



Control and Guidance Systems for the Navigation of a Biomimetic Autonomous Underwater Vehicle



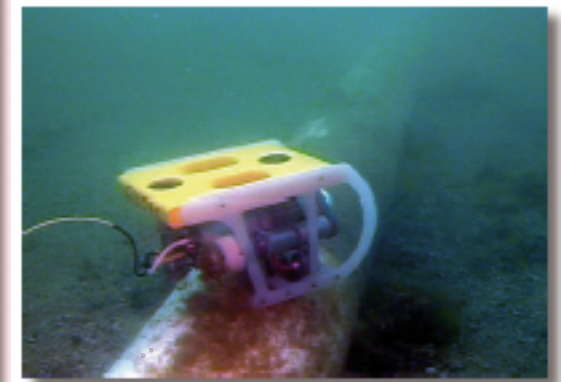
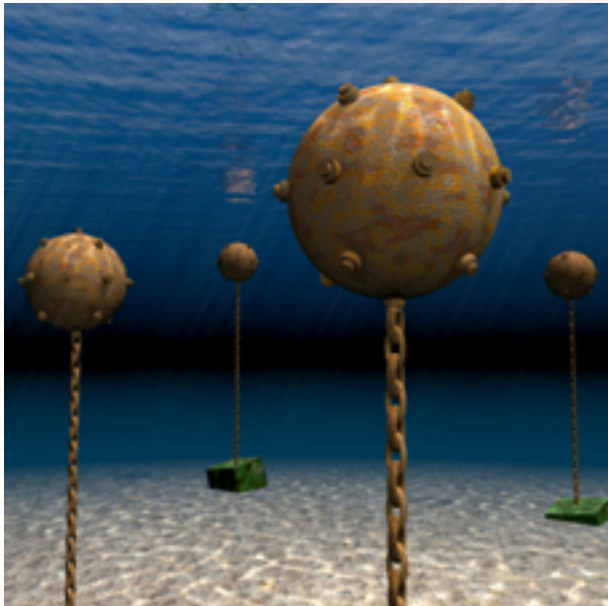
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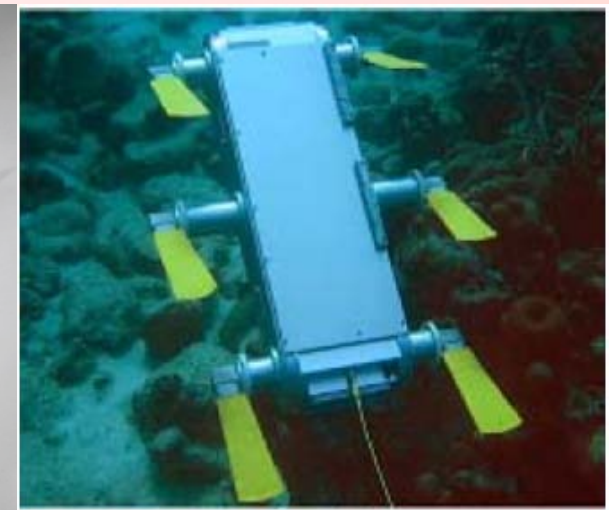
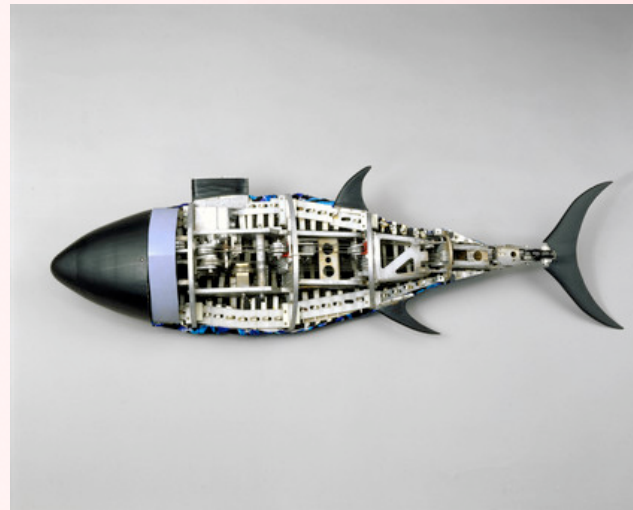
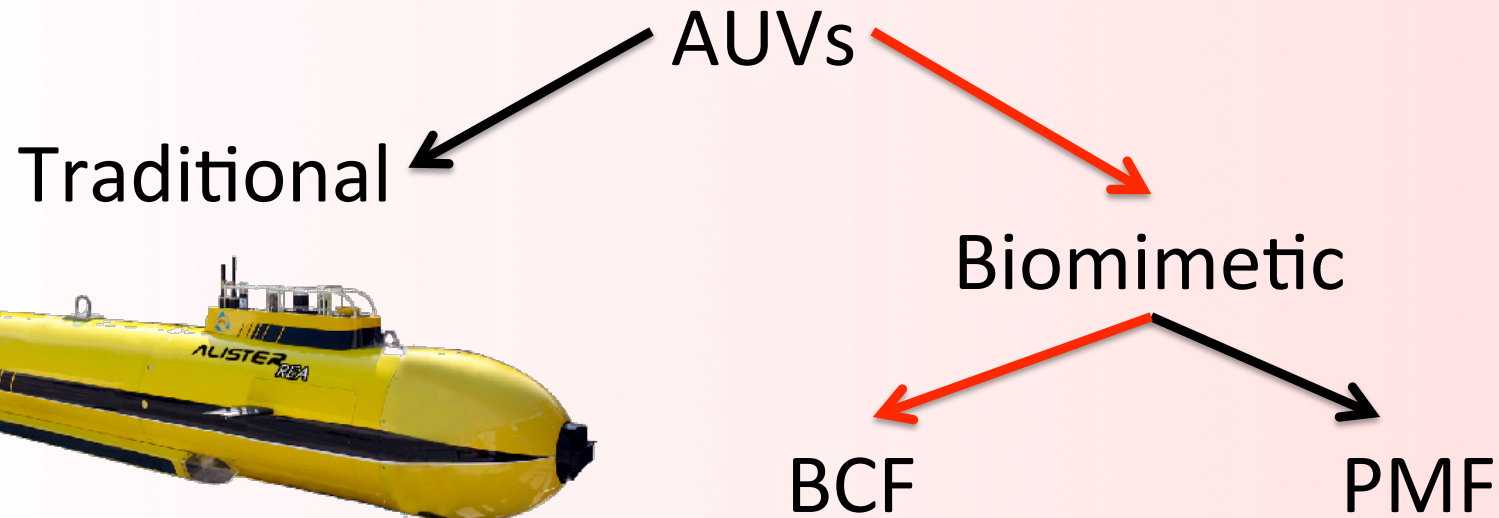
Applications

- pipeline inspection
- deep sea exploration
- mines clearing operations
- biological studies





State of Art





Open Issues

Limiting factors:

- Limitation of battery power
↳ Biomimetic propulsion



- Autonomous operation
↳ Navigation, guidance and control systems

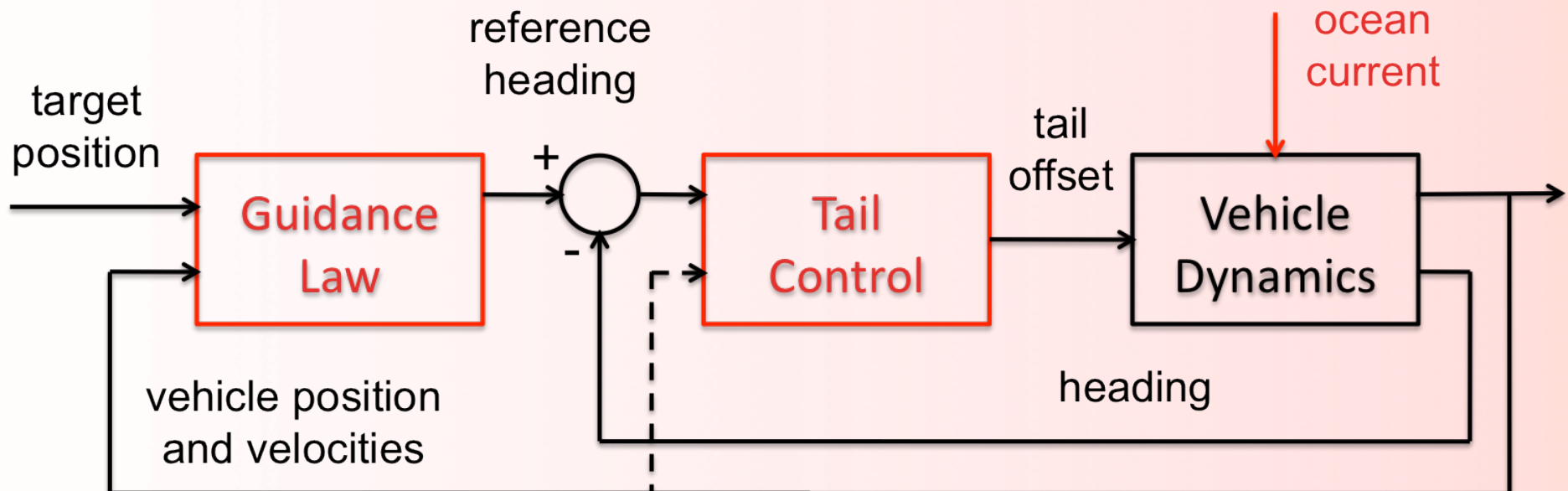


Contribution

- control system design
- guidance system design
- analysis of ocean current



RoboSalmon
AUV

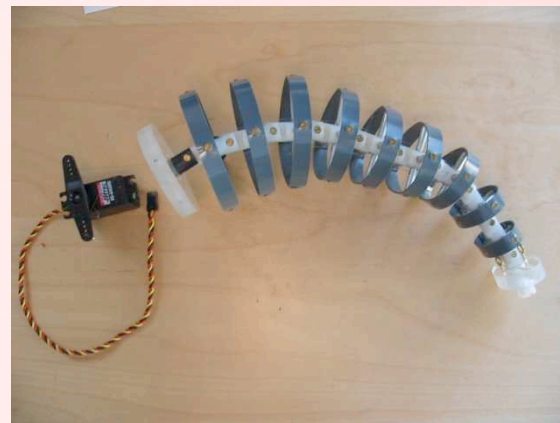




The RoboSalmon

- Morphology:
 - 0.85 m in length
 - 4.88 kg in weights
 - sub-carrangiform swimming mode

- Propulsion System:
 - Single actuated ten joints tail





Mathematical Model

- Dynamics:

Inertia
matrix

Coriolis and
centripetal matrix

Damping
matrix

Gravitational forces
and moments vector

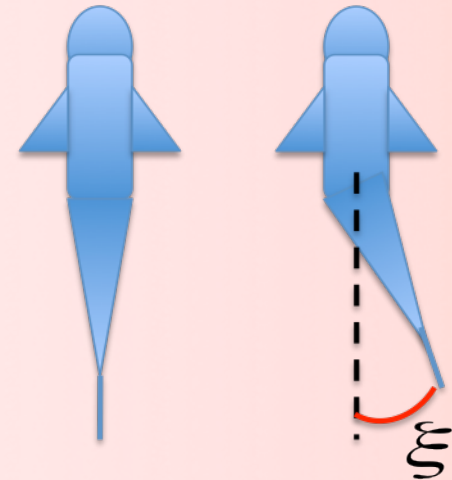
$$M\dot{v} + C(v)v + D(v)v + g(\eta) = \tau$$

- Control vector:

$$\tau = \tau(t, \xi)$$

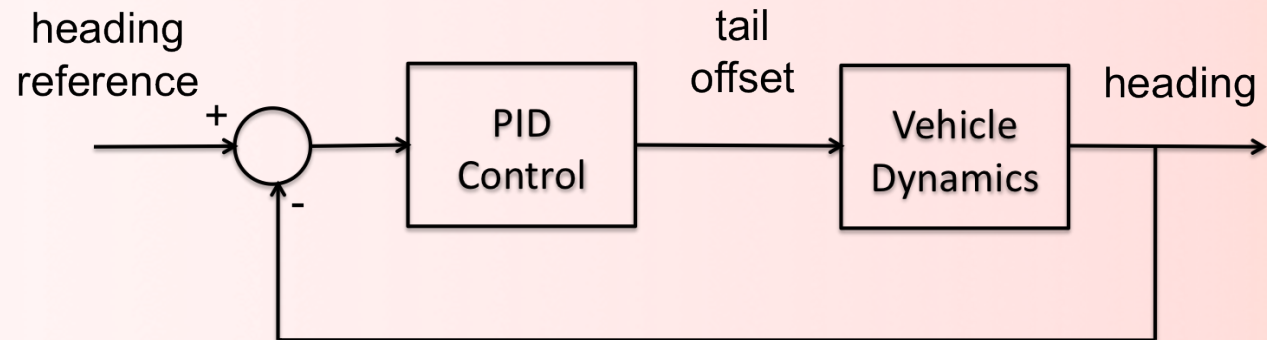


$$\begin{cases} \tau(t + T, \xi) = \tau(t, \xi) \\ \int_{t_0}^{t_0+T} \tau(t, \xi) dt = \bar{\tau}(\xi) \end{cases}$$

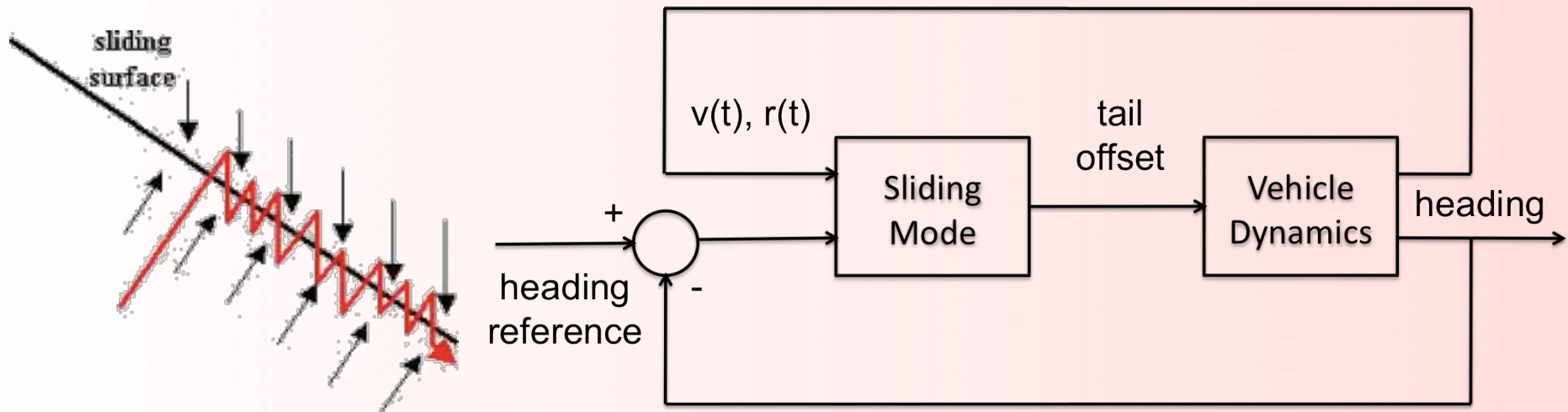


Heading Control Systems

- PID Algorithm:



- Sliding Mode Control:



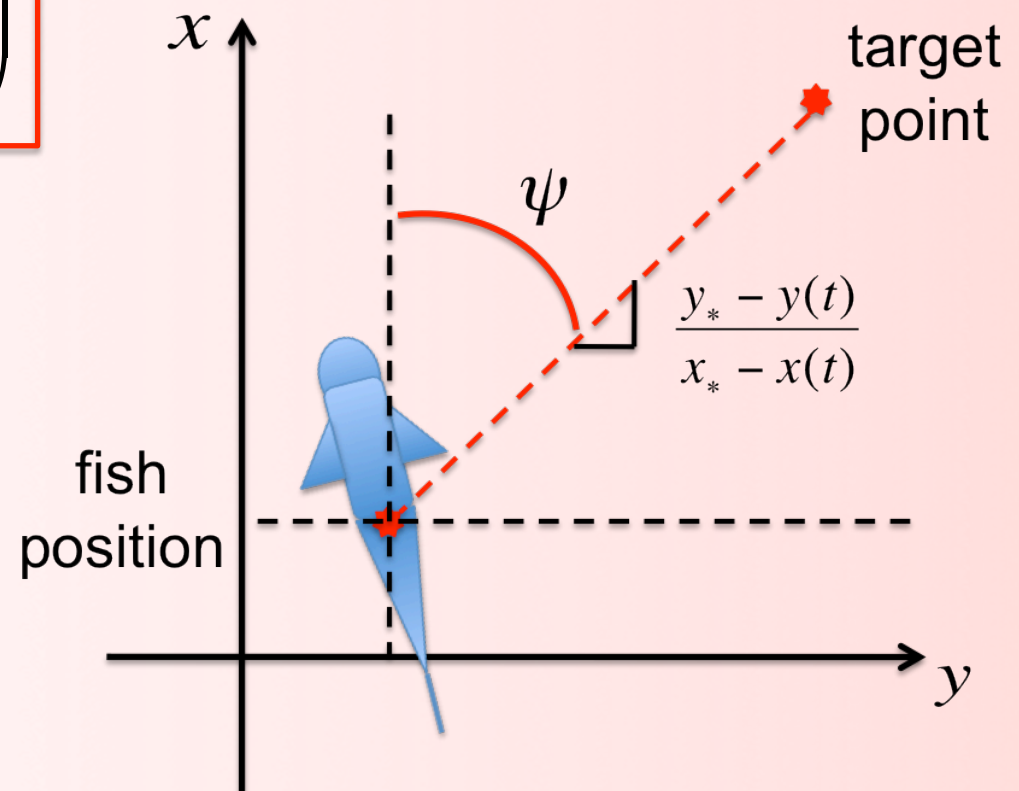
Guidance Law

Line of Sight Guidance Law:

$$\psi = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{y_* - y(t)}{x_* - x(t)} \right)$$

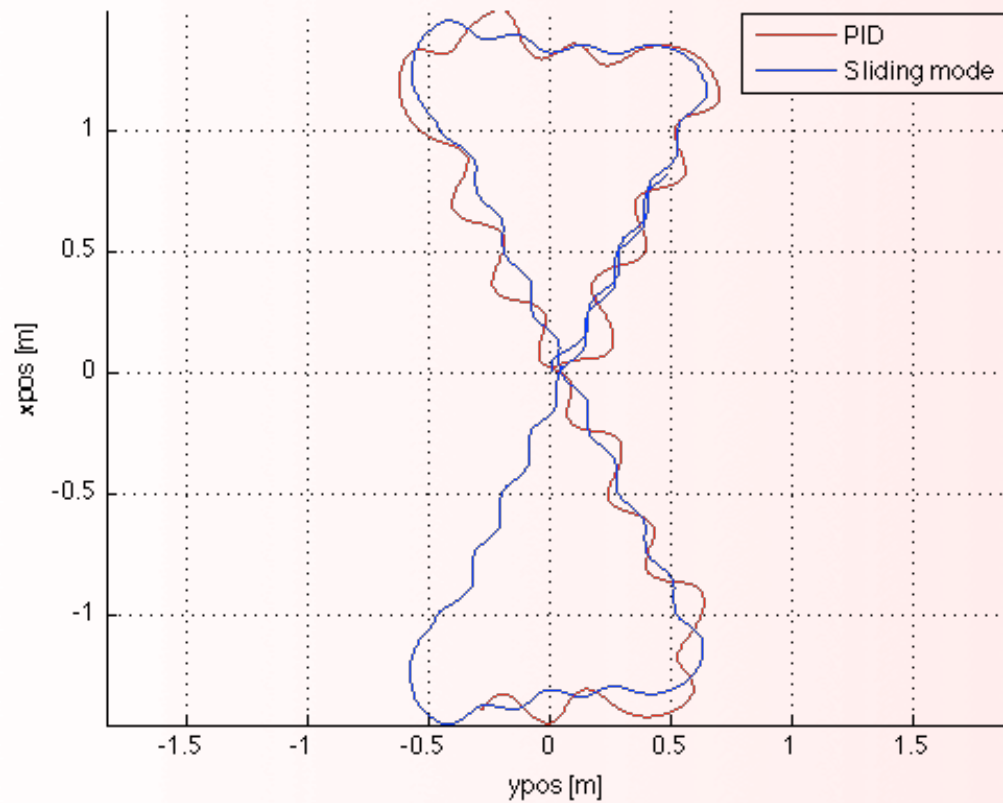


waypoint guidance





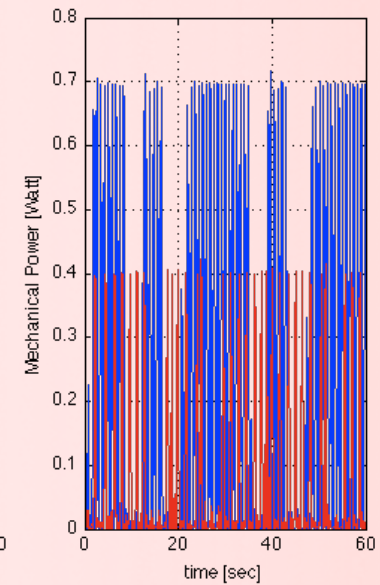
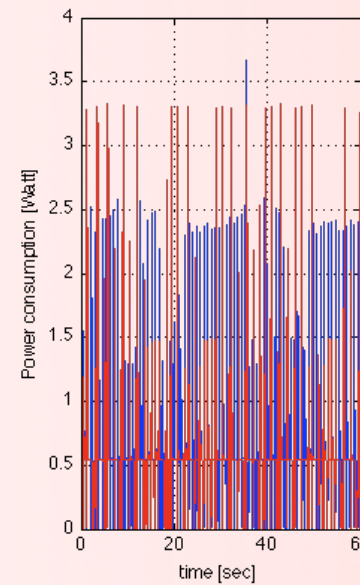
Comparison



Powers:

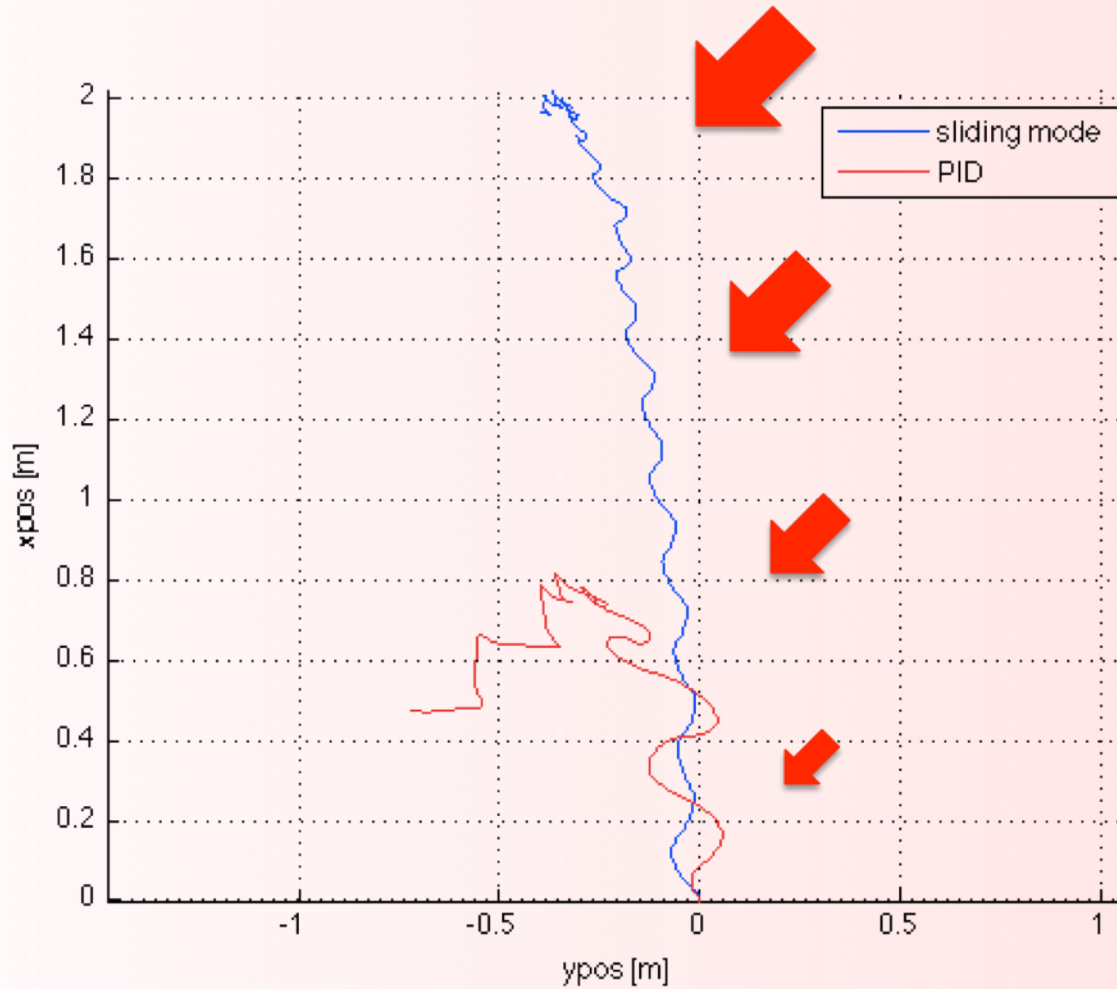
electrical

mechanical





Ocean Current Disturbances





Conclusions

- Conclusion:
 - Suitable control and guidance systems
 - Sliding mode guarantees better performances

- Future work:
 - Change the mechanic of the tail propulsion system
 - More advanced control systems



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