



Bachelor-Thesis

Human-Machine Interface for Operating a Blimb

Spring Term 2012

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T	hereby	declare	that	the	written	work I	have	submitted	entitled
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Human-Machine Interface for Operating a Blimb

is original work which I alone have a	uthored and which is written in my own words. ¹
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Inhaltsverzeichnis

A	bstra	act	v
A	cknov	wledgements	vii
Sy	mbo	els	ix
1	Intr	roduction	1
	1.1	Context	1
	1.2	Goals	1
	1.3	System Overview	1
	1.4	Similar Systems and their HMI	1
	1.5	Structure of the Report	1
2	Eini	ige wichtige Hinweise zum Arbeiten mit LATFX	3
	2.1	Gliederungen	3
	2.2	Referenzen und Verweise	3
	2.3	Aufzählungen	3
	2.4	Erstellen einer Tabelle	4
	2.5	Einbinden einer EPS-Graphik	5
	2.6	Mathematische Formeln	5
	2.7	Weitere nützliche Befehle	6
3	Fine	ding a Hardware and Software Solution	7
	3.1	Requirements	7
	3.2	Existing Solutions	7
		3.2.1 Hardware	7
		3.2.2 Software	7
	3.3	Realization	7
		3.3.1 Compact and Convenient Solution	7
		3.3.2 QGroundControl	7
		3.3.3 Mavlink	7
4	The	e different Control Modes	9
	4.1	Evaluation	9
	4.2	Manual Control Modes	9
	4.3	Automatic Control Modes	9
5	Tra	jectory Planning	11
	5.1	Definition	11
		5.1.1 Paths and Trajectories	11
		5.1.2 Interpolation and Approximation	11
		5.1.3 Parametrization	11
		5 1 4 Experimental Design	11

	5.2	Spline	Theory	11
		5.2.1	Splines	12
		5.2.2	Piecewise Polynomial Interpolating Splines	12
		5.2.3	B-Splines	12
	5.3	Trajec	tory Generation	12
		5.3.1	System Constraints	12
		5.3.2	Time Parametrization	13
	5.4	Contro	oller Implementation	13
		5.4.1	Trajectory Controller	13
		5.4.2	Pure Pursuit Position Controller	13
		5.4.3	Cross Track Error Controller	13
	5.5	Discus	sion	13
6	Con	clusion	1	15
Bi	ibliog	raphy		16

Abstract

Hier kommt der Abstact hin ...

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Symbols

Symbols

 ϕ, θ, ψ roll, pitch and yaw angle

b gyroscope bias

 Ω_m 3-axis gyroscope measurement

Indices

x x axis y y axis

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ETH Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule

EKF Extended Kalman Filter
IMU Inertial Measurement Unit
UAV Unmanned Aerial Vehicle
UKF Unscented Kalman Filter

Introduction

- 1.1 Context
- 1.2 Goals
- 1.3 System Overview
- 1.4 Similar Systems and their HMI
- 1.5 Structure of the Report

Einige wichtige Hinweise zum Arbeiten mit LATEX

Nachfolgend wird die Codierung einiger oft verwendeten Elemente kurz beschrieben. Das Einbinden von Bildern ist in L^AT_EX nicht ganz unproblematisch und hängt auch stark vom verwendeten Compiler ab. Typisches Format für Bilder in L^AT_EX ist EPS¹.

2.1 Gliederungen

Ein Text kann mit den Befehlen \chapter{.}, \section{.}, \subsection{.} und \subsubsection{.} gegliedert werden.

2.2 Referenzen und Verweise

Literaturreferenzen werden mit dem Befehl \cite{.} erzeugt. Ein Beispiel: [3]. Zur Erzeugung von Fussnoten wird der Befehl \footnote{.} verwendet. Auch hier ein Beispiel².

Querverweise im Text werden mit \label{.} verankert und mit \ref{.} erzeugt. Beispiel einer Referenz auf das zweite Kapitel: Kapitel 2.

2.3 Aufzählungen

Folgendes Beispiel einer Aufzählung ohne Numerierung,

- Punkt 1
- Punkt 2

wurde erzeugt mit:

\begin{itemize}
 \item Punkt 1
 \item Punkt 2
\end{itemize}

Folgendes Beispiel einer Aufzählung mit Numerierung,

1. Punkt 1

 $^{^{1} {\}it Encapsulated Postscript}$

²Bla bla.

2. Punkt 2

wurde erzeugt mit:

\begin{enumerate}
 \item Punkt 1
 \item Punkt 2
\end{enumerate}

Folgendes Beispiel einer Auflistung,

P1 Punkt 1

P2 Punkt 2

wurde erzeugt mit:

\begin{description}
 \item[P1] Punkt 1
 \item[P2] Punkt 2
\end{description}

2.4 Erstellen einer Tabelle

Ein Beispiel einer Tabelle:

Tabelle 2.1: Daten der Fahrzyklen ECE, EUDC, NEFZ.

Kennzahl	Einheit	ECE	EUDC	NEFZ
Dauer	S	780	400	1180
Distanz	km	4.052	6.955	11.007
Durchschnittsgeschwindigkeit	$\mathrm{km/h}$	18.7	62.6	33.6
Leerlaufanteil	%	36	10	27

Die Tabelle wurde erzeugt mit:

```
\begin{table}[h]
\begin{center}
  \caption{Daten der Fahrzyklen ECE, EUDC, NEFZ.}\vspace{1ex}
  \label{tab:tabnefz}
  \begin{tabular}{11|ccc}
  \hline
  Kennzahl & Einheit & ECE & EUDC & NEFZ \\ \hline \hline
  Dauer & s & 780 & 400 & 1180 \\
  Distanz & km & 4.052 & 6.955 & 11.007 \\
  Durchschnittsgeschwindigkeit & km/h & 18.7 & 62.6 & 33.6 \\
  Leerlaufanteil & \% & 36 & 10 & 27 \\
  \hline
  \end{tabular}
  \end{center}
  \end{table}
```

2.5 Einbinden einer EPS-Graphik

Das Einbinden von Graphiken kann wie folgt bewerkstelligt werden:

```
\begin{figure}[h]
  \centering
  \includegraphics[width=0.75\textwidth]{pics/k_surf.eps}
  \caption{Ein Bild.}
  \label{pics:k_surf}
\end{figure}
```

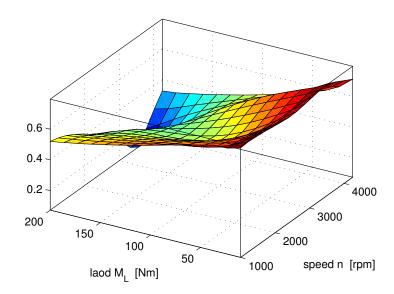


Abbildung 2.1: Ein Bild.

oder bei zwei Bildern nebeneinander mit:

```
\begin{figure}[h]
  \begin{minipage}[t]{0.48\textwidth}
    \includegraphics[width = \textwidth]{pics/cycle_we.eps}
  \end{minipage}
  \hfill
  \begin{minipage}[t]{0.48\textwidth}
    \includegraphics[width = \textwidth]{pics/cycle_ml.eps}
  \end{minipage}
  \caption{Zwei Bilder nebeneinander.}
  \label{pics:cycle}
\end{figure}
```

Bemerkung: Ersetzt man den Positionierungsparameter h durch H, so wird das Gleiten der Abbildung verhindert.

2.6 Mathematische Formeln

Einfache mathematische Formeln werden mit der equation-Umgebung erzeugt:

$$p_{me0f}(T_e, \omega_e) = k_1(T_e) \cdot (k_2 + k_3 S^2 \omega_e^2) \cdot \Pi_{max} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{k_4}{B}}.$$
 (2.1)

Der Code dazu lautet:

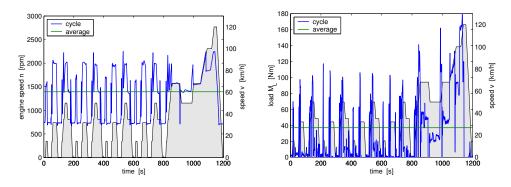


Abbildung 2.2: Zwei Bilder nebeneinander.

Mathematische Ausdrücke im Text werden mit \$formel\$ erzeugt (zB: $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$).

2.7 Weitere nützliche Befehle

Hervorhebungen im Text sehen so aus: hervorgehoben. Erzeugt werden sie mit dem ϵ Befehl.

Finding a Hardware and Software Solution

References to [6]

3.1 Requirements

Remote Control, Intuitive Control for 6DoF, Livestream, Waypoints

3.2 Existing Solutions

3.2.1 Hardware

RC, Joystick, QGoSphere, 3dMouse, Wii Controller, Smartphones, Tablets, TabletPC

3.2.2 Software

QGroundControl, OpenPilot, Qt-Libraries

3.3 Realization

3.3.1 Compact and Convenient Solution

About advantages of TabletPC, 3dMouse, RC

3.3.2 QGroundControl

 $Adaptions\ in\ QGround Control,\ 3d Mouse,\ Touch screen,\ Splines\ and\ Trajectory\ Controller$

Only how it looks like and how to use. 3dMouse and Touchscreen are not described further, splines, trajectories and trajectory controller are described in chapter 5

3.3.3 Mavlink

Summary of Protocal, adaptions and use for Skye

The different Control Modes

4.1 Evaluation

About the need of different modes, the requirements of image capturing and overview of the realized modes

4.2 Manual Control Modes

Direct Control and Assisted Control

4.3 Automatic Control Modes

Half Automatic Control and Full Automatic Control

Trajectory Planning

For the two most advanced modes, i. e. the Half-Automatic and the Full-Automatic Mode, trajectories had to be generated. In this chapter the best trajectories for SKYE are elaborated.

5.1 Definition

- 5.1.1 Paths and Trajectories
- 5.1.2 Interpolation and Approximation
- 5.1.3 Parametrization
- 5.1.4 Experimental Design

5.2 Spline Theory

references to [1], [2] and [?]

5.2.1 Splines

Continuity

Boundary Conditions

Polynomial Order

Parametrization

5.2.2 Piecewise Polynomial Interpolating Splines

Boundary Conditions

Polynomial Order

Parametrization

5.2.3 B-Splines

Boundary Conditions

Polynomial Order

Parametrization

5.3 Trajectory Generation

5.3.1 System Constraints

Maximum Velocities and Accelerations

In order to plan a feasible trajectory one has to know the capabilities of the system. Here just a basic derivation for the velocities and accelerations is given, for more details refer to (!!!!Bsc Thesis Joe, Bsc Thesis Andy)

The maximum feasible acceleration in any direction is calculated to be:

$$|a_{max}| = \frac{|F_{res,w}|}{m_{tot}} = 0.96m/s^2 \tag{5.1}$$

Whereas the $F_{res,w}$ is the force resulting from all four thrusters operated under full load in the worst direction and m_{tot} is the sum of the masses of the helium, the virtual mass and the mass of the system itself.

The maximum feasible velocity in any direction is calculated to be:

$$|v_{max}| = \sqrt{\frac{|F_{res,w}|}{\frac{1}{2}c_d\rho\pi r^2}} = 4.7m/s$$
 (5.2)

which is nothing but $|F_{res,min}| = |F_{dray}|$.

For trajectories for position and orientation the maximal feasible angular acceleration is also important. It is calculated to be:

$$|\Psi_{max}| = \frac{|M_{res,w}|}{|\lambda_{max,J_B}|} = 2.82 rad/s^2$$
 (5.3)

which is quite conservative because it is assumed that worst axis for turning is also the principle axis of the inertia tensor with the highest inertia.

Since the system is almost undamped for rotations, the rotational velocities will never be the limiting factor.

5.3.2 Time Parametrization

5.4 Controller Implementation

5.4.1 Trajectory Controller

see [3] and [4]

5.4.2 Pure Pursuit Position Controller

see also [3]

5.4.3 Cross Track Error Controller

see [5]

5.5 Discussion

Conclusion

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