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Automatic Control and Computers Faculty,  
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## BACHELOR THESIS

# Unmanned Aerial Vehicles, Formation Flight

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Va multumesc tuturor pentru ajutorul acordat in elaborare

**TODO:**  
SCRIE UN TODO

# Abstract

Here goes the abstract about UAV Formation Flight.

**TODO:**  
Write abstract

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# Notations and Abbreviations

ACS – Faculty of Automatic Control and Computer Science  
RC – Remote Control  
SO – Self Organized  
TNI – Teamnet International  
UAS – Unmanned Aerial System  
UAV – Unmanned Aerial Vehicle

# Chapter 1

## Introduction

### 1.1 Domain Description

In the last 3 decades the aeronautic industry has focused on creating methods of flying that does not involve a human factor inside the airplanes, developing solutions for unmanned flight. The necessity for advancements in domain is powered by the desire to keep human pilots out of harms way. UAV systems are useful in military missions, and high risk search and rescue missions. Along the military missions, UAVs can be used in civil context for missions like: traffic surveillance, cartography or animal tracking. An or drone is a vehicle that doesn't have a human pilot on board and can be either controlled by a , a ground control system (Control Tower) or be fully autonomous. The concepts of unmanned vehicles emerged a couple of years after the first mechanized flight in 1903 by Orville and Wilbur Wright [7]. In 1915 Nikola Tesla had a vision about a fleet of unmanned military aircrafts and in 1919 was developed the first UAV by Elmer Sperry, that was used for sinking a captured German battle ship. The first two countries that saw the high potential of unmanned vehicles were U.S.A and Israel. In 1960 the U.S. Air Force started a research program for developing UAVs, and in 1964 is the first documented use of an UAV in a real war scenario, during the Vietnam War. Israel started using UAVs for reconnaissance and surveillance mission. As a result, Israel reported no downed pilot during the Lebanon War in 1982. In the present, drones are intensively used in the war theaters from Afghanistan and Iraq [3]. The development of the autopilot is strongly correlated to the with the developed of the UAV. The company of Elmer Sperry was the first to produce an autopilot that was able able to fly autonomous for three hours in a straight line without being supervised by a human. By 1933 Sperry's autopilot was able to flight on true heading and maintaining the altitude, compared to the gyroscopic heading of the first version. The current evolution of autopilots is in close relation with the development of reliable communication systems. Although the first UAVs were controlled remotely by a human operator, they are now able to receive a flight plan and based on that to calculate the flight path and follow it to complete the mission. In moder autopilots the human factor the secondary role of supervising the system and controlling the on board equipment, like cameras and sensors.

#### 1.1.1 Motivation

When I was a child I received my first toy airplane and became fascinated by the idea of moving freely like a bird. A couple of years later I first stood near a MIG-21 Lancer at my fathers garrison. The passion with witch the pilots talked about being in the air close to the clouds inspired me the love for moving freely in 3 dimensions.

The high number of human casualties reported in war theaters and training missions determined me to explore the field of autonomous flying. The necessity for reducing the loss of human lives gives autonomous great potential for evolution.

My motivation is to help create a next generation of autopilots capable of accomplishing difficult missions where it is the risk for a human pilot would not be affordable.

In Romania the UAV fields is still unexplored. The main fields where a UAV platform would be useful are interest points detection and monitoring, border patrol, search and rescue team and imagery intelligence.

### 1.1.2 Objectives

Although a single UAV is already able to do accomplishing various mission by its own, an interesting, and in my opinion mandatory, field is the one of flying in formation. A mission where the objective is to track multiple targets becomes very hard for a single drone, thus emerging the necessity for a swarm of UAVs. There are situations where the risk for losing an UAV due to hostile conditions is too high, being more affordable to deploy multiple, cheaper UAVs in contrast to an expensive drone. Another use case for a formation would be a search mission where we can't equip a single aircraft with all the sensors necessary for success and choosing to use multiple specialized drones.

Usually a human pilot is able to fly in formation using a combination of cognitive and reactive behavior, always making small adjustments to maintain a coherent formation.

There are two ways that formation flight could be achieved. One would be a centralized method, where all the drones report the telemetry data to a central authority like a ground control system and the latter would make the necessary decisions for all the involved actors and then relay the data back to the aircrafts. Although in theory this approach could give an optimal flight path, problems like delay in communication and sensors reporting faulty data could jeopardize the success of the mission. Another approach would be a decentralized method, inspired by swarms of animals, like ants or bees. In the second approach each UAV would decide what actions to execute based on the actions of the others.

The main goal of this thesis is to design a decentralized algorithm responsible for maintaining a flight formation based on the leader's actions. The leader will not share the flight path or mission plan with the other drones, it will share only the current position, speed and direction. Based only on this data, the drones must be able to maintain a predefined flight formation. Thus each drone, except the leader, is modeled as a reactive agent that has the mission to approach the leader and mimic his actions.

The secondary goal of this paper is to design a management platform for a fleet of airplanes that are able to execute different missions. The platform has the role of programming the mission for each drone, managing the in-flight performance for each UAV and if necessary to send commands, inserted by a human supervisor, to the drones and by this modifying the current state of the mission execution.

The platform developed is possible thanks to a collaboration between the company and , University Politehnica Bucharest.

This thesis presents my approach for UAV Formation Flight.

## Chapter 2

# Related Work

### **TODO:**

Describe related work

A large number of articles describe the work done to solve the problem of autopilots UAV swarms, communication and coordinate systems exists. In the following paragraphs I will describe the main ideas and trade-offs for each described solutions.

The autopilot problem is well covered in the literature and from real life practice it is considered that the architecture is one that is stratified. Each layer is responsible for receiving commands from the superior layer, deciding if the the command would put the UAV in a state of imbalance or danger in general and forwarding the command to the layer below. If a possible imbalance state is detected the layer either discards the received command and does not send any command to the next layer, or it tweaks the command so that a incoherent state would not be induced.

The architecture as proposed by Borges de Sousa et. al [2] would have the following layers:

#### **Platform**

The UAV vehicle with all the hardware

#### **Maneuverer controller**

Controller that decides what hardware action is executed (roll, pitch, yaw)

#### **Vehicle supervisor**

Basic autopilot capable to make simple decisions (setting the target speed, setting the heading)

#### **Mission supervisor**

Artificial Intelligence System that plans the mission based on a template and the rest of the drones. It forwards the commands to the Vehicle Supervisor for validation

#### **External controller**

Human factor that can interfere between the Mission Supervisor and Vehicle Supervisor to override or even deactivate the first one.

The architecture imagined by Borges de Souse can be seen in [Figure 2.1](#).



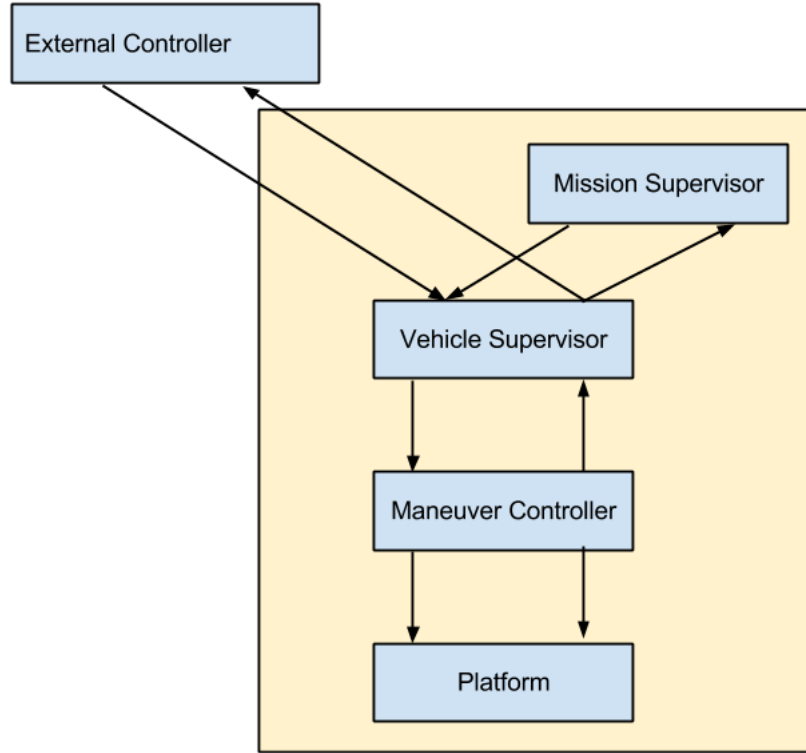


Figure 2.1: Vehicle Control Architecture

The advantages provided by this kind of architecture is the separation of concerns for each level and the fact that the repair in case of failure can be easily detected and fixed. The only draw-back of this approach is the fact that in the case of poor implementation it could introduce a latency in communication loosing the possibility of having a real time system.

In the implementation my autopilot system is similar to the one described above because the Hirus drone [8] provided by TNI already contains a maneuver controller, vehicle supervisor and an external controller. Thus my system would act as a mission supervisor.

In the terms of UAV teams, Mark D. Richards and his colleagues [6] identify two main groups of strategies. The first one, called **Behavior-based Control systems**, use a mesh of interacting high-level behaviors to perform a task. The second one, **Deliberative System**, acts by creating a specific flight path for each individual UAV to follow. This second behavior is a generalization of the search path optimization that Ablavsky proposes in [1]. Ablavsky approaches the problem by following the following steps:

1. Restrict the search area based on the mobility of the target.
2. Divide the search area in to the smallest number of sub-regions keeping in mind the constrains of the aircraft.
3. Determine a search pattern for each sub-region with the property of assuring full coverage with a minimized path length.
4. Combine the individual results into an optimal global path.

The deliberative approach used by Richards is based on dividing an area for each UAV and generating inside the designated zone a flight path to be followed. For achieving some degree of flexibility, Richards opted not to use an adaptive replanning where a central controller computes

a specific flight path for each agent and then broadcasts it to the team. The drawbacks of this approach are represented by the fact that there would still be a single point of failure and the fact that by the time the plan is sent to the UAV it may be already be deprecated. The approach that was used was a reactive one. The initial path is computed and if an hostile condition is generated each UAV has to determine a way to exit that state. By these means Richards managed to sweep an area that is divided in sub-zones with different degrees of danger and even a no fly zone. The reactive behavior was useful for avoid collision with a friendly unit or for escaping a danger zone.

Although Richards proposes uses a long range unsynchronized flight team, in my implementation I used a similar approach for obtaining a synchronized formation.

Gaudio and his team research the possibility to explore a zone based on the strategies used by schools of fish, flocks of birds and swarms of insects. The research they published in [?] and [?] is based on mimicking the pheromones left behind by the swarms of insects. To be able to replicate the insects behavior, Gaudio assumed that each UAV is aware of the terrain geometry, is equipped with a sensor that provides a forward code of vision able to detect elevation and distance, has a sensor to detect the other UAVs in a given sphere, is positioned using GPS-like coordinates and has a sensor that mimics the pheromone detection. The later sensor detects, within a rectangular region centered on the UAV, the coverage of the current cell. In their simulation they have used a global communication system that was able to assure data flow between each two UAVs. The strategy to control the UAVs is implemented in a decentralized way where each UAV can decide what action to execute. Gaudio tested 5 strategies to explore an area:

#### **Baseline**

Each UAV starts with a different heading, flies in a straight line until the area limit is reached and then turns so that it doesn't leave the area.

#### **Random**

Is similar to the baseline implementation but at each time step, the UAV will change it's heading by a small random angle.

#### **Repulsion**

An UAV can detect the other UAVs on a given radius and it changes it's heading so that they do not intersect.

#### **Pheromone**

Each UAV is able to detect the already explored cells and changes it's heading so that it heads in the direction of unexplored cells.

#### **Global**

The area is divided in smaller regions and an UAV know how many UAVs are in ore region and based on that it decides what region to explore.

Based on their experiments they have discovered that the most efficient way to obtain a higher coverage is the pheromone strategy. Compared to the repulsion strategy that obtained a 44% coverage while the pheromone strategy obtained a 60%. These coverages were obtained using 10 UAVs. The same experiments showed that scaling to larger UAV swarms presents a drawback represented by the fact that although the coverage efficiency increases with the number of UAVs, their relative efficiency decreases. While on a very large area 10 UAVs would cover 6%, 110 UAVs would cover only 33%.

In contrast with the approaches form above, Nowak centered his research on creating a self organized swarm. To achieve this he created a two tired architecture for a System Model that separates the implementation details from the real world agents behavior. This architecture (as presented in [4]) can be seen in [Figure 2.2](#).

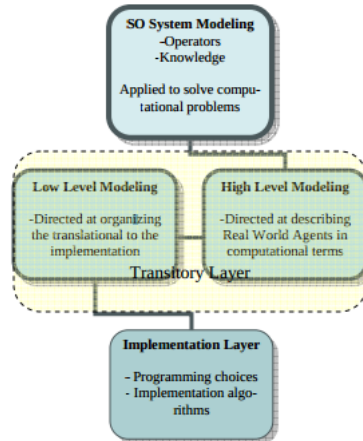


Figure 2.2: Three tier SO architecture

The behavior of many cooperative agents in the same area is a behavior that has been studied in detail by many researchers. Reynolds proposed in 1987, three fundamental rules for swarming: [5]

#### Separation

The UAV must steer away from the nearest neighbors to avoid crowding.

#### Cohesion

The UAV must steer towards the average position of its neighbors.

#### Alignment

The UAV must steer towards an average heading of the neighbors.

A visual representation can be seen in [Figure 2.3](#)

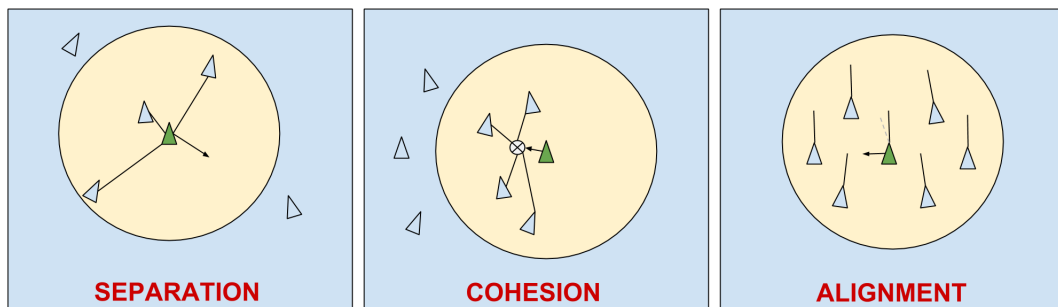


Figure 2.3: Fundamental Swarming Rules

Based on Reynolds rules, Nowak implemented in SWARMFARE 10 rules for a coherent formation flight [4]:

#### Flat Align

vector align neighbors

#### Target Orbit

orbit target at safe distance

#### Cluster Range Towards

cohesion

**Cluster Range Away**  
separation

**Attract**  
towards center of mass of all targets

**Weighted Attract**  
towards closest target

**Target Repel**  
repel if with 90% of UAV sensor range

**Weighted Target Repel**  
repulsion based on proximity to target

**Evade**  
Apriori collision detection and avoidance

**Obstacle Avoidance**  
Real time obstacle avoidance

The difference between the previous approaches and Nowaks is that the later considers at no point an agent will give commands such as "Slow down", "Turn" or "Dive". Each UAV is responsible for computing what action to execute based on a minimal set of data received from the other UAVs. A possible set of data is formed from:

- GPS coordinates;
- altitude;
- speed; and
- heading

To test the SWARMFARE framework, Nowak opted to paralyze the computation using a Master-Slave architecture. The resulting parallel time calculation results from the equation:

$$T_p = k(t_s + t_w m)(p - 1) + \frac{n^{ck}}{p} \quad (2.1)$$

$k$  = number of generations  
 $t_s$  = setup time  
 $t_w$  = transfer time  
 $p$  = Number of processors  
 $n$  = Number in population  
 $p$  = constant defining the variable  
 $n^ck$  = linear calculation time

The time obtained by using a initial population of 2 per node is 540 minutes for one node and 80 minutes for 16 nodes.

The SWARMFARE is a work in progress and the trade-offs that could appear only from the implementation of the 10 rules.

The Autonomous UAV project proposes to implement an autopilot that integrates the behaviors depicted by the rules proposed by Nowak. The formation flight module implement in this thesis will integrate with the obstacle avoidance module and surveillance modules developed by my colleagues.

## Chapter 3

# UAV Management Platform

### 3.1 Architecture

**TODO:**  
Describe architecture

### 3.2 Functionalities

**TODO:**  
describe functionalities

**TODO:**  
Describe management framework

## Chapter 4

# Formation Flight

### 4.1 Coordinates Systems

#### 4.1.1 Latitude, Longitude, Altitude

**TODO:**  
describe lla

#### 4.1.2 Earth-Centered, Earth-Fixed

**TODO:**  
describe Ecef

#### 4.1.3 Conversion

**TODO:**  
describe lla-to-ecef

### 4.2 Formation types

**TODO:**  
describe formation types

### 4.3 Entering the formation

**TODO:**  
Describe Formation Entering

## 4.4 Maintaining the formation

**TODO:**

Describe entering the formation

## Chapter 5

# Implementation details

**TODO:**  
describe implementation details

### 5.1 FlightGear

**TODO:**  
talk about FlightGear

### 5.2 QGroundControl

**TODO:**  
talk about QGroundControl

### 5.3 MY CODE

**TODO:**  
talk about code, class-diagrams, describe methods, data-structures



## Chapter 6

### Use cases

**TODO:**  
describe use cases

**TODO:**  
captures of 3 formations

**TODO:**  
captures of flight-path

**TODO:**  
possible missions

## Chapter 7

# Conclusions and future work

**TODO:**  
describe conclusions and future work with low priority

**TODO:**

Add appendixes

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