

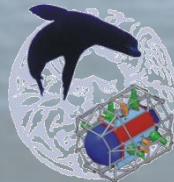
Seabiscuit

The 2009 University of Bath Autonomous Underwater Vehicle

Student Autonomous Underwater Challenge Europe July 2009

Summer Sea Trials – Pacific Coast, BC, Canada July-October 2009

Benjamin Williamson, Sarah-Jane Bailey,
Thomas Ruckser, Andrew Webster,
William Megill, Martin Balchin, Stephen Dolan



Ocean Technologies
Laboratory



Design Evolution



Design Evolution

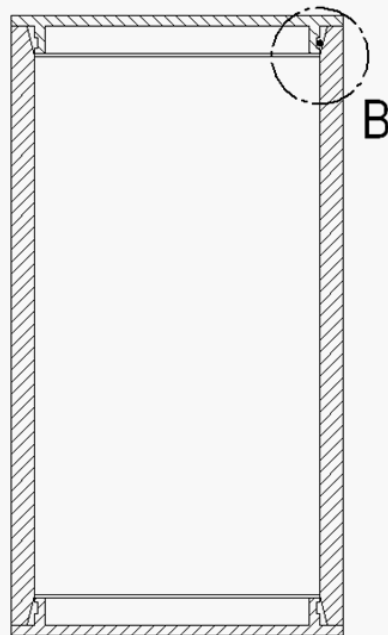


Mechanical Design

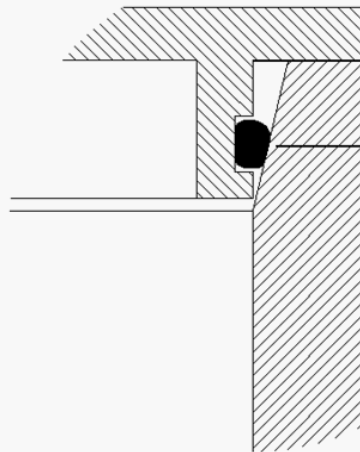
- ❑ Hydrodynamic fibreglass shell
- ❑ Aluminium frame supports dual pressure vessels and peripherals
- ❑ Student designed, student built in-house



Mechanical Design: Pressure Vessels



SECTION A-A



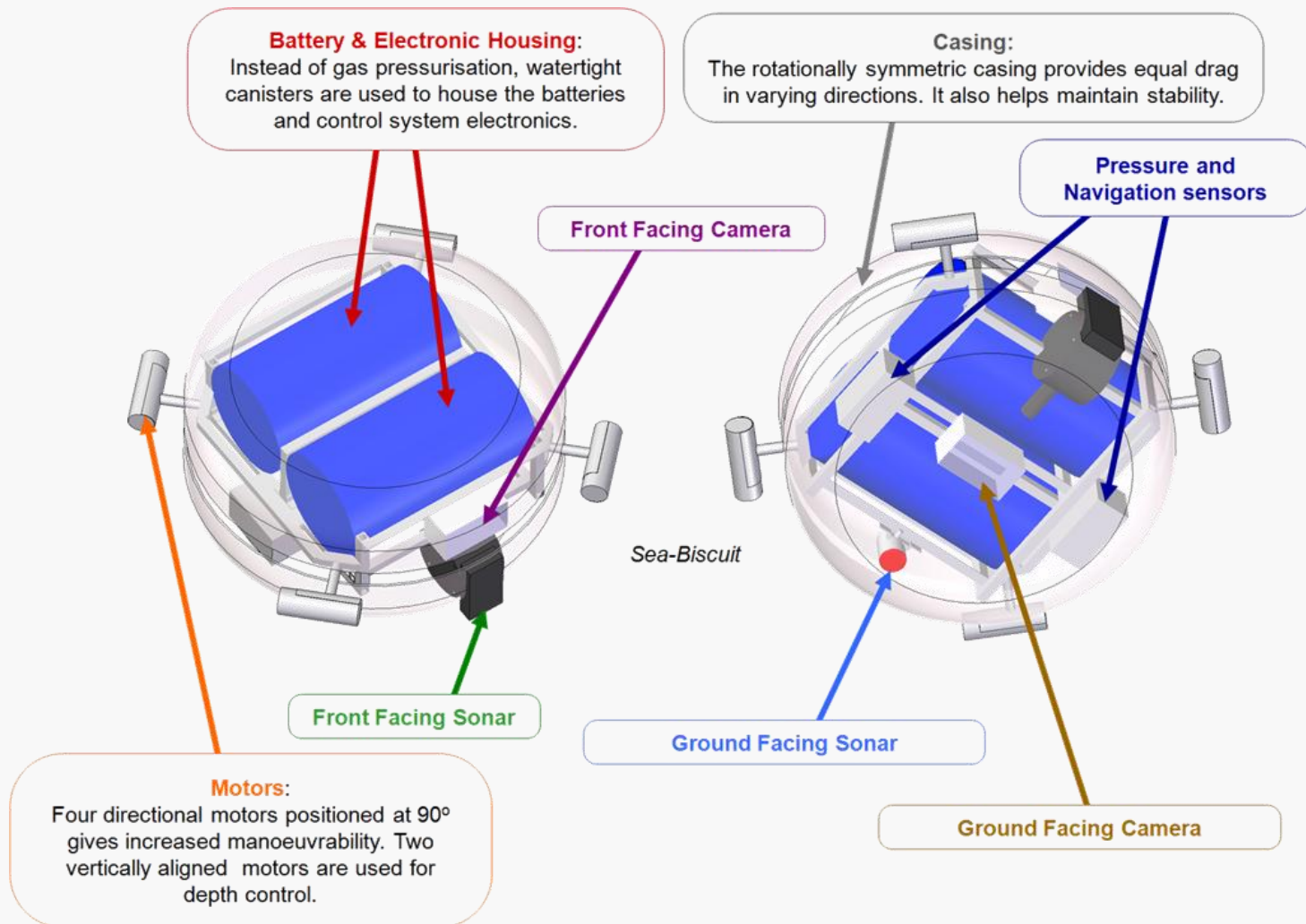
DETAIL B

Nitrile O-ring
181 x 7mm



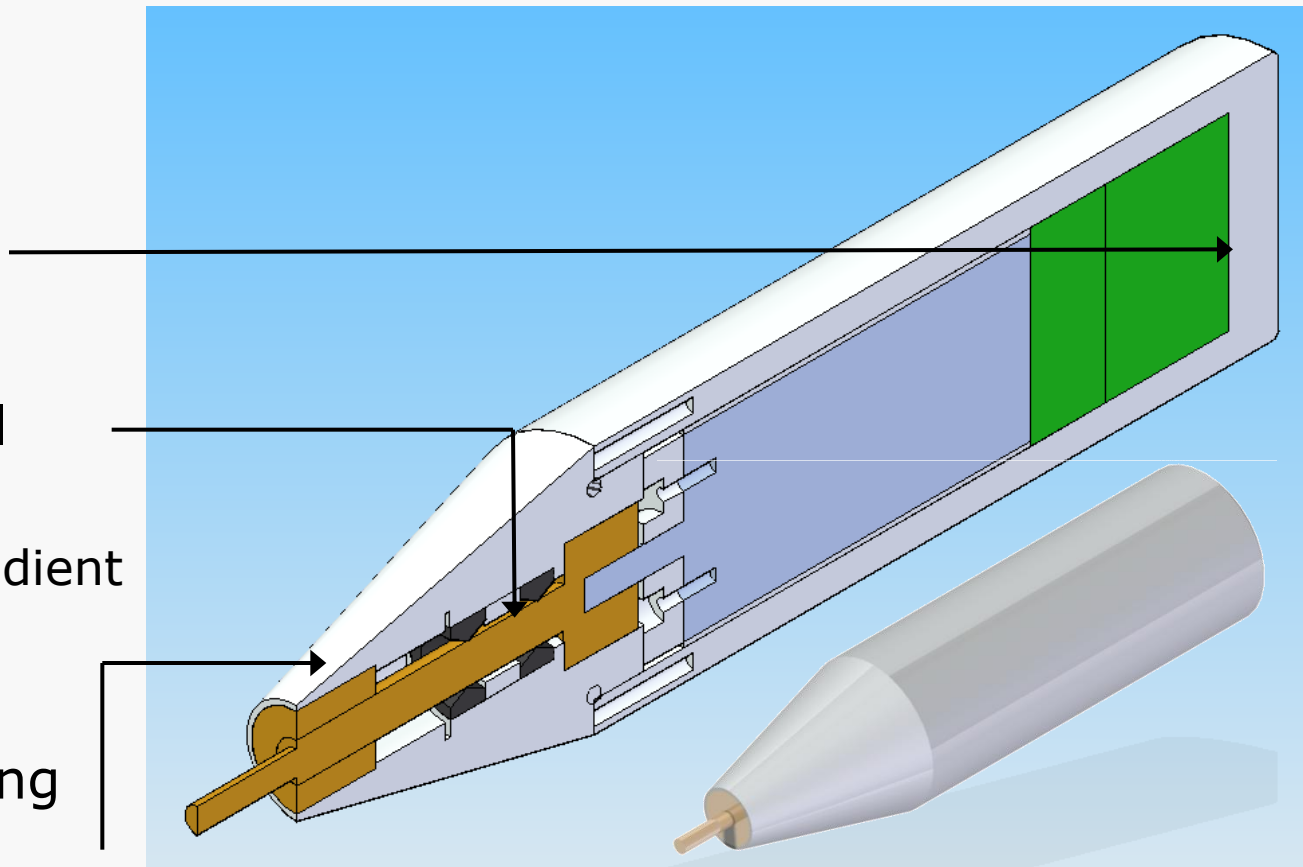
- ▣ Reliability and ease of access

Seabiscuit



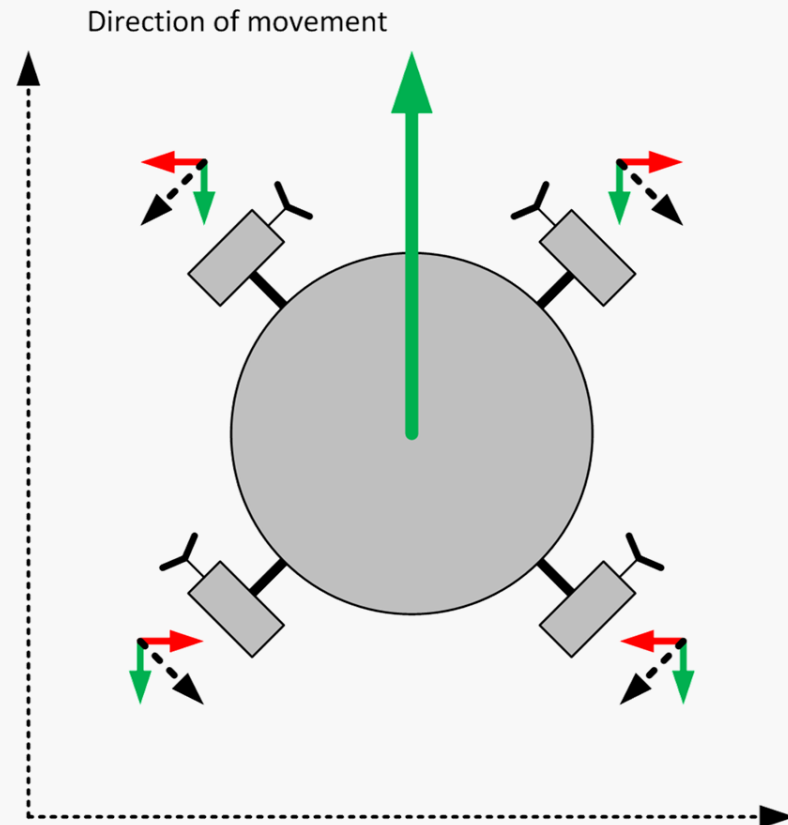
Motor housings

- ❑ Built in-house
- ❑ Materials
- ❑ Blind bore
 - One O-ring
- ❑ Double lip seal
 - Bilge
 - Pressure gradient
 - Oil filled
- ❑ Tapered housing
 - Efficiency



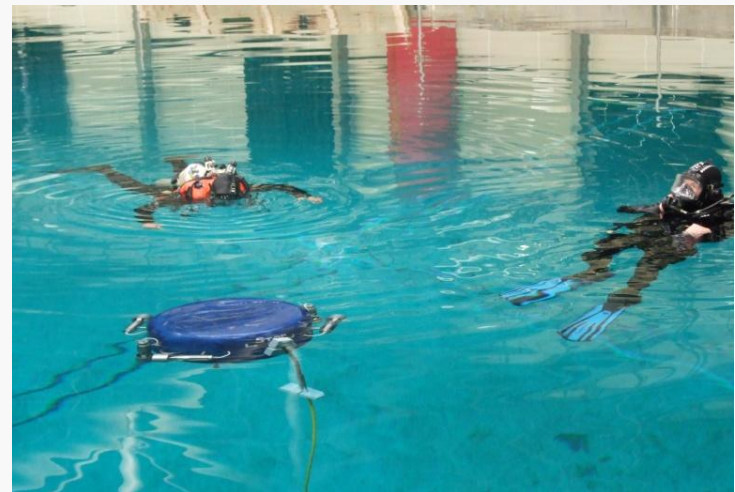
Holonomic Propulsion

- 6 fixed thrusters
 - 70W Maxon motors
- Holonomic movement in the horizontal plane
 - Benefits to sensing, mapping and station-holding
- Holonomic control
 - Benefits of inertial navigation
- Electrical power
 - 24V SLA battery pack
 - Reversible PWM motor controllers
 - Auto-tuning PID Controller



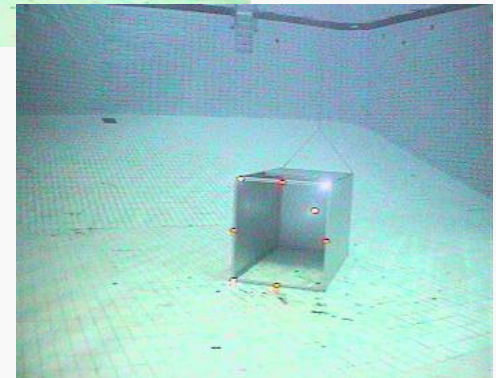
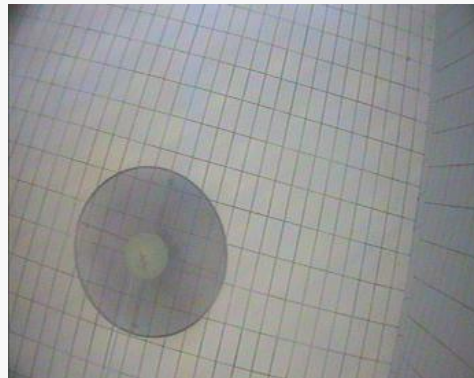
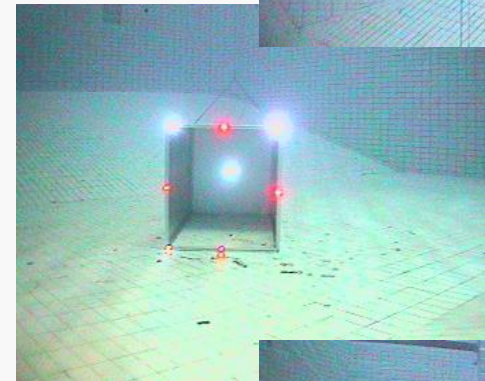
Design Brief

- ❑ Student Autonomous Underwater Challenge – Europe (SAUC-E)
 - DSTL and Industry sponsored competition
 - Held in Portsmouth, UK
 - Submarine test tank (120m*60m*6m deep)
 - Designed to advance the field of AUVs
 - Foster the development of new ideas and techniques



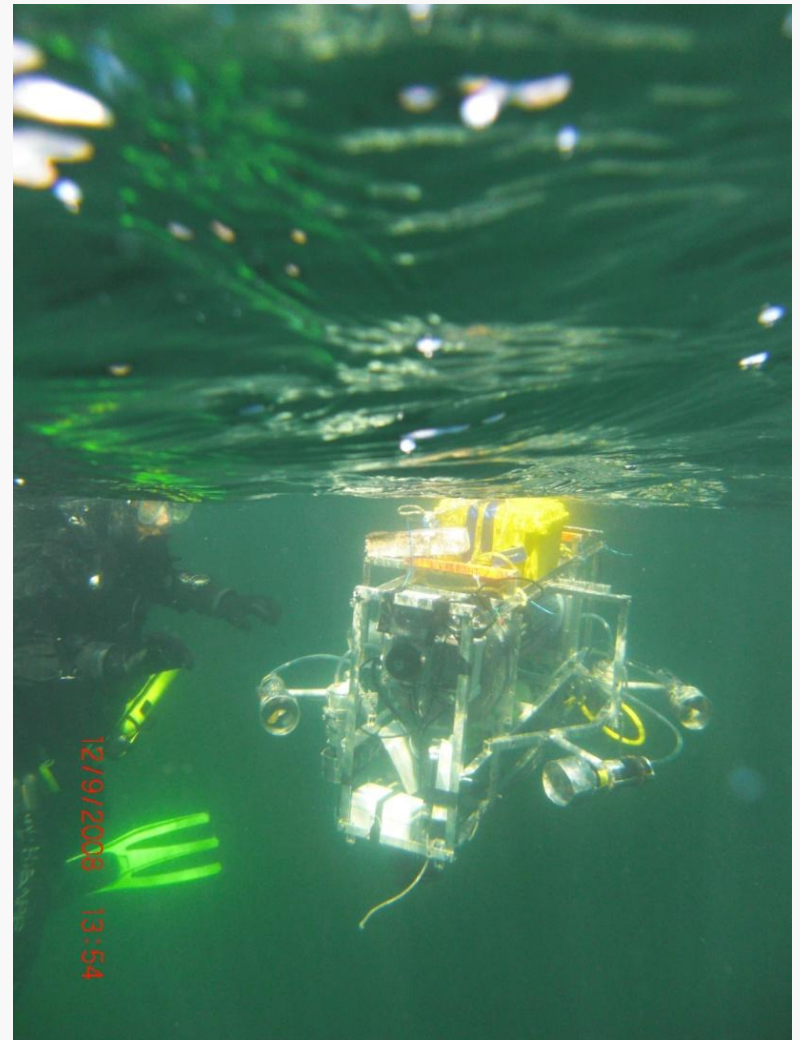
SAUC-E Competition

- Competition tasks designed to simulate real life tasks and challenges facing AUVs, including:
 - Searching & identifying objects in the mid-water and on the floor
 - Passing through gates, navigating confined passages
 - Sonar and visual surveys
 - Mapping the environment and object location
 - Tracking moving targets
 - Autonomous docking into 1*1m docking bay



Background

- ❑ Multi-purpose:
 - SAUC-E Competition
 - Canada Field Trials



Background

- Grey whale conservation



Sensing

- ▣ Vision (dual cameras)
- ▣ Sonar (dual sonars)
 - Mapping
- ▣ Inertial Measurement Unit, Pressure, Compass
 - 6-axis INS to benefit holonomic movement
- ▣ Machine health
 - Battery status (voltage, current, SoC)
 - Motor current consumption
 - Temperature
 - Internal pressure
 - Humidity & leak detection

Buoy
Bottom Target

Bottom Target



Colour



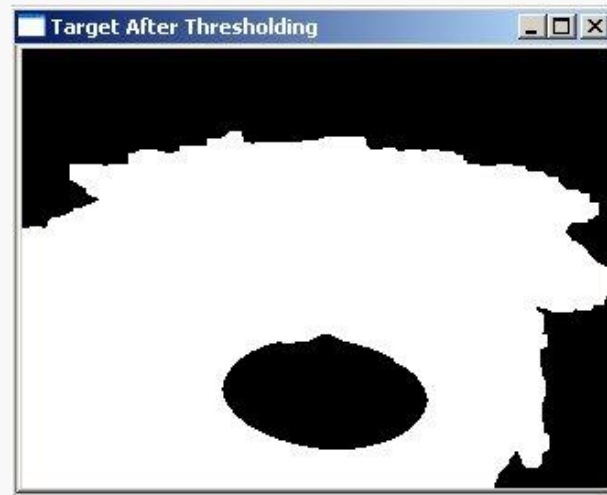
Shape



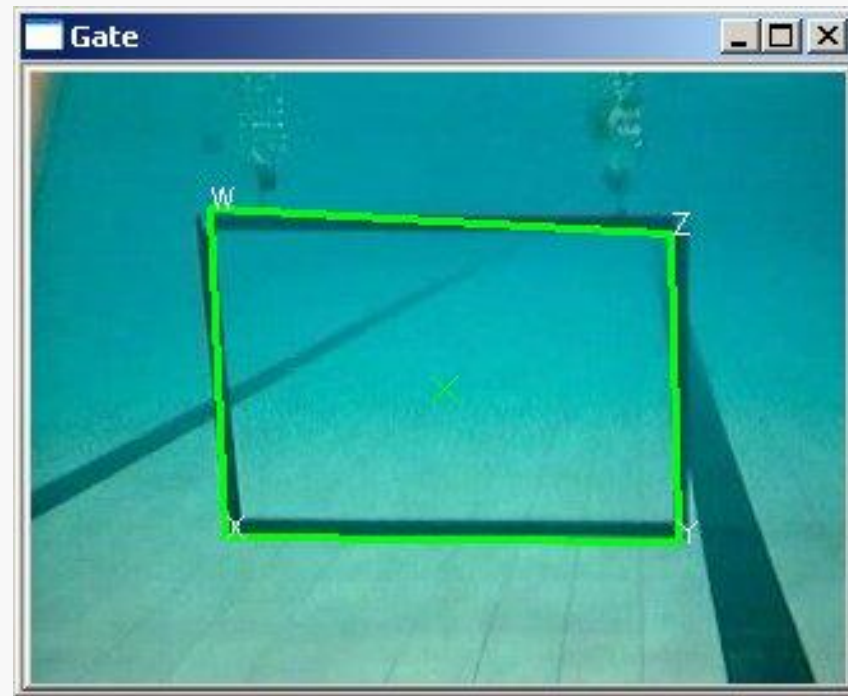
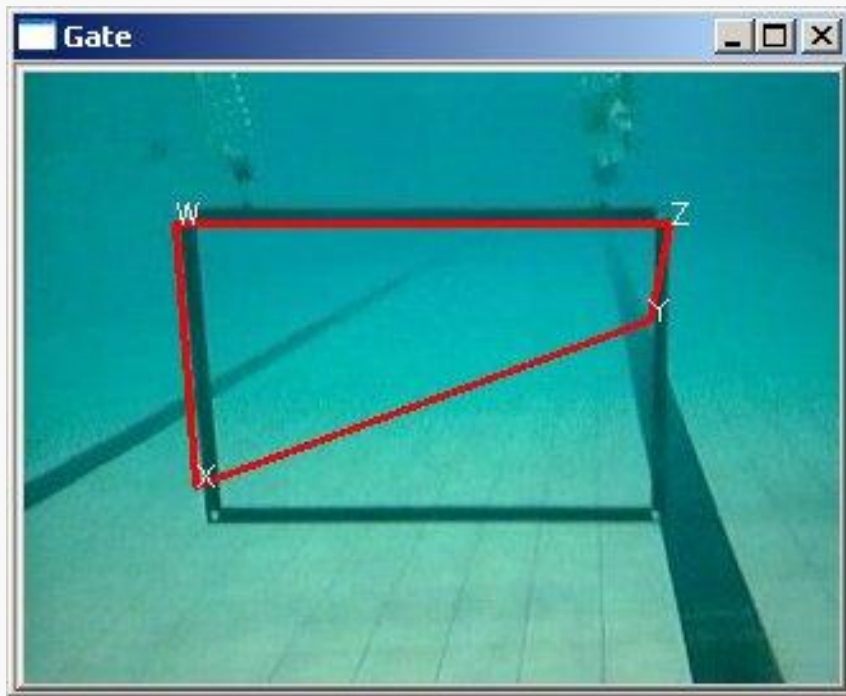
Tracking



Send
Information to
AI

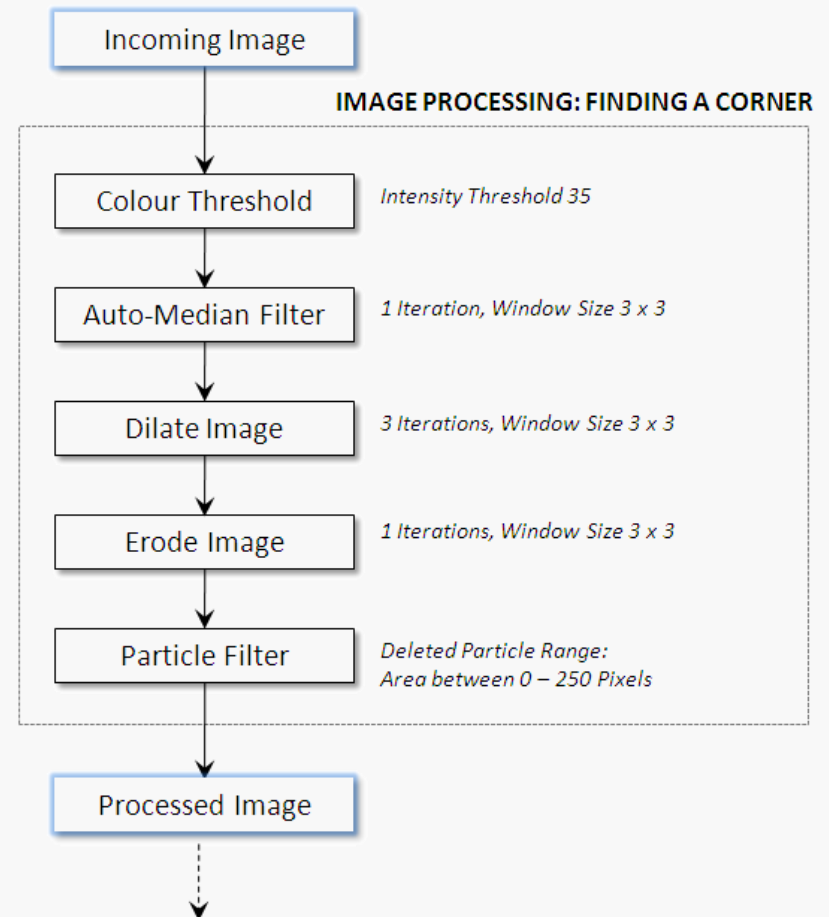


Gate Finder



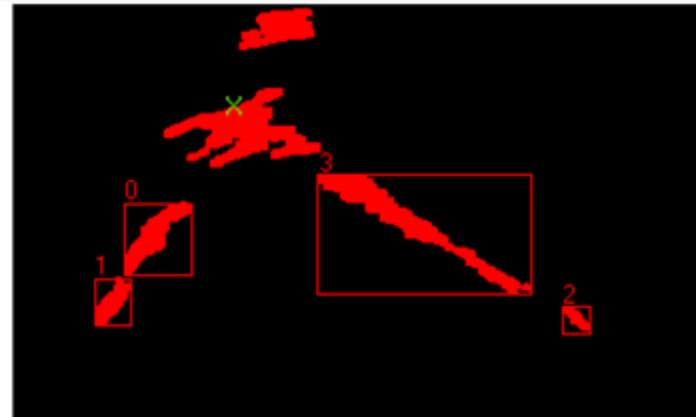
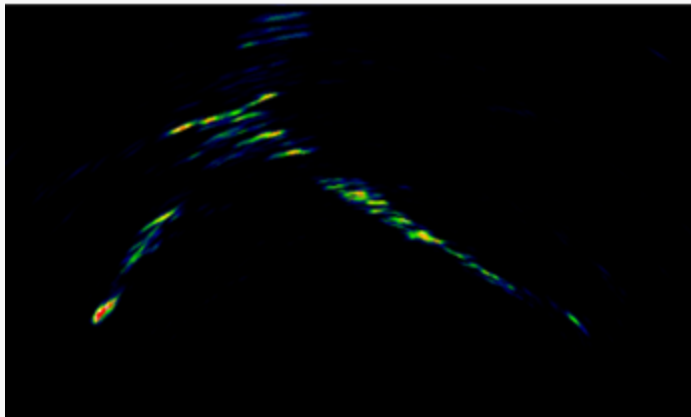
Sonar - Image Processing

- ❑ 360° Sonar – Horizontal Plane
- ❑ 120° Sonar – Vertical Plane
- ❑ Image analysis through LabVIEW



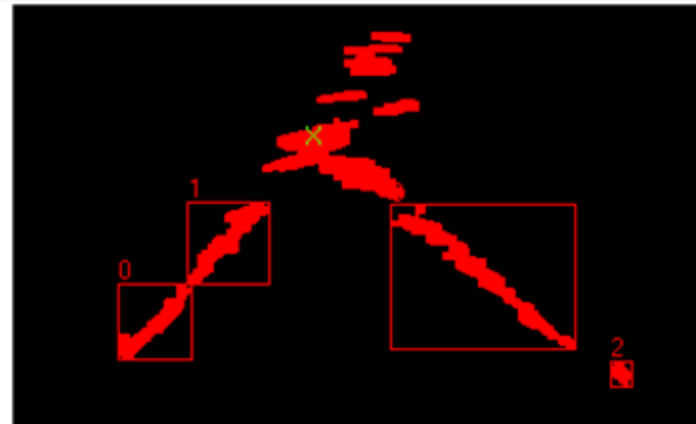
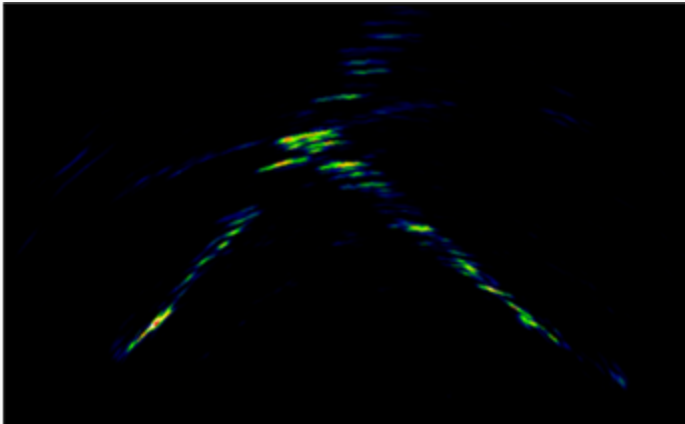
Sonar - Image Processing

Locating a corner



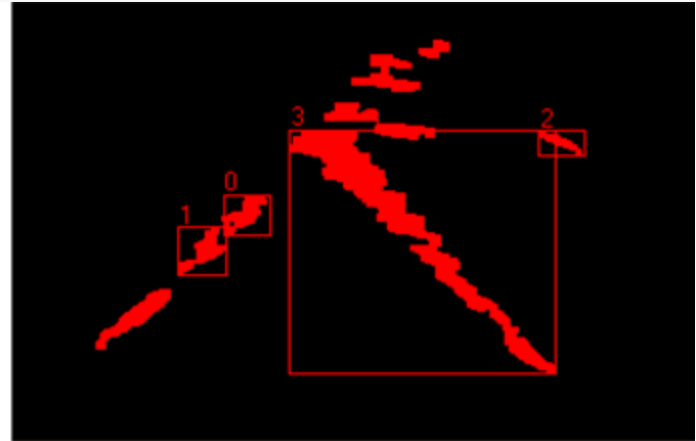
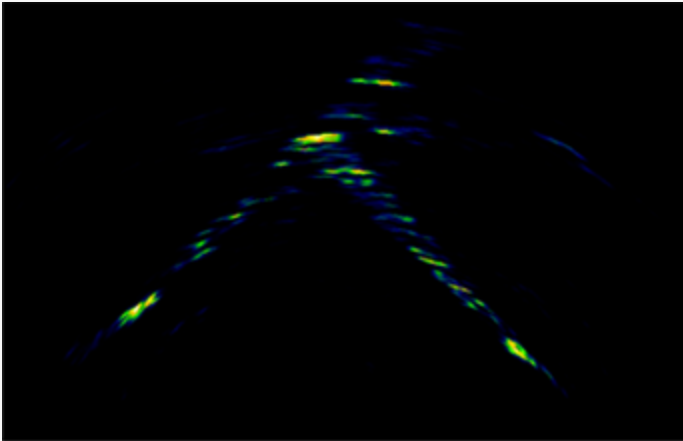
Sonar - Image Processing

Locating a corner



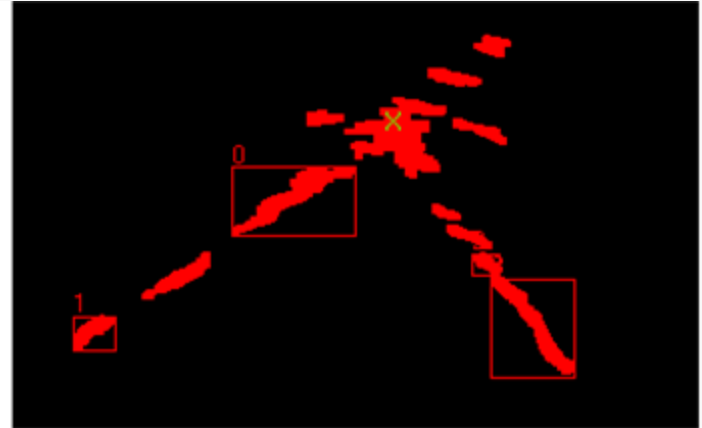
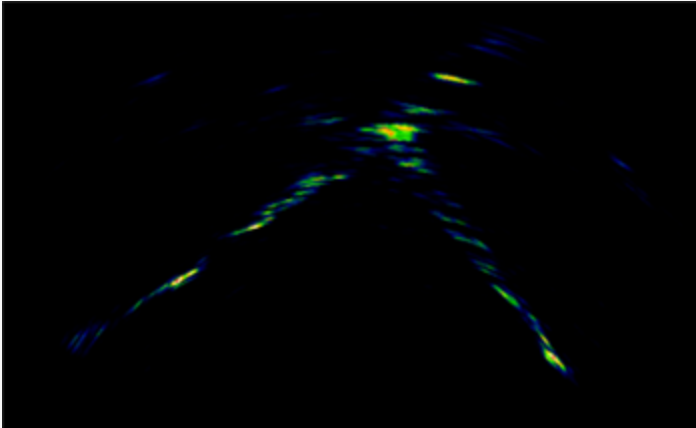
Sonar - Image Processing

Locating a corner



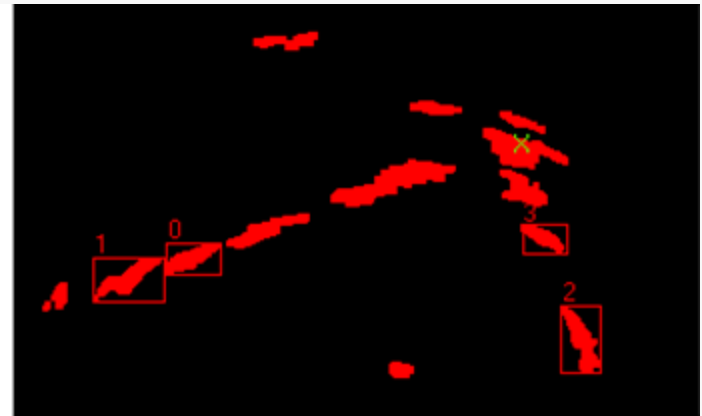
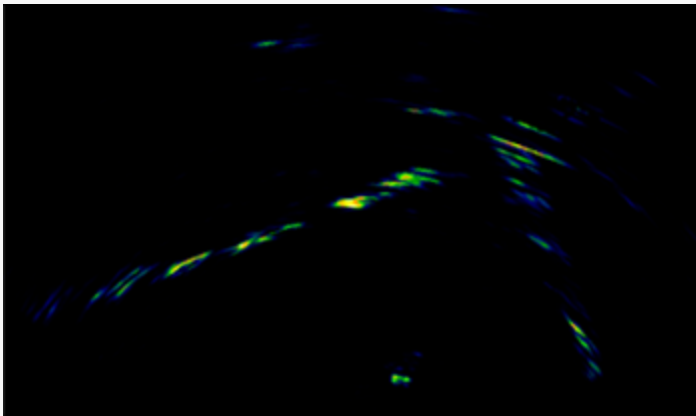
Sonar - Image Processing

Locating a corner



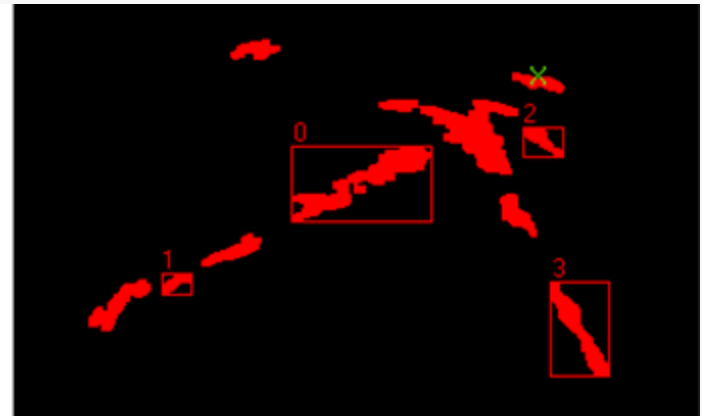
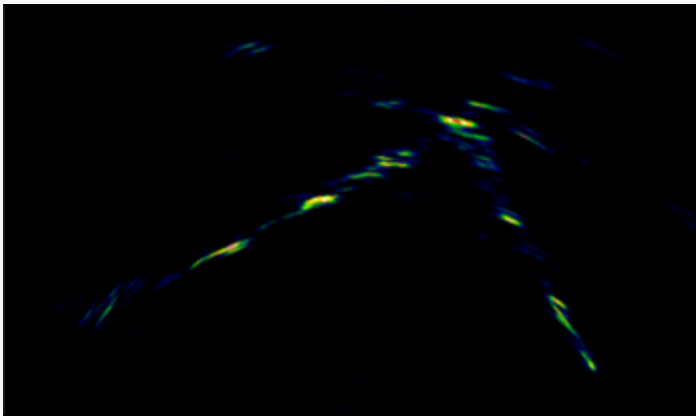
Sonar - Image Processing

Locating a corner

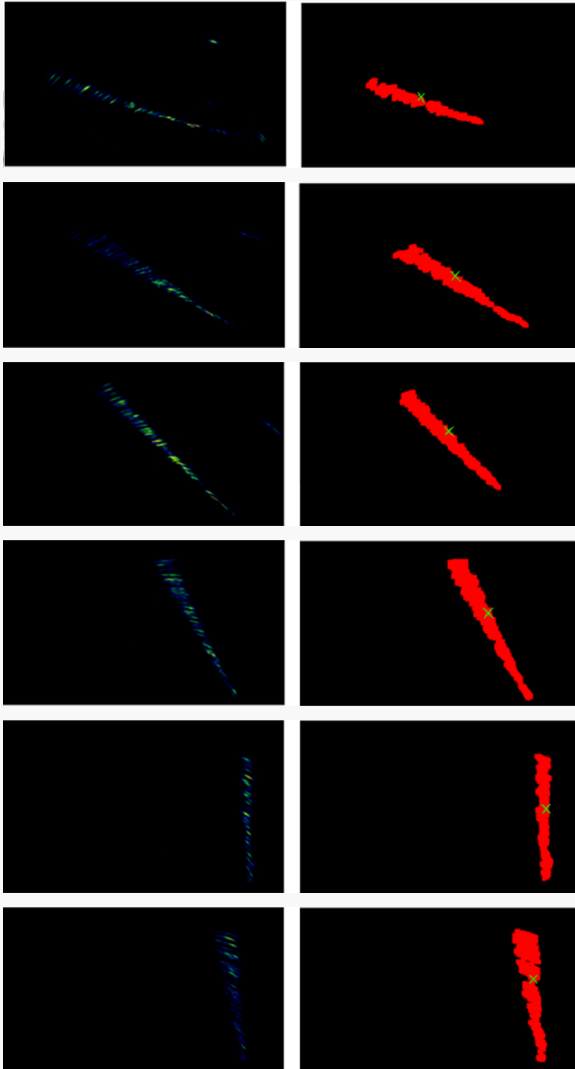


Sonar - Image Processing

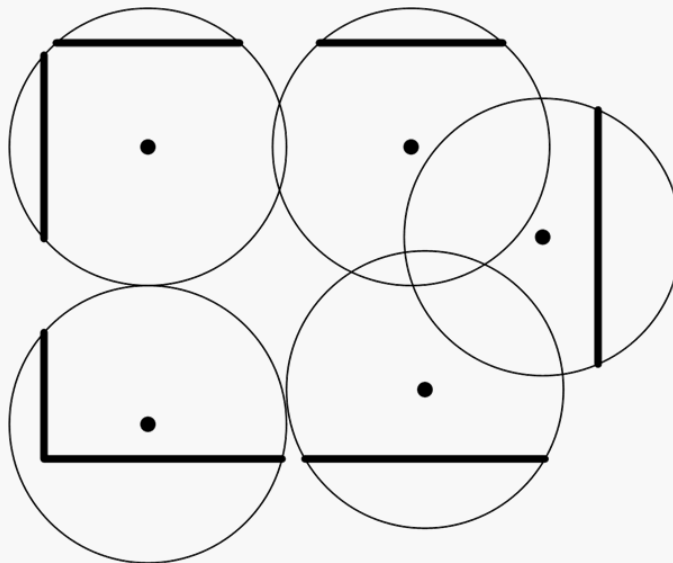
Locating a corner



Sonar - Mapping



- The same principle applies to wall detection
- Gathered information can be used for mapping



360° scan (AUV rotates on the spot)



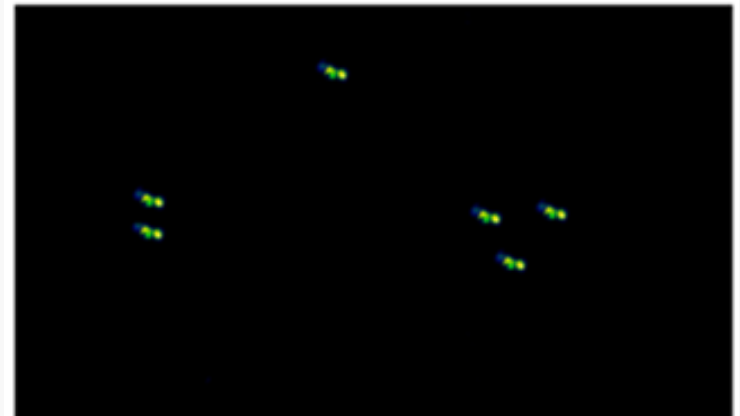
Wall detected

Sonar - Identifying Objects

OBJECT FILTERS

- Nearest Neighbour

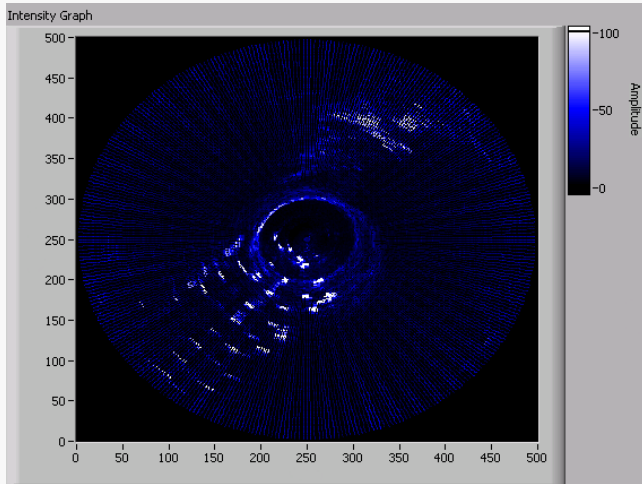
If a particle has ONE close neighbour then the program classifies the two particles as one object.



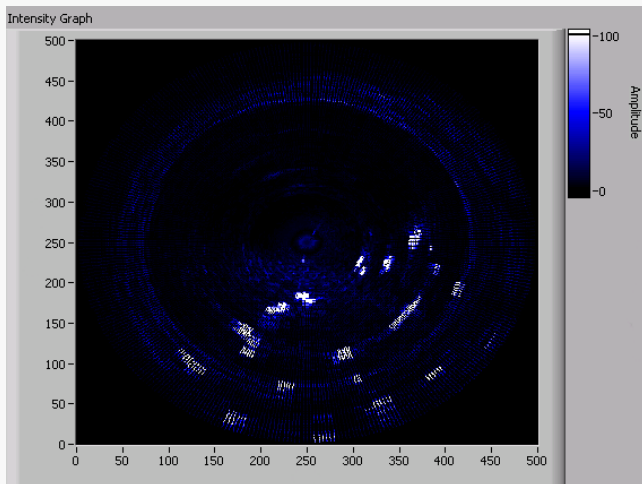
If a particle has TWO close neighbours then the program classifies the particle as noise.



Sonar - Identifying Objects



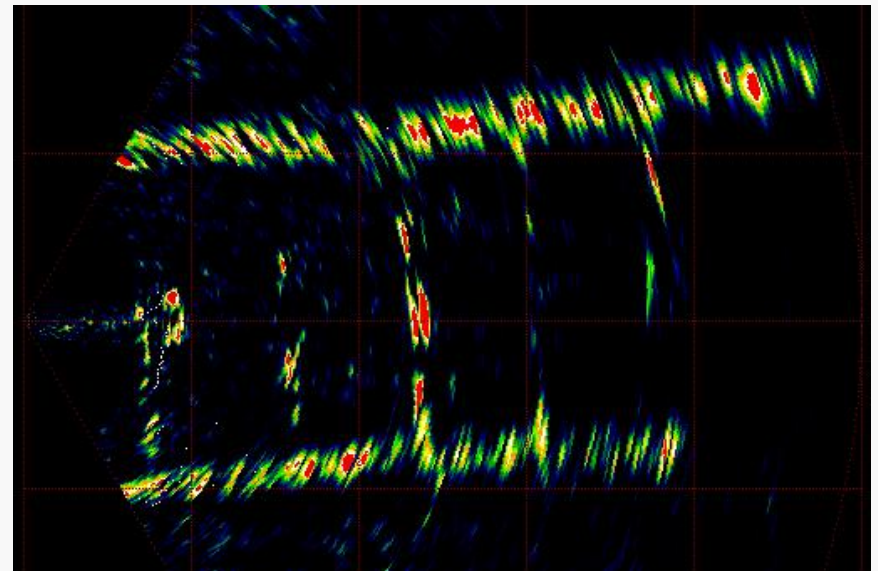
360° Sonar Scan of Dock Pilings



Right: Survey area,
the piling dock and
shoreline



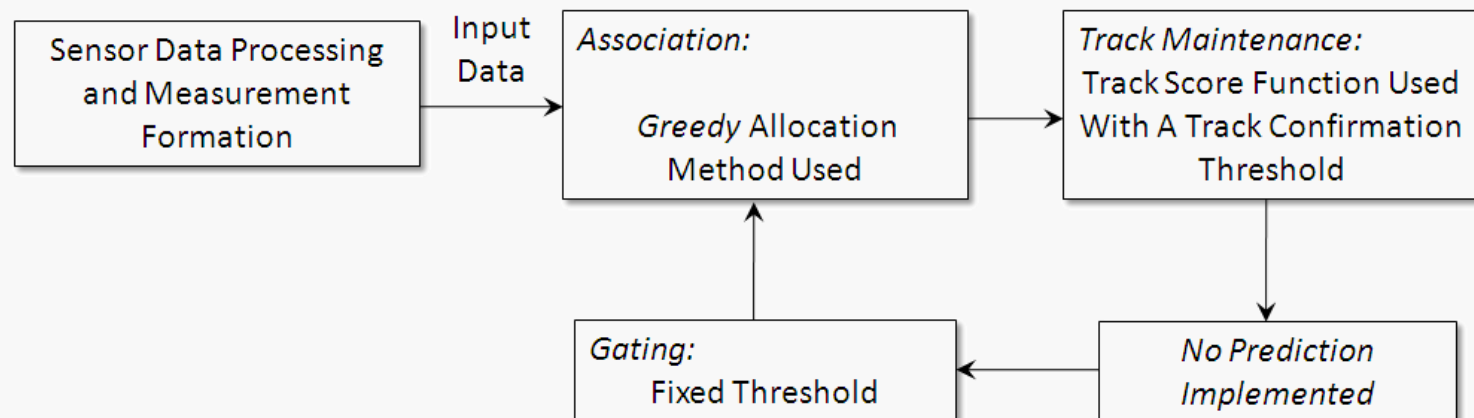
Below: Forward-facing
profiling sonar of
repeated dock pilings



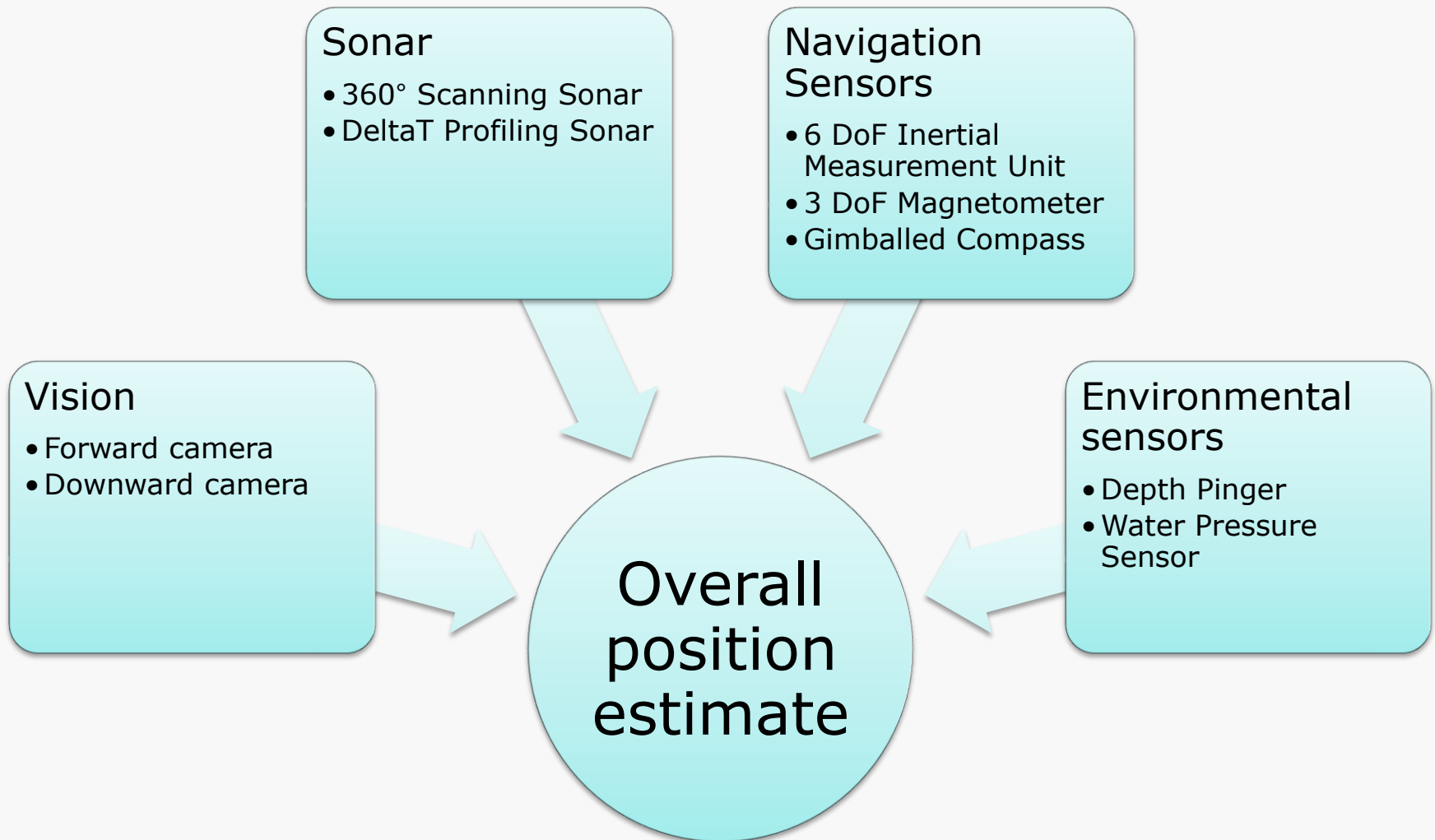
Sonar - Object Tracking

Two key parameters are used to track objects from one frame to the next; particle location and area.

The framework used for the tracking part of the program is shown below:



Sensor Fusion & Mission Planning



Sensor Fusion

- ❑ Combines positional estimates from a *variety of sensors*, each with different *characteristics*
 - e.g. update frequency, noise, accuracy, etc.
- ❑ Each sensors positional estimate is assigned a *reliability estimate*;
 - this determines its *weighting* (influence) on the overall positional estimate when combining conflicting data.
- ❑ As environmental conditions change, the weightings are adjusted, e.g.:
 - turbid water (murky so lower weighting of vision)
 - turbulent water (increased sonar noise)
 - magnetic disturbances (reduced magnetometer accuracy)
- ❑ Provides an overall **position estimate** and **accuracy estimate**



Program Structure

□ Hierarchical Program

- Overall mission plan runs subtasks
- Allows for mission variation, either for competition or for difference ocean tasks

□ Artificial Intelligence

- React to unforeseen circumstances – e.g. object found / not found, allows mission to continue



Flexible program structure - Control as ROV (fly by wire)



Future Design

- ▣ Sensor fusion
- ▣ Navigation in the near-shore environment
- ▣ Station keeping in unsteady flows
- ▣ Mechanical design for deepwater operation

Sponsors & Acknowledgements



Engineering and Physical Sciences
Research Council

Excellent
Engineering
Solutions



To get involved...

- ❑ SAUC-E Competition – July 2010
- ❑ Canadian Field Trials – July-October 2010
- ❑ Come and visit the lab
 - 4 East 1.24
- ❑ Email
 - b.j.williamson@bath.ac.uk