



Multicopter Design and Control Practice **——A Series Experiments Based on** **MATLAB and Pixhawk**

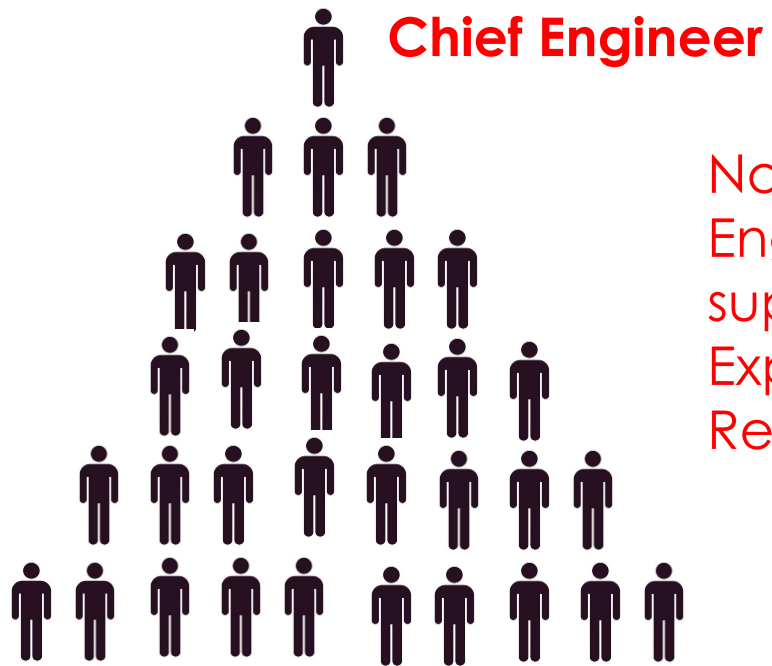
Lesson 01 Introduction

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New Requirement



No lack of
Engineers, Financial
support,
Experience,
Resources

Traditional

- Fewer engineers
- Less experience
- Fewer resources

New



- A full-stack multicopter engineer has a functional knowledge of all techniques, languages and systems engineering concepts required in multicopter development.
- The term “full stack” refers to the technologies and skills needed to complete a project, with each individual component being a stack.



New Requirement

□ Theory

- Airframe Configuration
- Propulsion System
- Modeling
- Calibration and State Estimate
- Controller Design
- Planning Design
- Failsafe Design
-



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多旋翼飞行器设计与控制

第2次开课 ^

第1次开课

9月01日 ~ 2019年11月30日

第2次开课

已有934人参加

立即参加

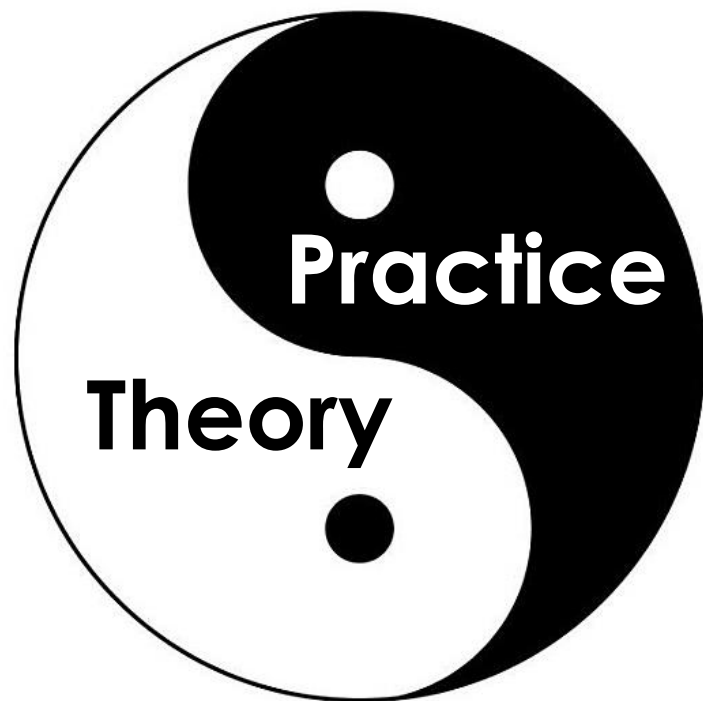




New Requirement

□ Theory

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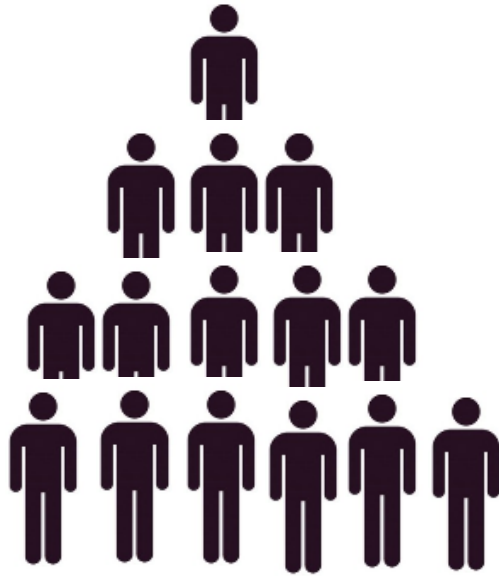
□ Practice

- Develop Tool
- Operating System
- Coding
- Software Testing
- Flight Testing
-

- How we do it? New Tool + New Course



New Requirement



Education

People with Background of
Electronic Engineering

Chief Engineers

- How we do it? New Tool + New Course

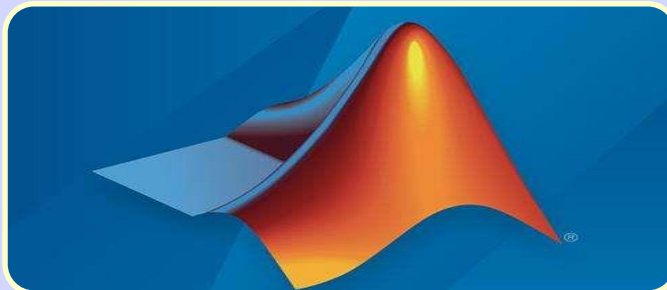


Platform and Process



Pixhawk:

Most Widely-Used
Autopilot Hardware



Matlab:

Most Widely-Used
Language in
Engineering



Multicopter:

Most Widely-Used
Small Aircraft

Model-Based Design(基于模型的设计)

Multicopter Control Algorithm Rapid Development and Teaching Platform based on Model-Based Design with Matlab and PixHawk

基于模型设计的思想和采用Matlab和PixHawk工具的多旋翼控制算法快速开发与教学平台



北航可靠飞行控制研究组

BUAA Reliable Flight Control Group

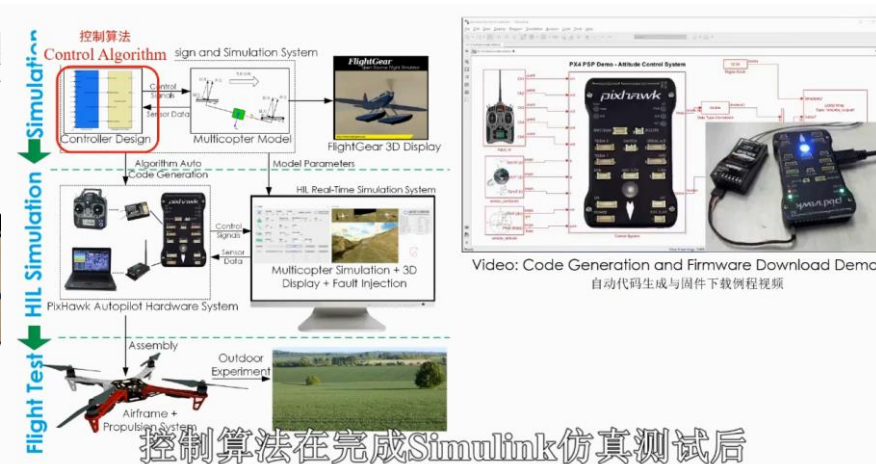
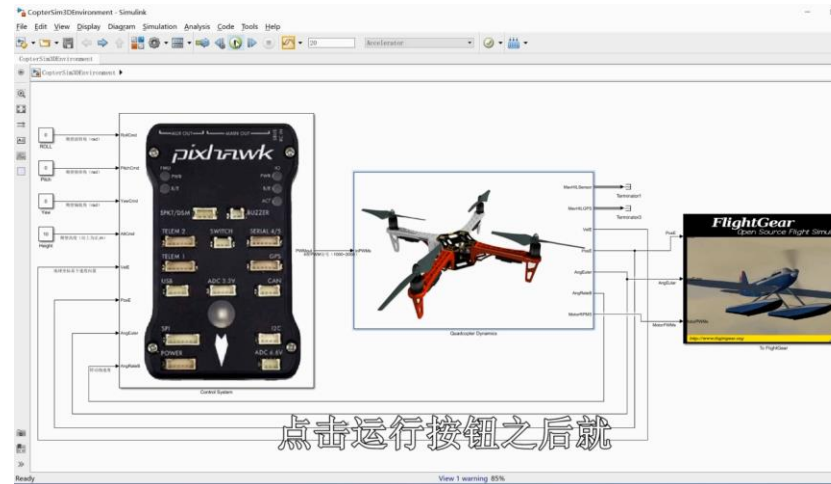
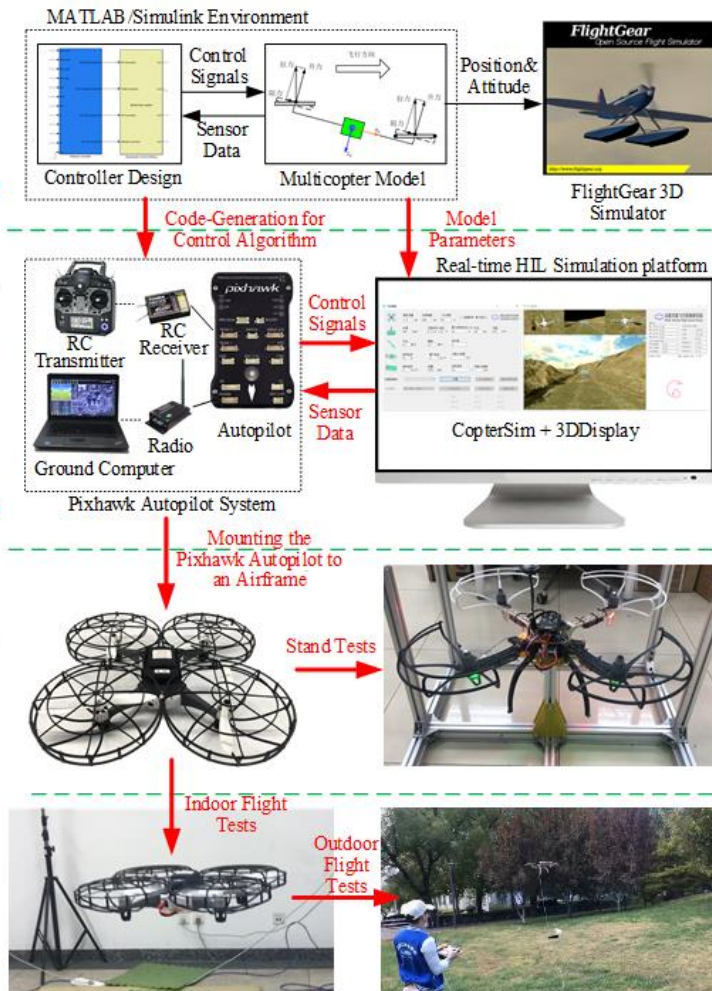


Platform and Process

Software-in-the-loop Simulation

Hardware-in-the-loop Simulation

Flight Tests





Platform and Process

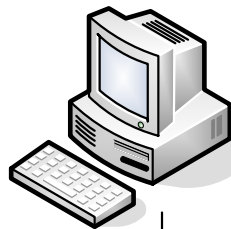


Model Parameter Add to Database

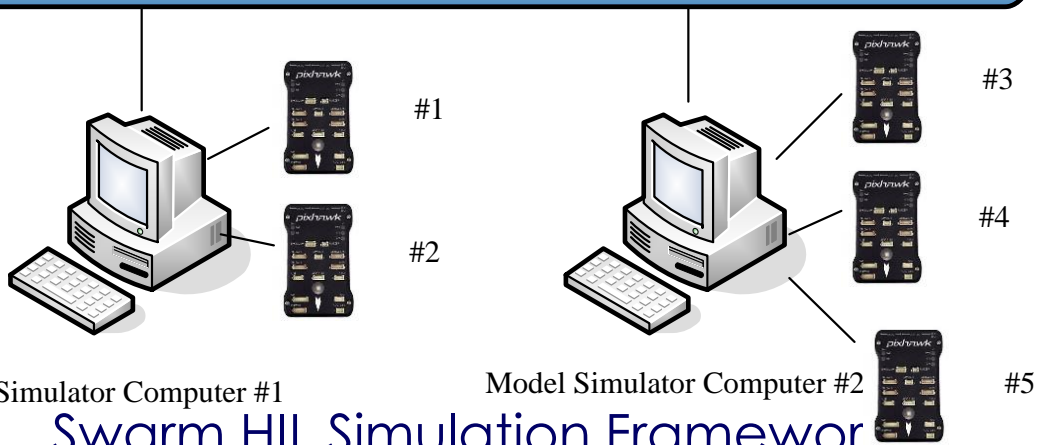
ection: **Link** Vehicle Initial

ain ☒ x: 200.5 y: 0.

3D Display Software



CopterSim "Link" button for broadcast



Model Simulator Computer #1

Model Simulator Computer #2

Swarm HIL Simulation Framework

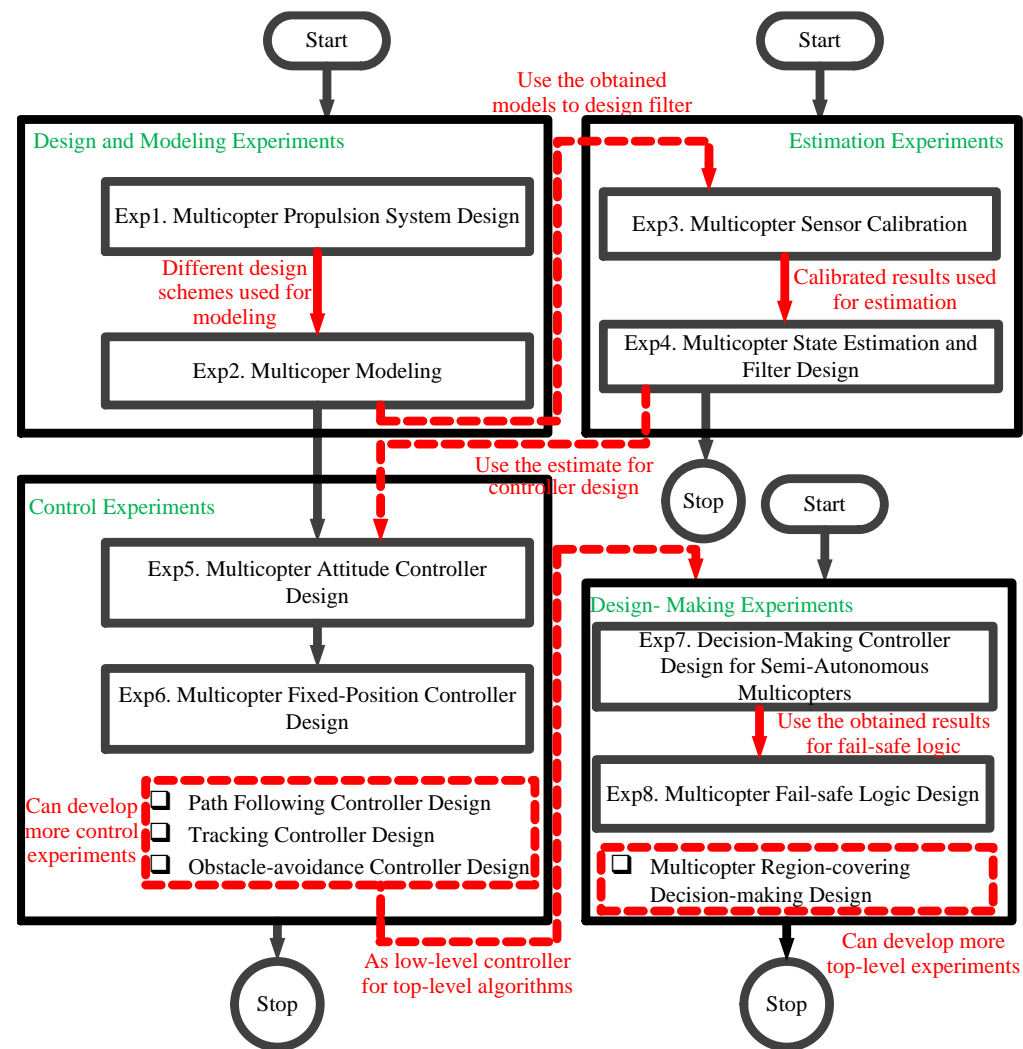




Experiment Course Design

■ Experiment Content and Framework Design

- Propulsion system design
- Dynamical modeling
- Sensor calibration
- State estimation and filter design
- Attitude controller design
- Fixed-position controller design
- Semi-autonomous control design
- Failsafe logic design





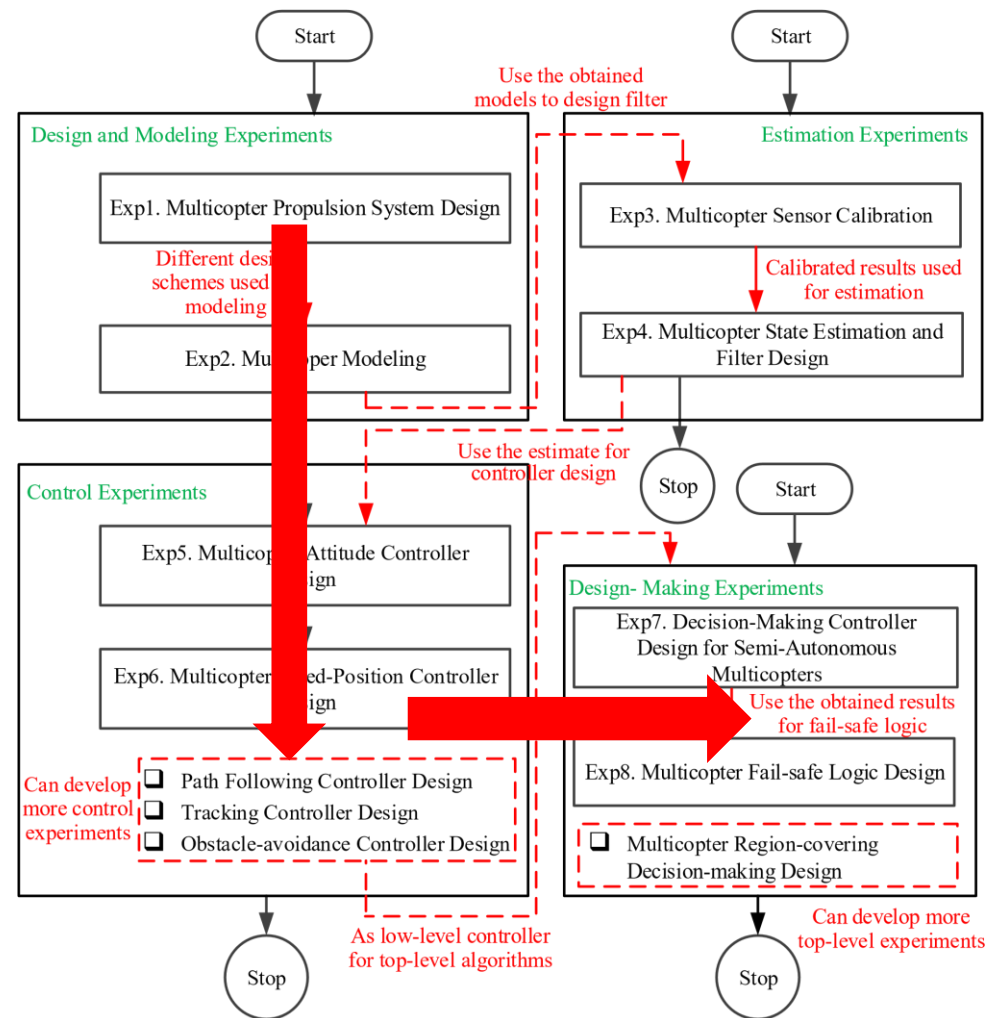
Experiment Course Design

The progressive studying routes are as follows:

(a) Design and modeling experiments → Control experiments

(b) Design and modeling experiments → Control experiments → Decision-making experiments

(c) Design and modeling experiments → Estimation experiments → Control experiments → Decision-making experiments





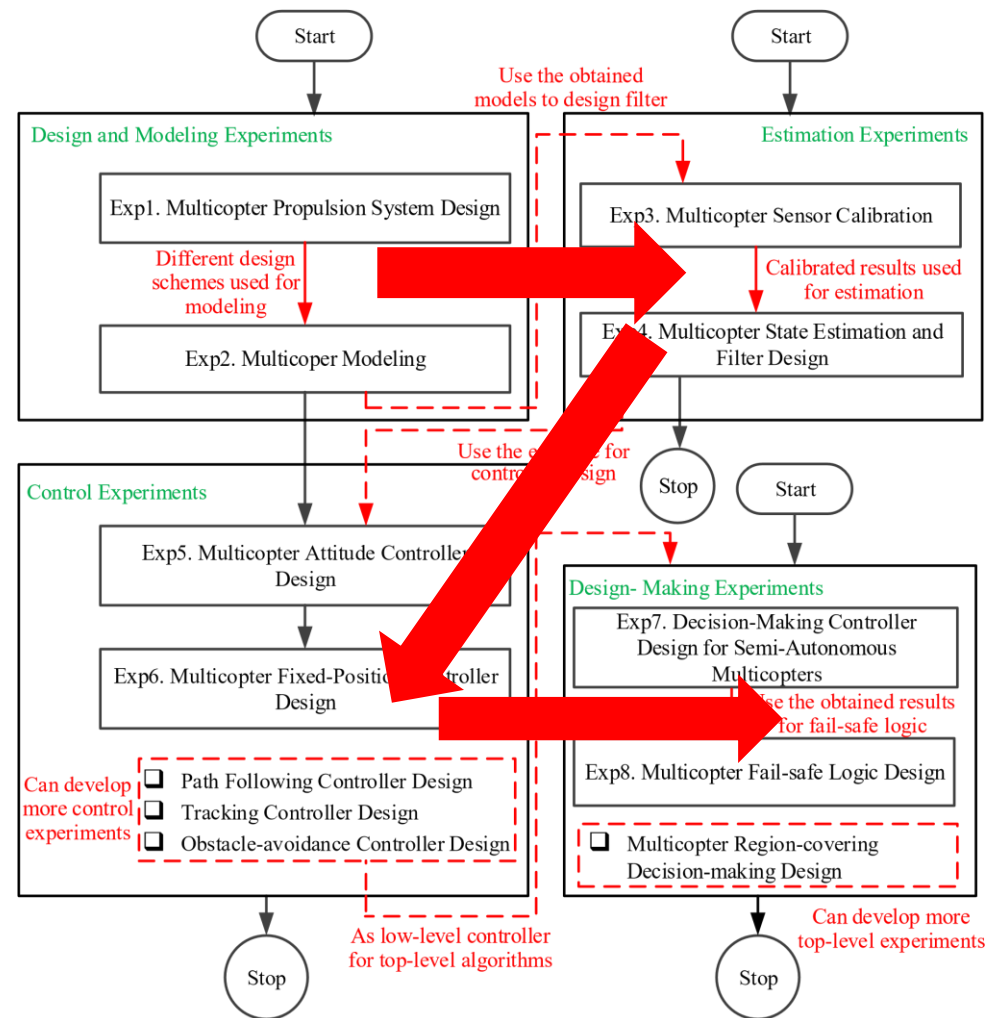
Experiment Course Design

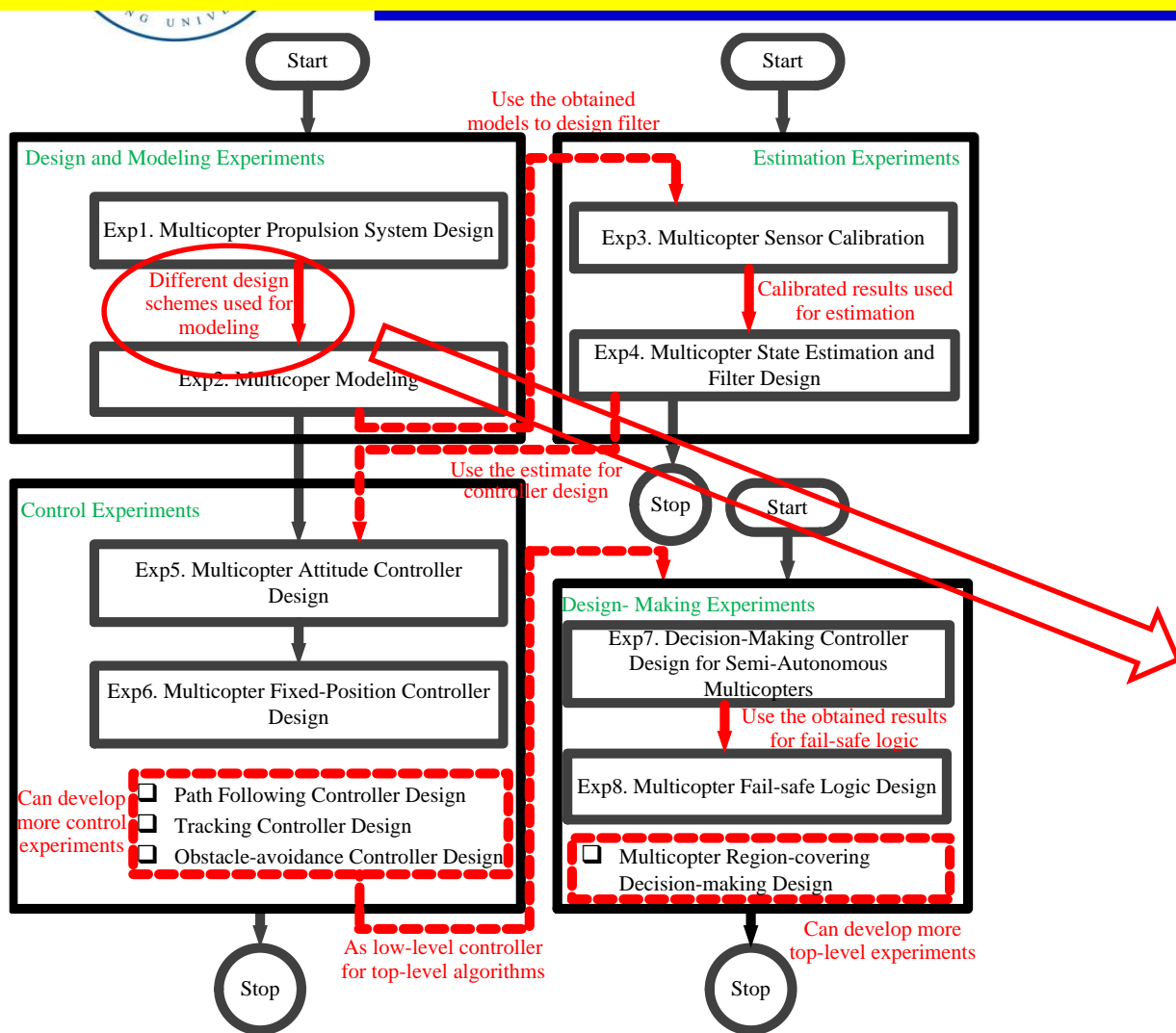
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Fe Flight Evaluation

HOME DESIGN FORUM (Beta) CONTACT&TEXTBOOK ABOUT US LANGUAGE ▼

Total Weight: 1.5 kg

Frame Size: 450 mm

Altitude: 200 m

Air Temperature: 25 °C

Aero Design: medium ▼

Min. Battery Capacity: 15% ▼

Max. Takeoff Throttle: 85% ▼

FCU Max. Tilt Limit: No Limit ▼

FCU & Attaches Current: 0.5 A

Motor Brand: JFRC

Model: U2810 KV900

Propeller Brand: APC

Model: 12x3.8SF

MultiCopter Mass : $m = 1.5 \text{ kg}$

Acceleration of Gravity : $g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$

MultiCopter Inertia Matrix : $J_{xx} = 1.331e-2 \text{ kg.m}^2$
 $J_{yy} = 1.331e-2 \text{ kg.m}^2$
 $J_{zz} = 2.542e-2 \text{ kg.m}^2$
 $J = \text{diag}(J_{xx}, J_{yy}, J_{zz})$

Distance of Motor to Center : $d = 0.225 \text{ m}$

Propeller Integrated Thrust Coef. by Thrust (N) Dividing Speed² (rad/s), i.e. ($C_t = T_p / \omega^2$) : $C_t = 1.758e-5 \text{ N/(rad/s)}^2$

Propeller Integrated Moment Coef. by Moment (N.m) Dividing Speed² (rad/s), i.e. ($C_m = M_p / \omega^2$) : $C_m = 2.952e-7 \text{ N.m/(rad/s)}^2$

Motor Curve: Throttle σ (0~1) to Motor Steady Speed ω_{ss} (rad/s) : $C_R = 673.83 \text{ rad/s}$
 $(\omega_{ss} = C_R * \sigma + \omega_b)$: $\omega_b = 173.8 \text{ rad/s}$

Motor-Propeller Inertia : $J_m = 1.19e-4 \text{ kg.m}^2$

Motor Response Time Constant : $T_m = 0.0127 \text{ s}$

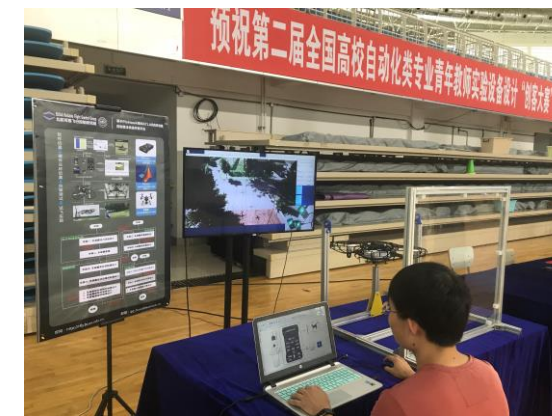
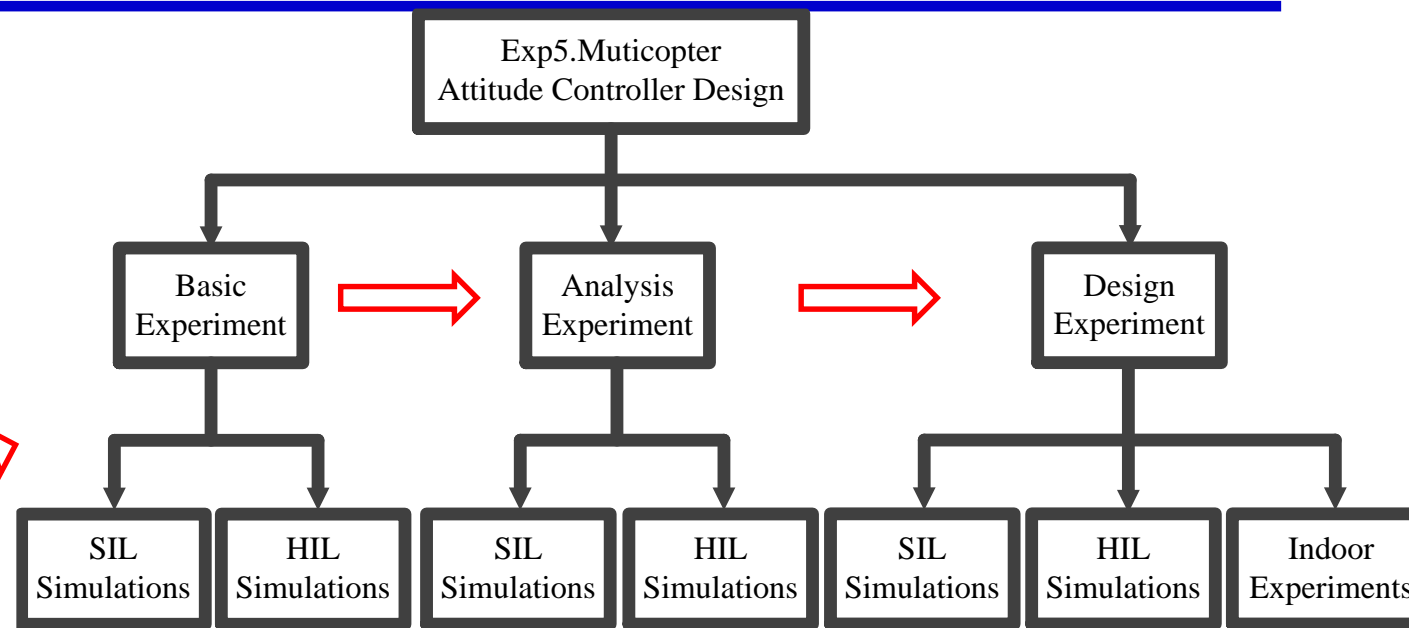
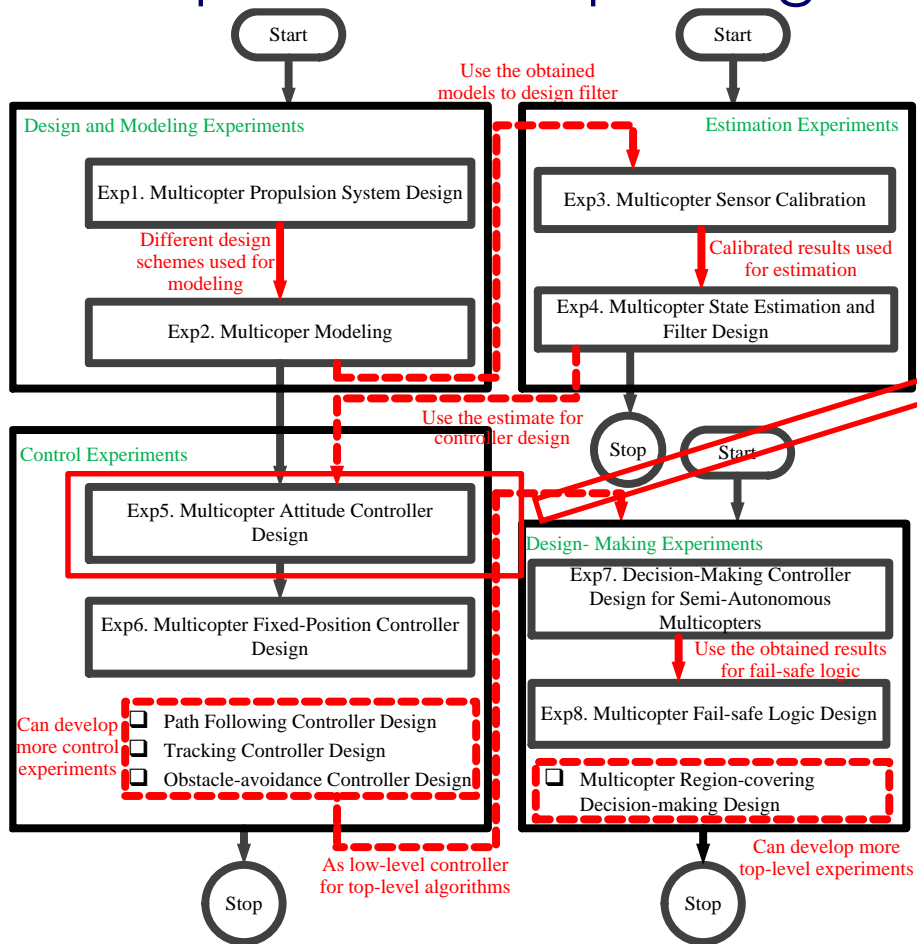
Air-Drag Coef. by Drag (N) dividing fly-speed² (m/s), i.e. ($C_d = D / V^2$) : $C_d = 6.579e-2 \text{ N/(m/s)}^2$

Air-Torque Coef. by Torque (N.m) dividing rotation-speed² (rad/s), i.e. ($C_{dm} = M / \omega^2$) : $C_{dm} = 9.012e-3 \text{ N.m/(rad/s)}^2$



Experiment Course Design

■ Experiment Step Design





Experiment Course Design

■ Experiment Step Design

Basic Experiment

Open the given code example. Then, read and run its source code directly to observe and record the results.

Analysis Experiment

Modify the given code example. Then, run the modified example program to collect and analyze the data.

Design Experiment

Based on the above two experiments, complete the given design task independently.



Experiment Course Design

■ Experiment Step Design • Basic Experiment

9.2.1 Experiment Objectives

(1) Things to prepare

1) Hardware: Multicopter System, Pixhawk Autopilot System;

2) Software: MATLAB 2017b and above, Simulink-based Controller Design and Simulation Platform, HIL(Hardware in the loop) Simulation Platform, Experiment Instruction Package “e5.1” (<http://rfly.buaa.edu.cn/course.html> → Lesson 11 → Experiment).

(2) Objectives

1) Repeat the Simulink simulation of a quadcopter to analyze the functions of the control allocator;

2) Record the step response of the attitude, and sweep the open-loop attitude control system to obtain the Bode plot and further analyze the stability margin of the closed-loop control system;

3) Perform the HIL simulation.



Experiment Course Design

■ Experiment Step Design

• Analysis Experiment

(2) Objectives

- 1) Adjust the PID controller parameters to improve the control performance, record the overshoot and settling time, and obtain a group of satisfied parameters;
- 2) Using the satisfied parameters, sweep the system to draw the Bode plot. Observe the system amplitude versus frequency response curve and the phase versus frequency response curve; finally, analyze the stability margin.

• Design Experiment

(2) Objectives

- 1) Establish the transfer function model of the attitude control loop, and then design a compensator for the attitude angular velocity control loop satisfying the following conditions: steady-state error $e_{rss} \leq 0.01$, phase margin $> 65^\circ$ and cut-off frequency $> 10\text{rad/s}$. The attitude angle control loop is satisfied when cut-off frequency $> 5\text{rad/s}$, phase margin $> 60^\circ$;
- 2) Complete the SIL simulation and HIL simulation experiments with the designed controller;
- 3) Use the designed controller to perform flight test experiment.



Experiment Course Design

All codes are implemented in real flight tests



Manual Mode Switch



Failsafe



Experiment Course Design

Table. Experimental types, projects and content

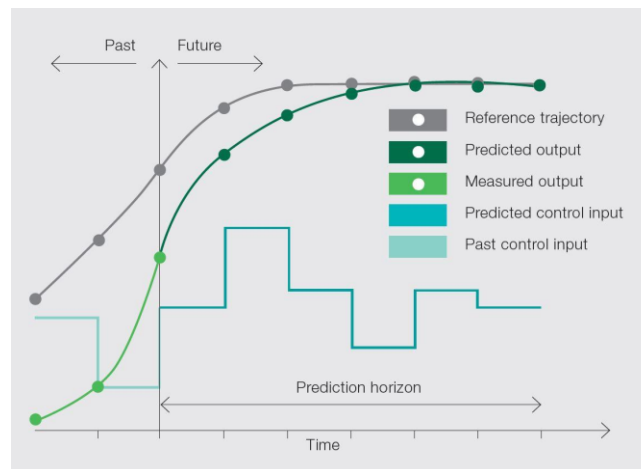
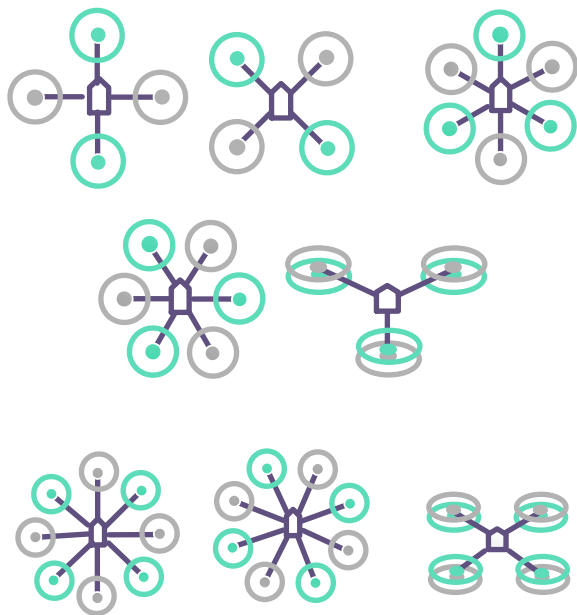
Objective	Basic experiment	Analysis experiment	Design experiment
Development platform	✓	✓	✓
Analysis process	×	✓	✓
Design methods	×	×	✓
SIL simulation	✓	✓	✓
HIL simulation	✓	✓	✓
Flight tests	×	×	✓



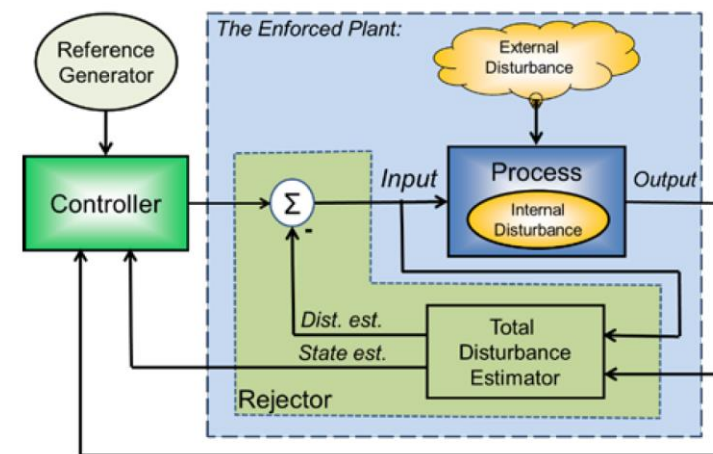
Experiment Course Design

■ Teaching Design

- Modifying the goals in the propulsion system design and modeling experiments
- Different progressive studying routes and opening new experiments



Predictive control



Active disturbance rejection control



Conclusions

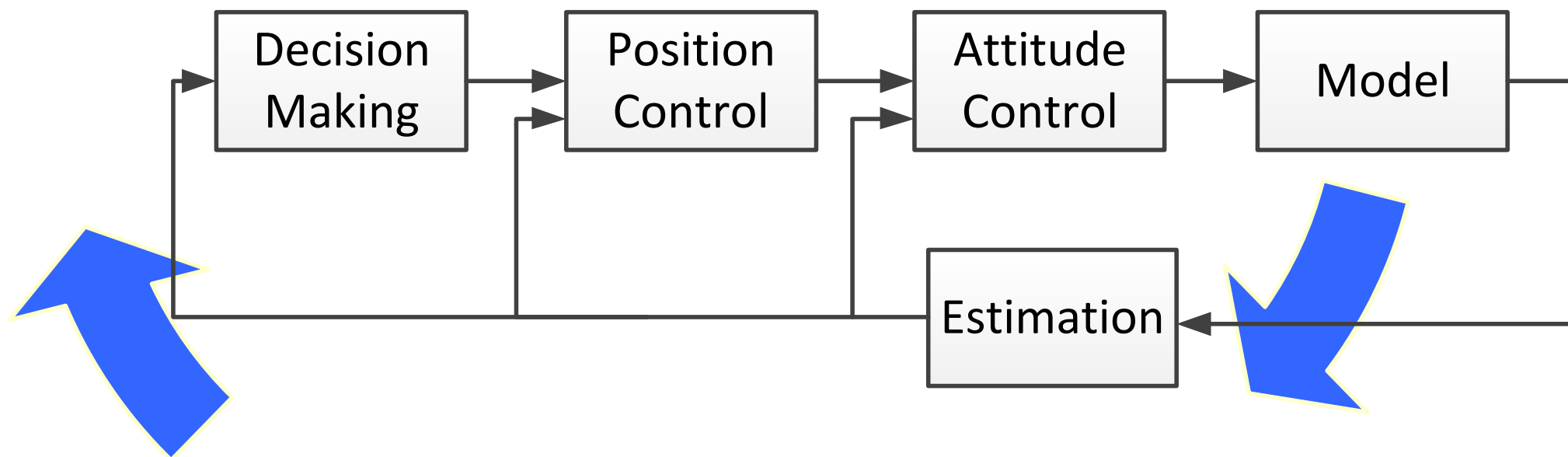
No.	Questions
Q1	Given a payload and flight endurance requirements, how design a multicopter propulsion system?
Q2	Given a Pixhawk autopilot, how calibrate its accelerometer and magnetometer and how design the filter to estimate the state?
Q3	Based on the designed multicopter propulsion system and airframe configuration, how establish a multicopter dynamical model?
Q4	Based on the dynamical model established, how design a motor controller, a control allocator and an attitude controller?
Q5	Based on the designed attitude controller, how design a set-position controller?
Q6	Based on the designed an attitude controller and set-position controller, how design a semi-autonomous controller?
Q7	Based on the semi-autonomous controller, how design a fail-safe logic for the designed multicopter?
Q8	Given a new algorithm, how to realize it by the model-based design?
Q9	How new functions are developed based on the platform, such as health evaluation or vision-based autonomous flight?
Q10	Given a group of engineers, how to organize them effectively?



Conclusions

Flight Test

Software-in-the-loop Simulation



Hardware-in-the-loop Simulation



Thank you!

