



中國海洋大學
OCEAN UNIVERSITY OF CHINA

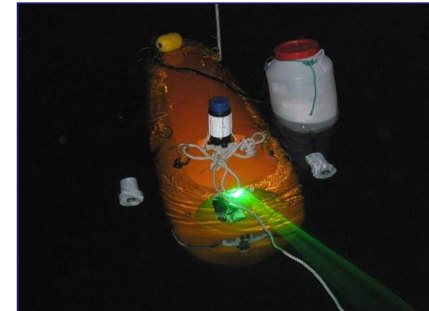


Underwater Activities in Ocean University of China

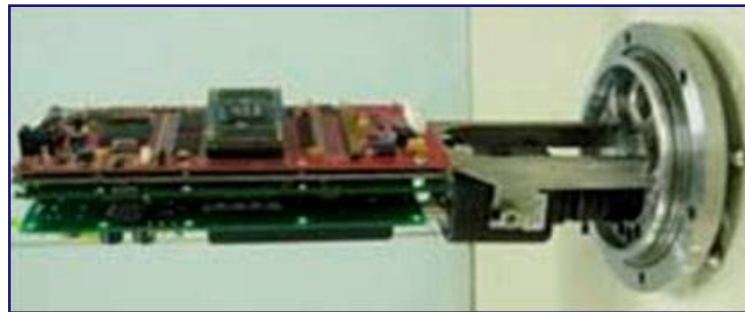
YANG Rui – Benoît CLEMENT

Summary

- Underwater Research in OUC



- FPGA Instruments



Ocean University of China

College of Information Science
and Engineering(CISE)

Underwater Vehicle Laboratory

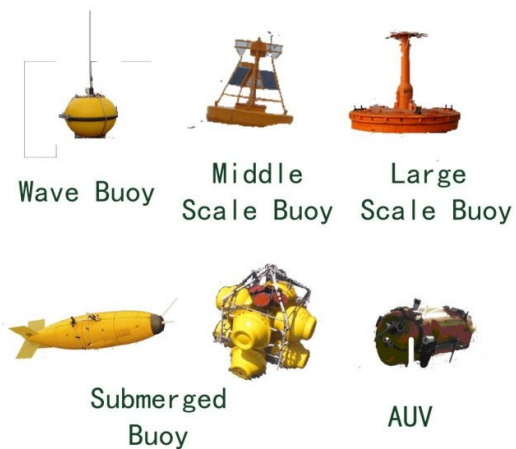
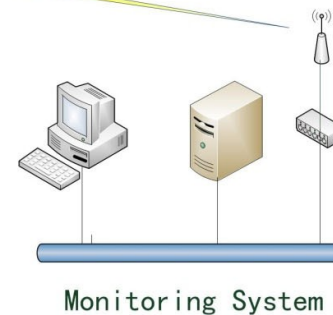
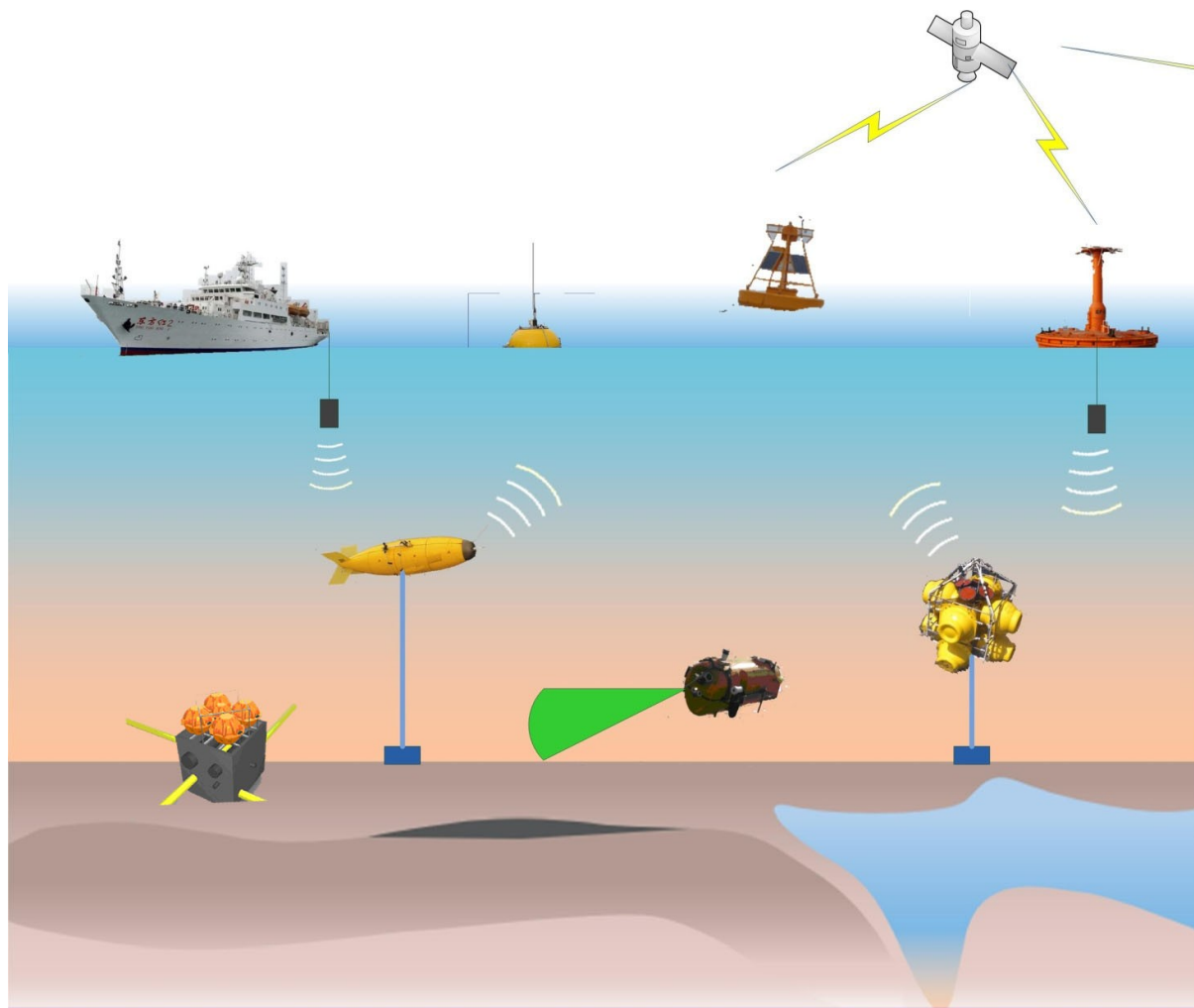
College of Engineering(CE)

Department of Ocean Engineering

Department of Automation and
Measurement

Department of Mechanical
Engineering

Underwater Projects (Ocean Observing & Monitoring)



Research Areas

Three main research areas :

1. Autonomous Underwater Vehicle
2. Machine Vision and Digital Image Processing
3. Measurement Devices

Underwater Vehicles in OUC



Underwater Vehicle Laboratory

- **Underwater Vehicle Laboratory (UVL)**

Founded in 2004, is a research group under College of Information Science and Engineering

- **Objectives:**

AUV/ROV platforms, Sensors System, Navigation Technology, SLAM, etc.

- **Team:**

Leader: Prof. Bo HE

Academic Staffs: Nian Rui, Yue Shen, Yong Sun, Liang Dong, Xinmin Ren, Bo Yin, Guijie Liu

PhD/MEng students: 27

AUVs

C-Ranger-01

Dimensions : 150cm*120cm*110cm

Weight in air : 180kg

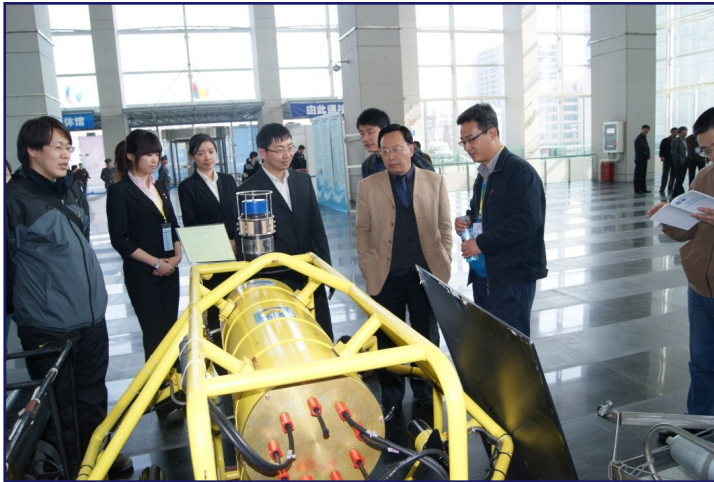
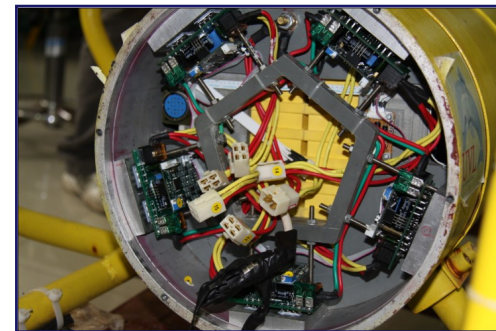
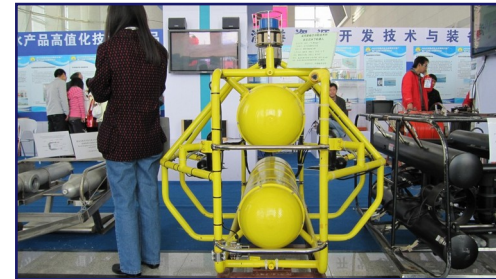
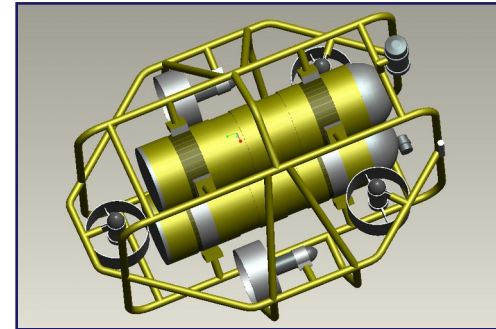
Thrusters : 5 (800W*2 , 300W*3)

Power : 5KWh lithium ion batteries rechargeable

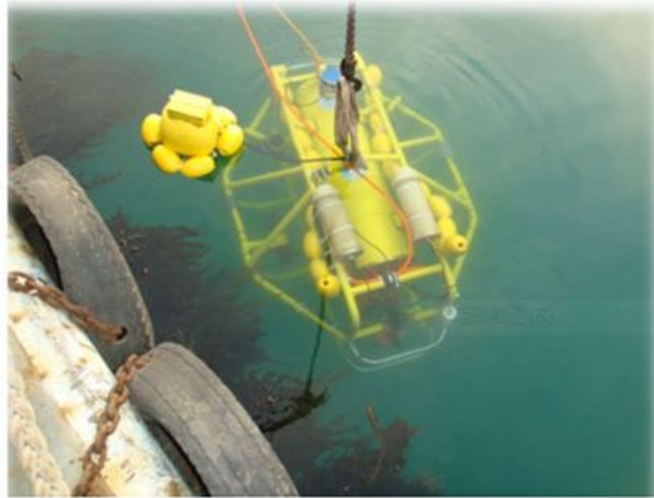
Depth rating : 300 m

Max speed : 4 knots

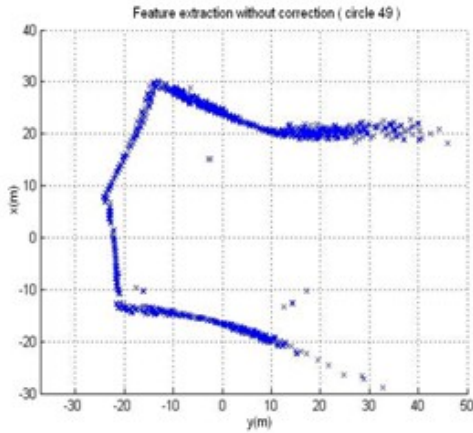
Endurance : Typical: 8 hours at 2 knots



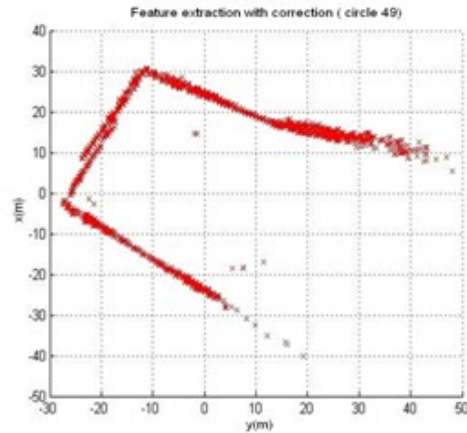
Sea Trials



Motion-induced distortion and correction for acoustic images



(a)



(b)



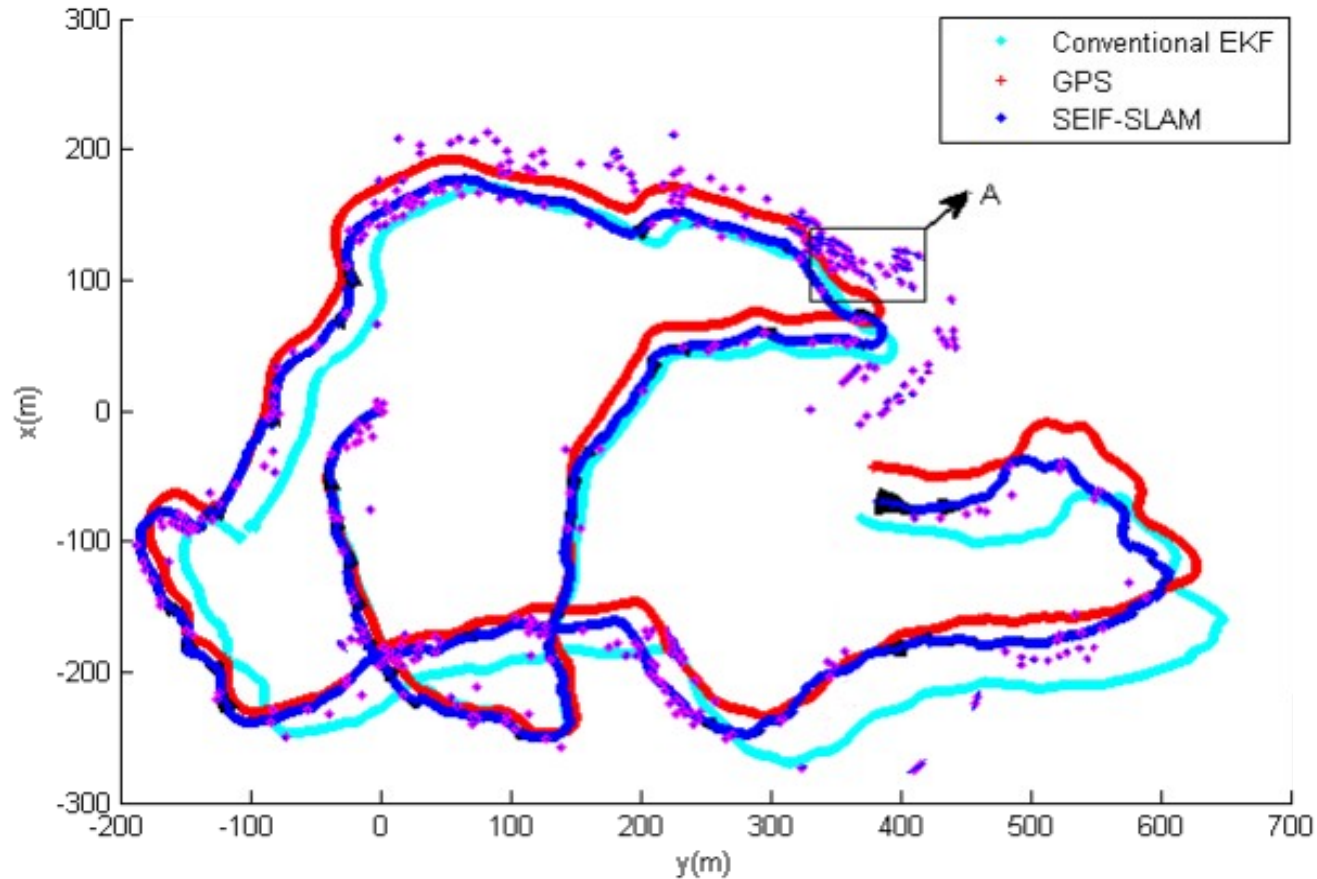
(c)

(a) Raw Sonar Image

(b) Corrected Sonar Image.

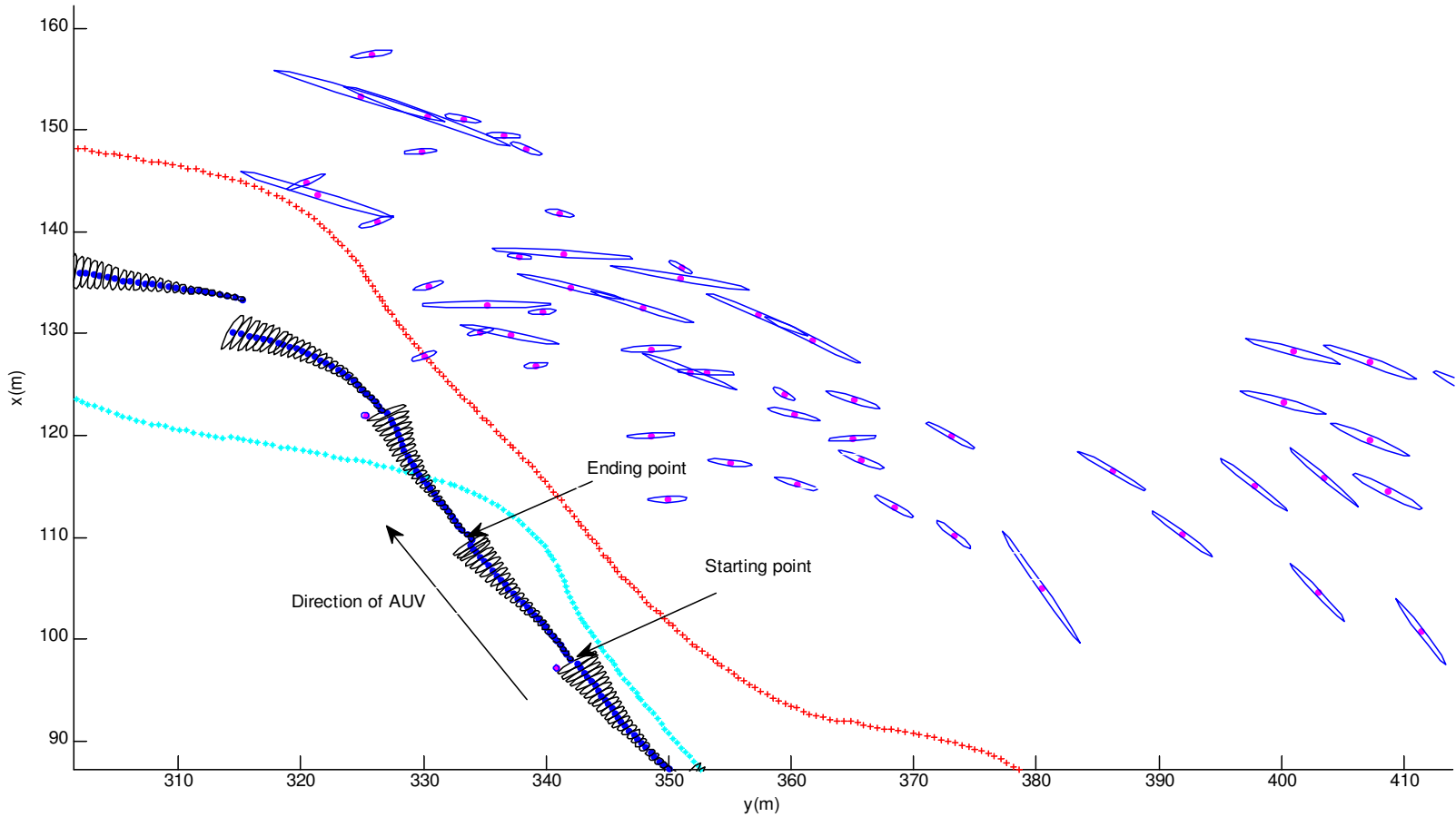
(c) Zenithal View of the Abandoned Marina.

Sea Trials using SLAM-based Navigation Technology for AUV



Comparison of the trajectories for GPS (red line), EKF (light blue line) and the SEIF-SLAM algorithm.

The uncertainty of vehicle pose and environment features(area A)



Machine Vision & Digital Image Processing



Underwater 3D Detection

Sonar Detection

High reliability

Mesoscale & large-scale detection

Detection precision is comparatively low.

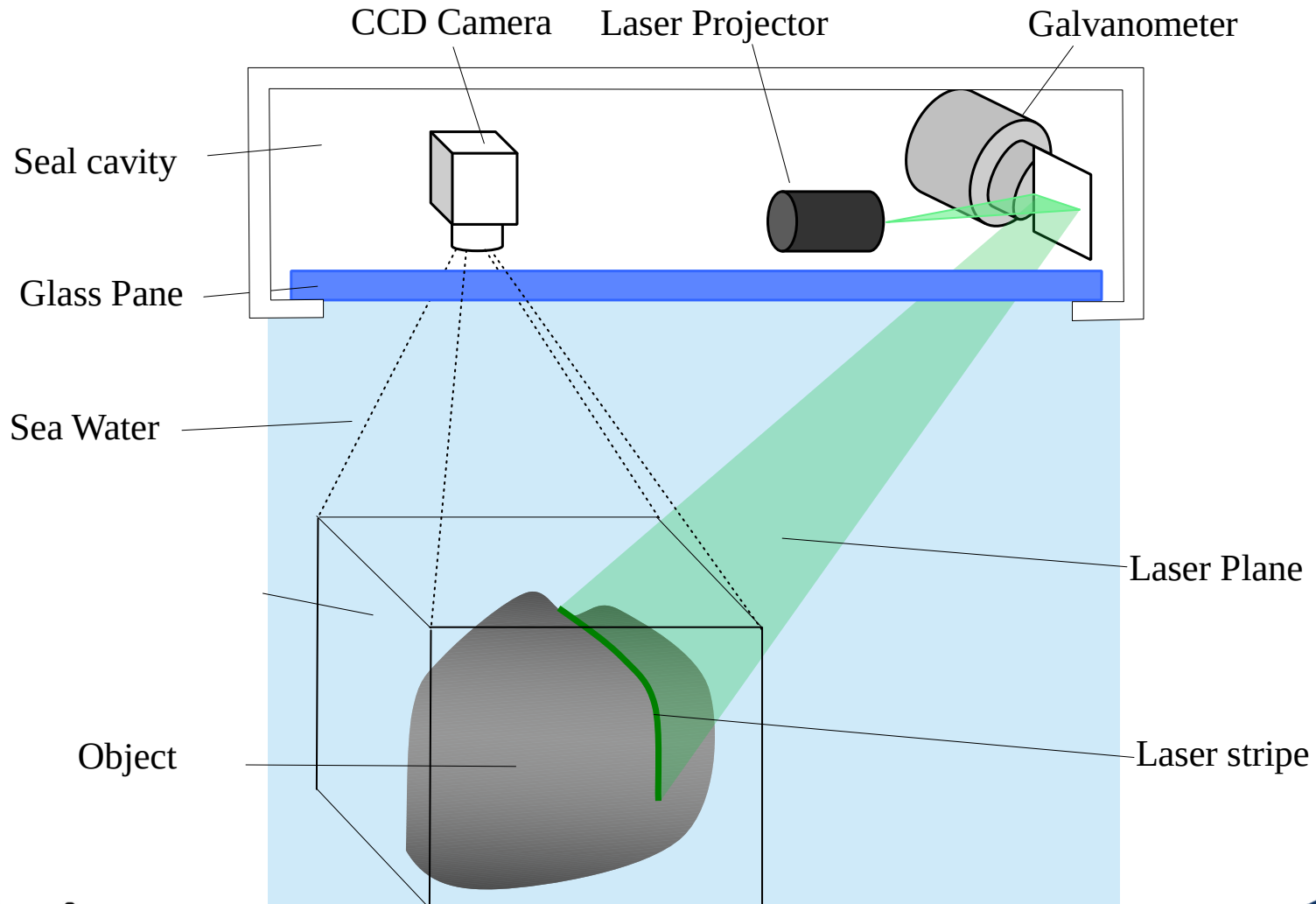
Optical Detection

Easily influenced by water quality

Small-scale detection

Detection precision is comparatively high.

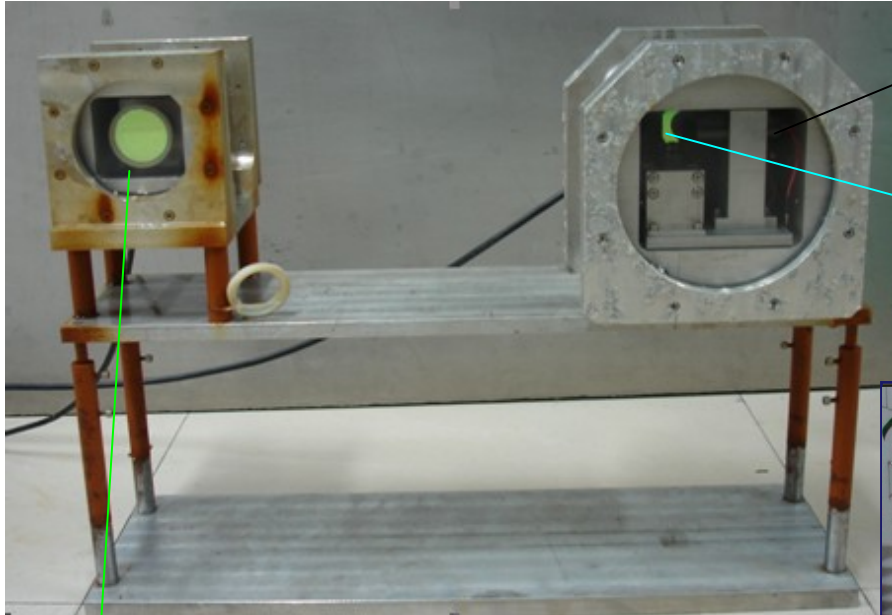
3D Detection Method



Application fields

- Underwater Topography and Landform Detection
- Navigation of AUV
- 3D Detection of Underwater Structures

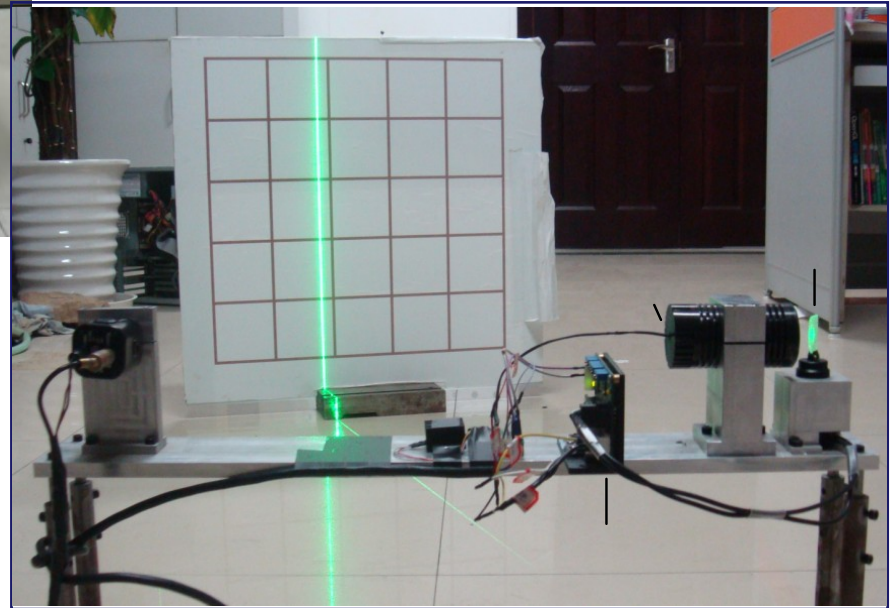
Measuring system and Calibrating Process



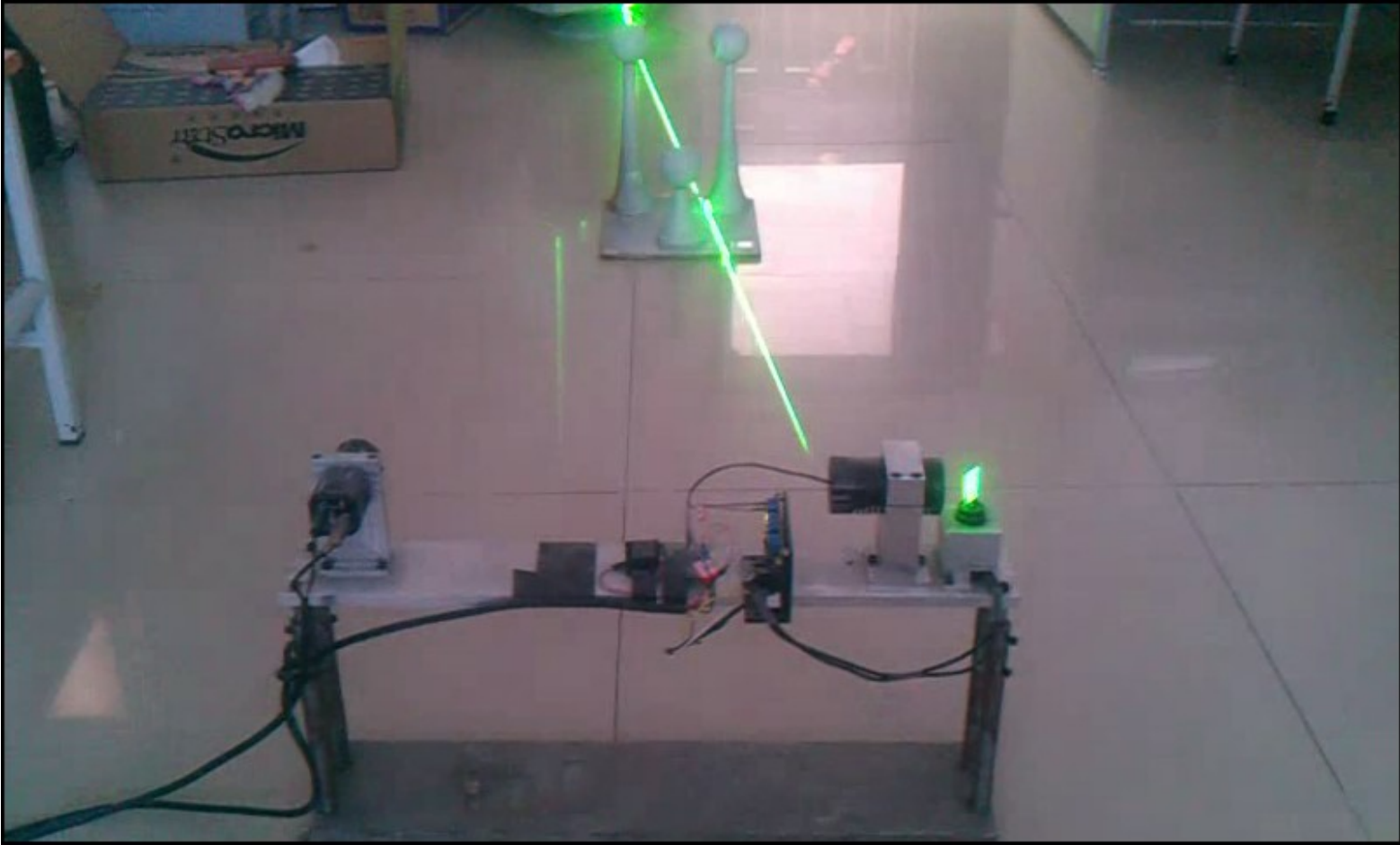
Laser Projector

Galvanometer

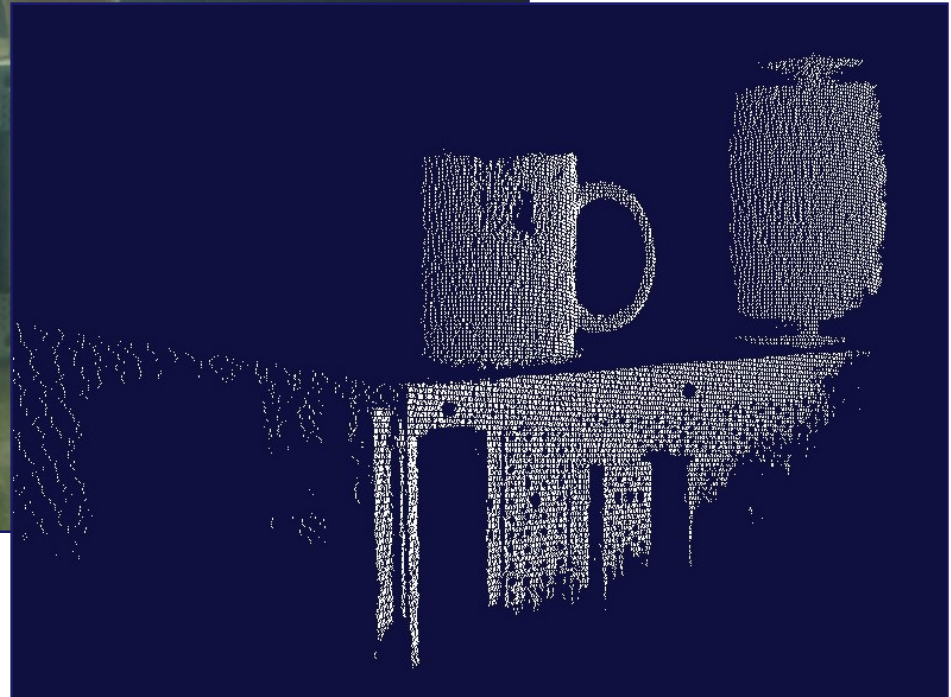
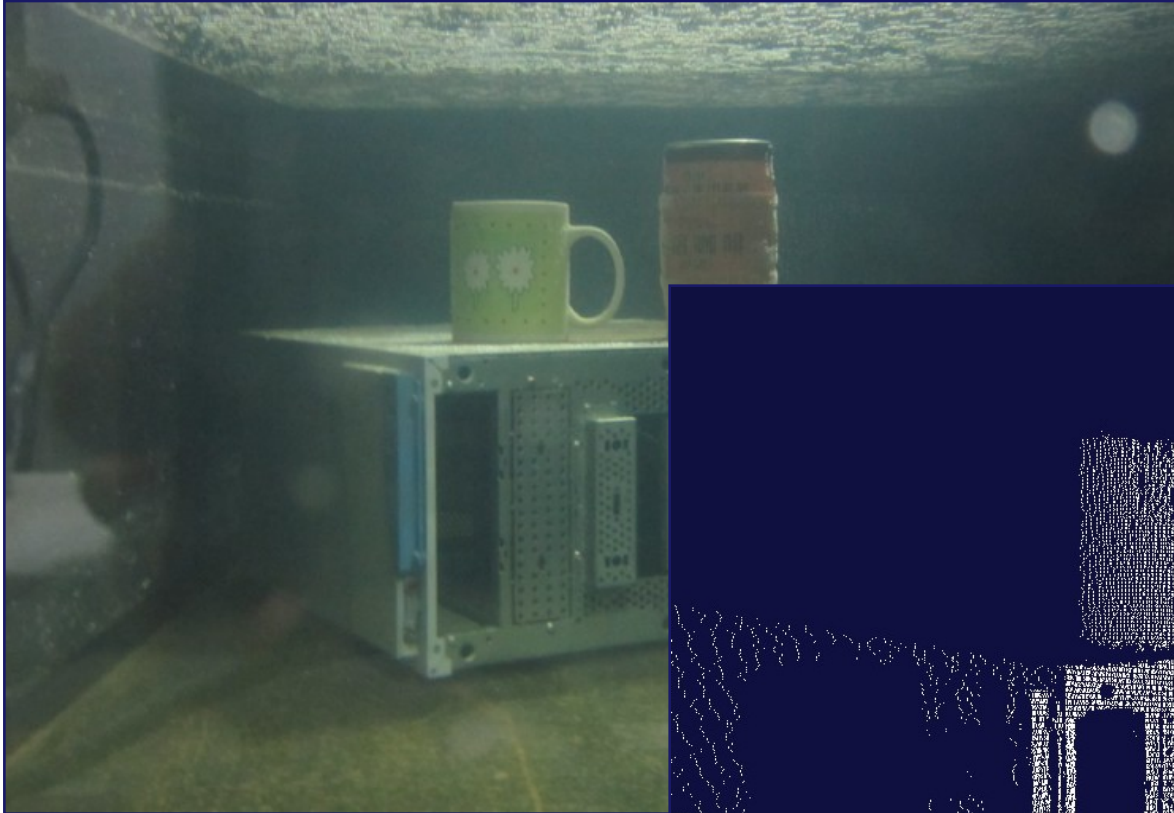
Camera



Working Vedio



An Object Underwater and Reconstruction

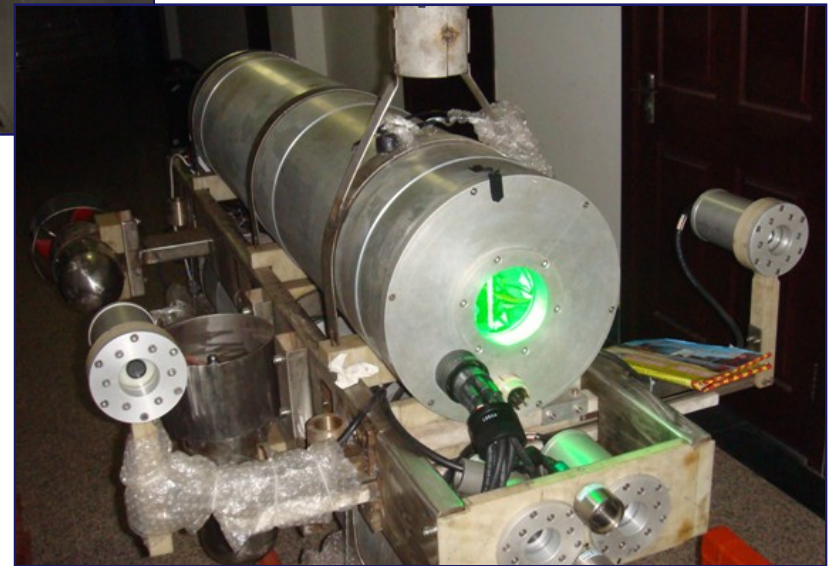
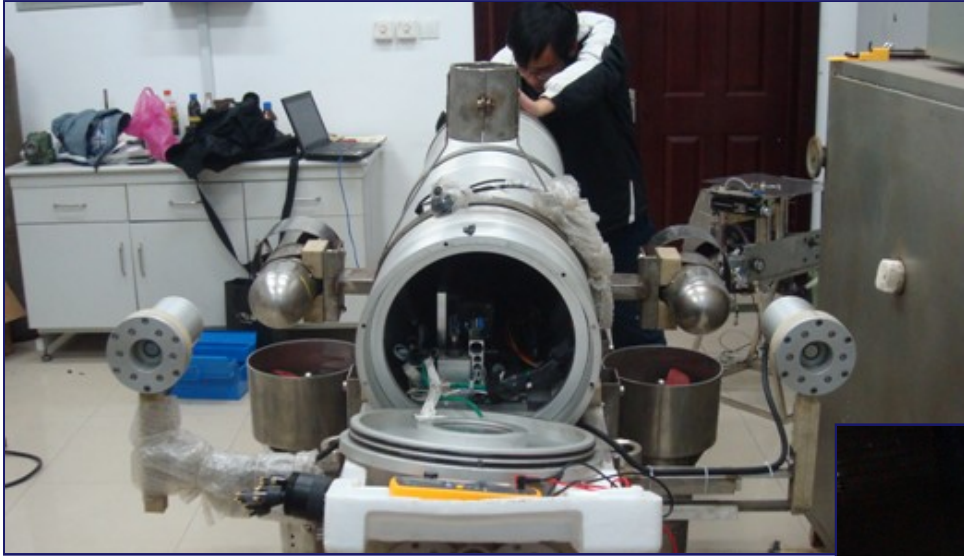


A typical application: Navigation of AUV

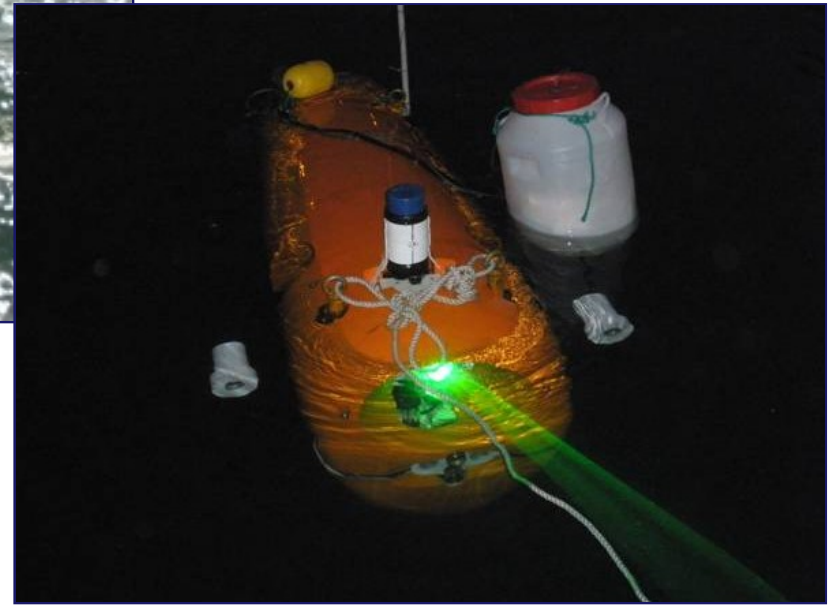
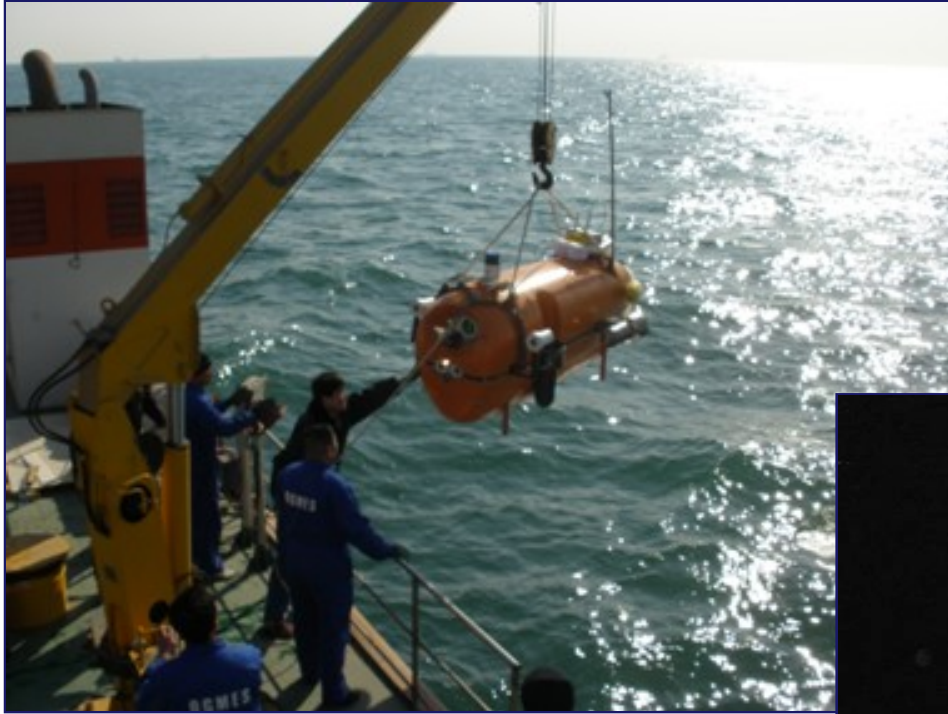
Laser system can obtain the information of barrier in front of the AUV, including:

- The 3D shape of the barrier
- The position of the AUV relative to the barrier

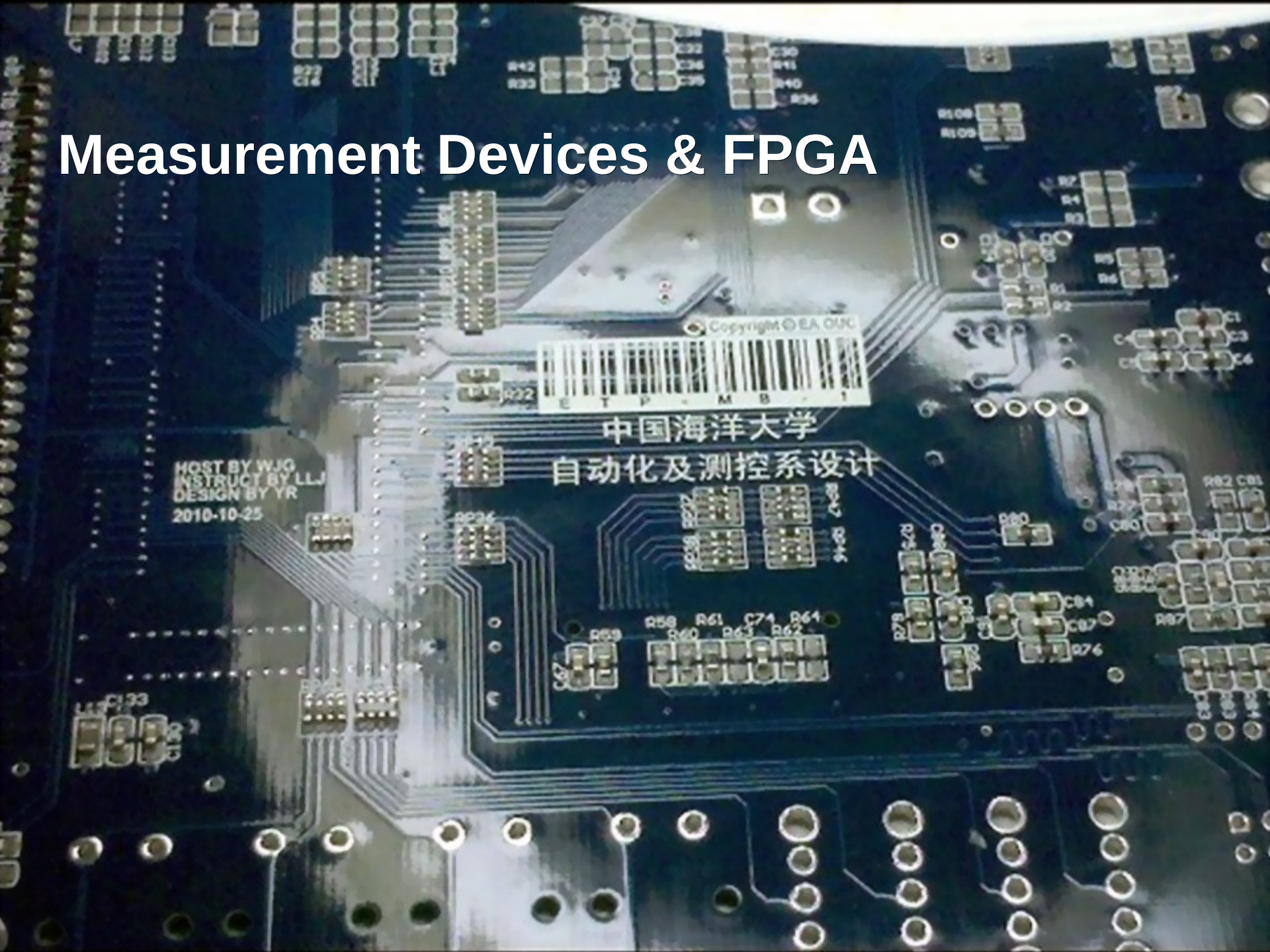
A Typical application: Navigation of AUV



A Typical application: Navigation of AUV



Measurement Devices & FPGA



Underwater Video Compression Algorithm

Compression ratio: 200:1—540:1

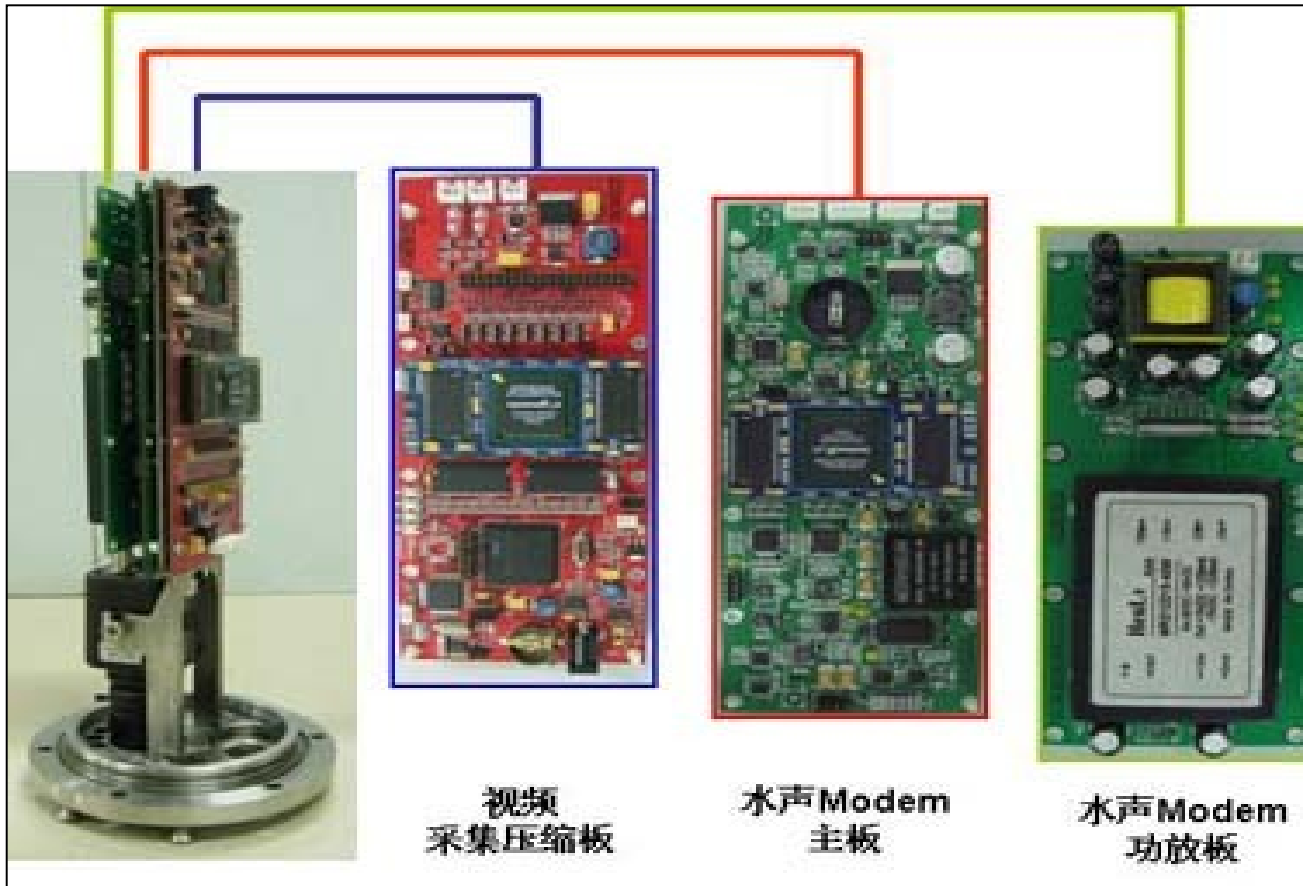


(a) Original Image



(b) Compressed Image

FPGA Based Acoustic and Video Processing Device



Video Compression Device and Acoustic Modem

Underwater Image Enhancement Algorithm



(a) original images
images



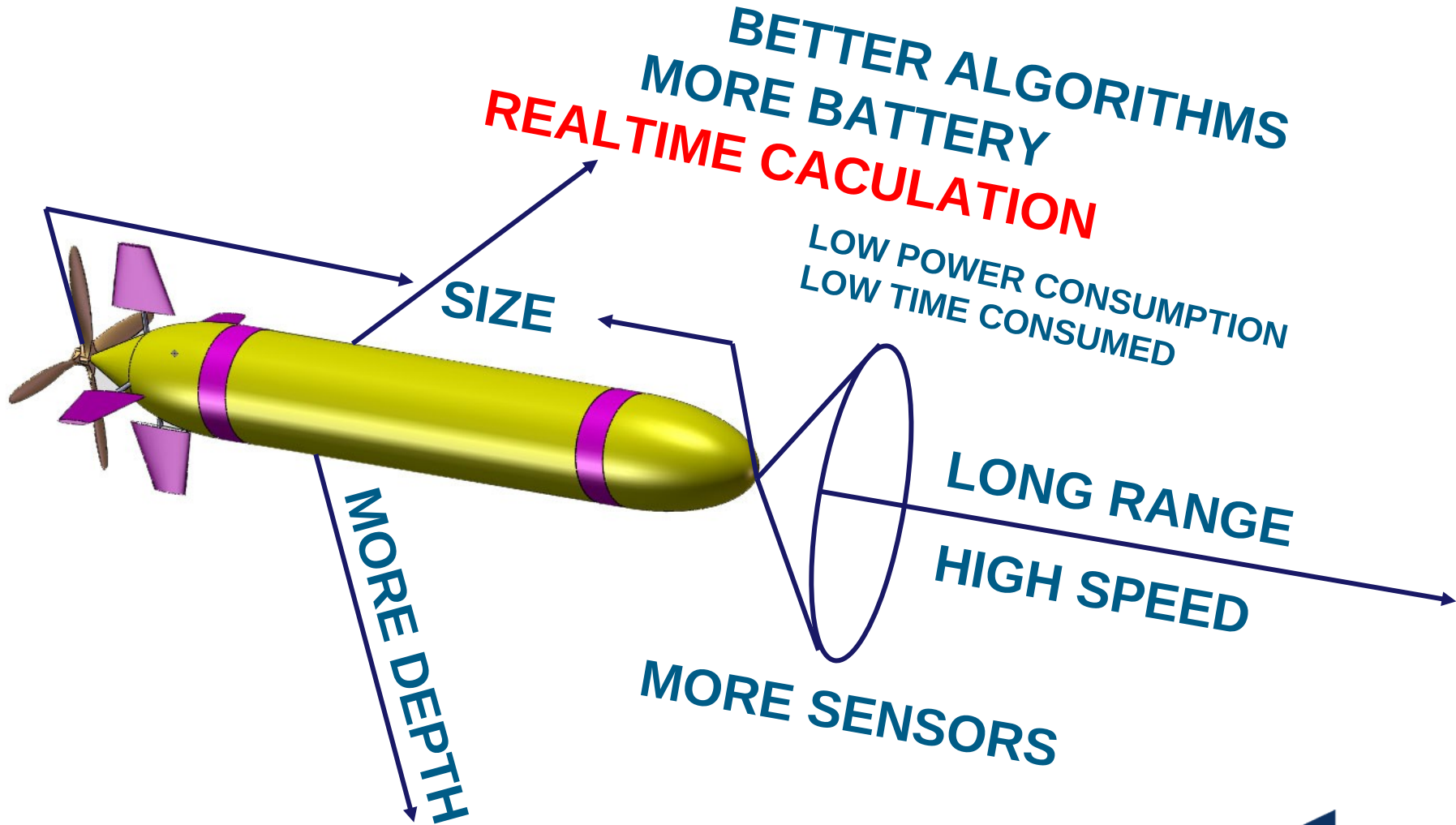
(b) enhanced

Reasons Come For FPGA

- Features:
 - Parallel Calculation
 - System On Programmable Chip(SOPC)
 - Compatible I/O
 - Digital Processing
 - Low Power consumption
 - Flexible & Reconfigurable via VHDL



Challenges for AUV applications & FPGA



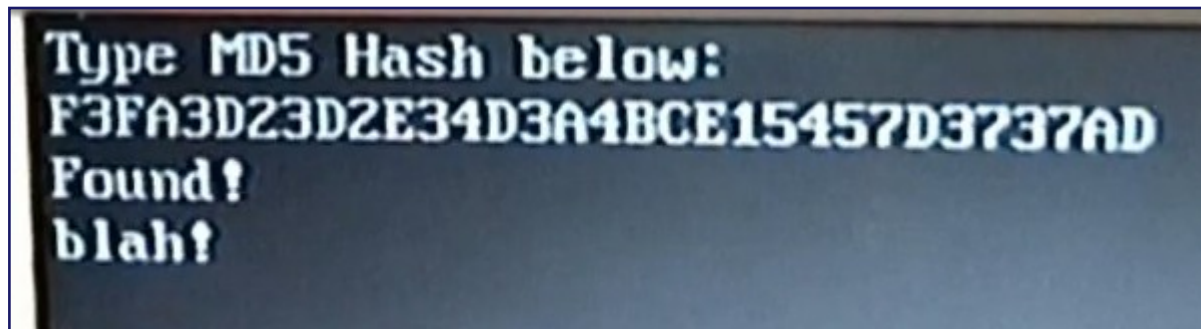
Crack MD5 Using FPGA

- **16** Parallel MD5 Cracking Units
- One MD5 Hash in **68 Clock Cycles** Each Unites.
- **50 MHz** FPGA Working Frequency.

$50\text{MHz} * 16 * 60 / 68 = 706 \text{ Million}$ Hashes a Minute

Find the Passwords within 20 seconds

[Go to Video](#)



Digital Systems Laboratory (ECE 385) at the University of Illinois

1Gbit/s Bandwidth Video Processing(CMOS Sensor)

$$20 \text{ bits/pixel} \times (1280 \times 720) \text{ pixels/frame} \times 60 \text{ frames/s} = > 1 \text{ Gbit/s}$$



Changing lens

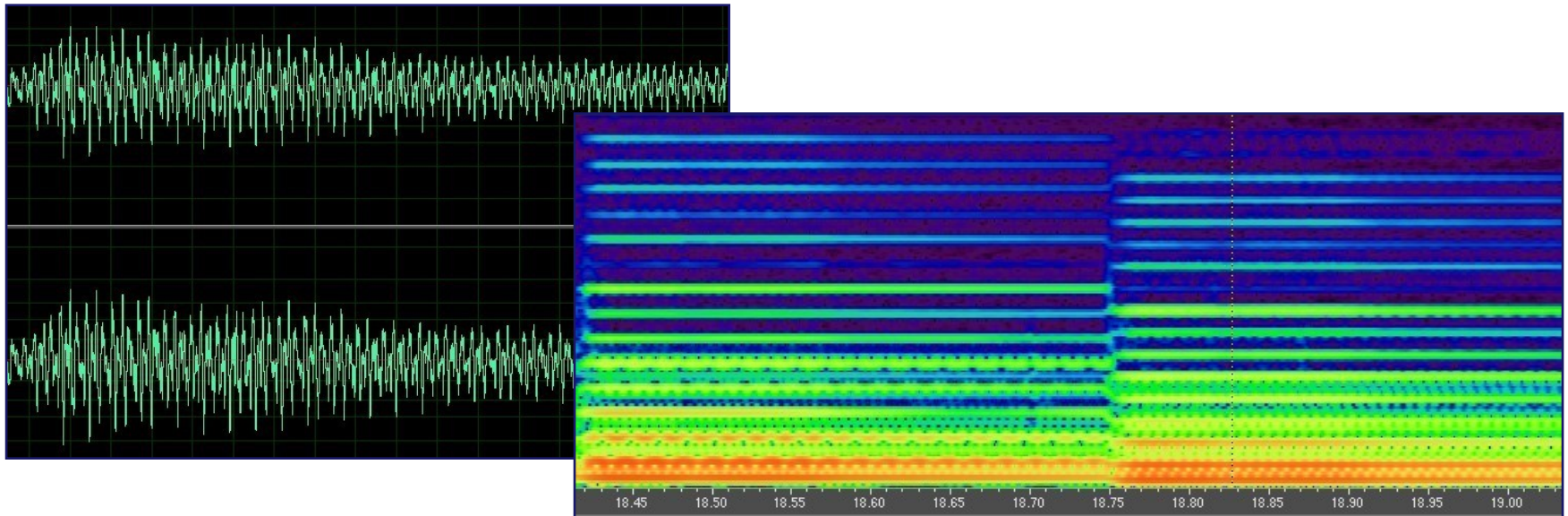


[Go to video](#)

Synthesize High Definition Audio in Realtime

$$F(\omega t) = A_0 + A_1 \sin(\omega t + \psi_1) + A_2 \sin(2\omega t + \psi_2) + \dots + A_k \sin(k\omega t + \psi_k) + \dots$$

16 sine wave generator & 4 channel of Chords & 48bits 96khz



Questions?