

Exploring ocean fronts with coordinated robots

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Outline

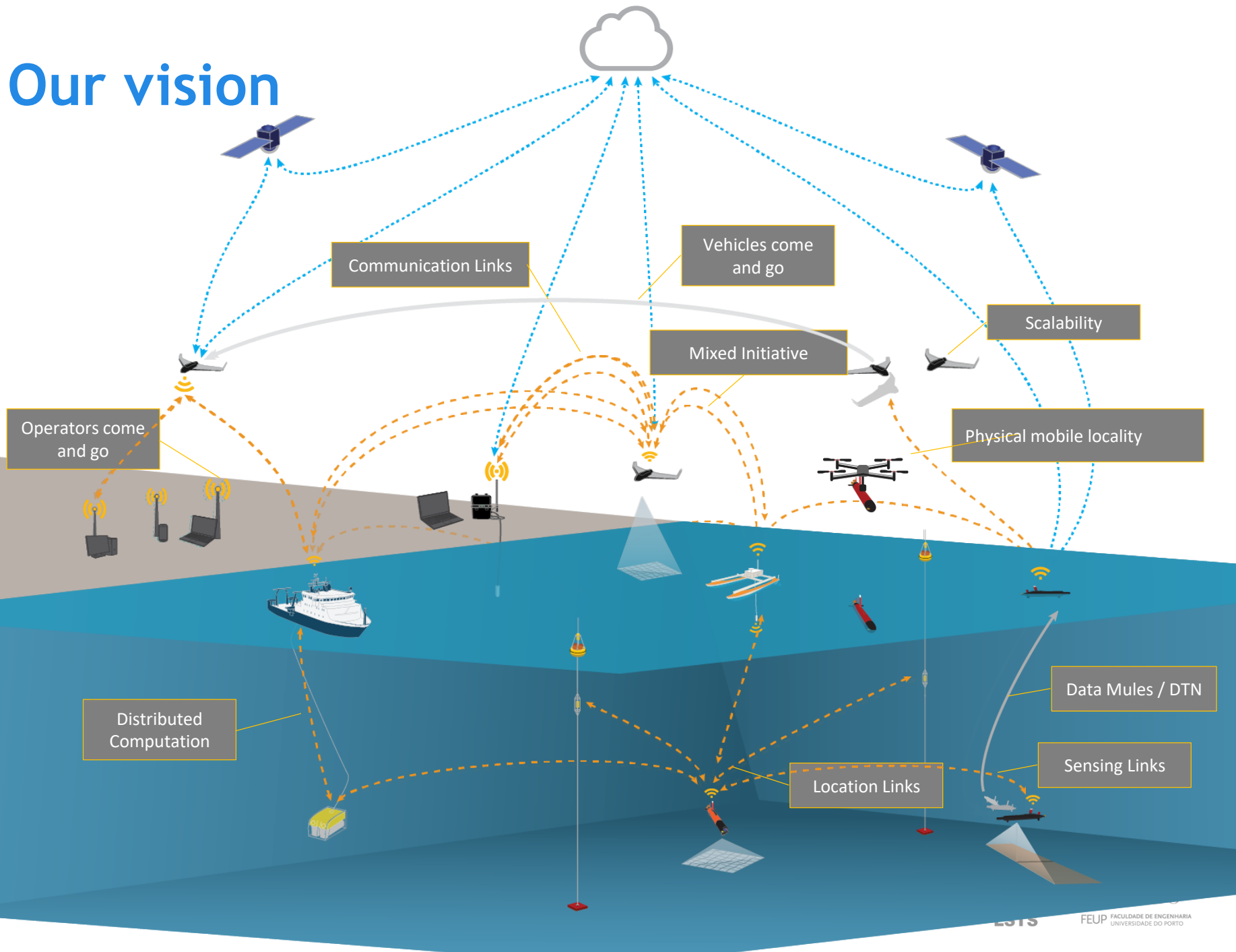
- LSTS overview
- *Exploring fronts with multiple robots SOI cruise*
- Conclusions



LAB OVERVIEW



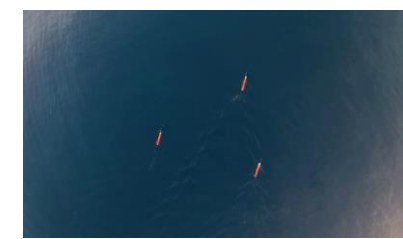
Our vision



Vehicle systems



Low cost modular vehicles
Long endurance
Common software and hardware
Inter-operable
Flying modem
Coms with cubsats



Light autonomous underwater vehicle (LAUV)

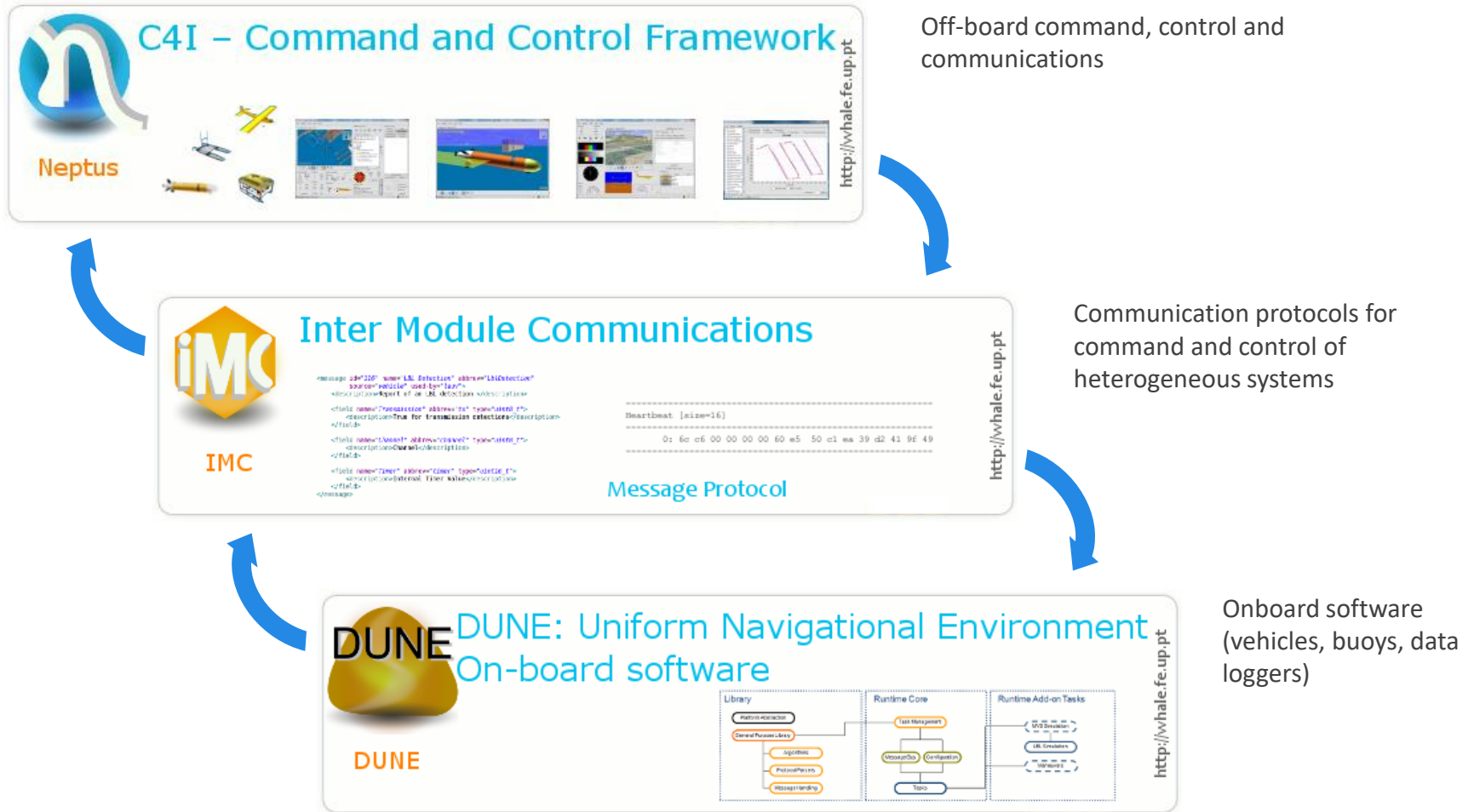


- National innovation award (2006)
- Two versions / multiple configurations
 - Upper water column (endurance 50h+)
 - Mapping (camera, multi-beam, side-scan)
- Support for multi-vehicle operations



Open source LSTS software tool chain

<https://lsts.fe.up.pt/toolchain>



J. Pinto, P. Sousa Dias, R. Martins, J. Fortuna, E. R. B. Marques, and J. Borges de Sousa, *The LSTS tool chain for networked vehicle systems*, *Proceedings of the IEEE/MTS OCEANS'13*, Bergen, June, 2013.

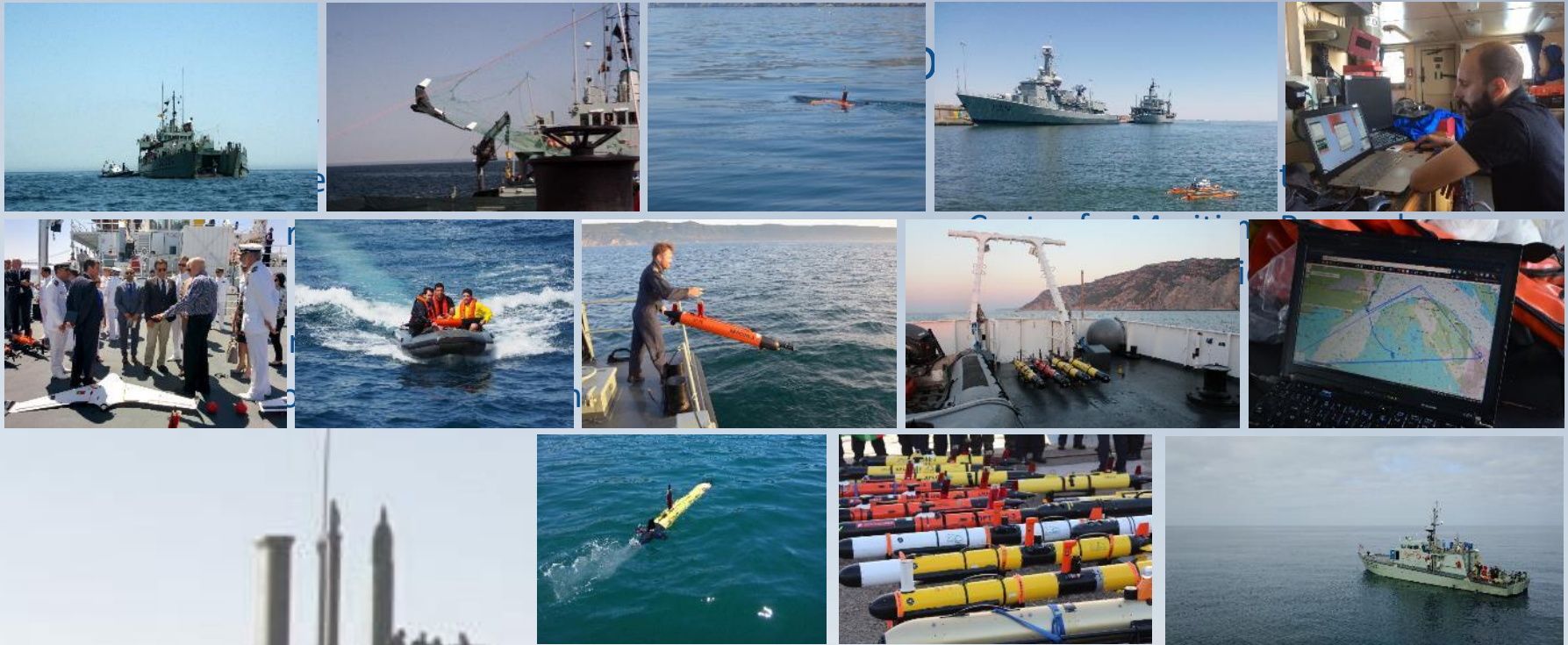
Operation areas



Large scale exercises
Deployments from shore or from ship/submarine
Over 100 days of ops per year

2018
- 4000 Km underwater
- 200 flights

Rapid Environmental Picture (REP) exercise



REP(MUS) 2019 - 10th edition



REP(MUS) 2019 in numbers

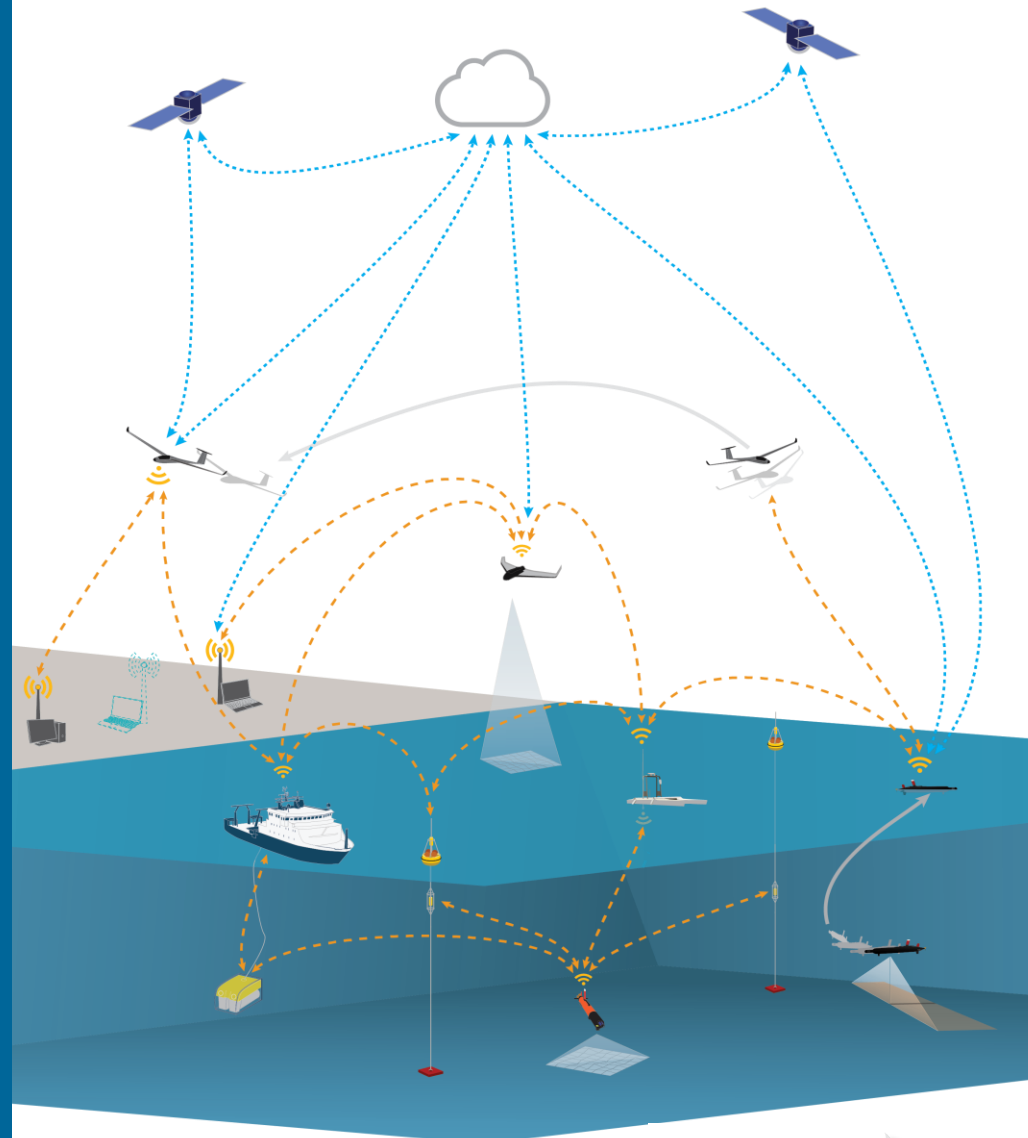
- 15 days
- 7 navies
- > 10 companies
- > 800 people
- 9 ships
 - 3 oceanographic vessels
 - 1 frigate
 - 1 manned submarine
 - 1 destroyer
 - 3 patrol vessels
- > 50 AUVs, ASVs and UAVs

*Exploring fronts with multiple
robots SOI cruise*

Exploring the STF front with multiple robots



May 28–June 17, 2018



https://schmidtocean.org/cruise/exploring_fronts_with_multiple_aerial-surface-underwater-vehicles/



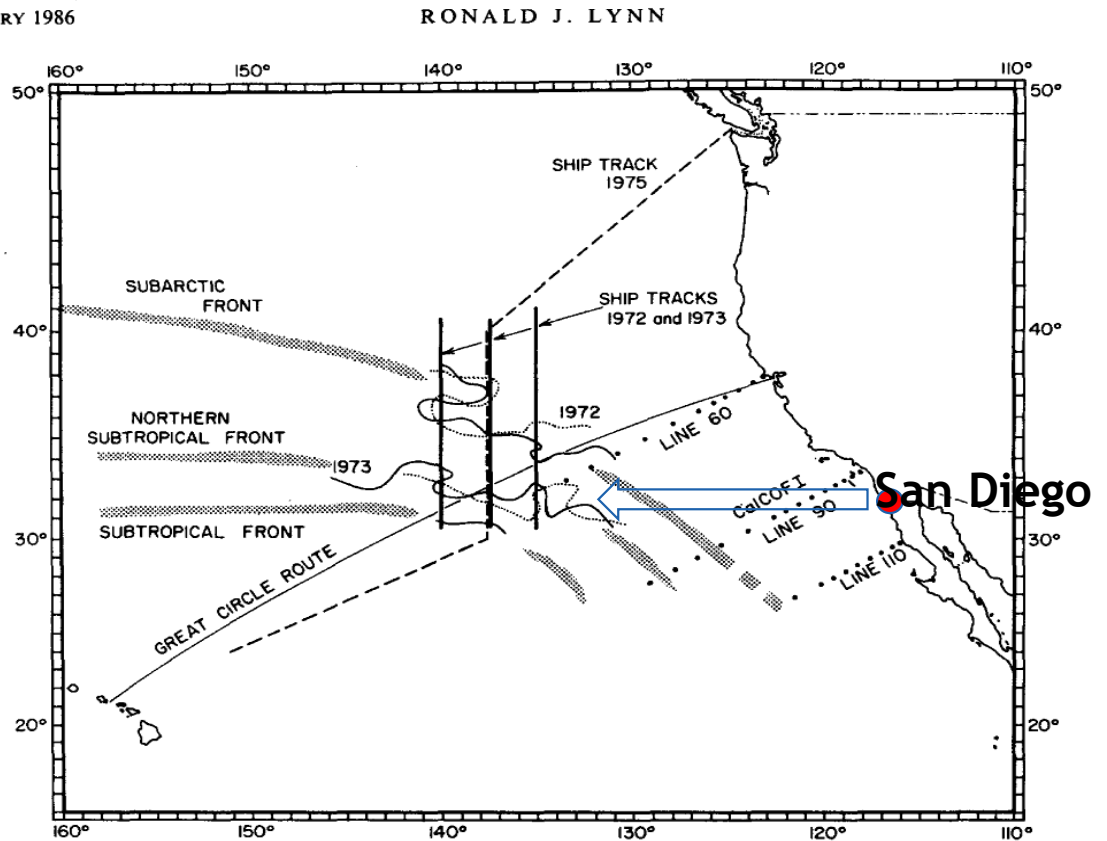
Main goal of the cruise

To demonstrate a novel multi-vehicle system capable of finding, tracking and sampling features of the ocean with adaptive spatial-temporal resolution



Northern Pacific Subtropical front

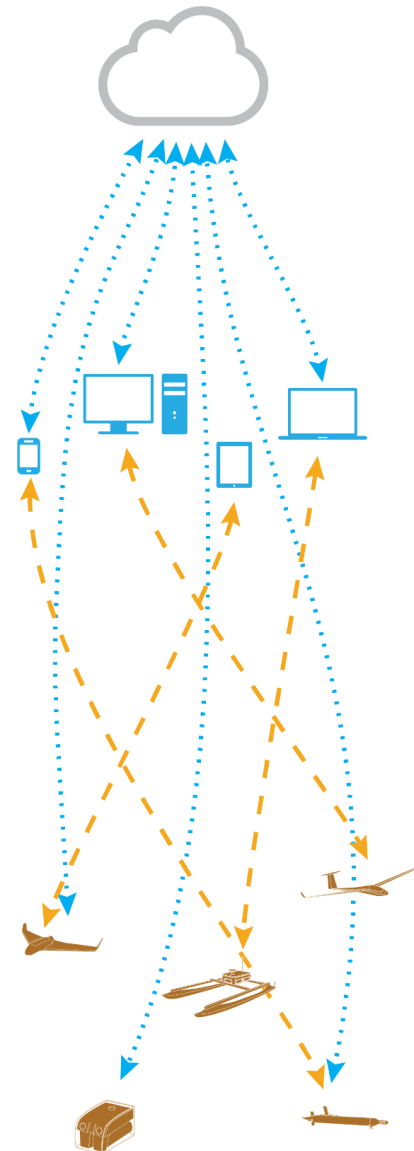
- Sharp boundary where cold fresh waters from the north meet warm salty waters from the south
 - Strong in S, weak in SST
 - Relatively shallow (< 300 m)
 - 800 Nm from San Diego
- Previous studies (70s, 80s)



Ronald J. Lynn, The Subarctic and Northern Subtropical Fronts in the Eastern North Pacific Ocean in Spring, *Journal of Physical Oceanography*, Volume 16 No. 2, February 1986, pp.209-222.

R/V Falkor based networked multi-vehicle system

- 3 VTOL UAVS (IR/multispectral cameras, DMS)
- 2 Quadcopters
- 1 Wave glider / 2 Saildrones
- SIL Camera/ ALF sensor
- 1 Eco-Mapper AUV
- 1 **Lauv-xplore-1**: CTD, pH and DO2
- 1 **Lauv-xplore-2**: CTD, Chlorophyll-a and Turbidity
- 3 **Lauv-xplore-3-5**: CTD (50h+ endurance)
- 1 **Lauv-harald**: CTD, Chlorophyll-a, Organic Matter/DO



Ripples

Communications hub for data dissemination and situation awareness

Neptus

World Representation
Planning
Simulation
Execution
Analysis

IMC

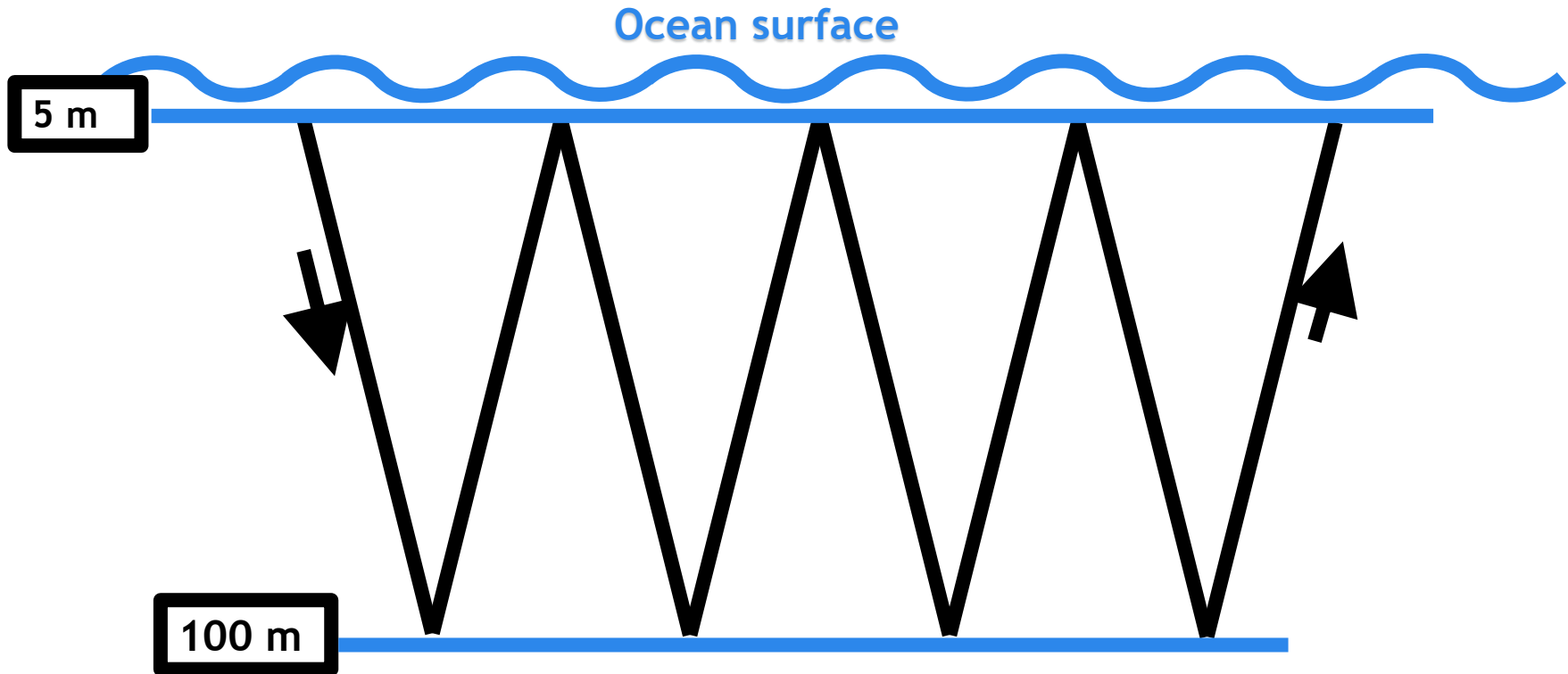
Inter-Module
Communication
protocol

DUNE

Uniform Navigational
Environment
On-board Software

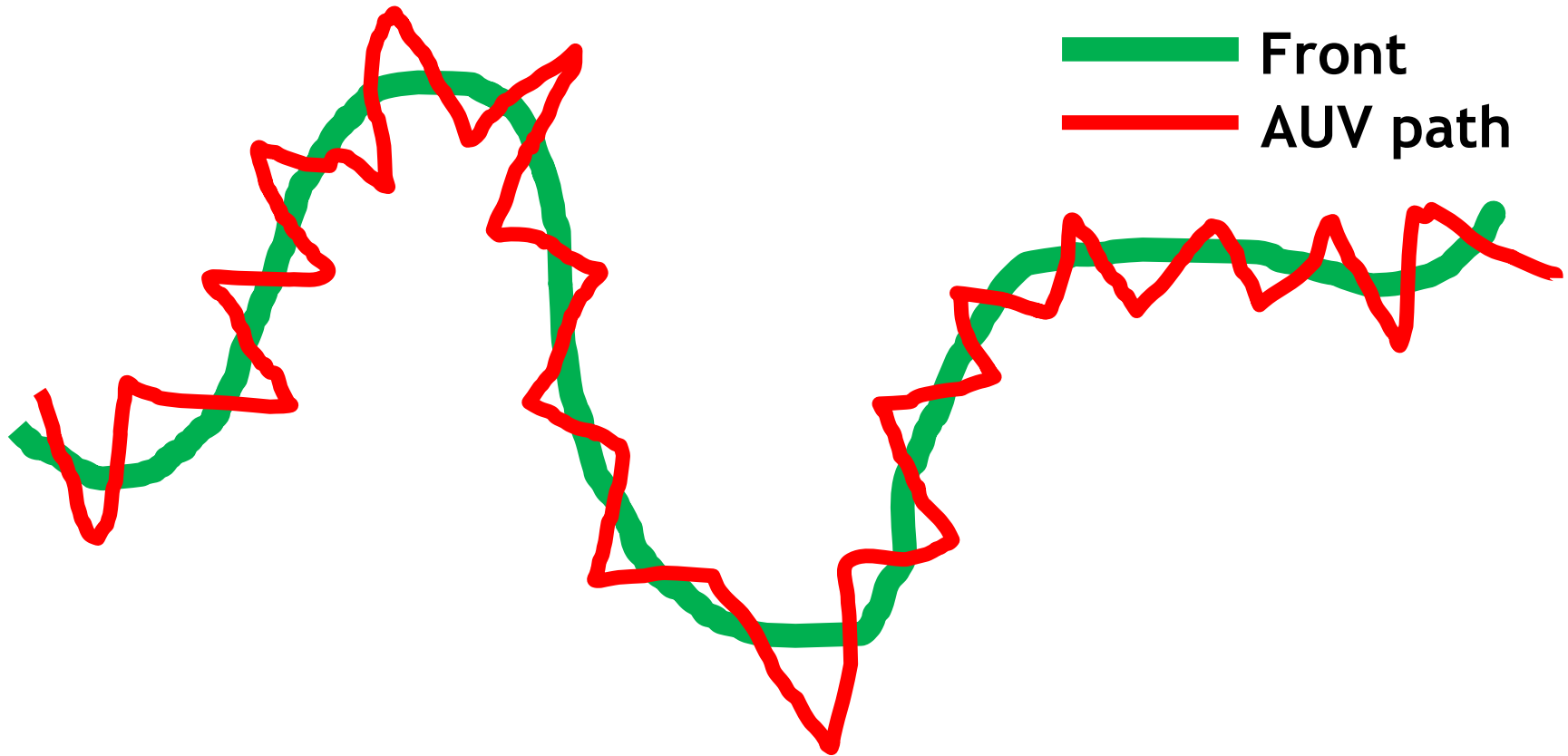
Addressing complexity: task templates

- Task 1: Single AUV: Yo-yo flight



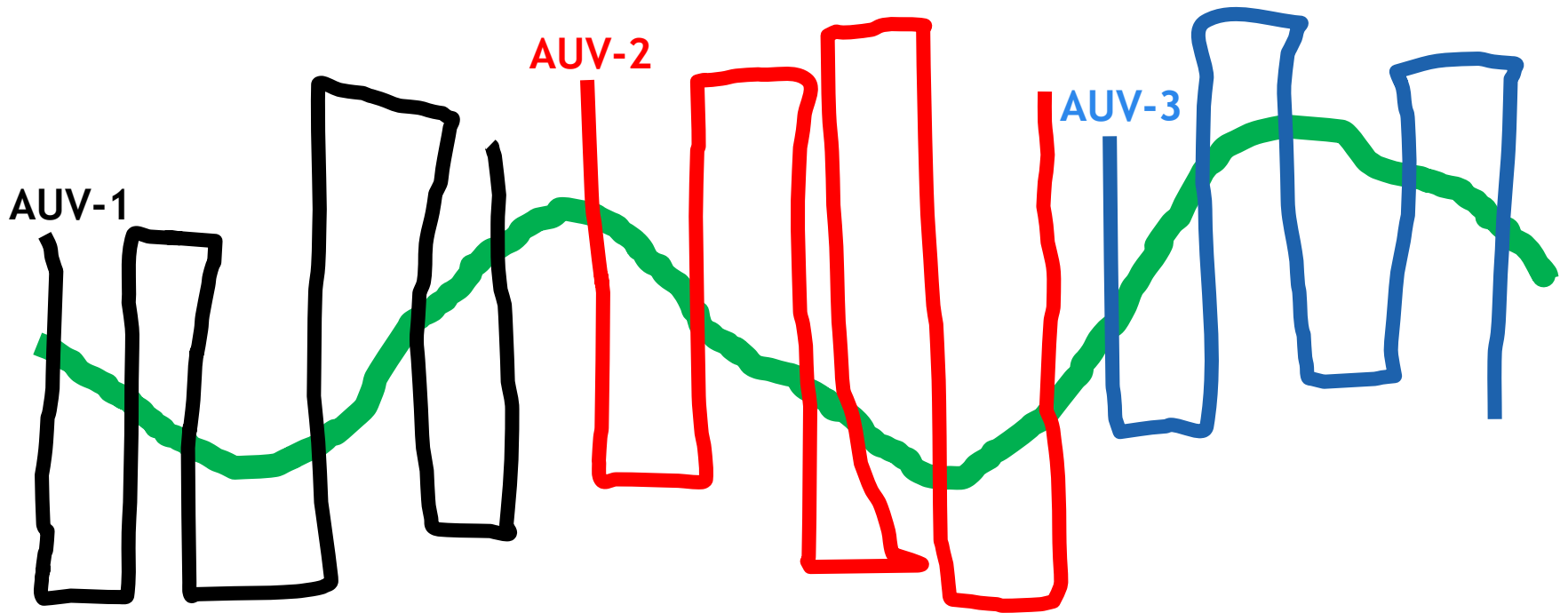
Addressing complexity: task templates

- **Task 5:** Single AUV: Front tracking: Zig-zag pattern (planar view)



Addressing complexity: task templates

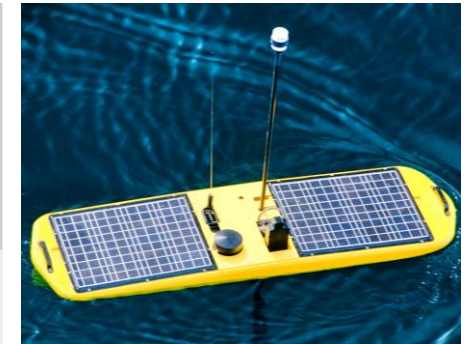
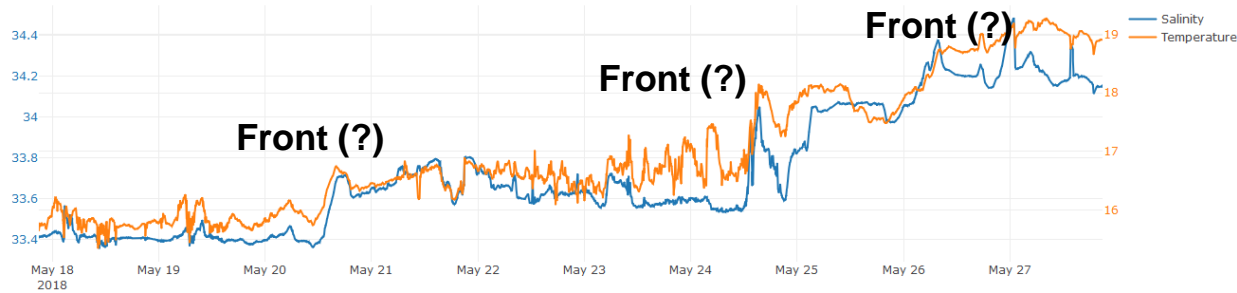
- **Task 8:** Multiple AUVs: Front mapping: Single-File Radiators (near-synchronous surveys)



Finding the front

- One WaveGlider (WG) and two Saildrones (SD) deployed into the target research area ahead of the ship's arrival

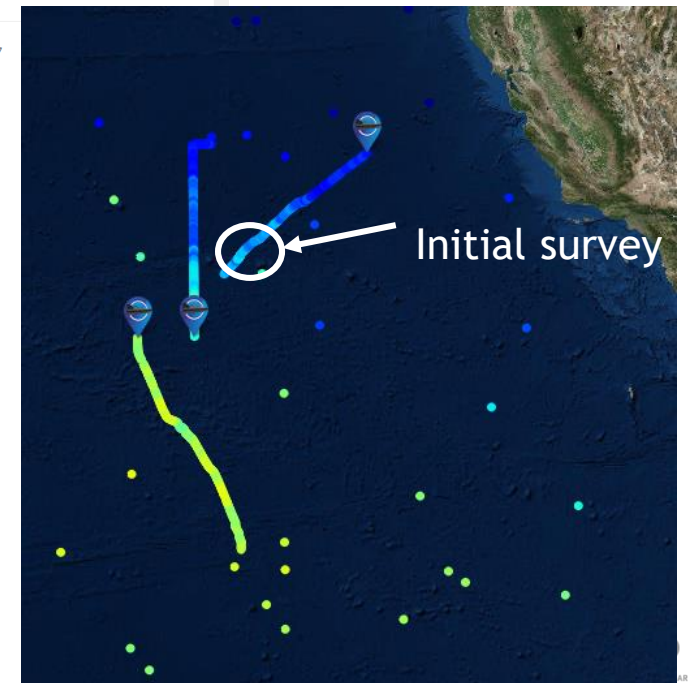
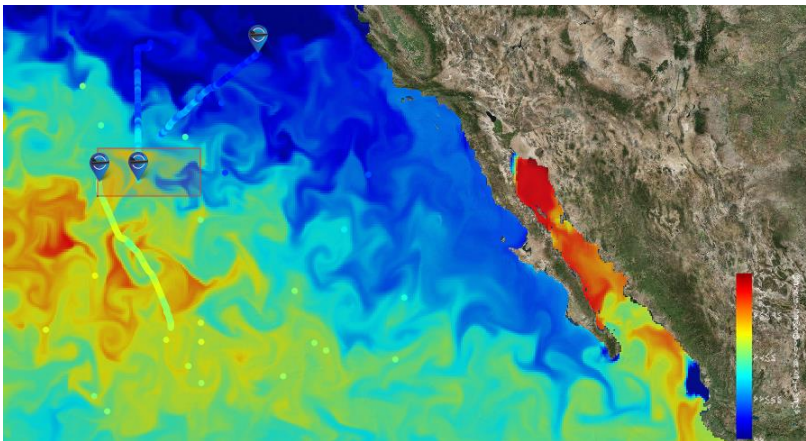
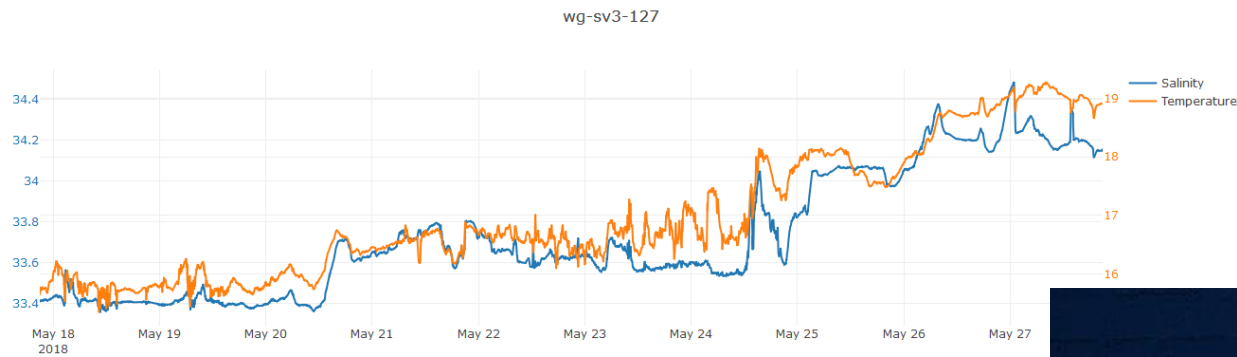
wg-sv3-127



saildrone-1001

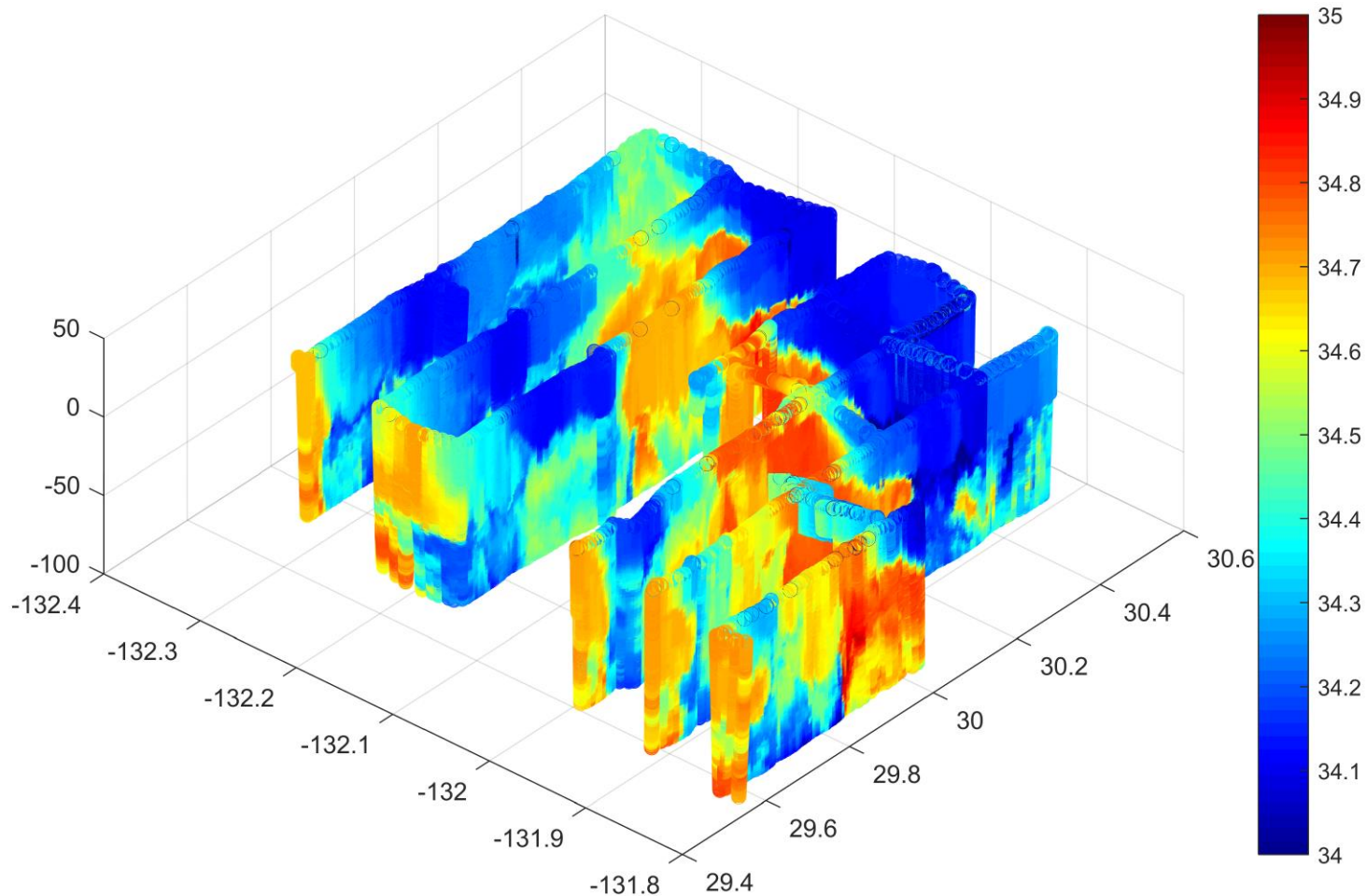


- ***Ocean space center*** ingested satellite imagery, HPC-run model outputs, and data from SD and WG and Argos floats

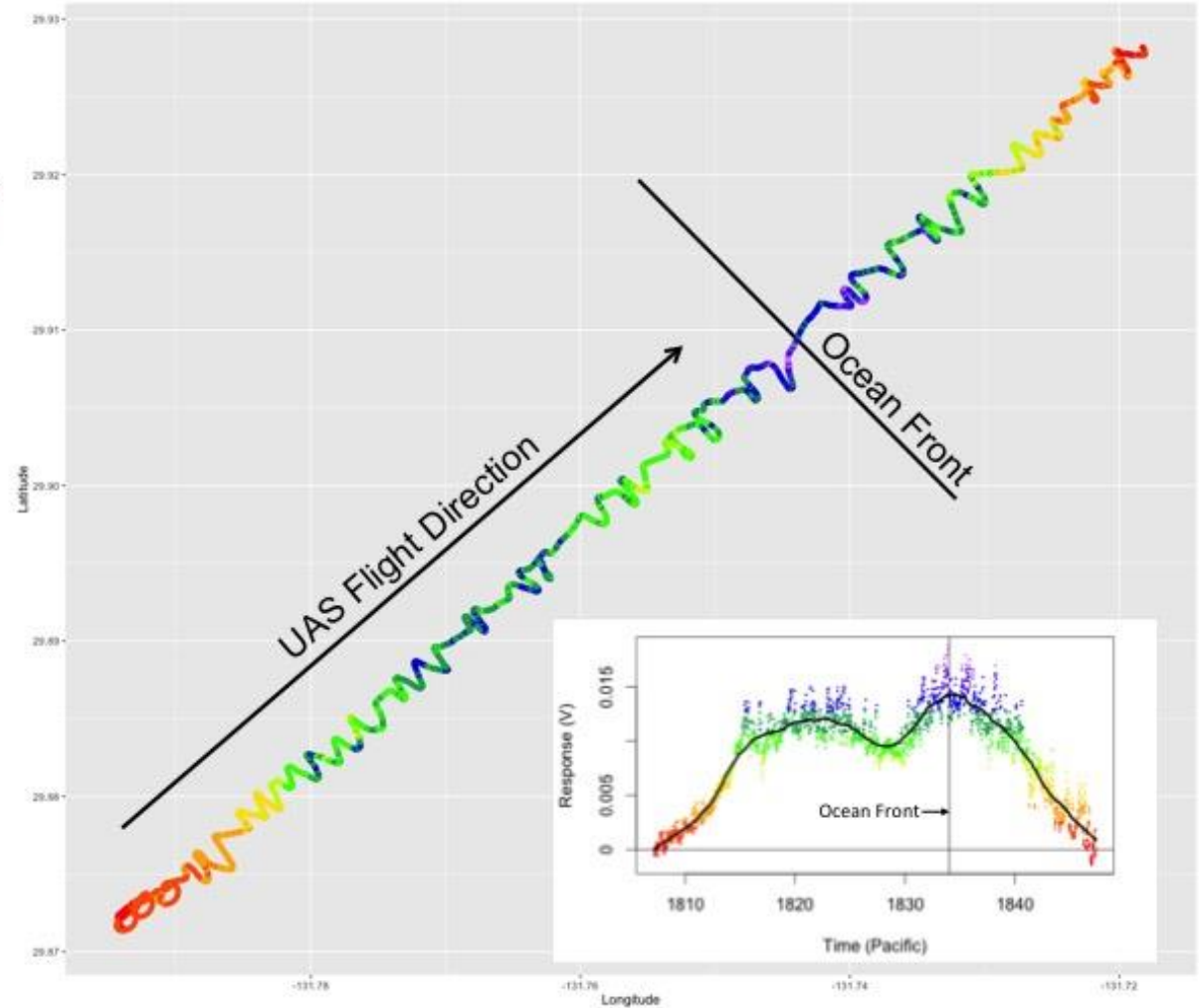
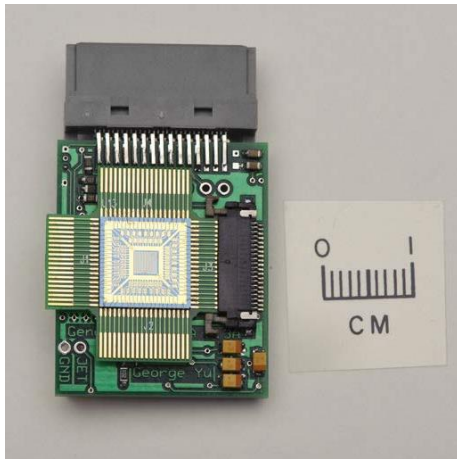


3D view of the front

- Measurements taken by AUVs (mowing the lawn yo-yo motion pattern)



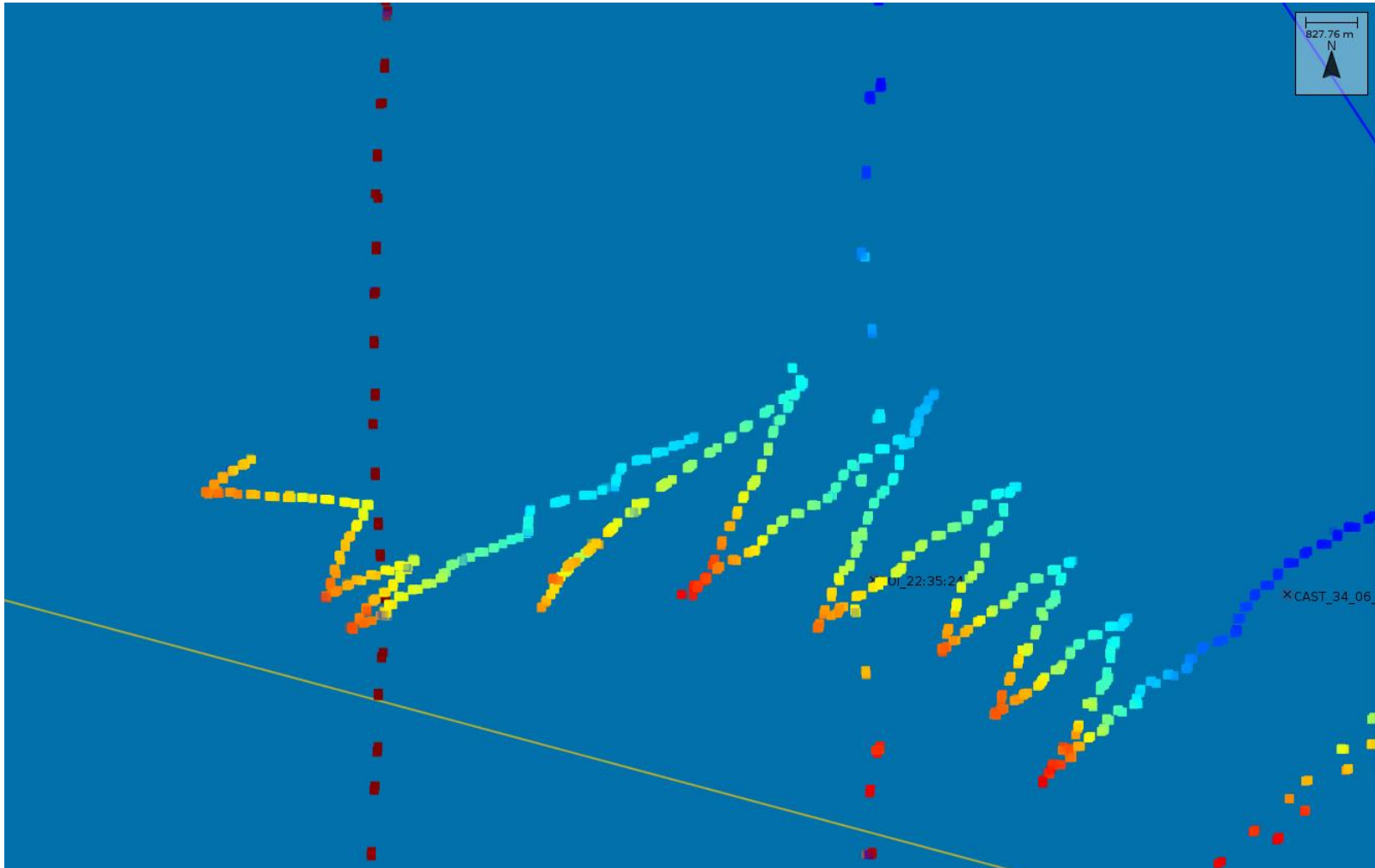
DMS sensor data



Courtesy of Ian Brosnan, NASA-Ames

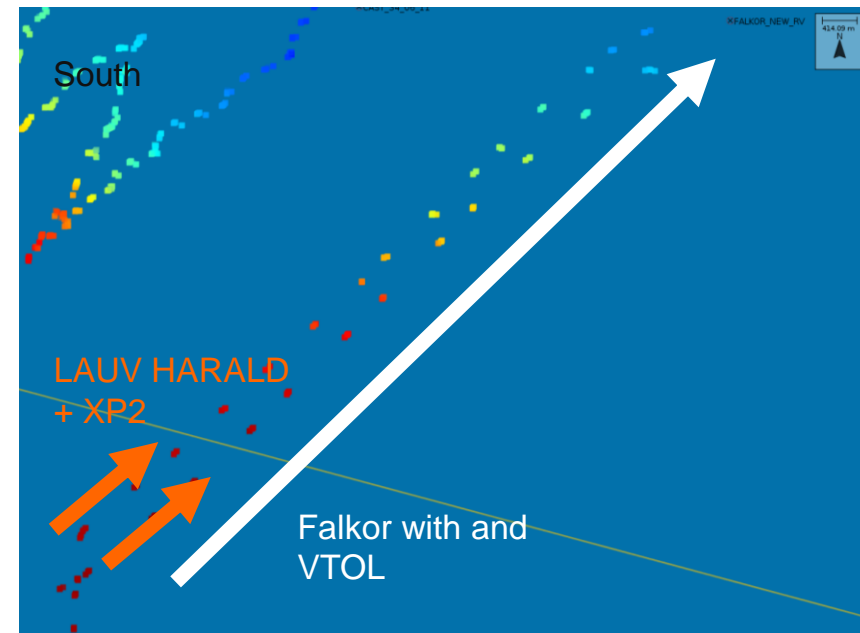
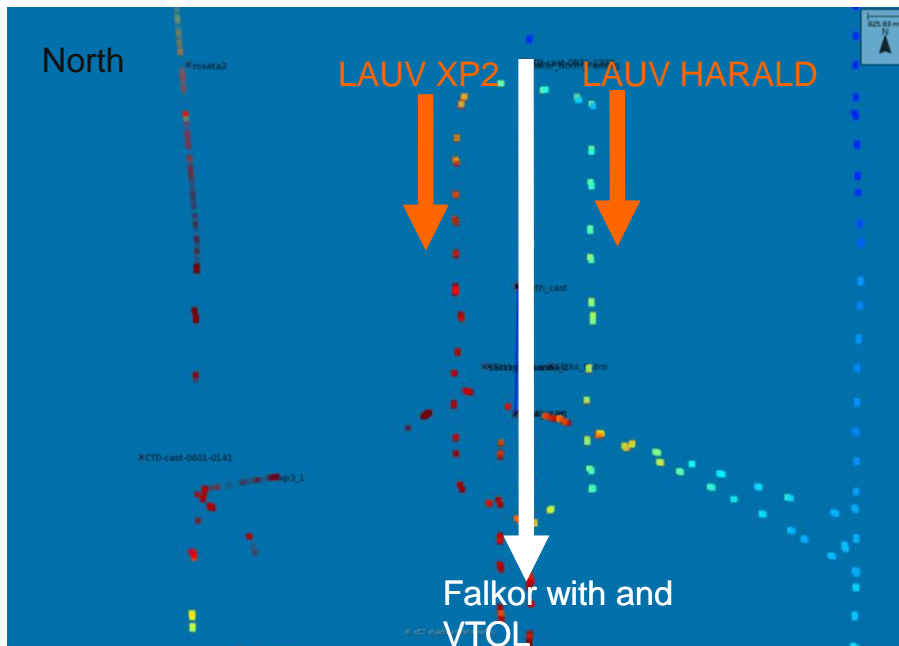
Automated front detection and tracking

- Performed with Wave Glider, R/V Falkor and AUVs



Hi-res coordinated sampling

- Hi-res data sampling using AUVs with biochemical sensors coordinated with *Falkor* (ADCP, ALF, etc) and UAVs (camera and DMS sensor)



Conclusions

On future oceanographic field operations



“Systems that go beyond the footprint of what a ship can do ... they can be 20 miles this way and 20 miles that way ...”

In summary

- Successfully demonstrated a novel approach to observe the ocean with persistent networked vehicle systems
 - The front was located precisely as predicted.
 - Easternmost segment of the front was studied in unprecedented detail.
 - For the first time ever, a mesoscale filament of a major open-ocean front was mapped with sub-mesoscale resolution using largely multiple AUVs.
- Operations
 - AUVs: 600+ h, 1000+ Nm; Persistent day/night ops
 - UAVs: Cameras (IR, multi-spectral), DMS gas sensor, comms relay / Flight time: up to 55mins
 - Ocean space center: 4 daily shifts / 2 operators per shift
 - Coordinated ship-robotic surveys
- Systems and technologies demonstrated in this cruise are **applicable to other frontal regions, as well as to other phenomena of the world Ocean**

Thank you.

OCEANS 2021

MTS/IEEE-OES Porto Portugal

“Opening the Ocean Frontier: A New Age of Discoveries”

Ocean science and technology for the benefit of humankind.

<https://www.oceansconference.org/porto-2021/>