TOULOUSE INP N7

Modifying the trajectory of a drone following a reconfiguration of the airspace

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Context of the project

- Increase in the use of drones :
  - surveillance
  - mapping
  - data collection
  - delivery…
- Any regulations ?
  - yes, for civilians
  - unclear for large number of drones
  - or for automated / out of sight drones

A need for new regulations : U-Space project

The U-Space services

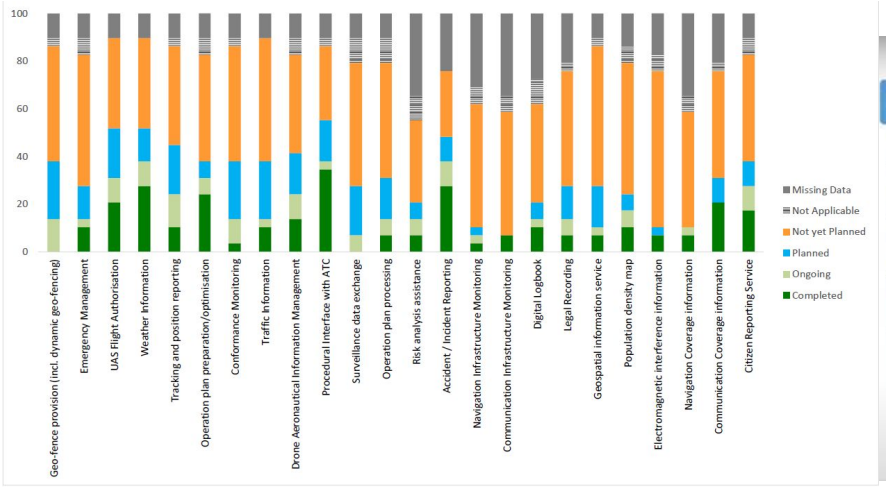


Figure 2. U2 services – readiness to implement

Graph of the readiness of U2 services

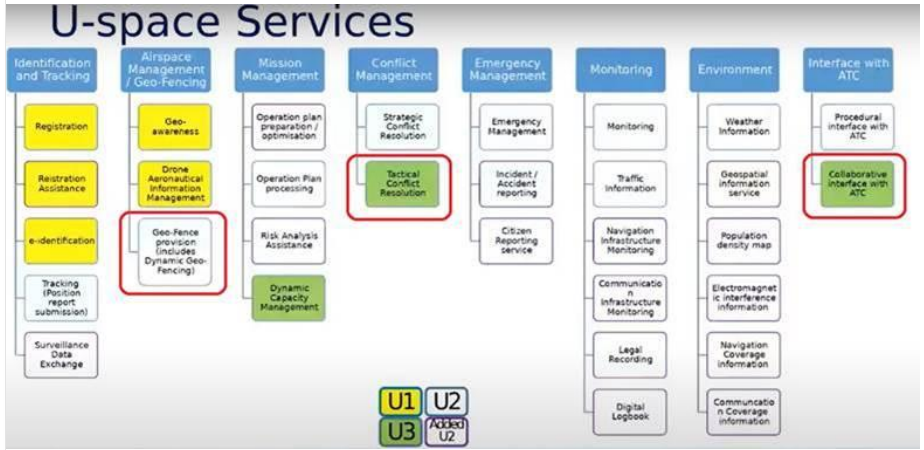
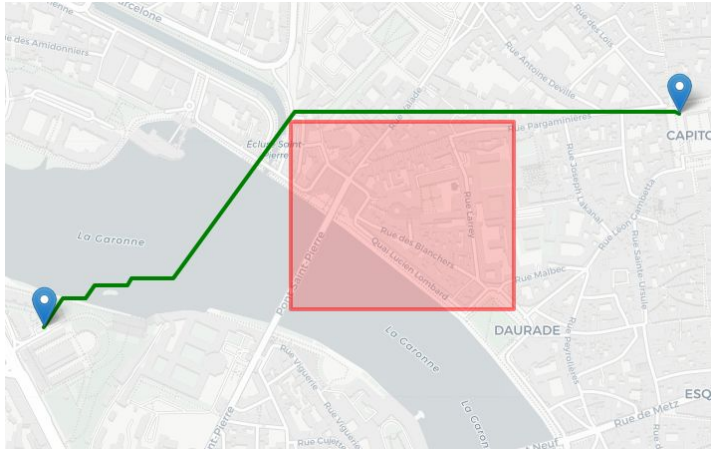
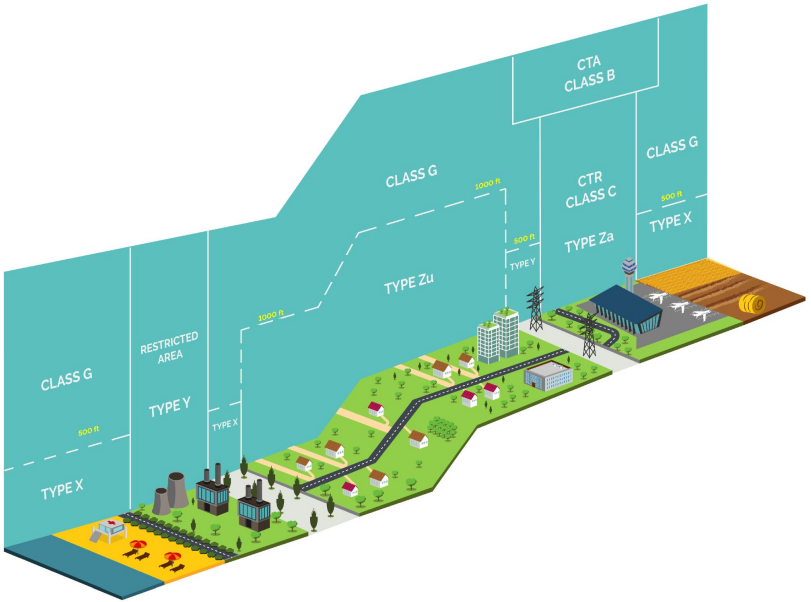


Chart of the U-Space services

Objectives and scope



Trajectory modification



Geofencing

Plan

1 - Introduction

2 - Work Organization and task planning

3 - Development Tools and versioning

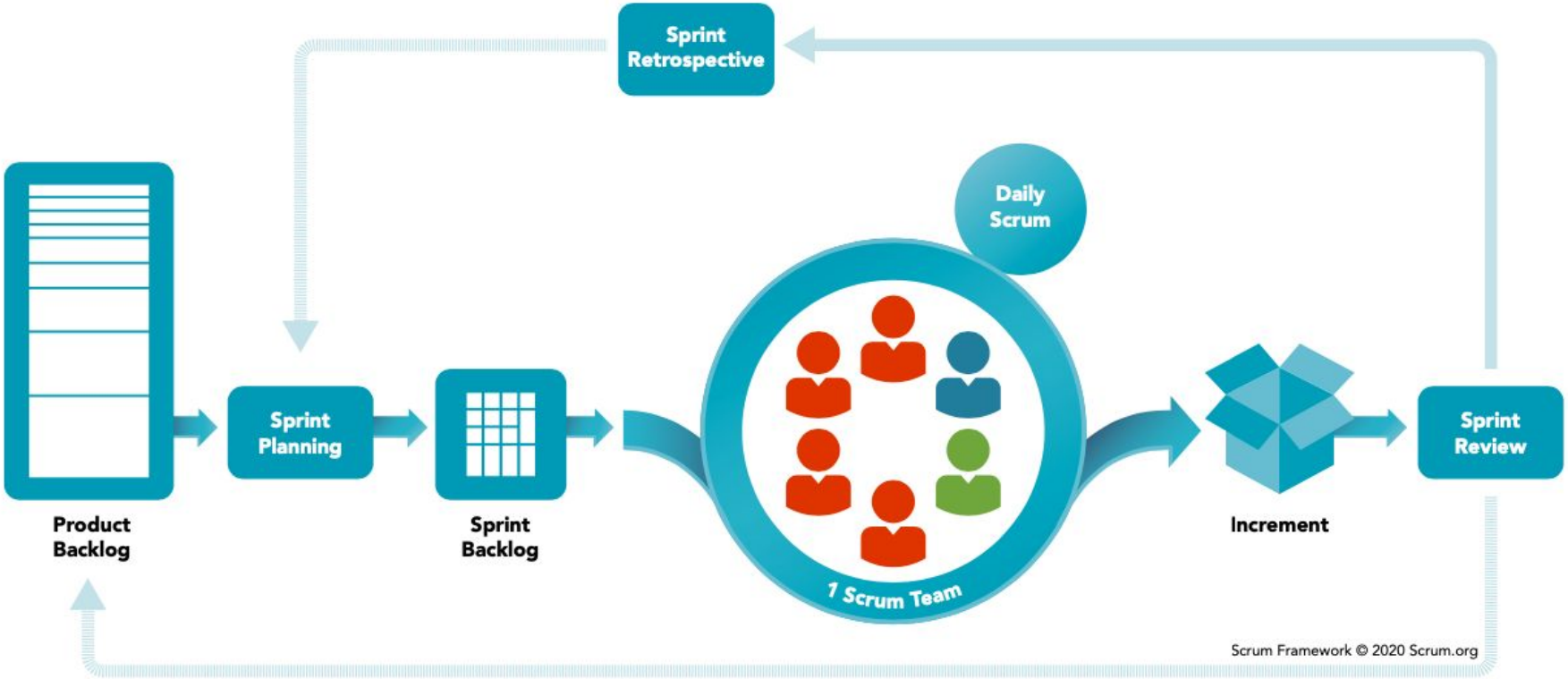
4 - Algorithm

5 - Demonstration

6 - Conclusion

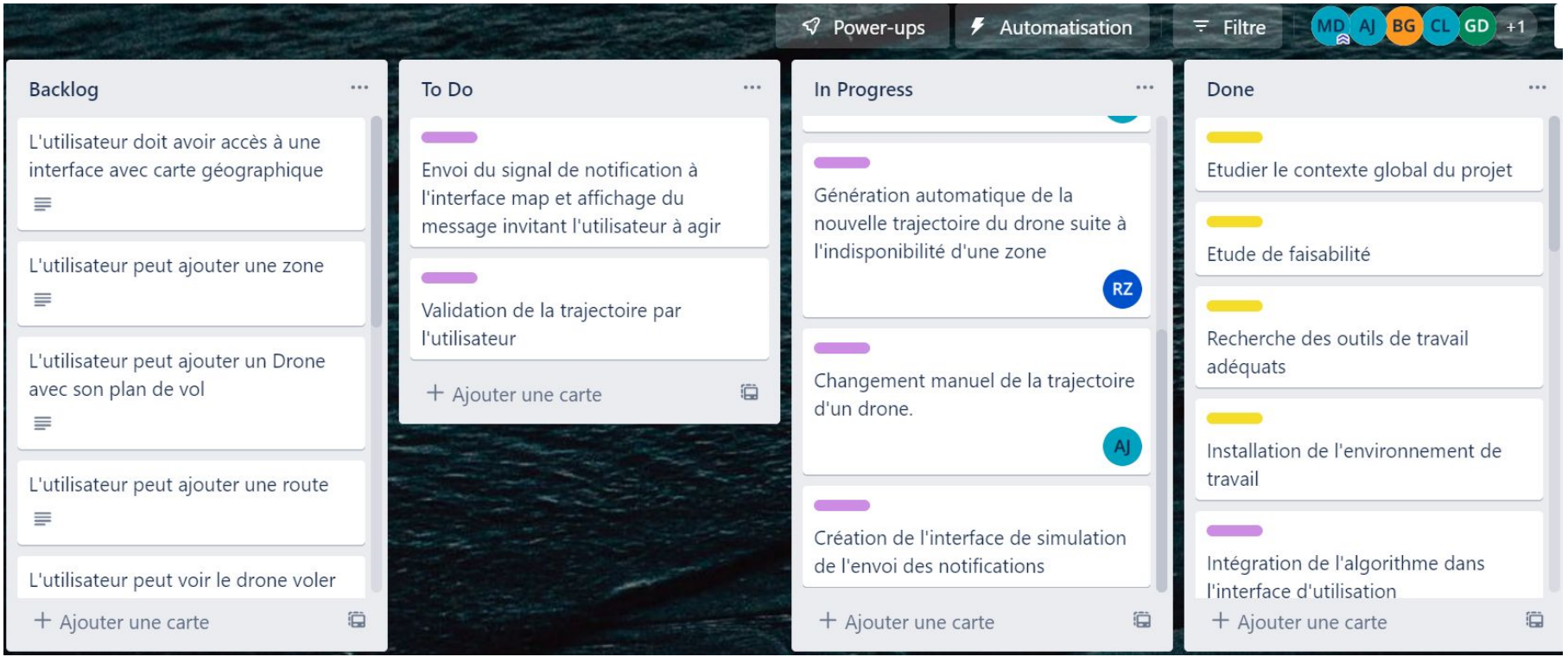
Work Organization and Task Planning

Development Cycle : Agile methodology (Scrum)



Development cycle

Trello



Parallelized Tasks

Development Tools

Main development Language

– Simple

– Versatile

– Ease of development

GUI

PyQt was used as a framework for the GUI ,since the development was used with Python,PyQt was the optimal answer as it is a Python GUI library that creates rich and interactive interfaces for python applications .

API used to display interactive maps

Leaflet.js offers an easy to use

and interact with maps,it’s also very

lightweight and fast,plus it has

great synergy with Qt channel ,which enables us to visualize geospatial data

in PyQt applications .

Versioning

– Track and manage changes to our codebase .

–Three main branches:

- Master branch which holds the official release

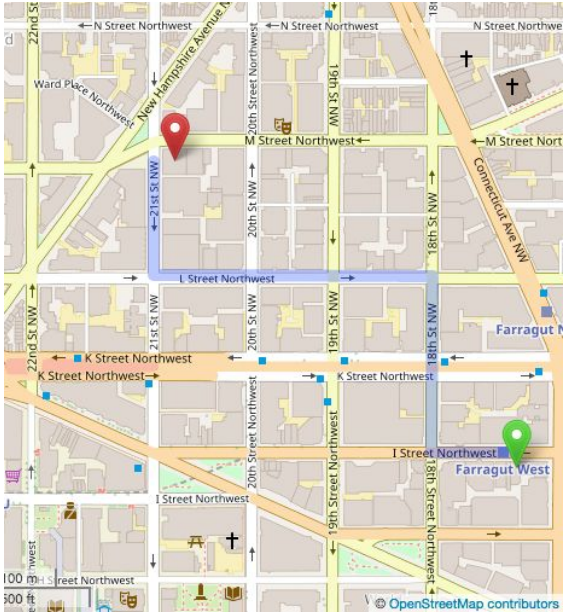
history and the release tag that identifies the different releases.

- Dev branch contains all new features being developed and merged.
- Feat branch which spawns feature branches following a naming convention : feat/featureName.

Path Finding Algorithm

What is the A* Algorithm ?

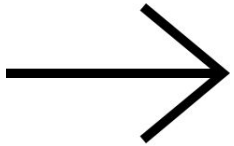
- A* is an extended BFS algorithm that finds the shortest path from a point A to a point B in a graph.
- A* is optimal.(gives the best solution).
- A* is complete(finds all the possible solutions).



How does the A* work?

It uses a heuristic function to estimate the cost of reaching the target node for example euclidean distance.
The algorithm maintains a priority queue to explore neighboring nodes in order of their estimated cost.
It avoids exploring already explored nodes and updates the priority of nodes with lower estimated cost.
The A* algorithm maintains a closure set to keep track of nodes that have already been explored and ensures that each node is explored only once.

Implementation of A* algorithm in a grid



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	s	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	d	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Visualization of the grid and the A* algorithm

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	s	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	d	0
7	0	0	p	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	p	0	0
8	0	0	0	p	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	p	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	p	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	p	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	p	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	p	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	p	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	p	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Complexity

Metric	Complexity
Time	O(b^d)
Space	O(n)

Where:

b: branching factor (maximum number of successors for any node)
d: depth of the shortest path from start node to goal node
n: number of nodes explored in the search

Demonstration

Conclusion

Overall..

- A functional GUI
- Create drones’ paths
- Create obstacles
- Simulate and control drones’ flight in real time
- Modify drones’ flight plan mid-flight

Future prospects

- Integration of a notification system
- Upgrading to a 3D map
- Simulation of multiple drones

Soft skills

- Communication
- Collaboration and conflict resolution
- Time management
- Flexibility

Thank you for your attention!