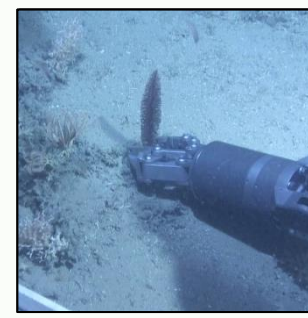
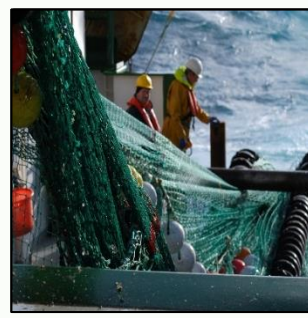




A replacement for the Celtic Explorer Initial design requirements

Aodhan Fitzgerald , Research vessel Manager

IRSO 2024
23RD – 27TH September 2024

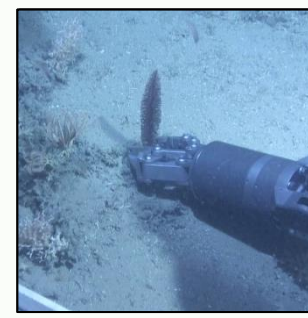
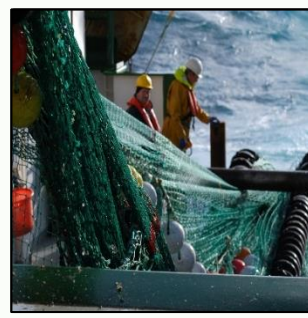


Marine Institute Research Vessel Fleet

RV Tom Crean

- Delivered in July 2022.
- Replacement for RV Celtic Voyager
- Length Overall: 52.8m.
- Service Speed: 9.5 knts, Max speed c. 12.5kt Accommodation: (13 scientists, 11-13 crew) - Total 26 personnel.
- Dry & Wet Laboratories, Storage & Freezer space.
- Oceanographic, hydrographic and fisheries scientific instrumentation.
- Endurance: 21 days at sea.



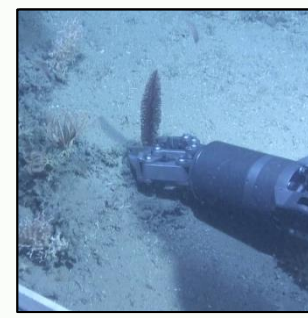
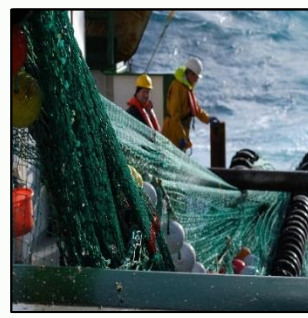


Marine Institute Research Vessel Fleet

RV Celtic Explorer

- Built in 2002.
- Length: 65 m Beam (width): 15 m.
- Service speed 10 knots, max speed ~16 knots
- Accommodation: 35 (20-22 scientists/13-15 crew).
- 3 acoustically mounted Engines (diesel-electric), bow and stern thrusters.
- Dynamic Positioning (DP1).
- Oceanographic, hydrographic and fisheries scientific instrumentation.
- Endurance 35 days at sea (max)
- Ability to accommodate up 8 20' containers
- Capable of accommodating work class ROV

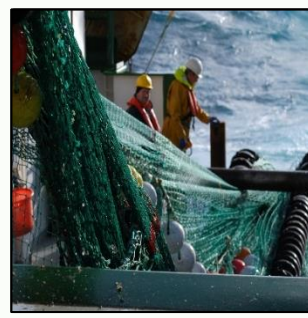




Why a replacement?

- Celtic Explorer is now 22 years old
- Vessel has been in continuous use delivering >>300 days per annum since 2003 and averaging 40,000nm distance travelled per year
- All Generators are approaching 100,000 hrs of use
- Main prop motors and other components >150,000hrs use
- Winches in heavy use over last 22 years, some failures encountered and several rebuilds, Hydraulic winches throughout
- Replacement process including business case, design, procurement and build process likely to take 4- 6 years. Vessel then 28 years old
- Celtic Explorer will still have some useful life remaining and consequent commercial value at sale offsetting build costs of replacement vessel

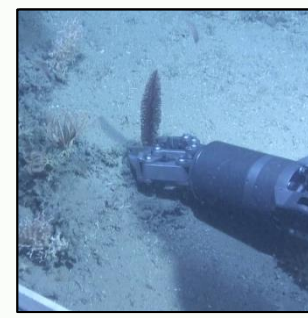
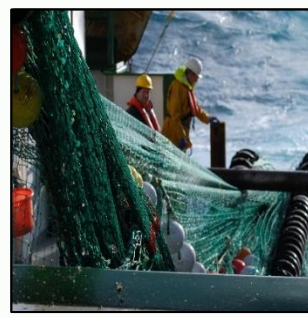
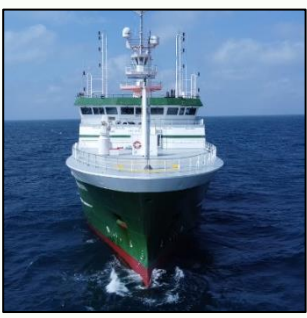




Shortcomings of existing vessel

- Some deck hydraulic pipes and internal steel piping occasionally failing and will eventually require more replacement (all fw pipes replaced with plastic in 2012)
- Replace it (vessel) before it breaks!
- Deepwater Multi-beam was a post delivery add on , some bubble issues in heavy seas due to hull flush mount and vessel bulbous bow
- No permanent USBL system (mounted on Drop keel) as no deployment pole onboard , requires Removal at end of survey and risk of impact when deployed
- ROV: Post delivery add on, ROV location is very far aft on vessel with increased motion . Also cannot remain permanently onboard (75t tonnes equipment) and has to be demobbed after each survey

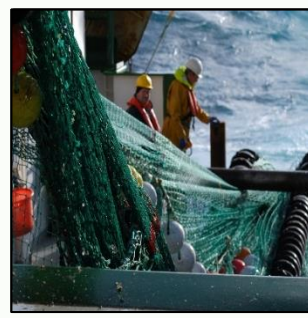




Shortcomings of existing vessel

- Ice class: Current vessel has lightest ice class (LR 1D) which has been restrictive in the operations the vessel has undertaken recently
- Heave compensation : No active heave compensation on key winches (E.G. ctd) . Current system uses Spring compensation which is ineffective >3000m Water depth and in higher sea states
- Fuel consumption/Harbour generator : vessel is not equipped for shore power and has no harbour generator consequent high fuel consumption in port/ high emissions
- Limited space onboard and “blocking” of other activities when ROV mobilised
- Berths : Limited berths in many cases , also limited in terms of crew berths , often no space for cadets, trainees etc
- Vessel has double berths for crew , no longer acceptable

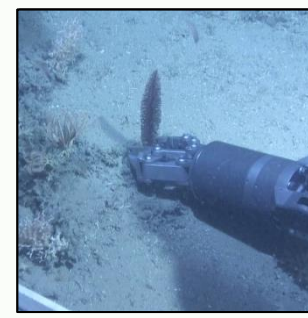
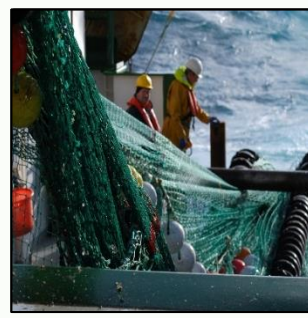




Shortcomings of existing vessel

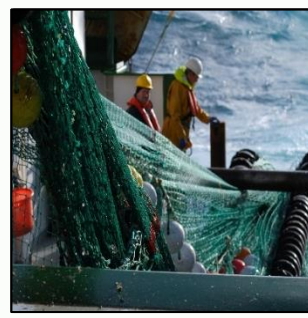
- Fuel type: Current vessel uses MGO and a % of HVO , No option to utilise Methanol or future fuels , Future vessel can address this or be optimised to avail of future fuels
- Fuel consumption, whilst relatively efficient the vessel is 22 years old and a modern design can be optimised to minimise efficiency of vessel on both hotel and propulsion side.
- No proper ships tender deployable in higher sea states
- Whilst many systems e.g. Marine Automation system , DP system Circuit breakers etc have been upgraded to avoid obsolescence many other systems and equipment are approaching or in obsolescence phase and options not available for upgrade





New vessel methodology

- Celtic Explorer and Tom Crean were all acquired through appointment of a designer followed by procurement of a construction yard to construct vessel to completed design .
- This model has worked well so the procurement process will follow the following sequence
- 1. tender for designer,; 3 phases with 1. initial design , then 2. basic design for construction process followed by 3. detailed design for construction phase/ construction supervision
- 2. construction tender based on basic design , after signing of construction contract detailed design phase commences
- **NEW:** design review phase after construction contract award to allow relevant suggestions/ design changes from yard



Lessons from Tom Crean

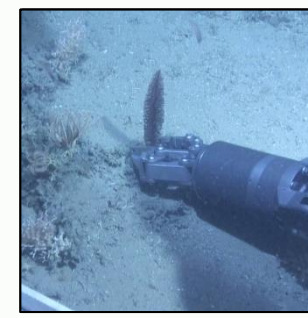
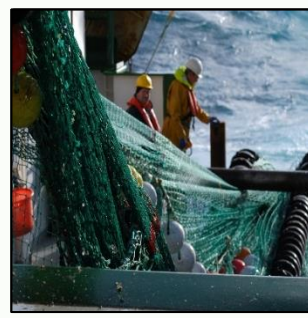
Tom Crean was built using the design, procure, build model... worked very well
Vessel was a replacement for a smaller regional vessel

What went right with design : comfortable working spaces, comfortable communal spaces , well designed scientific equipment installation , excellent drop keel , excellent hull mounted transducers, no bubbles!
Multipurpose aft deck, excellent visibility , Amazing sea keeping (roll), excellent DP performance/ station keeping , low hotel load , low harbour energy usage. HVO usage, Excellent CTD Hangar , AHC works well
Bow jet/ single screw/ stern truster a good solution for DP/Passage/ ICES 209
separate Harbour set engine room.

What we could have done better: More single cabins for crew, more single /larger cabins for scientists , should have moved some technical spaces into “ lower value” spaces e.g. ECR, laundry, winch drives ..
Could have slightly larger science spaces....

But would have probably required a larger vessel

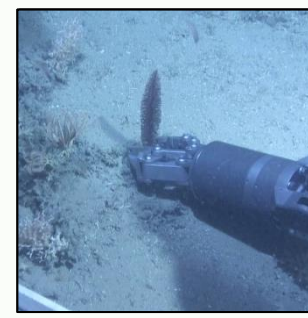
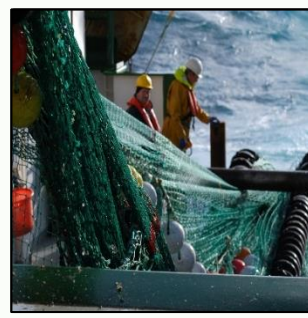
Fuel consumption on faster passages is a little high , Vessel can be “pitchy “ in higher head seas



Lessons/requirements applied to new vessel

- New vessel will require more Cabins: 30 scientists and 15 crew, 15 single cabins for crew and a mix of singles/doubles for Scientists
- Require larger science spaces
- Accommodation for Lab containers without compromising aft deck functionality
- Enclosed CTD area
- Ideally enclosed / integrated ROV winch and A frame (control van can be 20') (keep deck functionality)
- Ice Class 1 B
- Design for fuel efficiency at passage speeds: Hydrodynamic/ aerodynamic
- Focus on Hotel load minimisation/ shore power and smaller harbour set
- No Bulbous bow/No Bubbles!
- DP2
- Enclosed tender operated from heave compensated davitt
- Electric and Heave compensated winches

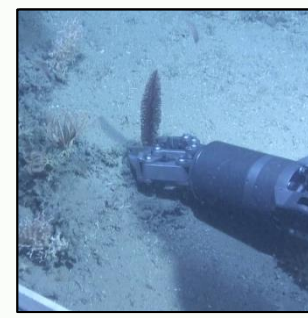
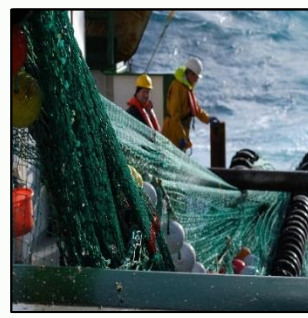




Requirements new vessel

- Good seakeeping essential
- Larger vessel required for operations in Mid Atlantic
- Ability to utilise or be converted to Future Fuel? E.g Tanks/ Nitrogen for methanol?
- Dual fuel engines/ ability to exchange engines ?
- Incorporate solar/ wind?
- Maintenance Hatches sized to overhaul / replace large components
- Special purpose ship? (Issues with Flag) Excessive beam? Excessive cost?
- 15 Crew for normal 24 hour operations
- Stainless steel piping ondeck, plastic piping where able
- Plan for the future , wiring installed, space for wiring / technical spaces ...
- 2 x Drop keels , Retraction units for USBL , Multibeam
- Big multipurpose aft deck
- Bridge more forward to allow extra accommodation./ larger aft deck ?





So what will it look like ?

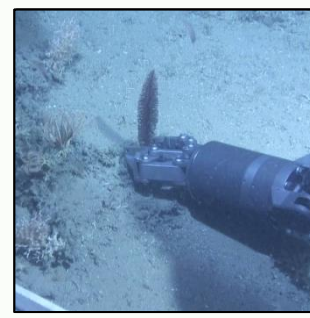


Final product may be a little smaller and less fancy than CHAT GPT imagines!

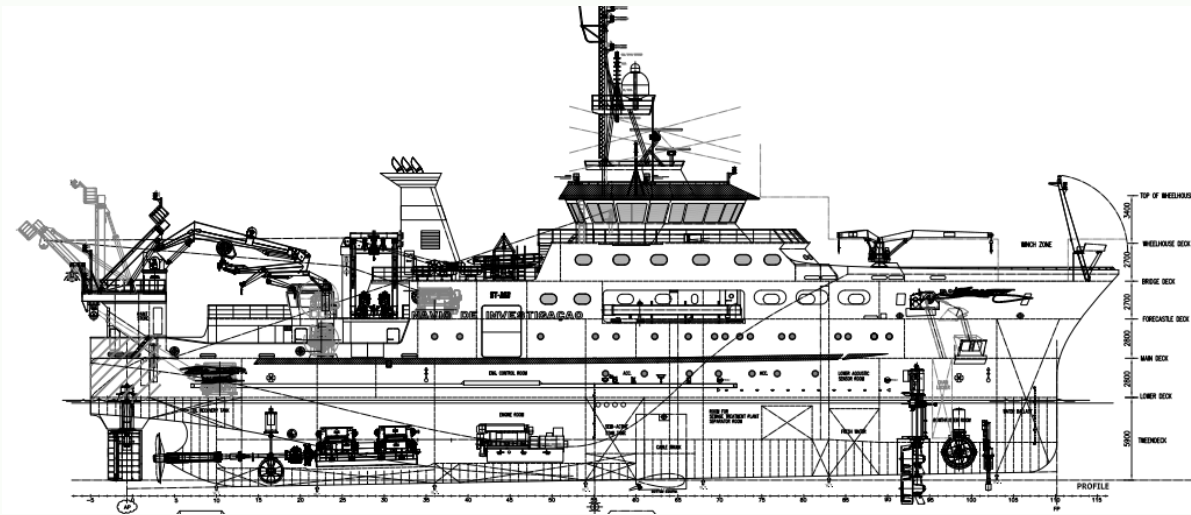
Budget will be a constraint....

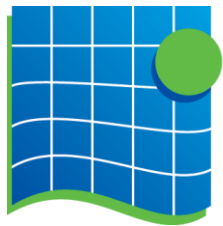
Vessel will naturally be longer due to Cabins, Integrated ROV, more integrated Container storage/ This will also aid seakeeping

- c.75m -80 long?
- 3 x 1.6MW Diesel+ 400KVA Harbour set
- 3 MW prop motor/Pump Jet/Stern Thruster
- Beam? 15- 16 m
- Sps??
- DP2



So what will it look like ?





Foras na Mara
Marine Institute