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Real-Time Optimal Trajectory Generation for Fixed-Wing UAVs in Firefighting Missions via Numerical Integration and Constrained Optimization

Document:

Project Charter

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Acronyms

DEM Data Elevation Model.

GPS Global Positioning System.

NFZ No-Fly Zones.

QHIL Quasi-Hardware-in-the-Loop.

UAS Unmanned Aerial Systems.

UAV Unmanned Aerial Vehicle.

WP Work-Package.

Chapter 1

Object

The main objective of this thesis is to develop an algorithm capable of computing the optimal flight trajectory for a Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) operating in firefighting missions. The algorithm is designed to generate restricted trajectories within a vertical plane while considering multiple environmental and operational constraints, such as the Data Elevation Model (DEM), pre-defined No-Fly Zones (NFZ), detected obstacles, and wind conditions.

Specifically, the algorithm aims to determine the descent path during the water-drop manoeuvre and the subsequent ascent trajectory, ensuring obstacle avoidance and compliance with mission constraints. Furthermore, it is intended to achieve a computational efficiency that enables real-time execution, making it suitable for on-board integration within the aircraft's guidance system.

This thesis is developed in collaboration of Singular Aircraft as part of a extracurricular internship agreement along with other tasks.

Chapter 2

Scope

This section includes a brief description of the work-packages this thesis addressed along with the high-level deliverables of each Work-Package (WP). This description follows a chronological order such that the work pipeline evolution is graduated according to the milestones of the project, also defined. Then, the not included points on this thesis are also remarked at the end of the section.

- **WP 0. Project Management.**
  - Set-up of the workspace environment.
  - Wording of the different deliverables of the project.
  - Scheduling of the tasks and meetings.
  - Wording of the minutes of meetings.
  - Version control of the code and all documents.
  - Environmental analysis and budget of the project.

  High-level deliverables: project charter, thesis' report (with appendices, environmental analysis and budget), developed code.

- **WP 1. Literature review and theoretical background.**
  - State-of-the-art of trajectory optimisation concepts, actual commercial, open-source and academic software used in optimal trajectory computation.
  - Identification of the actual research gaps.
  - Theoretical background about the optimal control problem and the direct and indirect approaches used to solve it.

  - Theoretical background on gradient descent techniques to solve optimisation problems by the simplification of the problem to an adjoint problem.

  High-level deliverables: state-of-the-art of actual situation in trajectory optimisation problems and, a theoretical background on the optimal control problem, gradient descent techniques and the adjoint problem.

- **WP 2. Implementation of benchmark problems.**
  - Formulation of the flight mechanics associated to a vertical plane restricted flight trajectory and to a coordinated turn restricted in the horizontal plane.
  - Implementation and validation of a code that integrates the flight mechanics equations using a trapezoidal scheme in three different scenarios that would constitute the benchmark problems: a flight path that consists in an descent, cruise level-flight and an ascent; a restricted trajectory between two points A and B; a coordinated turn in an horizontal plane with a wind-field (adapted version of Zermelo's problem).
  - Implementation of a function that transforms a continuos trajectory in a discretised set of points and converts those relative points in absolute Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinates, given an initial absolute GPS point (i.e. flight plan generator function).
  - Verification of the discretised solution with a real autopilot in a Quasi-Hardware-in-the-Loop (QHIL) environment.

  High-level deliverables: the code associated to the three defined benchmark problems and the flight plan generator function and, the conclusions about the validation and verification processes.

- **WP 3. Implementation of the water-drop manoeuvre.**
  - Requirements of the stakeholders of the project.
  - Formulation of the flight mechanics associated to a vertical plane water-drop manoeuvre, including discontinuous weight of the UAV during discharge and the aircraft operational limits.
  - Pre-processing, when needed, and formulation of the different constraints mentioned: DEM, NFZ and wind conditions. [1]

[1] Notice that the detected obstacles will be treated as NFZ and, therefore, its definition is not necessary. When the UAV detects a new obstacle on its flight path, the algorithm will receive a set of coordinates to treat it as a new NFZ and then optimal trajectory will be recomputed.

  - Implementation and validation of a code capable of computing the optimal flight trajectory to perform the water-drop manoeuvre in a given set of initial conditions (aircraft dynamics and pre-defined constraints) and the GPS discharge point.
  - Implementation of changes, if needed, on the flight plan generator function and verification through QHIL for a minimum time flight trajectory.
  - Analysis of code performance for different set of constraints.

  <u>**High-level deliverables:**</u> the code associated to the water-drop manoeuvre, the flight plan generator function (if implemented changes). Conclusions about the validation and verification processes and code performance analysis.

- **WP 4. Implementation of a GO/NO-GO logic.**
  - Implementation of a GO/NO-GO logic based on obtaining all the vertical plane flight trajectories for a set of headings and the actual dynamics of the aircraft.
  - Representation of all the plane associated trajectories in green (GO) or red (NO-GO) based on the aircraft actual dynamics.
  - Implementation of a function that choices the most suitable trajectory to descent, discharge and ascent safely within the aircraft operational limits.
  - Analysis of code performance.

  <u>**High-level deliverables:**</u> the code associated to GO/NO-GO logic, the flight plan generator function (if implemented changes). Conclusions about the verification process and code performance analysis.

- **WP 5. Code performance dedicated analysis.**
  - Recapitulation and summary about code performance.
  - Proposal of solutions, if needed, to improve code performance to get closer to real-time computation.
  - Comments about the feasibility for an embedded implementation on-board the UAV.

  <u>**High-level deliverables:**</u> overall analysis and description of the possible solutions to enhance the code performance towards a real-time computation or on-board implementation.

In the following figure, a work breakdown structure can be seen to clarify the work-packages addressed by this project and the tasks related in each case according to an specific codification

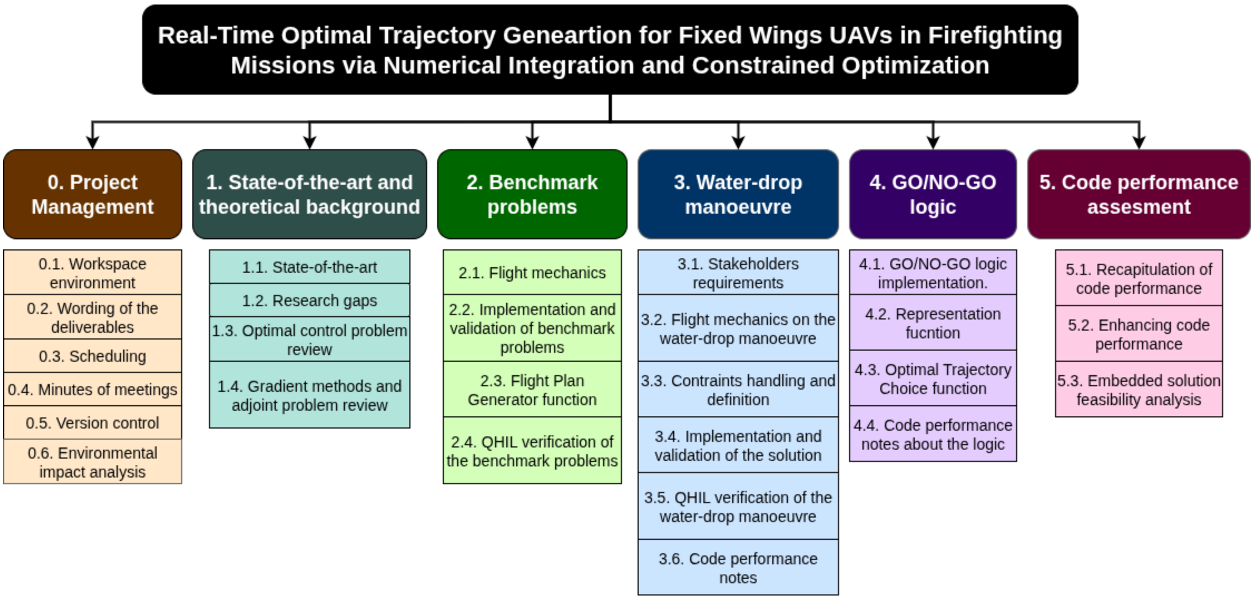

Figure 2.1: Work breakdown structure of the project, including all the work-packages and tasks. Own source.

that will be used later on.

In addition, the following points will **not** be included on the project development:

- The design of the UAV or its payloads, including any of the phases of the designing process.
- A fully description of the systems on-board the UAV or its characteristics, when non-related to the aim of the project.
- The execution of the computed trajectories in real flight missions or live hardware tests beyond the QHIL environment.
- The computation of flight trajectories for non-firefighting missions (p.e. search and rescue, surveillance, etc.).
- The assessment of environmental factors (e.g., turbulence, sensor noise, GPS drift) under real operational conditions.
- The integration of the algorithm within the payloads on-board the UAV or on ground segment systems, including the interfacing of the trajectory generation module with other on-board systems (e.g. telemetry, propulsion control, payload actuators) or a ground control station.
- Any low-level modification on the actual autopilot firmware, including inner-loop and outer-loop controllers reimplementation or modification.
- A full real-time implementation of the algorithm on resource-constrained embedded hardware, including any type of sensor data fusion.

- A high-fidelity modelling of the water-drop print, the fire plume or a shallow-water model of the fire environment.
- A benchmarking against hard real-time constraints or performance guarantees under strict time budgets.
- The certification of the provided algorithm according to regulations affecting critical software embedded in Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS) (i.e. RTCA DO-178C and RTCA DO-254) or cybersecurity related regulations (i.e. RTCA DO-326A, RTCA DO-365A and RTCA DO-355A).
- The migration of the code to the embedded system programming language (i.e C or C++).

Chapter 3

Requirements

List of the basic specifications and constraints that the student must consider that the final solution will have.

It can also include the most important specifications that limit the development of the project, such as, for example: ***Software to be used, norms or regulations to be followed, work environment, etc.***

Important

- Each of the requirements must be briefly explained, adding, if necessary, concrete examples of the project.
- It should be noted that this section has to include the requirements about the project; in any case, knowledge or requirements that the student must have in order to carry out the project should be added.

Chapter 4

Justification

Approach and explanation of the need to carry out the project from a global vision, i.e. detailing why this project may be necessary.

Furthermore, in case the thesis is based on another project or is developed within the framework of a company or research group, the section must also include a brief explanation about the context of the work, that is, about possible related projects and thesis that have been done before, focusing and contextualizing the work.

Although this section begins with a global vision, it must approach a more specific vision, detailing the possible advantages and disadvantages that the student's approach may have.

Chapter 5

Schedule

Brief description of the tasks and packages of tasks to be performed in order to achieve the objective of the project or study, estimating the time required for the completion of each one of them.

Furthermore, in addition to describing the task packages, it is necessary to identify the dependencies between them and how they are related.

Therefore, for this section to be well done, it will be necessary to add at the end the thesis schedule with the tasks, either in Gantt chart format or equivalent.