DEEPWATER DEVELOPMENT

28 - 30 March 2023 | Millennium Gloucester Hotel |

London, UK

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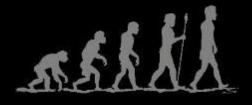
Qualifying Subsea Robotics Solutions: a Long, Challenging and Rewarding Journey

Cristian Nevoso Head of Sonsub Brazil Saipem



Emergy Technologies Subsea Robotics





from diver to diverless from manned to autonomous









Subsea Drones: a new generation of subsea robotics

Enabled by the emerging technologies



Scope of these technologies is to support LOF for Offshore Energy Fields, enabling:

• SAFETY

Remote and safe (reduced offshore persons) subsea interventions

CO2
 Reduce carbon footprint

 DIGITAL / DE-RISK More accurate and frequent data collection to enable/facilitate the digital transformation of subsea assets

• OPEX

Cost effective Vessel-Free Interventions and de-risk of operations





REMOTE CONTROL ROOM

- Intelligent Hybrid (AUV / ROV)
 Subsea Robots
- Designed to enable vessel-free subsea interventions (Subsea Resident)





SUBSEA BASES



Hydrone-r

Underwater drones Qualification Challenges

Need for qualification

Underwater drones present important qualification challenges that need to be considered:

- Level of Autonomy and Involvement of innovative technologies
- Reliability and Subsea Residency
- ... and not only underwater vehicles



... but how?

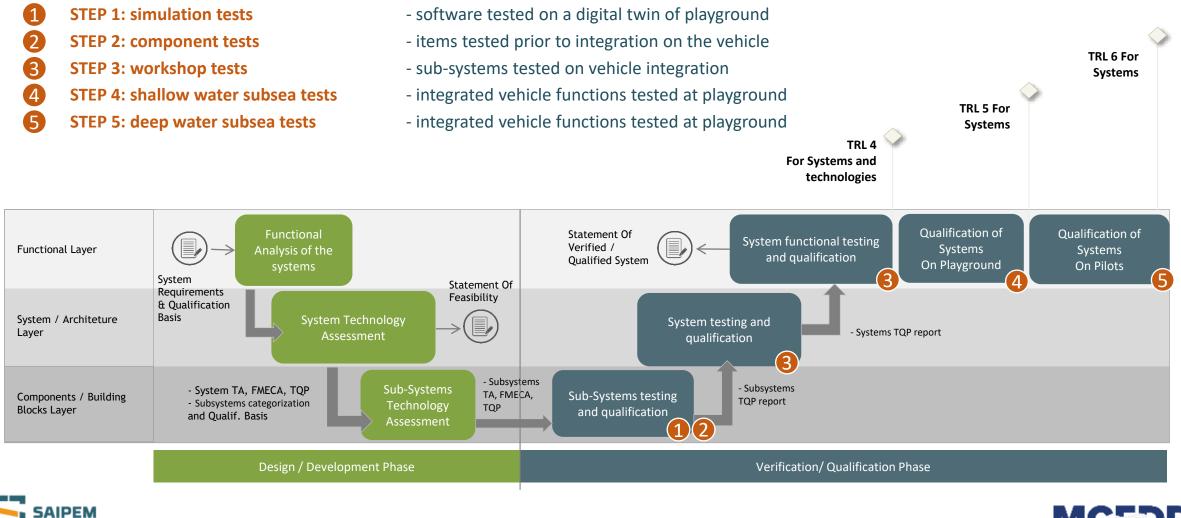
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- APPROACH:
 No structured guideline for complex § subsea robotics qualification
- QUALIFICATION PLAN Qualification could be complex and long a continuous improvement / smooth learning curve could be necessary

Qualification strategy Saipem Approach

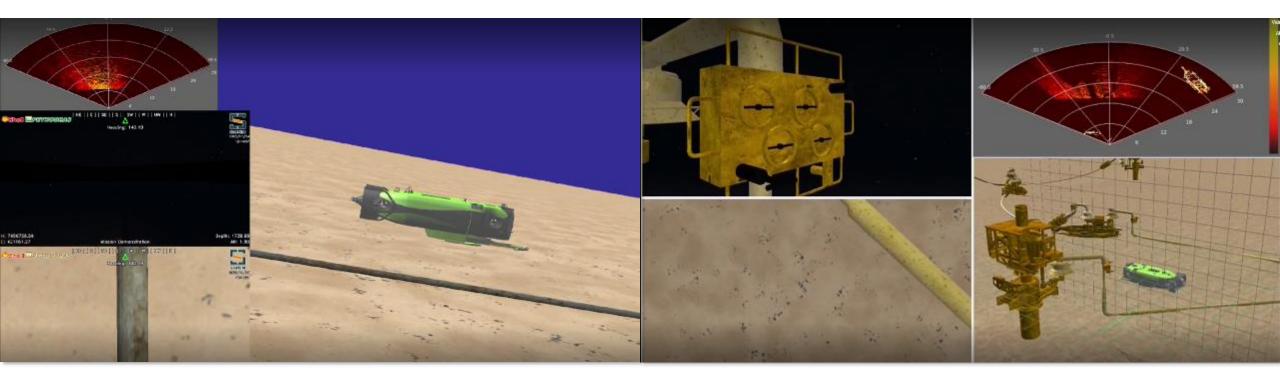
Hydrone PLatrorm OFLATFISH

The main steps in terms of tests are





1 Qualification roadmap Simulation tests







2 Qualification roadmap Components tests

An Example:

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Thruster, Bushing and Sealing endurance test (subsea residency)

- Simulated environment (sea water with suspension of sand/mud)
- Different type/design of sealing with different design (material, shape)
- Different type/design of bushings (radial and axial) with different design (material, shape)

months testing endurance In water tank with simulated environment

Hours testing endurance of each model of BUSHING under load (6 + 6 off types)

Hours testing endurance of each model of SEALING under load (5 off types)

Hours testing endurance of each model of THRUSTER @ max thrust











B Qualification roadmap Workshop tests

Dry tests:

Mainly focused to verify Electric and electronic systems and including the following main steps:

- Laboratory tests
- Workshop tests
- Water tank tests

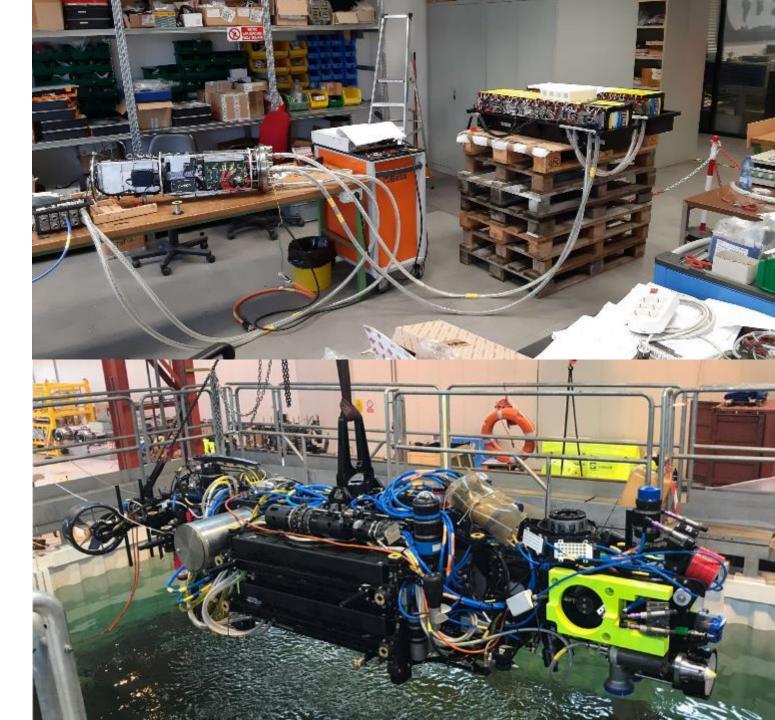
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months of electronics integration test at Electronic Laboratory

months of electronics integration test at workshop (dry and wet test)

hours of test pressure on components hyperbaric chamber





>400

4 Qualification roadmap Shallow water subsea tests











4 Qualification roadmap Shallow water subsea tests

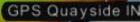
> 2500+ total hours testing at sea

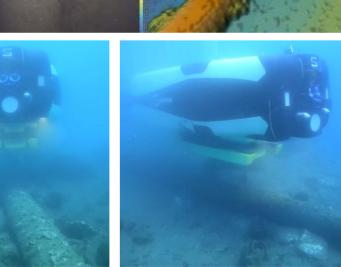
100+ hours while performing pipeline tracking and following

180+ garage in/out maneuvers

200+ total number of dives









4 Qualification roadmap Shallow water subsea tests

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point 6



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point 2



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First deep water use of a UID (more than 1700m) to perform:

- Pipeline inspection
- Riser inspection
- Structure Inspection
- ODBN data harvesting





Conclusions

Qualification of an underwater drone is challenging:

- 1) Long process
- 2) Requiring complex testing facilities
- 3) Deep water tests are critical

Required next steps:

Increase maturity by means of a continuous deployment in deep water conditions!!!





MCEDD 2023 - Qualifying Subsea Robotics Solutions: a Long, Challenging and Rewarding Journey

THANK YOU!

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