

# DUNEX and My Internship at the FRF: Summer and Fall of 2021



Connor Geis

Advisory Committee: Dr. Joanne Halls, Dr. Narcisa  
Pricope, Dr. Joe Long

Fall 2021

UNCW

# DUNEX - During Nearshore Event eXperiment

Location: Army Corps of Engineer's Field Research Facility (FRF) and other locations along the Outer Banks of North Carolina

Mission: Improve the ability to collect beach data during storms, so that researchers will be able to examine interactions and responses as a storm is underway, and improve future predictions.

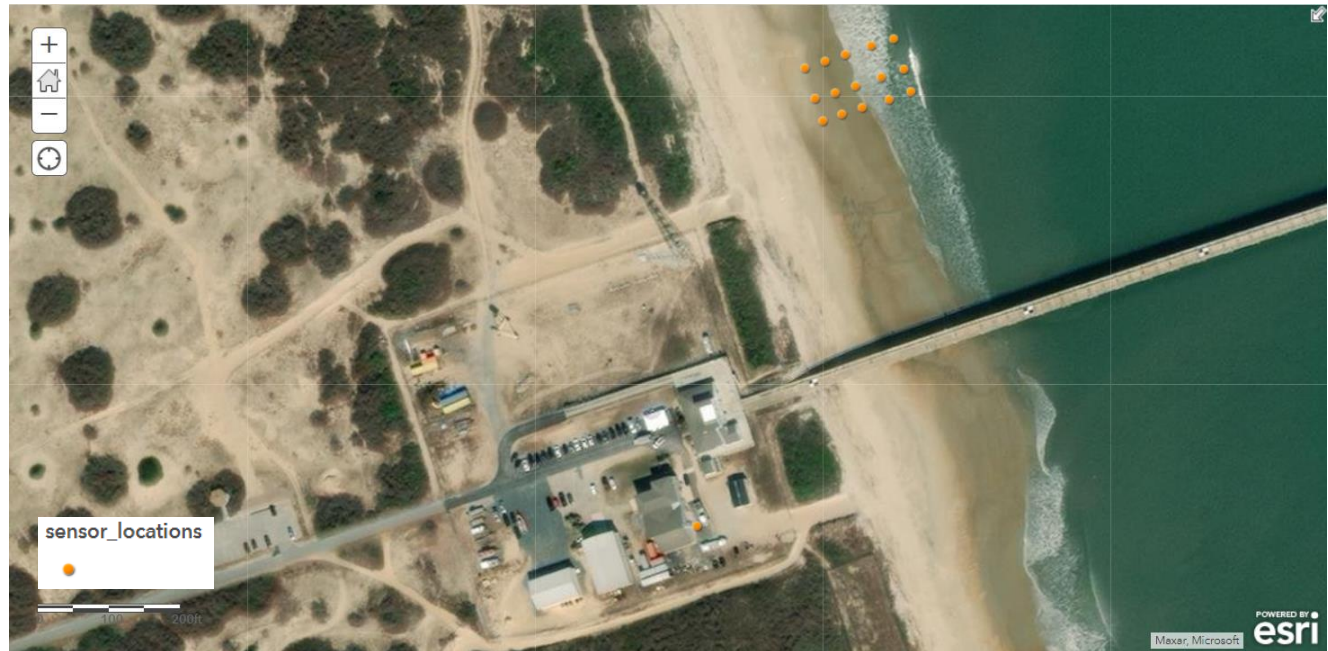


# DUNEX

Large field experiment undertaken by researchers from wide range of public agencies and academic institutions.

Experiment I worked on utilized a mix of *in situ* and remote sensing techniques to continuously record changes in bed elevation as a result of swash motions.

Use pressure/velocity sensors to validate Mini-argus and Lidar data





# My Role - Field Support

Primary Duties: Program, deploy and support the operation of pressure and velocity sensors in the swash zone.

Additional Duties: Assist with subaerial and nearshore sediment surveys, terrestrial Lidar scans, and provide support to researchers at the FRF as needed.



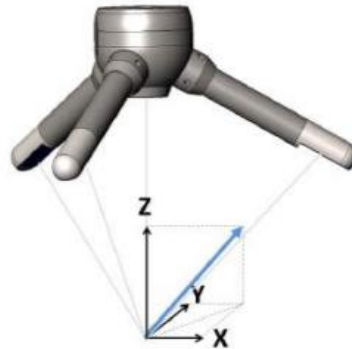
# Sensor Programming

9 Seabird SBE50 Pressure Sensors

9 Nordtek Vectrino Velocimeters

Each set of sensors was programmed using their proprietary software

Set an appropriate sampling rate, voltage range, parameters and calibration coefficients

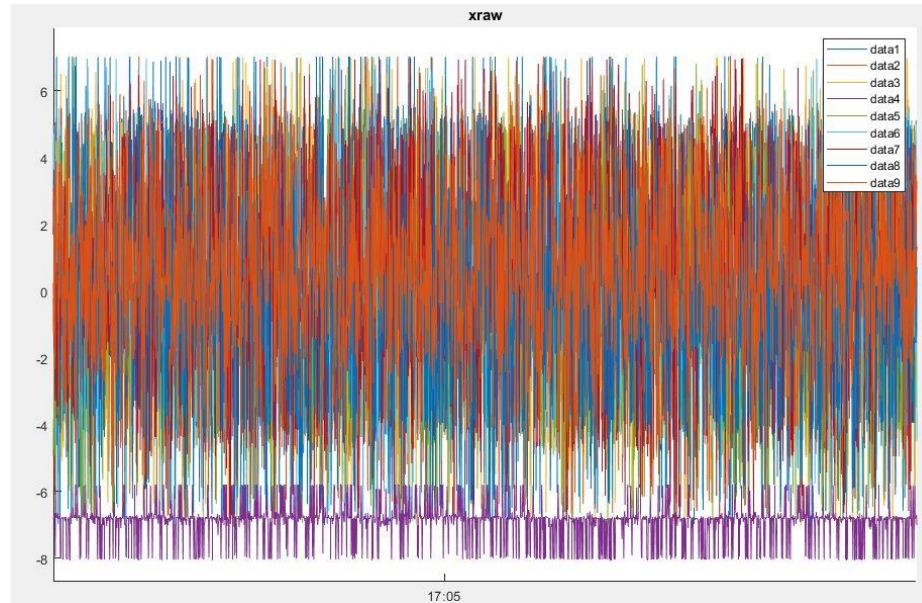
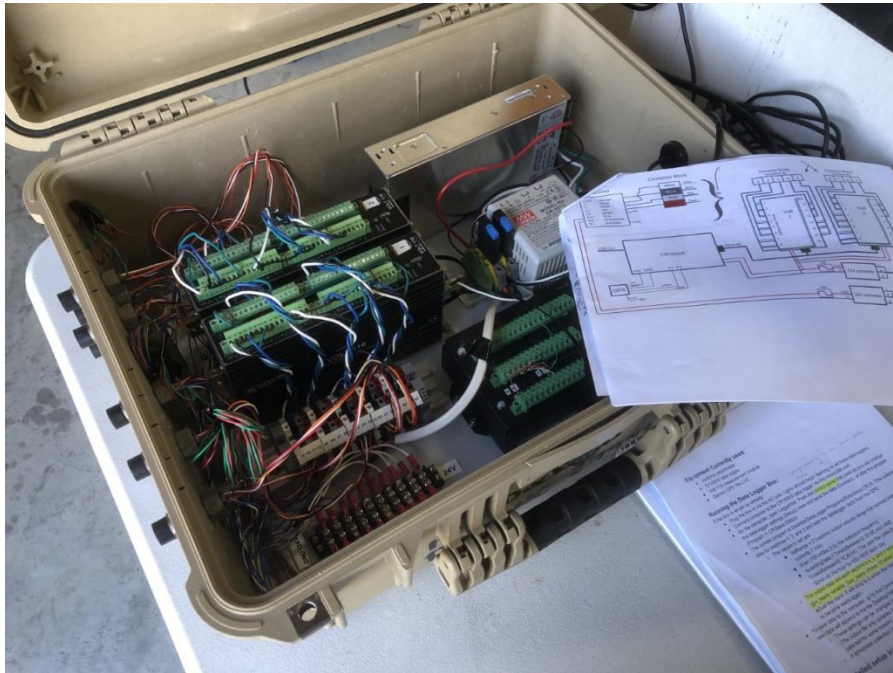
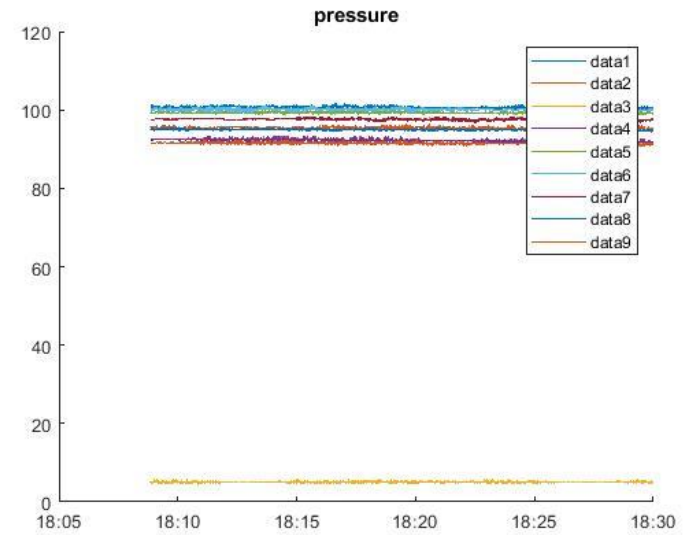


# Sensor Programming

# Data collection programs using Campbell Scientifics LoggerNet software

Retrieves data from data logger  
and write to segmented files

# Troubleshooting

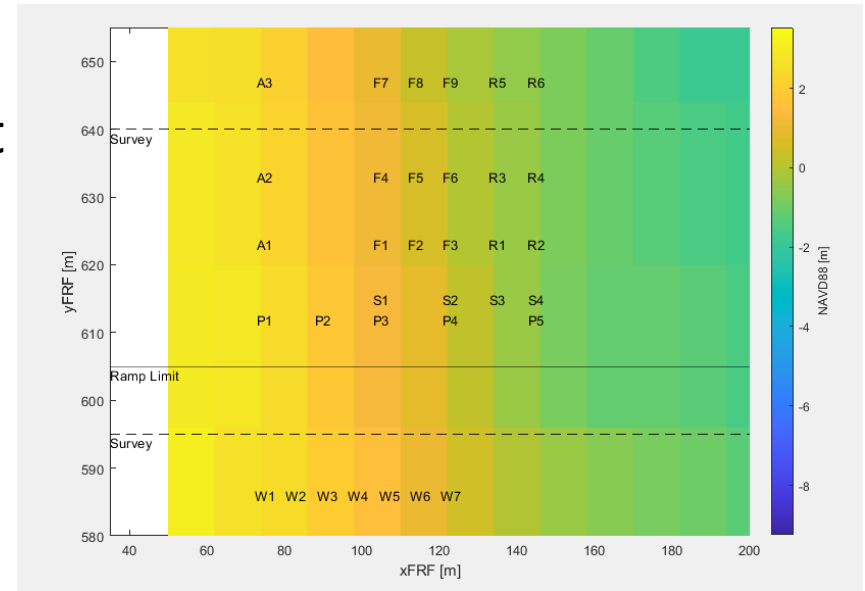




# Pipe Insertion

Pipes jetted into the swash zone at set GPS coordinates using:

- Anthony Forklift
- A high powered water pump
- Fire hose
- Hand tools



# Sensor Insertion – August 31<sup>st</sup>



1. Cross shore trenches dug between pipes from seaward instrument location to dune toe
2. Steel cable run from pipe to pipe and instrument cables zip tied to the steel cable
3. Cable buried at 1-meter depth
4. Instrument cassettes placed on pipes
5. Cable run up over dune to data collection trailer



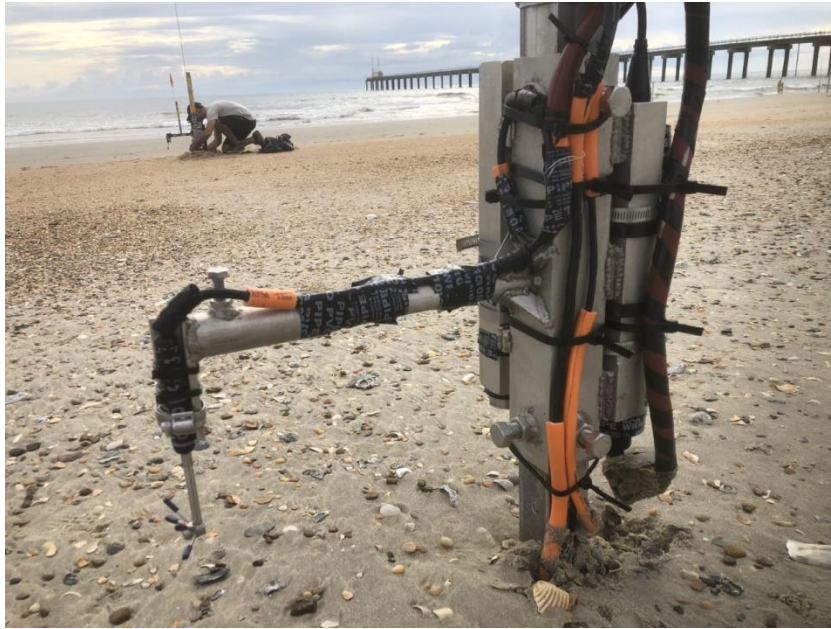
# The Moment of Truth

The team plugged the instrument cables into their respective data logger boxes.

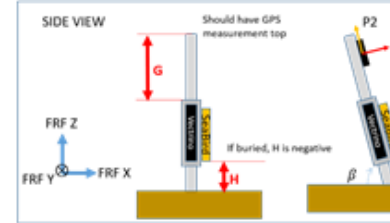
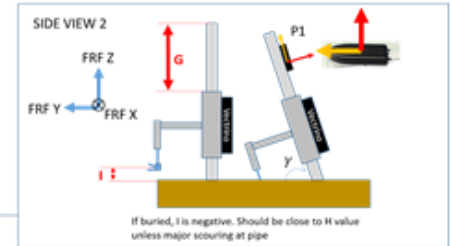
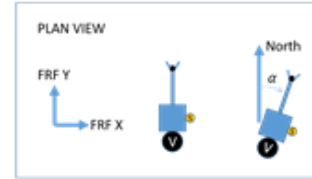
The data collection programs were then ported over to computers in the trailer and initialized after some troubleshooting. Success!



# Daily Measurements and Adjustments



## DAILY MEASUREMENTS



Note:

- Each sensor measured/adjusted every day at low tides. Take compass out and log for each sensor at two orientations
- Compass should be calibrated, turned on, and logging. For each station, place compass against channel so pointy end is upwards and "Logger" is facing you. Hold for 30-60 sec still for each position. Always do P1 first then P2, mark time on sheet when done. Compass operation on back of sheet.
- Sensor should be adjusted if vectrino head (H,I) are less than 6 cm or greater than 16 cm. Should be adjusted so vectrino head (I) is 6 cm above bed.



Sensor	Date/Time UTC	Prior G	Prior H	Prior I	Adj G	Adj H	Adj I	Time of Compass Measurements.
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								

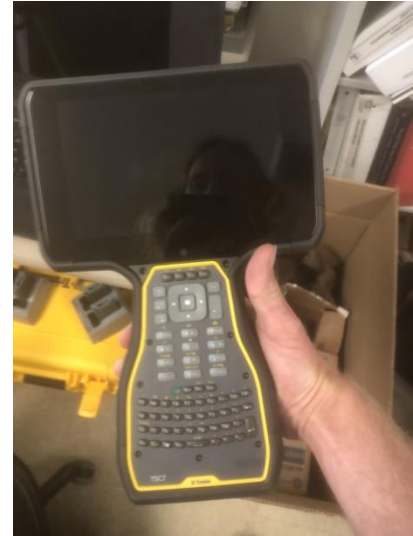




# Subaerial Sediment Sample

Took part in sediment surveys using the Trimble R12 GNSS and TSC7 Controller

Sediment collected weekly and quarterly at predefined GPS points spaced at 3 meter intervals on FRF survey lines





# Nearshore Sediment Sample

LARC is used 1-3 times per week to conduct continuous topographic and bathymetric surveys along defined cross shore transects

Once a week it is used to conduct a sediment survey in the surf zone at predefined waypoints along FRF survey lines and a larger quarterly sample is performed 4 times per year

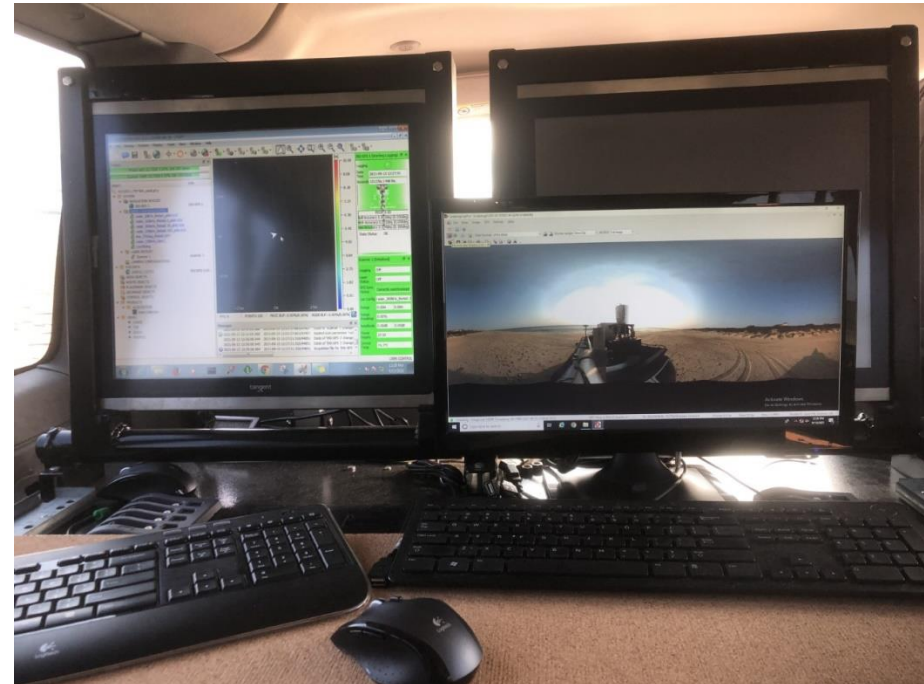


# CLARIS – Coastal Lidar and Radar Imaging System

Mobile terrestrial lidar platform used for measuring elevation changes in the coastal environment.

CLARIS consists of:

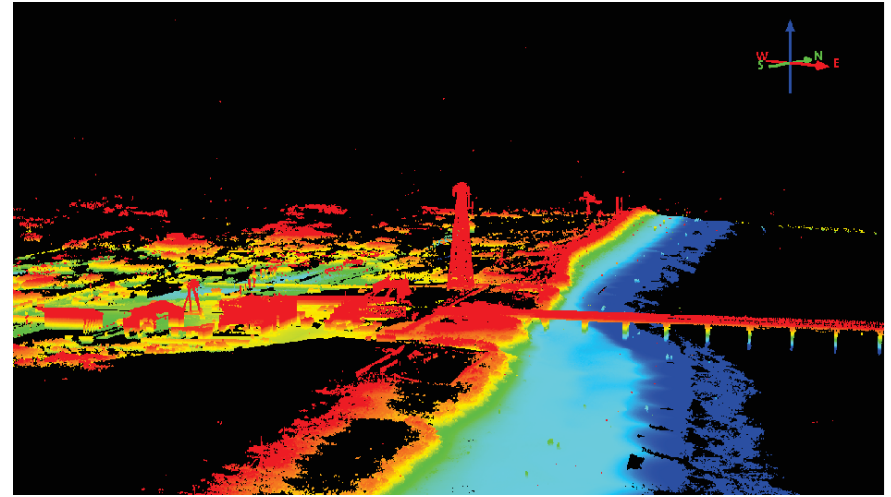
- A Riegel VZ-2000 lidar scanner mounted to a Chevrolet Express 3500 passenger van.
- IX-Blue ATLANS-C inertial navigation system (INS) with an integrated inertial measurement unit (IMU)
- Wheel-mounted distance measurement instrument (DMI)
- Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) antennas
- LadyBug3 camera system



# CLARIS – Coastal Lidar and Radar Imaging System

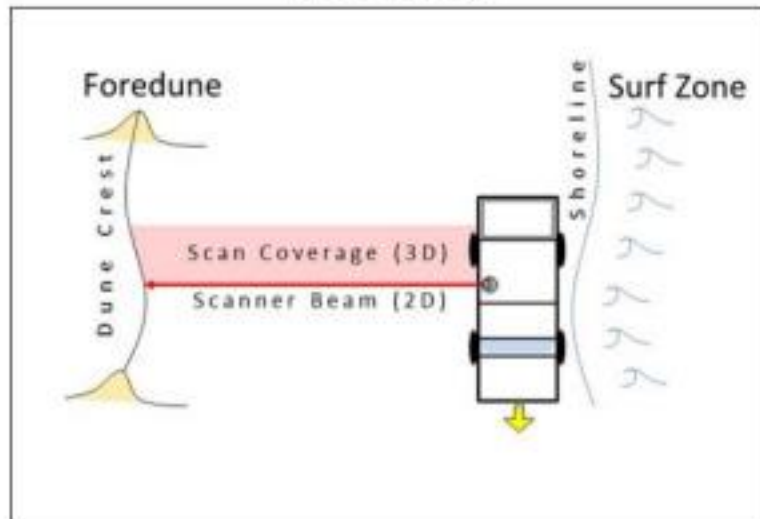
Took part in weekly surveys where I learned how to:

- Initialize the Laser, INS and IMU
- Operate RiSCAN, Ladybug SDK
- Segment and transfer files for post survey processing

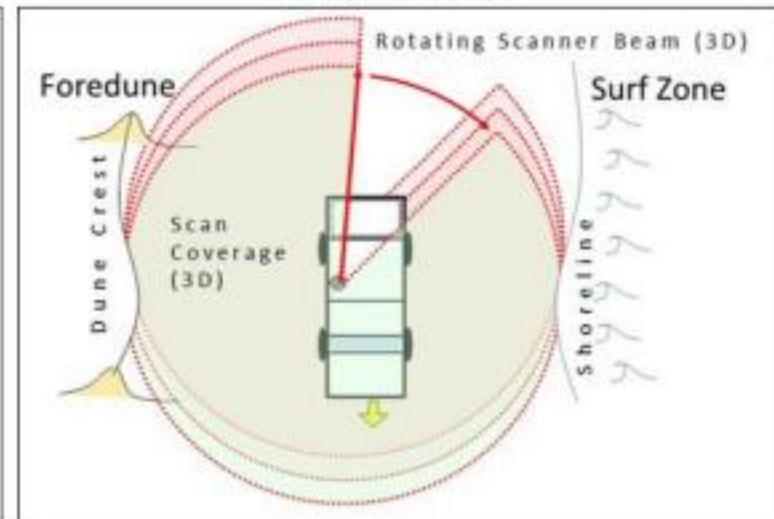


Conery, I., Cohn, N., Spore, N., Brodie, K. 2020. Evaluating collection parameters for mobile lidar surveys in vegetated beach-dune settings.

**Line Mode**



**Radar Mode**



Conery, I., Cohn, N., Spore, N., Brodie, K. 2020. Evaluating collection parameters for mobile lidar surveys in vegetated beach-dune settings.



# Other Tasks

In addition to performing my regular duties, I also assisted with a variety of other tasks including:

- Dune Lidar maintenance
- Sediment coring
- SwarmDiver deployments
- Drifter buoy deployments
- Crawler deployments



# DUNEX Closure – November 1st



After a solid Halloween Nor'Easter, DUNEX came to a close on November 1<sup>st</sup>. Over the next couple of weeks, the instruments were retrieved and finally on November 15<sup>th</sup>, the pipes and cables were removed from the beach.



# Thank you. Questions?

<https://arcg.is/1LbKGv>

