

IMPACT: a strategic partnership for sustainable development in marine systems and robotics

Marine Systems & Robotics Underwater Crawlers and Extreme Environments

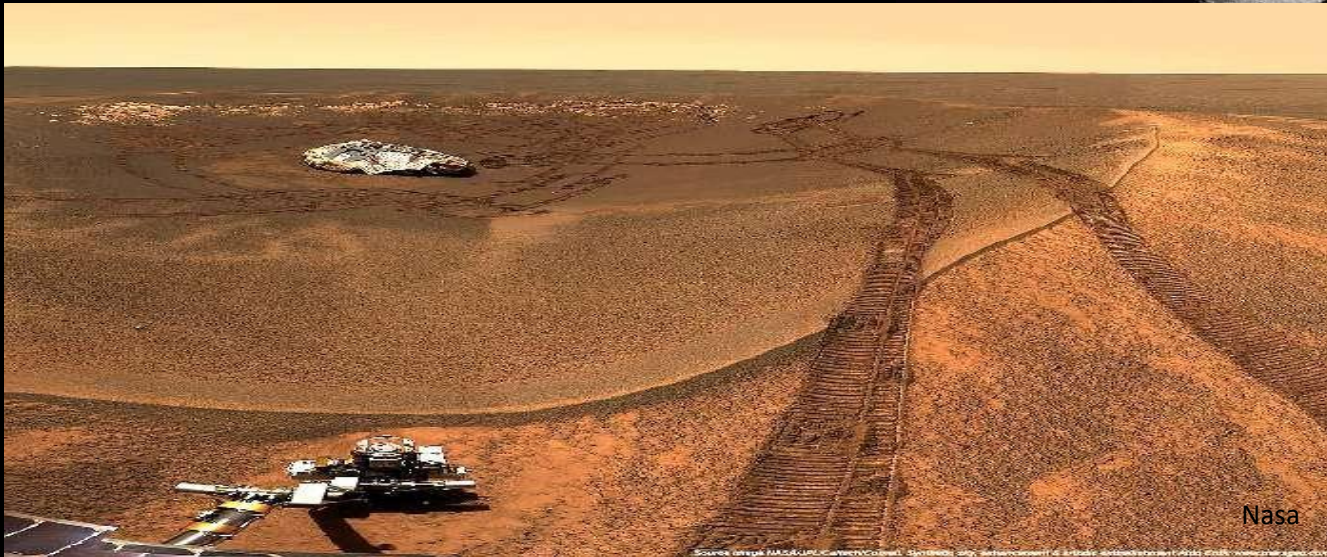
Prof. Dr. Laurenz Thomsen



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



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



Lunar Science

**Formation &
Evolution of lunar
crustal structure**

**Lunar impact flash
monitoring**

**Lunar seismic
activity (ASN)**

Material Science



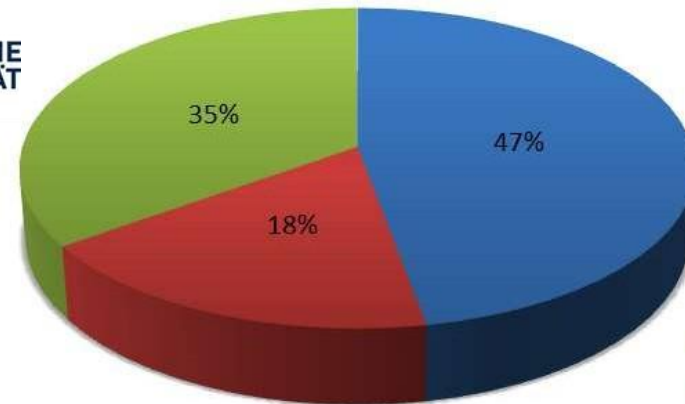
**Innovative
structural design**



ROBEX Consortium



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



- Scientists
- Doctoral students
- Technicians

Networking international



Different approaches

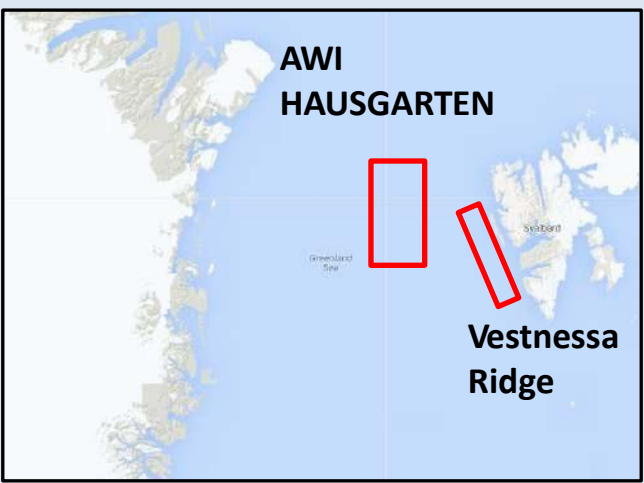


- Normally the two areas are working in completely different time cycles
 - Deep sea:** relative pragmatic approach in development and testing based on frequent research vessel campaign
 - Space:** much more effort in the study phase because of rare and costly missions
- Within ROBEX both have to synchronize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

Demonstration Missions



AWI
HAUSGARTEN



Deep Sea:

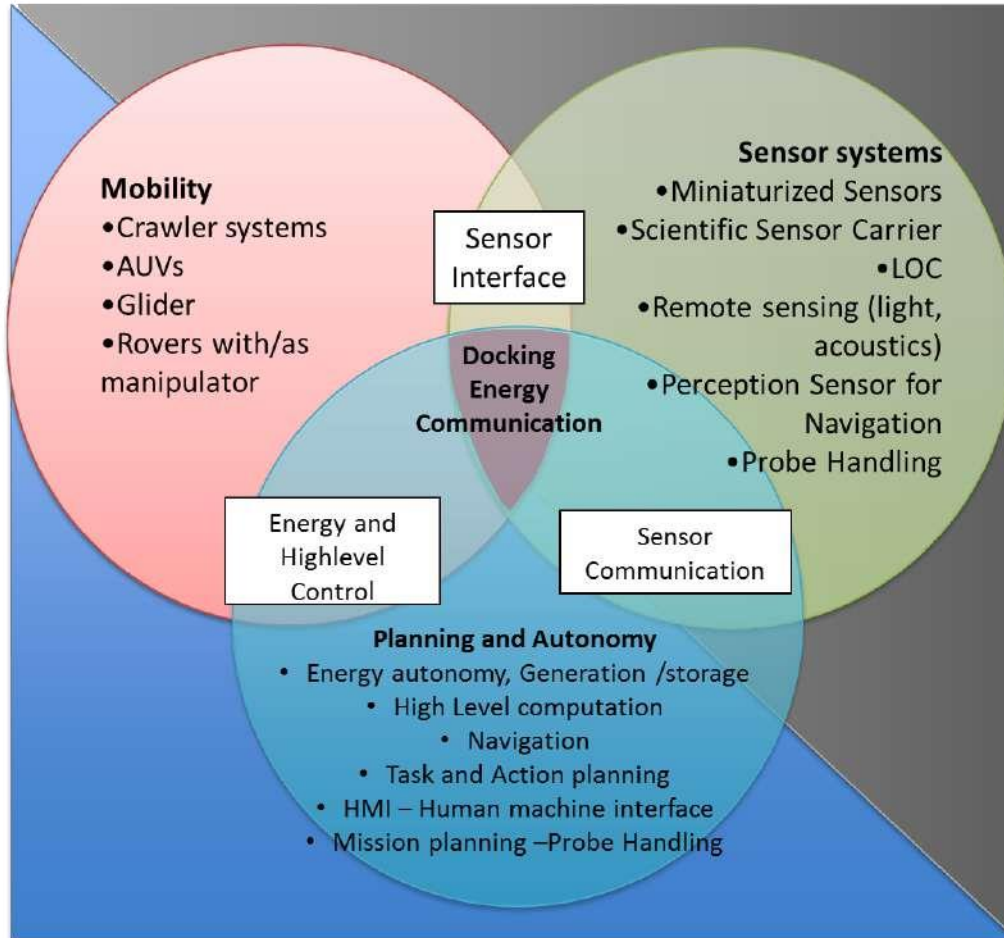
20.8.-9.9.17
PS108

Space:

12.6.-7.7.17
on Mount Etna



Future Fields of joint activities



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



VIATOR
GEOMAR

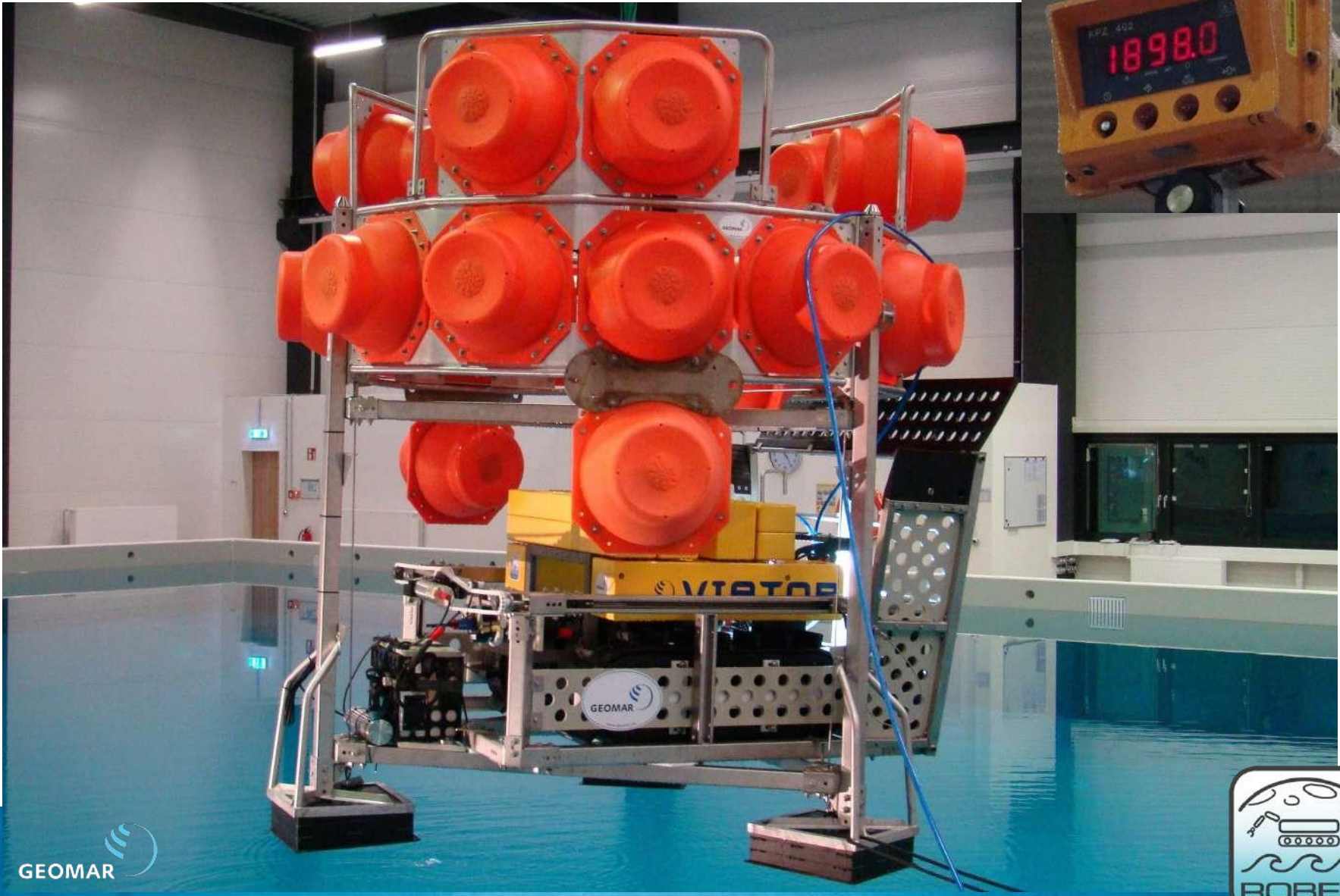


Wally II
JUB



Tramper
AWI

GEOMAR MANSIO-VIATOR



AWI TRAMPER



On board RV Sonne

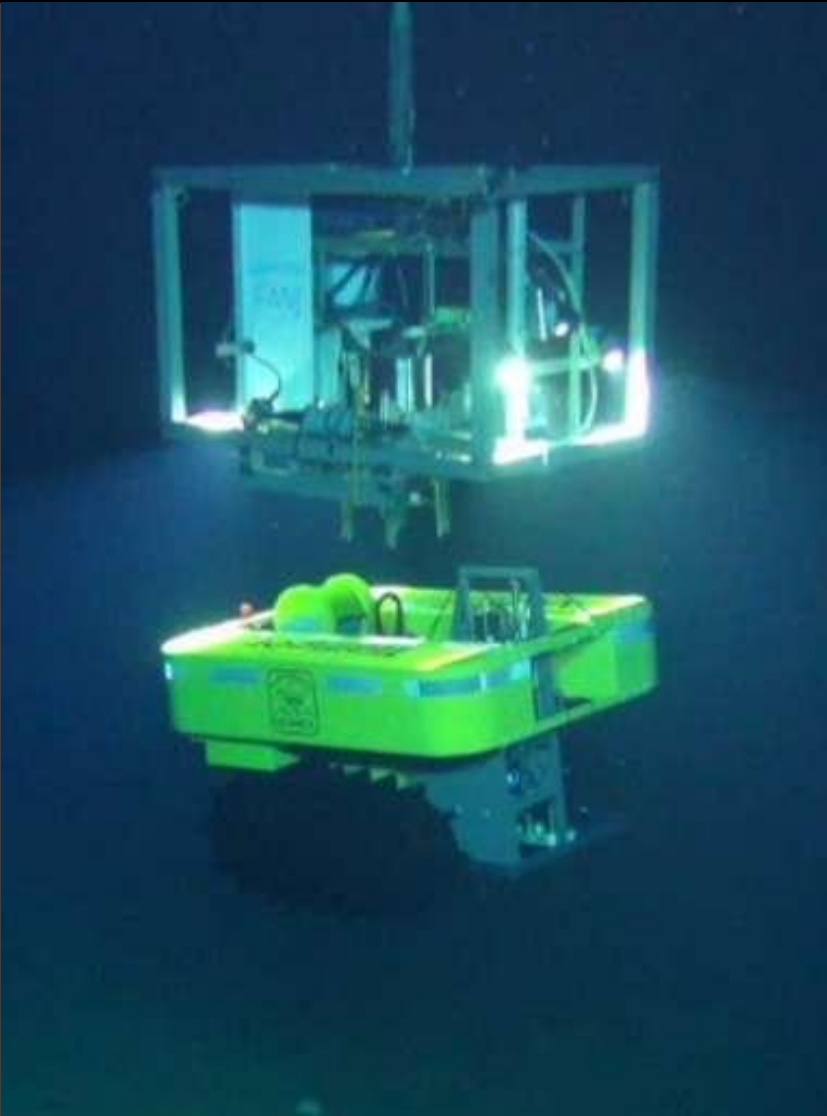


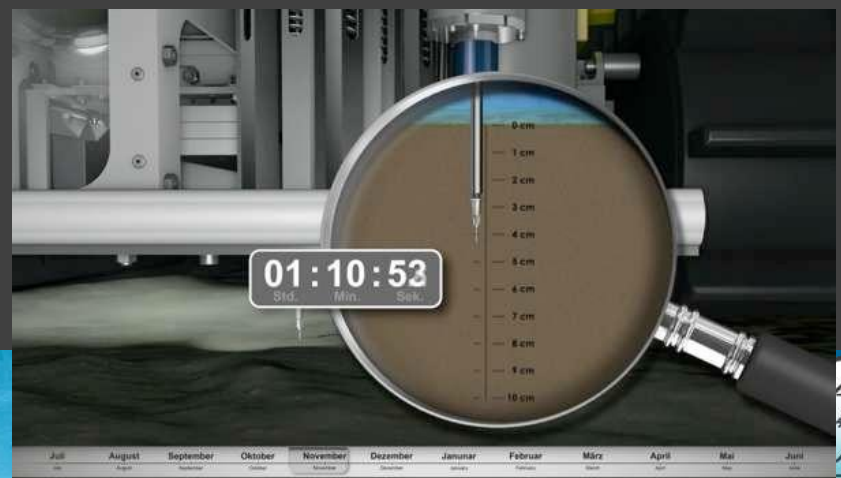
Photo: ROV Kiel6000 Geomar

- Autonomous long-term deep sea crawler for biogeochemical studies



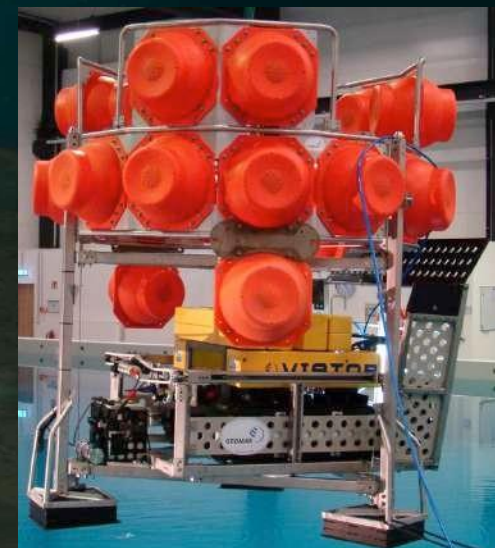


3 revolver magazines with 8 O₂-Sensors





**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 W&A-buoy
- 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)



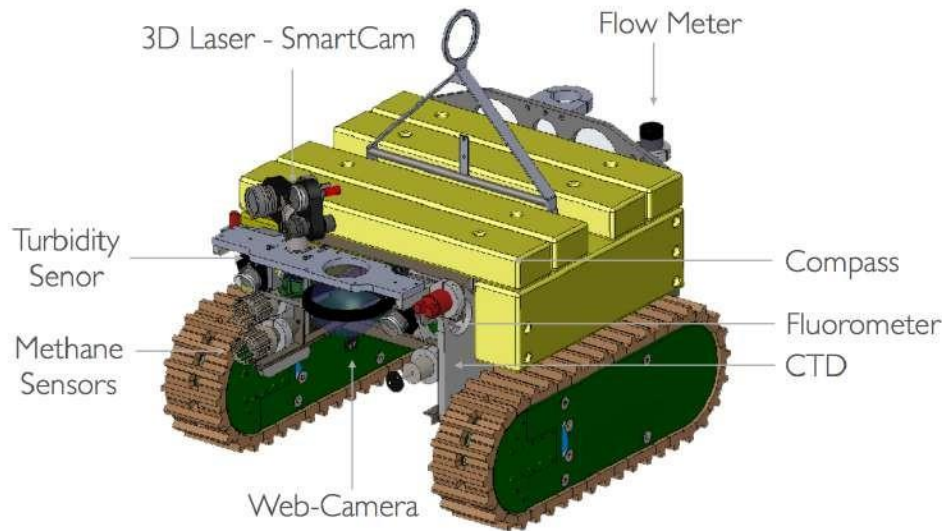
GEOMAR-Marker
(LED, 500 mA, 1400 lm)

Retro-Marker



HGF-Alliance ROBEX Robotic Exploration of Extreme Environments

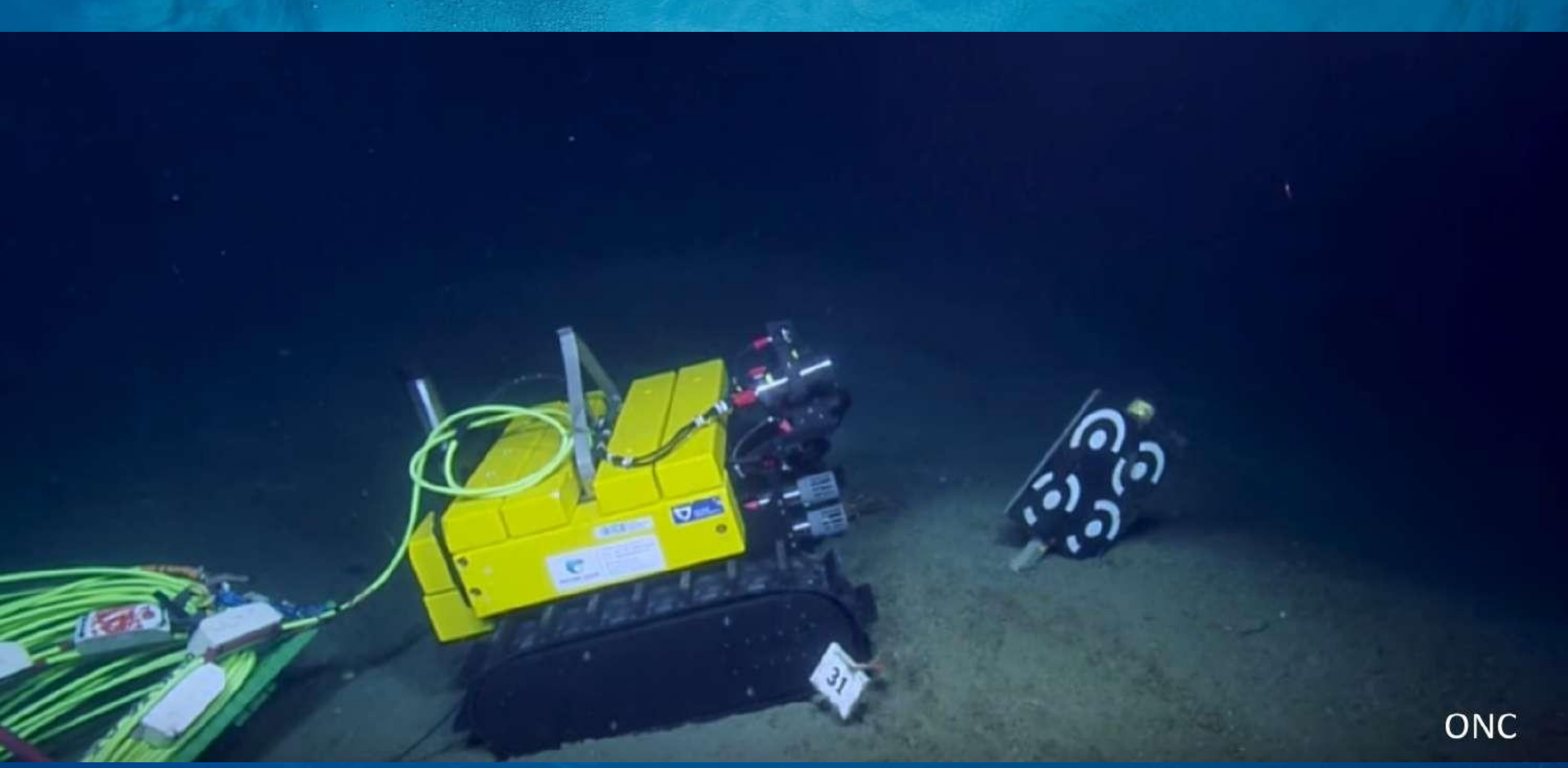
WALLY UPGRADE 2016



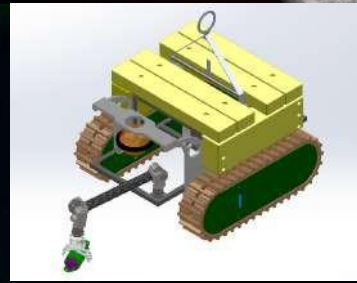


HGF-Alliance ROBEX

Robotic Exploration of Extreme Environments







4818.7066N, 12603.9183W, 0859
2012-05-31 23:43:16 Heading: 234
R1549 CSSF ROPOS.COM

Details: Teleoperations at 900 m waterdepth

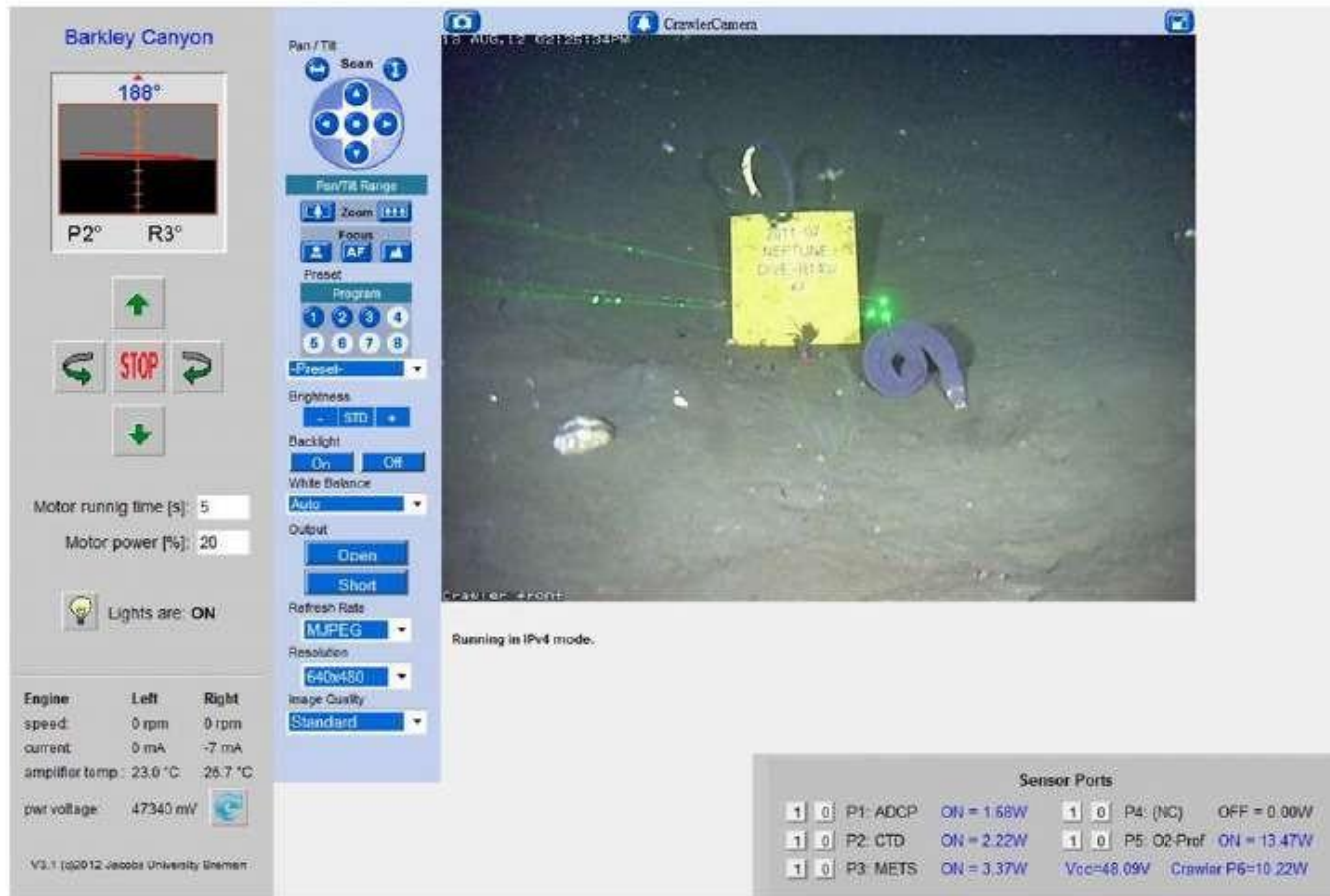


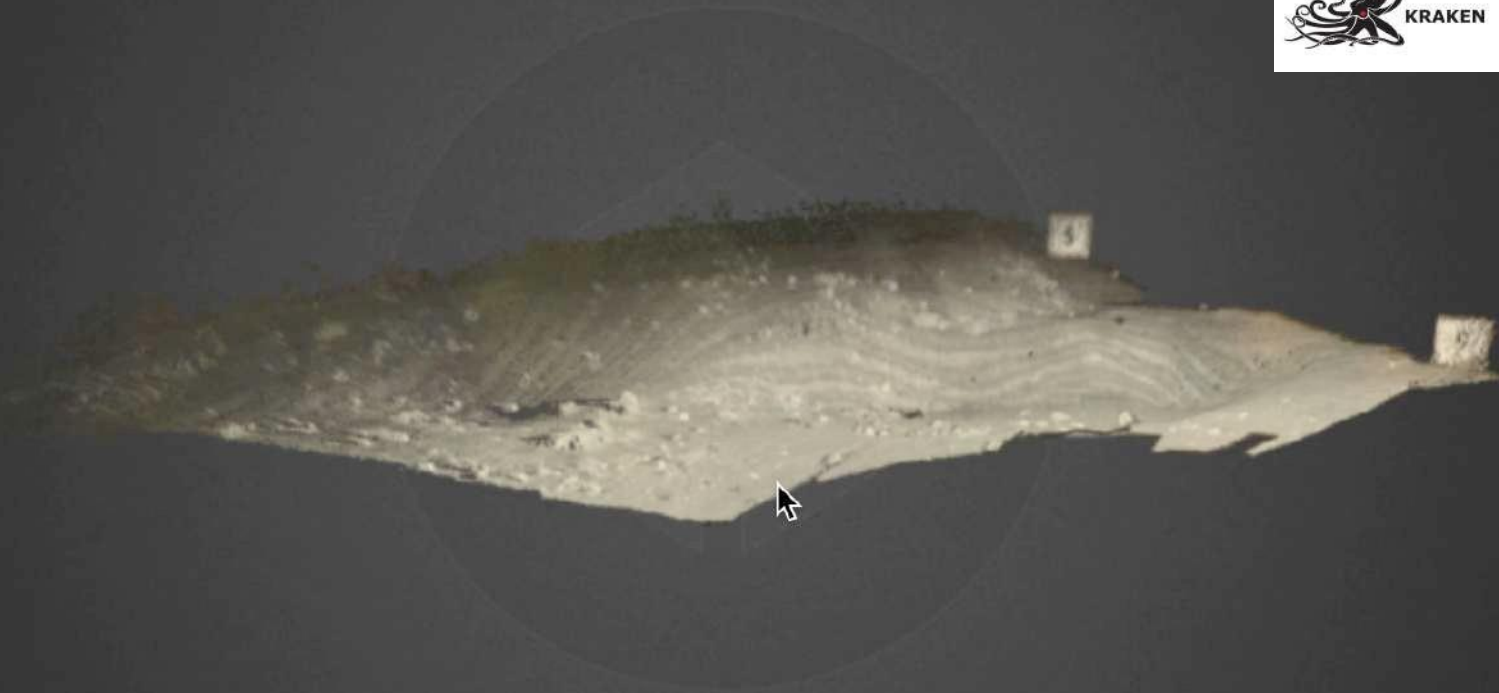
Fig. 4. Screenshot of the Crawler control window, incorporating both Crawler and camera movement options bars, and sensor port output bar. The sizing laser is also activated. One of the yellow navigation markers placed on the seabed by an ROV during Crawler installation is evident. (For interpretation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



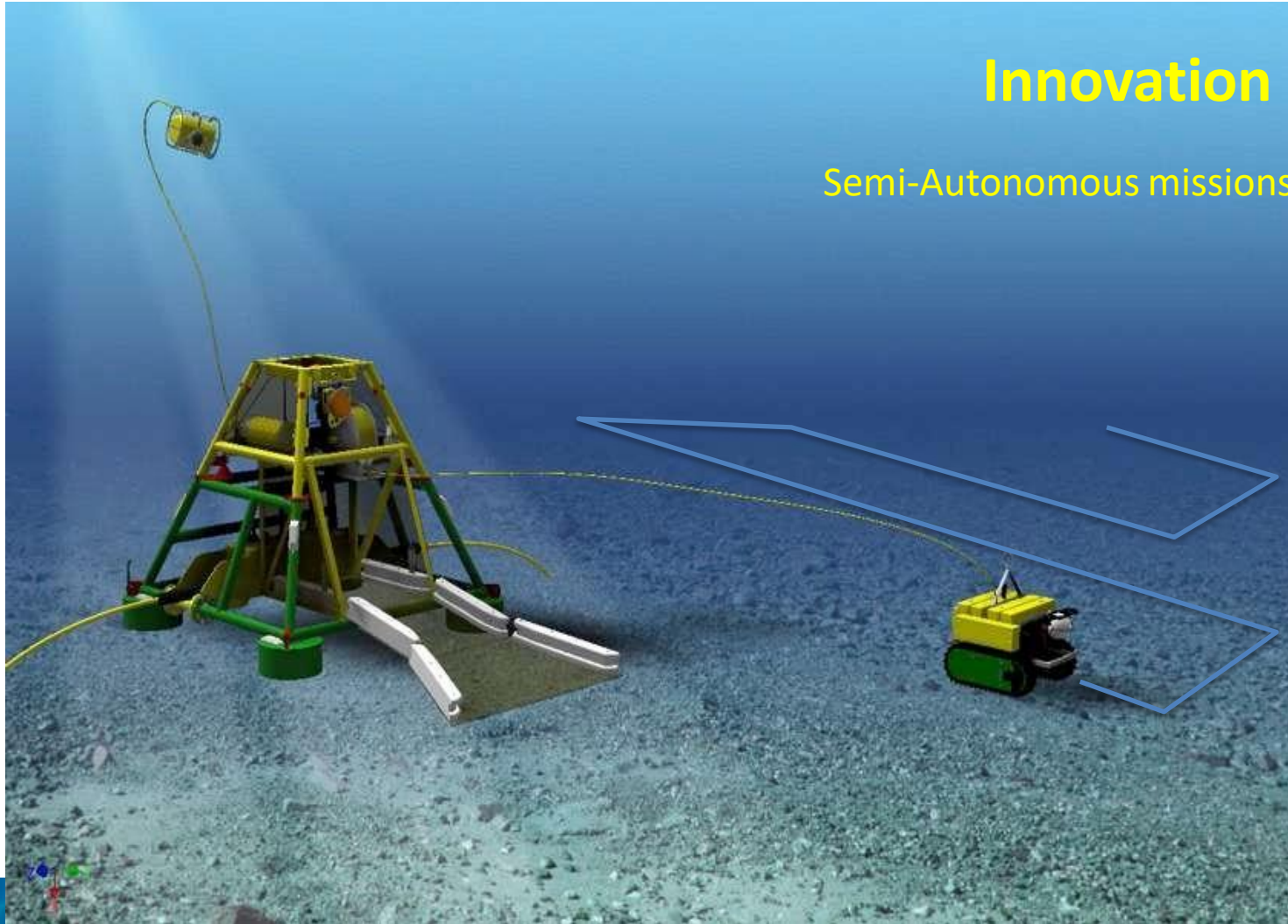
HGF-Alliance ROBEX



Kraken Robotik GmbH
Fahrenstrasse 13
28359 Bremen
Germany



Approach of OSCO

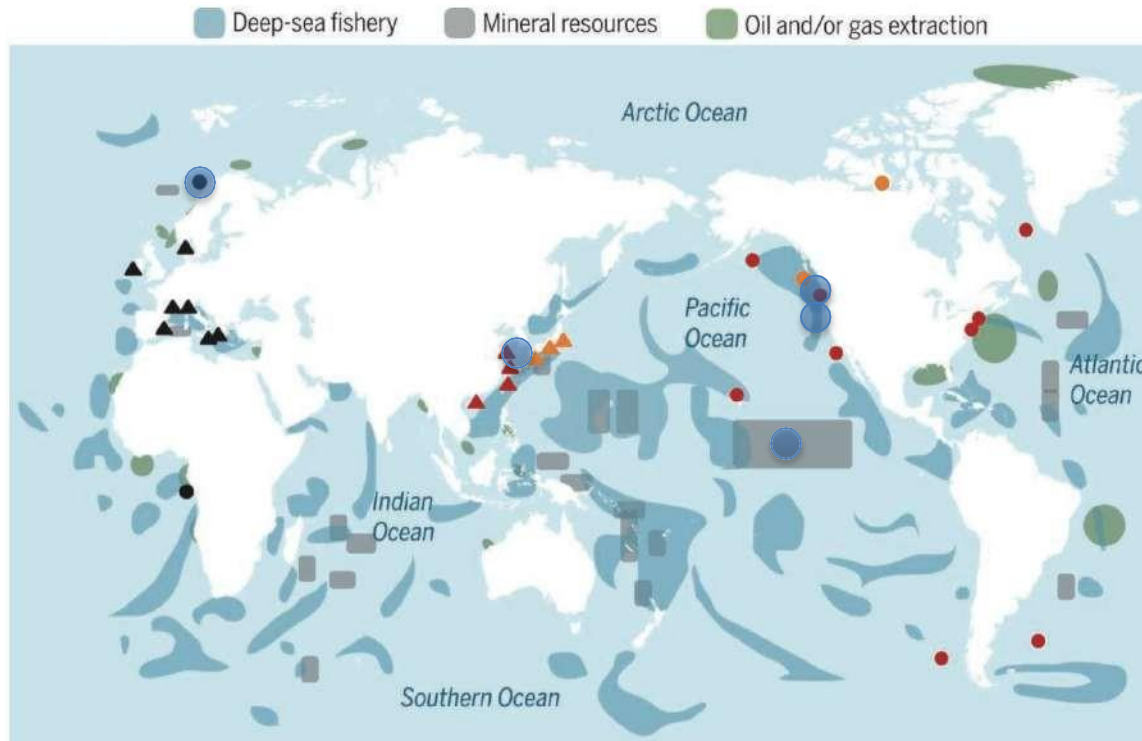




Current and planned ROBEX crawler deployments for monitoring “Ecosystem Functioning”

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.

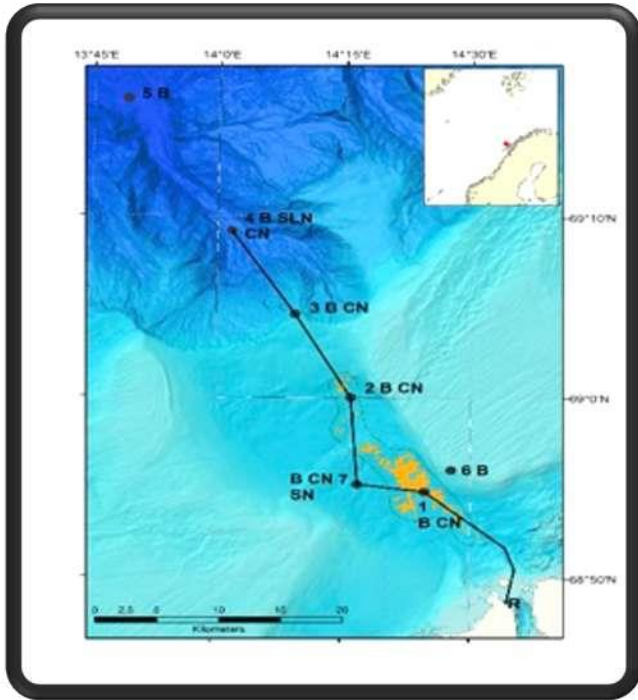


■ Deep-sea fishery
 ■ Mineral resources
 ■ Oil and/or gas extraction
Networks of Platforms
▲ EMSO
 ▲ Chinese initiatives
 ▲ DONET
 ● ONC
 ● OOI
 ● Isolated platforms

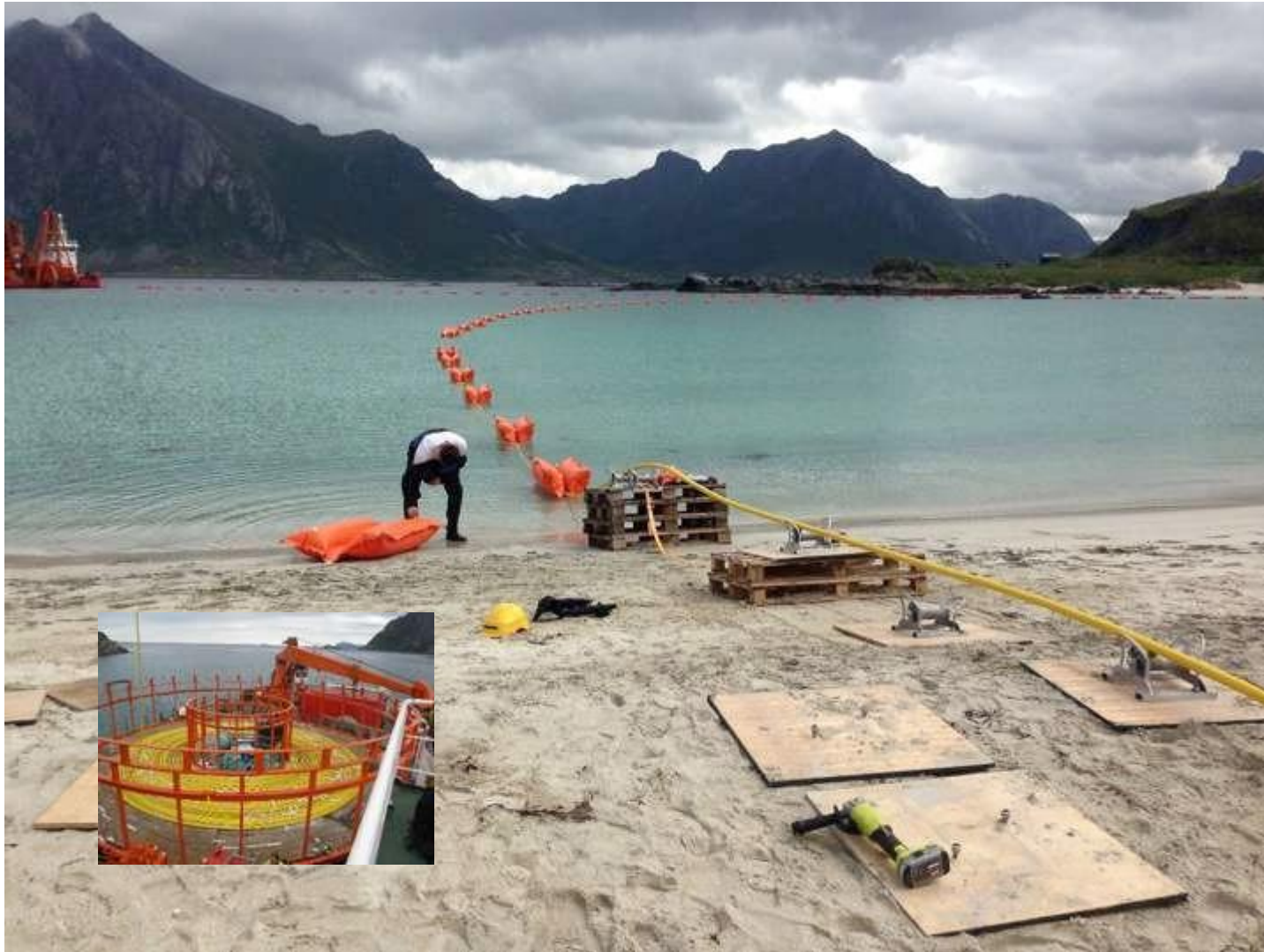
...we estimate a required costs of 2-3 billion dollars for implementation and deployment of 20 monitoring networks (fixed/mobile infrastructures) while maintenance costs are expected to range between 0.2-0.3 billion dollars/year for these networks for a mission-time of 25 years, assuming that copies 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).

SCIENCE 355

Extention LoVe

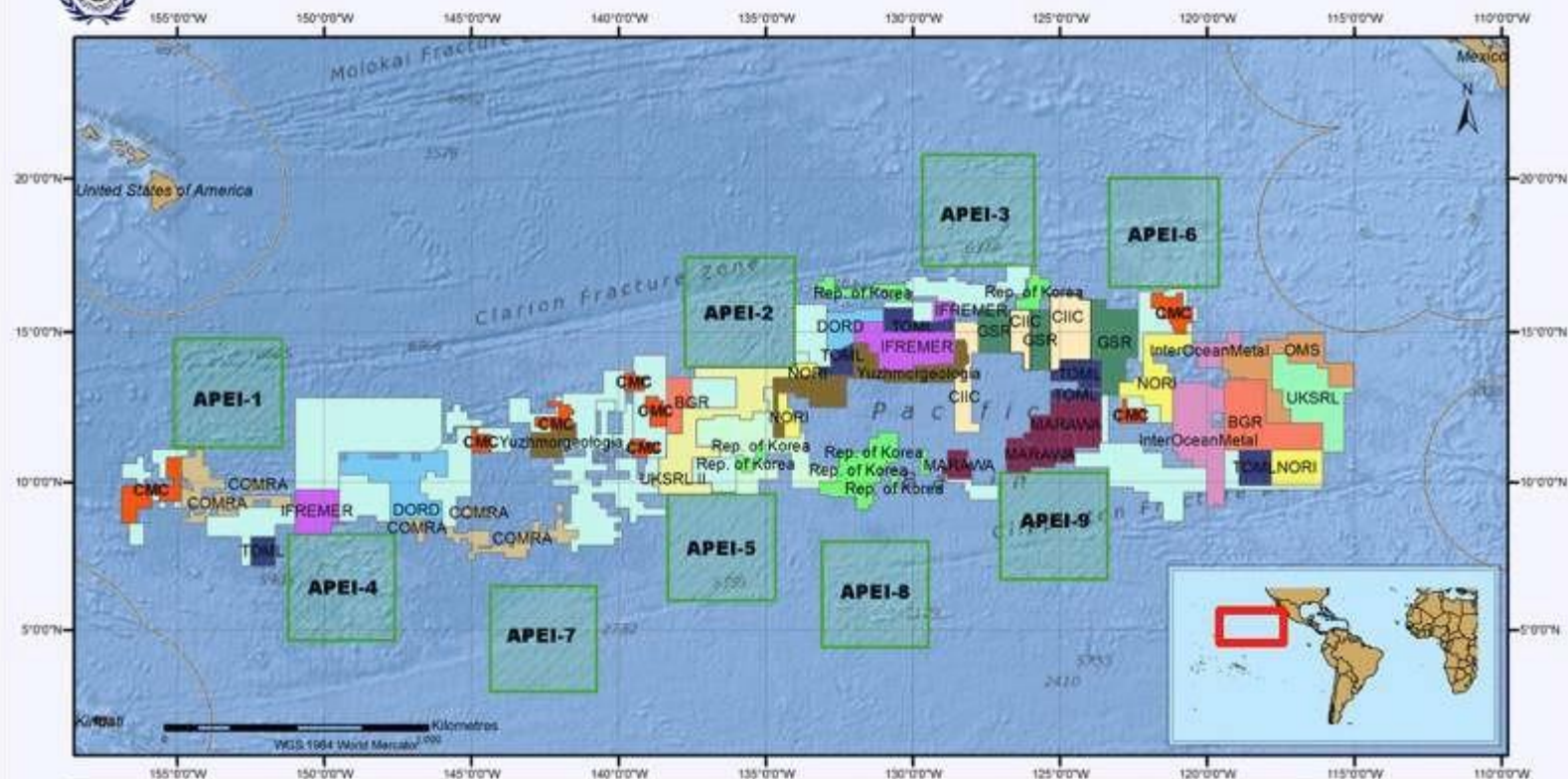


Cable laying for LoVe





Polymetallic Nodules Exploration Areas in the Clarion-Clipperton Fracture Zone



- | | |
|---|---|
| China Minmetals Corporation (CMC) | Government of the Republic of Korea |
| Ocean Mineral Singapore Pte Ltd. (OMS) | Institut français de recherche pour l'exploitation de la mer (IFREMER; France) |
| Cook Islands Investment Corporation (CIIC) | InterOceanmetal (IOM; Bulgaria, Cuba, Czech Republic, Poland, Russian Fed., Slovakia) |
| Marawa Research and Exploration Ltd (Kiribati) | Nauru Ocean Resources Inc. (NORI; Nauru) |
| Bundesanstalt für Geowissenschaften und Rohstoffe (BGR; Germany) | Tonga Offshore Mining Ltd (TOML; Tonga) |
| China Ocean Mineral Resources Research and Development Association (COMRA; China) | UK Seabed Resources Ltd (UKSRL I; UK) |
| Deep Ocean Resources Development Company (DORD; Japan) | Yuzhmorgeologia (Russian Federation) |
| Global Sea Mineral Resources (GSR; Belgium) | UK Seabed Resources Ltd. (UKSRL II; UK) |
| Reserved area* | Area of particular environmental interest (APEI)** |
| Exclusive Economic Zones | |

* 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/18/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

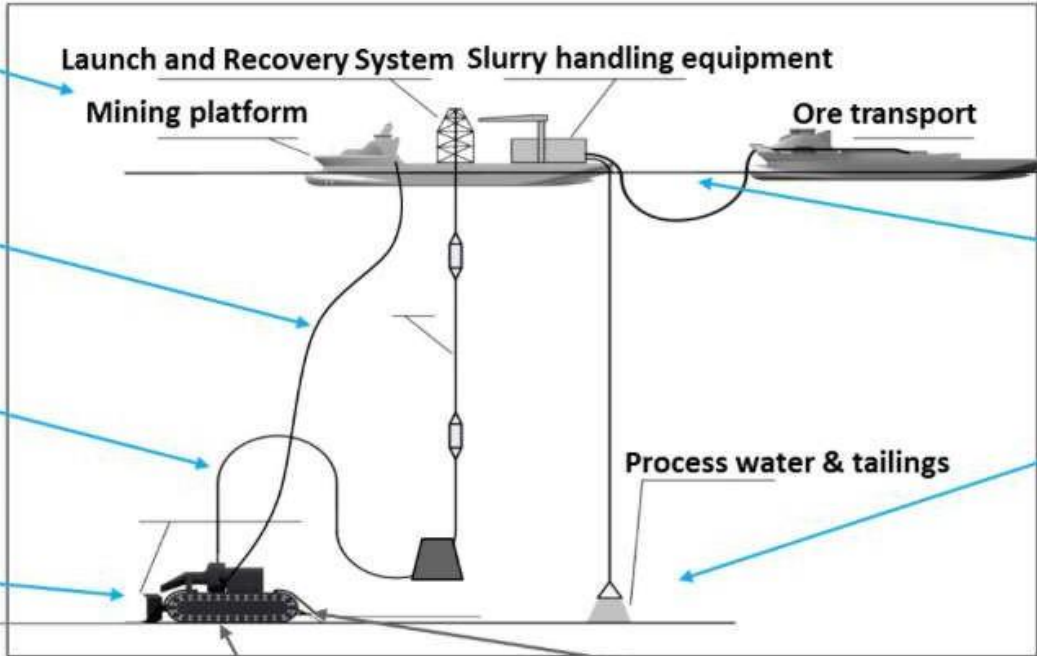
- High power > 1.5MW transfer to 6,000 m
- Lightweight

Flexible to VTS

- Zero impact on crawler and VTS movements

Crawler/collector:

- Industrially viable production capacity
- Min. environmental impact



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





JUMPER HOSE

CONTROL
TECHNOLOGY
umbilical and
remote control

IN SITU
PROCESSING
sediment
separation
and sizing

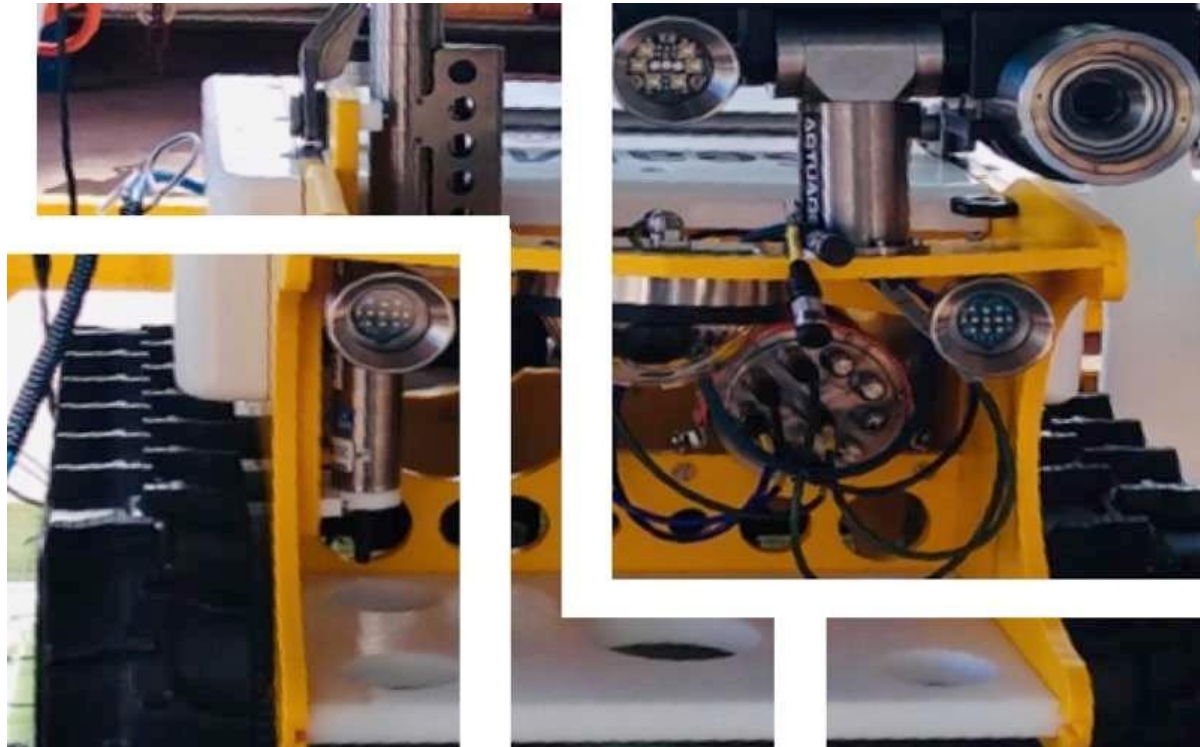
SUBSEA HARVESTING
AND PROPULSION
EQUIPMENT





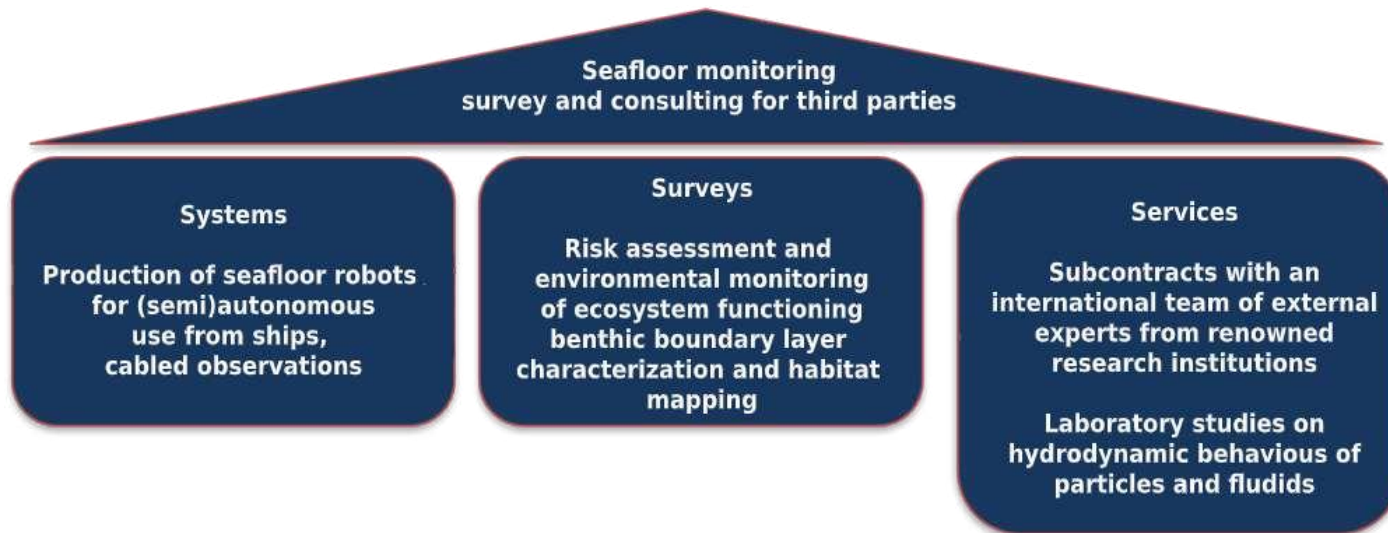
iSeaMC

Intelligent Seafloor Monitoring and Consulting





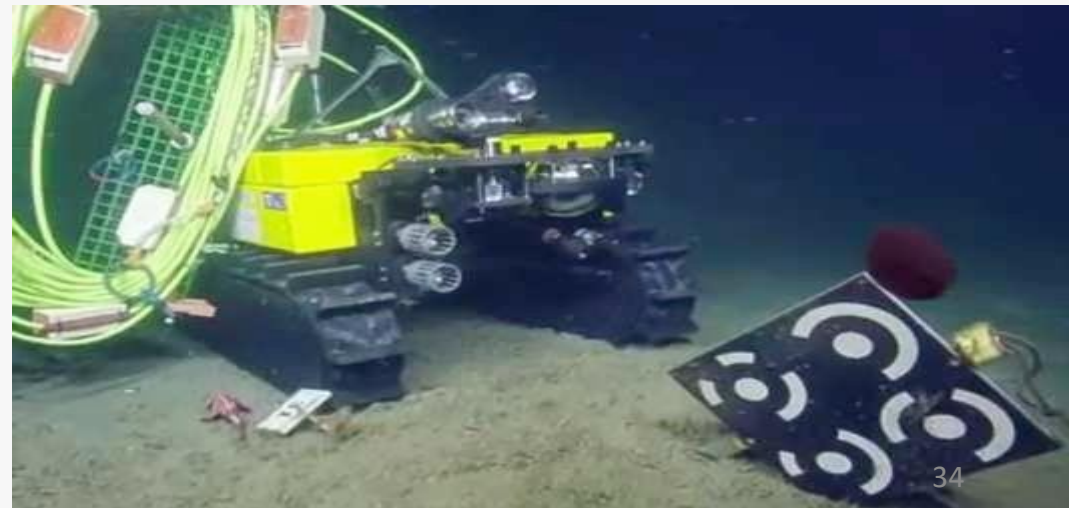
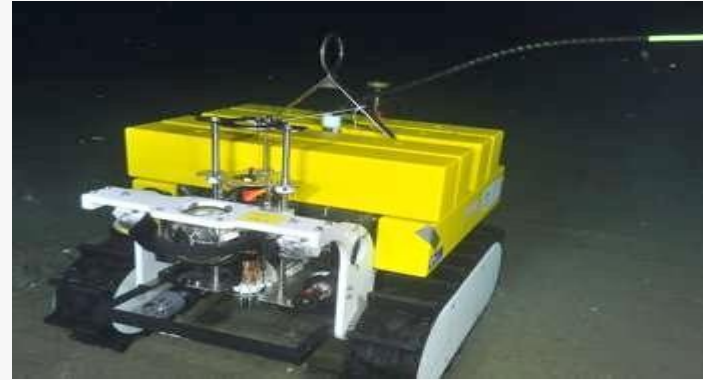
iSeaMC offers cost efficient robotic seafloor monitoring surveys including biodiversity assessment and habitat mapping to the marine research and industry sector. The company provides solutions and high-level advice to the rapidly developing offshore sector including industry, policymakers and regulatory 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.

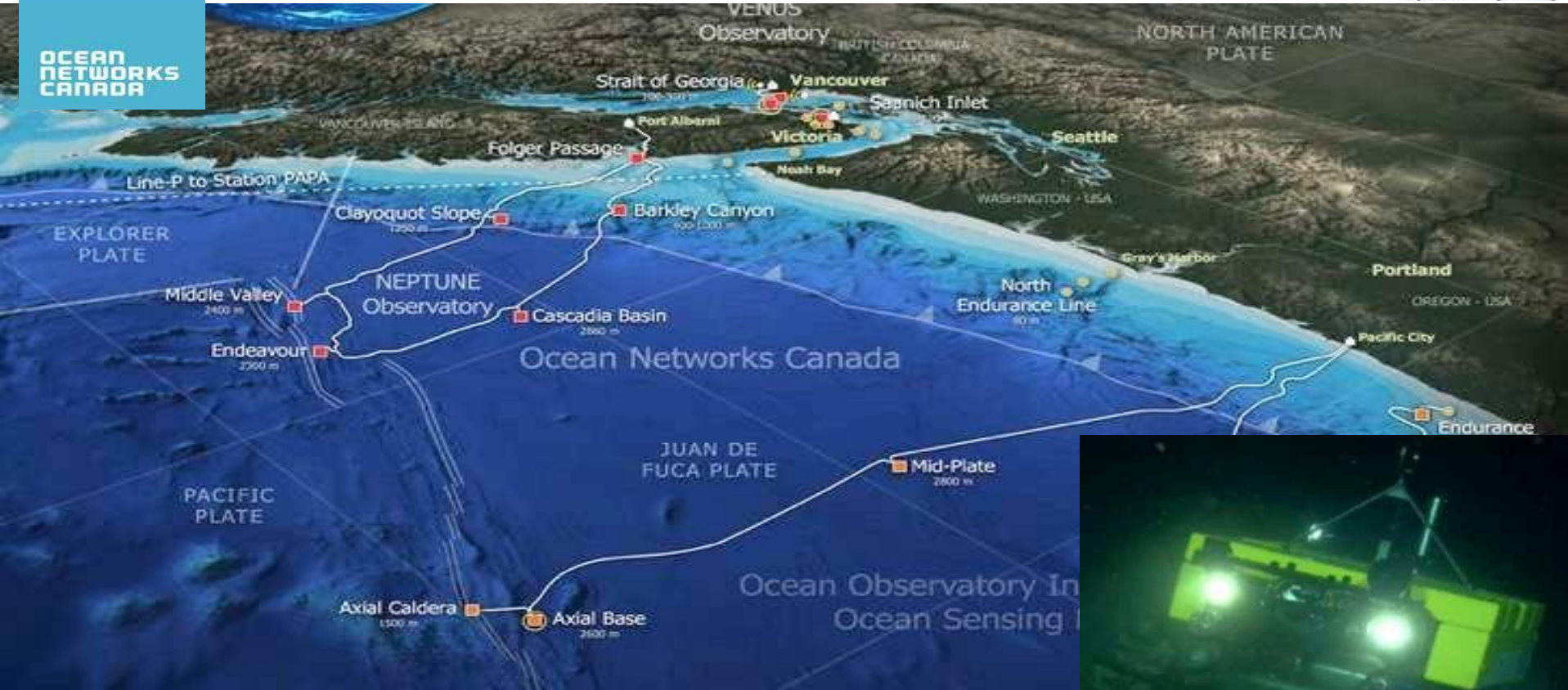


iSeaMC is an official spinoff-company of the ROBEX Helmholtz Alliance (www.robex-allianz.de/en)



Wally Series (since 2010)







20 000 and 150 000 € / day costs



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 Series



ROSSIA: small, clever and with big eyes



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

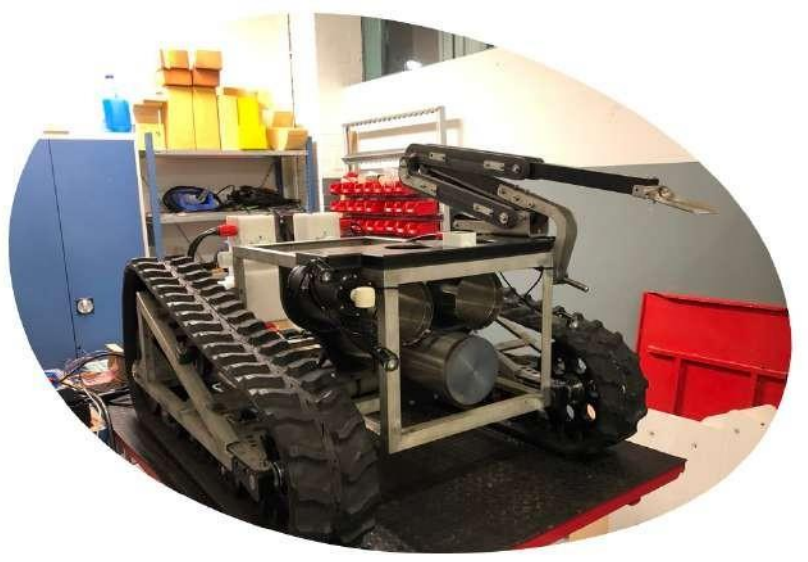
PTU unit

Manipulator Electric 5e manipulator

Surface buoy for tele-operations from ship or shore

Full autonomy package (2020)

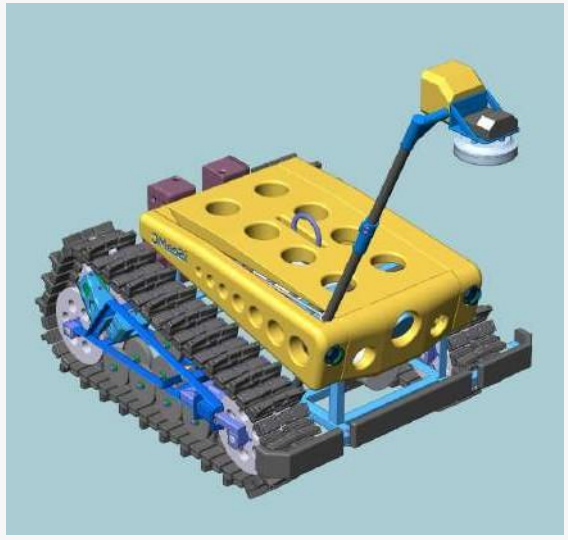




Norppa Series

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
Lizensvereinbarung + Provision
Entwicklung Manipulator



Signing Ceremony of Robotfish-Tyndall collaboration centre



MARKET

Subsea Cable Tracker 2018 H1

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

“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



@westwood_energy | company/westwood-global-energy-group

2018-2022



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



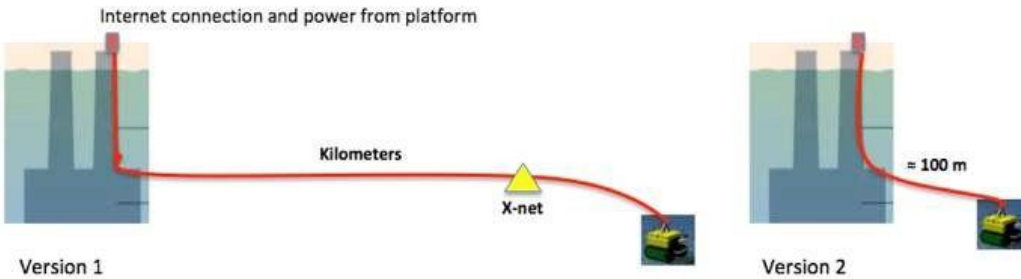
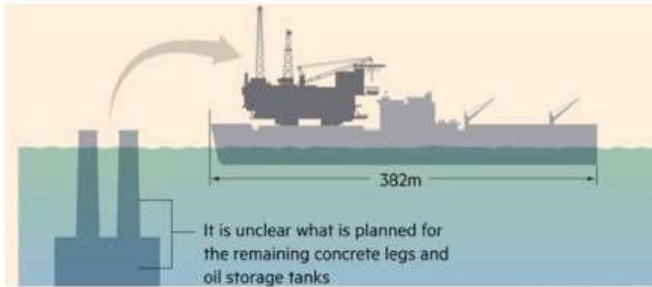
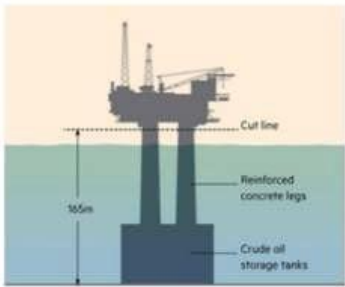
Offshore Windparks





MARKET

installations UK: 15 years, €64bn



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

27 June 2018

f t e ↵ 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 ?

