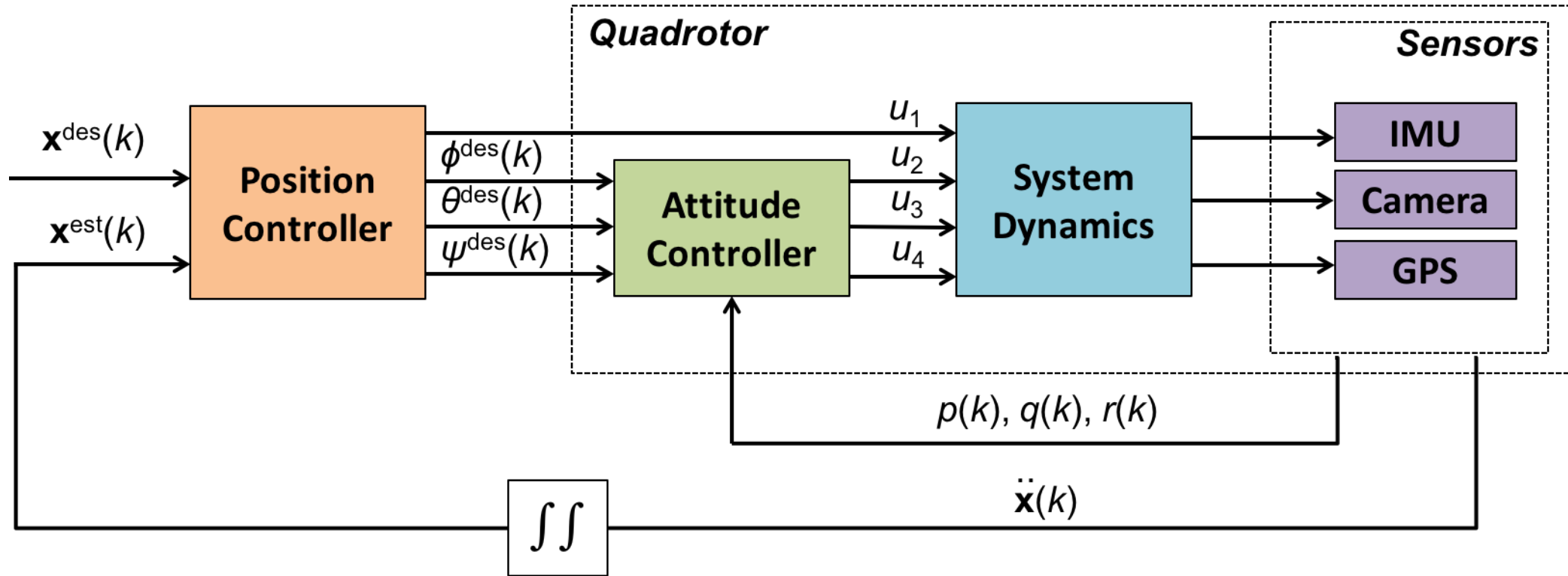
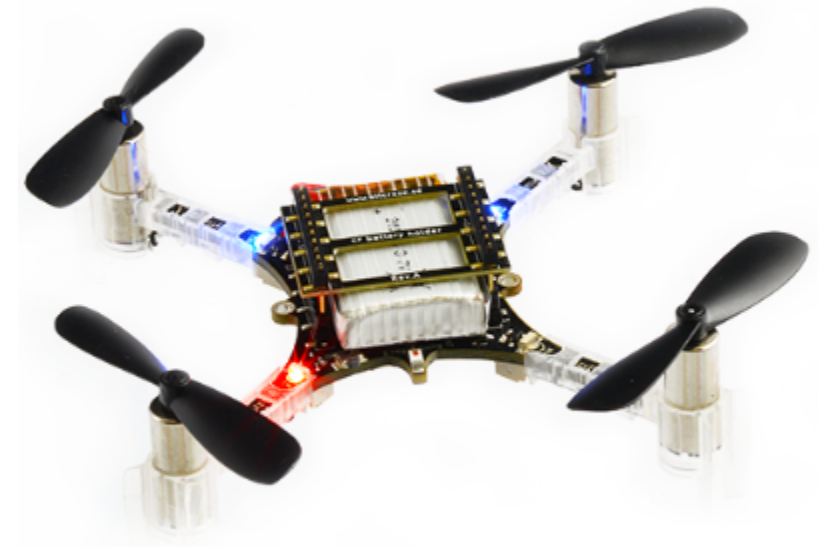


# Quadrotor Control Architecture



# Crazyflie 2.0

- Flight time
  - ~7min
- Max payload:
  - 15g
- Microcontroller
  - STM32F405 main application MCU (Cortex-M4, 168MHz, 192kb SRAM, 1Mb flash)
- Sensors
  - 3 axis gyro
  - 3 axis accelerometer
  - 3 axis magnetometer
  - High precision pressure sensor
- Communication
  - 2.4GHZ via custom USB dongle
  - Address Format:
    - radio://0/80/2M
    - Flie 0 on channel 80 at 2Mbit/s
  - Range: about 1 mile



OPEN-SOURCE

# Topics

- /crazyflie/imu
  - sensor\_msgs/Imu
  - updates every 10ms
- /crazyflie/cmd\_vel
  - geometry\_msgs/Twist
  - linear.y: roll {-30 to 30 degrees}
  - linear.x: pitch {-30 to 30 degrees}
  - angular.z: yawrate {-200 to 200 degrees/s}
  - linear.z: thrust 10000 to 60000



# Flie Addresses

Team1	radio://0/80/2M
Team2	radio://0/81/2M
Team3	radio://0/82/2M
Team4	radio://0/83/2M
Team5	radio://0/84/2M
Team6	radio://0/85/2M
Team7	radio://0/86/2M
Team8	radio://0/87/2M
Team10	radio://0/88/2M

# Connect to your flie for the first time

- Plug in the CrazyRadio dongle
- Turn on your flie
- Open a terminal
  - ***source ~/catkin\_ws/devel/setup.bash***
  - ***roslaunch crazyflie\_demo teleop\_xbox360.launch uri:=radio://0/X/2M*** {where **X** is your flie's channel number}

# ROS Parameter Server

- A parameter server is a shared, multi-variate dictionary that is accessible via network APIs.
- Nodes use this server to store and retrieve parameters at runtime.
- Supported Parameter Types
  - *32-bit integers*
  - *booleans*
  - *strings*
  - *doubles*
  - *iso8601 dates*
  - *lists*
  - *base64-encoded binary data*
- Set/Get Parameters with roscpp
  - *nh.setParam("pid\_rate/pitch\_kp",kp)*
  - *nh.getParam("pid\_rate/pitch\_kp",kp)*
- Set/Get Parameters with rospy
  - *rospy.set\_param('pid\_rate/pitch\_kp',kp)*
  - *kp= rospy.get\_param('pid\_rate/pitch\_kp')*

# ROS Parameter Server(Cont'd)

- Crazyflie pid controller parameter names (Pitch and Roll)
  - *pid\_rate/pitch\_kp*
  - *pid\_rate/pitch\_kd*
  - *pid\_rate/pitch\_ki*
  - *pid\_rate/roll\_kp*
  - *pid\_rate/roll\_kd*
  - *pid\_rate/roll\_ki*

# Crazyflie Minimal Launch

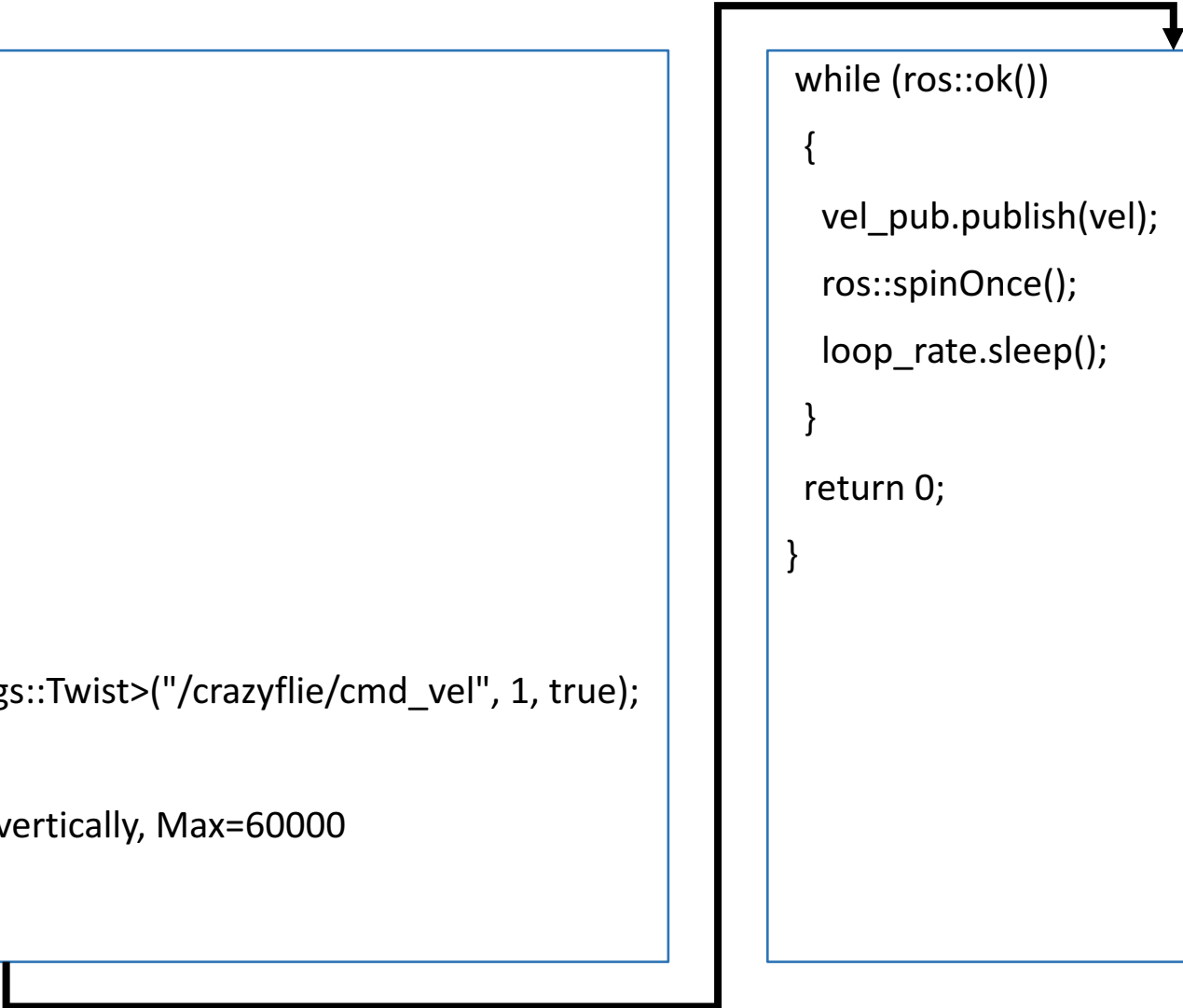
```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<launch>
  <arg name="uri" default="radio://0/80/2M" />
  <include file="$(find crazyflie_driver)/launch/crazyflie_server.launch">
  </include>
  <group ns="crazyflie">
    <include file="$(find crazyflie_driver)/launch/crazyflie_add.launch">
      <arg name="uri" value="$(arg uri)" />
      <arg name="tf_prefix" value="crazyflie" />
      <arg name="enable_logging" value="True" />
    </include>
  </group>
  <node pkg="rviz" type="rviz" name="rviz" args="-d $(find crazyflie_demo)/launch/crazyflie.rviz" />
  <!--Add your nodes here-->
</launch>
```



# Fly Node(C++)

```
#include "ros/ros.h"
#include <geometry_msgs/Twist.h>
geometry_msgs::Twist vel;

int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    ros::init(argc, argv, "fly");
    ros::NodeHandle nh;
    ros::Publisher vel_pub;
    vel_pub = nh.advertise<geometry_msgs::Twist>("/crazyflie/cmd_vel", 1, true);
    ros::Rate loop_rate(200);
    vel.linear.z = 50000;//Set Thrust to fly vertically, Max=60000
```



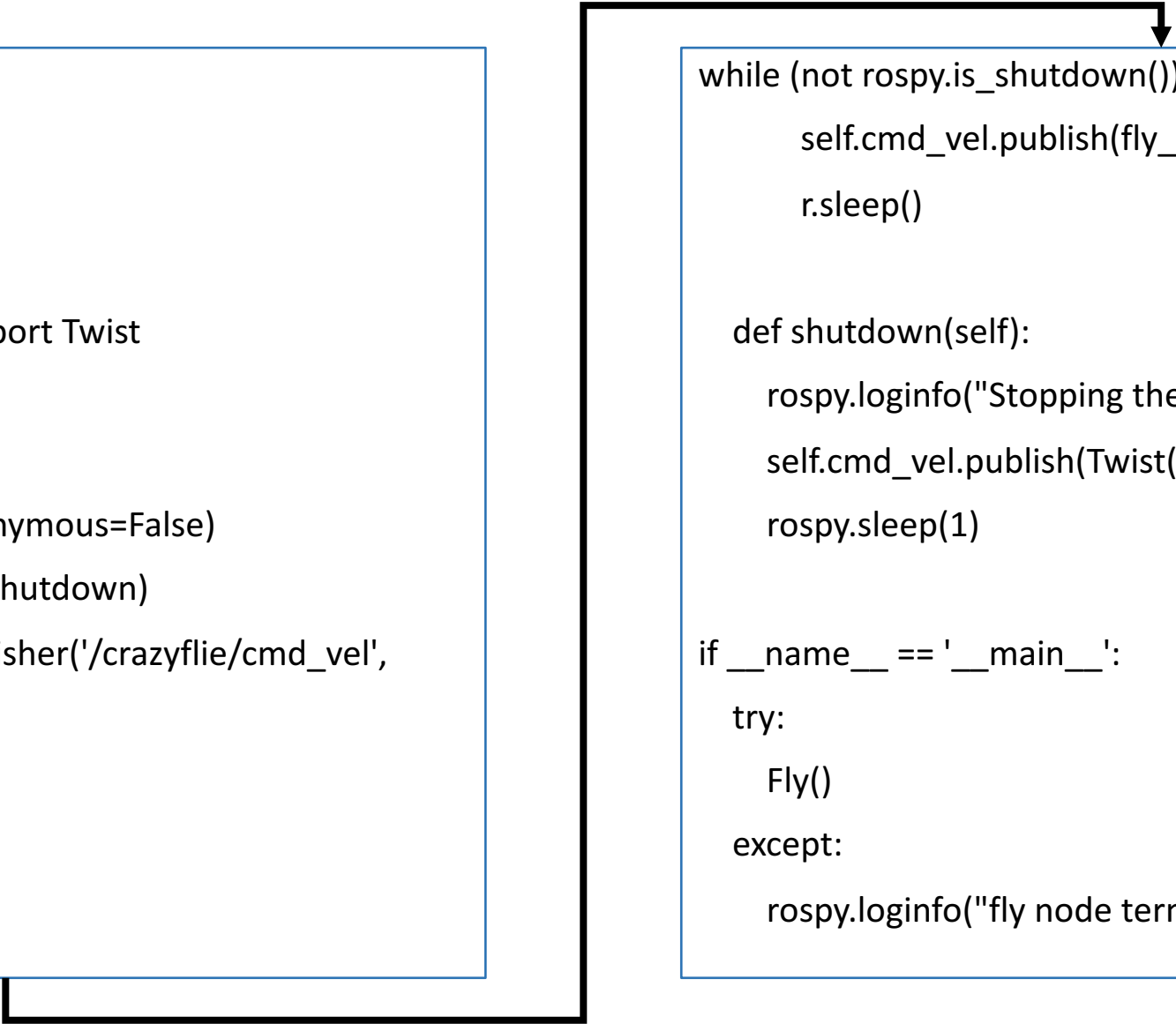
```
while (ros::ok())
{
    vel_pub.publish(vel);
    ros::spinOnce();
    loop_rate.sleep();
}
return 0;
}
```

The diagram illustrates the flow of execution. A thick black arrow originates from the bottom of the first code block, moves horizontally to the right, then vertically upwards, and finally horizontally to the left, ending with a downward-pointing arrowhead at the top of the second code block.

# Fly Node(Python)

```
#!/usr/bin/env python

import rospy
import time
from geometry_msgs.msg import Twist
class Fly():
    def __init__(self):
        rospy.init_node('fly', anonymous=False)
        rospy.on_shutdown(self.shutdown)
        self.cmd_vel = rospy.Publisher('/crazyfly/cmd_vel',
        Twist, queue_size=10)
        r = rospy.Rate(200)
        fly_cmd = Twist()
        fly_cmd.linear.z = 50000
```



```
while (not rospy.is_shutdown()):
    self.cmd_vel.publish(fly_cmd)
    r.sleep()

def shutdown(self):
    rospy.loginfo("Stopping the Crazyfly...")
    self.cmd_vel.publish(Twist())
    rospy.sleep(1)

if __name__ == '__main__':
    try:
        Fly()
    except:
        rospy.loginfo("fly node terminated.")
```

The diagram illustrates the execution flow of the Fly Node. A thick black line originates from the bottom of the first code block (the class definition) and extends to the right. From this line, an arrow points down into the second code block, specifically to the start of the main loop, indicating that the class is instantiated and the loop begins execution.

# PID Tuner Starter Code(C++)

```
#include "ros/ros.h"
#include <sensor_msgs/Imu.h>
void imuCallback(const sensor_msgs::Imu::ConstPtr& imuData)
{
    //read & save Imu data
}
int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    ros::init(argc, argv, "pid_tuner");
    ros::NodeHandle nh;
    ros::Publisher vel_pub;
    ros::Subscriber sub = nh.subscribe("/crazyflie/imu", 10, imuCallback);
    ros::Rate loop_rate(200);
    double kp =0;
    double kd =0;
```

```
while (ros::ok())
{
    nh.setParam("pid_rate/pitch_kp",kp);//setting kp gain for pitch controller
    nh.setParam("pid_rate/pitch_kd",kd);//setting kd gain for pitch controller

    //Set same tuned gains for roll controller after the tuning process has
    finished
    nh.setParam("pid_rate/roll_kp",kp);//setting kp gain for roll controller
    nh.setParam("pid_rate/roll_kd",kd);//setting kd gain for roll controller
    ros::spinOnce();
    loop_rate.sleep();
}
return 0;
}
```

# PID Tuner Starter Code (Python)

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
import rospy
import numpy as np
from geometry_msgs.msg import Twist
from sensor_msgs.msg import Imu

class PIDTuner():
    def imuSubscriber(self,imu):
        #Read & Save imu data
```

```
def __init__(self):
    rospy.init_node('pid_tuner', anonymous=False)
    rospy.on_shutdown(self.shutdown)
    rospy.Subscriber('/crazyfly/imu', Imu, self.imuSubscriber)
    r = rospy.Rate(100)
    while (not rospy.is_shutdown()):
        rospy.set_param('pid_rate/pitch_kp',self.kp)
        rospy.set_param('pid_rate/pitch_kd',self.kd)
        r.sleep()

    def shutdown(self):
        rospy.loginfo("Stopping the pid_tuner...")
        rospy.sleep(1)

if __name__ == '__main__':
    try:
        PIDTuner()
    except:
        rospy.loginfo("pid_tuner node terminated.")
```

# Reminder: Create a package for crazyflie in ROS

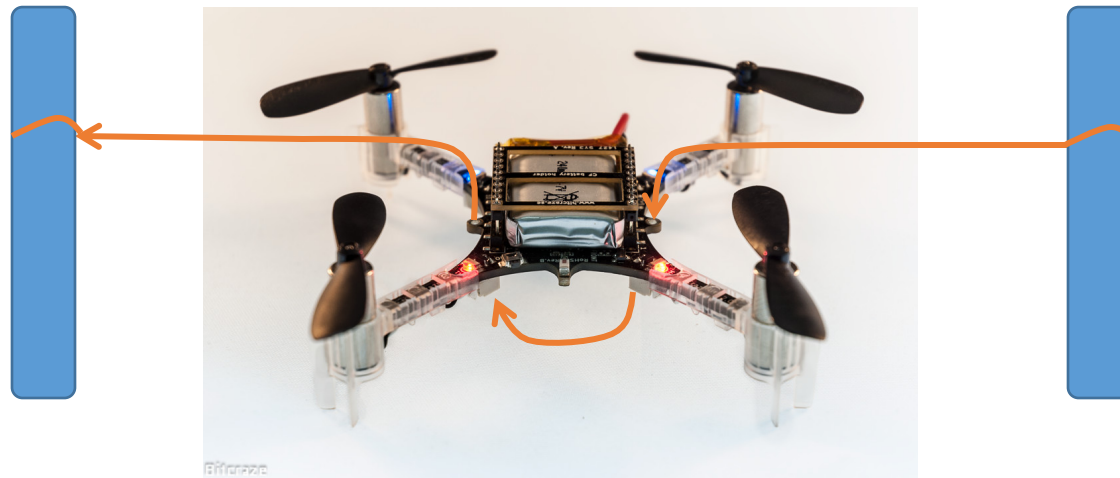
- Step 1: Create package
  - Open a terminal and cd into `~/catkin_ws/src`
  - Create a package by typing in:
    - *`catkin_create_pkg your_pkg_name roscpp rospy`*
- Step 2: Edit CMakeLists.txt if you intend to use the starter C++ code
  - Open the CMakeLists.txt file that is in the root of **your package**
    - Add the following lines somewhere
    - *`add_executable(fly src/fly.cpp)`*
    - *`add_executable(pid_tuner src/pid_tuner.cpp)`*
    - *`target_link_libraries(fly ${catkin_LIBRARIES})`*
    - *`target_link_libraries(pid_tuner ${catkin_LIBRARIES})`*
- Step 3: Copy fly.cpp and pid\_tuner in the src folder inside **your package(not the workspace)**
- *Note: If you're using the python files there's no need to edit CMakeLists, just copy them in the src folder and make sure the files are executable.*

# Use the minimal launch

- If you want to use the minimal.launch, make a directory called “launch” in your package and copy the file
- Make sure to change the default uri in the minimal launch file to the appropriate address that points to your own crazyflie
- You can either add your nodes to the minimal launch file or make sure to launch it before trying to run the nodes

# AMR Lab #4 – Due 11/17/2016 during Lab hours

- Use IMU data on board the quadrotor to automatically tune the pitch PD controller such that the tethered quadrotor is hovering with no oscillations.
  - Specifically implement a **gradient descent method** that increases  $K_p$  until oscillations start to appear. Your algorithm has to detect oscillations, stop increasing  $K_p$ , and start increasing  $K_d$  until the oscillations disappear.
  - The PD gains are initialized to 0



# Pitch PID Tuner Logic

- Collect IMU data in 2 sec intervals and calculate the following over the collected samples:
  - Tracking error for linear acceleration, which is the mean distance from the target ->  $\text{norm}(\text{Accl-Target\_Accl})$
  - Variance of angular velocity readings.
  - Note that you need to find thresholds for detecting stabilized and oscillating states of the system according to your measures for tracking and variance.
  - Combine the tracking and variance error into one measure of error which will be used as a factor in updating the gains
- Start from a small value for proportional gain of the pitch attitude controller,  $k_p=0$
- At each iteration, update the gain and check if the system is stabilized according to your thresholds, keep track of the best variance which will later be used for detecting oscillation
- When the system is stabilized keep increasing  $k_p$  until the system is oscillating
- When oscillation is detected, keep the same  $k_p$  and start increasing the derivative gain until the system is stabilized again



