

The Design and Prototyping of a Low-Cost & Efficient Ocean Cleanup Robot

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Project Background

An estimated 11 million tons of plastic waste entered the oceans last year, joining the 200 million tons already crowding Earth's waterways, per Ocean Conservancy. This waste poses a significant health risk to both humans and marine wildlife. Existing robotic systems for combatting plastic waste are expensive and require significant human support, preventing the kind of large-scale operation needed to combat waste accumulation.

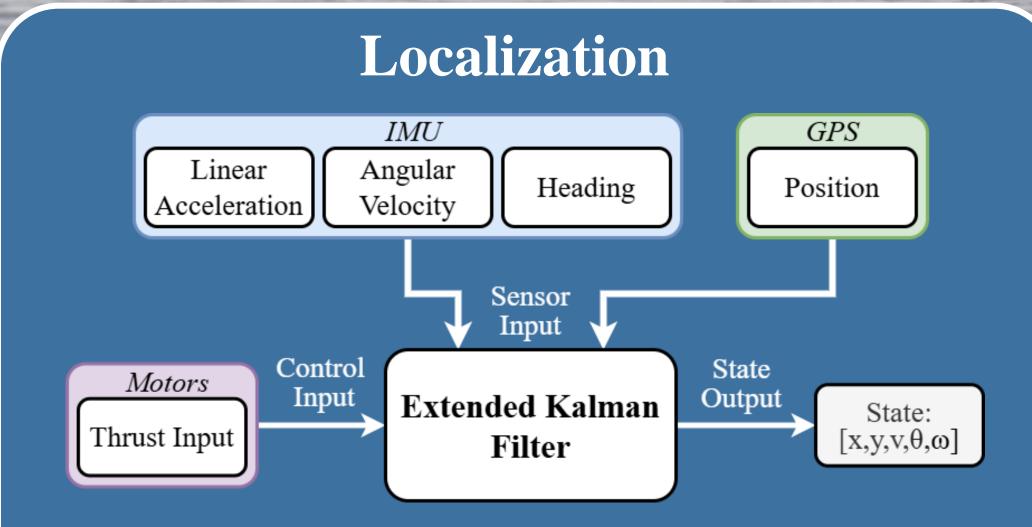
Project Goals

- Collect plastic waste in shorelines, rivers, and lakes
- Support sustained autonomous operation through:
 - Real-time localization
 - Plastic waste detection
 - Durable mechanical and electrical design
- Test robot capabilities in target environments
- Develop cost-effective and reproducible bill-of-materials

Electronics

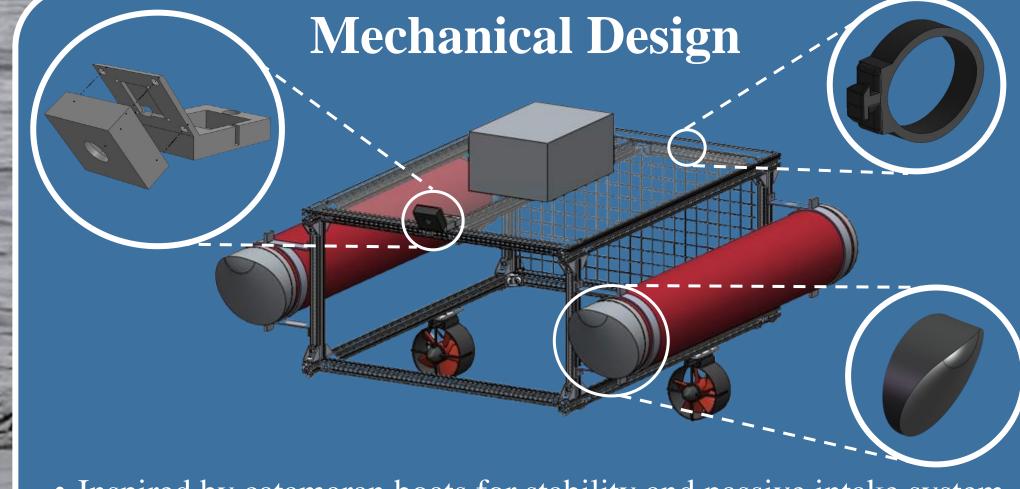
- Power hub allows for fast, safe component swaps and addition/removal of powered components without soldering
- LiPo battery powers bot for over 30 minutes at full speed
- Raspberry Pi 5 for central control and ESP32 for PWM motor control





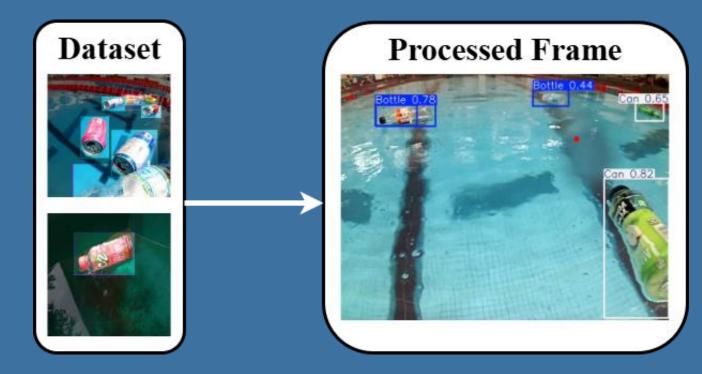
- Tracks robot position, linear velocity, heading, and angular velocity
- Creates local coordinate system at initial robot position
- Complementary filter for heading, moving average for all IMU data





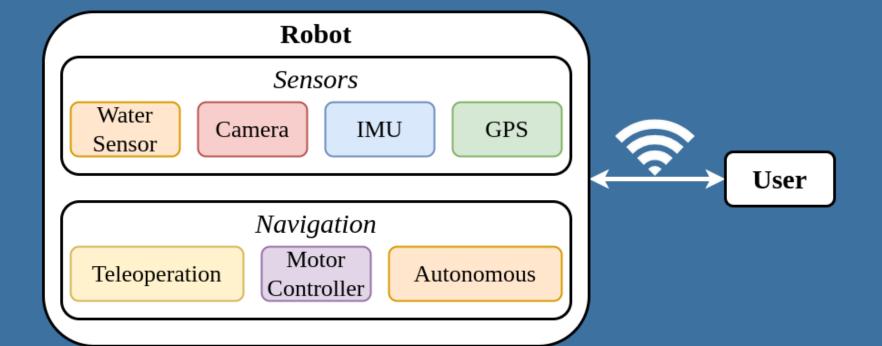
- Inspired by catamaran boats for stability and passive intake system
- Custom wave breakers reduce drag
- Utilized strong and lightweight materials for frame construction
- Plastic waste is collected in a nylon net reinforced with a steel grate

Waste Detection



- USB camera with 95° field of view, running at 10 fps
- Computer vision using You Only Look Once (YOLO) model
- Detect and classify common plastic wastes items in real-time video

Control



- Two ROS2 packages to control sensor processing and navigation
- Utilizes PID closed loop control for drift correction
- Communicates to user via wireless router for remote interaction

Results

- Delivers similar performance to commercial alternatives at a fraction of the cost
- Human operator controlled motion while the robot autonomously prevented drift and estimated current state
- Computer vision model provided information on possible target locations

