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MEng Project Report

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Student Name: Alexander Cash

Project Title: Autopilot for Aerial Photography

Supervisors: Dr. Andrew Pomfret and Tim Clarke

University of York
Department of Electronics
Heslington
York
YO10 5DD

AUTOPILOT FOR AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

Alexander Cash

James College
University of York

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4th Year Project Report for degree of
Master of Electronic and Computer Engineering With a Year in
Industry

I would like to dedicate this report to my school teachers who said I was too lazy to amount to anything.

Acknowledgements

And I would like to acknowledge firstly Dr. Andrew Pomfret

Abstract

This is where you write your abstract ...

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Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 An Introduction to Unmanned Aerial Vehicles

Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs)

1.2 ArduPilot and ArduPlane

ArduPilot is an open-source suite of autopilot products aimed at hobbyists and professionals alike

1.2.1 JSBSim

JSBSim is the simulator packaged with ArduPlane for testing purposes

1.3 Aerial Photography

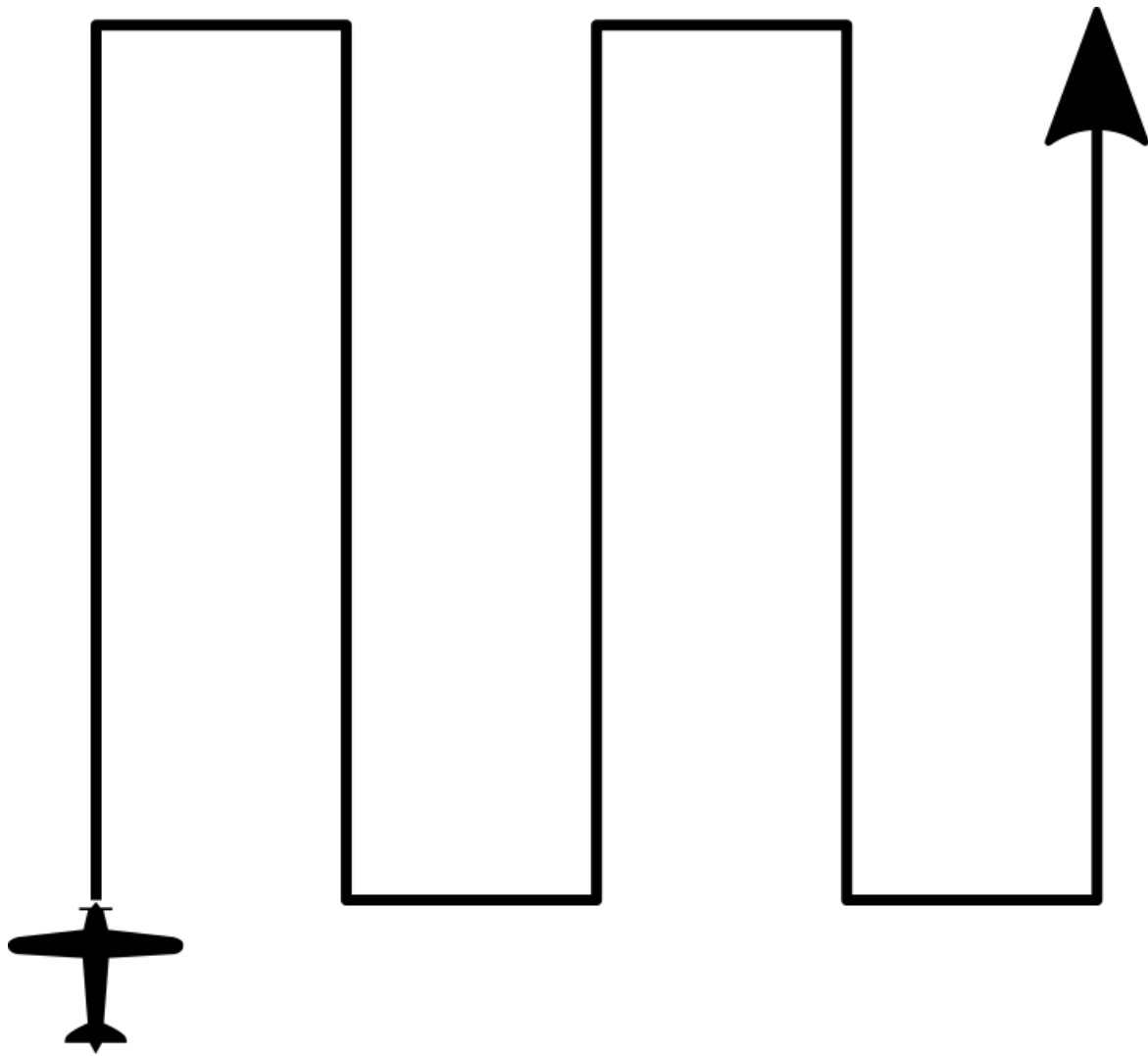


Fig. 1.1 This is the general form of a lawnmower pattern aerial imaging run

Chapter 2

My second chapter

2.1 Reasonably long section title

I'm going to randomly include a picture Figure 2.1.

If you have trouble viewing this document contact Krishna at: kks32@cam.ac.uk or raise an issue at <https://github.com/kks32/phd-thesis-template/>

Enumeration

1. The first topic is dull
2. The second topic is duller
 - (a) The first subtopic is silly
 - (b) The second subtopic is stupid
3. The third topic is the dullest

itemize

- The first topic is dull
- The second topic is duller
 - The first subtopic is silly
 - The second subtopic is stupid
- The third topic is the dullest

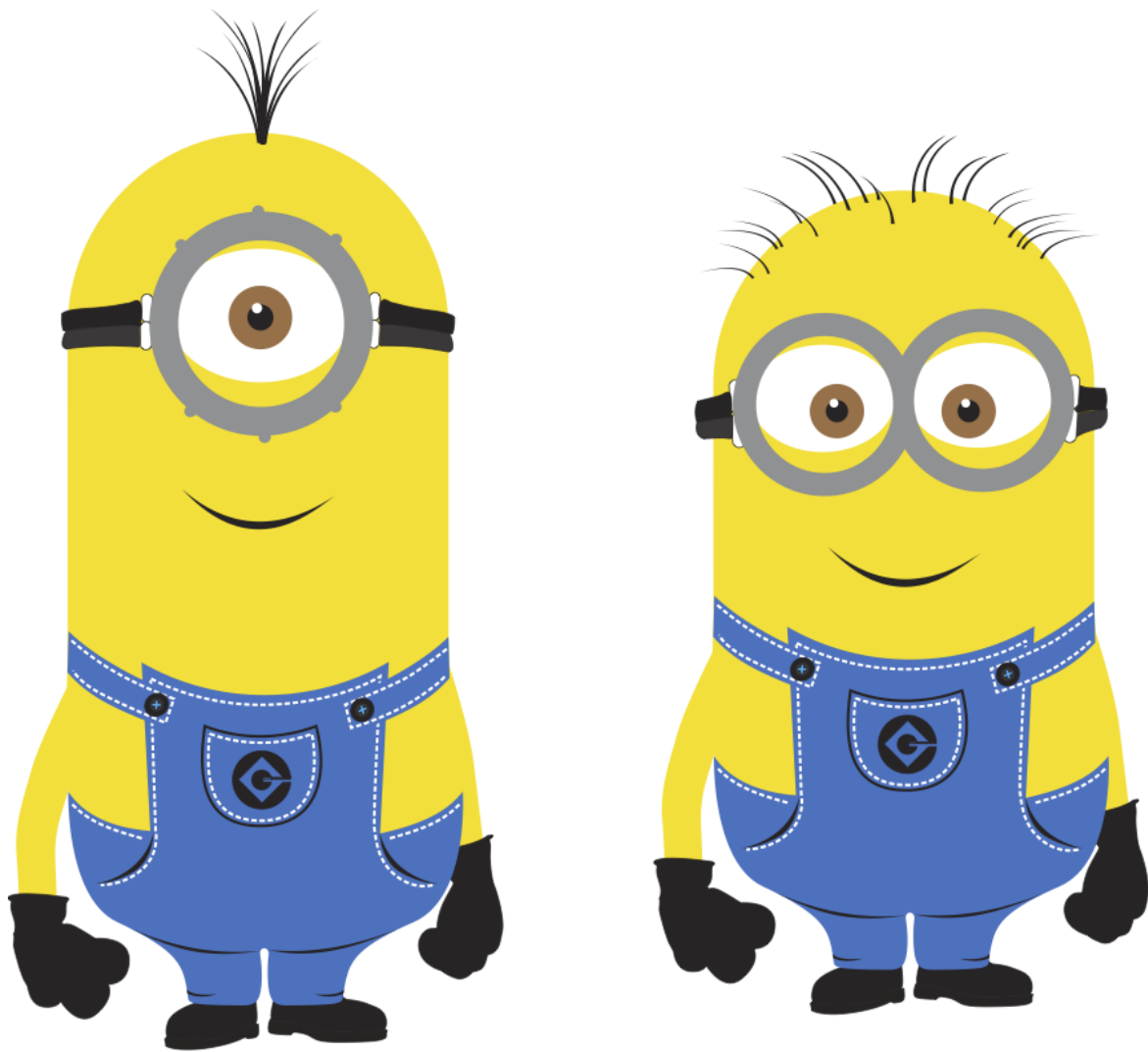


Fig. 2.1 This is just a long figure caption for the minion in Despicable Me from Pixar

description

The first topic is dull

The second topic is duller

The first subtopic is silly

The second subtopic is stupid

The third topic is the dullest

2.2 Hidden section

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. In magna nisi, aliquam id blandit id, congue ac est. Fusce porta consequat leo. Proin feugiat at felis vel consectetur. Ut tempus ipsum sit amet congue posuere. Nulla varius rutrum quam. Donec sed purus luctus, faucibus velit id, ultrices sapien. Cras diam purus, tincidunt eget tristique ut, egestas quis nulla. Curabitur vel iaculis lectus. Nunc nulla urna, ultrices et eleifend in, accumsan ut erat. In ut ante leo. Aenean a lacinia nisl, sit amet ullamcorper dolor. Maecenas blandit, tortor ut scelerisque congue, velit diam volutpat metus, sed vestibulum eros justo ut nulla. Etiam nec ipsum non enim luctus porta in in massa. Cras arcu urna, malesuada ut tellus ut, pellentesque mollis risus. Morbi vel tortor imperdiet arcu auctor mattis sit amet eu nisi. Nulla gravida urna vel nisl egestas varius. Aliquam posuere ante quis malesuada dignissim. Mauris ultrices tristique eros, a dignissim nisl iaculis nec. Praesent dapibus tincidunt mauris nec tempor. Curabitur et consequat nisi. Quisque viverra egestas risus, ut sodales enim blandit at. Mauris quis odio nulla. Cras euismod turpis magna, in facilisis diam congue non. Mauris faucibus nisl a orci dictum, et tempus mi cursus.

Etiam elementum tristique lacus, sit amet eleifend nibh eleifend sed ¹. Maecenas dapibus augue ut urna malesuada, non tempor nibh mollis. Donec sed sem sollicitudin, convallis velit aliquam, tincidunt diam. In eu venenatis lorem. Aliquam non augue porttitor tellus faucibus porta et nec ante. Proin sodales, libero vitae commodo sodales, dolor nisi cursus magna, non tincidunt ipsum nibh eget purus. Nam rutrum tincidunt arcu, tincidunt vulputate mi sagittis id. Proin et nisi nec orci tincidunt auctor et porta elit. Praesent eu dolor ac magna cursus euismod. Integer non dictum nunc.

¹My footnote goes blah blah blah! ...



Fig. 2.2 Best Animations

Subplots

I can cite Wall-E (see Fig. 2.2b) and Minions in despicable me (Fig. 2.2c) or I can cite the whole figure as Fig. 2.2

Chapter 3

My third chapter

3.1 First section of the third chapter

And now I begin my third chapter here ...

And now to cite some more people Ancey et al. [2], Read [6]

3.1.1 First subsection in the first section

...and some more

3.1.2 Second subsection in the first section

...and some more ...

First subsub section in the second subsection

...and some more in the first subsub section otherwise it all looks the same doesn't it? well we can add some text to it ...

3.1.3 Third subsection in the first section

...and some more ...

First subsub section in the third subsection

...and some more in the first subsub section otherwise it all looks the same doesn't it? well we can add some text to it and some more and some more and some more and some more and some more and some more and some more ...

Second subsub section in the third subsection

... and some more in the first subsub section otherwise it all looks the same doesn't it? well we can add some text to it ...

3.2 Second section of the third chapter

and here I write more ...

3.3 The layout of formal tables

This section has been modified from “Publication quality tables in L^AT_EX^{*}” by Simon Fear.

The layout of a table has been established over centuries of experience and should only be altered in extraordinary circumstances.

When formatting a table, remember two simple guidelines at all times:

1. Never, ever use vertical rules (lines).
2. Never use double rules.

These guidelines may seem extreme but I have never found a good argument in favour of breaking them. For example, if you feel that the information in the left half of a table is so different from that on the right that it needs to be separated by a vertical line, then you should use two tables instead. Not everyone follows the second guideline:

There are three further guidelines worth mentioning here as they are generally not known outside the circle of professional typesetters and subeditors:

3. Put the units in the column heading (not in the body of the table).
4. Always precede a decimal point by a digit; thus 0.1 *not* just .1.
5. Do not use ‘ditto’ signs or any other such convention to repeat a previous value. In many circumstances a blank will serve just as well. If it won't, then repeat the value.

A frequently seen mistake is to use ‘`\begin{center}`’ ... ‘`\end{center}`’ inside a figure or table environment. This center environment can cause additional vertical space. If you want to avoid that just use ‘`\centering`’

Table 3.1 A badly formatted table

	Species I		Species II	
Dental measurement	mean	SD	mean	SD
I1MD	6.23	0.91	5.2	0.7
I1LL	7.48	0.56	8.7	0.71
I2MD	3.99	0.63	4.22	0.54
I2LL	6.81	0.02	6.66	0.01
CMD	13.47	0.09	10.55	0.05
CBL	11.88	0.05	13.11	0.04

Table 3.2 A nice looking table

Dental measurement	Species I		Species II	
	mean	SD	mean	SD
I1MD	6.23	0.91	5.2	0.7
I1LL	7.48	0.56	8.7	0.71
I2MD	3.99	0.63	4.22	0.54
I2LL	6.81	0.02	6.66	0.01
CMD	13.47	0.09	10.55	0.05
CBL	11.88	0.05	13.11	0.04

Table 3.3 Even better looking table using booktabs

Dental measurement	Species I		Species II	
	mean	SD	mean	SD
I1MD	6.23	0.91	5.2	0.7
I1LL	7.48	0.56	8.7	0.71
I2MD	3.99	0.63	4.22	0.54
I2LL	6.81	0.02	6.66	0.01
CMD	13.47	0.09	10.55	0.05
CBL	11.88	0.05	13.11	0.04

References

- [1] Abramovich, Y. A., Aliprantis, C. D., and Burkinshaw, O. (1995). Another characterization of the invariant subspace problem. *Operator Theory in Function Spaces and Banach Lattices*. The A.C. Zaanen Anniversary Volume, *Operator Theory: Advances and Applications*, 75:15–31. Birkhäuser Verlag.
- [2] Ancey, C., Coussot, P., and Evesque, P. (1996). Examination of the possibility of a fluid-mechanics treatment of dense granular flows. *Mechanics of Cohesive-frictional Materials*, 1(4):385–403.
- [3] Aupetit, B. (1991). *A Primer on Spectral Theory*. Springer-Verlag, New York.
- [4] Conway, J. B. (1990). *A Course in Functional Analysis*. Springer-Verlag, New York, second edition.
- [5] Ljubič, J. I. and Macaev, V. I. (1965). On operators with a separable spectrum. *Amer. Math. Soc. Transl. (2)*, 47:89–129.
- [6] Read, C. J. (1985). A solution to the invariant subspace problem on the space l_1 . *Bull. London Math. Soc.*, 17:305–317.

Appendix A

How to install L^AT_EX

Windows OS

TeXLive package - full version

1. Download the TeXLive ISO (2.2GB) from
<https://www.tug.org/texlive/>
2. Download WinCDEmu (if you don't have a virtual drive) from
<http://wincdemu.sysprogs.org/download/>
3. To install Windows CD Emulator follow the instructions at
<http://wincdemu.sysprogs.org/tutorials/install/>
4. Right click the iso and mount it using the WinCDEmu as shown in
<http://wincdemu.sysprogs.org/tutorials/mount/>
5. Open your virtual drive and run setup.pl

or

Basic MikTeX - TeX distribution

1. Download Basic-MiK_TE_X(32bit or 64bit) from
<http://miktex.org/download>
2. Run the installer
3. To add a new package go to Start » All Programs » MikTeX » Maintenance (Admin)
and choose Package Manager

4. Select or search for packages to install

TexStudio - Tex Editor

1. Download TexStudio from
<http://texstudio.sourceforge.net/#downloads>
2. Run the installer

Mac OS X

MacTeX - TeX distribution

1. Download the file from
<https://www.tug.org/mactex/>
2. Extract and double click to run the installer. It does the entire configuration, sit back and relax.

TexStudio - Tex Editor

1. Download TexStudio from
<http://texstudio.sourceforge.net/#downloads>
2. Extract and Start

Unix/Linux

TeXLive - TeX distribution

Getting the distribution:

1. TeXLive can be downloaded from
<http://www.tug.org/texlive/acquire-netinstall.html>.
2. TeXLive is provided by most operating system you can use (rpm,apt-get or yum) to get TeXLive distributions

Installation

1. Mount the ISO file in the mnt directory

```
mount -t iso9660 -o ro,loop,noauto /your/texlive####.iso /mnt
```

2. Install wget on your OS (use rpm, apt-get or yum install)
3. Run the installer script install-tl.

```
cd /your/download/directory  
./install-tl
```

4. Enter command 'i' for installation
5. Post-Installation configuration:
<http://www.tug.org/texlive/doc/texlive-en/texlive-en.html#x1-320003.4.1>
6. Set the path for the directory of TexLive binaries in your .bashrc file

For 32Bit OS

For Bourne-compatible shells such as bash, and using Intel x86 GNU/Linux and a default directory setup as an example, the file to edit might be

```
edit ~/.bashrc file and add following lines  
PATH=/usr/local/texlive/2011/bin/i386-linux:$PATH;  
export PATH  
MANPATH=/usr/local/texlive/2011/texmf/doc/man:$MANPATH;  
export MANPATH  
INFOPATH=/usr/local/texlive/2011/texmf/doc/info:$INFOPATH;  
export INFOPATH
```

For 64Bit

```
edit ~/.bashrc file and add following lines  
PATH=/usr/local/texlive/2011/bin/x86_64-linux:$PATH;  
export PATH  
MANPATH=/usr/local/texlive/2011/texmf/doc/man:$MANPATH;  
export MANPATH
```

```
INFOPATH=/usr/local/texlive/2011/texmf/doc/info:$INFOPATH;  
export INFOPATH
```

Fedora/RedHat/CENTOS:

```
sudo yum install texlive  
sudo yum install psutils
```

SUSE:

```
sudo zypper install texlive
```

Debian/Ubuntu:

```
sudo apt-get install texlive texlive-latex-extra  
sudo apt-get install psutils
```


Appendix B

Installing the CUED Class file

\LaTeX .cls files can be accessed system-wide when they are placed in the $\langle\text{texmf}\rangle/\text{tex}/\text{latex}$ directory, where $\langle\text{texmf}\rangle$ is the root directory of the user's \TeX installation. On systems that have a local texmf tree ($\langle\text{texmflocal}\rangle$), which may be named “ texmf-local ” or “ localtexmf ”, it may be advisable to install packages in $\langle\text{texmflocal}\rangle$, rather than $\langle\text{texmf}\rangle$ as the contents of the former, unlike that of the latter, are preserved after the \LaTeX system is reinstalled and/or upgraded.

It is recommended that the user create a subdirectory $\langle\text{texmf}\rangle/\text{tex}/\text{latex}/\text{CUED}$ for all CUED related \LaTeX class and package files. On some \LaTeX systems, the directory look-up tables will need to be refreshed after making additions or deletions to the system files. For \TeX Live systems this is accomplished via executing “ texhash ” as root. MikTeX users can run “ initexmf -u ” to accomplish the same thing.

Users not willing or able to install the files system-wide can install them in their personal directories, but will then have to provide the path (full or relative) in addition to the filename when referring to them in \LaTeX .

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LaTeX class file, 1