

Bio-Inspired Distributed Sensing for Improved Flight Control

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Overview

Introduction

Motivation

Previous Research

Research Problem

Experiment

Setup

Preliminary Results

Conclusions

Further Work

Motivation

- ❖ Current UAV autopilot technologies

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- Inertial
- Single point air speed
- GPS
- Vision

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- ❖ Current UAV autopilot technologies
- ❖ Challenges

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- ❖ Current UAV autopilot technologies
 - Intrinsic nonlinear dynamics
 - Classic control strategies limitations
 - Limitations of inertial controls
- ❖ Challenges

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- ❖ Current UAV autopilot technologies
 - ❖ Challenges
 - ❖ Potential use of force and flow information
-

Motivation

- ❖ Current UAV autopilot technologies
 - Gust alleviation
 - Aeroelastic effects
 - Additional 'hidden' information
- ❖ Challenges
- ❖ Potential use of force and flow information

Previous Research

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👉 Strain sensing

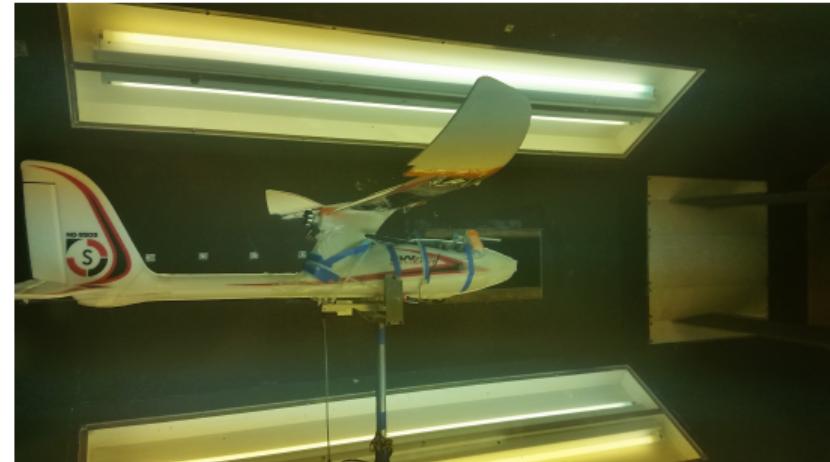


Figure: Strain sensing platform

Previous Research

👉 Strain sensing

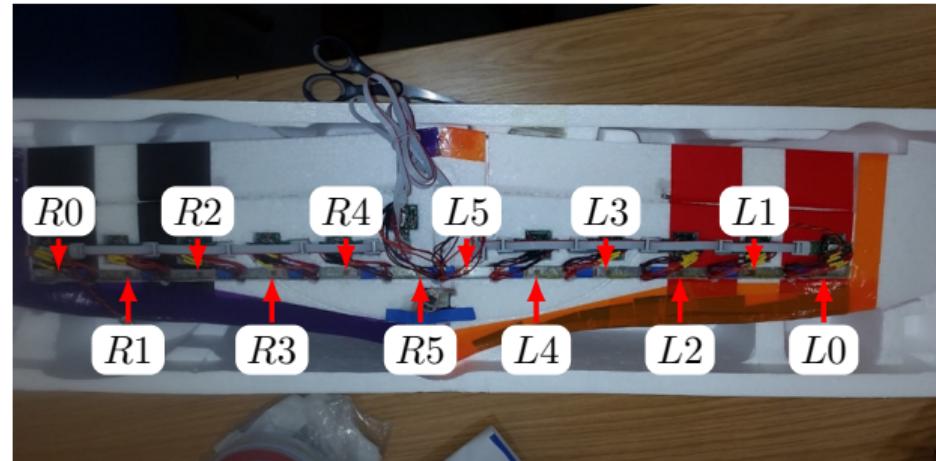


Figure: Strain sensing platform instrumentation

Previous Research

- ❖ Strain sensing
- ❖ Pressure sensing



Figure: Pressure sensing platform

Previous Research

- Strain sensing
- Pressure sensing

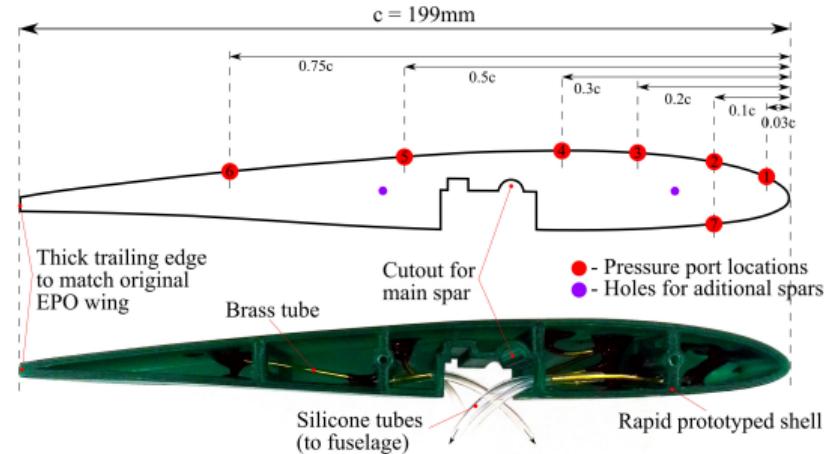


Figure: Pressure sensing platform instrumentation

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- ☛ Integrate force and flow sensing into conventional flight control system architecture
- ☛ Measure response of systems to controlled and natural turbulence
- ☛ Develop advanced reflexive flight control system

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- Build and instrument a WT model with a distributed array of pressure and strain sensors
- Carry out calibration & characterisation (WT, indoor and outdoor)
- Design and implement closed loop control algorithms that use information from distributed array

The hypothesis (or prediction)

What do you think will happen?

Fit strain & differential pressure sensors Carry out WT experiments Carry out outdoors experiments

- ☛ AoA, Windspeed aero loads compuation/prediction/estimation
- ☛ Characterisation of pressure, strain & force signals as function of α , V & δ_{ail}
- ☛ Acquisition of training/testing daat sets for ANN for α , V & δ_{ail} prediction
- ☛ Identification of stall characteristic markers in pressure & strain signals, e.g. frequency, variance
- ☛ Acquisition of pressure & strain characteristic response to change in q
- ☛ Explore pressure & strain response to conditions similar to perching manoeuvre
- ☛ Emulation of pressure & strain response to gusts
- ☛ Identify pressure & strain response to varying q , i.e. \dot{q}
- ☛ Vibration of wing has been observed during and after stall. How does this affect pressure & strain.

6/13 signals?

- ☛ Identify pressure & strain response to varying δ_{ail} , i.e. $\dot{\delta}_{ail}$

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Experimental Setup

A wing model was instrumented with a distributed array of sensors. The main characteristics of the instrumentation are as follows:

- ☛ chord-wise array of 30 pressure ports in two sections along the span
- ☛ span-wise array with 16 strain gauges
- ☛ data acquisition system using MCU, sampling 100 Hz
- ☛ 1-DOF pitch motion wind tunnel rig
- ☛ servo system for automated motion

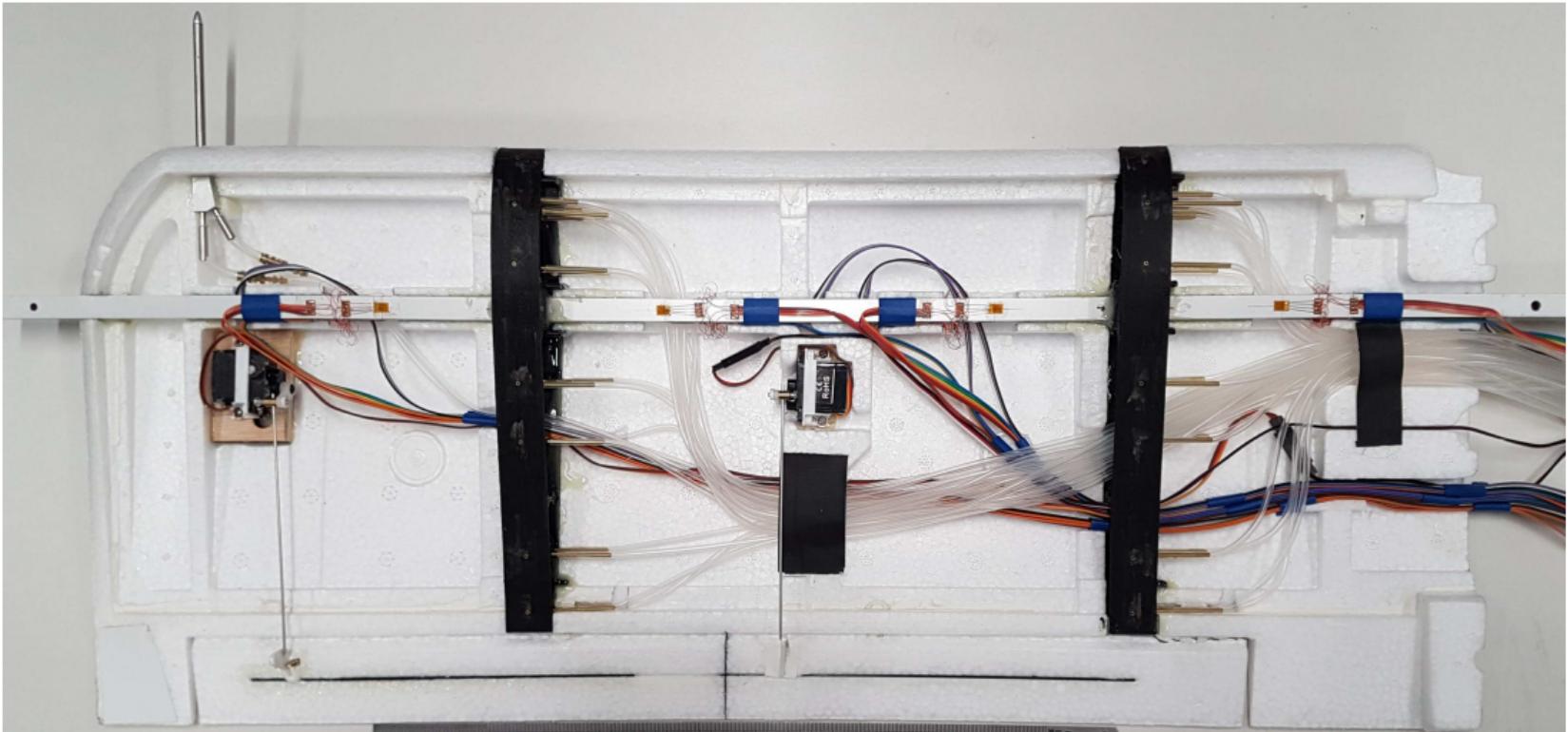


Figure: Wing model experimental platform

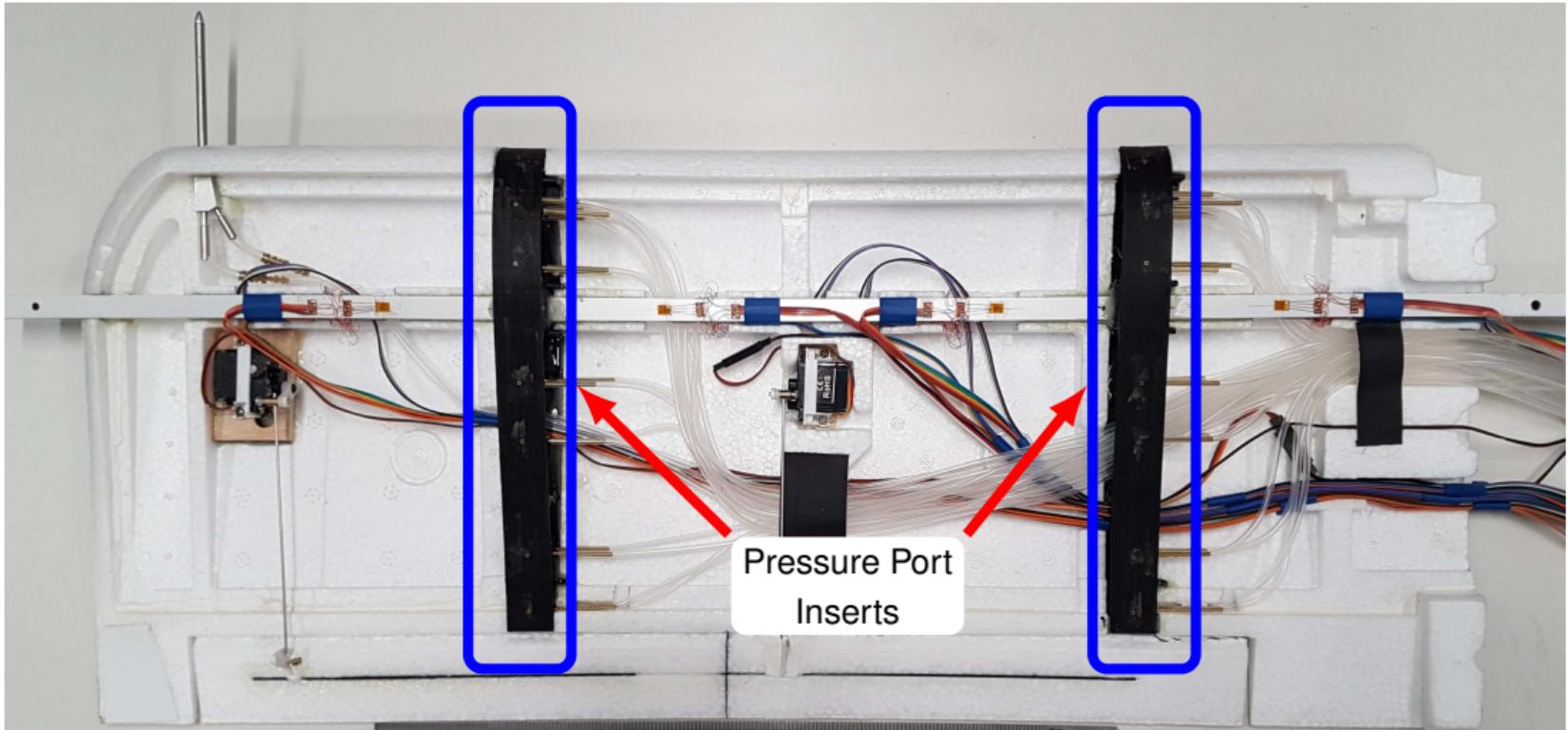


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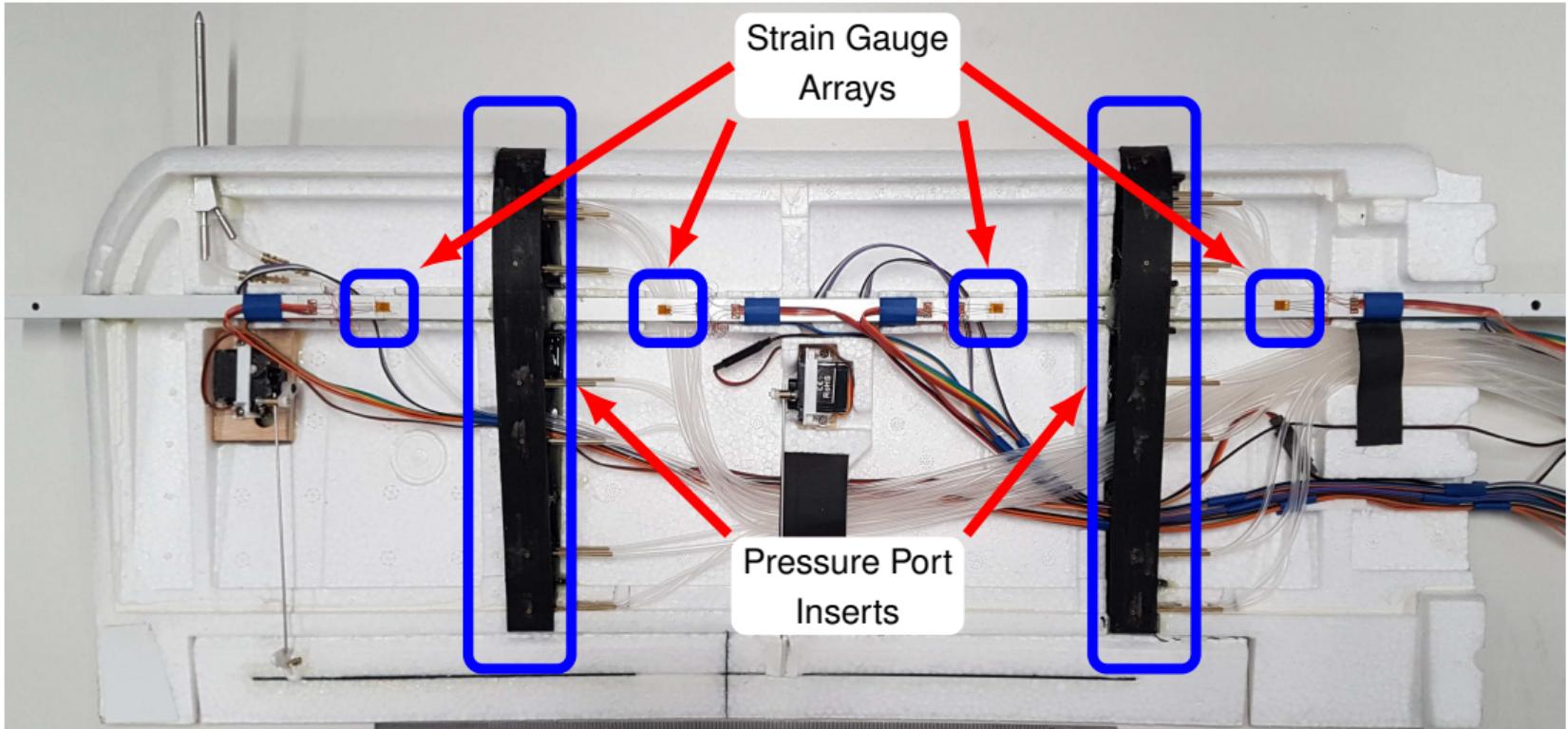


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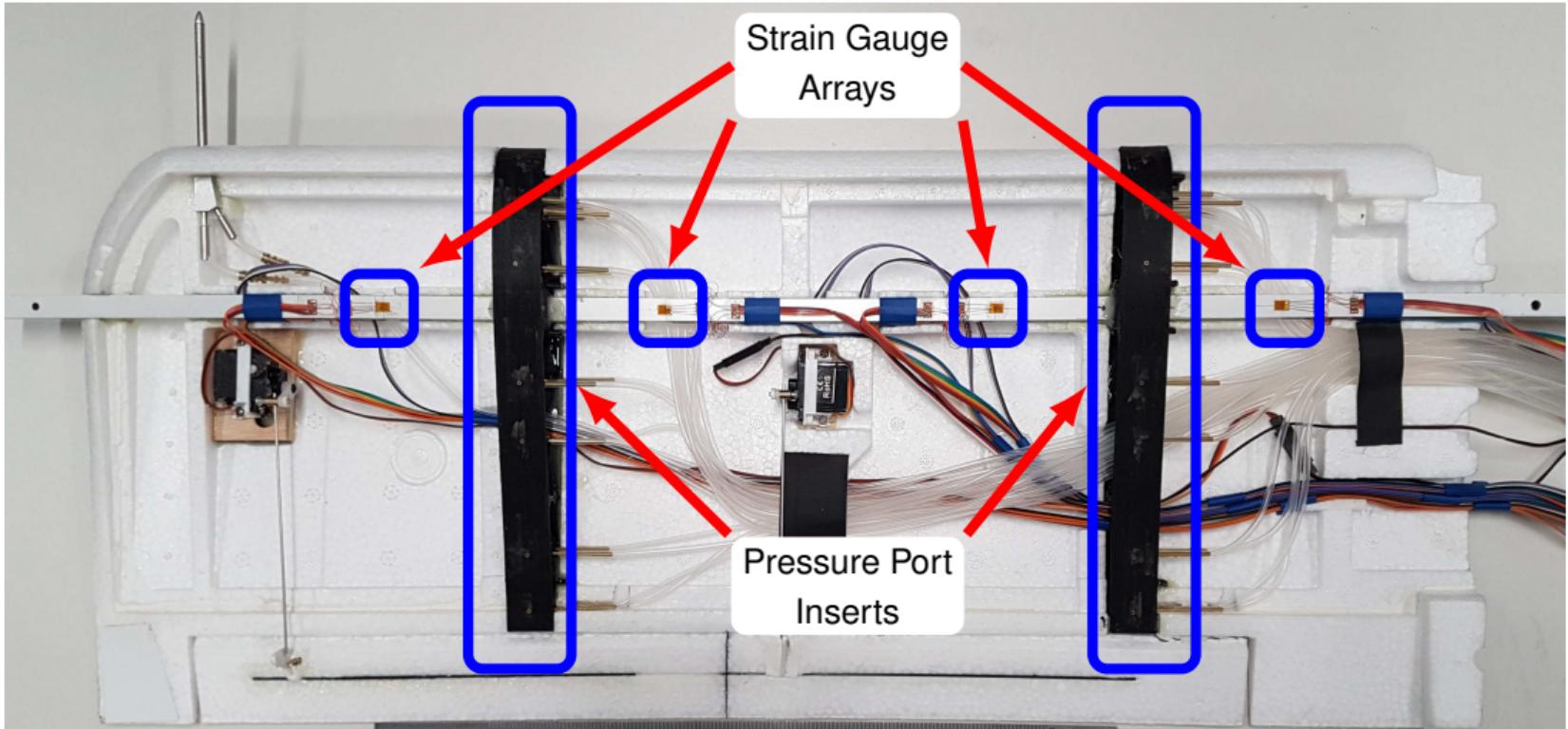
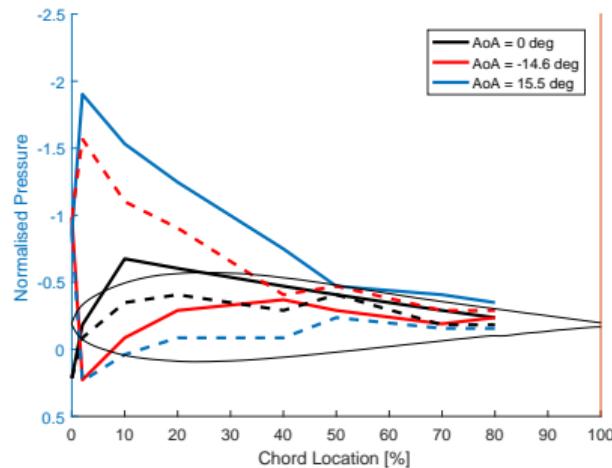


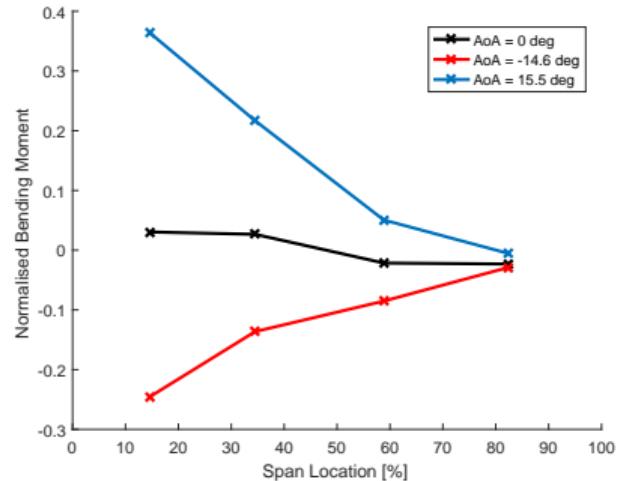
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Preliminary Results

Record the information you get from your experiment.



(a) Chord-wise Normalised Pressure



(b) Span-wise Normalised Bending Moment

Figure: Characteristic signals from distributed sensing array

My discoveries

What did you learn after testing?

- 👉 These will get revealed one by one

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 - ☛ Yet another bullet point
-

This is the most important takeaway that everyone has to remember.

Conclusions

What is the conclusion of your experiment? Did the results support your hypothesis or predicted outcome? How will your findings help the area of science you've researched?

Further Work

What will you do with your findings next? How will you further your research/findings?

Wind tunnel testing platform -Design and implement closed loop control algorithms -Carry out closed loop wind tunnel experiments

Flying platform -Wind tunnel experiments -Outdoors flight tests