

# Biofouling Issues From A Defence Perspective

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# MPD Capability Environmental Protection



National & International Regulation

**Defence Environmental Management Framework** 

Ozone Depleting
Substances

Operational Impact

Shipboard Pollution
Control

Pipework Fouling

Waste Treatment

Antifouling Coatings

Invasive Marine Pests

# **Royal Australian Naval Platforms**





Amphibious Landing Platform

20 knots



Guided Missile Frigate
30 knots



Collins Class Submarine 10-20 knots



Huon Class Coastal Minehunter 14 knots



Landing Ship Heavy

16 knots



Anzac Class Frigate





Armidale Class Patrol Boat 25 knots



Hydrographic Survey



Heavy Landing Craft 9 knots



Replenishment Ship 16 knots

12 knots

# **Problems – Copper based systems**





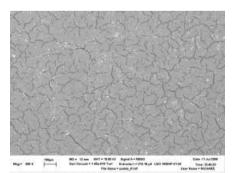
Paint system failure



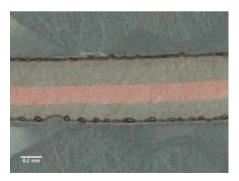
Delamination of a/f system



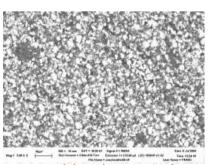
Algae at the waterline



Paint cracking characterisation



Paint film thickness



Cuprous oxide pigment size

## **Problems – Foul-release systems**





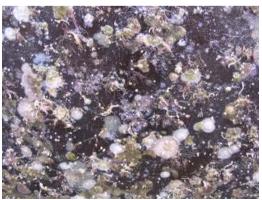




Patrol Boats spend time docked in tropical water and can foul quickly, encrusting bryozoan and tubeworms not released. Areas of vessel not experiencing shear often prone to heavy fouling







### **Problems - Niche areas**





Bow tunnel Paint damage Sea chest Grates



Minehunter (MHC)



Anzac Class Frigates



Trellenborg hose -Collins

# **Marine Growth Protection Systems**



- Copper dosing vs chlorine injection
- Many species are copper tolerant including some tubeworms and hydroids. A trial on HMAS Penguin demonstrated that > 100ppb was required to be effective
- Copper dosing requires effort from crew to monitor and alter dosing rate based on flow rate
- Many instances of strainer boxes full of mussels
- RAN vessels spend long periods alongside in high risk fouling areas compared to commercial vessels in Australia and sea chests are smaller, with systems more critical in terms of temperature tolerance (eg combat system cooling).
- Automated chlorine system converts saltwater into chlorine.
- Initial evidence from patrol boats indicates this system is system is effective

  Strainer box

# **DSTO** antifouling research





Static immersion trials in southern and northern Australia



Patch trials of RAN vessels



Rotor facility to evaluate coating durability



Flow chamber to evaluate adhesion strength and foul-release capabilities

## **Marine pest detection**



- Regular hull and niche inspections necessary
- Diver aids required to detect high risk species
- Reliable footage needed for timely identification











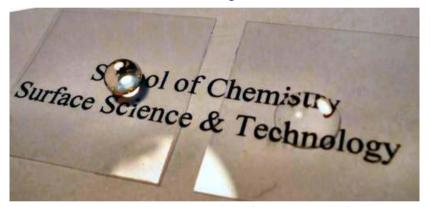
Marine pest detection: Asian green mussels, settlement ropes and diver aids

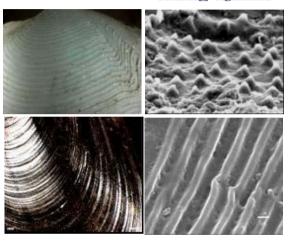
#### **Collaborative Research**

Australian Government
Department of Defence
Defence Science and
Technology Organisation

JCU – Biomimetic antifouling surfaces

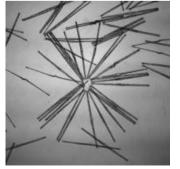
Melbourne University, extreme wettabilities



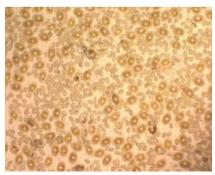


•Melbourne University, School of Botany – Foul-release, diatom adhesion





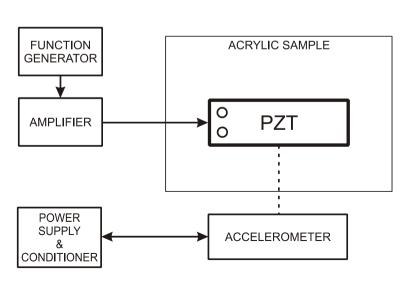




#### **DSTO A/F Research**



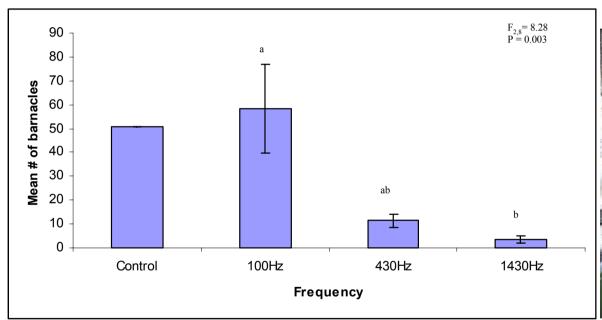
- Fouling control using vibration
- PZT embedded panels tested in static immersion trials over several fouling seasons
- A range of frequencies (100Hz 2000Hz) and amplitudes (10V 50V) examined





# A/F using vibrational effects



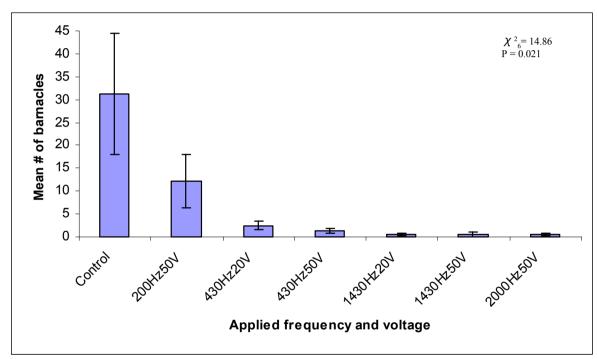




- •A deterrence found at frequencies of 430 Hz and beyond for barnacles only
- •No effect on other fouling organisms including algae, tubeworms and encrusting bryozoans

# A/F using vibrational effects







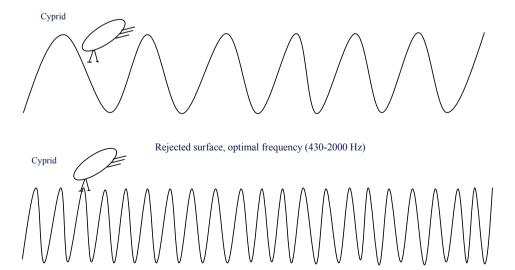
- •Barnacle deterrence found again in repeat experiment with frequencies ≥430 Hz, no real effect of amplitude
- Again no effects on other fouling organisms

# Mechanism of barnacle cyprid deterrence?



- •High frequency may interfere with cyprid searching antennules, unclear why effects aren't seen for other invertebrate larvae
- •There are various marine acoustics noises that could attract or repel larvae such as waves crashing, snapping shrimp/predators
- •Acoustic cues recorded for fish larvae and crustaceans within these frequency ranges (Popper et al. 2001, Leis et al. 2002, Lovella et al. 2005)

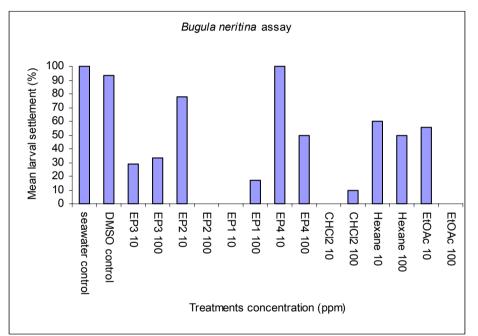
Favourable surface, low frequency (<200 Hz)



#### **DSTO A/F Research**

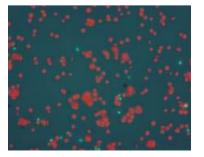
# Australian Government Department of Defence Defence Science and Technology Organisation

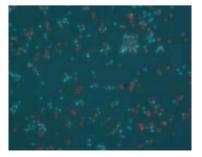
#### Mytilid Periostracum





Periostracum – thin proteinaceous layer found on the surface of the shell





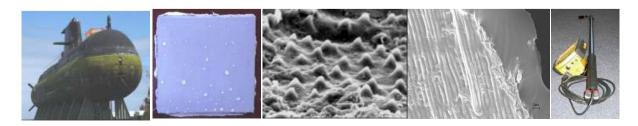


Amphora cells

#### **Future Studies**



- Fouling penalty and increases in fuel consumption and emissions
- Torque meters and changes in shaft power, cleaning regimes and docking cycles e.g trigger system used by RN
- In dock support for foul-release coatings
- Marine pest management, inspections and diver aids
- Alternatives to copper based systems:
  - additives to foul-release coatings
  - biomimetic engineering
  - living paints encapsulating a natural fouling deterrent biofilm
  - Multiple strategies



# **Acknowledgements**



- Co-workers & Collaborators:
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    - Lyn Fletcher, Jim Dimas, Choi Chang Ho, Rob Zugno, Wade Hoskins, Irene Baran, Lou Montelli, John Lewis (ES Link Services)
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