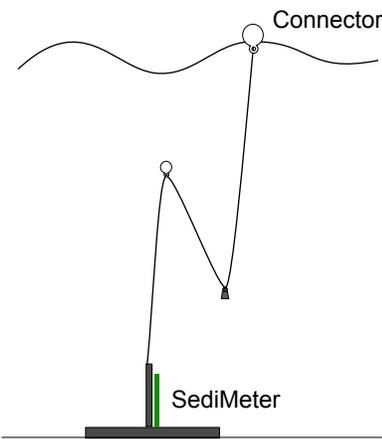
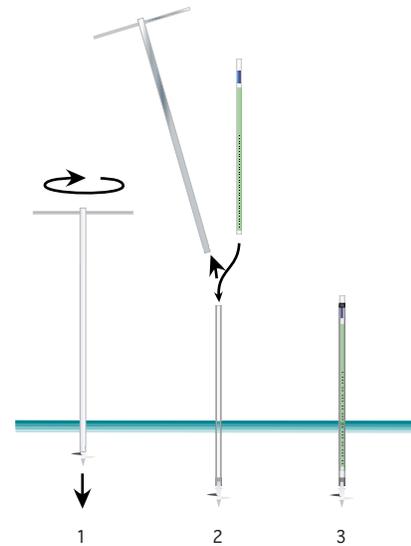


Monitoring sediment spill from dredging using the SediMeter™

Getting Baseline Data

The preparatory phase is to collect baseline data. This does not require real-time monitoring, and can be done using a built-in logger. The third generation SediMeter contains 36 near IR optical backscatter detectors in a vertical array, 1 cm apart. Using this turbidity data it calculates the level of the bottom with a precision of a fraction of a millimeter. It also contains a 37th OBS 11 cm above the others, dedicated to turbidity measurements. It can hold 8k measurements.

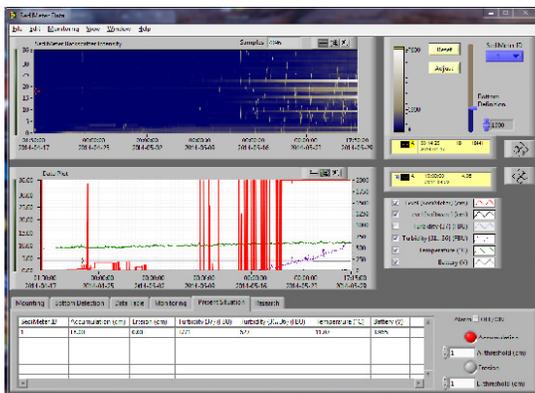


Increasing Convenience

You can get data without diving if you connect a cable from each SediMeter to a buoy. At regular intervals the user visits the buoy by boat and connects the cable to a laptop computer to download data, and at the same time recharge the internal battery. If the SediMeter is mounted in a frame lowered from the surface, no diving at all is required. This is especially useful in cases where diving is prohibited, dangerous, or exceedingly difficult. The SediMeter without cleaner has the connector in the upper end, while the version with cleaner has the connector in the lower end.

Central Logger

Another option is to connect the instruments to a central logger through a cable. This makes data retrieval faster, just a matter of replacing a memory card. The logger can sit on a buoy, or on shore. The latter can be an alternative where buoys are out of the question due to shipping, ice, etc. A solar panel can keep the batteries charged at all times.



Real-Time Monitoring

The ultimate level is real-time data collection, so that works can be stopped if siltation exceeds some determined level. This can be done by connecting the instruments to land, by cable, radio, or a combination of the two.



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