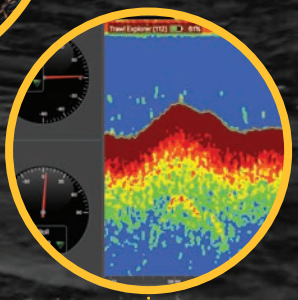
Trawl Explorer User Manual



MARPORT

Contents

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History

V1	05/09/17	First release
V2	03/09/18	New topics: · About Time Variable Gain on page 22 · Canceling the Ringing on page 25 · Frequency Plan on page 58
V3	07/06/18	· New troubleshooting topic: Sensor cannot connect in wireless connection on page 53 · Interference Check on page 44: more information about **Spectrum** page.
V4	11/30/18	· Frequency Plan on page 58: drawings have been changed, frequencies are now allocated between 34 kHz and 36 kHz and frequency ranges of narrowband and wideband hydrophones are indicated.
V5	07/16/20	Now documents Mosa2 version 02.03, Scala version 01.06.34 and Scala2 version 02.02.
V6	03/08/21	· Now documents Mosa2 version 02.05. · Connecting the Sensor to Mosa2 on page 15: added guidance on how to connect sensor to Mosa2 using the Configuration Cable product. · Added troubleshooting topic: Sensor does not connect correctly with Mosa2 when using the Configuration Cable on page 54 · Added specifications for the mini Trawl Explorer in Technical Specifications on page 10 and Main Parts on page 12. · Added details on the **Down 1 + Down 2** sounding mode in Configuring the Uplink, Up and Down Settings on page 19. · Added contact details for the sales offices in South Africa and Norway in Support Contact on page 57.
V7	07/05/21	· Now documents Scala2 version 02.04 and Mosa2 version 02.07. · Replaced term Configuration Plug by Configuration Cable. · Connecting the Sensor to Mosa2 on page 15: Updated distance between other electrical devices and the computer: 1 m instead of 50 cm. ·

V8	08/04/22	• Now documents Scala2 version 02.10.x and Mosa2 version 02.11.x. • Added guidance about connecting the sensor to Mosa2 using the Configuration Cable and Dock in Connecting the Sensor to Mosa2 on page 15. • Added guidance about charging the sensor with the Dock in Charging the Sensor on page 49. • Replaced DealerWeb website by Marport Authorized Service Provider (MASP). • Added contact details of the sales office in United Kingdom, and updated contact details of Iceland sales office.

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Disclaimer

Marport endeavors to ensure that all information in this document is correct and fairly stated, but does not accept liability for any errors or omissions.

The present user guide is applicable for the following versions:

- Scala: 01.06.06-01.06.34 / Scala2: 02.10.x
- Mosa2: 02.11.x

Patents apply to products. U.S. Patents 9,772,416; 9,772,417

Introduction and Presentation

Read this section to get a basic knowledge of your Trawl Explorer sensor.

Tip: Click Marport logo at the bottom of pages to come back to the table of contents.

Introduction

Marport's Trawl Explorer is your eye on the fishing gear. This sounder can be placed on your trawl headrope or tunnel in order to send useful information to the wheelhouse.

Thanks to the sounder you will see:

- On the echogram, the trawl opening and fish entering the net.
- Also on the echogram, the distance between the footrope and seabed to see if the gear touches the bottom.
- Depth data
- Temperature data
- Pitch and roll data
- Distance from the sensor to the seabed or footrope

The Trawl Explorer can adapt to different types of fishing methods. For example, you can fully configure the sounding modes in accordance with your fishing method to have optimum results.

On the latest version of Trawl Explorer, the echogram displays target strength values that helps you to identify fish.

Note:

Scala

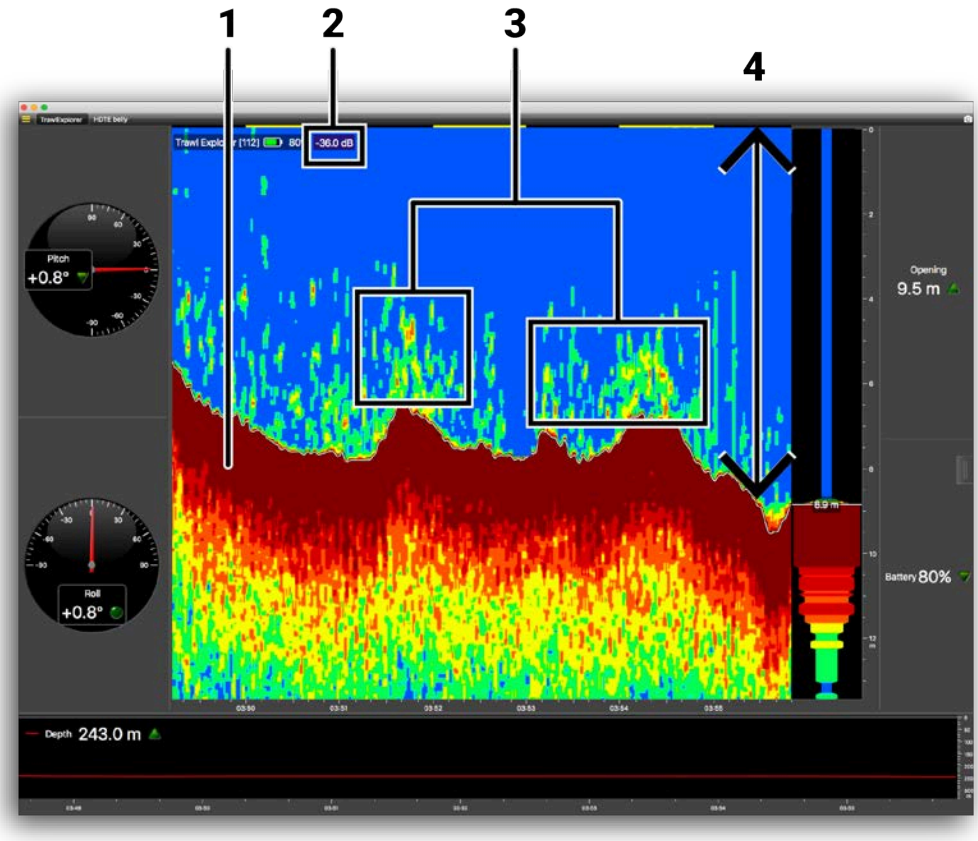
Scala2

These labels tag topics or actions that are specific to Scala and/or Scala2. Depending on the version you have, you may follow either one of these labels.

Applications

This is an example of data received from a Trawl Explorer sensor and displayed in Scala/Scala2.

Trawl Explorer display from the trawl headrope



1	Sea bottom	**3**	Fish
2	Target strength	**4**	Trawl opening

Safety Guidelines

Important: To ensure proper and safe use of this equipment, carefully read and follow the instructions in this manual.

Basic good practices

When using the product, be careful: strong impacts can cause damage to the electronic components inside.

Never place the product in a hazardous and/or flammable atmosphere.

Product installation and use

Install and use this product in accordance with this user manual. Incorrect use of the product may cause damage to the components or void the warranty.

Only qualified Marport dealers can do maintenance and repairs on internal components of the sensors.

Precautions

Warning: In case of water ingress in the product, do not charge it: battery may vent or rupture, causing product or physical damage.

Description

Firmware

There are three versions of the Trawl Explorer. Each version has a different firmware (called NBTE) and different features.

	NBTE V1	NBTE V2	NBTE V3
Name of firmware	FIRM121	FIRM126	FIRM128
Autorange feature	no	yes	yes
Target strength on echograms	no	no	yes

Technical Specifications

Uplink frequency	30 to 60 kHz
Range to vessel	up to 2500 m*
Sounder broadband frequency	Configurable between 120-210 kHz
Sounder range	V1/V2 5 to 80 m - V3 5 to 160 m
Data update rate	Depth: 1-8 sec. - Temp/Battery/Height/Pitch&Roll: every 6 sec.
Echogram update rate	V1 up to 1 image/second - V2/V3 up to 3 images/second
Pitch angle	±90°
Roll angle	V1 ±90°; V2, V3 ±180°
Pitch & roll accuracy	±0.1°
Depth resolution	0.1m with 0.1% accuracy
Temp measurement range	-5° C to +25° C
Temp accuracy	±0.1° C
Battery type	Lithium-Ion
Typical battery life:	30-75 hours (up to approx. 35 hours for the mini Trawl Explorer) †
Charging time	Standard: 8-12 hours ‡
	Fast Charge: 4 hours
Weight in air (with housing)	• Standard : 16 kg • Mini : 5 kg
Weight In water (with housing)	• Standard : 4,1 kg • Mini : 0.9 kg

Warranty	2 years (Sensor & Battery)**

*Reference only. Depends on functions enabled. / † Depends on sensor uplink power and options. / ‡ Based on average charging time. / **Marport Standard Marine Limited Warranty

Beamwidth

Beamwidths for uplink pings:

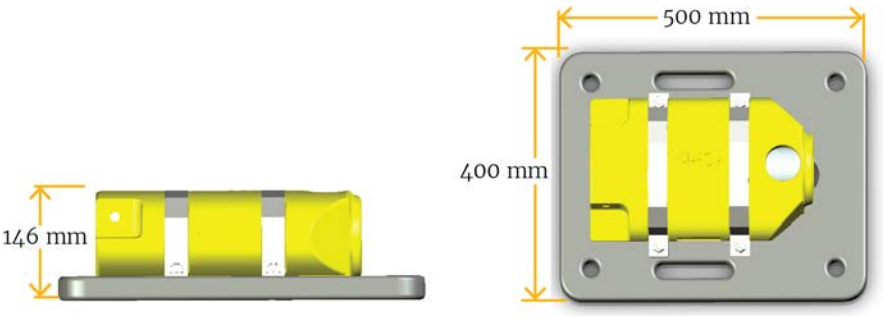
Beamwidth	**@ 35 kHz**	**@ 50 kHz**	**@ 60 kHz**
-3dB	46°	40°	30°

Beamwidths for up and down pings:

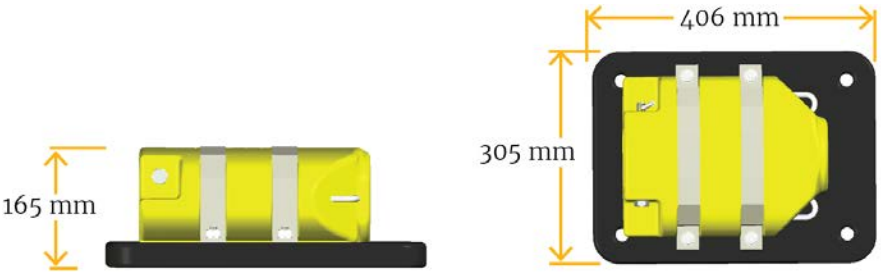
Beamwidth	**@ 125 kHz**	**@ 160 kHz**	**@ 200 kHz**
-3dB	26°	24°	22°

Outline dimensions

Trawl Explorer

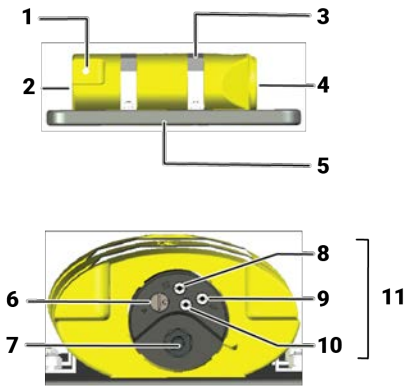


Mini Trawl Explorer



Main Parts

External View



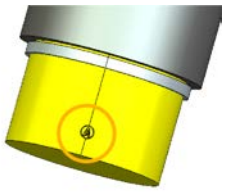
1. Retainer screw
2. Model/serial number
3. Metal strap
4. Transducer
5. Stabilizer board
6. Pressure sensor
7. Temperature sensor
8. Positive charge
9. Negative charge
10. Water switch
11. Shoulder bolts

The serial number may also be written on a plate on the side of the housing.

CAUTION:

- Do not put foreign objects into depth sensor opening or try to open it.
- Do not remove the shoulder bolts from the outside of the sensor

It may damage the components.



On the transducer, up and down sounders are written with the letters A (down) and B (up). On older sensors, down sounder is marked by a circle.

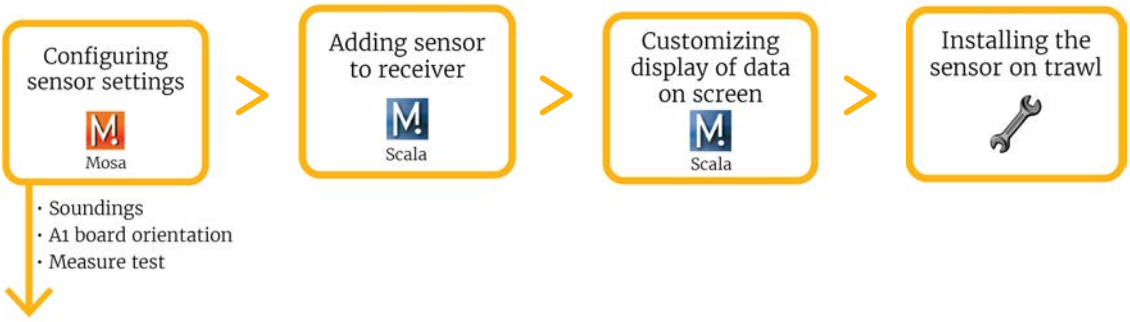
Operational Mode Indicator

Indicators from the transducer

State	Situation	Operation	LED
Charging	Charger plug is connected.	Batteries are charging.	No light.
Running	Sensor is in water or activated with jumper.	After an initialization phase, echo sounder is operating.	 Flashing red
Configuring	Sensor is out of water.	Configuration via wireless communication. Turns off after 10 minutes without user action.	 Flashing green

Installation Steps

Click an installation step to jump directly to the corresponding section.



Note: You can customize the display of data on Scala/Scala2 at any time.

Sensor Configuration

Learn how to configure the sensor settings.

Note: This guide refers to the following versions of **Mosa2:** 02.11.x. If you use another version, the visual interface and options may vary.

Connecting the Sensor to Mosa2

To configure the sensor, you need to connect it to Mosa2 using a wireless communication or using the Configuration Cable.

Using a Wireless Connection

About this task

Important: Mosa 2.11 running on macOS Monterey: A1 sensors cannot connect by short range wireless signal. You must use a Configuration Cable.

Procedure

1. Open Mosa2.

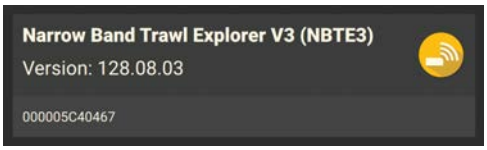
2. Connect the water-switch.

The light on the transducer flashes red.

3. Disconnect the water-switch.

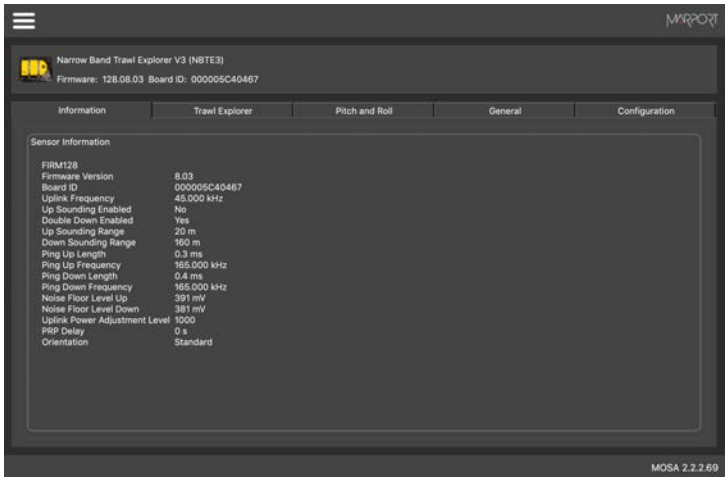
After a few seconds, the light flashes green.

4. Wait a few seconds for the sensor to be recognized. When it appears in the discovery page, click .



Results

The sensor configuration pages are displayed.



Using the Configuration Cable

Simply connect the Configuration Cable from the computer to the sensor to display the sensor configuration page on Mosa2.

About this task

Note: Compatible with Mosa2 02.05.x and above.

Tip: Refer to the Configuration Cable Quick Reference Guide for more details about the use of this product.

Procedure

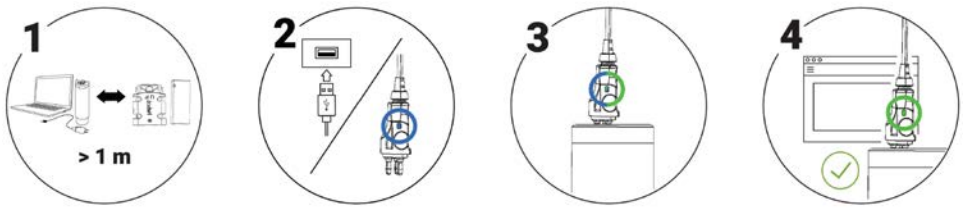
1. Move other electrical devices minimum 1 m away from the computer.
2. Connect the USB connector directly to the computer.

   Mosa2 opens automatically and the startup wizard is displayed. The LED on the plug is solid blue.
3. Connect the three-pin plug to the sensor.

   The LED on the plug blinks alternatively blue and green.
4. Wait a few seconds. The configuration page of the sensor is displayed on Mosa2.

   The LED on the plug is solid green.

Example



What to do next

You can now configure the sensor.

Note: You can keep the Configuration Cable continuously connected by USB, and virtually eject or connect it. When no sensor is connected to the Configuration Cable, click **Menu** > **Eject Config Plug** or **Connect Config Plug**. When ejected, you come back to the discovery page. It stays disconnected until you virtually connect to it or manually disconnect then connect it.

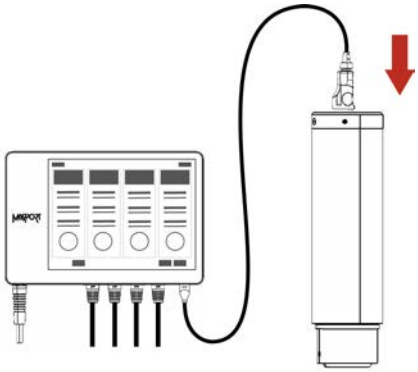
Using the Dock and a Configuration Cable

About this task

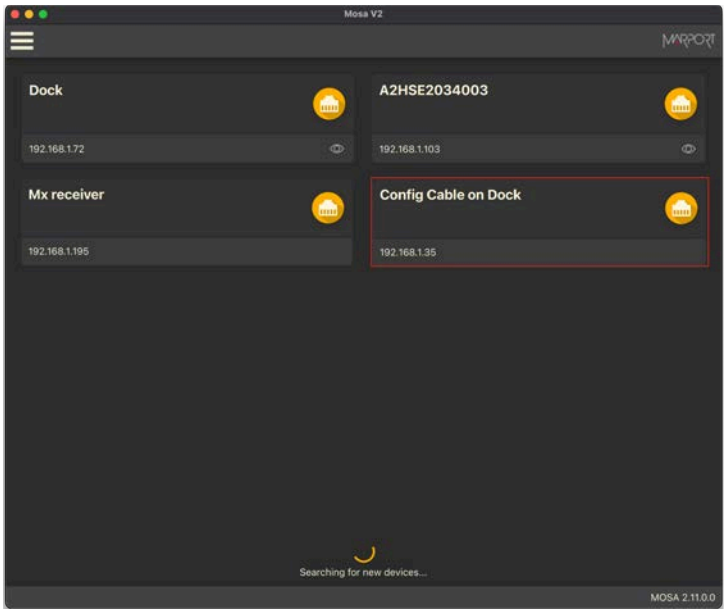
Note: Compatible with Mosa2 02.11.x and above.

Procedure

1. Connect the USB connector of the Configuration Cable to the Dock and the plug to the sensor's endcap.



2. Open Mosa2. The Configuration Cable is displayed on the discovery page.



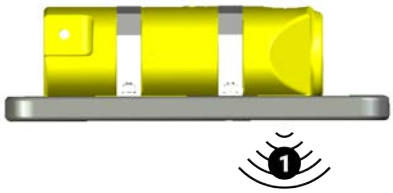
Click to open the sensor configuration page.

3. To leave Mosa2 configuration page and come back to the discovery page, click ≡ > **Disconnect**.

Sounding Modes

The sensor can send pings according to three different sounding modes.

Down 1

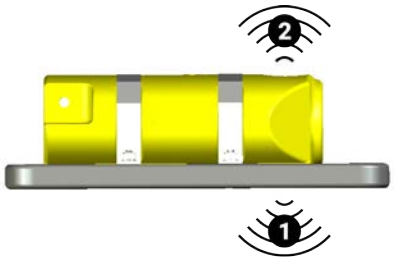


Sensor sends pings towards down direction (**1**) only.

You can see fish going into the trawl.

Pings are sent quicker than with the other modes, so more data is received, which enables a better horizontal resolution. This mode is recommended for better quality echogram images.

Down 1 + Up

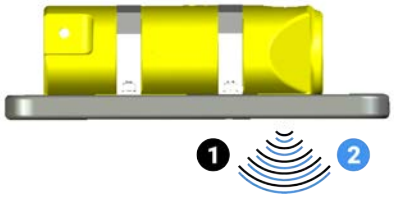


Sensor sends pings towards down (**1**) and up (**2**) directions.

With the down sounding, you can see fish going into the trawl. With the up sounding you can see if fish are missing the trawl and passing above the headrope. This way, you can correct the trawl position.

Fewer pings are sent because they are distributed between the 2 directions. As a result, data arrives slower to the receiver and echograms are of lesser quality.

Down 1 + Down 2



Sensor sends 2 consecutive pings towards down direction (**1** and **2**).

This mode is useful if you need to send two different pings towards the down direction. For example, sending one short and one long ping, or sending one low frequency and one higher frequency ping.

Like down + up mode, fewer pings are sent because they are distributed between the two different down soundings. As a result, data arrives slower to the receiver and echograms are of lesser quality.

Configuring the Uplink, Up and Down Settings

You can configure different settings for uplink, down and up soundings.

Before you begin

The sensor is connected to Mosa2.

About this task

Remember: Always click **Apply** after you change a setting and make sure there is a green check mark ✓.

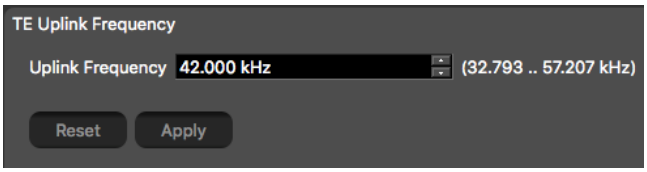
Procedure

Click the tab **Trawl Explorer**.

Uplink

Procedure

From **TE Uplink Frequency**, enter a frequency for the signal toward the vessel.

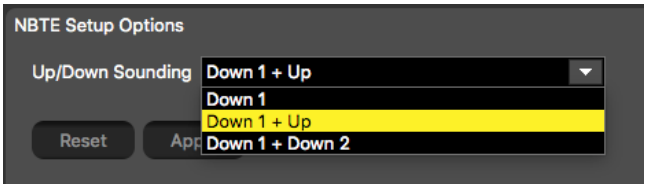


Important: This parameter must be the same in the sensor settings in Scala/Scala2.

Up/Down Soundings

Procedure

1. From **NBTE Setup Options**, select the sounding mode (see Sounding Modes on page 18 for more information).



Important: **Down 1 + Down 2** sounding mode: configure **Down 1** sounding in **Down** settings and **Down 2** sounding in **Up** settings (**Up Sounding Range**, **Ping Up Length**, **Ping Up Frequency**, **Up channel minimum TS**, **Up TVG Mode**, **TVG Up**).

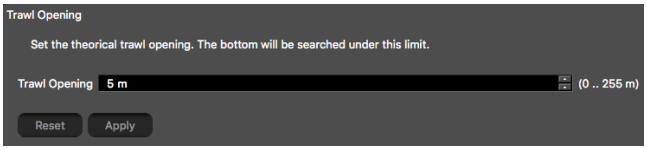
2. From **Down Sounding Range** and, if applicable, **Up Sounding Range**, select the range according to how many meters you want to see under the sensor.

Note: The range influences the display of echogram images. The smaller the range, the shorter the listening time, which gives better quality images. But the bigger the range is, the lesser the image quality is, because data arrives slower. If you are using **Down 1 + Up** or **Down 1 + Down 2** sounding mode, the image quality is even lower, as explained in Sounding Modes on page 18.

Note: NBTE V2-V3 The range of the down sounding can automatically change to 20 meters if the distance to the bottom becomes lower than 20 meters and if you entered a trawl opening lower than 20 m. See next step to activate or not this feature.

Important: This parameter must be the same in the sensor settings in Scala/Scala2.

3. NBTE V2-V3 If you want the range of the down sounding to automatically change to 20 m when the bottom is closer (< 20 m):

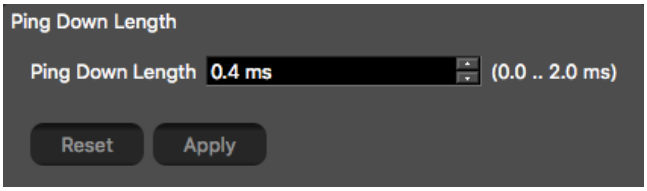


- Make sure you only use **Down 1** sounding mode.
- Enter the height of the trawl opening. It must be lower than 20 m. This is to make sure the sensor will search for the bottom beginning from this distance. This way, the sensor will not confuse the footrope with the bottom of the sea. For example, if the footrope is at 4 meters, enter a greater distance, such as 5 meters.

Note: With the autorange feature, the echogram displays better quality images when the distance to the bottom is smaller.

Important: Do not use the autorange feature if using **Down 1 + Up** or **Down 1 + Down 2** sounding mode: you will have wrong data on the echogram.

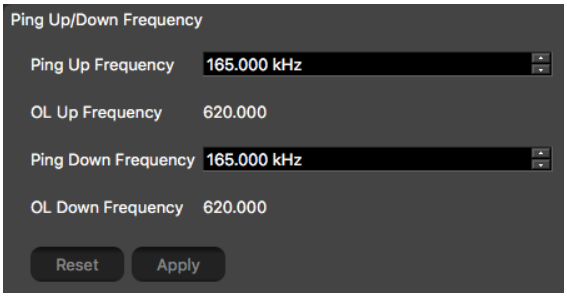
4. If you do not want the range of the down sounding to automatically change, enter 20 m or more.
5. From **Ping Down Length** and, if applicable, **Ping Up Length**, enter a pulse length. Choose a pulse length according to the distance at which you need to detect fish. (the longer the pulse, the further you can see, but with a lower resolution):



- Detection between 20 cm and 2 m: enter 0.1 ms
- Detection between 50 cm and 160 m (V2: up to 80 m): enter 0.4 ms .

Note: The maximum detection depth depends on ping frequency and type of bottom. The lower the ping frequency is, the longer the detection depth is.

6. From **Ping Up/Down Frequency**, enter frequencies for down and, if applicable, up soundings. You can choose the same frequency for both because they do not transmit at the same time.



Important: Frequency needs to be between 120-210 kHz.

Important: NBTE V3 Do not change ping frequency on a V3 sensor or it will have to be returned to a Marport sales' office for target strength calibration.

Target Strength

Procedure

1. NBTE V3 For V3 version of sensors, **Down channel minimum TS** and **Up channel minimum TS** helps you detecting targets on the echogram. You can put -79 dB if you want to detect small targets. Otherwise, leave the default settings at -73 dB.

Important: This parameter must be the same in the sensor settings in Scala/Scala2.

2. Select the appropriate TVG (Time Variable Gain) mode. See About Time Variable Gain on page 22 for more information.

NBTE V3 For V3 version of sensors, go to **Down TVG Mode** and, if applicable, **Up TVG Mode**:

- 20 log: focus on bottom or school of fish.
- 40 log: focus on individual targets.
- 30 log: compromise between the two above settings.

NBTE V1-V2 For V1 and V2 versions of sensors, go to **TVG Down** and, if applicable, **TVG Up**:

- In **TVG Coefficient**, enter between 0.500 and 0.520 to have approximately the equivalent of 20 log, 0.75 for 30 log or 1 for 40 log.
- In **Attenuator Coefficient**, enter 25.
- Leave **VCO Coefficient** default settings at 3.

About Time Variable Gain

TVG (Time Variable Gain) is a method that compensate signal loss in the water. Basically, the aim is to have targets or sea bottom displayed in the same color on the echogram, whatever the distance from the sensor.

When the sounder sends pings, the deeper the target is, the more attenuated signals will be received and sent back. As a result, if the signal is too much attenuated, echoes (target strength) received from a target might not be as strong as they should be. TVG is here to compensate this effect. It uses a lower gain level when signals travel toward a target at a small distance and higher gain level when signals travel toward deeper targets. The end result is to compensate sounding attenuation and therefore to show a same target strength for a same target at different depths.

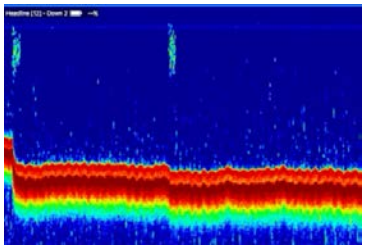
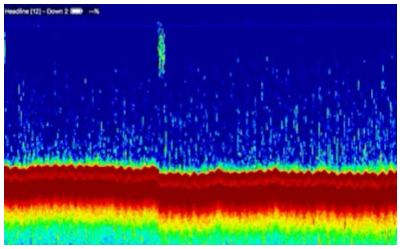
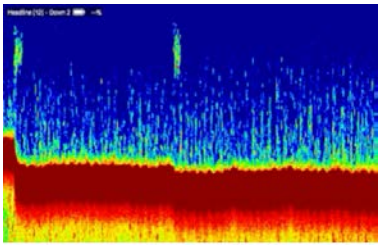
You can choose between three different TVG modes:

- 20 log: use to focus on the bottom, footrope or a school of fish.
- 40 log: use to focus on individual targets.
- 30 log: compromise between the two others.

For example, if you want a good view of the footrope, select a TVG mode at 20 or 30 log. You can see on the images below that the footrope is clearer at 20 and 30 log.

If you want a good view of individual targets, you can see that with 40 log, targets in the water column are clearer.

20 log 30 log 40 log

Configuring Measurement Sending Sequence and True Mode

If you use the True Mode display for echograms in Scala/Scala2, you need to select a specific sequence of measurements (e.g. temperature, pitch, roll...) sent by the uplink to the receiver.

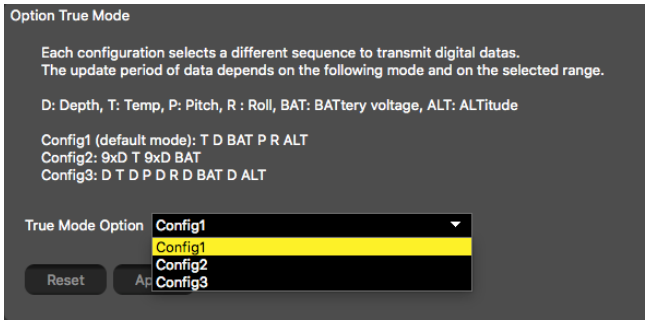
Before you begin

The sensor is connected to Mosa2.

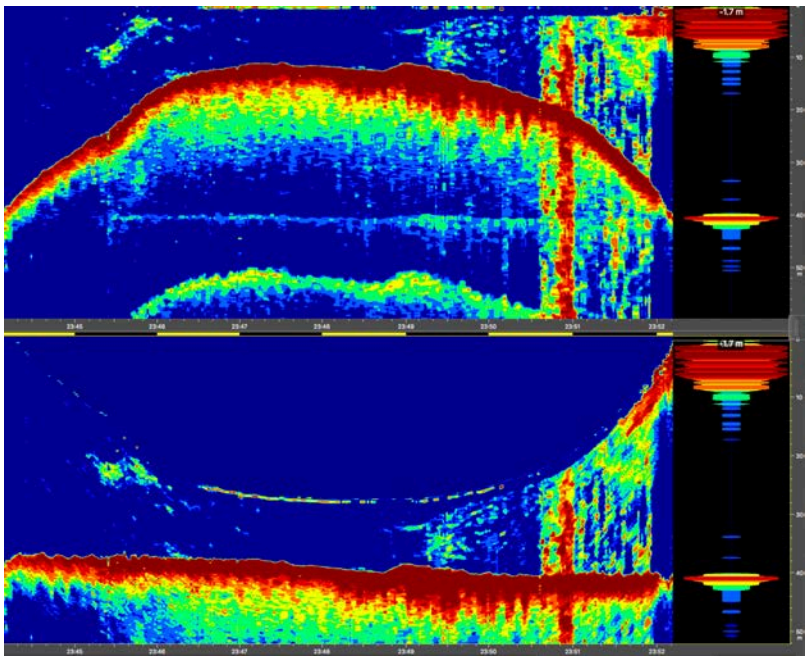
Procedure

1. From Mosa2, click **Menu** ☰ > **Expert** and enter the password `copernic`.
2. Click the tab **Trawl Explorer**.

3. From **Option True Mode**, select a sequence from **True Mode Option**.
   - Select **Config1** (default): this is the more appropriate sequence for a Trawl Explorer.
   - Or select **Config3** if you use the **True Mode** display on echograms in Scala/Scala2.



4. Click **Apply**.
   Below is an example of echograms without **True Mode** (top) and with **True Mode** (bottom). When the option is activated, you see the area between the sea surface and the seabed. This way, you can see the trawl descent. See Scala/Scala2 user guide for more information.



Selecting A1 Board Orientation

You need to check the orientation of the A1 board inside the sensor in order to correctly receive data.

Before you begin

The sensor is connected to Mosa2.

CAUTION: Do not open the sensor to check the A1 board orientation. It can be checked and configured using Mosa2.

About this task

The transducer (yellow part) can be installed in two different positions, with a different angle of 90°. When the down sounder points to the ground, the A1 board inside the sensor can be in a vertical or horizontal position depending on the transducer orientation.

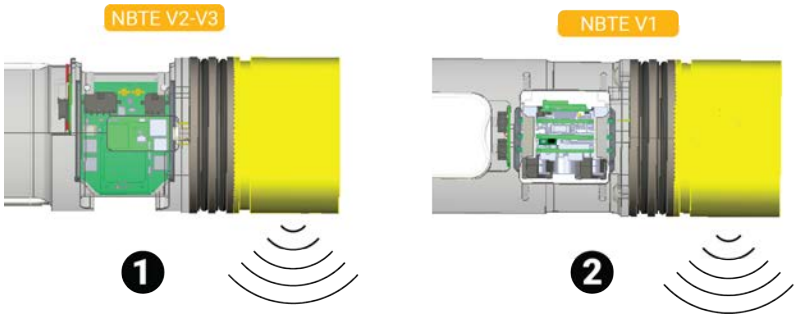
Usually, for V1 versions of sensors, the standard orientation is horizontal and for V2 and V3 it is vertical. If the selected orientation is not the standard one for your version, this has no effect on the correct functioning as long as you select the correct orientation.

Procedure

1. Place the sensor with the down sounder (circle or A on transducer) toward the ground.
2. Click the tab **Pitch and Roll**.

3. From **Select Orientation**, click **Apply**.

   The orientation is selected according to the A1 board orientation.



1. Vertical
2. Standard (horizontal)

Canceling the Ringing

NBTE V2 On NBTE V2 echograms, there is a ringing coming from the transducer, that appears as a red line on top of the echogram. You can cancel it.

Before you begin

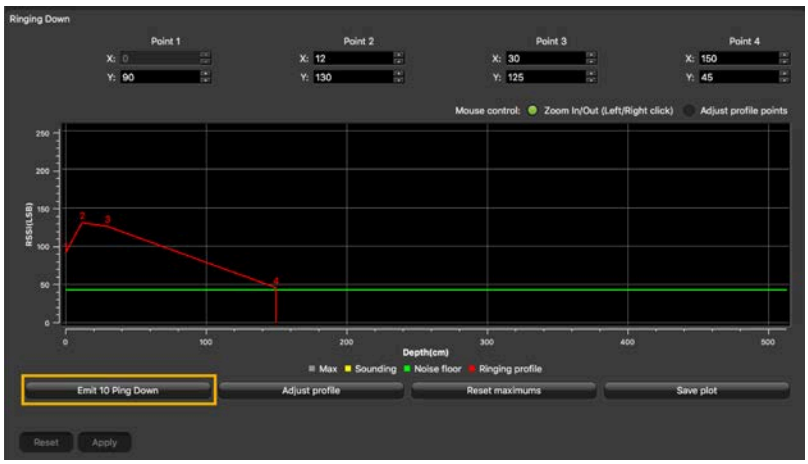
- To correctly configure the ringing, the sensor needs to be in a large water tank at a depth of at least 5 meters, or in air, with a space of at least 1.20 meters in front of the Down or Up sounder.
- The sensor is connected to Mosa2.

About this task

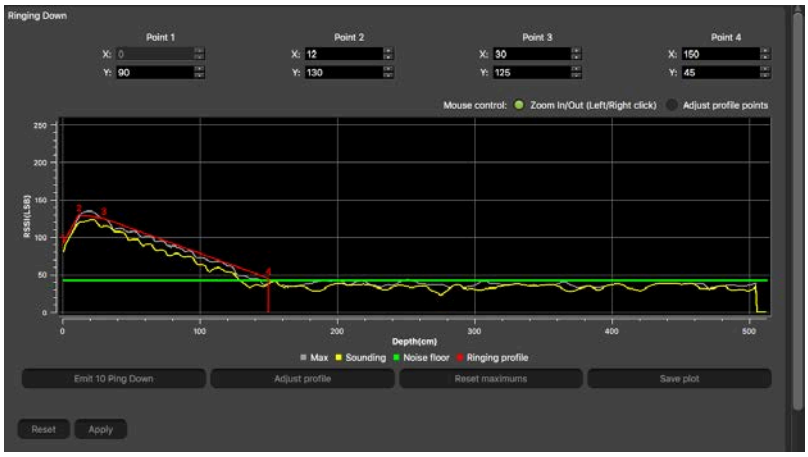
Ringing is an oscillation of the signal coming from the sensor transducer. At shallow depth, it can be confused with the bottom, so it is recommended to deactivate it.

Procedure

1. From Mosa2, click **Menu** ☰ > **Expert** and enter the password `copernic`.
2. From the tab **Trawl Explorer**, click **Ringing Down**.
3. Place the sensor in a large tank or in your office and click **Emit 10 Ping Down**.

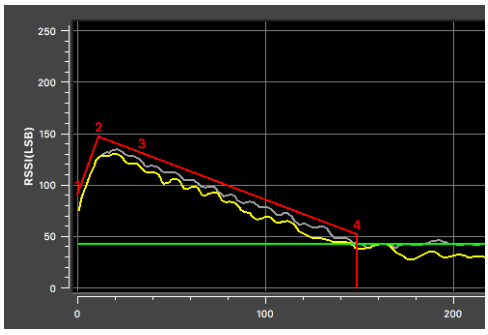


The sensor emits 10 pings and you can see a curve on the graph.



4. Select **Adjust profile points** on top of the graph.

5. From the graph, click and drag red line points above the gray and yellow curves:



a) The red line should follow the same curve.
b) Place the 4th point at the location where the yellow and gray curves go under the noise floor (green line).

Note: The values below the red line will not appear on the echogram and data above will appear as a red line on the echogram.

6. Click **Apply** and make sure there is a green check mark ✓.
7. Repeat for **Ringing Up**, if applicable.

Configuring the Uplink Power

You can increase the uplink power of the sensor to increase the power of the signal transmitted. It is useful if you have interferences or if the sensor is far from the vessel.

Before you begin

The sensor is connected to Mosa2.

Procedure

1. From Mosa2, click the tab **General**.

2. From **Uplink Power Adjustment Level**, choose the uplink power (values in percentage are for Mosa version 01.02.00 and later):

Sensor	Recommended Uplink Powers	Conditions	Estimated Battery Life
Trawl Explorer	1000 / 32%	Works for most conditions.	60-75 hours
	1800 / 58%	• Sensor is far from vessel (e.g. more than 800 m depending on conditions, high depth, placed on codend) • High level of interferences • Issues receiving data • Low SNR	30-40 hours

Note: The average battery life also depends on the uplink frequency, sounding range and options activated.

Testing Measures

You can test the measures taken by the sensor (e.g. battery level, temperature, depth) to check that there are no faults.

Before you begin

The sensor is connected to Mosa2.

Procedure

1. From Mosa2, click **Menu** ☰ > **Expert** and enter the password `copernic`.
2. Click the tab **General**.

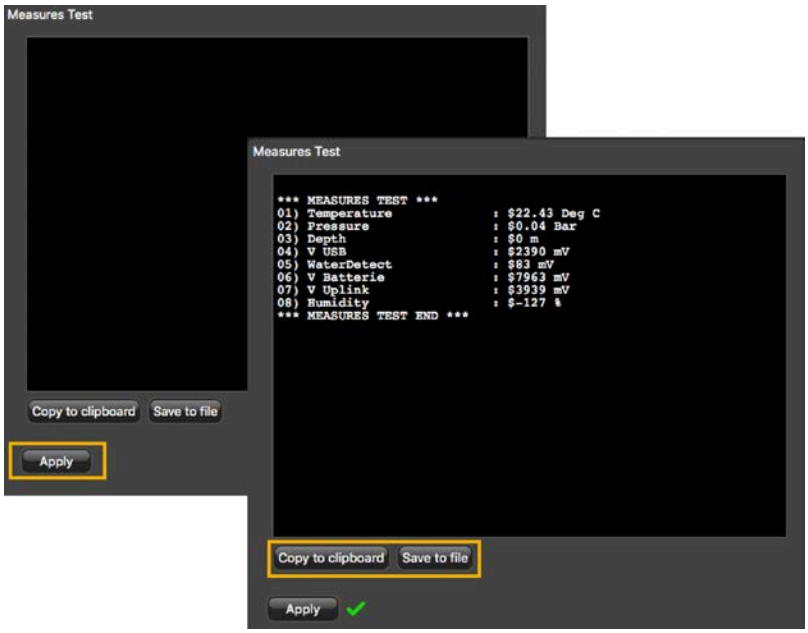
3. From **Measures Test**, click **Apply**.

   The measures taken by the sensor are displayed.

4. Check the following measures:
   - The temperature is consistent with the sensor environment.
   - The depth is between 0 and 2m.
   - The battery is between 6.9V and 8.1V.

   Troubleshooting: If depth is incorrect, you can put an offset in **Depth** > **Depth Offset**.

   The other measures are only useful for the support service.
5. To save the test results on your computer:



   - Click **Save to file** to download the file.
   - Or, click **Copy to clipboard** then press **Cmd + V** on a word processor like Pages to paste the contents.

Exporting Sensor Configuration Settings for Record Keeping

You can export in a *.txt file all the settings configured for the sensor (such as ping length, frequency, range, TVG...).

Before you begin

- You have finished configuring the sensor.
- The sensor is connected to Mosa2.

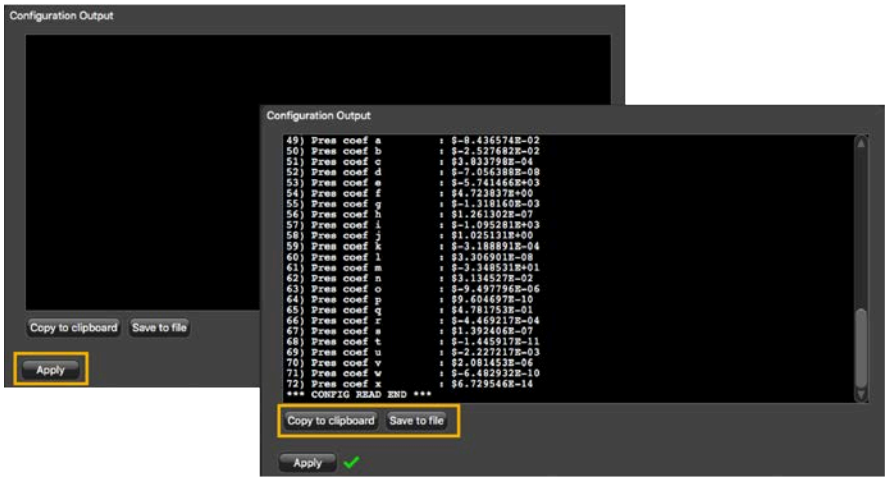
Procedure

1. Click the tab **Configuration**.

2. Click **Configuration Output**.
3. Click **Apply** under the black area.

The settings are displayed.

4. To save the settings:



- Click **Save to file** to download the file on the computer.
- Or, click **Copy to clipboard**, then press **Cmd + V** on a word processor like Pages to paste the contents.

Exporting Sensor Configuration Settings for the Receiver

You can export on an XML file the sensor settings that you configured on Mosa2. You can afterward use this file when adding the sensor to a receiver.

Before you begin

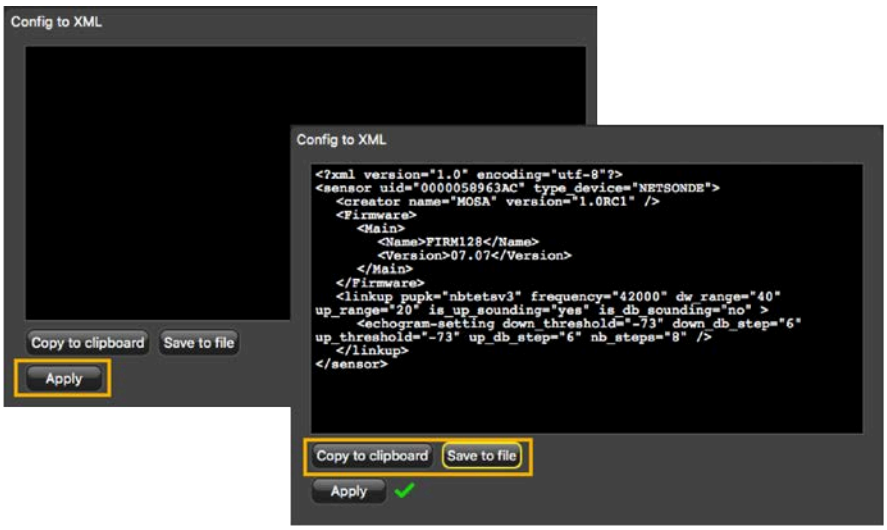
- You have finished configuring the sensor.
- The sensor is connected to Mosa2.

Procedure

1. Click the tab **Configuration**.

2. Click **Config to XML**.
3. Click **Apply**.

   The settings are displayed.
4. To save the settings:



- Click **Save to file** to download the XML file on the computer.
- Or, click **Copy to clipboard**, then press **Cmd + V** on a word processor like Pages to paste the contents.

5. Change the name of the XML file saved on your computer.

Note: When you export the sensor settings, the XML file always has the same name. Changing its name will prevent you from overwriting it the next time you download sensor settings.

What to do next

See Adding the Sensor with a Configuration File on page 32 to know how to add the sensor to a receiver with this file.

System Configuration and Display

Learn how to configure the receiver to be able to receive and display Trawl Explorer sensor data.

Note: This guide refers to the following versions: Scala 01.06.06-01.06.34, Scala2 02.10.x. If you use another version, the visual interface and options may vary.

Adding the Sensor to the Receiver

You need to add the Trawl Explorer to the receiver in order to display sensor data on Scala/Scala2.

About this task

The Trawl Explorer is compatible with the following M3/M4/M5/M6 receiver and Scala versions:

	Mx version	Scala/Scala2 version
NBTE V1 (FIRM121)	all	all
NBTE V2 (FIRM126)	03.01.23 or later	all
NBTE V3 (FIRM128)	04.02.28 or later	01.02.05 or later

Adding the Sensor with a Configuration File

You can add the sensor to the receiver with a configuration file that contains the sensor settings you configured on Mosa2.

Before you begin

- You have exported an XML file containing the sensor settings (See Exporting Sensor Configuration Settings for the Receiver on page 30).

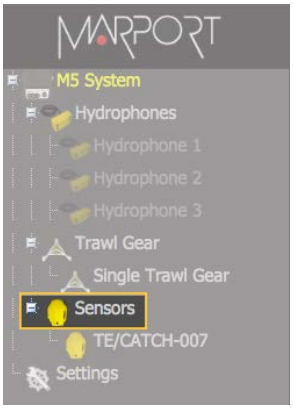
Important: You need to have **Firefox version 22 to 51**.

Procedure

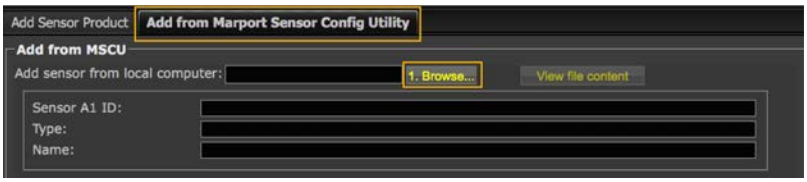
1. Enter your receiver IP address in Firefox web browser to access the system web page. The system web page gives access to the configuration of the receiver.

   Note: Default IP addresses are: 192.168.10.177 for M3 and M6 receivers, 192.168.1.170 for M4 receiver. Add the address as a bookmark in Firefox to easily access it.

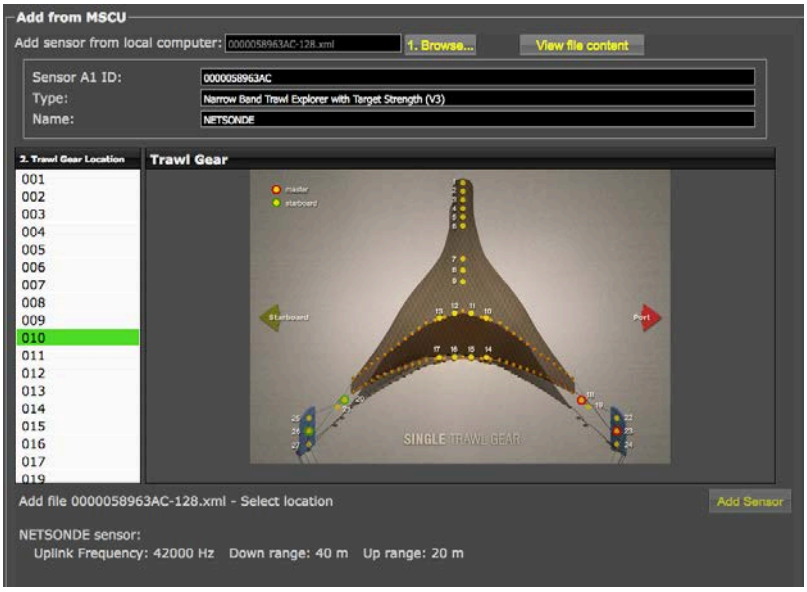
2. From the left side of the page, click **Sensors**.



3. Click the tab **Add from Marport Sensor Config Utility**.
4. Click **Browse** and select the XML file.



Information about the sensor is displayed.



5. Select a node from the list on the left. Nodes in green are already used.

Note: Nodes are numbered locations for the sensor on the trawl gear. Refer to the picture of the trawl to know the location of the node. We recommend you to choose: 7, 8 or 9 to install the sensor on the tunnel, and 10, 11, 12 or 13 to install it on the headrope.

6. Click **Add Sensor**.

The sensor is added to the system, with all its settings.

Results

You can see incoming data in the control panels, in Scala **Sensors Data**/ Scala2 **Mx**.

What to do next

- If you want to apply filters on data received by the sensor, see Configuring the Sensor Settings on page 35.
- You can now configure the display of incoming data in Scala/Scala2.

Adding the Sensor Manually

You can add the sensor to the receiver from Scala/Scala2, by entering the same settings as the ones in Mosa2.

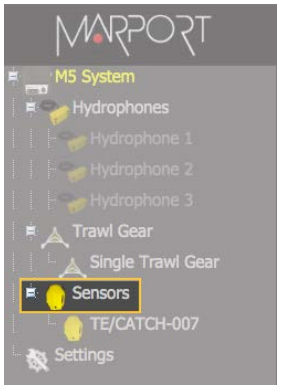
Adding the Sensor to the Receiver

About this task

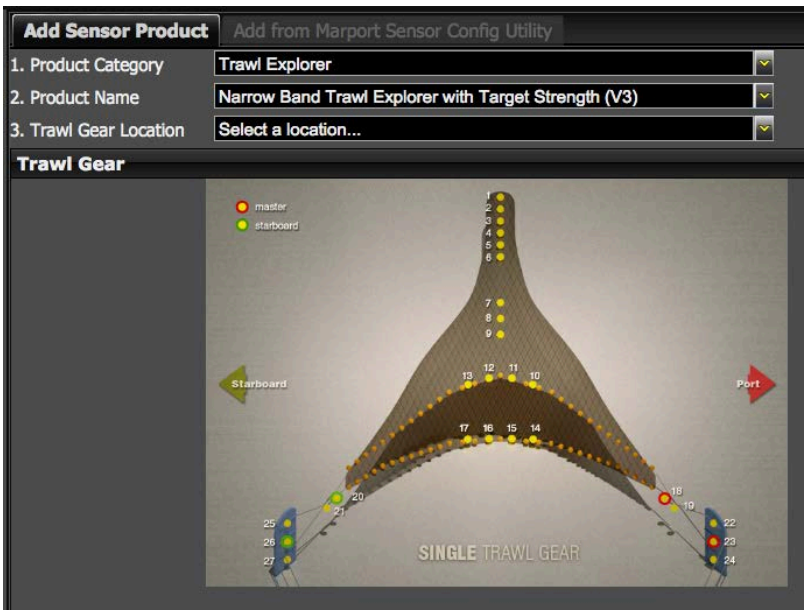
In order to avoid differences of settings between the configuration on Mosa2 and Scala/Scala2, we recommend you to add the sensor to the receiver with an xml configuration file exported from Mosa2.

Procedure

1. From Scala/Scala2, click **Menu** ☰ > **Expert Mode** and enter the password `copernic`.
2. Scala Click menu again, then **Receivers**.
3. Scala2 Right-click the IP address of the receiver at the bottom of the page, then click **Configure Receiver**.
4. From the left side of the page, click **Sensors**.

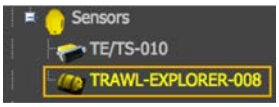


5. From **Product Category**, select **Trawl Explorer**.
6. From **Product Name**, select **Narrow Band Trawl Explorer with Target Strength (V1)/(V2)/(V3)** (choose accordingly to Firmware on page 10 installed).
7. From **Trawl Gear Location**, select the location of the sensor on the trawl. Sensor locations are called nodes and have a numerical value between 1 and 999. We recommend you to choose: 7, 8 or 9 to install the sensor on the tunnel, and 10, 11, 12 or 13 to install it on the headrope.



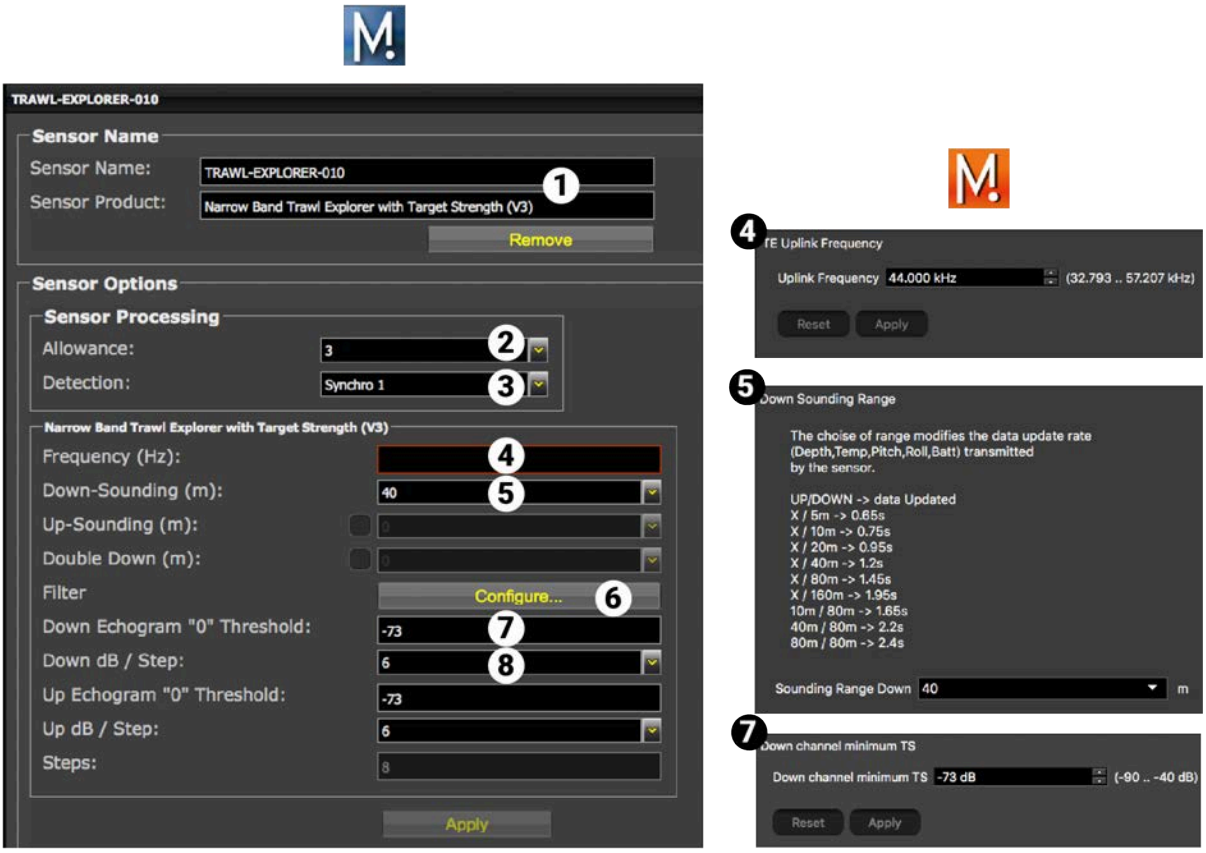
8. Click **Add Sensor**.

   The sensor is added to the receiver and displayed on the left side of the page. The configuration page is displayed.



Configuring the Sensor Settings

Important: Make sure the settings you enter here are the same as in Mosa2.



1	Sensor name displayed in Scala/Scala2 and its features.
2	This setting helps detecting the signal of the sensor among other sensor or echosounder signals. Change default setting only if you have issues receiving data. • Choose between **0-2** only if no interferences on the vessel (not recommended). • **3** is default setting. • Choose between **4-6** if you have issues receiving data. It allows you to receive more data, but be aware they might be wrong data.
3	This setting also helps detecting the sensor signal. Leave default setting at Synchro 1.
4	Enter the same frequency as the one entered for the uplink frequency in Mosa2. **Note:** The Trawl Explorer uses a 400 Hz bandwidth. When configuring other sensors, there needs to be a 200 Hz margin before and a 400 Hz + 200 Hz margin after the Trawl Explorer. For example, if the Trawl Explorer sensor is given the frequency 44000 Hz, the uplink frequency of the previous sensor has to be at 43800 Hz or lower, and the uplink frequency of the sensor after has to be at 44600 Hz or higher.

5	Select the range of **Down** sounding from the drop-down menu. Select **Up-Sounding** if the sounding mode of the sensor is **Down 1 + Up**. Then, select the range of **Up** sounding. Select **Double Down** if the sounding mode is **Down 1 + Down 2**. Then, select the range of **Down 2** sounding.
6	Click **Configure** to change filters applied on incoming data. Filters are particularly useful to reduce interferences on the echogram data. **Tip:** Please refer to Scala/Scala2 user guide for more information about the filters.
7	Helps you detecting targets on the echogram. Corresponds to **Channel minimum TS** in Mosa2.
8	Do not change this setting.

Click **Apply** when you have finished.

Results

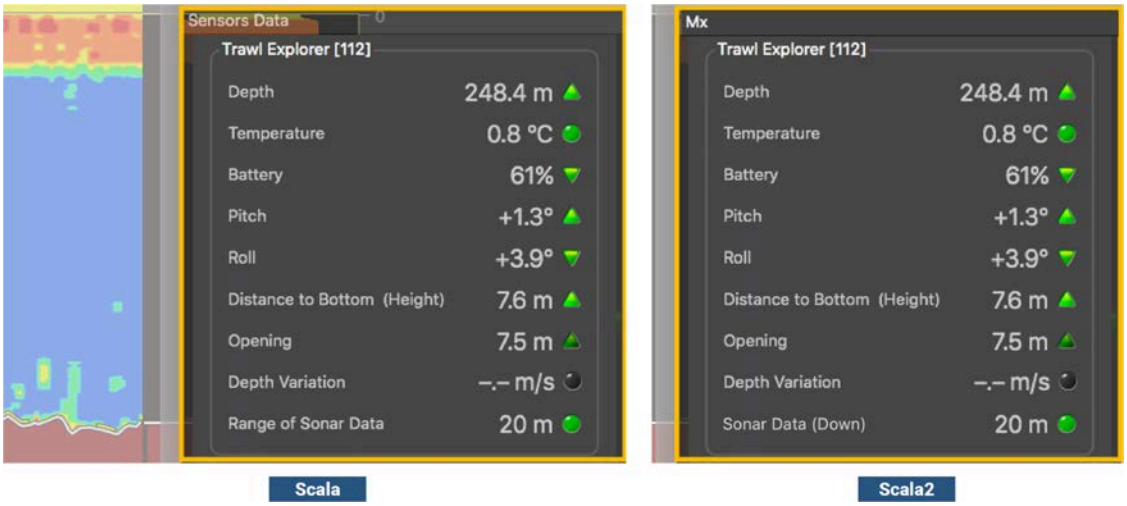
The sensor is added to the system. You should see incoming data from the control panels, in **Sensors Data**. You can now configure the display of incoming data in Scala/Scala2.

Configuring the Sensor Display on Scala/Scala2

You can display Trawl Explorer measurements (e.g. echogram, depth, temperature,...) on pages in Scala/Scala2. For V3 version of the sensor, you can also display target strength data, that help you identify fish.

About this task

Trawl Explorer measurements are displayed in the control panels, under Scala **Sensors Data** / Scala2 **Mx**. Data title should be **Trawl Explorer** followed by the node where the Trawl Explorer was placed when added to the system. Data displayed (e.g. depth, temperature, pitch & roll) depend on the firmware installed.

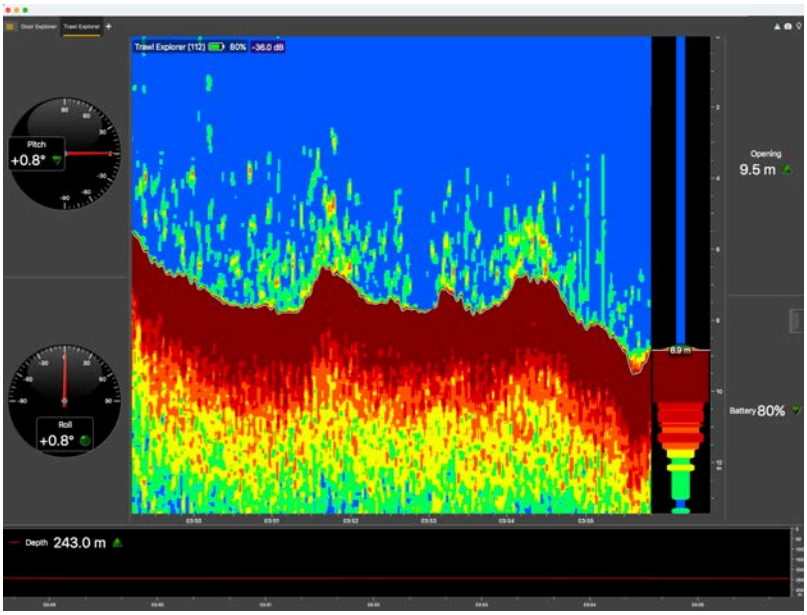


Procedure

1. From the top left corner of the screen, click **Menu** ☰ > **Customize** and enter the password `eureka`.
2. To display the echogram view:
   a) Open the control panels, then go to Scala **Sensors Data** / Scala2 **Mx**.
   b) In **Trawl Explorer**, click and hold **Sonar Data** for 3 seconds until a rectangle appears and drag it to a page.

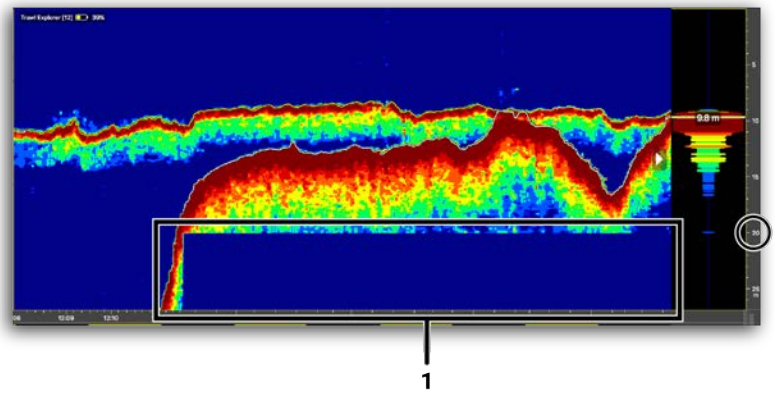
3. Again, in **Trawl Explorer**, drag other data to the page such as depth, trawl opening, pitch and roll. Each time you drop a data to the page, you can choose its display format.

Figure 1: Example of Trawl Explorer display



4. NBTE V2-V3 If using Down only mode and if the trawl opening configured for the sensor is under 20 meters, the sounding range automatically changes to 20 meters if the distance to the bottom becomes lower than 20 meters (**1**). This way, the echogram displays better quality images when

the distance to the bottom is shorter. Echogram images will be displayed like the example below:



You can see that the range of the sounding adapts to the bottom detected. Basically, if the bottom is closer, the image on the echogram is shorter and of better quality, but if the bottom is farther, the image is longer and of lesser quality.

5. NBTE V3 To display the target strength:

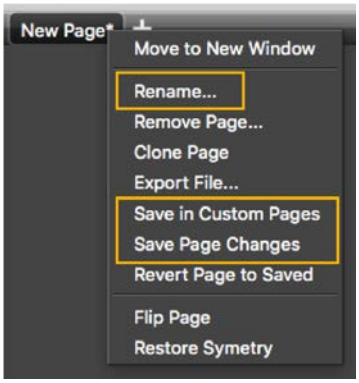
   a) From the top left corner of the echogram, right-click the Trawl Explorer name and select **Display Target Strength**.
   b) Hover the mouse over the echogram.

   The target strength of the element where you place your mouse is displayed next to the Trawl Explorer name. The higher is the target strength, the bigger the target is.

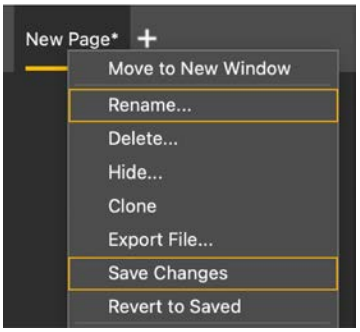
6. To save the changes you made:

   1. To rename the page, right-click the name of the page and click **Rename**.
   2. To save the page, right-click the name of the page and click **Save Changes**.
   3. Scala To have a backup of the page, right-click the name of the page and click **Save page template as**.
      Your page is saved in Scala's page backups.

Scala



Scala2



7. Deactivate the Customize mode when you have finished customizing pages: click **Menu** ☰ > **Customize** again.

Installation

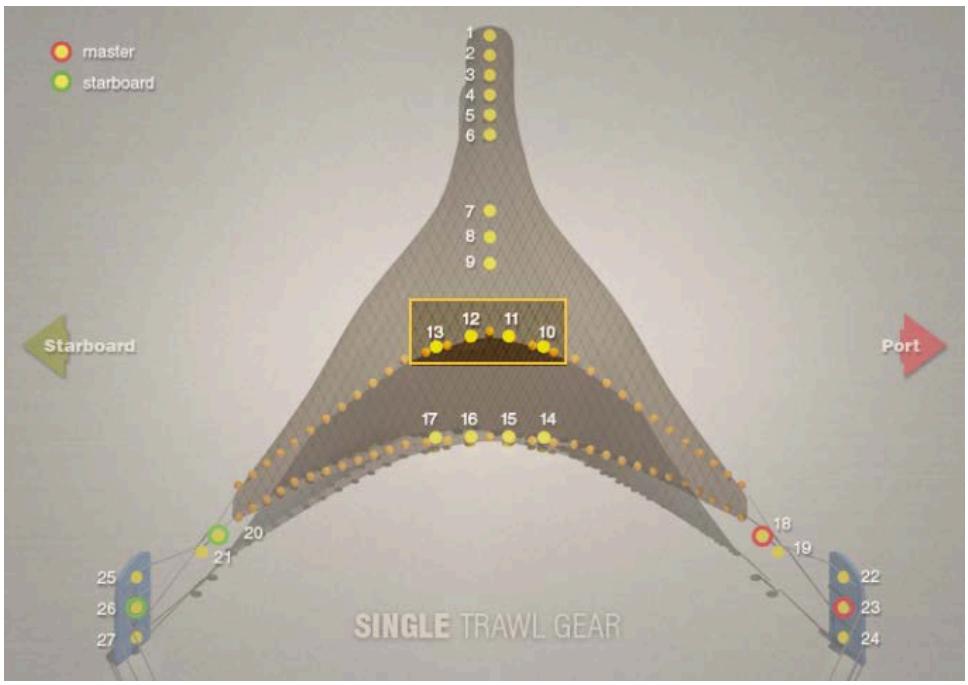
Learn how to install Trawl Explorer sensors on the trawl gear. Learn how to install the sensor on the trawl gear.

Installing a Trawl Explorer on the Trawl

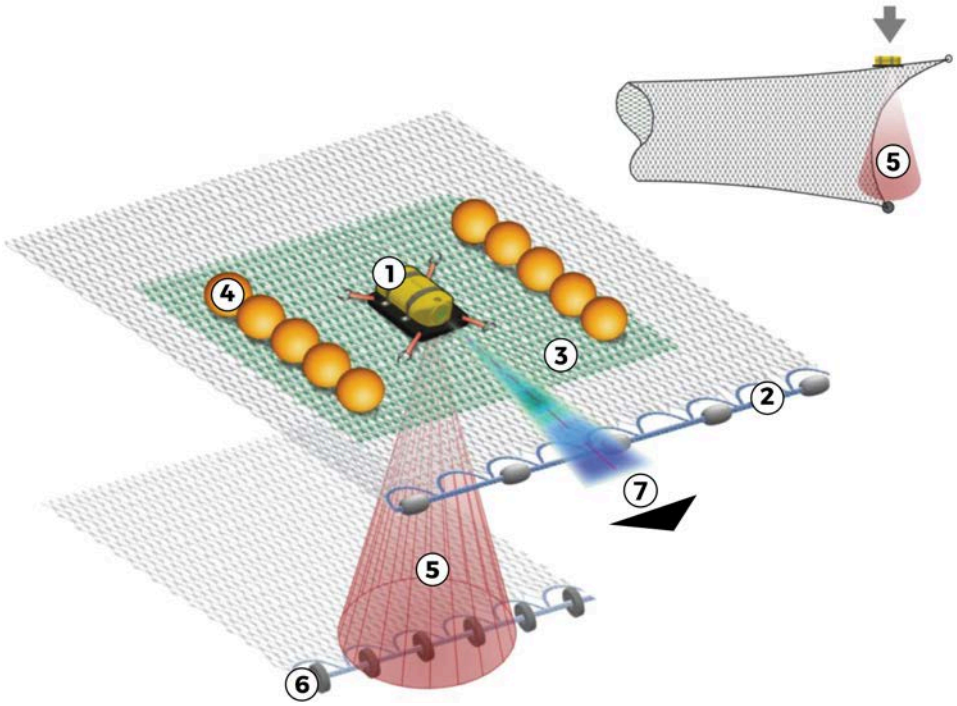
We recommend to install the sensor on the headrope in order to see the trawl opening and fish entering the trawl. You can also install it on the trawl tunnel to see fish going toward the codend.

Headrope

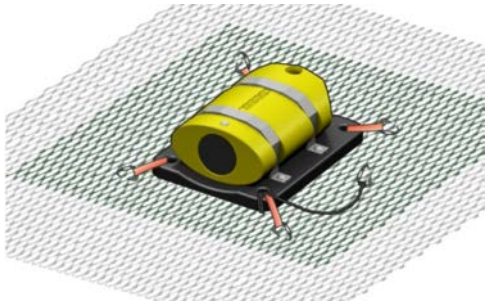
Install the sensor on the headrope on a location corresponding to nodes 13, 12, 11 or 10 on the image below:



If you want to see the footrope, move back the sensor of a few meters, as illustrated below.



1. Place sensor (**1**) at the centre of the net's headrope (**2**), facing the vessel.
2. Install a double-mesh piece of netting (**3**) to stabilize the sensor.
3. Buoys (**4**) on either sides provide a level platform for the unit during trawling operations.
4. Buoys ensure that down-looking transducer beam (**5**) is vertical for footrope (**6**) detection.
5. The signal is oriented toward the vessel (**7**).

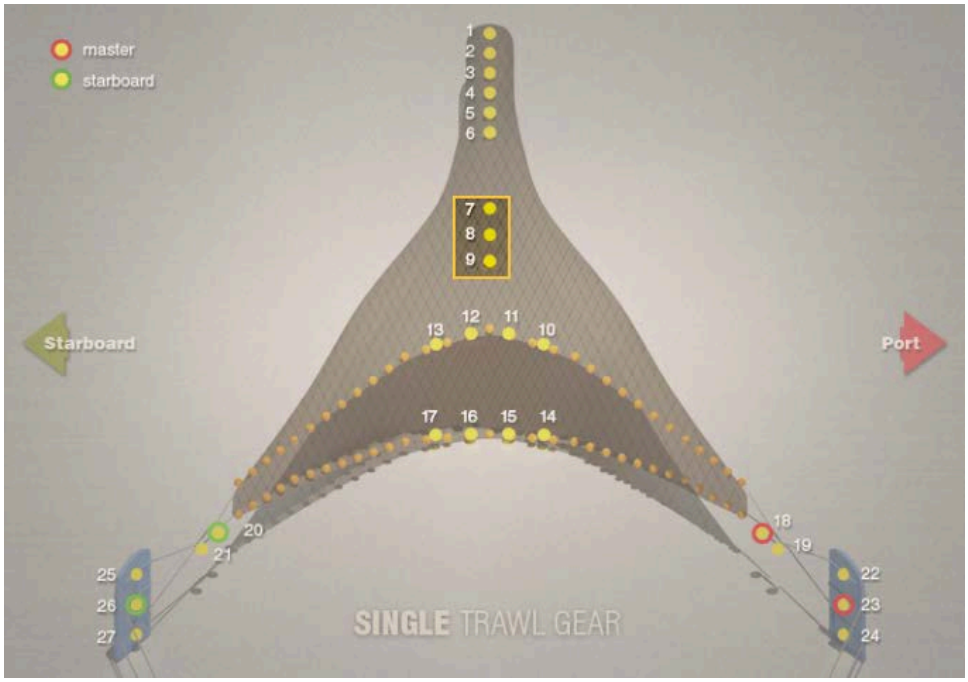


We recommend you to use a netting bag placed on a suitable location in the net. Use a safety line between one of the sensor's attachment lugs, as shown in the picture below. The safety line should be a steel wire with fitted small shackles at either end.

Important: Sensors not properly secured may be lost during fishing operations.

Tunnel

To install the sensor on the trawl tunnel, install it on a location corresponding to nodes 7, 8 or 9 on the image below:



The installation procedure is the same as the one for the headrope.

Maintenance and Troubleshooting

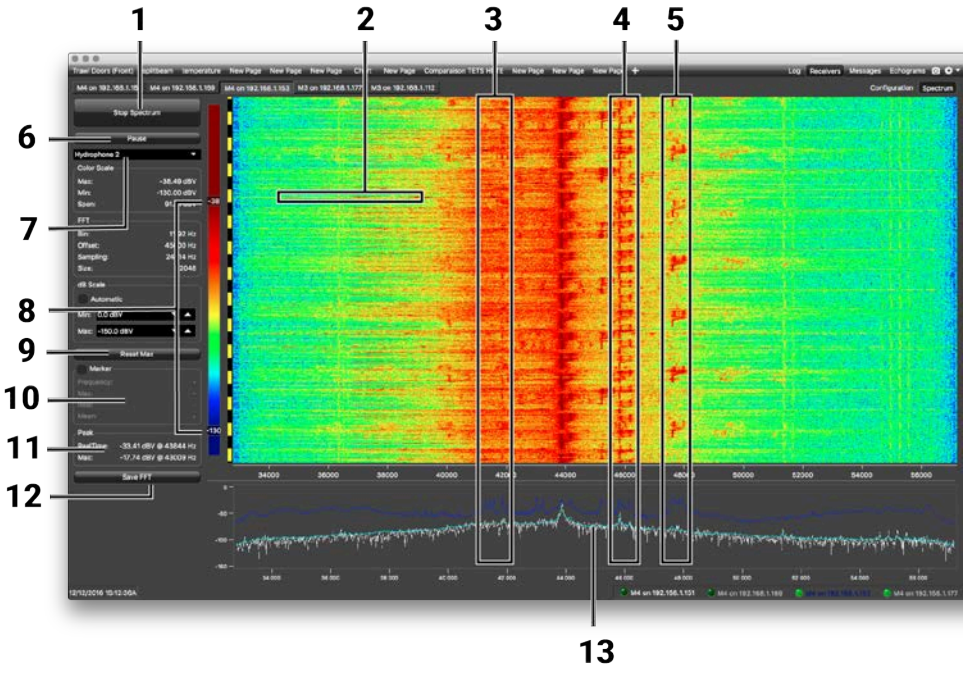
Read this section for troubleshooting and maintenance information.

Interference Check

You can check if there is noise interfering with the reception of signals.

Scala Spectrum Analyzer Display

The following picture explains the main parts of the spectrum analyzer page on Scala/Scala2.



1. Start/Stop spectrum analyzer
2. Noise interference
3. Pulses of the sensors (PRP)
4. Narrow band/HDTE signals
5. Door sounder signals
6. Pause spectrum analyzer
7. Select hydrophone
8. Drag to adjust color scale
9. Reset the Max line.
10. **Marker**: display frequency and levels of noise (dB) at the mouse pointer location on the graph.
11. **Peak**:
    - **RealTime**: latest highest level of noise recorded.
    - **Max**: highest level of noise recorded since the beginning of the spectrum.
12. Export recorded max, mean and real time noise levels in a txt file.
13.
    - Dark blue line: maximum signal level
    - Cyan line: average signal level
    - White line: last received signal level

Scala Checking Noise Interference

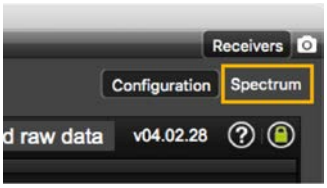
You can use the spectrum analyzer to check the noise level of the hydrophones and check for interference.

About this task

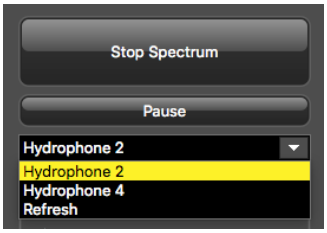
See Spectrum Analyzer Display on page 44 for details about the spectrum analyzer display.

Procedure

1. Click **Menu** ☰ > **Expert Mode** and enter the password `copernic`.
2. Again in the menu, click **Receivers**.
3. From the top right corner of the screen, click **Spectrum**.



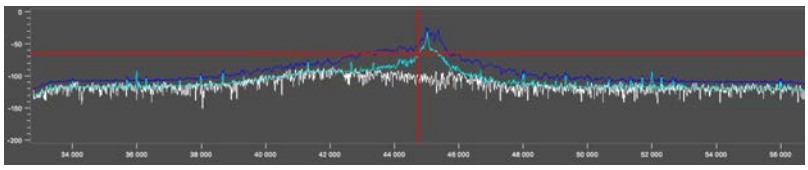
4. Select the hydrophone you want to test. Only the hydrophones that are switched on are displayed. Select refresh to update the list.



5. From the top left corner of the screen, click **Start Spectrum**.

   The graph at the bottom of the page shows three levels of noise in dBV:

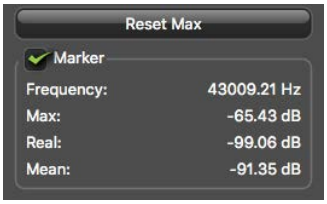
   1. **RealTime** (white): level of noise recorded in real time.
   2. **Mean** (cyan): mean recorded level of noise. It is useful to assess the noise floor.
   3. **Max** (dark blue): shows the latest highest level of noise recorded. It is useful to see on which frequencies are the sensors.



   The acceptable average level of noise depends on the conditions (distance from the sensor to the hydrophone, fishing method, type of hydrophone). You can have better performance with the following levels:

   - Active wideband hydrophone with high/low gain: below -100 dBV
   - Active narrowband: NC-1-04 below -80 dBV / NC-1-07 below -100 dBv
   - Passive hydrophone: below -110 dBV

6. To see the maximum, mean and real time measures of noise level at a specific frequency, select **Marker** on the left side of the screen and move the mouse over the graph.



   Frequency and levels of noise (dB) at the mouse pointer location are displayed under **Marker**.

7. Under **Peak**, you can check:
   - **RealTime**: the latest highest level of noise recorded.
   - **Max.**: the highest level of noise recorded since the beginning of the spectrum.
8. Check that there is more than 12dBV between the maximum noise level (dark blue line) and the average noise level (light blue line) on the peak of sensor frequencies.
9. If you changed the configuration of the hydrophone or sensors, click **Reset Max** to reset the dark blue line showing the maximum level of noise.
10. To save data recorded by the spectrum in a *.txt file, click **Save FFT**.

    The FFT file lists for the entire bandwidth used by the hydrophone (frequencies are in Hz) the maximum and mean levels of noise since the FFT export has started and the last real time level of noise before the export (dBV).

FFT level for Hydrophone 1 of Receiver 192.168.1.153			
Freq	Max	RealTime	Mean
32793	-129.07	-136.64	-138.50
32804	-129.31	-138.41	-139.65
32816	-128.72	-142.89	-139.02
32828	-128.09	-147.78	-139.86
32840	-127.95	-143.07	-140.06

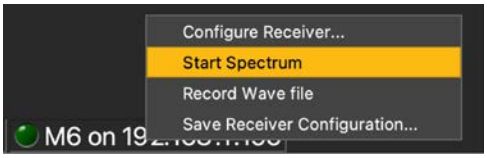
11. When you have enough data, click **Stop Spectrum**.

Scala2 Checking Noise Interference

Use the spectrum analyzer to check the noise level of the hydrophones and check for interference.

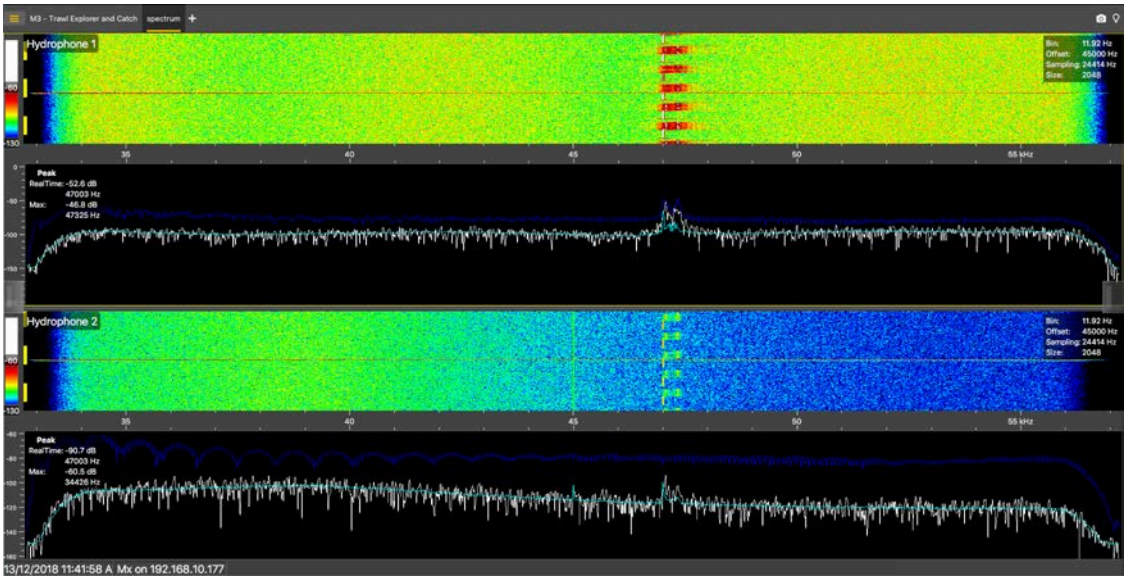
Procedure

1. Click Add + to create a new page on which you will add the spectrum analyzer(s).
2. Right-click the IP address of the receiver in the status bar and click **Start Spectrum**.



3. Open the control panels and go to the **Mx** panel.
4. Go to **Hydrophone** data, then drag and drop **Spectrum** data to a page. These data appear only when the spectrum has been started.

5. The spectrum analyzer is displayed. You can display up to 6 spectrum analyzers at the same time. Below is an example of a page with two spectrum analyzers.



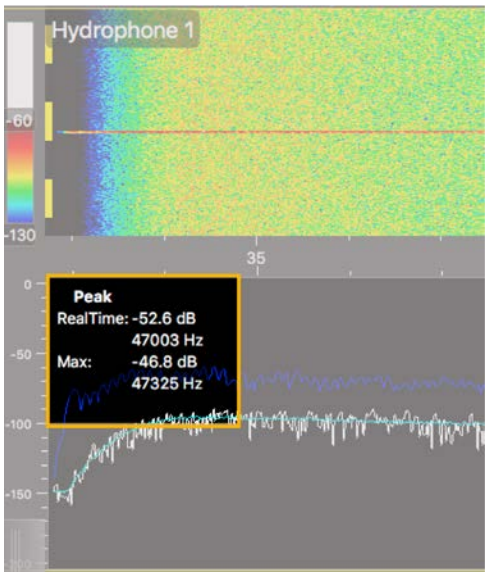
The FFT plot shows three levels of noise in dBV:

1. **RealTime** (white): level of noise recorded in real time.
2. **Mean** (cyan): mean recorded level of noise. It is useful to assess the noise floor.
3. **Max** (dark blue): shows the latest highest level of noise recorded. It is useful to see on which frequencies are the sensors.

The acceptable average level of noise depends on the conditions (distance from the sensor to the hydrophone, fishing method, type of hydrophone). You can have better performance with the following levels:

- Active wideband hydrophone with high/low gain: below -100 dBV
- Active narrowband: NC-1-04 below -80 dBV / NC-1-07 below -100 dBv
- Passive hydrophone: below -110 dBV

6. Scroll on the frequency or dBV scales to zoom in and out.
7. Under **Peak**, you can check:

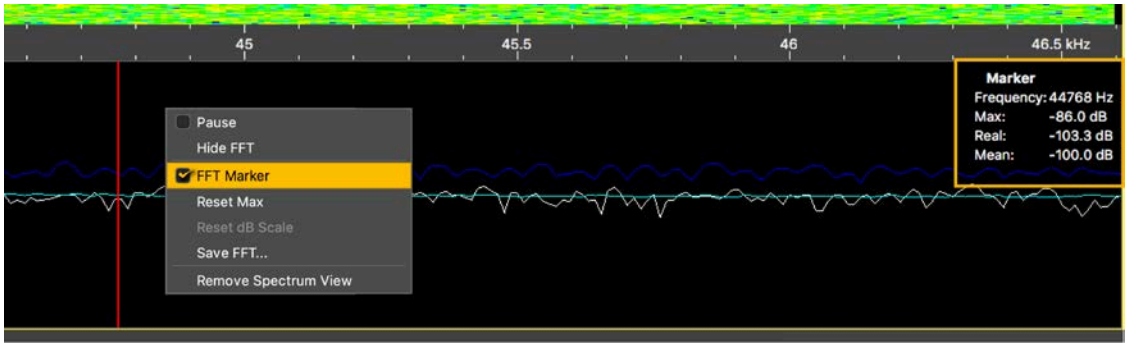


- **RealTime**: the latest highest level of noise (dBV) recorded and its frequency.
- **Max**: the highest level of noise recorded since the beginning of the spectrum and its frequency.

8. Check that there is more than 12 dBV between the maximum noise level (dark blue line) and the average noise level (cyan line) on the peak of sensor frequencies.
9. If you changed the configuration of the hydrophone or sensors, right-click the graph and click **Reset Max** to reset the dark blue line showing the maximum level of noise.
10. To check the maximum, mean and real time measures of noise level at specific frequencies:

    a) Right-click the FFT plot and click **FFT Marker**.
    b) Click and drag the marker at a specific point.

    Frequency and levels of noise at the marker position are displayed on the right side of the graph.



11. Right-click the spectrum and click **Pause** if needed.
12. To save data recorded by the spectrum in a *.txt file, right-click the FFT plot and click **Save FFT**.

    The FFT file lists for the entire bandwidth used by the hydrophone (frequencies are in Hz) the maximum and mean levels of noise since the FFT export has started and the last real time level of noise before the export (dBV).

FFT level for Hydrophone 1 of Receiver 192.168.1.153			
Freq	Max	RealTime	Mean
32793	-129.07	-136.64	-138.50
32804	-129.31	-138.41	-139.65
32816	-128.72	-142.89	-139.02
32828	-128.09	-147.78	-139.86
32840	-127.95	-143.07	-140.06

13. Right-click the spectrum analyzer and click **Hide FFT** to hide the FFT plot.
14. Right-click the IP address of the receiver in the status bar and click **Stop Spectrum**.

Charging the Sensor

Charge the sensor at any battery level with either Marport Dock charger, Basic Sensor Charger or Medusa II Multi-charger.

About this task

The sensor uses lithium-ion batteries. Charge them only with Marport's chargers.

Warning: In case of water ingress in the product, do not charge it: battery may vent or rupture, causing product or physical damage.

Important: For Basic/Medusa chargers and Dock products with serial number before DOC2107XXX: Do not leave the sensors connected on a charger that is switched off. If the charger is not connected to the mains voltage, the sensor switches on and this will drain the battery.

Note: Avoid full discharges and charge the battery whenever possible, at any battery level. Lithium-ion batteries do not have a charge memory, so they do not need full discharge cycles.

Procedure

1. Before charging the sensor: wash with fresh water and dry the sensor. This prevent corrosion of the charging pins.

   Note: Check that the charging pins are not damaged. If they are, contact you local Marport dealer for replacement. Below is an example of shoulder bolts damaged because of insufficient maintenance.

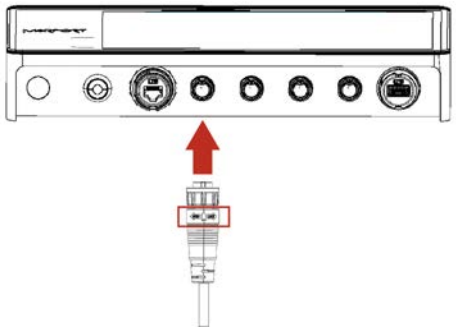
2. Place the sensor and charger in a dry room like the deck or bridge. The optimal temperature while charging is between 10 and 25 °C.
3. Place the sensor away from any installing material (e.g. wet ropes) and fix the sensor with brackets to keep it stable while charging.
4. Allow good air circulation around the charger for cooling.
5. Connect the 3-pin charging connector to the sensor shoulder bolts.

6. You can apply a small film of electrical contact grease lubricant on pins.

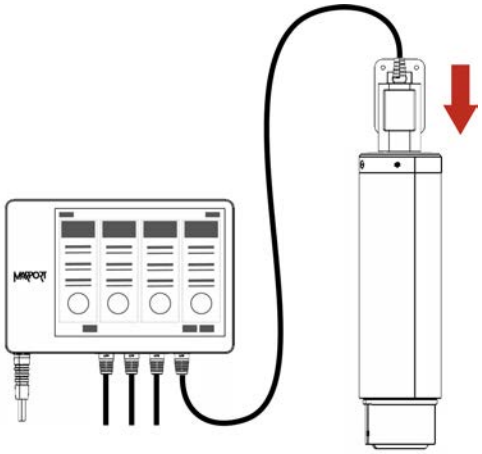
   Tip: To maintain the electrical pins, polish them with fine sandpaper.

7. Plug in the charger to a 115-230 Vac 50-60 Hz socket.
8. To charge with a Dock:

   a) Make sure the Dock is connected to a power supply and turned on.
   b) Connect the charger plug to one of the 4 charging ports.



   c) Connect the 3-pin charging connector to the sensor charging pins.



   The Dock screen and Virtual Charger Room display the state of charge of the sensor.

9. To charge with a Basic/Medusa Charger:

   a) If you have the Medusa multi-charger, turn the power switch to the **ON** position. The power switch lights on. If not, check the AC power cord connection.
   b) Connect the 3-pin charging connector to the sensor shoulder bolts.
   c) Look at the LED(s) on the charger box to know the charge status. For the multi-charger, there is a LED for each sensor charging cable. The charge status are:

- Green LED: > 90 %
- Orange LED: from 70 % to 90 %
- Red LED: < 70 %

Note: If the sensor is in configuration mode, it will begin to charge after 10 minutes. As long as it is in configuration mode, the charger's LED remains red, whatever the charge level.

10. Wait for the battery to charge: standard charging cycle takes 8 to 12 hours. A fast charge configuration allows a 70 % charge in 1 hour and full charge in 4 hours.

Results

Once charged, the operational life time can be up to approximately 75 hours.

The operational life time depends especially on the uplink power of the sensor, but also on the sounding range, uplink frequency and options activated.

Cleaning the Sensor

You need to regularly clean the sensor for proper performance.

Wash the sensor with fresh water and dry it before you charge or store it.

Regularly check that the sensor is clean. If not:

- Remove any marine life with a piece of wood or screwdriver.
- Wash away mud or debris with warm water.

CAUTION: Do not use highly abrasive materials or jet wash.

CAUTION: Special care should be taken with sensors and components sensitive to mechanical shock or contamination.

Maintenance Checklist

We recommend you to follow this maintenance schedule for better performance and to avoid any trouble with the equipment.

Before use	• Check that all attachment equipment are not worn or torn. Replace when appropriate. • Check that the sensor is clean. See Cleaning the Sensor on page 51 for cleaning procedures. • Check the battery level 24 hours before use and recharge if necessary.
After use	Wash the sensor with fresh water.
Between uses	When the sensor is not in use, store in a dry area, without humidity, at a temperature between -10° and 70 °C (14 to 158 °F).
Not used for more than 3 months	• Do not leave the batteries at full charge or discharged for a long period of time or they will wear out. • Every 6 months, put the sensor in charge for less than an hour.
Every 2 years	The sensor must be returned to an approved Marport dealer for inspection and maintenance.

If the sensor has not been not used for more than 3 months, we highly recommend to check the following points before using it:

- Make sure the sensors on the end cap are in good condition and clean.
- Connect the sensor to a charger and check the charging status.
- Switch on the sensor by shorting the center lug to the negative lug, then listen for a ping noise and check if you see the LED switched on.
- Test the sensor measures with Mosa2: depth, temperature, pitch, roll, and if applicable: spread distance, echogram, catch status, speed measures (using the EM log tester).
- If you have a test hydrophone, check the reception in the wheelhouse with Scala.

Troubleshooting

Learn how to solve common problems.

Mosa2 does not open due to error message

Mosa2 displays an error message saying it cannot be opened.

➜ Your Mac security preferences do not allow you to open applications not downloaded from the App Store.

1. From the upper left corner of the screen, click **Apple menu** > **System Preferences** > **Security & Privacy** .
2. Click the lock icon and enter the password, if applicable.
3. At **Allow apps downloaded from**, select **Anywhere**, then close the dialog box.
4. **macOS Sierra or later: Anywhere** option is not displayed by default. To display **Anywhere**:
   1. Click the magnifying glass from the top right corner of your screen and type `Terminal`.
   2. Click **Terminal** from the results.
   3. Enter in the terminal: `sudo spctl --master-disable`.
   4. Press Enter.
      Anywhere option is now displayed in **Security & Privacy** preferences.

Sensor cannot connect in wireless connection

When trying to connect to the sensor by wireless connection, the sensor appears on Mosa2 discovery area but you cannot click it OR the sensor does not appear on the discovery area.

Remember: First, always connect the sensor to a charger, then disconnect it. The sensor will reboot and this may resolve the issue.

➜ The sensor is out of the range of the wireless signal.

- Bring the sensor closer to the computer.

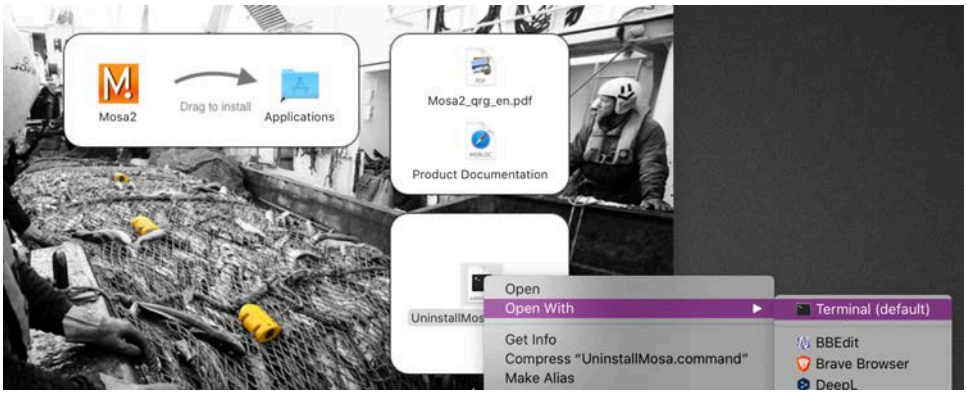
➜ If the sensor is not detected by Mosa2, the issue might come from the short-range wireless connection of the computer.

1. Close Mosa2.
2. Click the short-range wireless symbol in the top-right corner of the menu bar while holding the Shift (#) + ALT (#) keys on your Mac's keyboard.
3. Click **Debug** > **Remove all devices**.
4. Open Mosa2.

➜ In some cases, the computer keeps an history of some wireless devices and this interfere with the correct detection of sensors. You need to launch a script to uninstall Mosa2 and erase all wireless preferences.

1. Double-click the DMG file of a Mosa2 version **02.03.00 and after**.

2. Right-click **UninstallMosa.command** and select **Open With** > **Terminal**.



3. From the terminal window, enter your computer password and press **Enter**.

   Note: For security reasons, the terminal window will not display anything when you type the password.

   The terminal window displays **Process completed** when the script is completed. Mosa2 is uninstalled from your computer and all wireless settings on the computer are erased.

4. Open the DMG file to install Mosa2 again.

Sensor does not connect correctly with Mosa2 when using the Configuration Cable

Remember: If the sensor does not connect correctly with Mosa2, always:

- Disconnect both USB connector and three-pin plug.
- Connect again the Configuration Cable.
- Make sure the three pins are fully inserted inside the sensor.

➜ Mosa2 does not automatically open when connecting the Configuration Cable.

- Check that you see Marport Captain icon in the desktop taskbar. If you do not see it: close, then open Mosa2. The icon should appear in the taskbar.

Note: Marport Captain is a program running in the background. It allows Mosa2 automatic opening and displays shortcuts to Mosa2 and Scala applications installed on the computer. It should not be closed.

- If the problem persists, install Mosa2 again.

➜ At the end of step 2 of the configuration wizard, the sensor does not respond.

- Connect the sensor to a charger and wait until it is fully charged.

➜ The sensor has been disconnected from Mosa2.

- Check that the Configuration Cable is not connected to a USB hub. The Configuration Cable must be connected directly to the computer.

- If the computer goes to sleep mode, the sensor may be disconnected. Change the settings on your computer to increase the time before sleep mode.
- If the problem persists, connect the sensor to a charger and wait until it is fully charged. Then try again to connect.

➜ Mosa2 displays a critical error message.

- Disconnect both USB connector and three-pin plug. Then, connect again the Configuration Cable. If the message is still displayed, it means there is an issue with the sensor's components. Contact Marport support.

Data in Scala/Scala2 is wrong

Data displayed in Scala/Scala2 is wrong and the echogram is noisy.

➜ There are signal interferences.

1. First, check that the sensor frequencies and telegrams are the same in the sensor configuration (via Mosa2) and the receiver configuration (via Scala/Scala2 or the system web page).
2. Check the frequencies of your other sensors and make sure there is enough distance between them.
3. Check the noise on the spectrum (see Checking Noise Interference on page 45). If the frequency where the sensor is placed is too noisy, change for a less noisy frequency: see Configuring the Uplink, Up and Down Settings on page 19.

   Important: Do not forget to also change the frequency on the system web page (accessible through Scala/Scala2 receiver page).

4. You can increase the uplink power of the sensor to increase the power of the signal transmitted to the receiver: see Configuring the Uplink Power on page 28.
5. You can change the Echogram filter on the system web page (Scala/Scala2 receiver page):
   1. From Scala/Scala2, click **Menu** ☰ > **Expert Mode** and enter the password `copernic`.
   2. Scala Click menu again, then **Receivers**.
   3. Scala2 Right-click the IP address of the receiver at the bottom of the page, then click **Configure Receiver**.
   4. From the left side of the page, click the name of the sensor.
   5. From the sensor configuration page, click **Configure** next to **Filter**.
   6. From NBTE Echograms Filter select **Echosounder and Interference Reduction Medium** or **High**.

Echogram is fixed and blue

The echogram displayed in Scala/Scala2 is completely blue. There is no yellow line moving on top of the echogram, which means that no sonar data is received.

➜ Sounder frequency may be outside the correct frequency range.

1. From Mosa2, click **Trawl Explorer** > **Ping Down Frequency/Ping Up Frequency** and check that the frequency is between 120-210 kHz.

2. If not, change the frequency.

➜ You may have dragged and dropped wrong sonar data to the display.

1. Check that the name of the sensor on the top left corner of the echogram is Trawl Explorer.
2. If not, from **Trawl Explorer** sensor data, click + hold **Range of Sonar Data** and drag it to the page.

➜ The sounder in the transducer is damaged.

- Contact the support service for repair.

Pitch and Roll are wrong

Pitch and roll data are wrong: roll is 90° instead of 0 and pitch is not accurate.

➜ The A1 board orientation is not correct.

- Check the orientation of the A1 board inside the sensor: see Selecting A1 Board Orientation on page 24.

Support Contact

You can contact your local dealer if you need maintenance on your Marport products. You can also ask us at the following contact details:

FRANCE

Marport France SAS

8, rue Maurice Le Léon

56100 Lorient, France

supportfrance@marport.com

NORWAY

Marport Norge A/S

Breivika Industrivei 69

6018 Ålesund, Norway

supportnorge@marport.com

SPAIN

Marport Spain SRL

Camino Chouzo 1

36208 Vigo (Pontevedra), Spain

supportspain@marport.com

USA

Marport Americas Inc.

12123 Harbour Reach Drive, Suite 100

Mukilteo, WA 98275, USA

supportusa@marport.com

ICELAND

Marport EHF

Tónahvarf 7

203 Kopavogur, Iceland

supporticeland@marport.com

SOUTH AFRICA

Marport South Africa

Cape Town, Western Cape

11 Paarden Eiland Road

Paarden Eiland, 7405

csanter@marport.com

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Marport UK ltd

32 Wilson Street

Peterhead, AB42 1UD, United Kingdom

gyoungson@marport.com

Appendix

Frequency Plan

It is important to carefully plan the setup of your sensors before adding them to the system. You can create a table with a list of frequencies and complete it when you add sensors.

Boat & Channel Codes

This list shows the standard frequencies for PRP telegrams. When you configure boat codes, make sure to respect the correct interval between frequencies (see table above).

Codes		
BC/CH	Frequency	FID (Scanmar)
C-1/CH1	42833	45
C-1/CH2	41548	32
C-1/CH3	41852	35
C-1/CH4	40810	25
C-1/CH5	42500	42
C-1/CH6	43200	49
C-2/CH1	42631	43
C-2/CH2	41417	31
C-2/CH3	41690	33
C-2/CH4	40886	26
C-2/CH5	42300	40
C-2/CH6	43100	48
C-3/CH1	42429	41
C-3/CH2	41285	30
C-3/CH3	41548	32
C-3/CH4	40970	27
C-3/CH5	42100	38
C-3/CH6	43000	47
C-4/CH1	42226	39
C-4/CH2	41852	35
C-4/CH3	41417	31
C-4/CH4	41160	29

C-4/CH5	42700	44
C-4/CH6	43300	50
C-5/CH1	42024	37
C-5/CH2	41690	33
C-5/CH3	41285	30
C-5/CH4	41060	28
C-5/CH5	42900	46
C-5/CH6	43400	51
C-6/CH1	39062	3
C-6/CH2	39375	7
C-6/CH3	39688	11
C-6/CH4	40000	15
C-6/CH5	40312	19
C-6/CH6	40625	23
C-7/CH1	38906	1
C-7/CH2	39219	5
C-7/CH3	39531	9
C-7/CH4	39844	13
C-7/CH5	40156	17
C-7/CH6	40469	21

Frequencies and intervals

The diagrams below show the bandwidth of the different types of Marport sensors and intervals you must respect when adding other sensors.

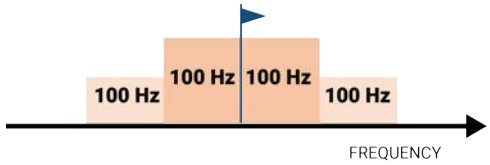


Figure 2: PRP sensors (e.g. Catch sensor, Trawl Speed, Spread sensor...)

Example: If the frequency of the sensor is 40kHz, there should be no sensors between 39.9-40kHz and 40-40.1kHz.

Figure 3: Marport Pro sensors (e.g. Trident, Door Explorer)

Example: If the frequency of the sensor is 40kHz, there should be no sensors between 39.8-40kHz and 40-50.2kHz.

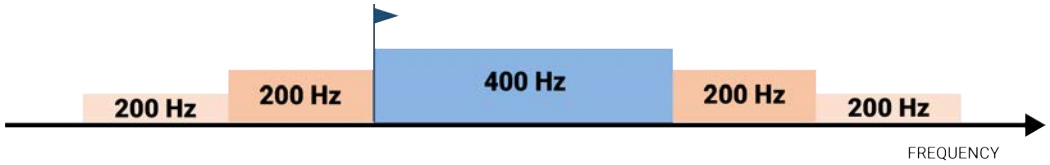


Figure 4: NBTE sensors (e.g. Speed Explorer, Trawl Explorer, Catch Explorer, Door Sounder)

Example: If the frequency of the sensor is 40kHz, there should be no sensors between 39.8-40kHz and 40-40.6kHz.

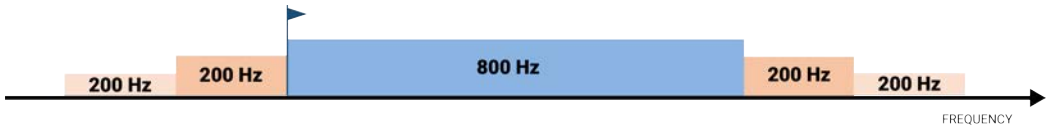
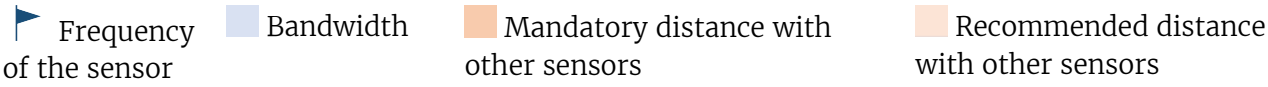


Figure 5: HDTE narrow band mode

Example: If the frequency of the sensor is 40kHz, there should be no sensors between 39.8-40kHz and 40-41kHz.

Figure 6: HDTE wide band mode

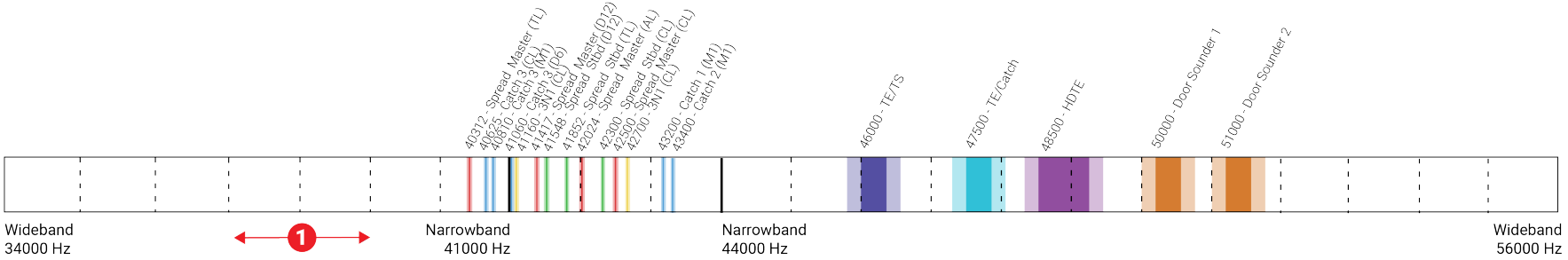
Example: If the frequency of the sensor is 40kHz, there should be no sensors between 39.8-40kHz and 40-42.6kHz.



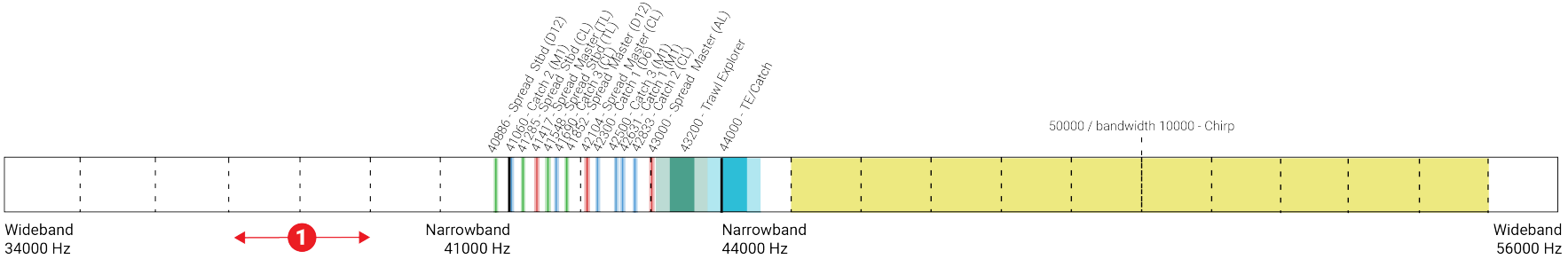
Examples of frequency allocations

- We recommend to allocate frequencies between 34 and 56 kHz for wideband hydrophones and between 41 kHz and 44 kHz for narrowband hydrophones.
- Echosounders are usually placed around 38 kHz, make sure to allow enough distance with them.

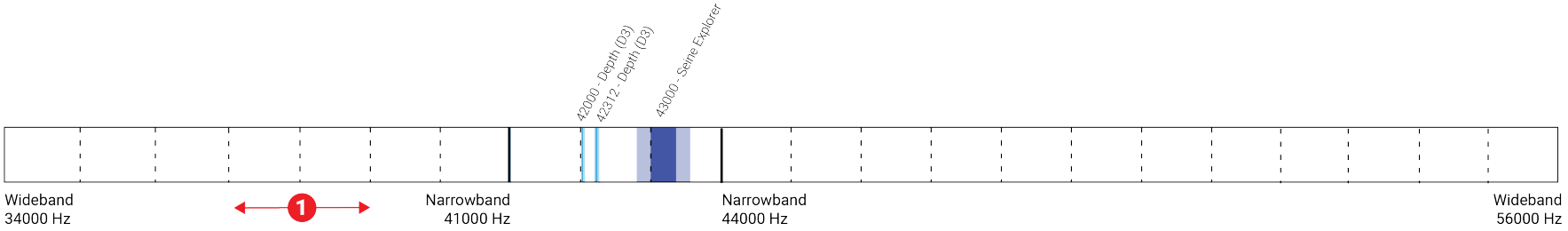
Example of a system with Spread, Catch, Trawl Speed sensors and Speed Explorer, Catch Explorer, HDTE and Door Sounder.



Example of a system with Spread sensors with positioning, Catch sensors, Trawl Explorer and Catch Explorer.



Example of a system for purse seining, with a Seine Explorer and depth Seine sensors.



Bandwidth

Mandatory distance with other sensors

1 Avoid allocating frequencies between 37 and 39 kHz because this range is generally used by echosounders.

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