







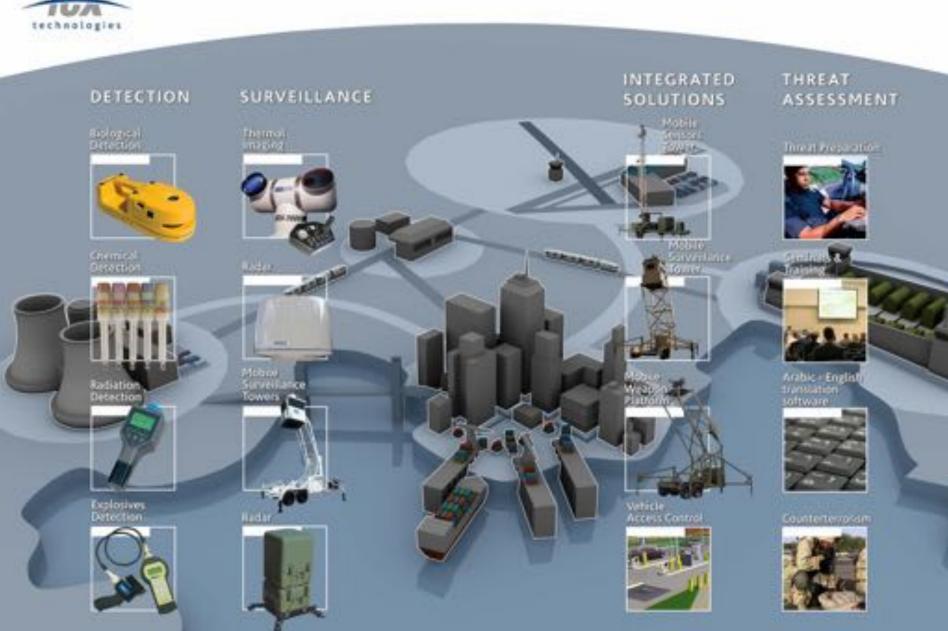
# real time in situ chemical detection of underwater unexploded ordnance

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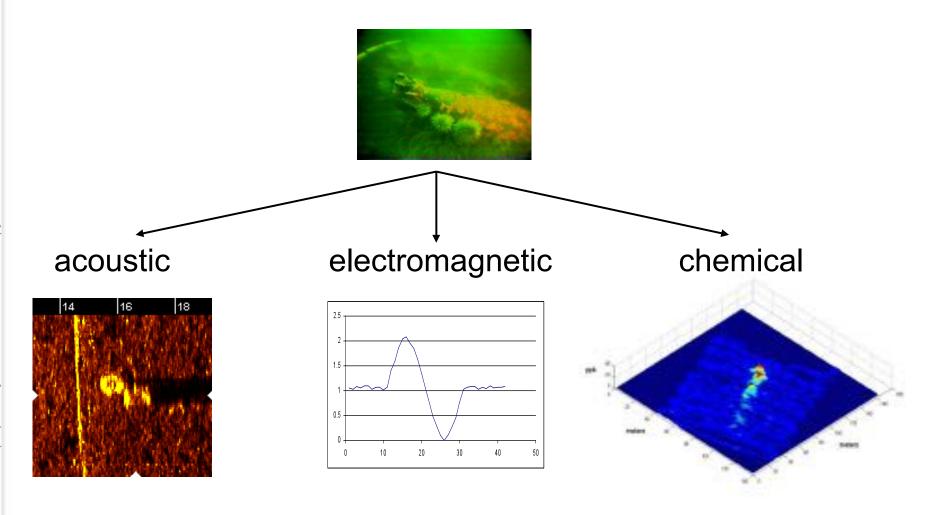
NEW THREATS. NEW THINKING.





### underwater explosive signatures





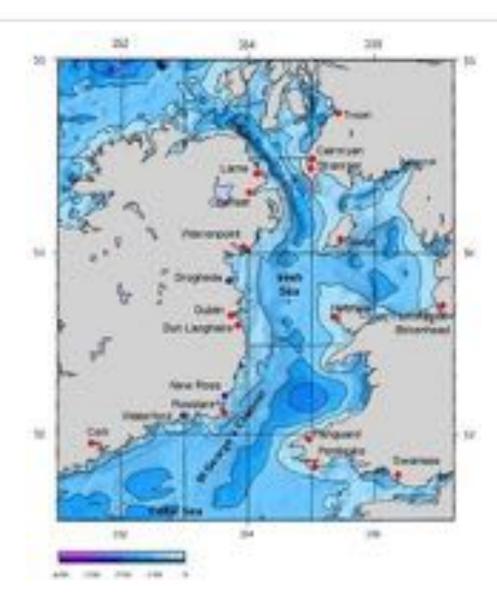
# UK dump sites





## beaufort's dyke





### beaufort's dyke disposal site



- deepest part of Irish Channel
  - 200-300m deep
- UK MoD dumped chemical and convetional weapons post WWII
  - 14500t of phosgene
  - estimated 1m tonnes total of assorted munitions
  - understood that much of the material missed the deep sections
  - reports of incendiary devices washing ashore in Scotland
- natural gas pipe line,
- proposed tunnel linking Scotland and Ireland

### Halifax NS testing by Sandia NL



- UUXO that has been submerged for 53 to 82 years often produces a detectable signature.
- 59 water samples were analyzed.
  - 34 samples (58%) produced detectable explosives signatures.
- 27 sediment samples were analyzed.
  - 26 samples (96%) produced detectable explosives signals.
- concentrations ranged from 0.05 to >100 ppb
- concentrations decreased with increasing distance from the target.





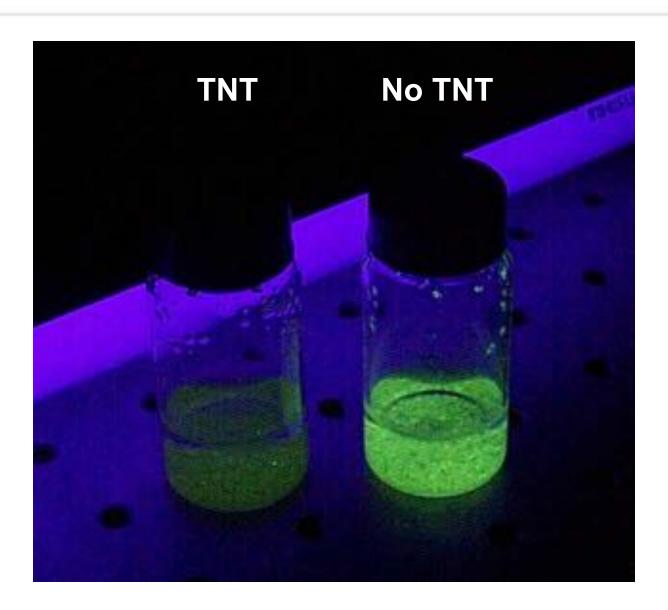
# chemical sensing in the marine environment



- initial handheld unit for proof of concept
- integrated to Foster Miller crawler
- developed a Remote Environmental Monitoring UnitS (REMUS) deployed with TNT sensor
  - demonstrated TNT detection in the marine environment
  - mapped a TNT plume
- integrated to SeaBotix LBV
- used the AFP mechanism to develop ultra-sensitive underwater TNT detection system

## amplifying fluorescent polymers

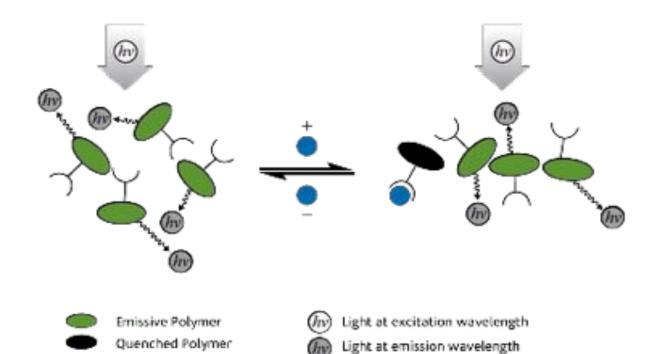


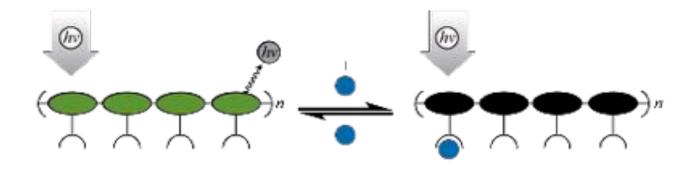


### the AFP technique

Analyte Molecule

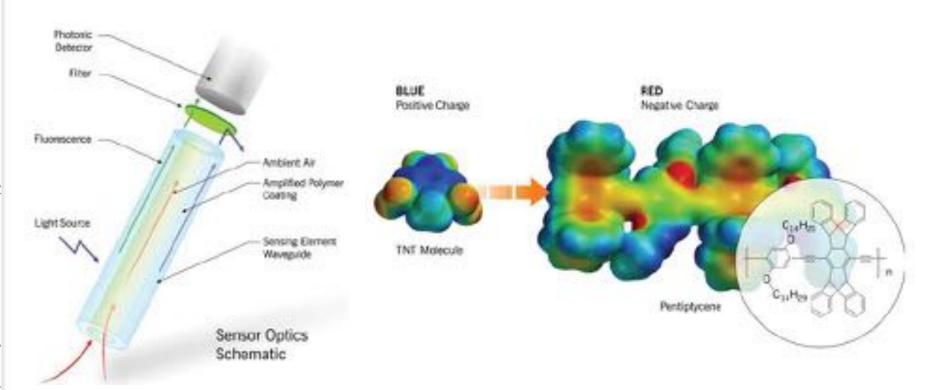






### vapor sensor schematic



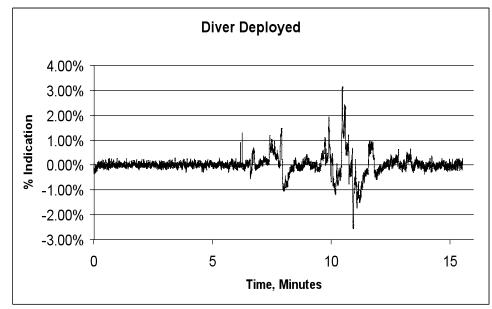


### San Clemente Island tests



- Divers successfully found TNT up to 30 meters from the source
- Diver operated up-current from the source for approximately seven minutes. This gives an excellent baseline with no TNT indications





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### January 2004 tests in Panama City, FL

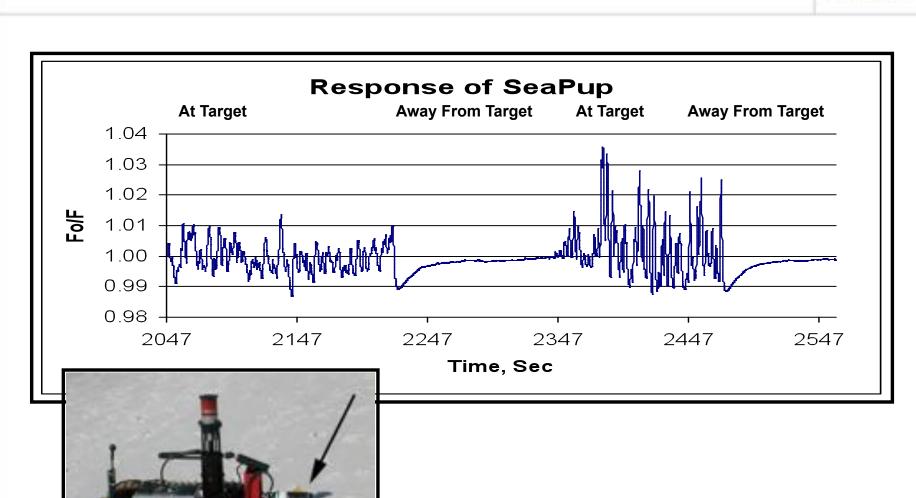






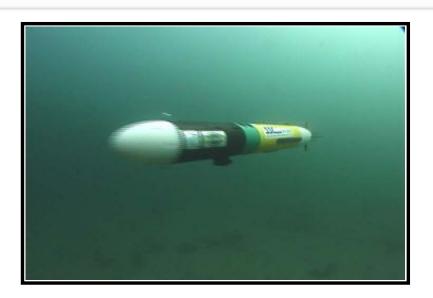
### SeaPup on crawler robot





# SeaDog on the REMUS









### MINIOP #3 April 2003 Duck, NC





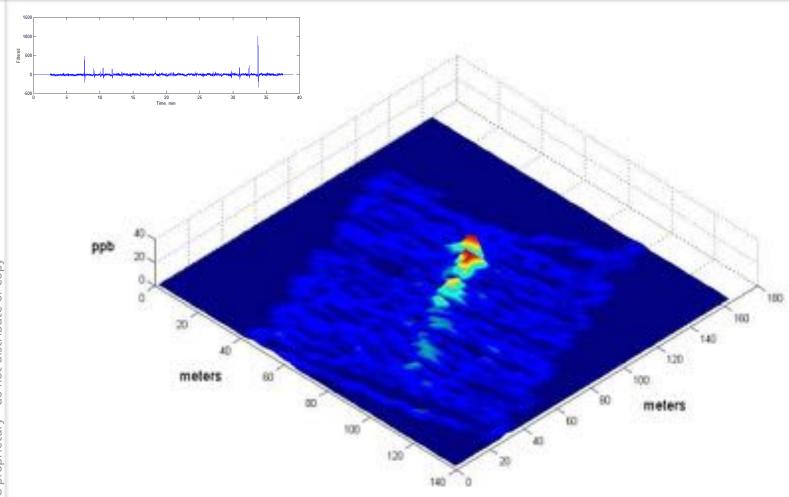
REMUS and SeaDog undergoing buoyancy modification



SeaPup waiting for its next mission

### real time plume mapping



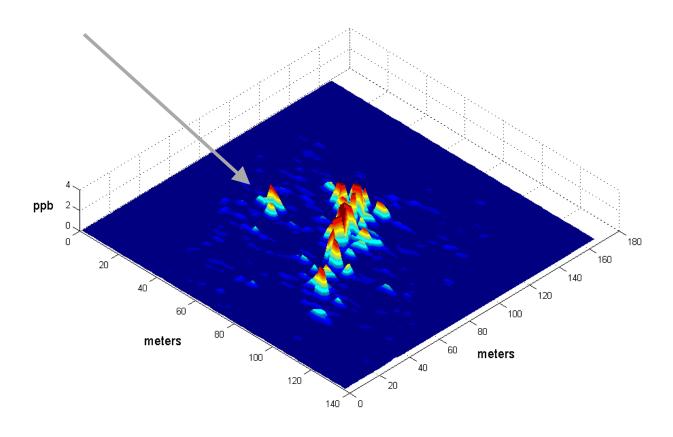


this is the first ever Real-Time map of an underwater TNT plume. it shows a valid indication, position, and plume structure of an known source. minimum speed is approx 1 m/s, plume approx 1 meter wide.

### anomalous source detection



### 3 of the 5 SeaPup missions show a second indication of TNT



### ongoing test bed



- SeaBotix ROV
  - upgraded for high thrust, station keeping, 2 video cameras
- SeaPup underwater explosives detector
  - could include radiological detector for added IED detection





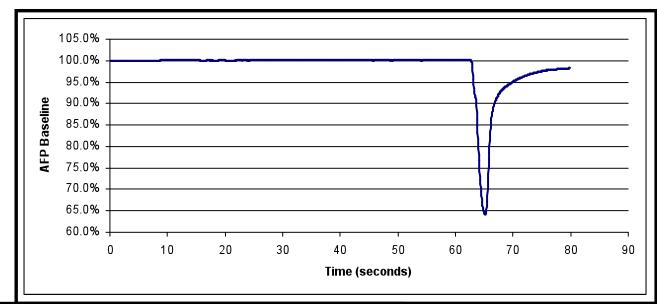
## SeaPup / SeaBotix LBV

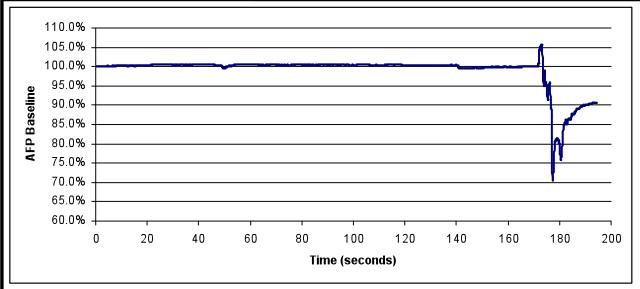




### freshwater lake testing







### ordnance reef





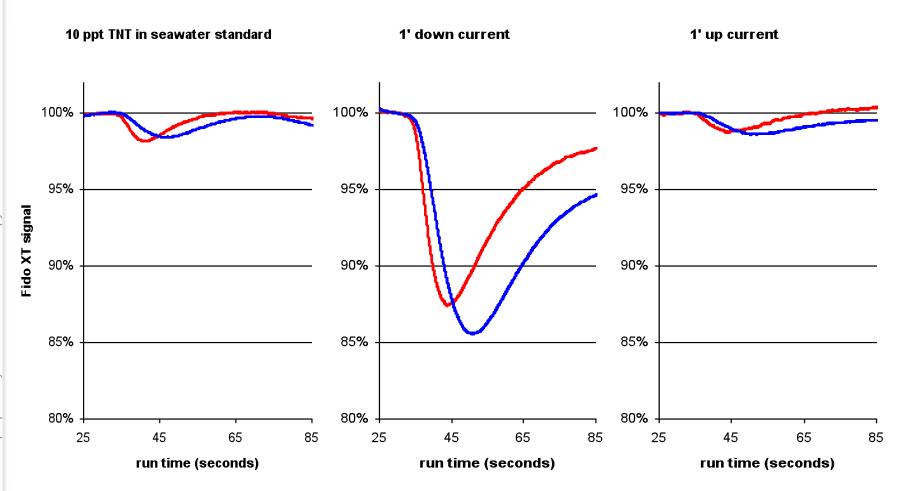
### ordnance reef





## preconcentration adds sensitivity





### speed v sensitivity



- real time 1 ppb
  - plume mapping
  - active searching
- preconcentration 1ppt
  - anomaly interrogation
  - environmental monitoring

### conclusions



- SeaPup sensor is capable of finding targets in the marine environment
- additional improvements that have already been demonstrated in the laboratory will make significant advances in the range of detectability
  - enhanced analyte sensitivity
  - better understanding of the nature of trace chemical signatures in the marine environment.

# acknowledgements



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- SPAWAR
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## questions?

### www.nomadics.com

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