

# Smart Drone Hangar

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# Chapter 1

## Analysis

### 1.1 Description and requirements

Initially the system starts with the hangar door HD closed; the DRONE INSIDE state holds, L1 on, L2 and L3 off, and the LCD shows DRONE INSIDE.

Take-off: the drone requests opening via DRU. On command the HD opens, the LCD shows TAKE OFF, and the system waits for exit. Exit is detected by the DDD: when distance  $> D1$  for more than  $T1$  the drone is assumed out, the HD closes and the LCD shows DRONE OUT.

Landing: the drone requests opening via DRU. If DPD detects presence, the HD opens and the LCD shows LANDING. When DDD measures distance  $< D2$  for more than  $T2$  the drone is landed, the HD closes and the LCD shows DRONE INSIDE.

During take-off/landing L2 blinks (0.5 s period); otherwise it is off.

Temperature monitoring runs whenever the drone is inside (rest, take-off, landing). If temperature  $\geq \text{Temp1}$  for more than  $T3$  the system enters pre-alarm: new take-offs/landings are suspended until return to normal operation (in-progress operations may complete). If temperature  $\geq \text{Temp2}$  ( $> \text{Temp1}$ ) for more than  $T4$  the HD is closed (if open), L3 turns on and the LCD shows ALARM. If the drone is outside, an ALARM message is sent via DRU. All operations stay suspended until the RESET button is pressed; pressing it returns the system to normal operation.

Parameters  $D1$ ,  $D2$ ,  $T1$ ,  $T2$ ,  $T3$ ,  $T4$ ,  $\text{Temp1}$ ,  $\text{Temp2}$  are left configurable for testing.

The DRU GUI must allow:

- sending take-off/landing commands (simulate the drone);
- displaying drone state (rest, taking off, operating, landing);
- displaying hangar state (normal, ALARM);
- (during landing) showing current distance to ground.

## 1.2 Wiring

Below is a concise list of the essential hardware components required to build and test the Smart Drone Hangar. Quantities, components and brief notes on their function are provided to assist with procurement and wiring.

Qty	Component	Notes
1	Microcontroller	Handles sensors, actuators, and serial communication
1	Servo motor	Used as the hangar door actuator
1	Distance sensor (DDD)	Measures the drone's distance inside the hangar
1	Presence sensor (DPD)	Detects the drone approaching the hangar
1	Temperature sensor	Monitors internal hangar temperature
3	LEDs (L1, L2, L3)	System status indicators (normal, activity, alarm)
3	Resistors 220 $\Omega$	Current-limiting resistors for LEDs L1, L2, L3
1	LCD display	Displays system messages
1	RESET button	Used to clear alarms and restore normal operation
1	Resistor 10 k $\Omega$	Pull-up / pull-down resistor for the RESET button

Table 1.1: Essential hardware list

Figure 1.1 shows the wiring diagram of the hangar control unit, highlighting the main connections between the microcontroller, sensors, actuators, and indicators.

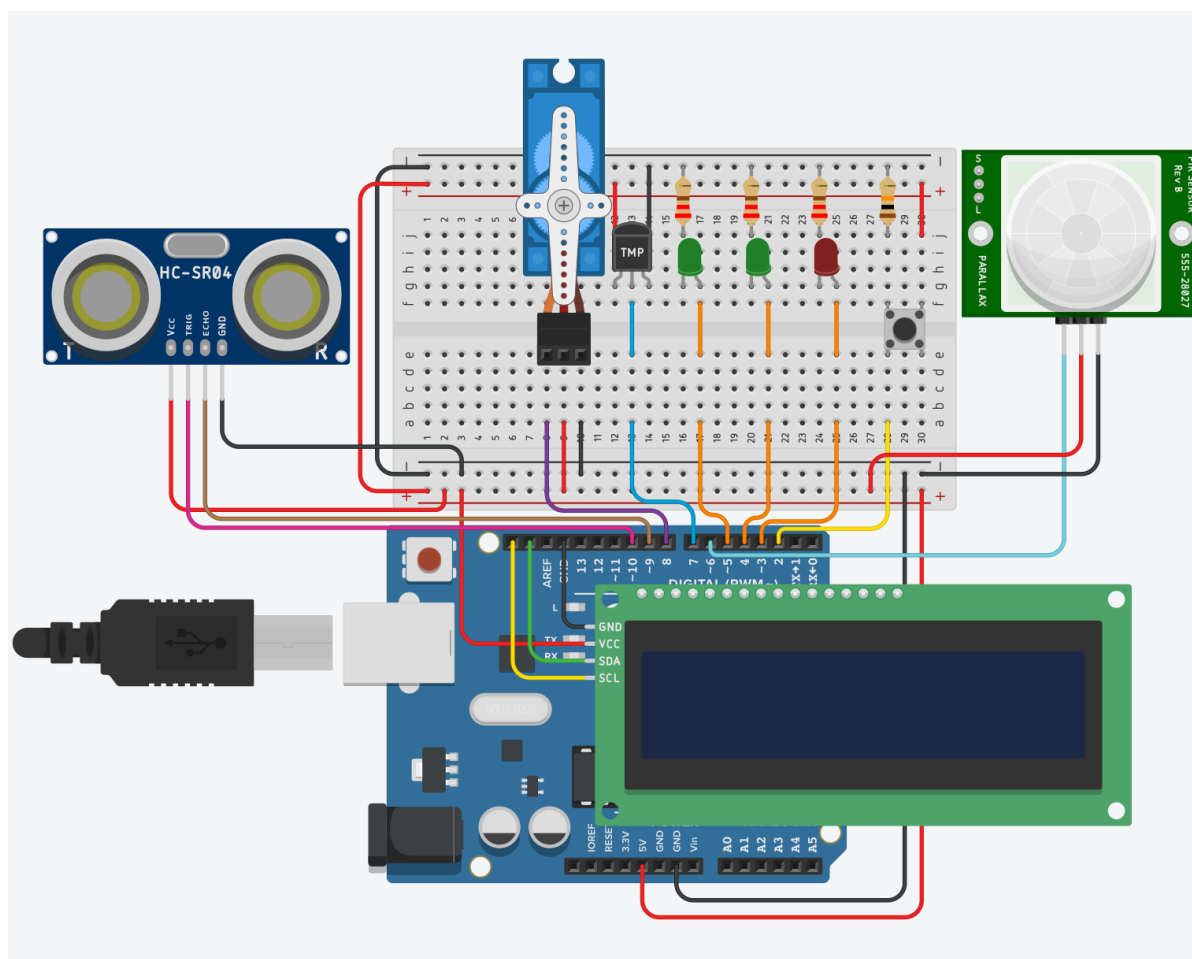


Figure 1.1: Wiring diagram of the hangar control unit.

# Chapter 2

## Schematics

### 2.1 State diagram

The state diagram compactly shows the main operating modes of the system (DRONE INSIDE, TAKE OFF, LANDING, DRONE OUT, PRE-ALARM, ALARM) and the transitions caused by events such as commands from the DRU, sensor detections (DDD, DPD), the exceeding of temperature thresholds, and the pressing of the RESET button. Transitions also indicate temporal conditions and the configurable parameters (D1, D2, T1, T2, T3, T4, Temp1, Temp2).

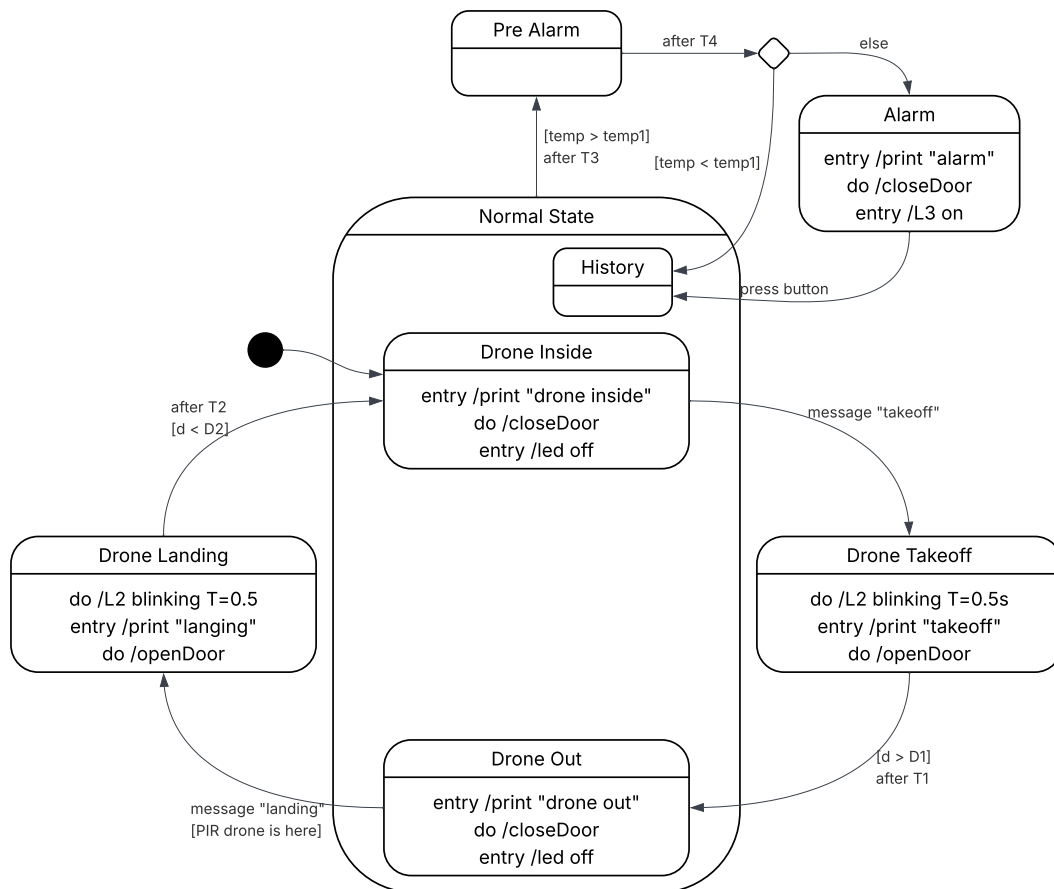


Figure 2.1: System state diagram.

# Appendix A

## User Guide

### A.1 Cloning the repository

Clone the project from GitHub and change to the project directory:

```
> git clone https://github.com/alessandrorebosio/ESIOT25.git
> cd ESIOT25/assignment-02
```

### A.2 Connecting and starting the application

Connect the Arduino to your computer, identify the serial port, then start the application with:

```
> java -jar drone-hangar-unit-all.jar port baud
```

Alternatively you can start the project with:

```
> ./gradlew run --args='port baud'
```

Note: adjust the serial port name for your system (for example, COM3 on Windows or /dev/ttyACM0 on Linux). If the baud rate is not changed from the default, use 9600. Ensure Java is installed before running the command.