



admodus® *USP pro*



admodus® *SONAR*

Hydrography – growing in importance

Safety for maritime traffic and harbours



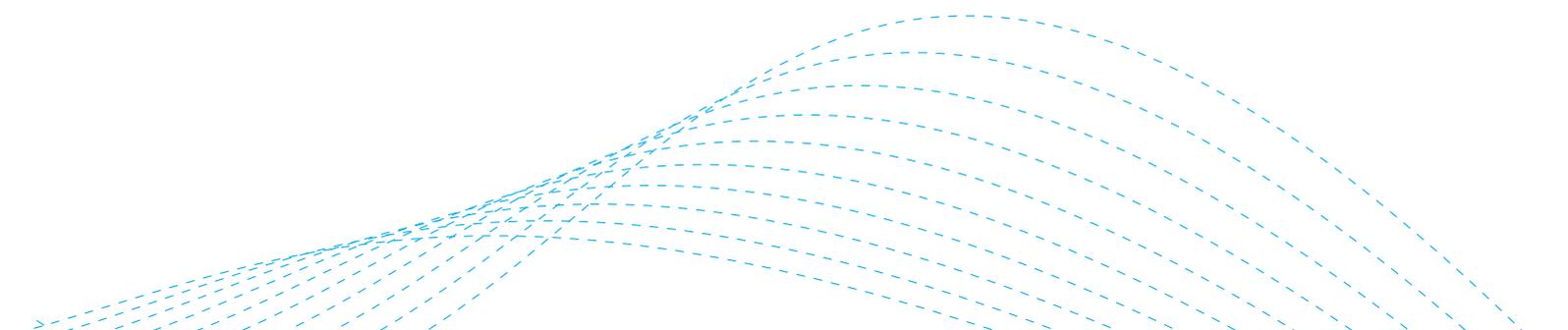
International trade is booming, and shipping along with it. Given the ever growing quantity of shipments and the expansion of harbour locations, there is a corresponding increase in requirements for the secure maintenance of waterways and harbour basins.

In many of the world's largest harbours, appropriate hydrographic monitoring of suspensions accumulating as fluid mud, as well as sediments in the form of more or less consolidated silt, is a necessary requirement in order to keep dredging costs for maintaining a satisfactory nautical bottom^[1] within commercially sensible limits.

Every year in Germany alone action taken to secure the prescribed water depth produces an accumulation of around 45 million cubic metres of dredged material, the disposal of which entails high financial and environmental costs. Accurately determining the nautical bottom allows for a considerable reduction in operating costs, since dredging work can be carried out more systematically and efficiently.

[1] The nautical bottom is defined as „the level where physical characteristics of the bottom reach a critical limit beyond which contact with a ship's keel causes either damage or unacceptable effects on controllability and manoeuvrability“.

(Joint PIANC-IAPH Report on Approach Channels: A Guide for Design, Vol. 2, 1997)



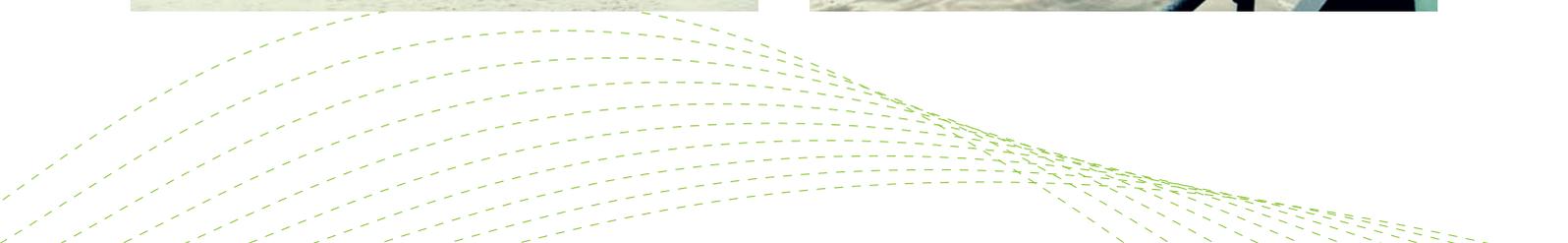
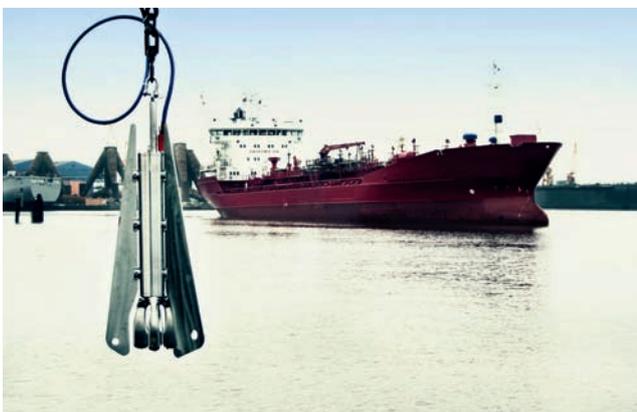
admodus® - solutions for cost-effective waterway management

Echo-sounding is an internationally recognised technique for establishing the depth of a body of water. Dual frequency echo sounders such as the admodus®**SONAR** work with signals of differing frequency. Where there is a firm subsurface, both signals deliver identical readings for the depth of water, and in this case the readings correspond to the nautical bottom. However, if the results show greater variance this indicates the presence of sediment suspension: while the high frequency signal is dispersed at layers of low density, the low frequency signal penetrates through the suspended matter almost entirely, and is only reflected from deeper, more solid layers. Even though this technique succeeds in identifying accretions of low-viscosity suspended matter and fluid mud, it is not possible to determine the exact location of the nautical bottom. For this, an additional in situ analysis is required.

A method of analysis still frequently used, albeit one which is very time- and cost-intensive, is that of sampling combined with subsequent offline analysis in the laboratory.

An innovative and significantly more cost-effective option is the highly accurate online characterisation of suspensions and sediments achieved using the admodus®**USP pro** depth-profiling probe. The probe is lowered from the vessel, and can thus carry out real-time measurement of the density profile of the layers through which it penetrates, as well as record other parameters of rheological value. With the help of this profile, the nautical bottom can be established on the spot and with great accuracy^[2].

[2]The nautical bottom can be defined area-dependently by a limiting density of approximately $\rho=1.20 \text{ g/cm}^3$.
„Determining the Nautical Bottom“, Markus Jänen



Determining nautical depth in real time



The admodus® **USP pro** is an innovative in situ measuring probe for online monitoring of the nautical bottom in harbours and waterways. The system provides a depth-dependent density profile quickly and reliably, as well as a variety of other indicators for characterising suspended matter and sediments.

The probe is a robust and easy-to-use device made of seawater-resistant stainless steel. With its high inherent weight it can be used even in extreme flow conditions

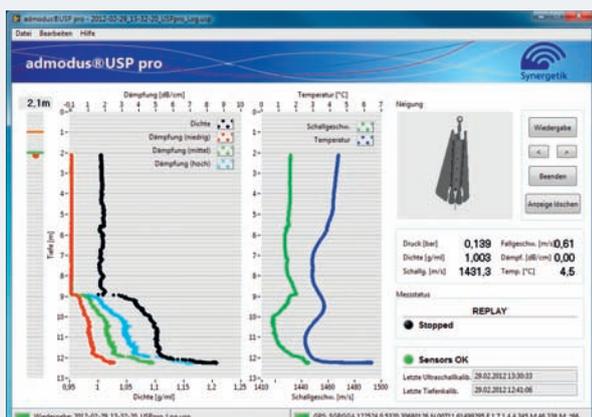
The admodus® **USP pro** is linked via high-speed Ethernet to a PC which displays all measurement data clearly laid out and in real time, stores them, and exports them as a PDF report as required. The user software features an automatic recording mode which permits serial measurements without interaction.

As the probe descends it continuously records its depth and inclination, as well as the density, frequency-dependent acoustic loss, speed of sound and temperature of the medium.

The measurement data ascertained can be stored together with the GPS data of an external receiver, so that the precise location of measuring points and a correlation with echo sounder bearings are both easily achieved.

The highly accurate point-by-point measurements achieved with the admodus® **USP pro**, combined with the area data capturing of the dual-frequency admodus® **SONAR** echo sounder, are one of the most accurate methods for hydrographic surveying currently available.

- Monitoring the navigability of harbours and waterways
- Supporting intelligent dredging management by technically efficient measurement
- Silt and sediment characterisation
- Analysis of fluid mud layers (e.g. in estuaries)
- Monitoring in sedimentation basins
- Investigation of sediment transport
- Online analysis in place of costly sampling



Registering and recording sediment layers



- Hydrographic surveying of harbours, waterways and coastal water areas
- Area monitoring of fluid mud and silt layers
- Supporting intelligent dredging management by technically efficient measurement
- Creation of digital terrain models
- Digitalisation of existing analogue echo-sounder systems

The admodus®**SONAR** dual-frequency echo sounder is especially suited for hydrographic surveying of harbours, waterways and coastal water areas.

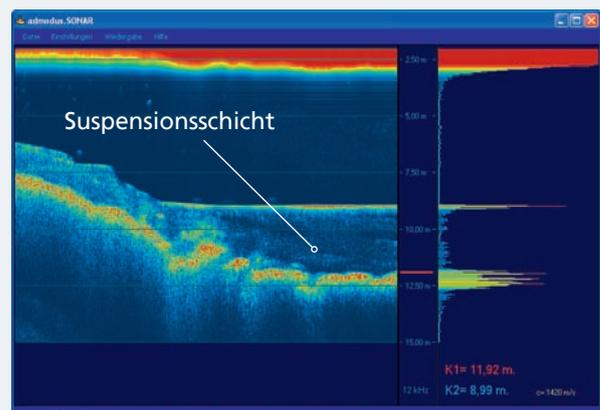
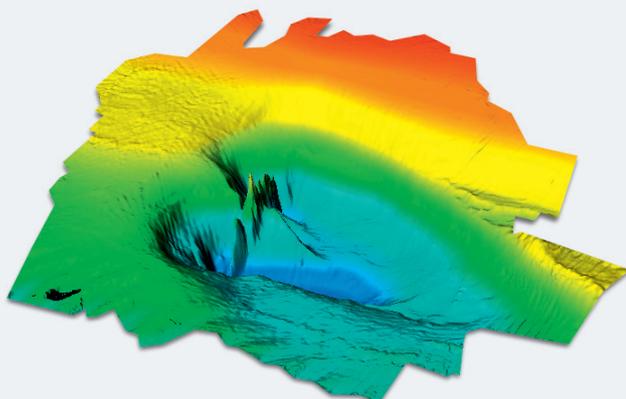
The admodus®**SONAR** can be operated as a self-contained echo sounder with a variety of different transducers. Furthermore, it can be used as a passive digital supplement to existing analogue echo sounders.

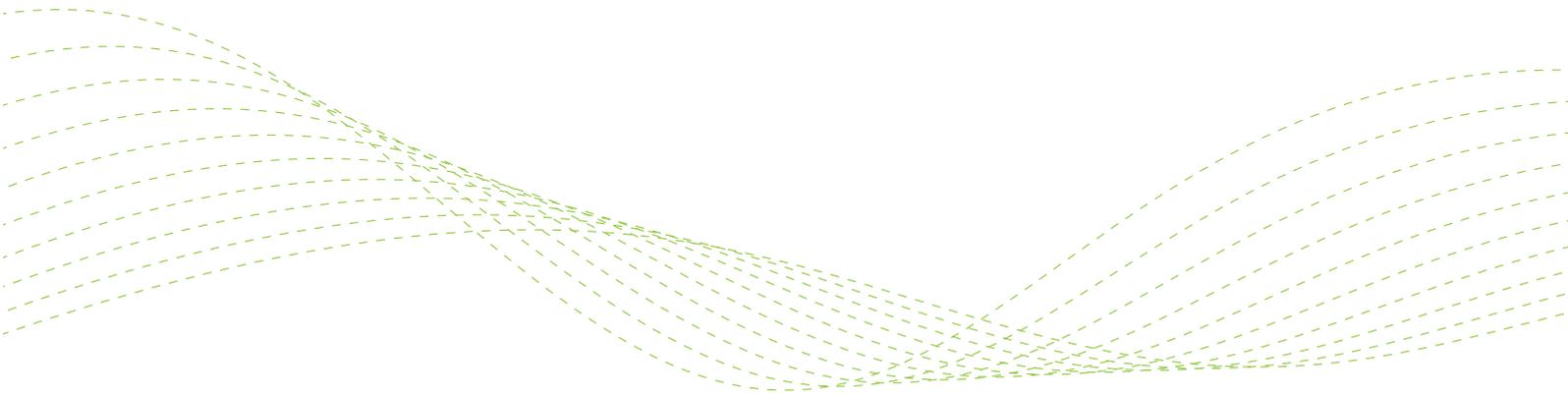
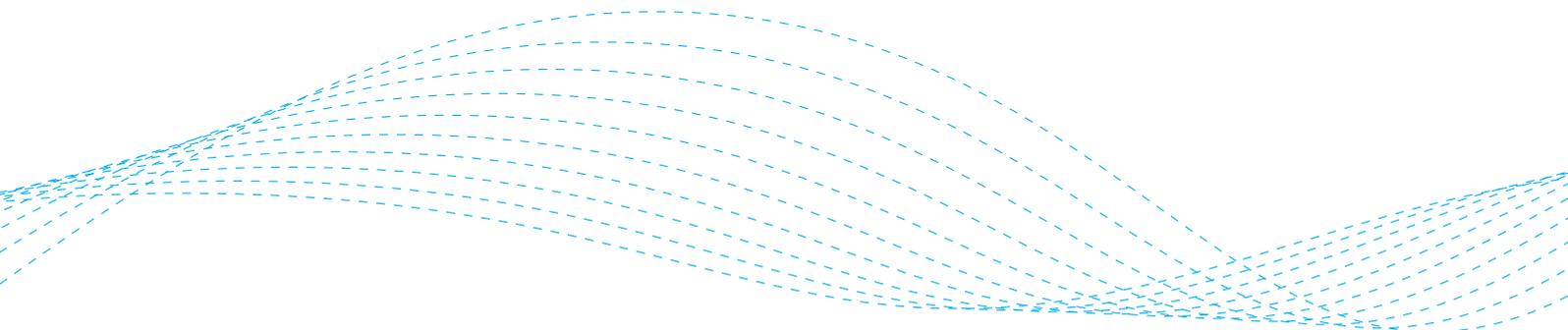
The single beam system with dual frequencies enables effective surveying of seafloor conditions, and of the different layer formations of suspended matter and sediments, ranging from fluid mud to well consolidated silt.

All data are transferred in real time to a computer via Ethernet, then visualised and stored. In addition, the admodus®**SONAR** user software provides an interface with widely available surveying software programs such as QINSy, WinProfile and Profile 2000, so that the horizons identified can also be externally recorded and further processed.

With its compact dimensions and the splash-proof design of its housing, the system is also highly suitable for mobile field work.

The area data capturing of the dual-frequency admodus®**SONAR** echo sounder, combined with the highly accurate point-by-point measurements achieved with the admodus®**USP pro**, is one of the most accurate methods currently available for hydrographic surveying.





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