Exploration Under Ice with new Polar AUV

Neil Bose, Principle Peter King, AUV Facility coordinator Australian Maritime College pdking@utas.edu.au

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Under-Ice Exploration and Research

- How the oceans melt Antarctic ice shelves, and quantifying present and future Antarctic Ice Sheet mass loss and its contribution to sealevel rise?
- What are controls on marine life, from pelagic microbes to benthic communities?
- What is the contribution of the Antarctic Ice Sheet to sea level since the Last Glacial Maximum (~20,000 years ago)?

(Antarctic Gateway Partnership)



Figure 15: The high latitude Southern Ocean and Antarctic margin includes several physical environments, each with distinct characteristics that mean a different mix of platforms is appropriate in each case. See the Tables below for a summary and explanation of the observing strategy in each domain..

Challenges: Environmental Uncertainty

- Shape of the ice
- Dynamics of ice
- Extent of the cavity
- Shape of the seafloor

Challenges: Environmental Uncertainty



Solutions: Environmental Uncertainty

- Smarter AUVs
 - Adaptive missions
 - Decision making
- Improved communications/infrastructure
- Planning
 - Iterative approaches
 - Simulation

Challenges: Navigation

- Heading
- Speed
- Infrastructure





Axis

North Pole

Challenges: Navigation

- Best case scenario is 0.1% of distance travelled
 - 2.5m/s x 1hour X 0.001 = 10m per hour (240m in 24hr)
- Worse case is 12%
 - 1,100m per hour (26.4km)
- Real case example is 1.6% *
 - 144m per hour (3.4km)

* McEwen et al, Performance of an AUV navigation system at Arctic Latitudes. Journal of Oceanic Engineering, 2005.

Solutions: Navigation

- Infrastructure
 - Long-range communications (fiber?)
 - Homing
- Smarter AUVs
 - Improved navigation
 - Sensor feedback for error bounding (TAN, SLAM)
 - Relative navigation
 - Path Following
 - Visual homing

Challenges: Risk

• Beneath the ice, nearly any fault can become fatal



Brito et al, Risk Analysis for AUV operations in extreme environments. Risk analysis, 2010



- Better understanding
- Better models
- Risk centric approaches (Brito et al)
- Better Planning

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A brief history of under-ice AUVs



(Francois and Nodland 1972)



Theseus:1990s







Autosub2: 2000s



A major first!



(jcr97)



(Dowdeswell et al 2008)



383	16/2/2005 07:34	-	Plan to profile in between 80 m off the seafloor to 80 m off the ice shelf then turn and run	Autosub lost 14km under the ice shelf. Presumed floating. Emergency beacon had dropped and was transmitting at 1 minute
383	16/2/2005 07:34	-	Plan to profile in between 80 m off the seafloor to 80 m off the ice shelf, then turn and run reciprocal track, swathing the underside of the ice shelf at 80 m range.	Autosub lost 14km under the ice shelf. Presumed floating. Emergency beacon had dropped, and was transmitting at 1 minute interval, indicating "abort" state.

Autosub3



(Jenkins et al 2010)

And the record goes to ...

Mission 2: Survey at Remote Ice Camp (280 km)

Remote Camp

Mission 1: Survey en-route to Remote Ice Camp (320 km)

Mission 3: Survey en-route to back to Main Ice Camp (320 km)



Main Camp





(Kaminski et al 2010)

Antarctic Gateway Partnership Project

- Special Research Initiative of the Australian Research Council
- Build further polar research capability in Tasmania
- A Key objective being

"Developing an innovative, next-generation, polar AUV to acquire high resolution data under sea ice and ice shelves"







Department of the Environment and Energy Australian Antarctic Division

Polar AUV Requirements



- Endurance of > 100km
- Flexible payload
 - Orientation + Additional payload modules
 - Advanced payloads
- Ice tracking and avoidance
- Landing/Parking capability
 - Seabed/under-ice
- Open architecture

nupiri muka – eye of the sea



• Open tender awarded to International Submarine Engineering



Progress



Questions?