

THESIS

DESIGN OF AN AUTONOMOUS DREDGE BOT CONTROLLER



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Design of an autonomous dredge bot controller

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IHC MTI B.V.

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IHC MEDUSA B.V.

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This document is dated December 20, 2019

CHAPTER SUMMARY

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CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

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This chapter will first specify three use-cases, specified in the project assignment, in which an AOD must operate. It then describes basic principles, applications and tools relevant for these use cases.

1.1 USE CASES

The use case below are determined by ir. F. Hofstra, these cases are expected to be valid and realistic. Keeping in mind their marketability. These cases will determine the needed functionality for an AOD and stand at the basis for the controller design.

1.1.1 ARBITRARY SHAPED SPACE

An AOD is placed in a predefined arbitrary shaped space, not too complex, with an area of 3500m^2 . The shape of this space is set, but the movement pattern is unrestricted. The AOD has to remove a layer with a depth of 5cm . The controller has to determine an optimal path with the least amount of time or the shortest path. This can be coupled with learning capabilities and an analyze capacity. At a later time additional constraints can be added which keep in mind the deployment location of a flexible dredgeline and an umbilical.

1.1.2 MARINA AQUA DELTA

The AOD operates in a predefined space with obstacles, not every obstacles is known. The actual location is marina Aqua Delta located in Bruinisse, the Netherlands. The shape of this location is set but the movement pattern is unrestricted. An AOD has to remove a layer with a depth of 5cm . The controller has to determine an optimal path with the least amount of time or the shortest path. This can be coupled with learning capabilities and an analyze capacity. The marina has enough depth for the AOD to move underneath the scaffolding. No consideration has to be made for a flexible dredgeline and a umbilical. These conditions are introduced at a later stage.

1.1.3 THREE GORGES DAM

An AOD operates in a predefined space with obstacles, not every location of those obstacles is known. The predefined space is located at the foot of three Gorges dam. Silt is deposited at the foot of this dam, due to natural occurring erosion and sedimentation. The accumulation of silt can be controlled by dredging localized pits. Which in turn create locations with a lower density. This induces a gravity driven density current towards those locations. The AOD has to maintain an average nominal depth with a certain silt deposit rate.

1.2 ARCHIMEDES DRIVEN CRAWLER

2 CHAPTER

DREDGING PRINCIPLES AND APPLICATIONS

This chapter describes the dredging task in some detail. Readers familiar with dredging and commonly used terminology can skip this chapter, since no new information will be provided. It first describes basic principles, applications and tools applicable by the used machinery for the use-cases.

2.1 BASIC DREDGING APPLICATION

Training Institute for Dredging [4] defines dredging as the underwater removal of soil and its transport from one place to another for the purpose of deepening or making profitable use of the removed soil. They make a distinction between nine types of operations: dredging for prosperity, dredging in ports and channels, exploitation of agricultural resources, mineral dredging, coastal protection, land reclamation, infrastructural projects, improvement of the environment and trenches for cables and pipelines.

All three described use-cases are of the maintenance type. Schriek [7] states that the issue is to maintain existing waterways and harbours, preserve the depth of the bed by regularly removing silt. In canals and ports basins, where currents are low, the sediment is mostly fine-grained silt and sludge. Where currents are stronger, as in access channels in tidal zones, or rivers, the sediment is sand. He further describes that a characteristic of this kind of work is the weak cohesion of the soil to be removed, since it consists of recently deposited sediment and no significant consolidation has taken place yet.

A special kind of maintenance dredging is sanitation dredging which is a process specially designed for contaminated sediment. Just in the way, sediment settles in rivers, harbours and deltas so does heavy metal, inorganic and aromatic compounds. Especially downstream of industrial areas. When these contaminated sediments become a risk towards public health and environment it needs to be removed with care and precision.

2.2 COMMONLY USED VESSELS AND EQUIPMENT

Common dredge tools used during maintenance work are listed below, of this list backhoes and suction dredgers are mostly used during port maintenance. Vlasblom [9] states that dredgers can be divided into mechanical dredgers and hydraulic dredgers. Where the difference lies in the way the soil is excavated; either mechanical or hydraulic.

2.2.1 MECHANICAL DREDGERS

They work by removing soil and sediment from the submerged soil bed by mechanically excavating it and transporting it to a storage location, such as a hopper which, is a storage container or compartment.

The various types of mechanical dredgers won't be described in this section, since the Autonomous Operating Dredgebot (AOD) used in our use-cases will be of a hydraulic type.

2.2.2 HYDRAULIC DREDGER

These types of dredgers work by removing and transporting soil from the seabed. They use a hydraulic system, where the necessary work needed for mass transportation is delivered by a pump. The soil is transported as a slurry which, is described as a mixture that consists of both solid and fluid phases, and usually stored in a dedicated place such as a hopper.

PLAIN SUCTION DREDGER

Vlasblom [9] describes a plain suction dredger as a stationary dredger, consisting of a pontoon anchored by one or more wires and with at least one sand pump, that is connected to a suction pipe. The

discharge of the dredged material can take place via a pipeline or via a barge-loading installation. During sand dredging the dredger is moved slowly forwards by a set of winches.

TRAILING SUCTION HOPPER DREDGER

The Trailing Suction Hopper Dredger (TSHD) is a seagoing ship equipped with one or two suction tubes, a pump installation and a hopper with multiple bottom doors and one or more overflows. A draghead attached to each suction tube and is trailed across the sea bed to loosen the soil before it is pumped up [7]. This soil is stored in a hopper which is periodically discharged, at an designated location, through dumping or pumping out.

AUGER SUCTION DREDGER

According to VBKO Vereniging van waterbouwers in bagger-, kust- en oeverwerken [2] an Auger Suction Dredger (ASD) consists of a double symmetrical Archimedes screw, also called an auger, surrounded with a steel protective cover and a flexible rubber curtain. This auger is lowered on a rigid arm and positioned on the soil bed, where it cuts the material and actively transports in to the centre, where it is sucked away by a dredge pump. Because the complete dredging process takes place behind a flexible rubber curtain and the auger guides all material towards the suction mouth, this types of dredgers are well suited for sanitation maintenance.



FIGURE 2.1: AUGER SUCTION DREDGER [2]

CUTTER SUCTION DREDGER

According to Vlasblom [9] a Cutter Suction Dredger (CSD) is a stationary dredger equipped with a cutter device (cutter head) which excavate the soil before it is sucked up by the flow dredge-pump. During this operation the dredger moves around a spud pole by pulling and slacking on the two fore sideline wires. This type of dredger is accurate and can cut almost all types of sediment.

2.3 HYDRAULIC DREDGING PRINCIPALS

According to Van Den Berg [6] hydraulics systems are the de-facto industry of transportation for dredged sedimented, or slurry; Hydraulic systems consists of pipes, either flexible or rigid, combined with centrifugal pumps, a suction mouth and a discharge unit. These components are usually placed in series. A slurry moving through a hydraulic system experiences friction, both from shearing of a fluid along a wall and internal shearing of the fluid itself. This friction results in a pressure drop along these components. Coupled with a pressure drop needed to overcome a height difference, result in a needed pressure, which the pump has to deliver for a certain flow-rate.

The section below shortly describe the workings of two main components in this hydraulic system, namely a dredge-pump and a draghead.

NOTE 2.1: OUT-OF SCOPE

Two of the use-cases mention that additional constrains such as a flexible dredge line to shore can be added to the equation. Since the dredge bot does not have a holding space to store collected sediment this is part of the normal operation. It was however opted, to not applied these additional constraints, due to a time constraint on the assignment as a whole.

2.3.1 DREDGE PUMP

In order to transport slurry with a particular density and velocity through a pipeline, a pressure, equal to the sum of all the resistances and geodetic head must be generated. A pump supplies this pressure [6]. Assuming a steady flow, the pump basically increases the Bernoulli head of the flow between point 1, the eye and point 2, the exit [5].

2.3.2 AUGER DREDGE HEAD

An auger umbilical which, is a electronic cable connecting an underwater vehicle, This method ensures an extremely quit cutting and mixing process with little spillage and turbidity in the surroundings. The large working width of the auger makes it extremely suited to dredge thin possible polluted, layers at a relatively high production rate [7].

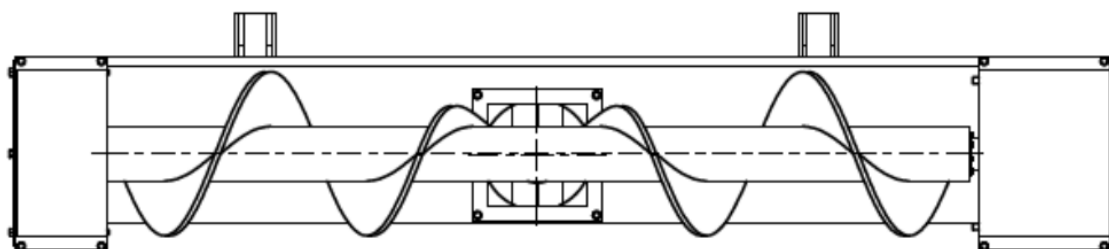


FIGURE 2.2: SCHEMATIC DRAWING OF AN AUGER DREDGE HEAD [8]

The auger is in effect a screw conveyor which guiding the material towards the suction head. Green and Perry [3] states that the screw conveyor one of the oldest and most versatile conveyor types is. It consists of a helicoid flight mounted on a pipe which turns in a trough. Screw conveyors are well

standardized, using International Standard ISO [1] empirical gathered factor values for filling rates and progress resistance.

NOTE 2.2: ASSUMPTION

The assumption is made that the hydraulic system, consisting of flexible pipes and pump are the limiting factor in the mass flow, and that the auger simply delivers what is needed.

3 CHAPTER GLOSSARY

KEY	DESCRIPTION	PAGE
draghead	a suction mouth which is dragged across a water body	3, 4
dredgeline	a pipeline which transports excavated slurry	1
erosion	an action of surface processes (such as water flow or wind) that removes soil	1
hopper	a storage container or compartment	2, 3
sedimentation	"the opposite of erosion	1
silt	a granular material of a size between sand and clay	1
slurry	describe a mixture that consist of both solid and fluid phases	2, 4
umbilical	a electronic cable connecting an underwater vehicle	1, 4, 12

CHAPTER 4 ACRONYMS

KEY	DESCRIPTION	PAGE
AOD	Autonomous Operating Dredgebot	1, 2
ASD	Auger Suction Dredger	3
CSD	Cutter Suction Dredger	4
TSHD	Trailing Suction Hopper Dredger	3

5 CHAPTER BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX CRAWLER PARTLIST

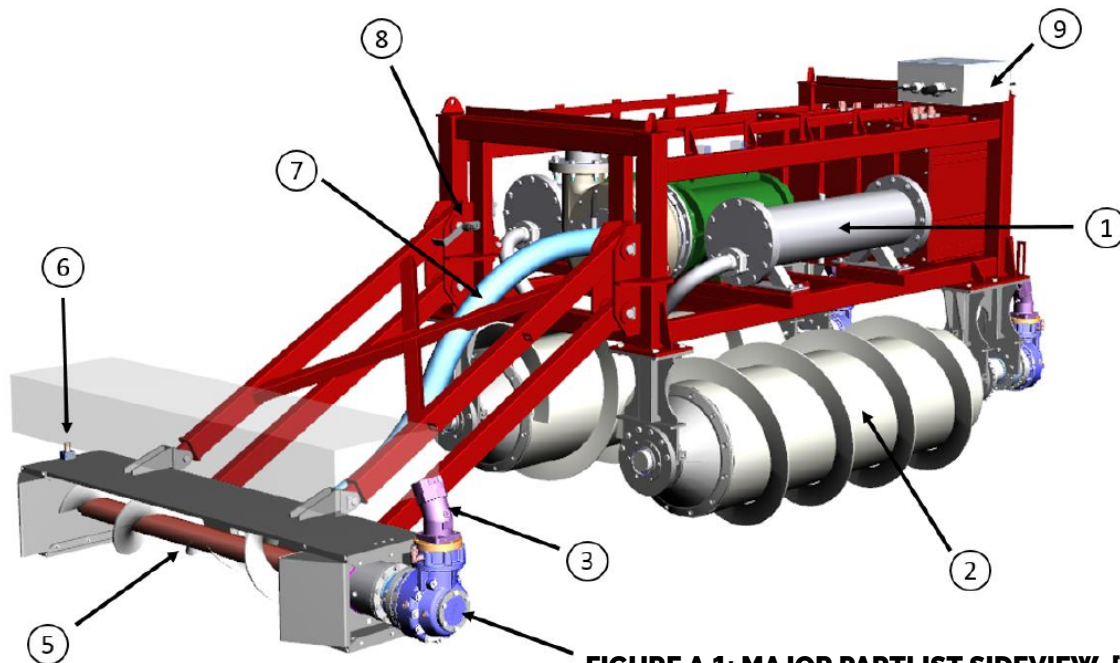


FIGURE A.1: MAJOR PARTLIST SIDEVIEW [8]

NO	DESCRIPTION
1	Oil buffer
2	Archimedes screw propulsion
3	Hydraulic motor
4	Gearbox
5	Auger
6	RPM sensor auger
7	Flexible suction hose 100mm
8	Dredge head angle sensor
9	Termination box, interface between crawler and umbilical

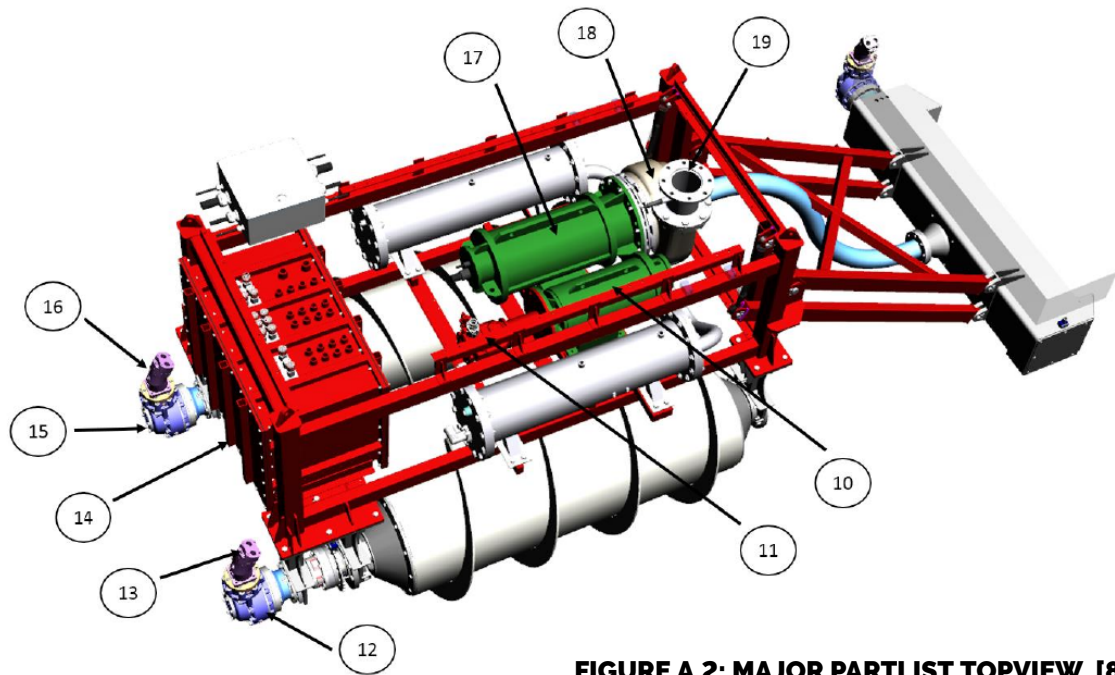


FIGURE A.2: MAJOR PARTLIST TOPVIEW [8]

NO	DESCRIPTION
10	Electric motor
11	Hydraulic pump
12	Gearbox
13	Hydraulic motor
14	Connection box
15	Gearbox
16	Hydraulic motor
17	Electric motor
18	IHC TT 150 dredge pump
19	Discharge