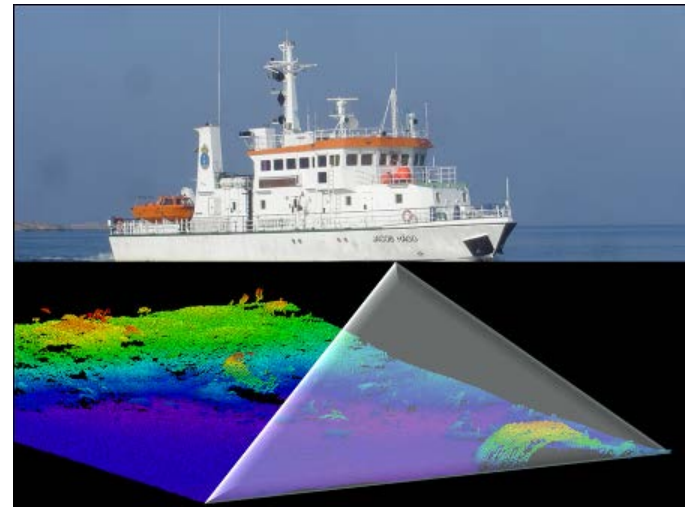
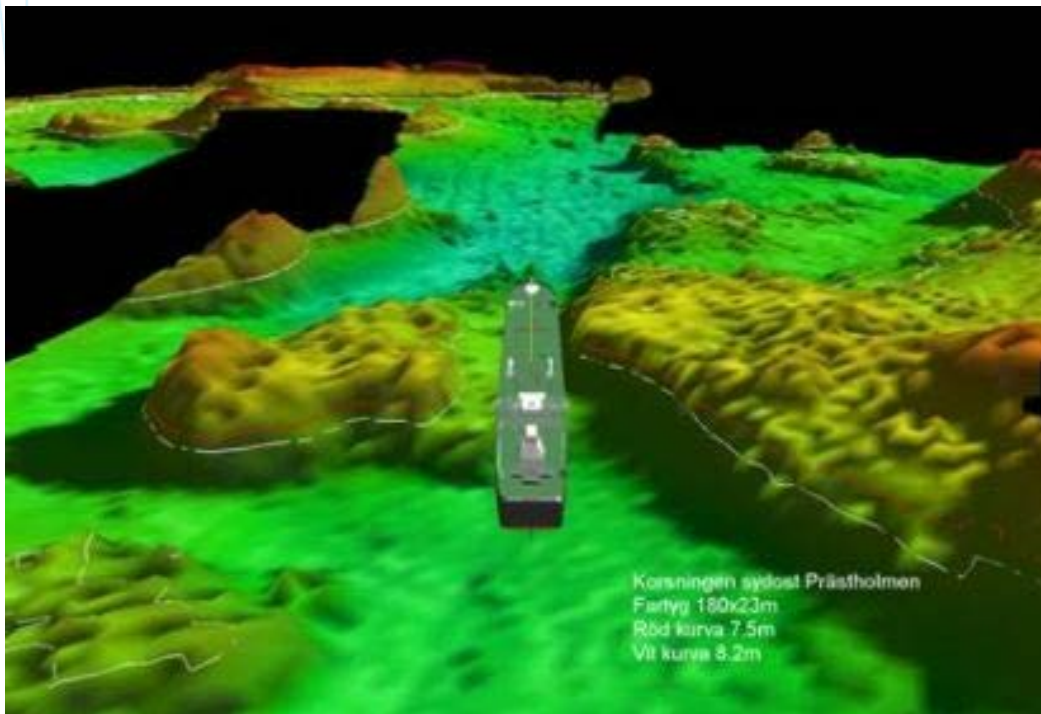


A series of thin, white, intersecting lines in the top-left corner of the slide, creating a star-like or web-like pattern.

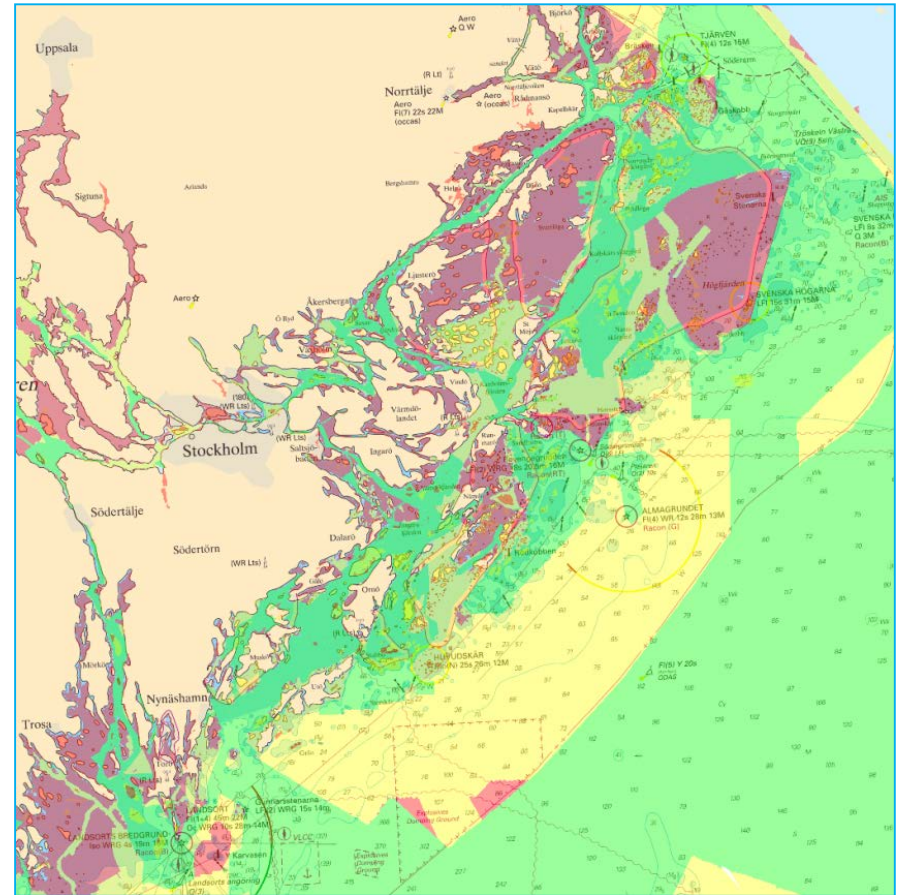
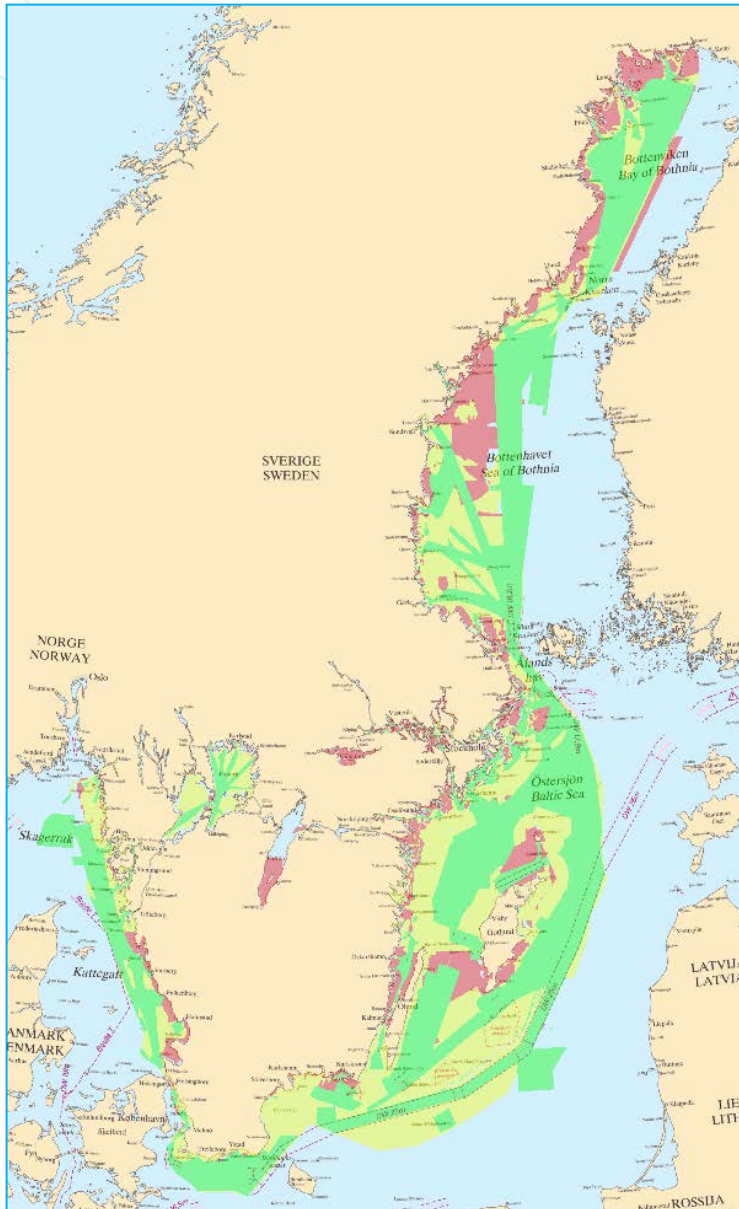
Positioning with depth data

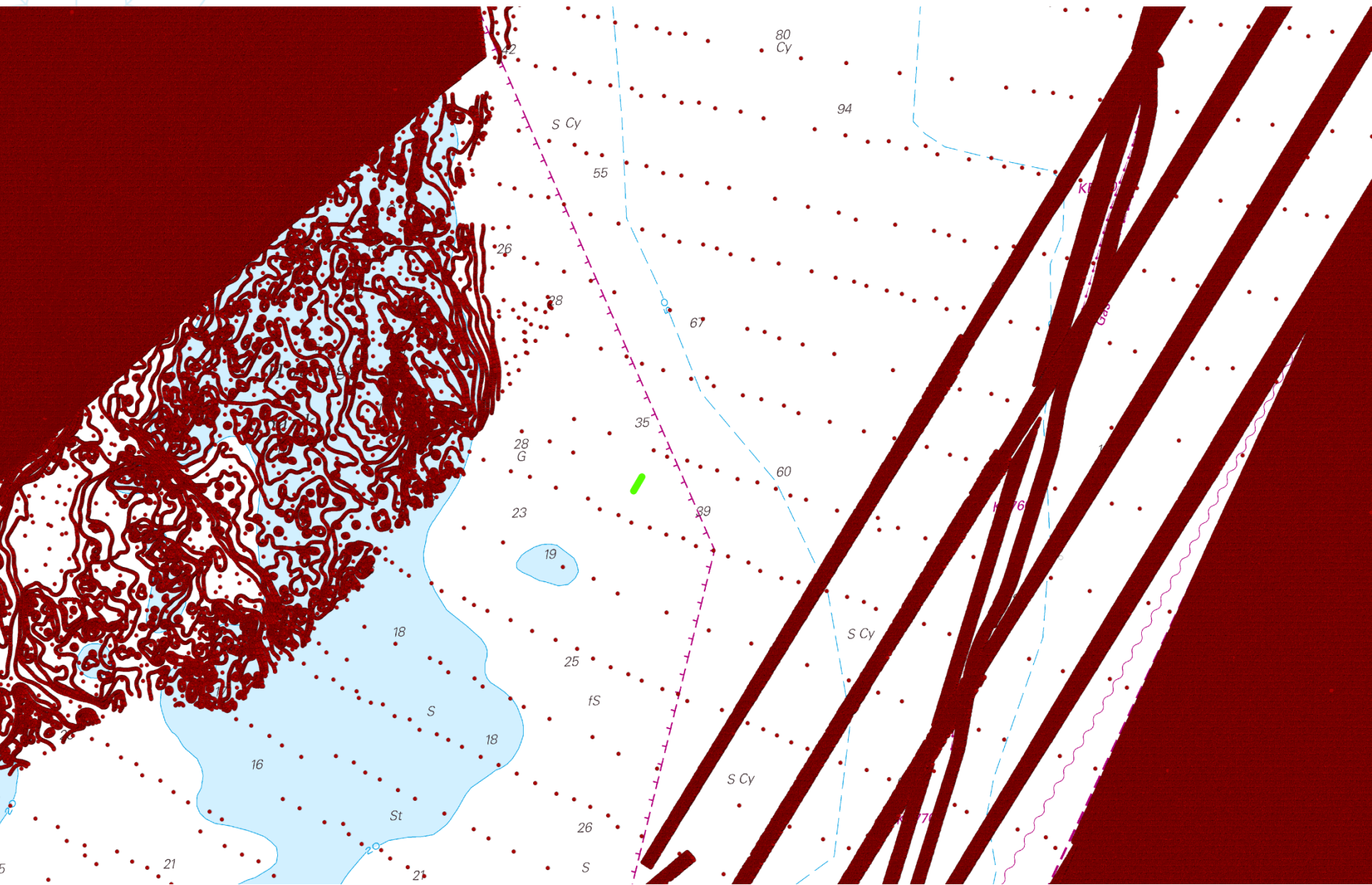
Jesper Bäckstedt
Swedish Maritime Administration

Hydrography



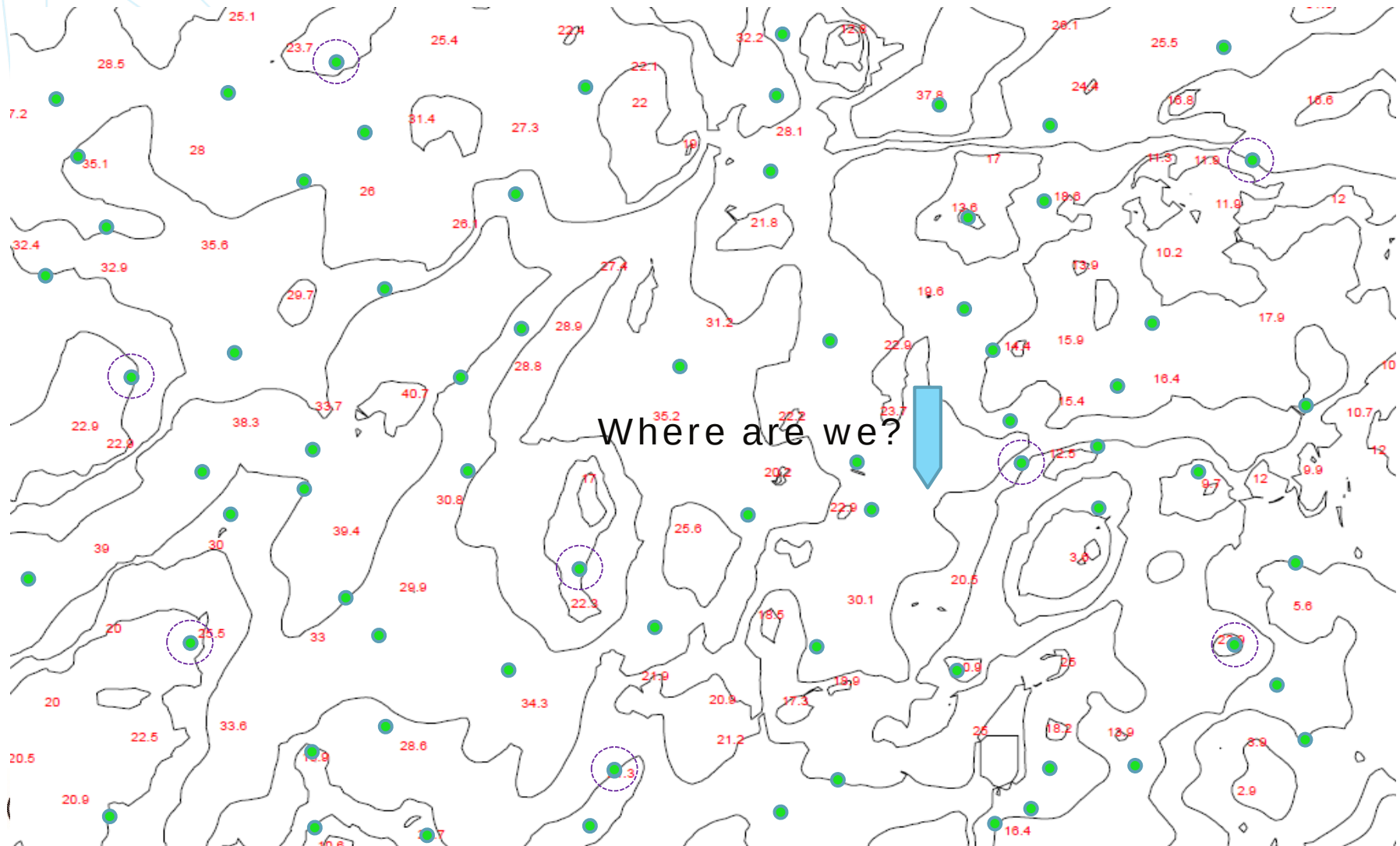
Different quality levels of measured data





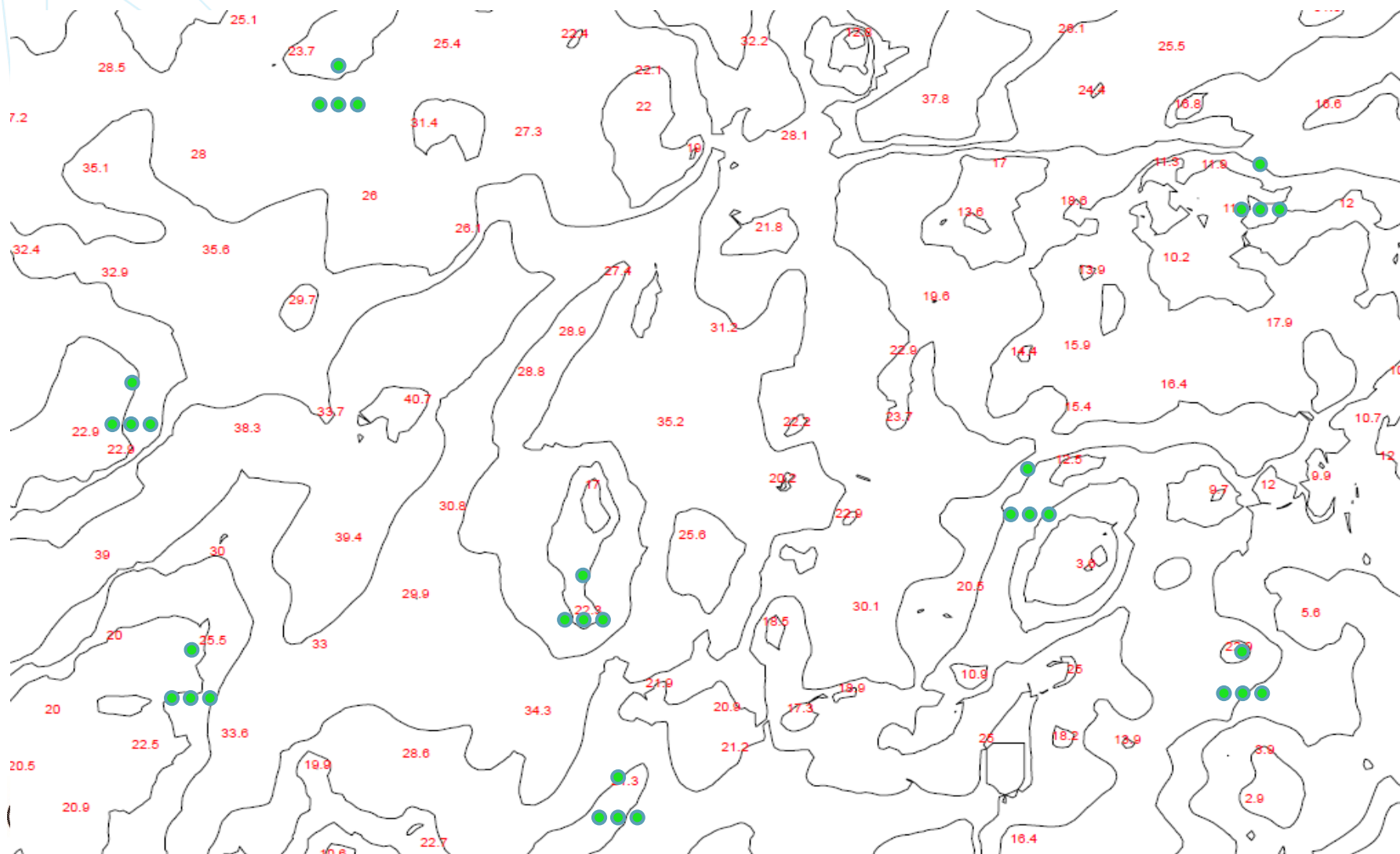
Course 180, speed 5knots, depth 23m

Hydroacoustic navigation



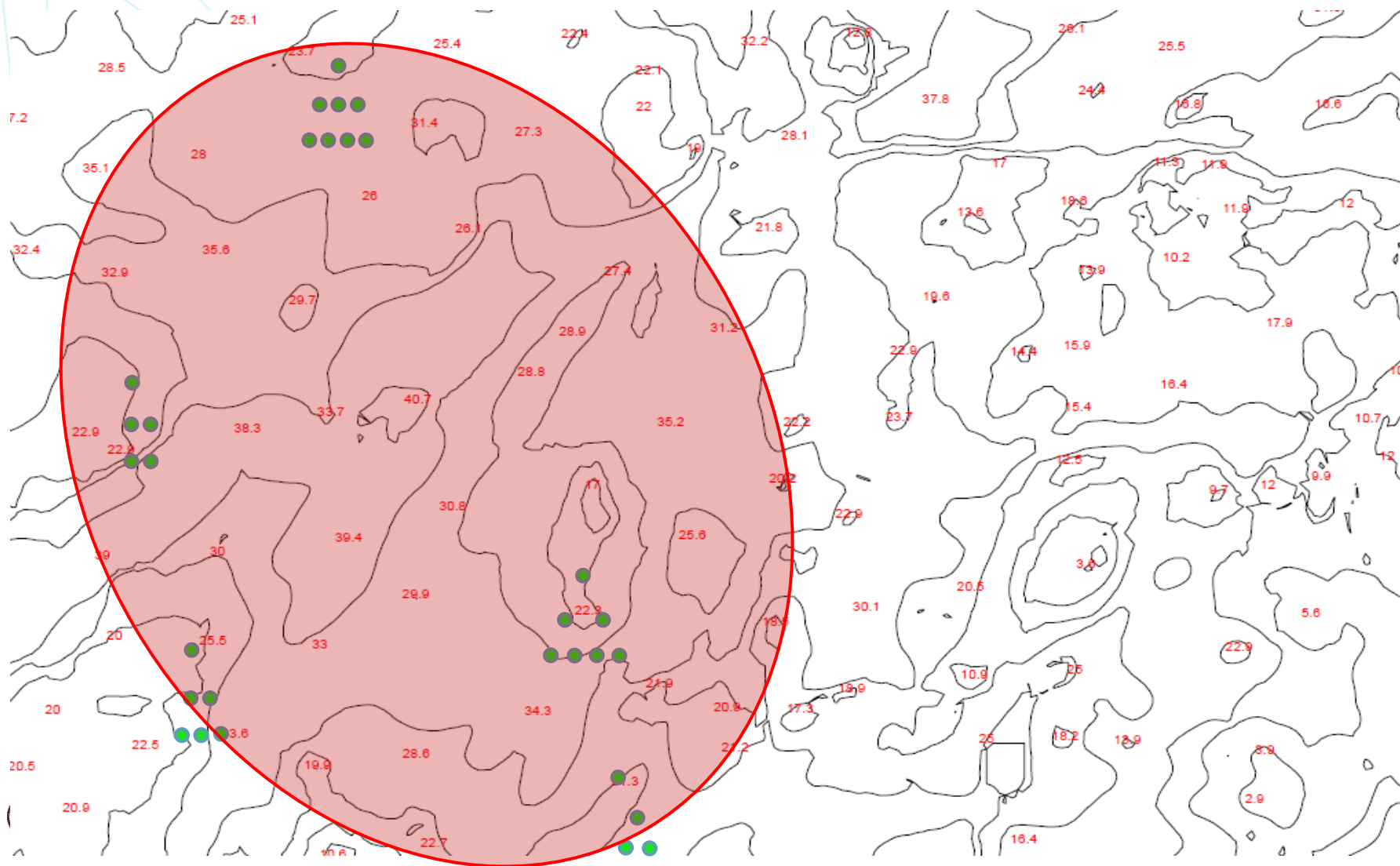
Course 180, speed 5knots, depth 28m

Hydroakustisk navigering



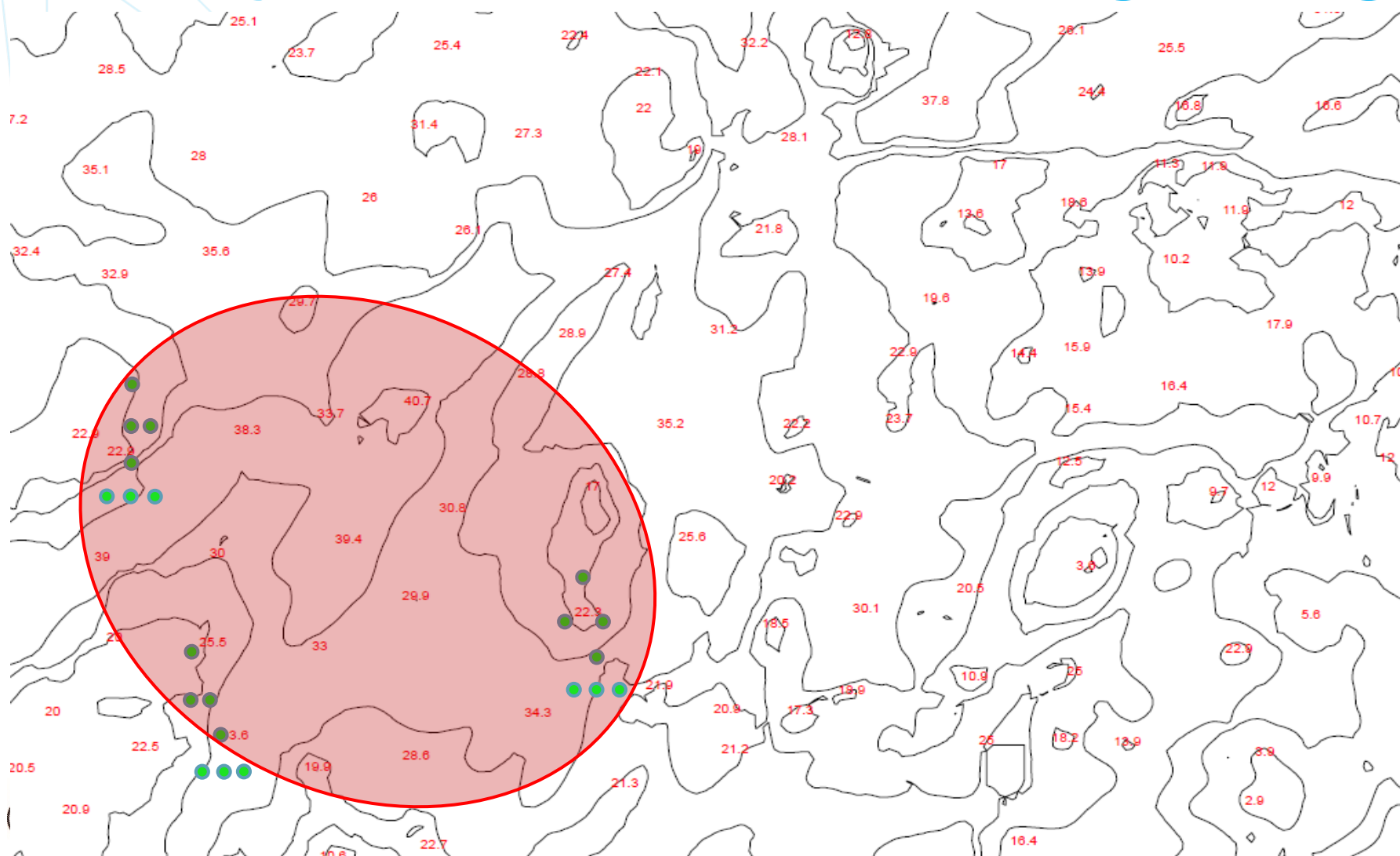
Course 180, speed 5knots, djup 32m

Hydroakustisk navigering



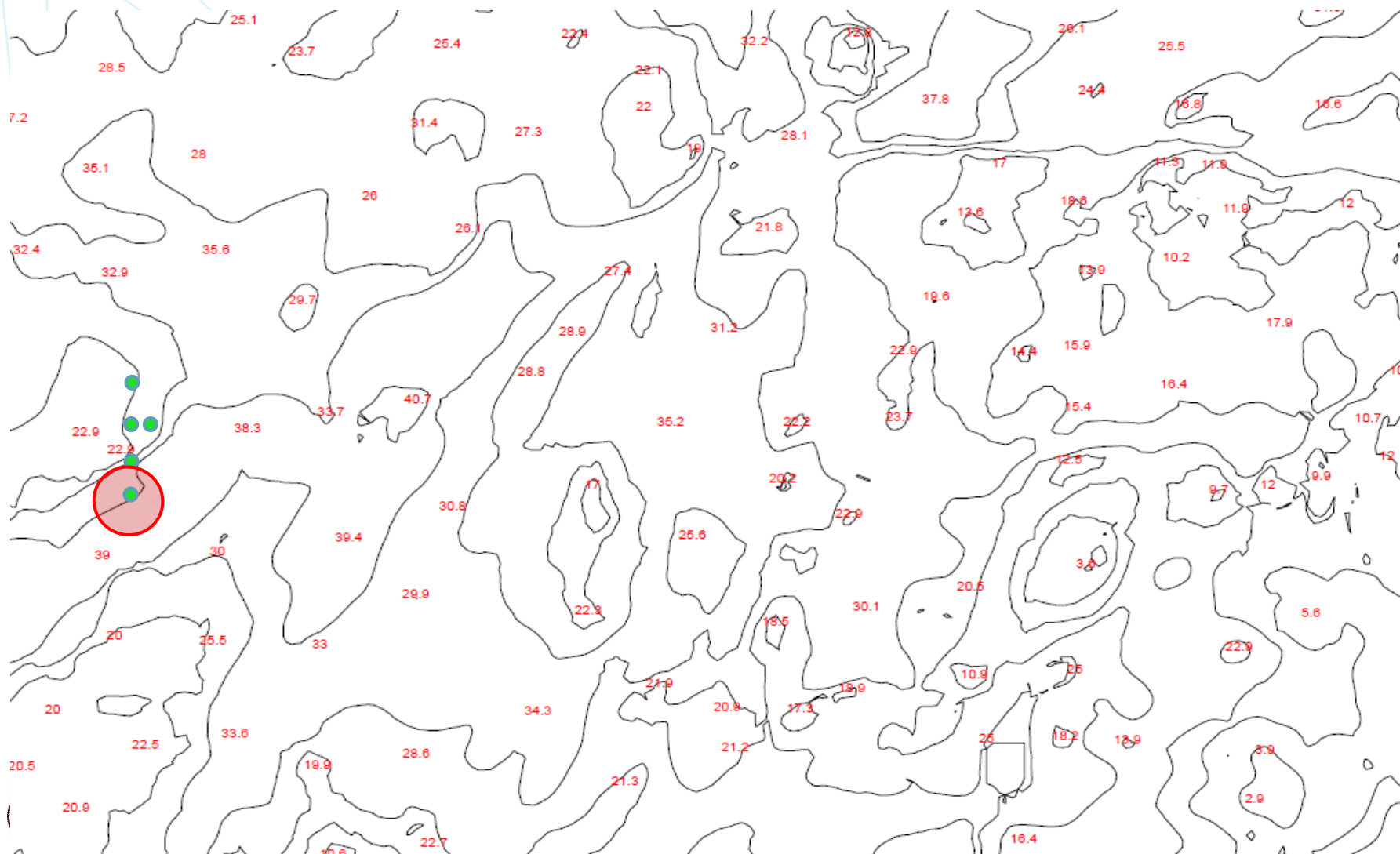
Course 180, speed 5knots, depth 35m

Hydroakustisk navigering



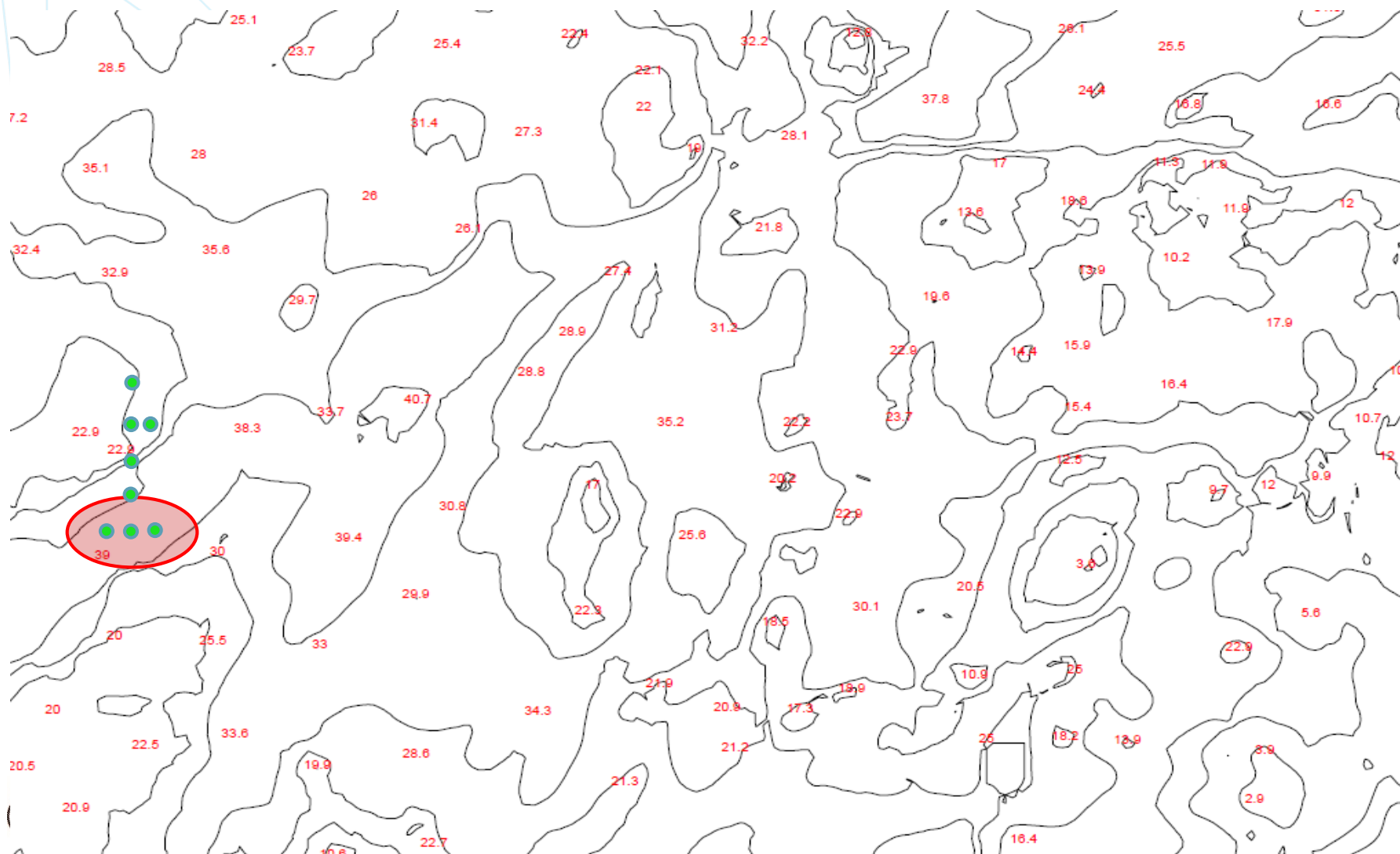
Course 180, speed 5knots, depth 35m

Hydroakustisk navigering



Course 180, speed 5knots, depth 38m

Hydroakustisk navigering



Conclusions

- Dependent on good hydrographic charts which is the main challenge with this method
- Requires good geometry of the sea floor in order to get good position (works well in most parts of Sweden)
- Can be combined with other systems like radar map matching
- SMA will try to launch a larger project to develop and test the technique
- Start with a master thesis in 2018?