

Marine Systems & Robotics Underwater Crawlers and Extreme Environments

Prof. Dr. Laurenz Thomsen



<http://impact.uni-bremen.de/>



JACOBS
UNIVERSITY



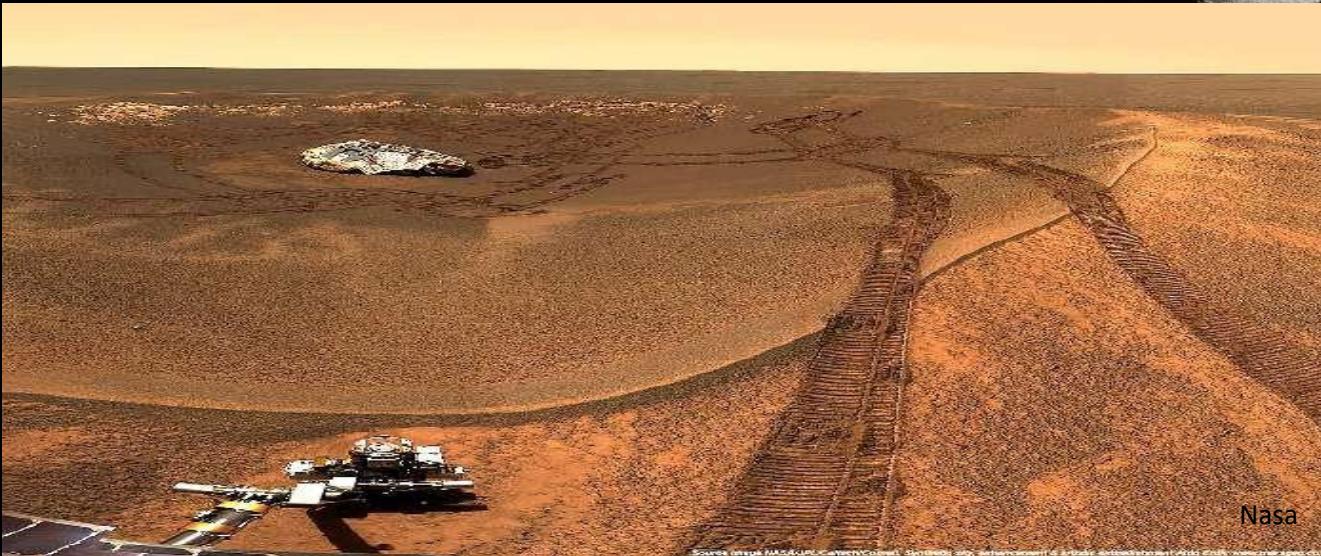
National
Technical
University of
Athens



University of
Zagreb

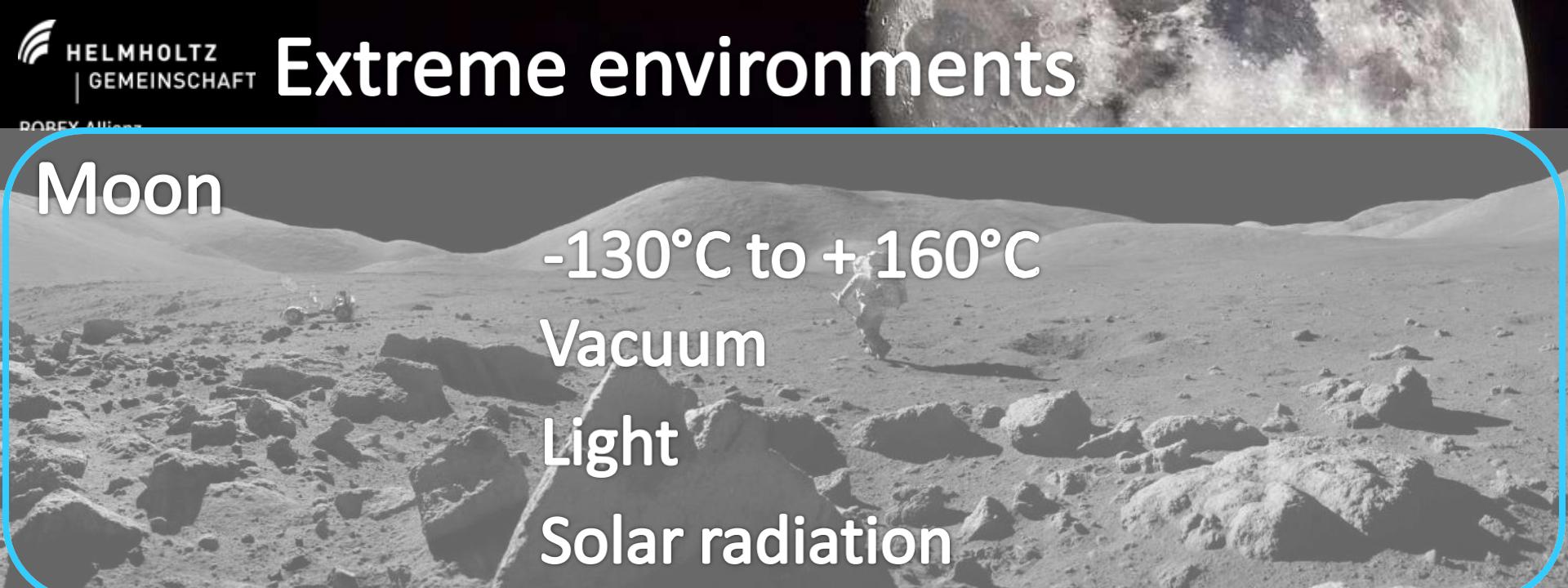


Extreme environments



Extreme environments

Moon



-130°C to + 160°C
Vacuum
Light
Solar radiation

Deep Sea



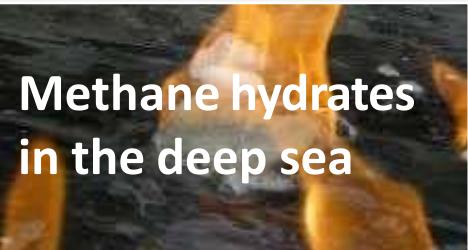
-1°C to + 400°C
1.000 bar in 10.000 m water depth
Darkness
Water



Scientific Challenges



Deep-Sea Science



Methane hydrates
in the deep sea



Hydrothermal vent
systems



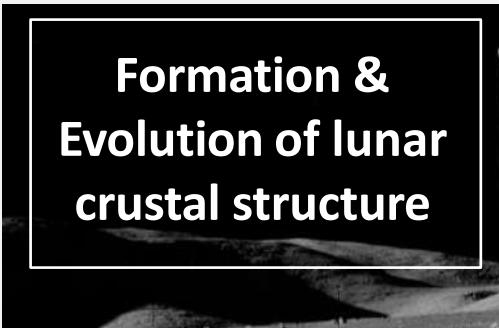
Spread of hypoxia in
the oceans affecting
ecosystem services



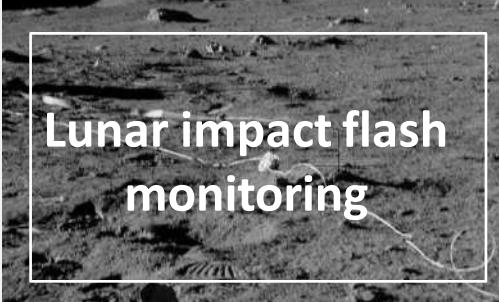
Dynamics of under-
ice environments

Lunar Science

Formation &
Evolution of lunar
crustal structure



Lunar impact flash
monitoring



Lunar seismic
activity (ASN)



Material Science



Intelligent material
systems

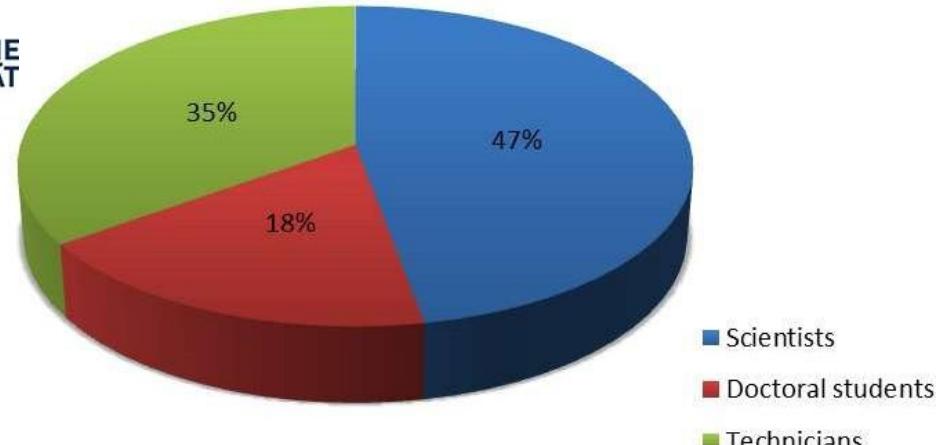
Innovative
structural design



ROBEX Consortium



About 100 scientists, engineers and technicians spread over Germany are involved in ROBEX



Networking international



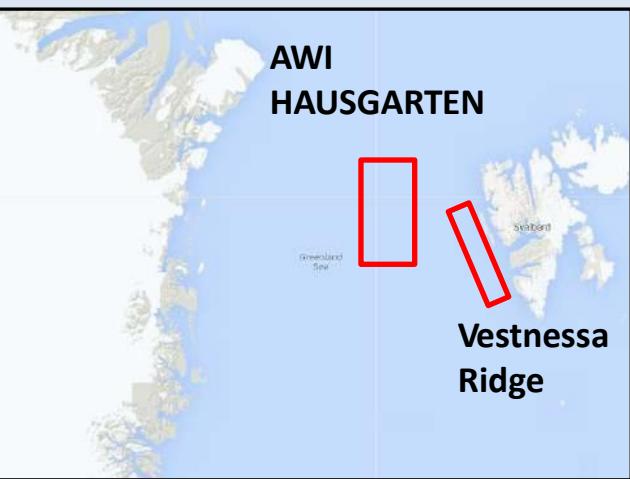
Different approaches



- Normally the two areas are working in completely different time cycles
 - Deep sea:** relative pragmatic approach in development and testing based on frequent research vessel campaign
 - Space:** much more effort in the study phase because of rare and costly missions
- Within ROBEX both have to synchronize their steps in order to realize **the two parallel demonstration missions in 2017** with similar system elements



Demonstration Missions

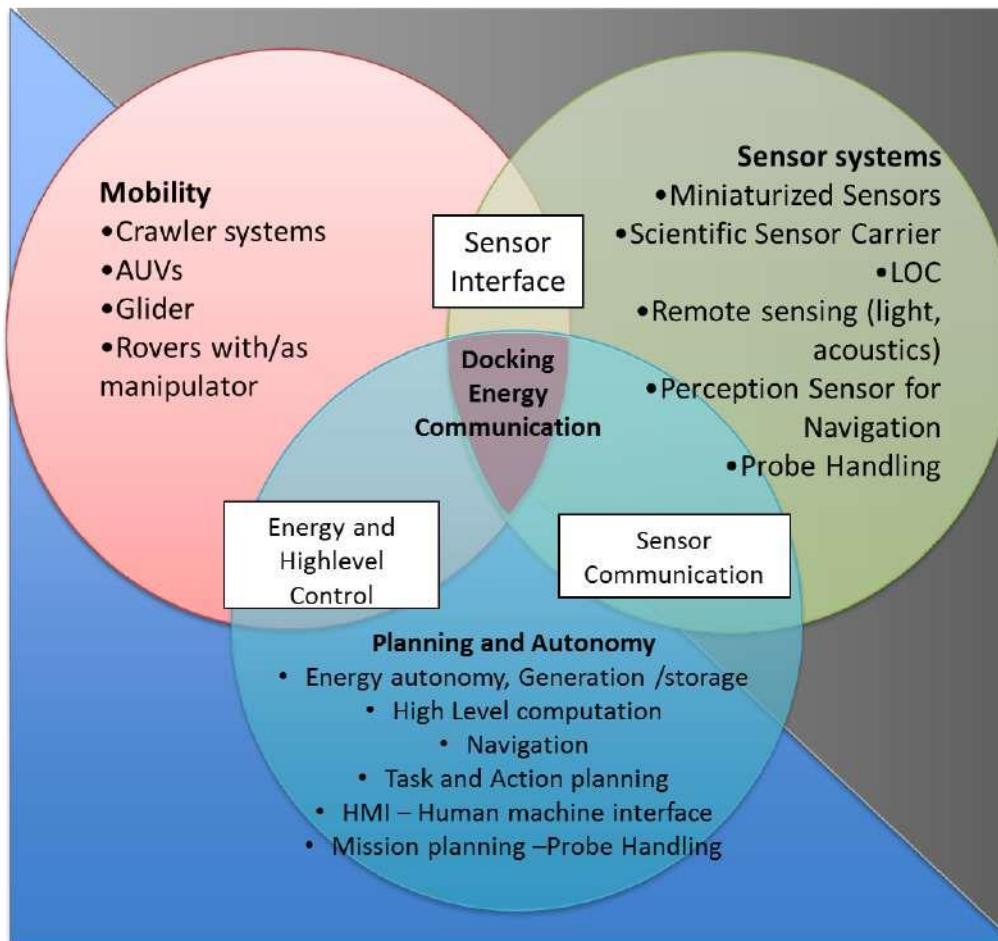


Deep Sea:
20.8.-9.9.17
PS108

Space:
12.6.-7.7.17
on Mount Etna



Future Fields of joint acitivities



Based on common chassis three autonomous crawler systems are developed in ROBEX



VIATOR
GEOMAR



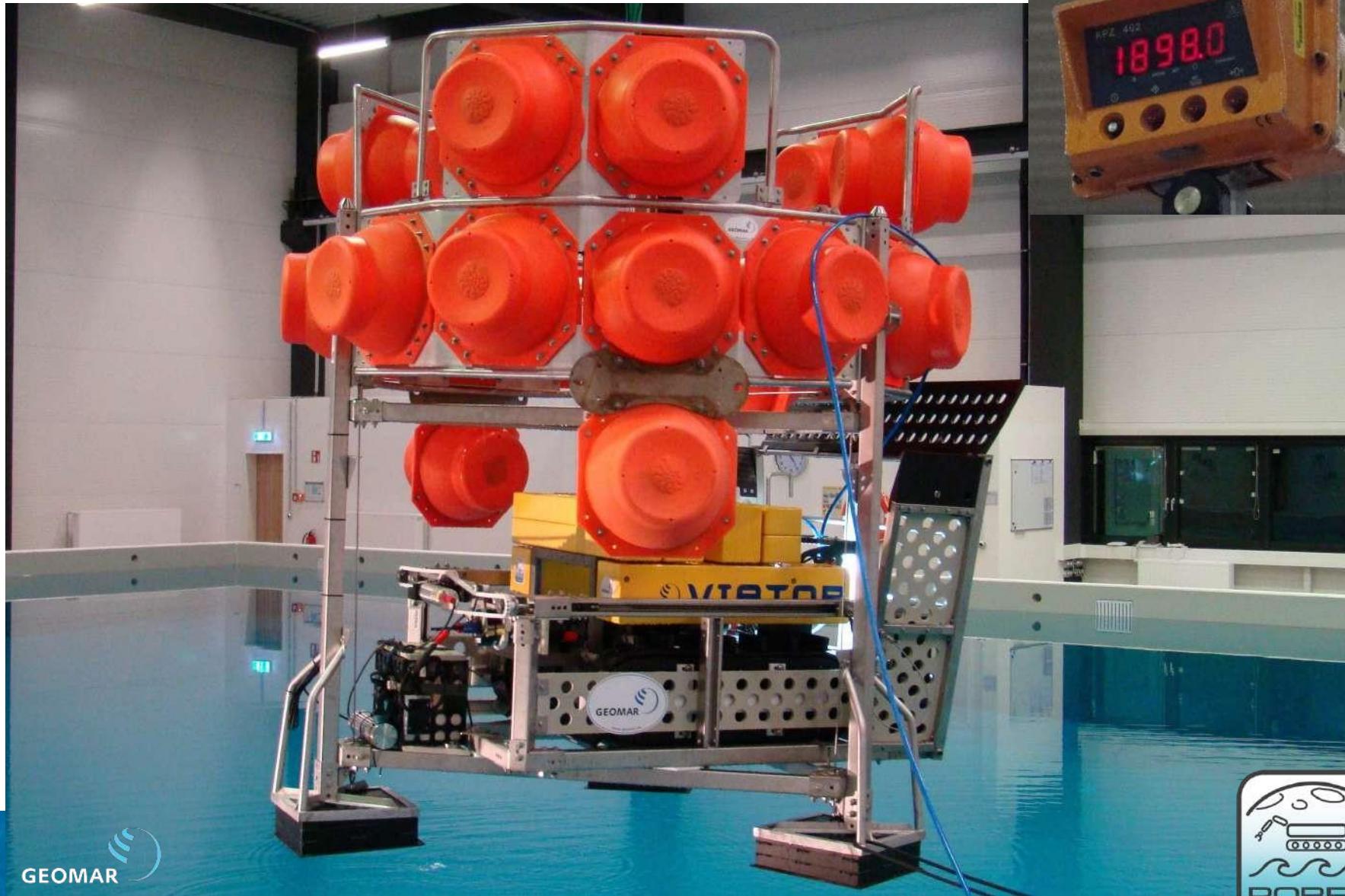
Wally II
JUB



Tramper
AWI



GEOMAR MANSIO-VIATOR



AWI TRAMPER

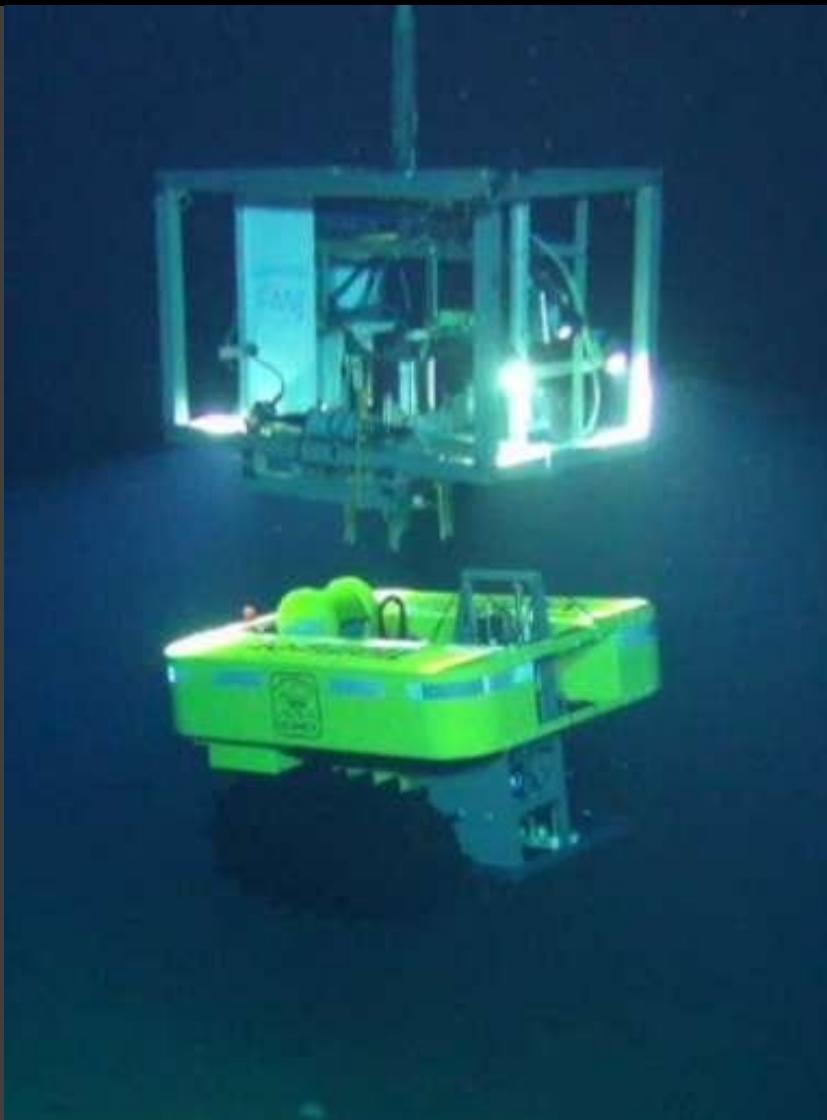


Photo: ROV kiel6000 Geomar

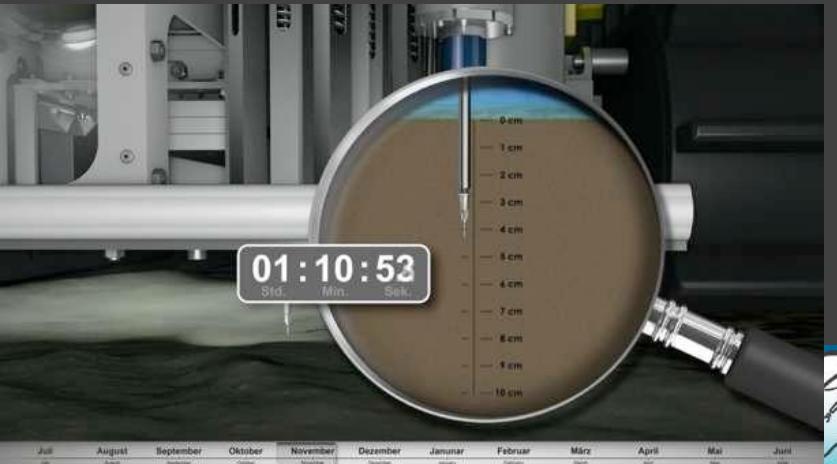
On board RV Sonne



- Autonomous long-term deep sea crawler for biogeochemical studies



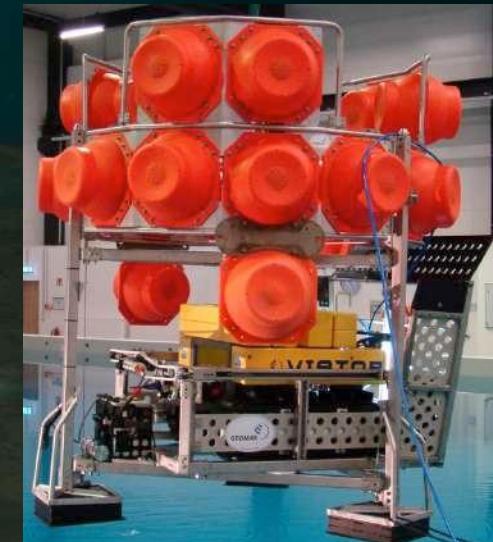
3 revolver magazines with 8 O₂-Sensors



Advanced systems



Deep-sea analogue to
space lander/rover



... fully autonomous lander/crawler system for repeated long-term deployments
(measurements and mapping) at the sea-floor.



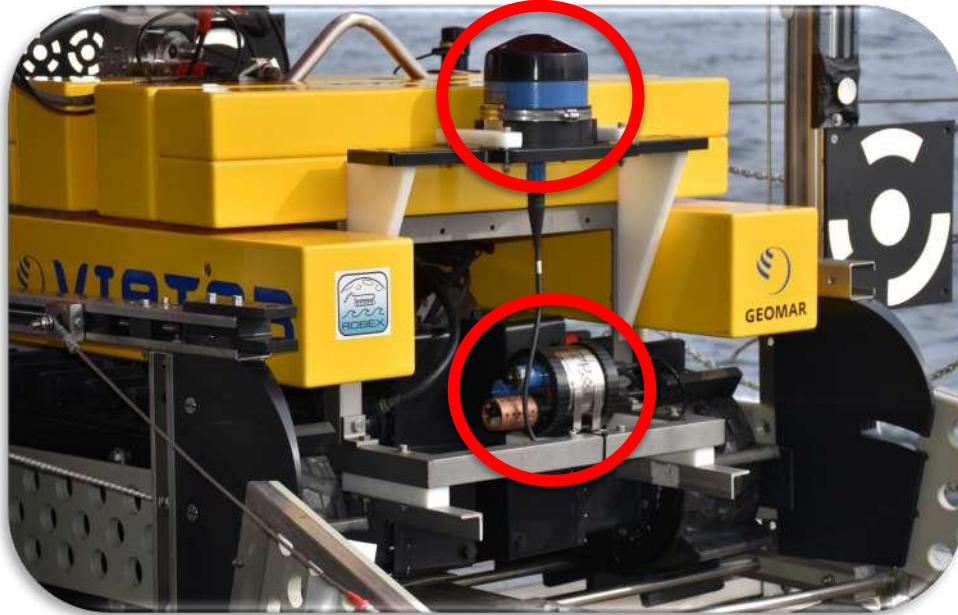
Achievements since October 2015

GEOMAR MANSIO-VIATOR

- improved TM, visual odometry, visual docking
- improved LED marker system
- implementation scientific payload
- development and test of VANT buoys
- various (long-term) lab, tank and ship based tests



Implementation scientific payload



- pH, O₂, conductivity, temperature, pressure, turbidity, chlorophyll, current
- CH₄ added for DM



- Transponder (Homer Beacon) for easy relocation

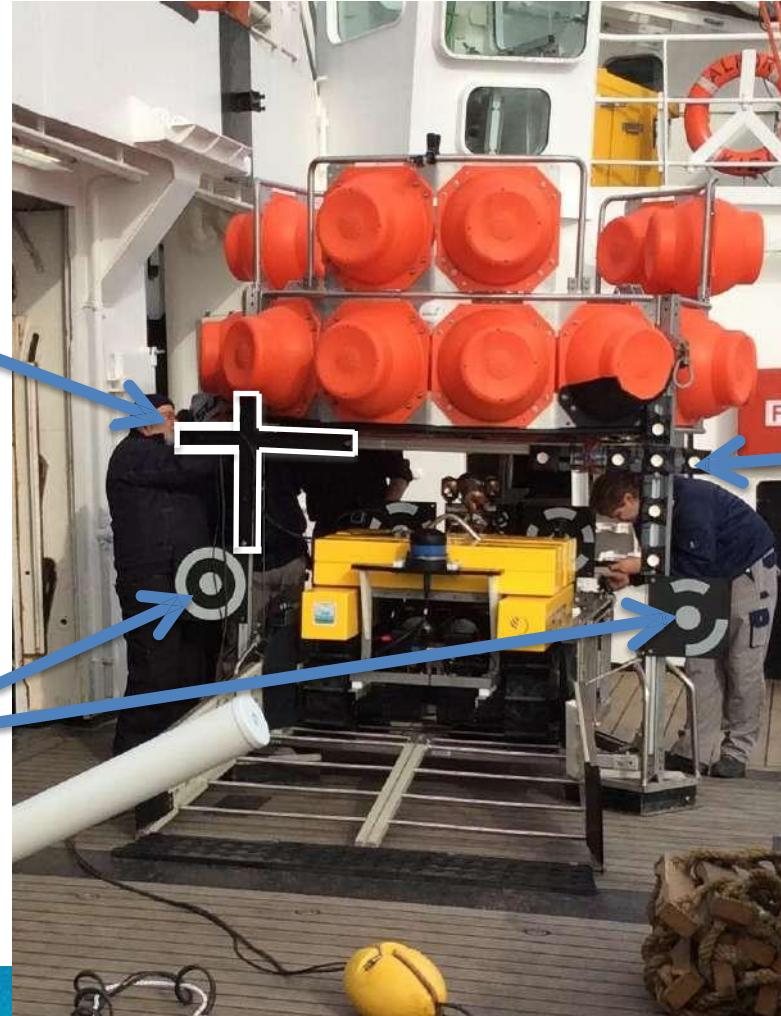


➤ Marker-Setup for docking

Airbus-Marker
(LED, 5 mm blue-green,
15 lm)



Retro-Marker

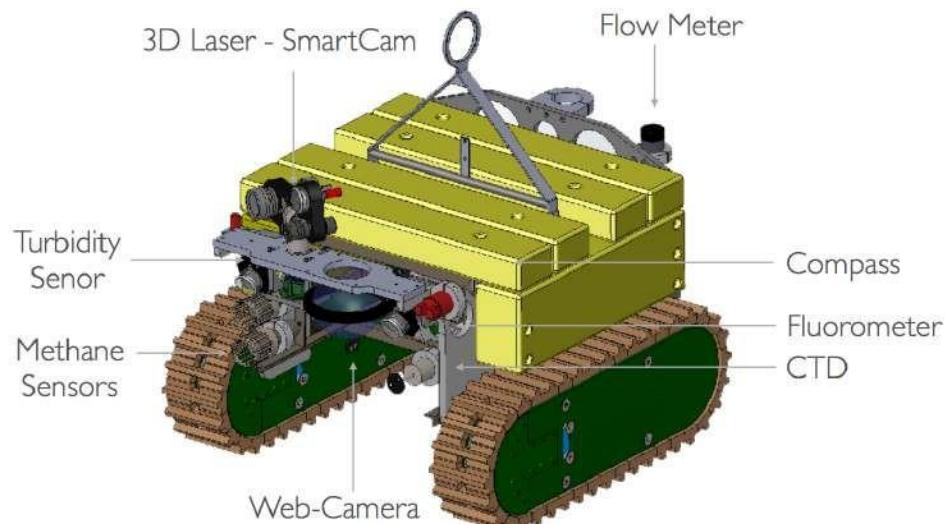


GEOMAR-Marker
(LED, 500 mA, 1400 lm)

HGF-Alliance ROBEX

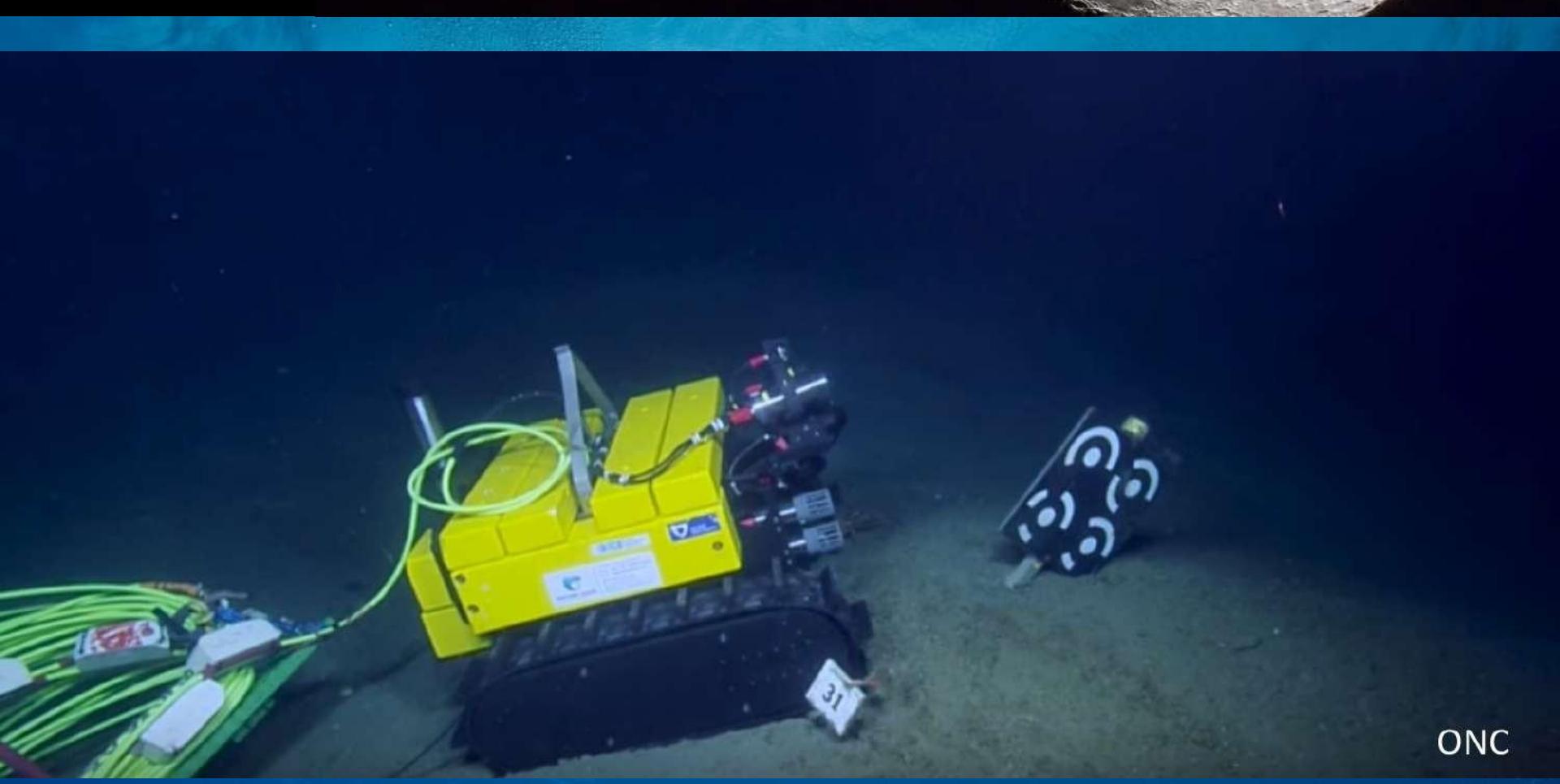
Robotic Exploration of Extreme Environments

WALLY UPGRADE 2016

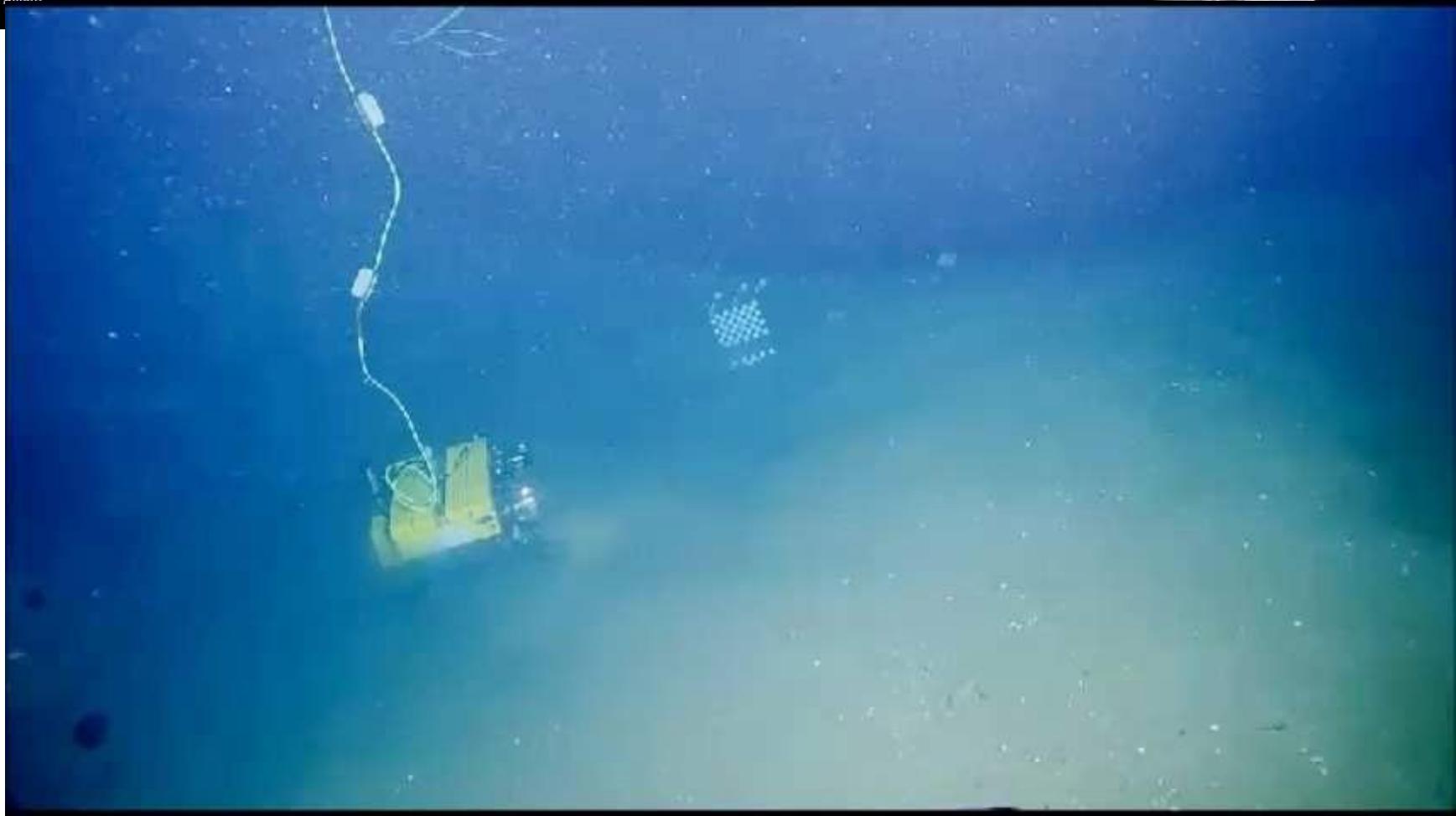


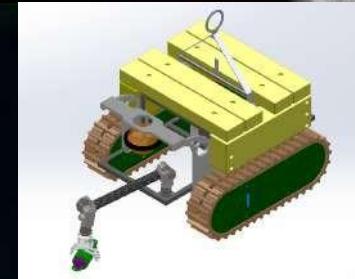
HGF-Alliance ROBEX

Robotic Exploration of Extreme Environments



ONC





Details: Teleoperations at 900 m waterdepth

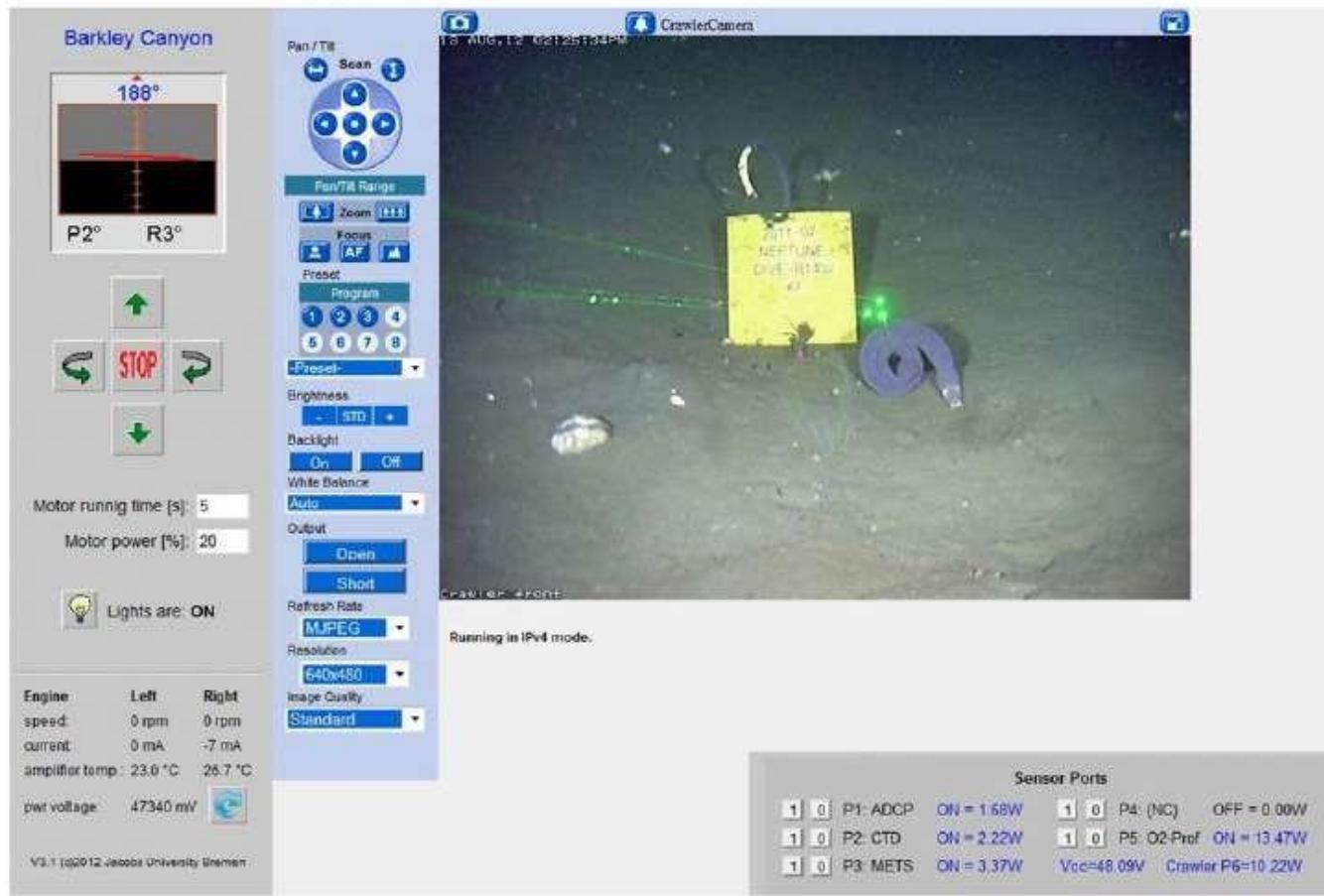
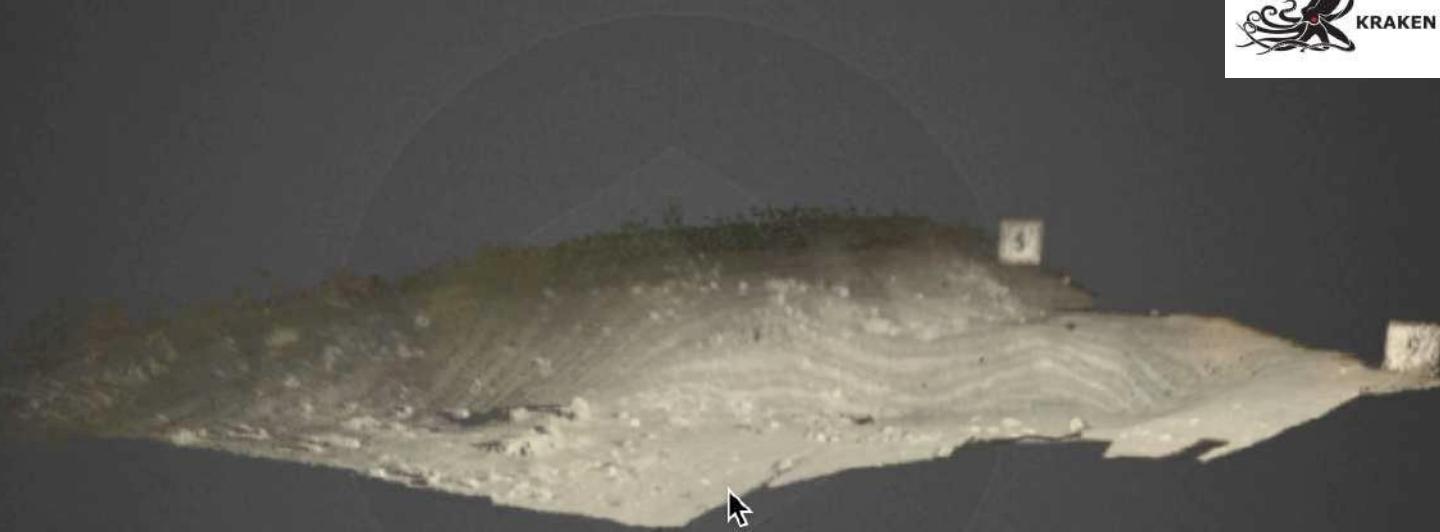


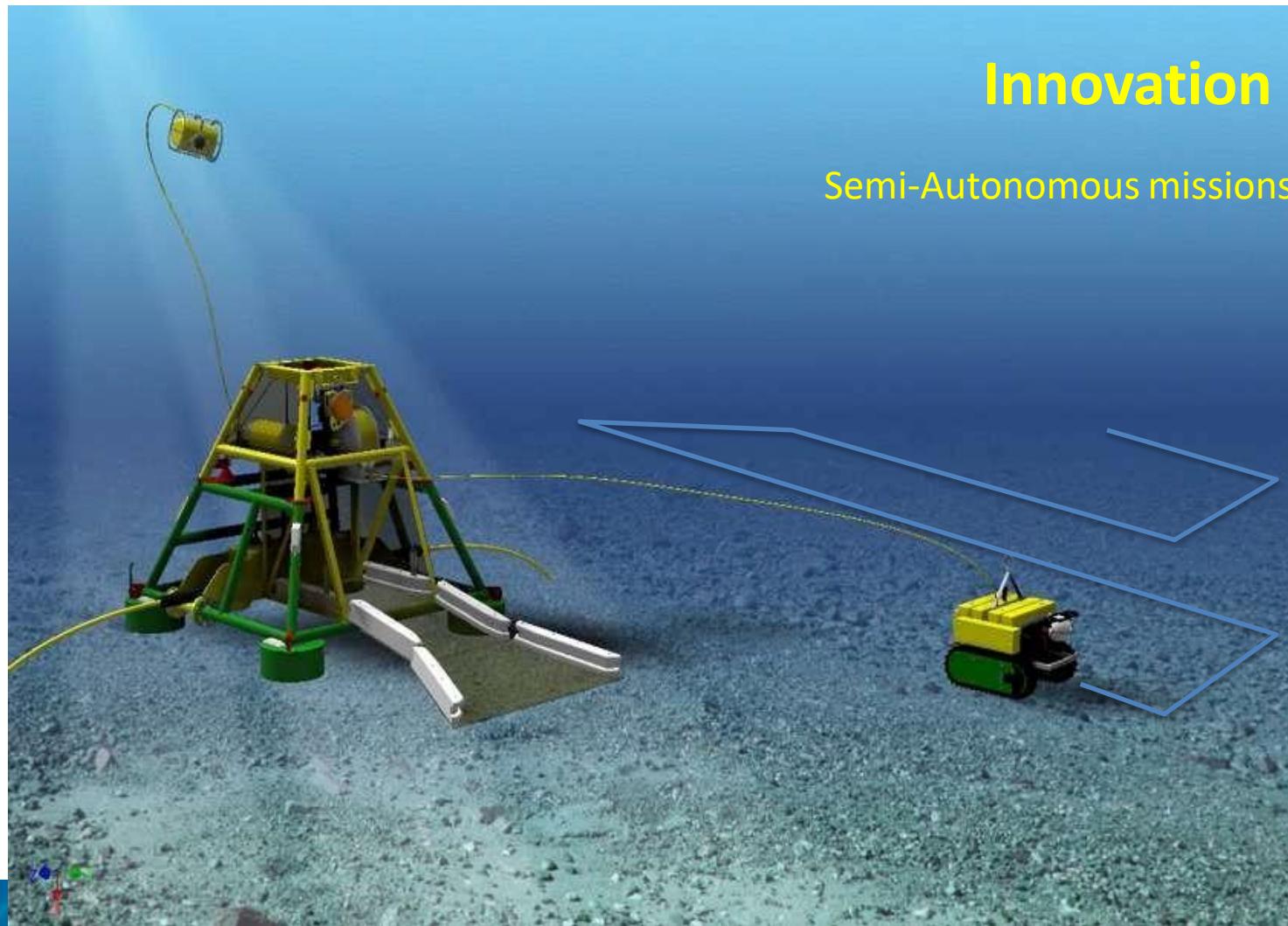
Fig. 4. Screenshot of the Crawler control window, incorporating both Crawler and camera movement options bars, and sensor port output bar. The sizing laser is also activated. One of the yellow navigation markers placed on the seabed by an ROV during Crawler installation is evident. (For interpretation of the references to colour in this figure legend, the reader is referred to the web version of this article.)

HGF-Alliance ROBEX



Kraken Robotik GmbH
Fahverkehrsstraße 13
28359 Bremen
Germany

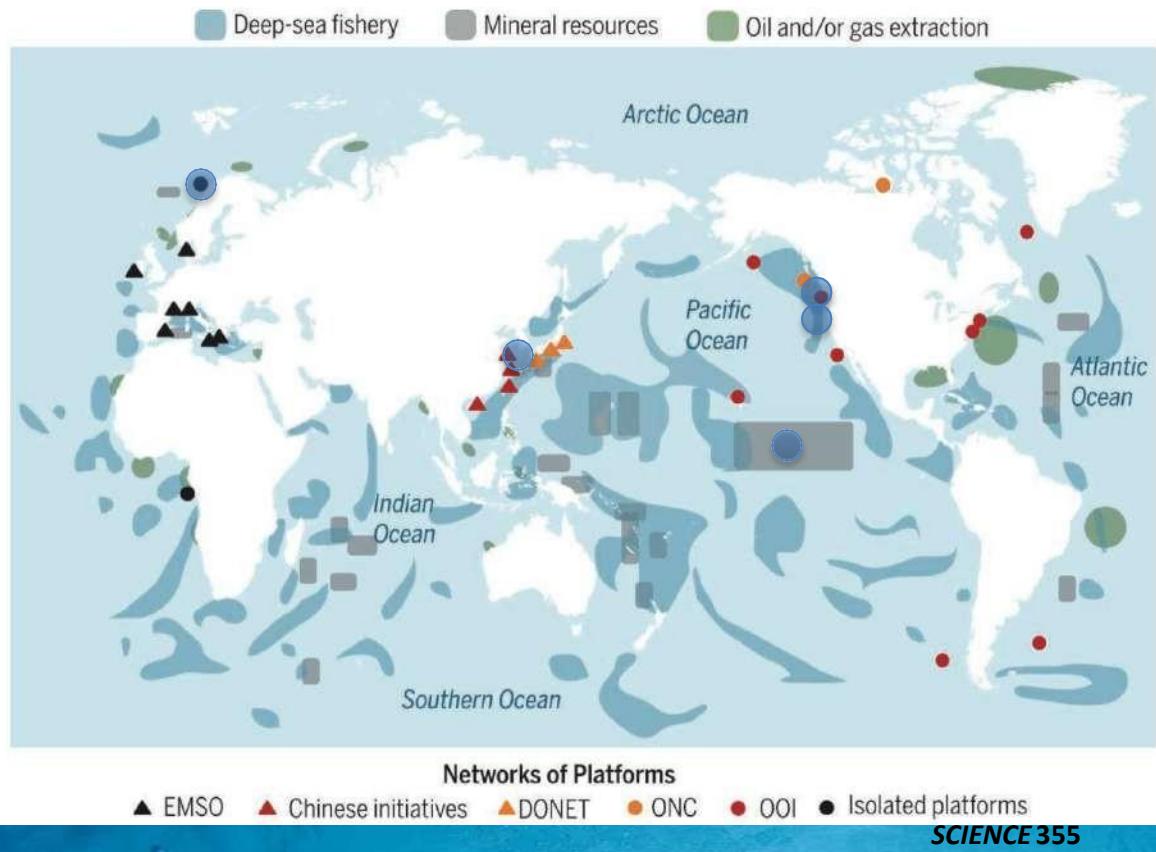
Approach of OSCO



Current and planned ROBEX crawler deployments for monitoring “Ecosystem Functioning”

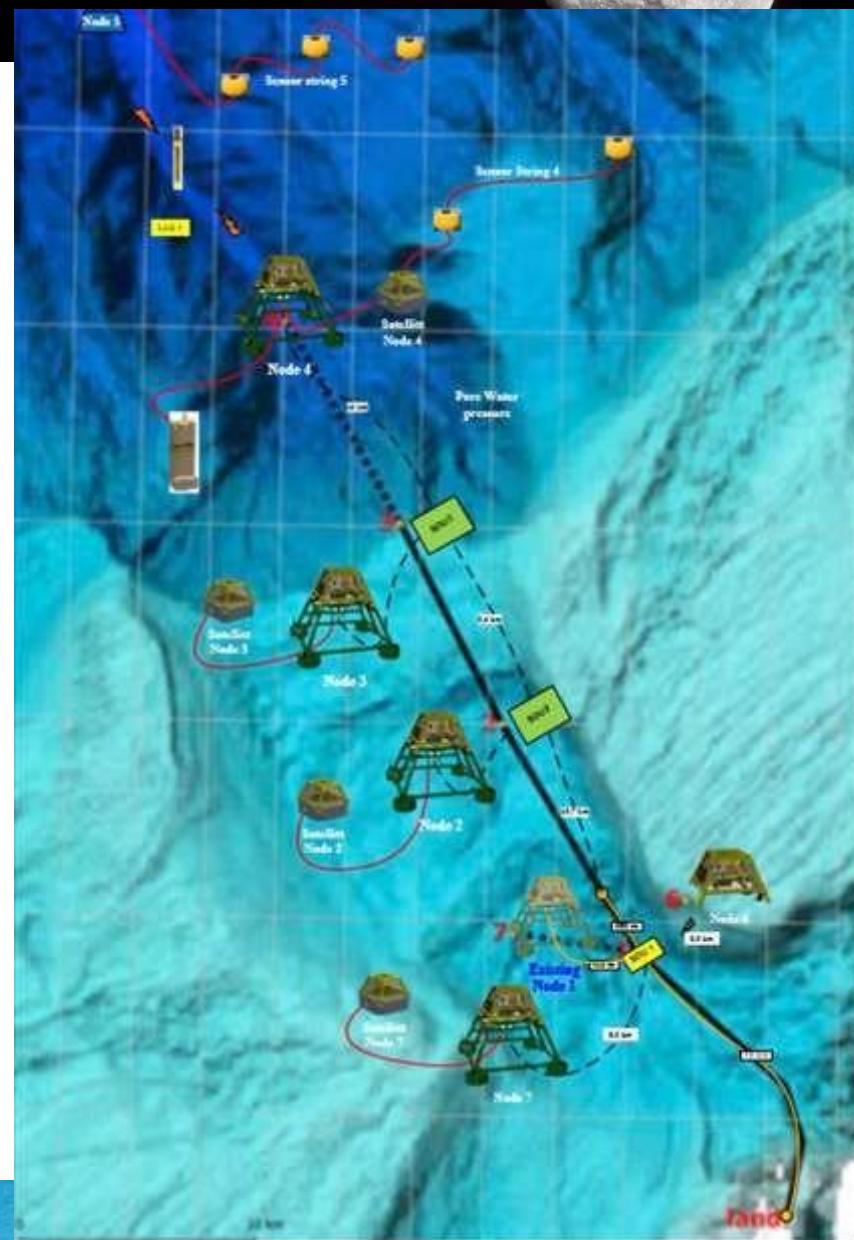
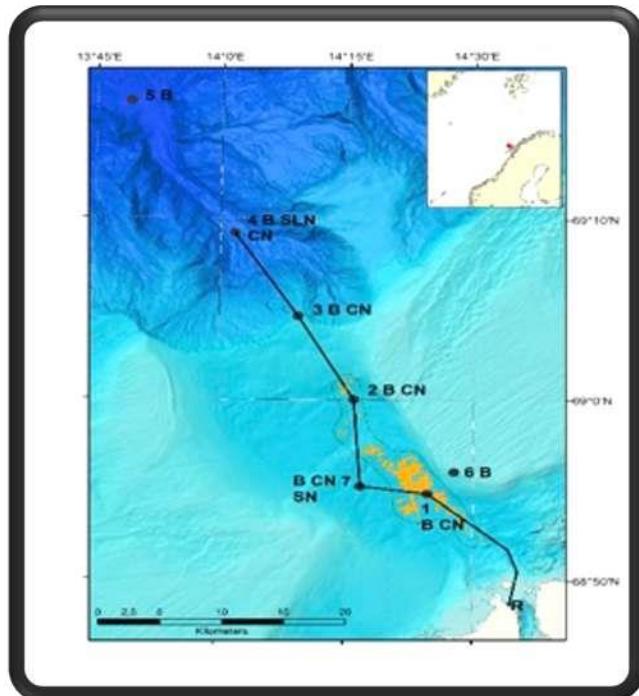
Deep-sea observatories and areas of exploration and/or impacts

Video-cabled observatories are putative initial focal points for a deep-sea monitoring network expansion.
See supplementary materials for details on source data.

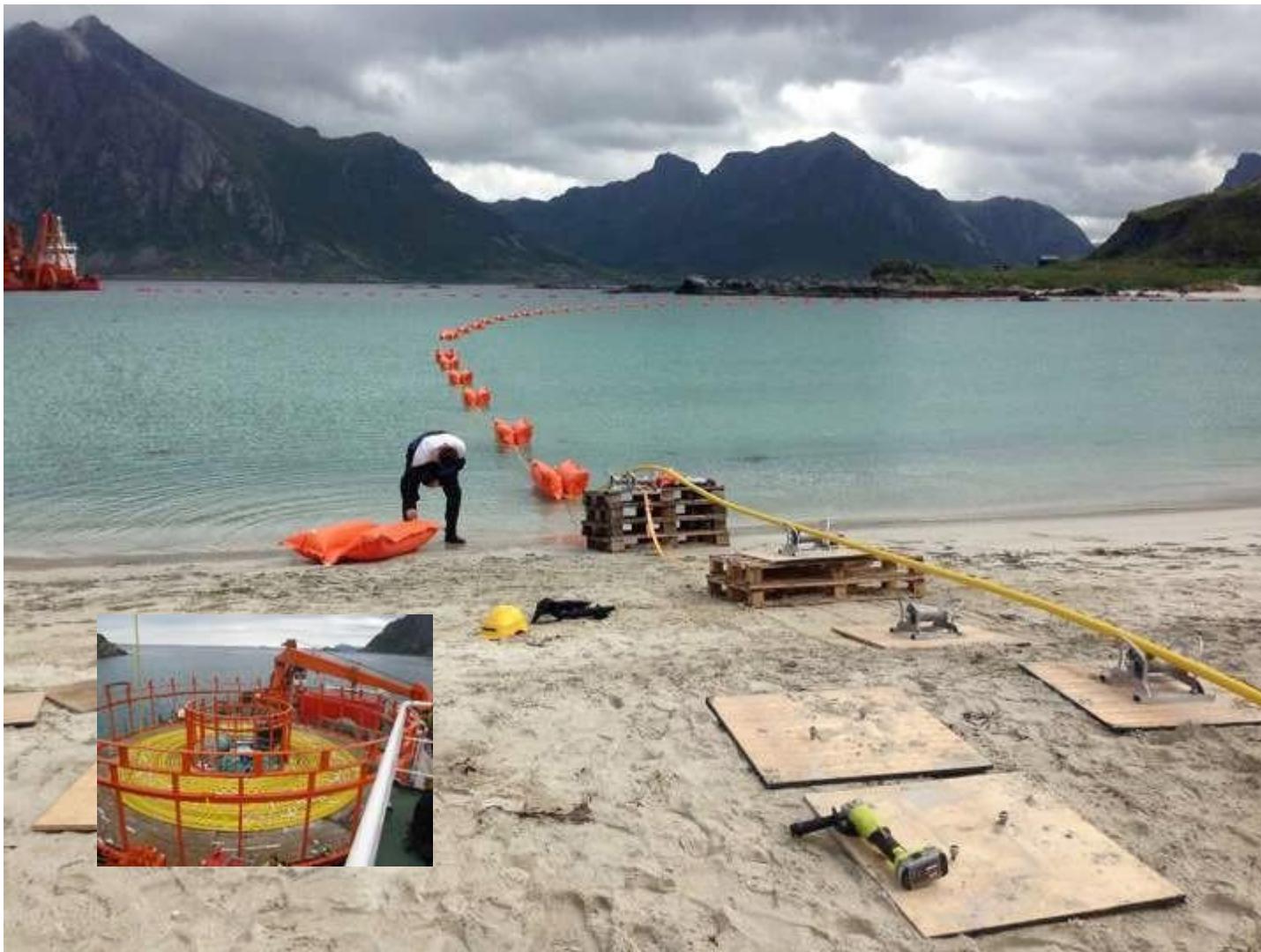


....we estimate a required costs of 2-3 billion dollars for implementation and deployment of 20 monitoring networks (fixed/mobile infrastructures) while maintenance costs are expected to range between 0.2-0.3 billion dollars/year for these networks for a mission-time of 25 years, assuming that copies of networks can be funded at 30 - 50 % of the prototype costs. This would be similar to the many small Earth observatory satellite missions, which cost \approx 145 million dollars per launch which accounts for 41% of the total mission cost (3 years). Each copy of the same spacecraft costs \approx 30 % of the initial costs (Nag et al., 2014).

Extention LoVe

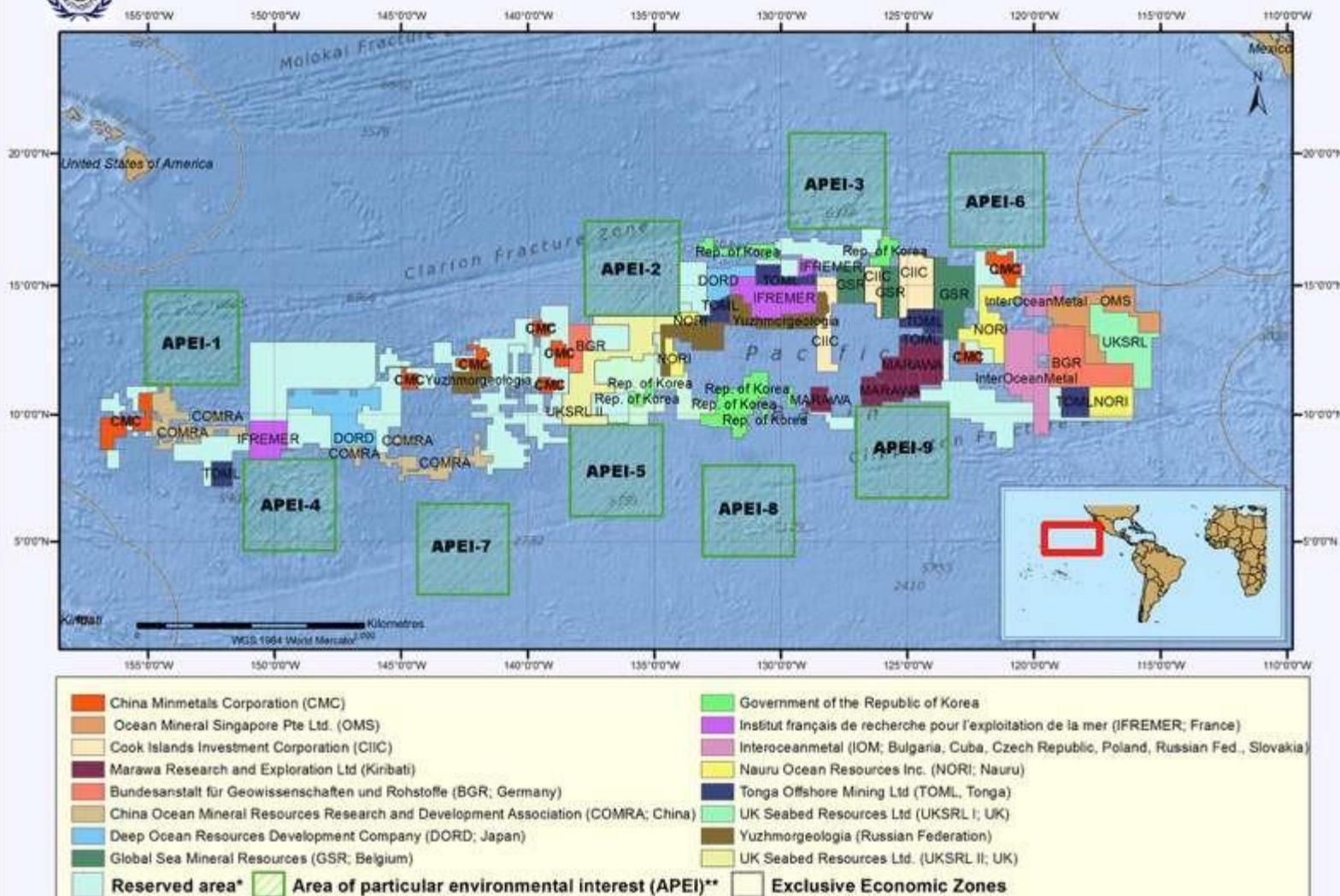


Cable laying for LoVe





Polymetallic Nodules Exploration Areas in the Clarion-Clipperton Fracture Zone



* In the case of polymetallic nodules, the so-called parallel system provides that each application for exploration by a developed State must cover two parts of "equal estimated commercial value". One part is allocated to the applicant and the other is to become the reserved area, which is set aside for the conduct of activities by the Authority or developing States.

** In July 2012, the Authority adopted an environmental management plan for the Clarion-Clipperton Zone to be implemented on a provisional basis over an initial three-year period. The plan includes the designation of a network of areas of particular environmental interest (ISBA/1B/C/22).

©International Seabed Authority, 24 July 2015. Background map: ESRI





Blue Nodules Deep Sea mining concept design for polymetallic Nodules

Control system

- Full control on movements and slurry flow

Umbilical crawler

- High power > 1.5MW transfer to 6,000 m
- Lightweight

Flexible to VTS

- Zero impact on crawler and VTS movements

Crawler/collector:

- Industrially viable production capacity
- Min. environmental impact

Launch and Recovery System Slurry handling equipment

Mining platform

Ore transport

A diagram illustrating the Blue Nodules Deep Sea mining concept design for polymetallic nodules. It shows a mining platform connected to an umbilical crawler on the seafloor. The crawler uses a pick-up process to collect nodules, which are then processed on the platform. Slurry handling equipment is used for this process. The platform also manages the launch and recovery system, ore transport, and disposal of water and tailings. The mining platform is connected to a vessel at the surface via a cable.

Sea surface processing of nodules

- Conditioning before transfer to transport

Disposal of water and tailings

- Min. environmental impact / plume forming

Pick up process

- High yield > 80 % of nodules
- Minimum environmental impact

Sediment separation / nodule sizing

- Minimum environmental impact
- Reduced chance for clogging

**CONTROL
TECHNOLOGY**
umbilical and
remote control

**SUBSEA HARVESTING —
AND PROPULSION
EQUIPMENT**

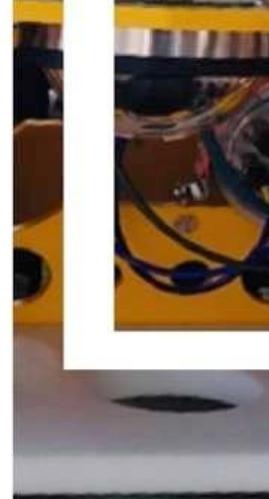
JUMPER HOSE

**IN SITU
PROCESSING**
sediment
separation
and sizing



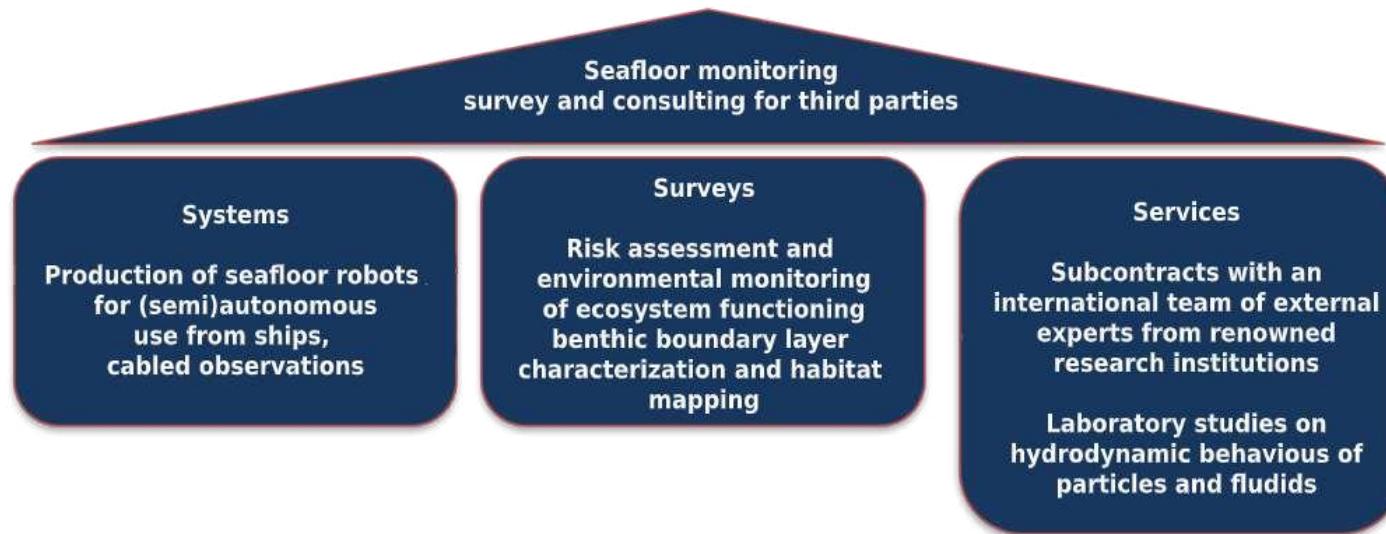
iSeaMC

Intelligent Seafloor Monitoring and Consulting





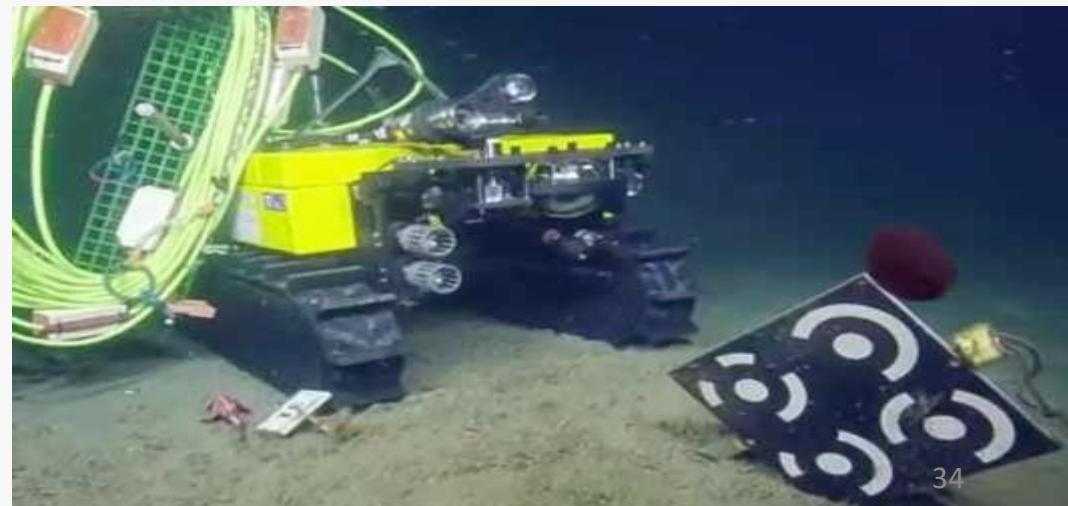
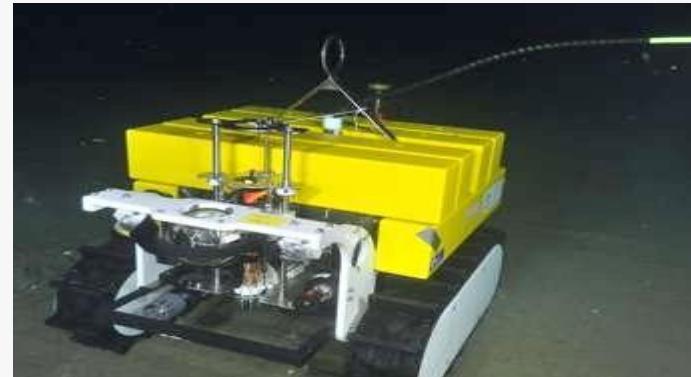
iSeaMC offers cost efficient robotic seafloor monitoring surveys including biodiversity assessment and habitat mapping to the marine research and industry sector. The company provides solutions and high-level advice to the rapidly developing offshore sector including industry, policymakers and regulatory bodies. The company uses self developed robot technology to subcontract external experts from renowned research institutions and additionally provides laboratory facilities. We offer a complete solution in project management, coordination and support.

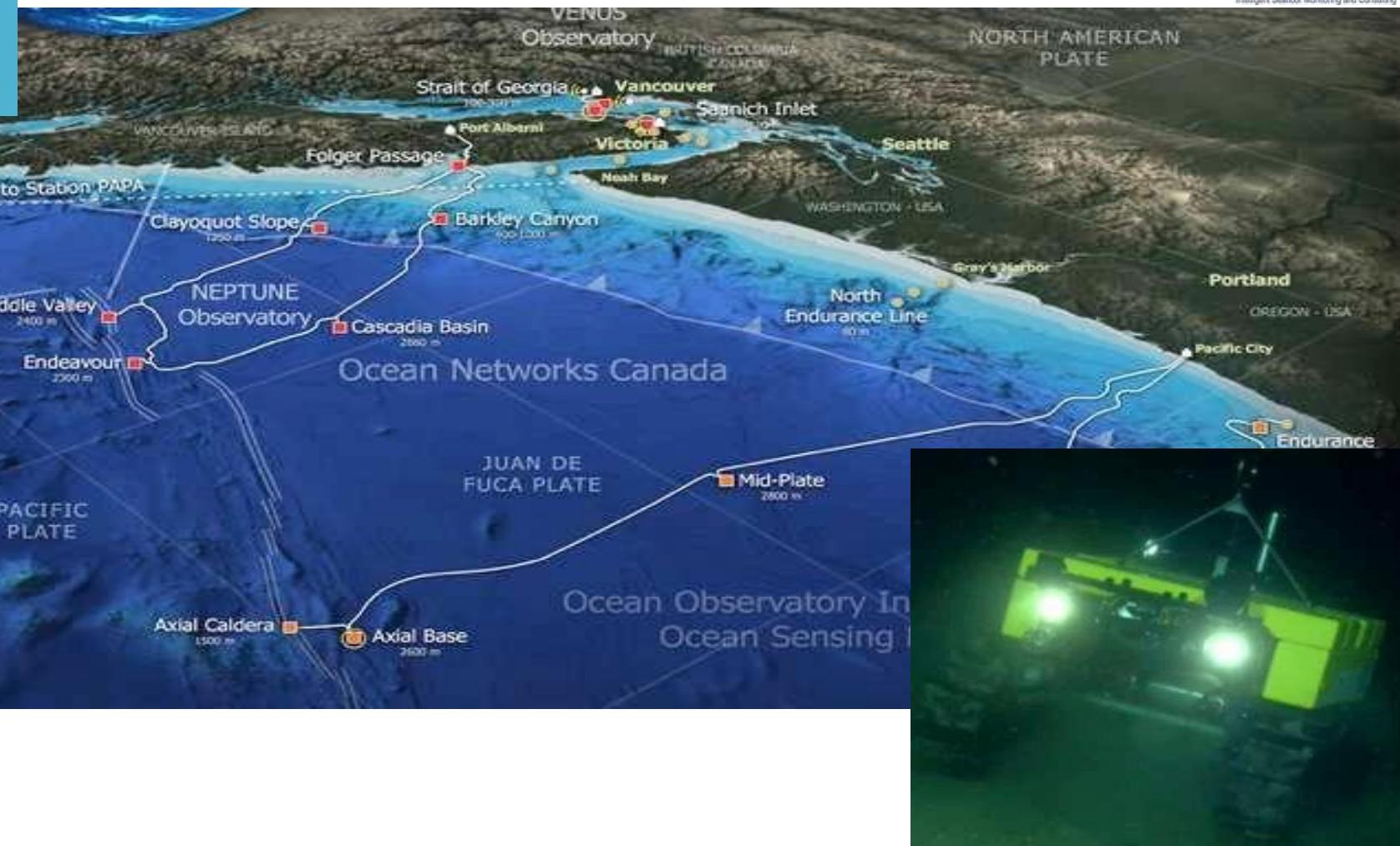


iSeaMC is an official spinoff-company of the ROBEX Helmholtz Alliance (www.robex-allianz.de/en)



Wally Series (since 2010)





20 000 and 150 000 € / day costs


iSeaMC
Intelligent Seafloor Monitoring and Consultation



Today's
solutions



Our solution



Fig. 4. Screenshot of the Crawler control window, incorporating both Crawler and camera movement options bars, and sensor port output bar. The sizing laser is also activated. One of the yellow navigation markers placed on the seabed by an ROV during Crawler installation is evident. (For interpretation of the references to colour in this figure legend, the reader is referred to the web version of this article.)

Monitoring via Internet
Expert team
Anytime, anywhere

at a fraction of these costs





ROSSIA: small, clever and with big eyes

iSeaMC
Intelligent Seafloor Monitoring and Consulting



Rossia Series

iSeaMC
Intelligent Seafloor Monitoring and Consulting

Crawler Specifications

Main Frame and caterpillar section	PEHD-500
Vehicle	LWH 140x 100x 85 cm
Weight in air	280 kg approx.
Control unit	carbon fibre with titanium grade 5 caps
Payload	120 kg approx
Max depth	6000 m
Buoyancy	Solid cell structure
Power input	48 V
Motors	Dunker, 600 W
Speed approx	0.1 to 0.5 m/s
Camera	Wisenet XNP-6040H or similar
Camera 2, option	Low light Sony camera, 0,05 lux
Lights, standard	Up to 140 Watt neutral white light
Sensors	CTD, ADCP, turbidity, chlorophyll, methane, and others on demand
Compass	TCM-XB compass

Optional equipment

Sony low light camera, 3 D laser camera for navigation and mapping, micro-optodes

PTU unit

Manipulator Electric 5e manipulator

Surface buoy for tele-operations from ship or shore

Full autonomy package (2020)





Norppa Series

iSeaMC
Intelligent Seafloor Monitoring and Consulting

Crawler Specifications

Main Frame and caterpillar section	Steel 1.4404, or titanium G5
Vehicle	LWH 155 x 100 (200) x 80
Weight in air	280 kg approx.
Control unit	Steel 1.4404, or titanium G5
Payload	120 kg approx
Max depth	6000 m
Buoyancy	Solid cell structure
Power input	48 V
Motors	Dunker, 600 W
Speed approx	0.1 – 1 m/s
Camera	Wisenet XNP-6040H or similar
Camera 2, option	Low light Sony camera, 0,05 lux
Lights, standard	Up to 140 Watt neutral white light
Sensors	CTD, ADCP, turbidity, CO2, methane, EM, SBP, sonar and more
Compass	TCM-XB compass

Optional equipment

Sony low light camera, 3 D laser camera for navigation and mapping, micro-optodes

PTU unit

Manipulator Electric 5e manipulator

Surface buoy for tele-operations from ship or shore 4.5 kWh Li-ion battery, 90.5 Ah

Full autonomy package (2022)





Kooperationspartner:

METAS-Norwegen:

Kooperationsvertrag bis 2023
Exklusivität Norwegen + Statoil
Verkaufsprovisionen Off-Shore Produkte



Robotfish-China:

Wally-Serie Standard 2014
Lizenzvereinbarung + Provision
Entwicklung Manipulator



Signing Ceremony of Robotfish-Tyndall collaboration centre



MARKET

Vessel day demand will increase;

52% 
compared to 2013-2017

Subsea vessel day demand for cable installation to increase by **18% CAGR**

114,858 Total vessel days

Subsea Cable Tracker 2018 H1

"Global subsea cable demand will total **46,470 km** over 2018 to 2022."



 **17% CAGR**
demand growth

Cable lay vessels will account for **77%** of vessel demand.

Flex lays will account for **23%**.



Europe to account for

80%
of subsea interconnector power cable

2018-2022 

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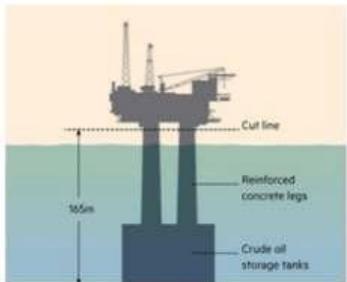
Location: Qiongzhou Strait (15 – 30 km wide, average depth of 44 m)



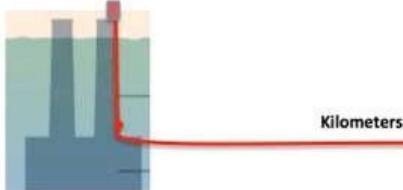
Offshore Windparks



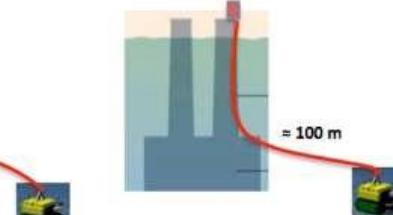
installations UK: 15 years, €64bn



Internet connection and power from platform



Version 1



Version 2

BBC Sign in News Sport Weather Shop Earth Travel M

NEWS

Home UK World Business Politics Tech Science Health Family & Education

Scotland Scotland Politics Scotland Business Edinburgh, Fife & East Glasgow & West

Projected offshore decommissioning costs 'fall by almost £2bn'

27 June 2018

f Share



The projected cost of decommissioning for offshore installations has fallen by almost £2bn, the Oil and Gas Authority (OGA) has said.

The OGA said last year that decommissioning would cost £59.7bn, with the liability being split between the UK government and operators.

A drive has been ongoing to find ways of making the process cheaper.

The OGA said estimated costs from 2018 - despite including more assets and infrastructure - were down to £58bn.

Questions ?



University of
Zagreb

