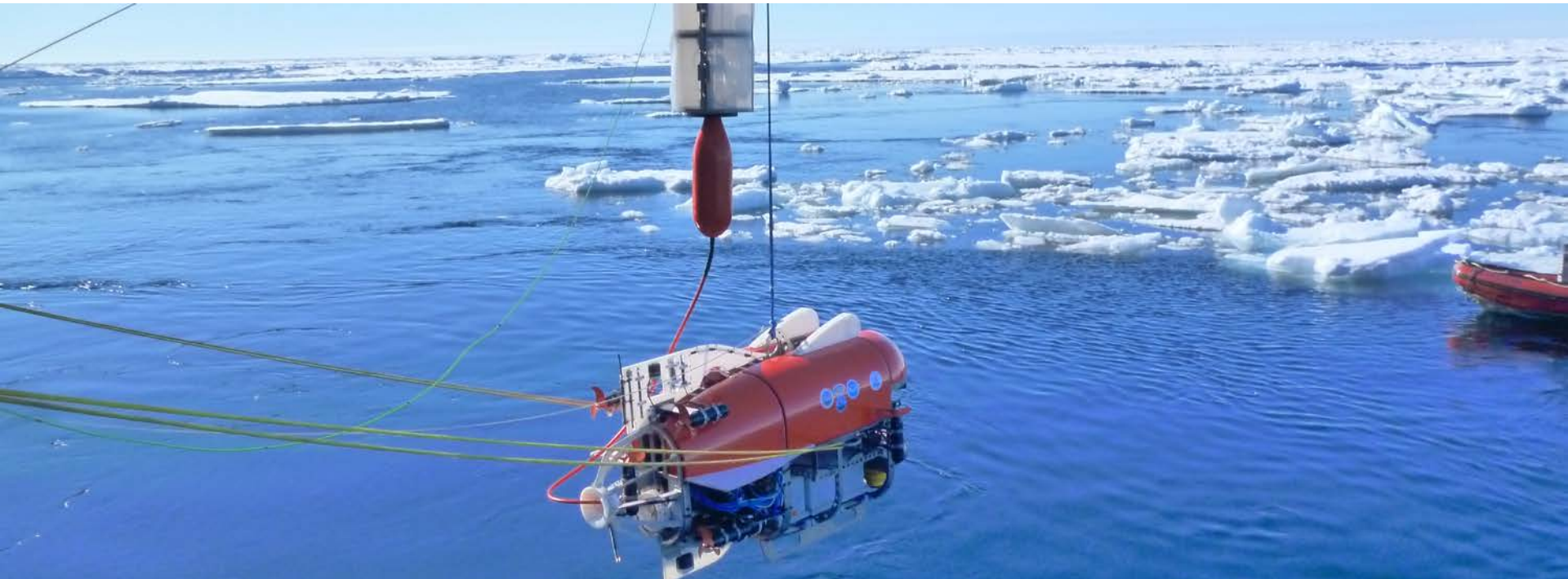


Christian Katlein

S. Arndt, H. J. Belter, M. Schiller , M. Nicolaus



Remotely Operated Vehicles under sea ice – Experiences from five years of polar operations

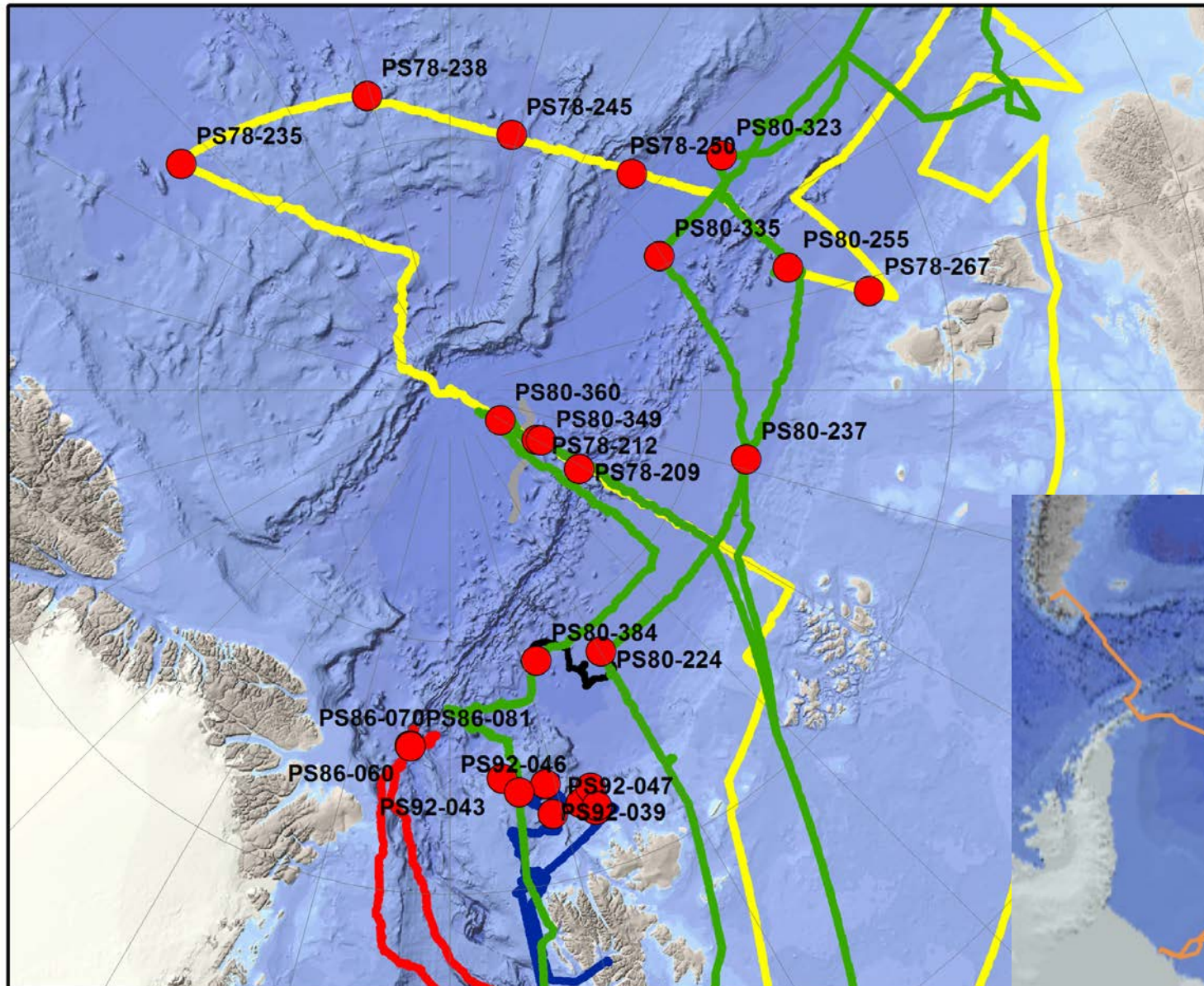
Contributions by:



Typical sea ice sampling vs. ROV

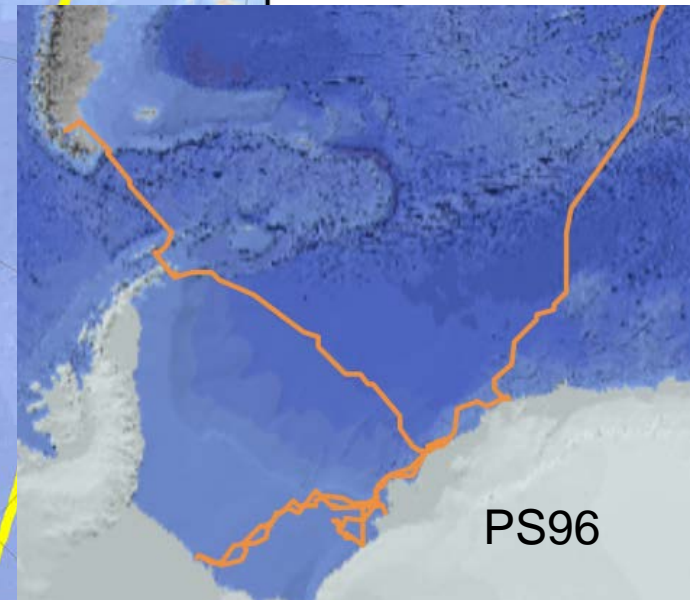


Expeditions (4 Arctic + 1 Antarctic)

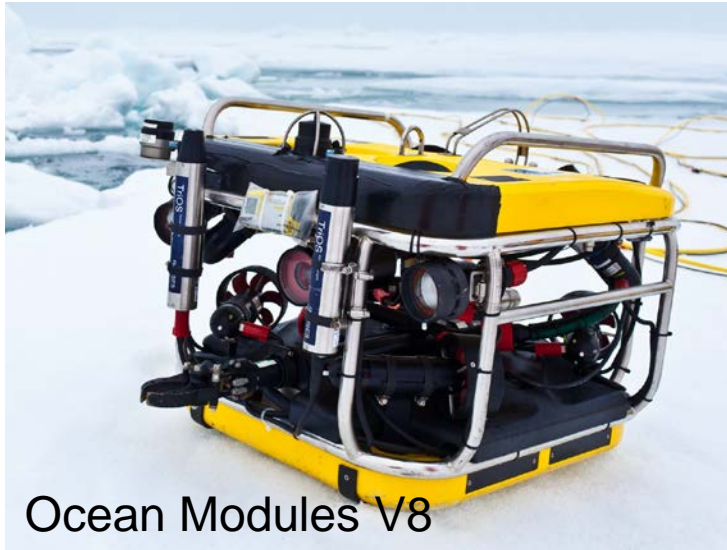


upcoming:

- Sep/Oct 2016
Karasik seamnt.
- Jun/July 2017
5 week drift
- Dec 2017
Weddell Sea



Observation class ROV



Ocean Modules V8

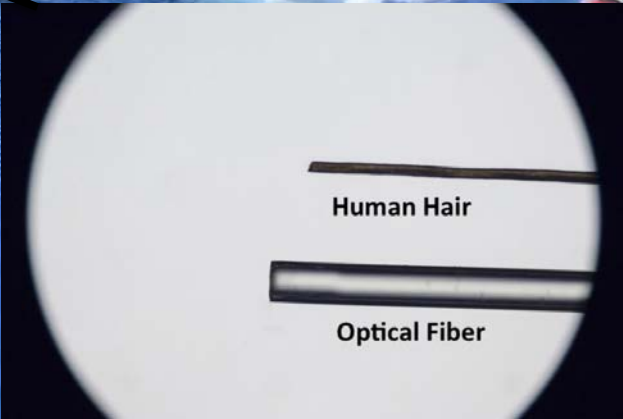
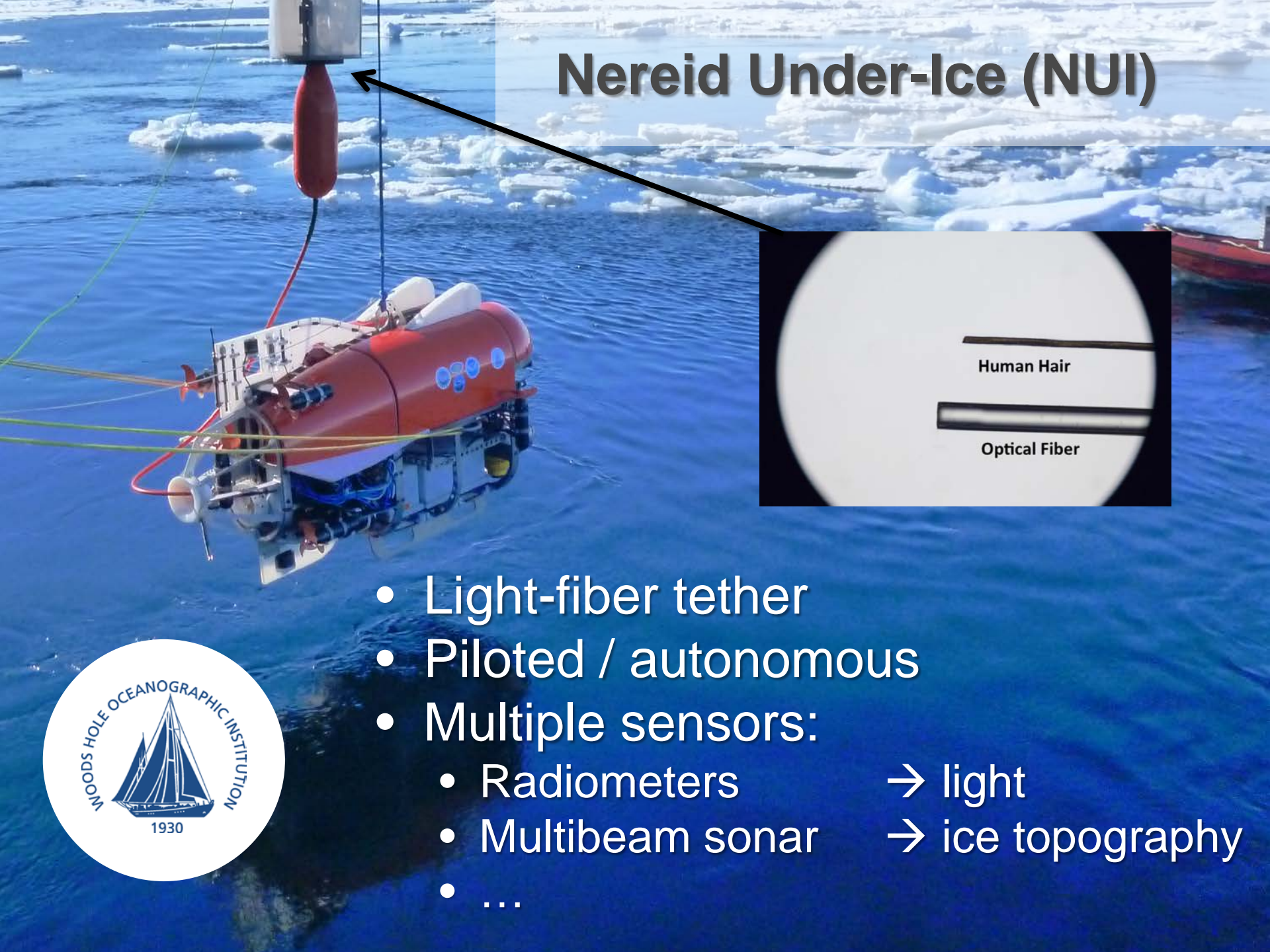
Weight: 60 kg
Range: 200 m
Operators: 2-3

- operated from the ice
- high maneuverability
- limited payload

Photo: SAAB SeaEye

SAAB SeaEye Falcon (AAD)

Nereid Under-Ice (NUI)



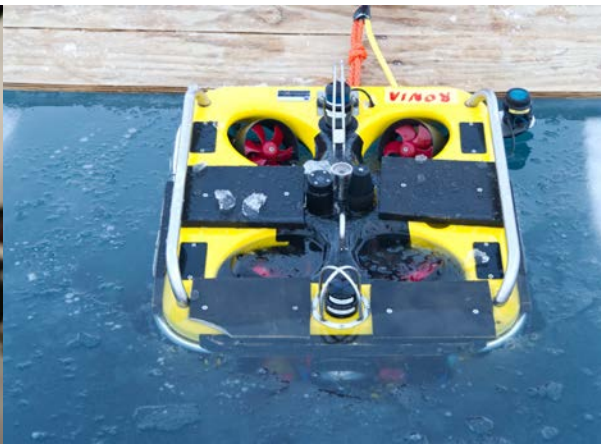
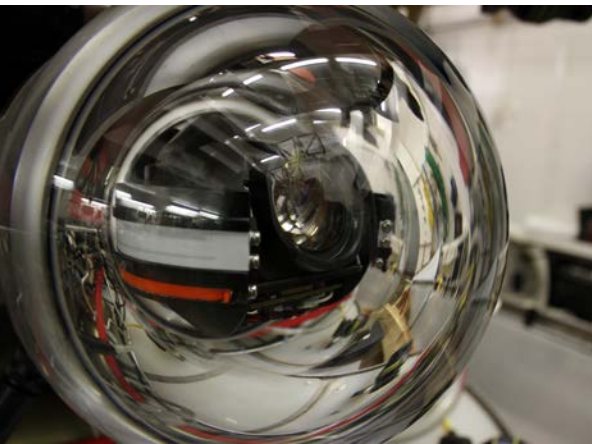
- Light-fiber tether
- Piloted / autonomous
- Multiple sensors:
 - Radiometers → light
 - Multibeam sonar → ice topography
 - ...



Interdisciplinary sensor suite



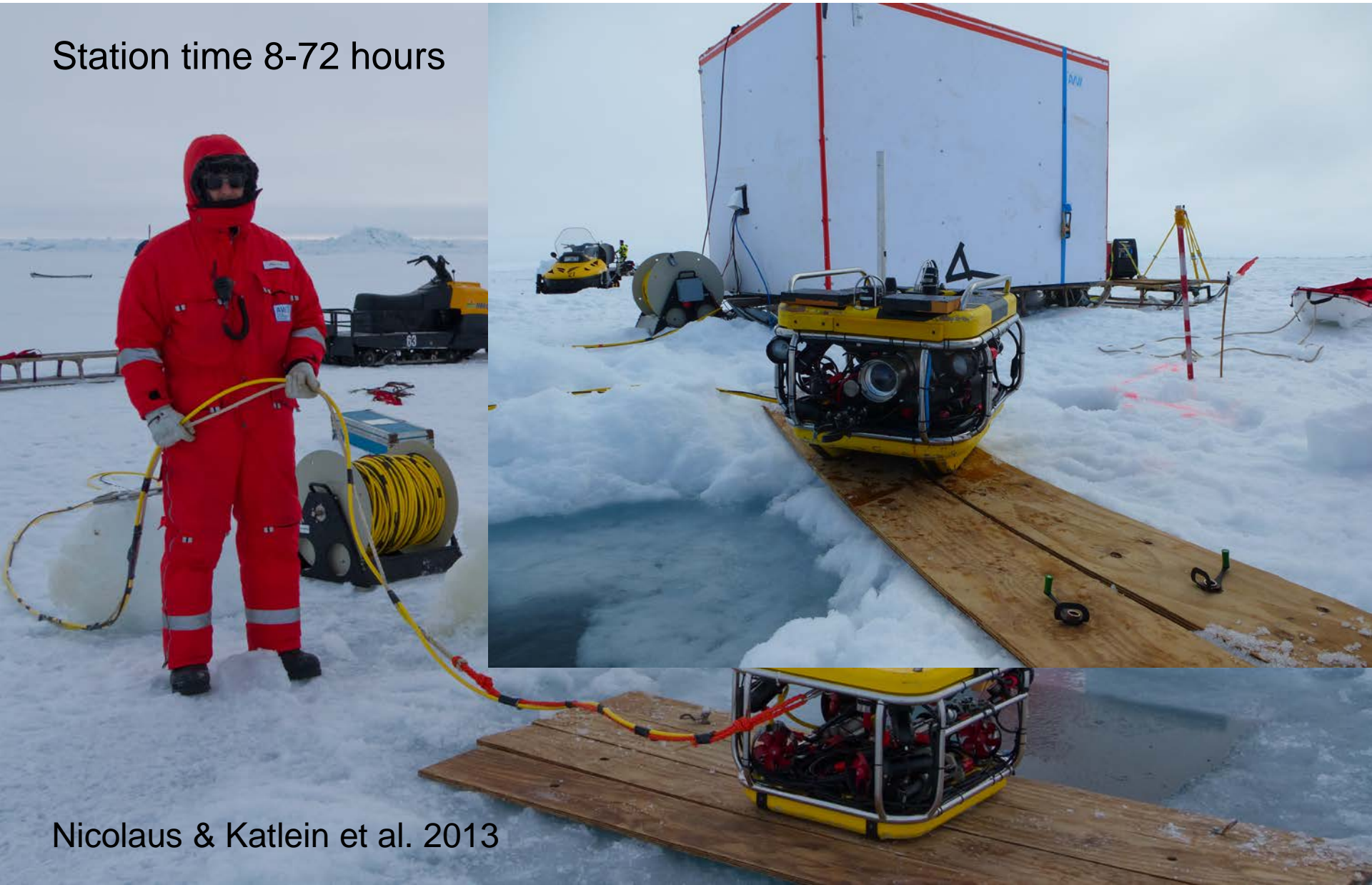
- Sonars (Imaging/Altimeter/ Multibeam)
- Cameras (HD/ upward looking)
- Light sensors
- CTD / Fluorometers



Deployment (floe)



Station time 8-72 hours



Nicolaus & Katlein et al. 2013

Control cabin (650 kg)



Skidoo



Crane



heated



Helicopter

Deployment (ship)

- Easy logistics
- Maintain ice free hole for operation
→ strong currents
- Danger by Ship Propeller
- **Necessary for large platforms**



Video



Complications under sea ice



- Investigated Objects above Vehicle
- Obstacles are above Vehicle
- Surfacing only possible in one location

- **Sea Ice Drifts (@ ~0.5kn)!**

Paradigm shift in vehicle operation

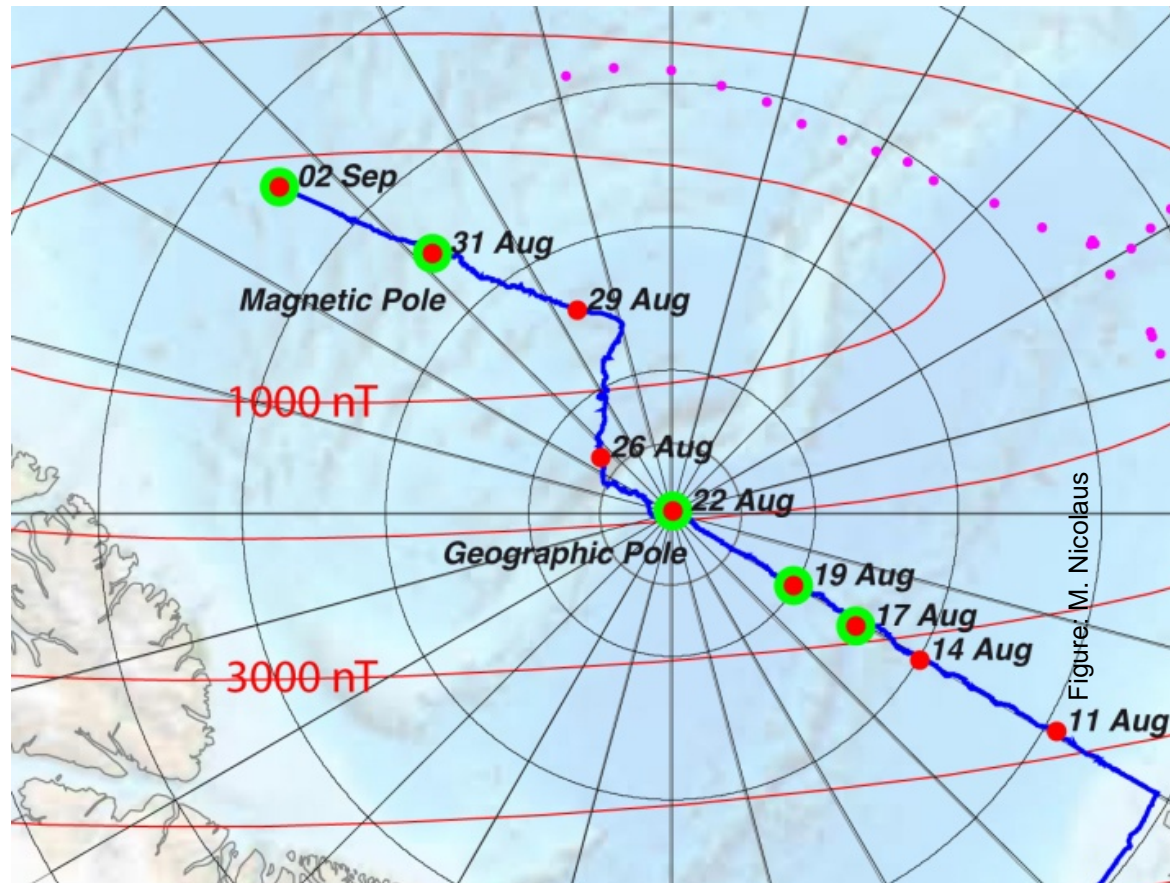


- tether trim (slightly heavy)
- vehicle trim (slightly sinking)
- navigation acoustics (toroidal geometry)
- ice relative navigation
(no geographic coordinates for floe surveys)
- during summer no lights necessary

- contingency plan (sink & pull)

Pole problem

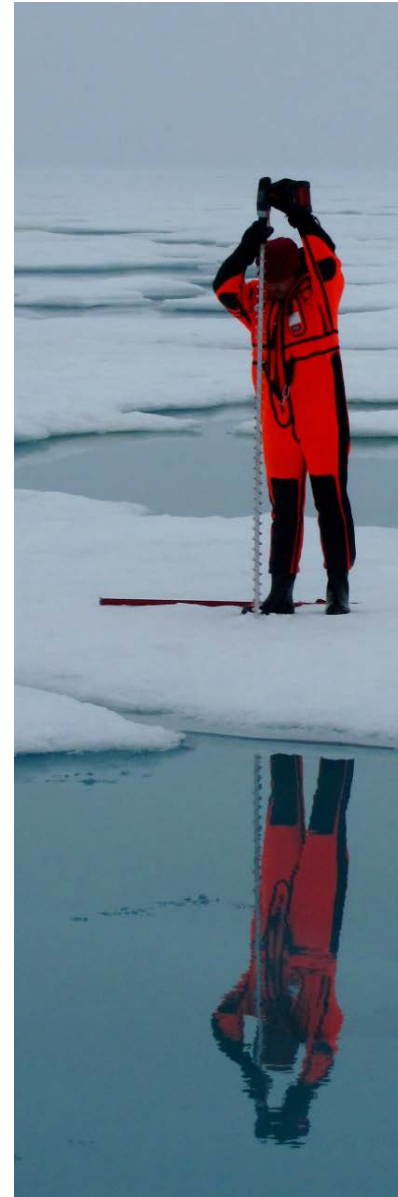
- no stable magnetic north in the vicinity of the pole
- Arctic only
- affects vehicle stabilization
- standard compass: $>5000\text{nT}$



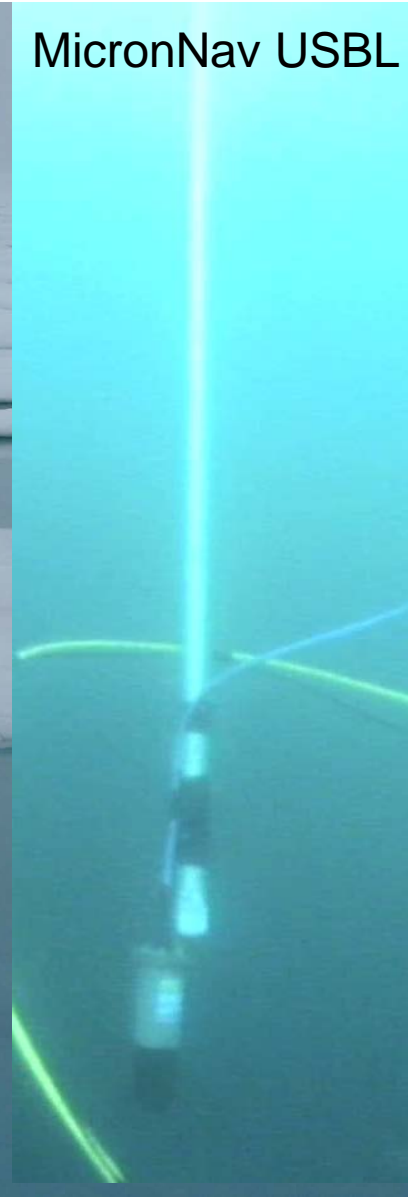
Navigation solutions



- Marker Sticks
- Acoustic Positioning
 - USBL
 - LBL
- Dead Reckoning
 - Inertial Navigation (INS)
 - Up DVL (,Bottom track')



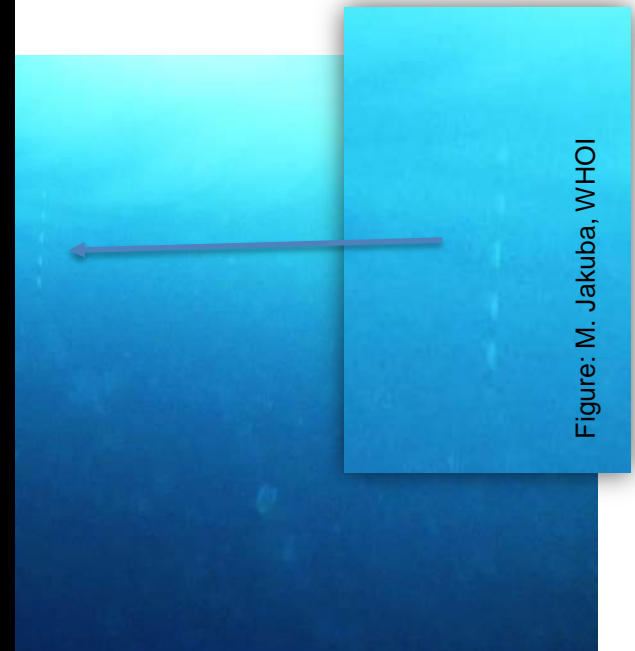
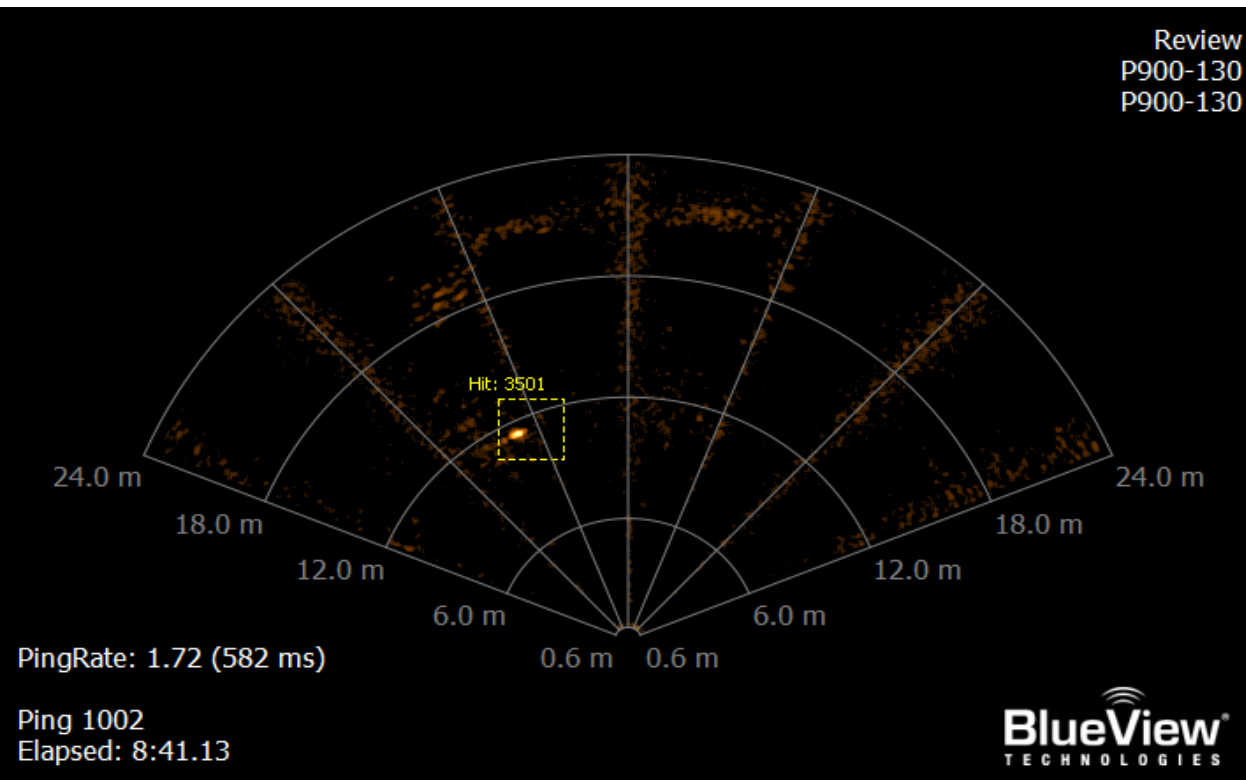
MicronNav USBL



Co-Location with surface



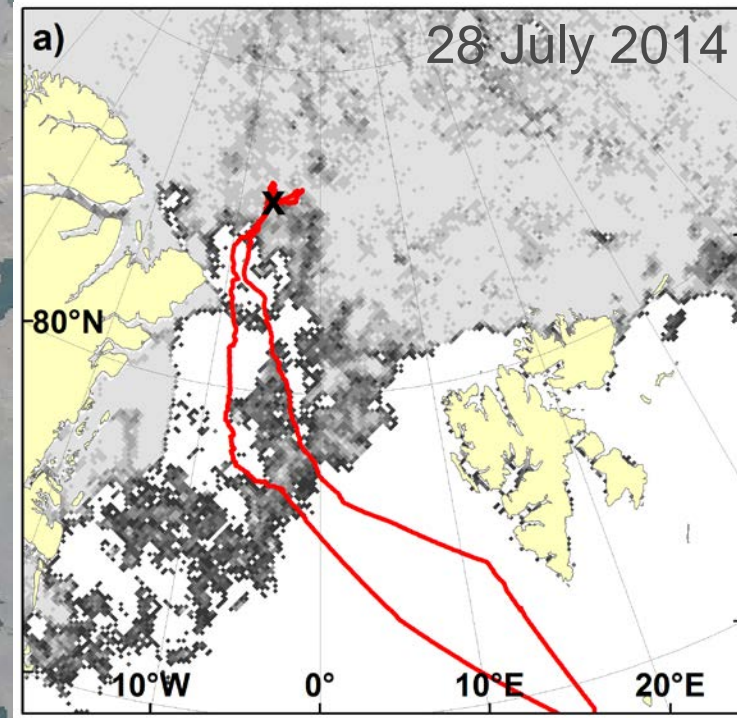
- Detect Marker Sticks in Imaging Sonar
- combine with Vehicle navigation (DR/LBL/USBL) → ice relative coordinates



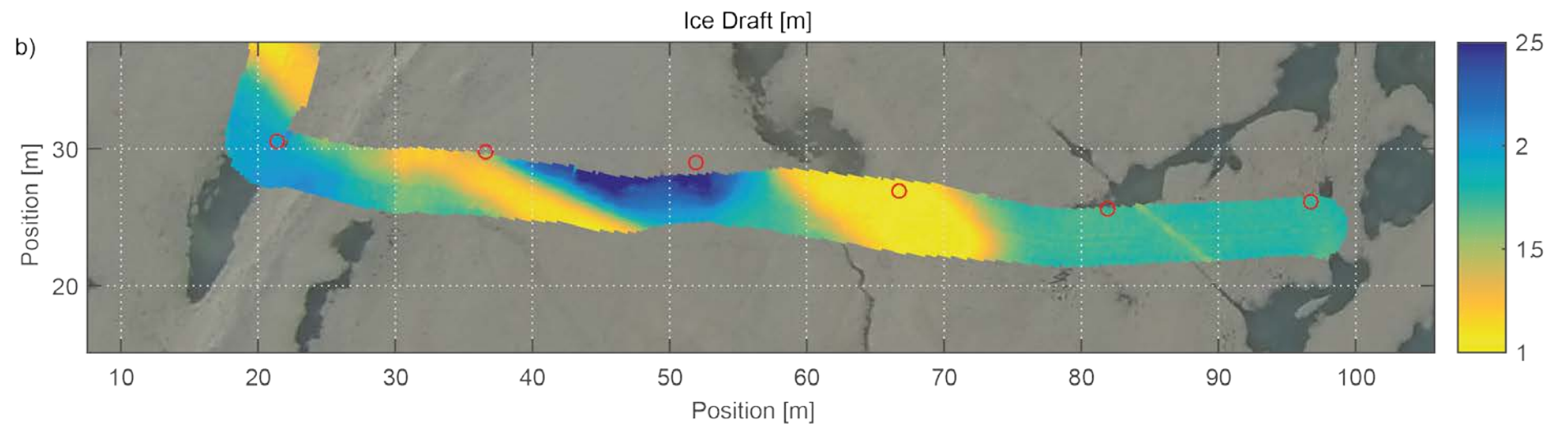
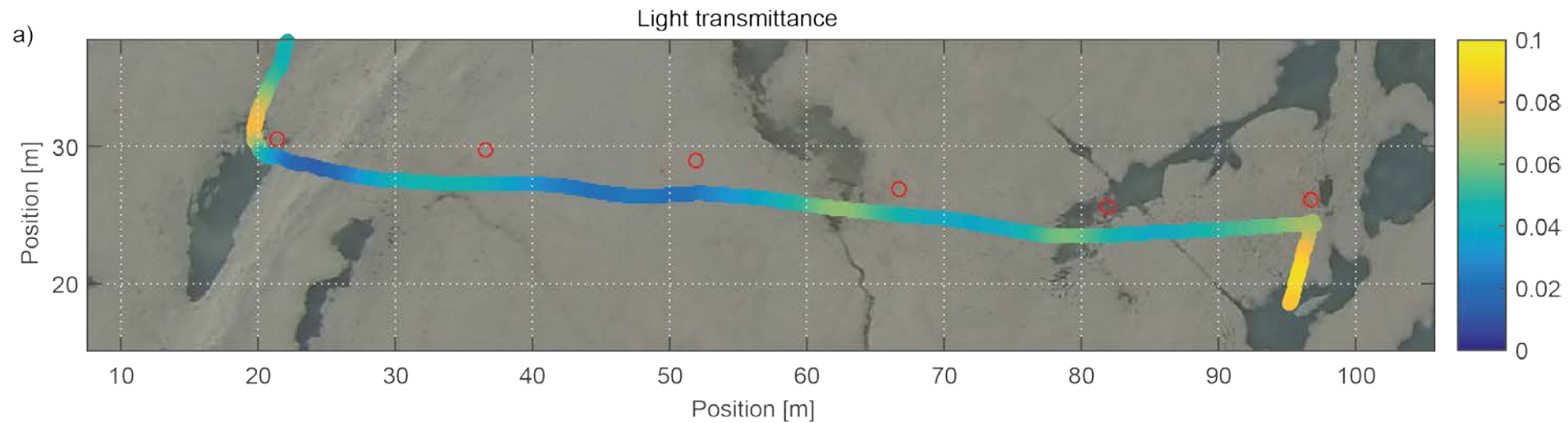
Coordinated survey



- Optics
- Topography
- Drillholes
- Aerial image



Results



Katlein et al. 2015

AWI Infrastructure Program FRAM

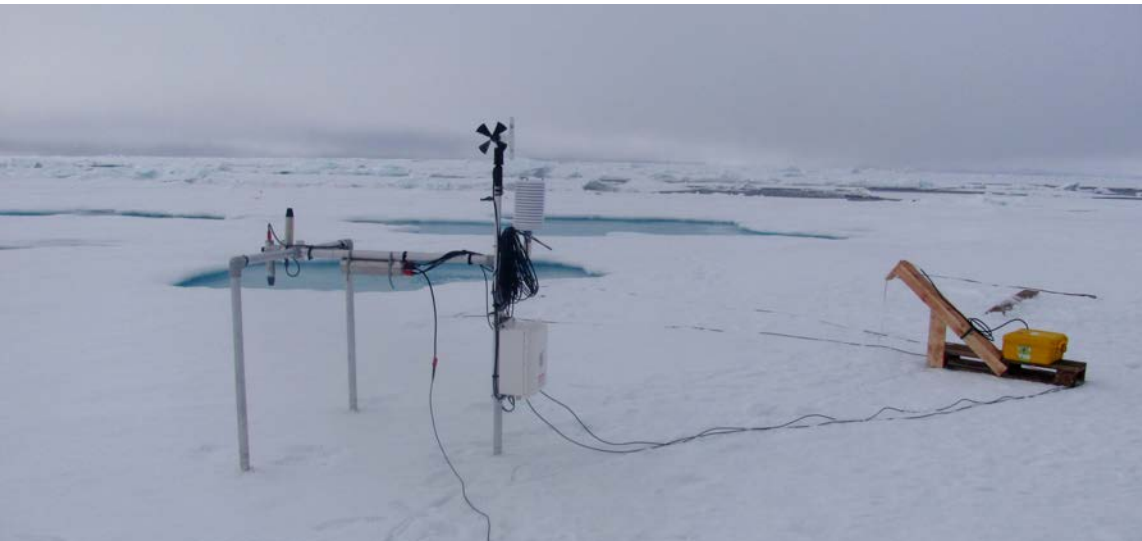


- NEW observation class vehicle
- rental systems → owned system
- extended payload:
 - multi-beam sonar
 - transmissometer
 - fluorimeters
 - CTD / O₂
 - Nitrate
 - manipulation & sampling

graphics: OceanModules product brochure

Sensors on buoys

- Investigate seasonal variability:
 - Radiation station (in house)
 - New Ice Mass Balance Buoys (BAS/BRUNCIN)
 - ITBOB (Ice Tethered Bio Optical Buoy - in house)
 - Profiling systems (WHOI-ITP, nke-Provor)



MOSAIC

•The 2019/20 Arctic drift experiment•



- www.mosaicobservatory.org
- 12 months drift experiment
- RV Polarstern
- Atmosphere, Sea Ice, Ocean, Biology
- Science plan & Implementation plan
- **Get involved!**

Summary

- Floe scale observations by observation class ROV
 - Large scale observations with H-ROV or AUV
 - Concepts of operations and navigation need to be adapted under ice
 - ROV provide time efficient access under the ice reducing risks compared to diving
 - Exciting future to come
- 