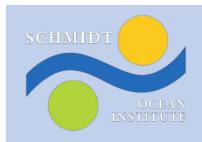


SOI ROV Progress Update

Victor Zykov
Director of Research





Robotic vehicle development as part of the Schmidt Ocean Institute research program

Schmidt Ocean Institute was founded to advance the frontiers of ocean research and exploration through innovative technologies, intelligent observation and analysis, and open sharing of information.

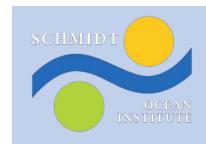
Schmidt Ocean Institute core focus areas:

- Commitment to Excellence in Oceanographic Research Operations
- Infrastructure, Platform, and Technology Development for Marine Sciences
- Collaborative Scientific Research aboard Falkor
- Communications, Education, and Outreach Program
- Open Sharing of Information, Data, and Research Outcomes

Infrastructure, Platform, and Technology Development for Marine Sciences

- Robotic research vehicles (HROV, ROV, AUV, ASV, UAV, gliders, etc.)
- Deployable scientific platforms and analytical instruments
- At-sea R&D in technologies and computational algorithms on R/V Falkor and vehicles
- Technology focused R&D projects as part of Falkor cruise program

Long term goal is to develop a robotic system to support regular full ocean depth scientific operations from R/V Falkor

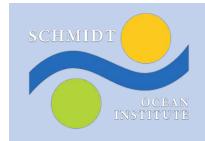


SOI vehicle program goals

In coordination with the Board of Directors, Schmidt Ocean Institute is planning to develop a series of three remotely controlled and one autonomous robotic vehicles for use on research vessel Falkor.

The remotely controlled vehicles will be developed sequentially, with gradually advancing depth and operational capabilities, with the goal to support scientific research throughout wide range of ocean depths, including scientific operations at full ocean depth.

The goal for the first 4500m vehicle development is not to push the boundaries of high risk technology R&D, as will be the case for the subsequent vehicles, but to demonstrate the ability of the SOI engineering team to manage the vehicle development and on-time delivery before initiating the development of higher risk vehicles and technologies.



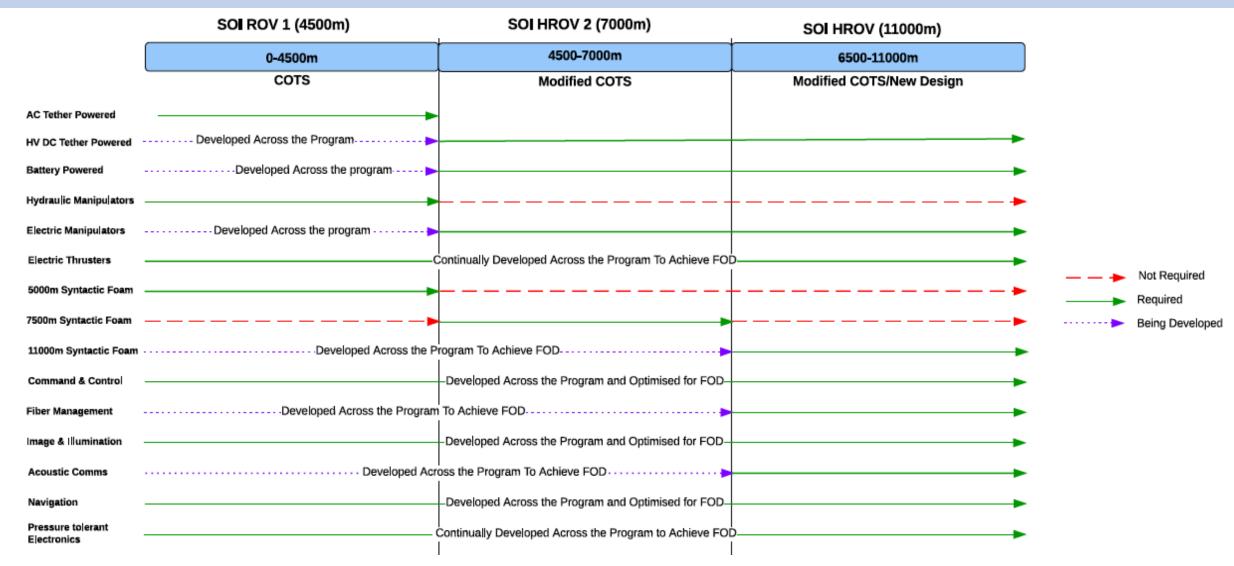
Vehicles under development and consideration

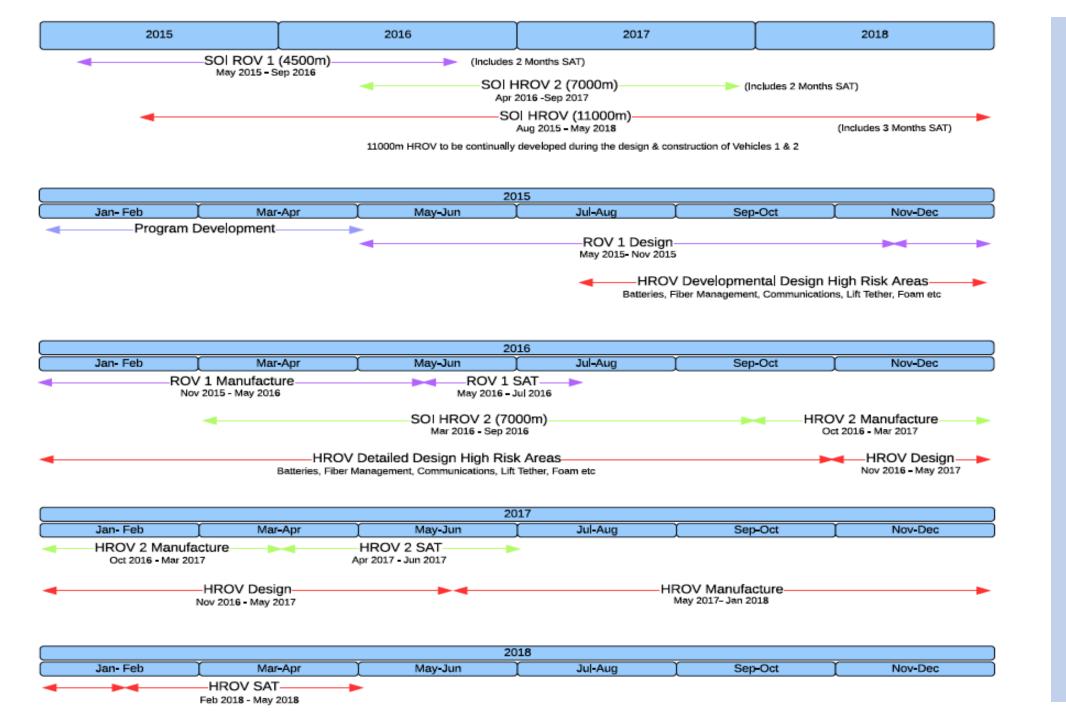
SOI anticipates to develop robotic vehicles with annual iterations:

- 4500m remotely operated hydraulic vehicle based on COTS technologies
 - Develop the engineering team, culture and prove SOI can deliver its own vehicle
 - Provides SOI with a robotic platform to R/V Falkor to develop operational experience
- 6000m maneuverable autonomous underwater vehicle
 - "Companion" vehicle to support surveys ahead of the 4500m ROV operations
 - Development of scientific mission requirements commencing in 2015
- 7500m battery powered hybrid remotely operated vehicle
 - Develops the knowledge & technologies for FOD
- 11000m battery powered hybrid remotely operated vehicle
 - Capability to support regular scientific operations at full ocean depth



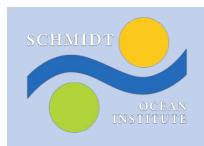
Continuity of vehicle subsystem development







ROV Program Schedule



4500m ROV development: key project dates

Preliminary	Design	Review ((PDR)
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Detailed Design Review (DDR)

Conduct Factory Acceptance Test (FAT)

MBARI tank testing

System mobilization on R/V Falkor (Guam)

Deadhead transit preparations (Vietnam - Guam)

Falkor integration

- Winch System
- Docking Head

Sea Acceptance Trial (winch & docking head)

Sea Trial 1 (Engineering)

Sea Trial 2 (Confirmation)

Science Verification Cruise (SVC)

Wed 9/2/15 Fri 9/4/15

Thu 12/17/15 Fri 12/18/15

Mon 4/11/16 Wed 4/20/16

Thu 4/21/16 Sun 5/1/16

Mon 5/30/16 Fri 6/3/16

Thu 6/23/16 Fri 7/1/16

Fri 7/1/16 Sun 8/14/16

Fri 7/1/16 Sun 7/3/16

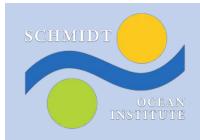
Fri 7/1/16 Sun 7/3/16

Mon 7/4/16 Thu 7/7/16

Tue 7/12/16 Sat 7/30/16

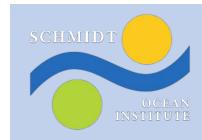
Sun 7/31/16 Sun 8/14/16

Fri 11/18/16 Tue 11/29/16



Scientific Advisory Group: Structure and Tasks

- Scientific mission requirements for the SOI 4500m ROV are developed in coordination with an international group of 44 deep sea researchers and technology developers
- •Research fields represented in the SAG:
 - Geosciences 8 experts
 - Marine Biology 9 experts
 - Microbiology 8 experts
 - Geochemistry 7 experts
 - Ocean Technology 13 experts
- Countries:
 - Australia, Canada, Germany, Japan, Singapore, UK, USA
- Participation:
 - Survey 1 (Science Mission Requirements): 28 experts responded
 - Survey 2 (Instrument Selection): 30 experts responded



Scientific Advisory Group: Composition

SAG representatives who participated in both surveys and agreed to be identified in both cases:

- •Marine Biology:
 - Chris Kelley, U. Hawaii, USA
 - Erik Cordes, Temple U., USA
 - Cindy Van Dover, Duke U., USA
 - Charles Fisher, PennState, USA
- •Microbiology:
 - Kim Juniper, U. Victoria, Canada
 - Gregory Dick, U. Michigan, USA
 - Doug Bartlett, SIO, USA
 - Jon Kaye, GBMF, USA
 - Peter Girguis, Harvard, USA

- •Geosciences:
 - Bill Chadwick, PMEL / OSU, USA
 - Colin Devey, GEOMAR, Germany
 - Neil Mitchell, U. Manchester, UK
- •Geochemistry:
 - Tom Kwasnitchka, GEOMAR, Germany
 - Tina Treude, UCLA, USA
- Ocean Technology:
 - Vicki Ferrini, LDEO, USA
 - Mandar Chitre, Natl. U. of Singapore
 - Brian Midson, NSF, USA

System / Sangar Specifical	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	SMR Priority
System/Sensor Specified	(# responses)	(# responses)	(# responses)	(5 is highest)
Core	System Sensors			
CTD Sensor - Seabird FastCAT CTD Sensor (SBE49)	22	3	1	4.68 ± 0.78
Pressure Depth Sensor - Paroscientific 8000 Series Submersible Depth Sensor	20	6	0	N/A
Oxygen Sensor - Contros Hydroflash O2 Sensor	13	11	0	4.36 ± 0.83
Add-O	n System Sensors			
Turbidity Sensor - Sea-Point Turbidity Meter (STM/MCBH6M)	16	9	1	3.67 ± 1.4
Carbon Dioxide Sensor - Contros HydroC CO2	14	11	0	3.8 ± 0.73
Nitrate Sensor - Seabird DeepSUNA	12	11	2	2.2 ± 1.0
In-situ Mass Spectrometer - Sea Monitor	13	11	1	3.5 ± 0.78
High Temperature Water Sensor - TBD	14	8	2	4.15 ± 1.2
Biomolecular Analyzer - TBD	11	12	1	2.84 ± 1.4
Redox Potential Sensor - TBD	10	10	3	3.83 ± 1.4
Fluorometer - TBD	8	9	6	3.2 ± 1.3



Core and Add-On Instruments

System/Sensor Specified	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	SMR Priority
	(# responses)	(# responses)	(# responses)	(5 is highest)
Core I	maging Suite			
Situational Video - Sulis-1 4K video camera	17	8	0	4.59 ± 0.73
HD Science Zoom - Insite Zeus Plus	22	2	0	N/A
HD Camera - HD Multi SeaCam 6150	18	6	0	N/A
Pan / Tilt / Zoom - Schilling	16	6	0	4.75 ± 0.84
High Resolution Still Image Capture - Sulis	16	5	1	4.82 ± 0.48
Full Spectrum LED Lighting - DeepSea Power & Light, Inc. SLS-6150	21	2	0	4.79 ± 0.42
Video recording system - Triton Technical	18	5	0	3.83 ± 1.2
Frame Grabber - Greensea Systems	18	4	1	4.64 ± 0.91
Add-Or				
3DHD - TBD	14	8	2	3.28 ± 1.4
Audio Recording Capability - TBD	7	10	7	3.19 ± 1.5



Core and Add-On Imaging Systems

System/Sensor Specified	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	SMR Priority
System/Sensor Specified	(# responses)	(# responses)	(# responses)	(5 is highest)
Co	ore Sampling Syst	em		
Water Sampler - Optimized Niskin Design	16	9	0	4.11 ± 1.2
Add	l-On Sampling Sys	stems		
Multi-Chamber Suction Sampler - Custom Build	17	5	2	4.69 ± 0.62
Push Core - Custom Build	18	4	1	4.32 ± 0.86
Rock Saw / Cutter / Splitter / Core - TBD	11	11	1	3.4 ± 0.99
Multichamber Insulated Bioboxes (for fragile animals) - TBD	16	5	2	4.75 ± 0.44



Core and Add-On Sampling Systems

System/Sonsor Specified	Agree	Neutral	Disagree		SMR Priority
System/Sensor Specified	(# responses)	(# responses)	(# responses)		(5 is highest)
Core	e Sonar Systems	5			
Forward Looking Imaging and Multibeam Mapping Sonar - M3 Multibeam Echosounder	16	7	0		4.67 ± 0.67
Singlebeam 360° scanning sonar - Mesotech 1071 Series Sonar Head	17	5	0		2.87 ± 1.6
Add-On Sonar Systems					
Sidescan Sonar - TBD	11	7	5		3.05 ± 1.5
Magnetometer - TBD	12	9	2		2.7 ± 1.3
Sub-Bottom Profiler - TBD	11	10	2		2.95 ± 1.3
Photographic Seafloor 3d/2d Mosaicing - TBD	13	9	1		4.63 ± 0.65



Core and Add-On Survey Systems

System/Sensor Specified	Agree	Neutral (# responses)	Disagree	SMR Priority (5 is highest)
Vehicle	interfaces	(# responses)	(# responses)	(5 is flighest)
RS-232 ports up to 115 Kbps - Core Interface	17	7	0	4.5 ± 0.94
RS-485/RS-422 ports up to 2.5 Mbps	16	7	0	4 ± 1.2
Ethernet 10/100 Mbps	18	5	0	4.86 ± 0.36
Time-to-live (TTL) link	9	14	0	3.2 ± 0.84
3 optical fibers for high speed data transfer	18	5	0	3.93 ± 1.3
Power 5 VDC, 12 VDC, 24 VDC, and 230 VAC	19	4	0	5 ± 0
At least four (4) hydraulic rate valve pack channels	14	9	0	4.11 ± 0.78
At least two (2) hydraulic servo valve pack channels	14	9	0	4.4 ± 0.84

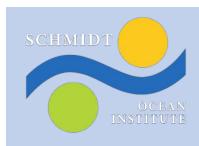


Payload Interfaces

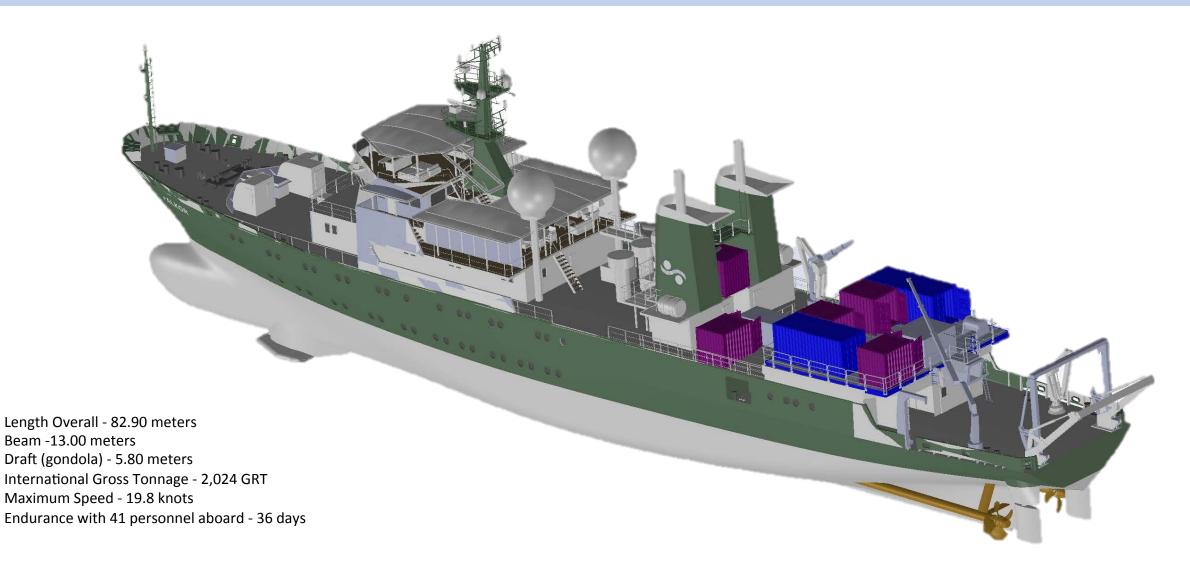
System/Sensor Specified	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	SMR Priority
	(# responses)	(# responses)	(# responses)	(5 is highest)
Core N	Naviagation Syste	ems		
Ring Laser Gyro - Sonardyne Lodestar	16	8	0	4.78 ± 0.44
Inertial Measurement Unit / Inertial Navigation System (IMU/ INS) - Sonardyne Sprint	14	9	0	4.5 ± 0.73
Ultra-Short Baseline (USBL) Transponder - Sonardyne WMT	19	4	0	4.85 ± 0.67
Doppler Velocity Log (DVL) - Sonardyne Syrinx	20	3	0	4.84 ± 0.37
Global Positioning System (GPS) antenna - Iridium XEOS	18	3	0	3.39 ± 1.9
Add-On				
Acoustic Doppler Current Profiler (ADCP) - TBD	12	10	2	3.67 ± 1.1

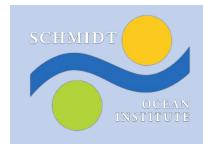


Core and Add-On Navigation Systems



R/V Falkor drives 4500m ROV design





4500m ROV Design Constraints Snapshot

R/V Falkor

- A Frame (4500kg (veh 3200kg & docking head 1300kg))
- HIAB 301 rating Emergency Recovery
- Storage Deck Loading (42ton (Winch & Container Weight))
- Staging Bay (hangar 2030mm x 2290mm)
- Dynamic Positioning limited capability (approx 50m watch circle)
- Propulsion and Fan Tail Layout
- Native Power (50Hz 380V)
- Science Control Room

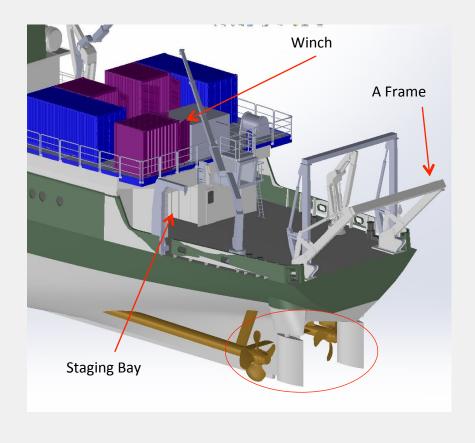
Schedule

FAT by End April 2016

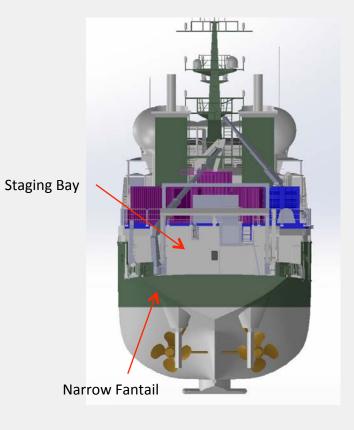


R/V Falkor aft working deck

Falkor Danger Zone



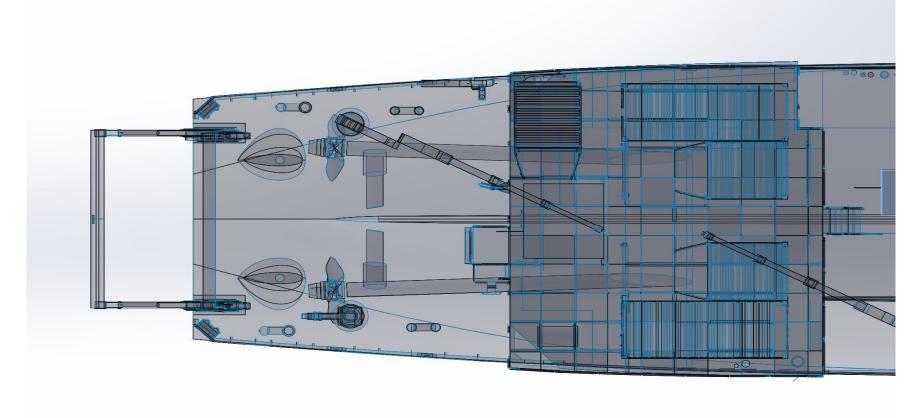
Falkor Rear View





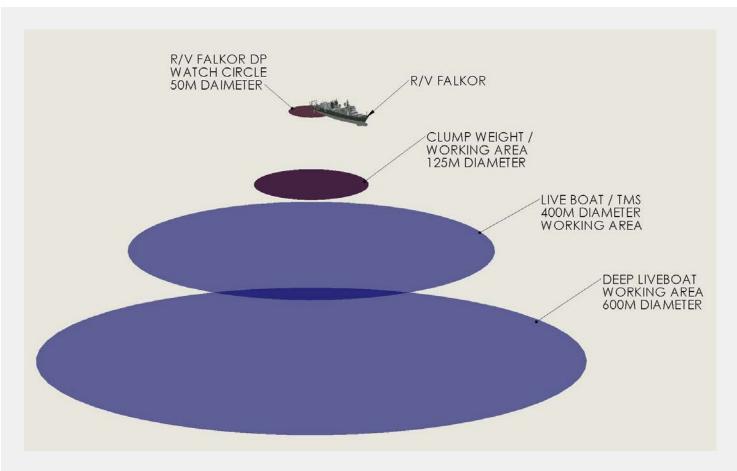
R/V Falkor

R/V Falkor Deck View





R/V Falkor



Single Body System

Excursion Distance Diameter 600m

Falkor Watch Circle radius approx 50m

Effective working Diameter 400-600m at 2000m – 5000m depth

2 Body System (Clump)

Assume 75m tether

Falkor Watch Circle Diameter approx. 50m

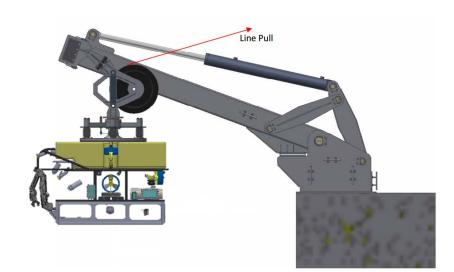
Effective working diameter 25m - 50m



Operational Description (Mode 1)

Launch

- 1. A-frame inboard, winch used to pick up vehicle (option: A-frame pickup)
- Umbilical mechanical termination 'captured' by DH latch. Vehicle Secured.
- 3. A-frame luffing to outboard position
 - · Taglines used to control vehicle motion
- 4. Winch builds tension on umbilical to remove load from Docking head latch
 - Taglines removed
- Vehicle unlatched from DH (air operated), lowered to water surface.
- Winch pays out, DH slack drive system activated (air operated)
- 7. Vehicle positions away from ship, starts descent.



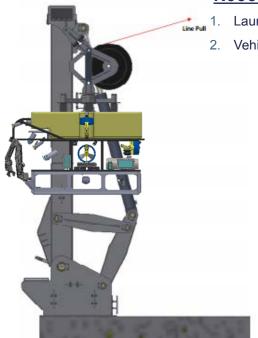
Float Installation

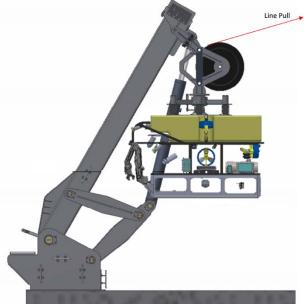
- 1. Vehicle descent to ~20m Stop. Aframe moved to ~75° posn.
- Two umbilical floats installed ~2m apart.
- Vehicle descent to ~50m. 20x floats installed every 2m.
- 4. Vehicle full descent

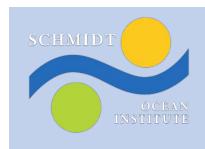
Recovery

1. Launch in reverse.









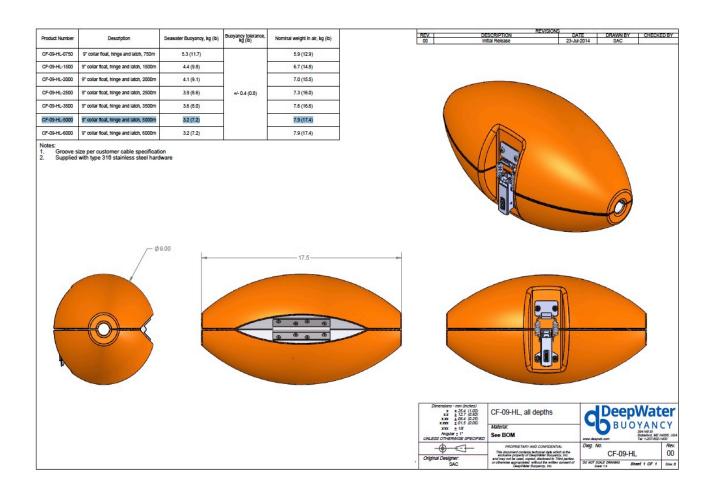
Catenary Floats

OPTIONS:

- 7.9kg in air / 3.2kg net buoyant force
 - 20+2 floats required
- 20kg in air / 7.8kg net buoyant force
 - 10+1 floats required

RECOMMENDATION:

- Smaller float option
 - 2 mounted 20m above S5K
 - 20 mounted evenly spaced between 50-80m from ROV
 - Build a deck stand for float storage and protection

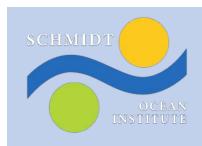




ROV General Assembly Design – Constraints

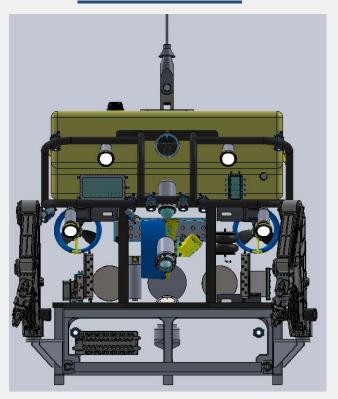
Constraints:

- 1. Staging bay opening WxH, (2450mmx 2312mm)
- 2. Standard transport container spatial constraints.
 - High cube container.
 - Container will also have docking head, and possibly other equipment.
- 3. A-frame allowable WxH (6.96m x 6.15m)
 - Vehicle must travel over umbilical float installation railing (~1.118m high)
 - Maximum A- frame load capacity Max vehicle weight set at 3200kgf (luffing)

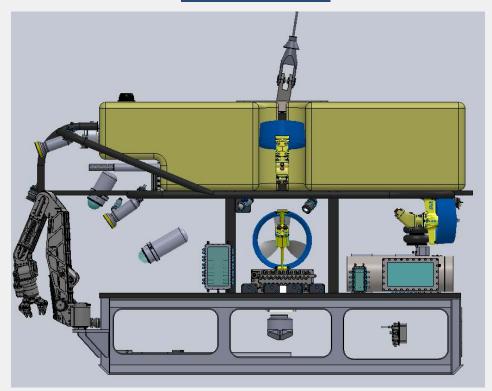


SOI 4500m ROV – Vehicle Current Layout

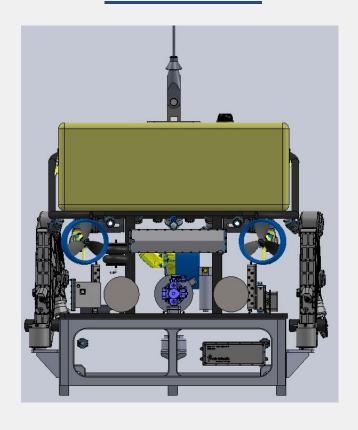
Front View

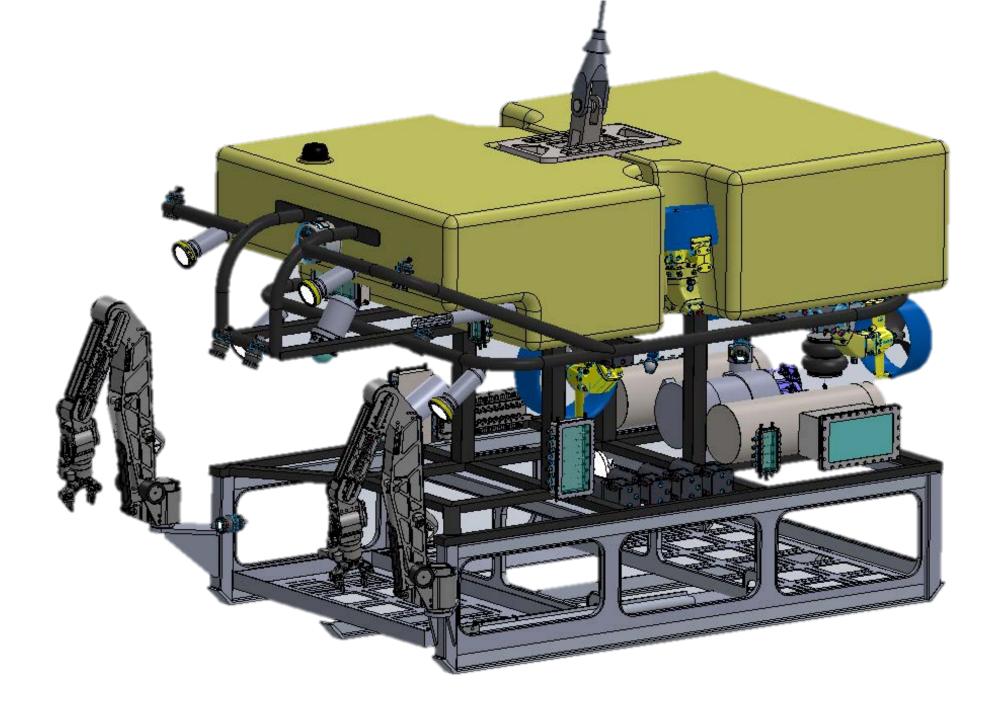


Side View



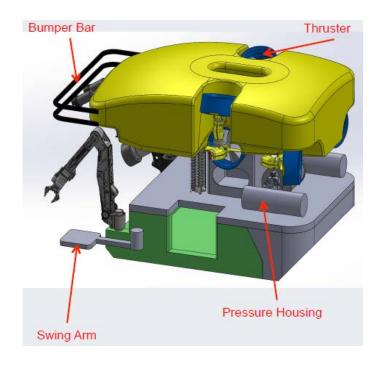
Back View

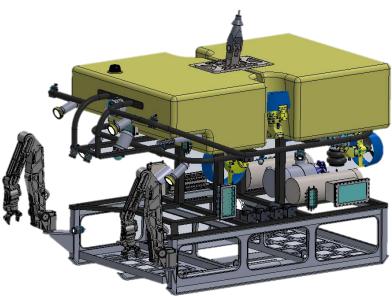




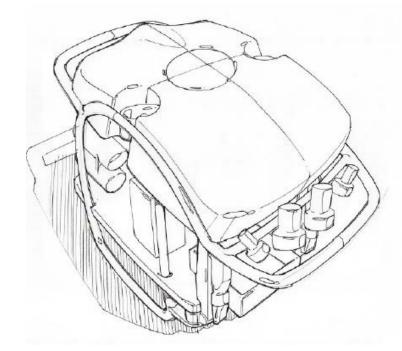


4500m ROV











ROV Form Evolution