

PURL II,  
A RAPID DEPLOYMENT  
SEARCH AND SURVEY  
AUTONOMOUS UNDERWATER VEHICLE

by

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B.A.Sc., Simon Fraser University, 1995

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# Abstract

The Underwater Research Lab (URL) at Simon Fraser University in Burnaby, Canada, is conducting research in the use of autonomous underwater vehicles (AUVs) for marine science and site survey applications. AUVs are unmanned, untethered, underwater vehicles that fly through the water without external control. Until recently, AUVs have traditionally been large, expensive vehicles that were employed only for research or military applications. The Underwater Research Lab feels there is a need to develop small AUVs capable of performing a variety of scientific and commercial missions in aqueous environments.

This thesis focuses on the development of a small and inexpensive AUV, called PURL II, that can be rapidly deployed in a remote location with little or no logistical support. Moreover, PURL II will also act as a test bed for acoustic imaging research and limnology research. Improving AUV sensors, and developing techniques for collecting scientific data quickly and efficiently increases the usability of AUVs for potential users. The utility of a small AUV is investigated through various lake trials which culminate in the performance of a scientific mission measuring the internal waves in a small lake. PURL II successfully demonstrates many of the capabilities and limitations of a small AUV developed using only off-the-shelf components.

# Acknowledgements

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# 1. Introduction

The Underwater Research Lab (URL) at Simon Fraser University in Burnaby, Canada, is conducting research and development in four areas: underwater acoustics, autonomous underwater vehicles (AUVs), limnology, and oceanography. AUVs are unmanned, untethered, underwater vehicles that fly through the water without external control. Until recently, AUVs have traditionally been large, expensive vehicles that were employed only for research or military applications. The Underwater Research Lab feels there is a need to develop small AUVs capable of performing a variety of scientific missions in aqueous environments. This thesis focuses on the development of a small AUV that can be rapidly deployed to a remote site for search and survey missions in lakes. Moreover, the AUV will also act as a test bed for acoustic imaging and limnology research.

This work was done in partnership with International Submarine Engineering Research (ISER) of Port Coquitlam, Canada. ISER is investigating the use of AUVs as instrument platforms for marine science missions where scientific data about phenomenon such as out fall plumes and pollution dispersion are collected. ISER is interested in selling the data to interested parties such as BC Hydro or pulp mills. The URL's focus is on very small AUVs that can be easily handled and rapidly deployed by two or three people in remote locations. Such a small platform can be used for acoustic imaging and limnology research, and also allows the URL and ISER to develop unique techniques for collecting scientific data quickly and efficiently.

## 1.1 General Background

Fresh and salt water covers approximately seventy percent of the Earth's surface and, when compared to the land masses, is relatively unexplored. From Egyptians on the Nile, to the British Empire, to the oil tankers and cargo freighters of today, controlling and conducting commerce on the water's surface has always been a path to wealth and power. Until recently it was assumed that the waters of the world were infinite sinks for our

pollution, and infinite sources for our harvesting activities. With the collapse of fish stocks around the world and pollution washing up on foreign shores, it is now apparent that there is nothing infinite about our waters. However, finite as the world's waters are, they remain essentially unexplored and unknown because of the difficulties involved in penetrating their depths.

Depending on what properties are being measured, there are a variety of conventional methods for collecting data and surveying the world's waters. Divers, profilers, moored sensors, towed arrays, manned vehicles, and remotely operated vehicles (ROVs), are all employed in collecting information about the aqueous environment. Unfortunately, most of these data collection methods require support platforms and equipment that are expensive and have inadequate response times for certain natural phenomenon (Chryssostomidis, 1993). For example, ROVs and towed bodies require support platforms that are directly proportional in size and expense to the size of the ROV or towed body, and the depth of the water to be studied. For the missions proposed by the URL and ISER, these conventional data collection methods require support platforms that are not necessarily large, but they must be transported to, or acquired near, the mission site. Furthermore, the support platforms may be required to support hydraulic equipment such as a winch, or provide significant quantities of electrical power for the support equipment and platforms.

## **1.2 AUVs**

Autonomous underwater vehicles (AUVs) are relatively new tools for collecting data and performing underwater missions. The major difference between AUVs and other data collection tools is that AUVs are self-propelled and not physically connected to a human operator. Other data collection platforms such as ROVs, manned submersibles, towed arrays and moored sensors are not both mobile and disconnected from a human operator. AUVs have not gained wide spread acceptance in the various underwater communities because they have not demonstrated real benefits at a price and level of risk that is acceptable to these communities (Krieder, 1997). When an AUV demonstrates its ability to complete a task cost effectively, and with low risk, then and only then will that AUV be considered viable.

Large, sophisticated and expensive AUVs have been employed by the military for missions in the Arctic and other inaccessible regions because the mission requirements were such that AUVs provided a feasible and economic alternative to other technologies. Cable laying, surveying, mine detection, and mine countermeasures have been the high priority items for naval organisations while collecting oceanographic data has been secondary (Ferguson, 1997; Krieder, 1997). To support anti-submarine warfare activities, the Applied Physics Laboratory at the University of Washington built two AUVs, the Self-Propelled Underwater Research Vehicle (SPURV) in 1967, and the Unmanned Arctic Research Vehicle (UARS) in 1972 (Ferguson, 1997). The Advanced Unmanned Search System (AUSS), fielded in 1984 by the United States Navy's Ocean Systems Center, was the first deep water AUV that performed search and identification missions (Ferguson, 1997; Bellingham, 1993). The AUSS had a depth rating of 6000m, a displacement of 1300 kg, and a range of 130 km at 13 km per hour (Bellingham, 1993). In 1995, the AUV Theseus, built by International Submarine Engineering for the Canadian Department of National Defence, laid a fibre optic cable under the Arctic ice cap during a mission that exceeded 350 km in range (Ferguson, 1997). The special requirements of military organisations allow them to develop and deploy large, sophisticated AUVs because they possess the budget, labour, and support equipment required to handle these vehicles in the field.

Inexpensive and small AUVs had never been built for anything other than technology demonstrations until James Bellingham built Odyssey I at MIT Sea Grant (Ferguson, 1997). The goal of the Odyssey AUV program at MIT Sea Grant is the development of a smaller, longer range AUV that can perform a wide variety of ocean research missions (Bellingham, 1992). These research missions include acoustic mapping of an ice canopy, biological surveys, seep (plume) detection, mid-ocean ridge magnetics surveys, rapid response to episodic ocean events, and bottom imaging and scene reconstruction (Chryssostomidis, 1993). Adding to Odyssey's success is the ability to carry a variety of mission dependent payloads. The Odyssey II AUV displaces 120 kilograms, is 2.2 meters long, has a depth rating of 6000 meters, and an endurance of 6-10 hours at 2-3 knots depending on the sensor payload (Bellingham, 1994). A small, robust AUV does not require the support equipment

and personnel that a ROV, towed body or manned submersible requires, thus increasing its utility in remote applications where it is difficult to bring support to bear.

In addition to MIT Sea Grant, other research institutions such as Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute (WHOI), and Florida Atlantic University (FAU) are also conducting research into AUVs and related technologies. The Autonomous Benthic Explorer (ABE) performs scientific surveys of the sea floor for an extended period of time without support from the surface. ABE complements existing manned submersible and ROV technology by repeatedly surveying a hydrothermal vent area over a period of six weeks up to one year (Yoerger, 1990). After each survey iteration, ABE moors itself to a hitching post and goes into a low power sleep mode until it is time to perform another survey iteration (Anderson, 1992). Manned submersibles and ROVs cannot perform repeated surveys of a 6000m deep hydrothermal vent because it is too expensive to be on site for an extended duration of time. ABE solves this problem because surface support is only required for a short period of time during the initial deployment and final retrieval phases of a mission. ABE has a displacement of 450 kg, a 6000m depth rating, a maximum speed of 2 knots, a cruise speed of 1 knot, a total survey distance of at least 30 km, and an on site mission time of up to one year (Yoerger, 1990).

WHOI is also developing extremely small AUVs called REMUS vehicles (Remote Environmental Measuring Units). REMUS vehicles are intended to provide researchers with a simple, low cost, rapid response capability which facilitates the collection of water property data (Alt, 1994). The REMUS concept is similar to the SEA SHUTTLE AUV developed in the 1980's by the Applied Physics Laboratory at the University of Washington. SEA SHUTTLE carried conductivity, temperature and depth (CTD) sensors as payload, and performed autonomous missions under the arctic ice cap. REMUS vehicles displace almost 40kg and are larger than SEA SHUTTLE AUVs, but REMUS vehicles are designed to carry not only CTD sensors, but also dissolved oxygen sensors. REMUS vehicles will be operated and controlled from a short base line acoustic tracking system, or pre-programmed to follow a trajectory determined by bottom moored acoustic transponders (Alt, 1994). The small size, low cost, and mission specific nature of the REMUS vehicles makes them suited to data collection tasks where logistics or response time exclude other survey platforms.

The Ocean Voyager II, developed in the Ocean Engineering Department of Florida Atlantic University (FAU), is designed to perform coastal oceanography for the purpose of sampling coastal regions and ground-truthing satellite spectrometry (Smith, 1994). The primary difference between Ocean Voyager II (OVII) and similar AUVs such as ABE and Odyssey is that OVII is designed for shallow-water long-range missions, not deep-water or under-ice missions. Multiple OVII AUVs can work in conjunction with a support ship to survey a coastal sea floor more efficiently and inexpensively than if the support ship employed traditional techniques such as ROVs or towed sleds (Smith, 1994). The OVII has a 250 kg displacement, 2.4m length, 0.6m diameter, 600m maximum depth, and an eight hour endurance at 3 knots (Smith, 1994). Ocean Voyager II is designed to increase the effectiveness of a surface support ship by increasing the surveyed area for a given cost.

### **1.3 URL and the PURL Program**

In recent years, the Underwater Research Lab (URL) at SFU has focused on underwater acoustic imaging, small AUVs, limnology, and oceanography. The URL has determined that a gap exists in the current AUV research, and this gap manifests itself in the absence of a lake only AUV. Because all of the current AUV research is focused on oceanographic platforms, the AUVs currently being researched may not be appropriate for many potential lake missions because they provide more capability than is necessary in a comparatively benign lake environment. Reducing the capability of an AUV can reduce its cost to manufacture and operate. As stated by Krieder (1997) and Alt (1994), AUVs must offer real benefits over the current technology at a price that users are willing to pay, and a level of risk they are willing to accept. The specifications for lake missions are different than those for ocean missions, and as a result, the URL's PURL (Probe for the URL) program is researching potential applications and specifications for AUVs operating in small lakes. Unlike other AUVs such as ABE, Odyssey or the REMUS vehicles (Yoeger, 1990; Bellingham, 1994; Alt, 1994), the AUVs built for the PURL program avoid custom electrical components wherever possible. The goal of the PURL program is to develop small AUVs

that employ commercially available off-the-shelf technology, and then test the capabilities of these AUVs in small lakes.

The PURL program has resulted in the development of two AUVs, PURL I and PURL II. PURL I (Figure 1-1) was designed for small area search and survey missions in lakes, but was too slow and never able to carry a sufficient payload. However, PURL I was considered a success because the URL gained experience designing and operating AUVs, and some of PURL I's software and electronics were ported to PURL II (Figure 1-2). Similar to PURL I, PURL II was designed to perform search and survey missions. In addition, PURL II was also designed to perform rapid response missions, and operate as a research test bed for limnology and acoustic imaging. Also, greater effort was expended refining PURL II's deployment and retrieval system to create an AUV that could be easily deployed by a two or three person team operating in a remote environment with no support equipment except that which can be carried by the team. To facilitate limnology research, acoustic imaging research, and search and survey missions, PURL II has a larger payload and greater speed than PURL I.

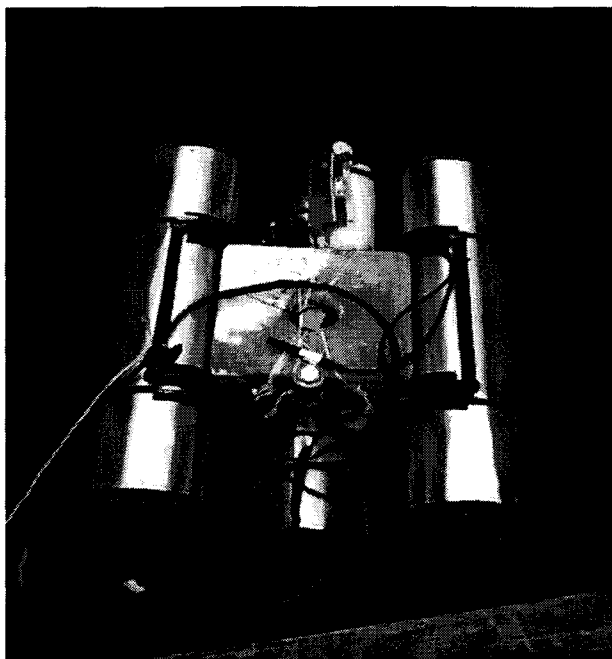


Figure 1-1: PURL I



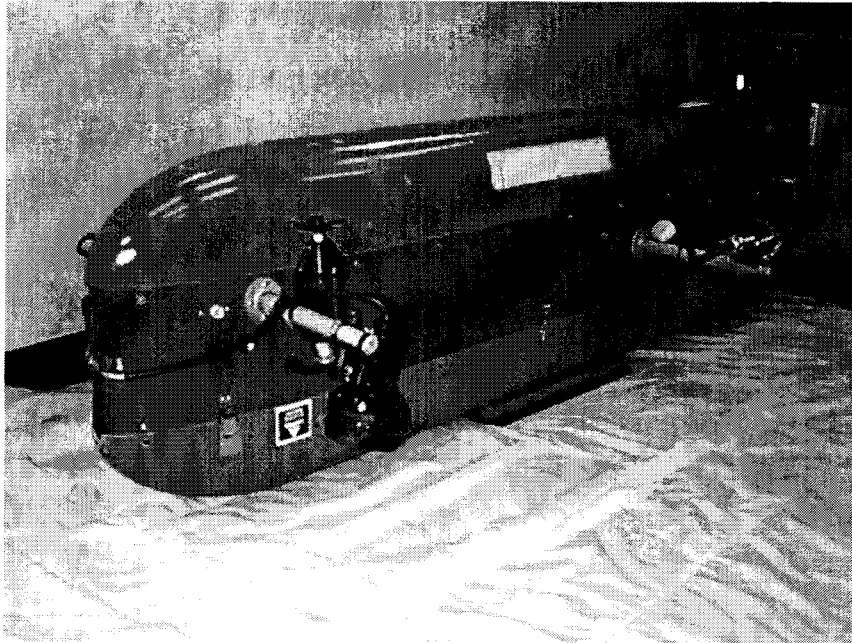


Figure 1-2: PURL II

## 1.4 Outline Of Thesis

The remainder of this thesis details the design, specifications and field trials of PURL II. First, the many factors influencing the design of PURL II, including the most important factor, being able to meet mission performance specifications, are discussed. Next, the mechanical, electrical, and software designs are described from a functional viewpoint. A detailed description of PURL II's electrical and software implementation is located in the Appendices. The field trial results and performance specifications come next with brief descriptions of the successes and failures of PURL II as a research platform, and search and survey AUV. Finally, conclusions are drawn about the utility of PURL II as an autonomous platform, and the suitability of off-the-shelf technologies for autonomous underwater vehicles.

## **2. Vehicle Concept and Missions**

Autonomous underwater vehicles have been developed in various military and research institutions, and a few companies are even beginning to sell AUVs commercially. PURL II is the URL's autonomous underwater vehicle, and it provides the URL with the ability to perform underwater robotics research, and search and survey missions in lakes. PURL II is not intended to be a commercial product but instead a proof of concept that small AUVs can perform meaningful scientific missions in a variety of operating environments, specifically remote lakes where little support equipment is available. Nevertheless, PURL II could be redeveloped as a commercial product if there were customers to support such an endeavour.

### **2.1 Vehicle Concept**

PURL II is a self-propelled underwater platform capable of delivering a payload to a predetermined area in small lakes. PURL II is designed for two different, yet interconnected, purposes. First, PURL II is designed to be rapidly deployed in a remote lake by two or three people, and once deployed, perform search and survey missions of the lake bottom and water column. Second, PURL II is a URL research test bed for both limnology and underwater acoustic imaging. Depending on the mission or research requirements, PURL II is equipped with different payloads which can be added and subtracted without affecting the standard instrumentation. Employing the standard instrumentation, PURL II is capable of depth keeping, altitude keeping, rudimentary navigation by dead reckoning, and data logging. Combining a research test bed with a rapid deployment search and survey vehicle results in an AUV that carries many different sensor payloads on a variety of lake missions. PURL II is not a commercial product, but instead a proof of concept vehicle showing that a small, rapid deployment AUV can perform search and survey missions in lakes. Doubling as a research platform is an additional requirement for the URL because it facilitates future research and funding for the URL.

As a proof of concept vehicle, PURL II must meet its operational window, but it is not necessary to optimise vehicle parameters such as drag, power consumption, cost, and size. The operational window for PURL II is the ability to perform search and survey missions in lakes while carrying a variety of payloads. This thesis focuses on the components required to perform search and survey missions, but is not an extensive description of the trade-offs made between the various components. The trade-offs that were done involve balancing time, money, components already in our possession (PURL I), donated components, and the window of operation. If they met our operational window, components the URL already possessed were employed whenever possible because they are generally the cheapest and require the least time to integrate. We are a Canadian university research lab that does not have the funding to purchase expensive components or pursue exotic technologies. Achieving the operational window is a demonstration utility under the constraints of finite money, time and labour.

## **2.2 URL Missions**

The window of operation for PURL II is defined by three autonomous missions and a piloted mission. The three autonomous missions are a constant depth mission, a sawtooth mission, and a bottom following mission. When operating autonomously, PURL II is not connected to the surface in any way except during the launch and recovery phases of the mission when communications must be established to start-up and shut down PURL II. During a piloted mission, PURL II is connected to a human pilot via a tether. The payloads will change depending on the type of mission being performed. For example, if PURL II is carrying a conductivity, temperature and depth profiler (CTD), an autonomous limnological research mission could be performed. However, if a video camera is carried, the mission could be a bottom following search and survey mission or a piloted video inspection mission. Table 2-1 lists the payloads that PURL II can carry, and the missions that PURL II can perform with those payloads.

Table 2-1: Payloads For Different Missions And Research

Payload	Autonomous Missions			Piloted Missions	Research	
	Constant Depth	Sawtooth	Bottom Following		Limnology	Imaging
CTD	X	X	X	X	X	
Camera			X	X		X
Side Scan Sonar	X		X	X		X

Note: An 'X' indicates that a payload item is employed for that mission type or research

## 2.2.1 Autonomous Constant Depth Mission

Constant depth missions are a cornerstone in any AUV's portfolio of missions. Constant depth missions are useful for limnology because they can measure parameters with horizontal variability that are sometimes difficult to measure using traditional techniques. CTD profilers and moored sensor chains operate in a fixed horizontal position, thus requiring multiple chains or profiles to determine horizontal variability. The density of horizontal profiles or moored chains may be too sparse to accurately reconstruct the investigated phenomenon. An AUV travelling at constant depth can provide an excellent platform for side scan sonar imaging of the bottom because an AUV is unaffected by surface conditions such as wind, waves, and ice. Figure 2-1 is a diagram of what a constant depth mission profile may look like.

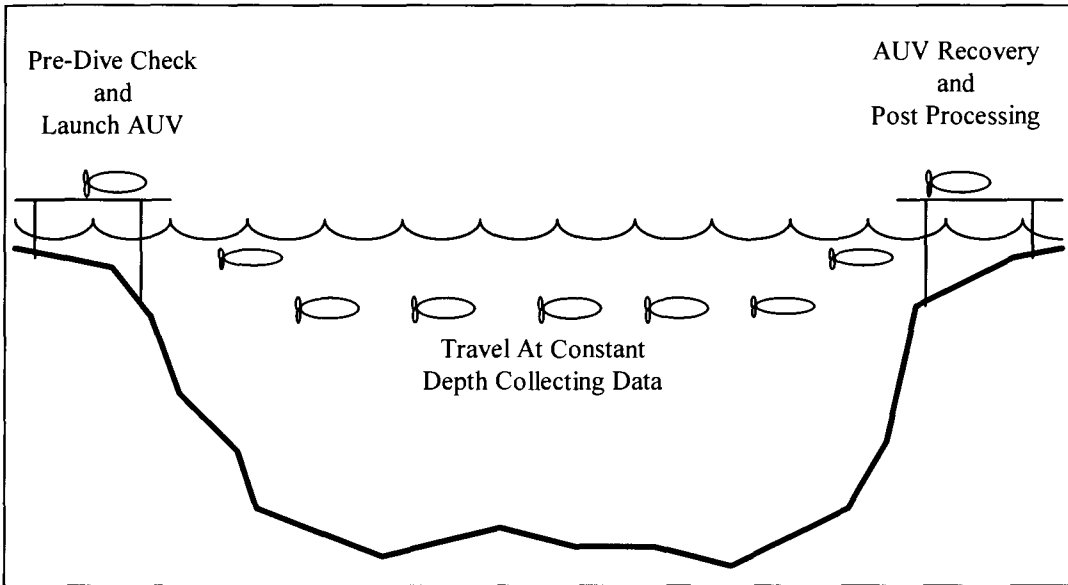


Figure 2-1: Constant Depth Mission Profile

### 2.2.2 Autonomous Sawtooth Mission

The sawtooth mission is aimed at surveying the water column with a water property profiler such as a CTD. For example, the AUV can repeatedly fly up and down through the water column as the AUV traverses the lake looking for horizontal variability in the temperature structure of the lake. If the lake is warmer in a particular region, this may indicate the presence of a hot fluid out-fall from a source such as a pulp mill or power generation station. Figure 2-2 shows a sawtooth profile and its primary components of launch, execution, recovery, and data processing.

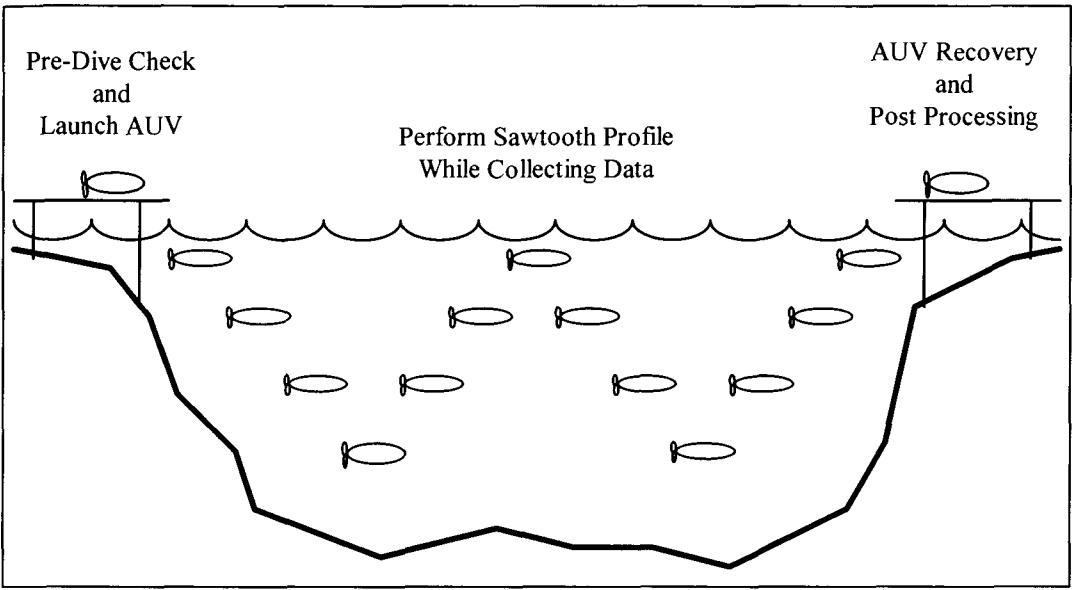


Figure 2-2 : Sawtooth Mission Profile

### 2.2.3 Autonomous Bottom Following Mission

Bottom following missions are well suited to AUVs because AUVs have better manoeuvrability than other sensor platforms such as towed arrays. The bottom following mission is one of the most dangerous missions for an underwater vehicle because of the risk of collision. Due to the short range of video cameras underwater, the camera must be brought close to the bottom to obtain a useful image. AUVs are one of the few sensor platforms that have both the horizontal and vertical manoeuvrability required to perform a video survey. Platforms such as ROVs are well suited to vertical video inspection, but because of their umbilical, they lack the horizontal manoeuvrability required for long range survey work. Side scan sonar benefits from the constant altitude maintained during a bottom following mission because the swath width will also be constant. Figure 2-3 shows the primary components of a bottom following mission.

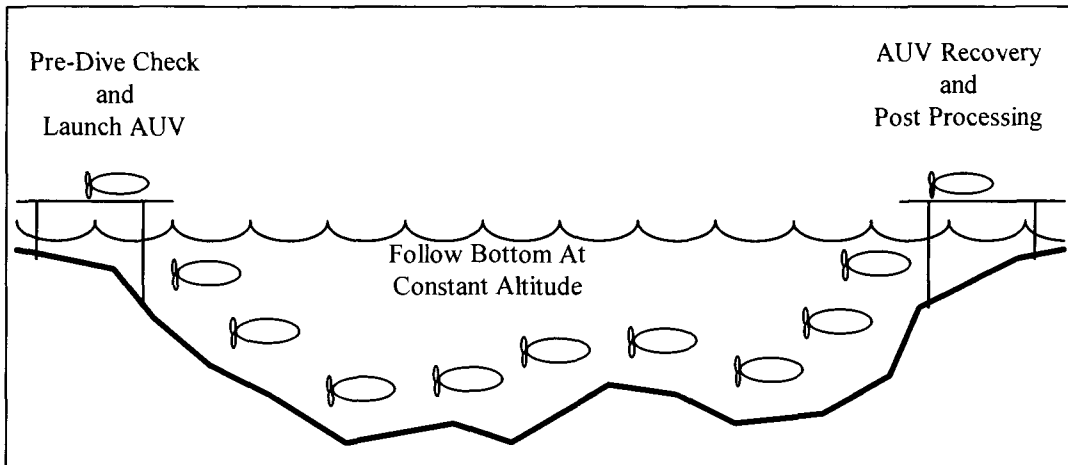


Figure 2-3: Bottom Following Mission Profile

## 2.2.4 Piloted Mission

When performing a piloted mission the human pilot at the surface controls PURL II via a tether in a manner similar to the way an ROV is controlled via an umbilical. In piloted missions such as video inspection, a pilot's intelligence is particularly useful because only a human is capable of determining what is important during an inspection. The tether also allows the operator to monitor the instrumentation and payload aboard PURL II. During certain research missions or sensor trials, having real time sensor feedback is important. For these missions the data is continuously monitored and evaluated, and the mission modified accordingly. The piloted mission supplements autonomous missions because once an area of interest has been isolated after an autonomous search and survey mission, the tether is connected and a human can investigate the area of interest in detail. Figure 2-4 shows an example of what a piloted mission profile may look like.

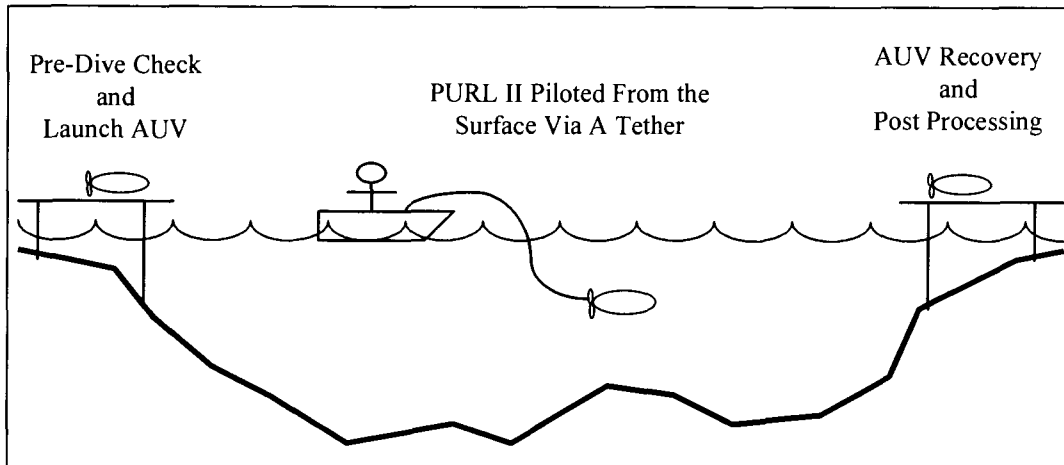


Figure 2-4: A Piloted Mission Profile

### 3. Design Specifications and Constraints

The design specifications and constraints for PURL II reflect the need to develop a proof-of-concept vehicle that is capable of performing search and survey, and research missions in lakes (Table 3-1). In addition, the specifications also reflect the limited resources that the URL possesses and is willing to allocate to the PURL program.



Table 3-1 : Vehicle Specifications and Design Constraints for PURL II

Desired Completion Date	December 1996
Price	Is there money in the research account?
Maximum Speed	1 m/s
Minimum Speed	Stationary but still maintain depth and heading control
Maximum Depth	70 m
Endurance (min. / max. payload)	2 hours @ 1 m/s / 1 hour @ 1 m/s
Maximum Displacement	70 kg
Maximum Size	2 m long, 0.5 m wide, 0.5 m tall
Pre and Post Autonomous Mission Communication	Telemetry and Video Via Copper Cable
Tethered Mission Communication	Telemetry and Video Via Fibre Optic Cable
Transportation	2 compact cars or one pickup truck
Crew	2 or 3 people
Operating Temperatures	-5 to 40 °C
Navigation	Dead Reckoning
Minimum Instrumentation	Heading, Depth, Altitude, Battery Monitor, Leak Sensor
Payload	CTD Profiler, Video Camera + Lights, Side Scan Sonar, and 2 kg Ballast

### 3.1 Constraints

Time and money are always two very important constraints in any engineering design, and PURL II is no exception. The desired completion date for PURL II was December 1996, and the maximum cost was not determined by a maximum value but by the URL's cash flow. Components were purchased to minimise cost, and expensive components were purchased only when the URL's research accounts had sufficient funds to cover the expense. Like all ROVs, but few AUVs, PURL II must maintain depth and heading control at zero speed because PURL II must be able to perform inspection tasks. A zero speed requirement precludes the use of actuating planes and rudders for depth and heading control because these control surface require a forward velocity to be effective. An endurance of one to two hours, a maximum depth of 70m, a 70kg displacement, and 2m x 0.5m x 0.5m maximum size were selected so that a two or three person team could operate PURL II in Loon Lake, Maple Ridge (Figure 12-1). With a two hour endurance and 1 m/s maximum velocity, PURL II could perform two out-and-back missions before depleting its energy stores. PURL II and its personnel can be driven to Loon Lake in either two compact cars or a pickup truck, and PURL II can be carried over uneven terrain to the actual launch site.

## **3.2 Navigation and Basic Instrumentation**

PURL II's navigation method has been employed by mariners for many millennia; dead reckoning. The minimum instrumentation required to perform dead reckoning is a heading sensor, a depth sensor, and an altimeter. With these three basic sensors, PURL II can perform the desired missions with very little knowledge about the structure of a lake. Strictly speaking, an altimeter is not required for dead reckoning, but due to lack of knowledge about the lake bottom, an altimeter is required to prevent a bottom collision. Furthermore, an altimeter allows PURL II to navigate by landmarks such as specified bottom depths or bottom events such as pinnacles. The navigation system for PURL II is not sophisticated, but future research in the URL may result in a new acoustic navigation tool which can be tested on PURL II.

Other standard instrumentation aboard PURL II consists of a leak sensor, and a battery monitor. A leak sensor is standard on almost any vehicle because leaks must be caught before they cause serious damage to the electrical components. The battery monitor is employed in order to obtain the maximum endurance from a vehicle before the battery is considered discharged, and to ensure the electronics do not fail because of low input voltages. It is expensive to travel into the field, and it would be an inefficient use of resources if the AUV did not maximise its mission time.

## **3.3 Payload**

Payload delivery is the reason most vehicle exist, be they personal automobiles, jet fighters, or autonomous underwater vehicles. PURL II must provide all the resources (power, space, mountings, buoyancy) required to successfully deploy the payload items listed in Table 3-1. Payload installation and removal from PURL II must also be transparent to the standard instrumentation and control.

Table 3-1: Payload Sensors

Sensor	Specifications
Depth	0 to 100m Accuracy $<\pm 0.15\%$ F.S.
Temperature	-3 to 40 °C Accuracy $<\pm 0.01^\circ\text{C}$
Conductivity	0.0 to 7.0 S/m
Side Scan Sonar	Range $> 100\text{m}$ , Resolution $< 15\text{ cm}$
Video Camera	Resolution $> 400,000$ Pixels, Colour or B/W, Low Light

## 4. Mechanical Design

The mechanical design of PURL II was kept as simple as possible to reduce cost, maintenance, and fabrication time. PURL II is divided into a dry section and a flooded section, and both are enclosed in the fibreglass faring (Figure 4-1). The dry section is housed inside an aluminium pressure vessel that maintains a one atmosphere environment for the batteries and electronics. The flooded section contains the floatation, submersible switch, altimeter, depth sensor, thrusters, aluminium pressure vessel, and payload. If any of the components in the flooded section of the AUV require a one atmosphere environment, they must be in their own pressure canisters.

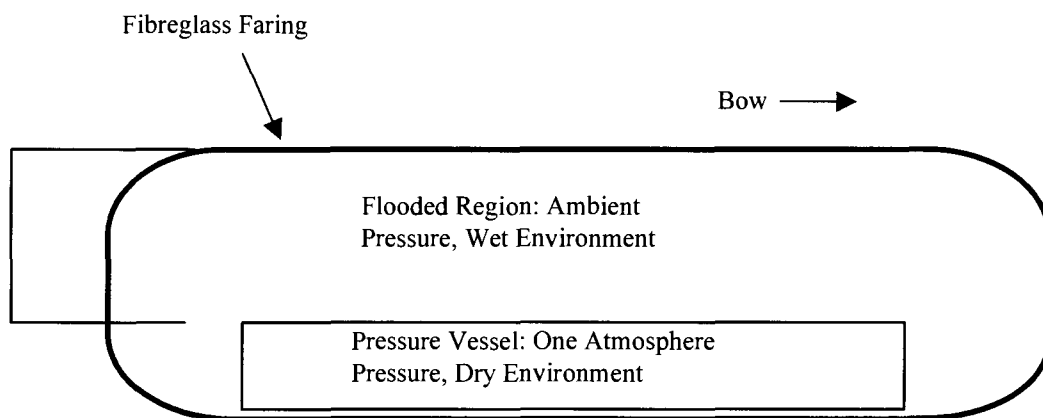
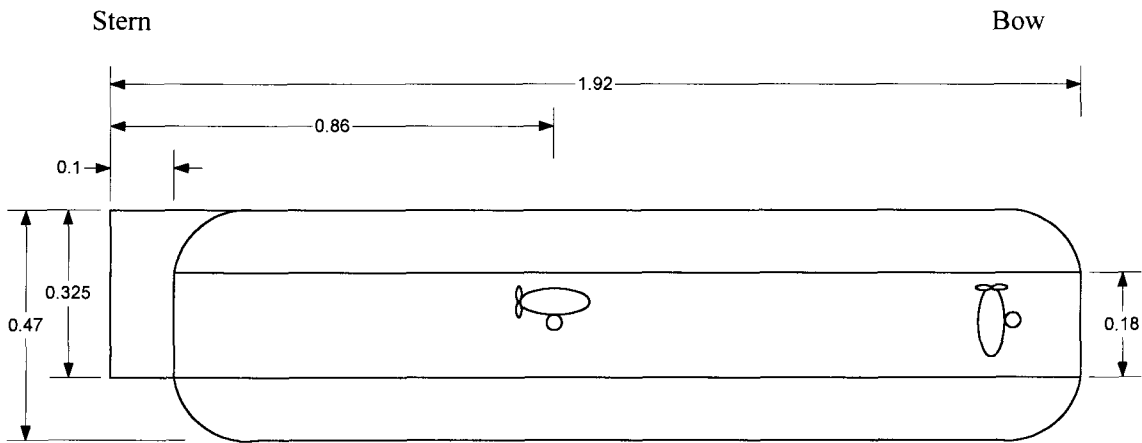


Figure 4-1: Dry and Flooded Sections Of PURL II

## 4.1 Faring

The fibreglass faring for PURL II was purchased from Simrad Mesotech along with an aluminium pressure vessel. The faring was originally a tow fish body for a side scan sonar, but it was modified in the URL by adding a PVC insert that made the faring eighteen centimetres taller (Figure 4-2). Not having to create our own faring saved both time and money. A new aluminium tail fin was also fabricated in the URL to provide directional stability for the AUV. The faring and tail fin are 1.92m in length and 0.47m in height, the width of the faring is 0.18m, and the width of the tail fin is 0.28m.



Note: All Dimensions in Metres

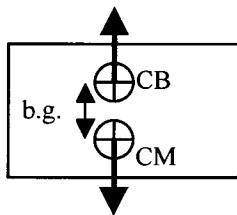
Figure 4-2: Faring and Tail Fin

## 4.2 Floatation

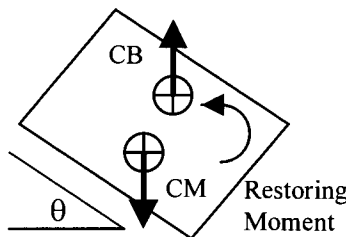
Rigid floatation is an essential component of any submersible that does not possess a variable ballast system. Floatation provides displacement so that PURL II is slightly positively buoyant. PURL II must maintain positive buoyancy for three reasons. First, when PURL II is resting idle at the beginning or end of a mission, the vertical thrusters are disabled, and positive buoyancy is required to keep the AUV at the surface. Second, in the event of a power or vertical thrusters failure, positive buoyancy is required to return PURL II

to the surface for retrieval. Third and finally, the vertical thrusters provide more downward thrust than upward thrust, and positive buoyancy is required to make the ascent and descent rates of PURL II symmetric. If PURL II dives more quickly than it rises, the sawtooth profiles that PURL II creates will not be symmetric. PURL II employs polyurethane foam with a depth rating of 100m and a mass of 290 kg per cubic meter of displacement. The polyurethane foam is located inside the top third of the faring, and helps provide PURL II with a large difference between the location of the centre of gravity (centre of mass) and the centre of buoyancy. This difference is called the b.g. (buoyancy gravity) and is directly proportional to the magnitude of the restoring moment when the vehicle is rotated away from its static equilibrium position (Figure 4-3).

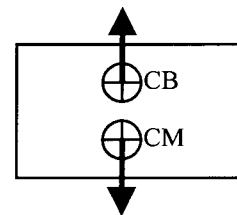
Center of buoyancy above the center of mass and share the same line of action.



The vehicle is rotated. The CM and CB do not share the same line of action, and a restoring moment is generated.



The restoring moment rotates the AUV until the center of buoyancy is above the center of mass again.



CB = Center Of Displacement  
CM = Center Of Mass

The larger the b.g., the larger the restoring moment.

Figure 4-3: The Buoyancy/Gravity And Restoring Moment For A Submerged Body

The equation of the restoring moment for a submerged neutrally buoyant body is:

$$\text{Restoring Moment} = \text{Mass} * g * \text{b.g.} * \sin\theta = \text{Displacement} * \rho * g * \text{b.g.} * \sin\theta \quad (1)$$

where the mass is in kilograms, displacement in cubic meters, b.g. is expressed in meters,  $\rho$  is the density of water in kilograms per cubic meter,  $g$  is 9.81 N/kg and  $\theta$  is the pitch or roll angle. The restoring moment will have units of Nm as expected in the S.I. system. As a source of displacement for a small and inexpensive AUV, polyurethane foam is appropriate because it is simple and has no moving parts or seals that can fail.

### 4.3 Pressure Vessel

PURL II's aluminium pressure vessel provides a dry, one atmosphere environment for the batteries and electronics. When the pressure vessel was originally employed in a Simrad Mesotech tow fish, the depth rating was greater than 300 meters, but we are only employing it to the 70 meter depth rating of PURL II. Figure 4-4 is a picture of the aluminium pressure vessel and Table 4-1 lists its specifications.



Figure 4-4: Aluminium Pressure Vessel

Table 4-1 : Pressure Vessel

Material	Shape	Dimensions (cm)	Mass (kg)	Displacement (kg)	Notes
6061 Aluminium	Ribbed Cylinder with Flat End Caps	15 ID, 16.5 OD, 122 Length	8.3w/o endcaps, 10.8 w endcaps	25.3	Cylinder is showing some pitting due to corrosion.

Note - ID = inner diameter, OD = outer diameter

## 4.4 Actuators / Propulsion

Propulsion, heading, and depth control are the largest energy consumers in AUVs. PURL II employs four thrusters for propulsion, heading and depth control. The two thrusters mounted horizontally control the heading and propulsion, and the two thrusters mounted vertically control the depth (Figure 4-2 and Figure 4-5).

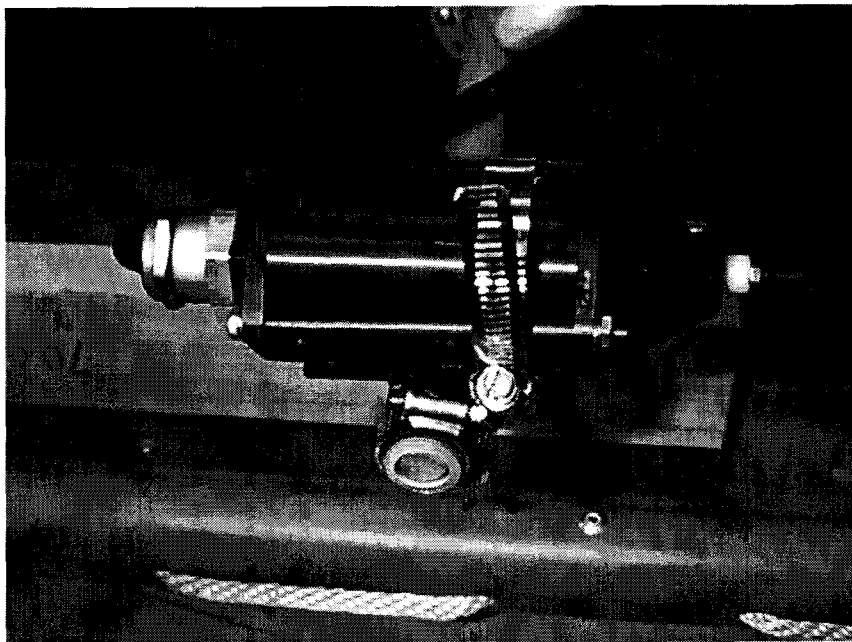


Figure 4-5: Thruster

The thrusters were designed and fabricated by Inuktun Services (Table 4-1). Control planes are not employed to control the heading because PURL II has a zero speed manoeuvring requirement which precludes the sole use of planes. Mounting thrusters on side

mounted struts reduces the likelihood of snarling the fibre optic tether in the thrusters. Also, the mechanical complexity of strut mounted thrusters is low in comparison to actuating surfaces such as planes or rudders. The absence of a protective cage renders the thrusters vulnerable to damage during transport and handling. For zero speed control, simplicity, low cost, low weight, and easy maintenance, strut mounted thrusters are consistent with the goals of PURL II.

Table 4-1: Inuktun Thruster Specifications

Motor	Depth Rating	Weight in Air	Weight in Water	Thrust	Power Consumption	Input Voltage	Encoders
Pitman #9412	50m	0.43 kg	0.17 kg	0.7 kg @ 0.6 m/s	50 W	24 VDC	Incremental, 512 Counts Per Revolution

## 4.5 Card Cage

The card cage is an internal frame inside the pressure vessel where the batteries, wiring and electronics are mounted. A strong, light and versatile card cage is essential for any submersible system where easy access to the electrical systems must be maintained. Mounting components inside pressure vessels is often troublesome because pressure vessels are either spherical or cylindrical, but the components are generally rectangular. The card cage creates a rectangular space and consists of three mounting bars running the entire length of the card cage, and two shorter bars at the fore and aft ends. The open space between the two shorter bars is used for changing the battery during field operations. The mounting bars are connected by octagonal bulkheads which provide rigidity and additional mounting surfaces (Figure 4-6). The bulkheads are 0.25 inch thick octagonal PVC plates, and the mounting bars are 0.125 inches by 1.0 inches by 46.75 inches with two rows of countersunk 4-40 machine screw holes with 0.5 inch spacing. This card cage allowed the URL to pack the components quite tightly, thus reducing the overall size and weight of PURL II.



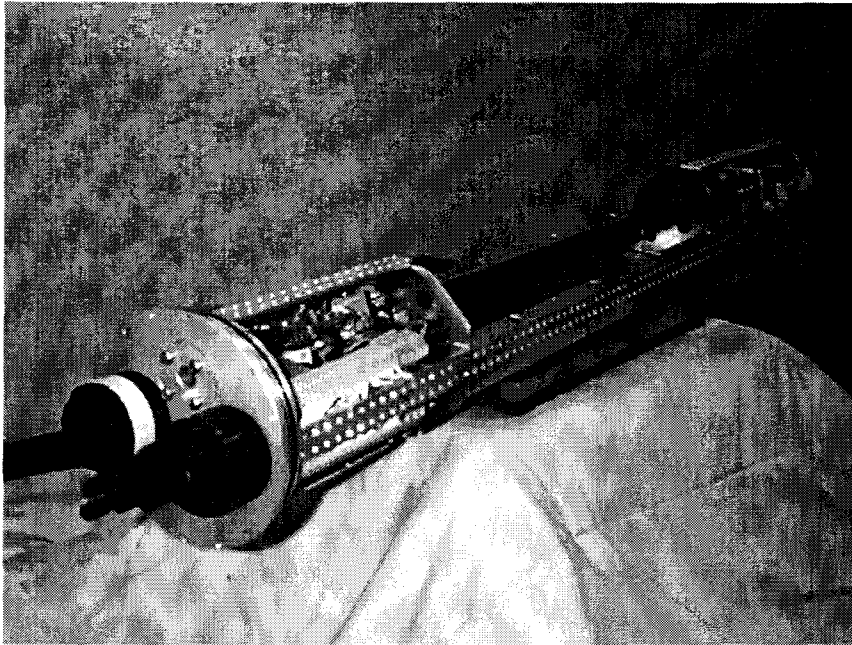


Figure 4-6: Card Cage And Electrical Components

## 4.6 Cabling And Penetrators

The cabling and bulkhead penetrators for PURL II were kept simple and robust as appropriate for an underwater vehicle deployed with little logistical support. The two SEACON AWQ-6/36 penetrators each provide six pie-shaped connectors with six 18 AWG Teflon insulated conductors (Figure 4-7). To distinguish between the two penetrators and their twelve cables, coloured electrical tape was wrapped around the penetrators and the ends of the cables. The penetrators were wrapped with one band of either blue or yellow electrical tape. The cables connecting into the blue penetrator were labelled with one to six bands of blue tape corresponding to their position in the alphabet. Position 'A' was represented by one band, 'B' by two bands, and so on up to 'F' with six bands of blue tape. The yellow penetrator and cables followed the same scheme as the blue penetrator. The port for the fibre optic cable is occupied by a one inch blanking plate when the fibre optic tether is not connected, and a fibre optic penetrator when the fibre optic tether is connected. The seventy two conductors and the fibre optic penetrator enter the pressure vessel through the aft end of the pressure vessel.

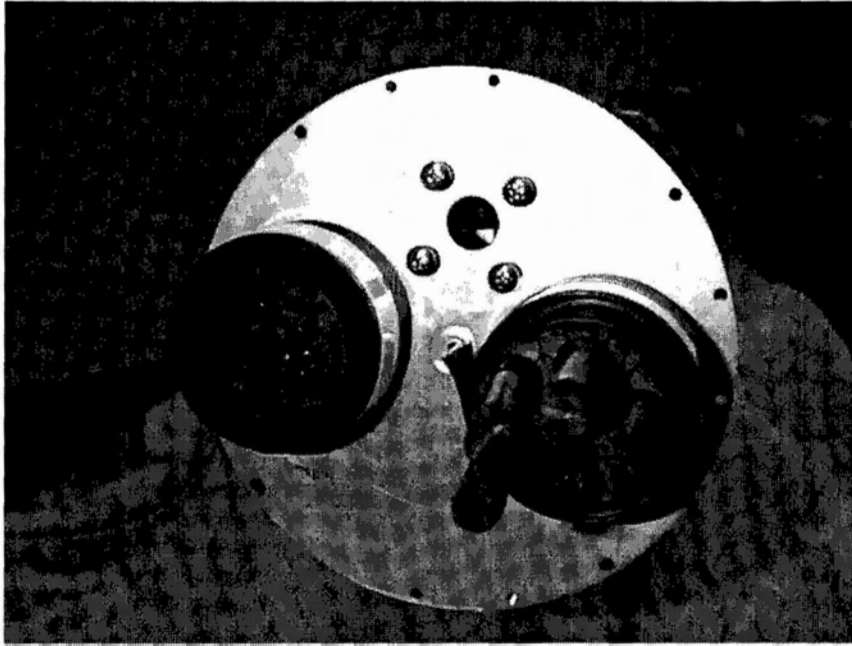


Figure 4-7: SEACON Penetrators And The Fibre Optic Port

## 4.7 Mass and Displacement

The mass and displacement of any submersible vehicle are extremely important because these parameters in part determine the utility, size, and cost of a submersible vehicle. As the mass of a vehicle increases, the displacement must also increase to maintain neutral (or slightly positive) buoyancy. If the mass increases beyond the displacement achievable in a particular vehicle volume, the physical extents of the vehicle must be increased to gain more displacement. Successful submersible vehicles have a significant payload capacity in the sense that the displacement of these vehicles is large enough that payloads can be added without becoming negatively buoyant. A summary of the mass and displacement of PURL II's components is shown in Table 4-1. Without any payload or batteries, the total mass of PURL II is 49 kg, and with battery pack Beta added the mass increases to 66.2 kg. The displacement of PURL II without any payload is 71.1 kg, which provides PURL II with a payload carrying capacity of 4.9kg of wet weight. Wet weight is the difference between the mass of the payload and its displacement. When the CTD profiler, CTD pump, video camera

and lights are added, the mass of PURL II increases to 74.8 kg with a displacement of 76.8 kg leaving 2.0 kg free for additional payload. To obtain slightly positive buoyancy and proper trim, PURL II is ballasted with lead.

Table 4-1: Mass and Displacement

Component	Mass (kg)	Displacement (kg of H <sub>2</sub> O)
Battery Pack Alpha (24V 24Ah)	17.0	0
Battery Pack Beta (24V 24Ah)	17.2	0
Battery Pack Gamma (24V 20Ah)	15.8	0
Aluminium Pressure Vessel + End Caps	10.3	25.3
Faring and Floatation	23.1	40.8
Four Thrusters and Cables	4.1	2.5
Card Cage with Electrical and Electronics Components	5.9	0
Altimeter and Cable	3.4	2.0
Depth Sensor, Submersible Switch and Cable	1.8	0.37
Ethernet Cable	0.4	0.14
Video Camera, Lights and Cables	2.1	1.2
SBE-19 CTD Profiler, CTD Pump and Cable	6.5	4.5
Lead Ballast	To Trim	To Trim

## 5. Electrical Design

The electrical design for PURL II focuses on simplicity. Each of the electrical subsystems is easily isolated from the whole so that in the event of a failure, diagnostics and bench testing are easy to perform. High quality connectors are employed throughout PURL II to ensure reliable electrical connections despite the vibration and jarring that PURL II experiences during transport, handling, and missions. Furthermore, printed circuit boards were created for all the non-commercial circuits for which point-to-point soldering or wire wrapping techniques are often employed.

### 5.1 Power Distribution

The power distribution system for PURL II is divided into two groups of buses, the main power supply buses, and the CPU power supply buses (Table 5-1). PURL II's battery pack provides 24 VDC and is comprised of sealed lead acid batteries which were chosen for

their low cost and ability to survive abuse. Appendix One contains the schematic representation of the power distribution system.

Table 5-1: Power Supply Buses

Buses	Voltages (VDC)
Main Supply	+24, +15, -15, +5, GND
CPU Supply	+12, -12, +5, -5, GND

### 5.1.1 Battery Pack

Secondary (rechargeable) batteries are the standard energy source for almost all existing AUVs. Secondary batteries generally have a higher initial purchase cost and lower energy density than primary (non-rechargeable) batteries, but because they can be recharged, their cost is amortised over many missions. Power for PURL II is provided by a rechargeable battery pack located inside the main pressure vessel (Figure 5-1). Three battery packs are maintained so that a fully recharged pack is always available.

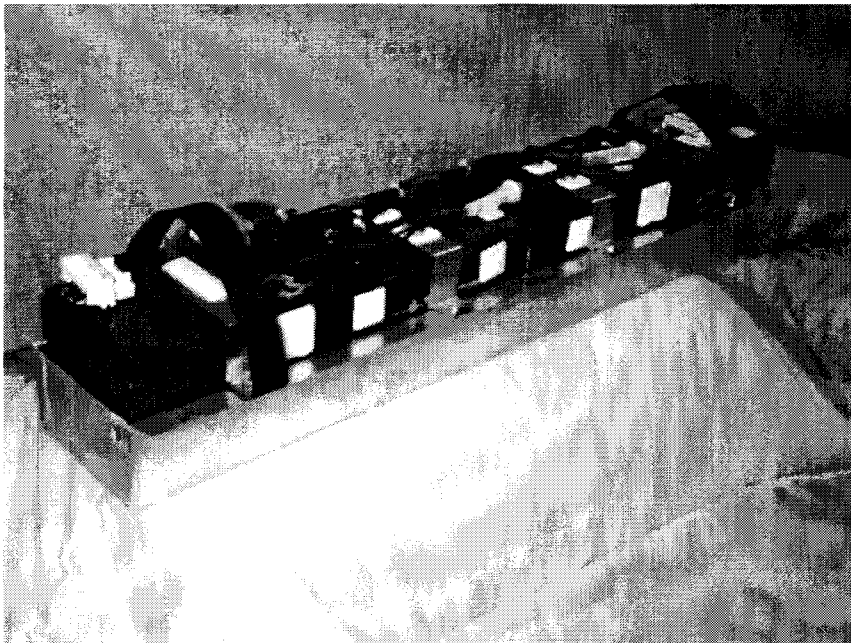


Figure 5-1: Battery Pack

The battery packs are comprised of four sealed lead acid batteries which combine to create a 24VDC pack rated at 24 amp hours based on a 20 hour discharge rate at 25°C. Although sealed lead acid batteries have a poor energy density when compared to other secondary batteries such as Silver Zinc, Nickel Metal Hydride or Lithium Ion, they have other attributes which make them well suited for PURL II. Only sealed lead acid batteries are inexpensive, easily maintained, tolerant to improper recharging practices, tolerant to deep cycle discharging, tolerant to shallow discharging, and possess a long cycle life. Because PURL II may operate in water as cold as 0°C, and discharge times range from one to three hours, the battery pack may be de-rated as much as 40% for a one hour discharge rate, or 25% for a three hour discharge rate. Fortunately, the battery pack shares the pressure vessel with heat generating devices such as electronics and motor controllers, and therefore it is not anticipated that the temperature inside the pressure vessel will ever fall to zero degrees Celsius. If users require more energy for a mission than can be supplied by a sealed lead acid battery pack, they can build their own packs as long as the packs conform to the physical size, output voltage, and connector specifications of the original sealed lead acid battery pack (Table 5-1 and Appendix One).

Table 5-1: Battery Pack Specifications

Battery Pack	Output Voltage	Amp Hours	Watt Hours	Mass (kg)	Dimensions l x w x h	Notes
α	24	24	576	17	61 x 10 x 9.5 cm	Four 12 Ah Cells
β	24	24	576	17.2	61 x 10 x 9.5 cm	Four 12 Ah Cells
χ	24	20	480	15.8	61 x 10 x 9.5 cm	Newest Pack, Four 10 Ah Cells

Note: All specifications are at 25°C with a 20 hour discharge rate.

### 5.1.2 Power Switch and Relay PCB

PURL II employs a submersible switch for turning power off and on. A submersible switch is much more expensive than a magnetic reed switch or a cable with a shorting plug, but the URL has found that once in the field, switching power off and on, and knowing its present state is sometimes difficult. However, with a submersible switch the power is either

off or on, and there is no doubt about its state. The submersible switch controls five relays, the first four control power to the thrusters, and the fifth switches power to the four main buses (+24, +15, -15, +5). The relay outputs are fused at five amps for the thrusters, and three amps for the buses.

### 5.1.3 Main Power Supply Buses

The main power supply buses are +24 VDC,  $\pm 15$  VDC, and +5 VDC. The +24 VDC bus is connected directly to the Relay PCB, and the other buses are connected to the Relay PCB through Vicor DC to DC converters. The converters take +24VDC inputs, have a 25 Watt maximum output, and are between 80% to 90% efficient depending on loading and output voltage. All the buses share a common ground which is connected to the negative side of the battery pack.

### 5.1.4 CPU Power Supply Buses

The PC-104 stack has a Tri-M Systems Inc. power supply card, the HE104-512-16, that outputs  $\pm 5$  VDC, and  $\pm 12$  VDC for the CPU power supply buses. This power supply card provides power for the PC-104 stack and the components connected to the PC-104 stack. The input for the Tri-M power supply card is connected to the +24 VDC main power supply bus and shares a common ground with the main supply buses. The specifications for the HE104-512-16 are listed in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1: Specifications For The HE104-512-16 Power Supply Card

HE104-512-16 Specifications	
5V Output	10 Amps including current supplied to 12V, -12V and -5V regulators
12 V Output	2 Amps
-5 V Output	0.4 Amps
-12 V Output	0.5 Amps
Input Range	6 to 40 V
Efficiency	< 95%
Temperature Range	-40°C to 85°C
Output Ripple	20 mV on 5V supply

## 5.2 CPU and PC-104 Stack

The embedded controller for PURL II is a PC-104 stack which employs an 80486-DX4 100 as the CPU. The PC-104 standard was chosen for the PURL program because it is off the shelf, small, inexpensive, moderately rugged, a low power consumer, and it provides native mode software development. The PC-104 stack has six cards and they provide all the I/O, data storage, and processing required to operate the standard equipment aboard PURL II (Table 5-1). Table 5-2 lists the I/O requirements for PURL II, and the resources currently supplied by the PC-104 stack. When operating autonomously PURL II performs data logging, and time stamps the data so it can be correlated during post processing.

Table 5-1: PC-104 Stack Cards

Manufacturer: Card	Resources
Advanced Digital Logic Inc.: MSM 486 DX6 100	Intel 486 DX4-100 CPU, 16 Mbytes Ram, VGA controller, floppy controller, hard drive controller, 2 RS-232 serial ports, 1 parallel port, keyboard controller, speaker.
Tri-M: HE104-512-16	$\pm 5V$ output, $\pm 12V$ output
Sealevel Communications & I/O: C4-104-3521	4 RS-232 Ports
Diamond Systems Corporation: Sapphire-MM	8 14-bit differential analogue inputs, 2 12-bit analogue outputs, 4 TTL inputs, 4 TTL outputs.
Ampro: MiniModule /Ethernet-II	1 10Base-T Ethernet Port or 1 AUI Port
URL Breakout	A breakout card for the PC-104 power supply buses and the Sapphire-MM inputs and outputs.

Table 5-2: PC-104 Stack Resources, Supply and Demand

Signal	Required	Supplied
14-bit Analogue Inputs	3	8
8-bit Analogue Outputs	0	4
RS-232 Serial Ports	4	4 (7 with a PROTEUS upgrade)
Parallel Ports	0	1
Digital Inputs	1-bit	4-bits
Digital Outputs	2-bits	4-bits
UTP Ethernet Ports	1	1
+5 VDC	5.2 Amps*	10 Amps (including current to +12V, -12V and -5V buses)
+12 VDC	0.6 Amps*	2 Amps
-5 VDC	0*	0.4 Amps
-12 VDC	0.06 Amps*	0.5 Amps
VGA Video	1	1
Keyboard + Speaker	1	1
IDE Hard Disk Controller	1	1

\*Note: The required currents are steady state values, the peak values are higher. Therefore, when adding new components, the required currents should be multiplied by a safety factor of 1.5 to determine if there is enough current available from the power supply during peak periods.

## 5.3 Instrumentation

The standard instrumentation aboard PURL II is employed for navigation, status monitoring and alarms. All of the instrumentation interfaces with the PC-104 stack, and is monitored and controlled through the PROTEUS software. The instrumentation suite is the minimum suite required to meet PURL II's operational window.

### 5.3.1 Navigation

Navigation of PURL II is performed by dead reckoning. With a chronometer (clock), compass, depth sensor, and altimeter PURL II was able to successfully and repeatedly execute a variety of survey missions. The chronometer is the heart of any navigation system and the CPU clock is more than sufficient for all of PURL II's navigational requirements. A heading reference and depth sensor are the two most important sensors in the navigation system. As was demonstrated by PURL I, many useful missions can be performed in areas free of obstacles when only heading, depth and time are combined. The third navigation sensor is an altimeter. The altimeter measures the time of flight of an acoustic pulse to determine the altitude of PURL II above the bottom. The altimeter gives PURL II bottom



following, bottom avoidance, and bathymetry generation capabilities. For example, PURL II can fly at a predetermined altitude off the bottom while performing a video or side scan sonar survey, with the heading, depth and time determining where the AUV is located. Table 5-1 lists the sensors employed for navigating PURL II through the water and over the bottom.

Table 5-1: Navigation Sensors For PURL II

Sensor	Range	Accuracy	Resolution	Interface	Power	Notes
KVH C-100 Fluxgate Compass	±180°	±0.5°	0.1°	RS-232, COM 1, 9600 Baud, IRQ 4, Address 0x3F8	0.51 W	Accuracy is reduced by ferrous materials and local magnetic fields.
Pressure Sensor	0 to 70m	±0.20m	0.01m	RS-232, COM 3, 9600 Baud, IRQ 5, Address 0x3E8	1.25 W	Hysteresis of less than 0.05m
Simrad Mesotech Mdl. 819 Altimeter	0.75 to 200m	±0.125m	0.125m	RS-232, COM 4, 4800 Baud, IRQ 7, Address 0x2E8	4.49 W	Distances less than 0.75m are reported as 0.75m

### 5.3.2 Pitch and Roll

Measuring pitch and roll (attitude) is not required for PURL II to meet its operational window, but attitude can be employed as a diagnostics tool and performance monitor. During the pre-mission check, PURL II is ballasted so that it is positively buoyant with zero pitch and roll. Establishing zero attitude minimises the energy required to maintain constant depth because a tendency to pitch up or down must be compensated by increased energy consumption in the vertical thrusters. Table 5-1 lists the specifications for the pitch and roll sensor employed on PURL II.

Table 5-1: Spectron Systems Technology Inc. Dual Axis Inclinometer

Model	Range	Accuracy	Resolution	Interface	Time Constant	Power	Notes
SSY0091	±20°	±0.1° to 10°, ±0.6° to 20°	0.002°	400mV per degree	150ms	0.19 W	The output is displayed in increments of 0.1°

### 5.3.3 Monitoring and Alarms

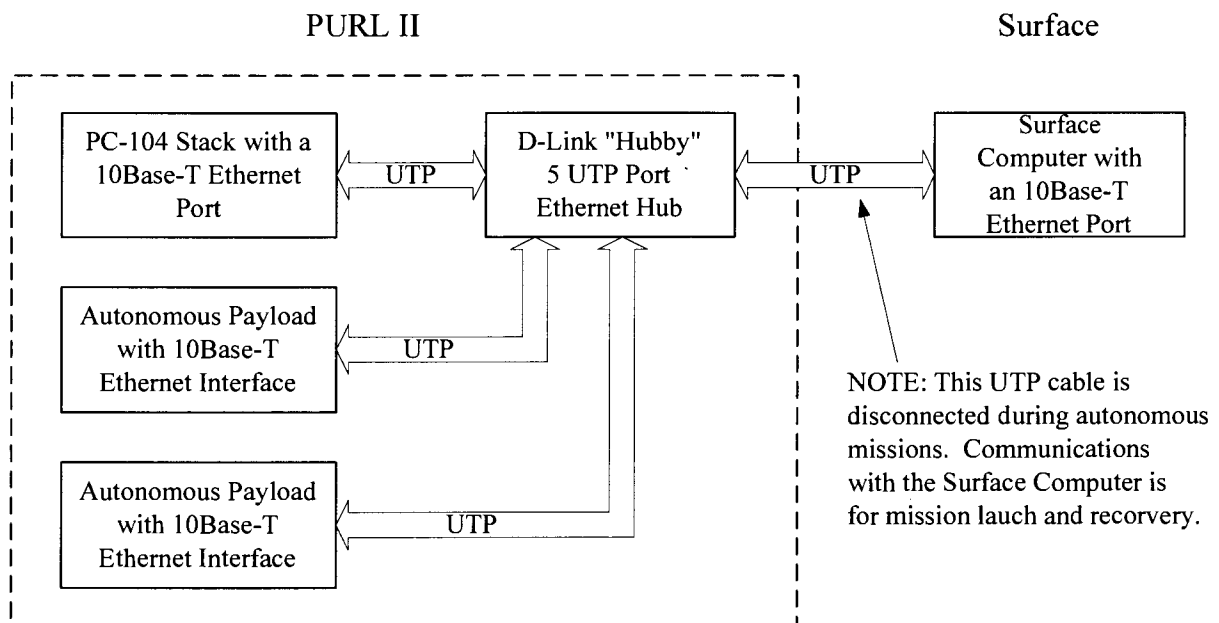
PURL II lacks the system monitoring and redundancy that typify manned vehicles because PURL II is small, and human life is not endangered. The monitored items are pressure vessel leaks, low battery voltage, the presence of telemetry, and communication with the motor controllers. Regardless of the mode of operation, if the leak sensor detects a leak or the battery voltage falls below 20 VDC, PURL II goes into ABORT mode. If the telemetry is lost for more than forty seconds when PURL II is tethered and operating in PILOT mode, PURL II also goes into ABORT mode. Upon entering ABORT mode, the horizontal thrusters are set to full forward, and the vertical thrusters are set to full up to return PURL II to the surface for retrieval.

When the motor controllers are operating during an autonomous mission, a watch dog timer is enabled. The watch dog timer is reset whenever the motor controllers receive messages via their RS-232 serial link. If communications is lost and the watch dog expires, it is assumed a software or hardware failure has occurred, and the horizontal thrusters are set to full forward and the vertical thrusters to full up. The fault management philosophy for PURL II is that if anything goes wrong, return to the surface and stay there.

## 5.4 Ethernet Network

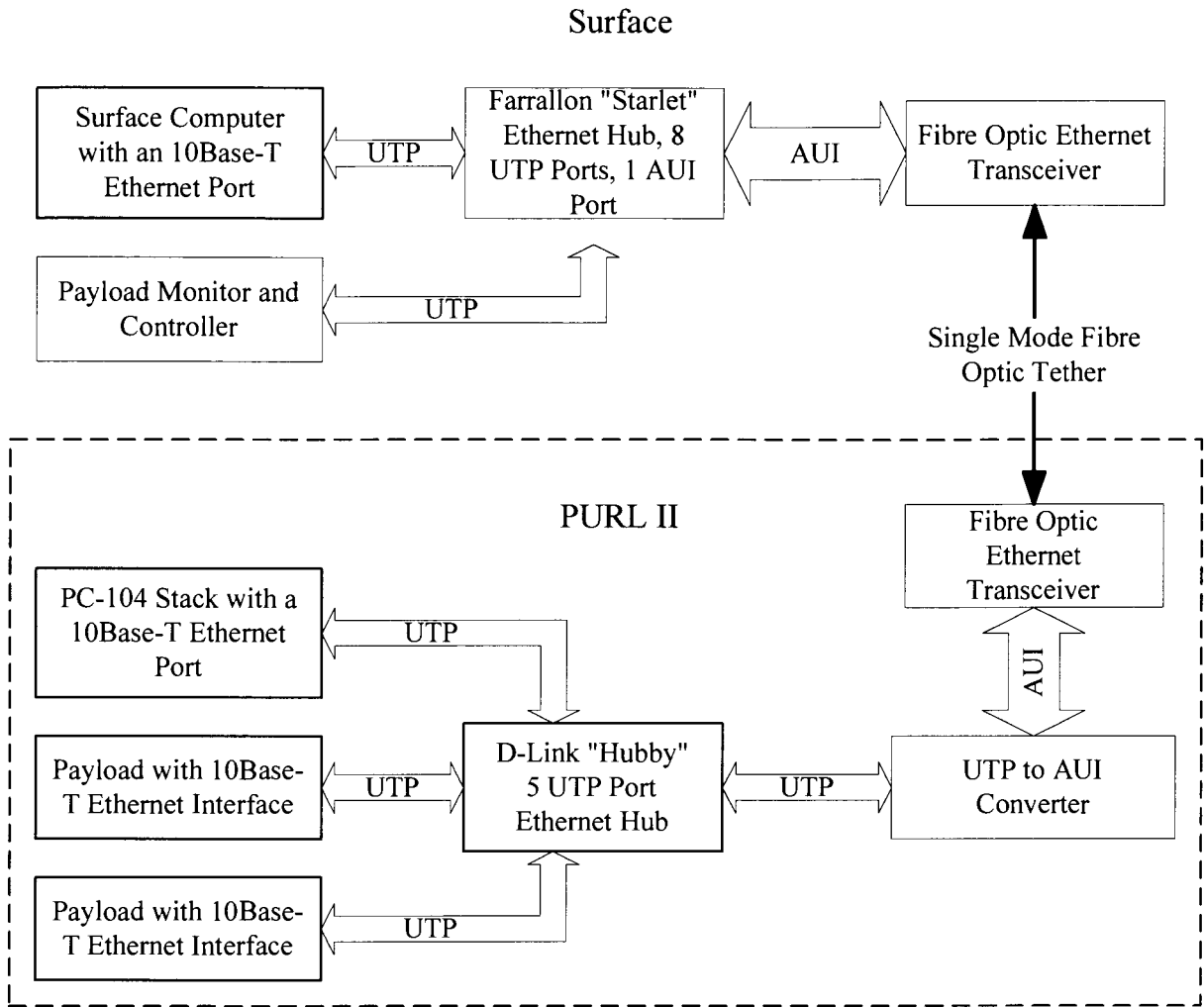
Communications between PURL II, the surface, and Ethernet capable payloads is conducted through an Ethernet network. An Ethernet network was chosen because off the shelf equipment is widely available, it allows multiple nodes to communicate with each other over a single medium, and the addition or subtraction of nodes can be transparent to the other nodes in the network. PURL II does not currently carry any Ethernet capable payloads, but the URL is planning to add a digital side scan sonar which may employ an Ethernet interface.

Depending on whether PURL II is operating autonomously (without the fibre optic cable) or is piloted (with the fibre optic cable), the Ethernet network is configured differently. During autonomous operation, PURL II is not connected to the surface computer except during start-up, pre-mission and post-mission systems checks, and shut down. Because surface monitoring is not occurring during an autonomous mission, a single Ethernet node is sufficient for the pre and post mission communications ( Figure 5-2 ). The autonomous Ethernet configuration has a single five port hub located aboard PURL II, with a single unshielded twisted pair (UTP) cable to the surface computer. For piloted missions where monitoring and control is performed by a human operator, multiple surface nodes may be monitoring the PC-104 stack as well as scientific payloads that communicate via Ethernet ( Figure 5-3 ). To facilitate multiple nodes at the surface, the fibre optic backbone is connected to a hub which can handle up to eight surface nodes. Employing an Ethernet network allows a small AUV such as PURL II to support multiple configurations and payloads with no impact on the internal wiring. If wiring changes were required each time the vehicle changed missions and payloads, PURL II would lose its ability to perform as a rapid deployment vehicle, and also run an increased risk of faulty wiring.



Note: UTP - Unshielded Twisted Pair (10Base-T)

Figure 5-2: Autonomous Ethernet Configuration



Note: UTP - Unshielded Twisted Pair (10Base-T)  
 AUI - Attachment Unit Interface

Figure 5-3: Piloted Ethernet Configuration

## 6. Software Design

Similar to many other AUVs, PURL II has a significant software component which handles control, mission execution, telemetry, and sensor interfacing. To simplify software development for both PURL I and PURL II, an AUV control software package called PROTEUS was utilised. PROTEUS was developed by International Submarine Engineering Research, in Port Coquitlam, Canada. Utilising an off-the-shelf software package greatly

reduced the development time for PURL II, and provided the URL with a stable platform from which to develop the software components specific to PURL II.

## **6.1 PROTEUS**

PROTEUS is a real-time scheduler developed by International Submarine Engineering Research for controlling remotely operated and autonomous underwater vehicles. PROTEUS employs an object-oriented software architecture implemented in C++. New software modules, called components, added to the overall software system can be based on existing components via class inheritance (ISER, 1991). From the users' standpoint, the most important property of PROTEUS is that the control systems, telemetry, and mission scripting can be modified without working on the underlying C++ source code. An AUV's control system and mission scripts are entirely described by a set of text configuration files which are parsed by the mission executor at run time and executed by the PROTEUS kernel. Because the text files are parsed at run time, configuration changes can be implemented without re-compiling PROTEUS. The ability to reconfigure the system is particularly useful while testing and during field work where parameters must be changed to suit new situations. All of the control loops and signal arbitration are fixed throughout a mission however, and changes to the configuration files must be made off line while PROTEUS is not running.

## **6.2 Event-Based Software**

Data propagation is the fundamental operating mechanism for PROTEUS. Instead of real-time software modules communicating through a typical send-receive-reply mechanism or a global variable blackboard, PROTEUS specifies what actions are performed when a piece of data is updated. If a piece of data (a variable) changes value, an "event" occurs, and this event is propagated to each of the relevant software modules (components). A signal from a peripheral device, a value change in a system variable, a timer tick, or a keystroke are all examples of what can be considered events in PROTEUS. Events connect components together, and these components all have well defined inputs, outputs, parameters, and input to output mappings. Component functions include device interface, operator interface,

sensory processing, communications, control, navigation, obstacle avoidance, and fault diagnostics.

Event-based means that the function of each component is entirely event driven. A component interacts with the outside world by connecting its inputs and outputs to other components via events. When the output from one component changes, an event occurs. This event (new variable value) is propagated to the components whose inputs are connected to that event. The procedures in the components that are triggered by the event are called actions. These triggered procedures transform the component inputs into outputs, according to a well defined mapping specific to that component.

In addition to event propagation, PROTEUS also handles real-time scheduling of the components once they have been triggered by an event. Each component has a different priority level, and action procedures with higher priority are executed before those with lower priority. When an event, or multiple events, trigger a set of components, the corresponding action procedures are enqueued on PROTEUS's scheduler waiting list. Actions enqueued into the scheduler's waiting list are executed from the highest priority action down, and on a first-in first-out basis for a given priority level. Actions are always processed to completion before another action is started unless a hardware interrupt pre-empts the current action and places a higher priority action into the scheduler's queue. Action procedures do not wait for resources or semaphores in the middle of their execution, synchronisation is always accomplished through event propagation.

## **6.3 Configuration Files**

Although PROTEUS was written in C++, users program their systems in a configuration language called Control System Probe (CSP). A configuration file is a textual interface for defining and building control systems. Configuration files list instantiations of component types, with specifications for the attributes of each component instantiation, and the input and output events that interconnect components. Configurations draw on a set of library components that together with the scheduler make up PROTEUS.

CSP is a declarative language wherein all events and components are defined one at a time in no order other than they not reference an event or component not yet defined. Within a component there is no rigid ordering of parameters because each attribute has a name. Constructing a real-time system from the PROTEUS library of components involves three steps, choosing the templates for the required components, specifying the parameters for those components, and defining the interconnections between components. The following syntax is employed to define a component in a configuration file:

```
% <component type>
    <attribute name> = <attribute value>
    <attribute name> = <attribute value>
    <attribute name> = <attribute value>
    ...
```

where the component type is one of the PROTEUS library components, attribute name is one of the inputs, outputs or parameters, and attribute value is either an event or a constant. Employing the above syntax, the following is an example of a Boolean AND component:

```
%uncontrolled.int    name = Event1        initial = FALSE
%uncontrolled.int    name = Event2        initial = FALSE
%uncontrolled.int    name = Result_Event  initial = FALSE
%and
    input_1 = Event1
    input_2 = Event2
    output = Result_Event
```

where Event1, Event2, and Result\_Event are all integer events that are either FALSE = 0 or TRUE ≠ 0. Appendix Two contains the CSP files for both PURL II itself and the surface interface.

## **6.4 CSP Design and Configuration**

When designing the configuration for PURL II, several options were available for implementing operational mode switches and control signal arbitration. It is beyond the scope of this thesis to describe all the forms of control hierarchies and methodologies that can be configured using PROTEUS. To simplify configuration and debugging, a mode switching and arbitration approach was implemented which resembles a discrete component hardware design. All of the components are always enabled, and they are always taking input events, acting on them, and outputting the results. Arbitration between a few specific inputs and outputs is controlled by multiplexers that use the current mode of operation or other decision criteria to arbitrate signal propagation. The latest release of the PROTEUS executable is entitled “sfu32-h.exe”. The file “PURL.BAT” launches the PURL II configuration, and the file “SURFACE.BAT” launches the Surface configuration.

### **6.4.1 Interface Components**

Although PROTEUS’s library components provided almost all the functionality required to operate and control PURL II, several interface components had to be written. Writing interface components was expected because the interface components are specific to the sensors and peripherals installed aboard PURL II. Table 6-1 lists the interface components that were added to PROTEUS.



Table 6-1: PROTEUS Interface Components

Component	Interface	Author(s)	Notes
KVH_compass	KVH C100 compass via RS-232	Peter Helland, Doug Girling	Interrogates the compass whenever it is triggered.
Depth_Sensor	Digitec 4-20mA to RS-232 converter via RS-232	Peter Helland, Doug Girling	Interrogates the depth sensor whenever it is triggered
mesotech809_altimeter	Simrad Mesotech 809 Echo Sounder via RS-232	Kevin Maier, ISER	See “The Integration and Characterisation of a Mesotech 809 Altimeter for the PURL AUV” by Kevin Maier for more information.
sbe19	SBE-19 CTD via RS-232	Peter Helland	Requires up to 1 minute after starting to get initialisation information from the SBE-19.
thruster_interface	Servo~LINK motor controller via RS-232	Andreas Huster, Peter Helland	Adaptive gain control loops dynamically match the thrusters.
Sapphire_Board	PC-104 bus	Peter Helland, Doug Girling	Contains a busy wait that hangs PROTEUS if the Sapphire-MM card is not in the PC-104 stack.

## 6.4.2 Operator Interface

The operator interface provided by the SURFACE configuration allows a human operator to control PURL II and monitor its status. The operator interface is a graphical user interface where the inputs are controlled by mouse pointer. PROTEUS supports keyboard inputs, but when the operator is in the field, a mouse is the most practical input device. The interface is divided into four main sections; mode control and feedback, setpoint control and feedback, status feedback, and menu bar. Mode control is located on the upper right hand side of the screen, and allows the operator to specify the desired mode of operation, and receive feedback about which mode PURL II is currently in. Setpoint control and feedback is located on the left half of the screen where the operator specifies the desired setpoints while PURL II is in PILOT mode. Feedback from the navigation sensors is also displayed on the left half of the screen. Status feedback, located in the lower right hand side of the screen, monitors the status of the pitch, roll, battery voltage, telemetry, leak sensor, thrusters, CTD, CTD pump, camera lights, and data logging. The operator can also switch the camera lights, CTD pump, and data logging off and on using buttons located beside their status indicators. The menu bar is where the operator can monitor debugging signals, exit the SURFACE configuration, and put PURL II into EXIT mode.

## **6.4.3 Modes Of Operation**

There are five modes of operation for the PURL II configuration; IDLE, PILOT, MISSION, ABORT, and EXIT. Each of these modes have specific attributes that govern the behaviour of PURL II. The SURFACE configuration does not employ modes of operation because there is no mode-dependent change of the behaviour of the SURFACE configuration. As a result, the discussion of modes of operation will focus on the PURL II configuration.

### **6.4.3.1 IDLE Mode**

IDLE mode is the default mode for PURL II when the configuration is initially parsed at start up. IDLE mode is the dormant state for PURL II, and is employed during the launch and recovery phases of a mission. In IDLE mode the thrusters are disabled by forcing their inputs to zero RPM. Disabling the thrusters ensures that it is safe to approach the vehicle.

### **6.4.3.2 PILOT Mode**

PILOT mode is generally entered from IDLE mode, but can be entered from any of the other modes except EXIT. PILOT mode is employed during the pre-mission checkout to ensure all the actuators and sensors are functioning properly, and when an operator is piloting the vehicle via the fibre optic tether. In PILOT mode the operator specifies the desired setpoints for heading, depth, altitude and velocity via the user interface provided by the SURFACE configuration. Specifying setpoints is similar to how a ship's captain specifies the heading and speed to the crew. PILOT mode assumes that there is a telemetry connection between the SURFACE and PURL II because the new setpoints must be transmitted from the SURFACE to PURL II. If the telemetry connection is broken for more than forty seconds, PURL II enters ABORT mode. The thrusters are enabled in PILOT mode, and receive their inputs from the depth, altitude, and heading control loops.

### **6.4.3.3 MISSION Mode**

MISSION mode is employed during autonomous missions where one of six mission scripts is executed. MISSION mode is the same as PILOT mode, except the telemetry connection is not present, and the setpoints are set by the mission scripts not an operator.

Mission scripting is an essential component of any autonomous mission because a mission script is responsible for sequencing the tasks that will be undertaken by the vehicle. Mission scripts are the only CSP files that the operator will be changing on a regular basis. Allowing the operator to modify mission scripts and sequence tasks is potentially dangerous undertaking because it is likely bugs will be introduced. As a result, templates have been created for the depth following, bottom following and sawtooth missions. A detailed description of mission scripts, and mission planning is contained in the PROTEUS documentation provided by International Submarine Engineering (ISER, 1991). Even an abbreviated description of mission planning and writing will remain absent from this thesis because a full and comprehensive understanding of mission scripts is required before writing mission scripts. If there is a bug in an autonomous mission script, the risk of losing PURL II increases dramatically, and therefore script writing must be learned properly or not attempted at all.

### **6.4.3.4 ABORT Mode**

ABORT mode is entered whenever a system failure is detected. Low battery, a leak, loss of telemetry while in PILOT mode, or the ABORT command from the operator all result in PURL II entering ABORT mode. Upon entering ABORT mode, the horizontal thrusters are set to full forward, and the vertical thrusters to full up. These settings attempt to return PURL II to the surface and keep it there until retrieved. As mentioned previously, there is no ambiguity about how PURL II is to behave in an ABORT situation, it should return to the surface and stay there for as long as possible.

In the event that the surface operator determines that the system failure is not critical, the ABORT condition can be overridden by commanding PURL II into another mode. The ABORT condition will still exist, but it will no longer send PURL II into ABORT mode. Overriding the ABORT condition will be necessary during retrieval as a way of stopping the

the PROTEUS system employed in PURL II. thrusters. Otherwise, overriding ABORT should be discouraged and treated very carefully because it increases the risk of losing or damaging PURL II.

#### **6.4.3.5 EXIT Mode**

EXIT Mode is commanded by the surface operator when it is time to exit the PURL II configuration and return to DOS. EXIT Mode executes a script that shuts down the thrusters, lights and CTD pump, thus ensuring that it is safe to shut down PROTEUS. If PURL II is turned off before PROTEUS has exited properly, any logged data that was collected during a mission may be lost, and PURL II's hard drive corrupted. To fix a corrupted hard drive, a disk utility such as DOS's SCANDISK should be run.

#### **6.4.4 Telemetry**

Telemetry between the surface and PURL II is controlled by a telemetry component in PROTEUS. The telemetry items are listed in the CSP file "xtelem.csp". Telemetry items are sent when their corresponding events change value, when a periodic timer expires, or both. Telemetry items are sent when their value changes because it is desirable to have updated event values on both the surface and PURL II as soon as possible. Although Ethernet is not deterministic and maximum message transmission times cannot be guaranteed, adverse affects due to collisions and lost packets should be minimal. The Ethernet bandwidth is much larger than the bandwidth consumed by the telemetry information, and telemetry items are on periodic timers that ensure the latest event values are updated even if previous telemetry packets were lost.

### **6.5 Bugs, Conflicts and Deficiencies**

There are no confirmed bugs in the current PURL II configuration of PROTEUS, but there is one bug in the surface configuration. The PROTEUS system also has a variety of deficiencies that can cause problems if they are not handled correctly or are misinterpreted by the programmers. Table 6-1 lists the conflicts and deficiencies that are currently known for

Table 6-1: Bugs and Deficiencies

Problem	Classification	Description
Serial Port Errors	Deficiency, but possibly a bug	PURL II: Occasionally one of the interface components reports a reception error on the serial port. It is likely that the serial port suffers from an overrun error because the serial port interrupts are not serviced quickly enough.
Logged Errors on Start-up	Deficiency	PURL II: PROTEUS logs that the motor controllers fail to respond after being polled during start up. What is actually happening is that several polls get enqueued during start-up and are not sent until after start up is complete. These enqueued polls get sent in such rapid succession that the motor controllers are not given enough time to respond before the next poll is sent, and a polling error is logged.
Mouse Pointer Stops Moving	Bug	SURFACE: The mouse pointer stops accepting inputs from the operator and the surface computer must be re-booted to get the mouse functioning.
DOS Timer	Conflict	PROTEUS seizes the DOS tick and changes it from 65ms to 10ms. This causes problems with Carbon Copy and therefore Carbon Copy must be disabled before PROTEUS is run, and re-enabled after PROTEUS has been exited.
Mission Script Infinite Loop	Deficiency	If a component does not have a specified priority level, it operates at the highest priority level. Mission scripts do not have a priority level. Any loops implemented in a mission script must incorporate timed waits or else they may run freely and consume all the processor time.
Not propagating "interval"	Deficiency	PROTEUS does not propagate the "interval" field of an event through the multiply, add, subtract or divide components.

## 7. Vehicle Control

Controlling the velocity, heading, depth and altitude of PURL II is performed by a relatively simple yet robust control structure. The dynamics of PURL II change when the payload, ballast, or tether changes. A fixed set of control parameters were chosen which work for all vehicle configurations but are not optimal for any. The heading and velocity is controlled by the horizontal thrusters and the depth and altitude are controlled by the vertical thrusters. The control loops for PURL II are implemented in CSP. Feedback from the heading, depth and altitude sensors are processed to create the appropriate control signals for the horizontal and vertical thrusters. Also, adaptive control loops within the thruster interface utilise the encoder feedback from the thrusters to ensure that all the thrusters are properly matched and have the same response to a specified control signal.

## 7.1 Propulsion and Heading Control

The propulsion and heading control for PURL II is performed by the two horizontal thrusters mounted on struts off the side of the AUV. Differential thrust is employed by the horizontal thrusters to control heading and propulsion. The thrust from the two horizontal thrusters can be converted from two vectored thrusts to a equivalent net propulsive force and a turning moment. The vector sum of the thrust from the two horizontal thrusters is the net propulsive force (NPF), and the vector difference between the two horizontal thrusters multiplied by their moment arms generates the turning moment (TM) (Figure 7-1).

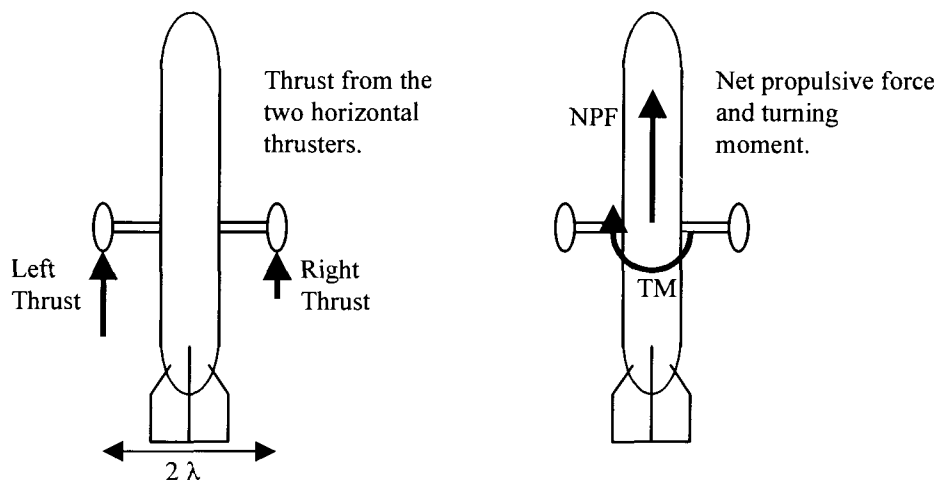


Figure 7-1: Net Propulsive Force (NPF) And Turning Moment (TM)

The equations of the NPF and TM are as follows:

$$\text{Net Propulsive Force} = \text{Left Thrust} + \text{Right Thrust} \quad (2)$$

$$\text{Turning Moment} = \text{Left Thrust} * \lambda - \text{Right Thrust} * \lambda \quad (3)$$

where  $\lambda$  is the length of the moment arms for the horizontal thrusters. Although the 0.65 m/s maximum velocity of PURL II is well below the desired maximum velocity of 1 m/s, the

thrusters were deemed adequate for this phase of the PURL program because they can still be employed to demonstrate the utility of a small AUV.

The control loop for heading and propulsion control is anchored by a PID controller (Figure 7-2). This PID controller accepts the heading setpoint from the heading setpoint selection logic which arbitrates between the various heading setpoint sources. The feedback for the PID controller comes from the KVH C100 compass heading, and together with the heading setpoint generates the heading control signal. After the heading control signal is converted to a thruster RPM, it is either added or subtracted from the velocity setpoint RPM to generate the left and right horizontal thrusts respectively. The Thruster Motor Safety Interlock disables the thrusters in IDLE mode, sets them to full forward in ABORT mode, or passes the left and right thrusts through in MISSION and PILOT modes.

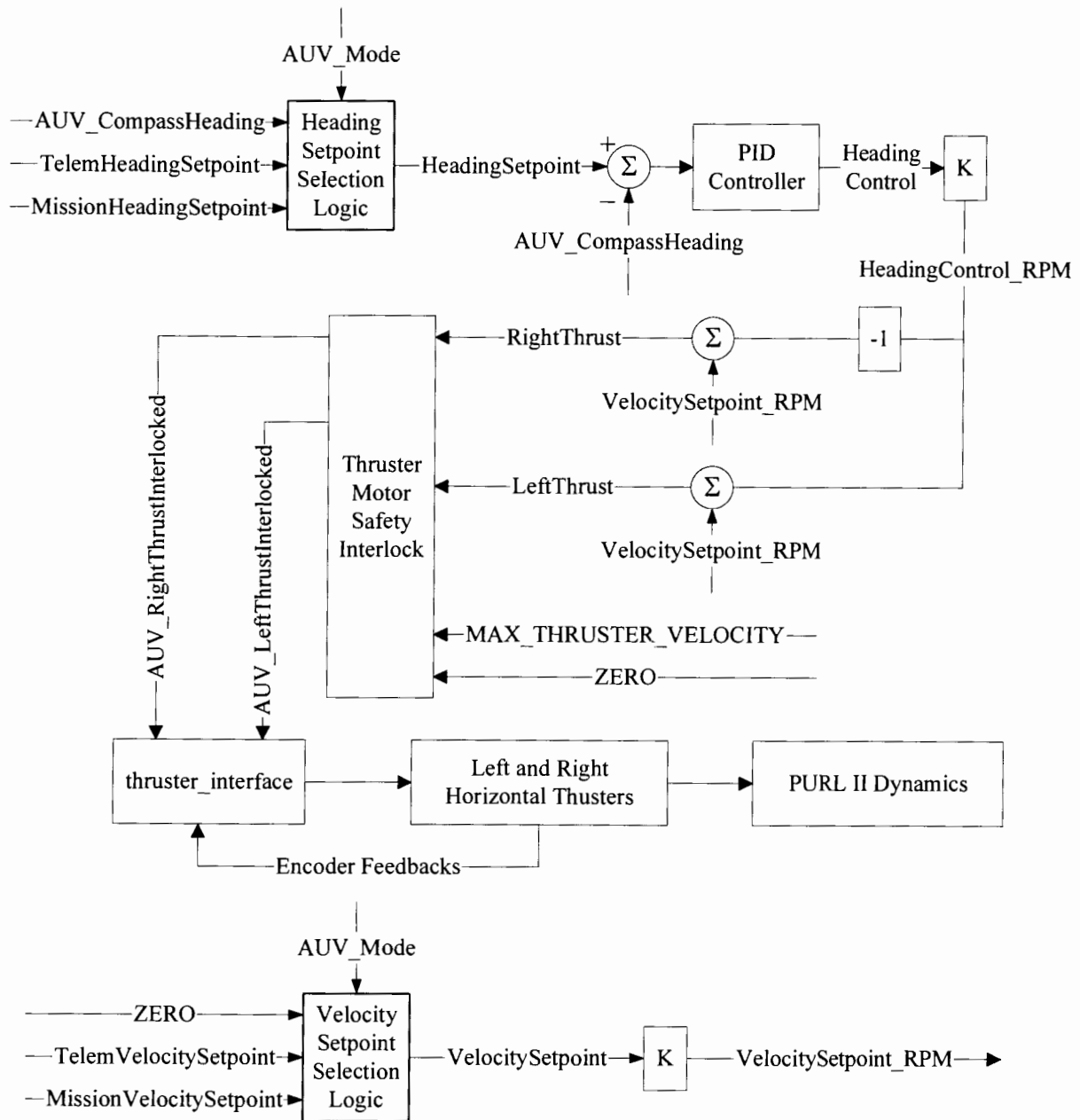


Figure 7-2: Horizontal and Propulsion Control Diagram

Upon entering the thruster interface, the control signals for the right and left thrusters are sent through adaptive control loops to ensure that the thrusters achieve the desired RPM (Figure 7-3). The motor controllers operate in a velocity mode where the control signal is



proportional to the error between the desired and actual velocity of the thruster. As a result, there would normally be a steady state error between the desired and actual thruster velocities. However, the thruster interface multiplies the desired RPM by a variable gain ( $>1$ ) which increases the commanded RPM sent to the motor controllers. The adaptive control loops within the thruster interface employ the encoder feedbacks to adjust the gains for each of the thrusters. The adaptive control loops ensure all the thrusters are matched and turn at the desired RPM when commanded to do so. The PID heading controller cannot fully compensate for mismatched thrusters, but the adaptive control loops within the thruster interface can.

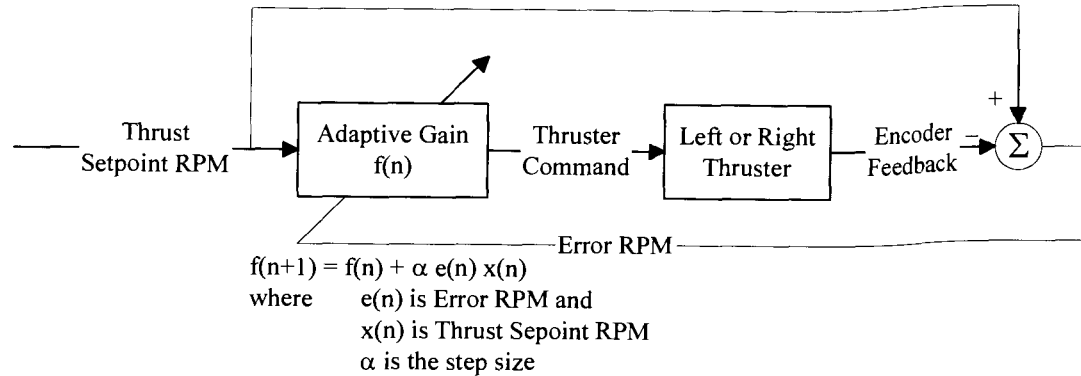
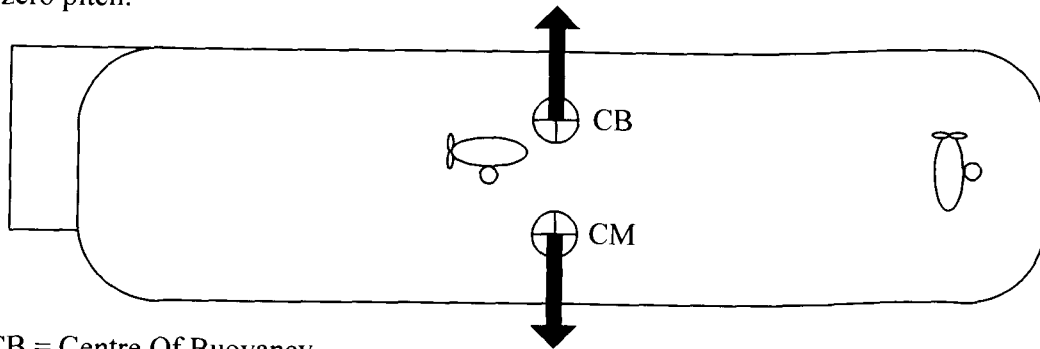


Figure 7-3: Thruster Adaptive Control

## 7.2 Depth Control

Depth control utilises two vertical thrusters mounted on struts at the bow of the AUV. Once again, thrusters are employed for control instead of planes because depth control must be maintained even at zero speed. At zero horizontal speed the vertical thrusters push PURL II up and down through the water column, whereas when PURL II is moving, the vertical thrusters pitch the bow up or down, thus making PURL II behave more like a wing flying itself up and down through the water column (Figure 7-4).

Vehicle at rest in the water,  
zero pitch.



CB = Centre Of Buoyancy  
CM = Centre Of Mass

Vertical thrusters pitching the  
vehicle down, and the  
horizontal thrusters driving the  
vehicle forward and down.

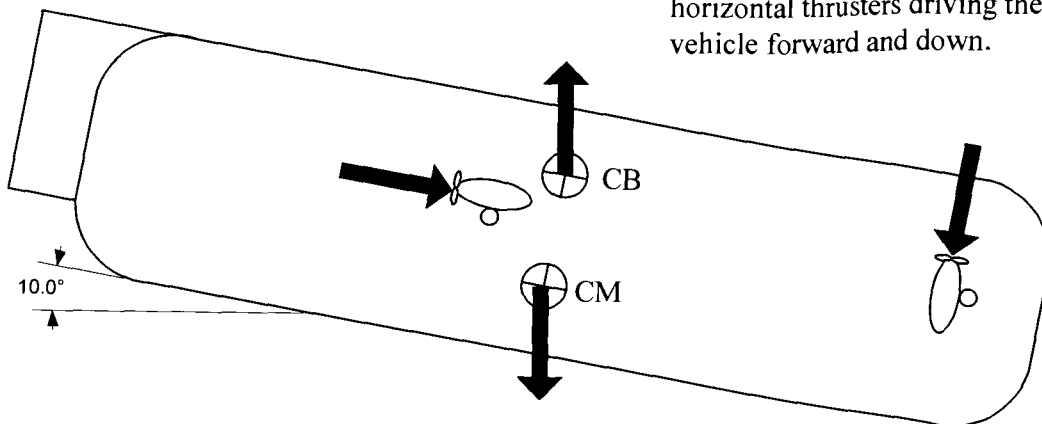


Figure 7-4: Depth Control Employing Vertical Thrusters

Similar to the heading control system, PURL II's operating mode determines which setpoint source will be passed to the vertical PID controllers (Figure 7-5). The vertical control feedbacks are depth and altitude. The depth and altitude control signals enter arbitration logic which determines if PURL II should be controlled by altitude or depth (Table 7-1). Similar again to heading control, the vertical control signal is converted to RPM, passed through the Thruster Safety Interlock, and finally into the thruster interface where adaptive control loops ensure that the vertical thrusters are turning at the desired velocity.

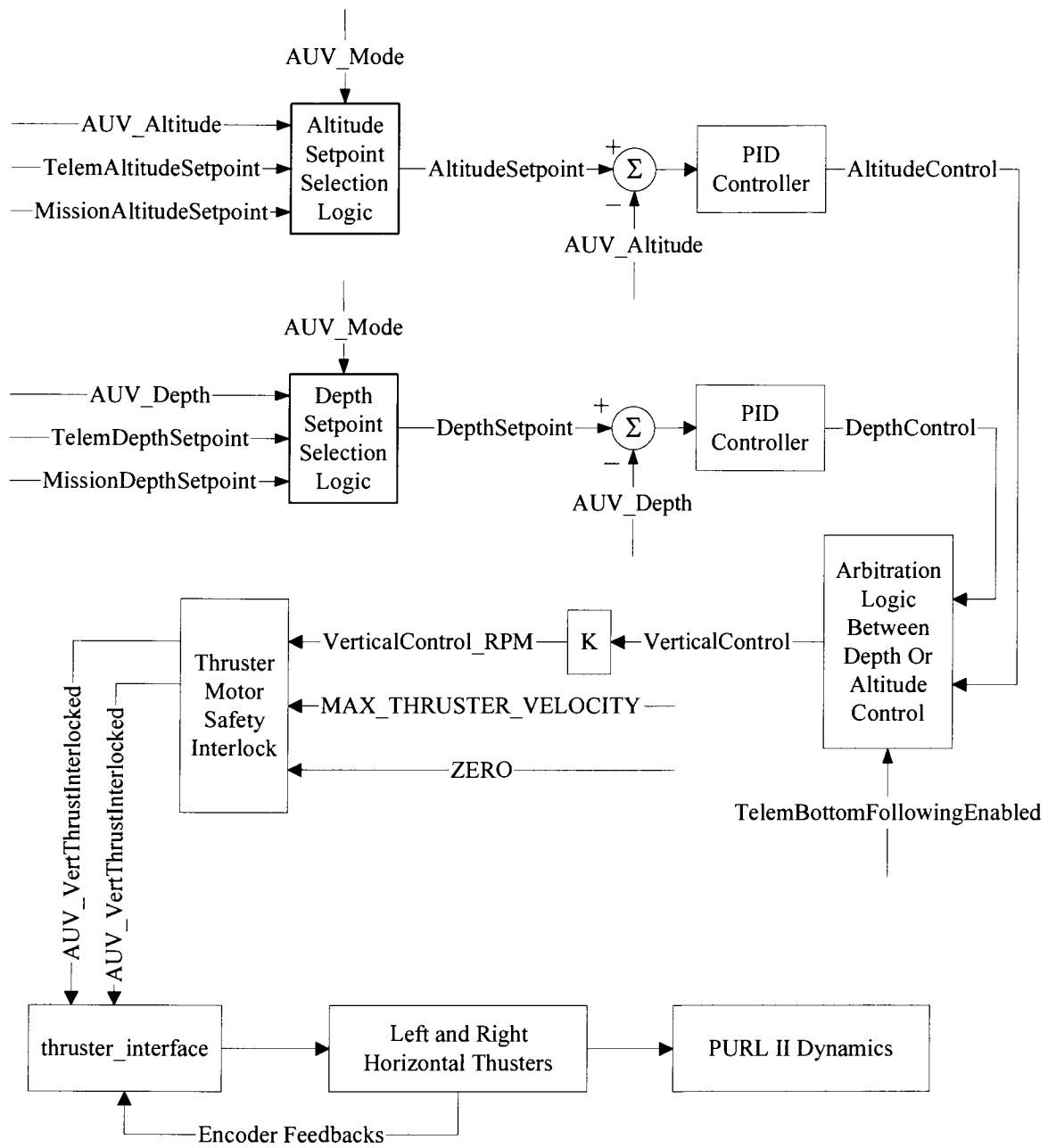


Figure 7-5: Depth and Altitude Control Diagram

Table 7-1: Depth and Altitude Arbitration Logic

	bc = 00	bc = 01	bc = 11	bc = 10
a = 1	Altitude	Altitude	Altitude	Depth
a = 0	Depth	Altitude	Altitude	Depth

where: a = 1 is Bottom Following Enabled  
a = 0 is Bottom Following Disabled (i.e. Depth Following)  
b = 1 is Deeper than the Depth Setpoint  
b = 0 is Shallower than the Depth Setpoint  
c = 1 is Less Altitude than the Altitude Setpoint  
c = 0 is More Altitude than the Altitude Setpoint

Note: This Karnaugh map is based on the work of both Peter Helland and Maier, 1997.

## 8. Fibre Optic Link

The fibre optic link is connected to PURL II whenever a survey task requires the intervention or supervision of a human operator. The fibre optic link allows a human operator to view the outputs of the various sensors, especially the video camera, and make decisions about controlling PURL II.

### 8.1 Design Specifications

The specifications for the fibre optic link are deceptively simple, but were difficult to implement because of physical size and monetary constraints. The specifications for the fibre optic link are listed in Table 8-1.

Table 8-1: Fibre Optic Specifications

Parameter	Specification
Fibre Type	Single or Multi-Mode Fibre
Number of Fibres	1
Cable Length	> 150 m
Depth Rating	100 m
Maximum Cable Diameter	< 2.5 mm
Armoured	Yes
Signals From PURL II to the Surface	10Base-T Ethernet, and Colour or Black and White Video
Signals From Surface to PURL II	10Base-T Ethernet

## 8.2 Fibre Optic Design

Sending Ethernet bi-directionally and video uni-directionally through a single fibre requires electrical and/or optical multiplexing. When the components for PURL II were sourced there were no electrical multiplexers for video and Ethernet that could fit within the physical constraints imposed by the pressure vessel. However, Ethernet transceivers, video transmitters and video receivers that could operate with either single mode or multi-mode fibres were located. Multiplexing the Ethernet and video signals had to be performed optically, but a decision had to be made between a multi-mode or a single mode system. Employing off-the-shelf equipment constrained the number of wavelengths available for both multi and single mode fibre systems; multi mode components commonly employ 850nm and 1310nm, and single mode components employ 1310nm and 1550nm. Forced to employ two distinct wavelengths to transmit three signals (Ethernet up, video up, Ethernet down) meant that one of the two wavelengths would have to be sent in both directions, and back reflection would cause interference between the signals that shared a common wavelength. The possibility of using less expensive multi-mode equipment was eliminated because the back reflection of multi-mode connectors was too high to ensure that interference would not be a problem. Fortunately, the cost of single mode components (optical and electrical) has been falling in recent years, and low back reflection components could be sourced for single mode applications. To ensure that back reflection would not be a problem, link budget and back reflection calculations were performed on the optical multiplexing system shown in Figure 8-1 and Figure 8-2.

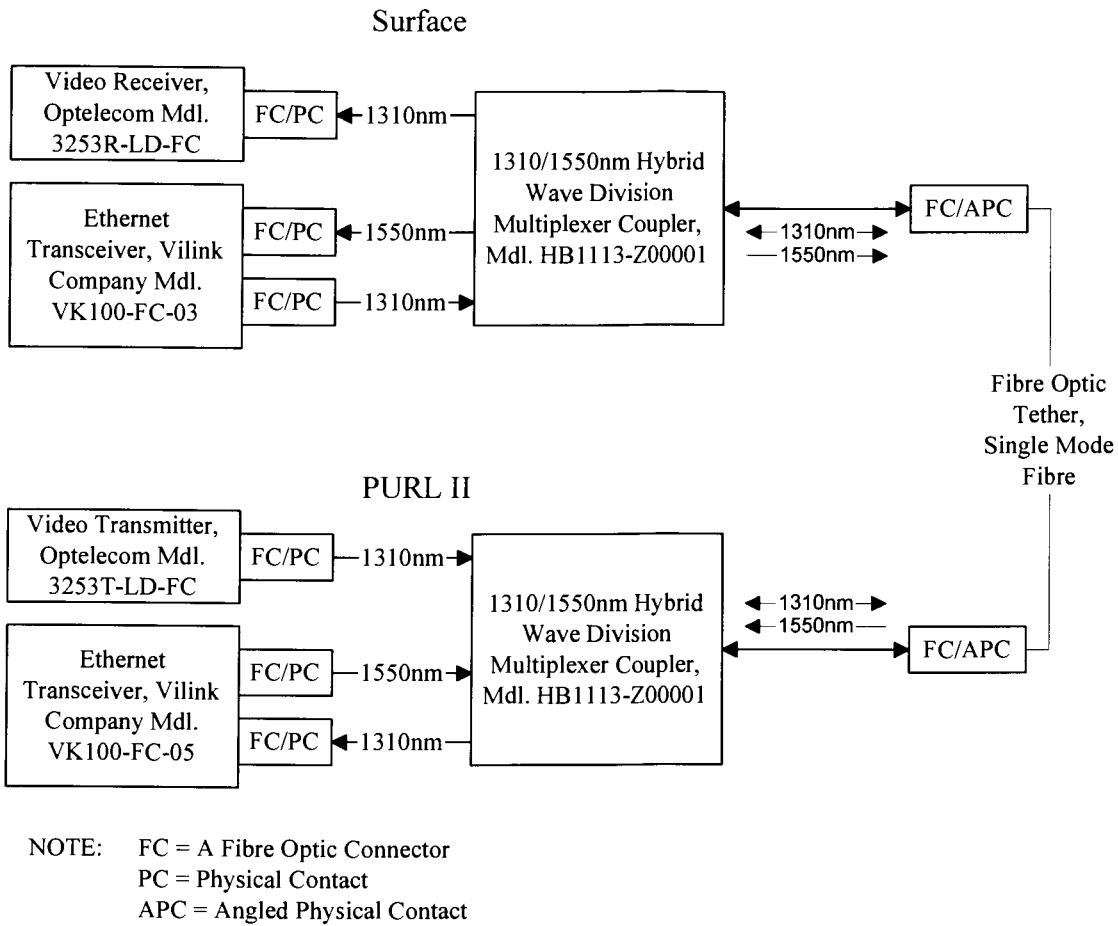


Figure 8-1: Fibre Optic System For Ethernet and Video

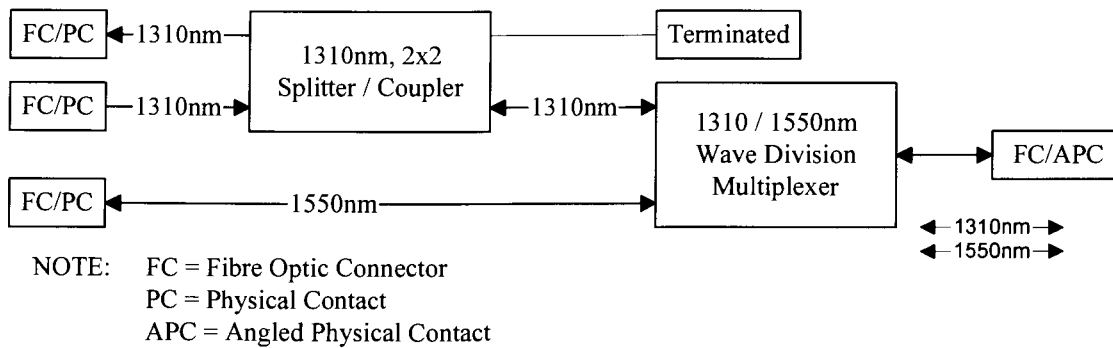


Figure 8-2: 1310/1550nm Hybrid Wave Division Multiplexer Coupler

## 8.3 Link Budget

The link budget for the fibre optic system shown in Figure 8-1 and Figure 8-2 was calculated based on a reasonable worst case estimate of the attenuation of the various components in the system. The maximum total attenuation in the system is 10.6 dB for the 1310nm signals and 3.4 dB for the 1550nm signal. The Ethernet transceiver has a transmission power of -12dBm and a maximum receive sensitivity of -30 dBm, thus leaving an allowable loss of 18 dB in the transmission path. Therefore, the 1310nm Ethernet signal has 7.4dB of signal power margin, and the 1550nm Ethernet signal has 14.4dB. The video transmitter has a transmission power of -14 dBm and a maximum receive sensitivity of -37 dBm thus leaving 12.4 dB of signal power margin.

## 8.4 Back Reflection

The sources of back reflection in the 1310nm optical system are connectors, coupler/splitters, terminations, and wavelength division multiplexers. If a worst case scenario is assumed, a first order approximation of the back reflection is good enough to determine whether or not the desired multiplexing scheme would be successful. A first order approximation means that only the primary back reflections are included in the back reflection calculation because secondary back reflections would be so small that they are insignificant (<-150dB) when compared to the primary back reflection (<-50dB). A worst case scenario assumes that the all the back reflection sources sum coherently, each back reflection source provides the maximum back reflection specified by the manufacturer (instead of the typical back reflection), and system attenuation is calculated to increase back reflection. These three assumptions yield a pessimistic estimate of the total back reflection in the system, and should provide sufficient safety margin.

The calculated back reflection was -44.2 dB (Appendix Three) and this resulted in a signal to interference ratio of 32.8 dB for the 1310nm Video signal, and a signal to interference ratio of 36.8 dB for the 1310nm Ethernet signal. The manufacturers of the Video and Ethernet receivers would not guarantee that these interference levels were low

enough, but the fibre optic equipment was ordered anyway. Upon receipt of the fibre optic equipment, the entire system was tested and confirmed to function properly.

## **8.5 Cables and Penetrators**

The fibre optic cable and penetrator employed on PURL II is a copy of the system employed by ISER for the Theseus AUV which deployed over 200 nautical miles of fibre optic cable under the arctic ice cap in the spring of 1996. The fibre optic cable contains one 9/125 $\mu$ m single mode fibre housed inside a stainless steel tube with a fibre glass and Hytrel jacket. The outer diameter of the fibre optic cable is 0.1 inches. The fibre optic penetrator was constructed from a modified Brantner and Associates Inc. XSA-BCL Type 2 penetrator. This XSA-BCL penetrator has a hollow stainless steel tube that the fibre (the jacket and stainless steel tubing were removed) was fed through and potted into place with epoxy. The potted fibre provides the pressure barrier between the ambient pressure outside PURL II and the one atmosphere environment inside the pressure vessel. When the fibre was potted, the epoxy also spread into the stainless steel tube, thus preventing water from entering the tube. The fibre optic cable, penetrator, and connectors form a single unit. If the fibre optic cable is not in use, the entire cable must be removed from PURL II, and a penetrator blanking plate placed across the hole vacated by the penetrator.

## **8.6 Carrying Case / Handling**

Safely transporting the fibre optic cable to the mission site, and handling the fibre optic cable during a tethered mission are two important tasks of the fibre optic case. We employed a waterproof Pelican case which was modified to provide posts for coiling the fibre optic cable in a figure eight. The Pelican case also houses another smaller Pelican case which holds the fibre optic transmitter and receivers, and the Ethernet Hub (Note: UTP - Unshielded Twisted Pair (10Base-T)

AUI - Attachment Unit Interface  
Figure 5-3).



# 9. Payload

PURL II is designed to carry a variety of payloads that can be interchanged with little or no modification to the vehicle itself. PURL II is currently configured to carry only two items, a water property profiler (CTD), and a video camera. However, power, communications, and reserve buoyancy are available for additional payloads such as a side scan sonar.

## 9.1 Water Property Sensors

The water property sensors are housed in a conductivity, temperature and depth (CTD) profiler manufactured by Sea-Bird Electronics Inc, the SBE-19 (Table 9-1).

Table 9-1: Sea-Bird SBE-19 CTD

Component	Depth Rating	Weight Air / H <sub>2</sub> O	Dimensions	Notes
SBE-19	300m	5.1kg / 1.2 kg	9.9cm $\phi$ , 73.9cm Len.	Contains conductivity, temperature and depth sensors with up to four additional sensors such as dissolved oxygen, pH, and fluorometer.
SBE-5T Pump	10500	0.7 kg / 0.3 kg	4.5cm $\phi$ , 22.1cm Len.	100mL per second at 2000 RPM, 10-18VDC power, 0.2 Amps

The SBE-19 is a self-contained CTD profiler that does not require external power sources or data logging. When the SBE-19 is mounted inside PURL II it requires a pump and plumbing to flush the sensors with water. The pump employed on PURL II is the SBE-5T, and it is controlled by switching its power off and on. The SBE-19 can be interfaced with the PC-104 stack via a RS-232 link, and the CTD data logged by PROTEUS. Because PROTEUS can interface with the SBE-19, PURL II can be reconfigured to use the SBE-19 outputs as control signals. For example, if the goal of a particular mission is to survey the thermocline in a lake, PURL II could be configured to perform a sawtooth survey with two temperatures defining the top and bottom of the vertical profiles.

## 9.2 Video Camera

Underwater vehicles employ cameras for a wide variety of tasks including bio-diversity surveys, bottom mosaics, visual inspection, and vehicle piloting. Low light cameras are essential for autonomous surveys because an AUV must carry energy for the lights. Low light cameras also reduce optical back scatter because as less light is put into the water, less light is scattered back into the camera from particles suspended in the water. An analogy to back scatter is the reduction in visibility experienced when high beams are employed while driving in fog or snow. Extremely low light, black and white SIT and ICCD cameras provide the best light sensitivity of all cameras ( $10^{-4}$  to  $10^{-6}$  Lux), whereas low light colour cameras provides light sensitivities as low as 0.1 Lux. Due to cost and size constraints PURL II does not carry an extremely low light camera. Instead, PURL II carries a black and white video camera manufactured by Deep Sea Power and Light called the Micro Sea Cam 1000 ( Table 9-1 ).

Table 9-1: Video Camera and Lights Specifications

Component	Type	Dimensions	Depth (m)	Weight Air / Water (kg)	Power (Watts)	Notes
DSP&L MSC 1000	Black & White	6cm Len. 4.4cm Dia.	1000	0.175 / 0.100	1.4	0.3 Lux Scene Illumination
DSP&L Light	Halogen	11.6cm Len. 7.9cm Dia.	1000	0.3 / Neutral	50 or 100	Inrush current up to 10 times nominal value.

## 10. Transportation, Launch and Recovery

Transporting, launching, and recovering AUVs are the three tasks that often make them unwieldy for many potential users because AUVs are generally too large to be handled inexpensively. PURL II is small and light enough that two or three people can transport it to the launch site, launch it, run a mission, and recover it with little difficulty or expense. To facilitate easy handling, a search and rescue stretcher was purchased and modified to act as a carriage for PURL II. Search and rescue equipment is designed for handling loads (injured people) that are approximately the same weight and size as PURL II. To aid movement over

long distances and rough terrain, a large wheel is attached to one end of the stretcher, and the unit is rolled over the ground. The stretcher has convenient hand holds and is designed for carrying, dragging, rolling, lifting and other tasks associated with moving, launching and retrieving PURL II. PURL II is small enough to be transported in a compact car with a hatch back and the passenger seat removed, a pick up truck, or a mini-van. Employing readily available personal vehicles reduces the cost of transporting PURL II because special vehicles do not need to be rented or purchased. The support equipment also travels in the same vehicle as PURL II, and is contained in toolboxes and Pelican cases. The final result is a mobile AUV that can be transported from the lab to a mission site quickly and easily.

## **11. Vehicle Performance**

For the purpose of mission planning and analysis, the performance parameters of PURL II can be represented empirically by a few simplified equations. Quantifying the performance of AUVs reduces the costs and resources required to obtain underwater data because missions can be planned to make the best use of the available AUV resource. Also, if an AUV is designed for a specific set of missions, a minimum AUV can be developed that minimises the resources consumed while operating the AUV. The volume of water surveyed during a mission is determined not only by the types of sensors carried and their ranges, but also by the path that the AUV is able to complete in a specified time. In general, the faster an AUV travels, the more water surveyed. Trade-offs between the speed, size, depth and cost of AUVs constrain the maximum performance available from current AUV technology.

### **11.1 Specific Energy**

The base components for PURL II include everything but the payload (i.e. the faring, floatation, pressure vessel, thrusters, navigation sensors, batteries, and electronics). These base components can be represented in relation to the vehicle's mission by four parameters: volume, mass, velocity and power consumption. The power consumption calculated without including the propulsion and payload is commonly referred to as the hotel load. Hotel load

represents the overhead energy required to operate all the vehicle's systems before any useful survey work is done. As in a company, reducing the overhead (hotel load) is an important part of increasing efficiency. If all of an AUV's energy is consumed by the hotel load, there will be no energy for propulsion and payload sensors. An equation for specific hotel energy for a given mission with duration  $t$  is shown in (4):

$$e_H = \frac{P_H t}{s w} = \frac{P_H}{v w} \quad (4)$$

where  $e_H$  is the specific hotel energy,  $P_H$  is the hotel load,  $s$  is the survey distance,  $w$  is the total weight of the vehicle, and  $v$  is the survey speed (Bird, 1997). The specific energy represents the energy required per unit distance travelled per unit weight of the vehicle. By definition,  $e_H$  is directly proportional to the hotel load, and inversely proportional to the velocity and weight of the AUV. The faster the AUV travels, the less time the hotel load has to consume the AUV's energy reserves, and the heavier the AUV the more energy that can be stored in the form of batteries for a given hotel load.

Similar to the hotel load, the payload also consumes power, and the specific payload energy is shown in (5):

$$e_P = \frac{P_P t}{s w} = \frac{P_P}{v w} \quad (5)$$

where  $e_P$  is the specific payload energy,  $P_P$  is the payload power consumption,  $s$  is the survey distance,  $w$  is again the total weight of the vehicle, and  $v$  is the survey speed. It is not obvious that the specific energies for both the payload and hotel use the total weight of the vehicle until you remember that the total weight of the vehicle also includes the weight of whatever payload is carried. Part of a payload could be an extra battery pack, similar to drop tanks that fighter aircraft carry to increase their range. The mission defines the payload, but the weight of the vehicle used to calculate the specific energies must include everything including the payload.

The sum of the specific hotel and payload energies represents the energy required to complete a mission if no energy is expended moving the vehicle through the water. However, energy is required to thrust an AUV through the water, and the specific energy of propulsion is shown in (6):

$$e_T = \frac{D_g}{\alpha w} + \frac{P_v}{v w} = \frac{C_D A_w \rho_w v^2}{2 \alpha w} + \frac{P_v}{v w} \quad (6)$$

where  $e_T$  is the specific energy of propulsion (thrust),  $D_g$  is the drag force,  $C_D$  is the drag coefficient,  $A_w$  is the wetted area of the vehicle,  $\alpha$  is the efficiency converting electrical energy into thrust,  $P_v$  is the battery power required for the vertical thrusters (typically 50W), and  $\rho_w$  is the density of the water. The efficiency converting electrical energy into thrust is assumed to be constant, and at 0.6 m/s  $\alpha$  was determined to be 0.0825. 8.25% is an extremely low efficiency rating, but one of the reasons for this low efficiency rating is that the thrusters turn a small, low pitch propeller at high speeds. To increase the propulsion efficiency, the thruster should turn a larger propeller at lower speeds.

The coefficient of drag is determined by friction drag, pressure drag, and Reynolds number as follows:

$$C_D = C_f \left( 1 + \frac{1.5}{r^{1.5}} + \frac{7}{r^3} \right) \quad (7)$$

where  $C_f$  is the friction drag,  $r$  is the length to diameter ratio, and the terms in the brackets represent the pressure drag on a slender body (Bird, 1997). Since PURL II does not have a cylindrical cross section, the length to diameter ratio for PURL II was approximated by an equivalent diameter (0.33m) which yields the same frontal area as PURL II. The equivalent length to diameter ratio for PURL II is  $r = 5.82$ . Friction drag depends on the Reynolds number ( $r_e$ ) as shown in (8) and (9).

$$C_f = \frac{C_1}{r_e^{C_2}} \quad (8)$$

$$r_e = \frac{vL}{\gamma} \quad (9)$$

Where  $C_1$  and  $C_2$  are determined by the flow around the vehicle,  $L$  is the length,  $v$  is the velocity, and  $\gamma$  is the kinematic viscosity of water ( $\gamma = 1.1 \times 10^{-6}$  at  $18^\circ\text{C}$ ). An estimate of the coefficient of drag could be determined by approximating PURL II's shape with known shapes such as cylinders and rectangular boxes, but the shape of PURL II is more complex because it has appendages. Determining the values of  $C_1$  and  $C_2$  relies on the assumption that the flow around PURL II is turbulent. At the speeds PURL II generally operates, assuming turbulent flow is reasonable because PURL II is not well fared and it has non-fared appendages. For bodies with turbulent flow  $C_2 = 0.2$  (Bird, 1997), and  $C_1$  must be determined from measured data. When the two forms for the specific energy of propulsion ( $e_T$ ) are equated at  $v = 0.6\text{m/s}$ ,  $A_w = 2.6\text{ m}^2$ ,  $\rho_w = 1000\text{ kg/m}^3$  and  $D_g = 1.4\text{ kg} * 9.81\text{ N/kg}$ ,  $C_1$  equals 0.41.

The total specific energy for a vehicle ( $e_v$ ) is the sum of  $e_H$ ,  $e_P$  and  $e_T$  as shown in (10). It must be reiterated that the calculation of specific energy is an approximation to the actual performance of PURL II and the development of a detailed model is outside the scope of this thesis.

$$e_v = \frac{P_H + P_P + P_V}{v w} + \frac{C_D A_w \rho_w v^2}{2 \alpha w} \quad (10)$$

The graphs for specific energies have different minima depending on the payload and ballasting. For this crude empirical analysis it is assumed that the payload ranges from zero watts (a self contained CTD) to 125 watts (CTD, pump, video camera and 100 watt lights), and that the vehicle is ballasted so that 50 watts is required on average to keep the vehicle at the desired depth and altitude (Figure 11-1 and Figure 11-2 ). The wetted area of PURL II is approximately  $2.6\text{ m}^2$ , the mass is 70 kg. The minimum for a zero power payload occurs at a

velocity of approximately 0.45m/s and the minimum for a 125 watts payload occurs at approximately 0.65m/s. The area between the two curves in Figure 11-3 shows the range of specific energies for payload power consumption between zero and 125 watts. If the payload power consumption increases above 125 watts, the minimum energy velocity will increase beyond the maximum velocity of PURL II (0.65m/s).

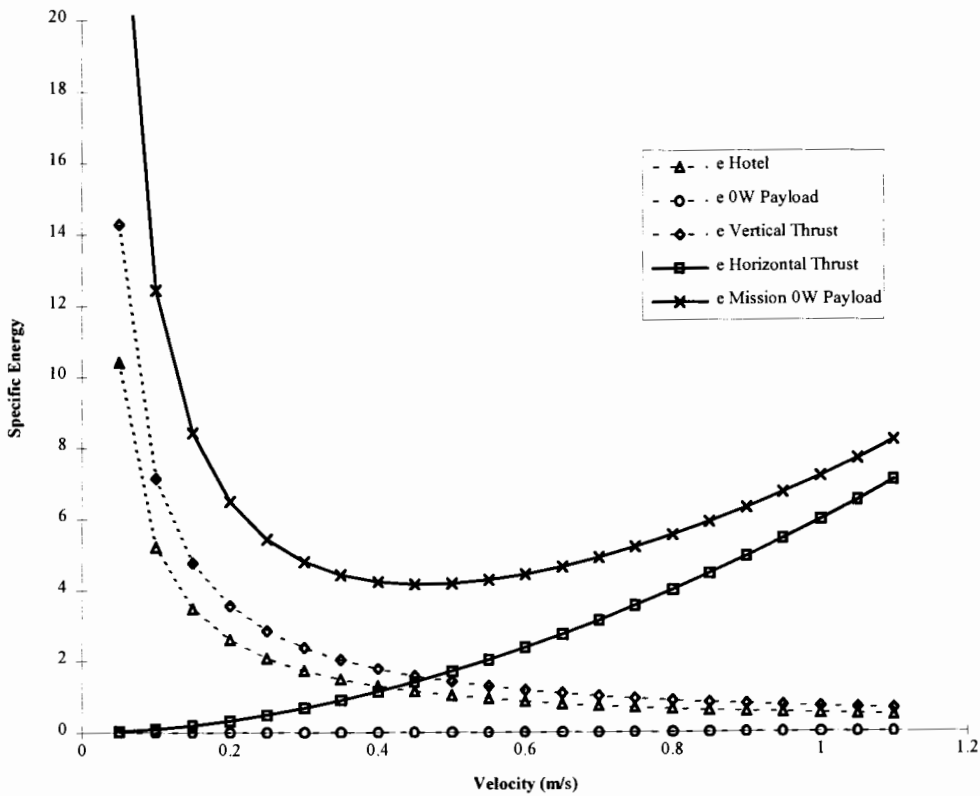


Figure 11-1: Velocity Vs. Specific Energy ( 0 Watt Payload)

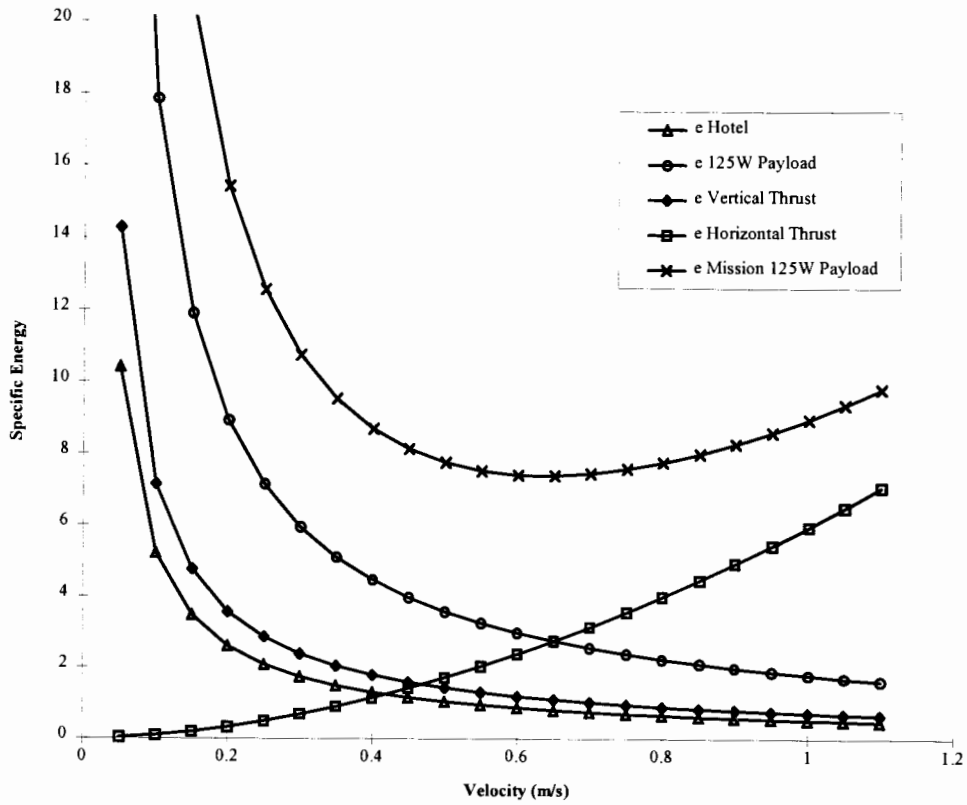


Figure 11-2: Velocity Vs. Specific Energy ( 125 Watt Payload)



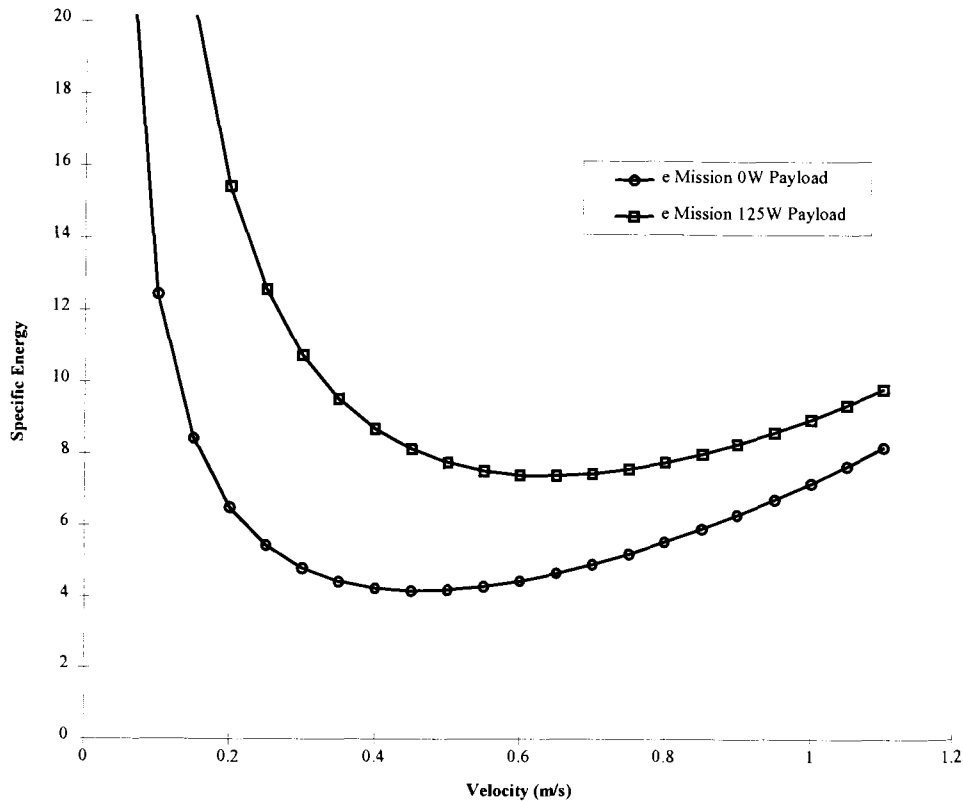


Figure 11-3: Velocity Vs. Specific Energies

Rarely will PURL II be able to operate at the minimum specific energy point because the desired mission velocity will be determined by the physical phenomenon being measured or surveyed. Full throttle is usually the desired velocity setpoint because the phenomenon being measured must be sampled as quickly as possible. The scientist operating PURL II does not care what is the most efficient operating point, he or she wants to collect their data in as timely a manner as possible.

## 11.2 Vehicle Specifications

Table 3-1 lists the desired specifications for PURL II. Table 11-1 shows a comparison between the desired and actual specifications for PURL II.

Table 11-1: Design Goals and Actual Implementation

Design Parameter	Goal	PURL II
Completion Date	December 1996	June 1997
Max. : Min. Speed	1 m/s : Stationary	0.65 m/s : Stationary
Maximum Depth	70m	Tested to 50m
Endurance (min. : max. payload)	2 hr. @ 1m/s : 1 hr. @ 1m/s	3 hr. @ 0.65m/s : 1.5 hr. @ 0.65m/s
Maximum Displacement	< 70 kg	< 70 kg (payload dependent)
Maximum Size	2m x 0.5 m x 0.5m	1.92m x 0.47m x 0.7m
Communication Link	Ethernet ( via Fibre and 10Base-T)	Ethernet (Fibre and 10Base-T)
Transportation	2 compact cars or a pickup truck	2 compact cars or a pickup truck
Crew	2 or 3 people	2, but preferably 3 people
Operating Temperature	-5 to 40 °C	Field Tested in -2 to 25°C
Navigation	Dead Reckoning	Dead Reckoning with compass, depth sensor, and an altimeter
Minimum Instrumentation	Heading, Depth, Altitude, Battery Monitor, and Leak Sensor	Heading, Depth, Altitude, Battery Monitor, and Leak Sensor
Payload	CTD, Camera + Lights, Side Scan Sonar, and 2kg ballast.	CTD, Camera + Lights and 4 kg ballast.

PURL II does not meet all of the desired specifications. PURL II's maximum velocity of 0.65m/s falls well short of the desired maximum velocity of 1m/s. The URL has plans to upgrade the thrusters aboard PURL II which will hopefully bring the maximum velocity closer to the desired velocity of 1m/s. Also, the faring and its appendages could be streamlined to reduce drag and increase velocity. A side scan sonar payload has also not been added, but the URL has recently purchased an Imagenex side scan sonar and hopes to add it to PURL II in the coming year. Other than these two shortcomings, PURL II meets the desired operational window and is therefore considered a success.

## 12. Trials and Missions

In order to prove PURL II as a useful AUV in small lakes, major components of its development were lake trials and lake missions. When a design is placed under the constraints of finite money, finite labour, finite time, and employing only off the shelf components, the effectiveness of such an AUV is thrown into doubt. All of the subsystems, software, and sensors were tested in the swimming pool at Simon Fraser University, or at Loon Lake in the University of British Columbia's research forest in Maple Ridge ( Figure

12-1 ). The small arm in the Southeast corner of Loon Lake is where much of the testing was conducted because of its shallow maximum depth (<15m), and its smaller size. If PURL II is lost in the arm of Loon Lake, divers could search the arm and locate the vehicle within a few working days.

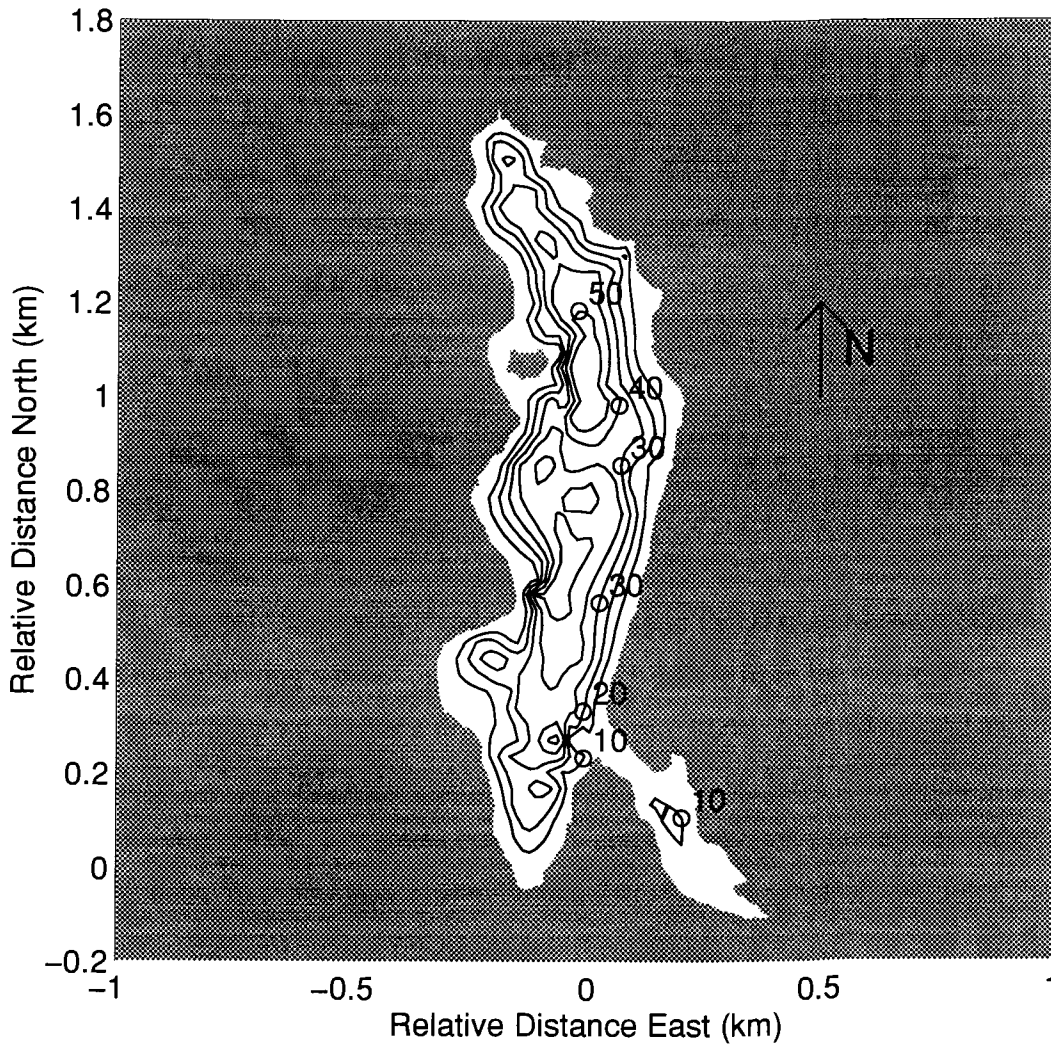


Figure 12-1: Loon Lake, University of British Columbia Research Forest

## **12.1 Swimming Pool and Lake Trials**

PURL II was usually tested in the SFU swimming pool and then moved to Loon Lake for field verification. However, towards the end of PURL II's development cycle, the pool tests were sometimes skipped. Moving from bench testing straight to Loon Lake is an indication of the confidence we had in PURL II's ability to perform missions successfully.

The first PURL II missions were actually run aboard PURL I. PURL I performed as a test platform for software and sensors until PURL II was operational in September 1996. Employing PURL I as a test platform allowed us to develop software in parallel with the electrical, electronic, and mechanical components of PURL II. Moreover, lessons learned from operating PURL I were applied to PURL II, especially in the areas of mission planning, and vehicle handling and transportation.

### **12.1.1 October 19, 1995**

Trial: Constant Compass Heading

Vehicle: PURL I

Location: SFU Pool

Tests: KVH Fluxgate Compass, Heading Control, and PROTEUS Mission Scripting

While following a constant heading, PURL I flew from the shallow to the deep end of the SFU swimming pool. After a timed wait expired, PURL I turned around and headed back to the shallow end. PURL I maintained a constant altitude above the bottom of the pool by dragging a chain. PURL I behaved erratically and turned circles during several of the runs. This erratic behaviour was later attributed to a PROTEUS bug which corrupted the serial port receive buffer, thus corrupting the heading information.

### **12.1.2 February 20, 1996**

Trial: 50m Deep Dive

Vehicle: PURL I

Location: Loon Lake Main Body

Tests: Thruster 50m Depth Rating, Depth Sensor, and Depth Control.

PURL I dove from the surface to 50m where the vehicle apparently embedded itself into the bottom and was unable to return to the surface under its own power. PURL I was retrieved by pulling up the rope it followed to the bottom. We are unsure why PURL I could not return to the surface, but it appears that the vehicle could not overcome the lost buoyancy when the floatation compressed at depth. The thrusters were unharmed by their descent to 50m, and the depth sensor functioned properly.

Trial: Sawtooth Profiling

Vehicle: PURL I

Location: Loon Lake Arm

Tests: PROTEUS Mission Scripting (Looping), Depth Sensor, Depth Control System, CTD Profiler, First Completely Autonomous Mission

PURL I went out and back on fixed headings in the Arm of Loon Lake. While following the fixed headings, the vehicle saw-toothed up and down through the water column between 0.25m and 4m depth. The sensors and control loops for depth and heading appeared to work well, and the error detection added to the sensor interfaces appeared to catch the corrupted serial port messages. The CTD profiler was mounted on PURL I for this mission and it was able to collect data. This is the first completely autonomous mission for PURL I.

### **12.1.3 March 12, 1996**

Trial: Out and Back at Fixed Depths

Vehicle: PURL I

Location: Loon Lake Main Body

Tests: Depth Control, CTD Profiler and CTD Pump

PURL I went out from the dock in the main body of Loon Lake at 5m depth for 35 minutes, and then turned around and headed back to the dock at 10m depth. PURL I dragged a surface float to ensure that we would not lose the vehicle if it dived unpredictably or had a system failure. The CTD pump did not work because its power cable had an intermittent connection.

When the same mission was run a second time, PURL I dived to almost 9m before returning to the desired out-bound depth of 5m. After examining the data logging and error logging files, it was found that the serial port data was corrupted for an extended period of time. PURL I did not receive accurate depth data for most of its dive to 9m. The remainder of the mission was uneventful. After contacting ISER, an updated release of PROTEUS was sent to the URL which contained several bug fixes.

#### **12.1.4 September 4, 1996**

Trial: PURL II Shakedown

Location: SFU Swimming Pool

Tests: Heading and Depth Control, Ethernet Link, Vehicle Velocity and Manoeuvrability.

We had a hard time establishing a reliable Ethernet connection with PURL II because we encountered general protection faults in memory, and the Ethernet cable may have had a problem with water intrusion. Once launched successfully, PURL II ran several out and back missions without any problems. The out and back runs were conducted with either a 0.25m depth setpoint for the entire mission, or a 0.25m depth setpoint in the shallow end of the pool, and a 1.0m depth setpoint in the deep end. After the trials, we cleaned and lubricated all the underwater connectors.

#### **12.1.5 September 17, 1996**

Trial: PURL II Shakedown and Altimeter Test

Location: SFU Swimming Pool

Tests: Altimeter, Vertical Control System

Tested the altimeter in bottom following mode and depth following mode. The altimeter and vertical control systems worked well (for additional information see Maier, 1997). Communications with PURL II was reliable throughout the twelve runs that this trial entailed.

## **12.1.6 September 19, 1996**

Trial: Altimeter Test and Autonomous Missions For The NSERC Demonstration

Location: Loon Lake Arm

Tests: Depth Following Mission, Bottom Following Mission, Sawtooth Mission

Operating autonomously in the arm of Loon Lake, PURL II successfully completed the constant depth following and bottom following missions. These trials were the first autonomous missions for PURL II in a lake. Moreover, this was the first bottom following mission in a lake. Unfortunately, the sawtooth mission was unsuccessful because PURL II veered off course and wedged itself under a submerged log. PURL II eventually extracted itself and was lost for approximately 30 minutes before it surfaced for retrieval. The mission script loop controlling the sawtooth mission entered a state where it seized all the available processing time and pre-empted all of the other control tasks. This is a serious deficiency in the PROTEUS mission scripting language. To prevent a seizure from occurring, timed waits were added to the sawtooth loop.

## **12.1.7 September 23, 1996**

Trial: Autonomous Missions For The NSERC Demonstration

Location: Loon Lake Small Arm

Tests: Depth Following, Bottom Following, and Sawtooth Missions.

The Depth Following, Bottom Following and Sawtooth Missions were all performed properly by PURL II.

Trial: Long Distance Mission

Location: Loon Lake Main Body

Test: Endurance

Following a constant heading and constant depth, PURL II travelled out from the dock in the main body of Loon Lake. After 1500 seconds, PURL II turned around and headed back to the dock. PURL II travelled approximately 1.8 kilometres round trip, at a depth of 2 meters and a velocity of 0.6 m/s.

### **12.1.8 September 27, 1996**

Trial: NSERC Demonstration Of Depth Following

Location: Loon Lake Arm

Goal: Demonstrate Depth Following, Bottom Following, and Sawtooth Profiles To NSERC

PURL II successfully performed Depth Following , Bottom Following and Sawtooth Profiling missions for NSERC.

Trial: Altimeter Analysis

Location: Loon Lake Arm

Tests: Altimeter Parameters

PURL II ran sixteen missions across the short axis of the Loon Lake arm. Different altimeter parameters and settings were tested at different altitudes. For more information on these trials please see Maier, 1997.

### **12.1.9 May 28, 1997**

Trial: Fibre Optic Cable and Video System Test

Location: Loon Lake Arm

Tests: Altitude For Employing The Video Camera

PURL II ran a variety of trials across the short axis of the Loon Lake Arm while towing the fibre optic tether and employing a video camera. The goal of these trials was to determine what altitudes worked well for the Micro Sea Cam video camera. It appears that an altitude of between one meter and two meters provides the best results. At higher altitudes the lights carried by PURL II do not provide enough illumination to achieve enough contrast for general viewing and object identification. The fibre optic cable and the surface viewing equipment worked well. The fibre optic cable snagged on the bottom during one of the runs, but we were able to free the vehicle without entering the water. PURL II can also be stopped and dragged backwards by the fibre optic cable which allows us to operate in deep water. If a failure occurs, PURL II can be retrieved by manually pulling it to the surface.



Trial Fibre Optic Cable and Video System Test

Location: Loon Lake Main Body

Tests: Deep Tests of the Fibre Optic Cable and Lights

PURL II ran along the bottom of Loon Lake at depths ranging from 30 meters to 15 meters. PURL II was able to pull the fibre optic cable through the water although its speed was reduced. The lights appeared to work well, there were no "hot spots" and they provided enough illumination to travel one meter to two meters above the bottom of the lake. It was difficult to determine how much fibre optic cable was in the water, therefore pay out markings should be added to the cable. PURL II and its fibre optic system was deployed and operated from the URL canoe.

## **12.2 Missions**

During trials, PURL II performed the three basic mission types that can be combined to create more complex survey and scientific data collection missions. The trials also showed that PURL II can be deployed in a remote location with little logistical support. One can drive close to Loon Lake, but for the final 100 to 200 meters to the launch site, PURL II must be wheeled over rough terrain. To demonstrate that PURL II can actually survey and collect scientific data, we examined the internal waves caused by wind action across Loon Lake..

Internal waves are found in stratified waters and have traditionally been investigated using an array of self-recording sensors such as thermistor chains. While the temporal resolution of thermistor chains is generally excellent, the spatial resolution is often poor because the chains are spaced far apart (Laval, 1997b). An AUV can provide good spatial resolution because it moves horizontally through the water.

Internal waves are studied because density stratification is a barrier to vertical mixing and transport within the water column (Laval, 1997b). Surface waters tend to be oxygen rich but nutrient poor, and deeper water tend to be oxygen poor and nutrient rich. Exchanging oxygen and nutrients between the surface and deeper water is essential for maintaining a

healthy lake ecology (Laval, 1997b). When a pollutant is added to a body of water, proper dispersal is inhibited by stratification, or when water is withdrawn from a reservoir, stratification determines what type of water is withdrawn. In both cases, knowing the effects of stratification is important for maintaining healthy bodies of water.

On November 26 (JED 330), November 27 (JED 331) and December 2 (JED 336), 1996, PURL II performed CTD surveys along the long axis of the main body of Loon Lake. In order to measure the position of the thermocline along the length of the lake, repeated sawtooth profiles were performed. There is no meteorological data for Loon Lake other than qualitative data collected on the survey dates. On JED 330 and JED 331 it was overcast with a light rain and no wind. On JED 336 there was a strong southerly wind and it was snowing heavily. In the days between JED 331 and JED 336 there was a wind and snow storm throughout the Greater Vancouver Region including Loon Lake. The wind storm provided us with the opportunity to collect data that compares the internal waves in Loon Lake during a period of calm weather with data collected during a wind event.

### **12.2.1 Mission Tracks**

PURL II completed five runs during the three mission days. Figure 12-2 and Figure 12-3 show two of the five mission tracks that were followed (Laval, 1997a). Because PURL II is not yet equipped with deep water retrieval equipment, a float and string was attached to prevent loss in the event of a system failure. Figure 12-4 and Figure 12-5 show the sawtooth profiles and bathymetry data generated during the outbound legs of Mission 4 and Mission 5. The sawtooth profiles were conducted between ten and twenty meters depth unless the bottom prevented PURL II from reaching the bottom of the profile. Table 12-1 shows the mission specifics for the five missions with the outbound leg containing an “a” suffix and the return leg a “b” suffix (Laval, 1997a).

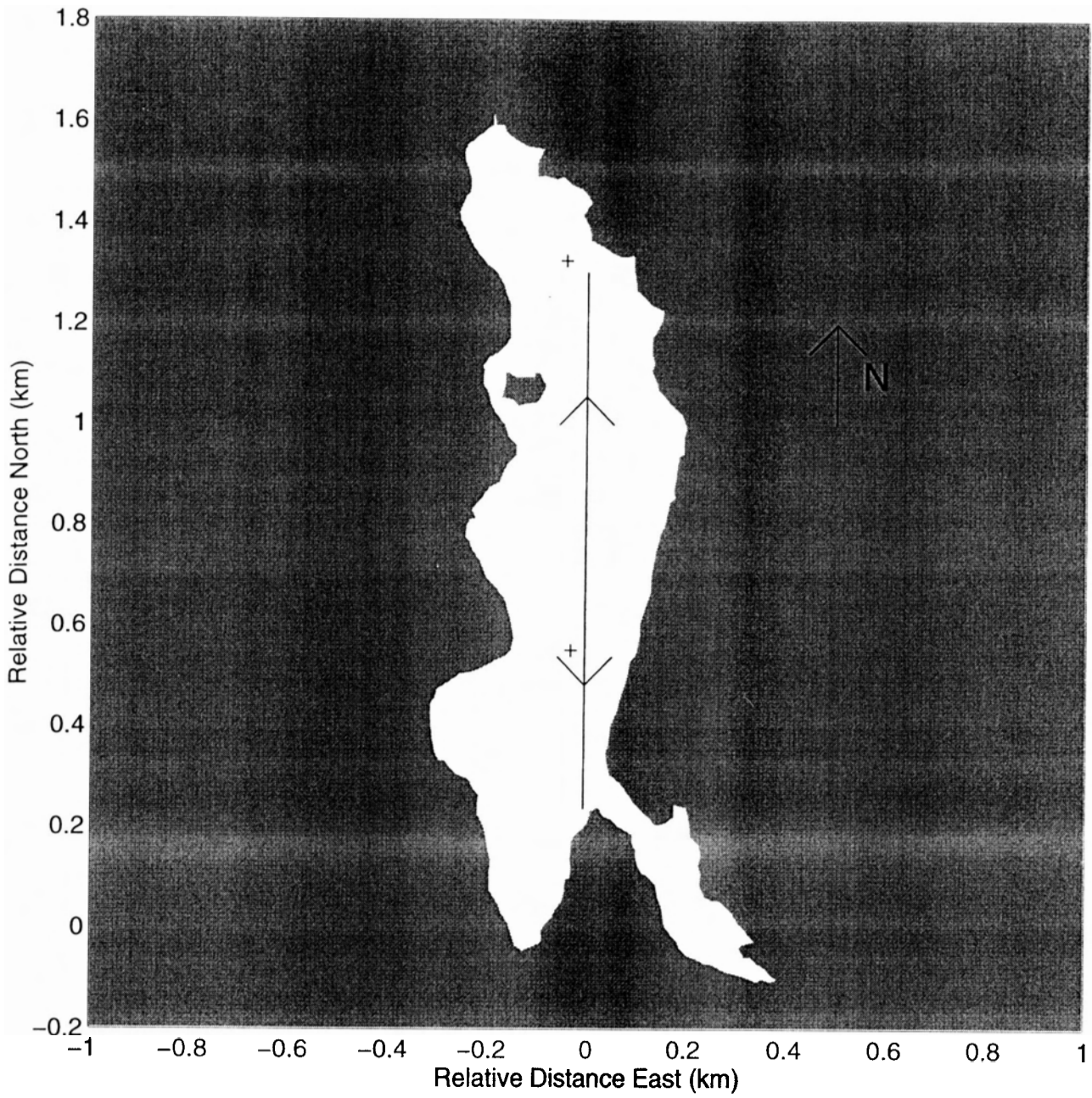


Figure 12-2: Mission 4, JED 330, Mission Path

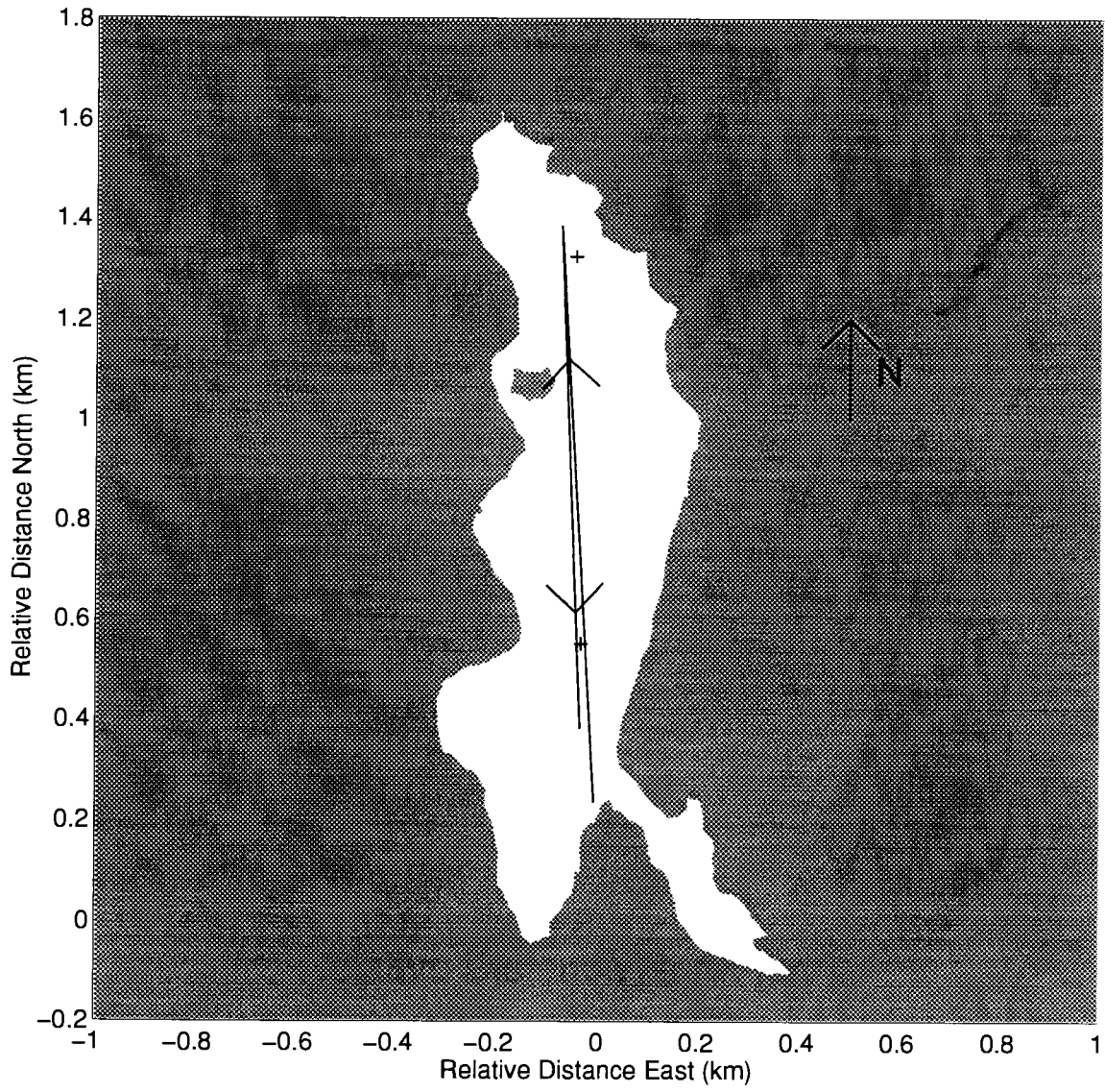


Figure 12-3: Mission 5, JED 336, Mission Path

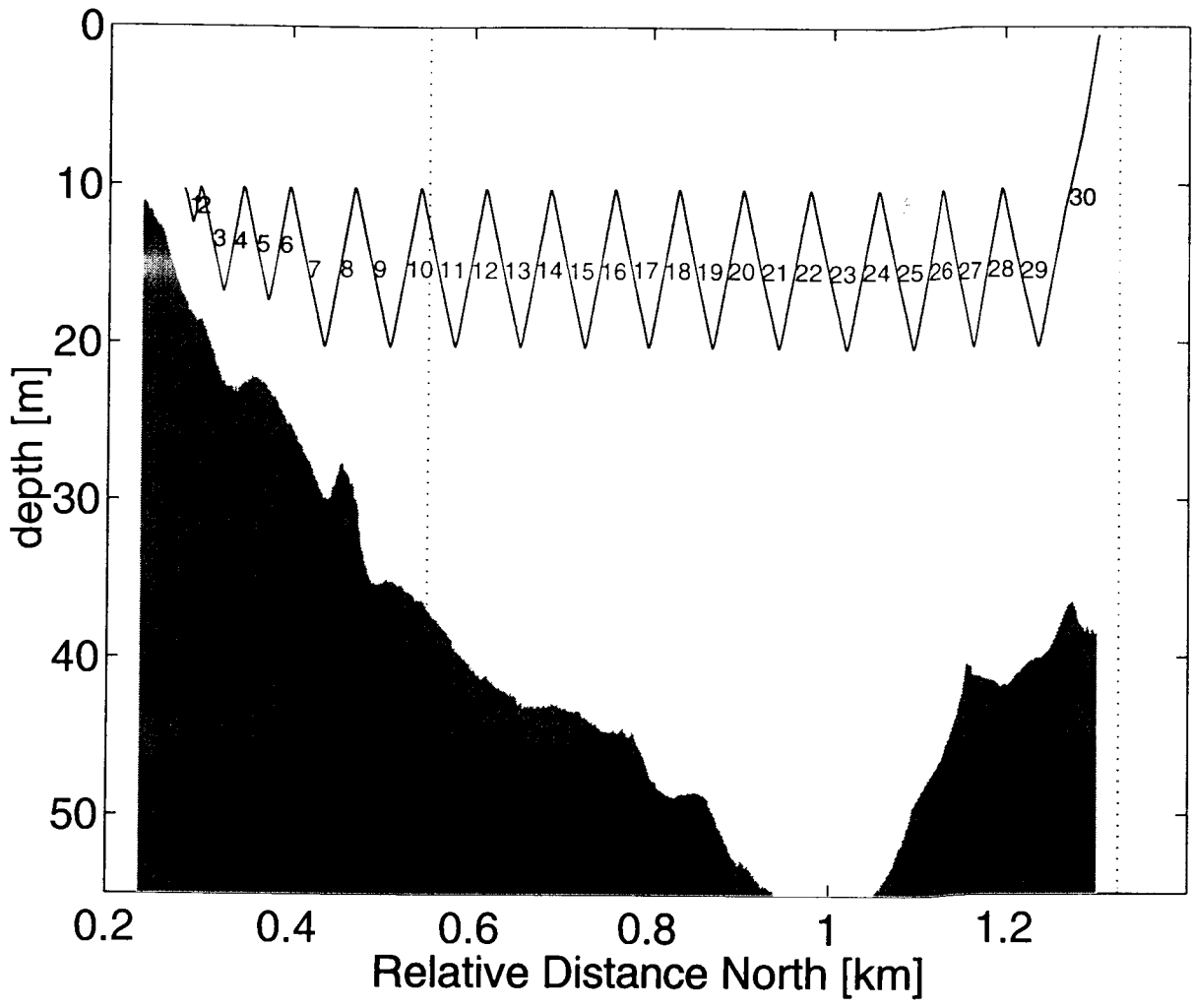


Figure 12-4: Mission 4, JED 331, Outbound Sawtooth Profiles

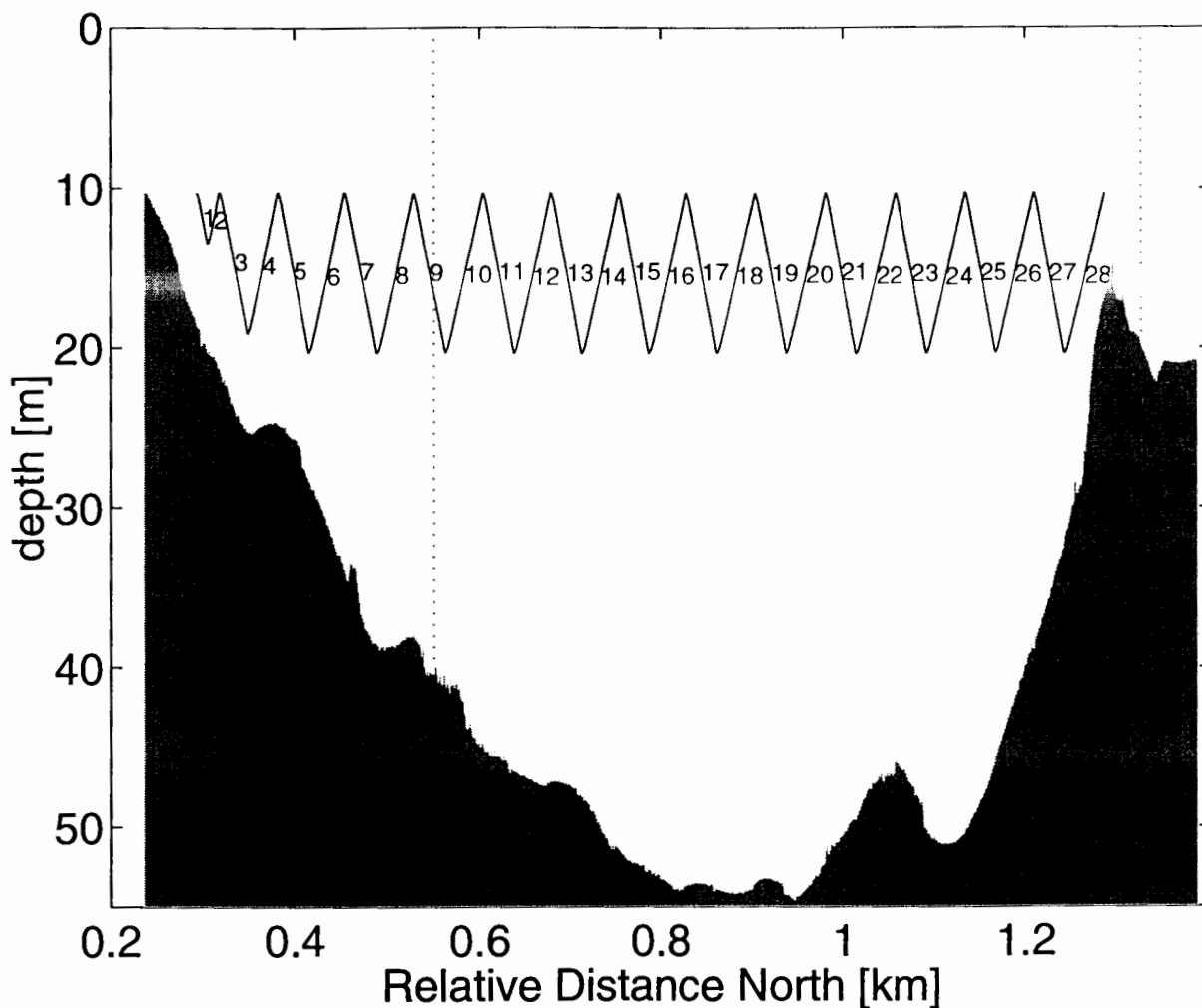


Figure 12-5: Mission 5, JED 336, Outbound Sawtooth Profiles

Table 12-1: Mission Specifics

Mission	Day	Start	End	Length (m)	Duration (min)	# of Profiles
1 a	330	9:58	10:28	640	30	18
1 b	330	10:30	11:00	640	30	18
2 a	330	11:53	12:35	860	40	26
2 b	330	12:35	13:15	860	40	20
3 a	331	9:08	10:02	1050	50	28
3 b	331	10:02	10:41	850	40	18
4 a	331	13:57	14:50	1060	50	30
4 b	331	14:50	15:36	1060	50	26
5 a	336	10:23	11:15	1150	50	28
5 b	336	11:16	12:09	1000	50	26

## 12.2.2 Mission Profiles

An analysis of the sawtooth profile data collected during the five mission series can be found in "PURL II / Loon Lake Fall 1996 Raw Data Report" by Bernard Laval. Figure 12-6 and Figure 12-7 show the profiles for the outbound legs of Mission 4 and Mission 5. After comparing these two profiles, it is possible to see the increased variability in thermocline depth caused by the wind event.

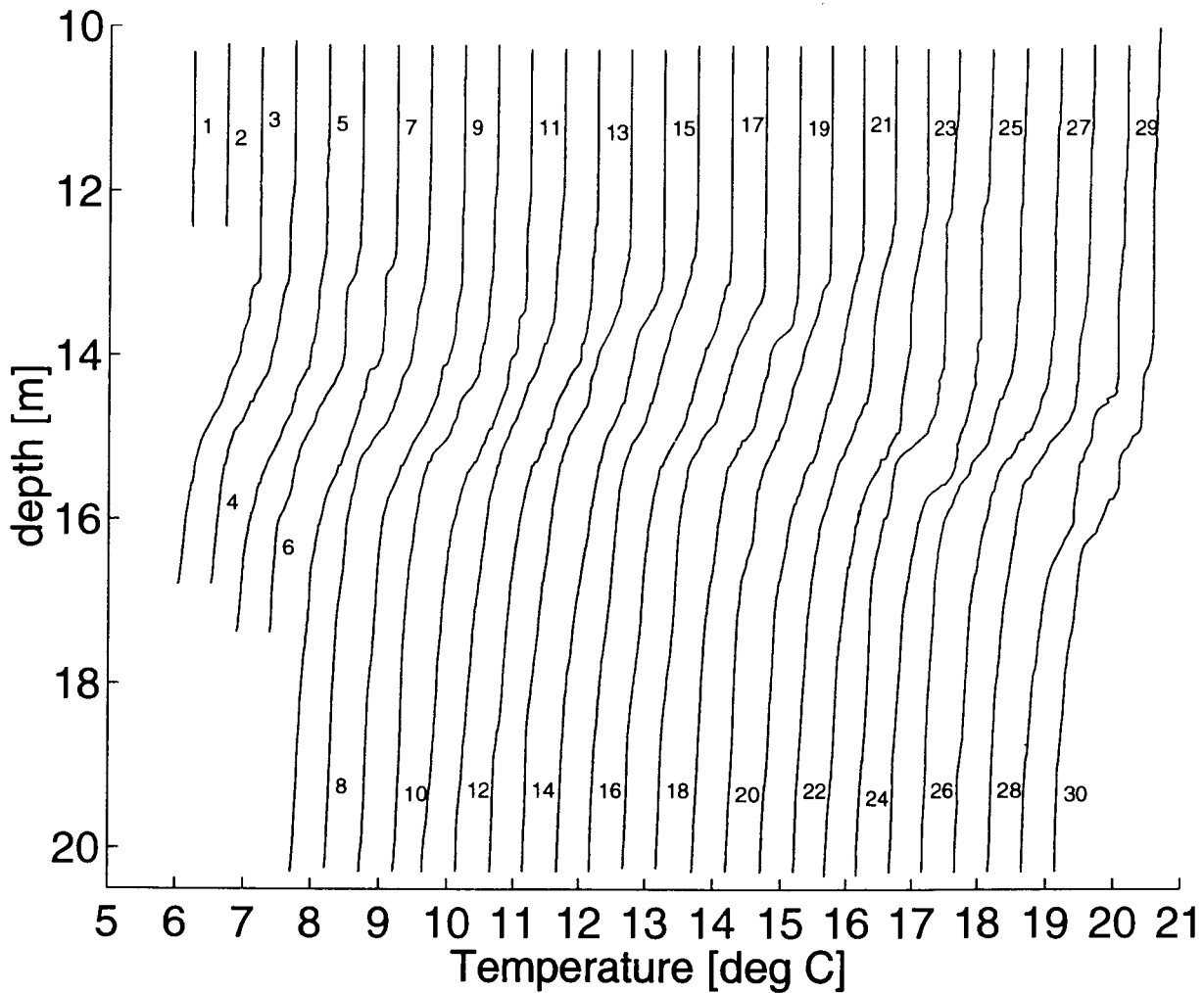


Figure 12-6: JED 331, Mission 4 a, Profiles Spaced 0.5°C Apart

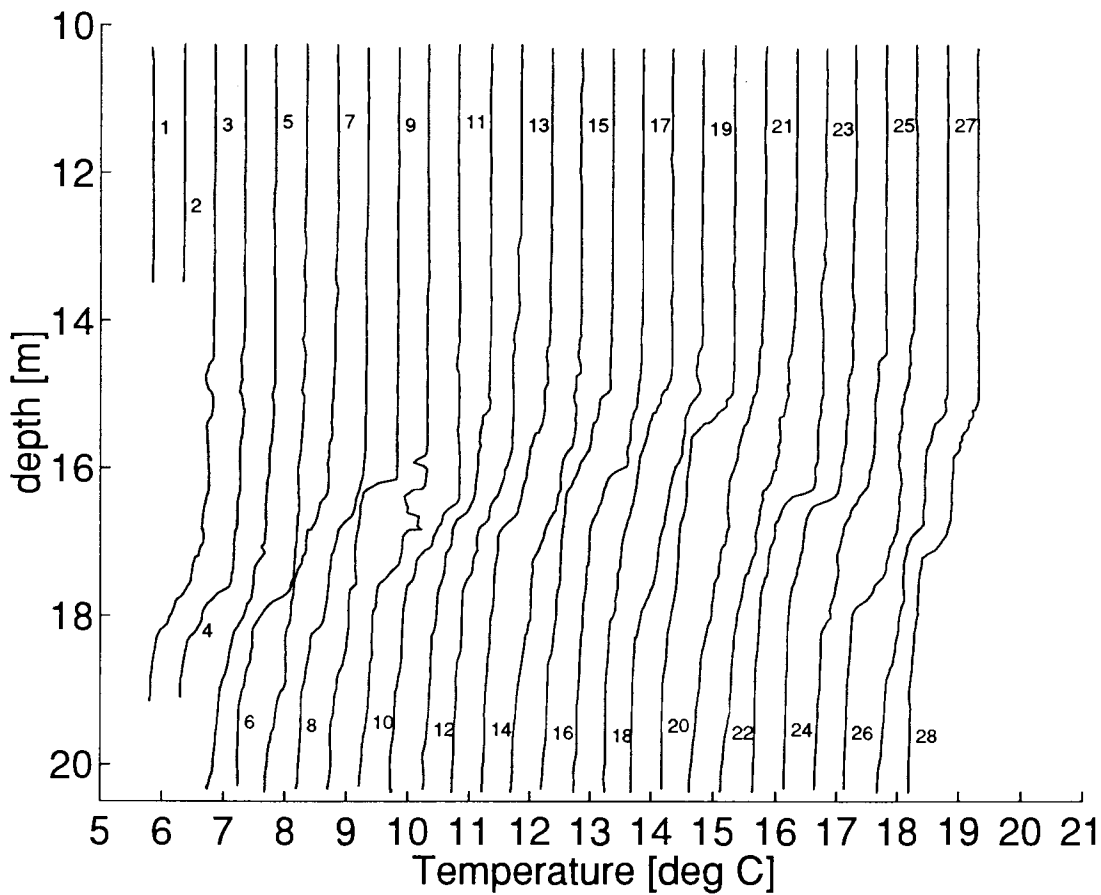


Figure 12-7: JED 336, Mission 5 a, Profiles Spaced 0.5°C Apart

After the missions were complete, Bernard Laval made several recommendations about improving the usability of the data collected by PURL II. It is important to stress that the desires and needs of scientists should be fulfilled by future AUV designs. Scientists will employ AUVs if, and only if, tasks can be performed at a level of risk and cost acceptable to the scientists. The following is an abbreviated list of the recommendations made by Mr. Laval (1997a).



- 1) Better positioning can be facilitated by breaking missions into two parts where the return leg starts at a fixed location such as a buoy, not where the outbound leg ends.
- 2) In order to perform limnological studies, a meteorological station recording parameters such as wind speed and temperature is essential.
- 3) Increase the resolution of the data logging time stamp to 0.1 seconds. The current time stamp resolution is one second.
- 4) Record the times when PURL II passes known landmarks as a method of updating its position.

## 13. Future Enhancements

The list of PURL II's future enhancements could be extensive if the scope is not constrained by time, money, and the URL's research plans. The following is a list of enhancements that may be pursued in future phases of the PURL II project.

### **Mechanical Enhancements**

- New mounts for both the horizontal and vertical thrusters. They should be faired to reduce vehicle drag.
- Reducing vehicle drag by filling the holes and depressions in the faring
- Add removable foam sections in the bow and stern of the faring to increase the payload capacity.

### **Electrical Enhancements**

- Add more powerful horizontal thrusters with larger propellers and lower screw speed. The horizontal motor controllers may also require changes to handle the increased current draw of the new thrusters.

### **Software Enhancements**

- Upgrade the Ethernet utilities available to the operator so that PROTEUS can be launched without employing Carbon Copy LAN. TCP/IP command calls may be the solution. Carbon Copy LAN should always be maintained for debugging and verification purposes.
- As ISER upgrades PROTEUS and moves from DOS to QNX, the URL should also move PURL II to QNX. QNX would eliminate restrictions such as a maximum of five serial ports. QNX can operate as a real time OS, and DOS cannot.
- Increase the data logging resolution from one second to 0.1 seconds.

### **General Enhancements**

- Add deep water (>10m) retrieval equipment so PURL II can be relocated and retrieved if lost in deeper waters.
- Finish building up the other fibre optic penetrators and cables that are currently in the URL.
- Add distance markings to the fibre optic cable so that the pay out length is known.
- Develop a payload pressure vessel. The payload pressure vessel should be supplied with power and an Ethernet connection to the main pressure vessel.
- Efforts should be made to reduce the time it takes to change the battery pack. Although not prohibitive, reducing down time increases mission time.

## **14. Conclusions**

Successfully completing the PURL II missions proved that AUVs can be employed to collect data in lakes and other remote locations. PURL II demonstrated its ability to operate as a rapid deployment search and survey AUV by performing a survey of the internal waves within Loon Lake. PURL II also operated in a variety of weather conditions ranging from calm, warm and sunny days, through to windy, cold and snowy ones. PURL II has many deficiencies such as the absence of an accurate positioning system, but dead reckoning is adequate for many missions and inspection tasks.

The utility of AUVs is inversely proportional to their cost and fear of losing them. If one cannot afford to lose the AUV, it will never be permitted to perform an autonomous mission. PURL II operated autonomously in the arm of Loon Lake where SCUBA divers could retrieve a lost vehicle, but PURL II was always tethered in the main body where retrieval is not possible at deeper depths. Once deep water location and retrieval equipment is developed for PURL II, it will operate autonomously in the main body of Loon Lake. Reducing the cost of a AUV increases its utility because it will be permitted to perform a greater variety of missions.

Reductions in the cost, size, and power consumption of electronic components will lead to higher levels of physical and electrical integration, thus reducing the size weight, and cost of AUVs. Smaller, cheaper and faster are the desired attributes of AUVs because as size decreases, operating costs decrease, and as speed increases, the quantity of data collected in a specified period increases. When AUVs demonstrate they can perform tasks at a cost and level of risk acceptable to users, AUVs will start gaining acceptance in the various underwater communities.

Off-the-shelf software such as PROTEUS dramatically reduced the time and cost of developing PURL II. Interface components specific to PURL II were the only software components that were added to PROTEUS. Employing off-the-shelf software allows developers to amortise costs over time and among different users. Without PROTEUS it would have taken substantially more time and money to develop PURL II.

PURL II does not contain many redundant systems because human life is not endangered by a failure, and the money, weight and space consumed by redundant systems reduce the AUV's utility. If a failure is detected, PURL II attempts to return to the surface for retrieval. If PURL II cannot return to the surface, it must be located and retrieved by external means such as SCUBA divers or a grapple. Losing the AUV is an unwanted but acceptable option because the value of the tasks performed are greater than the risk adjusted cost of losing the AUV and replacing it.

Employing the fibre optic system is warranted only for sophisticated tasks that require a human operator to apply his or her intelligence to the mission. Whenever possible, autonomous missions should be employed because they consume fewer resources; the AUV

travels faster and surveys a larger volume of water, the pre-mission and post-mission times are reduced, and the operator(s) can perform other tasks while the AUV is surveying autonomously. For the foreseeable future, there will always be missions, especially visual inspection and identification tasks, that require a human operator.

Clients should be defining the performance specifications and mission parameters from which future AUVs are designed. Bounding what an AUV must accomplish reduces costs because the design can be minimised. Also, the client will allow the AUV to operate autonomously because its risks and costs are outweighed by the value of the tasks it performs.

PURL II is a first step along the path of developing small, inexpensive AUVs. Performing autonomous and tethered missions in Loon Lake with little logistical support demonstrated PURL II's ability to be a rapid deployment survey vehicle. Future enhancements such as deep water location and retrieval equipment will increase PURL II's utility and expand the scope of missions it performs. PURL II is a continuing project in the Underwater Research Lab at Simon Fraser University that will build on the utility demonstrated in this thesis.

# References

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# Appendix One

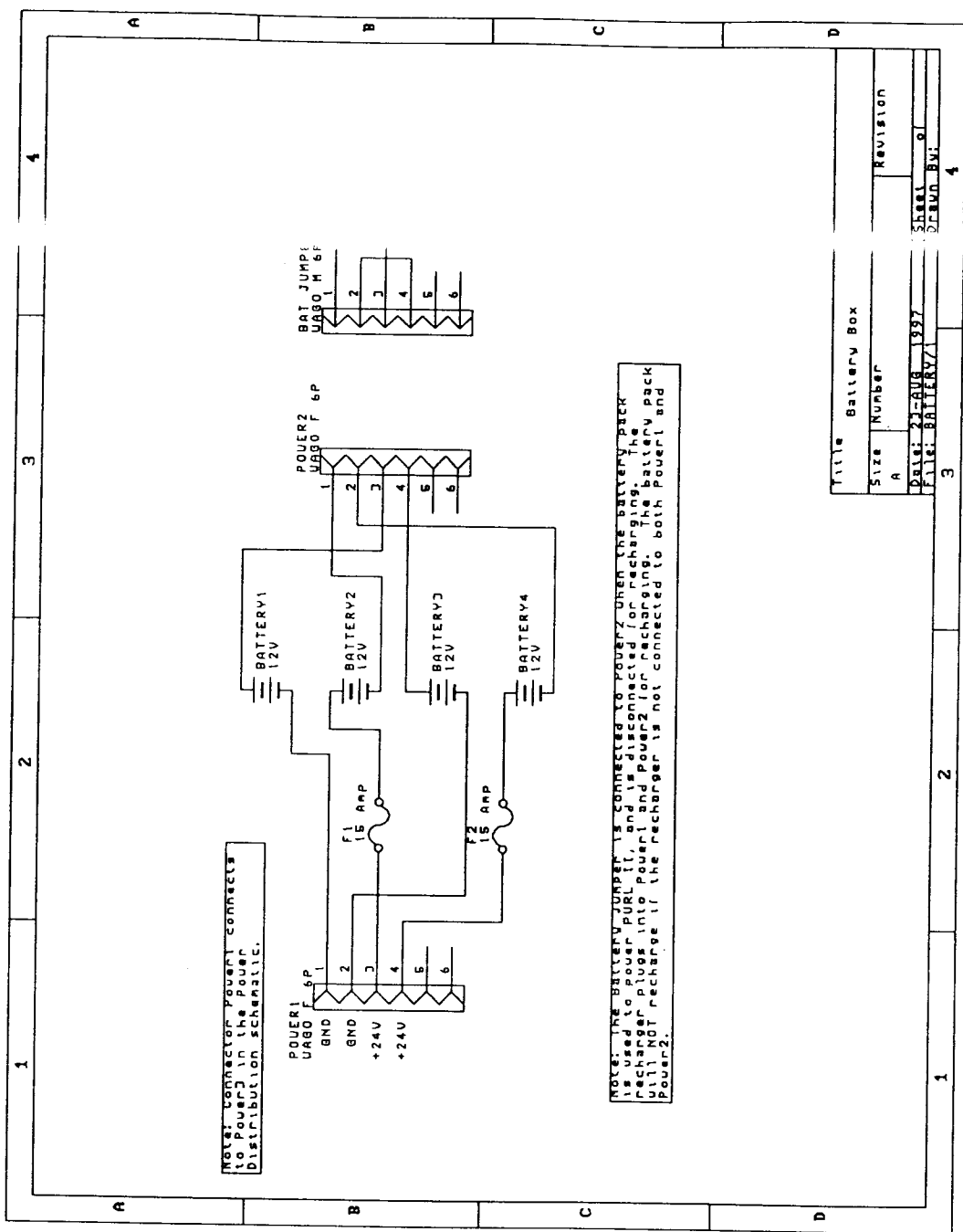
The following is a list of the schematics that make up the wiring and printed circuit boards inside PURL II.

## Wiring Schematics

Schematic Name	Description
Battery Box	Wiring and pin out of the battery packs
Power Distribution	Power distribution for the main power supply buses
BlueABC	Wiring and pin outs for the Blue A,B,C penetrators
BlueDEF	Wiring and pin outs for the Blue D,E,F penetrators
YellABCD	Wiring and pin outs for the Yellow A,B,C,D penetrators
YelleF	Wiring and pin outs for the Yellow E,F penetrators
Fibre Optic/Ethernet	Fibre Optic and Ethernet Connections and Cabling
Miscellaneous	Compass, Tilt Sensor and Leak Sensor Wiring

## Printed Circuit Boards

Schematic Name	Description
PC-104 Breakout	PC-104 Breakout Board on top of the PC-104 stack
Relay and Fuse	Power control relays and fuses
Serial Breakout	10-pin ribbon cable to 3-wire RS-232 converter
Digital Relay	Two relays controlled by TTL outputs
Leak Sensor	Leak Detector board

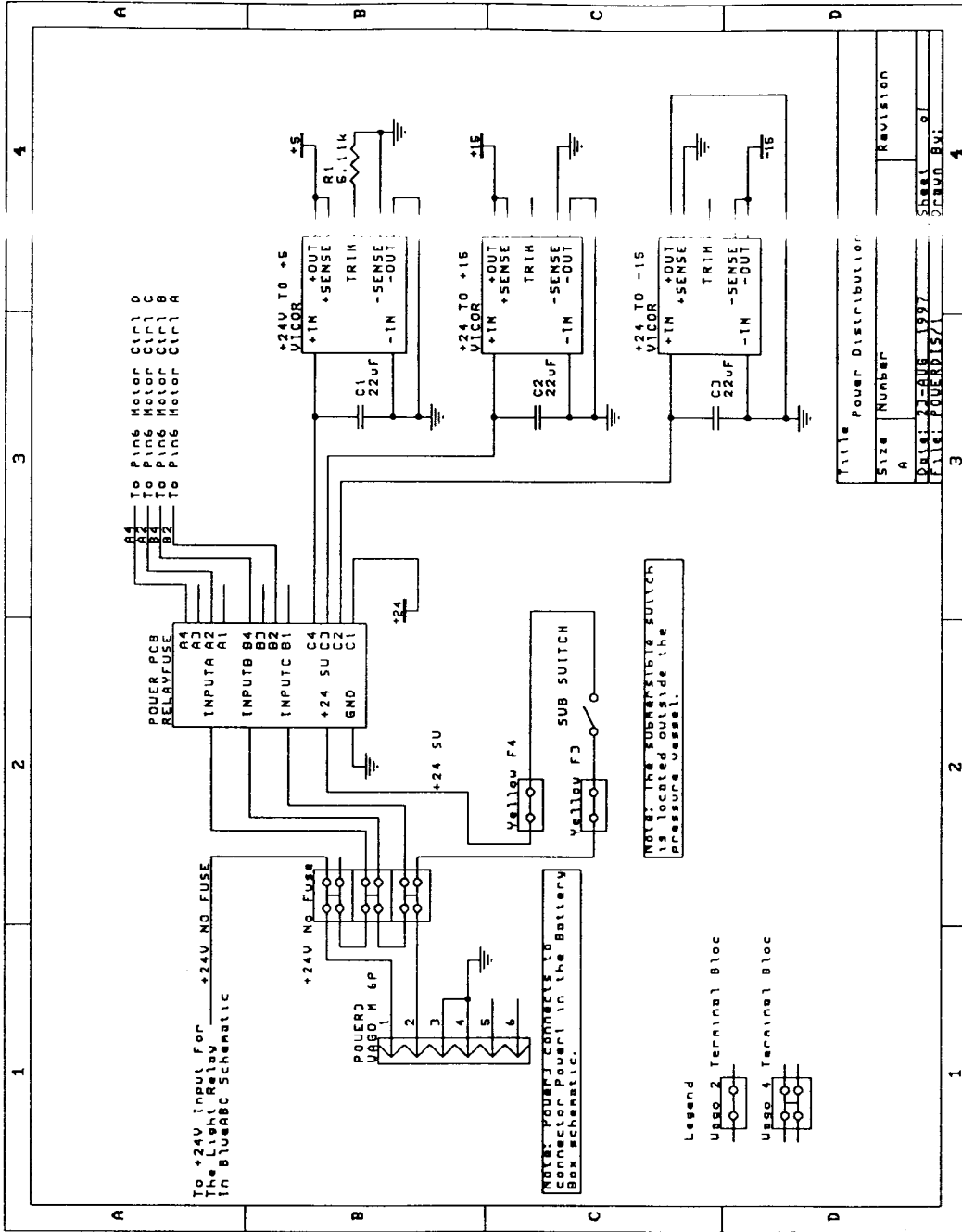


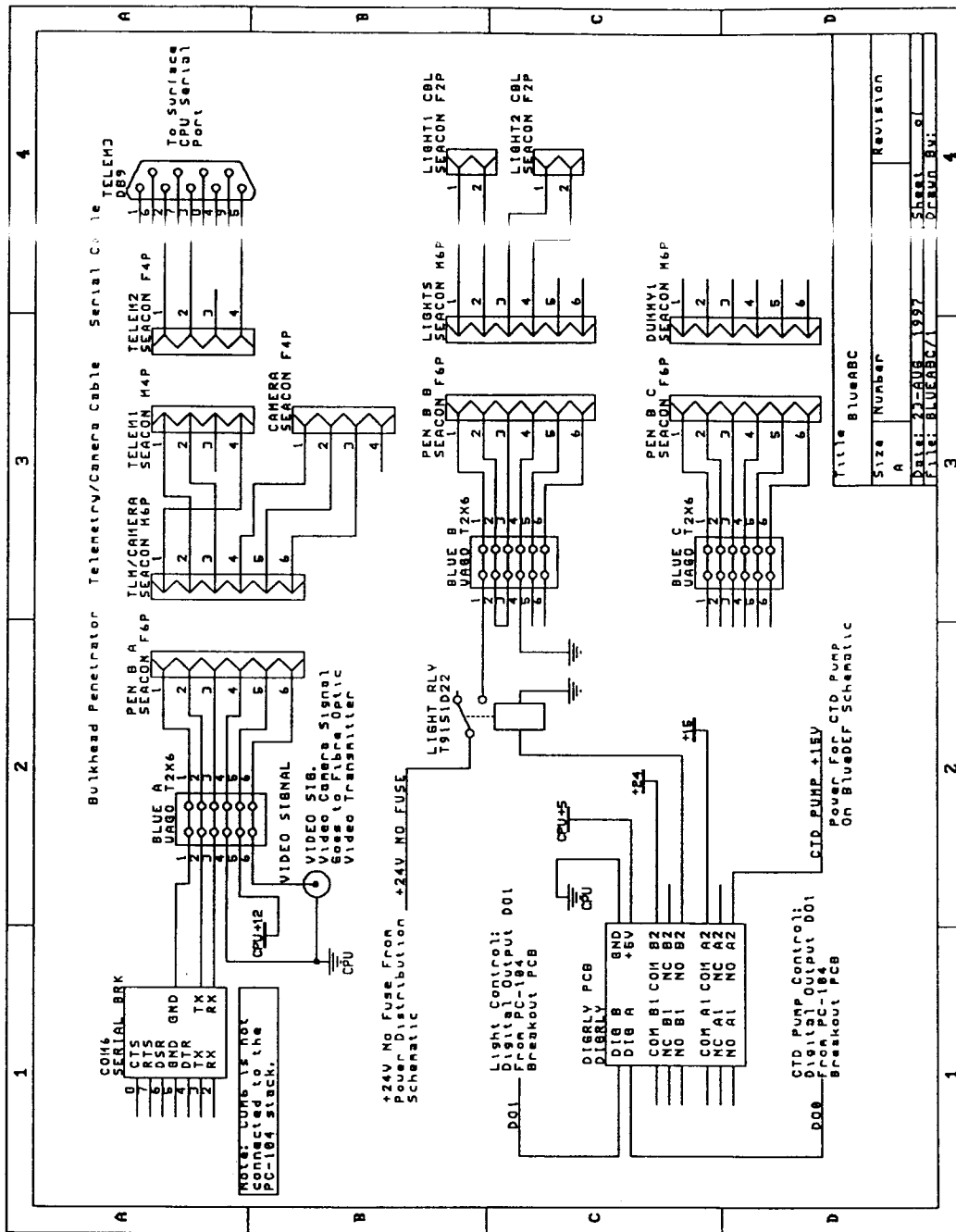
NOTE: CONNECTOR POWER CONNECTS TO POWER DISTRIBUTION SCHEMATIC.

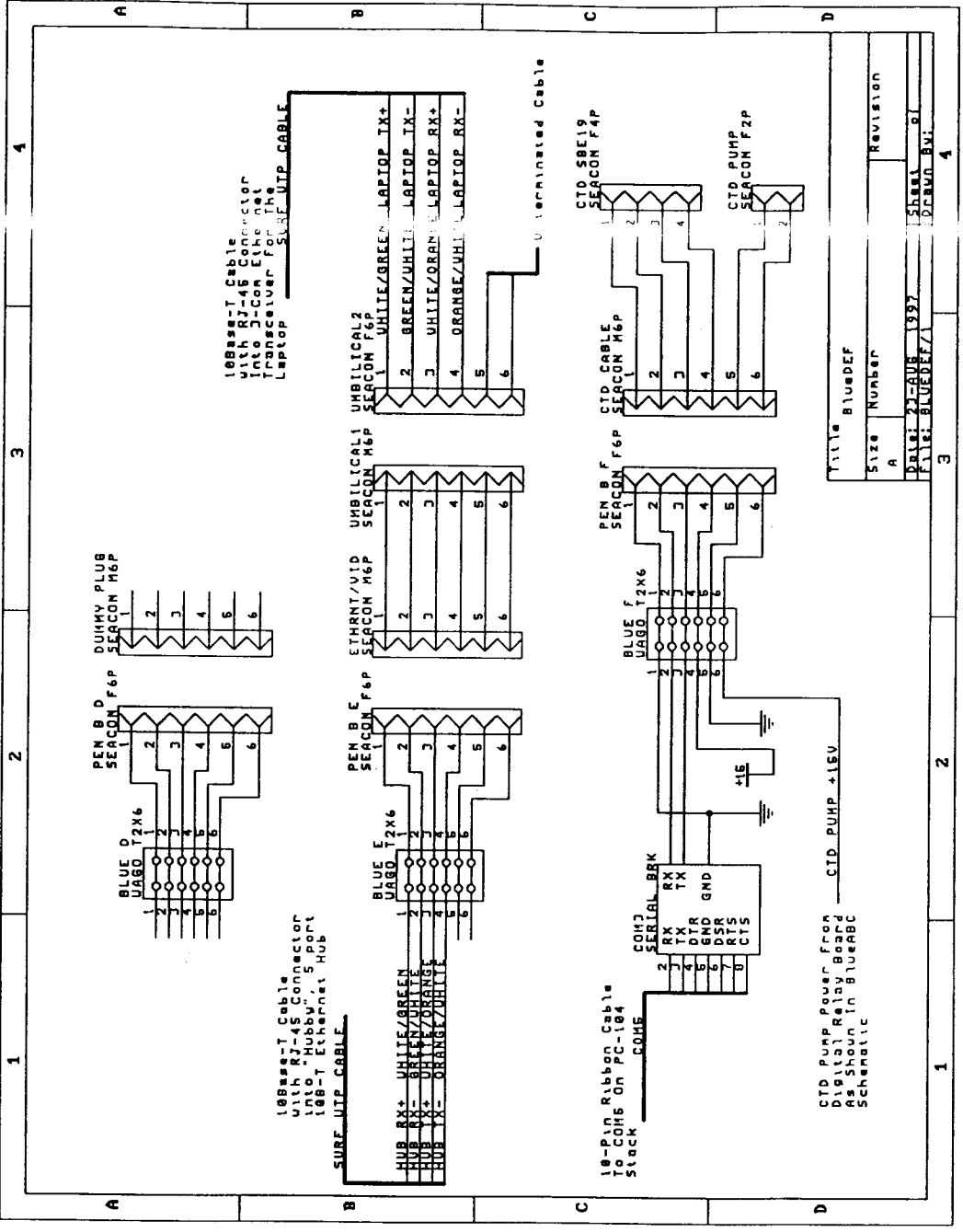
NOTE: THE BATTERY JUMPER IS CONNECTED TO POWER2 WHEN THE BATTERY PACK IS USED TO POWER PUL II, AND IS DISCONNECTED FOR RECHARGING. THE RECHARGER PLUGS INTO POWER1 AND POWER2 FOR RECHARGING. THE BATTERY PACK WILL NOT RECHARGE IF THE RECHARGER IS NOT CONNECTED TO BOTH POWER1 AND POWER2.

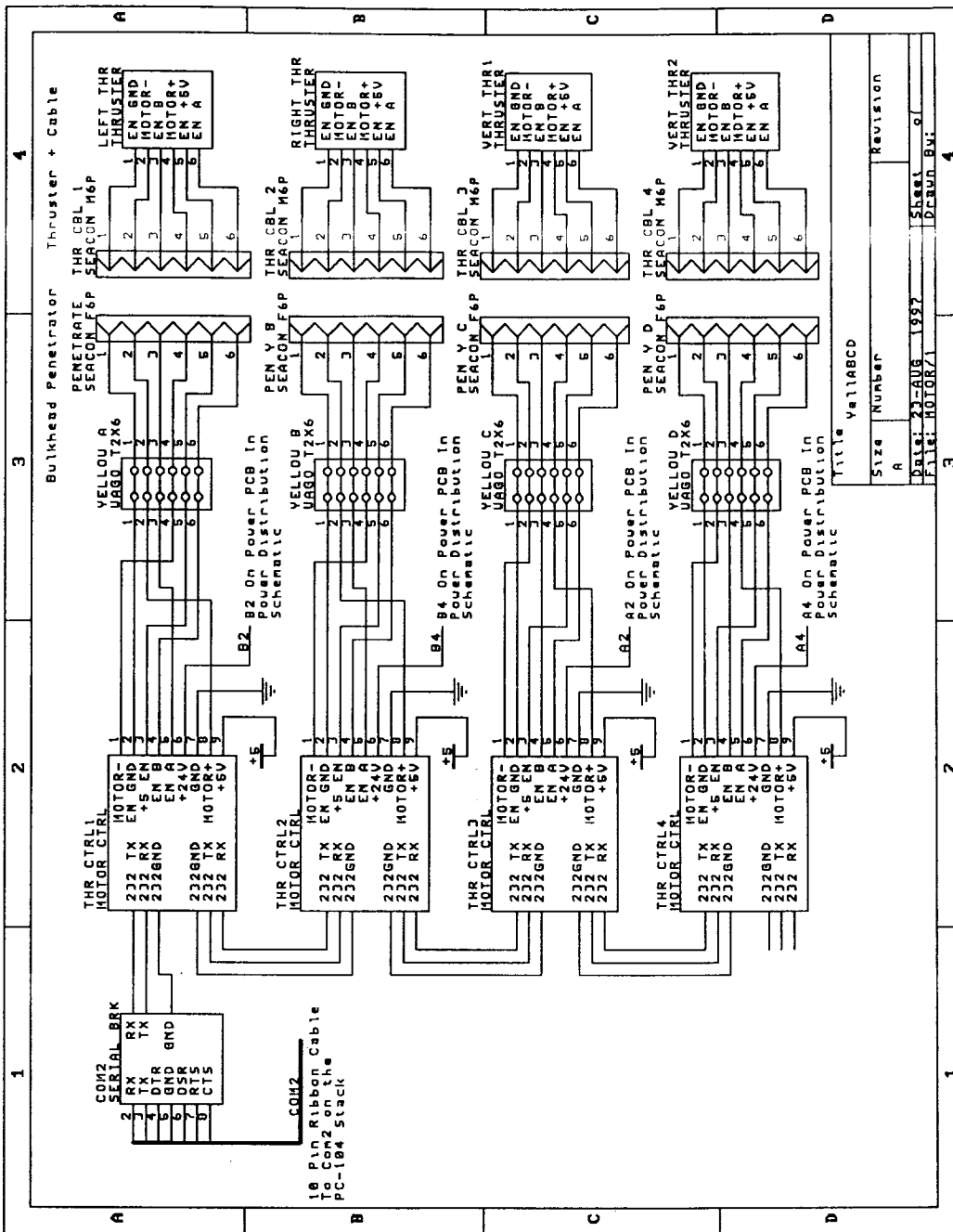
Title Battery Box	
Size A	Revision
Date: 21-AUG-1997	Sheet 9 of 9
Drawn: BVI	Checked: BVI
3	4





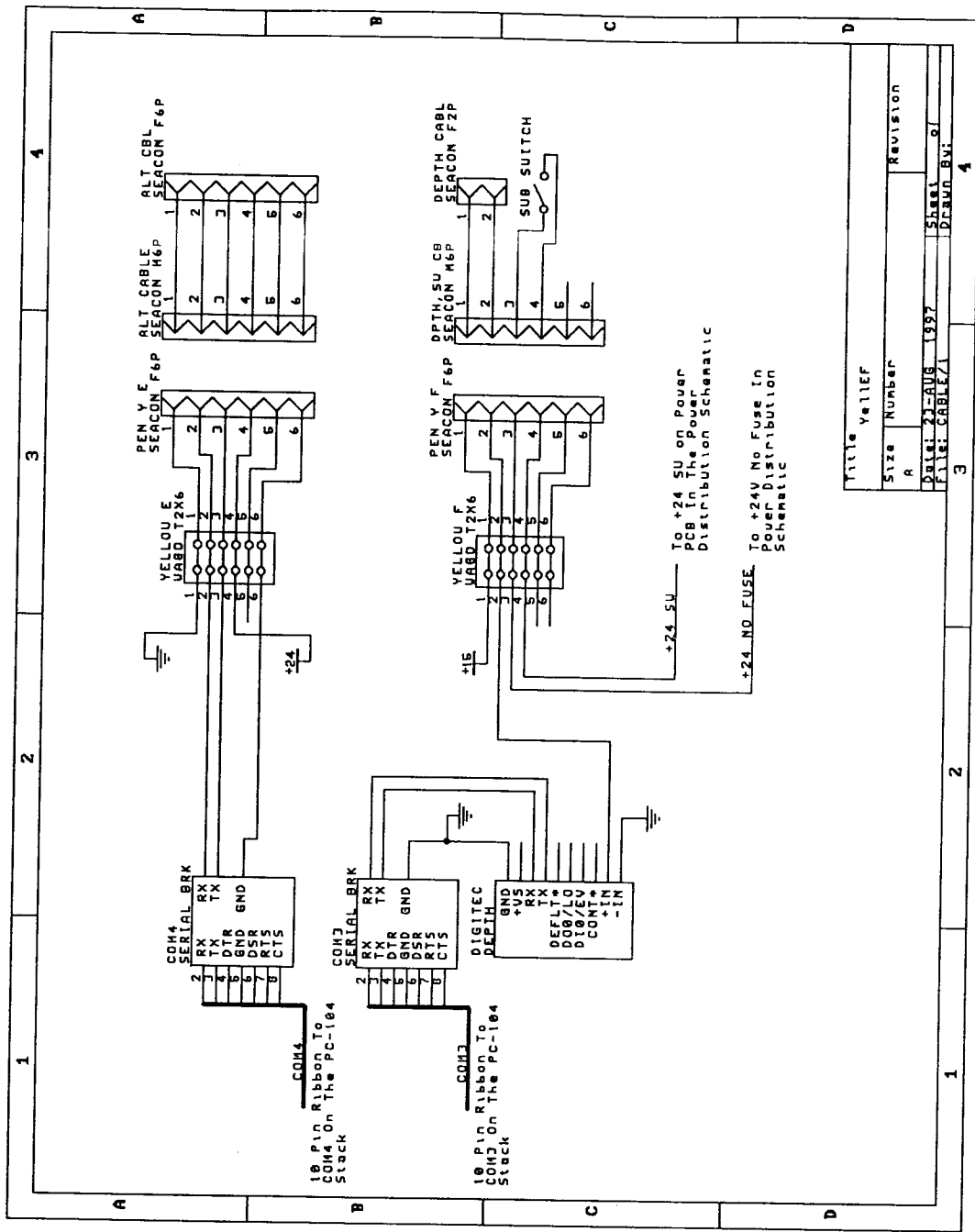


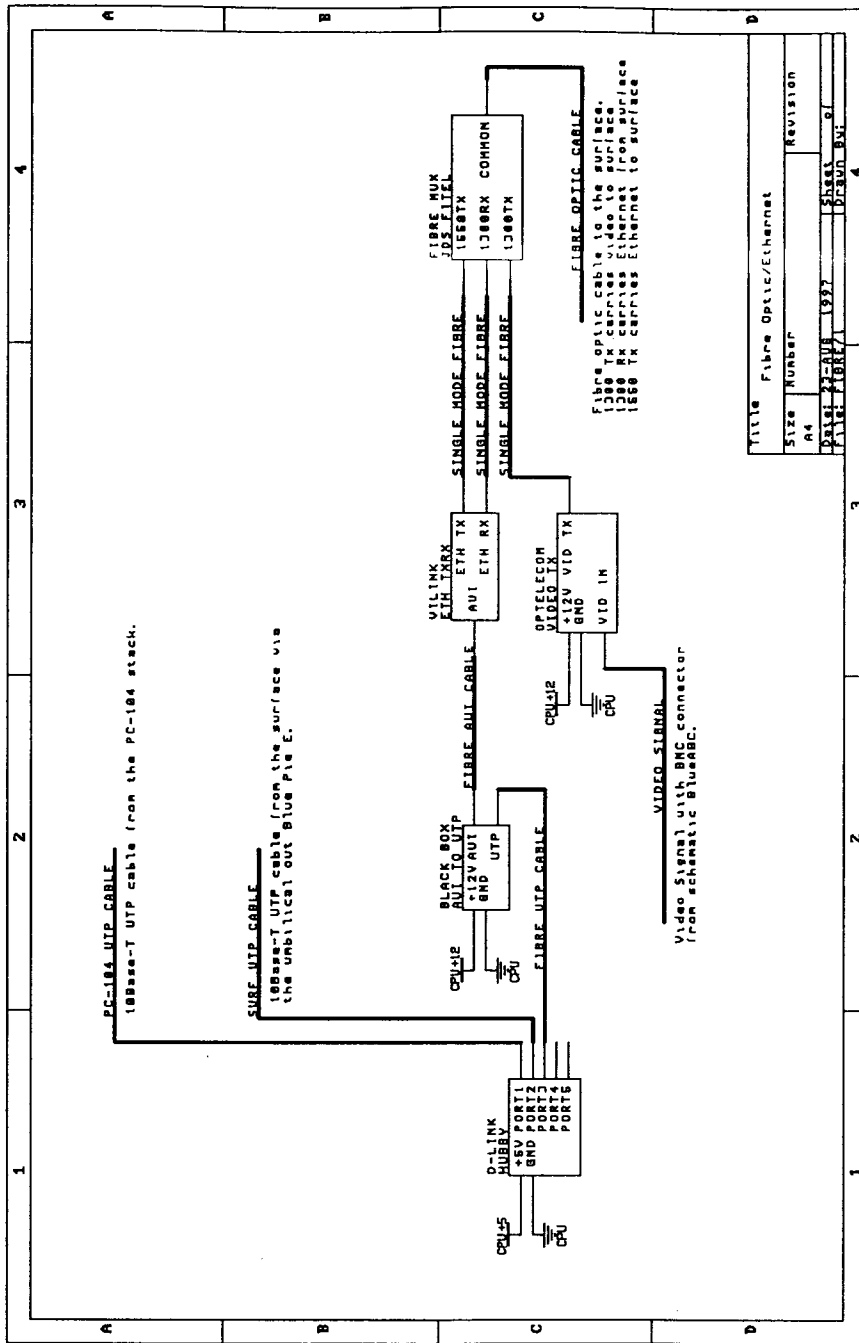


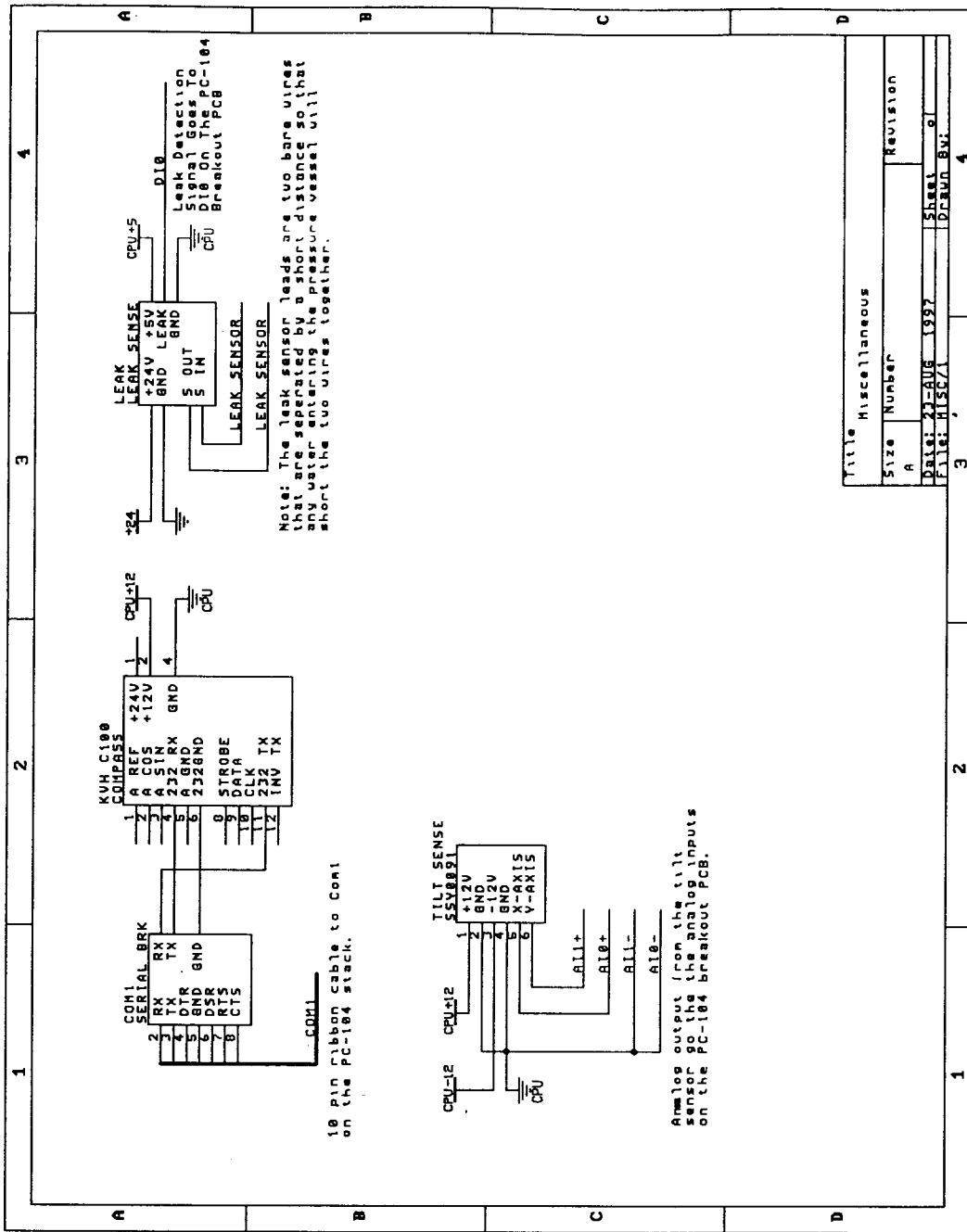


Size	Revision
A	

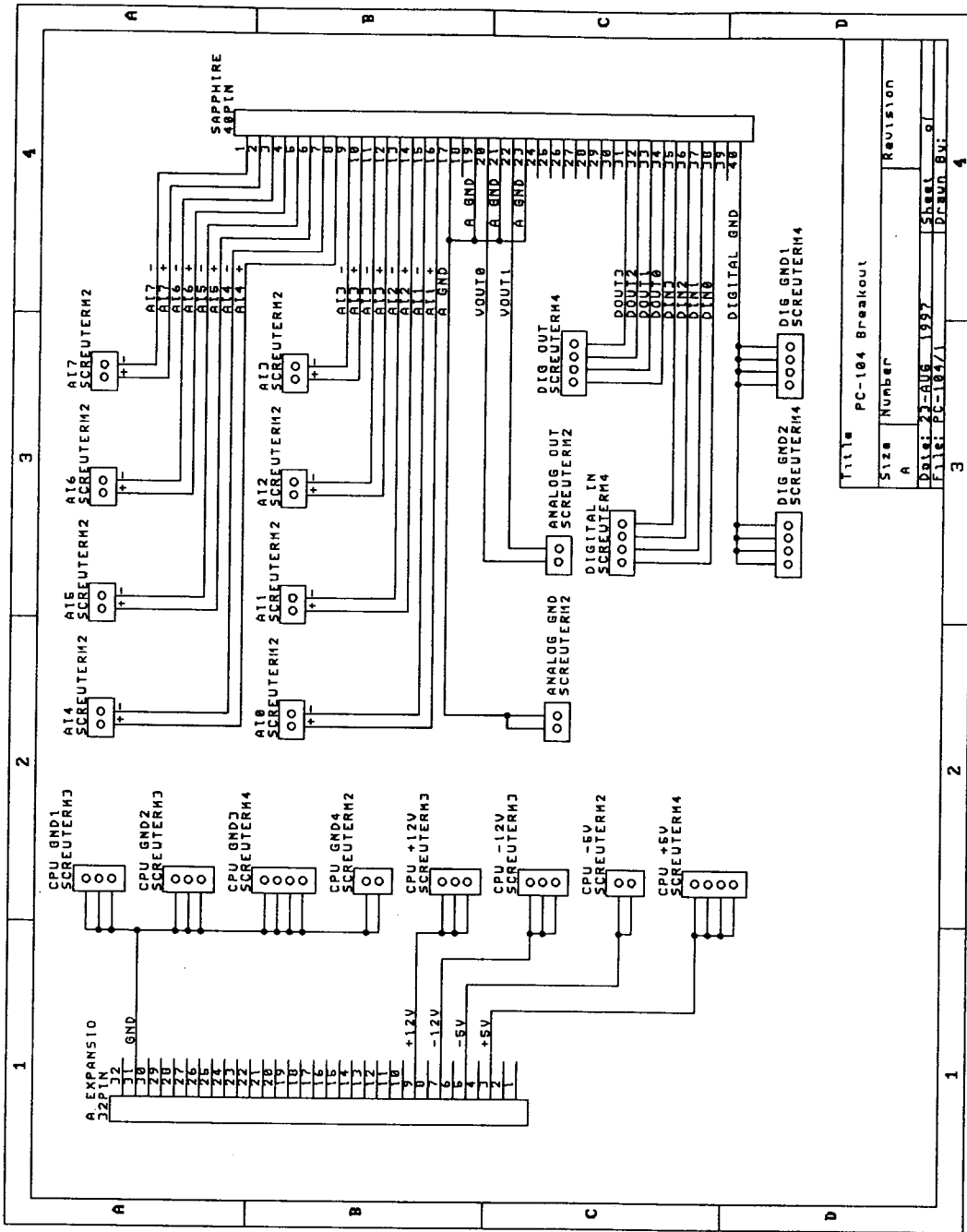
DATE: 23-AUG-1997  
 FILE: MOTOR1





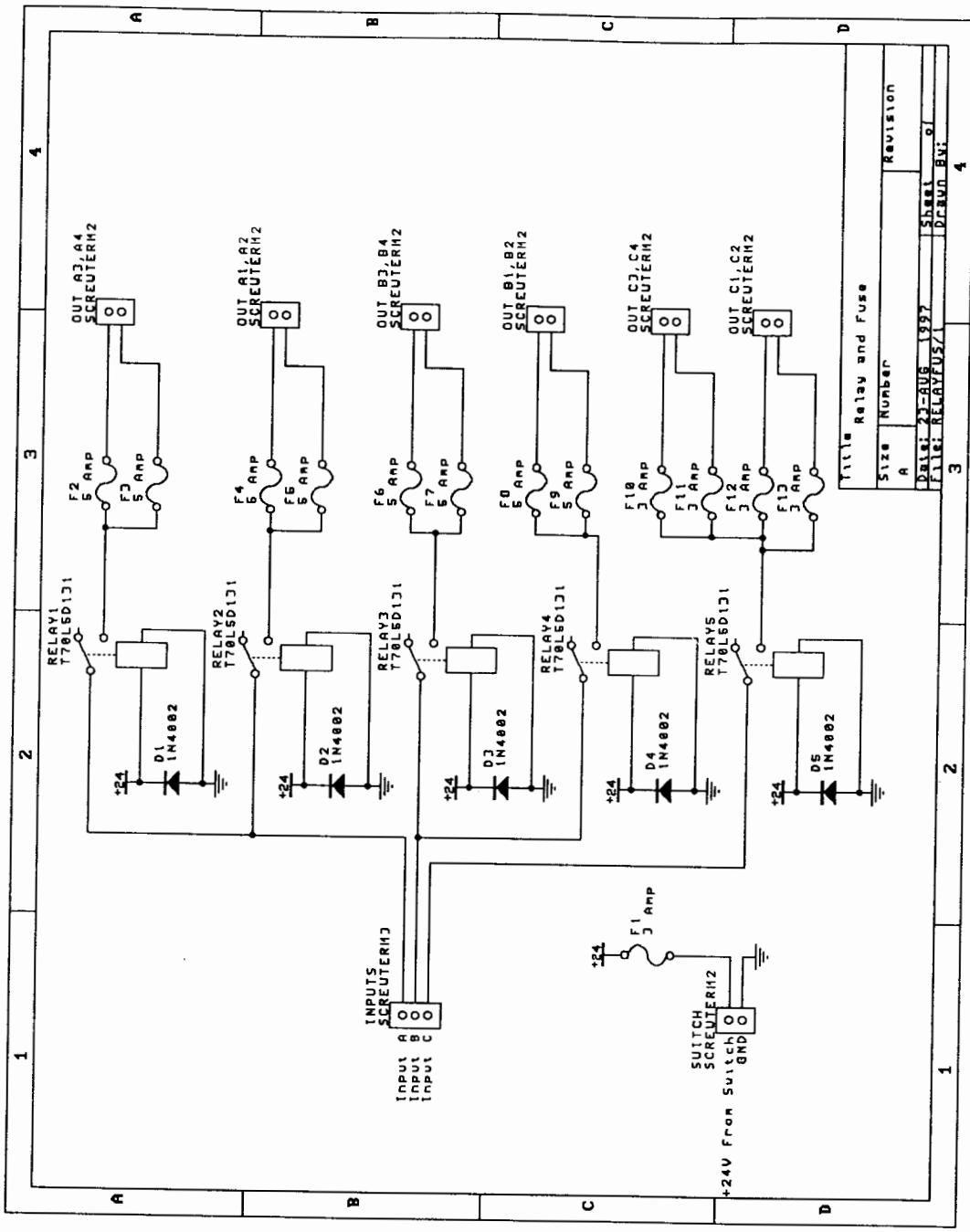


Title		Miscellaneous
Size	Number	Revision
A		
Date:	23-AUG 1997	Sheet 1 of 1
File:	MISC71	Drawn By:

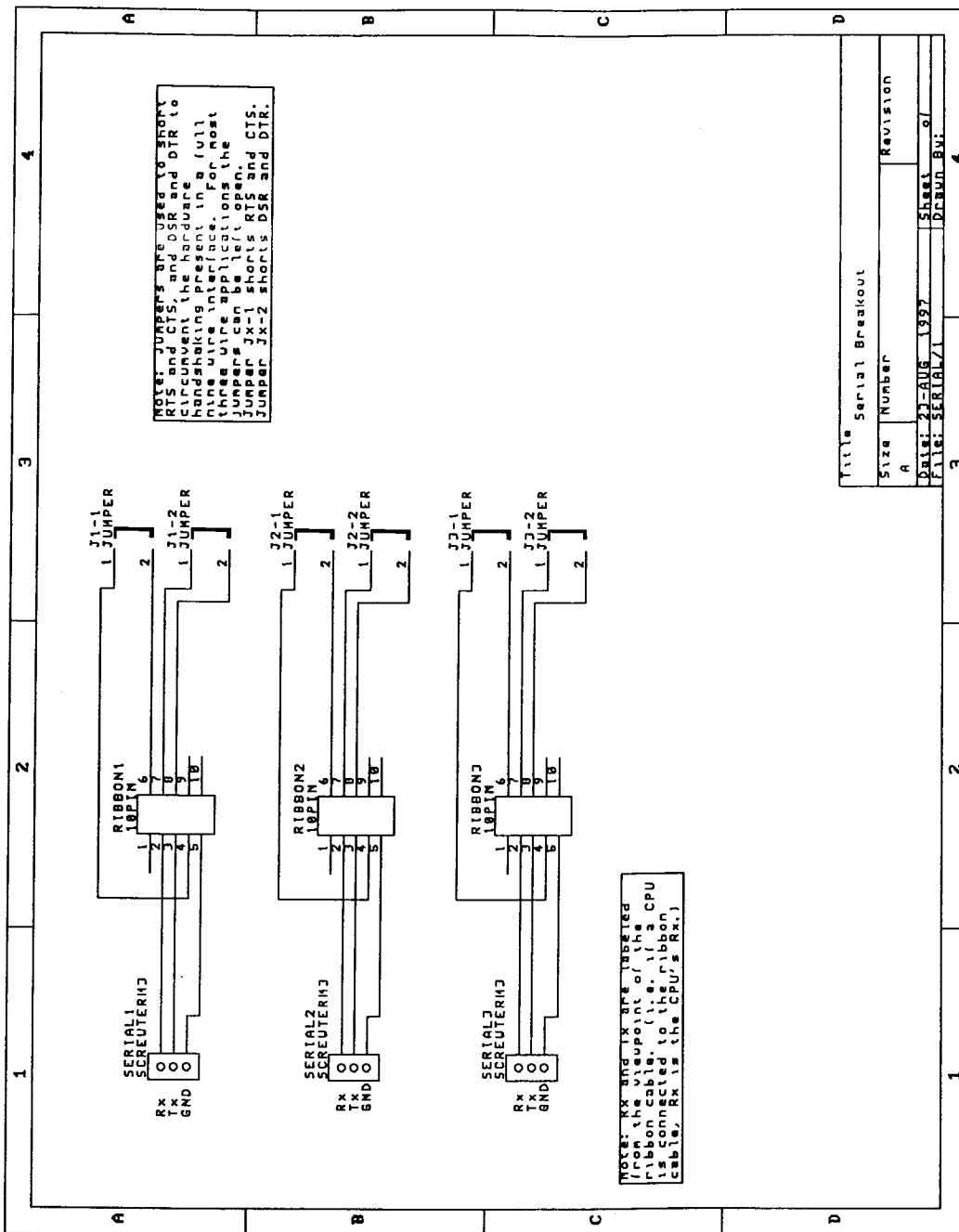


Title		PC-104 Breakout
Size	Number	Revision
A		
Date:	23-AUG 1997	Sheet
File:	PC-104/1	Drawn By:

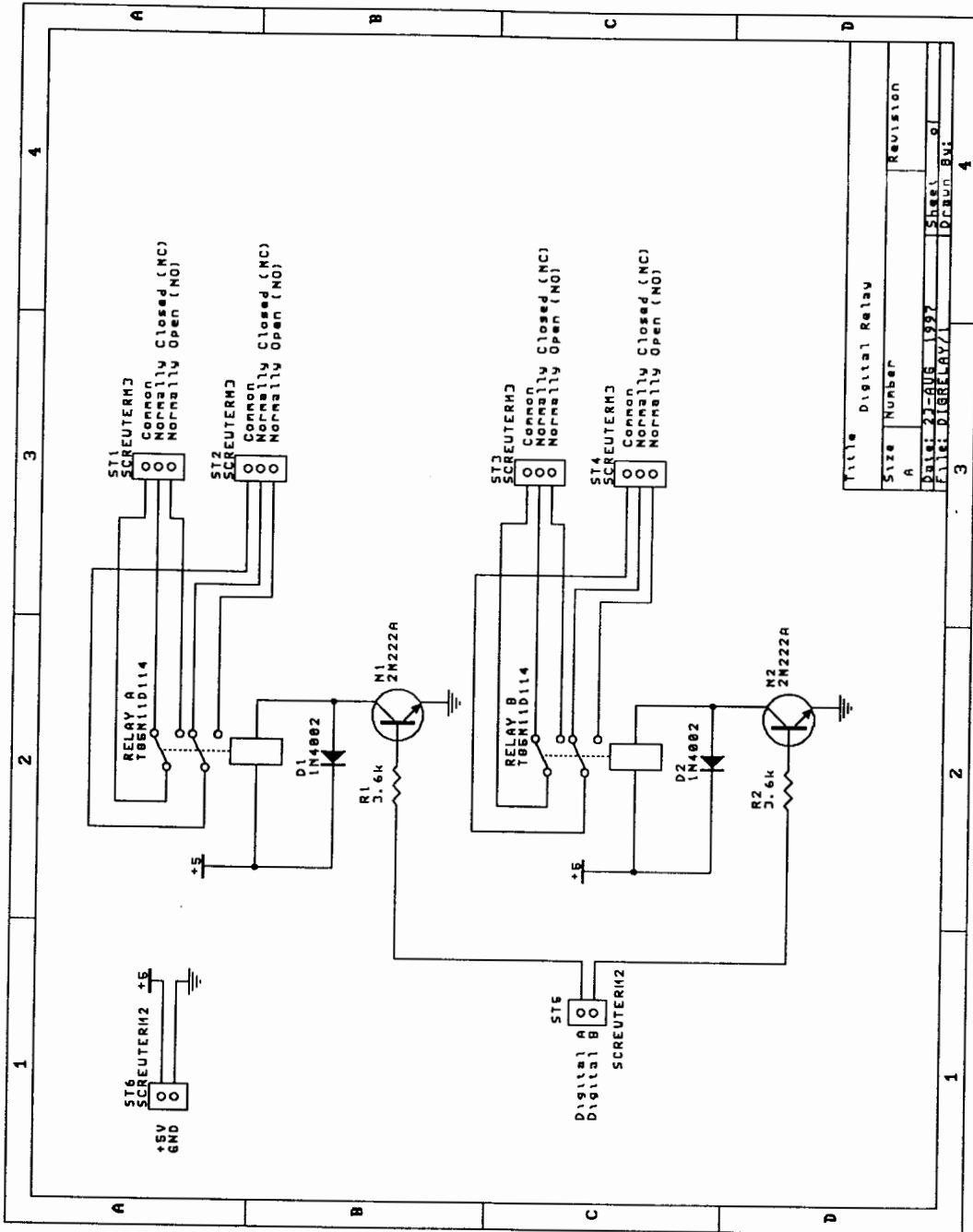


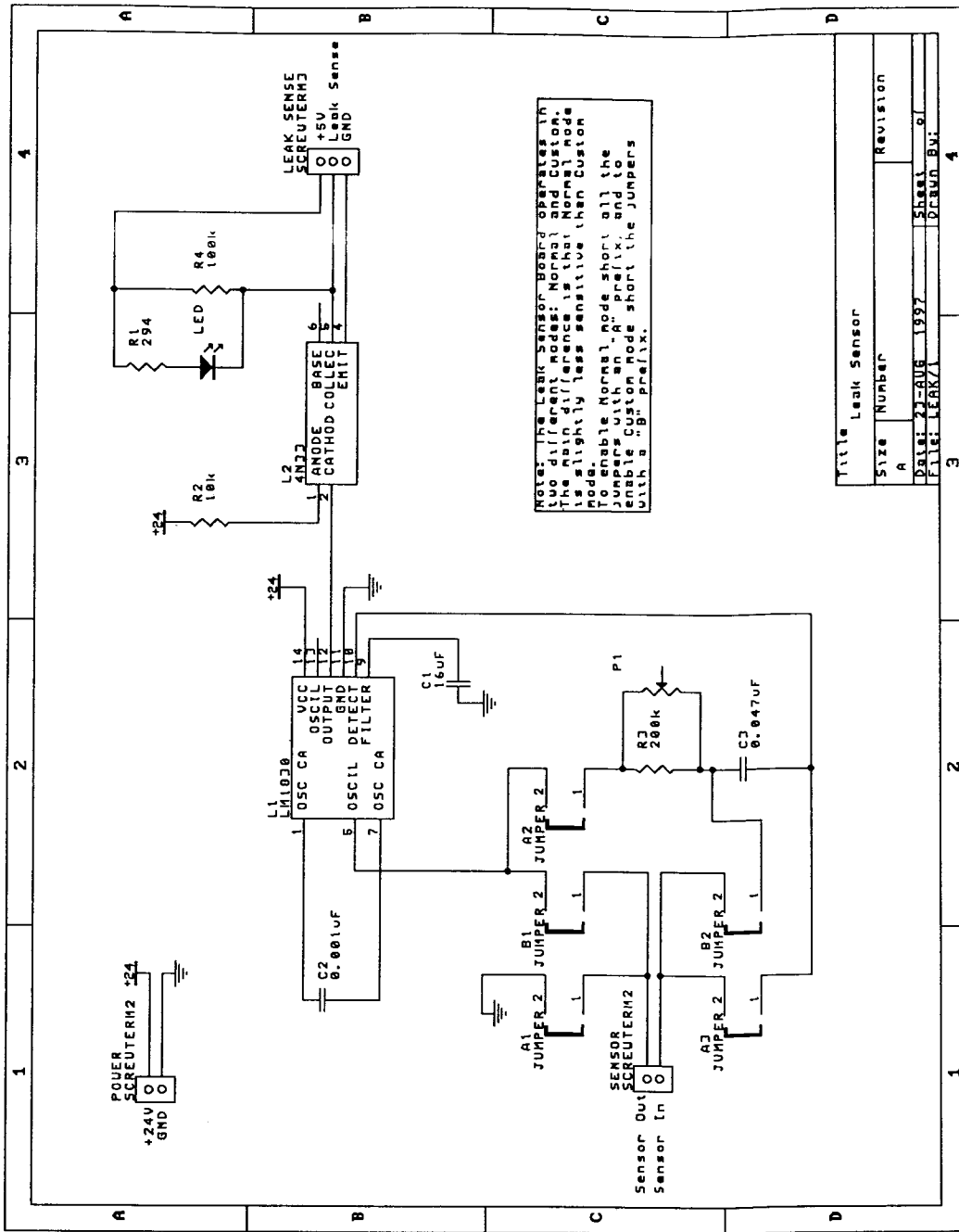


Title Relay and Fuse		Revision
Size	A	
Number	3	
DATE: 23-AUG-1997	SHAL	01
FILE: RELAY57	DRUN	BY:



Title		Serial Breakout
Size	Number	Revision
A		
Date:	23-AUG-1997	Sheet 1 of 4
File:	SERIAL1	Drawn By:





# Appendix Two

The CSP configuration files for PURL II are divided into three groups; common files, surface files, and PURL II files. Generally, common file names are pre-fixed with an "x", surface files are prefixed with an "s", and PURL II files are pre-fixed with an "p".

## **Common Configuration Files:**

xconst.csp  
xtimer.csp  
xtelem.csp  
display.csp  
xstyle.csp

## **Surface Configuration Files:**

sdef.csp  
sheader.csp  
sports.csp  
main\_win.csp  
setpoint.csp  
stat\_win.csp  
dbg\_win.csp  
auv\_mode.csp

## **PURL II Configuration Files:**

pdef.csp  
pheader.csp  
pports.csp  
control.csp  
sapphire.csp  
exitsept.csp  
purl\_win.csp  
payload.csp  
mission1.csp  
mission2.csp  
mission3.csp  
mission4.csp  
mission5.csp  
mission6.csp  
log.csp

# xconst.csp

```

                                     %level          name = BOTTOM          priority = 4
                                     // Lowest Priority

/*
$Log: xconst.csp $
# Revision 1.8 1997/02/08 17:26:39 COUSTEAU
# Peter H: Removed ABOVE_WATER_DEPTH and TEN_METERS
#
# Revision 1.7 1996/11/24 17:07:22 COUSTEAU
# Peter H: Added MAX_NEG_THRUSTER_VELOCITY
#
# Revision 1.6 1996/08/15 08:33:45 FURL
# Peter H: ABORT condition improvements.
#
# Revision 1.5 1996/08/09 11:46:55 FURL
# AH: changed the interlocking logic to using MotorMode
#
# Revision 1.4 1996/08/08 17:20:25 NEMO
# changed user interface
#
# Revision 1.3 1996/08/06 17:34:47 COUSTEAU
# AH: added EXIT mode
#
# Revision 1.2 1996/08/06 14:29:21 COUSTEAU
# added two constants: ABOVE_WATER_DEPTH and
MAX_THRUSTER_VELOCITY
#
# Revision 1.1 1996/08/01 12:15:21 dosuser
# Initial revision
#
*/
// *****SFUCONST.CSP*****

// Const & Define
#define name=FALSE value=0
#define name=TRUE value=1
%const.int name=FALSE value=FALSE
%const.int name=TRUE value=TRUE
%const.int name=ZERO value=0
%const.int name=ONE value=1
%const.int name=TWO value=2
%const.int name=TEN value=10
%float.param name=NEGATIVE_ONE value=-1.0
%const.int name=MAX_TELEM_COUNTER value=20

#define name=MAX_THRUSTER_VELOCITY value=5000
#define name=MAX_NEG_THRUSTER_VELOCITY value=-5000
%const.int name=MAX_THRUSTER_VELOCITY
value=MAX_THRUSTER_VELOCITY
%const.int name=MAX_NEG_THRUSTER_VELOCITY
value=MAX_NEG_THRUSTER_VELOCITY

// AUV Mode Defines and Constants
#define name=IDLE value=10
#define name=PILOT value=20
#define name=ABORT value=30
#define name=EXIT value=35
#define name=MISSION1 value=41
#define name=MISSION2 value=42
#define name=MISSION3 value=43
#define name=MISSION4 value=44
#define name=MISSION5 value=45
#define name=MISSION6 value=46
%const.int name=IDLE value=IDLE
%const.int name=PILOT value=PILOT
%const.int name=ABORT value=ABORT
%const.int name=EXIT value=EXIT
%const.int name=MISSION1
value=MISSION1
%const.int name=MISSION2
value=MISSION2
%const.int name=MISSION3
value=MISSION3
%const.int name=MISSION4
value=MISSION4
%const.int name=MISSION5
value=MISSION5
%const.int name=MISSION6
value=MISSION6
#define name=DEBUG value=40
%const.int name=DEBUG value=DEBUG

// level
%level name = TOP priority = 0
// Highest Priority
%level name = HIGH priority = 1
%level name = MEDIUM priority = 2
%level name = LOW priority = 3
                                     %level          name = BOTTOM          priority = 4
                                     // Lowest Priority

// layer
%layer name = TOP rank = 5 //
Lowest Priority
%layer name = HIGH rank = 4
%layer name = MEDIUM rank = 3
%layer name = LOW rank = 2
%layer name = BOTTOM rank = 1 //
Highest Priority
```

## xtimer.csp

```
/*
$Log: xtimer.csp $
# Revision 1.1 1996/08/01 12:24:55 NEMO
# Initial revision
#
*/

//
*****TIMER.CSP*****

%sync name = TimeTick
%sync name = SYS_TwoSecondTrigger
%sync name = SYS_OneSecondTrigger
%sync name = SYS_TwoHzTrigger
%sync name = SYS_FourHzTrigger // 4 Hz timed trigger
%sync name = SYS_FiveHzTrigger
%sync name = SYS_TenHzTrigger

%tick
    output = TimeTick
    interval = 10

%timer
    name = SYS_Timer
    level = TOP
    input = TimeTick

%timer.output
    timer = SYS_Timer
    interval = 500 // 2 Hz
    event = SYS_TwoHzTrigger

%timer.output
    timer = SYS_Timer
    interval = 250 // 4 Hz
    event = SYS_FourHzTrigger

%timer.output
    timer = SYS_Timer
    interval = 100 // 10 Hz
    event = SYS_TenHzTrigger

%timer.output
    timer = SYS_Timer
    interval = 200 // 5 Hz
    event = SYS_FiveHzTrigger

%timer.output
    timer = SYS_Timer
    interval = 2000 // 2 Second Timer
    event = SYS_TwoSecondTrigger

%timer.output
    timer = SYS_Timer
    interval = 1000 // 1 Second Timer
    event = SYS_OneSecondTrigger
```

## xtelem.csp

```
/*
$Id: xtelem.csp 1.19 1996/11/22 14:54:15 COUSTEAU Exp $
$Log: xtelem.csp $
# Revision 1.19 1996/11/22 14:54:15 COUSTEAU
# Peter H: Changed AUV_Standard_Conductivity to
AUV_StandardConductivity
#
# Revision 1.18 1996/11/21 11:45:06 COUSTEAU
# Peter H: Added Conductivity, Temperature and Pressure to
the telemetry list.
#
# Revision 1.17 1996/09/27 16:54:36 PURL
# Peter H: Added the lights and pump enables and feedbacks
#
# Revision 1.16 1996/09/08 17:05:52 COUSTEAU
# Kevin M:added telem for bottom following mode
#
# Revision 1.15 1996/09/08 15:29:17 PURL
# Kevin M:changed DepthThrustInterlocked to
VertThrustInterlocked
# to allow for integrated altimeter and depth control
#
# Revision 1.14 1996/08/24 10:41:43 PURL
# Peter H: Removed AUV_FifoMeter
#
# Revision 1.13 1996/08/15 09:13:42 PURL
# added SurfaceTelemCheckStatus and AUV_TelemCheckStatus
#
# Revision 1.12 1996/08/14 17:31:44 PURL
# added AUV_NoTelemetry to a gtelem group
```

```
#
# Revision 1.11 1996/08/14 17:03:44 PURL
# made AUV_NoTelemetry uncontrolled
#
# Revision 1.10 1996/08/14 17:00:19 NEMO
# added the no telemetry items
#
# Revision 1.9 1996/08/09 08:13:35 PURL
# Peter H: Updated the variable types (i.e. int, float) of
several of the
# telemetry items. Added the low battery flag and changed
the name of
# the leak sensor flag to AUV_Leaking.
#
# Revision 1.8 1996/08/08 15:05:37 PURL
# Peter H: Added AUV_AltSignalStrength and AUV_LowBattery
#
# Revision 1.7 1996/08/08 12:31:24 PURL
# Peter H: Changed several of the setpoint and feedbacks to
floating point values.
#
# Revision 1.6 1996/08/07 10:20:45 COUSTEAU
# removed references to AUV_ExitProteus
#
# Revision 1.5 1996/08/06 17:34:47 COUSTEAU
# AH: added EXIT mode
#
# Revision 1.4 1996/08/02 14:49:31 PURL
# changed names of thruster input events
#
# Revision 1.3 1996/08/02 13:16:50 COUSTEAU
# Peter H: Added the feedbacks for the thrusters
# to file
#
# Revision 1.2 1980/01/04 00:48:52 dcsuser
#
*/
// This file lists xtelem groups and is common between purl
and surface.

// ////////////////////////////////////////
//
// definition of telemetry signals

// Surface-to-AUV
%uncontrolled.float name=TelemHeadingSetpoint initial
= 0
%uncontrolled.int name=TelemVelocitySetpoint initial
= 0
%uncontrolled.float name=TelemDepthSetpoint initial
= 0
%uncontrolled.float name=TelemAltitudeSetpoint initial
= 0
%uncontrolled.int name=TelemBottomFollowingEnabled
initial = FALSE
%uncontrolled.int name=TelemEnableLogging initial
= FALSE
%uncontrolled.int name=TelemModeSelect initial
= IDLE

%int name=SurfaceTelemCounter
%uncontrolled.int name=SurfaceTelemCheckStatus initial
= FALSE

%uncontrolled.int name=TelemEnable_CTD_Pump initial
= FALSE
%uncontrolled.int name=TelemEnableLights initial
= FALSE

// AUV-to-Surface
%uncontrolled.float name = AUV_CompassHeading initial
= 0.0
%uncontrolled.float name = AUV_Depth initial
= 0.0
%uncontrolled.float name = AUV_Altitude initial
= 0.0
%uncontrolled.float name = AUV_AltSignalStrength initial
= 0.0
%uncontrolled.int name = AUV_FollowingBottom initial
= FALSE
%uncontrolled.int name = MissionStep initial
= 0
%uncontrolled.int name = LocalStep initial
= 0
%uncontrolled.int name = AUV_Mode initial
= 0
%uncontrolled.int name = AUV_IsLogging initial
= FALSE
%uncontrolled.float name = AUV_Pitch initial
= 0.0
```

```

%uncontrolled.float      name = AUV_Roll           initial %uncontrolled.int      name = AUV_DebugInt4      initial
= 0.0                    %uncontrolled.int      name = AUV_DebugInt5      initial

%uncontrolled.int        name = AUV_LeftThrustInterlocked
initial = 0
%uncontrolled.int        name = AUV_RightThrustInterlocked %uncontrolled.int      name = SurfaceDebugInt1    initial
initial = 0
%uncontrolled.int        name = AUV_VertThrustInterlocked %uncontrolled.int      name = SurfaceDebugInt2    initial
initial = 0
%uncontrolled.int        name = AUV_Left_RPM_Fb      initial %uncontrolled.int      name = SurfaceDebugInt3    initial
= 0
%uncontrolled.int        name = AUV_Right_RPM_Fb     initial %uncontrolled.int      name = SurfaceDebugInt4    initial
= 0
%uncontrolled.int        name = AUV_VertLeft_RPM_Fb  initial %uncontrolled.int      name = SurfaceDebugInt5    initial
= 0
%uncontrolled.int        name = AUV_VertRight_RPM_Fb initial
= 0
%uncontrolled.int        name = AUV_Left_PWM_Fb     initial ////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
= 0
%uncontrolled.int        name = AUV_Right_PWM_Fb    initial // telemetry setup
= 0
%uncontrolled.int        name = AUV_VertLeft_PWM_Fb  initial %gtelemon
= 0
%uncontrolled.int        name = AUV_VertRight_PWM_Fb  initial
= 0

%int                     name=LocalTxStatus
%int                     name=LocalRxStatus
%int                     name=LocalTimeoutsOccurred

%long                   name=AUV_IdleMeter
%int                    name=AUV_TxStatus
%int                    name=AUV_RxStatus
%int                    name=AUV_TimeoutsOccurred
%int                    name=AUV_Freemem
%uncontrolled.float     name=AUV_BatteryVoltage   initial LocalTimeoutsOccurred
= 30.0 // A High Battery Voltage ////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
%uncontrolled.int      name=AUV_LowBattery           initial // source = surface
= FALSE
%uncontrolled.int      name=AUV_Leaking             initial // position setpoints
= FALSE
%uncontrolled.int      name=AUV_NoTelemetry          initial %gtelemon_float_data
= FALSE
%int                   name=AUV_TelemCounter
%uncontrolled.int      name=AUV_TelemCheckStatus    initial %gtelemon_float_data
= FALSE
%uncontrolled.int      name=AUV_CTD_PumpOn           initial
= FALSE
%uncontrolled.float     name=AUV_Temperature          %gtelemon_int_data
initial=0.0
%uncontrolled.float     name=AUV_Conductivity         %gtelemon_int_data
initial=0.0
%uncontrolled.float     name=AUV_Pressure             %gtelemon_int_data
initial=0.0
%uncontrolled.int      name=AUV_StandardConductivity %gtelemon_int_data
initial=0
%uncontrolled.int      name=AUV_LightsOn             initial
= FALSE
%uncontrolled.int      name=AUV_DebugFloat1          initial
= 0.0
%uncontrolled.int      name=AUV_DebugFloat2          initial
= 0.0
%uncontrolled.int      name=AUV_DebugFloat3          initial
= 0.0
%uncontrolled.int      name=AUV_DebugFloat4          initial
= 0.0
%uncontrolled.int      name=AUV_DebugFloat5          initial
= 0.0

%uncontrolled.float     name = SurfaceDebugFloat1    initial
= 0.0
%uncontrolled.float     name = SurfaceDebugFloat2    initial
= 0.0
%uncontrolled.float     name = SurfaceDebugFloat3    initial
= 0.0
%uncontrolled.float     name = SurfaceDebugFloat4    initial
= 0.0
%uncontrolled.float     name = SurfaceDebugFloat5    initial
= 0.0

%uncontrolled.int      name = AUV_DebugInt1          initial
= 0
%uncontrolled.int      name = AUV_DebugInt2          initial
= 0
%uncontrolled.int      name = AUV_DebugInt3          initial
= 0

// Payload
%uncontrolled.int      name=AUV_CTD_PumpOn           initial
= FALSE
%uncontrolled.float     name=AUV_Temperature          %gtelemon_int_data
initial=0.0
%uncontrolled.float     name=AUV_Conductivity         %gtelemon_int_data
initial=0.0
%uncontrolled.float     name=AUV_Pressure             %gtelemon_int_data
initial=0.0
%uncontrolled.int      name=AUV_StandardConductivity %gtelemon_int_data
initial=0
%uncontrolled.int      name=AUV_LightsOn             initial
= FALSE

%uncontrolled.int      name=AUV_DebugFloat1          initial
= 0.0
%uncontrolled.int      name=AUV_DebugFloat2          initial
= 0.0
%uncontrolled.int      name=AUV_DebugFloat3          initial
= 0.0
%uncontrolled.int      name=AUV_DebugFloat4          initial
= 0.0
%uncontrolled.int      name=AUV_DebugFloat5          initial
= 0.0

%uncontrolled.float     name = SurfaceDebugFloat1    initial
= 0.0
%uncontrolled.float     name = SurfaceDebugFloat2    initial
= 0.0
%uncontrolled.float     name = SurfaceDebugFloat3    initial
= 0.0
%uncontrolled.float     name = SurfaceDebugFloat4    initial
= 0.0
%uncontrolled.float     name = SurfaceDebugFloat5    initial
= 0.0

%uncontrolled.int      name = AUV_DebugInt1          initial
= 0
%uncontrolled.int      name = AUV_DebugInt2          initial
= 0
%uncontrolled.int      name = AUV_DebugInt3          initial
= 0

// Mode Commands
%gtelemon_int_data
telem=gt group=4
event=TelemModeSelect

```



```

        trigger=TelemModeSelect
        source=SURFACE
        telem=gt group=20
        event=AUV_CompassHeading
        source=AUV
        trigger=AUV_CompassHeading
%gtelemlnt_data
        telem=gt group=5
        event=TelemEnableLogging
        trigger=TelemEnableLogging
        source=SURFACE
%gtelemlnt_data
        telem=gt group=7
        event=SurfaceTelemCheckStatus
        trigger=SurfaceTelemCheckStatus
        source=SURFACE
%gtelemlnt_data
        telem=gt group=9
        event=TelemEnable_CTD_Pump
        trigger=TelemEnable_CTD_Pump
        source=SURFACE
%gtelemlnt_data
        telem=gt group=10
        event=TelemEnableLights
        trigger=TelemEnableLights
        source=SURFACE
// Debug Variables
%gtelemlfloat_data
        telem=gt group=105
        event=SurfaceDebugFloat1
        source=SURFACE
        trigger=SYS_TwoSecondTrigger
%gtelemlfloat_data
        telem=gt group=105
        event=SurfaceDebugFloat2
        source=SURFACE
%gtelemlfloat_data
        telem=gt group=105
        event=SurfaceDebugFloat3
        source=SURFACE
%gtelemlfloat_data
        telem=gt group=105
        event=SurfaceDebugFloat4
        source=SURFACE
%gtelemlfloat_data
        telem=gt group=105
        event=SurfaceDebugFloat5
        source=SURFACE
%gtelemlnt_data
        telem=gt group=105
        event=SurfaceDebugInt1
        source=SURFACE
%gtelemlnt_data
        telem=gt group=105
        event=SurfaceDebugInt2
        source=SURFACE
%gtelemlnt_data
        telem=gt group=105
        event=SurfaceDebugInt3
        source=SURFACE
%gtelemlnt_data
        telem=gt group=105
        event=SurfaceDebugInt4
        source=SURFACE
%gtelemlnt_data
        telem=gt group=105
        event=SurfaceDebugInt5
        source=SURFACE
%gtelemlnt_data
        telem=gt group=105
        event=SurfaceTelemCounter
        source=SURFACE
        telem=gt group=21
        event=AUV_Depth
        source=AUV
        trigger=AUV_Depth
%gtelemlfloat_data
        telem=gt group=111
        event=AUV_Depth
        source=AUV
%gtelemlfloat_data
        telem=gt group=27
        event=AUV_Altitude
        source=AUV
        trigger=AUV_Altitude
%gtelemlfloat_data
        telem=gt group=111
        event=AUV_Altitude
        source=AUV
%gtelemlfloat_data
        telem=gt group=28
        event=AUV_AltSignalStrength
        source=AUV
        trigger=AUV_AltSignalStrength
%gtelemlfloat_data
        telem=gt group=111
        event=AUV_AltSignalStrength
        source=AUV
%gtelemlfloat_data
        telem=gt group=31
        event=AUV_Pitch
        source=AUV
        trigger=AUV_Pitch
%gtelemlfloat_data
        telem=gt group=111
        event=AUV_Pitch
        source=AUV
%gtelemlfloat_data
        telem=gt group=32
        event=AUV_Roll
        source=AUV
        trigger=AUV_Roll
%gtelemlfloat_data
        telem=gt group=111
        event=AUV_Roll
        source=AUV
// mission
%gtelemlnt_data
        telem=gt group=23
        event=LocalStep
        source=AUV
        trigger=LocalStep
%gtelemlnt_data
        telem=gt group=112
        event=LocalStep
        source=AUV
        trigger=SYS_TwoSecondTrigger
%gtelemlnt_data
        telem=gt group=24
        event=MissionStep
        source=AUV
        trigger=MissionStep
%gtelemlnt_data
        telem=gt group=112
        event=MissionStep
        source=AUV
////////// // Group 110 -- AUV status and mode feedback
// // AUV Status Parameters
%gtelemlnt_data
        telem=gt group=110
        event=AUV_IdleMeter
        source=AUV
        trigger=SYS_TwoSecondTrigger
// Group 111: Position sensors
%gtelemlfloat_data

```

```

%gtelemin_data          %gtelemin_data          telem=gt group=110
                        telem=gt group=110          event=AUV_TxStatus
                        event=AUV_TxStatus          source=AUV
                        source=AUV

%gtelemin_data          // Payload
                        %gtelemin_data
                        telem=gt group=110          event=AUV_RxStatus
                        event=AUV_RxStatus          source=AUV
                        source=AUV
                        trigger=AUV_CTD_PumpOn

%gtelemin_data          %gtelemin_data          telem=gt group=114
                        telem=gt group=110          event=AUV_TimeoutsOccurred
                        event=AUV_TimeoutsOccurred  source=AUV
                        source=AUV
                        trigger=SYS_TwoSecondTrigger

%gtelemin_data          %gtelemin_float_data      telem=gt group=38
                        telem=gt group=110          event=AUV_Conductivity
                        event=AUV_Freemem          source=AUV
                        source=AUV
                        trigger=AUV_Conductivity

%gtelemin_float_data    %gtelemin_float_data      telem=gt group=114
                        telem=gt group=110          event=AUV_BatteryVoltage
                        event=AUV_BatteryVoltage    source=AUV
                        source=AUV

%gtelemin_data          %gtelemin_float_data      telem=gt group=39
                        telem=gt group=29          event=AUV_LowBattery
                        event=AUV_LowBattery        source=AUV
                        source=AUV
                        trigger=AUV_LowBattery

%gtelemin_data          %gtelemin_float_data      telem=gt group=114
                        telem=gt group=110          event=AUV_LowBattery
                        event=AUV_LowBattery        source=AUV
                        source=AUV

%gtelemin_data          %gtelemin_float_data      telem=gt group=40
                        telem=gt group=30          event=AUV_Leaking
                        event=AUV_Leaking          source=AUV
                        source=AUV
                        trigger=AUV_Leaking

%gtelemin_data          %gtelemin_float_data      telem=gt group=114
                        telem=gt group=110          event=AUV_Leaking
                        event=AUV_Leaking          source=AUV
                        source=AUV

%gtelemin_data          %gtelemin_float_data      telem=gt group=41
                        telem=gt group=110          event=AUV_NoTelemetry
                        event=AUV_NoTelemetry      source=AUV
                        source=AUV

%gtelemin_data          %gtelemin_int_data        telem=gt group=114
                        telem=gt group=35          event=AUV_IsLogging
                        event=AUV_IsLogging        source=AUV
                        source=AUV
                        trigger=AUV_IsLogging

%gtelemin_data          %gtelemin_int_data        telem=gt group=34
                        telem=gt group=110          event=AUV_IsLogging
                        event=AUV_IsLogging        source=AUV
                        source=AUV
                        trigger=AUV_LightsOn

%gtelemin_data          %gtelemin_int_data        telem=gt group=114
                        telem=gt group=36          event=AUV_Mode
                        event=AUV_Mode            source=AUV
                        source=AUV
                        trigger=AUV_Mode

%gtelemin_data          %gtelemin_int_data        telem=gt group=114
                        telem=gt group=110          event=AUV_Mode
                        event=AUV_Mode            source=AUV
                        source=AUV

%gtelemin_data          // Thruster Feedback
                        %gtelemin_int_data        telem=gt group=113
                        telem=gt group=22          event=AUV_LeftThrustInterlocked
                        event=AUV_FollowingBottom  source=AUV
                        source=AUV
                        trigger=SYS_TwoSecondTrigger

%gtelemin_data          %gtelemin_int_data        telem=gt group=113
                        telem=gt group=110          event=AUV_RightThrustInterlocked
                        event=AUV_FollowingBottom  source=AUV
                        source=AUV
                        trigger=SYS_TwoSecondTrigger

%gtelemin_data          %gtelemin_int_data        telem=gt group=113
                        telem=gt group=110          event=AUV_VertThrustInterlocked
                        event=AUV_FollowingBottom  source=AUV
                        source=AUV

%gtelemin_data          %gtelemin_int_data        telem=gt group=113
                        telem=gt group=37          event=AUV_TelemCheckStatus
                        event=AUV_TelemCheckStatus source=AUV
                        source=AUV
                        trigger=AUV_TelemCheckStatus

%gtelemin_data          %gtelemin_int_data        telem=gt group=113
                        telem=gt group=110          event=AUV_Left_RPM_Fb
                        event=AUV_TelemCheckStatus source=AUV
                        source=AUV

%gtelemin_data          %gtelemin_int_data        telem=gt group=113
                        telem=gt group=110          event=AUV_TelemCheckStatus
                        event=AUV_TelemCheckStatus source=AUV
                        source=AUV

```

```

        event=AUV_Right_RPM_Fb
        source=AUV

%gtelelem_int_data
        telem=gt group=113
        event=AUV_VertLeft_RPM_Fb
        source=AUV

%gtelelem_int_data
        telem=gt group=113
        event=AUV_VertRight_RPM_Fb
        source=AUV

%gtelelem_int_data
        telem=gt group=113
        event=AUV_Left_PWM_Fb
        source=AUV

%gtelelem_int_data
        telem=gt group=113
        event=AUV_Right_PWM_Fb
        source=AUV

%gtelelem_int_data
        telem=gt group=113
        event=AUV_VertLeft_PWM_Fb
        source=AUV

%gtelelem_int_data
        telem=gt group=113
        event=AUV_VertRight_PWM_Fb
        source=AUV

// Debug Variables

%gtelelem_float_data
        telem=gt group=115
        event=AUV_DebugFloat1
        source=AUV
        trigger=SYS_TwoSecondTrigger

%gtelelem_float_data
        telem=gt group=115
        event=AUV_DebugFloat2
        source=AUV

%gtelelem_float_data
        telem=gt group=115
        event=AUV_DebugFloat3
        source=AUV

%gtelelem_float_data
        telem=gt group=115
        event=AUV_DebugFloat4
        source=AUV

%gtelelem_float_data
        telem=gt group=115
        event=AUV_DebugFloat5
        source=AUV

%gtelelem_int_data
        telem=gt group=115
        event=AUV_DebugInt1
        source=AUV

%gtelelem_int_data
        telem=gt group=115
        event=AUV_DebugInt2
        source=AUV

%gtelelem_int_data
        telem=gt group=115
        event=AUV_DebugInt3
        source=AUV

%gtelelem_int_data
        telem=gt group=115
        event=AUV_DebugInt4
        source=AUV

%gtelelem_int_data
        telem=gt group=115
        event=AUV_DebugInt5
        source=AUV

```

## display.csp

```
// VGA display
gfx.display
    name      =screen
    enable    =TRUE
    level     =LOW
    refresh   =SYS_TenHzTrigger
//          key_output=KeyPressed

//
// GRAPHICS OBJECTS' X-Y CO-ORDINATES
//
#define name=DEEP_DEPTH          value=2
#define name=NO_DEPTH           value=0
#define name=MAN_BUTTON_WIDTH   value=20
#define name=MAN_BUTTON_HEIGHT  value=15
#define name=MAN_MED_BUTTON_WIDTH value=29
#define name=MAN_MED_BUTTON_HEIGHT value=20
#define name=MAN_BIG_BUTTON_WIDTH value=62
#define name=MAN_BIG_BUTTON_HEIGHT value=25
#define name=MAN_TEXT_WIDTH      value=50

#define name=COL_0 value=0
#define name=COL_1 value=30
#define name=COL_2 value=60
#define name=COL_3 value=90
#define name=COL_4 value=120
#define name=COL_5 value=150
#define name=COL_6 value=180
#define name=COL_7 value=210
#define name=COL_8 value=240
#define name=COL_9 value=270
#define name=COL_10 value=300
#define name=COL_11 value=330
#define name=COL_12 value=360
#define name=COL_13 value=390
#define name=COL_14 value=420
#define name=COL_15 value=450
#define name=COL_16 value=480
#define name=COL_17 value=510
#define name=COL_18 value=540
#define name=COL_19 value=570
#define name=COL_20 value=600

#define name=ROW_HEIGHT value=15
#define name=ROW_0 value=5
#define name=ROW_1 value=20
#define name=ROW_2 value=35
#define name=ROW_3 value=50
#define name=ROW_4 value=65
#define name=ROW_5 value=80
#define name=ROW_6 value=95
#define name=ROW_7 value=110
#define name=ROW_8 value=125
#define name=ROW_9 value=140
#define name=ROW_10 value=155
#define name=ROW_11 value=170
#define name=ROW_12 value=185
#define name=ROW_13 value=200
#define name=ROW_14 value=215
#define name=ROW_15 value=230
#define name=ROW_16 value=245
#define name=ROW_17 value=260
#define name=ROW_18 value=275
#define name=ROW_19 value=290
#define name=ROW_20 value=305
#define name=ROW_21 value=320
#define name=ROW_22 value=335
#define name=ROW_23 value=350
#define name=ROW_24 value=365
#define name=ROW_25 value=380
#define name=ROW_26 value=395
#define name=ROW_27 value=410
#define name=ROW_28 value=425
#define name=ROW_29 value=440
```

# xstyle.csp

```
/*
$Log: xstyle.csp $
# Revision 1.1 1996/08/01 12:14:18 dosuser
# Initial revision
#
*/
// *****STYLE.CSP*****

// color, & style

@screen.color display=screen

!screen.color name=black r=0 g=0 b=0
!screen.color name=blue r=0 g=0 b=130
!screen.color name=green r=40 g=150 b=40
!screen.color name=cyan r=0 g=170 b=170
// original !screen.color name=red r=255 g=0
b=0
!screen.color name=red r=230 g=10 b=10
!screen.color name=magenta r=170 g=0 b=170
!screen.color name=brown r=170 g=85 b=0
!screen.color name=lightgray r=170 g=170 b=170
!screen.color name=darkgray r=100 g=100 b=100
!screen.color name=tan r=162 g=134 b=90
!screen.color name=lightgreen r=20 g=200 b=20
!screen.color name=lightcyan r=85 g=255 b=255
!screen.color name=lightred r=255 g=10 b=0
!screen.color name=lightblue r=40 g=40 b=200
!screen.color name=yellow r=255 g=255 b=0
!screen.color name=white r=255 g=255 b=255

!style
name=green_button_on_style
foreground=black
background=green
fillpattern=solid

!style
name=red_button_on_style
foreground=black
background=red
fillpattern=solid

!style
name=yellow_button_on_style
foreground=black
background=yellow
fillpattern=solid

!style
name=button_off_style
foreground=black
background=lightgray
fillpattern=solid

!style
name=switch_off_button_style
foreground=black
background=lightgray
fillpattern=solid
bwforeground=0
bwbackground=1

!style
name=switch_on_button_style
foreground=black
background=cyan
fillpattern=solid
bwforeground=0
bwbackground=1

!style
name=indicator_bad_style
background=red
foreground=black
fillpattern=solid

!style
name=fb_compass_style
foreground=black
background=black
fillpattern=interleave

!style
name=fb_cavity_style
foreground=blue
background=lightgray
fillpattern=solid

!style
name=neg_fb_cavity_style
foreground=black
background=black
```

```
fillpattern=interleave

!style
name=neg_fb_cavity_style_2
foreground=red
background=red
fillpattern=solid

!style
name=fb_needle_style
foreground=green
background=green
fillpattern=solid

!style
name=neg_fb_needle_style
foreground=blue
background=lightgray
fillpattern=solid

!style
name=plot_style
foreground=yellow
background=blue
fillpattern=solid

!style
name=hyde_plot_style
foreground=darkgray
background=lightcyan
fillpattern=solid

!style
name=ruler_style
foreground=lightcyan
background=darkgray
fillpattern=solid

!style
name=label_style
foreground=black
background=lightgray
fillpattern=solid

!style
name=window_style
foreground=black
background=lightgray
fillpattern=solid

!style
name=sp_number_style
foreground=yellow
background=darkgray
fillpattern=interleave /*cga=solid

vga=interleave*/
bwforeground=1
bwbackground=0

!style
name=fb_number_style
foreground=lightcyan
background=darkgray
fillpattern=interleave /*cga=solid

vga=interleave*/
bwforeground=1
bwbackground=0

!style
name=general_label_style
foreground=blue
background=white
fillpattern=solid
bwforeground=0
bwbackground=1

!style.setup
style=window_style
object_type=window
object_state=any

!style.setup
style=window_style
object_type=title
object_state=active

!style.setup
style=window_style
object_type=title
object_state=any
```

```

%style.setup
        style=window_style
        object_type=menu_item
        object_state=any

%style.setup
        style=plot_style
        object_type=menu_item
        object_state=current

%style.setup
        style=plot_style
        object_type=scroll_bar
        object_state=any

%style.setup
        style=plot_style
        object_type=menu_item
        object_state=any
//
// object_type = "window object"
// "window"
// "icon"
// "scroll_bar"
// "border"
// "title"
// "prompt"
// "button"
// "menu_item"
// "outline"
// "white_shadow"
// "light_shadow"
// "dark_shadow"
// "black_shadow"
//
// object_state= "any"
// "current"
// "view"
// "hot_key"
// "active"
// "selected"
// "non_selectable"

// fillpattern= "solid"
// "line"
// "ltslash"
// "slash"
// "bkslash"
// "ltbkslash"
// "hatch"
// "xhatch"
// "interleave"
// "wide_dot"
// "close_dot"

```

## sdef.csp

```
/*
$Log: sdef.csp $
# Revision 1.5 1996/08/16 08:38:13 NEMO
# added telemetry checking stuff
#
# Revision 1.4 1996/08/15 08:47:07 NEMO
# ?
#
# Revision 1.3 1996/08/06 17:34:47 COUSTEAU
# AH: added EXIT mode
#
# Revision 1.2 1996/08/01 14:19:31 NEMO
# changed ports.csp to sports.csp
#
# Revision 1.1 1996/08/01 12:07:03 dosuser
# Initial revision
#
*/
// ***** SURFDEF.CSP *****
*****

#include file="XCONST.CSP"
#include file="SHEADER.CSP"
#include file="XTIMER.CSP"
#include file="SPORTS.CSP"
#include file="XTELEM.CSP"

#include file="DISPLAY.CSP"
#include file="XSTYLE.CSP"
#include file="MAIN_WIN.CSP"
#include file="SETPOINT.CSP"
#include file="STAT_WIN.CSP"
#include file="DBG_WIN.CSP"
#include file="AUV_MODE.CSP"

// diagnostic functions
%exit
    input=Exit
    message="Exiting PROTEUS normally on command from the
user."

%freemem
    trigger=SYS_TwoSecondTrigger
    output=SurfaceFreemem

%idle.meter
    trigger=SYS_TwoSecondTrigger
    output=SurfaceIdleMeter

!fifo.meter
    trigger=SYS_TwoSecondTrigger
    output=SurfaceFifoMeter
    global_full_recover=1

// Main Menu & Submenu

%root.menu
    display=screen
    name=root
    enable=TRUE

%submenu
    menu=root
    name=system
    title="~System "

%submenu.int.output
    submenu=system
    title="~Exit"
    output=Exit
    value=TRUE

%submenu.int.output
    submenu=system
    title="~Show Status"
    output=SwitchStatusWindow
    value=1

%submenu.int.output
    submenu=system
    title="~Hide Status"
    output=SwitchStatusWindow
    value=0

%submenu.int.output
    submenu=system
    title="~Show Debug"
    output=SwitchDebugWindow

value=1

%submenu.int.output
    submenu=system
    title="~Hide Debug"
    output=SwitchDebugWindow
    value=0

%submenu
    menu=root
    name=shutdown
    title=" AUV Shutdown "

%submenu.int.output
    submenu=shutdown
    title="AUV Exit Mode"
    output=TelemModeSelect
    value=EXIT

!zero
    level=MEDIUM
    trigger=ButtonTimer
    input=KeyPressed
    output=KeyPressed

%exception_log
    file="ERROR.TXT"
    level=LOW
    buffer_size=100

%copy
    input=LocalTxStatus
    output=SurfaceTxStatus
    enable=TRUE

%copy
    input=LocalRxStatus
    output=SurfaceRxStatus
    enable=TRUE

%copy
    input=LocalTimeoutsOccurred
    output=SurfaceTimeoutsOccurred
    enable=TRUE

// telemetry timer

%cycle
    trigger = SYS_TwoSecondTrigger
    level = LOW
    init = 0
    min = 0
    max = 1000
    step = 1
    reset = AUV_TelemCounter
    output = SurfaceTelemCounter
```

# sheader.csp

```
/*
$Log: sheader.csp $
# Revision 1.6 1996/09/10 10:03:58 COUSTEAU
# Peter H: Added initial values to the Status and Debug
windows to eliminate
# error messages that were appearing in the error log file
#
# Revision 1.5 1996/08/15 08:33:11 NEMO
# added telem checking stuff
#
# Revision 1.4 1996/08/08 17:20:25 NEMO
# changed user interface
#
# Revision 1.3 1996/08/06 17:34:47 COUSTEAU
# AH: added EXIT mode
#
# Revision 1.2 1996/08/02 14:53:37 COUSTEAU
# Peter H: Removed all the DEBUG parameters
#
# Revision 1.1 1996/08/01 12:10:49 dosuser
# Initial revision
#
*/
```

```
// *****HEADER.CSP*****
```

```
// Const & Define
#define name=SURFACE value=1
#define name=AUV value=0
```

```
// sync, int, long
#define name=OneSecond
#define name=Exit
```

```
#define name=DepthSetpointTrigger
#define name=HeadingSetpointTrigger
#define name=VelocitySetpointTrigger
#define name=TelemModeSelectTrigger
#define name=EnableLoggingTrigger
```

```
#define name=SurfaceFreemem
#define name=SurfaceIdleMeter
#define name=SurfaceFifoMeter
#define name=TelDiag
#define name=SurfaceTxStatus
#define name=SurfaceRxStatus
#define name=SurfaceTimeoutsOccurred
#define name=SwitchStatusWindow
#define name=SwitchDebugWindow
#define name=Dummy
#define name=KeyPressed
#define initial=0
```

```
#define name = HeadingSpJog initial
#define name = VelocitySpJog initial
#define name = DepthSpJog initial
#define name = AltitudeSpJog initial
#define = 0
```

```
#define name = VelocitySp initial
#define name = ZeroVelocitySp initial
#define name = LargeVelocitySp initial
#define name = DepthSp initial
#define name = ZeroDepthSp initial
#define name = AltitudeSp initial
#define name = ResetAltitudeSp initial
#define = 10
```

```
#define name = EnableHeadingJog initial
#define name = EnableVelocityJog initial
#define name = EnableDepthJog initial
#define name = EnableAltitudeJog initial
#define = 0
```

```
// AUV Mode Switching Parameters
#define name = IdleModeSelected
#define name = PilotModeSelected
#define name = AbortModeSelected
#define name = Mission1ModeSelected
#define name = Mission2ModeSelected
#define name = Mission3ModeSelected
#define name = Mission4ModeSelected
#define name = Mission5ModeSelected
#define name = Mission6ModeSelected

#define name = IdleModeRequest
#define name = PilotModeRequest
#define name = AbortModeRequest
#define name = Mission1ModeRequest
#define name = Mission2ModeRequest
#define name = Mission3ModeRequest
#define name = Mission4ModeRequest
#define name = Mission5ModeRequest
#define name = Mission6ModeRequest

// The mode the AUV thinks it is in (Yes PURL does think, but
not too well)
#define name = InIdleMode
#define name = InPilotMode
#define name = InAbortMode
#define name = InExitMode
#define name = InMissionMode
#define uncontrolled.int
```



## sports.csp

```
////////////////////////////////////  
// Telemetry port  
  
!udp.port  
    level = HIGH  
    name = TelemPort  
    local_socket = 4100  
    remote_socket = 4000  
    remote_host = "purl"  
    signal_size = 4096  
    max_packet_size = 256  
  
!com.serial.port  
    name = TelemPort  
    baud_rate = 38400  
    parity = 0  
    delimiter = 3  
    port_number = 1  
    buffer_size=256 // Needed for 32-bit PROTEUS.  
  
!serial.port.diag  
    output = TelDiag  
    port = TelemPort  
    trigger = DiagTimer  
    overrun_errors = TRUE  
    accumulate = TRUE
```

# main\_win.csp

```

/*
$Log: main_win.csp $
# Revision 1.9 1996/11/22 14:52:23 COUSTEAU
# Peter H: Changed AUV_Standard_Conductivity to
AUV_StandardConductivity
#
# Revision 1.8 1996/11/22 12:40:06 COUSTEAU
# Peter H: Added CTD display
#
# Revision 1.7 1996/10/01 20:31:12 COUSTEAU
# Peter H: Added the buttons for the Camera Lights and CTD
Pump
#
# Revision 1.6 1996/09/18 16:27:46 COUSTEAU
# Peter H: Added the altimeter and changed the variables
names accordingly
#
# Revision 1.5 1996/08/15 08:33:11 NEMO
# added telem checking stuff
#
# Revision 1.4 1996/08/08 17:20:25 NEMO
# changed user interface
#
# Revision 1.3 1996/08/03 11:34:47 COUSTEAU
# Peter H: Not sure what I changed
#
# Revision 1.2 1996/08/02 14:52:53 COUSTEAU
# Peter H: Added the display components for the thruster
feedbacks
#
# Revision 1.1 1996/08/01 12:09:50 dosuser
# Initial revision
*/
// ***** Abort Conditions
// Indicates abort conditions
*****
// ***** MAIN_WIN.CSP
// *****
// MAIN_WIN.CSP is the main window wherein all the buttons,
and feedbacks for
// controlling the AUV are located.

%graphics.window
    enable=TRUE
    name=AUV_Control
    title="AUV_Control"
    display=screen
    top=1 left=0
    width=-1 height=-1
    //width=80 height=32
    border=TRUE

@AUV_Control.window.label
style=label_style fill=0

@AUV_Control.window.number
style=label_style
                                fill=TRUE

// ***** Heading Dial *****
// Dial showing the feedback for the compass heading

%clipping.linear.param
    name          = MAN_HeadingDialParam
    input1        = 0
    input2        = +360
    output1       = +90
    output2       = -270

%AUV_Control.window.dial
    input         = AUV_CompassHeading
    x             = COL_6
    y             = ROW_4
    radius        = 40
    start_angle   = 0
    sweep_angle   = 360
    mapping       = MAN_HeadingDialParam
    major         = 5
    tic_size      = 25
    minor         = 3
    fill          = TRUE
    needle_style  = fb_compass_style
    cavity_style  = fb_cavity_style

%window.label
    string        = "N"
    x             = 180
    y             = 19

    window       = AUV_Control
    style        = label_style
    center       = TRUE
    fill         = TRUE

%window.label
    string        = "E"
    x             = 228
    y             = 65
    window       = AUV_Control
    style        = label_style
    center       = TRUE
    fill         = TRUE

%window.label
    string        = "S"
    x             = 180
    y             = 113
    window       = AUV_Control
    style        = label_style
    center       = TRUE
    fill         = TRUE

%window.label
    string        = "W"
    x             = 133
    y             = 65
    window       = AUV_Control
    style        = label_style
    center       = TRUE
    fill         = TRUE

%window.button
    left          =COL_18
    top           =ROW_10
    on_value      =TRUE
    input         =AUV_LowBattery
    label         ="Low Bat"
    window       =AUV_Control
    width        =MAN_BIG_BUTTON_WIDTH
    height       =MAN_BIG_BUTTON_HEIGHT
    depth        =NO_DEPTH
    border       =TRUE
    off_style    =button_off_style
    on_style     =red_button_on_style

%window.button
    left          =COL_18
    top           =ROW_12
    on_value      =TRUE
    input         =AUV_Leaking
    label         ="Leak"
    window       =AUV_Control
    width        =MAN_BIG_BUTTON_WIDTH
    height       =MAN_BIG_BUTTON_HEIGHT
    depth        =NO_DEPTH
    border       =TRUE
    off_style    =button_off_style
    on_style     =red_button_on_style

%window.button
    left          =COL_18
    top           =ROW_14
    on_value      =TRUE
    input         =AUV_NoTelemetry
    label         ="NoTelem"
    window       =AUV_Control
    width        =MAN_BIG_BUTTON_WIDTH
    height       =MAN_BIG_BUTTON_HEIGHT
    depth        =NO_DEPTH
    border       =TRUE
    off_style    =button_off_style
    on_style     =red_button_on_style

%AUV_Control.window.number
    x=COL_9 y=ROW_11
    input=AUV_TelemCounter
    string="    AUV:"
    width=4

%AUV_Control.window.number
    x=COL_9 y=ROW_12
    input=SurfaceTelemCounter
    string="Surface:"
    width=4

%window.toggle.button

```

```

input          = SurfaceTelemCheckStatus          x          = 183
output         = SurfaceTelemCheckStatus          y          = 217
on_value      = TRUE
label         = "ChkTelem"
window       = AUV_Control
width        = MAN_BIG_BUTTON_WIDTH
height       = MAN_BIG_BUTTON_HEIGHT
depth        = DEEP_DEPTH
border       = FALSE
off_style    = switch_off_button_style
on_style     = yellow_button_on_style
left        = COL_13
top         = ROW_11
$window.button
left        =COL_13
top        =ROW_13
on_value   =TRUE
input     =AUV_TelemCheckStatus
label    ="ChkTelem"
window  =AUV_Control
width   =MAN_BIG_BUTTON_WIDTH
height  =MAN_BIG_BUTTON_HEIGHT
depth   =NO_DEPTH
border  =TRUE
off_style =button_off_style
on_style =yellow_button_on_style

// ***** Vehicle Depth Feedback Display *****
// Display the depth of the vehicle graphically
$clipping.linear.param // mapping neg propellor rpm
fb to bar graphs
name          = Depth_Scale_Param
input1       = 75
input2       = 0
output1      = 100
output2      = 0
$window.vertical.scale
input        = AUV_Depth
mapping     = Depth_Scale_Param
window     = AUV_Control
width      = 15
height     = 100
border_width = 1
fill       = TRUE
mercury_style = neg_fb_needle_style
cavity_style = neg_fb_cavity_style
surface_style = neg_fb_needle_style
left       = 165
top        = 140
$window.label
string      = "0"
window     = AUV_Control
style      = label_style
center     = FALSE
fill       = TRUE
x          = 183
y          = 137
$window.label
string      = "15"
window     = AUV_Control
style      = label_style
center     = FALSE
fill       = TRUE
x          = 183
y          = 157
$window.label
string      = "30"
window     = AUV_Control
style      = label_style
center     = FALSE
fill       = TRUE
x          = 183
y          = 177
$window.label
string      = "45"
window     = AUV_Control
style      = label_style
center     = FALSE
fill       = TRUE
x          = 183
y          = 197
$window.label
string      = "60"
window     = AUV_Control
style      = label_style
center     = FALSE
fill       = TRUE

input          = SurfaceTelemCheckStatus          x          = 183
output         = SurfaceTelemCheckStatus          y          = 217
on_value      = TRUE
label         = "ChkTelem"
window       = AUV_Control
width        = MAN_BIG_BUTTON_WIDTH
height       = MAN_BIG_BUTTON_HEIGHT
depth        = DEEP_DEPTH
border       = FALSE
off_style    = switch_off_button_style
on_style     = yellow_button_on_style
left        = COL_13
top         = ROW_11
$window.label
string      = "D"
window     = AUV_Control
style      = label_style
center     = FALSE
fill       = TRUE
x          = COL_7
y          = 160
$window.label
string      = "e"
window     = AUV_Control
style      = label_style
center     = FALSE
fill       = TRUE
x          = COL_7
y          = 170
$window.label
string      = "p"
window     = AUV_Control
style      = label_style
center     = FALSE
fill       = TRUE
x          = COL_7
y          = 180
$window.label
string      = "t"
window     = AUV_Control
style      = label_style
center     = FALSE
fill       = TRUE
x          = COL_7
y          = 190
$window.label
string      = "h"
window     = AUV_Control
style      = label_style
center     = FALSE
fill       = TRUE
x          = COL_7
y          = 200
$window.label
string      = "(m)"
window     = AUV_Control
style      = label_style
center     = FALSE
fill       = TRUE
x          = 203
y          = 210

// ***** Vehicle Altitude *****
// Display the height of PURL off of the bottom. The range
// of the
// is 0 to 200 metres.
$clipping.linear.param //mapping altimeter output to
bar graph
name          = Coarse_Alt_Scale_Param
input1       = 0
input2       = 200
output1      = 100
output2      = 0
$clipping.linear.param //mapping altimeter output to
bar graph
name          = Fine_Alt_Scale_Param
input1       = 0
input2       = 10
output1      = 100
output2      = 0
$window.vertical.scale
input        = AUV_Altitude
mapping     = Coarse_Alt_Scale_Param

```

```

        window      = AUV_Control
        width        = 15
        height       = 100
        border_width = 1
        fill         = TRUE
        mercury_style = fb_needle_style
        cavity_style = fb_cavity_style
        surface_style = fb_needle_style
        left         = 150
        top          = 260

%window.vertical.scale
    input      = AUV_Altitude
    mapping    = Fine_Alt_Scale_Param
    window     = AUV_Control
    width      = 15
    height     = 100
    border_width = 1
    fill       = TRUE
    mercury_style = fb_needle_style
    cavity_style = fb_cavity_style
    surface_style = fb_needle_style
    left       = 195
    top        = 260

%window.label
    string     = "200"
    window     = AUV_Control
    style      = label_style
    center     = FALSE
    fill       = TRUE
    x          = 170
    y          = 262

%window.label
    string     = "100"
    window     = AUV_Control
    style      = label_style
    center     = FALSE
    fill       = TRUE
    x          = 170
    y          = 310

%window.label
    string     = "0"
    window     = AUV_Control
    style      = label_style
    center     = FALSE
    fill       = TRUE
    x          = 167
    y          = 355

%window.label
    string     = "10"
    window     = AUV_Control
    style      = label_style
    center     = FALSE
    fill       = TRUE
    x          = 215
    y          = 262

%window.label
    string     = "5"
    window     = AUV_Control
    style      = label_style
    center     = FALSE
    fill       = TRUE
    x          = 215
    y          = 310

%window.label
    string     = "0"
    window     = AUV_Control
    style      = label_style
    center     = FALSE
    fill       = TRUE
    x          = 215
    y          = 355

%clipping.linear.param // mapping neg propellor rpm
fb to bar graphs      name      = Negative_Pitch_Scale_Param
                      input1    = -20
                      input2    = 0
                      output1   = 50
                      output2   = 0

%window.vertical.scale
    input      = AUV_Pitch
    mapping    = Positive_Pitch_Scale_Param
    window     = AUV_Control
    width      = 15
    height     = 50
    border_width = 1
    fill       = TRUE
    mercury_style = fb_needle_style
    cavity_style = fb_cavity_style
    surface_style = fb_needle_style
    left       = 315
    top        = 240

%window.vertical.scale
    input      = AUV_Pitch
    mapping    = Negative_Pitch_Scale_Param
    window     = AUV_Control
    width      = 15
    height     = 50
    border_width = 1
    fill       = TRUE
    mercury_style = neg_fb_needle_style
    cavity_style = neg_fb_cavity_style
    surface_style = neg_fb_needle_style
    left       = 315
    top        = 290

%window.label
    string     = "+20"
    window     = AUV_Control
    style      = label_style
    center     = FALSE
    fill       = TRUE
    x          = 333
    y          = 237

%window.label
    string     = "Pitch"
    window     = AUV_Control
    style      = label_style
    center     = FALSE
    fill       = TRUE
    x          = 333
    y          = 255

%AUV_Control.window.number
    x          = 333
    y          = 270
    input      = AUV_Pitch
    width      = 5
    precision  = 1

%window.label
    string     = "0"
    window     = AUV_Control
    style      = label_style
    center     = FALSE
    fill       = TRUE
    x          = 333
    y          = 288

%window.label
    string     = "-20"
    window     = AUV_Control
    style      = label_style
    center     = FALSE
    fill       = TRUE
    x          = 333
    y          = 335

// ***** Pitch
// ***** Roll

%clipping.linear.param // mapping pos propellor rpm
fb to bar graphs      name      = Positive_Pitch_Scale_Param
                      input1    = 0
                      input2    = 20
                      output1   = 50
                      output2   = 0

%clipping.linear.param // mapping positive roll to
bar graphs            name      = Positive_Roll_Scale_Param
                      input1    = 0
                      input2    = 20
                      output1   = 0
                      output2   = 50

```

```

%clipping.linear.param // mapping negative roll to
bar graphs             name           = Negative_Roll_Scale_Param
                        input1        = -20
                        input2        = 0
                        output1       = 0
                        output2       = 50
                        border_width  = 1
                        fill          = TRUE
                        mercury_style = fb_needle_style
                        cavity_style  = fb_cavity_style
                        surface_style = fb_needle_style
                        left          = 490
                        top           = 145

%window.horizontal.scale
input                 = AUV_Roll
mapping              = Positive_Roll_Scale_Param
window              = AUV_Control
width               = 50
height              = 15
border_width        = 1
fill                = TRUE
mercury_style       = neg_fb_cavity_style_2
cavity_style        = neg_fb_needle_style
surface_style       = neg_fb_cavity_style_2
left                = 323
top                 = 345
%window.label
string               = "28V"
window              = AUV_Control
style               = label_style
center              = FALSE
fill                = TRUE
x                   = COL_17
y                   = 140

%window.label
string               = "24V"
window              = AUV_Control
style               = label_style
center              = FALSE
fill                = TRUE
x                   = COL_17
y                   = 165

%window.horizontal.scale
input                 = AUV_Roll
mapping              = Negative_Roll_Scale_Param
window              = AUV_Control
width               = 50
height              = 15
border_width        = 1
fill                = TRUE
mercury_style       = fb_cavity_style
cavity_style        = fb_needle_style
surface_style       = fb_needle_style
left                = 273
top                 = 345
%window.label
string               = "15V"
window              = AUV_Control
style               = label_style
center              = FALSE
fill                = TRUE
x                   = COL_17
y                   = 220

%window.label
string               = "+20"
window              = AUV_Control
style               = label_style
center              = FALSE
fill                = TRUE
x                   = 363
y                   = 365
%AUV_Control.window.number
x                   = COL_16
y                   = ROW_15
input              = AUV_BatteryVoltage
width              = 3
precision          = 1

%AUV_Control.window.number
x                   = 290
y                   = 375
string             = "Roll:"
input              = AUV_Roll
width              = 5
precision          = 1

%window.label
string             = "0"
window            = AUV_Control
style             = label_style
center            = FALSE
fill              = TRUE
x                 = 320
y                 = 365

%window.label
string             = "-20"
window            = AUV_Control
style             = label_style
center            = FALSE
fill              = TRUE
x                 = 260
y                 = 365

// ***** Battery Monitor
// *****
// Display the current voltage of the battery inside PURL.
// The range
// for the battery voltage is +28 Volts to 15 Volts.
%window.label
string             = "e"
window            = AUV_Control
style             = label_style
center            = FALSE
fill              = TRUE
x                 = COL_16
y                 = 170

%clipping.linear.param
name              = Battery_Scale_Param
input1           = 15
input2           = 28
output1          = 80
output2          = 0
%window.label
string             = "r"
window            = AUV_Control
style             = label_style
center            = FALSE
fill              = TRUE
x                 = COL_16
y                 = 180

%window.vertical.scale
input            = AUV_BatteryVoltage
mapping         = Battery_Scale_Param
window         = AUV_Control
width          = 15
height         = 80

```

```

window.label y = 190 input = TelemEnableLogging
string output = TelemEnableLogging
window = "y" on_value = TRUE
style = AUV_Control label = "Logging"
center = label_style window = AUV_Control
fill = FALSE width = MAN_BIG_BUTTON_WIDTH
x = COL_16 height = MAN_BIG_BUTTON_HEIGHT
y = 200 depth = DEEP_DEPTH
border = FALSE
off_style = switch_off_button_style
on_style = green_button_on_style
left = COL_16
top = ROW_21

// ***** Lights Control *****
// The lights toggle button turns the camera lights off and
on

window.toggle.button // Data Logging Feedback button
input = TelemEnableLights //window.button
output = TelemEnableLights left = COL_18
on_value = TRUE top = ROW_21
label = "Lights" on_value = TRUE
window = AUV_Control input = AUV_IsLogging
width = MAN_BIG_BUTTON_WIDTH label = "Log FB"
height = MAN_BIG_BUTTON_HEIGHT window = AUV_Control
depth = DEEP_DEPTH width = MAN_BIG_BUTTON_WIDTH
border = FALSE height = MAN_BIG_BUTTON_HEIGHT
off_style = switch_off_button_style depth = NO_DEPTH
on_style = green_button_on_style border = TRUE
left = COL_16 off_style = button_off_style
top = ROW_17 on_style = green_button_on_style

// CTD Pump Feedback button

window.button // ***** SBE-19 CTD Values Display *****
left = COL_18
top = ROW_17
on_value = TRUE
input = AUV_LightsOn
label = "Lights"
window = AUV_Control
width = MAN_BIG_BUTTON_WIDTH
height = MAN_BIG_BUTTON_HEIGHT
depth = NO_DEPTH
border = TRUE
off_style = button_off_style
on_style = green_button_on_style

// ***** CTD Pump Control *****
// The CTD pump toggle button turns the CTD pump off and on

window.toggle.button // AUV_Control.window.number
input = TelemEnable_CTD_Pump x=COL_13 y=ROW_17
output = TelemEnable_CTD_Pump string="C:"
on_value = TRUE input=AUV_Conductivity
label = "CTDPump" width=9
window = AUV_Control precision=4
width = MAN_BIG_BUTTON_WIDTH
height = MAN_BIG_BUTTON_HEIGHT
depth = DEEP_DEPTH
border = FALSE
off_style = switch_off_button_style
on_style = green_button_on_style
left = COL_16
top = ROW_19

// CTD Pump Feedback button

window.button // AUV_Control.window.number
left = COL_18 x=COL_13 y=ROW_18
top = ROW_19 string="S:"
on_value = TRUE input=AUV_StandardConductivity
input = AUV_CTD_PumpOn width=9
label = "Pump On" precision=4
window = AUV_Control
width = MAN_BIG_BUTTON_WIDTH
height = MAN_BIG_BUTTON_HEIGHT
depth = NO_DEPTH
border = TRUE
off_style = button_off_style
on_style = green_button_on_style

// ***** Motor Feedback Display *****

// AUV_Control.window.label
x=COL_15 y=ROW_23
string="Thruster RPM"

//command RPM
// AUV_Control.window.number
x=COL_14 y=ROW_24
input=AUV_LeftThrustInterlocked
string=" L:"
width=6

// AUV_Control.window.number
x=COL_14 y=ROW_25
input=AUV_RightThrustInterlocked
string=" R:"
width=6

// AUV_Control.window.number
x=COL_14 y=ROW_26
input=AUV_VertThrustInterlocked
string="Vl:"
width=6

// AUV_Control.window.number
x=COL_14 y=ROW_27
input=AUV_VertThrustInterlocked
string="VR:"

```

```
width=6

//actual RPM
%AUV_Control.window.number
x=COL_17 y=ROW_24
input=AUV_Left_RPM_Fb
width=6

%AUV_Control.window.number
x=COL_17 y=ROW_25
input=AUV_Right_RPM_Fb
width=6

%AUV_Control.window.number
x=COL_17 y=ROW_26
input=AUV_VertLeft_RPM_Fb
width=6

%AUV_Control.window.number
x=COL_17 y=ROW_27
input=AUV_VertRight_RPM_Fb
width=6

//actual PWM
%AUV_Control.window.number
x=COL_19 y=ROW_24
input=AUV_Left_PWM_Fb
width=4

%AUV_Control.window.number
x=COL_19 y=ROW_25
input=AUV_Right_PWM_Fb
width=4

%AUV_Control.window.number
x=COL_19 y=ROW_26
input=AUV_VertLeft_PWM_Fb
width=4

%AUV_Control.window.number
x=COL_19 y=ROW_27
input=AUV_VertRight_PWM_Fb
width=4
```

# setpoint.csp

```

/*
$Log: setpoint.csp $
# Revision 1.5 1996/09/10 10:05:03 COUSTEAU
# Peter H: Added the bottom tracking buttons
#
# Revision 1.4 1996/08/15 08:33:11 NEMO
# added telem checking stuff
#
# Revision 1.3 1996/08/08 17:20:25 NEMO
# changed user interface
#
# Revision 1.2 1996/08/06 15:39:19 COUSTEAU
# added altimeter signal strength to user interface
#
# Revision 1.1 1996/08/01 12:09:12 dosuser
# Initial revision
#
*/
***** SETPOINT.CSP *****
// The buttons required to specify the setpoints for the AUV
heading, depth,
// and velocity. This configuration file also displays the
feedbacks for
// the various setpoints.
// All the buttons and feedbacks in this configuration file a
displayed
// in the main graphics window "AUV_Control".

// PILOT MODE LABEL
%AUV_Control.window.label
x=COL_0 y=ROW_1
string="Pilot Mode Controls"

// HEADING SETPOINT BUTTONS AND FEEDBACK
%AUV_Control.window.label
x=COL_1 y=ROW_2
string="Heading"

%AUV_Control.window.number
x=COL_1 y=ROW_3
input=TelemHeadingSetpoint
width=6

%AUV_Control.window.number
x=COL_1 y=ROW_4
input=AUV_CompassHeading
width=6
precision=1

// HEADING SETPOINT JOG BUTTONS
>window.momentary.button
input = HeadingSpJog
output = HeadingSpJog
on_value = -2
label = "\x11" // left arrow
window = AUV_Control
width = MAN_MED_BUTTON_WIDTH
height = MAN_MED_BUTTON_HEIGHT
depth = DEEP_DEPTH
border = FALSE
off_style = switch_off_button_style
on_style = switch_on_button_style
left = COL_0
top = ROW_3

>window.momentary.button
input = HeadingSpJog
output = HeadingSpJog
on_value = 2
label = "\x10" // right
arrow
window = AUV_Control
width = MAN_MED_BUTTON_WIDTH
height = MAN_MED_BUTTON_HEIGHT
depth = DEEP_DEPTH
border = FALSE
off_style = switch_off_button_style
on_style = switch_on_button_style
left = COL_3
top = ROW_3

// HEADING SETPOINT OVERRIDE
%circular.range.param
name =HeadingRange
min =0

max =360

%and
inputs =TRUE
inputs =HeadingSpJog
output =EnableHeadingJog

%jog.override
name = HeadingSpOvr
trigger = SYS_FourHzTrigger
input = HeadingSpJog
rate = 40
level = MEDIUM
range = HeadingRange
output = TelemHeadingSetpoint
initialize = TelemHeadingSetpoint
enable = EnableHeadingJog

// VELOCITY SETPOINT BUTTONS AND FEEDBACK
%AUV_Control.window.label
x=COL_1 y=ROW_6
string=" Velocity (RPM)"

%AUV_Control.window.number
x=COL_1 y=ROW_7
input=TelemVelocitySetpoint
width=6

// VELOCITY SETPOINT JOG BUTTONS
>window.momentary.button
input = VelocitySpJog
output = VelocitySpJog
on_value = -1
label = "\x1f" // down arrow
window = AUV_Control
width = MAN_MED_BUTTON_WIDTH
height = MAN_MED_BUTTON_HEIGHT
depth = DEEP_DEPTH
border = FALSE
off_style = switch_off_button_style
on_style = switch_on_button_style
left = COL_0
top = ROW_8

>window.momentary.button
input = VelocitySpJog
output = VelocitySpJog
on_value = 1
label = "\x1e" // up arrow
window = AUV_Control
width = MAN_MED_BUTTON_WIDTH
height = MAN_MED_BUTTON_HEIGHT
depth = DEEP_DEPTH
border = FALSE
off_style = switch_off_button_style
on_style = switch_on_button_style
left = COL_0
top = ROW_6

>window.momentary.button
input = ZeroVelocitySp
output = ZeroVelocitySp
label = "0"
on_value = 1
off_style = switch_off_button_style
on_style = switch_on_button_style
window = AUV_Control
width = MAN_MED_BUTTON_WIDTH
height = MAN_MED_BUTTON_HEIGHT
depth = DEEP_DEPTH
border = FALSE
left = COL_3
top = ROW_8

%const.int name=LARGE_VELOCITY value=3000
>window.momentary.button
input = LargeVelocitySp
output = LargeVelocitySp
label = "3000"
on_value = 1
off_style = switch_off_button_style
on_style = switch_on_button_style
window = AUV_Control
width = MAN_BIG_BUTTON_WIDTH
height = MAN_MED_BUTTON_HEIGHT
depth = DEEP_DEPTH
border = FALSE
left = COL_1
top = ROW_8

```



```

// VELOCITY SETPOINT OVERRIDE
%range.param
    name      = VelocityRange
    min       = -5000
    max       = 5000

%and
    inputs    =TRUE
    inputs    =VelocitySpJog
    output    =EnableVelocityJog

%jog.override
    name      = VelocitySpOvr
    trigger   = SYS_FiveHzTrigger
    input     = VelocitySpJog
    rate      = 500
    level     = MEDIUM
    range     = VelocityRange
    output    = TelemVelocitySetpoint
    initialize = TelemVelocitySetpoint
    enable    = EnableVelocityJog

%copy
    enable    = ZeroVelocitySp
    input     = ZERO
    output    = TelemVelocitySetpoint

%copy
    enable    = LargeVelocitySp
    input     = LARGE_VELOCITY
    output    = TelemVelocitySetpoint

// DEPTH SETPOINT BUTTONS
%AUV_Control.window.label
    x=COL_2 y=ROW_11
    string="Depth (m)"

%AUV_Control.window.number
    x=COL_2 y=ROW_12
    input=TelemDepthSetpoint
    width=6
    precision=2

%AUV_Control.window.number
    x=COL_2 y=ROW_13
    input=AUV_Depth
    width=6
    precision=2

// DEPTH SETPOINT JOG BUTTONS
// Depth Setpoint: Fine
%window.momentary.button
    input     = DepthSpJog
    output    = DepthSpJog
    on_value  = 1
    label     = "\x1f" // down arrow
    window   = AUV_Control
    width    = MAN_MED_BUTTON_WIDTH
    height   = MAN_MED_BUTTON_HEIGHT
    depth    = DEEP_DEPTH
    border   = FALSE
    off_style = switch_off_button_style
    on_style  = switch_on_button_style
    left     = COL_1
    top      = ROW_13

%window.momentary.button
    input     = DepthSpJog
    output    = DepthSpJog
    on_value  = -1
    label     = "\x1e" // up arrow
    window   = AUV_Control
    width    = MAN_MED_BUTTON_WIDTH
    height   = MAN_MED_BUTTON_HEIGHT
    depth    = DEEP_DEPTH
    border   = FALSE
    off_style = switch_off_button_style
    on_style  = switch_on_button_style
    left     = COL_1
    top      = ROW_11

// Depth Setpoint: Coarse
%window.momentary.button
    input     = DepthSpJog
    output    = DepthSpJog
    on_value  = 20
    label     = "\x1f\x1f" // down

arrow
    window   = AUV_Control
    width    = MAN_MED_BUTTON_WIDTH
    height   = MAN_MED_BUTTON_HEIGHT

    depth    = DEEP_DEPTH
    border   = FALSE
    off_style = switch_off_button_style
    on_style  = switch_on_button_style
    left     = COL_0
    top      = ROW_13

%window.momentary.button
    input     = DepthSpJog
    output    = DepthSpJog
    on_value  = -20
    label     = "\x1e\x1e" // up

arrow
    window   = AUV_Control
    width    = MAN_MED_BUTTON_WIDTH
    height   = MAN_MED_BUTTON_HEIGHT
    depth    = DEEP_DEPTH
    border   = FALSE
    off_style = switch_off_button_style
    on_style  = switch_on_button_style
    left     = COL_0
    top      = ROW_11

%window.momentary.button
    input     = ZeroDepthSp
    output    = ZeroDepthSp
    label     = "0"
    on_value  = 1
    off_style = switch_off_button_style
    on_style  = switch_on_button_style
    window   = AUV_Control
    width    = MAN_MED_BUTTON_WIDTH
    height   = MAN_MED_BUTTON_HEIGHT
    depth    = DEEP_DEPTH
    border   = FALSE
    left     = COL_4
    top      = ROW_13

// DEPTH SETPOINT OVERRIDE
%range.param // in DummyDepthSetpoint Units
    name      = DepthRange
    min       = -1
    max       = 70

%and
    inputs    =TRUE
    inputs    =DepthSpJog
    output    =EnableDepthJog

%jog.override
    name      = DepthSpOvr
    trigger   = SYS_FourHzTrigger
    input     = DepthSpJog
    rate      = 1
    level     = MEDIUM
    range     = DepthRange
    output    = TelemDepthSetpoint
    initialize = TelemDepthSetpoint
    enable    = EnableDepthJog

%copy
    enable    = ZeroDepthSp
    input     = ZERO
    output    = TelemDepthSetpoint

// Altitude Setpoint Buttons
%window.label
    string    = "Altitude (m)"
    window   = AUV_Control
    style     = label_style
    center   = FALSE
    fill     = TRUE
    x        = COL_2
    y        = ROW_17

%AUV_Control.window.number
    x        = COL_2
    y        = ROW_18
    input    = TelemAltitudeSetpoint
    width    = 6
    precision = 2

%AUV_Control.window.number
    x        = COL_2
    y        = ROW_19
    input    = AUV_Altitude
    width    = 6
    precision = 2

%AUV_Control.window.number

```

```

        x          = COL_0
        y          = ROW_23
        string     = "AltSigStrength"
        input      = AUV_AltSignalStrength
        width      = 6
        precision  = 0
    }

    // Altitude Setpoint: Coarse
    %window.momentary.button
        input      = AltitudeSpJog
        output     = AltitudeSpJog
        on_value   = 20
        label      = "\x1e\x1e" // up
    arrows
        window    = AUV_Control
        width     = MAN_MED_BUTTON_WIDTH
        height    = MAN_MED_BUTTON_HEIGHT
        depth     = DEEP_DEPTH
        border    = FALSE
        off_style = switch_off_button_style
        on_style  = switch_on_button_style
        left     = COL_0
        top      = ROW_17

    %window.momentary.button
        input      = AltitudeSpJog
        output     = AltitudeSpJog
        on_value   = -20
        label      = "\x1f\x1f" // down
    arrows
        window    = AUV_Control
        width     = MAN_MED_BUTTON_WIDTH
        height    = MAN_MED_BUTTON_HEIGHT
        depth     = DEEP_DEPTH
        border    = FALSE
        off_style = switch_off_button_style
        on_style  = switch_on_button_style
        left     = COL_0
        top      = ROW_19

    // Altitude Setpoint: Fine
    %window.momentary.button
        input      = AltitudeSpJog
        output     = AltitudeSpJog
        on_value   = 1
        label      = "\x1e" // up arrow
        window    = AUV_Control
        width     = MAN_MED_BUTTON_WIDTH
        height    = MAN_MED_BUTTON_HEIGHT
        depth     = DEEP_DEPTH
        border    = FALSE
        off_style = switch_off_button_style
        on_style  = switch_on_button_style
        left     = COL_1
        top      = ROW_17

    %window.momentary.button
        input      = AltitudeSpJog
        output     = AltitudeSpJog
        on_value   = -1
        label      = "\x1f" // down arrow
        window    = AUV_Control
        width     = MAN_MED_BUTTON_WIDTH
        height    = MAN_MED_BUTTON_HEIGHT
        depth     = DEEP_DEPTH
        border    = FALSE
        off_style = switch_off_button_style
        on_style  = switch_on_button_style
        left     = COL_1
        top      = ROW_19

    %window.momentary.button
        input      = ResetAltitudeSp
        output     = ResetAltitudeSp
        label      = "10m"
        on_value   = 1
        off_style = switch_off_button_style
        on_style  = switch_on_button_style
        window    = AUV_Control
        width     = MAN_MED_BUTTON_WIDTH
        height    = MAN_MED_BUTTON_HEIGHT
        depth     = DEEP_DEPTH
        border    = FALSE
        left     = COL_1
        top      = ROW_21

    // ALTITUDE SETPOINT OVERRIDE
    %range.param
        name      = AltitudeRange
        min       = 0

        max       = 200
    }

    %and
        inputs    = TRUE
        inputs    = AltitudeSpJog
        output    = EnableAltitudeJog
    }

    %jog.override
        name      = AltitudeSpOvr
        trigger   = SYS_FourHzTrigger
        input     = AltitudeSpJog
        rate      = 1
        level     = MEDIUM
        range     = AltitudeRange
        output    = TelemAltitudeSetpoint
        initialize = TelemAltitudeSetpoint
        enable    = EnableAltitudeJog
    }

    %copy
        enable    = ResetAltitudeSp
        input     = TEN
        output    = TelemAltitudeSetpoint
    }

    // toggle AUV into bottom following mode
    %window.toggle.button
        input      = TelemBottomFollowingEnabled
        output     = TelemBottomFollowingEnabled
        label      = "Bot Trk"
        on_value   = 1
        off_style  = switch_off_button_style
        on_style  = green_button_on_style
        window    = AUV_Control
        width     = MAN_BIG_BUTTON_WIDTH
        height    = MAN_BIG_BUTTON_HEIGHT
        depth     = DEEP_DEPTH
        border    = FALSE
        left     = COL_0
        top      = ROW_25

    %window.button
        input      = AUV_FollowingBottom
        label      = "Tracking"
        on_value   = TRUE
        on_style  = green_button_on_style
        off_style = switch_off_button_style //This
        // is really an off style too.
        window    = AUV_Control
        width     = MAN_BIG_BUTTON_WIDTH
        height    = MAN_BIG_BUTTON_HEIGHT
        depth     = NO_DEPTH
        border    = TRUE
        left     = COL_2
        top      = ROW_25
    }

```

## stat\_win.csp

```
/*
$Log: stat_win.csp S
# Revision 1.2 1996/08/24 10:39:21 PURL
# Peter H: Removed AUV_FifoMeter
#
# Revision 1.1 1996/08/01 12:08:12 dosuser
# Initial revision
#
*/
// ***** STAT_WIN.CSP
*****

%data.window
        display=screen
        top=3 left=3
        width=32 height=20
        name=status
        title="Status Window"
        enable=SwitchStatusWindow
        name_width=20
        scrollbar=1
        border=TRUE

%window.int.data      window=status input=AUV_IdleMeter
%window.int.data      window=status input=AUV_TxStatus
%window.int.data      window=status input=AUV_RxStatus
%window.int.data      window=status
input=AUV_TimeoutsOccurred
%window.float.data    window=status width=6 precision=0.01
input=AUV_Freemem
%window.int.data      window=status input=AUV_Mode

%window.int.data      window=status input=SurfaceIdleMeter
%window.int.data      window=status input=SurfaceTxStatus
%window.int.data      window=status input=SurfaceRxStatus
%window.int.data      window=status
input=SurfaceTimeoutsOccurred
%window.int.data      window=status input=SurfaceFifoMeter
%window.float.data    window=status width=6 precision=0.01
input=SurfaceFreemem
%window.int.data      window=status input=TelDiag
```

## dbg\_win.csp

```
/*
$Log: dbg_win.csp $
# Revision 1.1 1996/08/16 09:44:25 NEMO
# Initial revision
#
*/
// ***** STAT_WIN.CSP
*****

!data.window

        display=screen
        top=3 left=10
        width=32 height=20
        name=debug
        title="Debug Window"
        enable=SwitchDebugWindow
        name_width=20
        scrollbar=1
        border=TRUE

!window.int.data      window=debug input=AUV_DebugInt1
!window.int.data      window=debug input=AUV_DebugInt2
!window.int.data      window=debug input=AUV_DebugInt3
!window.int.data      window=debug input=AUV_DebugInt4
!window.int.data      window=debug input=AUV_DebugInt5
!window.float.data    window=debug width=6 precision=2
input=AUV_DebugFloat1
!window.float.data    window=debug width=6 precision=2
input=AUV_DebugFloat2
!window.float.data    window=debug width=6 precision=2
input=AUV_DebugFloat3
!window.float.data    window=debug width=6 precision=2
input=AUV_DebugFloat4
!window.float.data    window=debug width=6 precision=2
input=AUV_DebugFloat5

!window.int.data      window=debug input=SurfaceDebugInt1
!window.int.data      window=debug input=SurfaceDebugInt2
!window.int.data      window=debug input=SurfaceDebugInt3
!window.int.data      window=debug input=SurfaceDebugInt4
!window.int.data      window=debug input=SurfaceDebugInt5
!window.float.data    window=debug width=6 precision=2
input=SurfaceDebugFloat1
!window.float.data    window=debug width=6 precision=2
input=SurfaceDebugFloat2
!window.float.data    window=debug width=6 precision=2
input=SurfaceDebugFloat3
!window.float.data    window=debug width=6 precision=2
input=SurfaceDebugFloat4
!window.float.data    window=debug width=6 precision=2
input=SurfaceDebugFloat5
```

# auv\_mode.csp

```

/*
$Id: auv_mode.csp 1.4 1996/10/01 20:30:41 COUSTEAU Exp $
$log: auv_mode.csp $
# Revision 1.4 1996/10/01 20:30:41 COUSTEAU
# Peter H: Moved around some of the buttons
#
# Revision 1.3 1996/08/08 17:20:25 NEMO
# changed user interface
#
# Revision 1.2 1996/08/06 17:34:47 COUSTEAU
# AH: added EXIT mode
#
# Revision 1.1 1996/08/01 11:47:21 dosuser
# Initial revision
#
*/
//***** AUV_MODE.CSP
//*****
// This configuration file contains the components used for
// selecting the
// mode of AUV operation and displaying the feedback
// indicating which mode
// the AUV thinks its in.

// How the mode selection works
//
// Both the surface computer and the AUV start up in IDLE
// mode.
// The surface computer sends the desired state to the AUV
// whenever the
// desired state changes or a periodic timer expires. The
// periodic timer
// ensures that if the initial state change telemetry was
// lost due to a bad
// link, the desired state will reach the AUV in subsequent
// telemetry packets.
// The AUV sends its current state to the surface
// periodically or on a state
// change.
// The AUV Mode feedback displayed on the surface computer
// shows the most
// recent mode information that was successfully transmitted
// from the AUV
// to the surface. Upon startup there is no mode feedback
// and the surface
// must wait to receive a periodic update before a value will
// be displayed
// on the screen.

// ***** AUV MODE SELECT *****
// The following components are the buttons and glue logic
// needed to select
// which mode the AUV should be operating in.

%AUV_Control.window.label
string = "AUV Mode Selection"
x = COL_10
y = ROW_1

%selection
name = AUV_mode_select
input = TelemModeSelect

%AUV_mode_select.selection.output
choice = IDLE
event = IdleModeSelected

%AUV_mode_select.selection.output
choice = PILOT
event = PilotModeSelected

%AUV_mode_select.selection.output
choice = ABORT
event = AbortModeSelected

%AUV_mode_select.selection.output
choice = MISSION1
event = Mission1ModeSelected

%AUV_mode_select.selection.output
choice = MISSION2
event = Mission2ModeSelected

%AUV_mode_select.selection.output
choice = MISSION3

```

```

event = Mission3ModeSelected

%AUV_mode_select.selection.output
choice = MISSION4
event = Mission4ModeSelected

%AUV_mode_select.selection.output
choice = MISSION5
event = Mission5ModeSelected

%AUV_mode_select.selection.output
choice = MISSION6
event = Mission6ModeSelected

// ***** Toggle Buttons For Mode Selection
//*****

%window.toggle.button
input = PilotModeSelected
output = PilotModeRequest
label = "Pilot"
on_value = 1
off_style = switch_off_button_style
on_style = yellow_button_on_style
window = AUV_Control
width = MAN_BIG_BUTTON_WIDTH
height = MAN_BIG_BUTTON_HEIGHT
depth = DEEP_DEPTH
border = FALSE
left = COL_11
top = ROW_3

%copy
enable = PilotModeRequest
input = PILOT
output = TelemModeSelect

%window.toggle.button
input = IdleModeSelected
output = IdleModeRequest
label = "Idle"
on_value = 1
off_style = switch_off_button_style
on_style = red_button_on_style
window = AUV_Control
width = MAN_BIG_BUTTON_WIDTH
height = MAN_BIG_BUTTON_HEIGHT
depth = DEEP_DEPTH
border = FALSE
left = COL_9
top = ROW_3

%copy
enable = IdleModeRequest
input = IDLE
output = TelemModeSelect

%window.toggle.button
input = AbortModeSelected
output = AbortModeRequest
label = "Abort"
on_value = 1
off_style = switch_off_button_style
on_style = red_button_on_style
window = AUV_Control
width = MAN_BIG_BUTTON_WIDTH
height = MAN_BIG_BUTTON_HEIGHT
depth = DEEP_DEPTH
border = FALSE
left = COL_13
top = ROW_3

%copy
enable = AbortModeRequest
input = ABORT
output = TelemModeSelect

%window.toggle.button
input = Mission1ModeSelected
output = Mission1ModeRequest
label = "M 1"
on_value = 1
off_style = switch_off_button_style
on_style = green_button_on_style
window = AUV_Control
width = MAN_BIG_BUTTON_WIDTH
height = MAN_BIG_BUTTON_HEIGHT
depth = DEEP_DEPTH
border = FALSE
left = COL_9

```

```

top = ROW_5
on_value = 1
off_style = switch_off_button_style
on_style = green_button_on_style
window = AUV_Control
width = MAN_BIG_BUTTON_WIDTH
height = MAN_BIG_BUTTON_HEIGHT
depth = DEEP_DEPTH
border = FALSE
left = COL_13
top = ROW_7

%copy
enable = Mission1ModeRequest
input = MISSION1
output = TelemModeSelect

%window.toggle.button
input = Mission2ModeSelected
output = Mission2ModeRequest
label = "M 2"
on_value = 1
off_style = switch_off_button_style
on_style = green_button_on_style
window = AUV_Control
width = MAN_BIG_BUTTON_WIDTH
height = MAN_BIG_BUTTON_HEIGHT
depth = DEEP_DEPTH
border = FALSE
left = COL_11
top = ROW_5

%copy
enable = Mission6ModeRequest
input = MISSION6
output = TelemModeSelect

// Display the current mission step and the local script step
%AUV_Control.window.number
x=COL_9 y=ROW_9
string="MStep:"
input=MissionStep
width=2

%AUV_Control.window.number
x=COL_12 y=ROW_9
string="LStep:"
input=LocalStep
width=2

%copy
enable = Mission2ModeRequest
input = MISSION2
output = TelemModeSelect

%window.toggle.button
input = Mission3ModeSelected
output = Mission3ModeRequest
label = "M 3"
on_value = 1
off_style = switch_off_button_style
on_style = green_button_on_style
window = AUV_Control
width = MAN_BIG_BUTTON_WIDTH
height = MAN_BIG_BUTTON_HEIGHT
depth = DEEP_DEPTH
border = FALSE
left = COL_13
top = ROW_5

// Mode Feedback Indicating What Mode The AUV Thinks its in
// The initial value of AUVMode is DEBUG so none of the
// buttons are
// illuminated, the surface computer must received a
// successful telemetry
// message contain the AUV mode before it will show the AUV's
// current mode

%selection
name = WhatAUVMode
input = AUV_Mode

%WhatAUVMode.selection.output
choice = PILOT
event = InPilotMode

%WhatAUVMode.selection.output
choice = IDLE
event = InIdleMode

%WhatAUVMode.selection.output
choice = EXIT
event = InExitMode

%WhatAUVMode.selection.output
choice = ABORT
event = InAbortMode

%WhatAUVMode.selection.output
choice = MISSION1
event = InMissionMode

%copy
enable = Mission3ModeRequest
input = MISSION3
output = TelemModeSelect

%WhatAUVMode.selection.output
choice = MISSION2
event = InMissionMode

%window.toggle.button
input = Mission4ModeSelected
output = Mission4ModeRequest
label = "M 4"
on_value = 1
off_style = switch_off_button_style
on_style = green_button_on_style
window = AUV_Control
width = MAN_BIG_BUTTON_WIDTH
height = MAN_BIG_BUTTON_HEIGHT
depth = DEEP_DEPTH
border = FALSE
left = COL_9
top = ROW_7

%WhatAUVMode.selection.output
choice = MISSION3
event = InMissionMode

%WhatAUVMode.selection.output
choice = MISSION4
event = InMissionMode

%copy
enable = Mission4ModeRequest
input = MISSION4
output = TelemModeSelect

%window.toggle.button
input = Mission5ModeSelected
output = Mission5ModeRequest
label = "M 5"
on_value = 1
off_style = switch_off_button_style
on_style = green_button_on_style
window = AUV_Control
width = MAN_BIG_BUTTON_WIDTH
height = MAN_BIG_BUTTON_HEIGHT
depth = DEEP_DEPTH
border = FALSE
left = COL_11
top = ROW_7

%WhatAUVMode.selection.output
choice = MISSION5
event = InMissionMode

%WhatAUVMode.selection.output
choice = MISSION6
event = InMissionMode

%copy
enable = Mission5ModeRequest
input = MISSION5
output = TelemModeSelect

// AUV Mode Feedback buttons
%AUV_Control.window.label
string = " Mode Feedback"
x = COL_16
y = ROW_1

%window.toggle.button
input = Mission6ModeSelected
output = Mission6ModeRequest
label = "M 6"

%window.button
left = COL_16

```

```

top                =ROW_3
on_value          =1
input             =InIdleMode
label             ="IDLE"
window           =AUV_Control
width             =MAN_BIG_BUTTON_WIDTH
height           =MAN_BIG_BUTTON_HEIGHT
depth            =NO_DEPTH
border           =TRUE
off_style        =button_off_style
on_style         =red_button_on_style

%window.button
left              =COL_18
top              =ROW_3
on_value         =1
input            =InPilotMode
label            ="Pilot"
window          =AUV_Control
width           =MAN_BIG_BUTTON_WIDTH
height         =MAN_BIG_BUTTON_HEIGHT
depth          =NO_DEPTH
border         =TRUE
off_style      =button_off_style
on_style       =yellow_button_on_style

%window.button
left              =COL_18
top              =ROW_5
on_value         =1
input            =InAbortMode
label            ="Abort"
window          =AUV_Control
width           =MAN_BIG_BUTTON_WIDTH
height         =MAN_BIG_BUTTON_HEIGHT
depth          =NO_DEPTH
border         =TRUE
off_style      =button_off_style
on_style       =red_button_on_style

%window.button
left              =COL_18
top              =ROW_7
on_value         =1
input            =InExitMode
label            ="Exit"
window          =AUV_Control
width           =MAN_BIG_BUTTON_WIDTH
height         =MAN_BIG_BUTTON_HEIGHT
depth          =NO_DEPTH
border         =TRUE
off_style      =button_off_style
on_style       =red_button_on_style

%window.button
left              =COL_16
top              =ROW_5
on_value         =1
input            =InMissionMode
label            ="Mission"
window          =AUV_Control
width           =MAN_BIG_BUTTON_WIDTH
height         =MAN_BIG_BUTTON_HEIGHT
depth          =NO_DEPTH
border         =TRUE
off_style      =button_off_style
on_style       =green_button_on_style

```

# pdef.csp

```
/*
$log: pdef.csp $
# Revision 1.7 1996/11/22 12:36:23 PURL
# Peter H: Added PAYLOAD.CSP to the list of configuration
files
#
# Revision 1.6 1996/08/24 10:40:08 PURL
# Peter H: Added altimeter items for control
#
# Revision 1.5 1996/08/15 08:29:54 PURL
# Peter H: Additional ABORT condition variables
#
# Revision 1.4 1996/08/14 16:31:32 PURL
# debugging
#
# Revision 1.3 1996/08/07 10:20:45 COUSTEAU
# removed reference to AUV_ExitProteus
#
# Revision 1.2 1996/08/06 17:34:47 COUSTEAU
# AH: added EXIT mode
#
# Revision 1.1 1980/01/04 03:17:38 PURL
# Initial revision
*/
// *****PURLDEF.CSP*****

#include file="XCONST.CSP"
#include file="PHEADER.CSP"
#include file="XTIMER.CSP"
#include file="PPORTS.CSP"
#include file="XTELEM.CSP"
#include file="CONTROL.CSP"
#include file="SAPPHIRE.CSP"
#include file="EXITSCPT.CSP"
#include file="DISPLAY.CSP"
#include file="XSTYLE.CSP"
#include file="PURL_WIN.CSP"
#include file="PAYLOAD.CSP"

#include file="MISSION1.CSP"
#include file="MISSION2.CSP"
#include file="MISSION3.CSP"
#include file="MISSION4.CSP"
#include file="MISSION5.CSP"
#include file="MISSION6.CSP"

#include file="LOG.CSP"

%idle.meter trigger=SYS_TwoSecondTrigger
output=AUV_IdleMeter

%freemem trigger=SYS_TwoSecondTrigger
output=AUV_Freemem

%exit
input=ExitProteus
message="Exiting Proteus Normally"

%exception_log file="ERROR.TXT"
level=TOP
buffer_size=256

%copy
input=LocalTxStatus
output=AUV_TxStatus
enable=TRUE

%copy
input=LocalRxStatus
output=AUV_RxStatus
enable=TRUE

%copy
input=LocalTimeoutsOccurred
output=AUV_TimeoutsOccurred
enable=TRUE

//Telemetry Alive Timer components

//increment the timer
%cycle
trigger = SYS_TwoSecondTrigger
level = LOW
init = 0
min = 0
max = 10000
step = 1

reset = SurfaceTelemCounter
output = AUV_TelemCounter

%greater
enable = AUV_TelemCheckStatus
input1 = AUV_TelemCounter
input2 = MAX_TELEM_COUNTER
output = LostDownTelemetry

%greater
enable = AUV_TelemCheckStatus
input1 = SurfaceTelemCounter
input2 = MAX_TELEM_COUNTER
output = LostUpTelemetry

%or
enable = TRUE
inputs = LostDownTelemetry
inputs = LostUpTelemetry
output = AUV_NoTelemetry

%copy
enable = TRUE
input = SurfaceTelemCheckStatus
output = AUV_TelemCheckStatus

%copy
enable = PilotModeSelected
input = TRUE
output = AUV_TelemCheckStatus

%copy
enable = MissionModeSelected
input = FALSE
output = AUV_TelemCheckStatus

// Stop parsing.
!STOP
```



# pheader.csp

```

layer = LOW
level = HIGH
enable = TRUE

/*
$Log: pheader.csp $
# Revision 1.14 1997/02/08 16:13:37 PURL
# Peter H: Resetting the WatchDogValue
#
# Revision 1.13 1996/09/18 20:37:43 PURL
# Peter H and Kevin M: Added items for integrating the
# altimeter into the
# control system
#
# Revision 1.12 1996/08/30 20:39:53 PURL
# Peter H: Removed ThrusterInterlock
#
# Revision 1.11 1996/08/24 10:40:59 PURL
# Peter H: Added altimeter items for control
#
# Revision 1.10 1996/08/15 08:31:55 PURL
# Peter H: ABORT condition additions
#
# Revision 1.9 1996/08/14 16:27:26 PURL
# changed some of the gains, other debugging changes
#
# Revision 1.8 1996/08/09 11:46:55 PURL
# AH: changed the interlocking logic to using MotorMode
#
# Revision 1.7 1996/08/09 09:04:51 COUSTEAU
# added abort when leaking/low battery occurs
#
# Revision 1.6 1996/08/09 08:05:18 PURL
# Peter H: Added the conversion from centimeters to meters.
# Added signals and events for latching the battery and leak
# sensor alarms.
#
# Revision 1.5 1996/08/07 09:34:06 PURL
# Peter H: Added the constant for converting from Sapphire A
# To D conversions
# to appropriate units for use in the rest of the PURL
# system.
# Added the uncontrolled ints for the pitch, roll, and
# battery voltage conveons.
#
# Revision 1.4 1996/08/06 17:34:47 COUSTEAU
# AH: added EXIT mode
#
# Revision 1.3 1996/08/06 14:30:18 COUSTEAU
# removed unused signals
#
# Revision 1.2 1996/08/02 14:48:56 PURL
# removed thruster input events
#
# Revision 1.1 1980/01/04 03:13:55 PURL
# Initial revision
#
*/
// *****HEADER.CSP*****

// ***** General Defines and Constants
*****
#define name=SURFACE value=0 // Setpoints
#define name=DEPTH value=1 // uncontrolled.float name=HeadingSetpoint
#define name=HEADING value=1 // uncontrolled.float name=VelocitySetpoint
#define name=VELOCITY value=1 // uncontrolled.float name=DepthSetpoint
#define name=CENTIMETERS_TO_METERS value = // uncontrolled.float name=AltitudeSetpoint
0.01 // uncontrolled.float name=AbortHeadingSetpoint
#define name=SAPPHIRE_TO_BATTERY_VOLTAGE value = // uncontrolled.float name=AbortVelocitySetpoint
0.00395 // uncontrolled.float name=AbortDepthSetpoint
#define name=SAPPHIRE_TO_ANGLE value = // uncontrolled.float name=AbortAltitudeSetpoint
0.0030368695 // uncontrolled.float name=MissionHeadingSetpoint
// uncontrolled.float name=MissionVelocitySetpoint
#define name=MOTORS_OFF value=1 // uncontrolled.float name=MissionDepthSetpoint
#define name=MOTORS_CONTROLLED value=2 // uncontrolled.float name=MissionAltitudeSetpoint
#define name=MOTORS_ABORT value=3 // uncontrolled.float name=MissionAltitudeSetpoint
#define name=MOTORS_OFF value=MOTORS_OFF // uncontrolled.float name=MissionAltitudeSetpoint
#define name=MOTORS_CONTROLLED value=MOTORS_CONTROLLED // uncontrolled.float name=MissionAltitudeSetpoint
#define name=MOTORS_ABORT value=MOTORS_ABORT // uncontrolled.float name=MissionAltitudeSetpoint
#define name=MOTORS_ABORT value=MOTORS_ABORT // uncontrolled.float name=MissionAltitudeSetpoint

// Behaviours
behavior name = ControlBehaviour

// ***** Syncs are generally timing signals or triggers
*****
sync name=ExitProteus

// ***** AUV status parameters
*****
uint name=TelDiag
uint name=CompassDiag
uint name=DepthDiag

// ***** Sensor Outputs and Events Involved In Thruster
Control *****
uint name=HeadingControl
uint name=DepthControl
uint name=AltitudeControl
uint name=VerticalControl
uint name=VerticalControl_RPM
uint name=HeadingControl_RPM
uint name=NegHeadingControl_RPM
uint name=VelocityControl_RPM
uint name=LeftThrust
uint name=RightThrust
uint name=RightThrust_RH_Prop
uint name=MotorsAbort
uint name=MotorsControlled
uint name=MotorsOff
uint name=MotorMode
uint name=DepthIn_cm
uint name=AltitudeIn_cm
uint name=BelowAltitudeSetpoint
uint name=AboveAltitudeSetpoint
uint name=BelowDepthSetpoint
uint name=AboveDepthSetpoint
uint name=LogicTermOne
uint name=AltitudeControlSelected
uint name=DepthControlSelected

uint name=WatchDogValue
uint name=GotoAbortMode
uint name=AbortCondition

// ***** Sapphire Board Inputs and Outputs
*****
uint name = DumbEvent
initial = 0

```

```

%uncontrolled.int      name = PitchAToD
initial = 0
%uncontrolled.int      name = RollAToD
initial = 0
%uncontrolled.int      name = BatteryAToD
initial = 8000 //A High Battery Voltage
%uncontrolled.int      name = EnableLowBattery
initial = FALSE
%uncontrolled.int      name = LeakSensorDigIn
initial = TRUE
%uncontrolled.int      name = EnableLeakAlarm
initial = FALSE

// ***** AUV Mode Switching Parameters
*****
%int                   name = IdleModeSelected
%int                   name = PilotModeSelected
%int                   name = AbortModeSelected
%int                   name = NotAbortModeSelected
%int                   name = ExitModeSelected
%int                   name = NotExitModeSelected
%int                   name = NotMissionModeSelected
%int                   name = MissionModeSelected

%uncontrolled.int      name=GoMission1
initial=FALSE
%uncontrolled.int      name=GoMission2
initial=FALSE
%uncontrolled.int      name=GoMission3
initial=FALSE
%uncontrolled.int      name=GoMission4
initial=FALSE
%uncontrolled.int      name=GoMission5
initial=FALSE
%uncontrolled.int      name=GoMission6
initial=FALSE

%uncontrolled.int      name=LostDownTelemetry
initial=FALSE
%uncontrolled.int      name=LostUpTelemetry
initial=FALSE

// ***** Logging Variables
*****
%sync                  name = LogTrigger
%sync                  name = M1LogTrigger
%sync                  name = M2LogTrigger
%sync                  name = M3LogTrigger
%sync                  name = M4LogTrigger
%sync                  name = M5LogTrigger
%sync                  name = M6LogTrigger

%uncontrolled.int      name = LogSize
%uncontrolled.int      name = M1LogEnable      initial =
FALSE
%uncontrolled.int      name = M1LogSize
%uncontrolled.int      name = M2LogEnable      initial =
FALSE
%uncontrolled.int      name = M2LogSize
%uncontrolled.int      name = M3LogEnable      initial =
FALSE
%uncontrolled.int      name = M3LogSize
%uncontrolled.int      name = M4LogEnable      initial =
FALSE
%uncontrolled.int      name = M4LogSize
%uncontrolled.int      name = M5LogEnable      initial =
FALSE
%uncontrolled.int      name = M5LogSize
%uncontrolled.int      name = M6LogEnable      initial =
FALSE
%uncontrolled.int      name = M6LogSize

```

# pports.csp

```

accumulate=TRUE

////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
// Ports on Purl
////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
//
// Telemetry Ports (UDP or Serial)
!udp.port
    level = HIGH
    name = TelemPort
    local_socket = 4000
    remote_socket = 4100
    remote_host = "cousteau"
//    remote_host = "nemo"
    signal_size = 4096
    max_packet_size = 256

!com.serial.port
    name=TelemPort
    baud_rate=38400
//    data_bits = 8
//    stop_bits = 1
//    parity=0
    delimiter=3
    port_number=1
    buffer_size=512

!serial.port.diag
    output=TelDiag
    port=TelemPort
    trigger=SYS_TwoSecondTrigger
    overrun_errors=TRUE
    accumulate=TRUE

////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
// KVH C100 Compass Interface
// COM1
!com.serial.port
    name=CompassPort
    baud_rate=9600
//    data_bits = 8
//    stop_bits = 1
//    parity=0
    delimiter=13
    port_number=1
    buffer_size=512 //256 // Needed for 32-bit PROTEUS

!serial.port.diag
    output=CompassDiag
    port=CompassPort
    trigger=SYS_TwoSecondTrigger
    overrun_errors=TRUE
    accumulate=TRUE

////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
// Motor Controllers
// COM2
!com.serial.port
    name=ThrusterPort
    baud_rate=9600
//    data_bits = 8
//    stop_bits = 1
//    parity=0
    delimiter=0
    port_number=2
    buffer_size=512 //256 // Needed for 32-bit PROTEUS

////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
// Data Instruments and Digitec 4-20mA to RS232 Interface for
// depth sensor
// COM3
!com.serial.port
    name=DepthPort
    baud_rate=9600
//    baud_rate=300
//    data_bits = 8
//    stop_bits = 1
//    parity=0
    delimiter=13
    irq_level=5
    port_base=0x3e8
    buffer_size=512 //256 // Needed for 32-bit PROTEUS

!serial.port.diag
    output=DepthDiag
    port=DepthPort
    trigger=SYS_TwoSecondTrigger
    overrun_errors=TRUE

////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
// SBE-19 CTD Interface
// COM3
!com.serial.port
    name = CTD_Port
    baud_rate = 600
    data_bits = 7
    stop_bits = 1
    parity = 2
    delimiter = 10
    irq_level = 5
    port_base = 0x3e8
    buffer_size = 256

!serial.port.diag
    output=CTD_Diag
    port=CTD_Port
    trigger=SYS_TwoSecondTrigger
    overrun_errors=TRUE
    accumulate=TRUE

////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
// Altimeter
// COM4
!com.serial.port
    name=AltimeterPort
    baud_rate=4800
//    data_bits = 8
//    stop_bits = 1
//    parity=0
    delimiter=0
    irq_level=7
    port_base=0x2e8
    buffer_size=512 //256

```

# control.csp

```
out_heading=AUV_CompassHeading
trigger=SYS_FourHzTrigger
delimiter=13
escape=27

/*
$Log: control.csp $
# Revision 1.19 1997/05/10 16:20:39 PURL
# Peter H: checked in to reestablish the software on the new
hard drive
#
# Revision 1.18 1996/11/24 17:06:26 COUSTEAU
# Peter H: Changed MAX_THRUSTER_VELOCITY to
MAX_NEG_THRUSTER_VELOCITY
#
# Revision 1.17 1996/11/22 12:38:16 PURL
# Peter H: Changed depth control to use the CTD pressure
sensor
#
# Revision 1.16 1996/09/18 20:37:43 PURL
# Peter H and Kevin M: Updated PID gains and integrated
altimeter into the
# control system
#
# Revision 1.15 1996/09/07 13:38:36 PURL
# Peter H: Changed the PID gains for the depth and heading
#
# Revision 1.14 1996/08/24 12:07:15 PURL
# Peter H: Moved the vertical thruster to address 3
#
# Revision 1.13 1996/08/19 14:56:09 COUSTEAU
# Peter H: Added the thruster interface component and a
commented out triggeredcopy.
#
# Revision 1.12 1996/08/15 08:12:37 PURL
# Peter H: Added an extra ABORT condition.
#
# Revision 1.11 1996/08/14 17:34:19 PURL
# debugging and such
#
# Revision 1.10 1996/08/09 17:57:15 PURL
# Peter H: Good Question
#
# Revision 1.9 1996/08/09 11:46:55 PURL
# AH: changed the interlocking logic to using MotorMode
#
# Revision 1.8 1996/08/09 09:04:51 COUSTEAU
# added abort when leaking/low battery occurs
#
# Revision 1.7 1996/08/09 08:08:56 PURL
# Peter H: Uncommented the altimeter component and got it
working properly.
#
# Revision 1.6 1996/08/06 17:34:47 COUSTEAU
# AH: added EXIT mode
#
# Revision 1.5 1996/08/06 17:14:27 COUSTEAU
# AH: added altimeter
#
# Revision 1.4 1996/08/06 14:30:46 COUSTEAU
# rearranged some logic and rearranged the order of
components to improve
# the flow of the file.
#
# Revision 1.3 1996/08/02 19:28:41 PURL
# Peter H: Nothing accomplished the compass serial port still
does not work.
#
# Revision 1.2 1996/08/02 14:47:34 PURL
# added new thruster component description and modified names
# of the thruster inputs and outputs
#
# Revision 1.1 1980/01/04 03:14:27 PURL
# Initial revision
#
*/
//***** CONTROL.CSP
*****

// This configuration file interfaces with the motors, KVH
Compass,
// Depth Sensors, and Velocity stuff, AND is responsible for
generating
// the commands that will be sent to the thruster motors to
control
// the AUV

////////////////////////////////////
// heading sensor

!KVH_compass
level=HIGH
port=CompassPort

////////////////////////////////////
// Depth_Sensor
level=HIGH
port=DepthPort
out_depth=DepthIn_cm //
Depth In Centimeters
trigger=SYS_FourHzTrigger
delimiter=13
escape=27

// Convert the depth from centimeters to meters
!multiply
enable = TRUE
inputs = DepthIn_cm
inputs = CENTIMETERS_TO_METERS
output = AUV_Depth

////////////////////////////////////
// ----- Simrad Mesotech 809 Serial Interface -----
!const.int name = ALTIMETER_SIGNAL_RANGE value =
200
!const.int name = ALTIMETER_THRESHOLD value = 30

!mesotech809_altimeter
level = HIGH
port = AltimeterPort
mes809working = TRUE
altitude = AltitudeIn_cm //
Altitude In Centimeters
signal_strength = AUV_AltSignalStrength // 0
to 255
signal_range = ALTIMETER_SIGNAL_RANGE // 0
to 200
threshold = ALTIMETER_THRESHOLD // 0
to 80

// Convert the altitude to meters.
!multiply
enable = TRUE
inputs = AltitudeIn_cm
inputs = CENTIMETERS_TO_METERS
output = AUV_Altitude

// ***** Setpoint Selection Logic
*****
// TelemModeSelect contains the all the mode information.
This section
// breaks out the information into separate modes

// AUV_Mode is echoed to the surface
!copy
enable = TRUE
input = TelemModeSelect
output = AUV_Mode

!triggered.copy
layer = MEDIUM
enable = TRUE
trigger = GotoAbortMode
input = ABORT
output = TelemModeSelect

!copy
enable = GotoAbortMode
input = ABORT
output = TelemModeSelect

!multiply
enable = GotoAbortMode
inputs = GotoAbortMode
inputs = ABORT
output = TelemModeSelect

!calc.copy
enable = TRUE
level = LOW
trigger = GotoAbortMode
input = ABORT
output = TelemModeSelect

// !equal used to be !int_equal
!equal
enable = TRUE
input1 = TelemModeSelect
```

```

input2      = IDLE
output      = IdleModeSelected
%equal
enable     = TRUE
input1     = TelemModeSelect
input2     = PILOT
output     = PilotModeSelected
%equal
enable     = TRUE
input1     = TelemModeSelect
input2     = ABORT
output     = AbortModeSelected
%not
enable     = TRUE
input      = AbortModeSelected
output     = NotAbortModeSelected
%equal
enable     = TRUE
input1     = TelemModeSelect
input2     = EXIT
output     = ExitModeSelected
%not
enable     = TRUE
input      = ExitModeSelected
output     = NotExitModeSelected
%or
enable     = TRUE
inputs     = IdleModeSelected
inputs     = PilotModeSelected
inputs     = AbortModeSelected
inputs     = ExitModeSelected
output     = NotMissionModeSelected
%not
enable     = TRUE
input      = NotMissionModeSelected
output     = MissionModeSelected
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
// abort logic
%or
enable     = TRUE
inputs     = AUV_Leaking
inputs     = AUV_LowBattery
inputs     = AUV_NoTelemetry
output     = AbortCondition
%and
enable     = TRUE
inputs     = AbortCondition
inputs     = NotExitModeSelected
output     = GotoAbortMode
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
// mission logic
%equal
input1     = TelemModeSelect
input2     = MISSION1
output     = GoMission1
%equal
input1     = TelemModeSelect
input2     = MISSION2
output     = GoMission2
%equal
input1     = TelemModeSelect
input2     = MISSION3
output     = GoMission3
%equal
input1     = TelemModeSelect
input2     = MISSION4
output     = GoMission4
%equal
input1     = TelemModeSelect
input2     = MISSION5
output     = GoMission5
%equal
input1     = TelemModeSelect
input2     = MISSION6
output     = GoMission6
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
// Heading Setpoint multiplexer.
%copy
enable     = IdleModeSelected
input      = AUV_CompassHeading
output     = HeadingSetpoint
%copy
enable     = PilotModeSelected
input      = TelemHeadingSetpoint
output     = HeadingSetpoint
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
// Velocity Setpoint multiplexer.
%copy
enable     = IdleModeSelected
input      = ZERO
output     = VelocitySetpoint
%copy
enable     = PilotModeSelected
input      = TelemVelocitySetpoint
output     = VelocitySetpoint
%copy
enable     = AbortModeSelected
input      = AbortVelocitySetpoint
output     = VelocitySetpoint
%copy
enable     = ExitModeSelected
input      = ZERO
output     = VelocitySetpoint
%copy
enable     = MissionModeSelected
input      = MissionVelocitySetpoint
output     = VelocitySetpoint
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
// Depth Setpoint multiplexer.
%copy
enable     = IdleModeSelected
input      = AUV_Depth
output     = DepthSetpoint
%copy
enable     = PilotModeSelected
input      = TelemDepthSetpoint
output     = DepthSetpoint
%copy
enable     = AbortModeSelected
input      = AbortDepthSetpoint
output     = DepthSetpoint
%copy
enable     = ExitModeSelected
input      = AUV_Depth
output     = DepthSetpoint
%copy
enable     = MissionModeSelected
input      = MissionDepthSetpoint
output     = DepthSetpoint
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
// Altitude Setpoint multiplexer.
%copy
enable     = IdleModeSelected
input      = AUV_Altitude
output     = AltitudeSetpoint
%copy
enable     = PilotModeSelected
input      = TelemAltitudeSetpoint
output     = AltitudeSetpoint
%copy
enable     = AbortModeSelected
input      = AbortAltitudeSetpoint
output     = AltitudeSetpoint
%copy
enable     = ExitModeSelected
input      = AUV_Altitude
output     = AltitudeSetpoint
%copy
enable     = MissionModeSelected
input      = MissionAltitudeSetpoint
output     = AltitudeSetpoint
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
// Heading PID Controller
%circular.range.param
name=heading_error_range
min=-179.99999
max=180.0
%pid.param

```

```

        name=pid_heading_gains
        proportional=300
        derivative=-300
        integral=2
        max_integral=800
    gains=pid_altimeter_gains
    setpoint=AltitudeSetpoint_CM
    feedback= AltitudeIn_cm //
    AUV_Altitude
    output=AltitudeControl
    behavior=ControlBehaviour

%pid.control
    error_range=heading_error_range ////////////////////////////////////////////////////
    gains=pid_heading_gains //
    setpoint=HeadingSetpoint // Arbitration logic between Depth sensor and Altimeter
    feedback=AUV_CompassHeading control // of vertical thrusters. Uses the values in meters - no
    output=HeadingControl time stamp // required. Output = Vertical control which is in cm.
    behavior=ControlBehaviour // Takes BottomFollowingEnabled as an input

//////////////////////////////////////
/
// Depth PID Controller
%range.param
    name=depth_error_range
    min=-10000.0 //-100.0
    max=10000.0 //100.0

%pid.param
    name=pid_depth_gains
    proportional=-50 //-5000 //-50
    derivative=60 //6000 //60
    integral=-2 //-200 //-2
    max_integral=600

// Temporary fix because the depth component outputs in
// centimeters not meters
%uncontrolled.float name=DepthSetpoint_CM initial = 0.0
%const.float name=M_TO_CM value = 100.0

%multiply
    enable = TRUE
    inputs = DepthSetpoint
    inputs = M_TO_CM
    output = DepthSetpoint_CM

%pid.control
    error_range=depth_error_range
    gains=pid_depth_gains
    //setpoint=DepthSetpoint
    setpoint=DepthSetpoint_CM
    feedback=DepthIn_cm //AUV_Depth
    output=DepthControl
    behavior=ControlBehaviour

//////////////////////////////////////
/
// Altimeter PID Controller
%range.param
    name=altimeter_error_range
    min=-20000.0 // -200.0
    max=20000.0 // 200.0

%pid.param
    name=pid_altimeter_gains
    proportional=50 // negative
    derivative=-60 // altimeter
    integral=2 // opposite
    max_integral=600

values because
base of reference
to depth sensor

// Temporary fix because the altimeter component outputs in
// centimeters not meters
// in order to keep the time stamp (which doesn't propagate
// through multiply)
// the setpoint must be converted rather than the altimeter
// feedback.
// The time stamp is required in order to use the time-based
// integral
// and derivative components of the PID controller.

%uncontrolled.float name=AltitudeSetpoint_CM initial =
0.0

%multiply
    enable = TRUE
    inputs = AltitudeSetpoint
    inputs = M_TO_CM
    output = AltitudeSetpoint_CM

%pid.control
    error_range=altimeter_error_range

//////////////////////////////////////
/
// Conversion from controller units to RPM units understood
// by motors

%multiply
    inputs = VerticalControl
    inputs = DEPTH_TO_RPM
    output = VerticalControl_RPM
    enable = TRUE

%multiply
    // inputs = HeadingControl
    inputs = ZERO
    inputs = HEADING_TO_RPM
    output = HeadingControl_RPM
    enable = TRUE

%multiply
    inputs = VelocitySetpoint

```

```

        inputs      = VELOCITY_TO_RPM
        output      = VelocityControl_RPM
        enable      = TRUE

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
//
// Combining heading and forward velocity control
// Motor Command Generation for the left and right thrusters
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
%multiply
    inputs      = HeadingControl_RPM
    inputs      = NEGATIVE_ONE
    output      = NegHeadingControl_RPM
    enable      = TRUE

%add
    inputs      = NegHeadingControl_RPM
    inputs      = VelocityControl_RPM
    output      = RightThrust
    enable      = TRUE

%multiply
    inputs      = RightThrust
    inputs      = NEGATIVE_ONE
    output      = RightThrust_RH_Prop
    enable      = TRUE

%add
    inputs      = HeadingControl_RPM
    inputs      = VelocityControl_RPM
    output      = LeftThrust
    enable      = TRUE

%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
// ***** Thruster Motor Safety/Interlock *****
// Hardwires the motors to 0 when in IDLE mode, or when the
mission scripts
// set the mission interlock. Prevents divers complaining
about missing
// limbs and all that rot.
// WARNING!!! WARNING!!! WARNING!!! WARNING!!!
WARNING!!!
// WARNING: It is essential that at the beginning on each
MISSION script or
// ABORT script the ThrusterInterlock is set so that it is in
a known state.
// ThrusterInterlock could enter an undetermined state if the
AUV goes
// from one mission to another mission or ABORT mode without
moving through
// the IDLE or PILOT modes.
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
// Thruster Motors Interface
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
%thruster_interface
    port          = ThrusterPort
    level         = HIGH
    max_motor_setpoint = MAX_THRUSTER_VELOCITY
    poll_trigger  = SYS_OneSecondTrigger
    mode_trigger  = SYS_TwoSecondTrigger
    timer_value   = 80 //101
    adaptive_gain = 10 //value =
xx/1000000
    inner_loop_gain = 20
    watch_dog_value = WatchDogValue //FALSE
    warning_level  = 2 // 4=Babbling 3=Debug
    2=Normal 1=Sparse 0=None

    command_left_RPM =
AUV_LeftThrustInterlocked
    actual_left_RPM = AUV_Left_RPM_Fb
    actual_left_PWM = AUV_Left_PWM_Fb
    left_adaptive_weight = AUV_DebugFloat1
    l_motor_address = 1

    command_right_RPM =
AUV_RightThrustInterlocked
    actual_right_RPM = AUV_Right_RPM_Fb
    actual_right_PWM = AUV_Right_PWM_Fb
    right_adaptive_weight = AUV_DebugFloat2
    r_motor_address = 2

    command_vertical_left_RPM =
AUV_VertThrustInterlocked
    actual_vertical_left_RPM =
AUV_VertLeft_RPM_Fb
    actual_vertical_left_PWM =
AUV_VertLeft_PWM_Fb

%selection
    name          = MotorModeSelection
    input         = MotorMode

%MotorModeSelection.selection.output
    choice        = MOTORS_CONTROLLED
    event         = MotorsControlled

```

```

        vertical_left_adaptive_weight = AUV_DebugFloat3
        vl_motor_address = 3

        command_vertical_right_RPM =
AUV_VertThrustInterlocked
        actual_vertical_right_RPM =
AUV_VertRight_RPM_Fb
        actual_vertical_right_PWM =
AUV_VertRight_PWM_Fb
        vertical_right_adaptive_weight = AUV_DebugFloat4
        vr_motor_address = 4

!thruster.control
    port=ThrusterPort
    level=HIGH
    max_motor_setpoint=MAX_THRUSTER_VELOCITY
    trigger=SYS_FourHzTrigger
    TimerValue = 80 //101
    AdaptiveGain = 10 //value =
xx/1000000
    InnerLoopGain = 30
    watch_dog_value = WatchDogValue //FALSE
//WatchDogValue

    command_left_RPM=AUV_LeftThrustInterlocked
    actual_left_RPM=AUV_Left_RPM_Fb
    actual_left_PWM=AUV_Left_PWM_Fb
    l_motor_address = 1

    command_right_RPM=AUV_RightThrustInterlocked
    actual_right_RPM=AUV_Right_RPM_Fb
    actual_right_PWM=AUV_Right_PWM_Fb
    r_motor_address = 2

    command_vertical_left_RPM=AUV_VertThrustInterlocked
    actual_vertical_left_RPM=AUV_VertLeft_RPM_Fb
    actual_vertical_left_PWM=AUV_VertLeft_PWM_Fb
    vl_motor_address = 3

    command_vertical_right_RPM =
AUV_VertThrustInterlocked
    actual_vertical_right_RPM=AUV_VertRight_RPM_Fb
    actual_vertical_right_PWM=AUV_VertRight_PWM_Fb
    vr_motor_address = 4

```



# sapphire.csp

```
/*
$Log: sapphire.csp $
# Revision 1.4 1996/10/01 13:28:07 PURL
# Peter H: Added the digital output controls for the CTD pump
and camera lights
#
# Revision 1.3 1996/08/09 08:11:30 PURL
# Peter H: Added the leak sensor and low battery flags.
#
# Revision 1.2 1996/08/07 09:31:29 PURL
# Peter H: Added the Pitch and Roll A To D conversions and
converted the input to an angle +-20.
# Added the Battery Monitoring A To D conversion and
converted the input tage.
#
# Revision 1.1 1980/01/04 03:17:10 PURL
# Initial revision
#
*/
//***** SAPPHIRE.CSP
//*****

// This configuration file interfaces with the Sapphire
Analog I/O, Digital
// I/O board.
//
// The sensors currently attached to the Sapphire board are:
// 1) Tilt Sensor
// 2) Battery Monitor
// 3) Leak Sensor
//
// The actuators/outputs currently attached to the Sapphire
board are:
// 1) CTD Pump
// 2) Camera Lights
//

%copy
    enable = TRUE
    input = TelemEnable_CTD_Pump
    output = AUV_CTD_PumpOn

%copy
    enable = TRUE
    input = TelemEnableLights
    output = AUV_LightsOn

%Sapphire_Board
    level = HIGH
    base_address = 0x300
    analog_in_0 = PitchAToD
    analog_in_1 = RollAToD
    analog_in_2 = BatteryAToD
    analog_in_3 = DumbEvent
    analog_in_4 = DumbEvent
    analog_in_5 = DumbEvent
    analog_in_6 = DumbEvent
    analog_in_7 = DumbEvent
    analog_get_0 = SYS_FourHzTrigger
    analog_get_1 = SYS_FourHzTrigger
    analog_get_2 = SYS_OneSecondTrigger
    analog_get_3 = FALSE
    analog_get_4 = FALSE
    analog_get_5 = FALSE
    analog_get_6 = FALSE
    analog_get_7 = FALSE
    analog_out_0 = ZERO
    analog_out_1 = ZERO
    digital_in_0 = LeakSensorDigIn
    digital_in_1 = DumbEvent
    digital_in_2 = DumbEvent
    digital_in_3 = DumbEvent
    digital_get_0 = SYS_TwoHzTrigger
    digital_get_1 = FALSE
    digital_get_2 = FALSE
    digital_get_3 = FALSE
    digital_out_0 = AUV_CTD_PumpOn
    digital_out_1 = AUV_LightsOn
    digital_out_2 = ZERO
    digital_out_3 = ZERO

// Scale the Analog To Digital Inputs to meaningful units.
// The Pitch and Roll and converted to degrees.
// The Battery Voltage is converted to Volts.

%multiply2
```

```
    output = AUV_Pitch
    behavior = ControlBehaviour

%multiply2
    input1 = RollAToD
    input2 = SAPPHIRE_TO_ANGLE
    output = AUV_Roll
    behavior = ControlBehaviour

%multiply2
    input1 = BatteryAToD
    input2 = SAPPHIRE_TO_BATTERY_VOLTAGE
    output = AUV_BatteryVoltage
    behavior = ControlBehaviour

// Convert the battery voltage input a boolean flag that
indicates a low
// battery voltage.
%less
    enable = TRUE
    input1 = AUV_BatteryVoltage
    input2 = LOW_BATTERY_VOLTAGE
    output = EnableLowBattery

%copy
    enable = EnableLowBattery
    input = TRUE
    output = AUV_LowBattery

// Convert the LeakSensor Digital Input to a high signal
indicating a leak.
// The %copy acts as a latch where once the leak sensor finds
a leak,
// AUV_Leaking remains TRUE even if the leak sensor no longer
signals a leak.
%not
    enable = TRUE
    input = LeakSensorDigIn
    output = EnableLeakAlarm

%copy
    enable = EnableLeakAlarm
    input = TRUE
    output = AUV_Leaking

%multiply2
    input1 = PitchAToD
    input2 = SAPPHIRE_TO_ANGLE
```

# exitscpt.csp

```
// Exit Script
/*
$Log: exitscpt.csp $
# Revision 1.3 1996/10/01 20:29:05 PURL
# Peter H: Turned off the Camera Lights and CTD Pump
#
# Revision 1.2 1996/08/08 14:14:44 PURL
# Peter H: Changed AUV_ExitProteus to ExitProteus and added
RCS comments.
#
*/
//
// This script traps on a ShutDown = TRUE enable and calls
the Exit sync
// signal when done.
//
////////////////////////////////////
////////////////////////////////////
////////////////////////////////////
////////////////////////////////////
////////////////////////////////////
global.script
    enable = ExitModeSelected
    layer = HIGH
    repeat = FALSE
    name = ExitScript
////////////////////////////////////
////////////////////////////////////
// STEP 1: Turn OFF anything that should be off before the
vehicle exits
//
Proteus.

%int.set
    script = ExitScript
    output = MissionStep
    value = 1
    step=1 thread=1

%int.set
    script = ExitScript
    output = AUV_LightsOn
    value = FALSE
    step=1 thread=1

%int.set
    script = ExitScript
    output = AUV_CTD_PumpOn
    value = FALSE
    step=1 thread=1

%timed.wait
    script=ExitScript
    trigger=TimeTick
    interval=1000
    step=1 thread=1

////////////////////////////////////
////////////////////////////////////
// STEP 2: Wait for motor velocities to drop to zero

%int.set
    script = ExitScript
    output = MissionStep
    value = 2
    step=2 thread=1

%int.confirm
    script = ExitScript
    input = AUV_Left_PWM_Fb
    value = 0
    step=2 thread=1

%int.confirm
    script = ExitScript
    input = AUV_Right_PWM_Fb
    value = 0
    step=2 thread=1

%int.confirm
    script = ExitScript
    input = AUV_VertLeft_PWM_Fb
    value = 0
    step=2 thread=1

%int.confirm
    script = ExitScript
    input = AUV_VertRight_PWM_Fb
    value = 0
    step=2 thread=1

// Time out in case the motors don't respond
%timed.wait
    script=ExitScript
    trigger=TimeTick
    interval=2000
    step=2 thread=2

////////////////////////////////////
////////////////////////////////////
// STEP 3: Clear the motor watch dog timer

%int.set
    script = ExitScript
    output = MissionStep
    value = 3
    step=3 thread=1

%int.set
    script = ExitScript
    output = WatchDogValue
    value = FALSE
    step=3 thread=1

////////////////////////////////////
////////////////////////////////////
// STEP 4: Next Step

%int.set
    script = ExitScript
    output = MissionStep
    value = 4
    step=4 thread=1

////////////////////////////////////
////////////////////////////////////
// Final Two steps:
// DO NOT CHANGE THESE STEPS UNLESS YOU ARE SURE YOU KNOW
WHAT YOU ARE DOING

%int.set
    script = ExitScript
    output = MissionStep
    value = 10
    step=10 thread=1

// Allow all the signals set in previous steps to move
through the system
%timed.wait
    script=ExitScript
    trigger=TimeTick
    interval=1000
    step=10 thread=1

%int.set
    script = ExitScript
    output = ExitProteus
    value = TRUE
    step=11 thread=1

%timed.wait
    script=ExitScript
    trigger=TimeTick
    interval=1000
    step=11 thread=1
```

# purl\_win.csp

```
/*
$Log: purl_win.csp $
# Revision 1.6 1996/09/18 20:37:43 PURL
# Peter H and Kevin M: Debugging the altimeter
#
# Revision 1.5 1996/08/15 08:32:45 PURL
# Peter H: ABORT condition testing and debuggin
#
# Revision 1.4 1996/08/09 08:33:57 PURL
# Peter H: Added debugging for leak sensor and low battery
flags.
#
# Revision 1.3 1996/08/07 10:20:45 COUSTEAU
# Exit menu selection now sets mode to EXIT
#
# Revision 1.2 1996/08/07 09:36:22 PURL
# Peter H: Added several display statements for displaying
the Sapphire inputs
#
# Revision 1.1 1980/01/04 03:21:36 PURL
# Initial revision
#
*/
//***** PURL_WIN.CSP *****
// PURL_WIN.CSP is the main window

%graphics.window
enable=TRUE
name=AUV_Control
title="AUV_Control:Purl"
display=screen
top=1 left=0
width=-1 height=-1
//width=80 height=32
//width=80 height=24
border=TRUE

@AUV_Control.window.label
style=label_style fill=0

@AUV_Control.window.number
style=label_style
fill=TRUE

%root.menu
display=screen
name=root
enable=TRUE

%submenu
menu=root
name=system
title="~System"

%submenu.int.output
submenu=system
title="~Exit"
output=TelemModeSelect
value=EXIT

%AUV_Control.window.number
x = COL_1
y = ROW_2
input = TelemModeSelect
string="TelemModeSelect:"
width=10

%AUV_Control.window.number
x = COL_1
y = ROW_3
input = AUV_Mode
string="AUV_Mode:"
width=10

%AUV_Control.window.number
x = COL_1
y = ROW_4
input = AUV_Depth
string="AUV_Depth:"
width=10
precision=2

%AUV_Control.window.number
x = COL_1
y = ROW_5
input = AUV_Altitude
string="AUV_Altitude:"
width=10
precision=2

%AUV_Control.window.number
x = COL_1
y = ROW_6
input = AUV_BatteryVoltage
string="AUV_BatteryVoltage:"
width=10
precision=2

%AUV_Control.window.number
x = COL_1
y = ROW_7
input = AUV_CompassHeading
string="AUV_CompassHeading:"
width=10
precision=2

%AUV_Control.window.number
x = COL_1
y = ROW_8
input = AUV_TelemCounter
string="AUV_TelemCounter:"
width=10

%AUV_Control.window.number
x = COL_1
y = ROW_9
input = AUV_Pitch
string="AUV_Pitch:"
width=10
precision=2

%AUV_Control.window.number
x = COL_1
y = ROW_10
input = AUV_Roll
string="AUV_Roll:"
width=10
precision=2

%AUV_Control.window.number
x = COL_1
y = ROW_11
input = AUV_Leaking
string="AUV_Leaking:"
width=10
```

## payload.csp

```
/*
$Log: payload.csp $
# Revision 1.3 1997/02/08 18:11:42 PURL
# Peter H: Converted the configuration back to one that
utilises 5 serial ports
#
# Revision 1.2 1996/11/22 16:47:36 COUSTEAU
# Peter H: Changed AUV_Standard_Conductivity to
AUV_StandardConductivity
#
# Revision 1.1 1996/11/22 12:37:14 PURL
# Initial revision
#
*/
// ***** PAYLOAD.CSP
*****

!sbel9
    level = HIGH
    port = CTD_Port
    delimiter = 10
    escape = 27
    out_temperature = AUV_Temperature
    out_conductivity = AUV_Conductivity
    out_pressure = AUV_Pressure
    standard_conductivity = AUV_StandardConductivity
```

# mission1.csp

```
/*
$Log: mission1.csp $
# Revision 1.7 1997/05/10 16:22:02 PURL
# Peter H: checked in to re-establish software on the new
hard drive
#
# Revision 1.6 1996/11/22 16:48:50 COUSTEAU
# Peter H: Added the CTD variables and control
#
# Revision 1.5 1996/09/20 16:09:58 PURL
# Peter H: Mission1 Bathemetry survey of Loon Lake
#
# Revision 1.4 1996/09/18 20:37:43 PURL
# Peter H and Kevin M: Loon Lake Mission for Sept 19,1996
#
# Revision 1.3 1996/08/30 20:38:49 PURL
# Peter H: Pool trials
#
# Revision 1.2 1996/08/24 11:11:08 COUSTEAU
# Peter H: Added new logging items, changed the enable and
log trigger
#
# Revision 1.1 1980/01/04 03:19:08 PURL
# Initial revision
*/
// Mission 1 : Loon Lake Trial Purl II
//
// The following is the mission script for MISSION1
//
//
/////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
/////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////

#define                name=OUT_HEADING1        value=345.0
//130.0
#define                name=BACK_HEADING1        value=155.0
//320.0
#define                name=TURN_HEADING1        value=75.0
//220.0
#define const.float    name=OUT_HEADING1        value=OUT_HEADING1
#define const.float    name=BACK_HEADING1        value=BACK_HEADING1
#define const.float    name=TURN_HEADING1        value=TURN_HEADING1
#define                name=OUT_DEPTH1          value=10.0
#define                name=BACK_DEPTH1          value=10.0
#define                name=SURFACE1            value=0.5
#define const.float    name=OUT_DEPTH1          value=OUT_DEPTH1
#define const.float    name=BACK_DEPTH1          value=BACK_DEPTH1
#define const.float    name=SURFACE1            value=SURFACE1
#define                name=LOW_ALT1             value=5.0
#define                name=HIGH_ALT1            value=5.0
#define const.float    name=LOW_ALT1             value=LOW_ALT1
#define const.float    name=HIGH_ALT1            value=HIGH_ALT1

/////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
/////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
@global.script
    enable=GoMission1
    layer=HIGH
    repeat=FALSE
    name=Mission1

/////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
/////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
// STEP 1
// Wait for the serial link tether to be disconnected and the
vehicle
// placed into the water. This whole procedure should not
take more
// than 60 seconds

@int.set
    script = Mission1
    output = MissionStep
    value = 1
    step=1 thread=1

@int.set
    script = Mission1
    output = MLogEnable
    value = TRUE

    step=1 thread=1

@int.set
    script = Mission1
    output = AUV_CTD_PumpOn
    value = TRUE
    step=1 thread=1

@int.set
    script = Mission1
    output = WatchDogValue
    value = 250
    step=1 thread=1

@timed.wait
    script=Mission1
    trigger=TimeTick
    interval=60000
    step=1 thread=1

/////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
/////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
// STEP 2
// Initialize the heading setpoint to the desired heading
// Initialize the depth setpoint to the desired depth
// Initialize the altitude setpoint to the desired altitude
and set either
// bottom following mode or depth following mode
// Initialize the velocity setpoints to zero

@int.set
    script = Mission1
    output = MissionStep
    value = 2
    step=2 thread=1

@int.set
    script = Mission1
    output = MotorMode
    value = MOTORS_CONTROLLED
    step=2 thread=1

@float.set
    script = Mission1
    output = MissionHeadingSetpoint
    value = OUT_HEADING1
    step=2 thread=1

@int.set
    script = Mission1
    output = MissionVelocitySetpoint
    value = 0
    step=2 thread=1

@float.set
    script = Mission1
    output = MissionDepthSetpoint
    value = OUT_DEPTH1
    step=2 thread=1

@float.set
    script = Mission1
    output = MissionAltitudeSetpoint
    value = LOW_ALT1
    step=2 thread=1

@int.set
    script = Mission1
    output = AUV_FollowingBottom
    value = FALSE
    step=2 thread=1

@float.confirm
    script = Mission1
    input = AUV_CompassHeading
    value = OUT_HEADING1
    range = 3.0
    step=2 thread=1

!float.confirm
    script = Mission1
    input = AUV_Depth
    value = OUT_DEPTH1
    range = 0.2
    step=2 thread=1

!float.confirm
    script = Mission1
    input = AUV_Altitude
    value = LOW_ALT1
    range = 0.5
    step=2 thread=1

/////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
/////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
// STEP 3
// Go out for a predetermined time (1800 sec)

@int.set
```

```

        script = Mission1
        output = MissionStep
        value = 3
        step=3 thread=1

!int.set
    script = Mission1
    output = MissionVelocitySetpoint
    value = 4000
    step=3 thread=1

!timed.wait
    script=Mission1
    trigger=TimeTick
    interval=1800000
    step=3 thread=1

////////////////////////////////////
////////////////////////////////////
// STEP 4
// Start the turn to BACK_HEADING1 by going through
TURN_HEADING1
// Change the depth setpoint to BACK_DEPTH1
// Change the altitude setpoint
//

!int.set
    script = Mission1
    output = MissionStep
    value = 4
    step=4 thread=1

!float.set
    script = Mission1
    output = MissionHeadingSetpoint
    value = TURN_HEADING1
    step=4 thread=1

!float.set
    script = Mission1
    output = MissionDepthSetpoint
    value = BACK_DEPTH1
    step=4 thread=1

!float.set
    script = Mission1
    output = MissionAltitudeSetpoint
    value = LOW_ALT1
    step=4 thread=1

!int.set
    script = Mission1
    output = MissionVelocitySetpoint
    //
    value = 0
    value = -4000
    step=4 thread=1

!float.confirm
    script = Mission1
    input = AUV_CompassHeading
    value = TURN_HEADING1
    range = 30.0
    step=4 thread=1

!float.confirm
    script = Mission1
    input = AUV_Depth
    value = BACK_DEPTH1
    range = 0.2
    step=4 thread=1

!float.confirm
    script = Mission1
    input = AUV_Altitude
    value = LOW_ALT1
    range = 0.5
    step=4 thread=1

////////////////////////////////////
////////////////////////////////////
// STEP 5
// Change the heading setpoint to BACK_HEADING1
// Wait until the AUV reaches the desired heading, then move
to the next step

!int.set
    script = Mission1
    output = MissionStep
    value = 5
    step=5 thread=1

!float.set
    script = Mission1
    output = MissionHeadingSetpoint
    value = BACK_HEADING1
    step=5 thread=1

!float.confirm
    script = Mission1
    input = AUV_CompassHeading
    value = BACK_HEADING1
    range = 3.0
    step=5 thread=1

!float.confirm
    script = Mission1
    input = AUV_Depth
    value = BACK_DEPTH1
    range = 0.2
    step=5 thread=1

!float.confirm
    script = Mission1
    input = AUV_Altitude
    value = LOW_ALT1
    range = 0.5
    step=5 thread=1

////////////////////////////////////
////////////////////////////////////
// STEP 6
// Go back for a predetermined time (1800 sec)

!int.set
    script = Mission1
    output = MissionStep
    value = 6
    step=6 thread=1

!int.set
    script = Mission1
    output = MissionVelocitySetpoint
    value = 4000
    step=6 thread=1

!timed.wait
    script=Mission1
    trigger=TimeTick
    interval=1800000
    step=6 thread=1

////////////////////////////////////
////////////////////////////////////
// STEP 7
// Stop the vehicle and return to the surface

!int.set
    script = Mission1
    output = MissionStep
    value = 7
    step=7 thread=1

!int.set
    script = Mission1
    output = MissionVelocitySetpoint
    value = 0
    step=7 thread=1

!float.set
    script = Mission1
    output = MissionDepthSetpoint
    value = SURFACE1
    step = 7 thread=1

!float.confirm
    script = Mission1
    input = AUV_Depth
    value = SURFACE1
    range = 0.3
    step = 7 thread = 1

////////////////////////////////////
////////////////////////////////////
// STEP 8
// Disable the data logging

!int.set
    script = Mission1
    output = MissionStep
    value = 8
    step=8 thread=1

```

```

%int.set
    script = Mission1
    output = MLogEnable
    value = FALSE
    step=8 thread=1

%int.set
    script = Mission1
    output = AUV_CTD_PumpOn
    value = FALSE
    step=8 thread=1

%timed.wait
    script=Mission1
    trigger=TimeTick
    interval=1000
    step=8 thread=1

#####
#####
// STEP 9
// Put the AUV into IDLE mode

%int.set
    script = Mission1
    output = MissionStep
    value = 9
    step=9 thread=1

%int.set
    script = Mission1
    output = TelemModeSelect
    value = IDLE
    step=9 thread=1

// ***** Data Logging For Mission 1
// *****

// ***** TIMESTAMP TIGGER
// *****
%copy
    enable = MLogEnable
    input = SYS_TwoHzTrigger
    output = MLogTrigger

// ***** DATA LOG COMPONENT
// *****

%data.log
    name           = datal
    path           = "MLOG.DAT"
    enable         = TRUE
    time_stamp_trigger = MLogTrigger
    level         = LOW
    time_stamp_byte = 254
    escape_byte    = 27
    byte_count_output = MLogSize

// ***** ALIASES
// *****

@datal.log.int.data    enable=TRUE trigger=MLogTrigger
@datal.log.float.data  enable=TRUE trigger=MLogTrigger
@datal.log.double.data enable=TRUE trigger=MLogTrigger

// ***** LOG ITEM LIST
// *****

// Vehicle Sensor Feedbacks and Control Items
%datal.log.float.data  input = HeadingSetpoint
%datal.log.float.data  input = AUV_CompassHeading
%datal.log.int.data    input = HeadingControl_RPM

%datal.log.int.data    input = VelocitySetpoint

%datal.log.float.data  input = DepthSetpoint
%datal.log.float.data  input = AUV_Depth
%datal.log.int.data    input = VerticalControl_RPM

%datal.log.float.data  input = AltitudeSetpoint
%datal.log.float.data  input = AUV_Altitude
%datal.log.int.data    input = AUV_AltSignalStrength

%datal.log.float.data  input = AUV_Pitch
%datal.log.float.data  input = AUV_Roll

// Motor Feedbacks
%datal.log.int.data    input = AUV_Left_RPM_Fb
%datal.log.int.data    input = AUV_Right_RPM_Fb
%datal.log.int.data    input = AUV_VertLeft_RPM_Fb

@datal.log.int.data    input = AUV_VertRight_RPM_Fb
@datal.log.int.data    input = AUV_Left_PWM_Fb
@datal.log.int.data    input = AUV_Right_PWM_Fb
@datal.log.int.data    input = AUV_VertLeft_PWM_Fb
@datal.log.int.data    input = AUV_VertRight_PWM_Fb

// AUV Mode and Status Items
%datal.log.float.data  input = AUV_BatteryVoltage
%datal.log.int.data    input = AUV_Leaking
%datal.log.int.data    input = AUV_Mode
%datal.log.int.data    input = MissionStep
%datal.log.int.data    input = LocalStep

// Payload Items
%datal.log.float.data  input = AUV_Conductivity
%datal.log.float.data  input = AUV_Temperature
%datal.log.float.data  input = AUV_Pressure
%datal.log.int.data    input = AUV_StandardConductivity
@datal.log.int.data    input = AUV_CTD_PumpOn

```

# mission2.csp

```
/*
$Log: mission2.csp $
# Revision 1.6 1997/05/10 16:22:02 PURL
# Peter H: checked in to re-establish software on the new
hard drive
#
# Revision 1.5 1996/11/22 16:48:50 COUSTEAU
# Peter H: Added the CTD variables and control
#
# Revision 1.4 1996/09/18 20:37:43 PURL
# Peter H and Kevin M: Loon Lake Mission for Sept 19,1996
#
# Revision 1.3 1996/08/30 20:38:49 PURL
# Peter H: Pool trials
#
# Revision 1.2 1996/08/24 11:11:08 COUSTEAU
# Peter H: Added new logging items, changed the enable and
log trigger
#
# Revision 1.1 1980/01/04 03:19:48 PURL
# Initial revision
#
*/
// Mission 2 : Loon Lake Trial
//
// The following is the mission script for MISSION2
//
// This is the long range mission in Loon Lake 900m out, 900m
back.
//
////////////////////////////////////
////////////////////////////////////
#define          name=OUT_HEADING2      value=330
#define          name=BACK_HEADING2     value=173
%const.float    name=OUT_HEADING2
value=OUT_HEADING2
%const.float    name=BACK_HEADING2
value=BACK_HEADING2
#define          name=SHALLOW2         value=0.25
#define          name=DEEP2             value=1.5
#define          name=SURFACE2          value=0.0
%const.float    name=SHALLOW2
value=SHALLOW2
%const.float    name=DEEP2             value=DEEP2
%const.float    name=SURFACE2
value=SURFACE2

////////////////////////////////////
////////////////////////////////////
%global script
    enable=GoMission2
    layer=HIGH
    repeat=FALSE
    name=Mission2

////////////////////////////////////
////////////////////////////////////
// STEP 1
// Wait for the serial link tether to be disconnected and the
vehicle
// placed into the water. This whole procedure should not
take more
// than 45 seconds

%int.set
    script = Mission2
    output = MissionStep
    value = 1
    step=1 thread=1

%int.set
    script = Mission2
    output = M2LogEnable
    value = TRUE
    step=1 thread=1

%int.set
    script = Mission2
    output = WatchDogValue
    value = 250
    step=1 thread=1

%timed.wait
    script=Mission2
    trigger=TimeTick
    interval=45000
    step=1 thread=1

////////////////////////////////////
////////////////////////////////////

// STEP 2
// Initialize the heading setpoint to the desired heading
// Initialize the depth setpoint to SHALLOW2
// Initialize the velocity setpoints to zero
// Wait until the AUV is on the desired heading and depth
then move to the
// next step

%int.set
    script = Mission2
    output = MissionStep
    value = 2
    step=2 thread=1

%int.set
    script = Mission2
    output = MotorMode
    value = MOTORS_CONTROLLED
    step=2 thread=1

%float.set
    script = Mission2
    output = MissionHeadingSetpoint
    value = OUT_HEADING2
    step=2 thread=1

%int.set
    script = Mission2
    output = MissionVelocitySetpoint
    value = 0
    step=2 thread=1

%float.set
    script = Mission2
    output = MissionDepthSetpoint
    value = SHALLOW2
    step=2 thread=1

%float.confirm
    script = Mission2
    input = AUV_CompassHeading
    value = OUT_HEADING2
    range = 3.0
    step=2 thread=1

%float.confirm
    script = Mission2
    input = AUV_Depth
    value = SHALLOW2
    range = 0.1
    step=2 thread=1

////////////////////////////////////
////////////////////////////////////
// STEP 3
// Start up the thrusters and travel at 90% speed for 1875
seconds which
// will take us approximately 750m at 0.4m/s or 656.25m at
0.35m/s.

%int.set
    script = Mission2
    output = MissionStep
    value = 3
    step=3 thread=1

%int.set
    script = Mission2
    output = MissionVelocitySetpoint
    value = 4000
    step=3 thread=1

%timed.wait
    script=Mission2
    trigger=TimeTick
    interval=60000
    step=3 thread=1

////////////////////////////////////
////////////////////////////////////
// STEP 4
// Change the depth setpoint to SURFACE2 and go to the
surface for the
// turnaround and marking of the halfway point in the
mission.
//

%int.set
    script = Mission2
    output = MissionStep
    value = 4
    step=4 thread=1

%float.set
    script = Mission2
    output = MissionDepthSetpoint
    value = SURFACE2
    step=4 thread=1
```



```

%int.set                                interval=60000
    script = Mission2                    step=7 thread=1
    output = MissionVelocitySetpoint
    value = 0
    step=4 thread=1
%float.confirm                            ////////////////////////////////////////////////////
    script = Mission2                    // STEP 8
    input = AUV_Depth                    // Change the depth setpoint to SURFACE2 and go to the
    value = SURFACE2                      surface for the
    range = 0.1                            // end of the mission.
    step=4 thread=1                        //
%int.set                                %int.set
    script = Mission2                    script = Mission2
    output = MissionStep                  output = MissionStep
    value = 8                              value = 8
    step=8 thread=1                       step=8 thread=1
%float.set                                %float.set
    script = Mission2                    script = Mission2
    output = MissionDepthSetpoint        output = MissionDepthSetpoint
    value = SURFACE2                      value = SURFACE2
    step=8 thread=1                       step=8 thread=1
%int.set                                %int.set
    script = Mission2                    script = Mission2
    output = MissionVelocitySetpoint     output = MissionVelocitySetpoint
    value = 0                              value = 0
    step=8 thread=1                       step=8 thread=1
%float.confirm                            %float.confirm
    script = Mission2                    script = Mission2
    input = AUV_Depth                    input = AUV_Depth
    value = SURFACE2                      value = SURFACE2
    range = 0.1                            range = 0.1
    step=8 thread=1                       step=8 thread=1
%float.confirm                            ////////////////////////////////////////////////////
    script = Mission2                    // STEP 9
    input = AUV_CompassHeading            // Disable the data logging
    value = BACK_HEADING2
    range = 3.0
    step=5 thread=1
%timed.wait                               %int.set
    script=Mission2                      script = Mission2
    trigger=TimeTick                    output = MissionStep
    interval=30000                       value = 9
    step=5 thread=1                       step=9 thread=1
%int.set                                %int.set
    script = Mission2                    script = Mission2
    output = MissionStep                  output = M2LogEnable
    value = 6                              value = FALSE
    step=6 thread=1                       step=9 thread=1
%float.set                                %timed.wait
    script = Mission2                    script=Mission2
    output = MissionDepthSetpoint        trigger=TimeTick
    value = DEEP2                          interval=1000
    step=6 thread=1                       step=9 thread=1
%float.confirm                            ////////////////////////////////////////////////////
    script = Mission2                    // STEP 10
    input = AUV_Depth                    // Put the AUV into IDLE mode
    value = DEEP2
    range = 0.1
    step=6 thread=1
%int.set                                %int.set
    script = Mission2                    script = Mission2
    output = MissionStep                  output = MissionStep
    value = 10                              value = 10
    step=10 thread=1                       step=10 thread=1
%int.set                                %int.set
    script = Mission2                    script = Mission2
    output = TelemModeSelect              output = TelemModeSelect
    value = IDLE                            value = IDLE
    step=10 thread=1                       step=10 thread=1
%data.log                                // ***** Data Logging For Mission 2
    name = data2                          *****
    path = "M2LOG.DAT"
    enable = TRUE
    time_stamp_trigger = M2LogTrigger
// ***** TIMESTAMP TIGGER *****
%copy
    enable = M2LogEnable
    input = SYS_TwoHzTrigger
    output = M2LogTrigger
// ***** DATA LOG COMPONENT *****
%data.log
    name = data2
    path = "M2LOG.DAT"
    enable = TRUE
    time_stamp_trigger = M2LogTrigger

```

```

level                = LOW
time_stamp_byte     = 254
escape_byte         = 27
byte_count_output   = M2LogSize

// ***** ALIASES *****
*****

@data2.log.int.data  enable=TRUE trigger=M2LogTrigger
@data2.log.float.data enable=TRUE trigger=M2LogTrigger
@data2.log.double.data enable=TRUE trigger=M2LogTrigger

// ***** LOG ITEM LIST *****
*****

// Vehicle Sensor Feedbacks and Control Items
%data2.log.float.data input = HeadingSetpoint
%data2.log.float.data input = AUV_CompassHeading
%data2.log.int.data   input = HeadingControl_RPM

%data2.log.int.data   input = VelocitySetpoint

%data2.log.float.data input = DepthSetpoint
%data2.log.float.data input = AUV_Depth
%data2.log.int.data   input = VerticalControl_RPM

%data2.log.float.data input = AltitudeSetpoint
%data2.log.float.data input = AUV_Altitude
%data2.log.int.data   input = AUV_AltSignalStrength

%data2.log.float.data input = AUV_Pitch
%data2.log.float.data input = AUV_Roll

// Motor Feedbacks
%data2.log.int.data   input = AUV_Left_RPM_Fb
%data2.log.int.data   input = AUV_Right_RPM_Fb
%data2.log.int.data   input = AUV_VertLeft_RPM_Fb
%data2.log.int.data   input = AUV_VertRight_RPM_Fb
%data2.log.int.data   input = AUV_Left_PWM_Fb
%data2.log.int.data   input = AUV_Right_PWM_Fb
%data2.log.int.data   input = AUV_VertLeft_PWM_Fb
%data2.log.int.data   input = AUV_VertRight_PWM_Fb

// AUV Mode and Status Items
%data2.log.float.data input = AUV_BatteryVoltage
%data2.log.int.data   input = AUV_Leaking
%data2.log.int.data   input = AUV_Mode
%data2.log.int.data   input = MissionStep
%data2.log.int.data   input = LocalStep

// Payload Items
%data2.log.float.data input = AUV_Conductivity
%data2.log.float.data input = AUV_Temperature
%data2.log.float.data input = AUV_Pressure
%data2.log.int.data   input = AUV_StandardConductivity
%data2.log.int.data   input = AUV_CTD_PumpOn

```

# mission3.csp

```

/*
$Log: mission3.csp $
# Revision 1.7 1997/05/10 16:22:02 PURL
# Peter H: checked in to re-establish software on the new
hard drive
#
# Revision 1.6 1996/11/22 16:48:50 COUSTEAU
# Peter H: Added the CTD variables and control
#
# Revision 1.5 1996/09/20 16:10:40 PURL
# Peter H: Mission3 Sawtooth of Loon Lake
#
# Revision 1.4 1996/09/18 20:37:43 PURL
# Peter H and Kevin M: Loon Lake Mission for Sept 19,1996
#
# Revision 1.3 1996/08/30 20:38:49 PURL
# Peter H: Pool trials
#
# Revision 1.2 1996/08/24 11:11:08 COUSTEAU
# Peter H: Added new logging items, changed the enable and
log trigger
#
# Revision 1.1 1980/01/04 03:20:32 PURL
# Initial revision
#
*/
// Mission 3 : Loon Lake Trial
//
// The following is the mission script for Mission3
//
// A SAWTOOTH mission there and back again.
//
////////////////////////////////////
#define          name=OUT_HEADING3      value=338.0
//340.0 //130.0
#define          name=BACK_HEADING3     value=155.0
//320.0
#define          name=TURN_HEADING3     value=70.0
//220.0
%const.float   name=OUT_HEADING3
value=OUT_HEADING3
%const.float   name=BACK_HEADING3
value=BACK_HEADING3
%const.float   name=TURN_HEADING3
value=TURN_HEADING3
#define         name=SHALLOW3          value=10.0
#define         name=DEEP3             value=20.0
#define         name=SURFACE3          value=0.5
%const.float   name=SHALLOW3
value=SHALLOW3
%const.float   name=DEEP3              value=DEEP3
%const.float   name=SURFACE3
value=SURFACE3
#define         name=LOW_ALT3           value=5.0
#define         name=HIGH_ALT3         value=5.0
%const.float   name=LOW_ALT3
value=LOW_ALT3
%const.float   name=HIGH_ALT3
value=HIGH_ALT3

////////////////////////////////////
%global.script
enable=GoMission3
layer=HIGH
repeat=FALSE
name=Mission3

////////////////////////////////////
// STEP 1
// Wait for the serial link tether to be disconnected and the
vehicle
// placed into the water. This whole procedure should not
take more
// than 60 seconds

%int.set
script = Mission3
output = MissionStep
value = 1
step=1 thread=1

%int.set
script = Mission3
output = M3LogEnable
value = TRUE
step=1 thread=1

%int.set
script = Mission3
output = AUV_CTD_PumpOn
value = TRUE
step=1 thread=1

%int.set
script = Mission3
output = WatchDogValue
value = 250
step=1 thread=1

%timed.wait
script=Mission3
trigger=TimeTick
interval=60000
step=1 thread=1

////////////////////////////////////
// STEP 2
// Initialize the heading setpoint to the desired heading
// Initialize the depth setpoint to the desired depth
// Initialize the velocity setpoints to zero
// Wait until the AUV is on the desired heading and depth
then move to the
// next step

%int.set
script = Mission3
output = MissionStep
value = 2
step=2 thread=1

%int.set
script = Mission3
output = MotorMode
value = MOTORS_CONTROLLED
step=2 thread=1

%float.set
script = Mission3
output = MissionHeadingSetpoint
value = OUT_HEADING3
step=2 thread=1

%int.set
script = Mission3
output = MissionVelocitySetpoint
value = 0
step=2 thread=1

%float.set
script = Mission3
output = MissionDepthSetpoint
value = SHALLOW3
step=2 thread=1

%float.set
script = Mission3
output = MissionAltitudeSetpoint
value = LOW_ALT3
step=2 thread=1

%int.set
script = Mission3
output = AUV_FollowingBottom
value = FALSE
step=2 thread=1

%float.confirm
script = Mission3
input = AUV_CompassHeading
value = OUT_HEADING3
range = 3.0
step=2 thread=1

!float.confirm
script = Mission3
input = AUV_Depth
value = SHALLOW3
range = 0.3
step=2 thread=1

!float.confirm
script = Mission3
input = AUV_Altitude
value = LOW_ALT3
range = 0.5

```

```

        step=2 thread=1

//////////////////////////////////////
// STEP 3
// Begin the sawtooth and continue sawtooth for 1800
seconds
// (approximately 1100m)
//
%int.set
    script = Mission3
    output = MissionStep
    value = 3
    step=3 thread=1

%int.set
    script = Mission3
    output = MissionVelocitySetpoint
    value = 4000
    step=3 thread=1

// *****
// There is a local script in step 3 that repeats the
sawtooth indefinitely
// *****

%timed.wait
    script=Mission3
    trigger=TimeTick
    interval=3000000
    step=3 thread=1

//-----
// LOCAL SCRIPT IN STEP 3
// SAWTOOTH
//-----

%local.script
    layer=HIGH
    repeat=TRUE
    name=OutSawtooth
    script=Mission3
    step=3 thread=2

// ----- Step 1 Local

%int.set
    script = OutSawtooth
    output = LocalStep
    value = 1
    step=1 thread=1

%float.set
    script = OutSawtooth
    output = MissionDepthSetpoint
    value = DEEP3
    step=1 thread=1

%float.confirm
    script = OutSawtooth
    input = AUV_Depth
    value = DEEP3
    range = 0.3
    step=1 thread=1

%timed.wait
    script = OutSawtooth
    trigger=TimeTick
    interval=500
    step=1 thread=1

%float.confirm
    script = OutSawtooth
    input = AUV_Altitude
    value = LOW_ALT3
    range = 0.5
    step=1 thread=2

%timed.wait
    script = OutSawtooth
    trigger=TimeTick
    interval=500
    step=1 thread=2

// ----- Step 2 Local

%int.set
    script = OutSawtooth
    output = LocalStep
    value = 2

        step=2 thread=1

%float.set
    script = OutSawtooth
    output = MissionDepthSetpoint
    value = SHALLOW3
    step=2 thread=1

%float.confirm
    script = OutSawtooth
    input = AUV_Depth
    value = SHALLOW3
    range = 0.3
    step=2 thread=1

%timed.wait
    script = OutSawtooth
    trigger=TimeTick
    interval=500
    step=2 thread=1

//////////////////////////////////////
// STEP 4
//
// PURL has reached the halfway point in the mission. It is
going to
// turn around and then move to the next step.
//

%int.set
    script = Mission3
    output = MissionStep
    value = 4
    step=4 thread=1

%float.set
    script = Mission3
    output = MissionHeadingSetpoint
    value = TURN_HEADING3
    step=4 thread=1

%int.set
    script = Mission3
    output = MissionVelocitySetpoint
    value = -4000
    step=4 thread=1

%float.set
    script = Mission3
    output = MissionDepthSetpoint
    value = SURFACE3
    step=4 thread=1

%float.confirm
    script = Mission3
    input = AUV_CompassHeading
    value = TURN_HEADING3
    range = 30.0
    step=4 thread=1

//////////////////////////////////////
// STEP 5
// Complete the turn and then move to the next step

%int.set
    script = Mission3
    output = MissionStep
    value = 5
    step=5 thread=1

%float.set
    script = Mission3
    output = MissionHeadingSetpoint
    value = BACK_HEADING3
    step=5 thread=1

%float.confirm
    script = Mission3
    input = AUV_CompassHeading
    value = BACK_HEADING3
    range = 3.0
    step=5 thread=1

//////////////////////////////////////
// STEP 6
// Finish going to the surface.

```

```

%int.set
    script = Mission3
    output = MissionStep
    value = 6
    step=6 thread=1

%int.set
    script = Mission3
    output = MissionVelocitySetpoint
    value = 0
    step=6 thread=1

%float.confirm
    script = Mission3
    input = AUV_Depth
    value = SURFACE3
    range = 0.5
    step=6 thread=1

////////////////////////////////////
////////////////////
// STEP 7
// Set the velocity setpoint and begin sawtooth again.
// Travel back for 1800 seconds at 4000 RPM shaft speed

%int.set
    script = Mission3
    output = MissionStep
    value = 7
    step=7 thread=1

%int.set
    script = Mission3
    output = MissionVelocitySetpoint
    value = 4000
    step=7 thread=1

// *****
// There is a local script here for sawtooth on the way
back
// *****

%timed.wait
    script=Mission3
    trigger=TimeTick
    interval=3000000
    step=7 thread=1

//-----
// LOCAL SCRIPT IN STEP 7
// BACKSAWTOOTH
//-----

%local.script
    layer=HIGH
    repeat=TRUE
    name=BackSawtooth
    script=Mission3
    step=7 thread=2

// ----- Step 1 Local

%int.set
    script = BackSawtooth
    output = LocalStep
    value = 1
    step=1 thread=1

%float.set
    script = BackSawtooth
    output = MissionDepthSetpoint
    value = SHALLOW3
    step=1 thread=1

%float.confirm
    script = BackSawtooth
    input = AUV_Depth
    value = SHALLOW3
    range = 0.2
    step=1 thread=1

%timed.wait
    script = BackSawtooth
    trigger=TimeTick
    interval=500
    step=1 thread=1

// ----- Step 2 Local

%int.set
    script = BackSawtooth
    output = LocalStep
    value = 2
    step=2 thread=1

%float.set
    script = BackSawtooth
    output = MissionDepthSetpoint
    value = DEEP3
    step=2 thread=1

%float.confirm
    script = BackSawtooth
    input = AUV_Depth
    value = DEEP3
    range = 0.2
    step=2 thread=1

%timed.wait
    script = BackSawtooth
    trigger=TimeTick
    interval=500
    step=2 thread=1

%float.confirm
    script = BackSawtooth
    input = AUV_Altitude
    value = LOW_ALT3
    range = 0.5
    step=2 thread=2

%timed.wait
    script = BackSawtooth
    trigger=TimeTick
    interval=500
    step=2 thread=2

////////////////////////////////////
////////////////////
// STEP 8
// Come to the surface for the end of the mission

%int.set
    script = Mission3
    output = MissionStep
    value = 8
    step=8 thread=1

%int.set
    script = Mission3
    output = MissionVelocitySetpoint
    value = 0
    step=8 thread=1

%float.set
    script = Mission3
    output = MissionDepthSetpoint
    value = SURFACE3
    step=8 thread=1

%float.confirm
    script = Mission3
    input = AUV_Depth
    value = SURFACE3
    range = 0.3
    step=8 thread=1

////////////////////////////////////
////////////////////
// STEP 9
// Disable the data logging and stop PURL

%int.set
    script = Mission3
    output = MissionStep
    value = 9
    step=9 thread=1

%int.set
    script = Mission3
    output = M3LogEnable
    value = FALSE
    step=9 thread=1

%int.set
    script = Mission3
    output = AUV_CTD_PumpOn
    value = FALSE

```

```

        step=9 thread=1

%timed.wait
    script=Mission3
    trigger=TimeTick
    interval=1000
    step=9 thread=1

////////////////////////////////////
////////////////////////////////////
// STEP 10
// Put the AUV into IDLE mode

%int.set
    script = Mission3
    output = MissionStep
    value = 10
    step=10 thread=1

%int.set
    script = Mission3
    output = TelemModeSelect
    value = IDLE
    step=10 thread=1

// ***** Data Logging For Mission 3
// *****

// ***** TIMESTAMP TIGGER
// *****
%copy
    enable = M3LogEnable
    input = SYS_TwoHzTrigger
    output = M3LogTrigger

// ***** DATA LOG COMPONENT
// *****

%data.log
    name           = data3
    path           = "M3LOG.DAT"
    enable         = TRUE
    time_stamp_trigger = M3LogTrigger
    level          = LOW
    time_stamp_byte = 254
    escape_byte    = 27
    byte_count_output = M3LogSize

// ***** ALIASES
// *****

@data3.log.int.data    enable=TRUE trigger=M3LogTrigger
@data3.log.float.data enable=TRUE trigger=M3LogTrigger
@data3.log.double.data enable=TRUE trigger=M3LogTrigger

// ***** LOG ITEM LIST
// *****

// Vehicle Sensor Feedbacks and Control Items
%data3.log.float.data input = HeadingSetpoint
%data3.log.float.data input = AUV_CompassHeading
%data3.log.int.data   input = HeadingControl_RPM

%data3.log.int.data   input = VelocitySetpoint

%data3.log.float.data input = DepthSetpoint
%data3.log.float.data input = AUV_Depth
%data3.log.int.data   input = VerticalControl_RPM

%data3.log.float.data input = AltitudeSetpoint
%data3.log.float.data input = AUV_Altitude
%data3.log.int.data   input = AUV_AltSignalStrength

%data3.log.float.data input = AUV_Pitch
%data3.log.float.data input = AUV_Roll

// Motor Feedbacks
%data3.log.int.data   input = AUV_Left_RPM_Fb
%data3.log.int.data   input = AUV_Right_RPM_Fb
%data3.log.int.data   input = AUV_VertLeft_RPM_Fb
%data3.log.int.data   input = AUV_VertRight_RPM_Fb
%data3.log.int.data   input = AUV_Left_PWM_Fb
%data3.log.int.data   input = AUV_Right_PWM_Fb
%data3.log.int.data   input = AUV_VertLeft_PWM_Fb
%data3.log.int.data   input = AUV_VertRight_PWM_Fb

// AUV Mode and Status Items
%data3.log.float.data input = AUV_BatteryVoltage
%data3.log.int.data   input = AUV_Leaking

%data3.log.int.data   input = AUV_Mode
%data3.log.int.data   input = MissionStep
%data3.log.int.data   input = LocalStep

// Payload Items
%data3.log.float.data input = AUV_Conductivity
%data3.log.float.data input = AUV_Temperature
%data3.log.float.data input = AUV_Pressure
%data3.log.int.data   input = AUV_StandardConductivity
%data3.log.int.data   input = AUV_CTD_PumpOn

```

# mission4.csp

```

/*
$Log: mission4.csp $
# Revision 1.8 1997/05/10 16:22:02 PURL
# Peter H: checked in to re-establish software on the new
hard drive
#
# Revision 1.7 1996/11/22 16:48:50 COUSTEAU
# Peter H: Added the CTD variables and control
#
# Revision 1.6 1996/09/27 15:24:10 PURL
# Peter H: Mission demonstrated for NSERC
#
# Revision 1.5 1996/09/20 16:11:17 PURL
# Peter H: Mission4 Bottom following Loon Lake
#
# Revision 1.4 1996/09/18 20:37:43 PURL
# Peter H and Kevin M: Loon Lake Mission for Sept 19,1996
#
# Revision 1.3 1996/08/30 20:38:49 PURL
# Peter H: Pool trials
#
# Revision 1.2 1996/08/24 11:11:08 COUSTEAU
# Peter H: Added new logging items, changed the enable and
log trigger
#
# Revision 1.1 1980/01/04 03:21:00 PURL
# Initial revision
#
*/
// Mission 4 : Loon Lake Trial
//
// The following is the mission script for MISSION4
//
//
//
////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
#define name=OUT_HEADING4 value=130.0
#define name=BACK_HEADING4 value=320.0
#define name=TURN_HEADING4 value=220.0
%const.float name=OUT_HEADING4
%const.float name=BACK_HEADING4
value=BACK_HEADING4
%const.float name=TURN_HEADING4
value=TURN_HEADING4
#define name=SHALLOW4 value=0.5
#define name=DEEP4 value=10.0
#define name=SURFACE4 value=0.25
%const.float name=SHALLOW4
%const.float name=DEEP4 value=DEEP4
%const.float name=SURFACE4
#define name=LOW_ALT4 value=5.0
#define name=HIGH_ALT4 value=10.0
%const.float name=LOW_ALT4
%const.float name=HIGH_ALT4
value=HIGH_ALT4

////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
%global.script
enable=GoMission4
layer=HIGH
repeat=FALSE
name=Mission4

////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
// STEP 1
// Wait for the serial link tether to be disconnected and the
vehicle
// placed into the water. This whole procedure should not
take more
// than 45 seconds

%int.set
script = Mission4
output = MissionStep
value = 1
step=1 thread=1

%int.set
script = Mission4
output = M4LogEnable
value = TRUE

%int.set
step=1 thread=1
script = Mission4
output = WatchDogValue
value = 250
step=1 thread=1

%timed.wait
script=Mission4
trigger=TimeTick
interval=45000
step=1 thread=1

////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
// STEP 2
// Initialize the heading setpoint to the desired heading
// Initialize the depth setpoint to SHALLOW4
// Initialize the altitude setpoint
// Initialize the velocity setpoints to zero

%int.set
script = Mission4
output = MissionStep
value = 2
step=2 thread=1

%int.set
script = Mission4
output = MotorMode
value = MOTORS_CONTROLLED
step=2 thread=1

%float.set
script = Mission4
output = MissionHeadingSetpoint
value = OUT_HEADING4
step=2 thread=1

%int.set
script = Mission4
output = MissionVelocitySetpoint
value = 0
step=2 thread=1

%float.set
script = Mission4
output = MissionDepthSetpoint
value = DEEP4
step=2 thread=1

%float.set
script = Mission4
output = MissionAltitudeSetpoint
value = LOW_ALT4
step=2 thread=1

%int.set
script = Mission4
output = AUV_FollowingBottom
value = TRUE
step=2 thread=1

%float.confirm
script = Mission4
input =AUV_CompassHeading
value = OUT_HEADING4
range = 3.0
step=2 thread=1

!float.confirm
script = Mission4
input = AUV_Depth
value = SHALLOW4
range = 0.2
step=2 thread=1

!float.confirm
script = Mission4
input = AUV_Altitude
value = LOW_ALT4
range = 0.5
step=2 thread=1

////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
// STEP 3
// Go out for 500 seconds

%int.set
script = Mission4

```

```

        output = MissionStep
        value = 3
        step=3 thread=1

%int.set
    script = Mission4
    output = MissionVelocitySetpoint
    value = 4500
    step=3 thread=1

%timed.wait
    script=Mission4
    trigger=TimeTick
    interval=500000
    step=3 thread=1

////////////////////////////////////
////////////////////////////////////
// STEP 4
//
// Turn PURL around
//

%int.set
    script = Mission4
    output = MissionStep
    value = 4
    step=4 thread=1

%float.set
    script = Mission4
    output = MissionHeadingSetpoint
    value = TURN_HEADING4
    step=4 thread=1

%int.set
    script = Mission4
    output = MissionVelocitySetpoint
    //
    value = 0
    value = -4000
    step=4 thread=1

%float.set
    script = Mission4
    output = MissionDepthSetpoint
    value = SURFACE4
    step=4 thread=1

%float.confirm
    script = Mission4
    input = AUV_CompassHeading
    value = TURN_HEADING4
    range = 30.0
    step=4 thread=1

////////////////////////////////////
////////////////////////////////////
// STEP 5
//
// Finish turning PURL around and move to next step
//

%int.set
    script = Mission4
    output = MissionStep
    value = 5
    step=5 thread=1

%float.set
    script = Mission4
    output = MissionHeadingSetpoint
    value = BACK_HEADING4
    step=5 thread=1

%float.confirm
    script = Mission4
    input = AUV_CompassHeading
    value = BACK_HEADING4
    range = 3.0
    step=5 thread=1

%float.confirm
    script = Mission4
    input = AUV_Depth
    value = SURFACE4
    range = 0.3
    step=5 thread=1

////////////////////////////////////
////////////////////////////////////
// STEP 6
// Go back for 500 seconds

%int.set
    script = Mission4
    output = MissionStep
    value = 6
    step=6 thread=1

%float.set
    script = Mission4
    output = MissionDepthSetpoint
    value = DEEP4
    step=6 thread=1

%float.set
    script = Mission4
    output = MissionVelocitySetpoint
    value = 4500
    step=6 thread=1

%timed.wait
    script=Mission4
    trigger=TimeTick
    interval=500000
    step=6 thread=1

////////////////////////////////////
////////////////////////////////////
// STEP 7
// Return PURL to the surface
//

%int.set
    script = Mission4
    output = MissionStep
    value = 7
    step=7 thread=1

%int.set
    script = Mission4
    output = MissionVelocitySetpoint
    value = 0
    step=7 thread=1

%float.set
    script = Mission4
    output = MissionDepthSetpoint
    value = SURFACE4
    step=7 thread=1

%float.confirm
    script = Mission4
    input = AUV_Depth
    value = SURFACE4
    range = 0.2
    step =7 thread = 1

////////////////////////////////////
////////////////////////////////////
// STEP 8
// Disable the data logging

%int.set
    script = Mission4
    output = MissionStep
    value = 8
    step=8 thread=1

%int.set
    script = Mission4
    output = M4LogEnable
    value = FALSE
    step=8 thread=1

%timed.wait
    script=Mission4
    trigger=TimeTick
    interval=1000
    step=8 thread=1

////////////////////////////////////
////////////////////////////////////
// STEP 9
// Put the AUV into IDLE mode

%int.set
    script = Mission4

```



```

output = MissionStep
value = 9
step=9 thread=1

%int.set
script = Mission4
output = TelemModeSelect
value = IDLE
step=9 thread=1

// ***** Data Logging For Mission 4
*****

// ***** TIMESTAMP TIGGER
*****
%copy
enable = M4LogEnable
input = SYS_TwoHzTrigger
output = M4LogTrigger

// ***** DATA LOG COMPONENT
*****

%data.log
name = data4
path = "M4LOG.DAT"
enable = TRUE
time_stamp_trigger = M4LogTrigger
level = LOW
time_stamp_byte = 254
escape_byte = 27
byte_count_output = M4LogSize

// ***** ALIASES
*****

@data4.log.int.data enable=TRUE trigger=M4LogTrigger
@data4.log.float.data enable=TRUE trigger=M4LogTrigger
@data4.log.double.data enable=TRUE trigger=M4LogTrigger

// ***** LOG ITEM LIST
*****

// Vehicle Sensor Feedbacks and Control Items
%data4.log.float.data input = HeadingSetpoint
%data4.log.float.data input = AUV_CompassHeading
%data4.log.int.data input = HeadingControl_RPM

%data4.log.int.data input = VelocitySetpoint

%data4.log.float.data input = DepthSetpoint
%data4.log.float.data input = AUV_Depth
%data4.log.int.data input = VerticalControl_RPM

%data4.log.float.data input = AltitudeSetpoint
%data4.log.float.data input = AUV_Altitude
%data4.log.int.data input = AUV_AltSignalStrength

%data4.log.float.data input = AUV_Pitch
%data4.log.float.data input = AUV_Roll

// Motor Feedbacks
%data4.log.int.data input = AUV_Left_RPM_Fb
%data4.log.int.data input = AUV_Right_RPM_Fb
%data4.log.int.data input = AUV_VertLeft_RPM_Fb
%data4.log.int.data input = AUV_VertRight_RPM_Fb
%data4.log.int.data input = AUV_Left_PWM_Fb
%data4.log.int.data input = AUV_Right_PWM_Fb
%data4.log.int.data input = AUV_VertLeft_PWM_Fb
%data4.log.int.data input = AUV_VertRight_PWM_Fb

// AUV Mode and Status Items
%data4.log.float.data input = AUV_BatteryVoltage
%data4.log.int.data input = AUV_Leaking
%data4.log.int.data input = AUV_Mode
%data4.log.int.data input = MissionStep
%data4.log.int.data input = LocalStep

// Payload Items
%data4.log.float.data input = AUV_Conductivity
%data4.log.float.data input = AUV_Temperature
%data4.log.float.data input = AUV_Pressure
%data4.log.int.data input = AUV_StandardConductivity
%data4.log.int.data input = AUV_CTD_PumpOn

```

## mission5.csp

```
/*
$Log: mission5.csp $
*/
// Mission 5 : Simple test mission Purl II
//PURL will dive to 1 meter, travel on course 200 for 60 sec.
and surface
// The following is the mission script for MISSION5
//
//
/////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
/////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////

#define          name=HEADING5          value=154.0
//130.0
#define          name=BACK_HEADING5     value=180.0
//320.0
#define          name=TURN_HEADING5     value=180.0
//220.0
%const.float   name=HEADING5
value=HEADING5
%const.float   name=BACK_HEADING5
value=BACK_HEADING5
%const.float   name=TURN_HEADING5
value=TURN_HEADING5
#define          name=DEPTH5            value=0.5
#define          name=BACK_DEPTH5       value=0.5
#define          name=SURFACE5          value=0.00
%const.float   name=DEPTH5            value=DEPTH5
%const.float   name=BACK_DEPTH5
value=BACK_DEPTH5
%const.float   name=SURFACE5          value=SURFACE5
#define          name=LOW_ALT5          value=0.0
#define          name=HIGH_ALT5         value=5.0
%const.float   name=LOW_ALT5
value=LOW_ALT5
%const.float   name=HIGH_ALT5
value=HIGH_ALT5

/////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
/////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
%global.script
    enable=GoMission5
    layer=HIGH
    repeat=FALSE
    name=Mission5

/////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
/////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
// STEP 1
// Wait for the serial link tether to be disconnected and the
vehicle
// placed into the water. This whole procedure should not
take more
// than 10 seconds

%int.set
    script = Mission5
    output = MissionStep
    value = 1
    step=1 thread=1

%int.set
    script = Mission5
    output = M5LogEnable
    value = FALSE
    step=1 thread=1

%int.set
    script = Mission5
    output = AUV_CTD_PumpOn
    value = FALSE
    step=1 thread=1

%int.set
    script = Mission5
    output = WatchDogValue
    value = 250
    step=1 thread=1

%timed.wait
    script=Mission5
    trigger=TimeTick
    interval=10000
    step=1 thread=1

/////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
/////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
// STEP 2
// Initialize the heading setpoint to the desired heading
// Initialize the depth setpoint to the desired depth

// Initialize the altitude setpoint to the desired altitude
and set either
// bottom following mode or depth following mode
// Initialize the velocity setpoints to zero

%int.set
    script = Mission5
    output = MissionStep
    value = 2
    step=2 thread=1

// Enable the motors
%int.set
    script = Mission5
    output = MotorMode
    value = MOTORS_CONTROLLED
    step=2 thread=1

// Set the intial heading, depth, velocity and altitude
setpoints.
// Set Bottom Following to TRUE for altitude following, and
FALSE for
// depth following.
// These parameters should be initialised at the beginning of
every mission
%float.set
    script = Mission5
    output = MissionHeadingSetpoint
    value = HEADING5
    step=2 thread=1

%int.set
    script = Mission5
    output = MissionVelocitySetpoint
    value = 0
    step=2 thread=1

%float.set
    script = Mission5
    output = MissionDepthSetpoint
    value = DEPTH5
    step=2 thread=1

%float.set
    script = Mission5
    output = MissionAltitudeSetpoint
    value = LOW_ALT5
    step=2 thread=1

%int.set
    script = Mission5
    output = AUV_FollowingBottom
    value = FALSE
    step=2 thread=1

// if desired heading and depth have been reached then move
to the
// next step
%float.confirm
    script = Mission5
    input = AUV_CompassHeading
    value = HEADING5
    range = 3.0
    step=2 thread=1

%float.confirm
    script = Mission5
    input = AUV_Depth
    value = DEPTH5
    range = 0.2
    step=2 thread=1

// if desired heading and altitude have been reached then
move to the
// next step
!float.confirm
    script = Mission5
    input = AUV_CompassHeading
    value = HEADING5
    range = 3.0
    step=2 thread=2

!float.confirm
    script = Mission5
    input = AUV_Altitude
    value = LOW_ALT5
    range = 0.5
    step=2 thread=2

/////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
/////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
// STEP 3
// Go out for a predetermined time

%int.set
```

```

        script = Mission5
        output = MissionStep
        value = 3
        step=3 thread=1

!int.set
    script = Mission5
    output = MissionVelocitySetpoint
    value = 4000
    step=3 thread=1

!timed.wait
    script=Mission5
    trigger=TimeTick
    interval=30000
    step=3 thread=1

////////////////////////////////////
////////////////////////////////////
// STEP 4
//
//
!int.set
    script = Mission5
    output = MissionStep
    value = 4
    step=4 thread=1

!float.set
    script = Mission5
    output = MissionHeadingSetpoint
    value = TURN_HEADINGS
    step=4 thread=1

!float.set
    script = Mission5
    output = MissionDepthSetpoint
    value = BACK_DEPTH5
    step=4 thread=1

!float.set
    script = Mission5
    output = MissionAltitudeSetpoint
    value = LOW_ALT5
    step=4 thread=1

!int.set
    script = Mission5
    output = MissionVelocitySetpoint
    value = 0
    value = -4000
    step=4 thread=1

!float.confirm
    script = Mission5
    input = AUV_CompassHeading
    value = TURN_HEADINGS
    range = 30.0
    step=4 thread=1

!float.confirm
    script = Mission5
    input = AUV_Depth
    value = BACK_DEPTH5
    range = 0.2
    step=4 thread=1

!float.confirm
    script = Mission5
    input = AUV_Altitude
    value = LOW_ALT5
    range = 0.5
    step=4 thread=1

////////////////////////////////////
////////////////////////////////////
// STEP 5
// Change the heading setpoint to BACK_HEADINGS
// Wait until the AUV reaches the desired heading, then move
// to the next step

!int.set
    script = Mission5
    output = MissionStep
    value = 5
    step=5 thread=1

!float.set
    script = Mission5
    output = MissionHeadingSetpoint
        value = BACK_HEADINGS
        step=5 thread=1

!float.confirm
    script = Mission5
    input = AUV_CompassHeading
    value = BACK_HEADINGS
    range = 3.0
    step=5 thread=1

!float.confirm
    script = Mission5
    input = AUV_Depth
    value = BACK_DEPTH5
    range = 0.2
    step=5 thread=1

!float.confirm
    script = Mission5
    input = AUV_Altitude
    value = LOW_ALT5
    range = 0.5
    step=5 thread=1

////////////////////////////////////
////////////////////////////////////
// STEP 6
// Go back for a predetermined time (1800 sec)

!int.set
    script = Mission5
    output = MissionStep
    value = 6
    step=6 thread=1

!int.set
    script = Mission5
    output = MissionVelocitySetpoint
    value = 4000
    step=6 thread=1

!timed.wait
    script=Mission5
    trigger=TimeTick
    interval=1800000
    step=6 thread=1

////////////////////////////////////
////////////////////////////////////
// STEP 7
// Stop the vehicle and return to the surface

!int.set
    script = Mission5
    output = MissionStep
    value = 7
    step=7 thread=1

!int.set
    script = Mission5
    output = MissionVelocitySetpoint
    value = 0
    step=7 thread=1

!float.set
    script = Mission5
    output = MissionDepthSetpoint
    value = SURFACES
    step = 7 thread=1

!float.confirm
    script = Mission5
    input = AUV_Depth
    value = SURFACES
    range = 0.3
    step = 7 thread = 1

////////////////////////////////////
////////////////////////////////////
// STEP 8
// Disable the data logging

!int.set
    script = Mission5
    output = MissionStep
    value = 8
    step=8 thread=1

!int.set
    script = Mission5

```

```

        output = M1LogEnable
        value = FALSE
        step=8 thread=1
%int.set
    script = Mission5
    output = AUV_CTD_PumpOn
    value = FALSE
    step=8 thread=1
%timed.wait
    script=Mission5
    trigger=TimeTick
    interval=1000
    step=8 thread=1

////////////////////////////////////
////////////////////
// STEP 9
// Put the AUV into IDLE mode

%int.set
    script = Mission5
    output = MissionStep
    value = 9
    step=9 thread=1

%int.set
    script = Mission5
    output = TelemModeSelect
    value = IDLE
    step=9 thread=1

// ***** Data Logging For Mission 1
// *****

// ***** TIMESTAMP TIGGER
// *****
%copy
    enable = M5LogEnable
    input = SYS_TwoHzTrigger
    output = M5LogTrigger

// ***** DATA LOG COMPONENT
// *****

%data.log
    name           = data5
    path           = "M5LOG.DAT"
    enable         = TRUE
    time_stamp_trigger = M5LogTrigger
    level         = LOW
    time_stamp_byte = 254
    escape_byte    = 27
    byte_count_output = M5LogSize

// ***** ALIASES
// *****

@data5.log.int.data    enable=TRUE trigger=M5LogTrigger
@data5.log.float.data  enable=TRUE trigger=M5LogTrigger
@data5.log.double.data enable=TRUE trigger=M5LogTrigger

// ***** LOG ITEM LIST
// *****

// Vehicle Sensor Feedbacks and Control Items
%data5.log.float.data input = HeadingSetpoint
%data5.log.float.data input = AUV_CompassHeading
%data5.log.int.data   input = HeadingControl_RPM

%data5.log.int.data   input = VelocitySetpoint

%data5.log.float.data input = DepthSetpoint
%data5.log.float.data input = AUV_Depth
%data5.log.int.data   input = VerticalControl_RPM

%data5.log.float.data input = AltitudeSetpoint
%data5.log.float.data input = AUV_Altitude
%data5.log.int.data   input = AUV_AltSignalStrength

%data5.log.float.data input = AUV_Pitch
%data5.log.float.data input = AUV_Roll

// Motor Feedbacks
%data5.log.int.data   input = AUV_Left_RPM_Fb
%data5.log.int.data   input = AUV_Right_RPM_Fb
%data5.log.int.data   input = AUV_VertLeft_RPM_Fb
%data5.log.int.data   input = AUV_VertRight_RPM_Fb
%data5.log.int.data   input = AUV_Left_PWM_Fb
%data5.log.int.data   input = AUV_Right_PWM_Fb

%data5.log.int.data   input = AUV_VertLeft_PWM_Fb
%data5.log.int.data   input = AUV_VertRight_PWM_Fb

// AUV Mode and Status Items
%data5.log.float.data input = AUV_BatteryVoltage
%data5.log.int.data   input = AUV_Leaking
%data5.log.int.data   input = AUV_Mode
%data5.log.int.data   input = MissionStep
%data5.log.int.data   input = LocalStep

// Payload Items
%data5.log.float.data input = AUV_Conductivity
%data5.log.float.data input = AUV_Temperature
%data5.log.float.data input = AUV_Pressure
%data5.log.int.data   input = AUV_StandardConductivity
%data5.log.int.data   input = AUV_CTD_PumpOn

```

# mission6.csp

```
interval=60000
step=1 thread=1

/*
$Log: mission6 . csp $
*/
// Mission 6 : CTD Collection
//Purpose: to collect CTD data over the sill at Loon Lake to
determine if
//there is is a upwelling of coldwater from the main lake
into the arm.
// There is a thermistor chain about 100 meters in front of
the arm in the
// main lake. Purl has to start near the chain, dive and
travel on a heading
// towards the sill maintaining a two meter bottom following
altitude. At a
//specific time over the sill a course correction has to be
made to allow
//PURL to continue down the arm as far as possible at the 2
metre altitude.
// At the end of the run time PURL stops and surfaces.

////////////////////////////////////
////////////////////////////////////

#define name=HEADING6 value=180.0 // Set the intitial heading, depth, velocity and altitude
#define name=NEW_HEADING6 value=155.0 setpoints.
#define name=TURN_HEADING6 value=155.0 // Set Bottom Following to TRUE for altitude following, and
// FALSE for
// depth following.
// These parameters should be initialised at the beginning of
every mission
%float.set
%float.set
script = Mission6
output = MissionHeadingSetpoint
value = HEADING6
step=2 thread=1

%float.set
script = Mission6
output = MissionVelocitySetpoint
value = 0
step=2 thread=1

%float.set
script = Mission6
output = MissionDepthSetpoint
value = DEPTH6
step=2 thread=1

%float.set
script = Mission6
output = MissionAltitudeSetpoint
value = LOW_ALT6
step=2 thread=1

%float.set
script = Mission6
output = AUV_FollowingBottom
value = TRUE
step=2 thread=1

////////////////////////////////////
////////////////////////////////////
%global.script
enable=GoMission6
layer=HIGH
repeat=FALSE
name=Mission6

////////////////////////////////////
////////////////////////////////////
// STEP 1
// Wait for the serial link tether to be disconnected and the
vehicle
// placed into the water. This whole procedure should not
take more
// than 60 seconds

%int.set
script = Mission6
output = MissionStep
value = 1
step=1 thread=1

%int.set
script = Mission6
output = M6LogEnable
value = TRUE
step=1 thread=1

%int.set
script = Mission6
output = AUV_CTD_PumpOn
value = TRUE
step=1 thread=1

%int.set
script = Mission6
output = WatchDogValue
value = 250
step=1 thread=1

%timed.wait
script=Mission6
trigger=TimeTick

////////////////////////////////////
////////////////////////////////////
// if desired heading and depth have been reached then move
to the
// next step
%float.confirm
script = Mission6
input = AUV_CompassHeading
value = HEADING6
range = 3.0
step=2 thread=1

%float.confirm
script = Mission6
input = AUV_Depth
value = DEPTH6
range = 0.2
step=2 thread=1

// if desired heading and altitude have been reached then
move to the
// next step
%float.confirm
script = Mission6
input = AUV_CompassHeading
value = HEADING6
range = 3.0
step=2 thread=2

%float.confirm
script = Mission6
input = AUV_Altitude
value = LOW_ALT6
range = 0.5
```

```

        step=2 thread=2
////////////////////////////////////
////////////////////////////////////
// STEP 3
// Go out for a predetermined time following the bottom at
1.25 meters alt

%int.set
    script = Mission6
    output = MissionStep
    value = 3
    step=3 thread=1

%int.set
    script = Mission6
    output = MissionVelocitySetpoint
    value = 4000
    step=3 thread=1

%timed.wait
    script=Mission6
    trigger=TimeTick
    interval=180000
    step=3 thread=1

////////////////////////////////////
////////////////////////////////////
// STEP 4
// After the predetermined time at HEADING6, change heading
to TURN_HEADING6

%int.set
    script = Mission6
    output = MissionStep
    value = 4
    step=4 thread=1

%float.set
    script = Mission6
    output = MissionHeadingSetpoint
    value = TURN_HEADING6
    step=4 thread=1

%float.set
    script = Mission6
    output = MissionDepthSetpoint
    value = BACK_DEPTH6
    step=4 thread=1

%float.set
    script = Mission6
    output = MissionAltitudeSetpoint
    value = LOW_ALT6
    step=4 thread=1

%int.set
    script = Mission6
    output = MissionVelocitySetpoint
    value = 0
    value = -4000
    step=4 thread=1

%float.confirm
    script = Mission6
    input = AUV_CompassHeading
    value = TURN_HEADING6
    range = 5.0
    step=4 thread=1

!float.confirm
    script = Mission6
    input = AUV_Depth
    value = DEPTH6
    range = 0.2
    step=4 thread=1

!float.confirm
    script = Mission6
    input = AUV Altitude
    value = LOW_ALT6
    range = 0.5
    step=4 thread=1

////////////////////////////////////
////////////////////////////////////
// STEP 5
// Change the heading setpoint to NEW_HEADING6
// Wait until the AUV reaches the desired heading, then move
to the next step

%int.set
    script = Mission6
    output = MissionStep
    value = 5
    step=5 thread=1

%float.set
    script = Mission6
    output = MissionHeadingSetpoint
    value = NEW_HEADING6
    step=5 thread=1

%float.confirm
    script = Mission6
    input = AUV_CompassHeading
    value = NEW_HEADING6
    range = 5.0
    step=5 thread=1

!float.confirm
    script = Mission6
    input = AUV_Depth
    value = BACK_DEPTH6
    range = 0.2
    step=5 thread=1

!float.confirm
    script = Mission6
    input = AUV Altitude
    value = LOW_ALT6
    range = 0.5
    step=5 thread=1

////////////////////////////////////
////////////////////////////////////
// STEP 6
// Go on new heading for a predetermined time 10 min or 600
sec or 600000 ms

%int.set
    script = Mission6
    output = MissionStep
    value = 6
    step=6 thread=1

%int.set
    script = Mission6
    output = MissionVelocitySetpoint
    value = 4000
    step=6 thread=1

%timed.wait
    script=Mission6
    trigger=TimeTick
    interval=600000
    step=6 thread=1

////////////////////////////////////
////////////////////////////////////
// STEP 7
// Stop the vehicle and return to the surface

%int.set
    script = Mission6
    output = MissionStep
    value = 7
    step=7 thread=1

%int.set
    script = Mission6
    output = MissionVelocitySetpoint
    value = 0
    step=7 thread=1

%float.set
    script = Mission6
    output = MissionDepthSetpoint
    value = SURFACE6
    step = 7 thread=1

%float.confirm
    script = Mission6
    input = AUV_Depth
    value = SURFACE6
    range = 0.3
    step = 7 thread = 1

////////////////////////////////////
////////////////////////////////////
// STEP 8

```

```

// Disable the data logging
%data6.log.float.data input = AUV_Pitch
%data6.log.float.data input = AUV_Roll

%int.set
    script = Mission6
    output = MissionStep
    value = 8
    step=8 thread=1

%int.set
    script = Mission6
    output = M6LogEnable
    value = FALSE
    step=8 thread=1

%int.set
    script = Mission6
    output = AUV_CTD_PumpOn
    value = FALSE
    step=8 thread=1

%timed.wait
    script=Mission6
    trigger=TimeTick
    interval=1000
    step=8 thread=1

////////////////////////////////////
////////////////////////////////////
// STEP 9
// Put the AUV into IDLE mode

%int.set
    script = Mission6
    output = MissionStep
    value = 9
    step=9 thread=1

%int.set
    script = Mission6
    output = TelemModeSelect
    value = IDLE
    step=9 thread=1

// ***** Data Logging For Mission 1
// *****

// ***** TIMESTAMP TIGGER
// *****
%copy
    enable = M6LogEnable
    input = SYS_TwoHzTrigger
    output = M6LogTrigger

// ***** DATA LOG COMPONENT
// *****

%data.log
    name           = data6
    path           = "M6LOG.DAT"
    enable         = TRUE
    time_stamp_trigger = M6LogTrigger
    level          = LOW
    time_stamp_byte   = 254
    escape_byte     = 27
    byte_count_output = M6LogSize

// ***** ALIASES
// *****

@data6.log.int.data enable=TRUE trigger=M6LogTrigger
@data6.log.float.data enable=TRUE trigger=M6LogTrigger
@data6.log.double.data enable=TRUE trigger=M6LogTrigger

// ***** LOG ITEM LIST
// *****

// Vehicle Sensor Feedbacks and Control Items
%data6.log.float.data input = HeadingSetpoint
%data6.log.float.data input = AUV_CompassHeading
%data6.log.int.data input = HeadingControl_RPM

%data6.log.int.data input = VelocitySetpoint

%data6.log.float.data input = DepthSetpoint
%data6.log.float.data input = AUV_Depth
%data6.log.int.data input = VerticalControl_RPM

%data6.log.float.data input = AltitudeSetpoint
%data6.log.float.data input = AUV_Altitude
%data6.log.int.data input = AUV_AltSignalStrength

```

# log.csp

```
/*
$Log: log.csp $
# Revision 1.3 1996/09/18 20:37:43 PURL
# Peter H and Kevin M: Renamed a log item to
AUV_VertThrust_RPM
#
# Revision 1.2 1996/08/24 10:38:22 PURL
# Peter H: Added data logging items and changed the enable
and trigger
#
# Revision 1.1 1980/01/04 03:14:59 PURL
# Initial revision
#
*/
// LOG.CSP
//
// This file performs the general logging that can be turned
off and on
// by the surface computer. It is generally used for
debugging or measuring
// the performance of a particular action (i.e. the step
response of the
// vehicle while turning )
//
%copy
    enable = TRUE
    input = TelemEnableLogging
    output = AUV_IsLogging

// ***** TIMESTAMP TIGGER
*****
%copy
    enable = TelemEnableLogging
    input = SYS_TwoHzTrigger
    output = LogTrigger

// ***** DATA LOG COMPONENT
*****

%data.log
    name          = data
    path          = "LOG.DAT"
    enable       = TRUE
    time_stamp_trigger = LogTrigger
    level       = LOW
    time_stamp_byte = 254
```

```
escape_byte      = 27
byte_count_output = LogSize

// ***** ALIASES
*****

@data.log.int.data    enable=TRUE trigger=LogTrigger
@data.log.float.data  enable=TRUE trigger=LogTrigger
@data.log.double.data enable=TRUE trigger=LogTrigger

// ***** LOG ITEM LIST
*****

// Vehicle Sensor Feedbacks and Control Items
%data.log.float.data input = HeadingSetpoint
%data.log.float.data input = AUV_CompassHeading
%data.log.int.data   input = HeadingControl_RPM

%data.log.int.data   input = VelocitySetpoint

%data.log.float.data input = DepthSetpoint
%data.log.float.data input = AUV_Depth
%data.log.int.data   input = VerticalControl_RPM

%data.log.float.data input = AltitudeSetpoint
%data.log.float.data input = AUV_Altitude
%data.log.int.data   input = AUV_AltSignalStrength

%data.log.float.data input = AUV_Pitch
%data.log.float.data input = AUV_Roll

// Motor Feedbacks
%data.log.int.data   input = AUV_Left_RPM_Fb
%data.log.int.data   input = AUV_Right_RPM_Fb
%data.log.int.data   input = AUV_VertLeft_RPM_Fb
%data.log.int.data   input = AUV_VertRight_RPM_Fb
%data.log.int.data   input = AUV_Left_PWM_Fb
%data.log.int.data   input = AUV_Right_PWM_Fb
%data.log.int.data   input = AUV_VertLeft_PWM_Fb
%data.log.int.data   input = AUV_VertRight_PWM_Fb

// AUV Mode and Status Items
%data.log.float.data input = AUV_BatteryVoltage
%data.log.int.data   input = AUV_Leaking
%data.log.int.data   input = AUV_Mode
%data.log.int.data   input = MissionStep
%data.log.int.data   input = LocalStep
```



# Appendix Three

	Calc	Max		Calc	Max
Vtx (dBm)	-14	-14	Vrx (dBm)	-37	-37
EtX (dBm)	-12	-12	ErX (dBm)	-30	-30

Reflection Source	Back Reflection (dB)			Attenuation (dB)		
	Calc	Max	Min	Calc	Min	Max
Splitter/Coupler	-55	-55	-60	-3.4	-3	-3.6
WD1315U	-55	-55	-55	-0.6	0	-0.8
Termination	-60	-60	-60	0	0	0
FC/APC	-60	-60	-68	-0.3	0	-0.5
FC/PC	-50	-50	-56	-0.2	0	-0.2
FO Cable	None	None	None	-0.25	-0.15	-0.25

## Back Reflection Relative To a 0 dB input

	(mW)	(dB)	(mW) <sup>0.5</sup>	%	32.83997	43.85294	1923.08
Splitter	3.16E-06	-55	0.001778	28.80704	36.83997	69.50222	4830.558
Termination	2.09E-07	-66.8	0.000457	7.40455			
WD1315U	6.61E-07	-61.8	0.000813	13.16736			
Cable Connector	1.58E-07	-68	0.000398	6.449093			
Cable Connector	1.38E-07	-68.6	0.000372	6.018644			
Cable Connector	1.2E-07	-69.2	0.000347	5.616926			
WD1315U	3.39E-07	-64.7	0.000582	9.429717			
Splitter	2.95E-07	-65.3	0.000543	8.800324			
Video Connector	1.95E-07	-67.1	0.000442	7.153172			
Ethernet Connector	1.95E-07	-67.1	0.000442	7.153172			
TOTALS	5.47E-06		0.006173	100			

Total Incoherent Pwr	5.47E-06
Incoherent dBm	-52.6181
Total Coherent Pwr	3.81E-05
Coherent dBm	-44.19

## Video Transmission

Power Tx (dBm)	Attenuation (dB)	Power Rx (dBm)	Max Sensitivity (dBm)
-14	-9.35	-23.35	-37
SIR	32.83997		

## Ethernet Transmission

Power Tx (dBm)	Attenuation (dB)	Power Rx (dBm)	Max Sensitivity (dBm)
-12	-9.35	-21.35	-30
SIR	36.83997		