

UOWC

Underwater Optical Wireless Communications

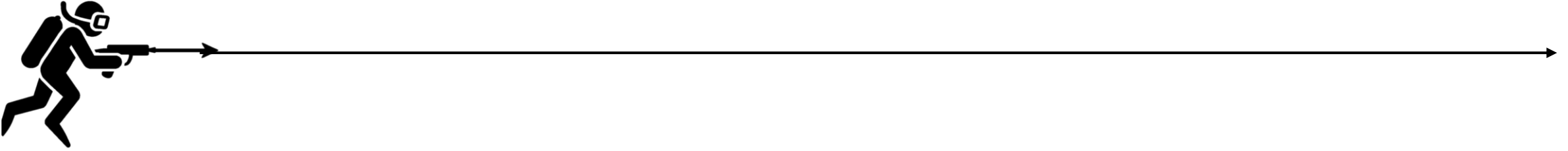
Equipa 19

- Ricardo Rodrigues
- Mauro Cordeiro
- Afonso Frazão
- Rodrigo Quina
- André Salvaterra

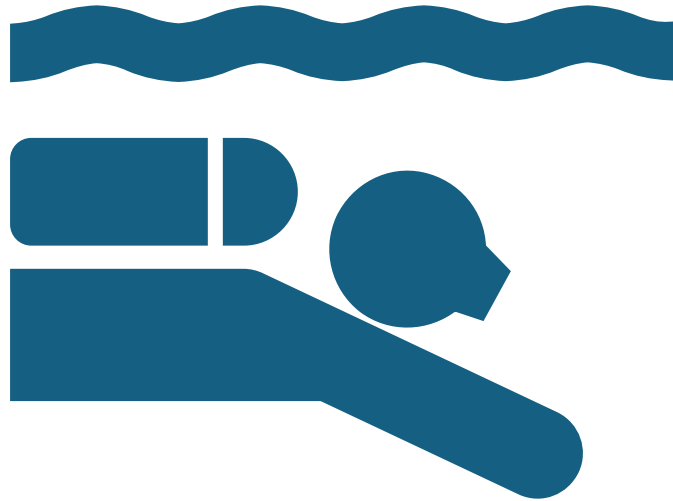


TÉCNICO
LISBOA

Introduction




**Have you ever thought why most divers still
use hand signals ?**



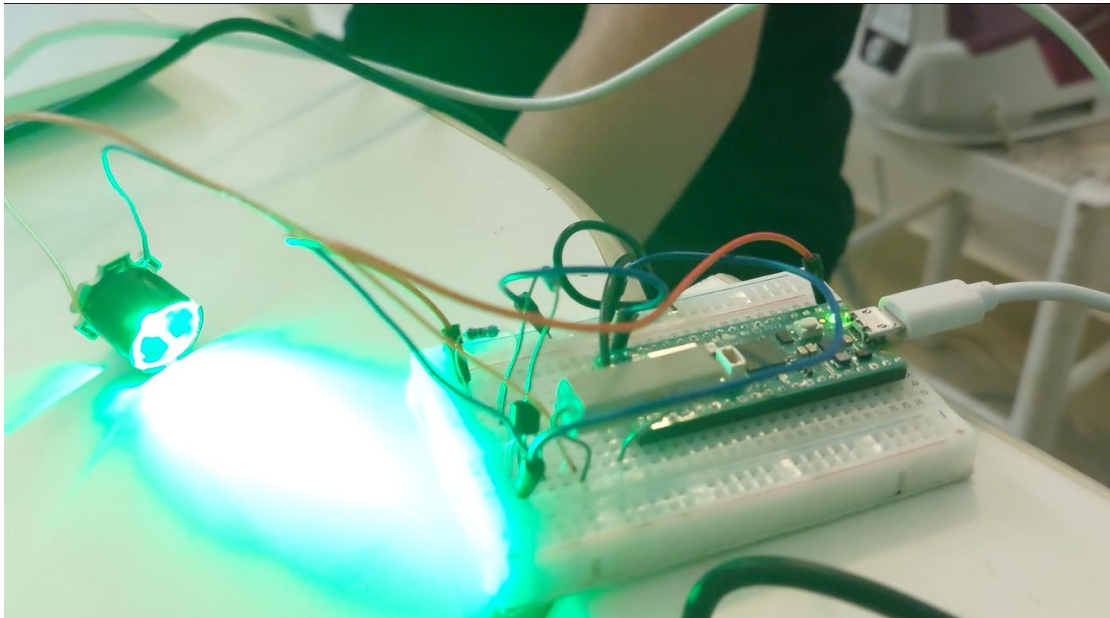
Problem definition

- Underwater communications practices haven't evolved in over 50 years. Most divers use hand signals to transmit messages to each other, which requires both parties to be in each others line of sight.
- The current usual methods are either **hard-wired communications** or **wireless communications** to communicate between divers or communications between boat and diver.

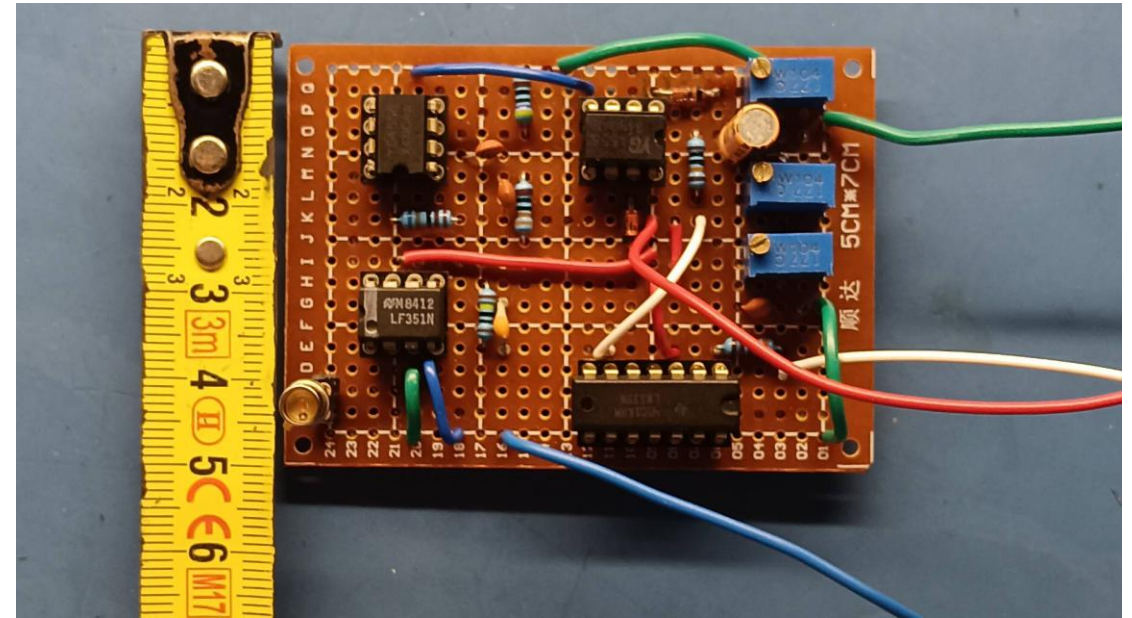
Technological solution – Overview



Our system will use light to send data underwater, and then convey any type of information to the diver.



Transmitter



Receiver

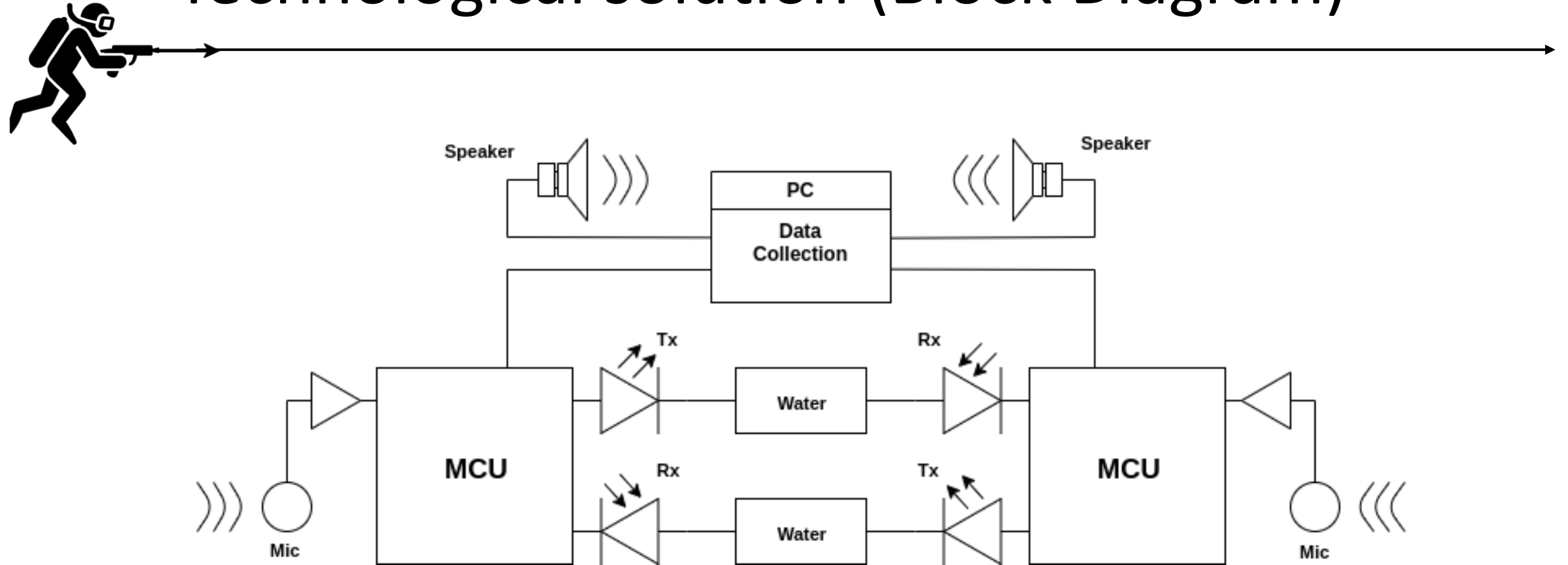
Technological solution – Overview



We will be implementing an **Underwater Optical Wireless Communications** (UOWC) system using:

- Microcontroller for signal processing.
- On-Off Keying as the modulation scheme.
- LED tuned to Blue/Green ($\approx 525\text{nm}$) light spectrum .
- Hamming(7,4) as the Error Correction Code algorithm.

Technological solution (Block Diagram)



Block Diagram of the prototype

Solution beneficiaries



- Recreational Scuba Divers
- Diving Schools
- Rescue Missions
- Ocean Floor Exploration

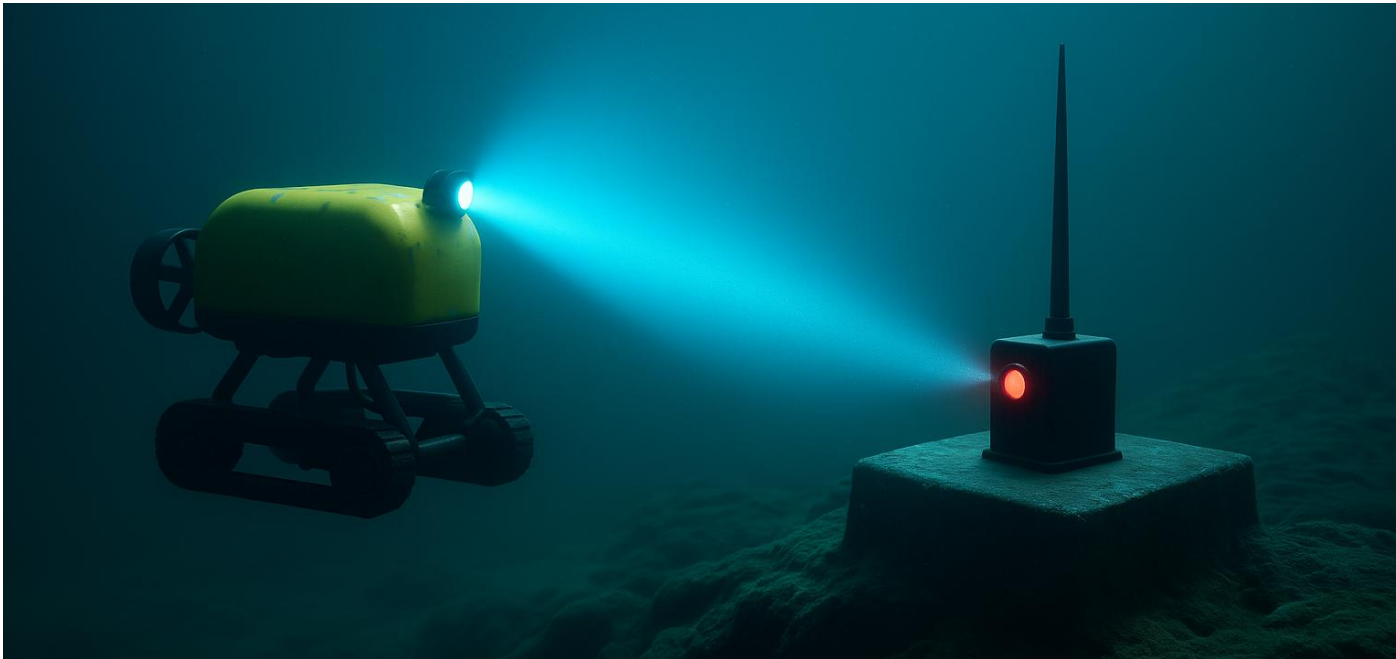


Source: Image Bank

Solution beneficiaries

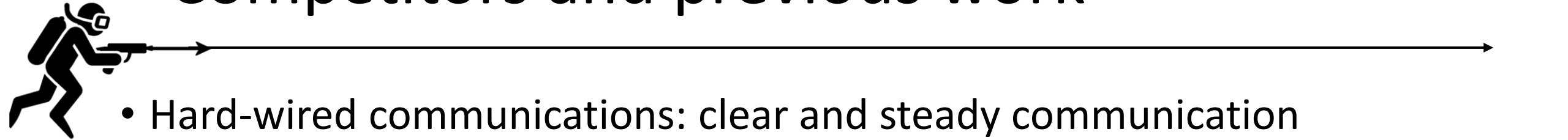


- It was also discussed with the DSOR group the possibility of using this technology when transmitting data between an autonomous underwater vehicle and its bay.



Source: AI Generated

Competitors and previous work



- Hard-wired communications: clear and steady communication without interference caused by water.
- Acoustic waves: very long range in deep waters, but low bandwidth, high latency, and high sensitivity to the environment.
- EM waves (in RF): quick data acquisition and transmission over short distances in clear waters. However, they are very easily attenuated.
- Hybrid systems.
- Use of 5G technologies and IoUT.
- LiFi.

Competitors and previous work



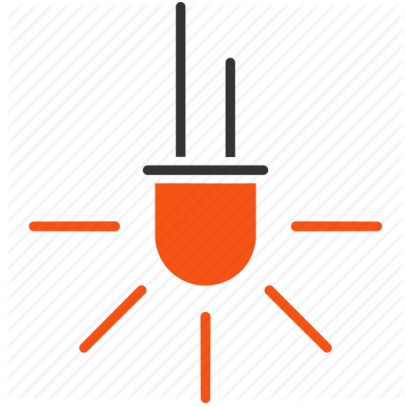
Both Hard-Wired and Wireless:

- <https://oceantechnologysystems.com/>
- <https://diving.oceanreefgroup.com/underwater-communication/>

Our main source of information:

<https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC7219055/pdf/sensors-20-02261.pdf>

Competitors and previous work



Li

Fi

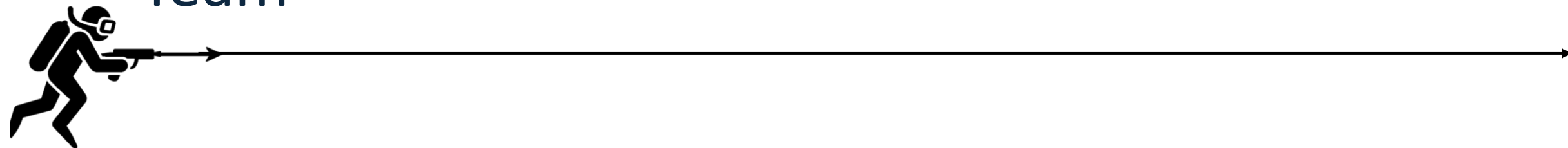
LiFi is:

- fast
- Efficient
- low-latency

Its disadvantages are:

- its limited range
- light obstruction
- Line-Of-Sight requirement.

Team



Ricardo Rodrigues



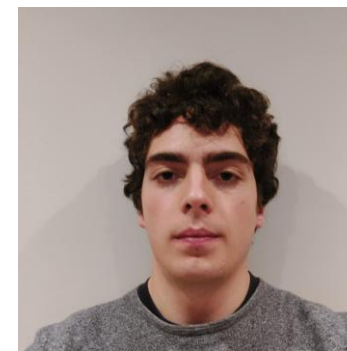
Rodrigo Quina



Mauro Cordeiro



André Salvaterra



Afonso Frazão

Partners

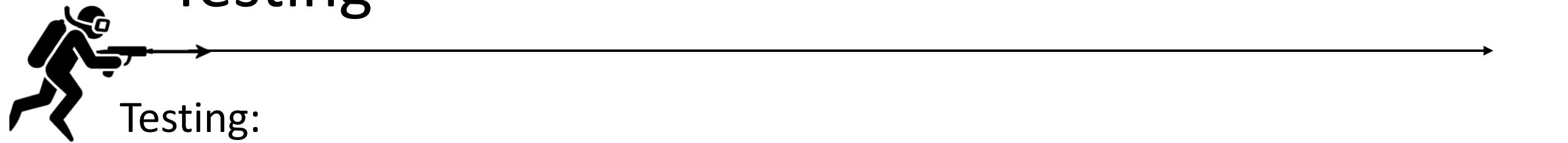


- DSOR (Dynamical Systems and Ocean Robotics) from ISR;



- CPAS (Centro Português de Atividades Subaquáticas).

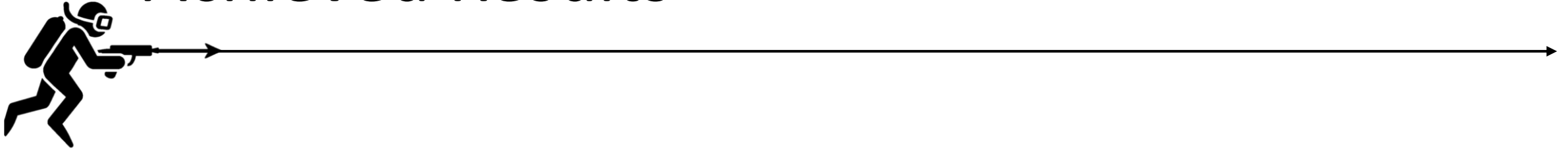
Testing



Testing:

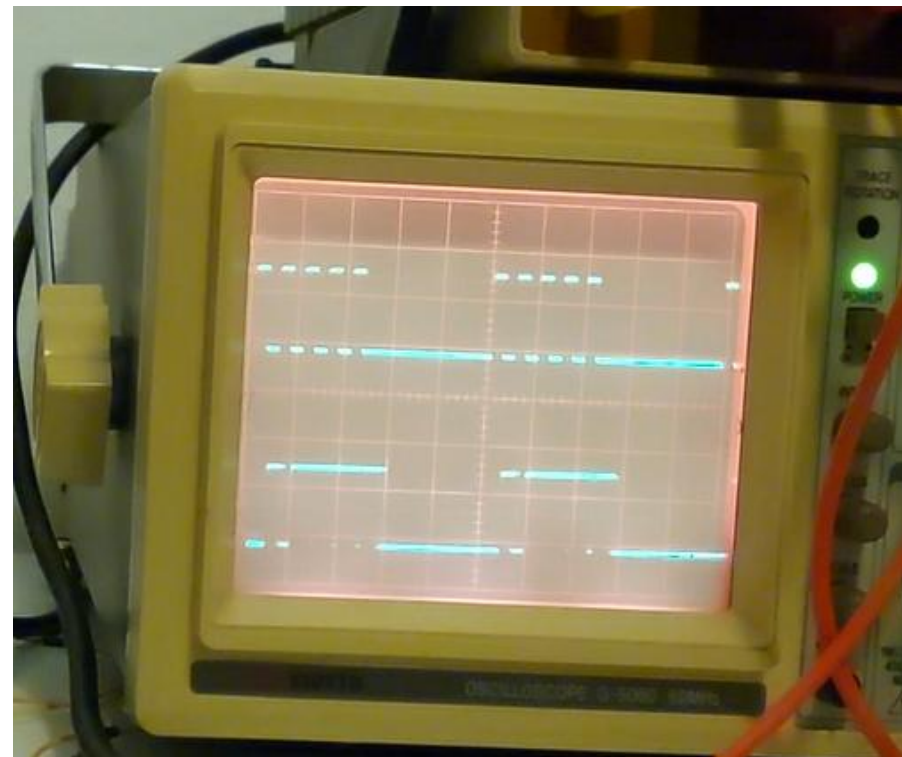
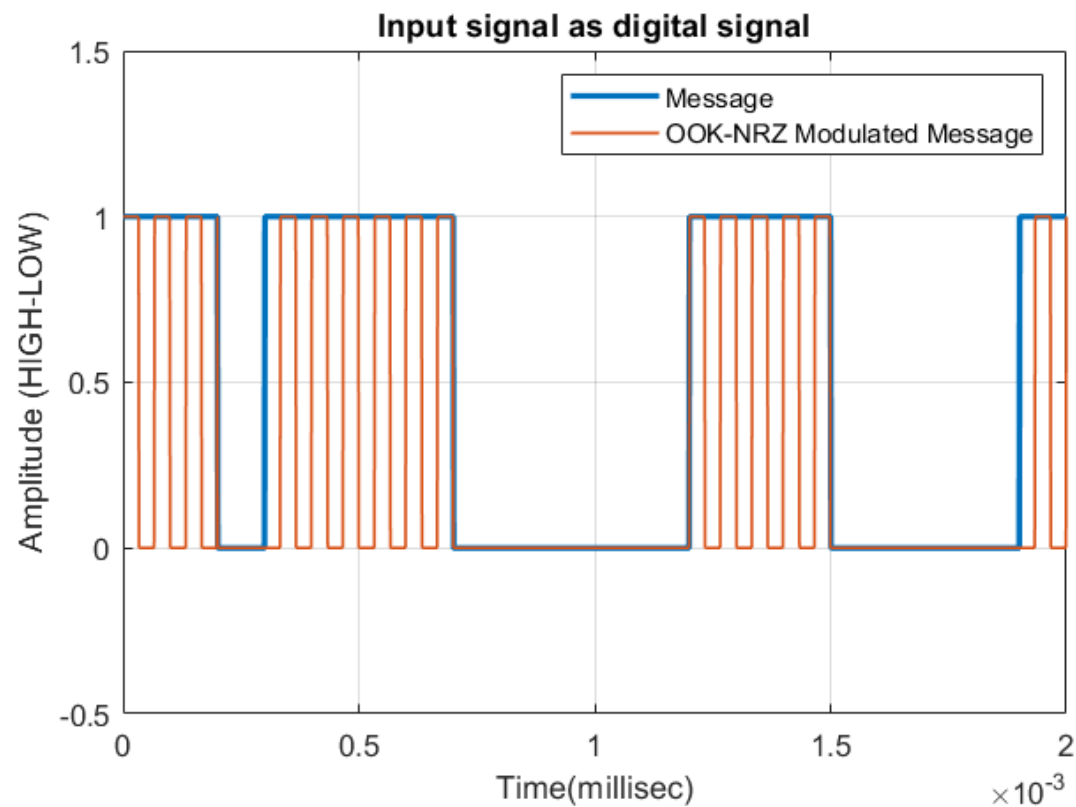
- Test sending and receiving simple modulated square wave (Hardware)
- Test sending and receiving simple previously known data (Software)
- Test data compression and error detection and correction (Software)
- Test range limitations outside water and inside water, with direct line of sight.
- Test different angles of transmitter and receiver.

Achieved Results



- Transmition Rate – 10 KHz (Modulating square wave)
- Bitrate of 2Kbps
- 1.5m – 0 bit error rate Outside water
- 90cm - 0 bit error rate Inside water (Max. tested range)

Achieved Results –Prototype



Contribution of each team-member



Tarefas	Ricardo	Mauro	Afonso	André	Rodrigo
Website development	X	x	x		
Hardware development		X	X	x	
Software development		x	X	X	
Literature search and reading	X	X	x	x	x
Presentation Elaboration	X	X	x	x	x
Finding partners	X		X		X
Interviewing	X		X	X	X
Blog writing					X
Poster design	x	x		x	X
Video editing	X				
Video recording	x	x	x	X	X

X – Big Contribution

x – Smaller Contribution

Costs and benefits



The most expensive would be the photodiode receptor and microcontroller, that can vary between 10€ - 50€. After that, all the other components are relatively cheap.

This means that our solution can be affordable for divers, avoiding our competitors more expensive solutions.

Useful Links



Our Website - <http://uowc.duckdns.org>

Landing Page – <http://uowc.duckdns.org/#home>

Blog - <http://uowc.duckdns.org/#blog-posts>

Link to useful files (Video) - <http://uowc.duckdns.org/html/files-page.html>