



# Integrated Coring Platform (ICP)

Jeff Cordell | Team Leader : Instrumentation Development  
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CSIRO OCEANS AND ATMOSPHERE FLAGSHIP. INSTRUMENTATION AND ELECTRONICS PROGRAM

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# Introduction .... Why?

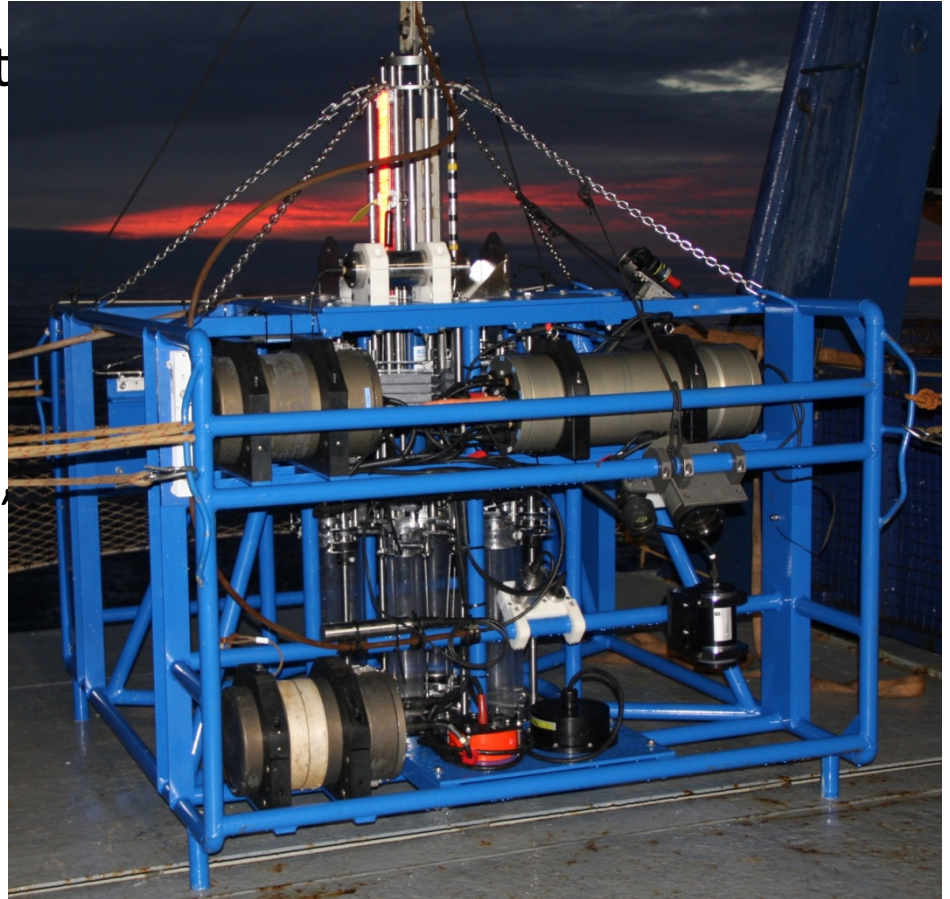
- Our Scientists are involved in providing baseline studies in oil exploration in the Great Australian Bight, Australia. The brief was to develop a system which could collect sediment samples, study the hydrochemistry of the water column through measurements of hydrocarbons, and gain an understanding of microneckton through acoustic methods - typically using Simrad GPT's.
- Ship time is expensive so a 'highly desirable' for our design was to combine all of these sampling techniques into a single platform. Significant time saving could be achieved by avoiding multiple deployments.
- Confirmation that the corer has captured sediment samples was also a high priority.

# Some Basics...

- The platform had to sample to 3000m. Our canisters are aluminium, bored from a solid billet. Its a big job.
- Due to depth limitations of the echo sounder transducers we had to remove them at sites over 1500m. We added a 6000m altimeter to give us altitude at the deeper sites.
- We have a month to build it

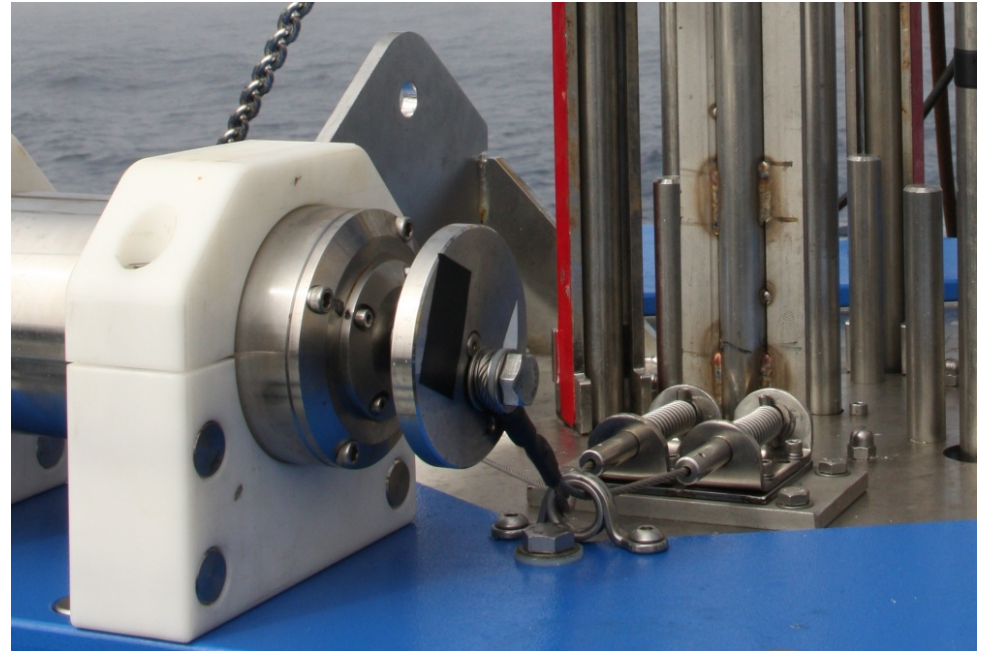
- The Instrumented Coring Platform integrated a KC (Denmark) multi corer, Simrad EK60 echo-sounders, and a SBE25plus CTD (incorporating a suite of hydrocarbon sensors). Water samples were captured using Niskin bottles.
- The ICP is controlled via a 3 km fiber optic cable. This allows real-time monitoring, control and capture through a GUI written using Labview. The underwater unit has a PIC controller which manages device switching, pitch/roll sensing and combining instrument data into a single string which is sent with the video to the surface via the fiber.
- There are 3 video cameras which are used to survey the seabed, view and confirm that a sediment sample has been captured and monitoring of the cable.

- The ICP starts with a KC multicorer. It's commercially available and uses a 800kg weight to push 6 polycarbonate tubes into the seabed.
- During our trials we found that when the ICP hit the water, the impact caused the ICP to 'bounce' and this caused the corer to misfire.





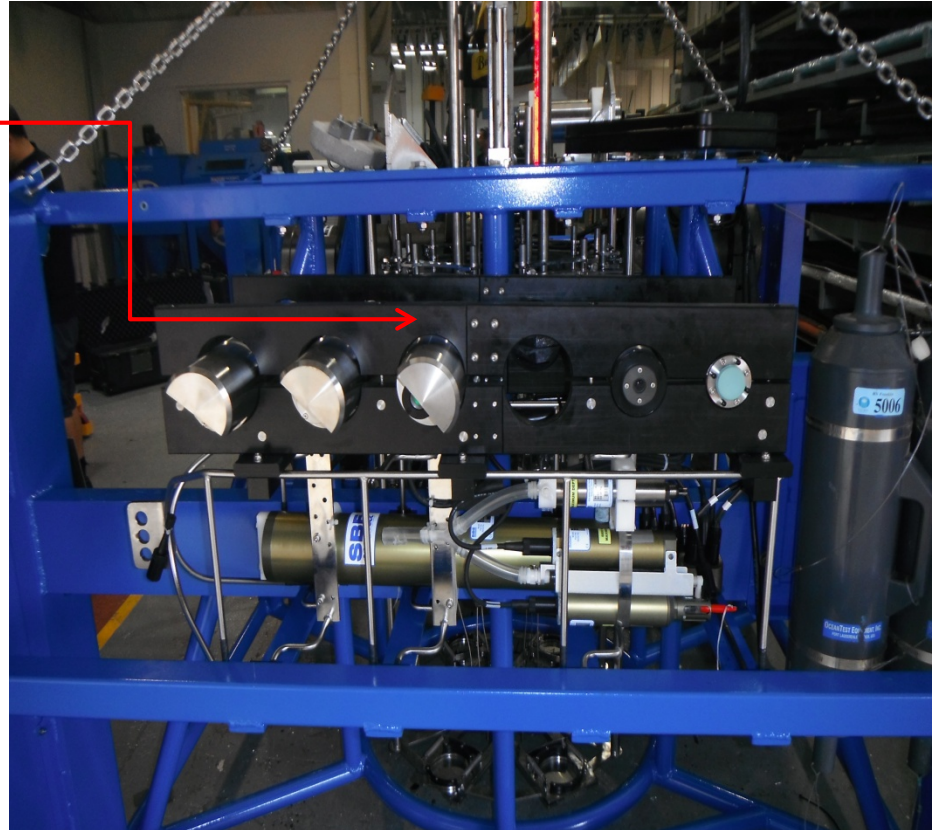
- We added a motorised lockout which prevents the central column from moving. To arm the corer the pins are retracted.



- We added some guides to the base of the poly carb tubes to prevent them ‘jumping’ out and locking the corer open.



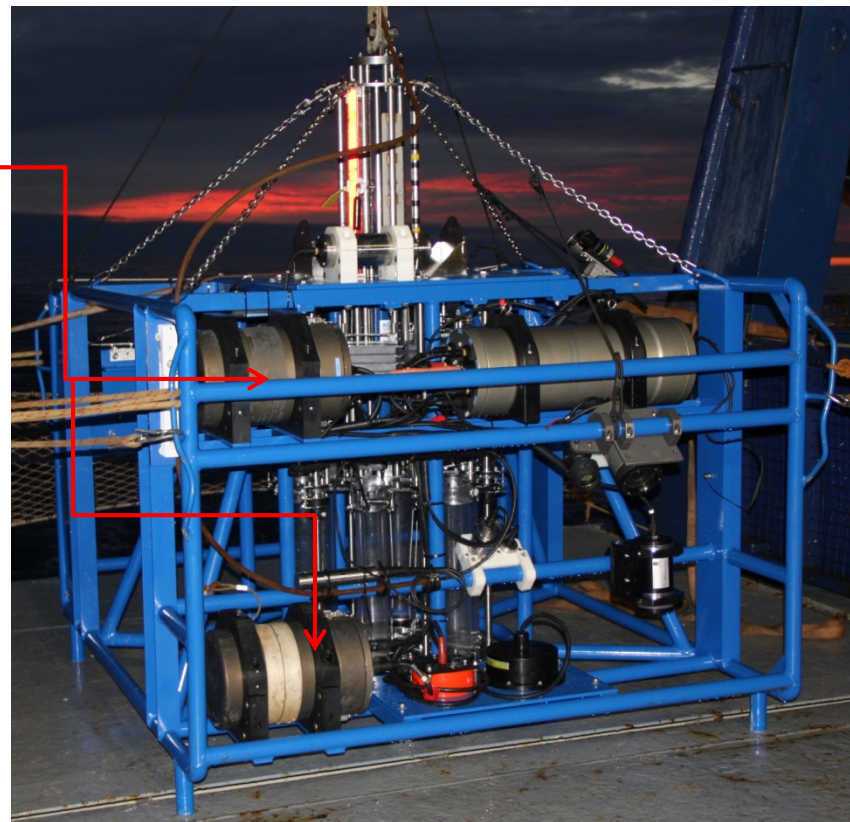
- 5 hydrocarbon sensors and CTD functions via a SBE 25 plus





## Acoustics....

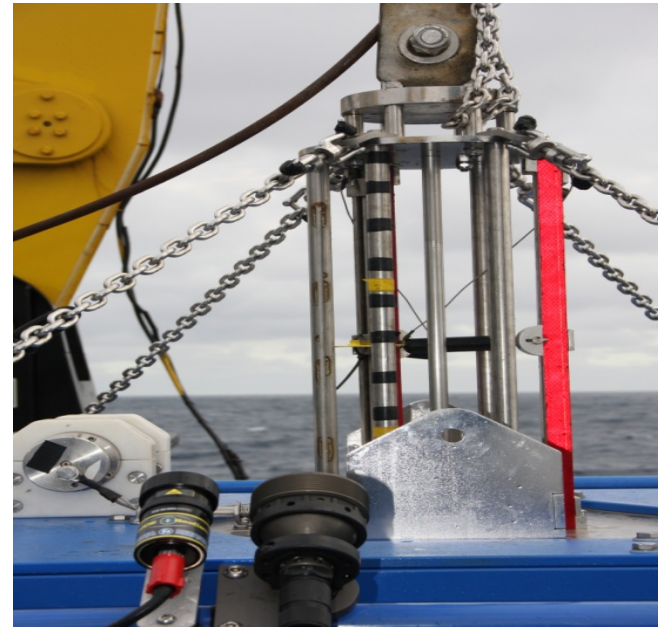
- 2 Simrad EK60 GPTs with modified backplanes allowing us to fit them into a small canister.
- We used 38 and 120 kHz to study micro-nekton, plankton and other midwater creatures



- We added two 10 L Niskin bottles which are released when the corer is armed. The hydrochemists used this to calibrate their instruments.



- We added three video cameras. We can monitor the corer, or look sideways and survey the seabed.
- We had concerns that the cable might bunch after contact with the seabed. The third camera allows us to monitor this.





- The ICP is operated in an control room. The pilot watches the telemetry and video in real time, whilst controlling the winch remotely via a joystick.
- The Labview Screen GUI is on the left. The video screen is on the right. We also monitor the winch in case there is an issue with spooling.

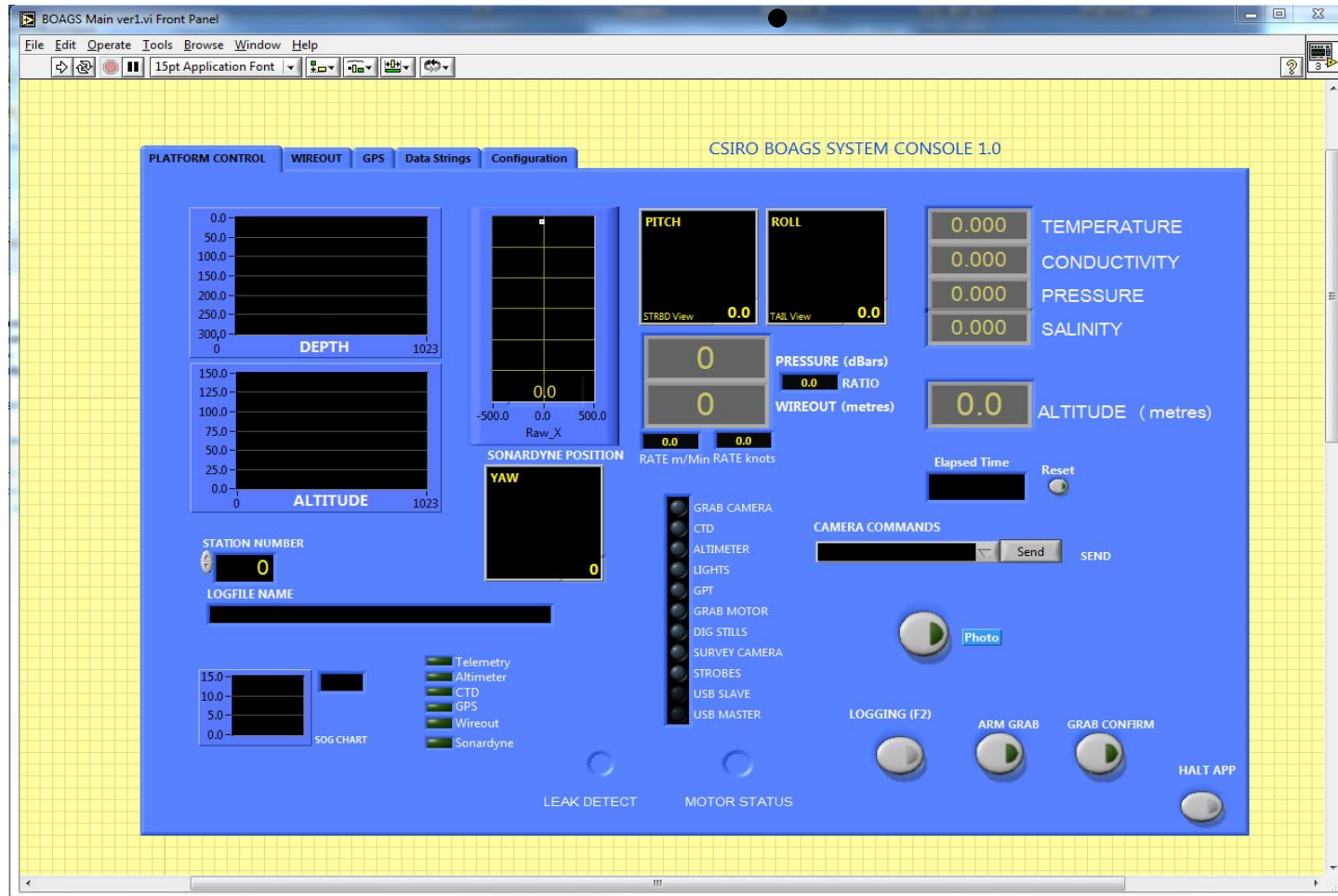


## The control room...

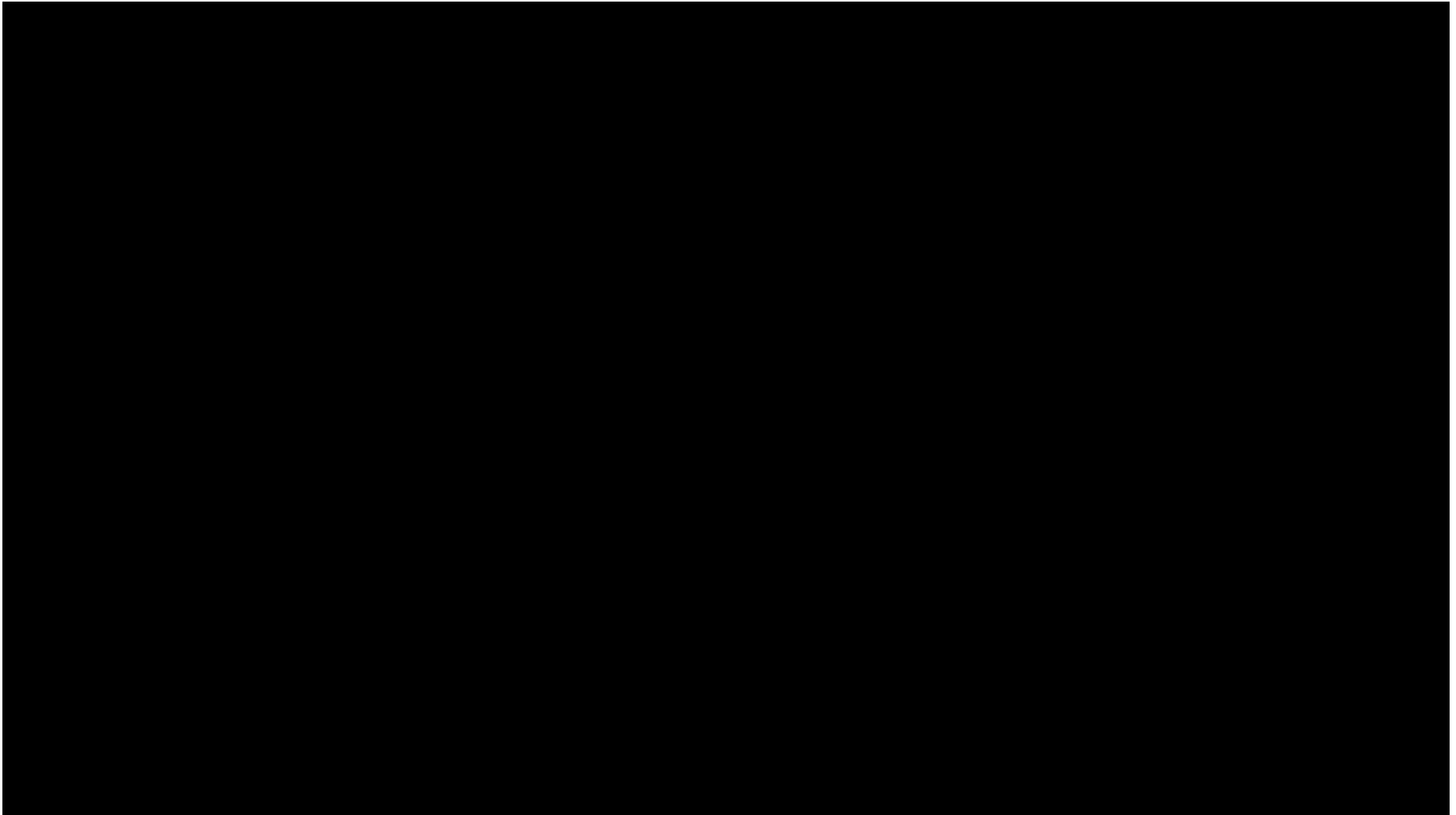




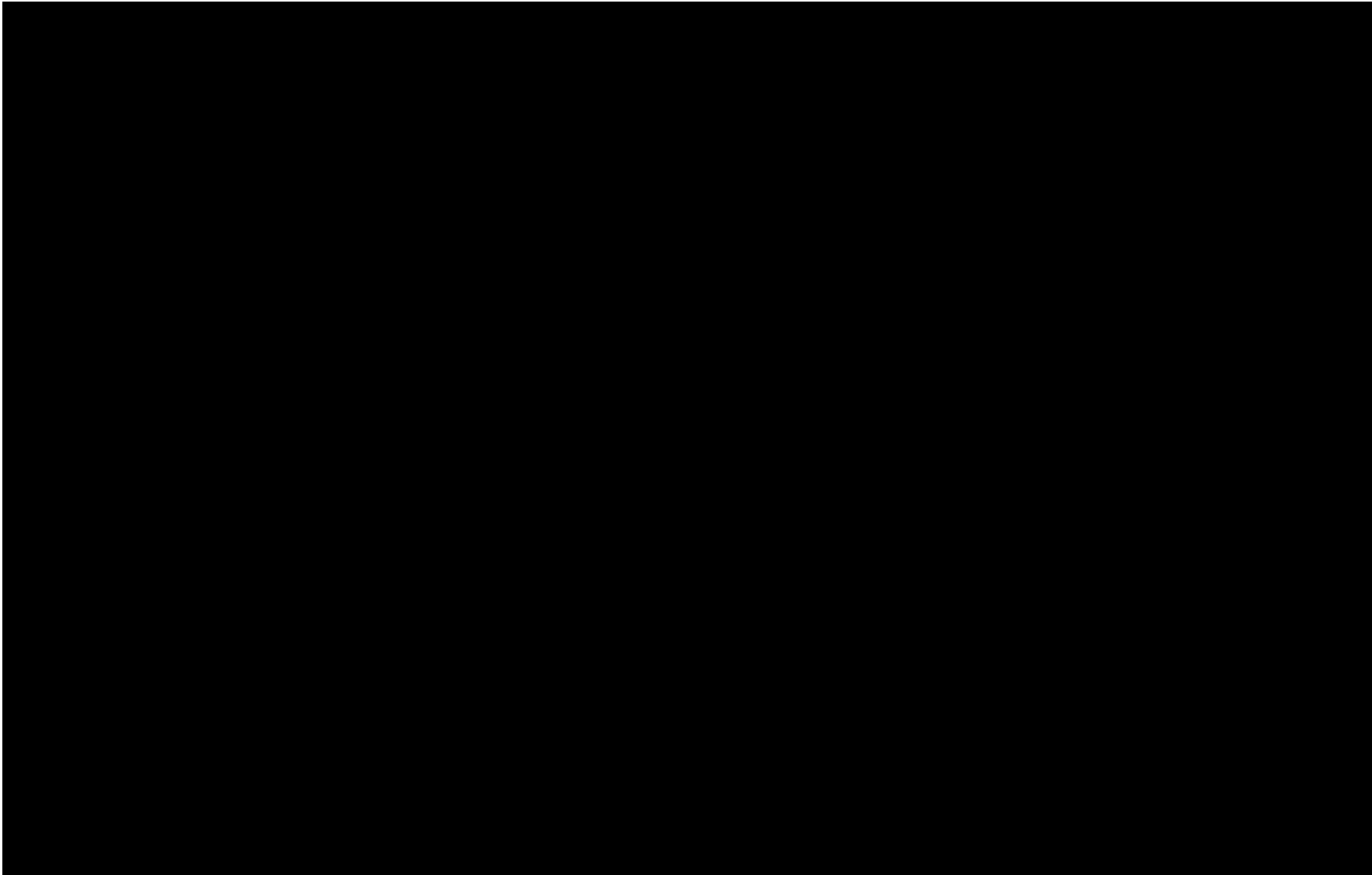
# The Control GUI



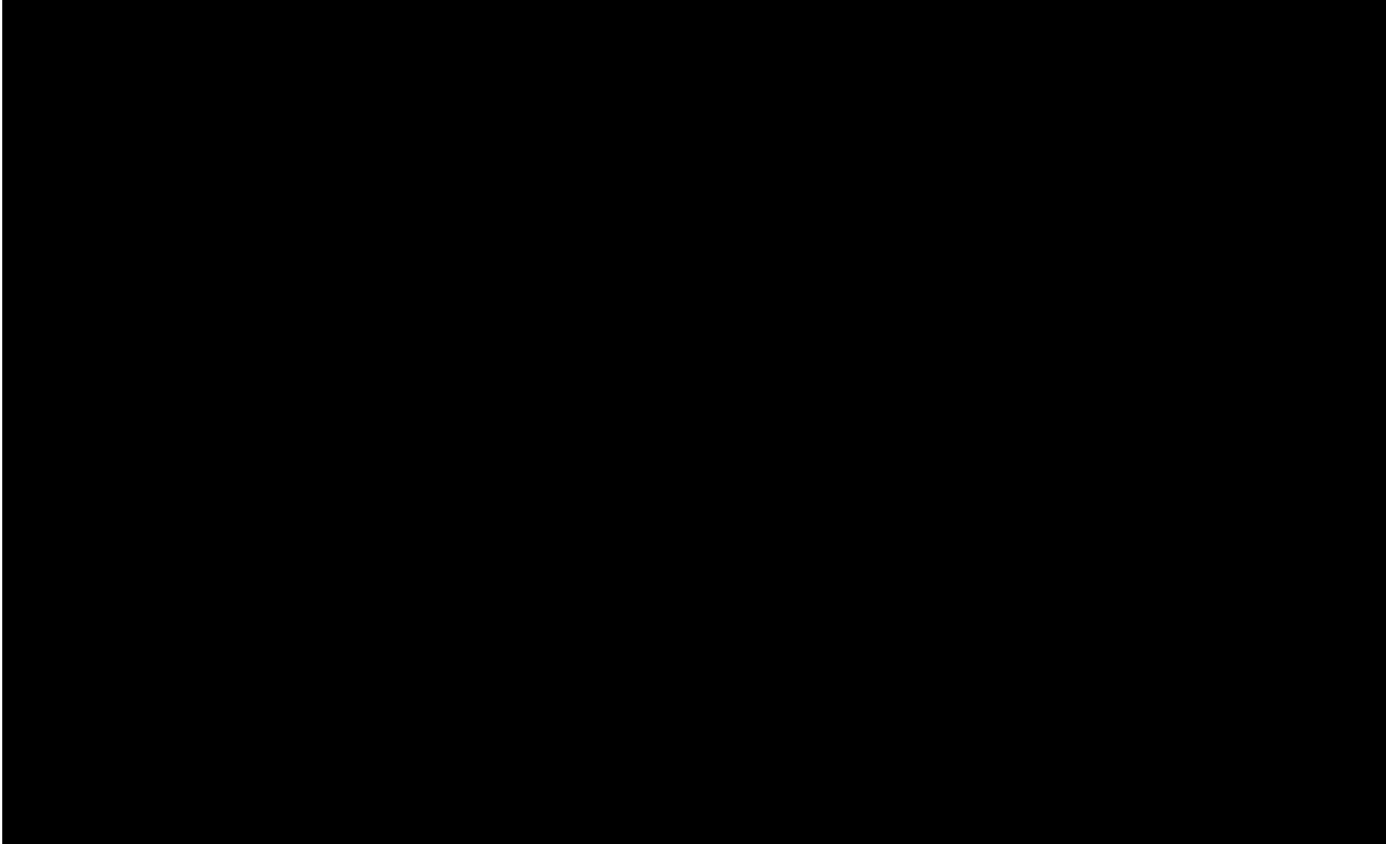
**We had a few misfires. This occurred after the corer was armed.**



**This is a good sample. The tubes are fully embedded**



**There was some minor bleeding of samples. Recovering fine silt was a problem**



# The Future...

- Due to time and budget constraints we'd change the Fiber Optic multiplexor so we could view all cameras simultaneously, rather than switch between them.
- The 'bleed' from the poly carbonate tubes needs further work.
- Ability to re-arm the corer at depth would be nice
- More lights to improve survey camera images.
- More RS232 Channels for more sensors



# Questions????



# Thank You

Jeff Cordell

CSIRO Oceans and Atmosphere Flagship

Castray Esplanade

Hobart

Tasmania, Australia, 7000

[Jeff.cordell@csiro.au](mailto:Jeff.cordell@csiro.au)

+61 3 62325222