

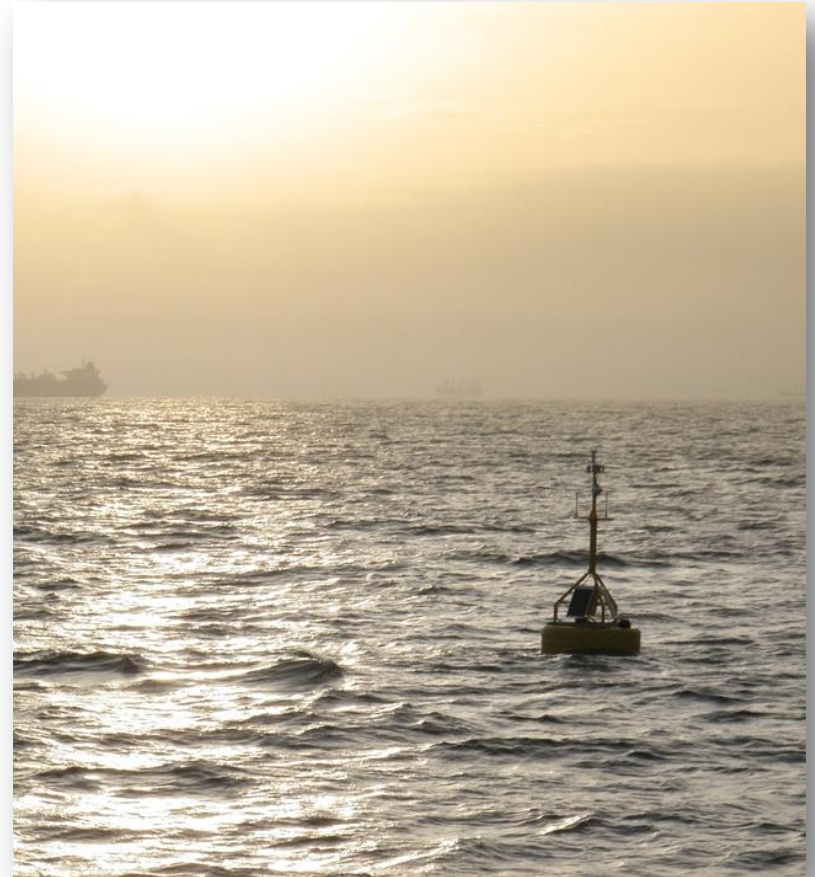
Real-time communication

INGER M. GRAVES



Challenges in Real-time Communication

- **Subsea limitations**
 - Large amounts of data, low bandwidth
 - Hardware complexity with cabling
- **Remote sites**
 - Power restrictions
 - Coverage problems
 - Stability of transmission



Subsea Limitations

Getting around the cables

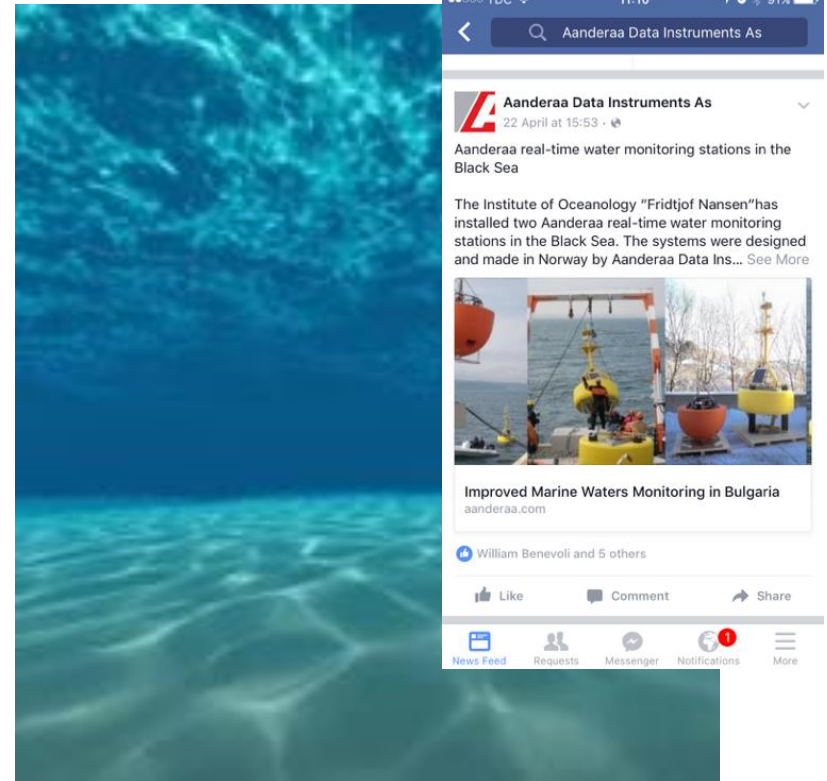
Request from IMAMO project:

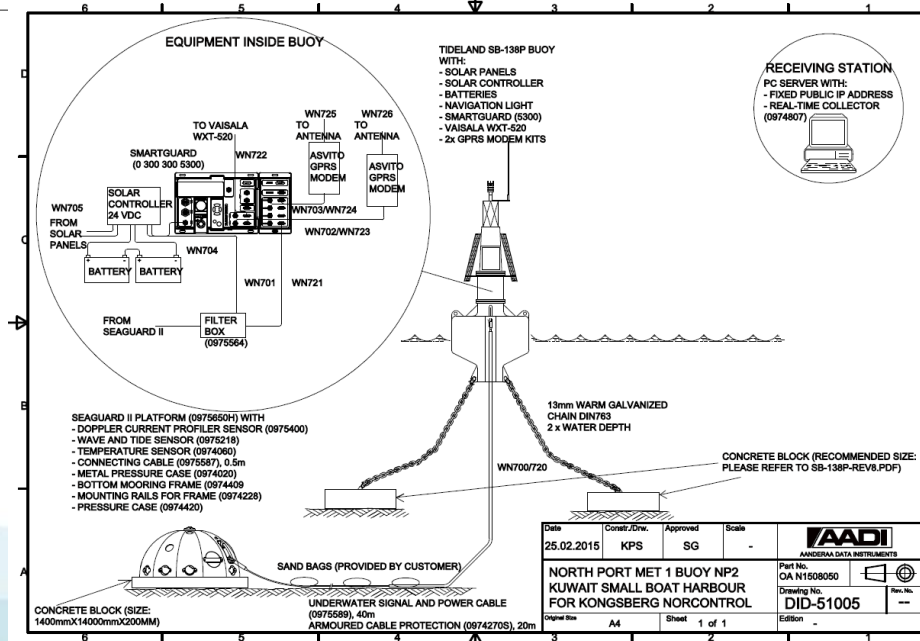
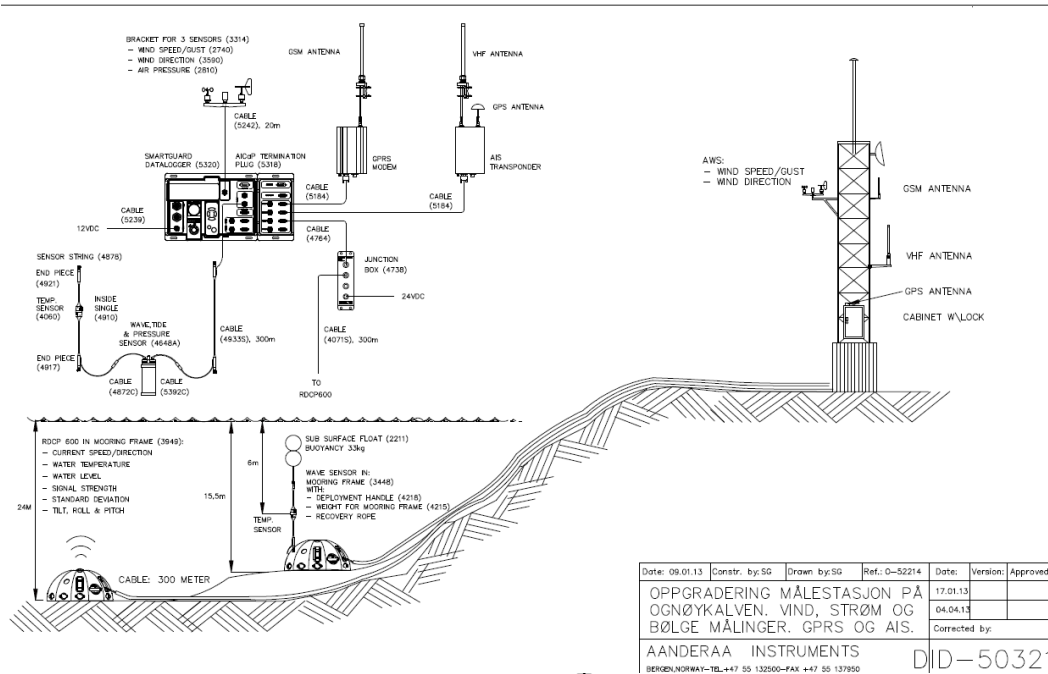
Robust solution collecting water quality and current data from a bottom and surface mounted sensors

Challenge:

Real-time data from bottom node to surface

Desire for no cabled solution



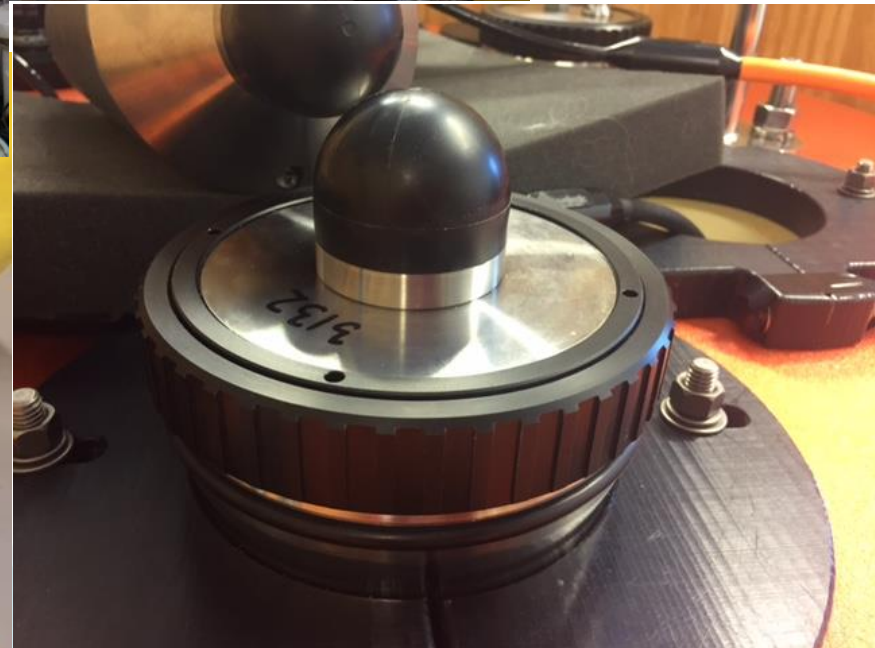
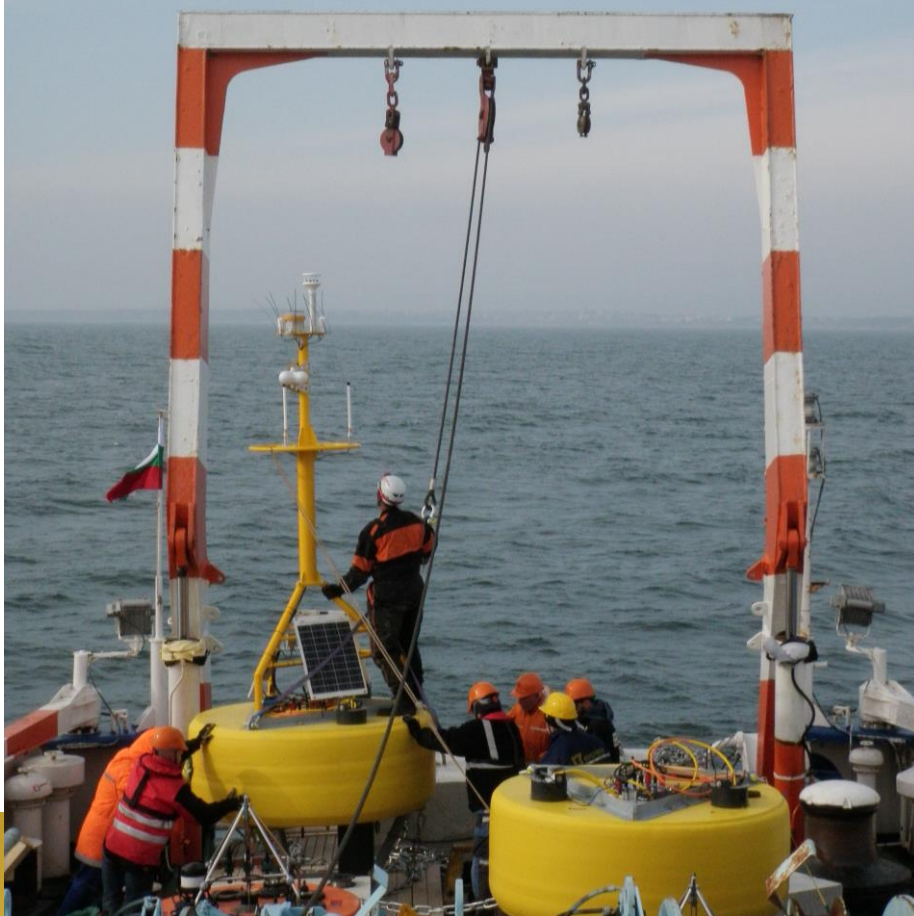


Acoustic Subsea Communication

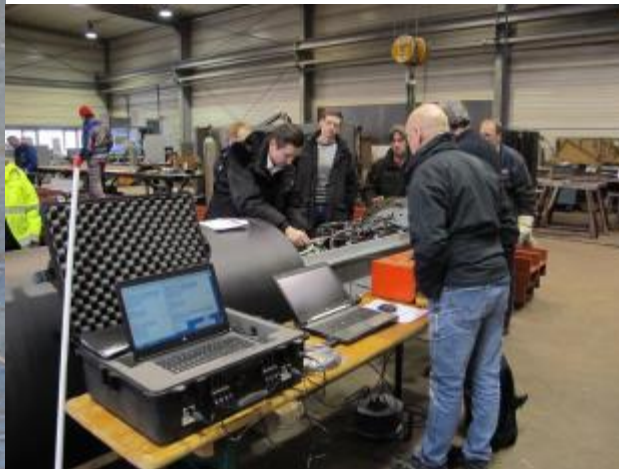
Solution:

- Acoustic communication link from self contained bottom lander
- Top modem mounted on surface buoy
- SeaGuardII DCP collecting data from all subsea sensors





SPAR Buoy with Acoustic Link



- For offshore conditions, a SPAR buoy can be used as a platform for data relay
- In the Aasta Hansteen project, the buoy will receive data from instruments in its own mooring and from a separate mooring close by

Deep Sea Mooring Design

Mooring 1:

Mooring 2:

Water
depth:
1300m

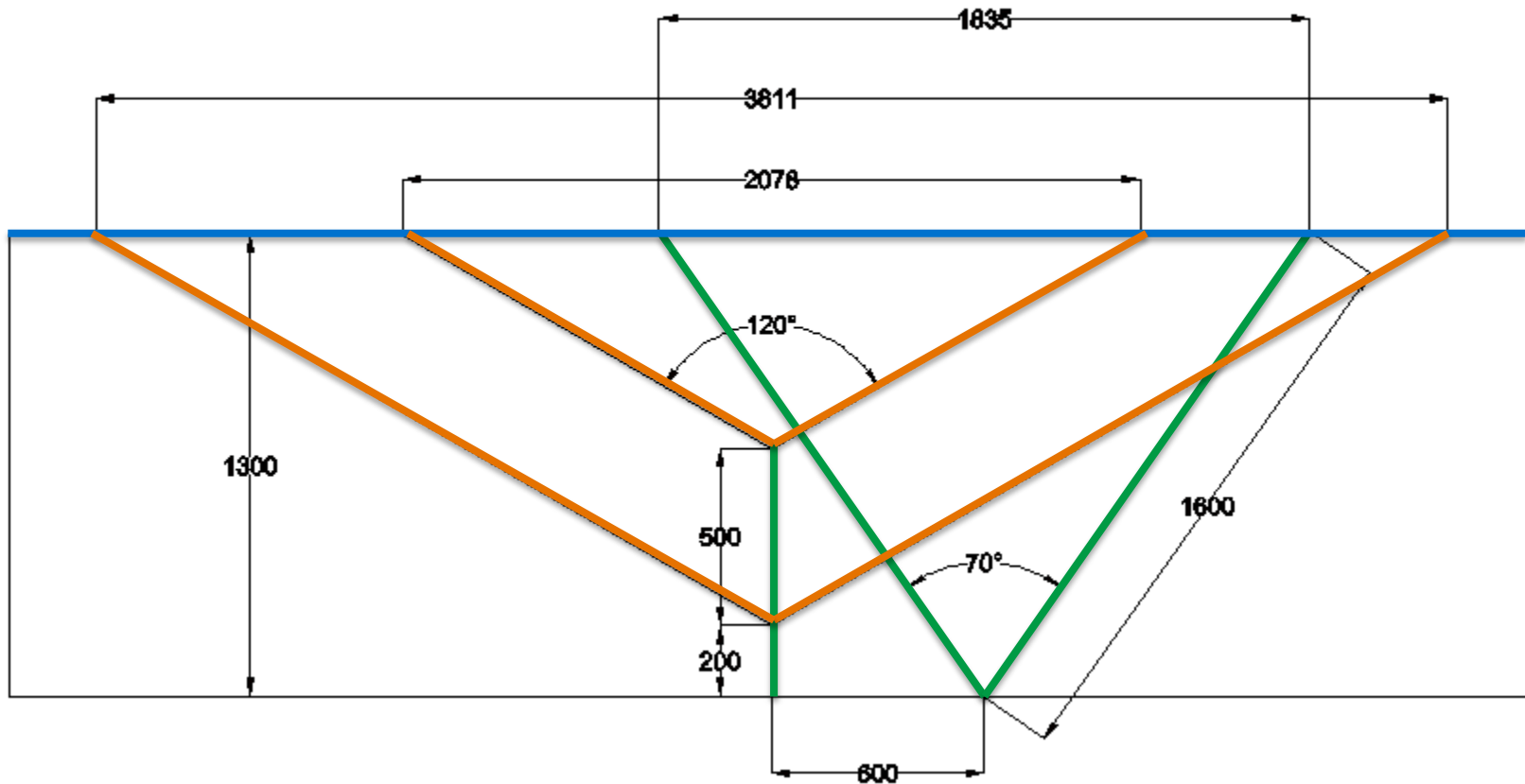
Mooring 1
length: 1600m

Distance between
moorings: 600m

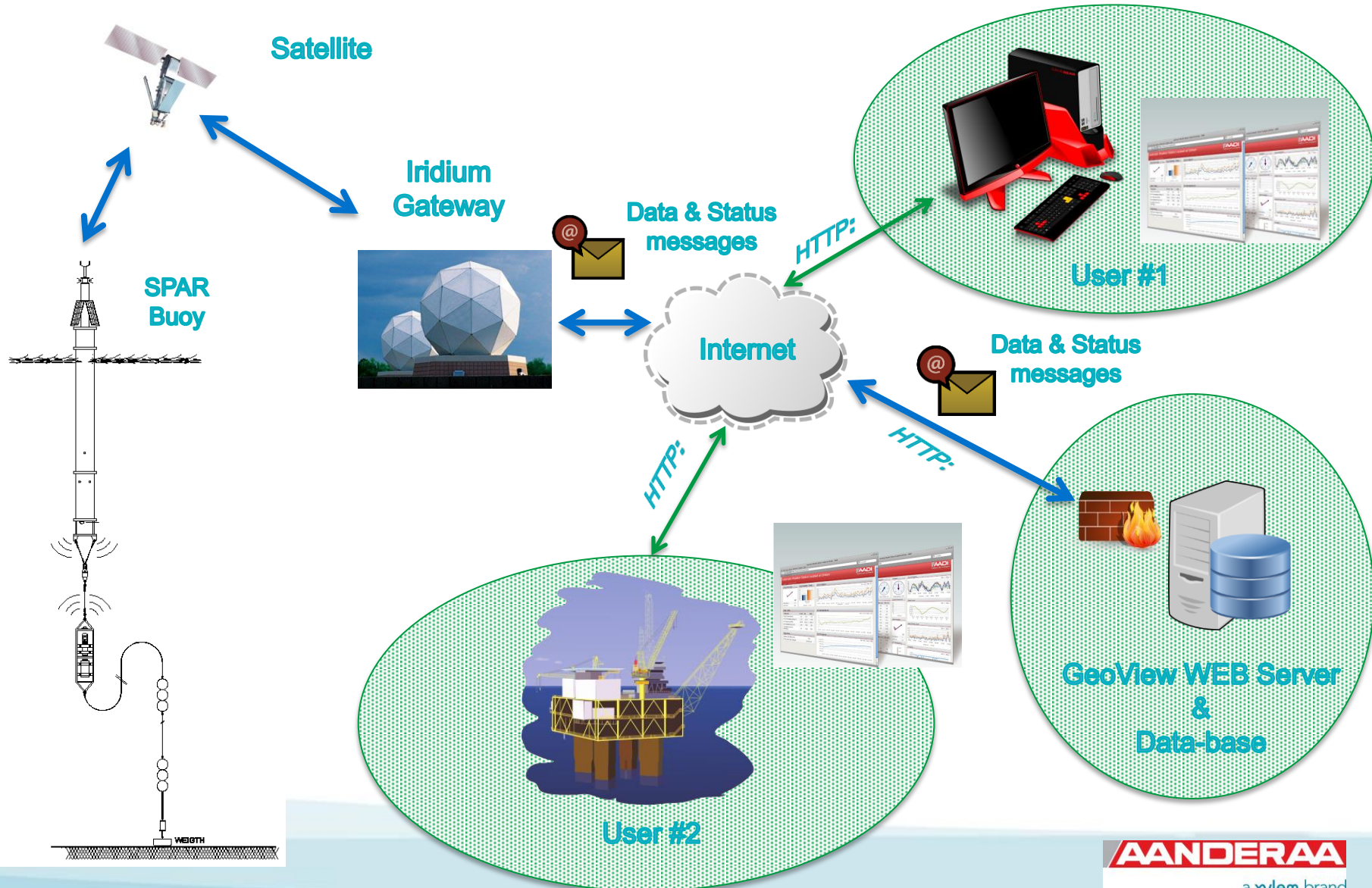
Mooring 2
length: 700m

WEIGHT

Complexity of mooring design and transducer reception



System DataFlow



Bandwidth Limitations

- Bandwidth limitations exist in subsea communication like acoustic links
- Some data transmission methods also have significant cost
- Two ways to get around this:
 - Compression
 - Data selection



Bandwidth Limitations

More data – Less Bytes



Large number of parameters
+
Satellite communication
=
Expensive

Need a method to select parameters to be sent real-time, and compress

Wind Speed, Wind Gust Wind direction, Conductivity, Salinity, Temperature, Turbidity, Oxygen, ...

Sign
Air

Output example Binary

batt AZ`@@@@@A@@@@UUUUu[Wsxt@R`@@@@ABA\vuBByZpaCP@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@
@@@PGQDBrKSuCBE~syAf@C@{P@CLOgEB@kLJm@poD

Wind
Current speed, current direction, ...
radiation, Air temperatures, buoy orientation, GPS position

Built-in techniques in SeaGuardII DCP: selection, compression

Bandwidth limitations

Intelligent Interval Settings

Transmission interval



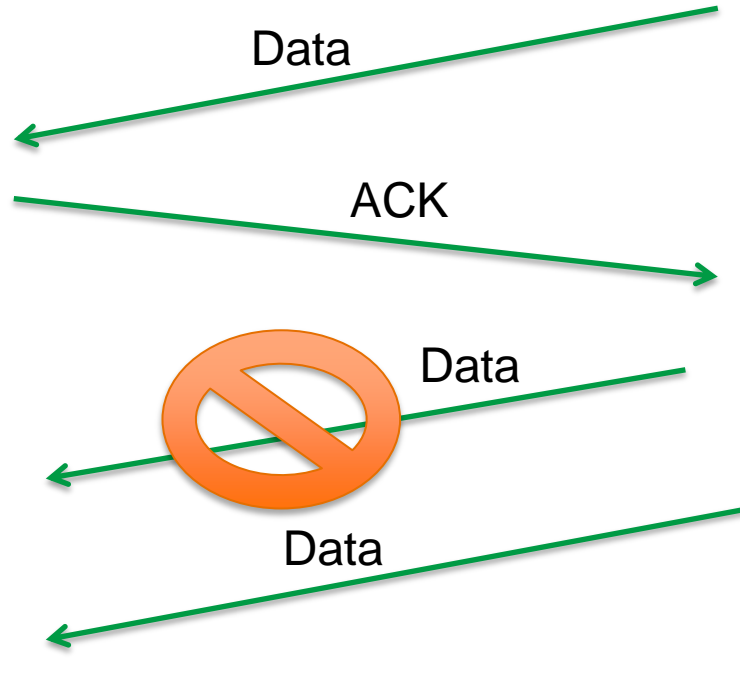
Recording interval



- Sensor readings done at one interval
- Data output at a different output rate to save transmission cost



Stability of transmission using retransmission



Improved interaction between receiver software and instrument

Power Restrictions

- Low power by design
 - AiCaP protocol
 - Advanced power control features for connected sensors and modems

