

Development of Subsea Altimeter Sensor System (SASS) Using Portable Sonar Sensor Fish Finder Alarm for Unmanned Underwater Vehicles

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Abstract—This paper describes the development of Subsea Altimeter Sensor System (SASS) for Unmanned Underwater Vehicles (UUV) Application using portable sonar sensor fish finder alarm system. Altimeter Sensor system is used to measure the depth of water. This altimeter sensor design valid for shallow water depth ranges maximum 100 m. This SASS will be applied to Underwater Remotely Operated Vehicles (ROV) design to verify the SASS performances. Experiments conducted to measure a depth of lab test, swimming pool test and Ayer Keroh Lake test. The experiments conducted in lab pool and swimming pool to measure and estimate the error and accuracy of SASS performances because of known the depth of water. The error of Altimeter Sensor System is 10% or ± 5 cm depth and accuracy of SASS very high about 90% for the both experiments. The results on Lake of Ayer Keroh at certain point can be acceptable. The 3D design of seabed mapping is plotted using MATLAB and Excel.

Index Terms— Altimeter Sensor, Sonar Sensor, Fish finder, Remotely Operated Vehicles (ROV)

I. INTRODUCTION

An altimeter is an instrument used to measure the altitude of an object above a fixed level. The measurement of altitude is called altimetry, which is related to the term bathymetry, the measurement of depth underwater. Portable Sonar Sensor Fish Finder Alarm Transducer (KFW 333) is used to measure the depth of water and localization of fish as shown in Figure 1. This product is especially designed for amateur and professional fisherman alike, to find out the location of fish and depth of water. This product can be used in ocean, river or lake and is fantastic for detecting schools of fish in any particular area and can shows the depth of water or shows the seabed of water. This device sends a sound wave into the water by way of the transducer. The sound wave reflects off an object such as a fish, or the bottom, and is detected by the transducer also. These echoes are interpreted by the fishfinder and sent to the display. This simple process can provide with us a wealth of information about the unseen region below the water's surface. The KFW 333 is a low cost, lightweight altimeter designed for diverse applications in the

marine environment.

Figure 2 shows how to use the portable fish finder. Four techniques to using this portable fish finder such as mount on boat hull, add floats, on ice and use a pole to guide the sensor. So, the technique number four will be used but the pole will be replacing with one of types an unmanned underwater vehicle that called it as ROV (Remotely Operated underwater Vehicle) as shown in Figure 3. Added more features will become more expansive. The two major specifications will be used to purchase the portable fish finder such as the transducer and display.



Figure 1: Portable Fish Finder - KFW333

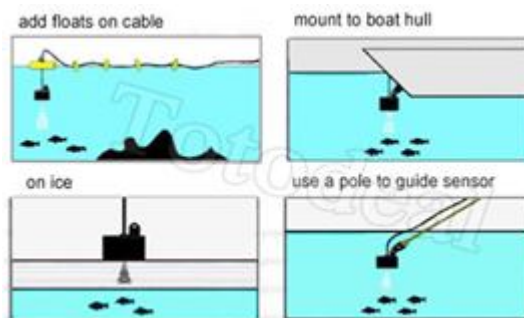


Figure 2: How to use Fish Finder

A. Feature and Specifications

Feature of portable fish finder such as given below, and specifications stated in Table 1.

- 1) Detect and display grass, short & tall weeds, sand, and rocks on seabed
- 2) Get the approximate location of fish and the depth of water

- 3) Round transducer sensor with 7.5m cable, 45° beam angle
- 4) With fish depth scale and audible fish alarm
- 5) User selectable meter or feet readings
- 6) Range of depth readout from 0.3m up to 100 meters
- 7) Display bottom rock or grass

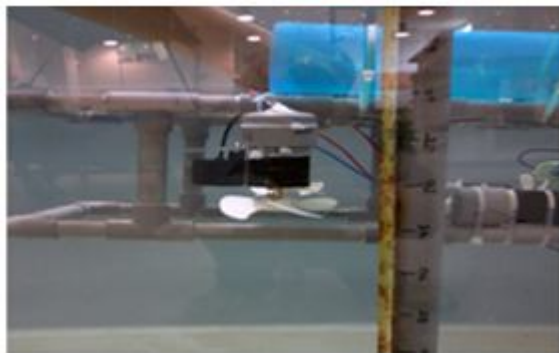
TABLE I: SPECIFICATIONS OF PORTABLE FISH FINDER

Item	Specifications
Display	TN/ANTI-UV LCD with LED back-lighting
Backlighting	Green LCD
Power Requirement	4 AAA alkaline batteries
Measure Units	meters/Feet
Sensor Beam Angle	45° beam angle
Maximum depth	100 m
Minimum depth	0.3m
Operating temperature	-20°C -70°C

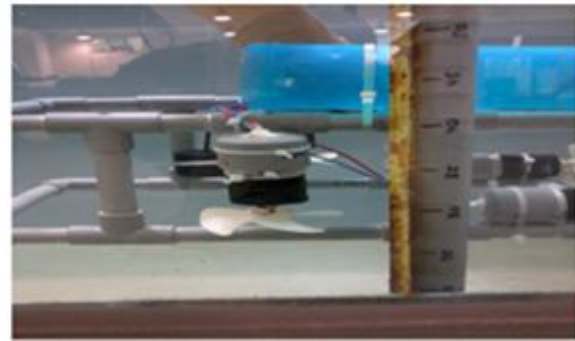
The propagation characteristic of acoustics underwater highly depends on local environmental factors such as distance from the ocean surface and depth to the sea-bed as well as salinity and temperature in the water [1]. As a result, an error control code system that is designed for one particular depth may not work well for a different depth. For example a coding system with high redundancies is required for shallow water transmission since the acoustic signal could be reflected by the ocean surface randomly. In fact in a series of experiments [2] showed that up to 20% of the signal could be lost due to the reflection from the ocean surface for the particular set of equipment they used.



Figure 3: Portable Fish Finder attached to ROV and tested on lab pool



(a)



(b)

Figure 4: (a) At 50 cm level of Sensor (b) At 30 cm level of Sensor

Figure 4 shows the SASS are tested with different depth to identify the tolerance of error as discussed in next section.

II. THEORY

Sonar sensor contains two main parts which are transmitter and receiver as shown in Figure 5. These two parts have their own function. The transmitter will emit the pulse meanwhile the receiver will receive the pulse that bounce back when hit an object under the water. The reflected of the pulse is known as echo [8][14].

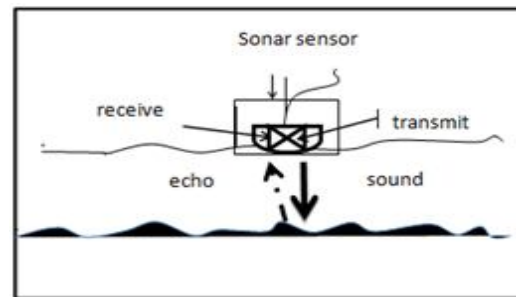
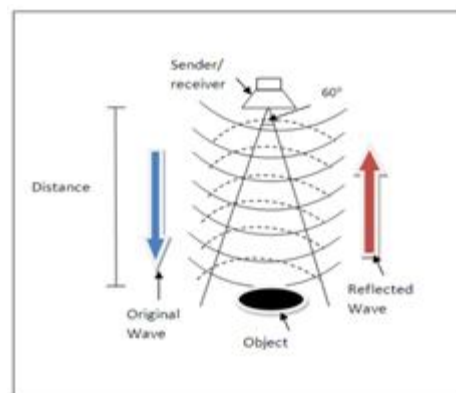


Figure 5: How sonar sensor works

The sensor has limitation of the coverage area. Since it works at 200 kHz, the capable coverage is only 60p . That means the object outside the area will not be detected by the sensor. In the process of transmitting the pulse, there should be no interruption until the pulses reach the seabed [9]. Any kind of interruption will cause a defect in process of data taken. In the other words, the efficiency of sensor will be affected because of interruption [10-12]. Figure 6 shows the transducer works to measure depth of water. The frequency used for the SASS is 200k Hz. Wavelength of SASS is about 1.5km length.



(a)

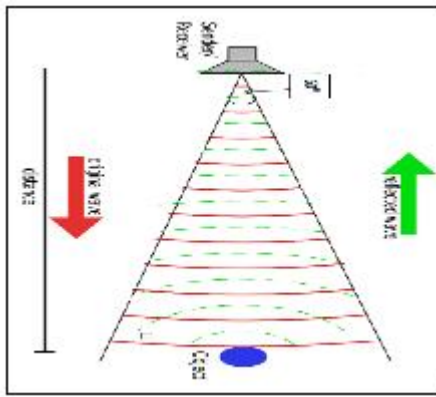


Figure 6: the transducer works to measure depth of water

III. RESULTS

Generally, the experiment was divided into two parts. First part of the experiment is to find the accuracy of the device. The discussion will focus on the comparison between real depth and measured depth of the pools. The second part is to measure the seabed mapping. It is important to evaluate the performance of the device before testing at the real field because we never know how good the device is until it is proven. Another reason for testing the device is to ensure its quality and reliability. In order to measure the accuracy, the device was tested at the three pools which the depth of the pools is known. Accuracy means the difference between the result of the measurement and the true value of the measurement. The difference between two measurement cannot be assumed as ‘mistakes’ but it is called a variation in the measurements or in simple word is called as ‘error’.

A. Lab tank test

Since the measurement process is indirect, and the measurement environment is complicated by many factors affecting the instrument readings, corrections to the raw data are needed before they are used to compute geophysical parameters. Figure 7 shows the lab tank for measure a depth while Table 2 shows the results testing on lab pool. From Table shows that error for SASS is about 7.7% or ± 5cm depth. Figure 8 shows the comparison performances of SASS.



Figure 7 : Lab tank

B. MBMB Swimming pool

MBMB Swimming pool is under Melaka City Council

TABLE II. RESULTS TESTING ON LAB POOL

Testing Depth (depth water 75 cm)	Depth on sensor	Error
Initial depth (75cm – 10 cm(bottom of sensor)) : 65 cm	0.6m	7.7%
50cm	0.5m	0
40cm	0.4m	0
35cm	0.3m	7.7%

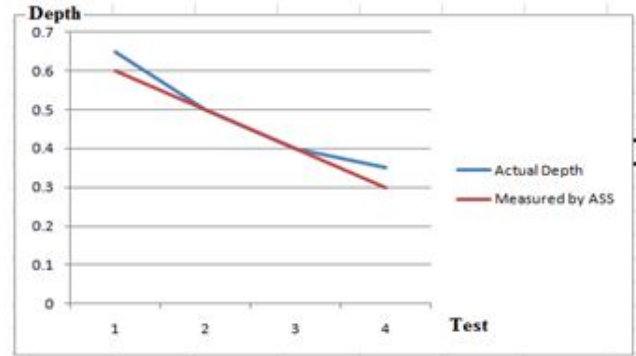


Figure 8: Actual and Measured Data (m) VS Distance (m) for lab tank test

responsibility and situated in Banda Hilir. The size is about 50m x 25m with 8 lane pools and a depth of between 0.9m to 3.8m.

TABLE III. MBMB SWIMMING POOL TEST

Length	Depth (m)	Actual Depth (m)	error
5	-0.9	-0.9	0
10	-1.2	-1.2	0
15	-1.5	-1.5	0
20	-1.8	-1.8	0
25	-2.2	-2.1	-0.1
30	-2.6	-2.5	-0.1
35	-3	-2.8	-0.2
40	-3.2	-3	-0.2
45	-3.6	-3.5	-0.1
50	-3.9	-3.8	-0.1

Percent of error, E_3 for experiment 3 is:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Percent of error, } X3 &= \frac{\sum E}{\text{No of data}} \times 100\% \\
 &= \frac{0.1 \times 7}{11} \\
 &= 6.36 \%
 \end{aligned}$$

SASS will be tested on UTeRG ROV 1 at MBMB swimming pool where the size of pool is about 50m length x 25m width and the depth from 3 feet until 12.5 feet. Table 3 shows the results of testing SASS. The length set up increment 5m and measure using SASS dan the actual depth. Based on Table 2 the error of measuring the depth is about ± 10 cm. This error is same obtained when tested at lab pool. Figure 9 shows the 3D design for swimming pool depth at certain point using

microsoft office excel.

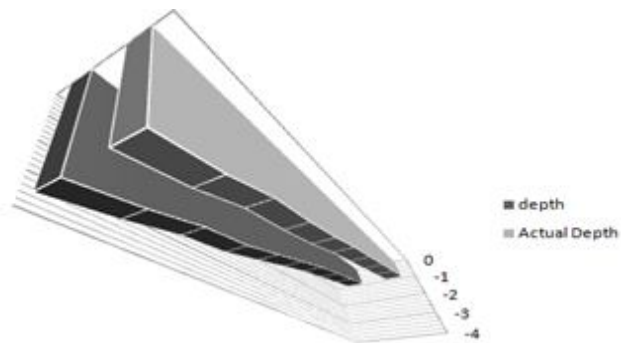


Figure 9: Results Testing on MBMB swimming pool

TABLE IV. DATA TAKEN AT EAGLE RANCH RESORT'S SWIMMING POOL

Distance (m)	Real Depth (m)	Measured Depth (m)
5	1.3	1.2
10	1.3	1.2
15	1.3	1.3
20	1.3	1.2

The Table 4 shows the data taken at the swimming pool. Real data represent the true measurement meanwhile measured data is the readings taken from the device. Real data has not changed since the depth of the pool is 1.3m. The distance means the data taken from the edge of the pool. To obtain a better data, readings taken at every 5m. From the Table 4, it can be seen that only one data recorded correctly as in real data while three other data recorded in contrast to the original. It shows that there is inequality between the real and measured data using the device. Because of the differences, it can be said that the device has an error. Percent of error for experiment 1 is:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Percent of error, X1} &= \frac{\Sigma E}{\text{No of data}} \times 100\% \\
 &= \frac{0.1 \times 3}{4} \times 100\% \\
 &= 7.5\%
 \end{aligned}$$

Unlike swimming pool at Eagle Range Resort with only one depth, the swimming pool at this resort has different depth starting with 0.4m up to 1.5m. But the process of taking the reading is same. The only thing need to be sure during the measurement is to make sure the device is positioned at the depth measure. For example when taking the reading at depth 1.2m, be sure the device place at the right depth.



Figure 10: The device recorded 1.1m at 1.2m depth

The Figure 10 shows the depth of 1.2m, which is the place where the device takes the reading. But in Figure 10 shows the reading of 1.1m. This situation happen not because the device was placed at the 1.1m but there is error occurs. In the Table 5, the error also can be seen at few other readings.

TABLE V. DATA TAKEN AT CASA RACHADO RESORT'S SWIMMING POOL

Distance (m)	Real Depth (m)	Measured Depth (m)
4	0.4	0.3
8	0.9	0.9
12	1.2	1.1
16	1.4	1.3
20	1.5	1.5

Table 5 shows the readings taken from the pool. It can see that, from five readings taken, only two readings show the accuracy with the actual data. This shows uncertain in measurement or error. The absolute error for the experiment at the Casa Rachado's Swimming Pool is shown below. Percent of error for experiment 2 is:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Percent of error, X2} &= \frac{\Sigma E}{\text{No of data}} \times 100\% \\
 &= \frac{0.1 \times 3}{5} \times 100\% \\
 &= 6\%
 \end{aligned}$$

C. Seabed Mapping of Tasik Ayer Keroh

After testing the device at the three pools and satisfied with the accuracy of the device, then the device was used to measure the seabed at the research actual field.

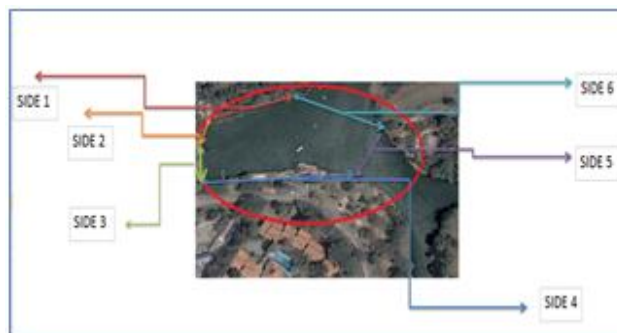


Figure 11: Ayer Keroh Lake

There is a difficulty in measuring the size of the lake because of the irregular shape. The best way to measure the side of the lake is using reading taken from Google Earth as shown in Figure 11. The length of every side taken in straight line even though it is known that the shape of the lake is nearly circular. The readings of every side are shown in Table 6.

After measuring the total wide of the lake, the depth of the lake was taken. Since the size of the lake is large, it is difficult to find the seabed mapping for the whole lake. So, in this study, the seabed mapping only involved thirty one lines

TABLE VI. LENGTH OF EVERY SIDE OF TASIK AYER KEROH

Side	Length
1	143.5 m
2	26.95 m
3	88.73m
4	231.22m
5	132.89m
6	162.2m

in the middle of the lake as shown in Figure 12. The next experiment done on ayer keroh lake. The layout of testing area at ayer keroh lake as shown in Figure 12. For the first experiment only one set point to measure the depth and the result as shown in Figure 13. To do 3D plot more data needed. 31m length x 31m width testing and some data collection. Every 1m the SASS will be ,measuring the depth

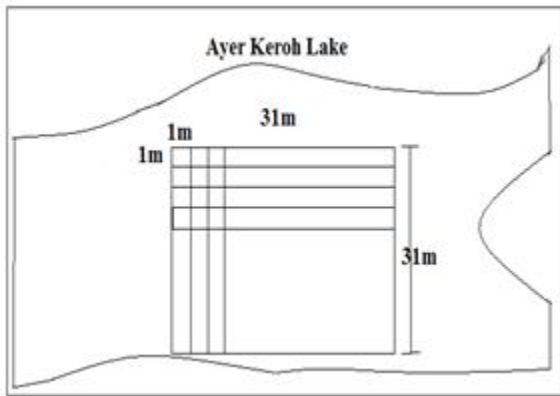


Figure 12: Experiment set up at Ayer keroh Lake

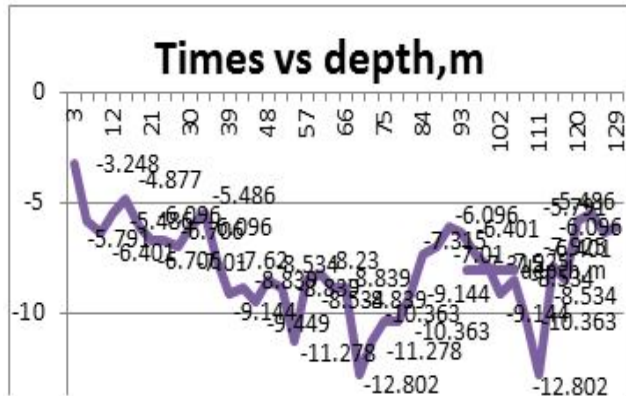
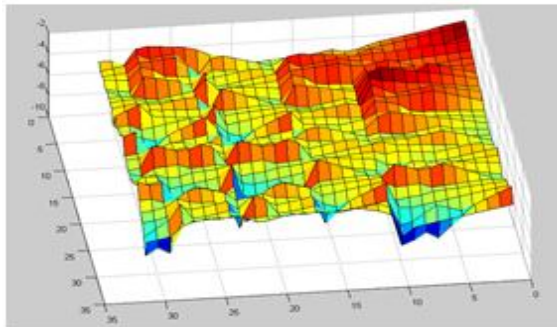
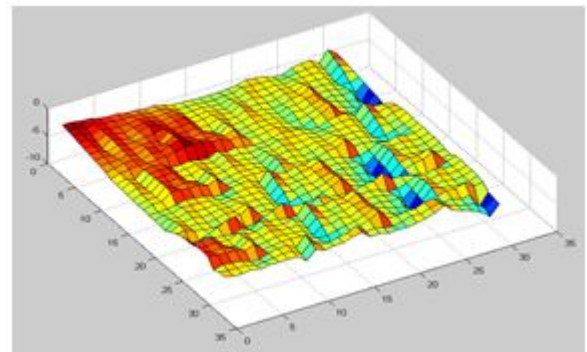


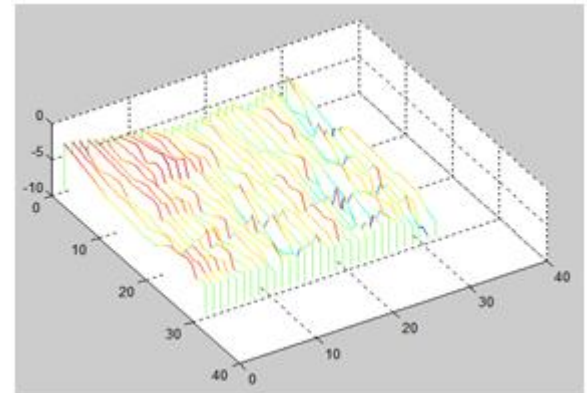
Figure 13: Results testing on Ayer keroh Lake at one certain point



(a)



(b)



(c)

Figure 14: The view of seabed mapping plotted using MATLAB with different view

Figure 14 shows the results plotted on 3D dimension of seabed mapping using MATLAB software. Difference views of depth as shown in Figure 14. From the thirty one lines, it can conclude that the depth of the lake is always changing at different point. That means, there is no flat seabed for the lake [13]. The difference of seabed might be caused by the different mineral seabed such as clay, bedrocks or waste since the lake is open to public for water activities.

Realized the importance of seabed mapping for various purpose, it is good if the research can be extended to the next level. One of the further researches is to study the relationship between depth and water density. In particular, it is necessary to investigate how density changes as the depth changes. Whether it is directly proportional or nor related at all. Or maybe there are other factors that influence the changes. Another further research can be made is the study of the relationship between depth and seabed mineral and investigate whether the depth of the water can describe the condition of seabed mineral.

IV. CONCLUSION

Today measurement of the seabed mapping is a necessary as many activities can be done in the sea, lake or river. Knowing the seabed mapping will provides many benefits to many parties. There are several techniques in seabed mapping; one of the techniques is using echo sounding. It has been discussed how echo sounding works in determining the seabed mapping. The device sent the pulse in water and reflects back when it has contact with hard object. The time

pulse taken to reflect back to the device will be used to measure the distance from the device and seabed. The accuracy of the device sometimes needs to be ensured before used in measuring. Normally, there is difference between true value and the result of the measurement.

Altimeter Sensor system is used to measure the depth of water and valid for shallow water depth ranges maximum 100 m. This SASS will be applied to Underwater Remotely Operated Vehicles (ROV) design to verify the SASS performances. The error of Altimeter Sensor System is 10% \pm 5 cm depth and accuracy of SASS very high about 90%. Future work is to plot more lake and river in Melaka. All data will be useful for safety and rescue.

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