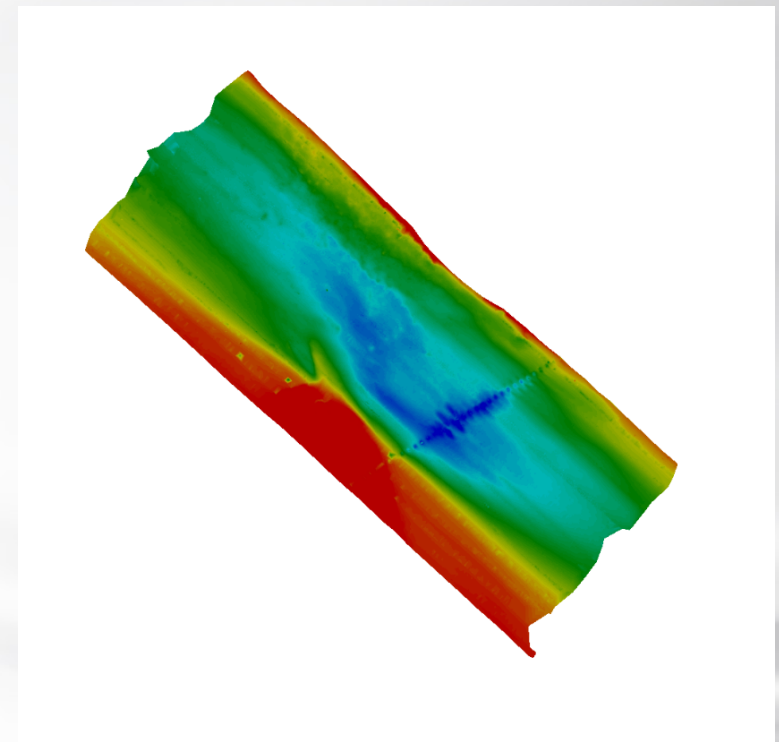


# 3<sup>rd</sup> Mexican Hydrographic Conference

Ciudad del Carmen, Campeche

April 27<sup>th</sup>-29<sup>th</sup> 2016



# Who We Are



Industry leader in underwater acoustics

- EdgeTech (formerly EG&G Marine)
  - Started in 1966 by Doc Edgerton
  - Over 50 years making sonar systems
- ORE Offshore affiliated with EdgeTech over 10 years adopted the EdgeTech name in 2012
  - Formed in 1963
- Facilities in Massachusetts and Florida



**EdgeTech**  
*The Leader in Underwater Technology*

**50**  
1966 ▶ 2016

# Core Competencies



- Engineering
  - Acoustic
    - Ceramics, transducers, hydrophones, arrays
    - Algorithms
  - Mechanical
    - High level of experience with electronics, housing, array, packaging, cabling
  - Software
    - Firmware and user-level expertise
  - Test
  - Specials, custom solutions
  - New product development emphasis



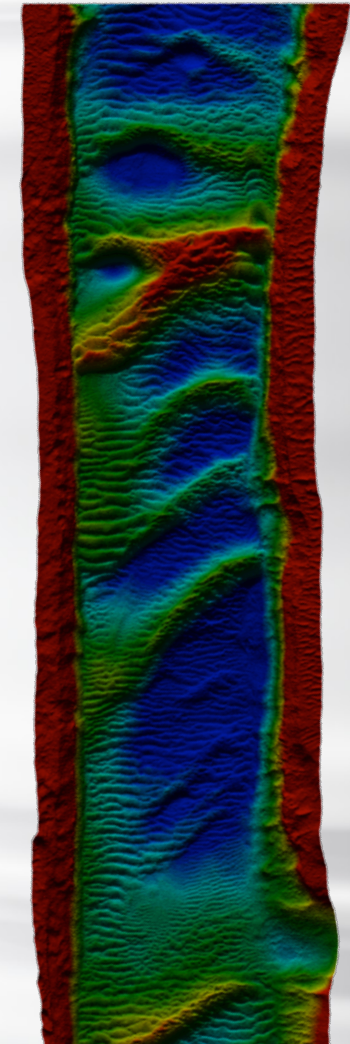
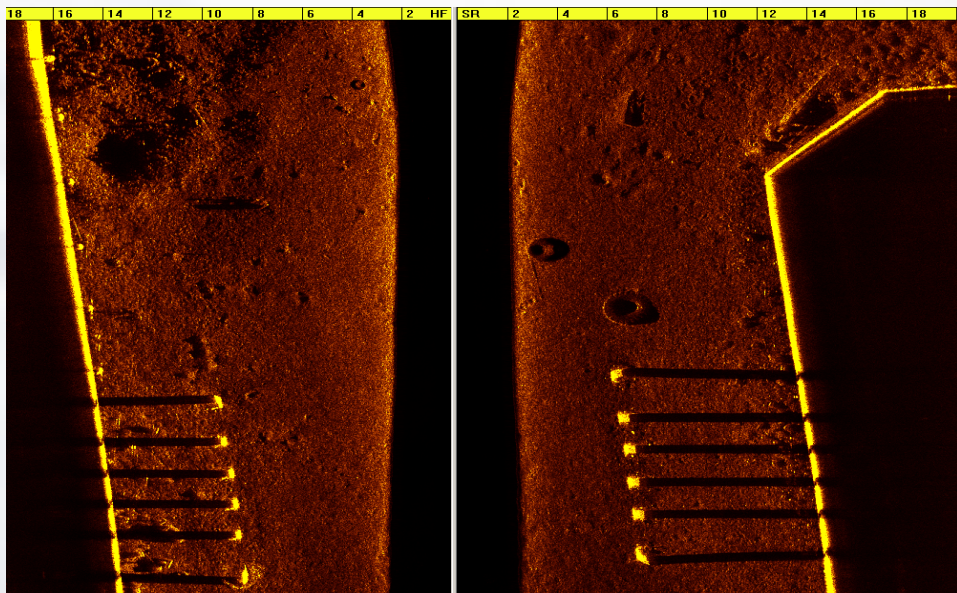
# The 6205 Combined Swath Bathymetry and Side Scan Sonar



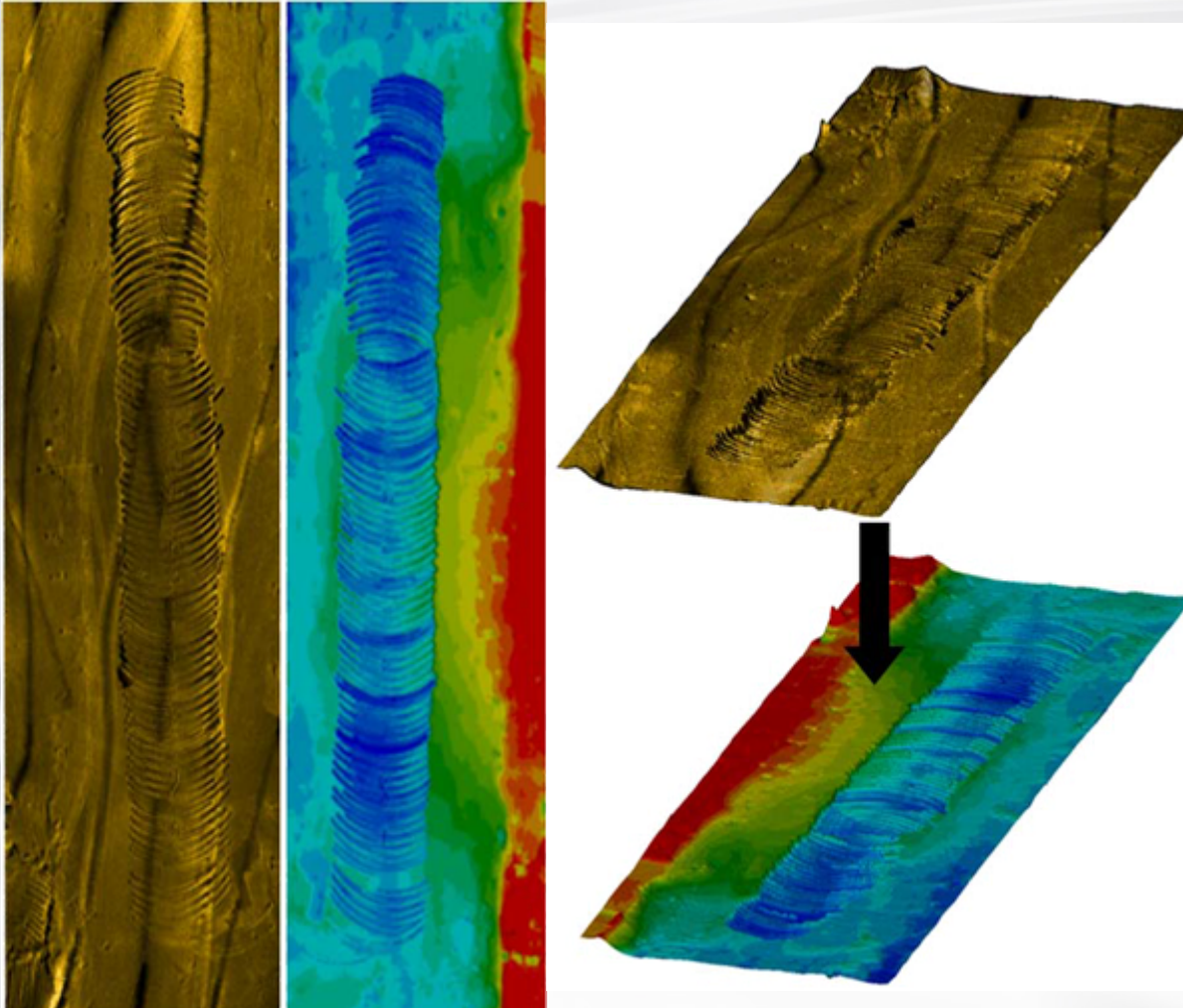
# EdgeTech's MPES Technology



- Coverage of up to 12 x water depth.
- IHO Special Order compliant
- Over 200° Swath Coverage
- Co-registered Dual Frequency Side Scan Imagery
- Chirp pulses for higher accuracy and extended range
- Multipath and Wake Suppression
- Lightweight and modular package
- Superior Data Quality & Integrity



# Co-Registered Bathymetry & Side Scan



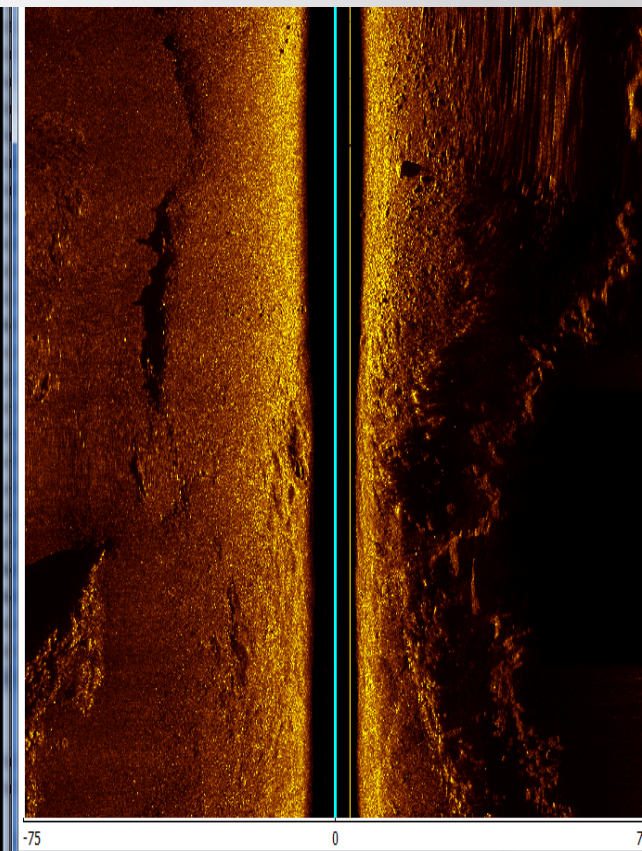
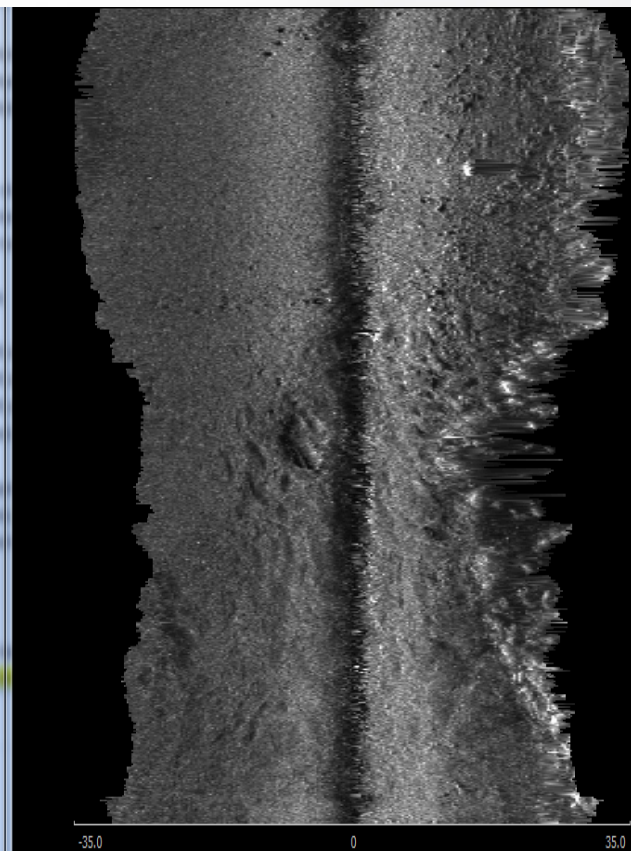
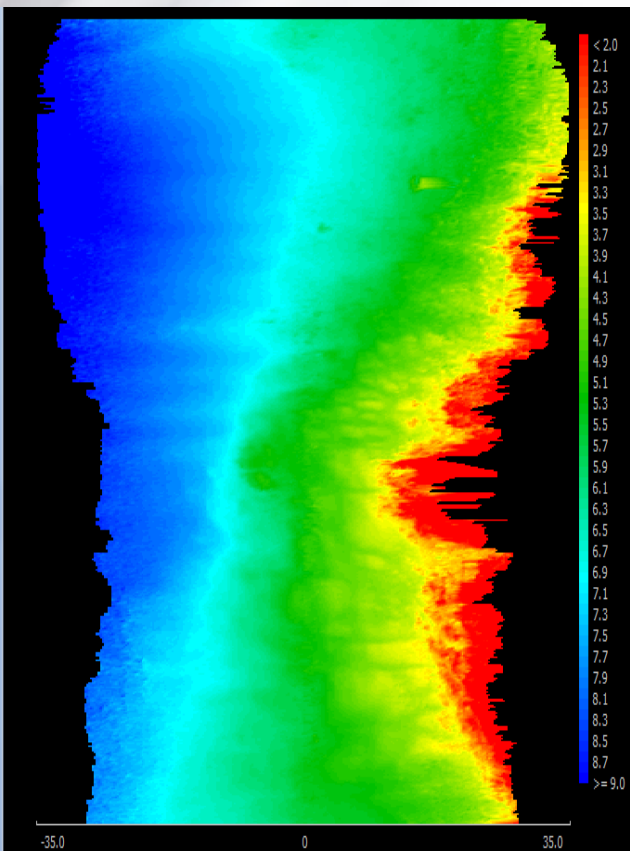
- Bathymetry & Simultaneous Dual Frequency Side Scan Sonar
- Precisely Co-Registered Bathymetry & Side Scan Imagery
- Longer Arrays for Higher Resolution Imagery
  - 1 to 3cm Range Resolution

# 6205 Advantages



Three types of data collected:

- Bathymetry
- Backscatter
- Sidescan (Dual Frequency)



# Technical Specifications



## SWATH BATHYMETRY & SIDE SCAN SONAR

### KEY SPECIFICATIONS

BATHYMETRY			
Sonar Frequency	230 kHz	550 kHz	
Beamwidths*	1° x 0.7°	1° x 0.5°	
Max Sounding Depth**	225 m	120 m	
Max Swath Width***	400 m	200 m	
Max Swath Sector	200°		
Max Number of Soundings	800		
Sounding Patterns	Equidistant and Equiangular		
SIDE SCAN SONAR IMAGERY			
Frequency	230 kHz	550 kHz	1600 kHz
Horizontal Beamwidth (2-way)	0.54°	0.36°	0.20°
Range Resolution	30 mm	10 mm	6 mm
Max Range**	250 m	150 m	35 m
SYSTEM			
Pulse Modulation	CW & FM CHIRP		
Ping Rate (Range Dependent)	Up to 60 Hz		
Construction	FRP Composite / Stainless Steel Reinforced		
Dimensions	150 x 211 x 762 mm		
Deck Cable Length	20m (Standard)		
Depth Rating	50 m		
Weight (In Air)	19.9 kg (44 lbs)		
Input Voltage	48-60 VDC, 115-230VAC		
Power (Typical /Max)	55W / 70W		
Software	Windows based software included EdgeTech's Discover Bathymetric Acquisition and Sonar Control		
Data Products	Bathymetry, Backscatter and Side Scan Imagery, and Real Time Uncertainties		

\* Across track resolution expressed as a beamwidth at nadir

\*\* Dependent on environmental conditions (i.e. absorption, reverberation, sea noise, etc.)

\*\*\* Assumes a flat seafloor and dependent on environmental conditions



# Acquisition Software



- EdgeTech's Discover Bathymetric
- Compatible 3rd Party Software for Acquisition:
  - QINSy
  - Hypack
  - SonarWiz
  - Fugro Winfrog (Starfix)
  - EIVA
- Coming Soon:
  - Triton
  - PDS2000
  - OIC CleanSweep
- Postprocessing via jsf:
  - QINSy QIMERA
  - Hypack
  - CARIS

# Why MPES?



- Many MBES Systems on the Market
  - Not Suitable for Shallow Water
    - Limited Swath Angle (Typical 130° or less)
    - No Side Scan Imagery (Limited to Backscatter)
- Typical Interferometry Systems Too Noisy w/ Nadir Gap
  - Efficiency Gains Lost due to Nadir Gap
  - Noisy Data = Lots of Data Cleaning
- Better Spatial Resolution than Beam Formers, but without the Nadir gap traditionally associated with Interferometers

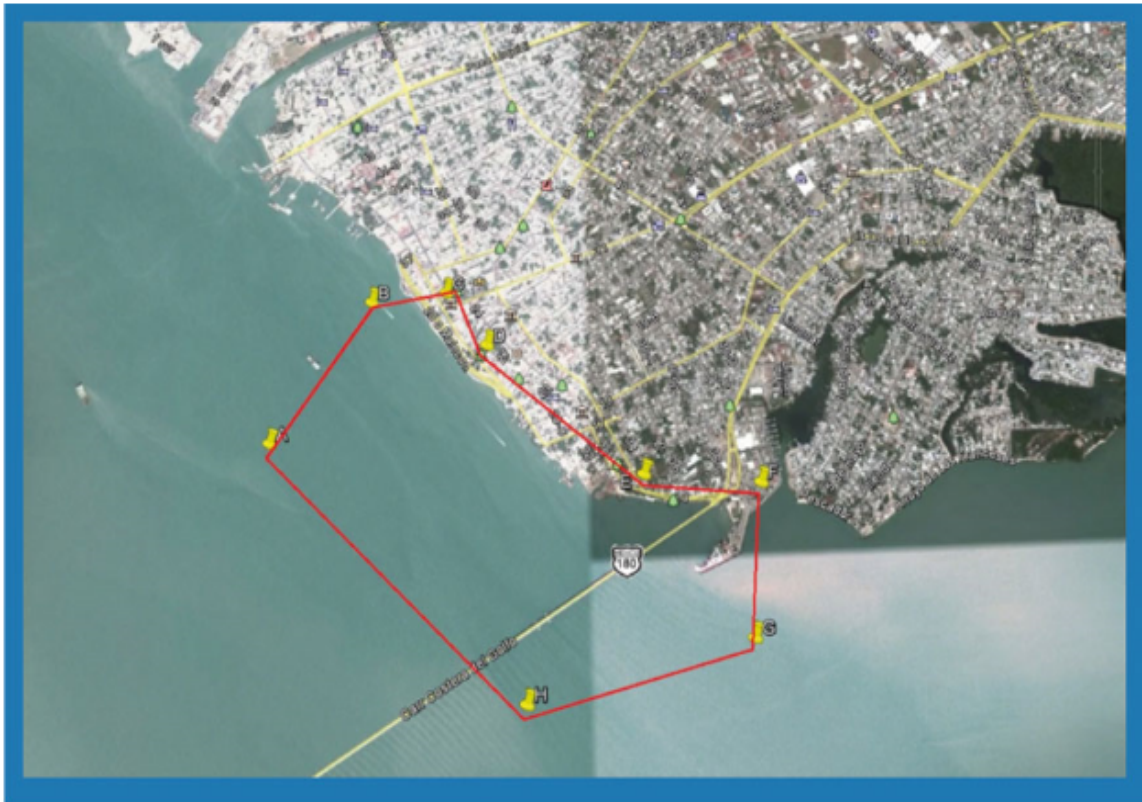
**SURVEYORS NEED SOLUTION FOR SHALLOW WATER SURVEY OPERATIONS!**

Survey Work Conducted in 2 days!

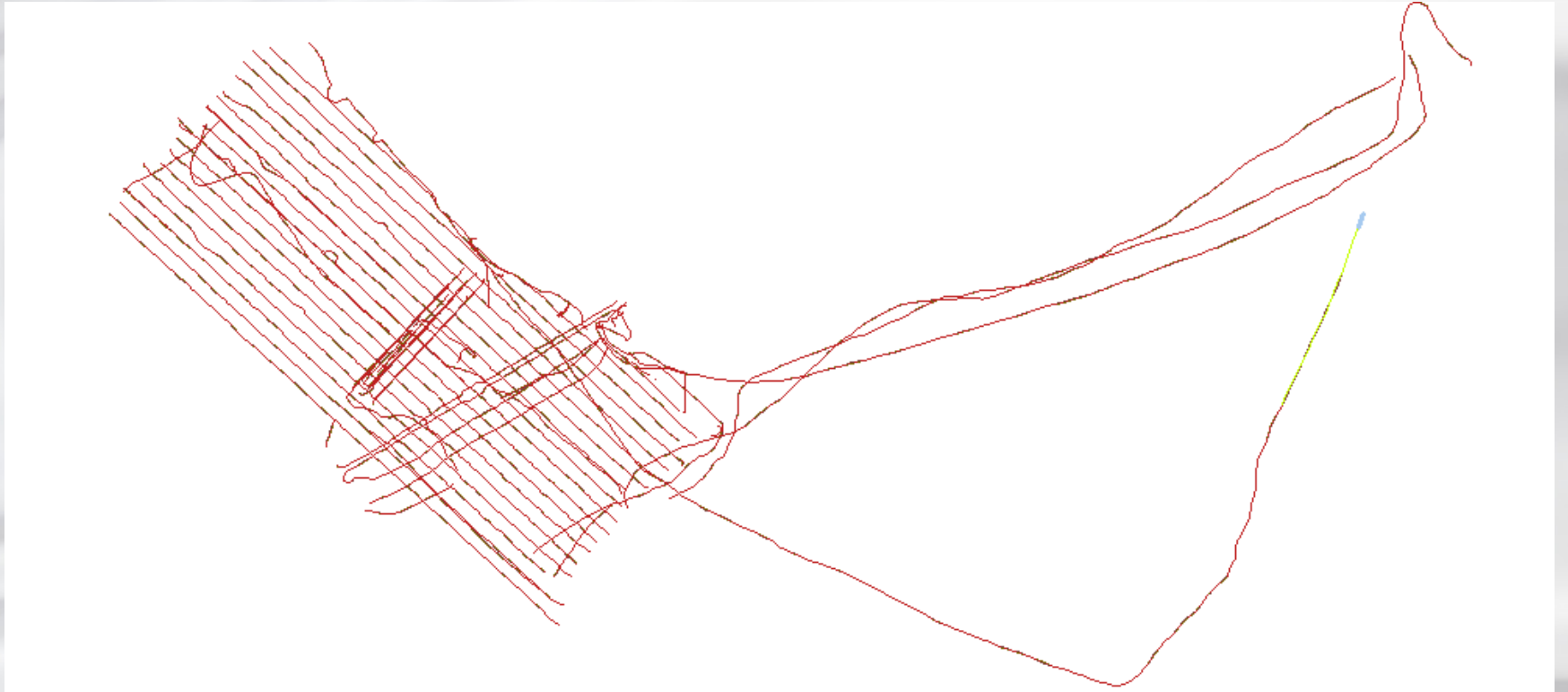
7 Hours on Day 1

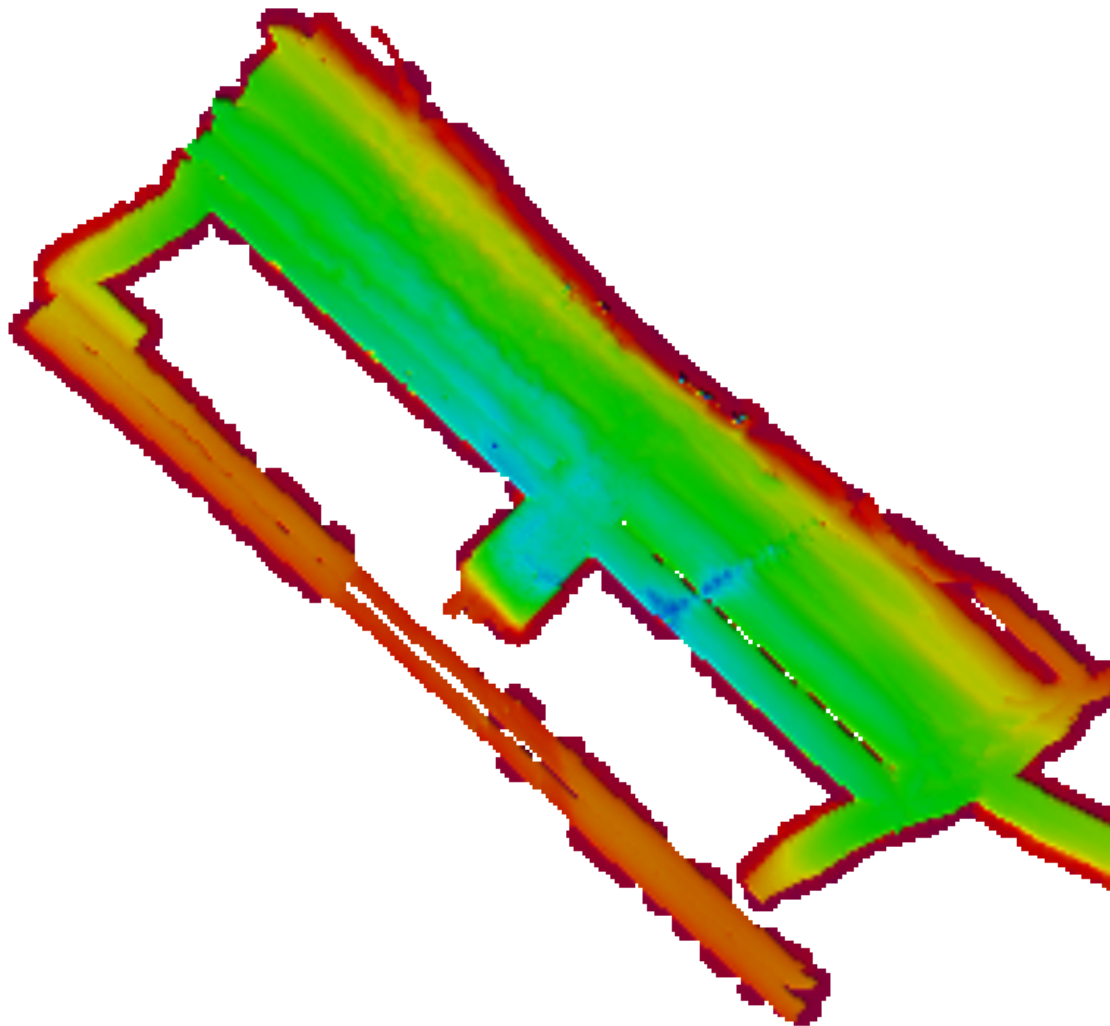
8 Hours on Day 2

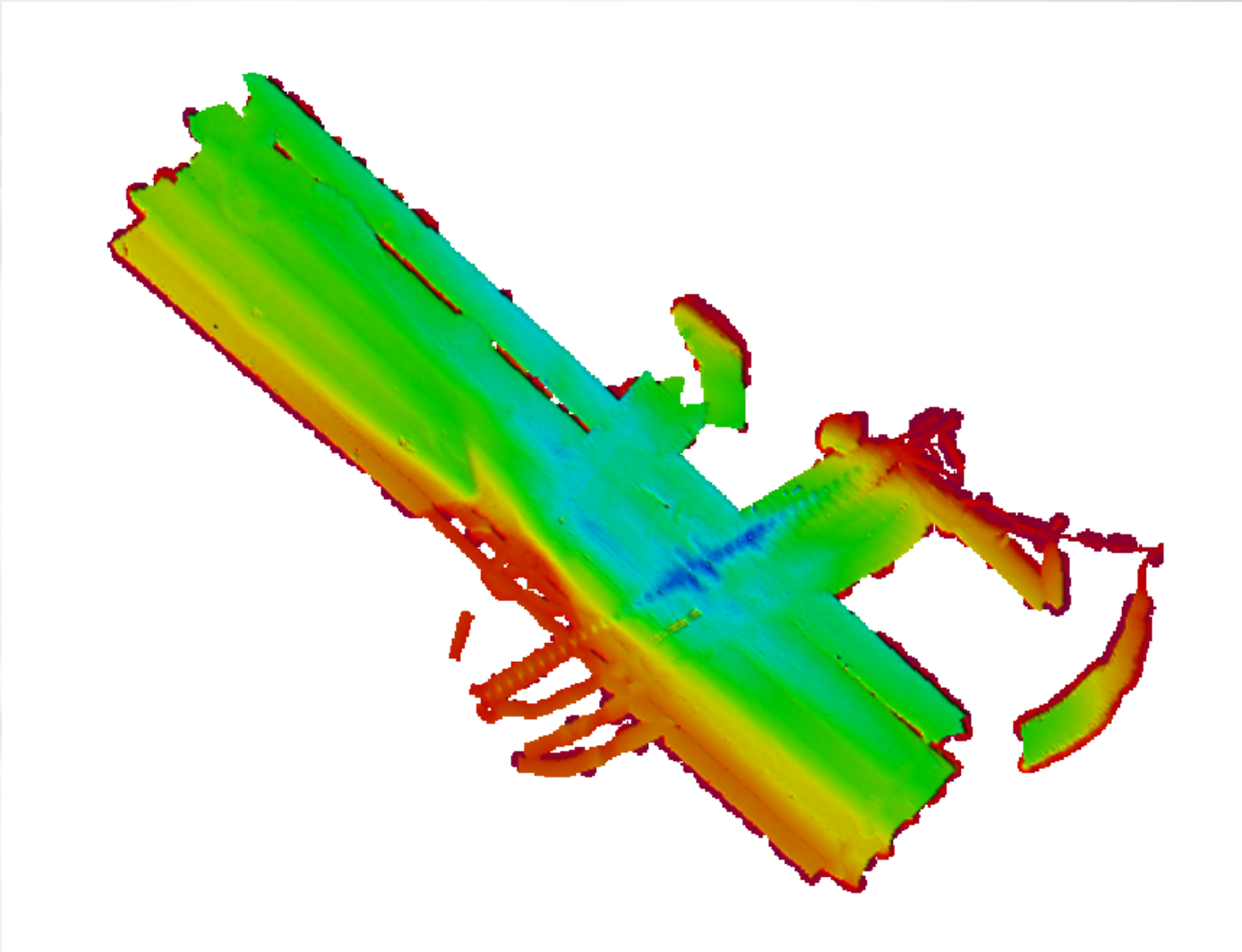
# Survey Area

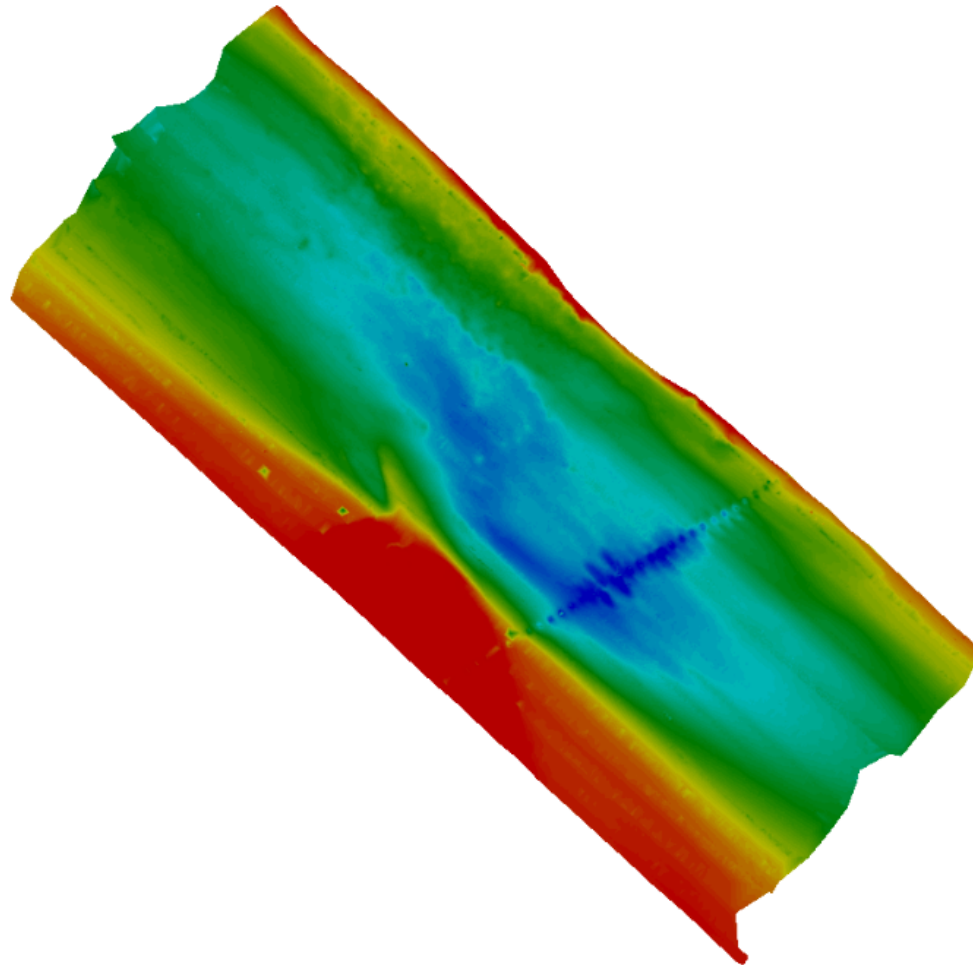


VERTICE	LATITUD	LONGITUD
A	18° 37' 56.23" N	091° 50' 36.74" W
B	18° 38' 14.43" N	091° 50' 22.37" W
C	18° 38' 15.98" N	091° 50' 11.75" W
D	18° 38' 01.89" N	091° 49' 57.25" W
E	18° 37' 52.84" N	091° 49' 44.50" W
F	18° 37' 50.14" N	091° 49' 26.27" W
G	18° 37' 30.73" N	091° 49' 27.93" W
H	18° 37' 23.49" N	091° 49' 59.97" W



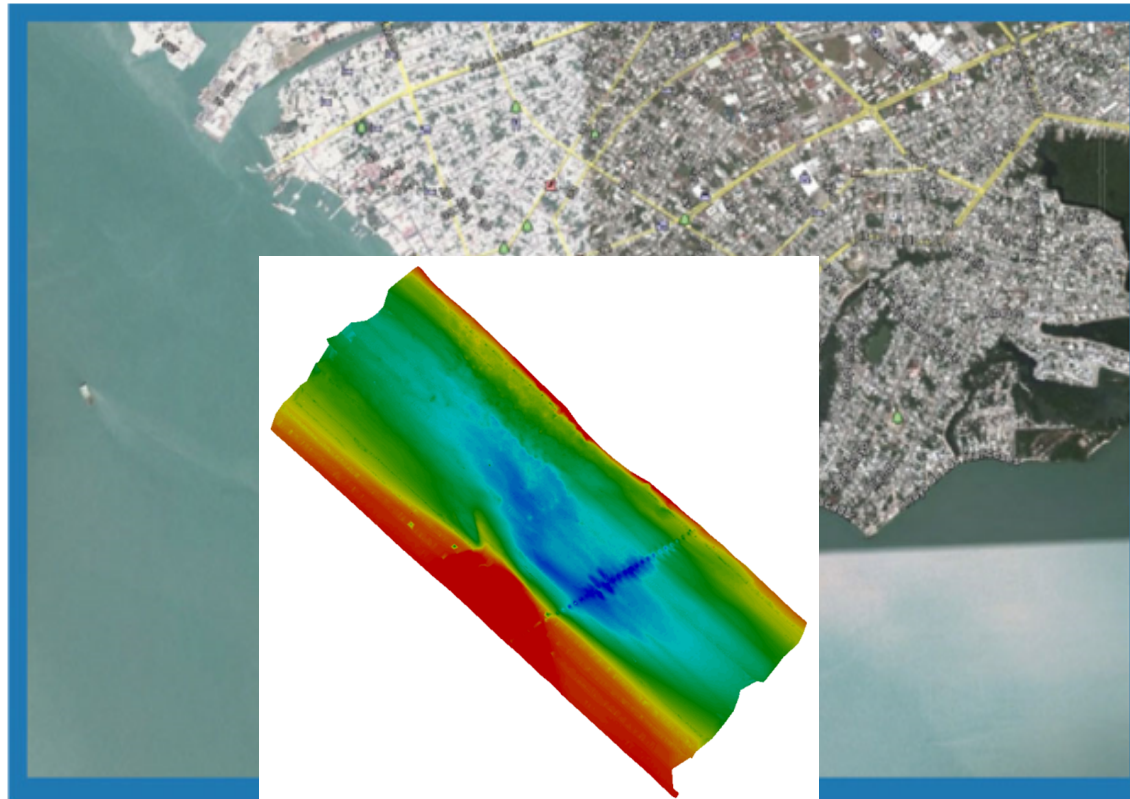




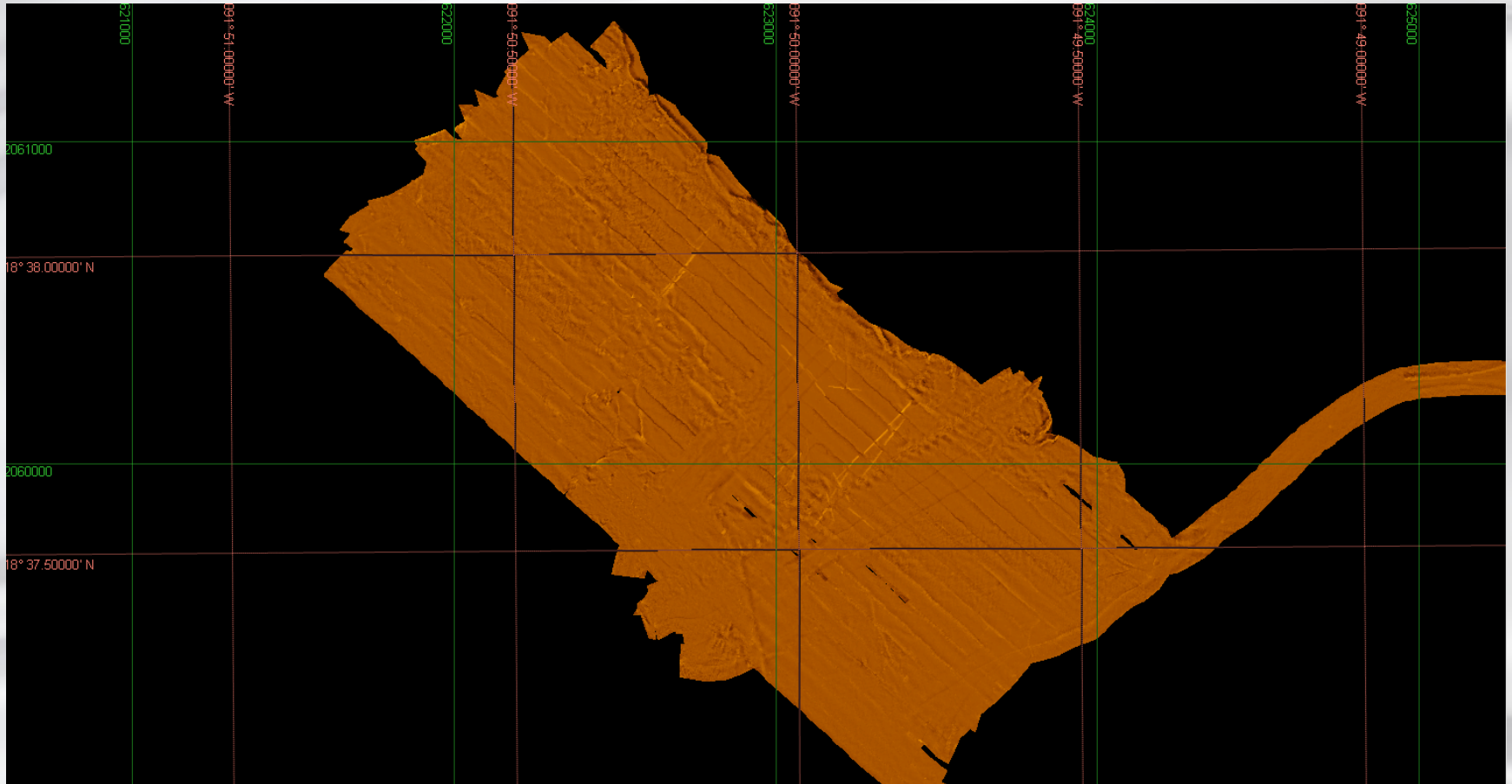




# Survey Area



VERTICE	LATITUD	LONGITUD
A	18° 37' 56.23" N	091° 50' 36.74" W
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H	18° 37' 23.49" N	091° 49' 59.97" W



# Sidescan Coverage Report



## Sonar Coverage Report

### Color Codes

No Coverage



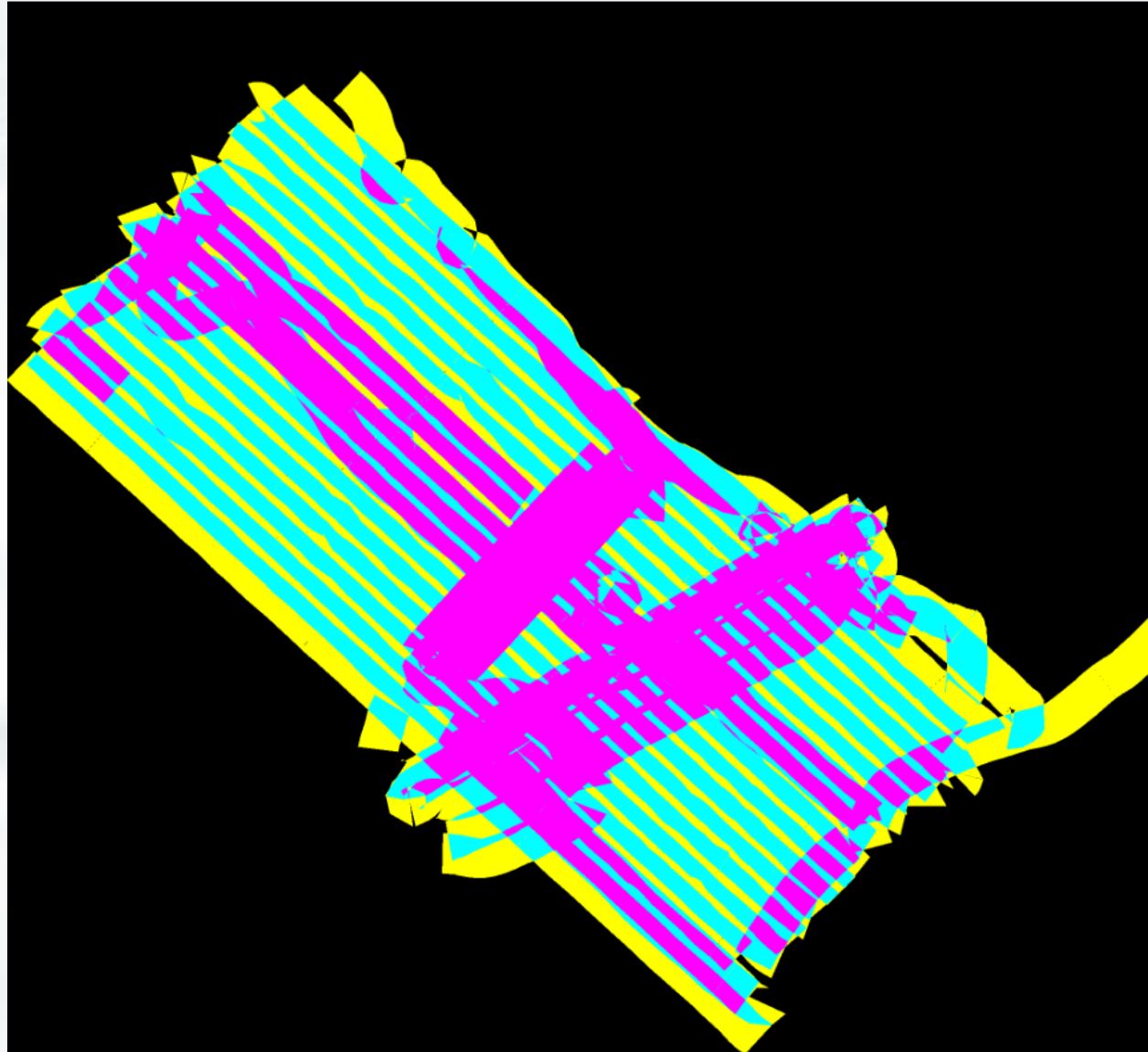
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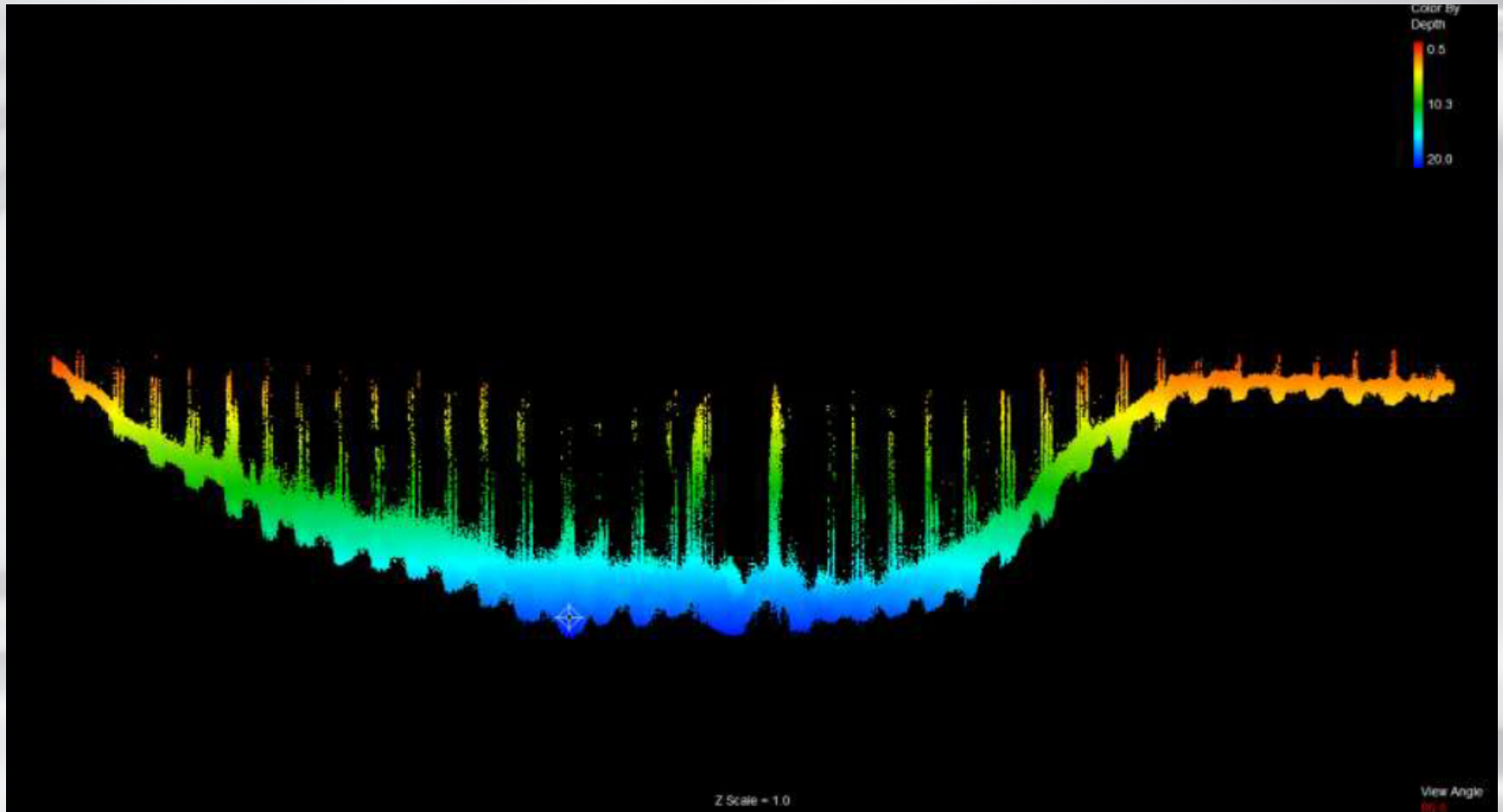
200%



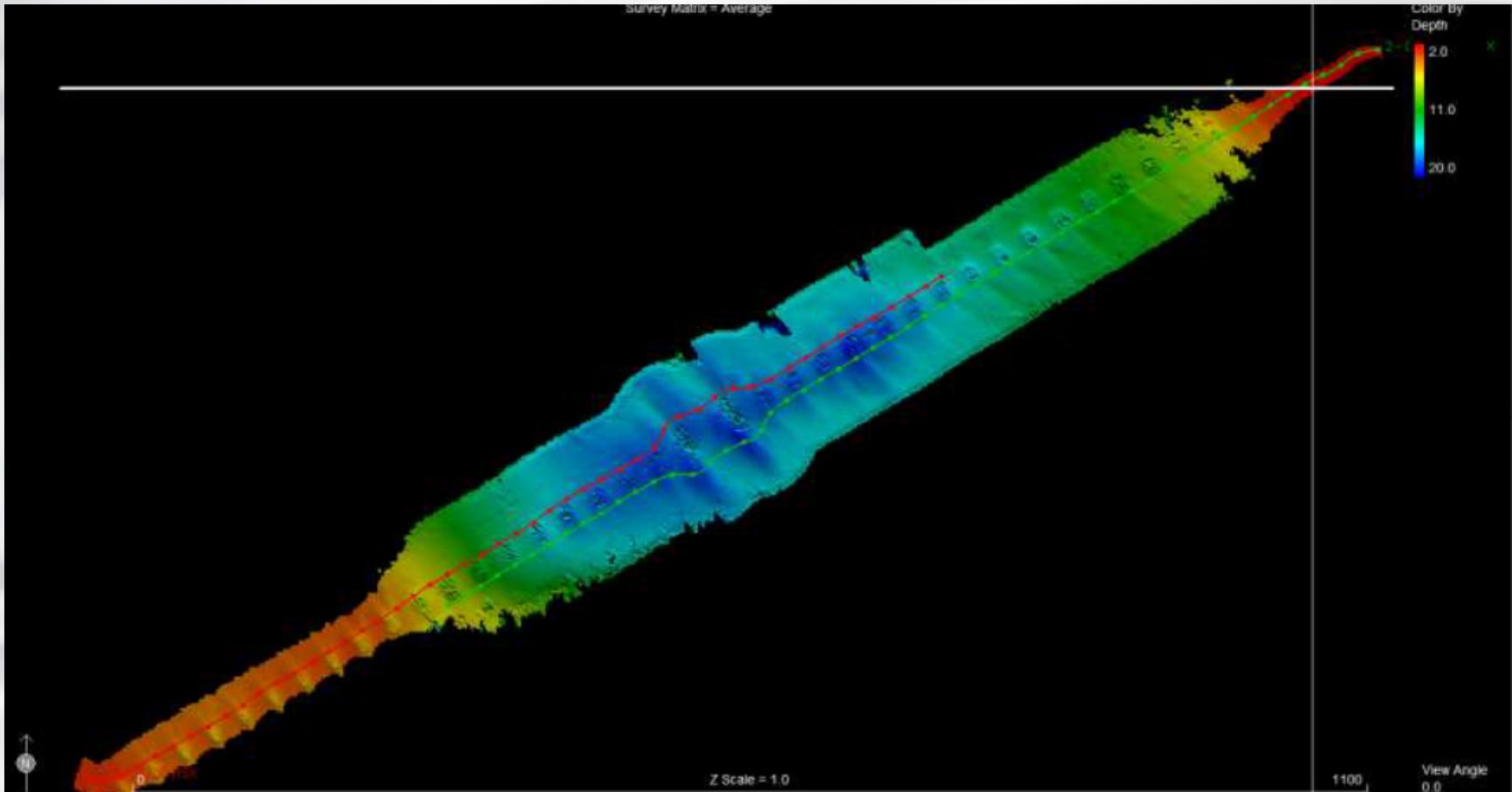
300%



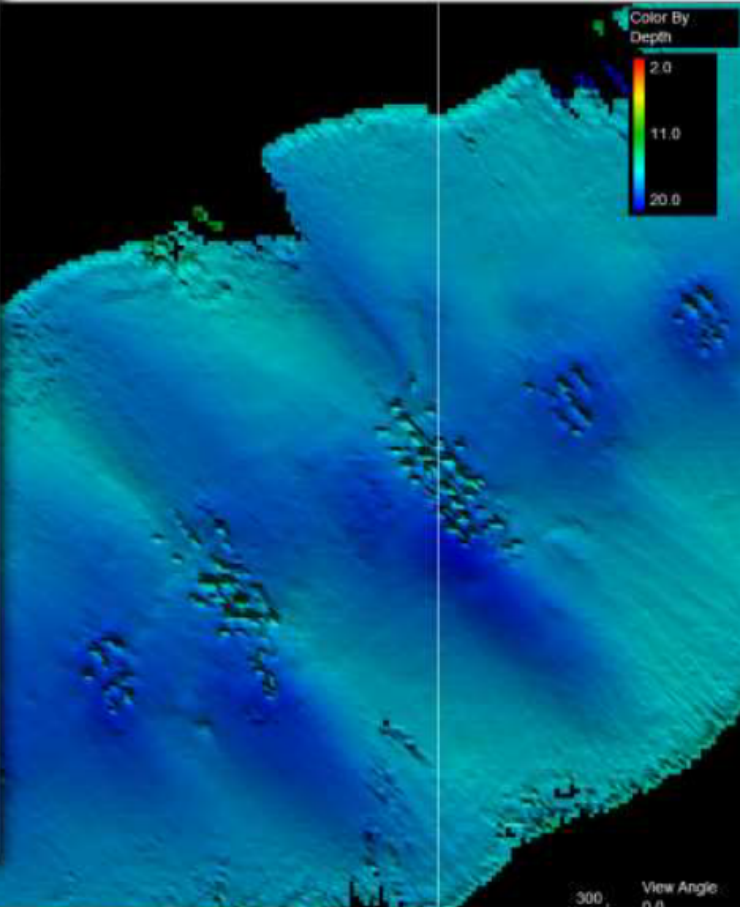
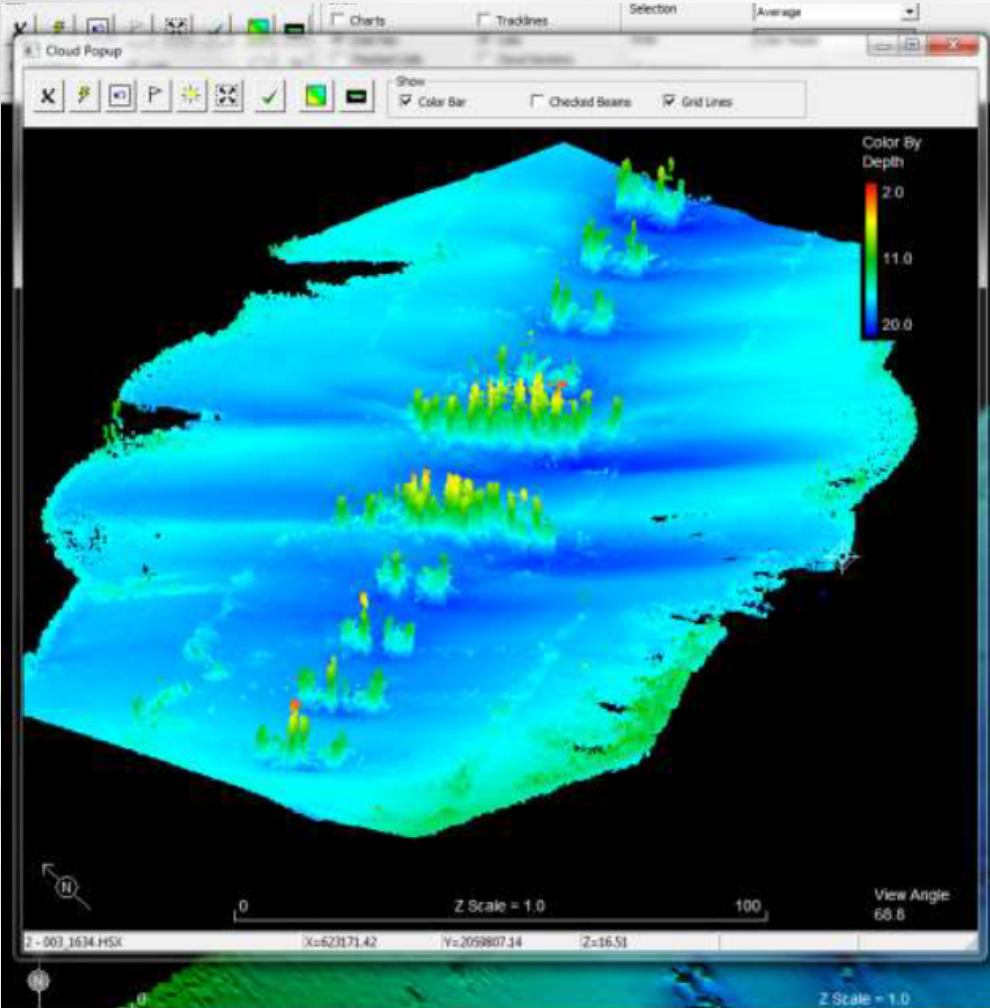


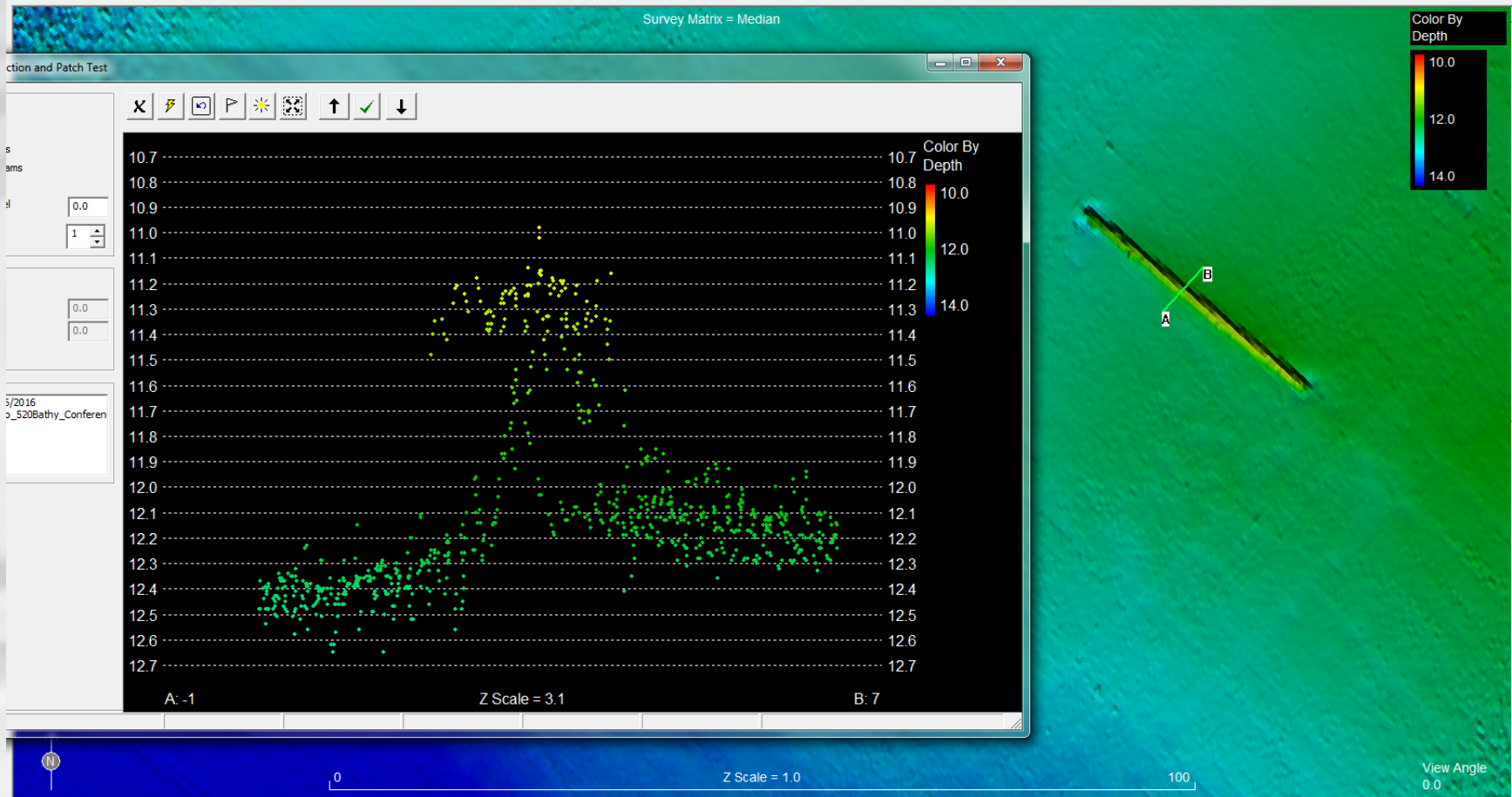


# Bridge Survey (2 lines)

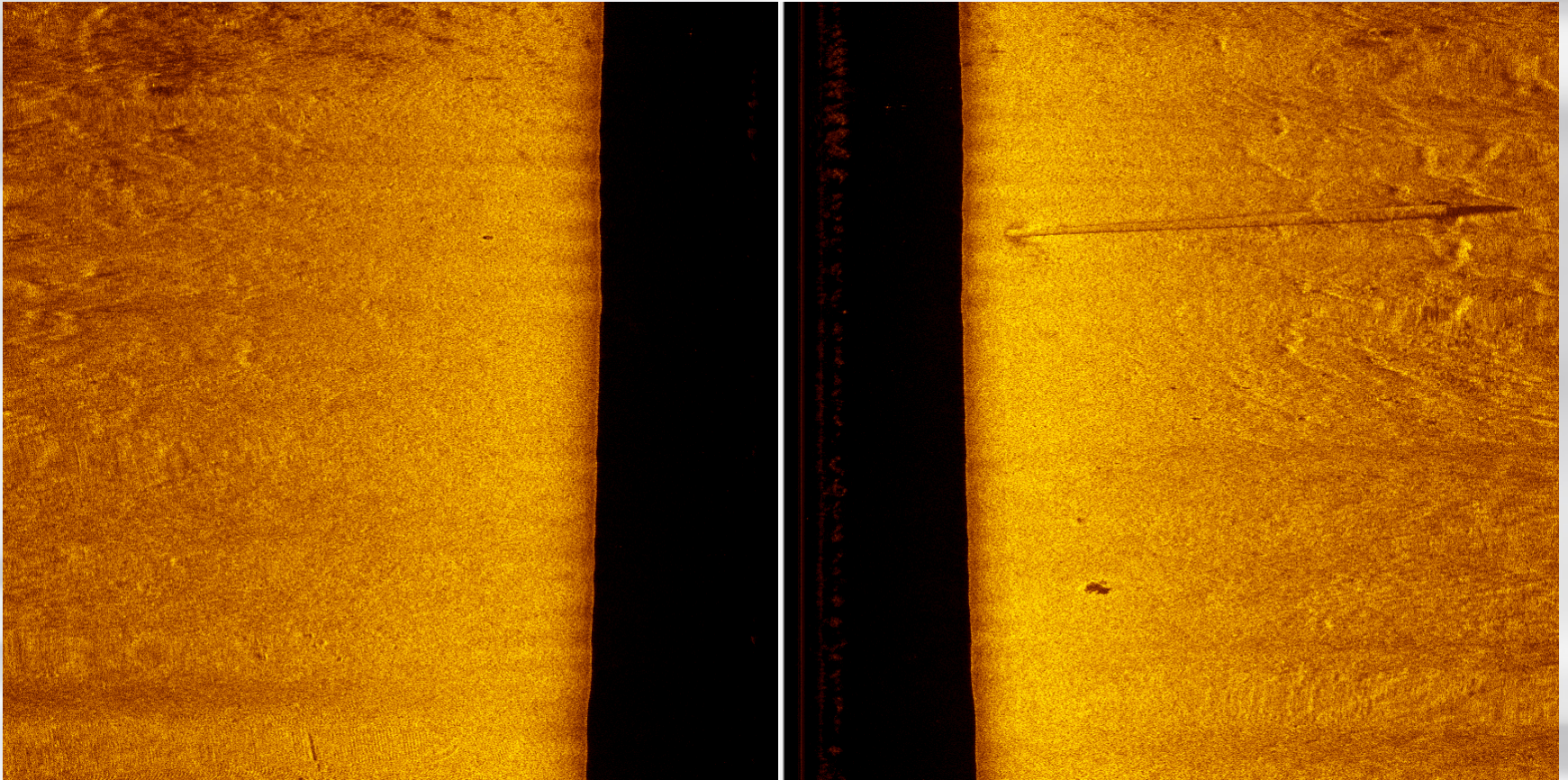


# Bridge Survey (2 lines)

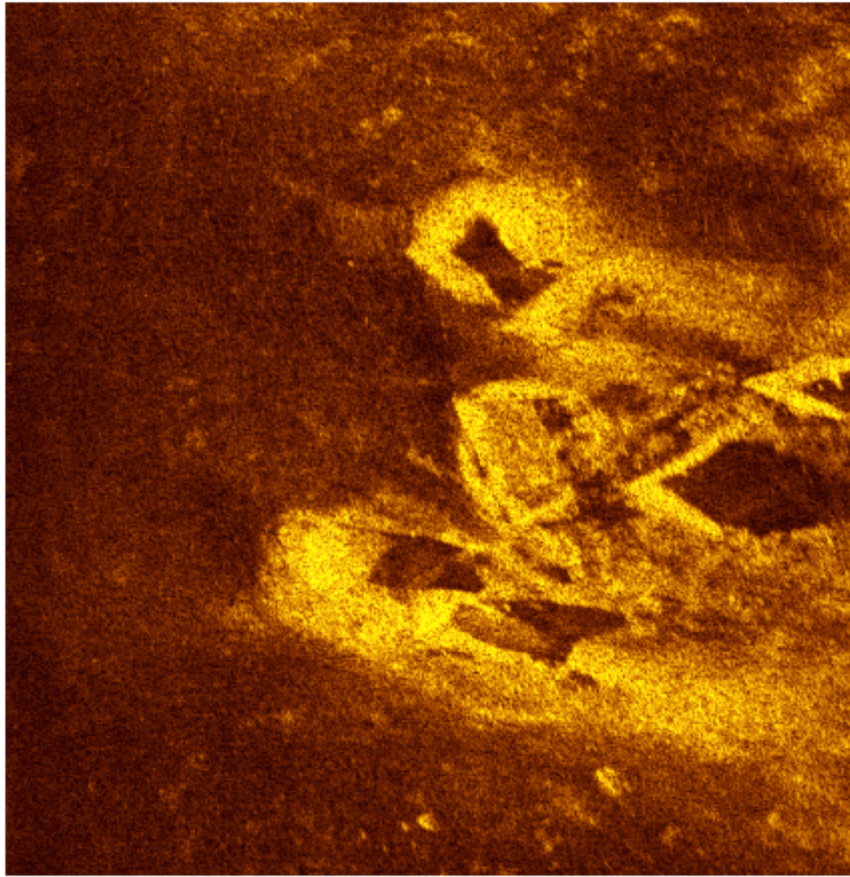




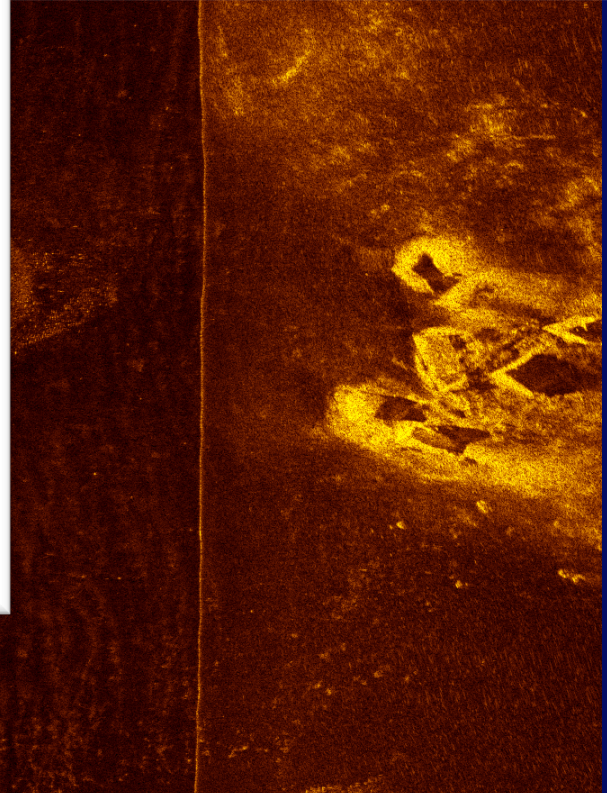




EdgeTech Discover -  
File View Configurat  
On N 16  
Meters 32 30

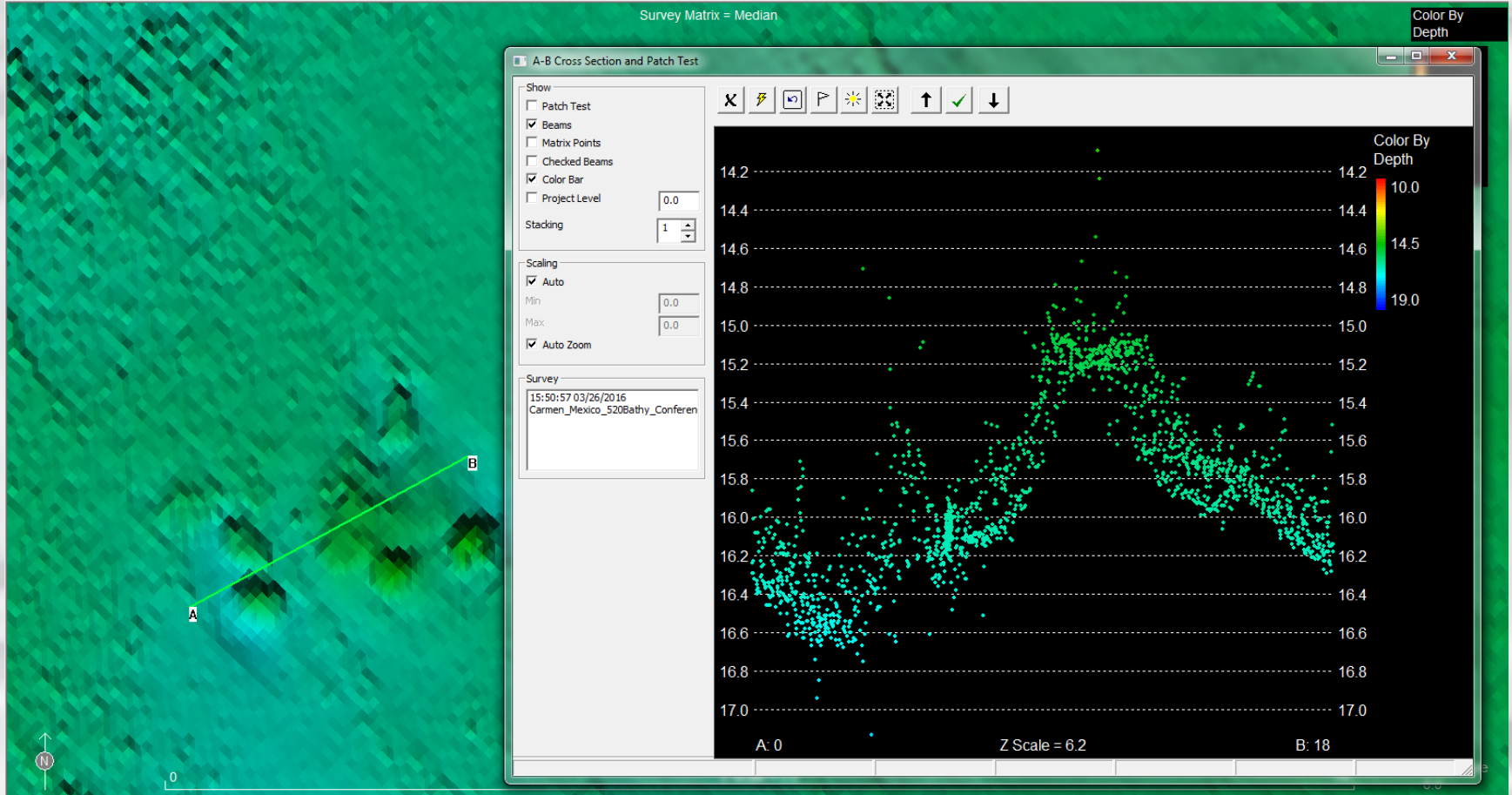


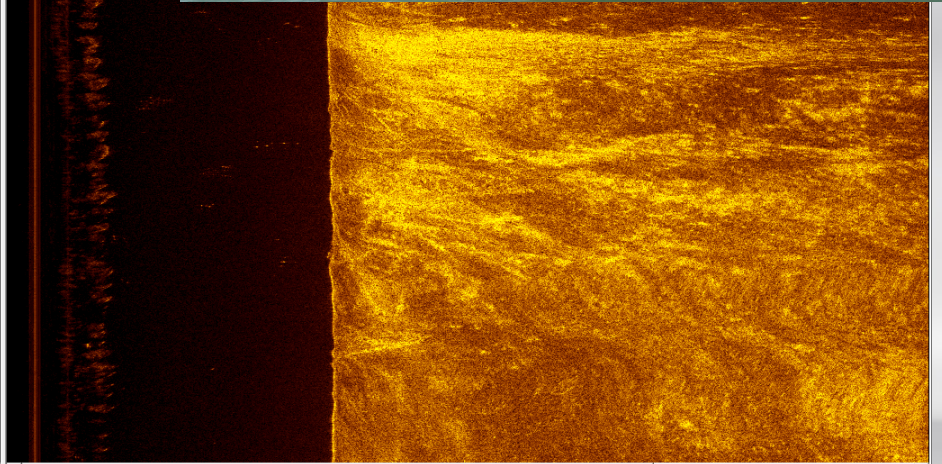
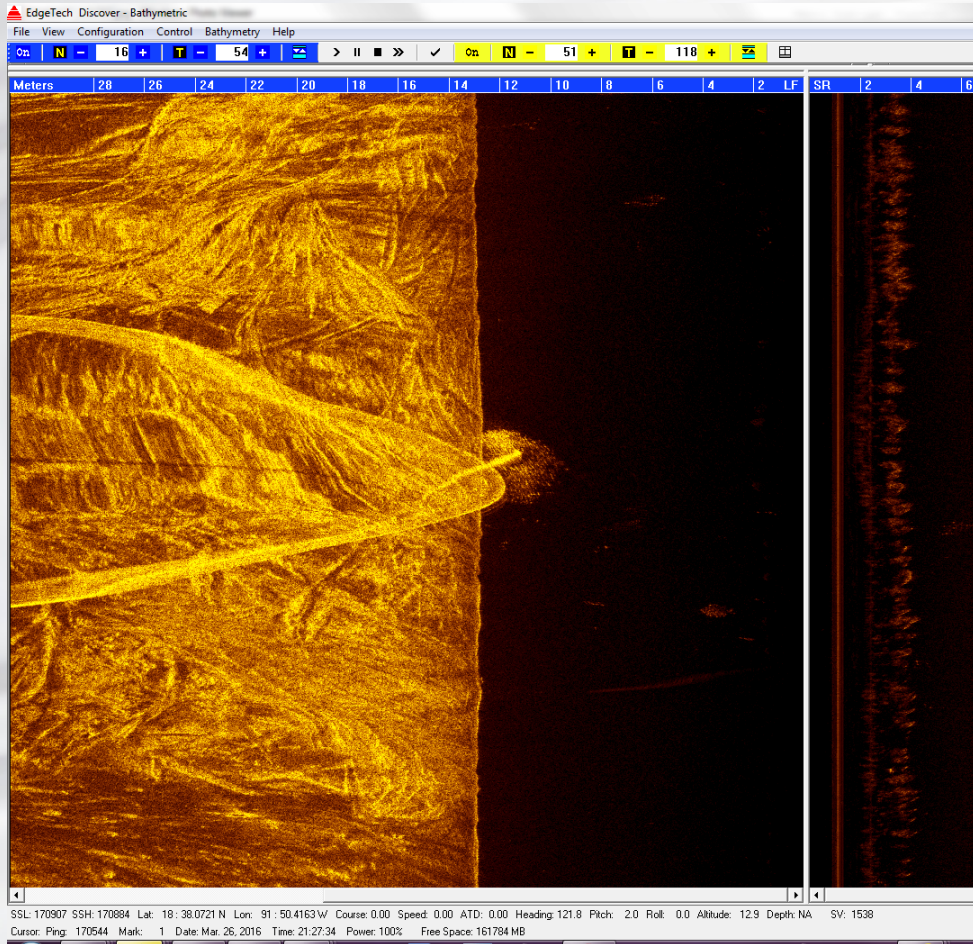
8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 Meters



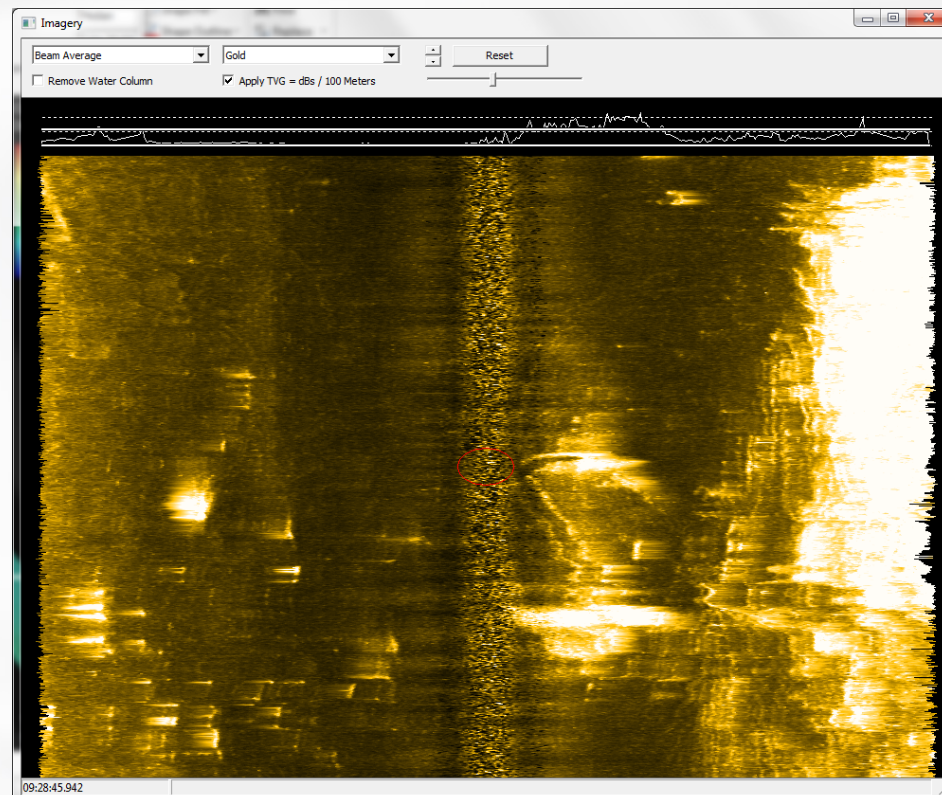
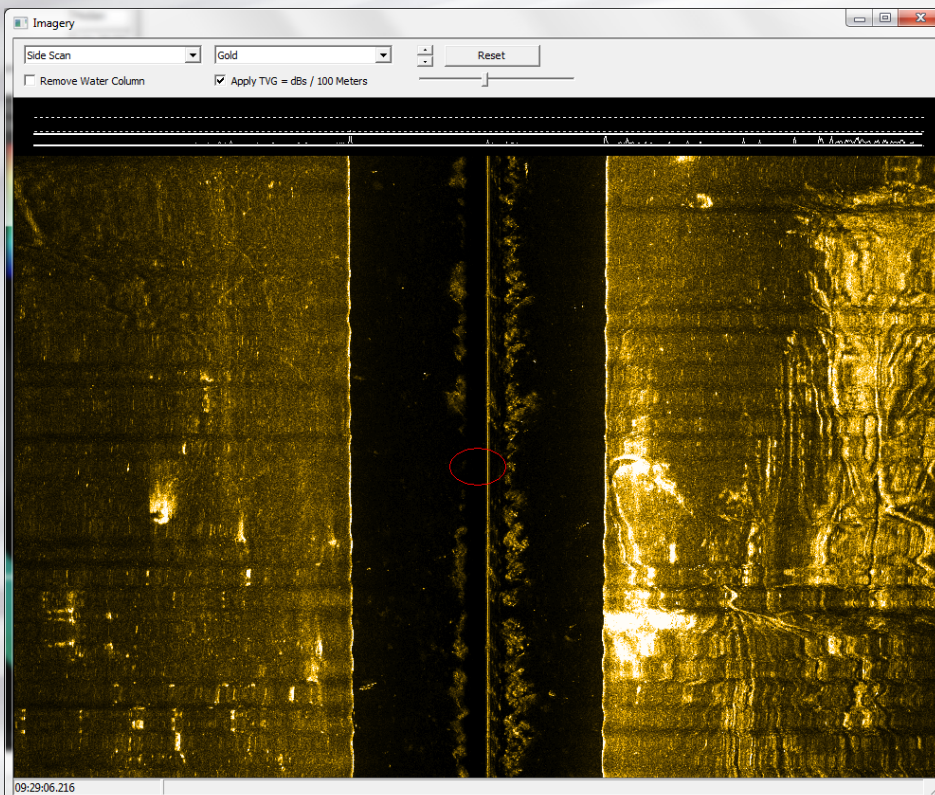
SSL: 101644 SSH: 101560 Lat: 18: 37.6896 N Lon: 91: 50.1263 W Course: 0.00 Speed: 0.00 ATD: 0.00 Heading: 29.5 Pitch: 2.1 Roll: -4.0 Altitude: 14.8 Depth: NA SV: 1543  
Cursor: Ping: 100768 Mark: 1 Date: Mar. 27, 2016 Time: 23:44:17 Power: 100% Free Space: 161784 MB

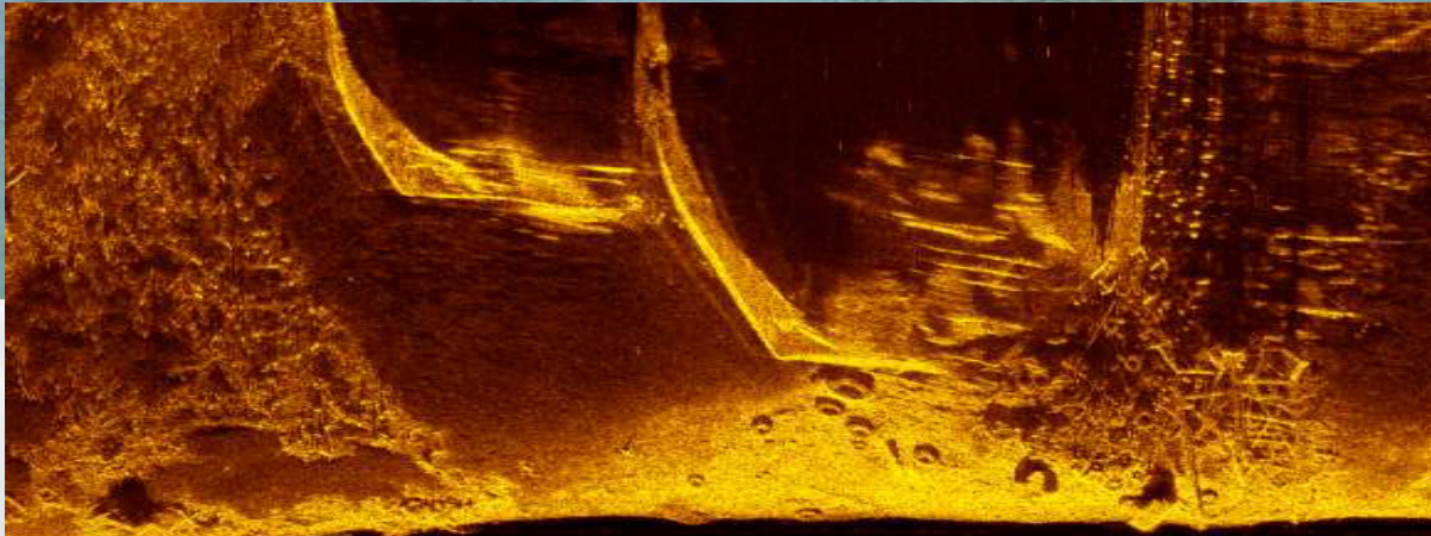
Playback Bathymetry: ON Record: OFF NET: OFF Power: OFF

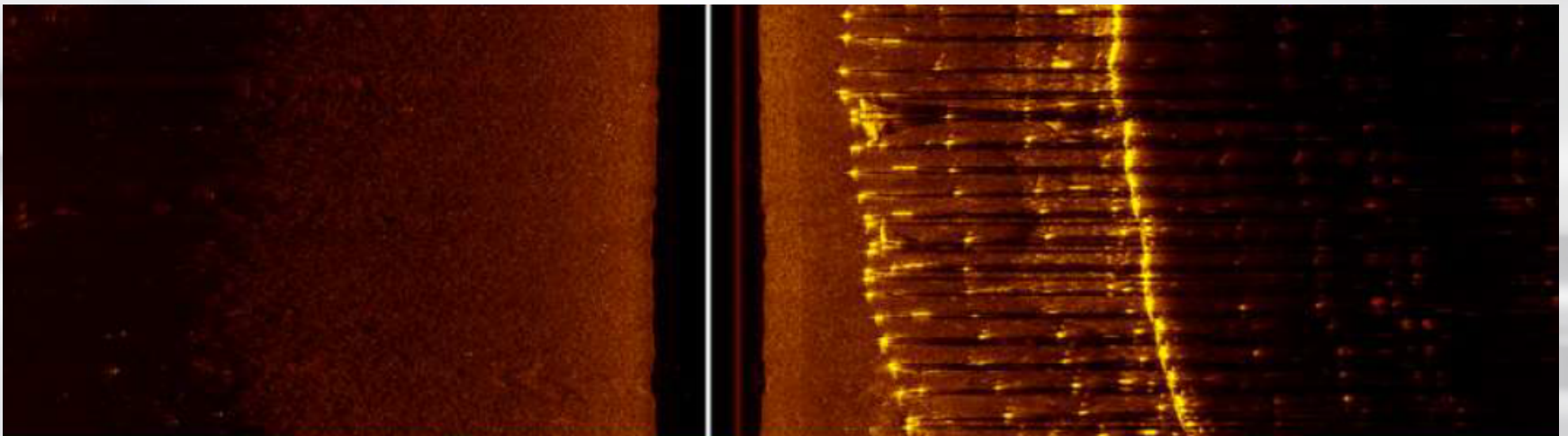




# Motion Compensation (Beam Average)







# Description of Survey Process



# Description of Survey Process



# 6205 Frequency Options



- The 6205 is available in three standard frequency options:



- 230 kHz Bathymetry : to 225m depth below transducers  
With 230 & 550 kHz Dual Frequency Side Scan

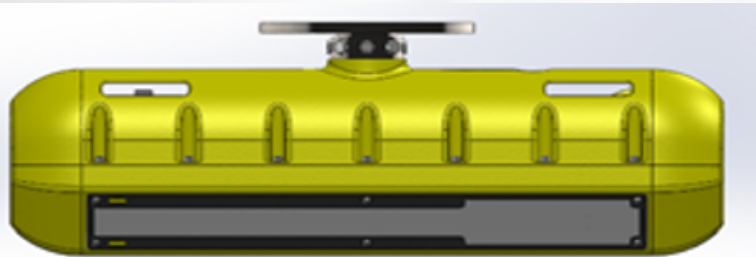


- 550 kHz Bathymetry :to 120m depth  
With 230 & 550 kHz Dual Frequency Side Scan

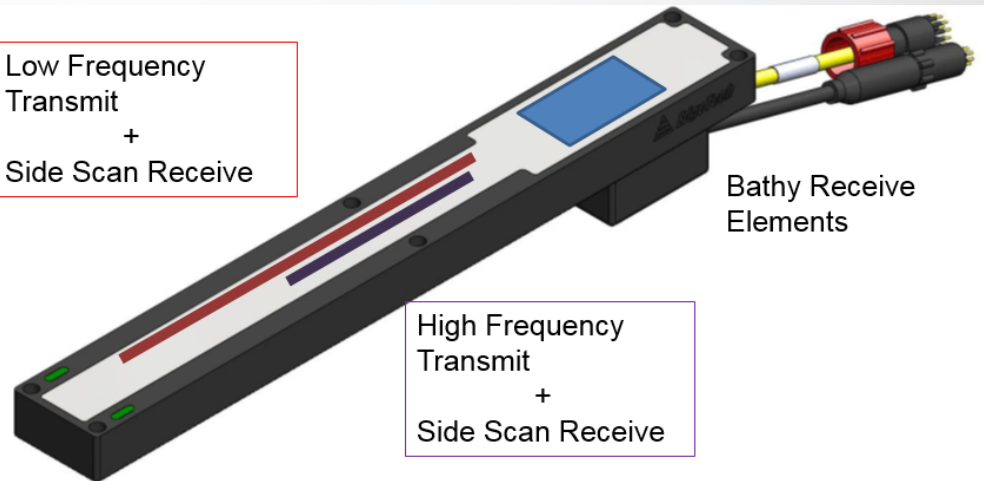


- 550 kHz Bathymetry :to 120m depth  
With 550 & 1600 kHz Dual Frequency Side Scan

Also available: Exchangeable arrays.



Low Frequency  
Transmit  
+  
Side Scan Receive



High Frequency  
Transmit  
+  
Side Scan Receive

Bathy Receive  
Elements

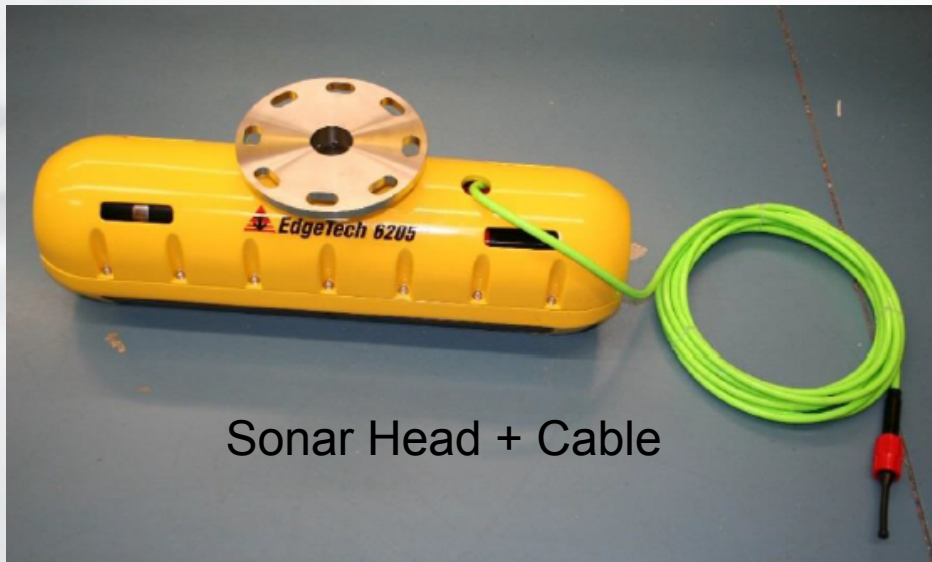
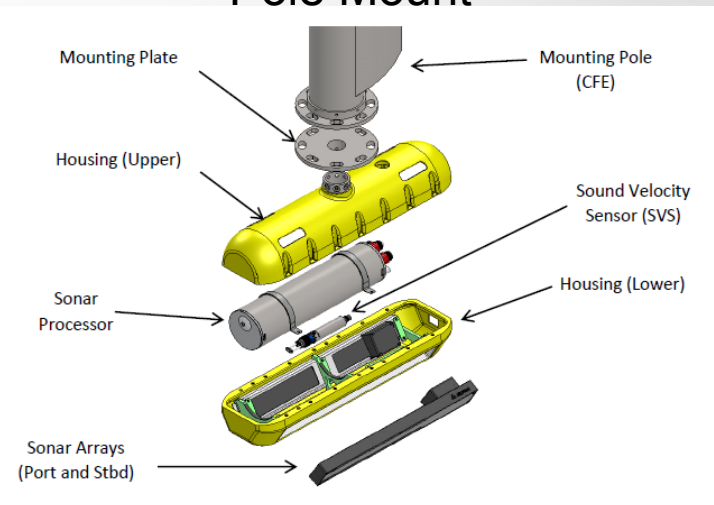
# 6205 components



Topside: Portable or Rackmount  
+ Laptop or customer PC  
+ Acquisition Software

- + Ancillaries:
  - Position
  - Motion
  - Heading
  - Sound Velocity Profile

+ Pole Mount



Sonar Head + Cable

# Inertial Navigation Unit



# Radio Modem



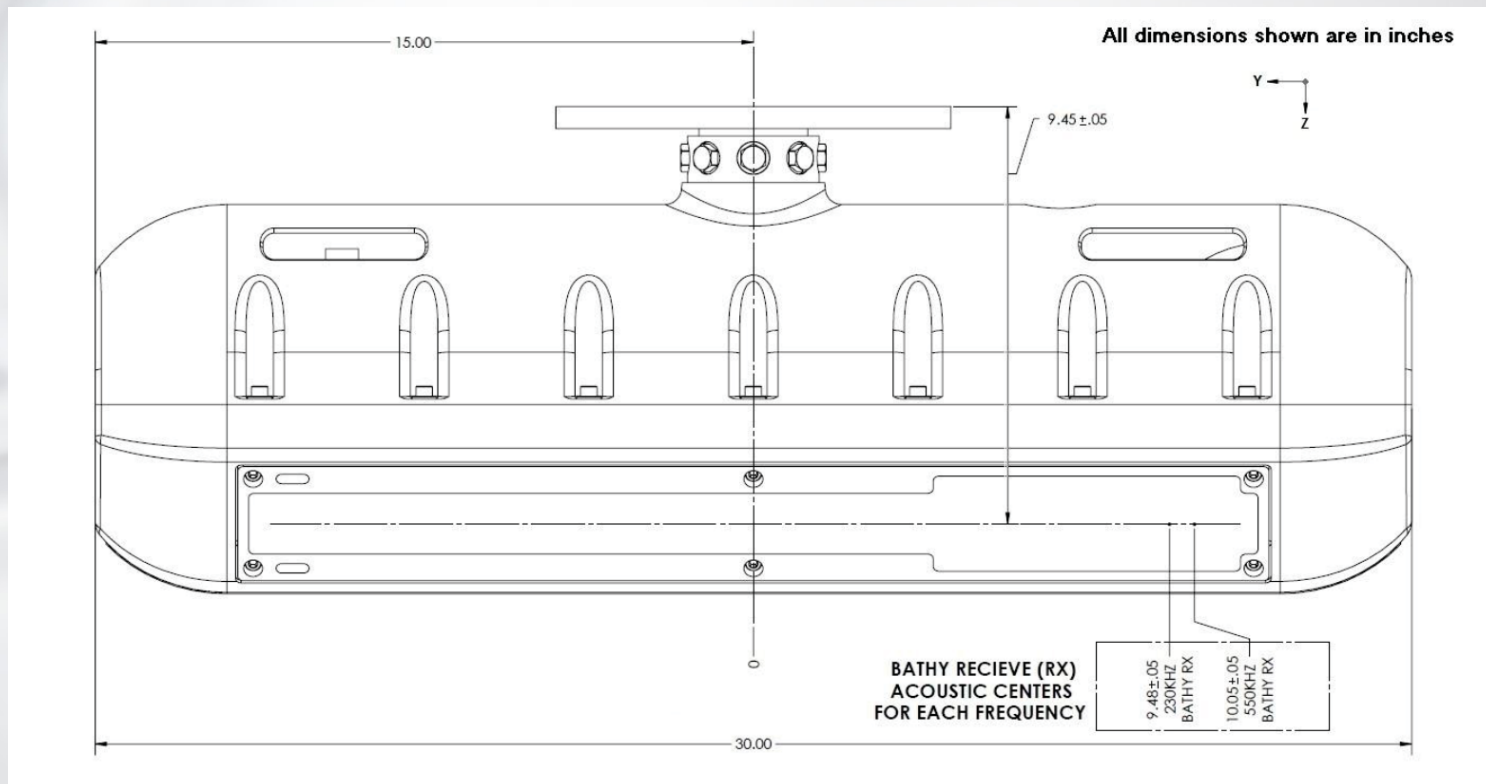
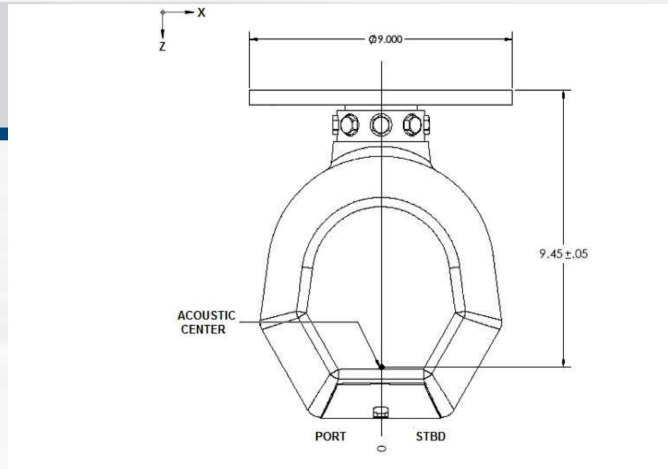




# GeoSurvey Mexicana Vessel







# Sound Velocity Profiler



Teledyne Odom Hydrographic

## Digibar Pro

Profiling Sound Velocimeter

### For Seafloor and Riverbed Surveys

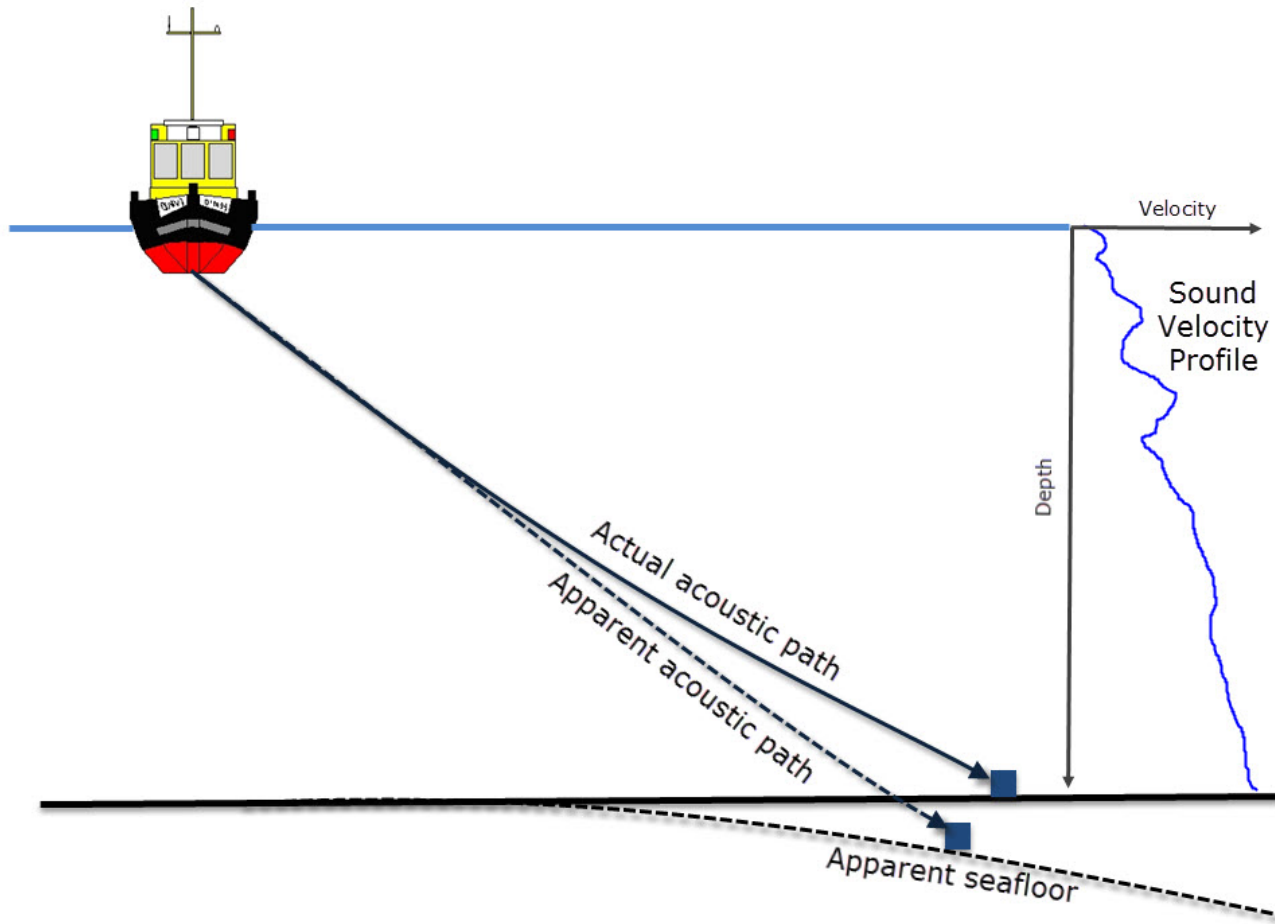
The Digibar Pro is the most cost-efficient and accurate means of determining water column sound velocities. It quickly calibrates acoustic systems regardless of sea state or current and is faster and safer than the traditional bar check method.

Digibar Pro uses "sing-around" technology, which automatically compensates for all factors influencing sound velocity, including salinity, depth, and temperature.

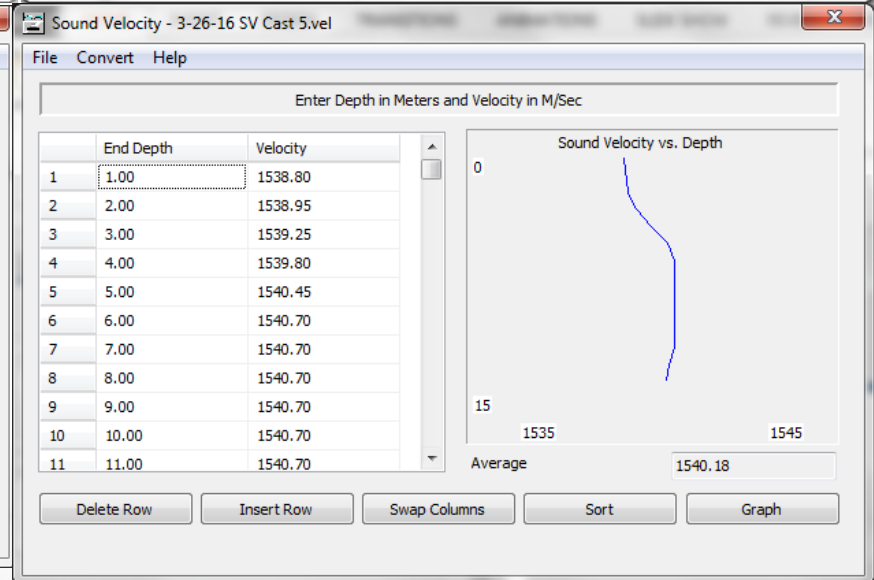
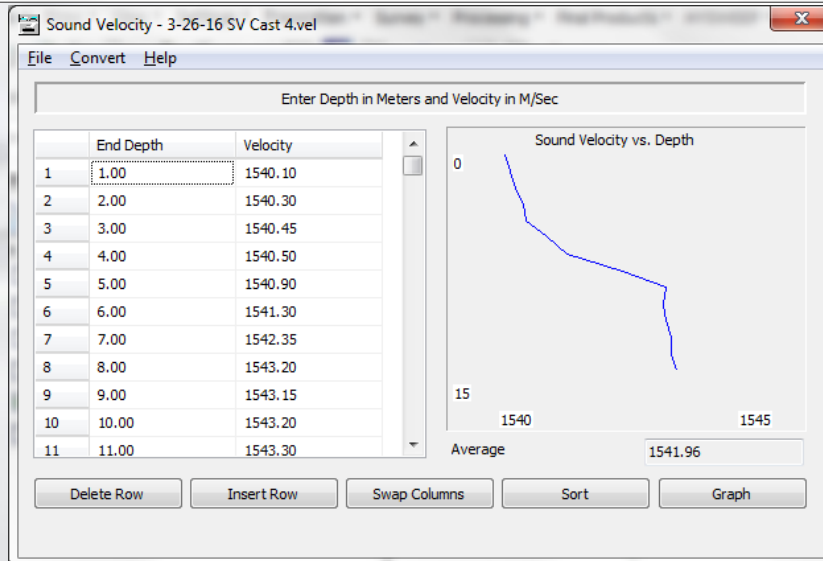
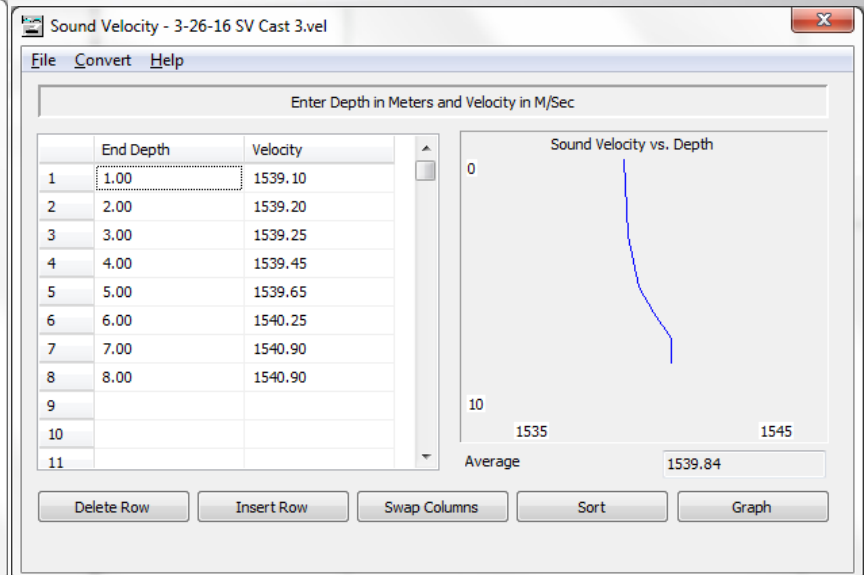
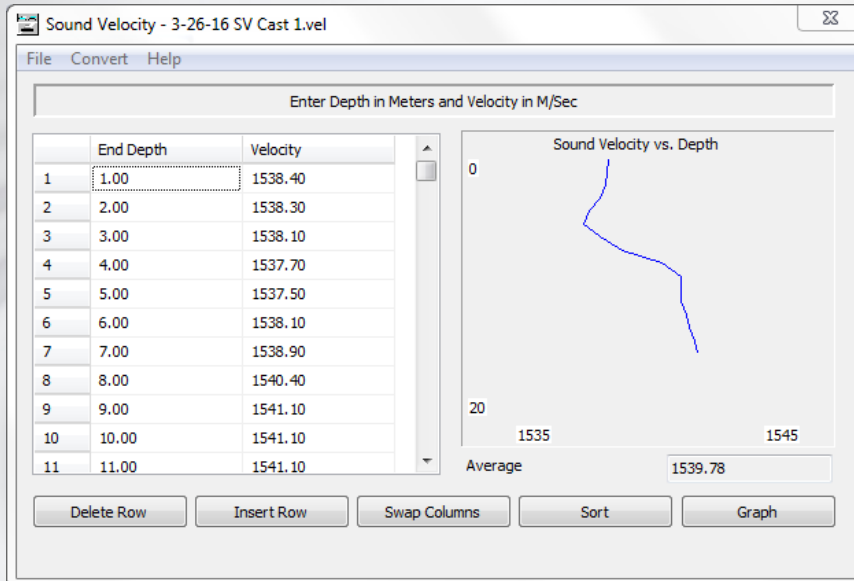


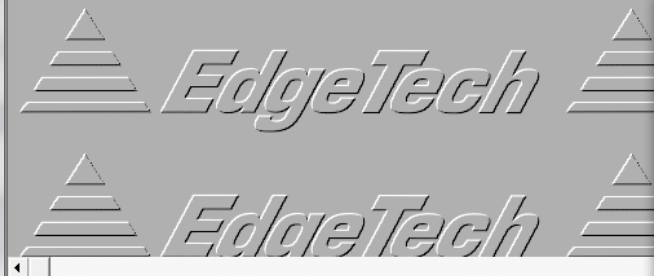
#### PRODUCT FEATURES

- Velocity profiles downloaded to a computer
- Handheld display/logger with computer interface
- Battery operated
- Detachable cable (in lengths up to 100 meters)
- Sampling by depth or time
- Stainless steel probe
- Waterproof
- Lightweight
- Portable
- Optional transit cases
- Optional Cable Reel
- Optional Kellems grip



# Sound Velocity Casts Day 1





### Advanced Bathymetric Controls

Bathymetric Processing     Use External Limits    Done

Limits

Minimum Depth (M):

Maximum Depth (M):

Blanking Range (M):

Maximum Swath (M):

Gating

Port    Limit (M):     Angle (degrees):    

Starboard    Limit (M):     Angle (degrees):    

Limit Maximum Swath as a Function of Water Depth (X):      Maximum Swath Gate

Filters

Automatic Echo Strength Thresholds     Water Column Filter

Automatic Echo Filter Sensitivity:

Echo Strength Filter (1/10 %):

SNR Filter (dB):

Quality Filter (%):

Sidescan Control | Video Gains | Display | Disk | Bottom Track | Grids | Image Capture | Status

Sonar On    Range (M):

Sonar On    Range (M):     Ping Rate (%): 100

Frequencies		Duration	Signal Meter
0.0 KHz -	0.0 KHz	0 ms	0 - 0
0.0 KHz -	0.0 KHz	0 ms	0 - 0

SSL: 0 SSH: 0 Lat: 0: 00.0000 N Lon: 0: 00.0000 E Course: 0.00 Speed: 0.00 ATD: 0.00 Heading: NA Pitch: 0.0 Roll: 0.0 Altitude: NA Depth: NA SV: 1538

Mark: 1 Date: NA Time: NA Power: 0% Free Space: 151782 MB

EdgeTech Discover - Bathymetric

File View Configuration Control Bathymetry Help

On N - 10 + T - 50 +

On N - 55 + T - 57 +

Meters 27 25 23 21 19 17 15 13 11 9 7 5 3 HF SR 1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19 21 23 25 27 Meters

Meters 50 45

Meters 40 45 50 Meters

Bathymetric Results

View

Processed Pings: 22129 Detected Altimeters: 19982 Angle Sets: 22128 / 22128

Binning

Sidescan Control Video Gains Display Disk

Playback File: 3\_26\_16\_Carmen\_Conference\_5208

F:\Geosurvey\March\_Survey...5208\_Survey\_032\_Stave.jpf

4% Complete Speed: 5

SSL: 198703 SSH: 198680 Lat: 18: 37.8161 N Lon: 91: 49.9364 W Course: 0.00 Speed: 0.00 ATD: 0.00 Heading: 230.4 Pitch: 1.5 Roll: 3.5 Altitude: 11.1 Depth NA SV: 1537

Cursor: Ping: 198570 Mark: 1 Date: Mar. 26, 2016 Time: 21:59:31 Power: 100% Free Space: 151782 MB

Playback Bathymetry: ON Record: OFF NET: OFF Power: OFF

# PATCH TEST Calibrations



- Day 1

The screenshot displays the EdgeTech software interface. A bathymetry map is shown in the background, color-coded by depth, with a color scale on the right ranging from 5.0 (red) to 20.0 (blue). The map shows several survey tracks labeled with file names: 1 - 001\_1550.HSX, 2 - 002\_1559.HSX, 3 - 003\_1559.HSX, 4 - 002\_1622.HSX, 5 - 003\_1617.HSX, and 6 - 003\_1617.HSX. A 'Read Parameters' dialog box is open in the foreground, showing the 'Processing' tab. The dialog box contains the following information:

**Read Parameters**

Select Survey Files Before Making Changes

Navigation: HYPACK | X=0.000 | Y=0.000 | Z=0.430 | Latency=0.000

MRU: Edgetech | X=0.000 | Y=0.000 | Z=0.430 | Pitch=0.00 | Roll=0.00

Alternate Device for Heave: No

Heading: Edgetech | Yaw=0.00

Tide: HYPACK

Sonar Head 1: Edgetech | X=-1.370 | Y=-1.915 | Z=0.980

Sonar Head 2: Edgetech | X=-1.370 | Y=-1.915 | Z=0.980

Buttons: Edit

**Patch Test**

Yaw=2.50 | Pitch=-1.20 | Roll=-0.70 | GPS Latency=0.000

Yaw=2.50 | Pitch=-1.20 | Roll=-0.70

Buttons: Edit

**Offsets From MBMAX Boat File**

Buttons: Load Save Current Offsets... X

Always Load Offsets From Boat File

Buttons: OK Cancel Apply

Survey Matrix = Median

Color By Depth

5.0

12.5

20.0

0

Z Scale = 1.0

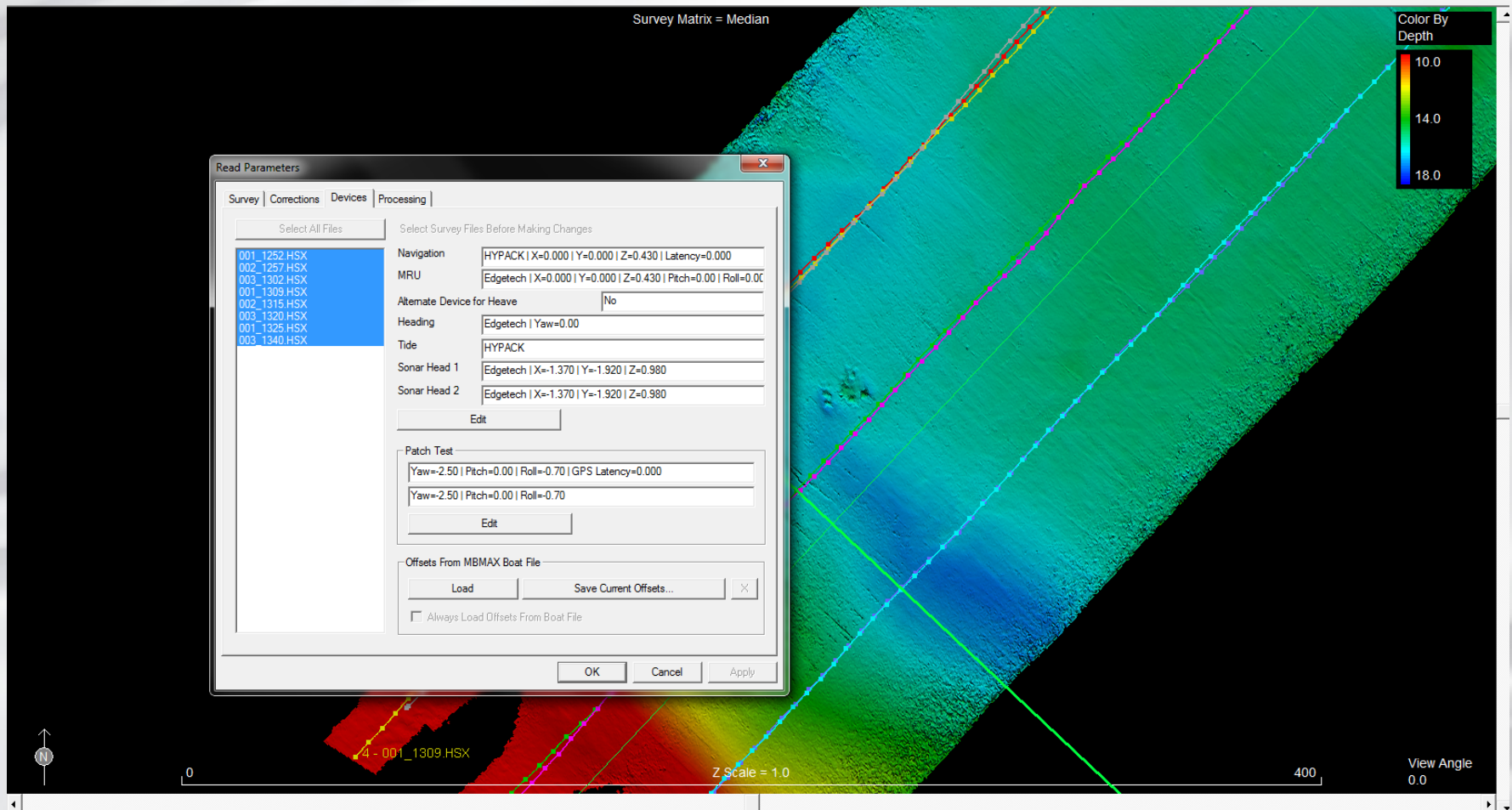
1100

View Angle 0.0

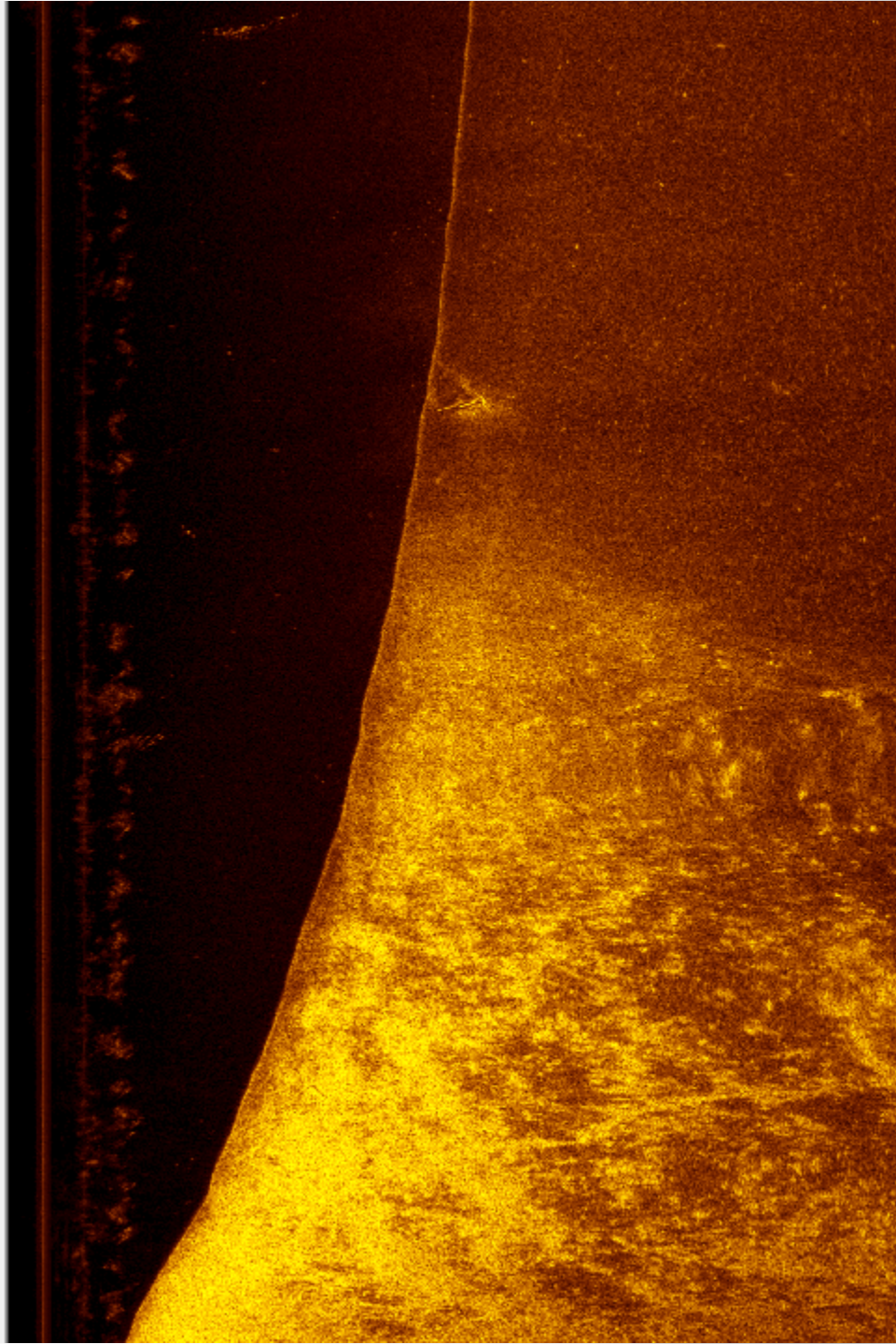
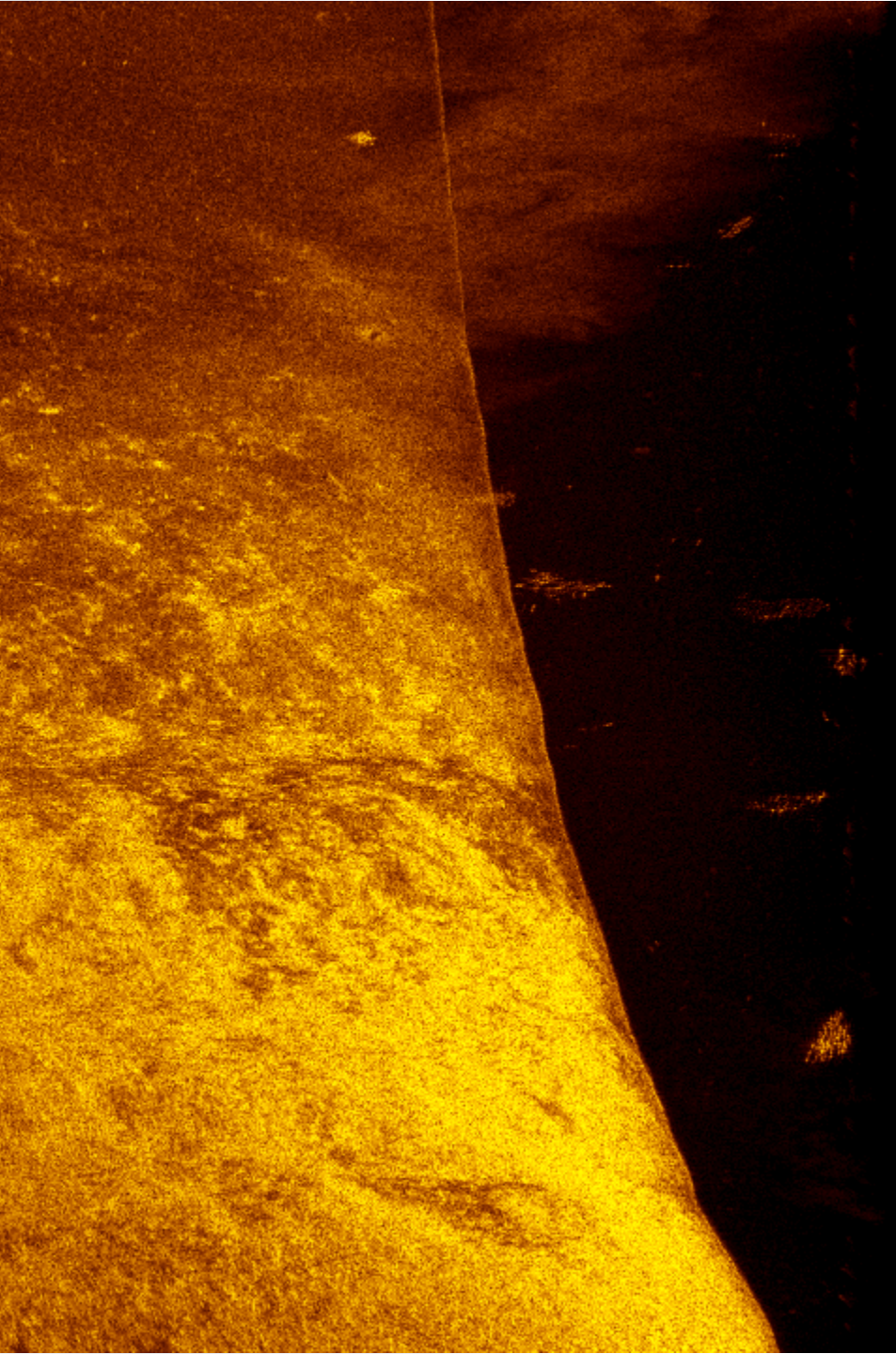
# PATCH TEST Calibrations

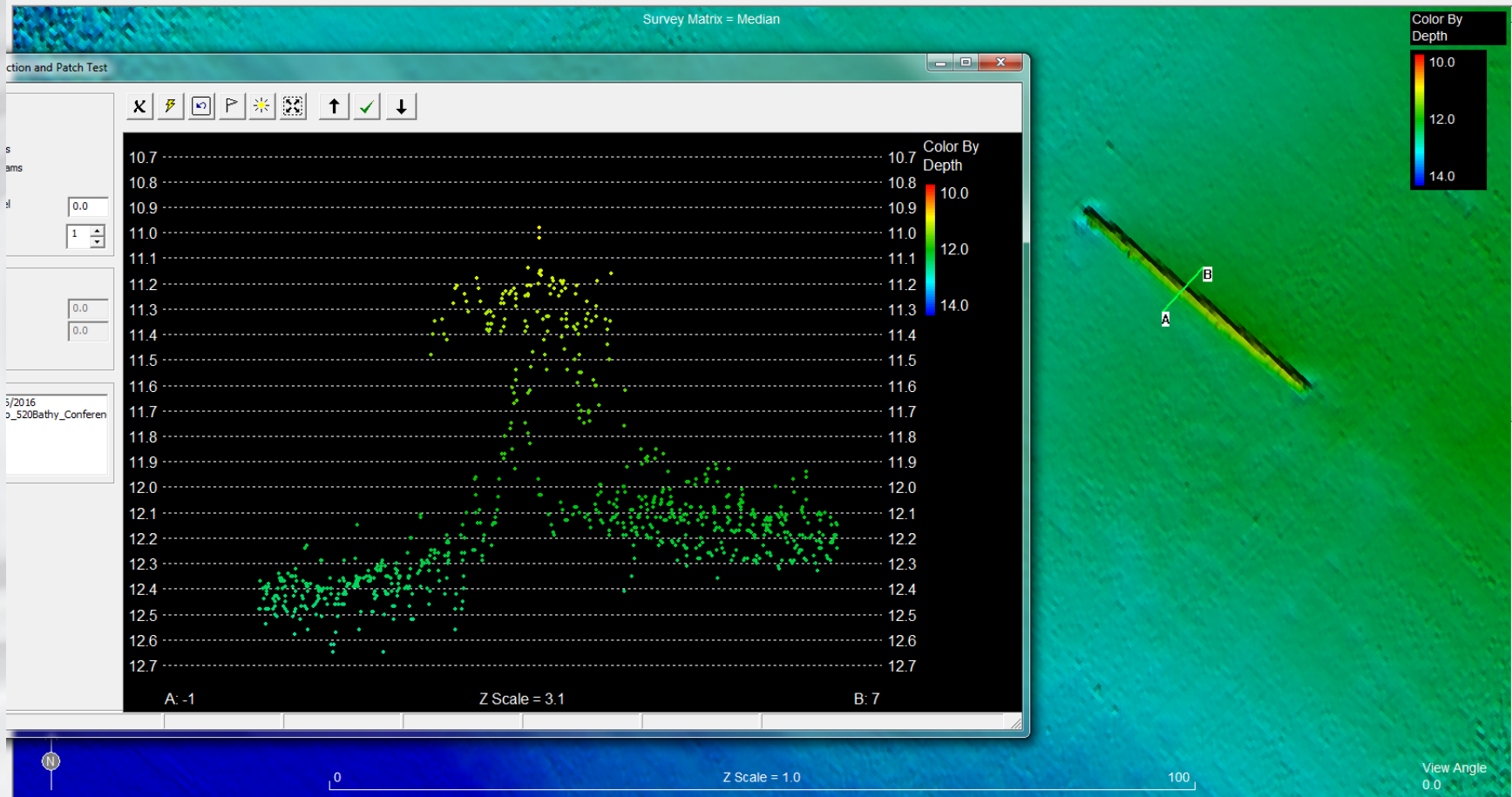


- Day 2.

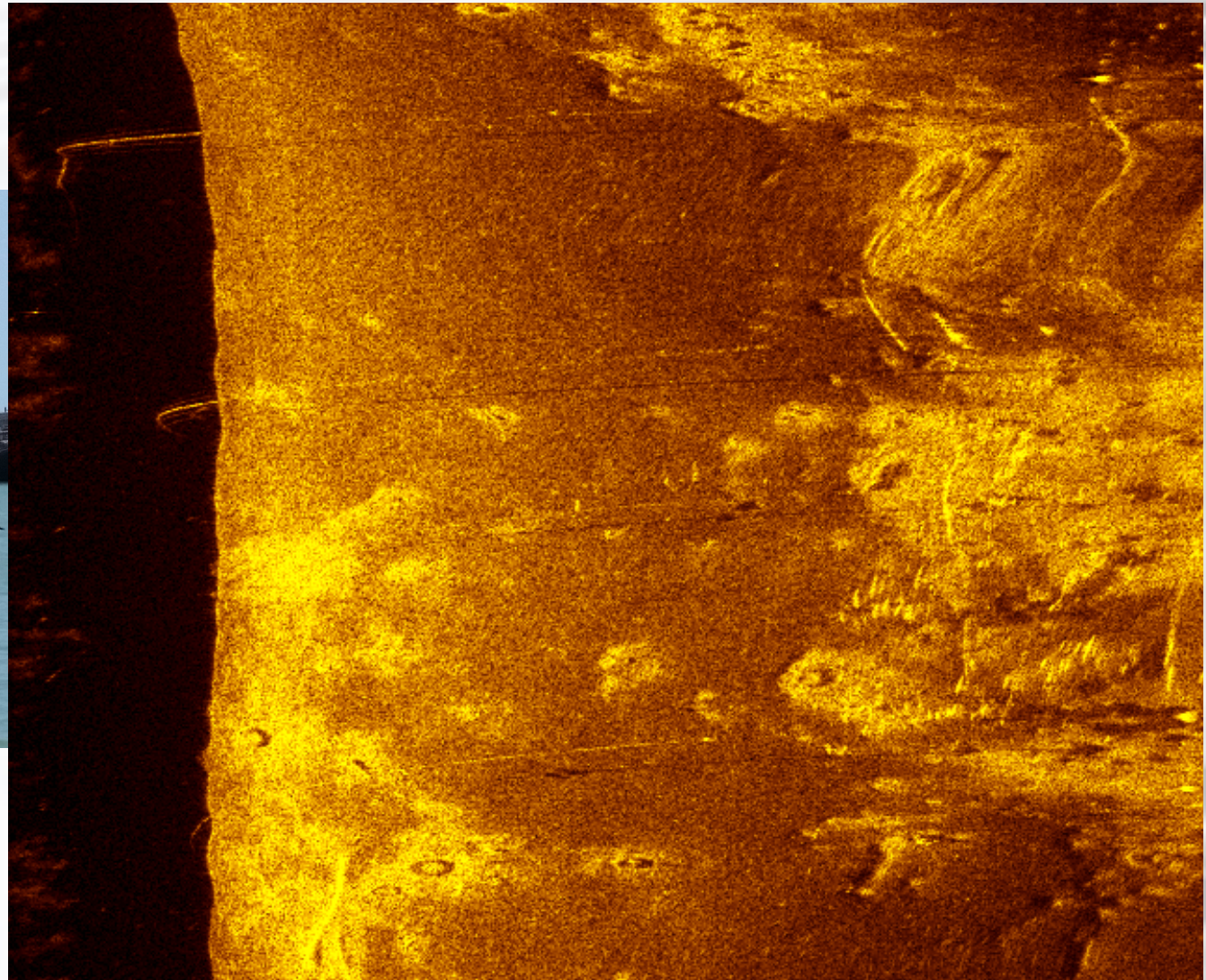


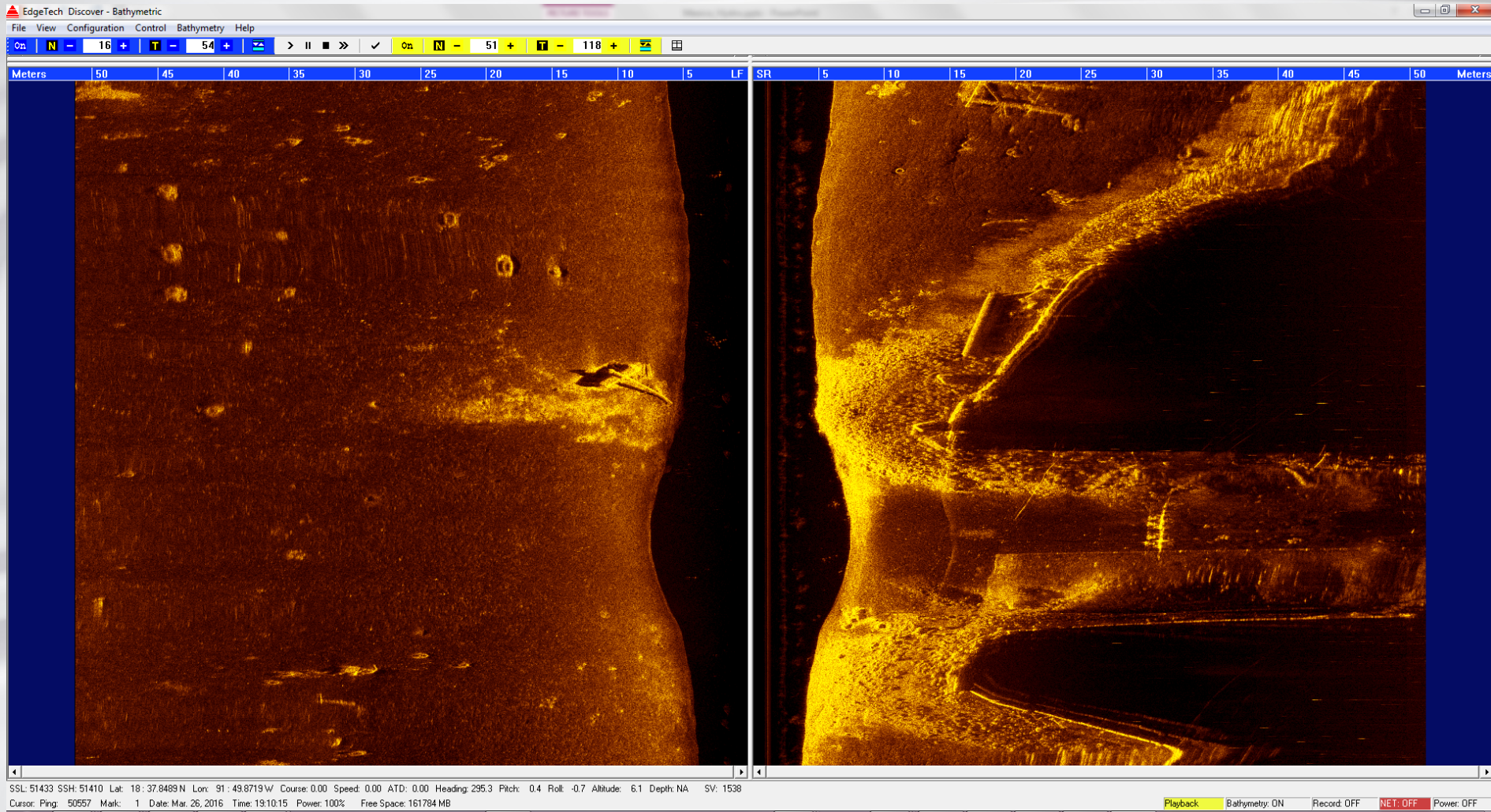


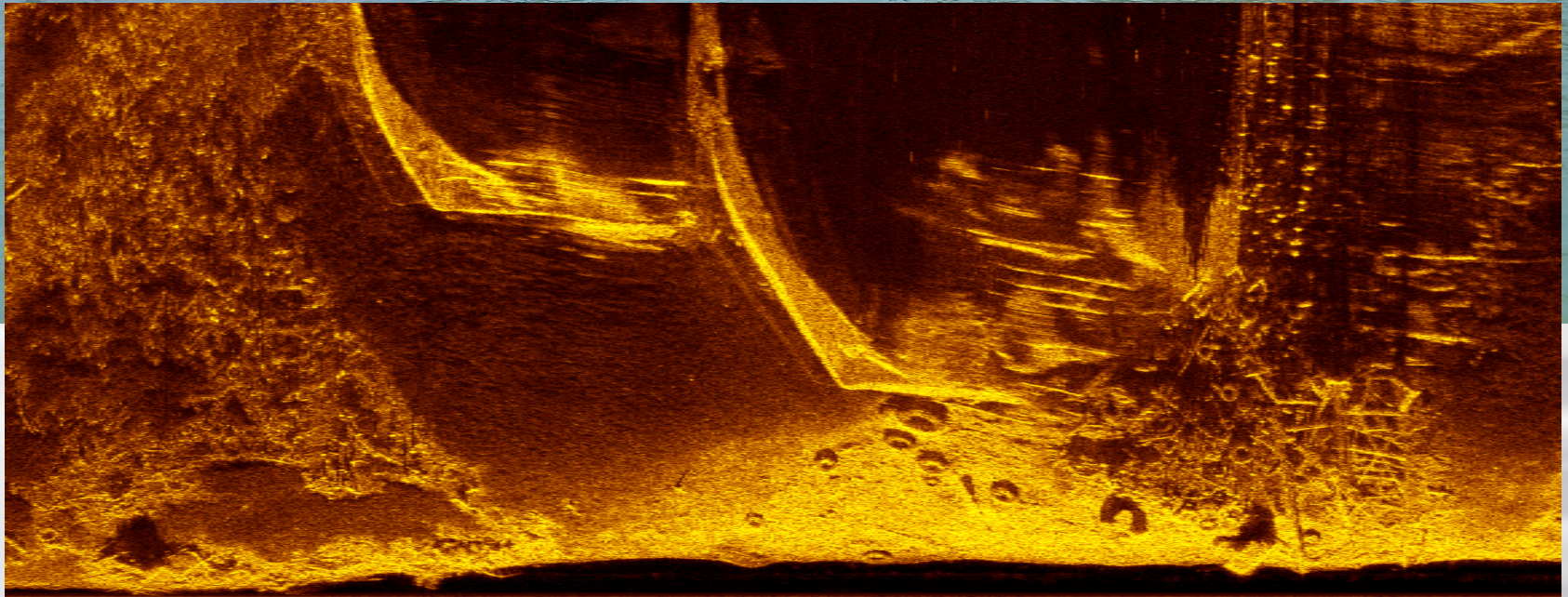




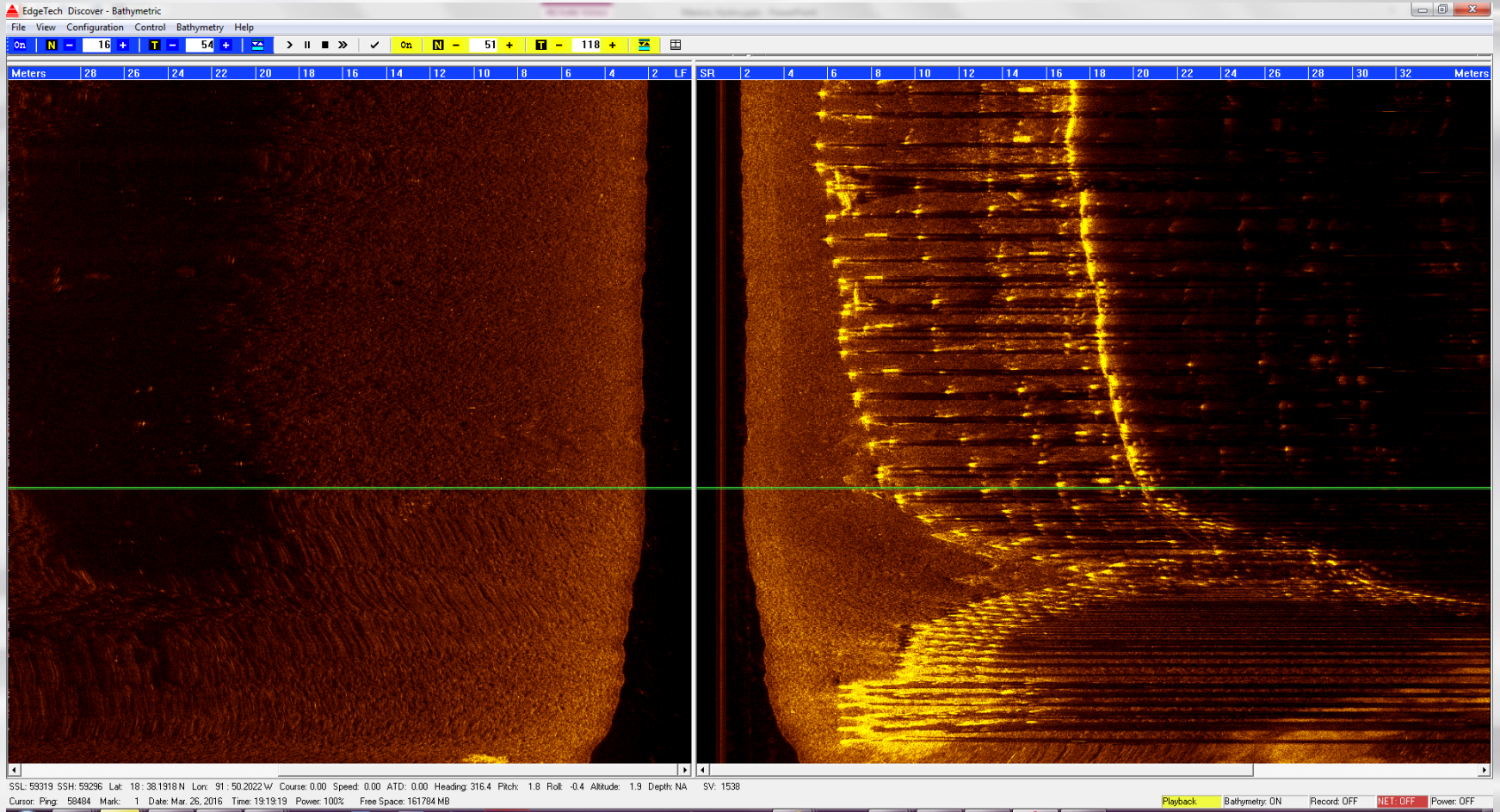
# Mooring Lines











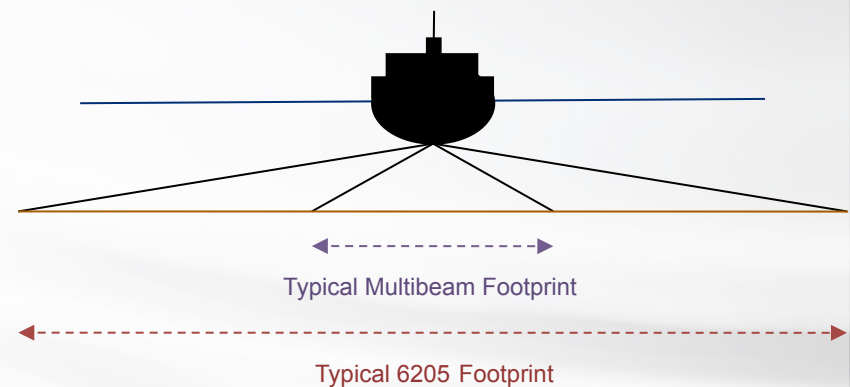
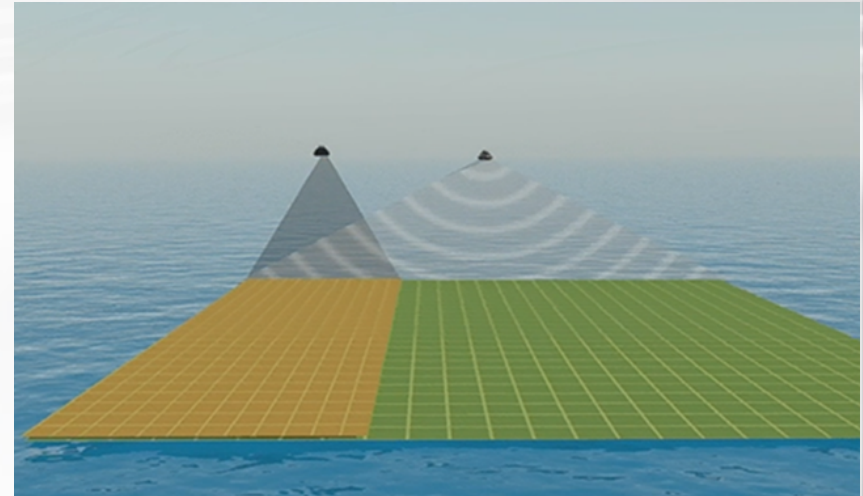
# Validation and Quality Control



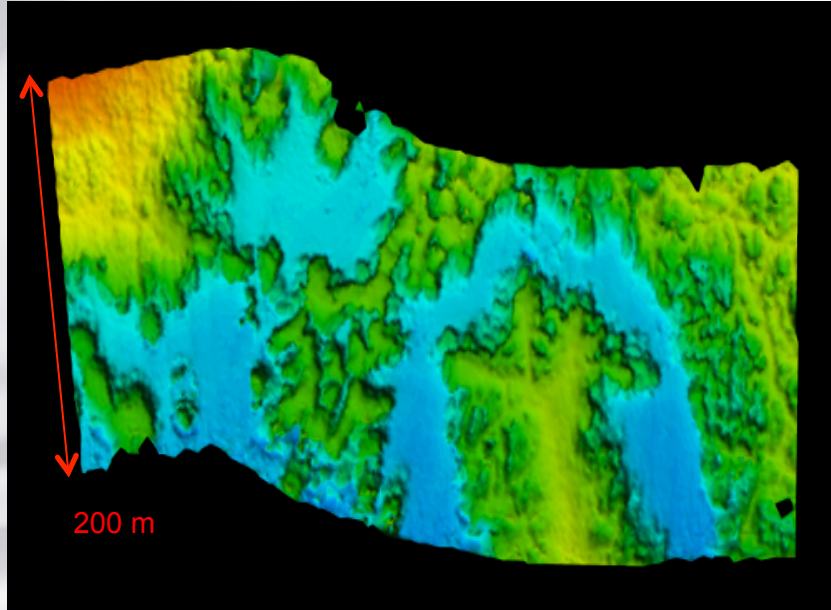
# System Coverage – Shallow water



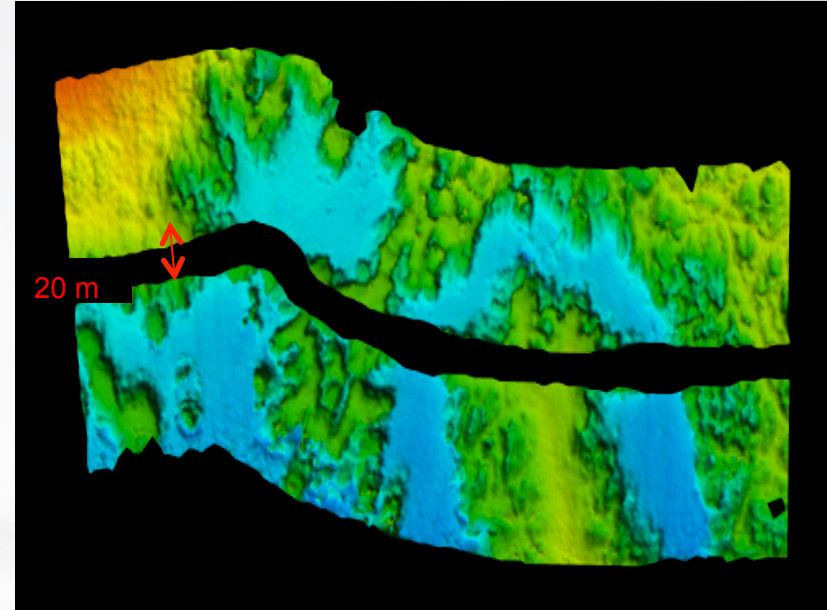
- Typical Single Head MBES
  - Multi-Beam Echo Sounder (MBES)
  - Coverage around 3.5 to 4 x water depth
  - Line Spacing typically 3 x water depth
  - Limited to 130° Swath Coverage
- Typical PDBS
  - Phase Differencing Bathymetric Sonar
  - Coverage of up to 10 x water depth.
  - Gap at Nadir means full overlap required
  - Line Spacing typically 4 x water depth
  - Noisy Data
- EdgeTech's New MPES Technology
  - Multi-Phase Echo Sounder (MPES)
  - Coverage of up to 12 x water depth.
  - IHO Special Order compliant coverage over 9x water depth
  - Over 200° Swath Coverage



# MPES vs. PDDBS



Full Swath Coverage



Nadir Gap

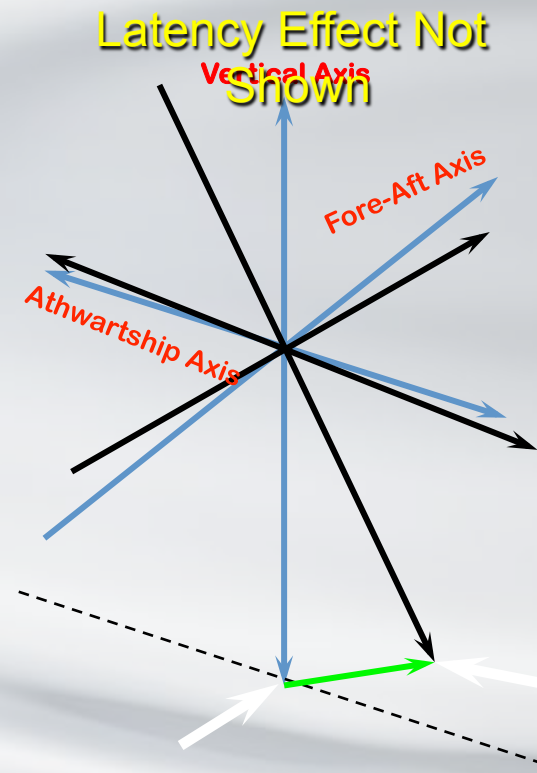
vs.

# 6205 Mounting Examples for Small and Large Vessels **EdgeTech**



## What is a PATCH TEST?

- Patch tests are performed after initial installation, and periodically thereafter if the sensors are modified, to quantify any residual biases from the initial system alignment.
- Five individual tests:
  - Four that determine the physical misalignments of the transducer (port roll, starboard roll, pitch, and yaw).
  - One that determines the latency, or lack of synchronization, between the position and depth data acquisition.
- Examples provided in QPS Software



## When and Why We Do it

- After the **installation** of a new EdgeTech 6205 Sonar Head.
- When **Performance Test** data is poor.  
Maybe the Sonar Head was moved?
- **Damage** or **Deterioration** to your Mounting.
- **Required** by Project Specifications.
- For **Quality Control**, not Quality Assurance Test...  
(similar to bar check of single-beam system)

## Survey Hints and Warnings

### Hints:

- Test in the **deepest section** of the survey area.
- Except for Latency, run lines at your **normal survey speed**.
- Run each **test twice** to confirm results.
- **Average multiple tests** for final values.

### DGPS Warning:

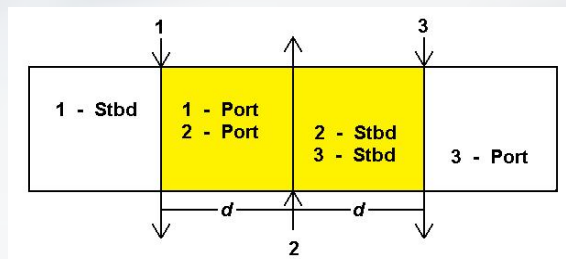
- Make sure you have **good GPS positioning**. RTK GPS is recommended. Slight position error may lead to **Patch Test errors**.
- If HDOP is high, perhaps best to perform Patch Test at another time.

Assuming 3ft DGPS shift in 40ft of water

- **Latency Test:** +/- 0.4 seconds.
- **Pitch Test:** +/- 4.4 degrees.
- **Yaw Test:** +/- 4.3 degrees.

## How to Perform a 6205 Patch Test

### Roll:

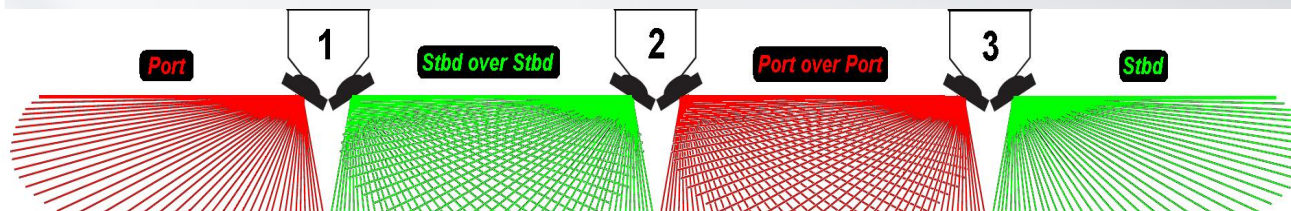


$d = 3 \text{ to } 4 \times \text{water depth}$

- One Value for Port, One Value for Stbd
- Need Flat / Smooth Deep Bottom
- Requires overlap for Port and Stbd Separately
- 3 Opposing Lines Spaced at 3 to 4 x Water

### Depth

- Same / Equal Speeds



## How to Perform a 6205 Patch Test

### Pitch:



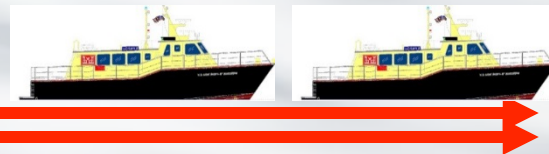
- One Value for both Port and Stbd
- Need Flat / Smooth Deep Bottom to an Object
  - or Sloped Bank Feature
- Requires 2 Runs Over an Opposite / Reciprocal Line
- Same / Equal Speeds

### Latency:



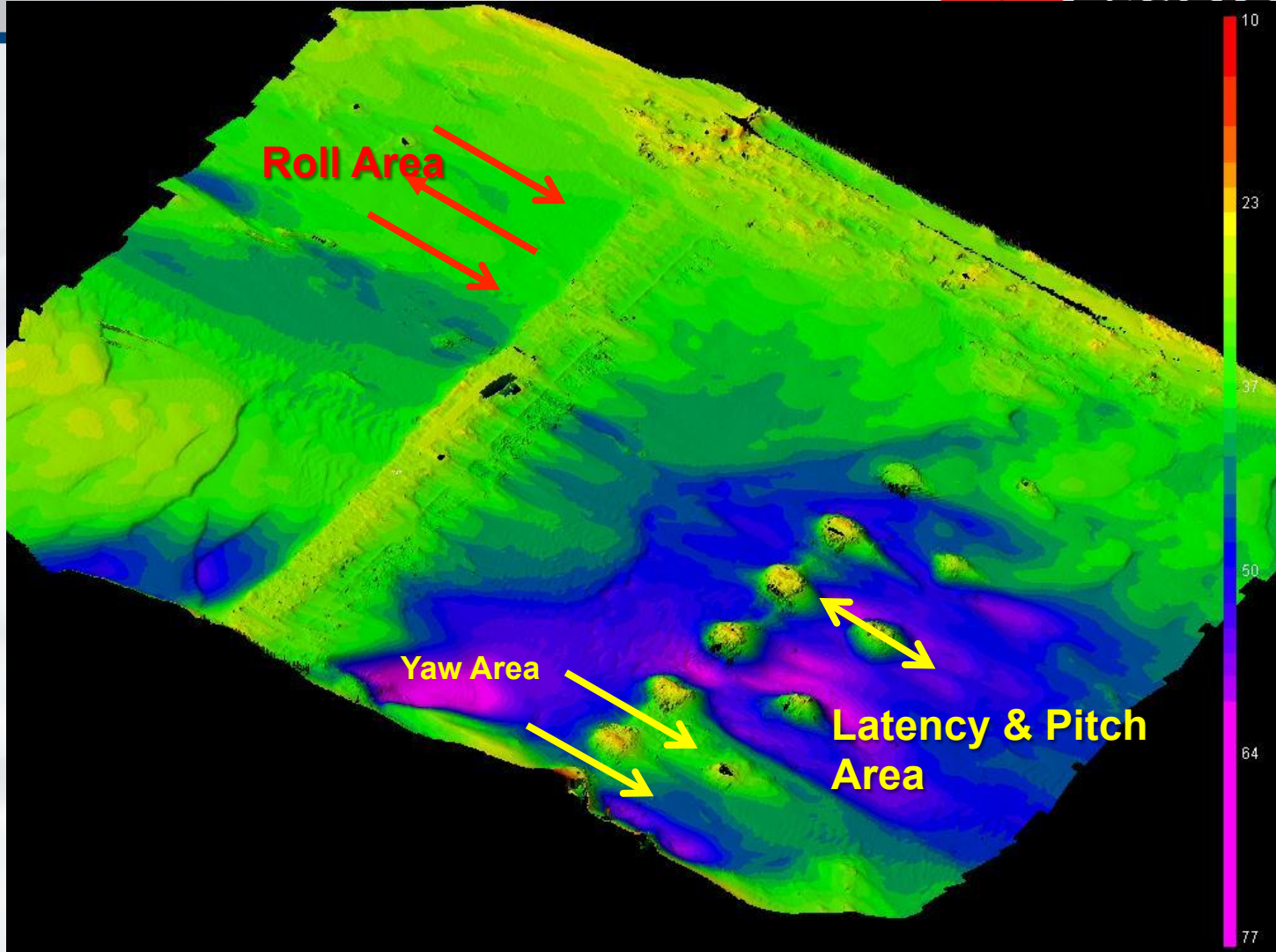
- One Value for Time Latency
- Need Flat / Smooth Deep Bottom to an Object
  - or Sloped Bank Feature
- Requires 2 Runs Over the Same Line in the Same Direction
- Unequal Speeds

### Yaw:



- One Value for both Port and Stbd
- Need Flat / Smooth Deep Bottom to an Object
  - or Sloped Bank Feature
- Requires 2 Parallel / Adjacent Lines Running in the Same Direction
- Same / Equal Speeds



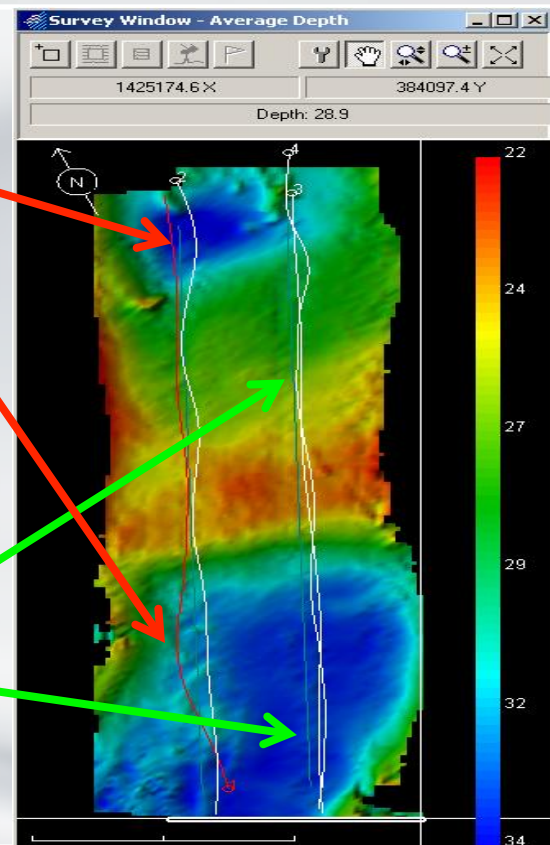


## Keep in Mind...

Also keep in mind that your Boat Operator will make or **BREAK** your Patch Test.

The more precise the Boat Operator can run the Patch Test lines, the better the results will be.

Therefore, the Boat Operator should run the Roll, Pitch, Latency and Yaw lines as close as possible to the **Drawn Line**.



## Patch Test Procedures

The order that you collect your Patch Test data does **NOT** make any difference, but the order in which you process it, **DOES**...

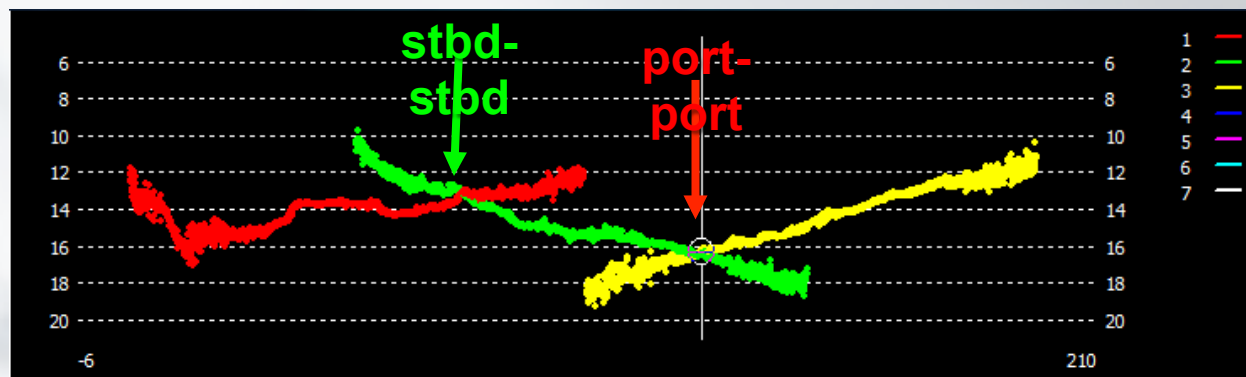
### Order of Processing:

- Find the **Latency** offset first.
- Apply Latency, then do both **Roll** tests (port/stbd).
- Apply Latency and Roll, then do the **Pitch** test.
- Apply Latency, Pitch, and both Roll offsets, then finish with the **Yaw** test.

## 6205 Roll Test

### Treat as a Dual Head Multibeam

- Different result for each transducer, port and stbd.
- Cut perpendicular to and in between the lines to analyze **port-port** / **stbd-stbd** overlap cross section.



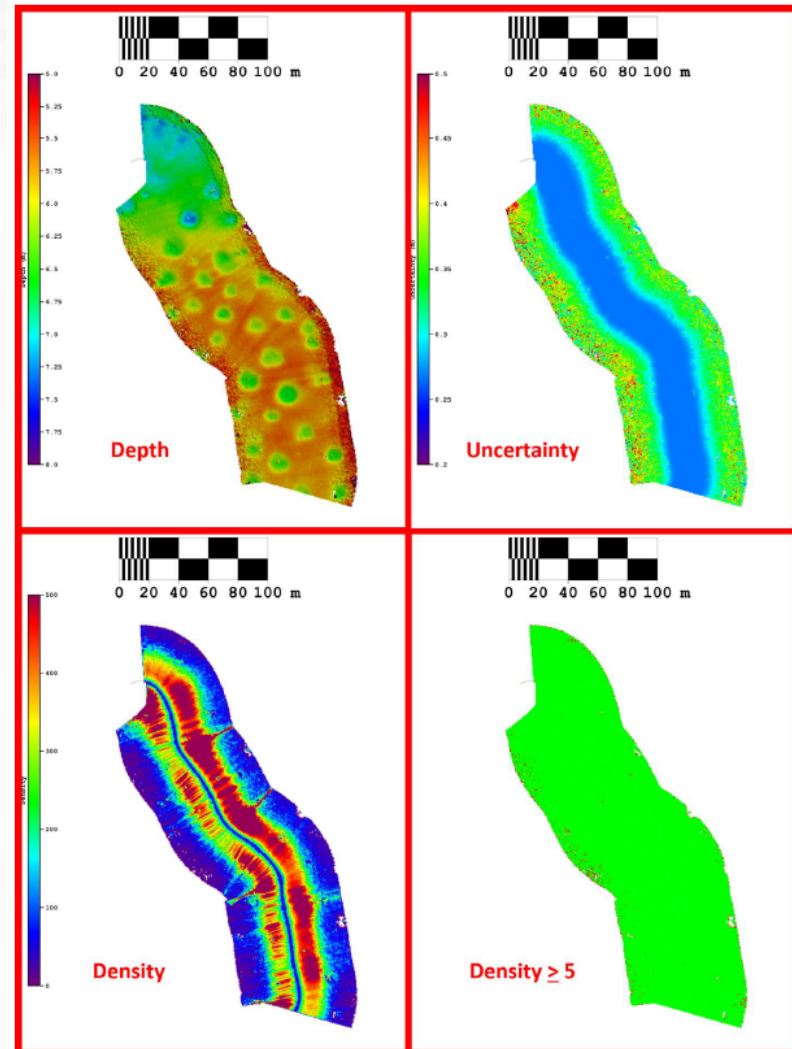
## Results

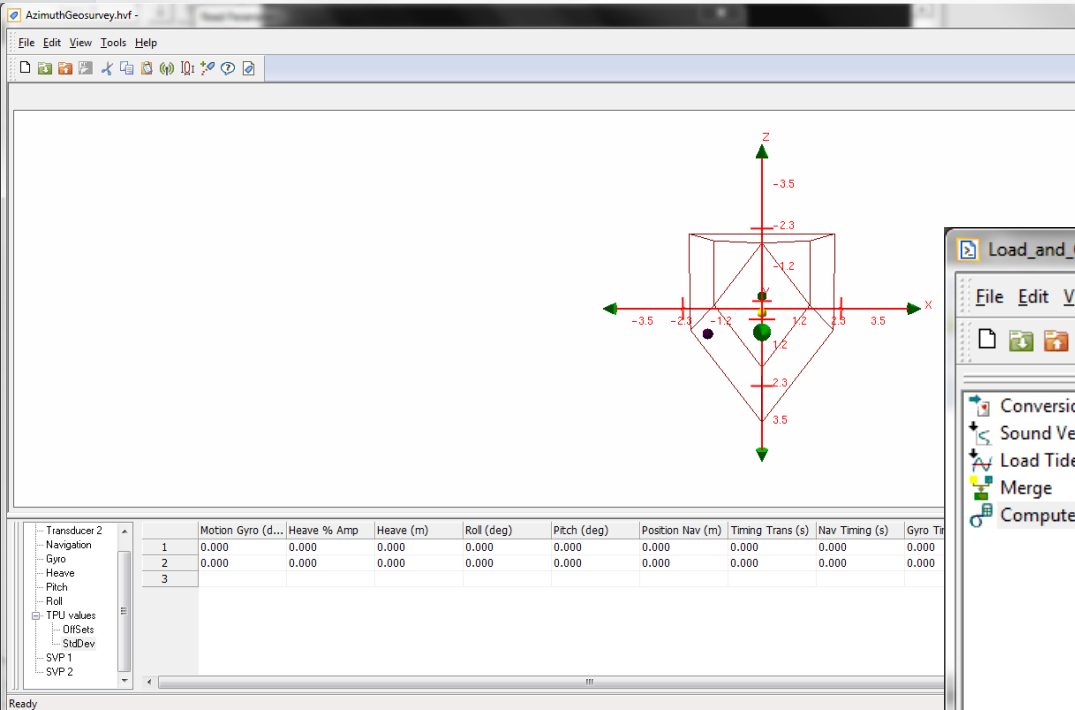
- After running the data thru all five (5) tests, then **re-run them all again.**
- This is done because you now have **“rough” adjustments** for all five (5) offsets, and the Patch Test can now produce **“finer” results** for each.
- After this second run-thru, **repeat for a third time**, but only use the smallest two (2) Step Increments and their respective # of Steps.
- This will produce your **“Best Results”**.
- Keep a record of all past results, and use their **Average.**

# Validation and Quality Control



- No data cleaning performed, 50 cm resolution (finest required by NOAA at this depth)
- 6205 meets IHO Special Order out to 10 x water depth, for uncertainty ( $\leq 50$  cm at this depth)
- 6205 reports realtime uncertainty for sonar portion of Total Propagated Uncertainty (TPU)
- Sounding Density  $> 5$  per cell (NOAA Spec)





Load\_and\_Compute\_TPU.hbp - CARIS HIPS and SIPS Batch Processor

File Edit View Tools Window Help

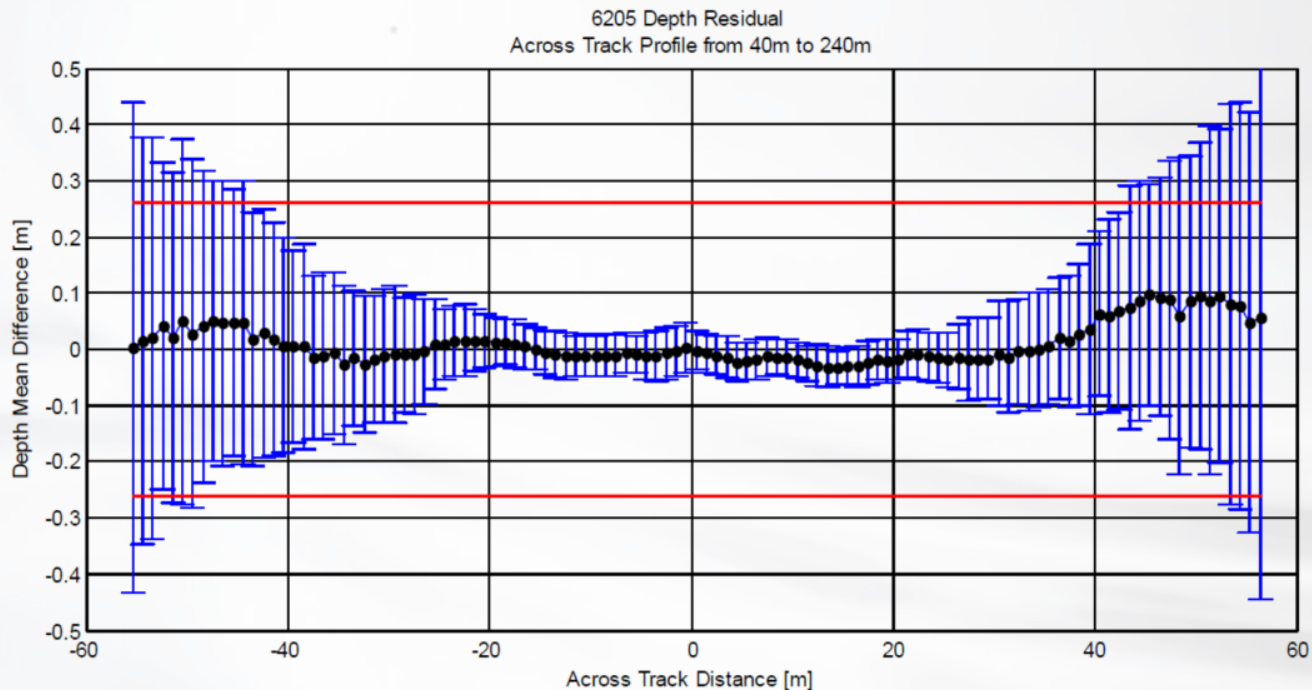
- Conversion
- Sound Velocity Correction
- Load Tide
- Merge
- ComputeTPU

Zoning	0 (m)
<b>Sound Speed</b>	
Measured	0 (m/s)
Surface	0 (m/s)
<b>Uncertainty Source</b>	
Source	Custom
Position	Vessel
Sonar	Realtime
Heading	Vessel
Pitch	Vessel
Roll	Vessel
Vertical	Vessel
Tide	Static
<b>Sweep parameters</b>	
Peak to peak heave	0 (m)
Maximum Roll	0.0000000
Maximum Pitch	0.0000000

# System Performance – Results 1



- EdgeTech 6205 test line differenced from a reference surface
  - Approximate Depth = 10 m
- Results
  - Error bars show 95% confidence level

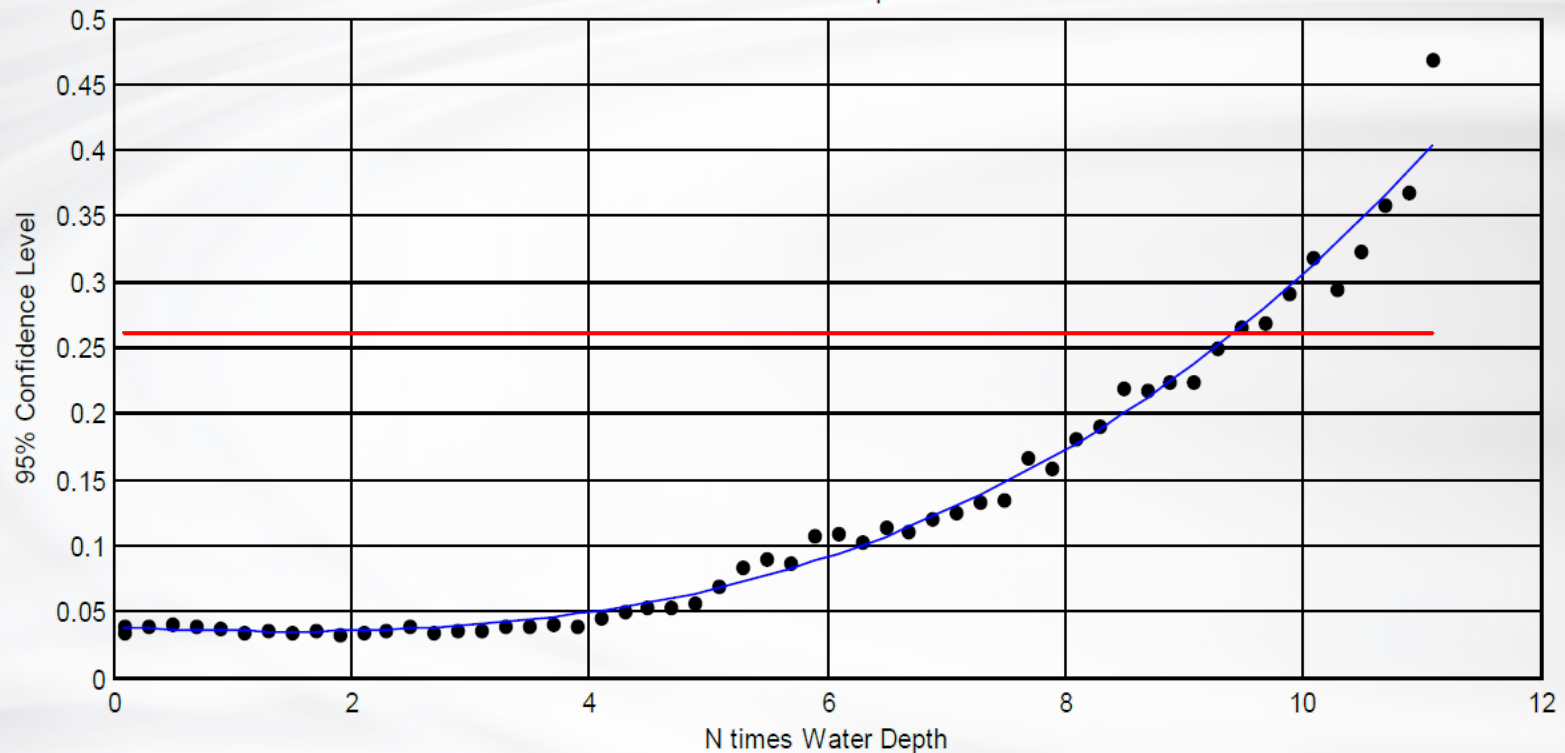




# System Performance – Results 2



6205 Swath Confidence as a Function of Water Depth  
Nominal Water Depth = 10m

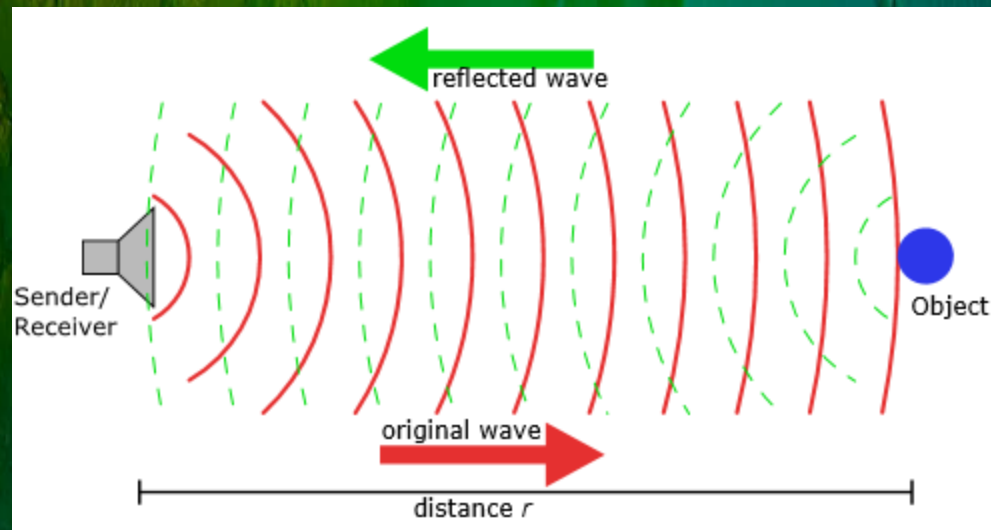


- Results

- Approximate Depth = 10 m
- Red line shows IHO S44 SO : 95% confidence level < 0.26m out to 9 x water depth!

- Physics / Acoustics and Functioning of deployed Equipment

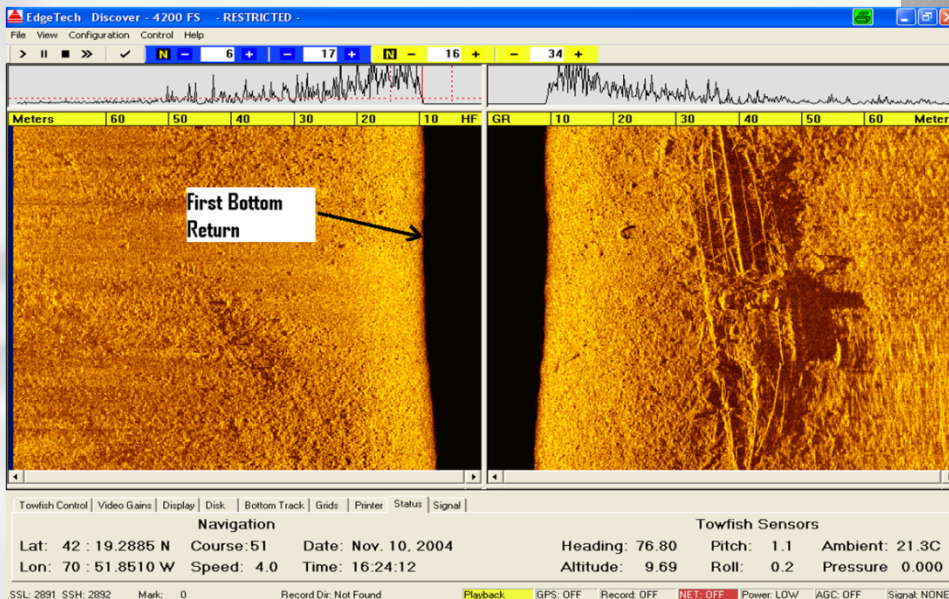
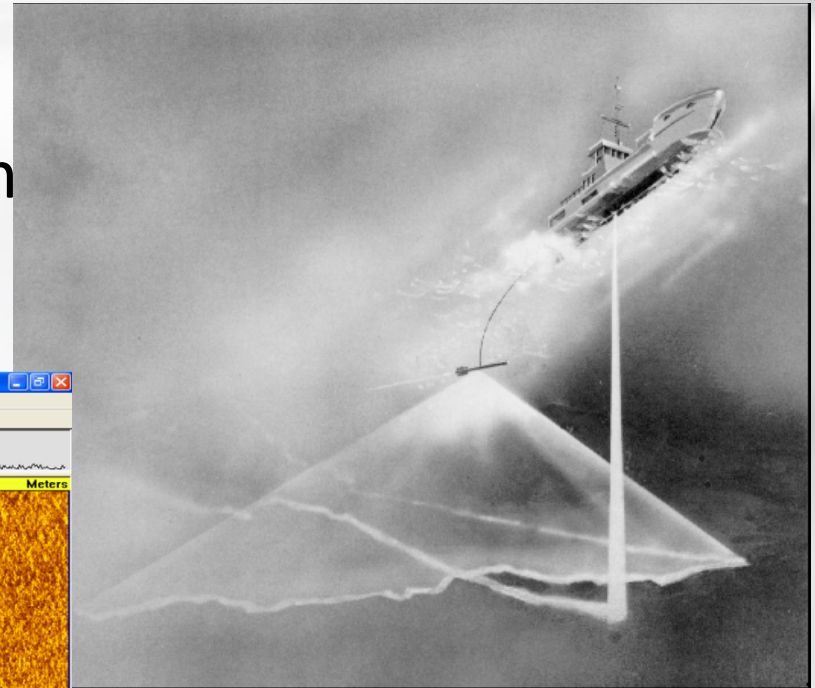
# ACTIVE vs PASSIVE SONAR



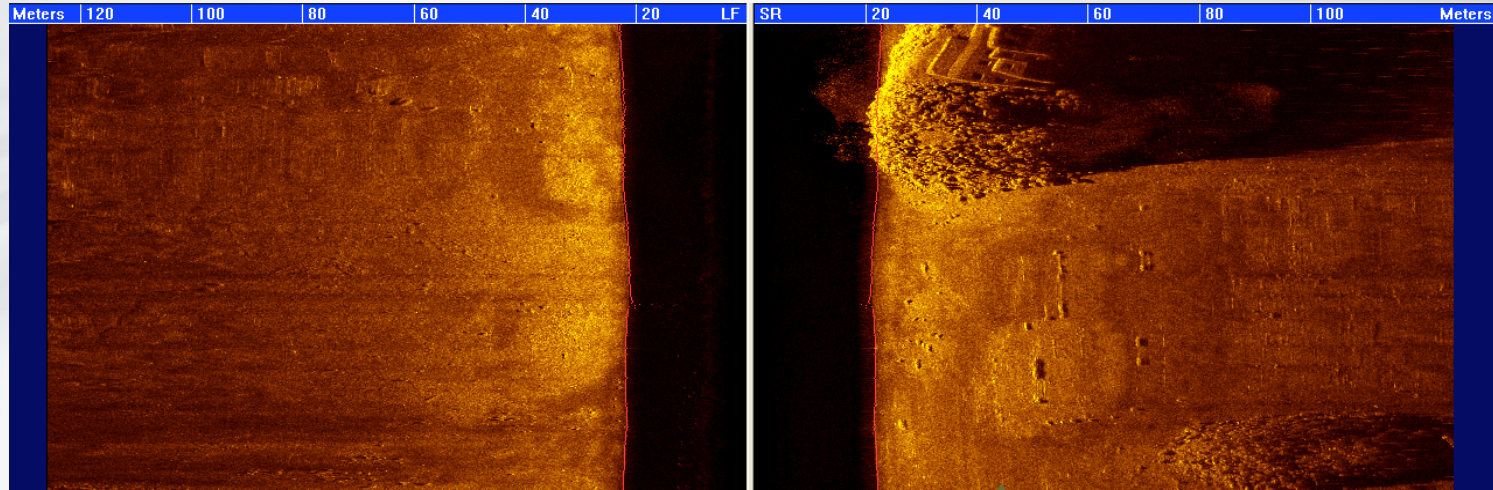
# Side Scan Sonar



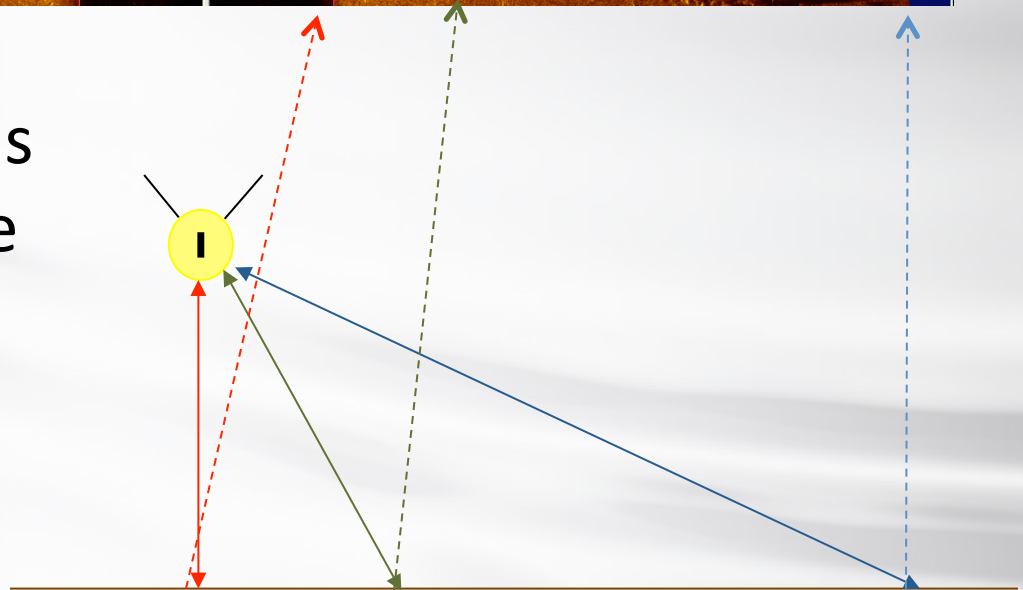
- Sideways looking ; 2 sides
- Wide vertical beam
- Narrow horizontal beam
- Towed body



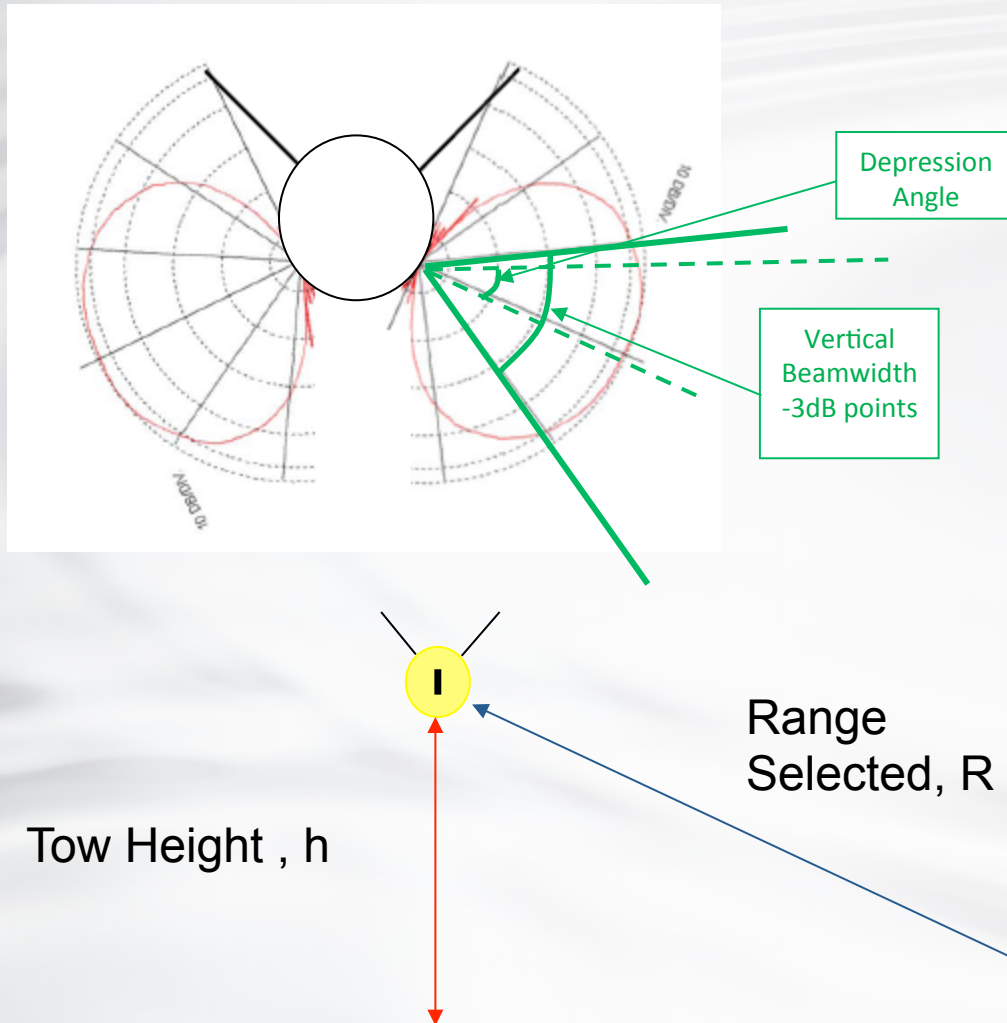
# Side Scan Sonar : Time based



Side Scan Sonar is essentially a time based system



# Wide Vertical Beam: Tow Height



- For Side Scan Sonar, the optimum tow height,  $h$ , is 10 – 20 % of the range selected.
- For deeper towed systems this will mean the use of a winch and cable.
  - For armoured tow cable the ratio of cable out to tow depth is typically around 3:1.

- Range
  - Better coverage
  - Fewer lines
- Resolution
  - Is that one object, or two ?
  - Better Imagery
- Speed
  - Faster Surveys

How to deliver improved performance, in real world conditions, at an affordable price ?

- Definition of maximum Range?
  - See an echo from a target (and how large?)
  - Delineate shadows behind the target, so as to aid identification.
- Either way, it's a matter of signal strength and noise.



# What affects Range ?

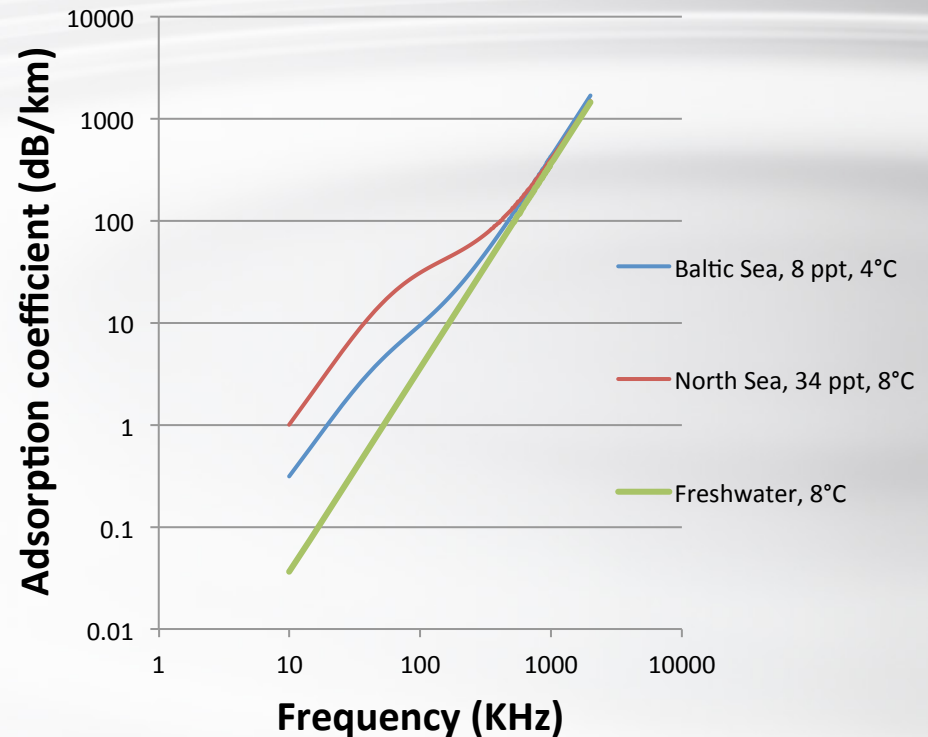


- Signal Strength
  - Absorption (depends on frequency, water temperature and salinity).
  - Altitude (grazing angle – reflected energy)
- Noise
  - Water Depth (surface noise /backscatter)
  - Ambient Noise
  - System Noise

# Absorption

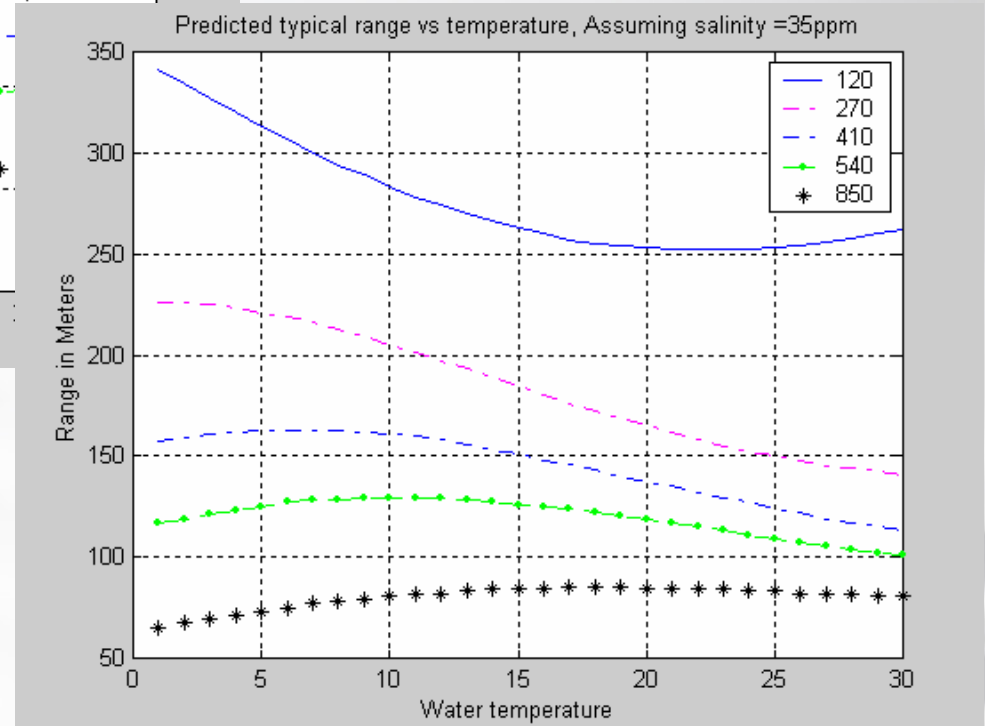
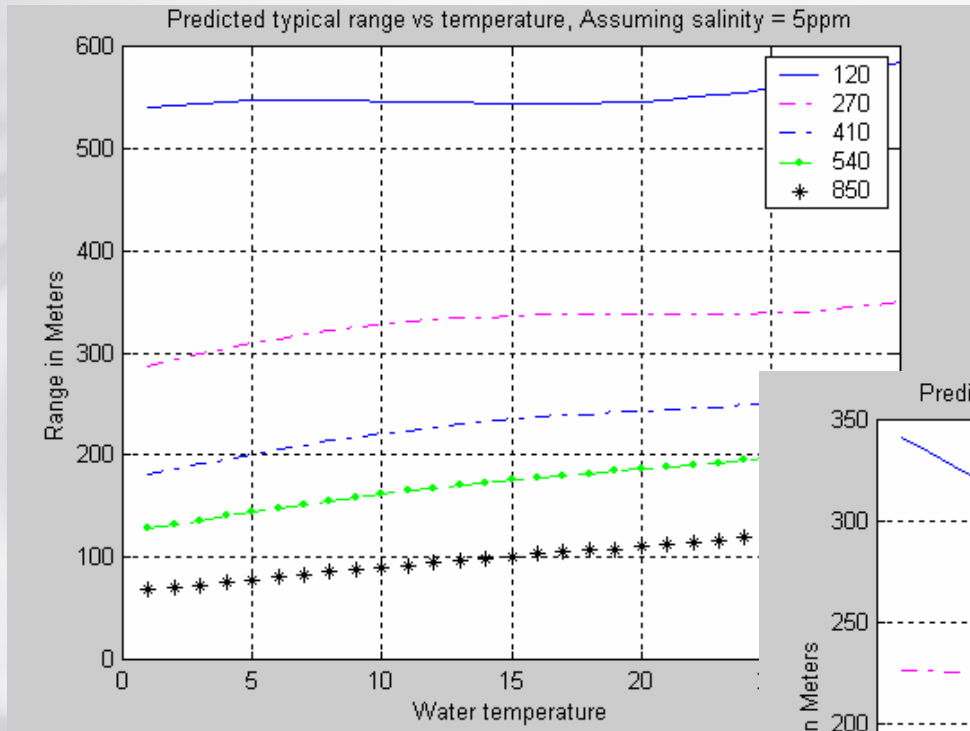


- Frequency
- Temperature
- Salinity
  - Magnesium Sulphate
  - Boric Acid



- Michael A. Ainslie and James G. McColm, “A simplified formula for viscous and chemical absorption in sea water”, *Journal of the Acoustic Society of America*, 103(3), 1671-1672 (1998).
- R. E. Francois and G. R. Garrison, “Sound absorption based on ocean measurements. Part II: Boric acid contribution and equation for total absorption”, *Acoust. Soc. Am.* 72, 1879–1890 (1982).

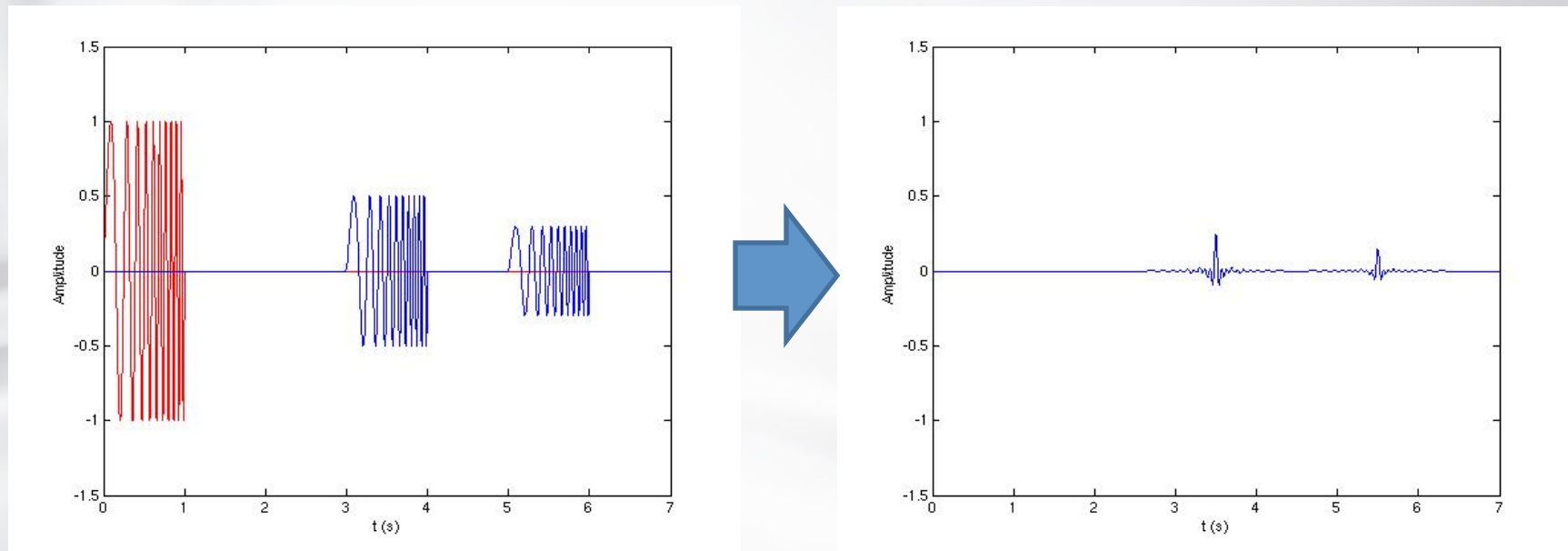
# Absorption : Effect on Range



See Application Note  
on  
[www.edgetech.com](http://www.edgetech.com)

# CHIRP

- Compressed High Intensity Radar Pulse
- Linear FM chirp pulses
  - Provide high energy signals, with superior resolution
    - After match filtering the returns are shorter in time



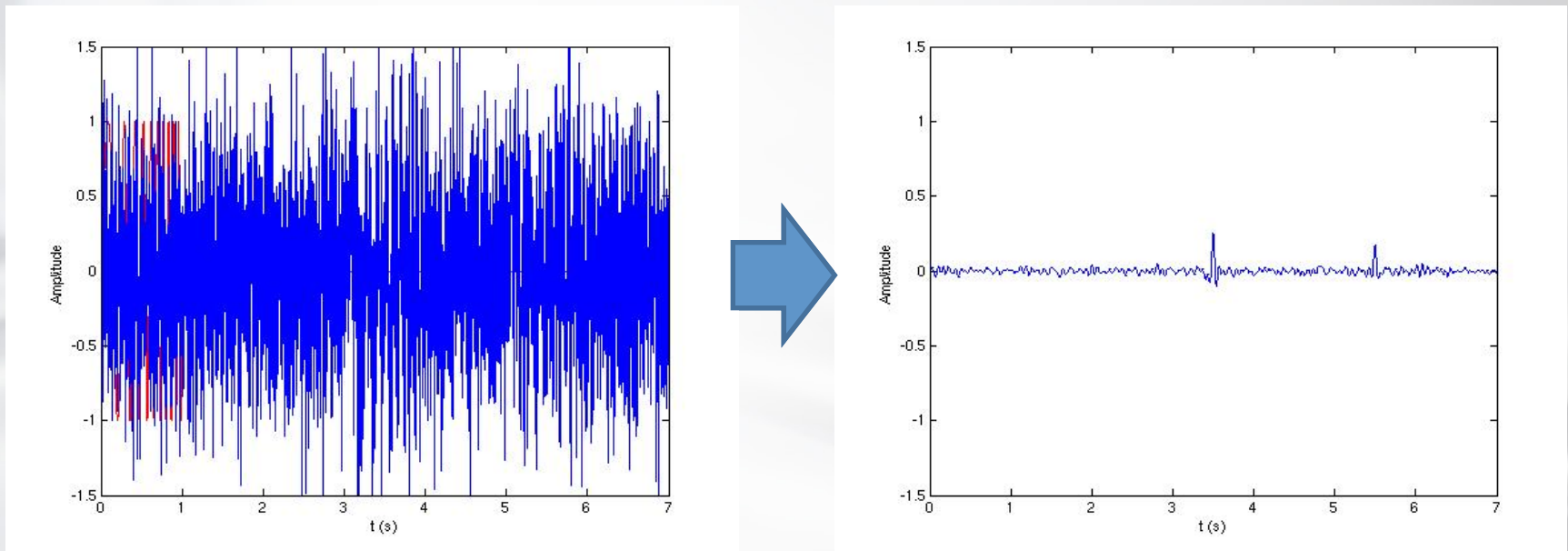
# Improving Signal Strength



- Wideband, Low amplitude, linear FM chirp pulses
  - Provide high energy signals
  - CW: Tx power typ. 1kW, Pulse length  $\sim 50\mu\text{s}$ 
    - Energy =  $1\text{e}3 * 50\text{e-}6 = 0.05$  Joules
    - Resolution = 3.75cm (depends on pulse length)
  - CHIRP: Tx 200W, pulse length  $\sim 3\text{ms}$ , BW = 40Khz
    - Energy =  $200 * 3\text{e-}3 = 0.6$  Joules
    - Resolution = 1.8cm (depends on bandwidth)

# Reducing Noise

- Digital Towfish – no cable noise
- Linear FM chirp pulses (again!)
  - Implementation of matched filter processing
    - As before, but with added white noise



More Signal...

Less Noise....

Better Range

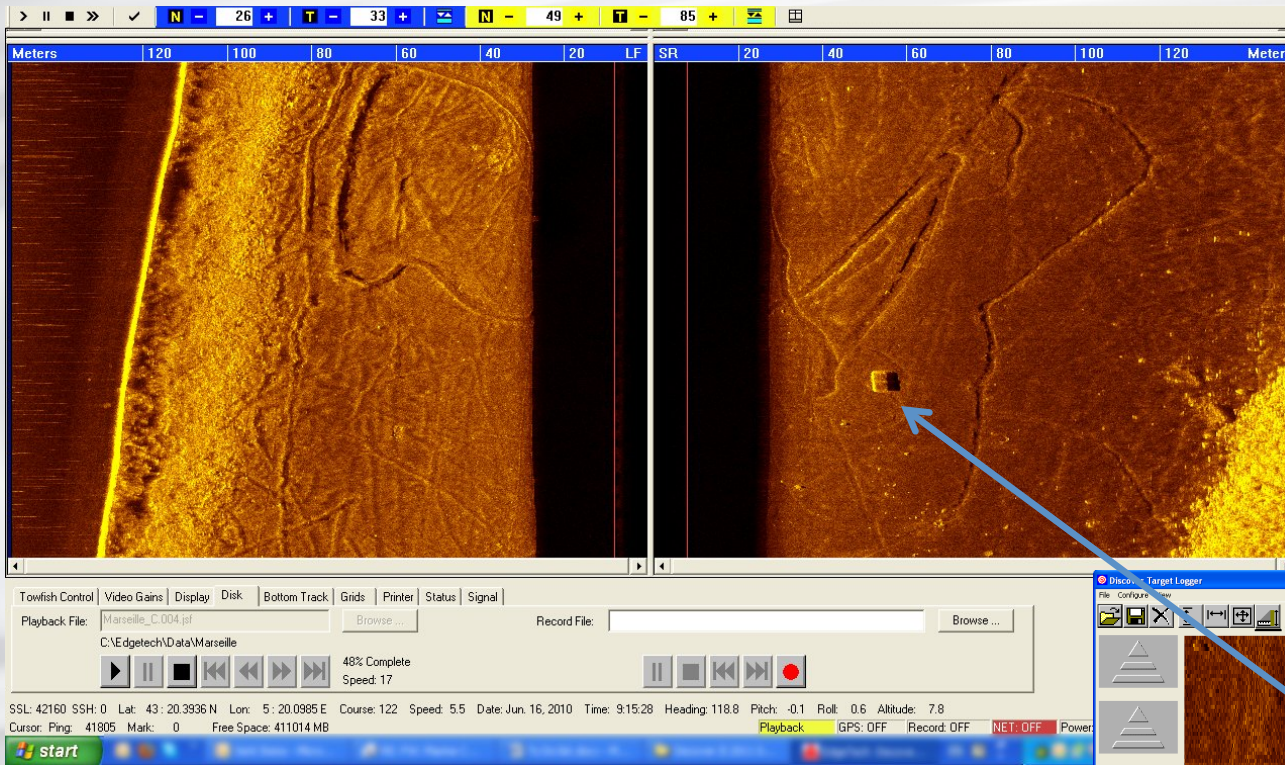
# Real Ranges

Frequency	Range
100 (120) kHz	250 to 500m
300 (230) kHz	150 to 300m
400 (410) kHz	130 to >200m
600 (540) kHz	100 to 150m
900 (850) kHz	50 to 75m
1600 kHz	30 to 35m

- Shallow water (< 30m)
  - Range may be limited by noise from surface reflections, channel effects etc.

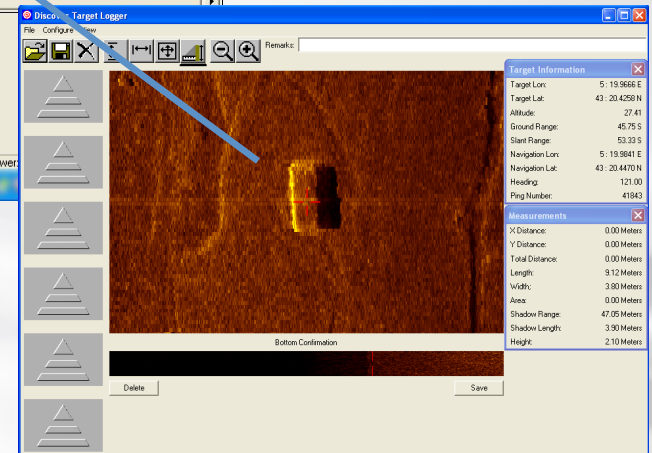


# Range Performance



400 kHz  
Data

Data out  
to 150m



Questions?

# Applications of Equipment Deployed **EdgeTech**



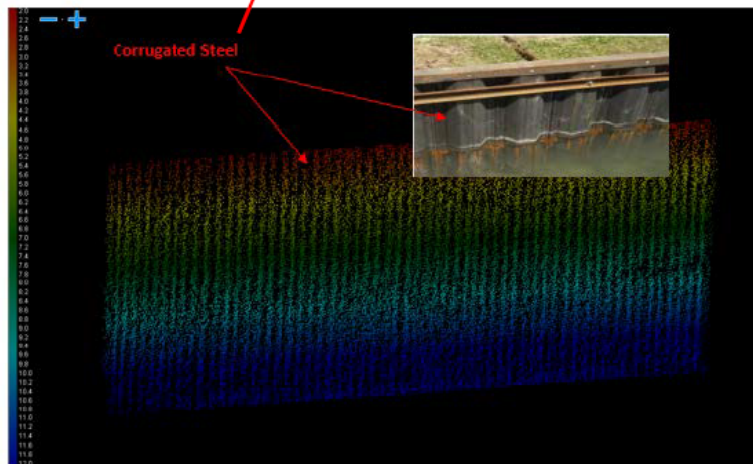
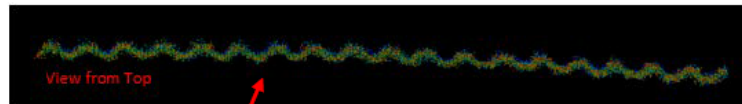
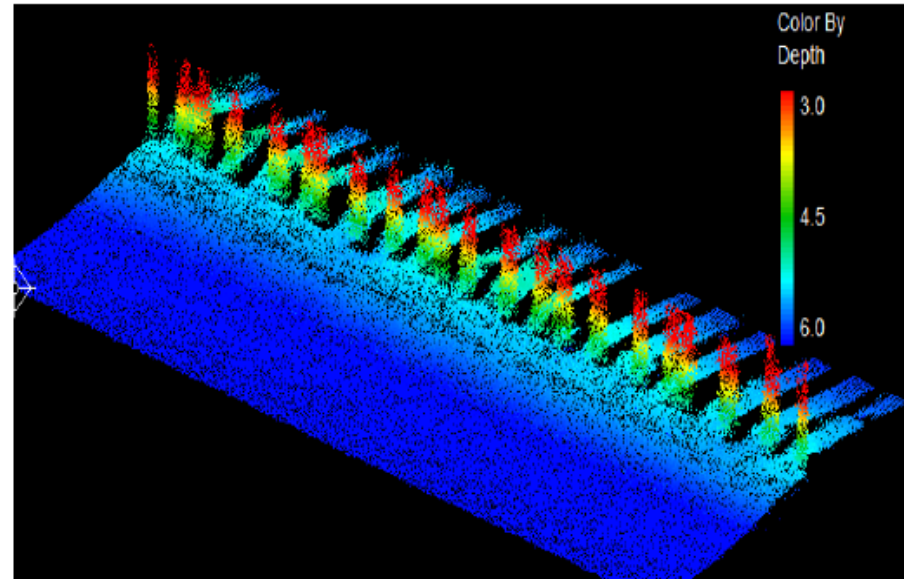
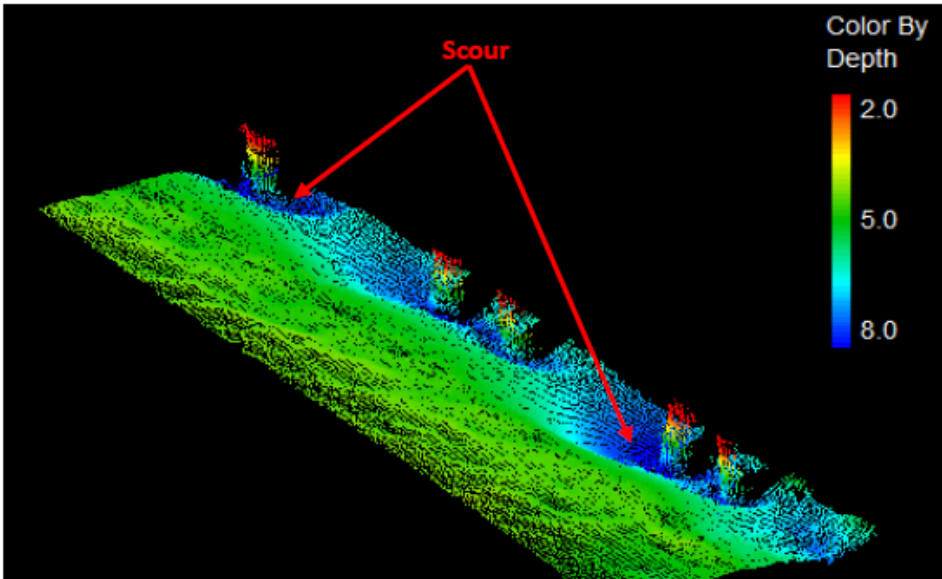
# Example Customers



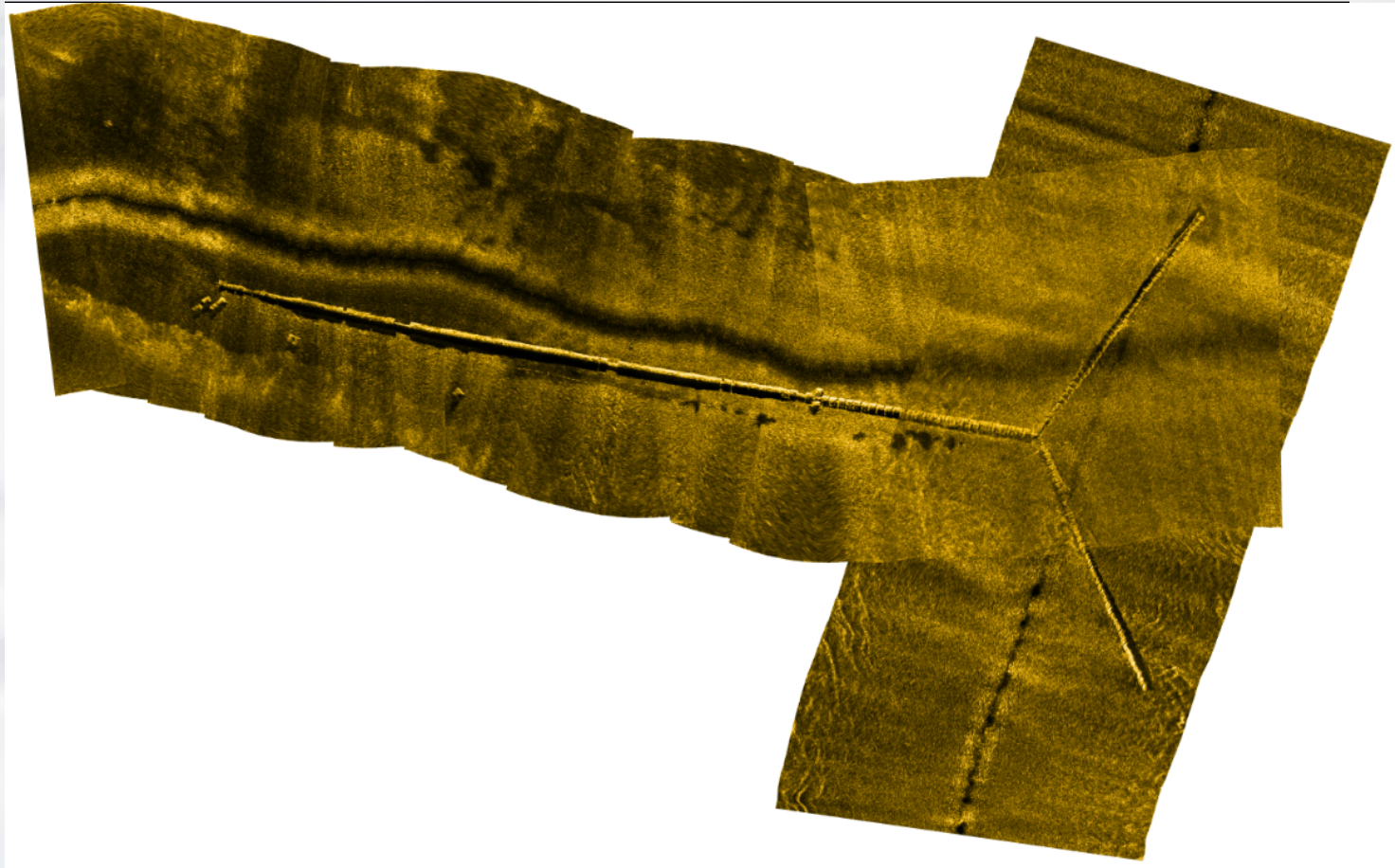
*A far from complete listing:*

- **Military / Hydro**
  - United Kingdom MOD
  - France (SHOM)
  - India DSR/NHO
  - Canada
  - Sweden
  - Egypt
  - Atlas
  - Thales
  - Kongsberg
- **Research**
  - NOAA (USA)
  - Scripps Institute of Oceanography (USA)
  - CEFAS (UK)
  - KORDI (Korea)
  - Maritime Institute (Poland)
  - Institute of Marine Survey and Planning (China)
  - Geological Survey of Ireland
- **Commercial**
  - C&C Technologies
  - EGS Asia
  - Fugro Survey
  - Gardline Surveys
  - GSE Rentals (UK)
  - NCS Subsea (USA)
  - Odyssey Marine
  - Sonar Equipment Services (UK)
  - Survey Equipment Services (USA)
  - Watergate (Nigeria)

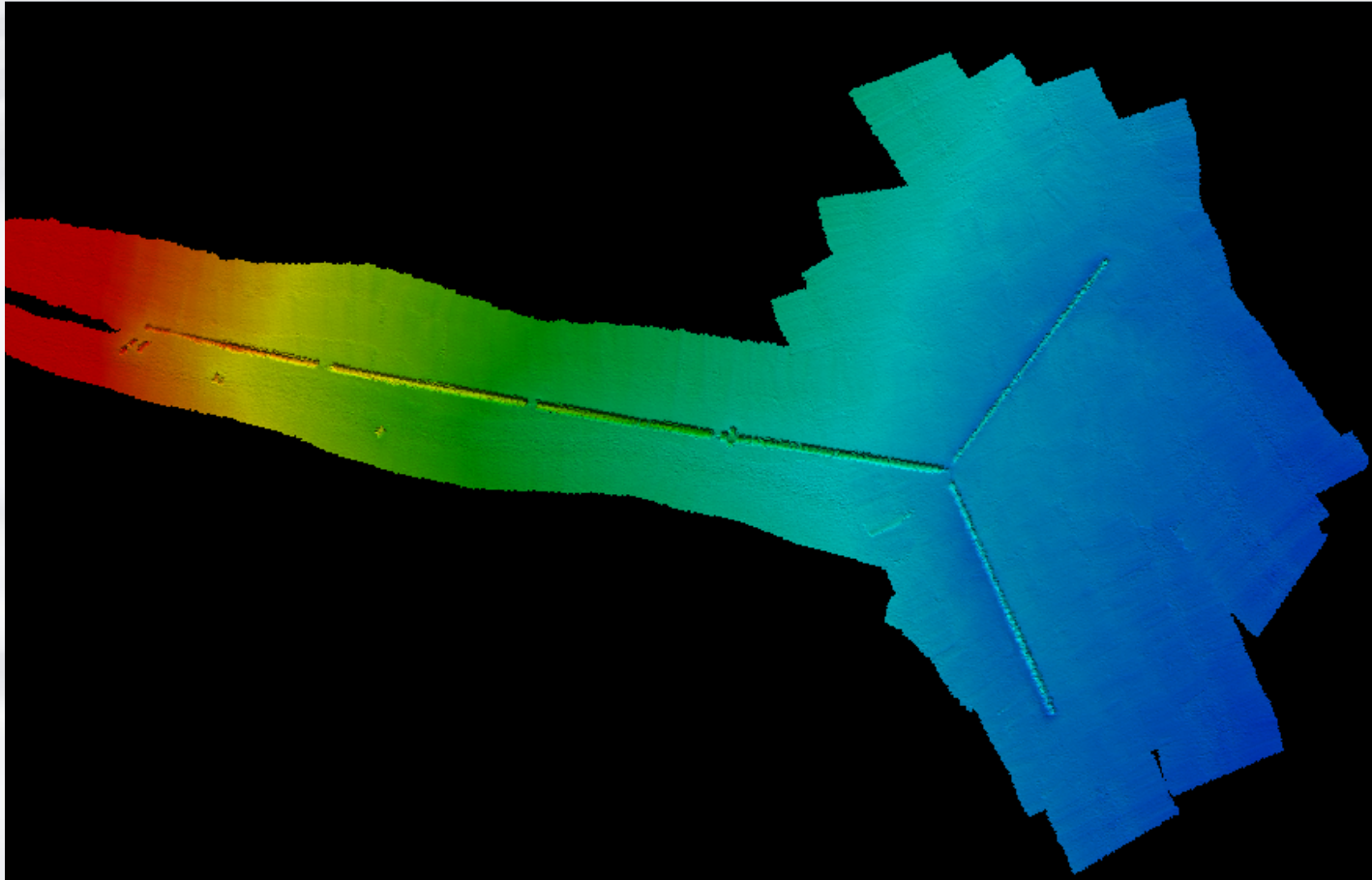
# Scour and Inspection



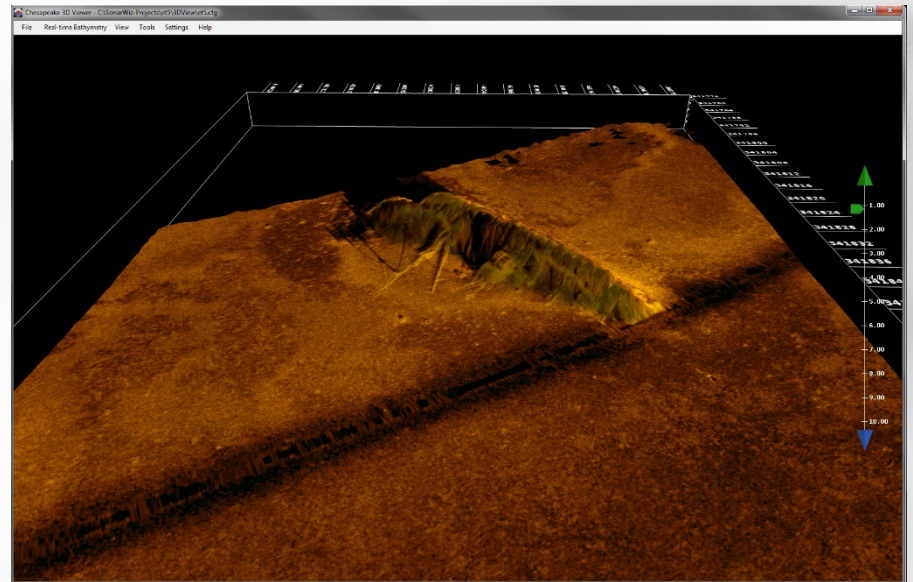
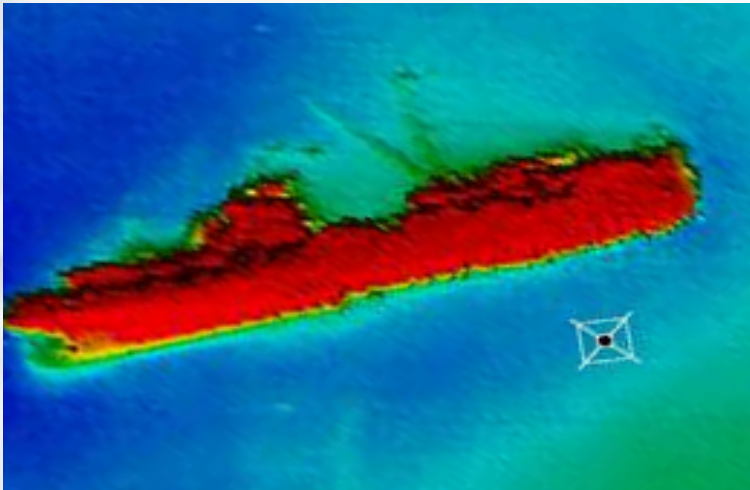
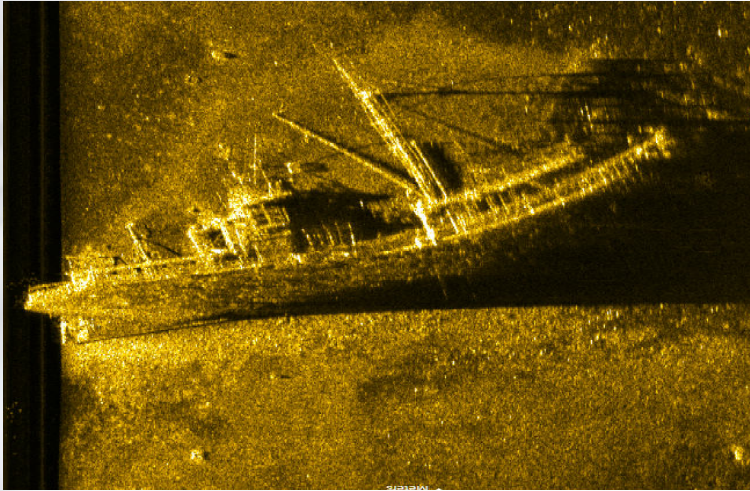
# Pipeline Data Example



# Pipeline Data Example

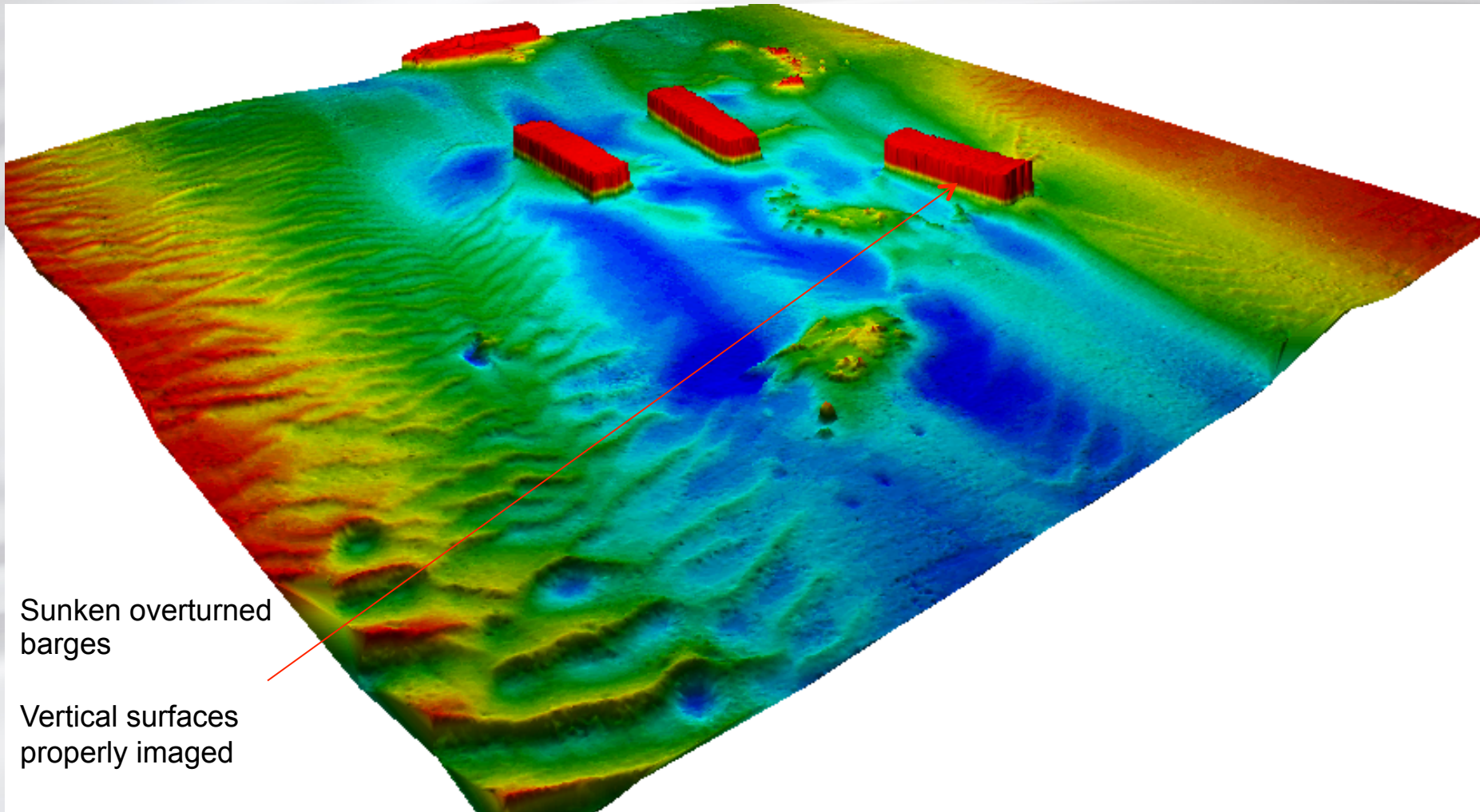


# Salvage and Hazard Detection

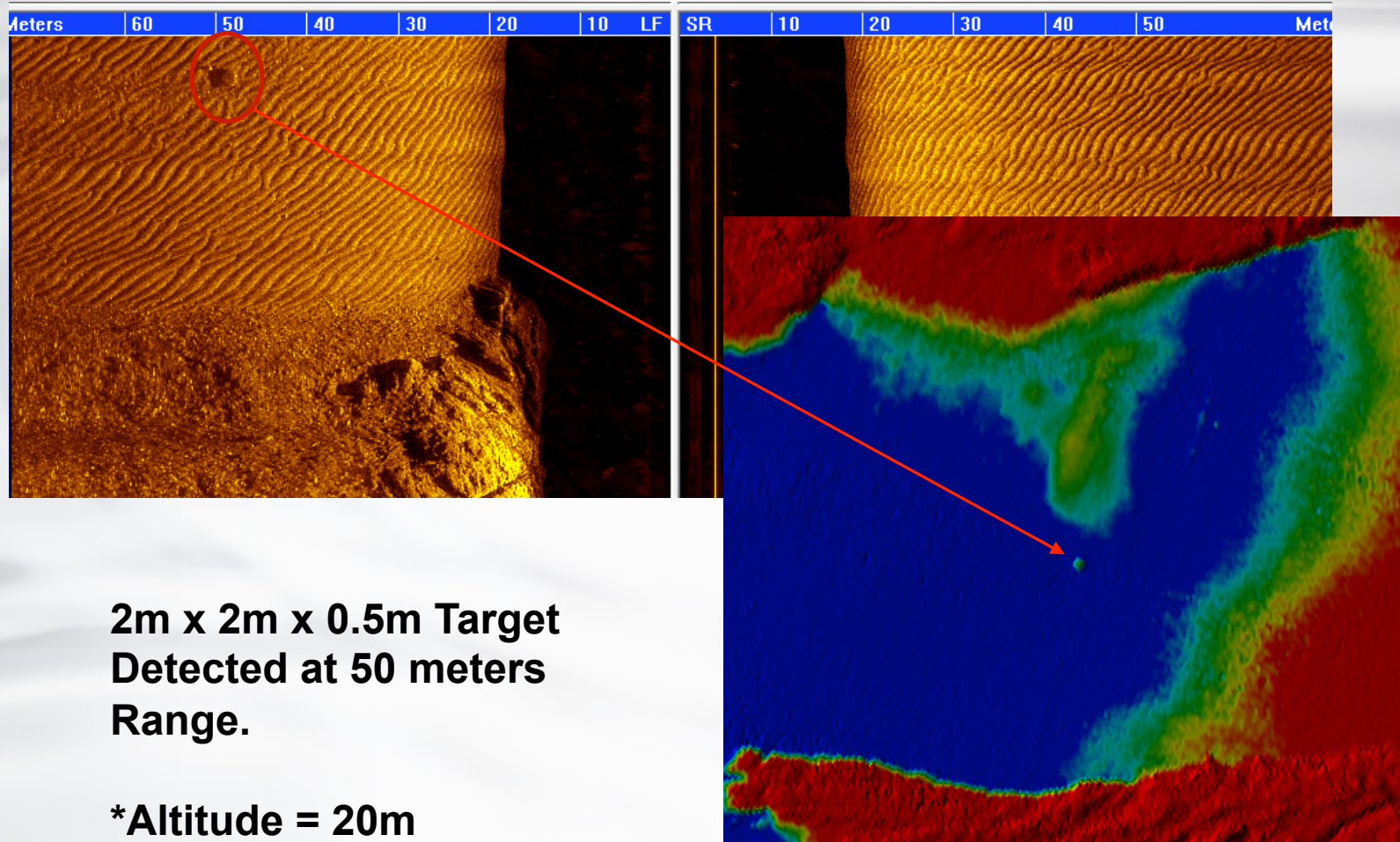




# Salvage



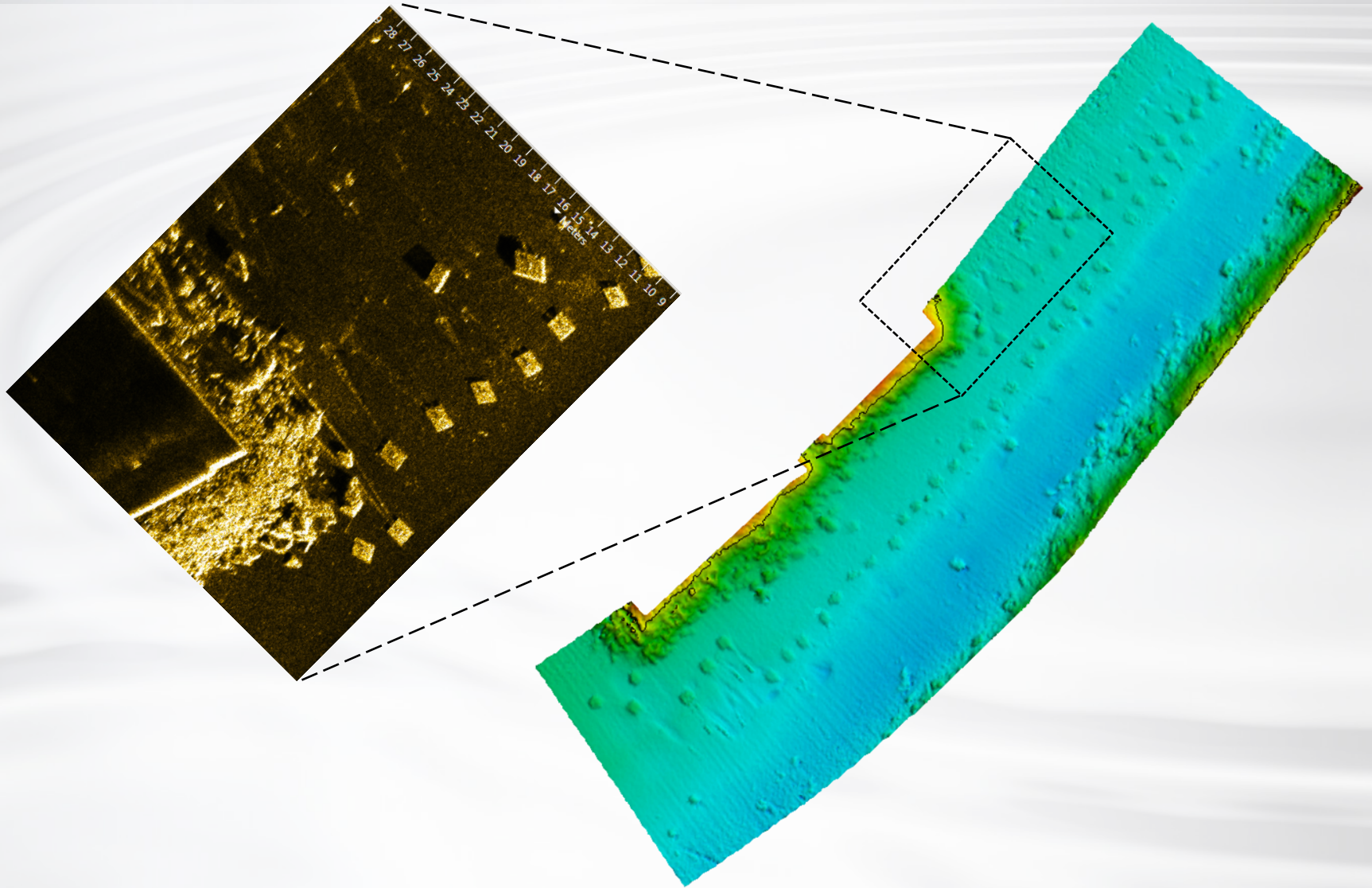
# Target Detection



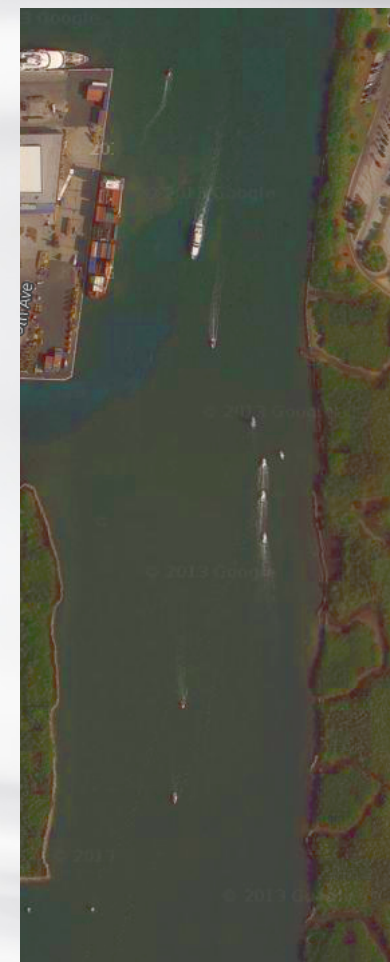
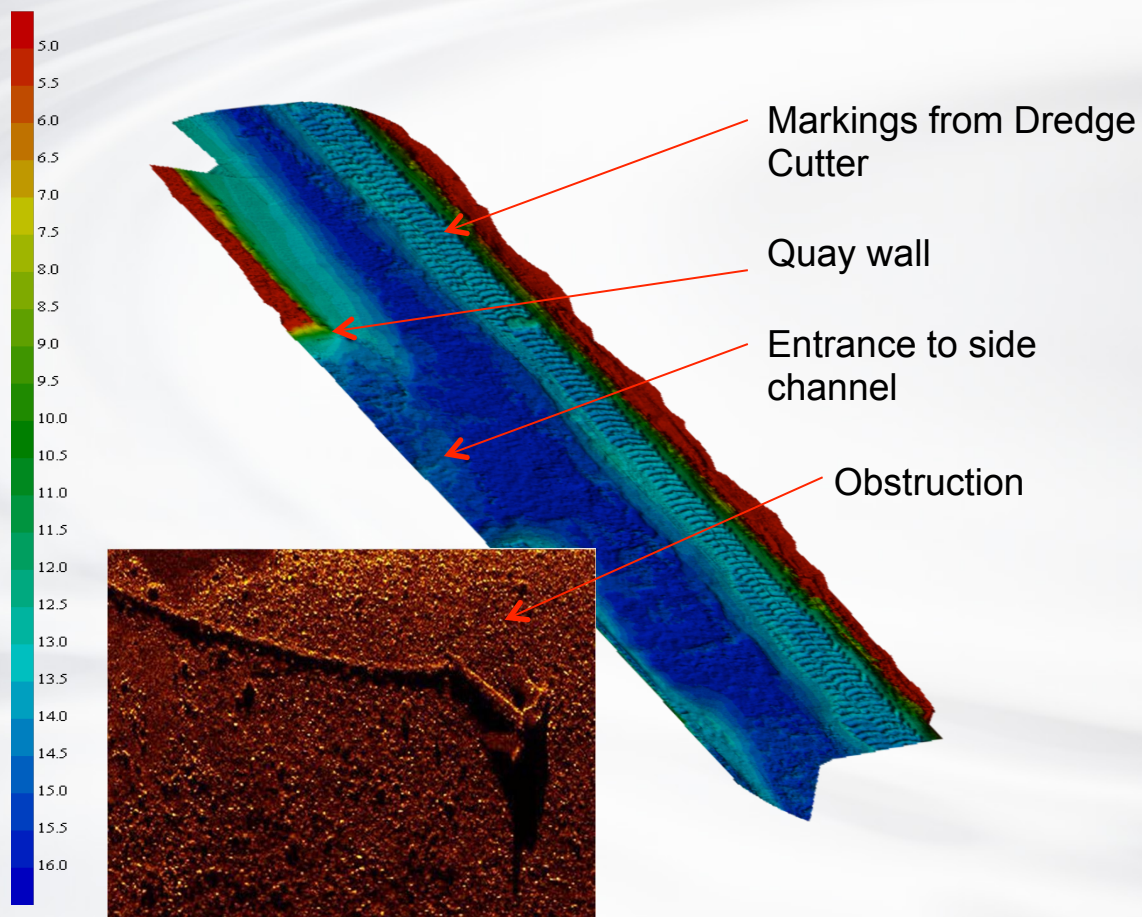
**2m x 2m x 0.5m Target  
Detected at 50 meters  
Range.**

**\*Altitude = 20m**

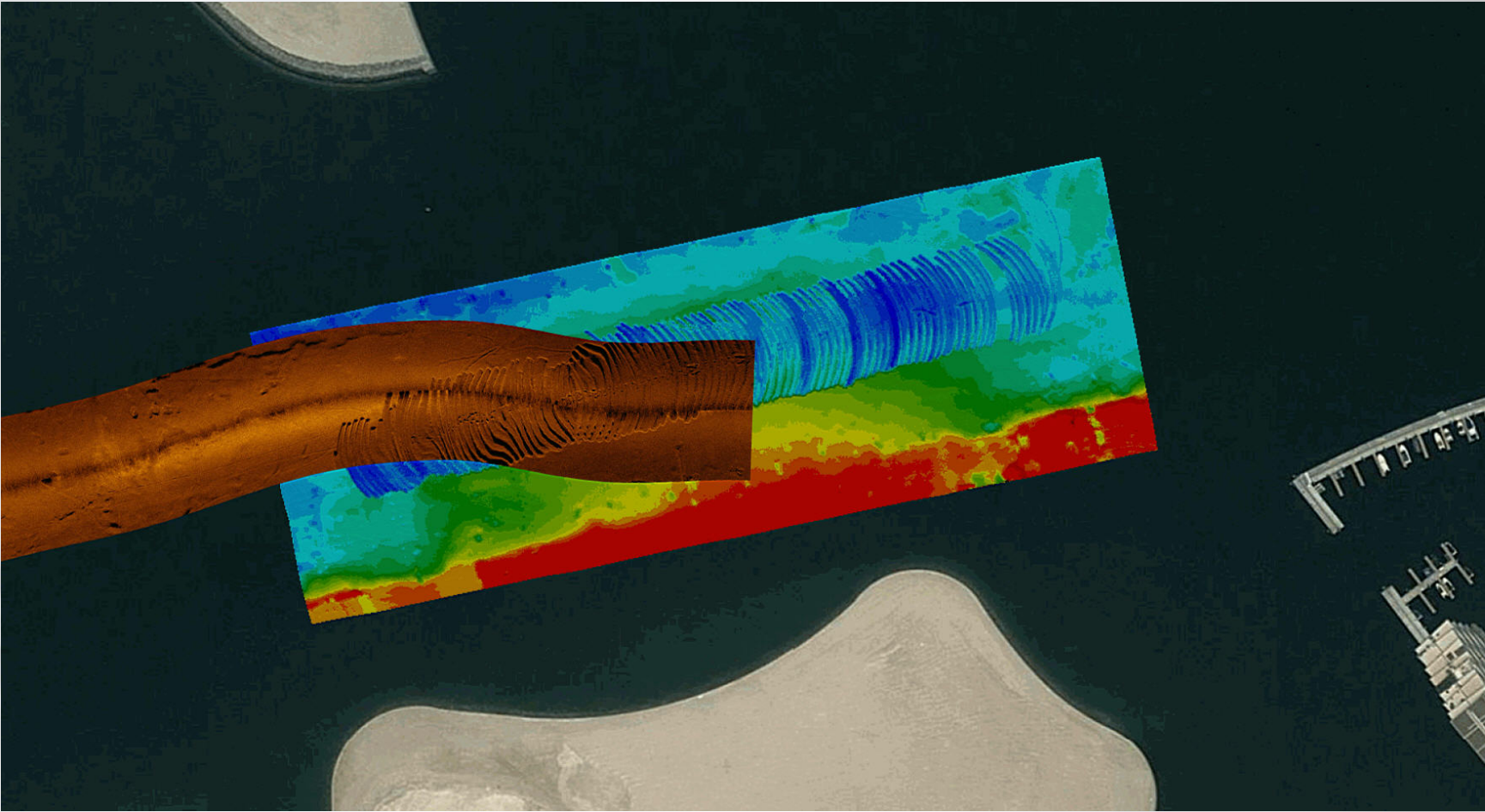
# Site Clearance

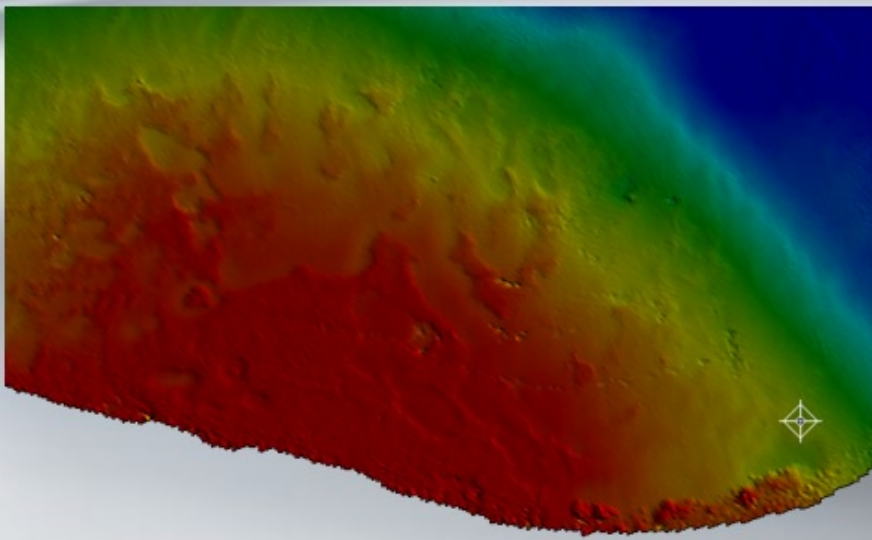
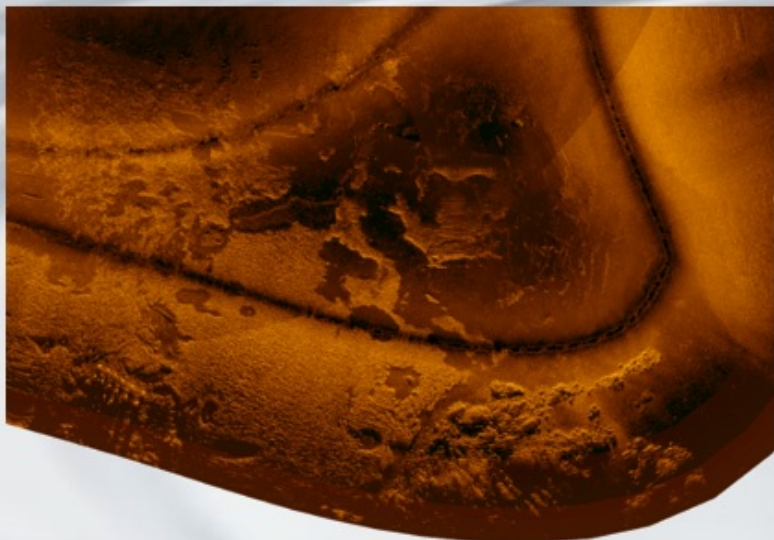


# Pre-Dredged Channel

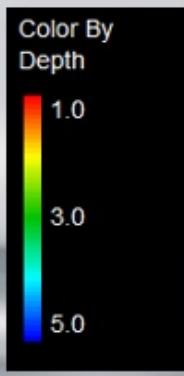


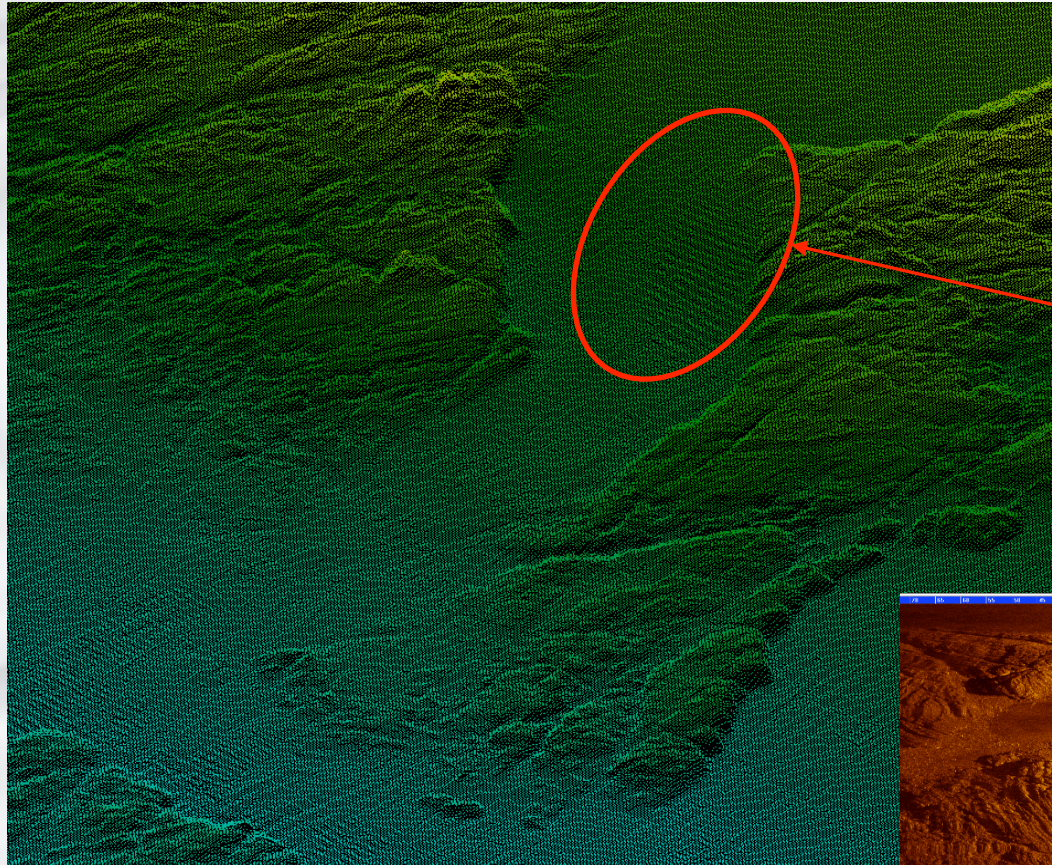
# Post-Dredged Channel





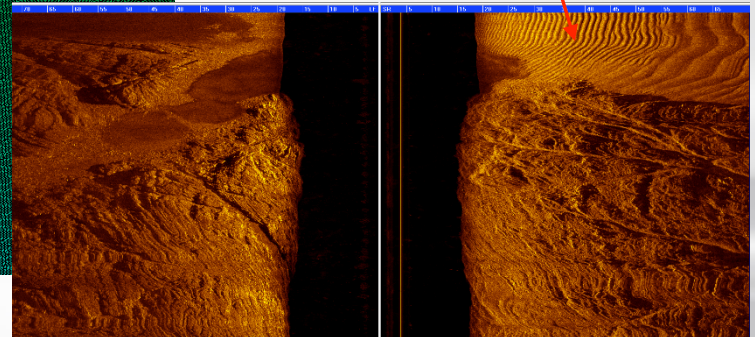
**Eel Grass Side Scan & Co-Registered Bathymetry**  
*Water Depth less than 1 meter at Chart Datum*





High-Density Cloud  
View of Processed  
Bathymetry

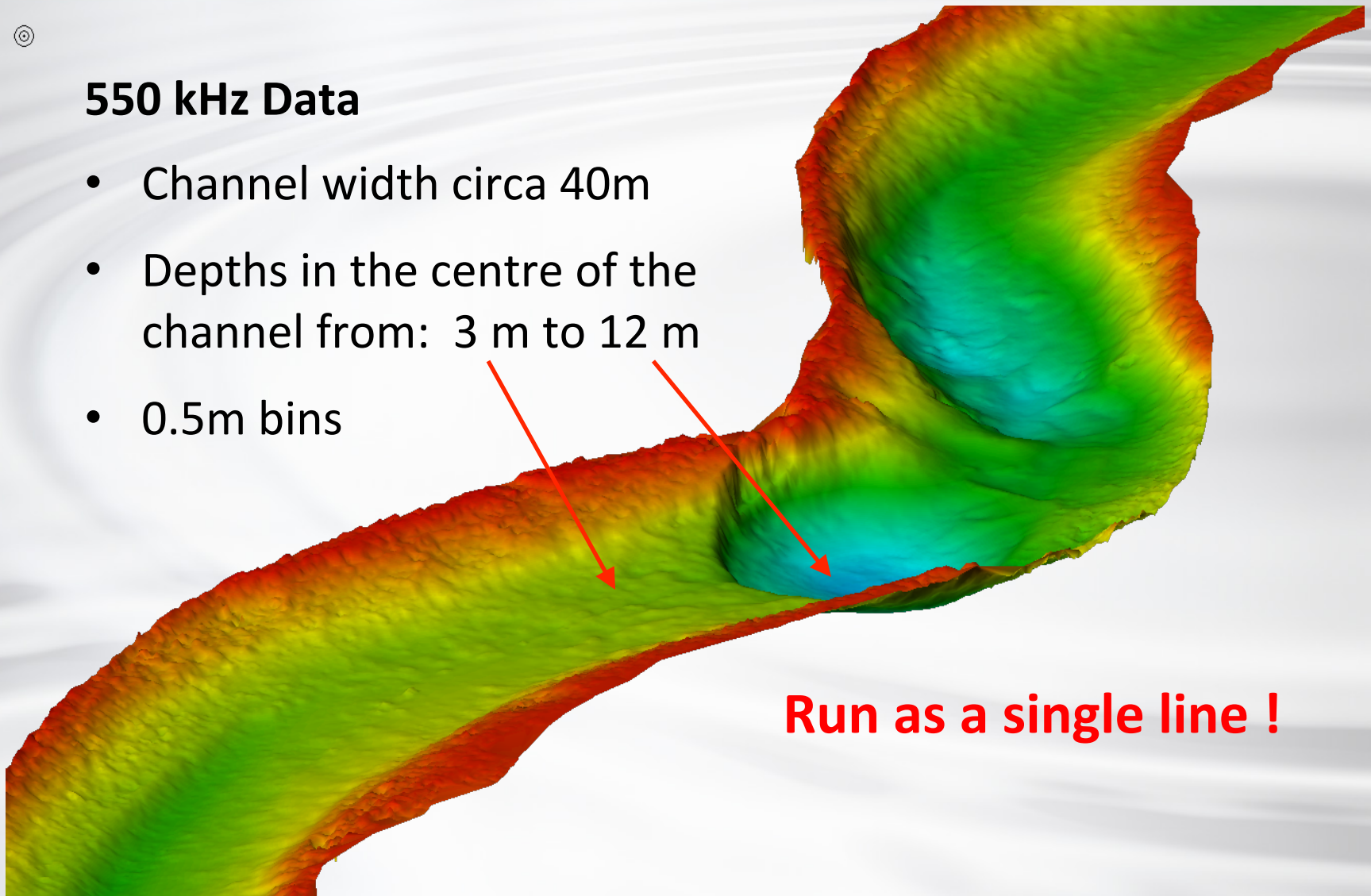
Sand Waves



©

## 550 kHz Data

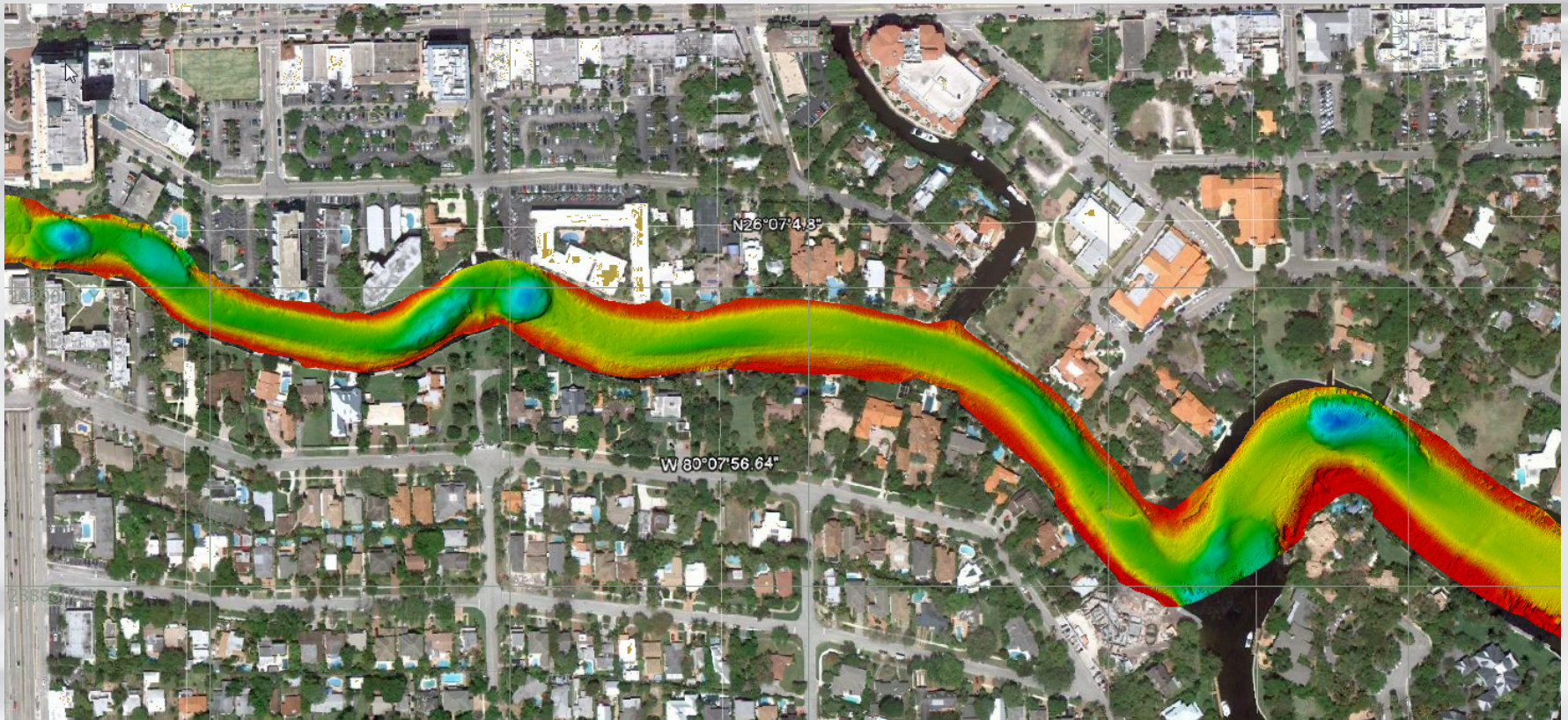
- Channel width circa 40m
- Depths in the centre of the channel from: 3 m to 12 m
- 0.5m bins



**Run as a single line !**



# Data: New River, FL Overview



**Run as a single line !**

# Acknowledgements



- Geosurvey Mexicana
- SEMAR
- NAVY

**Thank you and please come  
see us at the booth**



**EdgeTech**