

Towards a Low Cost Modular Telemetry System and Navigation Aid for Sailing Vessels

Presented by:





UniUD Sailing Lab

Lab Village Module M6

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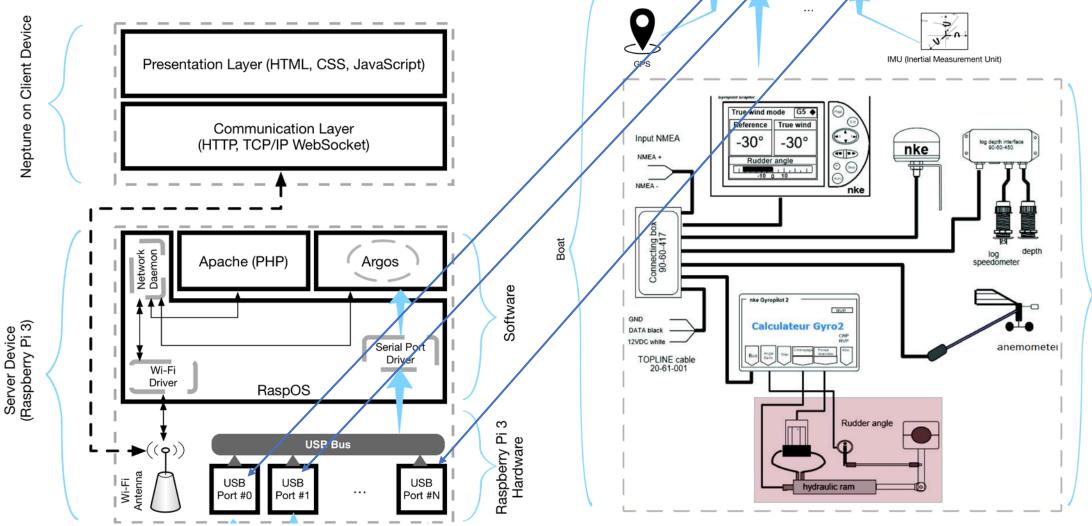
UniUD Sailing Lab

- The <u>Uniud Sailing Lab</u> is a multidisciplinary laboratory promoting studies, design and experiments devoted to improving sailing performances and safety on board.
- Main research topics involved in the lab:
 - electric and electromagnetic compatibility on board;
 - electronics and sensors;
 - computer science (IoT programming, data storage & analysis, user interfaces);
 - hull reverse engineering;
 - development of biocomposite materials.



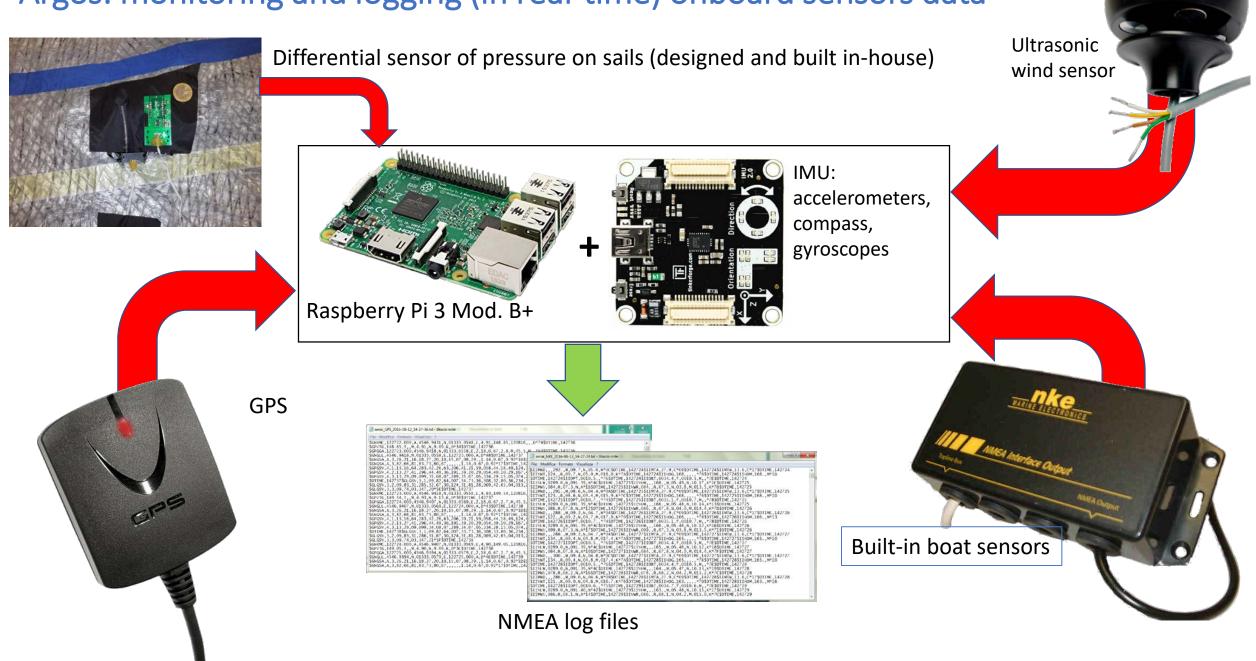
- Harvesting, processing and publishing data
- User interface (web client for smartphones, tablets, PCs, etc.)
- Online and offline navigation data analysis

Hardware Architecture

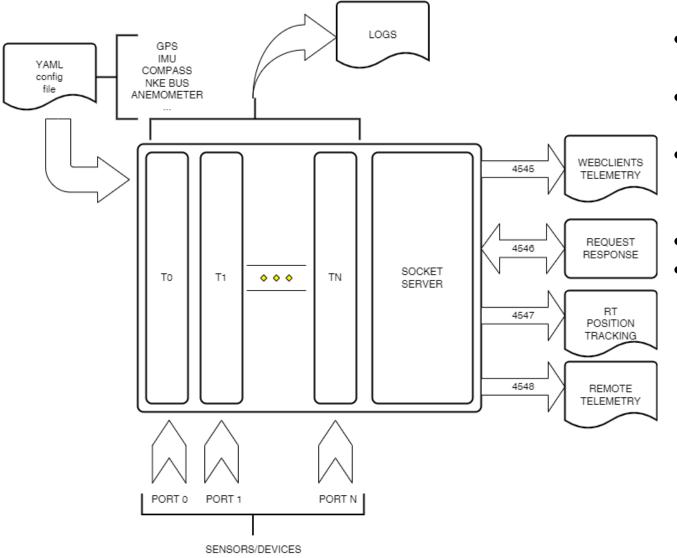


NKE, TOPLINE Connection Bus, Onboard Sensors (Speedometer, Depth, Anemometer, Gyropilot, Rudder Angle)

Argos: monitoring and logging (in real-time) onboard sensors data

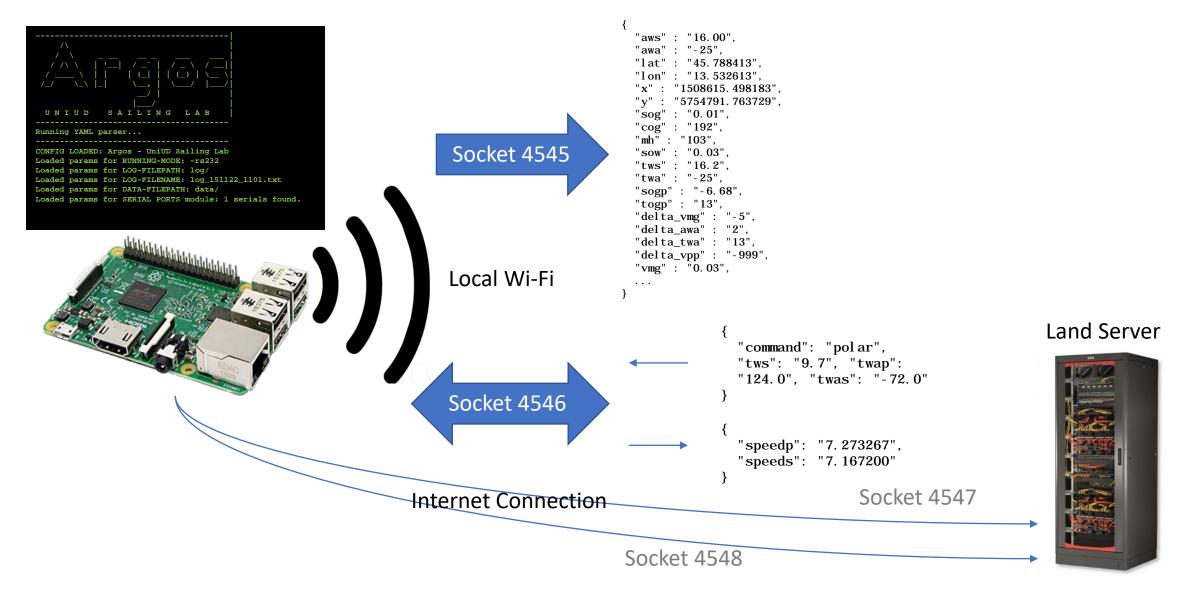


Argos: software architecture



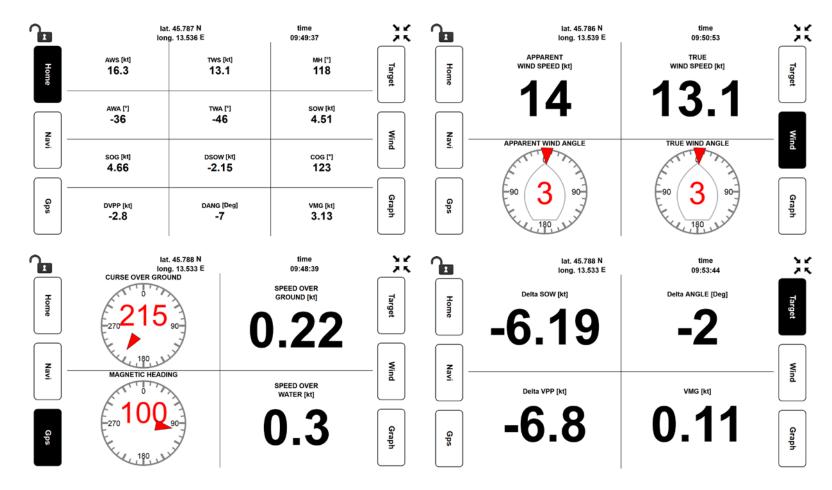
- YAML config file: system configuration (connection parameters to sensors/devices);
- **PORTO, PORT1, ..., PORTN**: connected devices and sensors
- T0, T1, ..., TN: concurrent threads: each one handles a sensor/device (PORT0, PORT1, ..., PORTN)
- LOGS: log file
- **SOCKET SERVER**: it handles network communications:
 - **4545**: telemetry publishing socket for the Neptune web interface;
 - **4546**: socket for dealing with request/response connections;
 - **4547**: socket used to communicate to the land server the GPS coordinates of the boat;
 - **4548**: socket used to communicate to the land server the telemetry of the boat.

Argos: harvesting and publishing data



Neptune: user interface

- The user interface is a web application (written in PHP and JavaScript) which can be used on a Kindle (in order to be visible under the direct sunlight).
- It can be fruitfully used on every **browser** supporting basic JavaScript on every OS.
- The browser connects to the Apache web server running on the Raspberry Pi on the local Wi-Fi network.



Real-time Race Analysis



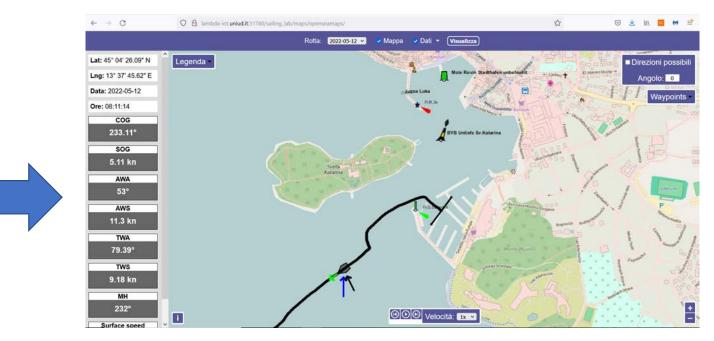






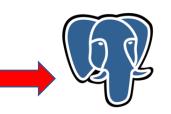


Post-regatta Data Analysis



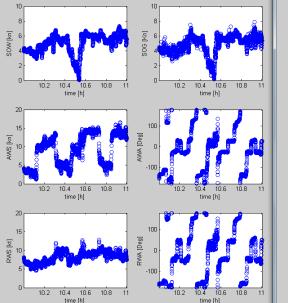
Log files

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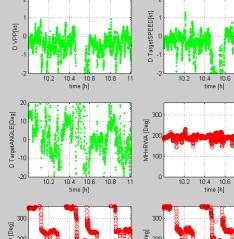




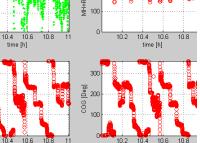




time [h]

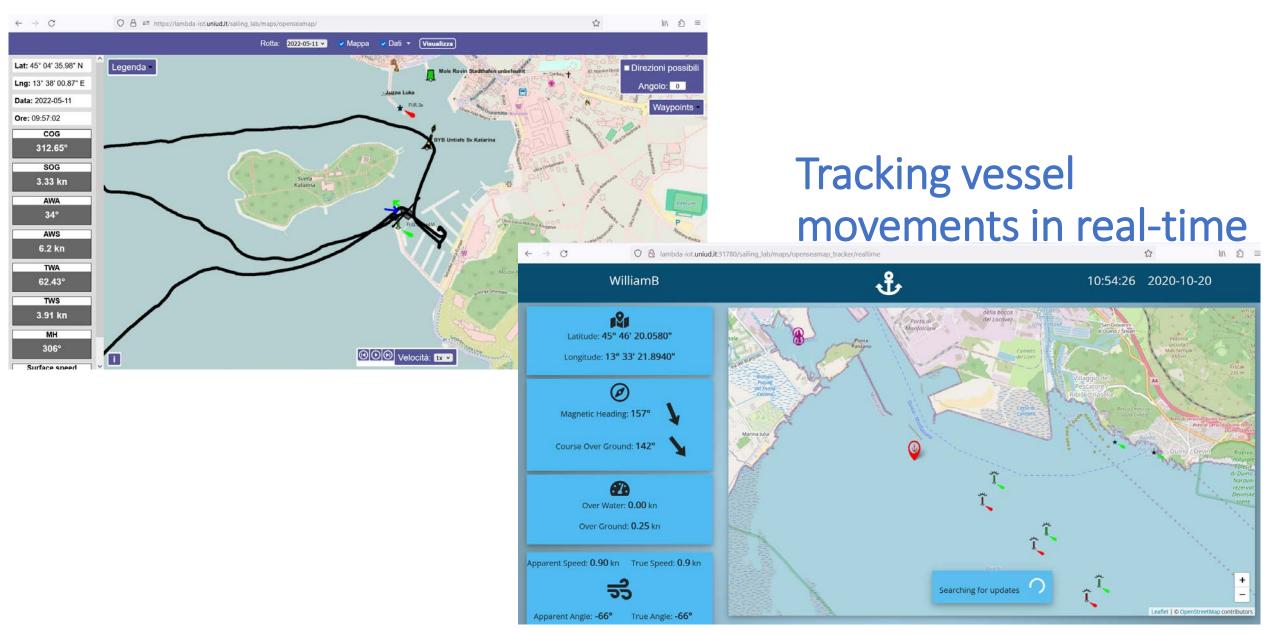


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Revisiting a regatta (OpenSeaMap)

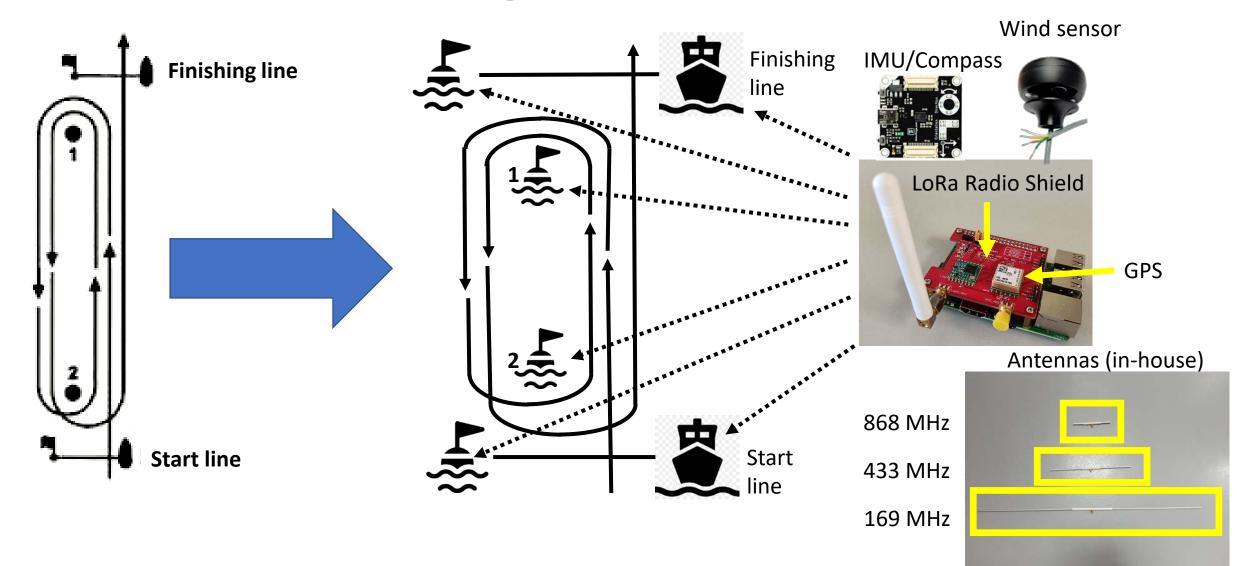


Monitoring a sailing race: smart buoys

- Sailing Lab is experimenting the same sw/hw infrastructure with prototypes of smart buoys, in order to
 - improve the procedures for the **deployment of buoys in the race field**,
 - automatically monitoring their position and the detection of the force and direction of the wind (for the automatic attribution of points in a regatta).
- Smart buoys are equipped with an ultrasonic wind sensor and a GPS receiver.
- They are able to communicate the data detected by these sensors in real time to the committee boat thanks to the use of a LoRa transmitter.



Automation of a regatta field



Need for Standards

- At low level (edge) sensors management is quite easy (and standard):
 - almost all the marine devices (talkers) expose data in <u>NMEA</u> format (either v. 0183 or v. 2000) to listeners:
 - \$PREFIX,data1,data2 ... dataN-1,dataN*CHECKSUM
 - Argos parses and processes data in NMEA format, providing higher level information in <u>JSON</u> format via LAN or WAN connections.
- At application level, everything in the market is more or less ad-hoc:
 - **power supply** is an issue, setting limits to hardware resources;
 - Internet connections are **not always available**;
 - ready-to-use applications are **closed** and **not customizable**;
 - a **standard architecture** (e.g., via microservices) would help to ease the communications and data handling between software modules of different vendors.