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DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF UNDERWATER ROBOTICS SYSTEM WITH ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY

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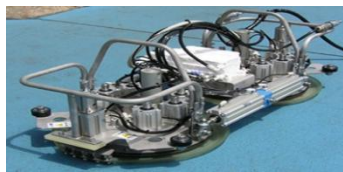
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ABSTRACT

This journal aims to explore the latest advancements in the design and development of underwater robotics system and their functionality. This journal documents the design and development process of an underwater robotics system aimed at exploration and research in marine environments. Additionally, the journal highlights the challenges encountered during the development process and the strategies employed to overcome them. The design phase of the underwater robotics system entailed a comprehensive analysis of key factors such as buoyancy, structural integrity, maneuverability, and task-specific requirements. Through iterative design iterations and rigorous testing, a robust mechanical structure was engineered to withstand high water pressure while ensuring optimal maneuverability and stability.



System design



Electrical design



Mechanical design



Designing of underwater robot system

The propulsion system of the robotics systems played a pivotal role in its performance underwater. The system is designed to operate efficiently in challenging underwater conditions while fulfilling specific tasks such as data collection, environmental monitoring and inspection.

Keywords:

Underwater robotics, Design, Development, Mechanical Design, Electrical Design, Software Development, Testing, Validation.

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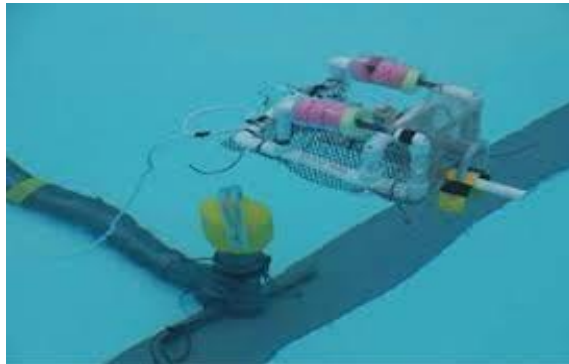
INTRODUCTION:

Underwater robotics systems have become indispensable tools in various industries, including marine research, offshore energy, and underwater infrastructure maintenance. These systems enable efficient exploration, monitoring, and intervention in challenging underwater environments, where human access is limited or impractical. As such, the design and development of advanced underwater robotics systems have garnered significant attention from researchers and engineers worldwide. This journal aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the design and development process of an innovative underwater robotics system. In this journal, we will delve into the intricate details of the systems design, encompassing mechanical, electrical, and software engineering aspects. We will explore the considerations and trade-offs involved in each design decision, highlighting the key features that make this underwater robotics systems a versatile and reliable platform for underwater applications. Furthermore, we will discuss the significance of underwater robotics in advancing scientific research, environmental conservation, and industrial operations. By enabling remote sensing, data collection, and intervention in underwater environments, these robotics systems play a pivotal role in expanding our understanding of the oceanic ecosystem and mitigating the impact of human activities on marine life. Overall, this journal serves as a valuable resource for researchers, engineers, and enthusiasts interested in the design and development of underwater robotics systems.

System design

The design process begins with a comprehensive analysis of the requirements and constraints of underwater operations. Factors such as depth rating, maneuverability, payload capacity, and power management are carefully considered during the design phase. The system design phase of the underwater robotics system involves a comprehensive analysis of the operational requirements and environmental constraints inherent in underwater exploration and monitoring. The key considerations in the system design include operational requirements, environmental constraints, modularity and adaptability, hydrodynamics and depth rating pressure, power management, communication and control systems, maneuverability.

OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS:



Understanding the specific objectives and tasks the underwater robotics system will perform is crucial. Whether its conducting scientific research, inspecting underwater infrastructure, or monitoring environmental conditions, each application demands unique functionalities and capabilities from the system.

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ENVIRONMENTAL CONSTRAINTS:



Underwater environments present a myriad of challenges, including hydrostatic pressure, buoyancy control, corrosion, and biofouling. The system design must account for these factors to ensure the integrity and longevity of the platform under harsh underwater conditions.

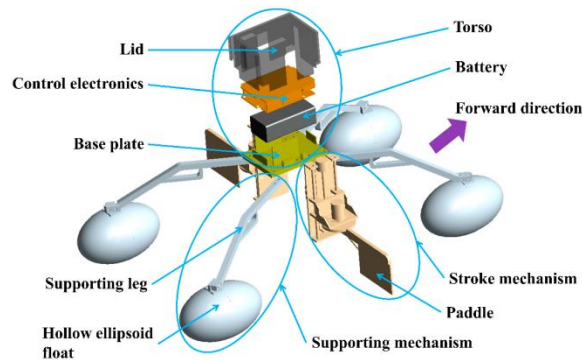
MODULARITY AND ADAPTABILITY:

The system is designed to be modular and adaptable, allowing for easy integration of sensors, tools, and accessories tailored for different applications.



This modularity facilitates versatility and scalability, enabling the system to accommodate evolving mission requirements and technological advancements.

HYDRODYNAMICS AND MANEUVERABILITY:

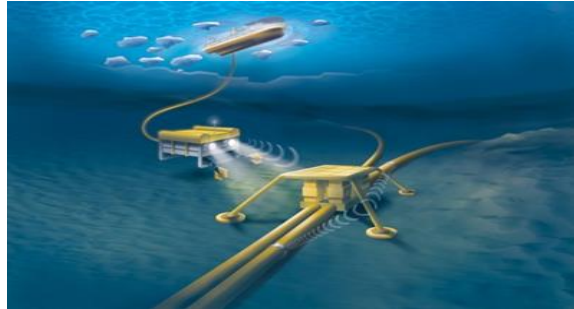


The mechanical design of the system prioritizes hydrodynamic efficiency and maneuverability to optimize energy consumption and enhance navigation capabilities underwater. Through careful consideration of hull shape, thruster placement, and control mechanisms, the system achieves optimal performance in varying water conditions.

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COMMUNICATION AND CONTROL SYSTEMS:



The system is equipped with advanced communication and control systems for remote operation and real time data transmission. This includes underwater protocols such as acoustic modems, as well as user interfaces.

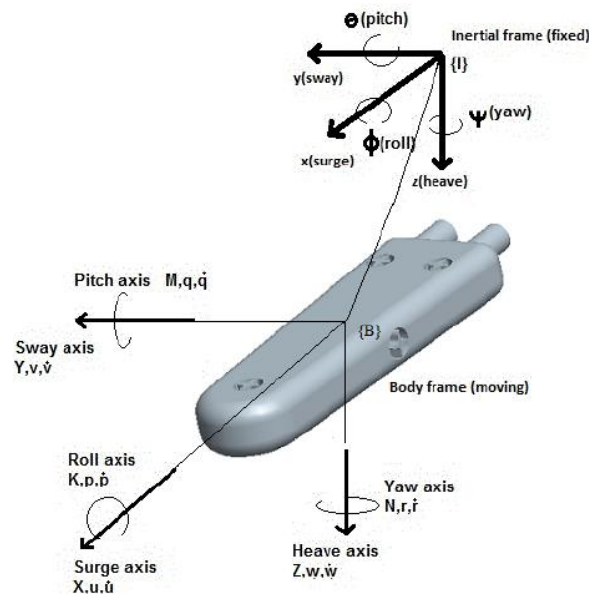
POWER MANAGEMENT:

Efficient power management is critical for prolonged underwater missions. The electrical design incorporates high capacity batteries, energy efficient components, and intelligent power distribution systems to maximize operational endurance while maintaining optimal performance.

MECHANICAL DESIGN:

Designing an underwater robot involves several key components and considerations, including the body structure, propulsion system, control mechanisms, and sensors.

BODY STRUCTURE:



Choose a streamlined, hydrodynamic shape to reduce drag and improve maneuverability underwater.

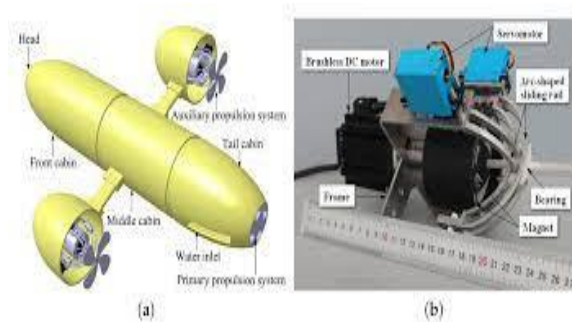
Consider materials that are light weight, corrosion-resistant, and durable in a marine environment, such as aluminium alloys, stainless steel or certain plastics.

PROPULSION SYSTEM:

Evaluate different propulsion methods, such as thrusters, propellers, or fins, based on the robot size, weight, and intended tasks.

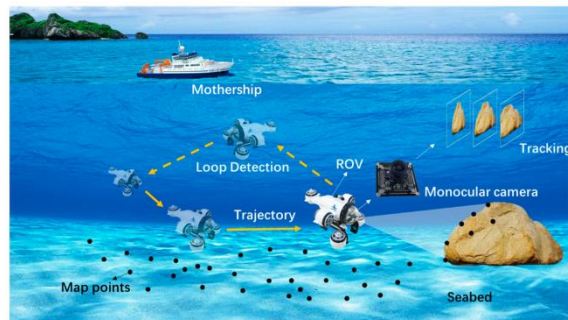
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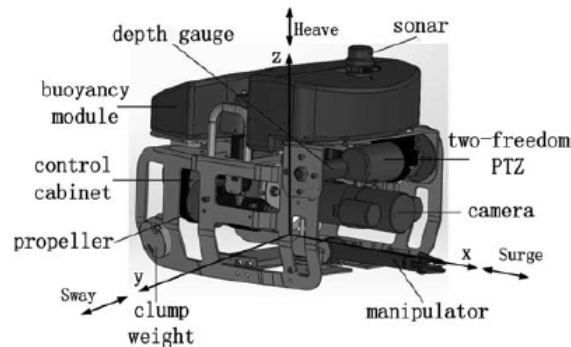
Design and position propulsion units to provide optimal thrust and maneuverability.

SENSORS :



Choose sensors suitable for underwater use, such as pressure sensors, sonar, cameras and temperature sensors. Position sensors strategically to provide comprehensive environmental perception and navigation capabilities. Integrate sensor data into the control system for real time monitoring and decision making.

POWER SUPPLY:



Select a power source such as rechargeable batteries or a tethered power supply, based on the robot's energy requirements and operational duration. Design a power distribution system to efficiently supply power to all components while ensuring waterproofing and safety.

ELECTRICAL DESIGN:

The electrical design of the system involves the selection and integration of various components such as motors, batteries, sensors, and communication systems. Power management is a critical aspect of the electrical design to ensure optimal performance and longevity of the underwater system.

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POWER SUPPLY:



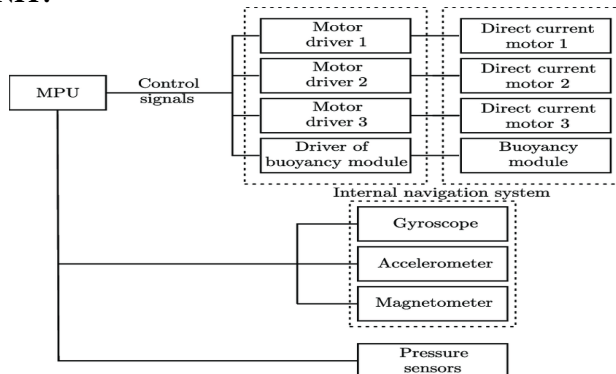
By choosing a suitable power source such as batteries or a power tether from the surface, consider the voltage and current requirements of all the components.

MOTOR CONTROL:



Selecting waterproof motor controllers or design waterproof enclosures for non water proof enclosures. By using PWM signals to control the speed and direction of motors.

MICROCONTROLLER UNIT:



Choose a microcontroller suitable for underwater applications, considering factors such as power consumption, processing power, and available peripherals. Popular choices include Arduino boards, Raspberry Pi or specialized underwater microcontrollers.

SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT:

The software development process focuses on creating an intuitive user interface for remote operation and control of the underwater robotics system. The software incorporates features such as autonomous navigation, obstacle avoidance, and data logging for efficient underwater exploration and monitoring. Programming languages such as C++ and Python are used for developing the control algorithms and interface.

RESEARCH AND UNDERSTANDING:

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Gain a thorough understanding of the principles and requirements of underwater robotics. Research existing solutions and understand their functionalities and limitations.

SOURCE CODE:



Write original source code, avoiding direct copying or modification of existing code without proper attribution. Use libraries and frameworks responsibly, adhering to their licenses and giving credit where due.

TESTING AND VALIDATION:



Thoroughly test your software to ensure its functionality, reliability and performance in underwater environments. Testing and validation of underwater robot includes experimental design, data collection, analysis method, comparison with existing research, peer review and ethical considerations.

CONCLUSION:

The design and development of the underwater robotics system is outlined in this article exemplify the importance of originality, innovation, and through literature review in academic research. Through a multidisciplinary approach integrating mechanical, electrical, and software engineering, though the under water robot system is designed. The design and development of under water robot plays a vital role in the marine field and their aspects are discussed briefly.

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