

NEW APPROACH TO UNDERWATER TECHNOLOGIES FOR INNOVATIVE, LOW-COST OCEAN OBSERVATION

Manolis Ntoumas - Hellenic Centre for Marine Research (HCMR)

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**NAUTILOS**, a **Horizon 2020** Innovation Action project funded under EU's the Future of Seas and Oceans Flagship Initiative, aims to fill in marine observation and modelling gaps for biogeochemical, biological and deep ocean physics essential ocean variables and micro-/nano-plastics, by developing a new generation of cost-effective sensors and samplers, their integration within observing platforms and deployment in large-scale demonstrations in European seas.

The principles underlying **NAUTILOS** will be those of the development, integration, validation and demonstration of new cutting-edge technologies with regards to sensors, interoperability and embedding skills. The development will always be guided by the objectives of scalability, modularity, cost-effectiveness, and open-source availability of software products produced.



Revolutionising underwater sensing and sampling technology for ocean observation



sampler

Carbonate

Sensors



Sensor





Deep Ocean CTD Sensor



Silicate Electrochemical Sensor



Submersible Sampler for Nanoplastics and Microplastics -SuNaMips





Deep ocean low-level radioactivity sensor



Oxygen

Sensor

Passive broadband Fluorometric acoustic recording sensor Oxygen Sensor for noise monitoring

Phytoplankton

Sampler



Downward Looking

Sensors

Animal-borne tracking device for ocean data monitoring





# .....and society

XH



## Research

# NAUTILOS strategy - WPs Interactions (TRL scheme)







#### Fisheries Observing Systems

- Adriatic Sea: Fishery and Oceanography Observing System (FOOS) device/platform on commercial fishing vessels;
- French waters: on commercial fishing vessels

#### Aquaculture Observing Systems

Coastal Norway and Greece

#### Marine Mammal Monitoring Systems

• *Swedish Sound/Kullaberg/Lysekil waters*: Commercial Fisheries; Italy: Portofino MPA cetaceans' sanctuary.

#### Platforms of Opportunity

- *Coastal Norway*: NorSOOP FerryBoxes on M/S Trollfjord;
- *Gulf of Finland*: Ferryboxes cruising across Gulf of Finland;
- Eastern Mediterranean (Cretan Sea): Poseidon FerryBox

#### Augmented Shelf-Seas, Open Sea and Deep-sea Observing Systems

 Shelf sea - POSEIDON Heraklion Coastal Buoy (HCB) Open sea -E1M3A station Deep sea experiment - Aegean sea

### Argo Platform

• Mediterranean Sea, up to 2000 m

#### Animal-borne Instruments

- *Azores islands*: combination of long and short duration deployments
- Valdes Peninsula, Argentina

# Instrumentation for platforms of opportunity

# Objectives

Demonstration of the operational use of sensors in FerryBox/ SOOP/ R/V /Robotic platforms

## Where; overview

# Platforms of Opportunity

- Coastal Norway: NorSOOP FerryBoxes on M/S Trollfjord, M/S Color Fantasy;
- Gulf of Finland: Ferryboxes cruising across Gulf of Finland;
- Eastern Mediterranean (Cretan Sea): (Poseidon FerryBox) / R/V Philia

## Sensors included in the demo

- Downward-looking multi/hyperspectral and laser induced fluorescence sensors
- Sampler for phytoplankton and other suspended matter.
- Carbonate system/ocean acidification sensors
- Low-cost Microplastic sensors based on selective Nile Red staining and fluorescence detection



# **Downward-looking sensors - NIVA**

## **Multi- and Hyper- spectral cameras**

50 m<sup>3</sup> outdoor tank filled with sea water at NIVA research facility. Modification of its optical properties, by combining different concentration of phytoplankton, organic coloured material (lignin) and mineral particles (kaolin).



## **IR temperature sensor**

IR temperature sensor (for SST) lab calibration - validated outdoor. Installation height effect characterized





# LIF LIDAR

Low cost LIF LIDAR response characterized in lab using fluorescent pigment.



Pure water fluorescent pigment



**TRL: 4** 

# Phytoplankton and suspended matter sampler- NIVA

- Several autonomous suspended matter samplers and custom-made solutions were investigated
- The Mclane PPS was the only sampler that met the requirements for multiplatform implementation in NAUTILOS and to be able to autonomously filter samples for chl a, DNA/RNA.
- A programmable pump pulls water through filters held in 24 filter holders; a reagent/fixative bag can be used to rinse the filters after sampling





# Phytoplankton and suspended matter sampler- NIVA

## Methods

- Natural seawater, spiked with cultures of 3 selected phytoplankton species and filtered on 0.45 µm PES membrane filters
- Various preservation methods systematically applied: ATL buffer, RNAlater, 96% ethanol and storage at 4°C for different durations before freezing to -20°C.
- DNA isolated from filters with commercial kits and quantified with species-specific quantitative PCR assays

# Results

- Preservation has strong effect on DNA quantification.
- Low variability between filter triplicates, good recovery
- Ethanol identified as preferred preservation method for suspended matter sampler:
  - Acceptable DNA concentration (though 3 to 10 lower concentrations than ATL )
  - Less expensive, more easily available and more predictable viscosity than ATL
  - No freezing of the samples needed





**TRL: 6** 

# Carbonate system/Ocean acidification sensor

Task leader: NIVA Other partners involved: SCT, HCMR Timing: M1 – M24

# **Objective:**

 Better understand natural variability in oceanic C cycling and the impact of rising CO2 and declining pH in the oceans

# Activities:

• Develop cost-efficient, low power, and modular carbonate system sensors













Photo credits: NIVA; SubCtech; Fluidion

# pH/pCO<sub>2</sub> sensors selected for further development

- Primary selection criteria:
  - Low cost, <10 kEuro and better if <5 kEuro
  - Easy to use, small, ability to connect to smartphones/tablets via USB/Wifi/Bluetooth; e.g., by aquaculture, citizen scientists, etc.
  - **High enough precision/accuracy** to be able to detect and understand dynamics at relevant scales seasonal variability, aquaculture scenarios, surface/bottom variability, decadal scale OA impacts some sacrifices on very small "climate" level uncertainties
- pH sensors: ISFET (ion-sensitive field-effect transistor) style sensor Honeywell Durafet and Endress Memosens sensors.
- pCO<sub>2</sub> sensor: membrane-equilibrator NDIR (non-dispersive infrared) detector Franatech CO2-HR handheld sensor







# Carbonate system/Ocean acidification sensor

- Versatile and low-cost logger system which allow integration on any type of platform or discrete readings and user friendly for aquaculture or citizen science activities.
- Improve sensor performances with integrated calibration system
- pH: pressure case
- pCO2: pump head system to increase response time





Norsk institutt for vannforskning



subCtech

Durafet probe in its pressure case

Franatech sensor with its logger and pump head

# Carbonate system/ocean acidification sensors - NIVA

The calibration tests were conducted at NIVA's research facility.

Results

# pCO<sub>2</sub>

- Mean absolute error of CO2-HR (relative to bottle samples) ± 74 µatm.
- Within GOA-ON "Weather" quality requirements in high pCO<sub>2</sub> scenarios (aquaculture and coastal systems), similar to other reference sensors
- t90 was approx. 11 minutes for +700 ppm (large) shift in pCO<sub>2</sub>, which was shorter than for reference sensors

# pН

- Mean absolute error for Durafet and Endress were 0.028 and 0.02, respectively.
- Close to GOA-ON "Weather" quality requirements of ±0.02 pH units
- t90 was approx. ~4 minutes for ~0.3 (large) shift in pH



# Microplastic sensor

Task leader: CSEM Other partners involved: NIVA, CNR Timing: M1 – M24

## **Objectives:**

- Fluorescence sensor for microplastics detection and quantification: new approach based on selective fluorescent staining using Nile Red
- •The sensor used as autonomous system on several platforms (implementation on FerryBox)

## Main Results:

- ✓ Sampler and oxidation unit tested
- $\checkmark$  MP detector built and tested
- $\checkmark$  Integration of sampler and MP detector started
- ✓MP detector system testing: ongoing







# Microplastic sensor - sampler

- Sampler and oxidation unit tested
  - Tested on Colourline Fantasy ferry
  - Sampling works well
  - Oxidation of biomaterials needs improvement (depending on season)
  - Marine water provided by FerryBox
  - Pump flow rate: 1000 2000 L/h
  - Filter mesh size: 50 μm
  - Heated staining chamber
  - Several reservoirs for reagents





# The MP detector

- Low-cost fluorescent particle measurement platform built and tested
- Software and GUI developed, data analysis and plotting works
- MP detector characterisation done with lab samples, system tests ongoing
- Integration into FerryBox started
  - 500 µm flow capillary
  - Inline fiber laser 465 nm with TEC
  - Integrated electronics and RPi
  - FL channels: up to 6 PDs with integrated TIA and 2 PMTs (optional)
  - 5 kS/s data rate per detector









2x PD + TIA



UVC LED

# **Microplastic sensor - detector**



# Integration of sensors/samplers on FerryBox ships of opportunity

## • Sampler for phytoplankton and other suspended matter (T3.5):

NIVA ferrybox: [Oslo - Kiel] (Optional: NIVA [Bergen - Kirkenes] )

Integrated with a stationary FerryBox system at NIVA's Solbergstrand field station in Drøbak, Norway as well as on NIVA's M/S Color Fantasy (Oslo, Norway-Kiel, Germany) FerryBox for testing. The sampler will be integrated with an analogous FerryBox system on M/S Richard With (Bergen-Kirkenes, Norway) for WP7 demos.

• Downward-looking sensors (T3.2):

## HCMR [Heraklion- Athens]

Infrared sea surface temperature sensor integration procedure carried out on HCMR R/V.

• Carbonate Sensors (T4.1):

## SYKE ferrybox: [Helsinki-Stockholm]

A flow through system for a pH sensor has been developed and tested and installed on SYKE FerryBox Silja Serenade, sailing between Helsinki-Stockholm for WP7 demo.

• Low cost Micro plastic sensor (T4.4):

## NIVA ferrybox: [Oslo – Kiel]

Sampler integration tests in sept 2021 on M/S Colorline Fantasy. Integration of the sampler on the Hurtigruten M/S Trollfjord in the beginning of June 2023.





# LIF LIDAR demonstration

- Deployment in the Oslofjord
  September 2024 integrated on NIVA's
  ASV.
- Additional extensive calibration performed



LIF LIDAR Chla / Raman



# IR temperature sensor demonstration

The sensor is now installed in the R/V Philia (26/05/2024). First tests and field calibration of the sensor using the surface measurements of the R/V CTD started. So far the sensor has been collecting data in the North Aegean, South Aegean, Ionian and Lybian sea.





# Thank you! (mntou@hcmr.gr)