



# Development of Low Cost NavIC Based Environment Monitoring (NEMo) Drifters

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- About 60% of world's population lives along the coast.
- “Rip Current” is a rare known fact but results in drowning around 40 people yearly along the Indian coast.
- Many drownings are underreported due to lack of awareness and less attention.
- No dedicated lifeguarding system exists in India to safeguard these innocent lives.
- No regular water quality checks in the beaches – risk of harmful pollutants to beachgoers.
- The existing methods are expensive and risky.



# What are Rip Currents?



- They are strong, narrow, seaward flow of waters usually found in surfzone of many beaches worldwide.

- Typical speed range: 0.5-3 m/s

- Sometimes, speed can be >5 m/s

- It can drown even the strongest Olympic swimmers.

- Important for transport and cross-offshore mixing of heat, pollutants and nutrients.

- They are Silent killers

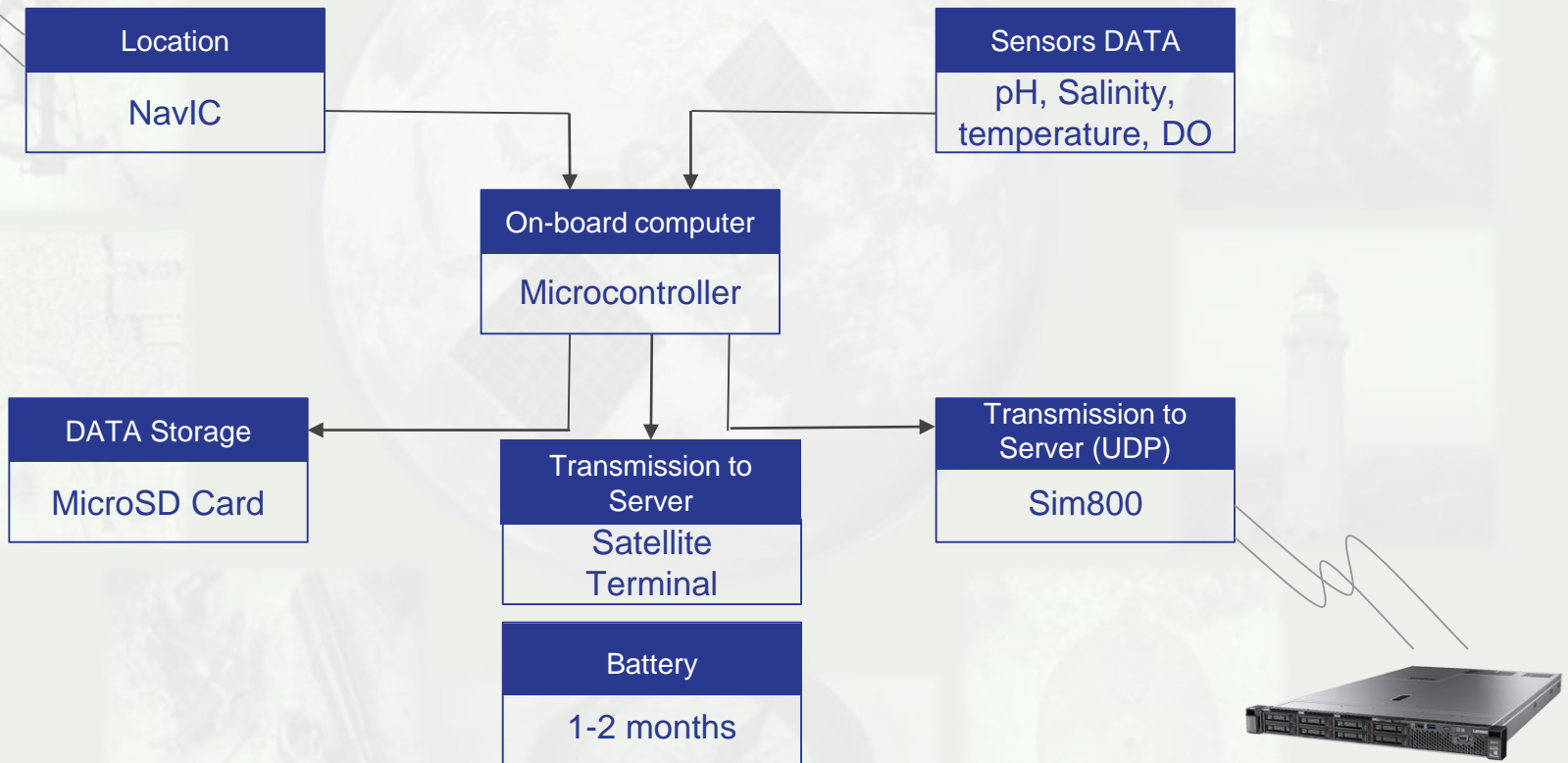
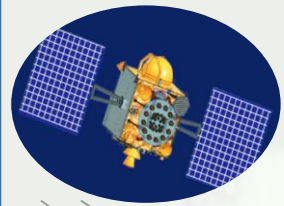


# Why NEMo Drifters?

- **Coastal properties:** Extreme temporal and spatial variability.
- **Traditional Techniques:** Localised, Expensive and Risky
- **Available drifters:** Experimental and unavailable for purchase
- Commercial drifters costs more than US \$1 million each and have only GPS.
- Basic measurements of temperature, salinity, DO and pH – unavailable
- These parameters are key **Water quality indicators**.
- To monitor pollution in rivers, lagoons, beaches etc.
- More number of drifters required for detailed maps - Low cost!



# Drifter block diagram



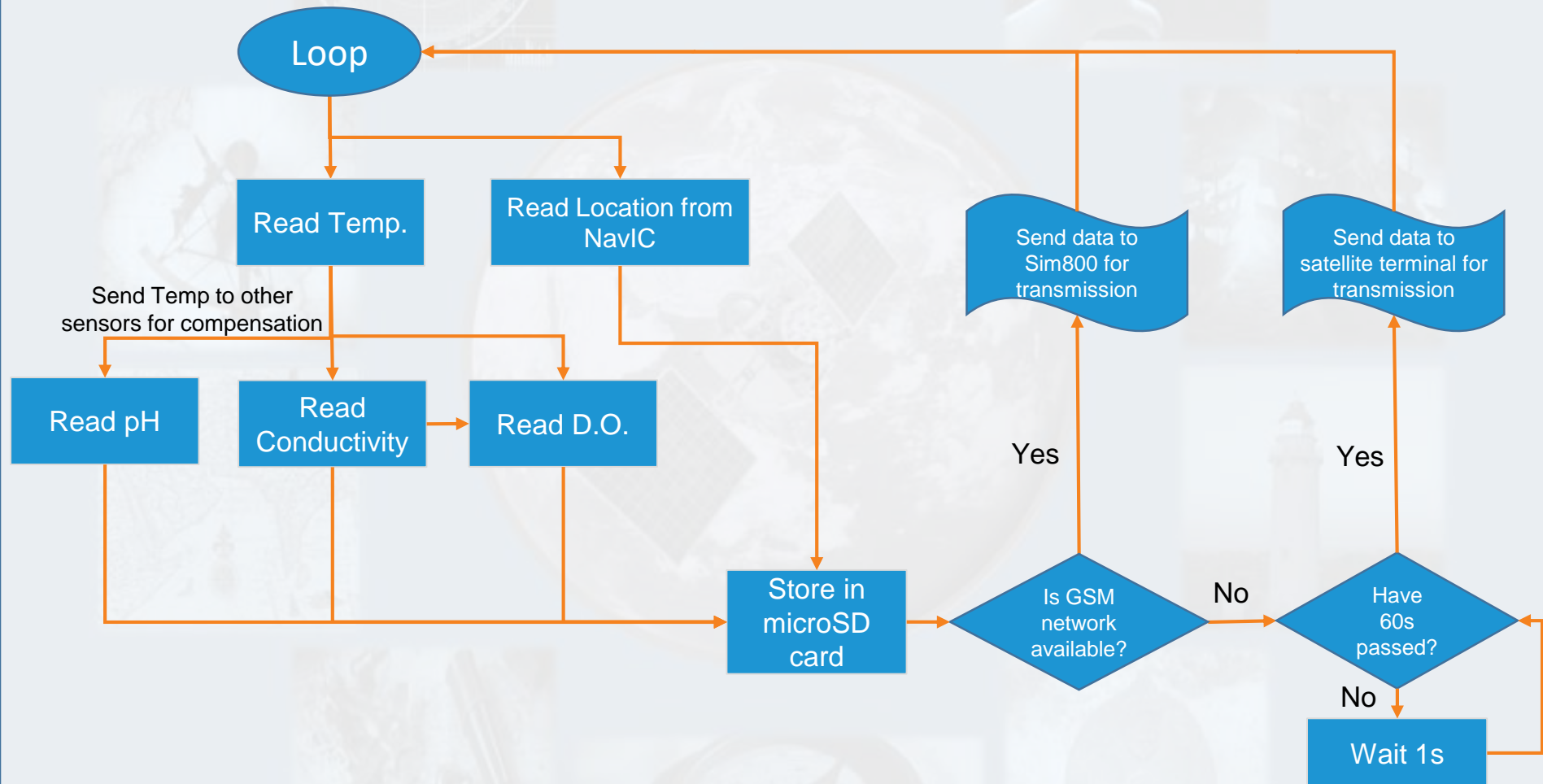
## Hardware

- Low-cost multi-GNSS chip connected serially with a micro-controller to provide NMEA data.
- Low-cost pH, temperature, Dissolved oxygen (DO), conductivity (salinity) sensors
- Location and sensor data sent by Sim800 Module/ Satellite Terminal.
- DATA stored to microSD card
- Battery: 12V
- Electronics water-proofed in specially designed PVC enclosure (IP65/67)

## Software

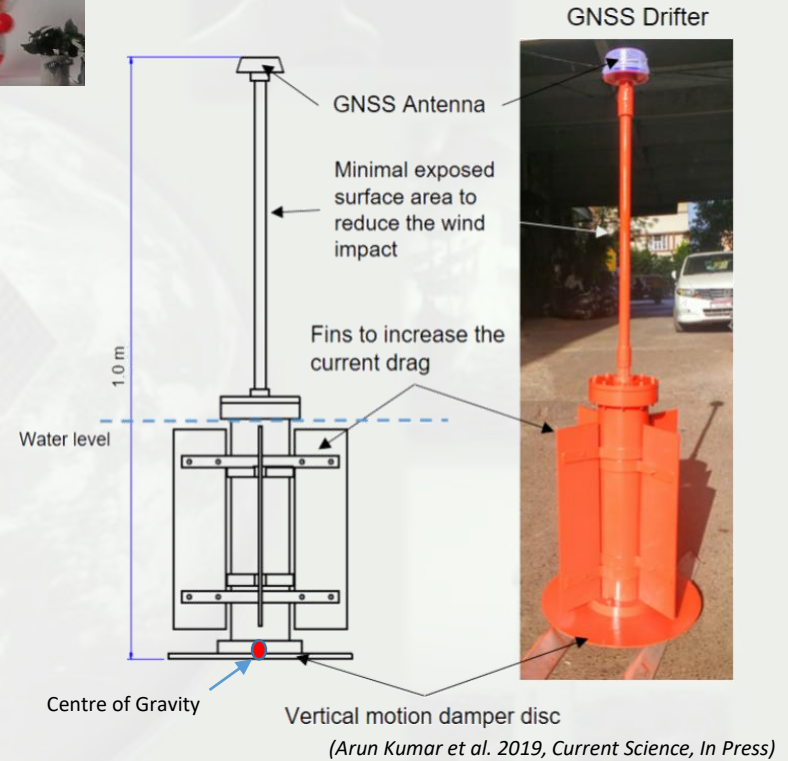
- Code: C++ (Arduino IDE).
- Sampling Frequency: 1 Hz.
- NMEA Data: Date & Time, Latitude, Longitude, Speed extracted and transferred via SPI protocol.
- Data sent via Sim800 when GSM network is available (5 s).
- Data sent via MSS satellite terminal when GSM network is lost/unavailable (1 min).
- Client application for real-time visualisation and data downloading.

# Data collection and transmission



# GNSS drifter designed @ ISRO

- ✓ Design was inspired from a **Roly-poly toy**.
- ✓ Drifter was made from off-the-shelf PVC parts and low-cost GNSS receiver (EMLID Reach®).
- ✓ GNSS receiver stores raw carrier phase and pseudo range internally from GPS, GLONASS, GALILEO, Beidou, SBAS etc.
- ✓ Flanges were introduced to increase the current drag and bottom circular disc to reduce the wave impact.
- ✓ Minimum surface area above sea surface to reduce the wind impact.
- ✓ Very simple design but efficient at sea..!
- ✓ Also attempted with the NavIC receiver.



Item	Price in US\$
EMLID Reach L1 GNSS receiver module	\$200
Tallysman Antenna	\$60
PVC Pipe and other connectors	\$30
20,000 mAh Power bank	\$10
Manufacturing cost	\$100
<b>Total cost</b>	<b>\$400</b>



Multi-GNSS Antenna

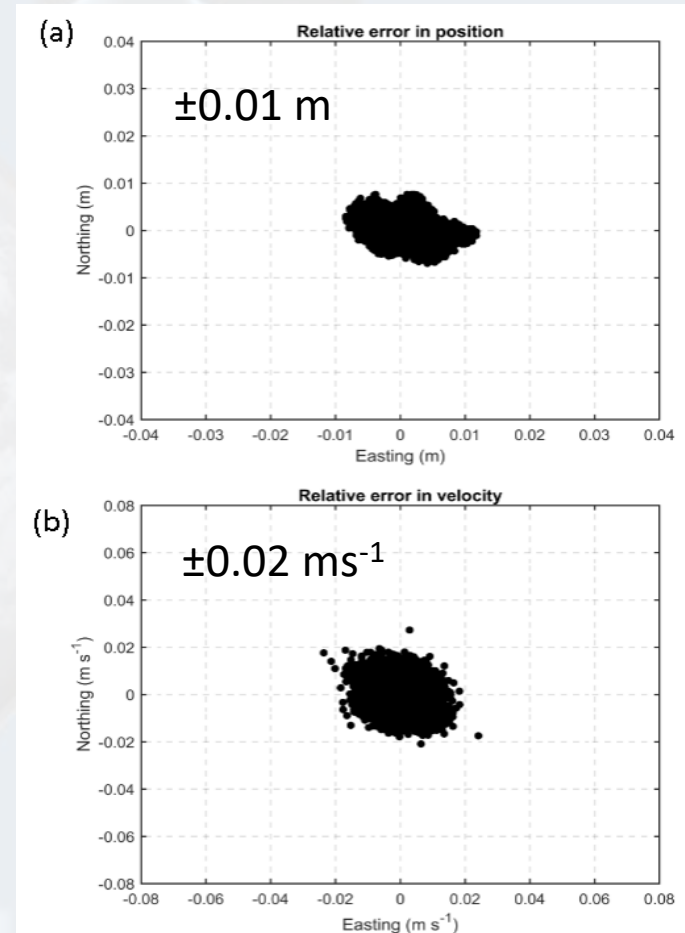


Emlid Reach® M Module

4GB Memory  
Intel Edison Processor  
Ublox receiver  
WiFi, Bluetooth  
USB powered

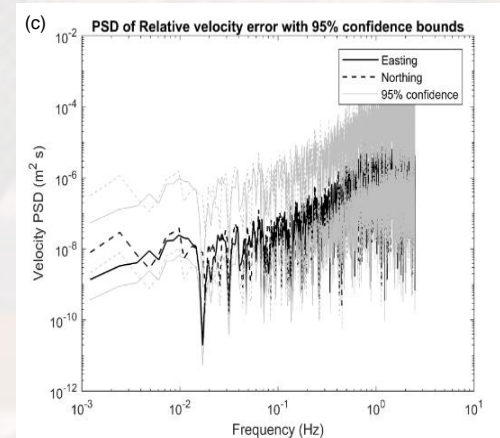
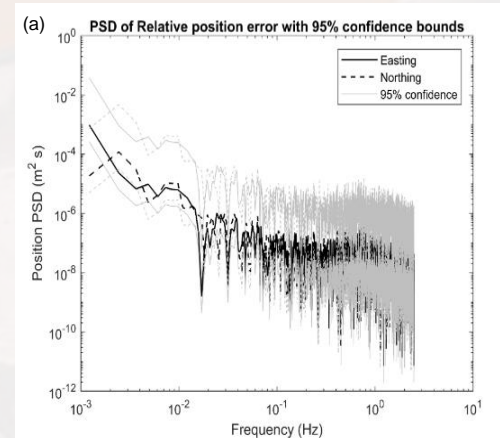


- Drifter was positioned stationary under the open sky and recorded the data for 1 hour (simultaneously in a base station).
- Processed both the data using RTK-Lib s/w to get PPK solution.
- It is helpful to assess the positional error of the receiver.
- The maximum northing and easting position errors were  $\pm 0.01$  m (1 cm) with a standard deviation of 0.003 m and 0.002 m respectively.
- The relative errors in the easting and northing were  $\pm 0.02$   $\text{ms}^{-1}$  (2  $\text{cms}^{-1}$ ) with a standard deviation of 0.004  $\text{ms}^{-1}$ .
- The low relative errors in position and velocity indicate the present drifters are capable to measure currents of an order greater than 0.02  $\text{ms}^{-1}$ .

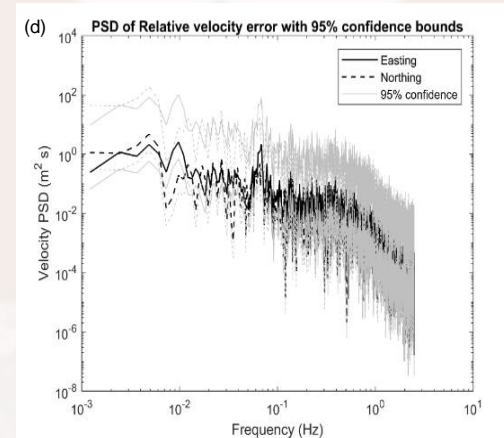
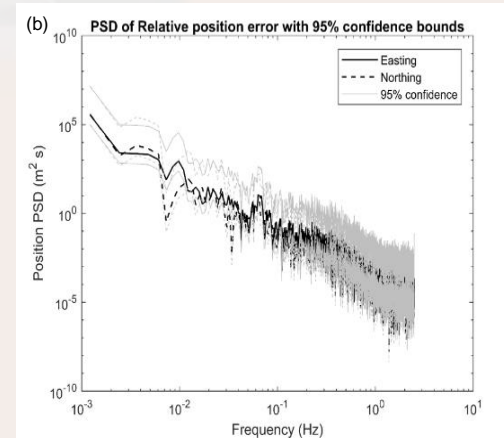


- Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) has been applied to both stationary and field observations.
- The position and velocity spectra were computed as an average of eight overlapping sections of 4096 points Hanning windowed at the 95% confidence level.
- The position spectra of the stationary measurements have magnitudes of  $10^{-4}$  to  $10^{-2}$   $m^2s$ .
- The velocity spectra of stationary drifter have magnitudes of  $10^{-9}$  to  $10^{-8}$   $m^2s$ .
- The lower magnitudes indicate a lower relative error when compared with the previously designed GPS drifters.

## Stationary



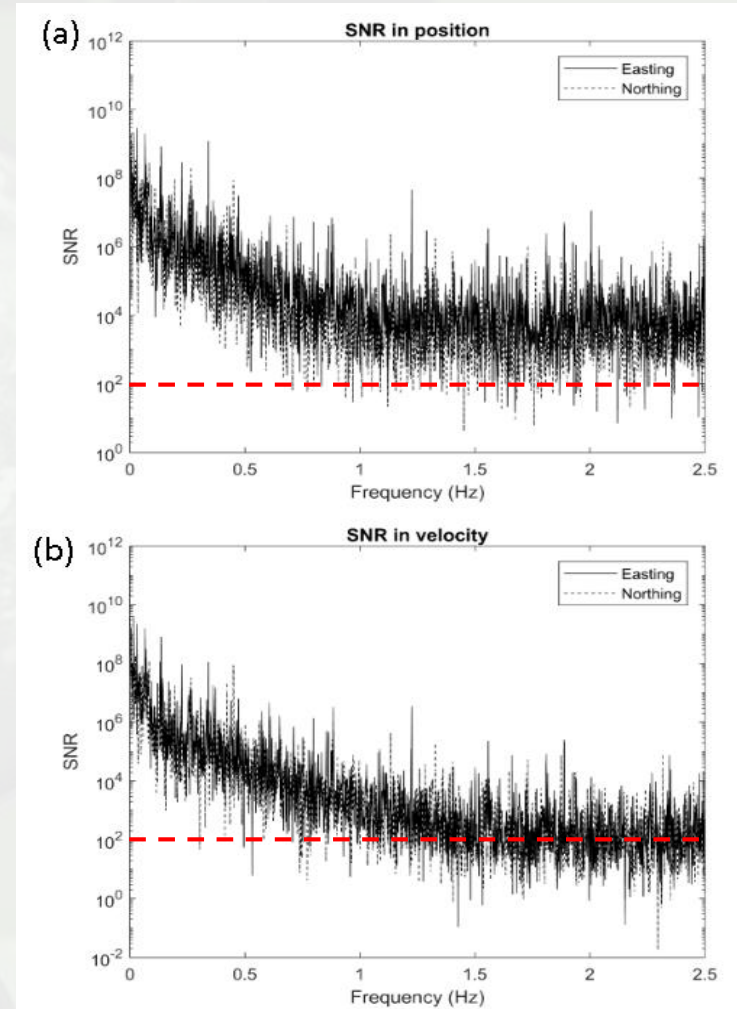
## Field observations



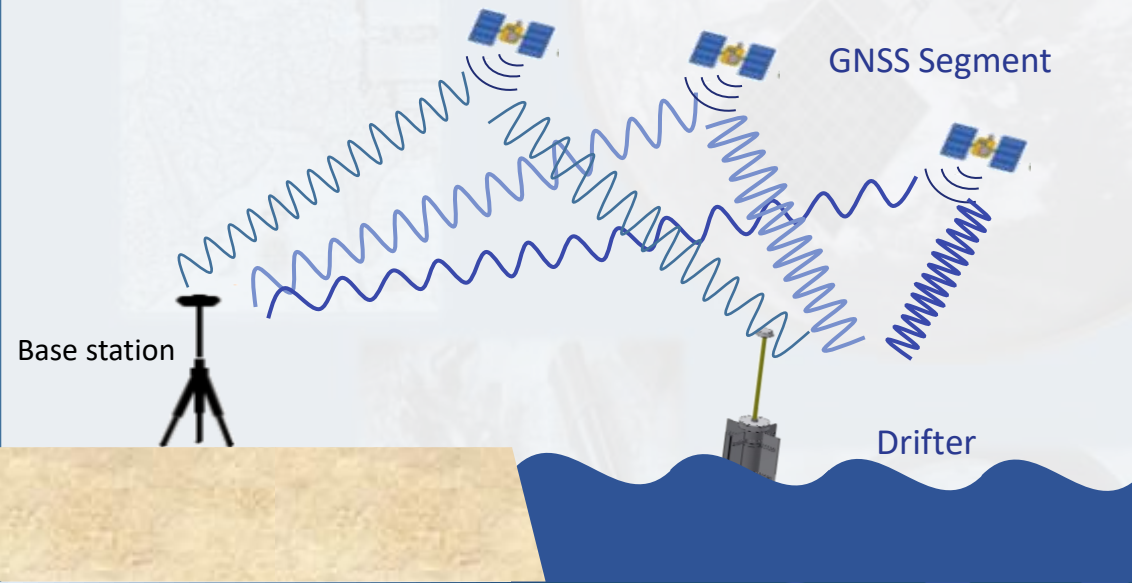
- It has been observed from the data that the SNR is above 100, quite high as compared to the past receivers (Mac Mahan et al. 2009).
- Therefore receivers are capable to measure the positions and velocities of lower frequency motion in the surf zone.

$$SNR_{xx}(f) = \frac{S_{xx}(f) - S_{rr}(f)}{S_{rr}(f)}$$

← Error spectrum of drifter in motion  
← Error spectrum of stationary drifter



- ❖ In order to get precise position, we have used Reach RS (\$700) as a base station (stationary) and recorded the raw logs.
- ❖ Drifter and base were simultaneously operated and both the datasets were post processed in RTKLib open source software to get a differential solution (PPK).



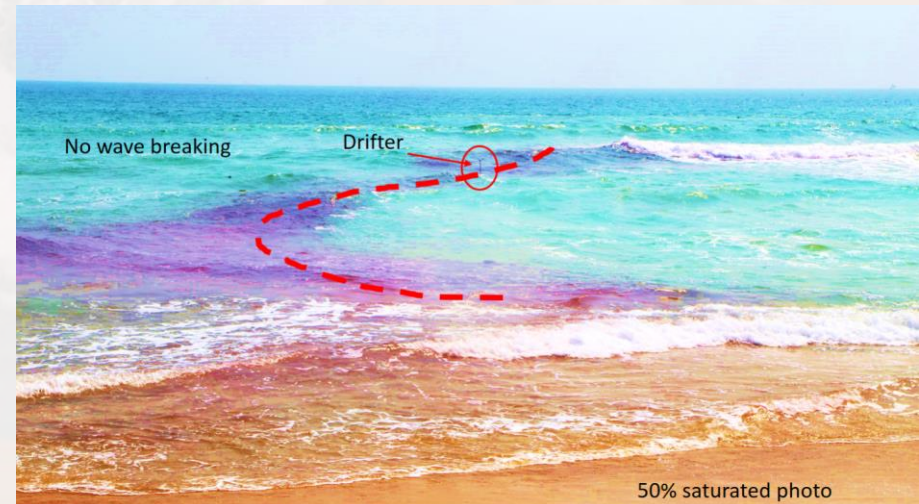
# Experiments carried out



*RK Beach,  
Visakhapatnam **one of  
the dangerous sites of  
Rip currents in India***

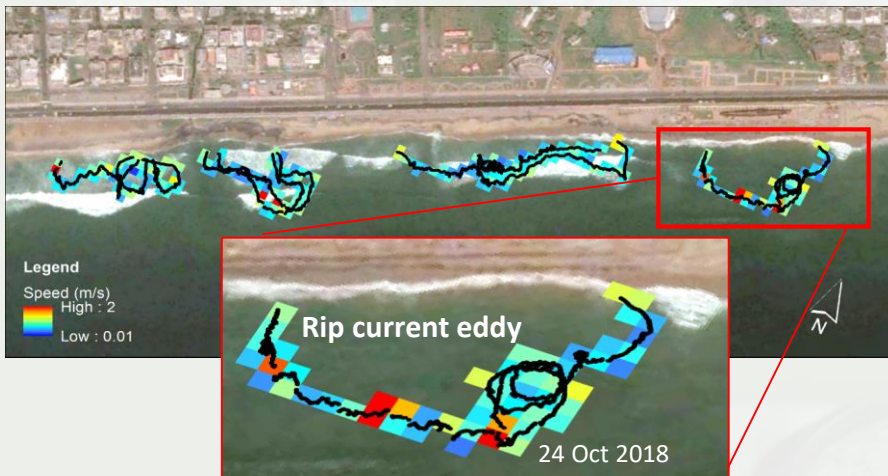


Professional Swimmer released the drifter  
in mid surf zone

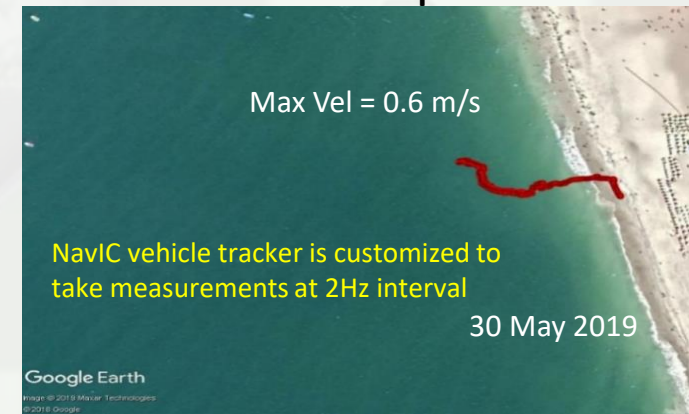


Rhodamine-B dye patch along with drifter  
in the rip current

# Rip current measurements from GNSS drifters



## NavIC drifter experiment



Calangute, Goa

- ✓ Rip current dynamics (spatial & temporal structure)
- ✓ Search and Rescue
- ✓ Oil spill monitoring
- ✓ Bloom tracking
- ✓ Pollution dispersion monitoring in the surf zone
- ✓ Bathymetry mapping
- ✓ Nourishment effects
- ✓ River and estuarine flood monitoring
- ✓ Forensic investigation
- ✓ Military and Naval Coast Guard application
- ✓ Coastal research

