

Progetto Definitivo

PARCO EOLICO OFFSHORE AL LARGO DELLE COSTE DI CIVITAVECCHIA



GEOMAR

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TYRRHENIAN WIND ENERGY

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e della Sicurezza Energetica

Ministero della Cultura

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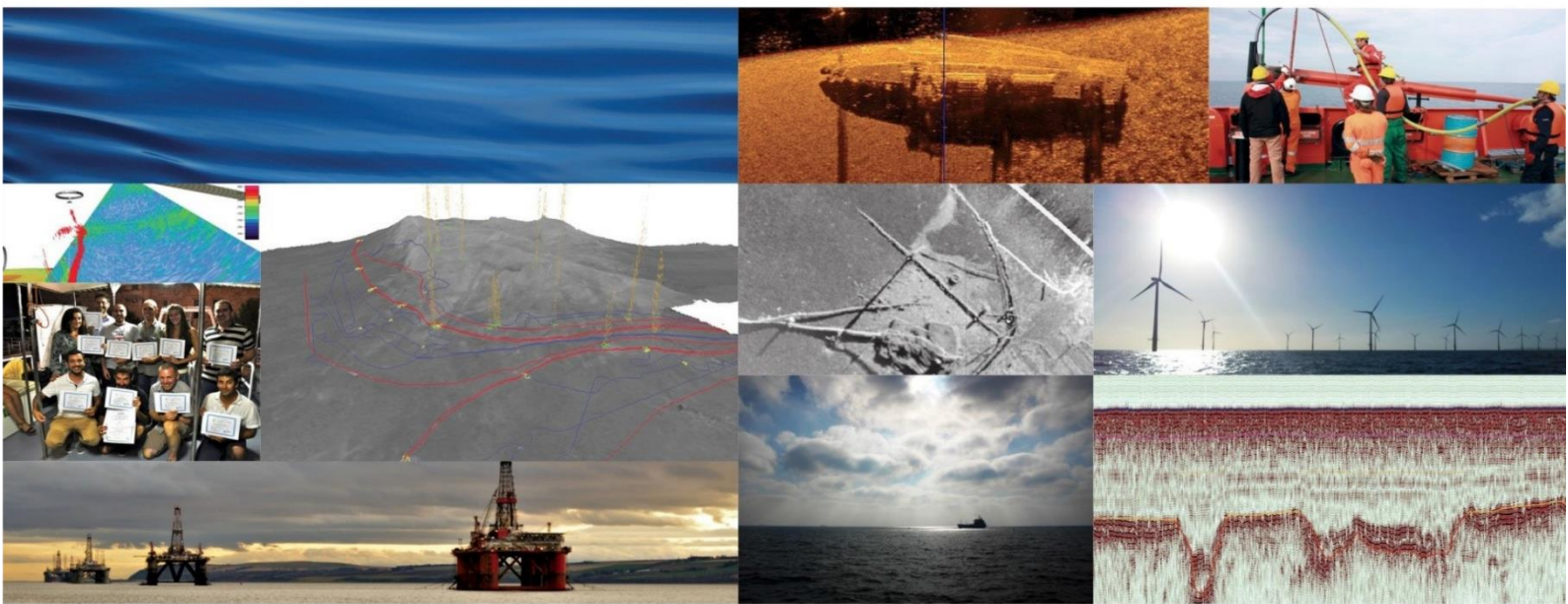
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Operational Report

Tyrrhenian Wind Energy | Floating Offshore Windfarm

P22040 | 29 March 2023

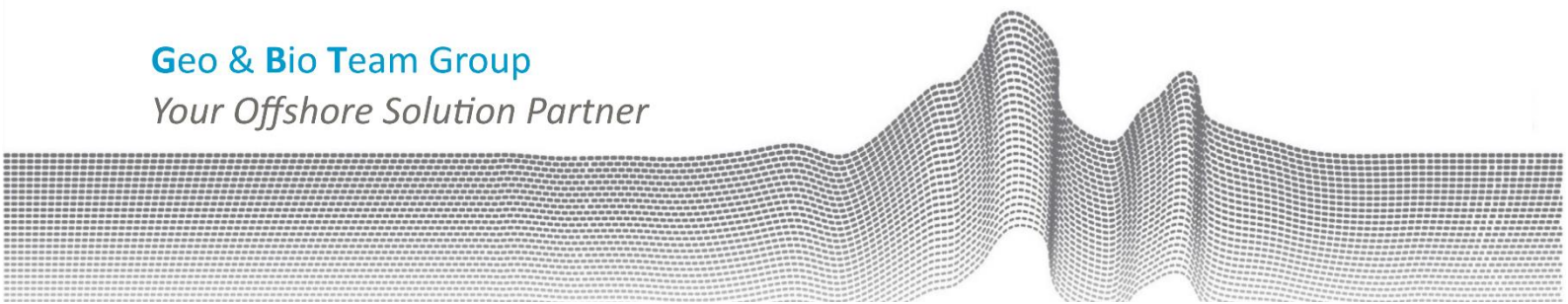
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Abbreviations & Acronyms

| | |
|---------|--|
| CoNISMa | Consorzio Nazionale Interuniversitario per le Scienze del Mare |
| CRP | Common Reference Point |
| DTM | Digital Terrain Model |
| FOS | Field Offshore Substation |
| GAMS | GNSS Azimuth Measurement Subsystem |
| GHP | Geophysical |
| GNSS | Global Navigation Satellite System |
| HD | High Definition |
| LAT | Lower Astronomical Tide |
| MAG | Magnetometer |
| MBES | Multi Beam Echo Sounder |
| MRU | Motion Reference Unit |
| QC | Quality Control |
| RMS | Root Mean Square |
| ROV | Remotely Operated Vehicle |
| SBP | Sub-bottom Profiler |
| SD | Standard Deviation |
| SPK | Sparker |
| SSS | Side Scan Sonar |
| SVP | Sound Velocity Profiler |
| TWE | Tyrrhenian Wind Energy |
| USBL | Ultra-short baseline acoustic positioning system |
| UTC | Coordinated Universal Time |
| UTM | Universal Transverse Mercator (Projection) |
| WD | Water Depth |
| WGS84 | World Geodetic System 84 |

1. INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF WORK

1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Geo Bio Team Group s.r.l. has been asked by Tyrrhenian Wind Energy s.r.l., to perform nearshore and offshore survey to provide geophysical information on the nature of the terrain within a defined corridor and two possible offshore wind farm sectors.

The landing area for the cable route survey is located about 5 km north of Civitavecchia (Latium - Italy), in the proximity of "Torrevaldaliga Nord" thermoelectric power station.

An overview of the survey area is shown in the Figure 1.1:



Figure 1.1 - Project location.

1.2 SCOPE OF WORK

The survey consisted in the following activities:

- Vessel Mobilization / Demobilization
- Multibeam Bathymetry;
- Side Scan Sonar imagery;
- Detection of existing cables and services with magnetometer;
- Sub-bottom Profiling and Sparker to determine sediment thickness along the whole area;
- Video inspection and grab samplings.

GBT provided equipment, personnel, data acquisition/processing and operational report (this document). The survey has been performed onboard the Orca II vessel.

1.3 DOCUMENT SCOPE

This document contains information regarding project operations (on-field and processing works), equipment calibrations, and delivered data.

2. SURVEY AREA

The survey sector was divided in:

- Two offshore areas corresponding with the future wind farms, named Area A and Area B and 57 and 22 sq km wide, respectively;
- Two corridors (named Area C and Area D1), 950 m wide and centred on the future power cables that will join the wind farms and the marine substation (FOS) at about 190 m W.D.;
- One corridor (named Area D2), 350 m wide and centred on the future 220 kV power cable that will join the marine substation (FOS) and the nearshore sector;
- A nearshore area 800 m wide, from 10 to 40 m WD and centred on the future power cable that will join the previous 350 m wide corridor and the landing point (TJB).
- One alternative corridor to D2 (named corridor D4) for three 66 kV power cables, in the north zone of the survey area that will join the nearshore sector and the Area A.

An overview of survey sectors is shown in the Figures 2.1 and 2.2.

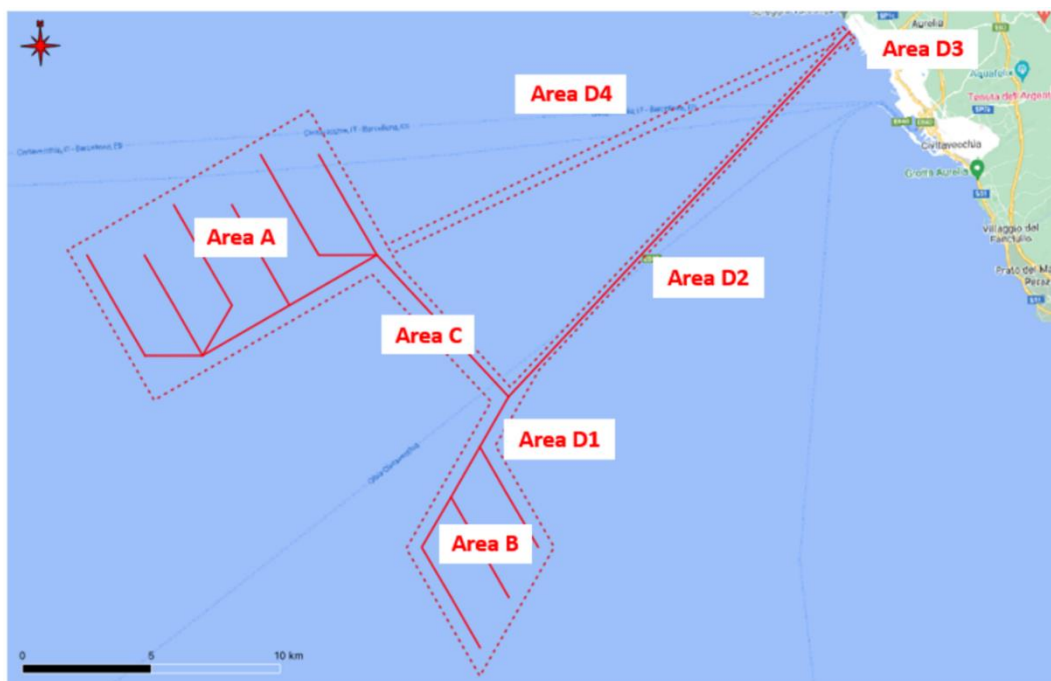


Figure 2.1: Survey Area – Overview.

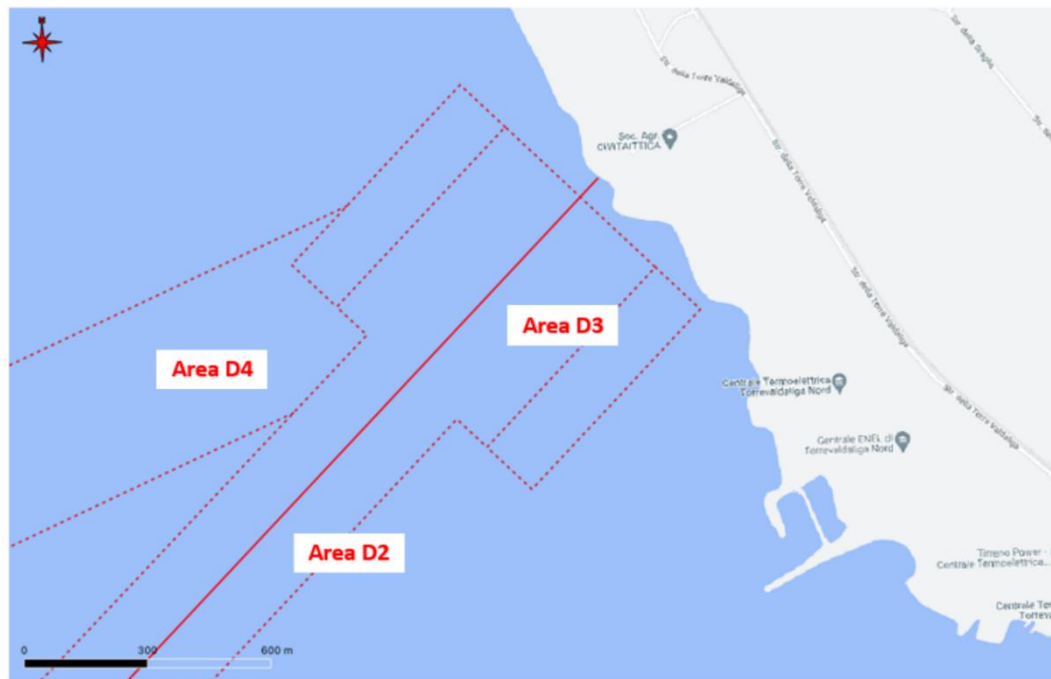


Figure 2.2: Survey Area – Nearshore Detail.

2.1 SURVEY DESIGN

The line plans were designed for A, B, and D3 areas to ensure a minimum of 25% overlap in SSS data, as requested by the Client. Additionally, a seismic survey (SBP and SPK) was planned, for the exception of nearshore sector (D3). Corridor C, D1, D2 and D4 will be surveyed by a single-centred line (Figure 2.3 and Figure 2.4). In detail:

- **Area A:** the proposed line plan consisted of 20 MBES, SSS and MAG lines, 350 m spaced, and 8 SBP and SPK lines, 1000 m spaced; this plan included 500 m extension in SW direction (out of the planned survey area), as requested by the Client;
- **Area B:** the proposed line plan consisted of 10 MBES, SSS and MAG lines, 525 m spaced, and 6 SBP and SPK lines, 1000 m spaced;
- **Area C:** the proposed line plan consisted of 1 MBES, SSS and MAG line and 1 SBP and SPK line, centred on the corridor;
- **Area D1:** the proposed line plan consisted of 1 MBES, SSS and MAG line and 1 SBP and SPK line, centred on the corridor;
- **Area D2:** the proposed line plan consisted of 1 MBES, SSS and MAG line centred on the corridor;
- **Area D3 (nearshore):** the proposed line plan consisted of 13 MBES, SSS and MAG lines. No seismic survey has been required by the Client.
- **Area D4:** the proposed line plan consisted of 1 MBES, SSS and MAG line centred on the corridor.

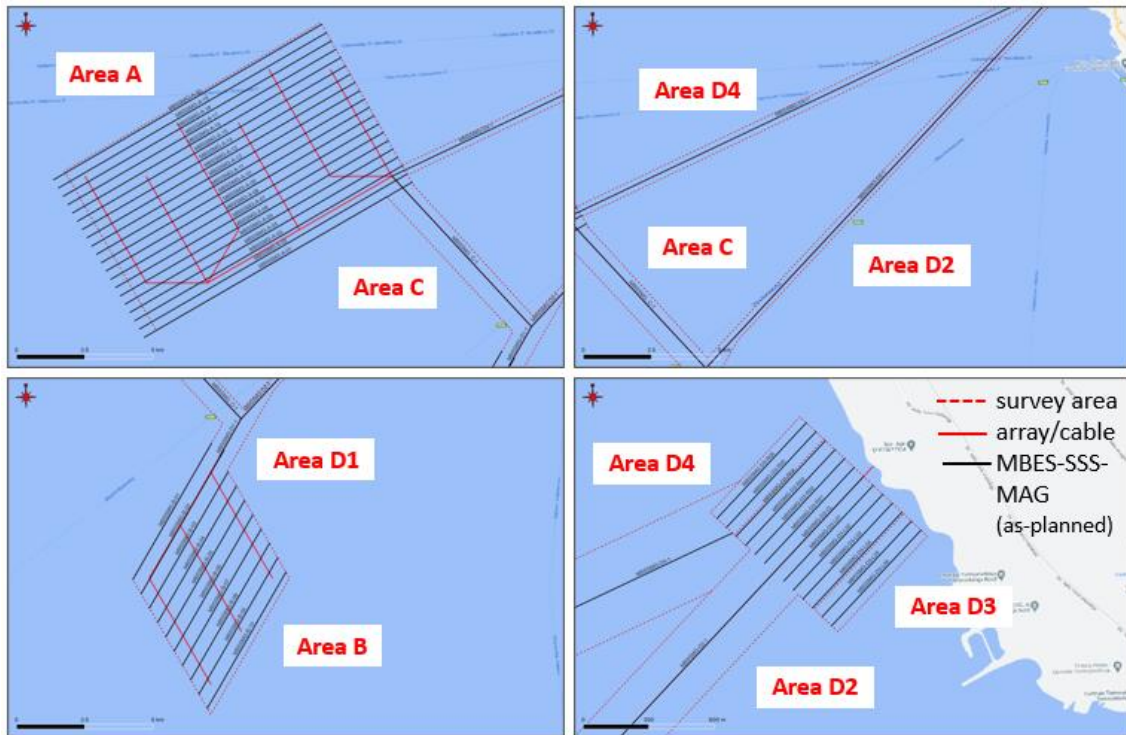


Figure 2.3: Survey Areas – MBES, SSS and MAG Line Plan.

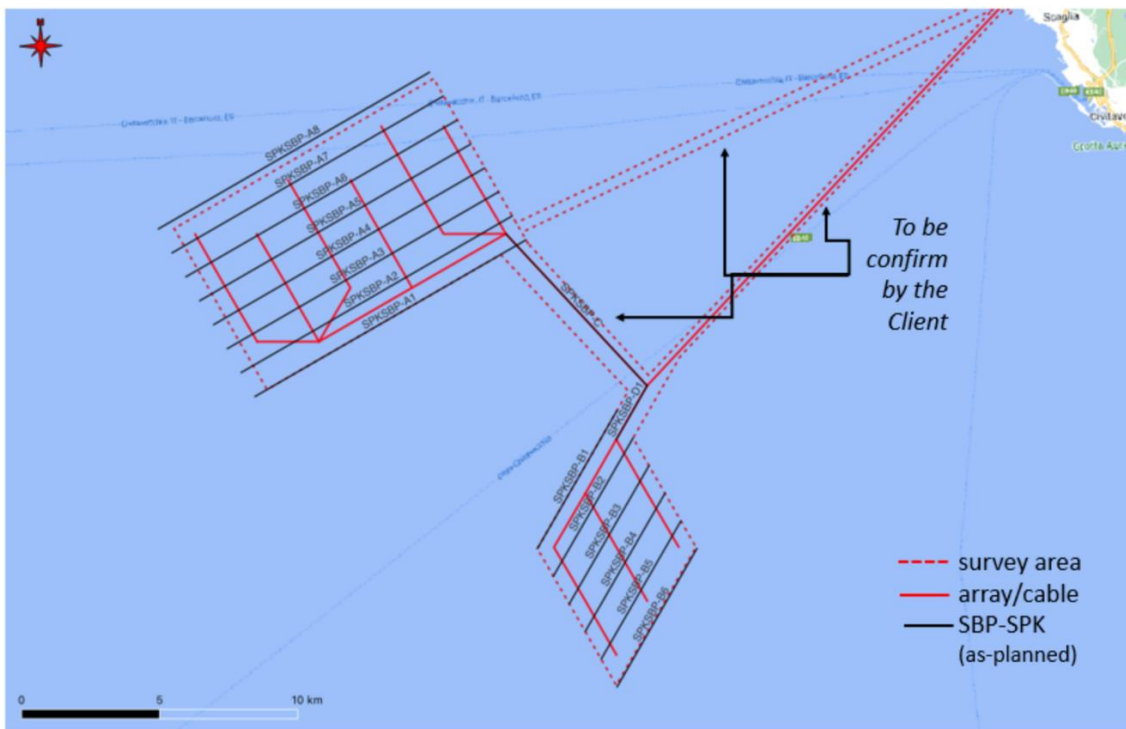


Figure 2.4: Survey Areas – SBP and SPK Line Plan.

Additionally, Client requested for 6 lines across and along 3 canyons located between A and B sectors (Figure 2.5).

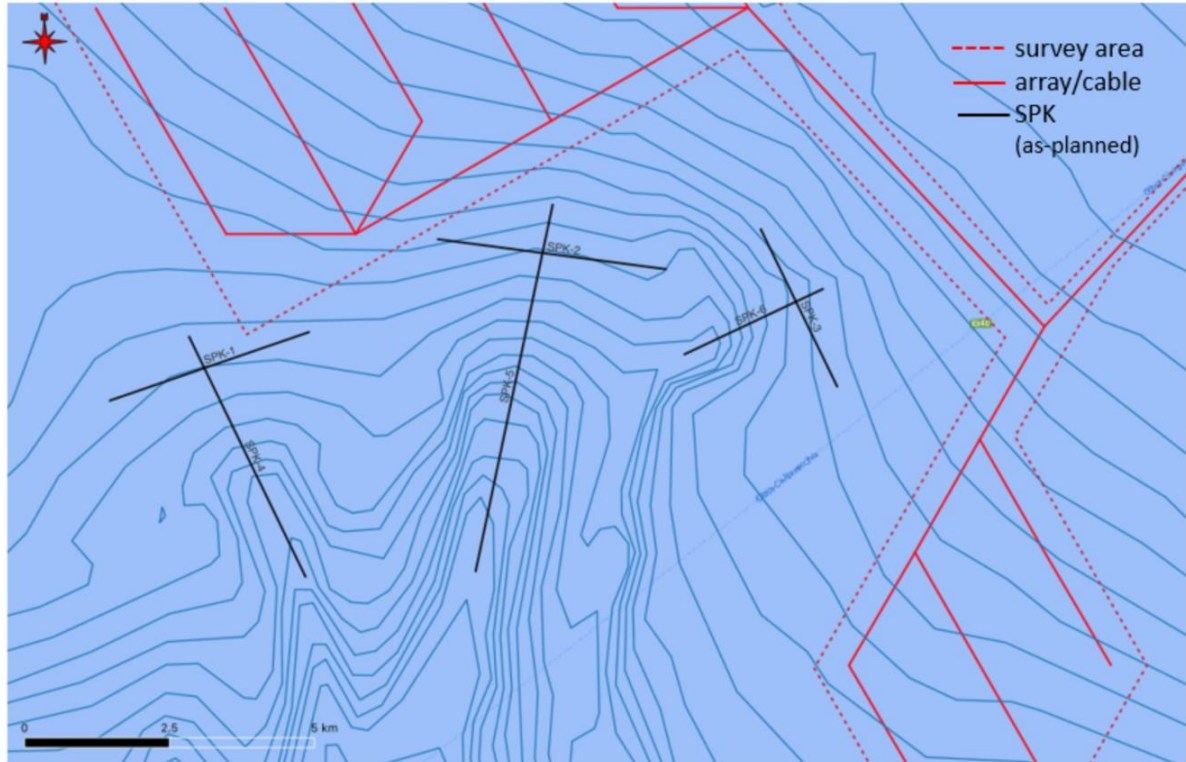


Figure 2.5: Survey Areas– SPK Line Plan along and across the canyons.

The survey activities have been divided into 3 steps:

- **Phase I** - multibeam echo sounder, side scan sonar, and magnetometer survey;
- **Phase II** - sub-bottom profiler and sparker survey;
- **Phase III** - visual inspection by ROV and grab samplings.

3. GEODETIC AND PROJECTION PARAMETERS

The Geodetic and Projection parameters are reported in the Table 3.1:

Table 3.1: Geodetic Parameters

| PROJECT GEODESY | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| Datum: | World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS84) |
| Ellipsoid: | World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS84) |
| Semi major axis: | a = 6 378 137.000 m |
| Reciprocal Flattening: | 1/f = 298.257 223 563 |
| Projection: | UTM zone 32 |
| Latitude of Origin | 0° |
| Central Meridian: | 9° |
| False Easting: | 500.000.00 |
| Scale factor on Central Meridian: | 0.9996 |
| Units: | Meters |

3.1 VERTICAL REFERENCES

The vertical reference for the survey and all deliverables will be Lowest Astronomical Tide (LAT).

4. SURVEY OPERATIONS

In the table and diagram below, a summary of survey operations is shown. It is possible to notice that the survey was strongly influenced by the stand-by weather (over 34% of the time); indeed, the survey area has been affected by constant marine currents and wind with frequent and sudden changes in direction that often limited the operations.

Table 4.1: Survey operations summary

| ACTIVITY | DAYS | PERCENTAGE (%) |
|---------------------------|-----------|----------------|
| MOB | 7 | 9,2% |
| Survey | 27 | 35,5% |
| Extrawork GPH | 4 | 5,3% |
| Extrawork ROV | 1 | 1,3% |
| Extrawork Sampling | 1 | 1,3% |
| Stand-by weather | 26 | 34,2% |
| Downtime (vessel) | 1 | 1,3% |
| Downtime (client) | 4 | 5,3% |
| Transit | 4 | 5,3% |
| Demob | 1 | 1,3% |
| Total Days | 76 | 100,0% |

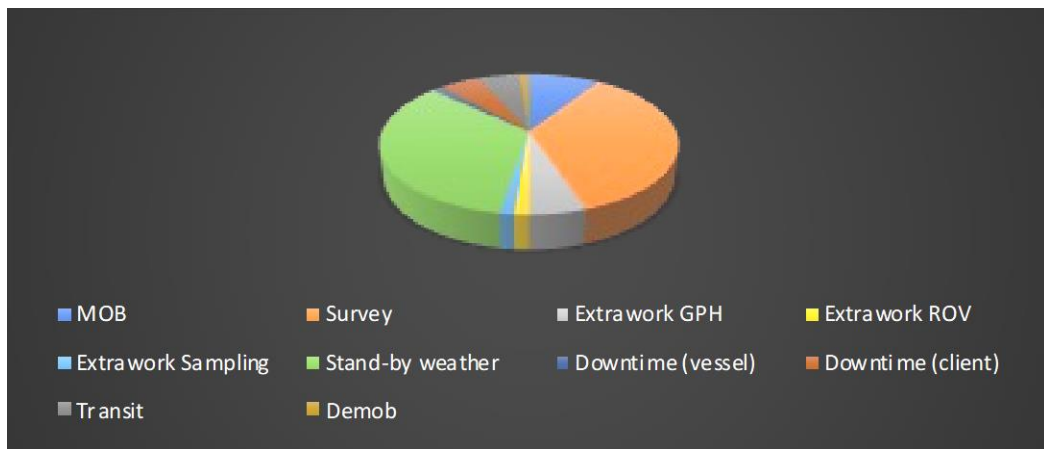


Figure 4.1: Survey operation summary.

Day by day survey log sheet is reported in **Appendix A**.

5. VESSEL, EQUIPMENT AND SETTINGS

5.1 SURVEY UNITS

Table 5.1: Survey Units

| VALUE | UNIT |
|---|--|
| Time: Navigation, Multibeam, Side Scan Sonar; Sub Bottom Profiler, Magnetometer and ROV | Italy local time (UTC + 02:00 hours) |
| Linear units | Meters, according to the international system of units (m) |
| Angular units | Degrees, Minutes, Seconds (°, ', ") |

5.2 VESSEL

Survey carried out by M/B ORCA II (Figure 5.1 and Table 5.2). Launched in 2006 by Naval Service srl (Naples), is a vessel suitable for environmental and geophysical research, for short and medium-term surveys. The onboard tender allows operating up to the shoreline, while the nautical and safety equipment ensures full operation in the open sea. Current owner is ORCA COMMERCIAL H&O SPILL srl. The vessel has been mobilised in Fiumicino Port, Rome (ITA) and it worked on 12 hours basis, daylight.



Figure 5.1: M/B Orca II.

Table 5.2: Civitavecchia Survey Vessel M/B Orca II Technical Specs.

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| NAME | M/B Orca II |
| FLAG | Italy |
| LENGTH OVERALL | 17.88 m |
| WIDTH OVERALL | 6.36 m |
| GROSS TONNAGE | 9.67 t |
| ENGINE | 2 x 176.5 KW |
| MAX PEOPLE ONBOARD | 8 |

5.2.1 Vessel Offset

Table 5.3: Vessel Offset.

| OFFSET | X [m] | Y [m] | Z [m] |
|------------------|-------|--------|--------|
| CRP | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Antenna 1 | 2.731 | 6.28 | -3.136 |
| Antenna 2 | 0.966 | 10.825 | -2.433 |
| USBL | 3.205 | 5.69 | 2.9 |
| MRU | 3.21 | 6.61 | 2.613 |
| MBES | 3.21 | 6.16 | 2.782 |
| Crane | 0.18 | -1.9 | 0 |

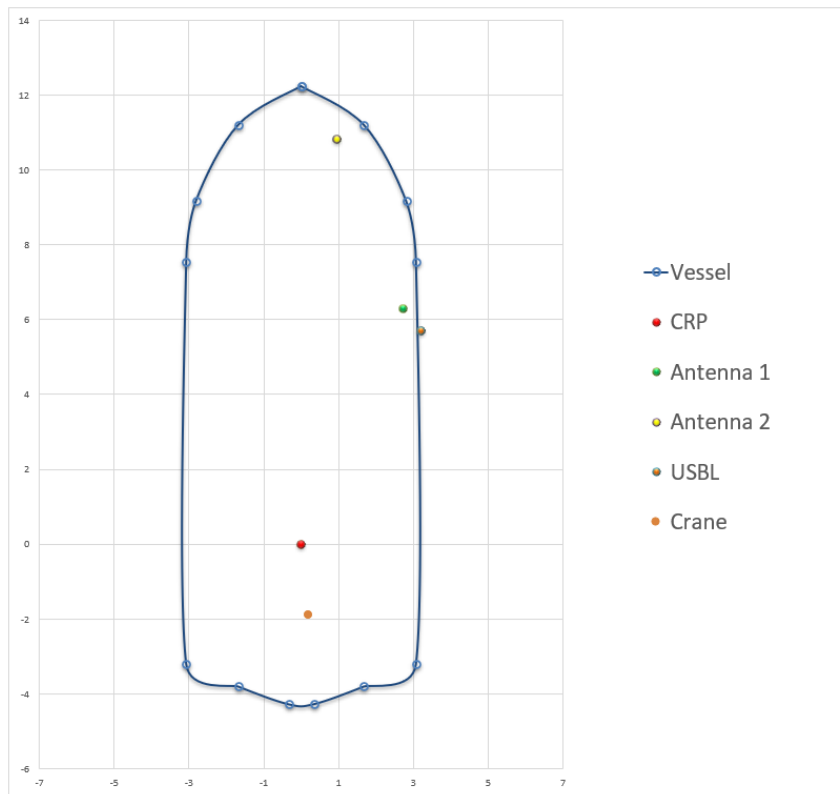


Figure 5.2: Vessel Offsets.

5.3 ACQUISITION SOFTWARE

Softwares used during data acquisition are listed in the table below.

Table 5.4: Acquisition software.

| SOFTWARE | VERSION | NOTE |
|----------------------|---------|----------------|
| QINSy | 9.4.3 | All phases |
| SonarPro | 12.0 | SSS (phase I) |
| GeoSuite Acquisition | 2022R1 | SPK (phase II) |
| SesWin | V2213 | SBP (phase II) |

5.4 EQUIPMENT AND SETTINGS

The survey equipment list is reported in the table below.

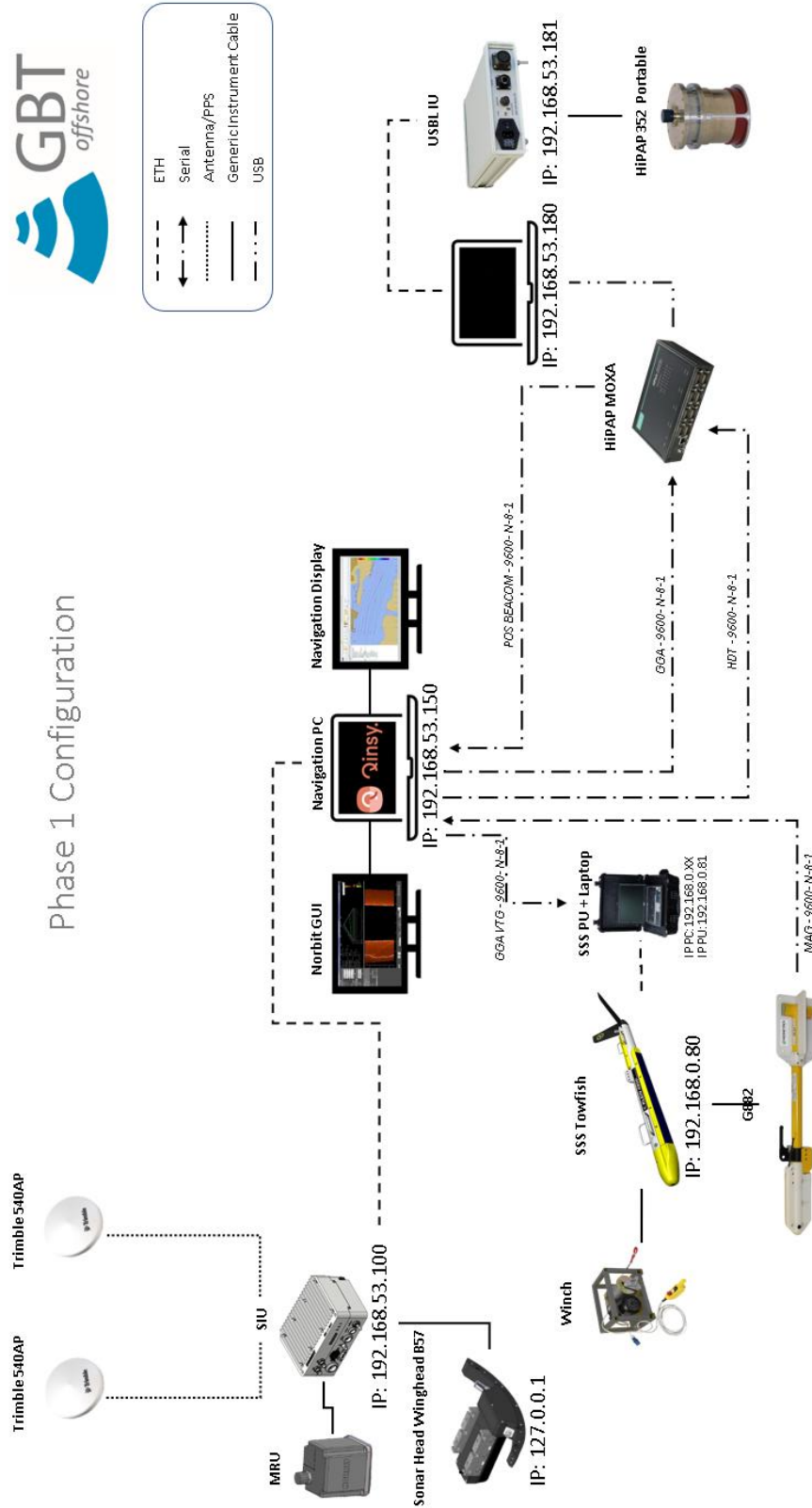
Table 5.5: Survey equipment on board.

| ITEM | DESCRIPTION |
|-----------------------|--|
| Ultra-Short BaseLine | USBL μ PAP HiPAP 352 Portable Kongsberg |
| Multibeam Echosounder | 1 MB Norbit Winghead B57S R&D Version 100kHz |
| Side Scan Sonar | KLEIN 3000 (100-500 KHz) |
| Sub Bottom Profiler | Innomar SES-2000 Medium-100 (6-8 KHz) |
| Sparker | GeoSource 200LW (dominant frequencies: 1250-1750 Hz (@ 400 J)) |
| Magnetometer | GEOMETRICS G882 Magnetometer |
| ROV | SAAB SEAEYE Falcon-DR (including SD and HD camera, GoPro) |
| SVP | Norbit AML |

In the next paragraphs, the detailed vessel configuration sketches for each phase are reported. The equipment brochures are reported in **Appendix B**.

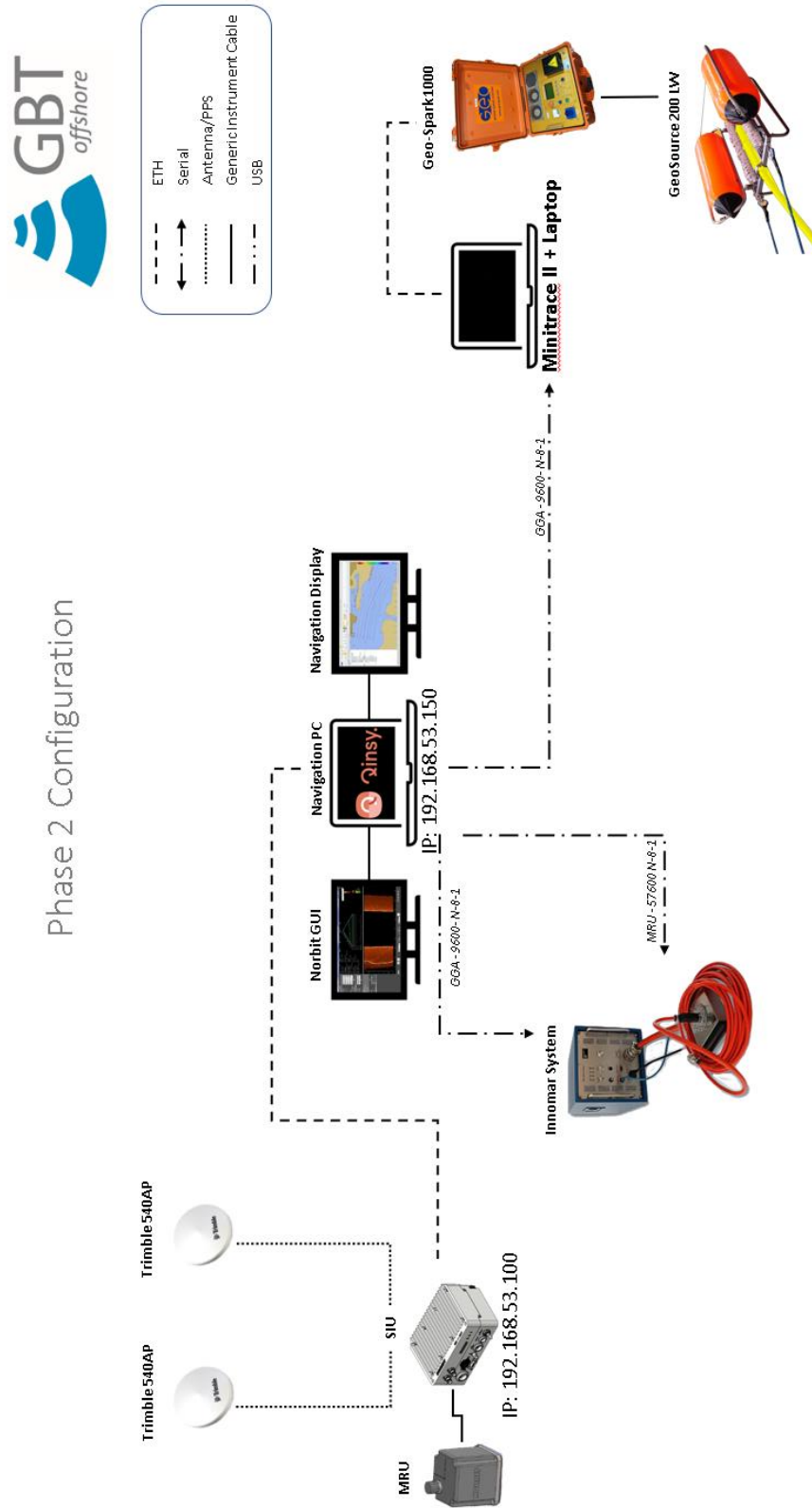
5.4.1 Vessel Configuration (Phase I)

Figure 5.3: Vessel configuration during Phase I.



5.4.2 Vessel Configuration (Phase II)

Figure 5.4: Vessel configuration during Phase II.



6. SURVEY

6.1 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

The geophysical survey has been performed in two (2) steps:

- **Phase I** has been performed by **multibeam echo sounder, side scan sonar, and magnetometer**. As requested by the Client, an extra work survey (by side scan sonar and magnetometer) has been performed to analyse an offshore target located in sector A.
- **Phase II** has been performed by the **sub-bottom profiler and sparker**. As requested by the Client, an extra work seismic survey (4 days) has been performed in the marine canyons sector (between A and B areas), and along the D2 and D4 corridors, in addition to the crossing lines in A and B zones.

6.1.1 Collected data

During **phase I** (between 2022, Nov. 14th and 2022, Dec. 14th and between 2023, Feb. 1st and 2023, Feb. 14th) about 385 km of multibeam echo sounder, side scan sonar, and magnetometer have been collected. At the end of this phase, an unknown target (about 10x20 m) was identified in the northern corner of area A and an extra inspection (about 1.625 km) has been planned.

Area A has been surveyed by 21 lines (figure 6.1): 5 lines NW-SE oriented that cover the deeper part of the sector and 16 lines NE-SW oriented that cover the shallow part of the zone. The distal NW-SE line runs out of the survey area limit (red line in Figure 6.1) because the Client requested 1 km of additional bathymetric data toward the plane located just SW of Area A. Side scan sonar lines have been recorded with 300 m range per channel and a 5 m bin size final DTM and a 5 m resolution low-frequency mosaic have been delivered.

Corridor C, which joins A and B areas, has been surveyed by a single line planned along the proposed future cable route. The side scan sonar line has been recorded with 300 m range per channel and a 5 m bin size final DTM and a 5 m resolution low-frequency mosaic have been delivered.

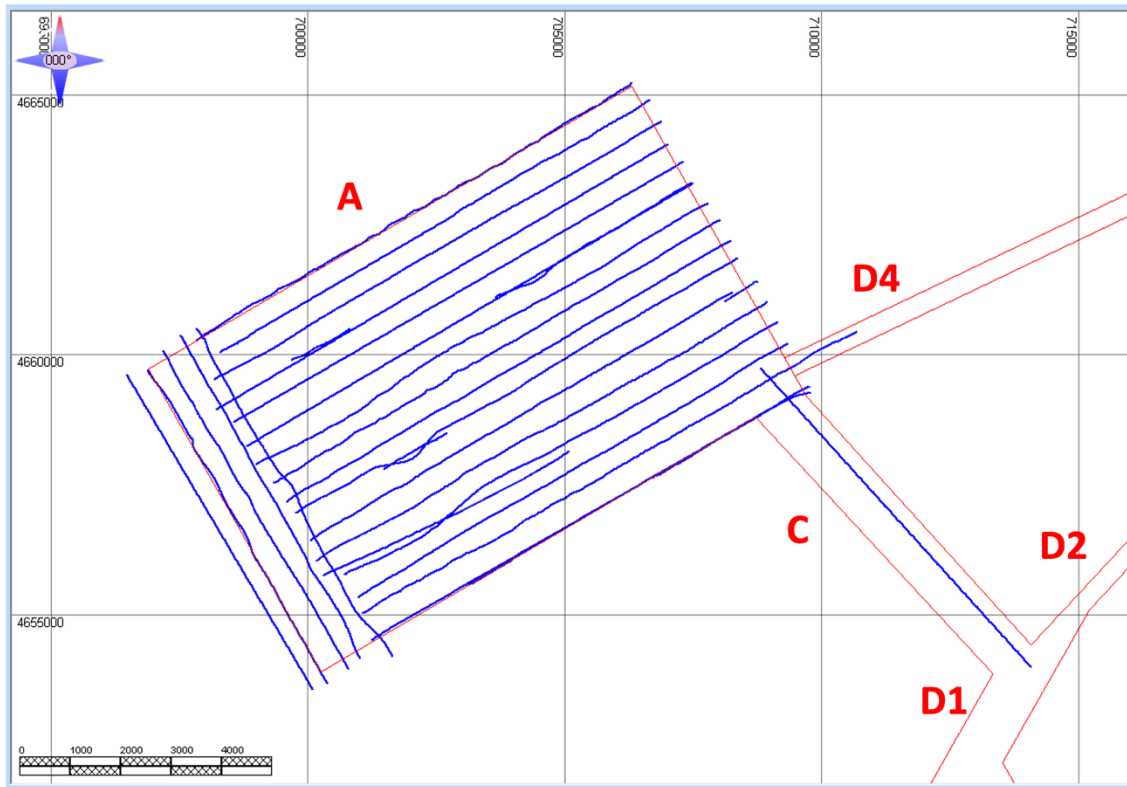


Figure 6.1: Phase I: MBES, SSS, and MAG trackplots in A and C areas.
(red line: survey area; blue line: trackplot)

During the Q/C, both the multibeam and side scan sonar data highlighted the presence of an unknown target close to the northern corner of area A (about 20x10 m). For this reason, an extra-work survey has been planned and carried out on 2023, Feb. 15th (figure 6.2). About 1.6 km of side scan sonar and magnetometer have been run (three lines) to obtain a very high-resolution mosaic (0.05 m) of this small sector.

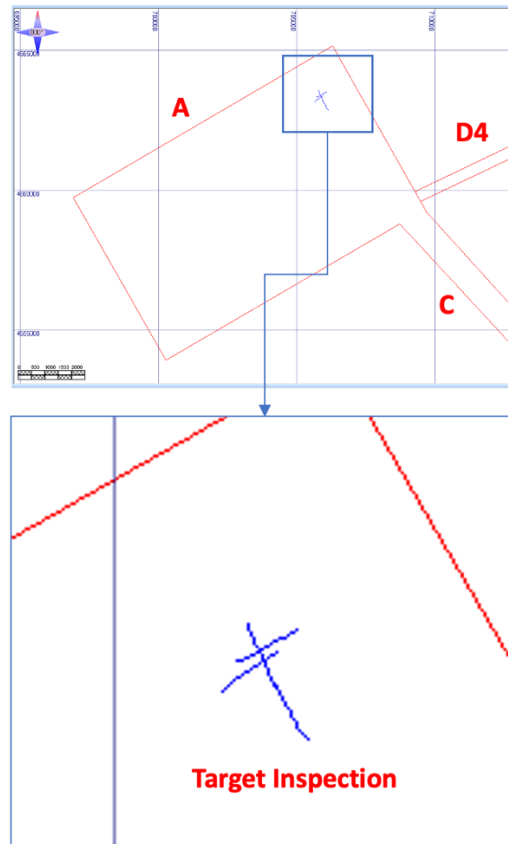


Figure 6.2: Phase I: SSS, and MAG trackplots for target inspection in the area A.
(red line: survey area; blue line: trackplot)

Twenty-three (23) lines have been surveyed to cover **Sector B** (Figure 6.3). During the survey, the crew decided to run the lines in order to have the marine current to bow/stern and to limit the rolling of the vessel. For this reason, the survey lines show three different directional patterns that reflect the main direction of the marine current during the acquisition. Side scan sonar lines have been recorded with 300 m range per channel and a 5 m bin size final DTM and a 5 m resolution low-frequency mosaic have been delivered.

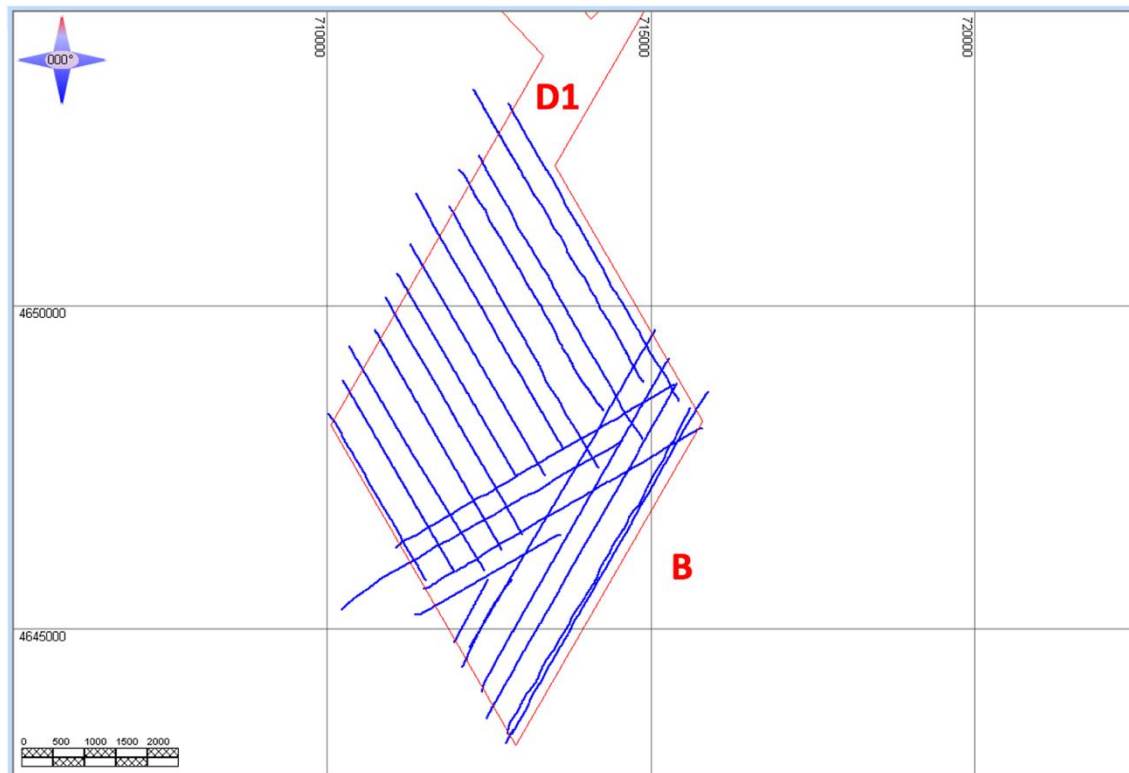


Figure 6.3: Phase I: MBES, SSS, and MAG trackplots in the area B.
(red line: survey area; blue line: trackplot)

The **sector D3** (nearshore) has been surveyed between 10 m and 40 m WD by 13 lines perpendicular to the coastline (Figure 6.4). Additionally, one line parallel to the coast has been recorded to exactly define the 10 m WD limit; this line highlighted an actual limit very different from charted limit (source Navionics), and for this reason, the planned lines were shifted on seaward (Figure 6.4). Side scan sonar lines have been recorded with 75 m range per channel and a 1 m bin size final DTM and a 1 m resolution low-frequency mosaic have been delivered. No seismic data have been recorded for this zone (as defined in the Agreement).

During the nearshore survey, the **shallow parts of corridors D2 and D4** were recorded (Figure 6.4) by single centre lines (side scan sonar range: 300 m per channel). In the D4 sector, it was verified the presence of a buoy (lat. 42.124776°; long. 11.727196°) with about 250 m length floating pipe (Figures 6.4 and 6.5); these objects result located just in the centre of the planned corridor and an interdiction area is present around them (radius: 1000 m considering the buoy position). For this reason, a route development for corridor D4 has been proposed and carried out (see following).

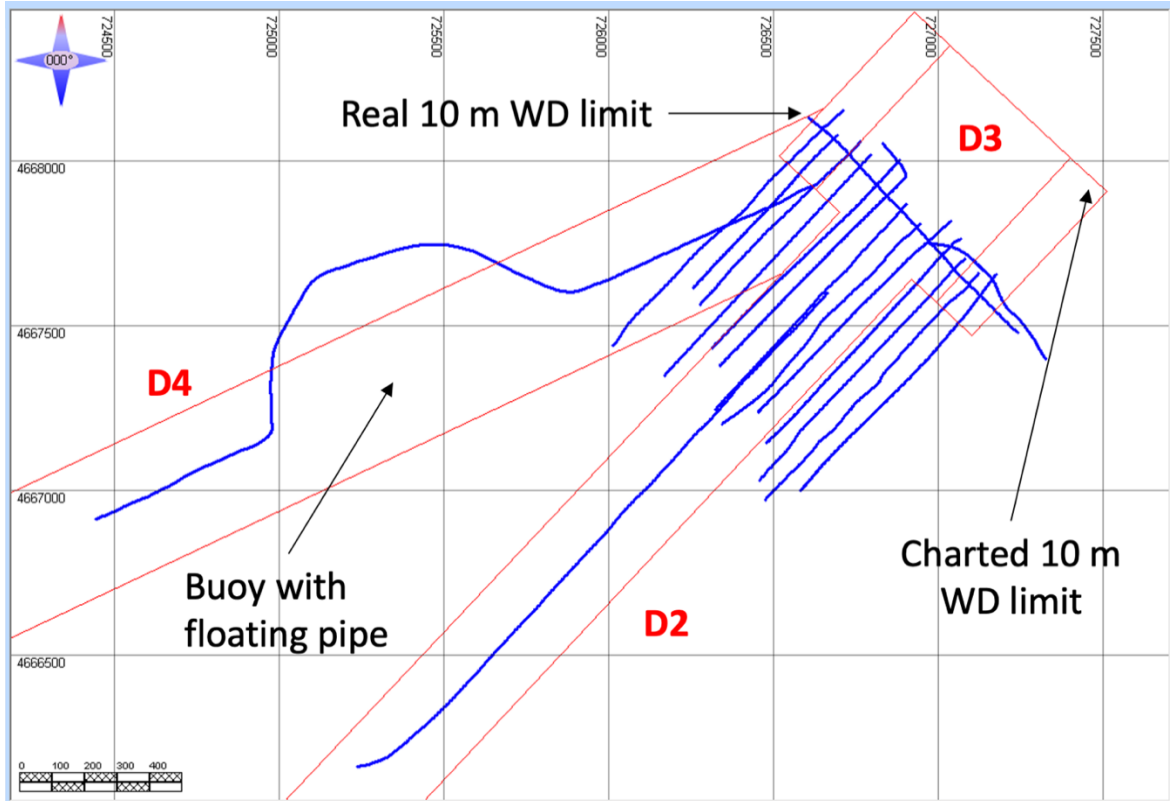


Figure 6.4: Phase I: MBES, SSS, and MAG trackplots in the area D3 (nearshore) and in the shallow part of D2 and D4 corridors.
(red line: survey area; blue line: trackplot)

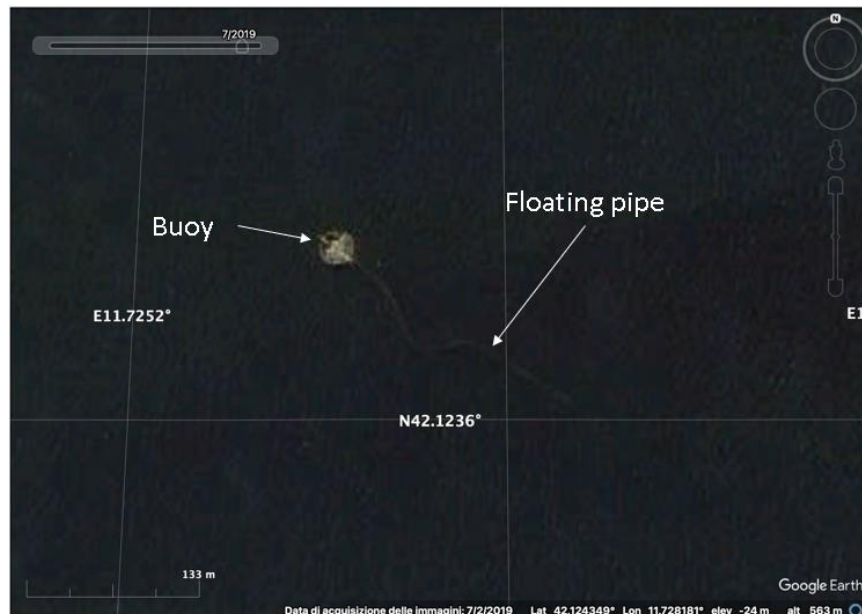


Figure 6.5: Phase I: Satellite image from Google Earth showing the buoy located in corridor D4.

Corridors **D1**, **D2**, and **D4** (Figure 6.6 and Figure 6.7) were acquired by single centre lines (range side scan sonar: 300 m per channel); 5 m bin size final DTM and a 5 m resolution low-frequency mosaic have been delivered.

As previously mentioned, an obstruction is located just in the centre of corridor D4 (buoy and floating pipe); for this reason, a route development was planned. From about 65 m WD, corridor D4 turns eastward to join with corridor D2 at about 50 m WD (Figure 6.7).

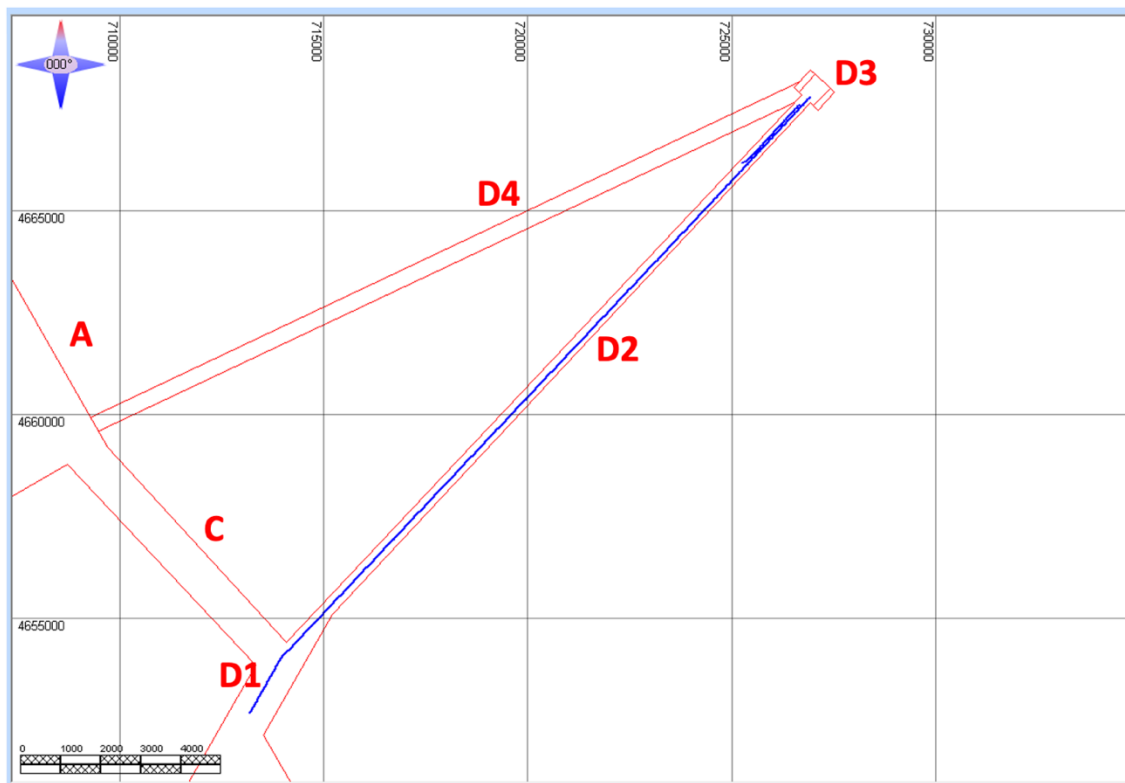


Figure 6.6: Phase I: MBES, SSS, and MAG trackplots in D1 and D2 corridors.
(red line: survey area; blue line: trackplot)

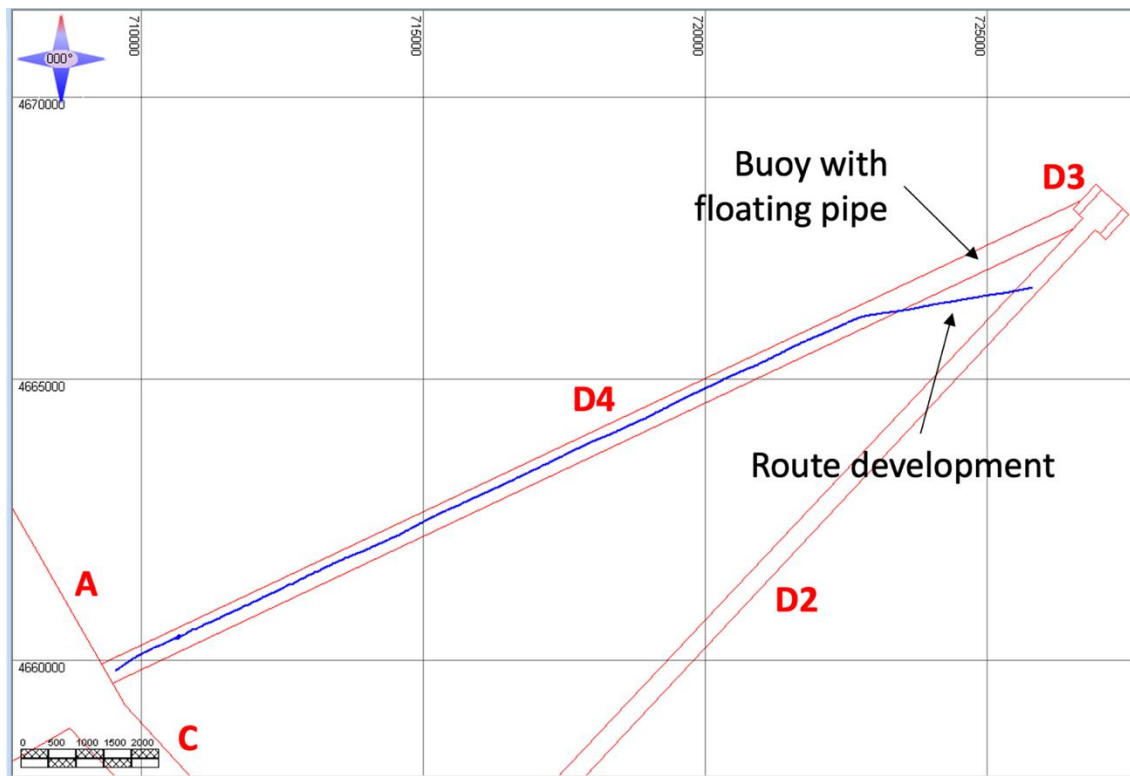


Figure 6.7: Phase I: MBES, SSS, and MAG trackplots in D4 corridor.
(red line: survey area; blue line: trackplot)

During **phase II** (2023, Feb. 16th-20th) about 153.5 km of **sub-bottom profiler** and about 327 km of **sparker**. At the end of the survey, the Client decided to add a number of lines to analyse in deep the canyon sector between the A and B areas; additionally, a number of lines were planned to correlate the geologic structures between the different survey zones. For this reason, supplementary 114 km of sub-bottom and 114 km of sparker lines were recorded between 2023, Feb. 21st and 2023, Feb. 24th.

During the survey, 17 lines of sub-bottom profiler were recorded (Figure 6.8): 8 lines in the A sector, 6 lines in the B sector, 1 single centre line in corridor C and one single centre line in corridor D1. One more line was acquired along the axis of the main canyon between A and B zones.

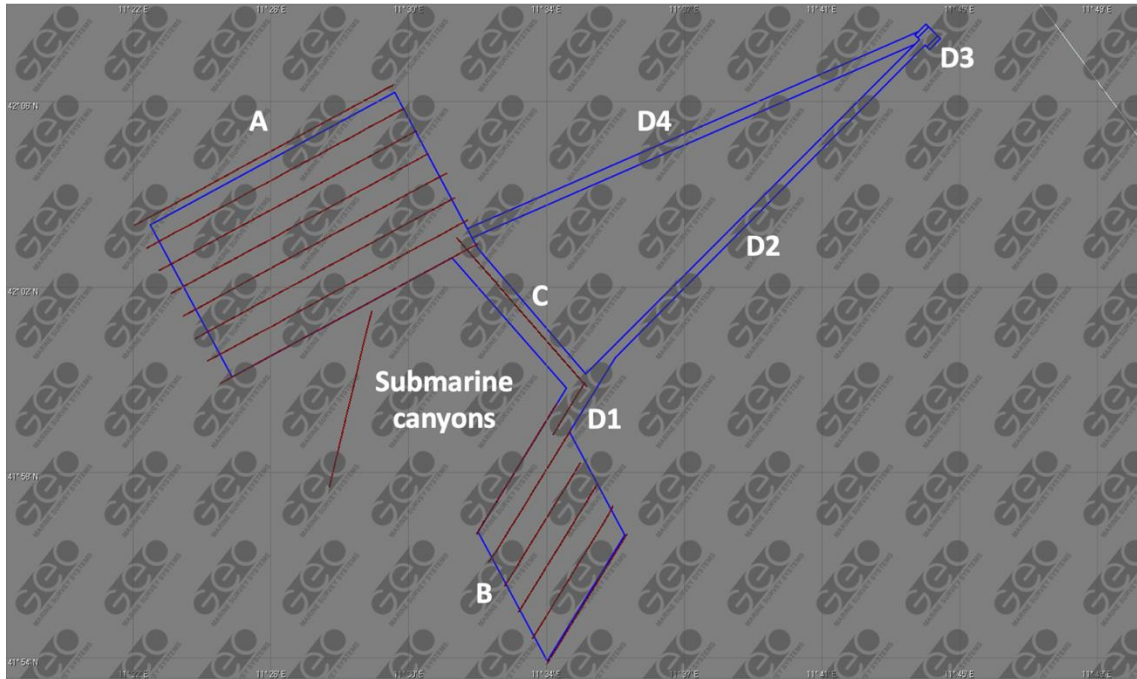


Figure 6.8: Phase II: SBP trackplots.
(red line: trackplot area; blue line: survey area).

Additionally, 22 sparker lines were collected (Figure 6.9): 8 lines in sector A, 6 lines in sector B, one single centre line in corridor C, and one single centre line in corridor D1. Moreover, 6 records are collected in the canyon zone, between A and B.

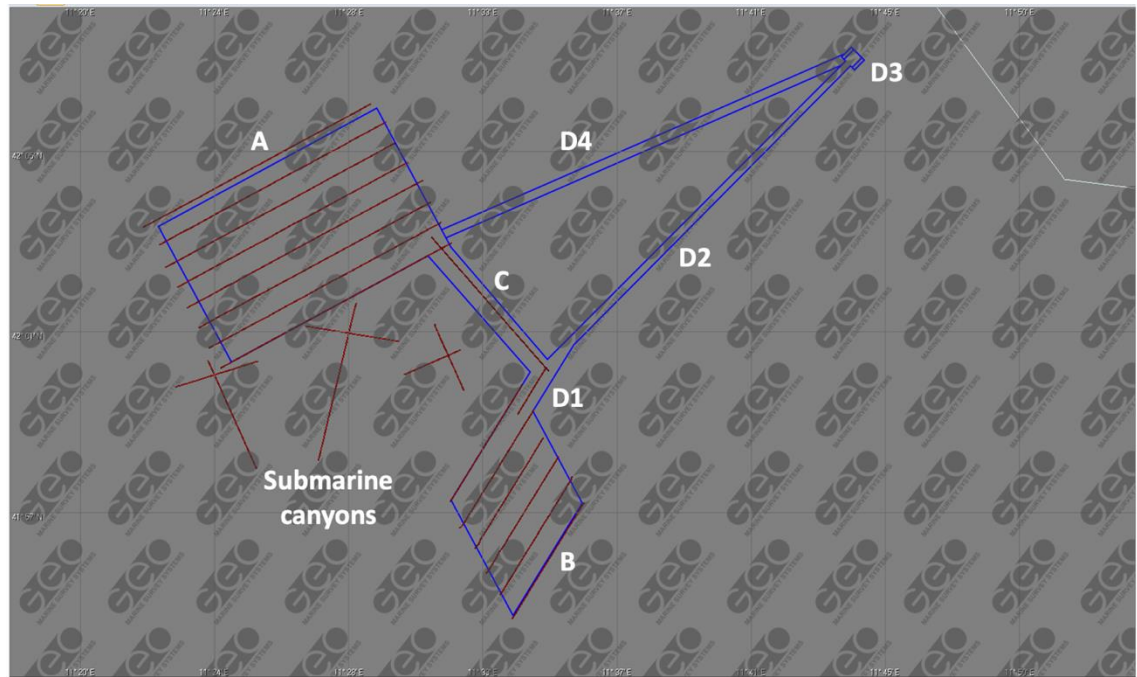


Figure 6.9: Phase II: SBP trackplots.
(red line: trackplot area; blue line: survey area)

As previously mentioned, an extra-work was carried out. During this phase, 10 seismic lines were collected (Figure 6.10): 3 extensions of the lines previously acquired along the canyons; 3 crossing lines in A and B areas; two lines that cross A, B, C, D1, and D2 to have cross-correlation between these zones; one centre line in corridor D2 and one centre line in D4.

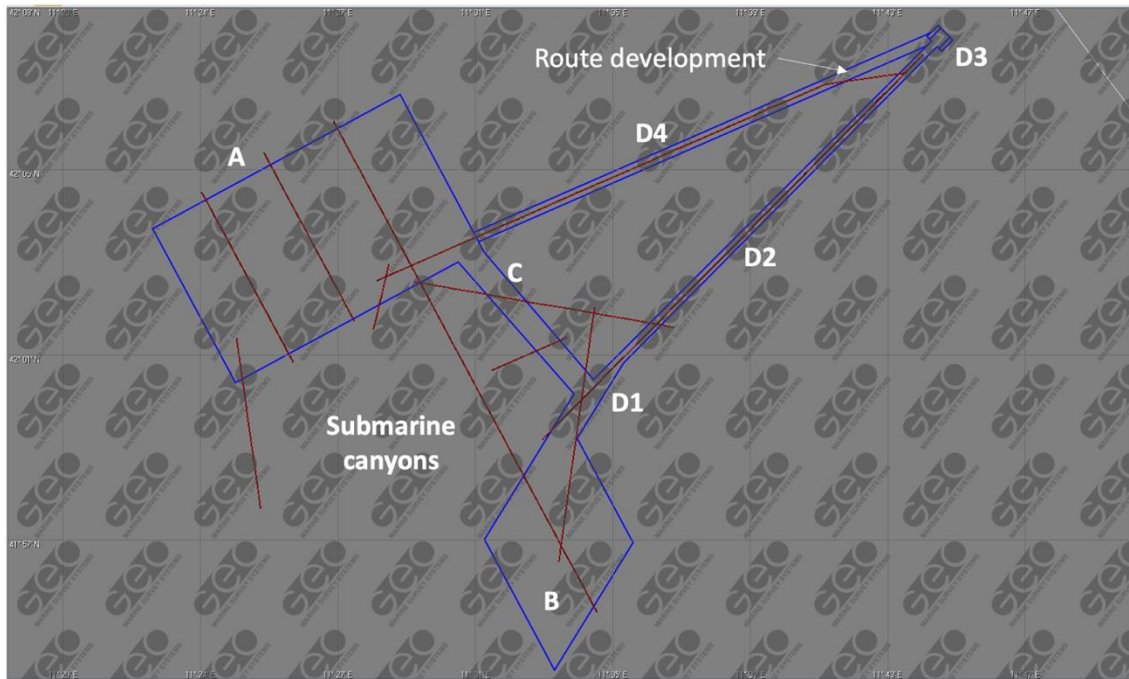


Figure 6.10: Phase II: SBP and SKP extra-work trackplots.
(red line: trackplot area; blue line: survey area)

6.2 VISUAL INSPECTION AND SAMPLING SURVEY

Phase III included both a visual inspection and a sampling survey. The visual inspection was conducted between 2023, March 2nd and 5th (including ROV mobilisation and demobilisation), whereas sampling activities were carried out on 2023, March 12th and 13th.

6.2.1 Collected data

During the **visual inspection**, about 4.950 km of data have been recorded. SD and HD cameras have been used, in addition to a GoPro.

In the nearshore, about 3.7 km of video has been recorded. In this sector, 5 lines were planned, but only 4 lines have been recorded (Figure 6.11).

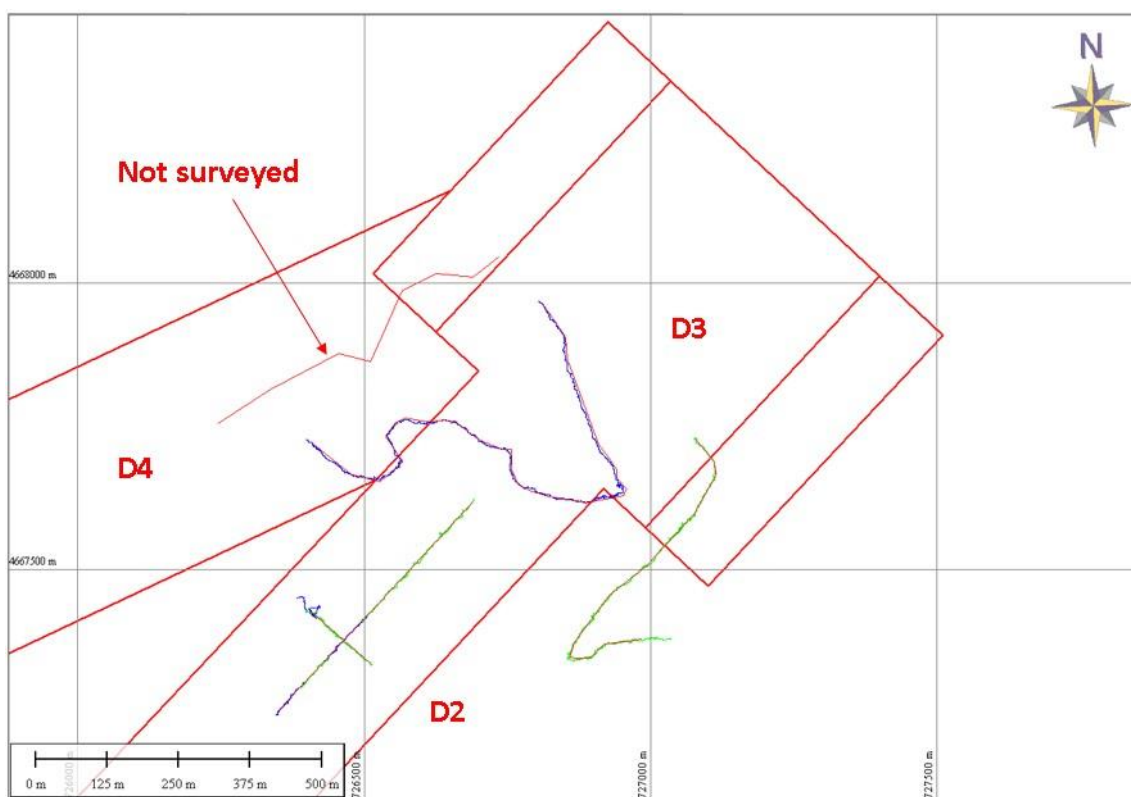


Figure 6.11: Phase III: nearshore ROV trackplots; comparison between planned and surveyed lines. (red line: as planned; blue and green line: as recorded)

In the offshore zone, a specific survey in the target inspection sector (Area A - see also par. 6.1.2) has been performed (about 1.2 km). A regular grid was planned to survey the area, in addition to 4 isolated points located close to the target (Figure 6.12).

During the survey, it was not possible to follow exactly the planned survey due to the marine currents and cause of the unexpected strong asymmetry of the target. For this reason, the actual trackplots show a slight north-westward shift because the onboard technicians tried to follow the real shape of the target. Due to the lack of time, it was not possible to survey the isolated targets (as planned).

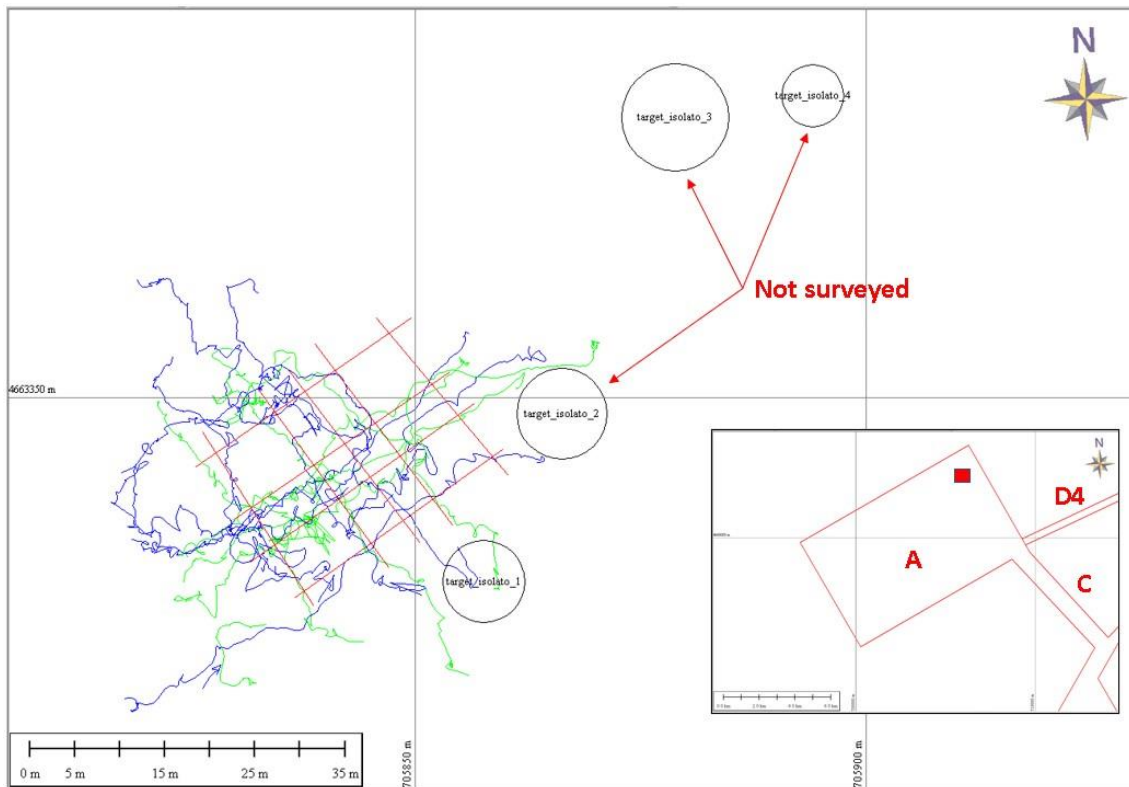


Figure 6.12: Phase III: offshore ROV trackplots; comparison between planned and surveyed lines.
(red line: as planned; blue and green line: as recorded; black ring: isolated target)

The Client proposed **12 sampling points** between the nearshore sector and the shallow part of corridors D2 and D4 (sedimentological sampling, Benthos and ecotoxicological station). The samplings closest to the coastline (TWE_NN1 and TWE_NN2 in Figure 6.13) were rejected because out of the multibeam surveyed sector, whereas all the TWE_001 sampling attempts resulted in an empty grab.

Table 6.2 summarises the sampling activities, whereas Figures 6.13 to 6.16 show the point locations in the survey areas.

Table 6.1: Sampling survey resume.

| ID | TYPE | AS-PLANNED | | AS-DONE | | DEPTH (m) | NOTE |
|----------------|------|------------|----------|-----------|------------|-----------|--------------------------|
| | | E – UTM32 | N- UTM32 | E – UTM32 | N- UTM32 | | |
| TWE_G01 | S | 726798 | 4667769 | - | - | 23 | empty |
| | R1 | | | - | - | | empty |
| | R2 | | | - | - | | empty |
| TWE_G02 | S | 726686 | 4667613 | 726688.36 | 4667614.95 | 32 | |
| | R1 | | | 726688.36 | 4667614.95 | | |
| | R2 | | | 726686.23 | 4667617.14 | | |
| TWE_G03 | S | 726508 | 4667469 | 726504.29 | 4667464.56 | 38 | |
| | R1 | | | 726504.29 | 4667464.56 | | |
| | R2 | | | 726503.47 | 4667475.22 | | |
| TWE_G04 | S | 726202 | 4667148 | 726209.63 | 4667144.57 | 45 | ecotoxicological station |
| | R1 | | | 726209.63 | 4667144.57 | | |
| | R2 | | | - | - | | empty |
| | R2_A | | | - | - | | empty |
| TWE_G05 | S | 726198 | 4667091 | 726198.42 | 4667090.28 | 45 | |
| | R1 | | | 726202.01 | 4667088.90 | | |
| | R2 | | | 726198.99 | 4667091.82 | | |
| TWE_G06 | S | 725727 | 4666587 | 725734.52 | 4666581.42 | 50 | |
| | R1 | | | 725724.81 | 4666583.16 | | |
| | R2 | | | 725727.53 | 4666586.66 | | |
| TWE_G07 | S | 724067 | 4666302 | 724071.46 | 4666306.29 | 58 | ecotoxicological station |
| | R1 | | | 724071.46 | 4666306.29 | | |
| | R2 | | | 724073.06 | 4666309.54 | | |
| TWE_G08 | S | 724629 | 4665413 | 724627.07 | 4665416.48 | 57 | ecotoxicological station |
| | R1 | | | 724627.07 | 4665416.48 | | |
| | R2 | | | 724629.42 | 4665413.27 | | |
| TWE_G09 | S | 723448 | 4664149 | 723448.47 | 4664154.30 | 71 | |
| | R1 | | | 723448.47 | 4664154.30 | | |
| | R2 | | | 723446.39 | 4664151.09 | | |
| TWE_G10 | S | 722375 | 4665919 | 722369.84 | 4665923.70 | 70 | |
| | R1 | | | 722369.84 | 4665923.70 | | |
| | R2 | | | 722372.18 | 4665919.89 | | |

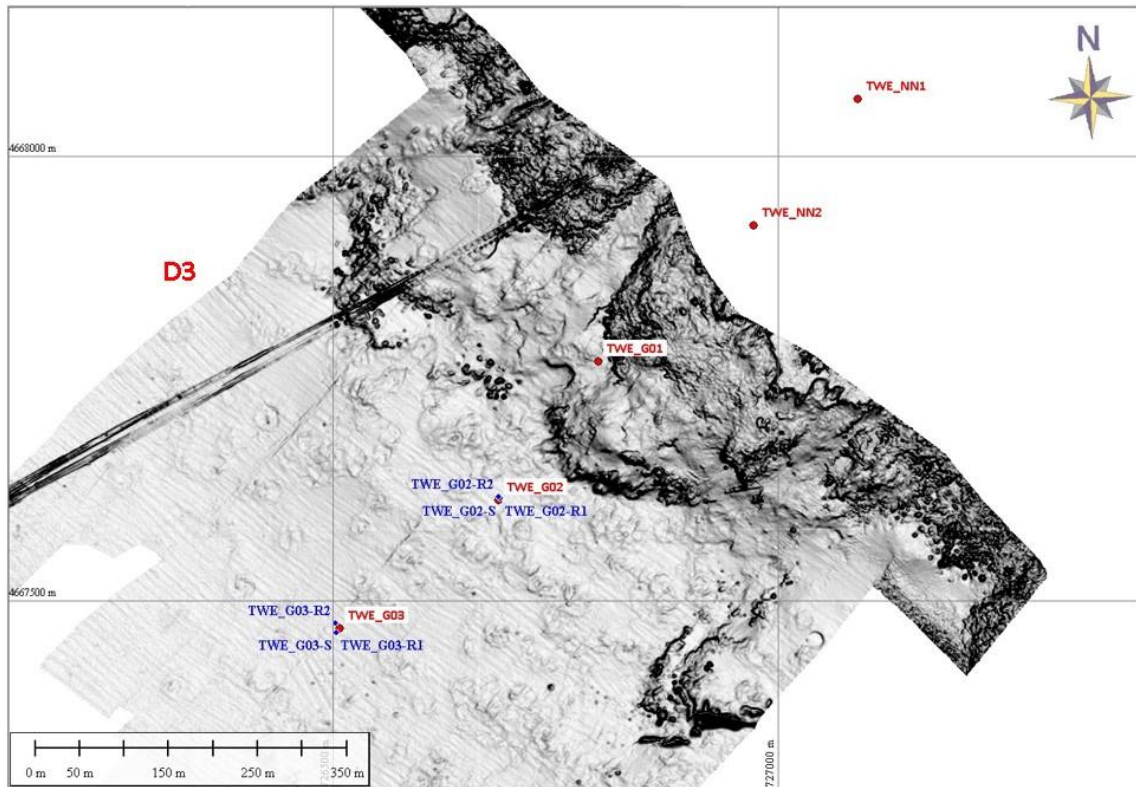


Figure 6.13: Phase III: sampling location in the nearshore sector.
(red point: as planned; blue point: as done sampling)

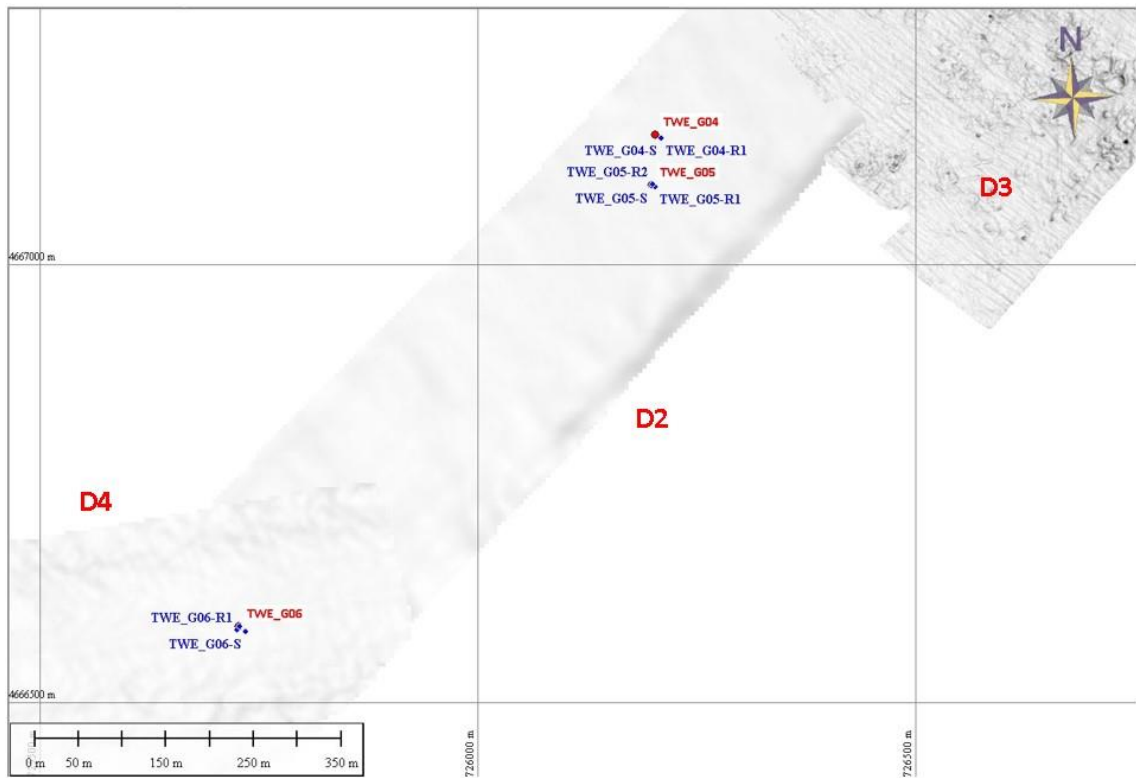


Figure 6.14: Phase III: sampling location in the shallow sector of corridor D2.
(red point: as planned; blue point: as done sampling)

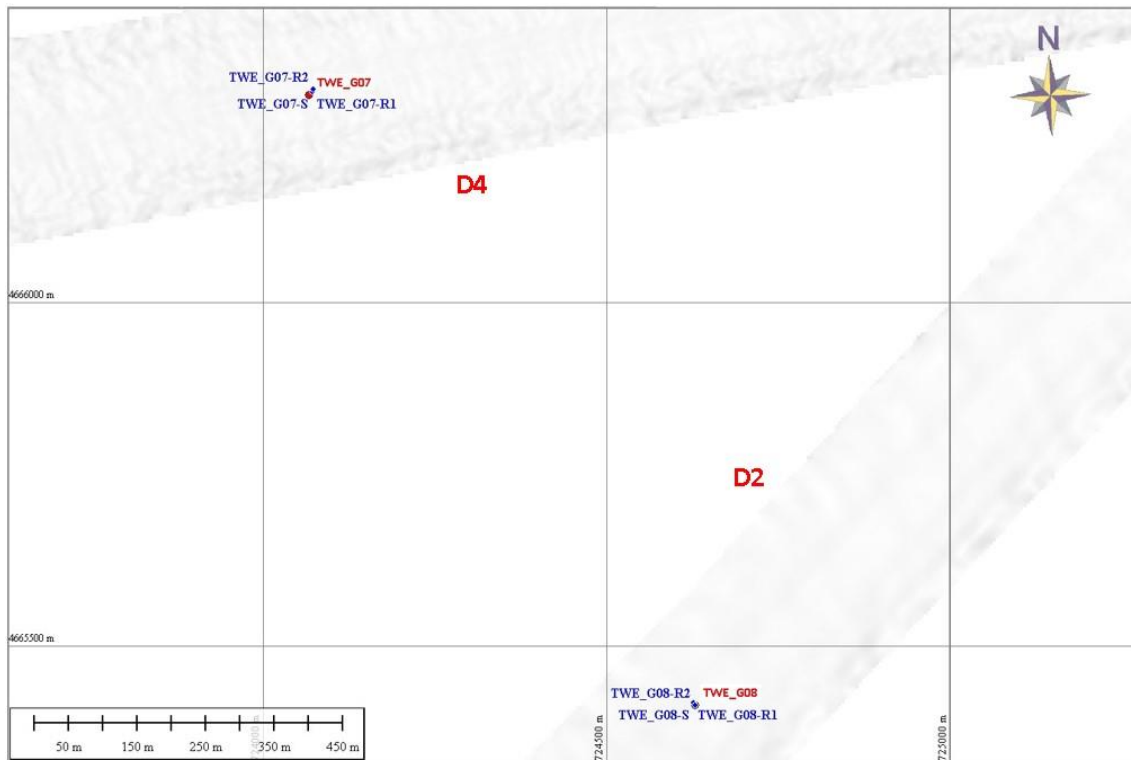


Figure 6.15: Phase III: sampling location in the distal sector of corridor D2 and D4.
(red point: as planned; blue point: as done sampling).

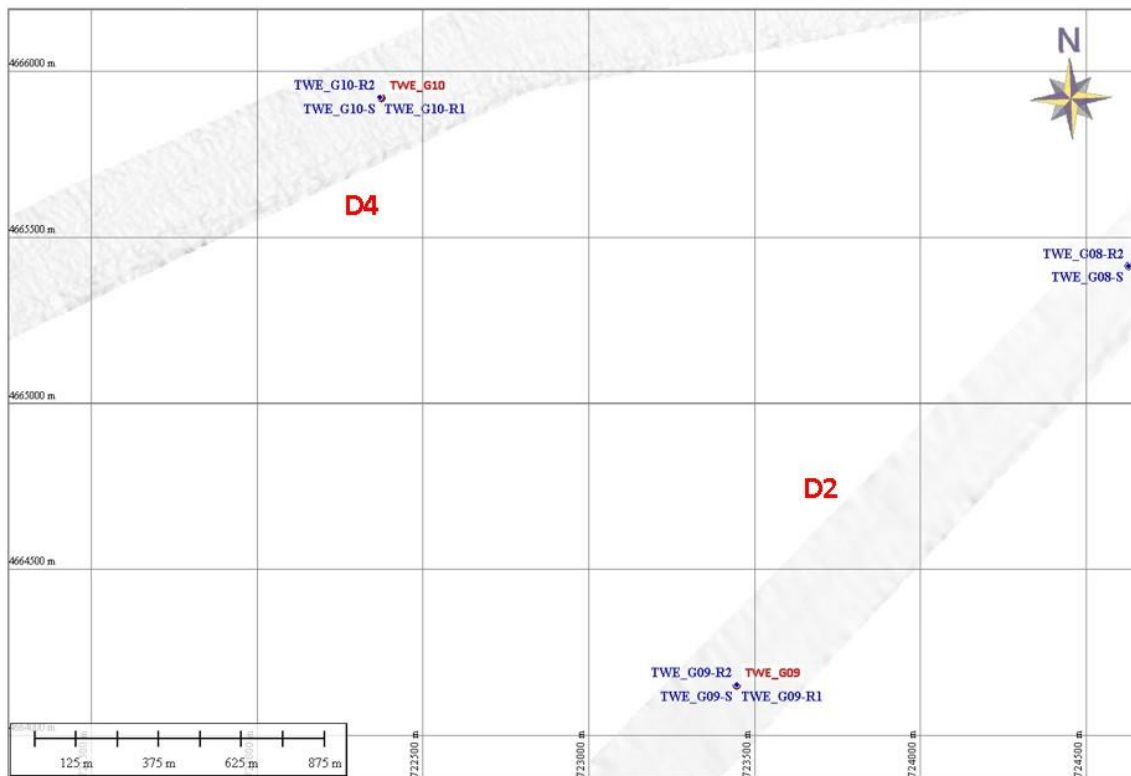


Figure 6.16: Phase III: sampling location in the distal sector of corridor D2 and D4.
(red point: as planned; blue point: as done sampling)

7. CALIBRATIONS

7.1 USBL CALIBRATION

The USBL Calibration was performed on 2022, Nov. 25th; the results are reported below.

USBL Calibration Utility 25/11/2022 09:02:46 Page 1 of 5

Least Squares

LEAST SQUARES DEFINITIONS

Databases

C:\Users\User\QPS-Data\Projects\P_22040-7SWP_Tyrrhenian_SUR

| | | |
|---------------------|------------|----------|
| 0022 - E-W_1 - 0001 | 11/25/2022 | 07:34:44 |
| 0024 - E-W_2 - 0001 | 11/25/2022 | 07:45:06 |
| 0025 - D_2 - 0001 | 11/25/2022 | 07:51:34 |
| 0026 - D_1 - 0001 | 11/25/2022 | 07:56:24 |
| 0027 - N-S_1 - 0001 | 11/25/2022 | 08:03:25 |
| 0028 - N-S_2 - 0001 | 11/25/2022 | 08:09:24 |
| 0029 - N-S_2 - 0001 | 11/25/2022 | 08:13:25 |
| 0030 - E-W_2 - 0001 | 11/25/2022 | 08:20:59 |
| 0031 - D_2 - 0001 | 11/25/2022 | 08:25:45 |
| 0032 - N-S_1 - 0001 | 11/25/2022 | 08:35:33 |
| 0033 - D_1 - 0001 | 11/25/2022 | 08:41:47 |
| 0034 - E-W_1 - 0001 | 11/25/2022 | 08:49:04 |

Properties

| | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| Object Name | ORCAII | Reference Point | USBL |
| USBL System | USBL | Target Node | SSS_Beacon |
| Transducer Node | USBL | VRU System | Priority |
| Gyro System | Priority | Computation | Applanix POSITION |
| Echosounder | Manual | | |

Statistics

| | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| Number of USBL Observations | 1646 | 100 % |
| Number of Used Observations | 1565 | 95 % |
| Number of Disabled Observations | 81 | 4 % |

LEAST SQUARES SETTINGS

USBL Observations

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| Alignment Corrections | No Corrections |
| Reference Point | Actual USBL Transducer |
| Sound Velocity | Calibrated Sound Velocity |
| Computation Parameters | Scale, Angles (Roll, Pitch, Heading) |
| Standard Deviations | Scaled Calibration Standard Deviations |

Least Squares

LEAST SQUARES RESULTS

Computation Results

| Parameter | Value | SD |
|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Scale Factor | 0.98921 | 0.01558 |
| Roll Angle | 0.385 ° | 1.245 ° |
| Pitch Angle | -0.361 ° | 0.985 ° |
| Heading Angle | 0.890 ° | 1.019 ° |

Target Node Position

| Coordinate | Value | SD |
|-------------|---------------------|--------------|
| Easting TP | 729678.03 m | N/A m |
| Northing TP | 4658683.00 m | N/A m |
| Height TP | -47.84 m | N/A m |

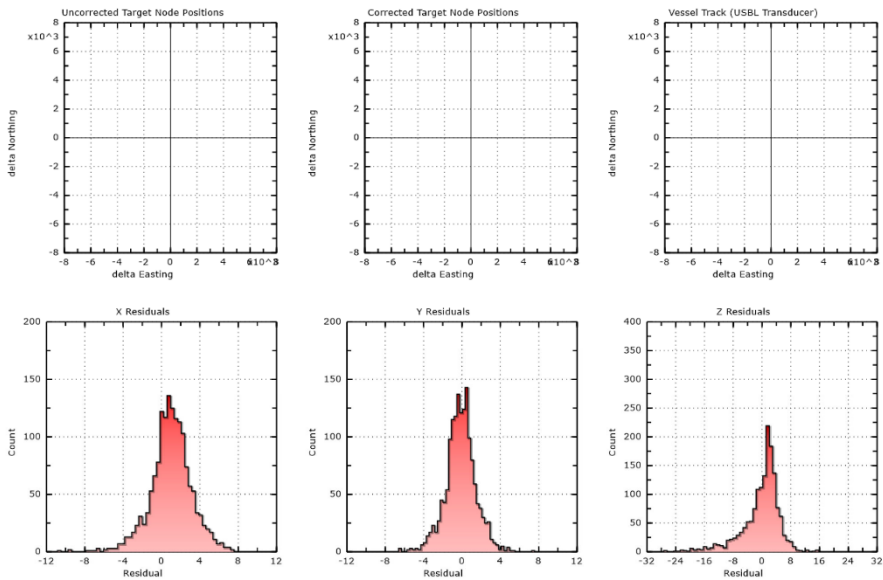
Target Nodes

Known Target Node Positions

| Name | Easting | Northing | Height |
|---------------------|---------|----------|--------|
| None Defined | | | |

Least Squares

LEAST SQUARES GRAPHS



Graph Origin

| Coordinate | Value |
|------------|--------|
| Easting | 0.00 m |
| Northing | 0.00 m |
| Height | 0.00 m |

Calibrated Target Node Position

Sound Velocity

USBL Observations

| Sound Velocity | Calibrated Sound Velocity |
|----------------|---------------------------|
|----------------|---------------------------|

USBL Calibration Results

| Parameter | Value | Factor |
|---------------------|-------------|---------|
| Calibration Results | 1503.59 m/s | 0.98921 |
| Manually Set Values | N/A | |

QINSy Database Settings

| Parameter | Value | Factor |
|----------------------|-------------|---------|
| System-Used Velocity | 1520.00 m/s | 1.00000 |
| Calibrated Velocity | 1520.00 m/s | 1.00000 |
| 0022 - E-W_1 - 0001 | | |
| 0024 - E-W_2 - 0001 | | |
| 0025 - D_2 - 0001 | | |
| 0026 - D_1 - 0001 | | |
| 0027 - N-S_1 - 0001 | | |
| 0028 - N-S_2 - 0001 | | |
| 0029 - N-S_2 - 0001 | | |
| 0030 - E-W_2 - 0001 | | |
| 0031 - D_2 - 0001 | | |
| 0032 - N-S_1 - 0001 | | |
| 0033 - D_1 - 0001 | | |
| 0034 - E-W_1 - 0001 | | |

Alignments

USBL Calibration Results

| Parameter | Value | SD |
|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Scale Factor | 0.98921 | 0.01558 |
| Roll Angle | 0.385 ° | 1.245 ° |
| Pitch Angle | -0.361 ° | 0.985 ° |
| Heading Angle | 0.890 ° | 1.019 ° |
| Offset X | 0.00 m | N/A m |
| Offset Y | 0.00 m | N/A m |
| Offset Z | 0.00 m | N/A m |
| Easting TP | 0.00 m | N/A m |
| Northing TP | 0.00 m | N/A m |
| Height TP | 0.00 m | N/A m |

USBL Target Node Positions

| Error Ellipse | 95 % | SD |
|--------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| Easting Center | 729677.68 m | 1.81 m |
| Northing Center | 4658683.28 m | 2.01 m |
| Semi-Major Axis | 4.94 m | 2.02 m |
| Semi-Minor Axis | 4.40 m | 1.80 m |
| Azimuth Major Axis | 13.508 ° | |
| Grid Scale East | 1.00025 | |
| Grid Scale North | 1.00025 | |

QINSy Database Settings

| Parameter | Value | SD |
|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Scale Factor | 1.00000 | N/A |
| Roll Angle | 0.000 ° | 0.050 ° |
| Pitch Angle | 0.000 ° | 0.050 ° |
| Heading Angle | 0.000 ° | 0.500 ° |
| 0022 - E-W_1 - 0001 | | |
| 0024 - E-W_2 - 0001 | | |
| 0025 - D_2 - 0001 | | |
| 0026 - D_1 - 0001 | | |
| 0027 - N-S_1 - 0001 | | |
| 0028 - N-S_2 - 0001 | | |
| 0029 - N-S_2 - 0001 | | |
| 0030 - E-W_2 - 0001 | | |
| 0031 - D_2 - 0001 | | |
| 0032 - N-S_1 - 0001 | | |
| 0033 - D_1 - 0001 | | |
| 0034 - E-W_1 - 0001 | | |

7.2 GYRO VERIFICATION

The M/B Orca II gyro have been verified using the GAMS method, consisting in recording the gyro value while the vessel is performing and eight shape at constant speed. The system is computing then the value against the reciprocal position of the two antennae.

Table 7.1: Gyro correction summary

| | | |
|--|---------------------------|---------------|
| Heading Alignment Online | Heading Error RMS: | 0.022° |
| Updated values (m): | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stbd: -1.19 • Fwd: 4.73 • Down: 0.69 • Separation: 4.93 | | |

7.3 MULTIBEAM ECHO SOUNDER

Calibration of Norbit Winghead multibeam was performed at a seabed characterized by the presence of a topographic high to record calibration lines for time, pitch and heading; a flat bottom was selected for the roll.

At the beginning of the job (Nov. 2022), two different MBES Calibration have been done due to problems with the pole. A new calibration was performed on Feb. 2023, when the survey was restarted after Christmas Time.

The results are reported in tables and figures below.

Table 7.2: MBES calibration results (2022, Nov.24th).

| Date | Pitch Error (°) | Roll Error (°) | Heading Error (°) |
|------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 24/11/2022 | -0.508 | 0.440 | -0.600 |

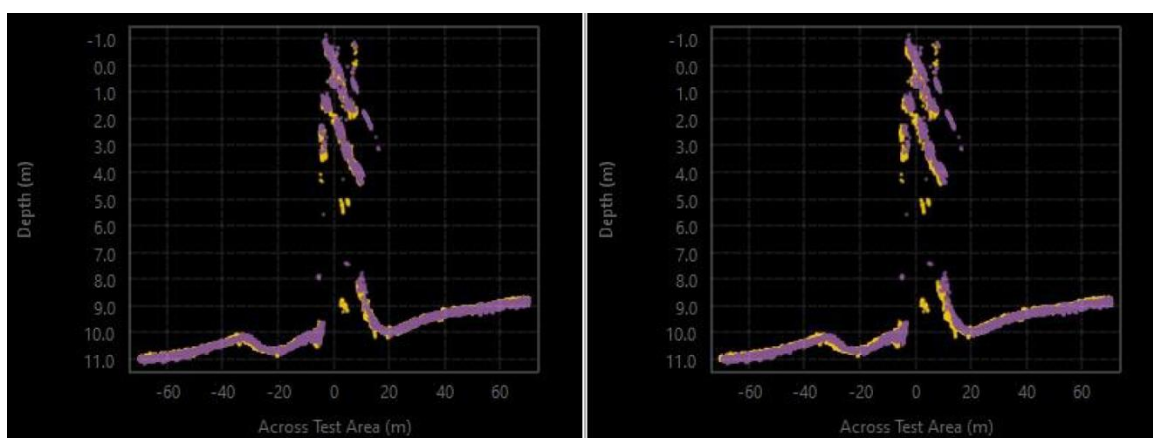


Figure 7.1: Pitch Calibration - before correction left and after correction right (2022, Nov.24th).

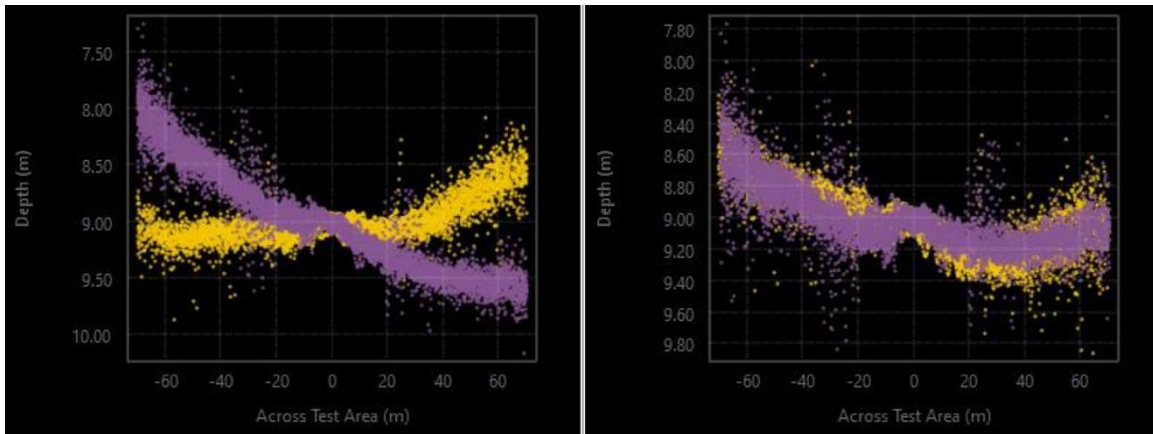


Figure 7.2: Roll Calibration - before correction left and after correction right (2022, Nov.24th).

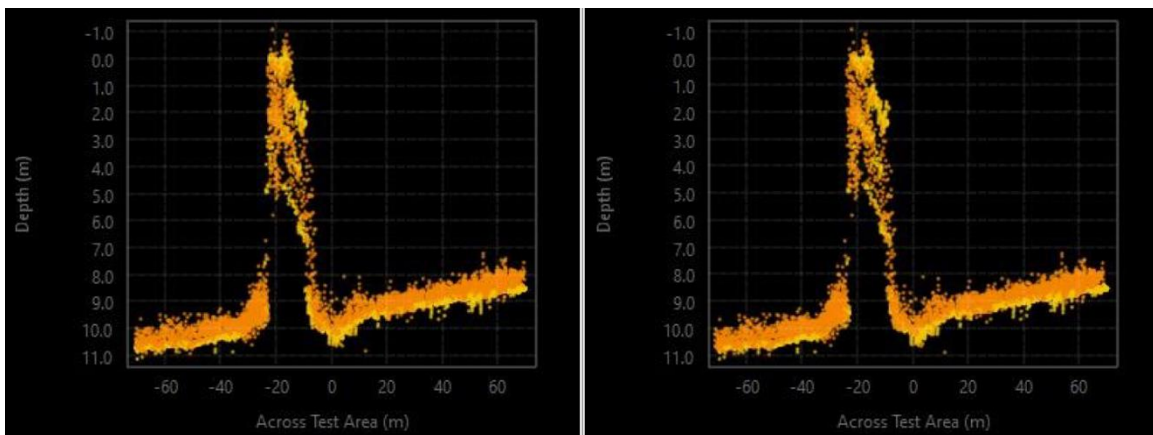


Figure 7.3: Heading Calibration - before correction left and after correction right (2022, Nov.24th).

Table 7.3: MBES calibration results (2022, Nov.28th).

| Date | Pitch Error (°) | Roll Error (°) | Heading Error (°) |
|------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 28/11/2022 | 0.265 | 0.280 | 0.616 |

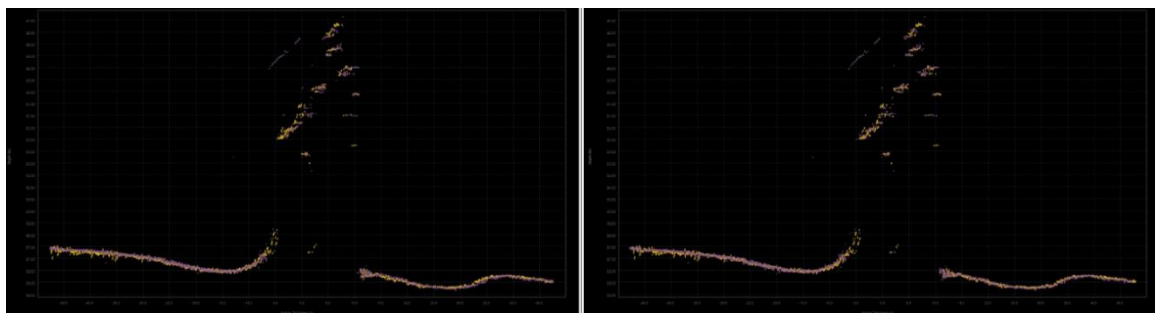


Figure 7.4: Pitch Calibration - before correction left and after correction right (2022, Nov.28th).

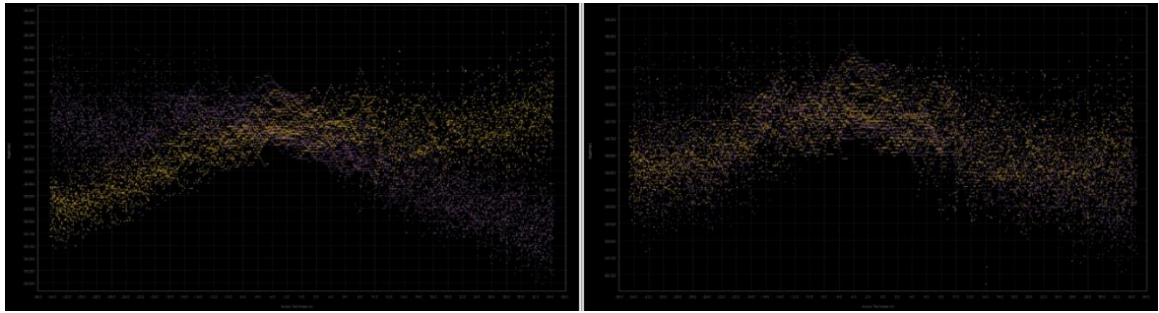


Figure 7.5: Roll Calibration - before correction left and after correction right (2022, Nov.28th).

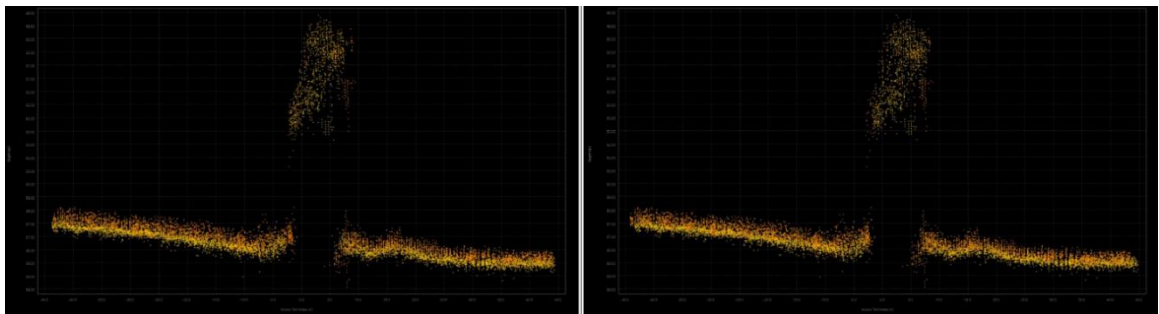


Figure 7.6: Heading Calibration - before correction left and after correction right (2022, Nov.28th).

Table 7.4: MBES calibration results (2023, Feb.2nd).

| Date | Pitch Error (°) | Roll Error (°) | Heading Error (°) |
|------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 02/02/2023 | 0.555 | 0.248 | 4.132 |

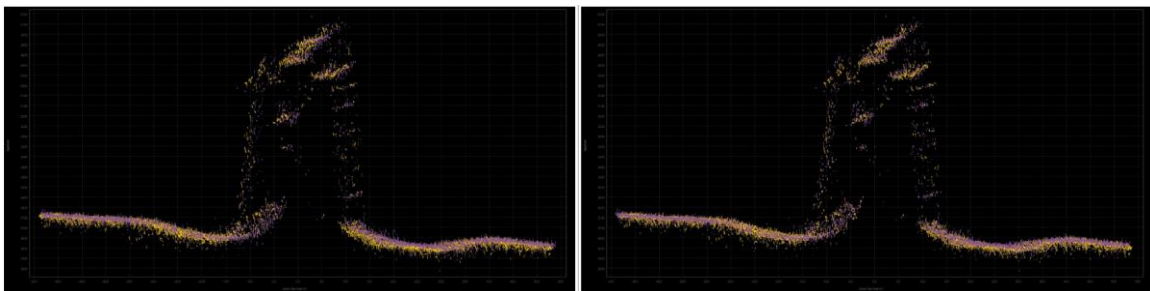


Figure 7.7: Pitch Calibration - before correction left and after correction right (2023, Feb.2nd).

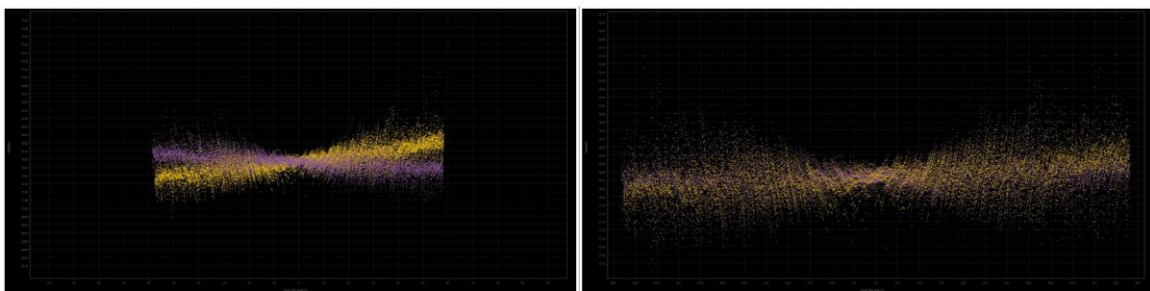


Figure 7.8: Roll Calibration - before correction left and after correction right (2023, Feb.2nd).

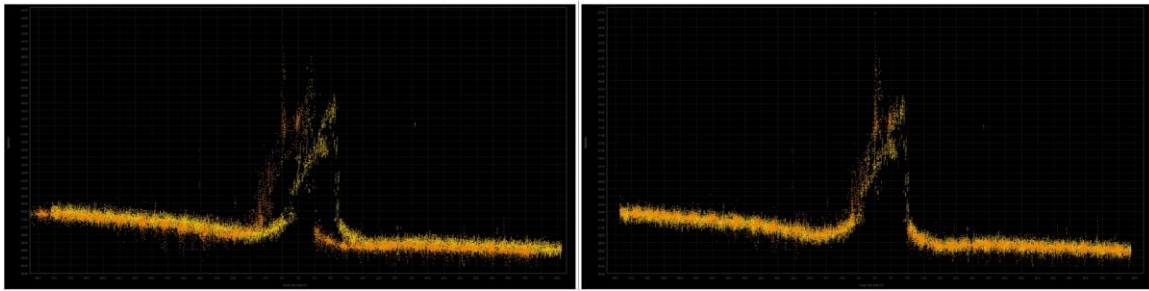


Figure 7.9: Heading Calibration - before correction left and after correction right (2023, Feb.2nd).

7.4 SIDE SCAN SONAR DRY & WET TEST

The SSS channels have been tested on deck with the Rub-Test on each channel. Once done and verified the towfish has been tested in the water confirming its operativity.



Figure 7.10: Side Scan Sonar Wet-Test (2022, Nov. 20th).

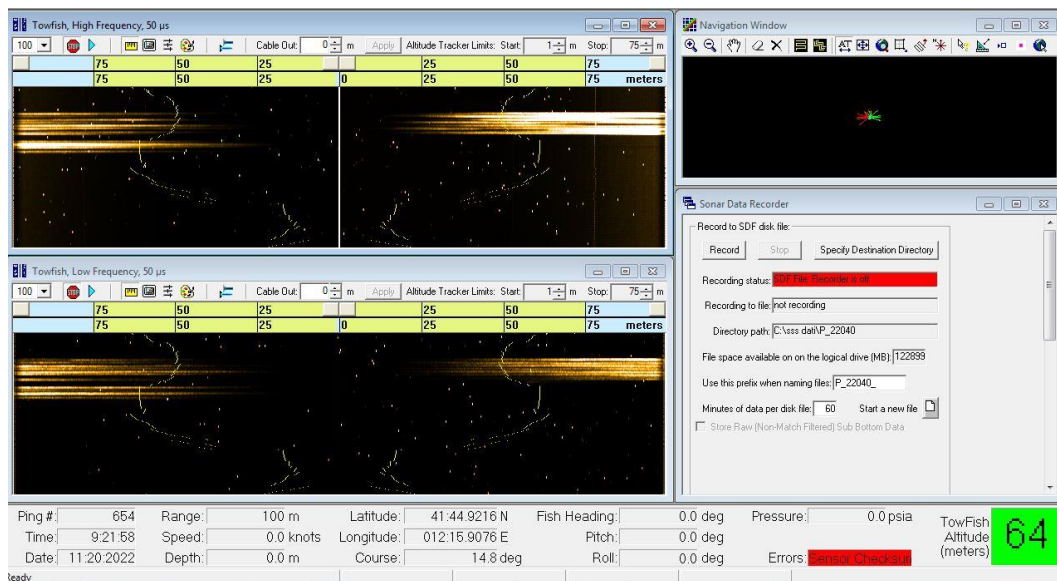


Figure 7.11: Side Scan Sonar Rub-Test (2022, Nov. 20th).

7.5 MAGNETOMETER DRY TEST

The magnetometer has been tested on deck. The results are shown below.

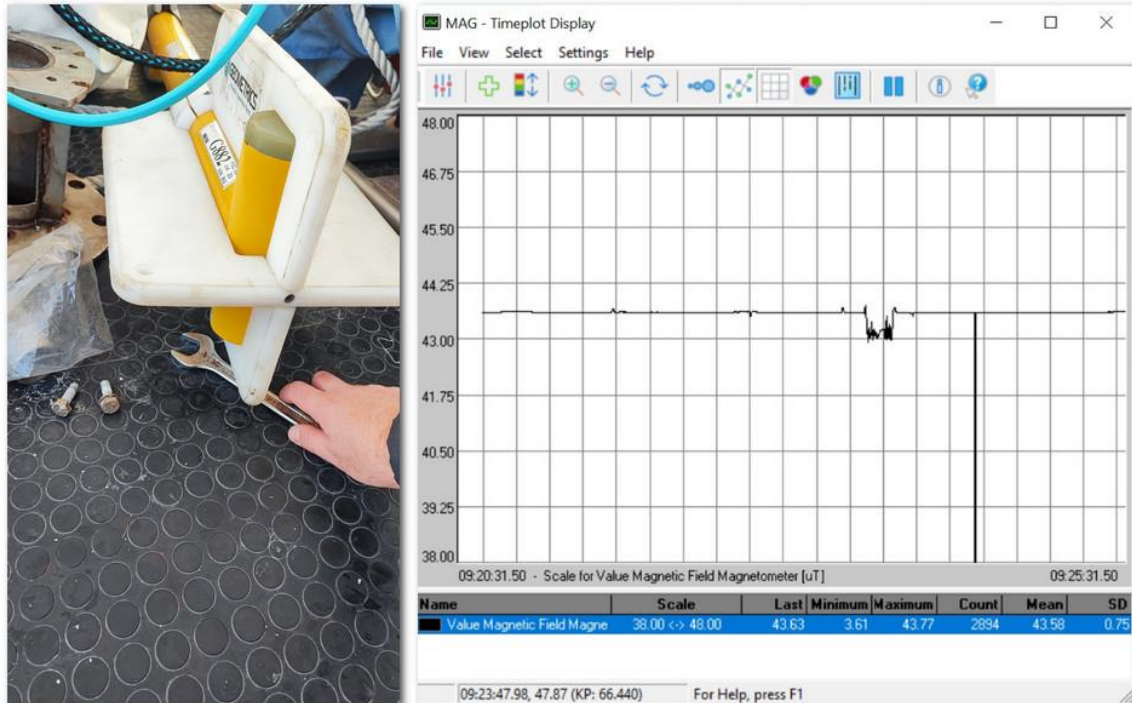


Figure 7.12: Magnetometer Dry-Test (2022, Nov. 20th).

8. QC AND WORKFLOW PROCESSING

8.1 SOFTWARE

The following is a list of the software used to process the data:

Table 8.1: Post-processing software.

| Software | Version | Data |
|------------------------------------|----------------|--|
| QPS QIMERA | 2.4.3 | MBES, SVP |
| Chesapeake SonarWiz | 7.09.04 x64 | SSS, Magnetometer, Sub-bottom Profiler |
| GeoMarine GeoSuite AllWorks | 2.6.6815.16220 | Sub-bottom Profiler, Sparker |

8.2 MULTIBEAM ECHO SOUNDER

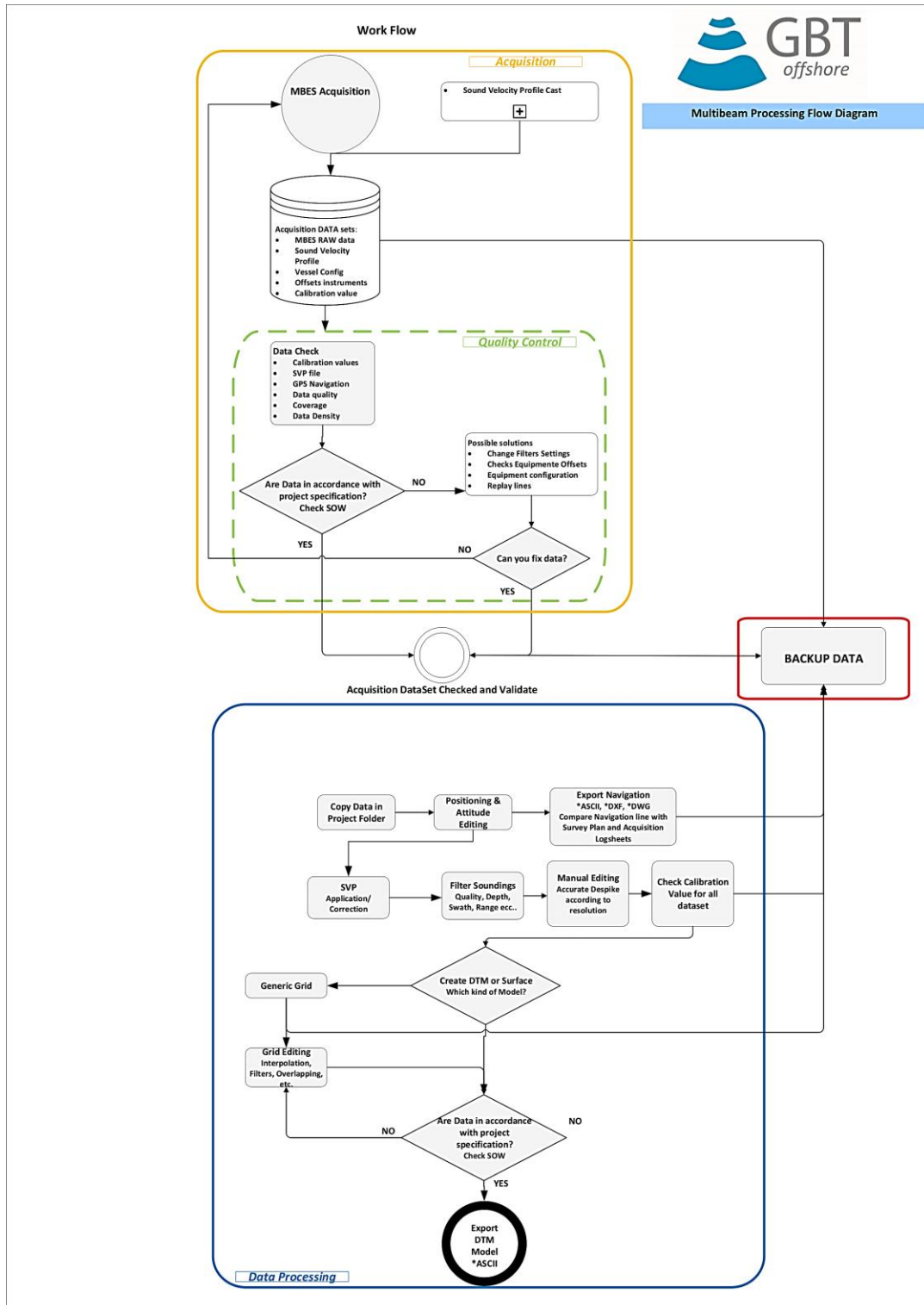


Figure 8.1: Multibeam Processing Flow Chart

8.3 SIDE SCAN SONAR

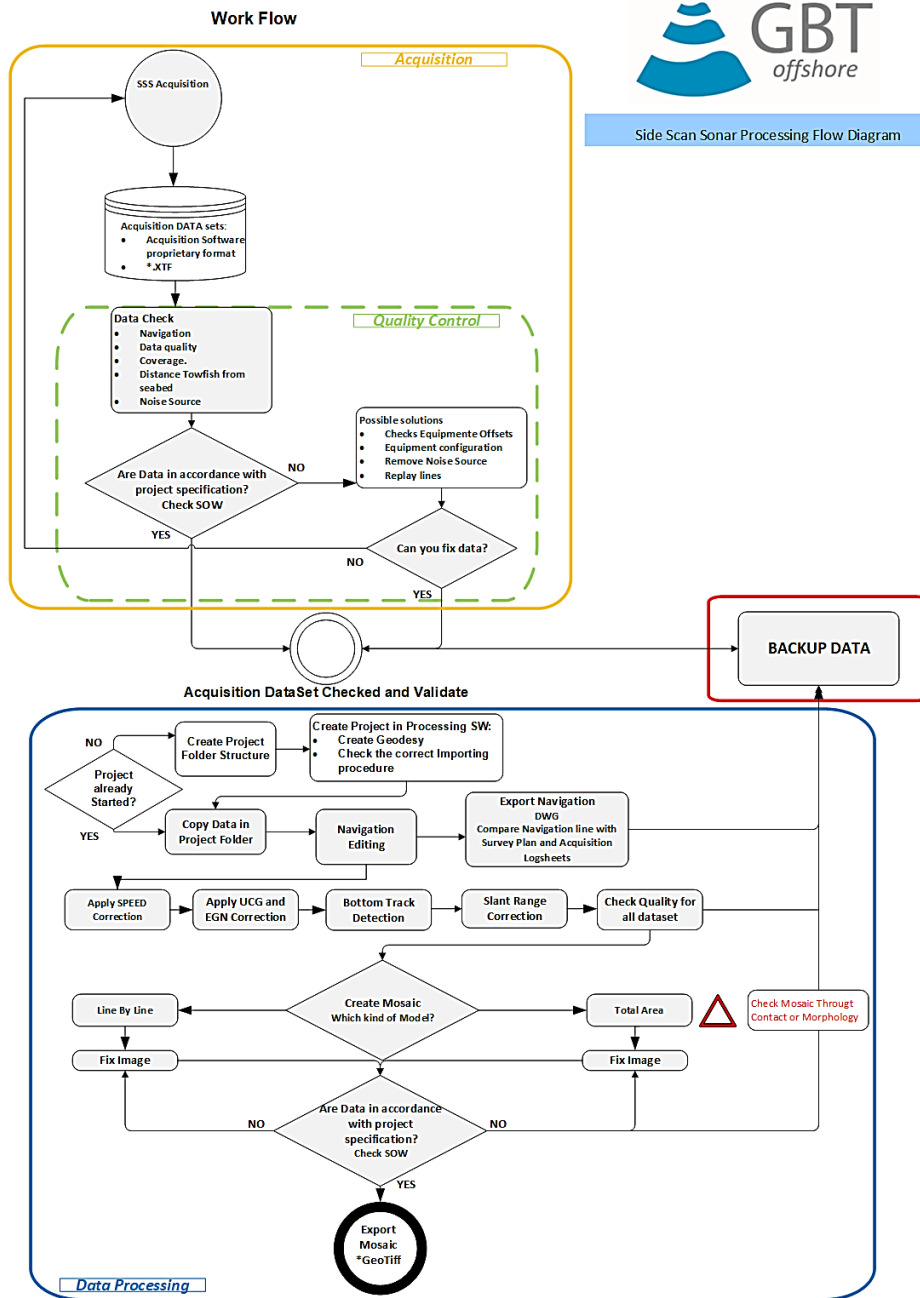


Figure 8.2: Side Scan Sonar Processing Flow Chart

8.4 MAGNETOMETER

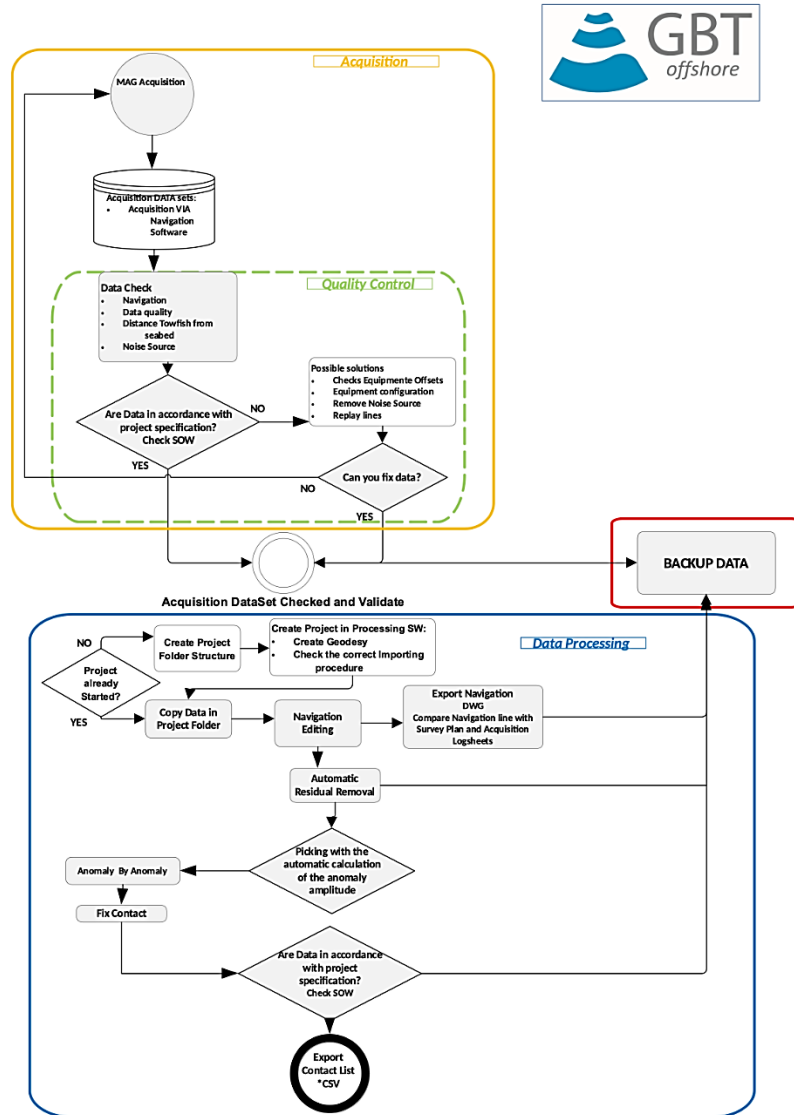


Figure 8.3: Magnetometer Processing Flow Chart

8.5 SUB-BOTTOM PROFILER AND SPARKER

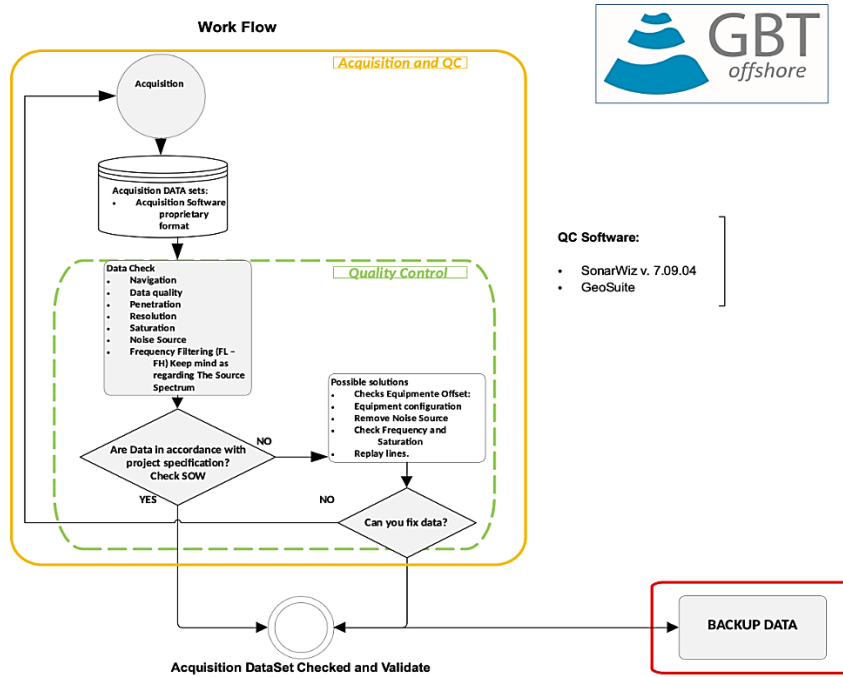


Figure 8.4: Sub Bottom Profiler and Sparker Processing Flow Chart

Seismic data were delivered as raw. GBT provided an accurate QC of records, but the processing has been finalized by CoNISMa (National Inter-University Consortium for Marine Sciences).

9. DELIVERABLES

In this chapter are listed the deliverables issued by GBT. It is important to highlight that GBT provided only processed (MBES), pre-processed (MAG, SPK, SSS) or raw data (SBP), not interpreted data.

All data were uploaded by GBT into a dedicated remote folder. The samplings were consigned to the CoNISMa representative.

9.1 MULTIBEAM

About the multibeam data, both ASCII files (XYZ) and GeoTIFF were delivered. The A, B, C, D1, and D2 areas have been issued with 5 m resolution, whereas 1m for D3 (nearshore). In Figures 9.1 and 9.2 are shown DTMs for sectors A and D3.

The nearshore sector shows slight waves (about 5 cm) connected with the bad weather during the acquisition time, but congruent with IHO special order.

All data are referred to the LAT.

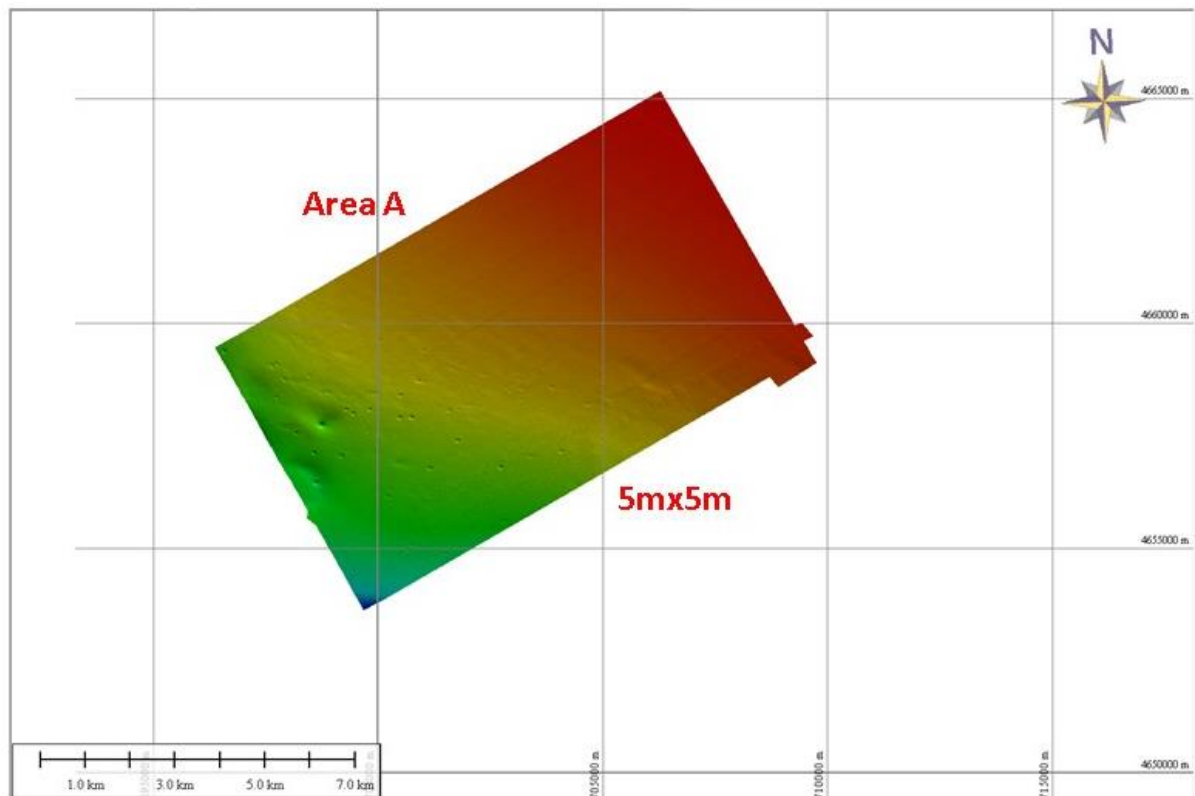


Figure 9.1: MBES overview: Area A (5x5m).

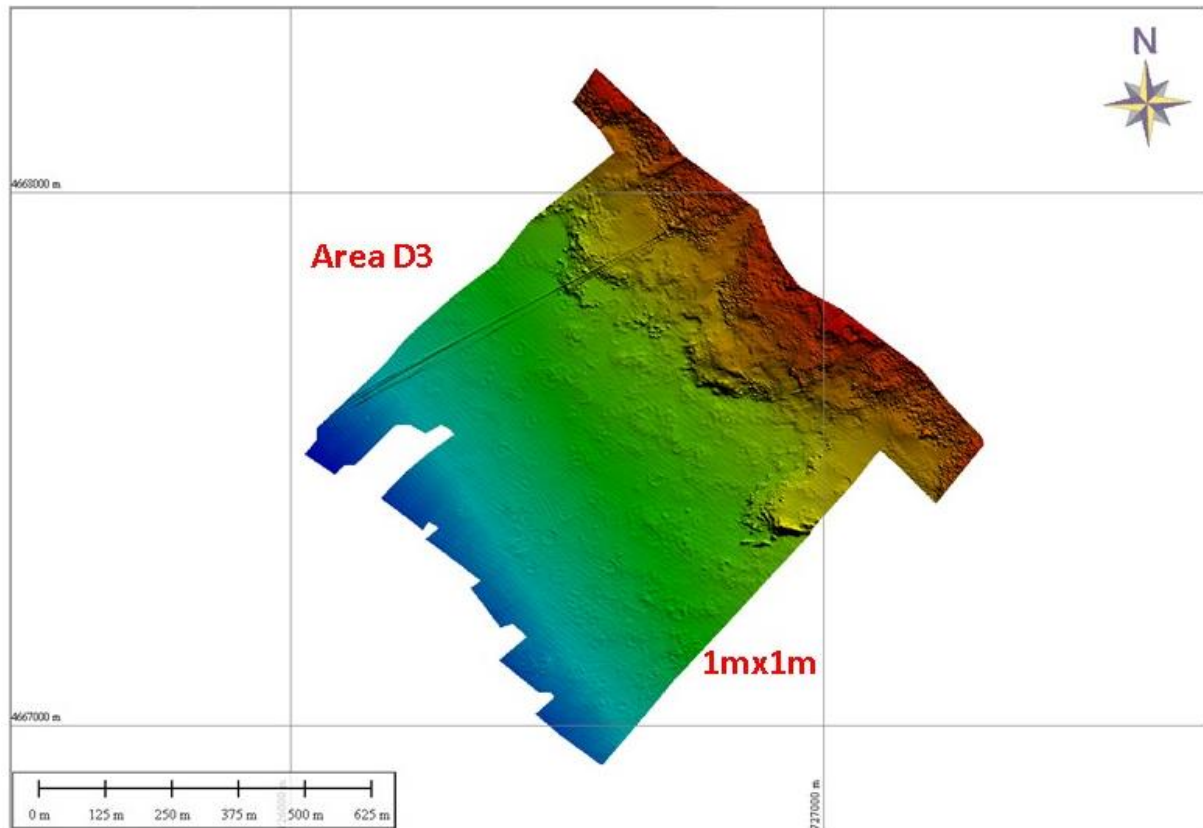


Figure 9.2: MBES overview: Area D3 (1x1m).

9.2 SIDE SCAN SONAR

Side Scan Sonar has been processed by SonarWiz (see also par. 8.1) and 5 high-frequency data projects and 5 low-frequency data projects have been built and delivered (Figures 9.3 and 9.4). The low-frequency projects include magnetometer data.

The areas in the projects were split as follows: A+C+D4 (depth sector), B, D1+D2, D3, and D4; each project includes all the XTF recorded, and only the low-frequency data have been used to build the mosaics. All data have been pre-processed and 5 m resolution mosaics were exported, with the exception of sector D3 (nearshore) where the collected data (range of 75 m per channel instead 300 m) allow to export 0.2 m resolution mosaic.

In addition to the mosaics (GeoTIFF format), pre-processed XTF (HF and LF) were exported and uploaded into the remote folder.

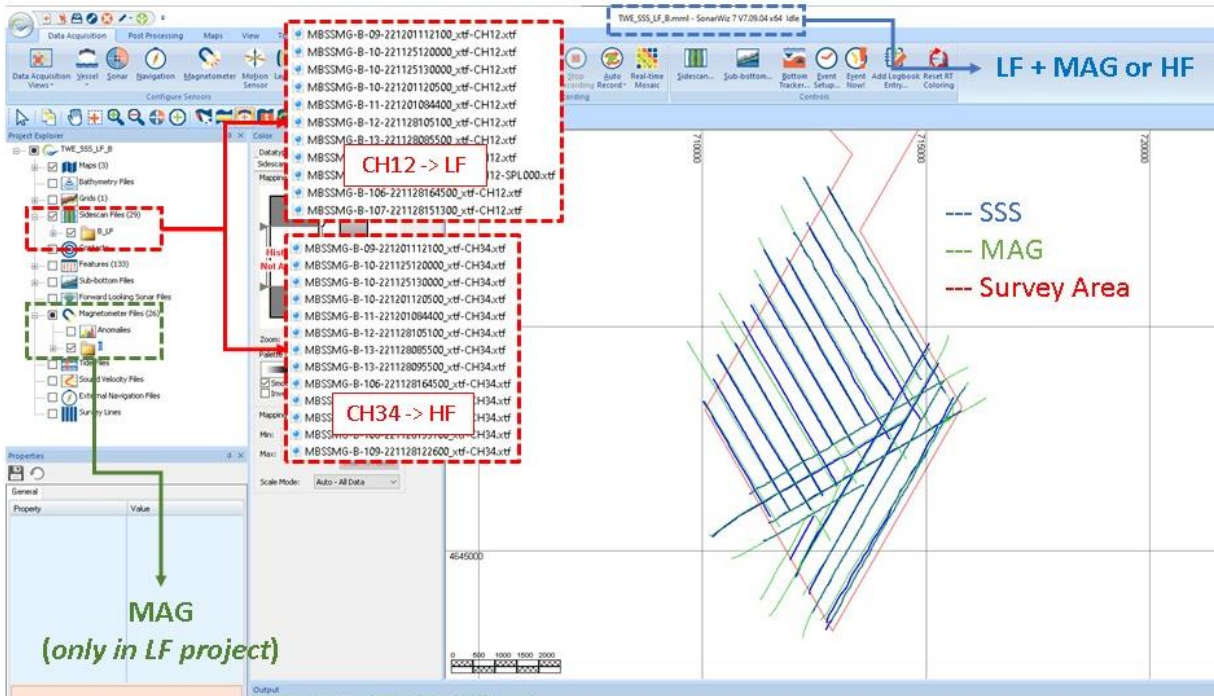


Figure 9.3: SonarWiz project for SSS.

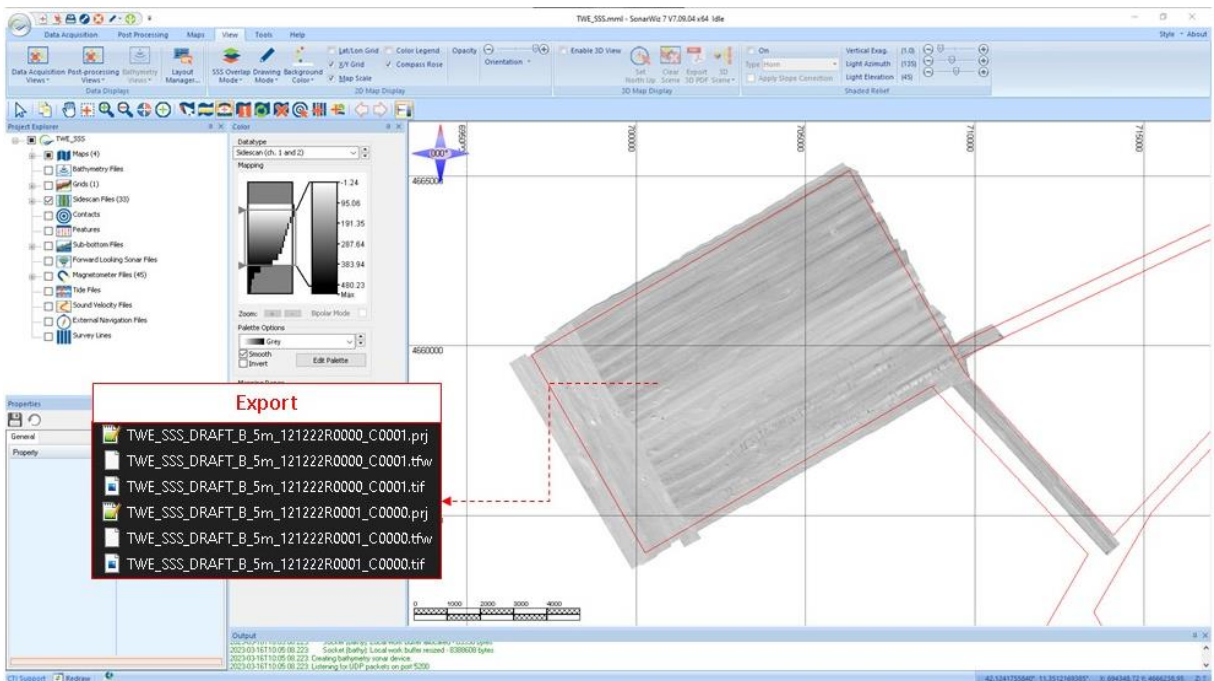


Figure 9.4: SonarWiz project for SSS.

To optimize the running of SonarWiz projects on different PCs, it is recommended to open the .mml file included in the project directory (Figure 9.5) with an ASCII reader and by the find&replace tool change the root from where the software will upload the project files.

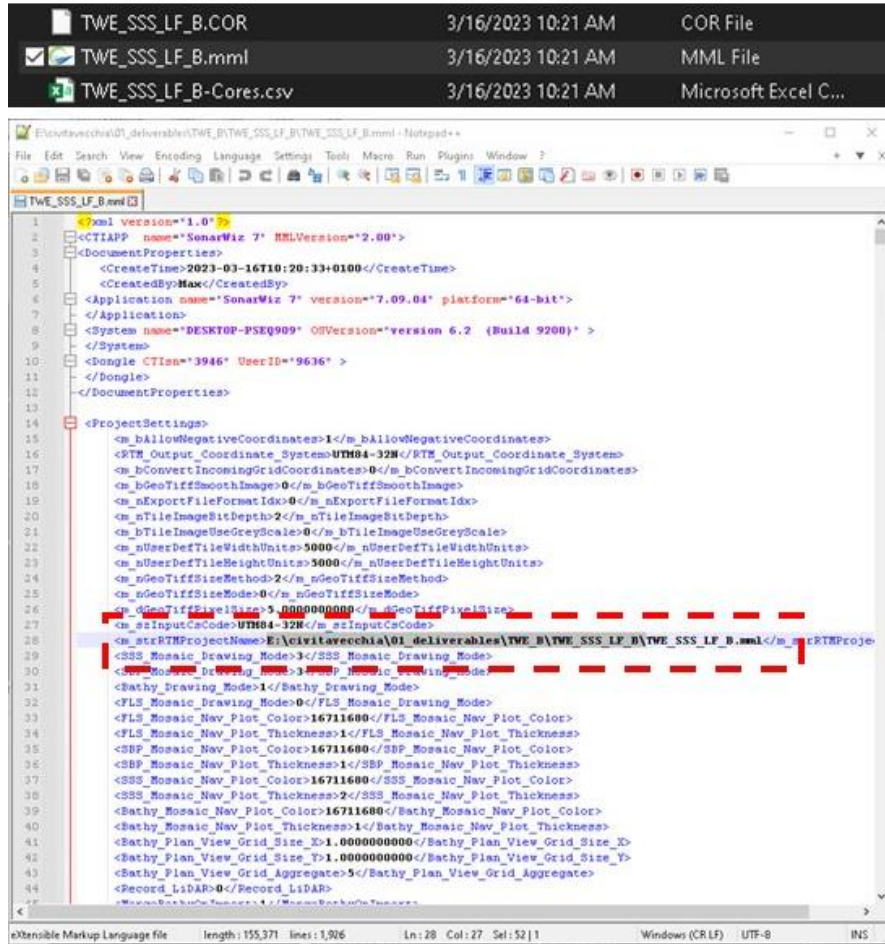


Figure 9.5: SonarWiz project setting.

Finally, about the HF dataset, it is important to highlight that lines result in a very limited range extension: because of the presence of strong noise and loosing of signal in the external part of the channels, during pre-processing the range was trimmed at about 100-130 m.

9.3 MAGNETOMETER

Magnetometer data have been pre-processed by SonarWiz (see also par. 8.1) and are available in the LF projects, as previously described.

In addition to the available data in the projects, an ASCII file for each record has been exported and uploaded to the remote folder (Figure 9.6); these files consist of X, Y, and gamma (nT) comma-separated text.

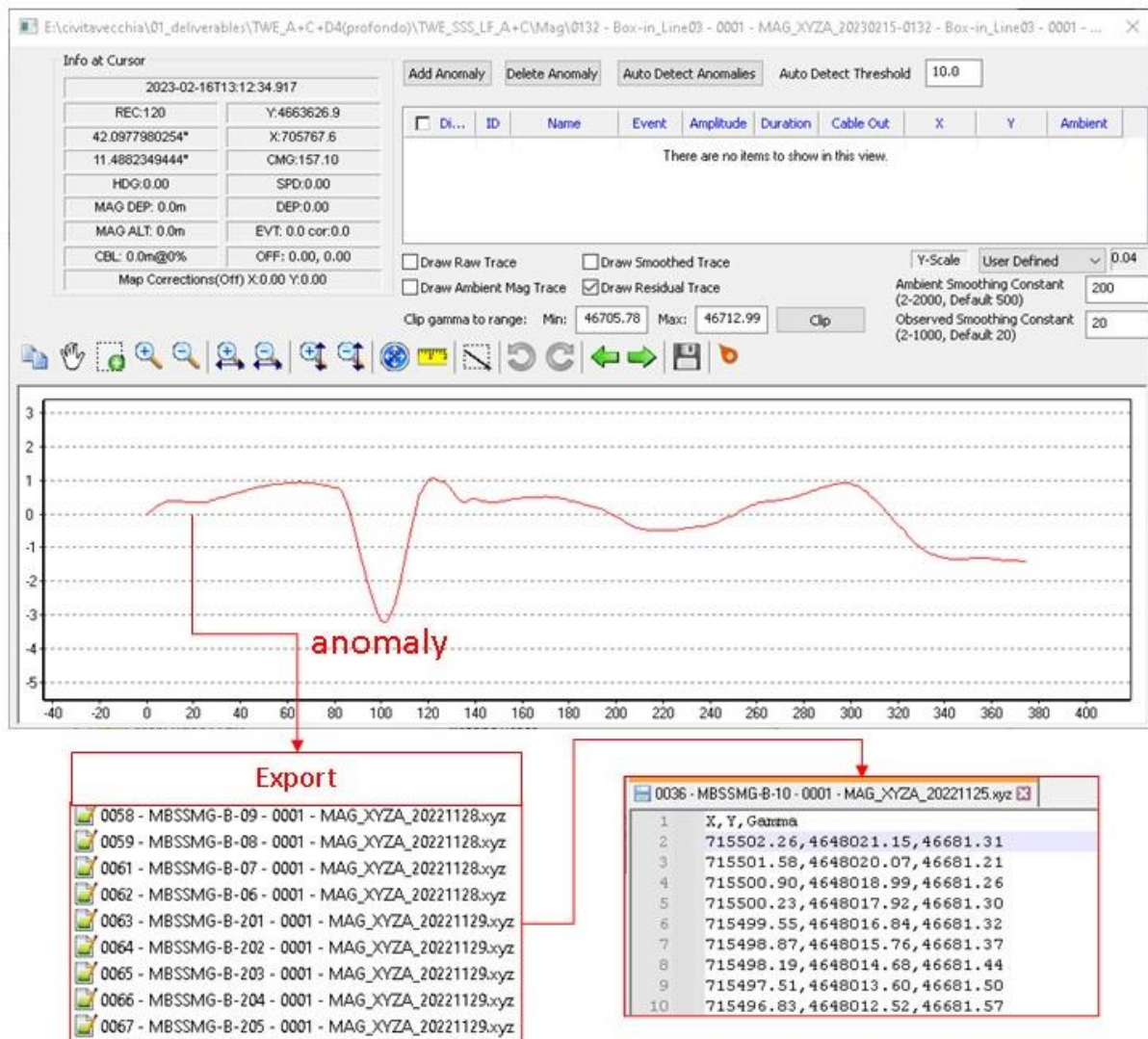


Figure 9.6: Magnetometer example and exporting.

9.4 SUB-BOTTOM PROFILER

Sub-bottom profiler lines have been recorded by SesWin (dedicated software by Innomar - see also par. 5.3) with .ses format. These data have been delivered as raw (Figure 9.7).

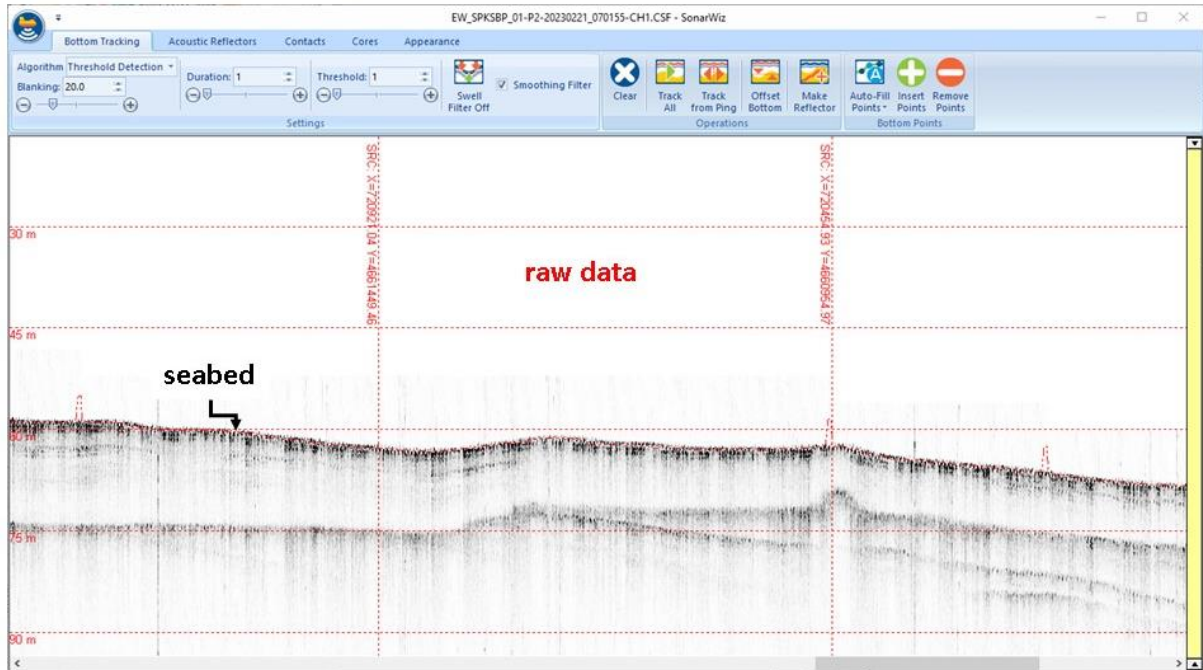


Figure 9.7: Sub-bottom example.

Innomar files (.ses) are not user-friendly and are not supported by Kingdom software (used by CoNISMa - Univeristy of Rome “La Sapienza”). For this reason, SGY files have been built by a dedicated tool in SonarWiz (Figure 9.8); the resulting file header (Figure 9.9) includes the coordinates at 73-76 and 77-80 positions (scalar 0.01, as indicated in position 71-72) and delay in position 109-110 (in msec).

Important note: the Kingdom-supported sub-bottom records have been delivered in 33 UTM-WGS84, as requested by the CoNISMa - University of Rome "La Sapienza", to merge and compare them with an existing dataset.

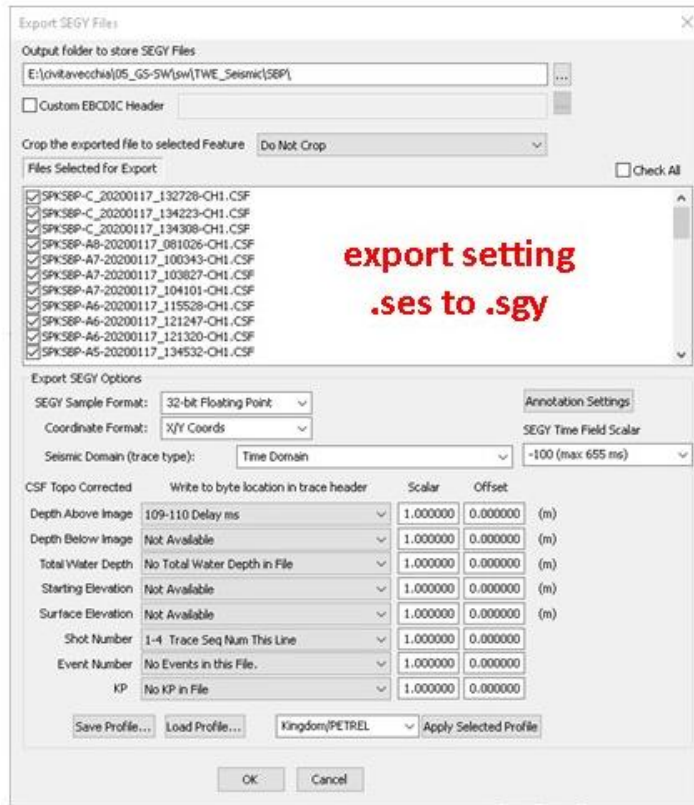


Figure 9.8: Sub-bottom profiler export setting from SonarWiz.

The screenshot shows the 'Seismic Trace Headers' window. The left pane shows a list of header fields with checkboxes. The right pane shows a table of header values. A red box highlights the 'Scale to all elevations' option in the list. A yellow box highlights the 'Delay Recording time' row in the table. A red text overlay in the table area reads 'delay in ms'.

| Trace# | SAC | SRXC | SRCY | GRPX | GRPY | UNITS | DELRECT |
|--------|------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-------|---------|
| 1 | -100 | 20908964 | 466100627 | 20908964 | 466100627 | 1 | 52 |
| 2 | -100 | 20908964 | 466100627 | 20908964 | 466100627 | 1 | 52 |
| 3 | -100 | 20909138 | 466100697 | 20909138 | 466100697 | 1 | 52 |
| 4 | -100 | 20909312 | 466100767 | 20909312 | 466100767 | 1 | 52 |
| 5 | -100 | 20909486 | 466100837 | 20909486 | 466100837 | 1 | 52 |
| 6 | -100 | 20909659 | 466100906 | 20909659 | 466100906 | 1 | 52 |
| 7 | -100 | 20909833 | 466100976 | 20909833 | 466100976 | 1 | 52 |
| 8 | -100 | 20910007 | 466101046 | 20910007 | 466101046 | 1 | 52 |
| 9 | -100 | 20910181 | 466101116 | 20910181 | 466101116 | 1 | 52 |
| 10 | -100 | 20910355 | 466101186 | 20910355 | 466101186 | 1 | 52 |
| 11 | -100 | 20910528 | 466101256 | 20910528 | 466101256 | 1 | 52 |
| 12 | -100 | 20910702 | 466101326 | 20910702 | 466101326 | 1 | 52 |
| 13 | -100 | 20910876 | 466101396 | 20910876 | 466101396 | 1 | 52 |
| 14 | -100 | 20911050 | 466101466 | 20911050 | 466101466 | 1 | 52 |
| 15 | -100 | 20911223 | 466101535 | 20911223 | 466101535 | 1 | 52 |
| 16 | -100 | 20911397 | 466101605 | 20911397 | 466101605 | 1 | 52 |
| 17 | -100 | 20911571 | 466101675 | 20911571 | 466101675 | 1 | 52 |
| 18 | -100 | 20911745 | 466101745 | 20911745 | 466101745 | 1 | 52 |
| 19 | -100 | 20911918 | 466101815 | 20911918 | 466101815 | 1 | 52 |
| 20 | -100 | 20912092 | 466101885 | 20912092 | 466101885 | 1 | 52 |
| 21 | -100 | 20912266 | 466101955 | 20912266 | 466101955 | 1 | 52 |
| 22 | -100 | 20912440 | 466102025 | 20912440 | 466102025 | 1 | 52 |
| 23 | -100 | 20912614 | 4 | | 6102094 | 1 | 52 |
| 24 | -100 | 20912787 | 4 | | 6102164 | 1 | 52 |
| 25 | -100 | 20912961 | | | 6102234 | 1 | 52 |
| 26 | -100 | 20913135 | 466102304 | 20913135 | 466102304 | 1 | 52 |
| 27 | -100 | 20913309 | 466102374 | 20913309 | 466102374 | 1 | 52 |

Figure 9.9: SGY setting.

9.5 SPARKER

Seismic profiles have been recorded in SGY format and delivered as raw. To perform the QC, all data have been imported into Geosuite-Allworks software, and a slight processing sequence has been applied (Figure 9.10). Geosuite projects were uploaded in the remote folder: one project for the Phase II dataset and one project for extra-work records.

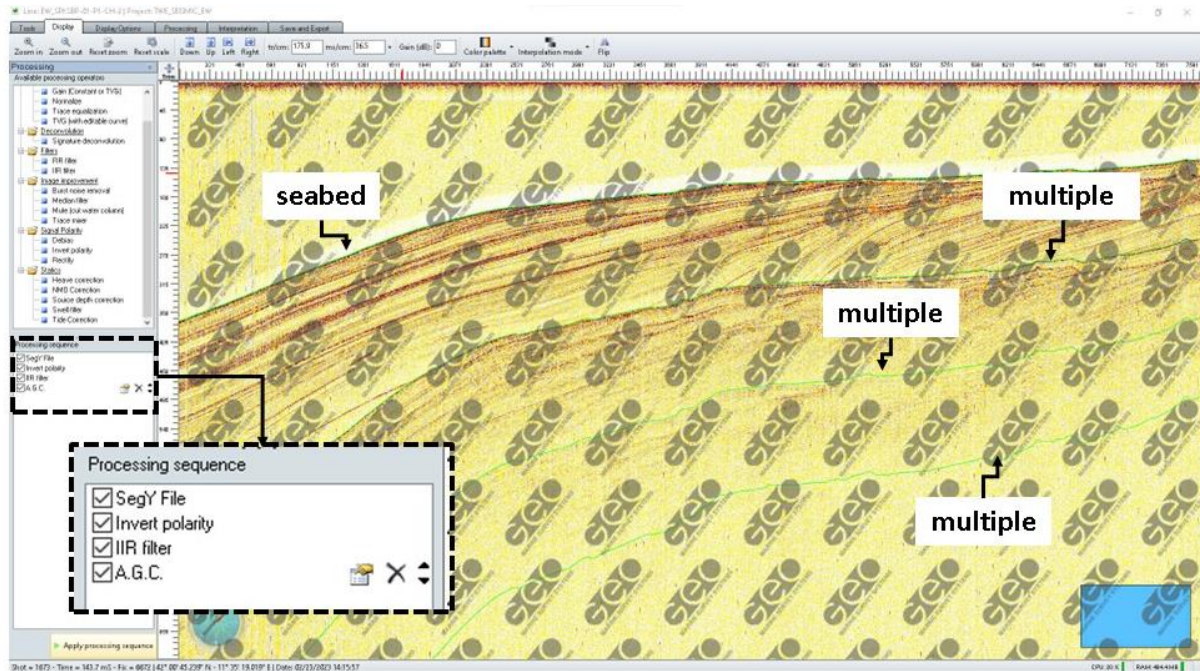


Figure 9.10: Sparker example.

9.6 SVP

All raw data have been uploaded to the remote folder as ASCII files (.vel format) and include two fields: depth (in m) and sound velocity in the water (in m/s). The positioning for each file is reported in the Online Logsheet (**Appendix A**).

9.7 VISUAL INSPECTION

Video inspection data has been delivered in MP4 format (HD and GoPro) and in WMV format (SD).

The SD videos are characterised by a 704x576 resolution (25 frame/second), the HD videos are characterised by a 1920x1080 resolution (60 frame/second), and finally GoPro records by a 1280x960 resolution (60 frame/second). The overlay data are present in SD and HD records.

An example for each format is reported in the images below.



Figure 9.11: SD and HD video example.

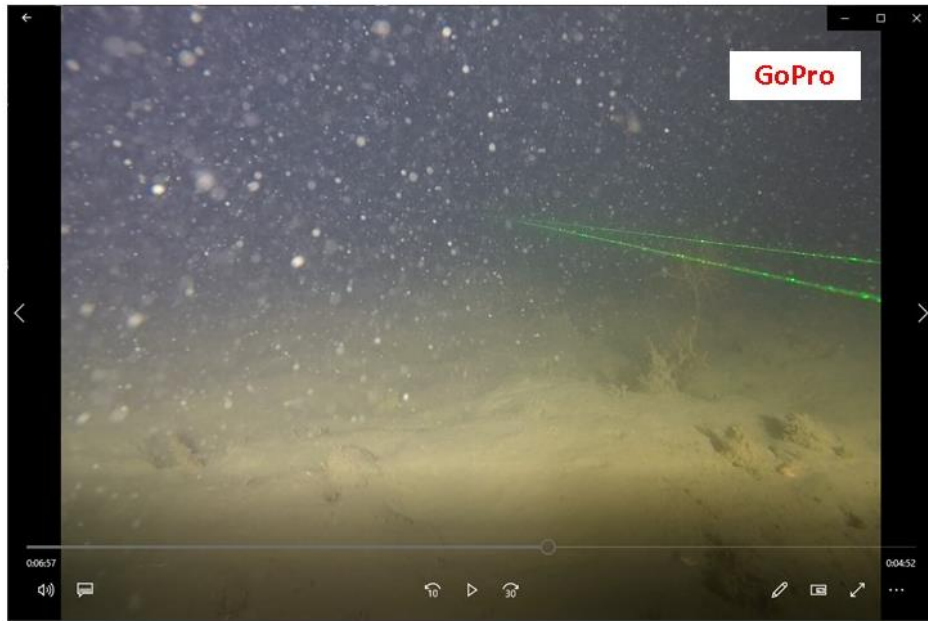


Figure 9.12: GoPro video example.

9.8 GRAB SAMPLING

The sampling activities and logistics have been managed by CoNISMa personnel. GBT provided to upload to the remote folder both a copy of digital images (Figures 9.13 and 9.14) and the as-built location exported from navigation software.



Figure 9.13: Grab example.



Figure 9.14: Sieve example.

9.9 TARGET INSPECTION

The following data have been delivered for this activity:

- very-high resolution side scan sonar mosaic and image (0.05 m), both LF and HF;
- magnetometer ASCII files (X, Y, gamma in nT);
- XTF files;
- Field report.

A data example is reported in Figure 9.15.

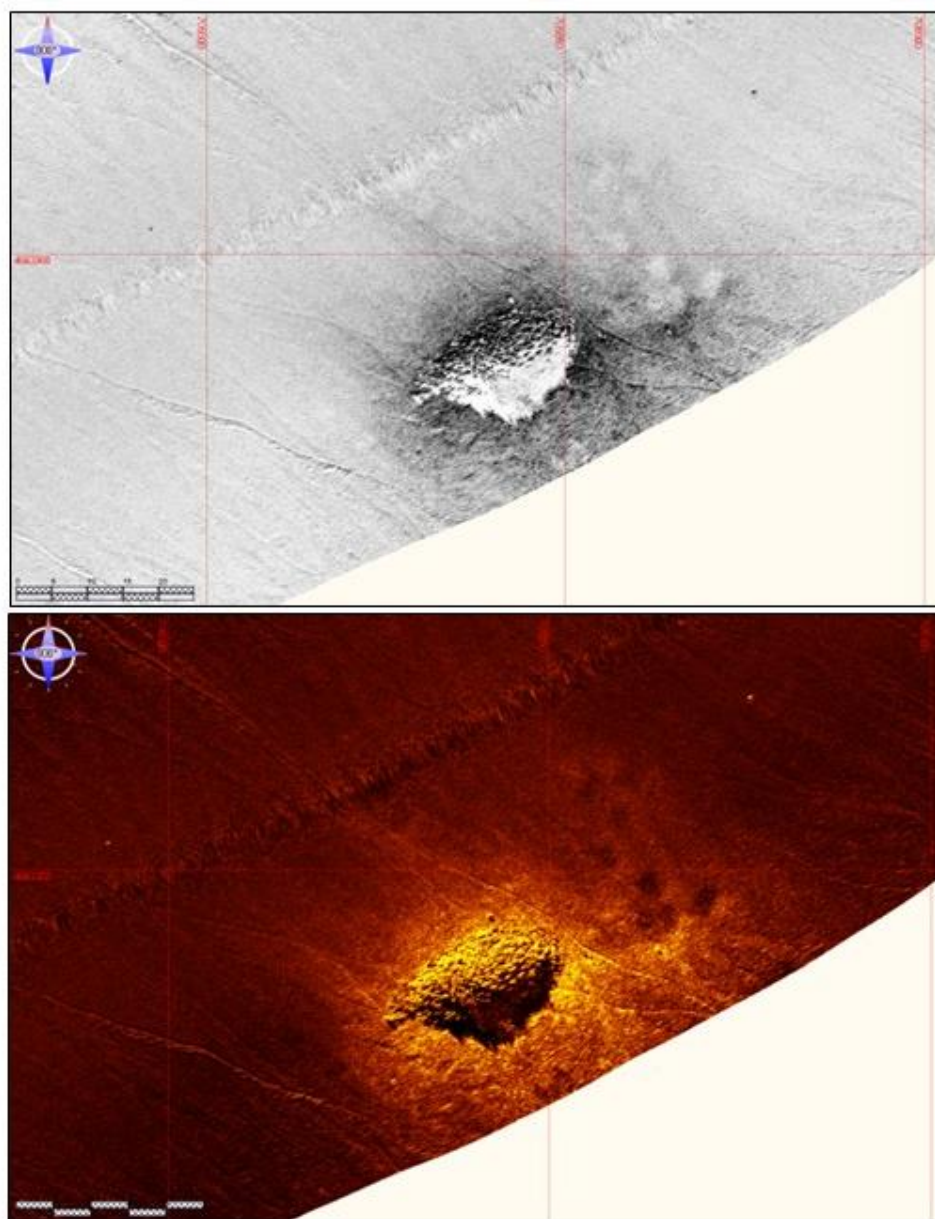


Figure 9.15: Very-high resolution SSS (target inspection – Area A).

Appendix A

Survey Log Sheet

| Date | UTC Time | Status | Line Name | Storage .db | Easting Vessel | Northing Vessel | Lat Vessel | Lon Vessel | Easting SSS/SPK | Northing SSS/SPK | Lat SSS/SPK | Long SSS/SPK | Note |
|------------|----------|---|---------------|--------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------|
| 24/11/2022 | 13:23:38 | USBL pole is lowered | CAL 03 | 0008 - CAL 03 - 0001.db | 730298.36 | 4658913.91 | 42:02:54.77708N | 11:46:58.04871E | | | | | |
| 24/11/2022 | 13:54:16 | Start GAMS | N-S 2 | 0010 - N-S 2 - 0001.db | 729557.2 | 4658051.91 | 42:02:27.64075N | 11:46:24.62945E | | | | | |
| 24/11/2022 | 14:28:25 | END GAMS | N-S 2 | 0010 - N-S 2 - 0001.db | 729523.48 | 4658025.33 | 42:02:26.81533N | 11:46:23.12706E | | | | | |
| 24/11/2022 | 14:29:11 | SVP | N-S 2 | 0010 - N-S 2 - 0001.db | 729523.2 | 4658009.76 | 42:02:26.31149N | 11:46:23.09290E | | | | | |
| 24/11/2022 | 14:48:09 | SOL | CAL 01 | 0010 - CAL 01 - 0001.db | 729253.77 | 4658131.69 | 42:02:30.54313N | 11:46:11.55886E | | | | | |
| 24/11/2022 | 14:51:12 | EOL | CAL 01 | 0011 - CAL 01 - 0001.db | 729568.67 | 4658385.73 | 42:02:38.43973N | 11:46:25.59844E | | | | | |
| 24/11/2022 | 14:54:10 | SOL | CAL 02 | 0011 - CAL 02 - 0001.db | 729542.7 | 4658403.23 | 42:02:39.03383N | 11:46:24.49455E | | | | | |
| 24/11/2022 | 14:55:45 | EOL Aborted | CAL 02 | 0012 - CAL 02 - 0001.db | 729475.32 | 4658288.79 | 42:02:35.39830N | 11:46:21.40570E | | | | | |
| 24/11/2022 | 14:59:14 | SOL | CAL 02 | 0012 - CAL 02 - 0001.db | 729571.33 | 4658348.35 | 42:02:37.22643N | 11:46:25.66140E | | | | | |
| 24/11/2022 | 15:03:34 | EOL | CAL 02 | 0013 - CAL 02 - 0001.db | 729264.29 | 4658105.41 | 42:02:29.68086N | 11:46:11.97918E | | | | | |
| 24/11/2022 | 15:06:06 | SOL | CAL 03 | 0013 - CAL 03 - 0001.db | 729317.09 | 4658031.85 | 42:02:27.24319N | 11:46:14.16956E | | | | | |
| 24/11/2022 | 15:10:07 | EOL | CAL 03 | 0014 - CAL 03 - 0001.db | 729637.11 | 4658281.57 | 42:02:34.99430N | 11:46:28.42519E | | | | | |
| 24/11/2022 | 15:11:22 | SOL | CAL 04 | 0014 - CAL 04 - 0001.db | 729699.91 | 4658224.72 | 42:02:33.08723N | 11:46:31.07315E | | | | | |
| 24/11/2022 | 15:12:06 | EOL | CAL 04 | 0015 - CAL 04 - 0001.db | 729753.04 | 4658163.58 | 42:02:31.05146N | 11:46:33.29538E | | | | | |
| 25/11/2022 | 06:31:58 | Start transit to USBL Calibration Area | CAL 04 | 0021 - CAL 04 - 0001.db | 731886.39 | 4660624.09 | 42:03:48.48102N | 11:48:09.48558E | | | | | |
| 25/11/2022 | 06:55:49 | Vessel Arrived to USBL Calibration Area | CAL 04 | 0021 - CAL 04 - 0001.db | 729719.85 | 4658644.66 | 42:02:46.66640N | 11:46:32.53212E | | | | | |
| 25/11/2022 | 06:56:37 | SVP | CAL 04 | 0021 - CAL 04 - 0001.db | 729714.19 | 4658649.29 | 42:02:46.82230N | 11:46:32.29250E | | | | | |
| 25/11/2022 | 07:31:10 | Start USBL Calibration | E-W 1 | 0022 - E-W 1 - 0001.db | 729531.85 | 4658756.62 | 42:02:50.48972N | 11:46:24.52141E | 729682.88 | 4658683.82 | 42:02:47.97342N | 11:46:30.98094E | |
| 25/11/2022 | 07:34:29 | SOL | E-W 1 | 0022 - E-W 1 - 0001.db | 729454.2 | 4658732.22 | 42:02:49.78129N | 11:46:21.11288E | | | | | |
| 25/11/2022 | 07:38:28 | EOL | E-W 1 | 0023 - E-W 1 - 0001.db | 729858.15 | 4658771.15 | 42:02:50.61724N | 11:46:38.71975E | 729682.97 | 4658678.85 | 42:02:47.81241N | 11:46:30.97793E | |
| 25/11/2022 | 07:45:07 | SOL | E-W 2 | 0024 - E-W 2 - 0001.db | 729869.73 | 4658658.04 | 42:02:46.94190N | 11:46:39.06309E | 729674.28 | 4658682.18 | 42:02:47.92934N | 11:46:30.60490E | |
| 25/11/2022 | 07:48:09 | EOL | E-W 2 | 0024 - E-W 2 - 0001.db | 729553.42 | 4658653.32 | 42:02:47.12163N | 11:46:25.31298E | 729675.54 | 4658683.51 | 42:02:47.97119N | 11:46:30.66169E | |
| 25/11/2022 | 07:51:32 | SOL | D 2 | 0025 - D 2 - 0001.db | 729519.68 | 4658716.14 | 42:02:49.19159N | 11:46:23.93574E | 729686.48 | 4658686.42 | 42:02:48.05393N | 11:46:31.14097E | |
| 25/11/2022 | 07:54:03 | EOL | D 2 | 0026 - D 2 - 0001.db | 729732.61 | 4658579.7 | 42:02:44.54931N | 11:46:32.99494E | 729679.11 | 4658683.42 | 42:02:47.96455N | 11:46:30.81650E | |
| 25/11/2022 | 07:56:24 | SOL | D 1 | 0026 - D 1 - 0001.db | 729862.58 | 4658648.63 | 42:02:46.64483N | 11:46:38.73919E | 729670.02 | 4658679.83 | 42:02:47.85777N | 11:46:30.41672E | |
| 25/11/2022 | 07:59:13 | EOL | D 1 | 0027 - D 1 - 0001.db | 729605.53 | 4658822.87 | 42:02:52.55794N | 11:46:27.81644E | 729676.88 | 4658678.47 | 42:02:47.80661N | 11:46:30.71288E | |
| 25/11/2022 | 08:03:24 | SOL | N-S 1 | 0027 - N-S 1 - 0001.db | 729691.92 | 4658895.03 | 42:02:54.80399N | 11:46:31.67183E | 729679.88 | 4658678.9 | 42:02:47.81741N | 11:46:30.84355E | |
| 25/11/2022 | 08:06:24 | EOL | N-S 1 | 0028 - N-S 1 - 0001.db | 729552.1 | 4658627.37 | 42:02:46.28248N | 11:46:25.21883E | 729676.31 | 4658683.22 | 42:02:47.96105N | 11:46:30.69481E | |
| 25/11/2022 | 08:09:25 | SOL | N-S 2 | 0028 - N-S 2 - 0001.db | 729647.26 | 4658558.92 | 42:02:43.96584N | 11:46:29.25724E | 729676.75 | 4658690.05 | 42:02:48.18173N | 11:46:30.72342E | |
| 25/11/2022 | 08:11:47 | EOL | N-S 2 | 0028 - N-S 2 - 0001.db | 729764.03 | 4658767.74 | 42:02:50.60577N | 11:46:34.62538E | 729679.38 | 4658683.55 | 42:02:47.96834N | 11:46:30.82855E | |
| 25/11/2022 | 08:13:25 | SOL | N-S 2 | 0029 - N-S 2 - 0001.db | 729814.21 | 4658818.52 | 42:02:52.19759N | 11:46:36.87736E | 729675.00 | 4658675.52 | 42:02:47.71297N | 11:46:30.62687E | |
| 25/11/2022 | 08:16:26 | EOL | N-S 2 | 0030 - N-S 2 - 0001.db | 729656.9 | 4658574.12 | 42:02:44.44812N | 11:46:29.69722E | 729680.04 | 4658683.11 | 42:02:47.95333N | 11:46:30.85669E | |
| 25/11/2022 | 08:21:00 | SOL | E-W 2 | 0030 - E-W 2 - 0001.db | 729555.89 | 4658617.39 | 42:02:45.95565N | 11:46:25.36973E | 729678.14 | 4658684.61 | 42:02:48.00393N | 11:46:30.77608E | |
| 25/11/2022 | 08:23:30 | EOL | E-W 2 | 0031 - E-W 2 - 0001.db | 729779.4 | 4658666.18 | 42:02:47.30064N | 11:46:35.14970E | 729677.10 | 4658682.28 | 42:02:47.92974N | 11:46:30.72770E | |
| 25/11/2022 | 08:25:44 | SOL | D 2 | 0031 - D 2 - 0001.db | 729757.58 | 4658568.86 | 42:02:44.17181N | 11:46:34.06443E | 729672.91 | 4658686.24 | 42:02:48.06219N | 11:46:30.55107E | |
| 25/11/2022 | 08:28:10 | EOL | D 2 | 0032 - D 2 - 0001.db | 729547.87 | 4658735.36 | 42:02:49.78463N | 11:46:25.18750E | 729678.80 | 4658688.57 | 42:02:48.13159N | 11:46:30.81034E | |
| 25/11/2022 | 08:35:33 | SOL | N-S 1 | 0032 - N-S 1 - 0001.db | 729597.35 | 4658714.58 | 42:02:49.05970N | 11:46:27.30801E | 729682.11 | 4658683.96 | 42:02:47.97894N | 11:46:30.94763E | |
| 25/11/2022 | 08:36:55 | EOL | N-S 1 | 0033 - N-S 1 - 0001.db | 729666.98 | 4658829.54 | 42:02:52.70928N | 11:46:30.49573E | 729682.41 | 4658681.68 | 42:02:47.90455N | 11:46:30.95753E | |
| 25/11/2022 | 08:41:48 | SOL | D 1 | 0033 - D 1 - 0001.db | 729539.16 | 4658860.65 | 42:02:53.85112N | 11:46:24.98567E | 729676.85 | 4658680.64 | 42:02:47.87677N | 11:46:30.71463E | |
| 25/11/2022 | 08:45:42 | EOL | D 1 | 0034 - D 1 - 0001.db | 729789.4 | 4658655.41 | 42:02:46.94125N | 11:46:35.56909E | 729676.97 | 4658682.14 | 42:02:47.92514N | 11:46:30.72173E | |
| 25/11/2022 | 08:49:04 | SOL | E-W 1 | 0034 - E-W 1 - 0001.db | 729806.64 | 4658783.19 | 42:02:51.06136N | 11:46:36.49867E | 729676.11 | 4658680.53 | 42:02:47.87394N | 11:46:30.68230E | |
| 25/11/2022 | 08:51:45 | EOL | E-W 1 | 0035 - E-W 1 - 0001.db | 729555.31 | 4658754.73 | 42:02:50.40401N | 11:46:25.53807E | 729679.63 | 4658684.39 | 42:02:47.99547N | 11:46:30.84045E | |
| 25/11/2022 | 08:53:38 | SOL | Spin Check | 0035 - Spin Check - 0001.db | 729572.08 | 4658652.7 | 42:02:47.08220N | 11:46:26.12275E | 729681.68 | 4658689.44 | 42:02:48.15671N | 11:46:30.93683E | |
| 25/11/2022 | 08:55:55 | EOL | Spin Check | 0036 - Spin Check - 0001.db | 729473.58 | 4658691.12 | 42:02:48.42981N | 11:46:21.89722E | 729667.27 | 4658697.08 | 42:02:48.41938N | 11:46:30.32129E | |
| 25/11/2022 | 09:21:13 | End USBL Calibration OPS | Spin Check | 0036 - Spin Check - 0001.db | 729428.21 | 4658781.09 | 42:02:51.39119N | 11:46:20.05269E | | | | | |
| 25/11/2022 | 09:28:39 | USBL pole is elevated | Spin Check | 0036 - Spin Check - 0001.db | | | | | | | | | |
| 25/11/2022 | 09:35:21 | Start transit to survey area | Spin Check | 0036 - Spin Check - 0001.db | 729424.64 | 4658782.13 | 42:02:51.42871N | 11:46:19.89895E | | | | | |
| 25/11/2022 | 10:38:55 | USBL pole is lowered | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25/11/2022 | 11:49:30 | SOL | MBSSMG-B-10 | 0036 - MBSSMG-B-10 - 0001.db | 715635.47 | 4648508.17 | 41:57:32.69949N | 11:36:07.11489E | 715504.83 | 4648011.52 | 41:57:16.74092N | 11:36:00.79140E | |
| 25/11/2022 | 12:50:38 | EOL | MBSSMG-B-10 | 0037 - MBSSMG-B-10 - 0001.db | 712712.78 | 4643354.21 | 41:54:48.61022N | 11:33:53.58226E | 713198.77 | 4644356.15 | 41:55:20.59319N | 11:34:15.96128E | |
| 25/11/2022 | 12:50:43 | SOL | MBSSMG-B-10 | 0037 - MBSSMG-B-10 - 0001.db | 712708.34 | 4643346.44 | 41:54:48.36304N | 11:33:53.37970E | 713201.08 | 4644364.21 | 41:55:20.85222N | 11:34:16.07205E | |
| 25/11/2022 | 13:03:58 | EOL | MBSSMG-B-10 | 0037 - MBSSMG-B-10 - 0001.db | 712190.76 | 4642279.42 | 41:54:14.30101N | 11:33:29.55306E | 712473.17 | 4641268.16 | 41:53:41.27106N | 11:33:40.48857E | |
| 25/11/2022 | 13:38:31 | SOL | MBSSMG-B-08 | 0038 - MBSSMG-B-08 - 0001.db | 712101.37 | 4644415.44 | 41:55:23.57745N | 11:33:28.44101E | | | | | |
| 25/11/2022 | 14:42:34 | EOL | MBSSMG-B-08 | 0039 - MBSSMG-B-08 - 0001.db | 715506.16 | 4650207.18 | 41:58:27.85857N | 11:36:03.74293E | 715112.07 | 4649556.9 | 41:58:07.18308N | 11:35:45.78118E | |
| 25/11/2022 | 15:03:13 | SSS is on deck | MBSSMG-B-08 | 0039 - MBSSMG-B-08 - 0001.db | 715806.13 | 4651734.59 | 41:59:17.03704N | 11:36:18.78170E | | | | | |
| 25/11/2022 | 15:03:34 | SVP | MBSSMG-B-08 | 0039 - MBSSMG-B-08 - 0001.db | 715800.57 | 4651749.02 | 41:59:17.50983N | 11:36:18.55918E | | | | | |
| 25/11/2022 | 15:39:02 | USBL pole is elevated | MBSSMG-B-08 | 0039 - MBSSMG-B-08 - 0001.db | 715795.78 | 4651767.52 | 41:59:18.11381N | 11:36:18.37590E | | | | | |
| 25/11/2022 | 15:40:22 | Vessel Moored | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26/11/22 | 09:10:23 | Start transit to survey area D3 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26/11/2022 | 10:10:54 | USBL pole is lowered | MBSSMG-D3-L06 | 0039 - MBSSMG-D3-L06 - 0001.db | 726523.74 | 4668431.28 | 42:08:06.95716N | 11:44:27.30604E | | | | | |
| 26/11/2022 | 10:22:31 | SVP | MBSSMG-D3-L06 | 0039 - MBSSMG-D3-L06 - 0001.db | 726116.48 | 4667662.74 | 42:07:42.49023N | 11:44:08.51367E | | | | | |
| 26/11/22 | 10:36:04 | SSS is in the water | MBSSMG-D3-L04 | 0039 - MBSSMG-D3-L04 - 0001.db | 725707.67 | 4667825.17 | 42:07:48.17464N | 11:43:50.95368E | 725713.97 | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|----------|--|--|-----------|----------------------------|-----------|------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| 02/16/2023 | 14:33:36 | EOL | | SPKSBP-C | 0134 - SPKSBP-C - 0001.db | 708849.08 | 4659611.11 | 42:03:38.92494N | 11:31:26.81351E | 708874.93 | 4659585.47 | 42:03:38.06984N | 11:31:27.90462E | |
| 02/16/2023 | 15:08:51 | SOL | | SPK-5 | 0134 - SPK-5 - 0001.db | 705626.74 | 4656568.08 | 42:02:03.41058N | 11:29:02.89777E | 705632.40 | 4656603.98 | 42:02:04.56789N | 11:29:03.18903E | |
| 02/16/2023 | 16:22:22 | EOL | | SPK-5 | 0135 - SPK-5 - 0001.db | 704186.85 | 4649762.13 | 41:58:24.28927N | 11:27:51.81474E | 704197.91 | 4649796.61 | 41:58:25.39610N | 11:27:52.33810E | |
| 02/16/2023 | 16:31:23 | SPK is on deck | | SPK-5 | 0135 - SPK-5 - 0001.db | 704887.76 | 4649652.88 | 41:58:20.09554N | 11:28:22.10467E | 704853.95 | 4649639.36 | 41:58:19.68916N | 11:28:20.62009E | |
| 02/16/2023 | 16:32:21 | SBP pole is elevated | | SPK-5 | 0135 - SPK-5 - 0001.db | 704971.91 | 4649688.25 | 41:58:21.16265N | 11:28:25.80180E | 704938.16 | 4649674.58 | 41:58:20.75141N | 11:28:24.31948E | |
| 02/16/2023 | 16:32:25 | Vessel start transit to Riva di Traiano port | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 02/16/2023 | 18:35:22 | Vessel moored | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 02/17/2023 | 06:00:21 | Vessel start transit to Survey Area A | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 02/17/2023 | 07:54:32 | SBP pole is lowered | | SPKSBP-A8 | 0135 - SPKSBP-A8 - 0001.db | 706073.34 | 4666187.83 | 42:07:14.60087N | 11:29:34.49821E | 706103.59 | 4666200.95 | 42:07:14.99729N | 11:29:35.83135E | |
| 02/17/2023 | 08:06:15 | SPK is in the water | | SPKSBP-A8 | 0135 - SPKSBP-A8 - 0001.db | 706453.03 | 4665773.98 | 42:07:00.83597N | 11:29:50.49184E | 706462.36 | 4665809.07 | 42:07:01.96372N | 11:29:50.94272E | |
| 02/17/2023 | 08:10:17 | SOL | | SPKSBP-A8 | 0135 - SPKSBP-A8 - 0001.db | 706204.75 | 4665430.36 | 42:06:49.94030N | 11:29:39.25320E | 706233.20 | 4665452.93 | 42:06:50.64429N | 11:29:40.51971E | |
| 02/17/2023 | 09:49:46 | EOL | | SPKSBP-A8 | 0136 - SPKSBP-A8 - 0001.db | 696250 | 4659690.63 | 42:03:53.19073N | 11:22:19.20518E | 696280.71 | 4659710.15 | 42:03:53.79551N | 11:22:20.56381E | |
| 02/17/2023 | 10:03:40 | SOL | | SPKSBP-A7 | 0136 - SPKSBP-A7 - 0001.db | 696806.23 | 4658849.48 | 42:03:25.44049N | 11:22:42.36999E | 696775.12 | 4658830.59 | 42:03:24.85645N | 11:22:40.99500E | |
| 02/17/2023 | 11:44:54 | EOL | | SPKSBP-A7 | 0137 - SPKSBP-A7 - 0001.db | 706704.76 | 4664561.4 | 42:06:21.31875N | 11:29:59.89963E | 706672.44 | 4664544.66 | 42:06:20.80721N | 11:29:58.47245E | |
| 02/17/2023 | 11:55:20 | SOL | | SPKSBP-A6 | 0137 - SPKSBP-A6 - 0001.db | 707152.81 | 4663673.07 | 42:05:52.11839N | 11:30:18.25622E | 707183.40 | 4663692.46 | 42:05:52.71732N | 11:30:19.61106E | |
| 02/17/2023 | 13:34:43 | EOL | | SPKSBP-A6 | 0138 - SPKSBP-A6 - 0001.db | 697254.94 | 4657960.93 | 42:02:56.25055N | 11:23:00.79863E | 697285.98 | 4657979.91 | 42:02:56.83738N | 11:23:02.17093E | |
| 02/17/2023 | 13:45:35 | SOL | | SPKSBP-A5 | 0138 - SPKSBP-A5 - 0001.db | 697812.74 | 4657123.31 | 42:02:28.61083N | 11:23:24.02549E | 697782.42 | 4657103.15 | 42:02:27.98532N | 11:23:22.68360E | |
| 02/17/2023 | 15:22:46 | EOL | | SPKSBP-A5 | 0139 - SPKSBP-A5 - 0001.db | 707701.14 | 4662839.41 | 42:05:24.59246N | 11:30:41.03880E | 707668.73 | 4662822.77 | 42:05:24.08423N | 11:30:39.60826E | |
| 02/17/2023 | 15:32:15 | SPK is on deck | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 02/17/2023 | 15:35:45 | SBP pole is elevated | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 02/17/2023 | 15:36:14 | Vessel start transit to Riva di Traiano port | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 02/17/2023 | 17:21:19 | Vessel moored | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 02/18/2023 | 06:14:44 | Vessel start transit to Survey Area A | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 02/18/2023 | 07:59:00 | SBP pole is lowered | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 02/18/2023 | 08:05:56 | SPK is in the water | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 02/18/2023 | 08:09:20 | SOL | | SPKSBP-A4 | 0139 - SPKSBP-A4 - 0001.db | 708389.35 | 4662069.17 | 42:04:58.98622N | 11:31:09.98048E | 708421.44 | 4662086.28 | 42:04:59.50982N | 11:31:11.39757E | |
| 02/18/2023 | 09:45:14 | EOL | | SPKSBP-A4 | 0140 - SPKSBP-A4 - 0001.db | 698254.14 | 4656221.06 | 42:01:58.98214N | 11:23:42.11010E | 698284.49 | 4656241.18 | 42:01:59.60633N | 11:23:43.45366E | |
| 02/18/2023 | 09:55:19 | SOL | | SPKSBP-A3 | 0140 - SPKSBP-A3 - 0001.db | 698796.42 | 4655380.77 | 42:01:31.26785N | 11:24:04.64876E | 698765.96 | 4655360.93 | 42:01:30.65287N | 11:24:03.30147E | |
| 02/18/2023 | 11:36:56 | EOL | | SPKSBP-A3 | 0141 - SPKSBP-A3 - 0001.db | 708781.88 | 4661141.88 | 42:04:28.57422N | 11:31:25.85784E | 708746.46 | 4661133.55 | 42:04:28.33824N | 11:31:24.30724E | |
| 02/18/2023 | 11:45:35 | SOL | | SPKSBP-A2 | 0141 - SPKSBP-A2 - 0001.db | 709250.25 | 4660264.83 | 42:03:59.71630N | 11:31:45.09290E | 709279.16 | 4660286.86 | 42:04:00.40203N | 11:31:46.37773E | |
| 02/18/2023 | 13:25:06 | EOL | | SPKSBP-A2 | 0142 - SPKSBP-A2 - 0001.db | 699251.83 | 4654496.67 | 42:01:02.21270N | 11:24:23.35474E | 699281.80 | 4654517.33 | 42:01:02.85467N | 11:24:24.68232E | |
| 02/18/2023 | 13:34:01 | SOL | | SPKSBP-A1 | 0142 - SPKSBP-A1 - 0001.db | 699801.73 | 4653657.02 | 42:00:34.51033N | 11:24:46.21529E | 699771.08 | 4653637.42 | 42:00:33.90331N | 11:24:44.85994E | |
| 02/18/2023 | 15:15:22 | EOL | | SPKSBP-A1 | 0143 - SPKSBP-A1 - 0001.db | 709726.19 | 4659388.42 | 42:03:30.87088N | 11:32:04.65268E | 709694.42 | 4659370.61 | 42:03:30.32447N | 11:32:03.24878E | |
| 02/18/2023 | 15:22:19 | SPK is on deck | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 02/18/2023 | 15:25:20 | SBP pole is elevated | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 02/18/2023 | 15:26:03 | Vessel start transit to Riva di Traiano port | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 02/18/2023 | 16:56:48 | Vessel moored | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 02/19/2023 | 05:50:34 | Vessel start transit to Canyon Survey Area | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 02/19/2023 | 08:22:13 | SBP pole is lowered | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 02/19/2023 | 08:30:15 | SPK is in the water | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 02/19/2023 | 08:40:23 | SOL | | SPK-4 | 0143 - SPK-4 - 0001.db | 701462.21 | 4649355.05 | 41:58:13.62569N | 11:25:53.03241E | 701480.16 | 4649323.67 | 41:58:12.59262N | 11:25:53.77279E | |
| 02/19/2023 | 09:27:50 | EOL | | SPK-4 | 0144 - SPK-4 - 0001.db | 699221.37 | 4653961.77 | 42:00:44.91230N | 11:24:21.37808E | 699239.15 | 4653930.19 | 42:00:43.87276N | 11:24:22.11180E | |
| 02/19/2023 | 09:53:46 | SOL | | SPK-1 | 0144 - SPK-1 - 0001.db | 697867.23 | 4652780.04 | 42:00:07.85872N | 11:23:21.12155E | 697833.30 | 4652766.92 | 42:00:07.46418N | 11:23:19.63208E | |
| 02/19/2023 | 10:27:18 | EOL | | SPK-1 | 0145 - SPK-1 - 0001.db | 701410.46 | 4653988.75 | 42:00:43.78089N | 11:25:56.50225E | 701376.31 | 4653976.19 | 42:00:43.40559N | 11:25:55.00349E | |
| 02/19/2023 | 10:47:59 | SOL | | SPK-2 | 0145 - SPK-2 - 0001.db | 703516.5 | 4655563.45 | 42:01:32.84204N | 11:27:29.94871E | 703480.28 | 4655567.31 | 42:01:33.00066N | 11:27:28.38003E | |
| 02/19/2023 | 11:25:53 | EOL | | SPK-2 | 0146 - SPK-2 - 0001.db | 707574.45 | 4655030.45 | 42:01:11.76098N | 11:30:25.56897E | 707538.53 | 4655036.59 | 42:01:11.99410N | 11:30:24.01641E | |
| 02/19/2023 | 11:43:59 | SOL | | SPK-6 | 0146 - SPK-6 - 0001.db | 707736.66 | 4653552.6 | 42:00:23.73532N | 11:30:30.73295E | 707704.07 | 4653536.37 | 42:00:23.24027N | 11:30:29.29716E | |
| 02/19/2023 | 12:10:27 | EOL | | SPK-6 | 0147 - SPK-6 - 0001.db | 710269.89 | 4654743.09 | 42:00:59.87727N | 11:32:22.28853E | 710237.29 | 4654726.76 | 42:00:59.37952N | 11:32:20.85169E | |
| 02/19/2023 | 12:43:55 | SOL | | SPK-3 | 0147 - SPK-3 - 0001.db | 709108.36 | 4655798.95 | 42:01:35.19279N | 11:31:33.18882E | 709099.19 | 4655834.18 | 42:01:36.34270N | 11:31:32.83565E | |
| 02/19/2023 | 13:11:23 | EOL | | SPK-3 | 0148 - SPK-3 - 0001.db | 710476.7 | 4652941.83 | 42:00:01.33171N | 11:32:28.94803E | 710459.15 | 4652973.75 | 42:00:02.38257N | 11:32:28.22708E | |
| 02/19/2023 | 13:35:35 | SOL | | SPKSBP-B1 | 0148 - SPKSBP-B1 - 0001.db | 712978.98 | 4653271.51 | 42:00:09.58901N | 11:34:18.04150E | 712997.62 | 4653302.66 | 42:00:10.57972N | 11:34:18.89150E | SBP DOWN = 500 m before EOL |
| 02/19/2023 | 14:28:46 | EOL | | SPKSBP-B1 | 0149 - SPKSBP-B1 - 0001.db | 709994.98 | 4648082.17 | 41:57:24.37883N | 11:32:01.78193E | 710012.23 | 4648114.17 | 41:57:25.39905N | 11:32:02.57168E | |
| 02/19/2023 | 14:44:35 | SOL | | SPKSBP-B2 | 0149 - SPKSBP-B2 - 0001.db | 710577.36 | 4647094.45 | 41:56:51.82544N | 11:32:25.78423E | 710556.64 | 4647064.57 | 41:56:50.87743N | 11:32:24.84654E | |
| 02/19/2023 | 15:37:47 | EOL | | SPKSBP-B2 | 0149 - SPKSBP-B2 - 0001.db | 713550.86 | 4652233.22 | 41:59:35.40015N | 11:34:41.51796E | 713534.63 | 4652200.68 | 41:59:34.36209N | 11:34:40.77029E | |
| 02/19/2023 | 15:51:26 | SOL | | SPKSBP-D1 | 0150 - SPKSBP-D1 - 0001.db | 712874.14 | 4652051.15 | 41:59:30.16183N | 11:34:11.89699E | 712858.42 | 4652018.35 | 41:59:29.11465N | 11:34:11.17140E | |
| 02/19/2023 | 16:13:54 | EOL | | SPKSBP-D1 | 0151 - SPKSBP-D1 - 0001.db | 714055.7 | 4654124.51 | 42:00:36.16759N | 11:35:05.91864E | 714038.93 | 4654092.25 | 42:00:35.13899N | 11:35:05.14822E | |
| 02/19/2023 | 16:20:30 | SPK is on deck | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 02/19/2023 | 16:25:02 | SBP pole is elevated | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 02/19/2023 | 16:25:34 | Vessel start transit to Riva di Traiano port | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 02/19/2023 | 17:43:30 | Vessel moored | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 02/20/2023 | 07:07:52 | Vessel start transit to Survey Area B | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 02/20/2023 | 08:35:22 | SBP pole is lowered | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 02/20/2023 | 08:41:10 | SPK is in the water | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 02/20/2023 | 08:45:59 | SOL | | SPKSBP-B3 | 0151 - SPKSBP-B3 - 0001.db | 714120.79 | 4651225.42 | 41:59:02.19956N | 11:35:04.94254E | 714136.63 | 4651258.09 | 41:59:03.24238N | 11:35:05.67321E | |
| 02/20/2023 | 09:39:42 | EOL | | SPKSBP-B3 | 0152 - SPKSBP-B3 - 0001.db | 711148.43 | 4646075.14 | 41:56:18.25828N | 11:32:49.24792E | 711169.54 | 4646104.79 | 41:56:19.19832N | 11:32:50.20226E | |
| 02/20/2023 | 09:56:42 | SOL | | SPKSBP-B4 | 0152 - SPKSBP-B4 - 0001.db | 711695.58 | 4645050.49 | 41:55:44.54003N | 11:33:11.66102E | 711671.80 | 4645023.03 | 41:55:43.67365N | 11:33:10.59391E | NO REC SBP |
| 02/20/2023 | 10:49:22 | EOL | | SPKSBP-B4 | 0153 - SPKSBP-B4 - 0001.db | 714712.42 | 4650258.86 | 41:58:30.31250N | 11:35:29.35736E | 714694.31 | 4650227.26 | 41:58:29.30656N | 11:35:28.52940E | |
| 02/20/2023 | 11:01:57 | SOL | | SPKSBP-B5 | 0153 - SPKSBP-B5 - 0001.db | 715264 | 4649196.93 | 41:57:55.37427N | 11:35:51.90129E | 715270.22 | 4649232.72 | 41:57:56.52742N | 11:35:52.21815E | |
| 02/20/2023 | 11:54:59 | EOL | | SPKSBP-B5 | 0153 - SPKSBP-B5 - 0001.db | 712300.6 | 4644078.1 | 41:55:12.45773N | 11:33:36.64498E | 712318.55 | 4644109.75 | 41:55:13.46545N | 11:33:37.46470E | |
| 02/20/2023 | 12:08:39 | SOL | | SPKSBP-B6 | 0154 - SPKSBP-B6 - 0001.db | 712877.23 | 4643093.12 | 41:54:39.99373N | 11:34:00.37488E | 712858.61 | 4643061.9 | 41:54:39.00054N | 11:33:59.52673E | |
| 02/20/2023 | 13:01:29 | EOL | | SPKSBP-B6 | 0155 - SPKSBP-B6 - 0001.db | 715872.22 | 4648260.82 | | | | | | | |

Appendix B

Equipment



G-882 MARINE MAGNETOMETER

- **CESIUM VAPOR HIGH PERFORMANCE – Highest detection range and probability of detecting all sized ferrous targets**
- **NEW STREAMLINED DESIGN FOR TOW SAFETY – Low probability of fouling in lines or rocks**
- **NEW QUICK CONVERSION FROM NOSE TOW TO CG TOW – Simply remove an aluminum locking pin, move tow point and reinsert. New built in easy carry handle!**
- **NEW INTERNAL CM-221 COUNTER MODULE – Provides Flash Memory for storage of default parameters set by user**
- **NEW ECHOSOUNDER / ALTIMETER OPTION**
- **NEW DEPTH RATING – 4,000 psi !**
- **HIGHEST SENSITIVITY IN THE INDUSTRY – 0.004 nT/√Hz RMS with the internal CM-221 Mini-Counter**
- **EASY PORTABILITY & HANDLING – no winch required, single man operation, only 44 lbs with 200 ft cable (without weights)**
- **COMBINE TWO SYSTEMS FOR INCREASED COVERAGE – Internal CM-221 Mini-Counter provides multi-sensor data concatenation allowing side by side coverage which maximizes detection of small targets and reduces noise**

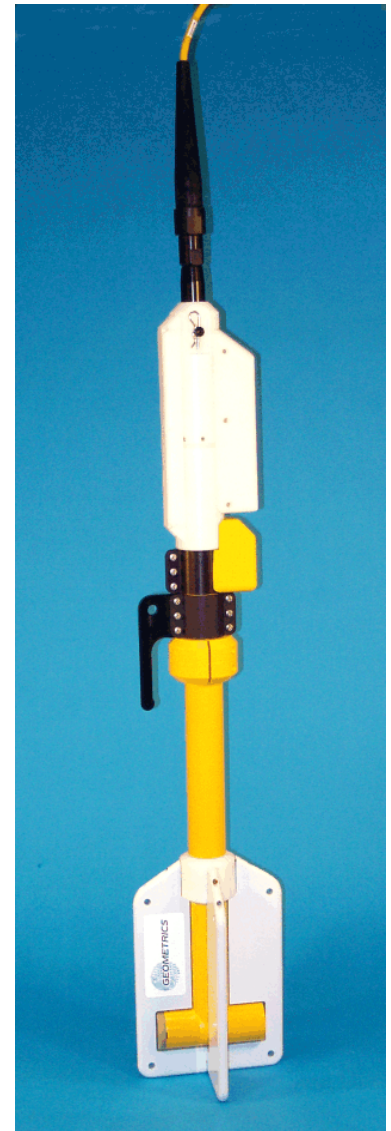
Very high resolution Cesium Vapor performance is now available in a low cost, small size system for professional surveys in shallow or deep water. High sensitivity and sample rates are maintained for all applications. The well proven Cesium sensor is combined with a unique and new CM-221 Larmor counter and ruggedly packaged for small or large boat operation. Use your computer and standard printer with our MagLogLite™ software to log, display and print GPS position and magnetic field data. The G-882 is the lowest priced high performance full range marine magnetometer system ever offered.

The G-882 offers flexibility for operation from small boat, shallow water surveys as well as deep tow applications (4,000 psi rating, telemetry over steel coax available to 10Km). The G-882 also directly interfaces to all major Side Scan manufacturers for tandem tow configurations. Being small and lightweight (44 lbs net, without weights) it is easily deployed and operated by one person. But add several streamlined weight collars and the system can quickly weigh more than 100 lbs. for deep tow applications. Power may be supplied from a 24 to 30 VDC battery power or the included 110/220 VAC power supply. The tow cable employs high strength Kevlar

strain member with a standard length of 200 ft (61 m) and optional cable length up to 500m with no telemetry required.

A rugged fiber-wound fiberglass housing is designed for operation in all parts of the world allowing sensor rotation for work in equatorial regions. The shipboard end of the tow cable is attached to an included junction box or optional on-board cable for quick and simple hookup to power and output of data into any Windows 98, ME, NT, 2000 or XP computer equipped with RS-232 serial ports.

The G-882 Cesium magnetometer provides the same operating sensitivity and sample rates as the larger deep tow model G-880. MagLogLite™ Logging Software is offered with each magnetometer and allows recording and display of data and position with Automatic Anomaly Detection and automatic anomaly printing on Windows™ printer! Additional options include: MagMap2000 plotting and contouring software and post acquisition processing software MagPick™ (free from our website.)



**G-882 with Weight Collar
Depth Option & Altimeter**

The G-882 system is particularly well suited for the detection and mapping of all sizes of ferrous objects. This includes anchors, chains, cables, pipelines, ballast stone and other scattered shipwreck debris, munitions of all sizes (UXO), aircraft, engines and any other object with magnetic expression. Objects as small as a 5 inch screwdriver are readily detected provided that the sensor is close to the seafloor and within practical detection range. (Refer to table at right).

The design of this high sensitivity G-882 marine unit is directed toward the largest number of user needs. It is intended to meet all marine requirements such as shallow survey, deep tow through long cables, integration with Side Scan Sonar systems and monitoring of fish depth and altitude.

Typical Detection Range For Common Objects

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Ship 1000 tons | 0.5 to 1 nT at 800 ft (244 m) |
| Anchor 20 tons | 0.8 to 1.25 nT at 400 ft (120 m) |
| <u>Automobile</u> | <u>1 to 2 nT at 100 ft (30 m)</u> |
| Light Aircraft | 0.5 to 2 nT at 40 ft (12 m) |
| Pipeline (12 inch) | 1 to 2 nT at 200 ft (60 m) |
| <u>Pipeline (6 inch)</u> | <u>1 to 2 nT at 100 ft (30 m)</u> |
| 100 KG of iron | 1 to 2 nT at 50 ft (15 m) |
| 100 lbs of iron | 0.5 to 1 nT at 30 ft (9 m) |
| 10 lbs of iron | 0.5 to 1 nT at 20 ft (6 m) |
| 1 lb of iron | 0.5 to 1 nT at 10 ft (3 m) |
| Screwdriver 5 inch | 0.5 to 2 nT at 12 ft (4 m) |
| <u>1000 lb bomb</u> | <u>1 to 5 nT at 100 ft (30 m)</u> |
| 500 lb bomb | 0.5 to 5 nT at 50 ft (16 m) |
| Grenade | 0.5 to 2 nT at 10 ft (3 m) |
| 20 mm shell | 0.5 to 2 nT at 5 ft (1.8 m) |

MODEL G-882 CESIUM MARINE MAGNETOMETER SYSTEM SPECIFICATIONS

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| OPERATING PRINCIPLE: | Self-oscillating split-beam Cesium Vapor (non-radioactive) |
| OPERATING RANGE: | 20,000 to 100,000 nT |
| OPERATING ZONES: | The earth's field vector should be at an angle greater than 6° from the sensor's equator and greater than 6° away from the sensor's long axis. Automatic hemisphere switching. |
| CM-221 COUNTER SENSITIVITY: | <0.004 nT/√Hz rms. Up to 20 samples per second |
| HEADING ERROR: | ±1 nT (over entire 360° spin) |
| ABSOLUTE ACCURACY: | <2 nT throughout range |
| OUTPUT: | RS-232 at 1,200 to 19,200 Baud |
| MECHANICAL: | |
| Sensor Fish: | Body 2.75 in. (7 cm) dia., 4.5 ft (1.37 m) long with fin assembly (11 in. cross width), 40 lbs. (18 kg) Includes Sensor and Electronics and 1 main weight. Additional collar weights are 14lbs (6.4kg) each, total of 5 capable |
| Tow Cable: | Kevlar Reinforced multiconductor tow cable. Breaking strength 3,600 lbs, 0.48 in OD, 200 ft maximum. Weighs 17 lbs (7.7 kg) with terminations. |
| OPERATING TEMPERATURE: | -30° F to +122° F (-35° C to +50° C) |
| STORAGE TEMPERATURE: | -48° F to +158° F (-45° C to +70° C) |
| ALTITUDE: | Up to 30,000 ft (9,000 m) |
| WATER TIGHT: | O-Ring sealed for up to 4,000 psi (9000 ft or 2750 m) depth operation |
| POWER: | 24 to 32 VDC, 0.75 amp at turn-on and 0.5 amp thereafter |
| ACCESSORIES: | |
| Standard: | View201 Utility Software operation manual and ship kit |
| Optional: | Telemetry to 10Km coax, gradiometer (longitudinal or transverse), reusable shipping case |
| MagLog Lite™ Software: | Logs, displays and prints Mag and GPS data at 10 Hz sample rate. Automatic anomaly detection and single sheet Windows printer support |

SPECIFICATIONS SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

12/06

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GEOMETRICS CHINA Laurel Technologies, Ste 1807-1810, Kun Tai Int'l Mansion, #12B, Chaowai St., Beijing 100020, China
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NORBIT WINGHEAD® B57S

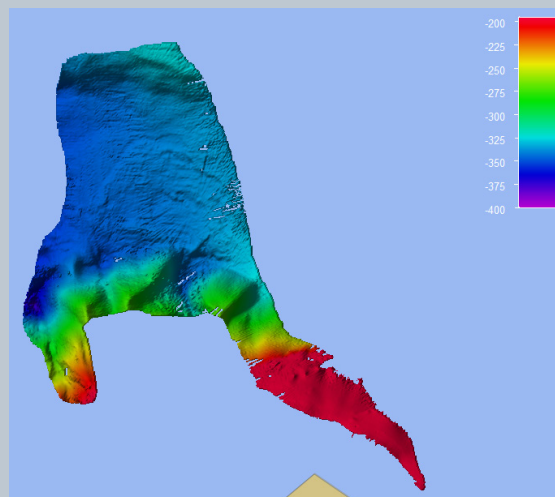


Superior Performance Ultra High-Resolution 3D&4D Long Range Motion Stabilised Bathymetric System.

Designed to offer unsurpassed performance in shallow and medium water depths. This cylindrical ultra-high resolution curved array bathymetric system allows for rapid mobilisation anywhere anytime.

The NORBIT WINGHEAD platform is based on a state of the art analogue and digital technology featuring powerful signal processing capabilities ensuring the highest quality survey data performance. The sonar offers active roll and pitch stabilized bathymetry plus several imagery and backscatter as standard outputs. With broad R&D expertise, NORBIT has developed - from the ground-up - exciting new technology that allows existing and new applications to benefit from the advantages offered by a compact wideband curved-array multibeam sonar.

The Long Range WINGHEAD B57S sonar is a ultra-high resolution curved array broadband multibeam echosounder designed to operate in the most demanding environments. Characterised by compact form factor, low power draw and tight integration, WINGHEAD B57S is an optimal choice for surface vessels ranging from small USVs to large vessels and permanent hull mounts.





WINGHEAD B57S

NORBIT
- explore more -

| Features | Applications | Options |
|---|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Active Pitch and Roll Stabilisation ✓ Multibeam Sonar can be Integrated with Inertial Navigation System & Integrated NTRIP Client ✓ 40kHz Bandwidth ✓ Backscatter Outputs (Intensity, Sidescan, Snippet Sidescan, Snippets, Water Column) ✓ Multidetect ✓ Pipeline Mode ✓ Simple Ethernet Interface ✓ Integrated Sound Velocity Probe ✓ 1024 Dynamically Focused Beams ✓ FM & CW Processing ✓ Mounting Bracket Included ✓ Exceeds IHO <i>Special Order</i>, CHS <i>Exclusive Order</i> & USACE <i>New Work</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ USV Survey Platforms ✓ Mid Water Bathymetry ✓ Pipeline & Cable Pre Route Surveys ✓ Post installation pipeline & cable inspections ✓ Mineral and Geological Surveys ✓ Wreck and seabed Search and Investigation ✓ Oceanographic Research ✓ EEZ Surveys ✓ Coastal Surveys | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Dual Head Configuration ✓ Sound Velocity Profiler ✓ Turnkey Survey Solutions ✓ Permanent Hull Mount Option ✓ Pole Mount ✓ Supports NORBIT iLiDAR ✓ 19Inch Rack Mount, Top Side ✓ Acquisition, Navigation and Post Processing Software ✓ Senior Hydrographer for Support and Training ✓ Can be Delivered with Software Packages e.g. HYPACK, Qinsy, EIVA, CARIS and Others |

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| SWATH COVERAGE | 5-210° FLEXIBLE SECTOR |
| RANGE RESOLUTION | <20mm ACOUSTIC w. 40kHz BANDWIDTH |
| NUMBER OF BEAMS | 256, 512, 1024 EA & ED |
| OPERATING FREQUENCY | NOMINAL FREQUENCY 100kHz (FREQUENCY AGILITY 70-240kHz) |
| DEPTH RANGE | 0.2m to 1200m a) EXTINCTION RANGE >1,250m b) SWATH COVERAGE ~1,000m @ 200m WD c) SWATH COVERAGE ~600m @ 100m WD |
| PING RATE | UP TO 60Hz, ADAPTIVE |
| RESOLUTION (ACROSS X ALONG) | STANDARD: 2° X 2° @100kHz 1° X 1° @200kHz |
| INTERFACE | ETHERNET & SERIAL |
| POWER CONSUMPTION | TYPICAL <95W (10-28VDC, 110-240VAC) TOTAL SYSTEM POWER CONSUMPTION |
| DIMENSIONS | DIMENSIONS: H: 447mm/17.59", L: 570.0mm/22.44", W: 147mm/5.78" |
| WEIGHT | 18kg (AIR) 10.2kg (WATER) |
| CABLE LENGTH | STD 8m, OPTIONAL: 25m and 40m |
| OPERATING TEMP. | -4°C to +40°C (TOPSIDE -20°C to +55°C) |
| STORAGE TEMP. | -20°C to +60°C |
| ENVIRONMENTAL | TOPSIDE: IP67: DUST TIGHT, PROTECTED AGAINST THE EFFECT OF IMMERSION UP TO 1m WET-END (SONAR): 100m |

OUTLINE DRAWING



SYSTEM 3000 SIDE SCAN SONAR

DUAL-FREQUENCY SINGLE BEAM SONAR

Digital Side Scan Sonar:

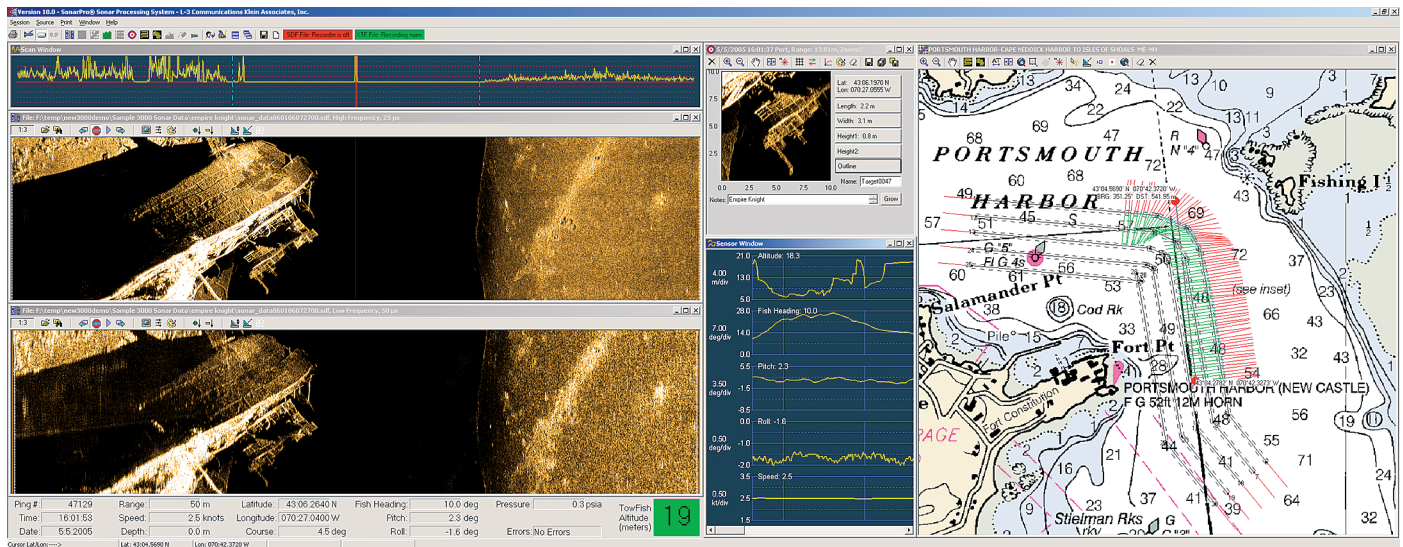
The Klein System 3000 presents the latest technology in digital side scan sonar imaging. The simultaneous dual-frequency operation is based on new transducer designs, as well as the high-resolution circuitry recently developed for the Klein multi-beam focused sonar. The System 3000 performance and price is directed to the commercial, institutional and governmental markets.

Key Features:

- Advanced signal processing and transducers produce superior imagery
- Cost-effective, affordable
- PC-based operation with SonarPro® software, dedicated to Klein sonars
- Small, lightweight and simple designs - easy to run and maintain
- Easily adapted to ROV's and custom towfish
- Meets IHO & NOAA Survey specifications



The Difference Is In The Image



SYSTEM 3000 SIDE SCAN SONAR



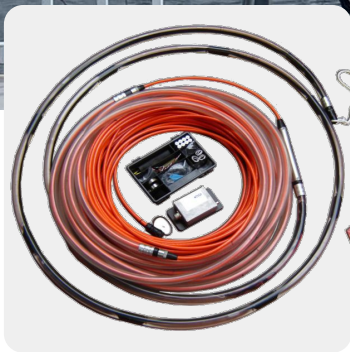
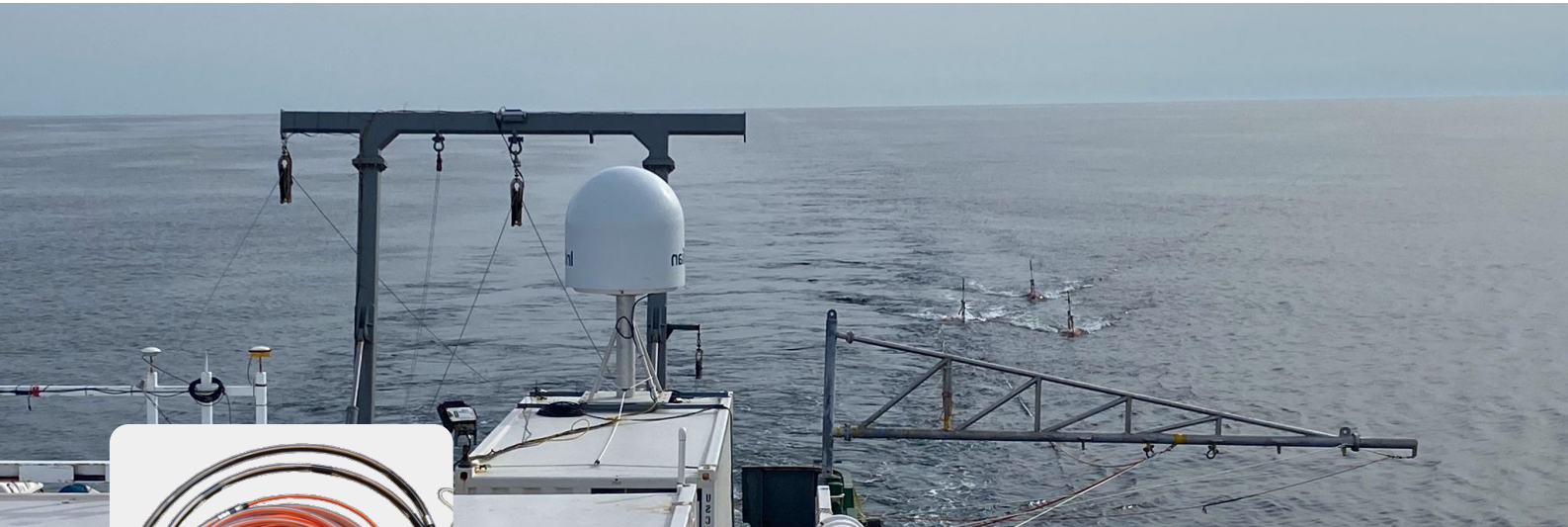
DUAL-FREQUENCY SINGLE BEAM SONAR

Specifications:

| System 3000 Towfish | |
|---|--|
| Frequencies | 100 kHz (132 kHz, ± 1% actual) 500 kHz (445 kHz, ± 1% actual) |
| Transmission Pulse | Tone burst, operator-selectable from 25 to 400 µsecs; Independent pulse controls for each frequency |
| Beams | Horizontal: 0.7° @ 100 kHz 0.21° @ 500 kHz Vertical: 40° |
| Beam Tilt | 5°, 10°, 15°, 20°, 25° down, adjustable |
| Range Scales | 15 settings - 25 to 1,000 meters |
| Maximum Range | 600 m @ 100 kHz 150 m @ 500 kHz |
| Depth Rating | 1,500 m standard; other options available |
| Construction | Stainless Steel |
| Body Length | 122 cm (48 in) |
| Body Diameter | 8.9 cm (3.5 in) |
| Weight | 29 kg (63.9 lbs) in air |
| Standard Sensors | Roll, Pitch, Heading |
| Options | Magnetometer, pressure sensor, acoustic positioning, sub-bottom profiler |
| Transceiver Processor Unit (TPU) | |
| Operating System | VxWorks® with custom application |
| Basic Hardware | Splash-Proof 2 (SP2) TPU |
| Outputs | 100 Base-Tx, Ethernet LAN |
| Navigation Input | NMEA 0183 |
| Power | 120 watts @ 120/240 VAC, 50/60 Hz (includes towfish) |
| Interfacing | Interfaces to all major sonar data processors |
| Options | 19-in rack mount TPU |
| Tow Cable | |
| Klein offers a selection of coaxial, Kevlar® reinforced, lightweight cables, and interfaces to fiber optic cables. All cables come fully terminated at the towfish end. | |

| Klein Sonar Workstation | |
|---|--|
| Operating System | Windows |
| Sonar Software | SonarPro® |
| Data Format | SDF or XTF or both, selectable |
| Data Storage | Internal Hard Drive, CD/DVD-RW |
| Hardware | Industrial PC |
| Options | Optional Waterproof Laptops |
| SonarPro® Software | |
| Custom-developed software by users and for users of Klein Side Scan Sonar Systems operating on Windows 7. Field-proven for many years. SonarPro® is a modular package combining ease of use with advanced sonar features. | |
| Basic Modules | Main program, data display, information, target management, navigation, data recording & playing, and sensor display. |
| Multiple Display Windows | Permits multiple windows to view different features as well as targets in real-time or in playback modes. Multi-windows for sonar channels, navigation, sensors, status monitors, targets, etc. |
| Survey Design | Quick and easy survey set up with ability to change parameters, set tolerances, monitor actual coverage and store settings. |
| Target Management | Independent windows permitting mensuration, logging, comparisons, filing, classification, positioning, time & survey target layers, and feature enhancements. Locates target in navigation window. |
| Sensor Window | Displays all sensors in several formats (includes some alarms) and responder set up to suit many frequencies and ping rates. |
| Networking | Permits multiple, real time processing workstations via a LAN including "master and slave" configurations. |
| "Wizards" | To help operator set up various manual and default parameters. |
| Data Comparisons Real Time | Target and route comparisons to historical data. |

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High quality and versatile Single-Channel Streamer with arrays of 8 to 24+ elements.

Description

APPLICATION AND COMPATIBILITY

The Geo-Sense Mini-Streamers are a robust and versatile option for single-channel seismic operations from very shallow to deep water (the short 8-element array was successfully used in 4500 m water depths). They are specifically designed to capture the high frequency spectrum emitted by our sparker and boomer sources, but can also be used to capture the signal of LF sources, such as air guns and water guns and can be interfaced with any third party recording system.

DESIGN

Geo-Sense Mini-Streamers have the standard 30 cm separation between elements and the 8 and 24 elements versions. However, The active length and number of elements can be configured to your requirements.

AQ-2000 HYDROPHONES

The AQ-2000 allows a stable performance over a wide range of water depths. It has excellent acceleration-cancelling qualities and an exceptionally wide frequency bandwidth. The AQ-2000 can be installed into standard array configurations or integrated into custom-moulded packages. Every hydrophone is tested for sensitivity, capacitance and insulation to ensure the highest quality product for all very high resolution seismic operations.

Operational Features

- Can be employed in small and large vessel operation.
- Can be handled by one person.
- Water depths from 2 to 4500 m.
- Compatible with third party sources and recording systems as long as the Geo-Sense Filter/Gain Interface is used.



An at least 4 m long outrigger remains one of the most important requirements to deploy the streamer out of the turbulence of the prop wash (left: small vessel; right: large vessel operations).

pre amplifier.

Technical Specifications

TOW CABLE

| | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Length | Standard 50 m to 100 m |
| Diameter: | 11 mm |
| Type: | 3 × 2 × 24 AWG screened twisted pair |
| Insulation: | Polyurethane |
| Strain member: | Double reverse spiral Kevlar |

ACTIVE SECTION & JACKET

| | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Number of elements: | 8 , 16, 24 up to 48 |
| Spacing of elements: | 0.3 m standard |
| Length of active section: | 2.4 m / 7.2 m (for 8 / 24 elements) |
| Length of jacket: | 5.4 m / 11.2 m (approx.) |
| Jacket size ID & OD: | 20.5 mm & 26.5 mm |
| Jacket material: | Unreinforced polyurethane |
| Buoyancy: | Slightly positive |
| Array fluid: | Shell Sol T, Parafin oil or gel |

PHYSICAL SPECIFICATIONS

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Materials: | Fluoroelastomer, high strength epoxy, Hytrel® insulated leads |
| Weight in air: | 14 grams |
| Size: | 4.56 cm long x 1.32 cm diameter |
| Displacement: | 6.24 cc |
| Temperature: | Operating: -10°C to 50°C |
| Storage: | -40°C to 60°C |

PRE AMPLIFIER

| | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Size: | 60 × 16 mm |
| Gain: | 26 dB |
| Ground reference: | Single-ended |
| Power: | 9 -12 V DC (polarity protected) |
| High-pass: | -3 dB: 3 Hz |
| Low-pass: | -3 dB:13 kHz |
| Output impedance: | 60 Ω |

Technical Specifications

A2-2000 HYDROPHONE ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Leads: | Two 28 AWG stranded conductors (red and black), Hytrel® insulation, 12.7 cm long each |
| Connector: | None |
| Polarity: | A positive increase in acoustic pressure generates a positive voltage on the red conductor |
| Capacitance: | 4.5 nF +/- 25% at 20°C and 1 kHz |
| Resistance: | 500 MΩ minimum across leads or to sea water at 20°C and 100% relative humidity, 50 V DC |
| Dissipation: | 0.02 typical |

PERFORMANCE

Sensitivity @ 100 Hz

Free-field voltage:
-201 dB re 1 V/μPa +/- 1.5 dB

Sensitivity change

Versus frequency: +/- 0.25 dB from 1 Hz to 1 kHz
(+/-2.0 dB from 1 kHz to 10 kHz)
Versus depth : < 0.5 dB to 1000 m
Versus temperature: < 0.03 dB per 1°C change

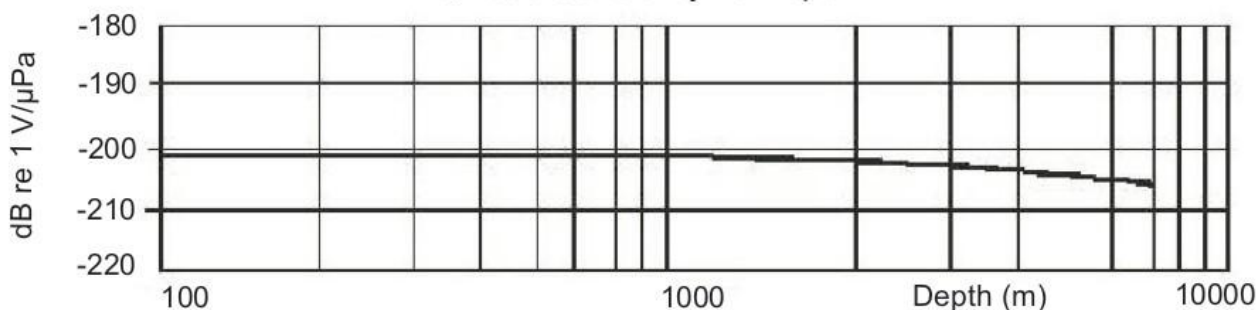
Acceleration Sensitivity

Output is <1.5 mV/g due to acceleration in any of the three major axes at 20 Hz

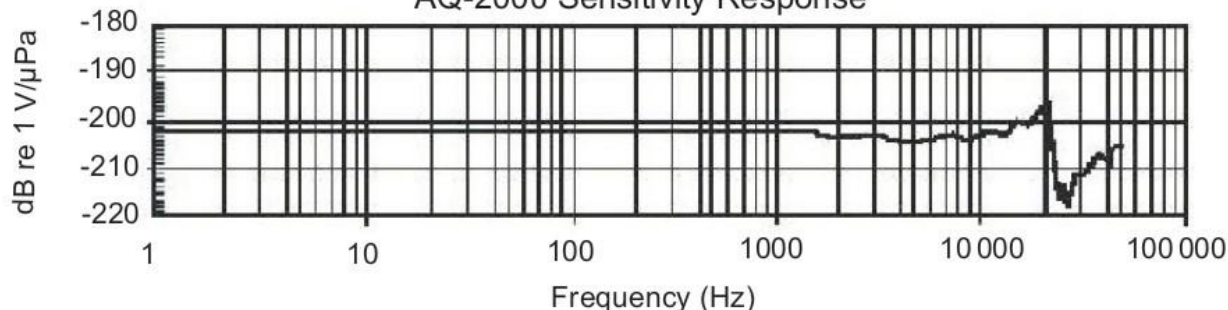
Mechanical

Resonance typically 20 kHz in water
Maximum operating depth of 2000 m
Destruction depth of more than 7000 m

AQ-2000 Sensitivity vs Depth



AQ-2000 Sensitivity Response





Maintenance free negative discharge sparker specially designed for small vessel operations.

Description

INNOVATIVE PRESERVING ELECTRODE MODE

The Geo-Source 200 light weight is designed for operation with the Geo-Spark 1000 Pulsed Power Supply using the "Preserving Electrode Mode". This patented concept consists of using a NEGATIVE electric discharge pulse, instead of a positive electric discharge pulse.

Note that working with a negative pulse is NOT the same thing as reversing the polarity of an antique power supply, which is generating a positive pulse.

MAINTENANCE FREE ELECTRODES 5 YEAR GUARANTEE

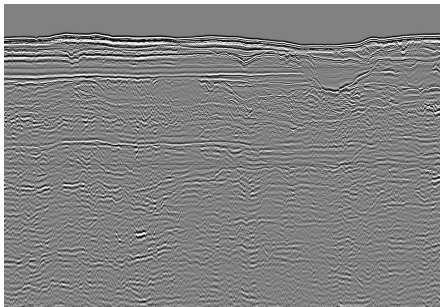
The Preserving Electrode Mode reduces the tip wear to practically zero. You can shoot day after day, week after week, month after month with practically NO tip maintenance.

OPTIMUM ACOUSTIC REPEATABILITY

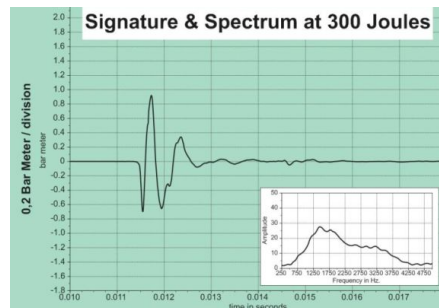
Zero tip wear is essential for the repeatability of the acoustic pulse, which depends largely on a constant, unaltered electrode surface.

Operational Features

- Specially designed for small vessel surveys.
- Can be handled by one person.
- Water depths from 2 to 500 m.
- Penetration to 200 - 300 ms below seabed depending on geology.
- Vertical resolution of 10 - 30 cm.
- You don't need to trim tips during the survey - electrodes do NOT burn off.
- Successfully employed in wind farm surveying, coastal engineering, sand search, site and route surveys and many others.



Geo Spark 200 and Multi-channel streamer.



broad signal spectrum at suitable power.



No wear of the tips even after 3 years of use.

Additional Features

CONTROL OF ALL SPARKER PARAMETERS

The effective source depth is 15-20 cm. A constant source depth at 1/4 of the wavelength is essential in order to optimize the constructive interference between the primary pulse and surface ghost. But this can be easily customized by the user with the use of extensions, for instance, in situations where penetration should be a priority.

SOURCE GEOMETRY AND CONFIGURATION OF THE TIPS

The electrode modules are evenly spaced in a planar array of 0.50 m x 1.00 m. This geometry not only enhances the downward projection of the acoustic energy, it also reduces the primary pulse length, since all tips are perfectly in phase. Each tip has an exposed surface of 1.4 mm, suitable for maximum 10 Joules per tip and with this configuration gives an excellent pulse over the 100 - 1000 Joule power range.

FLEXIBLE AND FLOATING HV TOW CABLE

A flexible, floating power/tow cable with the standard length of 25 m is available by default. This dedicated coaxial HV cable contains 4 leads of 6 mm² plus outer braiding of 24 mm². It is designed to have a low self-inductance in order to preserve the high di/dt pulse output of the power supply. The wet side of the cable is terminated with two special HV connectors to the electrode modules and a ground connector to the frame. Connecting or disconnecting the cable to the sparker takes less than ten minutes. The cable weights only 35 kg and is easy to handle by one person. For large vessels we recommend the use of the standard [50 m floating HV Power cable on reel](#).

Specification

Dimensions (cm) & Weight 110 (L) x 100 (W) x 60 (H) for 45 kg

Number of Tips 200

Operation Depth (m) 0 - 500

Dominant Frequencies 1250 - 1750 Hz (at 400 J)

Better if used with [Geo-Spark 1000](#), [Geo-Spark 2000](#), [8E single-channel Streamer](#), [24 multi-channel streamer](#)

Recommended interface system [Mini-Trace II](#) or [Multi-Trace Server](#)

Power Requirements 5kVA generator (for the Power Supply)

We are always pushing for improvements, so equipment specifications can change without notice. Please keep in contact with support to stay in tune with the developments.



The Mini-Spark 1000 has been created to provide the portable high voltage PPS solution easy to mobilize at low cost.

Description

USER FRIENDLY AND SAFE

It integrates all unique features of the 2000 XF technology in a compact and lightweight design.

System status messages and operational parameters are displayed on comprehensive LCD.

All connections, command buttons, switches and status leds are intuitive and straightforward.

MAINTENANCE FREE ELECTRODES 5 YEAR GUARANTEE

The Preserving Electrode Mode reduces the tip wear to practically zero. You can shoot day after day, week after week, month after month with practically NO tip maintenance.

OPTIMUM ACOUSTIC REPEATABILITY

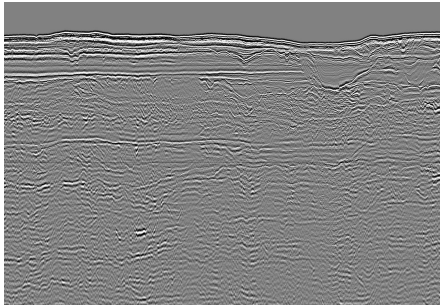
Zero tip wear is essential for the repeatability of the acoustic pulse, which depends largely on a constant, unaltered electrode surface.

Operational Features

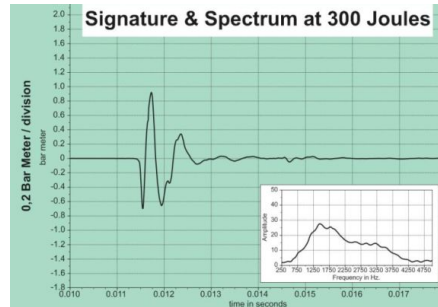
→ Completely portable - can be easily handled by one person.

→ Negative discharge technology.

→ Very user friendly and safe



Geo Spark 200 and Multi-channel streamer.



broad signal spectrum at suitable power.



Portable carrier.

Additional Features

NEGATIVE HIGH VOLTAGE DISCHARGE

The Mini 1000 is using the Negative Discharge Technology allowing to acquire Ultra-High Resolution Seismic data day after day without wearing off the electrodes.

There is no other unit commercially available that allows you to generate a negative HV pulse with such a high dI/dt ratio.

The Hv discharge pulse has NO electrical oscillations, which affects the acoustic signature.

The state-of-the-art 10 kA thyristor allows high repetition rates and a perfect zero delay synchronization with the data acquisition system.

HIGH QUALITY SINGLE CHANNEL SPREAD AT LOW COST

The Mini-Spark (36 kg) in combination with the [Geo-Source 200 LW marine sparker](#) (35 kg), a 40 m flex & floating HV umbilical (40 kg), a [Mini-Trace II UHRS acquisition system](#) (10 kg), plus a short [Geo-Sense Mini Streamer](#) (20 kg) is a full seismic spread that can be handled by one person!

THE MINI-SPARK 1000 IS YOUR FIRST STEP TO DUAL SOURCE TECHNOLOGY

The innovative design of the Mini-Spark 1000 makes it possible to run one, two or three PPS' in parallel.

This unique feature opens effectively the way to the advanced dual or triple source technology, which allows to acquire the ultimate broad spectrum UHRS data. Running two or more sparkers in parallel makes it possible to fire the sources in flip-flop or tuned mode.

SOME KEY FEATURES

- Undestructable Thyristor 10 kA-8000 V;
- High repetition rates - for instance: 4 shots of 500 J/s or 6 300 J shots/s;
- Very fast charging capability.

Specification

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Dimensions (cm) & Weight | 62 (L) x 50 (W) x 40 (H) & 36 kg |
| Energy output | From 100 to 1000 Joules (steps of 100 J) |
| Charging capability | 2000 J per second |
| Better if used with | Geo-Source 200 , Geo-Source 200 FW , Geo-Boomer 300-500 |
| Recommended interface system | Mini-Trace II or Multi-Trace Server |
| Power Requirements | 220-240 VAC 50-60 Hz from 16 A mains or 5 kVA generator |



Timeless and reliable dual-channel very high (24-bit) seismic data recorder.

Description

MINI-TRACE II DUAL ACQUISITION MODULE

The new Mini-Trace II acquisition module is a very high resolution, 24-bit sigma-delta, seismic recorder, which can be interfaced to any suitable laptop or desktop computer, using a plug-and-play USB connection.

Navigation data is acquired via the LAN of the control PC or via a serial port on the acquisition module (for old systems).

TIMELESS AND RELIABLE HARDWARE

The Mini-Trace II is timeless and will serve you a long time. It features extremely reliable hardware with fully integrated electronics, which will outlast by many years the typical life time of the control computer.

DUAL MODE PROGRAMMABLE TRIGGERS

The module contains two independent channels with two independently programmable triggers allowing to synchronize two sources without interference (Asynchronous mode) In asynchronous mode: sparker + pinger, or sparker + water gun, but also sparker + side scan can be triggered in such a way that you will see no interference of the Sparker signal on the SSS data.

Data Recording

Internal SSD disks or external hard drives (USB 3.0 recommended) and remote network devices.

Automatic continuous recording switch-over.

All raw data files are recorded in Standard SEG Y format, with samples encoded in integers and can also exported in XTF format (16 bit). In addition, extensive logging in text files of all acquisition events, manual fixes, raw and processed navigation data.

Analogue Inputs

INPUTS AND OUTPUTS

The unit has two independent channels, each with an differential input ranging between +5 V and -5 V. The 24-bit sigma-delta A/D converter provides a 112 dB of dynamic range. This range eliminates the need to calibrate the AD converter for the incoming signal strength, thereby simplifying setup procedures, while retaining high data quality.

Trigger

TRIGGER INPUTS

Each channel has its own trigger input which is can be used for the slave mode. For instance with an external trigger from navigation for shooting at fixed distance. Standard TTL input via BNC at the rear. Accepts trigger pulse from 4 V up to 12 V, 10 mA, with a pulse length of 1 ms.

TRIGGER OUTPUTS

Each channel has its own trigger output which is can be used for the master mode, normally used to trigger the source in time. Standard TTL output via BNC at the rear.

PROGRAMMABLE TRIGGERS

The two triggers are fully programmable, including all options to set delays, time-breaks, differential triggering and custom triggering patterns.

Navigation

Navigation input is available via PC serial ports, LAN Network or Mini-Trace II dedicated serial port. The acquisition software supports NMEA data format or any other proprietary format navigation, fix and annotation strings.

All data are logged and accessible in separate log files.

Display modes

MULTIPLE SCREENS

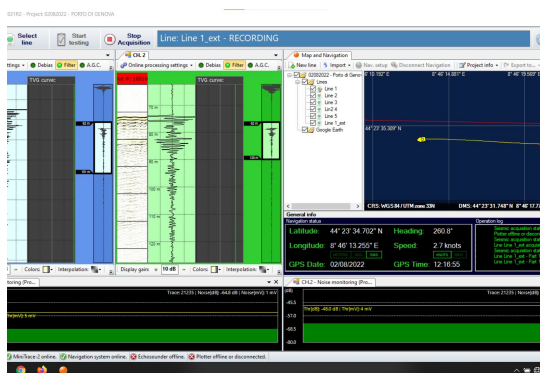
Simultaneous display of the navigation map, multiple data channels and data types in multiple windows, on single or dual monitors.

CUSTOMIZABLE WINDOW LAYOUTS

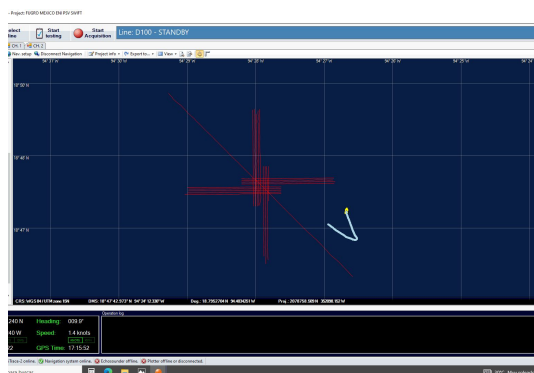
ser-defined windows, Profile, Raw Trace, Processed Trace, Spectrum Analysis, Real-time Navigation track plot window, left/right, up/down, scroll directions.

NAVIGATION TRACK-PLOTS

Real-time navigation annotation on screen is standard, dedicated window for real time track plot, navigation editing, smoothing, speed correction etc.

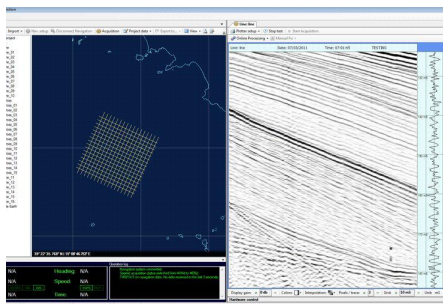


Option for dual-channel seismic acquisition.

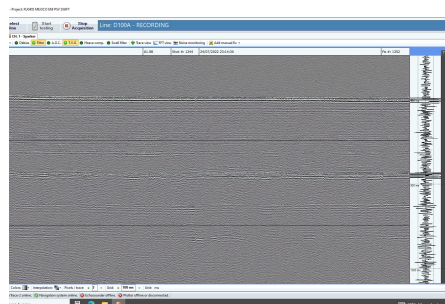


Powerful GIS-based navigation.

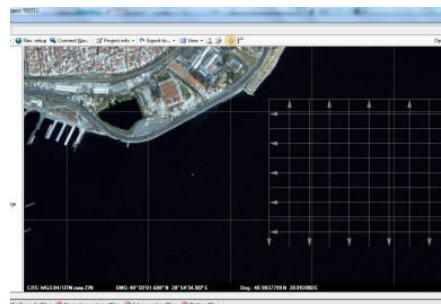
DATA RECORDING SYSTEMS



Real-time navigation and data display.



Efficient acquisition interface for quality control.



Dynamic platform for planning and carrying out your survey.

Software Interface

THE LATEST VERSION OF GEOSUITE ACQUISITION

The GeoSuite Acquisition software is written using the latest development technologies available for the 64 bit windows platform.

By taking advantage of the windows network infrastructure it is possible to run post processing tasks on the GeoSuite Allworks PC while acquiring data on the GeoSuite Acquisition PC.

AUTOMATIC SOFTWARE UPDATES

Software updates are now fully automatic via the Internet. Just connect your system and the GeoSuite software will check if you need any updates. Online support and news is available via www.geo-spark.com.

EFFICIENT ONLINE QUALITY CONTROL

The new status monitor makes recording of very high quality seismic data very easy. It tells you all you need to know about the dynamic range in use. The software also analyses your settings and warns you for any problems, which might occur in your recording.

REAL-TIME NAVIGATION MAP

The navigation map is displayed in real-time showing your current position and route. You can combine it with any geo-referenced background e.g. from Google Earth. You can also use public domain data from hydrographic data bases. To generate a track plot of the seismic lines is just one click of the mouse.

SEAMLESS INTEGRATION WITH GEOSUITE ALLWORKS

GeoSuite Acquisition software outputs the raw data as a standard SEG-Y file, which is seamlessly imported into Geo-Suite AllWorks. Alternative you export the data in XTF format for import in any other third party environment.

Physical Specifications

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Models | <p>Portable Slim-line module with High-quality 17" laptop</p> <p>Workstation version Slim-line module with 19" stainless steel mounting brackets 19" rack mountable industrial workstation plus wall mounted monitor(s)</p> |
| Dimensions (cm) | <p>Acquisition Module</p> <p>45 (L) x 40 (W) x 28.5 (H)</p> |
| Shipping Cases | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Portable version: in laptop hand carry bag or in indestructible watertight PELI case - Workstation 19" rack-mountable system: delivered in flight case |
| Mains Power | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Portable version: 100-240 Volts 50-60 Hz AC, mains power failure protected - Workstation 19" rack-mountable system: 100-240 Volts 50-60 Hz AC, UPS is always recommended |
| Processor | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Portable version Intel Dual Core 2.0 GHz or better - Workstation 19" rack-mountable system Intel Dual Core 2.0 GHz or better |
| Hard disks | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Portable version: minimum 2 Gigabyte - Workstation 19" rack-mountable system: minimum 2 Gigabyte |
| Multiple screens | <p>Dual screens are optional for the Laptop and Multiple Screens depend on the choice of the workstation</p> <p>For the 19" rack-mountable systems we recommended wall mounted screens, which can be suitably placed in the survey room</p> |
| 3-year guarantee | <p>Each Mini-Trace II module comes with a 3-year guarantee for any hardware breakdown, which is not due to an operator error, over voltage or obvious negligence.</p> |



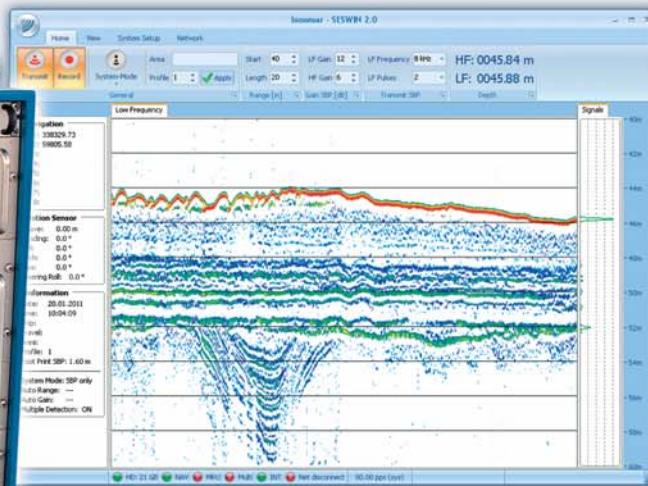
GEO MARINE SURVEY SYSTEMS

Sheffieldstraat 8, 3047 AP
Rotterdam, The Netherlands

GET IN TOUCH

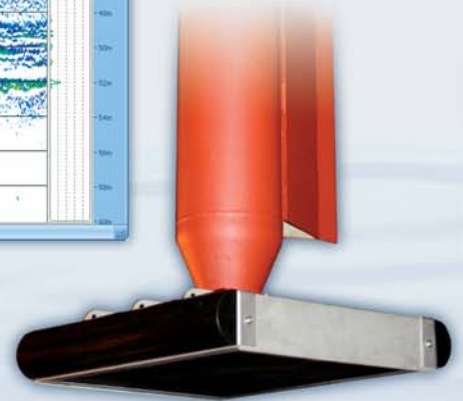
Mail: info@geosys.nl
Tel: +31 10 4155755

Top-side unit



Screenshot of the operating software

Transducer



► **Performance**

- water depth range: 2 – 2,000 m
- penetration: up to 70 m, depending on sediments
- layer resolution: up to 5 cm
- motion compensation: heave, roll, pitch (option)
- beam width @ 3 dB: $\pm 1^\circ$ / footprint < 3.5 % of water depth for all frequencies

► **Transmitter**

- primary frequencies: approx. 100 kHz (band 85 – 115 kHz)
- secondary low frequencies: 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15 kHz (band 2 – 22 kHz)
- primary source level: > 247 dB/ μ Pa re 1 m
- pulse width: 0.07 – 2 ms
- pulse rate: up to 40/s
- multi-ping mode
- pulse type: CW, Ricker, LFM (chirp)

► **Acquisition**

- primary frequency (echo sounder, bottom track)
- secondary low frequency (sub-bottom data, multi-frequency mode)
- sample rate 96 kHz @ 24 bit

► **System Components**

- transceiver unit 19 inch / 16 U (WHD: 0.52 m x 0.74 m x 0.50 m; 90 kg)
- transducer incl. cable (WHD: 0.60 m x 0.15 m x 0.50 m; 90 kg)
- system control: internal PC
- KVM remote control

SES-2000 medium-100 Parametric Sub-bottom Profiler

► **Software**

- SESWIN data acquisition software
- SES Convert SEG-Y/XTF data export
- SES NetView remote display
- ISE post-processing software

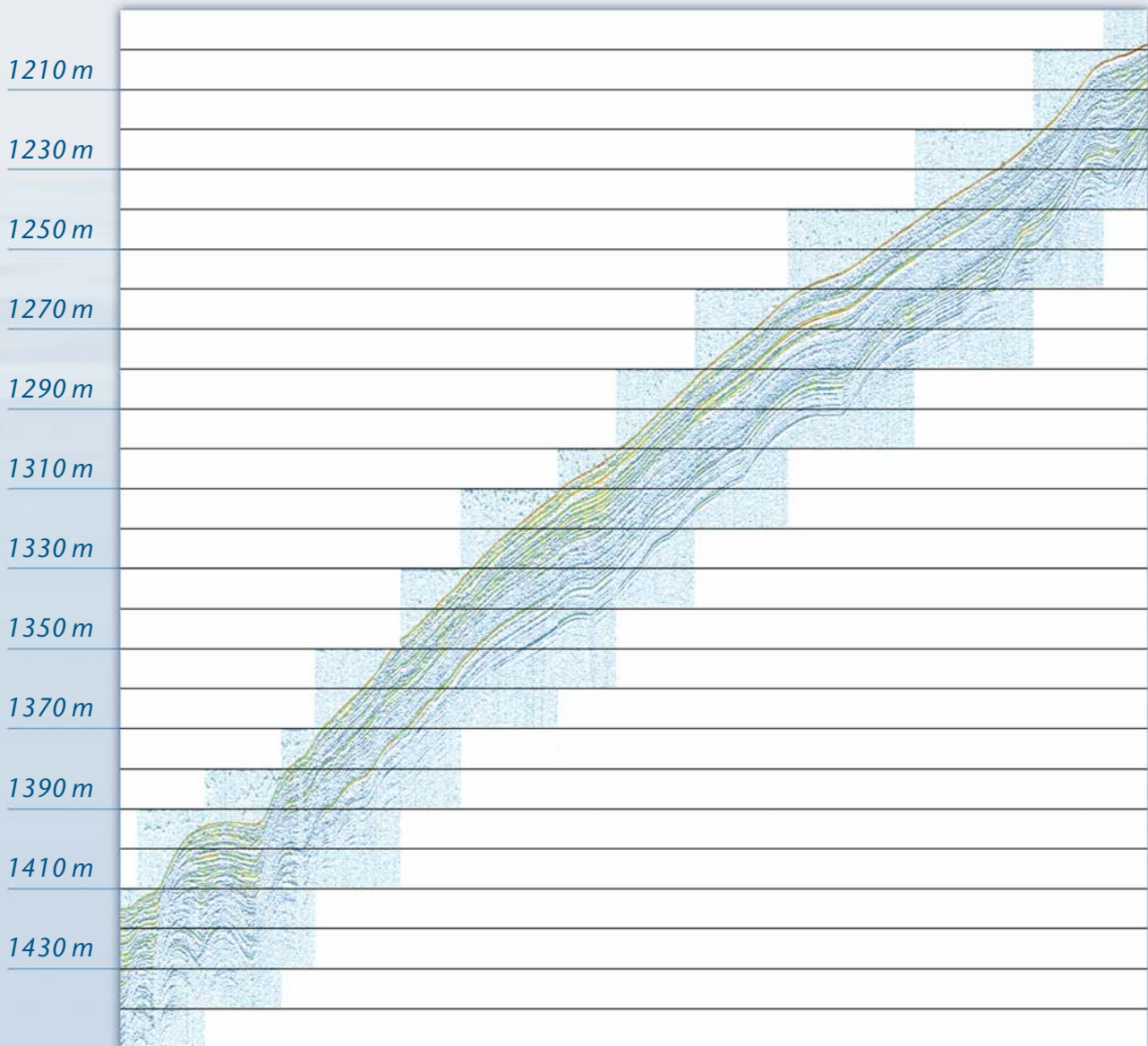
► **Power Supply Requirements**

- 100 – 240V AC / 50 – 60 Hz
- power consumption: < 700W



www.innomar.com

Survey example of SES-2000 medium-100



Pacific (Chile) echo plot example – Frequency 8 kHz, pulse length 800 μ s, profile length 10800 m

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www.innomar.com

END OF DOCUMENT



| | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| PARCO EOLICO OFFSHORE AL LARGO DELLE COSTE DI CIVITAVECCHIA PROGETTO DEFINITIVO | | |
| Rapporto sulle indagini a mare | | |
| Codice documento: C0123YR00GEOMAR00a | Data emissione: Luglio 2023 | |

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Taranto, Luglio 2023

Dott. Ing. Luigi Severini
