

# DESIGN OF A BUOYANT AND AUTONOMOUS PRESSURE SENSOR FOR IN-SITU TUNNEL MEASUREMENTS

Robin Andersson

Luleå Tekniska Universitet

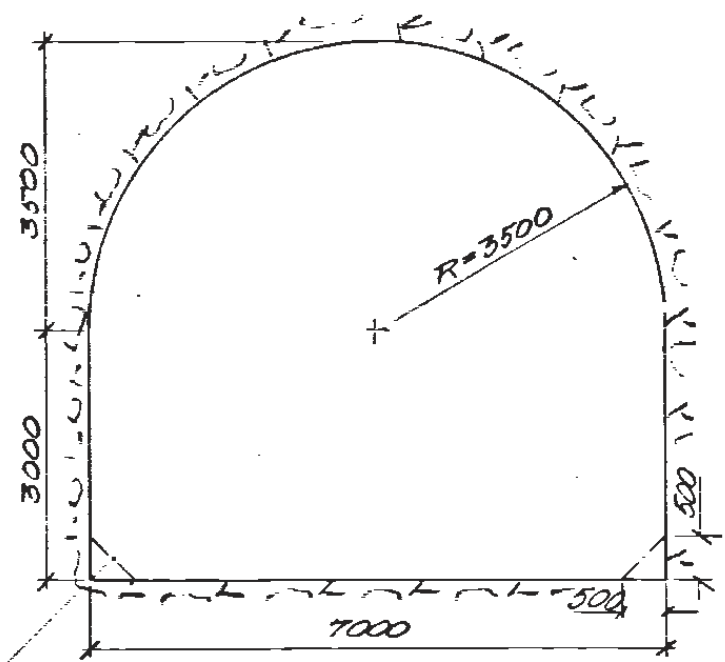
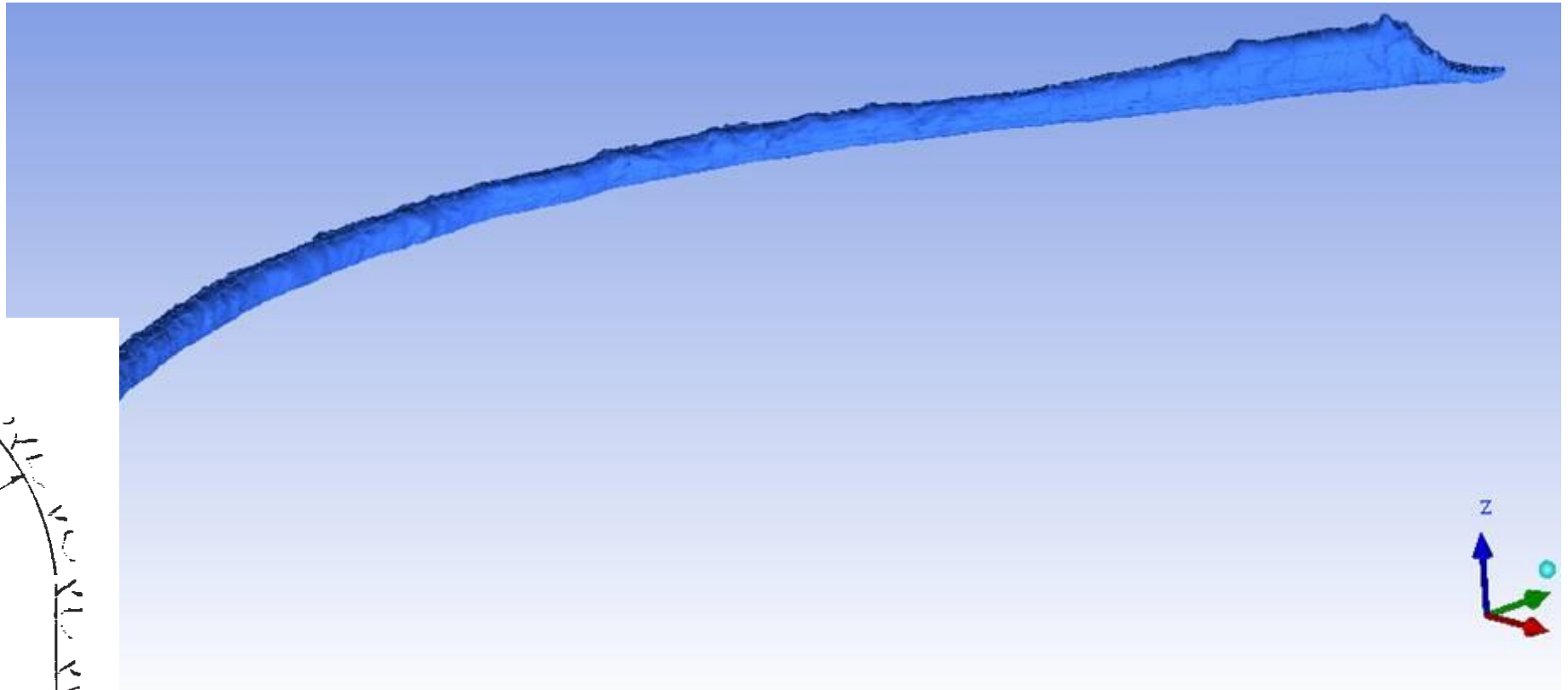
Division of Fluid and Experimental Mechanics

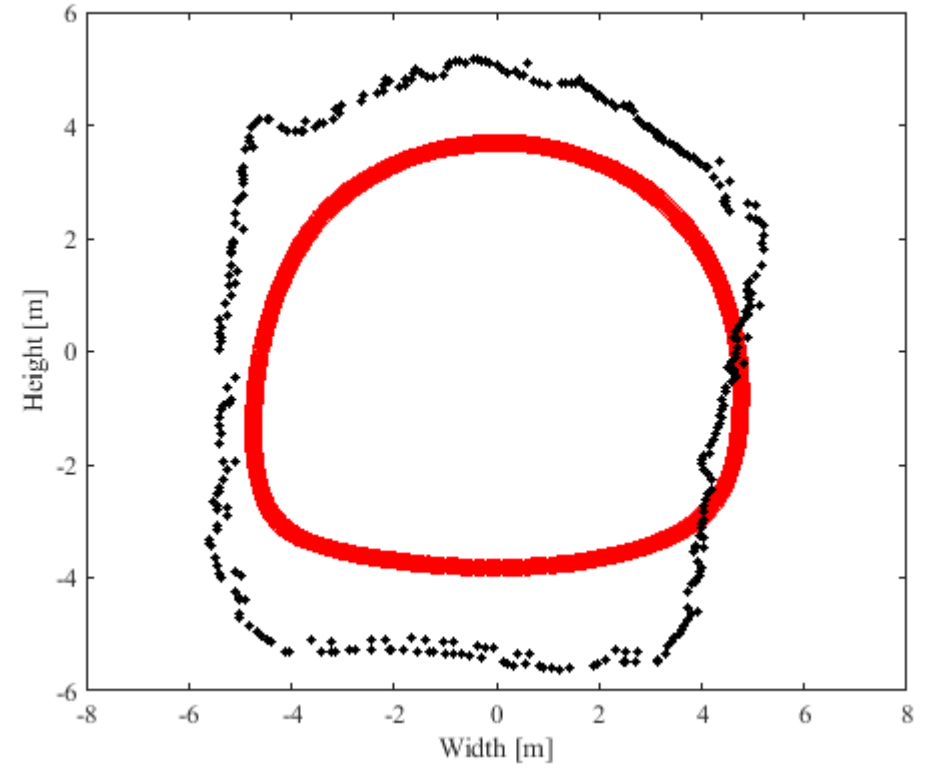
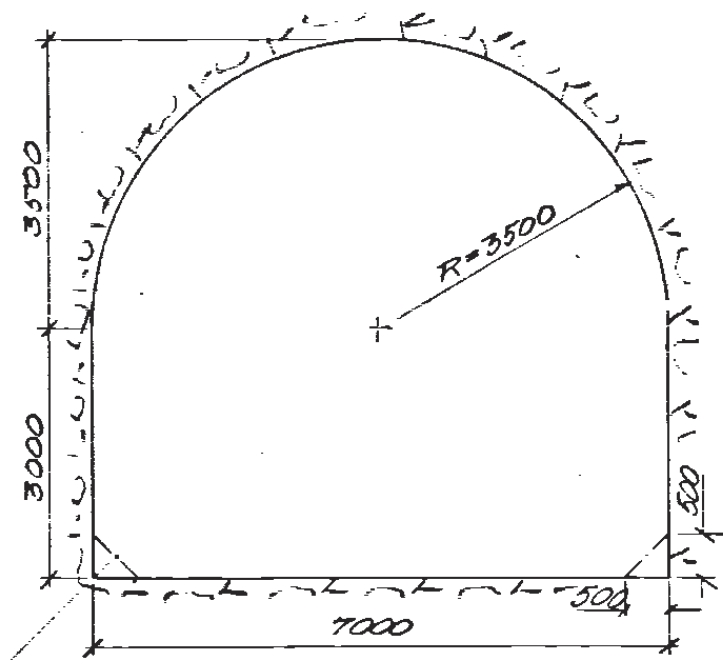


# The conundrum of hydropower tunnels

- Present methods of evaluation are old and crude
- All Hydropower tunnels suffer from rock falls, some suffer worse fates! Why?
- Several options:
  - Numerical modelling
  - Experimental studies
  - Field measurements

# Example: Gävunda Hydropower tunnel

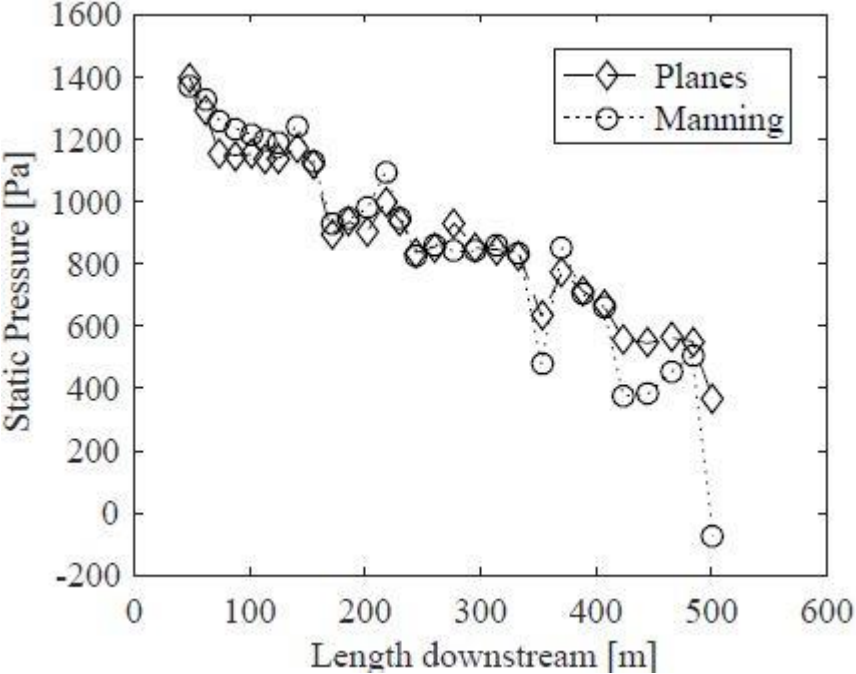




# What are the implications on the flow?

$$\frac{Q}{A} U = \frac{1}{n} R_h^{2/3} S_f^{1/2} \frac{1}{\rho g} \frac{dp}{dx}$$

$$\frac{dp}{dx} \propto AR_h^{2/3}$$



# Tunnelsensor, why?

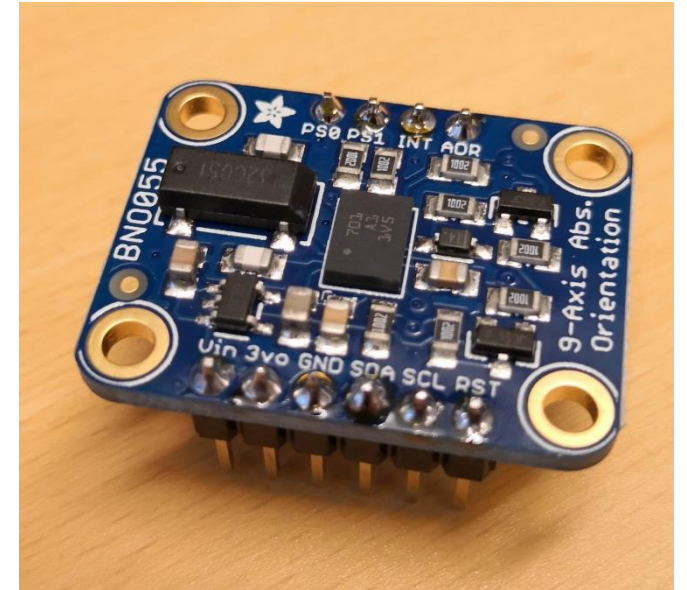
- Cheap alternative to current methods of evaluation
  - ROV
  - Decommissioning of the tunnel in question
- Possibility to continuously screen the tunnels durability (To discover changes over time)

# Probe requirements

- Boyant
- Affordable
- Retreivable
- Easy to use

- Main board: Arduino Nano (ATmega328 processor)

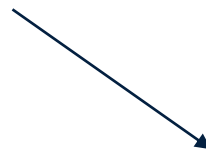
- Accelerometer (IMU): BNO055



- Data storage: Adafruit micro-SD card breakout board

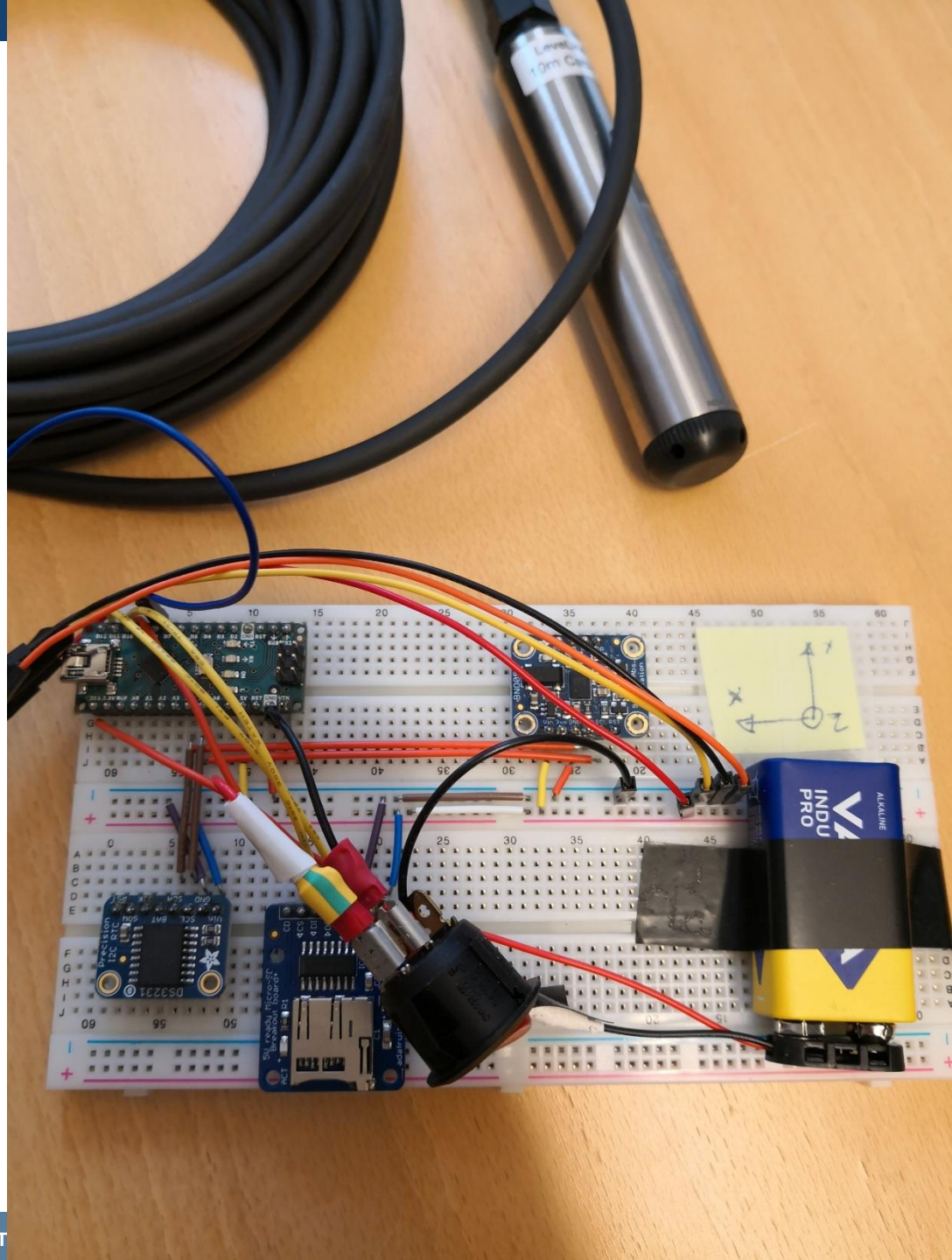
- Time measurement (Quartz based): PCF8523 Real Time Clock (RTC)

- Pressure sensor: Leveline mini



- Total price around 600 euros





# Algorithms

- To avoid Gimbal-lock we use Quaternions
- The IMU already has several algorithms for calculating the relative heading
- For redundancy we have added our own algorithms as following

Pitch

$$\theta = A_{\theta} * (\theta + \omega_x \Delta t) + B_{\theta} * \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{a_x}{a_z} \right)$$

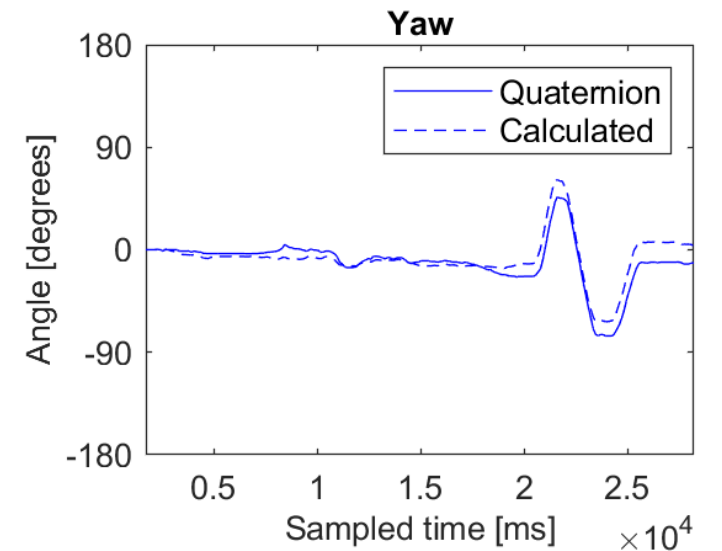
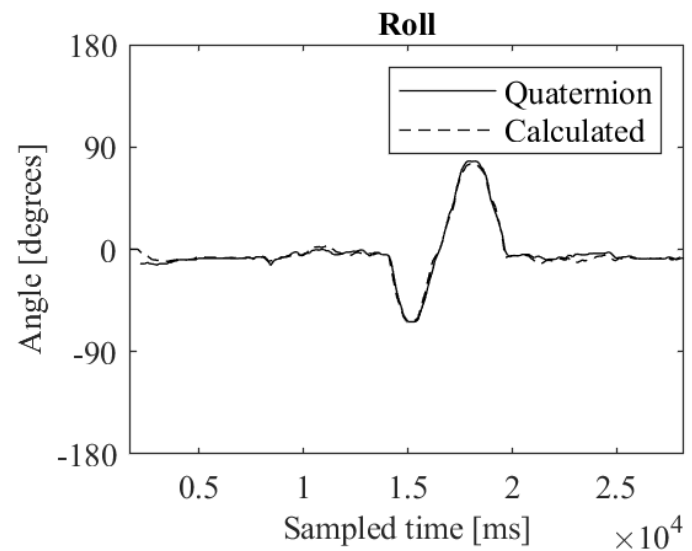
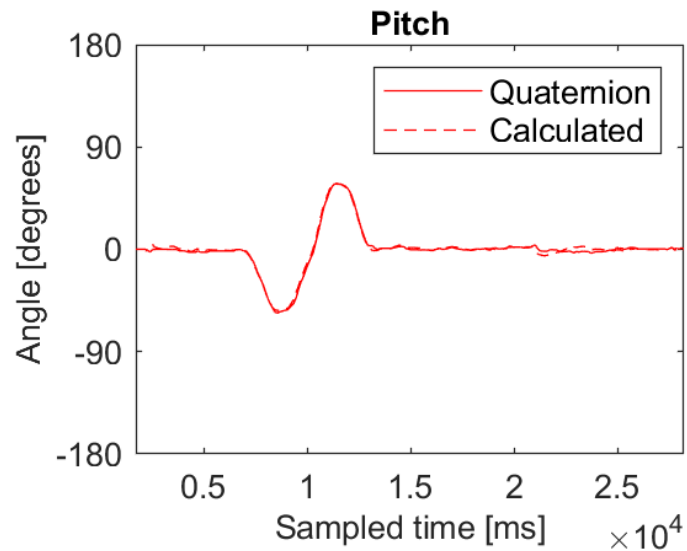
Roll

$$\phi = A_{\phi} * (\phi + \omega_y \Delta t) + B_{\phi} * \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{a_y}{a_z} \right)$$

Yaw (tilt-compensated)

$$\psi_c = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{y_{Gc}}{x_{Gc}} \right)$$

# Evaluating the Algorithms



# Summary

TRL ≈ 5

- Evaluation of hardware took a lot of time
  - Covid created long delivery-times
- Pressure sensor requires different approach
- Total cost of the probe is around 6000 SEK
- A Watertight shell and recovery system still needs to be constructed
- Large-scale tests remain to be conducted

**Thank you!**