

Model-Based Design (MBD) for Autonomous Underwater Vehicle

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Abstract— This project is to enhanced and upgraded a depth controller for Autonomous Underwater Vehicle (AUV) to submerge precisely at the certain depth. This poster demonstrated an AUV equipped with integrated sensor and depth controller based on the pressure sensing which able to continuously sending the depth data to controller. The depth Simulink Arduino algorithm is implemented on an Arduino Mega using Model-Based Design (MBD) with MATLAB and Simulink. MBD used to model, simulate and verify the Simulink control algorithm after obtained data through open-loop experiment test. Then, it deploys and tests the algorithm on the embedded AUV hardware. The focus was in controlling the AUV vertical trajectory as the AUV tried to remain stationary at the selected depth and consuming its rise time T_r , overshoot O_s , and settling time T_s are minimized. The comparative study for the AUV depth-control by On-Off, Proportional Integral Derivative (PID) controller and Fuzzy Logic Controller (FLC) controllers. MBD has faster implementation with fewer coding error when deploy to AUV hardware.

Index Terms: Autonomous underwater vehicle, depth control, fuzzy logic control, proportional integral derivative.

I. INTRODUCTION

An AUV is a wireless robot that exploring ocean and underwater environment (subsea) without needing the feedback from an underwater platform or user. AUVs can be used for subsea application such as monitoring and survey missions like an identifying and plotting underwater wrecks, seabed, rocks, and obstacles that can be a danger to navigation for marketable and frivolous vessels. In the oil and gas industries, they use AUVs to mark thorough charts and maps of the seabed before they start structure seabed substructure; pipelines and seabed application with minimum disturbance to the environment. The conventional bathymetric investigations would be less effective or very expensive compare than using the AUV where allows inspection businesses to conduct accurate surveys of areas for the seabed. Nowadays, the post-lay pipe investigations are possible, which consists of pipeline inspection. The usage of AUVs is becoming more common and practical for pipeline inspection of underwater structures.

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One of centre of excellence group from Centre for Robotics and Industrial Automation called Underwater Technology Research Group (UTeRG) in Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka (UTeM) was develop a small scale AUV named as “TUAH” as shown in Fig. 1. This AUV was designed to entering Singapore AUV Challenge on 2017. The AUV is measured with the dimensions of 70cm x 50cm x 30cm and 18kg of weight as shown in Fig. 1. It is equipped with electronic components which includes an Arduino Mega 2560 as shown in Fig. 2, ESC (Electronic Speed Control) 30 A, depth sensor MPX 5700AP, 10 DOF IMU (Inertial Measurement Unit) sensor, thrusters T200, 9V and 12V batteries lead-acid. The 12V battery supply power for ESC to control the thrusters while 9V battery supplies power to the Arduino Mega. ESC is the electronic adjustable speed controller for thrusters to control the speed of thrusters. Depth sensor is used to measure AUV's depth when AUV travels in the z-axis.



Fig. 1: “TUAH” AUV



Fig. 2: Arduino Mega 2560 board

In this project, the focus was in controlling and monitoring the AUV depth control as the AUV tried to remain static at the selected depth and consuming its rise time T_r , overshoot O_s , and settling time T_s are minimized. The AUV is modelled using the MATLAB software toolbox that is System Identification (SI) toolbox to yield the model of AUV for depth control in transfer function as shown in (1).

$$tf_2 = \frac{5.932s^2 + 128s + 2109}{s^3 + 16.91s^2 + 290.5s + 1694} \quad (1)$$



II. METHODOLOGY

The development process to design the AUV can be separated by two part, hardware and software part.

A. Hardware Configuration

AUV consists of an Arduino Mega 2560 board as on-board controller and a pressure sensor as depth detector or depth sensor as shown in Fig. 3. Other hardware used such as ESC (Electronic Speed Control) 30 A, pressure sensor MPX 5700AP, 10 DOF IMU (Inertial Measurement Unit) sensor, thrusters T200, 9V battery and 12V lead-acid battery.

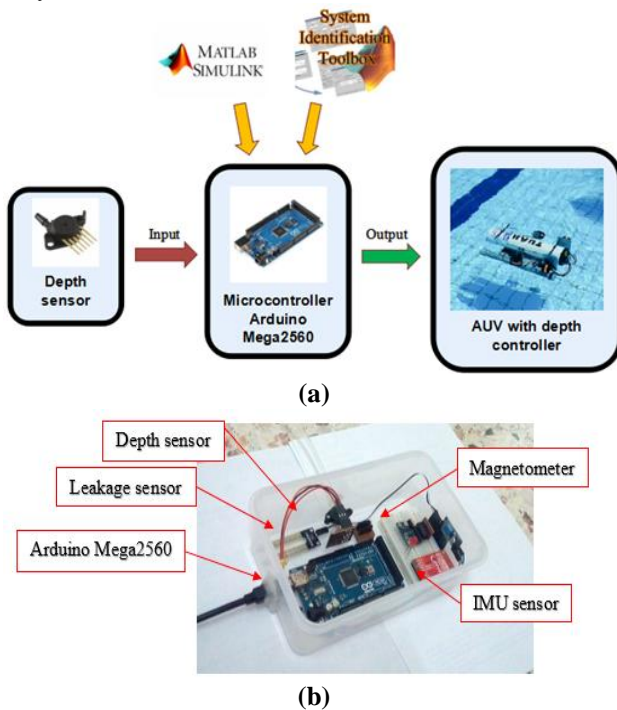


Fig. 3: Component used in AUV

B. Software Configuration

MATLAB software will be used first as to infer the model for the AUV by using system identification toolbox. After AUV modelling obtained the control system for depth

control will be design using MATLAB/Simulink. The standard PID controller are used to control the depth of AUV for initial stage. Then, upgrading the control design by using artificial intelligent (AI) technique to become the optimum response of control system. The FLC are selected to use to manipulate the depth of the AUV. The process of this system as shown in Fig. 4 that called as Model-Based-Design (MBD) for AUV.

- SI Toolbox used to yield the model for the AUV system
- Control Systems Toolbox offered Automatic PID tuning for PID controller
- FLC Toolbox used to design the AI control system
- Simulink® Support Package for Arduino® used for code generation

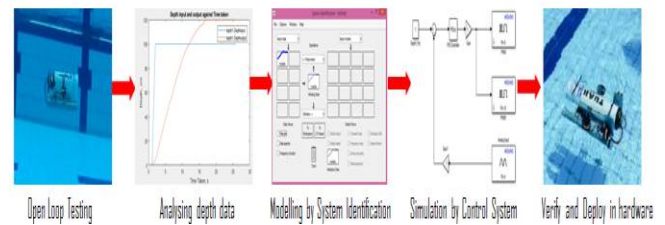


Fig. 4: The process of Model-Based Design (MBD) for Autonomous Underwater Vehicle

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Fig. 6 shows the closed-loop system for depth control of AUV using MBD. This closed-loop focus on vertical thruster for submerge on certain depth based on pressure sensor that act as depth sensor. The conventional PID controller are used. At initial stage, the targeted depth set as 1-meter-deep because on limitation on actual testing at lab tank. Fig. 7 shows the MBD for submerge and forward movement, while Fig. 8 shows the overall MBD system for AUV-depth control. Table 1 shows the results based on pressure sensor and the actual depth respectively

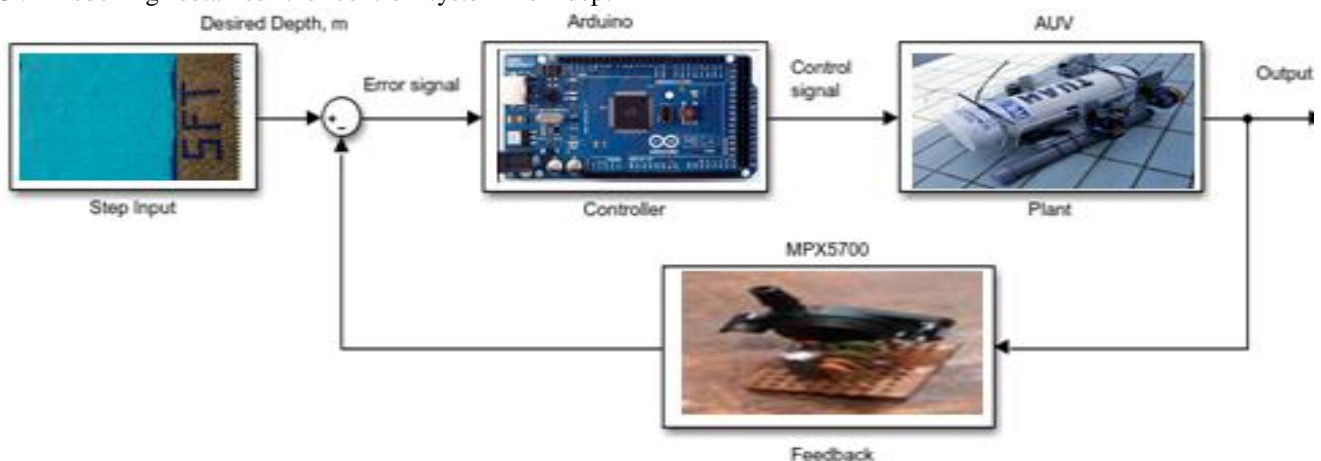


Fig. 5: Simple block diagram of closed-loop of the system

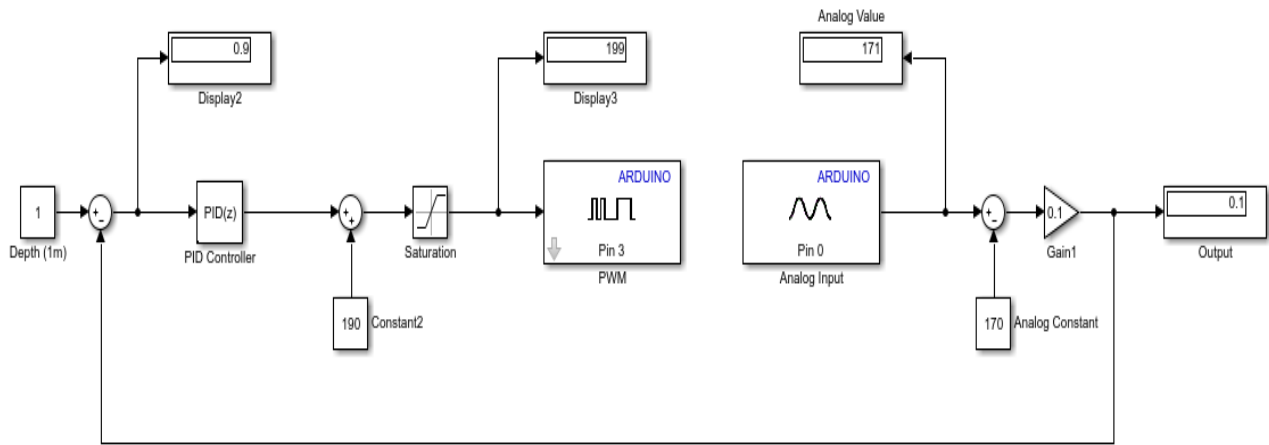


Fig. 6: Closed-loop system for depth control using MBD

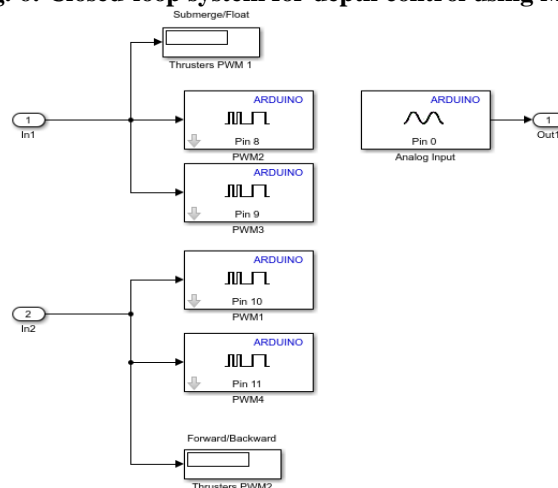


Fig. 7: MBD for submerge and forward

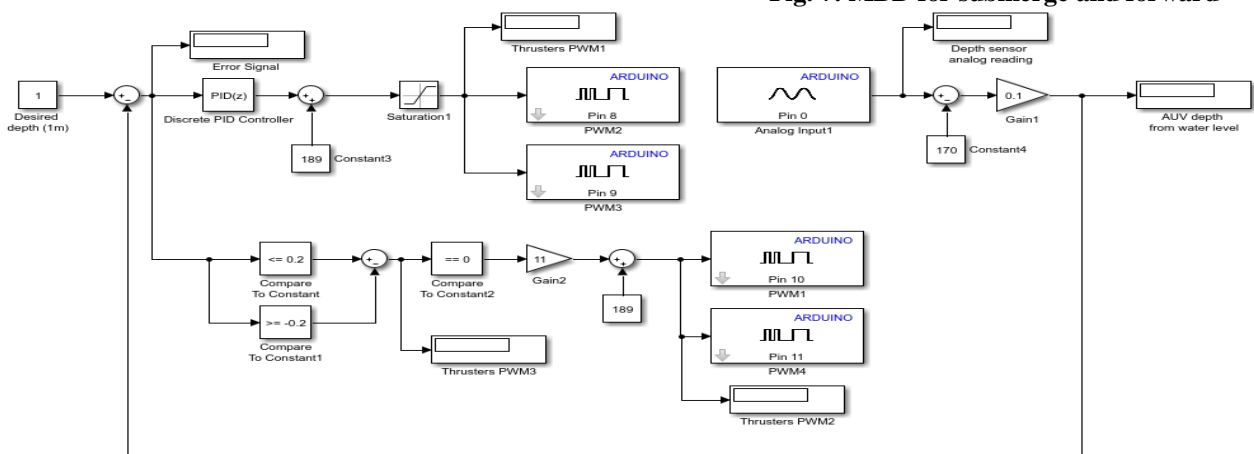


Fig. 8: The overall MBD system for AUV-depth control

Table 1: The result for depth control

Stage	Analog Value	Output Depth	Display 2	Display 3	Thruster
Ground	150	-2 m	3 m	210	Down
Water surface	170	0 m	1 m	190	Down
0.5m	175	0.5 m	0.5 m	185	Down
1m	180	1 m	0 m	180	Stop
2m	190	2 m	-1 m	170	Up

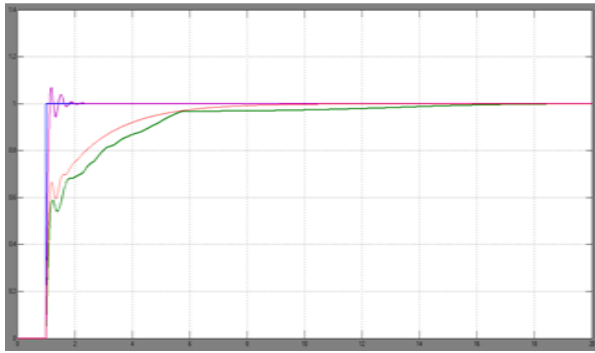


Fig. 9: Output response of tuned PID and FLC

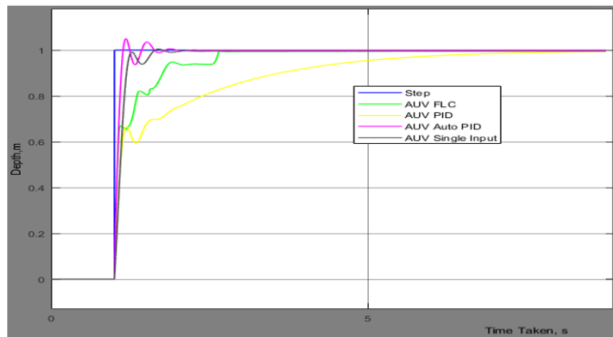


Fig. 10: System response for the all controllers used

Table 2: Performances of all the controllers

Parameter	FLC (5x5)	PID Tuned	PID Block	FLC (7x7)	SIFLC
Rise time (s)	3.89	0.102	2.59	3.59	2.96
Settling time (s)	7.85	0.583	5.43	7.65	0.243
Overshoot (%)	0	7.03	0	0	0
Peak	1	1.07	0.998	1	0.96
Peak time (s)	19	1.2	10	13	2

IV. CONCLUSION

The depth Simulink Arduino algorithm is implemented on an Arduino Mega using Model-Based Design (MBD) with MATLAB and Simulink are successfully. MBD shown faster implementation with fewer coding error when deploy to AUV hardware. The comparative study for the AUV depth-control by On-Off, PID and FLC controllers also discussed in this paper.

V. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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