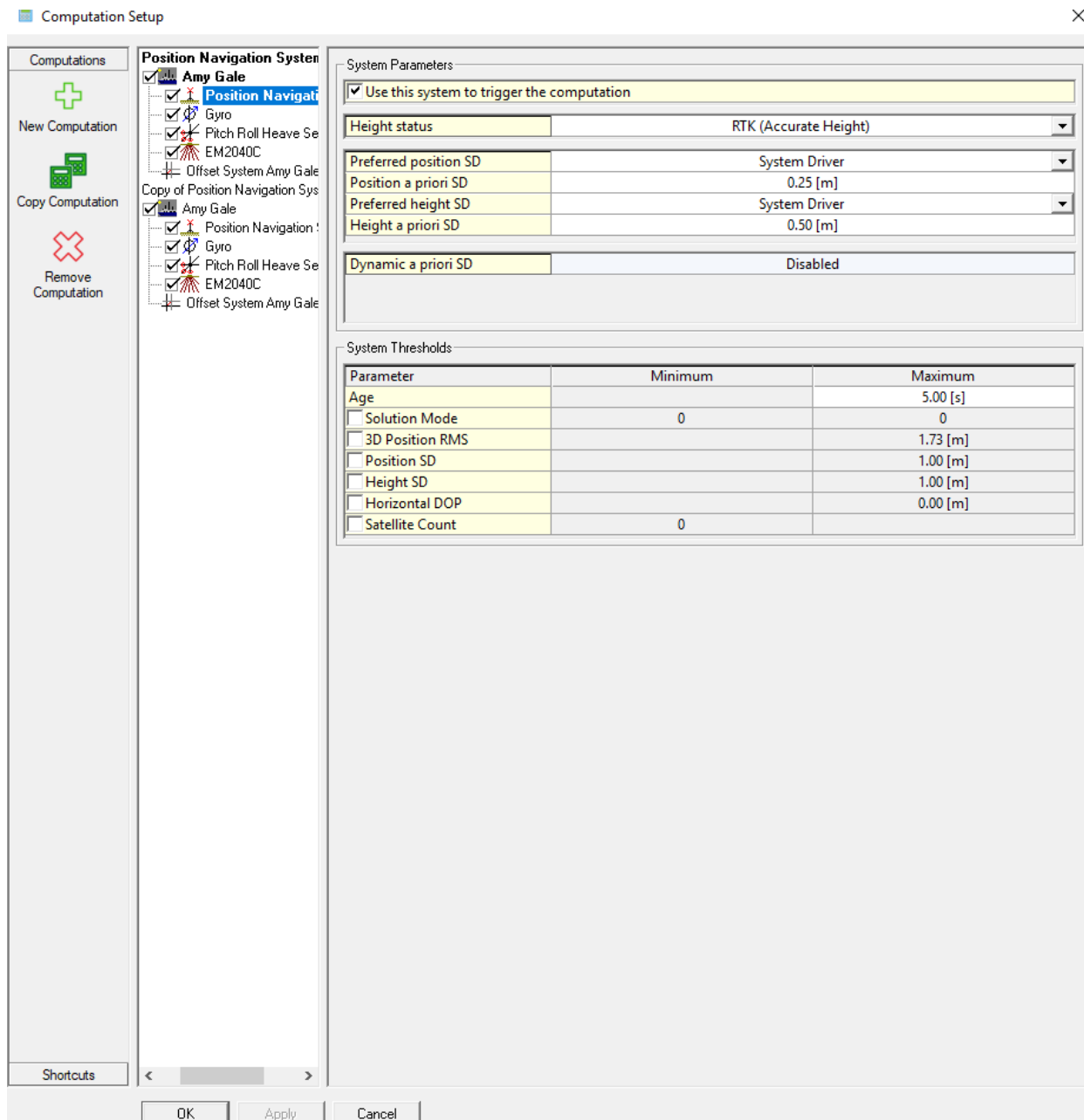
OK

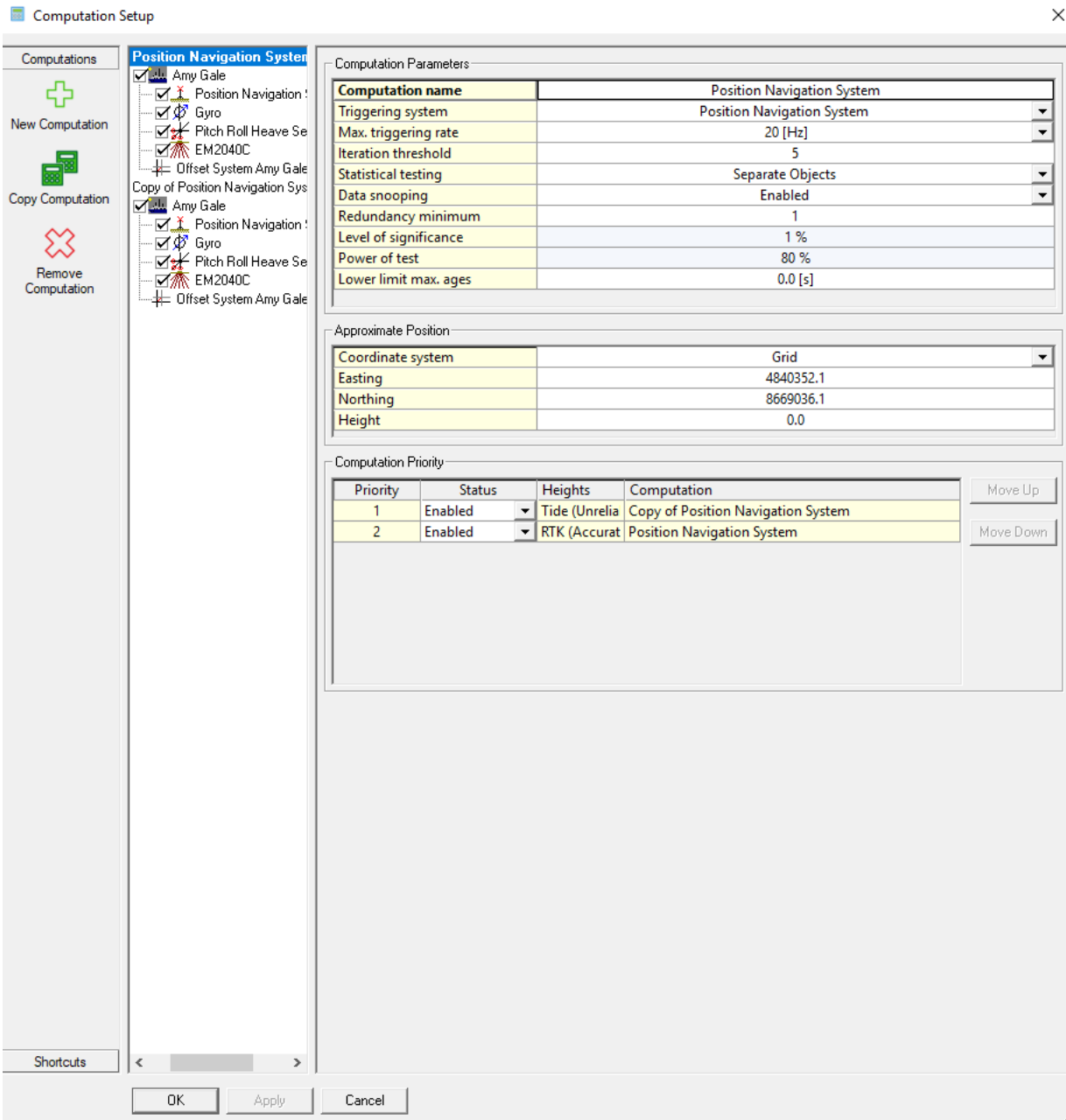
Apply

Cancel









Appendix G – Crossline surface difference test statistical plots

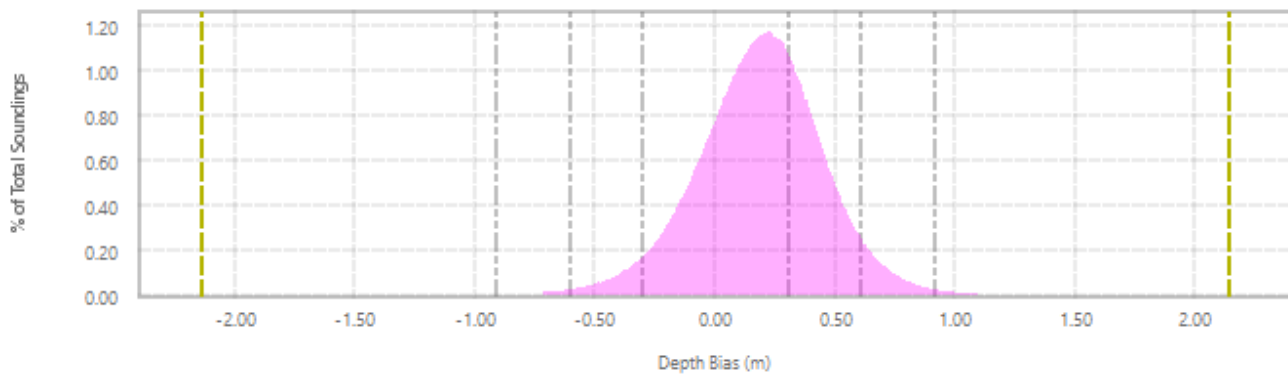
Plots (histogram, scatter, and uncertainty)

Key for plots:

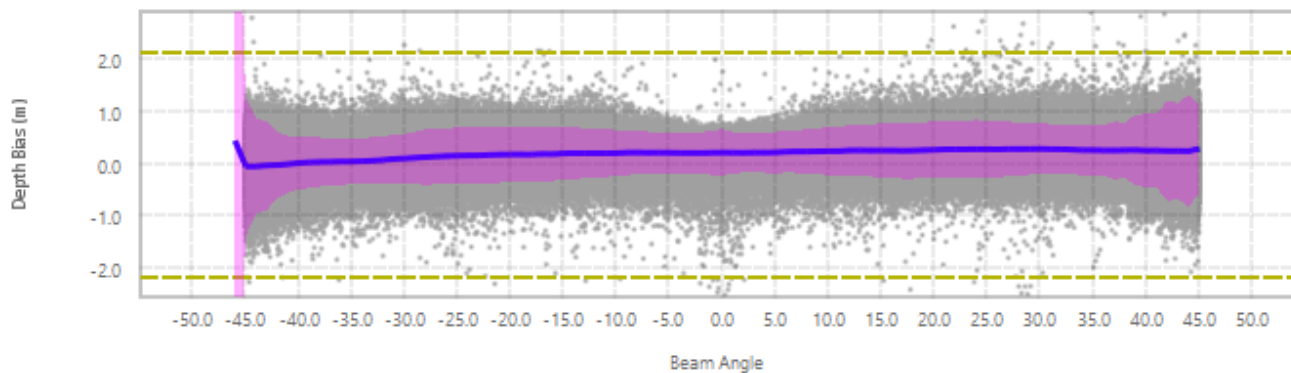
- Gray dots represent difference in depth between the crossline and the reference surface for individual beam angles or beam numbers
- Purple areas represent the 95% confidence interval (2 standard deviations) based on normal distribution (see histogram)
- Yellow dashed lines represent limit of IHO Order 1 test vertical tolerance
- Gray dashed lines on histogram represent $\pm\sigma$ 1, 2, and 3
- Blue lines represent the mean value

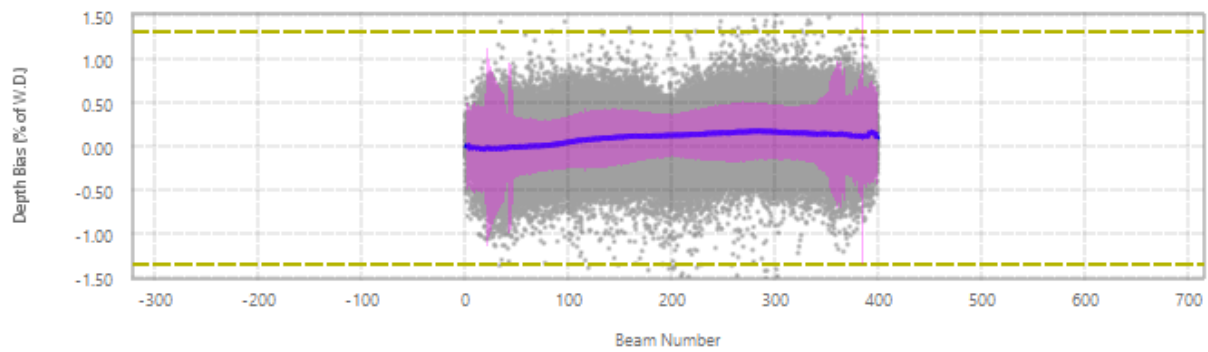
SECTION 1: Crossline statistical plots for 2023 Mainscheme

Histogram

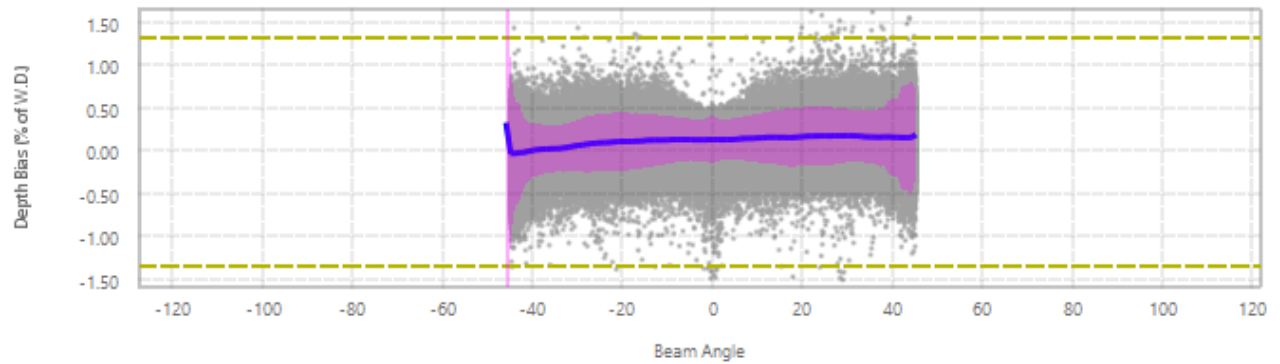


Scatter: Depth Bias (m) vs. Beam Angle (Degrees from Nadir)

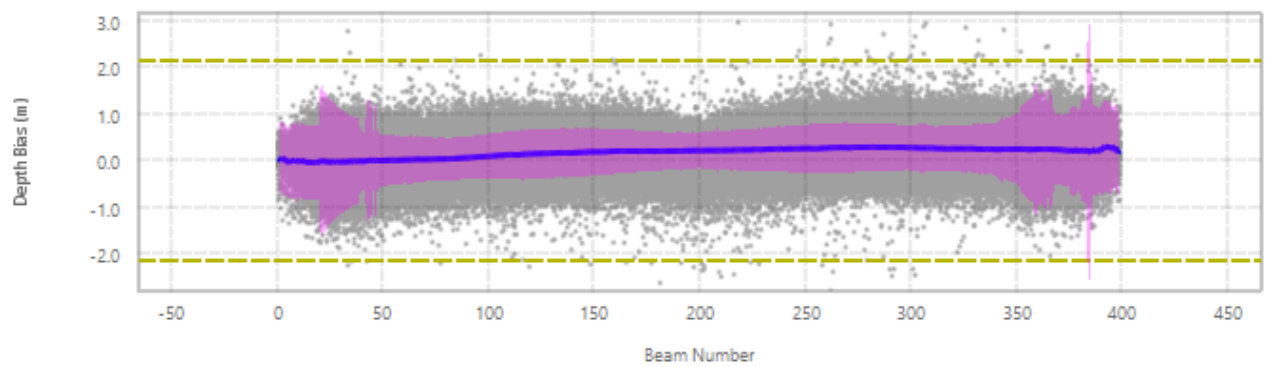




Scatter: Depth Bias (% Water Depth) vs Beam Angle (Degrees from Nadir)

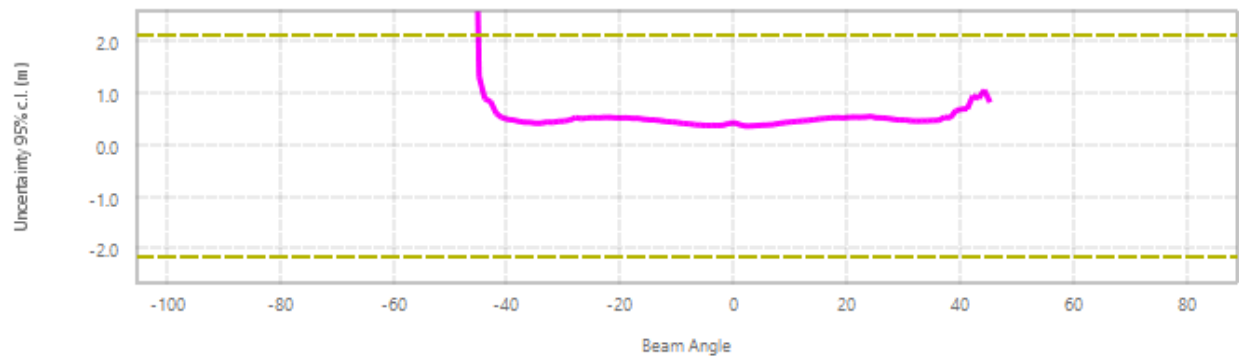


Scatter: Depth Bias (m) vs Beam Number

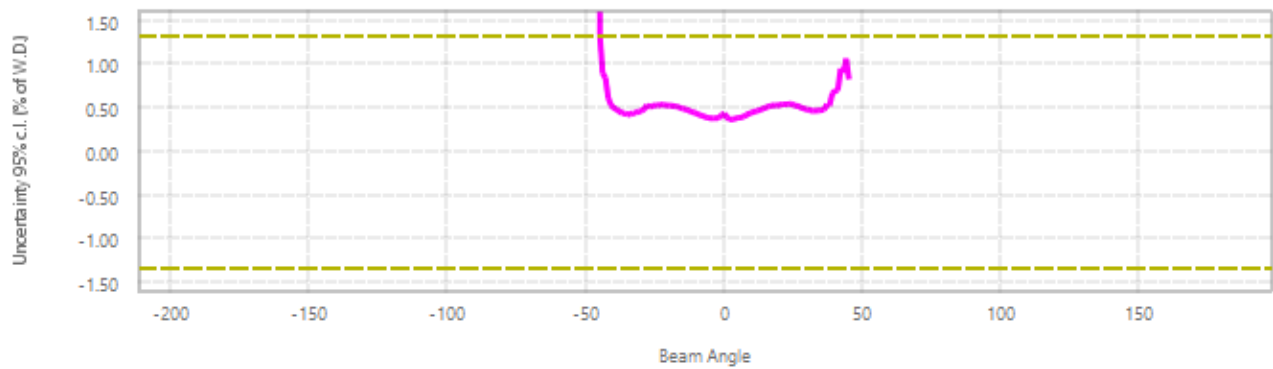


Scatter: Depth Bias (% Water Depth) vs Beam Number

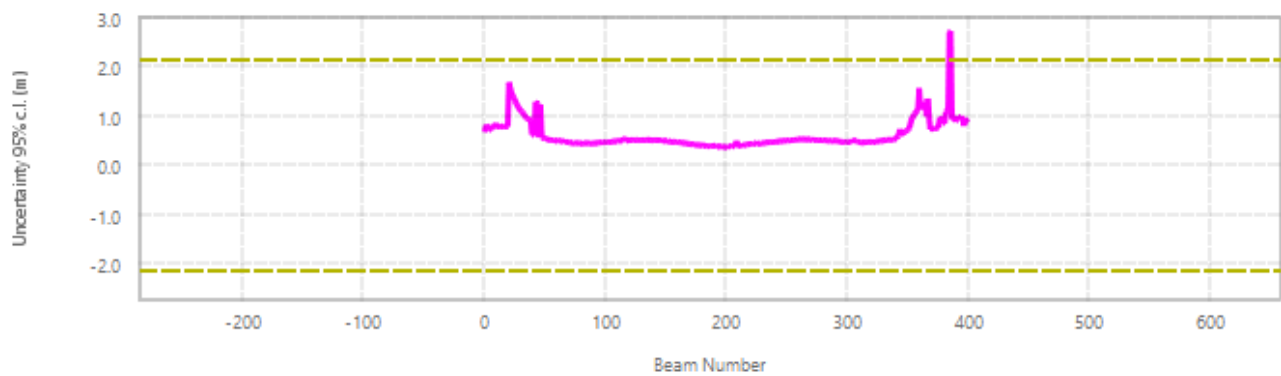
Uncertainty: Depth Bias (m) vs Beam Angle (Degrees from Nadir)



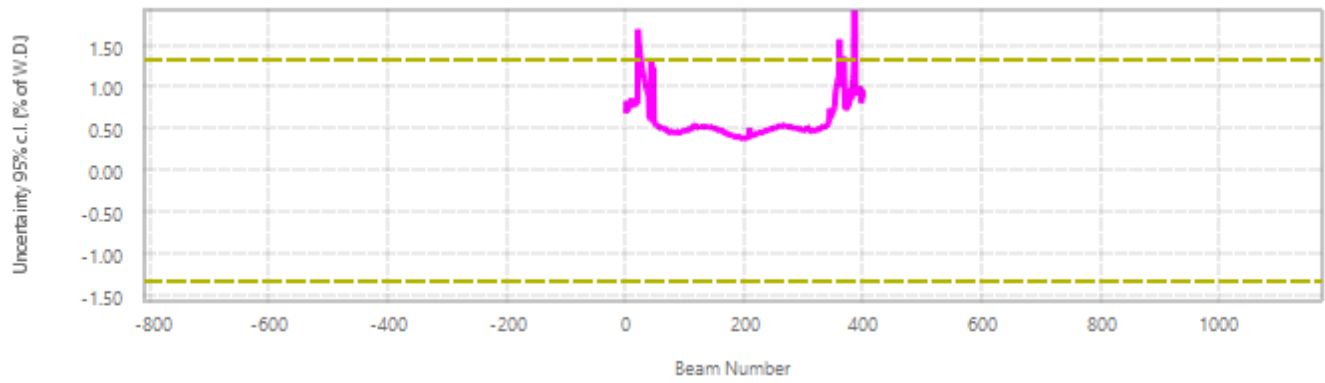
Uncertainty: Depth Bias (% Water Depth) vs Beam Angle (Degrees from Nadir)



Uncertainty: Depth Bias (% Water Depth) vs Beam Number



Uncertainty: Depth Bias (m) vs Beam Number



Appendix H – Modified CMECS Classification Scheme Used by MCMI

Modified CMECS Substrate Group	CMECS Substrate SubGroup	Modified CMECS Substrate Groups for 7-Class Textural Model	Modified CMECS Substrate Groups for 4-Class Textural Model
Bedrock/rocky		Bedrock/rocky (confirmed with video)	Bedrock/rocky
Gravel	Boulder	Gravel/gravel mixes (samples containing $\geq 30\%$ gravel)	Gravel/gravel mixes/gravelly/slightly gravelly
	Cobble		
	Pebble		
	Granule		
Gravel Mixes	Sandy Gravel		
	Muddy Sandy Gravel		
	Muddy Gravel		
Gravelly	Gravelly Sand	Gravelly medium-coarse sand (includes samples with 5-30% gravel and samples with $>90\%$ sand with a mean phi size < 2 , even if gravel content is up to 5%)	
	Gravelly Muddy Sand		
	Gravelly Mud		
Sand	Very Coarse Sand		
	Coarse Sand	Fine sand (samples having 0-5% gravel, $\geq 90\%$ sand, and a mean phi size between 2 and 4)	Fine and (fine sand + muddy sand)
	Medium Sand		
	Fine Sand		
	Very Fine Sand	Muddy sand (silty sand + clayey sand + muddy sand; Folk, 1974)	
Muddy Sand	Silty Sand		
	Silty-Clayey Sand		
	Clayey Sand		
Sandy Mud	Sandy Silt	Mud (sandy mud + silt + clay)	Mud
	Sandy Silt-Clay		
	Sandy Clay		
Mud	Silt		
	Silt-Clay		
	Clay		
Slightly Gravelly	Slightly Gravelly Sand	Slightly gravelly sand-mud mixtures (0.01-5% gravel, excluding samples with $> 90\%$ sand)	Gravel/gravel mixes/gravelly/slightly gravelly
	Slightly Gravelly Muddy Sand		
	Slightly Gravelly Sandy Mud		
	Slightly Gravelly Mud		