NDIA – 2005 Tri-Service Infrastructure System Conference & Exhibition The America's Center St. Louis, MO Event #5150

Wednesday, August 3rd, 2005 H&H Community of Practice Track 4 Session 4D (4:30 – 5:00)

High Resolution Visualizations of Multibeam Data of the Lower Mississippi River

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US Army Corps of Engineers® New Orleans District

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Tom Tobin & Heath Jones August 3rd, 2005

Typical Equipment on Survey Boat Performing River Engineering Surveys on the Mississippi and Inland Rivers



- SeaBat 8101 240 kHz Multibeam Bathymetric and Sidescan Imaging Sonar (Reson, Inc.)
- SeaBat 8125 455kHz Multibeam Bathymetric and Sidescan Imaging Sonar (Reson, Inc.)
- HYPACK and HYSWEEP software (HYPACK, Inc.)
- Position Orientation System with a Trimble Differential and RTK GPS aided Inertial Block to collect Position along with Heave, Pitch, Roll and Heading Corrections (TSS-UK Ltd.)
- Acoustic Doppler Current Profiler 600 kHz and 1200 kHz (RD Instruments)
- WinRiver Current Profile Acquisition Software (RD Instruments)
- Model 448 210 kHz Single Beam Echo Sounder (Innerspace Technology)
- Model 850 210 kHz Single Beam Echo Sounder with Portable Transducer (ROSS Laboratories)
- CTD 1820 Sound Velocity Probe with Salinity and Temperature Recorder (Marimatech)
- DT 5000 120 kHz Dual Beam System for Locating Fish or Biomass (BioSonics)
- DT 4000 200 kHz Dual Beam System for Identifying Bottom Classification (BioSonics)
- RoxAnn Seabed Identification Sonar to Identify Bed Material Types (Stenmar Sonavision)
- Data Collection Computer 3.06 GHz CPU Processor, 120 Gb Harddrive, 1 Gb RAM, Quad Monitor Card, (10) Hi-Speed Comports, (2) Ethernet (NIC) ports, (1) Floppy Drive, (1) 250 Mb ZIP Drive, (1) CD ROM Drive, (1) CD-RW and DVD Drive (Dell)

Variable Position Multibeam



Note: Recording Head can be adjusted for Forward Sensing Capability. To Increase Survey Speed, Shave Head. For Reduced Drag, Bald Headed Model available



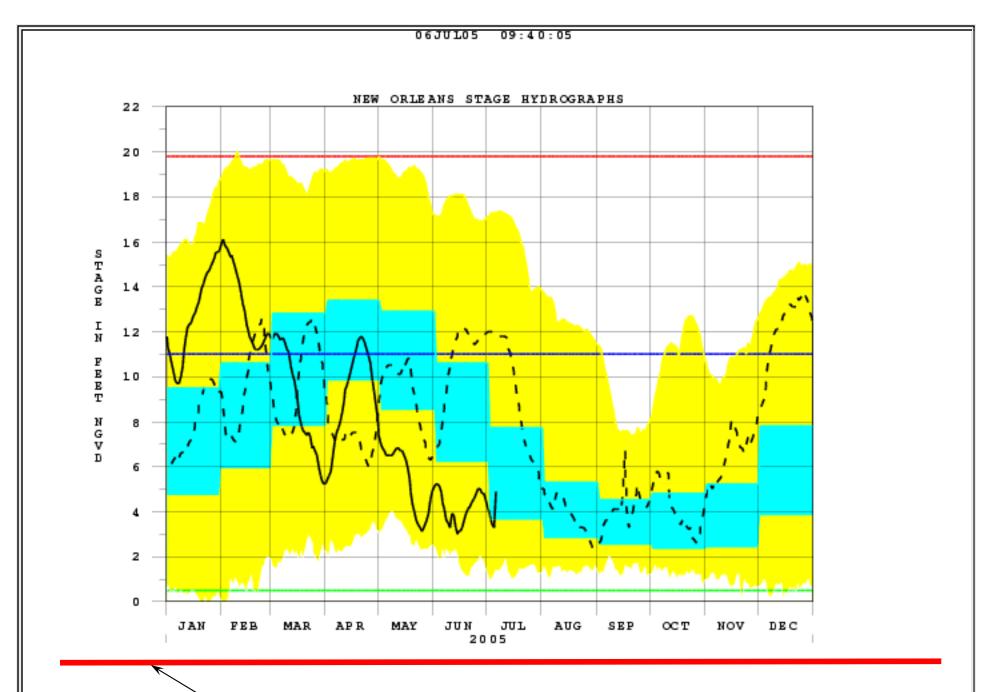
Carrollton Wrecks 2003

Mississippi River Levee/Bank Monitoring

- The New Orleans District, partnered with the state levee boards, maintains 486 miles of levee along the Mississippi River (512 miles including the floodwalls).
- 84 existing revetment sites comprise approximately 361 miles of revetment, with 16,000(+) survey ranges.



Maintaining the levee system and providing sufficient draft for navigation requires a continuous river monitoring effort.



Slab Elevation of my house: -2.8 FT.

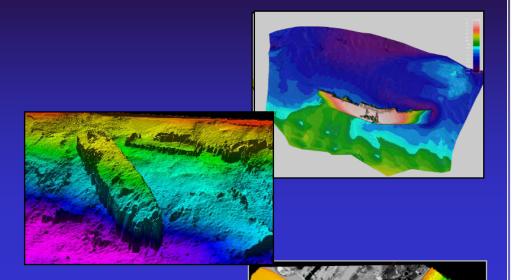


Maintaining Our Levees

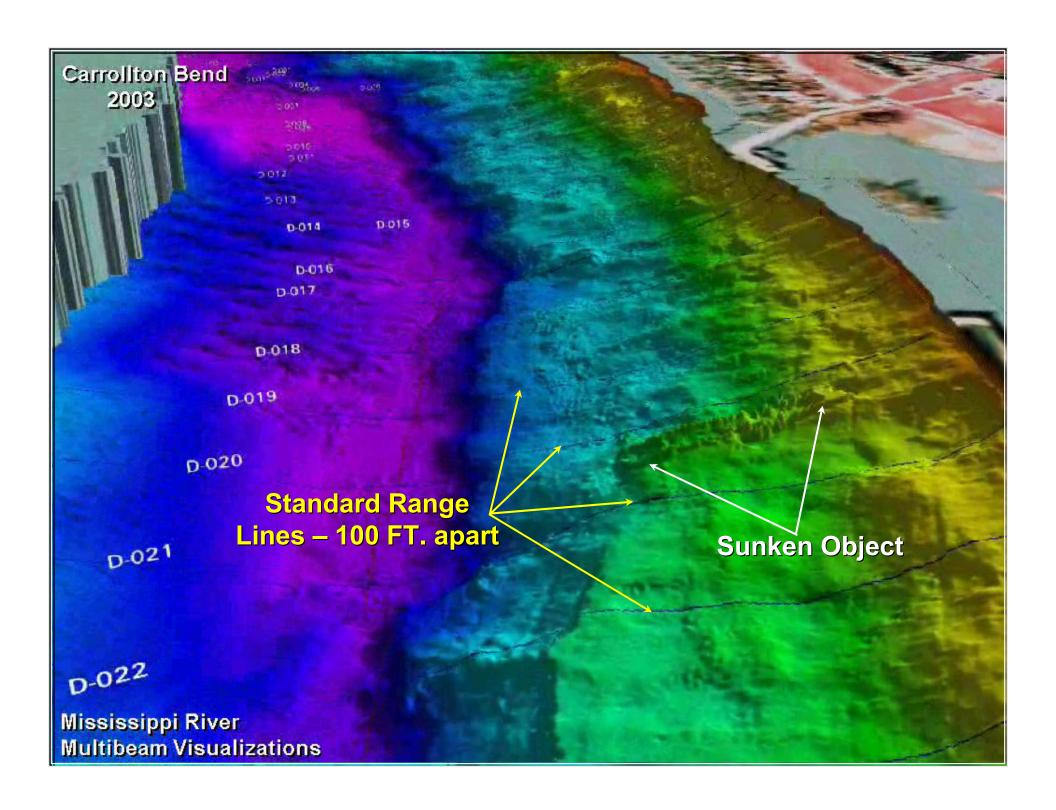
- Bank Stability is one of the keys. In addition to visual levee inspections, we take bathymetric surveys that enable us to see what is going on under the water.
- Approximately 16,000 ranges along 361 miles of revetment at 84 sites on the Mississippi River are surveyed annually.
- Comparing current surveys with previous years surveys shows us where scour/shoaling problems are occurring.
- Traditionally these ranges were surveyed using single beam technology with one point reported every 20 feet along the revetment range line.
- With the advent of multibeam technology, we began using it to survey underneath barges.
- Since 2003, we have been receiving our revetment maintenance survey data in multibeam format.

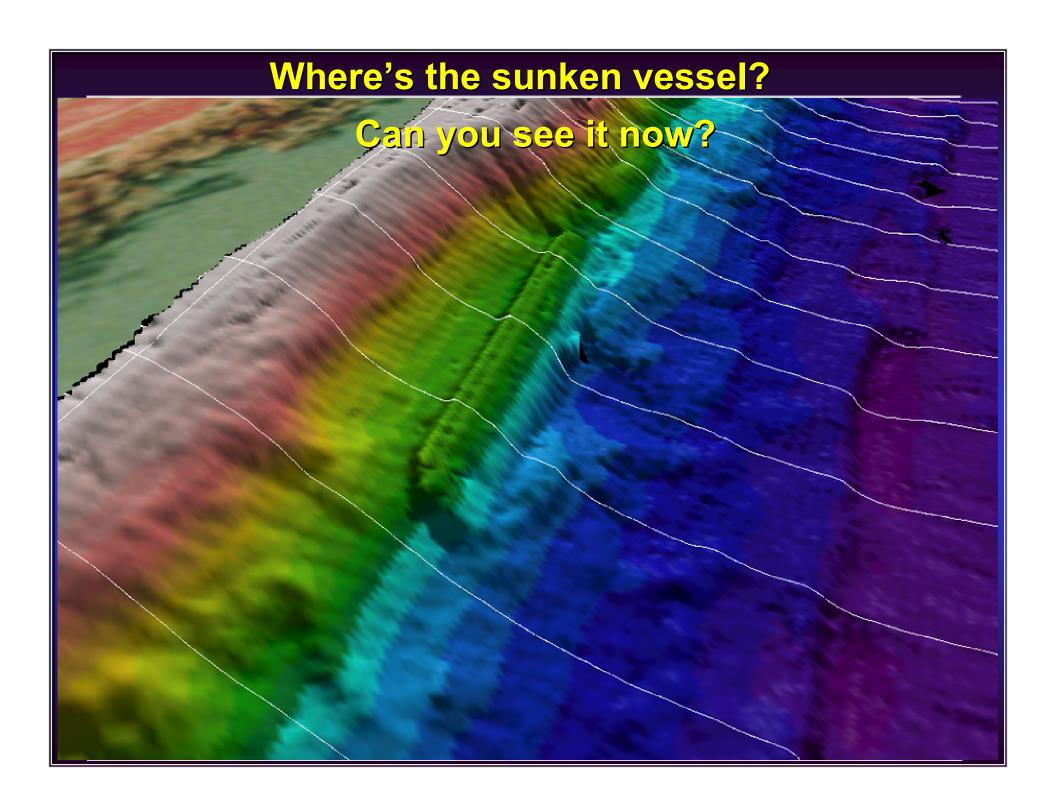
Benefits of Multibeam Visualizations

- Visual aid in locating:
 - Submerged obstructions
 - sunken vessels
 - pipelines
 - structures
 - > Scour holes / shoals
 - > Steep banks / hard points
 - > Channel elevations
- Identify Environmental Habitats
 - Areas of sediment transport
 - > Sandy bottoms and sandwaves
- Volumetric computations
 - > Dredging
 - > Bank degrading



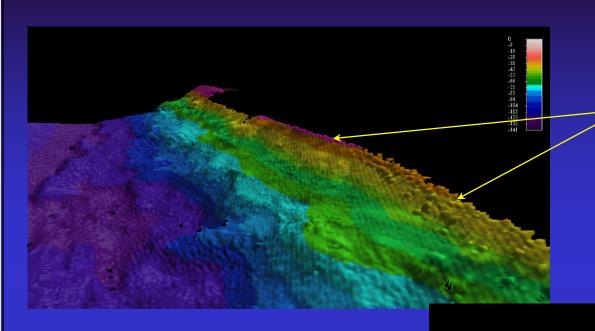
Distinctive Geologic Formations -Scotlandville Revetment -85 -110







Port Sulphur Bank Failure

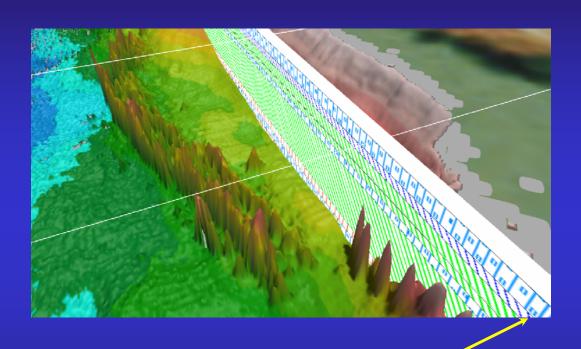


Pre-Failure Bank

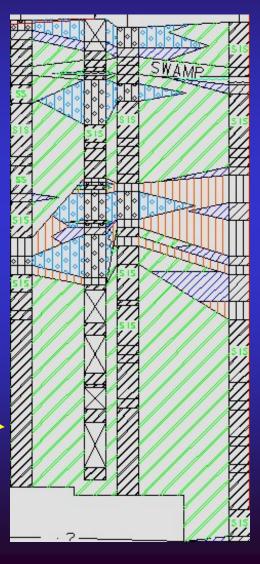
Post-Failure Bank

Piers of Failed Dock

Port Sulphur Bank Failure

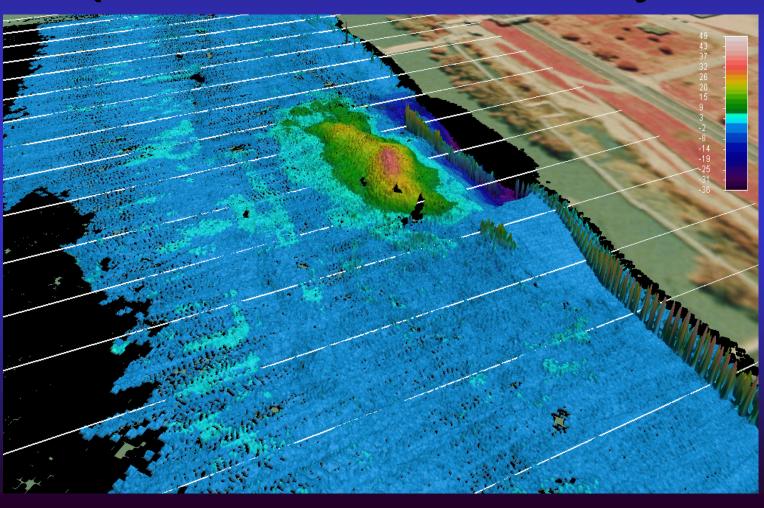


Soil Profile Superimposed



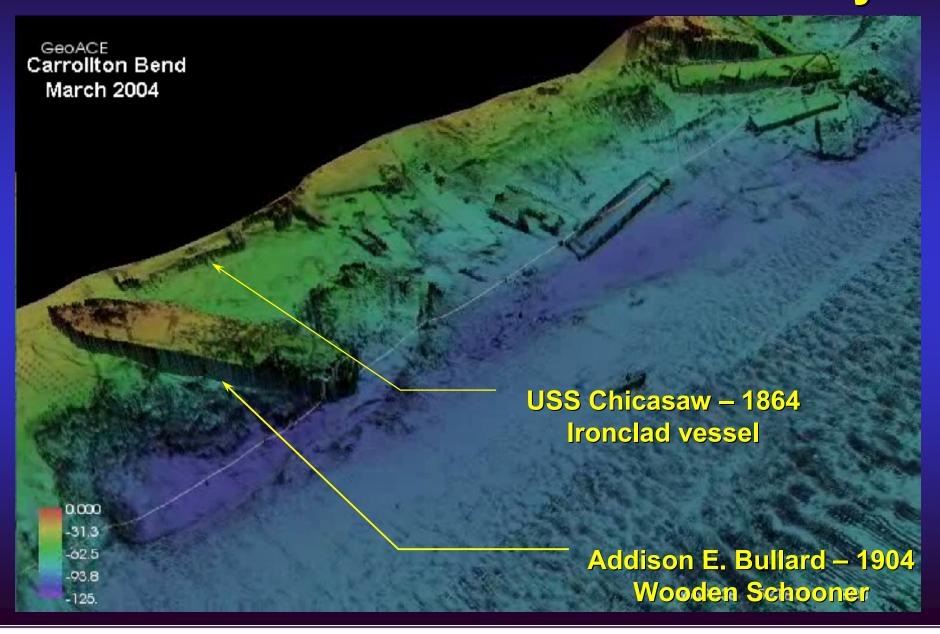
Port Sulphur Bank Failure

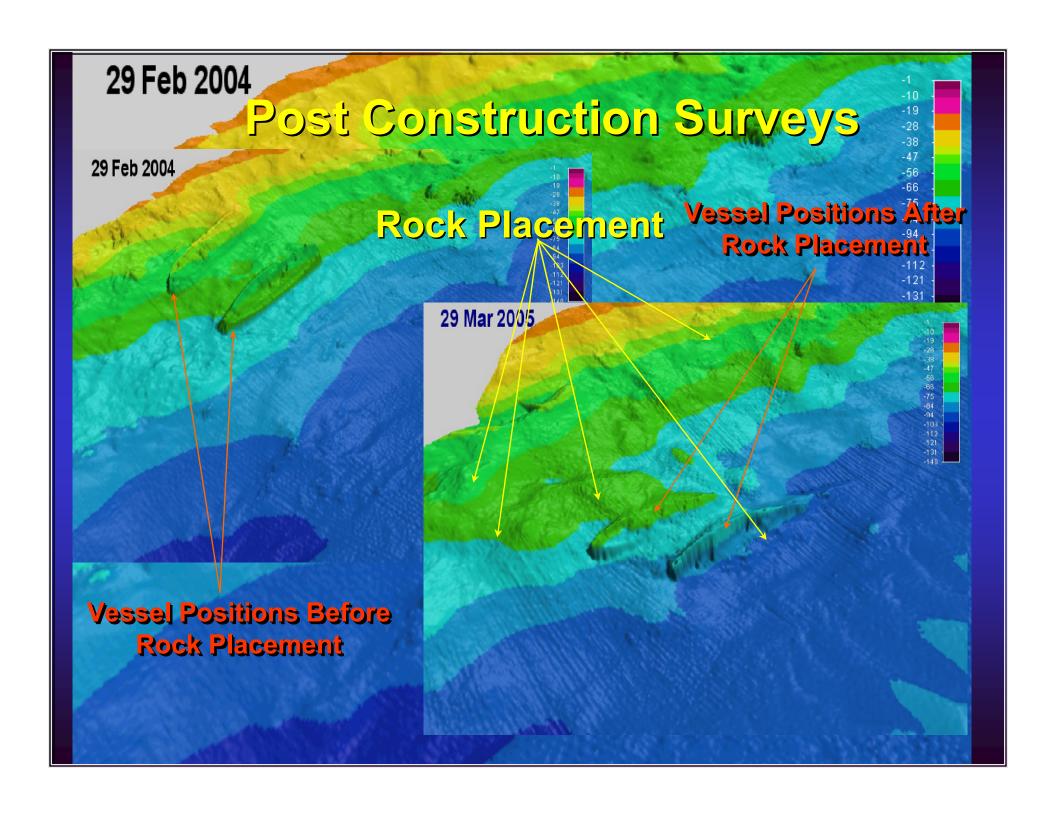
Isopach of Pre/Post Failure Surveys

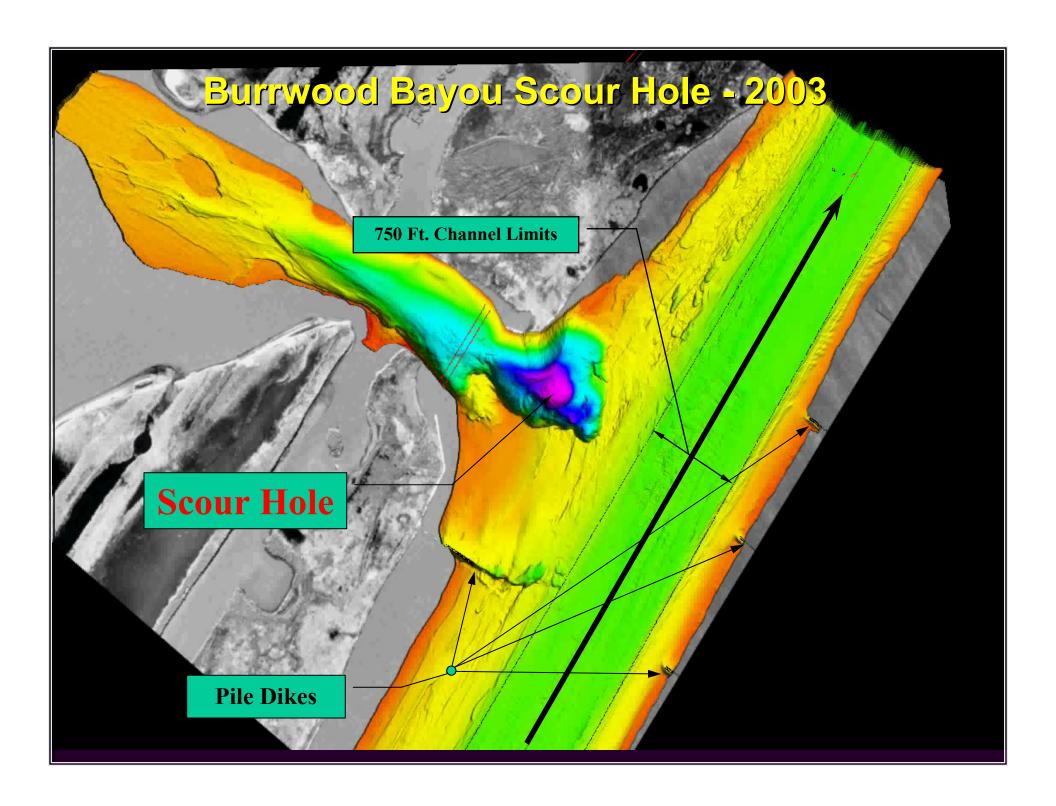




Carrollton Bend – 2004 RTK Survey







Merging LiDAR Data with traditional Survey Data

Problem: No current way to merge LiDAR with other surveying techniques and preserve the topology of the stream.

Solution: Contractor working at MVN developed a program to handle merging operations and much more.

What the program will do.

Collect surveys of varying formats

.EM format

.830 format

Comma seperated xyz format

Make one shape file from up to 500 survey input files.

Shape file has both horizontal and vertical data.

Interpolation

Program will interpolate a channel while preserving the original topology of the stream.

Uses both the stream centerline and survey extents to determine the bounding box of the stream.

HEC-RAS will not preserve the sinuosity of the stream through it's interpolation routine.

Channel/LiDAR Merger

Program will then merge the newly created channel with existing LiDAR Data

LiDAR can be in varying formats.

Shapefile

GeoTiff

Grid or TIN

Sampling Cross Sections along merged Data Set

Allows user to sample points along a predefined set of cross section lines.

Gives user control on how defined each cross section will be.

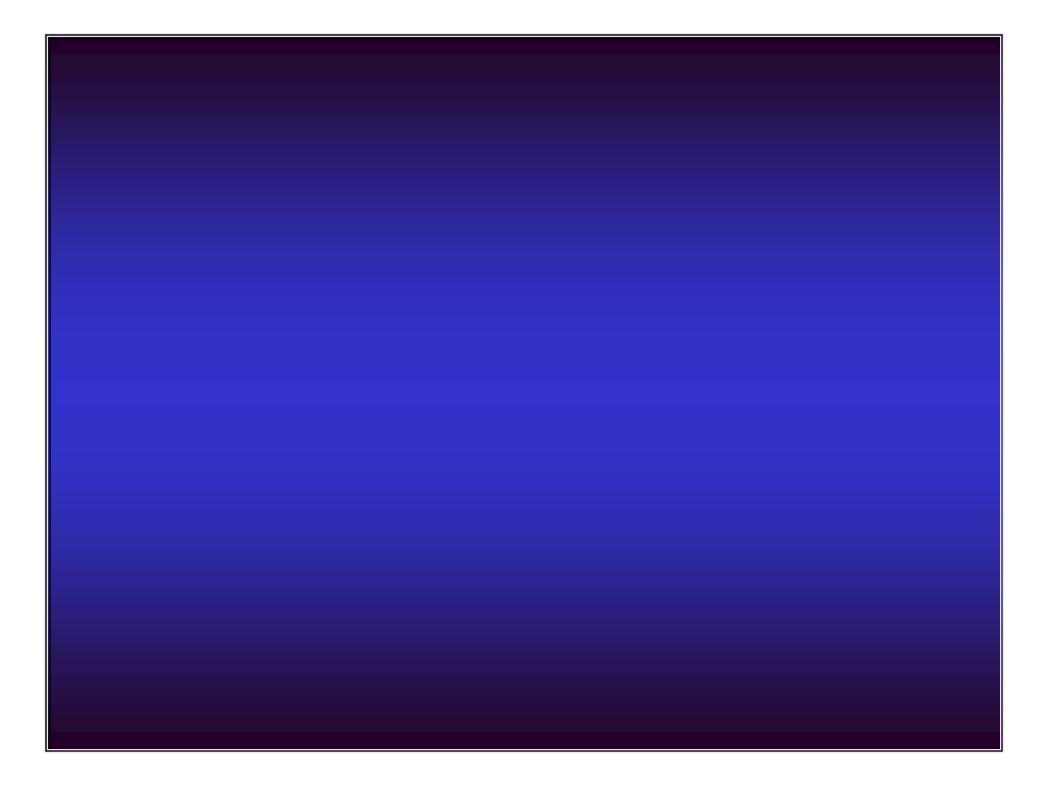
Allows differing density of sampled points in the overbanks and channel.

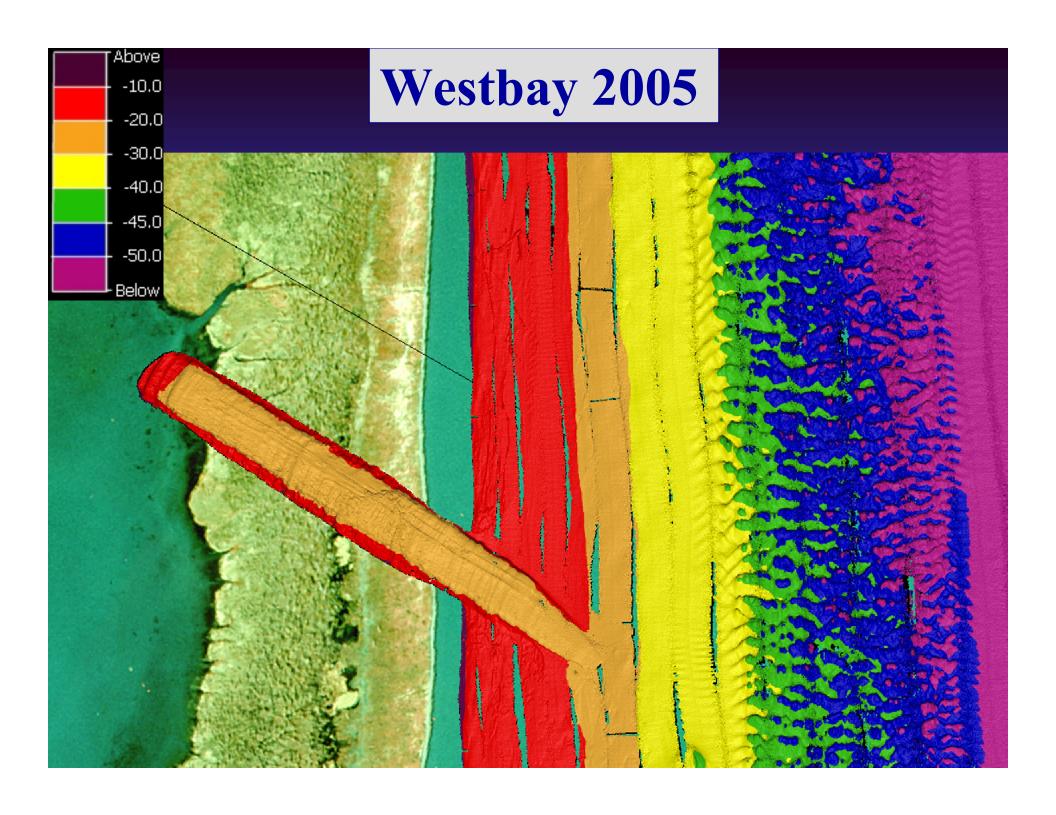
Outputs sampled lines into a .sdf file which can be directly imported into HEC-RAS

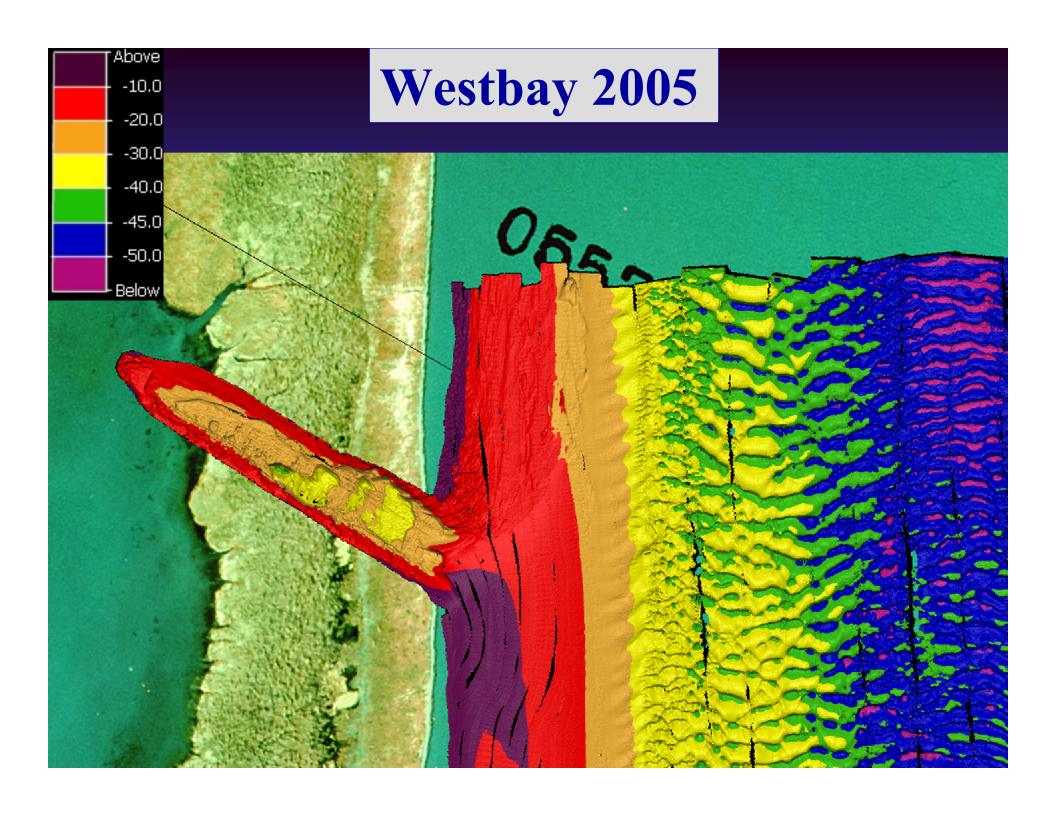
Presenters:
Tom Tobin & Heath Jones
US Army Corps of Engineers
New Orleans District

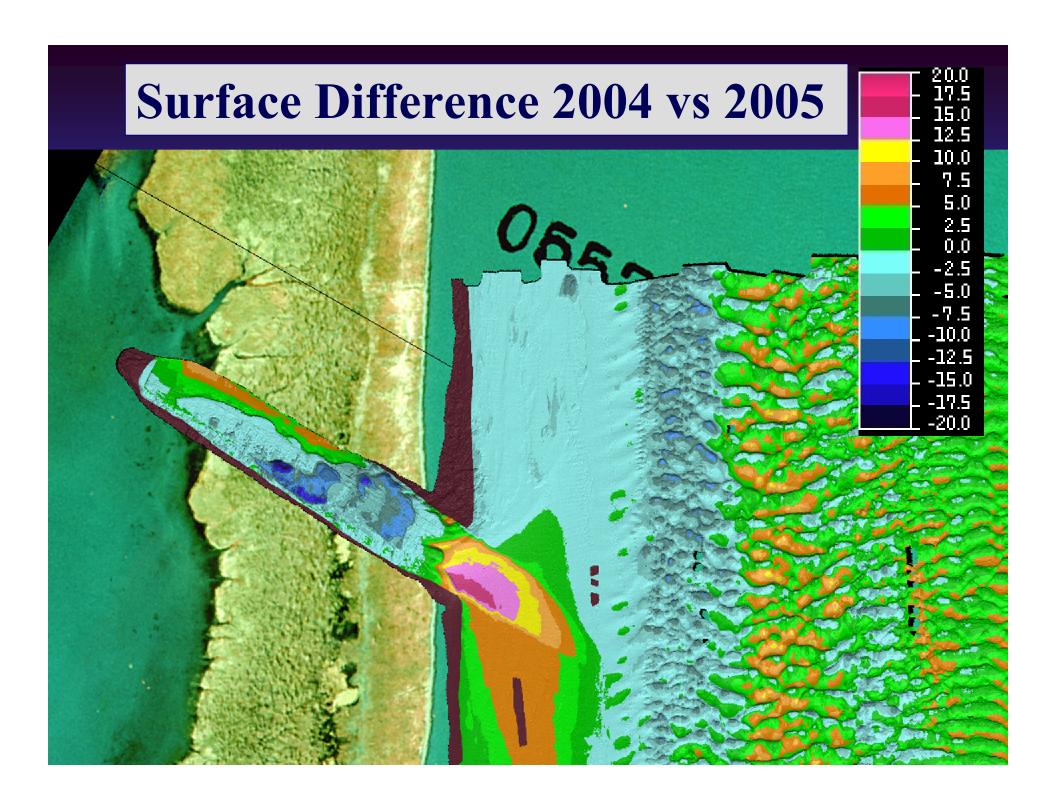
http://www.mvn.usace.army.mil











ADCP Direction

