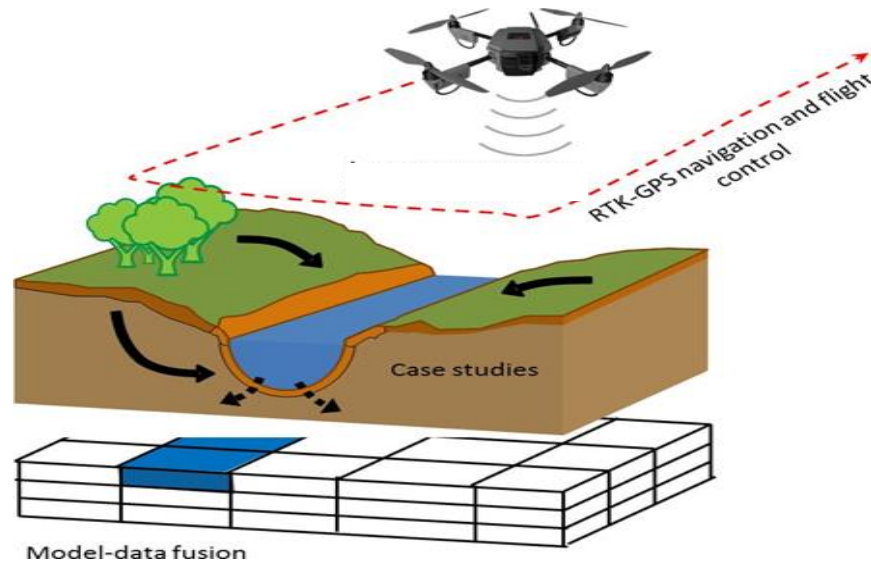


Applications of UAVs

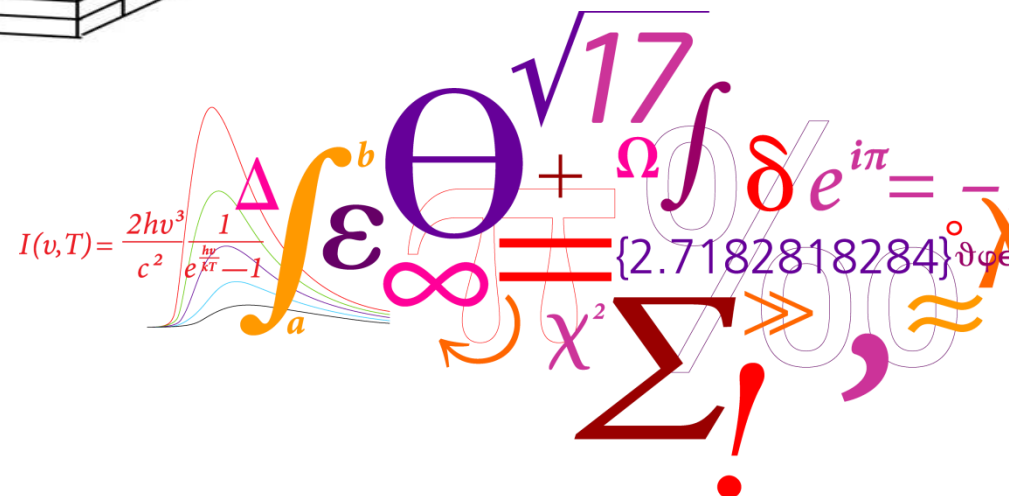


NKG Summerschool 2016

By Jakob Jakobsen

DTU Space

National Space Institute



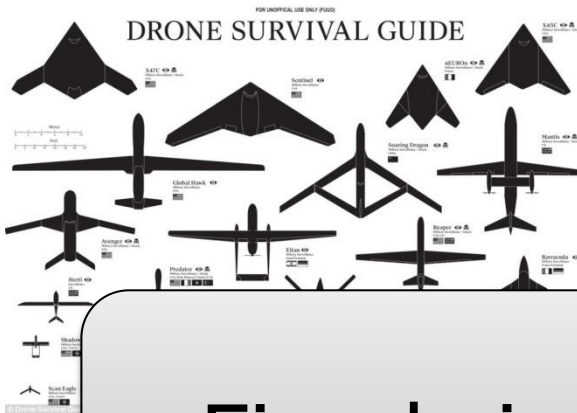
Outline

- What is a drone application
- Type of drones and how do they work
- Payload setup
- Application example
- Navigation implementation on the Smart UAV

What does a drone application consist of



Drones comes in all shape and sizes



Fixedwings

Multirotors

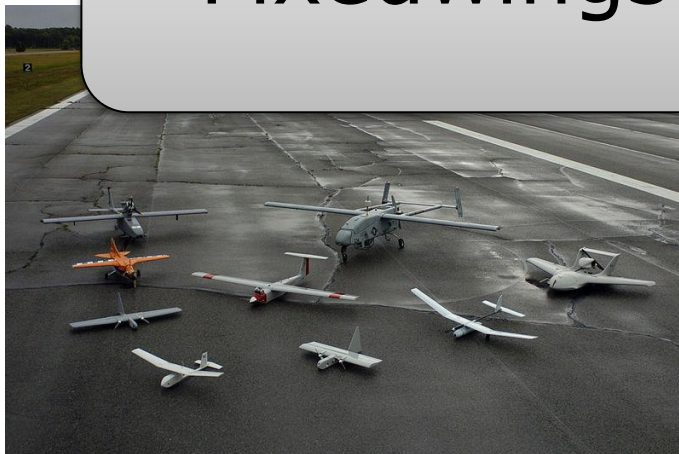


Photo: M. Daniel J. McLain

And then all the others called hybrids



Multirotor anatomy

Pitch

High rpm **Brushless motors**

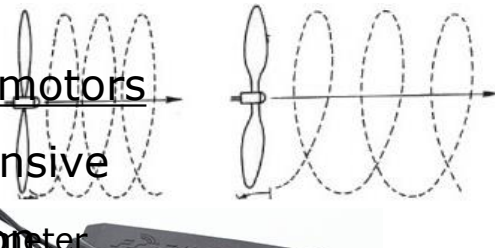
Low more efficient
More expensive

Zero friction

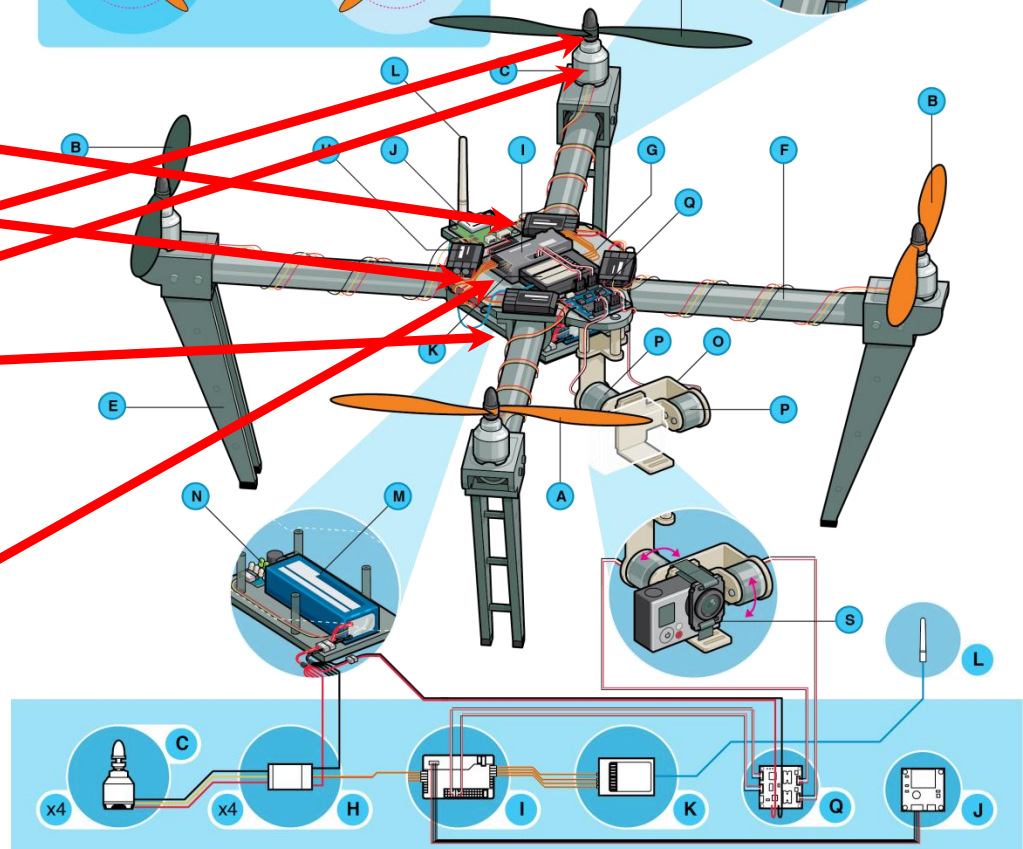
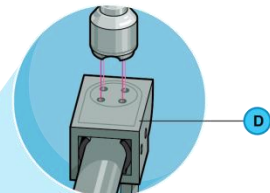
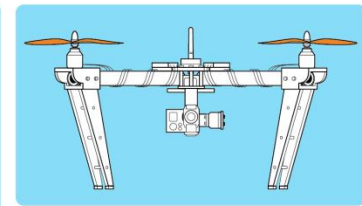
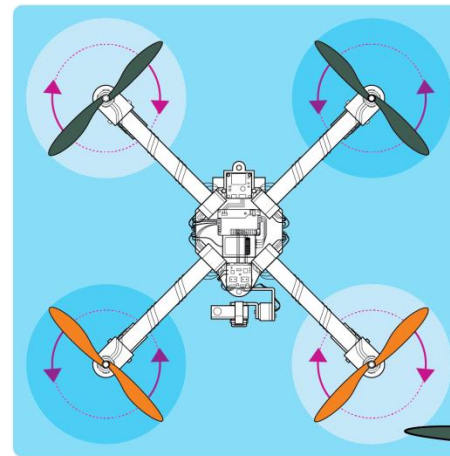
Stronger

Faster

Longer lifespan



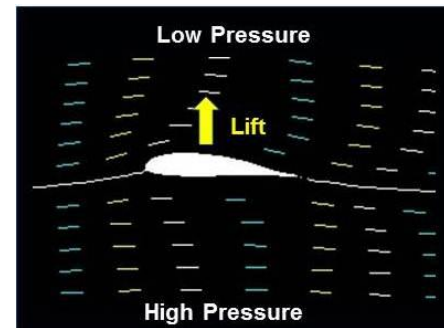
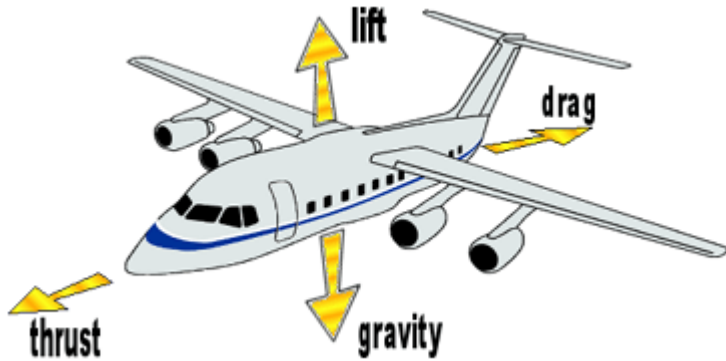
Traditional two-blade propellers



Dronetrest.com

Fixedwing dynamics of flight

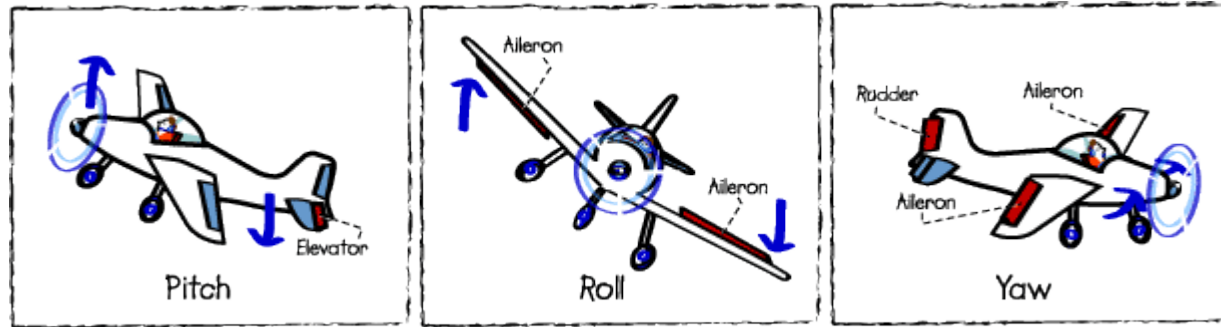
4 forces of flight



Fixedwings need to reach stall speed at takeoff

Fixedwing controls

Controls



Transmitter



Receiver

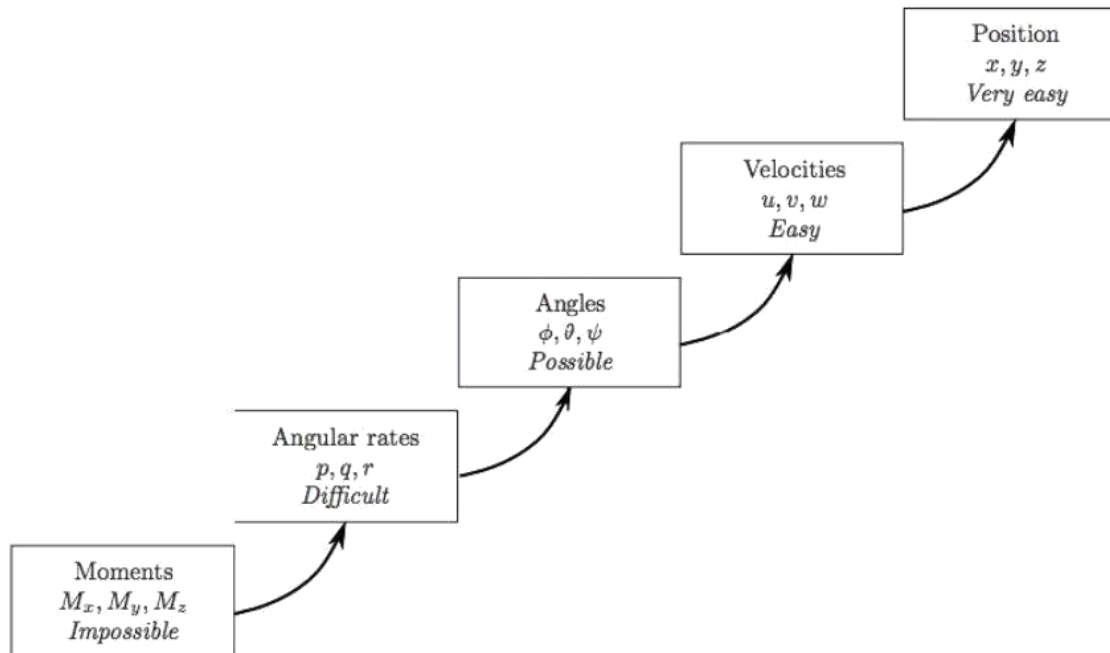


Flightcontroller



Autonomous flight, one layer up

An autopilot system is used to control the trajectory of the vehicle without constant control by a human operator



Autonomous flight components

GNSS



Navigation controller



In general a loosely coupled kalman filter solution using a code based GNSS

Mavlink protokol

RPM

Pitch, yaw, roll

Position

Sensordata

Ground speed

Ground control



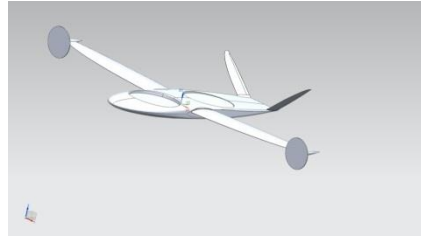
UAV capabilities

Multirotors



- VTOL, vertical take-off and landing
- Agile maneuvering
- Hovering

Hybrids



Fixed wings



- Long distance
- Long flight times

General

- Payload
- Autonomous flight
- Sensor triggering
- Sensor integration
- Gimbal

DTU Drone Center fleet

Smart UAV



Cumulus One from Sky-Watch A/S



Huginn X1 from Sky-Watch A/S



Erlecopter

Modular based educational kit



DJI tarot hexa



DJI s900 hexa



Mini Aerial Vehicle, MAV



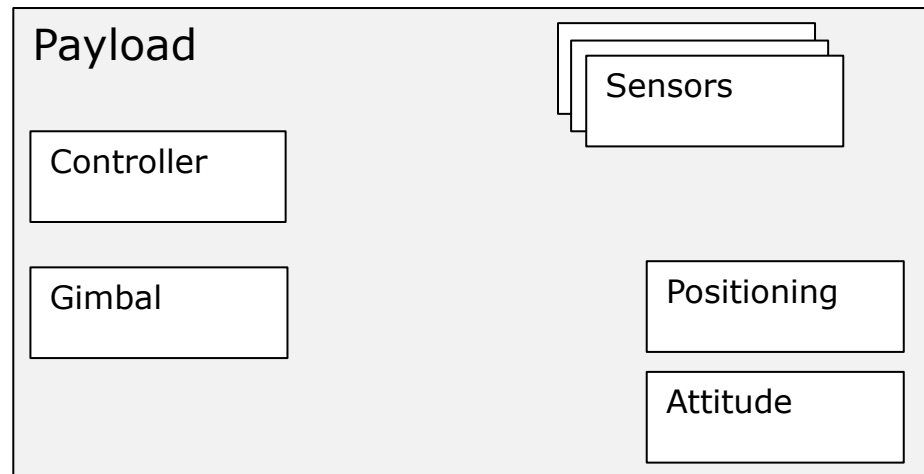
Hubsan 107D and DJI Phantom 2 for pilot training



A drone application

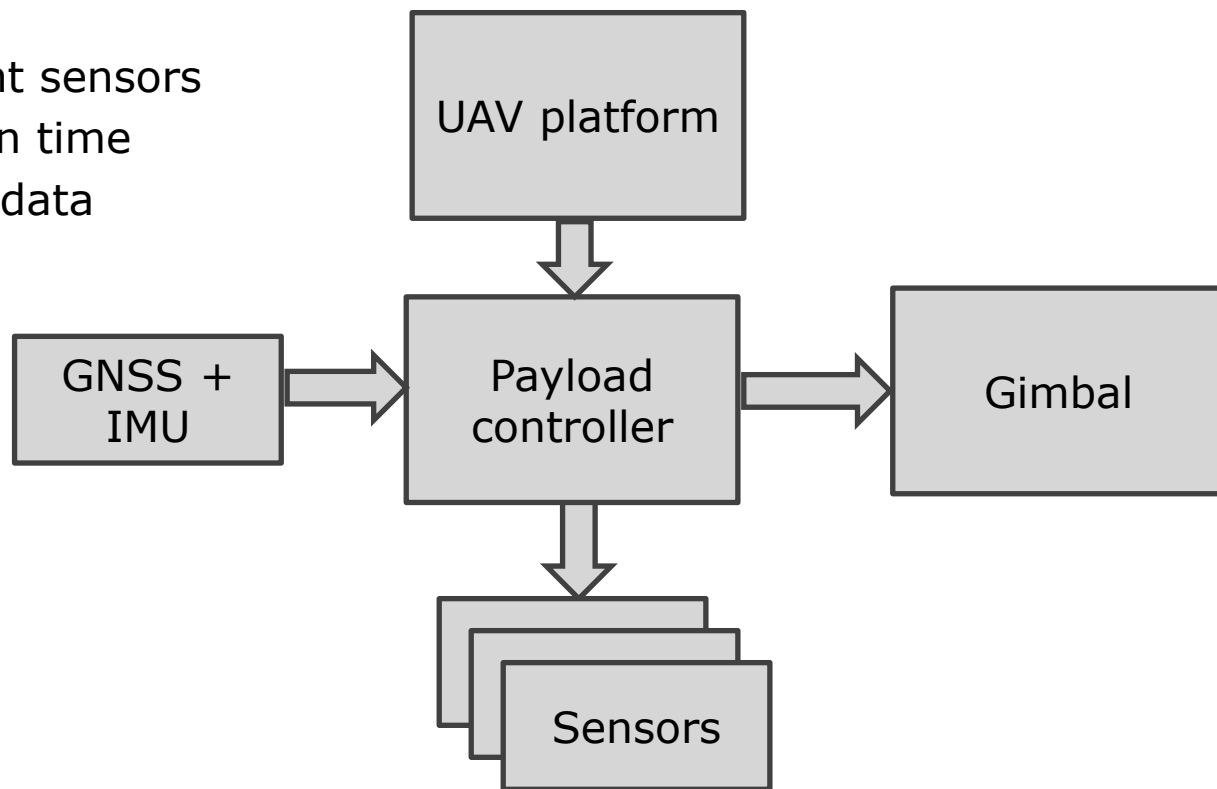


Payload components



Purpose of the payload controller

- Link between the UAV platform, sensors and gimbal
- Save data for the different sensors
- Synchronise sensordata in time
- Store GNSS and attitude data
- Interact with gimbal
- Interact with sensors

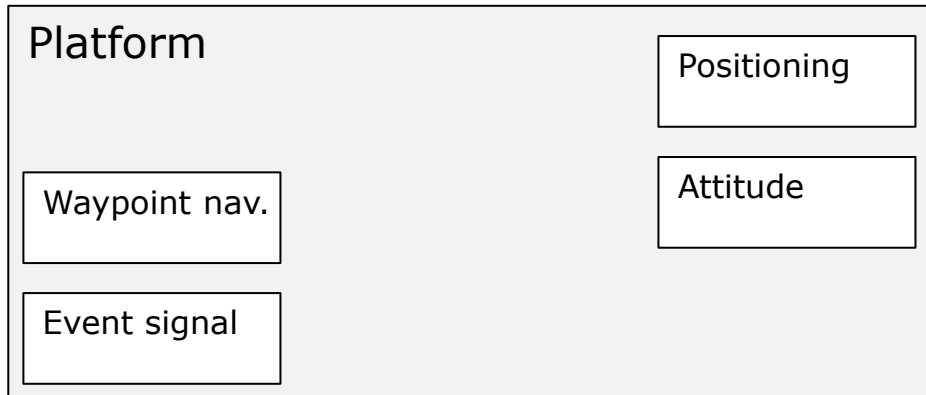


Payload controller hardware

- Open-source hardware board
- 1GHz ARM processor
- SERIAL/SPI/I²C/CAN supported
- 512MB DDR3 RAM
- μ SD slot for additional storage
- Weight 39,68 g
- Size 86.40 mm $\times$ 53.3 mm



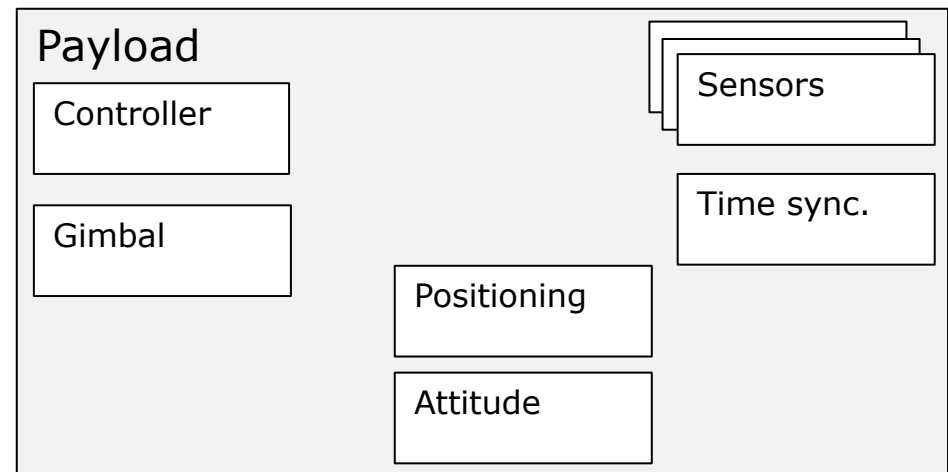
Payload interface



```

1  <?xml:version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
2  <Payload-SMART-UAV>
3  <data>
18 <data>
19   <identifier>1</identifier>
20   <time>22:16</time>
21   <ID>1</ID>
22   <distance>0.900000</distance>
23   <standard-deviation>2.100000</standard-deviation>
24   <position-longitude>41.200001</position-longitude>
25   <position-latitude>85.199997</position-latitude>
26   <height>215.300003</height>
27   <pitch>51.700001</pitch>
28   <roll>15.300000</roll>
29   <yaw>21.100000</yaw>
30   <gimbal-pitch>25.100000</gimbal-pitch>
31   <gimbal-roll>27.000000</gimbal-roll>
32 </data>
33 <data>
48 <data>
63 <data>
78 </Payload-SMART-UAV>
79

```

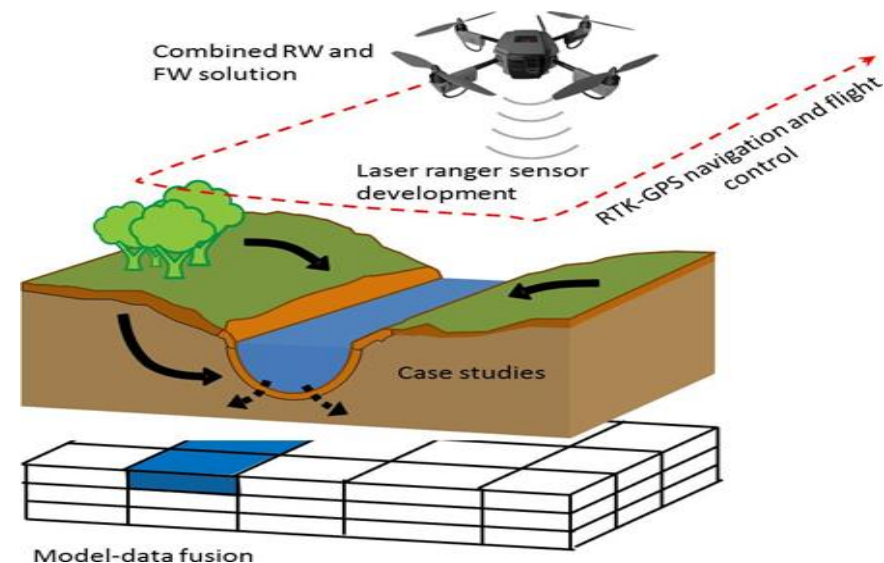
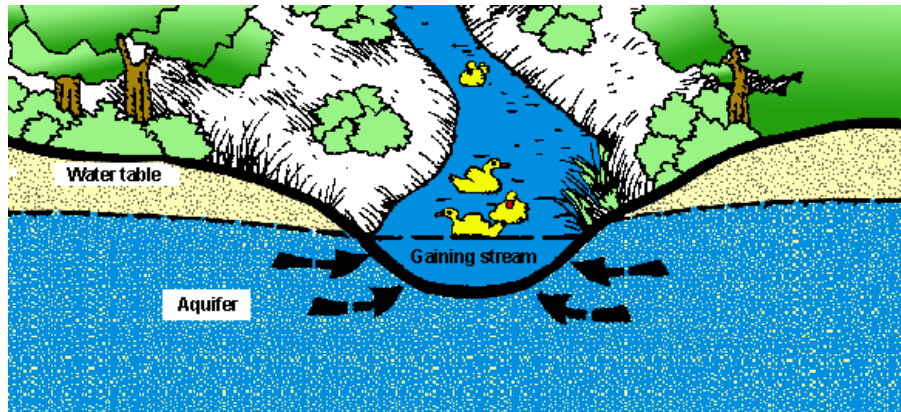


identifier	time	ID	distance	standard-deviation	position-longitude	position-latitude	height	pitch	roll	yaw	gimbal-pitch	gimbal-roll
0	22:15	1	0,9	2,1	41,200001	85,199997	215,300003	51,700001	15,3	21,1	25,1	27
1	22:16	1	0,9	2,1	41,200001	85,199997	215,300003	51,700001	15,3	21,1	25,1	27
2	22:17	1	0,9	2,1	41,200001	85,199997	215,300003	51,700001	15,3	21,1	25,1	27
3	22:18	1	0,9	2,1	41,200001	85,199997	215,300003	51,700001	15,3	21,1	25,1	27
4	22:19	1	0,9	2,1	41,200001	85,199997	215,300003	51,700001	15,3	21,1	25,1	27

A drone application



Measure height of water level



Gaining or losing stream? That is essential for understanding pollution dynamics

Other applications in hydrology

- Flood Propagation Mapping
- Hydrologic monitoring of sinkholes, ephemeral lakes and other unconventional targets
- Remote sensing of ice and snow depth



Urban flood in Copenhagen



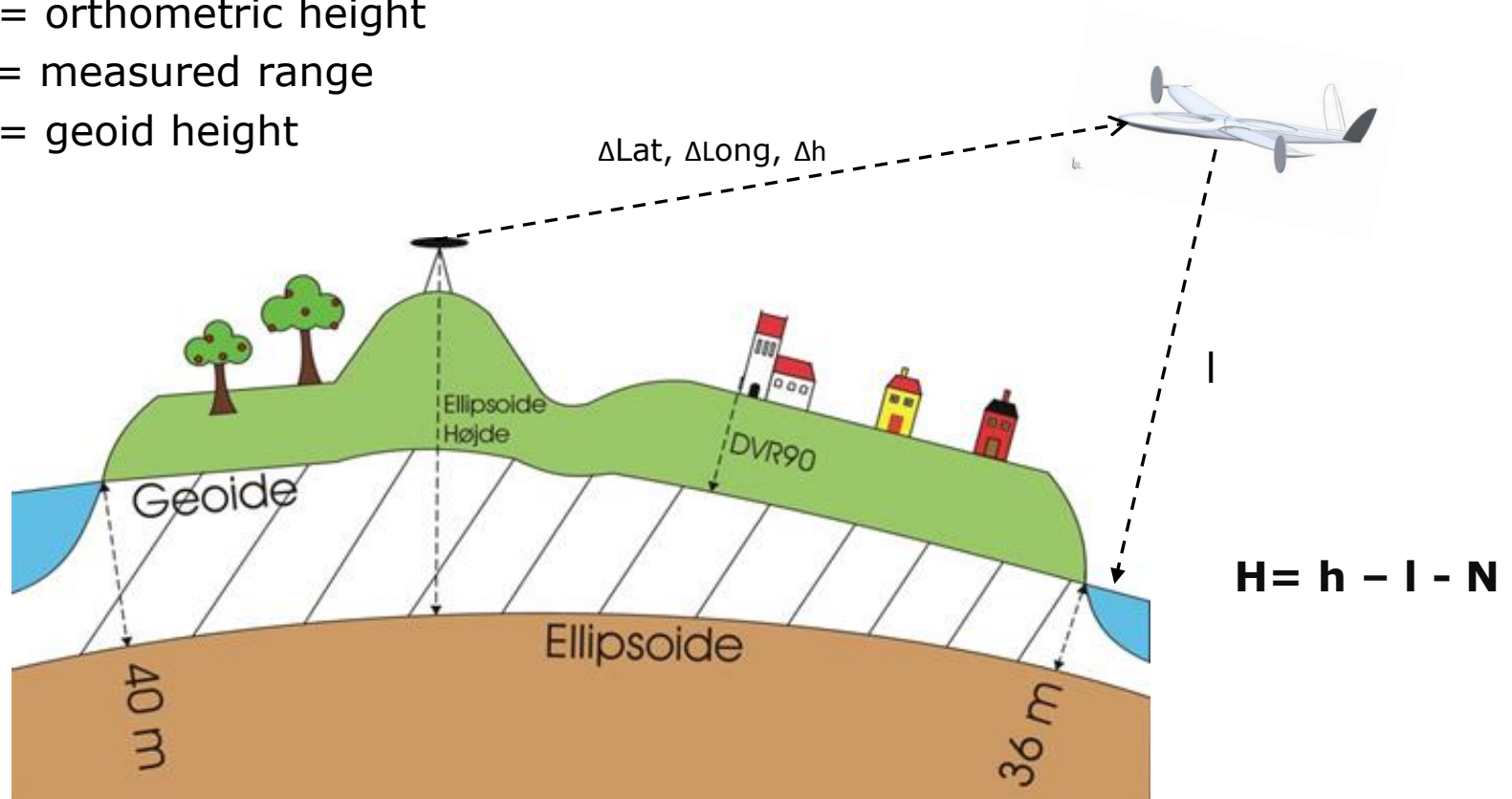
Sacred Blue Cenote, Mexico.



Arctic region

Obtain the orthometric height (RTK)

- h = ellipsoidal height
- H = orthometric height
- l = measured range
- N = geoid height

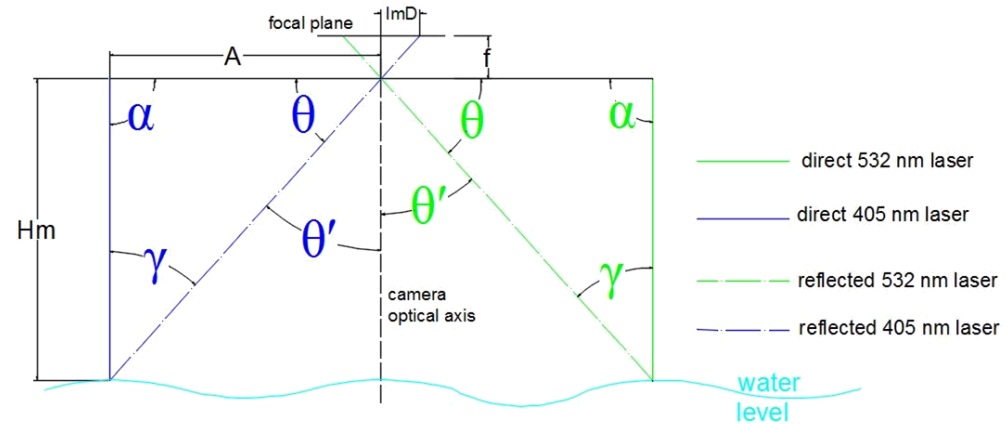


Water height measuring 3 ranger principles



- Sonar
- Maxbotix HRXL-MaxSonar®-WRLT (MB7386)
- Distance up to 10 m

- Camera based laser



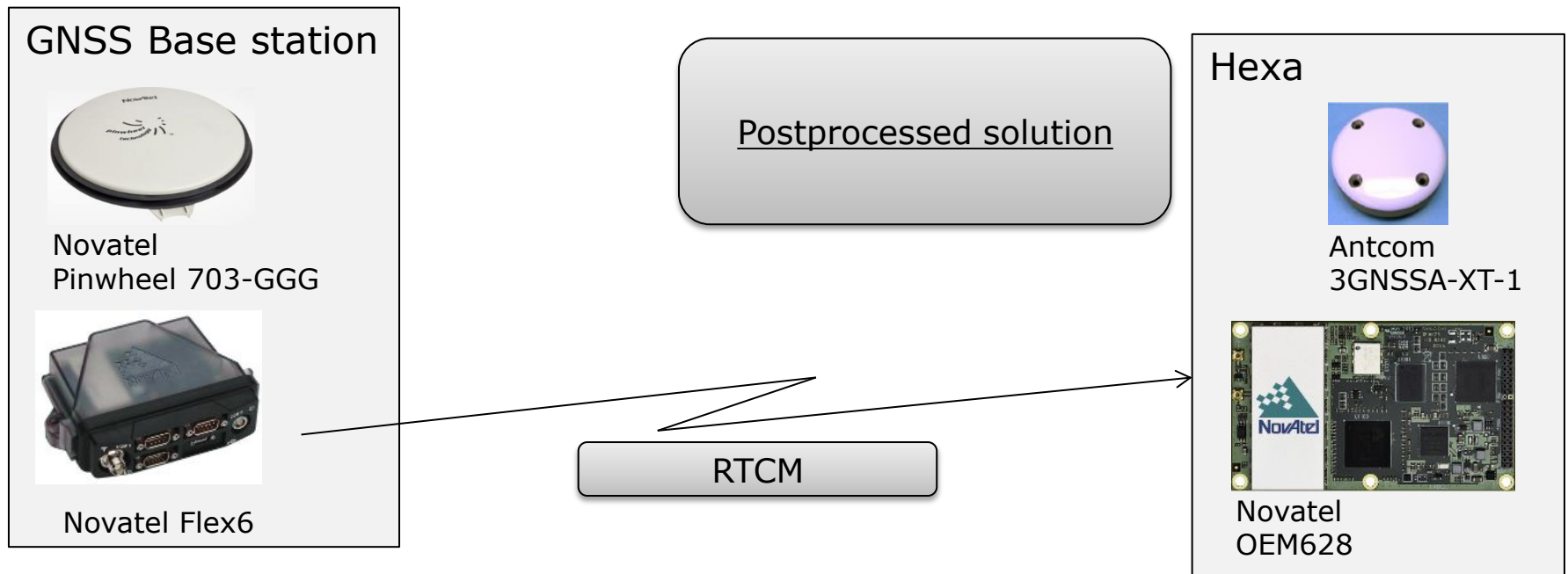
- Radar
- Continental ARS 308-2T
- Accuracy: 0.25 m or 1.5 %@>1 m



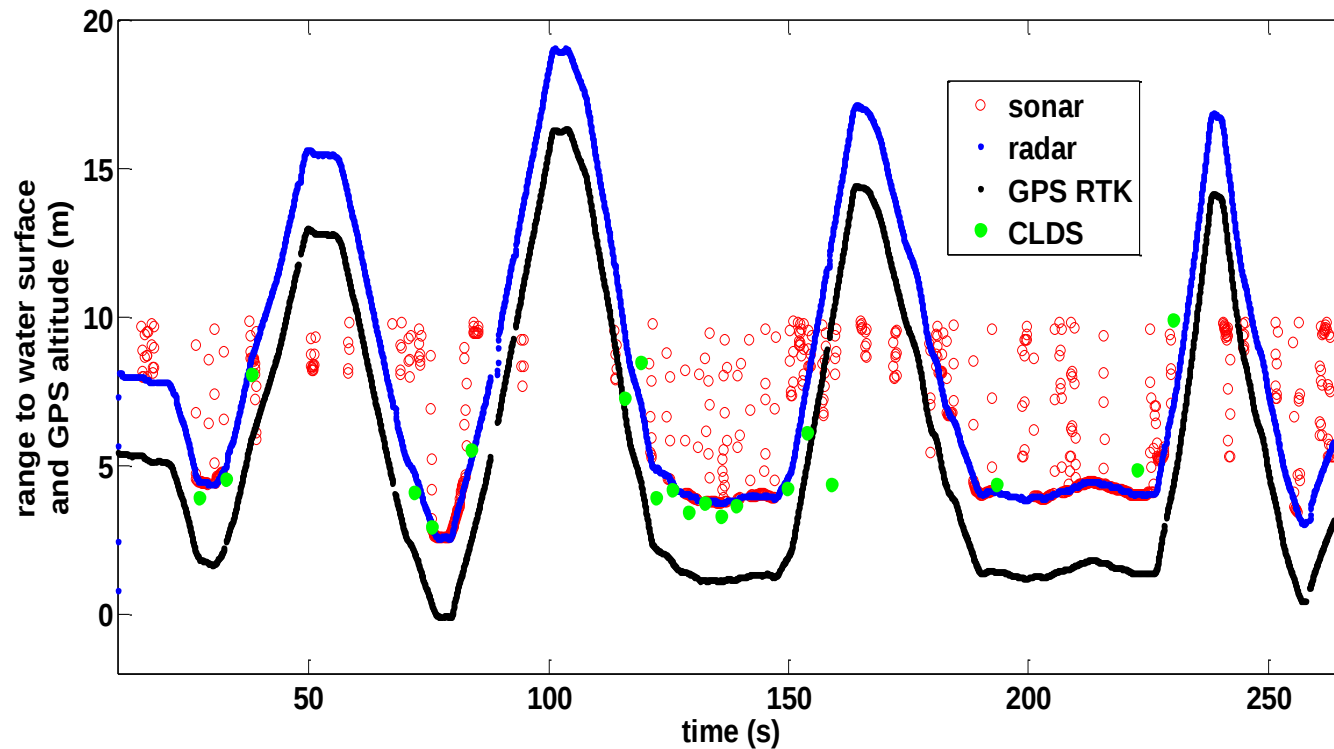
High precision implementation

GNSS signals for solution

- GPS L1 and L2
- GLONASS L1 and L2
- L-band reception



Results range to water surface



Statistics

Flight statistics		Flight date (dd/mm/2016)				
		17/03	04/04	13/04	05/13	27/05
Flight time (s)		500	270	200	250	260
Minimum-Maximum flight height (magl)		3-28	4-18.5	5-60	8-48	9-58
Ground truth (mamsl)		missing	24.10±0.06	24.13±0.06	24.04±0.06	24.01±0.06
Standard Deviation (m) of water height retrieved by	radar	0.07	0.05	0.08	0.09	0.05
	sonar	0.80	2.31	1.3	0.36	14.42
	CLDS	missing	1.08	0.95	1.68	2.05

Navigation for the Smart UAV payload

Innovative and flexible research platform for evaluations

High Quality MEMS based IMU

High Precision GNSS

Methods

- Standard RTK up to 20 Hz
- Moving Base
- PPP (optional), veripos
- DGPS, EGNOS
- Autonomous GPS

Downward-looking Camera (Monocular VO)

Low cost GNSS based heading

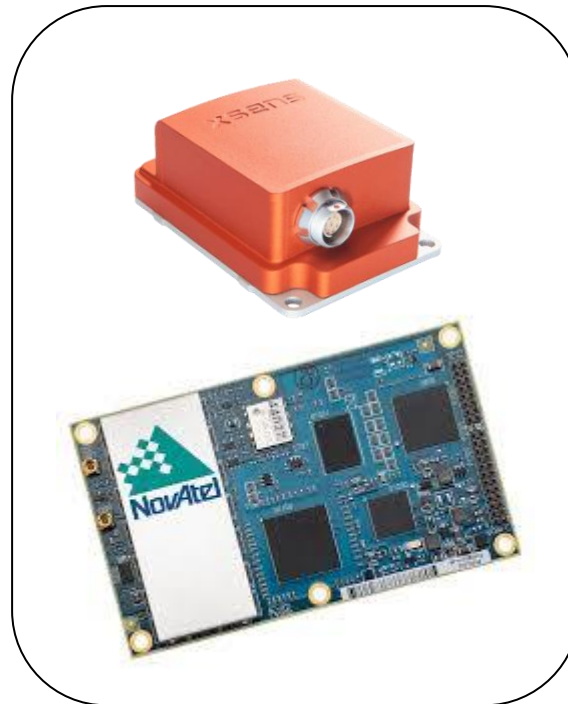


Hardware

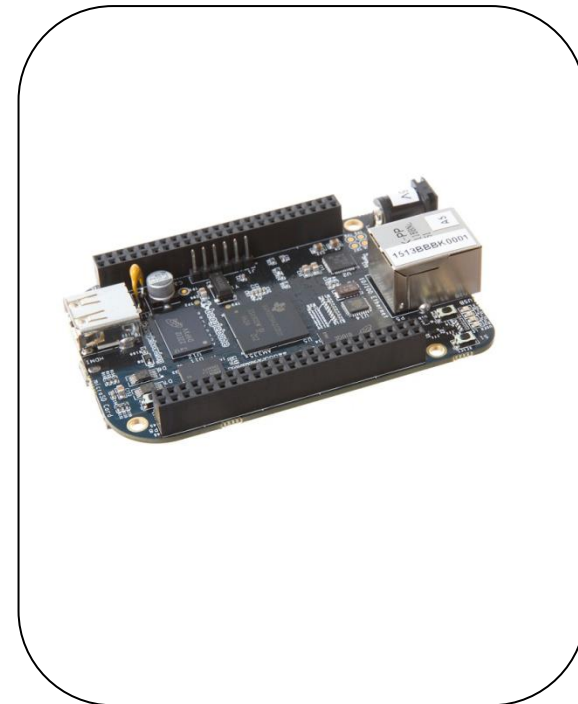
GNSS-based heading



RTK-GNSS + INS



SBC (storage + Interface)

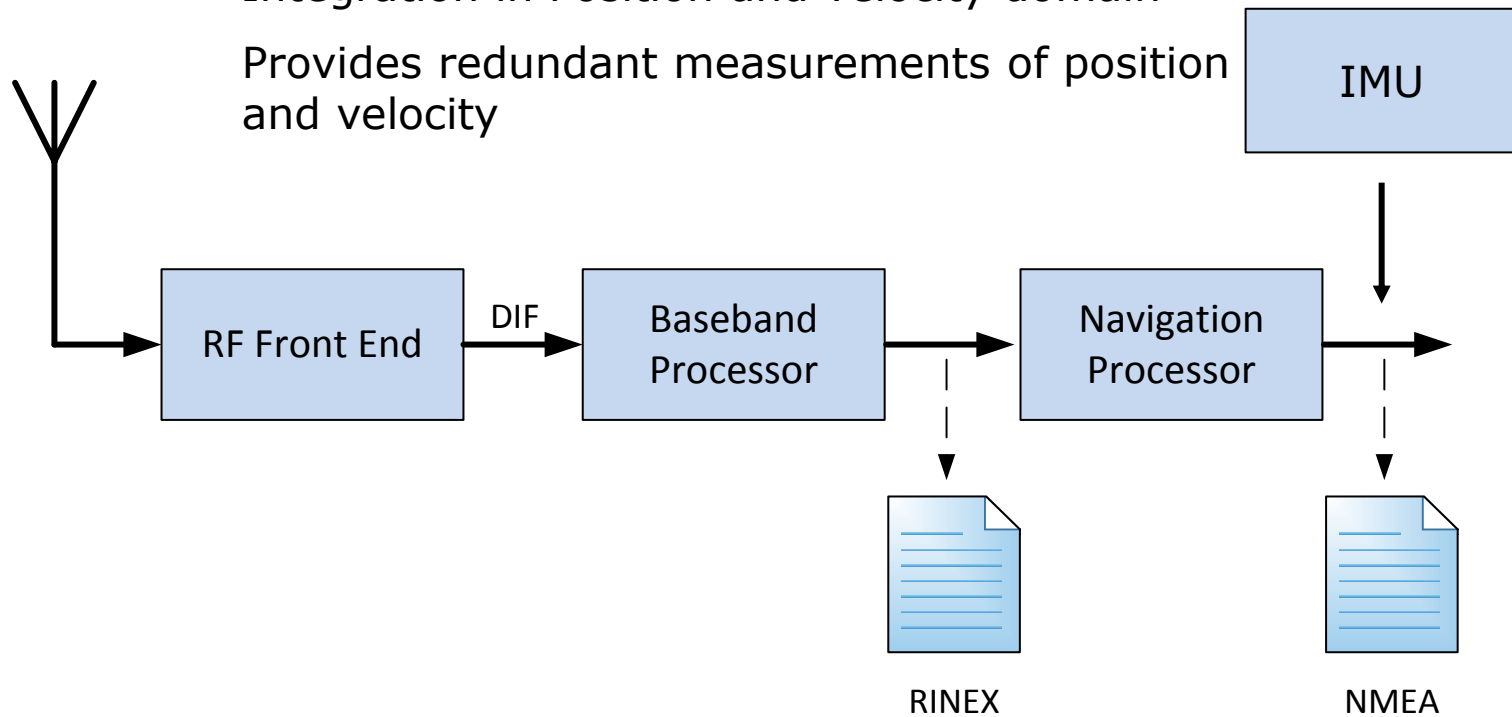


GNSS and INS integration

Loose integration

Integration in Position and velocity domain

Provides redundant measurements of position and velocity

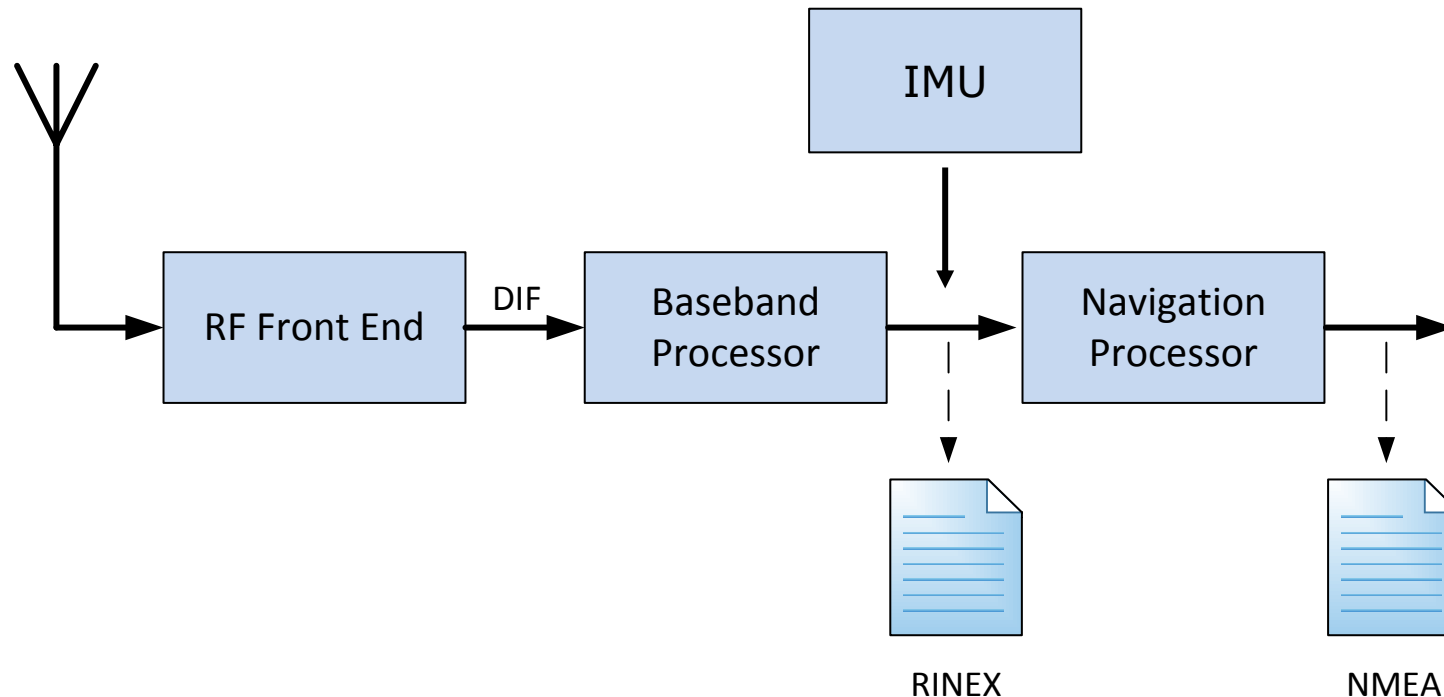


GNSS and INS integration

Tight integration

Integration in Range-domain

Can be used with less than 4 available GNSS satellites

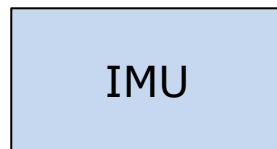
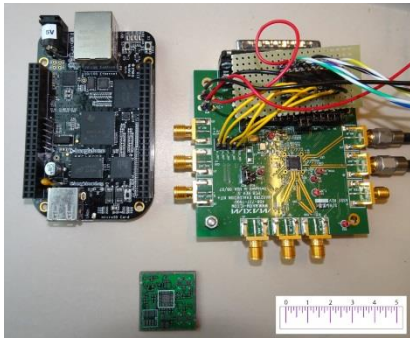


GNSS and INS integration

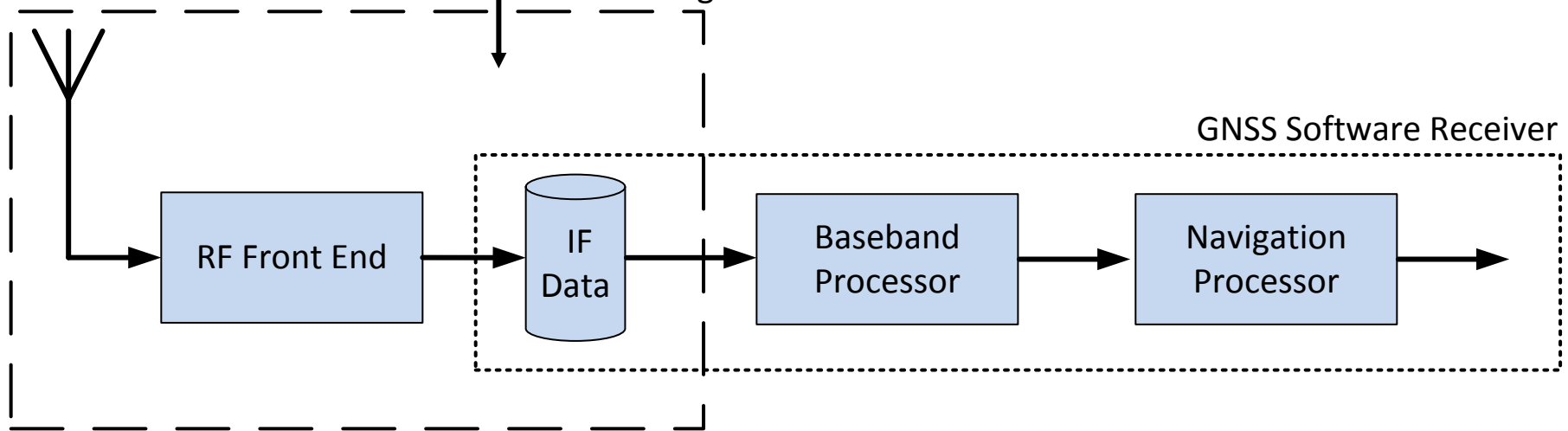
Ultra-tight/deep integration

Integration on Tracking Loop level (GNSS receiver hardware)

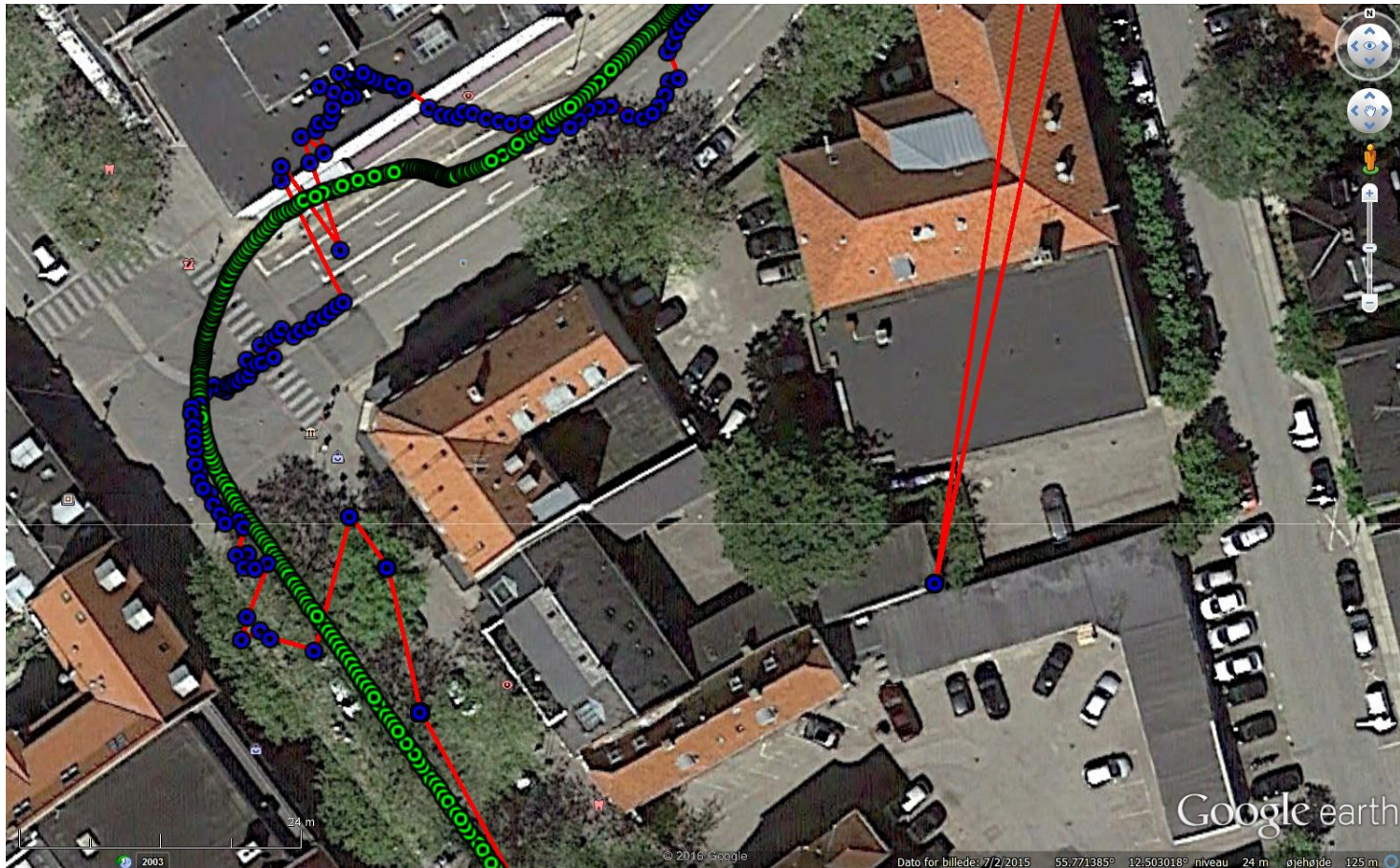
Superior performance for weak GNSS signals and environments affected with multipath



IF recording

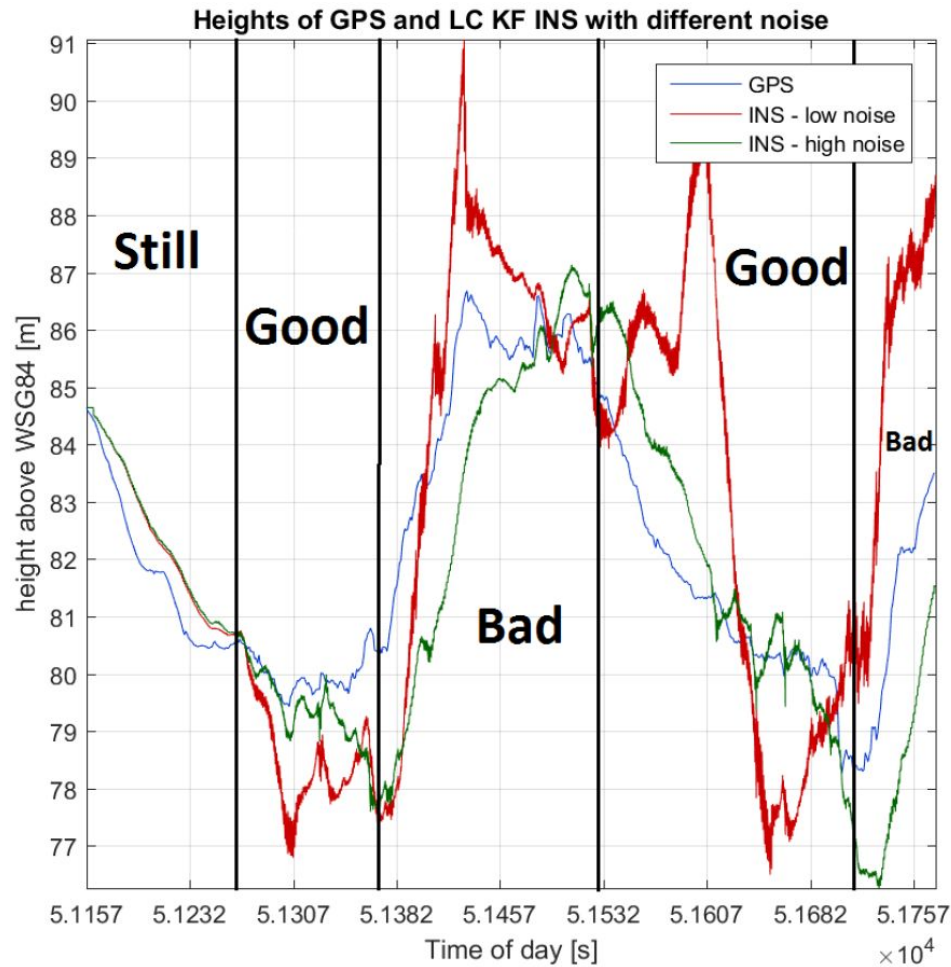


Experimental Results (LC, Automotive test)



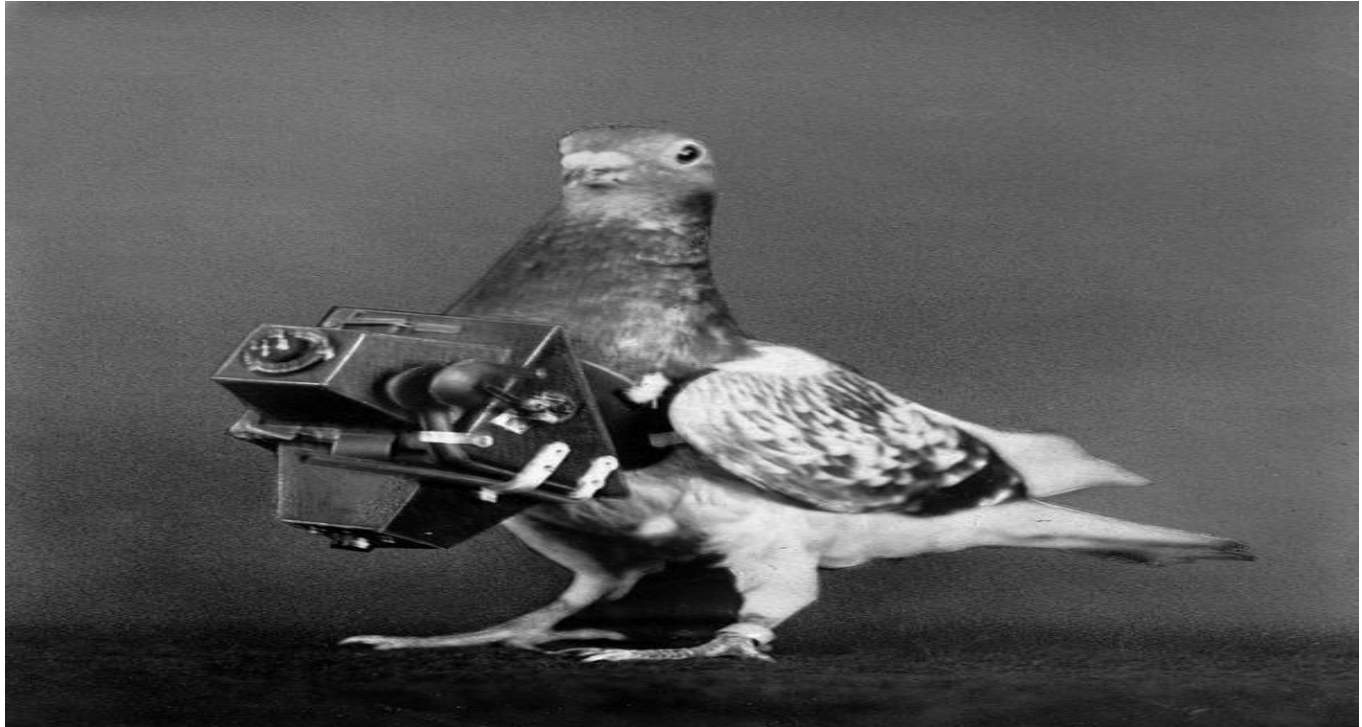
Daniel Olesen

Increasing height



Questions!

First Unmanned Aerial Vehicle in history?



Pigeons fitted with cameras to take aerial photos (1908)

Contact:
Jakob Jakobsen
jj@space.dtu.dk