



2020 CALL FOR PRE-PROPOSALS OPEN MEETING

Michael Triantafyllou

MIT SG Director January 24, 2019

MAIN FOCUSED THEMES FOR 2020-2022

- Offshore aquaculture, a topic first introduced last year. The focus is on novel technologies to enable offshore installation and operation. Within this area, we particularly encourage submissions in three topics: (a) <u>Flexible surfaces with embedded</u> <u>sensors and actuators</u> that can be used as "intelligent" nets, capable of sensing the environment and controlling flow and fish; (b) <u>Autonomy for surface and underwater</u> <u>craft for inspection and maintenance of offshore farms</u> – autonomy algorithms should be open, extensible, and applicable to a wide variety of platforms and missions; and (c) <u>Very</u> <u>low power physical, chemical, or biological sensors</u> for farm monitoring. Highly ranked aquaculture proposals received through this competition will allow MITSG to take advantage of up to 50% co-funding by the NSGCP.
- Ocean acidification. The focus is on ocean monitoring using <u>physics-based data</u> <u>inference</u>, fusing diverse sources of data, e.g. at least two of satellite data, data from drifters, and buoy data. The target is to demonstrate such a computer monitoring system for the Boston Harbor or the Gulf of Maine.
- Underwater wireless power transmission and data communication. Focus particularly on shallow water applications. The challenge is to deliver laboratory prototype for wireless energy transfer to exceed 1 kW, and/or prototype for data transmission underwater in highly stratified environment targeting distances of the order of 100 m.

ELIGIBILITY AND REQUIREMENTS

- University-based, Massachusetts scientists eligible for Principal Investigator status at home institution.
- If the PI is receiving any other MIT Sea Grant project funding during the FY2020 period (2/1/2020 to 1/31/2022) s/he is not eligible to apply in this round.
- Projects are generally funded for two years at a maximum of \$100,000 per year, with a 50% match requirement.
- PRE-PROPOSALS DUE MARCH 5, 2019
- PROPOSALS DUE JUNE 11, 2019 (pre-proposal submission prior to proposal submission is a requirement)

MAIN FOCUSED THEMES FOR 2020-2022: THEME 1

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Theme 1, TECHNOLOGY FOR OFFSHORE FARMING Selected based on data gathered in our constituent meeting in 2017,

and supported by our Advisory Committee

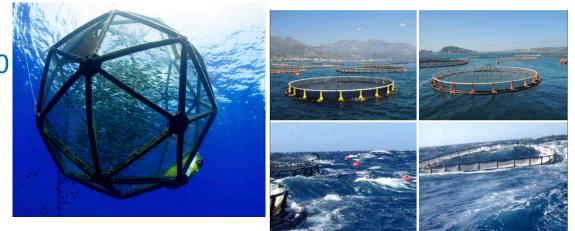
- Seven experts in the field made presentations, followed by discussion with about 50 attendees
- Ocean produces 1 to 2% of food, yet its biomass is about equal to the land biomass
- Ocean fish demand is estimated to increase by 70% by 2030. This will have to come mostly through farming – offshore farming is thought to be friendlier to environment and consume less resources
- Norway, other countries are at forefront of offshore farming research and initiatives, but US sees initiatives as well
- Several technological, economic, regulatory challenges identified before offshore farming becomes a reality

MAIN GOAL FOR MIT SEA GRANT: DEVELOP NOVEL TECHNOLOGY FOR ECONOMICALLY FEASIBLE OFFSHORE FARMING, AND TARGET TO BECOME WORLD LEADER

1/24/19

OFFSHORE AQUACULTURE AND FISHERIES

- IN NORWAY, CULTURED SALMON PRODUCTION WAS HALVED IN 2015 AFTER A LICE EPIDEMIC IN 30 COASTAL FARMS
- SalMar, NORWEGIAN FIRM WITH FOOTHOLD IN JAPAN, WILL BUILD FOR \$180M, 160 m WIDE SMART FISH FARM, IN ADDITION TO EXISTING 110 m PILOT OCEAN 1 FARM, 20 km OFFSHORE TRONDELAG FOR 20K TONS PER YEAR SALMON
- MANNA Fish Farms, an example of US based company with offshore farming agenda off Long Island 1/24/19,





AREAS OF RESEARCH ON THEME 1, OFFSHORE AQUACULTURE

- MAIN THEME: Develop <u>novel</u> technologies and materials enabling environmentfriendly offshore farming. The focus is on:
- (a) <u>Flexible surfaces with embedded sensors and actuators that can be used as</u> "intelligent" nets, capable of sensing the environment and controlling flow and fish;
- (b) <u>Autonomy for surface and underwater craft for inspection and maintenance</u> of offshore farms – autonomy algorithms should be open, extensible, and applicable to a wide variety of platforms and missions; and
- (c) <u>Very low power physical, chemical, or biological sensors</u> for farm monitoring.
- NOTE: Highly ranked aquaculture proposals received through this competition will allow MITSG to take advantage of up to 50% co-funding by the NSGCP.
- REFERENCE: NS9415. Marine fish farms Requirements for site survey, risk analyses, design, dimensioning, production, installation and operation. Norwegian standard, SN/ K 509, 2009.

MAIN FOCUSED THEMES FOR 2020-2022 – THEME 2

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THEME 2: OCEAN ACIDIFICATION

- Develop reliable COST EFFECTIVE technology for ocean acidification continuous monitoring using <u>physics-based data inference and</u> demonstrate through the development of combined simulationexperimental systems
- REASON: Sparse field data and insufficient satellite resolution will require either a massive investment in observation floats, or the use of <u>powerful machine learning methods</u> to extract information
- REFERENCE National Science & Technology Council, Subcommittee on Ocean Science and Technology, June 2018, "Draft for Public Comment, Science and Technology for Anerica's Oceans: A Decadal Vision", includes Big Data analytics and high performance computing.

THEME 2: OCEAN ACIDIFICATION FOCUS

• MAIN THEME FOR MIT SEA GRANT: The focus is on ocean monitoring using <u>physics-based data inference</u>, fusing diverse sources of data, e.g. at least two of: satellite data, data from drifters, and buoy data. The target is to demonstrate such a computer monitoring system for the Boston Harbor or the Gulf of Maine.

AREAS OF RESEARCH ON THEME 2

- Reliable systems providing continuous area monitoring using physics-based data inference (Gulf of Maine, Boston harbor) based on fusion of sparse on-site measurements and satellite data – acidification is especially exacerbated due to pH variability in the coasts of New England
- A specific deliverable will be a system demonstration through integrated theoryexperiment-simulation
- The system must be able to deal effectively with non-stationarity and non-linearity of ocean processes
- REFERENCES
- Gledhill et al , 2015, "Ocean and coastal acidification of New England and Nova Scotia", Oceanography, 28 (2), 2015
- P. Perdikaris et al, 2017, "Nonlinear information fusion algorithms for data-efficient multi-fidelity modelling" Proc. R. Soc., London A, 473 (2198)

MAIN FOCUSED THEMES FOR 2020-2022 – THEME 3

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THEME 3: UNDERWATER POWER TRANSFER AND DATA NON-ACOUSTIC COMMUNICATION

 NEED FOR THE RESEARCH: PRINCIPAL OBSTACLES IN UNDERWATER MONITORING AND MANIPULATION ARE (a) RE-CHARGING RAPIDLY AND EFFECTIVELY, AND (b) TRANSFERING DATA RELIABLY AT HIGH RATES

AREAS OF RESEARCH ON THEME 3

- Focus particularly on <u>shallow water applications</u>. The challenge is to deliver laboratory prototype for:
- Power transmission at a rate of at least 1 kW
- New modalities for rapid wireless data transmission over short distances, including through the free surface, OTHER THAN ACOUSTIC
- A key element is demonstration of effectiveness in experiment under realistic conditions
- REFERENCES
- C.M.G. Gussen et al, 2016, "A survey of underwater wireless communication technologies", J. Commun. Information Systems, 31 (1), 242-255
- S.V. Lukashov, 2015, "A self-tuning 100 W wireless power transfer system", SM Electrical Engineering and Computer Science, MIT, Cambridge, MA

PRE-PROPOSALS DUE: MARCH 5, 2019, BY 5:00 PM

QUESTIONS ?