

PUCKFISH PRODUCT DEFINITION AND REQUIREMENTS REVIEW

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Drunk Drivers / North American Right Whales

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Summary

There are less than 400 North American Right Whales remaining in the ocean today. Unfortunately, 34 of these endangered creatures have died of unnatural causes since 2017, and lobster trap entanglement and fishing vessel collisions are the leading causes of these deaths. Our company, Fathom Fishing, is looking for your help in developing the PUCKFish, an underwater sensor device, with the goal of eventually ridding the sea of entanglement-prone lobster-fishing lines and allowing fishermen to make fewer, more-efficient trips to their traps. The PUCKFish data collection kit consists of a base station (to be mounted on fishing vessels) and several small sensing devices (to be mounted on or near individual lobster traps). In the long term, these devices will allow fishermen to wirelessly locate and hoist their traps up from the ocean floor without needing to leave location-marking buoy lines floating where they can harm whales and other sea life. The first revision of the PUCKFish, however, will simply collect temperature, depth, dissolved oxygen, and other measurements of the water surrounding a deployed lobster trap. As soon as a fisherman pulls the trap above the surface, the PUCKFish will wirelessly upload the collected data to the onboard base station. Fishermen can then use this data to determine the locations and water conditions in which they'll catch the biggest haul, reducing the number of trips needed to reach their legal sustainable catch limit, and marine biologists can use this data to track sea life conservation efforts.

1 Need for this Project

Due to hundreds of years of overfishing and mass pollution of the oceans, the pollution of right whales has decreased drastically. Whales play an important role in the environment, keeping other eat populations in check by eating “small fish, krill, larvae, copepods, pteropods, zooplankton, cyprids, euphausiids and other small invertebrates”. [6] Additionally, whale populations provide an important role in reducing atmospheric carbon as their excrement is the main source of food for oxygen producing phytoplankton. [5]

Currently, the leading cause of death in the critically endangered North Atlantic Right Whale is “entanglements and vessel strikes.” [4] [3] This issue has caused legislation such as the Atlantic Coastal Fisheries Cooperative Management Act which effectively illegalizes lobster fishing in large areas of the Atlantic Coast. [2] [1] To protect these animals, lobster fishermen will have to invest in technologies which reduce lobster line pollution. One solution to this issue will be the PuckFish. As our device will provide fishermen with the information to better approximate the location of lobsters, they will be able to place fewer traps, more effectively, directly decreasing the chances of whale entanglement.

2 Problem Statement and Deliverables

2.1 Problem Statement

There is a current lack of data available to lobster catchers. Existing solutions use out of date technology, and give almost none of the data critical to deciding trap

placement. This leads to an overabundance of traps in areas with very little yield, leading to efficiency losses for the lobster catchers, and creating greater pollution in the form of fishing lines connecting the traps to each other and buoys.

Our solution simultaneously solves each of these problems, giving trappers the data most useful in locating lobsters, including dissolved oxygen, soil softness, and temperature. By allowing lobster catchers to easily access these measurements, they can place fewer traps with greater yield. This data will then be collected to create among the most robust oceanographic databases, updated far more regularly and over a wider area than existing databases.

2.2 Deliverables

A set of three sensing devices capable of:

1. Measuring:
 - (a) Temperature
 - (b) Dissolved oxygen
 - (c) Salinity
 - (d) Current speed and direction
 - (e) Depth
 - (f) Ambient light
2. Transmitting the Collected Data:
 - (a) On the surface
 - (b) 1 MB at 50 kb/s from 50 ft away
 - (c) Polling rate of 1/hr - 1/min

A base station capable of:

1. Receiving data at the above rates

2. Storing data on an SD card in CSV format
3. Withstand exposure to constant marine conditions

3 Visualization

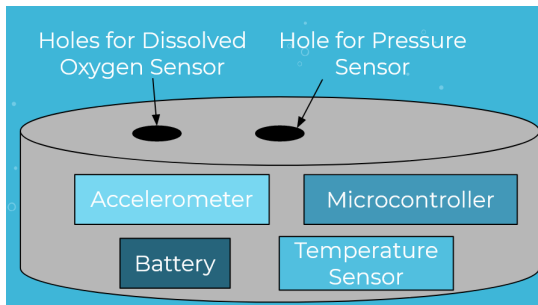


Figure 1: Puck, Data Collection Device

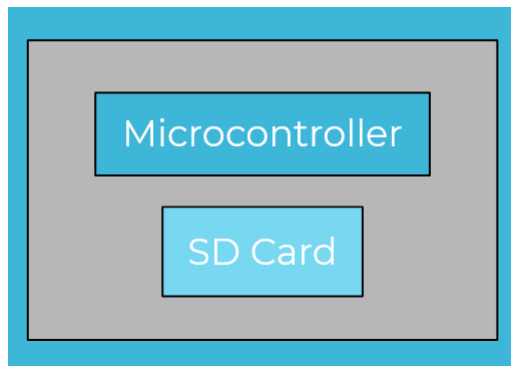


Figure 2: Base Station

4 Competing Technologies

The PUCKFish has competitors that the team has grouped into three separate groups as determined by their requirements and features. The first of these three groups, Non-Competitors, exhibits similar goals to PUCKFish, but does not solve these

problems in a similar way that competes with PUCKFish. The second group of competitors is called Minor Competitors. Minor Competitors have projects with the same goal of measuring the environment of the Lobster trapping industry, but do not include all of the features that are unique to PUCKFish. The final group is called Major Competitors. Major Competitors include most features that PUCKFish does and have the largest weight on the requirements of our design and outline the niches that PUCKFish situates itself in.

4.1 Major Competitors

4.1.1 TimeZero

TimeZero is a large-scale service that provides a variety of data from all over the world. Professional fishermen can select the services they require, although they do not collect ambient light measurements. TimeZero is a worldwide presence, which means that their focus varies and is not necessarily centralized to the Lobster industry in the northeast. PUCKFish should collect the same variety of information, while maintaining its niche with lobster nets.

4.1.2 eMOLT

eMOLT is a network of data collection equipment deployed on lobster traps. The data is collected by the fisherman community and then updated and available on a public form to see. eMOLT is the closest competitor and carries out essentially the same functions as PUCKFish. In order to improve upon this existing design, depth, ambient light, and most importantly, dissolved oxygen levels must be collected. In

addition, the infrastructure and data provided must be more readily readable or translatable.

4.2 Minor Competitors

4.2.1 Oregon State University Data Collection System

Oregon State University developed a small micro controller to collect temperature and dissolved oxygen levels. The last update of this project was in 2009. PUCKFish must at least take temperature and dissolved oxygen levels at a depth, and do so better with more fidelity as it is newer.

4.2.2 LobsterNet

LobsterNet is a project incubated by Gloucester Innovation and powered by the Canadian company Sigfox. It collects live data in the form of temperature, oxlevel, pH, depth, and location. PUCKFish must collect at a minimum these data points. PUCKFish will not collect data live because, as shown by LobsterNet, a large infrastruc-

ture must be put into place to achieve successful implementation. LobsterNet was announced in 2019 with very little information or updates coming out since then.

4.3 Non-Competitors

4.3.1 LobsterLift

LobsterLift is a lobster trap that lifts itself with no lead line. This feature helps with one of the possible features of PUCKFish, but contains no sensor information relaying fisherman useful data. As a result, PUCKFish should not attempt to develop a self lifting capability until other sensor technology is implemented successfully.

4.3.2 LasTrap

LasTrap is a novel lobster trap made out of plastic leading to more resilient traps with the possibility of introducing further innovations. However, LasTrap does not include sensors, information collectors, or active components. PUCKFish is deployed on existing traps, so LasTrap does not

Product	Dev. Time (Months)	Temp.	Dis. Ox.	Depth	Salinity	Current	Ambient Light
PUCKfish	6	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Major Competitors:							
TimeZero	6	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	×
eMOLT	0	✓	×	×	✓	✓	×
Minor Competitors:							
LobsterNet	14	✓	✓	✓	×	×	×
OSU	0	✓	✓	×	×	×	×
Non-Competitors:							
LasTrap	0	×	×	×	×	×	×
LobsterLift	8	×	×	×	×	×	×

Table 1: Competing Technologies

have any impact based upon the requirements already presented.

5 Engineering Requirements

PUCKfish Sensor Collection Device:

1. Mechanical

- (a) The device must operate at 1100 ft below sea level, at pressures of over 34 atm
- (b) The device must have ports for sensor access to water and user access to sensors
- (c) The device must be waterproof and capable of surviving harsh, undersea conditions

2. Data Collection

- (a) The device must collect data for the following measurements at a rate of at least one reading per hour:
 - i. Temperature
 - ii. Dissolved oxygen
 - iii. Salinity
 - iv. Current speed and direction
 - v. Depth
 - vi. Ambient light

3. Transmission

- (a) The device must detect when it has submerged/surfaced to begin transmitting to the base station

- (b) Device must be able to wirelessly transmit when trap surfaces (1 MB at 50 kb/s from 50 ft away)

4. Power

- (a) Device must be easily rechargeable, getting power from on-board lead acid marine batteries
- (b) Device must last on a single charge for up to 10 days

5. Cost

- (a) The prototype for the device must not exceed \$150, and should cost \$50 or less when produced at scale

Base Station:

1. Mechanical

- (a) The Base Station must be able to withstand frequent splashes of saltwater, heavy rain, and other harsh marine conditions

2. Data Collection

- (a) The Base Station must receive data as PUCKFish transmits, saving the data in CSV format
- (b) The Base Station must store data on a SD card so data can be easily transferred to other systems for data analysis

3. Power

- (a) The Base Station must be able to be powered off of onboard lead acid marine batteries, accepting voltages in anywhere in the range of 11-14V

6 Appendix A: References

References

- [1] *Marine Mammal Protection Act Improvement - H.R. 4084*, United States Congress Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and the Environment of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 1981.
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- [3] NOAA, “Atlantic large whale take reduction plan,” 2021.
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- [5] M. Sapir, “Why are whales important to our ecosystem?,” 2021.
- [6] Whale Facts, “North atlantic right whale,” 2015.