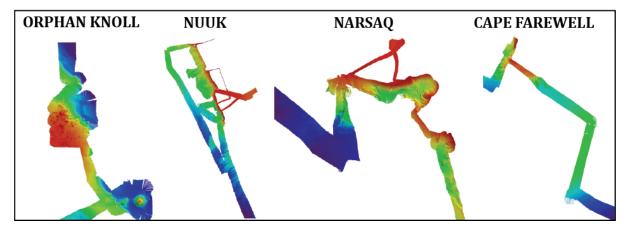
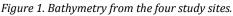
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This data release includes 56,432 square kilometers of multibeam swath bathymetry collected during a 2017 (June – August) research expedition onboard the RRS Discovery, DY081, in the North Atlantic Ocean. DY081 was the first fieldwork component of a European Research Council funded project, ICY-LAB, led by Dr. K. Hendry from the University of Bristol to study nutrient cycling in the North Atlantic. Four sites of interest were surveyed with an EM-122 echosounder prior to scientific operations such as CTD deployment, sediment coring, and/or ROV dives. The four sites were Orphan Knoll off the coast of Newfoundland, and Nuuk, Nasrsaq, and Cape Farewell off southwest Greenland (*Figure 1*). Multibeam data was also recorded and processed during transit between locations.





Within this data release, the navigation, EM-122 raw, and processed gridded data for the four study sites and transits are provided *(Figure 2).* The navigation data for the expedition is given as both a shapefile and as a .kmz (readable by Google Earth). The EM-122 raw files (.all) are separated into five zipped files (EM\_122\_raw\_1.zip includes files from the beginning of the expedition and this sequentially proceeds until EM\_122\_raw\_5.zip). The gridded data are provided in both geotiff (.tif and accompanying .tfw file), and ASCII (.asc and accompanying .prj file). Details of the gridded datasets are provided in Table 1. Acquisition and processing settings follow.

Location	EM122	Acquired	Released	Resolution
	Lines	Projection	Projection*	(m)
	Contained			
TRS 1	0000 - 0055	WGS84 UTM	WGS84	25
		22 - 23 N		
Orphan	0056 - 0147	WGS84	WGS84	25
Knoll		UTM 23 N	UTM 23 N	
TRS 2	0147 - 0317	WGS84 UTM	WGS84	25
		22 - 23 N		
Nuuk	0318 - 0479	WGS84	WGS84	25
		UTM 22 N	UTM 22 N	
TRS 3	0478 - 0531	WGS84 UTM	WGS84	25
		22 N		
Narsaq	0530 - 0637	WGS84	WGS84	25
		UTM 23 N	UTM 23 N	
TRS 4	0636 - 0653	WGS84 UTM	WGS84	25
		23 N		
Cape	0653 - 0688	WGS84	WGS84	25
Farewell		UTM 23 N	UTM 23 N	
TRS 5	0687 -0904	WGS84 UTM	WGS84	25
		23 - 28 N		

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Table 1. Information about the provided grids. \* Transit grids were compiled from multiple grids, some of which spanned multiple UTM zones. These grids were reprojected to WGS84 when merged.

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# **DY081 Station Locations**

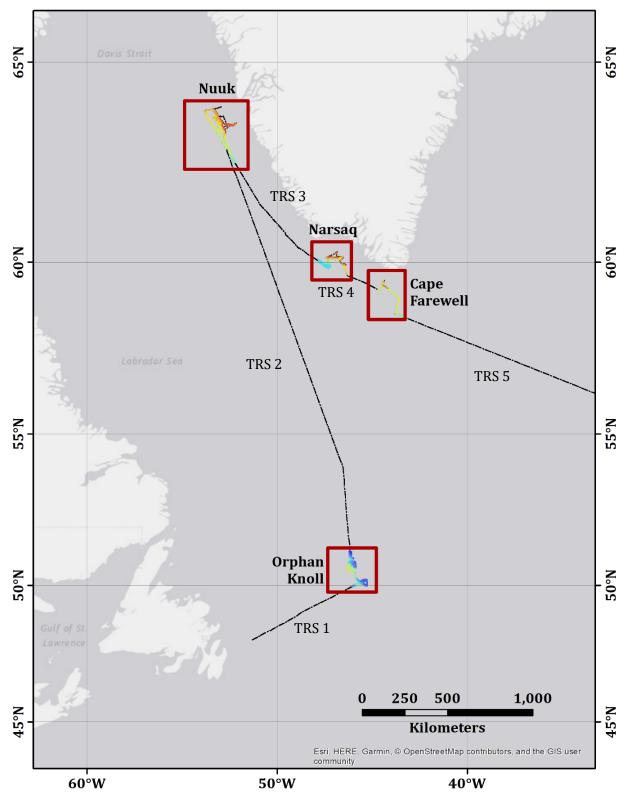


Figure 2. Locations of gridded data.

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## ACQUISITION

- Vessel speed: specific surveys were carried out at 8kn, otherwise data were collected at the speed that was most appropriate for the vessel (e.g. 10-11 kn during transit).
- Swath angle: 60°, except in cases when overlap was insufficient, e.g. when the course had to be altered because of ice.
- Data format: data were stored as Kongsberg .all files
- Navigation: GPS data from the POS-MV system (the usual SeaPath GPS had problems at the start of the cruise, hence the POS-MV was used for the duration of the expedition)

Further settings for the acquisition software (Seafloor Information Systems, SIS) are provided in the following figures:

Communication Setup Sensor	Setup System Parameters BIST Syst	ern Report		
ettings Locations Angular Offs	ets			
	(8)			
	Location offset (m)	52 OF CO	Senty 10000	12 0/12
				Downward (Z)
	Pos, COM1:	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Pos, COM3:	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Pos, COM4/UDP2:	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TX Transducer:	39.910	0.885	7.426
	RX Transducer:	35.219	-0.005	7.438
	Attitude 1, COM2/UDP5:	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Attitude 2, COM3/UDP6:	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Waterline			1.34

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tings Locations Angular Offse	ets			
	f Offset angles (deg.)			
		Roll	Pitch	Heading
	TX Transducer:	0.07	0.15	0.05
	RX Transducer:	0.05	0.37	359.98
	Attitude 1, COM2/UDP5:	-0.05	0.00	-0.85
	Attitude 2, COM3/UDP6:	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Stand-alone Heading:			0.00

Max. angle (deg.): 60   Max. Coverage (m): 20000   Angular Coverage mode: AUTO   HD EQDST      Ping Mode:   AUTO     Ping Mode:   AUTO   Force Depth (m)   822   Max. Coverage (m):     20000     Max. Coverage mode:   AUTO     Max. Depth (m):     Soudo     Max. Depth (m):     Soudo     Max. Depth (m):     Soudo     Max. Depth (m):     Soudo     Max. Depth (m):     Max. Depth (m):     Soudo     Mode:     Ping Mode:     Mode:   Ping Mode:     Mode:     Ping Mode:     Min. Swath Dist. (m):     Soudo     Pinable     Soudo     Pinable	Sector Coverage		Depth Settings		Transmit Control	
Max. Coverage (m):       20000       20000       Min. Depth (m):       \$       Along Direction (deg.):       Auto tilt       3 deg.         Angular Coverage mode:       AUTO       Image: Source and the second and		 	Force Depth (m)	822	Pitch stabilization	
Angular Coverage mode: AUTO Beam Spacing: HD EQDST HD EQDST HD EQDST HD EQDST HD EQDST HD EQDST HD EQDST HD EQDST HD EQDST HE M disable Auto tilt J deg. Vaw Stabilization Heading: HEL MEAN HEADIN Heading: Heading filter: Mode FEL MEAN HEADIN Heading filter: Mode Heading filter: Mode Heading Heading filter: Mode Heading		 	Min. Depth (m):	5	Along Direction (deg.):	
Beam Spacing: HD EQDST  Dual swath mode: FIXED Vaw Stabilization Mode: FEL. MEAN HEADIN Heading: D.0 Heading:		 1	Max. Depth (m):	5000	Auto tilt 3 deg.	-
Image Mode     JAUTO     Heading:     D.D       Image Mode     FM disable     Heading:     M.D.DUM       Min. Swath Dist. (m):     0.0       Image External Trigger       3D Scanning       Image External Trigger	The second second second	 •	Dual swath mode:	FIXED 💌		
□     FM disable     Heading filter:     MEDIUM       Min. Swath Dist. (m):     □.0       IF External Trigger       3D Scanning       IF Enable scanning			Ping Mode:	AUTO 🛨		ING 👱
IF External Trigger 3D Scanning IF Enable scanning			FM disable			м _
3D Scanning					Min. Swath Dist. (m): 0.0	_
☐ Enable scanning					F External Trigger	
Min. (deg.): -5						
Max. (deg.): 5						

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	Filtering			Absorption Coefficient	Water Column
	Spike Filter Strength: Range Gate:	STRONG	•	Source: Salinity  Salinity (parts per thousand): 35	30 log R 20 dB Offset
	Phase ramp: Penetration Filter Strength:	WEAK	•	Mammal protection TX power level (dB): Max.	Special Mode
	GR Aeration			Soft startup ramp time (min.): 0	
	Backscatter Adjustment			1	
	Normal incidence corr. (de Beam Intensity: T Use Lambert's law	g.]:  1	0		
me param	Beam Intensity: ☐ Use Lambert's law	9-1: IT	0		
- 6	Beam Intensity:			S and Delayed Heave Simulator Survey Informatio	n]
	Beam Intensity: Use Lambert's law neters in Sound Speed Filter and Gains	Data Clear	sing   GP	S and Delayed Heave Simulator Survey Informatio	m]
ime param under Mai	Beam Intensity: Use Lambert's law neters in Sound Speed Filter and Gains	Data Clear ile id Profile	uing   GP		_

Sound Speed (m/sec.): 1493.0

60

Sensor Offset (m/sec.): 0.0

Filter (sec.):

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Sound velocity information was taken from the various CTD casts carried out throughout the cruise, which were applied to the data as soon as they were available. In addition, the sound velocity at the transducer was also used. It was noted that, as a result of working in shallow conditions close to river and meltwater inputs, the sound velocity at the transducer was often significantly different from the surface water sound velocity in the SVP profiles (red alarm on SIS).

## PROCESSING

Bathymetry data were processed on-board with the Caris HIPS & SIPS software v.8, using standard settings and procedures (data import, navigation and attitude check, application of a "zero tide", gridding into a 25mx25m pixel BASE surface). Each bathymetry grid, as well as an interpolated surface, was exported to an ASCII grid, a GeoTiff, as well as a Fledermaus SD object. The vessel file Disco\_EM122\_POS\_MV.hvf was used for processing, with the following offsets:

Time Corr: 0.00 X (m): -0.005 Y (m): 35.219 Z (m): 7.438 Pitch (deg): 0.00 Roll (deg): 0.00 Yaw (deg): 0.00

While post processing on-board, some errors were apparent in the bathymetric grids. These could be either due to the rapidly changing water masses, or to some systematic offset. Further processing is required to determine and fix these errors.