

DVocean Digital – A Survey Vessel for Simulating Bathymetric Measurements

Simon Deggim & Thomas P. Kersten

Agenda

- Introduction
- Project partner
- Goals
- Basics
- Application development
- Data acquisition & processing
- Conclusions & outlook



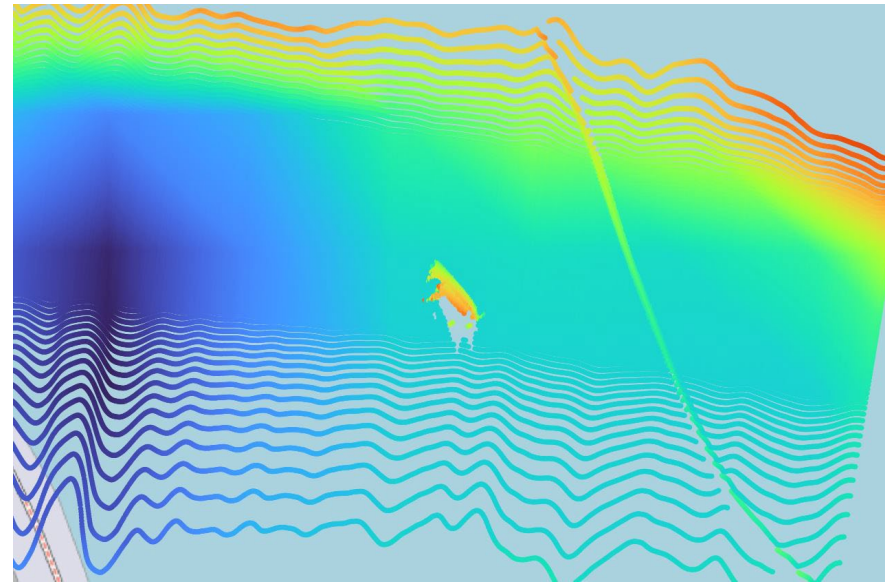
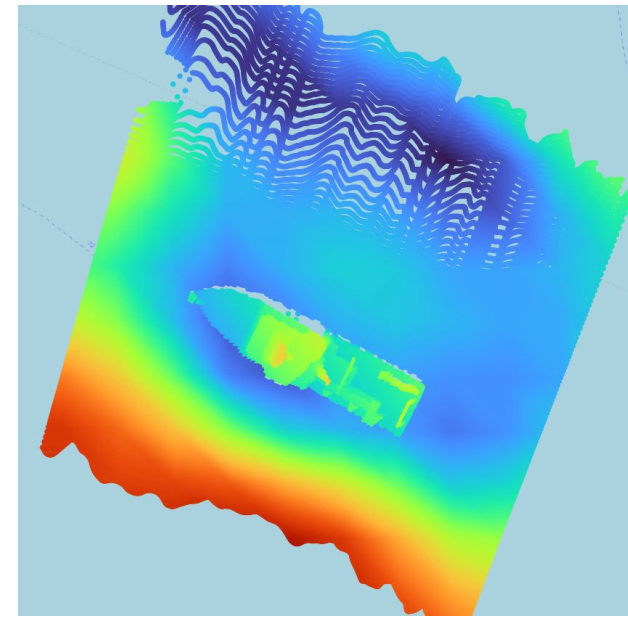


1. Introduction

■ The idea



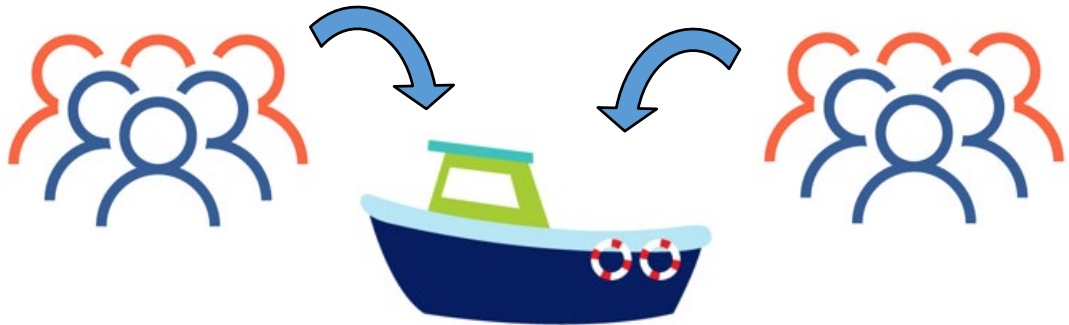
Freepik, macrovector



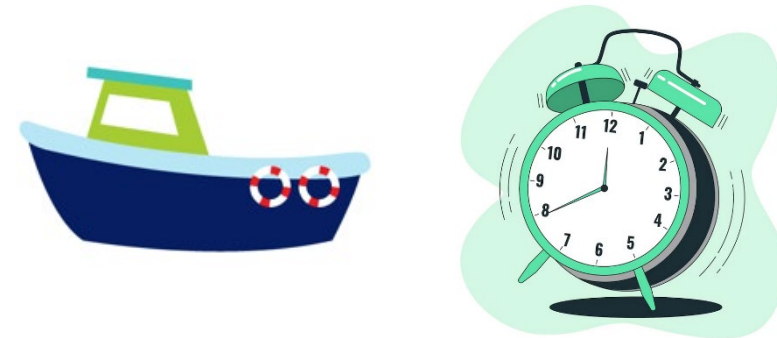
1. Introduction

Motivation

Too many students for a small ship



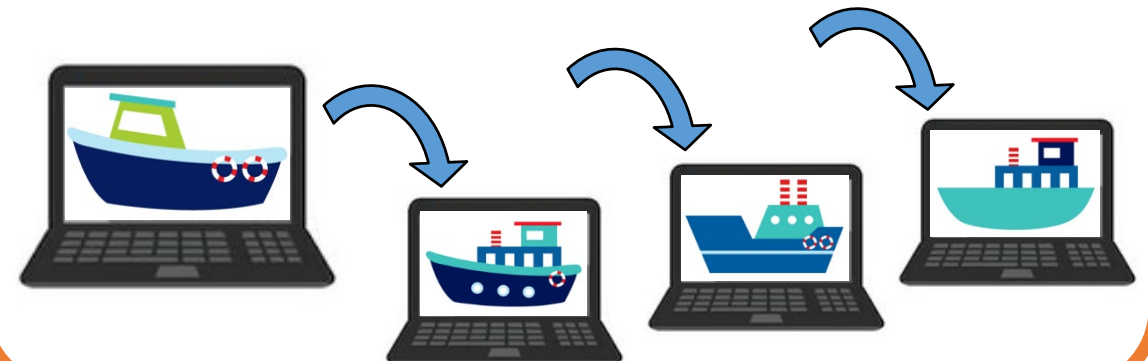
Ship time is valuable (time & cost intensive)



Visualisation and training of survey processes



Beyond HCU: Tool for training and simulation





2. Project partner

- **Financed by Hamburg Innovation (HI) as part of the Hamburg Authority for Science, Research, Equality and Districts**
- **Partners**

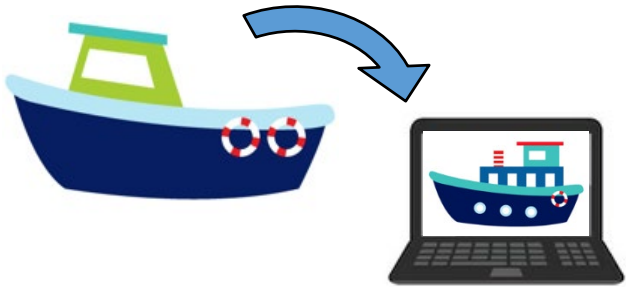


The Federal Maritime and Hydrographic Agency

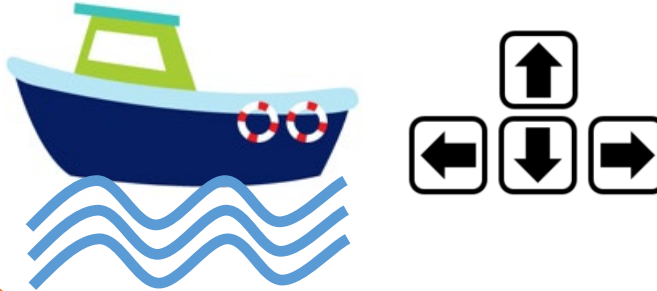
3. Goals

■ Development of a prototype – Dvocean Digital as PC Desktop Version

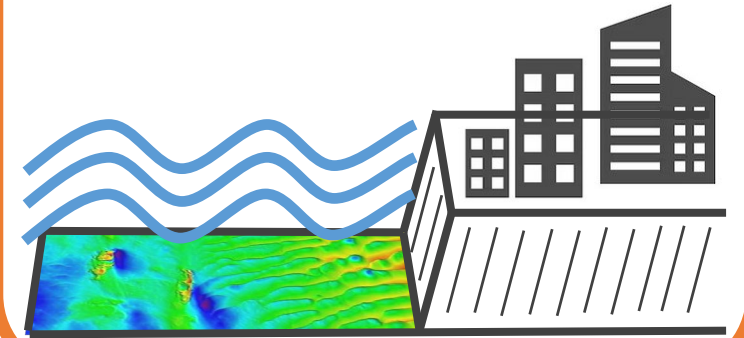
3D model of the DVocean



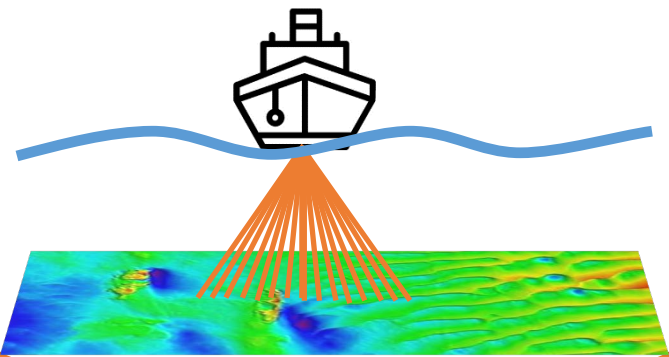
Simulate of basic ship movem.



Virtual Environment



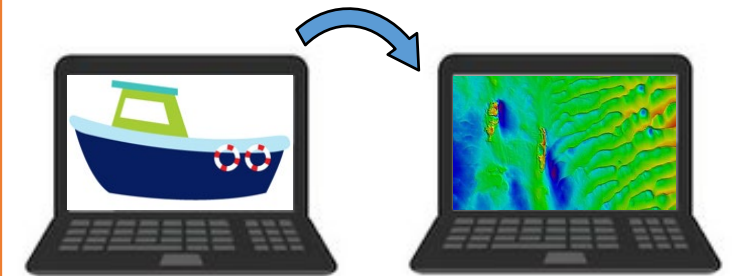
Simulation Multibeam Echo S.



Educational content



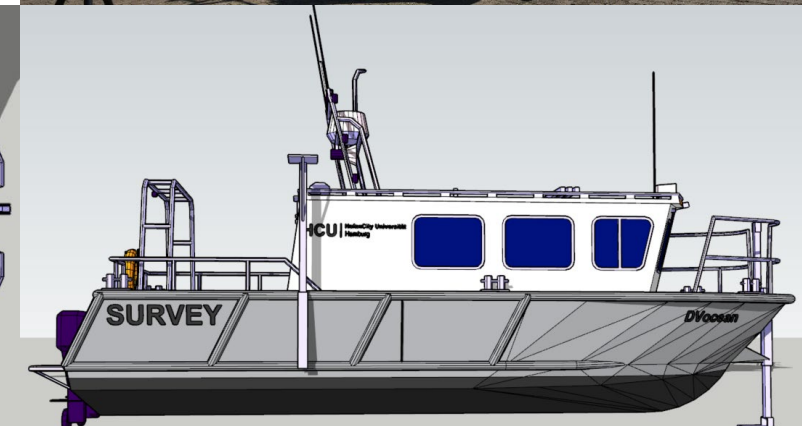
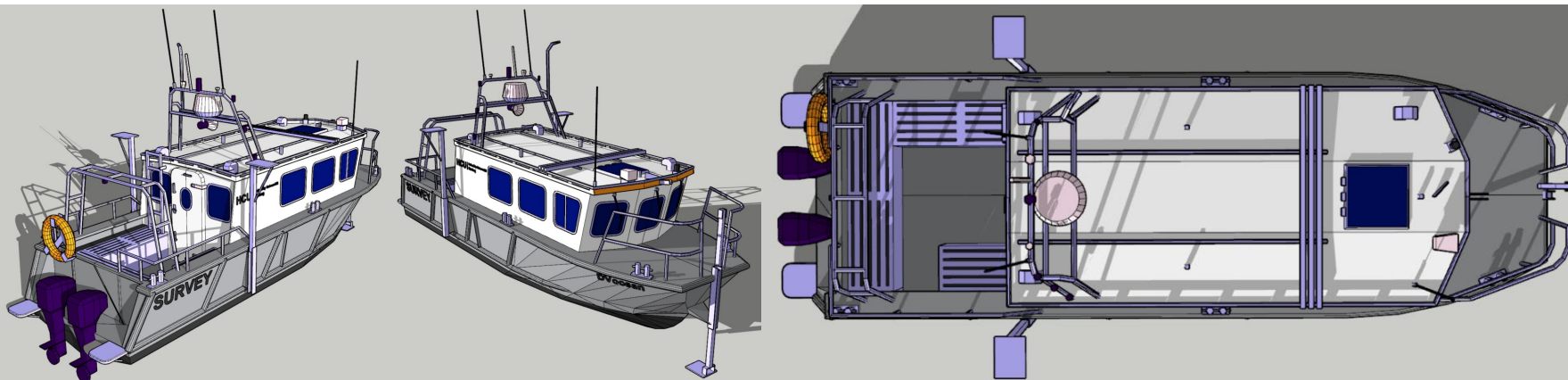
Data export





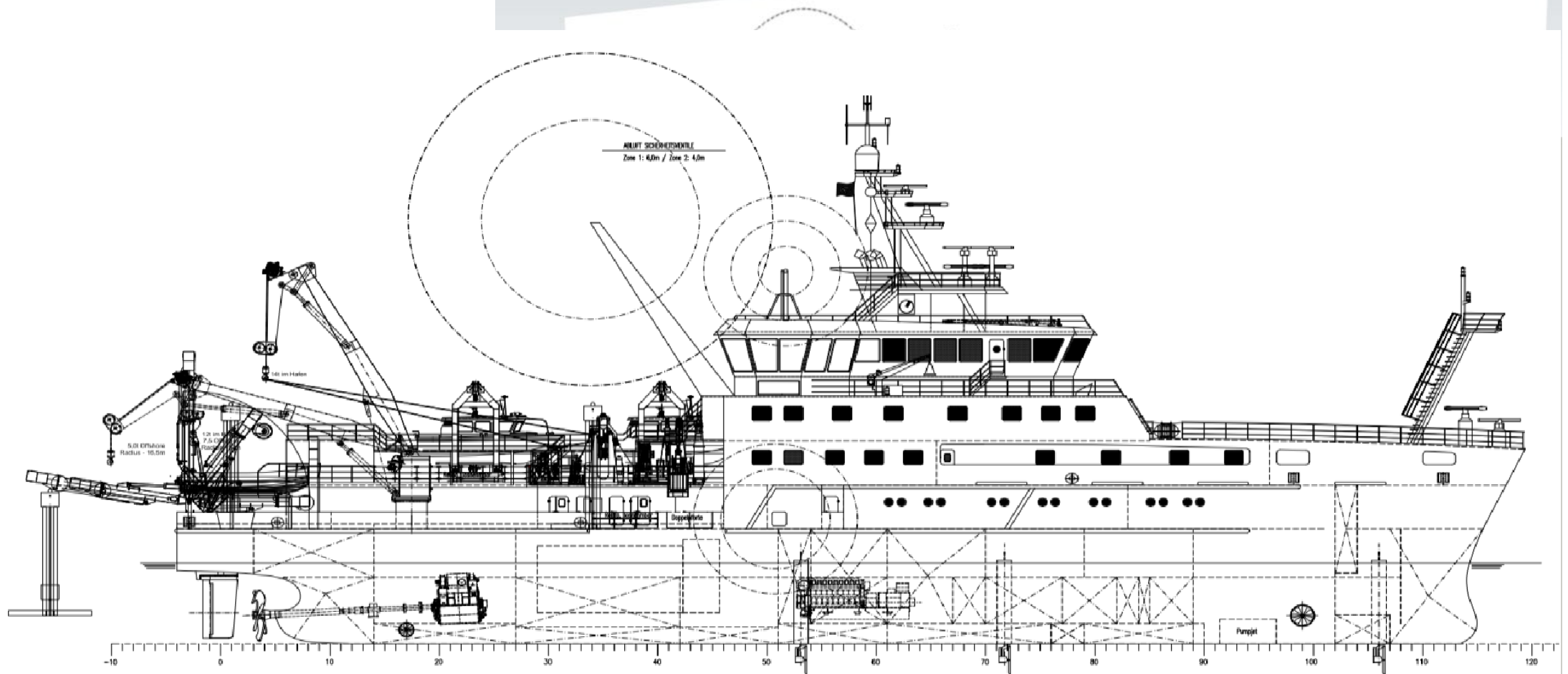
4. Basics

- Terrestrial laser scanning of the ship using Z+F IMAGER 5010
- Lecture notes Hydrography and informationen provided by Dilip Adhikari, Mona Lütjens and Ellen Heffner (academic staff Hydrography)
- 3D city model LoD2 (LGV Hamburg)
- Additional information by BSH, IHO & HCU
- 3D modelling of DVocean in the point cloud



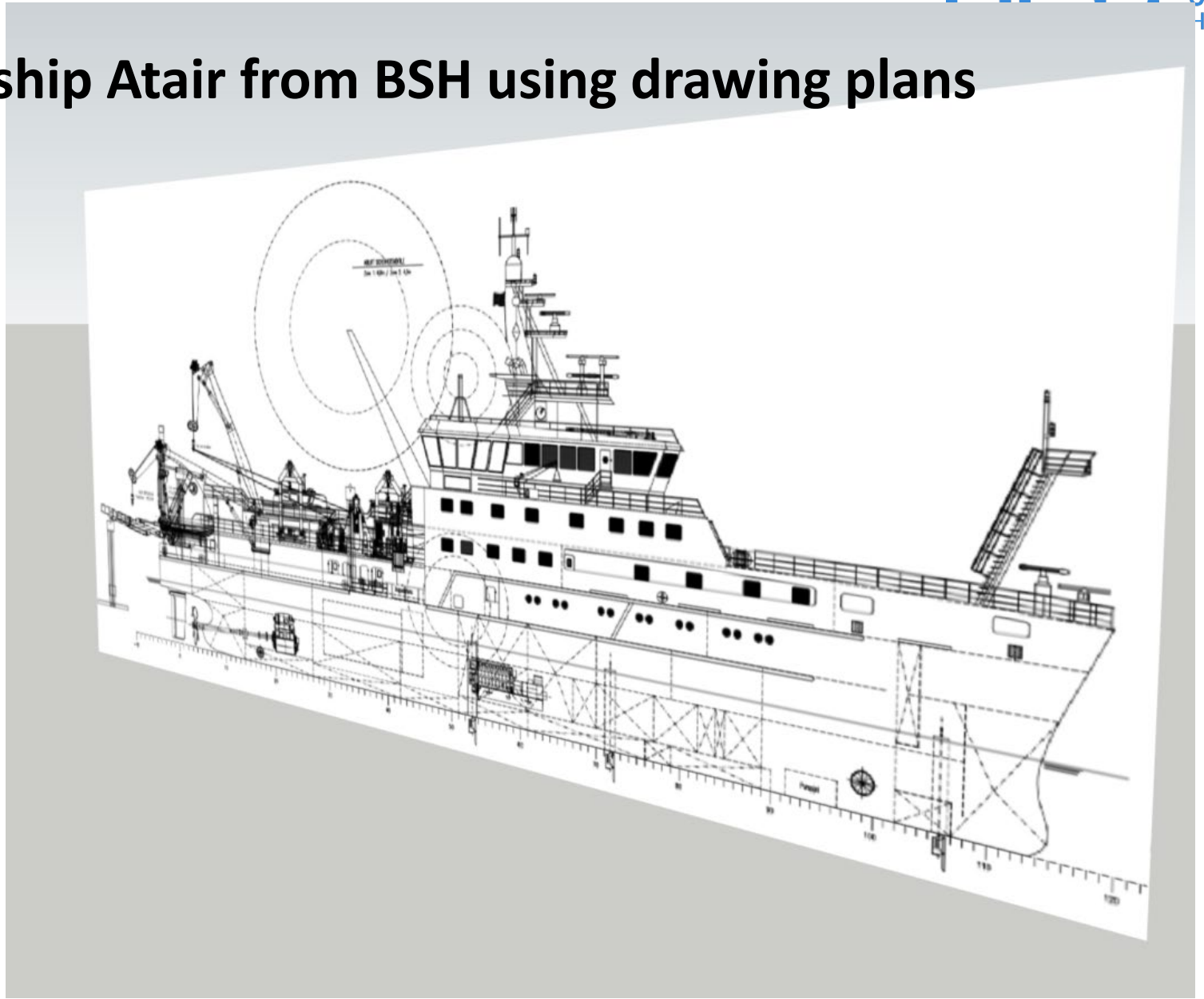
4. Basics

- 3D modelling of the ship Atair from BSH using drawing plans



4. Basics

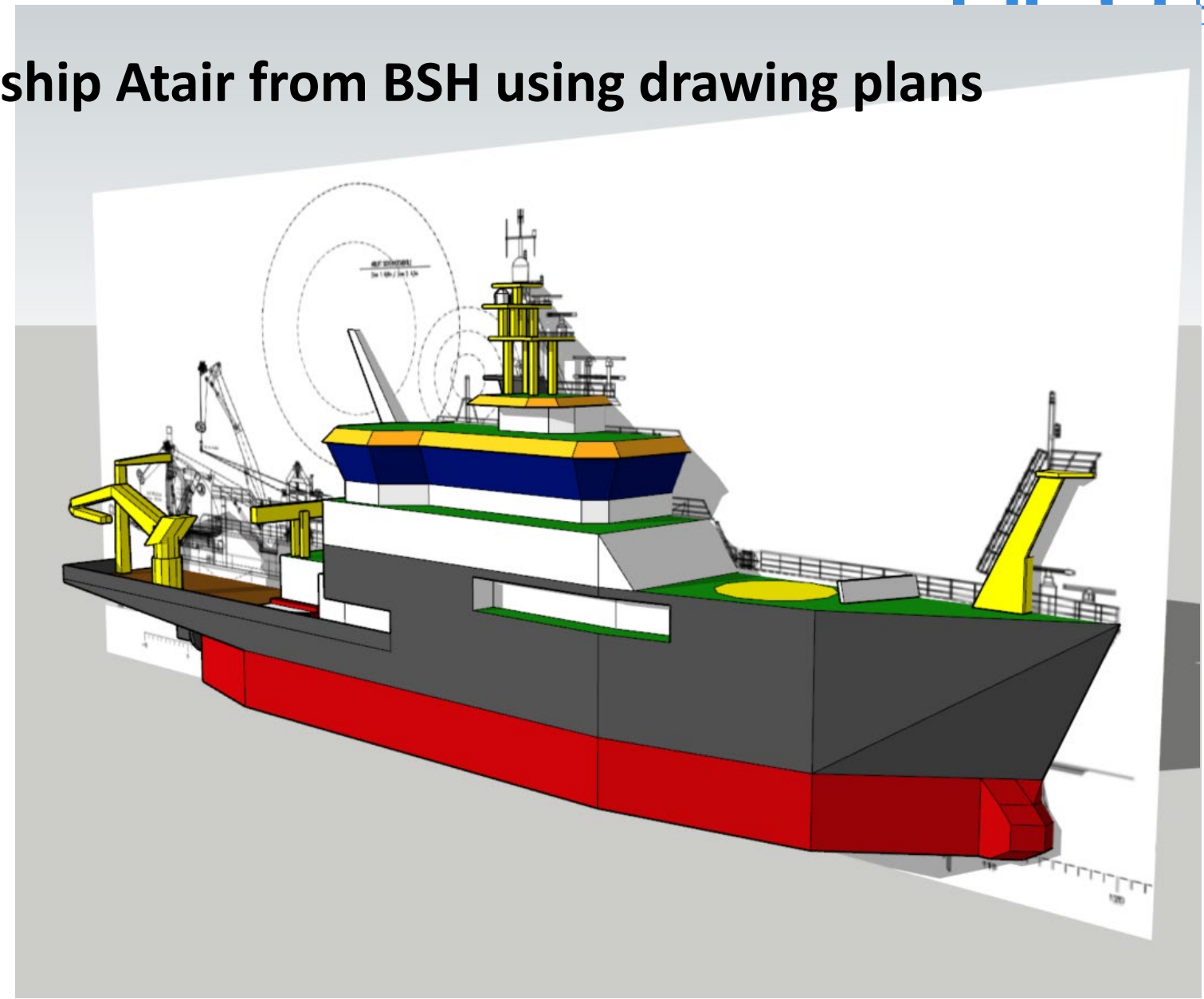
- 3D modelling of the ship Atair from BSH using drawing plans





4. Basics

- 3D modelling of the ship Atair from BSH using drawing plans

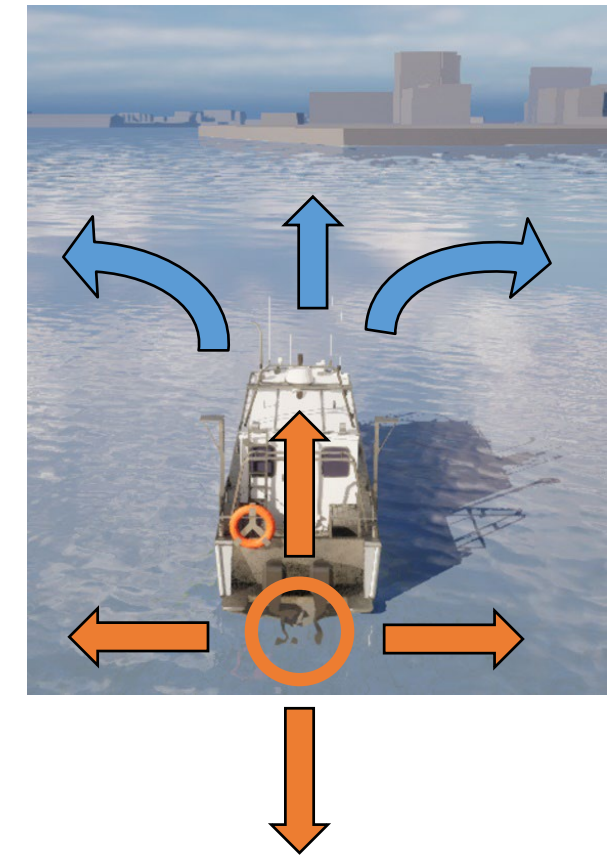
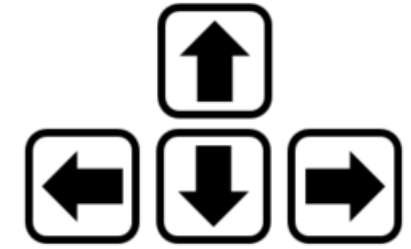
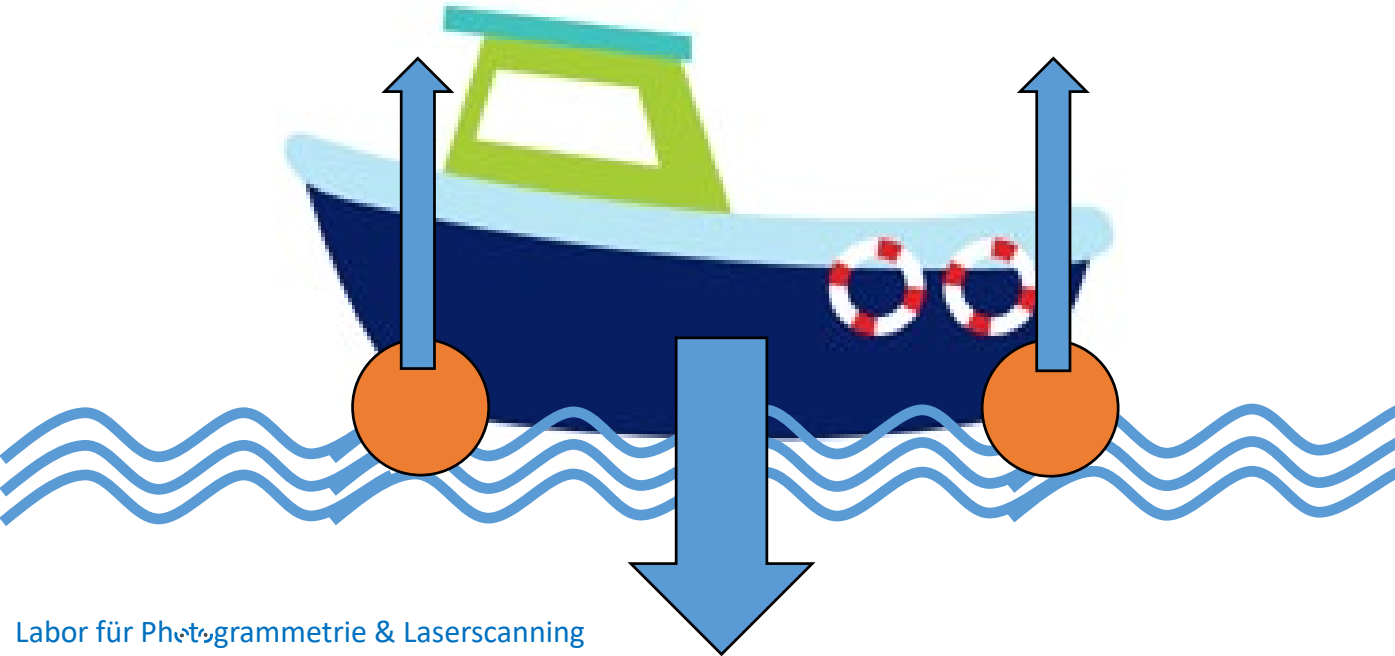


5. Application development



■ Programming in Unreal Engine 5 UNREAL ENGINE

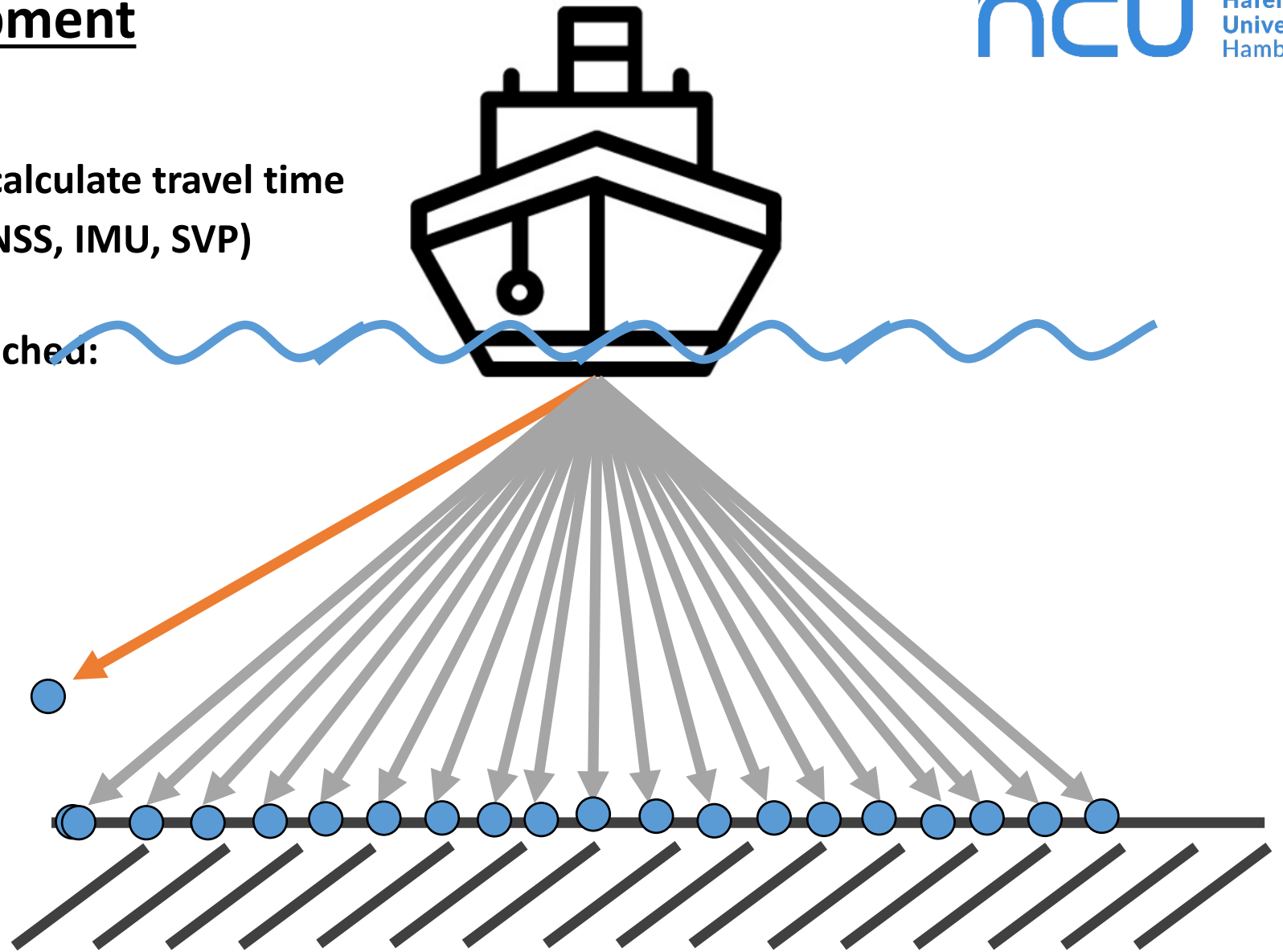
- Optimised for real-time applications, 3D graphics & simulation of physics
- Advantage - Good performance, realistic simulation of the waves
- Problem – Tricky buoyancy (uplift) behaviour
- Steering of the ship
- Simulating forces at location of engines



5. Application development

■ MBES simulation

- Simulate `true` beam, calculate travel time
- Apply uncertainties (GNSS, IMU, SVP) on second beam
- When travel time is reached:
-> measured point
- Repeat for every beam

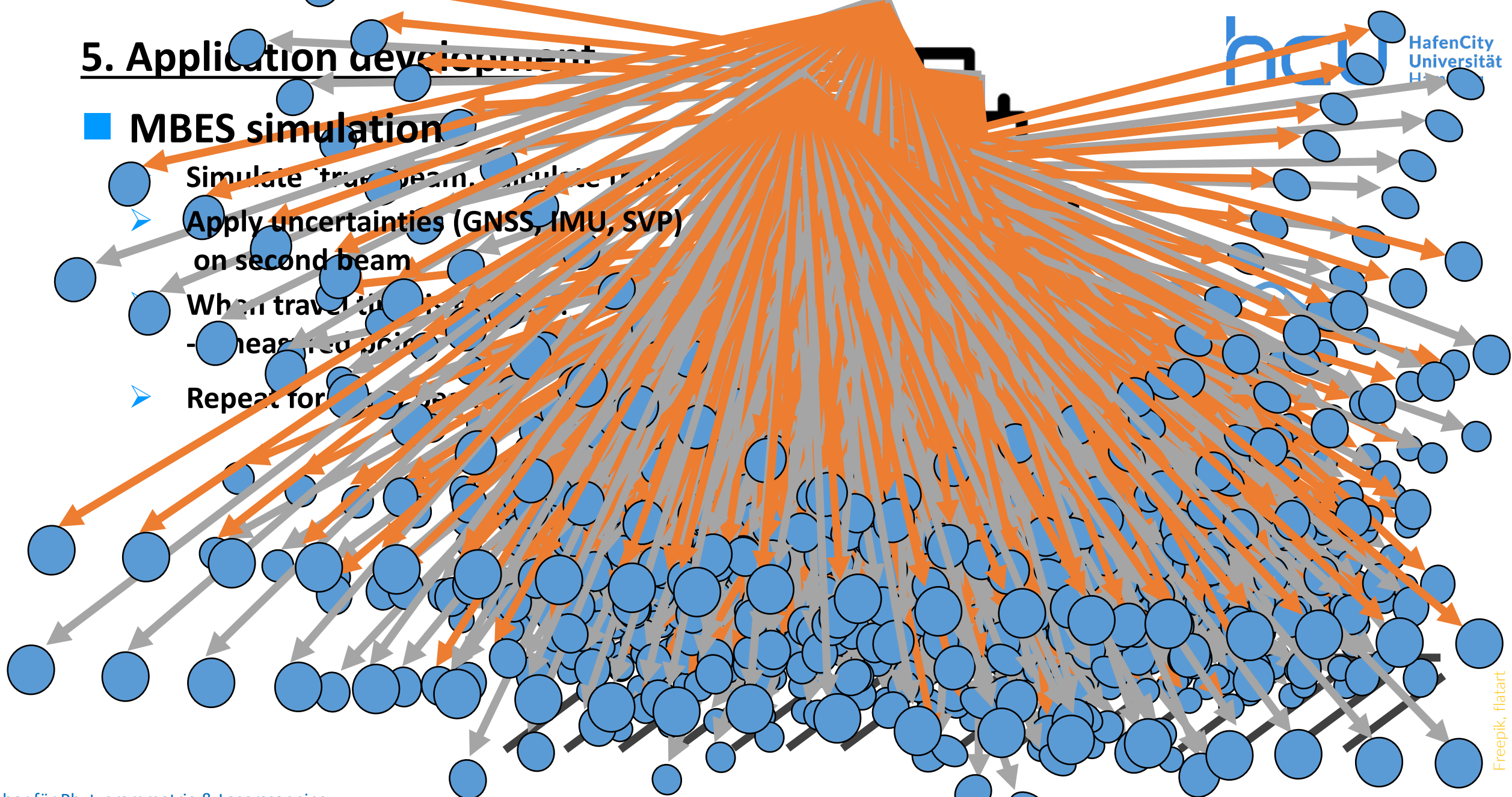




5. Application development

■ MBES simulation

- ▶ Simulate first beam. Calculate range
- ▶ Apply uncertainties (GNSS, IMU, SVP) on second beam
- ▶ When travel to second beam, measure point
- ▶ Repeat for next beam



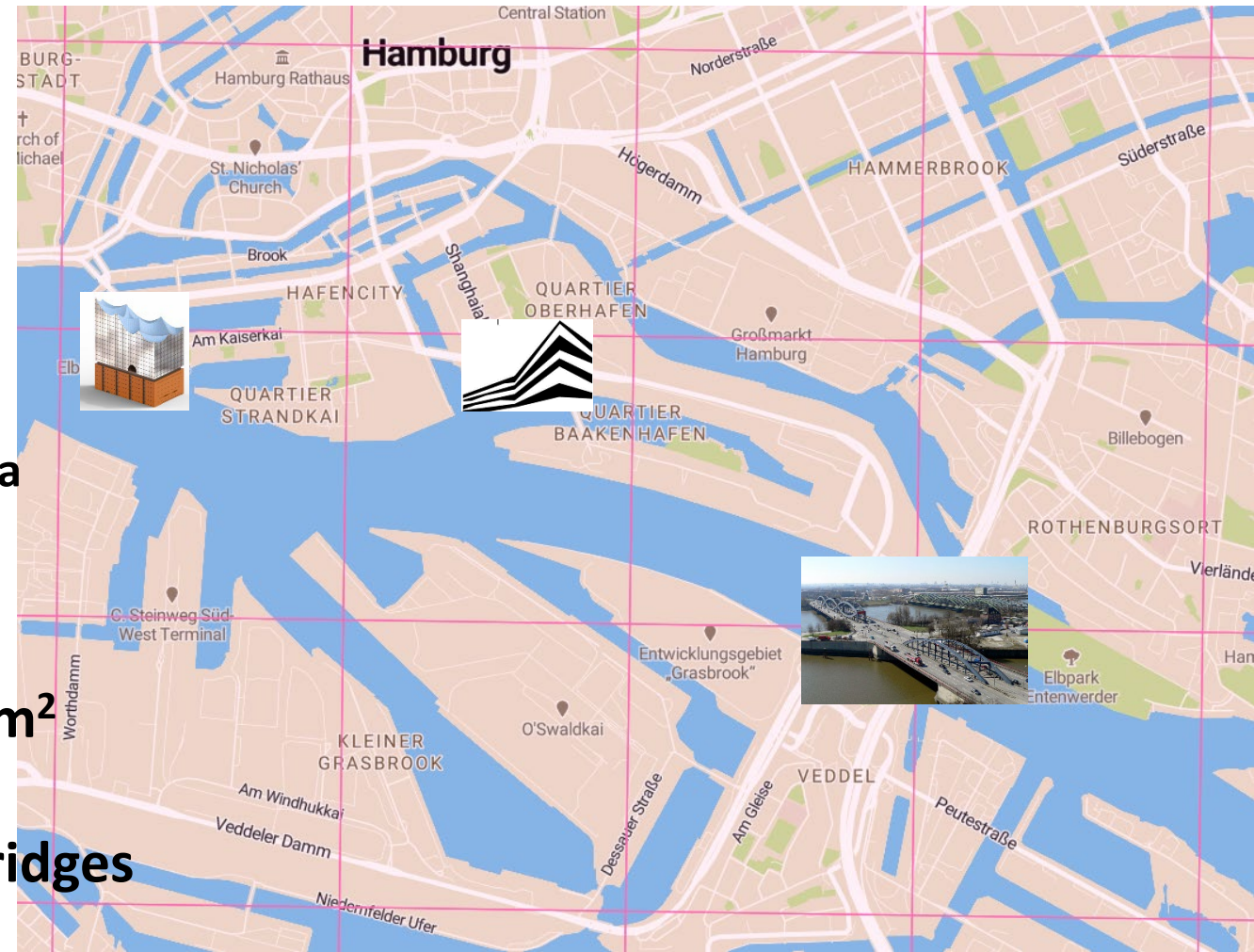
5. Application development

■ Data export

- Internal database for storing current measurement data
- Status: Export as XYZ file with ping number and date
- Automatic data storage of measurement data if too large
- In addition: Real bathymetry of the entire area in coarse resolution for comparison with the measurement data

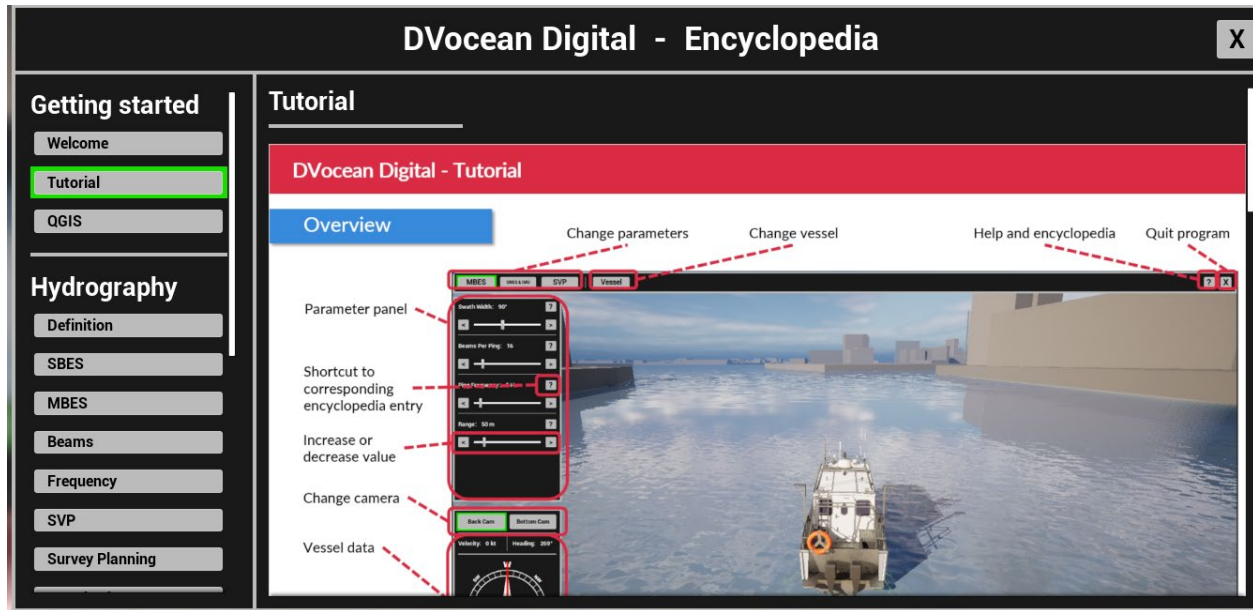
MBES_SimData_20230705_145135
true_bathymetry

- ### ■ Virtual environment - 12 tiles $1 \times 1 \text{ km}^2$ 3D city model (LoD2) from the Elbe Philharmonic Hall to the river Elbe bridges



5. Application development

- Encyclopaedia with tutorials and background knowledge in English
- Graphical user interface in English





6. Data acquisition & processing

■ Simulation programme

The screenshot displays a simulation software interface for MBES (Multibeam Echosound) data acquisition. The interface is divided into several sections:

- Top Navigation:** A row of tabs includes "MBES" (highlighted in green), "GNSS & IMU", "SVP", and "Vessel".
- Control Panel (Left):** A vertical panel with sliders and buttons for:
 - Swath Width: 90° (with a slider and a help icon "?")
 - Beams Per Ping: 16 (with a slider and a help icon "?")
 - Ping Frequency: 5 Hz (with a slider and a help icon "?")
 - Range: 50 m (with a slider and a help icon "?")
- Camera Selection (Left):** Two buttons, "Back Cam" (highlighted in green) and "Bottom Cam".
- Status (Left):** Displays "Velocity: 0 kt" and "Heading: 269°".
- Compass (Left):** A circular compass rose showing cardinal and intercardinal directions (N, S, E, W, NE, SE, SW, NW).
- Main View (Center):** A 3D perspective view of a white vessel with an orange lifebuoy, positioned in a harbor with buildings and a large concrete structure in the background. Green lines represent the MBES swath.
- Bottom Bar:** A row of buttons and text:
 - "Stop Recording" (highlighted in green)
 - "Data Points: 7.968"
 - "Save Data"
 - "Reset Data"

Video



Back Cam | Bottom Cam

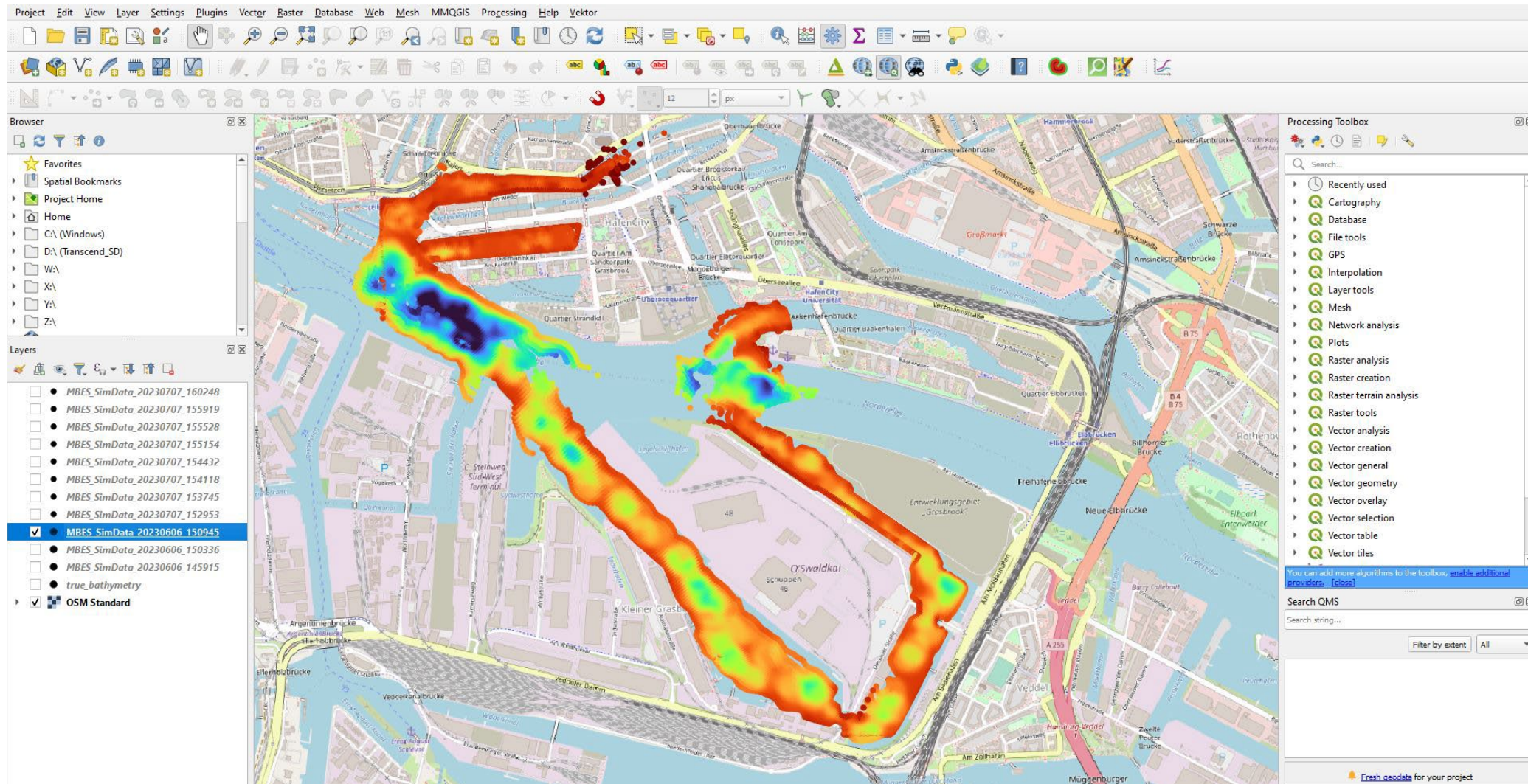
Velocity: 0.3 kt | Heading: 269°

A compass rose with a red needle pointing North. The cardinal directions are labeled N, E, S, W. The intercardinal directions are labeled NE, SE, SW, NW.

Start Recording | Data Points: 0 | Save Data | Reset Data

6. Data acquisition & processing

■ Visualisation software QGIS

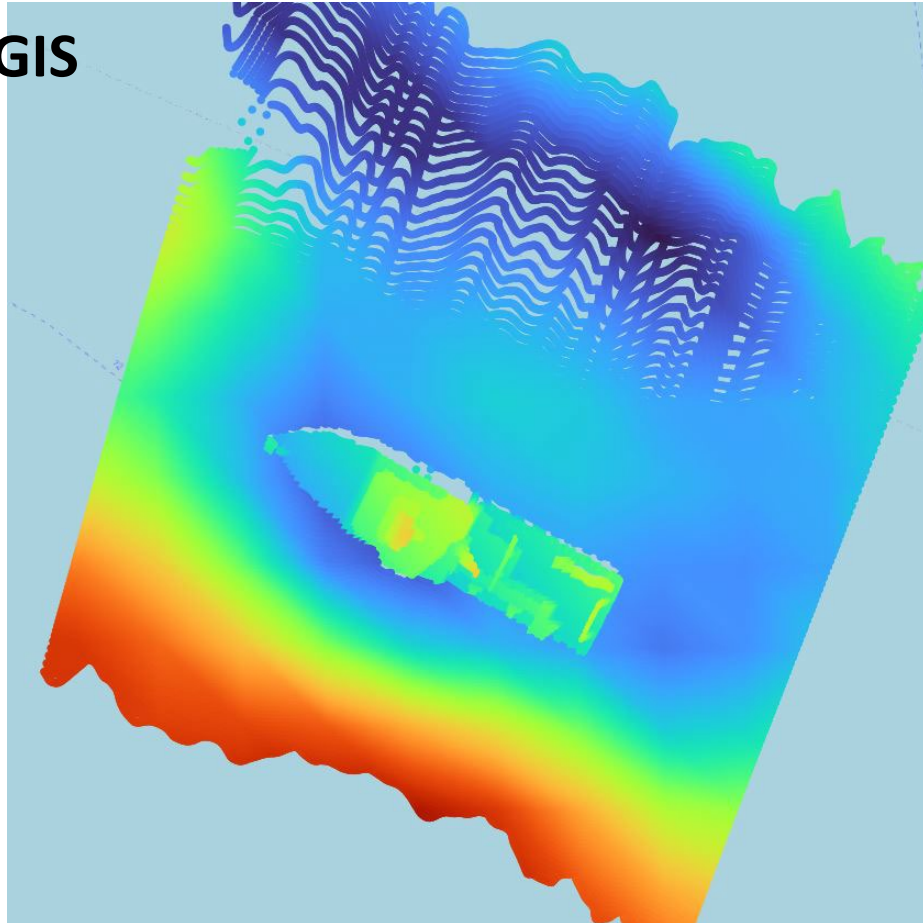
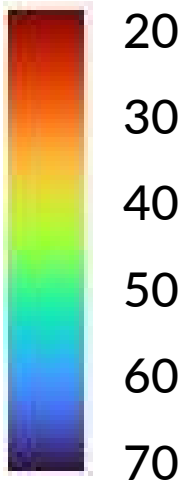




6. Data acquisition & processing

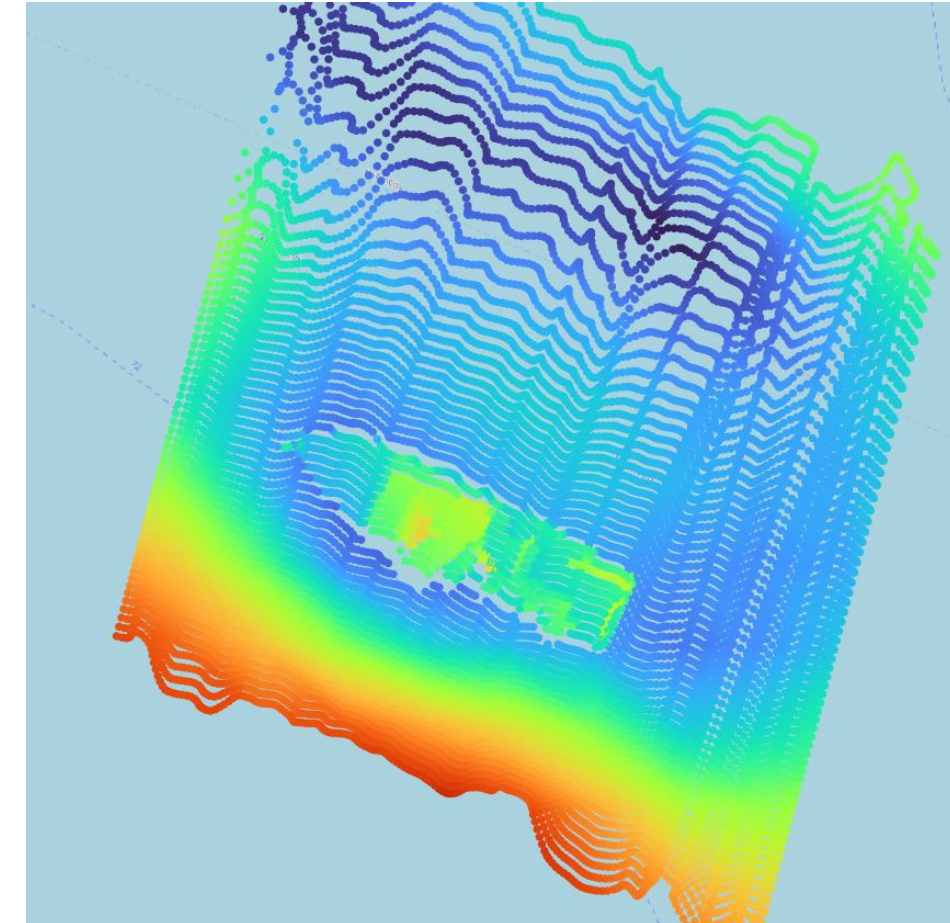
■ Analysis in QGIS

Depth in m



Swath Width: 160°
Beams per Ping: 128
Ping Frequency: 50 Hz
Range: 300 m

IMU Accuracy: 0,01°
GNSS Hor. Accuracy: 0,6 cm
GNSS Ver. Accuracy: 1 cm
Sound Velocity: 1450 m/s



Swath Width: 160°
Beams per Ping: 64
Ping Frequency: 10 Hz
Range: 300 m

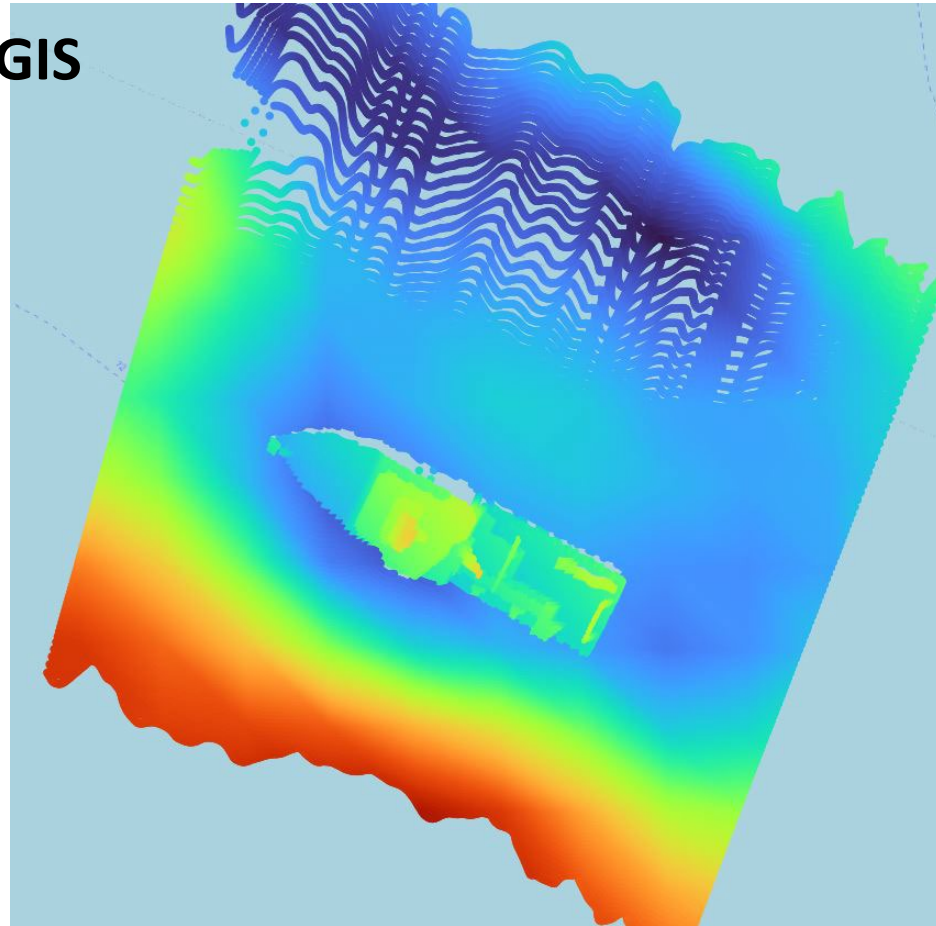
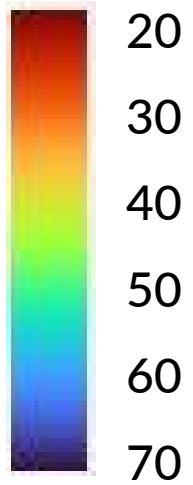
IMU Accuracy: 0,01°
GNSS Hor. Accuracy: 0,6 cm
GNSS Ver. Accuracy: 1 cm
Sound Velocity: 1450 m/s



6. Data acquisition & processing

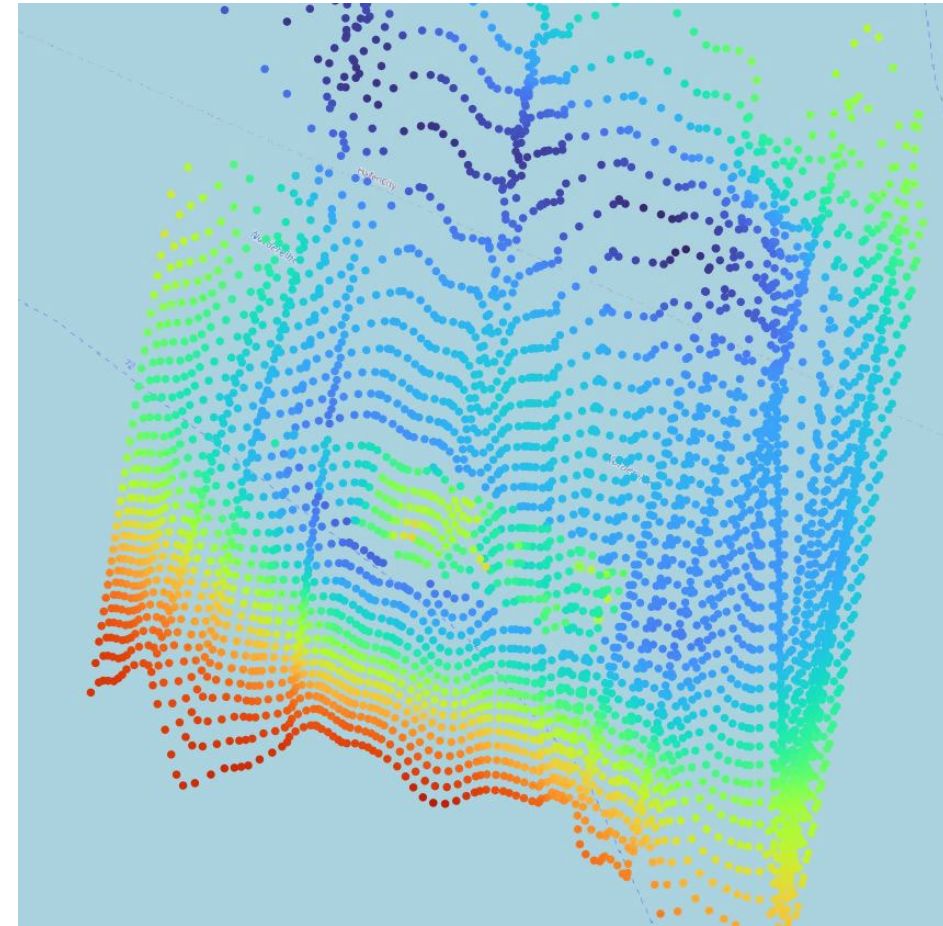
■ Analysis in QGIS

Depth in m



Swath Width: 160°
Beams per Ping: 128
Ping Frequency: 50 Hz
Range: 300 m

IMU Accuracy: 0,01°
GNSS Hor. Accuracy: 0,6 cm
GNSS Ver. Accuracy: 1 cm
Sound Velocity: 1450 m/s



Swath Width: 160°
Beams per Ping: 32
Ping Frequency: 5 Hz
Range: 300 m

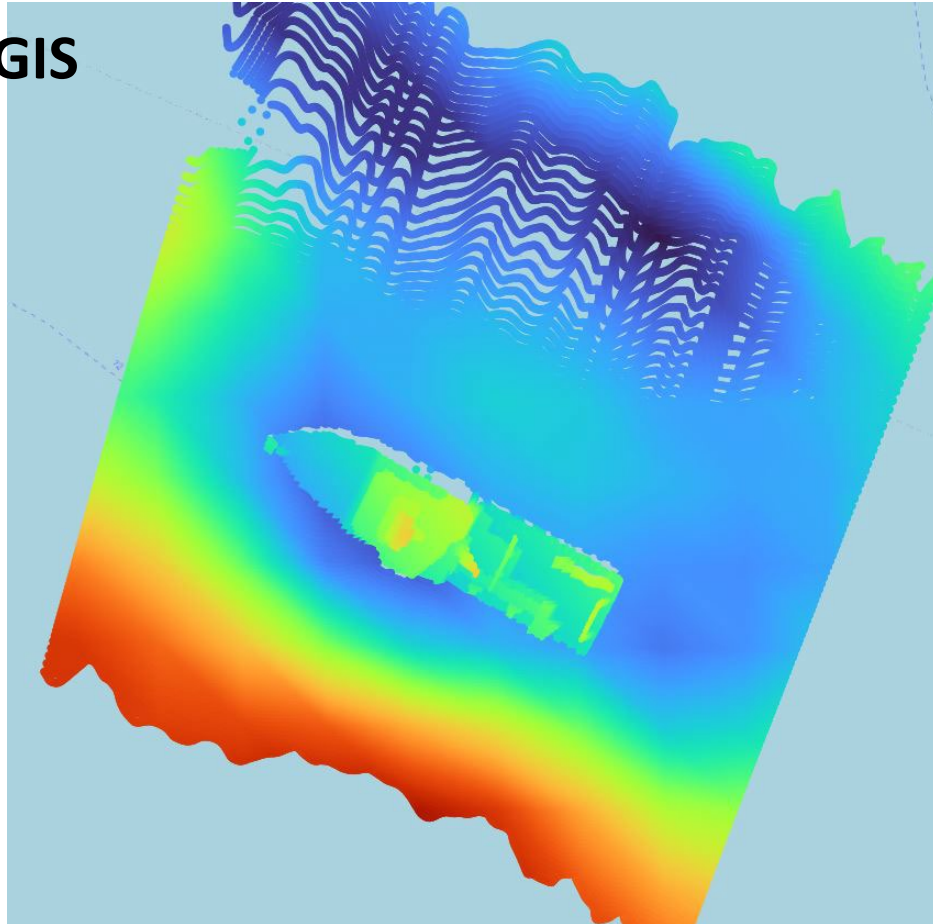
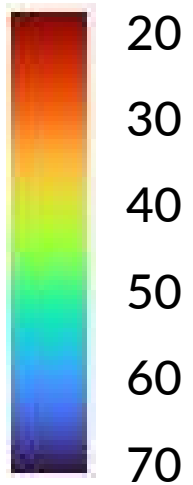
IMU Accuracy: 0,01°
GNSS Hor. Accuracy: 0,6 cm
GNSS Ver. Accuracy: 1 cm
Sound Velocity: 1450 m/s



6. Data acquisition & processing

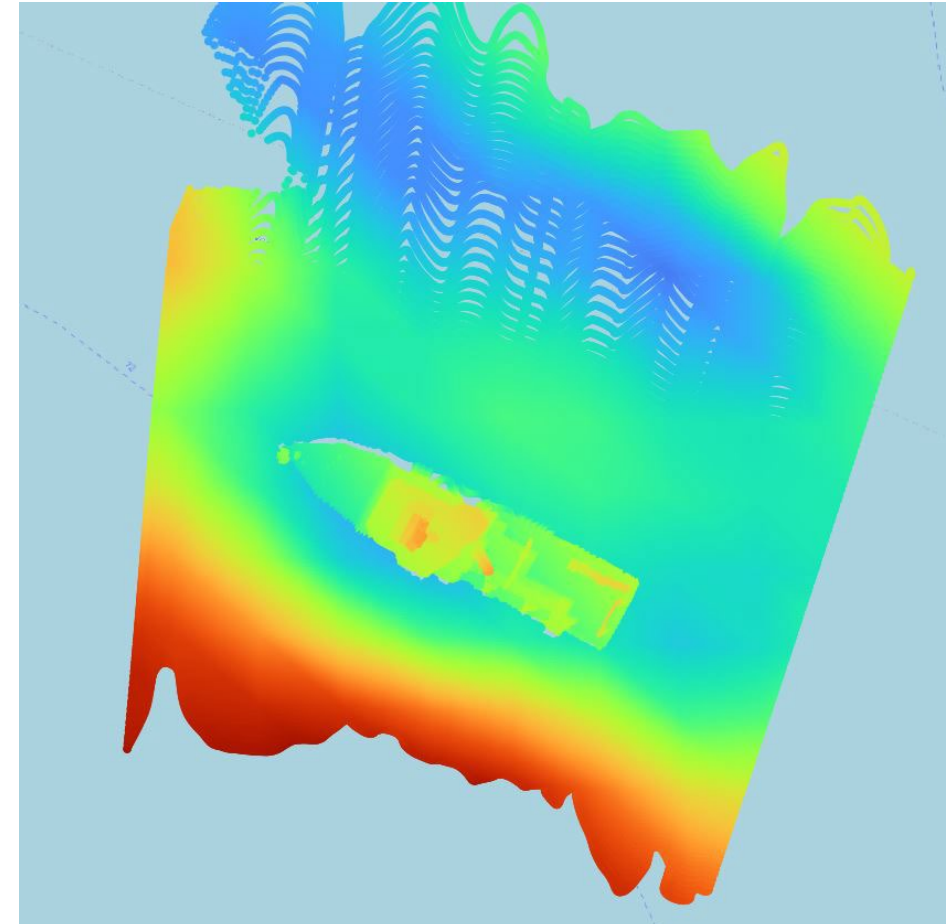
■ Analysis in QGIS

Depth in m



Swath Width: 160°
Beams per Ping: 128
Ping Frequency: 50 Hz
Range: 300 m

IMU Accuracy: 0,01°
GNSS Hor. Accuracy: 0,6 cm
GNSS Ver. Accuracy: 1 cm
Sound Velocity: 1450 m/s

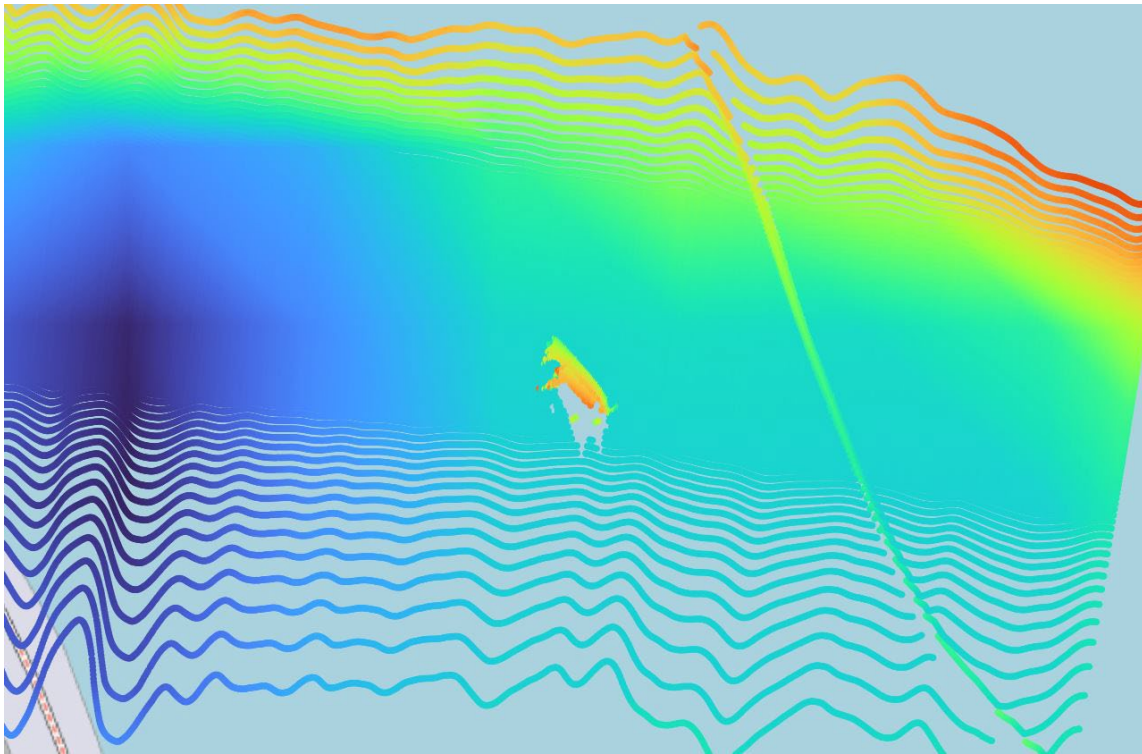


Swath Width: 160°
Beams per Ping: 128
Ping Frequency: 50 Hz
Range: 300 m

IMU Accuracy: 0,01°
GNSS Hor. Accuracy: 0,6 cm
GNSS Ver. Accuracy: 1 cm
Sound Velocity: 1300 m/s

6. Data acquisition & processing

■ Analysis in QGIS



Swath Width: 160°

Beams per Ping: 128

Ping Frequency: 50 Hz

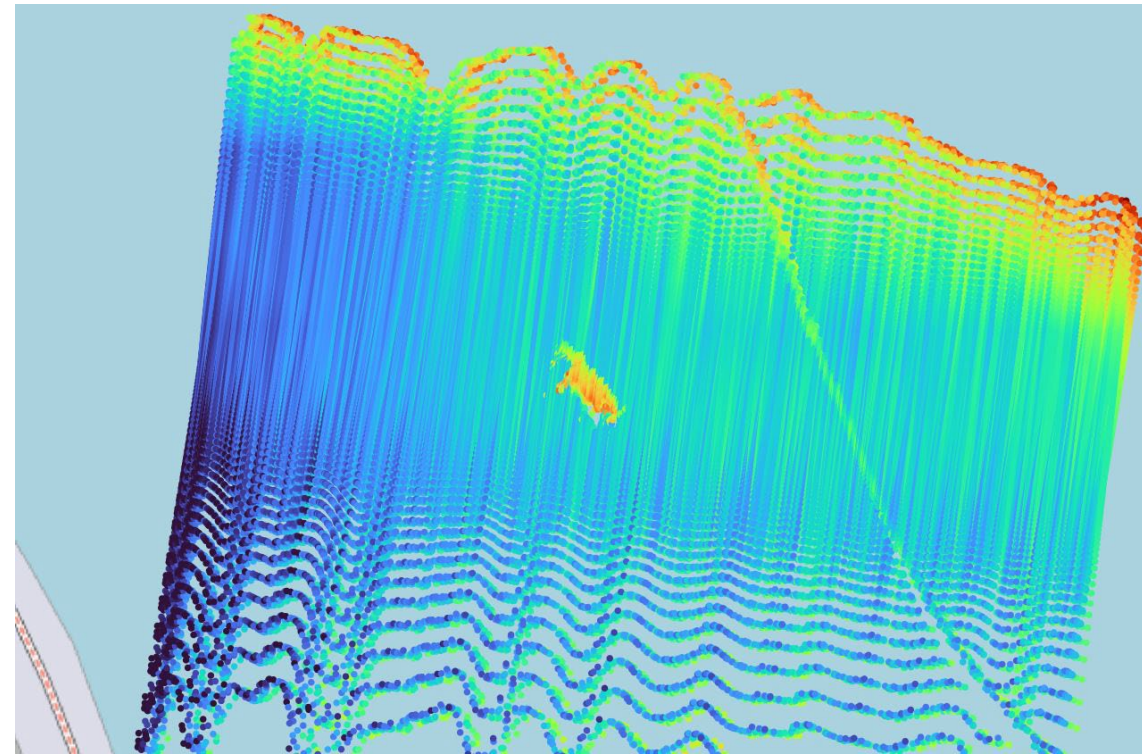
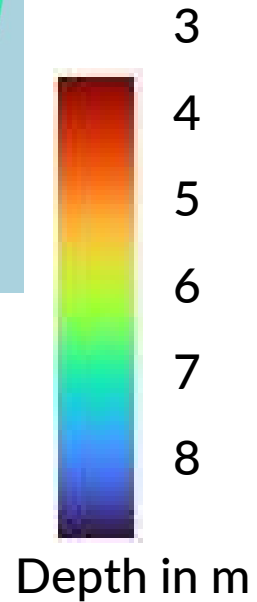
Range: 300 m

IMU Accuracy: 0,01°

GNSS Hor. Accuracy: 0,6 cm

GNSS Ver. Accuracy: 1 cm

Sound Velocity: 1450 m/s



Swath Width: 160°

Beams per Ping: 128

Ping Frequency: 50 Hz

Range: 300 m

IMU Accuracy: 2°

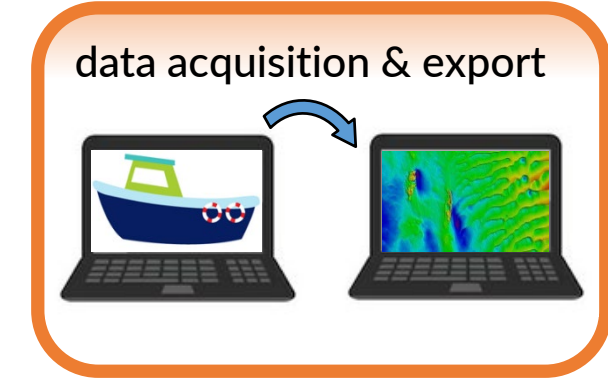
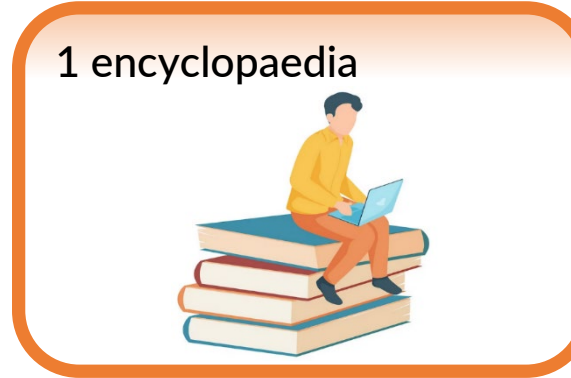
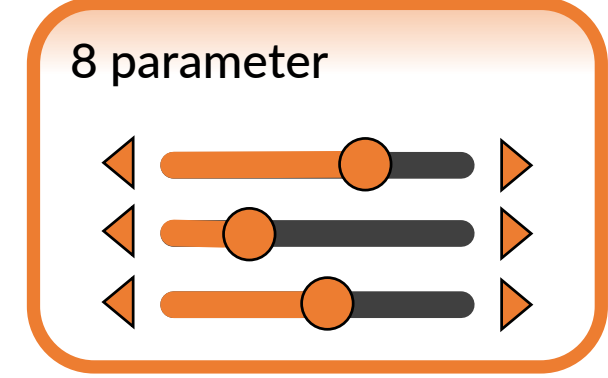
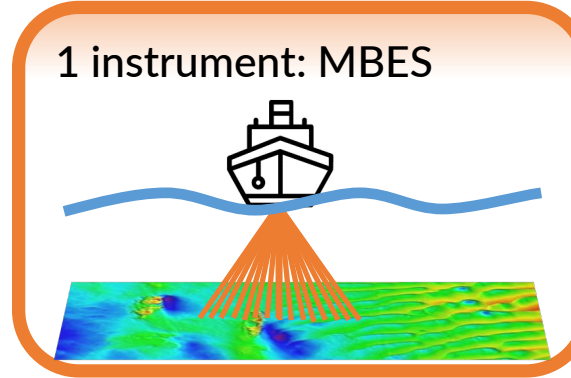
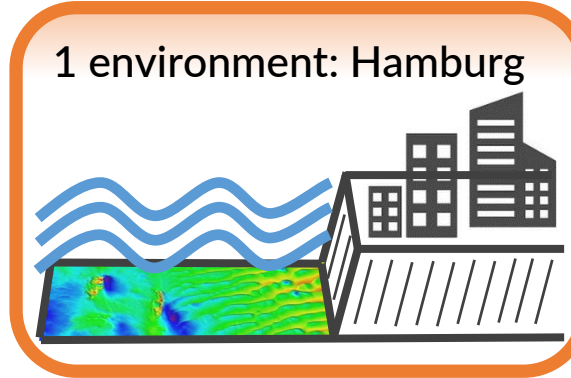
GNSS Hor. Accuracy: 10 cm

GNSS Ver. Accuracy: 30 cm

Sound Velocity: 1450 m/s

7. Conclusions & outlook

- Prototype: "DVocean Digital v1"
- Standalone software (800 MB)
- Simulation water & ships



7. Conclusions & outlook

■ Possible improvements

- in the instrument simulation with additional parameters
- in the ship simulation with more realistic behaviour
- in the performance
- through textured 3D city model of the harbour

■ Possible extensions

- Instruments – side-scan sonar, laser scanner, sediment sonar, ...
- More ships from BSH and HPA
- Locations – other harbours, deep sea, coastlines, rivers, ...
- Features – Planning of the survey (waypoints), autopilot, ...
- Knowledge - expanding the encyclopaedia, different media, ...
- Virtual Reality – View from the driver's cab, control of the computers on board, ...
- ...



HYDROGRAPHISCHE NACHRICHTEN

Journal of Applied Hydrography

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BIM und
digitale Zwillinge



https://www.dhyg.de/images/hn_ausgaben/HN126.pdf

https://www.dhyg.de/images/fachbeitraege/DOI_10.23784_HN126-04.pdf



**Thank you
very much for your attention!**

Contact – Prof. Dr.-Ing. Thomas P. Kersten

HafenCity University Hamburg, Lab for Photogrammetry & Laser Scanning, Henning-Voscherau-Platz 1, D-20457 Hamburg, Thomas.Kersten@hcu-hamburg.de