

# NOAA ship Okeanos Explorer Shakin' it down...



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**DESSC June 17, 2009** 



## NOAA ship Okeanos Explorer

Length: 224 feet

**Breadth: 43 feet** 

Draft: 15 feet

Displacement: 2,298.3 metric tons

**Berthing: 46 (19 Mission/science)** 

Speed: 10 knots

Range: 9600 nm

**Endurance: 40 days** 

Launched: October 28, 1988

Transferred to NOAA: September 10, 2004

Commissioned: August 13, 2008



### NOAA ship Okeanos Explorer



#### **Outfitted to serve three primary missions:**

- 1. Deep water (to 7,000 m) mapping
- 2. Deep water (to 6,000 m) science class ROV operations
- 3. Real-time broadband satellite transmission of data





### Milestones . . .



- Conversion Completed 2 shipyards, Sept 2006-May 2008
- VSAT and Remote Science Systems Integrated May-Jun 2008
- Ship Shakedown Completed Jul-Aug 2008
- Ship Commissioned Aug 13, 2008
- Mapping System Acceptance, Testing and Shakedown Complete Sep 2008
- VSAT and Network Established, Initial Testing Complete Oct -Nov 2008
- Staffing ongoing
- Workshops (07-09):
  - Expedition Planning @ Nat Geo DC
  - Advanced Technology @ MBARI
  - Mapping Products @ UNH
  - ROV Tool and Sensor @ PMEL
  - Website Planning @ PMEL
  - Education Forum @ PMEL



# NOAA ship Okeanos Explorer EXPLORATION & RESEAR

#### Konsberg EM 302 MBES:

Rated: 10 - 7000 m

Tested: 100 - 5320 m

**Operating frequency: 30 kHz** 

Swath width: 5.5 x depth to ~ 8 km

**Depth resolution: 1 cm** 

Beams/swath: 288

Max soundings/swath: 432

Max swaths/ping: 2

Max soundings/ping: 864

Water column logging capability

#### **Konsberg EA 600 SBES:**

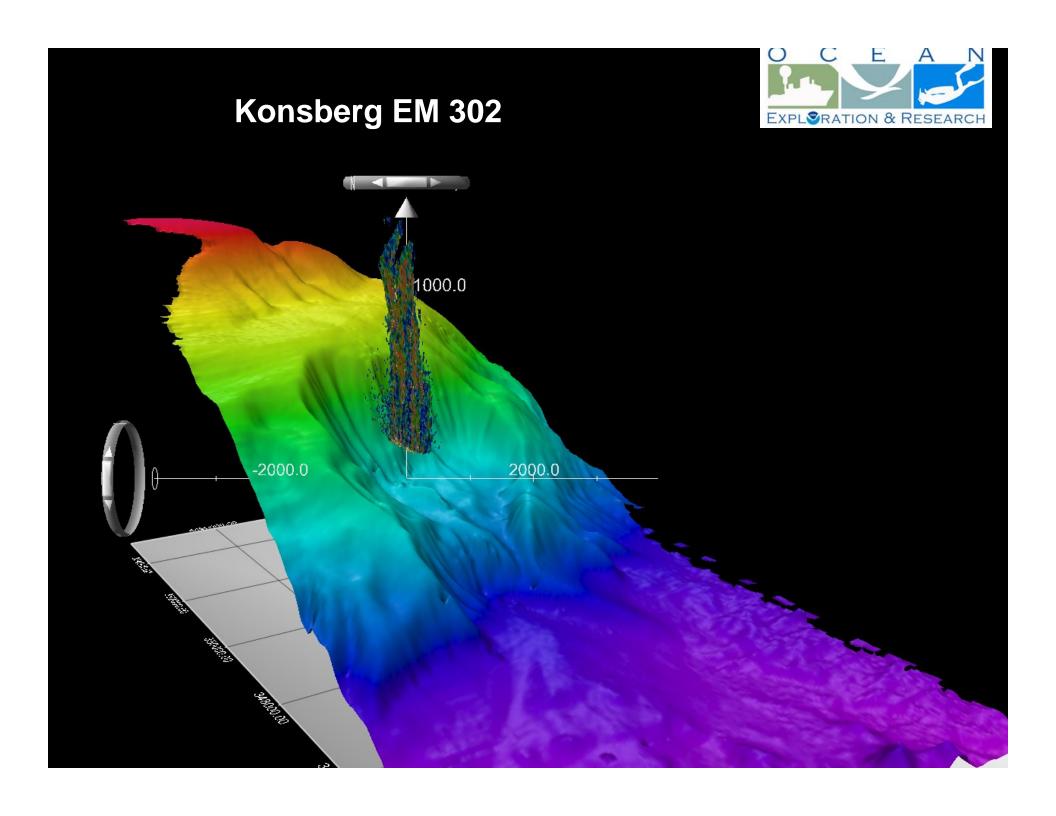
Rated: 15,000 m

Operating frequency: 12 kHz

#### **Knudsen Sub Bottom Profiler:**

Rated: 7,000 m

**Operating frequency: 3.5 kHz** 







# NOAA ship Okeanos Explorer



#### **Phoenix ROV Specifications**

Length: 3.1 m (121.87 inches)

Width: 1.8 m (70.75 inches)

Height: 2.47 m (97.25 inches)

Weight in air: ~ 3400 kg (7500 lbs)

Payload: 113 kg (250bs.)

Depth Rating: 6000 m

Umbilical: 8000 m / Rochester 0.68"

ROV to sled tether: 120 feet, neutrally buoyant

USBL Tracking: Linkquest Tracklink 10000HA

Manipulators: Two Schilling Orions

Sensors: Doppler Velocity Log (600 kHz)

Depth, Altitude, Attitude/Heading





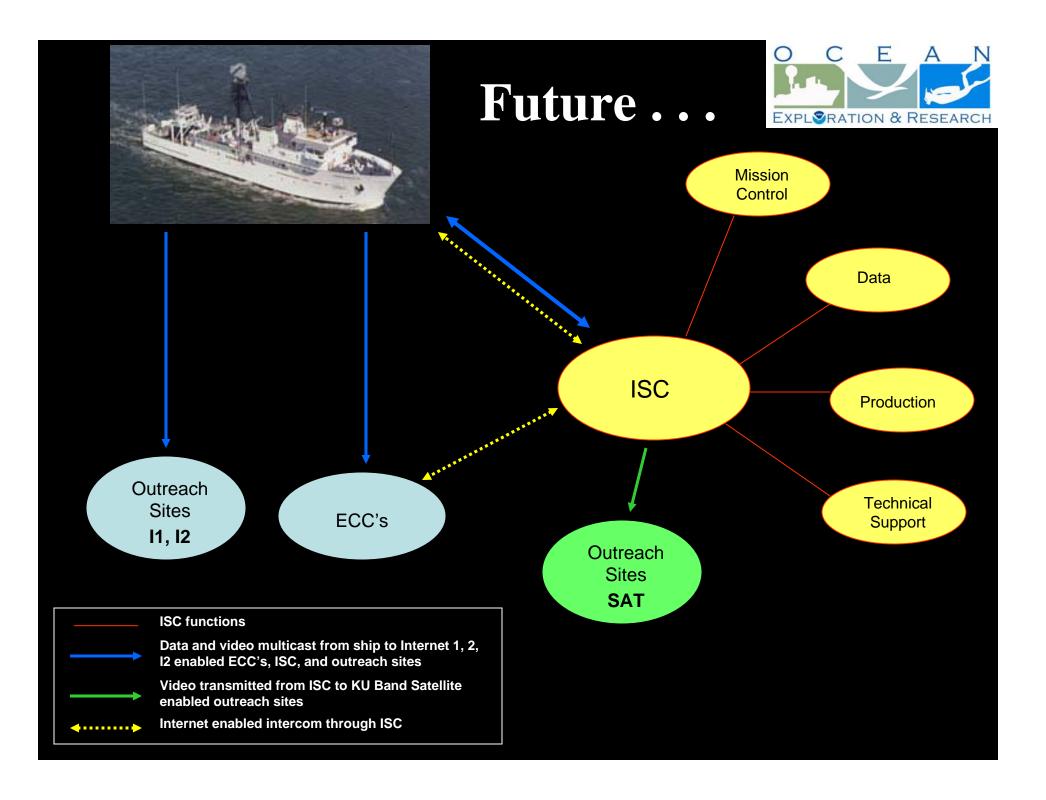
### **URI Ocean Science and Exploration Center**

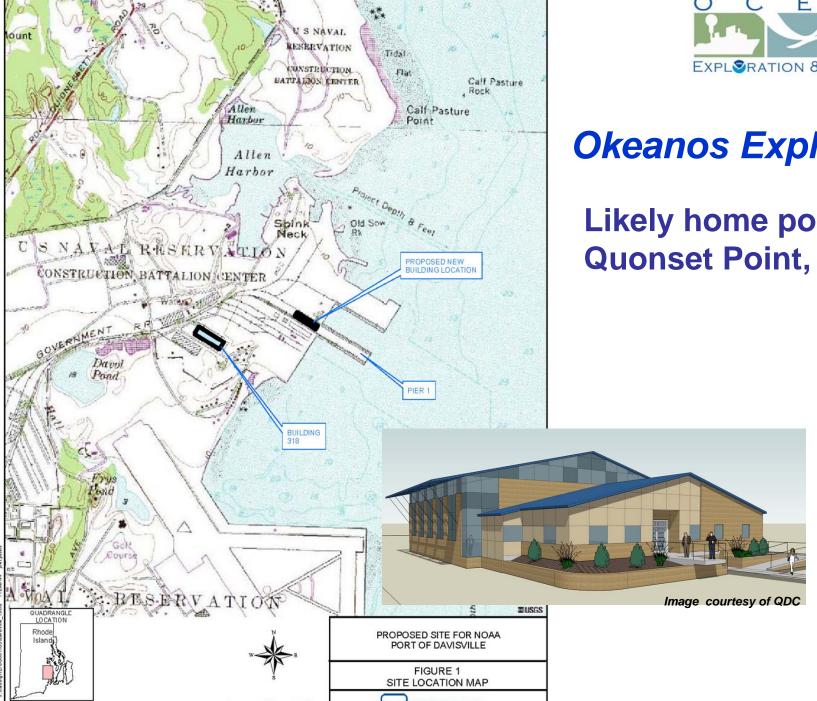




Ribbon Cutting June 1, 2009









### **Okeanos Explorer**

Likely home ported in **Quonset Point, RI** 

# EXPLORATION & RESEARCH **Schedule** RHODE CA **WESTERN PACIFIC HAWAII ISLAND?** OR 2009 2010 2011 fall

# Shakin' it down



- Continued R&D
  - Remote Science
  - Protocols
  - Concept of ops

- Data
- New applications
- Products
- ROV integration, performance & acceptance
- Policy Dev't
  - Data access, dissemination, archive
  - Metadata
  - Participation
- Education and training opportunities
- New collaborations/partnerships
- Outreach and Education opportunities, access and products





#### EX0904 Water Column Exploration Gorda Ridge and East Blanco Fracture Zone June1-12, 2009

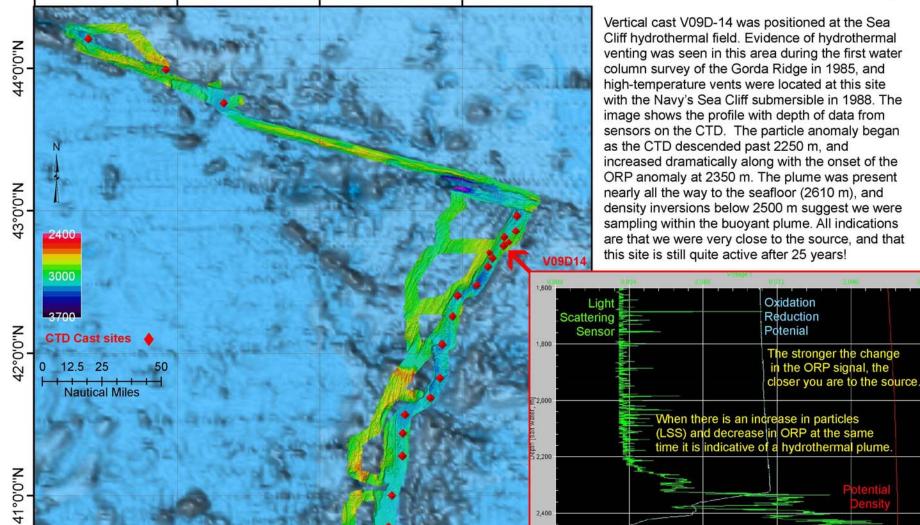
129°0'0"W

128°0'0"W

130°0'0"W







127°0'0"W

Vertical cast V09D-14 was positioned at the Sea Cliff hydrothermal field. Evidence of hydrothermal venting was seen in this area during the first water column survey of the Gorda Ridge in 1985, and high-temperature vents were located at this site with the Navy's Sea Cliff submersible in 1988. The image shows the profile with depth of data from sensors on the CTD. The particle anomaly began as the CTD descended past 2250 m, and increased dramatically along with the onset of the ORP anomaly at 2350 m. The plume was present nearly all the way to the seafloor (2610 m), and density inversions below 2500 m suggest we were sampling within the buoyant plume. All indications are that we were very close to the source, and that this site is still quite active after 25 years!

Density (sigma-theta, Kg/m\*3)