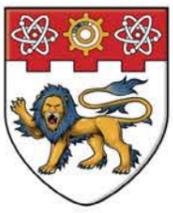


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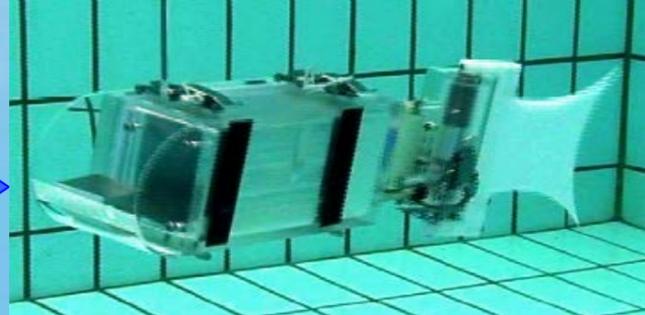
Title	BCF robotics fish
Author(s)	Ang, Kok Yong
Citation	Ang, K. Y. (2007, March). BCF robotics fish. Presented at Discover URECA @ NTU poster exhibition and competition, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore.
Date	2007
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BCF Robotics Fish



Asian Arowana



Robotic Fish

Fish Locomotion:

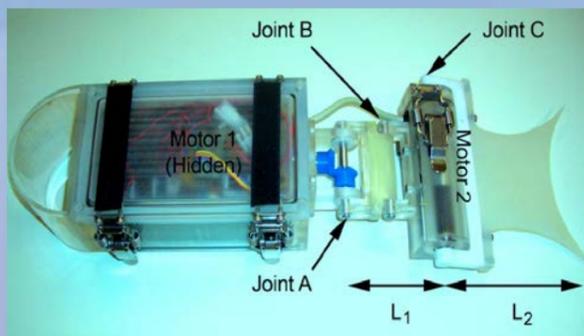
The swimming modes of fish are often termed as **Body and/or Caudal Fin locomotion (BCF)** or **Undulation or Oscillations of Median or Pectoral Fins locomotion (MPF)** based on their physiological mechanics. Under **BCF locomotion**, it has been furthered classified as Anguilliform, **Carangiform**, Thunniform, Subcarangiform, Ostraciiform.

For this **robotic fish**, it mimics the **Carangiform style** where the undulations focus on the **last third of the body muscle mass**. The oscillating caudal fin mechanism engenders the propulsion just as in **Asian Arowana**. This tail fin module is driven by **two micro DC motors** that provide two degrees of movement.

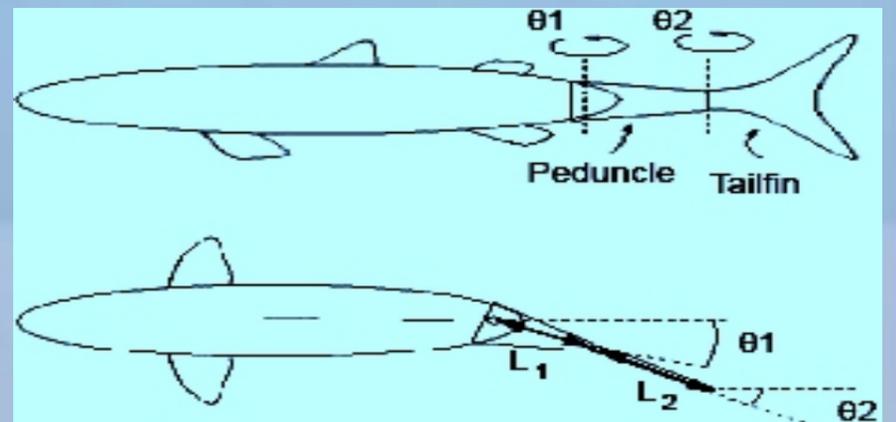
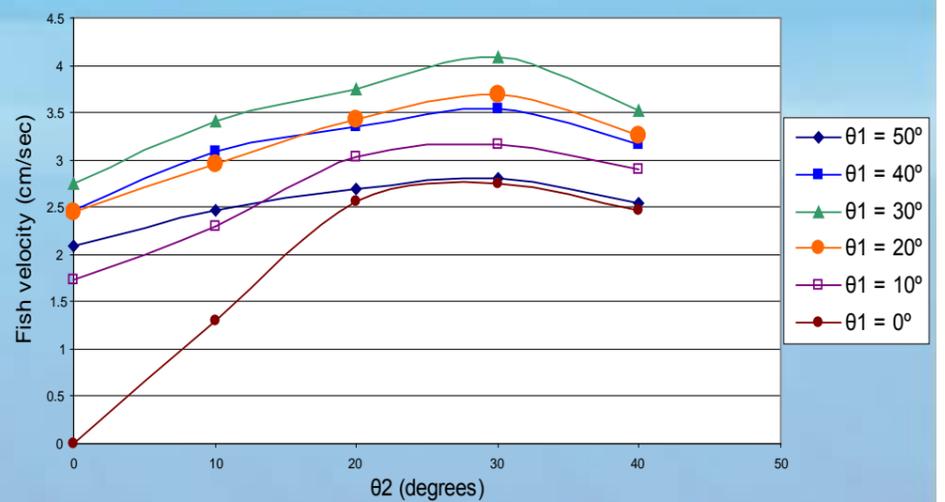
Research Objective and Methods:

Objective: To study and illustrate the relationship between fin angles and BCF robotic fish's swimming velocity.

Method: Using the BasicX programming console to configure the fin angles 1 and 2 by controlling the rotation of motor 1 and motor 2 respectively. Testing was conducted in a water tank measuring 2.5m (length) by 1m (width) by 1m (height).



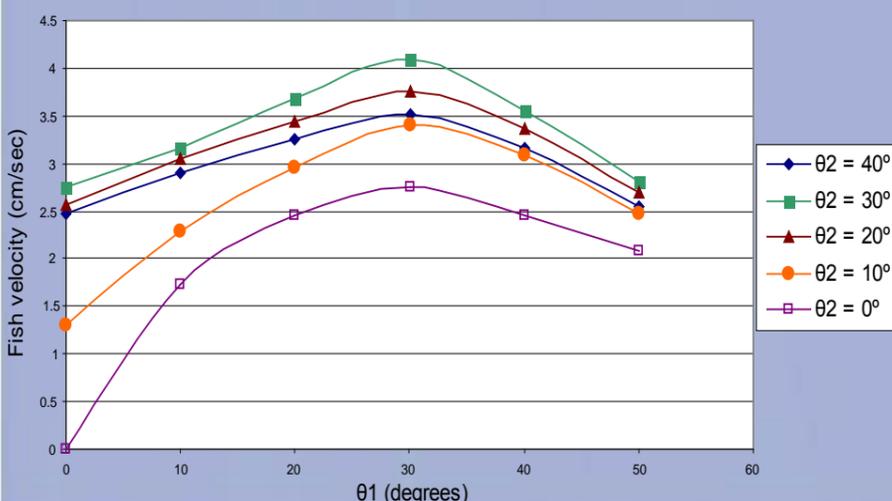
Effects of fish velocity when θ_1 and θ_2 are varied



The highest fish's velocity is at 30 degree for both fin angles 1 and 2.

Results Obtained:

Effects of fish velocity when θ_1 and θ_2 are varied



Conclusion and Suggestions:

Occurrences of **rolling and bending** of the robotic fish became significant when fin angles are **greater than 30 degree**.

A **recommendation** for future improvement will be to **shift the motor 2 into the main body and/or use gears or mechanisms to mimic the propulsion gait of the carangiform locomotion**. This reduces the bending moment and allows the fish to swim more steadily and effectively.

Another idea is to incorporate **buoyancy control device** that consists of **two air cylinders with pressure control valves**. Deflation and inflation of air in the expandable skin of robotic fish act like a **gas bladder** to facilitate vertical motion.