

# Navigation in straightline surveys

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# The HUGIN AUV program

1992

1994

1996

1998

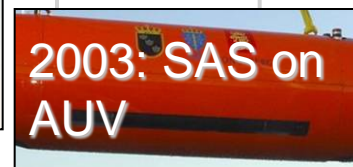
2000

2002

2004

2006

2008



- 26 vehicles sold
  - 18 to Navies & government agencies
  - 8 to commercial survey companies
- 10+ years of commercial operations – Around 200,000 line km surveyed
- Participation in 30+ Navy operations and exercises since 2001



# HAİN



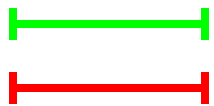
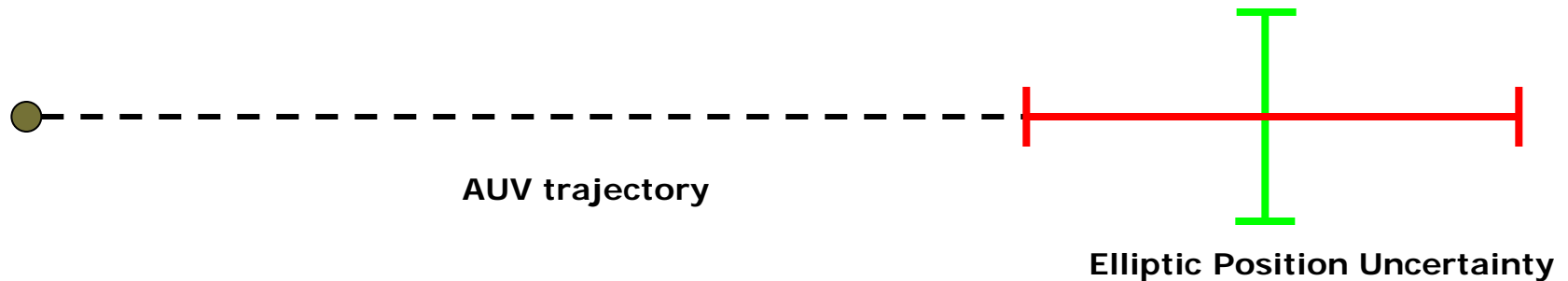
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- Hydro acoustic Aided Inertial Navigation
- Same basic HW and SW as HUGIN's navigation system
- Used for surface and subsea vehicles
  - DP for surface vessels
  - ROVs
  - Tow fishes
- Logs all measurement for later post-processing in NavLab



# The Straightline navigation problem

- Navigationally the toughest motion pattern.
  - AUV autonomous navigation is in theory a factor 10 better using lawn-mower pattern.
  - With position updates, the factor is 1-2, but still significant.



Across track position error drift:

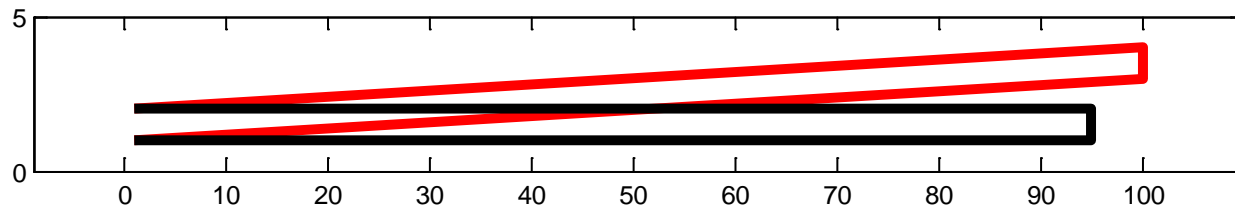
Along track position error drift:

Mainly IMU induced

Mainly DVL induced

# The straightline problems

- Correlations are fewer.
- Less cancelling effects.
  - Back and forth will remove a lot of errors.
- 1-way straightline is the benchmark of AUV autonomous navigation.
- Less QC
  - Less navigation sensor correlations
  - No overlapping MBE or sidescan
- BUT: Sensors tend to exhibit different behavior during turns.



# Post-processing - NavLab



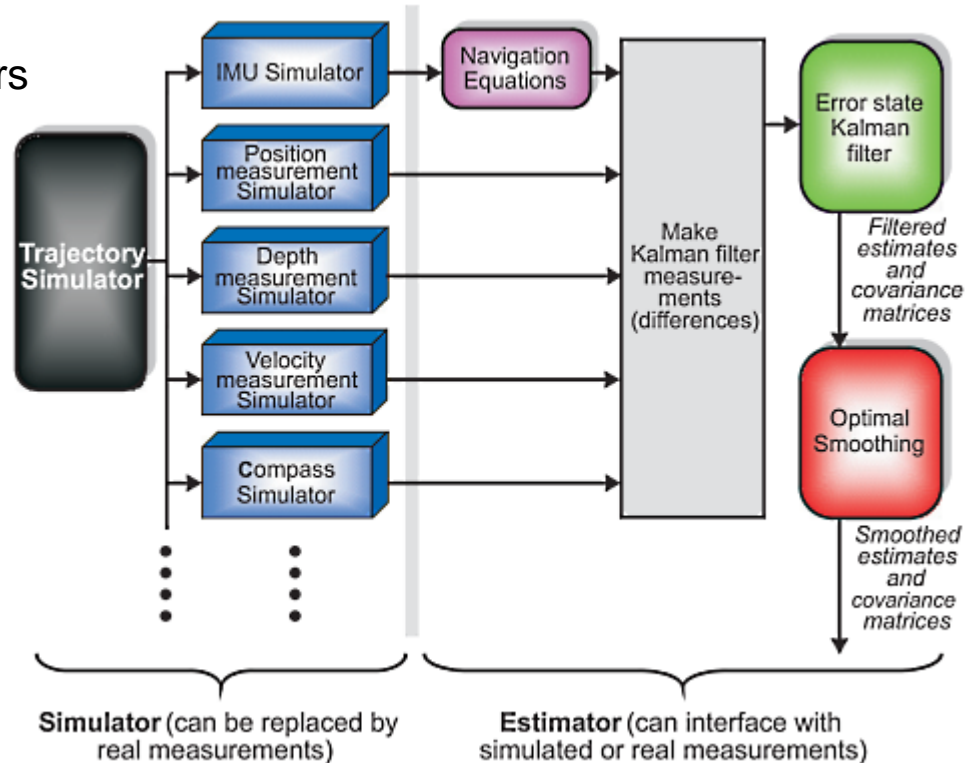
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- Benefits

- Adding additional data
- Removing effects of faulty sensors
- Smoother estimates
- More accurate estimates
- Option of manual QC
- Improve settings

- Drawbacks

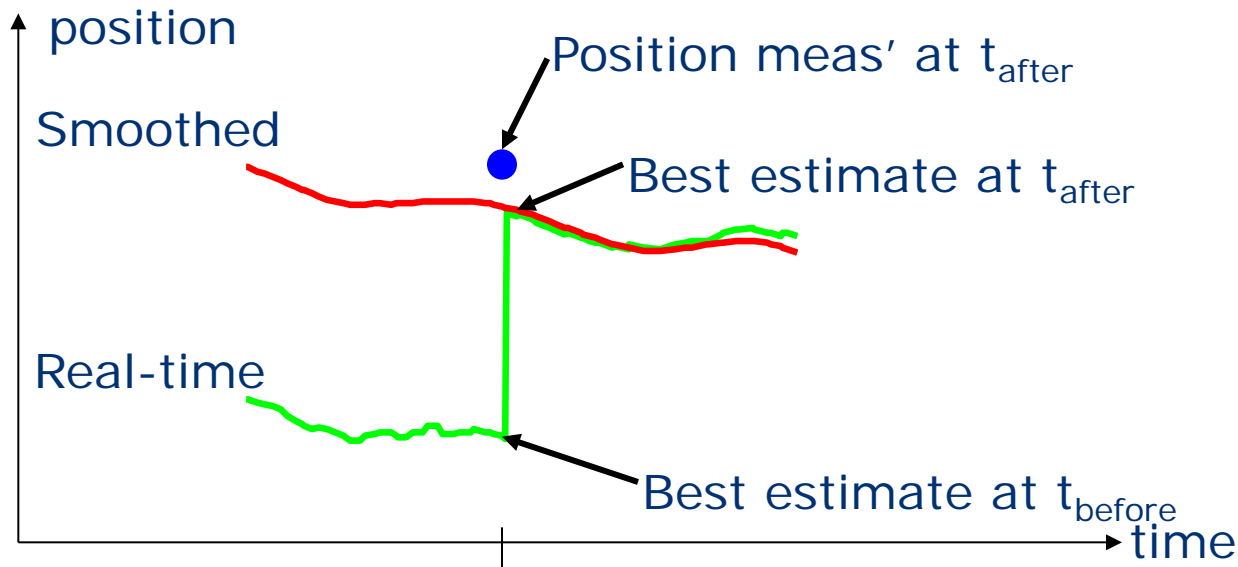
- Not available in real-time
- Additional man-power?



# What is smoothing?

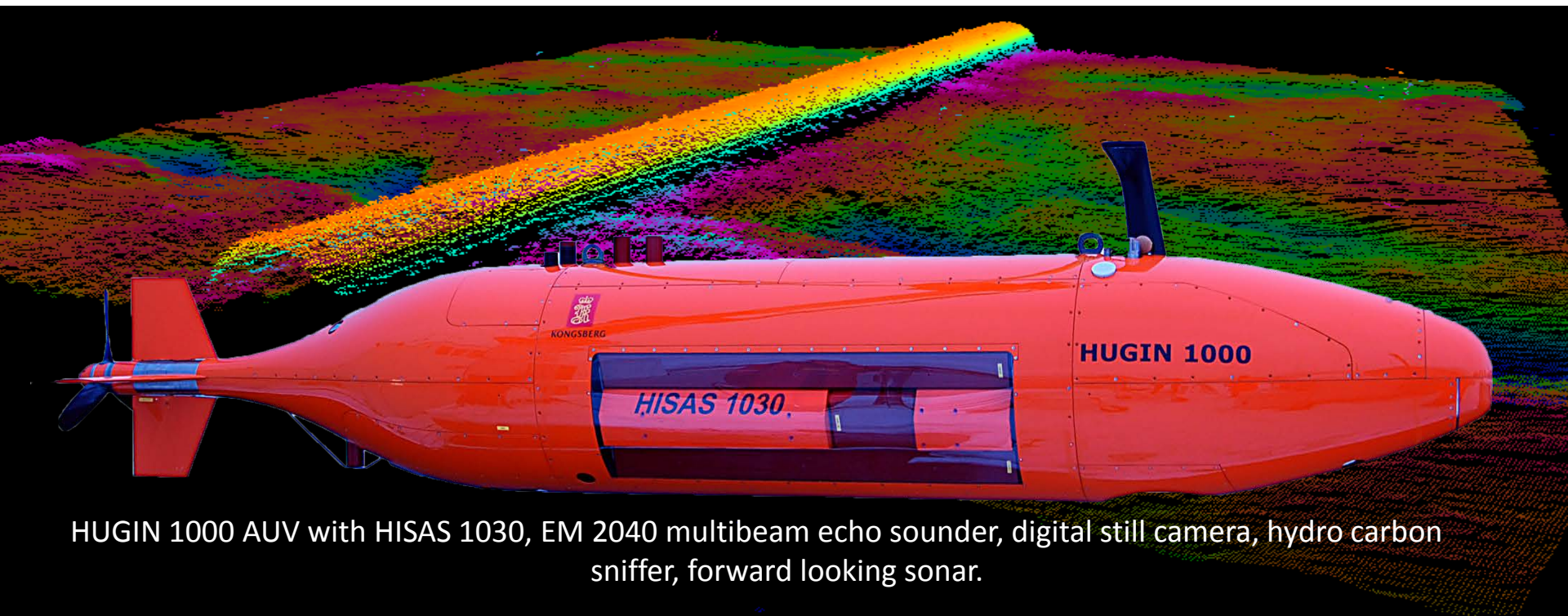
- ~~Manually create a smooth curve to fit noisy data~~ **No!**
- Post-processing
- Approach for obtaining optimal estimates of states, e.g. vehicle position, attitude, velocity, and sensor errors
- Utilizing **all** (past and future) measurements in the fusion

Example: estimating states at time  $t_a$ :



# AUV pipeline inspection

- HISAS /SSS + digital still camera + multi-beam + sniffer
- One pass to the side of pipeline, one pass directly over
- Detect, track and map pipe with both HISAS/SSS and multi-beam
- Use sniffer to detect leakages
- Real time tracking: vehicle follows actual pipeline



HUGIN 1000 AUV with HISAS 1030, EM 2040 multibeam echo sounder, digital still camera, hydro carbon sniffer, forward looking sonar.



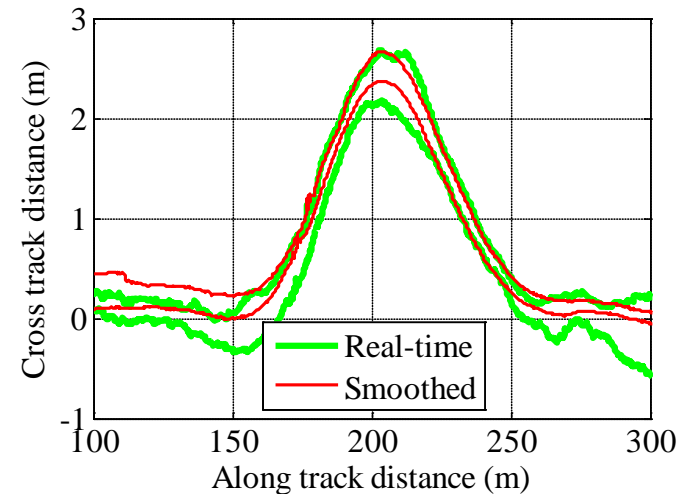
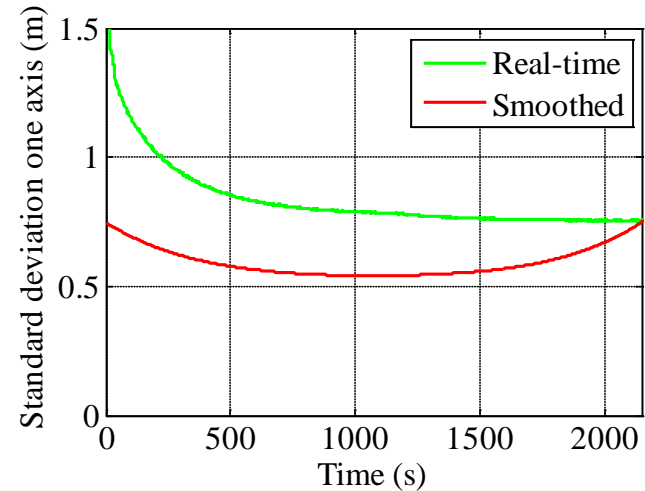
# Examples HAIN



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## ROV validation run

- Physically following bottom mounted equipment  
⇒ identical route in two runs
- Depth about 1000 m
- Smoothed data show best performance
- Reported standard deviation is partially verified



# AUV vs ROV navigation

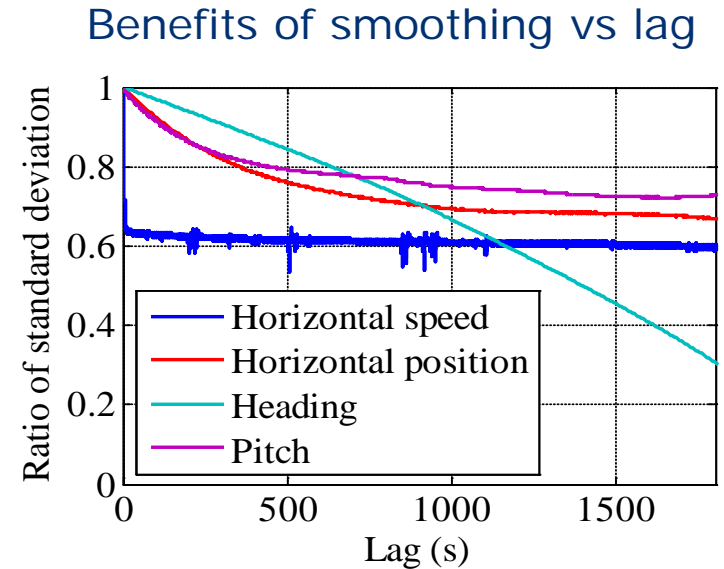
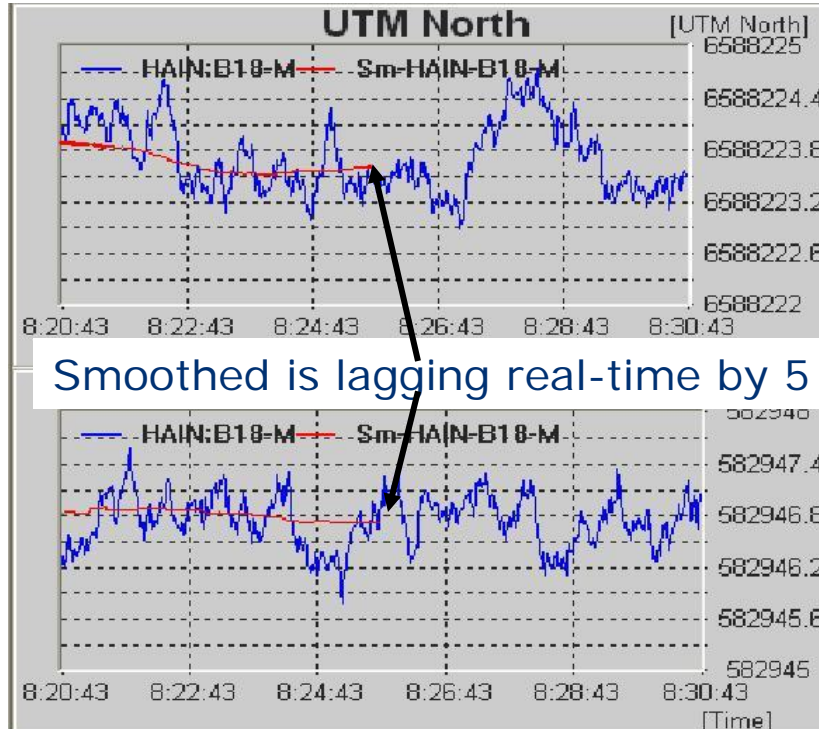
- AUVs benefits
  - Built for smooth motion and low acoustic noise resulting in better performance of acoustic sensors.
  - Sensors placed for optimal performance.
  - Navigation system factory tuned and setup is rarely changed.
- ROVs benefits
  - All navigational input available real-time
  - More variation in motion leads to observability of different errors.

- NOTE:

Navigation system is the same

- Sensor performance may differ cause of vehicle
- Vehicle model may be used for added QC

# Pseudo real-time smoothing in HAIN

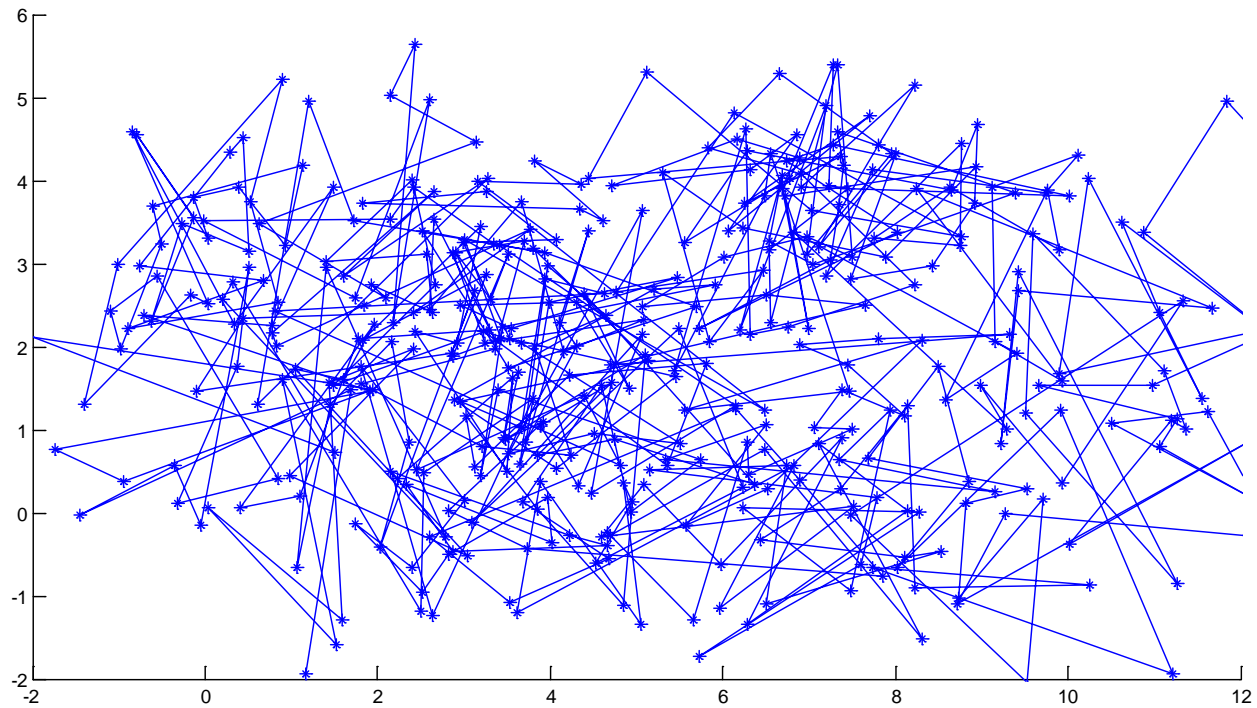


- HAIN produces smoothed values at a given lag of real time
- Little improvement when lag reaches 500-1000 s
- Heading takes a long time to settle completely

# HAIN Demo



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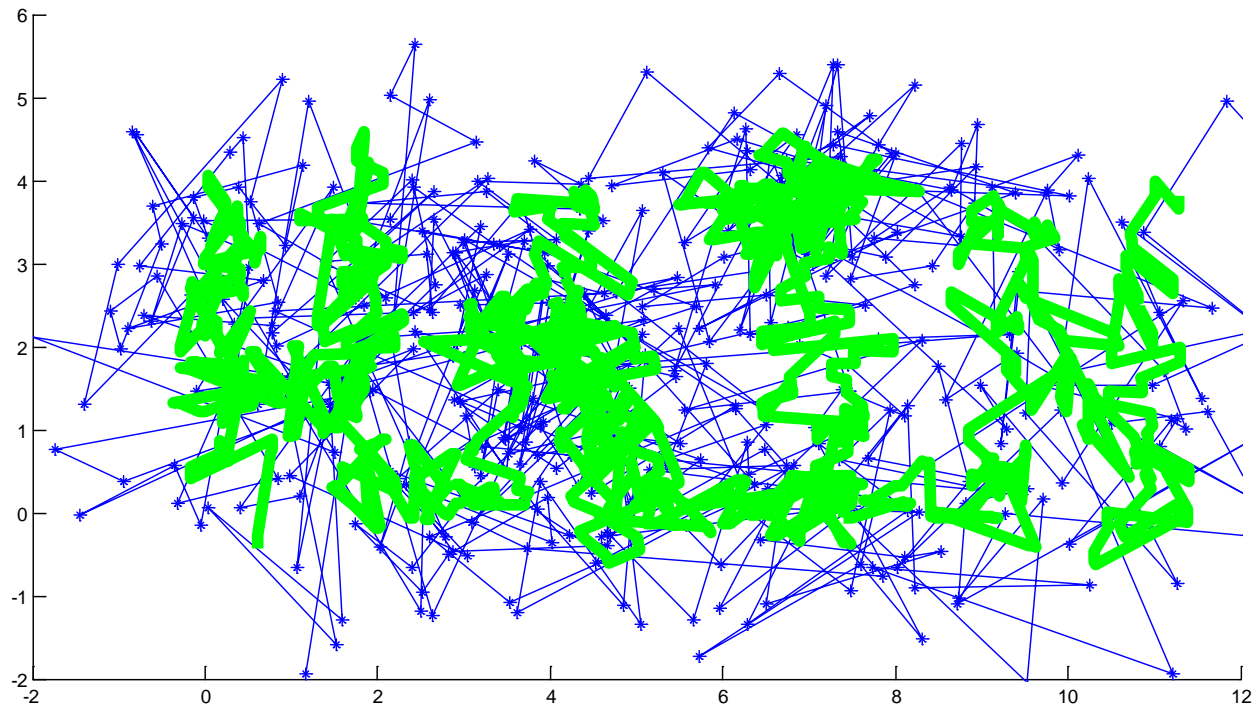




# HAIN Demo



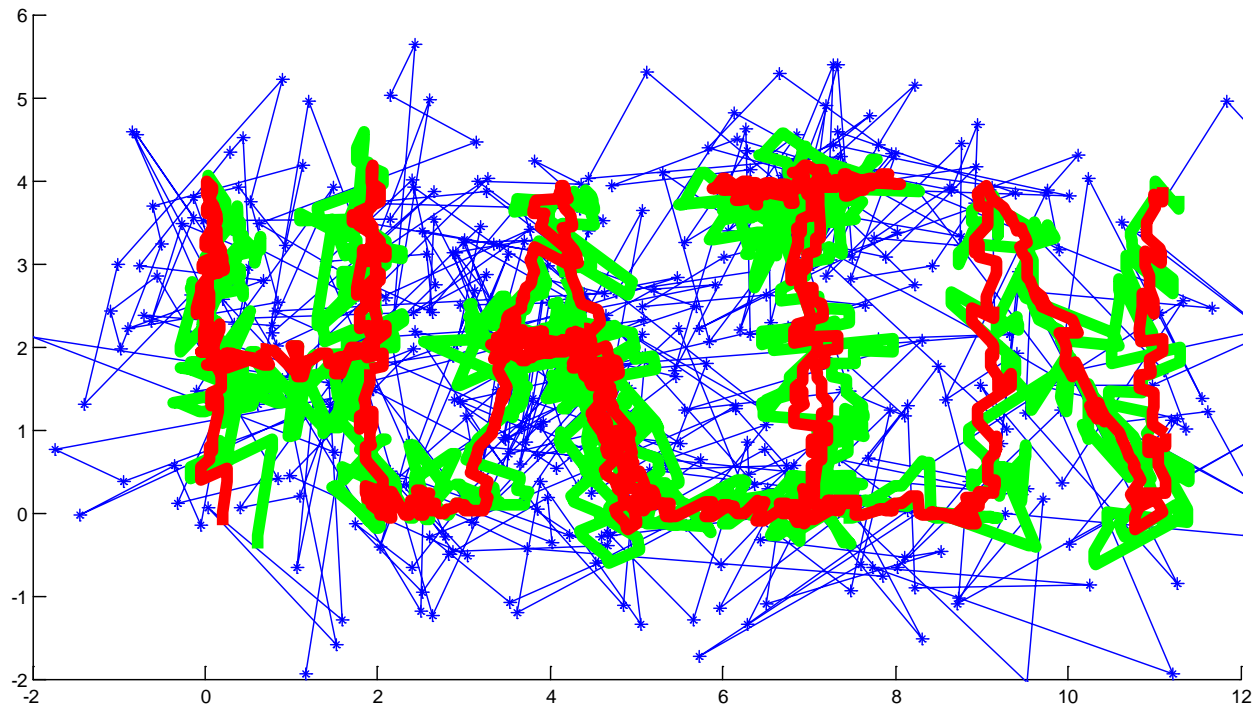
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# HAIN Demo



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